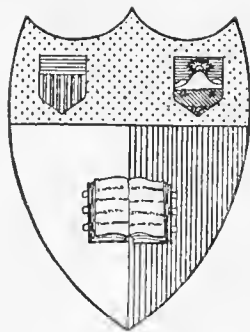




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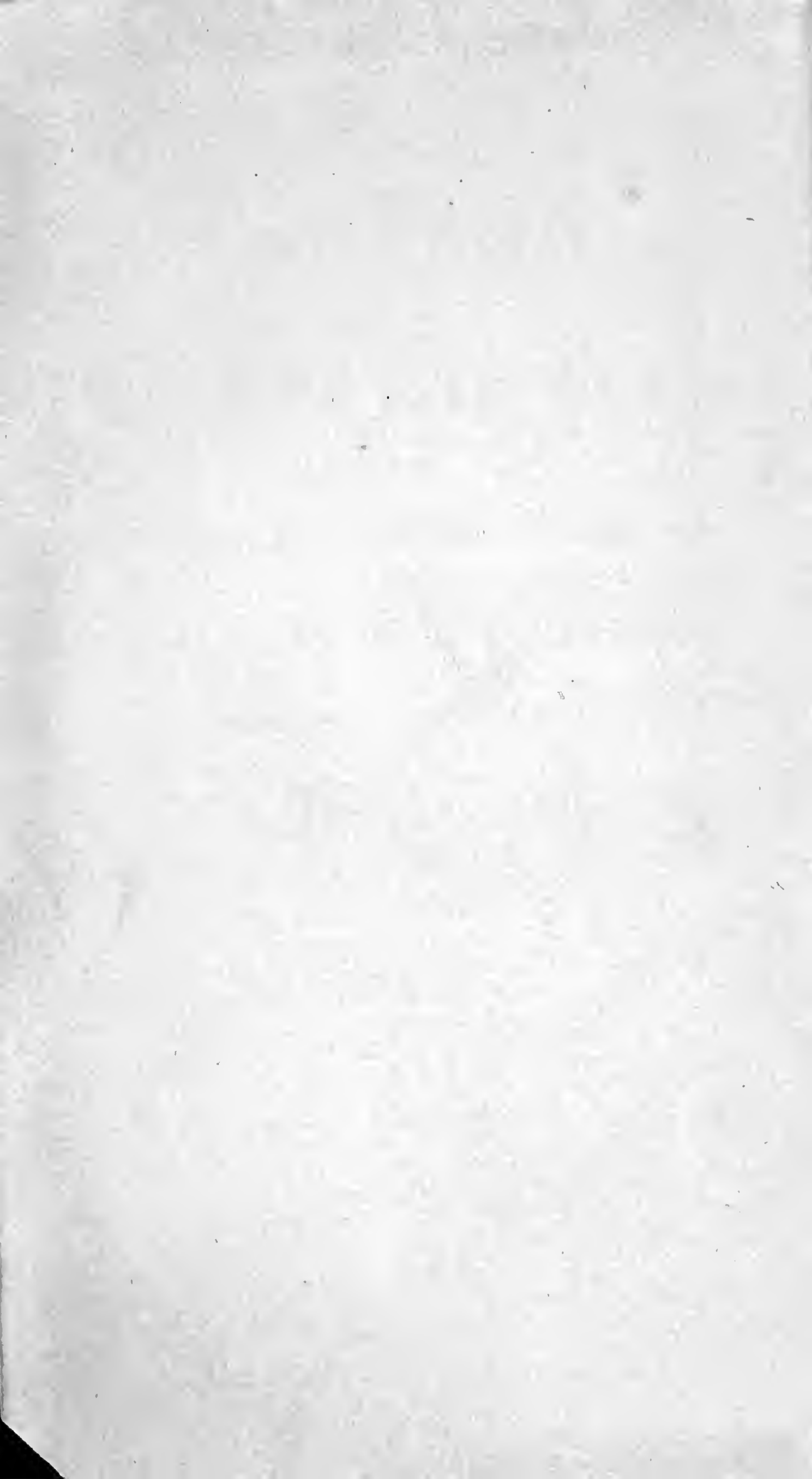
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ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION.

A

NEW AND COPIOUS

LEXICON

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE:

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM THE

MAGNUM TOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON

OF

FACCIOLATI AND FORCELLINI,

AND THE GERMAN WORKS

OF

SCHELLER AND LUENEMANN.

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EDITED BY

F. P. LEVERETT.

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A NEW EDITION,

EMBRACING THE CLASSICAL DISTINCTIONS OF WORDS, AND THE

ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX

OF

Freund's Lexicon.

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BOSTON:

WILKINS, CARTER, & CO.

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1851.

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## PREFACE TO NEW EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOSTON, 1850.

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

By J. H. WILKINS,

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

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## P R E F A C E .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. P. L.

# L A T I N - E N G L I S H L E X I C O N .

## A

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

**Ā, AB, ABS** (*ἀπό, ἀπ'*), *from*. *A* is used only before words beginning with a consonant; *abs* generally before those beginning with *t* and *q*; *ab* for the most part before vowels, and sometimes before consonants. — ¶ *A* and *ab, by*, with passive and neuter passive verbs, and names of living beings. *Cic. Eratosthenes a Serapione et ab Hipparcho reprehenditur*. But after verbs passive, they may sometimes be rendered *from*. — ¶ *From*, implying exemption or removal. *Cic. Vacatio a causis*. — ¶ *Contrary to, Liv. Ab re, forign from the purpose*. — ¶ Also in the sense of the prep. *per. Plaut. Ab se cantat cuja sit, h. e. per se, sua sponte*; but *a se* sometimes implies *de suo*. *Suet. Nummos a se dividere*. — ¶ Joined with *sto, sum, dico, facio, ago*, and similar words, in the sense of *favere, to take one's part, stand by, profess the same principles as, persist in*. *Cic. Stare a mendacio. Cic. Critolaus erat ab Aristotele*. — ¶ *From*, expressing the nearness and distance of places. *Cæs. Passus sexcentos ab his castris idoneum locum delegit*. — ¶ *In point of. Cic. Summus imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia*. — ¶ *On*, in the sense of relative position. *Liv. Ab occasu et ortu solis, on the east and west*. — ¶ Joined with verbs, they sometimes imply the efficient cause, as also the moving cause. *Cic. Ab amore scribere, out of love, for very love*. — ¶ *Of*, in the sense of country or relation. *Liv. Turnus ab Aricia, h. e. Aricinus civis*. — ¶ *From*, as the commencement of a period. *Cic. A puero. Cic. A principio, from the very first*. So *Cic. A primo, for primum or a principio*. — ¶ *After, at*, as regards time and place. *Liv. Ah his præceptis concionem dimisit, after, or with, these injunctions. Hirt. Secundus a rege, h. e. primum post regem*. — ¶ *Ab aliquo* solvere, dare, numerare, representare, suppeditare, imply *payment by an agent*. *Cic. Ut, tibi quod debet, ab Egnatio solvat, by the hands of Egnatius*. But *ab aliquo possidere; itinere, actu, re, quæpiam ab aliquo uti; ab aliquo aquam ducere*, bear quite a different sense, *to possess a thing, to go through one's ground, &c. against the will, &c.* — ¶ Sometimes *habitation*. *Ter. A vobis, h. e. a domo vestra*. — ¶ Sometimes they denote *union or connection*. *Lucret. Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, h. e. Iacchi amica*. — ¶ They are also joined with certain nouns, denoting offices, and signify the person who holds the office;

## ABA

thus, *A commentariis, i. e. qui in commentarium refert, et veluti diarium conficit, a registrar*. *Ab epistolis, a secretary*. *A rationibus, an accountant, an auditor of accounts*. *A studiis, a tutor, a preceptor*. *A pedibus, or servus a pedibus, a lackey, a footman*. — ¶ They also sometimes signify in comparison with. *Gcll. Ab illo friget*. — ¶ Also for *tenuis, up to*. *Plin. Cadus a summo plenus, full to the top*. — ¶ Used also as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. *Ter. A nobis crepuere fores, h. e. nostræ, our doors*. — ¶ They are elegantly joined with *prope* and *usque*. — ¶ In composition, they signify generally *privation*, sometimes *separation*. *A* is only joined with *m* and *v*; *ab* with *a, d, e, f, i, j, l, n, o, r, v*. Two words compounded with *ab* change the *b* into *u* for the sake of euphony, viz. *uxifero* and *aufugio*. — ¶ *Ab* is prefixed, in composition, to words beginning with *c, t, and q*. Significat autem retractionem in partem posteriore, sicut in *abstraho*, et aliquando privationem, ut in *abstemius quasi sine temeto*.

**A**, interject. See *Ah*.

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

**AB**. See *A & Ab*.

**ĀBĀ** ('*Āba*), *m. 1. a mountain of Armenia*. — ¶ *Āba* (Syr.), '*Āββa*, or '*Āφᾶ*, *h. e. frater*.

**ĀBĀBŪS**, for *Abavus*, which see.

**ĀBĀCĒNĀ**, *æ, f. a city of Media. Ptol.*

**ĀBĀCĒNUM** ('*Ābakūvov*), *i. n. a town of Sicily. Suid.*

**ĀBĀCĪŌN** ('*Āβαξ*), *ii, n. same as Abaculus*.

**ĀBĀCŪR** (*abigo*), *ōris, m. ἐλατήρ βοῶν, 3 a stealer, or driver away, particularly of cattle. Minuc. Fel. Abactor homum*.

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

**ĀBĀCTŪS** (Id.), *a, um, driven away, furto, 3 aut per vim abductus. Cic. Abacti greges*. — ¶ In the sense of *exactus, expulsus, driven off, turned adrift. Propert. Stahulis mater ahacta suis, h. e. prohibita, non admissa. Horat. Abacta nulla Veia conscientia, h. e. non deterrita*. — ¶ *Abacta nox, i. e. spent, gone, exacta. Virg.* — ¶ *Abacti oculi, i. e. enecti, et intus recedentes, hollow, sunken eyes. Stat.* — ¶ *Abactus venter apud Paul. est fetus medicamentis ejectus, an abortion*.

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

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

## ABA

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

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

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

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

**ĀBĀLIĒNĀTŪS** (Id.), *a, um, partic. estranged, alienated, ἀπηλλοτριωμένος, alteri traditus, venditus. Cic. Vectigalibus abalienatis, sociis vexatis, regibus, atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis*. — ¶ Also in the sense of *disjunctus, severed, separated. Liv. Sero nunc desideratis (patriam) diminuti capite, abalienati jure civium, servi Carthaginiensium facti*. — ¶ *Figur. estranged, as regards the mind. Cic. Esse animo abalienato*.

**ĀBĀLIĒNŌ** (*ab & alienus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. in law, to alienate, sell away, ἀπαλλοτριῶν, quod meum erat, alienum facio, vendo. Paul. Dig.* — ¶ Also *to sell in any way and make over to another. Cic. Hujuscemodi res commissa est nemini, ut idem agros populi Rom. abalienaret*. — ¶ *Figur. to alienate one's affections, set one at variance. Cic. Alicujus voluntatem a se abalienare. Nepos. Totam Africam abalienarunt*. — ¶ With the *abl.* without a prep. *Nepos. Quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret, et Deos sibi iratos redderet*. — ¶ For *separare, disjungere, to separate. Plaut. Nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienaverit*. — ¶ *Abalienare sensus apud Scribon. est soporare, to deprive of one's senses, take away one's reason*.

**ĀBĀMBŪLĀNTĒS**, *going away, absce- 3 dentes, ἀπερχόμενοι. Paul. ex Festo.*

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

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

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

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

**ĀBĀNTIĀS** (Id.), *ādis, f. a patronymic, denoting the daughter or granddaughter of Abas. Among the poets, it generally stands for Danae, the granddaughter of Abas through Acrisius, or for Atalanta, the granddaughter of the same through Jasius, king of the Argives*. — ¶ By the same name *Eubœa* is denoted, now called *Negropont. Plin.*

**ĀBĀNTIŪS** (*Abantias*), *a, um, Eubœan, 3 Euboicus. Stat. quos auguriis super æquora magnis Litus ad Ausonium devexit Abantia classis. h. e. ab Eubœa veniens.*

**ĀBĀRITĀNŪS** (*Abaris*), *a, um, adject. belonging to Abaris, a city in Africa.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ABBĀ**, æ, f. a city of *Africa*. *Liv.* 3

**ABBĀS** (Syr.), ātis, m. an abbot or chief of a convent. *Koivobidapxns.*

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

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

**ABDERITA**, & **ABDERITES** (*Abdera*), æ, in. one from *Abdera*. *Cic.*

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

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

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

**ABDICATIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, negative. 3 *Apul.*

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

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

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

ἀποτίθεμαι, ἀνατίθεμαι, *aversari*, *re-jicere*, to refuse, reject. It is used in judicial and augural affairs: to take away by verdict, not to acknowledge, to disapprove, not to consent to. *Paudect.* *Vindicias* filie suæ ab se *abdidisse*.

**ABDITE** (*abditus*), adverb, secretly, privately, occulte, occulte, latenter, secreto, κρυβόν, ἄσφα. *Cic.*

**ABDITIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, separated, concealed. *Plin.*

**ABDITŪS** (Id.), a, um, secreted, hidden, occultatus. *Horat.* *Latet abditus* agro. — ¶ Also *occultus*, *occult*, *mysterious*, *reserved*. *Cic.* *Res occultæ*, et *penitus abditæ*. — ¶ Substantively. *Horat.* *Abdita rerum*, hidden things. *Lucret.* *Terræ abdita*, the bowels of the earth.

**ABDŌ** (ab & do, I put away from view. *Do*, in its compounds, is often to put or place), is, didi, itum, ēre, a. to hide, conceal, κρύπτω, celare, occultare, tegere. *Cic.* *An amici tui tabulas abdiderint*. *Virg.* *Lateri capulo* tenuis *abdidit* ensem. — ¶ It signifies also, *remove*, *amovere*, *re-jicere*, to remove, to put away. *Virg.* *Hunc quoque*, ubi aut morbo *gravis*, aut *jan* seniori *annis* *Deficit*, *abde* domo *neum* turpi *ignosce* *scenectæ*. (*Scrvius* aliter exponit, sed minus recte.) *Lucret.* *Res dubias animus* ab se *protinus abdit*. — ¶ Figur. *abdere* se litteris, or in *litteras*, est *incumbere*, to give one's self up to study, to devote one's self with all application to letters. *Cic.* *Qui ita se litteris abdididerunt*. — ¶ *Abdere* aliquem in *insula*, apud *Tacit.* est *deportare*, *relegare*, to banish.

**ABDŌMĒN** (*abdo*, quod *abdi* et *tegi* solet, aut quod *abdi* in ea *abditur*, aut *intestina* ibi sunt *abditata*), ōnis, n. the abdomen, the fat of the lower part of the belly, περιτόμιον. *Juvenal.* *Montani* quoque *venter* adest *abdomine* *tardus*. — ¶ A sow's udder. *Plin.* — ¶ Also *pro pudendis*, quæ in *imo ventre* sunt. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur. *gluttony*, *excess of eating*, *gorgeandizing*, *intemperance*. *Cic.* *Abdominis* voluptates.

**ABDŪCŌ** (ab & duco), is, xi, ctum, ēre, a. to take away, remove from any place, take by force, or otherwise, remove, abstraho, averto, ἀπάγω; *Virg.* *Abduxere* retro *longe* *capita* *ardua* *ab* *ictu*. — ¶ Also to lead or carry any whither. *Cic.* in *lautimias*. *Liv.* in *curiam*. *Cæs.* in *servitutem*. — ¶ We can say *abducere* *vi*, or *abducere* *per vim*. It may also be joined with the prep. *ad*, *de*, *e*, or *ex*, or *extra*. — ¶ Figur. *avertere*, *abstrahere*, *avocare*, to draw off, withdraw. *Cic.* *Abduci* a studio *negotiis*. — ¶ *Abducere* *gradum* in *terga*, to retreat, *fec* *away*. *Sil.* — ¶ *Abducere* *sonnos*, to disturb one's sleep. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Abducere* *potionem* apud *Scribon.* est *sumere*, *bibere*, to drink off. *Potio* datur *abducenda*.

**ABDŪCTĒ**. See *Adducte*.

**ABDŪCTŪS** (*abduco*), a, um, taken away, conducted away, removed, ἀπαχθεις. *Ovid.* *Abducta* armenta *recipere*. *Suet.* *Poppæam* *Sabinam* *abductam* *marito* *nutriarum* *specie* *recepit*, *withdrawn* from the protection of her husband. *Liv.* *Abductum* in *secretum* sic *alloquitur*, taken aside, apart. *Plin.* *Magna* *cogitatio* *obcæcat*, *abducto* *intus* *visu*, *withdrawn* *inwards*.

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

**ABEL**, elis, & **ABELŪS** (Hebr.), i, *Abel*. 3 Ἄβηλ, & Ἄβηλος.

**ABELLĀ**, æ, f. a town of *Campania*, called also *Avella*. *Virg.* et quos *ma-liferæ* *despectant* *mœnia* *Abellæ*: *ma-liferam* *appellat*, quia in *ejus* *agro* *magna* *est* *earnu* *nucum* *copia*, quæ *Abellinæ*, et *Avellanæ* *dicuntur*.

**ABELLĀNĀ** (*abella*) *nux*. See *Avellana*.

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

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

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

**ABEQUITŪS** (ab & equito), as, n. 1. ἀφιπτάζω, equo abeo, vel aufugio; to run away on horseback, to ride away. *Liv.* *Ut* *prætores* *inter* *tumultum* *pavidæ* *ab-equitaverint* *Syracusas*. Others read *adequitaverint*.

**ABERRĀTIŌ** (*aberro*), ōnis, f. a wandering or straying away from, means of shunning or escaping, diverture of, ἀποτροπή, actus aberrandi, et translate avocamentum, declinatio. *Cic.* *Sive* *hanc* *aberrationem* *a* *dolore* *delegerin*.

**ABERRŌ** (ab & erro), as, n. 1. to stray from, deviate, go off from, ἀφαραπτάω, erro, digredior, recedo, via deflecto. *Plaut.* *Puer* *aberravit* *inter* *homines* *a* *patre*. — ¶ Figur. *to deviate* *unaccare*, to miss, to swerve from, not to accord or agree with. *Ovid.* *Admonitu* *liber* *aberrat* *amor*, h. e. *recedit*. *Cic.* *Dicentem* *aberrare* *proposito* *facile* *patiebar*. *Al. leg.* *a* *proposito*, to talk out of the purpose, go astray from, lose sight of one's purpose. *Cic.* *Aberrare* *a* *miseria*, to forget one's wretchedness for a time. — ¶ Also absolutely, I find a respite. *Cic.*

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

**ABFŌRE** (ab & fore; the letter *b* is retained, as in *obfuturus*, and not changed into *f*, because *afforc* and *affuturus* have a contrary sense), to be about to be wanting, ἀπέεσθαι, abfuturum esse. *Virg.* *nilil* *abfore* *credunt*, *Quin* *omnem* *Hesperiam* *penitus* *sua* *sub* *juga* *mittant*.

**ABFŪTURŪS** (ab & futurus), a, um, that will be wanting, particip. future of *absum*. *Cic.*

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

**ABIEMAT** (ab & hiemat), *ābat*, im-3 pers. it is winter, cold as winter, stormy, same as hiemat. *Plin.* Cum sereno cœlo fulgetræ erunt, et tonitrua, abiemabit. Ita legit Harduinus et *MSS.* *Abi* et hiemat.

**ABHINC**, & **AB HINC** (ab & hinc), *ago*, since, &c. ἄδη ἀπό τοῦδε, adverb of past time, ante hoc tempus. *Cicer.* Quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim. — ¶ Sometimes of future time. *Pal-lad.* Septimo anno omnes dentes equi explentur: latent abhinc ætatis notæ, from this date forwards, henceforth. — ¶ Also of place, ex hoc loco, from hence. *Lucret.* Aufer ab hinc lacrimas, barde, et compece querelas.

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

**ABHÖRRĒS**, *es*, *ruī*, a. 2. to abhor, dread, μωδῶσαι, alienus sum, fugio, aspernor. *Cic.* Omnes aspernantur, omnes abhorrent. — ¶ It is joined sometimes with the *dat.* — ¶ Joined with the *acc.* it has nearly the same sense as *horreo*, and signifies to have an aversion to a thing present or absent, which we dread to see or hear. It is joined also with the *abl.* with the prep. a or ab, which are sometimes understood. — ¶ *Figur.* to be at variance, in a state of discrepancy, inconsistent with. *Liv.* Abhorrent inter se orationes. *Liv.* Abhorrebat a fide, it was a matter altogether incredible. — ¶ To be disqualified, unfitted. *Cic.*

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

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

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

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

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

**ABIĒNS** (abeo), euntis, particip. going away, departing, ἀπερχόμενος, discedens. *Cic.* Abiens magistratu.

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

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

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

**ABIGĒTOR** (abigo), *ōris*, m. same as *Abigens.* *Paulus JCIus.*

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

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

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

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

**ABJICIŌ** (ab & jacio), *is*, *jēci*, jectum, a. 3. to throw, to throw away, ἀποβάλλω, rejicio, jacio, projicio. *Cic.* Abjicere scutum. *Cæs.* Tragulam intra munitiones castrorum, et throw within. — ¶ Also dejicere, sternere, to throw on the ground, prostrate, quasi, debase, humble. *Cic.* Abjicere se in herbam. *Plin.* se huini. — ¶ *Figur.* deponere, rejicere, to lay by, throw aside, remove. *Cic.* Abjicere curam reipublicæ *Id.* consilium belli faciundi. — ¶ Also dejicere, demittere, to debase, lower, demean. *Cic.* Senatus auctoritatem abjecit, et ordinum concordiam disjunctit. *Id.* Abjicere se, to demean, vilify, undervalue one's self. *Id.* Magna contentione intercessorem abjicere, h. e. oratione percellere, prostrare. — ¶ Abjicere versum, h. e. submitte, et minime actuose pronuntiare. *Cic.* — ¶ Abjicere animum, to be discouraged or disheartened, to despond. — ¶ The first syllable is long, but sometimes by poetic license made short, j being dropped. *Juvenal.* In mare nemo Hunc abicit sæva dignum, veraque Charybdi.

**ABILĀ**, f. l. Ἀβίλη, a town near the river Jordan. — ¶ Also *Abila*, now *Bellinas*, Ἀβίλα, a town in Decapolis. *Plin.* — ¶ Also a mountain in Mauritania; see *Abyla*.

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

**ABITŌ** (*Id.*), *is* or *as*, n. 3. or 1. frequent. to go away, depart.

**ABITŪS** (*Id.*), *us*, in. a going away, departing, ἀπέλευσις abitio, discessus. *Cic.* Ne post abitum quidem hujus importunissima pestis. — ¶ Sometimes the place by which we may go away, the outlet. *Tac.* Cæteri terga præbuere difficili effugio, quia circumjecta vehicula sepebant abitus.

**ABJŪDICĀTŪS** (abjudico), a, um, given away by judgment, taken away by a judgment or sentence. *Liv.*

**ABJŪDICŌ** (ab & judico), *as*, *ārē*, a. 1. to take away by sentence, ἀποδικάζω. To this word *adjudico*, to award by sentence, is opposed. *Cic.* Judicabit, Alexandriam regis esse; a populo Romano abjudicabit. — ¶ *Figur.* in the sense of auferre, adimere, to take away, withdraw. *Cic.* Rationem veritatis, integritatis, fidei ab hoc ordine abjudicari. *Plaut.* Equidem me a vita abjudicabo, h. e. vita me privabo. — ¶ Sometimes respere, rejicere, to reject, refuse, quit, renounce. *Cic.*

**ABJŪGŌ** (ab & jugo, are), *as*, *ārē*, a. 3. ἀποξέγγνμι, properly to remove from under the yoke; figur. to separate, remove, ἀποχωρίζω. *Pacuv.*

**ABJŪNCTŪS** (abjungo), a, um, unyoked, separated, removed. *Propert.*

**ABJŪNGŌ** (ab & jungo), *is*, *nxi*, *netum*, a. 3. to loose from the yoke, unyoke, ἀποξέγγνμι, jumentum curru solvo, jugum aufero. *Virg.* It tristis arator Mærentem abjungens fraterna cæde juven-cuin. — ¶ *Figur.* separare, remove, to remove, separate, ἀποχωρίζω. *Cic.*

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

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

**ABJŪRŌ** (ab & juro), *as*, *ārē*, to deny 1 falsely upon oath, forswear, ἀπόρννμι. *Sall.* Abjurare creditum.

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

**ABLAQUEĀTĪŌ** (ablaqueo), *ōnis*, f. an opening of the ground about the roots of vines or trees, a baring of the roots of trees, ablaqueatio, fossio circa radices arborum, ut amoveantur, quæ illas illigant, aut impediunt. *Colum.* Antumnalis ablaqueatio sedulo facienda.

**ABLAQUEŌ** (for ablacuo, fr. lacus, dat.

lacui, fr. λάκος, a ditch), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. to dig about, or bare the roots of the trees, to remove the useless roots, or weeds. *Cato.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, et stercus addito.

**ABLĀTĪŌ** (aufero, ablatum), *ōnis*, f. a taking away, auferendi actus. *Tertull.*

**ABLĀTŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, taken away, removed. *Tacit.* Juliano prætura ablata. *Plin.* Lac ablatum igni, taken from the fire. *Ovid.* O demens, Colchisque ablate venenis, h. e. veneficiis alienate. — ¶ With infus. *Stat.* Stamine primo Ablatus tellure mori, h. e. cui fata negarunt mori in terra. — ¶ Also carried or borne away by force. *Ovid.* Crura nec ablato prorsunt velocia cervo, h. e. aquis diluvii abrepto.

**ABLEGĀTĪŌ** (ablego), *ōnis*, f. a sending away, removing, banishing, ἀποπέμψις, ἀποστοπή, missio in alium locum, relegatio. *Liv.* Ablegatio juventutis ad Veliternum bellum.

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

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

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

**ABLIGŪRĪŌ** (ab & ligurio), *is*, *īre*, a. 1. 4. to spend riotously in eating and drinking, to waste, consume, run through, καταλιχθεῖω, liguriendo absumo. *Teren.* Patria abliguriet bona. — ¶ Obscenus sensum habet apud *Sueton.* — ¶ *Abligurrio* is also read.

**ABLŌCŌ** (ab & loco), *as*, a. 1. to let out for hire, to let. *Sueton.* Ut domum in reliquam partem anni ablocaret.

**ABLŪDŌ** (ab & ludo, to jest unaptly, hence not to suit), *is*, n. to be different, to differ in appearance or likeness, to be unlike. ἀπερφαίω, dissimilis, aut absurdus sum. *Horat.* hæc a te non inultum abludit imago.

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

**ABLŪTĪŌ** (abluo), f. n washing, washing off, cleansing, ἐκνίψις. *Macrob.* *Plin.* **ABLŪTŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, washed, washed off, lotus, ἀπονιφθείς. *Curd.* Squalor ablutus.

**ABLŪVIUM** (*Id.*), *ii*, n. a flood, deluge, 3 diluvium, universalis inundatio, κατακλισμός. *Obsolete.* *Laber.*

**ABMĀTĒTERĀ** (ab & matertera), *æ*, f. the sister of a great-great-grandmother (abavia), or third grandnether, by the father's side, abavix soror ex parte paterna, quæ et matertera maxima appellatur. *Caius Dig.*

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

**ABNĀTŌ** (ab & nato), *as*, n. 1. to swim away, ἀπονήχομαι, alicunde natando recedo. *Stat.*

**ABNĒCŌ** (ab & neco), *as*, *ārē*, a. 1. to kill, destroy, same as *ucco*, ἀναίρω, ἀποκτείνω. *Plaut.*

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

**ABNĒGĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, *onc* who denies. 3 *Tertull.*

**ABNĒGŌ** (ab & nego), *gas*, a. 1. to deny,

*refuse, be unwilling to grant, ἀπαρνεῖσθαι, nego, abnuo. Virg. Rex tibi conjugium abnegat. Horat. Comitem abnegat.*  
**ABNĒPŌS** (ab & nepos), ōtis, m. a great grandchild's son, a third grandson, filius pronepotis, vel proneptis; et refertur ad abavum, *διεγγονος. Sueton. Ejus abnepos patronus Senatus dictus. See Adnepos.*  
**ABNĒPTYS** (ab & neptis), is, f. a great grandchild's daughter, a third granddaughter, filia pronepotis, vel proneptis. *Sueton.*  
**ABNĪTŌR**, in *Arnob.* for *Abnuo.*  
**ABNŌBA**, ē, m. a mountain of Germany, where, according to Pliny, the Danube has its rise: hence the Danube was formerly called *Abnobaenus*.  
**ABNŌCTŌ** (ab & nox), as, are, n. to sleep? or spend the night abroad, away from home, foris pernocto, noctu domo absum. *Senec.*  
**ABNŌDĀTŪS** (abnōdo), a, um, freed from knots, a nodis purgatus. *Colum.*  
**ABNŌDŌ** (ab & nodo), as, are, a. to cut off the knots from trees. *Colum.*  
**ABNŌRMIS** (ab & norma), e, adject. irregular, without rule, singular, sine norma, aut lege. *Horat. Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva, h. e. sapiens ille quidem, sed non alicui Sapientum, seu Philosophorum sectæ addictus, non ad aliorum normam sapiens, ut loquitur Cic.*  
**ABNŌENS** (abnuo), tis, denying, not admitting of, not brooking, renuens. *Tacit. Vitellii imperium abnuentes.*  
**ABNŌĒŌ**, es, a. to deny, refuse, an obsolete word for *abnuo*.  
**ABNŌMERŌ** (ab & numero), as, a. 1. to cast up the sum. *Gell.*  
**ABNŌŌ** (ab & nuō, *obsolet.*), is, ui, a. 3. to deny or refuse by countenance or gesture, to express dissent by a nod, *ἀπονεύω*, capitis nutu, vel manu significo, me nolle, aut non assentiri: to which *abnuo* is opposed. *Liv. Manu tamen abnuuit, quicquam opis in se esse. —* ¶ It is oftener put for nolle, recusare, negare, to be unwilling, to refuse, to deny. *Cic. Non recuso, non abnuo. Id. Intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat. Tacit. Abnuere crimen. Id. Quamquam suscipiendum bellum abnuisset. —* ¶ Joined with the infin. *Liv. Nec abnuent melioribus parere. —* ¶ In the passive, impersonally. *Liv. Nec abnuitur ita fuisse. —* ¶ Put also for detrectare, abjicere, repudiare, to refuse, throw off, reject, not to acknowledge. *Tacit. Jussa ducis. Liv. Imperium. Virgil. Omen. —* ¶ It is applied also to inanimate things. *Tibul. Seu tibi par poterunt, seu, quod spes abnuuit ultra, h. e. quod sperare non licet. Tacit. Hanc adversus urbem Titus, quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret, aggeribus vineisque certare statuit, the situation not permitting, the position not admitting of. —* ¶ Also not to approve. *Col. Genus ruris. —* ¶ It has no supine: *abnuiturus* occurs.  
**ABNŌTIVŪS** (abnuo), a, um, adject. 3 negative, involving denial, *ἀποφατικός*, qui negandi vim habet. *Panlus Dig.*  
**ABNŪTŌ** (frequent. from abnuo), as, 3 are, to express dissent by the nod, to keep refusing, sæpe abnuere. *Plant. Quid mi abnutas? Ty. Tibi ego abnuto?*  
**ABŌLEFACIŌ** (abolere facio), is, ěre, a. 3 to destroy, undo, ruin. *Tertull.*  
**ABŌLĒŌ** (ab & oleo, to grow, *obsolet.*) 2 I make not to grow, I cause to fade), es, levi, ōlitum a. 2. to blot out, to disannul, efface, abolish, destroy, *ἐξαλείφω, ἀφανίζω, ἀναρῶω*, deleo, tollo, destruo. *Quintil. Si consuetudo vicerit, vetus lex sermonis abolebitur. Tacit. Abolere imagines. Liv. Abolere alicui magistratum. —* ¶ In *Virg. 3. Georgic. v. 559. abolere viscera unda est tabida animalium viscera ita aqua purgare, ut omnis inde tabes eluatur. —* ¶ In *Jure abolere accusationem est eam penitus omittere: abolere crimen est delere, extinguere. Martian. Digest. —* ¶ Aboleri absolutely for extingui, mori, to die. *Plin. Multi extitero, qui non*

nasci optimum censerent, aut quam ocissime aboleri. — ¶ As a neuter verb. *Liv. Aliis omnibus cladis Caudinae nondum memoria aboleverat, icos not yet obliterated, effaced, forgotten. Gell. Si non illa etiam ex duodecim Tabulis de testimoniis falsis poena abolevisset, had not grown into disuse, become obsolete*  
**ABŌLESCŌ** (aboleo), is, ěre, n. to go to nothing, to be reduced to a state of nihility, to be annihilated, *ἀφανίζομαι*, ad nihilum redigo. *Virg. tantique abolescet gratia facti.*  
**ABŌLITŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. an abolishing, 2 annulling, effacing, cancelling, abrogating, rescinding, *ἀφανισμός*, actus abolendi. *Tacit. Abolitio tributorum.*  
**ABŌLITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer, qui 3 abolet. *Tertull.*  
**ABŌLITŪS** (Id.), a, um, partic. destroyed, consumed, abolished, antiquated, gone to decay. *Tacit. Deum ædes vetustate, aut igni abolitæ. Plin. Abolita nomina.*  
**ABŌLLĀ** (*ἄβολῆ* for *ἀναβολῆ*, clothing, fr. *ἀναβάλλω*, to place around, to clothe), ē, f. a military robe, opposed to *toga*, the robe of peace. *Varr. Toga detracta est, et abolla data ad turbam mihi, teta militiæ munera belli ut præstarem. Serv. ad illud Æn. 5. v. 421. duplicem ex humeris dejecit anictum, duplicem, inquit, anictum, id est ahollam, quæ duplex est, sicut chlamys. —* ¶ Philosophers also sometimes used this kind of robe, but it was longer, fuller, and made of cheaper materials. *Martial. Ceream quem nudi tegit uxor abolla grabati. ceream vocat, quia valde trita erat, et præterea sudore, et collectis sordibus quasi cera infecta: uxorem, quia simul cum ea etiam in lecto cubabat, et pro ludice adhibebat. Javental. audi facinorosam majoris abollæ. Stoicus occidit Baream, h. e. sanctioris, severiorisque Philosophiæ, qualis fuit Stoicorum. Id. abollam Pegaso Præfecto urbis tribuit Urbe proficiscenti Albam: from this passage, some have thought that it was also a garment worn by Senators.*  
**ABŌMINĀBILIS** (abominor), e, *βδελυρός*, abominable, detestable. *Hieron.*  
**ABŌMINĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. any 3 thing abominable, worthy of abhorrence. *Tertull.*  
**ABŌMINĀNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, partic. abominable, to be abhorred, ominous, unlucky, execrable, *βδελυκτός*, of a passive signification. *Plin. Abominandum exitium.*  
**ABŌMINĀNTER** (Id.), adverb, abominably, ominously. *Cassiod.*  
**ABŌMINĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. an abominating, deprecating, abomination. *Lactant. —* ¶ Also any thing that ought to be held in abhorrence. *Tertull.*  
**ABŌMINĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. that hath abhorred. *Liv. Abominatus mentionem facinoris. —* ¶ In a passive sense, abominated, detested, execrated. *Horat. Parentibusque abominatus Anibal.*  
**ABŌMINŌ**, as, a. to abominate, *εσχερο* as 3 being detestable. Used in the active voice by *Plant. Multatum abomina.*  
**ABŌMINŌR** (ab & omen), āris, dep. 1. to deprecate as ominous or unlucky, to execrate as a thing of bad omen, *ἠπορέπομαι*, malum omen abjicio, averto, deprecor. *Plin. Incendia inter epulas nominata, aquis sub mensas profusis, abominantur. —* ¶ Hence the expression, quod abominor, which Heaven forbids, avert, prevent from happening. *Ovid. Si mea mors redimenda tua (quod abominor) esset. —* ¶ Generally for detestari, execrari, to abominate, detest, abhor, execrate, *βδελύττομαι. Liv. Quod igitur nos maxima abominamur, vos ante omnia optaretis, in meliore vestra fortuna de pace agitur.*  
**ABŌRIGINES** (as being in a country ab origine), um, m. sunt conditores, anctoresque originis, *γενάρχαι, et πρωτόγονοι* a Græcis appellati, the aborigines, the original inhabitants of a country. *Plin. —* ¶ Particularly the first inhabitants of Italy, in Latinum, under Saturnus and Janus. *Justin. Italiæ cultores primi Aborigines fuere, quorum rex Saturnus.*  
**ABŌRIŌR** (ab, signifying privation, &

orior), ěris, rtus sum, dep. 3. & 4. to die, perish. *Var. Vinum, quod ibi natum sit, si prægnans biberit, fieri ut aboriatur. Subintellige fetus, h. e. ut fetus aboriatur. —* ¶ Figur. *Lucret. Pallorem existere toto Corpore, et infruigui linguam, vocemque aboriri, h. e. intercludi, deficere: quod in magnis timoribus evenire solet, to become dumb, to be struck speechless.*  
**ABŌRISCŌR** (aborior), ěris, dep. 3. to 3 perish, die. *Lucret.*  
**ABŌRTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. abortion, a miscarriage, premature delivery. *Cic.*  
**ABŌRTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, thnt cansteth or 2 proenreth abortion, *ἐκτροπικός*, abortum faciendi vim habens. *Plin. —* ¶ Also born out of due time. *Horat. ut abortivus fuit olim Sisyphus. Javental. Cum tot abortivis sæcundam Julia vulvam Solveret. —* ¶ *Martial. l. 6. epigr. 93. Pullus abortivo nec cum putrescit in ovo: ovum abortivum dixit, in quo pullus ante tempus formatus, atque adeo ibi corruptus est. —* ¶ *Abortivum* subst. sc. medicamentum, a medicine or drug producing abortion. — ¶ Figur. for the subst. *abortus*.  
**ABŌRTŌ** (Id.), as, āre, to miscarry, abort- 3 tum facere. *Varro.*  
**ABŌRTŪS** (Id.), a, um, born, risen, *ἀναφανείς*, exortus. *Abortus* is read by some in several passages of *Liv. & Stat.* but *abortus* is to be preferred.  
**ABŌRTŪS** (Id.), us, m. abortion, miscarriage, untimely birth, *ἐκτρομα*, fetus immature editus, et mortuus. *Cic. Tertullæ nollem abortum. Plin. Feminis quidem abortus facere non dubitat, h. e. inferre. Plin. Audies neptem tuam abortum fecisse, h. e. passam esse. —* ¶ Applied to trees which are stunted, as it were abortions of trees. *Plin. —* ¶ Fig. To the writings of the learned, which have not been well elaborated. *Plin. Quoniam audio et Stóicos, et Dialecticos, Epicureos quoque parturire adversus libellos, quos de Grammatica edidi, et subinde abortus facere, &c. h. e. libros edere imperfectos. —* ¶ *Abortum*, i. n. *Ulpian.*  
**ABPĀTRŪS** (ab & patruus), i, m. the brother of one's great grandfather's father (abavi), of one's third grandfather, by the father's side. *Caius Digest.*  
**ABRADŌ** (ab & rado), dis, si, sum, a. 3. 1 to scrape, or shave off, *ἀποξέρω. Plin. Abradere barbam. —* ¶ Figur. auferre, demere, to carry away, scrape together, get out of, proenre. *Plin. Cic. Posteaquam videt, nihil se ab Cæcina posse litium terrore abrader.*  
**ABRĀHAM**, **ABRAM**, **ABRĀHĀMŪS** 3 (Hebr.), in *Gen. Abræ, Prudent. & Abraham, Tertull. in Dat. Abrahæ, Tertull. Acc. Abrahām, Prudent. Abraham also indec. according to Charis. The patriarch Abraham. —* ¶ Hence *Abrahæus & Abrahanius*, a, um, pertaining to Abraham.  
**ABRĀSŌR**. See *Arrosor*.  
**ABRĀSŪS** (abrado), a, um, shaven off, shorn, *ἀπεξυρμένος*, radendo ablatius. *Cic. Supercilia penitus abrasa. Lucan. Abrasæ fauces, h. e. esculentorum asperitate exulceratæ.*  
**ABRAXĀS** (*Ἀβράξας*), ē, m. the name of 3 God, invented by the heretic Basilides, the letters of which, according to the Greek method of reckoning, make 365, equal in number to the days of the year. *Tertull.*  
**ABRELICTŪS** (ab & relictus), a, um, 3 derelictus, abandoned, forsaken, deserted. *Tertull.*  
**ABREPTŪS** (abripio), a, um, partic. taken away, torn asunder, ravished, taken away by main force. *Liv. Virgo a complexu patris abrepta. Tacit. Occisi centuriones, abrepta signa.*  
**ABRĪPIŪS** (ab & rapio), is, ĩpi, eptum, a 3. to take away, carry off, drag away by force, *ἀφάρπάζω*, vi rapio, vi traho, abstraho. *Cic. Voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt, tempestate abreptus est unus. Id. Abripere aliquem de convivio in vincula. Id. Abripere aliquem ad questionem. Propert. Qua sacer ab-*

ripitur cæco descensus hiatu, h. e. in abruptum desinit, patet in præceps. — ¶ In the sense also of corripere, vi prehendere, to seize, constrain. *Valer. Max.* Abripi a lictore, et mactari iustisti. — ¶ Abripere se, to take one's self off, btake one's self away, abscond. *Plaut.* Ita abripuit repente se subito. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Eum etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, renaevit him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ABRŌNŌS** Silo, a Latin poet in the time of Augustus. *Senec.*

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

**ABRŌTŌNTĒS** (ἀβρότονος), æ, m. Colum. Vinum abrotonites, wine seasoned with southernwood.

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

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

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

**ABRŪPTIŌ** (abruptio), ōnis, f. a breaking, a breaking off or asunder, actus abruptendi, ἀπορῆγσις. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. divorce. *Cic.*

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

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

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

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

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

**ABSCESSIŌ** (abscedo), ōnis, f. ἀπόστασις, i a going away, a departing from, a decreasing, a diminution. *Cic.*

**ABSCESSŪS** (Id.), us, ni, a departing i from, a retiring, abscessio, recessus. *Cic.* — ¶ An imposthume, abscess, supuration, ἀπόστημα. *Cels.*

**ABSCIDŌ** (abs & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. i 3. to cut, to cut off, ἀποτέμνω. *Ovid.* Abscidit jugulo pectusque, lumerumque sinistrum.

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

**ABSCISE** (abscisus). See *Abscisus*. 3

**ABSCISSE** (abscisus), adverb, briefly, concisely, ἀποτόμως, breviter, concise, velut abscindendo superflua. *Valer. Max.*

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

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

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

**ABSCŌNDITĒ** (absconditus), adverb, i hiddenly, privately, secretly, abstrusely, latenter, obscure, κρυφῶς. *Cic.* Abscondite disserere.

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

**ABSCŌNDITŪS** (Id.), a, um, hidden, concealed, secret, abstruse, ἀπόκρυφος. *Cic.* Insidiæ absconditæ.

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

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

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

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

**ABSĒNTIYA** (absens), æ, f. absencie, ἀπουσία. *Cic.*

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

**ABSĒNTŌ** (Id.), as, āre, to cause to be absent, ablego, absentem facio. *Claudian.* — ¶ Hence absentans for absens. *Sidon.*

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

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

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

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

**ABSINTHIATŪS** (absinthium), a, um, 2 adj. seasoned with wormwood. *Senec.* Pueris daturus potionem absinthiatu poculi. — ¶ Absinthiatum, scil. vinum, wine seasoned with wormwood. *Lampriid.*

**ABSINTHITES** (Id.), æ, m. wine tempered, or mixed, with wormwood, wormwood wine, vinum absinthio conditum. *Columell.*

**ABSINTHIUM** (ἀσίνθιον), ii, n. the herb wormwood. *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. bitterness. *Quintil.*

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

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

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

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

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

**ABSŌLESŌ** (ab & soleo; or abs & oleo), 3 is, n. 3. to fall into disuse, to grow obsolete, or out of date, ἀπαρχαῖσθαι, obsolescere, insolitum fieri. *Tertull.*

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

**ABSŌLŪTĒ** (absolutus), adverb, absolutely, perfectly, completely, entirely, τελῶς, perfecte. *Macro.* Ut absolutus liquet. *Cic.* In oratoris artibus, questionis genere proposito, quod sint ejus formæ, subjungitur absolute, determinately, precisely. *Cic.* Vivere feliciter, absolute, h. e. free from every care, prosperously. — ¶ Briefly, concisely. *Auson.* Possum absolute dicere, sed dulus circumloquar.

**ABSŌLŪTYŌ** (absolvo), ōnis, f. an absolving, discharging, acquitting, ἀπόλυσις, liberatio a crimine. *Cic.* Absolutio Virginum. — ¶ Also perfection, τελῶσις. *Cic.* Hanc absolutionem, perfectionemque in oratore desiderans. — ¶ In oratory, completeness. *Cic.* — ¶ A discharge from debt. *Modestin.*

**ABSŌLŪTŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, absolatory, appertaining to acquittal, generally from an accusation, but sometimes in a more extensive sense. *Sueton.* Duas tabellas, damnatoriam et absolutoriam cognoscitibus dedit.

**ABSŌLŪTŪS** (Id.), a, um, let loose, free, unrestrained, solutus, ἀπολελυμένος. *Prudent.* Absolutus vinculis. — ¶ Also iudicio liberatus, acquitted, discharged,

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

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

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

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

**ABSŌRPTIŪS**, or **ABSŌRTIŪS** (absorbeo), 2 ōnis, f. a beverage, drink, sort of congenial liquor, rich potion, sorbitio. *Sueton.*

**ABSPELLŌ**, or more properly **ASPĒLLŌ** (abs & pello), is, ūli, ūsum, a. 3. to drive away, remove, banish, repello, arceo, removeo, ἀπωθῶ. *Cic.* Sed longe a leto numine aspeller Jovis. *Plant.* Aspelleret metum alicui.

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

**ABSTANTĪA**, æ, distance, interval, space 3 between. *Vitruv.*

**ABSTEMIŪS** (abs & temetum, abstinence 2 from wine), a, um, not addicted to wine, sober, abstemious. *Ovid.* Vina fugit, gaudetque meris abstemius undis. *Plin.* Mulieres vini abstemiæ. — ¶ In general of one who is abstemious as regards any thing. *Horat.* Si forte in medio positurum abstemius herbis Vivis, et urtica. — ¶ Also temperate, sparing. *Auson.* Vini, cibique abstemius, lætus, pudicus, pulcher. — ¶ Sometimes of one that hath not tasted wine for a certain time, that hath not tasted wine. *Apulei.* — ¶ Simply fasting, that fasteth. *Auson.* — ¶ Prandium abstemium, without wine. *Gell.*

**ABSTERGEŌ** (abs & tergeo), es, ersi, er-sum, a. 2. to wipe, wipe off, clean, cleanse, ἀπορῖβω, tergeo, diluo, purgo. *Plaut.* Tn labellum abstergeas. — ¶ Also to break in pieces, to shatter. *Curt.* Colli di inter se naves, abstergerique invicem remi. — ¶ Figur. auferre, vel fugare, to take away, remove, dispel, dissipate. *Cic.* Consolator te, et omnem abstergebo dolorem.

**ABSTERGŌ** (abs & tergo), is, rsi, rsum, a. 3. same as *Abstergeo*. *Titinn.* Everrite ades, abstergite araneas.

**ABSTERREŌ** (abs & terreo), es, ui, erritum, a. 2. to frighten away, terrify, alarm, deter, ἐκφοβέω, ἀποτρέπω, terrore injecto averto, repello, removeo. *Liv.* Alii e turribus portæ saxis, sudibus, pilis absterrent hostes. *Cic.* A pecuniis capiundis homines abstertere. *Tacit.* Nisi Pharsanem bello absterruisset. — ¶ Abstertere aliquid alicui, to take away, to remove. *Lucret.*

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

**ABSTINAX** (abstineo), acis, adject. ab 3 stinent, abstemious. *Petron.*

**ABSTINENS** (Id.), tis, adject. and part. abstaining from, temperate, moderate, sparing, ἔγκρατης, moderatus, continens circa pecuniam, alieni minime cupidus, in cibo, et potu, aliisque ad victum, et vitam necessariis temperans et parcus. *Cic.* Esse abstinenter, continere omnes cupiditates, præclarum est. *Horat.* Animus abstinens ducentis ad se euncta pecuniæ. *Plin.* Homo est alieni abstinenterissimus.

**ABSTINENTĒR** (abstinens), adverb, with 1 moderation, modestly, harmlessly, discreetly, disinterestedly, ἔγκρατῶς, cum abstinentia, moderate. *Cic.* Abstinenter versatus.

**ABSTINENTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. an abstaining from, abstinence, moderation, discreetness, ἔγκρατεια, virtus ab illis rebus abstinens, quæ perperam appetitæ. It is particularly opposed to avarice and covetousness, and differs from continentia, the refraining from forbidden pleasures. — ¶ Yet they are often used promiscuously by the best writers; hence uprightness, disinterestedness, blamelessness. *Nep.* Adeo excellēbat Aristides abstinentia, ut unus cognomine Justus sit appellatus. — ¶ Also temperance in eating and drinking, sobriety, diet. *Quintil.* Febrem quiete, et abstinentia mitigavit. — ¶ Also abstinence from all kinds of food, starvation. *Tacit.* Egressus Senatū vitam abstinentia finivit — ¶ Also of other things. *Senec.*

**ABSTINEŌ** (abs & teneo), es, nui, entum, a. 2. to abstain from, keep from, or out of the way of, keep aloof from, ἀπέχομαι, cohibeo, contineo, tempero. *Cic.* Ut se maledictis non abstineat. *Horat.* Abstiniuit Venere, et vino. *Tacit.* Tiberius, et Augusta publico abstinuerunt, refrained from appearing in public, did not appear abroad. *Cic.* A quibus ne tu quidem jam te abstines. — ¶ With the infn̄. *Sueton.* Quando ita præfari non abstinuerit. — ¶ Also joined with quin, ne, or quo minus. *Sueton.* Ut ne clarissimi quidem viri abstinuerint, quo minus et ipsi aliquid scriberent. — ¶ Among the poets, sometimes with the gen. like the Greek. *Horat.* Abstineti irarum, calidæque rixæ. — ¶ With the acc. of a thing, to keep or ward off, to hold back, restrain, not to enforce. *Cic.* Ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus abstinere. *Plaut.* Potin' ut me abstineas manum? cannot you keep your hands off me? — ¶ In the same sense, with the acc. of a person not reflective. *Liv.* Quamquam Romano bello fortuna eum abstinuit. — ¶ Also impersonally. *Liv.* Ut sacro auro absteretur. — ¶ Absterere, carere, imminere esse, to be free from. *Plaut.* Qui ea curabit, absternebit cænonie bubula.

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

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

**ABSTRAHŌ** (abs & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw or pull off or away, to tear or drag away, to take away by force, avellere, abducere, abripere, ἀποχωρίζω, ἀφαίρεω. *Terent.* Quis igitur eum ab illa abstraxit? *Cic.* Cum Metellus abstraheretur e sinu gremioque patriæ. *Id.* De matris conspectu avellere, et abstrahere. *Cæs.* Abstrahere liberos in servitutem. *Curt.* Abstrahere aliquid ad supplicium capitale. — ¶ Also with the abl. without a prep. *Tacit.* Ut ea specie Germanicum suetis legionibus abstraheret. — ¶ Also figuratively. *Cic.* Abstrahi a consuetudine. *Sallust.* A bono, honestoque in pravum abstrahi.

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



a. 3. properly, to push out of sight; hence to hide, conceal, cast away, banish, ἀποθέω, ἀποκρύπτω, abscondo, intus abdo, de industria celo. In locor in locum abstrudere. *Plaut.* Aurum ubi abstrudat senex. — *¶ Plaut.* Jam in cerebro colaphos abstrudam tuo, h. e. will bury.

**ABSTRŪSŪS** (abstrudo), a, um, partic. and adj. *hidden, concealed, abditus, reconditus, ἀπόκρυφος.* *Cic.* Penitus abstrusas insidias alicui ponere. *Sueton.* Abstrusus gestatoria sella. *Virg.* Semina flammæ Abstrusa in venis silicis. — *¶ Figurat.* *Cic.* Disputatio copiosa illa quidem, sed paulo abstrusior. — *¶ Abstrusus homo, a person that is close, reserved, that conceals his thoughts.* *Tacit.* Abstrusus, et tristissima quæque maxime dissimulans Tiberius.

**ABSTŪLŌ**, is, obsolete, from *tulo*, obsol.; 3 for *aufero*. *Plaut.*

**ABSUETŪDŌ** (ab & snesco), ūnis, f. dis-3 use, want or denial of intercourse with, desuetudo. *Apulei.*

**ABSUM** (ab & sum), abes, abfui, irreg. to be absent, or out of the way, to be distant, ἀπειμι, remotus sum, disjunctus sum; significant distantiam tum persone, tum rei. *Terent.* Ita ut fit, domini ubi absunt. *Cic.* Te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis dolui. *Plaut.* Abesse ab domo. *Ovid.* Ibas sine conjuge Creten, Et poterat nupta lentus abesse tua. — *¶ With nouns of time and distance.* *Cic.* Etsi abfui magnam partem consulatus tui. *Id.* Edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta. *Id.* Castra, quæ aberant bidui. *Id.* Loca quæ absunt biduum, aut triduum. — *¶ With adv. longe, prope, procul, multum, parum, and the like.* *Id.* Tu autem abes longe gentium. *Id.* Quoniam propius abes, since you are not so far off as you were. — *¶ Figur.* To be removed from, fur from, i. e. not to have, to be free from, to have nothing to do or in common with, to be disinclined to, not to belong to, not to be suitable or becoming. *Cic.* Longe aberit, ut argumentis credat Philosophorum, he will be at some distance from believing, acquiescing in, admitting, &c., will not easily be brought to credit, &c. *Id.* Abesse a culpa. *Id.* A quo meâ culpa absit. — *¶ Sometimes, deesse, to be wanting.* *Varr.* Si cui vetustate dentes absunt. *Cic.* Abest historia litteris nostris. — *¶ Abesse ab aliquo, sometimes to be inferior to.* *Cic.* Multum ab iis aberat L. Fuscus. — *¶ Aliquem abesse alicui, to be wanting in his assistance, to withhold his help.* *Cic.* Mirari desinat, me, qui Autronio abfuerim, Syllam defendere. — *¶ Tantum abest ut, is an elegant form of speech, with or without another ut following; so far from, &c.* *Cic.* Ego vero istos tantum abest ut orneim, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim; so far from commending them, setting them in a favorable light, &c., I cannot but, &c. *Id.* Id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium. *Id.* Tantum porro aberat, ut binos scriberent; vix singulos confererunt. — *¶ It is used also by epiphonema, without the following member.* *Cic.* Dixerim, me vel plurima vincula tecum summæ conjunctionis optare: tantum abest, ut ego ex eo, quo adstricti sumus, laxari aliquid velim. — *¶ Tantum abest ab eo, ut, is used in like sense; so far from.* *Cic.* Tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, &c. — *¶ Tantum absum, personally for tantum abest, is found.* *Hirt.* — *¶ It has elegantly after it the particle quia.* *Liv.* Haud multum abfuit, quin ab exulibus interficeretur, he wanted very little of, &c., was within a trifle of, &c. *Cic.* Aberit non longe, quin hoc a me decerni velit, I shall want but a little of being brought to, &c., shall very quickly be persuaded to, &c. *Gruchus apud eundem in Orat.* Abesse non potest, quin ejusdem hominis sit probos improbare, qui improbos probet, it cannot be otherwise, but that, &c. — *¶ Absit; ne dii siverint; God forbid! heaven forefend! heaven avert! may the day never come! may it never happen!* *Apulei.* Absit, ut Milonem hospitem

deseram. — *¶ Prasens abest, παρὼν ἀποδνεῖ, a proverb applied to him, who, though present in body, is absent in mind.* *Plaut.* Audis quæ dico, tametsi prasens non ades.

**ABSŪMĒDŌ** (absumo), edinis, f. con-3 suaption, caste, διατρέφω. *Plaut.*

**ABSŪMŌ** (ab & sumo), is, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. to take away, to consume, destroy, make an end of, διατρώω, διαφθείρω, consumo. *Cic.* Dicendo tempus absumere. *Plin. Jun.* Incendium domos absumpsit. *Florus.* Absumere spatium jactus, h. e. ita progredi aciem, ut jaciendorum missilium facultatem alimant hostibus. *Plin.* Umbrae (solis) absumuntur, h. e. are no more seen, fade away, because the sun is vertical. — *¶ To enjoy.* *Ter.* Satietaem amoris absumere, to enjoy his love even to satiety. — *¶ Also, to slay, put to death, cut off.* *Virg.* Me primam absumite ferro. *Liv.* Plures fames, quam ferrum, absumpsit. *Tacit.* Absumi fame, to die of hunger, to be famished to death. — *¶ Absolutely.* *Plaut.* Absumpti sumus, we are undone. — *¶ Also, to finish.* *Colum.*

**ABSŪMPTIŌ** (absumo), ōnis, f. a con-3 suming. *Ulpian.* Res, quæ in assumptione sunt, consumable commodities, that admit of being consumed.

**ABSŪMPTŌS** (Id.), a, um, consumed, wasted, consumptus. *Horat.* Res absumptæ, substance wasted, expended. *Virg.* Absumpta salus, all chance of safety lost, destroyed, cut off.

**ABSŪRDĒ** (absurdus), advrb, absurdly, 1 awkwardly, foolishly, foreign from the purpose, ἀρόπως, inepte, ab re. *Cic.* Absurde respondere. *Julian.* Longe absurdius constituere. *Augustin.* Absurdissime dicere.

**ABSŪRDITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. absurdity, folly, inconsistency, hallucination. *Claud. Mamert.*

**ABSŪRDŪS** (ab & surdus), a, um, adj. absurd, harsh, grating, ἀπίος, ἄλογος, ἀνόητος, inconveniens, ineptus, absonus, ab re alienus. Proprie videtur dici de sono, aut voce incondita, et absona, quæ surdis auribus audiri digna est. *Cic.* Vox absona, et absurda. — *¶ The use of the word is more frequently figurative, as of any thing absurd, inconsistent, foolish, ridiculous, extravagant, unapt, foreign from the purpose or subject.* *Cic.* Jam vero illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! *Id.* Est hoc auribus, animisque hominum absurdum. *Id.* Multo absurdiora sunt ea, quæ, &c. *Id.* Absurdissima mandata. — *¶ Absurdus homo is one who is unfit for any thing, clumsy, awkward, unapt.* *Cic.* — *¶ Haud absurdum ingenium, non omnino ineptum, mediocre, by no means inferior or despicable.* *Sallust.* — *¶ Absurdus and ineptus differ in this; the former implying incompatibility, the latter merely ineptness or unsuitableness.*

**ABSŪNTHIUM.** See *Absinthium*.

**ABSŪRTIŪS** (Absyrtus), idis, f.; in plur. Absyrtides, idum; islands in the Adriatic, so called from Absyrtus. *Plin.*

**ABSŪRTŪS** (Ἄψυρτος), i, m. otherwise called *Ægialeus*, a son of *Æetes*, king of Colchis, and *Hypsea*. His sister *Medea*, as she fled with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewd his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. *Ovid.*

**ABVĒCTŌS** (abvcho), a, um, carried off or away, avectus. *Catul.*

**ABVĒIŌ.** See *Aveho*.

**ABVĒRTŌ** (ab & verto), is, a. 3. to turn away, or the contrary way, to turn off, averto, ἀποτρέπω. *Plaut.* The best authorities read *averto*, which see.

**ABŪNDĀNS** (abundo), antis, part. and adj. abounding, abundant, copious, plentiful, plentiful, overflowing, richly-stocked, affluens, copiosus, εὐπρόπος. It is properly used of waters overflowing. *Virg.* Incertis si mensibus annis abundans Exit. *Vitruv.* loca abundantia, h. e. filled with water. — *¶ It is most frequently used of any thing abounding, copious, &c.* *Cic.* Non erat abundans, non inops tamen; non valde nitens, non plane horrida oratio. *Cic.* Tu abundantior consilio, ingenio, prudentia quam Crassus. *Id.* Timæus et rerum copia, et sententiarum

varietate abundantissimus. — *¶ It is specially used for dives, rich, wealthy, affluent.* *Cic.* Multa, et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis. — *¶ It is joined with the gen. as well as the abl.* *Nepos.* Via omnium rerum abundans. *Claudian.* Abundans corporis, large in size. — *¶ It ex abundanti, over and above what is immediately requisite, beyond what necessity calls for, as a work of supererogation.* *Quintil.*

**ABŪNDĀNTER** (abundans), -ius, -issime, 1 adv. abundantly, copiously, largely, copiose, large, περισπῶς. *Plin.*

**ABŪNDĀNTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. abundance, plenty, plenteousness, exuberance, εὐπρόπια, περιπλοία. It seems properly to be used of liquids. *Plin.* Abundantia lactis. *Vitruv.* Abundantia palustris, h. e. of marshy water. — *¶ It is most often used of any abundance whatever.* *Cic.* Abundantia amoris erga me tui. — *¶ Absolutely, i. e. without gen., riches, wealth, affluence.* *Tacit.*

**ABŪNDĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. an overflowing 2 of water, an inundation, aquæ abundantia. *Plin.*

**ABŪNDĒ** (abundus), advrb, abundantly, 1 in abundance, richly, plentifully, amply, sufficiently, enough, εὐπρόπως, abundanter, copiose, affatim, large. *Cic.* Erit abunde satisfactum toti huic quæstioni. — *¶ It governs also the gen.* *Virg.* Terrorum, et fraudis abunde est. — *¶ And is joined also to adject.* *Sallust.* Abunde magna præsidia. — *¶ Abunde esse alicui, est satis superque esse.* *Cels.* Huic abunde est, demittere se in aquam calidam, it is enough for him to, &c., it will be amply sufficient if he, &c. *Plin.* Mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, quod efficitur, I am content, satisfied, if, &c. my object is answered, if, &c. *Id.* Utrumque tam magnum est, ut abunde sit alterum efficere, there is enough to, &c. — *¶ It seems not to be compared.*

**ABŪNDŌ** (ab & undo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to abound, more than suffice, to be overstocked, overflow, εὐπρόπως, περισσεύω. Properly used of the overflowing of rivers, &c. *Liv.* Quando aqua Albana abundasset. — *¶ It is oftener used of any thing abounding, &c.* *Cic.* Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallina, lacte, caseo, melle. *Cic.* Vel ex reliquis, quæ nonis April. fecit, cum abundare debeam. *Lucrct.* quæ de terris nunc quoque abundant Herbarum genera, ac fruges, arbustaque læta, h. e. erumpunt, enascuntur, et velut exundantes aquæ e terra exsiliunt. — *¶ Absol.* to be rich, wealthy, in affluent circumstances. *Cic.* Et absentes adsunt, et egentes abundant, et imbecilles valent. — *¶ The difference between abundare and redundare is that between abundance and superfluity; but the distinction is not always observed.*

**ABŪNDŪS** (abundo), a, um, abundant, 3 copious. *Gell.* Rarely used.

**ABVŌLŌ** (ab & volo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to fly off or away, to take one's departure, volando abeo. *Cornel. Gall.* See *Avalo*.

**ABŪSIŌ** (abutor), ōnis, f. an abuse, an 2 applying to another use; in which sense it is very seldom used, but generally means the rhetorical figure *κατάχρησις*. *Quintil.* Per abusionem sciaricos etiam omnes vocamus, qui eadem re loquomque commiserint. — *¶ Absive* (Id.), advrb, in a sense, or meaning, different from the natural and accepted one, per figuram abusionem, κατάχρηστικῶς. *Quintil.* — *¶ For form's sake.* *Ammian.*

**ABŪSQŪE** (ab & nsque), prep. with *abl.* 2 from as far as; chiefly found in the poets. *Virg.*

**ABŪSŪS** (abutor), us, m. an applying to a 1 different use, abuse, a consuming by unlawful use (as of provisions). *Cic.* — *¶ Hence simply, in law, consumption, use.* *Ulpian.*

**ABŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. with pass. signif. from

**ABŪTŌR** (ab & utor), ēris, ābusūs sum, 1 dep. 3. to abuse, turn to improper use, apply to a wrong end, or to a purpose different from the intended one, κατάχρησται,

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

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

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

ABYLA (Ἀβύλη), æ, f. a mountain of Africa, one of the pillars of Hercules, opposite to Cælype in Spain. Mela. See Abila.

ABYSSŌS (ἄβυσσος), i, f. water that does not admit of being sounded by line, an unfathomable lake, a bottomless pit, an abyss. — ¶ Heli, the great fiery lake. Prudent. in Hamartigen.

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

ACACIA (ἀκασία), æ, f. a kind of thorny shrub, from which gum-arabic is produced. Plin.

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

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

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

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

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

ACALANTHIS (ἀκalanthis), idis, f. probably the goldfinch. Virg. Litoraque halcyonem resonant, acalanthida dum: others read et acanthida dum.

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

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

ACANTHILLIS (ἀκανθαλλίς), idis, f. the herb wild asparagus. Apulei.

ACANTHINŌS (acanthus), a, um, adjct. belonging to the herb brank-ursin, or bear's foot, ἀκανθῶδης, qui est acanthi, vel acanthi similis. Plin. Euphorbia specie thysi, foliis acanthinis. Isid. Acanthina vestis, h. e. acanthi foliis in-texta. Salmastius explains it, garments made of the down, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACARNANIX (Ἀκαρνανία), æ, f. Acarnania, novo Caria, part of Epirus, separated by the river Achelous from Ætolia.

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

ACARNĒ. See Acharne.

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

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

ACATALEPTŌS (ἀκατάληπτος), incomprehensible. Tertullian.

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

ACATŌS (ἀκατος), i, f. same as Acatium. Tertull.

ACAUNUMĀRGX (a privat. καννός, bitter, and marga, marl), æ, f. a sort of sandy, red earth, or clay, or marl. Plin.

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

ACCA LAURENTIĀ or LARENTIĀ, æ, f. the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus; in honor of whom

the festival Laurentia or Accalia was yearly celebrated in the month of December. Liv. & Varr. — ¶ Also, the sister and companion of Camilla. Virg.

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

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

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

ACCELERATIŌ (accelero), ōnis, f. an 2 accelerating, hastening, hurrying, quickness, expedition. Auct. ad Heren.

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

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

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

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

**ACCENSEŌ**, and **ADCENSEŌ** (ad & cen-2 seo), es, sui, nsitum, & nsum, a. 2. to add to, or to the number of, to reckon among the list of, *συναριθμῶ*, adscribere, adnumerare. *Non.*

**ACCENSITŪS**, from *Accenseo*.

**ACCENSŪS**, and **ADCENSŪS** (accenseo; others from accio), i, m. a public officer, whose business it was to attend on the magistrates, and summon courts; a messenger or servitor belonging to a court, &c., a pursuivant, usher, mace-bearer, sergeant, beadle, *ὑπὸπέρης*. — *¶* Also supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. *Festus.*

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

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

**ACCENTIŪNCŪLA** (accentus), æ, f. ac-3 centual mark, accent, tone, note, modulation, harmony, accentus. *Gdl.*

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

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

**ACCEPSŌ** is an ancient form for *accipero*, from *accipio*, or, as *Nonius* explains it, for *accipio*.

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

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

**ACCEPTABŪLUM**. See *Acetobulum*.

**ACCEPTATIŪS**. See *Acceptio*.

**ACCEPTATŪR** (accepto), ōris, m. one 3 that receiveth. *Tertull.* 3

**ACCEPTILATIŪS** (accepti latio, in which 3 form it sometimes occurs), ōnis, f. (verbal) absolutio or discharge from obligation, liberation from agreement, compact, or promise; quittance, acquittance (by word of mouth). *Pandect.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACCESSŪR** (accedo), ōris, m. one who is added. *Val. Max.*

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

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

**ACCYANŪS** (Accius), a, um, adj. pertaining to the poet Accius. *Cic.* Posuisti versus Accianos.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACCINCTUS**, and **ADCINCTUS** (accingo), a, umi, particip. and adject. *girt, begirt, fitted with, furnished with, accoutred, equipped, præcinctus, succinctus. Tacit. Femina pellibus accinctæ assultabant. Id. Accinctus ferro. Liv. Gladii accincti.* — ¶ *Accinctus miles, an armed soldier. Tacit.* — ¶ *Figur. munitus, tectus, defendens, fortificatus, secure. Tacit. Juvenis potentie promptæ et studio popularium accinctus.* — ¶ *Also, expeditus, paratus, promptus, quia qui cinctus est, habilior est ad agendum, prepared for, prompt, alert, active, expeditious, ἐξέλιπος. Plin. In omnia intenta bonitas, et accincta.* — ¶ *Also, parvus, moderatus, moderate, limited, restrained, confined, in which sense disinctus is opposed to it. Plin.* — ¶ *Also, instructus, ornatus, furnished, provided, adorned. Valer. Flacc. Accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis.*

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

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

**ACCIPENSER.** See *Acipenser*.

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

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

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

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

**ACCITIO** (accio), ðnis, f. a calling, summons, actus acciendi, accitus, παράκλησις. *Arnob.*

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

**ACCITUS** (Id.), us, m. n. call, calling, summons, citation, evocatio, accitio, παράκλησις. Used in the abl. sing. only. *Virg. accitu cari genitoris.*

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

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

**ACCLINATUS**, and **ADCLINATUS** (accli-

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

**ACCLINIS**, and **ADCLINIS** (adclino), e, adject. leaning upon or against, resting upon, supported by, bending forward, shelving, acclinatus, προς κλίωσις. *Virg. corpusque levabat Arboris acclinis trunco. Claudian. arbore fultis Acclines humeros. Stat. Acclines clypeis alios.* — ¶ *Figur. prone, inclined. Horat. Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, h. e. addictus, innixus, vel etiam propensus.* — ¶ *Instead of acclinis, acclivis is found in many edd.*

**ACCLINUS**, and **ADCLINUS** (ad & clino), 2 as, avi, atum, a. 1. to lean or incline towards, to bend forward, ad aliquid flecto, inclino, προς κλίωσις. *Ovid. Circumspexit Atyr, seque acclinavit in illum. Alii leg. inclinavit ad illum. Stat. Gaudebat strato latus acclinare leoni, to rest his side upon, to repose upon.* — ¶ *Figur. to incline to, to be favorably disposed, with acc. sc. Liv. Haud gravate acclinatos se ad causam Senatus, h. e. fautores cause Senatus.*

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

**ACCLIVITAS**, and **ADCLIVITAS** (acclivus), atis, f. a bending upwards, steepness, ascent, acclivitas, ἀνώφεια, ascensus terræ erectus. *Cæs. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACCÖMMÖDÖS**, and **ADCÖMMÖDÖS** (ad & commodus), a, um, adject. apt, suitable, fit, meet, idoneus, aptus, ἐπιτηδεύς. **Virg.** Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi. **Veget.** Accommodo labori animal, bos.

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

**ACCÖRPÖRÖ**, and **ADCÖRPÖRÖ** (ad & 3 corporo), as, a. l. to incorporate, unite with, adjungo, admisceo, ἐπισωματώ. **Ammion.**

**ACCREDÖ**, and **ADCREDÖ** (ad & credo), 1 is, didi, ditum, n. 3. to credit, give credit to, assent to, believe. **Nepos.** Primo non accreditit. **Plaut.** Quisnam istuc accredit tibi. **Horat.** tibi nos accredere par est.

**ACCREDÖÖ**, and **ADCREDÖÖ**, is, ancient form for **Accredo**. **Plaut.**

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

**ACCRESCÖ**, and **ADCRESCÖ** (ad & cresco), scis, crevi, etum, n. 3. to grow, increase in size or quantity, ἐπιγίνομαι, ἐπαυξάνομαι, cresco, augeo. **Cic.** Flumen subito accrevit. **Tacit.** Aggrebatur nihilominus cæspes, jamque pectori usque accreverat. — ¶ Also, in the sense of adjungi, addi, to be added, joined, to accrue. **Stat.** gremio miseris accrescere natos, h. e. auzeri numerum. **Plin.** Veteribus negotiis nova accrescunt.

**ACCRETÖYÖ** (accresco), önis, f. an increasing. **Cic.** Accretio luminis Lunæ, ac diminutio.

**ACCRETÖS**, and **ADCRETÖS** (Id.), a, um, partic. growing to, qui per additionem crevit. **Plin.** Erica araneo accreta, quam chrysalidem appellat, h. e. crescens araneoso textu involuta.

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

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

**ACCÖBITATYÖ**, } See *Accubatio*. 3  
**ACCÖBITYÖ**.

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

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

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

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

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

**ACCÖDÖ**, and **ADCÖDÖ** (ad & cudo), 3 is, properly to add by coining, to coin more; but used only in the figurat. sense, to add more, to gain more. **Plaut. Merc.** 2. 3. 96.

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

**ACCÖMÖLATÖ** (accumulo), adverb, plenty, 2 tifully, copiously, in abundance, σωρηδόν. **Apulei.**

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

**ACCÖMÖLATÖR**, and **ADCÖMÖLATÖR** 2 (Id.), öris, m. one who heaps together, accumulates, qui accumulatur. **Tacit.**

**ACCÖMÖLÖ**, and **ADCÖMÖLÖ** (ad & cumulo), as, avi, atum, a. l. to accumulate, heap together, amass, ἐπισωρεύω, ἀσποίζω, ad cumulum addo, augeo, coacervo. **Plin.** Venti accumulantes arneæ congeriunt. **Cic.** Augel, addit, accumulatur. **Prudent.** accumulare caput crinibus, h. e. crines accumulando, et in tutulum componendo ornare. — ¶ Specially, to heap new earth about the roots of trees, πεινήω, the opposite of ablaqueare. **Plin.** Ferventibus locis accumulans æstate radices, operiuntque, ne solis ardor exurat: aliubi ablaqueant, perflatusque admittunt. *Id.* Accumulare raphanos. *Id.* vineas. *Id.* germi-

nationem terra. — ¶ Fig. addere, congerere, to add to, bestow honor, load with (spoken of gifts, honors, &c.). **Lactet.** Accumulare cædem cædi. **Virg.** alicui honorem. *Id.* curas. **Virgil.** Animam nepotis His saltem accumulalem donis, h. e. hæc dona accumulem animæ nepotis: *hypallage*.

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

**ACCÖRATYÖ** (accuro), önis, f. diligence, 1 carefulness, exactness, niceness, strictness, scrupulousness, accuracy, cura, diligentia, actus ipse accurandi, ἐπιμέλεια. **Cic.** In inveniendis, componendisque rebus mira accuratio.

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

**ACCÖRÖ**, and **ADCÖRÖ** (ad & curo), as, 1 avi, atum, a. l. to do with care, to take care of, attend to any thing. **Cic.** Melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur. **Plaut.** Penum meum lepide accurabo. *Id.* Quod factu opus est, volo accurare. *Id.* Accurare aliquam rem sobrie, ac frugaliter. *Id.* Accurare prandium alicui. — ¶ Accurare victum et cultum humanum, to provide. **Cic.**

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

**ACCÖRSÖRYÖS**. See *Antecursorius*.

**ACCÖRSÖS**, and **ADCÖRSÖS** (accuro), 2 us, m. a running to, a flocking together, a course, actus accurrendi, προσδρόμια. **Tacit.** Accursus populi.

**ACCÖSÄBILIS** (accuso), e, reprehensibilis, 1 deserving of censure, blameworthy, accusations dignus. **Cic.** Quorum accusabilis est turpitudine.

**ACCÖSATYÖ** (Id.), önis, f. κατηγορία, a complaining before a court, the act of accusing, an accusation, indictment, impeachment. **Cic.** Ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat. — ¶ The speech wherein one is accused. **Plin.** Cum accusationem legisset, qua fuerat usus, &c. — ¶ In a pass. sense, crimination. **Liv.** Subscribere odiis et accusationibus Annibalis, h. e. quibus Annibal accusatur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACEDARIA.** See *Acetaria.*

**ACENTETA** (ἀκεντήτος), ōrum, n. plural, without points or dints.

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

**ACEPHALUS** (a priv. & κεφαλή), i, m. wanting the head, acephalous. *Isidor.*

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

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

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

χυλεπῶς. *Tacit.* Acerbe increpare aliquem. *Cic.* Acerbissimè invehi in aliquem. *Sueton.* Delectus acerbissime agere. — *¶* Also, crudeliter, crudely. *Cic.* Acerbe necare.

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

**ACERBITUDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. same as *3 Acerbitas.* *Gell.*

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

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

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

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

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

**ACERRÆ**, arum, f. *Acerræ*, a town of Campania, on the river Clanus. *Virg.* vacuis Clanus non æquus Aceris: vincuas vocat, h. e. infrequentes propter Clanii inundationes, inquit *Scrvius*. — *¶* Also, a town of Umbria, *Acerra Vatria.* *Plin.*

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

**ACERSECŌMES** (ἀκερσεκόμης), is, ni. with long or flowing hair, capillatus, infonsus. *Juvenalis* pro puero catamito (nam hi intonsi erant) posuit. *Sat.* si nemo tribunal Vendit acersecomes.

**ACERVĀLIS** (acervus), e, heaped up: *1* Cicero translates the figure, called by the Greeks σωπετήρης, by this word. *2* *Divin.* c. 4.

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

ut ad ea, quæ proplora causæ sunt, perveniam, h. c. summarim, promiscue, by the gross, summarily.

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

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

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

**ACERVŪS** (unc.), i, m. a heap, hoard, or pile, σωπῶς, ὄγκος, θήμων, cumulus rerum acervatarum. *Cic.* Acervi corporum. — *¶* A crowd, multitudo. *Cic.* — *¶* *Acervus* is also the figure *sortes*. *Pers.* Inventus, Chryssippe, tui finitor acervi. *Horat.* Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACETUM** mēl, ἀκτιον μελί, h. e. the best honey. *Plin.* Others read *aceton*, from ἄκτιος, h. e. pure, without sediment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACHÆMENIŪS** (Achæmenes), a, um, *Persian*, belonging to *Persia*, Ἀχαιμενίος. *Lucan.* Achæmenis Susa.

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

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

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

ACHAÏA ('Αχαΐα), æ, *f.* a country of Peloponnesus, on the gulf of Corinth. — ¶ The name is also applied to all Greece.

ACHAÏAS, iadis. See Achæias.

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

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

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

ACHARNÆ ('Αχαρναι), ãrum, *f.* a town of Attica.

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

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

ACHARNIDĒS. See Atarnites.

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

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

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

ACHELŪIŪS (Id.), a, um, 'Αχελῷός, relating or belonging to Achelus. *Ovid.*

— ¶ Achelous heros, Tydeus, a hero from *Ætolia*, so called because Achelus is a river of that country. *Stat.* — ¶ Achelous pocola, water. *Virg.*

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

ACHERŌN ('Αχέρων), ontis, *m.* now *Campaniano*, or *Savuto*, a river of the *Bruttii*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a river of *Epirus*, now *Velichi*, or *Verlichi*. *Plin.*

— ¶ Among the poets, a river of the infernal regions. *Virg.* — It is often also put for the infernal regions. *Virg.*

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

ACHERŌNTINI (Acheron), ðrum, people in the *Bruttian* territory, near the river Acheron. *Plin.*

ACHERŌS, 'Αχέρως, same as Acheron, a river of the *Bruttii*. *Liv.*

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

— ¶ Acheruns ulmorum joculariter dicitur ab *Plauto Amph.* 4. 2. 10. de servo vapulante virgus ulmeis, scilicet in cujus tergo moriturus virgæ.

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

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

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

ACHERŪSIŪS ('Αχερουσίας), a, um, adject. pertaining to Acherusia. *Liv.* — ¶ Acherusia templa, Acherontian, belonging to the infernal regions. *Lucret.*

— ¶ Acherusia vita, a miserable life. *Lucret.*

ACHETÆ (ἀχέται, from ἄχος, sound), ãrum, *m.* singing cicadæ, grasshoppers. *Plin.*

ACHILLEË, æ, *f.* same as Achilleos.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACHILLEŪS, ei, *m.* same as Achilles.

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

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

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

ACHRADINÀ (Achras), a part of the city *Syracuse*, joined with the other parts of the city by a bridge. Fortasse ita dicta est, quia eo loco olim sylvestris pyrus enata fuerit, quæ *Græce* ἀχράς dicitur, et inde adject. ἀχράδιος. *Liv.*

— ¶ *Acradina* is also read.

ACHRAS (ἀχράς), ãdis & ãdos, *f.* a wild pear-tree. *Colum.*

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

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

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

ACIDALIŪS (Acidalia), a, um, adject. of or belonging to *Venus*. *Martial.* Ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, *h. e.* the girdle of *Venus*. *Id.*

Nomen, Acidalia meruit quod arundine pingi, *h. e.* calamo ex arundine, quæ nascitur circa fontem Acidalium, qui sacer est *Gratis*, et *Veneri*. Vel intelligit arundinem *Cnidiam*, quæ aptissima erat calamis scriptoriis. *Cnidus* autem est *Veneri* sacra.

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

ACIDITAS (Id.), atis, *f.* acidity, sourness, tartness, harshness. *Marcell. Empir.*

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

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

ACIDITATIS (Id.), atis, *f.* acidity, sourness, tartness, harshness. *Marcell. Empir.*

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

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

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

ACIES (ἀκίς, gen. ἀκίδος, ἀκίος), ei, *f.* the sharp edge, or point, of any thing, ἀκίς, ἀκμή, pars acuta ferri, aut alterius rei, qua secatur, aut pungitur. *Cic.* Aciem securum. *Virg.* Acies falcis. *Plin.* Acies vitri. *Id.* Aciem trahere, or aciem excitare, to whet, point, sharpen, set an edge on. *Id.* Aciem ferri præstringere, *h. e.* to blunt. — *Acies ferri* also signifies steel, χάλυψ. *Plin.* Neque alia genera ferri ex mera acie temperantur. — ¶ *Acies* often signifies the organ of sight, the apple or pupil of the eye, the shine of the eye; the eye itself. *Cic.* Acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur. *Virg.* Huc geminas nunc flecte acies. *Plin.* Offendere oculorum aciem, to offend the sight. *Id.* Reficere, to refresh or relieve the eye. *Cic.* exacuere, to sharpen, or quicken the sight. *Plaut.* præstringere, to dazzle.

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

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

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

ACINÀ, æ, *f.* See *Acinus*.

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

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

**ACINACEUS.** See *Acinaticius*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACITARE.** See *Aceto*.

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

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

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

**ACETON.** See *Acetum mel.*

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

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

**ACONITUM** (ἀκονίτι), h. c. sine pulvere, sine pugna; hence *without labor or fatigue*, *without exertion or labor*, easily. *Plin.*

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

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

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

**ACOPUS** (Id.), medicamentum, same as

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

**ACOR** (aceo), èris, m. sharpness, sourness, tartness, acidity, aceti sapor, ðξέρης. *Columel.*

**ACORÆS.** See *Achores*.

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

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

**ACOSMOS** (ἀκοσμος), plain, without ornament, unembellished. *Lucret.*

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

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

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

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

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

**ACRADINA.** See *Achradina*.

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

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

**ACREDUS** (acer), ðnis, f. sharpness or pungency of taste. *Pallad.*

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

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

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

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

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

**ACRIS.** See *Acer*.

**ACRISIUS** (Ἀκρίσιος), ii, m. the king of the *Argives*, father of *Danae*, and grand-father of *Perseus*. — ¶ Hence *Acrisiönëus*, a, um, pertaining to *Acrisius*. *Ovid.* *Acrisione*s arces, h. e. *Argos*. *Columel.* *Acrisionei* amores, h. e. of *Danae*. *Sil. muri*, h. e. *Ardea*, founded by *Danae*. — ¶ Hence also, *Acrisiönëus*, ðdis, fem. patronym name of *Danae* *Virg.* — ¶ And *Acrisiönädës*, æ, m. patron. name of *Perseus*. *Ovid.*

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

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

**ACRITUD** (Id.), ðnis, f. sharpness of taste, acritude, pungency, ðριπότης, ðξέρης, vis admordendi, dissolvendi-que, qualis in aceto est. *Viruv* — ¶ *Figur.* spirit, vivacity. *Gell.*

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

**ACRŌAMATICUS.** See *Acroaticus*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ACRŌMA.** See *Acroama*.

**ACRŌN**, ðnis or ontis, m. king of the *Ceninians*. *Propert.* — ¶ There were others also of the same name.



ACRÖPÖDIUM (ἄκρον and ποδός), ii, the 3 base or pedestal of a statue, ἀκροπόδιον, basis statuae. Hygin.

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

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

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

ACRUFOLIUS. See Aquifolius.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTYAS (Acte), ädis, adject. femin. an Athenian woman. Virg. — ¶ Actias Cæsaræ, h. e. conquered at Actium. Stat.

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

ACTYTÖ (ago), as, a. i. frequentat. to be 1 in the habit of acting, to plead frequently. Tacit. Actitare mimos. Cic. Actitare multas causas.

ACTYUM (Ἄκτιον), il, n. now Capo Figo, a promontory and city near the entrance of the Ambracian gulf, where Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra. Sueton.

ACTYNCÖLA (actio), æ, f. dimin. a 2 short oration, or treatise; a brief information, or accusation. Plin.

ACTYÖS (Actium), a, um, adject. pertaining 3 ing to Actium. Propert. Actius Phœbus, h. c. qui magnifico templo ab Augusto amplificatum apud Actium colebatur.

ACTIVÖS (ago), a, um, adject. consisting 2 in action, active, effective, practical, ἐνεργητικός, πρακτικός, qui agit, seu in actione consistit: to this word is opposed contemplativus, qui solam rerum meditationem importat sine actione. Senec.

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

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

ACTRIX (actor), icis, f. a female who pre-3 fers an action before a court of justice, a female plaintiff. Impp. Constantin. et Licin. Cod.

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

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

ACTÖARYÖS (Id.), ii, m. a public notary,

clerk, register, writer, scribe; a short-hand writer. Sueton. 3

ACTUM, i, n. See Acta, orum. ACTUM EST, and ACTA RES EST (Id.), all is over, all hope is lost, 'tis all over, we are undone. Plaut. Actum hodie est de me, I am utterly ruined. Cic. Actum jam de isto est.

ACTÖSË (actuosus), adverb, actively, I strenuously, earnestly, vigorously. Cic.

ACTÖSÖS (ago), a, um, adject. active, I ever active, busy, effective, practical, activus, ab agendo non cessans, πρακτικός. Cic. Virtus actiosa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACUS (acus), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to whet, sharpen, point, ἀκονάω, ὀξύνω*, proprie de falce, cultro, et hujusmodi, quæ aciem habent. Horat. Acuere ferum.

— ¶ Figur. *excitaret, perspicacem reddere, to excite, incite, sharpen, exercise.* Cic. Non solum acuere, sed etiam alere ingenium. — ¶ Also, *excitare, incitare, to stimulate, rouse, provoke, egg on, instigate.* Cic. Acuere aliquem ad crudelitatem. Senec. *audaciam, to increase their boldness, render their courage more daring.* Virg. Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, *h. e. to have kindled.* Id. Auditisque lupos acunt balatibus agni, *h. e. excite their hunger.* Id. acuntque metum mortalibus ægris, *h. e. augment.* Id. curis acuens mortalia corda, *h. e. stimulating, putting in action.* Liv. Acuere studia, *h. e. vulgi favorem augere.* Valer. Max. Acuere studia, *h. e. excitare studia litterarum.* Valer. Acuere fletus, *h. e. increase.* — ¶ Also, *to mark with an acute accent.* Quintil.

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

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

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

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

ACUTULUS (Id.), a, um, dimin. adjct. *I somewhat acute, or subtle.* Figur. Gell. *Acutulus, et minutus doctor, a sophist, or sophister, a smatterer.*

ACUTUS (acu), a, um, adjct. *seldom partic. sharp-edged, pointed, prickly, ὀξὺς, τμητικός*, proprie de ferro dicitur, quod aciem habet, pungit, penetrat, aut secat. Plaut. *Vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, well-sharpened.* Horat. *Acuta tela.* Ovid. *mille sagittis Unam seposuit. sed qua nec acutior ulla, &c.* Plin. *Ubi acutissimum videt stirpem.* — ¶ Applied to any thing which terminates in a point. *Plant. Acutus nasus.* Ovid. *Acuta cacumina.* Plin. *Acutianguli.* Lucret. *Acuta elementa, h. e. atomi figura acuta.* Plaut. *Magno capite, acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, ubi non aciem visus, ut quidam putant, sed figuram notat.* — ¶ *Sharp, shrill, piercing, pungent, biting, penetrating, scorching, as applied to the scnses.* Horat. *in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum.* Plin. *Acutus odor.* Plin. *Sapor austerrus, acer, acutus.* Horat. *Solem acutum.* Id. *gcluque Flumina constitent acuto.* Horat. *Vox acuta.* Id. *Acutus stridor.* Id. *Æra acuta, h. e. sharp or shrill.* — ¶ *Dangerous, as applied to violent diseases.* Cels. *Acuta febris.* Plin. *Acuta (febris) pericula, hazardons, great dangers.* — ¶ It is very frequently applied to the mind, *ingenious, subtle, acute, quick, nice.* Cic. *Homo valde est acutus.* Id. *Quia multa venient in mentem acuta atque subtilia.* Id. *Acute sententia.* Id. *Acutus ad excogitandum.* Id. *Vir ingenio, prudentiaque acutissimus.* Nepos. *Callidus, et acutus ad fraudem.* Horat. *Acutis Naribus, h. e. acribus, et sagacibus ad iudicandum.* Stat. *Motu Spartanus acuto mille cavet mortes, h. e. pleno artis, callido, subdolo.* Horat. *Acuta belli, h. e. hazards of war.* Cic. *Acuta studia, deep studies.* — ¶ *Acutus* is applied by Cic. to an orator whose style is correct but without ornament. Cic. *in Orat. c. 25.*

ACYLUS (ἄκυλος), li, f. *the fruit of the holm-oak, an acorn.* Plin.

ACYRÖLÖGIA (ἄκρυσ, improper, and λόγος, speech), *improper speaking, inaccurate diction.* Isidor.

ACYS. See ACIS.

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

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

up to, to the amount of. Liv. *Ad viginti matronis per viatorem accitis.* — ¶ Also, for adversus, against, to counteract. Virg. *clypeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt.* — ¶ Also, for secundum, following, in accordantem with, according to. Cic. *Esse sapientem ad normam alicujus.* — ¶ Also, for præ, denoting comparison, in comparison with. Cic. *Ad universi cæli complexum, compared with the whole range of the heavens.* — ¶ Also, for præter, besides, in addition to. Cic. *Si ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque mortiferam plagam infixisses.* — ¶ Also, for quod attinet ad, as far as regards, in whatever pertains to. Cic. *Vir ad usum ac disciplinam peritus, ad casum fortunamque felix.* — ¶ It often denotes time. Varr. *Turdi eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum, about the vernal equinox.* And is often used for post, after, after the lapse of. Cic. *Nescio quid intersit utrum illuc nunc veniam, an ad decem annos.* — ¶ It often also denotes the use, the end, the object, the cause of any thing, for. Cic. *Ut ea potestate, quam tu ad dignitatem permississis, ad quæstum uteretur.* Id. *Ne ad ludos pecuniæ decernerentur, to defray the expense of the games.* Id. *Ad quid laboramus res Romanas? to what purpose, with what intent? Alii aliter leg. Terent. Alere canes ad venandum.* Liv. *Ad Prænestini famam belli novas legiones scribendas consuerunt, h. e. propter famam.* — ¶ It also denotes an office or employment. Cic. *Servus ad manum, h. e. amanuensis.* Propert. *Lygdamus ad cyathos, h. e. butler.* But in this sense, the prep. a, with an abl., is more frequently used. — ¶ Ad hoc, ad hæc, besides this, add to this. Cic. *Ad hæc prædia etiam in censu dedicavisti.* Liv. *Ad hoc promissa barba, et capilli efferaverant speciem oris.* Id. *Cum ternis cohortibus, ternisque turmis, ad hoc velitibus.* But sometimes ad hoc signifies to this end, followed by ut. Tacit. *Ad hoc tantum majori fratri prælatum est, ut prior occideretur.*

— ¶ Ad quo is an ancient form of speech, and signifies to what mark, limit, extent. Non. — ¶ Ad id sometimes signifies down to that period. Tacit. — ¶ Ad id quod, beside that. Liv. — ¶ It is sometimes used instead of the dat. Liv. *Arpi restituti ad Romanos.* Plaut. *Hunc ad carnificem dabo.* — ¶ Ad vinum disertum esse, over one's cups, while drinking. Cic. — ¶ Ad verbum, word for word. Cic. *Ad summam, in a word, briefly.* Cic. *Ad liquidum, in a liquid state.* Liv. *Ad extremum, ad postremum, ad ultimum, at length, at last.* *Ad summum, to the highest degree.* Cic. — ¶ In composition, this prep. either implies motion to, as in addo, adduco, or strengthens the sense, as in adamo. If the words, with which it is compounded, begin with the letters C, F, G, L, N, P, R, S, T, d is often changed into the following letter, as in accorro, affero, aggero, alligo, amamero, apporto, arrogo, assumo, atineo; but often the d is retained, as accorro and occorro, &c.; but agnosco is excepted, in which d is dropped or changed into g. When ad is joined to words beginning with a vowel, or the consonants B, D, and M, it always remains entire, as adamo, addo, adhibeo, admitto, advoco. When q follows ad, d is either retained or changed into c, as acquiesco and adquiesco, acquiri and adquiri. — ¶ Ad for at. See At.

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

ADACTUS (Id.), us, m. properly, the 3 same as adoctio; hence Lucret. *dentid adactus, h. e. morsus, bite, gripe.*

ADACTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. *forced, pushed, driven in, struck into, ἐμπηχθεῖς* vi impulsus, infixus, immissus. Virg. *viribus ensis adactus Transabit costas.* Id. *alte vulnus adactus, h. e. impressum.* Plin. *Cuneus arbori adactus.* Ovid. *ferro per pectus adacto.* Plin. *Ærugo collyrii modo in fistulas adacta.* Tacit. *Adactæ tormentis ardentem has-*

*tæ crates parantibus, hurled onward, projected.* *Virg.* diversum ad litus adacti, pushed, impelled, driven. *Plin.* Pilum sub oculo adactum. — ¶ Also, impulsus, coactus, obliged, forced, compelled. *Cæs.* Adactus ad iusjurandum. *Tacit.* Adactus in verba Vitellii, obliged to swear homage, fealty, allegiance to Vitellius. With the infin. *Senec.* Ira adacta opes suas spargere. — ¶ Also, subactus, brought under. *Stat.* — ¶ Adactum tempus, in *Lucret.* l. 5. v. 1224, is time which has arrived or is at hand. — ¶ In *Propert.* lib. 3. eleg. 21. v. 14. and in *Hygin.* fab. 14. fashioned, formed, shaped.

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

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

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

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

**ADÆRŌ** (ad & æs), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to estimate, value, appraise, rate, in money, ἐξαρτυρόω, ære, hoc est pecunia æstimare, seu taxare. *Cod. Theodos.* Species non aliter adærentur, nisi ut in foro rerum venalium distrahantur, let the rate be laid on in proportion to the market. — ¶ Also, per æra, et calculos summam alicujus rei colligere, to compute, reckon, calculate. *Plin.*

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

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

**ADAGĪŌ**, ōnis, f. and **ADAGĪUM**, ii, n. a 3 proverb, saying, udage. *Varr.* — *Plant.*

**ADALĪGŌ** (ad & alligo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 to tie or bind to any thing, περιπτω, ad aliquam rem ligo, vincio. *Plin.* Adaligare alicuius clam.

**ADAMANTEŪS** (adamans), a, um, adject. of adamant, adamantinus, ἀδαμαντινός. *Figur.* hard as adamant. *Manil.* Atque adamantensis Discordia vincta catenis.

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

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

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

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

**ADAMUSSIM.** See *Amussis.*

**ADAPERĪŌ** (ad & aperio), is, erui, ertum, 2 a. 4. to open, throw open, ἀνοίγω, same as aperio, or omnino aperio: ad enim auger. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, detegere, to uncover, disclose, open to view. *Senec.* Equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semita cædam. *Stnt.* Adaperta fides, h. c. manifest, evident.

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

**ADAPTŌ** (ad & apto), as, a. 1. to adapt, fit, adjust, apto, accommo, ἐφαρμόζω. Hence, adaptatus, a, um. *Sucton.*

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

**ADARCA**, æ, and **ADARCE** (ἀδάρκης, or 3 ἀδάρκη), es, f. [written also Adarcha, Adarces, Adarcion, and Adarchos], a kind of froth or salt foam, growing on canes in fens and marshes. *Plin.*

**ADARESCŌ** (ad & areSCO), is, ui, incep. 3. 3 to grow dry, become dry, be dry. *Cato.* Ubi anurca adauerit.

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

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

**ADAUCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. an increasing, augmenting, increase, increment, incrementum, ἀυξήσις. *Lucret.*

**ADAUGEŌ** (ad & augeo), es, auxi, auctum, a. 2. to augment, increase, add to, ἀξάνω, ἐπαύξω, same as augeo, or addendo augeo. *Cic.* Hæc maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent. *Id.* Facti honestas adaugetur.

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

**ADAXINT,** for adagerint.

**ADIBĪŌ** (ad & bibo), is, bĭbi, a. 3. to 3 drink, drink hard, drink much, quaff, same as bibo, προσβίωω. *Trent.* Is mihi, ubi addit plus paulo, sua quæ narrat facinora! — ¶ *Figur.* to hear attentively, imbibe. *Horat.* nunc adbibē puro Pectore verba puer.

**ADBITŌ** (ad & bito), is, n. 3. to go, go 3 near, approach, same as bito, hoc est eo, προσβαίωω. *Plaut.* Ædopol si addites propius, os denasabit tibi.

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

**ADCANTO.** See *Accanto.*

**ADCENSUS.** See *Accensus.*

**ADCERSO.** See *Accerso.*

**ADCIDO.** See *Accido.*

**ADCLAMO.** See *Acclamo.*

**ADCLARŌ**, and **ACCLARŌ** (ad & claro), as, a. 1. to make clear, demonstrat, declare, show, declaro, ostendo. *Liv.*

**ADCLINIS,** } See *Acclinis, Acclivis.*

**ADCLIVIS,** }

**ADCOGNOSCO.** See *Accognosco.*

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

**ADCORPŌRO.** See *Accorpro.*

**ADCREDO.** See *Accredo.*

**ADCRESCO.** See *Accresco.*

**ADCURRO.** See *Accurro.*

**ADDECET** (ad & decet), ebat, impers. 2. 3 it behoveth, becometh, is fit, πρέπει, convenit, decet. *Plaut.* Nam pecuni probam nihil habere addecet clam virum. *Id.* Impudentem hominem addecet, molestum ultro advenire ad alienam domum, it is the way of an impudent fellow.

**ADDENSEŌ** (ad & denseo), es, a. 2. to thicken, make thick, crowd, same as denseo. *Virg.*

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

**ADDĪCŌ** (ad & dico), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. to give up, make over, assign, surrender, adjudge, καρνηδικάζω, ἀποκηρύττω, ἀπεμπολέω, adjudicare, attribuer, tradere, alicui quiddam. It is one of the three solemnia verba in which was included the whc's judicial power of the prætor; *Do, Dico, Addico.* Prætor dabat iudicem, recuperatores, &c., the prætor ap-

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

**ADDICTE.** See *Adducte.*

**ADDICTĪŌ** (addico), ōnis, f. actus addicendi, the act of adjudging, &c. *Cic.* See *Addico.*

**ADDICTŪS** (Id.), a, um, partic. & adject. made over or away, assigned by public decree, alienated, adjudicated sententia Prætoris, ἀποκηρυχθεῖς, πρόσθετος, cum dativo. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* Addictus fundus alicui. *Claudian.* Addictio censu cumulare æraria, by confiscating other people's property. — ¶ Also, venditus, sold, vended, cedid. *Plaut.* Mulier addicta, atque adducta. — ¶ Also, locatus, let out to hire. *Cic.* Addictum opus

— ¶ Addictus iudex, appointed by the presiding judicial magistrate, for the hearing of a cause. *Ulp.* *Dig.* — ¶ Also used of one delivered over to his creditors for debt, sentenced or adjudged to bondage, given in bondage to his creditors, δουλεύωω, προσκείμενος. *Liv.* Ne quem vestrum iudicatum, addictumque ducipat.

— ¶ *Figur.* destined to the service of, devoted to. *Cic.* Quem addicatum, debitum, obstrictum vobis, ac liberis vestris habebitis. *Id.* Habere fidem, et religionem alteri addicatum pecunia accepta. — ¶ Also, bound, under obligation. *Horat.* Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.

— ¶ Also, condemned to, given up to, bequeathed to, given up to be devoured by. *Horat.* Addictus feris. — ¶ Also, addicted to, inclined or devoted to. *Petron.* Addictus histronia.

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

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

**ADDITAMENTUM** (addo), i, n. an addition, increase, accession to, additamentum, πρόσθεσις, accessio, appendix. *Apulet.*

Additamentum pretii. — ¶ Also used figuratively. *Cic.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDŪA**, æ, m. now *Adda*, a river in the north of Italy, which empties into the Po. *Plin.*

**ADDUBITATIŌS** (addubito), ōnis, f. a 3 doubting, doubt, uncertainty, dubium, dubitatio. *Martian.* *Cepell.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADĒŌS** (ad & edo), is, edī, ēsum, a. 3. to 1 eat, consume, eat up, swallow, devour, καταπάγω, in totum edo, consumo. *Virg.* Sæpe favos ignotus addedit Stelio. — ¶ *Figur.* to consume. *Ovid.* cum me supremus addedit ignis. *Alii leg.* adusserit. — ¶ Adest for addedit. *Lucan.* l. 6. v. 265.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADPTYŌ** (adipiscor), ōils, f. a getting, ob-  
1 taining, acquiring. *Cic.* — ¶ Adeptus, us, m. same as *Adeptio.* *Paulin.* *No-*

**ADPTŌS** (Id.), a, um, particip. that has  
3 obtained, gained, acquired, επιτυχόν.  
*Plin.* Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis.  
*Tacit.* Adepti gloriam. — ¶ Passively, obtained. *Tacit.* Litteras ad exercitum, tanquam adeptu principatu, misit. *Ovid.* palmas inhonestæ adeptas.

**ADEQUITŌ** (ad & equito), as, āvi, ātum,  
2 n. 1. to ride up to, or near to a place, ad  
aliquem locum equitare, προσεπιπάζω.  
*Liv.* Quo tam ferociter adequisset, inde se fundi, fugarique. *Tacit.* Adequitate castris. *Liv.* Adequitare Syrtacusas. *Curt.* In primos ordines adequitate. *Sueton.* Adequitate juxta aliquem. — Also, with an acc. with-

out a prep. *Cæs.* Equites propius tumulum accedere, et nostros adequitare. *Al. leg. ad nostros.*

**ADERO.** See *Adaro.*

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

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

**ADESŪM** (ades, imp. & dum), comē  
3 hither! this way! here! ho! πρόσθι.  
*Tercat.* Sosia, adesdum: paucis te volo.

**ADESŪRIŌ** (ad & esurio), ūris, ivi, ire,  
3 n. to be very hungry, valde esurio,  
βουλιμιάω. *Plaut.*

**ADESCŌS** (adedo), a, um, cateu, eaten up,  
devoured, consumed, comesus, consumptus,  
absumptus, κατεσθόμενος. *Liv.*

Pinarii extis adesit ad ceteram venient dapem. *Horat.* Adesi lapides. — ¶ Figur. consumed, squandered, used up, vacated. *Tacit.* Adesis fortunæ omnibus.

**ADFXTIM,** } and many others beginning  
**ADFACTO,** } with adf; see *Affatum, Af-*  
fecto, &c.

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

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

**ADFRINGO.** See *Adfrango.*

**ADFRĪŌ**, and **AFFRĪŌ** (ad & friō), as,  
a. 1. to pound, thresh, powder, triturate,  
reduce to powder or dust, επιτριβω, same  
as friō, or ad aliquid friō, comminuo,  
contero. *Varr.* Item alius aliud ad-  
friat, aut aspergit, ut Chalcidicam, aut  
Carican cretam, aut absynthium, h. c.  
conterit, et tanquam tectorium pavimen-  
to, et parietibus granarii inducit.

**ADGĒMŌ**, and **AGGĒMŌ** (ad & gemo),  
is, mui, n. 3. to groan at, same as gemo,  
or ob aliquam rem gemo, προσσρε-  
νάζω. *Ovid.* Adgemit Alcides. *Alti*  
leg. et genit. *Id.* Aggemit et nostris  
ipsa carina malis.

**ADGLOMĒRO**, and many words begin-  
ning with *adg*; see *Agglomerō*, &c.

**ADGŪBERNŌ** (ad & gubernō), as, āvi,  
ātum, a. 1. same as gubernō, to govern,  
rule, manage, σοφῆ, guide. *Florus.* Pe-  
dibus iter adgubernans, utre suspensus.

**ADHĒREŌ** (ad & hæreo), es, hæsi,  
2 hæsum, n. 2. to adhere or stick close to,  
to grow to or near to, συμπερσεμι, προσ-  
τέχω, ad aliquid hæreo, insideo.

*Plin.* Lingua crocodili tota adhærens.  
*Horat.* Sive gravis lateri crateræ linus  
adhæsit. *Cæs.* Tragula casu ad turrim  
adhæsit. *Ovid.* Fronte tamen Rhæti  
non irrita cuspis adhæsit. — ¶ Also,

to be near, adjacent. *Tacit.* Et modica  
silva adhærebat. — ¶ Figur. to adhere  
to, to be constantly near, to hang upon.

*Cic.* In me omnia conjurationis nefaria  
tela adhæserunt. *Id.* Tenesne mem-  
oria, cum P. Sextius quæstor sit cunctis  
suffragiis factus, tum te vix, invitis  
omnibus, non populi beneficio, sed con-  
sulis, extremum adhesisse? h. e. extre-  
mo loco quæstorem esse factum, barely  
got elected quæstor? *Liv.* Lateri adhæ-  
rere gravem dominum, h. e. valde vic-  
inum esse, imminere. *Sucton.* Rege-  
batur trium arbitrio, quos una habitan-  
tes, nec unquam non adherentes, &c.,  
over at each other's elbow. *Plin.*

Comitem perpetuo alicui adhære.

**ADHĒRESCŌ** (adhæreo), scis, n. 3. in-  
cep. to grow close to, to stick to, to ad-  
here to, συμπερσεμι, προσίσχουαι, ad-  
hæreo, vicinus sum, inhæreo. *Plin.* Ad-  
hærescente roscida lanugine. *Id.* Spod-  
os evolat e fornacibus, et tectis adhæ-  
rescit. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Argumentum  
ratio ipsa confirmat, quæ simul atque  
emissa est, adhærescit, applics close, is  
decisive, in point. *Id.* Ad quancumque  
disciplinam, tanquam ad saxum, ad-  
hærescunt. *Id.* In his locis adhæres-  
cere, h. c. consistere, stay, remain, abide,  
tarry. *Id.* Non tam ea, quæ recta es-  
sent, probari, quam quæ prava sunt,

fastidiis adhærescere, h. c. non tam  
recta hæere animo probanti, quam  
prava fastidienti. *Tacit.* Multo comi-  
tatu ventitate domum, egressibus ad-  
hærescere, to wait on, be in attendance  
on, when going out. — ¶ Also, to be  
retarded, to flag. *Cic.* Oratio ita li-  
bere fluebat, ut nunquam adhæres-  
ceret.

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

**ADHÆSIŌ** (adhæreo), ōnis, f. an adhering to  
3 gether, adhesion, προσκόλλησις, actus ad-  
hærendi. — ¶ *Adhasitatio*, the same. *Cic.*

**ADHÆSŌS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Adhæ-*  
3 sio. *Livert.*

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

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

*Cic.* Qui serius honores adhamaverunt,  
vix admittuntur ad eos.

**ADHIBEŌ** (ad & habeo), es, hui, itum,  
a. 2. to adopt, use, employ, utor re aliqua  
ad aliquid faciendum, ἐπέχω, προσφέρω,  
προσάγω. *Plaut.* Cur non adhibuisti,  
dum isthæc loquereris, tympanum?

*Cic.* Numerus iambicus adhibetur, in  
fabulis. *Id.* Adhibere reverentiam ad-  
versus homines, profess or make a show  
of respect. *Id.* Officium quod adhibet  
erga illos. *Colum.* diligentiam pasti-  
nationi. *Cic.* misericordiam in fortu-  
nis alicujus, et sapientiam in salute  
reipublicæ. *Id.* vim alicui, to have re-  
course to force. *Id.* Cum adhiemus ad  
eos orationem hujusmodi, when, in con-  
versing with them, we use language to  
this effect. *Id.* Adhibere cautionem  
privatis rebus suis, to use caution: *Id.*  
severitatem in filio. *Id.* crudelitatem  
in aliquem. — ¶ Also, adjuvare, ad-  
vocare, admittere, recipere, to take, ad-  
mit, receive. *Cic.* Adhibuit sibi in con-  
silio quindecim principes, cum quibus  
causas cognovit. *Cic.* A tuis reliquis  
non adhibetur, h. e. in consilio. *Cic.*

Adhibere aliquem ad causas, to call one  
to plead. *Gell.* Adhibere nutrices pu-  
ero, h. e. to give. — ¶ Also, admove-  
re, to lay, apply, adapt. *Virg.* Adhibere  
manus medicas ad vulnera. *Cic.* re-  
media morbis. *Id.* manus vectigalibus,  
to lay hands on the revenue. *Ovid.* vin-  
cula captis, h. e. injicere. *Senec.* manus  
pomis, to stretch forth, hold out. *Gell.*

tibias ad os, et infare, put to the mouth.  
— ¶ Also, afferre, to bring, bring on.

*Cic.* Ut oratio, quæ lumen adhibero  
rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat.  
*Id.* Adhibere alicui voluptates, supply  
joy, furnish matter of delight, contribute  
pleasurc. — ¶ Also, exhibere, offerre,  
dare, to offer, pay, give. *Cic.* Adhibere  
cultus, honores, preces Diis immortalibus.  
*Id.* odores ad deos. — ¶ Also,

excipere, tractare, to behave to, treat, use.  
*Cic.* Quos ego universos adhiberi libe-  
raliter, optimum quemque hospitio,  
amicitiæque conjungi dico oportere.  
*Id.* Quintum filium severius adhibebo,  
shall carry matters with a higher hand to-  
wards, treat with greater severity. —

¶ Also, addere, to add, join. *Liv.* Ut  
eos uno tumulto contereget, adhibe-  
rentque humatis titulum, &c. *Digest.*

Adhibere heredem fratri, h. c. to  
make joint heir with. — ¶ Adhibero  
animum, to attend to. *Cic.* — ¶ Ad-  
hibere vultum aliquo, to turn one's  
countenance, to look. *Ovid.* Huc adhibe  
vultus, et in una parce duobus. *So*

*Plaut.* Huc adhibete aures. — ¶ Ad-  
hibere aliquem procul, to remove.  
*Plaut.* — ¶ Adhibere se, conduct one's  
self, carry one's self. *Cic.* — ¶ Adhi-  
bere motus alicui, to excite in, to arouse.  
*Cic.* — ¶ Adhibere modum, to fix a  
limit, to prescribe bounds. *Cic.* Adhibere  
modum vitio. — ¶ Adhibere fidem,  
to act with honor, fidelity, integrity. *Cic.*

Adhibere fidem in periculis amicorum.  
Also, but rarely, to give credit to. *Suson.*

— ¶ Adhibere moram, to put off, de-  
fer. *Pompon.* *Digest.* — ¶ Adhibere  
memoriam, to keep in mind, to remember.

*Nepos.* Nullam adhibuit memoriam  
contumeliæ. — ¶ Adhibere patientiam,  
to endure, brook with patience. *Liv.*

**ADHIBITŌ** (adhibeo), ōnis, f. the act of

holding to or towards, the application. *Marcell. Empir.* 3.

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

**ADHŌRTATIŌ** (adhörtor), ōnis, f. an 1 exhortation, encouraging, inciting, hortatio, incitatio. *Cic.*

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

**ADHŌRTATŌS** (Id.), us, m. an exhorting, 3 adhortatio. *Apulei.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADIAPHŌRŌS** (a priv and διαφέρω, to 3 differ), indifferent, that which is neither good nor bad, ἀδιάφορος, indifferens. *Cic.*

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

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

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

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

**ADIGŌ** (ad & ago), ādigis, ādēgi, adac-tum, a. 3. to drive, to urge in, to plunge, thrust, impel, vi impello, conjicio, in-mitto, προσάγω. *Plin.* Adigere taleam malleo. *Id.* clavum æreum in arboreim. *Tacit.* vulnus per galeam. *Sil.* ferrum in viscera. *Liv.* ferrum alicui. — ¶ Also, to drive, bring, conduct. *Plaut.* Quis has huc oves adēgit? *Terent.* Noctu te adigent horsum insomnia, will drive you this way. *Virg.* Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras. *Sueton.* Adigere equos per publicum. *Tacit.* Dum adiguntur naves, h. e. in mare impelluntur, are pushed off to sea. *Virg.* Quis deus Italiam, quæ vos clementia adēgit? — ¶ Also, to throw against. *Cæs.* Adigere flammam turri. — ¶ *Figur.* to force, compel, drive. *Tacit.* Acri cupidine adigi, to be stimulated. — With the infin. *Id.* Silanus mori adigitur. *Virg.* vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem penuria adēgit edendi. — Also, with ut. *Latin.* Pacat. Quod ut dicerem, nullus adēgit. — ¶ Adigere aliquem arbitrium, or ad arbitrium, to oblige one to submit to an arbitration, to summon by a subpoena. *Cic.* — ¶ Adigere aliquem ad, or in jusjurandum, or jusjurandum, and adigere aliquem jusjurandum, or sacramento, to oblige to make oath, to bind by an oath. *Sallust.* Cum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret. *Tacit.* Sacramento Othonis adegere, compelled to swear allegiance to Otho. *Cæs.* Ipse idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium. — ¶ Adigere in verba, in *Tacit.* *Hist.* 4. c. 16. absolutely, to oblige one to swear according to a particular form, to make one swear to observe. *Liv.* Pavidus tribunus adjurat in quæ adactus est verba. — ¶ The first syllable is made long by *Lucret.* 1. 3. v. 936. Nec desiderium nostri nos adigit ullum. *Al. leg.* adigit.

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

**ADJICIŌ** (ad & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. to cast towards or against, apply to, bring in contact with, ad aliquem locum jacio, προσβάλλω. *Colum.* In vini sextarios decem salis tres cyathos adjicere. *Cæs.* Adjicere telum aliquo. *Cic.* oculos aliquo, to cast one's eyes in any particular direction, towards any place. — ¶ It often signifies juxta ponere, addere, adungere, to place near or in the vicinity of, to add, προστίθημι. *Horat.* Adjecisse prædam Torquibus exiguis renidet. *Cels.* Adjicere aliquid cibo. *Cic.* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam. *Vellei.* decus alicui. *Ovid.* quid virus in angues Adjicis, et rabidæ tradis ovile lupæ? — ¶ *Figur.* admoveere, applicare, to apply, devote. *Terent.* Ad virginem animum adjecit, has set his mind on, given his affections to the girl. *Liv.* Adjecit animum ad consilium, has set his mind on a plan. *Id.* Novo etiam consilio adjecit animum. *Cic.* Plane videbant, adjectum esse oculum hereditati, that there was a design entertained of compassing the estate. *Vellei.* Parthus adjecit Armenie manum, h. e. invasit, attacked, invaded. — ¶ Sometimes, absol., to enhance the price, bid higher. *Cic.* Supra adjecit Æschro. — ¶ Adjicere album calculum, h. e. approbare, to approve. *Plin.* — ¶ *Virg.* *Æn.* 10. v. 182. Tercentum adjiciunt, &c., is explained by *Servius*, assentiuntur, consentiunt, accedunt. — ¶ Sometimes, used absol., it signifies loquendo addere, to say besides, to add besides. *Tacit.* Adjecerat Tiberius, non id tempus censura. — ¶ Adjicere expectationem alicui, to increase, to excite. *Quintil.* — ¶ Adjicere animos, to encourage, rouse one's courage. *Ovid.* — ¶ The poets sometimes reject j, and make the first syllable short. *Adicio* is also read sometimes in prose writers

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

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

**ADIMPLETIŌ** (adimpleo), ōnis, f. an 3 accomplishing, fulfilling, completion, impletio. *Tertull.*

**ADIMPLETŌS** (Id.), a, um, filled, satisfied. *Jul. Firmic.*

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

**ADINSTAR.** See *Instar.*

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

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

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

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

**ADIPISCŌR** (ad & apiscor), isecris, adeptus sum, dep. 3. to acquire, get, procure, obtain possession of, compass, καταλαμβάνω, επιτυχάνω, consequor, nanciscor. *Cic.* Adipisci senectutem, to arrive at. *Liv.* jus suum, to obtain his right. *Terent.* De eadem causa bis judicium adipiscier, h. e. to gain a second hearing. — ¶ With the gen. *Tacit.* Arma queis Galba rerum adeptus est. *Alii leg.* rem Romanam. *Id.* Dum dominationis adipisceretur. *Alii leg.* apisceretur: alii dominiones: alii denique aliter. — ¶ With the acc. of a person, it signifies to arrive at, come up with, reach, overtake. *Liv.* Fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt. — ¶ Also, suscipere, capessere, to take upon one's self, to undertake the management of. *Cic.* Abjuncta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus sunt, et gerenda respublica. *Sueton.* Nero in adipiscenda morte Epaphroditī manu adjunctus existimabatur, h. e. in killing himself. — ¶ *Figur.* assequi, intelligere, to attain, understand. *Cic.* Nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina assequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit.

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

**ADITIALIS.** See *Adjicialis.* 2

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

**ADITIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a going to, or up to, 3 approaching, accosting, πρόσδος, actus adeundi, aditus. *Plaut.* Quid tibi huc ventio est? quid tibi hanc aditio est? h. e. itio ad hanc, why is it that you are for accosting her? — ¶ Aditio hereditatis, or absolutely, entering upon an inheritance. *Julian.* *Digest.*

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

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

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

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

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

ADJUDICĀTIŌ (adjudico), ōnis, f. a. 3. adjudging, assigning by sentence. *Ulpian.* — ¶ The right or power of adjudging. *Ulpian.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADJŪTABILIS (adjuvo), e, adject. assisting, helping, of u nature to help, auxiliarius, βοηθητικός. *Plaut.*

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

ADJŪTŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, comm. 1. 3. to succor, assist, to be assisted, auxiliior. *Lucret.*

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

ADJŪTŌRYUM (adjutor), ii, n. help, 2 assistance, succor, auxilium, βοηθεία. *Quintil.*

ADJŪTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female assistant, helper, succorer, quæ adjuvat, συμπράκτρα. *Cic.* Quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisse adjutrix. *Id.* Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum. *Id.* Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, the furtherer, abettor, promoter, fowerter.

ADJŪTŌS (adjuvo), a, um, assisted, holpen,

aided, seconded. *Nepos.* Auctus, ad jutusque a Demosthene. *Ovid.* pennis adjutus amoris.

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

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

ADLĀCRŪMĀNS, and ALLĀCRŪMĀNS (ad & lacrymans), antis, weeping, wailing, lamenting. *Apulei.*

ADLŪCTOR, and ALLŪCTOR (ad & luctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to struggle with or against, same as luctor, or contra alicquem luctor. *Apulei.*

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

ADMĒNSŪS (admetri), a, um, particip. that has measured, with the *acc.* *Cæsar's Digest.* In singulas metretas, aut in singulos modios, quos quasve admensus eris. — ¶ Passively, measured. *Cato.* Dominus vinum admetiatur: quod admensus erit, pro eo dominus resolvito.

ADMENTATIO. See *Amentatio.*

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

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

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

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

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

ADMĪNICŪLŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, 1. depon. 1. to prop, support, same as adminiculo. *Cic.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADMINISTRĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, administered, managed, governed, ruled, διοικησις, curatus, gubernatus. *Tacit.* Male administrata provincia.

**ADMINISTRĀRE** (ad & ministro), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. l. to act, do his part, minister, attend, serve, wait upon, work, do work or service, administer to, minister help, ministerium, et operam alicui sive personæ, sive rei adhibeo, διακονέω, ἐπιχειρέω. *Cæs.* Neque illa nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi dabatur. *Plaut.* Conductam esse eam, quæ hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi. — ¶ Often, to administer, manage, conduct, direct, govern. *Cic.* Administrare rem familiarem. *Id.* leges, et judicia. *Sallust.* oppida et fines alienius populi. *Nepos.* illustriores legationes. *Vet. lap.* apud *Murator.* horologium, to regulate. — ¶ Administrare sementem, vindemiam, fœniscium, to pay attention to sowing, &c. *Varr.* — ¶ Administrare bellum, to have the management of, to be the leader in a war, and to prepare and arrange the things necessary for waging a war. *Cic.* But it also signifies, simply, to wage war, carry on war. *Cic.* Idem cum Theotonis bellum administravit. — ¶ Frequently in the sense of *agere*. *So Valer. Max.* quæ omnia Romano jussu, Lusitanis manibus administrata sunt, were executed, achieved, accomplished, performed, done. *Cæs.* Legionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, h. e. who were attacking the town on the right. — ¶ Also, to provide, supply. *Cic.*

**ADMIRABILIS** (admiror), e, adject. admirable, worthy of admiration, wonderful, marvellous, θαυμαστός, admiratione dignus, admirandus. *Cic.* Res nova et admirabilis. *Id.* Admirabilis in dicendo vir. *Id.* Admirabilior oratio. *Phædr.* Iulscinii cantus cunctis auribus admirabilis. — ¶ Wonderful, unusual, of uncommon occurrence. *Juvenal.* Improbitas illo fuit admirabilis ævo.

**ADMIRABILITAS** (admirabilis), ātis, f.

admirability, admirableness, the quality or state of being admirable or of raising wonder, θαυμαστότης, id quod admirationem habet. *Cic.* 1

**ADMIRABILITER** (Id.), adverb, admirably, wonderfully, exceedingly, θαυμαστῶς, cum admiratione, seu admiratione, mirandum in modum. *Cic.* Omnia in hoc mundo admirabiliter administrari.

**ADMIRANDŪS** (admiror), a, um, adject. admirable, worthy to be admired, worthy of admiration, astonishing, amazing, θαυμαστός, admiratione dignus, admirabilis. *Nepos.* Continens, clemens, patienteque admirandum in modum, to an astonishing degree.

**ADMIRATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. the act of admiring, admiration, wonder, amazement, θαυμαστός, actus admirandi, miratio, stupor. *Cic.* Homines admiratione obstupefacti. *Lic.* Admiratio consulem incessit. — ¶ Often, admiration joined with esteem, respect, reverence, or veneration. *Cic.* Magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis. *Id.* Admiratione efficiuntur, qui antequam virtute putantur, are the theme of admiration, are looked up to with admiration. *Nepos.* ut ipso aspectu cuius injiceret admirationem sui.

**ADMIRĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an admirer, θαυμαστής, qui admiratur. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, one who esteems. *Quintil.* Admirator nimius antiquitatis, who has too great an esteem for, who dotes too strongly on, antiquity.

**ADMIRĀRE** (ad & miror), āris, ātis sum, dep. 1. to wonder greatly, marvel, be astonished or amazed, be surprised, θαυμάζω, same as miror, or valde miror, stupeo. *Cic.* Admiratus sum brevitate epistolæ. *Id.* Admiratus sum, quod tua manu scripsisses. *Id.* De diplomate, admiraris, quasi nescio cujus te flagitii insimularem. *Id.* Ne quis sit admiratus, cur, &c. *Id.* In quibus hoc primum est, in quo admiror, cur, &c. *Id.* Partim, admirantium, unde hoc studium exitisset, partim, &c. *Id.* Hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere. *Id.* Admirati sumus, quid esset, cur nobis Stoicos anteferes. *Horat.* admiror, quo pacto judicium illud fugerit. *Nepos.* Cum admirarentur, non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, a quo, &c. — ¶ Also, to look at with admiration, regard, or esteem, to appreciate. *Cic.* Ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans. *Id.* Admirari res gestas alicujus. — ¶ To look at with desire. *Cic.* Nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum, decorumque sit, aut admirari, aut optare, aut expetere oportere. — ¶ *Horat.* Nil admirari, prope res est una Numici, Solaque, quæ possit facere, et servare beatum, to be astonished at nothing, to look on every thing with a cool and undisturbed eye, to judge of every thing dispassionately, to value nothing above itself.

**ADMISCEŌ** (ad & misceo), isces, iscei, istum & itum, a. 2. to mix or mingle together, to blend with, properly and figur., προσηύγνω, misceo, commisceo. *Cic.* Bonis omnibus explere mundum, nihil mali admiscere. *Id.* Admiscere huic generi orationis illud atterum, &c. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* In hac ego legatione sim, aut ad id consilium admiscere? shall I intermeddle with, concern myself with, &c. *Id.* Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, h. e. in this affair. *Terent.* Ita tu isthæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas, don't embroil me likewise, don't make me a party too. *Id.* Ne te admisce: nemo accusat, Syre, te, have you nothing to do with it.

**ADMISCIŌS EQUŌS**, and **ADMISCIŌS** (admittō), ii, m. a stallion, ἀναβάτης, equus, qui ad sobolem creandam equibus admittitur. *Varr.* — ¶ Also of other animals. *Varr.*

**ADMISCIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. admission, admittance, access, introduction, audience, leave to address, salute, &c. εἰσδοχή, actus admittendi, introductio ad aliquem, aditus: et præcipue facultas adeundi principem salutandi, alloquendi gratia, aut petendi. *Plin.* Au quis-

quam non in primis laudibus ferat admissionem tuarum facilitatem? *Plin.* Dare alicui admissionem alicujus, to allow to be introduced to a person. — ¶ Magister admissionum, master of ceremonies, one who introduced visitors. *Amian.* Proximus admissionum, an assistant to the master of ceremonies. *Id.* — ¶ Also used for *admissura*. *Varr.*

**ADMISSŌNALIS** (Id.), is, m. an usher of the bed-chamber, εἰσαγγεὺς, dicitur is, cujus officium est admittere aulicos in cubiculum ad Principem salutandum. *Linprid.*

**ADMISSUM** (Id.), i, n. a fault, misdoing, 1 offence, trespass, scelus admissionum, prævium facinus, ἀναπήνη. *Liv.*

**ADMISSŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. the putting together of the male and female for the sake of propagating the species, ὄχλεια, ὄχλειαι, actio qua mares gregum admittuntur ad feminas, propagandæ sobolis gratia. *Varr.* Admissuram facere, h. e. inares feminis admittere.

**ADMISSŪS**, a, um, admitted, let in, introduced, introductus, προσδοχθεῖς. *Horat.* Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici? *Terent.* Ad eam non admissa sum. *Sueton.* Admissus in conspectum. — ¶ Also, committed, of crimes. *Sueton.* Admissa perfidia. *Nepos.* Admissum scelus. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, let loose, pushed on, spurred on. *Cæs.* Admissis equis. *Ovid.* Hæc erit admissa meta terenda rota. *Id.* Nec capit admissas alveus altus aquas, h. e. rushing on. *Id.* Admisso sequitur vestigia passu, h. e. at a rapid pace.

**ADMISTUS**. See *Admittus*.

**ADMITTŌ** (ad & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send to or onward, to give a loose to, push forward, immitto, εἰσάγω, προσάγω. *Liv.* In Postumium Tarquinium equum infestus admisit, pushed onward to meet. — ¶ Of beasts, either male or female, to couple, to cause to couple. *Plin.* — ¶ It is often used for recipere, to receive, admit, introduce, εἰσδέχεται, and is applied both to persons and things. *Plin.* In mare jacitur, aut ut freta admittamus, eroditur aquis. *Id.* Echenis piscis in cibos non admittitur. *Id.* Admittere apium ad cibos. *Id.* Smaragdi admittentes visum, transprensit. *Cic.* Quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, if I shall let you enter. *Id.* Domum recipere legatum hostium, in cubiculum admittere. *Id.* Cæsar tertis Saturnalibus apud Philippum, nec quemquam admisit, admitted no one to his presence. *Nepos.* Neque domum ad se filium admisit. *Sueton.* Admittere aliquem ad lecticum, to allow to sit in one's presence. *Id.* aliquem ad genua, to suffer any one to kiss or embrace one's knees. *Id.* plebem ad campestris exercitationes, to grant leave to go in for the purpose of seeing, &c. *Id.* plebem salutationibus. — ¶ Admittere aliquem in or ad consilium (very seldom in consilio), to consult, to admit to counsel or consultation. *Cic.* Nec ad consilium casus admittitur. *So* Admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, in numerum imperantium, to give admittance, admit, choose. *Sueton.* — ¶ Figur. of bad actions, to commit. *Cic.* Si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod non posset honeste vereque defendere. *Plaut.* Quid tandem admisi in te, ut loqui non audeam? what have I ever done? *So* Admittere aliquid in se (acc.). *Cic.* Qualis quisque sit, quid agat, quid in se admittat. — ¶ Also, to undertake. *Nepos.* In nitendo, quod semel admisisset, tanta erat cura, ut non mandatum, sed suam rem videretur agere. — ¶ Also, to permit, allow. *Plin.* Placuit egredi in litus, et e proximo aspicere, equid jam mare admitteret, quod adhuc vastum, et adversum permanebat. *Terent.* Tu quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, to permit to go on, to allow.

— ¶ Also, to receive, admit. *Quintil.* Quo facilius aures judicium, quæ post dicturi erimus, admittant. *Liv.* Pacis mentionem admittere auribus, to give an ear to, give heed to. — ¶ Also, to pardon, to let pass. *Plaut.* Tibi hanc admittam noxiam unam, will let this pass,





ADNUNTIO. See Annuntio.

ADNŪTŌ, and ANNŪTŌ (adnuo), as, n. 1. frequentat. to nod with the head, make signs with the head; with dat. The opposite of abnutio. Plant.

ADNŪTRIŌ, and ANNŪTRIŌ (ad & nutrio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to nourish, to nourish or train up near to. Plin. Singulis (arboribus) denas sæpe adnutriunt vites.

ADŌBRŪŌ (ad & obruo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 2 3. to cover with earth, to bury in the ground, καταθῶ, καταβάλλω. Colum. Segetes admota terra adobruere.

ADŌLĒŌ (ad & oleo), ōles, ōlivi, ultum, 3 n. 2. to smell or emit a scent, same as oleo or valde oleo, hoc est odorem spiro, ὀζῶ. Plaut. Unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? others read obolent, and olent. — It is generally used as an act. verb. and commonly applied to sacrifices in the sense of cremare, incendere, to burn, consume by fire, θυμῶ; because things burnt emit a more powerful smell. Ovid. Quaque ferēs gressum, adolebunt cinnama flammæ. Id. Viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset. Tacit. Igne puro altaria adolentur. Virg. Verbenasque adole pingues, et macula thura, but according to Servius, to increase. Lucret. adolentque altaria donis, h. e. cumulant. — Adolere honores, to offer victims, &c. to the gods. Virg. Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.

ADŌLĒSCENS (adolesco), entis, growing, increasing, qui crescit, ἀυξάνων. Gell.

ADŌLĒSCENS (Id.), entis, adj. & subst. 1 n. & f. a young man, youth, one past the state of boyhood: a young woman, νεανίας. μείραξ, homo qui pueritiam excessit, et nondum ad juventutem pervenit: ita dictus, quod eo maxime tempore crescat. A person was called adolescens, according to Isidor., from his 14th to 23th year: according to Varro, from the 15th to the 30th: but the term is sometimes applied to those who are older. Cic. Hominem adolescentem alienare nolui. Id. Adolescens vel puer potius. Id. Africani filia adolescens. Sallust. Uti adolescentior ætati concederet Mameri. — Figur. Cic. Adolescentior Academia, h. e. recens, nova.

ADŌLĒSCENTĪA (adolescens), æ, f. youth, adolescence, the age succeeding boyhood. See Adolescens. Cic.

ADŌLĒSCENTĪŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to 2 follow the ways, pursuits, &c. of youth. Varr.

ADŌLĒSCENTŪLĀ (Id.), æ, f. a young woman, νεανίσκη, parva adolescens. Terent.

ADŌLĒSCENTŪLŌS (Id.), i, m. a young man, a youth, stripling, μείρακος. Cic. Imberbis adolescentulus. Nepos. Adolescentulis quam plurimos habere amatores.

ADŌLĒSCENTŪRIŌ (Id.), is, ire, n. 4. to 3 act the part of a young man, to be youthful. Laber.

ADŌLĒSCŌ (ad & olesco), escis, ōlivi, 1 rarely ōlivi, adultum, n. 3. to grow, grow up, increase, ἀυξάνω, same as cresco, augeo. It is applied to all things capable of increase. Cic. In eo qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, qui didicerit. Ovid. ter senos proles adoleverat annos. Plaut. Ad aliquam ætatem adollescere. Plin. Enthymenis filium in tria cubita triennio adolevisse. — Figur. to grow, increase, advance, become greater. Sallust. Postquam respública adolevit. Vellei. Quorum numerus in tantum adolevit, ut, &c. Tacit. Vix credibile est quantum superbiæ, socordique Vitellio adoleverit. Id. Ver adolescit, comes on, advances. Id. Adolecebat interea lex majestatis, began to be of more force. Virg. Georg. 4. v. 379. applies it to a sacrifice, to be kindled; but it may be understood in the sense of increase. See Adoleo. — Actively, to fasten or join together. Sallust.

ADŌLŌ, as, for adoro, as read by some 3 in Tertull.

ADŌNĪA (Adonis), ōrum, n. the festival of Adonis, τὰ Ἀδωνία. Ammian.

ADŌNIS (Ἀδωνίς), is & idis, m. a beautiful young man beloved by Venus, who was slain by a wild boar. Ovid. — Adonis is also a certain fish. Plin.

ADŌNIUM (Adonis), ii, n. Ἀδώνιον, a plant, said to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. Plin. — Adonium, sc. genus carminis, Adonie verse. Serv. de metr.

ADŌPERĪŌ (ad & operio), is, erui, ortum, 2 a. 4. to cover, cover over. Laetant. Pellem setis adoperuit. Liv. Capite adoperito. Juv. Tempora adoperta cucullo.

ADŌPINŌR (ad & opinor), āris, depon. 3 1. to imagine, think, fancy, conjecture, same as opinor, conjicio. Lucret.

ADŌPTĀTIŌ (adopto), ōnis, f. an adopting, adoption, actus adoptandi, adoptio, ὑιοθεσία. Gell.

ADŌPTĀTIŪS, and ADŌPTĀTIŪS 3 (Id.), a, um, adopted, adoptatus, ὑιοθετός. Plant.

ADŌPTĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 adopts, qui adoptat, ὑιοθετέων. Gell.

ADŌPTĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adopted, ranked as a son, in filium ascitus, εἰσποιητός. Cic. Adoptatus patricius a plebeio. Sueton. Adoptatus testamento. Ulpian. Digest. Neq. in locum filii adoptatus. — Also, electus, assumptus, assumed. Plin. Unus hominum ad hoc ævi, felices sibi nomen asseruit; civili nempe sanguine, ac patriæ oppugnatione adoptatum. — Also, exoptatus, wished for, desired. Cic. Quorum mihi fuit adventus adoptatissimus. Alii leg. optatissimus, alii exoptatissimus. — Figur. Colum. aliena stirpe gravata Mitis adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbor, fruit not its own, h. e. grafted upon it.

ADŌPTŪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an adopting, adoption, ὑιοθεσία, assumptio alieni filii in suam familiam, atque adeo in locum filii naturalis. See Arrogatio. Cic. — Figur. of grafting. Plin.

ADŌPTĪVŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. adoptive, relating to adoption, acquired by adoption, made by adoption. Neque amissis sacris paternis, in hæc adoptiva venisti, h. e. belonging to the family into which you have been adopted. — Figur. applied to ingrafting and inoculating. Ovid. Fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, h. e. is made by grafting to produce fruit not natural to it.

ADŌPTŌ (ad & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1. to choose, pitch upon, assume, take, same as opto (qua significat eligere), assumo, eligo. Varr. Quos hi administratos sibi adoptabant optiones vocari cepti. Martial. Aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adoptes. Plaut. Socia te mihi adopto ad meam salutem. Id. Qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, h. e. selected me to protect the property. Cic. Quem sibi illa defensorem sui juris, ultorem injuriarum, actorem cause totius adoptavit. Horat. Frater, pater, adle, ita quemque facetus adopta, h. e. adopt him, as it were, for a father or brother. Ovid. Hetruscas Turnum adoptat opes, h. e. seeks for himself. — Specially, to adopt, take for a son, ὑιοθετέω. Cic. Filium senatorum populi R. sibi velle adoptare. Nepos. Testamento aliquem adoptare. Plaut. Adoptare sibi aliquem pro filio. Sueton. Adoptare aliquem in familiam, nomenque. Justia. in successionem regni. Plaut. Adoptat illum puerum subreptitium sibi filium. — Adoptare aliquem ab aliquo, to take one from another to be one's child. Cic. Is, qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit. — Adoptare aliquid, to name any thing from one's self, to give a name to. Plin. Bætis Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, h. e. giving its name to the province; which from it is called Bætica. See Id. A Smyrna Hermus campos facit, et nomeni suo adoptat. Id. Adoptare aliquid in nomen aliquid. — Adoptare se alicui, to join one's self to another, as it were, to incorporate one's self with, to put one's self into an order. Plin. Qui se potentie causa Casaris libertis adoptasset. — Figur. applied to the ingrafting of trees, to assume. Ovid. Venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet.

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ADŌR (perhaps for athen, fr. ἀθήρ, a beard of corn: others differently), ōris & ōris, ζεῖα, a kind of wheat, pure wheat, spelt, genus farris. Hor.

ADŌRABILIS (adoro), e, adject. adorable, worthy of adoration. Apulei.

ADŌRANDŪS (Id.), a, um, commanding adoration, to be worshipped, adorable. Juvenal.

ADŌRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. adoration, worshipped. Liv. Conveniens oratio tam humili adorationi fuit.

ADŌRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who worships or adores. Tertull.

ADŌRĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adored, worshipped. Stat. concessit cetera pubes Sponte, et adorato rediit ingloria disco, h. e. saluted, which is the simple signification of the word. Ovid. Venit adoratus Caducifer, h. e. rogatus, implored.

ADŌRDĪNŌ (ad & ordino), as, a. 1. to 3 set in order, dispose, arrange, same as ordino, dispo. Apic. Adordinare patellam.

ADŌRDĪŌR. See Adorsus. 3

ADŌRĒA (ador), æ, f. an allowance of corn 3 to an army after the gaining of a victory. Hence, figur., glory, honor, praise, renown, warlike glory; perhaps, also, victory. Horat. pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris Qui primus alma risit adorea. Claudian. Hæc omnes veterum revocavit adorea laudes.

ADŌRĒUM (Id.), i, n. same as ador or adorea far. Columell.

ADŌRĒŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. of spelt (ador), or pertaining to it. Columell. Adoreum semen. Virg. adorea liba, h. e. liba ex farre, addito melle, et oleo, ut Servius docet.

ADŌRIA. See Adorea.

ADŌRIŌR (ad & orior), ōris, ortus sum, depon. 4. and 3. to attack, assail, invade, ἐπιτίθεμαι, invado, aggredior. Cic. Inermem tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur. Id. Adoriri aliquem a tergo. Liv. urbem vi. Tacit. Variis criminatibus aliquem adoriri. — Also, to attempt, strive, try, take in hand, undertake, go about, ἐπιχειρέω. Cic. Hoc quoque ipsum continuo adoriatur. Nepos. Fortuna sua mobilitate, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. — Also, to begin, commence. Cotull. Cauere hoc suis adorta est moribunda comitibus. Cic. Ἡρακλείδιόν, si Brundisium salvi, adoriemur, h. e. shall begin to write. — Adoriri aliquem, sometimes to approach one for the purpose of accosting. Terent. Cesso hunc adoriri? — The 2d and 3d persons are usually given — Iris, itur, and ōris, itur: Iris, itur, are the more certain. — Adorio is found Næv. ap. Prise.

ADŌRNĀTE (adornatus), elegantly, finely. 2 Sueton.

ADŌRNĀTŪS (adorno), a, um, adorned, ornamented. Cic. Vidi forum, comitumque adornatum ad speciem magnificè ornati. — Also, provided, fitted out, furnished, accoutred, equipped, παρασκευασθείς. Liv. Juvenem armatum adornatumque adversus Gallum producunt. — Figur. adorned, embellished. Vellei. Tantus adornatus virtutibus.

ADŌRNŌ (ad & orno; ad increases), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ornament, embellish, adorn, κοσμέω, ἐπικοσμέω, same as orno, or valde orno. Liv. Insigui veste aliquem adornare. — Often, to put in order, furnish, provide, prepare, fit out, παρασκευάζειν. Cic. Italice duo maria maximis classibus, firmissimisque præsidis adornavit. Cas. Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat. Terent. Adornare fugam, to put one's self in a condition for flying. Plaut. Adornare viaticum ad fugam. Terent. Continuo hæc adornant, ut lavet. Plaut. Tragulam in te injicere adornat. — Figur. to arrange, draw up, prepare. Cic. Adornare testium copiam. — To honor. Cic. Lætor mea consilia a te probari de adornando adolescente. Plerique alii leg. orlando.

ADŌRŌ (ad & os: I move my hand to 2 my mouth, by way of reverence), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. hence, generally, to adore, worship, revere, venerate, προσκυνέω,

veneror. *Tacit.* Adorare vulgus, jacere oscula. *Plin.* Elephanti regem adorant, genua submitunt. — ¶ Adorare curam priscorum, to honor, venerate. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to pray, solicit by prayer, pray for. *Liv.* Cum hostia cæsa pacem Deum adorasset. *Virg.* Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora. *Plin.* Adorare Deos large, h. e. to sacrifice to. — ¶ Sometimes, to address. *Stat.* — ¶ Adoro was anciently used for ago. *Fest. e legg. xii. Tab.* Si adorat furto, h. e. accuses of theft before a court.

**ADORSÛS** (ad & orsus), a, um, partic. having begun, commenced; attempted, from *adorari*, not used. *Gell.* Qui tyrannum interficere adorsi erant.

**ADORTÛS** (adorior), a, um, partic. having attacked, having assailed. *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, but rarely, being assaulted, attacked, assailed. *Flor.*

**ADOSCÛLOR** (ad & osculor), âris, depon. 3 1. to kiss; same as osculor. *Dictys Creten.*

**ADPLÛRO.** See *Applo.*

**ADPLÛMBÁTÛS,** and **APPLÛMBÁTÛS** 3 (ad & plumbatus), a, um, soldered with lead, plumbo conglutinatus. *Paul. Digest.*

**ADPLÛO.** See *Applo.*

**ADPÛSCÛ,** and **APPÛSCÛ** (ad & posco), 3 oscis, a. 3. to demand besides, to ask, ask earnestly, demand, solicit; same as posco, or valde posco, *προσπαίρω.* *Horat.* si plus adposcere visus. *Terent.* Talenta dotis adposcent duo.

**ADPRÛCÛR,** and **APPREÛCÛR** (ad & pre-3 cor), âris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to pray, worship, implore, same as precor, or valde precor. It is generally used of prayers to the gods. *Horat.* Rite deos prius apprecati.

**ADPRENSÛ.** See *Apprenso.*

**ADPRESSÛS,** and **APPRESSÛS** (adpri-3 mo), a, um, partic. pressed to, or close to. *Tacit.*

**ADPRÛMÛ,** and **APPRÛMÛ** (ad & premo), 2 is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press, bring near, or attach to any thing, ad aliquam rem premo, adstringo. *Plin.* Virgam sedare ventris dolores impositam ita, ut tunica, cinctuque corpori adprimeretur. *Id.* Elephantias ad ossa carnes adprimere.

**ADPRÛMÛS,** } and many words be-  
**ADPROMÛTTO,** } ginning with *adp.*  
**ADPROPERO,** } See *Apprimus, Ap-*  
 } *promitto,* &c.

**ADPÛGNÛ,** and **APPÛGNÛ** (ad & pugno), 2 as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to combat, fight against, attack, contra pugno, oppugno. *Tacit.* Adpugnare castra.

**ADPÛLSÛS.** See *Appulsus.*

**ADQUE,** for *atque*, is often read on ancient monuments.

**ADQUÛRO.** See *Acquiro.*

**ADQUÛO** (ad & quo), adverb, for *quoad*, as far as, as much as, how far. *Afranius apud Non.*

**ADRACÛINE** (ἀδράκην), es, f. a tree, growing wild, resembling the arbutue tree. *Plin.*

**ADRADÛO** (ad & rado), is, âsi, âsum, a. 3. 2 to scrape or shave away, to cut, slit, cut aslant, ἐπιξέω, abrado, radendo aufero. *Columel.*

**ADRAPÛDÛS** (ad & rapidus), a, um, adject. rapid, violent, swift. *Gell.*

**ADRÂSTÛA,** and **ADRÂSTÛA** (Ἀδράστεια), æ, f. a goddess, who punished wickedness, particularly pride, otherwise called Nemesis. *Virg. in Ciri.* — ¶ Also, a country and city in Mysia. *Plin.*

**ADRÂSTÛS,** (Adrastus), idis, patronym. feminin. daughter of Adrastus. *Stat.* Antigonem, viamque Creon Adrastida leto Admover, h. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polynices.

**ADRÂSTÛS,** i, m. a king of the Argives, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes. *Ovid.*

**ADRÂSÛS** (adrado), a, um, partic. shaven, shorn, scraped off, lopped off, rasus. *Horat.* Adrasum quandam vacua tonsoris in umbra.

**ADREMÛGÛO** (ad & remigo), as, n. 1. to row 3 to or towards, remis aliquo feror, *προσπέσο.* *Flor.* Adremigantem litori classem vident. *Id.* Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt.

**ADRÛPÛO,** and **ARRÛPÛO** (ad & repo), epis, epsi, eptum, n. 3. to creep to or towards, steal softly to, *προσέρπω*, ad aliquid repo, reptando accedo. *Plin.* Rubetæ adrepentes foribus. *Id.* Ad matris mammam adrepens infans. — ¶ Figur. to creep into, to insinuate one's self into, to ingratiate one's self with. *Cic.* Ad istius amicitiam adreperat. *Tacit.* Occultis libellis sævitæ principis adrept, he contrives to reach the heart of the prince in spite of the known enmity of his disposition. *Horat.* Leniter in spem adrepe officiosus.

**ADRÛPTÂNS,** and **ARRÛPTÂNS** (ad & reptans), antis, particip. approaching by stealth, sensim adrepens, et accedens. *Plin.*

**ADRESPONSÛM.** See *Responsus.*

**ADRIA,** }  
**ADRIANUS,** } See *Hadria.* &c.  
**ADRIATICÛS.** }

**ADRÛGO.** See *Arrogo.*

**ADSCÂLPENS** (ad & scalpens), tis, particip. *Apulei.* Adscalpens aurum dexteram, scratching or tickling the ear.

**ADSCENDO.** See *Ascendo.*

**ADSCIÛO,** and **ÂSCIÛO** (ad & scio), is, a. 4. Same as *Adscisco.* *Virg.*

**ADSCIÛSCÛ,** and **ÂSCIÛSCÛ** (ad & scisc-3 co), iscis, scîvi, scîtum, a. 3. to take, receive, approve, acknowledge, admit, unite, *προσέρθωμαι, ἐπάγωμαι*, aliunde assumo, adjungo, accesso, recipio, et vim habet approbantis, et ad se recipientis. *Seisco* enim est probare, sancire, constituere. *Sallust.* Plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivissæ sibi dicitur, to have united to himself. *Id.* Adsciscere aliquem socium. *Liv.* voluntarios ad spem prædæ. *Tacit.* aliquem in commilitium. *Virg.* Adsciscere generum alicui. *Cic.* Adsciscere sacra ex Phrygia, h. e. adopt. *Id.* Adscisci ab aliqua civitate. *Id.* Adsciscere sibi oppidum, to gain over. *Id.* consuetudinem, to approve, admit. *Id.* sibi sapientiam, to arrogate, assert. *Id.* sibi laudem. *Id.* Tu vero ista ne asciveris, h. e. do not approve, adopt.

**ADSCÛTÛS,** and **ÂSCÛTÛS** (adscisco), a, um, assumed, derived, introduced, received, admitted, ἐπιεῖρατος, assumptus, acceptus, deductus. *Cic.* Sacra a Græcis adscita. *Sucton.* Adscitus testamento in bona, et nomen. *Ovid.* Tu certe scis hæc, Superis adscite, videsque, Cæsar. *Id.* Adscitas dapes, h. e. longe petitas, dainties imported from abroad, costly eates. *Nepos.* Amitti civitatem Romanam alia adscita, h. e. acquired or received. *Id.* Tanta erat suavitas sermonis Latini, ut apparet in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum, h. e. not acquired, not artificial. *Stat.* Adscita proles, an adopted son. — ¶ Adscitus, us, m. 4. an object of desire. *Cic.* 5. de *Finib.* c. 7.

**ADSCRÛBO,** with its derivatives, see *Ascribo,* &c.

**ADSELLÛO,** and **ÂSELLÛO** (ad & sella), as, n. 1. to go to stool, ad sellam familiarem ire alvi exoneranda causa, ἀφοδύειν. *Veget.* — ¶ It is found also as an active, and also a deponent verb.

**ADSERÛO,** and **ÂSSERÛO** (ad & sero), èris, sévi, situm, a. 3. to sow, plant, sow near, same as sero, or juxta sero, *προσφύττειν.* *Varr.* — ¶ See *Assero.*

**ADSESSÛR.** See *Assessor.*

**ADSESSÛS.** See *Assessus.*

**ADSÛBÛLO,** and **ÂSSÛBÛLO** (ad & sibilò), 3 as, âvi, âtum, n. and a. 1. to hiss, hiss at, whistle, ad aliquid sibilò. *Stat.* Implorantem animum dominis adsibilat aris, h. e. of a serpent, hisses out his breath; dies.

**ADSIÛCO.** See *Assicco.*

**ADSIGNÛFÛCÛO** (ad & significo), as, a. 1. 3 to signify, intimate, show, ἐπισημαίνω, same as significo, ostendo. *Varr.*

**ADSIÛLO,** } and many other words be-  
**ADSIMÛLO,** } ginning with *ads.* See  
 } *Assilio,* &c.

**ADSIÛTÛS,** and **ÂSSIÛTÛS** (adsero), a, um, 3 planted by or near, juxta satus, or plantatus, *προσφύττειν.* *Varr.* Vitis adsita ad olus. *Horat.* Populus adsita. — ¶ Also, situated or placed near. *Auson.* Atria quid memorem viridantibus adsita pratis?

**ADSÛLÛO** (ad & solum), as, a. 1. to lead 3 to the ground, to demolish. *Tertull.*

**ADSÛNÛO,** and **ÂSSÛNÛO** (ad & sono), as, 3 nui, itum, n. 1. to answer by sound like an echo, to accord, to respond, ad sonum cujuspiam rei respondeo, ἐπηχέω. *Ovid.* Planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo. — ¶ With acc. *Apulci.* 1. 11. *Mctam.*

**ADSPÛO,** and **ÂSPÛO** (ad & spuò), is, adspui, útum, uçre, a. 3. to spit at or upon, *προσπύω.* *Plin.*

**ADSÛCTÛS** (ad & suctus), a, um, sucked, sucked strongly. *Lucret.*

**ADSUM** (ad & sum), âdës, adfui, adesse, to be present, on the spot, at hand, to be here, *πάρεμι, παρὰνέμαι*, præsens sum. *Cic.* Cum vos, Catule, et Cæsar, non adessetis. *Id.* Adesse in Senatu. *Id.* Adsum ex Aphrica, h. e. are here from Africa. *Id.* Adesse ad portam. *Apulci.* Prima face cubiculum tuum adero, I shall be in your chamber. *Terent.* Adesse domi. *Id.* Dona adsunt tibi a Phædria. — ¶ It is often applied not only to those who are actually present, but are ready with assistance or advice. *Cic.* Obsecro, C. Aquilli, vosque qui adestis in consilio. Hence, to defend as an advocate, be counsel for, aid, abet, assist, succor, stand by. *Cic.* Rogavit me Cæcilius, ut adessem contra Satrium. *Ovid.* Forte aderam juveni. *Sucton.* Adesse clientibus. *Cic.* Ego tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis. *Virg.* Adsis o Tegeæe, favens. *Horat.* Si vocata partibus Lucina press adfuit. — ¶ Also, to come upon, press upon. *Sallust.* Numidæ infensi adesse et instare. — ¶ Also, to appear on trial as defendant. *Cic.* Adesse ad judicium. *Yalici.* Persequamur notam severitatem censorum, qui Lepidum augurem adesse jusserunt, h. e. to appear and defend himself. — ¶ Also, simply, to be. *Plaut.* Apud te adsum. *Cic.* Tanti aderam morbi vesicæ, et viscerum, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, to be at hand, to be near, to be approaching fast. *Cic.* Quæ omnia adesse, atque impendere videntur. — ¶ *Adesse animo*, often implies presence of mind, to be of good courage. *Cic.* Ades animo, et omite timorem. Also, to give heed, attend, give attention. *Cic.* Ades-tote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus. — ¶ *Isthic adesto*, stay here. *Cic.*—Huc ades, hither! this way! come hither. *Virg.* Huc ades, o formose puer. — ¶ *Adsiem, ies, iet, &c.*, used especially by comic writers for *adsim, is, it.* *Terent.* Jam partus adscit. — ¶ *Adforem, es, et*, used for *addessem, es, et.* — ¶ *Adfore*, fut. infin. for *adfuturum esse.* — ¶ When *f* follows the prep., *d* is often changed into *f*: thus *adfui* or *affui.*—*Assum, assim, &c.*, are also read for *adsum, &c.*

**ADSVÛO,** and **ÂSSVÛO** (ad & suo), uis, ui, 3 útum, a. 3. to sew or stitch to, ad aliquam rem suo, consuo, *προσράπτω.* *Horat.*

**ADVECTÛO** (adveho), õnis, f. a carrying, 2 ar being carried, carriage, conveyance, ἐπαγωγή, actus advehendi. *Plin.*

**ADVECTÛTÛS** (Id.), a, um, brought from 2 abroad, foreign, imported, aliunde advectus, ἐπακτός. *Sallust.* Vino advectitio.

**ADVECTÛO** (Id.), as, ære, a. 1. frequentat. 1 to bring, conduct, import, ἐπάγωμαι. *Tacit.* Rei frumentariæ copiam advectare.

**ADVECTÛS** (Id.), us, m. same as *advectio.* *Tacit.* It occurs only in *abl. sing.*

**ADVECTÛS** (Id.), a, um, partic. carried, borne, conveyed from one place to another, both of persons and things, aliunde vectus ad locum aliquem, invectus, comportatus, ἐπακτός. *Cic.* Cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit. *Virg.* Classis advecta. *Plin.* Venales trans mare advecti, imported from beyond sea.

**ADVEHÛO** (ad & veho), is, exi, ectum, ère, a. 3. to conduct, carry, or remove from one place to another, to import from abroad, to convey, both of persons and things, aliunde aliquid ad aliquem locum veho, sive curru, sive equo, sive navî, comparto, importo, ἀγχομίζω, ἐπάγω. *Cic.* Cum ex iissem agris frumentum ex

decumis Romam mancipis advexissent. Liv. Navibus, quæ advexerant legatos. Plin. Advēhere aliquid trans mare. Plaut. Eam huc in Ephesum advēhit. Pers. Saperdas advēhe Ponto. ¶ The pass. is elegantly used of persons. Plaut. Ascendi in lembum, atque ad navim advēhor, go on board. Sallust. Marius paucis diebus Uticam advēhitur. ¶ With the acc. without a prep. Tacit. Quosque advectus erat. ¶ Put also for ferre, afferre, adducere, to bring, carry. Senec. inbres Auster advexit, brought on. Ovid. Advēhit unda rates, bears, carries, supports.

ADVĒLŌ (ad & velo), as, a. l. to veil, 3 cover, ἐπιθαλόπτω, same as velo. Virg. Advēlat tempora lauro.

ADVĒNA (advenio), æ, m. and f. a stranger, foreigner, new comer, foreign, strange, not native; applied to persons and things, εἰσικός, qui non est civis, aut inquilinus, sed externus. Terent. Est e Corintho hic advēna anus paupercula. Cic. Zeno Cittiēus advēna quidam, et ignobilis. Plin. Ciconiæ æstatis advēna. Ovid. Amor advēna. Id. Tiberis advēna. Plin. Advēnam surculum. ¶ Figur. A stranger, inexperienced, unacquainted. Stat. Juvenis non advēna belli.

ADVĒNERŌR (ad & veneror), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to worship, worship exceedingly, venerate, prostrate one's self before, adore, σεβάσσομαι, veneror or valde veneror. Varr. Advēner Minervam.

ADVĒNIENS (advenio), entis, coming, arriving, qui venit ad aliquem locum, προσέρχουμος. Cic.

ADVĒNIŌ (ad & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. to come, come to, arrive, arrive at, to come to hand, ad locum aliquem venio, pervenio, προσέρχομαι. Terent. Advēnis modo? Tacit. Advēnit proficiscendi hora. Cic. Quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos tērent advēnisse. Id. Quamcunque in provinciam advēnerit. Plaut. Cum ad forum advēnero. Tacit. Properantibus Pæsus advēnit, came upon, came up with, overtook. Val. Flacc. Vos tectis Advēsse meis, h. e. in mea tecta. ¶ With acc. alone. Virg. Tyriam qui advēneris urbem.—It is elegantly joined with the supine. Ter. Tentatum advēnis.

ADVĒNTITIŪS, and ADVĒNTICIŪS (advenio), a, um, adventitious, foreign, derived from abroad, qui aliunde quacunq; ratione alicui advēnit; and is opposed to proprius, innatus, insitus, ἐπίσικρος, ἐξωτικός, συμβεβηκός. Cic. Nec enim ille externus, et adventitious habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus. Id. Adventitiis copiis, foreign auxiliaries. ¶ Pecunia adventitia, opposed to sua, extraordinary, out of the usual course. Cic. Ut ager hac adventitia pecunia reciperetur, money arising from new taxes. Id. Si adventitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui non sua redditur, money derived from any other source than that of inheritance. Liv. Fructus adventitius crediti, rights and reliefs that arise out of landed property over and above the rents. ¶ Adventitia dos, not derived from the father. Ulpian. Digest. ¶ Adventitius casus, adventitious circumstance. Scævola Pand. ¶ Adventitia cœna, given to one on his return from travel. Sueton.

ADVĒNTŌ (Id.), as, n. l. frequentat. to come frequently, to come on, come, approach, arrive at, προσέρχομαι, appropinquo. Sallust. Ubi lux advēntabat. Id. Ad Italiam advēntare. Virg. ad urbem. Sallust. Qua tempestate urbi Romanæ, fatum excidii advēntarit. Tacit. Advēntare Parthis, h. e. accedere ad Parthos, jungendi se cum illis gratia. Stat. portis. ¶ With acc. without a prep. Tacit. Propinqua Seleuciæ advēntabat.

ADVĒNTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one coming 3 from without, or abroad, quilibet homo externus advēniens. Plaut.

ADVĒNTŌRIŪS (adventor), a, um, rec 3 lating to the coming of any one; offered to a comer. Martial. Exciperem adventoria cœna.

ADVĒNTŪS (advenio), us, anciently i,

m. a coming, an arrival, παρουσία. Cic. Ut me levat' tuus adventus, sic discessus afflxit.

ADVĒRBERŌ (ad & verbero), as, a. l. to 3 strike, beat, μαστιγίζω, same as verbero, or valde verbero. Stat. auratis advēberat unguibus armos.

ADVĒRBIŪM (ad & verbum), ii, n. an adverb, ἐπιρρήμα. Priscian.

ADVĒRĒŌR (ad & vereor), ēris, itus sum, 3 dep. 2. to fear, fear greatly, be afraid of. Accius.

ADVĒRĒRĒNS (ad & verro), entis, suscep 3 ing near or towards, ad aliquem locum verrens. Stat.

ADVĒRSABILIS. See Aversabilis.

ADVĒRSANS. See In Aversor.

ADVĒRSARIA (adversus; quia scribebentur in adversa tantum, non in aversa pagina; others differently), ōrum, se. scripta; n. pl. a journal, common-place book, note-book, book of memoirs, memorandum-book, day-book, book in which the occurrences of the day were noted down, loose papers; a posting-book, a journal that is to be transcribed into the ledger-book, ἐφημερίδες, diaria. Cic.

ADVĒRSARIA (adversor), æ, f. a female adversary or opponent, quæ adversatur vel in iudicio, vel in alia quapiam re. Cic.

ADVĒRSARIŪS (Id.), a, um, contrary, opposite, at variance, inimical, with the dat. ἐναντίος, qui adversatur. Cic.

ADVĒRSARIŪS (Id.), ii, m. an adversary, as one who opposes us in a court of justice, who bids against us at an auction, &c., ἀνταγωνιστής, qui alicui adversatur et præsertim qui adversus aliquem in iudicio agit. Cic. ¶ Also, in the sense of hostis, an enemy in war. Nepos.

ADVĒRSATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an opposing, 3 resisting, actus adversandi. Tertul.

ADVĒRSATRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female 3 opponent, opposer, gainsayer, contradicter, quæ adversatur. Plaut.

ADVĒRSE (adversus), adversely, opposite- 3 ly, contrarie. Gell.

ADVĒRSIO. See Aversum.

ADVĒRSIŌ. See Aversio. l

ADVĒRSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. difference, variance, contrariety, opposition, ἐναντιώμα, contrarietas, et repugnantia. Plin.

ADVĒRSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a servant 3 that goes out to fetch his master home after dinner, qui adversum, hoc est, obviam alicui procedit. Plaut.

ADVĒRSŌ (adverto), as, a. l. frequentat. same as adverto. Plaut. Animo adversavi sedulo, ne herum usquam præterirem, I have been most attentive to this point, &c.

ADVĒRSŌR (adversus), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to oppose, resist, oppugn, thwart, ἐναντιοῦμαι, adversus, seu contrarius sum, resisto. Plaut. Exorando, haud adversando sumendam operam censeo. Terent. Noli adversari mihi. Cic. Adversari libidini alicujus. Id. Adversari quominus aliquid fiat. Cic. Adversante, et repugnante natura aliquid facere. Tacit. Adversari regem; but aversari is read by some.

ADVĒRSŪS (adverto), a, um, opposite, over against, fronting, right opposite to, or towards us, ἀντικείμενος, ante, seu contra nos positus, objectus, oppositus: to which aversus is opposed. Cic. Solem adversum intueri, to gaze full at the sun, look the sun in the face. Id. Adversum alicui stare. Id. Dentes adversi, the front teeth. Id. Vulnere adversa accipere, in front. Virg. Adversa flumine lembum subigere, up or against the stream. ¶ Ex adverso (also written exadverso), se. loco, opposite, in front, right over against. Liv. Portus ex adverso positus. ¶ Often, for contrarius, adverse, inimical, hostile, contrary, oppsing. Terent. Adversus nemini. Cic. Mentes improborum mihi infensæ et adversæ. Cæsar ad Cic. Omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse. Plin. Neque est testudine aliud salamandram adversus. Cæs. Adversissimi naviganthus venti. Plin. Esse in adversa opinione, of a contrary opinion, opposite way of thinking. Tacit. Adverso rumore esse, to bear a bad character. Id. Adversus animis aliquid accipere, with indignation. Vetus Poeta apud Cic. Adversa avi aliquid facere, with a bad

omen, with ill luck. Liv. Valetudo adversa, sickness, ill health, indisposition. ¶ Adversæ res, calamities, mishaps, misfortunes, adversity. Cic.—In the same sense, adversum, i, n. is often used. Cic. Nihil adversi. Sucton. Adversa temporum. ¶ In adversum, in a contrary direction. Gell. ¶ Adversus is also a participle of the verb adverto, which see.

ADVĒRSŪS, and ADVĒRSUM (Id.), adv. and prep. against, in front of, opposite or right opposite to, over against, facing, towards; same as versus or contra aliquam rem. Plaut. Aggrediar hominem, est ne adversum? est quasi collaturus pedem. Id. Si audias, quæ dicta dixit, me adversum, tibi, h. e. in my presence. Nepos. Ventus tenet adversum proficiscentibus, blows against. Gell. Unguentatus adversum speculum ornatur, at or before the glass. ¶ Also, of ascending, up. Plaut. Adversum clivum, up the hill. Cæs. Adversus montem. ¶ Ire adversum, to meet. Plaut. Venire adversum alicui. Id. Quis est hæc, quæ me adversum incedit? who is coming towards me? ¶ Often put for erga, apud, towards, to. Terent. Et id gratum fuisse adversum te, habeo gradum. Cic. Pietas est justitia adversum deos. Id. Quomodo me gerem adversus Cæsarem, deport myself before Cæsar. ¶ Sometimes for secundum, according to. Ulpian. Bonorum possessio data aut contra tabulas testamenti, aut adversus tabulas, aut intestati. ¶ Very often for contra, against, κατὰ, πρὸς. Cic. Hostis legitimus, adversus quem totum jus feciale est. Id. Pecuniæ conciliatæ adversum leges, adversum rempublicam. ¶ Exadversum, or ex adversum, in the sense of adversum, opposite, right opposite, over against, aenit, e regione, ex adverso. Nepos. Exadversum Athenas classem constituere. Alii leg. adversum. Apul. Exadversum Miletum. Plaut. Video exadversum Pistoclerum.

ADVĒRTŌ (ad & verito), entis, erti, erum, to turn to or towards, ad aliquam partem verito, convertito, ἐπιστρέφω. Gell. Brundisium navem advertimus. Terent. Illa se se huc advertent in hanc nostram plateam. Colum. Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur. Virg. terræque advertere proras. Liv. classem in portum. Ovid. Advertere aures ad vocem. ¶ Advertere animum, mentem, to apply one's thoughts, to attend, observ. Cic. Quid ille sperare possit, animum adverte. Tacit. rebus levissimis. Lucret. animos ad religionem. Without the prep. Cæs. Postquam id animum advertit.—Hence, absolutely, advertere, to advert to, apply one's thoughts to, give one's attention to, attend, heed, observe, perceive, understand. Tacit. Quoties novum aliquid advertat. Virg. qua ratione quod instat, Conferri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. So, Advertere alicui rei. Tacit. ¶ Also, in the sense of ad se vertere, convertito, to draw or attract to one's self, or itself. Tacit. Advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut vexillarios e legionibus deligeret. Liv. Advertat ea res Sabinos. ¶ Advertere in aliquem, for animadvertere, punire, to punish, chastise. Tacit. In P. Marcium Consules more prisco advertere.

ADVĒSPERASCIT (ad & vesperascit), ēbat, rāvit, impers. it grows late, grows towards evening; even-tide is coming on fast, is fast approaching, ἐσπέρα γίνεται, vespertinum tempus advēntat. Cic. Cum jam advesperaceret, discessimus.

ADVIGILŌ (ad & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, l n. 1. to watch, to watch over; to keep watch and ward, ἀγρονεῖω, same as vigilo, or diligenter vigilo ad aliquam rem. Tibull. advigilare nepoti. Cic. Ut advigiletur ad custodiam ignis. ¶ Figur. to take care or exert one's self; give one's attention to any thing. Terent. Tanto magis te advigilare æquum est.

ADVIVŌ (ad & vivo), is, ixi, ictum, n. 3 3. to live near, or with, to live. Scævola Digest. Donec advivet. Tertull. Die mihi: omnibus natis mater advivit!

**ADULABILIS** (adulor), e, *adject.* flatter-  
ing, full of flattery, adulatory, fawning,  
whedding, cum adulatione factus. *Am-  
nian.* — ¶ Also, open to flattery. *En-  
nius.*

**ADULĀNS** (Id.), antis, *fuening, crin-  
g, dicitur de bestiis cauda blandien-  
tibis.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, of men. *Cie.*  
— ¶ Also, worshipping, revering.  
*Liv.*

**ADULĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *the fawning of  
1 dogs.* *Cie.* So of doves. *Plin.* —  
¶ Oftener, flattery, adulation, excessive  
compliment; soothing, glossing, *κολακεία*,  
assentatio. *Cie.* — ¶ Also, worship,  
reverence. *Liv.*

**ADULĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a flatterer,  
3 κολαξ, assentator.* *Auet. ad Hercn.*

**ADULĀTŌRĪŌS** (adulator), a, um, flatter-  
2 ing, adulatory, belonging to a flatterer,  
*κολακευτικός.* *Tacit.* Exemplar apud  
posterios dedecoris adulatorii habetur.

**ADULĀTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. *a female flat-  
3 terer, κολακίς.* *Trebell. Pollio.*

**ADULĀTŌS** (adulor), a, um, *having flatter-  
ed.* *Nepos.* Adulatus est Antonio.  
— ¶ Also, flattered. *C. Hemina.*

**ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA**, are  
sometimes written for *adulescens, adu-  
lescentia.*

**ADŪLŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to car-  
ress, soothe, please with blandishments,  
fawn upon, voce aut gestu blandior;  
diciturque de bestiis, corporis gesticu-  
latione, et caudæ motu alicui blandien-  
tibus.* *Lucret.* Longe alio pacto gan-  
nitu vocis adulant. *Columel.* Canes  
mittissimi furem quoque adulant. *Alii  
leg.* adulantur. — ¶ Also, to flatter.  
*Valer. Max.* Dionysium adulare.

**ADŪLŌR** (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.  
*to soothe, fawn upon, voce, et gesticu-  
latione, motuque blando corporis, et caudæ  
blandior.* Est enim proprium can-  
um, aliarumve bestiarum gesticentium,  
et blandientium. *Columel.* Canes mit-  
tissimi furem quoque adulantur. —  
¶ Oftener, to flatter, please with blandish-  
ments, tickle the ear, cajole, coax, *κολα-  
κεύειν.* *Cie.* Horrentem, trementem,  
adulantem omnes videre te volui; vidi.  
*Quidam leg.* omnibus. *Id.* Adulari, at-  
que admirari fortunam alicujus. *Tacit.*  
Adulari Neronem, aut Tigellinum.  
*Nepos.* Adulari Antonio. *Liv.* Præsen-  
tibus adulando semper. — ¶ To  
prostrate one's self in reverence, to wor-  
ship. *Valer.* Ephestionem more Per-  
sarum adulata. — ¶ Passively, to be  
flattered, *κολακεύσθαι.* *Cie.* Cavend-  
um ne assentatoribus patefaciamus  
aures, nec adulari nos sinamus.

**ADŪLTER** (ad & alter; or from adulor, to  
fondle), ěri, m. *an adulterer, one who vio-  
lates another's wife, μοιχός, alienæ con-  
jugis corruptor.* *Cie.* — ¶ Sometimes,  
in a wider sense, a gallant, seducer, de-  
bauchee, lecher, lewdster. *Horat.* —  
¶ Applied also to brute animals. *Claudian.*  
— ¶ Also, to ingrafted trees. *Manil.*  
— ¶ And to land. *Prudent.*  
— ¶ Sometimes put for adulterator,  
one who adulterates, forges, falsifies, coun-  
terfeits. *Codic. Justinian.* — ¶ Some-  
times used as an *adj.* in the above  
senses. *Plin.*

**ADŪLTERĀ** (adulter), æ, f. *an adulteress,  
quæ cum alieno marito concumbit,  
μοιχαλίσ.* *Horat.* — ¶ Applied also  
to beasts. *Plin.*

**ADŪLTERĀTYŌ** (adultero), ōnis, f. *adul-  
2 teration, the corrupting of any thing by a  
base mixture.* *Plin.*

**ADŪLTERĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who  
3 adulterates, debases, lessens the value of a  
thing by base admixtures.* *Claud. Satur-  
nin. Digest.*

**ADŪLTERĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, *adulterated,  
debased, sophisticated.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also,  
adulterio corruptus, debauched, defiled.  
*Sueton.*

**ADŪLTERĪNŌS** (adulter), a, um, *adject.*  
*adulterous, spurious, bastard, begotten  
basely, ex adulterio natus, μοιχικός.*  
*Plin.* — ¶ Applied also to brute ani-  
mals, not thorough-bred, not full-blooded.  
*Id.* — ¶ *Figur.* adulterated, sophistica-  
ted, falsified, forged, false. *Cie.* Adul-  
terinos nummos. *Sallust.* Adulterinæ  
claves.

**ADŪLTERĪUM** (Id.), ii, n. *adultery, vio-*

lation of the marriage-bed, μοιχεία, alieni  
thori violatio. *Cie.* Deprehendi in  
adulterio. — ¶ Also, of brute animals.  
*Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Id.* Adulteria ar-  
borum, h. e. ingrafting. *Id.* Adulteria  
mercis, h. e. adulterationes, adulteration,  
debasement by foreign admixture.

**ADŪLTERŌ** (adulter), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to commit adultery, μοιχεύω, adulterium  
committo, alienum virum, aut feminam  
corrumpto.* *Justin.* Mulier adulterare  
eum Græco adolescente solita. *Sueton.*  
Proeulum mori coegit, compertum adu-  
lterare matronas. *Id. Q. Pompeii fili-  
am adulteratam opinatus a P. Clodio,  
&c.* — ¶ *Figur.* to corrupt, adulterate,  
debase, counterfeit, falsify. *Cie.* Simula-  
tio tollit iudicium veri, idque adulterat.  
*Ovid.* Ille suam faciem transformis  
adulterat arte, changes.

**ADŪLTERŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *as some  
consider it. Same as adultero.*

**ADŪLTŌS** (adolesco), a, um, *particip.*  
*grown up.* *Justin.* Adultis inter pas-  
tores. — ¶ Often an *adj.* grown up,  
full grown, adult, perfect, mature, ripe,  
and is applied properly to animals and  
plants. *Cie.* Virgines adultæ. *Id.*  
Adulta ætate puer. *Plin.* Adulti eatu-  
li delphinorum. *Id.* Adultiores pulli  
hirundinum. *Horat.* Adultæ vitium  
propagines. *Catull.* capellæ ubera  
adulta lacte, distended or full. —  
¶ *Figur.* *Cie.* Non nascentibus Athe-  
nis, sed jam adultis. *Id.* Adulta pestis  
reipublicæ. *Tacit.* Adulta nocte, mid-  
night. *Id.* Auctoritas adolescentium  
nondum adulta, not yet full, confirmed,  
established by continuance, rooted. *Id.*  
Parthis nondum adultis, not yet grown  
to their strength. *Vellei.* Adulta viribus  
Dalmatia, confirmed in its strength. —  
¶ Adultus for crematus. See *Adoleo.*

**ADŪMBRĀTIM** (adumbro), adverb, faintly,  
*slightly, somewhat obscurely, indis-  
tinctly, τρωπῶδῶς.* *Lucret.* Non tamen  
ut coram quæ sunt, vereque rotunda,  
Sed quasi adumbratim paulum simula-  
ta videntur, h. e. not exactly, only in a  
certain degree.

**ADŪMBRĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sketching,  
1 tracing out faintly, rough sketch, rough  
draft, σκιαγραφία, rudis, et imperfecta  
rei descriptio, aut imago.* *Vitruv.* —  
¶ *Figur.* *Cie.* — ¶ Also, pretence, ap-  
pearance, outward show. *Valer. Mar.*

**ADŪMBRĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, *shadowed,  
shaded, darkened, umbra tectus.* *Petron.*  
— ¶ Also, sketched, traced out or shad-  
owed, represented, imperfect. *Cie.* —  
¶ *Figur.* *Cie.* — ¶ Often used in a  
bad sense, false, counterfeit. *Cie.* Æs-  
chrio, Pippæ vir adumbratus, the pre-  
tended or nominal husband. *Tacit.*  
Adumbrata lætitia, with feigned joy.

**ADŪMBRŌ** (ad & umbro), as, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. *to shade, cover over, screen, ἐπιτεκ-  
άζω, umbram inducere.* *Colum.* Pal-  
meis tegetibus vineas adumbrabat. —  
¶ Also, to sketch, trace out slightly, to  
paint the first draught of a picture, to  
mark with different gradations of colors,  
to shade, *σκιαγραφείν.* *Valer. Mar.*  
Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit,  
casus imitatus est. — ¶ *Figur.* to  
represent, describe, imitate, any thing in  
any manner. *Cie.* Eloquentiæ speciem,  
et formam adumbrare. — ¶ Ementi-  
endo adumbrare, to contrive, invent.  
*Cie.*

**ADŪNCITĀS** (aduneus), ātis, f. *aduneity,  
1 curvitas in acutum desinens, καμπυλό-  
της.* *Cie.* Aduncitate rostrorum, by  
crooked or hooked snouts, by curved  
trunks or beaks.

**ADŪNCŪS** (ad & uncus), a, um, *crooked,  
hooked, curved, καμπύλος, acumen cur-  
vum habens unci modo.* *Cie.* Serrula  
adunca ex omni parte dentium. *Ovid.*  
Adunci hami. *Ovid.* magni præpes  
adunca Jovis, h. e. the eagle with hooked  
beak.

**ADŪNŌ** (ad & unus), as, a. 1. *to collect  
into one, gather together, unite, ενθῶω,  
congrego.* *Justin.* Cum adunata omnis  
classis esset. *Pallad.* Membra divisæ  
partis adunare.

**ADŪŌCĀTĀ** (advoco), æ, f. *a patroness.*  
— *Figur.* *Cie.* Adhibes artem advo-  
catam etiam sensibus.

**ADŪŌCĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *attendance on*

a friend when called to assist him with  
one's presence or counsel, support yielded  
to anyone in a court of judicature. *Cie.*  
— ¶ Also, advocacy, the office or act  
of pleading the cause of another. *Plin.*  
— ¶ Also, counsel, advice, consulta-  
tion, deliberation. *Cie.* — ¶ Also, for  
advocati, friends, advocates. *Liv.* Cum  
ingenti advocacione. *Cie.* Hæc advo-  
cacio. — ¶ Also, a space of time al-  
lowed the defendant for the purpose of get-  
ting together his friends, and adopting the  
best measures relatively to his defence.  
*Cie.* Binas advocaciones postulent, h. e.  
postponements. — ¶ Hence, figur., ev-  
ery delay, lapse of time. *Senece.* Nimis  
magnam advocacionem dedi. — ¶ In  
*Tertull.* comfort, consolation.

**ADŪŌCATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an advocate,  
a friend; same as advocatus.* *Tertull.*

**ADŪŌCATŌS** (Id.), i, m. *on advocate, a  
friend called upon by another to assist him  
with his advice or presence in court; he  
that defendeth another man's cause for  
friendship's sake, συνήγορος, qui alteri  
adest in causa.* *Cie.* — ¶ Also, the  
person who pleads a cause, a counsellor,  
a patron. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a friend,  
an adviser, on any subject. *Cie.* —  
¶ *Figur.* *Cie.* Adhibet oculos advo-  
catis, as assistants.

**ADŪŌCĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, *being called,  
summoned, invited, called together, παρα-  
κληθεῖς.* *Nepos.* Concione advocata.  
*Catull.* Deus tibi non bene advocatus,  
h. e. not invoked in due form.

**ADŪŌCŌ** (ad & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to call, or call to one, προσκαλέω, same  
as voco, or ad me voco, and especially  
auxilii, consilii causa arcesso.* *Sal-  
lust.* Ego vos, quo pauca monerem, ad-  
vocavi. *Tacit.* Advocare Deos testes.  
*Id.* aliquem in auxilium. *Liv.* plebem  
ad concionem. *Ovid.* Advocari ægro,  
h. e. ad ægrum. *Horat.* Advocari gau-  
diis, h. e. ad gaudia. — ¶ Often as a  
forensic term, to send for some friend to  
assist one with his counsel or presence.  
*Cie.* In nis quos tibi advocasti. *Id.*  
Viros bonos complures advocat. *Id.*  
Advocare aliquem contra alium. —  
¶ Also, as some think, to advocate, pat-  
ronize, defend. *Laetant.* — ¶ *Plin.* l.  
5. ep. 8. a med. to ask for more time;  
hence, to delay. — ¶ *Figur.* to summon,  
call to one's support, employ, use. *Virg.*  
omniaque arma Advocat. *Senece.* ad-  
vocas astus. *Plin.* Advocare purpuram  
Diis placandis, h. e. to put on the pur-  
ple robe; which was the custom of the  
priests in sacrifices. — ¶ In *Tertull.*  
to comfort.

**ADŪŌLĀTŪS** (advolo), us, m. *a flying  
or towards.* *Cie.*

**ADŪŌLĀTĀNS** (ad & volitans), tis, fly-  
ing, flung about, sæpe advolans. *Plin.*

**ADŪŌLŌ** (ad & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
3 *to fly to or towards, προσπέτομαι, versus  
aliquem locum volare.* *Cie.* Avis ad-  
volans ad eas aves. *Plin.* In agrum  
Volaterranum palumbium vis e mari  
advolat. *Id.* Papilio luminibus lucer-  
narum advolans. — ¶ *Figur.* to run  
to, go up quickly to. *Cie.* Romam ad-  
volavit. *Id.* Advola in Formianum.  
*Id.* Advola ad nos. *Plin.* Delphini ad-  
volant in auxilium, run, rush, hasten.  
*Ces.* Ad pabulatores advolaverunt,  
rushed upon. *Cie.* Advolabit ad pectus,  
will rush into my mind. *Cie.* Rostra  
Cato advolat.

**ADŪŌLVŌ** (ad & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum,  
2 a. 3. *to roll any thing to or towards, προ-  
σκαλίω, volvendo addueo.* *Virg.* totas-  
que Advolvere focus ulmos, ignique de-  
dere, rolled, heaped up on the fire. *Plin.*  
Advolvere se ad ignem, to roll himself to-  
wards the hearth. — ¶ Advolvere se,  
or pass. advolvi, applied to suppliants,  
to full down, to prostrate one's self. *Liv.*  
Tribus circuit, omnium genibus se ad-  
volvens. *Vellei.* Genibus ejus advolutus  
est, he fell down at, fell prostrate be-  
fore his knees. *Tacit.* Genua advolve-  
retur.

**ADŪŌRSUM,** } See *Adversum, Ad-*  
**ADŪRSOR,** &c. } *verso, &c.*

**ADŪRGEŌ** (ad & urgeo), urges, ursi, to  
2 pursue, press upon, same as urgeo, or  
valde urgeo, premo, επισπέρχω. *Cels.*  
Dens digito adurgendus. *Horat.* Cæsar

ab Italia volantem Remis adurgens, giving chase to her, pursuing her close.

**ADURŪ** (ad & uro), is, nssi, ustum, a. 3. to set on fire, burn, scorch, same as uro, or valde or penitus uro. Cic. Capillum adurent. Liv. Adussisse complurium vestimenta. Horat. Flammis aduri Colchicis. — ¶ To dry up, parch, blister, of the cold, and winds. Virg. Ne tenues pluvia, rapide potentia solis Acrior, aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat. Curt. Rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes. — ¶ Also, to inflame. Plin. So Cels. Medicamenta adurentia, caustic, caustical, corrosive. — ¶ Figur. of love. Horat. Te Venus adurit ignibus.

**ADUSQUE** (ad & usque), prepos. even to, as far as, usque ad. Written also separately. It is oftener used by poets than prose writers. Virg. Menelaus adusque columnas Exulat. Gell. Vini libidine adusque ludibria ebriosus. — ¶ As an adv. Apulei. Adusque deraso capite, h. e. altogether.

**ADUSTIŪ** (aduro), ōnis, f. a burning, scorching, parching, or scalding, ἐπικαυστός, actus adurendi, ustio. Plin. Adustio picis. Id. Ulcera frigore, aut adustione facta, by burning. — ¶ Inflammation caused by rubbing or otherwise. Plin.

**ADUSTŪS** (Id.), a, um, burnt, scorched. Ovid. Et crepet in mediis laurus adusta focis. Plin. Loca deserta, et sole adusta. Id. Adusta sanantur cancri cinere, the parts burned or scalded. Senec. Sol adustus, h. e. adurens. Al. leg. adultus. — ¶ Also, of cold, parched. Ovid. Nec sic marmoreo pallet adusta gelu. — ¶ Petron. Aereaque attritis aret adusta pilis, h. e. of a bald head, the hair being, as it were, singed off. — ¶ Adustus color, sun-burnt color. Plin. Lapis adusto colore. Liv. Adustio coloris.

**ADŪTI** (ad & utor), to use up. Cato 3

**ADŪNĀMŪS** (ἀδύναμος), weak. Plin. Adynamon vinum.

**ADŪTYM** (ἀδύτρον), i, n. the innermost part of a temple, the chancel. Virg. et manibus vittas, Vestamque potentem, Aeternumque adytis effert penetrabilibus ignem. — ¶ Figur. inmost recess. Lucret. Ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa dedere. — ¶ Adytus, us, m. Accius.

**ÆA** (Αἶα), æ, f. a city of Colchis, on the river Phasis. Plin.

**ÆACIDES** (Æacus), idæ, m. Αἰακίδης, a descendant of Æacus. It is applied to the sons of Æacus; to Phœus. Ovid. Met. 7. 668; to Peleus and Telamon. Id. Met. 8. 4; and to Peleus. Id. Met. 12. 365. — ¶ To the grandsons; often to Achilles. Ovid. Met. 12. 82; to Achilles and Ajax. Id. Met. 13. 33. — ¶ To Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, the great-grandson. Virg. Æn. 3. 296. — ¶ To the descendants in general. Silius. — ¶ Hence, Æacidæus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Æacus or his descendants. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Æacidinus, a, um, adj. pertaining, &c. Plaut. minæ, Achillean, like those of Achilles.

**ÆACIUS**. See Ai.

**ÆACŪS** (Αἰακός), i, m. son of Jupiter, king of Ægina; for his piety and justice said to have been appointed by Pluto one of the judges of the infernal regions. Hor.

**ÆÆA**, æ, or ÆÆE, es, f. Αἰαίη, an island near Italy, opposite Sicily, wherc Circe, or, according to some, Calypso, is said to have dwelt. Plin.

**ÆÆŪS** (Αἰαίος), a, um, of or pertaining to Circe. Virg. Ææque insula Circes. Ovid. Ææ artes, h. e. magic arts. — ¶ Propert. Ææa puella, Calypso, who dwelt in Ææa.

**ÆÆS** (Αἰᾶς), antŷ, m. a river of Epirus, called also Aous. Plin. — ¶ Also, Ajax. Auson.

**ÆCASTOR**, { See Ecator, Edepol.

**ÆDEPOL**.

**ÆDES**, and **ÆDIS** (unc.), is, f. a house, habitation, dwelling, edifice, οἶκος, domus, in-qua habitatur. Properly, every building, particularly in a city (villa is a building in the country); but in this sense, the plural is generally used, though the singular is sometimes used. Cic. Apud istum in ædibus. Id. Ædes

regiæ. Plaut. Ædis nobis area est, auceps sum ego, the house stands me in the stead of a place to fowl in, &c. — ¶ Sometimes, a room, chamber, apartment in a house. Plaut. Insectatur omnes domi per ædes. Curt. Excubabant proximi foribus ædis, in qua rex adulescebat. — ¶ Also, a temple, house of worship, ναός; generally with some word added, as Ædes Pacis, Ædes sacra, Ædes Deorum, &c. Cic. Ædes sacre. Id. De æde Telluris admones. Liv. Ædes Mercurii dedicata est. Horat. hæc ego ludo, Quæ nec in æde sonent, &c., h. e. in the temple of Apollo, where poets recited their poems. Horat. Ventum erat ad Vestæ, sc. ædem. Cic. A Vestæ, se. æde. — ¶ Duo, tres, quatuor, &c. ædes, two, three, &c. temples. Binæ, ternæ, &c. ædes, two, three, &c. dwellings, but in the last sense, duæ, tres, &c. are also used. — ¶ Figur. the cells, the hives of bees. Virg. — ¶ Ædes inscribere; see Inscr. bo.

**ÆDICŪLA** (ædes), æ, f. a small habitation, a small house, low building, cottage, οἰκίδιον, parva ædes, or domus; it is generally found in the plur. num. Cic. Habuit ædiculas in Carinis. — ¶ Also, a room, chamber, apartment. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a small temple, or chapel adjoining to a temple, ναῖδιον: sive eam majori templo juncta, aut inclusa sit, sive non. Cic. Aram, et ædiculam, et pulvinar dedicare. — ¶ Also, the shrine or niche in which the image of the Deity was kept. Plin. Ædiculam æream fecit in Græcastasi.

**ÆDIFICATIŪ** (ædifico), ōnis, f. a building, the act of building. Cic. — ¶ Also, an edifice, a building, a collection of houses or buildings. Cato apud Gell.

**ÆDIFICATIŪNŪCŪLA** (ædificatio), æ, f. a small building, parva ædificatio. Cic.

**ÆDIFICATŪR** (ædifico), ōris, a builder, architect, founder, fabricator. Cic. — ¶ Elegantly used of one who has a passion for building, both in a bad and good sense. Nepos.

**ÆDIFICATŪRIŪS** (ædificator), a, um, 3 adj. Figur. causing. Tertull.

**ÆDIFICIŪM** (ædifico), ii, n. an edifice, structure, fabric, building, of any nature or kind. Cic.

**ÆDIFICŪ** (ædes & facio), as, avi, atum, n. and a. l. to build: intransitively. Horat. Druii, ædificat. — ¶ Also, to build, erect, rear a building, properly so called. Cic. Ædificare domum. Id. urbem. — ¶ But it is also used in the widest sense, to fabricate, construct. Cic. Ædificare navem. Id. hortos, to lay out. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Ædificare republicam, h. e. constituere. Juvenal. tot adhuc compagibus altum Ædificat caput, h. e. ornat in tutulum. — ¶ Ædificare locum, to erect buildings on a place. Pompon. Digest. Insulam ædificare. Cic. Prædiola belle ædificata, h. e. provided with suitable buildings.

**ÆDILIS** (ædes), is, m. an Edile, a Roman magistrate whose business it was to superintend the repairs of the temples and other public buildings; to regulate the markets, games, weights and measures; to see that the streets and conduits were kept clean; to provide for solemn funerals, plays, &c.; ἀγορανόμος, δασυνόμος. Liv. — ¶ The Edile was also the supreme magistrate in some of the Roman colonies and municipia. Juvenal. — ¶ Ædilis, e, adj. pertaining to the Edile. Plaut.

**ÆDILITAS** (ædilis), atis, f. the office of Edile. Cic.

**ÆDILITIŪS**, and **ÆDILICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. pertaining to the Ediles. Cic. Ædilitium munus. Id. Vectigal Ædilitiorum, sc. munerum. Id. Repulsa Ædilitia, h. e. in being candidate for the office of Edile. — ¶ Ædilitius vir, one who filled the office of Edile. Cic. Ædilitius est mortuus.

**ÆDIS**. See Ædes.

**ÆDITYMŪS**, and **ÆDITŪMŪS** (ædes), i, m. the keeper of a temple, sacerist, a kind of overseer or church-warden, qui sacras ædes servat, ἱεροφύλαξ. Varro.

**ÆDITŪENS** (ædes & tuens), entis, a

keeper of a temple, same as æditimus Lucret.

**ÆDITŪS** (ædes & tueor), i, m. a keeper or overseer of a temple, a sacerist, ἱεροφύλαξ, same as æditimus. Sueton. — ¶ According to Gellius, in Cic. Verr. the best copies have æditumi. — ¶ Figur. in Horat. l. 2. ep. l. v. 229, laudatory poets. Others thiuk reference is made to Valcrius Ædituns, an ancient poet.

**ÆDŪN** (ἀηδών), ædŷnis, f. a nightingale. Senec. — Hence Aedonius, a, um, adj. Carm. in Pison. vox.

**ÆDŪI**, and **HEDŪI**, and **HÆDŪI**, ŷrum, also **ÆDŪES** and **HEDŪES**, a nation in Celtic Gaul, between the Loire and Saone. Cæs. — Hence Æduicus, a, um. Auson.

**ÆETES** (Αἴητης), and **ÆETĀ**, æ, m. king of Colchis, father of Medea, and brother of Circe, ovaer of the golden fleece, in quest of which the Argonautic expedition was undertaken. Ovid. — ¶ Hence Æetlās, ædis, and Æetinē, es, and Æetia, idos, Medea, daughter of Æetes. Ovid. — Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, Æætæus, and Æætæus, and Æætius, a, um, adj. Catull. — Val. Flacc.

**ÆGÆŪN** (Αἰγαῖον), ōnis, m. a grant, fabled to have had a hundred hands. Virg. — ¶ Ægæon, ōnis, m. a sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the Ægean sea. Stat.

**ÆGÆUM** (unc.) **MARE**, or **ÆGÆUM**, i, n. the Archipelago. Plin.

**ÆGÆUS**, a, um, adject. of, or in, or pertaining to the Ægean sea, Αἰγαῖος. Cic. Ægæus gurgis. Horat. per Ægæos tumultus, h. e. storms in the Ægean sea. Ovid. Cyclades Ægææ, h. e. lying in the Ægean sea. Stat. Ægæa Venus, h. e. who is said to have sprung from the Ægean sea.

**ÆGAN**, h. e. Ægæum mare. Valer. Flacc.

**ÆGATES**, um, f. islands in the Mediterranean, near Lilybæa, a promontory of Sicily. Sil.

**ÆGER** (unc.), ægra, ægrum, weak, infirm, faint, sick, ill, indisposed, vocov, qui morbo correptus est. Cic. Homines ægri morbo gravi. Id. Infirma atque ægra valetudine esse. Nepos. vulneribus. Liv. ex vulneres. Apulei. Psyche ægra corporis. — ¶ As a subst. a sick person. Cic. Ne ægri quidem omnes convalescunt. Hence, servus ab ægris, an overseer of an infirmary, one entrusted with the care of sick persons. Inscript. apud Reines. — ¶ Figur. weak, infirm, &c. Cic. Maxime ægra, et prope deposita republicæ pars. Sallust. Animus æger avaritia. Virg. vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus, shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing. — ¶ Applied all so to inanimate things. Virg. victum seges ægra negabat. — ¶ Often, sorrowful, unhappy, troubled or afflicted in mind, low-spirited, downcast, downhearted, desponding. Vetus Poeta apud Cic. Medca animo ægra. Plaut. Æget ab animo. Virg. Ægri mortales. — ¶ Also, disheartening, sickening. Plaut. Nunquam quicquam meo animo fuit ægrius. — ¶ As a subst. sorrow, grief. Lucret. cui nihil ægri accidit. — ¶ It is sometimes joined with the gen. Liv. Æger animi juvenis. Sallust. Æger consilii, h. e. at a loss. Silius. timoris, h. e. anxious through fear. Id. delicti, h. e. ob delictum. — ¶ Ægris oculis, aliquid aspicere, to look on any thing with envy or spite, with an evil eye. Tacit. — ¶ Æger and ægrotus, according to Servius, differ thus: the former is applied as well to the mind as the body; the latter only to the body.

**ÆGERIĀ**, and **ÆGERIĀ**, æ, f. Αἰγερία, the nymph and goddess of a fountain and grove near Rome, with whom Numa Pompilius pretended to have nightly meetings. Liv.

**ÆGEUS** (Αἰγέως), [two syllables], ei & eos, m. son of Pandion, and king of Athens, the father of Theseus. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Ægides, æ, m. Theseus, son of Ægeus. Ovid. — ¶ Ægidæ, the descendants of the same. Ovid.

**ÆGIĀLE** (Αἰγιάλη), es, f. or **ÆGIĀLĀ** (Αἰγιάλεια), æ, f. the wife of Diomedes. Stat.

**ÆGIĀLEUS** (Αἰγιάλευς), ei & eos, m

[four syllables], brother of Medea, called also *Absyrtes*. Cic. — ¶ Others of the same name. Hygin.

**ÆGILŌPIUM** (ægilops), ii, n. a fistula in the eye, αἰγίλωπιον. Plin.

**ÆGILŌPS** (αἰγί & ὤψ), opis, f. a fistula in the corner of the eye, a sty. Celsus. — ¶ Also, a dracel, or cockle, a weed which grows amongst barley. Plin. — ¶ Also, a tree like the beech (fagus). Plin. — ¶ Also, a sort of bulbous plant. Plin.

**ÆGINA**, æ, f. ἄγινα, a city and island, near the Peloponnus, named after Ægina, the daughter of Asopus, king of Boeotia, by some considered to be the mother of Æacus. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Æginensis, e, adj. and Ægineticus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the island Ægina. Val. Mar. — Plin. — ¶ Also, Ægineta, æ, m. an inhabitant of Ægina. Cic.

**ÆGIS** (αἰγίς, a goat's skin), idis, f. the shield of Jupiter or Minerva, said to be covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea. Hence it is used in general to signify a breast-plate, coat of mail, or shield of a god, but particularly the shield or ægis of Pallas. Ovid. — ¶ Figur. a shield, a means of defence. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the heart of the female larch-tree, the part next the pith. Plin.

**ÆGISŌNŌS** (ægis & sono), a, um, adj. 3 sounding with the ægis. Valer. Flacc.

**ÆGISTHŌS**, m. ἄγισθος, the son of Thyestes, by his daughter Pelopea, who, in conjunction with Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon, murdered him and Atreus, and was himself slain by Orestes, son of Agamemnon.

**ÆGLĒ** (αἰγλή, brightness), es, f. one of the Naiads, daughter of Jupiter. Virg. — ¶ Also, one of the Hesperides. Serv.

**ÆGŌCERPHALŌS** (αἰγί & κεφαλή), i, m. αἰγοκέφαλος, a bird, perhaps the same as ægolis, said by Plin. to have no spleen.

**ÆGŌCERAS** (αἰγί & κέρας), atis, n. an herb, the same as fœnum Græcum, fernugreek or goat's horn. Plin.

**ÆGŌCERŌS** (Id.), otis & i, m. the sign of 3 the Zodiac, Capricorn, αἰγόκερος. Lucan.

**ÆGŌLETHRŌN** (αἰγί & ὄλεθρος), i, n. a poisonous plant, especially injurious to goats. Plin.

**ÆGŌLIŌS** (αἰγί), i, m. αἰγόλιος, a bird, thought by some to be the same as the night-hawk or screech-owl. Plin.

**ÆGŌN** (ἄιγων), onis, m. the Ægean sea. 3 Stat. See Ægeum. — ¶ A shepherd, mentioned by Virg.

**ÆGŌNŌCHŌS** (αἰγί & ὄνοξ), αἰγόνυχος, the herb grammel. Plin.

**ÆGŌPTHALMŌS** (αἰγί & ὀφθαλμός), i, m. a gem, like a goat's eye. Plin.

**ÆGOS FLUMEN** (αἰγί & flumen), a city, not a river, in the Thracian Chersonese. Nepos.

**ÆGRĒ** (æger), adverb, unwillingly, discontentedly, with chagrin, with inconvenience, graviter, moleste, ægro, invitove animo, δυσχερῶς. Cic. Si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse. Id. Nihil vidi melius: itaque careo ægre. Plaut. Ægre pati. Liv. Quod ægrius patimur. Sallust. Egerrime ferre aliquid. — ¶ Ægre esse alicui, to be unpleasant, troublesome, to any one. Terent. Ægre est, this grieves me, this is hard. Id. Non te pro his curasse rebus, ne quid ægre esset mihi? that nothing should happen to displease me, put me out, grieve me. Plaut. Quid tibi ex filio nam, obsecro, ægre est? what is it connected with your son that grieves you? Id. Nescio quid meo animo ægre est, something troubles me, I am not at ease. — ¶ Ægre facere alicui, to trouble, vex, displease. Plaut. — ¶ Ægre habere, to bear it ill, to be displeased. Plaut. — ¶ Ægre often signifies with much ado, hardly, not easily, χαλεπῶς. Cic. Ægre me tenui. Id. Nihil ægrius factum est. Sallust. Omne bellum sumi facile; ceterum ægerime desinare.

**ÆGREŌ** (Id.), es, n. 2. to be sick, ill, in-3 disposed, vocēo. Lucret.

**ÆGRESŌ** (ægreo), scis, n. 3. to grow 2 sick or unfirm, ἀσθενέω, æger fio. Plin. Egrescent corvi. Lucret. morbis ægrescimus lisdem. — ¶ Often, figur., to be grieved, distressed. Tacit. Ne tam promptus in pavore longiore sollicitudine ægresceret. Virg. ægrescitque

medendo, grows worse by the attempt to cure it. Stat. ægrescit cura parentis, the anguish increases.

**ÆGRIMŌNYA** (æger), æ, f. distress of 1 mind, sorrow, sadness, grief, affliction, anguish, ægritudo animi, mœror, cura, λύπη. Cic.

**ÆGRITŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. sorrow, grief, affliction, anguish, sollicitudo, care, λύπη, perturbatio animi propter impendens, aut præsens malum, sollicitudo, cura, molestia, angor. Cic. Ægritudine affici. Sallust. Nimis mollior ægritudinem pati, to brook misfortunes too impatiently. — ¶ It also signifies malady, bodily infirmity, complaint, illness, disease, νόσθημα. Plin.

**ÆGRŌR** (Id.), oris, m. disease, malady, 3 morbus, νόσθημα. Lucr.

**ÆGRŌTATYŌ** (ægroto), onis, f. disease, sickness, impaired health, illness, νόσθημα, properly of the body, as ægritudo of the mind. Cic. — ¶ It is also applied to the mind, disease or unhappy state of the mind. Cic. Ægrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, &c.

**ÆGRŌTŌ** (ægroto), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to be sick, ill, or infirm, to labor under indisposition, ἀρρωστῆω, ἀσθενέω, ægro corpore sum, morbo corripior. Cic. Periculose ægrotare. Id. Gravissime ægrotans. — ¶ Fig. to be sick, suffer, not to be in a right condition. Horat. Ægrotare vitio aliquo animi. Cic. Ea res, ex qua animus ægrotat.

**ÆGRŌTŪS** (æger), a, um, sick, infirm, weak, ill, diseased, ἀρρωστος, νόσθημος, æger, morbo laborans. Cic. Cum ad eum ægrotum venissem. Horat. Ægrotum corpus. — ¶ Often used as a subst. Cic. Ægroti dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, while there's life, there's hope. — ¶ Figur. infirm, weak, disordered. Cic. Ægroti, et prope desperata republica.

**ÆGYPTILLĀ** (Ægyptus), æ, f. sc. gemma; a gem with red and black streaks, found in Egypt. Plin.

**ÆGYPTUS**, i, f. Egypt. Αἴγυπτος, formerly called *Aeria*, afterwards by the name of *Ægyptus*, the brother of Danaus. Plin. — ¶ Hence Ægyptiacus, a, um, adj. and Ægyptius, a, um, adj. Ægyptian, belonging to Egypt. Plin.

**ÆLINŌN** (αἰ or al, alas, and Λίνος, Linus), the name of a song of Apollo, lamenting the death of his son Linus. Ovid.

**ÆLLŌ** (ἄελλα), us, f. ἄελλῶ, one of the three Harpies. Ovid. — ¶ The name also of a dog. Ovid.

**ÆLŪRŪS** (αἰλουρος), i, m. a cat. Gell.

**ÆMATHIUS**. See *Emathius*.

**ÆMILYŌS**, a, um, adj. *Æmilian*. — ¶ Æmilia gens, a patrician gens of that name. — ¶ Æmilia tribus, the name of a rustic tribe. — ¶ Æmilia via, or Æmilia, the name of three public roads: one, extending from Placentia through Parma, Rhegium, &c. to Ariminum, where it joined the via Flaminia: a second, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona: a third, considered by some the same as the first, from Ariminum to Aquileia. Hence, Æmilia regio, the country along the first of these roads. Mart.

**ÆMON**. See *Hæmon*.

**ÆMŌNYA** (Αἰμονία), or **HÆMŌNYA**, æ, f. *Æmonia* or *Thessaly*. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Æmonidæ, ærum, m. the Thessalians, applied to the Argonauts by Val. Flacc. because many of these were from Thessaly, or because their leader, Jason, was from that country. — ¶ Hence, also, Æmōnis, idis, f. a woman of Thessaly. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Æmonius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Thessaly. Ovid. puppis, h. e. Jason's ship Argo. Val. Flacc. adulter, h. e. Jason. Ovid. artes, h. e. magic arts. Id. heros, h. e. Achilles, who was a Thessalian. Id. equi, h. e. the horses of Achilles. Id. arcus, h. e. the sign of the Zodiac, Sagittarius, considered by some to be Chiron, the teacher of Achilles.

**ÆMŌLĀ**, æ, f. See *Æmulus*.

**ÆMŌLATYŌ** (æmulor), onis, f. emulation, desire of superiority, thirst for pre-ferment, ζήλος, imitatio honoris, aut virtutis alicujus, studiumque ejus assequenda. Nepos. — ¶ Oftener, rivalry, competition, strife, envy, jealousy; δυσ-ζηλία, ζηλοτυπία. Cic. — ¶ Figur.

Plin. Pictura fallax est in æmulatione naturæ.

**ÆMŌLATŌR** (Id.), oris, m. an emulator, rival, competitor. Cic.

**ÆMŌLATŪS** (Id.), us, m. emulation, rivalry, envy, æmulatio cum contentione, et invidia conjuncta, δυσζηλία Tacit.

**ÆMŌLŌ** (æmulus), as, a. 1. to emulate, strive to equal or imitate. Apulei.

**ÆMŌLŌR** (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to emulate, strive to imitate, endeavor to equal or excel, choose for a pattern of imitation, ζηλώω, alicujus dotem, seu virtutem imitor, et adhibita laudabili contentione, et conatu assequi studeo. Plaut. Quoniam æmulari non licet, nunc invides. Nepos. Æmulari Agamemnonem. Horat. Pindarum. Tacit. severitatem alicujus. Id. Æmulantium inter se regum paratus, striving for superiority. Quintil. Pueri in scholis, positus invicem cujusque generis quæstiunculis æmulantur, contend with a spirit of rivalry, or a desire of excelling each other. Cic. Iis æmulamur, qui ea habent, &c. Justin. Cui æmulari consueverant. Tacit. Æmulari alicujem vitium, to match in crime or villainy. — ¶ Also, to envy, be jealous, enviously to rival, φθονέω. Cic. Obtrectare vero alteri, aut illa invidiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, æmulari, quid habet utilitatis? cum sit æmulantis angustia alieno bono, &c. Liv. Tanquam mihi ab infino quoque periculum sit, ne necum æmuletur. — ¶ Figur. applied to inanimate things. Plin. Basilicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur. — ¶ Æmulandus, particip. describing of being emulated, fit pattern for imitation. Plin. — ¶ Æmulari, to fear, or be jealous of, as a rival. Propert. Ipse meas æmulor umbras.

**ÆMŌLŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj.; it is often used as a subst. in the masc. and fem., a rival, emulator, imitator, one who strives to equal or excel. Cic. Æmulus atque imitator studiorum. Id. Mulier æmula domesticæ laudis. Gell. — ¶ Sometimes, invidious, spiteful, disposed to detract or derogate from the reputation or interest of another. Tacit. Quem, remoto æmulo, æquior sibi sperabat. Tacit. Æmulus Volgeso. Plin. Æmuli insidiantes. Vellei. Sublata imperii æmula, the rival. Justin. Æmulus regni, a competitor for. Hence, a rival (in an affair of love). Cic. Si non tanquam virum at tanquam æmulum removisset. — ¶ Figur. of inanimate things, like, of equal worth with, equal to. Plin. Lacus Briganthus mustelas æmulas marinis generat. Id. æmulum solis. Also, invidious, envious, hurtful, baneful. Virg. æmula senectus.

**ÆMUS**. See *Hæmus*.

**ÆNEĀ**, or **ÆNĪĀ**, æ, m. Αἰνεΐα, a town of Macedonia, said to have been founded by Æneas. Hence, Æneates, and Æniānes, um, m. inhabitants of this town. Liv.

**ÆNEĀS**, æ, m. Αἰνεΐας, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Æneid, from whom the Romans pretended they were descended. He was drowned in the river Numicius, and, after death, was placed among the gods, and called Jupiter Indiges. Ovid. and Virg. — ¶ Hence, Æneādæ, ærum (& um), m. the Trojans, the followers of Æneas; also, the Romans. Virg. — ¶ Æneādes, æ, m. and Æneides [three syllables], or Ænides, æ, m. the son or descendant of Æneas. Virg. — ¶ Also, Æneās, idis & idos, sc. musa, for carmen, the Æneid of Virgil. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Ænēus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Æneas. Ovid. arma, the war of Æneas, related by Virgil, or Virgil's Æneid.

**ÆNEĀTŌR** (æneus), oris, m. a trumpeter, 2 one who sounds a trumpet. Sucton.

**ÆNEŌLŪS** (æneus), a, um, adj. made 2 of copper or brass. Petron.

**ÆNEŪS** (æne), a, um, adj. made of 2 copper or brass, brazen, χαλκός, ex ære factus, estque omnino idem ac æreus. Cic. Æquus æneus. Plin. Tuba ænea. Horat. Latus ut in Circo spatier, aut æneus ut stes, h. e. that thou mayest have a brazen statue erected to thee. — ¶ Some-

lines, of the color of copper, bronze, or brass. Sueton. — ¶ The poets divide the diphthong by diæresis, making the first vowel short, the second long. *Martial*. l. 11. *epigr.* 76. It is also written *aheneus*. — ¶ Figur. æneus or aeneus, lasting, firm, indissoluble. See *Aheneus*.

**ÆNIGMA** (ἀίνιγμα), *ātis*, n. an enigma, riddle, obscure question. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, a dark saying, obscure passage. *Juvenal.* legum ænigmata.

**ÆNIGMATISTA**, and **ÆNIGMATISTES** 3 (ænigma), *æ*, m. an enigmatiser, a trafficker in riddles, one who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters. *Sidon.*

**ÆNIPES**. See *Ahenipes*.

**ÆNEOBARBUS**, or **ÆNEOBARBUS**, or **ÆNEOBARBUS** (æneus & barba), *l*, m. a cognomen of the Domitian gens at Rome. When Castor and Pollux had met L. Domitius, the founder of the gens, on his return from the country, and had directed him to inform the senate and people of a victory, concerning which there had been no previous information, he placed no confidence in their report; upon which, to show their words were entitled to belief, they touched his beard, which immediately became of a brazen color. *Sucton.*

**ÆNUS**. See *Ahenus*.

**ÆOLIA** (Æolus), *æ*, f. a country near Sicily, consisting of seven islands, Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Eriphusa or Ericusa, Phœnicusa, and Evonyinos; named after Æolus, son of Jupiter, who reigned here. These islands are called Æoliæ, Liparæ, and Vulcaniæ, now the Lipari islands. *Plin.* — ¶ These islands are fabled by the poets to be the residence of Æolus, god of the winds. *Virg.*

**ÆOLIPYLÆ** (Αἰολός, Æolus, or the wind, and πύλη), *ārum*, f. *eolipyles*, machines for calculating the force of the winds, Αἰολιπέλαι. *Vitruv.*

**ÆOLIS**, *idis* & *idos*, f. and **ÆOLIA**, *æ*, f. (Αἰολίς), a country of Asia on the Ægean sea, between Ionia and Mysia. It is sometimes used in a wider sense, and includes Mysia and Troas. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Æolēs*, um, and *Æolii*, *ōrum*, m. Æolians, inhabitants of this country. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Æolicūs*, a, um, adj. Æolic, belonging to Æolia. *Plin.*

**ÆOLIUS** (Æolus), a, um, adj. Αἰολίος, pertaining to Æolus; also, pertaining to the Æolian islands; also, to Æolis, or Æolia, in Asia. *Ovid.* Æolii postes, *h. e.* fores domus Athamantis Æoli filii. *Valer.* Æolium aurum, *h. e.* the golden fleece of the ram, on which Phryxus and Helle, grandchildren of Æolus, were carried. *Ovid.* Æolia virgo, *h. e.* Arne, or Canace Æoli filia. *Horat.* Æolia puella, *h. e.* Sappho, called Æolia either from using the Æolic dialect, or from her country, Lesbos, which was near Æolis, said to have been built by the Æolians. *Horat.* Æolium carmen, *h. e.* Sapphicum, aut Alcaicum; for Alceus was from Lesbos. — ¶ Æolia Sibylla is also a Cumean sibyl, because Cumæ was a colony from Æolis. *Grat.* in *Cyneg.*

**ÆOLUS**, *i*, m. Αἰολός, a son of Hellen, and grandson of Deucalion, whose seven sons by Enarete were Crethens, Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus, Deion, Magnes, and Perieres; his daughters, Canace, Halcyone, Pisidice, Calyce, and Perimedæ. *Macareus* was also a son. — ¶ Hence, *Æolīdēs*, *æ*, m. a son or descendant of Æolus. *Virg.* Hortator scelerum Æolides, *h. e.* Ulysses, said to have been the son of Sisyphus. — ¶ Also, *Æolīs*, *idis* & *idos*, f. daughter of Æolus. Applied by *Ovid* to Halcyone, also to Canace. — ¶ Æolus is also a son of Jupiter, the king of the Æolian islands, and god of the winds. *Virg.*

**ÆON** (αἰών), *ōnis*, m. an Æon, an imaginary deity, said to exist from eternity; eternity, everlastingness. *Tertull.*

**ÆQUABILIS** (æquo), *e*, equal, of the same quality, quantity, dimensions, &c., among its parts, equable, qui pariter in omnes, et æqualiter distribuitur, æqualis, par, *is*os. *Cic.* Par est, quod in omnes æquabile est. *Id.* Motus certus, et æquabilis, uniform, equable, al-

ways the same. *Sallust.* Pulveris vis æquabilis, *h. e.* quæ semel exorta diu, et æqualiter durat. *Senec.* Virium illis major est, et æquabilior firmitas. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Æquabile, et temperatum orationis genus, even, uniform, equal, always the same. *Tacit.* Cunctis vitæ officiiis æquabilis, uniform and consistent in the discharge of the duties of life. *Id.* Æquabilis in suos. *Id.* Æquabili auctoritate apud aliquem vigere. *Sallust.* Vir fama æquabili, et inviolata, equally sustained. *Cic.* Nihil ea jurisdictione æquabilis.

**ÆQUABILITAS** (æquabilis), *ātis*, f. equability, evenness, consistency, uniformity, equality. *Cic.* Æquabilitas motus. — ¶ Figur. uniformity, mildness, moderation of conduct. *Cic.*

**ÆQUABILITER** (Id.), adverb, equally, evenly, impartially, uniformly. *Cic.* Æquabiliter prædam dispertire. — ¶ Figur. equally, &c., also, calmly. *Sallust.* Æquabilis, atque constantius.

**ÆQUÆVUS** (æquus & ævum), a, um, 2 coeval, of the same age, *ὁμηλικί*; æqualis, ejusdem ætatis, generally used by the poets. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Lotos æquæva Urbi.

**ÆQUALIS** (æquus), *e*, equal, like to, similar, resembling; of equal consistency or appearance with, *ἴσος*, *ὁμοίος*, par, similis, æquus. *Cic.* Partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti. *Id.* Creticus, et ejus æqualis Pæon. *Id.* Virtutes sunt inter se æquales. *Sueton.* Æqualis membris, et congruus, well proportioned. *Columel.* Favonius lenis æqualisque æstivis mensibus perflat, equable, equal, uniform, even, smooth, constant, consistent, always the same. *Liv.* Imber æqualior accidens aurbus. *Tertull.* Æqualissima porticus. — ¶ Also, even, level, plain, flat, *ὁμαλός*. *Ovid.* æqualis ab omni Parte. *Tacit.* Mons æquali dorso continuus. — ¶ Equal in duration. *Liv.* Urbem mortali corpori æqualem esse, *h. e.* will not survive this body. — ¶ Also, coeval, coetaneous, contemporary; also, as a subst., a contemporary, one like or equal in years. *Cic.* P. Orbius meus fere æqualis. *Id.* Livius Ennio æqualis fuit. *Id.* Philistus æqualis illorum temporum. *Cic.* In memoriam notam, et æqualem incurro, the remembrance of occurrences in my own time. *Id.* Deiotari benevolentia in populum R. est ipsius æqualis ætati, *h. e.* coeval with his own existence. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Oratio rebus ipsis par et æqualis, *h. e.* equal to. *Vellei.* Potius æqualem civem, quam eminentem agere principem, *h. e.* on a level with the rest. *Horat.* Nil æquale fuit homini illi, *h. e.* consistent.

**ÆQUALITAS** (æqualis), *ātis*, f. evenness, levelness, *ὁμαλότης*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, equality. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, similarity or equality of age. *Cic.*

**ÆQUALITER** (Id.), adverb, equally, just the same. *Cic.* Frumentum civitatibus æqualiter distributum. *Tacit.* Æqualis, atque constantius provincias regere, *h. e.* more uniformly and consistently.

**ÆQUANIMITAS** (æquus & animus), *ātis*, f. equanimity, evenness of mind, temper, or disposition, *εὐγνωμοσύνη*, æquus animus. *Terent.* Bonitasque vestra adjutans, atque æquanimitas, favor, candor, indulgence.

**ÆQUANIMITER** (Id.), adverb, calmly, coolly, dispassionately, with evenness of temper, with an unruffled mind or disposition. *Sulpic. Sever.*

**ÆQUANIMUS** (Id.), a, um, calm, even, 3 temperate, moderate, sober-minded, equanimous; neither elated nor dejected, *εὐγνώμων*. *Anson.*

**ÆQUATIUS** (æquo), *ōnis*, f. an equalling, equalizing; equality. *Cic.*

**ÆQUATUS** (Id.), a, um, made equal to, equal, *ἰσωθείς*. *Cæs.* Equato periculo. *Plin.* Equata nox diei. *Virg.* æquatis classem procedere velis, *h. e.* filled with an equal or steady breeze. Hence, *Id.* Equatæ spirant auræ. — ¶ Also, made plain or smooth, levelled. *Cic.* Equata agri planities

**ÆQUE** (æquus), adverb, equally, in an equal degree, just the same as, similarly,

alike, pariter, similiter, *ἴσως*, *δμοίως*. It is used absolutely; or joined with adjectives or adverbs of the positive degree; or it has the particles *et*, *atque*, *ac*, *atque*, *quom*, *ut*, *cum*, following it. *Cic.* Benevolentia civium fortasse non æque omnes egent. *Nepos.* Adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculator, ut postea nunquam dextero æque bene usus sit. *Cic.* Æque libenter. *Id.* Procurator æque utriusque necessarius. *Terent.* Quid Davus narrat? *Da.* Æque quicquam nunc quidem, *h. e.* æque nunc narrat aliquid, ac antea narrabat, quod est nihil narrat. *Cic.* Nisi æque anicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, as much as ourselves. *Id.* Hi coluntur æque, atque illi, equally with, as much as. *Cels.* Id æque adustum atque excisum, impleri non potest, as much as. *Nepos.* Ut jumenta æque nitida ex castello educeret, ac si, &c. *Liv.* Nihil æque eos terruit, quam robur, ac color imperatoris. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeium æque, ut unumquemque vestrum, pro salute mea laborasse. *Terent.* Novi æque omnia tecum, as well as you. — With the comp. in *Plaut.* *Capt.* 3. 5. 42. — And with the abl. like a comp. *Id.* Nullus est hoc meticulousus æque, as much as this man. *So Plin.* l. 35. c. 3. — ¶ Sometimes it is repeated in the sense of *æque ac*. *Horat.* Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque. *Tacit.* Æque discordiam, æque concordiam extiosam, their union or discord was equally destructive. — ¶ It also signifies justly, uprightly, in *Seneca*, *Med.* v. 198, if the reading be *æque*; and in *Plaut.* *Mil. act.* 5. v. 22. — ¶ Sometimes willingly. *Fragment.* *Sallustii* apud *Servium*. Sin vis obstat, ferro, quam fame, æquius periturus.

**ÆQUI**, *ōrum*, m. an ancient people of Italy. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence *Æquicōlā*, or *ūla*, *æ*, m. and *Æquicōlūs*, *i*, m. one of the Æqui. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *Æquicus*, and *Æquiculus*, or *Æquiculus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Æqui. *Liv.* and *Sil.*

**ÆQUI BONIQUE FACERE**, to take in good part, acquiesce in. *Apulei.* — ¶ Also, to care not, to be contented. *Liv.* Ceterum si vos nec cura ejus civitatis, nec exemplum, nec periculum movet, ne serpat latius contagio ejus mali; nos æqui bonique facimus, we rest content; we are not concerned about it. *Cic.* Tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit, takes all that in good part. — ¶ Æqui bonique partem dicere, to propose any thing reasonable, to speak rationally or consistently with reason. *Ter.*

**ÆQUICRURIUS** (æquus & crus), a, um, 3 adject. having equal legs, *æquicrural*, *isocetes*, æqualia habens crura, *ισοκέλης*, a word used by mathematicians. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**ÆQUIDIALIS** (æquus & dies), *is*, n. the 3 equinox, *ἰσημερία*. *Festus.*

**ÆQUIDIANUS** (Id.), a, um, adject. equinoctial. *Apulei.*

**ÆQUIDISTANS** (æque & distans), *antis*, 3 equally distant, equi-distant, used by mathematicians. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**ÆQUILATATIUS** (æquus & latus), *ōnis*, f. equal breadth, uniform largeness. *Vitruv.*

**ÆQUILATERALIS** (æquus & latus, *eris*), 3 e, adject. having equal sides, *equilateral*. *Censorin.*

**ÆQUILATERUS** (Id.), a, um, equilateral, that hath its sides equal. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**ÆQUILATUS** (Id.), *eris*, n. an equality 3 (or correspondency) of sides, *ισοπλευροῦς*, equilateralis *Auson.*

**ÆQUILIBRIS** (æquus & libra), *e*, kept in 2 equipoise, evenly balanced *Vitruv.*

**ÆQUILIBRITAS** (æquilibrium), *ātis*, f. 1 the equal distribution of a thing, the exact state of equilibrium. *Cic.*

**ÆQUILIBRIUM** (Id.), *ii*, n. equilibrium, equipoise, equality of weight, a level state or condition. *Senec.*

**ÆQUIMANUS** (æquus & manus), a, um, adject. ambidexter, one who uses both hands alike, *ἀμφιδέξιος*, *περιδέξιος*, qui sinistra manu æque utitur ac dextera. *Auson.*

**ÆQUIMELIUM**, or **ÆQUIMÆLIUM**



(æquis, *h. e.* level with the ground, and Melius), ii, n. a place in Rome, near the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Melius was razed to the ground, as a punishment for his ambition. Liv.

**ÆQUIMENTUM.** See *Equipmentum*.  
**ÆQUINOCTIALIS** (æquus & nox), e, 2 equinoctial, pertaining to the equinoxes. Senec.

**ÆQUINOCTIUM** (Id.), ii, n. the equinox, *ἰσημερινός*. Cic.

**ÆQUIPAR** (æque & par), āris, equal. 3 Auson.

**ÆQUIPARABILIS** (æquiparo), e, ad 3 mitting of comparison, worthy of being compared or equalled, comparable, analogous. Plaut. Quid videbis Diis magis æquiparabile? Id. Non esse æquiparabiles vestras cum nostris factiones.

**ÆQUIPARATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an equalizing, likening, comparing. Gell.

**ÆQUIPARŌ** (æque & paro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. l. to make equal, to equal, ἰσῶω, parem facio, æquo. Nepos. Æquiparare alicum labore. Liv. Ut nemo sociorum me æquiparare posset. Paucis, apud Gell. Æquiparent Jovi. — ¶ Also, to compare. Liv. Jovis, Solisque æquis æquiparari dictatorem, in religionem etiam trahebant. Plaut. Mars haud ausit dicere, neque æquiparare suas virtutes ad tuas. — ¶ Sometimes, in a neuter sense, to be equal. Ulpian. Digest. — ¶ Æquipero is also read.

**ÆQUIPEDŌS** (æquus & pes), a, um, that 3 hath equal legs, isosceles. Apulei.

**ÆQUIPOLLENS** (æque & pollens), tis, 3 equalent, equalpollent. Apulei.

**ÆQUIPŌNDIUM** (æquus & pondus), ii, 2 n. a counterpoise, weight. Vitruv.

**ÆQUITAS** (æquus), ātis, f. equality, ἰσότης, æqualitas. Senec. Portionum æquitate. Sueton. Æquitas memorem, proportionem, symmetry. — ¶ Often, moderation, evenness of mind, equanimity. Nepos. — ¶ Also, reasonableness, moderation of affections, tranquillity of mind, resignation. Cic.

**ÆQUŌ** (æquus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 1 level, make smooth, ὀμαλίζω, æqualem facio, complano. Justin. Convexa vallium æquare. Virg. Aream æquare cylindro. Vellei. Æquare solo urbem, to level with the earth, to raze to the ground. Hence, fig. Liv. Solo æquare dictaturas, et consulatus, *h. e.* penitus tollere, to do entirely away, abolish. — ¶ Æquare frontes; see *Frons*. — ¶ Also, to equal. Curt. Pectora æquabat, reached as high as the breast. Id. Argenti facti pondus quingenta millia talentorum æquabat, amounted to the sum of, &c. Plin. Æquat pretia margaritarum, is of the same value with, &c. — ¶ Also, to make equal. Cic. Hi libri jam se illis fere æquarunt. Vellei. Æquare alicum sibi per omnia, to put on a level with one's self at all points. Virg. Imperium teris, animos æquabit Olympo, *h. e.* æque extendet. — ¶ Also, to compare, confront with. Liv. Ne æquaveritis Annibali Philippum: Pyrro certe æquabitur. Cic. Æquare, et conferre scelera alicujus cum aliis. — ¶ Also, to equal, to come up to, to attain. Plin. Eam picturam imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo. Virg. Sagitta æquans ventos. Liv. Æquare cursu alicum, to keep up with in the race. — ¶ Also, to distribute into equal parts, to divide equally. Virg. operumque laborem Partibus æquabat justis. Id. æquabat luctus, et mutua Mavors Funeris, *h. e.* caused equal slaughter on both sides. — ¶ Æquare ludum nocti. Virg. to play all night long.

**ÆQUŌR** (Id.), ōris, n. any level or smooth surface, a plain, flat, πλάξ, æquus locus, planities. It is used of any level surface, as land, &c. Virg. æquore campi exercere equos. So, absolutely, Id. æquore toto. Lucret. æquor specularum. — ¶ Oftener, the level surface of the sea, the sea. Virg. Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi. Id. fessas æquore matres, wearied with sailing, fatigued with the voyage. Ovid. Concita ventis æquora mulcere. Curt.

Profundum æquor. — ¶ Also, of a river, especially when flowing gently. Virg. 8. Æn. v. 89.

**ÆQUŌREUS** (æquor), a, um, belonging to 3 the sea, marine, πελάγιος, θαλάσσιος, ad æquor maris pertinens, marinus. Martiul. Æquoreæ aquæ. Colum. Æquoreus pater, *h. e.* Oceanus. Virg. Æquoreum genus, *h. e.* fishes. Ovid. Æquoreus rex, *h. e.* Neptune. Id. tridens, *h. e.* Neptune's trident. Lucan. ab æquore origine quartus, *h. e.* the fourth in descent from Neptune. Lucan. Æquoreus Achilles, *h. e.* son of Thetis, a goddess of the sea. Ovid. æquoreos Britannos, *h. e.* surrounded by the sea. Val. Flacc. busta, *h. e.* on the shore.

**ÆQUŌS** (unc.), a, um, level, smooth, plain, equal, ὀμαλός, planus, æqualis. Cic. Æquus, et planus locus. — ¶ Convenient, advantageous, suitable for fighting, ascending, or for any purpose. Liv. Saxum ascensu æquo, of easy ascent. Nepos. Etsi non æquum locum videbat suis. Cæs. Æquiore loco. Sueton. Tempore æquo, fit or convenient season. — ¶ As a subst., a plain. Liv. Facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore, a level, the level of a plain. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Ex æquo loco alloqui, *h. e.* to address one's equals. — ¶ Also, equal, like, similar, ἴσος, par, similis. Virg. passibus æquis. Senec. Æquum arcibus aggerem attollere. Terent. Utinam esset mihi pars æqua amoris tecum, *h. e.* that we loved each other alike. Vellei. Ut æquum ei jus esset, quam erat ipsi. — Ex æquo, equally, alike, on an equality. Plin. Cum quibus ex æquo degunt, *h. e.* with equal rights and customs. — In æquo stare, and in æquo esse, to be equal. Senec. Non in æquo illis stetimus. — In æquo ponere alicui, to make equal. Liv. — ¶ Figur. just, equitable, fair, impartial, honest, upright, ἐπιεικής, δίκαιος. Cic. Prætor æquus, et sapiens. Id. Præbere se æquum alicui. Id. Æquissimus æstimator. Cic. Æqua jura. — Also, as a subst. in this sense, equity, justice. Cic. Ex æquo et bono, non ex callido, &c. Sallust. Fit reus magis ex æquo et bono, &c. — ¶ Also, generally, reasonable, right, fair, moderate. Cic. Æqua et honesta postulatio. Id. Sed Possidonium, sicut æquum est, dimittamus, as is right, as is fitting. Terent. Quæ liberum scire æquum est adolescentem, that which he ought to know, &c. Id. Æquum censent, nos, &c., they think it right, &c. Id. Non æquum facis, you do not act fairly. Id. Non æquum dicis, you do not speak reasonably. Id. Si ita æquum censes, if so you think fit. Sallust. Injurias gravius æquo habere, to resent an injury with too much severity. — ¶ Also, favorable, friendly, propitious. Cic. Non æquo senatu. Id. Et æqui et iniqui, both friends and foes. Virg. Æquis oculis aspicere, with a favorable eye, benign aspect. — ¶ Also, moderate, calm, unruffled. Horat. memento Componere æquus. Id. Æquam inemento rebus in arduis Servare mentem. Cic. Animus æquus, patient and easy mind. So Plaut. Animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, composed, undisturbed, always the same. Hence, æquo animo, willingly, patiently. Cic. Æquo animo te moneri poteris. Nepos. Æquo animo ferre alicuid. — ¶ Instead of a dat. it is sometimes followed by an acc. with the prep. in. Cic. pro Quint. c. 14.

**ÆR** (ἀήρ), æris, m. the air, atmosphere. Cic. — ¶ Often, the weather. Cic. Aer crassus. Ovid. Aere non certo corpora languor habet, *h. e.* when the weather is changeable. — ¶ It is found, though rarely, in the plural. Lucret. — ¶ Sometimes, poetically, a mist, or cloud. Virg. At Venus obscuro gradientes aere sepsit. — ¶ Also, color, or exhalation. Lucan. l. 4. v. 438. — ¶ Aer summus arboris, the top or tallest shoot of a tree. Virg. 2 Georg. v. 123.

**ÆRĀ** (αἶρα), æ, f. the herb darnel, tares. Plin. — ¶ Æra, æ, f. (not used by classic writers), money computed: an epoch of time, era. Isidor.

**ÆRĀMENTUM** (æs), i, n. a vessel or

any other thing made of copper or brass, a brazen caldron, χάλκωμα, quodcumque opus ex ære factum. Plin. 2

**ÆRARĪUM** (Id.), ii, n. the place where the public money was kept, the treasury, exchequer, ταμείον, δημόσιον, locus, in quo publicum æs, hoc est publica pecunia reponitur, servaturque ad reipublicæ usus. Cic. Referre pecuniam in ærarium. — ¶ Also, the public money, national revenue. Cic. Ædificare domum ex ærario. — ¶ Ærarium differed from fiscus; the former being the public treasury, the latter, that of the prince. But by jurists, ærarium is sometimes taken in the latter sense.

**ÆRARĪUS** (Id.), a, um, adject. relating to copper, brass, or bronze, χαλκευτικός, ad us. pertinens. Plin. Ærariæ officina (or absolutely, ærariæ), *h. e.* a place where brass is worked. Id. Æraria metalla, *h. e.* copper mines. Id. Ærarius faber (or ærarius, absol.), *h. e.* a worker in brass, &c. Martial. Ærarium marculi, braziers' hammers. — ¶ Also, relating to money. Cic. Propter ærarium rationem, *h. e.* æris. Id. Tribunos ærarios, *h. e.* officers who took care of payments made out of the treasury. Varr. Milites ærarii, mercenary soldiers. — ¶ Ærarius, ii, m. sc. homo, one deprived by the censors of the right of suffrage, and of serving in the army, and only retained as a citizen, that he might pay his tax (æs), whence the name. Cic. Referre alicum in ærarios. — ¶ Æraria annona, yearly or monthly pensions, paid in money. Cod. Theod.

**ÆRĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. covered over or adorned with copper or brass, æretectus, aut ornatus, κεχαλκευμένος. Cic. Lectos æratos, et candelabra ænea. Horat. Æratæ naves, having brazen beaks. So Virg. Ærata classis. Stat. Ærata prora. — ¶ Also, made of copper or brass. Propert. ærata pila, *h. e.* sphaera Archimedis ex ære. Id. æratæ catenæ. — ¶ According to some, made of iron or steel. Virg. æratam quatiens Tarpæia securem. Tibullus. Tela ærata. Ovid. hasta æratæ cuspidis. — ¶ Æratæ acies, armed troops. Virg. — ¶ Figur. by the poets, for strong, impenetrable. Propert. ærato Danae circumdata muro. — ¶ Also, provided with money, rich. Cic. Tribuni non tam ærati, quam ærarii.

**ÆRĒUS** (Id.), a, um, made of copper, brass, 2 or bronze, brazen, χάλκεος, ex ære factus. Plin. Æreus clavus. Virg. Ærea puppis, *h. e.* ærata. — Also, of the color of copper, brass, or bronze. Plin. — ¶ Æreus, i [absol.], sometimes for æreus nummus, coin, money. Vitruv. — ¶ Figur. æreum sæculum, the brazen age, the third age, which succeeded the silver age. Serv. ad Virg. l. Æn. v. 452.

**ÆRĪĀ** (ær), æ, f. the goddess Juno, so called, because queen of the air. Murt. Capell. — ¶ An ancient name of Egypt, and also of the island Crete. Gell.

**ÆRĪFER** (æs & fero), a, um, adject. bearing brass or things made of brass, &c. Ovid.

**ÆRĪNŌS** (æra), a, um, of or relating to the herb darnel, or tares, ἀἶρνος. Plin. — ¶ Also, ex ære factus, made of brass. Varr. apud Non.

**ÆRĪPES** (æs & pes), ædis, adject. that 3 has feet of copper or brass, brazen-footed, χαλκίπους, æreos pedes habens. Ovid. — ¶ Sometimes, swift-footed. Auson.

**ÆRĪSŌNŪS** (æs & sonus), a, um, sounding with brass, χαλκεόφωνος. Sil. Ærissona antra, *h. e.* sounding with the arms of the Curetes. Claudian. Ærissonæ urbes, *h. e.* with the cymbals, clashed together, when the moon was in eclipse. Vuler Ærissonus mons, *h. e.* Dindymus, resounding with the arms of the Corybantes. Stat. ærisoni lugentia flumina Nili, *h. e.* sounding with the timbrels, used by the priests of Isis.

**ÆRĪŪS**, and **ÆRĒŪS** (ær), [the first oftener used], a, um, aerial, relating to the air, ἀέριος, ad æra pertinens, vel qui in ære fit. Cic. Aerii volatus avium. Horat. Aeris domus, *h. e.* heavenly abodes. Ovid. Aerias vias carpere,

to fly. *Valer. Flacc.* Nunc acrii plantaria vellet Perseos. — ¶ *Aerium mel, aerial honey*, because it was anciently believed to be made of dew that falls from the air on the flowers. *Virg.* — ¶ *Figur.*, by the poets, *high, lofty*. *Virg. Alpes.* *Ovid. cornua.* — ¶ *Spes aëria, empty, airy hope.* *Arnob.*

ÆRIZŪSA (part. from ἀερίζω), æ, f. a precious stone, according to some the turquoise. *Plin.*

ÆRŌ (ἀῖρω, same as tollo), ōnis, m. a basket, bag, or sack, κόβιξ, copinus, vel aliud quoddam vas ex vimine, sparto, vel ulva, storeæ, aut tergetis modo confectum, ac tollendo, ferendoque aliquid idoneum. *Plin.* Ærones arena pleni.

ÆRŌPĒ (ἀῖρ & ὄψ, ὄρος), es, f. the wife of Æteus, seduced by his brother Thyestes. *Ovid.*

ÆRŌSŪS (æs), a, um, abounding in copper or brass, χαλκώδης, ære abundans. *Festus.* — ¶ Also, mixed with copper or brass. *Plin.* Aurum ærosum. *Scævola Digest.* Pecunia ærosa, bad money, counterfeit coin. — ¶ Ærosus lapis, cadmia, one of the ingredients of brass. *Plin.*

ÆRŪCA (Id.), æ, verdigris, green bicc. *Vitrw.*

ÆRŪGINŌSŪS (ærugeo), a, um, rusty 2 (spoken of copper), ῥώδης, æruginis plenus. *Id.* Æruginosa manus, h. e. filthy.

ÆRŪGŌ (æs), æruginis, f. rust (of copper), æris rubig, et proprie in ære cum viridescit, ἰδὸς χαλκοῦ; rubigo vero in ferro, ἰδὸς σιδήρου. *Cic.* Æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit. — ¶ Also, verdigris. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur. money.* *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, thirst after gain, avarice. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, envy, spite, malice, rancor, hate, malignity, malevolence; nam quemadmodum ærugo æs consumit, ita invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis. *Horat.*

ÆRŪMNA (unc.), æ, f. labor, toil, hardship, μέριμνα, ὀλίζος, ταλαιπωρία, labor quilibet onerosus, laboriosa ægritudo. *Cic.* — ¶ In general, difficulty, calamity, trouble, misfortune, mishap, misery, adversity. *Cic.*

ÆRŪMNABILIS (ærumna), e, fall of 3 trouble or misfortune, unfortunate, calamitous, lamentable, ærumnis plenus, ὀλίζυρός. *Lucret.*

ÆRŪMNŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, oppressed with labor or fatigue; overwhelmed with misfortune. *Cic.* Ærumnosus, et infelix. *Id.* Omnium ærumnosissima. *Senec.* Nihil est ærumnosius sapientie.

ÆRŪSCATŌR (ærusco), ōris, m. a va-3 grant, beggar, one who gets money by any means. *Gell.*

ÆRŪSCŌ (æs), as, āvi, ātum, to get 2 money in any way, extort money by false tales of distress, act the vagabond, χαλκο-λογῶ. *Senec.*

ÆS (unc.), æris, n. copper, brass, bronze, χαλκός. When a native metal is spoken of, it signifies copper; but when wrought in any way, as in vessels, statues, coins, &c., brass or bronze. *Cic.* Statua pedestris ex ære. *Plin.* Simulacrum ex ære factum Cereri. *Plin.* Æs Cyprium, copper. *Id.* Æs fusum. *Id.* Ducere aliquem ex ære, h. e. to make one's image in brass.

— ¶ Often, by synecdoche, any thing made of copper, bronze, or brass. *Cic.* Cujus æra refigere debebamus, h. e. the brazen tablets, on which the laws were engraved. *Vellei.* Nocturnus æris sonus, h. e. ærei crepitaculi. So *Horat.* Æra azuta. *Propert.* æra rotunda Cybebes, h. e. cymbals. *Enn.* Ære prolati adstitit, h. e. a shield. *Virg.* Ardentes clypeos, atque æra micantia cerno, h. e. brazen arms. *Id.* Ære ciere viros, h. e. tuba ænea, brazen trumpet. So *Juvenal. sat. 2. v. 118.* *Lucan.* Æra spirantia, h. e. brazen statues. *Claudian.* ære vctusto florere, h. e. brazen images of one's ancestors. *Ovid.* Cum vero faciem dempto nudaverat ære, h. e. helmet. *Id.* æra unca, h. e. brazen hooks. — ¶ Often, money, coin. *Ulpian. Digest.* Etiam aureos nummos æs dicimus. *Virg.* gravis ære. *Horat.* Hic meret æra liber, h. e. pretium habet. *Id.* Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis, he knows his

business; he can distinguish true money from counterfeit. — ¶ *Per æs, et libram, &c.* See *Mancipium.* — ¶ Æs alienum. See *Alienus.* — ¶ It is put also for as, because as was originally a pound of brass, and counted by weight; also for the plural of as; also for parts of the as, as the triens, &c. *Liv.* Qui milibus æris quinquaginta census fuisset, h. e. fifty thousand asses. *Juvenal.* Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære lavantur. — ¶ Also, wages, hire. *Liv.* Annua æra habes: annuam operam ede. *Id.* æra procedunt, the pay keeps running on. *Senec.* Ad æs exit, h. e. quod mercedem, et lucrum querit.

— ¶ Æra is also coin or counters, used in adding up accounts; hence the items of an account. *Cic.* Quid tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si æra singula probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? — ¶ *Figur.* in ære meo esse, to be closely connected, friendly. *Cic.* — ¶ Ære suo censeri, to be valuable for one's self, not to need any other recommendation. *Senec.* Also, alicujus æris esse, to be of any estimation or value. *Gell.* — ¶ Ære suo aliquem lacessere, to pay in like coin; to have an answer ready. *Plaut.*

ÆSALŌN, ōnis (αἰσάλων), a small bird. *Plin.* By others, a hawk.

ÆSCHYLŌS (Αἰσχῦλος), i, m. the name of a celebrated Greek tragic poet.

ÆSCHYNŌMĒNĒ (αἰσχνομένη), sc. herba; the sensitive plant or shrinking-shrub. *Plin.*

ÆSCŪLAPIŪS (Ἄσκληπιός), i, m. the son of Apollo and Coronis, the pupil of the Centaur Chiron, from whom he learned the healing art; he enlarged this branch of knowledge, and on that account was reckoned among the gods. The Romans introduced his worship from Epidaurus, where he was especially worshipped, and erected a temple to him. *Ovid.* — ¶ Æsculapium, ii, n. the temple of Æsculapius. *Vitrw.*

ÆSCŪLETUM, and ÆSCŪLETUM (æsculus), i, n. a thicket or forest of oaks (æsculi), locus æsculis consitus. *Horat.*

ÆSCŪLĒS, and ÆSCŪLĒS (Id.), a, um, relating to the bay-oak. *Ovid.* Æsculeæ capiebat frondis honorem, h. e. a crown made of the leaves of the oak.

ÆSCŪLŌS, and ÆSCŪLŌS (unc.), i, f. a kind of oak supposed to answer to our bay-oak; a mast-tree: some think that thereby was meant the holm-oak; others, again, the beech. *Virg.*

ÆSERNIĀ, and ÆSERNIĀ, æ, now Isernia, Sergua, a city of Samnium in Italy, near the river Vulturinus. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence Æsernius, and Esernius, a, um, of or pertaining to Esernia. *Plin.* — ¶ Æsernius, i, m. is also the name of a noted gladiator, whose combats with Pacidianus, or Placidianus, an equally famous gladiator, gave rise to the proverb Æsernius cum Pacidiano, applied to the contentions of two equally celebrated men. *Cic.*

ÆSIS, is, m. Αἴσις, a river on the borders of Umbria and Picenum, on which was a town of the same name. *Plin.*

ÆSŌN, ōnis, m. Αἴσων, ovos, the brother of Pchias and father of Jason. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, Æsonides, æ, m. Jason. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, Æsonius, a, um, of or pertaining to Æson. *Ovid.*

ÆSŌPŌS, i, m. Ἄισωπος, a Phrygian philosopher, and writer of fables, by condition a slave, in the time of Cræsus, king of Lydia. — ¶ Hence, Æsopæus, Æsopiūs, and Æsopicus, a, um, of or pertaining to, or in the manner of, Æsop. *Phæd.* — ¶ Æsopus is also the name of a very distinguished tragic actor, the friend of Cicero. *Cic.*

ÆSTĀS (æstus), ātis, f. the summer, Σέπτος, commencing, according to Varro and Columella, on the 9th of May; according to Ovid, on the 14th; and ending on the 7th of August, according to Varro, on the 12th according to Columella and Pliny. More anciently, it extended from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, supposing the year to be divided into two seasons, summer and winter. *Cic.* Affecta jam prope æstate, it being towards the close of summer. So

*Id.* Æstate summa. *Tacit.* Æstate jam adulta, it being now the heat of summer. — ¶ Sometimes used by the poets for the whole year. So *Vellei.* Novem denique æstatibus, during nine campaigns, as these were usually made in summer. — ¶ Sometimes, the serene sky, summer air; also, summer heat. *Virg.* Per æstatem liquidam, through the serene sky; the liquid noon. — ¶ Æstates, spots, which in summer are occasioned by the heat of the sun. *Plin.*

ÆSTIFER (æstus & fero), a, um, adject. 3 bringing or causing heat, hot, hot as summer, sultry. *Virg.* Canis æstifer. *Lucan.* Æstiferæ Libyæ arva.

ÆSTIMABILIS (æstimo), e, that may be estimated, estimable. *Cic.*

ÆSTIMĀTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an estimating, valuing, setting a value upon. *Cic.* Æstimatio frumenti. *Id.* Æstimatio census, an estimate or valuation. — ¶ Used also for the thing estimated or valued. *Cic.* Mihi et res, et conditio placet, sed ita, ut numerato malim quam æstimatone, I had rather have the estate for a certain sum, than in exchange for another. *Id.* Quando æstimatones tuas vendere non potes, h. e. prædia, quæ per æstimatorem a debitoribus tuis accipere coactus es lege Cæsaris. *Id.* Non sis eo consilio, ut cum me hospitio recipias, æstimatorem te aliquam putes accipere, h. e. jacturam aliquam facere rei familiaris, qui enim prædia in solutionem debiti a debitoribus lege Cæsaris accipiebant, jacturam faciebant. — ¶ Also, price, worth, value. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, judgment or opinion about a thing or person, decision; a rule or standard. *Curt.* Quanta esset altitudo intueri jubent, ac nuntiare Alexandro, non eadem ipsum, et incolas æstimatone munimenta metiri. *Tacit.* Æstimatone recta severus, dexterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, by a habit of estimating every thing by a correct standard. *Plin.* Æstimatone nocturnæ quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitæ suæ vivit? if we take into the account. *Vellei.* Semper infra aliorum æstimatones se metiens, h. e. favorable estimating. — ¶ Also, consideration, worth, regard. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a right to value; a right to judge. *Liv.*

ÆSTIMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who values, estimates. *Cic.* Callidi rerum æstimatores. — ¶ Also, one who judges, forms an opinion of any thing. *Cic.* Injustus rerum æstimator.

ÆSTIMĀTŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 concerning or belonging to valuing or appraising. *Ulpian.* Æstimatoria actio.

ÆSTIMĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as 2 æstimatio. Used only in the abl. sing. *Plin.*

ÆSTIMĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. valued, estimated, dicitur de rebus, de quarum pretiojudicium factum est, ἀποτιμωθείς. *Plin.* Æstimatus assibus quinis. *Id.* Viride Appianum æstimatum sestertilis in libras. *Festus.* Æstimata pœna, ab antiquis ab ære dicta est, qui cum æstimaverunt ære, ovem decussi, bovem centussi, h. e. a pecuniary fine rated or assessed by a judge. *Nepos.* Litem æstimatam solvere, to pay the costs of his suit. See *Æstivo.* — ¶ Also, perpensus, judicatus, criticised, considered, decided for or against. *Tacit.* Lectum, æstimatumque carmen.

ÆSTIMŌ (æs), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to estimate, value, appreciate, τιμᾶν, pretium, valoremque alicui rei statuo, æstimatorem facio. *Cic.* Æstimare frumentum III denariis. *Id.* Æstimare aliquid pecunia, to set a value on any thing in money. *Id.* Magni æstimare pecuniam. *Id.* Prata, et areas magno æstimare. — ¶ Æstimare litem, to estimate the sum or fine to be paid by a person on conviction, to rate the damages. *Nepos.* Ea lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est. But *Cæs. lib. 5. B. Gall. e. l.* Arbitros dat, qui litem æstimant, pœnamque constituent, h. e. estimate the amount of the injury. — ¶ Æstimare nomina alicui, to estimate or fix the sum of money to be paid by any one, as due from him. *Cic.* Illarum rationum illa

sunt nomina, quæ Dolabellæ sunt æstimata, the share of accounts due.

¶ Figur. of any thing, to estimate, rate, κρῖνω, ὀρίζω. Cic. Magno æstimare virtutem. Id. Auctoritatem alicujus magni æstimare. Id. Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat. Sallust. Æstimabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, ex qua, &c. Sueton. Quantopere dilectus sit, facile est æstimare. Horat. virtutem æstimat annis, h. e. by antiquity. Tacit. In universum æstimanti, plus penes peditem roboris, judging altogether. Id. Prave æstimare. Curt. Æstimare aliquid vita, h. e. as dearly as life. Martial. Ecquid te satis æstimas beatum? do you count yourself sufficiently happy? — ¶ Rarely, for existing, to think, believe. Phedr. Ridicule hoc magis dictum, quam vere, æstimo.

ÆSTIVĒ (æstivus), adverb, properly, in a summer way, as in summer. Plant. Æstive admodum viaticati sumus, h. e. sparingly.

ÆSTIVŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to retire for the summer to a cool retreat for the purpose of shunning the hot weather, to pass the summer in a country-house or seat; to pass the summer, τὸ Σέρος διαύειν, propter æstum evitandum alicubi commorari: quemadmodum hibernare est hiemem aliquo in loco transigere. Varr. Greges ovium longe abiguntur ex Apulia in Sannium æstivatum. Plin. Intra sepe eam æstivant pastores.

ÆSTIVŪS (æstus), a, um, relating to the summer, summer, Σειπνός, qui est æstatis, vel æstate fit. Cic. Æstivus mensis rei militari dare, hibernis jurisdictioni. Id. Æstivus locus, h. e. aptus ad æstivandum, a place adapted to retire to from the summer heat; fit to summer in. So Martial. sub urbe rus habemus æstivum. Flor. Præneste æstivæ deliciae, a delightful retreat in summer. Horat. Aura æstiva, summer breeze. Plin. Myrrha æstiva, h. e. quæ æstate inciditur. Liv. Æstivi saltus, h. e. inhabited in summer. Hygin. Circulus æstivus, the Tropic of Cancer. — ¶ Æstiva castra, or æstiva, orum, n. summer quarters, a stationary summer camp, in which the soldiers remained during a campaign, when not in battle array; hence, a campaign. Cic. Dum in æstivis essemus Id. Nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, on having completed three campaigns. Vell. Perducere æstiva in mensum Decembrem. — ¶ Æstiva is also applied to cattle, a summer residence. Hence, in Virg. Georg. 3. 472. the flocks themselves.

ÆSTUANS (æstuo), antis, hot, boiling, bubbling, estuating, troublous. Colum. Sol æstivans. — ¶ Figur. fluctuating, embarrassed, troubled, agitated. Cic. Hunc æstuantem, et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur. Sallust. Quæ cum multis dies noctesque animo æstivans agitaret. Catull. Animo æstivante.

ÆSTUARIUM (æstus), ii, n. a creek, or arm of the sea in which the tide reciprocates; a frith, fræt, an estuary. Cæs. Itinera concisa æstuariis. — ¶ Also applied to rivers. Plin. Inter æstuaria Bætis, oppidum Nebrissa. — ¶ Also, tunnels or vent-holes for drawing off bad air from pits. Plin.

ÆSTUATIŌ (æstuo), ōnis, f. a ferment, commotion, agitation, estuation. Figur. Plin.

ÆSTŪŌ (æstus), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to be very hot, to boil with heat, καυσθῆναι, æstu ferreo. Cic. Stiendo, algendo, æstundo, with enduring thirst, cold, and heat. Ovid. Æstuarè sub pondere. Juvenal. Si dixeris, æstuo, sudat. Virg. Exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis. — ¶ Also, to boil, undulate, flow, fret, estuate. Horat. Maura semper æstuat unda. Lucret. ventis pulsa vacillans Æstuat arbor, h. e. is tossed to and fro. Gell. æstivantis animæ iter, h. e. the windpipe. Virg. æstuat ignis, streams, roars. — ¶ Also, to burn with love, or desire. Ovid. At rex Odrysus, quamvis cessit, in illa Æstuat. Claudian. Æstuarè in aurum, h. e. to burn with the desire of money So Æstuarè

desiderio, invidia, &c., to burn. Cic. — ¶ Oftener, to be anxious, to be perplexed, undecided, disturbed in mind, &c. Sallust. Æstuarè, multaque in pectore volvere. Horat. Æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto. Cic. Æstuat dubitatione.

ÆSTŪŌSE (æstuosus), adverb, with heat. 3 Horat. Inarsit æstuosius, with more heat; more furiously. — ¶ Also, greedily, eagerly, hotly. Plant.

ÆSTŪŌSŪS (æstus), a, um, hot, full of heat, sultry, καυσῶδης, æstu, calore plenus. Cic. æstuosus, et pulverulenta via. Plin. Æstuosissimi dies. — ¶ Also, undulating, boiling, rising in surges. Horat. Freta æstuososa.

ÆSTŪS (from perf. pass. of αἶθω), us, m. any burning or scorching heat, hot weather, magnus calor, fervor, αἶθος, καύσων. Sallust. Labore, et æstu languidus. Horat. Caniculæ vitabis æstus. Cic. Homines ægri cum æstu, febrigue jactantur, &c. Vetus Poeta apud Cicero. Æstus ulceris, the inflammation. Virg. Incensi æstus, the heat of the fever; the fever at its height. Horat. oleavne momorderit æstus, the drought. — ¶ Also, the ebbing and flowing of the tide; flux and reflux of the sea. Cic. Quid de marinis æstibus dicam? Sallust. Æstu secundo, the tide being favorable. — ¶ Also, the swelling sea, a stormy sea. Virg. furit æstus arenis. Virg. delphines Æquora verrcabant caudis, æstumque secabant. — ¶ Also, of water in a kettle, a boiling or bubbling up. Virg. — ¶ Figur. the overpowering force of a thing, ardor, fury. Cic. Ne æstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, the tide of custom; the force of habit. Id. Hunc quoque absorbit æstus quidam non insolite adolescentibus gloriæ, an eager desire after glory. Id. Æstus ingenii, force or vivacity of genius. Flor. Furoris æstus (sc. belli), the furious tide of war. Horat. Stultorum regum æstus, the rage, violence. Ovid. Æstus pectoris, h. e. love. — ¶ Also, doubt, uncertainty, agitation of mind, trouble, perplexity, wavering. Plin. Explica æstum meum. Virg. Vario nequiquam fluctuat æstu. Lucret. Æstus mentis.

ÆTAS (for ævitas, from ævum), atis, f. age, time of life, ηλικία, tempus vitæ hominis, ceterorumque animantium. Ætates omnes Varro sic divisit, infantiam, pueritiam, adolescentiam, juventam, senectam. Tabero Pueros appellavit, qui minores essent annis XVII; ad annos XLVI, Juniores; supra eum annum, Seniores. Cic. Ineuntis ætatis inscientia. Id. Ab ineunte ætate, from a child; from the period of childhood. Id. Bona ætas voluptatibus fruitur libentius, youth. Plaut. Ætas mala, old age. Id. integra, the floor of youth. So Id. media. Cic. Gravitas constantis ætatis, h. e. virorum, of manhood. Id. Infirma ætas. Id. ingravescens. Id. affecta, advanced age. Cic. Ætate antcellere, to be considerably advanced in years. Id. Ætate procedere, to advance in age. Terent. Ad omnia alia ætate sapimus rectius, as years roll over. Tacit. Quartum decimum ætatis annum explere. Cic. Id ætatis hominem, a man of his age. Id. Id ætatis jam sumus, ut, &c., we are arrived at that time of life now, that, &c. Id. Ut primum per ætatem judicium facere potueris, so soon as ever you shall have reached that time of life which will enable you to judge, &c. Nepos. Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit, who was contemporary with him. Tacit. Cum ceteris idem ætatis nobilibus, of the same age. — ¶ Also, life, age of man. Cic. Ætas acta honeste, a life well spent. Id. Ætatem agere, to live. Id. Consumere in studio aliquo. Id. contere in litibus. Id. Degere inter feras. Plin. Exigere in aliqua re. Cic. Usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate, lived. Id. Ultimum tempus ætatis. Id. Vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, two in a single age. Id. Tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat;—in this passage, some consider ætas to be 100 years, others 30. Plin. Obiit Amphiraus apud Thebas, una ætate ante Ili-

cum bellum, h. e. annis triginta septem, ut Harduinus ostendit. Horat. Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas, h. e. about 30 years. Nepos. Cum primis ætatis suæ comparabatur, with the leading characters of his time. — ¶ Also, time in general. Cic. Heroicis ætatibus, in the heroic ages. Virg. Omnia fert ætas Stat. Quid crastina volveret ætas, the coming day. Horat. Nec delevit ætas. Propert. Et quascumque tulit formosi temporis ætas, h. e. tempus illud, quo puellæ omnes formosæ nascebantur. — ¶ Also, ætas, figur., for homines ea ætate. Liv. Tum emvero omnis ætas currere obvii, h. e. persons of all ages. Horat. Quid nos dura refugimus ætas? h. e. generation. Id. Roman perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas. Ovid. Disce tamen veniens ætas, age. Plaut. Sibi inimicus magis, quam ætati tuæ, h. e. tibi. Id. Væ ætati tuæ, Wo betide you! — ¶ Used also of inanimate things. Papinian. Ætates ædificiorum. Plin. Purimum ætatis oleo annuo est, oil kept a twelvemonth is quite old enough. Hence ætatem ferre, to wear well. Cic. — ¶ Ovid makes four ætates mundi, aurea, argentea, ænea, and ferrea. — ¶ Ætatem, sc. per, used adverbially, always, forever, διὰ βίον. Terent. Quid, malum, me ætatem censes velle id assimilari? Also, a long time. Terent. Jamdudum ætatem, an age ago. Ætate is used also in the same sense. Flor. Relictas sibi a majoribus sedes, ætate, quasi jure hereditario possidebant. — ¶ In ætate, sometimes, occasionally, now and then. Plaut. In ætate utile. Id. In ætate haud bonum est, h. e. nunquam in vita bonum est.

ÆTATŪLA (ætas), æ, f. the tender age of children; sometimes of youth; also, the age of a human being when spoken of slightly or jestingly. Cic. In primis puerorum ætatulis. Plaut. vos (mulieres) quæ in munditiis, mollitiis, deliciis quæ ætatulam agitis, &c.

ÆTERNABILIS (æterno), e, eternal 3 Cod. Theodos. Æternabilis urbs, h. e. Roma.

ÆTERNITAS (æternus), atis, f. eternity, αἰδιότης, tempus, sine et principio cærens. Cic. Quæ sunt, quæque futura sunt, ex omni æternitate definita esse fataliter, from eternity. Id. Deum nihil aliud in omni æternitate cogitantem, from all eternity, from everlasting. Id. Hoc est verum ex æternitate, h. e. always has been. — ¶ Also, time immemorial, a very long time. Id. Divinatio ab omni æternitate repetita. Sueton. Cupido æternitatis, perpetuæque famæ. Plin. Cedri materiæ æternitas, durability, durability. — ¶ Æternitas was also a title of the Emperor. Plin. Ep. Rogatus, Domine, a Nicensibus per æternitatem tuam, salutemque, ut, &c.

ÆTERNŌ (Id.), adverb, eternally, perpetually. Plin.

ÆTERNŌŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to eternize, immortalize, perpetuate, make famous forever and ever, ἀθανάτίζω, æternum, seu perpetuum facio. Horat. virtutes in ævum Æternæ.

ÆTERNŪS (for æviterius, from ævum), a, um, eternal, everlasting, that endureth forever, αἰδιός, perpetuus, qui neque principium, neque finem temporis habet. Cic. Deus beatus, et æternus. — ¶ Oftener, durable, lasting, perpetual. Sallust. Vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit. Plin. Nec est ulli ligno æternior natura. Ovid. Æterni ignes, h. e. the fire in the temple of Vesta, ever burning. Plin. Æterni mores, immemorial, or deserving eternity, or divine. So Tibull. Æternus Homerus, immortal in fame. Tacit. Erga mea munera, dum vita suppetet, æterna erunt, h. e. not to be forgotten. Virg. Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore, h. e. very great. Curt. Æternis sordibus squalidum, h. e. of long standing. — ¶ Æterna urbs, h. e. Rome. Constant. Cod. — ¶ In æternum, and æternum, eternally, everlastingly, forever, always, ever, to last forever, &c. Liv. Urbs in æternum condita. Quintil. Supremum, et in æternum. — Æternum also signifies ever, constantly, continually, unremittently, incessantly.

*Virg.* Æternum latrans. *Id.* gleba æternum frangenda.  
**ÆTHALIA**, and **ÆTHALE** (Αἰθάλη), æ & es, f. nov. *Elba*. *Plin.* — *Æthalia* was also an ancient name of Chios, now *Seio*. *Plin.*  
**ÆTHER** (αἰθήρ), Æris & Æros, m. the ether, the upper air, in which the sun and stars move, the sky, firmament, the whole region of the air; the heavens. *Cic.* Aerem amplectitur immensus æther, qui constat ex altissimis ignibus. *Id.* Restat ultimus, omnia cingens, æther. *Horat.* Ferar per liquidum æthera. *Virg.* Sub ætheris axe. *Id.* Apes trans æthera vectæ. *Id.* fama super æthera notus. *Id.* rex ætheris altus Jupiter. — *¶* Sometimes, light, splendor, brightness, sheen. *Valer.* Fluce simul æthere plena corusco Pallas. — *¶* In fabulous narrative, Æther is the highest god, or Jupiter. *Lucret.* Pater Æther. *Virg.* Pater omnipotens Æther. — *¶* So, in general, for all the gods. *Claudian.* — *¶* Also, the upper world, h. e. the earth, in opposition to the regions of the dead. *Virg.* Æn. 6, 436. — *¶* Æther is never used in the pl. except by later writers.  
**ÆTHERIUS**, and **ÆTHEREUS** (æther), a, um, ethereal, ethereous, relating to the ether, αἰθέριος, ad ætherem pertinens, qua ignem elementarem, vel ejus locum supremum in cælo significat. *Cic.* Altissima, æthereaque natura, id est ignea, quæ, &c., the ether. *Horat.* Post ignem ætheria domo Subductum. — *¶* Also, aerial, belonging to the air. *Lucret.* Ætheriæ uubes. *Virg.* vesci aura ætheria, to breathe the vital air, to live. *Ovid.* ætheria aqua, h. e. rain. — *¶* Also, celestial, heavenly. *Martial.* Ætherius pater, h. e. Jupiter. *Cic.* Haustus ætherei, h. e. a sagacity derived from heaven. *Tibull.* Taurus mons ætherio vertice, h. e. reaching to heaven. *Catull.* Isque per ætherias me tollens advolat umbras, h. e. scattered through the heavens. *Martial.* Imputat ætherios ortus hæc prima parenti, h. e. hæc dies in lucem cedit parentem, et ætheria aura vesci dedit. *Virg.* Ætheriam servate deam, h. e. Pallas, or her image, the Palladium. — *¶* Luna, the moon, was formerly called ætheria terra, when compared with the earth. *Macrob.*  
**ÆTHIOPIA** (Æthiops), æ, f. Æthiopia, now Abyssinia, Αἰθιοπία, a country of Africa, divided into Orientalis, Eastern, and Occidentalis, Western. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, Æthiopicus, a, um, adj. Æthiopian, belonging to Æthiopia. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, Æthiopsis, idis, f. a plant growing in Æthiopia. *Plin.*  
**ÆTHIOPS** (αἰθώ & ὄψ, ὄψς), ὄψis, m. an Æthiopian, negro, blackamoor. *Plin.* — *¶* Used also as an adj. *Cic.* Cum stipite Æthiopo, an Æthiopian blockhead.  
**ÆTHRA** (αἰθήρα), æ, f. the clear, serene sky, 3 the pure ether. *Virg.* lucidus æthra Siderea polus. — *¶* Also, the air, sky, heavens. *Virg.* volans rubra fulvus Jovis ales in æthra. *Stat.* Æthra rector.  
**ÆTYOLOGIA** (αιτιολογία), æ, f. (a figure of speech), a showing of a cause or reason. *Isidor.*  
**ÆTTITES** (ἀετῖτες) LAPIS, or ÆTTITES, æ, m. the ætites, or rather acitites, the eagle stone, found in the nest of the eagle, ἀετῖτης. *Plin.*  
**ÆTTIUS** (Id.), f. ἀετῖτις, a gem resembling an eagle in color. *Plin.* Others read *Acitites*.  
**ÆTNA**, æ, and **ÆTNE** (Αἴτνη), es, f. a volcanic mountain of Sicily, in which is said to have been the forge of Vulcan and the Cyclops. Beneath it is said to lie the giant Typhæus or Typhon, or, according to Severus, Eucladus, and to belch out fire. *Ovid.* — *¶* Hence, Ætnæus, a, um, and Ætnensis, e, pertaining to Ætna. *Virg.* Ætnæi fratres, h. e. Cyclopes. *Val.* Fluce Ætnæus deus, h. e. Vulcan. *Sil.* triumphus, h. e. Sicilian. *Cic.* Ætnensis ager.  
**ÆTOLIA** (Αἰτωλία), æ, f. a country of Greece, on the confines of Epirus. *Cic.* — *¶* Hence, Ætolicus, Ætolius, and Ætölus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Ætolia, Ætolian. *Plaut.* Aper Ætolicus, h. e. quem Hercules occidit. *Ovid.*

**Ætolius heros**, h. e. Diomedes, who formerly reigned in Ætolia. *Ovid.* Arma Ætola, h. e. of Diomedes. So *Sil.* Ætolæ umbræ. *Virg.* Ætola urbs, h. e. Arpi, founded by Diomed, in Apulia. *Sil.* Ætoli campi, h. e. region of Canua, in Apulia. *Horat.* Ætolæ plagæ, h. e. in allusion to Meleager.  
**ÆVITÄS** (ævum), ætis, f. an age; age. 3 [Same as ætas, which is the contracted form.] *Cic.* — *¶* Also, eternal duration. *Apul.* and *Varr.*  
**ÆVITERNÜS** (Id.), a, um, adj. eternal, 3 everlasting. [Same as æternus, which is a contracted form.] *Varr.*  
**ÆVUM** (αἶϋν, v being inserted), i, n. 1 length of time, duration, eternity. *Lucret.* Innumerabilibus plagis vixata per ævum. — *¶* Among philosophers, it means duration, with a beginning, but without end. — *¶* Also, time or period of life, life, age. *Cic.* Ævo sempiterno frui. *Sallust.* Ævi brevis. *Horat.* Crescit occulto, velut arbor, ævo Fama Marcelli, h. e. by a hidden growth, imperceptibly. *Id.* Traducere leniter ævum, to pass away life agreeably. *Id.* Agere ævum, to live. *Ennius.* Agitare ævum. *Lucret.* degere. *Id.* consumere in curis inanibus, to consume or waste away life. *Claudian.* transigere in arvis patriis. *Vellei.* Impendere omne spatium sui ævi in rem aliquid. *Horat.* in eum si quis te percontabitur ævum, shall inquire my age; how old I am. *Virg.* Confectus ævo, worn down with age. *Ovid.* Flos ævi, the flower or prime of youth. *Valer.* Flacc. Primum ævum, early life. *Virg.* Integer ævi, in the vigor of life. *Tacit.* Grandis ævo parens, advanced in years. *Lucret.* Expelli ævo, to die. — *¶* Also, an age, generation. *Plin.* Nostro ævo. *Vellei.* Ingenia nostri ævi, times. *Ovid.* nulli datus omnibus ævis, in any age. *Plin.* Simulacrum tot ævis incorruptum, for so many ages. *Id.* Durant ævis tecta, for ages. *Horat.* Ter ævo functus, having lived three ages. — *¶* Also, men living at the same time. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, time. *Tacit.* Extinguere sequentis ævi memoriam. *Id.* Per tantum ævi, for so long a time. *Plin.* Ad hoc ævi, down to the present time. *Id.* In omni ævo. *Id.* Per omne ævum. *Id.* A condito ævo, from the beginning of time. *Id.* Ævi ejus rex, at that time king. *Horat.* In ævum veniens, for the time to come. *Id.* Nobilis in omne ævum, forever; for aye. — *¶* In ævum is the same as in omne ævum. *Id.* Æternare virtutes alicujus in ævum. *Plin.* Prorogare figuras in ævum, to transmit to posterity.  
**ÆVÜS**, i, m. time, age, life; an ancient form, the same as ævum. *Lucret.* omnem possit durare per ævum.  
**ÆFER** (unc.), Æfrä, Afrum, relating to Africa, African. *Martial.* Afrä Nomas, h. e. Numidia. *Hor.* Afrä avis, h. e. gallina Numidica. *Horat.* Afro murice, h. e. Getulian. *Horat.* Dirus Afer, h. e. Annual.  
**ÆFFABILIS**, and **ÆDFÄBILIS** (affari), 1 e, adj. affable, accessible, easy of access, easy to be spoken to, of easy address, courteous, complaisant, humane, gentle. *Cic.* Cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet. *Virg.* Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli. Others read *effabilis*. *Senec.* Alius crit affabilior, alius expeditior.  
**ÆFFÄBILITÄS**, and **ÆDFÄBILITÄS** 1 (affabilis), ætis, f. affability, courtesy, kindness, gentleness, complaisance, easiness of address, εὐπροςηγορία, comitas, et facilitas in sermonibus. *Cic.*  
**ÆFFÄBILITER**, and **ÆDFÄBILITER** 3 (Id.), adverb, affably, courteously, kindly, cum affabilitate, comiter, φιληρικώς. *Spartian.* Affabiliter est allocutus. *Gell.* Hæc tum Favorinus affabilissime dicebat.  
**ÆFFÄBRE**, and **ÆDFÄBRE** (ad & fabre), 1 adverb, skilfully, ingeniously, exquisitely, cunningly, curiously, in a workmanlike or masterly way, artificiosely, eleganter, scite, δαιδαλέως. *Cic.*  
**ÆFFÄMËN**, and **ÆDFÄMËN** (affari), ïnis, 3 n. discourse, language, address, speech. *Apulei.*  
**ÆFFÄNYÆ** (unc.), ärum, f. trifles, toys,

*gimeracks, idle discourse, stuff, nonsense.* *Apulei.* 3  
**ÆFFÄRI**, and **ÆDFÄRI** (ad & fari), ätu\* sum, depon. 1. defect. to address, accost, speak to, commune with, same as alloqui, προσφώνειν, προσλέγεσθαι. *Cic.* Licet enim versibus isdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flaminium ille vir. *Id.* Cum hunc nomine esset affatus, called or addressed him by name. *Id.* Liber ille, quo hic me affatus, quasi jacentem excitavit, introduced himself as addressing me. *Stat.* Blande affari aliquid. *Id.* blandis verbis. *Virg.* Illos ego affabar. *Id.* hostem affare. *Id.* Sic positum affati discedite corpus, h. e. having said a last farewell, as was customary at funerals. — *¶* Affatus, used pass. by *Apul.*  
**ÆFFÄTIM**, and **ÆDFÄTIM** (ad & fatim, 1 abundantly), adverb, abundantly, superabundantly, largely, copiously, sufficiently, ἰδόνην, abunde, large, satis, et plus etiam aliquanto quam satis. *Cic.* Affatim satiat. *Sallust.* Parare commematum affatim. *Plaut.* Affatim est, tis quite enough as it is. *Id.* usque affatim, as much as ever you like. *Id.* Affatim est hominum.  
**ÆFFÄTÜS**, and **ÆDFÄTÜS** (affari), us, 3 m. a speaking to, talking or conversing with, accosting, addressing; talk, parley, discourse, προσηγορία, προσφώνημα, alloquium, allocutio. Generally used by the poets. *Virg.* — *¶* Also used of familiar intercourse by letter. *Claudian.* Hence, an imperial rescript. *Imp. Leo.* *Cod.*  
**ÆFFËCTÄTYÖ**, and **ÆDFËCTÄTYÖ** (affecto), önis, f. an ardent desire to obtain or accomplish any thing. *Senec.* — *¶* It is oftener used in a bad sense, unhappy imitation; mistaken zeal; affectation, κακοζηλία. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, in a bad sense, a strong or ardent desire. *Tacit.*  
**ÆFFËCTÄTÖR**, and **ÆDFËCTÄTÖR** 2 (Id.), öris, m. one who has a vehement desire for any thing; generally used in a bad sense. *Quintil.*  
**ÆFFËCTÄTÜS**, and **ÆDFËCTÄTÜS** (Id.), 2 a, um, affected, affected zealously; strongly wished for or aimed at, ardently desired, earnestly endeavored after, generally in a bad sense. *Sucton.* Infamiam affectati regii nominis discutere. *Tacit.* Affectatum imperium. *Quintil.* Nitidius aliquid, atque affectatius, h. e. refined with greater care and study.  
**ÆFFËCTIÖ**, and **ÆDFËCTIÖ** (afficio), önis, f. a condition or affection of the mind; passion, disposition, desire, motive; affection, love, πάθος, same as affectus. *Cic.* Commotio, et affectio animi. *Id.* Animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, such a disposition. *Plin.* Erga fetum affectio. — *¶* Also, by jurists, inclination, will. *Paul.* Digest. Affectioem tenendi non habent. — *¶* Also, any state or affection of the body; sickness, ailment. *Cic.* Corporis firma affectio. — *¶* Also, of things in general, natural state, disposition, constitution. *Cic.* Affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, h. e. with reference to men. *Cic.* Quædam ad res affactio affectio, relation, connection.  
**ÆFFËCTÖ**, and **ÆDFËCTÖ** (afficio), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to seek after with anxiety, aim at studiously, solicit, try to gain, anxie, et cum affectu exquiri, appeto, arcesso, et generatim proum animum ad faciendum habeo, σπουδάζω. *Nepos.* Munditiam non affluentem affectabat. *Auet. ad Herenn.* Hic est in quibusdam verbis quædam similitudo, non tam affectanda, quam illæ superiores, sed tamen adhibenda nonnunquam. *Plin.* Affectare diligentiam, to exert diligence, zeal. — *¶* Also, in a bad sense, to covet or desire madly; to aspire to. *Plin.* Uniones affectant et pauperes femine. *Curt.* Affectare immortalitatem. — *¶* Also, studiously to imitate, to strive after, to affect. *Quintil.* Affectare crebrum anhelitum. *Tacit.* Affectare famam clementiæ. *Id.* studium carminum. — *¶* Also, to try to gain over, to solicit, compass. *Tacit.* Studia militum spe successiois, to try to gain the favor of, &c. *Sallust.* Civitates formidine, aut

ostentando præmia affectare. — ¶ Affectare iter, or viam, to enter upon and attempt a way or path, direct one's course, to take a course to attain to. Both liter. and figur. *Virg.* viamque affectat Olympo, *h. e.* ad cælum. *Cic.* Nunc vero quam viam munitet, quo iter affectet, videtis, what intention he has, what aim he is pursuing. *Al. leg.* quod iter affectet. *Terent.* Ad dominas qui affectant viam, who would get into favor with the mistress. *Id.* Hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, come against me with an ill intent. *Plaut.* Scio, quam rem agat: ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam, he means to lay me under the table; fuddle me with drink. — ¶ Affectare spem, to have hope, to hope. *Liv.* Potiundæ Africæ spem affectans. — ¶ Affectare dexteram, eagerly to extend the right hand. *Virg.* Verum ubi nulla datur dextram affectare potestas. *Al. leg.* dextra (abl.) sc. viam. — ¶ In re Venerea affecture est concubitum appetere.

**AFFECTOR,** and **AFFECTOR,** aris, ātus 3 sum, depon. 1. same as affecto. *Varr.* apud *Dioned.* — ¶ Also, passively, for affici, or disponi ad concubitum. *Apulei.*

**AFFECTUOSUS,** and **AFFECTUOSUS** 3 (affectus), a, um, adject. amoris, et affectus plenus, kind, friendly, affectionate. *Macrob.*

**AFFECTUS,** and **AFFECTUS** (afficio), us, m. a condition, an affection, or emotion of the mind, passion, affectio, et motus animi sive bonus, sive malus, πάθος. *Cic.* Affectus animi in bono viro laudabilis. *Quintil.* Continuum affectum nonnullæ materiæ desiderant, require being treated of in language calculated to act upon the passions without remission. *Plin.* Cohibere affectus — ¶ Also, desire. *Juvenal.* Si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset. — ¶ Also, love, affection, tenderness. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, persons to whom one is attached. *Apulei.* Carissimis orbatus affectibus. — ¶ Also, will, consent, inclination. *Laheo Digest.* — ¶ Also, malady, indisposition, disease. *Cels.*

**AFFECTUS,** and **AFFECTUS** (Id.), a, um, disposed, affected, inclined, constituted, dispositus, constitutus, comparatus, animatus, ἐμπάθος, διατρέμενος. *Cic.* Sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum. — ¶ Also, moved. *Cic.* Variæ sum affectus tuis literis. *Id.* Avidè sum affectus de fano, *h. e.* ardeo desiderio. — ¶ Lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, provided with, armed. *Plaut.* — ¶ It is also variously rendered, according to the word with which it is joined. *Cic.* Affectus beneficio, treated kindly. *Id.* Animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertitiis, endued, tintured. — ¶ Also, afflicted, oppressed, harassed. *Cic.* Affectus molestia. *Id.* morbo. *Vellci.* Remiges inopia affectissimi. *Cic.* Syracusanam civitatem, ut abs te affecta est, &c., as it has been treated by you. — ¶ Punished. *Tacit.* Supplicio affectus. *Curt.* verberibus. *Id.* clade. — ¶ Absolutely, of one suffering from disease, indisposed, sick. *Liv.* Color imperatoris, quem affectum visuros crediderant, bearing in his face the marks of indisposition. *Cic.* Cum ita affectus esset, ut si, &c., sibi ipse diffideret, was so much cast down and indisposed that, &c. *Id.* Cæsarem Neapoli affectum graviter videram, taken seriously ill. *Sueton.* Jam quidem affectum, sed tamen spirantem, at the point of death, but still breathing. *Liv.* Affectæ vires corporis, strength weakened, impaired. *Sueton.* Ægra, et affecta mancipia, weak, infirm, sickly. — ¶ Figur. debilitated, weakened, impaired, lessened, nearly spent. *Cic.* Partem istam reipublicæ male affectam tueri. *Liv.* Affecta res familiaris. *Id.* Opem rebus affectis orare. *Tacit.* Affectam fidem juvare. *Silius.* Jamque hieme affecta mitescere cœperat annus. *Gell.* Non confecto anno, sed affecto. *Cic.* Affecta prope ætate, towards the close of. *Id.* Affecta ætas, well advanced. *Id.* Affectus senectute, advanced in years. — ¶ *Cic.* in *Top.* c. 2. and in

*Partit. c. 2. going hand in hand with the subject of discussion.*

**AFFERĒ,** and **ADFERĒ** (ad & fero), ers, atūli, allātum, to take, bring, carry, ἐπιφέρω, fero, apporto. *Cic.* Afferre litteras alicui. *Id.* litteras alicui. *Id.* litteras ad aliquem. *Id.* Nihil novi ad nos afferēbatur. *Id.* Afferre consolationem alicui. *Id.* consulatum in familiam, to bring the office of consal into the family. *Id.* consilium alicui, to give advice. *Id.* communes utilitates in medium. *Id.* memoriam, to remind. *Id.* delectationem alicui. *Id.* suspicionem, to make one suspect. *Id.* auctoritatem, et fidem orationi, to give weight and credit to. *Id.* animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, *h. e.* to apply the mind, while disengaged. *Id.* metum alicui. *Id.* moram. *Id.* finem, to make an end of. *Id.* utilitatem. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* luctum, et egestatem. *Id.* salutem. *Id.* medicinam. *Id.* perniciem. *Id.* necessitatem dicendi, to constrain, compel. *Id.* opinionem populo, *h. e.* to induce the people to believe. *Id.* crimen alicui, *h. e.* to charge with the commission of a crime. *Id.* animum alicui, to encourage. *Id.* res alienum, involve in debt. *Id.* cladem populo Romano. *Id.* mortem uno ictu, to slay, kill, destroy. *Id.* vim alicui, to employ force against. *Varr.* Canes afferunt dentes in dominum, *h. e.* attack with their teeth. *Cic.* Afferre manus alicui, to lay violent hands on. *Cic.* Afferre manus suis vulneribus, quod paulo ante dixerat scindere dolorem suum, to renew one's pain or grief. *Id.* Afferre manus templo, *h. e.* to spoil it. Sometimes, Afferre manus, to succor, help, assist. *Id.* Pro se quisque manus affert. — ¶ Afferre se aliquo, generally a poetical form, to betake one's self, go. *Plaut.* Ejus jussu nunc huc me affero. *Virg.* se se a mœnibus affert. *Catull.* Abite illic, unde malum pedem attulistis, *h. e.* whence you have come. *Alii leg. tulistis.* — ¶ Often, afferre signifies to assert, allege, cite. *Cic.* Nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerenda versuri senectutem negant, they assert but little to the purpose. *Id.* Afferre justas causas. *Id.* rationes. *Id.* ætatem, to plead age in excuse. *Id.* aliquid ad defensionem, to allege in defence. — ¶ Also, to tell, bring word, report, declare, announce. *Cic.* Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit. *Id.* Rumores qui de me afferuntur. *Liv.* Afferre compertum, to report as fully ascertained, bring certain tidings of. — ¶ Also, to make for, contribute; help, assist. *Cic.* Illa præsidia non afferunt oratori aliquid, ne, &c. — ¶ Also, to produce, bring forth. *Cic.* Agri fertiles; qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt.

**AFFICIĒ,** and **ADFYCIĒ** (ad & facio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. to move, affect, influence, touch, make an impression on, διατίθημι, significat motum aliquem in animum, aut affectum inducere sive in bonam, sive in malam partem. *Cic.* Litteræ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut non dare tibi beneficium videret, sed accipere a te. *Id.* Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui, &c., would move. *Id.* Affici a gratia, aut a voluptate, give a loose to, submit to, be moved by. *Id.* Ut eorum, qui audirent, ita afficerentur animi, ut eos affici vellet orator, their minds might be affected at the pleasure of the speaker, &c. *Alii legunt Ut ii qui audirent, ita afficerentur animis, &c.* *Quintil.* Primum est, ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur. *Plin.* Consules oportere sic affici, ut se publice magis, quam privatim obligatos putent, conceive such sentiments as will lead them to think, &c. *Id.* Sunt in usu et Corinthia, quibus delectatur, nec afficitur, but is not strongly affected, impassioned. — ¶ It is also applied to the body, to weaken, to debilitate, to afflict with disease. *Liv.* Ut prius æstus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, quam, &c. *Cels.* Pulmo totus afficitur. *Tacit.* Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit. *Nepos.* Affici morbo, to be affected with disease. *Plin.* torminibus, et inflationibus, suffer pain, &c. *Capitolin.* Afficere corpus, to render weak, infirm. —

¶ Also, to treat both well and ill. *Paynian. Digest.* Filius, quem pater male contra pietatem afficiebat. — ¶ Also, to bring towards a close. *Cic.* — ¶ It is most often put for dare, addere, augere, ornare, and is variously rendered, according to the noun with which it is joined. *Cic.* Afficere beneficio, to bestow kindness on. *Id.* aliquem præmio, to reward, remunerate. *Id.* aliquem lætitiæ, to gladden, exhilarate. *Id.* voluptate, to please. *Id.* supplicio, also pœna, to punish. *Id.* molestia, to grieve, distress. *Id.* Affici sollicitudine, et inopia consilii, to labor under distress and want of means. *Terent.* Afficere injuria, to injure. *Cic.* ignominia, to reproach, render an object of ignominy. *Id.* honore, to honor. *Id.* laude, to praise, commend, laud. *Id.* muneribus, to give presents to. *Id.* nomine, to name, give a title or name to. *Ovid.* vultum medicamine, to paint. *Cic.* macula, to stain, color with reproach. *Id.* Affici dolore, to grieve, be sorrowful. *Id.* Afficere morte, to kill, destroy. *Id.* sepultura, to bury. *Id.* exilio, to banish, consign to exile. *Id.* Affici admiratione, to be looked up to with admiration, be admired. *Id.* Afficere stipendio, to pay one's wages or hire. *Plaut.* præda, atque agro, adoreaque, to enrich with spoil, &c. *Id.* gloria, to render glorious. *Id.* bonis nuntiis, to delight with good news. *Virg.* pretio, to pay the price, pay for. *Fior.* fœderibus pendendis hostem, to oblige to accept dishonorable terms. *Justin.* verberibus, to beat. *Sueton.* aliquem rerum, et verborum acerbitatibus, to maltreat by word and deed. *Vellci.* Italiam gravibus, variisque casibus, to bring upon Italy heavy calamities and mishaps. *Martial.* Afficit clientem domicionæ, *h. e.* obliged him to sup at home. *Varr.* Afficere loca luce, to light, enlighten, illumine.

**AFFICTITUS,** and **ADFACTITUS** (aff-3 fectus), a, um, added to. *Varr.*

**AFFICTUS,** and **ADFACTUS** (affingo), a, um, added, joined to, fastened to, both liter. and figur. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, feigned, falsely ascribed. *Lactant.*

**AFFIGĒ,** and **ADFIGĒ** (ad & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. to fix or fasten to, attach to, fix upon, affix, προσάπτω, προσποιέωμαι, ad aliquid figo, addo, appono. *Cic.* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt. *Quidam legem.* affigunt. *Id.* Litteram illam ita vehementer ad caput affigunt, ut, &c. *Liv.* Laceratos verberibus cruci affigere, to crucify. *Virg.* radicem affigere terræ. *Id.* Affigere flammam lateri turris. *Lucret.* Affigere oscula, to kiss. *Horat.* Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ, *h. e.* fixes to the ground, keeps intent on earthly things. *Alii legunt affligit humo, dashes to the ground.* — ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Affigere aliquid animo, to impress upon the mind. *Cic.* Huic generi malorum non affigitur illa opinio, attached to. *Quintil.* Affigere litteras pueris, *h. e.* to imprint, impress on the memory of. *Arnob.* Affigere sibi ritum religionis confiatum rationibus nullis, to attach himself to a religious creed founded upon no principle of reason.

**AFFINGĒ,** and **ADFFINGĒ** (ad & fingo), iugis, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to form, fashion, make; oftener, to add by fashioning or framing, to attach, to devise in addition, fingendo, seu formando addere, aptare, προσπλάττω, προσποιέω. *Cic.* Itaque nec ei manus affinxit, quia nec capientium quidquam erat, nec repellendum. *Cæs.* Addere, et affingere rumoribus. *Tacit.* Affingere novum crimen alicui, to attach, impute. — ¶ Figur. to add. *Cic.* Parvis momentis natura ant affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit. — ¶ Also, to attribute, bestow, ascribe, adapt; falsely to ascribe. *Cic.* Affingere alicui falsam laudem — ¶ Sometimes, to form, delineate, to conceive in imagination. *Apulei.*

**AFFINIS,** and **ADFINIS** (ad & finis), e, adject. contiguous, adjoining, πρόσ-σπος, ὄμοσπος, qui alicui vicinus est, et præsertim qui agros habet alterius agris vicinos. *Liv.* Gens affinis Mauris. — ¶ Very often, and also as a subst., related by marriage, a relation by mar-

*riage.* Cic. Alter mihi affinis erat. *Valer. Max.* Cum affinis esset Cæsaris. *Terent.* Et gener, et affines placent. *h. e. son-in-law and his parents.* *Plaut.* Megadorus meus affinis, *h. e. son-in-law.* — Affinia vincula, the ties of affinity or alliance by marriage. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Figur.* an accomplice, associate, coöperator, partaker; or privy or accessory to an undertaking. Cic. Huic facinorosi affines. *Liv.* Affinis noxæ. *Terent.* Neque illarum affines esse rerum. *Plaut.* Publicis negotiis affinis, occupied in the business of the state.

**AFFINITAS, and AFFINITAS** (affinis), *ātis, f.* vicinity, near union, connection, vicinitas, finium conjunctio, præscriptum in agris. *Varr.* — ¶ *Oftener, affinity, alliance by marriage, κηδεστρία.* Cic. Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, to become related to by marriage. *Vellei.* Contrahere affinitatem. *Id.* Facere affinitatem inter aliquos. *Id.* Recipere aliquem in arcissimam affinitatem. *Nepos.* Coniungi affinitate cum aliquo. *Id.* Pervenire in affinitatem alicujus. *Liv.* Affinitatem jungere cum aliquo. *Plaut.* Adstringere affinitatem inter aliquos. — ¶ *Figur.* vicinity, connection, similarity. *Gell.* Tanta est affinitas corporibus, mentibusque, so immediate is the connection.

**AFFIRMANTER, and AFFIRMANTER** 3 (affirmans), adverb, solemnly, assuredly, affirmatively. *Gell.*

**AFFIRMATĒ, and AFFIRMATĒ** (affirmatus), adverb, affirmatively, positively, assuredly. Cic. Quod affirmate promiseris. *Gell.* Plerique Græcorum affirmatissime scripserunt.

**AFFIRMATĪŪS, and AFFIRMATĪŪS** (affirmo), *ōnis, f.* an affirmation, declaration, positive assertion; a speaking point blank. Cic. Est enim jururandum affirmatio religiosa. *Cæs.* Venire in spem affirmatione alicujus, &c., to derive hope on being assured by any one. *Plin.* Constantissima annalium affirmatione, transiturum, &c., by the uniform declaration of the annals, that, &c. *Curt.* Multa affirmatione abnuere, to persist firmly in denying.

**AFFIRMŪS, and AFFIRMŪS** (ad & firmo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to confirm, ratify, corroborate, assure, confirm, firmum facio, διαβεβαιόωμαι, βεβαίω. *Liv.* Affirmare spem alicui. *Id.* Affirmare opinionem. *Id.* Affirmare dicta alicujus. *Id.* Affirmare aliquid auctoritate sua. — ¶ *Oftener, to affirm, assert, declare solemnly or positively, say confidently, καράφημι.* Cic. Omni tibi asseratione affirmo. *Liv.* Affirmare jurejurando. Cic. Valde affirmare. *Quintil.* Fortissime affirmare. *Liv.* Affirmare pro certo. *Id.* Certum affirmare non ausim.

**AFFIXŪS, and ADFIXŪS** (affigo), *a, um, l.* fixed or fastened to, affixed, nailed to, παραπηγμένος. Cic. Prometheus affixus Caucaso. — ¶ *Affixum and affixa, by jurists, a fixture or fixtures.* — ¶ *Figur.* constantly attached to, or attending, as of a friend or companion. Cic. Jubes eam mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro. *So, Tibull.* Anus noctu affixa foribus, *h. e. remaining constantly before the doors.* — ¶ *Also, firmly fixed, ever present.* Cic. Causa in anima, sensuque meo penitus affixa. *Tibull.* Pensis affixa puella.

**AFFLATŪS, and ADFLATŪS** (afflo), *us, m.* a breathing upon, breath, gust of wind, blast, breeze, gale, πρόσπνευμα, επίπνοια, flatus, spiritus, ventus. *Plin.* Regio omni afflatu noxia carens, free from all unwholesome air. *Ovid.* Deneget afflatus ventus, et aura suos. *Plin.* Afflatus montium, the air coming from the hills. *Id.* Afflatus maris, a breeze from the sea. *Columell.* Solis afflatu, by the violent heat of the sun. — ¶ *Also, breath, air exhaled by living animals.* *Plin.* Polypus afflatu terribili canes agebat. *Ovid.* Frondes afflatibus ardent. *Silius.* Tabes afflatus, and Pestis afflatus, pestilential blast. — ¶ *Varr.* uses afflatus for the aspirate H. — ¶ *Figur.* inspiration, divine heat, enthusiasm, ενθουσιασμός. Cic. Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit. — ¶ *Also, splendor, radiance.* *Plin.* Leni afflatu simulacra refovente.

**AFFLEŪS, and ADFLEŪS** (ad & fleo), *es, ōvi, ētum, n. 2,* to weep at or over, to join in weeping, επιδακρύω, fleo. *Plaut.* 3

**AFFLICTATŪS, and ADFLICTATŪS** 1 (afflicto), *ōnis, f.* affliction, sorrow, trouble, vexation, distress. Cic.

**AFFLICTŪS, and ADFLICTŪS** (affligo), *ōnis, f.* affliction, sorrow, pain, anguish. Cic.

**AFFLICTŌS, and ADFLICTŌS** (frequent. from affligo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to agitate, toss or drive this way & that, shatter as a storm doth a ship, agito, vexo, huc illuc impello, ἐπιδαίβω. *Cæs.* Naves tempestas afflictabat. — ¶ *Figur.* to afflict, vex, torment, distress, harass. *Tacit.* Ne quartadecima legio afflicta-ret Batavos. *Id.* Afflictae hostes vulneribus. *Id.* Italiani luxuria, sævitique afflictae. *Id.* and Cic. and *Sueton.* morbo afflictaus. *Lucret.* amore. — ¶ *Afflic-tare se, and afflictori, to be afflicted; to sorrow, grieve, give a loose to distress.* Cic. Cum se Alcibiades afflicta-ret, &c. Cic. Afflictori, et lamentari.

**AFFLICTŌR, and ADFLICTŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a troubler, vexer, tormenter; a scourge. Cic.

**AFFLICTŪS, and ADFLICTŪS** (Id.), *3 us, m.* a dashing or striking together; a collision. *Apulci.* — ¶ *Also, prostration, a dashing to the ground.* Cic.

**AFFLICTŪS, and ADFLICTŪS** (Id.), *a, um, dashed or driven with force against, dashed down, laid prostrate, agitated, damaged, injured, hurt, allisus, vel prostratus, εὐσπεύδεις.* *Cæs.* Quæ gravissime afflicte erant naves, &c. *Flor.* Infantes ipsos afflicto humo. Cic. Navis afflicta ad scopulos. *Colum.* Arbor senio, aut tempestate afflicta. *Val. Flacc.* Et tonat afflicta domus ignea massa, *h. e. malleis contusa, battered, beaten.* — ¶ *Figur.* troubled, harassed, distressed, afflicted. *Tacit.* Italia novis cladibus afflicta. *Liv.* Afflicta urbs pestilentia. Cic. Græcia percussa, et afflicta. *Id.* Religiones prostrate, et afflictae. *Id.* Afflictiore conditioe esset. *Id.* Afflictum erigere. *Id.* excitare. *Sueton.* Afflicte copiae, army discomfited, beaten. *Id.* Pro afflicto statim lamentata est, lamented him as one devoted to ruin. *Id.* Afflicti supplicii Christiani, afflicted, tormented, persecuted. *Tacit.* Afflicta fides, ruined or broken credit. *Flor.* and *Lucan.* Afflictae res, state of misfortune. *Justin.* Res, quamvis afflictae, nondum tamen perditæ. *Stat.* Afflictus pudor. — ¶ *Of the mind, afflicted, distressed, oppressed.* *Virg.* Afflictus vitam in tenebriis, luctuque trahebam. Cic. Ægritudine afflicto. *Id.* Afflictus, et fractus animus. — ¶ *Also, bad, wicked, depraved.* Cic. Homo afflicto, et perditus, *h. e. quasi vitiorum mole oppressus, obrutus, profligatus, abjectus; atque adeo improbus; pessimus.*

**AFFLIGŪS, and ADFLIGŪS** (ad & fligo), *is, ixi, ietum, a. 3.* to throw violently or dash against any thing, to throw to the ground, overturnere, εὐσπεύδω, ἐπιδαίβω, allido, vi impello, prosterno. *Cæs.* Infirmas arbores pondere affligunt. *Plaut.* Nolo equidem te affligi, I don't wish that you should fall to the ground. *Senec.* Pocula affligere. *Plaut.* Te ad terram, scelus, affligam. *Ovid.* terræ affligere aliquem. *Tacit.* Affligere caput saxo, to dash the head against a stone. *Horat.* Affligere humo. Cic. Affligere donum. *Id.* statuum. *Id.* monumentum. *Tacit.* aliquem in mortem, even to death. *Colum.* Lupinum, si non ante hyemem convalerit, frigoribus affligitur, droops to the ground. Cic. Affligi morbo, to labor under a disease. *Tacit.* Fames affligebat hostes. — ¶ *Sometimes, to strike.* *Tacit.* Tricarachus fusti caput ejus afflixit. — ¶ *Figur.* to harass, distress, vex, disquiet, trouble, impair. Cic. Vituperando rem affligere, to debate, lower, vilify, demean. *Id.* Animos affligere metu. *Id.* Affligere equestrem ordinem. *Liv.* Affligere aliquem bello. Cic. Affligere aliquem judicium sententiis, *h. e. to impair one's character by a conviction.* *Id.* Vectigalia bellis affliguntur, are impaired, lessened. *Plin.* Affligere opes alicujus, to impair, injure, weaken, break down the power of any one. Cic. Pompeius ipse se afflixit, was the cause of his own ruin. *Sueton.* Affligere negotium, to injure, hurt, ruin.

*Plin.* and *Flor.* Affligere mores, to ruin, corrupt. Cic. Scnetus enervat, et affligit homines. *Id.* Levare alicujus adventu, et discussu affligi, to be grieved, hurt. *Curt.* Vehementer affligi desiderio alicujus.

**AFFLŌS, and ADFLŌS** (ad & flo), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1.* to blow upon, to breathe; to breathe upon, επιπνέω, ad aliqui spiro, flatu, spiriture contingo. It is used not only of the wind, but also of the breath of animals; also of other things, which seem borne by a sort of wind or blast, as fire, lightning, the influence of the heavenly bodies, odors, &c. *Plin.* Cum udam (fabam) quidam ventus afflavit. *Ovid.* Afflare crinem sparsum cervicibus. *Horat.* Afflare alicui. *Virg.* Nervis ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, *h. e. quasi contigit afflatu equorum cursu anhelantium.* *Plin.* Afflari in fronte. *Lucret.* et calidum membris afflare vaporem. *Ovid.* fulmina, quorum Ignibus afflari proxima queque solent, are wont to be struck or blasted. *Liv.* Afflari incendio. *Claudian.* sole. *Ovid.* afflatus funesti tæbe veneni. *So, Val. Max.* afflatus repulsa, having received a repulse. *Propert.* Afflabunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores. — ¶ *Figur.* Cic. Rumor afflaverrat, *h. e. had gone forth.* *Id.* Sperat, sibi auram posse aliquam afflari, in hoc crimine, voluntatis, assensionisque eorum, quibus, &c., *h. e. fautores sibi eos, qui, &c.* *Tibull.* Felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, is favorable. *Flor.* Romam terror afflabat, *h. e. reached to.* *Senec.* Illo (animo) vitato, hoc quoque afflatur, is tainted. — ¶ *Also, to inspire, hurry away by violent passion or overheated imagination, ενθουσιάζειν.* *Virg.* Silylla afflata numine. Cic. Poetam mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari. *Alii leg.* inflari. *Pers.* Audaci afflate Cratino, filled with the spirit and boldness of Cratinus. — ¶ *Afflare aliquem juvenita, to present, &c.* *Claudian.* So, *Virg.* afflare alicui honorem, to bestow beauty upon. *Tibull.* indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, kindles in them the spirit of love.

**AFFLUENS, and ADFLUENS** (affluo), *entis, partic. and adject.* generally an adject. abundant, επιρρέων, ubundans; properly of water and other fluids. *Vitruv.* Affluentiores aquæ sunt. Cic. Unguentis affluens. — ¶ *Figur.* copious, plentiful, profuse, abundant, affluent; abounding in, plentifully stocked with, περιουσιάζων. *Sueton.* Affluens numerus senatorum. Cic. Urbs hominibus, studiisque affluens. *Id.* Homo bonitate affluens. *Id.* omni lepore, et venustate. *Id.* domus omni scelere. *Id.* Divitior mihi, et affluentior, &c. *Augustin.* Largitor affluentissimus, most affluent, liberal, bountiful. — ¶ *In a bad sense, superabundant.* *Nepos.* — ¶ *In Phædr.* homo vestitu affluens, *h. e. having on a long, trailing robe.* — ¶ *Annos affluentes, years which come on, come rolling on.* *Hor.*

**AFFLUENTER, and ADFLUENTER** (affluens), *abundantly, copiously, plentifully, δαυλιώς, copiose.* *Apulci.* Vinum affluenter immissum. Cic. Affluentius voluptates undique haurire. *Nepos.* Affluentius vivere, more profusely.

**AFFLUENTĪA, and ADFLUENTĪA** (Id.), *l a, f.* a flux, a flow or affluence of humors, επιρροια, profuvium. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* abundantly, plentifulness, εὐπορία. Cic.

**AFFLŪS, and ADFLŪS** (ad & fluo), *is, ūxi, ūxum, n. 3.* to flow to or towards, or in, επιρρέω, ad aliquem locum fluo, fluendo accedo. *Plin.* Æstus bis inter duos exortus Lunæ affluunt, bisque remeant. *Tacit.* Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior, et placidior affluens. — ¶ *Figur.* to run or flock towards, meet together, assemble. *Virg.* ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum Invenio admirans numerum. *Liv.* Copiæ affluabant. *Tacit.* Affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum. — ¶ *Also, to come to one imperceptibly or in great quantities, to creep in, steal upon, insinuate itself with.* Cic. Voluptas ad sensus cum suavitate affluit. *Ovid.* Affluit incautus insidiosus amor.

— ¶ Also, to have in abundance, to abound. *Lucret.* Affluere divitiis, honore, et laude. *Plaut.* frumento. *Cic.* voluptatibus. — ¶ To be in abundance, to abound. *Sallust.* Cum domi otium, atque divitiæ affluenter, fuere tamen, &c. *Liv.* Ubi effuse adfluit opes.

**AFŒDÏDÏ,** and **ADFŒDÏDÏ** (ad & fodio), 2 Œdis, Œdi, ossum, a. 3. to add or join by digging, ad aliquem locum fodio. *Plin.* Furto vicini cæspitem nostro solo adfodimus, h. e. fodiendo, nostro solo adjungimus.

**AFŒRE.** See *Adsum.*

**AFŒRMIDŒ,** and **ADFŒRMIDŒ** (ad & 3 formido), as, Œvi, Œtum, a. 1. to be sore afraid, *πειροφθεῖμαι*, valde timeo. *Plaut.*

**AFFRANGO,** and many words beginning with *aff.* See *Adfrango*, &c.

**AFFRICŒ,** and **ADFRICŒ** (ad & frico), 2 as, icui, ictum, a. 1. to rub, rub against any thing, *προστίβω*, ad aliquid frico. *Colamel.* Vitiosum locum arbori affricant. *Plin.* Anguis in arthro herbæ se se affricans. — ¶ Figur. to impart by rubbing. *Senec.*

**AFFRICTŒS,** and **ADFRICTŒS** (affricō), us, m. a rubbing upon or against any thing, *πρόστριβίς*. *Plin.*

**AFŒULGEŒ,** and **ADFŒULGEŒ** (ad & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. to shine, appear bright or resplendent; to shine upon, fulgēns appareo, fulgeo, *ἐπιλάμπω*. *Ovid.* Non Venus (the star) affulsit. *Horat.* Instar veris vultus tuus affulsit. *Sil.* postrema nitenti affulsit vultu ridens Venus (the goddess). — ¶ Figur. to appear, show itself. *Petron.* Verum pudicitia, amorisque exemplum affulsisse. — ¶ Often, to wear a bright aspect, shine favorably upon. *Liv.* Spes affulsit. *Id.* Et mihi talis aliquando fortuna affulsit. *Valer. Max.* Cretensibus nihil tale præsidii affulsit. *Flor.* Ut prima affulsit occasio.

**AFŒUNDŒ,** and **ADFŒUNDŒ** (ad & fundo), is, Œdi, Œsum, a. 3. to pour or sprinkle upon, *προσχέω*, fundo, diffundo, spargo. *Tacit.* Mosæ fluminis os annem Rhenum Oceano affundit. *Id.* Affundere alicui venenum in aqua frigida. *Plin.* Affunditur æstuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, flows, &c. *Plin.* Annis plurimum affusus oppidis, h. e. washing or flowing near. *Id.* Colonia anne Ibero affusa, h. e. washed by. — ¶ Figur. to add to, join to, communicate. *Tacit.* Ut peditum auxilia mediam aciem firmerent, equorum tria millia cornibus affunderentur. *Id.* Affunderere alicui vim vitalem. *Sil.* Affusus puppes ventis, h. e. filling the sails. — ¶ Affundi, to prostrate one's self before. *Flor.* (Illa) affusa genibus Cæsaris. *Ovid.* Affusæque jacent tumulo.

**AFŒRE,** same as *Abfore*.

**AFŒRIS,** for a *foris*.

**AFRANÏA,** æ, f. the wife of *Licinius Buccio*, a senator, whose want of modesty was such, that she was in the habit of pleading her own causes before the judges. Hence, *Afrania* is proverbially used of any immodest woman. *Val. Max.*

**AFRANÏUS,** ii, m. a celebrated comic Latin poet, praised by *Cicero*. *Hor.* Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro, h. e. *Afranius*, in his comedies, is said to have imitated *Menander*. Hence, *Cic.* *Afrania*, or *Afraniana fabula*, a drama written by *Afranius*. — Some refer it to *Afrania*, and understand the story of *Afrania*.

**AFRICĀ,** æ, f. *Africa*, one of the four quarters of the globe, *Ἀφρικῆ, Διβόη*. *Plin.* — ¶ It is often used for a particular portion of *Africa*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Africanus*, a, um, adj. *African*, relating to *Africa*. *Cic.* *Africanum bellum*. *Id.* *Africana causa*, h. e. the war against *Cæsar*, renewed in *Africa* by the partisans of *Pompey*. — ¶ *Africanæ*, Ærum, sc. fere, panthers. *Liv.* Ludis Circensibus sexaginta tres *Africanas* lusisse. — ¶ *Africanus* was the agnomen of two *Scipios*, from their victories in *Africa*. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *Africanus*, a, um, adj. *African*, pertaining to *Africa*, *Αιβυκός, Africanus*. *Liv.* *Africa terra*. — ¶ *Africanus ventus*, oftener *Africanus*, absolutely, the south-west wind, so called because coming to the Romans from *Africa*. *Senec.* *Africanus furibundus*, et

*ruens*. *Virg.* creberque procellis *Africanus*. *Hor.* *Africanæ procellæ*, h. e. raised on the *African sea*; or by the south-west wind.

**AFŒTŒRUS,** same as *Abfuturus*.

**AGAMEMNŒN,** Œnis, m. *Ἀγαμέμνων*, Œnos, the son of *Arcus*, brother of *Menelaus*, king of *Mycenæ*, and commander of the Greeks in the Trojan war. On his return from *Troy*, he was killed by his wife, *Chytemæstra*, assisted by *Ægisthus*. — ¶ *Agamemno*, as the nom., occurs in *Stat.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, *Agamemnonides*, æ, m. a descendant of *Agamemnon*: applied by *Juren.* to his son *Orestes*. — ¶ Also, *Agamemnonius*, a, um, of, belonging, or relating to *Agamemnon*. *Virg.* *Orestes Agamemnonius*, h. e. c. son of. *Propert.* puella, h. e. *Iphigenia*, daughter of.

**AGANÏPPĒ,** es, f. *Ἀγανίπη*, a fountain of *Bœotia*, on mount *Helicon*, consecrated to the *Muses*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Aganippæus*, a, um, *Propert.*, and *Aganippicus*, a, um, *Sidon.* of or pertaining to *Aganippe*. — ¶ Also, *Aganippis*, idis & idos, adj. f. of or belonging to, or near to, *Aganippe*. *Ovid.*

**AGAPĒ** (ἀγάπη), es, f. love, benevolence. 3 Tertull. — ¶ Also, the feasts of the early Christians, to which the poor were invited. Tertull. — ¶ Also, feasts in honor of the martyrs were called *agapæ*.

**AGARÏCUM,** and **AGARÏCŒN** (ἀγαρικόν), i, n. *agaric*, a kind of mushroom, growing upon high trees, of a white color, and good for purging away phlegm. *Plin.*

**AGĀSŒ** (ἀγάζων), Œnis, m. a slave whose business it was to take care of horses, drive beasts of burden, &c., a groom of the stable, ostler. *Liv.* — ¶ Sometimes, an ass-driver, mulcteer. *Apulei.* — ¶ Also, any low slave. *Horat.*

**AGATHÏRÏSÏ,** Œrum, m. *Ἀγάθηροι*, a nation of the *Scythians*, on the *Palus Mæotis*, who were in the habit of painting their bodies. *Virg.* picti *Agathyrsi*.

**AGAVĒ,** es, f. *Ἀγανῆ*, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, and wife of *Echion*, king of *Thebes*: in a fit of madness, she tore in pieces her son *Pentheus*. Hence, a tragedy so called.

**AGĒ** (ago), come, come on; well; well, let it be so; well, if it must be so; go to, imper. of *ago*, used adverbially, and joined with all the persons of both numbers, either by itself alone, or with the particles *dam, vtro, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, &c.* — ¶ Thus it is often used for exhorting, inciting, or urging. *Tercnt.* Age, da veniam filio. *Virg.* En age, rumpe moras. *Id.* Eja age. *Tercnt.* Age dum, hoc mihi expedi. — ¶ Often, also, for acceding, affirming, approving, implying, also, exhortation. *Cic.* Age, sit ita factum: quæ causa, cur *Roman* properaret? *Tercnt.* Age, age, jam ducat: dabo. *Cic.* Age sane, inquam: sed erat æquus, &c. — ¶ It expresses, also, indignation. *Tercnt.* Age nunc, jam ego pol hodie, si vivo, tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fullere. — ¶ It is elegantly used in transitions, both to express urgency and assent. *Cic.* Infero mari nobis, incerto cursu, hieme maxima navigandum est. Age jam, cum fratre, an sine? well then. *Id.* Age nunc, refer animum, sis, ad veritatem. — ¶ So agite with plural nouns. *Virg.* Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris. *Liv.* Agite dum, clamorem tollite hic.

**AGĒLASTŒS** (a priv. & γελάω), i, m. that never laughs. *Plin.*

**AGĒLLŒLŒS** (agellus), i, m. a little field, 3 diminut. *Catull.*

**AGĒLLŒS** (ager), ii, m. a small piece of ground, a small enclosure of land, a little field. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a small landed estate. *Nepos.*

**AGĒMĀ** (ἀγμια), ætis, n. a squadron or battalion of soldiers (in the *Macedonian army*); a brigade or company. *Liv.*

**AGĒNŒR,** Œris, m. *Ἀγνώρ*, Œnos, son of *Belus*, and king of *Phœnicia*: according to others, son of *Neptune*, of whose race was *Dido*, the founder of *Carthage*, hence called by *Virg.* *Agenoris nrbs*. — ¶ Hence, *Agenoræus*, a, um, concerning or belonging to *Agenor*. *Ovid.* *Ageno-*

*reus bos*, h. e. under the semblance of which *Jupiter* carried off *Europa*, daughter of *Agenor*. *Silius.* *Purpura Agenoræis saturata micabat ahenis*, h. e. purple dye of *Tyre*, a city of *Phœnicia*, where *Agenor* reigned. — ¶ *Carthaginian*. *Silius.* *Agenoræ arces*, h. e. *Carthage*. *Id.* *Agenoræi nepotes*, h. e. the *Carthaginians*. *Sil.* *Agenoræus ductor*, h. e. *Annibal*. — ¶ Hence, also, *Agenorides*, æ, m. a descendant of *Agenor*; applied to *Cadmus*, his son. *Ovid.*; to *Perseus*, a descendant of another *Agenor*. *Ovid.*; also to *Phœneus*. *Val. Flacc.*

**AGĒNS** (ago), entis, particip. See *Ago*. It sometimes signifies powerful, forcible, producing an effect; active, efficacious. *Cic.* *Utendum imaginibus agentibus*, acerbis, insignitis, quæ occurrere, celeriterque percutere animum possint. — ¶ *Agentes in rebus*, were certain magistrates, who executed various commands of the emperors in the provinces, and among other things attended to the providing of corn. *Cod. Justin.* So, *agentes crum*. *Aurcl. Vict.* — ¶ Sometimes *agens* signifies an accuser. *Martian.* *Digest.* *Quod inter agentem, et debitorem convenit*. — ¶ Also, a land-measurer. *Hyggin.*

**AGĒR** (ἀγρός), ægri, m. a field, farm; ground, land, an estate, landed property, *ἀγρός, χῆρος*, terra culta manibus hominum, ut fruges ferat. *Tercnt.* *Agrum hunc mercatus sum*: hic me exerceo. *Cic.* *Agri frugiferi*. *Id.* *Agrum colere*. *Virg.* conserere. *Colum.* proscindere. — ¶ *Ager* is often put for a collection of fields, a territory. *Cic.* *Ager Volaterranus*. *Nepos.* In agro *Troade*.

**AGĒRATŒN** (ἀγρηραῖον), a plant, so called because it does not easily wither. *Plin.*

**AGĒSILĀS**, i, m. *Ἀγσιλάος*, a celebrated king of *Sparta*, and general, son of *Archidamus*. *Nepos*. — ¶ Also, a name of *Pluto*. *Lactant.*

**AGĒLO,** } See *Adgelo, Adgemo.* 3

**AGĒMO.** }

**AGĒR** (aggero, Ære), Æris, m. a heap or pile of any thing, as of stones, earth, wood, rubbish, turf, &c., a mound, rampart, bulwark; a bank, mole, or dam, to prevent the overflowing of rivers, *χῆμα, σαρῶς*, tumulus, seu acervus terræ, aut rudis aggesti. *Cic.* *Aggere*, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare. *Id.* *Oppidum cingere vallo, et fossa, aggere maximo, vineis, &c.* *Id.* *Agger oppugnandæ Italiae Græcia*. *Virg.* primasque in litore sedes *Castro*rum in morem, pinnis, atque aggere cingit. *Id.* *aggeribus ruptis cum spumeis amnis Exiit*. *Cæs.* *Aggerem jacere*. *Id.* extruere. *Plin.* construere. *Cæs.* congerere. *Liv.* promovere ad urbem, to advance or push it forwards to the walls of the city. For *agger*, in war, served not only as a rampart, but also as a foundation for towers. *Varr.* facere. *Flor.* *Congestis cadaveribus aggerem efficere*. *Virg.* molirique aggere tecta, h. e. domos ex aggesta terra facere. — ¶ Used also of any heap or mass of earth, &c. *Virg.* *Aggere fossas complere*. *Cæs.* *Cratibus, atque aggere paludem explere*. *Curt.* *Implere cavernas aggere*. — ¶ Also, the materials of which an *agger* is composed. *Cæs.* *Qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa, processerant*. — ¶ Sometimes, a high-road or highway, a causeway. *Futill.* *Aurelius agger*, h. e. the *Aurclian way*. *Sidon.* *Antiquus tibi nec teratur agger*. So, *Virg.* *Agger viæ, ridge or middle of a highway*. — ¶ Poetically, sometimes, a mountain. *Virg.* *Alpini aggeres*. — ¶ *Stat.* *Aggerem Milvium, bridge*.

**AGĒRATÏŒ** (aggero), Œnis, f. a heaping 2 up or accumulating; a heap of earth, stones, rubbish, &c., a mound. *Vitruv.*

**AGĒRŒ** (agger), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to heap or pile up, to accumulate, *σαρῶνω*, cumulo, accumulo, in *aggeris* morem coacervo. *Curt.* *Exhaurienda esse regiones, ut illud spatium aggeraretur*, h. e. *agger* impleretur. *Virg.* *Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugne Aggerat*. *Id.* *Aggerare cadavera*. *Tacit.* *Trames vastas inter paludes aggeratus*. *Apul.* *Convalles spinetis aggeratæ*, h. e.

covered thick. Phædr. Aggerare quadrantes patrimonio, to add a few furthings to, &c. — ¶ Aggerare arborem and circa arborem aggerare, to heap earth about the roots. Columell. Omnes arboris fructiferæ circumfossa aggerari debent. — ¶ Figur. to increase, add. Virg. Aggerare iras. Stat. Aggerare omne pronissum dictis.

AGGERŌ, and ADGERŌ (ad & gero), is, 2 essi, estum, a. 3. to bring, carry, or convey any whither; to lay on a heap, heap upon, περισσάρτω, ad aliquid gero, affero, gerendo cumulo. Plin. Terra aggesta fluminibus. Cic. Luta, et linum aggerere. Tacit. cæspitem. Plin. flores Virg. tellurem tumulo. Plaut. aquam alicui. Id. Ulro aggerere aliquid ad aliquem. — ¶ Figur. in words to add, heap up; in general, in a bad sense, as of accusers. Tacit. Amici accendentis offensionibus callidi, intendere verba, aggerere falsa, &c.

AGGESTIŌ, and ADGESTIŌ (aggero), 3 ōnis, f. a heaping or piling up of earth, rubbish, &c. Pallad.

AGGESTŪS, and ADGESTŪS (Id.), us, m. a heaping or piling up, an accumulating, aggestio, coacervatio, σώρευσις. Tacit. — ¶ Tacit. Aggestus copiarum, h. c. a gathering together of the means of subsistence.

AGGLŌMERŌ, and ADGLŌMERŌ (ad & 3 glomero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, to gather into a clew, ad aliquid glomero. Figur. to flock or crowd together, unite, associate, συναγείρω. Virg.

AGGLŪTINŌ, and ADGLŪTINŌ (ad & glutino), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to glue or stick together, fasten together by means of any viscous matter, agglutinate, coeant, solder, glutine conjungere, ferruminare, προσκολλάω, προσάπτω. Plin. Agglutinando auro. Cels. Ovi album in linteolum illinere. et fronti agglutinare. Id. Agglutinanda cucurbitula est in genibus, a cupping-glass must be applied, fastened on. — ¶ Figur. to join, add. Plaut. Ad malu'n malæ res se agglutinant.

AGGRAVESCŌ, and ADGRAVESCŌ (ad & 3 gravesco), is, n. 3. to grow worse and worse, become heavy, grievous, or troublesome, επιβαρύνωμαι, gravis, molestusque fio; et dicitur fere de morbo. Terent. Malc metuo, ne Philumenæ magis morbus aggravescat.

AGGRAVŌ, and ADGRAVŌ (ad & gravo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to render heavy, weigh down, aggravate, επιβαρύνω, valde onero, graviorem reddo. Plin. Aggravare pondus. Id. ruinam pondere. Id. Odor aggravans capita. Id. Aggravare ictus. — ¶ Aggravare morbum, to make greater or worse, to heighten. Plin. Aggravari vulnera introitu eorum, qui, &c., aggravated, rendered fretful, exasperated. But, morbus aggravat, grows worse, becomes more dangerous. Sueton. Morbo quartana aggravante. — ¶ Figur. to press or bear hard upon, to be grievous or troublesome to, to incommode; to heighten, aggravate. Liv. and Senec.

AGGREDIŌR, and ADGREDIŌR (ad & gradior), ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go to or up to, come near, approach, accost, ἐπέρχομαι, ἐπιβατεύω, adeo, accedo. Cic. Aggredi aliquo. Petron. Res electissimas ridentes aggredimur, h. e. we reach after the choicest dainties. Plaut. aggredior hominem. Id. Quin ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Sallust. Legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, h. e. goes to and sounds. So, Cic. Si nec Drusus facilem se præbuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediri, that you try. — ¶ Often, to attack, assail, assault, encounter. Cic. Quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? Sallust. Milites palantes, inermes aggredi. Id. Aggredi aliquem audacius. Id. Aggredi murum. — ¶ Figur. to undertake, take in hand, attempt, go about, proceed with, prepare for, enter upon, commence. Cic. In omnibus negotiis, priusquam aggrediare, &c. Id. Sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi, &c. Id. Magnum quid aggredi. Virg. Aggredi honores. Plaut. Pessimum aggressu scelus. Cic. Aggredi dicere.

— ¶ Aggredi aliquem pecunia, to try to bribe, corrupt. Sall. — ¶ In some modes and persons, it is found of the 4th conj. in Plaut. Aggrediri dolum. Id. Etiam tu me aggredire? Id. Quin ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? — ¶ Passively, to be assailed. Justin. Facillimis quibusque aggressis.

AGGREGŌ, and ADGREGŌ (ad & grego, 1 not used, from grex), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to gather together, assemble, collect; unite, associate, attach, ἐνωσθαι ποίω. Curt. Oppidani aggregant se Amphotero. Cic. Eodem collectos naufragos aggregare. Id. Aggregare filium ad interitum patris, to involve the son in the same destruction with his father. Id. voluntatem suam ad dignitatem alienjus. Id. aliquem in numerum amicorum.

AGGRESSIŌ, and ADGRESSIŌ (aggredior), ōnis, f. an attacking, assaulting; attack, assault. Apulei. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Cumque animos prima aggressionem occupaverit, infirmabit, excludetque contraria. — ¶ Also a rhetorical figure, the same as epichiroma. Quintil.

AGGRESSŌR, and ADGRESSŌR (Id.), 3 ōris, m. one who assails, assaults; an assailant, aggressor. Ulpian. Digest. — ¶ A robber, a plunderer. Ulpian.

AGGRESSŪR, and ADGRESSŪR (Id.), 3 æ, f. an assaulting, assailing, attacking. Ulpian. Digest.

AGGRESSŪS, and ADGRESSŪS (Id.), us, m. an attempting, undertaking, commencing. Jul. Firmic. — ¶ Also, an assaulting, assailing. Ulpian. Digest.

AGILIS (ago), e, swift, nimble, speedy, 2 agilis, spiritively, qui facile agitur, seu movetur, celer, promptus, ἐπιπρόθυμος, γοργός. Liv. Agilis classis. Stat. Dextra agilis. Ovid. Agilis rota. Senec. Aer agilitor, et tenuior. — ¶ Figur. quick, &c. in action, opposed to tardus, remissus; brisk, quick, prompt, ready, active, clever. Horat. oderunt agilem, gnævumque remissi. Vellei. Vir multiplex in virtutibus, navus, agilis, providus. Senec. Sensus agiliiores sunt animalibus mutis. Sisen. apud Non. Agilem dari facilemque victoriam, speedy.

AGILITAS (agilis), ātis, f. agility, quickness, swiftness, speediness, mobility, nimbleness, activity. Liv. Agilitas navium. Curt. rotarum. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque naturæ.

AGILITER (Id.), swiftly, quickly, nimbly, 2 actively. Amnian. Agiliter præterito ponte. Columel. Bos agilitis enitatur.

AGINĀ (ago), æ, f. that wherein the beam of a balance is hung, and turns. Tertull.

AGITABILIS (agito), e, adject. light, 3 easy to be moved or driven. Ovid. agitabilis aer.

AGITATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a moving, or stirring; motion, agitation. Cic. Agitationes fluctuum. Id. Agitatio, et motus linguæ. Columell. Agitatio terræ, the cultivation of the earth, ploughing, digging. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Ad quod adhibenda est actio quidem, non solum mentis agitatio, occupation of the mind; exercise of the faculties, contemplation. Id. Studiorum agitatio vitæ æqualis fuit, the prosecution of, &c. Senec. Opus est sapientii agitatione virtutum, the exercise or practice of. Valer. Agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, the doing or performing of.

AGITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a driver of cattle, horses, &c. ἀγορεύς, qui equos, aut alia jumenta agit. Virg. Tardi agitator aselli. — ¶ Also, a charioteer, coachman. Virg. equorum agitator Achilles. — ¶ A charioteer at the Circensian games. Sueton. Agitator Prasinus.

AGITATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that drives, 3 that which sets in motion. Arnob. Silvam agitatrix Diana, huntress of the forest.

AGITATŪS (Id.), us, m. a moving, stirring; motion, agitation; properly, and figur., the same as agitatio. Varr.

AGITATŪS (Id.), a, um, agitated, tossed, driven to and fro; vexed, troubled, harassed, vexatus, jactatus: it is fre-

quently taken in a bad, but sometimes in a good sense; both properly and figur. Sallust. Arena agitata vento. Cic. Agitatus, et fluctuans. Horat. Zephyris agitata Tempe. Cic. Æquitas multis injuriis jactata, atque agitata. Id. Rebus agitatis, the case being duly considered. Quintil. Actio paulo agitator, action, or gesture, somewhat more violent. — ¶ Also, stirred up, incited, stimulated, instigated. Flor. Gens sacratibus legibus agitata in exitum urbis. — ¶ Also, agitated, handled, debated, treated, discussed, tried; investigated turned over. Cic. Res agitata in concionibus. Vellei. Res sepe agitata animo meo. Virg. scenis agitatus Orestes, h. c. often represented.

AGITŌ (ago), as, avi, atum, a. 1. frequentat, to set in motion, to drive, conduct, ducere, ante se pellere pecora, jumenta, &c., ἄγω. Virg. Spumantem equum agitare. Id. Agitare currus quadrijugos ad flumina. Nepos. Triremem in portu agitari jubet. — ¶ Also, to follow, pursue, chase. Cic. Aquila insectans alias aves, et agitans. Virg. Galbanoque agitare graves nidore chelydros. Id. Fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe. — ¶ Also, to toss about, drive to and fro, agitate. Cic. Mare ventorum vi agitari. Cic. Agitari inter se concursu fortuito. — ¶ Item, to pass, spend. Virg. agitant sub legibus ævum, pass or spend their life. Sallust. Agitare vitam. So absol. Id. Gallia malis fructibus ipsa vix agitata, hardly sustains itself. — ¶ Also, to be, live, dwell, inhabit; vitam, ævum, or some like word, being understood. Sallust. Hi propius mare agitabant. Tacit. Dum vacuis per medium diei porticibus agitat, passes his time. — ¶ Also, saepe facere, exercere. Sueton. Agitare convivia, to feast or banquet. Tacit. Agitare fenus, to lend money on interest. Cic. festos dies, to keep, celebrate a feast. Sallust. imperium, to administer the reins of government. Plin. justitiam, to practise justice. Virg. choros, to dance. Tacit. latrocinia, to rob. Plaut. custodiam, to keep watch, to guard. Sallust. inducias, to keep, observe, act up to the conditions of. Id. Agitare pacem, to be at peace. — ¶ Figur. to agitate, vex, trouble, disquiet, torment, harass, drive to desperation or madness. Sallust. Agitabatur animus inopia rei familiaris, et conscientia scelerum. — ¶ Also, to exercise. Senec. Tempus idoneum agitandis per studia ingenii. — ¶ Also, to rail at. Horat. Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis — ¶ Also, to meditate, think of, weigh, ponder over, resolve in the mind. Terent. Id agitans mecum sedulo, inveni remedium huic rei. Sallust. Mihi multa cum animo agitant. Cic. Agitare rem aliquam animis. — ¶ Also, to think of, meditate, prepare, set about. Virg. Vos agitate fugam. Flor. Agitare mœnia novæ urbis. Tacit. Agitare de supremis, meditating self-destruction. Virg. aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi. — ¶ Also, to treat of, to consider. Cels. Febres et ulcera agitare. Tacit. Illic agitavere, placereque obstrui Pannoniæ Alpes. Cic. Agraria lex a Flavio trib. plebis vehementer agitabatur, was pushed forward, or attempted to be passed. Liv. Agitare consilia defectionis, to harbor notions of rebellion. — ¶ Also, to incite, stimulate, stir up, instigate. Flor. — ¶ Also, to go to law. Paul. Digest. — ¶ Agitare gaudium, lætationem, luctum, Sallust. in Catil. c. 49. to exhibit symptoms of gladness, &c. — ¶ Agitare verbis fastidia alicujus, to rebuke, chide, scoff at, &c. Horat. epod. 12. v. 13. — ¶ Agitari diversum, to be perplexed. Sallust.

AGLĀPHŌTIS (ἄγλαφῶτις), a plant used in magic. Plin. — The peony is so called by Apulei.

AGLĀSPIS (ἀγλαός & ἀσπίς), īdis, ἀγλαός, having a bright, shining shield. Liv.

AGMEN (as if agimen, from ago), īnis, n. an army, or detachment of soldiers, on march, πορεία, πλῆθος, τάγμα. Liv. Phalanx, quæ venerat, agmen magis,



quam acies. Cic. Ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, h. e. an army marching in the form of a square, or prepared for battle. Liv. Primum agmen, the van-guard. Id. Extremum agmen. and Id. Novissimum agmen, the rear-guard, rear. Sallust. Constituerunt agmen, to keep the troops in order while marching. Cic. Nonnullæ cohortes in agmen Cæsaris alie in equites incidunt. Liv. Frequenti agmine equitum fugere. Curt. Jam equestre agmen movebatur. — ¶ Tacit. lib. 2. Ann. cap. 5. Agmen impedimentorum, the baggage which follows an army on its march. So, Liv. Agmine rerum capturum, train of booty. — ¶ Sometimes, the act of marching, a march. Sallust. Ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum, aut jumentum haberet. Liv. Agminibus magis, quam acie pugnatum est. Id. Effuso agmine abire, to march in disorder, in a careless manner. — ¶ Sometimes, an army, or part of an army, halting or engaged in battle; frequent in the poets. Flor. In turres vibratæ faces tota hostium agmina ardentibus ruinis operuere. Horat. Rudis agminum, h. e. in commanding an army. — ¶ Also, a troop, multitude, body, band, number, either in motion or not. Cic. Agmen perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem. Liv. Ingens mulierum agmen. Ovid. Agmina comitum. Ovid. Graniferum agmen, h. e. a large body of ants. — ¶ Also, of other things, as of animals, water, oars, &c., motion, speed, course, aim. Virg. Illi (duo dracones) agmine certo Laoconta petunt, with a sure, steady motion. Id. extremæ agmina caudæ, the movement of the extremity of the tail, as it were, the rear of an army. Id. Agmine remorum celeri, with the quick motion. Virg. leni fluit agmine Tiberis. Id. agnen aquarum, a shower. — ¶ Agmina fati, et volumina, in Gell. lib. 6. cap. 2. the order and course of fate. — ¶ Agmen occupationum in Plin. l. 2. ep. 8. a long series of business. — ¶ Terna agmina dentis, in Stat. 5. Theb. v. 509. three rows of teeth.

**AGMINATIM** (agmen), adverb, by multis tudes, in troops, herds, or flocks. Solin. — ¶ Figur. Apulei. Poculis agminatim ingestis.

**AGNÆ** (agnus), æ, f. a ewe lamb, ἀγνή. Horat. seu poscat agna, sive malit hædo.

**AGNALIÆ**, um, n. same as Agonalia. Ovid.

**AGNASCOR**. See Adnascor.

**AGNATIŪS**, **ADGNATIŪS**, or **ADNATIŪS** (adnascor), ōnis, f. the growing upon or to any thing, ἀγνώσκειν. Apulei. Thyrsium, cum adnationibus secundum genicula, h. e. with small shoots growing near the joints or knots. — ¶ Also, agnation, kindred by the father's side, descent from the same father in a direct male line. Cic. Jura agnationum. — ¶ The birth (of a child) after the father's will has been made. Pandect.

**AGNATŪS**, **ADGNATŪS**, or **ADNATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. growing upon or to any thing, as hair, nails, &c., ἀγνώσκειν, ἀγνώσκειν, in re aliqua natus. Plin. Agnata petris gemma. — ¶ Also, a relation by the male side, συγγενής. Cic. — ¶ Varr. Ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, should be committed to the custody of his kinsmen, as madmen were by the civil law.

**AGNELLŪS** (agnus), i, m. dimin. a little lamb, lambkin. Plaut.

**AGNINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. relating or belonging to a lamb. Plin. and Plaut.

— ¶ Agnina, æ, absol. the flesh of lambs. Plaut. — ¶ Agnina dupla, h. e. the flesh of lamb as if twice as old as it should be. Plaut.

**AGNITIŪS** (agnitus), ōnis, f. an acknowledgment or recognizance. Pandect. — ¶ Recognition, cognizance. Cic. Ad agnitionem animi, h. e. for the mind to investigate or take cognizance of.

**AGNITŪS**, and **ADGNITŪS** (agnosco), a, um, owned, acknowledged, recognized, avowed. Tacit. Agrippina silens, eoque minus agnita. Sallust. Super omnes mortales gloria agnita. — ¶ Also,

known. Sallust. — ¶ Agniti natales, acknowledged as legitimate. Pompon. Digest.

**AGNŌMEN**, and **ADNŌMEN** (ad & nominatio), ōnis, n. a name or title bestowed for some particular action, signal service, &c., a surname, ἐπωνυμία. Cic. — ¶ Cognomen sometimes stands for agnomen. Cic.

**AGNŌMINATIŪS**, and **ANNŌMINATIŪS** (ad & nominatio), ōnis, f. allusion of one word to another by resemblance of sound, agnomination; a pun, παρρησια; a figure of words among rhetoricians. Auct. ad Herenn. Quos homines vincit, eos ferro statim vincit.

**AGNŌS** (ἄγνος), i, a kind of willow, commonly called Agnus Castus; the Chastetree, Park-leaves, or Abraham's balm. Plin.

**AGNŌSCŌ**, **ADGNŌSCŌ**, and **ADNŌSCŌ** (ad & nosco), oscis, ōvi, agnŏtum, a. 3. to acknowledge, recognize, own, ἀναγινώσκω. Agnosco differs from cognosco: the former is used of things and persons before seen or known, the latter of those not seen or known. Virg. Parvam Trojam agnosco. Sucton. Agnosceret percussorem. But this distinction is not always observed, and agnosco signifies, also, to know, comprehend, see, acknowledge, admit, approve, subscribe to, agnize, avow, confess. Cic. Deum agnosceret ex operibus ejus. Id. Cum totius Italiæ concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset. Paul. Digest. Agnosceret iudicium alicujus. — ¶ Agnosceret filium, or parentem, &c., to acknowledge or adopt as a son, &c. Sueton. — ¶ With jurists, agnosceret honorum possessionem, to lay claim to an estate, to take possession. Caius Digest. — ¶ Agnosceret cantum auribus, to hear. Cic.

**AGNŌS** (ἀγνός, pure), i, m. a lamb, ἀγνός, fetus est ovis, qui annum nondum egressus est. Horat. Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni. Cic. Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, h. e. the flesh of lambs, &c. Plaut. Jam ego te hic agnum faciam, et medium distruncabo, h. e. tanquam agnum te distruncabo.

**AGŌ** (ἀγω), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to set in motion; to conduct, drive, lead, as cattle, &c. Virg. Capellas, potum pastas age. Liv. Jumenta agebat. Horat. pecus egit altos Visere montes. — ¶ It is used also of the chase and war, to pursue, chase. Virg. Cervum agere. Justin. Hostem in fugam agere. — ¶ Also of vessels, chariots, &c., to guide, direct, steer, drive. Tacit. Agere naves in amnem adversum. Ovid. Agere currum. — ¶ Also of men. Nepos. Vincium ante se Thyum agebat, drove before him. Tacit. Agere aliquem in exilium, to banish. Horat. Agere aliquem Orco, to send to Hades, cut off. Id. Si quis ad illa deus subito te agat, impuls. Virg. diversas querere terras Auguriis agitur divum. Terent. Quo hinc te agis? whither go you? Horat. Illum aget penna metuente solvi fama superstes, raise, bear up. — ¶ Also of other things. Cic. Agere cuniculos ad ærarium, to drive or dig a mine. Cæs. Agere vineas, to push forward. — ¶ Also, to emit, cast forth, shoot out. Cic. Agere spumas. Lucret. scintillas. — ¶ Also, to drive in. Sil. agit costis penetrabile telum. — ¶ Also, to do, perform, act, execute, πράττειν. Cic. Mihi enim, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur. Colum. Nihil agendo homines male agere discere. — ¶ Also, as life consists in action, to live. Tacit. Apud illos homines, qui tunc agebant. — ¶ Also, to abide, tarry, remain. Virg. Gætulis agerem si syrtibus ævum. Tacit. Agere inter homines desinere, h. e. mori. — ¶ Also, to pass, spend, consume. Liv. Agere vitam ruri. Cic. Ætatem agere in litteris. Id. Agere annum octogesimum, to be at the age of eighty. — ¶ Very often, to procure, contrive, manage. Cic. Ut ad describerem, mecum egerunt. Id. Id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur. — ¶ To treat, to discuss. Cic. De quo præsens tecum egi diligenter. Id. Non du-

bito, quin mirere, quod tecum de eadem re agam sapius. Id. Aguntur injuriæ sociolorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque iudiciorum, the wrongs of our allies are called in question, &c. Horat. Nam tua res agitur, paries, &c., it is your concern, your business, that is at stake. — ¶ Agere cum populo, to address the people on the passing of a law. Gell. — ¶ Also, to manage, conduct, direct. Ovid. Agere censuram. Sucton. fiscum. Paul. Digest. rempublican Nepos. bellum. — ¶ Also, to plead a cause in a court of judicature. Plin. Si agendi necessitas instat. — ¶ Oftener, to do all the things pertaining to the forum and courts of justice; hence, Plin. Agentur res, the court shall be held. Cic. Agere forum Tharsi, h. e. to hold the court and administer justice. — ¶ Very often, to go to law. Cic. Agere cum aliquo ex syngrapha. Id. Agere furti, h. e. to bring an action for theft. Martian. Digest. Agere adversus aliquem de inofficioso testamento. Vellei. Agere aliquem reum incestus, to accuse, arraign. — ¶ Used also of oratory: Cic. Deformitas agendi, of delivery. — ¶ Also of sacred rites, to sacrifice, perform a sacrifice. Ovid. Semper, agone? rogat; nec nisi jussus agit. Varr. Agumentum, quod ex immolata hostia desectum in jecore imponendo, agendi causa, h. e. sacrificii peragendi. — ¶ Also of the stage, to act, play a part on the stage, represent theatrically. Cic. Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chæream. — ¶ Hence, figur. Tacit. Agere amicum, to act the part of a friend. Sueton. Non principem se, sed ministrum agere, to act the part not of a prince, but of an attendant. Id. Agere se pro equite, put himself off for a knight. — ¶ With the adv. bene, male, and the like (and in this sense it is often used as a pass. imperson.), to treat, use, well or ill, &c. Valer. Mar. Bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, &c., would have behaved well to. Cic. Agitur præclare, si, &c., we do well, provided that, &c. Id. Intelletget secum actum esse pessime, he will find his condition to be but indifferent. — ¶ Agere animam, to give up the ghost, breathe one's last, die. Martial.

— ¶ Agere et ferre, ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν, to destroy with fire and sword, destroy utterly, ravage. Liv. Tum demum fracta pertinacia est, ut ferri, agique res suas viderunt. Figur. Auct. Dial. de Oratorib. Nunc principes in Cæsaris amicitia agunt, feruntque cuncta, h. e. dispose of at their pleasure. — ¶ Aliud agere, or alias res agere, not to mind what one says; to be attending to something else. Cic. Animadverte, iudices, eum jocari, atque alias res agere. Id. Oppianicum aliud agentem. — ¶ Hoc age, and hoc agite, mind what you are about; be attentive, on your guard; properly of sacred rites, but applied to other things. Terent. Hoc agite, amabo, attend, I pray you. — ¶ Actum agere. See Actus.

Actum est, Age, Agedum. See Actum est, &c.

**AGŌGÆ** (ἀγῶγαι), ārum, f. ditches to convey away the water from vines. Plin.

**AGŌN** (ἀγών, ōnos), ōnis, m. a contest, 2 ganac; match at any exercise, as jousting, wrestling, boxing, &c. Plin. Gymnicus agon, an exhibition of gymnastic games, as running, wrestling, &c. Sucton. Agon musicus, a contest about skill in music. Id. Nunc demum agon est, h. e. now you must exert yourself—the time is come to act.

**AGŌNALIÆ** (unc.), ium, or iŏrum, ibus, n. festivals celebrated yearly among the Romans. Ovid. — ¶ Agonalis, e, adj. pertaining to these festivals. Varr.

**AGŌNENSIS** (unc.) porta, a gate of Rome, called, also, Collina or Quirinalis. Festus.

**AGŌNIA**, ōrum, n. same as Agonalia; also, cattle sacrificed at that festival. Ovid.

**AGŌNŌTHETĀ**, and **AGŌNŌTHETĒS** (ἀγῶνοθέτης), æ, m. the overseer and director of games or contests. Spartian.

**AGŌRANŌMŌS** (ἀγορανόμος), i, m. an officer among the Greeks, who had the direction of the market, like the Ædilis plebis among the Romans. Plaut.

**AGRARIUS** (ager), a, um, adject. of or belonging to land, fields, ἄγρικός, ad agros pertinens. Cic. Agraria lex, h. c. about dividing public lands among the people. Hence, *Id.* rem, this plan or scheme. Liv. Triumvir agrarius, who had the direction of this distribution. — *¶* Agrarii, ōrum, those who favored or promoted the Agrarian law from their desire to possess the lands. Cic.

**AGRESTIS** (Id.), e, adject. belonging to the fields, rustic, rural, growing in the country, ἄγρικός; χωρικός, qui ex agris est, vel ad agros, et rus pertinet, rusticus. Tibull. Falx agrestis. Virg. poma. Colum. semina, the seeds of wild plants. Nepos. Vestitu agresti. Plin. Agrestes feminæ. Cic. Hospitio agresti. Senec. Alumnus agrestis, h. c. *Ægisthus*, because nourished in the country by goats. Virg. armat agrestes, peasants, countrymen, rustics. — *¶* Figur. clownish, unpolished, savage, uncivilized, wild, coarse, ill-bred, rude, rough. Cic. Dominus agrestis. *Id.* Fera, agrestisque vita. *Id.* Rustica vox, et agrestis. *Id.* Libri agrestes. *Id.* Quæ barbaria India vastior, aut agrestior? Cic. Agrestiores Musæ, h. c. ruder sciences, which are not remarkable for elegance and softness, such as jurisprudence. — *¶* Also, wild, that of a beast. Ovid. Vultus agrestes. Propert. Agrestem figuram.

**AGRICOLA** (ager & colo), æ, m. one that cultivates the fields, whether by his own hands or by means of slaves, &c., a husbandman, agriculturist, farmer, countryman, γεωργός. Cic. Deiotarus diligentissimus agricola.

**AGRICOLATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. husbandry, 2 tilling of the ground, agriculture, agricultura. Colum.

**AGRICULTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, a tilling of the ground, tillage, agriculture, agr. cultura. Cic.

**AGRICULTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist, tiller of the ground, qui agrum colit. Liv.

**AGRICULTŌRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. agriculture, tilling of the ground, tillage, husbandry, agrorum cultura, γεωργία. Cic.

**AGRIMONĪA** (ἀγριμόνη), æ, the herb agrimony; also called eupatoria. Cels.

**AGRIŌN** (ἀγριός), ii, n. a kind of wild radish. Plin.

**AGRIPETĀ** (ager & peto), æ, m. one who seeks lands, whether honorably or otherwise. Cic.

**AGRIPPĀ** (uñc.), æ, m. one born with the feet foremost, ὁ ἐπὶ πόδας γεννηθεὶς, qui nascendo pedes prius exserit. Plin. — *¶* Agrippa is also the surname of many Romans.

**AGRIPPINĀ** (Agrippa), Ἀγριππῆνη, the daughter of M. Agrippa, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula. Tacit. — *¶* Another, daughter of the forner wife of Domit. *Ænobarbus*, mother of Claudius Nero. Tacit. — From her was named Colonia Agrippina, or Agrippincensis, the place of her birth, now Cologne. Tacit.

**AGRIŌS** (ἀγριός), a, um, wild. Plin. 2

**AGRŌSŪS** (ager), a, um, rich in laud. Varr. 3

**AGYIEUS** (Ἀγυιεύς), ei or eos, m. [three syllables], a name of Apollo, as presiding over streets and ways, ἀγυιαί. Horat. Levis Agyieu. Ἀγυιεύς.

**AGYLĪA**, æ, f. a city of Etruria, otherwise Cære. Plin.

**AGYRIUM**, ii, n. now S. Filippo d'Argiroue, an ancient town of Sicily. Cic.

**AH, AHA, A** (from the sound), interjections, expressing various affections of the mind. As grief, ah! ah me! alas! *wo is me!* wretch that I was! *ah!* indignation and reproof, ah! *Consolation and encouragement, ah! oh!* Deprecation, stay, pray. Laughter and joy, ha! ha! Contradiction or correction, oh no! Astonishment, *aha!* Plaut. and Ter. 3

**AIIAHE**. See *Ahu*.

**AHENEŪS** (for aeneus), a, um, made of copper, brass, or bronze, brazen, χάλκεος; a poetic word for aeneus, which see. Horat.

**AHENIPES**, and **AENIPES** (aeneus, or aeneus, and pes), ēdis, having brazen feet, brazen-footed, χαλκῶπυς. Ovid. Narrat ahenipedes Martis arasse boves.

*Est qui legit* Narrat et aripedes; alii Narrat aripedes, h. c. veloces instar aeris, ἀερίποδας; alii denique Rettulit aripedes.

**AHENUM** (æs), i, n. a brazen vessel, a caldron. Virg. — *¶* Often, a boiler, wherein purple and other colors were dyed. Martial. Non est lana mihi mendax, nec menter aheno: Sic placeant Tyriæ, me mea tinxit ovis. Hence, Senec. Sidonium ahenum, purple.

**AHENŪS** (Id.), a, um, of brass, copper, or bronze, χάλκεος; chiefly used by the poets; the same as *Aeneus*, and *Aheueus*. Lucret. Signa ahena. — *¶* Figur. hard, strong, stern, incurable. Horat. cuneos inanu Gestans ahena.

**AHEU**. See *Ahu*.

**AHŌRŪS**, or **AŌRŪS** (a priv. and ὄρα), cut off precarely, or by a violeat death. Tertull.

**AHŪ**, or **AHEU**, or **AIIAHE** (iōð), an interjection of sorrow or a troubled mind; *alack! wo's me!* Ter. *Ahu*, tace, observe. *Alii leg.* au, *alii* ah.

**AI** (aī), ah! alas! an interject. of lamentation. Ovid.

**AJAX** (Αἴας), ācis, m. the name of two Grecian heroes in the Trojan war. One was called *Telamonius*, from his father *Telamon*; the other *Oileus*, from his father *Oileus*. Ovid.

**AIENTĪA** (aio), æ, f. affirmation, affirm-3 ing. Martiau. Capell.

**AIGLEUCŌS** (ἀεγλυεύκος), a kind of sweet wine that never fermented, stum. Plin. Others read *aigleuces*.

**AIN**, h. c. ais-ne. See *Aio*.

**AIDŌ**, or **AJŌ** (unc.), āis, āit, defect. to I say, speak, φημι, same as loquer, dico. Terent. Nisi quid pater ait aliud. *Id.* Hodie uxorem ducis? *Pa.* Aiunt, so they say. *Plant.* Te surripuisse, aiebas. *Id.* Ita vosmet aiebatis. *Sallust.* Tarchinium a Cicerone im-issum aiebant. Cic. Dchere eum aiebat, &c. Horat. O te, Bollane, cerebri Felicem, aiebam tacitus. — *¶* Aiunt, or ut aiunt, or quomodo aiunt, as they say; as the saying is. Terent. Ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus, non licet. — *¶* Often, to affirm, assert, testify, avouch, aver. Cic. Diogenes ait, Antipater negat. Cic. Negantia contraria aientibus, h. c. to affirmatives. — *¶* Ain', for ais ne? do you say? ain' tu? ain' tandem? ain' vero? do you really say so? is it really the case? *am I to believe you?* *Plant.* Ain' vero? Cic. Ain' tu? verum hoc fuit? sine me? Joined also with the plur. Liv. Ain' tandem? num habetis? — *¶* *Ait* in some passages is thought by some to be the third pers. perf.

**AIDŌS** (aio), ji, m. a god among the Romans, who announced the coming of the Gauls, with the additional name *Loquens* in Cic. and *Locutius* in Liv.

**AIZŌŌN** (αἰζὼν & ζωδός), oi, n. an herb called *aye-green*, *sea-green*, *everlasting*, or *housleek*. Plin.

**ALA** (contr. from the old word *axilla*), æ, f. a wing, πτερόν, membrum illud, quo aves volant. Cic. Galli plausu premit alas. Ovid. Librare corpus in alas. *Id.* Movere alas. Virg. Quater, to slap the wings. Plin. and Mart. Expandere, explicare, to spread. Virg. Niti alis, to soar. — *¶* Also, in the human frame, the arm-hole or arm-pit, with the hair growing thereia, μασχάλη. Plin. Halitus oris, et alarum vitia. Juva. Alas vellit. — *¶* The whole arm or shoulder, in Liv. l. 30. c. 34. — *¶* In beasts, the part corresponding to the arm-pit of a man. Plin. — *¶* In trees and plants, *ala* is the hollow under the branches or twigs. Plin. — *¶* Figur. wings, i. c. whatever is added to the sides of a building, as a gallery, &c. Vitruv. — *¶* Alæ velorum, in Virg. *Æn.* 3. 520. sails. So, Propert. classis centeus remiget alis, oars. — *¶* Also, the wing of an army. In the Roman army, the allies, both foot and horse, were stationed on the wings. The cavalry of the Romans were also stationed on the wings; hence *ala* sometimes denotes cavalry, any body of cavalry. Liv. Dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est. Cic. Cum te

Pompeius alæ alteri præfecisset. Virg. Dum trepidant alæ, while the horsemen are in haste, riding quickly up and down.

**ALABANDA**, æ, f. and **ALABANDĀ**, ōrum, n. a city of Caria, Ἀλάβανδα, ἡ, and Ἀλαβανδα, τὰ. Cic.

**ALABASTRES**. See *Arabarches*.

**ALABASTER**. See *Alabastrum*.

**ALABASTRITĒS**, æ, m. alabaster, a kind of stone or marble, ἀλαβαστρίτης. Plin. — *¶* Also, a precious stone, so called because found near *Alabastron*, in Egypt. Plin.

**ALĀBĀSTRUM**, i, n. and **ALĀBĀSTER** (ἀλάβαστρον & -ος), i, m. an alabaster box of ointment, a box for holding perfumes, a box of ointments. Plin. — *¶* Also, the form or shape of the same. Plin. In virides alabastris fastigato &c., the cups or buds of the rose (so called from their resembling the shape of an alabaster box of ointment).

**ALĀBĒTĀ** (ἀλαβήτης, which cannot be held in the grasp), æ, m. a fish found in the Nile. Plin.

**ALĀCĒR** (unc.), cris, cre, and hic, and hac *alacris*, and hoc cre, adject. lively, brisk, sprightly, in high spirits, ready, active, prompt, apt, πρόθυμος, erectus, promptus, paratus, gestiens, hilaris: ab ἄδακρυς, h. c. sine lacrimis, lætus: vel quasi non lacer, sed intentus sensibus universis: vel quasi *alis acer*, festinus, velox. Used of men, animals, and sometimes of inanimate things. Cic. Videbant Catilinam alacrem. *Id.* equum, spiritum, mettlesome. Auct. ad Herenn. Feras bestias videmus alacres, ready, fierce, eager for attack. Virg. Alacres sylvas, lively. Claudian. enses. Cæs. Ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer, et promptus est animus. Nepos. Alacrior ad rem gerendam factus. Cic. Alacrem animo esse. — *¶* Also, swift, light, nimble, quick, agile, speedy. Sallust. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat. — *¶* Also, cheerful, joyful, blithe, gladsoac, jovial, merry, gay. Virg. alacris palmas utrasque tetendit. Tacit. Alacre vulgus. — *¶* Also, roused, excited; desirous, impatient. Stat. Alacres odio. Cic. Multos alacres expectare.

**ALĀCRITĀS** (alacris), ātis, promptness, cagerness, ardor, spirit; liveliness, briskness, alacrity. Cic. Mira sum alacritate ad litigandum. *Id.* Addere alicui alacritatem scribendi. *Id.* Canum alacritas in venando. Gell. Vigores quidam mentium, et alacritates. — *¶* Also, gladness, excessive joy, rapture, ecstasy, transport. Cic. Inanis alacritas, id est letitia gestiens. — *¶* Also, joy at an unexpected event. Liv. Alacritate perfecti operis.

**ALĀCRITER** (Id.), advrb, cheerfully, 3 promptly, briskly, eagerly, with animation or spirit. Amian. Militem in certamen alacriter insurgentem revocavere ductores. Justin. Repetito alacrius certamine.

**ALĀMĀNNĪ**, or **ALĒMĀNNĪ**, ōrum, Ἀλαμανῶν, the Alaians, an ancient people of Germany that bordered on the Hercynian forest, between the Rhine, Danube, and Maine. Claudian. — *¶* Alamannia, or Alemannia, æ, f. the country of the Alemanni, Germania. Claudian. — *¶* Alamannicus, or Alemannicus, a, um, German, belonging to the Alemanni. Amian.

**ALĀNĪ**, ōrum, m. Ἀλανοί, the Alani, a Scythian nation of Asia, beyond the Black sea, who afterwards also extended themselves into Europe. Plin. — *¶* Alanus, i, m. one of the Alai. Martial. — *¶* Alanus, a, um, Alanian, pertaining to the Alai. Claudian.

**ALĀPĀ** (Hebr.), æ, f. a slap or blow on the cheek with the open hand, a cuff or box on the ear, ἄπτισμα, ictus manu expansa in maxillam inflicto. Juvenal. ridere postest qui Mammeorum alapas. Phædr. Ducere alapam alicui, to inflict a cuff or blow upon. Phædr. Multo majoris alape mecum venent, h. c. liberty; because, among other forms of manumitting a slave, the master or victor gave him a blow upon his head.

**ĀLĀRĪS** (ala), e, adject. same as *Alacrius*. Liv. — Absolutely in Tacit. Ann. 15. c. 10.

**ALARĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adject. pertaining to or stationed on the wings of the Roman army.* Cæs. Cohortes alariæ, *h. e. auxiliary.* So, Liv. Alarii equites. — It is also used absol. Cæs.

**ALĀTERNŪS**, i, f. *a small tree or shrub, with leaves like the ilex and olive, which bears neither fruit nor seed.* Plin.

**ALĀTŪS** (ala), a, um, *winged, bearing 3 wings, alas habens, περιπτῶς, περιπέει.* Virg. Ut primum alatis tetigit magalla plantis, *speaking of Mercury.* — ¶ *Figur. ut swift, quick.* Ovid. Alatis equis.

**ALAUDĀ** (Gallic), æ, f. *a lark, κορυδαλός.* — ¶ *Alaudæ, ærum, in the soldiers of a legion enrolled by Cæsar: the legion itself was called Alauda.* Cic. and Sueton.

**ALAZŌN** (ἀλάων), ōnis, *a bragger, 3 boaster, braggart, braggadocio; a swelling, blustering fellow, a bully.* Plaut.

**ALBĀ** (albus), æ, f. *a pearl.* Lamprid.

**ALBĀ, æ, and ALBĀ LŌNGĀ, Ἄλβα, a city in Latium, founded by Aescanius, at the foot of a mountain called from it Albanus. Virg. — ¶ *Alba is also the name of several other towns, as Alba Marso- rum, Alba Julia, Alba Græca.* — ¶ *Probably the word Alba properly means an eminence or mountain (Alpes is of close affinity); hence it is the name of several cities, which were perhaps built on elevated sites.***

**ALBANĪĀ, æ, Ἄλβανία, a country in Asia, on the Caspian sea, now called Georgia, &c. The inhabitants were called Albāni. Plin.**

**ALBANŪS** (Alba), a, um, *adject. pertaining to Alba Longa, Alban.* Liv. Albana pax, *h. e. with the inhabitants of Alba.* — ¶ *Liv. Albanus mons, the mountain near which Alba was built.* Id. Albanus Lacus, *a lake near Alba.* Quintil. Albanæ Columnæ, *h. e. made of stone quarried in the mons Albanus.* Martial. Albana comissatio, *a feast on this mountain at the time of the Quinquatria.* — ¶ *Albāni, ōrum, the inhabitants of Alba Longa.* Liv.

**ALBANŪS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Albania, Albanian. Plin. Albanum mare, *h. e. the Caspian.***

**ALBĀRIŪS** (albus), a, um, *adject. belonging to the whitewashing of walls.* Tertull. Albarius tector, or Albarius, ii, m. *a whitewasher, plasterer.* Plin. Albarium opus, or albarium, ii, n. *whitewash, whitening, plaster, parget, mortar, stucco.*

**ALBĀTŪS** (albo), a, um, *clothed or arrayed in white, λευχεῖμα.* Cic. Cum ipse epli dominus albatu esset.

**ALBEDŪS** (albus), inis, f. *whitencss.* Apul. 3

**ALBĒNS** (albeo), entis, *being white, white, qui albet, ὑπόλευκος.* Tacit. Ossa albertia. Id. Albentes spumæ. Id. Membra in pallorē albertia. Cæs. Albente cælo, *at day-break, dawn of day, rise of day, day-spring.*

**ALBĒNSIS**, e, *adject. of or belonging to the city Alba (not Alba Longa).* Plin.

**ALBĒŌ** (albus), es, n. 2. *to be white, λευκαίνουμαι, albus sum.* Ovid. canis albere capillis.

**ALBĒSCĒNS** (albesco), entis, *growing white, whitening, qui albescit, ὑπόλευκος.* Horat. Albescens capillus, *turning gray, growing hoary.* Puvl. Digest. Albescente cælo, *the day novo breaking.*

**ALBĒSCŌ** (albeo), is, n. 3. *to grow white or 1 whitish, begin to be white, whiten, albere incipio, λευκαναίσιζω.* Cic. Mare albescit. Virg. ut primum albescere lucem Vidit, *the day dawning, breaking.*

**ALBĪCĒRA** (albus & cera) olea, *a kind of olive, so called from its color, and from being like wax.* Plin. — Called also albi- ceris.

**ALBĪCĒRĀTĀ** (albus & cera) ficus, *a kind of fig, so called from its color and resemblance to wax.* Plin.

**ALBĪCŌ** (albus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be whitish, ὑπόλευκός εἶμι, aliquantum albus sum.* Plin. Mutat colorem, sed ex nigro albicare incipit. Id. Albicans cauda. — ¶ *Also, to be white.* Horat. Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.

**ALBĪCŌLŌR** (albus & color), ōris, *white, 3 of the color of white.* Coripp.

**ALBĪCŌMŌS** (albus & coma), a, um, *having white hair, white-haired.* Venant. Fortun.

**ALBĪDŪLŌS** (albidus), a, um, *somewhat 3 white, whitish.* Pallad

**ALBĪDŪS** (albus), a, um, *whitish, some- 2 what white, a little white, rather white.* Ovid. Spuma albidā. Cels. Pus cras- sius, et albidius. Id. Pus crassissim- um, albidissimumque.

**ALBĪNĒŪS** (Id.), a, um, *rather white, 3 somewhat white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος, albi- dus.* Pallad.

**ALBĪNŌVĀNŪS**, i, m. C. *Pedo Albinova- nus, a heroic poet.* Quintil. — ¶ *Cel- sus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace.*

**ALBĪNŪS** (albus), i, m. *the same as alba- 3 rius, a plasterer, whitener, pargeter.* Cod. Justin. — ¶ *Albinus is also a Roman surname of the Posthumian gens.* — ¶ *Clodius Albinus, the name of a Roman emperor.*

**ALBĪŌN** (albis rupibus), ōnis, *Great Britain, Albion, Ἀλοῦτων.* Plin.

**ALBĪS**, is, m. *the Elbe, a river of Germa- ny.* Tacit.

**ALBĪTŪDŌ** (albus), inis, f. *whiteness, 3 hoariness.* Plaut.

**ALBŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make white, whiten, 3 blanch, bleach.* Priscian.

**ALBŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a white color, white- 3 ness, the white, as of an egg, to which it is generally applied.* Pallad.

**ALBŪCŪS**, i, *a kind of herb.* Plin.

**ALBŪĒLĪS**, is, f. *a kind of vine.* Columel.

**ALBŪGŌ** (albus), inis, f. *a horny indura- tion of the membranes of the eye; a disease of the eye, by which the cornea contracts u whiteness; the albugo; a white speck on the eye, a haw; a pearl, web, or pin, that grows over the sight; suffusion; λεῖκω- μα, λεῖκωσις.* Plin. — ¶ *Also, scurf or scales in the head, beard, or brows; scald, dandruff.* Plin.

**ALBŪLĀ** (albulus), æ, f. *the ancient name of the Tiber.* Virg. — ¶ *Albula, æ, or Albula, ærum; sc. aquæ, sulphur baths in the region of Tibur, now Tivoli.* Plin.

**ALBŪLŌS** (albus), a, um, *dim. somewhat 3 white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος.* Catull. Albulus columbus. Martial. Albula freta, *h. e. foaming.*

**ALBŪM** (Id.), i, n. *a white color, white, whiteness, λεῖκωμα, albus color, pars alba alicujus rei.* Virg. maculis insignis, et albo. Liv. Columnas poliendas alio locavit. Cels. Album ovi, *the white of an egg.* Id. Album oculi, *the white of the eye.* But, Columel. Album in oculo, *a white speck in the eye, the albugo.* — ¶ *Also, a whitened table, wherein the Prætors entered their edicts, actions, decrees, &c.* Paul. Senteut. Qui album raserit, corruerit, &c. Senec. Sedere ad album, *h. e. circa Prætoris formulas et judiciorum occupari.* Quintil. Alii se ad album, ac rubricas transtulerunt, &c. Also, *the table wherein the Pontifex Maximus described the remarkable occur- rences of each year.* Cic. Hence, also, *a matricular register, book to enrol names in; a list of names, muster-roll.* Album judicium, *contained the names of the judges, or jury-men; senatorum, those of the senators, &c.* Sueton. Splendidum virum albo judicium erasit. So, Tacit. Erudere aliquem albo senatorio. Sueton. Nomen suum in albo profitentium ci- tharædorū adscribere. Senec. Mit- tere aliquem in album. Liv. Referre in album. Plin. Quum hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo, *h. e. you were not in the number (list) of those to whose judgment I intended to submit my work.*

**ALBŪMĒN** (Id.), inis, n. *the white of an egg.* Plin.

**ALBŪNĒĀ**, æ, f. *a fountain (and grove, according to some), among the mountains in the neighborhood of Tibur, together with the nymph presiding over it.* Virg. — ¶ *Also, the name of a sibyl, dwell- ing in this region, on the banks of the river Anio. Lactant. Also called Albūna by Tibull., according to some.*

**ALBŪRNŪM** (albus), i, n. *the white sap or inner bark of trees, liable to rot and be worm-eaten, στέαρ δένδρου.* Plin.

**ALBŪRNŪS** (Id.), i, m. *nov Alburno, Montagna di Siegnano, or M. della Peti- na, a mountain of Lucania, so called from the white appearance of its summit.* Virg. — ¶ *Also, the name of a god worshipped by the Romans on this mountain.* Tertull.

— ¶ *Also, a com. subs., a small white fish, supposed to be a bleak or a flay.* Auson.

**ALBŪS** (ἀλφός, *h. e. λευκός*), a, um, *white,*

*λευκός; albus denotes, properly, a pale white, candidus, a bright or shining white, as in snow, or made white by the art of the fuller; hence, ater is opposed to albus; niger to candidus: the distinction, however, is not always observed.* Cic. Alba, et atra discernere. Id. Quæ alba sint, quæ nigra, dicere. Plaut. Alba barba, *hoary, gray, snowy.* Plaut. Albis dentibus deridere, *h. e. with immoderate laughter, so as to expose the teeth.* So, Juven. Albis pedibus, *with bare feet.* Cic. Albus aterve fuerit, ignorans; a proverbial expression of contempt, *h. e. being quite unacquainted with.* Cic. Alba avis, *proverb. for a rare thing.* — ¶ *Sometimes, pale.* Martial. — ¶ *Also, lucky, fortunate, happy, because white things were assigned especially to the Dii Superi.* Sil. Albus dies. Plin. Album calculum adicerè rei, *h. e. to assent to.* Horat. Albus et ater genius. Hence, *a white hen seems to have been a fortunate sign.* Sueton. Galb. 1., to which place Juven. Sat. 13, 141, per- haps refers. — ¶ *Also, clothed in white, for albutus.* Hor. — ¶ *Also, clear, bright.* Hor. Stella albit, *h. e. Castor- um sidus.* To this may be referred, Sil. Albus dies. Martial. Albæ lūces, *glowing.* Hence, Senec. Albæ sententiæ, *h. e. clear, simple, perspicuous.* — ¶ *Also, making clear, making clear weath- er.* Hor. Albus Notus. Id. Albus Iapix. — ¶ *Albo rete aliena bona oppug- nare, in Plaut. h. e. by a plausible fraud.* Or, to seize on another's property by the prætor's album, as it were by a net. Al. leg. albo ariete. Al. pariete.

**ALCÆŪS**, i, m. *a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos.* Quintil. — Hence, Alcæus, a, um, *adj. of or pertaining to Alcaeus, Alcaic.* Sidon. metrum Alcaicum, *the Alcaic verse, so called because first used by Alcaeus.*

**ALCATHŌĒ**, es, f. Ἀλκαθῶνη, *a city in Greece, otherwise called Megara.* Ovid.

**ALCATHŌS**, i, m. *a son of Pelops, king in Megara.* — Hence, Ovid. Urbs, or mœnia Alcathoi, *h. e. Megara.*

**ALCĒ** (ἀλκή), es, or **ALCĒS**, is, f. *a north 3 ern wild beast, perhaps the elk.* Cæs. and Plin. — ¶ *Alce, Ovid. Metam. 3, v. 217, is the name of a dog.*

**ALCĒĀ** (ἀλκῆα), æ, f. *marsh-mallows.* Plin.

**ALCĒDŌ**, or **HĀLCĒDŌ** (κέειν ἐν ἅλι, *to lie in the sea*), inis, and **ALCŌNĒ** (κῦ- ειν ἐν ἅλι, *to brood in the sea*), es, f. *a bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation; a halcyon or king-fisher.* Plin.

**ALCĒDŌNĪĀ** (alcedo), ōrum, *ἀλκωνίδες, 3 the days during the incubation of the king- fisher, at which time, it was thought there was always a calm.* — Hence, figur., quiet, peaceable times, halcyon days. Plaut.

**ALCĒSTĒ**, es, and **ALCĒSTĪS**, is, f. Ἀλκῆστη, *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, who devoted herself to death, to secure her husband's life.* Ovid.

**ALCĒŪS**, ei & eos, m. Ἀλκῆος, *dissyllab. the father of Amphitryon, whose wife, Alce- menæ, was the mother of Hercules, who is heucc, according to some, called Alcides.*

**ALCĪBĀDĒS**, is, m. Ἀλκιβιάδης, *Alcibi- ades, a very distinguished Athenian.* Nepos.

**ALCĪBĪŌN** (ἀλκιβίων), ii, n. *an herb used in curing the bite of serpents.* Plin.

**ALCĪDĒS** (Alceus, or from ἀλκή), æ, m. Hercules, Ἀλκείδης. Virg.

**ALCĪMĒDĒ**, es, f. Ἀλκίμειδῶν, *the wife of Jason, and mother of Jason.* Hygin. and Val. Flacc.

**ALCĪMĒDŌN**, ontis, m. *the name of a dis- tinguished sculptor.* Virg. — Hence, Alcimedontæus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Alcimedon.* Campol. in Litholæ. Alcimedontæum præsepium, *h. e. made with the greatest skill.*

**ALCĪNŌS**, i, m. Ἀλκίνοος, *the son of Nausithous, king of the Phæacians in Corcyra, renowned for his justice and riches, who entertained Ulysses with great liberality and hospitality. His orchards were proverbially famous.* Virg. Pomaque, et Alcinoi silvæ, *h. e. fruit- trees.* Ovid. Alcinoos dare poma, *used of any thing superfluous.* Horat. Juventus Alcinoi, *h. e. voluptuaries, sensualists.*

**ALCĪS**, idis, f. *a name of Minerva.* Liv.

**ALCITHOË**, es, f. Ἀλκισθή, a Theban woman, daughter of Menias, changed by Bacchus into a bat. Ovid.

**ALCMÆOÛ**, and **ALCMÆON**, ðnis, m. Ἀλκμαίων, ðnos, son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, who, in obedience to his father's command, slew his mother. After the perpetration of this act, he was tormented by furies. Ovid. — Hence, Alcmæonius, a, um, of or pertaining to Alcmæon. Propert. furie.

**ALCMAN**, anis, m. Ἀλκμάν, a very ancient lyric poet. — Hence, Alcmæonian metruin, the Alcmæonian measure, which was invented or much used by this poet. Plin.

**ALCMENĀ**, æ, and **ALCMENĒ**, es, and **ALCMENĀ**, æ, f. Ἀλκμήνη, the wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Japher. Propert.

**ALCŌN**, ðnis, m. a skilful Cretan archer, the companion of Hercules, to whom, perhaps, Virg. Ecl. 5, 11, refers. Serv. ad Virg.

**ALCYŌN**, and **HALCYŌN**, ðnis, f. Ἀλκυών, same as Alcedo and Alcyone, which see. Virg.

**ALCYŌNĒ**, or **HALCYŌNĒ**, es, f. Ἀλκυώνη, and Ἀλκυόνη, the daughter of Æolus and Ægiale, and wife of Ceyx: from grief at the death of her husband, she threw herself into the sea. Both were changed into king-fishers. Ovid. — ¶ Another Alcyone was one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. Ovid.

**ALCYŌNEUS**, and **HALCYŌNEUS**, ei & eos [four syllab.], m. a giant who fought against the gods, and was slain by Hercules. Claudian.

**ALCYŌNĒUS** (Alcyone), and **HALCYŌNĒUS**, a, um, adjunct. Ἀλκυόνειος, relating or pertaining to the king-fisher. Columel. dies, Halcyon or quiet days. — ¶ Alcyoneum medicamen, or Alcyoneum, i, a preparation or drug for removing spots from the face. Ovid and Plin.

**ALCYŌNIDES** dies, same as Alcyonei. Plin.

**ALĒĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a game in which the tesserae or tali were thrown; any game of chance; gaming or play of all sorts, κόβος. Cic. Alea ludere. Id. In alea aliquid perdere. Sucton. Indulgere aleæ. Id. Prosperiore alea nti, to have fortune at command, be lucky. Sucton. Aleam ludere. Ulpian. Si quis eum, apud quem in alea lusum esse dicitur, verberaverit, in celebri editione Torrentini dicitur. Paul. Repetito ejus, quod in alea lusum est. Juvenal. si luditur alea pernox. — This play was forbidden at Rome, at least for money, except during the Saturnalia. Cic. De alea condemnatus. — ¶ Proverbially. Sucton. Jacta est alea, the die is cast. — ¶ Figur. risk, chance, hazard, luck, fortune. Cic. Non perspicitur, aleam quandam inesse hostiis deligendis? Liv. In dubium imperii, servititiae aleam ire. Id. Alea belli. Id. Dare summam rerum in aleam non necessarium. Columel. Subire aleam. Senec. Adire aleam. Horat. Periculose plenum opus aleæ. Lucan. Alea fati, the decision of fate; fatality. Plin. M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, h. e. extra omnem dubitationem, quin sit omnibus ingenio præferendus. — ¶ Enere aleam, to purchase any thing uncertain in its nature, such as the produce of the casting of a net, &c. Ulpian. Digest. — ¶ AlĒā is also an epithet of Minerva. See Aleus.

**ALĒĀRIŪS** (alea), a, um, adjunct. Amicitia alearia, h. c. friendship formed at the gaming table. Ammian.

**ALĒĀTOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a dice-player, gambler. Cic.

**ALĒĀTORIŪS** (aleator), a, um, adjunct. of or pertaining to dice or gaming. Cic. Damna aleatoria, losses at play. Sucton. Forum aleatorium calcificimus, the dice-board. Gell. Aleatorio ritu. — ¶ Aleatorium, absolutely, a gaming-room, gaming house, gaming ordinary. Sidon.

**ALĒBAS**, or **ALĒVĀS**, æ, m. Ἀλεβας, a tyrant of Larissa, in Thessaly, who was killed by his body-guards. Ovid. — Hence, sanguis Alebæ, his son Scopas. Id.

**ALEBRIA**, h. c. bene alentia. Festus. 3

**ALĒC**, or **ALEX**, and **HĀLĒC** (ἀλευός,

salted; or ἀλυκίς, pickle, brine), ðcis, n. and f. and sometimes m. a sort of pickle, brine, commonly made of small salted fish, or a pickle consisting of such fish; for this pickle was prepared in different ways. Horat. — ¶ Also, perhaps, the fish itself, from which the pickle was prepared, for example, a herring. Cato.

**ALĒCTŌ** (α priv. and λήγω, to cease), us, f. Ἀλεκτώ, οὖς, Alecto, one of the three Furies. Virg.

**ALĒCTŌRIĀ** (ἀλέκτωρ), æ, f. sc. gemma, a stone found in the maw or gizzard of a cock, of the bigness of a bean, and of a crystal color. Plin.

**ALĒCTŌRŌLŌPHŌS** (ἀλέκτωρ and λόφος), i, the herb cock's-comb, so called from its resemblance to the comb of a cock, ἀλεκτρολόφος. Plin.

**ALĒCŪLĀ**, and **ALĒCŪLĀ**, and **HĀLĒCŪLĀ**, and **HĀLĒCŪLĀ** (alec), æ, f. same as alec. Columel.

**ALĒIŪS**, contract. AlĒus, a, um, adjunct. Ἀλεῖος. Aleii campi, the Aleian plains, in Lycia, where Bellerophon was thrown down by the winged horse Pegasus. Cic.

**ALEMANNI**, &c. See Alamanni.

**ALĒŌ** (alea), ðnis, m. a dice-player, gamester. Catull. Nisi impudicus, et vorax, et aleo. Alii leg. helluo. Salsust. Quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, aleo, &c. Others omit aleo. Tertullian. Fures balnearum, et aleones et lenones.

**ALĒS** (ala), alĒtis, m. and f. a bird, chiefly of the larger kind, a fowl, ἄρνις. Virg. Jovis ales lapsa plaga Ætheria, h. e. the eagle. Id. ales exterrita pennis. So, Id. fulvis Jovis ales. Horat. ales additus custos. Plin. Alites villaticæ, h. c. hens, geese, pigeons, &c. — ¶ Sometimes, ales canorus, or ales, absol. a swan, used figur. for a poet. Horat. — ¶ Among the Latin augurs, alites are birds from whose flight omens were derived; oscines, from whose singing they were taken. Cic. Tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines. Hence, Horat. Mala alite and Lugubri alite, h. c. with unlucky omens, at an unhappy time. — ¶ Often used by the poets as an adj. winged, flying. Ovid. Dens ales, h. c. Mercury. Id. Victor Abantiades agite fertur equo, h. e. the winged horse Pegasus. Claudian. Fama ales. — ¶ Figur. swift, fleet, light, rapid, quick. Virg. tres ignis, et alitis Austri. Ovid. passu volat alite virgo. Sil. alite plumbo, h. e. glande plumbea, quæ funda mittitur. — ¶ Aliti, in abl. Senec. Ego inter auras aliti curru vehar. — ¶ Alcs, joined with a verb of the pl. num. in Ovid. Metam. 5. v. 298. Ales erant, numeroque novem sua fata querentes.

**ALESA**. See Halesa.

**ALESCŌ** (alo, -is), is, n. 3. to grow, increase, ἀυξάνω, same as cresco. Lucret. Donicum alescendi summum tetigere cacumen.

**ALETRIUM**, and **ALATRIUM**, ii, n. Ἀλάτριον, Alatri, a city in Latiun. Frontin. — ¶ Hence, Alētrinas, ātis, adj. of or pertaining to Alatrium. Cic.

**ALĒVAS**. See Alebas.

**ALĒŪS** (Alis, for Elis), a, um, adjunct. same as Elus, pertaining to the city Elis. Plaut. — ¶ Alea Minerva. See alea.

— ¶ Campi AlĒi. See Aleius.

**ALEX**. See Alcc.

**ALEXĀNDER**, dri, m. Ἀλεξάνδρος, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, surnamed the Great. Curt. — ¶ There were several others of the same name.

**ALEXANDRIĀ**, and **ALEXANDREĀ** (Alexander), æ, f. Ἀλεξάνδρεα, the capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. Plin. — ¶ There are several other cities of the same name. — ¶ Hence, Alexandrinus, a, um, Alexandrian, relating to Alexandria, particularly to the capital of Egypt. Sucton.

**ALEXETER** (ἀλέξω), ðris, m. ἀλεξήτιρ, a defender. Alexeter, in Plin. l. 34. c. 8. is the name of a statue made by Polyctetus. Others read differently.

**ALEXICACŪS** (ἀλέξω and κακος), i, m. ἀλεξικακος, the repeller or averter of misfortunes; an epithet of Apollo, and also of Hercules. Lactant.

**ALEXIPHARMACŌN** (ἀλέξω and φάρ-

μακον), i, n. an antidote or medicine against poison, enchantments, and witchcraft, ἀλεξίφάρμακον. Plin.

**ALGĀ** (unc.), æ, f. an herb or weed, growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea; seaweed, reits; a sort of sedge. Horat. Algā inutilis. — ¶ Often used for an insignificant or unimportant thing. Id. Vilior algā. — ¶ Also, a plant used in dyeing. Plin.

**ALGĒNS** (algeo), tis, cold, chill, chilly; algidus. Plin. Vites meliores algentibus locis, quam calidis. Plin. Olusatri succus algentes calefacit potus. — ¶ Algentes togas, in Martial. cold, not keeping off the cold.

**ALGĒNSIS** (alga), e, adjunct. nourished in sea-weed. Plin.

**ALGĒŌ** (ἀλγέω, I am in pain), es, alĒi, n. 2. to be cold, to be chill, to starve with cold, quake or shudder with cold, ψύχονται, patior frigus, frigidus sum; of which æstuo is the opposite. Cic. Erudient juventutem venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, by accustoming them to the extremes of cold and heat. So, Horat. Multa tulit fectique puer, sudavit, et alsit. — ¶ Figur. Juvenal. Probitas laudatur, et alget, h. e. is neglected, starves.

**ALGĒSCŌ** (algeo), is, n. 3. to grow cold, or cool, algore corripior. Prudent. rabiem flammaram algescere cogit, to subside, die away, become extinguished.

**ALGIĀNĀ**, a kind of olive-tree. Colum.

**ALGIDŪS** (algeo), a, um, adj. cold. Ca-3 tull. Algida Idæ nive. — ¶ Used as a proper name, Algidus, sc. mons, a mountain in Latium. Liv. and Hor. So, Algidum, sc. oppidum, a town on this mountain. Flor. So, Ovid. Algida terra, h. e. the region of the city and mountain; and Mart. Algidus secessus. — ¶ Algidensis, e, adj. produced or growing on mount Algidus. Plin.

**ALGIIFICŪS** (algi & facio), a, um, caus-3 ing cold. Gell.

**ALGŌR** (algeo), ðris, m. great cold, cold, 1 shivering, chillness, ψύχος, κρύος. Salsust. Corpus patiens inedia, vigilia, algoris. Plin. Corpus contra algores munire. — ¶ Also, winter. Plin. Algoro modo dempto, excepting the winter.

**ALGŌSŪS** (alga), a, um, weedy, full of seaweed, alga abundans. Plin.

**ALGŪS** (algeo), us & i, m. cold, starvation, same as algor. Lucret. hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algus. Alii leg. algor. Plaut. Tu vel suda, vel peri algu.

**ALĪA**, æ. See Allia.

**ALĪĀ** (alius), sc. via; the abl. of alius, used absol. as an adv. by a different way. Plaut. Jupiter nos pergentes alium alia dispartat. Flor. Cum alia minuitas, alia irrepisset. Liv. Equites sine duce relicti, alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, some one way and some another.

**ALIĀCMŌN**, ðnis, m. Ἀλιάκμων, a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly. Cas. Written also Alyacmon, Abagmon, and Haliacmon.

**ALIĀS** (alius), in another way, after another fashion; at another time, on another occasion, whether past, future or indefinite. Cic. Alias sæpe nobis multa quæsita sunt. Id. Sed plura scribemus alias. Id. Itaque et illi alias aliud de iisdem rebns sentiunt. Liv. Non alias ad illum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. — ¶ It is sometimes repeated several times in the same sentence, sometimes—sometimes, now—now, one while—another while. Cic. Nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, sometimes happy, sometimes wretched. Id. Alias transire, alias referre, alias quære-re, alias facere, &c. Sometimes, other particles, such as interdum, plerumque, aliquando, &c., supply the place of one alias. Cic. Habeat interdum vim, leporem alias. — ¶ With quam following, otherwise, in a different manner. Curt. Non alias, quam simulatione mortis, tutiorem. — ¶ It signifies, also, in other respects, otherwise. Tacit. Ne reges Numidarum, et alias infensi, cupidine auri ad bellum accenderentur. — ¶ Also, sometimes. Plin. Professus abstinentiam cibi, alias vini. — ¶ Also, as for the rest. Apulei. Dolio, quod erat semiostrum, sed alias vacu-

um. — ¶ Also, but rarely, elsewhere. *Justin.* Nusquam alias tam torrens fretum. — ¶ Also, for no other cause. *Tacit.* Non alias magis indoluisse Cæsarem ferunt, quam quod, &c.

**ALIBI** (alius & ibi), elsewhere, in another place, ἀλλοῦθι, alio in loco. *Cic.* Nec usquam alibi. *Liv.* Alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, &c., the van-guard in one place, the rear in another, &c. *Id.* Medium spatium torrentis alibi aliter cavati, of various depths in different places. *Plin.* Hæc alibi, atque alibi utilior, &c., more useful in one place than in another. It is often followed by *quam*. *Tacit.* Ne alibi quam in Theatro, Pantomimi spectarentur, in no other place but the Theatre. *Tacit.* Posse principem alibi, quam Romæ, fieri, out of Rome as well. *Quintil.* Pleraque quæ natura non sunt reprehendenda, alibi, quam (sc. ubi) reppererit, turpia habentur. — ¶ In any thing else, in any other business or affair. *Liv.* Nec spei salutis alibi, quam in pace impetranda esse, in nothing else but the obtaining of a peace. *Cels.* Hic quoque, ut alibi, in this as well as other cases, &c. *Terent.* Neque istic, neque alibi, neither on this, nor on any other occasion. — ¶ Also, elsewhere, h. e. with another person or other persons. *Ter.* Habebam alibi animum deditum.

**ALIBILIS** (alo), e, nourishing, nutritive, full of nutriment, rich. *Varr.* Lac maxime alibile. — ¶ Passively, which readily receives nourishment, and thus becomes fat, easy to fatten. *Varr.*

**ALICA** (Id.), æ, f. a kind of corn, resembling wheat, spelt. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of pottage, or drink made of spelt, or any other sort of corn; frumenty, flummery, barley broth, &c., much used in medicine. *Cels.*

**ALICARIUS** (alica), a, um, adject. of or pertaining to spelt. *Alicarius* meretrices, according to Festus, solitæ ante pistrina alicariorum versari quæstus gratia, mean prostitutes. — ¶ *Alicarius*, ii, m. one who grinds or prepares spelt. *Lucil.* apud *Charis.*

**ALICASTRUM** (Id.), i, n. a kind of corn, resembling alica. *Columel.*

**ALICUBI** (aliquis & ubi), somewhere, in some place; anywhere, in any place, ἐν ἄλλοῦθι, in aliquo loco, usquam, usquam. *Cic.*

**ALICULA** (ἀλλίξ, ἴκος, a tunic with sleeves, *Hesych.* corrupted to ἄλλίξ), æ, f. a short, light, upper garment. *Petron.*

**ALICUNDE** (aliquis & unde), from some place or other, πῶθεν, ex aliquo loco. *Cic.* Præcipitare alicunde alicunde. — ¶ Also, from some person or some thing. *Cic.* Non quo alicunde audieris, sed te ipsum putare, not that you have heard it from any one, &c.

**ALID.** See *Alis.* 3

**ALIENATIUS** (alieno), ðnis, f. an alienating, alienation, abdication, making over to another, ἀλλοτριώσις. *Senec.* Venditio est alienatio, et rei suæ, jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio. *Cic.* Alienatio sacrorum, h. e. when the sacred rites of one family come into another family. — ¶ *Figur.* an estranging, separation, estrangement, as of friends, aversion, dislike, enmity. *Cic.* Tuamque a me alienationem ad cives impios, &c. *Id.* Subita defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum. — ¶ Alienatio mentis, or, absol., alienatio, delirium, deprivation of reason. *Cels.* and *Senec.*

**ALIENATUS** (Id.), a, um, estranged, alienated, transferred by sale, &c., made over to another. *Ulpian.* Digest. Parte (usus-fructus) alienata, conditio deficit. *Nepos.* Oppida alienata restituit patriæ, h. e. quæ per defectionem aliis dominis se dediderant. — ¶ *Figur.* alienated, or estranged, in attachment or affection; set or turned against, ἀλλοτριώσις. *Nepos.* Timore ab eo alienati. *Cic.* Animus alienatus. *Sallust.* Voluntate alienatus. *Tacit.* Alienato animo esse erga aliquem. — ¶ Also, set aside, or withdrawn from the rank of a friend. *Sallust.* Meque falsa suspitione alienatum esse sentiebam. — ¶ Also, averse from, disinclined to. *Cic.* A falsa autem assensione magis nos alienatos esse,

quam, &c. — ¶ Also, deprived of thought or reason, bereaved of one's faculties, delirious. *Sueton.* Signum alienatæ mentis ostendit. *Liv.* Alienatus sensibus. *Id.* Alienatus ad libidinem aulmus, h. e. given over to lust. — ¶ *Cels.* Alienata membra, deprived of feeling, without feeling, insensible, mortified, dead. *So, Senec.* corpus.

**ALIENIGENÆ** (alienus & genus), æ, all genders, a stranger, foreigner, one born in or belonging to another country, an alien. Properly of men, but is applied to things. *Cic.* Homo longinquus, et alienigena. *Id.* Suos deos, aut alienigenas colere. *Valer. Max.* Ne alienigenæ justitiæ oblitii videamur, examples of justice in foreign countries. *Gell.* Neque vino alienigena, sed patrio usuros.

**ALIENIGENŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. foreign, strange, extraneous, exotic, ἐξωτικός, extraneus, peregrinus. *Valer. Max.* Alienigena exempla. *Id.* Mulier alienigeni sanguinis. — ¶ Also, heterogeneous, heterogeneous, ἐτερογενής, ἀνομοιογενής. *Lucret.*

**ALIENŪS** (alienus), as, avi, atum, a. i. to make different or other than what it is, ἀλλοτριώω, alienum, vel alium esse facio. *Plaut.* Certe ædopol tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, you will never make me any other than what I am. *Plin.* Sagopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, h. e. is different from. Or it may be translated, is set aside by the foreign. — ¶ Alienare mentem alicujus, to drive out of one's senses, drive mad, make delirious, ἐξιστάω. *So,* alienari mente, to be mad, beside one's self, out of one's mind, delirious, ἐξίστασθαι. *Liv.* Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum, alienasse mentem ejus ferebant. *Plin.* Quod si successerit, alienari mente, ac vel ex equo hominem decidere. — ¶ Absolutely, *Senec.* Odor sulphuris, quia natura gravis est, sæpius haustus alienat, kills, or renders insensible. *So,* pass. *Cels.* Intestina alienantur, are corrupted, deadened, become mortified. — ¶ Often, to alienate, make over by cession, contract, &c., transfer, make a transfer of. *Cic.* Alienare vectigalia. *Ulpian.* Alienare aliquid alicui. — ¶ Also, to separate, remove, cast off. *Terent.* Ita nos alienavit, hath expelled us as outcasts from the family. *Justin.* Cum velut occisos alienasset, h. e. concealed. — ¶ *Figur.* to alienate, estrange or withdraw the affections, set at variance. *Cic.* Quibus eum omnibus eadem republica reconciliavit, quæ alienarat. *Id.* Alienare a se omnes bonos. *Id.* Alienare a se voluntatem alicujus. *Vellei.* Alienare sibi animum alicujus. *Tacit.* Ne supplicio ejus ferox gens alienaretur, should revolt. *Cic.* Alienari ab interitu, conceive an aversion to, have an abhorrence or dread of. — ¶ Also, to exempt, or, perhaps, hinder from appearing. *Codic. Theod.* Quos aut objectus debilitatis alienat, aut senectus pigra remoratur.

**ALIENŪS** (alius), a, um, belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign, ἀλλότριος, qui alterius est, seu ad alium pertinet. *Cic.* Difficilis est cura rerum alienarum. *Id.* Epicurus in Physicis totus est alienus, h. e. borrows every thing from others. *Liv.* Alieno Marte pugnare, h. e. said of cavalry fighting on foot. *Virg.* Vulnus alienum, h. e. intended for another. *Cic.* Verba aliena, h. e. metaphorical. *Ter.* Alieno more vivere, according to the will of another. As a subst. *Sallust.* Alieni appetens, of the property of another. — ¶ *Æs* alienum, money owed to another, debt, τὸ χρέος. *Cic.* Esse in vere alieno, to be involved in debt. *Id.* Habere æs alienum. *Id.* *Æs* alienum facere, to run into debt, contract debt. *So, Id.* suscipere. *Id.* contrahere. *Id.* In æs alienum incidere. *Sallust.* confiare. *Cic.* *Ære* alieno oppressum esse. *Cæs.* Laborare ex vere alieno, to be distressed from debt. *Cic.* *Ære* alieno aliquem obstringere, to bring into debt. *Id.* Liberare aliquem ære alieno. *Id.* *Æs* alienum dissolvere, to pay, liquidate. *Id.* *Ære* alieno exire, to get out of debt. — ¶ Often, of another family, a stranger, alien, not

connected by friendship or acquaintance. *Plaut.* Apud me cœnant alieni novem. *Cic.* In alienos, in suos irruerat. *Id.* Neque amicis, neque alienioribus. *Id.* Tuum factum alieni hominis, meum amicissimi. *Cæs.* Se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt. *Liv.* Non alienus sanguine regibus, h. e. allied to kings. — ¶ Also, averse from, unsuitable to. *Cic.* Homo non alienus a literis. *Id.* Alienum majestate sua. *Senec.* Ambitioni alienus. *Sallust.* Domus non aliena consilii. *Columel.* Alienissimus vitæ rusticæ. — ¶ Also, alienated or estranged in one's affections, at variance with, inimical to. *Cic.* A me est alienior. *Id.* Alieno animo esse in aliquem. *Terent.* ab aliquo. *Tacit.* Vespasiano alienus. *Cic.* Ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere. — ¶ Also, foreign from the purpose, unsuitable, unseasonable, inconsistent, incongruous, incoherent, futile; contrary, hurtful. *Cic.* Illi causæ maxime est alienum. *Terent.* Alieniore ætate, at a more improper age. *Nepos.* Non alienum videtur docere. *Ovid.* Aliena loqui, to talk foolishly. *Nepos.* Alienissimo sibi loco, very disadvantageous, unfavorable. *Senec.* Alieno in loco haud stabile regnum est, the sovereignty does not remain long in the hands of an usurper. *Cels.* Cibi stomacho non alieni. *Cic.* Vir egregius alienissimo reipublicæ tempore exstinctus, at a most unlucky time for the commonwealth. — ¶ Also, exempt, free, privileged. *Cod. Theod.* A collatione alienum.

**ALIFER** (ala & fero). See *Aliger*.

**ALIGER** (ala & gero), era, erum, winged, 3 ed, πτερωτός. *Stat.* Jovis aliger Arcas nuntius, h. e. Mercurius. *Virg.* Aligerum agmen, h. e. a flock of birds. *Ovid.* aligero tollitur axe Ceres, h. e. chariot drawn by winged dragons. Others read *alifero*. — ¶ *Aligéri*, ðrum, subs. *Cupidis, Loves.* *Sil.* aligeris instat Cytherea.

**ALII**, ðrum, people of Elis. See *Alis.* *Plaut.* belligerent Ætoli cum Aliis.

**ALIMENTARIŪS** (alimentum), a, um, relating to nourishment, σιτικός, ad alimentum pertinens. *Cel.* ad *Cic.* Legem alimentariam, h. e. perhaps, about dividing corn among the people. *Ulpian.* Digest. Alimentaria causa. — ¶ Alimentarius, ii, m. one to whom subsistence has been left by will. *Ulpian.* Si alibi domicilium heres, alibi alimentarius habet.

**ALIMENTUM** (alo), i, n. nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, food, victuals, aliment, τροφή. *Cic.* Alimenta corporis. *Cels.* Plus alimenti est in pane, quam in ullo alio. — ¶ Also, any thing which nourishes or supports. *Ovid.* picem, et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammæ. *Id.* Concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubibus affert. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* alimenta vitiorum. *Tacit.* Alimentum famæ. *Liv.* Addidit alimenta rumoribus, h. e. increased the reports.

**ALIMŌDI**, i. e. alius modi. *Festus.* 3

**ALIMŌN** (a priv. and λιμός, h. e. allaying hunger), i, n. according to some, an esculent shrub, with leaves like the olive. Others, *olus maritimum scalsum* (from ἄλιμος, from ἄλς, the sea). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of shrub or exercise hurtful to the growth of trees. *Plin.*

**ALIMŌNIÆ** (alo), æ, f. nourishment, nutriment, food, aliment, same as alimentum. *Plaut.*

**ALIMŌNIUM** (Id.), ii, n. aliment, same 2 as *alimonia*. *Varr.*

**ALIŪ** (alius), adverb, to another place, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοσε, ἐτέρωσε, in alia loca. *Terent.* Fortasse tu profectus alio fueras. *Cic.* Arpinum ne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio. *Liv.* Quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? whether else? — ¶ Also, to another thing; to another person or other persons. *Cic.* Sermonem alio transferamus. *Id.* A te causam alio transferrebant. — ¶ Also, to another end, purpose, intent, or use. *Cic.* Appellet hæc desideria naturæ; cupiditatis nomen servet alio. *Liv.* Plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum. *Nepos.* Hoc longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant.

**ALIŪQUI**, and **ALIŪQUIN** (alius & quin), otherwise, in other respects, on other

accounts, for the rest, *ei δὲ μὴ, ἄλλως*. Liv. Mors Marcelli cum aliquo miserabilis fuit, tum quod, &c. Sueton. Prælaustus aliqui. — ¶ Also, else, were it not thus, otherwise. Cic. Credo, minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem: aliqui multa exstant exempla majorum. — ¶ Also, in any other respect, way, or manner. Hornt. l. 1. sat. 4. v. 3.

**ALIORSUM**, and **ALIORSUS** (for aliover-sum & -us), towards another place, ἄλλο-ος, versus alium locum. Plaut. Mater ancillas jubet aliam aliorsum ire, some one way, and some another. — ¶ Also, to another person. Gell. Infans aliorsum datus. — ¶ Also, to another thing. Gell. Sed id aliorsum pertinet. — ¶ Also, in another way, otherwise. Terent. Aliorsum, atque (than) ego feci. **ALIOVERSUS**, and **ALIOVERSUM** (alio & versus or -um), anciently Aliovorsus, and Aliovorsum, properly, towards another place; with a different intent, otherwise. Plaut. Atqui ego istuc aliovorsum dixeram, non istuc, quod tu in simulas.

**ALIPES** (ala & pes), ἄλις, having wings on the feet, πτερόπους, alas habens in pedibus. Ovid. Sacra Dei alipedis, h. e. Mercury. So, absol. Id. mactatur vacca Minervæ, Alipedi vitulus. — ¶ Also, swift, fleet, nimble, active, ἄλιπτος. Lucret. Alipedes cervi. Virg. Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum. So, absol. Id. Æn. 7, v. 277, h. e. horses.

**ALIPHÆ**. See *Allific*.

**ALIPYLUS** (ala & pilus), i, m. one who, in the baths, plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers. Senec. Alipilum, dum vellit alas.

**ALIPTES** (ἀλείψω), æ, m. one who anoints, as in a bath, ἀλείπτης. Cic.

**ALIQUA** (aliquis), sc. via; & some way, πῃ, per aliquem locum. Liv. Si qui evassissent aliqua. — ¶ Also, sc. ratione; by some means or other, in some sort. Virg. Et si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.

**ALIQUAMMULTUS** (aliquam, sc. partem, & multus), a, um, considerable in number, quantity, &c., aliquantum multus. Cic. Sunt vestrum aliquam multi. Apulei. Post aliquamultum temporis.

**ALIQUANDIUM**, or **ALIQUANDIUM** (aliquam, sc. partem, & diu), adv. for some time, ἐπὶ χρόνον, aliquo tempore, non autem longo admodum. Cic.

**ALIQUANDO** (aliquis, or alius, & quando), at some time which is not defined, sometimes, occasionally, ποτὲ, ἐνίοτε, aliquo tempore. Cic. Lentuli pœna compressus convertit se aliquando ad timorem. Id. Utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare. Quintil. Confirmatio aliquando totius causæ est, aliquando partium. Cic. Quod si aliquando concitata manus ista plus valuerit. Id. Concedis, adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando futuram, but that some time or other it will be. Id. Illucescet aliquando ille dies, that day will some time or other dawn. — ¶ With verbs of past time, it seems sometimes to signify formerly, on former occasions. Cic. Veritus sum deesse salutem Pompeii, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meæ. — ¶ It sometimes has a signification similar to tandem, which, for the sake of clearness, is often joined to it, at length, now at last, finally. Cic. Collegi me aliquando. Id. Aliquando usum loquendi populo concessi. Id. Tandem aliquando Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus.

**ALIQUANTILLUS** (aliquantus), a, um, a very little, ever so little. Plaut.

**ALIQUANTISPER** (aliquantum), for a short time, a little while, δι' ὀλίγον χρόνον. Plaut.

**ALIQUANTO** (aliquantus), adverb, especially joined to comparatives and particles of time, somewhat, considerably. Cic. Epulamur una non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto. Id. Aliquanto post. Id. Postea aliquanto, a short while after. Id. Profectus est aliquanto ante. Id. Aliquanto amplius. Plaut. Aliquanto rectius. Nepos. Aliquanto crudelior.

**ALIQUANTULUM** (aliquantulus), adverb, a little, a very little, paululum.

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**ALIQUANT**

ALIUM, ii, n *garlic*. See *Allium*.

ALIUNDE (alius & unde), adv. *from another place; from another person or other persons; from another thing*, ἀλλοχθῆν, ex alio loco, ex alia persona, ex alia re. *Plin.* Nec fere aliunde, quam ex Hispania. *Cic.* Andire aliunde posse. *Id.* Aliunde mutuati sumus. *Id.* Non aliunde pendere, *on any other thing*. *Cic.* Verbum sumptum aliunde, *from another thing*, h. e. a figurative word. *Liv.* Qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiatur, *who always espouses one party, while his heart is with another*.

ALIUS, a, um, same as *Elicius*.

ALIUS (ἄλλος), alia, aliud, genit. alius, dat. alii, &c. *another, other, alter; but alius is applied to one of many, alter to one of two; diversus, dissimilis*. *Cic.* Hic tum alius ex alia parte; enimvero, &c. *Id.* Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, *it is one thing, it is another*. *Id.* Comparationum duo sunt genera, unum de eodem et alio, alterum de maiore et minore. — *¶ Alius is often repeated, though sometimes other words of similar import are used in its stead*. *Liv.* Quæ minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallibus, alia turribus munebat. *Cic.* Cum aliis Q. Frater, aliis C. Pomptinus, reliquis M. Anneius præessent. *Id.* Proferebant alii purpuram, thus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Græca. *Id.* Alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam cicures, nonnullas abditas. *Tacit.* Alii superstantes præliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent. — *¶ Alius is often also elegantly repeated in the same or in a different case, or the adv. alio, alibi, and the like, are added*. *Cels.* Cum aliter aliterque in eodem morbo febres accedunt, non easdem inordinate redire, sed alias aliasque subinde oriri, *one and then another, afresh; a succession of fresh ones*. *Liv.* Alia atque alia appetendo loca, *first one, and then another*. *Cic.* Habes Sardos venales: alium alio nequiores, *each more worthless than the other*. *Id.* Ut ipsi inter se alii alii prodessent possent, *one another*. *Id.* Ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, *sometimes one thing, and sometimes another*. *Id.* Signa, et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, and some in another; in different places*. *Sueton.* Cum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbant, *objected to one for one reason, and another for another*. *Liv.* Duo reges alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. *Id.* Equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some one way, and some another*. *Id.* Cum alii alio mitterentur, *in different directions*. *Id.* Jussit alios alibi fodere, *some in one place, and some in another*. *Cic.* Illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *sometimes think one way, and sometimes another*. *Id.* Aliter ab aliis digeruntur, *differently by different persons*. *Liv.* Alii aliunde coibant, *from different quarters*. — *¶ Alius ex alio, one after the other*. *Cic.* Me aliud ex alio impedit. *So, Sallust.* Alius post alium. and *Liv.* Alius super alium. — *¶ It is elegantly joined with longe: it is also often followed by ac, atque, et, quam, præter, and the like; or it sometimes governs the abl. without a preposition*. *Cic.* Longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras, nuntiantur, *quite different from that which, &c.* *Id.* Non alius essem, atque nunc sum. *Id.* Lux longe alia est solis, et lychnorum. *Id.* Numquid aliud ferret præter arcem. *Cels.* Panis fermentatus, et quisquis alius, quam ex tritico est, and *made of any other corn but wheat*. *Epist. ad Cic.* Nec quidquam aliud libertate quesisses. *Phædr.* Accusator alius Sejano, *other than*. — *¶ It often stands for reliquus, the rest, remainder, remnant, residue*. *Liv.* Vulgus aliud trucidatum. — *¶ Alium facere, to change*. *Plaut.* Quam cito alium fecisti me! alium ad te veneram. *Id.* alius nunc fieri volo, h. e. *I will dress myself differently; or take another mask*. — *¶ Aliud agere, or alias res agere,*

*to have something else to do; consequently, not to have time for something*. Yet it may be rendered, *to have one's thoughts upon something else; consequently, not to pay attention to something*. *Cic.* — *¶ The gen. is properly alius, and dat. alii, but we find also alii and alia in the gen., and alia in the dat.*

ALIUSMŌDI (alius & modus), of another 1 kind, sort, or fashion; otherwise. *Cic.* Res aliusmodi est, ac putatur.

ALIUSVIS (alius & volo), aliavis, aliudvis, any one else, quivis alius. *Cic.*

ALIŪTĀ, otherwise, an anc. form for 3 aliter. *Fest.*

ALLABŌR, and ADLĀBŌR (ad & labor), 1 ēris, apsus sum, dep. 3. to come quickly to, as it were imperceptibly, flow to, glide to, slide to, arrive at, reach, juxta, or ad aliquid rem labor, aut fluo, prospĕo. *Virg.* mare crescenti allabitur æstu. *Liv.* Angues duo ex occulto allapsi. *Virg.* viro allapsa sagitta est. *Senec.* Allapsus genibus, h. e. *laborando fallen at or before*. *Virg.* Fama allabitur aures. *Id.* Curetum allabimur oris, h. e. *sail to, land at*.

ALLĀBŌRŌ, and ADLĀBŌRŌ (ad & labōro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to labor upon anything; labor hard, ἐπιπυνέω, circa aliquid rem laboro. *Horat.* Ore allaborandum est tibi. *Id.* Simplici myrto nihil allabores, h. e. *laborando nihil addas, add with labor or care*.

ALLĀEVŌ, and ADLĀEVŌ (ad & lævo), or ALLĒVŌ, and ADLĒVŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make plain, level, or smooth; to plane, polish. *Columell.* Nodos et cicatrices allevare.

ALLĀMBŌ, and ADLĀMBŌ (ad & lambo), is, a. 3. to kick. *Prudent.* allambunt ora cerastæ. — *¶ Figur. to touch*. *Quintil.* Allambentes flammæ.

ALLĀPSŪS, and ADLĀPSŪS (allabor), us, m. a quick gliding to, an approaching by stealth. *Horat.* Serpentium allapsus timet.

ALLĀSSŌN (ἀλλάσσω, I change), ontis, changing. *Vopisc.* Allassontes calices, of a color that changes as it is differently presented to the light.

ALLĀTRŌ, and ADLĀTRŌ (ad & latro), 2 as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to bark at or to, with the dat. or acc. προσβλακτέω. *Aurel. Viet.* Eunti canes allatraverunt. — *¶ Fig.* of the sea dashing against the shore, to roar to or at. *Plin.* Tot sinus Peloponnesiorum lancinant, tot maria allatrant. — *¶ Also, to speak ill of, backbite; rail at, slander, or accuse maliciously; detract or derogate from, bespatter with calumny, asperse*. *Silius.* nigro allatraverat ore Victorem invidia. *Liv.* Cato allatrare Africanam magnitudinem solitus erat.

ALLĀTUS, from affro. — *ALLAUDŌ, and ADLĀUDŌ (ad & laudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to praise, commend, extol*. *Plaut.* ingenium allaudat meum.

ALLĒCTĀTĪŌ (allecto), ōnis, f. an enticing or alluring; a lullaby. *Quintil.*

ALLĒCTĪŌ, and ADLĒCTĪŌ (allĕgo), 3 ōnis, f. an electing, admitting to certain privileges; also, a levying of soldiers. *Capitolin.* Hispanis exhaustis, Italica allectione verecunde consuluit. *Id.* Jussit eos, qui præturas non gessissent, sed allectione accepissent, post eos esse, qui vere prætores fuissent, h. e. qui assumpti fuissent inter prætorios viros, et ornamenta prætoriora obtinissent, licet præturam nunquam administrassent. *Pandect.* Allectionis querendus est honor, h. e. *of receiving the honors of a consular man, without having held the office of prætor*.

ALLĒCTŌ (allicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 frequentat. to entice, allure, bc in the habit of enticing. *Cic.* Ad agrum fruentium allectat. *Id.* Allectare, atque invitare.

ALLĒCTŌR (allicio), and ADLĒCTŌR, 2 ōris, m. one who entices, wheedles, decoys; an enticer, allurer. *Colum.* — *¶ Also, one who held a certain office, probably the collector of the emperor's tribute*. This office was called *allectura*. *Inscrip. vet.*

ALLĒCTŪS, and ADLĒCTŪS (allĕgo), a, um, chosen, elected, admitted to certain privileges. *Sueton.*

ALLĒCTŪS (allicio), a, um, allured, enticed, decoyed, invited. *Quintil.*

ALLĒGĀTĪŌ (allego), ōnis, f. a sending 1 on a message; a deputing of a person to make a request, solicit a favor, grant, &c., παραγγελία, actus allegandi, cum aliquis ad alium mittitur. *Cic.* Cum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles, omnes aditus arduos, ac potius interclusos viderent, h. e. cum viderent difficile esse aliquid mittere ad istum, qui deprecaretur. *Id.* Quanta iste cupiditate, quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit! *by what importunities! by what incessant solicitations!* — *¶ Also, an allegation, or adducing any thing by way of proof; plea, or excuse; the alleging of a cause for doing any thing*. *Ulpian.* Digest. Si maritus uxorem ream faciat, ab hęcōcinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione?

ALLĒGĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as alle-3 gatio. *Plaut.* Allegatu meo veni

ALLĒGŌ, and ADLĒGŌ (ad & lego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to send on an errand or message, depute to ask or solicit any thing, παραπέμπω, est mittere ad aliquid locum, vel hominē, sed privatim (nam publice legare dicimus) et fere alicujus rei petende gratia. *Liv.* Cum patrem, primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset. *Cic.* Petit a me Rabonius, et amicos allegat: facile impetrat. *Id.* Homines nobiles allegat iis, qui, &c. *Id.* Allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c. *Cic.* Inter allegatos esse, persons sent or deputed; or it means cited, named, as below, which is preferable. *Plin.* Allegata precibus (dat.) tellure, h. e. *being deputed to intercede for them*. *Plaut.* Alium ego isti rei allegabo, h. e. *I will commission, or depute*. *So, Id.* Allegare aliquid ad aliquod negotium. — *¶ Also, of things, to send to one, to cause to reach, to present*. *Apul.* Allegare preces deis. *Tacit.* Munera, preces, mandata Scydrothemidi allegant. — *¶ Also, to allege or adduce in the way of excuse or proof, to mention or name*. *Plin.* Petis, ut libellos tuos legam; adhibes preces, allegas exemplum. *Quintil.* Allegare dignitatem alicujus. *Plin.* Allegare decreta. *Id.* Allegare aliquid Senatui, h. e. *to point out, inform*. *Tacit.* Mandata regis sui Scydrothemidi allegant, h. e. *explain; or as above*. *Cic.* Edidit ad (h. e. præter) allegatos Cn. Lentulum, *deputed, or cited, named*.

ALLĒGŌ, and ADLĒGŌ (ad & lego), is, 2 ēgi, ectum, a. 3. to choose one into any body, to choose, elect, admit, καταλέγω, adscisco, adjungo, coopto, legendo addo. *Liv.* Augures de plebe allegerentur. *Sueton.* aliquem in Senatum. *Id.* inter patricios. *Senec.* Allegi cælo, to be admitted among the gods. *Also, Sueton.* Allegere milites in sui custodiam, *to appoint or choose*.

ALLĒGŌRIĀ (ἀλληγορία), æ, f. an allego-3 ry; a figure of speech, in which something is meant beyond the literal signification of the words. *Quintil.*

ALLĒVĀMENTUM (allevo), i, n. allevi-1 ation, ease or comfort. *Cic.*

ALLĒVĀTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a raising or lifting up. *Quintil.* — *¶ Figur.* an easing or assuaging; alleviation, ease, comfort. *Cic.*

ALLĒVŌ, and ADLĒVŌ (ad & levo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lift up, raise aloft, ἐπάγω, sublevo, in altum tollo, de imo, et ubi quid jacet, vel projectum est, sursum levo. *Quintil.* Supercilia allevare, et demittere. *Tacit.* Allevare supplicem. *Senec.* velum, *to hoist the sail*. *Senec.* aliquem in cœlum. — *¶ Figur.* to assuage, soften, lighten, mitigate, relieve. *Cic.* Allevare sollicitudines alicujus. *Curt.* Allevare animum a microro. *Quintil.* Allevare afflictum. *Tacit.* Allevata nota, h. e. *removed*. — *¶ Absol.* *Cic.* Allevor, cum loquor tecum absens, *I am relieved, comforted, at ease*. *Plaut.* Ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, *relieves or comforts*. *Ovid.* nec viribus allevor ullis, h. e. *nor am I relieved by any power of medicine*. — *¶ Allevari is also used of those who are raised to importance and influence*. *Flor. C.* Cæsar eloquentia, et spiritu, et jam

consulatu allevabatur. So, *Quintil.* Summis eloquentiæ viribus allevanda sunt, to be raised, heightened, set off.

**ALLEX** (unc.), allícis, n. ἐφελέκόμενος, qui allícit, alléctor. *Plaut.* Tu ne hic amator audes esse, alex viri? h. e. cinæde. *Alilleg. alex, vel hallex, et exponunt, fæx virorum, an abject, base-minded scoundrel; a nidget, pottroon.* — ¶ *Allex in Isid. Gloss. est pollex pedis.*

**ALLIA**, and **ALYA**, æ, f. a river in Italy, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, now *Caminata*, or *Rio de Mosso*, Ἀλλίας, et Ἀλιός. *Virgil.* Infaustum Allia nomen. — ¶ Hence, **Alliensis**, e, relating or belonging to the river Allia. *Liv.* Alliensis dies, h. e. the day on which the defeat near Allia took place, which was classed among the unlucky days.

**ALLIATŪS** (allium), a, um, *adject.* provided or mixed with leek or garlic; smelling of garlic. *Plaut.*

**ALLICEFACIŌ** (allício & facio), ácis, a. 2. 3. to invite, allure, entice, decoy, same as allício. *Sueton.*

**ALLICIŪS**, and **ADLICIŪS** (ad & lácio, obs.), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to attract, invite, allure, entice, decoy, inveigle, wheedle, seduce, ἐφέλεκτω, ἐπάγομαι, traho, attraho, induco, illicio, invito. *Cic.* Adolescentem non allícere volui. *Id.* Magnes ferrum ad se allícit, et trahit. *Id.* Allícere aliquem ad misericordiam. *Ovid.* Merum allícit somnos. *Lucret.* sonus adlícit aures, h. e. charms.

**ALLIDŌ**, and **ADLIDŌ** (ad & lædo), 1 is, isí, ísum, a. 3. to dash one thing against another, to dash to the ground, throw against the ground; to break in pieces by bringing violently in contact with any other substance, ἐπέριδω. *Lucret.* ut si quis prius, arida quam sit Cretea persona, allídat pilæve, trabive. *Cæs.* Allidere aliqum ad scopulos. — ¶ *Figur.* to chuse to be wrecked, to bring into great danger; in pass. to be unfortunate, to suffer damage, to fall into danger. *Cic.* Servius allísus est. *Senec.* Qui periculis undique eminentibus, non allísit virtutem, h. e. who does not lose his firmness, suffer shipwreck of his firmness.

**ALLIFÆ**, **ALLIPHÆ**, **ALIPHÆ**, or **ALIFÆ**, ñrum, f. Ἀλιφαί, Ἀλλίφαί, *Alife, Alifi, a town in Italy, in Samnium, near the river Vulturnus.* *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, **Allifanus**, a, um, of or pertaining to Alife. *Cic.* Allifanus ager. *Hor.* Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota, se. poculis.

**ALLIGATIŪS**, and **ADLIGATIŪS** (alligo), 2 ónis, f. a binding, tying, joining to any thing, as of vines or trees; so of other things, a binding, &c., a band, &c., alligation. *Vitruv.* Alligationibus continere aliqum. *Columell.* Arbustorum sive putatio, sive alligatio finienda est.

**ALLIGATŌR** (Id.), and **ADLIGATŌR**, 2 óris, m. a binder or tier of one thing to another. *Columell.*

**ALLIGATŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, a binding of one 2 thing to another; a ligature. *Columell.*

**ALLIGĒ**, and **ADLIGĒ** (ad & ligo), as, ñvi, ñtum, a. 1. to bind or tie to any thing; used of things, as vines or trees; or of persons; ἐξαρτάω, ad aliqum ligo, vincio. *Columell.* Vites alligantur. *Cic.* Alligare aliqum ad palum. — ¶ Also, in general, to bind, to bind or wrap up, tie, join, unite, to fetter. *Tacit.* Servitutum adit: alligari se, ac vñire patitur. So, *Cohum.* Alligati, fettered slaves. *Martial.* Alligare caput lana, to bind. *Justin.* Alligare vulnus, to bind up or dress a wound. *Plin.* Tingendis lanis ita colorem alligans, h. e. fixing, making fast or durable. *Senec.* Alligatus calculus, h. e. panned up, unable to move. *Martial.* Lac alligatum, h. e. coagulated, curdled, soured. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Ne forte qua re impediatur atque alliger, should be shackled, impeded. *Stat.* Alligare iter, to hinder, block up. *Virg.* Palus inamabilis unda alligat, shuts in. *Cic.* Lex omnes mortales alligat, ties, obliges, binds, obligates. *Id.* Alligare populum R. novo genere questionis.

*Id.* Beneficio alligari. *Id.* Alligare aliquem stipulatione. *Varr.* Alligare pecuniam, h. e. to engage to pay a sum. *Justin.* Alligari in fœdera societatis. *Terent.* Alligare se furti, to show himself guilty. *Cic.* Alligare se scelere.

**ALLINŌ**, and **ADLINŌ** (ad & lino), is, levi, litum, a. 3. to anoint, besmear, daub, bedaub, ἐπιχρίω, unguendo induco, unungo. *Horat.* incompitis (versibus) allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, h. e. will draw a mark over, will blot out. — ¶ Also, to attach to, fasten to, fix upon. *Plin.* Adlinere schedam supina tabula. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Nulla nota, nullus color, nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse. *Senec.* Allinere alteri vitia sua, infect or taint with.

**ALLIUM** (unc.), and **ALIUM**, ii, n. garlic, leek, σκόροδον. *Virg.* Allia, serpyllumque, herbas contundit olentes. *Pers.* Caput alli, the head of a leek, root of garlic.

**ALLŌBRŌX**, ógis, in plur. num. **ALLŌBRŌGES**, ógum, m. people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital city was Vienna, now *Vienne.* *Cæs.* — ¶ Hence, **Allobrogicus**, a, um, of or pertaining to the Allobroges. *Plin.* — Also, a name of a Q. *Fabius Maximus*, who conquered that people. *Vellei.*

**ALLŌCŪTIŪS**, and **ADLŌCŪTIŪS** (allo-2 quor), ónis, f. a speaking to any one; a speech, address. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a consolatory address; consolation, comfort. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, a harangue made by the commander to his soldiers.

**ALLŌQUIUM**, and **ADLŌQUIUM** (allo-2 quor), ii, n. a speaking with any one, conference; an address, speech; conversation, talk, discourse, especially if it be to persuade or console. *Liv.*

**ALLŌQUŌR**, and **ADLŌQUŌR** (ad & loquor), éris, quítus, or cútus sum, dep. 3. to speak or talk to any one; to address, accost, προσεπειν, ad aliqum loquor. *Cic.* Quem nemo alloqui vellet. *Virg.* te adloquor. *Sueton.* Allocuturus milites. *Plaut.* Diis gratias agere, et alloqui, h. e. to pray to. — ¶ Also, to administer consolation, console, comfort, παραμυθεῖσθαι. *Varr.* Adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliqum locutum consolandi causa. *Senec.* Alios parentes alloqui in luctu decet: tibi gratulandum est.

**ALLŌBESCIT**, and **ADLŌBESCIT** (ad & lubet), ébat, impers. 3. it becomes pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, lubet, placet, ἐπαρέσκει. *Plaut.* hercle vero jam alubescit. — ¶ Personally, to oblige, comply with. *Apulei.* Nonnunquam basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescibat. — ¶ *Apulei.* allubescere aquis, h. e. to go gladly to drink the waters, to be fond of drinking the waters.

**ALLŪCĒŌ**, and **ADLŪCĒŌ** (ad & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. to shine upon, to shine, προσλάμπω. *Sueton.* Flagrante triclino inquit, nobis alluxit, sc. ignis, has lighted us, given us light. *Senec.* Die non esse contentum, nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Tibi fortuna faculam allucere vult, to kindle, light.

**ALLUCINATIO**, **ALLUCINOR**. See *Alucinator*.

**ALLŪDIŌ**, and **ADLŪDIŌ** (alludo), as, 3 ñvi, ñtum, n. 1. to joke, jest, be playful or sportive; to caress. *Plaut.*

**ALLŪDŌ**, and **ADLŪDŌ** (ad & ludo), is, ùsi, ùsum, n. 3. to play or sport with one, joke, jest, rally, cum aliquo ludere, joculari, colludere, προσαίρω. *Ovid.* Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herba. *Plin.* Delphinus alludens natantibus. *Terent.* Ad scortum alludere. — ¶ Used also of inanimate things, to play with, sport with. *Plin.* Tripolium in maritimis nascitur saxis, ubi alludit unda, h. e. splashes gently, as it were, playfully. *Ovid.* alludentes undas. *Senec.* Et curvata suis fetibus, ac tremens Alludit patulis arbor liatibus. *Valer.* Ac velut ante comas, ac summa cacumina silvæ Lenibus alludit fiabris levis Auster. — ¶ Sometimes with the acc. *Catull.* Omnia quæ fluctus salis alludebant. — ¶ *Fig.* To do any thing in jest, or for the sake of jest, as to dispute jestingly,

to jest. *Cic.* Galba alludens. *Senec.* Philosophiæ alludere, h. e. to practise philosophy in jest. *Id.* spei alludens, favoring, smiling upon. — ¶ Also, to allude to. *Valer. Max.* Homeri ver-sibus allusit.

**ALLŪŌ**, and **ADLŪŌ** (ad & luo), is, ui, a. 3. to flow hard by or near to, to wash or touch upon, as a river, the sea, &c., ἐπικλύζω, juxta fluo, mædofacio. *Cic.* Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam alluantur. *Id.* Non alluuntur mari mœnia extrema. *Id.* Fluvius latera hæc alluit. *Virg.* Et mare, quod supra, tenent, quodque alluit infra.

**ALLŪVIĒS** (alluo), éi, f. a land-flood, a 2 pool or standing water occasioned by the overflowing or inundation of rivers, πρόσ-κλυσις, aquarum exundatio, qua loci antea sicca alluuntur, et aquis obteguntur. *Liv.*

**ALLŪVIŪS**, and **ADLŪVIŪS** (Id.), ónis, f. 1 the rising or swelling of a river, an overflowing or inundation of water; a flood, deluge, alluvies. *Apulei.* — ¶ By jurists, the washing up of land or soil by a river; the land itself. Hence, *Cic.* Jura alluvionum, the right of possession of land washed up.

**ALMŌS**, ónis, m. now *Daehia*, and *Rio d'Appio*, a small river near Rome, in which the image of Cybele was wont to be washed by her priests. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the god of the same river. *Ovid.*

**ALMŌS** (alo), a, um, cherishing, nourishing; genial, bountiful, gracious; mild, favorable, propitious; fair, beautiful, beautiful, worthy of reverence, sacred, ἄμνιος, τρόφιμος; a poetic adj. used especially of the deities. *Horat.* Almæ filius Maie. *Id.* Almæ Veneris progenies. *Virg.* Alma Ceres. *Id.* Almus ager. *Lucret.* Liqueor almus aquarum. *Virg.* Almæ vites. *Id.* Alma lux. *Horat.* Alme Sol. *Senec.* Alma nox. *Virg.* Alma parens. *Stat.* Alma ubera. *Plaut.* Alma nutrix. *Virg.* Alma Trivia. *Id.* Alma Phœbe. *Id.* Alma Cybele. *Ovid.* Alma Pales. *Virg.* Alma Sibylla. *Propert.* Alma sacerdos. *Lucret.* Alma dulcedo. *Horat.* Alma adorea, h. e. gloria, quæ alit virtutem. So, *Tibull.* Alma pax. *Silius.* Alma Carthago, h. e. altrix virorum. *Horat.* Almæ Musæ, h. e. studiorum altrices. *Ennius* apud *Cic.* Alma fides: h. e. vel quia nimirum Dea habita est: vel quia fide alitur humana societas.

**ALNEŪS** (alnus), a, um, *adject.* of alder. 2 *Vitruv.*

**ALNŌS** (unc.), i, f. an alder-tree, an alder, κλήδρα. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Among the poets, what is made of the tree, as a ship, a beam, pillar. *Lucan.* nullasque vado qui Macra moratus Alnos. *Id.* ut spumeus alnos Discussa compage feras, h. e. the piles of a bridge. *Id.* obliquas excipit alnos, h. e. beams of alder. — ¶ The poets sometimes fable, that the sisters of Phaethon were changed into alders; at other times, they say into poplars. *Virg.*

**ALŌ** (unc.), is, ñvi, ñtum, and altum, a. 3. to increase or support by feeding, αἰζω, incrementum do, augeo. *Horat.* Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas. — ¶ In general, to nourish, cherish, feed, support, keep, maintain. *Cic.* Animantes aluntur. *Id.* Alitur et sustentantur iisdem rebus, quibus, &c. *Id.* Cum agellus eum non satis aleret. *Id.* Alere exercitum suis fructibus. *Id.* Ali lacte. *Id.* Alere canes. *Nepos.* aliqum publice, to maintain at the public expense. *Cic.* Stellæ aluntur terræ vaporibus. *Plin.* Clematidis folia illita infantibus capillum alunt, nourish, strengthen, cause to grow. *Justin.* Alere incendium. — ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* Honos alit artes. *Id.* Alere gloriam. *Id.* audaciam. *Id.* ingenium. *Id.* spem alicujus. *Tibull.* Spes alit agricolas. *Cic.* Mens alitur descendō. *Id.* Memoria vestra nostræ res alentur. *Nepos.* Alere luxuriam. *Ovid.* Divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor. — ¶ To defend, to cherish. *Cæs.* Ne tanta, et tam conjuncta populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, &c.

**ALŌĒ** (ἀλών), es, f. the aloe, or aloes-tree.



*Plin.* — ¶ *Figur. bitterness. Juvenal.* Plus aloes, quam mellis habet.

**ALŌEUS**, ei & eos, m. Ἀλωεύς [three syllab.], one of the *Giants*, son of *Canaan* by *Neptune*, father of *Otus* and *Ephialtes*, who are hence called *Aloidae*. *Lucan.*

**ALŌPECIYA** (ἀλωπεχία), æ, f. a disease causing the hair to fall off by the roots; the scurf, scald; scaldhead or scall; morbid baldness (so called from the disease being usual with foxes). Generally used in the plur. *Plin.*

**ALŌPECIYAS** (ἀλωπηξι), ādis, f. a kind of fish, the sca-fox. *Plin.*

**ALŌPECIUS** (Id.), ādis, f. ἀλωπεκίς, a sort of vine producing clusters of grapes resembling the tail of a fox. *Plin.*

**ALŌPECURUS** (ἀλωπεκίς and οὐρά), i, f. an herb like a fox's tail, shaggy and mossy; tailed wheat, fox-tail, ἀλωπεκούρος. *Plin.*

**ALPES**, ium, f. pl. more usual than the sing. the *Alps*, Ἄλπεις, a high range of mountains, which separated Italy from Gaul and Germany. *Cic.* Transcendit Alpes. — ¶ Used, also, for any mountainous range. *Silius*, 2, 333, calls the *Pyrenes* by this name. — ¶ Hence, *Alpinus*, a, um, adj. *Alpine*, relating to the *Alps*. *Liv.* Alpinae gentes. *Virg.* Alpinus rigor. *Plin.* Alpini mures, h. e. marmots. — ¶ *Alpicus*, a, um, is also found. *Nepos.*

**ALPHĀ** (ἄλφα), indecl. the name of the 3<sup>rd</sup> first letter of the *Greek alphabet*, as *beta*, βῆτα, is of the second. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Jestingly, the first or most distinguished in any thing. *Martial.*

**ALPHĀBETUM** (ἄλφα and βῆτα), i, n. the alphabet. *Tertull.*

**ALPHESIBEY** (Ἀλφεσίβοια), æ, f. the daughter of *Phegeus*, and wife of *Alcmaon*, who is said to have killed her brothers, from love for her husband. *Propert.*

**ALPHĒUS**, or **ALPHĒOS** (Ἀλφειδός), i, m. a river of *Peloponnesus*, flowing from mount *Stymphalus* through *Arcadia* and *Elis*, which is said, by the poets, to flow under the sea as far as *Sicily*, and there to unite with the fountain *Arethusa*, near *Syracuse*; and, for this reason, is represented as a lover of the nymph *Arethusa*. *Ovid.* Quo properas *Arethusa*? suis *Alpheus* ab undis, &c. *Martial.* Viderat *Alphēi* præmia, h. e. the *Olympic games*, which were celebrated near this river. *Senec.* Sacer *Alpheus*, so called because the statue of *Olympian Jupiter* used to be sprinkled with this water, &c. — ¶ Hence, *Alphēias*, ādis, f. sc. nymph, the nymph and fountain *Arethusa*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Alphēus*, a, um, of or pertaining to *Alpheus*, *Alphean*. *Virg.* *Alphēi* Pise, h. e. founded by *Arcadians*.

**ALPHICUS** (alpus), i, m. perhaps, one who cures the leprosy (alpus). *Martial.*

**ALPHUS** (ἄλφος), i, m. a distemper which covers the body with a kind of white scales, leprosy. *Cels.*

**ALSIDENĀ**, a kind of onion. *Plin.*

**ALSINĒ** (ἀλσίνη, from ἄλσος), es, f. an herb called chick-weed, or mouse-ear. *Plin.*

**ALSISŌSUS** (algeo), a, um, adject. subject to cold, liable to catch or take cold, liable to be frost-bitten, chilly, cold by nature, ὀσπρίως, qui frigore facile læditur. *Plin.*

**ALSIVM**, ii, n. a town in *Etruria*. *Vell. Paterc.* — ¶ Hence, *Alsiensis*, e, and *Alsius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Alsium*. *Cic.* and *Sil.*

**ALSIVS** (algeo), a, um, adject. cold, chill, ὀσπρίως, the same as *alsiosus*. *Lucret.* *Alsia* corpora. — ¶ *Alsius* is used by *Cic.* as a neut. comp. from *alsus*, not in use, more cool, refreshing.

**ALTANUS VENTUS**, or **ALTANUS**, i, m. a wind, according to *Pliny*, rising out of the earth; according to *Vitruv.* a south-west wind; *Servius* takes it for a wind rising from the sea.

**ALTARE** (altus), is, n. an altar upon which they sacrificed to the *Dii Superi*, βωμὸς θυμῆλη; *ara*, which was lower, was an altar used in sacrificing both to the *Dii Superi* and *Inferi*: but the distinction is not always observed. *Plin.* Accendi ex his altaria aræve debent. — ¶ The *ol* altaria is also

used where only one is spoken of. *Liv.* Annibalem altariibus admotum. — ¶ *Altare* differs also, properly, from *ara*, in being the superstructure, while *ara* was merely the base of an altar.

**ALTARIUM**, ii, n. an altar, same as *altare*. *Sever. Sulpic.*

**ALTĒ** (altus), adverb, on high, high, highly, aloft, ὑψοῦ, excels, sublimer. *Cic.* Cruentum alte extollens pugionem. *Id.* Tollere se a terra altius. *Id.* Alte cadere, to fall from on high, from a great height. *Sueton.* Cum aquila altissime volasset. *Virg.* Alte consternunt terram frondes, h. c. altum in terra cumulum facientes. *Curt.* Alte aliquid constituere, on high. *Virg.* Suras alte vincere. — ¶ Also, deeply, low, to a great depth, βαθέως. *Cic.* Cum sulcus altius esset impressus. *Liv.* Ferrum laud alte in corpus descendisse. *Virg.* Alte abdere caput. — ¶ *Figur. high, &c.; deeply, &c. Plin.* Ingenium altissime assurgit. *Cic.* Incipit longo, et alte petito præmio, h. e. with a long exordium, far-fetched preamble. *Curt.* Altius iram suppressere, h. e. more deeply. *Cic.* Altius aliquid perspicere, h. e. more deeply, acutely. *Cic.* Verbum aliquid transierit altius, h. e. too boldly, in a manner too far-fetched.

**ALTER** (according to some, from ἄλλος and ἕτερος), ēra, ērum, gen. alterius, dat. alteri, &c. one of two, the other, ἕτερος. *Liv.* Alter Consulum *Q. Fulvius* triumphavit. *Id.* Alter ex *Censoribus* petiit ab *Senatu*, &c. *Cic.* *Utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius* consules alter, ambove rationem agri habeant, one of the two. *Id.* Quorum fortasse utrumque erit; alterum certe, one or the other. *Liv.* Nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, neither one nor the other. — ¶ The plur. is used when two bodies or classes of persons or things are opposed to each other; or when the subst., with which it is joined, wants the sing. *Cic.* Adductus sum tuis unis et alteris literis. *Id.* Ad *Brutum* nostrum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, these second five books. *Sallust.* Utrique alteris freti, both relying on one another. *Varr.* Alteri totidem, as many more. — ¶ *Alter* is used, in Latin, to express general relations, which, in English, are expressed by *another*, because, in reality, only two are considered in relation to each other. *Cic.* Detrahere alteri, et sibi assumere. — ¶ *Alter* is often elegantly repeated either in the same or a different case. *Cic.* Quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, the one hath lost, the other hath bartered away. *Id.* Alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, one party fight, the other, &c. *Terent.* Curum æquam uterque partem: tu alterum, ego item alterum, I the one, you the other. *Cic.* Alteros propemodum jam sumus experti, de altero nemo est, quin cogitet. *Id.* Uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, one for one reason, another for another. *Id.* *Milvo* est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo; ergo alter alterius ova frangit, the one breaks the eggs of the other. *Liv.* Qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferunt. *Sallust.* *Carthaginenses* et *Cyrenenses* alteri alteros aliquantum atriverant. — ¶ When alter, repeated, refers to two words going before, the first alter is applied to the former and the second to the latter; though not always. — ¶ In enumerations, it is put for the second, holding the second place. *Horat.* Alteris te mensis adhibet *Deum*. *Cic.* *Quadrigenio* post alterum consulatum. *Id.* Proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, &c. Hence, after numeral adjectives, it is rendered by some, the second. *Id.* Altero vicesimo die, the 22<sup>d</sup> day. *Liv.* Anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita *Roma* erat, 302<sup>d</sup> year. Others, however, in this connection, consider alter the same as *primus*, first; as in *Virg.* Alter ab illo, the first, h. e. next after him. So, *Id.* alter ab undecimo annus, the 12<sup>th</sup> year; though this, by some, is rendered

13<sup>th</sup>. *Ter.* Unus et item alter, one and the other, h. e. several, some; first one and then another; one after the other. *Cels.* Altero quoque die, every second day. *Liv.* Altera die quam, two days after; the second day after. — ¶ Alter idem, and alter ego, a second self, a very dear friend. *Cic.* *Amicus* est tanquam alter idem. So, *Cic.* *Cleomenes* qui alterum se *Verrem* putabat, considered himself a second *Verres*, another *Verres*. *Id.* *Me* sicut alterum parentem observat. On the other hand, alter sometimes signifies different, changed, opposite. *Horat.* Quoties te speculo videris alterum. — ¶ Alterum tantum, as much more, just so much more. *Liv.* Militibus ex præda centenos binos asses, et alterum tantum centurionibus atque equitibus divisit. *Cic.* *Pars* pedis altero tanto, aut sesqui major. *Aræst.* *Via* altero tanto longior. — ¶ It is put, sometimes, for *alius*, another, when no definite person or thing is alluded to. *Phædr.* *Canis* parturiens cum rogasset alteram. *Cic.* *Si* cum altero contrahas. — ¶ *Altere* for *alteri*, fem. in dat. sing. *Terent.* Hoc ipsa in itinere alteræ dum narrat.

**ALTERCATIONIS** (altercor), ōnis, f. a wrangling or quarrelling, noisy debate, altercation; a bickering, brawling, strife, contention, variance, jarring, reasoning, disputing between persons or parties. *Cic.* Redeo ad altercationem: surgit pulchellus puer: objicit mihi, &c. *Id.* Facere altercationes. *Id.* Oriri altercationem cum aliquo de aliqua re. *Liv.* E disceptatione, altercationem facere. — ¶ A dispute before a court, between two parties, which consists of question and answer, and not a connected speech and argument. *Cic.*

**ALTERCATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a wrangler, 2 disputor, disputant, arguer, reasoner, controvertist, brawler, bickerer, jangler. *Quintil.*

**ALTERCATOR** (alter or alternus), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. and **ALTERCŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to altercate, dispute, contend, debate, wrangle, brawl, quibble, jangle, jar, be at variance, διαδικάζομαι. *Cæs.* *Labienus* altercari cum *Vatinio* incipit. *Terent.* Cum patre altercasti dudum. *Liv.* *Mulierum* ritu inter nos altercantes. — ¶ Especially before a court, to dispute or debate by reciprocal interrogations and answers. *Cic.* *Crassus* in altercando invenit parem neminem. — ¶ *Figur. contending. Horat.* Altercante libidinibus pavore. — ¶ Also, with the acc. *Apul.* Dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, h. e. converse.

**ALTERCUM**, i, n. the herb *hembane*. *Plin.*

**ALTERNATIŌ** (alternus), ōnis, f. the reciprocal succession of things, alternation. *Apulei.* Alternatio partium. — ¶ With jurists, sometimes an alternative, this or that. *Ulpian.*

**ALTERNATIŌS** (Id.), a, um, arranged alternately, alternating. *Plin.* *Nervis* cervi alternatis, et dorcadis. *Sil.* Atque alternatos sociato consule fasces. *Id.* inter varias *Fortuna* utrinque virorum *Alternata* vices. *Senec.* Ex splendidis, sordidisque alternata series. — ¶ *Ulpian.* Alternata condicione, alternative.

**ALTERNE** (alternus), adverb, by turns, 2 alternately, reciprocally. *Plin.*

**ALTERNŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to do 2 any thing by turns; vary, alter, change, interchange, reciprocate, ἀμείβω, vicissim alterum duorum ponere, intermissa, non continuata serie ponere. *Plin.* *Oliva* alternare fructus cogitur, to produce fruit every other year. *Plin.* *Hirundines* in fetu alternant cibum. *Ovid.* alternant spesque timorque fidem, h. c. modo fiduciam spes affert, modo timor adimit. *Id.* Alternare vices. — ¶ Also, without case. *Plin.* *Arborum* fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates, h. e. bears every other year. *Virg.* Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, wavering.

**ALTERNŌS** (alter), a, um, adject. acting or done by turns, one after another, interchangeable, mutual, reciprocal, every other, alternate, ἀμοιβαίως, qui vicissitudinem habet, et non continuato, sed intermissio ordine fit. *Cic.* *Pedes* aut choreos,

aut heroos, aut alternos esse oportebit, &c. *Liv.* Alternis pæne verbis, as it were at every other word. *Cels.* Invicem alternis diebus, every other day. *Cic.* Epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, with every other line a long one; consisting of long and short lines alternately. *Plin.* Grues alternis pedibus insistentes, sometimes on one leg, sometimes on the other. *Horat.* Alterno pede terram quatere, to dance. *Ovid.* Per alternas viçes, by turns, alternately. *Claudian.* Alterna Thetis, h. e. flowing and ebbing. *Horat.* Alterni sermones, dialogues; discourses by way of dialogue. *Virg.* Vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus, h. e. every other one of us, every second man. *Enall.* Alternum fœdus amicitia, h. e. mutual. *Alii leg. alternum.* — *¶ Cic.* Legem ferre de alternis consiliis rejciendis, h. e. about permitting both the accuser and criminal, the one after the other, to reject, for once, all the judges appointed by the prætor. *So, Id.* Rejctio alternorum judicium. — *¶ Alternis,* and sometimes *alterna,* are used adverbially for alternis vicibus, alterna vice, alternately, in turns, first one, and then the other, reciprocally. *Virg.* Alternis dicetis. *Liv.* Agere varie, rogando alternis, suadendoque cepit. *Senec.* Alternis Vatini, alternis Catonis, h. e. alternately vicious and virtuous. *Apulei.* Ciliis alterna connivens. — *¶ Alterni* sometimes among the poets, though rarely, signifies both. *Stant.* alternas servant prætoria ripas. **ALTERUTER** (alter & uter), alterûtra, alterutrum, genit. alterutrius, and alterius utrius, dat. alterutri, &c. It is commonly declined without change of the first part, alterutra, alterutri, alterutrum; but in the gen., where elision is difficult, alterius utrius is found in many edd. of Cicero, the one or the other, one of two, one or other of two, ἐκάτερος, alter ex duobus. *Cic.* Utrum te perfidiosum, an prævaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum. *Pompei.* in *Cic.* Dello mandaram, ut alteruter vestrum ad me veniret. *Horat.* Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet. — *¶ Alteruter* is sometimes used for uterque, both one and the other, both. **ALTERUTERQUE** (alter & uterque), alterutrâque, alterutrumque, genit. alterutriusque, &c., both one and the other, both, same as uterque, but rarely used. *Plin.* **ALTHEÆ** (ἀλθαία), æ, f. a sort of wild mallows, marsh-mallows, water-mallows. *Plin.* — *¶ Althæa,* also a proper name, the daughter of *Thesius*, wife of *Æneus*, and mother of *Meleager*. *Ovid.* **ALTYCINCTUS** (alte & cinctus), a, um, 3 *girt high, ψηλόσινος.* *Phædr.* Ex alticinctis unis atriensibus. — *¶ Also* written *alte cinctus.* *Senec.* **ALTYLIS** (alo), e, adject. reared, fed, or fattened for human food, σιτιστός. *Varr.* Boves altiles ad sacrificia saginati. *Plin.* Altiles cochleæ. — *¶ Often,* fat, fattened, fed, crammed. *Plin.* Gallina altilis. — *¶ Figur.* large, gross. *Id.* Altiles asparagi. — *¶ Absolutely,* fat or fattened poultry. *Juvenal.* Minor altilis. *Horat.* Satur altilium. — *¶ Actively,* nutritive, nourishing. *Macrob.* Altilis sanguis. — *¶ Plant.* Altilis dos, rich. **ALTINUM**, i, n. *Altino,* Ἀλτινον, a town on the shore of the Adriatic, famous for its sheep. *Martial.* — *¶ Hence,* Altinas, atis, adj. of or pertaining to Altinum. *Colum.* — *¶ Also,* Altinus, a, um, adj. the same as Altinas. *Colum.* **ALTYSÖNÖS** (alte & sono), a, um, adj. 3 that soundeth from above, high sounding, sounding from on high; thundering, ὑψηλῆς, a poetic word. *Cic.* Hic Jovis altisoni subito pinnata satelles. *Claud.* Altisonus maritus, h. e. Jupiter. *So, Senec.* altisonus parens. — *¶ Figur.* *Juvenal.* Maronis altisoni carmina, h. e. sublime, high-sounding. **ALTYTÖNÄNS** (alte & tonans), antis, thundering from on high, ὑψηλοσφῆρης. *Lucret.* Altitonans Vulturinus. **ALTYTÖDÖ** (altus), Inis, f. highness, loftiness, height. *Cic.* Altitudo ædium. — *¶ Also,* depth. *Cæs.* Altitudo fluminis. *Id.* Opus in mirandam altitudinem de-

pressum. — *¶ Figur.* height, loftiness. *Cic.* Altitudo orationis, sublimity. *Gell.* animi, greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity. — *¶ Figur.* depth. *Sallust.* Ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, h. e. inscrutableness. *So, Tacit.* animi, reserve. **ALTIVÖLÄNS** (alte & volo), antis, flying 3 on high, soaring, ὑψιπέτης. *Lucret.* Altivolans solis rota. **ALTIVÖLÖS** (Id.), a, um, soaring on 2 high. *Plin.* **ALTIVÖSÖLÖS** (altior), a, um, somewhat high, rather high, something higher than common, aliquantum altus. *Sueton.* **ALTÖR** (alo), öris, m. a nourisher, cherisher, maintainer; a foster-father, for alitor. *Cic.* **ALTRINSECÖS** (alter & secus), adverb, 3 on the other side, ex altera parte, ἐτέρωθεν. *Plaut.* — *¶ Sometimes,* on both sides. *Lactant.* **ALTRIX** (alo, for alitrix), icis, f. a female 1 nourisher, cherisher, feeder, or maintainer; a foster-mother, nurse. *Cic.* Terra parens, alitrix. *Virg.* terram altricem. **ALTRÖVÖRSUM** (alter & versum), on the 3 other side. *Plaut.* **ALTÖS** (alo), a, um, for altus, fed, nourished, cherished, supported, maintained. *Cic.* Urbs in qua et nata, et alta est eloquentia. *Id.* Vapores, quibus altæ et renovatæ stellæ, &c. *Apic.* Avem altiorum, fatter. **ALTÖS** (perhaps from alo, altus, nourished; consequently, having grown high; high), a, um, high, tall, lofty, ὑψηλός, sublimis, excelsus. *Virg.* Alti montes. *Cic.* Columella altior. *Id.* Altissimus Cæli complexus. *Id.* Editus in altum, raised up aloft; set on high. *Plin.* Vapor ex alto cadit, rursusque in altum redit. *Virg.* Maia genitum demittit ab alto, from on high; from heaven. — With the gen. of measure. *Vitruv.* Turrem altam cubitorum sexaginta. *Plin.* Singula latera pedum lata tricennum, alta quinquagenum. — *¶ It* signifies, also, deep, sunk deep. *Cæs.* Altissima flumina. *Id.* Altior aqua. *Plaut.* Ex alto puteo. *Cic.* Altæ stirpes, h. e. set deep. *Id.* Altissima radices. *Senec.* Altum vulnus. *Virg.* Alta fundamenta. — *¶ Altum,* absol. the open sea; the deep, the main. *Cæs.* Naves, nisi in alto constituti non poterant. *Id.* Naves in altum protractæ. *Cic.* Ex alto emergere. *Liv.* Eminent in altum lingua, in qua sita est (urbs). *Fig. Cic.* Imbecillitas in altum provehitur. — *¶ Figur.* in the first sense, high, lofty, elevated, exalted, noble, great. *Cic.* Alta oratio. *Id.* Vir excelsus, et altus. *Id.* Alto animo esse, high-minded, of a lofty spirit, magnanimous. *Id.* Homo sapiens, et alta mente præditus, of an elevated mind. *But Quintil.* Mens placida, et alta, h. e. tranquilla, ut solent esse maria alta. *Horat.* Judex alto vultu rejcit dona nocentium, stern, lofty, disdainful. *Virg.* nil altum mens inchoat, nothing lofty, sublime, noble, elevated, grand, excellent. *Plin.* Altioribus se studiis, artibusque dedere, higher, more noble. *Id.* Altissimum, planeque poeticum ingenium, most sublime. *Id.* Altissima conditiones, highest offers. *So, Virg.* Altus Apollo, lofty, great. *Cic.* Vir altus, et excellens. — *¶ Also,* ancient and noble. *Ovid.* Claudia Quinta genus Claudio referebat ab alto. *Virg.* genus alto a sanguine Teucris. *Valer.* Flacc. alta gente satus. — *¶ Alta* voce, with a loud, clear, piercing voice. *Senec.* Hæc satus alta voce. *Catull.* Conclamate iterum altiore voce. *So, Quintil.* Altissimus sonus. — *¶ Ex* alto petere, or repeterè, to trace far back, from the beginning. *Virg.* Quid causas petis ex alto? *Cic.* Quæ de nostris officiis scripserim, ex alto repetita, &c. — *¶ Figur.* in the sense of deep, profound, great. *Horat.* Somnus altus, a deep or profound sleep. *Virg.* Altus sopor. *Virg.* Altum silentium. *Petron.* Et mentem timor altus habet. *So, Tacit.* Altior pavor. *Virg.* Premere altum corde dolorem. *Id.* manet alta mente repositum, treasured up in the depths, or inmost recesses of the heart. *Curt.* Alta dissimulatione præmere consilium. *Id.* Altiore consilio aliquid con-

cipere. *Vopise.* Denique ut erat altus, risit, et tacuit, h. e. secret in his thoughts, inscrutable. *Quintil.* Altissima eruditio, profound learning. *Ovid.* Velle, sed ex alto dissimulæ, puto. **ALÜCINATYÖ** (alucinator), **ALLÜCINÄTYÖ**, or **HALLÜCINATYÖ**, önis, f. carelessness, blundering, error, oscitancy, hallucination, oversight. *Senec.* **ALÜCINÖR**, **ALLÜCINÖR**, **HALÜCINÖR**, or **HALLÜCINÖR** (unc.), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. without an acc., to dote, talk idly, be inattentive, not to have one's thoughts about one, to be thoughtless to dream, as it were, to trifle. *Cic.* Epistolæ nostræ debent interdum alucinari. — *¶ With* an acc., to do any thing in a trifling manner, to prattle. *Cic.* Quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est. **ALVÆARË** (alveus), is, and **ALVÆARË** 2 UM, ii, n. a bee-hive, hive, κυψέλη. *Colum.* Cum vetus alveare numero apum destituitur, &c. *Virg.* alvearia vimine texta. *Plin.* Vivit in alveariis apum. — *¶ Also,* a place where bee-hives stand. *Varr.* Circum villam totam alvearium facere. — *¶ In Tertull.* a kneading trough. **ALVÆATÖS** (Id.), a, um, channelled, 3 trenched, guttered, hollowed, excavated, in modum alvei excavatus. *Cato.* **ALVÆÖLATÖS** (alveolus), a, um, made hollow like the channel of a river, channelled, &c., κοιλωτός, in modum alveoli cavatus. *Vitruv.* **ALVÆÖLÖS** (alveus), i, m. dimin. a small channel of a river, parvus fluminis alveus. *Curt.* — *¶ Also,* a small hollow vessel of wood; a tray, trough, κυψέλη. *Liv.* — *¶ Also,* a small gaming-board; a chess-board or tables. *Varr.* apud *Gell.* Tessera quibus in alveolo luditur. *Cic.* Alveolum poscere. **ALVËÖS** (alvus); others from alluo, because alluit ripas), i, m. the channel or bed of a river, κοίτη. *Quintil.* Pleno alveo fluere. *Plin.* Alveo navigabili. *Virg.* lembum in præceps pronò rapit alveus anni. — *¶ Also,* an oblong trench, as for planting vines. *Plin.* — *¶ Also,* a deep, oblong vessel, a trough; a bathing tub; also, the stone cavity of the bath, where people bathe. *Liv.* Fluitantem alveum, quo expositi erunt. *Cic.* Alveus ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit, qui, &c. — *¶ Also,* the hull, hull, bottom, or hold of a ship; the body of a ship. *Sallust.* Alveus navium. — *¶ Also,* by synecdoche, a ship, a vessel. *Ovid.* Canas alveus haurit aquas. *Propert.* Portabat sanctos alveus ille viros. — *¶ Also,* a boat, skiff, a bark. *Vellei.* Cavatum ex materia alveum conscendere. *Virg.* simul accipit alveo Ingentem Æneam, genuit sub pondere cymba. — *¶ Also,* a hive, bee-hive. *Plin.* Apes alveo se continent. — *¶ Also,* a chess-board; gaming-board. *Plin.* Transtulit alveum cum tesseris lusorium e gemmis duabus, latum pedes tres. *Valer. Muz.* Alveo, et calculis vacare. **ALVINÖS** (alvus), a, um, troubled with the gripes, belly-ache, colic, ὑποκοιλίος. *Plin.* **ALUM**, i, n. and **HÄLÖS**, i, the herb camfrey or camfrey, σμόρφρον πετραϊον. *Plin.* — *¶ Also,* a sort of garlic. *Plin.* **ALÜMËN** (unc.), inis, n. alum, a kind of mineral salt. *Plin.* **ALÜMINATÖS** (alumen), a, um, tinctured with, or tasting of alum, στυπτηριωτός, as, aqua aluminata, quæ transit per venas aluminis, apud *Plin.* **ALÜMINÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, aluminous, aluminatus. *Vitruv.* Aluminosi fontes. **ALÜMNÄ** (alo), æ, f. a foster-child, nursing, pupil, quæ ab aliquo alita est, et educata, ἡ τροφήμιος. *Plaut.* Nostra hæc alumna est tua profecto filia. *Cic.* Vos (ranæ) quoque signa videtis, aqual dulcis alumna. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Jam bene constitutæ civitatis quasi alumna quædam eloquentia, h. e. colitur, et crescit in civitate jam bene constituta. — *¶ Also;* a nurse, foster-mother. *Plin.* Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem, et parens. *Flor.* Cliens, et alumna Urbis Ostia. But these are referred by some to the first signif. **ALÜMNATÖS** (alumnus), a, um, brought up, cherished, maintained, educated, tutored, alitus, educatus. *Martian.* Capell-

— ¶ Also as a partic. of a deponent verb, with an act. signif. *Apulei.*  
**ALUMNUS** (alo), i, m. a pupil; nursling, foster-child, τροφίμος, qui alitur ab aliquo, et educatur. *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno. *Tacit.* Rediret legionum alumnus, h. e. born and brought up in the camp. *Id.* Vatinius utrinæ tabernæ alumnus. *Horat.* dulces alumni, h. e. vernulae, little slaves, born in the house. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Aristoteles, alique Platonis alumni, h. e. discipuli, followers, scholars, pupils, disciples. *Id.* Quasi alumnus disciplinae meæ. *Id.* Quasi alumnus, h. e. the child of peace, friend of peace. *Plin.* Alumnus fortunæ. *Martial.* Dies alumnus, h. e. birth-day. — ¶ Also, a foster-father; one that nourisheth, maintaineth, bringeth up. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
 ¶ As an adj. *Prudent.* moderator alumni gregis, h. e. disciples, pupils. *Avien.* Lapsus alumnus (Tibris), nourishing.  
**ALONTIUM**, ii, n. a city of Sicily. *Plin.*  
 ¶ Hence, Aluntius, a, um, Aluntian. *Plin.* Aluntium vinum.  
**ALUTA** (unc.), æ, f. soft tawed or tanned leather, βύρα. *Cæs.* Pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ. *Martial.* Inguina succinctus nigra aluta. — ¶ Also, a shoe, sandal. *Juvenal.* Appositam nigre lunam subtexit alutæ. *Martial.* rupta cum pes vagus exit aluta. — ¶ Also, a leathern purse or scrip. *Juvenal.* Tumida superbus aluta. — ¶ Also, a cosmetic covering, or patch for the face. *Ovid.* Arte supercillii confinia nuda repletis, Parvaque sinceræ velat aluta genas. — ¶ *Martial.* Ulcus habet, Priami quod tendere possit alutam, h. e. mentulam languidam, frigidam.  
**ALVUS** (unc.), i, f. the belly, paunch, abdomen, κοιλία, γαστήρ. *Cic.* Alvi natura subjecta stomacho, cibi, et potionis est receptaculum. *Cels.* solvere, to loosen, purge, relax. *So, Id.* Alvum ciere, ducere, subducere, dejicere, elicere, liquare, molliere, &c. *Id.* Pluribus diebus non descendit alvus, the body is costive. Also, *Id.* Fluvius, and liquida alvus, relaxation of the bowels, looseness, flux. *So,* alvus cita, fusa, soluta, &c. *But, Id.* Stringere alvum, to bind, astringe, and also, alvum cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, &c. *So, Id.* alvus adstricta, belly-bound, costive, and also, alvus dura, compressa, &c. — ¶ In plur. *Plin.* Sapor raphani medicamenti instar ad elicendas alvos. — ¶ Sometimes alvus signifies looseness, flux. *Colum.* Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit. — ¶ Also, the excrement; ordure, stool. *Cels.* — ¶ Sometimes, the womb. *Cic.* Cum prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret. — ¶ Often, a beehive. *Varr.* Media alvo, qua introeant apes, &c. *Plin.* Alvi melle plenæ.  
**ALYACMON.** See *Alicomon.*  
**ALYATTES**, is and ei, m. a king in Lydia, father of Cræsus. *Horat.*  
**ALYPON** (άλυπον), i, n. the herb terrible, or white turbit. *Plin.*  
**ALYSSON** (άλυσσον), i, n. the herb madwort. *Plin.*  
**AM** (contracted from ἀμφί), an inseparable prep. used only in composition, around, concerning. When compounded with words beginning with a vowel, it takes b, as in *ambio*: before p, it is not changed, as *amputo*: in other cases, it is changed into an, as in *anquiro*. — ¶ *Am* is also an ancient form for *eam*. *Lucret.*  
**AMA.** See *Hama.*  
**AMABILIS** (amo), e, adj. worthy of being loved or esteemed, lovely, desirable, amiable, ἐράσιμος, dignus amore. *Cic.* Filiolam *nam* et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio. *Id.* Amabilior mihi. *Id.* Amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollerere.  
**AMABILITAS** (amabilis), atis, f. amiableness, loveliness, φιλότης, morum comitatus, formæve venustas, ad amorem alliciens. *Plaut.*  
**AMABILITER** (Id.), adv. amiably, sweetly, ἡδῶς, γλυκέως, suaviter, humaniter, ita ut tibi amorem concilies. *Antonius ad Cicer.* Si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, &c. *Horat.* Lusit amabiliter. —

¶ Also, lovingly, tenderly, affectionately. *Ovid.* Spectet amabilius juvenem.  
**AMALTHEA**, æ, f. Ἀμαλθεΐα, a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who suckled Jupiter with the milk of a she-goat. *Ovid.* — ¶ A horn of the goat, which had been broken off, was called cornu Amaltheæ, or cornu copiae. But others give the last name to the horn of Achelous. Some believe the goat itself was named Amalthea. — ¶ Amalthea, æ, f. and Amalthæum, i, n. the libraries of Cicero and Atticus were so called. *Cic.* — ¶ Amalthea, æ, f. is also the name of the Cumean sibyl. *Tibull.*  
**AMANDATIŌ** (amando), ōnis, f. a sending away or afar off, dismissing, removing, consigning to exile, banishing. *Cic.*  
**AMANDŌ** (a & mando), as, avi, atum, a. l. to send away or out of the way, remove, dismiss, banish, ἀποπέμπω, alio mittere, longe ire jubeo, removeo, relego. *Cic.* Amandare hominem Lilybæum. *Id.* in Græciam. *Id.* Catone amandato. *Id.* infra mortuos amandatus. *Id.* Natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus.  
**AMANDŪS** (amo), a, um, adj. amiable, lovely, charming, amari dignus, amabilis. *Horat.* condisce modos, amanda Voce quos reddas.  
**AMANS** (Id.), tis, loving, fond of, affectionately attached to, qui amat, amicus, φίλῶν. *Cic.* Hirrus quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *Id.* Homines amantes tui. *Id.* Si quem forte cognosti tui amantior, quam temporis. *Id.* Ad nos amantissimos tui veni. *Ovid.* Amans cruoris. — ¶ Used, also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Amantissimis verbis uti. *Id.* Quo ipsum nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum, hoc, &c. — ¶ Absolutely, for amator, a lover, wooer, suitor, sweetheart. *Propert.* Durius in terris nihil est quod vivat amante. *Terent.* Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.  
**AMANTER** (amans), adv. lovingly, affectionately, tenderly, in a friendly manner, intimately, cum amore, φιλικῶς. *Cic.* Expectare amanter adventum alicujus. *Id.* Obscurare aliquem amantissime. *Id.* Nihil potuit fieri amantius.  
**AMANTIYA** (Ἀμαντία), æ, f. a seaport of Illyrican Macedonia, now Ragusa. *Cæs.* The inhabitants of this town were called Amantiani by Cæs.; Amantes and Amantini by Plin. But the Amantini were also a people of Pannonia. *Plin.*  
**AMANTŪENSIS** (a & manus), is, m. a clerk, secretary, notary, slave employed by his master to write letters, &c., a scribe, scrivener, copyist; an amanuensis, ἑπογραφεύς. *Sueton.*  
**AMANŪS**, i, m. a mountain or range between Syria and Cilicia, joining mount Taurus. *Cic.* Hence, Amanienses, ium, its inhabitants. *Cic.*  
**AMARACINŪS** (amaracus), a, um, adj. relating to the herb sweet marjoram, ἀμαράκινος, qui est ex amaraco herba. *Plin.* Amaracinum unguentum. *Id.* Oleum amaracinum. — ¶ Amaracium, i, n. absol., is put for unguentum amaracinum. *Lucret.* — Hence, proverbially, *Gell.* Nihil cum fidibus graculo, nihil cum amaracino sui (dat.).  
**AMARACŪS**, i, m. and f. and **AMARACUM** (ἀμαράκος), i, n. a plant commonly called sweet-marjoram or feverfew. *Plin.*  
**AMARANTŪS** (ἀμαραντος), i, m. amaranth, everlasting; a never-fading flower. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*  
**AMARĒ** (amarus), adverb. bitterly; figur. 2 sarcastically, keenly, πικρῶς, acerbè, asperè, acriter. *Plaut.* E linguis dicta dulcia datis, corde amare facitis. *Senec.* Admonebo non amare. *Macrob.* Amarius aliquid reprehendere. *Sueton.* Amarissime congestis probris.  
**AMARYTAS** (Id.), atis, f. bitterness. *Vi-2 truv.*  
**AMARYTĒS** (Id.), ei, f. bitterness. *Ca-3 tull.*  
**AMARYTŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. bitterness; 2 sharpness, tartness, pungency of taste, πικρότης, πικρία γέσσεως, amarus sapor. *Plin.* Amaritudines absinthii. *Id.* Amaritudines hebetare. — ¶ *Figur.* bitterness, harshness, grievousness, biting sarcasm, disagreeableness. *Justin.* Ama-

ritudo decretorum. *Valer. Maxim.* odii. *Plin.* carminum. *Quintil.* vocis, too great or unnatural vehemence and harshness.  
**AMARŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. bitterness, πικρό-3 τής, amaritudo. *Lucret.*  
**AMARŌLĒNTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. bitter, 3 biting, pungent, sharp; acrimonious, keen, same as amarus, or valde amarus. *Gell.*  
**AMARŪS**, a, um, adj. bitter; biting, pungent, πικρῶς, saporem habens dulci contrarium, asperum, insuavem. *Cic.* Sensus judicat dulce, amarum, lenè, asperum. *Virg.* Amare salices. *Plin.* Amariores succi. *Id.* Iris gustu amarissima. *Catull.* Inger mi calices amariores, h. e. full of stronger wine. *Cels.* Os amarum, h. e. bitterness or bitter taste in the mouth. — ¶ *Figur.* Amarus odor, disagreeable, unpleasant. *Plin.* Fructus ipse amarus et odore. *So,* Amarus sonus. *Stat.* — ¶ Often, sad, harsh, grievous, calamitous, unpleasant, revolting. *Tibull.* Nunc et amara dies, et noctis amarior umbra est. *Ovid.* Ferre casus patienter amarus. *Id.* Amara pericula ponti. *Horat.* Caduca amara curarum eluere efficac, troubles, cares, affliction, distress. *Virg.* Amarus rumor. — ¶ Also, acrimonious, cutting, keen, sharp, sarcastical. *Ovid.* Incessere aliquem dictis amaris. *Quintil.* Amari sales. *Virg.* Hostis amare. — ¶ Also, morose, ill-natured, crabbed, sour, difficult to please. *Cic.* Amariorem me selectus facit. *Terent.* Amare mulieres. — ¶ Also, severe, violent. *Stat.* Amaro gelu.  
**AMARŪLLIS**, idis, f. Ἀμαρῦλλίς, the name of a rustic maiden. *Virg.*  
**AMARŪNTHŪS**, i, a small town in Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped. Hence, Amarynthis, idis, f. Amarynthian, as applied to Diana. *Liv.*  
**AMASĒNŪS**, i, m. a river in Latium. *Virg.*  
**AMASĪA**, æ, f. Ἀμάσεια, a town in Pontus, where Strabo was born. *Plin.*  
**AMASĪŌ** (amo), ōnis, m. a lover, same as 3 amasius. *Apulei.*  
**AMASIS**, is, m. Ἀμασις, a king of Egypt. *Lucan.*  
**AMASIŪS** (amo), ii, m. a lover, suitor, 3 sweetheart. *Plaut.*  
**AMASTRA**, æ, f. a town of Sicily. *Sil.*  
**AMASTRIS**, is, f. Ἀμαστρίς, a city in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Euxine sea. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Amastriacus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*, and Amastrianus, a, um; adj. of or pertaining to Amastris. *Plin.*  
**AMATA**, æ, f. a name given by the Pontifex Maximus to every Vestal Virgin, when he chose her. *Gell.*  
**AMATHŪS**, untis, f. Ἀμαθοῦς, a city, on the island Cyprus, sacred to Venus. *Virg.* — ¶ Hence, Amathuntia, æ, f. an epithet of Venus. — ¶ Amathusiacus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Amathus. *Ovid.* — ¶ Amathusius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Amathus. All Cyprus, according to *Plin.*, was called Amathusia, which also was an epithet of Venus. *Tacit.* Veneri Amathusiæ. *Ovid.* Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti.  
**AMATIŌ** (amo), ōnis, f. love, the state of 3 being in love, actus amandi, ἔρως; it is generally used in a bad sense. *Plaut.* In plur. amationes, intrigues. *Plaut.*  
**AMATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a lover, friend; one who loves or is attached to any person or thing, φιλῶν, qui amat, amicus. *Cic.* Amator noster. *Nepos.* Amator antiquitatis. *Cic.* sapientiæ. *Horat.* Ruris amatores. — ¶ Often used in a bad sense, a lover, gallant, ἐραστής. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*  
**AMATŌRCŪLŪS** (amator), i, m. dimin. 3 a pitiful lover. *Plaut.*  
**AMATŌRIĒ** (amatorius), adv. in a bad i sense, like a lover, amorously, tenderly, affectionately. *Cic.*  
**AMATŌRIŪS** (amator), a, um, adj. relating to love or lovers, amatory, amatorious, amorous, ἐρωτικῶς, ad amorem perti- nens, vel alliciens. *Cic.* Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est. *Id.* Amatorius sermo. *Sueton.* Amatorium medicamentum, h. e. a philter, a love potion.

So, *Plin.* Amatorium virus, and also Amatorium, *ii*, absol., a means of procuring love, a love potion. *Plin.*

**AMATRIX** (amo), *icis*, f. an amorous woman, a woman of strong passions, quæ amat, ἐπιόρπια. *Martial.* Sappho amatrix. — ¶ As an adj. *Martial.* Amatrix aquæ.

**AMAZON** (a priv. and μαζός), *ōnis*, f. an Amazon, Ἀμάζων. The Amazons were warlike women, who first dwelt in Sarmatia, near the river Taurus, but afterwards in Cappadocia, near the river Thermodon. *Curtius.* — ¶ Figur., by *Ovid.*, a maiden who has enlisted under the banner of love. — ¶ Amazonicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Amazons, Amazonian. *Plin.* — ¶ Amazonius, a, um, adj. Amazonian, of or pertaining to the Amazons. *Hor.* Amazonia securis. *Ovid.* Amazonius vir, h. e. Hippolytus, son of the Amazon Hippolyte. — ¶ Amazonōnis, *idis*, an Amazon; same as Amazon. *Virg.*

**AMBACTŪS**, *i*, m. a servant. Hence, Ambacti, in *Cæs.*, the vassals or dependants of the old Gallie knights.

**AMBADEDŌ** (am, ad & edo), *is*, a. 3. to eat or gnaw round; consume, waste. *Plaut.*

**AMBAGE** (am & ago), *f*, used only in the 2<sup>d</sup> abl. sing.; in the plural, used throughout; a going round, a round-about way, turning, winding, περίοδος. *Ovid.* ambage viarum. *Virg.* Dædalus ipse dolos tecti, ambagesque resolvit. *Plin.* Itinerum ambages. *Claudian.* remotas Tethyos ambages. *Apulei.* Hordeum frictum, et sub eadem mola meis quasatum ambagibus, going round. *Plin.* Luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, by the circuitous route which it describes, or path which it traces out. — ¶ Figur. a long circumstance of words, winding story, tedious narration; round-about stories, preambles; shifts, prevarications, subterfuges, evasions, quibbles, quirks, quiddities. *Virg.* per ambages, et longa exorsa. *Liv.* Vix pueris dignas ambages. *Plaut.* Ambages mitte. *Terent.* Ambages narrare. *Horat.* Ne te longis ambagibus morer. *Id.* Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres, to cut the matter short, speak in one word. *Id.* Immemor ambagum vates, h. e. of the Sphinx. — ¶ *Plin.* Tarquinius Superbus decutiendo papavera, sanguinarium illud responsum hac facti ambage reddidit, h. e. by this enigmatical action. *Liv.* Aureum baculum inelusum corneo ad id baculo tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages effigiem ingenii sui, h. e. an enigmatical representation or emblem. *Plin.* Etiam sine his immensa vite ambage circa auguria, h. e. uncertainty, perplexity.

**AMBAGIŌSŪS** (ambage), a, um, adj. expressed ambiguously, wrapped up in uncertainty, intricate. *Gell.*

**AMBĀRVĀLIS** (am & arvum) hostia, the victim, which was sacrificed for the fruits of the field, which, before the sacrifice, was led around the fields. *Virg.* The festival was called *Ambargale*, sc. sacrum, or *Ambarvalia*, sc. sacra.

**AMBĒDŌ** (am & edo), *ēdis*, *ēdi*, *ēsum*, a. 2 3. to eat or gnaw round, consume, waste, περιφάγεω, circum edo. *Tacit.* — ¶ Hence, ambēsus, a, um, partic. *Virg.* Robora ambesa flammis, timber cut round, half consumed by the flames.

**AMBĒNS**, for ambedens. *Lucret.*

**AMBĪANĪ**, *ōrum*, m. people of Belgic Gaul, in whose territory was the city now called Amiens. *Cæs.*

**AMBIFARIŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. double; 3 ambifarius. *Arnob.*

**AMBIGĀ** (ἀμβίξ, ἴκος), *æ*, f. a small vessel in the shape of a pyramid. *Apic.*

**AMBIGŌ** (am & ago, to think or do), *is*, n. 3. to busy one's self with two things at the same time; to doubt, hesitate, be in a state of uncertainty or suspense, ἀμφισβητέω, dubito, et inter duas, aut plures sententias, utram eligam, anceps sum. *Justin.* Cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat. *Tacit.* Nē quis ambigat, decus, pudorem, corpus, cuncta regno potiora habere. *Id.* Imperitos animos quænam post Augustum militiæ conditio, ambigentes. *Gell.* In hac causa, de qua tu

ambigis. *Cic.* Omnis res habet naturam ambigendi. — ¶ As a pass. imperson. *Cic.* In eo genere, in quo quale quid sit ambigatur. *Horat.* Ambigatur quoties, uter utro sit prior. — ¶ Also, to contend, argue, dispute. *Cic.* Ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur. *Id.* Ambigere de vero. — ¶ Also, to litigate, contest. *Cic.* Ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, si filius, &c. *Id.* Ambigere de fundo. *Id.* de hereditate. *Terent.* de finibus. *Liv.* de regno. *Id.* Regni certamine ambigebant fratres. — ¶ Sometimes as a passive verb, with a nom. of the object. *Cic.* Nihil est quod inter homines ambigatur, h. e. which can be questioned. *Id.* In iis causis, quæ ambiguntur, h. e. about which there is a contention. *Lucret.* Ambigatur status. — ¶ Also, to go about or round. *Tacit.* Ambigens patriam. *Al.* ambiens.

**AMBIGŪĒ** (ambiguus), adv. ambiguously, doubtfully, obscurely. *Cic.* Ambigue loqui. *Tacit.* Ambigue agere, h. c. with doubtful sincerity. *Id.* Ambigue pugnare, h. c. with doubtful success.

**AMBIGŪITĀS** (*Id.*), *ātis*, f. ambiguity, uncertainty, obscurity, doubtfulness; equivocation, prevarication. *Cic.* Ambiguitate nominis errare. *Liv.* Ambiguitas verbi. *Quintil.* Exquisitas ambiguitates.

**AMBIGŪSŪS** (ambigo), a, um, adj. ambiguous, doubtful, uncertain, obscure, equivocal, ἀμφίβολος, dubius, incertus, qui duplicem, aut etiam multiplicem significationem habere potest. It is used of words which can be taken in a double sense, but is also applied to any thing of a doubtful or ambiguous nature. *Cic.* Verba ambigua distinguere. *Id.* Oracula ambigua. *Id.* Ambiguum nomen. *Liv.* Esse ambigua fide in amicitia alicujus, doubtful, not to be relied on, hollow, false, unfaithful, insincere. *Virg.* Domus ambigua. *Id.* spargere voces ambiguas, h. e. to scatter abroad dark hints, propagate scandal, defame. *Plin.* Puer acris ingenii, sed ambigui, but likely to turn out either well or ill. *Horat.* Puer vultu ambiguo, h. e. who might be taken for a girl. *Claudian.* Ambigui mares, h. e. eunuchi. *Ovid.* Ambiguus Protheus, changeable. *Tacit.* Ambiguus præliis, bello non victus, h. e. in battle now victorious, now vanquished. *Tacit.* Ambiguæ res, calamity, misfortune. *Silius.* Ambiguus vates, h. c. speaking ambiguously; but some apply it to Proteus, changeable. — ¶ It is joined also with the gen., but not among the orators. *Tacit.* Ambiguus imperandi, doubtful whether or not to assume the reins of empire. *Id.* pudoris, ac metus, in suspense between shame and fear. *Id.* futuri. — ¶ Ambigu-um, *i*, n. absol., signifies an ambiguous word or thing, an ambiguity, uncertainty. *Cic.* Ambiguorum complura sunt genera. *Horat.* Servare in ambiguo, to keep in doubt, in a state of uncertainty. *Tacit.* Non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, h. e. uncertainty, hazard. *Plaut.* Esse in ambiguo, to doubt, be uncertain.

**AMBĪŌ** (am & eo), *is*, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, a. 4. imperf. ambiebam or ambibam, to go round or about, κυκλώω, περιβάλλω, circummeo. *Cic.* Ut terram lunæ cursus proxime ambiret. *Ovid.* Ambibat Siculæ fundamina terræ. *Luenn.* jubet pavidis a civibus urbem Ambiri. — ¶ Also, to surround, encircle, encompass, environ, invest. *Curt.* Muros, turresque urbis prælatum mare ambiebat. *Vellci.* Insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat. *Virg.* clypei oras ambiit auro. *Tacit.* Ambire vallum armis. *Ovid.* Ambitæ terræ. — ¶ Also, to go about collecting votes as candidates for office, to seek favor or preferment, solicit, &c. φιλοτιμείσθαι. *Cic.* Quod si comitia placet in Senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus. *Sucton.* Cum ambient, ut legibus solveretur, multi contradicerent. *Plaut.* Ambire sibi Magistratum. Hence, to solicit zealously, sue or seek after with importunity, endeavor to gain by earnest entreaty, &c. *Plaut.* Ambire palmam histrionibus. *Tacit.* Pauci,

qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur. *Virg.* Ambire aliquem conubiis, to circumvent or win the favor of by the pretext of a marriage. *Val. Flacc.* Ambitus senex. *Virg.* quo nunc regnam ambire furentem Audeat affatu, h. e. seek the presence of. *Horat.* Ambire fortunam sollicita prece. *Tacit.* Donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, h. e. was solicited to accept. — ¶ Particip. *Ambitus*.

**AMBĪTĪŌ** (ambio), *ōnis*, f. a going round. *Solin.* Vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum. — ¶ Frequently, a soliciting or canvassing for favor, posts of honor, &c., σπονδαρχία. *Cic.* Quid de nostris ambitionibus, quid de cupiditate honorum loquar? *Id.* Magistratum summa ambitione a populo contendere. Hence, a pressing solicitation, importunity. *Justin.* Cum admitti magna ambitione ægre obtinisset. — ¶ Oftener, in a bad sense, an eager desire of honor, popularity, power, &c., ambition. *Cic.* Miserrima est omnino ambitio, honorumque contentio. *Salust.* Ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit. *Horat.* Laborare ambitione misera. *Sucton.* Ut colonis civitas adimeretur, quod per ambitionem data esset, for the sake of popularity. — ¶ Hence, any thing calculated to excite attention, or gain favor, ostentation, parade, show, pomp. *Nepos.* Magna eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. *Tacit.* Funerum nulla ambitio. — ¶ Often, flattery, adulation, excessive courtesy. *Cic.* Ambitione labi. *Tacit.* Ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris: obtretractio, et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Horat.* Ambitione relegata te dicere possum, &c.

**AMBĪTĪŌSĪS** (ambitosus), adverb, humbly, condescendingly, submissively, courtously, with artful complaisance, like one canvassing for votes; ambitiously, with a strong desire of obtaining honor, preferment, &c. *Liv.* Ambitiose petere regnum. *Quintil.* Ambitiosissime petere provinciam. *Cic.* Ambitosius facere. *Id.* Corrige orationem non ambitiose, h. e. not sparingly or indulgently, to gain the favor of the author. *Tacit.* Ferre casum alium ambitiose, h. e. with affected firmness, to gain a reputation. *Martial.* Ambitiose tristis, h. e. affectedly severe and stern.

**AMBĪTĪŌSŪS** (ambitio), a, um, adj. going or winding round. *Phn.* Jordanis, quatenus locorum situs patitur, ambitiosus. *Horat.* Lasevis hederis ambitiosior. *Solin.* Creta stipata magnis, et ambitiosis oppidis, an extensive circuit of cities: others understand it figur., splendid, noble. — ¶ Figur. thirsting after honor, distinction, &c., ambitious; both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos, nosque quotidie persalutet. *Id.* A me hoc contendit homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus. *Id.* Ne forte me in Græcos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, h. e. desirous of gaining the favor of the Greeks. — ¶ Also, one who is desirous of being looked up to, sought after, solicited, &c. *Tacit.* Sexus muliebri ambitiosus. *Id.* Si loeuphis hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosus. *Ovid.* Turba celestes ambitiosa sumus. — ¶ Also, of things. *Cic.* Ambitiosæ, et fucosæ amicitia, h. e. interested friendships; friendships contracted from motives of interest and ambition, not for sincerity's sake. *Id.* Non tam ambitiosæ rogationes, quam necessariae. *Quintil.* Ambitiosissimum gloriandi genus est deridere, haughty, overbearing. *Sucton.* Ambitiosæ sententiæ, h. c. partial. *Tacit.* Ambitiosum imperium, h. e. obtained by obsequious entreaty. *Id.* Rumores ambitiosi, h. e. circulated to gain popularity. *Id.* Ambitiosa mors, h. c. to gain fame. *Martial.* Ambitiosa atria, gorgeous palaces. *Luenn.* Et quæstorum terra pelagique ciborum ambitiosa fames, h. e. engage. *Sucton.* Ambitosius quam domus suæ majestas postularet, h. c. too condescending. *Horat.* Recidere ornamenta ambitiosa, h. e. excessive, superfluous. *Quintil.* Ambitiosis utilia præferre, h. e. to those intended for display.

**AMBĪTŌS** (Id.), *us, m. a going round or about, revolution; a compass, circuit, circuitus, in gymnasium conversio.* Cic. *Ambitus siderum.* Horat. *Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros.* Tacit. *Seculorum ambitus.* Petron. *Alligata mutuo ambitu corpora, h. e. embrace.* — ¶ Also, the circumference or periphery of a circle; a circuit, orbit. Sueton. *Terrarum, et cœli ambitus.* Id. *Ambitus lacus.* Plin. *Ambitus parmæ.* Id. *Folija ambitu serrato.* Id. *Per ambitum, round about, circuitously.* Tacit. *Castra lato ambitu.* — ¶ Figur. the rounding of a period; a period, full stop. Cic. *Perfectus, et completus verborum ambitus.* Liv. *Multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, si, &c., I should launch out too widely, digress too far.* Sueton. *Pluribus, et per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare, by circumlocution, periphrasis; periphrastically.* — ¶ Also, generally in a bad sense, an artful condensation or complaisance in canvassing for votes, soliciting popular favor, seeking after office, preferment, &c., a canvassing, or standing for a place, compassing it by earnest solicitation, bribery, courting of popular favor, &c., φιλοτιμία, δέσποις, παραγγελία. Cic. *Liberalitatem, ac benignitatem ab ambitu, atque largitione sejungere.* Id. *Lex ambitus.* Sueton. *Lex de ambitu, corruption and bribery.* Id. *Condemnare de ambitu.* Cic. *Damnatus ambitus.* Id. *Deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu.* Flor. *Reus ambitus.* Sallust. *Interrogare alicquem legibus ambitus.* Tacit. *Pervincere contra ambitum alicujus.* Nepos. *Effusse ambitus largitiones.* Senec. *Segnis hic ibit dies, tanto petitus ambitu, besought with such earnest solicitation.* — ¶ Also, pride, ostentation, parade, boasting. Senec. *Relinque ambitum: tumida res est, &c. Prudent. Ambitus funeris, a pompous funeral procession.*

**AMBIVĪUM** (am and via), *ii, n. a way having two paths, a place where two ways meet, ἀμφόδος.* Varr.

**AMBŌ** (ἀμφω), *ambæ, ambo, adj. both; ambo is both taken together; uterque, both taken singly.* Terent. *Qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit.* Cic. *Suimus enim ambo belle curiosi.* Propert. *Ambos una fides auferet, una dies.* — ¶ *Ambo for duo, two.* Virg. *partes e via findit in ambas.* — ¶ *Ambo for ambæ.* Plaut. *Merc. 2, 1, 7.*

**AMBRACĪA**, *æ, f. Ἀμβρακία, a city of Epirus, near the Ambracian gulf, formerly the court of king Pyrrhus.* Liv. — ¶ *Ambraciensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Ambracia.* Liv. — ¶ *Ambraciotes, æ, m. Ambracian.* Plin. *Vinum Ambraciotes (ὄλνος Ἀμβρακιώτης).* — ¶ *Ambracius, a, um, same as Ambraciensis.* Plin. *Ambracius Sinus.* Stat. *frondes, h. e. coronæ laureæ.*

**AMBRŌSIYA** (ἀμβροσία), *æ, f. ambrosia, the food which the gods are supposed to have eaten; fabled by the poets to have been the meat of the gods, as nectar was their drink.* Cic. *Non ambrosia deos, aut nectare, &c.* — ¶ Also, an unguent of the gods, very efficacious in imparting strength, &c. Virg. 4. *Georg. v. 415.* — ¶ Also, the name of several plants, but particularly that which was also called *botrys* and *artemisia.* Plin. — ¶ Also, a certain antidote against poison. Cels. — ¶ Hence, *Ambrosiæcus, a, um, adj. ambrosial.* Plin. *Vitis ambrosiaca; so called perhaps from its deliciousness.* — ¶ *Ambrosius, a, um, adj. ambrosial, relating to ambrosia.* Martial. *Ambrosiæ dapes.* — *Ambrosius* is also *fragrant with ambrosia (the unguent of the gods).* Virg. — *Ambrosius* signifies also *sweet, delicious.* Silius. *Ambrosiis succis.* — Also, *immortal, divine.* Claudian. *Ambrosio sinu.* Apul. *Ambrosium corpus.*

**AMBŪBAIYA**, *æ, f. same as ambubeia.* Plin.

**AMBŪBALÆ** (Syr.), *ærum, f. musical girls from Syria that prostituted themselves at Rome.* Hor. and Sueton.

**AMBŪBEIYA**, *æ, f. the common endive, cichory, or succory.* Cels. — ¶ In Plin.

*ambugia* and *ambula* are found, meaning the same plant.

**AMBŪLACRUM** (ambulo), *i, n. a place to walk in, a walk, piazza, gallery, peristyle, cloister, περίπατος.* Plaut. and Gell.

**AMBŪLANS** (Id.), *antis, walking, moving, ambulatorius.* Martial. *Nos offendimur ambulante cœna, h. e. at which the dishes are quickly brought in, and as quickly removed.*

**AMBŪLATĪLIS** (Id.), *e, movable, not fix-3 ed.* Vitruv.

**AMBŪLATĪŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a walking, πορεία.* Cic. *Ambulatio pomeridia.* Id. *Sed hæc ambulationibus Compitalicis reservemus.* Cels. *Ambulatio plana, a walking on level ground.* — ¶ Also, a walk, place to walk in, piazza, &c., περίπατος. Cic. *Nihil restabat præter balnearia, et ambulationem, et aviarium.*

**AMBŪLATĪŪNCŪLA** (ambulatio), *æ, f. a 1 short walk.* Cic. — ¶ Also, a small place for walking in. Cic.

**AMBŪLATŌR** (ambulo), *ōris, m. a go-3 er up and down, rambler, wanderer, loungee; pedler, περιπατητικός, qui huc, et illuc ambulat.* Colum. and Martial.

**AMBŪLATŌRIŪS** (ambulator), *a, um, adj. 2 ambulatory, movable, not fixed, πορευτικός.* Plin. and Vitruv. — ¶ Also, fit for walking upon. Ulpian. *Digest.* — ¶ Figur. it is applied to incorporeal things. Ulpian. *Ambulatoria voluntas, h. e. changeable, unsettled.* Id. *Ambulatoria conditio, h. e. which goes from one to another.* So, Justinian. *Ambulatoria actio.* Paul. *Dig. Ambulatoria legis potestas.*

**AMBŪLATRĪX** (Id.), *icis, f. a female 3 wanderer, stroller.* Cato.

**AMBŪLATŪRĀ** (ambulo), *æ, f. the act of 3 walking; an amble, ambling pace.* Veget.

**AMBŪLATŪS** (Id.), *is, m. a walking, the 3 act of walking.* Arnob.

**AMBŪLŌ** (for ampulo, from ἀμολῶ, versor in loco; others from am, round; others differently), *as, ævi, ātum, n. 1. to walk, walk along, go a foot-pace or step by step; to amble, βαδίζω, eo, incedo, gradior; to go a walking, walk for exercise, pleasure or business, &c., περιπατέω.* Plaut. *Non domi est, abiit ambulatum.* Cic. *Ambulare cum aliquo in hortis.* Id. *Ambulare in sole.* Sueton. *Ambulare pedibus per urbem.* — ¶ Also, to march. Veget. *Pedites educuntur ambulatum.* — ¶ But generally, to walk, go afoot. Plin. *Ægyptii mures bipedes ambulat.* Cic. *Si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit.* Id. *Triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare.* Id. *Eo modo Cesar ambulat, ut timeam, ne, &c., proceeds so very rapidly, that, &c.* Plaut. *Bene ambula, et redambula, a pleasant walk and safe return to you!* So, Id. *Bene ambulato, a pleasant walk to you!* — ¶ *Ambulare in jus, to go to law.* Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ Sometimes as an act. verb with the acc. Cic. *Maria ambulavisset, h. e. per maria.* And as a passive verb. Plin. *Si statim bina stadia ambulentur.* — Also, impersonally. Varr. *Sedetur, ambulatur, loquitur.* Gell. *Cum sedetur, ambulatur.* — ¶ Used also of inanimate things, as ships, rivers, &c. Cato. *Amnis, qua naves ambulat, sail.* Plin. *Nilus ambulans, flowing.* — ¶ Figur. Plin. *Caput (legis) per omnes leges ambulavit, h. e. was inserted in all the subsequent laws.* Ulpian. *Digest.* *Ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio.* Caius. *Emptio ambulat per plures personas, h. e. transit.*

**AMBŪRŌ** (am & uro), *is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn all about, burn, scorch, parch, περιφλέγω, circum uro.* Cic. *Ut Clodius ambureretur.* Plaut. *Qua tangit, omne amburit.* Id. *Nimis calebat, amburehat gutturem, burned, scalded.* Sueton. *Amburere partem vestis, et capillos.*

**AMBŪSTĪŌ** (amburo), *ōnis, f. a burning, 2 scorching, or scalding; a burn, scald, περίκαυσis.* Plin.

**AMBŪSTŪLATŪS** (Id.), *a, um, burnt, 3 scorched, half-roasted, ambustus.* Plin.

**AMBŪSTŪS** (Id.), *a, um, half-burnt, scorched; burnt.* Cic. *Hujus ambusti tri-*

*buni pleb. intermortuæ conclones, scorched ed.* Sueton. *Ambustum theatrum.* Horat. *Phaeton ambustus.* Tacit. *Magna vis frumenti ambusta.* Plin. *Pulli ad cinerem ambusti, burnt to ashes.* — ¶ Also, *injured by cold, benumbed.* Tacit. *Ambusti multorum artus vi frigris.* Valer. *Flacc.* *Ambusta pruinis u-mina.* — ¶ Figur. *injured in a moderate degree.* Cic. *Reliquiæ fortunarum ambustæ.* Liv. *Qui damnatione col lege, et sua prope, ambustus evaserat, h. e. had come off as it were scorched, had barely escaped.* So, Cic. *Harpus. 3.* — ¶ *Ambustum, i, n. absol. a burn, scald, blister.* Plin. *Gallæ nucleus sedat ambusta.*

**AMECUM**, and **AMECAM**, ancient forms for *amicum* and *amicam.* Fest.

**AMELLŌS** (according to Servius, from *Mella*, a river in Gaul), *i, m. an herb or flower, supposed to be the same with star-wort, share-wort, or elecampane.* Virg.

**AMENANŌS**, *i, m. a river in Sicily.* Ovid. — ¶ As an adj. Ovid. *Amenana flumina.* Others read *Amasena.*

**AMENS** (a mente, far from his mind), *entis, adj. out of his mind or wits, beside himself, foolish, silly; confounded, distracted, senseless, terror-struck, άνοος.* Virg. *Arma amens capio.* Id. *Amens formidina.* Liv. *Repentino terrore amens.* — With a gen. Virg. *Amens animi.* — ¶ It often signifies *insane, mad.* Cic. *Homo amentissimus.* Id. *Laodicieni multo amentiores ultra arcessierunt.* — ¶ It is also applied to inanimate things, *mad, raving.* Catull. *Amenti furore cæcus.* Claudian. *Amens terror.* — ¶ Also, to those things which are done from want of sense, *foolish, mad.* Cic. *Amentissimum consilium.*

**AMENTĪYA** (amens), *æ, f. madness, insanity, frenzy, folly, absurdity, άνοια, άπνοια, dementia.* Cic. *Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem, nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementia.* — ¶ Also, *consternation, stupor, distraction, έκστασις.* Ovid.

**AMENTŌ** (amentum), *as, ævi, ātum, a. 1. to fit or bind with a thong or strap; to hurl or dart by means of a thong, throw from a thong.* Lucan. *Jaculum amentavit habena.* — ¶ Figur. *Silius.* *Amentante Noto, helping or urging on.* Cic. *Amentata hasta, h. e. an argument which one has ready for use; others explain it, an argument to which additional force is to be imparted.*

**AMENTUM** (unc.), *i, n. a strap or thong by means of which javelins and other missile weapons were thrown with great force, lorum, quo vincuntur missilia tela ad validius jaculandum.* Liv. *Humor jaculorum amenta emollierat.* Cæs. *Epistola ad amentum tragula deligata.* Virg. *Amenta torquent, h. e. the weapons, to which the thongs were attached.*

**AMERIYA**, *æ, f. now Amelia, Ἀμερία, a city in Umbria.* Plin. — ¶ Hence, *Amerinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to America, American.* Cic.

**AMERĪMNŌN** (ἀμέριμνον), *i, n. a plant called heart's ease, good against melancholy.* Plin.

**AMĒS** (unc.), *itis, probably masc. a pole or staff to stay up nets, a fowler's staff, a pole or fork for stretching nets; also, a pole or staff to support or carry other things.* Horat. *amite levi rara tendit retia.* Pallad. *Amites basternarum.*

**AMĒTHĒSTĪNATŪS** (amethystinus), *a, um, adj. clothed in a garment of the color of amethyst.* Martial.

**AMĒTHĒSTĪNŌS** (amethystus), *a, um, 3 adj. of the color of an amethyst, of an amethystine purple, or violet color.* Martial. *Vestes amethystinæ.* — Also, *absol. amethystina, se. vestimenta.* Juvenal. — ¶ *Amethystini tricentes, cups adorned with amethysts; others refer it to the color of the wine; and others think the cups were made of amethyst.* Martial.

**AMĒTHĒSTĪZŌNĒS** (ἀμειθυστιζόντες), *resembling the amethyst in color.* Plin.

**AMĒTHĒSTŪS** (ἀμειθυστος), *i, f. an amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet color.* Plin. — ¶ Also, a certain kind of vine or grape. Columella.

**Ἀμητόρ** (ἀμητόρ), ὄρις, m. motherless. 3 Tertull.  
**AMFRACTUS**. See *Anfractus*.  
**Ἀμια** (ἀμια), ὄ, f. a sea-fish, of the tunny species. Plin.  
**Ἀμιαντός** (ἀμιαντός), i, m. the amiantus, asbestos, or amiant-stone; a fossil stone that may be split into threads and filaments, and is inconsumable by fire; earth-flax, salamander's wool. Plin.  
**AMICA** (amicus), ὄ, f. a mistress, concubine, courtesan; a miss, sweetheart; a quean, ἐρωμένη, ἑταίρα, mulier impudice amata. Cic. and Terent. — ¶ Sometimes used in a good sense. Terent.  
**AMICABILIS** (amico), e, adject. amicable, friendly, social; relating to friendship, φιλικός, amicus. Cod. Justin.  
**AMICALIS** (amicus), e, adj. same as amicabilis. Apulei.  
**AMICE** (Id.), adv. in a friendly manner, cordially, kindly, benevolently, φιλοπρεπώς. Cic. Amice, et benevole erga aliquem. Id. Familiarissime, atque amicissime vivere cum aliquo. Id. Vivere simpliciter, fideliter, vitæque hominum amice. Cæs. Amicissime loqui de aliquo.  
**AMICIMEN** (amicio), inis, n. same as amictus. Apal.  
**AMICIO** (am & jacio), icis, icui & ixi, ictum, a. 4. to cover, clothe, dress, ἀμπέχω, operio, circumtego, vestio. Ovid. amictur vitibus arbos. Flor. Amicti vitibus montes. Horat. Et piper, et quiddid chartis amictur ineptis. Sueton. Dum salubatur, et calceabat ipse se se, et amiciebat. Id. Amiciri veste. Horat. Ossa amicta pelle. Id. Nubes candelantes humeros amictus, veiled. Cic. Amictus læna, clothed. Id. toga. Plaut. Amicior gloriose.  
**AMICYTER** (amicus), adv. in a friendly way, amice. Plaut.  
**AMICYTIA** (Id.), ὄ, f. friendship, amity, φιλία. Cic. Est mihi amicitia cum aliquo. Id. Amicitia est inter aliquos. Nepos. Esse in amicitia cum aliquo. Cic. Amicitiam colere. Id. contrahit significatio virtutis, binds, tightens, draws close. Id. gerere. Id. Recipere aliquem in amicitiam. Id. Tueri amicitiam. Id. Jungere amicitias cum aliquibus. Id. Vir plurimis amicitias, with a large circle of friends. Id. Expetere amicitias. Id. comparare. Id. Conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus. Terent. Ut amicitia alicujus. Cæs. Dedere se amicitia alicujus. Nepos. Accedere ad amicitiam alicujus. Id. Parere sibi amicitiam. Id. Pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus. Cic. Manere in amicitia. Id. Deserere jura amicitia. Id. Funditus evertere amicitiam. Id. Dissociare amicitias. Id. dimittere. Id. dissuere, et discindere. Id. Removere se ab amicitia alicujus. Id. dirumpere, to dissolve the ties of friendship, to clip the knot, &c. Nepos. Dedicere ab amicitia alicujus. Cic. Repudiare amicitiam alicujus. Liv. Renuntiare amicitiam alieni. — ¶ Also, an alliance, a league of friendship, as between different states. Liv. Legati Oroandensium cum venissent amicitiam petentes. Id. Violare amicitiam populi R. Sallust. Colere amicitiam populi R. Cæs. Pacem, et amicitiam cum rege aliquo facere. — ¶ Sometimes, for amicus, n. friend. Sueton. and Tacit. — ¶ It is applied also to irrational things. Plin. Amicitia est rutæ cum fico in tantum, &c. Id. Amicitia vitium.  
**AMICYTIAS** (Id.) ei, f. friendship. Luc. 3  
**AMICŪS** (amicus), as, a. 1 to win over, 3 propitiate, appease, προσάγομαι, concilio, placō, amicum facio, propitium reddo. Stat. Ac prior Cæclides solita prece nunnen amict.  
**AMICTORIUM** (amictus), ii, n. a covering which is thrown over or wrapped round the neck and breast, used by women. Martial. — ¶ Also, any covering. Cod. Theod.  
**AMICTUS** (amicio), nis, m. properly, an outer garment; ἐπίβλημα, as the toga, pallium, &c., but is also used for any garment, clothing, covering. Tibull. Frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus. Virg. Duplicem ex humeris reject amictum. Cic. Imitari amic-

tum alicujus, aut statum, aut motum, h. e. manner of dress. Virg. Velare capita amictu Phrygio. Id. Et multo nebula Dea fudit amictu. Lucret. cæli memetum amictum, h. e. the air, by which we are as it were clothed and encircled. — ¶ Figur. Colum. curvi vomere dentis Jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, h. e. the herbs and plants which cover the earth.  
**AMICŪLĀ** (amica), ὄ, f. dimin. a little contemptible coartesan or mistress, τὸ ἐρώτιον. Cic.  
**AMICŪLUM** (amicio), i, n. a small outer garment, ἀμψίσημα. Cic. Amicæ amictus amiculo. Nepos. Agresti duplici amiculo circumdatur.  
**AMICŪLUS** (amicus), i, m. dimin. a dear friend, old acquaintance. Cic. Quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Horat. Disce, docendus adhuc quæ censet amiculum. Catull. Jam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi.  
**AMICŪS** (amicus, a, um), i, m. a friend, φίλος, qui honeste amat, et arcto familiaritatis et benevolentia vinculo conjunctus est. Cic. Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator. Terent. Parare amicos. Id. Orare amicos alicujus. — ¶ Also, an ally. Cic. Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo R. — ¶ Also, a counsellor, confidant, domestic to a prince. Nepos. — ¶ Also, a patron. Horat. Nec potentem amicum largiora flagito. Juvenal. Magnos amicos.  
**AMICŪS** (amo), a, um, adj. friendly, kind, cordial, benevolent, favorably inclined, qui amat, benevolens, favens, φίλος. Cic. Tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici. Id. Amicus animus. Id. Ut ego amior invenier Ciliicum ærariis, quam nostro. Id. Successor conjunctissimus, et amicissimus. Nepos. Amicus non magis tyranno, quam tyranni. Id. Amicior omnium libertatis, quam suæ dominationi. Virg. Numen amicum. Ovid. studiis adsit amica meis. Horat. Amica luo sus. — ¶ Applied, also, to inanimate things, suitable, favorable, favoring, propitious, convenient, opportune, fit, profitable. Virg. per amica silentia lunæ. Id. irrigare imbres amicos. Horat. Sidus amicum, propitious. Stat. Tempus amicum fraudibus, fit. Ovid. Navis fertur vento amico, favorable. — ¶ Horat. Nec diis amicum, nec mihi, te prius obire, Mæcenas, h. e. it pleases neither the gods, &c. — ¶ Cæs. Amicæ civitates, confederated. — ¶ Some critics, in Cic. 1. 3, Fava. Ep. 2, read *amicitor*, compar. for *amicior*; and so in some other passages.  
**AMILCAR**, or **HAMILCAR**, æris, m. Ἀμίκαρ, a leader of the Carthaginians, father of Annibal. Nepos. — ¶ There were, besides, several others of the same name.  
**AMINEŪS**, or **AMMINEŪS**, or **AMINEŪS**, or **AMINNIUS**, or **AMINÆUS**, a, um, adject. Aminean, of or belonging to Aminea, a region of Italy, celebrated for its wine. Virg. Amineæ vites.  
**AMISSIŌ** (amitto), ōnis, f. the act of losing, a loss. Cic.  
**AMISSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a loss, amissio. Nepos.  
**AMITA** (unc.), ὄ, f. a father's sister; an aunt by the father's side, πατράδελφη, patris mei soror; nam matris soror matertera dicitur. Cicero. Cluentia quæ amita hujus Aviti fuit. — ¶ Paul. Dig. Amita magna, h. e. avi soror, a grandfather's sister, great aunt. Id. Amita major, h. e. avi et avie amita, seu soror proavi, et proavia, a great grandfather's sister. Id. Amita maxima, h. e. soror abavi, the sister of a great grandfather's father; also called *abamita*.  
**AMYTERNUM**, i, n. Ἀμίτερνον, a town of the Sabines. Liv. — ¶ Hence, Amyterninus, a, um, adj. Colum. and Amyternus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Amyternum. Virg.  
**AMITHAŌN**, or **AMŪTHAŌN**, ōnis, m. the son of Cretheus, and father of Melampus. Ovid. Amithaone natus. — ¶ Hence, Amithaŏnius, or Amythaonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to or springing from Amithaon, Amithaonian. Virg. Amithaonius Melampus.

**AMITINŪS** (amita), a, um, adj. descended from a father's sister. Prælect. — Amitini, and amitina, are cousins german, children of the brother, and those of the sister.  
**AMITTO** (a & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send away, dismiss, let go, abire sinere, dimittere, amandare, ἀφίημι, ἀποπέμπω. Cic. Usque eo premere eorum capita mordicus, dum illa captum amitterent. Plaut. Et te, et hunc amittam hinc. Id. Quia te servavi, me amissisti liberum. Terent. Vis me uxorem ducere, hanc me vis amittere? Id. Neque quo amittam a me invenio, &c. Id. Virginem e conspectu anisi meo, have lost sight of. Cic. Amittere prædam de manibus, to let slip, allow to escape. Plaut. Amittere prædam manibus. Id. Tibi hanc amittam proxiam unam, h. e. will excuse, let pass, pass over. Cic. Amittere occasionem, to let slip, lose. Id. Amissæ occasiones, suffered to pass by. Id. Amittere tempus. Id. Assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animo amittere, h. e. to banish from the heart, &c. — ¶ Often, also, to lose, throw away, ἀποβάλλω. Cic. Classes amissæ et perditæ. Id. Amittere jus exercitus, et imperii. Id. civitatem. Id. oppidum. Id. filium, h. e. by death. Id. Litem aut obtinere, aut amittere. Nepos. animam. Id. Reconciliare milites, amittere optimates, h. e. their favor. Id. fidem, h. e. to become faithless. Phædr. fidem, h. e. to lose one's credit. Justin. spem.  
**AMMI**, ios, and **AMMIUM** (ἄμμι and ἄμμιον), ii, n. amy; a herb resembling camin. Plin. — ¶ It is written also *ami* and *amium*.  
**AMMIANŪS MARCELLINUS**, i, m. a Grecian by birth, by profession a soldier, who, in the fourth century of the Christian era, wrote the later history of the Romans.  
**AMMŌCHRYSŌS** (ἄμμος, sand, and χρυσός, gold), or **HAMMŌCHRYSŌS**, i, m. a precious stone, shining like gold-sand, ἀμμόχρυσος. Plin.  
**AMMŌDYTES**, or **AMMŌDYTES**, or **HAMMŌDYTES** (ἄμμος, sand, and ὄδων, to enter), ὄ, m. ἀμμόδότης, a kind of serpent in Africa, of a cubit's length, living in the sand, and resembling it in color. Lucan.  
**AMMŌN** (ἄμμος, sand: others consider it as an Egyptian word), ōnis, m. Ἀμμων, ōnos, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in the deserts of Lybia, under the form of a ram, where a temple was erected to him: in this temple was a famous oracle. Curtius and Mela. — ¶ Hence, Ammonis cornu, a precious stone of the color of gold, of the shape of a ram's horn. Plin. — ¶ Hammon is also read.  
**AMMONE**, es, for Admoneo.  
**AMMŌNYACŪS** (ἀμμωνιακός), a, um, adject. ammonian. Plin. sal, a kind of native salt, said to be found under the sand, in Lybia. — ¶ Ammoniæcum, i, n. sc. gummi, gum amoniac, or araniac, distilling from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. Plin. — ¶ Cels. Thy-miama ammoniacum, a perfume or scent made of the gum.  
**AMMONITRIX**. See *Adiaonitrix*.  
**AMMŌNITRUM** (ἄμμος, sand, and νίτρον, nitre), i, n. a mass composed of sand and nitre, ἀμμωνίτρον. Plin.  
**AMMOVEO**, es, for Admoveo.  
**AMNACŪS**, or **AMNACUM**, i, the herb pellitory. Plin.  
**AMNENSIS** (amnis), e, adj. situated near 3 a river, περιποτάμιος. Festus.  
**AMNESTIA** (a privat. and μνάομαι), ὄ, f. an amnesty, or act of oblivion, ἀμνηστία. Vopise.  
**AMNICŪLĀ** (amnis & colo), ὄ, m. & f. dwelling or growing on the banks of a river, περιποτάμιος. Ovid.  
**AMNICŪLOS** (amnis), i, m. a small river, rivulet, brook. Liv.  
**AMNICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a river, ποτάμιος. Plin. Amnici calami. Id. Insula in Savo Metubarris (now Zagabria) amnicarum maxima, h. e. of those formed by rivers. Auson. Super amnica terga, h. e. the water of the river.  
**AMNIGENĀ** (amnis & gigno), ὄ, m. & f. 3 born or produced in a river, child of the

river, ποταμογενής. *Valer. Flacc.* quid si amnigenam mirere Choaspen? *Auson.* Amnigenas inter pisces. *Alii leg. amnigenos*, as from Amnigenus, a, um.

**AMNIS** (am & no, nare; or from ambio), is, m. and sometimes f. a river, ποταμός, fluvius. *Cic.* Liqueores per lucidi amnium. *Id.* Profluens amnis. *Plaut.* Advehi aqua advorsa per amnem. *Tacit.* In amnem Rhenum projicere. *Id.* Transgredi amnem. *Id.* evadere. *Curt.* and *Liv.* vado trajicere. *Curt.* and *Virg.* Secundo amne, down the river. *Id.* Adverso amne, up the stream. *Cic.* Sedatus amnis, placid, smooth, unruffled, calm. *Horat.* quietus. *Id.* taciturnus. *Id.* rapidus. *Id.* volubilis. *Virg.* Spumosi amnes. *Lucan.* Violenti vorticis amnis. *Id.* tumidus. — ¶ Also, a torrent. *Virg.* ruunt de montibus amnes. — ¶ Also, the sea, ocean. *Tibull.* qua fluitantibus undis solis anhelantes abluunt amnis equos. — ¶ Perhaps, also, a lake. *Plin.* in *Paneg.* cap. 82. — ¶ By synecdoche, water. *Virg.* hoc fuscum laaris splendentibus amnem inficit. — ¶ Also, for the flowing of any liquid. *Pallad.*

**AMOR** (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to love, be fond of, regard tenderly or affectionately, φιλέω, ἀγαπάω, benevolentia complector, charum habeo. *Amare* est ex appetitu, diligere ex ratione; but this distinction is not always observed. *Cic.* Te semper anavi, dilexique. *Id.* Amare aliquem ex animo. *Id.* Amare aliquem, charumque habere. *Id.* unice patriam, et cives. *Id.* aliquem amore singulari. *Terent.* aliquem plus quam oculos suos. *Plaut.* corde, from the soul, bottom of the heart. *Cic.* Cura, ut valeas, et me, ut amas, ama. *Virg.* Dignus amari. *Cic.* Cicerones pueri amant inter se, love each other. — ¶ It is very often used in a bad sense, either with or without an acc., to become enamoured, to fall in love. *Terent.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Id.* Omnes qui amant, graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt. *Id.* Amare mulierem ut cum maxime. *Id.* misere. *Id.* a lenone, h. e. by means of a pimp, or one who is in the power of, &c. *Quintil.* meretricem in matrimonium. — ¶ Often, to delight in, to be fond of, to take great pleasure in. *Nepos.* Amare litteras. *Virg.* otia. *Cic.* Amare nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus. *Horat.* Hic ames dici pater atque princeps. *Cic.* Delectarunt me tuæ litteræ, in quibus primum amavi amorem tuum. — ¶ Amare aliquem de aliqua re, or in aliqua re, to be grateful, to feel under obligations, to some one for something. *Cic.* De raudusculo multum te amo. *Id.* Et in Atilii negotio te amavi, you have obliged me in the affair of Atilius. *Terent.* bene facis: merito te amo. *Plaut.* Soror, parce, amabo. *Anter.* quiesco. *Aldolph.* ergo amo te. — ¶ Amare se, to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, to value or think much of one's self. *Cic.* Quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *Id.* In eo me valde amo. *Id.* Facile poterimus, nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, judicare, unless we are partial to ourselves. — ¶ Si me amas; amabo; amabo te, are forms of entreaty; I pray you, I beseech you, as you love me. *Cic.* Si quidquam me amas *Terent.* *Id.* amabo, adjuta, me, I pray you, pray do. *Cic.* Amabo te, advola. *So.* *Terent.* amabo te, ut illuc transeas. *Plaut.* amare ait te multum Erotium, ut, &c. — ¶ Ita me dii ament, or amabunt, so help me all the powers of heaven. *Terent.* Ita me dii ament, credo. *Id.* Non, ita me dii bene ament, *Id.* Sic me dii amabunt, ut, &c. — ¶ Figur. it is used of inanimate things. *Horat.* amatque janua limen, the gate is fond of the threshold, as being constantly closed. *Plin.* Palma toto anno bibere amat. *Horat.* Quo pinus ingens, albaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amat. *Sallust.* Omnia, quæ ira fieri amat. — It signifies, also, to be accustomed, to be wont, φιλέω. *Tacit.* Eadem decernuntur, perisque additis, ut ferme amat posterior adulatio. *Horat.* Aurum per medios ire satellites, Et perrumpere amat saxa po-

tentius Ictu fulmineo. *Id.* libelli Stoici inter sericos Jacere pulvillos amant.

**AMORBEUS**, ei & eos, m. Ἀμορβεύς, 3 an *Athenian harp-player.* *Ovid.*

**AMORNE** (amœnus), adverb, *delightfully, pleasantly.* *Plin.* Habitare amœnissime. *Plaut.* Fumificare amœne. *Apulei.* Venus constitit amœne, with a pleasant look and mien. — ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Latius ea, et amœnius, exsequebatur.

**AMORNTAS** (Id.), atis, f. *pleasantness, delightfulness, desirableness:* it is generally used of places. *Cic.* Amœnitas fluminis. *Id.* Amœnitates orarum, et liturum. *Nepos.* Domus amœnitas. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Amœnitates studiorum. *Gell.* Amœnitas orationis. *Tacit.* vitæ, a life of pleasure. *Plaut.* Hic me amœnitate amœna amœnus oneravit dies. — ¶ Used, also, as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Uxor mea, mea amœnitas, my delight, my darling.

**AMORNTER** (Id.), adverb, *pleasantly, delightfully.* *Gell.*

**AMORND** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to render delightful, gladden, exhilarate, cheer; εὐφραίνω. *Cassiod.*

**AMORNUS** (amo), a, um, adj. *pleasant, delightful, sweet, charming, τρυφῆρός, ἀβρός,* aspectu jucundus; it is generally used of places, which, from situation and natural beauty, excite feelings of delight. *Cic.* Devertere in locum amœnum. *Justin.* Cælum Asiae amœnius urbium multitudine. *Horat.* Amœnum rus. *Id.* Amœne rosæ. *Id.* aquæ, et auræ. *Virg.* Amœna vireta. *Plin.* Amœnior villa. *Tacit.* Amœnissima ædificia. — ¶ Amœna, orum, absolutely, sc. loca, *pleasant places, delightful retreats.* *Tacit.* Per amœna Asiae, atque Achaïæ. *Id.* Amœna liturum. — ¶ Figur. *Tacit.* Amœna vita, *pleasant.* *Id.* Amœnum ingenium. *Aurcl.* Vict. Quodque est læti animi, vel amœni, h. e. devoted to pleasant sights. *Gell.* Amœnissima verba. *Id.* Amœniores litteræ. *Liv.* Cultus amœnior, a too luxurious or voluptuous manner of living (used of a vestal), or too elegant manner of dress. *Gell.* Amœni homines, *pleasant, gay, merry, good-humored.* *Id.* Puer delphino amœnus, h. e. dear to, beloved by.

**AMOLIOR** (a & melior), Iris, itus sum, 2 dep. 4. to remove from one place to another, to remove or put out of the way with an effort or difficulty, ἀποσείω, ab uno in alium locum molior, hoc est amoveo, removeo. *Tacit.* Amoliri obstantia silvarum. *Plin.* Amoliri e medio. *Lucan.* quantum Fortuna humeris jam pondere fessis Amolitur onus! Also, Amoliri se, to retire, go away, remove, withdraw. *Plaut.* Sed ego cesso me hinc amoliri. *Terent.* Hinc vos amolimini. And also, Amoliri aliquem, to send away, despatch, put away, discharge, ἀποπέμπειν. *Curt.* Amoliri aliquem ab oculis. *Gell.* Amoliri a se se aliquem. *Tacit.* uxorem. *Id.* aliquem specie honoris. — ¶ Figur. to repel, drive away. *Plin.* Religiosum id gestamen amolientis periculis arbitrantur. *Tacit.* and *Petron.* Amoliri crimen, et invidiam ab aliquo. *Id.* dedecus. *Liv.* Amolior, et amoveo nomen meum, h. e. I set aside, lay no stress on. — ¶ With a pass. signif. *Plaut.* Jube hæc hinc omnia amolior. *Apulei.* Corpora amolita, h. e. separated.

**AMOLITIUS** (amolior), ðnis, f. a removing away. *Gell.*

**AMOMIS** (ἀμωμῖς), idis, f. a plant or shrub like the genuine amomum, but inferior. *Plin.*

**AMOMUM** (ἀμωμον), and **AMOMON**, i, n. a small shrub growing in Armenia, with fruit round like a cluster of grapes, and leaves like the white vine, of which the Romans used a fragrant ointment. *Plin.* — ¶ Used also for this ointment itself or any precious ointment. *Ovid.* and *Pers.*

**AMOR** (amo), oris, m. love, affection, tenderness, fondness, regard, desire, ἔρως, charitas, studium. Of men and things. *Cic.* Insitus est menti cognitionis amor. *Id.* Amor consulatus. *Id.* gloriæ. *Horat.* habendi. *Id.* virtutis. *Id.* laudis. *Cic.* Magnitudo et vis amoris. *Id.* Fu-

ior amoris, h. e. of lust. *Id.* Ab his inñitiis noster in te amor profectus. *Id.* Amor multitudinis commovetur opinione liberalitatis (actively). *Id.* Amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas largiare (passively). *Id.* Respondere amori amore. *Id.* Respondere alicui in amore. *Id.* Amplexi aliquem amore. *Id.* Conciliare amorem alicui. *Id.* Habere amorem erga aliquem. *Id.* Habere amorem in rempublicam. *Id.* Habere aliquem in amore. *Id.* Amare aliquem amore singulari. *Id.* Ardere amore alicujus, h. e. to be enamoured of. *So.* *Id.* Flagrare amore. *Id.* Esse in amore alicui, to be an object of affection to any one. *Id.* Amore alicujus facere alicuid. *Id.* Amore impulsus. *Catull.* Inducere aliquem in amorem. *Horat.* sentire amorem. *Id.* Torqueri amore. *Virg.* Teneri amore. *Curt.* Effundi in amorem alicujus. — ¶ It is used also in the plur. num., both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Amores hominum in te. *Id.* Quid amores, et deliciae tuæ, Roscius? *Id.* Pompeius nostri amores. *Id.* Piliæ salutem dices, et Atticæ, deliciai atque amoribus meis. *Id.* Est is mihi in amoribus, h. e. dearly loved by me. *Id.* Amores, et hæc deliciae quæ vocantur, quæ firmiore animo præditis diutius molestæ non solent esse, &c. *Horat.* nec tibi Vespere Surgente decedunt amores. *Nec* rapidum fugiente solem. *Plaut.* Meos amores eloquar, the intrigues that I have had. — ¶ Sometimes amores is put for the one that is loved. *Plaut.* Hæm amores tuos si vis spectare. — ¶ Among the poets, Loves, Cupids, the companions or sons of Venus. *Stat.* ipsi errarētis Amores. *Claudian.* Pennatique nurum circumstantur Amores. — ¶ Very often Amor is a proper name of Cupid, the son of Venus, Cupid, Love; the god of love. *Virg.* Paret Amor dictis caræ genitricis. — ¶ It is sometimes put for any natural desire; and figur. is used of inanimate things. *Lucret.* Amor edendi. *Plin.* Quarum radices amore solis, atque imbris in summa tellure spatiantur. — ¶ Amor est mihi hoc facere, it gives me pleasure, I love. *Stat.* rorè pudico Castaliæ flavos amor est tibi mergere crines. *Virg.* si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros. — ¶ Amos, for amor, in nom. sing., is read in *Plaut.* *Curcul.* 1. 2. 2.

**AMORABUNDUS** (amor, as from amoro), 3 a, um, adj. full of love, desire, &c. *Gell.*

**AMORIFER** (amor & fero), a, um, adj. 3 causing love. *Venant.* *Fortuna.*

**AMORIFICUS** (amor & facio), a, um, adj. 3 same as amorifer. *Apulei.*

**AMOTIUS** (amoveo), ðnis, f. a removing away, removal. *Cic.*

**AMOVĒUS** (a & moveo), ðves, ðvi, ðtum, a. 2. to remove from a place, take away, withdrawo, εξαίρειναι, a loco moveo, removeo. *Cic.* Cupiditates omnes amovere. *Plaut.* Amovere aliquem loco. *Cic.* Lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit. *Id.* Amovere aliquem a procuratore frumentaria. *Id.* Nebulonem illum ex istis locis amoveo. *Sueton.* Amovere turbam creditorum terrore. *Plaut.* Amovere crapulam, h. e. to throw off, shake off. *Id.* somnum, et socordiam ex pectore, oculisque. *Id.* a se segnitium. *Id.* suspicionem ab aliquo. *Liv.* enixe culpam ab se. *Tacit.* metus. — ¶ Amovere se, to retire, withdrawo. *Sueton.* Statuit se e medio amovere. *Terent.* Te hinc amove. — ¶ Amovere aliquem, to banish. *Tacit.* Sullium quæstorem amovendum in insulam censuit. *Id.* Amovere aliquem Cretam. *Id.* Amovere suspectos emulatiōnis, to get rid of. — ¶ Also, to steal, to remove secretly, to purloin. In this sense it is frequently used by jurists, especially in speaking of the thefts committed by one's relations or intimate friends. *Paul.* *Dig.* Si filia familias res amoverit. *So.* *Hor.* Boves per dolum amotas.

**AMPECTUS** (am & pecto), is, exi, exum, a. 3. to comb, card, dress, as wool; to beat. *Plaut.* Extempio ampectitote crura fustibus, belabar. Others read ampectitote.

**AMPELITIS** (ἀμπελος), idis, f. ἀμπελι-

**715**, a kind of resinous earth, like bitumen, with which the vines were besmeared to kill worms. *Plin.*

**AMPÉLODESMEOS** (ἀμπελοδεσμῶς), *i*, a plant with which vines were tied. *Plin.*

**AMPÉLOLEUCE** (ἀμπελος and λευκή, white), *es, f.* a wild vine; white vine, briony or wild nep, ἀμπελολευκή, vitis alba. *Plin.*

**AMPÉLOPRASŌN** (ἄμπελος and πρᾶσον, garlic), *i, n.* a plant which grows in vineyards, probably field-garlic. *Plin.*

**AMPÉLOS** *agri*, wild vine, ἄμπελος ἀγρία, Latine *laurusa*, et *uva taurina*. *Plin.*

**AMPÉLOS** Chironia, an herb, so called from Chiron, who discovered it; otherwise called *vitis nigra*, or *briony*. *Plin.*

**AMPHEMERINŌN** (ἀμφι and ἡμέρα), a quotidian fever, genus februm, ἀμφημερινὸς πυρετὸς, febris quotidiana, quæ nunquam intermittit. *Plin.*

**AMPHIARĀŪS**, *i, m.* Ἀμφιάραος, a famous Grecian soothsayer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus: he foresaw that he should perish in the Theban war, and therefore concealed himself; but, being betrayed by his wife, Eriphyle, he was compelled to go to the war, and was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth. After his death, on account of his knowledge of futurity, he was worshipped by the Greeks, as a god. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, Amphiaræus [six syllables], *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Amphiaræus. *Propert.* — ¶ Amphiaræides, *w, m.* a descendant, more particularly the son, of the same, as Alcmaeon. *Ovid.*

**AMPHIBALŌS** (ἀμφιβάλλω), *i, or AMPHIBALUM*, *i, or AMPHIBOLĒ*, *es*, an upper or outer garment. *Sulpic. Sev.*

**AMPHIBIUM** (ἀμφίβιον ζῶον), *sc.* animal, properly, living a twofold life; hence, that which lives equally on water and land, an amphibious animal. *Varr.*

**AMPHIBOLĪA** (ἀμφιβολία), *w, f.* amphibology, discourse of dubious meaning; equivocation, where a sentence may be understood in a twofold sense. *Cic.* — ¶ Later writers use also *amphibologia*. *Isidor.*

**AMPHIBOLŌS** (ἀμφίβολος), *a, um, adj.* amphibolous, ambiguous, uncertain, doubtful. *Martian. Capel.*

**AMPHIBRĀCHŪS** (ἀμφιβραχῦς), *ŷos, m. or AMPHIBRĀCHŪS*, *i*, properly short on both sides; hence, *sc. pes*, a foot consisting of a short, a long and a short, as *timbrē*. *Quintil.* — ¶ To this foot is opposed *amphimacrus*, oftener called *creticus*, as *cārīnēs*. *Quintil.*

**AMPHIBRĒVIS**, same as *amphibrachys*.

**AMPHICTŪŌNES** (Ἀμφικτύονες), *um, m.* the deputies of the Grecian states, who met twice a year, to deliberate on the common concerns of Greece, and to settle differences between individual states. *Cic.* — In *Livy*, they are called *conventus Pylæicus*.

**AMPHICŪRTŌS** (ἀμφικυρτός), curved on both sides; applied to the moon, when more than half full. *Macrob.*

**AMPHIGENĪA** (Ἀμφιγένεια), *w, f.* a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Stat.*

**AMPHILOCHĪA** (Amphilochus), *w, f.* a region in Acarnania, with a city of the same name, but which was also called Argos Amphilochicum, from its founder. *Cic.* — ¶ *Amphilochi*, *ŷum, m.* the inhabitants of this region. *Liv.*

**AMPHILOCHŌS**, *i, m.* Ἀμφίλοχος, a soothsayer, the son of Amphiaræus, who founded Argos Amphilochicum. *Liv.* — ¶ There was another of the same name, the son of Alcmaeon and Manto. *Liv.* — ¶ Another was an Athenian writer on husbandry. *Varr.* and *Columnel.*

**AMPHIMĀCRŌS** *pes*. See *Amphibrachys*.

**AMPHIMĀLLUM** (ἀμφιμάλλον), *i, n.* a garment friezed, or shagged, on both sides. *Plin.*

**AMPHIŌN**, *ŷnis, m.* Ἀμφίων, a Theban king, son of Jupiter and Antiope, according to some the son of Mercury, from whom having received a lyre, he played so sweetly upon it, that he is said to have attracted the stones themselves to the building of the walls of Thebes. On account of the pride of Amphion and his wife

*Niobe*, they and their children were slain by Apollo and Diana. According to some, Amphion killed himself. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Amphionius*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Amphion. *Propert.*

**AMPHIPŌLIS**, *is, f.* Ἀμφίπολις, a city of Macedonia. *Plin.* — ¶ *Amphipolitānus*, *a, um, adj.* Amphipolitan, of or belonging to Amphipolis. *Justin.* — ¶ *Amphipolites*, *w, m.* an Amphipolitan. *Varr.*

**AMPHIPŌSTŪLŌS** (ἀμφιπρόστυλος), *sc. ædes*, a building with columns both before and behind. *Vitruv.*

**AMPHISBĀENA** (ἀμφίς and βᾶνω), *w, f.* a serpent which, from having the power of moving with either end foremost, was supposed to have two heads, the *amphisbæna*, ἀμφίςβαινα. *Plin.*

**AMPHISSA**, *w, f.* Ἀμφίσσα, a city of Phocis, on the limits of the Loeri Ozoli. *Lucan.* — ¶ *Amphissius*, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Amphissa, which was, perhaps, a city in Lower Italy. *Ovid.*

**AMPHITANĒ**, *es, f.* a precious stone, which seems to have been of a magnetic nature. *Plin.*

**AMPHITĀPŌS** (ἀμφίταπος), *a, um*, shaggy or hairy on both sides. *Varr.* *Amphitapa*, *sc. vestis*, a coverlet shaggy on both sides. *Ulpian.* *Amphitapa*, *pl. sc.* vestimenta.

**AMPHITĀLAMŌS** (ἀμφιτάλαμος), *i, m.* an antechamber in a Grecian house, which adjoined the chamber of the master of a family. *Vitruv.*

**AMPHITĒĀTRĀLIS** (amphitheatrum), *e, adj.* relating to an amphitheatre. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

**AMPHITĒĀTRICŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* the same as *amphitheatralis*. *Symmach.* — ¶ *Amphitheatrica charta*, *Plin.* l. 13. c. 12. a kind of cheap paper, so called because first made in or near the amphitheatre in Alexandria.

**AMPHITĒĀTRUM** (ἀμφιθέατρον), *i, n.* a building in a circular, or rather oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another, where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, shows of gladiators, fights of wild beasts, &c., an amphitheatre. *Sucton.* and *Martial.*

**AMPHITRĪTE**, *es, f.* Ἀμφιτρίτη, the daughter of Oceanus or Neptune and Doris, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea. *Claudian.* — ¶ By metonymy, the sea, main. *Ovid.* nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porregerat Amphitrite. *Catull.* Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *h. e.* first sailed over the deep.

**AMPHITRŪŌ**, or **AMPHITRŪŌN**, and **AMPHITRŪŌ**, *ŷnis, m.* Ἀμφιτρώων, a king in Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who was the mother of Hercules by Jupiter. *Ovid.* and *Plaut.* — ¶ *Amphitryoniādes*, *w, m.* a descendant or son of the same. This patronymic is applied to Hercules. *Catull.*, *Ovid.* and *Virg.*

**AMPHŌRĀ** (ἀμφί and φέρω), *w, f.* a vessel, usually made of clay, furnished with ears or handles; used especially for wine, but also employed for other purposes; a flask, bottle, flagon, jar, firkin, &c. *Horat.* Bacchus in amphora. *Cato.* olearia, *h. e.* an olive-jar. *Horat.* Deripere horreo Bibuli consulis amphoram, *h. e.* a cask of wine laid in while Bibulus was consul. — ¶ *Fuit etiam earum usus Romæ in angipertis*, ubi constituebantur amphoræ curtæ ad exonerandas vesicas populi Romani Quiritium. (Tale sepulcrum pro olla sepulcrali imprecatu lenæ *Propert.* l. 4. eleg. 5. v. 73.) — ¶ Amphora is also a measure of liquids, called also *quadrantal*, containing eight congi and forty-eight sextarii. Perhaps, in different passages, it signifies different quantities. *Cic.*

**AMPHŌRĀLIS** (amphora), *e, adj.* *Plin.* Amphorale vas, a vessel of the capacity of an amphora, holding an amphora.

**AMPHŌRĀRĪŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* belonging to an amphora. *Pandect.*

**AMPHŪRŪS**, and **AMPHŪRŪS**, and **AMPHŪRŪS**, *i, m.* Ἀμφύρρος, a small river of Thessaly, flowing into the Sperchius. It is celebrated among the poets, who say, that near it were the fruitful pas-

tures of Admetus, king of Thessaly, whose flocks Apollo tended for nine years, when deprived of his rights as a god by Jupiter. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Hence, *Amphrysæus*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Amphrysus. *Stat.* — ¶ *Amphrysus*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Amphrysus and Apollo. *Virg.*

**AMPLE** (amplus), adverb, *amply, largely, profusely*, εὐρέως, μεγαλειῶς, εὐπόρως, late, magno numero. *Cels.* Ample valetudinarios nutrire. — ¶ *Figur.* copiously, bountifully, sumptuously, magnificently. *Cic.* Sublate ampleque dicere, with richness of style. *Id.* Exornare ample, magnificeque triclinium. *Id.* Amplissime dare agrum militibus. *Id.* Efferre aliquem supreino die suo quam amplissime. *Flor.* Satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani nominis locum Cato, et Scipio, nobly enough. — ¶ *Comparative, amplius*, which see.

**AMPLECTŌR** (am & plecto), *ŷris, exus sum, dep. 3.* to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp, enclose, περιβάλλω, circumnecto, complector, comprehendo, cingo, quod brachiis extensis homines facere solunt. *Plaut.* Amplecti genua alicui. *Id.* Compedes amplectuntur crura. *Tacit.* Aram amplecti. *Liv.* Quantum munimento amplecteretur loci. *Plin.* Amplecti locum exhedra. *Virg.* Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Me amicissime quotidie magis Cæsar amplectitur, *h. e.* loves, cherishes. *Id.* Amplecti aliquem amore. *Id.* Amplecti plebem, *h. e.* to court the favor of. *Horat.* hoc se amplectitur uno, *h. e.* he hugs himself, or is pleased with this one consideration. *Cic.* Amplecti virtutem alicujus. *Id.* liberet animum alicujus. *Id.* Te vehementer rogo, ut hanc cogitationem toto pectore amplectare, *h. e.* that you weigh or consider this matter with the utmost attention. *Id.* Dignitates hominum amplectitur. *Id.* Amplecti officis amplitudinem alicujus. *Id.* jus civile. *Id.* Neque ita amplecti artem, ut, &c. neque eam totam repudiare. *Tacit.* rempublicam. *Id.* amicitiam alicujus. *Justin.* spe regnum. *Cic.* aliquid pluribus verbis, *h. e.* to say, to explain. *Virg.* cuncta meis amplecti versibus, *h. e.* comprehend, include, take in, comprise. *So, absol.* *Plin.* Totius ponti forma breviter amplectenda. *Tacit.* Quos lex majestatis amplectitur. — ¶ *Amplecto*, *is, act.* and *amplector*, *pass.* and *amplector*, *aris, dep. 1.* are read by some.

**AMPLEXŌR** (amplector), *aris, atus sum, I depon. 1.* to embrace, same as *amplector*. *Cic.* Amplexari aliquem familiariter. *Plaut.* Amplexari, atque osculari inter se. *Id.* Facere modum amplexandi. *Id.* Aram amplexantes. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Appius totum me amplexatur, *h. e.* dearly loves, cherishes. *Id.* Amplexari judicium suum. *Id.* otium. *Id.* Amplexari voluptatem. *Id.* Auctoritatem censorum amplexator. — ¶ *Amplexo*, *act.* and *amplexor*, *pass.* are read by some.

**AMPLEXŌS** (amplector), *us, m.* the act of embracing, a surrounding, encircling encompassing. *Cic.* Serpentis amplexus, *grasp, hug, embrace.* *Plin.* Inférieurem Ægypti partem Nilus, dextra lævaque divisus, amplexu suo determinat. *Stat.* Collibus incurvis, viridique obsessa corona Vallis in amplexu nemorum sedet. — ¶ It is oftener used of man, an embrace, clasping. *Virg.* Cum dabit amplexus. *Tacit.* Amplexu tenere aliquem. *Vellci.* Circumfundam amplexibus alicujus. *Senec.* Ruere in amplexus. *Ovid.* Ire in amplexus. — ¶ It is used *absol.* in a bad sense. *Sil.*, *Petron.*, *Juvenal.*, *Ovid.* and *Martial.*

**AMPLIĀTIŌ** (amplio), *ŷnis, f.* an amplifying, increasing, enlarging, extending, amplificatio, augmentum. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a suspension of judgment, deferring to pass sentence, adjourning of a trial. *Ascen.* and *Senec.*

**AMPLIFICĀTIŌ** (amplifico), *ŷnis, f.* an amplifying, increasing, enlarging, extending, αυξησις, augmentum. *Cic.* Amplificatio rei familiaris. *Id.* pecuniæ



*Id. honoris, et gloriae.* — ¶ Among rhetoricians, an amplification, a magnifying or heightening of a thing, an exaggerated representation. *Cic.*  
**AMPLIFICATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* an amplifier, enlarger. *Cic.*  
**AMPLIFYCE** (amplificus), adverb, richly, magnificently, splendidly. *Catull.* amplifice vestis decorata. Others read *amplificae, &c.*  
**AMPLIFICŌ** (amplūs & facio), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l.* to enlarge, amplify, augment, increase, enhance, *αὐξάνω*, amplūm facere, dilatate, ampliari, augere. *Liv.* Amplificare urbem. *Valer. Max.* numerum Senatus. *Cic.* sonum. *Id.* pretium. *Id.* fortunam. *Id.* voluptatem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Amplificare facultatem disserendi. *Id.* aliquem honore, et gloria, *to dignify or extol.* *Plin.* Amplificare, atque augere aliquem festinatis honoribus. *Cæs.* auctoritatem alicujus. *Id.* Gratia et dignitas amplificata. — ¶ *To amplify, heighten, exaggerate.* *Cic.* Summa laus eloquentiæ est amplificare rem ornando. *Id.* Aliquid amplificare dicendo. *Id.* Amplificare gloriam alicujus. *Id.* virtutem suis laudibus.  
**AMPLIFICŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* great, splendid, amplius, magnificus. *Fronto.*  
**AMPLIŪS** (amplūs), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l.* to increase, enlarge, add to the size of, amplify, *μεγαλύνω, αὐξάνω*, amplūm facio, augere. *Cels.* Ampliare plagam. *Id.* Vulnere ampliatio. *Sueton.* templum. *Id.* imperium. *Horat.* rem, *h. e.* to increase one's wealth. *Tacit.* servitia, *h. e.* to increase the number of the slaves. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* numerum. *Sueton.* censum Senatorum. *Id.* privilegia. *Martial.* Ampliare sibi spatium ætatis. *Pandect.* Ita ut ex usuris aleretur, prout ætatem ampliaret, *h. e.* in proportion to the number of years he should live. *Id.* Ampliare dotem. *Plin.* vires. — ¶ *Figur.* *Martial.* Ampliare nomen alicujus, *h. e.* render glorious. — ¶ Also, to delay judgment, defer passing sentence, adjourn a trial. *Cic.* and *Liv.*  
**AMPLITER** (Id.), adverb, abundantly, largely, copiously, richly, affluently, magnificently, at a high cost, ample, largiter, magnifice, *δαψιλόως.* *Plaut.* Obsonari ampliter. *Id.* Accipere aliquem ampliter. *Id.* Facere sumptum ampliter. *Plaut.* Occupatus sum ampliter, *very.* *Gell.* Laudare ampliter. *Id.* Dicere aliquid ampliter, *h. e.* to say any thing nobly.  
**AMPLITUDŌ** (Id.), *inis, f.* ampleness, amplitude, greatness, largeness, magnitude, extent, bulk, size, *πλάτος*, spatium, aut magnitudo alicujus rei. *Cic.* Simulacrum modica amplitudine. *Sueton.* Egregia corporis amplitudo, *stature.* *Varr.* Amplitudo membrorum. *Tacit.* valli. *Id.* soli. *Plin.* Oppidum septuaginta stadiorum amplitudine. *Id.* Amplitudo foliorum. *Gell.* Amplitudo numeri, *the plural number.* — ¶ *Figur.* *dignity, grandeur, excellence, distinction.* *Cic.* Amplitudo est potentie, aut majestatis, aut aliarum copiarum magna abundantia. *Id.* Homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est, atque amplitudo. *Id.* Majestas est amplitudo, ac dignitas civitatis. *Id.* Splendor, et amplitudo. *Id.* Claritas, et amplitudo. *Id.* Amplitudo nominis. *Id.* Summa amplitudine dignum putari. *Id.* Amplitudo animi. *Nepos.* Amplitudo rerum gestarum. *Plin.* Amplitudo fortunæ. — In the plur. *Cic.* Amplitudines honorum. *Gell.* Amplitudines virtutum. — ¶ *Amplitudo orationis, in Gell. l. 7. c. 14. a fluent and splendid style.*  
**AMPLIŪS** (compar. of ample), adverb, more, further, *πλέον.* It is often placed absolutely. *Cic.* Non luctabor tecum, Crasse, amplius. *Id.* Bestiæ eo contentæ non querunt amplius, *h. e.* no more, nothing beyond that. *Cic.* Quid queris amplius? *what do you ask more?* *Sallust.* Amplius morari alicquem. *Cic.* Quid enim amplius ad ejus laudem minuentam facere potuisset? *what circumstance could contribute more, &c.?* *Id.* Habetis eum, ut nihil dicam amplius, qui se ho-

mines coegisse fateatur, *to say nothing more than that.* *Id.* Solem amplius duodeviginti partibus confirmat majorem esse, quam terram; *eighteen times as large as.* *Terent.* Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum amplius, *besides.* *Cic.* Bestiis sensum, et motum dedit, homini hoc amplius, quod addidit rationem, *still more, inasmuch as, &c.* *Id.* Obtemperare cogito præceptis tuis: hoc amplius navicularum habere aliquid, *&c.* and more than that, and besides. *Id.* Cui cum essem assensus, decrevi hoc amplius, *&c.* — ¶ *Amplius* was also the form whereby the prætor or presiding magistrate postponed the examination of a cause or a trial to another day. Hence, *Cic.* Amplius pronunciare. *Id.* Vel judicari primo poterat, vel amplius pronunciari. — ¶ *Amplius* sometimes governs the gen. *Cæs.* Si amplius obsidum velit, dare pollicentur. — Also, the abl. as a compar. *Sallust.* Cum initio non amplius duobus millibus habuisset. *Id.* Morari amplius opinione. *Lucret.* Amplius æquo. — It is often followed by *quam*, which, however, is often suppressed. *Cic.* Paulo amplius, quam privatus. *Nepos.* Nolo amplius quam centum jugera. *Cic.* Orationes amplius centum quinquaginta. *Nepos.* Cum de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidisset. *Al. leg.* cecidissent. *Cæs.* In deditionem venerunt amplius millia viginti quatuor. *Liv.* Thracum decem haud amplius millia. *Cic.* Amplius sunt sex menses.  
**AMPLIŪSCŪLŪS** (amplior), *a, um, ad-3 ject.* *Apulei.* Ampliuscula fortuna, *something large or splendid.*  
**AMPLŪCTI**, an ancient form for *amplēcti.* *Priscian.*  
**AMPLIŪS** (*ἀνάπλευς, ἀμπλέως*), *a, um, adj.* large, spacious, ample, great, extensive, roomy, *πλάτος*, spatiosus, patens, latus, et ex omni parte se se diffundens. *Cic.* Ampla domus. *Id.* Amplissima curia, amplissimum gymnasium. *Sueton.* Mortali specie amplior, *larger in size than man usually is.* *Horat.* Amplæ divitiæ. *Liv.* Amplissima vestis. *Plin.* Amplior potentia. *Sueton.* Amplior exercitus. *Pandect.* Amplius pretium. *Plin.* Ampliores aquæ. *Terent.* Amplior morbus, *h. e.* more severe. *Plin.* Amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *h. e.* the longest. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Quidquid enim est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius. *Id.* Ampla occasio. *Lucret.* Amplæ vires. *Terent.* Ampliores iræ, *more violent.* *Proper.* Pœna sera, sed ampla. *Id.* Spes ampla nepotum. — ¶ Very often, *splendid, illustrious, distinguished, magnificent.* *Cic.* Amplissima res gestæ. *Id.* Amplis præmiis afficere aliquem. *Id.* Ne ullum munus ædilitatis amplius, aut gratium populo esse possit. *Id.* Ampliorem honorem alicui tribuere. *Nepos.* Amplo funere effierre aliquem. *Id.* Amplissimus triumphus. *Liv.* Sibi amplum esse urbem ab se captam frequentari, *h. e.* it is honorable or glorious. — ¶ In reference to men, *amplius* signifies noble, of great distinction, illustrious, in great esteem. *Cic.* Is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui, *&c.* *Id.* Et quidem amplii homines, sed immemores dignitatis suæ. *Id.* Amplissimum collegium decemvirale. *Id.* Amplissimi ordines. *Id.* Amplæ, et honestæ familiarie. *Cæs.* Amplissimo genere natus. — ¶ *Amplissimus ordo, the very illustrious order, h. e. the senatorial.* *Amplissimus* was also the title of consuls, generals, &c. *Plin.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ *Amplius orator, h. e. one who expresses himself at large and with oratorical embellishments.* *Cic.*  
**AMPTRŪO.** See *Amtruo.*  
**AMPŪLLĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a bottle, jug, flask, *cruet, λήκυθος*, made of glass or any other material, as leather, &c., and used especially for containing oil; also for vinegar, &c. It is supposed to have had two handles, and to have been big-bellied. *Plin.* Ampullæ vitreæ aceti. *Martial.* vitreisque tepentem Ampullis potas semisipinus aquam. *Cic.* Ampulla aut strigilis, *h. e. a flask of oil for the bath.* — ¶ *Figur.* *turgid or inflated*

*expressions, bombast.* *Horat.* Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.  
**AMPŪLLĀCEŪS** (ampulla), *a, um, ad-3 ject.* like an ampulla. *Plin.* pyra.  
**AMPŪLLARIŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to ampullæ or flasks. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Ampullarius, ii, m.* one who makes ampullæ or flasks. *Plaut.*  
**AMPŪLLŌR** (Id.), *āris, dep. l.* to swell, rant, bluster, talk big, deal in rhodomontade; use a pompous or inflated style in writing. *Horat.* Tragica desævit et ampullatur in arte.  
**AMPŪLLŪLĀ**, *æ, f.* Dim. of ampulla. *Sulp. Sev.*  
**AMPŪTĀTIŪS** (amputo), *ōnis, f.* a cutting or lopping off. *Cic.* — ¶ *The wood itself, which is cut off.* *Plin.* — ¶ *Amputatio vocis, loss of voice.* *Cælar.*  
**AMPŪTŌ** (am & puto, to lop), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l.* properly, to cut round; to cut or lop off, to prune, amputate, *περικόπτω, ἀφαίρομαι*, cædo, abscondo, resecō. *Cic.* Amputare vitem ferro. *Sueton.* caput alicui. *Senec.* humeros trunco tenus. *Columell.* Scalpello usque ad vivum resecare, et amputare scabem. *Plin.* Amputare testes; also, in the same sense, *Senec.* Amputare exoletos. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Amputare multitudinem sententiarum, *abridge.* *Id.* Volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem: *Id.* narrationes. *Senec.* longa colloquia. *Justin.* moras. *Tacit.* numerum legionum, *diminish, reduce, lower.* *Cic.* Infracta et amputata loquuntur, *h. e. mutilated sentences.*  
**AMPŪCŪS**, *i, and AMPŪX*, *ycis, m.* the father of the celebrated soothsayer Mopsus. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Ampycides, æ, m.* the son of *Ampycus, h. e. Mopsus.* *Ovid.*  
**AMSANCTŪS** (am & sanctus), *i, m.* a lake in Italy, said by some to be in the territory of the *Hirpini*, emitting pestilential vapors. *Cic.* — ¶ *The poets* fable that here was an entrance to the infernal regions. *Virg.*  
**AMSEGETES** (am & seges), *they whose 3 land lies by the highway.* *Fest.*  
**AMTRŪŌ** (am & trua, a ladle used for stirring), or *AMPTRŪŌ*, *as, n. l.* to turn or wheel round in the dance. *Lucil.* apud *Fest.*  
**AMŪLETUM** (amolior), *i, n.* an amulet, charm, spell; a preservative (usually hung round the neck) against poison, enchantment, or other harm, *φολακτήριον.* *Plin.*  
**AMŪLIŪS**, *ii, m.* Ἀμούλιος, the son of *Proca*, and brother of *Numitor*, whom he stripped of his kingdom, and ordered his grandsons *Romulus* and *Remus* to be thrown into the *Tiber.* *Liv.*  
**AMŪLUM.** See *Amylum.*  
**AMŪRCĀ** (*ἀμοργή*), *æ, f.* the lees of oil. *Plin.* and *Vitr.*  
**AMŪRCARIŪS** (amurca), *a, um; ad-3 ject.* of, or pertaining to, or filled with, lees of oil. *Cato.*  
**AMŪSŌS** (*ἀμωσος*), *i, ignorant, unlearned, illiterate; ignorant of music.* *Vitr.*  
**AMŪSSIS** (unc.), *æ, f.* a mason's or carpenter's rule, or line, *κανὼν, ποσάγειον.* *Varr.* and *Auson.* — ¶ *Ad amussim, to a nicety, perfectly, exactly, precisely.* *Gell.* — *Adamussim* is also used.  
**AMŪSSITATŪS** (amussis), *a, um, adj.* nicely done, exactly wrought. *Plaut.*  
**AMŪSSIUM**, *ii, n.* same as amussis; or opus ad amussim exactum, exactatum, et perfectum. — Others explain it, an instrument for finding the direction of the wind. *Vitr.*  
**AMŪCLĀ**, *ārum, f. plur.* Ἀμύκλαι, a city of *Laconia*, near *Sparta* and *Therapne*, the residence of *Tyndarus*, and birthplace of *Castor* and *Pollux.* *Statius.* *Apollineæ Amyclæ*, so called because *Apollo* was worshipped there. *Sil.* *Leda*, because *Leda* dwelt there. — ¶ Hence, *Amyclæus, a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to *Amyclæ.* *Ovid.* *Castori Amyclæo, et Amyclæo Polluci.* *Stat.* *Amyclæa mater, h. e. Leda.* *Id.* olores, *h. e.* in allusion to the fable of *Jupiter* and *Leda.* Hence, *Martial.* *Pluma Amyclæa, h. e. a swan's feather.* *Id.* corona, *h. e. at the*

*pungilistic games in Amyclæ.* Sil. Canopus, because Canopus, its founder, came from Amyclæ. Martial. venenum, and Ovid. ahenum, h. e. a purple color or dye, used at Amyclæ. — Also, Amyclæus, Spartun. Silius. — ¶ Hence, also, Amyclides, æ, m. son of Amyclæ (h. e. Hyacinthus), the reputed founder of Amyclæ. Ovid. — ¶ **AMŶCLÆ**, Ærum, f. is also a town of Latium, between Caieta and Terracina, near Fundi. In this region was produced the famous Cæcuban wine. Virg. Tacitis Amyclis, so called, perhaps, because, on account of frequent false alarms, it was forbidden by law to say any thing of the approach of an enemy; hence, when the enemy did actually come, all keeping silence, the city was taken and destroyed. — ¶ Hence, Amyclæus, a, um, pertaining to Amyclæ. Plin. Sinus Amyclæus; which is also called Fundanus, Formianus, and Cajetanus. — ¶ Amyclæ, es, f. is also read, as the name of both these cities.

**AMŶCŪS**, i, m. Ἀμύκος, a son of Neptune and the nymph Melite, king of the Bebrycians, famous for his skill in the management of the cestus, slain by Pollux. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Amyci portus, was in Bithynia or Bebrycia, near the Thracian Bosphorus, famous for the death of Amycus. Plin. — ¶ Others are mentioned by Virg. and Ovid.

**AMŶDŌN** (Ἀμυδών), ōnis, f. a city of Pæonia, in Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to the Trojans, according to Homer. Juvenal.

**AMŶGDALÆ** (ἀμυγδάλη), æ, f. an almond; nux quæ et Græca et Thasia dicitur. Plin. — ¶ Also, the tree itself, the almond-tree. Plin. — ¶ Amygdalæ faucium, kernels at the root of the tongue, in the neck or throat, like almonds. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Amygdalaceus, a, um, adj. like the almond-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, Amygdaleus, a, um, adj. the same. Pallad. — ¶ And Amygdalinus, a, um, adj. relating to almonds, made of almonds, amygdalinc. Plin. Oleum amygdalinum, oil of almonds. Id. Amygdalina pruna, h. e. which have been grafted on an almond-tree.

**AMŶGDALITĒS** (ἀμυγδαλίτης), æ, m. a plant of the spurge kind, so called from its leaf, which resembles the leaf of an almond-tree. Plin. — ¶ Amygdaloïdes, the same. Apulei.

**AMŶGDALUM** (ἀμυγδαλον), same as amygdala. Pallad. and Columel.

**AMŶGDALŪS** (ἀμυγδαλός), i, f. an almond-tree. Pallad.

**AMŶLĀ** (amylum), as, a. 1. to mix up or to thicken with frumenty. Apic. Amylare jus.

**AMŶLUM** (ἄμυλον), and **AMŪLUM**, i, n. a kind of food made of unground wheat, a sort of frumenty. Plin.

**AMŶMŌNĒ**, es, f. a daughter of Danaus, the mother by Neptune of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes. Propert. — ¶ A fountain near Argos. Ovid.

**AMŶNTAS**, æ, m. Ἀμύντας, father of Philip, king of Macedonia. Curt. — ¶ Also, the name of a shepherd. Virg. — ¶ Amyntiades, æ, m. son of Amyntas, h. e. Philip. Ovid.

**AMŶNTŌR**, ōris, m. king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Amyntorides, æ, m. son of Amyntor. Ovid.

**AMŶSTYS** (ἄμυστις), ūdis, f. a way of drinking practised amongst the Thracians, which was done without drawing the breath. Horat. Neu multi Damalis meri Bassum Thracia vincat amystide.

**AMŶTHAON**, Amythaonius. See *Amithaon*, &c.

**AN** (ἀν for ἐάν), adv. ei μὴ. Used in a simple question. Terent. An abii jam a milite? is he gone? Cic. An potest ulla esse excusatio? Id. An me censetis decretum fuisse, ut, &c.? do you think, then, that I, &c.? Id. An Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non poterunt? could, then, &c.? — ¶ In the beginning of a sentence, it is elegantly joined with *vero*. Cic. An vero tibi Romulus ille aut pastores, et convenas congregasse, aut, &c.? does it appear, then, to you, that Romulus, &c.?

¶ It serves very frequently to express a doubt, and is sometimes repeated, but the first an is sometimes elegantly omitted. Cic. Nos hic te ad mensem Januarium expectamus, ex quodam rumore, an ex litteris tuis ad alios missis, I know not whether from report, or from, &c. Id. Paucis, antequam mortuus est, an diebus, an mensibus, an not sure whether days or months. Id. Quæsi, an apud Leccam fuisset, nec ne, whether he was staying, or no. Nepos. Huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, which perhaps never occurred to any one else. Tacit. Neque Senatus in eo cura erat, an imperii extrema debonestarentur, whether they were disgraced, &c. Cic. Refert etiam qui audiant, Senatus, an populus, an iudices; frequentes, an pauci, an singuli, whether the Senate, or the people, &c. Tacit. Cæsar de se nihil addidit, metu invidiæ, an ratus conscientiam facti satis esse, whether it was because he feared it might make him disliked, or because he thought, that, &c. Id. Longum utriusque silentium, ne irriti suaderent; an eo descensum credebant, ut, &c., or because they thought that the matter was already brought to that pass, that, &c. Id. Incertum metu, an per invidiam, uncertain whether it was from fear, or, &c. — ¶ Sometimes ne or utrum is put in the former place instead of an, either with or without an interrogation. Cic. Quæsitum est, in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte numerus tenendus sit. Id. Unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam. Id. Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugio? Terent. Roga, velintne, an non uxorem, whether he will have her or not. Cic. Id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro. Liv. Utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? — ¶ An is often joined to ne, so as to form one word, anne. Cic. Nam quid ego de consulatu loquar? parto vis, anne gesto? Id. Cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa. — ¶ An non, which, too, are often united (*annon*), are the same as *nonne*, in an urgent inquiry; the same as *neque*, in a doubtful question. Terent. An non dixi, hoc esse futurum? did I not tell you that this would be the case? Id. Pater ejus rediit, an non? is he returned or not? — ¶ An? for an non? Ovid. An fera indicere bella cogit, &c.? — ¶ An is often joined with the verbs *nescio*, *dubito*, and the like, and conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation. Cic. Est quidem id magnum, atque haud scio, an maximum, and perhaps of the very utmost consequent. Nepos. Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam, I am inclined to place him. — ¶ Also, though rarely, an is put for *sive*. Liv. Cum id modo constaret, jure, an injuria eripiendo esse reos. Ovid. Unaque pastorem vidisset, an arva colentem Vox erat, hac gressus siqua puella tulit.

**ANĀ**, and **ANĀS**, æ, m. Guadiana, a river of Spain. Plin.

**ANĀ** (ἀνά), a medical word, when an equal measure or weight of different things is signified. Veget.

**ANĀBASIS** (ἀνάβασις), is, f. a Greek word, signifying ascent; hence the name is given to a plant, in Latin called *equisetum*, which is a climbing plant; the herb horse-tail. Plin.

**ANĀBATHRUM** (ἀναβαθρον), i, n. a pulpit, rostrum; elevated seat at exhibitions, ἀνάβαθρον, pulpitum, pegma, tabulatum, quod ascenditur ludorum spectandorum causa. Juvenal.

**ANĀCAMPSEŪS** (ἀνακαμψέως), ōtis, f. an herb which, on being touched, was supposed to have the power of producing reconciliation among friends, causing love to be reciprocated, &c. Plin.

**ANĀCEPHĀLĒŌSIS** (ἀνά and κεφαλή), is, f. a repetition, or summing up, of what has been said, a recapitulation, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις. Quintil.

**ANĀCES**, m. plur. num. an epithet of the three gods who are called Διόσκουροι,

that is, sons of Jupiter, Tritopatreus, Eubuleus, and Dionysius, according to Cic. 3. de nat. Deor. c. 21., where others read *anactes*, ἄνακτες, that is, kings. Others assign this epithet to *Castor* and *Pollux*, who are also called Διόσκουροι.

**ANĀCHITĒS** (ἀναχίτης), æ, m. the diamond; so called because it was considered as a remedy for heaviness and disquiet of mind. Plin.

**ANĀCHŌRETĀ** (ἀναχωρέω, to retire), æ, 3 m. an anchorite or anachorite; a hermit, recluse, ἀναχωρητής. Sulp. Sever.

**ANĀCLĪNTERĪUM** (ἀνακλίνω), ii, n. 3 a bolster, ἀνακλιντήριον. Spartian.

**ANĀCELIĀSMŪS** (ἀνακοιλιασμός), i, a purge, an opening medicine. Cæl. Aurelian.

**ANĀCRĒŌN** (Ἀνακρέων), ontis, m. a Greek lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia. — ¶ Hence, Anacreontæus, Anacreontius, and Anacreonticus, a, um, of or pertaining to Anacreon. Quintil.

**ANĀCTŌRIUM** (ἀνακτίριον), ii, n. the name of several plants the herb glader, or sword-grass, a sort of sedge; also, mugwort or motherwort. Apulei. — ¶ Also, a town of Acarnania. Plaut.

**ANĀCTŌRIŪS** (Anactorium), a, um, adj. pertaining to Anactorium. Silius.

**ANĀDEMĀ** (ἀνάδημα), ūtis, n. a kind of ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland: a coronet or border, riband, fillet. Lucret.

**ANĀDĪPLŌSIS** (ἀναδίπλωσις), is, f. a figure of rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated in the same period; *anadiplosis*, reduplication, conduplication, conduplication. Martian. Capell.

**ANĀDŪMĒNĒ** (Ἀναδυμένη), es, f. emerging; so *Venus* emerging from the sea is called, a picture painted by Apelles. Plin.

**ANĀGĀLLIS** (ἀναγαλλίς), ūdis, f. the herb pimpernel, or chickweed. Plin.

**ANĀGLŪPTĀ** (ἀνάγλυπτα), ōrum, neutr. plur. sc. vasa, vessels or plates chased or embossed. Plin. Others read *maglypha*.

**ANĀGNYĀ**, æ, f. *Anagni*, a city of Latium. Virg. — ¶ *Anagninus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the same. Cic. Municipis Anagnini. Id. Anagninum, se. prædium, a landed estate at or near *Anagni*.

**ANĀGNŌSTES** (ἀναγνώσκει, to read), æ, m. a reader, person (usually a slave) employed to read to another, ἀναγνώστης, lector. Cic. Puer. festivus, anagnostes noster. Nepos. In familia erant pueri litteratissimi, anagnostæ optima, et plurimi librarii.

**ANĀGŌGĒ** (ἀνάγω), es, f. a figure of speech called *anagoge*; religious exaltation; mystical allusion to something higher than what is expressed, ἀναγωγή; subvection, elatio. — ¶ Among medical writers, it means a raising of blood, as from the lungs, &c. Cæl. Aurel.

**ANĀGRAMMĀ** (ἀναγράμμα), ūtis, n. ἀνάγραμμα, and **ANĀGRAMMATISMŪS**, i, m. ἀναγραμματισμός, *anagrammatism*, the art or practice of making *anagrams*; also, an *anagram*, transmutatio, vel transpositio litterarum, ut *Laudator*, *adulator*; *Galenus*, *angelus*.

**ANĀGŪRŌS** (ἀνάγυρος), i, f. the herb beauty-trefoil. Plin.

**ANĀLECTĀ** (ἀναλέγω), ōrum, n. plur. the fragments or crumbs that fall from table; broken meat, offals, refuse, ἀνάλεκτρα. Martial.

**ANĀLECTĀ** (Id.), æ, m. a slave who gathered up the crumbs, offals, &c., that were left at table, ἀναλέκτης, servus mediastinus, qui reliquias, et purgamenta cœnarum humi inter cœnandum projecta colligit. In *Scæc.* ep. 27. ut grammatikos haberet *analectas*, h. e. collectors of the words which fell.

**ANĀLECTĪDES** (ἀναλεκτίδες), um, f. pads or stuffings with which girls were wont to correct their shape. Ovid. Conveniunt tenues scapulis *analectides* altis. Others read *analectrides*.

**ANĀLEMMĀ** (ἀνάλημμα, edita structura), ūtis, n. a lofty structure, or observatory, for the calculation of time by the increase or decrease of shadows, used before the invention of sun-dials. Vitruv. — Others understand it, an instrument or figure for ascertaining the altitude of the pole and the meridian of a place.

**ANALOGIA** (ἀναλογία), *æ*, f. analogy, 3 *similitudo, resemblance, proportion, ἀναλογία, proportio, convenientia, similitudo.* Quintil. — ¶ Hence, **ANALOGICUS**, a, um, adj. analogical, pertaining to analogy. Gell. — ¶ **ANALOGUS**, a, um, adj. analogous, bearing resemblance or proportion. Varr.

**ANANCÆUM**, and **ANANCÆON** (ἀναγκῆ), 1, n. a kind of large vessel to drink from. Plaut.

**ANANCHITIS** (ἀναγκίτης), *Idis*, f. a precious stone. Plin.

**ANAPÆSTUM** (ἀναπᾶστον), *i*, n. sc. carmen, an anapestic verse, versus constans pedibus iis, qui anapæsti vocantur. Cic. — ¶ Hence, **ANAPÆSTICUS**, a, um, adj. anapestic; as, Cic. carmen, an anapestic verse.

**ANAPÆSTUS** (ἀναπᾶστος), *i*, m. sc. pes. 1 an anapest. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a verse consisting of anapæsts. Cic.

**ANAPHE**, *es*, f. an island in the Cretan sea. Plin. and Ovid.

**ANAPHORĀ** (ἀναφορὰ), *æ*, f. a rising or mounting up; in astronomy, the rising of the heavenly bodies. Plin. — ¶ In oratory, the repetition of a word in the beginning of a verse or clause, which is also called epianaphora.

**ANAPHORICUS** (ἀναφορικὸς), a, um, adj. raising, regulated according to the rising. Vitruv. Anaphorica horologia, diuis regulated according to the rising of the sun. Others read *anapora*. — ¶ In Jul. Firmic. anaphorici, persons who raise blood, as in consumption.

**ANAPUS**, *i*, m. Ἄναπος, or **ANAPIS**, *is*, m. a river in Sicily. Ovid.

**ANARRHINON** (ἀναρρῖνον), an herb like pimpriels. Plin.

**ANAS** (unc.), *anātis*, f. a duck or drake, ἄνασσα. Varro and Ovid.

**ANAS**, *æ*, m. the Guadiana, a river in Spain. Plin.

**ANASSUM**, *i*, n. a river in Italy. Plin.

**ANASTASIS** (ἀνάστασις), *is*, f. a rising again, resurrection, resurrectio. Lactant.

**ANASTROPHE** (ἀναστροφή), *es*, f. anastrophe, a figure by which words that ought to precede are postponed, inversion, ἀναστροφή, inversio.

**ANATARIUS** (anas), a, um, adj. relating to a duck, νησσαῖος, ad anatem pertinens. Plin. Anataria aquila, *h. e.* a kind of eagle which lives on ducks; the ospray (Falco Haliaetus, L.).

**ANATHĒMA** (ἀναθήμη), *ātis*, n. a gift 3 hung up in a temple and dedicated to some god, a votive offering, ἀνάθημα. Prudent. — ¶ But *anathēma*, *ātis*, n. ἀνάθεμα, an anathema, curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, excommunication. Augustin.

**ANATHĒMIASIS** (ἀναθῆμιασις), *is*, f. 3 vapor, exhalation. In medical writers, wind generated in the stomach. Petron.

**ANATICŪLA** (anas), *æ*, f. a small duck or drake, a duckling, νησσαρίον, νήτριον; any aquatic bird, smaller than a duck. Cic. — ¶ Used, also, as a word of endearment. Plaut. Dic igitur me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, darling duck.

**ANATILIA**, *æ*, f. S. Gilles, in France, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Plin.

**ANATINUS** (anas), a, um, adj. of a duck, νησσαῖος. Plaut. — ¶ **ANATINA**, *æ*, f. duck's flesh. Petron.

**ANATŌCISMŌS** (ἀνά and τόκος), *i*, m. a renewing of usury, and the taking the interest of interest; compound interest, ἀνατοκισμός. Cic.

**ANATŌMIĀ**, *æ*, and **ANATŌMICA**, *æ*, or 3 **ANATŌMICĒ** (ἀνατέμνω), *es*, f. anatomy, the art of dissecting and studying the structure of the body, ἀνατομική. Macrob. — In Cæl. Aurel. Anatomia, the dissection. — ¶ Hence, **ANATOMICUS**, a, um, adj. anatomical, relating to anatomy. — **ANATOMICUS**, *i*, m. absol. an anatomist. Macrob.

**ANATŌNŌS** (ἀνά and τείνω), a, um, adj. extending upwards, ἀνάτονος. Vitruv.

**ANATRESIS** (ἀνατριπῶν), *is*, f. a perforating, piercing, or boring, ἀνάτρισις, perforatio. Cæl. Aurelian. Anatresis testæ, *h. e.* a trepanning, perforating with the trepan.

**ANAUDIĀ** (a priv. and ἀυδή), *æ*, f. dumbness, inability to speak, ἀναυδία, privatio vocis, et loquelæ. Cæl. Aurel.

**ANAXAGŌRAS**, *æ*, m. a philosopher of

Clazomenæ. Cic. — ¶ Hence, **ANAXAGŌREUS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Anaxagoras, Anaxagorean, Ἀναξαγόρειος. Val. Flacc.

**ANAXARCHŌS**, *i*, m. Ἀναξάρχος, a philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus and friend of Alexander the Great. Val. Max.

**ANCALĀ**, *æ*, and **ANCALĒ** (ἀγκάλη), *es*, 3 *f. the ham of the leg behind the knee, poples; ἀγκάλη, quæ vox significat quidem ulnam brachii, vel potius ejus curvaturam; sed per similitudinem potest etiam ad genu transferri.* Cæl. Aurel.

**ANCARIUS**, or **ANGARIUS** (ἀγγάριος), *ii*, m. an ass or other beast of burden. Lucil.

**ANCEPS** (am & caput), *ancipitis*, *adject.* m. f. and n. that hath two heads, ἀμφικέφαλος, utrinque habens caput. Ovid. Tum sacer ancipiti mirandus imagine Janus. — ¶ Also, twofold, or double, as in form or shape. Ovid. Ancipitem securim, *h. e.* two-edged. Liv. Munimenta ancipitia. — ¶ Also, double or twofold in nature; double in quality or condition. Cic. Bestiæ, quasi ancipites, *h. e.* amphibious. Id. sapientia. — ¶ Double or twofold, by reason of two causes or objects. Liv. metus. Cæs. terror. Cic. cura. — ¶ Double, *h. e.* on both sides. Liv. prælium. Id. hostis. Nepos. periculum. — ¶ Double, having a double signification. Liv. sententia. Gell. vocabulum, *h. e.* having a double signification, as well good as bad. Horat. jus. — ¶ Double in disposition, not to be depended upon, faithless, doubtful, uncertain. Liv. animus. Curt. fides. Virg. matres. Horat. Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, *h. e.* uncertain. — ¶ Double, as to event, doubtful, uncertain, critical, hazardous, dubious. Cic. fortuna belli. Liv. Mars belli. Cic. casus. Id. causa. Liv. res. Tacit. valetudo. Liv. Anceps erat. Virg. dolus, *h. e.* various or manifold; or inexplicable, incomprehensible. Tacit. Vox ipsi anceps, dangerous. Virg. formido, *h. e.* irresolute. Tacit. In ancipiti est republica, *h. e.* the republic is in danger. — ¶ Double, as regards exposition. Cic. disputatio, *h. e.* argued on both sides.

**ANCHIALŌS**, and **ANCHIALŌS** (Ἀγχιάλος, *h. e.* properly, near the sea), *i*, f. a city of Thrace, near the Black sea. Ovid. — Anchialium in Plin.

**ANCHIALŌS**; in Martial. epigr. 95, 11, per Anchialium, is thought by some to be per Deum vicentem, from the Hebrew. Others explain it differently.

**ANCHISES**, or **ANCHISĀ**, *æ*, m. Ἀχιλλεύς, the son of Cæpyus, and father of Æneas by Venus. Virg. — ¶ Hence, **ANCHISÆUS** or **ANCHISĒUS**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Anchises. Virg. — ¶ **ANCHISĪDES**, *æ*, m. son of Anchises, *h. e.* Æneas. Virg.

**ANCHISITES**, *æ*, m. a wind blowing from Anchisa, a port of Epirus. Cic. Flavit ab Epiro lenissimus Anchisites. Others read differently.

**ANCHISTRUM**, or **ANCISTRUM** (ἄγκιστρον), *i*, n. a crooked surgical instrument, a surgeon's forceps. Cæl. Aurel.

**ANCHŌRA**. See *Ancora*.

**ANCHŪSA** (ἀγκυόσα), *æ*, f. the herb orchant or alkanet; a kind of bugloss or ox-tongue. Plin.

**ANCLĒ** (unc.), *is*, n. a kind of small, oval shield. A shield of this kind, in the time of Numa Pompilius, was believed to have fallen from heaven, with the admonition, that the Roman empire would continue, as long as this shield should be preserved at Rome. Whereupon Numa caused eleven shields, similar in appearance, to be made, that the genuine one might not be known. These the Salii, or priests of Mars, carried about in solemn procession in the month of March annually. Ovid. — ¶ Also, any shield, when ancient armor is mentioned. Virg. Succinctus trabea, lævæque ancile gerabat. — ¶ Used, also, as an adj. Val. Max. Arma ancilia. Juvenal. Sudavit clypeis ancilibus. — ¶ Gen. pl. also, anciliorum. Horat.

**ANCILLĀ** (dim. of ancula), *æ*, f. a maid-servant, handmaid, waiting-woman; a female slave, δμῶν, mulier serva. Terent.

Ab Andria est ancilla hæc. Cic. Cum muliebri et delicato ancillarum puero-rumque comitatu. Sallust. Occultans se in tugurio mulieris ancille. — ¶ Figur. Plin. Terra usus mortalium semper ancilla. — ¶ It is applied as a term of contempt to men who are basely addicted to any pursuit or object, a minion. Sallust. Fusidius ancilla turpis, honorum omnium dishonestamentum.

**ANCILLARIŌLŌS** (ancilla), a, um, adj. 2 one who is in love with maid-servants or female slaves. Martial. Ancillariolum tua te vocat uxor.

**ANCILLARIS** (Id.), *e*, adj. relating to a handmaid; servile. Cic.

**ANCILLŌR** (Id.), *āris*, ātus sum, dep. 1. to serve, wait, attend on, be a slave to; figur., to be too much addicted to any pursuit, to be basely subservient. Apulei. Cetera membra ancillari, et subservire capiti. Titian. apud Non. Uxoribus ancillantur. Plin. Ancillante sidere.

**ANCILLŪLA** (Id.), *æ*, f. dimin. a little handmaid. Terent. and Ovid. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas.

**ANCEPES** for *Anceps* in Plaut. Rud. 4. 4, 114.

**ANCISŌS**, and **AMCISŌS** (am & cæsus), 3 us, m. a cutting round, cutting away on the sides. Used in the abl. sing. Varr. **ANCISŌS**, and **AMCISŌS** (am & cædo), a, um, cut round the edges, cut away. Lucret.

**ANCŌN** (ἀγκών, the elbow, the curvature of the elbow), *ōnis*, m. hence, in consequence of the resemblance, ancones, the arms of a workman's square; the elbow of a square or rule, where the perpendicular and basis meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter L. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, ancones, certain parts or members of the vestibule or portico of a house, in the form of the letter S; consoles or projections in architecture like brackets in the form of that letter. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, ancones, hooks, handles, or hold-fosts. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, ancones, wooden forks or poles with hooks for the spreading of nets. Grat. — ¶ Also, an utensil or vessel. Paul. Dig. — ¶ Also, ancones, the arms of a chair. Cæl. Aurel.

**ANCŌN** (ἀγκών; from its resemblance), *ōnis*, f. and **ANCŌNA**, *æ*, f. Ancona, a city of Italy in Picenum on the Adriatic, built by the Greeks. Juvenal. Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon. Cic. Anconam Ventidius venere.

**ANCŌRĀ** (ἄγκυρα), or **ANCHŌRĀ**, *æ*, f. an anchor. Virg. tum dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves. Plin. Ancoris navigia infrenare. Cæs. Jacere ancoras, to cast or drop anchor. Cic. solvere, to weigh anchor. Cæs. tollere. Liv. vellere. Cic. præcidere, to cut the anchor-ropes, cut away the anchor. Nepos. Tenere navem in ancoris, *h. e.* at anchor. So, Cæs. Expectare in ancoris. Id. Consistere ad ancoram. Flor. Stare in ancoris, to ride at anchor. Quintil. Frumentum ad ancoras perdere, *h. e.* navibus ancoræ alligatis. — ¶ Figur. Varr. Ancoras tollere, *h. e.* to depart. — ¶ Figur. ancora, hope, refuge, support. Sil. ancora fessis Ultima cur Fabius.

**ANCŌRALIS** (ancora), or **ANCHŌRALIS**, *e*, relating to an anchor. Apulei. — ¶ Ancorale, *is*, n. absol. the anchor-ropes. Liv.

**ANCŌRARIŪS** (Id.), or **ANCHŌRARIŪS**, a, um, *adject.* belonging to an anchor, ancoralis. Cæs.

**ANCŌLŌS** and **ANCŪLA** seem to be the same as *minister, ministra*. Fest.

**ANCŌS**, *i*, m. the fourth Roman king, Ancus Martius. Liv.

**ANCŪLŌBLEPHARŌN** (ἀγκύλος, incurvus, and βλέπω, video), *i*, n. an imposthume in the eye, whereby the eyelids adhere to each other. Cels.

**ANCŪRA**, *æ*, f. the capital of Galatia, or Gallo-Græcia, now Angora. Plin. — ¶ Also, a city in Phrygia. Id. — ¶ **Ancyranus**, a, um, *adject.* pertaining to Ancyra in Galatia. Claudian. Ancyranum triumphum. Gruter. Inscript. Ancyranum monumentum, *h. e.* on which the deeds of Augustus were inscribed.

**ANDABATA** (ἀναβάτης; d inserted), *æ*,

m. a sort of fencer or gladiator, who fought hoodwinked on horseback. Cic.  
**ANDEGAVI**, ðrum, a nation in Gallia Celtica or Lugdunensis, whose country, Andegavia, is now called Anjou. Their chief town was Andegavum, nov Angers. Plin.  
**ANDES**, iuni, m. the same as Andegavi. Cæs. — ¶ Andes, is, m. a village in the Mantuan territory, the birth-place of Virgil. — Hence, Andinus, a, um, adj. of Andes, the village. Sil.  
**ANDRACHNE** (ἀνδράχνη), es, f. the herb purslain, the same as portulaca or portulaca. Plin.  
**ANDRĒMŌN**, ðnis, m. the husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus. Ovid.  
**ANDRĒS** (Andros), a, um, adj. from Andros, Andrian. Trent. — ¶ Andria, æ, sc. femina, a woman of Andros. Ter.  
**ANDRŌDĀMĀS** (ἀνδρόδαμας, h. e. domitor virorum), antis, m. a sort of bloodstone. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, a marcasite or fire-stone. Plin.  
**ANDRŌGĒS**, i, and **ANDRŌGĒS**, o, m. Ἀνδρόγεως, ω, a son of Minos, slain by the Athenians; whereupon Minos made war upon them, and compelled them to send him every year several noble youths to be devoured by the Minotaur. Virg. and Ovid. — In the acc. Androgeon occurs in Propert., as from Androgeon. — ¶ Androgeonēs, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Androgeus. Catull.  
**ANDRŌGYNŌS** (ἀνδρ and γυνή), i, m. a hermaphrodite, scrat (woil-gill); person uniting both sexes, ἀνδρόγυνος, hermaphroditus, monstrum hominis de utroque sexu participans. Cic.  
**ANDRŌMĀCHE**, es, and **ANDRŌMĀCHA**, æ, f. Ἀνδρομάχη, daughter of Etion, king of Thebes, in Cilicia, wife of Hector, and mother of Astyanax. After the death of Hector, Pyrrhus carried her into Greece. Molossus was their son. Pyrrhus afterwards gave her in marriage to the soothsayer Helenus, son of Priam. Virg.  
**ANDRŌMĒDĒ**, es, and **ANDRŌMĒDĀ**, æ, f. Ἀνδρομέδη, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope: on account of the pride of her mother, she was bound to a rock to be devoured by a sea-monster; but Perseus freed and married her. She was placed at last by Minerva in the heavens, as a northern constellation. Ovid. In Hor. Andromedā pater, h. e. Cepheus, a constellation.  
**ANDRŌN** (ἀνδρ, ἀνδρός), ðnis, m. that part of the house in which the men resided; the apartment set aside for the men, ἀνδρῶν, ðnos Vitruv. — ¶ Also, passages or long galleries. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a space left between the walls of two separate parts of a house, or between two different houses, for the rain water to fall through. Plin.  
**ANDRŌNĪCŪS**, i, m. Ἀνδρόνικος, the name of a man. A Latin poet, Andronicus, a slave by condition, who, after being manumitted, was called I. Livius Andronicus. Fragments of his works are still extant. Liv. — ¶ Another Andronicus, a grammarian, a Syrian, is mentioned by Sueton.  
**ANDRŌNĪTIS** (ἀνδρονίτις), Idis, f. the apartment for the men. Vitruv.  
**ANDRŌS**, i, and **ANDRŌS**, i, f. Ἀνδρος, Andro, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town of the same name, opposite the shores of Eubœa and Attica. Plin. and Ovid. — ¶ Another island of the same name in the Irish sea, near Britain. Plin.  
**ANDRŌSĀCES** (ἀνδρόσακες), n. the herb summer navel-wort. Plin.  
**ANDRŌSĀMŌN** (ἀνδρ, ἀνδρός, and αἶμα), n. the herb tusan or tustan; all-heal, St. John's wort, ἀνδρόσαιμον; called also ascyron. Plin.  
**ANĒCLOGĪSTŪS** (a privat. and ἐκλογιστοί), i, m. not necessitated or liable to give an account of one's conduct; allowed to act at will or discretion; with free power to act according to circumstances, ἀνεκλόγητος, qui rationem suæ administrationis reddere non tenetur. Ulpian. Dig.  
**ANĒLLŪS** (anulus), and **ANNĒLLŪS**, i, m. dimin. a little ring, δακτυλίειον,

parvus anulus. Horat. notatus Cum tribus anellis. Plaut. Anellus aureolus.  
**ANĒMŌNĒ** (ἄνεμος, wind), es, f. the anemone or wind-flower; corn-rose, wild poppy; pass-flowers, rose-parsley, eelandine, ἀνεμώνη. Plin.  
**ANĒTHUM** (ἀνηθον), i, n. the herb anise or dill. Plin. and Virg.  
**ANĒURĒSMĀ** (ἀνεύρσμα), ātis, n. a tumor arising from the excessive dilatation or rupture of the coats of the artery, an aneurism. Veget.  
**ANFRĀCTŪS**, and **ANFRĀCTŪS**, us, m. and **ANFRĀCTUM** (am & frango), i, n. the turning or toining of a way, in or out, backward or forward; a winding or bending, ἀκολίωμα, περίοδος, obliqui viarum flexus in se recurrentes. Nepos and Cæs. — ¶ Also, a circuit, revolution, compass. Cic. Solis anfractus. Valer. Flacc. Mollis anfractus levioris equi. Lucan. longis anfractibus circumire urbem. — ¶ Anfractus maris, or terræ, crooked windings, creeks. Lucan. — ¶ Used also of any thing winding or tortuous, tortuosity, wrath, flexure. Varr. Cum irrigavit cavata aurium anfracta. Plin. Cornua arietum convoluta in anfractum. Valer. Flacc. Immensis recubantem anfractibus anguem. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Quid opus est circuitione, et anfractu, ut, &c. Id. Oratio sit circumscripta non longo anfractu, a long circumstance of words. Id. Vita tranquilla, et quieta, remota a procellis invidiarum, et hujuscemodi iudiciorum anfractu, intricacy; protractedness.  
**ANFRĀCTŪS**, and **ANFRĀCTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. winding, having windings or bendings, περιόδοιμος, flexus, tortuosus, anfractus habens. Ammian.  
**ANGĀRIĀ** (ἀγγαρεία), æ, f. a provision or charge for horses, carriages, ships, &c., on the public service, for the purpose of expediting the means of communication; compelled service for this purpose. Arcad. Dig. — ¶ Angariālis, e, adj. pertaining to the same. Cod. Theod.  
**ANGĀRIŌ** (angarius), as, a. l. to press 3 horses, teams, &c., for the public service, ἀγγαριάω. est cogere ad aliquid publice perferendum. Ulpian. Dig. Angariare naves.  
**ANGĀRIŪS**, same as Ancarius. 3  
**ANGĒLĀ** (ἀγγέλλω), æ, f. an angel. Tertull.  
**ANGĒLICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. fit for announcing, ἀγγελικός, ad nunciandum aptus. Dioned. — ¶ Also, pertaining to angels, angelical. Prudent.  
**ANGĒLLŪS** (angulus), i, m. a little corner, ἄγγελιον. Lucret.  
**ANGĒLŪS** (ἄγγελος), i, m. a messenger. 2 Senec. — ¶ Also, a celestial messenger, an angel. Augustin., Tertull., Prudent., Hieronym., Arnob.  
**ANGERŌNĀ**, or **ANGERŌNĪA**, æ, f. Ἄγγελων, among the Romans, the goddess of silence. Plin. and Macrob. — ¶ Hence, Angeronalia, ium & iorum, n. the festival in honor of this goddess. Varro.  
**ANGĒNĀ** (ango), æ, f. a disease of the throat, called the squinancy or quinsy; an inflammation of the internal fauces, sore throat, σνάγχη, genus morbi acutissimi, quo fauces anguntur, ac strangulantur, et subus maxime, et canibus infestus. Plaut. and Cels.  
**ANGĒPŌRTŪS** (angustus & portus, the same as aditus), us, m. and **ANGĒPŌRTUM**, i, n. a narrow way, alley, or passage; a narrow street, lane, στενοπός. Ter. and Cic.  
**ANGĒTIĀ**, and **ANGĒTIĀ**, æ, f. the sister of Medea, who pointed out to the Marsi antidotes against poison, in consequence of which she received divine honors. Virg.  
**ANĒLĪ**, ðrum, m. the Angli, a nation in Lower Germany. Tacit.  
**ANGŌ** (ἄγχω), is, anxī, a. 3. to stifle, choke, strain, strangle, throttle, twitch, gripe, proprie significat constringere, suffocare, strangulare. Virg. Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inherens Elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur. Id. quatit ægros Tussis anhela sues, ac faucibus angit obesis. Sil. Atque angens utraque manu sua gut-

tura livor. — ¶ Also, to make narrow to compress. Lucan. At liber terræ spatiosus collibus hostis Aere non pigro, nec inertibus angitur undis, h. c. is enclosed, shut in. Columell. Stirpes præfractæ angunt oculos spongiarum. — ¶ Also, to cause pain. Plin. Ardeolæ in coitu anguntur. — ¶ It most often refers to the mind, to straiten, tease, vex, trouble, torment. Cic. Me illa cura angit. Id. Angere, et sollicitum habere alicquem. Id. Angi expectatione alicujus rei. Id. Decessu amicorum. Id. de aliqua re. Id. Angi animo. Plaut. Angi animi. Liv. Parentes eorum ea cura angebat. Lucan. Curis inordacibus angere animum.  
**ANGŌR** (ango), ðris, m. properly, a compression of the throat, throttling, whether by disease or accident. Plin. Occupat illico fauces earum angor, the quinsy, sore throat. — ¶ Figur. anguish, vexation, grief, sorrow, ἄχος, λῆθη. Cic.  
**ANGŪICŌMŪS** (anguis & coma), a, um, 3 adj. with snaky hair. Ovid.  
**ANGŪICŪLŪS** (anguis), i, m. dimin. a small serpent, ὀφίδιον. Cic.  
**ANGŪIFĒR** (anguis & fero), a, um, ad 3 ject. snake-bearing, serpent-bearing. Propert. Gorgon anguifer. — ¶ Anguifer, ðri, the constellation Serpentarius, otherwise called Ophiuchus. Columell.  
**ANGŪIGĒNĀ** (anguis & gigno), æ, engens 3 dered of a snake or serpent, angue natus. Ovid.  
**ANGŪILLĀ** (anguis), æ, f. an eel, grig, snig, ἔγχελις. Juvenal. Vos anguilla manet longæ cognata colubra. — ¶ Plaut. Anguilla est, elabitur, a proverbial expression for a very cunning person: he is a slippery fellow, arch knave.  
**ANGŪIMANŪS** (anguis & manus), i, m. 3 an elephant. Lucret.  
**ANGŪINEŪS** (anguis), a, um, adj. relating to a snake, snaky, ὀφιδόδης. Ovid. Anguineis comis. — ¶ Also, like a serpent in appearance. Columell. Anguineus cucumis.  
**ANGŪINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a serpent or snake, like a snake, ὀφιδόδης, ὀφιαίος, anguineus. Pacuv. apud Cic. Quadrupes capite brevi, cervicæ anguina, aspectu truci. Plin. Anguinus adeps. Id. Anguina vernatio, h. e. pellis, quam angues vere deponunt, a snake's slough. Id. Anguinus cucumis. — ¶ Anguinum, i, n. absolutc. sc. ovum. Plin.  
**ANGŪIPĒS** (anguis & pes), ðdis, adj. 3 snake-footed. Anguipedes, among the poets, is an epithet of the giants. Ovid.  
**ANGŪIS** (unc.), is, m. & f. a snake, serpent, adder, ὄφεις, serpens, draco. Servius says angues are properly of the water; serpentes of the earth; dracones of temples. But this distinction is hardly ever observed. Cic. Anguis vectem circumjectus. Id. Angues volucres vento invecatæ. Tacit. Unam anguem in cubiculo visam. — ¶ Virg. latet anguis in herba, a proverb, a snake in the grass, all's not so smooth as it looks there's danger near. — ¶ Anguis signifies also any thing which should be detested and shunned, as snake in English. Plaut. Odisse alicquem æque atque angues. Horat. Cane pejus et angue vitare aliquid. — ¶ Anguis is also a constellation, known also by the name of Draco, the Dragon. Virg. — Anguis is also another constellation, otherwise called Hydra. Ovid. — Finally, there is a third constellation, by name Anguis, and is the Serpent, which Anguitenus or Ophiuchus is represented as holding in his hand.  
**ANGŪLARĪS** (angulus), e, adj. angular, having corners or angles, γωνιαίος, angulos habens. Cato. pilæ ex lapide angulari. Columell. Extremi agrorum ordines, quos vocant angulares.  
**ANGŪLĀTŪS** (angulo, are, from angulus), a, um, adj. having angles or corners, γωνιαίος, angulos habens. Cic.  
**ANGŪLŌSŪS** (angulus), a, um, adj. having corners, full of corners or nooks. Plin.  
**ANGŪLŪS** (ἄγκυλος, curved), i, m. an angle, corner, nook, γωνία. Cic. Figura, quæ nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus. Cæs. Hujus lateris alter

**angulus**, qui est, &c. *Plin.* Gemma plurium angulorum. *Id.* Anguli oculorum, *κάνθοι ὀφθαλμῶν*. *Id.* parietum. *Id.* Angulus acutus. *Lucret.* obtusus. *Cic.* Ferri in terram et in mare ad angulos pares, *h. e.* perpendicularly. *Senec.* Meridianus circulus horizontalis rectis angulis secat. — *¶* Also, a bay, gulf. *Cato* apud *Charis*. Mare velis florere videres ultra angulum Gallicum. — *¶* Often, u corner, nook, retired or un-frequented place. *Cic.* Nemo non modo Romæ, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiæ fuit, quem, &c. *Horat.* Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes Angulus ridet. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo æquitas ad istas verborum angustias, et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas.

**ANGUSTĒ** (angustus), adv. *straitly, closely, narrowly*. *Cic.* Recepissem te, nisi anguste sederem. *Cæs.* Angustius pabulabantur. *Id.* Ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret. *Id.* Anguste uti re frumentaria, to make provisions go far on account of their being scarce. *Id.* Ex anno frumentum, propter siccitates, angustius provenerat, the crops were scanty. — *¶* Figur. *narrowly, briefly, concisely, closely*. *Cic.* Concludere brevius, angustiusque, briefly. *Id.* Definire aliquid presse, et anguste. *Id.* Anguste et exiliter dicere. *Id.* Disputando urgere angustius, to press the matter closely.

**ANGUSTIĀ** (Id.), *æ, f. n.* narrow place; narrowness, straitness, στενωχία, locus angustus. Oftener used in the plur. than in the sing. *Sallust.* Angustiarum loci. *Sueton.* vicorum. *Tacit.* itinerum. *Cic.* Corinthus posita in angustis. *Id.* Angustiarum fretorum, straits. *Id.* Penetrare per angustias. *Nepos.* Claudere adversarios angustis locorum. *Justin.* Angustias includi. *Curt.* In angustis deprehendi. *Cic.* Angustia spiritus, difficulty of breathing. *Plin.* Angustia urinæ, difficulty of passing, &c. *Id.* Coire in angustias, to grow stout. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Verborum angustiarum. *Id.* Angustia concluse orationis. *Id.* Angustia pectoris. — *¶* Angustia temporis, shortness of time; the being pressed or strained for want of time. *Cic.* — *¶* Angustia pecuniæ, rei familiaris, ærarij, &c., and sometimes angustia, narrowness of circumstances or means, poverty, indigence. *Cic.* Æs alienum, angustia rei familiaris. *So, Cæs.* Angustia rei frumentariæ, scarcity of provisions. *Tacit.* stipendii. *Id.* fortunæ. — *¶* Angustia rerum, want of property. *Tacit.* — *¶* Angustia also signifies difficulty, distress, perplexity. *Cic.* Qui hunc in summis angustias adductum putaret, the greatest distress. *Id.* Compellere aliquem in angustias. *Cæs.* Cum in his angustis res esset.

**ANGUSTICLA VIUS** (angustus & clavus), *ij, m.* one who wears, or has the right of wearing, upon his tunic an angustus clavus, *h. e.* a narrow stripe of purple, properly a privilege of the Roman knights. *Sueton.* Interfuit huic bello pater meus Suetonius Lenis, tertie decimæ legionis tribunus angusticlavus.

**ANGUSTĪ** (angustus), *as, avi, âtum, a.* 1. to straiten, restrain, στενωχόω. *Lucan.* Qua maris angustat fauces saxosa Carystos. *Id.* nulloque humore rigatus Aeris alternos angustat pulmo meatus, impedes the respiration. *Senec.* Servorum turba, quæ quamvis magnam domum angustet. *Id.* Angustanda sunt patri-monia, ut, &c. *Catull.* Iter cæsis angustans corporum cervicis. *Stat.* tumidos animam angustaret in artus, *h. e.* was stifling, choking. *Id.* agmina The-seus Angustat clypeo, *h. e.* closes the train.

**ANGUSTĪS** (ango), *a, um, adj.* strait, narrow, close, confined, limited; short, brief, scanty, στενός, arctus, strictus, brevis. *Cic.* Angusti pontes. *Sallust.* Iter angustum. *Cæs.* Angustus fines habere. *Horat.* Angusta rima. *Ovid.* papyrifero qui non angustior anne. *Cæs.* Fauces portus angustissimæ. *Tibull.* Angustis habenis equum compescere, *h. e.* drawn

tight. *Id.* Angustum agmen turbæ, *h. e.* dense, crowded. *Cic.* Angustus spiritus Demosthenis, shortness of breath. *Plin.* Angustus odor rosæ, *h. e.* not diffusing itself far. — *¶* As a subst. *Virg.* Angusta viarum, narrow paths. — *¶* Also, of time, short, limited. *Ovid.* Angusta nox. *Id.* Angusta dies. *Lucan.* Angustum tempus. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Disputaciones angustæ, short, without rhetorical diffuseness. *Id.* Angustus animus, *h. e.* abrupt, vile, base. *So, Id.* Homines minuti, et angusti. *Propert.* Callimachus angusto pectore, *h. e.* who does not use high-sounding words. *Cic.* Venire in angustum, to be reduced to a state of difficulty or distress. *Id.* Perturbationes animi contrahere, et in angustum deducere, *h. c.* to restrain. *Id.* Contracta res, et adducta in angustum. *Id.* Concludi in exiguum, et angustum. *Tercet.* In angustum cogi, to be brought into difficulty. *Cæs.* Res est in angusto. *Cels.* Spes est in angusto. — *¶* Often, pinching, sparing, scanty; poor. *Horat.* Angusta pauperies. *Juvenal.* Res angusta domi. *Senec.* Angusta mensa. *Cic.* Angustior liberalitas, more restrained, confined. — *¶* Res angustæ, sometimes, adversity. *Horat.* — *¶* Cæs. Angusta fides, when one's credit is not good. — *¶* In *Cels.* Angusta sagitta, pointed.

**ANHELĀTIŌ** (anhele), *ōnis, f.* a difficulty of breathing, panting, anhelation. *Plin.* — *¶* Perhaps, in *Plin.* 37, 6. Quædam in iis cælestis arcus anhelatio est, shading, play of colors.

**ANHELĀTOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* one who is afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, who pants hard. *Plin.*

**ANHELITŪS** (Id.), *us, m.* shortness of breath, panting, puffing and blowing, difficulty of breathing, painful respiration. *Cic.* Anhelitus moventur. *Plaut.* Anhelitum ducere. *Id.* Recipere anhelitum, to take breath again after toil, to respire. *Id.* Vix suffero anhelitum, I can scarcely recover my breath. *Plin.* Tussim veterem et anhelitum emendat, diseased respiration, asthma. — *¶* Also, breath. *Ovid.* Male odorati anhelitus oris, *h. c.* offensive breath. *Plin.* Anhelitum reddere, ac per vices recipere. — *¶* Also, vapor or exhalation. *Cic.* Odor unguentorum, vini anhelitus, fumes. *Id.* Anhelitus terræ, a windy vapor.

**ANHELŌ** (am & halo), *as, avi, âtum, n.* & a. l. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, puff and blow, be out of breath, ἀσπναινω, crebro, et vehementius solito respirare, ut fit post cursum, aut alium laborem corporis. *Ovid.* Principio clivi vester anhelat equus. *Id.* Nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus. — *¶* Figur. *Virg.* striduntque cavernis Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat, *h. e.* quasi anhelando e fornacibus exspirat, issues forth with a furious blast. *Stat.* Insesaquo ponderè tanto Subter anhelat humus. — *¶* With the acc. *Stat.* Phlegmæ ceu fessus anhelat prælia, *h. e.* on account of the fatigue of fighting. — *¶* Also, to emit by breathing, breathe forth. *Lucan.* Antraque lethiferi rabiem Typhonis anhelant. *Martial.* Siccos pinguis onyx anhelat æstus, *h. e.* exhales a dry vapor. *Valer.* Flaec mugitor anhelat Vesivius. *Pers.* Scribere grande aliquid, quod pulmo animæ prælargus anhelat. *Justin.* Anhelans inopia, gasping, extreme. — *¶* Anhelare crudelitatem, scelus, &c., to breathe out cruelty, &c. *Anct. ad Herenn. & Cic.*

**ANHELŌS** (anhele), *a, um, adj.* mostly used by the poets, out of breath, breathing with difficulty, panting, afflicted with shortness of breath, asthma, &c., ἀσπναιρός. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Equi anhelis solis. *Virg.* Pectus anhelum. *Id.* Senes anhelis, *h. e.* laboring under the asthma, asthmatic. *Stat.* vires anhelæ, *h. e.* exhausted, panting. — *¶* Also, causing to pant or breathe short, attended with hard breathing. *Ovid.* Cursum anhelus. *Id.* Anhelæ febres. *Lucret.* Anhela sitis. *Virg.* Tussis anhela. *Clandian.* fastigia montis anhelis. *Stat.* Anhela dies.

**ANHĪDRŌS** (ἀνδρῶς), *i, f.* a daffodil. *Apu-lei.* Also, *Anydros.*

**ANIATRŌLŌGĒTŌS** (ἀνιτρολόγητος, 2 ignorant of medicine. *Vitruv.*

**ANICĒLLA** (anicula), *æ, f.* dimin. a little old woman. *Varr.*

**ANICĒTUM** (ἀνικητον), *i, n.* anis'-seed. *Plin.*

**ANICŪLĀ** (anus), *æ, f.* dimin. a little old woman, a sorry old woman, γραιδίον. *Senec.* Anicula gloriatur senectute longa. *Cic.* Ista, quæ vos dicitis, sunt tota commentitia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, such as would hardly do credit to the incubations of a silly old woman.

**ANIĒN**, *ēnis*, and **ANIŌ**, *ōnis*, and **ANI-ENŪS**, *i, m.* Ἀνίων, a river of the Sabines, in the Tiburtine territory, which flows into the Tiber about three miles from Rome. *Cic.* — *¶* Anio is generally used as nom., and Anienis, Anieni, &c. in the oblique cases oftener than Anionis, &c. — *¶* Hence, Anienicōla (Anio & colo), *æ, m.* and *f.* dwelling near this river. *Sil.* — *¶* Anienis, *e,* adj. of or pertaining to the Anio. *Liv.* tribus, one of the country tribes in the Tiburtine district, through which the Anio flows. — *¶* Anienus, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the Anio. *Virg.*

**ANIGRŌS**, *i, m.* Ἀνυγρος, a river of Peloponnesus. *Ovid.*

**ANILIS** (anus), *e, adject.* relating to an old woman, old, aged; silly, doting, γραικός. *Ovid.* ad litus passu processit anili. *Virg.* Aniles vultus. *Id.* curæ. *Cic.* Superstitiones pæne aniles. *Horat.* Fabellæ aniles, old wives' tales; idle talk.

**ANILITĀS** (anilis), *ātis, f.* the old age of women, anility, dotage. *Catull.*

**ANILITER** (Id.), *adv.* like an old woman, foolishly, dotingly. *Cic.*

**ANIMĀ** (like animus, from ἀνεμος), *æ, f.* air, breath; n breeze of wind, ventus, ær. *Virg.* Quantum ignes, animæque valent. *Claudian.* nec talibus unquam Spiravere Notis animæ. *Lucret.* Aurumque leves animæ, calidique vapores. *Horat.* Impellunt animæ lintea Thracie, north winds. — *¶* Also, the air, as an element. *Cic.* Interignem et terram aquam Deum, animamque posuit. — *¶* Also, air inhaled and exhaled, breath. *Plaut.* Dic, amabo, an fœtet anima uxoris tuæ? *Id.* Animam neque vortere: nimis nihili tibicen siem. *Cic.* Qui non modo animum integrum, sed ne animam quidem puram conservare potuisset. *Virg.* animas, et olentia Medi Ora sovent illo, &c. *Cic.* Ne circenitus ipse verborum sit aut brevior, quam anres expectent, aut longior, quam vires atque anima patiatur. *Id.* Ducere animam spiritu, to breathe, respire. *Tercet.* Animam comprimere, to stop the breath. *Id.* recipere, to take breath. *Alii leg.* animum. *Tacit.* Interclusa anima, breath stopped. *Plin.* Animæ gravitas, strong or bad breath. — *¶* Very often, the living principle, vital spirit, life; but animus is the thinking faculty; the soul, ψυχή. *Plin.* Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animæ, totus animi, totus sui. *Juvenal.* Indulsit communis conditor illis Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque. *Senec.* Animantia quemadmodum divido? ut dicam, quædam animum habent, quædam tantum animam. *Id.* Difficile est animum perdurare ad contemtionem animæ. *Cic.* Si tibi omnia suæ præter animam tradidit, life excepted. *Sallust.* Libertas, et anima nostra in dubio est. *Cic.* De vita vestra, de conjugum vestrarum, ac liberorum anima, &c. *Id.* Si tunc P. Sextius animum, quam vix retinuit, edidisset. *Ovid.* Accedent animæ tempora parva meæ, a few short moments to my life. *Cic.* Agere animam, to be in the last agonies. *Id.* efflare, to breathe out life, to die. *Ovid.* exhalare. *Virg.* effundere. *Ovid.* expire. *Id.* finire. *Nepos.* deponere. *Id.* Eum anima reliquit. *Curt.* Anima eum defecit, his life was gone. *Terent.* Animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram. *Id.* alicui exstinguere. *Plaut.* adimere. *Virg.* auferre. *Ovid.* eripere. *Plaut.* Privare aliquem anima. *Virg.* projicere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* Pur-

puream vomere animam, *h. e. life-blood. Sicut qui aliter leg. Tacit.* Trahere animam precariam inter infestos, *to drag on a precarious existence, &c. Terent.* Animam debere, *to owe one's life, h. e. to be overwhelmed with debt.* — ¶ Sometimes anima is used in the sense of animus, the thinking faculty, the soul. Cic. Anima rationis, consiliique particeps. Sallust. Ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt. Sueton. Stella crinita per septem dies fulsit: creditumque est, animam esse Cæsaris in cælum recepti. Cic. Causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa, atque insita. — ¶ Sometimes for a living creature, particularly man. Horat. Plotius, et Varius Siniuessæ; Virgiliusque Occurrunt, animæ, quales nec candidiores, &c. Tacit. Vcs Treveri et cetera servientium animæ. Lactant. Animæ rationis expertes. Stat. Hi fibris, animaque litant, *h. e. the victim.* — ¶ Propert. Animæ silentes, shades, ghosts, spirits. — ¶ Sometimes used as expressive of endearment, and applied to those whom we love as dearly as our own life. Cic. Vos meæ carissimæ animæ quam sæpissimè ad me scribite. Id. Considerandum vobis etiam atque etiam, animæ meæ. So, Horat. animæ dimidium meæ. — ¶ Also, of plants and trees, the vegetative principle. Scæc. and Plin. — Also, of the earth, the vegetative power. — Plin. Also, of the grape. Plin. Anima uvæ, *h. e. the juice.* — ¶ Plaut. Anima putei, venter. Phædr. Anima amphoræ, the vapor or odor from the lees of the wine. — ¶ The dat. and abl. pl. animais is more correct than animabus. Cic.

**ANIMABILIS** (animio), e, adj. animatiue. Cic.

**ANIMADVERSIO** (animadverto), ònis, f. attention, obseruation, consideration, ἐπίστασις, ἐπιλογισμός, consideratio, attentio, notatio. Cic. Notatio naturæ, et animadversio peperit artem. — ¶ Also, reprehension, reproof, censure, animadversio. Cic. Nec enim effugere possemus animadversionem, si semper isdem pedibus uteremur. — ¶ Also, castigation, punishment, κόλασις. Cic. Animadversio vitiourum. Id. Animadversio Dolabellæ cum in audaces, sceleratosque servos, tum, &c. Sueton. Animadversione capitali punire aliquem. Papin. Dig. Animadversio nem habere, *h. e. to have the right of inflicting (capital) punishment.* Cic. Animadversionis paternæ metus.

**ANIMADVERSOR** (animadverto), òris, I m. an observer, one who observes, gives heed, considers. Cic. Animadversor vitiourum.

**ANIMADVERTO** (animum & adverto), or its ancient form ANIMADVORTO, is, rti, rsum, a. 3. to take heed, attend, observe, take notice of, perceive, consider, κάλλομαι εἰς νοῦν, animum adverto, attendo, considero, cognosco. Cic. Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Id. Nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi, &c.? Id. Dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias. Id. Animadverti enim, et didici ex tuis litteris, te habuisse rationem, ut, &c. Virg. His animadversis. Cic. Illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur. Terent. Alios tuam rem credidisti magis, quam te te, animadversuros, *h. e. would take care of.* Varr. Sues animadvertuntur a facie, &c. Gell. Animadvertere ad verba. — ¶ Cic. Illud me non animadvertisse, ut adscriberem, &c., to meditate, to purpose. — ¶ Used especially of lictors, when they preceded magistrates, and ordered the people to go out of the way, or directed them to pay proper respect to the magistrates. Liv. Consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, *to take notice, do his duty.* Sueton. Consule theatrum introeunte eum lictor animadverti ex more iussisset, &c., *h. e. to pay their respects.* — ¶ Also, to punish, κόλλάζειν. Ulpian. Dig. Si quis adversus ea fecerit, prout quæque res erit, animadvertam. Cic.

Magistratum nummos poposcit, cum ille non daret, animadvertere. Id. Tu qui institueras animadvertere in eos, qui perperam judicassent. Sueton. Multa sub eo et animadversa severe et coercita, &c. Cic. Animadvertere in aliquem indicta causa. Sallust. verberibus in cives. Ulpian. Dig. in aliquem gladio. Id. in servos ultimo supplicio. — ¶ Animadvertendus, a, um, which ought to be taken notice of for punishment, to be punished. Cic. Res in primis a magistratibus animadvertenda. Id. Ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime. Terent. O facinus animadvertendum!

**ANIMAL** (anima), ālis, n. a living creature, an animal, ζῷον. Cic. Animal providum et sagax, homo. — ¶ Sometimes used of beasts alone. Varr. Multa ab animalium vocibus translata in homines. Plin. Si quæ animal autem intraverit.

**ANIMALIS** (Id.), e, adject. composed of air, airy, aereus, ἀερώδης. Cic. Natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida. — ¶ Also, having life, living, animate, ἐμψυχος. Lucret. Animalis genus. Id. Animalia corpora. Cic. Colligata corpora vinculis animalibus. Id. Ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur. — ¶ Animalis hostia, a victim, whose life alone is sacrificed to the gods; but its flesh is appropriated to the use of the priests, &c.: it is distinguished from hostia consultorio, which was sacrificed, that the will of the gods might be ascertained by consulting the entrails, &c. Macrob. — ¶ Animales Dii, those who, from the state of man, have been made gods. Labeo ap. Scrv.

**ANIMANS** (animio), antis, particip. giving life, animating. Plin. Terræ halitus animans florem. — ¶ Also, possessing life, living, alive, animate, ἐμψυχος. Cic. Deos Velleius multique alii ne animantes quidem esse concedunt. Id. Mundus est animans, compositus rationis. — ¶ As a subst. (masc. for a rational being; fem. for a living being, in Cic.), an animal, a living creature, man. Cic. uses it as neut. in the plur. only. Cic. Ita orientur animantes (sc. homines), quos et vivos alatis, &c. Lucret. sensus animantem quoniam tuentur. Cic. Animantium aliæ coriis tectæ sunt, &c. Horat. sed hic stilus haud petit ultro Quemquam animantem, any man now alive.

**ANIMATIUS** (Id.), ònis, f. an animating. Tertull. — Also, for animal or animans, a living creature. Cic.

**ANIMATUS** (Id.), us, m. life, living principle: in abl. sing. Plin.

**ANIMATUS** (Id.), a, um, animate, possessing life, alive, ἐμψυχος, qui animam habet. Cic. Animata inanimatis anteponantur. Id. Stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus. — ¶ Often, disposed, affected, inclined, διακείμενος πρὸς τινα. Cic. Causam, quam Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus suscepit, better disposed than prepared. Id. Qui quamquam non adest, tamen sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, so disposed. Plaut. Hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos. Cic. Syracusanam civitatem, ut abs te affecta est, ita in te esse animatam videmus. Id. Socii infirme animati, et novarum rerum expectatione suspensi. Nepos. Insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, well affected. Ulpian. Digest. Hostili animo adversus rempublicam animatus. Sueton. Male animatus erga principem exercitus, ill affected. Justin. Ut quomodo circa se animati essent, cognosceret. Macrob. Animatus in necem alicujus, bent on destroying. Plaut. Si quid animatus es facere, fac, &c. — ¶ Also, valiant, stout-hearted, brave, courageous, ὑπικτός. Plaut. Milites armati, atque animati probe.

**ANIMO** (anima & animus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to communicate breath to, blow, blow into, animam, seu flatum inspirare, ἐμψύσσω. Apulei. Duas tibias uno spiritu animavit. Arnob. Animare buccinas. — ¶ Oftener, to animate, make

alive, quicken, ἐμψύχω. Pacuv. apud Cic. Quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, &c. Cic. Utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari, atque formari. Plin. Semen animatur. Ovid. Animare guttas cruentas capitis Gorgonei in angues. Pallad. Animare arbores quotidianis rigationibus. Tacit. Mattiaci ipso terræ suæ solo, ac cælo acrius animantur, are made more courageous, quickened. — ¶ Figur. to animate, enliven. Stat. Si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores. Claudian. Animare taxos, *h. e. to kindle.* — Also, to incite. Macrob. Ut Eustathius, quæ dixerit, animetur aperire. — Also, to refresh. Ilygin. cibo

**ANIMOSE** (animosus), spiritedly, bravely, I courageously, fearlessly, ὑποειδώς, παρρησίως, magno, et constanti animo, intrepide, fortiter. Cic. Nimis animose ferrox. Id. Annosæ, et fortiter facere aliquid. Senec. Animosius dicere aliquid. Sueton. Animosissime comparare gemmas, toreumata, signa, *h. e. eagerly, without any fear of the expense.*

**ANIMOSITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. impetuosity, ardor, spirit, ὄρως, animi impetus, spiritus, vis, contentio. Ammaian. Abiecta resistendi animositate.

**ANIMOSUS** (anima & animus), a, um, adj. windy, full of wind, blowing violently, ἀνεμώδης, spirans, perfians. Virg. Animosi Euri. Ovid. Animoso vento. Id. Animosa guttura, *h. e. through which the breath proceeds.* — ¶ Also, animate, alive, ἐμψυχος. Propert. Animosa signa, statues that seem to breathe. — ¶ Figur. courageous, bold, undaunted, spirited. Cic. Fortis et animosus gladiator. Id. Animosior senectus est, quam adolescentia, et fortior. Horat. Rebus angustis animosus, atque Fortis appare. Ovid. Equus animosus. Id. Animosa bella gerere, *h. e. which require great wind and courage.* So, Martiol. Animosa pericula. — ¶ Allegor. Stat. l. 6. Theb. v. 395. Frigus animosum, *h. e. timor cum animositate conjunctus.* — ¶ Jabolen. Dig. Eptor animosus, one who is eager to purchase and is deterred by no expense. So, Tacit. Animosus corruptor.

**ANIMOLA** (anima), æ, f. dimin. a little 3 life, little soul. It is used either as a term of contempt, or as one of endearment. Serr. Sulpic. ad Cic. In unius mulierculæ anima si jactura facta est, tantopere commoveris? Adriani Imp. in quodam corn. apud Spartian. c. 25. Animula vagula, blandula, &c.

**ANIMOLUS** (animus), i, m. dimin. a little soul, dear heart (a term of endearment). Plaut. Mi animule, mea vita.

**ANIMOS** (ἀνεμος), i, m. (properly wind, breath). Sometimes used for anima, *h. e. vita, life.* Virg. Una eademque via sanguis, animusque sequuntur. Curt. Linqui animo, to faint away, swoon. Plaut. Animo male est: aquam velim, I am not well. — ¶ Usually, the soul, in opposition to the body, the mind, θυμός. Cic. Omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque, divinos. Id. Cogitare aliquid cum animo suo. Terent. Cogitare in animo. Nepos. Meditari animo. Liv. Statuere apud animum sunm. — ¶ Adjungere, adicere, applicare animum ad aliquam rem, to attend, to direct the attention to. So, appellere animum, adhibere, advertere, &c. — ¶ Animus is sometimes joined with mens: animus signifies the inspiring, desiring, feeling, willing, part of our nature; mens, the higher powers of the soul, the intellectual, reasoning, thinking powers. Liv. Animus, qui nostre mentis sunt, eosdem in omni fortuna gemissus, gerimusque: neque eos secundæ res extulerunt, nec adversæ minuerunt? Cæs. Ut non mediocriter omnium mentes, animosque perturbaret. Id. Tanta erat summa rerum expectatio, ut alius in aliam partem mente atque animo traheretur. Virg. magnam cui menteum animumque Delius inspirat vates, an enlightened mind and lofty spirit. Gell. Tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, ecstasy of mind

& soul. *Id.* Neque mentem animumque ejus consistere, *neither his head nor his heart.* Terent. Mala mens, malus animus, a perverted mind, a wicked heart. — ¶ It is often put for one's thoughts, will, purpose, design. Cic. Nobis erat in animo, I had intended, had designed. *Id.* Nam istum exheredare in animo habebat. But, Cic. Semper in animo habui, te in meo esse esse, I have always thought, have always believed. Tacit. Magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem, &c., I have great hope; great expectations. Plaut. Teneo quid animi vestri super hac res siet, I am aware what you think, what your thoughts are. Terent. Quid illi credis animi tum fuisse, ubi, &c.? what do you suppose he was thinking of? *Id.* Multis modis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, with that purpose, resolve of yours. Nep. Animo si isto eras, cur non prelio cecidisti? Terent. Jamdudum animus est in patinis, my whole mind has been set on; my whole thoughts have been devoted to. — Animo meo, as I imagine. Plaut. Nam pol equidem, meo animo, ingrato homine nihil impensius est. Cic. Hoc, meo quidem animo, summi, &c. — ¶ Animus for memoria, the memory. Virg. Omnia fert etas, animum quoque. Terent. Etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, are engraved on my mind, on the tablet of my memory, &c. — ¶ Also, inclination, disposition, regard, esteem, affection, love. Cic. Qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant. *Id.* Pro mutuo inter nos animo. *Id.* Meus animus erit in te liberosque tuos semper, quem, &c. *Id.* Animo non mobili, sed stabili esse in aliquem. Cæs. Esse bono animo in aliquem, to be favorably inclined or disposed. — ¶ Often, for the emotions and affections of the mind, love, hatred, anger, &c. Horat. Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi pareat, imperat. Liv. Vincere animum. Plaut. Depugnare cum animo suo ab ineunte ætate. Terent. Animum suum explorare, to satisfy himself, have his heart's desire. *Id.* Animo morem gerere, to humor or gratify one's inclination. *Id.* Animo obsequi. Ovid. indulgere. Cic. Virtute, atque animo resistere temeritati. *Id.* Animo magno, fortique esse. *Id.* Animo perculso, et abjecto esse. *Id.* Imbecillo animo esse. *Id.* Acer, et prærens animus. Cæs. Tenuis, atque infirmus animus. *Id.* Nostris animus augetur. Cic. Bono animo es, be of good courage; take heart. Terent. Addere alicui animum, to embolden. Ovid. Sumere animum, to derive courage (in which sense it is often used in the plur.). Cic. Quæ civitas est in Asia, quæ unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? pride. *Id.* Efferre animos, pride. Virg. Tollere alicui animos dictis, to encourage with exhortations. Phædr. Animos ejusdem pulchra juvenis ceperat, the affections. — ¶ Used also of inanimate things. Virg. Dant animos plagæ. Stat. Ut rapidus torrens, animos cui verna ministrant Flumina. Virg. Exuerit silvestrem animum, h. e. nature. — ¶ Ex animo, sincerely, naturally; to which de industria is opposed. Terent. Paulum interesse ceuses, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria? — ¶ Animi causa, or gratia, for the sake of diversion or amusement. Cic. Animi et aurium causa, to divert the mind and please the ear. *Id.* Hic simiolus, animi causa, me, in quem inveheretur, delegat. Cæs. Quid ergo Romanos in illis munitionibus, anime causa quotidie exerceri putatis? — Also, animi causa, with good will, willingly. Senec. Nul- lum invenies exsilium, in quo non aliquis animi causa moretur. — ¶ Anime mi, my life, my dear. Terent. Ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, mi Phædria. Plaut. Mi anime, mi Trachalio. — ¶ Animus is rarely used of the living principle of brutes for anima. Cic. Bestiæ, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes. Apulei. Equum ipsum nudum, et solum corpus ejus, et animum contemplanur.

ANIO. See ANIC.

ANISOCYLUS (a privat. and ἴσος and

κύκλος), a, um, adj. having unequal circles or rings. Hence, subst. Vitruv. Anisocylorum versationes; h. e. a sort of elastic springs, as some explain it.

ANISUM (ἀνίσον), i, n. and ANISUS, i, m. the herb anise. Plin.

ANIŪS, ii, m. the son and priest of Apollo, king of Delos, and father of Andrus, from whom the island Andros was named. Virg.

ANNĀ, æ, f. Ἄννα, Anna Perenna, a goddess, worshipped among the Romans, said to have been the same as Anna, sister of Dido. Ovid.

ANNĀLIS (annus), e, adj. of a year, of the duration of a year, ἐνιαυτός, annum durans. Varr. Solis cursus annalis. Ulpian. Dig. Annalis actio. Paul. Dig. Annalis bonorum possessio. — ¶ Relating to years, as Annalis lex, a law which fixed the ages at which the various magistracies might be held. Cic. Legibus enim annalibus grandiozem ætatem ad consulatum constituiebant. — ¶ Annālis, is, m. sc. liber, and more frequently in plur. annāles, ium, sc. libri, annals, chronicles, histories of things done from one year to another. Cic. and Liv. Hence, Annales Maximi, h. e. which were made out by the Pontifex Maximus. Cic.

ANNĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, same as Anna-3 lis. Lamprid.

ANNASCOR. See Adnascor.

ANNAVIGO. See Adnavigo.

ANNE. See in An.

ANNĒCTŌ (ad & necto), and ADNĒCTŌ, is, exui, exum, a. 3. to knit, join or tie to; to connect, fasten, annex, append, attach, unite, adjoin, affix, ἐπιπλέκω, προσείπω, ad aliquid necto, conjungo: Salust. Linteæ operimenta ferreis laminis adnexuerant. Petron. Annectere pedes, et manus institit. Cic. Ad linguam stomachus annectitur. Plin. Nona regio annectitur septimæ. Valer. Max. Adnectere remedia corporibus ægrorum, to apply.

ANNĒLLŪS. See Anellus.

ANNĒXŪS (annecto), and ADNĒXŪS, us, m. a tying or joining to. Tacit.

ANNĒXŪS (Id.), and ADNĒXŪS, a, um, connected, tied, fastened, joined, united. Cic.

ANNĒBAL, and HANNĒBAL, ālis, m. Ἄννιβας, a Carthaginian name. There were several of this name, the most distinguished of whom was the son of Hamilcar, who, in the second Punic war, having crossed over to Spain, and taken Saguntum and several other cities, crossed the Alps, and entered Italy. After various successes in Italy, he was at last vanquished in Africa by Scipio Africanus the elder. He fled to Antiochus at Ephesus, and afterwards to Prusias, king of Bithynia, but, not finding himself safe from the Romans, he destroyed himself by poison, which he constantly carried in a ring. Nepos. — ¶ The penult in the oblique cases is short in Martial, Horat., Juvenal., and Silius; but the grammarian Probus said it was long on the authority of Ennius and Plautus. So the oblique cases of Asdrubal, Hamilcar, Iliempsal.

ANNĒCĒRIŪS (Ἄννικερίς), ōrum, m. certain philosophers, so named from their head or teacher, Anniceris. Cic.

ANNĒCŪLŪS (annus), a, um, adj. of a year, a year old, ἐνιαυτός, qui est unius anni. Varr. Tauros, unum anniculum, alterum bimum. Nepos. Virgo annicula. Colum. Annicula ætas. Ulpian. Anniculum filius.

ANNĒFĒR (annus & fero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing all the year round. Plin. Citreæ, et juniperus, et ilex anniferæ habentur. — ¶ Plin. Anniferæ plantæ, or annifera, ōrum, h. e. which produce a new stock or stalk every year.

ANNĒSŪS (annitor), and ADNĒSŪS, us, m. exertion; support, help, aid. Symmach.

ANNĒTŪR (ad & nitor), and ADNĒTŪR, l ēris, isus & ixus sum, dep. 3. to rest or lean upon any thing, ἐνοικήρω, ad aliquam rem niti, hoc est incumbere, in-niti. Cic. Natura solitaria nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annitur. Virg. hasta ingenti

annixa columnæ. Tacit. Oleæ annisa Val. Maz. Annixus genibus, kneeling. — ¶ Also, to strive, aim at, labor upon, exert one's self to reach or obtain. Liv. Pæno, cepisse jam se urbem, si paululum admittatur, credente. Plin. Omni ope, ut viveret, annisus est, strove all he could to, &c. Sallust. Mihi acrius annitendum est, uti, &c. Lin. Omni ope annisi sunt; ut, &c. Sallust. Adniti summo studio ad aliquid patrandum. *Id.* Piso in Hispaniam pro prætoræ missus est, adnente Crasso. Tacit. Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem. Plin. Rogas, ut agam Firmanorum causam: quod ego quamquam plurimis occupationibus distentus, admittar, will strive to do. Virg. Cy-mothoe, simul et Triton, annixus, acuto detrudunt naves scopulo. Servius remarks, that annixus is the ancient form, but annisus or admixus, a more recent one. *Id.* Summis adnixus viribus. Liv. Patres hoc idem de intercessoribus legis annisi. *Id.* Annisurum, ut appareat exsilio sibi irritatos, non fractos animos esse. [3

ANNĒVERSĀRIĒ, adv. yearly. Augustin.

ANNĒVERSĀRIŪS (annus & verto), a, um, adj. anniversary, returning with the revolution of the year, yearly, annual, ἐτήσιος, qui singulis annis vertentibus fit, hoc est quotannis. Cic. Sacris anniversariis. *Id.* Festos dies anniversarios agere. *Id.* Cælum constantissime conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias. Liv. Æquorum velut anniversariis armis adsuertat civitas. Flor. Anniversarii hostes, h. e. who attack every year. Varr. Habere anniversarios vicinos, quibus imperes, medicos, fullones, &c., h. e. whose assistance you may yearly use.

ANNŌ, and HANNŌ, ōnis, m. Ἄννων, the name of several Carthaginian men. Justin. and Liv.

ANNŌMINATIO. See Agnominatio.

ANNON. See in An.

ANNŌNA (annus), æ, f. the yearly produce of the earth, corn, the year's increase; provisions, as flesh, fruit, wine, &c., βίος, σιτηπέποιον, res frumentaria, et quidquid ad annum victum necessarium est. Tacit. Annonæ subsidia. *Id.* Præficere aliquem annonæ. *Id.* Provincia annonæ fecunda, containing all manner of necessaries. Cic. Annona pretium, nisi in calamitate fructuum, non habet. *Id.* Difficultas annonæ. Liv. Annona compressa, kept in and monopolized, in order to keep up the price. Tacit. Præfectus annonæ, person appointed to regulate the markets. — ¶ Colum.

Annona musti, the supply of wine necessary for a family during the year. So, *Id.* lactis, &c. — ¶ Often, the price of provisions, corn, &c. Cæs. Jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annonæ pervenerat. Martian.

Dig. Cogere aliquem vilius præstare frumentum, quam annonæ exigat. Senec. Habet institores aqua, et annonam variam. Cic. Annona carior. Liv. arrior. *Id.* laxior. Sueton. gravior. Plin. media, at an ordinary price. Tacit.

acris plebem fatigat. *Id.* Gravitas annonæ. *Id.* sævitia. Quintil. incendi-um. Cic. caritas. Id. vilitas. *Id.* Annona ingravescit. Plin. augetur, the price of provisions increases. So, Cæs. crescit. Sueton. Temperare annonam macelli, to regulate the price of meat. Cic. levare, to lower the price. So, Liv. laxare. *Id.* Annona laxat, grows cheaper. But, Pacat. arctare annonam. and Varr. exandefacere. and *Id.* incendere, to raise the price. So, Ulpian.

Dig. onerare. Plin. flagellare. Vellei Annona gravis urit plebem. — Figur. Horat. Vilis amicorum est annonæ. — ¶ Sometimes it is put for a store or abundance of corn, provisions, &c. Cic. Annona flagitabatur. Tacit. Pellicere populum annonæ. — ¶ Sometimes, a soldier's allowance of provisions. Veget.

— ¶ In plur. num. annonæ, arum, yearly or monthly payments made in corn, fruit, &c. Cod. Justin. — ¶ Also, loaves of bread, paid to laborers. Lamprid. — ¶ Annona, æ, a goddess of corn and other provisions. Inscript. apud Gruter.

**ANNONARIOS** (annona, a, um, adj. 3) relating to victuals or provisions. *Veget.* **ANNOSITAS** (annosus), *ātis*, f. old age, 3 decrepitudo. *August.*

**ANNOSUS** (annus), a, um, adj. many 2 years old, aged, *πολυετής*, qui est multorum annorum, antiquus, vetustus. *Plin.* Annosum ævum. *Ovid.* Annosa anus. *Horat.* cornix. *Plin.* Annosæ arbores. *Ovid.* Annosum vinum. *Augustin.* Annosior aliquis. *Id.* Annosissimus homo.

**ANNOTAMENTUM** (annoto), and **AD-3 NOTAMENTUM**, i, n. annotation, remark. *Gell.*

**ANNOTATIUS** (Id.), and **ADNOTATIUS**, 2 *ōnis*, f. a noting down, observing, remarking; annotation. *Gell.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, simply, a specification in writing. *Pandect.* Privata testatio, seu annotatio. — ¶ Among jurists, the entering of the name of an absent person among the accused. *Macer. Dig.* — ¶ Sometimes, an emperor's rescript, subscribed with his own hand. *Cod. Just.*

**ANNOTATIUNCULA** (annotatio), and **ADNOTATIUNCULA**, *æ*, f. a short annotation or observation. *Gell.*

**ANNOTATOR** (annoto), and **ADNOTATOR**, 2 *tōris*, m. an observer, remarker, annotator; used in a bad sense by *Plin.* — ¶ Also, one who notes and reckons the income arising from taxes, and the fruits of the earth. *Cod. Theod.*

**ANNOTATUS** (Id.), and **ADNOTATUS**, 3 *us*, m. a remarking, annotating. *Valer. Maxim.*

**ANNOTIVUS** (annus), a, um, adj. of 2 a year, a year old, *ἐπέτειος*, unius anni. *Plin.* Novus fructus in his cum annotino pendet. *Columell.* Ungues custodum annotinos rescato. *Cæs.* Annotinæ naves, vessels of last year; ready or built the year before.

**ANNOTUS**, and **ADNOTUS** (ad & noto), as, 2 *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to note down, remark, observe, write notes on, *ἐπισημαίνω*, notam apponere, et memoriæ causa adscribere aliquid, aut addiscendi causa observare, et scribendo adicere. *Columell.* Ut meminisset, atque adnotaret, quid, et quando, et cui dedisset. *Quintil.* De quibus pauca annotabo. *Plin.* Ep. Librum annotare, et excerptare. *Id.* Annotare cursim. *Sueton.* Exemplaria emendare, distinguere, et annotare. *Plin.* alter. Qua in re et illud annotare succurrit, unum, &c. *Id.* Non omittendum quod Annales adnotavere, tripodaneas, &c. *Sueton.* Cum annotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, ab equite Romano oppressum, habere observat. *Lactant.* Libros suos annotare, to entitle, denominate. *Plin.* Hæc litora conchylio, et pisce nobili annotantur, h. e. nre famæ for, nre noted. *Paul.* in *Pandect.* Alioquin et illud annotaremus, esse, &c., to remark upon with blame, to blame. — ¶ Also, to note one, or designate as an accused person, in the capacity of a magistrate, and to order what shall be done with him; to enter an absent man's name among the accused. *Pandect.*, *Suet.* and *Plin.* Ep. — ¶ To assign as a place of exile. *Ulpian.* insulas.

**ANNOTALIS** (annus), *e*, adj. annual, occurring yearly. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, of a year, a year old. *Jul. Paul.* — ¶ Also, lasting a year. *Vet. lap.* apud *Muratori.*

**ANNULUS**. See *Annulus*.

**ANNUMERATIUS** (annumero), and **ADNUMERATIUS**, *ōnis*, f. a numbering, calculating. *Modestin.* *Digest.*

**ANNUMERUS** (ad & numero), and **ADNUMERUS**, as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to number, count, enumerate, *ἐναριθμῶ*, numero. *Cic.* Pecuniam annumerare, et reddere alicui. *Id.* Annuneriare verba lectori. — ¶ Also, to add to a former number. *Cic.* His libris annumerandi sunt sex de Republica. *Id.* His duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius. *Id.* Verum ego forsitan, propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer. *Quidam MSS.* habent in gregem. *Ovid.* et mihi nomen Tunc quoque cum vivis annumerarer, erat. *Tacit.* Potentiam, nobilitatem, ceteraque extra animum, eque bonis, neque malis annumerant. *Ovid.* Se quoque in exemplis annume-

rare solet. *Paul. Dig.* Servi, quos paterfamilias inter urbanos annumerare solitus sit.

**ANNUNTIATIUS** (annuntio), and **AD-3 NUNTIATIUS**, *ōnis*, f. an announcing. *Augustin.*

**ANNUNTIUS** (ad & nuntio), and **ADNUN-2 TIUS**, or **ANNUNCIUS**, as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to announce, proclaim, publish, *προσγγέλλω*. *Plin.* Annuntiare multa e longinquo. — ¶ Annuntiare salutem alicui, to salute. *Cic. Attic.* l. 12. ep. 1., where others read differently. — ¶ Simply, to relate. *Apul.*

**ANNUS** (ad & nuo), and **ADNUS**, *is*, *ui*, a. 3. to give consent by a nod, assent by a nod; approve, agree to, allow, permit, grant, acquiesce in, *προσνεύω*, capitis nutu assentio, approbo, affirmo; to which *annuo* is opposed. *Cic.* Id toto capite annuit. *Plaut.* Quid nunc? daturine estis, an non? annuunt. *Virg.* non adversata petenti Annuit. *Id.* Audacibus annue cæptis, h. e. favor, approve of. *So, Plin.* Superest, ut promissis Deus annuat. *Tacit.* Annuere crimini. *Id.* Annuere paci. *Liv.* Amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, he said that he consented or agreed to accept, &c. *Id.* Cum annuisset se venturum. — ¶ Also, simply, to nod, beckon. *Tacit.* Flavio assistenti, annuenteque patrare, renuit. *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini, nutet, nictet, annuat. — ¶ Sometimes, with acc. of the thing, and dat. of a person, to promise, to destine something for some one. *Virg.* Nos tua progenies, cæli quibus annuis arcem. *Id.* Sin nostrum annuerit nobis victoria Martem, h. e. shall give us success. *Valer. Flacc.* Hanc mihi militiam annue. — ¶ *Cic.* Quos iste annuerat, h. e. had designated by a nod; if the reading be correct. *Liv.* Annuit nutum Campanis, h. e. show favor. — ¶ Simply, to affirm. *Tacit.* Vi tormentorum victis quibusdam, ut falsa annuerent.

**ANNUS** (an for am, around; or from *ένος*, *Æol.* *έννος*, a year), i, m. a year; that period in which the earth performs an entire revolution round the sun, *ένος*, *ένιαυτός*, *λκάβας*, *έννος*. *Nepos.* Cum annorum octoginta in Ægyptum ivisset, at the age of eighty years. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* Esse annorum viginti. *Scaevola.* Esse annis sexdecim. *Nepos.* Quinquaginta annorum imperium. *Tacit.* Hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis. *Cic.* Annos natus viginti septem, sc. ante. *Id.* Crassus habebat quatuor et triginta annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præstabat. *Plin.* Hæc ædes nunc circiter annum 450 habet. *Juvenal.* Præcedere quatuor annis. *Ovid.* Æqualis alicui annis, of the same age, coequal. *Cic.* Quartum annum ago, et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year. *Id.* Vivere ad annum centesimum. *Id.* Vixit annos septuaginta. *Plin.* Sannula centum decem annis vixit. *Id.* Corvinus centum annos implevit. *Tacit.* Vergens annis, h. e. growing old. *Stat.* Integer annorum, in the vigor or prime of life. *Virg.* Gravibus annis, loaded with years. *Id.* Maximus annis. *Juvenal.* Improbus annis, petulant by reason of his youth. *Terent.* Pannis, annisque obsitus. *Sueton.* Anno ineunte. *Horat.* Anno pleno, h. e. at the close of. *Cic.* Nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex. *Plaut.* Viri nostri domo ut abierunt, hic tertius annus, since they went away. *Id.* Lex anno post, quam lata sit, abrogata. *Liv.* Anno ante. *Cic.* Anno decimo-sexto post Reges exactos. *Id.* Postremo anno. *Id.* Anno superiore, the preceding year, last year. *Liv.* Consulens prioris anni, of the year preceding. *Id.* Hoc anno Romæ triumphatum. *Id.* Principio anni. *Id.* Initio statim anni. *Cic.* Anno exeunte, at the close of the year. *So, Liv.* Extremo anno. *Tacit.* Extremo anni. *Id.* Exitu anni. *Id.* Fine anni. *Nepos.* Dare alicui annum temporis, to allow one a year. *Terent.* Mulieres dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, are a twelvemonth in, &c. *Varr.* Anni tempus, season of the year. — ¶ The

poets often um, *annus* for a part of the year, a season of the year. *Virg.* For. mosissimus annus. *Horat.* Annus hi. bernus. *Id.* Annus pomifer. *Stat.* Pisæumque domus non æstuat annum, h. e. summer, the season of the Olympic games. — ¶ *Annus*, meus, tuus, &c., the year in which by law I, &c. can stand as candidate for an office. *Cic.* Si in nostrum annum incidit, firmior candidatus fore videatur. *Id.* Ut si ædilis fuisses, post biennium tuus annus esset. — ¶ *Annus* is, also, age, time or period of life, ætas, vel ætatis tempus. *Propert.* Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus. — ¶ Also, the growth of the year, fruit, corn, &c. *Lucan.* Agricolaë raptis annum flevire juvenis. *Tacit.* Arare terram, et expectare annum, h. e. the harvest. *Stat.* Pharius annus, h. e. corn from Egypt. — ¶ The acc. *annum* signifies a whole year, the period of a year. *Cæs.* Regiam potestatem annum obtinere. *Liv.* Matronæ annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt. — ¶ The abl. *anno* signifies the last year; also, for a whole year, in a year's time, for which in *anno* is generally used. *Lucil.* Utrum anno, an horno te abstuleris a viro. *Plaut.* Quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno uxori meæ. *Liv.* Qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint. *Aurcl. Vict.* Corpus ejus matronæ anno luxerunt. *Plin.* Uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera, justum est, in one year. *Cic.* Ter in anno. *Liv.* Tres in anno dies. *Plin.* Bis anno. — ¶ Ad annum, for the coming year, for the next year. *Cic.* Ut tibi Cæsar, faciendum est ad annum. *Id.* Quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore. — ¶ In annum, for a year. *Liv.* Prorogare alicui imperium in annum. *Horat.* Provisæ frugis in annum copia. *Id.* Differre aliquid in annum. *So, Cic.* In hunc annum. *Id.* In multos annos. — ¶ In hoc anno more rarely than hoc anno.

**ANNUTO**. See *Annuto*.

**ANNUTRIO**. See *Annutrio*.

**ANNUS** (annus), a, um, adj. which lasts a year, of a year's duration. *Cic.* Anna provincia. *Id.* Ut simus annui, h. e. that we remain only one year in the province. *Id.* Annuum tempus. *Ovid.* nox erat annua nobis, seemed to me a year long. *Horat.* spatio longius annuo. *Plaut.* Penus annuus, sufficient for a year. *Id.* Anna vita. *Sueton.* Annui magistratus. *Tacit.* Annuæ copiæ, provisions for a twelvemonth. — ¶ Also, that which recurs every year, anniversary, yearly, annual. *Cic.* Annuæ commutationes. *Id.* Annuæ varietates frigorum, et calorum. *Virg.* Anna sacra. *Tacit.* Annui ludi. *Plin.* Anna vice, each year. *So, Id.* Annui vicibus. — ¶ *Annium*, i, n. absolute, and more frequently the pl. *annua*, orum, a yearly pension, a yearly provision; yearly supplies. *Ulpian.* Si cui annum relictum fuerit. *Sueton.* Juliam uxorem et petulio concessa a patre, præbitisque annuis fraudavit. *Plin.* Publici servi annua accipiunt.

**ANODYNĀ** (*ἀνώδυνος*), sc. medicamenta, anodynes. *Cels.*

**ANOMALIA** (*ἀνωμαλία*), *æ*, f. irregularity, deviation from what is usual, anomaly, eccentricity. *Varr.*

**ANONIS** (*ἀνώνις*), *is*, f. the herb petty-whin, cammock, or rest-harrow (so called from stopping the plough, or harrow, in its progress, by its stringy roots). *Plin.* — It is also called *ononis*, *idis*.

**ANONYMOS** (*ἀνώνυμος*), without name: thus a plant is called. *Plin.*

**ANORMIS**. See *Anormis*.

**ANQUIRUS** (am & quæro), *is*, *sivi*, *stium*, a. & n. to seek after eagerly, make diligent search after, search carefully, inquire earnestly after, endeavor to find, *ἀναζητέω*, *ἐξετάζω*, diligenter circumquæro, inquiri, inquiri, quæro, investigo. *Seuic.* At vos per agros corporis partes vagas Anquirite. *Cic.* Quæ ad vivendum sint necessaria, anquirat, et paret. *Id.* Ut non anquirat alicquem, apud quem vomet, &c. *Id.* Semper aliqui anquirendi sunt, quos diligamus, et a quibus diligamur. —



† Also, to discuss, examine into, investigate. Cic. Aut anquirunt, aut consultant. Lucret. Protrahere in lucem, atque omnes anquirere nisus. Tacit. Nec diu anquirendum, quin Agrippina anteiret. — † *Intransitive*, a judicial word, to impeach, accuse, proceed criminally against a person. Liv. de perduellione. Tacit. de morte alicujus. — Also, a judicial word, to accuse, particularly of the tribunes, when they accuse any one before the people, and at the same time assign his punishment beforehand. Liv. capite de aliquo. Id. Anquirere capitis. Id. pecunia, h. e. to sentence to a fine.

ANQUISITĒ (anquisitus), adverb, comparative anquisitius, diligently, accurately, laborately. Gell.

ANQUISITĪŌ (anquiro), ōnis, f. the same as *inquisitio*. Var.

ANSA (unc.), æ, f. the handle of a cup or other vessel, λαβίς, τὰ ἴσθα, manubrium, quo vas aut poculum manu prehendi, et teneri potest. Virg., Mart., Ovid.

— † Also, the handle of other things, any thing to lay hold of. Petron. Ansa ostii, the handle of a door. Plin. crepidæ, the band of a shoe, shoe-string. So, Tibull. Ansa colligat pedes. So, Cels. 6, 18. Vitruv. gubernaculi, the tiller. Vitruv. stateræ, the cheeks of a balance. Vitruv. Anse ferreæ, iron hooks, cramps. — † *Figur.* occasion, opportunity. Cic. and Plaut.

ANSANCTUS. See *Amsanctus*.

ANSĀTŪS (ansa), a, um, adj. having a handle, or handles, qui ansam habet, ὄρωεις. Columell. — † *Ansata*, sc. hastæ, h. e. furnished with a thong. Enn. apud Non. — † *Plaut.* Ansatius homo, with his arms a-kimbo; with his hands fixed to his sides, so that his arms resemble handles.

ANSER (unc.), ēris, m. a goose, gander, χίψ, χηνός. Cic. and Virg. — † *Virg.* Anser Amyclæus Ledæ, h. e. swan. — † *Anser* is also the name of a certain peuliant and licentious poet. Ovid.

ANSERĀRIUM (anser), ii, n. a place in which geese are fed.

ANSERCŪLŪS (Id.), i, m. dimin. a little goose, a gosling. Columell.

ANSERINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a goose. Plin. Anserinus adeps, goose-grease. Ulpian. Dig. Anserina lana, the down of geese.

ANSŪLĀ (ansa), æ, f. a little handle, parva ansa. Apulei. — † Also, a ring or iron hook, driven into a wall or stall, for the purpose of fastening horses, &c. Apul. — Also, a finger-ring. Augustin. — Also, a ring of a chain. Id. — † Also, a string or band of a slipper. Val. Max.

ANTĀCHĀTES (ἀνταχάτης), æ, m. a precious stone resembling the agate. Plin.

ANTĀE (unc.), ārum, f. the posts or checks of a door, door-posts, jambæ, παραστάδες. Vitruv. — Hence, Vitruv. Ædes in antis, a temple with pillars in front.

ANTĀEŪS, i, m. 'Avraios, a Libyan giant, brother of Busris, slain by Hercules. Ovid. — † Also written *Antheus*.

ANTĀGŌNĪSTĀ (ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω), æ, m. an adversary, enemy, antagonist, ἀνταγωνιστής, adversarius. Hieronym.

ANTĀNĀCLĀSĪS, is, f. ἀντανάκλασις, a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different and even a contrary sense.

ANTĀNDRŪS, i, and ANTĀNDRŪS, i, f. 'Avrandpos, S. Dimitri, a city in Mysia. Virg. — † Hence Antandrius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Cic.

ANTĀPŌCHA. See *Apocha*.

ANTĀRTCĪŪS (ἀνταρτικός), a, um, 3 adj. southern. Hygin.

ANTĀRĪŪS (ἀνταίρφα), a, um, adject. 3 Antarii funes, πρόγονοι σχοίνοι, steady ropes used in a machine for drawing up great weights. Vitruv. Antarii funes ante laxi collocentur.

ANTE (ātra, before), prep. governing the acc.; before, as respects time, place, and persons. Cic. Ante tribunal tuum, M. Fanni, ante pedes vestros, iudices, inter ipsa subsellia cades futuræ sunt. Id. Ante oculos vestros. Id. Ante suum fundum. Id. Ante prætorium. Id. Ante oppidum Nolam. Id. Dicere

causam ante judicem. Auct. ad Herenn. Venire ante imperatorem. Nepos. Vincium ante se Thyum agebat. Cæs. Ante ceteras cohortes procurerat. Cic. Qui honos togato habitus est ante me nemini, h. e. before me, before my time. Virg. Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, before the reign of Jupiter. Cic. Mortuus est ante istum prætorem, h. e. before that man was prætor. Id. Ante philosophiam patefactam. Id. Ut ad eam voluntatem, si quam in illum ante has meas litteras contulisti, &c., h. e. before you received this letter of mine. Liv. Per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro. — † It often has after it *quam*. Sueton. Ante paucos dies, quam ædilitatem iniret, a few days before, &c. Id. Ante paucos, quam periret, menses. Colum. Si sulci ante annum fiant, quam vineta conserantur.

— † It is joined with adverbs of time in o, as *multo, paulo, tanto, &c.* Liv. Multo ante noctem. Id. Aliquanto ante lucem. — † It is often placed between the subst. and adj. Liv. Dies ante paucos. Sueton. Paucos ante menses. Id. Aliquot ante annos. Plin. Tertium ante diem. — † It is also sometimes put after *qui*. Nepos. Athenienses diem certam Chabria præstiturunt, quam ante, &c. Cic. Diem statuo satis laxam, quam ante si solverint, &c. — † In dates, ante diem is put for *die*. Cic. Ante diem VI Calendas Novembris, for *die sexto ante, &c.* Id. a. d. III, Cal. Mai., h. e. ante diem tertium Calendas Maias, the third day before the Calends of May.

— † *Ante diem, &c.*, ex ante diem, &c., are often used. Cic. Diem edicti obire neglexit: in ante diem quartum calend. Decembris distulit. Id. De Q. Fratre nuntii nobis veniunt ex ante diem non. Jun., h. e. from the fourth of June. — † *Ante diem, ante tempus*, sometimes signify, before the suitable or proper day or time. Ovid. Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos. Cic. Factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum suo tempore. — † With persons, it also expresses comparison. Balbus ad Cic. Eum, quem ante me diligo, more than myself. Liv. Ante Alexandrum, et ante Pyrrhum, et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, superior to Alexander, &c. Tacit. Nullos mortalium armis, aut fide ante Germanos esse. Liv. Longe ante alias pulchritudine insignis. Virg. sceleris ante alios immanior omnes. Nepos. Unus ante alios carissimus. — † *Ante omnia* sometimes signify first of all, the very first; and sometimes, above all, especially, chiefly. Cels. Alius ante omnia ducitur. Liv. Eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronæ annum lixerunt. Id. Ante omnia invisum ipsium ingenium atrox. — † ANTE is often used adverbially, generally of time before, on a former occasion, formerly. Cic. Ante ad te falsum scriperam. Id. Et feci ante, et facio nunc. Cels. Ceteri ante, et post, eadem faciendæ sunt. Id. Ante caput, deinde reliqua par auferatur. Liv. Ut in publico periculis ante, sic tum in suo. Id. Et paulo ante non adjuvi, et tunc exclusi. Liv. Sicut ante dictum est. Plin. Si unquam ante alias, if ever on a former occasion. Cic. Ante dicere aliquid, to predict, prophesy, foretell. Id. Longe ante videri aliquid, to foresee. Sueton. Multo ante prospicere. Liv. Paucis ante diebus. Id. Annis duodecim ante. Id. Ante annis septendecim. Cic. Dici vix potest, quam multa sint, quæ respondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam id hanc rationem extremam necessariam devenire. See *Antequam*. In later. Flacc. Ante comas silvæ alludit Auster: at illum protinus sensere camæ, at first. Ovid. Ante, deos homini quod conciliare valeret, Far erat, et purpurea micæ salis, formerly. — Virg. Igiari antemalorum, h. e. of former evils. — † Sometimes an adv. of place, before, in front. Sulpic. ad Cic. Post me rat Ægina, ante Megara. Liv. Fluvis ab tergo, ante circaque oram, &c. Cic. Si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, at non ante, sed retro, forwards.

ANTEACTŪS (ante & actus), a, um, also, ANTE ACTUS, done formerly or in time past, over, spent, gone by. Cic. Vita antea. Lucret. ætas. Id. tempus. Id. vetustas, days of yore. Nepos. Accusare aliquem rerum antea. Ovid. Antea fateri, one's former actions or deeds.

ANTEAGŌ (ante & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. also ANTE AGO, to lead before. Sil. Anteaigitur conjux. ANTEAMBŪLŌ (ante & ambulo), ōnis, 3 m. a servant whose business it was to walk before his master, clear the way, &c.; a client, who walked before his patron in public, in order to show him the greater respect. Martial.

ANTECANIS (ante & canis), is, m. the lesser Dog-star, so called from its rising before the greater Dog-star. Cic. Others read ante canem. Written, also, anticanis. In Greek, προκύων, whence the Latin *procyon*.

ANTECANTAMENTUM (ante & canto), 3 i, n. or ANTECANTAMĒN, inis, n. that which was sung before the Mysteries, as they went in procession; a prelude, prelude, overture. Apulei.

ANTECĀPIŌ (ante & capio), is, cæpi, captum & ceptum, a. 3. also ANTE CĀPIO, to take possession of beforehand, preoccupy, προλαμβάνω, occupo, ante occupo. Tacit. Nam Medos Pacorus anteceperat. Id. Pontem anteceperat. — † Antecapere tempus, to anticipate. Sallust. Maxime festinans tempus legatorum antecapere. I. Optimum factu ratus, noctem, quæ instabat, ante capere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur.

ANTECAPTUS. See *Anteceptus*.

ANTECEDENS (antecedo), tis, antecedit, going before, preceding, foregoing, post, προεστώς, προϊών, præcedens, antepositus. Cic. Omnia quæ fierent fieri causis anteceditibus. Plin. Antecedens annus. — † Antecedentia, among rhetoricians, antecedents. Cic. — † Also, surpassing, superior, greater. Cic. Etate paulum his antecedens Ser. Galba. Marcell. Dig. Antecedentis gradus homines non possunt eas ducere, quas iis, qui inferioris dignitatis sunt, ducere non licet.

ANTECEDŌ (ante & cedo), is, essi, esum, n. and a. 3. to go before, precede, take the lead, get the start, προερχομαι, ante eo, præcedo. Cæs. Antecedere magnis itineribus. Cic. Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones. Id. Si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit. Cels. Exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet. — † Often, to surpass, outdo, exceed, excel. Cic. Quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit. Id. Antecedere alicui etate. Justin. aliquid etate. Plaut. alicui virtute. Nepos. aliquid honore. Id. aliquid in aliqua re. Curt. Antecedere fidem magnitudine rerum, h. e. to exceed belief. Plin. Antecedere pretio, to exceed in value.

ANTECELLENS (antecello), entis, superior, excelling, surpassing. Cic.

ANTECELLŌ (ante & cello), Gr. κέλλω, h. e. curro), is, n. and a. 3. to excel, surpass, exceed, be superior to, ὑπερέχω, præsto, supero, præcello, excello, major sum. Cic. Causa, quæ criminibus ceteris antecellit. Id. Ædes duæ, quæ longe ceteris antecellunt. Id. Sensus hominum multo antecellit sensibus bestiarum. Id. Antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria. — † With an acc. Cic. Qui eloquentia ceteros antecellit. Alii ceteris. Valer. Max. Qua constan-

tia victoriae quoque gloriam antecellit. *Tacit.* Antecellere omnes fortuna. — ¶ In the pass. *Auct. ad Herenn.* An ad inferiores, qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur.

ANTECEPTUS (ante & captus), a, um, also written antecaptus, and ante captus, taken beforehand, preoccupied; prevented, anticipated. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

ANTECESSIO (antecedo), ōnis, f. a going 1 before, preceding. *Cic.*

ANTECESSOR (Id.), ōris, m. he that 2 goeth before, precedes; an antecessor, har- binger, προδρομος, qui antecedit. In warfare, antecessores, forerunners of the army, pioneers. *Sueton.* Irruperant jam agminis antecessores. — ¶ Also, antecessores, anciently, law-teachers, law- professors. *Justin.* Triboniano, necnon Theophilo, et Dorotheo viris illus- tribus, et facundissimis antecessoribus accessitis. — ¶ Antecessor is also a predecessor. *Paul. Dig.*

ANTECESSUS (Id.), us, m. properly, 2 a going before, antecedence. — In antec- cessum dare, solvere, accipere, &c., h. e. dare, ant accipere aliquid ante tempus constitutum; beforehand, before the right- ful time; in advance, before it is due. *Senec.* Ego quid cui debeam, scio: aliis post longam diem repono, aliis in antec- cessum. *Id.* Unum hæc epistola in de- bitum solvet; duo in antecessum ac- cipe. *Id.* Bene credi tibi scio: itaque in antecessum dabo. *Quintil.* Prosit mihi, quod apud negotiatores solet: in antecessum dedi. *Alii leg.* antecessum. — ¶ Figur. *Flor.* Adeo certa victo- riæ spe, ut prædam in antecessum pac- tione dividerent, h. e. in advance, before they had obtained it.

ANTECURRENS (ante & currens), tis, running before, forerunning, preceding. *Vitruv.* Stella solem antecurrens.

ANTECURSOR (ante & cursor), ōris, m. a forerunner. — In warfare, antecursores, forerunners, precursors, pioneers; also, the advanced guard of an army. *Cæs.*

ANTE DICŌ (ante & dico), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. also, ANTE DICO, to say before- hand, predict, prædico, πρόβημι. *Cic.* Antedicere ea, quæ, &c.

ANTE DICTŌS (ante & dictus), a, um, also, ANTE DICTUS, said or mentioned before, previously suggested. *Ammian.*

ANTEŌ (ante & eo), is, ivi, irreg. a. to 1 go before, precede, take the lead, πρόειμι, ante eo, præcedo. *Cic.* Anteibat fi- ctiores, non cum bacillis, sed, ut hic prætoribus anteeunt, cum fascibus duobus. *Horat.* Te semper anteiit sæva necessitas. *Sueton.* Anteiire equo, aut pedibus. *Id.* Anteiire vehiculo. — ¶ Very of- ten, for superare, antecedere, excellere, to surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel. *Cic.* Anteiire aliquem virtutibus. *Nepos.* Anteiire omnes auctoritate. *Tacit.* Gravitate sumptuum reditus anteiire, to live beyond one's income, spend more than the receipts will cover. *Cic.* Qui iis ætate anteiit. *Cæs.* Operibus (abl.) anteiire. — ¶ Used sometimes in the pass. *Cic.* Nec se æquales tui, propter istam causam, abs te anteiiri putant. *Senec.* Grave est a deterioribus honore anteiiri. *Tacit.* Ne ab aliis apud Vitellium antei- rentur. — ¶ Sometimes for præ- venire, to anticipate, prevent. *Tacit.* Scavrus, ut dignum veteribus Æmiliis, damnationem anteiit, prevented his con- demnation by laying violent hands on him- self. *Id.* Incendium anteiit remedia velocitate mali. *Terent.* Anteamus, dum tempus datur. — ¶ Anteiire aucto- ritati alicujus, in *Tacit. Ann.* 5. c. 3. to resist. — ¶ *Siliv.* Idem, quid Boreas, quid vellet crastinus Auster, Anteiit, knew beforehand. — ¶ Antibo for ante- iro; antissè, &c., for anteiise, &c., occur in *Tacit.*; antèat for anteiit in *Ovid.*

ANTEFACTŌS (ante & factus), a, um, done beforehand or aforesaid; the same as ante factus, which form is also used. *Gell.*

ANTEFERŌ (ante & fero), fers, tūli, lætum, irreg. a. to carry or bear before, προφέρω, ante; prius fero. *Tacit.* Vigi- nti familiarum imagines antelate sunt. *Virg.* Dixit; et antetulit gressum; others, ante tulit. — ¶ Oftener for antepone, to set before, prefer, give

the preference to, προτιμάω, προκρίνω. *Cic.* Bibuli fortunam omnium triumphis, victoriisque anteferre. *Id.* Qui me antetuleritis nobilitati. *Nepos.* Antetulit iræ religionem. *Cic.* Me antelaturum voluntatem tuam commodo meo. *Id.* Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello anteferre. *Id.* Anteferre se alicui. *Id.* aliquid alicui honore, gratia, fortunis. *Nepos.* Ut anteferatur huic nemo. *Cic.* Cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus.

ANTEFIXŌS (ante & fixus), a, um, fixed 2 before, affixed. *Tacit.* Truncis arborum antefixa ora, human skulls fixed upon, &c. — ¶ As a subst. antefixa, orum, n. figures, or ornaments, affixed on high to houses and temples. *Liv.*

ANTEGENITALIS (ante & genitalis), e, 2 adj. before birth. *Plin.* Antegenitale experimentum, h. e. an experiment derived from those things which existed before one's birth.

ANTEGRADIŌR (ante & gradior), ēris, 1 essus sum, dep. 3. to go before, precede, προβαίνω, anteo, præcedo, ante gradior. *Cic.* Stella Veneris Lucifer Latine dicitur, cum antegreditur solem (is the harbinger of the sun); cum subsequitur autem (sets after him), Hesperos. — ¶ Particip. antegressus, a, um, preceding. *Cic.* Causis antegressis, from causes preceding.

ANTEHABĒŌ (ante & habeo), es, ui, 2 itum, a. 2. to prefer, προτιμάω, præfero, antefero, antepono. *Tacit.* Ne divulgata atque incredibilia veris antehabeant.

ANTEHAC (ante & hac), adverb. before, beforetime, formerly, in time past; hitherto, until now, πρό τοῦ, ante hoc tempus. *Terent.* Quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me attinet. *Cic.* Antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat; nunc etiam id ereptum est. — ¶ Also, before that time. *Salust.* Sed ea sæpe antehac fidem præderat. *Tacit.* Ut antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur

ANTELOGŪM (ante & λόγος), ii, n. a 3 preamble or preface; a prologue to a play. *Plaut.*

ANTELOQUIUM (ante & loquor), ii, n. 3 the opening or proœmial part of a composition or speech; a proem, exordium, initium loquendi, exordium, προοίμιον. *Symmach.* — ¶ Also, the right to speak first. *Macrob.*

ANTELUCINŌS (ante & lux), a, um, adj. before daylight, early. *Cic.* Cœnæ antelucanæ, h. e. continued all night till daylight.

ANTEMERIDIĀNŌS (ante & meridiēs), a, um, adj. before noon, noon-tide or mid- day, προμεσημβρινός, qui est, vel fit ante meridiem. *Cic.*

ANTEMITTŌ (ante & mitto), or ANTE MITTŌ, is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send first or before, despatch forward, προπέμπω, præmitto. *Solin.* Flumen transituri minimis antemittunt. *Cæs.* Equitatum omnem antemittit. *Id.* Antemissis equitibus

ANTEMNE (ante & amnem), ārum, f. a town of the Sabines, so called because situated in front of the river Anio. *Virg.* — ¶ Hence Antennas, ātis, m. and f. an inhabitant of this town. *Liv.*

ANTEMŌIENS (ante & monens), also, ANTE IŌNENS, entis, warning or ad- monishing beforehand, qui ante monet. *Valer. Racc.*

ANTEMŪLĀLĒS (ante & muralis), is, n. 3 a counterfort, spur, buttress; an outwork, counterscarp, parapet, barbican. *Hieronym.*

ANTEMŪRĀNŌS (ante & murus), a, 3 um, adj. placed or stationed before a wall. *Ammian.*

ANTEŪNĀ (unc.), or ANTEMNĀ, æ, f. κεραία, the cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened, the sail-yard. *Virg.* Cornua antennarum, the two ends of the sail-yard. *Hirt.* Demittere antennas ad medium halum.

ANTENŌR ōris, m. Ἀντήνωρ, a Trojan prince, tw of whose sons were married to daughters of Priam. He was in favor of making peace with the Greeks, and restoring Helen. After the destruction of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Pata- vium. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, Antenorās, a, um, adj. of or pertaining

to Antenor; Patavian or Paduan. *Mar- tial.* — ¶ Antenoridæ, ārum, m. sons of Antenor; also, inhabitants of Padua. *Virg.* and *Serv.*

ANTEŌCCŪPATIŌ (anteoccupo), ōnis, f. an anticipating, obviating, forestalling, or preventing; prolepsis, a figure in rhetoric. *Cic.*

ANTEŌCCŪPŌ (ante & occupo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. also, ANTE ŌCCŪPŌ, to anticipate, preoccupate, prevent, forestall. *Cic.*

ANTEPĀENŪLTYMŪS (ante & pæno 3 & ultimus), a, um, also, ANTEPĀENŪLTYMŪS, antepenultimate. *Diomed. Grammat.*

ANTEPĀGMENTUM (ante & pago or pango), i, n. the ornaments of porches or doors, &c., wrought in wood or stone; garnishing in carved work set on door- posts. *Vitruv.*

ANTEPARŌ, as, a. 1. same as ante paro. *Propert.*

ANTEPARTŌS (ante & partus), or ANTEPARTŪS, a, um, partic. procured or acquired before. *Plaut.*

ANTEPEDES (ante & pes), or ANTEPEDES, um, m. clients that walked before their patrons. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Antepedes, also, the fore-feet. *Cic.*

ANTEPENDŪLŪS (ante & pendulus), a, 3 um, adj. hanging down before, ante pendens. *Apulei.*

ANTEPILĀNŪS (ante & pilanus), i, m. in the Roman army, the antepilani were the two first lines of soldiers; in the first were the hastati; in the second the principes; in the third the pilani or triarii. *Liv.* — ¶ *Ammian.* makes this word the same as antesignanus.

ANTEPŌLLĒŌ (ante & polleo), es, n. & a. 2. to exceed in power, excel. *Apulei.* Quæ civitas cunctæ Thessaliæ antepollebat. *Id.* Toto vertice cunctos antepollebat.

ANTEPŌNŌ (ante & pono), is, osui, ōsti- tum, a. 3. to set or place before, present, προτίθημι, ante aliquem appono. *Plaut.* Bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus. *Id.* Quid antepones Veneri a jentaculo? h. e. quid appones Veneri in jentaculum? *Tacit.* Equitum Romano- rum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit. *Id.* Nullo metu, non antepositis vigiliis. — ¶ Oftener, for præferre, anteferre, primas dare, to prefer, to give a higher place or rank. *Cic.* Longe Academicæ illi ac Lycæo tuum hoc suburbanum gymnasium anteponam. *Id.* Amicitiam antepone rebus omnibus. *Id.* se alicui. *Nepos.* aliquid alteri in familiaritate. — ¶ Sometimes ante is separated from the verb. *Tibull.* Libat- um agricolæ ponitur ante Deo, h. e. apponitur Deo agricolæ. *Cic.* Suo generi me meum ante non ponere.

ANTEQUAM (ante & quam), or ANTEQUAM, adv. of time, joined generally with the indic., sometimes with the subj. before, before that, πρὶν ἂν, πρὶν ἢ, priusquam. *Cic.* Antequam de incom- modis Siciliæ dico, pauca mihi videntur esse de provinciæ dignitate dicenda. *Id.* Dabo operam, ut istuc veniam, antequam plane ex animo tuo effluc. *Id.* Antequam delectata est Atheniensium civitas hac laude dicendi, multa jam memorabilia effecerat. *Id.* Cui sui semper amicus, antequam Reipublicæ est factus inimicus. *Id.* Equidem antequam tuas legi litteras, in hominem ire cupiebam. *Id.* Antequam de Re- publica Patres Conscripti dicam (subj.) ea, quæ dicenda hoc tempore arbitror, exponam vobis, &c. *Id.* Neque defatigabor, antequam percepero. — ¶ It is often separated by tmesis, other words being interposed; and the two words are sometimes transposed. *Cic.* Ut te ante videret, quam a vita disce- deret. *Liv.* Nec ante finitum est, quam tribunus militum. *Lucret.* quam nascimur ante. *Martial.* Victicem laurum, quam venit ante, vides.

ANTERĪDES (ἀντηρίδες), um, f. but- tresses, props, or shores, set against walls, to hinder them from falling. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Hence, Anteridion, ii, n. dimin. a little prop or stay. *Vitruv.*

ANTERĪŌR (ante), ōris, adj. compara- tive, anterior, fore, foremost; also, the former, which was before. *Ammian.* Ac-

terior chlamydis pars. *Symmach.* Anteriores litteræ tuæ. *Sulpic. Sever.* Anteriores Reges. *Prudent.* Anterior chao.

ANTEROS, ὄτις, m. Ἀντέρας, ὄρος, the son of Mars and Venus, a god who punished slighted love. *Cic.* — ¶ In plur. anterotes, a kind of amethyst. *Plin.*

ANTES (unc.), ium, m. rivos, as of soldiers, planted vines, flowers and shrubs; borders of flowers. *Colum. and Virg.*

ANTESIGNANUS (ante & signum), i, m. 3 antesignani, chosen soldiers, who fought before the standards, generally in the first line, or wherever the standards might be, and were never the velites, but the heavy-armed troops. *Liv. and Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* a leader or commander. *Cic.*

ANTESTO (ante & sto), and ANTISTO, ias, stēti, n. l. to excel, be superior, be distinguished. *Cic.* Crotoniatæ multum omnibus corporum viribus et dignitatibus antesteterunt. *Nepos.* Eloquentia antistat innocentia.

ANTESTOR (some from ante; others from an; & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call one for a witness to an arrest, &c., by touching the ear, προδιαμαρτυρῶ, in testem vocare. *Horat. licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam: rapit in jus. Plaut.* Antestari servum. — ¶ Also, to call one as a witness, extrajudicially. *Cic. Te, Magne, tamen antestaretur. Alii leg. attestaretur.*

ANTEVENIO (ante & venio), is, eni, entum, a. and n. 4. to get before, get the start of, prævenio, προφθάνω. *Sallust.* Exercitum Metelli antevenit. *Plaut.* Tempori huic hodie anteveni. *Sallust.* Consilia et insidias hostium antevenire, to prevent, thwart. — ¶ Also, to excel, exceed, surpass. *Tacit.* Ubi multum (beneficia) antevenero, have become much greater. *Plaut.* Amor omnibus rebus, et nitoribus nitidis antevenit. *Sallust.* Antevenero aliquem per virtutem.

ANTEVENTULOS (antevenio), a, um, 3 adject. *Apul.* crines, hanging before.

ANTEVERTO (ante & verto), and, anticiently, ANTEVORTO, is, rti, rsum, a. and n. 3. to precede, prevent, forestall, anticipate, thwart, φθάνω, prævenio, anticipo, præverto. *Cic.* Neque a sole longius unquam unius signi intervallo (stella) discedit, tum antevertens, tum subsequens. *Id.* Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso die: itaque antevertit. *Id.* Ipsi cum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevertit. *Plaut.* Mærores mi antevortunt gaudiis. *Terent.* Miror, ubi ego huic anteverterim, h. e. where I got before her. *Tacit.* Antevortere damnationem veneno. — ¶ Also, to place before, prefer. *Cæs.* Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit, ut Narbonem proficisceretur. — ¶ Also, as a deponent, to prefer. *Plaut.*

ANTEVOLVO (ante & volo), as, n. & a. l. 3 to fly before, to get the start by flying or rushing forward, volando præcedere. *Claudian.* Antevolant Zephyros pennæ. *Sil.* Fulvius antevolans agmen. *Virg.* Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti.

ANTEVORTA (anteverto), æ, f. a goddess of past events, as Postvorta was of future events. Also called by Ovid, *Porrima.* *Macrob.*

ANTHALIUM (ἀνθάλλον), ii, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.*

ANTHEDON (ἀνθηδών, ὄνος), f. a species of the medlar-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Anthedon is also a city in Palestine. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a city and harbor in Bœotia, opposite: *Eubœa.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a harbor in Argolis, on the Saronic gulf. *Plin.* — ¶ From Anthedon, the town in Bœotia, comēs Anthedonius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Stat.*

ANTHEMIS (ἀνθεμῖς), iadis, f. the herb chamomile. *Plin.*

ANTHEMUM (ἀνθεμον), i, n. an herb supposed to be of the species saxifrage. *Plin.*

ANTHERA (ἀνθηρός, floridus), æ, f. a composition or medicine made from flowers. *Cels.*

ANTHERICUS (ἀνθηρικος), i, m. the stalk of the daffodil. *Plin.*

ANTHIAS, æ, m. ἀνθίας, a certain fish. *Plin.*

ANTHINUS (ἀνθινος), a, um, adj. made of flowers. *Plin.* Anthinum mel, honey gathered in the spring from the early flowers.

ANTHÖLOGICA (ἀνθολογικά, from ἄθος, flos, and λόγος, sermo), ōrum, & Gr. ὄν, n. Libri Anthologica, books containing choice sentiments, collected from various sources. *Plin.*

ANTHRAX (ἀνθραξ, coal), ācis, m. mountain cinnabar in its rude state, so called from resembling burning coal. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a carbuncle, a red spot or pimple, an ulcer. *Æmil. Mac.* — ¶ Hence, Anthracias, æ, m. and Anthractis, iadis, f. a gem resembling a burning coal, a carbuncle. *Solin. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, Anthracites, æ, m. a sort of blood stone. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, Anthracinus, a, um, adj. coal-black. *Varr.*

ANTHRISCUS, i, f. and ANTHRISCUM (ἀνθρίσκον), i, n. an herb like scandix or chervil. *Plin.*

ANTHRÖPÖGRAPHUS (ἀνθρωπος and γράφω), i, m. a portrait painter. *Plin.*

ANTHRÖPÖLATRA (ἀνθρωπος and λατρεύω), æ, m. a man-worshipper. *Cod. Just.*

ANTHRÖPÖPHAGUS (ἀνθρωπος and φάγω), i, m. a man-eater, cannibal, one who feeds on human flesh. Some Scythian tribes are thus called by *Plin.*

ANTHUS (ἀνθος), i, m. a small bird; probably, *Motacilla flava*, L., the spring wagtail. *Plin.*

ANTHYLLION (ἀνθύλλον), ii, n. an herb like a lentil, good against obstructions in the urinary passages, and for stanching blood. *Plin.*

ANTHYLLIS (ἀνθυλλίς), iadis, f. an herb like ground-ivy, ἀνθυλλίς. *Plin.*

ANTHYRÖPHÖRÄ (ἀνθρ and ὑποφέρω), æ, f. a figure in rhetoric, wherein the objections that an adversary may start are anticipated, ἀνυποφορά. *Senec.*

ANTIÆ (ante), ārum, f. forelocks. *Apul.*

ANTIANIUS, ANTIAS, ANTIATINUS. See *Antium.*

ANTIBACCHUS (ἀντιβακχεύς), se, pes, 3 a foot in verse, the opposite of bacchius, consisting of two long syllables and one short. Some grammarians make it to consist of one short and two long syllables.

ANTIBÖREUM, sc. horologium (ἀντιβόρειον, facing the north point, looking towards the north), a kind of dial. *Vitruv.*

ANTICATO, ōnis, m. *Cæsar's Reply to Cæsar's Treatise in praise of Cato.* *Gell. and Juvenal.*

ANTICHTHONES (ἀντι and χθών), um, m. those people, who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet exactly opposite to ours; antipodes, ἀντίχθονες, same as *Antipodes.* *Plin.*

ANTICIPATIO (anticipo), ōnis, f. anticipation, notion or apprehension of a thing previous to inquiry, προλήψις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a figure of speech in which something is anticipated; prolepsis. *Jul. Rufin.*

ANTICIPÖ (ante & capio), as, avi, ātum, a. and n. l. to take before, preoccupy, take by the forelock, get the start of, προλαμβάνω, ante capio, præcipio, ante occupo, anteverto. *Cic.* Anticipare rei molestiam. *Sueton.* Anticipare mortem. *Stat. viam.* — ¶ Also, to come before, anticipate, prevent. *Plin.* Venti uno die anticipantes. *Lucret.* Sol anticipat. *Varr.* apud *Non.* Anticipate, atque adde calcar. — ¶ Also, to excel. *Auson.*

ANTICÖS (ante), a, um, adj. fore, in the 1 fore part, before, straight before. *Cic.*

ANTICYPRIOS. See *Cyprus.*

ANTICYRA, æ, f. a city in Phœcis, called also Anticyrha. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an island in the Ægean sea, in the Malian gulf, where hellebore grew in abundance, the juice of which was used in cases of madness, &c. *Horat.* ambitiosus, et audax Navigat Anticyram. *Pers.* Anticyras melior sorbere meracas, hellebore.

ANTIDÖ, is, for anteo, is. *Plaut.*

ANTIDHAC, before, aforeside, formerly, same as antehac. *Plaut.*

ANTIDÖTUM (ἀντι and δίδωμι), i, n. 2 and ANTIDÖTÖS, i, f. an antidote, pre-

servative against poison, medicine to expel poison, counter-poison. *Phædr. and Cels.*

ANTIENSIS. See *Antium.*

ANTIGÖNE, es, or ANTIGÖNA, æ, f. Ἀντιγόνη, daughter of Ædipus, king of Thebes, sister of Eteocles and Polyneices, put to death by Cræon, because, contrary to his orders, she had buried the body of Polyneices (or the bodies of both brothers). *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, a sister of Priam. *Ovid.*

ANTILIBANUS, i, m. Ἀντιλίβανος, a mountain of Syria or Phœnicia, opposite Libanus, whence its name. *Cic.*

ANTILÖCHUS, i, m. Ἀντίλοχος, the elder son of Nestor, slain in the Trojan war. *Juvenal and Hor.*

ANTIÖMETABÖLE (ἀντι and μεταβάλλω), 3 es, f. a figure in rhetoric, in which the same words are repeated in the same sentence, but in an opposite connection, and thus conveying a different idea. *Isidor.*

ANTIÖMIA (ἀντι and νόμος), æ, f. a contradiction between two laws, or two clauses in the same law. *Quintil.*

ANTIÖCHENSIS, e, adj. of Antioch. *Tacit.* — ¶ Of king Antiochus. *Val. Max.*

ANTIÖCHENUS, a, um, adj. relating to Antioch. *Venant. Fortun.* — ¶ Also, of king Antiochus. *Gell.*

ANTIÖCHEUS, a, um, adj. Antiochean, relating to the philosopher Antiochus. *Cic.*

ANTIÖCHIA (Antiochus), or ANTIÖCHEA, æ, f. Antioch, Ἀντιόχεια: there were many ancient cities of this name; the most celebrated of which was in Syria, on the Orontes, founded by Antiochus, the father of Seleucus. *Cic.*

ANTIÖCHIENSIS, e, adj. pertaining to Antioch in Macedonia. *Plin.*

ANTIÖCHINUS, a, um, adj. relating to Antiochus, the philosopher. *Cic.*

ANTIÖCHUS, a, um, adj. relating to Antioch. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, relating to the philosopher Antiochus. *Cic.*

ANTIÖCHUS, i, m. many kings of Syria — ¶ Also, a philosopher. *Cic.*

ANTIÖPA, æ, f. Ἀντιόπη, daughter of Niæus, and mother of Amphion and Zethus, by whom she was avenged, when persecuted by Dirce. *Propert.* — ¶ Others of the same name.

ANTIÖPÄTES (ἀντιόπαθης), is, f. a kind of black stone, not transparent, and said to be good against witchcraft. *Plin.*

ANTIÖPÄTHIA (ἀντιόπαθεια), æ, f. a natural aversion or repugnance, antiöpy. *Plin.*

ANTIÖPHÄTES, æ, m. Ἀντιόφης, a cruel king of the Læstrygones, who slew and ate his guests. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a son of Sarpedon. *Virg.*

ANTIÖPHERNA (ἀντι and φερνή, a dowry), ōrum, n. plur. presents made by the bridegroom to his bride in lieu of her portion, a jointure, τὰ ἀντιόφερνα. *Justinian. Cod.*

ANTIÖPHRASIS (ἀντι and φράζω), is, f. a figure of speech, in which words are used in a sense opposite to their proper and received meaning, ἀντιόφρασις. *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, a kind of irony. *Quintil.*

ANTIÖPÖDES (ἀντι and ποῦς), um, m. the inhabitants of that part of the globe which is directly opposite to us, the antipodes, ἀντιπόδες, ἀντίχθονες. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, figur. of persons who turn day into night and night into day. *Senec.*

ANTIÖPÖLIS, is, f. Antibes, a city in Gallia Narbonensis. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Antipollitanus, a, um, adj. Antipollitan, pertaining to Antipolis. *Martial.*

ANTIÖPTÖSIS (ἀντι and πτῶσις), is, f. a 3 figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another, ἀντιόπτωσις. *Serv.*

ANTIÖQUARIUS (antiquus), a, um, adj. 2 relating to antiquity. *Hieron.* Antiquaria ars, h. e. the art of reading and copying ancient writings. — ¶ Antiquarius, ii, m. subst. a lover of antiquity, of ancient words, writings, &c. *Sueton.* — Also, a transcriber of ancient manuscripts, a copyist, &c. *Cod. Theod.* — ¶ Antiquaria, æ, f. subst. a female antiquary, one who employs herself about ancient writings. *Juvenal.*

ANTIÖQUATIÖ (antiquo), ōnis, f. a 3 pealing or disannulling of a law; a doing away of the penalty formerly affixed to

the transgressing of any particular law. Cod. Theod.

**ANTIQUĒ** (antiquus), adv. after the fashion of the ancients. Hor. Dicere antiquē. Tacit. antiquius. — ¶ Also, formerly, in time past, in days of yore. Solin. Antiquissime regnasce.

**ANTIQUITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. antiquity, ancientness. Cic. Fabulæ ab ultima antiquitate repetitæ, from the very earliest antiquity. Id. Antiquitas generis. Nepos. Requiere aliquid ab aliquo de antiquitate, h. e. things of ancient date. Tacit. Antiquitas obscura. — ¶ Also, the ancients, people of the olden time. Cic. Antiquitas proxime accedit ad deos. Plin. Fabulose narravit antiquitas. — ¶ Also, ancient custom. Cic. Plena antiquitatis. — ¶ Antiquitates sometimes signifies history of ancient things. Gell. Hujus moris multa sunt testimonia in antiquitatibus perscripta. — ¶ Antiquitas also signifies, the practices of ancient times, ancient manners, honesty, goodness, integrity. Cic.

**ANTIQUITĀS** (Id.), adverb, of old, anciently, in former times, in days of yore. Cæs. Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos. Nepos. Tectum antiquitus constitutum. Plin. Paneg. Jam inde antiquitus, from remotest antiquity. — ¶ Sometimes, formerly, in a more limited sense. Cæs.

**ANTIQUŪS**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make old, put on the old footing; hence, to annul, make void, repeal, abrogate, παλαίωω. Cic. Legem antiquare. Id. rogationem. Liv. Lex antiquata.

**ANTIQUŪS** (ante), a, um, adj. old, what was a long time ago, ancient, of long standing, ἀρχαῖος, priscus; antiquus is opposed to novus, as vetus to recens. Cic. Viri antiqui; or, Hor. simply, Antiqui, the ancients, those who have lived before us. Cic. Antiquior dies, an older day or date. Id. Tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimæ cuique respondebo. Id. Causa antiquior memoria tua. Plin. Scelus antiquum et vetus. Id. Historia vetus atque antiqua. Liv. Facere in antiquum, to set on its old footing. — ¶ Hence, for præteritus, past, gone by, former. Ovid. Longior antiqui hiems. — ¶ Also, old, what has been made, done, or has existed a long time. Hor. Antiqua templa. Id. Antiquissima scripta. Nep. Antiquum genus, an old family. Terent. hospes. Virg. saxum, which has lain there a long time. — So of manners, habits, and customs, which have been long adopted. Ter. Morem antiquum, atque ingenium obtines. Id. Duritia tua antiqua. — Also, among the poets, for senex, old. Virg. Antiquus Butes. — ¶ Used particularly as a commendation, of the old fashion, of the old school, good, worthy, honest. Cic. Antiqui homines. Ter. Homo antiqua virtute. Cic. Homo antiqui officii, h. e. of the complaisance of the old school. — ¶ Old in fame or reputation, celebrated, famous. Virg. Antiqua terra. Id. urbs. — ¶ Also, Antiquior, preferable, deserving to be preferred, important above other things. Cic. Antiquior in senatu sententiæ dicendæ locus. Id. Nec quicquam habui antiquius, quam ut, &c. So the superl. Liv. Longe antiquissimum ratus est sacra facere. Cic. De Tullia mea tibi antiquissimum esse video.

**ANTIRRHINŌN**, same as anarrhinon.

**ANTISAGŌGĒ** (ἀντι and εἰσάγω), es, f. 2 a figure in rhetoric, by which something is brought forward contrary to what might naturally have been expected, ἀντισαγωγή, contraria inductio. Mart. Capell.

**ANTISCIŪ** (ἀντι and σκιά), ōrum, m. they 3 whose shadows are cast in an opposite direction from ours; and who, of course, dwell in an opposite part of the earth, ἀντισκίου. Amnian.

**ANTISCŌRŌDŌN** (ἀντισκρόδον), i, n. a sort of garlic. Plin.

**ANTISŌPHISTĀ** (ἀντι and σοφιστής), æ, m. countersophister, one who takes the opposite side of the question; an opponent, ἀντισοφιστής. Sueton.

**ANTISPASTŪS** (ἀντι and πᾶσ), sc. pes, 3 i, an antispast, consisting of one short syllable, two long syllables and one short, as

ἀβῦνδᾶβιτ. Diomed. — ¶ Hence, Antispasticus, a, um, adj. Antispasticum metrum, h. e. consisting chiefly of antispasts. Diomed.

**ANTISPŌDŌS** (ἀντισπόδος), i, matter substituted in the place of spodium; a kind of medicinal ashes made from certain herbs. Plin.

**ANTISSA**, æ, f. a city of Lesbos; hence, Antissæi, the inhabitants of the same. Liv.

**ANTISTĒS** (antisto), itis, m. & f. a president, commandant, head. Columell.

— ¶ Very frequently, one who presides over a temple, or the administration of sacred rites, a priest; a priestess. Cic. Antistites cæremoniarum, et sacrorum. Nepos. Antistites Jovis. Liv. templi. Valer. Max. Ne deæ vetustiritus perita deesset antistes. — Among Christian writers, antistes is the same as episcopus, a bishop, a prelate. — ¶ Also, one who has great knowledge of a thing, and is, as it were, initiated in all its secrets, one eminent in, a master in. Cic. Artis dicendi antistes. Plin. Plato sapientie antistes. Quintil. Antistes juris. Id. medicæ artis.

**ANTISTYTA** (antistes), æ, f. a priestess, 1 chief priestess. Cic. fani. Ovid. Phœbi.

**ANTISTO**. See Antesto.

**ANTISTRŌPHĒ** (ἀντιστροφή), es, f. and 3 **ANTISTRŌPHĀ**, æ, f. a rhetorical figure, whereby several members of a sentence are made to end in the same word. Mart. Capell.

**ANTYTHĒSIS** (ἀντιθέσις), is, f. a figure 3 of grammar, by which one letter is put for another; as, olli for illi. Diomed.

**ANTYTHĒTON** (ἀντι and ῥίσημι), i, n. a 3 figure of rhetoric, by which contraries are opposed to each other; counterposition, ἀντιθερον, contrapositum. Mart. Capell.

**ANTYUM**, ii, n. now Anzio, a city of Latium, on the Tuscan sea, once the capital of the Volsci, where was a famous temple of Fortune. It was distant about 30 miles from Rome. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Antiānus, a, um, adj. Cic. — Antias, ātis, adj. Liv. — Antiatnus, a, um, adj. Sueton. — Antiensis, e, adj. Val. Max. — Antian, belonging to Antium, being in Antium.

**ANTIŪS**, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name. Gell. Antia lex, a law to restrain sumptuous living, proposed by Antius Restio.

**ANTYZEUGMĒNŌN** (ἀντιζευγμένον), i, n. 3 a grammatical figure, so called, by which several words are made to depend upon one verb. Mart. Capell.

**ANTYLIA** (ἀντλία), æ, f. an instrument or machine for drawing up water, a pump. Martial. and Sueton.

**ANTŌNINŪS**, i, m. Ἀντωνίνος, the name of several Roman emperors. — ¶ Hence, Antoniniānus, a, um, adj. Antoninian, belonging to Antoninus. Eutrop.

**ANTŌNIŪS**, ii, m. Ἀντωνίος, a name of several Romans; among them was M. Antonius, a celebrated orator praised by Cicero; C. Antonius, a colleague of Cicero in the consulship; M. Antonius, triumvir, and sworn enemy of Cicero. — ¶ Hence, Antonianus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an Antoninus. Cic. latrocinium, h. e. of the triumvir. Gell. orationes, h. e. against the same. Lepid. in Cic. ep. Antoniani, the adherents and soldiers of the same. Cic. dicendi ratio, h. e. of the orator Antony. — So, Antony, a, um, adj. Lentul. in Cic. ep. leges, h. e. the laws proposed by the Antony who was afterwards triumvir. — ¶ Also, Antoniastr, tri, m. dim., used to express contempt, a little Antony, an ape of Antony. Cic.

**ANTŌNŌMASĪA** (ἀντωνομασία), æ, f. a trope by which a common name (as the name of some dignity, office, &c.) is put for a proper one, antonomasia, as, Eversor Carthaginiis, for Scipio. Quintil.

**ANTRUM** (ἄντρον), i, n. a cave, cavern, den, grotto, deep recess, specus vel caverna; generally used by the poets. Virg. viridi projectus in antro. — ¶ Figur. Juvenal. Clausum antrum, h. e. lectica, a sedan.

**ANŪBIS**, is & ūdis, m. Ἀνουβίς, an Egyptian word signifying a dog; for the Egyptians worshipped Mercury under

the form of a dog; a god of the Egyptians. Virg.

**ANŪLĀRIS** (anulus), and **ANNŪLĀRIS**, e; also, **ANŪLĀRĪŪS**, a, um, and **ANŪLĀRĪŪS**, a, um, adj. relating to a ring, annular. Anularis color, Plin. in fi. c. 6. l. 35. qui fit ex creta admixtis vitreis geminis contritis, quæ a pauperibus in anulis gestari solent. Hence, Plin. and Vitruv. anularia creta. — ¶ Sueton. Scæla anulariæ, a place in Rome where rings were sold, according to some.

**ANŪLĀRĪŪS**, and **ANNŪLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), ii, m. n. maker of rings, ring-maker; a goldsmith. Cic.

**ANŪLĀTŪS**, and **ANNŪLĀTŪS** (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. ornamented with a ring or rings. Plaut. — ¶ Apul. Anulati pedes, h. e. fettered.

**ANŪLŪS**, and **ANNŪLŪS** (anus or annus), 3 i, m. a ring, finger-ring, especially for sealing, a seal ring. It was formerly the privilege of the Equites to wear golden rings. Cic. Annulum induere. Plin. induere pollici. Sueton. aptare digito. Id. eximere. Id. sibi detrahere. Plaut. Obsignare tabulas anulo. Cic. Sigillum in cera anulo imprimere. Tacit. Donare aliquem anulis, to choose into the equestrian order. So, Id. Honorare aliquem anulis. — ¶ Also, any thing like a ring, as in Plin., a ring for a curtain; in Martial, a ring or link of a chain. — Also, Id. a ringlet of hair. — Also, in Vitruv. an ornament for the capital of a Doric column.

**ANŪS** (annus; others from a priv. and vōs), us, f. an old woman, old wife, γράβς, mulier vetula. Cic. — ¶ As an adj. Catull. Charta anus. Plin. terra. — ¶ In gen. anciently annis. Terent.

**ANŪS**, i, m. the fundament, rectum, anus. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Anulus, i, m. dimin. Cato.

**ANXIĒ** (anxius), adverb, anxiously, with 2 anxiety, with grief. Sallust.

**ANXIĒTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. the being inclined 2 to anxiety; fretfulness, anxiety, solicitude, perplexity, grief, sorrow, disquiet. Plin. Quem divortii anxietas diximus mortuum. Curt. Anxietas animi. — ¶ Sometimes, thoughtfulness, carefulness; over-exactness, scrupulosity. Gell. Anxietas, et quasi morositas disputationis. Quintil. Querendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas.

**ANXIFER** (anxius & fero), a, um, adj. 3 causing anxiety, trouble, pain, &c. Cic.

**ANXIŪDŌ** (anxius), inis, f. anxiety, 1 solicitude, perplexity, anxiety. Cic.

**ANXIŪS** (ango), a, um, adj. inclined to anxiety; anxious, disquieted, vexed, troubled, uneasy; apprehensive, solicitous, fearful, ἀσχυος, περιαλύγης. Cic. Anxio animo esse. Id. Egreditur anxie. Id. Anxii et iracundi senes. Tacit. Anxium iudicium, apt to hesitate. Id. Anxius, an reperiret, &c. Sallust. Anxius, quid facto opus sit. Id. Anxius, ne bellum oriat. Id. Ira, et inetu anxius. Plin. Pro salute anxius. Sallust. Anxius animi. Ovid. furti. Id. Anxia vitæ tuæ, h. e. concerning your life. So, Tacit. Anxius sui. Sueton. ea re. Id. omni adverso. Liv. gloria alicujus. Quintil. de fama ingenii. Lucan. ad eventum alicujus rei. Tacit. Anxium esse erga aliquem. Id. Habere aliquem anxium, h. e. to make one full of anxiety. — ¶ With acc. Liv. Suam vicem anxii. — ¶ Gell. Elegantia orationis anxia, h. e. labored, affected, quaint. — ¶ Also, difficult, troublesome. Plin. Spina myrrha similis, accessu, propter aculeos, anxio.

**ANXŪR**, ūris, m. and n. a seaport of Latium, afterwards called Terracina, now Terracina, situated on a hill. Horat. Saxis candentibus Anxur. Martial. Anxur candidus. — ¶ In this town was worshipped Jupiter, called Anxurus, Anxur or Azur. Virg. — ¶ Hence, Anxūras, ātis, adj. of or belonging to Anxur. Liv.

**ANŪTŪS**, i, m. an Athenian, one of the accusers of Socrates. Hor. Anyti reus, h. e. Socrates.

**ANŪNĀ**, æ, f. Ἀωνία, a mountainous part of Bœotia, in which are the mountains Aōnes; among which was mount Helicon,



APHŶA, æ, and APHYĒ (ἀφύη), es, f. a small kind of fish; an anchovy, minnow, loach, bleach, sprat. *Plin.*  
 APYACHS (apium), a, um, adj. of or like parsley. *Plin.* Apia brassica. Others read *apiana*, in the same sense.  
 APYANOS (apis), a, um, adj. Apiana uva, muscadel grapes. *Plin.* Apianis apes dedere cognomen, præcipue earum avidæ.  
 APYARIUM (Id.), ii, n. an apiary, place for breeding bees. *Columell.* and *Gell.*  
 APYARIUS (Id.), ii, m. one who keeps or breeds bees. *Plin.*  
 APYASTELLUM, i, n. an herb, the same as *herba scelerata*, crow-foot. *Apul.* — Also, the same as *bryonia*, briony. *Apul.*  
 APYASTRUM (apis), i, n. an herb which bees delight in; balm-gentle, balm, mint, μελισσοφύλλον. *Varr.* — Also, wild parsley. *Plin.*  
 APYATOS (apium or apis), a, um, adj. dotted or spotted (so as to resemble parsley seed, or bees). *Plin.* Mensæ apiatæ.  
 APYCA (ἀπεικος), ovis, a kind of small sheep that had no wool on the belly. *Varr.* and *Plin.*  
 APYCATOS (apex), a, um, adj. wearing a tufted cap or mitre. *Ovid.*  
 APYCIOS, ii, m. the name of several Roman epicures. *Sene.* — Hence, Apicianus, a, um, adj. Apician, of Apicius. *Plin.* — Also, Apicius, a, um, adj. Apician. *Plin.*  
 APYCLĀ (apis), æ, f. dimin. a little bee. *3 Plin.*  
 APYDANOS, i, m. a river of Thessaly. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*  
 APYNA and TRICĀ, f. two towns of Apulia, proverbially mean. *Plin.* — Hence, apinæ et tricæ, worthless things, trifles. *Martial.*  
 APIO. See *Apo*.  
 APYOS ISCHĀS (ἀπιος and ισχάς), h. e. raphanus agrestis, horseradish. *Plin.*  
 APYOCALOS (ἀπειρος and καλός), ignorant of the rules of propriety and decorum. *Gell.*  
 APYS (unc.), is, f. the bee. *Cic.* — In *gea*, pl. apum or apium.  
 APIS, is or idis, m. ἄπις, a certain ox, sacred among the Egyptians. *Cic.*  
 APISCOR (apio), eris, aptus sum, dep. 3. to get, gain, acquire, procure, ρυγχίνω, almost the same as *adipiscor*, which is oftener used, consequor, obtineo. *Cic.* Ait, eum nescio quo penetrasse itineribus, occultandi sui causa, an maris apiscendi, reaching. *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Vidimus magnam ex eâ re te laudem apisci. *Tacit.* Summa apiscendi libido. *Id.* Qui id Flaminiu apisceretur. *Plaut.* Sine sacris hereditatum sum aptus effertissimam. *Catull.* dum aliquid cupiens animus prægestit apisci. — Also, to seize. *Lucret.* Cessabant apisci alios avidi contagia morbi. *Plant.* Sine, me hominem apisci. — Also, to understand, apprehend. *Lucret.* Nec quæ sub sensu cadat ullo tempore nostros; Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci. — It is found with the *gen.* in *Tacit.*  
 APIUM (apis, because loved by bees), ii, n. parsley, smallage, celtery, &c. σέλινον. *Plin.* and *Virg.*  
 APLŪDA, and APPLŪDA (perhaps from *applaudo*, as being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands), æ, f. the chaff, husks, or winnowings of corn. *Plin.* — Also, *brau.* *Gell.*  
 APLŪSTRĒ (ἀπλαστρον), is, n. and in pl. Aplustria, and Aplustra, an ornament of a ship, fixed up on the top of the stern, on which a staff was raised, to which were attached flags, bannera, streamers, &c. *Luca.* and *Cic.*  
 APLYSIÆ (a priv. and πλύω), ærum, f. the worst sort of sponges. *Plin.*  
 APŌ (ἀπώ), is, a. 3. to bind, bind to, tie, fasten, alligo, vinculo connecto. — *Apio* is also read: both obsol.  
 APŌCHA (ἀποχή); æ, f. a receipt, a note given by which money is acknowledged to have been received, a written acknowledgment of the payment of a debt; the opposite of which is *antapocha*, a writing by which the debtor attests that he has paid the money. *Ulpian. Dig.* — Hence, the verb *apochare*, to make

out and give a receipt to the debtor. *Cod. Theod.*  
 APOCLETI, ðrum, m. See *Apolectus*.  
 APŌCŌLŌCŪNTŌSIS (ἀποκολοκύντωσις, from *apō* and *κολοκύντη*, cucurbita, a pumpkin), is, f. the title of a writing composed by *Seuca*, on the death of the emperor *Claudius*, in ridicule of the apotheosis.  
 APŌCŌPE (ἀποκόπτω), es, f. a graecumati-3 cal figure, by which a letter or syllable is cut off from the end of a word, apocope, ἀποκοπή.  
 APŌCRISARIŪS, or APŌCRISIARIŪS 3 (ἀποκρίσιω), ii, m. a delegate, deputy, commissary, surrogate, ἀποκρισιarius. *Justinian.*  
 APŌCRŪPHŌS (ἀποκρύφος), a, um, adj. 3 apocryphal, not canonical or authentic, of uncertain authority. *Apocryphi libri*, apocrypha opera, the *Apocrypha*. *Tertull.*  
 APŌCŪNŌN (ἀπὸ and κύων), a little boat, said to be in the left side of a venomous species of frogs. *Plin.*  
 APŌDES (a priv. and πῶς), um, m. martins, naartincts, a kind of swallow, ἄποδες. *Plin.*  
 APŌDICTICŪS (ἀποδεικτικός), a, um, 3 adj. demonstrative. *Gell.*  
 APŌDIXIS (ἀποδείξις), is, f. a demonstration, evident or conclusive proof. *Quintil.*  
 APŌDŌSIS (ἀπόδοσις), is, f. redditio. 3 Sometimes, the second part of a period, answering to the first, which is called the protasis. — Also, a figure of speech, by which the members of a period answer to each other.  
 APŌDŪTERIUM (ἀποδύω), ii, n. the room where they undressed previously to going into the bath, the dressing-room, ἀποδυτήριον. *Cic.*  
 APŌGÆŪS (ἀπὸ and γαῖα), a, um, adj. proceeding from land, ἀπόγειος and ἀπόγειος. *Plin.*  
 APŌGRAPHUM (ἀπογράφω), i, n. a copy 2 from the original of any writing or picture; a transcript, draught, ἀπογραφον. *Plin.*  
 APŌLACTIZŌ (ἀπολακτίζω), as, a. 1. 3 properly, to strike with the heels, kick; hence, figur. to spur, scorn, despise, reckon of no account. *Plaut.*  
 APŌLECTŪS (ἀπολέγω, to select), i, m. *Apolecti* are parts of the tunny-fish, cut for salting. *Plin.* — Also, the tunny-fish. *Plin.* — *Apolecti*, ðrum, m. principal senators or consellers, select men, among the Greeks. *Liv.* They are also called *apocleti*, ἀπόκλητοι.  
 APŌLLŌ, inis, m. the god of music, poetry, &c. Ἀπόλλων, υἱός, a god, otherwise called *Phebus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latoa*, brother of *Diana*. He is said to have been the inventor of the art of shooting with the bow, of scotshaying, of the healing art, of music and poetry, and is said to have presided over the muses. He was also regarded as the god of shepherds. In later times, he was confounded with the god of the sun. *Cicero* enumerates several of this name. — *Apollinis* urbs (magna), a city in Upper Egypt, now *Edfu*. *Plin.* — *Apollinis* oppidum, a town in Ethiopia. *Plin.* — *Apollinis* promontorium, a promontory in Africa Proper. *Plin.* — Hence, *Apollinæris*, e, adj. of or pertaining to or sacred to *Apollo*. *Liv.* *Apollinæris* circus, h. e. the *Flaminian*, sacred to *Apollo*. *Cic.* *Ludi Apollinæres*. — Hence, *Apollinæris*, is, f. sc. herba, also called *hyoscyamus*, henbaæ. *Plin.* — Also, a species of solanum, nightshade. *Apul.* — Hence, also, *Apollinæus*, a, um, adject. relating or belonging to *Apollo*. *Ovid.* medullæ. *Id.* proles, h. c. *Esculapius*. *Id.* *Frater* *Byblidis* *Apollinæus*, h. e. the grandson of *Apollo*. *Id.* urbs, h. c. *Delos*. *Id.* ars, h. e. of soothing; also, of healing. *Id.* vates, h. e. *Orpheus*. *Claudian.* *nemus*, h. c. of laurels, which were sacred to *Apollo*.  
 APŌLLŌDŌRŪS, i, m. Ἀπολλόδορος, a rhetorician of Pergæus, who taught *Augustus* in *Apollonia*. — Hence, *Apollodoreus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same, a pupil of the same. *Quintil.* — Also, a grammarian of *Atheus*, who wrote a mythological work, parts of which are still extant. *Cic.* — There were also several others of the same name.

APŌLLŌNIA, æ, f. Ἀπολλωνία, the name of several famous cities in *Epirus*, *Crete*, *Sicily*, *Syria*, *Thrace*, &c. *Plin.* — *Apolloniates*, æ & is, m. one that is from *Apollonia*. *Cic.* *Diogenes Apolloniates*. — *Apolloniæ*, ærum, and *Apolloniates*, um & ium, m. inhabitants of *Apollonia*. *Liv.* — *Apolloniaticus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Apollonia*. *Plin.* — *Apolloniensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.*  
 APŌLLŌNIS, idis, f. a city in *Lydio*, whose inhabitants were called *Apollonienses*, or *Apollonienses*. *Cic.*  
 APŌLŌGATIŌ (ἀπόλογος), onis, f. a fabulous narration, fable, tale, same as *apologus*. *Quintil.*  
 APŌLŌGŌ (ἀπολέγω, to reject), as, a. 1. 2 to reject. *Sene.*  
 APŌLŌGŪS (ἀπὸ and λέγω), i, m. a fable, apologue, story contrived to teach some moral truth, ἀπόλογος. *Cic.*  
 APŌNŌ (a & pono), is, a. 3. to put away, lay aside. *Plaut.* *Apone* hic sitellam. *Tercat.* *Rastro* apone. — Also written *appono*.  
 APŌNŪS (a priv. and πῶς), a, um, m. sickness, i, m. Ἄπωνος, a fountain of warm and medicinal waters, about eight miles from *Padua*. *Plin.* and *Martial.* — As an adj. *Martial.* *Apona tellis*.  
 APŌPHŌRETĀ (ἀποφέρειω, to carry away), ðrum, n. plur. presents given to guests at feasts (at the *Saturnalia*, chiefly), to carry home with them, ἀποφύρα. *Sueton.*  
 APŌPHŪGIS (ἀποφυγή), is, f. the spring of a column, where it first springs from its base; according to others, the fillet, square, or listel, which terminates the shaft of the column at the top and bottom; the apophyge; originally, a ring affixed to a wooden pillar at the joining, to prevent it from yielding or splitting. *Vitruv.* — Others read *apophysis*, and perhaps more correctly.  
 APŌPLEXIA, æ, and APŌPLEXIS (ἀποπληξία), is, f. apoplexy, a sudden privation of all sensation, ἀποπληξία, and ἀπόπληξις. *Jul. Firm.* and *Col. Aur.*  
 APŌPRŌGŌMĒNĀ (ἀποπροηγμένα), exceptional. *Cic.*  
 APŌPSIS (ἀποψις), is, f. a high place 2 which commands a beautiful prospect, a country seat in an elevated position. *Fronto.*  
 APŌRYA (ἀπορία), æ, doubt, difficulty, perplexity. *Cic.*  
 APŌSCŌPŌN (ἀποσκοπῶν), onis, taking aim; a picture of *Antiphilus*, in which a satyr is represented as taking aim at a mark. *Plin.*  
 APŌSIŌPESIS (ἀποσιωπάω), is, f. a figure by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, anger, &c., breaks off his speech before it is concluded, *oposiopepsis*, ἀποσιωπησις. *Quintil.*  
 APŌSPHRĀGISMĀ (ἀποσφράγισμα), ætis, n. the device on a seal, impression on a ring or seal. *Plin.*  
 APŌSTEMĀ (ἀπόστημα), ætis, n. an aposteæ or apostume; a hollow swelling filled with purulent matter, a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, an impostume, abscess. *Plin.*  
 APŌSTŌLŌS (ἀποπέλω), i, m. a person deputed by another, ἀπόστολος. — Among jurists, *Apostoli*, letters dismisory, from an inferior to a higher judge, as in cases of appeal. *Cod. Just.* — Among Christian writers, the apostles, legates of *Jesus Christ*. *Tertull.*  
 APŌSTRŌPIĒ, es, and APŌSTRŌPHĀ (ἀποστρέφω), æ, f. an apostrophe, a figure of rhetoric, where the speaker, in the midst of his discourse, turns all at once from the judge or his hearers, and addresses himself to some other person or thing, ἀποστρέφῃ, aversio. *Quintil.*  
 APŌSTRŌPHŌS, and APŌSTRŌPHŪS 3 (ἀπόστρεφος), i, m. an apostrophe, a mark of elision expressed by a comma. *Diomed.*  
 APŌTHĒCA (ἀποθήκη), æ, f. a place where any thing is kept or laid up, a repository, store-house, a safe or press to keep things in. *Cic.* — Often, a place for keeping wine, in the higher part of the house, distinguished from the wine-cellar, *cella vinaria*, which was larger, and in the lowest part of the house. *Colum.*

**ΑΡΟΘΗΣΙΣ** (*ἀροθῆσις*), is, f. *deification*. *Tertull.*  
**ΑΡΟΘΗΣΙΣ** (*ἀροθῆσις*), is, f. the same 2 as *Αποφῆσις*. See *Αποφῆσις*.  
**ΑΡΟΧΥΘΙΜΕΝΟΣ** (*ἀροχυθίμενος*), *scraping, wiping*. The name of a celebrated statue of *Lysippus*, of a man rubbing and wiping himself in a bath. *Plin.*  
**APPARATE** (*apparatus*), adverb, with 1 great preparation, *sumptuously, magnificently*. *Cic.* Edit et bibit *apparate*. *Plin.* Potes apparatus cōnare apud multos.  
**APPARATIŌ** (*apparo*), ōnis, f. a *preparing, getting ready, preparatio*, particularly a careful preparation, *κατασκευή, apparatus*. *Cic.*  
**APPARATŌS**, and **ADPARATŌS** (Id.), us, m. a *preparing, getting ready, furnishing, preparation; provision, equipage, equipment, habilitment, furniture, apparatus, entertainment, splendor, magnificence, παρασκευή, apparatio, et præsertim ea, quæ copiam, ac magnificentiam habet adjunctam*. *Cic.* Delectant enim magnifici apparatus, vitæque cultus, &c. *Id.* Epularum apparatus. *Id.* Tenui apparatu contentum esse. *Tacit.* Exhausti conviviorum apparatibus principes. *Cic.* Apparatu regio accipere alicquem, with a provision suitable to a king. So, *Nepos*. Apparatu regio uti, to keep up the splendor or state of a king. *Cic.* Belli instrumenta, et apparatus. *Nepos*. Apparatu, et munitiones incendere, et disjicere, the works or engines of the besiegers. *Cic.* Ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundere. *Id.* Apparatus triumphi, pomp. *Id.* Omnis totius operis designatio, atque apparatus. *Sueton.* Apparatus rei divinæ, h. e. the instruments of sacrifice. *Plin.* Apparatus Darii, furniture. *Id.* Apparatus argenteus, a service of plate. *Ulpian.* Dig. Apparatus tabernæ, utensils. *Plin.* Apparatus vini, h. e. things used to keep wine. *Id.* Apparatus marmorum. — ¶ *Figur.* splendor, show. *Cic.* Dicere causam nullo apparatu, pure, et dilucide.  
**APPARATŌS**, and **ADPARATŌS** (Id.), a, um, prepared, ready, provided, furnished, equipped, *οεουτρεδ, παρασκευάμενος, adornatus, instructus*. *Plaut.* Apparatus sum, ut videtis, I am quite ready. *Terent.* Omnia aparata jam sunt. *Cic.* Domus omnibus instructor rebus, et apparatio. *Id.* Ludi apparatusissimi, et magnificentissimi, splendid, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. *Sueton.* Apparatusimum funus. *Senec.* Apparatusime epulæ. — ¶ *Figur.* studied, labored, forced, affected. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Apparata oratio. *Id.* verba.  
**APPAREŌ**, and **ADPAREŌ** (ad & pareo), ares, arui, aritum, n. 2. to appear, come in sight, be seen, make one's appearance, *φαίνονται, prodire, adesse, præsto esse*. *Cic.* In quibus subselliis hæc ornamenta, ac lumina reipublice viderem, in his me apparere nollem. *Id.* Si navicula apparuisset. *Id.* Equus rursus apparuit. *Id.* Quoniam illud majorum vigiliarum opus in tuo nomine apparuit, came out or made its appearance under your name. *Id.* Nullum in eo eloquentiæ vestigium apparet, no trace appears. *Id.* Unde appares, o Socrate? an quidem dubium non est, quin ab Alcibiade? whence come you? *Plaut.* Jam ego apparebo domi, I shall be at home presently. *Cic.* Anguis ille, qui Sullæ apparuit immolanti. *Cæs.* Cum lux apparet. *Cic.* Apparere quæstioni, to be present, attend, assist. — ¶ *Apparere alicui*, in particular, to attend, wait on, be present to take and execute orders, as a lictor, or attendant upon any magistrate (whence *apparitor*), as a secretary, slave, or any attendant. *Liv.* Quatuor et viginti lictores apparere Consulibus. *Id.* Collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant. *Nepos.* Eumenes cum ab anno vigesimo septem annos Philippo apparuisset, h. e. as a scribe, &c. *Virg.* Hæ Jovis ad solium, sævique in limine regis Apparent. — ¶ Often, to be apparent, certain, evident, clear, or manifest. *Cic.* Non dissimulat, apparet, esse cōmotum. *Nepos.* Quas impendere, jam apparebat omnibus. *Liv.* Appariturum, quibus populis societatem jungi displi-

cuisset. *Cic.* De quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, cum appareat, ipse quid fecerim. *Id.* Quid rectum sit, apparet; quid expediat, obscurum est. *Id.* Fuit, ut apparet ex orationibus, scriptor sane bonus. *Id.* Apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum rudes, an didicerimus. *Id.* Sive confictum est, ut apparet, sive, &c. *Plin.* Inde apparet paratos esse, &c. *Id.* Ex quo apparet antiquior origo. *Id.* Atheniensium monumentis apparet. *Liv.* Apparet id etiam cæco, vis plain, even to a blind man. — ¶ *Cic.* Membra nobis ita data sunt, ut data esse appareant, &c., for apparet, by a Greek construction. — ¶ *Opera* or promissum apparet, is performed, achieved, made good. *Cato.* Si opus non apparet, &c., h. e. if the work does not appear, is not duly performed. *Plaut.* Ratio apparet, the account is correct. *Terent.* Fac sis, promissa appareant. — ¶ *Apparere ad alicquem*, apud *Varr.* is the same as *apparere alicui*, to be clear.  
**APPARITIŌ** (*appareo*), ōnis, f. the office 1 or service of an apparitor or public attendant. *Cic.* In longa apparitione singularum, et prope incredibilem patris Marcilii fidem, abstinentiam, modestiamque cognovi, h. e. in the office of interpreter. In *Augustia*. Apparitione paucorum, private attendances. — ¶ Also, the public attendants themselves. *Cic.* Quos ex necessariis apparitionibus tecum esse voluisti. *Ulpian.* Dig. Apparitione præsidis interveniente.  
**APPARITŌR**, and **ADPARITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an apparitor, beadle, serjeant, pursuivant, marshal, clerk; an attendant on a superior officer or magistrate, *παραστράτης, κλητήρ, δορυφόρος*, nomen generale omnium, qui magistratui alicui apparere solent, ejusque imperio præsto esse, ut accensi, viatores, interpretes, lictores, scribe, præcones, &c., item custodes corporis, qui principem comitantur. *Cic.* Sit lictor non suæ, sed tuæ lenitatis apparitor. *Liv.* Apparitores regii. — ¶ Also, a military attendant.  
*Hirtius.*  
**APPARITŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. the office of 2 apparitor or beadle. *Sueton.*  
**APPARŌ**, and **ADPARŌ** (ad & paro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to prepare with care, make preparations for, get ready, put in order; furnish, equip, provide, *παρασκευάζω, parare, adornare, instruere, comparare*. *Cic.* Facilius apparabitis ea, quæ tempus, et necessitas flagitat. *Terent.* Appareare nuptias. *Id.* cenam. *Cic.* Ornare, et apparare convivium. *Id.* ludos. *Id.* bellum. *Sueton.* triumphum. *Plaut.* auxilium alicui. *Cic.* iter ad cædem faciendam. *Sueton.* fugam. *Plaut.* Hanc ædopol rem apparabat. — With the infin. *Id.* Vah, delenire apparas. *Sueton.* Apparans trajicere. *Stat.* meamque excindere gentem Apparat. — ¶ Impersonally. *Terent.* Dum apparatur, while things are getting ready. — ¶ *Figur.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Appareare animum auditoris ad audiendum. *Cic.* Appareare crimina in alicquem.  
**APPPELLATIŌ** (*appello*), ōnis, f. naming, calling by name or title, an appellation, a name, denomination. *Cic.* Regum appellationes venales erant; appellationem modo sine corpore, ac specie. *Plin.* Salutare alicquem appellatione patris. — ¶ *Appellatio litterarum*, h. e. pronunciation, utterance of the letters. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Often, an appealing, appeal. *Liv.* Jus appellationis. *Plin.* Appellatio ad populum. *Cic.* Intercessit appellatio tribunorum, h. e. to the tribunes. — ¶ Also, the same as *nomen appellativum*. *Quintil.*  
**APPPELLATIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *oppel-3 lative*; among grammarians, appellativum nomen, a common noun.  
**APPPELLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who appeals, an appellant. *Cic.*  
**APPPELLATŌRIŪS** (*appellator*), a, um, adj. *appellatory, relating to an appeal*. *Ulpian.* Dig.  
**APPPELLITŌ** (*appello*), as, a. 1. frequently to call, to call frequently. *Gell.* and *Tacit.*

**APPPELLŌ**, and **ADPELLŌ** (according to some, from ad and pello, are, not used, to speak), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to call, name, term, entitle, *προσαγορεύω, nominare, vocare*. *Cic.* Appellare alicquem nomine, to call by name. So, *Cæs.* and *Cic.* alicquem nominatim. *Cic.* O Spartace! quem enim te potius appellem? *Id.* Appellare nomen alicuius, to call any one by name. *Id.* alicquem fratrem. *Nepos.* Cognomine justus est appellatus. *Virg.* Appellare alicquem victricem, h. e. to pronounce or declare. *Plin.* Colos appellavit chrysolithum aureus, chrysolithum herbaceus, melleus melichrota, called by name, denominated. *Id.* Appellare auctores, to cite or quote from authors. *Cic.* Nutu, et significatione appellare alicquem, h. e. to designate. *Id.* Te autem, M. Antoni, absentem appello. *Id.* Utinam eodem jure in ædibus, quæ in lege non appellantur, are not named or mentioned. — Appellare litteras, to name, pronounce. *Cic.* De sono vocis, et suavitate appellandam litterarum. — ¶ Frequently, to speak to, address, accost. *Cic.* Tum appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, ut blandissime potest. *Id.* Appellare alicquem superbius. *Id.* alicquem asperius. *Id.* verbo graviore. *Plaut.* alicquem illepide. *Sueton.* milites, to address the soldiery. *Plaut.* Paucis est, Euclo, quod te volo de communi re appellare, I wish to have a little conversation with you. *Liv.* Appellare alicquem de prodicione, to solicit or tempt to treachery. *Quintil.* alicquem de stupro, to attempt to have illicit intercourse with, beset the chastity of, &c. So, absol. in the same sense, appellare alicquem. *Senec.* and *Ulpian.* Dig. — ¶ Appellare alicquem litteris, to address by letter. *Cic.* Crebris nos litteris appellato. — ¶ With the infin. to assert, declare, affirm. *Liv.* Virgini manum injecit, serva sua natam, servamque appellans esse. *Alii aliter legunt.* — ¶ Also, to call upon, invoke, entreat, beseech. *Cic.* Quem enim alium appellem? quem obtestor? &c. *Id.* Vos etiam atque etiam imploro, et appello. *Id.* Qui deus appellandus est? *Nepos.* Itaque appellatus est a Flavio Attico, was applied to, was entreated. — ¶ Hence, to appeal from one judge to another, *ἀποκαλέω*. *Cic.* Appellare prætorem. *Id.* A prætore tribunus appellare. *Id.* Tribuni appellabantur, were appealed to. *Paul.* Dig. Appellare ad Imperatorem. *Ulpian.* Dig. adversus alicquem. *Scævola.* contra alicquem. *Modestin.* Dig. adversus sententiam præsidis. *Id.* ex sententia. *Paul.* Dig. a sententia. *Cod. Just.* de sententia. — ¶ Often, also, as regards a creditor, to ask one to pay a debt, to demand payment for money owed, before a court of justice or otherwise. *Cic.* pro *Quint.* c. 12. uses it four times in this sense. *Id.* Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me, ut sponsorum appellat. *Id.* Appellare alicquem de pecunia. *Quintil.* Magna pecunia appellabaris a creditoribus. *Senec.* Avarus exactor ad horam, et diem appellat. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* Appellare solum, to turn the soil, h. e. by culture to force it to bear. — ¶ To call to account or summon before a court of justice, accuse. *Cic.* Cavendum est etiam, ne major pœna quam culpa sit, et ne isdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem.  
**APPPELLŌ**, and **ADPELLŌ** (ad & pello), is, appuli, appulsus, a. 3. to drive or cause to go to or towards, *προσπορεύω*, applicare, admove. It is very frequently used in navigation. *Cic.* Cum Persæ mille numero navium classem ad Delum appulissent. *Liv.* Eo anno Alexandrum Epiri Regem in Italiam classem appulisse constat. *Quidam leg.* classe. *Virg.* Hinc me digressum vestris Deus appulit oris. *Curt.* Navigia litori appellere. In the pass. *Cic.* Cum ad villam postquam navis appelleretur. *Id.* Appellitur navis Syracusas. *Id.* Alios ex Hispania fugientes ad Siciliam appulsos esse, made for Sicily. *Vellei.* Ripæ suorum appulsus est. — ¶ Used also of other things. *Varr.* Armentum

ad aquam appellendum. *Ulpian. Dig.* Appellere pecus ad flumen. *Plaut.* Ad Ignorum arbitrum me appellis. *Cæs.* Turres ad opera Cæsaris appelabat. *Manil.* Appellere fluctum ex æquore in aliquem locum, *h. e.* to draw off. *Senec.* Appellere ferrum, *h. e.* gladium admove, to threaten with a sword. — ¶ Absol. to go near, approach; make for (*spoken of ships*). *Accius* apud *Cic.* Visus est in somnis pastor ad me appellere. *Valer. Flacc.* Dardaniis tunc primum puppis arenis appulit. *Virg.* Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris. *Liv.* Ad insulam, quam Bacchium vocant, appulerunt. *Sueton.* Cum Puteolos oneraria nave appulisset. *Id.* Navis Dertosam appulit. — ¶ With the acc. without a prep. *Tacit.* Sola Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit. — ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Poeta cum primum animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied, devoted.* *Id.* Animum ad uxorem appulit, *brought his mind to matrimony.* *Cic.* Valde hercule timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti. *Id.* Nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos S. Titii afflictam navem videres. *Plaut.* Appellere aliquem ad probrum, damnum, flagitium, *h. e.* to bring to, or lead into. *Id.* aliquem ad mortem.

APPENDEŌ (ad & pendo), es, a. 2. to weigh; same as appendo. *Apic.*

APPENDICŪLĀ (appendix), æ, f. dimin. a short appendage, accession, addition. *Cic.*

APPENDIX (appendo), icis, f. an addition, accession, appendage, προσθήκη. *Cic.* Appendicem animi esse corpus. *Liv.* Carpetanorum cum appendicibus Olcadum, &c., auxiliary troops. *Varr.* Hisce adficiendum appendicem, partem quintam, de iis saginandis, *h. e.* an appendix. *Id.* Appendices fundi, *h. e.* accessories of an estate, such as the neighborhood, street, &c. — ¶ *Apuleius* uses it in its proper and literal sense, something hanging or suspended from. — ¶ Also, a kind of thorny shrub, the white thorn or hawthorn; according to others, the barberry-bush; the berries are called by *Plin.* appendices.

APPENDŌ, and ADPĒNDŌ (ad & pendo), is, eudi, ensum, a. 3. to suspend to; hence, to weigh, ad aliquid pendere, hoc est suspendere, et usurpat pro suspendere in statera vel libra ad pondus cognoscendum, σταυρίζω, ταλαντέω. *Cic.* Tanti acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, ut jam appendantur, non numerentur pecuniæ. *Liv.* Nondum omni auro appenso, *not being yet weighed.* *Cic.* Appendere aurum aurifici, *h. e.* to weigh out. *Id.* Tibi sua omnia adnumeravit, appendit. *Plin.* Sex millia numero murænarum mutuo appendit, *h. e.* to lend by weight. *Ulpian. Dig.* Pater puellæ id aurum in dotem viro appendit. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Verba appendere, to weigh.

APPĒTĒNS, and ADPĒTĒNS (appeto), entis, adj. eagerly desirous of, thirsting or longing after, fond of, δρεγόμενος, cupidus, optans. *Cic.* Appetens gloriæ. *Il.* Nihil est appetentius similitudo sui, nihil rapacius quam natura. *Id.* Sumus appetentissimi honestatis. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, for avidus, avarus, covetous, greedy. *Cic.* Animus gratus, non appetens, non avidus. *Salust.* Alieni appetens, sui profusus.

APPĒTENTER (appetens), adverb. with eager desire, eagerly, earnestly, fondly. *Cic.*

APPĒTENTĪĀ (Id.), æ, f. appetency, eager desire, fondness for. *Cic.*

APPĒTIBILIS (appeto), e, adject. desirous, appetible, ἐπιθυμητός. *Apulei.*

APPĒTITĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. the attempt to lay hold of any thing. *Cic.* — ¶ Often, appetite, inclination, strong desire. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, appetite, hunger. *Gell.*

APPĒTITŪS (Id.), us, m. appetite, natural desire, δρμή. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, invasion, inroad, assault, attack. *Amnian.*

APPĒTITŪS (Id.), a, um, assailed, attacked. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, desired, eagerly wished for. *Cic.*

APPĒTŪS, and ADPĒTŪS (ad & peto), is,

ivi & ii, itum, a. 3. to approach or lay hands on any thing for the sake of obtaining it, to try to get, catch at, ad aliquid accedereprehendendi causa. *Cic.* Appetere aliquid manibus. *Plin. A. Manil.* Torquatus obiit, dum in cœna placentam appeteret. *Id.* Appetere dextram osculis, *h. e.* to kiss the right hand. To this may perhaps be referred *Cic.* Salutarī, appeti, decedi, assurgi, &c. — ¶ Hence, to assail, assault, attack. *Plin.* Ungues non nisi appetendo protendunt. *Cic.* Cum Cottam appetisset, telum ei e manibus ereptum est. *Id.* Appetere vitam alicujus ferro, atque insidiis. *Cæs.* humerum gladio, to strike at the shoulder. *Ovid.* genus ungue. *Liv.* os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus. *Ulpian. Dig.* aliquem judicio. *Id.* aliquem per calumniam. — ¶ Also, to approach, come to, arrive at. *Cic.* Adeone copiis abundat, ut is, qui ex Asia fugere dicebatur, Europam appetere conetur? *Id.* Mare terram appetens. *Liv.* Veiosque fata appetebat. — ¶ Often, intransitively, of time, to approach, draw near, be at hand. *Cæs.* Dies appetebat septimus. *Tacit.* Appetente jam luce, at the approach of light. *Liv.* Ubi non appetit. *Plaut.* Cui partitudo appetit. *Senec.* Appetit finis.

— ¶ Very often, to wish for, desire eagerly, covet, both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Bona natura appetimus. *Id.* Voluptatem appetere. *Id.* alienos agros cupide. *Id.* regnum. *Cæs.* cupidissime amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* sibi aliquid. *Id.* nomen consulis. *Id.* aliquid per avaritiam. *Id.* partem aliquam laudis ex aliqua re. *Sueton.* studiosissime artes scenicas. *Id.* rhetoricam. *Cic.* ad jus pontificium civile. *Id.* Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi. *Sueton.* Appetere mortem timore. — So, of the appetite. *Sueton.* caseum. — With the infin. *Stat.* — ¶ *Liv.* Munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, *h. e.* by taking in more land.

APPĪĀ VIĀ, and absol. APPĪĀ (Appius), æ, f. ὁδὸς Ἀππία, one of the principal Roman roads, leading from the Porta Capena of Rome to Capua, laid out and paved under the direction of Appius Claudius, when censor: it was afterwards continued to Brundisium. *Liv.* — ¶ Appia aqua, the water which the same Appius conducted to Rome. *Liv.*

APPĪANŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. Appian, of or pertaining to Appius. *Liv.* Appiana libido. *Tacit.* Appianæ cædis molitor Narcissus. — ¶ Appianum, i, a kind of green color. *Plin.* — ¶ Appiani, ōrum, inhabitants of Appia, a city in Greater Phrygia. *Plin.*

APPĪĀS (Id.), ādis, f. patronym. a name given to Minerva by Cicero to compliment Appius. — ¶ Also, the statue of a nymph placed at the outlet of the fountain of Aqua Appia. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, similar statues, near the temple of Venus. *Ovid.*

APPĪNGŌ, and ADPĪNGŌ (ad & pingo), ingis, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to paint, depict; add by painting, παραγράφω. *Horat.* Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. — ¶ Figur. to add, to write in addition. *Cic.* Appinge aliquid novi. — In this sense, it may also be derived from pango.

APPĪŪS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen. There were many celebrated men of this name in the Claudian gens. *Sueton.*

APPLAUDŌ, and ADPLAUDŌ (ad & plaudo), audis, ausi, ansum, a. & n. 3. properly, to beat or strike so as to make a noise, to clap. *Ovid.* Applauso corpore palmis. *Sil.* Cervicis applausæ sonitus, pated. — ¶ Hence, to applaud, to express favor or approbation by clapping the hands, stamping with the feet, huzzaing, &c. ἐκπαιρέω. *Plaut.* Agite, applaudamus. *Id.* Nobis clare applaudite. *Cic.* Quid ego nunc dicam cui generi civium maxime applaudatur?

APPLAUDŌR, and ADPLAUDŌR (ap-2 plaudo), ōris, m. one who expresses approbation by clapping the hands, &c., an applauder. *Plin.* in Paneg.

APPLAUDŪS (Id.), us, m. an applauding by clapping the hands, &c., applause. *Cic.*

APPLICATĪŌ (applico), ōnis, f. the act of

applying, application, inclination. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the attaching of one's self to another to secure his protection; clientship. *Cic.* Jus applicationis, the right which a patron had to the effects of a client dying intestate.

APPLICATŪS, and ADPLICATŪS (applico), a, um, part. and adj. applied, attached, united; adjoining or contiguous to; inclined. *Varr.* Auribus (equi) applicatis, *h. e.* short and close to the head. *Liv.* Leucas colli applicata, *h. e.* built on the side of a hill. — ¶ Also, of ships steered or brought to land. *Cæs.* Applicata ad terram naves, landed or moored. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Occupatio ad aliquam rem applicata, directed, applied. *Id.* Omne animal applicatum est ad se diligendum, inclined.

APPLICITŪS, and ADPLICITŪS (Id.), 2 a, um, part. & adj. applied or joined to, united, contiguous, adjoining. *Plin. Ep.* Applicatum est cubiculo hypocaustum perexiguum. *Quintil.* Vites arboribus applicatæ. *Justin.* Applicito captivo, having caused one of the prisoners to be brought into his presence; or when the prisoner drew near. *Quintil.* In parvis rebus sit ille pressus, et velut applicitus rei cultus, *h. e.* exactly fitted.

APPLICŌ, and ADPLICŌ (ad & plico), as, āvi, ātum, & icui, icitum, a. 1. to apply, bring near or in contact with, attach, unite, προσοπίζω, adjungo, admoveo. *Cic.* Applicare se ad flammam. *Id.* Applicare se alicui in itinere. *Cæs.* Applicare se ad arborem, *h. e.* to lean against. *Columell.* Sarmenta egerere, et ad seipem applicare. *Liv.* Applicare castra flumini, to pitch the camp near the river. *Id.* manibus scalas, to apply, fix. *Plin.* Aurum applicatur vulneratis, is applied by way of cure. *Ovid.* oscula feretro, *h. e.* to kiss. *Id.* asellum ulmo, to bring up to the elm. *Sueton.* sudarium ad os. *Virg.* aliquem terræ, to throw to the ground. *Id.* ensem, drive or thrust in. — ¶ *Ovid.* Applicare boves aliquo, to drive or bring. — ¶ Of vessels, to direct, steer, or bring to land, &c. *Liv.* Applicare classem in Erithram. *Id.* naves terræ. *Cic.* navem ad naufragum natantem. *Virg.* Quæ vis te immanibus applicat oris? *h. e.* brings you. *Ovid.* Applicor in terras tuas, *h. e.* I am driven or brought. So, absol. having se, or navem, understood. *Justin.* Cum Hercules ad litus Amazonum applicit, approached. *Id.* Applicare aliquo. *Ulpian. Dig.* Per mare Asiam applicare. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Applicare voluptatem ad honestatem, *h. e.* to join or add. *Martial.* unum annum his senis mensibus, *h. e.* to add. *Cic.* Ad aliquem quasi patronum se applicare, to attach or join himself. *Id.* Quo accedam? quo applicem? whither shall I apply for help? *Terent.* Ille egeus applicat primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, *h. e.* applies for assistance. *Cic.* Applicare se ad familiaritatem alicujus, to attach or devote himself. *Nepos.* Ut civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent. *Cic.* Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi R. applicuit. *Id.* Me ad Molonem applicavi, *h. e.* I attached myself to Molo, for the sake of his instructions. *Id.* Applicare, et adjungere se ad virtutem. *Terent.* se ad studium musicum. *Horat.* aures alicui rei, give heed, lend an ear. *Terent.* animum ad deteriolem partem, to give himself up to the worse side, to take a wrong course. But, *Plaut.* animum ad frugem. *Cato* apud *Gell.* se ad convivia. *Ulpian. Dig.* se ad munera, et honores, devote himself. *Columell.* aliquem alicui officio. *Pompon. Dig.* idoneum servum rei communi, *h. e.* to set over. *Quintil.* finitionem in rem, *h. e.* to apply, adapt. *Id.* verba verbis, *h. e.* to join in order. *Paul. Dig.* alicui usuras, to impose the payment of. *Plin.* alicui crimina, to fasten upon. *Paul. Dig.* Demonstratio muliebria neque vesti, neque mundo applicari potest, cannot be applied to, predicated of. — ¶ Applicare gustatum, in *Plin.* to place the sense of taste in.

APPLŌDŌ, and ADPLŌDŌ (ad & plodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to beat



or strike upon or against any thing. *Apulei.*

APPLORE, and ADPLORÖ (ad & ploro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to weep at or with, lament, deplore, bewail, προσδακρῶ. *Horat. and Senec.*

APPLUDA. See *Apluda*.

APPLUMBATUS. See *Adplumbatus*.

APPLUÖ, and ADPLUÖ (ad & pluo), is, n. 3. to rain upon, to rain; same as pluo. *Plin.*

APPÖNÖ, and ADPÖNÖ (ad & pono), is, ösni, ösimum, a. 3. to place near or by the side of, apply to, bring in contact with, attach, unite, add, προστίθημι, ἐπιτίθημι, prope pono, admoveo, adjungo, addo. *Petron.* Apponere cucumam foco. *Plaut.* aliquid ad ignem. *Cic.* manus ad os. *Id.* Omnes columnæ inachina apposita dejectæ. — ¶ Sometimes, to add, in writing or otherwise. *Cic.* Apponere notam ad malum versum, to put a mark on. *Horat.* Ætas illi, quos tibi demperit, Apponet annos. *Plaut.* Apponere novum aliquid alicui rei de suo. *Id.* laborem ad damnum. *Gell.* Instructius fore arbitramur hoc, si exemplum apposuerimus. — Apponere aliquid lucro, to mark or set down as clear gain. *Horat.* Quem sors dierum cumque dabit, lucro Appone. — ¶ Apponere alicui rectorem apud *Sucton.* to appoint, &c. *So, Id.* Apponere alicui pædagogum. *Id.* scrutatores salutatoribus. *Id.* aliquid alicui pro janitore, to appoint as a porter. *So, also, Cic.* Apponere custodem alicui. *Id.* Apponere accusatorem alicui, to appoint privily, to suborn. *So, Id.* Apponere calumniatores. *Id.* Apponere sibi prævaricatorem. — ¶ Apponere aliquid gratiæ, to reckon or consider it as a favor. *Terent.* Neutiquam officium liberi hominis esse puto, cum is nihil mereat, postulare, id gratiæ apponi sibi, to require that it be imputed to him as a favor; to consider it in the light of an obligation conferred. — ¶ *Cic.* Qui vitis modum apponit, is partem suscipit vitiorum, whoever prescribes bounds to vices, admits a part of them, or approves of vices to a certain degree. — ¶ Often, also, to serve up or set before one at table. *Cic.* Cœnam isti dabat; apposuit patellam, in qua, &c. *Id.* Apponere aliquid in vasis fictilibus. *Plin.* aprum in epulis. *Sucton.* convivis panes. *Id.* cœnam lautiorum, prepare, serve up. *Virg.* Apponere aliquid mensæ. *Horat.* Ne panis adustus apponatur. — ¶ Also for pono, to lay, place. *Terent.* Hunc ante nostram januam appone. *Pareus in Lex. Crit.* thinks this should be written with one p. See *Apono*. — ¶ The perfect *apposivi*, for *apposui*, is an ancient form. *Plaut.*

APPÖRRECTÖS (ad & porrigo), a, um, extended, stretched near. *Ovid.* Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.

APPÖRTATYÖ, and ADPÖRTATYÖ (ap-2 porto), önis, f. the bringing or carrying to a place. *Vitruv.*

APPÖRTÖ, and ADPÖRTÖ (ad & porto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bring or carry to, conduct, convey in any way, ἐπιφέρειν, εἰσφέρειν, afferre, ad vcho. It properly signifies motion to a place, and *osporto* from a place. *Cic.* Mercatura multa undique apportans. *Id.* Ea (signa) populo Romano apportavit. *Plaut.* Apportare magnas divitias domum. *Cic.* Lapidem cadere, et apportare machina sua. *Varr.* Cochleæ, quæ de Illyrico apportantur. *Plin.* Indicum apportatur ex India. — ¶ Often, to bring, bring on, bring with. *Terent.* Ille haud scit, paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, how much loss this small gain will bring or cause to him. *Id.* Apportare malum. *Lucret.* Anni tempora apportant morbos. — ¶ Apportare adventum aliquo, in *Plaut.* to arrive, come to. — ¶ Also, to bring news, announce. *Terent.* Quidnam apportas? *Lucret.* Apportare aliquid auribus.

APPÖSCÖ. See *Adposco*. 3

APPÖSITÖ (appositus), adverb, fitly, conveniently, properly, suitably, appositely. *Cic.* Dicere apposite ad persuasionem.

APPÖSITYÖ, and ADPÖSITYÖ (appono), önis, f. a placing to or nigh to, applying,

uniting, adding; application, opposition. *Caes. Aurelian.* Appositio cucurbitæ. *Cic.* Sine appositione exemplorum; *Al. leg.* expositione.

APPÖSITUM, and ADPÖSITUM (Id.), i, 2 n. on adjective, epithet. *Quintil.*

APPÖSITÖS, and ADPÖSITÖS (Id.), us, m. an applying or putting to. *Plin.*

APPÖSITÖS, and ADPÖSITÖS (Id.), a, 2 um, part. & adj. put to or nigh to, applied, contiguous, added, joined. *Senec.* Aer

continuus terræ est, et sic appositus, ut statim ibi futurus sit, unde illa discessit. *Plin.* Callis gemina nascitur in rupibus, leviter adhaerens, nec ut agnata petris, sed ut apposita. *Cic.* Gladium propter appositum e vagina eduxit.

*Tacit.* Castellum Luppiaë flumini appositum. *Plin.* Decima regio Italiae, Adriatico mari apposita. *Id.* Platanus itineri apposita, h. e. near the road-side.

*Id.* Apposita aure ad glaciem, put near. *Id.* Anemone vellere apposita menstrua cient, applied. *Liv.* Lartius moderator et magister consulibus appositus.

*Sueton.* Appositus alicui pædagogus, h. e. appointed. — Of meals, *Cic.* Apposita secunda mensa, the second course being served up. *Id.* Apposita obsonia.

— ¶ Appositum, i, n. absolute, a thing near or similar. *Cic.* Appositum est, ac propinquum. — ¶ Figur. inclined to. *Quintil.* Judex juri magis, an æquo sit appositus, whether he is more inclined to strict law or to equity. — ¶ Very often, fit, proper, suited, convenient, well-adapted, apposite. *Cic.* Mensæ ad agendum maxime appositus. *Id.* Locus minime appositus ad tolerandam calamitatem. *Varr.* Ager alius est ad vitem appositus, alius ad frumentum, alius ad aliam rem. *Cic.* Homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam. *Id.* Appositor ad defendenda signa. *Varr.* Non omnis apta natio ad pecuaria: Galli appositissimi, maxime ad jumenta: *Id.* Equus æger appositus ad medendum, susceptible of cure.

APPÖTÖS, and ADPÖTÖS (ad & potō), a, 3 um, that hath drunk sufficiently, well-drunk, qui multum potavit, bene potus. *Plaut.*

APPÖCOR. See *Adprocor*. 3

APPÖHENDÖ, and ADPÖHENDÖ (ad 1 & prendo), endis, ensi, ensum, a. 3. to catch or lay hold of, take, seize, λαμβάνω, prchendo, arripio, capio. *Sucton.* Apprehendere manu aliquid. *Id.* Apprehendere manum alicujus osculandi causa. *Terent.* Apprehendere aliquem pallio. *Plaut.* Si in mari reti apprehendi, qui tuum potius est, quam meum? *Cic.* Vites sic clavicularibus adminicula tanquam manibus apprehendunt. *Id.* Atomi cohaerescunt inter se, et aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur. *Plin.* Apprehendere aliquid morsu. *Id.* Mordicus apprehendere aliquid. *Id.* Quantum apprehenderint tres digiti, h. e. a pinch. — ¶ Sometimes, to seize upon, take forcible possession of. *Cic.* Apprehendere Hispanias. *Cæs.* Militibus expositis, Pharus apprehendit, atque ibi præsidium posuit. *Ulpian.* Digest. Apprehendere furcæ, to apprehend, catch.

— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, whatever argument or defence I laid hold on. *Quintil.* Apprehendere aliquid cum judicio. *Plin.* palmam. *Ulpian.* Dig. possessionem alicujus rei, to seize on. — ¶ Apprehendere for intelligere, to understand, to perceive, is used by *Tertull.* and *Caes. Anrel.* — ¶ Also, to include, comprehend. *Pompon.* in *Pandect.* casum aliquem testamentum. — ¶ The poets sometimes contract the word to *apprehendo*. — ¶ It is also written *apprehendo*.

*Gell.*

APPÖRIMA, and ADPÖRIMA (ad prima), same as *apprime*. *Virg.* — Also read *ad prima*.

APPÖRIMÖ, and ADPÖRIMÖ (adprimus), adverb, above every thing else, first of all, especially, very, particularly, chiefly, much, exceedingly, μάλα, μάλιστα, πάνυ, in primis, valde, perquam. *Cic.*

APPÖRIMO, is. See *Adprimō*. 2

APPÖRIMÖS, and ADPÖRIMÖS (ad & primus), a, um, adj. by far the first. *Liv.* *Andron ap. Gell.* — Obsolete. 3

APPÖRÖBATYÖ, and ADPÖRÖBATYÖ (ap probō), önis, f. an approving: approbation, applause. *Cic.* — ¶ Sometimes, inclination, will, disposition. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, proof, confirmation. *Cic.* Approbationem adjungere. *Id.* Hac proposito indiget approbatione.

APPÖRÖBÄTÖR, and ADPÖRÖBÄTÖR 1 (Id.), öris, an approver. *Cic.*

APPÖRÖBÖ, and ADPÖRÖBÖ (approbō), 3 adverb, very well. *Plaut.*

APPÖRÖBÖ, and ADPÖRÖBÖ (ad & probō), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to approve, commend, applaud, praise, δοκιμάζω, comprobo, laudo, assentior. *Cic.* Ego meum consilium vehementer approbo. *Id.* Magno clamore approbare aliquid. *Id.* Omnium assensu approbatus. *Id.* Quod actum est, dii approbent. *Id.* Diis, hominibusque approbantibus i. c. with the approbation of. — ¶ Also, to prove, confirm, establish by argument, demonstrate, make evident. *Cic.* Hac autem, quia ipsum ex re perspicitur, et verum esse intelligitur, nihil atinet approbari.

*Tacit.* Approbare industriam, et innocentiam alicujus. *Sueton.* Iis qui e plebe sibi filios, filiasque approbant, singula nummorum millia dividebat, h. e. to those plebeians who proved to him that they had sons or daughters, &c. *Id.* Præsentis quoque Caio talem et se, et exercitum approbavit, ut, &c. *Plin.* Approbare aliquid monumentis. *Id.* Ossa anguim eundem approbant effectum. — With the infin. *Sucton.* Et quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret. *Plin.* Motu demum corporum vivere eos approbant, h. e. they show that they are alive. — ¶ Also, to justify, to render satisfactory or acceptable, in which sense *Cic.* generally uses *probo*.

*Tacit.* Dum ipse majoribus, dum posteris mortem approbaret. *Id.* Approbare excusationem. *Stat.* Elin adit, primosque Jovi puer approbat annos. *Plin.* Approbare satis artem suam, to commend. *Vitruv.* and *Phæd.* opus, h. e. to perform satisfactorily to any one, according to contract.

APPÖRÖBRAMENTUM, for *Opprobamentum*.

APPÖRÖBÖS, and ADPÖRÖBÖS (ad & prob-3 bus), a, um, very good. *Cæcil.* apud *Gell.*

APPÖRÖMITTÖ, and ADPÖRÖMITTÖ (ad 1 & promitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to promise or make one's self responsible for another, to become surety for another, pro alio promitto, ἀνεγγυάω. It is a *lato ternu*. *Cic.*

APPÖRÖPÖRÖ, and ADPÖRÖPÖRÖ (ad & proporo), as, avi, atum, n. & a. 1. to make great haste, hasten, hurry towards; same as *proporo*, or valde *proporo*, festino, ἐπισπεύδω. *Cic.* Eumque, ut approperet, adhorteris. *Id.* Approperare ad cogitatum facinus. *Ovid.* portasque intrare patentes Appropera. — ¶ Also, with an acc., to accelerate, cause to make haste. *Tacit.* Mortem approperavit. *Liv.* Opus approperatum est.

APPÖRÖPÖQUATYÖ (appropinquo), önis, 1 f. the act of approaching, an approaching, drawing near. *Cic.*

APPÖRÖPÖQUÖ, and ADPÖRÖPÖQUÖ (ad & propinquo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to draw nigh, approach, come on, approxi-mote, ἐγγίζω, propinquus fio, accedo. It is used both of time and place. *Cæs.* Janque hiems appropinquabat. *Cic.* Tuus adventus appropinquat. *Id.* Catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat, ut videat, h. e. who will soon see. *Id.* Nobis libertas appropinquat. *Id.* Ad summam aquam appropinquant. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Iniquum in locum appropinquare. *Cæs.* Centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, h. e. who were near obtaining, &c. — ¶ Pass. impers. *Cæs.*

APPÖUGNÖ. See *Adpugno*.

APPÖULEIUS. See *Apuleius*.

APPÖULSÖS, and ADPÖULSÖS (adpello), us, m. a steering or making for land (spoken of ships), approach; also, in general, access, approach. *Liv.* Hostem portubus, et litorum appulsu acere. *Ulpian.* Dig. Appulsus pecoris ad aquam. *Cic.* Appulsus solis. *Id.* Frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire.

APPULSUS, and ADPULSUS (Id.), a, um, partic. driven to, guided, landed. It is generally used in navigation. Cic. Navis appulsa Veliam est, put into port at Velia. Id. Alios ad Siciliam appulso esse dicebat, made for, approached. See Appello.

APRARIUS (aper), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to wild boars. Paul. Dig. APRICATIO (apricus), onis, f. a basking in the sun. Cic.

APRICITAS (Id.), atis, f. Plin. Regio 2 apricitatis inclute, h. e. remarkably sunny. Colum. Apricitas diei, warmth of the sun, sunshine, clearness.

APRICOR (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to 1 bask in the sun. Cic. Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti.

APRICUS (aperio), a, um, adj. sunny, exposed to the sun, προσήλιος, soli expositus; to which opacus is opposed. Cic. Apricus locus. Id. hortus. Senec. Vallis aprica. Colum. Locis apricioribus. Plin. Buxus amat aprica, sunny places. Id. Aprica Alpium. — ¶ Also, delighting, or growing, in the sunshine. Horat. Apricos necite flores. Virg. apricus statio gratissima mergis, basking in the sun. Pers. Aprici senes. Colum. Aedificium sinistrum soli, et apricus flatibus, h. e. to the warm southern breezes. — ¶ Also, serene and warm. Colum. Apricus celi status. Id. Apricissimus dies. — ¶ Figur. Horat. Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet ætas, bring to light, publish abroad, give publicity to, promulgate.

APRILIS (Id.), is, m. the month of April, Ἀπρίλιος, Ἑλληνικῶν, vel potius, Μουνηχιῶν, secundus anni mensis apud Romanos. — Aprilis is properly an adj., and when used absol., mensis is to be supplied. Ovid. Apriles Idas.

APRINUS (aper), a, um, adj. relating to a wild boar. Plin.

APRONIA, æ, f. the black vine, bryony. Plin.

APRONIANUS (Apronius), a, um, adj. Apronian, of or concerning Apronius; which was a Roman name. Cic.

APRŌXIS, is, f. an herb, the root of which was supposed to catch fire at a distance. Plin.

APRUGNUS (aper), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a wild boar. Plaut.

APUS. See Absis.

APSICTOS (ἄψικτος), a black and heavy gem, which, being heated by the fire, is said to retain the heat for seven days. Plin.

APTE (aptus), adv. closely, tightly, compactly. Cic. Mundi corpus ita apte coheret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat. — ¶ Hence, it oftener signifies, fitly, aptly, appositely, suitably, properly, conveniently. Cic. Cothurni laus est ad pedem apte convenire. Plin. Apti compositi flores. Liv. Apti locare equitem. Cic. Facere aliquid apte. Id. Apti, distincte, ornate dicere. Id. Dicere aliquid ad tempus apte. Id. Verba inter se quam aptissime coherant extrema primis. Plin. Aptius suis referentur locis.

APTŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust. Colum. Cum autem eam tabulam sic aptaveris, gravia pondera superimponito. Sueton. Aptare anulum digito. Horat. enses dexteris. Virg. classem velis, h. e. to fit the fleet for sailing, to furnish it with sails. — ¶ Also, to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order. Horat. Aptare idonea bello. Sueton. Aptare naves. Virg. Aptare se pugne. — ¶ Figur. Horat. Nolis longa feræ bella Numantia Mollibus aptari citharæ modis, to be adapted to. Quintil. Aptare se ad primum velut aspectum orationis. Id. Aptare sententias vocibus. Cic. Verbun ad id aptatum, suitable, adapted.

APTŌTA (a priv. & πίπτω, to fall), 3 sc. nomina, aptotes, indeclinable nouns, ἄπτωτα. Diomed.

APTŌS (properly, a partic. from the obsol. apio or apo), a, um, adj. added to, tied, connected. Cic. Gladius e lacunari aptus, suspended from. Eun. ap. Cic. O fides, apta pinnis, for cui pinnæ aptæ sunt, h. e. winged. So, Virg. Cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum. — Hence, figur. depending on. Cic. Nemo potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex

sese, who depends wholly on himself for happiness. Id. ex verbis. Id. Ex quo aptum est officium. Id. Rudentibus apta fortuna. — ¶ Also, joined together, compacted, composed. Cic. Quartum (genus) aptum ex illis tribus. Lucret. Inter se apta. Id. Uniter apta. — Especially, well joined together, or arranged. Cic. Oratio apta et numerosa, a measured and harmonious style. — Hence, apta and dissoluta, also apta and dissipata, are opposed to each other by Cic. de Orat. — ¶ Hence, hanging together, adhering, connected, united. Cic. Apti sint inter se. Lucret. Inter se singulariter apta. — Hence, in good condition or order. Cic. provincia. Liv. quinquiremes. — ¶ Adapted, fit, meet, proper, suitable, opposite, convenient. Construed with the dat.; or with the acc. and ad; or used absol. Cic. Calcei apti ad pedem. Id. Locus aptior ad insidias. Id. Homo aptissimus ad jocandum. Nepos. Ætati aptissimus. Liv. exercitus. Cic. Aptus mihi, h. e. congenial in disposition. Liv. In quod minime apti sunt. — ¶ Aptus, part. See Apiscor.

APŪA, æ, f. a kind of fish, same as Aplūn, which see. Plin. — ¶ Apaa is, also, a town of Liguria; the inhabitants of which are called Apuaui. Liv.

APŪD (unc.), prep. governing the acc. both of place and person, at, close by, near, with, by, among, on the part of. πρὸς, πρὸς, prope, juxta. Cic. Apud oppidum castra feci. Id. Cum in lecto Crassus esset, et apud eum Sulpicus sederet. Id. Tantopere apud nostros justitia cuncta est, ut, &c., by or among. Id. Consequi gratiam apud viros bonos. Id. Præmia apud me minimum valent. Id. Vir eruditus apud patres nostros, h. e. in the time of. Terent. Apud sæculum prius. Cic. Apud senatum verba facere, h. e. before. Id. Dicere pro populo apud consilium. Id. Loqui apud populum. — ¶ Sometimes, in. Cic. Is cenam dabat apud villam. Id. Apud exercitum est. Terent. Apud forum. Sallust. Apud animum meum statuo. — ¶ Apud aliquem often signifies, in one's house. Cic. Cenare apud aliquem, at such a one's house. Id. Apud matrem recte est. Id. Apud te. Id. Brutum apud me fuisse, at my house (in my absence). — ¶ Apud aliquem also signifies, in such a person's writings. Cic. Ut scriptum apud Cœlium est. Id. Ut ille apud Terentium, qui, &c. Plin. Inveni apud auctores. — ¶ Apud se esse, to be in one's senses, to have one's wits about one. Terent. Tu fac, apud te ut sis, be on the alert; be on your guard. Id. Vix sum apud me; ita animus commotus et metu, I am hardly myself, hardly in my senses. Id. Præ iracundia non sum apud me, I am quite beside myself with rage. — ¶ Apud sometimes follows its case. Tacit. Miscrum apud, et Ravennam.

APŪLEIUS, and APPŪLEIUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Apuleius; which was the name of several Romans. L. Apuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people. Cic. Lex Apuleia, proposed by this man; as, de majestate: de coloniis: frumentaria.

APŪLENSIS, e, adj. of or pertaining to Apulum, a town in Dacia. Ulpian. Colonia Apulensis, this town, otherwise called Alim Julia.

APŪLIYA, and APPŪLIYA, æ, f. a country of Lower Italy, divided into two parts, Daunia and Peacotia, by the river Aufidus. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Hence, Apulicus, a, um, adj. Apulian. Horat. Apulicum mare, the Adriatic. — ¶ Hence, also, Apulus and Appulus, a, um, adj. Apulian. Horat. Apula gens.

APUS, ödus. See Apodes.

APŪRINUS, and APŪRENUS (ἀπύρινος and ἀπύρηνος, of a priv. and πυρην), a, um, adj. having no kernel; so a pomegranate is called, which has tender kernels or seeds. Plin. and Martial.

APŪRŌN (a priv. and πυρ) sulphur, sulphur that has not been burnt. Plin. — ¶ Apyron aurum, gold not refined. Plin.

APYRŌTUS, for Acanthus, which see.

AQUA (from the Celtic ach), æ, f. water (formerly considered one of the elements),

every water or collection of water, ὕδωρ humor gelidus, unum ex quatuor elementis, ex quibus mundus constat. Cic. Aquæ marinæ. Virg. dulces. Plin. Aqua puteana. Colum. fontana, spring water. Id. fluvialis. Ovid. pluvialis, rain water. So, Cic. pluvia. Horat. cælestis. Gell. nivalis. Cic. profluens, running water. Plin. stagnans, aut pigra. Varr. viva. Ulpian. Dig. quotidiana, h. e. for daily use. Cic. Ducere aquam per fundum alicujus. Id. deducere ad utilitatem agri. Horat. haurire. Cic. trahere e puteo. Id. Perfundere aliquem aqua. Plaut. Dare aquam manibus. Liv. Petere aquam et terram, to demand earth and water, in token of submission. So, Curt. postulare. Liv. Aquæ magnæ, et ingentes eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains. Cic. Ad aquam, h. e. ad mare, at the water's edge, on the shore. Ovid. terra— aqua, by land and sea. Cic. Aqua Albana, h. e. Lacus Albanus, Alban lake. Plaut. Aquam aspergere alicui, properly, to sprinkle water on one, as in a swoon; hence, to resuscitate, and figur. to encourage, cheer. Horat. Aquam præbere, to give an entertainment; because water was used for washing. Cic. Aqua et igni interdiceret alicui, h. e. to drive into banishment. — Aqua is also the water in the clepsydra. Quintil. Aquam perdere, to waste the water of the clepsydra, h. e. to lose or waste time. Id. Aqua deficit actionem, h. e. the water in the hour-glass fails before the speech is concluded. Cic. Mihi aqua hæret, I am at a loss. — ¶ Aquæ plur. water in baths, and the baths themselves. Cic. — Hence, several places were called Aquæ, on account of baths or medicinal springs. — ¶ Also, water in the body, as tears, the dropsy, &c. Propert. Ex oculis multa cadebat aqua. Cels. Aqua inter cutem. And so, Cic. Aqua intercus, the dropsy. — ¶ The water of baptism; baptisia. Tertull. — ¶ Aquæi for aquæ. Lucret.

AQUÆDUCTIŌS (aqua & ductio), ödus, f. 2 a conveying or drawing off of water. Vitruv.

AQUÆDUCTŌS (aqua & ductus), us, m. a conduit, or conveyance of water by pipes; an aqueduct. Cic. — ¶ Written, also, aquæ ductus.

AQUÆMANILE. See Aquiminale.

AQUAGIUM (aqua & ago), ii, n. n. conveyance of water, aqueduct. Pompon. Dig.

AQUALICŪLOS (aqualis), i, m. dimin. 2 the ventricle, stomach, mure. Senec. — ¶ Also, the lower part of the belly, punch. Pers.

AQUALIS (aqua), e, adjct. of or pertaining to water. Varr. apud Non.

AQUALIS (Id.), is, m. n. vessel for holding water, water-pot, ewer, laver, ὑδρία. Plaut.

AQUARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to water. Varr. Vasa aquarium. Cato. Rota aquaria, h. e. for drawing water. Gell. Psylli re aquaria defecti, h. e. suffering from want of water. Cic. Aquaria provincia, h. e. the superintendence of waters and aqueducts. Plin. Aquariæ cotes, h. e. which, when used for sharpening, are sprinkled with water. Colum. Aquarii sulci, h. e. by which the water is drawn off. — ¶ Aquarium, ii, n. absol. a place to water in. Cato. — ¶ Aquarius, ii, m. absol. a slave employed to fetch water, a waterman. Juvenal. venlet conductus aquarius. — Also, a superintendent of waters; one whose business it was to take care of the waters, aqueducts, &c. Col ad Cic. — ¶ Aquarius is also the name of one of the signs of the Zodiac. Cic. and Horat.

AQUATE (aquatius), adv. with water. 3 Plin. Cerotum temperare aquatius. Cal. Aurelin. Vinum aquatissime temperatum, h. e. mixed with much water.

AQUATICŪS (aqua), a, um, adj. relating to water, living or growing in water, or near the water, aquatic. Plin. Aquaticæ aves. — ¶ Also, moist, watery, rainy. Plin. Aquaticus panis, h. e. which is kneaded with much water. Ovid. Aquaticus Auster. Plin. In aquaticis natus calamus, in moist or watery places.

AQUATILIS (Id.), e, adj. aquatic, living

or growing in water. Cic. Vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus. — ¶ Also, having a watery taste. Plin.  
**AQUATYD** (aquor), ōnis, f. the act of getting, carrying, or fetching water; a watering. It is frequently a word in military use. Cæs. Quatuor millibus passuum aquationis causa procedere. *Suct. de B. Hispan.* Regio habens copiosam aquationem, h. e. an abundance of water, or watering-places. Id. Aquatione longa, et angusta uti, h. c. to have a long and narrow way to go to procure water. Plin. A Copto camelis itur, aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis. Colum. Mutare pabula, et aquationes totius regionis, to change the pasture and water. Plin. Aquationes Autumnii, h. e. the autumnal rains.  
**AQUATÖR** (Id.), ōris, m. a waterer, one employed to fetch water. Cæs. Aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro.  
**AQUATÖS** (aqua), a, um, adj. watery, 2 aqueous, thin like water, diluted with water, fluid, liquid. Pallad. Aquatus humor. Senec. Medicamentum aquatius. — ¶ Also, mixed with water. Augustin. Potionem aquatam madidi nauseant. Id. Vinum aquatissimum.  
**AQUENSES**, ium, m. with the additional name Taurini, the inhabitants of *Aqua Tauri*, a town in Etruria. Plin.  
**AQUICALDENSES**, ium, m. inhabitants of *Aqua Calida*, in Hispania Tarracouensis. Plin.  
**AQUICELÖS**, i, m. pine kernels, boiled in honey, so called by the Taurini. Plin.  
**AQUIFÖLYÖS** (acus & folium), a, um, adj. having sharp-pointed leaves. Ilex aquifolia, a sort of holm; the scarlet holm. Plin. — ¶ There is also another species of the Ilex aquifolia, a shrub with sharp-pointed leaves, that produces the cocoon, or scarlet grain, used in dyeing cloth; some take it for the holly-tree. Plin. — ¶ It is also called absol. *aquifolia*, e, f. and *aquifolium*, i, n. Plin. — ¶ It is also used as an adj. *aquifolius*, e, um. Cato. Vectes aquifolios. — ¶ It is also written *agrifolius* (*ἀγρία*), *acrifolius*, and *acrufolius*.  
**AQUILA** (unc.), e, f. an eagle, a well-known bird. Plin. — ¶ Among the poets, represented as bearing the thunder-bolts of Jupiter. — ¶ *Aquila* is also the standard or principal banner of the Roman legion, which was intrusted to the care of the *Primipilus*; hence, *aquila* stands for the office of a *Primipilus*. Plin. and Juvenal. — ¶ Also, a constellation. Cic. — ¶ Also, a fish, the sea-eagle, a species of ray. Plin. — ¶ Also, *aquila*, in buildings, perhaps, figures of eagles; or the uppermost story in buildings, spreading out like the wings of an eagle. Tacit. — ¶ *Aquilæ senectus*, an active, hale old age. Ter.  
**AQUILEIA**, e, f. now *Aquileia*, *Ἀκυληία*, a city of Italy, on the river *Timavus*. Liv. — ¶ Hence, *Aquileiensis*, e, adj. of *Aquileia*. Liv.  
**AQUILENTÖS** (aqua), a, um, adj. full of 3 water, moist. Varr. Luna aquilenta.  
**AQUILEX** (aqua & lego; and aqua & elicio), egis & icis, m. one skilled in seeking out and collecting springs to form aqueducts. Plin.  
**AQUILIANÖS**, or **AQUILLIANÖS**, a, um, adj. of *Aquilius*, a Roman jurist. Cic.  
**AQUILIFER** (aquila & fero), eri, m. an eagle-bearer, officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion. Cæs.  
**AQUILINÖS** (aquila), a, um, adj. relating to an eagle, *aquiline*. Plaut.  
**AQUILÖ** (unc.), ōnis, m. the north wind, *Boreas*. Cic. — ¶ *Aquilo* is the same as the Greek *Boreas*, and signifies, properly, a wind blowing from the north-north-east; but, especially among the poets, it is confounded with *Septentrionalis ventus*, the north wind; and also, by synecdoche, put for any violent wind. — ¶ According to the fable, *Aquilo* was the husband of *Orithyia*, and father of *Calais* and *Zetes*. Ovid.  
**AQUILÖNALIS**, or **AQUILÖNARIS** (aquila), e, adj. of or pertaining to the north, northern. Cic.  
**AQUILÖNTÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. northern;

relating to the north wind. 3 Plin. — ¶ Pertaining to *Aquilo*, as a person. Stat. Ismarii, *Aquilonia pignora*, fratres, h. e. *Zethus* and *Calais*, sons of *Aquilo*. So, Propert. *Aquilonia proles*.  
**AQUILÖS** (aqua), a, um, adj. dark, dun, of 3 the color of deep water, sun-burnt, swarthy. Plaut. Colere aquilo. Sueton. Colorem inter aquilum, candidumque.  
**AQUIMINARIUM** (aqua & inanus), ii, n. 3 and **AQUIMINALE**, is, n. a ewer, laver, basin. Ulpian. Dig. — ¶ Also written *aquæmanile* and *aqæmanale*.  
**AQUINUM**, i, n. *Aquino*, *Ἀκοῦνον*, a city of Latium. Cic. — ¶ Hence, *Aquinus*, a, um, *Aquitanus*. Plin. and Tibull.  
**AQUÖR** (aqua), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to get, draw or fetch water; to water, *ὕδρευω*. Cæs. Preinebantur Afraniani pabulatione, aquabantur ægre. Sallust. Castris aquatum egressus. Hirt. Multitudo aquatum unum in locum conveniebat. Virg. Sub mœnibus urbis (apes) aquantur.  
**AQUÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. watery, 2 abounding in water, moist, plashy. Colum. Locus aquosus. Plin. Aquosior ager. Cato. Aquosissimus locus. Virg. Aquosa hiems. Id. Aquosus Orion, h. c. bringing rain. Propert. Crystallus aquosa, h. c. bright and pellucid, like water. Horat. Ida aquosa, h. e. full of springs. Id. Languor aquosus, h. c. the dropsy. Ovid. Mater aquosa est Thetis, h. c. a nymph of the sea.  
**AQUÖLA** (Id.), e, f. dimin. a little water, 1 plash, brook. Cic.  
**AR**, an obsolete form of ad. Plaut. Ar me 3 advenias. Some read ad me. — ¶ It is used in composition, as in *arbitrator*, *arcesso*, &c.  
**ARA** (*ἀίρω*), e, f. any elevation of earth, stone, &c., an altar. Cic. Consecrare aram alicui deo. Id. Dedicare aram. Virg. Ara sepulchri, a funeral pile. — ¶ Also, a reef, a rocky islet. Virg. — ¶ Also, a monument. Cic. Ara virtutis. — ¶ Altars were erected in the halls of dwelling-houses, upon small fire-places. Hence, Cic. Pro aris et focis certamen, for home. Id. In aris et focis est respublica. — ¶ Also, a place to flee to for protection, place of refuge. Cic. In aram tribunatus confugere. Id. Confugere ad aram legum. — ¶ The *Altar*, a constellation to the south of the *Scorpion's tail*. Cic.  
**ARABARCHES**, e, m. *Ἀραβάρχης*, a tax-gatherer, clerk of the customs. Juvnal. Nescio quis *Ægyptius*, aut *Arabarches*. — Cicero applies this epithet to Pompey, because he had increased the customs. The best editions read *Alabarches*.  
**ARABIA**, e, f. Arabia, *Ἀραβία*, a peninsula in the south-western part of Asia, divided by the ancients into *Arabia Deserta*, *Petræa*, and *Felix*. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of Arabia, now *Aden*. Pompon. Mela. — ¶ Hence, *Arabicus*, *Arabius*, and *Arabus*, a, um, and *Arabs*, *ābis*, *Arabian*, *Arabic*. Plin. Sinus Arabicus, the Red sea. Id. Spina Arabica, h. e. acacia. Plaut. Arabius odor. Propert. Pastor Arabs.  
**ARABICA** (Arabicus), e, f. a gem, supposed to be a sort of onyx. Plin.  
**ARABICĒ** (Id.), adverb. Plaut. Olant ædes Arabice, of Arabian odors. Solin. Arabice vocantur, in Arabic  
**ARABILIS** (aro), e, adj. arable, that may 2 be ploughed or tilled. Plin.  
**ARABS**, ābis, all gen. an Arabian, Arab, *Ἀραβ*. Tibull. Eoi Arabes. Virg. Domos Arabum.  
**ARACHIDNÄ** (*ἀράχιδνα*), e, f. chickling vetch, a leguminous plant. Plin.  
**ARACHNĒ**, es, f. *Ἀράχνη*, a Lydian woman, who was turned into a spider by *Minerva*. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a sort of sun-dial. Vitruv.  
**ARACHNĒA**, e, f. *Ἀράχνηα*, *Arachne*. Manil.  
**ARACHÖSIA**, a country between Persia and India, *Candahar*. Plin. — Hence,

*Arachösii*, ōrum, m. the people of *Arachosia*. Justin.  
**ARACIA** (unc.) ficus, a kind of white fig. Plin.  
**ARACÖS** (*ἀρακος*), i, m. a leguminous plant, the wild pea. Plin.  
**ARACYNTHUS**, i, m. *Ἀράκυνθος*, a mountain of *Acarnania*. Plin. — Also, a mountain of *Bœotia*. Virg.  
**ARĒÖSTYLÖS**, on, having the columns 2 wide apart, areostyle. Vitruv.  
**ARĒNĒA** (*ἀράχνη*), e, f. a spider. Virg. Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cæs. — ¶ Also, a spider's web, cobweb. Ovid. Summo pendet aranea tigno. Plin. Salicis fructus in araneam abit, down resembling a cobweb.  
**ARĒNEANS** (aranea), antis, adj. *Apulei*. 3 Araneantes fauces, h. c. through which, as if choked up with a spider's web, no food has passed for a long time.  
**ARĒNEÖLA** (diminutive, from aranea), e, f. a small spider. Cic.  
**ARĒNEÖLÖS**, i, m. the same as *araneola*. Virg.  
**ARĒNEÖSÖS** (araneum), a, um, like a cobweb, downy. Plin. Araneosa fila, small fibres like cobwebs. — ¶ Also, full of cobwebs. Catull. Situs araneosus.  
**ARĒNEUM** (aranea), i, n. a spider's web, cobweb. Phædr. Tollere aranea. — ¶ Also, a rime or dew, like a cobweb, which spoils olives and grapes. Plin.  
**ARĒNEÖS** (Id.), i, m. a spider. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish. Plin.  
**ARĒNEÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Plin. Araneum genus, the spider kind. Id. Aranea texta, spiders' webs. — ¶ Mus araneus, a shrew-mouse, field-mouse. Colum.  
**ARAPENNIS**. See *Arepequis*.  
**ARAR**, aris, and **ARARIS**, is, m. a river of Gaul, now called the *Saône*. Cæs.  
**ARATYÖ** (aro), ōnis, f. the act of ploughing or tilling. Plin. — ¶ Also, agriculture, tillage. Cic. — ¶ Also, a ploughed field. Plin. — ¶ Particularly, *Arationes*, public farms or allotments of land, in the provinces, let out to cultivators. Cic.  
**ARATYÖNCÖLA** (diminut. from aratio), 3 e, f. a small field of arable land. Plaut.  
**ARATÖR** (aro), ōris, m. a plougher, 2 ploughman, tiller or cultivator of the land. Plin. Arator incurvus. Ovid. Taurus arator. — ¶ Also, an agriculturist, farmer, particularly a holder in public farms. Cic. — ¶ Also, a constellation. Varr.  
**ARATRÖ**, or **ARTRÖ** (aro), as; to plough over again, plough down growing corn in order to check its luxuriance. Plin.  
**ARATRUM** (aro), i, n. a plough. Cic.  
**ARATÖS**, i, m. a Greek poet, author of a poem on astronomy, translated by Cicero. — Hence, *Aratëus*, a, um. Cic. Nostra quædam *Aratea*, sc. carmina, poems of *Aratus*.  
**ARAUSIO**, ōnis, f. a town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Orange*. Plin.  
**ARÄXĒS**, is, m. a river of *Armenia*, now *Aras*. Virg. Pontem indignatus *Araxes*. — ¶ Also, a river of Persia, now the *Bendemeer*.  
**ARBELÄ**, ōrum, n. *Ἀρβηλα*, a town of *Assyria*, now *Erbil*.  
**ARBITER** (ar or ad & bito), tri, m. an arbitrator, umpire, judge, referee, mediator, manager between two parties. Cic. Esse arbitrum inter aliquos. Id. Statuere aliquem arbitrum alicujus rei. Pandect. Compromittere in arbitrum, to submit to arbitration. Horat. Arbitrator pugnae. Ovid. Arbitrator es formæ. Plin. Taurus innumerarum gentium arbiter, h. c. the boundary. — ¶ Also, a master, lord. Horat. Arbitrator Adriæ. Id. Arbitrator bendi. Ovid. Cæsarem arbitrum imperii. Id. Martem armorum arbitrum. Tacit. Arbitrum regi agere, to have in his own hands the disposal of. — ¶ Also, a witness. Cic. Remotis arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire. Id. Loca ab arbitris libera, free from witnesses; without intruders. Plaut. Mihi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, spies. Curt. Secretorum omnium arbiter, privy to. — ¶ Also, a spectator. Plaut. equi, et just hic eritis omnes arbitri. — ¶ Horat. Locus maris arbiter, that overlooks.  
**ARBITRÄ** (arbiter), e, f. a female witness. 3 Horat. Arbitrator Nox et Diana.  
**ARBITRALIS** (Id.), e, adj. of an arbitrator. 3 tor. Macrob.

**ARBTRARIŌ** (arbitrarius), adv. *doubt-fully, probably.* *Plaut.*  
**ARBTRARIŌS** (arbitrator), a, um, adj. *relating to arbitration, or to an arbiter.* *Pandect. Judicia arbitraria.* *Id.* Arbitraria actio. — *¶* Also, *arbitrarily, depending on the will.* *Gell.* — *¶* Also, *uncertain.* *Plaut. Certum, non arbitrium.*  
**ARBTRATRIX** (arbitror), icis, f. *mis-3 tress, ruler.* *Tertull.*  
**ARBTRATŌS** (Id.), us, m. *will, judgment, opinion, pleasure, choice, liking.* *Plaut. Tuus arbitratus sit: comburas, si velis.* *Cic. Facere aliquid suo arbitratu, agreeably with his own will or pleasure.* *Id. Vivere suo arbitratu.* *Plaut. Tuo arbitratu, certainly, if it be your pleasure.* *Cic. Cujus arbitratu sit educatus, under whose direction, guidance.*  
**ARBTRITRUM** (arbitror), ii, n. *the judgment or sentence of an arbitrator.* *Cic. Aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium.* *Id. Arbitrium rei uxoriae.* — *¶* Also, *determination, decision.* *Horat. De te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria.* *Liv. Libera de quoque arbitria agere.* — *¶* Often, *will, pleasure, inclination, choice, disposition.* *Cic. Jovis nutu et arbitrio, cælum, terra, marique reguntur.* *Id. Mentis ad arbitrium suum movere, at discretion, will, pleasure.* *Id. Vivere ad arbitrium aliorum, non ad suum, at the will of other people.* *Liv. Arbitrium vendendi salis, the privilege of selling.* *Tacit. Relinquere alicuius arbitrio suo, to leave him to follow his own will.* *Id. Esse in arbitrio alicujus, to be dependent upon.* *Id. Obtinere arbitrium rei Romanæ, h. e. imperium, summam potestatem.* *Sueton. Alieni arbitrii esse, to be dependent upon any one.* *Liv. Arbitrii mei est hoc facere, it is in my power.* — *¶* In *Cic. Arbitria funeris, funeral expenses.* — *¶* *Sever. in Ætina. Cura sine arbitrio est, absence of any one.*  
**ARBTROR.** See *Arbitror.* 3  
**ARBTROR** (arbitror), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. *to judge, think, imagine, be of opinion, ἡγοῦμαι.* *Terent. Arbitror: certum non scimus, I think so.* *Cic. Tamen, ut arbitror.* — *¶* Also, *to give judgment or sentence, to determine in the capacity of arbitrator, to arbitrate.* *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, *to watch, take notice, observe, pry narrowly into, listen attentively to.* *Plaut. Dicta nostra arbitrari. Apulei. Curiose arbitrari aliquid.* — *¶* Also, *to weigh, consider, look into, examine.* *Gell. Diligenter carmina arbitrati sunt.* — *¶* Arbitrari fidem alicui, *to put faith in.* *Plaut.* — *¶* *Passive.* *Plaut. Continuo arbitretur uxor tuo gnato, h. e. oculis velut queratur.* — *Also, to be considered, judged of.* *Gell. Quæstio a prudentibus viris arbitrata est.* — *¶* Under an active form. *Plaut. Si arbitrarem dignum.*  
**ARBŌR**, and **ARBŌS** (unc.), ōris, f. *a tree.* *Cic. Serere arbores.* *Id. cædere.* *Id. Arbor fici.* *Liv. abietis.* *Sæton. palmæ.* *Id. Arbor cupressus.* *Liv. Arbori infelici suspende, the gibbet, the cross.* — *¶* Also, *the mast of a ship.* *Virg. Arborum mali.* — *¶* Also, *the timber of a wine-press; the press itself.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *any thing made of wood.* *Virg. Centena arbore fluctus verberat, h. e. centum remis.* *Ovid. Pelias arbor, h. e. the ship Argo.* — *¶* Also, *a sort of sea-fish.* *Plin.*  
**ARBŌRARIŌS** (arbor), a, um, *of or pertaining to trees.* *Plin. Picus arborarius, the heighthold or woodpecker.* *Solin. Arborarii proventus, profits arising out of timber.* *Cato. Arborariæ falces, bills to lop off branches.*  
**ARBŌRATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a pruner or lopper of trees.* *Plin.*  
**ARBŌRESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. *to grow into a tree.* *Plin.*  
**ARBŌRETUM** (Id.), i, n. *a place where trees grow, a wood, copse, plantation, grove.* *Claud. Quadr. apud Gell.*  
**ARBŌREŪS** (Id.), a, um, *of or relating to trees.* *Plin. Arborea folia.* *Virg. Arborei fetus, h. e. poma.* *Varr. Arboreæ falces, h. e. putatorie.* *Propert. Arborea coma, h. e. foliage.* — *¶* Also, *like a tree, tree-like.* *Plin. Arborea amplitudo.* *Virg. Cervi cornibus arboreis, h. e. magnis.*  
**BOS.** See *Arbor.* 3

**ARBŪSCŪLA** (diminut from arbor), æ, f. *a little tree, plant, shrub.* *Colum. Arbucula fici.* — *¶* *Arbuscula crinita, the tuft on the head of a peacock.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *a machine with a wheel, for pushing forward engines of war.* *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, *a woman's name.* *Horat.*  
**ARBŪSTIVŌS** (arbustum), a, um, adj. *2 planted with trees.* *Colum.* — *¶* *Colum. Arbustiva vitis, a vine tied to a tree and growing up by it.*  
**ARBŪSTŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to 2 plant trees for vines to grow amongst.* *Plin.*  
**ARBŪSTUM** (arbor), i, n. *a plantation, shrubbery, thicket; an orchard planted with trees for vines to grow up by, a vineyard.* *Virg. Ipsi te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta vocabant.* *Cic. Pratis, et vineis, et arbustis res rusticæ lætæ sunt.* — *¶* Also, *a tree.* *Cato. Copulare vitem arbusto.*  
**ARBŪSTŌS** (Id.), a, um, *planted with trees.* *Plin. Arbusto agro.* — *¶* Also, *supported by or growing to a tree.* *Plin. Arbusta vitis.*  
**ARBŪTEŪS** (arbutus), a, um, *relating to the arbutu-tree.* *Virg.*  
**ARBŪTUM** (Id.), i, n. *the fruit of the arbutu tree, a wild strawberry.* *Virg.* — *¶* Also, *the arbutu-tree, arbutu, or wild strawberry.* *Virg.* — *¶* Also, *a tree in general.* *Rutil.*  
**ARBŪTŪS** (unc.), i, f. *the arbutu or strawberry-tree.* *Virg.*  
**ARCA** (arceo), æ, f. *a chest, coffer, trunk, desk.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *a coffin.* *Horat.* — *¶* Also, *a wardrobe, clothes-chest.* *Cato.* — *¶* Also, *a coffer.* *Cic.* — *Hence, ready money.* *Cic. Arcæ nostræ confidit.* — *¶* Also, *the public chest.* *Symmach.* — *¶* Also, *a sort of cage, or place of solitary confinement.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *a boundary-mark.* *Imoc.* — *¶* Also, *a wooden case used to keep off the water, in the building of piers, &c.* *Vitruv.*  
**ARCADIĀ**, æ, f. *Arcadia, Ἀρκαδία, a district of the Peloponnesus, whose inhabitants were noted for the innocence and simplicity of their manners.* — *Hence, Arcadicus, and Arcadius, a, um, and Arcas, ædis, Arcadian.* *Juvenal. Arcadicus juvenis, stupid.* *Senec. Arcadium sidus, the Great Bear.* *Virg. Menetem Arcadem.*  
**ARCANĒ**, and **ARCANŌ** (arcanus), adverb, *secretly, privily, in secret.* *Cæs. Arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur.* *Colum. Arcanius.*  
**ARCANUM**, i, n. *a villa of Q. Cicero, now the town of Arce.* *Cic.*  
**ARCANUM** (arcanus), i, n. *a secret.* *3 Virg. Arcana fatorum.* *Tacit. Indicem arcani.* *Juvenal. Arcanum prodere.*  
**ARCANŪS** (arca), a, um, adj. *secret, close, hidden, concealed, private, unknown.* *Virg. Arcanos tibi credere sensus.* *Id. Arcana fata.* *Tacit. Arcanus fons.* *Id. Arcanus terror.* — *¶* Also, *mysterious, magical.* *Stat. Arcanos liquores.* *Claudian. Arcano succo.* — *¶* Actively, *that conceals, keeps secret.* *Ovid. Nox arcana.* *Plaut. Dixisti arcano.*  
**ARCARIŌS** (Id.), ii, m. *treasurer, cofferer, comptroller.* *Lamprid.*  
**ARCĀS**, ædis, m. *Ἀρκάς, an Arcadian.* *Virg. Cantare periti Arcades.* *Martial. Arcas pius, h. e. Mercury.* — *¶* Also, *as an adj. Arcadian.* *Virg.*  
**ARCATUS.** See *Arquatus.*  
**ARCEŌ** (ἀρκέω), es, arcui, a. 2. *to keep or ward off, prevent from approaching, remove, drive away.* *Cic. Illum arcuit Gallia.* *Id. Hunc a tuis aris arcebis.* *Id. Adolescentia a libidinibus arcenda est.* *Virg. Arcere alicuius periculis.* *Cic. homines ab improbitate.* *Tacit. vim extremam.* *Liv. bellum.* *Virg. Asilum arcebis pecori.* *Ovid. Quam lex furivos arceat habere viros.* — *¶* Also, *to restrain; hold, contain.* *Cic. Hos custodia arceamus.* *Id. Flumina arcere, to keep within their banks.*  
**ARCĒRA** (arca), æ, f. *a covered cart.* *Varr.*  
**ARCESILĀS**, æ, m. *an academic philosopher.* *Cic.*  
**ARCESIŪS**, ii, m. *a son of Jupiter, and the father of Laertes.* *Ovid.*  
**ARCESSITŌR** (arcesso), ōris, *one who sends for, or invites.* *Plin. Ep.* — *¶* Also, *an accuser.* *Amulian.*  
**ARCESSITŪS** (Id.), us, m. *a calling, sending for, inviting.* *Cic.*

**ARCESSŌ** (arcio), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. *to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch, πρὸς καλέω, μεταπέμπω.* *Cic. Ab aratro arcessebantur.* *Id. Nos accessivi in patriam.* *Nepos. Agrippam ad se accessit jussit.* *Cic. Qui nuntiaret Bassum arcessi.* *Cæs. Arcessere quempiam mercede, h. e. conducere.* *Colum. boves er longinquo, to fetch.* *Cic. librum alicujus.* — *¶* Also, *to summon to a court of justice, arraign, accuse.* *Cic. alicuius capitis.* *Sallust. alicuius pecuniæ captæ.* *Tacit. majestatis.* — *¶* *Figur. Cic. A capite, quod velimus, arcessere, h. e. petere.* *Id. Translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, h. e. proferre, give.* *Petrus. Longe arcessere fabulas.* *Cæsar. Divinos honores arcessere, to court, covet.* *Cic. Arcessitum dictum, affected, forced.* *Sueton. Arcessita joca, far-fetched.*  
**ARCHAICŪS** (ἀρχαῖος), a, um, adj. *simple, plain, old-fashioned.* *Horat. Archais lectis.* But the best editions have *Archais, i. e. made by Archias.*  
**ARCHANGĒLŪS**, i, m. *an archangel, one of the highest order of angels, Ἀρχαγγέλος.* *Tertull.*  
**ARCHEŌTĀ**, or **ARCHIŌTĀ** (ἀρχεῖω-3 ρης), æ, m. *a keeper or superintendent of the archives; keeper of records, recorder.* *Pandect.*  
**ARCHEŪPUM** (ἀρχεῦπον), i, n. *the 2 archetype or original copy of any thing; the first draught of a picture.* *Plin. Ep.*  
**ARCHIETŪPŌS** (ἀρχιεῦπος), a, um, origi-3 nal. *Juvenal. Archetypos Cleanthas, original pictures or busts of Cleanthes.* — *¶* *Martial. Archetypos nugas, the original copies of his epigrams.* *Id. Archetypos habes amicos, h. e. uteris amicis tanquam signis archetypis.*  
**ARCHEZŌSTIS**, is, i. *the white vine.* *Plin.*  
**ARCHIĀS**, æ, m. *a Greek poet.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *a fashionable cabinet-maker in Rome.* — *Whence Archiæcus, a, um, made by Archias.* *Horat. Lectus Archiæcus.*  
**ARCHIATRŌS**, **ARCHIATRŌS**, and **ARCHIATER** (ἀρχιατρός), tri, m. *a chief physician.* *Cod. Just.*  
**ARCHIDIACŌNŪS** (ἀρχidiaκωνος), i, m. 3 *an archdeacon.* *Sidon.*  
**ARCHIEPSCŌPŌS** (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος), i, m. 3 *an archbishop.* *Cod. Just.*  
**ARCHIEREŪS** (ἀρχιερεὺς), ei & eos, m. 3 *a chief priest.* *Lamprid.*  
**ARCHIGĒLLŌS** (ἀρχων and Gallus), i, m. *the chief-priest of Cybele.* *Plin.*  
**ARCHIGENĒS**, is, m. *a physician in Rome, in the time of Trajan.* *Juvenal.*  
**ARCHIGŪBERNŌS** (ἀρχικὸς ἄρτης), i, m. 3 *a chief pilot, or chief steersman.* *Pandect.*  
**ARCHILOCHŪS**, i, m. *Ἀρχιλοχος, a Grecian poet noted for the severity of his satire.* *Cic.* — *Hence Archilochiŭs, a, um, Archilochian.* — *Severe, shorp.* *Cic. Archilochia edicta.*  
**ARCHIMĀGIRŪS** (ἀρχιμάγειρος), i, m. 3 *a chief cook.* *Juvenal.*  
**ARCHIMĀDRITĀ** (ἀρχιμανδρίτης), æ, 3 m. *an abbot, chief of a convent or monastery.* *Sidon.*  
**ARCHIMĒDES** (Ἀρχιμήδης), is, m. *a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse.* *Cic. and Liv.* — *Hence Archimēdēs, and Archimēdūs, a, um, of or by Archimedes.* *Martial. Cap.*  
**ARCHIMIMŪS** (ἀρχιμίμος), i, m. *the chief player, or a pantomime, chief of mimic actors.* *Sæton.*  
**ARCHIŌTĀ.** See *Archeota.*  
**ARCHIPIRĀTĀ** (ἀρχιπειρατής), æ, m. *an arch pirate, leader of pirates.* *Cic.*  
**ARCHITĒCTA** (architectus), æ, f. *a female architect.* *Plin. Architectæ naturæ vis.* — *Some read architectio, h. e. architectare.*  
**ARCHITECTIO.** See *Architecta.*  
**ARCHITECTŌN** (ἀρχιτέκτων), ōnis, m. *an architect, a master-builder.* *Plout.* — *¶* *Figur. A contriver, trickster.* *Plaut.*  
**ARCHITECTŌNICĒ** (ἀρχιτεκτονική), es, f. *the art or science of building.* *Quintil.*  
**ARCHITECTŌNICŪS** (ἀρχιτεκτονικός), a, um, *relating to architecture, architectonic.* *Vitruv. Rationes architectonicæ, the rules of architecture.*  
**ARCHITECTŌR** (architectus), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. *to construct, frame, fashion, fabricate, build, ἀρχιτεκονέω.* *Vitruv.* — *¶* *Passiv. Nepos. Fragment. Ædes archi-*

telecta ab Hermodoro. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Architectari voluptates, to devise, contrive, invent.

**ARCHITECTŪRA** (architectus), æ, f. architecture, the art or science of building. Cic.

**ARCHITECTŪS** (ἀρχιτέκτων), i, m. a professor of the art of building, a contriver of a building, builder, architect, engineer. Cic. — ¶ Figur. the author, deviser, artificer, contriver of any thing. Cic. Architectus beatæ vitæ. Id. Stoici architecti pene verborum. Id. Architectus sceleris.

**ARCHIVUM**, and **ARCHIVUM** (ἀρχεῖον), 3 i, n. the archives, places where the public records were kept. Tertull.

**ARCHON** (ἀρχων), tis, m. a chief magistrate at Athens, Archon. Cic.

**ARCHYTAS**, æ, m. 'Αρχύτας, a distinguished philosopher of Tarentum. Cic.

**ARCIFINALIS** (arceo & fines), e, adject. 3 Arcifinales and Arcifinii agri, fields occupied by a victorious enemy after expelling the former proprietors. Frontin. — Others explain these phrases; territories having no certain limits, but bounded by rivers, mountains, and woods. Isidor.

**ARCIO** (ar & cio), is, ïvi, ïtum, a. 4. to send for, fetch, invite, προκαλέω. Cic. Ego arciam pueros. Others read acciam.

**ARCION** (ἀρκέιον), i, n. burdock. Plin.

**ARCIPOTENS** (arcus & potens), entis, 3 one skilled in the management of the bow, a skilful archer. Valer. Flacc. Arcipotens Apollo.

**ARCITENENS** (arcus & tenco), entis, ad-3 ject. holding the bow, bow-bearing. Virg. Pius Arcitenens, h. e. Apollo. Arnob. Arcitenens Diana et Apollo. — ¶ Also, the constellation Sagittarius. Cic.

**ARCITATŪS** (arcto), ðnis, f. a making tight, contracting. Varr.

**ARCTĒ**, and **ARTĒ** (arcus), adv. straitly, tightly, closely, strictly. Plaut. Arcte colligare. Cic. Arctius complecti alicquem. Id. Arcte, et graviter dormire, profoundly, deeply, soundly. Sallust. Signa arctius collocaat, in closer order. Plaut. Arcte, contentique habere alicquem, to hold tight, treat with severity. Cic. Arctius adstringi ratio non potest, the argument cannot be brought to bear closer. Plin. Arctissime diligere, passionately. Gell. Arctius, et pressius conflictari, in close conflict. Sallust. Ire quam arctissime. — ¶ Ovid. Arcte appellare, to shorten in pronunciation.

**ARCTICŪS** (ἄρκτικός), a, um, adj. northern, arctic. Hygin. Circulus arcticus, the arctic circle.

**ARCTŌ** (arctus), or **ARTŌ**, as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to straiten, confine, draw tight or close, strain, crowd, pack, clinch, στενέω. Plin. Vitis contineri debet vimine, non arctari. Colum. Transversos fustes spisse arctare. Martiul. Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus, h. e. crowds. Id. Arctatus labor, shortened. — ¶ Figur. Pandect. Arctare, aut prorogare tempus. Id. Arctare alicquem, to press or push for time. Id. Arctare se, to allow one's self but a short time. Liv. In honoribus omnia arctata. — ¶ Also, to shut, close. Petron. Dies solemnis ludum arctaverat.

**ARCTOPHYLAX** (Ἄρκτοφύλαξ), ãcis, m. a constellation near the Greater Bear, Bootes. Cic.

**ARCTŌS**, and **ARCTŪS** (ἄρκτος), i, f. 3 the constellation of the Bear (properly, two, the Greater and the Lesser, the former of which is likewise called Charles's Wain). Cic. Arcti due nunquam occidentes. Virg. Gelidas enavit ad Arctos. — ¶ Also, the north. Lucan. Arcto subacta.

**ARCTŪS** (ἄρκτος), a, um, northern. 3 Mortiul. Arctus polus. Lucan. Arctum frigus.

**ARCTURŪS** (Ἄρκτοῦρος), i, m. the principal star in the constellation of Bootes. Cic. — ¶ Also, the constellation itself. Virg.

**ARCTŪS**, and **ARTŪS** (arceo), a, um, adj. strait, tight, narrow, restrained, confined, close. Cic. Arctioribus vinculis teneri. Lucan. Arcta obsidio. Horat. Arcta convivia, crowded. So, Id. Arctum theatrum. Plin. Cernere aliquid arctiore cribro, with a very fine sieve. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Arctissima vincula amoris. Curt. Arcta propinquitate conjunctus,

very near relationship. Horat. Arctum animum solvere, h. e. angustum, depressum, sollicitum. Cic. Arctus somnus, a deep or sound sleep. Sueton. Arctissimæ tenebræ. Sueton. Arcta annona, dearth or scarcity of provisions. — ¶ Also, difficult, afflictive. Tacit. Arctæ res. Ovid. Rebus in arctis ferre open alicui. Liv. Arcta petitio, a hard contest. — ¶ Also, severe, rigid. Plin. Arctæ leges. Lucræt. Arcta jura. — ¶ Absolut. Horat. Desilire in arctum. Plin. Colligere volumina in arctum, to reduce, abridge.

**ARCTUS**. See *Arctos*.

**ARCŪARIŪS** (arcus), a, um, adject. per-3 taining to bows. Veget. Fabrica arcuaria, for making bows.

**ARCŪARIŪS** (Id.), ii, m. a maker of bows.

**ARCŪATILIS** (Id.), c, adj. bent or curved 3 like a bow, arched. Sidon.

**ARCŪATĪM** (arcuatius), adverb, in a 2 curve, crookedly. Plin.

**ARCŪATIŪS** (arcuo), ðnis, f. an arch. 3 Front.

**ARCŪATŪS** (Id.), and **ARQUATŪS**, a, 2 um, adj. bent in the form of a bow, arched, inflected; arched over, vaulted. Ovid. Arcuato cœlum curvamine signans. Liv. Curru arcuato. Plin. Perducere aquam arcuato opere, by arched work. — ¶ Also, afflicted with the jaundice. Lucræt.

**ARCŪBALLISTĀ** (arcus & ballista), æ, 3 f. a cross-bow, steel bow. Veget.

**ARCŪBALLISTARIŪS** (arcuballista), ii, 3 m. an arcuballister, a shooter with a cross-bow. Veget.

**ARCŪLĀ** (diminutive, from arca), æ, f. a little chest or box, casket. Cic. Arculus muliebres. Id. Isocratis discipulorum arculus consumpsit, h. e. ornaments of style. — ¶ Also, the cylinder or barrel of a water organ. Vitruv.

**ARCŪLARIŪS** (arcula), ii, m. one that 3 makes caskets, boxes, &c.; a cabinet-maker. Plaut.

**ARCŪŌ** (arcus), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to 2 bend in the form of a bow, κάμπτω. Plin. See *Arcuatus*.

**ARCŪPŌTENS**. See *Arcipotens*.

**ARCŪS** (unc.), and anciently **ARQUŪS**, us, and sometimes i, ni. a bow, τόξον. Cic. Arcus intentus in alicquem, drawn, aimed. Virg. Arcus adductus. Horat. remissus. Virg. Intendere arcum. Id. incurvare. Id. Spicula arcu dirigere. — ¶ Also, the rainbow, ἵρις. Cic. Arcus ex nubibus efficitur. Horat. Arcus pluvius. — ¶ Also, an arch, vault, ἀψίς, καύρα. Ovid. Pumice vivo nativum duxerat arcum. Sueton. Decernere alicui marmorcum arcum cum tropeis, a triumphal arch. So, Tacit. arcus, absol. — ¶ Also, any thing arched or curved. Virg. Portus curvatur in arcum. Id. Pressos propagnis arcus expectant, shoots bent down to the ground. Ovid. Immissos sinuatur in arcus. Propert. Acies geminos lunarat in arcus. — ¶ Also, an arc of a circle. Senec. Coronam si divideris, arcus erit. — ¶ In dativ. plural, arcubus. — ¶ Feminine gender by Ennius ap. Priscian.

**ARDEA**, æ, f. a heron or hern, ἐρωδιός. Plin. Ardea alba, the criel or dwarf heron; stellaris, the bittern; cinerea, the blue heron. — ¶ Also, a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutulians. Virg. — Hence, Ardæas, ãtis, and Ardæatnūs, a, um, belonging to Ardea. Cic. In agro Ardeati. Nepos. Ardeatinum prædium. Liv. Ardeates, the inhabitants of Ardea.

**ARDELIŪS** (unc.), ðnis, m. a busybody, 3 meddler, intermeddler, tattler, impertinent trifler, intruder. Phædr. 2. 5. Mortiul. 2. 7.

**ARDENS** (ardeo), entis, on fire, burning, fiery. Martiul. Aqua ardens, boiling hot. Plin. Ardentissimum tempus æstatis. Id. Ardens febris. Id. Vis ardens, the power to burn, property of burning. Martiul. Ardens Falernum. Virg. Ardentes pupulæ. — ¶ Figur. cager, ardent, impatient. Cic. Græci ardentes his studiis. Id. Antonius ardens odio vestri, burning, glowing. Id. Ardentes dolore. Id. amore. Sallust. Animus ardens in cupiditatibus. Cic. Mortem ardentiore studio petere, h. e. vehementiore. Id. Ardens oratio. Id. Ardentes in eum litteras ad me misit,

a letter full of bitter invectives. Virg. Juvenum manus emicat ardens. — ¶ With the gen. Stat. Ardentem cædis.

**ARDENTER** (ardens), adverb, hotly, ardently, keenly, earnestly, eagerly. Cic. Ardenter cupere aliquid. Id. Ardentis sitiens voluptates. Plin. Ardentissime diligere.

**ARDEŌ** (unc.), es, arsi, arsum, n. 2. to burn, be on fire, blaze, καίωμαι, flagro, confлаго, cremor. Cic. Caput arsisse Servio Tullo dormienti. Id. Domus ardebat in Palatio. Horat. Hospes pæne arsit, h. e. incendio ædium confagravit. Id. Largior arserit ignis. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Ardere podagræ doloribus, to be afflicted, troubled, tormented. Id. Cum arderet Syria bello. Sueton. Ardente in Africa bello, raging. Liv. Ardentes siti fauces. — ¶ Cic. Ardenter oculi, sparkled with anger. So, Virg. Ardentes oculi. — ¶ Also, to glow like fire, blaze, shine, glitter. Virg. Tyrioque ardebat murice læna. Id. Campi armis ardent. Id. Clypeus ardens. Id. Apes ardentes auro. — ¶ Applied to the mind, to burn, boil, glow, be on fire. Cic. Ardere ira. Id. furor. Id. studio historiæ. Id. cupiditate, metu, conscientia. Justin. odio alicujus. Id. Res ardet invidia, h. e. laborat. So, Plin. Ardere infamia. — ¶ Ardere amore alicujus, to burn with love towards, be enamored of. Cic. Ardebat amore illius hospite. Absolut. Ovid. Ambo ardebat. Id. Deus arsit in illa. Horat. Arsit Virgine. Sil. Nympha ardens puero, in love with. — With the accusative. Virg. Corydon ardebat Alexin. Horat. Donec non aliam magis arsisit. — ¶ Also, absol. of other passions. Cic. Non solum incendere iudicem, sed ipse ardere videtur. Ovid. Ardet, et iram non capit ipsa suam, is enraged. Sallust. Ad reprehendenda aliena facta ardet omnibus animus, is prone, ready, eager, impatient. Cæs. Animi ad ulciscendum ardebat. Virg. Implacabilis ardet. Id. Ardet in arma magis, impatient for the fight. — ¶ With the infinitive. Ovid. Ruere ardet utroque, desires. Virg. Ardet abire fuga.

**ARDEŪLĀ** (ardea), æ, f. a heron. Plin.

**ARDESCŪS** (ardeo), is, n. 3. to grow hot, 2 become hot, take fire, φλέγομαι. Lucræt. Omnia motu percalefacta vides ardescere. — ¶ Figur. of the passions, to glow, burn. Virg. Ardescit tuendo. Lucræt. Ardescere Venere. Ovid. in iras. Tacit. in incestas nuptias. Id. Voce, vultu, oculis ardescere. — ¶ Also, to become violent, increase. Virg. Premitus ardescit equorum, grows more frequent, increases fast. Tacit. Questus magis ardescabant. Id. Ardescens pugna. Id. Pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, to be sharpened.

**ARDIFER** (ard & fero), a, um, adject. 3 causing heat, burning. Varr.

**ARDŌR** (ardeo), ðris, m. heat, burning heat, fire, καύρα. Cic. Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore dcfiagret. Id. Nimios solis ardores. Plin. Refrigerare ardores corporum in morbis, fever. — ¶ Also, dazzling brightness, splendor, any strong light. Cic. Stellarum ardore micantes. Hygin. Ardor officii oculis. — ¶ Figur. Liv. In medio ardore belli, heat, fury. — ¶ Also, eagerness, impatience, ardent desire, ardor. Cic. Ardor mentis ad gloriam. Id. Ardor amoris. Id. Ardor animi. Tibull. Dissimulare ardorem, h. e. anorem. Sueton. Ardor militum pugnam deposcentium. Justin. Injicere ardorem militibus. Ovid. Furit ardor edendi, hunger. — ¶ Cic. Ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, fiery eyes, glowing like fire. Vellei. Ardor oris, commanding expression, animated looks. — ¶ Also, pain. Lucræt. Sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor.

**ARDŪENNA**, æ, f. a forest in Gaul, the forest of Ardennes. Cæs. Silva Arduenna.

**ARDŪYTĀS** (arduous), ãtis, f. height, steep-3 ness; a place difficult of access. Varr.

**ARDŪS**, a, um, adj. high, lofty, steep, difficult to reach. Cic. Difficili ascensu, atque arduo. Sallust. Locus asper atque arduus. Liv. Collis aditu arduus. Ovid. Ardua

via. — ¶ Arduum, absol. a lofty place; a steep, height. Horat. Scandere per arduum. Tacit. Excidere ardua castellorum, h. e. castella in arduo loco sita. — ¶ Arduus, erect, tall, lofty, stately, upright. Horat. Ardua cervix equi Ovid. Ardua cedrus. Id. Arduus æther. Virg. Sese arduus infert. — ¶ Figur. difficult, hard, troublesome, laborious, arduous. Cic. Opus arduum conamur. Id. Rem arduarum, ac difficultium perpersio. Id. Difficilem atque arduam sectam sequi. Plin. Res ardua investu. Liv. Id arduum factu erat. Sallust. Arduum res gestas scribere. — ¶ Horat. Rebus in arduis, in adversity.

ARE. See Arefacio. 3

AREX (areo), æ, f. an area on which corn is beaten, a threshing-floor, barn-floor. Virg. Area æquanda cylindro. — ¶ Also, an open surface, field, plain, flat, area, square or place in a city. Cic. Aream præclaram habebimus. Horat. Campus et area composita repetantur hora. Sueton. Vacuas areas occupare, et ædificare. Pandect. Aedes ad aream redigere, to rase, pull down, lay even with the ground. — ¶ Also, a yard, court. Plin. Resedimus in area domus. — ¶ Also, a compartment or bed in a garden. Varr. — ¶ Also, a bird-catcher's floor. Plaut. Aupeps quando concinnavit aream, offendit cibum. — ¶ Tertull. Area sepulchrorum, a church-yard, cemetery. — ¶ Also, a halo. Senc. Tales splendoris Græci areas vocare. — ¶ Also, the scarf, scald. Cels. — Hence, a bald spot. Martial. — ¶ Figur. matter, subject, field. Ovid. Hæc animo area digna meo est. Cic. Area scelerum. Martial. Vitæ tribus areis peractis, periods.

ARCTEUS, ARCTEUS, or ARCTEUS, a, um, adj. Tibull. Arcteos campos, Babylonian, so called from the city of Aracca or Aracca in Babylonia.

AREFACIO (areo & facio), æcis, æci, actum, a. 3. to dry, make dry, ξηραίνω. Varr. — ¶ Arefacio, by syncope. Cato. — ¶ By transposition. Lucret. facit are, for arefacit.

AREFIO (areo & fio), is, actus sum, to grow dry, become dry, ξηραίνωμαι. Plin.

ARELAS, atis, and ARELATE, es, f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles. Cæs. — Hence, Arêlâtensis, e, adj. of Arclate. Plin.

AREMORICUS (ar mor, Celtic, on the 3 sea), a, um, adj. Cæs. Aremoricæ civitates, Armorican, on the coasts of the modern Normandy and Britanny.

ARENA (areo), æ, f. sand, grit, gravel, ἄμμος, minutissimus pulvis. Virg. Arena nigra, sîme. Also, in plur. in Virg., Horat., &c. — ¶ Sand, a sandy place. Cic. Arenam emere. — Also, soil. Virg. Arena pinguis. — ¶ Also, the sea-shore, coast, strand. Virg. — ¶ Also, that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, because it was covered with sand to prevent them from slipping, or to absorb the blood that was shed; the arena; the amphitheatre. Martial. and Juvenal. — ¶ Hence, any place of contention. Flor. Belli arena, scene, field, theatre. Plin. Ep. In arena mea, in my line or profession, as an advocate. — ¶ Written, also, harena.

ARENACEUS (arena), a, um, adj. of sand, sandy, like sand. Plin. Terra arenaea. Id. Arenaceum semen, h. e. like sand.

ARENARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or relating to sand. Serv. ap. Virg. Arenarius lapis, sand-stone. — ¶ Arenarius, ii, m. a teacher of the rudiments of arithmetic, because the numbers were written on a table strewn with sand. Tertull. — ¶ Arenaria, æ, sc. fodina, a sand or gravel-pit. Cic. So, in Vitruv. Arenarium, ii, n. — ¶ Also, adj. relating to the arena, to combats in the amphitheatre. Ammian. Arenaria fera. Petron. Arenarius, sc. gladiator. — ¶ Written, also, harenarius.

ARENATIUS (Id.), onis, f. a spreading or 2 laying on of mortar mixed with sand, as on a wall. Vitruv.

ARENATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. mixed with 2 sand. Cato. Calx arenata. — ¶ Hence, Arenatum, i, n. a mortar which consists

of one part of lime and two parts sand; sand-mortar. Plin. and Vitruv.

ARENIFODINA (as if arena fodina), æ, 3 f. a sand-pit, gravel-pit. Ulpian. Dig.

ARENIVAGUS (arena & vagus), a, um, 3 adj. wandering on the shore. Lucan.

ARENOSUS (arena), a, um, sandy, abundant in sand. Virg. Litus arenosum Libyæ. Plin. Lapis arenosior. Id. Ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat.

ARENS (areo), tis, dry, droughty, thirsty, devoid of water, lacking moisture. Tacit. Loca arentia. Virg. Arens rivus Xanthi. Id. Rosæ arentes. Ovid. Arentem sitim levare unda. Horat. Arente fauce trahere pocula.

ARENOLA (arena), æ, f. dimin. small sand or grit, very fine sand. Plin. Arenulæ, quæ inveniuntur in cornibus cochlearum.

AREO (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be dry, to grow dry or droughty, ἄζομαι, aridus sum, siccus, et sine humore. Ovid. Succis (tellus) aret ademptis. Plaut. Utinam fortuna nunc anatina uter, uti cum exivissem ex aqua, arerem tamen. Ovid. Et fauces arent, vixque est via vocis in illis. Id. Garrulus in media Tantalus aret aqua, h. e. is thirsty.

AREOLA (area), æ, f. dimin. a small open space in or near the house; a court-yard; a little bed in a garden. Plin. and Colum.

AREOPAGUS, and AREOPAGOS (Ἄρης and πάγος), i, m. properly, the hill of Mars; hence, a building at Athens, in which the members of the Areopagus, or chief criminal court of the Athenians, held their meetings. — Also, this court itself. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Areopagita, æ, m. and Areopagites, æ, m. one of the judges of the Areopagus, an Areopagite. Cic. — Figur. an incorruptible judge. Id.

AREPENNIS, or ARAPENNIS (Gallic), 3 is, m. a measure of ground, half an acre. Colum.

ARES, is, m. Ἄρης, Mars, the god of war. 3 Plaut.

ARESCO (areo), is, n. 3. to grow dry, become dry, to dry up. Plaut. Da mihi vestimenti aliquid aridi, dum mea arescunt. Cic. Arescit lacryma. Tacit. Arescens unda.

ARETALOGUS (ἀρετάλογος), i, m. properly, a prattler about virtue; a prattler, babbler, idle talker; a braggart, talkative fellow, boaster, jester, buffoon; a sorry philosopher. Juvenal. mendax Aretalogus. Sucton. Aut acroamata, et histriones interponebat, ac frequentius Aretalogos.

ARETHO, ontis, a river of Epirus, called, also, Arachthus. Liv.

ARETHUSA, æ, f. Ἀρέθουσα, a fountain of the island Ortygia, which belonged to Syracuse. Cic. — The river Alpheus in Elis is fabled to flow under the earth to Sicily, and to unite with this fountain; hence, Arcthusa, a nymph, whose lover was Alpheus. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Arethusæus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Arcthusa. Claudian. — Also, Arcthusis, idis, adj. f. Arcthusian. Ovid. Arcthusides Syracusæ. — Arcthusius, a, um, adj. Arcthusian; Syracusan. Silius.

ARETIUM, or ARRETIUM, ii, n. a city in Etruria, now called Arezzo. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Arretinus (or Arr.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Martial.

AREUS, or ARIUS (Ares), a, um, of or pertaining to Mars; Ἄρειος. Tacit. Areum iudicium, h. e. of the Areopagus.

ARGÆUS, a, um, of or pertaining to Argæus, a high mountain of Cappadocia. Claudian. and Plin.

ARGANTHONIUS, ii, m. a Tartessian king, of great age. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Arganthoniacus, a, um, adj. Arganthonian. Sil.

ARGEI (Ἄργεϊοι), òrum, m. places at Rome, appointed probably for sacrifices and other religious purposes. Liv. — ¶ Argei, also, the images of men made of rushes, thrown annually into the Tiber. Ovid.

ARGEMA (ἄργος, white), ætis, n. a web, or pin, in the eye, which, within the black of the eye, looks white, and on the other side of it, red. Plin.

ARGEMON (ἄργεμον), i, n. an herb, called also lappa canaria. Plin.

ARGEMONÈ (ἀργεμώνη), es, f. an herb, called also inguinalis. Plin.

ARGEMONIA, æ, f. probably the same as argemone. Plin.

ARGENTARIA (argentarius), æ, f. sc. taberna, a banking-house, bank. Plaut. and Liv. — ¶ Also, argentaria, sc. ars, the profession of a banker. Cic. M. Fulcinius, qui Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecit. Id. Argentariam dissolvere. Ulpian. Dig. exercere. Id. administrare. — ¶ Also, argentaria sc. fodina, a silver mine. Liv.

ARGENTARIUM (Id.), ii, n. a case or 3 cupboard to set plate in. Pandect.

ARGENTARIUS (argentum), a, um, adj. relating to silver or money, ἀργυρεός. Plin. Creta argentaria, a sort of marl with which they scoured silver. Id. Argentaria metalla, mines of silver. Id. Plumbum argentarium, h. e. lites silver. Jabolen. Dig. Argentarius faber, a silversmith. Plaut. Argentaria inopia, scarcity of money. Id. Argentarius opes. Id. Sunt meretrices omnes elecebræ argentaria, h. e. coaxing away money. Id. Invenire alicui auxilium argentarium, help with one's purse. Liv. Taberna argentaria, banking-house. Ulpian. Dig. Argentaria mensæ exercitor, h. c. money-changer. — ¶ Mons Argentarius, a mountain on the coast of Etruria. Rutil.

ARGENTARIUS (Id.), ii, m. a banker, person who takes money on interest, cashier, cash-keeper, money-changer. Cic.

ARGENTATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. plated or ornamented with silver, silvered, silvered over. Albinovan. Argentata sandalia. Liv. Argentati milites, h. e. having their shields plated with silver. Plaut. Semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, h. e. querere mecum, sed simul argentum affer.

ARGENTEOLUS (argenteus), a, um, adj. 3 dimin. of silver, adorned with silver; when a small thing is spoken of. Plaut.

ARGENTEUS (argentum), a, um, adj. of silver, made of silver. Cic. Aquila argentea. Tacit. Argentea vasa. Plin. Argentea bractea. Id. Denarius argenteus. In the same sense, argenteus, absol. in Tacit. — ¶ Also, bright as silver, like silver. Virg. Argenteus anser. Plin. Cometes argenteo crine. Id. Arbor folio argenteo. Id. Gemma argentei coloris. Ovid. Fons nitidis argenteus undis. — ¶ Also, adorned with silver. Cic. — Figur. Plaut. Remittere alicui salutem argenteam, h. e. a silver greeting, or money. Id. Amica tua facta est argentea, h. e. has been sold for silver. — ¶ Flamen argenteum, and absol. Argenteus, a river of Gallia Narbonensis. Plin.

ARGENTIEXTEREBRONIDES, or ARGENTIEXTEREBRONIDES (argentum & exterebro), a word made by Plautus; one who extorts or wheedles away money from others, a sponger. 3

ARGENTIFODINA, or ARGENTI FODINA, æ, f. a silver mine. Vitruv. and Plin.

ARGENTORATUS, i, f. a city of Germany, 3 Strasburg. Ammian. — ¶ Hence, Argentoratensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Ammian.

ARGENTOSUS (argentum), a, um, adj. mixed with silver. Plin.

ARGENTUM (ἀργύρος, or ἀργεννός, white), i, n. silver, ἀργύριον. Plaut. and Horat. — Cic. Argentum factum, wrought silver, silver plate. Liv. infectum, h. e. not wrought. Cic. signatum, h. e. stamped or coined. — ¶ Also, silver plate, any thing made of silver. Cic. Argentum purum, h. c. silver plate without figures. Id. cælatum, h. c. with figures, or embossed. — ¶ Also, silver money; money. Terent. Argentum numerare. — ¶ Argentum vivum, quick-silver. Plin. and Vitruv.

ARGESTES (ἀργεστής), æ, m. the north-west wind. Plin.

ARGÆUS (Ἄργεϊος), a, um, adj. Argive, 3 Grecian; same as Argivus. Horat. Tibur Argeo positum colono.

ARGI. See Argos.

ARGIA (Ἄργειν), æ, f. the daughter of Adrastus, king of the Argives, and wife of Polhmius. Stat.

ARGILETUM (according to some, from Argus and letum, because a certain Argus

is said to have been slain there; or from *argilla* (argila), because clay was said to be formerly dug there), i, n. a *place in Rome, where were the shops of booksellers, cobblers, &c.* Virg. and Varro. — ¶ In *Martial*, it is separated into two words by tmesis. — ¶ Hence, *Argiletanus*, a, um, adj. *belonging, or to be found, in the place Argiletum.* *Martial*. and *Cic.*

ARGILIOS, ii, m. *Nepos.* Argilinus quidam adolescentulus, h. e. either the name of an individual, or one from *Argilus* in Macedonia; an *Argilian*. Compare *Thueyd.* 1, 133.

ARGILLA (ἀργίλλος, or ἄργιλος; æ, f. *white clay, potter's earth.* *Cic.* Homulus ex argilla et luto factus.

ARGILLACEUS (argilla), a, um, *clayey, partaking of the nature of argil, consisting of argil, argillaceous.* *Plin.*

ARGILLOSUS (d.), a, um, *full of clay, clayey.* *Varr.*

ARGIPHONTES (Ἀργιφόντης), æ, m. *the slayer of Argus: an epithet of Mercury.* *Arnob.*

ARGITIS (ἀργίς, white), idis, f. *a kind of vine bearing white grapes.* *Isidor.* and *Columell.*

ARGIVOS (Ἀργίος), a, um, adj. *Argive, ad Argos pertinens.* *Cic.* Argivus orator. *Horat.* Augur Argivus, h. e. *Amphiarus.*

— ¶ Also, *Grecian.* Virg. Argiva castra. *Id.* Juno Argiva, h. e. *who favored the Greeks.* — ¶ Argivi, ðrum, *the Greeks.* *Valer. Max.*

ARGO (Ἀργώ), us, f. 3. decl. *the ship Argo, the name of the ship in which Jason and his companions, the Argonauts, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.* *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Hence, *Argonauta* (Ἀργῶν and ναύτης), æ, m. *an Argonaut.* *Val. Flacc.* — But, *Argonauta* (ἀργός, lazy, and ναύτης), an *idle, sluggish sailor.* *Martial.* — ¶ Hence, *Argonautica*, ðrum, n. pl. sc. scripta, *the title of a poem of Valer. Flaccus on the Argonauts.* — ¶ Hence, also, *Argūs*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the ship Argo; also, of or belonging to Argus, who is said to have built the ship.* *Val. Flacc.*

ARGOLIS, idis, f. Ἀργεῖα, Ἀργολίς, *a country of Peloponnesus.* *Plin.* — ¶ *Argolis* is also an adj. *Idis, f. Argive.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Argolicus*, a, um, adj. *Argive, Argolic; Grecian.* *Plin.*

*Argolicus sinus, the gulf of Napoli.* ARGONAUTA. See *Argo.*

ARGOS (Ἀργός), n., in plur. Argi, ðrum, m. [the sing. of this word is a Greek form, and has only the *nom.* and *acc.* cases; the plur. is a Latin form] *now Argo, a city of Peloponnesus, capital of Argolis.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — It is sometimes used for the whole of *Græce.* *Lucan.* — ¶ There were several other cities of the same name.

ARGŌUS. See *Argo.* 3

ARGUMENTATIŌ (argumentor), ðnis, f. *the producing or bringing forward of proof, arguing; the evidence or proof itself, argument; a syllogism.* *Cic.*

ARGUMENTŌR (argumentum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to argue, prove by argument.* *Cic.* Neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, argumentari soleo. *Id.* Es argumentatus amoris hoc esse signum. *Id.* Quid argumentatur, quo pecunia pervenerit? fecit ipse indicium. *Liv.* Nec, jure an injuria cæsi sint, argumentari refert. *Cic.* Argumentari de voluntate alicujus, h. e. *to show by proof or conjecture.* *Colum.* Argumentari in aliqua re. — ¶ Also, *to adduce as argument or proof.* *Cic.* Illa non argumentator. *Liv.* Argumentari multa.

ARGUMENTŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rich in material.* *Quintil.* Opus argumentorum, elaborately wrought, artfully worked up.

ARGUMENTUM (arguo), i, n. *every thing whereby any thing can be proved or made good, an argument, reason, proof.* *Cic.* Argumentum autem est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem. *Id.* Multis argumentis, deos esse, docere voluisti. *Id.* Adstringere breviter argumenta. *Id.* Refellere aliquid argumentis. *Id.* Ducere argumenta ex conjunctis. *Quintil.* Solvere argumenta. — ¶ Also, *a sign, token, mark, evidence, presumption.*

*Cic.* Cum illa certissima sunt visa argumenta, atque indicia sceleris, &c. *Id.* Quæ res pertenui nobis argumento, indicioque patefacta est. *Id.* Scire cupio, quid habeat argumenti ista manumissio. *Id.* Quod autem idem mæstitiam meam reprehendit, idem jocum, magno argumento est, me in utroque fuisse moderatum. *Plin.* Argumento haud dubio conjectari. *Id.* Argumentum est, quod nisi ante Favonium collectæ, novas vires resument, the sign or mark to judge by is, that, &c. *Id.* In argumentum, quoniam ibi libertatem publicam meruisset, in proof of having there merited, &c. — ¶ Also, *circumstance, reason, cause.* *Plin.* Ex argumento nomen accepit scorpiorum herba. Semen enim habet ad similitudinem caudæ scorpionis. *Id.* Ab hoc dehiscenti argumento Rhegium Græci nomen dedere oppido. — ¶ Also, *matter treated upon; an argument, theme or subject, either of a speech, a poem, or other writing, of a painting, or sculpture.* *Quintil.* Veritus fortasse, ne nos in Catonem nostrum transferamus illuc mali quid; etsi argumentum simile non erat. *Cic.* Dare alicui argumentum epistolæ. *Id.* Quis est, qui isti ætati non possit, quam velit petulanter, etiam si sine ulla suspitione, at non sine argumento, maledicere? yet not without material. *Id.* Tragicæ Poetæ cum explicare argumenti exitum non possunt, confugiunt ad deum, h. e. *a tragedy or drama.* *Virg.* At levem clypeum sublati cornibus Io Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, iam bos; Argumentum ingens, h. e. *subject, or device.* *Cic.* Ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, h. e. *bas-reliefs.* *Phædr.* Hoc argumentum monet, h. e. *fable.* — ¶ *Argumenta* is distinguished by *Cic.* from *rations*; the former meaning the facts or material for reasoning; the latter, the reasoning itself.

ARGŪŌ (unc.), is, ui, ðtum, a. 3. *to show, demonstrate, make clear or evident, prove, ἔλεγχω, ostendere, demonstrare, probare, affirmare.* *Cic.* Quod autem non licet, id hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere. *Horat.* Amantem et languor, et silentium arguit. *Liv.* Speculatores non legatos venisse arguebat. *Plaut.* Cum peribat vidi, non ex auditu arguo. *Horat.* Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus. *Ovid.* Apparet virtus, arguiturque malis. — ¶ Often, also, *to accuse, blame, impeach, κατηγορέω.* *Cic.* Servos ipsos neque accuso, neque arguo. *Id.* Arguere aliquem facinoris. *Id.* quempiam aliquo crimine. *Id.* Argui de aliquo crimine. *Id.* Occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. *Justin.* Hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes. *Plaut.* Argutus malorum facinorum, accused. *Sueton.* Arguere solocismum factum ab adversario. *Id.* temeritatem alicujus. — ¶ In *Sallust. fragm.* arguitur.

ARGŪS, i, m. Ἀργός, *the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, slain by Mercury, by order of Jove, whereupon Juno placed his eyes in the peacock's tail.* *Ovid.* — ¶ There are others of the same name. — ¶ In *Plaut.* Argus is an adj. same as *Argive, Argive.*

ARGŪTATIŌ (argutor), ðnis, f. *a creaking.* 3 *Catull.*

ARGŪTATŌR (Id.), ðris, m. *a cavilling disputant, subtle sophist.* *Gell.*

ARGŪTE (argutus), adv. *shrewdly, wittily, acutely, subtly, artfully, ingeniously.* *Cic.* Acute, arguteque respondere. *Id.* Argutissime disputare. *Plaut.* Argute obrepere, h. e. *cunningly.* *Cic.* Ut aliquod dicere possint argutus.

ARGŪTYA (Id.), æ, f. *acuteness or subtilty of remark; shrewdness, ingenuity; used both in a good and bad sense, and generally in the plur.* *Cic.* Hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut, &c. *Id.* Argutia, et acumen Hyperidis. *Plaut.* Exordiri argutias contra aliquem. *Id.* Exi e culina foras, mastigia, qui mihi inter patinas exhibes argutias, h. e. *cavilling words.* *Gell.* Importuna atque auidax argutia. — ¶ Also, *exquisite, clear notes, as of the nightingale; but it may be referred*

to its incessant singings. *Plin.* l. 10. c. 29. — ¶ Also, of ingenious contrivances or exquisite workmanship, as in painting, &c. *Plin.* Plurimæ præterea tales argutiæ facitissimæ salis, acute or ingenious contrivances. *Id.* Propriæ hujus videntur esse argutiæ operum, custoditæ in minimis quoque rebus, delicatè, nicey, fineness of execution, exquisiteness, lively expression. *Id.* Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturæ dedit, primus argutias vultus, h. e. *lively expression.* — ¶ *Argutiæ digitorum, the quick motion of the fingers, to give expression to the delivery.* *Cic.* Nulla mollitia cervicum, nullæ argutiæ digitorum, non ad numerum articulorum cadunt.

ARGŪTIŌLA (argutia), æ, f. *a poor conceit, silly reason.* *Gell.*

ARGŪTŌ (argutus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 *to prattle. Propert.*

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ARGŪTŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 3 *to prattle, prate, chatter, talk noisily, be loquacious, loquacem esse, loquendo obstrepere.* *Plaut.* Superboque cines argutando præficus. *Luci.* Agite, fures, mendacia argutaminî. *Mævius.* Totum diem argutatur, quasi cicada. — ¶ Also, *to talk pertly, shrewdly, σοφίζομαι.* *Plaut.* Pergin' argutari? — ¶ Also, *to make a noise or bustle, as by quick motion of the feet.* *Titinn.*

ARGŪTŌLŌS (Id.), a, um, dimin. adj. *keen, acute, witty, subtle.* *Cic.* Ego interea admonitu tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros ad Varronem. *Apulci.* Fotis famula forma scitula, et moribus ludicra, et prorsus argutula, h. e. *facete loquax.*

ARGŪTŌS (arguo), a, um, adj. *acute, subtle, quick, sharp, ready, ingenious; smart, witty, ðdus, acutus, subtilis; applied both to persons and things.* *Cic.* Quis in sententiis argutor? in docendo, edisserendoque subtilior? *Id.* Poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius. *Id.* Dicta argutissima. *Id.* sententiæ. *Propert.* dolor, h. e. *ingeniose simulatus, ingeniously counterfeited; or it may be noisy.* *Id.* historia, h. e. *ingenious and witty; or gossiping.* *Horat.* calo, h. e. *cunning, crafty.* *Id.* acumen. — ¶ Also, *clearly indicative, significant, affording the means of discovering or concluding, conclusive.* *Cic.* Argutissima exta. *Propert.* Aureus argutum sternuit omen amor. — Also, *expressive, persuasive, eloquent.* *Cic.* Manus arguta. *Ovid.* Oculi arguti, eyes that speak, expressive eyes. *Virg.* Argutum (equi) caput, h. e. *expressive of his spirit; or delicately formed; or small, short.* *Catull.* Arguta solea, h. e. *setting well, so as to show the beauty of the foot.* — ¶ *Talkative, noisy, verbose, gossiping, prattling.* *Cic.* Argutissima literæ, h. e. *filled with trifles, minute, gossiping.* *Cæc.* ad *Cic.* Arguta sedulitas, h. e. *not nute or overdone exactness.* *Plaut.* Stre nui plus prosunt, quam arguti, et cati Facile sibi facunditatem virtus argutam invenit. Sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro præfica. *Id.* Nihil est argutum magis, quam urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant. — ¶ Also, *clear-sounding, piercing, noisy, clamorous, loud; creaking, screeching.* *Horat.* Næra, h. e. *singing, melodious.* *Propert.* aves. *Virg.* hirundo. *Martial.* cicadæ. *Id.* Arguto pollice petere matellam, h. e. *by snapping the thumb.* *Ovid.* forum, h. e. *noisy, brawling.* *Martial.* æs. *Virg.* serra. *Id.* chordæ. *Id.* illex, h. e. *rustling.* *Id.* nemus, h. e. *murmuring.* *Colum.* valles, resounding, re-echoing. *Propert.* dolore, h. e. *noisy.* — ¶ Also, *sharp, pungent, penetrating; of smell and taste.* *Plin.* odor. *Pallad.* sapor.

ARGŪNŌS, or ARGŪNNŌS, i, m. Ἀργύριος, *a boy loved by Agamemnon, drowned in the river Cephissus, at whose grave Agamemnon raised a temple to Venus, who is hence called Argynnis.* *Propert.*

ARGŪRANCHĒ (ἀργύριος and ἄρχω), es, 3 f. *the squancy or argina.* *Gell.*

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**ARGĒRIPA**, æ, f. a town of Apulia, also called *Arpi*. *Virg.* — Also, *Argrippa*.  
**ARGĒRITIS** (ἀργυρίτης), ἴδης, f. litharge of silver. *Plin.*  
**ARGĒRŌCŌRINTHIŌS** (ἀργυροκόρινθος), a, um, adj. made of that Corinthian brass which resembled silver. *Plin.*  
**ARGĒRŌDAMAS** (ἀργυρόδαμας), antis, m. a sort of adamant. *Plin.*  
**ARGĒRŌTŌXŌS** (ἀργυρότοξος), bearing a silver bow, an epithet of Apollo. *Macrob.*  
**ARIADNA**, æ, and **ARIADNĒ**, es, f. Ἀριάδνη, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who assisted Theseus in extricating himself from the labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return homeward, but was deserted by Theseus of Nazos, where Bacchus was enamored of her, by whom, however, she was deserted. Bacchus transferred her to heaven, and placed the crown, which Venus had given her, among the constellations, by the name of the Northern Crown. *Ovid.* — Hence, **Ariadnæus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Ariadne. *Ovid.*  
**ARIANIS** (ἀριανίς), ἴδης, f. a kind of herb, of a red color, growing among the *Ariani*, a people in the interior of Asia. *Plin.*  
**ARICIA**, æ, f. Ἀρική, a city in Latium, near which was a wood, where was a temple to Diana, where, formerly, human victims were sacrificed: near the city was a lake sacred to the same goddess, and a hill, the resort of beggars. *Plin.* and *Martial.* — Hence, **Aricinus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the above. *Juvenal.*  
**ARIDITĀS** (aridus), ātis, f. dryness, drought, aridity. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the thing itself which is dry. *Pallad.*  
**ARIDŪLŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. dimin. 3 same as *aridus*. *Catull.*  
**ARIDŪS** (areo), a, um, adj. dry, parched, dried up, thirsty, droughty, arid, ξηρός, humore carens, siccus. *Cic. folia laureæ. Virg. solum. Id. nubila. Plin. Montes aridi, sterilesque. Horat. cinis. Id. lignum. Plaut. Ficus aridis victitare. Id. vestimenta. Virg. Aridus et sicco terram spuit ore viator, h. e. thirsty. Id. febris, h. e. causing thirst.* — ¶ Also, shrivelled, lean, slender, slim, thin, meagre. *Auct. Priap. carn. Uvis aridior puella passis. Ovid. Arida crura. Horat. Aridæ nates. Id. Arida canities.* — ¶ *Aridum*, ī, n. absolute, dry land. *Cæs. Subducere naves in aridum, on dry ground, ashore.* — ¶ *Figur. poor, meagre, mean, coarse. Cic. victus. Id. Vita horrida, atque arida. Martial. sportula. Id. cliens. Cic. Genus sermonis aridum. Quintil. Aridus orator.* — Also, covetous, avaricious, pinching, greedy, niggardly. *Terent. Habet patrem quandam avidum, miserum, atque aridum. Plaut. Pumex non æque est aridus, atque hic est senex.* — ¶ Also, of sound. *Lucret. Aridus sonus. Virg. aridus altis Montibus audiri fragor, h. e. crackling, as when dry wood is broken.* — ¶ *Aridum argentum*, in *Plaut. Rud. 3. 4. 21.*, is interpreted, by some, pure, bright; by others, jingling well; by others, ready money. — ¶ *Aridus color*, a dead-brown color, the color of dead leaves. *Plin.* — ¶ An old syncopated form of *aridus* is *aridus*. *Lucil. apud Non.*  
**ARIENĀ**, æ, f. the fruit of the Indian tree *pala*, perhaps the banana, according to *Plin.*  
**ARIES** (unc.), ētis, m. a ram, κριός. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, an engine used in battering down walls, with a head and horns like those of a ram; a battering-ram. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a kind of shark. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Hygin.* — ¶ *Figur. Cic. Aries subjicitur.* — ¶ In the oblique cases, it is contracted by synæresis, among the poets, as if *ariētis*, for *arietis*. *Virg.*: and sometimes the third syllable is made long. *Stat.*  
**ARIETĀRIŪS** (aries), a, um, adject. relating to a ram, or battering-ram. *Vitruv.*  
**ARIETĀTIŪS** (arieto), ōnis, f. the act of butting like a ram, or using the battering-ram. *Senec.*  
**ARIETINŪS** (aries), a, um, of a ram. *Plin.* — ¶ *Arietinum cicer*, a kind of vetch, resembling the head of a ram. *Plin.*  
**ARIETŌ** (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to push

or butt as a ram, strike or drive against, beat down. *Senec. Longam viam ingressus es; et Iaharis oportet, et arietes, et cadas, et lasseris, et exclames. Plant. Quis est, qui tam proterve nostras ades arietat? beats violently at. Accius apud Cic. Aries cornibus connititur, et in me arietat. Senec. Acies arietant inter se, h. e. rush or fall upon each other; engage in battle. Id. Arietare in aliqua re, h. e. incidere, incurere, offendere, to fall foul on, run or strike against. Id. Ubi aliquid animum insolitum arietari percussit, h. e. to be disturbed, harassed. 2*

**ARILATOR**. See *Arrilator*. 3  
**ARIMASPI**, ōrum, m. Ἀριμασπῶν, a people of European Sarmatia. *Plin.* and *Gell.* — In sing. *Iucan.*  
**ARIMINUM**, ī, n. Ἀρίμινον, a city in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, now Rimini. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, **Ariminensis**, e, adj. of or pertaining to this city. *Horat.*  
**ARINŌA**, æ, f. a Gallic word, signifying, according to some, rye; according to others, one-grained wheat. Otherwise called *olyron*. *Plin.*  
**ARISĪLOR**, &c. See *Hariolor*.  
**ARISŌN**, and **ARISŌ**, ōnis, m. Ἀρίων, a celebrated musician and lyric poet from Methymna in Lesbos. When he was returning from Tarentum to his native city, and the sailors, to obtain possession of his wealth, had conspired against his life, he is said, after playing on his lyre, to have sprung into the sea, and to have been carried to Peloponnesus by a dolphin which had been attracted by his song. *Ovid.* — Hence, **Arionius**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Arion. *Ovid. Arionia lyra.* — ¶ *Arion* was also a horse, which had the gift of prophecy, which Neptune is said to have produced from the earth, by striking it with his trident. *Stat.*  
**ARIS** (ἀρίς), ἴδης, f. an Egyptian plant, similar to *aros*. *Plin.*  
**ARISTA** (unc.), æ, f. the beard of corn, the awn, ἀθήρ. *Cic.* — ¶ Sometimes, an ear of corn; corn itself. *Ovid. maturis abscisit messis aristis. Virg. Liber, et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista.* — ¶ Also, the ears of spikenard. *Plin.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, put for the summer, the year. *Virg. Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas: but this is also referred to the second meaning, and post is then adverbial. Claudian. Necdum decimas emensus aristas.* — ¶ Also, applied to the hair, standing erect, like the beard of an ear of corn. *Pers. Alges, cum excussit membris timor albus aristas.* — ¶ Also, *aristæ*, herbs in general. *Val. Flacc. 7, 365.* — ¶ Also, small bones, and spines of fishes. *Auson.*  
**ARISTĒŪS**, ī, m. Ἀριστᾶριος, a king of Arcadia, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, daughter of Peneus, a river in Thessaly. *Virg.*  
**ARISTĀLTHĒA** (ἀριστάλθαία), æ, f. the herb marsh-mallows or white mallows. *Plin.*  
**ARISTĀRCHŪS**, ī, m. Ἀριστάρχος, a grammarian of Alexandria, who severely criticized the verses of Homer. *Cic.* — Hence, *Aristarchus* is used for any severe critic, and sometimes in a good sense. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, **Aristarchus**, a, uni, of or pertaining to Aristarchus. *Aristarchei*, ōrum, those who, like Aristarchus, severely criticize the writings of others. *Varr.*  
**ARISTYDA**. Same as *Holcus*.  
**ARISTIDĒS**, is, m. Ἀριστίδης, an Athenian, called just, on account of the purity and integrity of his life. *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, a Theban painter, in the time of Apelles. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a Milesian amatory poet. *Ovid.*  
**ARISTIPPŪS**, ī, m. Ἀριστίππος, a philosopher of Cyrene, a city in Africa, founder of the Cyrenaic sect. *Cic.* — Hence, **Aristippus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* — ¶ There was also another of the same name, the grandson of the above-named philosopher. *Gell.*  
**ARISTŌ**, or **ARISTŌN**, ōnis, m. Ἀρίστων, ovis, a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Lysias and Zeno, named Scepticus, the skeptic. *Cic.* Hence, **Aristonæus**, a,

um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* — ¶ There were also several others of the same name. *Cic.*  
**ARISTŌCRATĪA** (ἀριστοκρατία), æ, f. an aristocracy; a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of the nobility. — Hence, **Aristocraticus**, Ἀριστοκρατικός, adj. and **Aristocratice**, Ἀριστοκρατικῶς, adv. Only used by Latin writers in Greek characters. *Cic.*  
**ARISTŌLŌCHĪA** (ἀριστολοχία), and **aristolochia**, æ, f. the herb birth-wort, or heart-wort. *Plin.*  
**ARISTŌPHANĒS**, is, m. Ἀριστοφάνης, a very celebrated Athenian comic poet. He wrote 54 comedies, eleven of which are still extant. His sons were *Atarotes*, *Philippus*, and *Phileticus*, who also were comic poets. *Horat.* — Hence, **Aristophanæus**, or -ius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Aristophanes. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a critic of Byzantium. *Cic.*  
**ARISTŌRIDĒS**, or **ARĒSTŌRIDĒS**, æ, m. Ἀριστορίδης, the son of Aristor or *Arestor*, h. e. *Argus*. *Ovid.*  
**ARISTŌTELES**, is, m. Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotle, a famous philosopher, of Stagira, pupil of Plato, founder of the sect of the *Peripatetics*, and teacher of Alexander the Great. *Cic.* — Hence, **Aristotelæus**, or -ius, and in some edd. -icus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Aristotle. *Cic.*  
**ARISTŌXENŪS**, ī, m. a philosopher of Tarentum, a musician, a scholar of Aristotle. *Cic.*  
**ARĪTHMETICĀ**, æ, and **ARĪTHMETICĒ** (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the science of numbers, arithmetic. *Senec.*  
**ARĪTHMETICŪS** (ἀριθμητικός), a, um, arithmetic. *Vitruv.* — ¶ **Arithmetica**, ōrum, n. the art of numbering, arithmetic. *Cic.* — ¶ **Arithmeticus**, ī, m. an arithmetician. *Inscript. apud Reines.*  
**ARĪTHMŌS** (ἀριθμός), ī, m. number. 3 *Tertull.*  
**ARITŪDŌ** (areo), inis, f. dryness, drought, 3 siccity. *Plaut.*  
**ARIŪSYŪS**. same as *Arvisius*.  
**ARMĀ** (from *armi*, the shoulders; others from perf. pass. of ἄρω, to fit), ōrum, n. plur. arms for defence of the body, as helmet, shield, &c., in opposition to *tela*, arms for attack, as missile weapons. *Sallust. Arma atque tela.* — In the narrowest signification, simply a shield. *Virg. Colligere se in arma, h. e. to conceal himself behind his shield. Id. Lausum exanimem super arma ferēbant, h. e. on a shield.* — ¶ Also, arms, both offensive and defensive, when arms in general are spoken of. *Liv. Arma equestris, the whole equipments of a horseman. Cic. Arma capere, or sumere. Id. deponere. Vellei. ferre contra aliquem. Cic. Armis decertare, or decernere, or, Nepos. dimicare, or, Virg. certare, to fight with arms. Cæs. and Liv. Ad arma! to arms (a battle cry).* — ¶ *Arma* is often used for war, warfare, as the Romans only bore arms in time of war. *Cic. Armorum exitus semper incerti. Id. Venire ad arma. Id. Res spectat ad arma. Nepos. Inferre arma Italiae. Cic. Arma civilia, civil war. Virg. Arma referre, to renew the war. Horat. componere, to end. Cic. Discedere ab armis. Id. Esse in armis. Liv. Denuntiatione armorum terrere urbes. Virg. Sequi arma. Id. Movere viros in arma. Id. Vocare in arma. Cic. Vocare ad arma. Virg. Mittere aliquem in arma. — ¶ Also, for armati, armed troops. *Liv. Nulla apparuerunt arma. Id. Nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, h. e. army. Virg. Quæ sibi arma conciliet, h. e. troops, auxiliary troops. — ¶ Also, battle, action, contest, fight. Virg. In arma feror. — ¶ Also, warlike deeds. Virg. Pietate insignis et armis. — ¶ Figur. arms, h. e. all things or means for injury or defence. *Cic. Arma senectutis. Id. prudentiæ. Id. iudiciorum et legum. Virg. Movet arma leo. Ovid. Contra Borean ovis arma ministrat. Cic. Arnis et castris res tentata est, h. e. with all one's power or might; with might and main. — ¶ Also, instruments and implements for all uses. Virg. Arma Cerealia, h. e. implements for threshing corn and making***



bread. *Id.* *Georg.* 1, 160. implements of husbandry. *Id.* Arma colligere, *h. e.* sails, ropes, and other things used in vessels. *Id.* Navis spoliata armis, *h. e.* rudder, helm. *Martial.* Arma tendendis apta capillis, *h. e.* for shaving, &c. — ¶ *Arum*, for *armorum*. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* ARMAMAXA (ἀρμάμαξα), or HARMAMAXA, æ, *f.* a Persian chariot, sedan, or litter. *Curt.*

ARMAMENTA (armo), òrum, *n.* plur. implements or utensils for any purpose; in ships, tackling, ropes, oars, rudders, sails, &c. *Liv.* Componere armamenta. *Plin.* Vinearum armamenta, supports, &c. — ¶ But sails and masts are not always included under this word, or are separately mentioned. *Cæs.* Spes in velis armamentisque consistit.

ARMAMENTARIUM (armamenta), ii, *n.* an arsenal, place where arms are deposited, armory. *Cic.* Ex ædificiis, armamentariisque publicis arma populo dare. *Juvenal.* Armamentaria cæli.

ARMARIOLUM (armarium), i, *n.* dimin. a little chest, or closet; a cabinet. *Plaut.*

ARMARIUM (arma), ii, *n.* a chest, closet, safe, place where books, plate, money, &c., are deposited, σκευοθήκη, caps, arca, repositorium in quo nummi, vasa, libri, aliæque reconduntur. *Cic.*

ARMATURA (armo), æ, *f.* the various kinds of armor; armature. *Cic.* Armatura varia peditatus et equitatus. *Id.* Cohortes nostra armatura, armed in the Roman way. *Cæs.* Numidæ levis armatura, light-armed. — ¶ Also, armed soldiers. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Levis armatura, light-armed soldiers or velites. To this are opposed *Veget.* Gravis armatura; and *Liv.* Gravior armatura (*al. leg. armatu*), heavy-armed soldiers. *Veget.* Armatura duplures, soldiers who received a double ration (annonæ). — ¶ Also, an exercise in arms. *Veget.*

ARMATUS (Id.), *us*, *m.* armor, &c. same as armatura, found only in *abl. sing.* *Liv.*

ARMATUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, armed, equipped, & accented. *Virg.* Armatus ferro. *Ovid.* Dextra Jovis armata trisulcis ignibus. *Propert.* Manus armata sagittis. *Tibull.* Priapus armatus falce. *Plin.* Armatus unguibus. *Virg.* Classes armatæ. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* Vi armata uti adversus aliquem, to attack by force of arms. *Id.* Manu armata aggreddi aliquem, with arms in one's hands. — ¶ *Armatum concilium*, *h. e.* one at which the persons about to deliberate meet provided with arms. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — ¶ *Armati*, òrum, armed men, men in arms, troops, soldiers. *Nepos.* Navem armatis ornare. *Id.* Decem millia armatorum. — ¶ *Figur.* armed, furnished, fitted, provided, equipped, fortified. *Cic.* Urbs armata muris. *Virg.* Sagitta armata felle veneni. *Cic.* Incredibili audacia armatus. *Id.* Erecti, citati, parati, armati animis esse debemus. *Plin.* Armatus majestate. *Sil.* Armatum fide pectus. *Id.* Mens armata dolis. — ¶ *Armati anni*, years which are spent in arms, in waging war. *Sil.* Ut longa imperia, atque armatos proreget annos, campaigns.

ARMENIA, æ, *f.* Ἀρμενία, a country of Asia, lying between Taurus and the Caucasian mountains, and extending from Cappadocia to the Caspian sea. It was divided into Great and Small Armenia, the one in the east, the other in the west. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Armeniacus, *a*, *um*, adj. Armenian, of or pertaining to Armenia. *Plin.* Armeniacus triumphus. *Columel.* Armeniaca, *sc.* arbor, the apricot-tree. *Plin.* Armeniacum prunum; and, *Columel.* Armeniacum, *sc.* prunum, or pomum, the apricot. — ¶ *Armenius*, *a*, *um*, adj. Armenian, of Armenia. *Cic.* reges. *Colum.* Armenium, *sc.* pomum, or prunum, the apricot. *Plin.* Armenium, *sc.* pigmentum, a costly blue color, ultra-marine, made of a stone brought from Armenia, perhaps the lapis lazuli.

ARMENTALIS (armentum), *e*, belonging to a herd of cattle. *Virg.* Armentalis equa, a mare trained up for breeding. *Prudent.* Armentales viri, *h. e.* who have the care of the herds. *Id.* Armentale culmen, *h. e.* a shepherd's cottage.

ARMENTARIUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of or belonging to a herd. *Solin.* — ¶ *Armen-*

tarius, *ii*, absol. a herdsman, grazier. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — ¶ *Armentarius* was also the name of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, in allusion to his original station in life. *Aurcl. Vict.*

ARMENTITIVS, and ARMENTICIUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of a herd. *Varr.*

ARMENTIVS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of a herd. *Plin.*

ARMENTOSUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. abound-  
3 ing in herds of cattle. *Gell.* Italia armentosissima.

ARMENTUM (probably for aramentum, from *aro*), *i*, *n.* a herd of large cattle, ἀγέλη, majorum bestiarum grex. It properly signifies cattle serviceable in ploughing. Collectively, neat cattle, oxen, kine. *Virg.* Sobolem armento sortire quotannis. *Oftener plur.* *Varr.* Grex armentorum. *Cic.* Greges armentorum, *h. e.* cattle. — Also, applied to horses. *Virg.* — It may also be translated a herd. *Plin.* Armenta bo-  
um. — Hence, every herd or multitude. *Plin.* applies it to cynocephali: *Virg.* to deer; and also to great sea animals. — ¶ Also, a single ox, &c. *Hygin.* Centum armenta. — To this meaning, several of the other examples may be referred.

ARMIFER (arma & fero), *a*, *um*, bearing  
3 arms, in arms, armed, clothed in armor; warlike. *Ovid.* — ¶ Producing arms or armed men. *Senec.* Arvum armiferum.

ARMIGER (arma & gero), *a*, *um*, adj.  
2 bearing arms, armed. *Cic.* Armigero in corpore hæc tela exerceantur. And absol. *Curt.* — ¶ An armor-bearer. *Virg.* Armiger Jovis, *h. e.* the eagle. *Figur.* *Cic.* Armiger Catilinæ, an accomplice. *Ovid.* Tradidit armigeræ jaculum, *h. e.* to a nymph who served as armor-bearer. — ¶ *Claud.* Armiger sulcus, producing arms or armed men.

ARMILLÆ. See *Armillum*. 3

ARMILLA (armus), æ, *f.* a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle, with which they were publicly presented by their general. *Liv.* Centuriones armillis aureisque coronis donavit. — ¶ Also, bracelets worn by women. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a hoop, ferrule. *Vitruv.*

ARMILLATUS (armilla), *a*, *um*, having or wearing a bracelet. *Sueton.* Armillata turba. — ¶ Also, collared, wearing a collar. *Prop.* Armillati canes.

ARMILLUM (armus), *i*, and ARMILÆ, *is*, *n.* a vessel for wine, carried on the shoulders at sacrifices. *Varr.* — *Lucil.* Anus rursus ad armillum, to be at one's old tricks.

ARMILUSTRUM (arma & lustrum), *i*, *n.* a place in Rome, where the Romans annually sacrificed in arms. *Liv.* In armilustrum visum est lapidibus plueri. — The festival is called *Armilustrum*. *Varr.*

ARMINVS, *ii*, *m.* Herman, a celebrated German chief, who defeated *Varus*. *Tacit.*

ARMIPOTENS (arma & potens), *entis*,  
3 adj. powerful in arms, valiant. *Virg.*

ARMIPOTENTIA (armipotens), æ, *f.* cour-  
3 age, bravery, valor, intrepidity. *Ammian.*

ARMISONVS (arma & sono), *a*, *um*, adj.  
3 resounding with the noise of armor. *Virg.* Pallas armisona.

ARMO (arma), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. to arm; fit out, equip, or caparison for war, ἠρτί-  
ζω, armis induo, aut munio. *Cic.* Multitudinem hominum armare. *Sallust.* Armare maximas copias. *Virg.* Spar-  
3 armat manus. *Tacit.* Armare triremes. *Cæs.* naves. *Nepos.* Armare et excitare Regem adversus Romanos. *Plin.* Apes armantur aculeis. — ¶ Also, to fit, strengthen, fortify, excite. *Virg.* Armare sagittas veneno, to tip. *Cic.* accusatorem omnibus rebus. *Id.* temeritate concitata multitudinis auctoritate publica. *Nepos.* Armare se impudentia alicujus. *Cic.* se eloquentia. *Virg.* pudor armat in hostes. *Flor.* Cupido dominandi Cæsarem furialibus facibus arnavit.

ARMORACEA (ἀρρορακία), and ARMORACIA, æ, *f.* and ARMORACIUM, *ii*, *n.* a sort of wild radish; horseradish. *Plin.*

ARMORICVS. See *Armericus*.

ARMVS (ἀρμύς), *i*, *m.* the shoulder; most commonly of brutes. *Ovid.* Ex humeris

armi fiunt. *Horat.* Armi leporis. *Plin.* Uni homini humeri, ceteris armi. *Virg.* Equi fodere calcaribus armos, the flanks. — ¶ Also, sometimes, the shoulder of a man. *Virg.*

ARNA, æ, *f.* a town in Umbria. *Sil.* —  
3 Hence, Arnates, ium, the inhabitants of Arna. *Plin.*

ARNVS, *i*, *m.* a river of Etruria, now the Arno. *Liv.* — Hence, Arnensis, *e*, of or on the Arno. *Liv.* Tribus Arniensis.

ARVS (ἀρῶν), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, and *n.* 1. to plough. *Horat.* Bos est enectus arando. *Cic.* Cum terra araretur. *Plaut.* Arare mavelim, quam, &c. *Horat.* Arare agrum. — ¶ Also, to till, cultivate; farm. *Sallust.* Quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant. *Horat.* Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera. *Cic.* Cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia. See *Arator*. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* Rugæ tibi corpus arant. — ¶ *Poetic.* to plough the sea, sail over. *Virg.* Vastum mariis æquor arandum. — ¶ In *re Venerea*: *Plaut.* — ¶ *Ovid.* Arare litus, a proverb, to labor in vain. — ¶ To intersect. *Tibull.* — ¶ To acquire by husbandry, to reap. *Cic.* Decem medimna ex jugero arare.

AROMAX (ἀρωμα), *âtis*, *n.* a spice. *Colum.*

AROMATYCIVS (ἀρωματικός), *a*, *um*, adj.  
3 aromatic, spicy, fragrant. *Spartian.*

AROMATITES (ἀρωματίτης), æ, *m.* a precious stone, of a spicy smell, like myrrh. *Plin.* — ¶ Aromatites vinum, hippocras, wine brewed with spices. *Plin.*

ARONÆVS (Aaron), *a*, *um*, adj. pertaining  
3 to Aaron. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

AROS, *i*, *f.* and ARON, or ARUM (ἀρον),  
i, *n.* the herb wake-robin. *Plin.*

ARPI, òrum, *m.* a town of Apulia, now Arpi. *Plin.* — Hence, Arpinus, *a*, *um*, of Arpi. *Liv.* Arpini, the inhabitants of Arpi.

ARPINUM, *i*, *n.* a town of Latium, now Arpino. It was the birthplace of *Cicero* and *Marius*. — Hence, Arpinas, *âtis*, and Arpinus, *a*, *um*, of or from Arpinum. *Cic.* Arpinates aquæ. *Martial.* Chartæ Arpinæ, *h. c.* the writings of *Cicero*. *Juvenal.* Novus Arpinas, *h. e.* *Cicero*.

ARQUATUS. See *Arquatus*.

ARQUVS. See *Arcus*. 3

ARRA, ARRABO. See *Arrha*, *Arrhabo*.

ARRECTARIVS (arrigo), *a*, *um*, perpen-  
dicular, erect. *Vitruv.*

ARRECTVS, and ADRECTVS, *a*, *um*,  
particip. See *Arrigo*. — ¶ Adj. high, steep. *Liv.* Alpium arrectiora. Some read *arctiora*.

ARREPO. See *Adrepo*. 3

ARRETIUM. See *Arretium*.

ARRHÆ (ἀρραβών), and ARRÆ, æ, *f.* earnest-money, the money given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Plin.*

ARRHABO, and ARRABO (ἀρραβών),  
ônis, *m.* a token or pledge. *Terent.* — ¶ Earnest-money. *Plaut.*

ARRHENICUM (ἀρρηνικόν), *i*, *n.* arsenic, the same as arsenicum. *Plin.*

ARRHENOGONON (ἀρρηνόγονον), *i*, *n.* the herb rag-wort. *Plin.*

ARRIDEO (ad & rideo), and ARRIDEO, *es*, *isi*, *tsum*, *n.* and *a*. 2. to smile or look pleasantly upon, smile upon with approbation, approve, προσεχάω. *Cic.* Arrisisset adolensens. *Horat.* Ridentibus arridet, laugh with. *Terent.* Arridero omnibus. *Cic.* Leniter arridere. *Pasiv.* *Id.* Nam si arrideantur. — ¶ *Figur.* *Petron.* Mihi fortunæ arriserit hora. *Lucret.* Tempestat arridet. — ¶ Also, to please, be satisfactory. *Cic.* Quod mihi arriserat. *Horat.* Quibus arridere velim.

ARRIGO, and ADRIGO (ad & rego), *is*,  
2 exi, *ectum*, *a*. 3. to lift or set up, to raise, ἰστημι, ὀρθόω. *Virg.* Leo comas arrexit. *Id.* Arrectæ horre comæ, standing on end. *Terent.* Arrigere aures, to listen, hearken, be attentive. *So*, *Virg.* Arrectis auribus. — ¶ Obsceno sensu, apud *Sneton.* and *Martial.* — ¶ *Figur.* to excite, rouse, animate, encourage. *Sallust.* Certamen animos arrexit. *Virg.* Arrexere animos Itali. *Id.* Arrectæ spes.

ARRILATOR, *ôris*, *m.* a chafferer. *Laber*

ARRIPIO, and ADRIPIO (ad & rapio),  
is, *ipui*, *eptum*, *a*. 3. to take by force or violence; to catch or snatch at, seize, lay hold of, προσηρπάζω. *Sueton.* Arripere

caput capillo. *Plaut.* aliquem barba. *Terent.* Arripere aliquem medium, to take by the middle. *Plaut.* Manum arripere mordicus. — ¶ Also, to attack, invade, take forcible possession of. *Virg.* Arripere castra. *Tacit.* Proinde arripere fessos. *Virg.* Arripere locum. — ¶ Also, to take, take up. *Nepos.* Vestimenta arripuit. *Plaut.* Arripere gladium. *Virg.* terram velis, to gain the shore. *Liv.* arma. *Tacit.* Arripere naves, h. e. capere, et conscendere. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Unde animam arripuerimus. *Id.* Maximus dolor, qui simulatque arripuit, interficit. *Id.* Arripere sibi cognomen ex aliorum imaginibus. *Id.* aliquid ad reprehendum. *Id.* facultatem lædendi, to take, seize. *Id.* patrociniū æquitatis, to take upon one's self, undertake. *Id.* maledictum ex trivio. *Liv.* Occasionem arripere, to seize the opportunity. *Terent.* Submouit me servus: quod ego arripui, which I took up at once. *Justin.* Alexandrum somnus arripuit, overtook. — ¶ Also, to learn. *Cic.* Avidè arripere litteras Græcas. *Id.* Celeriter arripere res innumerabiles. *Nepos.* Litterarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, had eagerly espoused. — ¶ Also, to accuse. *Sueton.* Statim questor ejus in præjudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est. — ¶ *Horat.* Primores populi arripuit, ridiculed, satirized.

**ARRISÏD** (arrideo), ònis, f. a smiling with 2 approbation upon any thing. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**ARRISÏR** (Id.), òris, m. an applauder, ap-2 prover, flatterer. *Senec.*

**ARRÏDÏ**, and **ADRÏDÏ** (ad & rodo), is, òsi, òsum, a. 3. ta gnaw, gnaw round, nibble at. *Plin.* A muribus arrosus. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Ut illa nitidula Reipublicam conaretur arrodere.

**ARRÏGANS** (arrogò), antis, proud, haughtily, overbearing, self-conceited, presumptuous, insolent, arrogant. *Cic.* Minax, atque arrogans. *Id.* Quid est tam arrogans? *Tacit.* Arrogans minoribus. *Quintil.* Pigritia arrogantior. *Macrob.* Arrogantissimum proverbium.

**ARRÏGANTER** (arrogans), adv. proudly, haughtily, insolently, arrogantly. *Cic.* Nihil dicam arrogantius. *Oros.* Arrogantissime præsumere.

**ARRÏGANTÏA** (Id.), æ, f. pride, haughtiness, conceitedness, presumption, arrogance, ἀλαζωνία. *Cic.* Ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia. *Id.* Sermo plenus arrogantie. — ¶ Also, pertinacity, obstinacy. *Liv.*

**ARRÏGATÏD**, and **ADRÏGATÏD** (arrogò), ònis, f. an adopting of a person who is master of himself, or of age. *Gell.*

**ARRÏGÏD**, and **ADRÏGÏD** (ad & rogo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. ta interrogate, question. *Plaut.* Venus hæc volo arroget te. — ¶ Also, to adopt a person of full age. *Gell.* — ¶ Arrogare sibi aliquid, to arrogate, claim, or attribute to one's self unjustly, ἀλαζονεύομαι. *Cic.* Ego tibi tantum tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo. *Id.* Arrogare sibi sapientiam. *Tacit.* sibi nobilitatem, aut modestiam. — ¶ Also, to confer or bestow. *Horat.* Fortuna imperiis decus arrovavit. *Id.* Scire velim, pretium chartis quotus arroget annus, sets a value upon. *Id.* Nihil non arroget armis, h. e. omnia in armorum vi posita esse putet. — ¶ *Liv.* Arrogare dictatorem consuli, to add to, associate with.

**ARRÏSÏR** (arrodò), òris, m. who gnaws, 2 plunders. *Senec.*

**ARRUGÏA**, æ, f. a gold mine, χρυσωρυχία. *Plin.*

**ARS** (ἀρῆς), artis, f. an art, faculty, quality; method, way or mean; contrivance, skill, ability; science; profession, occupation, employment. *Cic.* Notatio naturæ, et animadversio peperit artem. *Id.* Instructum esse magnum artium disciplinis. *Id.* Optimarum artium scientia. *Tacit.* Artes civiles. *Id.* militares. *Quintil.* Ars imperatoria. *Id.* rhetorica. *Plin.* musica. *Id.* medendi. *Id.* Artes liberales. *Cic.* ingenue. *Id.* Facitare artem aliquam. *Ovid.* Discere artes. *Horat.* Exercere artem. *Cic.* Versari in arte aliqua. *Id.* Dicere ex arte, & e. artificiose. — ¶ Also, exquisite

art, skill. *Virg.* Arte laboratæ vestes, wrought curiously. *Ovid.* Et tripodas septem, pondere, et arte pares, of equal weight and workmanship. *Id.* Plausus tunc arte carebat, h. e. erat simplex, et sincerus. *Id.* Qui canit arte, canat. *Gell.* Arte compositus capillus, artificially, not naturally. — ¶ Also, books treating of the arts and sciences. *Cic.* Artes oratorie, works on rhetoric. — ¶ Also, works of art. *Horat.* Divite artium, quas Parrhasius protulit. — ¶ Also, a quality good or bad. *Horat.* Hac arte Pollux, arces attingit igneas. *Tacit.* Malas artes. — ¶ Also, skill, contrivance, exertion, industry. *Terent.* Quid est, quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? — ¶ Also, fraudulent contrivance, deceitful art, stratagem. *Liv.* Capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios. *Virg.* Novas artes pectore versat, new wiles. *Id.* Ille dolis instructus, et arte Pelasga. — ¶ Artes, for the Muses. *Phædr.* Mnemosyne artium peperit chorum.

**ARSACÏS**, is, m. Ἀρσάκης, the founder of the Parthian empire. *Justin.* — Hence, **ARSACÏUS**, a, um, of *Arsacces*. *Martial.* Arsacia aula.

**ARSACIDÏS**, æ, m. the common appellation of the Parthian monarchs, successor of *Arsaces*. *Tacit.* — Hence *Arsacidæ*, the Parthians. *Lucan.*

**ARSENICUM** (ἀρσενικόν), i, n. a mineral substance, arsenic, orpiment. *Plin.*

**ARSENÏGÏNÏN**. Same as *Arrhenogonon*.

**ARSÏS**, is, f. ἄρσις, the elevation of the 3 voice in the enunciation of a syllable, opposed to thesis. *Mart.* *Capell.*

**ARTABANÏS**, i, m. *Artabannus*, a Parthian king. *Tacit.*

**ARTACÏE**, es, f. Ἀρτάκη, a fountain in the land of the *Læstrygons*. *Tibull.*

**ARTATÏS**. See *Arcto*.

**ARTAXATA**, òrum, m. plur. Ἀρτάξατα, a city of Armenia, on the *Araxes*, now *Teflis*. *Juvénal.*

**ARTE**. See *Arcte*.

**ARTEMÏS**, idis, f. Ἄρτεμις, *Diana*. *Plin.*

**ARTEMÏSÏA**, æ, f. Ἀρτεμισία, the wife of *Mausolus*, king of *Caria*. *Gell.* — ¶ The herb mugwort, or motherwort. *Plin.*

**ARTEMÏSIUM**, i, n. Ἀρτεμισιον, a promontory of *Eubœa*. *Nepos.*

**ARTEMÏN**, and **ARTEMÏD** (ἀρτέμων), ònis, m. a sail of a ship; according to some, a top-sail; according to others, a main-sail. *Plaut.* — ¶ The pulley of a crane, or other machine, whereon the ropes run. *Vitruv.*

**ARTERÏA** (ἀρτηρία), òrum, n. plur. the windpipe. *Lucret.* Facit asperiora arteria clamor.

**ARTERÏA** (ἀρτηρία), æ, f. the windpipe, called, also, by *Cicero*, aspera arteria. In plur. *Sueton.* Arterias et fauces fovere. — ¶ Also, an artery, or canal, conveying the blood from the heart to the other parts of the body. *Cels.* Juncta est vena arteriis. *Cic.* Venæ et arteriæ a corde profectæ.

**ARTERÏACE** (ἀρτηριακή), es, f. a medicine for the windpipe. *Cels.*

**ARTERÏACÏS** (ἀρτηριακός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the windpipe. *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

**ARTHÏRÏSÏS**. Same as *Arthritis*. *Prædent.*

**ARTHÏRÏCÏS** (ἀρθριτικός), a, um, adj. 1 gouty, podagrical, arthritic. *Cic.*

**ARTHÏRÏTÏS** (ἀρθριτίς), idis, f. any disorder that affects the joints; the gout, arthritis. *Vitruv.*

**ARTÏCÏLAMENTUM** (articulo), i, n. the 3 juncture or articulation of the bones, a joint. *Scribon.* *Larg.*

**ARTÏCÏLARÏS** (artculus), e, adj. articu-3 lar, relating to the joints. *Plin.* Articularis morbus, the gout.

**ARTÏCÏLARÏSÏS**, the same as *articularis*. 3 *Cato* and *Plin.*

**ARTÏCÏLATE** (articulatus), adv. distinct-3 ly, clearly, articulately (spoken of the voice). *Gell.*

**ARTÏCÏLATÏM** (articulo), adv. joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal. *Cic.* Articulatim dividere. — ¶ Also, distinctly, point by point. *Cic.*

**ARTÏCÏLÂTÏD** (articulo), onis, f. the shooting of plants from joint to joint, or from knot to knot. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a disease of vine-shoots. *Plin.*

**ARTÏCÏLATÏS**, a, um, particip. from

articulo. — ¶ Adj. *articulate*, distinct. *Solin.* Articulata verba eloquitur.

**ARTÏCÏLÏD** (artculus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. as it were, to divide into small members or joints; hence, to articulate, utter distinctly. *Lucret.* Voces articulata lingua.

**ARTÏCÏLÏSÏS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 joints, or knots; jointed, knotted. *Plin.* Radix articulosa. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Articulosa partitio, h. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions.

**ARTÏCÏLÏSÏS** (diminutive, from *artus*), i, m. a small joint, juncture, or commissure; a joint, or knot, ἄρθρον. *Plin.* Nodos corporum, qui vocantur articuli. *Id.* Articuli alarum. *Cæs.* Crura sine nodis, et articulis. *Cic.* Dolores articulorum, pains in the joints; any arthritic disease; the gout. *Pers.* Cum lapidosa chiragra fregerit articulos. — ¶ Also, the fingers. *Ovid.* Sollicitis supputat articulis. — ¶ *Quintil.* Molli articulo tractare aliquem, gently, softly. — ¶ Also, the knots in the branches of trees. *Cic.* Ad articulos sarmentorum. — ¶ *Figur.* of speech, joints. *Cic.* Verba quæ quasi articuli, connectunt membra orationis. — Also, a small clause or member of a sentence. *Cic.* Articulis membrisque distincta. — ¶ Also, the article; a part of speech. *Varr.* — Any part of speech. *Pand.* — ¶ A clause of a sentence. *Id.* — ¶ A section, chapter. *Id.* — ¶ Also, a short period of time. *Plin.* — In articulo, instantly, immediately. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, the fit moment; the nick of time. *Cic.* In ipso articulo temporis. *Terent.* In ipso articulo oppressit! *Curt.* In quo me articulo rerum mearum fortuna deprehendit, in what an unlucky moment. — ¶ *Sueton.* Per eosdem articulos, et gradus producendus sit, separate gradations, steps. — ¶ *Articulus causæ*, the hinge on which the whole cause turns. *Arnob.* Ventum est ad ipsum articulum causæ. *So.* *Pandect.* Non possunt omnes articuli singulatum comprehendere, every case, point or matter. — ¶ *Articulos montium*, hillocks, or risings on great hills. *Plin.*

**ARTÏFEX** (ars & facio), ficis, m. and f. an artificer, artist. *Cic.* Artifices scenici, and absol. *Liv.*, comedians, players. *Quintil.* Artifices statuarum. *Senec.* Artifici jucundius est pingere, quam pinxisse, for a painter. *Curt.* Artifices cum fidibus sui generis ibant, minstrels, musicians. *Petron.* Artifex peritus, a skilful fowler. *Gell.* Artifex rhetoricus, an ablerhetorician. *Propert.* Morbi artificem, the healer, physician. — ¶ Also, skilful, tried, practised. Often as an adject. *Sueton.* Miles decollandi artifex. *Tacit.* Locusta artifex veneni. *Plin.* Vir artificis ingenii. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Græci dicendi artifices. *Id.* Artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum. *Quintil.* Artifex in lacrymas alicujus. *Tacit.* Artifex serendæ in alios invidiæ. — ¶ *Artifex equus*, well trained, or broken in. *Ovid.* — ¶ With the infinit. *Pers.* Negatas artifex sequi voces. — ¶ Also, crafty, cunning, artful. *Virg.* Crudele artificis scelus. *Terent.* O artificem probum! — ¶ Also, a contriver, maker, framer, creator. *Cic.* Artifex mundi Deus. *Plin.* Artifex omnium natura. *Cic.* Consuetudo artifex suavitatis. — ¶ Also, laborcd ingeniously, curiously or exquisitely wrought. *Quintil.* Motus artifex. *Plin.* Artifices argentiæ. *Pers.* Artifex vultus.

**ARTÏFÏCIALÏS** (artificium), e, adject. 2 artificial, made with art. *Quintil.*

**ARTÏFÏCIALÏTER** (artificialis), adv. art-2 fully, artificially. *Quintil.*

**ARTÏFÏCÏSÏS** (artificiosus), adv. skilful-ly, artificially. *Cic.*

**ARTÏFÏCÏSÏSÏS** (artificium), a, um, adj. artificial, made by art. *Cic.* Ea genera divinandum non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur. — ¶ Also, skilfully made, ingeniously contrived, exquisitely wrought. *Cic.* Artificiosi operis. — ¶ Also, skilful, accomplished. *Cic.* Rhetores artificiosissimi. — ¶ Also, artificial, requiring art. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte.

**ARTÏFÏCIUM** (artifex), ii, n. an art, handicraft, trade, τέχνη, τέχνημα, τέχνη. *Cic.* Obvisci artificium, et

studium deponere. *Pandect.* Scire plura artificia. *Senec.* Sordidissimi artificii institor. — ¶ Also, *skill, science, contrivance, artifice, dexterity, ingenuity.* *Cic.* Simulacrum singulari artificio perfectum. — ¶ Also, *art, the rules of art.* *Cic.* Non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificio ex eloquentia natum. *Id.* Componere artificio de jure civili. — ¶ Also, *artfulness, artifice, device, sleight.* *Cæs.* Vicisse Romanos artificio. *Cic.* Artificium quoddam excogitandum est. *Id.* Erudita artificio simulationis. — ¶ Also, *craft, fraud, wicked contrivance.* *Cæs.*

ARTIÖ (arctus), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to drive in so as to fit tight. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, to bind. *Prudent.*

ARTO. See Arcto. 2

ARTÖCÖPÖS (ἀρτοκόπος), i, m. a baker. 3 *Firmic.*

ARTÖCREAS (ἀρτοκρέας), ätis, n. a meat-pie or pasty, pie composed of bread and flesh. *Pers.*

ARTÖLAGANÖS (ἀρτολάγανον), i, m. a kind of fine bread or cake. *Cic.*

ARTÖPTA (ἀρτοπτή), äs, f. a kind of vessel to bake bread in, a bread-pan. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a baker, or, according to some, a butler. *Juvenal.*

ARTÖPTICIÖS or-TIÖS (artopta), a, um, *Plin.* Artopticus panis, bread baked in the artopta, h. e. fine bread.

ARTRARE. Same as Aratrare.

ARTÖATIM (artuatus), adverb, limb by 3 limb. *Jul. Firm.*

RTÖATÖS (artus), a, um, adj. torn to 3 pieces. *Jul. Firmic.*

ARTÖS (άρω), us, m. a joint, or commissure, by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together, ἄσπον. *Cic.* Digitorum artus. *Plin.* Artus suffraginum. *Lucan.* Omnis palpitat artus. *Tacit.* Artus elapsi in pravum. *Quintil.* Artus moti loco, dislocated. *Cic.* Dolor artuum, the gout, arthritis. — ¶ Often, the limbs, τὰ μέλη. *Ovid.* Corumpere febribus artus. *Virg.* Per artus sudor iit. *Id.* Sopor fessos complectitur artus. *Tacit.* Venenum cunctis ejus artus pervasit. *Cic.* Omnibus artibus contremiscere. — ¶ Figur. of plants. *Plin.* Stat per se vitis, artus suos in se colligens, tendit. — ¶ Also, figur. strength. *Q.* *Cic.* Nervos atque artus sapientiae. — ¶ *Plaut.* n. plur.

Artua comminuum.

ARTUS. See Arctus.

ARVALIS (arvum), e, adject. pertaining to cultivated fields. *Varr.* and *Plin.* Arvales fratres, a college of twelve priests, who yearly offered solemn sacrifices for the fertility of the ground.

ARVEHÖ, is, the same as adveho. *Cato.*

ARVERNÖ, grum, m. a people of Aquitania, in the modern Auvergne. *Cæs.* — Hence, Arvernus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the same. *Plin.* Arvernium vinum.

ARVIGÄ, ä, a ram, particularly as a victim. *Varr.*

ARVIGNÖS (arviga), a, um, adj. the same as arietinus. *Varr.*

ARVINÄ, ä, f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. *Virg.* Clypeos tergunt arvina pingui. — ¶ Also, *fatness.* *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, a Roman agnomen. *Liv.*

ARVISIÖS, a, um, adject. *Virg.* Arvisia vina, wine from Mt. Arvisius, in Chios.

ARGLÄ (diin from ara), ä, f. a little altar. *Cic.* — ¶ Among the Campanians, Arula, heaps of earth about planted elms. *Plin.*

ARBNCÖS (ἀρνοκος), i, m. a goat's beard. *Plin.*

ARNDIFER (arundo & fero), a, um, 3 adject. bearing reeds. *Ovid.*

ARNDINACÖS (arundo), a, um, adj. like a reed, arundinaceous. *Plin.*

ARNDINETUM (Id.), i, n. a place where reeds grow. *Cato.*

ARNDINÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of reeds, abounding with reeds, arundincous. *Virg.* Arundinea silva. *Plin.* Arundinea panicula. *Ovid.* Arundinea carmine, h. e. the music of the pipe. — ¶ Also, resembling a reed. *Plin.* Radice arundinea.

ARNDINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding in reeds or canes. *Catull.*

ARNDÖ, inis, f. a reed or cane, κάλαμος. *Horat.* Equitare in arundine longa.

*Virg.* Fluvialis arundo. *Ovid.* Longa parva sub arundine canna. — ¶ Also, an angling rod. *Tibull.* Captat arundine pisces. *Ovid.* Moderari arundine lium. — ¶ In fowling, a lime-twig. *Petron.* Tectis arundinibus tangere volucres. — ¶ Also, a pen. *Pers.* Inque manus charta, nodosaque venit arundo. *Martial.* Tristis arundo, h. e. calamus severi scriptoris. — ¶ Also, a pole, club, stake. *Petron., Plaut., and Varr.* — ¶ Also, the shaft of an arrow; an arrow. *Virg.* Per ilia venit arundo. *Id.* Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. — ¶ Also, a pipe or flute. *Virg.* Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam. *Sueton.* Arundine canere. — ¶ Also, a measuring-staff. *Prud.* — ¶ Also written harundo; and so its derivatives.

ARNDÖLATIÖ (arundo), önis, f. a prop 3 ping up of vines by means of reeds. *Varr.*

ARÖPIUM, i, n. a town in Iapydia. Hence, 3 Arüpinaäs, ätis, adj. m. belonging to Arupium. *Tibull.*

ARUSEPX, &c. See Harusper.

ARVUM, i, n. and ARVÖS (aro), i, m. a field ploughed but not sown, a fallow field. *Plaut.* Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager. — ¶ Also, arable land, glöbe; a field. *Sallust.* Numida pabulo pecoris magis, quam arvo student. *Virg.* Optima putri arva solo. *Horat.* Arvum pingue. *Virg.* Læta arva. *Ovid.* Arva olivifera. — ¶ Sometimes, a region, country. *Ovid.* Quali jaceamus in arvo. — ¶ *Virg.* Arva Neptunia, the sea. — ¶ Eleganter transfertur ad muliebrem naturam. *Lucret.* Ut muliebria conserat arva. *Virg.* Genitale arvum. — ¶ Anciently, arva, arum, f. *Nævius* and *Pacuv.*

ARX (ἀρκα), ärcis, f. a lofty place, height, steep, top or summit of a hill. *Virg.* Ad Riphæas arces consurgit. *Id.* Arx calli. *Horat.* Arces igneæ; and, *Ovid.* Ætherias arces, the heavens. *Ovid.* Umbrosa Parnassi arce. *Virg.* Septeni muro circumdedit arces, h. e. hills. *Stat.* Arx galeæ. *Senec.* Arx corporis, the head. — ¶ Also, a castle, fortress, citadel, ἀκρόπολις. *Cic.* Tarento amissam arcem tamen retinuit. *Nepos.* Arcem oppidi occupare. *Id.* Munire arcem ad urbem obsidendam. — ¶ Also, a town, city. *Horat.* Thebanæ conditor arcis. — ¶ Figur. a bulwark, shelter, refuge, safeguard. *Cic.* Hanc urbem arcem omnium gentium, the citadel of the whole world. *Id.* Africa omnium provinciarum arx. *Tacit.* Classis arx commeatum. *Cic.* Lex repetundarum arx sociorum. *Id.* Invadere in arcem causæ. *Id.* Arcem Stoicorum defendere. — ¶ Also, the top, summit of any thing. *Lucan.* Attingere arcem juris, h. e. summum imperium tenere. *Silius.* Perduci ad summas arces laudum, to reach the pinnacle of glory. *Tacit.* Arx eloquentiæ. — ¶ Arcem ex cloaca facere, proverb. h. e. to make a mountain of a mole-hill. *Cic.*

AS (εἰς), ässis, m. a unit of measure, weight, &c. Hence, an as, a Roman copper coin, which was divided into twelve parts, called uncie. *Horat.* villis as. *Id.* Perdere omnia ad assem, to the last farthing. *Catull.* Omnes unius æstimenus ässis, as of little importance. *Id.* Non assis facere aliquid, not to value at a farthing. — ¶ Also, any thing that may be divided into twelve parts. *Plin.* Ep. Heres ex asse, heir to the whole estate. *Sidon.* Rem ex asse cognoscere, entirely, thoroughly. *Colum.* In assem, and in asse, in all, on the whole. — ¶ Also, a pound weight. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, an acre. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a foot measure. *Colum.* — ¶ Used by some mathematicians for the number six, or a whole divided into six parts. *Vitruv.*

ASARÖTUM (ἀσάρων), i, n. a tessellated 3 pavement, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors. *Stat.*

ASARUM (ἀσάρων), i, n. the herb foalbit, foalfoot, or wild spikenard. *Plin.*

ASBESTINUM (ἀσβεστινον), i, n. a kind of cloth made of amianthus, unconsumable by fire. *Plin.*

ASBESTÖS (ἀσβεστος), i, f. a kind of stone found in Arcadia, probably amianthus. *Plin.*

ASBÖLÖS (ἀσβολος), i, m. one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*

ASCALABÖTES (ἀσκαλαβώτης), ä, m. a sort of lizard, an evel, or eel. *Plin.*

ASCALÄPHÖS, i, m. Ἀσκάλαφος, son of Acheron, turned by Ceres into an owl. *Ovid.*

ASCALIÄ (ἀσκαλία), ä, f. a kind of thistle, or artichoke. *Plin.*

ASCALÖN, and ASCALÖ, önis, f. Ἀσκάλων, Ascalon, a town of Palestine. *Plin.* — Hence, Ascälönus, a, um, of Ascalon. *Plin.* Ascalonia cæpa, a shalot or eschalot.

ASCANIÖS, ii, m. called also Iulus and Iulus; Ἀσκανίος, Ascanius, the son of Creusa and Æneas. *Liv.* and *Virg.*

ASCANIÖS, a, um, adject. *Plin.* Ascanius lacus, in Bithynia. *Id.* Ascanius portus, in Troas. *Id.* Ascaniæ insulæ, in the Ægean sea. *Virg.* Sonantem Ascanium, a river of Bithynia.

ASCAULÖS (ἀσκαυλιος), ä, m. a bagpipe. 3 *Martial.*

ASCENDIBILIS (ascendo), e, adj. that 3 may be ascended. *Pompon.*

ASCENDÖ, and ADCSCENDÖ (ad & scandö), is, endi, ensum, a, and n. 3. to ascend, mount, climb, ἀναβαίνο. *Cic.* In murum ascendere. *Virg.* Scalis ascendere muros. *Cic.* Ripam ascendere. *Cæs.* Ascendere jugum montis. *Nepos.* Ascendere in navem. *Tacit.* classem. *Lucret.* currum. *Cic.* in equum. *Liv.* equum. *Cic.* in concionem, to mount the rostrum. *Sueton.* Ascenso curru. *Cæs.* Mons ascendendus. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ascendere unum gradum dignitatis. *Id.* A minoribus ad majora ascendere. *Id.* ad honores. *Id.* Ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, has grown into such reputation. *Id.* Ascendere in summum locum civitatis. *Curt.* ad gradum aliquem amicitie. *Cic.* Vox gradatim ascendit, rises. — Hence, ascendentes, ascendants, kindred reckoned upward. *Pandect.*

ASCENSIBILIS (ascendo), e, adj. that 3 may be ascended. *Cælar.*

ASCENSIÖ, and ADCSCENSIÖ (Id.), önis, f. the act of ascending, an ascent. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* advancement.

ASCENÖS, and ADCSCENÖS (Id.), us, m. the act of ascending; an ascent, ἀναβασις. *Cic.* Ascensu ingrediens arduo. *Id.* Difficili ascensu atque arduo. *Id.* Repellere aliquem ab ascensu templi. *Liv.* Scalis ascensum tentare. — ¶ Figur. a rising, advancement. *Cic.* Ad honoris gradum ascensus. *Id.* In virtute multi ascensus. *Id.* Ad jactationem ascensus. *Plin.* Siderum ascensus, their rising.

ASCIÄ, ä, f. a chip-axe, hatchet, σκέπαρον. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a mason's trowel. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a spade, hoe. *Pallad.*

ASCIBÖRGIUM, i, n. a town in Gaul, now Eschenberg, or Asberg. *Tacit.*

ASCIÖ (ascia), äs, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to chip, 2 heve, or polish with the axe. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, to stir with a trowel. *Vitruv.* calcem.

ASCISCO. See Adscisco.

ASCITES (ἀσκιτης), ä, a kind of dropsy. 3 *Cælar.*

ASCIÖS (ἀσκιος), a, um, adj. without shadow. *Plin.* Ascia loca, places where, at certain times, no shadow is cast. *Id.* Ascii, people inhabiting such places.

ASCLEPIADES, ä, m. a Greek poet. — Hence, Asclepiädëus, a, um, Asclepiædan. *Diomed.* Metrum Asclepiædium. — ¶ Also, a distinguished physician. *Cic.*

ASCLEPIÄS (ἀσκληπιός), ädis, f. the herb swallow-wort. *Plin.*

ASCÖPERÄ (ἀσκόπηρα), ä, f. a leathern bag or sack. *Sueton.*

ASCRÄ, ä, f. Ἀσκρα, a village in Bœotia, the residence of Hesiod. *Ovid.* — Whence, Ascræus (Ἀσκραίος), a, um, of Ascræ. *Virg.* Ascræus senex, and, absol. *Ovid.* Ascræus, h. e. Hesiod. So, *Virg.* Ascræum carmen. *Ovid.* Ascrææ oves. — ¶ Also, *Propert.* Ascræi fontes, of Helicon, because Ascræ stood at the foot of Mt. Helicon.

ASCRIBÖ, and ADCSRIBÖ (ad & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to annex by writing, add to a writing, subscribe, προσγράφω. *Cic.* Nomen emptioni ascribere. *Id.* Aliquid in legem ascribere. *Id.* Ascripsisse eundem Syllam in ean-

dem legem. *Id.* Hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur. *Id.* Ascribere salutem alicui, to send a greeting. — ¶ Also, to join, adjoin, add, annex, class, rank. *Cic.* Ascribat ad iudicium suum meam sententiam. *Id.* Hunc ad tuum numerum ascribit. *Id.* Ascribe me talem in numerum. *Id.* Ascribere aliquem ad amicitiam. *Id.* Ascribere aliquem socium laudibus alicuius. *Id.* pœnam fœderi. *Liv.* notam motis Senatu. *Cic.* aliquem comitem alicui. *Id.* aliquem in civitatem, h. e. civem facere. *Id.* Ascribere civitati. *Id.* Ascriptus civis. *Horat.* Ascribi ordinibus Deorum. *Tacit.* Ascribere aliquem militiæ. — ¶ Also, to enrol. *Liv.* Colonos trecentos ascripserunt. — ¶ Also, to attribute, impute, refer, ascribe. *Cic.* Bonos exitus ascribere diis immortalibus. *Plin.* Jovi aquila ascribitur. — ¶ Also, to fix upon, determine. *Phædr.* Ascriptus dies.

**ASCRIPTIŎ, and ADCRIPTIŎ** (ascribo), ōnis, f. an addition in writing. *Cic.* **ASCRIPTIŎS, and ADCRIPTIŎS** 1 (ascriptus), a, um, adj. added, chosen, enrolled. *Cic.* Ascriptitius civis, a naturalized foreigner. *Cod.* Justin. Ascriptitii servi, bondsmen fixed to the soil. *Id.* coloni, freemen bound to dwell on the land.

**ASCRIPTIŎS, and ADCRIPTIŎS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Ascriptivi milites, supernumeraries.

**ASCRIPTOR, and ADCRIPTOR** (ascribo), ōris, m. one who subscribes his name, a favorer, promoter of any thing. *Cic.* Venalis ascriptor. *Id.* ascriptor dignitatis meæ. *Id.* Adscriptores legis Agrariæ.

**ASCŪLUM, i, n.** a town of Picenum, now *Ascoli.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a town of Apulia, now *Ascoli di Satriano.* — Hence, *Asculanensis, e. Vellei.*, and *Asculanus, a, um, Plin.*, of *Asculum.* And *Cic. Asculanum, ōrum, the inhabitants of Asculum.*

**ASCYRŎIDES** (ἀσσυριδῆς), is, f. a plant resembling the ascyron. *Plin.*

**ASCYRON** (ἀσσυρον), i, n. the herb *St. John's wort*, called, also, *androsæmon.*

**ASDRŪBAL, or HASDRŪBAL, ālis, m.** the name of several Carthaginian generals. *Liv.*

**ASELLA** (dimin., from *asina*), æ, f. a 3 small ass. *Ovid.*

**ASELLŪLŎS** (diminut., from *asellus*), i, m. a little ass, a young ass. *Arnob.*

**ASELLŎS** (diminut., from *asinus*), i, m. an ass-colt, a little or young ass, any ass, *ἀσύνον, ἀσύνος.* *Cic.* *Asellus onustus auro.* — ¶ Also, a delicate sort of fish; according to some, a cod-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ *Aselli, two stars in Cancer.* *Plin.* — ¶ *A Roman cognomen. Cic.*

**ASEMŎS** (ἀσημος), a, um, adj. without 3 stripes. *Lamprid.* *Tunica asema, a garment without the purple or clavus on it.*

**ASIA, æ, f.** Ἀσία, one of the three great divisions of the old world. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Also, for *Asia Minor.* *Cic.* — Also, for the kingdom of *Pergamus.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *Asiæ, one of the Nereides.* *Virg.* — ¶ *Asiæcus, Asiænius, and Asiæticus, a, um, adj.* and *Asis, idis, adj. f. Asiatic.* *Liv.* *Asianam rem.* *Cic.* *Asiani, ōrum, Asiatics.* *Id.* *Asiaticum bellum.* *Ovid.* *Asida terram.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.* *Asiaticum dicendi genus, ornate and diffuse.* *Cic.* *Asiatici oratores, those who use the Asiatic style.* *Quintil.* *Asiani, absol., in the same sense.* — ¶ *Asiaticus, the surname of Scipio.* — ¶ *Asia, also, a sort of rye (secale).* *Plin.*

**ASIANE** (*Asianus*), adverb, after the manner of the *Asiatics.* *Quintil.*

**ASILŪS, i, m.** a horse-fly, gad-fly, dun-fly, or breeze, *ὄϊστρος.* *Plin.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the sea breeze. *Plin.*

**ASINA** (*asinus*), æ, f. a she-ass, ἡ ὄνος. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a Roman surname.

**ASINALIS** (*Id.*), e, adj. ass-like, unman-3 nerly. *Apulei.*

**ASINARIŎS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. relating to an 3 ass, asinine. *Cato.* *Mola asinaria.* *Varr.* *Asinarius* (sc. pastor), a keeper of asses.

**ASININŎS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. asinine, of an ass. *Varr.* *Asininus pullus.* *Plin.* *Asininum lac.* — ¶ *Asinina pruna, a sort of plum, so called from its being of little value.* *Plin.*

**ASINIŎS, ii, m.** the name of a Roman gens. — Hence, *Asinianus, a, um, of or relat-*

ing to *Asinius* or to the *Asinian gens.* *Cic.* *Asinianum crimen.*

**ASINŎS** (unc.), i, m. an ass. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a thick-headed fellow; a dolt, blockhead, loggerhead, numskull, dunce. *Plaut.* *Neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi.* *Cic.* *Scio ine asinum germanum fuisse.* *Terent.* *Asinum tantum.* — ¶ *Asinus ad lyram, a proverb, equivalent to the English, a sow to a fiddle.* And, *Qui asinum non potest, stratum cædit, applied to one who wrecks his vengeance on an innocent person.* — ¶ *In Catul. 97, 10, according to some, the upper millstone.*

**ASINŎSCA, æ, f.** a sort of wild vine. *Plin.*

**ASIO** (unc.), ōnis, m. a horn-owl. *Plin.*

**ASIOS, a, uni, adj.** in the region *Asia* in *Lydia.* *Virg.* *Asia palus, in the valley of the Cayster.* *Id.* *Asia prata.*

**ASŎPIADES, æ, m.** Ἀσωπιάδης, the grandson of *Asopus, h. e. Æneus.* *Ovid.*

**ASŎPIS, idis, f.** Ἀσωρίς, the daughter of *Asopus, h. e. Ægina, mother of Æneus.* *Ovid.* — ¶ *Adject. Stat.* *Asopide ripa.* — ¶ Also, an ancient name of *Eabon.* *Plin.*

**ASŎPŎS, i, m.** Ἀσωπος, a river of *Bæotia.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Bæotia.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a river of *Phrygia.* *Plin.*

**ASŎTYA** (ἀσωτία), æ, f. prodigality, extravagance, profusion. *Gell.*

**ASŎTŎS** (ἀσωτός), a, um, adj. prodigal, extravagant, lavish, dissolute. *Cic.*

**ASPALATHŎS** (ἀσπάλαθος), i, m. the rose of *Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.* *Plin.*

**ASPARAGŎS** (ἀσπάραγος), i, m. a shoot, sprout. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *asparagus.* *Plin.*

**ASPARGO, for Aspergo.**

**ASPASIA, æ, f.** the wife of *Pericles, distinguished for her wit, eloquence, and accomplishments.* *Cic.*

**ASPECTABILIS, and ADSPECTABILIS** 1 (aspecto), e, adj. visible, that may be seen. *Cic.* *Corpore et aspectabile.* — ¶ Also, worthy to be seen. *Apulei.* *Nihil est aspectabilius.*

**ASPECTAMEN, and ADSPECTAMEN** (*Id.*), inis, n. view, sight. *Claud. Mamert.*

**ASPECTŎ, and ADSPECTŎ** (frequent., from *aspicio*), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to look often or attentively at, look in the face, ἐσπῶν, ἐσπῶν. *Cic.* *Quid me aspectas? quid meam fidem imploras?* — ¶ Also, to regard, observe. *Tacit.* *Jussa principis aspectare.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* *collis adversas aspectat desuper arces, overlooks, overhangs.* *Tacit.* *Mare insulam aspectat, looks toward.* — ¶ Also, to look up to with admiration. *Lucret.* *illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore.*

**ASPECTŎS, and ADSPECTŎS** (*aspicio*), us, m. a looking at, a beholding; the sight, ὄψις. *Cic.* *Oculi aspectum quo volunt, facile convertunt.* *Id.* *Referre aspectum in aliquem locum.* *Id.* *Venire sub aspectum.* *Id.* *Cadere sub aspectum.* *Id.* *Res venusta ad aspectum, to look at.* *Id.* *Uno aspectu, at one look.* *Id.* *Amittere aspectum, to lose the sight.* — ¶ Also, the sight, presence. *Tacit.* *Exsuere aspectum alicujus rei, to withdraw from the sight of.* *Id.* *Parcere aspectui alicujus, not to go into the presence of any one.* *Cic.* *Vitare aspectum hominum.* *Id.* *Carere aspectu civium.* — ¶ Also, countenance, look, aspect, air. *Nepos.* *Ipsa aspectu cuius injicere admirationem sui.* *Tacit.* *Vultu, et aspectu exterere legiones.* *Plin.* *Tristitia aspectu.* *Tacit.* *Oceanus cruento aspectu.* — ¶ Also, appearance, figure, color. *Plin.* *Herba aspectu roris marini.* *Id.* *Carbunculli aspectus nigrioris.* *Id.* *Colunnæ aspectu discolori.* — ¶ *Aspectus siderum, their being visible, in sight.* *Plin.*

**ASPELLO.** See *Aspello.* 3

**ASPENDŎS, i, f.** and **ASPENDUM, i, n.** a town in *Pamphylia.* Whence *Aspendus, a, um, adj. of Aspendus.* *Cic.* *Aspendus citharista.* *Nepos.* *Aspendii, ōrum, the inhabitants of Aspendus.*

**ASPER** (unc.), a, um, adj. rough, rugged, harsh; craggy, ραχῆς. *Cic.* *Loci læves, an asperi.* *Sueton.* *Per aspera et devia.* *Id.* *In asperima Insularum devehi.* *Plin.* *Aspera, et confragosa loca.* — ¶ Also, uneven, not level, rough to the touch. *Martial.* *Manus aspera.* *Virg.* *Glacies aspera.* *Id.* *Pocula aspera signis, embossed with reliefs.* *Sueton.* *Asper nummus, new money,*

rough from the mint. — ¶ Also, sharp prickly, pointed. *Tibull.* *Aspera barba, Virg.* *Aspris sentibus.* *Lucan.* *Asper mucro.* — ¶ *Of taste, rough; tart, harsh to the taste, biting, acrid, pungent.* *Terent.* *Asperum vinum.* *Plin.* *Asper sapor maris.* *Id.* *Allium asperi saporis.* *Id.* *Asperimum piper.* *Id.* *Herba asperimi gustus.* — ¶ *Of smells, unpleasant, disagreeable, strong-smelling.* *Plin.* *Herba odoris asperi.* — ¶ Also, that makes rough. *Martial.* *Aspera tussis.* — ¶ *Quintil.* *Aspera vox, rough, harsh.* — ¶ *Figur. unpolished, uncouth.* *Cic.* *Aspera, tristis, horrida oratio.* — ¶ Also, stubborn. *Cic.* *Homo natura asper.* *Horat.* *Monitoribus asper.* *Sil.* *Asper frena pati, difficult to train.* — ¶ Also, cruel, savage, bloody. *Virg.* *Pugna aspera.* *Sallust.* *Bellum asperimum.* *Virg.* *Bos aspera cornu.* *Tibull.* *Aspera turba canum.* *Ovid.* *Asper lupus.* *Id.* *Fata aspera.* *Id.* *Odia aspera.* — ¶ Also, severe, reproachful, reviling, abusive. *Cic.* *Licinius asper, malecicus.* *Tibull.* *Verba aspera.* *Horat.* *Asperimus in malos.* *Cic.* *Asperioribus facietis perstringere.* *Curt.* *Vox asperior, taunting words.* — ¶ Also, troublesome, calamitous. *Cic.* *Asperis temporibus.* *Sallust.* *Asperas res tolerare.* *Id.* *Asperum negotium.* *Id.* *Malas res, spes multo asperior.* *Virg.* *Venatus asper victu.* — ¶ Also, severe, penitens, stormy. *Liv.* *María aspera.* *Vellei.* *Asperima hiems.* *Justin.* *Cælum asperum, a cold climate.* — ¶ Also, austere, hardy, manly. *Liv.* *Asperior sententia.* *Vellei.* *Aspera censura, harsh.* *Quintil.* *Aspera lex, severe, rigorous.* *Silius.* *Aspera virtus, strict, inflexible.* *Virg.* *Carthago studiis asperima belli.* *Justin.* *Gens bellis aspera.* *Senec.* *Virgo aspera, h. e. Diana virilibus studiis dedita.* *Horat.* *Asperiora studia, more manly pursuits.* — ¶ Also, hard to be borne. *Val. Flacc.* *Aspera regum juga perpeti.*

**ASPERATIŎ** (*aspero*), ōnis, f. a making rough, roughness. *Macrob.*

**ASPERĒ** (*asper*), adverb, roughly, harshly, keenly, bitterly. *Cic.* *Aspere, et acerbe accusare alicquem.* *Id.* *Aspere, et vehementer loqui.* *Id.* *De nobis asperissime loqui.* *Id.* *Asperius scribere de aliquo.* *Vellei.* *Asperissime sævire in aliquem.*

**ASPERGŎ, and ADSPERGŎ** (*aspergo*), 2 inis, f. a sprinkling with water, besprinkling; water sprinkled. *Petron.* *Aquæ asperginem.* *Virg.* *Spumant asperginem cautes, the spray.* *Ovid.* *Sanguis asperginem tinxerat herbas.* — ¶ *Plin.* *Parietum asperginem, the moisture on the walls.*

**ASPERGŎ, and ADSPERGŎ** (ad & spar- go), ergis, ersi, ersum, a. 3. to sprinkle, besprinkle, bedew, αἰσῶν, προσπῶσω. *Cic.* *Aspergere aram sanguine.* *Plin.* *Aspergere olivam sale.* *Cic.* *guttam bulbo (a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), to add.* *Virg.* *Aspergere virus pecori, to infect, taint.* — ¶ Also, to scatter. *Virg.* *Jussos aspergere saporis.* *Plin.* *Aspergere glandem bubus, h. e. dare.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Viro labellam aspergis.* *Id.* *Vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis?* *Id.* *Aspergere alicui molestiam.* *Id.* *Aspergi suspicione.* *Nepos.* *Aspergi infamia.* *Cic.* *Aspergere sales orationi, intermix with wit.* *Id.* *Genus facietiarum mendaculiculis.* *Id.* *Comitatem gravitati.* *Id.* *Hoc aspersi, ut scires, &c., h. e. addidi epistolæ.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* *Aspergere alicquem lingua, h. e. to revile.* *Valer. Maz.* *Aspergere aures regis gemitu, to reach.* — ¶ *Gell.* *Auditivacula de Catonis familia aspersus es, h. e. you have heard something.*

**ASPERTAS** (*asper*), atis, f. roughness, ruggedness of things and places. *Cic.* *Asperitas saxorum.* *Gell.* *Asperitas squamarum.* *Plin.* *Vasa in asperitate excelsa.* *Cic.* *Asperitas viarum, unevenness, cragginess.* *Sallust.* *Locorum asperitate muniti.* *Id.* *Supervadere omnes asperitates.* — ¶ *Of taste, harshness, sharpness, tartness.* *Plin.* *Asperitatem vini.* *Id.* *Asperitas aceti.* — ¶ *Of the throat, voice, and breathing, roughness, hoarseness.* *Lucret.* *Asperitas vocis.* *Tacit.* *Asperitas*

soni. *Plin.* Asperitas faucium. *Id.* Asperitatem animæ, *difficulty of breathing.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Asperitas frigiditas. *Tacit.* hiemis. — *Figur.* Also, *harshness of temper, roughness of manners, want of polish or breeding.* *Nepos.* Avunculi asperitatem veritus est. *Cic.* Asperitas, et immanitas naturæ. *Horat.* Asperitas agrestis. *Valer. Max.* Asperitas tragica. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Asperitas contentio-nis, *violence.* *Id.* In his asperitatibus rerum, *h. e. troubles.* *Ovid.* Asperitas verborum. *Tacit.* Asperitas remedii. *Sallust.* Asperitas belli, *h. e. difficultas.*

ASPERTER (Id.), adverb, the same as 3 asper. *Næv.*

ASPERTUDÖ (Id.), inis, f. *roughness, 3 asperity.* *Cels.* Also, *Aspritudo.*

ASPERNABILIS, and ADSPERNABILIS 3 (asperor), e, adj. *contemptible, worthy of contempt.* *Gell.*

ASPERNAMENTUM, and ADSPERNAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a despising, con-tempting.* *Tertull.*

ASPERNANTER, and ADSPERNANTER 3 (asperans), adverb, *contemptuously.* *Ammian.*

ASPERNATIÖ, and ADSPERNATIÖ (as-peror), önis, f. *a despising, disdainig; neglect.* *Cic.*

ASPERNATOR, and ADSPERNATOR 3 (Id.), öris, m. *a despiser, scorner, con-temner.* *Tertull.*

ASPERNÖR, and ADSPERNÖR (ad & sperno), äris, ätus sum, dep. I. *to turn away from, reject, avoid, shun, spurn, καταφρονέω, αποπύω.* *Cic.* Animal aspernatur dolorem. *Id.* Cujus furorem deos a suis aris aspernatos esse confido. *Id.* Gustatus, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur, ac respuit. *Id.* Aspernari sermonem alicujus. *Id.* Aspernari preces. *Id.* Liberalitatem Regis, *to refuse the favor.* *Id.* Honor minime aspernandus. — *Figur.* Also, *to slight, despise, disdain, contemn.* *Terent.* Vestram familiam aspernatur. *Propert.* Cave, sis, non aspernata sepultos. — *Figur.* *Passiv.* *Cic.* Pauper aspernatur. *Auct. B. Af.* Ab omnibus aspernari. *So, Liv.* 34. c. 40.

ASPERÖ (asper), as, ävi, ätum, a. I. *to make rough or harsh, to roughen, τραχύνω.* *Columell.* Asserculi paulum formatis gradibus asperatur. *Virg.* Hiems asperat undas. — *Figur.* Also, *to whet, sharpen, edge.* *Tacit.* Asperare pugionem saxo. *Id.* Sagittas asperant ossibus. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Asperare compositionem orationis, *h. e. minus æquabilem reddere.* *Stat.* Asperat discordia fratres, *exasperates.* *Tacit.* Asperare aliquem carminibus. *Id.* iram victoris. *Id.* crimina, *to aggravate, heighten.* *Valer. Flacc.* Sirius asperat ignes.

ASPERSIÖ, and ADSPERSIÖ (aspergo), önis, f. *a sprinkling, besprinkling.* *Cic.* Aspersio aquæ.

ASPERSÖS, and ADSPERSÖS (Id.), us, m. *a sprinkling.* *Plin.*

ASPERÖGÖ (asper), inis, f. *a plant with prickly leaves.* *Plin.*

ASPHALTYÖN (ἀσφαλτίων), ii, n. *bituminous clover.* *Plin.*

ASPHALITITES (Ἀσφαλτίτης), æ, m. *the Dead sea, or lake Asphaltites, in Palestine.* *Plin.*

ASPHODELÖS (ἀσφόδελος), i, m. *the asphodel or day-lily; the daffodil.* *Plin.*

ASPICIÖ, and ADSPICIÖ (ad & specio), icis, exi, ectum, a. and n. 3. *to look at, behold, see, ἐμβλέπω, δέκω, προσβλέπω.* *Cic.* Equum aspexit. *Id.* Furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciabant. *Plaut.* Aspice ad me. *Id.* Ad terram aspice. *Virg.* Aspice aliquid æquis oculis. *Plin.* Aspice in obliquum. — *Figur.* Also, *to look favorably upon.* *Virg.* Jupiter, Aspice nos, *h. e. adjuva.* — *Figur.* Also, *to look up to, esteem.* *Nepos.* Eum magis milites, quam qui præerat, aspiciabant. *Senec.* Si forma velit aspici, *to be admired for his beauty.* *Ovid.* Si genus aspiciatur, *if birth is looked up to.* — *Figur.* Also, *to visit, go to see.* *Liv.* Eubæam aspiceret jussi. — *Figur.* Also, *to view, examine.* *Liv.* Operibus aspiciendis operam dabat. *Id.* Cum situm omnem regionis aspiciisset. — *Figur.* *Colum.* Tabulatum aspicit meridiem, *looks toward.*

ASPIXLTES (ἀσπιλάτης), æ, m. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

ASPIRAMEN, and ADSPIRAMEN (aspi-ro), inis, n. *figur.* *Valer. Flacc.* Blanda aspiramina formæ, *an air of beauty; liveliness of expression.*

ASPIRATIÖ, and ADSPIRATIÖ (Id.), önis, f. *a blowing.* *Cic.* Aspiratio terrarum, *exhalation.* *Id.* Aspiratio aeris, *respiration.* *Id.* (Cæli) aspiratio pestilens, *of the air.* — *Figur.* Also, *the rough breathing, or letter h.* *Quintil.* Nota aspirationis.

ASPIRÖ, and ADPIRÖ (ad & spiro), as, ävi, ätum, n. & a. I. *to breathe or blow upon any thing, ἐπιπνέω.* *Cic.* Pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *when expirin the air.* *Plin.* Si minima aspiret aura. *Cels.* Ne ad eum frigus aspiret. *Virg.* Aspirant aures in noctem, *h. e. flatu secundo spirant, become favorable.* *Id.* Ventos aspirat eunti, *sends favoring winds.* — *Figur.* Also, *to second, favor, be propitious to, further, promote.* *Virg.* Aspirat fortuna labori. *Id.* Aspirate canenti. *Ovid.* Diu ceptis aspirate meis. *Horat.* Tibia choris aspirat, *accompanies.* — *Figur.* Also, *to inspire, infuse, breathe into, pour into.* *Quintil.* Ut nobis tantum ingenii aspiret. *Virg.* Dictis aspiret amorem. — *Figur.* Also, *to aspire to, desire to reach or obtain, to approach, come near, attain to.* *Cic.* Ad Ciceronem aspirasti. *Id.* Fortuna ad me aspirare non potest. *Id.* Aspirabit in curiam? *Id.* In campum aspirasse Syllam? *Id.* Ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *equal, rival.* *Virg.* Nec equis aspirat Achillis. *Cic.* Ad mean pecuniam aspirat. — *Figur.* Also, *to pronounce with the aspirate.* *Quintil.*

ASPIYS (ἀσπῖς), idis, f. *a small venomous serpent, an asp.* *Cic.* Aspidas in deorum numero reponemus. — *Figur.* Also, *a shield.* *Justinian.*

ASPLENUM (ἀσπληνον), i, n. *the herb spleen-wort, milk-wort, ceterach.* *Plin.*

ASPORTATIÖ (asporto), önis, f. *a carrying away.* *Cic.*

ASPORTÖ (abs & porto), as, ävi, ätum, a. I. *to carry off or away, αποποιέω.* *Cic.* Simulacrum asportandum curavit. *Id.* Asportare te velle ex Sicilia litteras suspicantur, *carry away.* *Nepos.* Omnia Træzenem asportant. — *Figur.* Also, *to take or conduct away.* *Virg.* Hinc asportare Creusam. *Terent.* Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum.

ASPRATIÖS (asper), e, adj. *scalcd, scaly.* *3 Plin.* Aspratiles pisces.

ASPRÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. *roughness.* *2 Cels.*

ASPRETUM (Id.), i, n. *a place rough with crags, bushes, brambles, a brake.* *Liv.*

ASPRITUDÖ. See *Asperitudo.* *2*

ASSA, plur. of *assum.* See *Assus.*

ASSABINÖS, i, m. *u god of the Æthiopi-ans.* *Plin.*

ASSAMENTA (assis), örum, n. *deal-boards, planks of timber sawed.* *Plin.* Assamenta portarum.

ASSARACÖS, i, m. *son of Tros, brother of Ganymedes and Ilius, and grandfather of Anchises.* *Virg.* Gens Assaraci, *the Romans.* *Ovid.* Prater Assaraci, *the constellation Aquarius, into which Ganymedes was fabled to have been transformed.*

ASSARIÖS (asso), a, um, adj. *roasted.* *3 Cato.*

ASSATORA (Id.), æ, f. *roasted meat; a 3 roast.* *Vopisc.*

ASSECLA, and ADSECLA (assequor), æ, m. *a mean attendant, slave, menial.* *Cic.*

ASSECTATIÖ, and ADSECTATIÖ (as-sec-tor), önis, f. *an attending, waiting on, or accompanying; attendance.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* Also, *observation, constant study.* *Plin.* Cæli assec-tatio.

ASSECTATOR, and ADSECTATOR (Id.), öris, m. *an attendant, follower.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* Also, *a disciple, follower.* *Plin.* Porcii assectatores. *Id.* Assectator philosophæ, *h. e. a philosopher.* *Id.* Assectator eloquentiæ alicujus, *an imitator.*

ASSECTOR, and ADSECTOR (frequent., I from assequor), äris, ätus sum, dep. I. *to follow after, attend, wait upon, accom-pany, ακολουθεύω.* *Cic.* Cum vtilitatem peteret, eum Galba assectaretur. *Sueton.* Omnibus officiis Pompeium assec-tatus est. — *Figur.* Also, *to dog.* *Horat.*

ASSECÖLA, and ADSECÖLA, æ, m. *the same as assec-la.* *Juvenal.*

ASSECÖTOR, and ADSECÖTOR (asse-

quor), öris, m. *a follower.* *Martian Copell.* *3*

ASSEFÖLÖM, ii, n. *the herb dogstooth or doggrass.* *Apulei.*

ASSELLO. See *Asello.*

ASSENSIÖ, and ADSENSIÖ (assentio), önis, f. *the act of assenting or approving; assent, applause.* *Cic.*

ASSENSÖR, and ADSENSÖR (Id.), öris, m. *one who assents, approves.* *Cic.*

ASSENSÖS, and ADSENSÖS (Id.), us, m. *assent, agreement, approval, approbation.* *Cic.* Assensu suo comprobare aliquid. *Id.* Cohibere assensum a rebus certis. *Id.* Vulgi assensu judicari solet. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Vox assensu nemorum ingeminata. *Id.* Assensu conspirant cornua rauco.

ASSENTATIÖ (assentor), önis, f. *the act of assenting, approving.* *Vellei.* — *Figur.* Also, *flattery, adulation, wheedling.* *Cic.* Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix. *Id.* Assentatio turpis.

ASSENTATIONCÖLA (diminut., from 3 assentatio), æ, f. *a coaxing, compliment.* *Cic.*

ASSENTATOR (assentor), öris, m. *one who assents.* *Tertull.* — *Figur.* Also, *a flatterer, coxer, wheedler, κόλας, δόψ.* *Cic.* Patrefacere aures assentatoribus. *Id.* Assentator mulierum.

ASSENTATORIÖ (assentator), adverb, *1 flatteringly, fawningly.* *Cic.*

ASSENTATRIÖ (Id.), icis, f. *a female 3 flatterer.* *Plaut.*

ASSENTIÖ, and ADSENTIÖ (ad & sentio), is, enis, ensum, a. and n. 4. and ASSENTIÖR, iris, ensus sum, dep. 4. *to assent, approve, subscribe, agree, συγκαταθήμι.* *Cic.* Advertebantur Pompeii familiæ assentire Volcatio. *Id.* Huic assentiuntur reliqui. *Id.* Vehementer assentiri alicui rei. — *Figur.* Also, *to assent, approve, subscribe, agree, συγκαταθήμι.* *Id.* Bibulo assensum est. *Id.* Assentiri quidquam falsum. *Id.* Multa assensa, *received as truth.* *Id.* Ne his temere assentiamus. *Al. leg.* assentiamur.

ASSENTÖR (ad & sentio), äris, ätus sum, dep. I. *to assent or agree to, approve.* *Plaut.* Tibi assentabor. *Vellei.* Iis assentabor. — *Figur.* Also, *always to assent or say yes to one; hence, to fawn upon, flatter, θαυπέω, κολακέω.* *Terent.* Omnia assentari. *Cic.* Mihi ipse assentor. *Id.* Ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur. — *Figur.* Also, *to assent.* *Id.* Baiæ tibi assentantur.

ASSEQUÖR, and ADSEQUÖR (ad & sequor), äris, quätus & cütus sum, dep. 3. *to come up with, reach, join, arrive at, find, ἐπικαταλαβάνω, ἐφικνέομαι.* *Cic.* Si es Romæ, jam me assequi non potes. — *Figur.* Also, *to gain, obtain, compass, procure.* *Cic.* Assequi maturitatem, *to arrive at maturity.* *Sallust.* magistratum. *Cic.* gradus honorum. *Id.* aliquid precibus. *Id.* aliquid in dicende. *Justin.* Assequi virtute, *ne signior videare.* — *Figur.* Also, *to equal, reach, match.* *Cic.* Merita tua non assequar. *Id.* Assequi prudentiam alicujus. *Plin.* Ep. Ingenium alicujus. — *Figur.* Also, *to reach by an effort of the understanding, perceive, comprehend, understand.* *Cic.* Assequi aliquid conjectura. *Id.* aliquid suspicione. *Curt.* aliquid animo, *to conceive, imagine, picture to one's self.* — *Figur.* Also, *to seize.* *Terent.* — *Figur.* Also, *to seize.* *Terent.* — *Figur.* Also, *to seize.* *Terent.* *Cic.* Ut hac diligentia nihil horum assequi poterit: *others read hac diligentia.*

ASSER (asser), äris, m. *a pole, or piece of wood; a small beam, palc, δοκίς, δοκίδιον.* *Ces.* Asseres pedum duodecim in terra defigebantur. *Liv.* Longi duo validi asseses ex inferiore parte in terra defigebantur. *Id.* Asseribus falcatis detegere pinnas niurorum. — *Figur.* Also, *a pole, or lever, used by chairmen.* *Juvenal.* Juvenes longo premit asseres Medos. *Sueton.* Leticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accurrerunt. — *Figur.* Also, *a plank, board.* *Vitruv.*

ASSERCÖLUM, i, n. and ASSERCÖLUS (diminut., from asser), i, m. *a little pole or beam, δοκίδιον.* *Cato.*

ASSERÖ, and ADSEÖ (ad & sero), is, erui, ertum, a. 3. *to claim or take as one's property.* — *Hence.* *Terent.* Liberali illam assero causa manu, *claim her by an action of freedom, h. e. claim a slave*

to be free. So, *Liv.* Asserere aliquem in libertatem. *Cic.* in liberali causa. *Plaut.* Illam a lenone asserito manu. *Liv.* Virginem in servitute asserere, to claim her as a slave. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* Asserui me, I have freed myself, escaped. *Marzial.* Gaudia utraque manu asserere, hold fast. — ¶ Also, to assert, claim. *Justin.* Gallæci Græcam sibi originem asserunt. *Sueton.* Asserere sibi dominationem. *Ovid.* sibi laudes alienas. *Curt.* sibi patrem Jovem. *Quintil.* sibi nomen sapientis. — ¶ Also, to maintain, defend, vindicate. *Flor.* Latini Tarquinius asserabant. *Sueton.* Asserere communem libertatem. *Id.* Asserere dignitatem. — ¶ Also, to free, rescue. *Plin. Ep.* A mortalitate asserere te hoc uno monumento potes. *Id.* Asserere aliquem ab injuria oblivionis. — ¶ Also, to assign, attribute. *Senec.* Nec enim lapidis illi duritiam asserimus. *Plin. Ep.* Te studiis asseris, devote yourself. — ¶ *Ovid.* Asserere aliquem cælo, to claim for him a heavenly origin. — ¶ Also, to assert, affirm, avow, declare. *Tacit.* Asseruit Tiberius solitum (clypeum) dicaturum. *M. Senec.* Asserens, minus verendum esse, &c. *Quintil.* Asserere quæ fixeris.

**ASSERTYÖ,** and **ADSERTYÖ** (asserō), 2 ōnis, f. the formal or judicial assertion that one is free or not. *Quintil.* Sitne liber quis est in assertione. — ¶ Also, an affirmation, assertion. *Arnob.*

**ASSERTOR,** and **ADSERTOR** (asserō), 2 ōris, m. one who claims a slave to be free; an asserter of liberty. *Sueton.* Populo assertores flagitante. *Senec.* Gladium assertorem libertatis. — ¶ Also, one who claims another to be a slave. *Liv.* 3. c. 45. calls M. Claudius, who claimed Virginia as his slave, assessor. — ¶ Also, an advocate, supporter, defender, deliverer. *Sueton.* Assertores dignitatis patriciorum. *Id.* Assertor generis humani. *Marzial.* Assertores Camillos.

**ASSERTUM** (Id.), i, n. an assertion, confirmation, proof. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**ASSERVYÖ,** and **ADSERVYÖ** (ad & servio), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to serve, help, second. *Cic.* Contentioni vocis asseruiunt.

**ASSERVÖ,** and **ADSERVÖ** (ad & servo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to take care of, watch over, keep, φυλάττω, διατηρέω. *Cic.* Ut domi meæ te asservarem, rogasti. *Id.* Asservare aliquem liberis custoditis. *Liv.* aliquem in carcere. *Terent.* Hic tibi asservandus est, you must keep an eye upon him. — ¶ Also, to preserve. *Plin.* Asservare pisces sale. *Id.* pisces in sale.

**ASSESSYÖ,** and **ADSESSYÖ** (assideo), 1 ōnis, f. a sitting by one. *Cic.*

**ASSESSÖR,** and **ADSESSÖR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who sits by a magistrate to assist him with his counsel; an assessor. *Cic.*

**ASSESSÛRA** (assessor), æ, f. the office of 3 assessor. *Ulpian.* *Dig.*

**ASSESSÛS,** and **ADSESSÛS** (assideo), us, 3 m. a sitting by one. *Propert.*

**ASSESTRIX,** and **ADSESTRIX** (asses-3 sor), icis, f. a midwife. *Afran.*

**ASSEVERANTER,** and **ADSEVERANTER** (asseverans), adverb, confidently, positively, affirmatively. *Cic.* Loqui valde asseveranter. *Id.* asseverantius.

**ASSEVERATĒ,** and **ADSEVERATĒ** (asseverans), adverb, positively, earnestly. *Apul.* — Hence, *Gell.* Tragedias asseverate actavit, with great effect, emphatically.

**ASSEVERATYÖ,** and **ADSEVERATYÖ** (assevero), ōnis, f. an assertion, declaration, affirmation, asseveration, καράφασις. *Cic.* Omni tibi asseveratione affirmo. *Quintil.* Quorundam probatio sola est in asseveratione, et constantia. *Plin. Paneg.* Quæ asseveratio in voce, confidence, boldness. — ¶ *Tacit.* Multa asseveratione coguntur Patres, with affected gravity.

**ASSEVERÖ,** and **ADSEVERÖ** (ad & severus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to assert, declare positively, affirm with assurance, καράφημι, βεβαίωμαι, ισχυρίζομαι. *Cic.* Quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret. *Id.* Pulchre asseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum. *Id.* Unum illud firmissime assevera-

bat. *Tacit.* Asseverare ordinem agminis, to state positively. *Id.* Viri gravitatem asseverantes, assuming, affecting. — ¶ Sometimes, to show, denote. *Tacit.* Rutilæ comæ Germanicam originem asseverant. — ¶ *Passiv.* impers. *Cic.* Utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur? — ¶ *Apulei.* Asseverare frontem, to assume an air of gravity.

**ASSIBILO.** See *Assibilo*. 3

**ASSICCESCÖ,** and **ADICCESCÖ** (ad & 2 siccesco), is, n. 3. to grow or become dry. *Colum.*

**ASSICCÖ,** and **ADICCÖ** (ad & sicco), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to dry, ξηραίνω. *Colum.* Uvam assiccare. *Id.* Assiccare aliquid in sole. *Senec.* Assiccare lacrymas.

**ASSICULUS.** See *Assiculus*.

**ASSIDĒÖ,** and **ADSIDĒÖ** (ad & sedeo), es, edi, essum, n. 2. to sit, sit down, sit near or by the side of, προσεδέω. *Colum.* Asside hic, pater. *Cic.* Assedit: surrexi ego. *Id.* In bibliotheca assedimus. *Id.* In carcere noctes diesque assidere, h. c. sedendo manere. *Id.* Assidere in schola. *Sallust.* Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit. *Plaut.* Assidere apud carbones. *Sueton.* in lecto. *Id.* humi. — ¶ Also, to be at hand; be ready to assist. *Cic.* Cum Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret. *Tacit.* Assidere valetudini alicujus. — ¶ Sometimes, to discharge the duty of assessor. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, to attend to, devote one's self to. *Plin. Paneg.* Assidere gubernaculis. *Tacit.* judiciis. *Plin. Ep.* tota vita litteris. — ¶ Also, to besiege. *Virg.* Mœnibus assidet hostis. *Plin. Paneg.* Assedissero ferocissimis populis, fixed your camp among. *Liv.* Assederint prope mœnia Romana. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Parcus assidet insano, is near being a madman. — ¶ *Activ.* *Virg.* Muros assidet hostis. *Tacit.* Castellum assidere. Whence, *pass.* *Sallust.* Urbs assidetur. *Sil.* Assesos muros.

**ASSIDÖ,** and **ADSIDÖ** (ad & sideo), is, n. 3. to sit down, sit by. *Cic.* Assidamus, si videtur. *Cato.* Eo mulier assidat. *Terent.* Assido: occurrunt servi. *Plaut.* Assidite hic in ara.

**ASSIDÛE,** and **ADSIDÛE** (assiduus), adv. constantly, perpetually, without intermission, assiduously, συνεχώς. *Cic.* Assidue cantare. *Id.* Assiduissime necum fuit. *Plin.* Alia suis locis dicentur assidue, fully.

**ASSIDÛITÄS,** and **ADSIDÛITÄS** (Id.), 2 ätis, f. a constant or frequent attendance. *Cic.* Quotidiana amicorum assiduitas. *Id.* Præbere assiduitatem alicui. — ¶ Also, a frequent or constant appearance in public. *Sueton.* Ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio, auctoritatem absentia tueretur. *Cic.* Medici assiduitas, the frequent presence. — ¶ Also, the frequent use or presence of any thing, frequency. *Cic.* Assiduitas bellorum. *Id.* epistolarum. *Id.* molestiarum. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Ejusdem verbi assiduitas nimia. — ¶ Also, assiduity, closeness of application. *Cic.* Terentiæ pergrata est assiduitas et diligentia. *Id.* Assiduitate aliquid consequi.

**ASSIDÛÖ,** and **ADSIDÛÖ** (Id.), adverb, 2 same as assidue. *Plaut.*

**ASSIDÛS,** and **ADSIDÛS** (assideo), a, um, adj. properly, settled, and consequently, having landed property; hence, rich. *Servius* Tullius divided the Roman people into the assidui, or rich proprietors, and the proletarii, or those who had little or no property. *Cic.* Lex Ælia Sentia assiduo vindicem assiduum esse jubet. — ¶ Whence, *figur.* *Gell.* Assiduus scriptor, a classical writer. — ¶ Constantly present. *Cic.* Romæ fuit assiduus. *Sueton.* Assiduus circa scholas. *Varr.* Assiduiores. — ¶ Also, constant in attendance upon one. *Q. Cic.* Qui per negotium poterunt, ipsi tecum ut assidui sint. — ¶ Also, assiduous, persevering, diligent, industrious. *Cic.* Assiduus dominus. *Id.* Flagitator assiduus et acer. *Liv.* Hostis assiduus. *Propert.* Assiduus bella gerit. — ¶ Also, frequent, continual, incessant. *Cic.* Assidue lacrymæ. *Id.* Assidui imbres. *Id.* Labor assiduus. *Id.* Assidua scriptura. *Lucret.* Assiduo motu. *Tacit.* Assidua dama. *Horat.*

Assidua noctes. *Sueton.* Vasa assiduisimam nus.

**ASSIGNATYÖ,** and **ADSIGNATYÖ** (assigno), ōnis, f. an assignment, allotment, distribution. *Cic.* Assignatio agrorum. See *Assigno*.

**ASSIGNATÖR,** and **ADSIGNATÖR** (Id.), ōris, m. an assigner, appointer. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* See *Assigno*.

**ASSIGNIFICO.** See *Assignifico*.

**ASSIGNÖ,** and **ADSIGNÖ** (ad & signo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to seal. *Pers.* Assigna tabellas. — ¶ Also, to assign, appoint, allot, distribute. *bcstow, give, προστίθημι, προστάσω.* *Cic.* Duo millia jugerum alicui assignare. *Id.* Assignare alicui inferiorem partem ædium. *Liv.* Assignare alicui ordinem aliquem in militia. *Tacit.* alicui dignationem principis. *Justin.* curam castrorum. — ¶ Also, to commit, consign. *Justin.* Eumenem assignari custodibus præcepit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin. Ep.* Bonos juvenes assignare famæ, to make known. — ¶ Also, to impute, attribute, ascribe. *Cic.* Assignare gloriam fortunæ. *Tacit.* Fortia facta gloria principis assignare. *Vellei.* Assignare gloriam alicujus rei cuiquam. — ¶ *Quintil.* Verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori, is impressed upon.

**ASSILIÖ,** and **ADSIYIÖ** (ad & salio), is, ilui, ultum, n. 4. to leap, or jump, towards or upon any thing, επιπηδάω, ἀνάλλομαι, ἐπιβρόω. *Plin.* Torpedo corniculæ exoritur, assultantes pisciculos atrahens, donec tam prope accedat, ut assiliat, leap, or spring upon them. *Ovid.* Assiliunt fluctus. *Id.* Miles assiluit mœnibus. *Sil.* Fera assiliit in ferrum. *Colum.* Assilientem admissarium calcibus proturbat. *Ovid.* Metuit tactus assilientis aquæ. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Neque assilientium statim est ad illud genus orationis, nor ought one to pass at once, at one bound, as it were, to, &c.

**ASSIMILANTER,** and **ADSIMILANTER** 3 (assimilans), similarly. *Nigid.* ap. *Non.* **ASSIMILATYÖ,** and **ADSIMILATYÖ** (assimilo), ōnis, f. a resembling. *Plin.*

**ASSIMILIS,** and **ADSIMILIS** (ad & 1 similis), e, adj. like, similar, ὅμοιος. *Lucret.* Assimili ratione. *Cic.* Assimilis spongii mollitudo. *Virg.* Cadenti assimilis. *Ovid.* Fratribus assimilis. *Id.* Assimilem sui.

**ASSIMILITĒR** (assimilis), and **ADSIMILITĒR** 3 (assimilans), adv. in like manner, similarly. *Plaut.*

**ASSIMYLÖ,** and **ADSIMYLÖ**, as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make like, compare, ὁμοίω. *Tacit.* Deos in humani oris speciem assimilare. *Ovid.* Convivia assimilare freto. *Plin.* Italia folio quæro assimilata. *Others* read assimilare, assimilatus.

**ASSIMÛLATYÖ,** and **ADSIMÛLATYÖ** (assimulo), ōnis, f. a dissembling, counterfeiting. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**ASSIMÛLÖ,** and **ADSIMÛLÖ** (ad & simulo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to feign, pretend, counterfeit, προσποιέομαι. *Terent.* Assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam. *Id.* Assimulare se letum. *Id.* se amicum alicujus. *Ovid.* Assimulavit anum, took the form of. *Cic.* Assimulata virtus. *Tacit.* Assimulata litteræ. *Terent.* Venire me assimilabo. See *Assimilo*.

**ASSIPÖNDIUM** (as & pondus), ii, n. the 3 weight of an as; a pound weight. *Varr.*

**ASSIS** (unc.), and **AXIS**, is, m. and f. a board, plank, axis, ἄξω, tabula sectilis. *Cæs.* Trabes axibus religaverunt. *Plin.* Pavimentum quernis assibus contabulare. *Id.* Mandragoræ radix secatur in asses, slices. — ¶ Also, a valve, sucker of a pump. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the same as *As*. *Donat.* ad *Terent.*

**ASSISTÖ,** and **ADSISTÖ** (ad & sisto), istis, stiti, n. 3. to stand near, by, or by the side of, stand, παρίσταμαι. *Cic.* Accede, nate, assiste. *Plaut.* Mane tu, atque assiste illico. *Ovid.* Adsisistere lecto. *Cic.* Assistere ad fores. *Id.* In ponte unus assisteret. *Cæs.* Assistere in conspectu alicujus. *Virg.* Quem Turnus super assistens. — ¶ With the accusative. *Stat.* Assistere equos. *Val. Flacc.* Nec illas adstiteris impune trabes. — ¶ Also, to stand, stand upright. *Lucret.* completque querelis Froniferum nemus

assistens. *Cic.* Ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat. *Ovid.* Recto assistere trunco, *h. e.* stare erecto corpore. —  
 ¶ Also, to be present at, stand by. *Horat.* Assistit divinis. *Sueton.* Puer assistens curæ Larium cubiculi. *Quintil.* Judices aut assistentes, *by-standers.* —  
 ¶ Also, to aid or assist with one's presence, or advice, in a court of justice. *Plin. Ep.* Assistebam Varena.  
**ASSYTUS.** See *Adsitus.*  
**ASSYŪS,** a, um, adj. of *Assus*, a town of *Troas.* *Plin.* *Assius lapis*, a species of limestone, which possessed the property of hastening putrefaction.  
**ASSŌ** (assus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to roast, 3 broil, ὄπρω. *Apulei.*  
**ASSŌCŪS,** and **ADSŌCŪS** (ad & socius), 3 u, um, adj. that associates with. *Cassiod.*  
**ASSŌLĒŌ,** and **ADSŌLĒŌ** (ad & soleo), es, n. 2. to be usual, to be wont. *Cic.* Deinde quæ assolent. *Id.* Ut assolet. *Liv.* Cum multa adsoleat veritas præbere vestigia sui.  
**ASSŌNO.** See *Adsono.* 3  
**ASSŪDESCŌ,** and **ADSŪDESCŌ** (incept., 3 from *assudo*), is, n. to begin to sweat. *Varr.*  
**ASSŪDŌ** (ad & sudo), as, n. 1. to sweat with toil, ἐπιδρῶ. *Claudian.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Corculum assudassit (for assudaverit) ex metu.  
**ASSUEFĀCŪS,** and **ADSUEFĀCŪS** (assuesco & facio), ācis, ēci, actum, a. 3. to accustom, habituate, inure, use to a thing, ἐθίζω, προσεθίζω. *Cic.* Assuefacere se armis. *Valer. Max.* se equo. *Cic.* Ceteras nationes imperio populi R. parere assuefecit. *Id.* Scelerum exercitatione assuefactus. *Tacit.* Luxui assuefactus. *Cæs.* Assuefacti superari. *Liv.* Ad supplicia Patrum plebem assuefaciant.  
**ASSUEŪSŌ,** and **ADSUEŪSŌ** (ad & suesco), escis, ēvi, ētum, n. and a. 3. to accustom one's self, inure one's self, ἐθίζω. *Cic.* Sic enim assuevi. *Tacit.* Per voluptates quieti assuescere. *Sueton.* Assuescere Republicæ. *Liv.* legibus. *Quintil.* in re aliqua. *Cæs.* Ūri assuescere ad homines possunt. *Cic.* Ut fremtum assuesceret voce vincere. *Ovid.* Assuescunt pati. — ¶ *Assuescere alieni*, interdum significat consuetudinem libidinis cum aliquo habere. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, to accustom, habituate, inure. *Horat.* qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, for assueverit. *Flor.* Armenios in hoc servituti genus assueverat. *By hypallage, Virg.* Ne tanta animis assuescite bella, for ne assuescite animos tantis bellis. — ¶ *Passiv. impers. Liv.* Cui longo tempore assuescitur.  
**ASSUEŪDŌ,** and **ADSUEŪDŌ** (assuesco), inis, f. an accustoming, inuring; custom, habit, use. *Liv.* Assuetudine mali efferverant animos. *Ovid.* Longa assuetudine. *Tacit.* Assuetudine voluptatum. *Id.* Seu natura, sive assuetudine, whether naturally or from habit. — ¶ *Pro turpi consuetudine libidinis causa. Tacit.* Nero assuetudine Actes detectus.  
**ASSUEŪS,** and **ADSUEŪS** (Id.), a, 2 um, accustomed, inured, habituated, used. *Cic.* Homines labore quotidiano assueti. *Id.* Vicinitas non assueta mendacis. *Liv.* Assuetior montibus. *Virg.* Mensæ assuetus herili. *Id.* Assueti muros defendere bello. *Liv.* Romani Gallici tumultus assueti. *Senec.* Manus assuetæ ad sceptrā. *Liv.* In iura assuetus. — ¶ Also, usual, wonted. *Phædr.* Ut assuetam præstes vicem. *Plin.* Assuetos fontes. *Ovid.* Longius assuetus, further than usual. *Stat.* Assuetus propior, nearer than common.  
**ASSŪLĀ** (dimin., from *assis*), æ, f. a splinter, a chip, or thin piece of wood, σχιδαξ, σχιδιον. *Plin.* Assulis tedæ subjectis. *Plaut.* Foribus facere hisce assulas, to split in pieces. — ¶ Also, a chip or shiver of stone. *Vitruv.* Assulæ dicuntur, quæ marmorarum ex operibus deiciunt. — ¶ Also, a thin board, a lath. *Sueton.*  
**ASSŪLATĪM** (assula), adverb, in shivers, 3 or splinters; piecemeal. *Plaut.*

**ASSŪLĪTĀNS,** and **ADSŪLĪTĀNS,** antls, tottering, quaking, starting. *Catull.* Ponticuli assullantis.  
**ASSŪLŌSĒ** (assula), adverb, in shivers or 2 splinters. *Plin.*  
**ASSŪLTĪM,** and **ADSŪLTĪM** (assilio), 2 adverb, by bounds, jumps, or leaps. *Plin.*  
**ASSŪLTŌ,** and **ADSŪLTŌ** (frequent., 2 from *assilio*), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to jump or leap towards any place; to jump upon, ἐπιπηδάω. *Plin.* Canis assultans. — ¶ Also, to assault, assail, attack. *Tacit.* Tertia vigilia assultatum est castris. *Id.* Assultare per campos. *Id.* Assultare latera et frontem exercitus.  
**ASSŪLTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a jumping to-wards any place, a leap; an assault. *Virg.* Variis assultibus irritus urget. *Tacit.* Assultibus et velocitate corporum uti in prælio.  
**ASSUM.** See *Adsum.*  
**ASSŪMŌ,** and **ADSŪMŌ** (ad & sumo), is, umpsi & umsi, umptum & untum, a. 3. to take, take to one's self, assume, choose, adopt, use, προσηλαμβάνω. *Cels.* Assumere cibum. *Cic.* Aliquantum noctis assumere. *Id.* voluptatē. *Id.* sibi artem aliquam. *Id.* Assumere aliquid foris ad probandum. *Id.* sibi laudem ex re aliqua. *Id.* sacra Cereris de Græciā. *Liv.* Hænicos in societatem armorum. *Sueton.* sibi collegam in consulatu. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem in nomen, to adopt. *Id.* Paneg. aliquem sibi filium. *Tacit.* uxorem. *Justin.* aliquam in matrimonium. *Horat.* aliquem convivam. *Id.* aliquem amicum. *Tacit.* arma. *Quintil.* aliquid in exemplum, *h. e.* ad imitandum. — ¶ Also, to claim, arrogate. *Cic.* Si id mihi assumo. — ¶ Also, to assume, take for granted, in logic. *Cic.* Assumit autem Cratippus hoc modō, &c.  
**ASSŪMPTŪS,** and **ADSŪMPTŪS** (assumo), ōnis, f. a taking or choosing, πρόσληψις. *Cic.* Dignum assumptione. — ¶ Also, the minor proposition in a syllogism. *Cic.* Assumptione non concessa, nulla conclusio est.  
**ASSŪMPTĪVŪS,** and **ADSŪMPTĪVŪS** 1 (Id.), a, um, adj. assumptive, that is assumed, extrinsic. *Cic.* Assumptiva (sc. pars) est, quæ aliquid defensionis foris assumit. See, also, *Quintil.* 1. 7. c. 4.  
**ASSŪO.** See *Adsum.* 3  
**ASSŪRGŌ,** and **ADSŪRGŌ** (ad & surgo), urgis, urxeri, urectum, n. 3. to rise, rise up, ἐπιανίσταμαι. *Cic.* Vos quæso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite. *Liv.* Ex morbo assurgere, to recover. — ¶ Also, to rise out of reverence or respect. *Cic.* An quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? *Virg.* Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Vina Tmolius assurgit quibus, yields the palm. — ¶ *Passiv. impers. Cic.* Ut majoribus natu assurgatur. *Liv.* Cum assurrectum ei non esset. — ¶ Also, to rise up, ascend, tower, grow, increase. *Virg.* Septemque assurgit in ulnas. *Id.* Assurgere in auras. *Plin.* Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus. *Liv.* Inde colles adsurgunt. *Tacit.* Colles clementer assurgentes. *Virg.* Non ceptæ assurgunt turres, *h. e.* non extruuntur. — ¶ Also, to rise, rise up, swell. *Virg.* subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion. *Cels.* Tumores assurgunt. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* querelis Non justis assurgis. *Id.* Tum vero assurgunt iræ. *Flor.* Assurgere in ultionem. *Vellei.* in triumphum, et pontificatum. *Quintil.* Raro assurgit Hesiodus, soars.  
**ASSURIUS** same as *Assyrius.*  
**ASSŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. roasted, ὀρός. *Horat.* Simul assis miscueris elixa. *Scribon.* Larg. Assa ova. — ¶ Hence, absol. *Assum*, i, n. roast meat; a roast. *Cic.* Usque ad assum vitulinum, down to the roast veal. — ¶ Also, dry, mere. *Cels.* Assæ sudationes, *h. e.* sweating without bathing. Hence, absol. *Cic.* *Assum* (sc. balneum), a sweating-room. *Id.* sol assus, *h. e.* the sunshine only without ointment. — ¶ *Varr.* Cantare assa voce, without instrumental accompaniment. *Cato.* Assa tibia canere, without vocal accompaniment. — ¶ *Juvenal.* Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ, dry nurses.  
**ASSŪBĪA,** æ, f. Ἀσσυρία, a country of

*Asia, east of the Tigris; now Kurdistan.* — Hence, *Assyrius*, a, um, of *Assyria, Assyrian.* And, absol. *Assyrii*, ōrum, the *Assyrians.* *Cic.* — As the Assyrians at one time conquered a great part of Western Asia, *Assyrius* is often used for *Median, Phœnician, &c.* *Justin.* *Assyrium stagnum, h. e.* the lake of *Tiberias, in Palestine.* *Virg.* *Assyrio fucatur veneno, h. e.* *Tyrian purple.* *Ovid.* *Assyrium ebur, h. e.* *Indian.* *Plin.* *Malus Assyria, the citron or lemon-tree.*  
**AST,** conj. but, and yet, however, nevertheless, ἀντάρ, ἀλλά, the same as at. *Cic.* Tu crebras a nobis litteras expecta: ast plures etiam ipse mitto. *Virg.* Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina. *Liv.* Bellona, si victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voco, I for my part. *Plaut.* Neque mores antiquos servas, ast captas novos.  
**ASTĀ,** æ, f. nov *Asti*, a town in *Liguria.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a town in *Spain.* Whence, *Astensis*, e, adj. of *Asta.* *Liv.*  
**ASTĀCIDĒS,** æ, m. the son of *Astacus,* *h. e.* *Menalippus.* — *Ovid.*  
**ASTĀCŪS,** i, m. ἀστακός, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps a crab, or lobster. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town in *Bithynia.* Whence, *Plin.* *Astacenus Sinus*, now the gulf of *Nikmid* or *Nicomedia.*  
**ASTĀPHĪS** (ἀσταφίς), īdis, f. a dried grape, raisin. *Plin.*  
**ASTĀRTĒ,** es, f. Ἀστάρτη, the *Syrian Venus.* *Cic.*  
**ASTĒR** (ἀστὴρ), ēris, m. a star. *Macrobi.* — ¶ *Plin.* *Aster Atticus*, the herb starwort, or sharewort. — ¶ *Plin.* *Aster Samius*, a kind of bright curth dug up in the island of *Samos.*  
**ASTĒRĪĀ,** æ, and **ASTĒRĪĒ,** es, f. Ἀστέρις, a daughter of *Polus*, and sister of *Latona.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a sort of gem having the appearance of a star. *Plin.*  
**ASTĒRĪĀCĒ** (ἀστεριακή), es, f. a sort of medicine. *Cels.*  
**ASTĒRĪĀS** (ἀστερίας), æ, m. a kind of heron. *Plin.*  
**ASTĒRĪCŪM** (ἀστερικόν), i, n. the herb called pellitory of the wall. *Plin.*  
**ASTĒRĪŌN** (ἀστέριον), ii, n. a kind of venomous spider. *Plin.*  
**ASTĒRĪSCŪS** (ἀστερισκος), i, m. a mark 3 in form like a little star, an asterisk. *Isid.*  
**ASTĒRĪTES** (ἀστερίτης), æ, n. a sort of 3 basilisk or cockatrice. *Apul.*  
**ASTĒRNŌ,** and **ADSTERNŌ** (ad & stern-3 no), is, strāvi, ātum, a. 3. to strew near, to lay prostrate, παρασπρῶν, κατασπρῶν, iuxta sterno. *Ovid.* Phæontia nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro.  
**ASTĪMĀ** (ἀσθμα), ātis, n. difficulty of 3 breathing, asthma. Hence *Asthmaticus*, a, um, troubled with an asthma, asthmatical. *Plin.*  
**ASTYCŪS** same as *Astyceus.*  
**ASTYPŪLATĪŌ,** and **ADSTYPŪLATĪŌ** 2 (astipulor), ōnis, f. an assent or agreement, συγκατάθεσις. *Plin.* *Senecæ astipulatio.* — ¶ Also, a modulating the voice, so as to adapt it to the sentiment. *Quintil.* Accedit enim proprietas rebus tali astipulatione.  
**ASTYPŪLATŌR,** and **ADSTYPŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. he who joins another in making stipulations, a surety. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a witness, voucher. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who assents or agrees. *Cic.* *Stoicorum astipulator.*  
**ASTYPŪLATŪS,** us, m. the same as *astipulatio.* *Plin.*  
**ASTYPŪLŌR,** and **ADSTYPŪLŌR** (ad & stipulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to assent to, agree with, συγκατατίθεμαι. *Liv.* *Astipulari irato consuli.*  
**ASTYTŪŌ,** and **ADSTYTŪŌ** (ad & statuo), 2 uis, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to place, place or set near, προσήστημι. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Astituere reum ad lectum ægroti. *Plaut.* In genua astitutus, placed on my knees.  
**ASTŌ,** and **ADSTŌ** (ad & sto), as, astīti, n. 1. to stand, take one's stand; stand by or near, παρίστημι. *Virg.* Sedes astare relictas. *Plaut.* Si iste stabit, astato simul. *Id.* Cave, ne cadas; asta. *Id.* Vix asto præ formidine, can scarcely keep on my legs. *Plaut.* *Astare in genua, to kneel down, fall on the knees.* *Ovid.* in latus obliquum, to stand on one side. *Virg.* Arrectis auribus asto. *Cic.*

Astare in conspectu alicujus. *Tacit.* tribunali. *Sueton.* mensa. *Id.* pro foribus. *Lucret.* ante aras. *Virg.* Iris supra caput astitit. *Tacit.* Astare in ripa. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* finis vitæ mortalibus astat. *Plaut.* Amanti hortor, asto, admono, *I am at hand; am ready to lend assistance.* — ¶ Particip. *astans, antis.* *Cic.* Astante, atque audiente Italia tota, *being present.* *Id.* Maxima frequentia civium astante. — ¶ *Plin.* Minerva in Parthenone astans, *in a standing posture.* *Virg.* Attoniti squamis astantibus hydri, *standing out.* — ¶ Also, *remaining the same, entire, safe.* *Enn.* apud *Cic.* Adstante ope Barbarica.

ASTŌMI, ōrum, m. Ἀστρομοί, a people of India, said to be without a mouth. *Plin.*

ASTRÆA, æ, f. the goddess of justice, Ἀστροαία. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the constellation of the Virgin. *Lucan.*

ASTRÆOS, i, m. Ἀστροαίος, *Astræus, one of the Titans, to whom Aurora bore the winds.* Hence, *Astræus, a, um, adj. of Astræus.* *Ovid.* Astræi fratres, the winds.

ASTRAGALIZŌNES (ἀστρογαλιζώνες), um, m. the dice-players, h. e. a group of statuary by Polycletus. *Plin.*

ASTRAGALŌS (ἀστρογάλλος), i, m. and ASTRAGALUM, i, n. the ankle-bone. — ¶ Also, a die. — ¶ Also, a vase or wreath about a pillar. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the herb pease-earth-nut. *Plin.*

ASTRALIS (astrum), e, adj. pertaining to the stars, starry. *Augustin.*

ASTRANGULATUS. See *Adstrangulatus.*

ASTRAPĒ (ἀστραπή), ěs, f. a flash of lightning. *Plin.*

ASTRĀPIAS (ἀστραπίας), æ, m. a precious stone, resembling flashes of lightning. *Plin.*

ASTRAPŌPLECTŌS (ἀστραποπληκτός), a, um, adj. struck or blasted with lightning. *Senec.*

ASTRĒPŌ, and ADSTRĒPŌ (ad & strepo), 2 is, ui, itum, n. 3. to make a noise at or to, ἐπικτυπέω, ψοφέω. *Senec.* Scopuli astrepunt, *resound, ro 1.* *Tacit.* Astrepunt vulgus diversis incl. mentis. *Plin.* Paucg. Irritis precibus principis aures astrepant, *dinned, stunned.* — ¶ Also, to applaud with clapping of hands, shouts, &c. *Tacit.* Astrepant huic vulgus. *Id.* Vulgus clamore et vocibus astrepant. — ¶ Also, act. to shout out, repeat or declare with shouts. *Tacit.* Ut eadem astrepent.

ASTRICTĒ, and ADSTRACTĒ (astriectus), i adv. closely, strictly, briefly, compendiously. *Plin.* Ep. Ea quæ pressius, et astriectus, scripsi. *Id.* Non minus non servat modum, qui astriectus, quam qui effusus dicit. *Cic.* Orationem non astriectæ, sed remissius numerosam.

ASTRICTIŌ, and ADSTRACTIŌ (astrin-2 go), ōnis, f. astriecting, astriction. *Plin.*

ASTRICTŌRIŌS, and ADSTRACTŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. astriecting. *Plin.*

ASTRICTŌS, and ADSTRACTŌS, a, um, 2 particip. See *Astringo.* — ¶ Adject. *costivæ.* *Cels.* Alvus fusior aut astriectior. *Id.* Corpus astriectum, bound. — ¶ Also, *astriecting.* *Plin.* Gustus astriectus. — ¶ Also, *tight, bound tightly.* *Horat.* Astriectus soccus. — Applied to style. *Cic.* Astriecta eloquentia, *concise.* So, of a speaker or writer. *Id.* Ille quidem astriectior. — ¶ Also, *stingy, niggardly.* *Propert.* Astriectus pater. *Tacit.* Astriecti moris, *of a niggardly disposition.* — ¶ *Ovid.* Astriectæ aquæ, *ice-bound.* — ¶ Also, *wrinkled, knit.* *Martial.* Astriecta frons.

ASTRICTŌS (astrum), a, um, adj. of stars, 3 starry. *Varr.*

ASTRIDĒNS, and ADSTRIDĒNS (ad & stridens), entis, hissing, hissing at. *Stat.*

ASTRIFĒR (astrum & fero), a, um, ad-3 ject. poet. bearing stars, starry. *Stat.*

ASTRIGĒR (astrum & gero), a, um, ad-3 ject. poet. star-bearing, starry. *Stat.*

ASTRINGŌ, and ADSTRINGŌ (ad & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind close or straitly, tie, fasten to, gird, straiten, tighten, draw together. *Horat.* Arcius atque hederæ proceræ astringit illex. *Plaut.* Astringite isti vehementer manus. *Ovid.* Astringere vinculum. *Petron.* Toto pectore aliquid adstringere, *to clasp to the breast; em-*

brace closely. *Curt.* Totum opus bitumine astringitur. — ¶ Also, *to contract, restrain.* *Columell.* Frondes astringere, ne umbra vili noceat, *to lop.* *Cic.* Alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur. *Senec.* Astringere frontem, *to contract or knit the brows; frown.* *Quintil.* Astringere vultum superciliis. — ¶ Also, *to shut, close.* *Ovid.* Limen astrictum *Quintil.* Astringere labra. *Virg.* Venas astringit hiantes. — ¶ Also, *to bind the body, ἐπιστρέφειν.* *Cels.* Alvum astringit labor. — ¶ Applied to the effect of cold. *Curt.* Imbrem vis frigoris concreto gelu astrinxerat. *Id.* Vis frigoris astringebat corpora, *benumbed.* — Hence, *to refresh by cooling.* *Martial.* remissum corpus astringas brevi salone. — ¶ Of taste, *to be sour; to tickle the tongue, &c.* *Plin.* Radix glycyssides gustu astringit. *Id.* Donec liogum astringat leniter, nec mordeat. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Astringere affinitatem inter aliquos. *Cic.* Totam Galliam sempiternis vioculis astringere. *Id.* Hujus taotii officii servitutem astringam testimonio seopiterno. *Id.* Ad astringeodam fidem. *Id.* Astringi lege. *Flor.* Astringere hostes obsidibus, *to hold in check.* *Cic.* aliqueum suis conditionibus. *Id.* orationeoi numeris. *Id.* Arcius astringi ratio non potest, *cannot be pressed closer; cannot be made to bear with greater effect.* *Id.* Astringi sacris, bound to perform. *Id.* necessitate, *to be necessitated.* *Plin.* Ep. Astringere aliqueum ad temperantiam, *to bind or oblige.* *Sueton.* militem ad certam formulam stipendiorum. *Quintil.* se ad servitutem alicujus. *Ovid.* aliqueum alicui, *to subject one to the power of another.* *Sueton.* se iurejurando pro salute alicujus. — ¶ Also, *to collect into a small compass, compress, abridge.* *Cic.* Breviser astringere argumenta. *Quintil.* Luxuriantia astringere. — ¶ Also, *to convict.* *Plaut.* Astringere se furti. *Cic.* se in magno scelere. — ¶ Also, *to graze, touch lightly.* *Plin.*

ASTRIŌS (ἀστροίος), i, f. and ASTRIŌN, i, n. a sort of gem found in India. *Plin.*

ASTRŌBŌLŌS, i, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ASTRŌITĒS (ἀστροίτης), æ, m. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ASTRŌLŌGIA (ἀστρολογία), æ, f. astronomy. *Cic.*

ASTRŌLŌGŌS (ἀστρολόγος), i, m. an astronomer. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an astrologer. *Sueton.*

ASTRŌNŌMIA (ἀστρονομία), æ, f. astronomy. *Senec.*

ASTRŌNŌMICŌS (astronomia), a, um, adj. astronomical, αστρονομικός. *Manil.*

ASTRŌNŌMŌS (ἀστρονόμος), i, m. an astronomer. *Jul. Firmic.*

ASTRŌCTIŌ, and ADSTRŌCTIŌ (as-3 truo), ōnis, f. an adding to. — ¶ *Figur.* *Martial.* Capell. Ex oratoris astrictione colligitur, h. e. from the additional proofs. *Id.* Melicæ astructiones, *compositions.*

ASTRŌCTŌR, and ADSTRŌCTŌR (Id.), 3 ōris, m. who brings proof. *Venant. Fortun.*

ASTRUM (ἄστρον), i, n. a constellation, celestial sign consisting of different stars, a cluster of fixed stars, sidus. *Virg.* Duodena astra, *the twelve signs of the zodiac.* *Martial.* Astrum Ledæum, h. e. Castoris et Pollucis, *the constellation Gemini.* — ¶ Also, *a single star, heavenly body, stella, ἀστήρ.* *Horat.* Fugat astra Phæbus. *Cic.* Astra quæ sunt infixæ certis locis. *Id.* in æthere astra voluntur. *Virg.* Astrorum ignes. *Id.* Astra ignea. — ¶ Hence, *astra, the heavens.* *Virg.* Sic itur ad astra. *Horat.* Educere aliqueum in astra. *Id.* Rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *praises to the skies.* *Cic.* Tollere in astra laudes alicujus. — ¶ Also, applied to the sun. *Cic.* Annum solis, id est unius astri reditu metimtur.

ASTRŌS, and ADSTRŌS (ad & struo), 2 is, ūxi, uctum, a. 3. to build near, join one building to another, προσικοδομέω, παρικοδομέω. *Plin.* Ep. Villæ quæ de sunt astruere. *Colum.* Novum ædificium veteri astruere. — ¶ *Figur.* to add, annex, *superadd.* *Plin.* Ep. Astruere aliquid dignitati. *Tacit.* nobilitatem

alicui. — ¶ Also, *to ascribe, impute.* *Martial.* An quæ Neroni falsus astrui ex iis, quæ dicta non sunt, ibi ipse astruit, *imagines.* — ¶ Also, *to strengthen.* *Cæs.* Astruere contignationem laterculo, h. e. laterculo structo munire. — ¶ Also, *to supply, provide with.* *Curt.* Gentis levisshoos falsis criminibus astruit.

ASTU, or ASTY (ἄστν), indecl. neut. the city of Athens. *Cic.* Theseus omnes in Astu, quod appellatur, se conferre just. *Nepos.* Xerxes accessit Astu. *Id.* Postquam Astu venit. *Terent.* An in Astu venit?

ASTŌLA, same as *Assula.*

ASTŌPEŌ, and ADSTŌPEŌ (ad & stu-2 peo), es, ui, n. 2. to be amazed at, be astonished at, ἐπιθαυμάζω. *Senec.* Divitiis astupere. *Ovid.* Astupet ipse sibi.

ASTŌR, ūris, adject. Asturian, of Asturia, a country in the north-western part of Spain. *Plin.* Asturum regio. *Martial.* Astur equus. — ¶ A species of hawk. *Jul. Firmic.*

ASTŌRA, æ, m. a river of Spain, now Tuerto. *Flor.* — ¶ Also, a river, island, and town of Latium. *Cic.* As the name of an island and town, it is fem.

ASTŌRCŌ (Astur), ōnis, m. an Asturian jennet or genet, an ambler. *Plin.* — ¶ Also applied to other horses of like action. *Petron.* Asturco Macedonicius.

ASTŌRIA, æ, f. Asturia, a district of Spain. *Plin.* — Hence, *Asturiçus, a, um, adj. Asturian.* *Id.* Asturica gens. — ¶ *Asturiçā, æ, f. a city of Asturia, now Astorga.* *Id.*

ASTŌS, us, m. craft, subtily, cunning, 3 knavery, πανουργία. *Tacit.* Astus hostiuoi in perniciem ipsis vertebat. *Id.* Astu aggredi aliqueum. *Plaut.* Docte, atque astu.

ASTŌTE (astutus), adv. craftily, shyly, cunningly, archly, knavishly, πανούργως. *Varr.* Astutius. *Gell.* Astutissime.

ASTŌTYIA (Id.), æ, f. craftiness, archness, knavery, πανουργία, κωκοποιία. *Cic.* Si aut confidens astutia, aut callida esset audacia. *Id.* Aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias. — ¶ Also, address, circumsppection, wariness. *Cic.* Quæ non astutia quadam, sed aliqua potius sapientia sequutus sum.

ASTŌTŌLŌS, a, um, shy, arch, diminut. 3 from astutus. *Apul.*

ASTŌTŌS (astus), a, um, adj. wary, shrewd, sagacious, ingenious, πανούργος, πανουργής, ἀστικός, astu plenus. *Cic.* Ratio astuta. *Id.* Homo astutus. *Martial.* Solers et astutus. — ¶ Also, *artful, designing, knavish.* *Cic.* Homo astutus, fallax, malitiosus. *Tacit.* Gens non astuta, nec callida.

ASTŪ. See *Astu.*

ASTŪANAX, ætis, m. Ἀστύναξ, son of Hector and Andromache, thrown from a tower by Ulysses, and killed. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a tragic actor in Rome. *Cic.*

ASTŪCŌS (Asty), a, um, adject. ἀστυκός. *Sueton.* Astyci ludi, *games celebrated in Athens, in honor of Bacchus.* Others read differently.

ASTŪLIS. See *Astylys.*

ASTŪLŌS, i, m. Ἀστύλος, Astylus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid.*

ASTŪPALÆA, æ, f. Ἀστυπάλαια, now Stampalia, one of the Cyclades islands. *Ovid.* Hence, *Astypalæensis, e, Cic., Astypalæicus, a, um, Plin., and Astypalæius, a, um, Ovid. of Astypalæa.*

ASTŪTIS (ἀστυτίς), idis, f. a sort of lettuce. *Plin.* Others read *astylis.*

ASŪLÆ, æ, f. an herb, the same as *ferus oculus.* *Plin.*

ASŪLUM (ἀσυλον), i, n. an asylum, sanctuary, place of refuge. *Liv.* Aperiere asylum. *Tacit.* Asyla statuere. *Cic.* Confugere in asylum.

ASŪBŌLŌS (ἀσυβολος), a, um, adject. 3 that hath paid no reckoning, scot-free. *Terent.* Asymbolum venire unctum, atque lautum a balneis.

ASŪNDEŌN, and ASŪNTHĒŌN (ἀσύν-3 δετον, and ἀσύνθετον), i, n. *asymdcton, a figure of speech, where a conjunction copulative is left out; as, Veni, vidi, vici.*

AT, conj. but, yet, ἀλλὰ, sed, verum. *Used*



to mark a distinction. *Cic.* Midæ formicæ in os tritici grana congesserunt; at Platonī, &c. — ¶ Opposition. *Cic.* Non foris at domi. — ¶ Used also to qualify an admission, or statement. *Cic.* Itaque antevērit; at quo die? *Id.* Una mater oppugnat; at quæ mater, it is true that, &c., but then. *So, Terent.* Leno sum, at ita, &c. — ¶ It is often joined with other particles. *Cic.* Satis naturæ fortasse; at patriæ certe parum. *Liv.* Ceteri nihil contradicere, at enimvero. *Cic.* At contra quacumque iter fecit, &c. *Plaut.* At jam posthac temperabo. — ¶ In the beginning of a sentence, it often serves as a transition-particle. *Cic.* At videte hominis audaciam? *Id.* At quæ est ista tertia decuria? — ¶ It is often employed in anticipating an objection. *Cic.* At lætatus sum. Quid? ergo in tanta lætitia, &c., but you will say that I rejoiced. — ¶ Also, in the figure of speech by which a person immediately replies to a question which he has proposed himself. *Cic.* Quid tandem impedit te? mosne majorum? at persæpe, &c., but then, and yet. *Id.* Quid porro quærendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at patet. — ¶ *At least.* *Cic.* Obscuravit, ut aliquam, si non propinquitatis, at etatis suæ rationem haberet. *Id.* Si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre. — ¶ It sometimes implies concession. *Cic.* Non ita laudat Curionem. At potest ille aliquid prætermittere, indeed, to be sure. — ¶ It also expresses entreaty, invocation. *Cic.* At per deos immortales, quid est, quod de hoc dici possit? *Horat.* At o deorum quisquis in cælo regis. — ¶ Also, execration, and imprecation. *Terent.* At te dii, deæque perduint, may the gods. — ¶ Threatening. *Plaut.* At tibi ego oculum excutiam tum, begone, or I will, &c. — ¶ Astonishment and indignation. *Terent.* Exi foras, scelestè; at etiam restitas. — ¶ As an explicative. *Horat.* At illi sœda cicatrix, &c., for a scar had disfigured. — ¶ *At enim, at vero, and at etiam,* are often used to give vehemence to the expression. — ¶ *At at, or atat.* See *At at*.

**ATĀBŪLŪS**, i, m. a burning hot wind, sometimes fell in the southern part of Italy, the sirocco. *Horat.* Montes quos torret Atabulus.

**ATĀCĪNUS**. See *Atax*.

**ATĀGEN**. Same as *Attagen*.

**ATĀLĀNTĀ**, æ, and **ATĀLĀNTĒ**, es, f. Ἀταλάντη, daughter of Schæneus, celebrated for her speed in running. — ¶ Also, a daughter of Jasius, and a celebrated huntress, of whom Melenger was enamored. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Atalantæus*, a, um, adj. of *Atalanta*. *Stat.*

**ATĀLĀNTĪYĀDES**, æ, m. *Parthenopæus*, the son of *Atalanta*. *Stat.*

**ATĀRGĀTĪS**, or **ADĀRGĀTĪS**, is, and **ATĀRGĀTĀ**, æ, f. *nn Assyrian goddess*, called also *Derceto* and *Derce*. *Plin.*

**ATĀRNĪTES**, æ, m. *Hermias*, prince of *Atarnea*, in *Mysia*. *Ovid.*

**AT AT**, or **ATĀT**, interject. expressing surprise, astonishment. O! strange; O! wonderful; ha! you do not say so! *Terent.* At at data hercle verba mihi sunt, ah! — ¶ Fear. *Terent.* Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere? At at, ay, there's the rub. *Plaut.* At at ecum ipsuin, but lo! here he comes! — ¶ Grief. *Plaut.* At at, pe-ii hercle ego miser, alas! — ¶ Sometimes the same as *at*. *Plaut.* At at concedam huc: audio aperiri fores.

**ATĀVĪA** (atavus), æ, f. a great grandfather's or great grandmother's grandmother; a fourth grandmother, ἐπιμάρμη. *Pandect.*

**ATĀVŪS** (for *atavus*), i, m. a great grandfather's or great grandmother's grandfather; a fourth grandfather, ἐπιπαππός. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, an ancestor. *Horat.* Atavis edite regibus.

**ATĀX**, æcis, m. a river of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now called the *Aude*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Atācinius*, a, um, adj. born or living on the *Atax*. *Mela.* Colonia *Atacinarum*, the town of *Narbo*.

**ATELLĀ**, æ, f. Ἀτελλᾶ, an ancient town of the *Osei*, in *Campania*. *Cic.* — Hence,

**Atellānus**, a, um, adj. *Atellan*, of *Atella*. *Cic.* Municipium *Atellanum*. — ¶ *Atellana fabula*, or *Atellana*, absol., a comic interlude or farce, which was invented at *Atella*. *Liv.* — ¶ *Atellānus*, i, m. a player in an *Atellan farce*. *Cic.* Whence, *Atellānicus*, and *Atellānius*, a, um, relating to an *Atellan play*. *Sæton.* *Atellanicum exordium*. *Cic.* *Atellanius versus*.

**ATER** (unc.), atra, atrum, adj. black, coal-black, sable, dark, brown, dusk, diu, niger, obscurus, μέλας. See *Albus* and *Pallus*. *Cic.* Alba et atra discernere. *Ovid.* *Filius ater*. *Id.* *Atra capillus*. *Lucret.* *Ater sanguis*. *Horat.* *Atra nubes*. *Id.* *Atra nox*. *Ovid.* color. *Terent.* panis. *Virg.* *Atra venena*. *Id.* *Ater odor*, smoke. *Horat.* *Ater sinus*, troubled, stormy. *Virg.* *Atra tempestas*, that overcasts the heavens. *So, Id.* *Atra hiems*. *Id.* *Atrum nemus*, shady. — ¶ Also, clothed in black. *Horat.* *Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris*. — ¶ Also, foul, loathsome. *Horat.* ut turpiter atrum *Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superue*. *Virg.* *Atra ingluviæ*. — ¶ Also, sad, gloomy, mournful, dismal. *Propert.* *Extremi funeris atra dies*. *Virg.* *Atra cupressus*. *Lucret.* *Atrum funus*. *Horat.* *Atra mors*. — ¶ *Atri dies*, unlucky days. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, obscure, difficult to comprehend. *Stat.* *Ater Lycophron*. — ¶ Also, sharp, cutting, severe, satirical, malignant. *Horat.* *Atris versibus obliuere aliquem*. *Id.* *Atro dente aliquem petere*. — ¶ Also, vexatious, gloomy, terrible, savage. *Horat.* *Atra cura*. *Id.* *Atræ lites*. *Claudian.* *Atra fames*. *Lucret.* *Atra formido*. *Virg.* *Ater timor*. *Id.* *Atra tigris*. *Id.* *atraque late Horrescit strictis seges ensibus*. *Horat.* *Atræ viperæ*. — ¶ *Ovid.* *Dies atro signanda lapillo*: and *Omnis calculus demittitur ater in urnam*, h. e. in allusion to the practice of voting by white and black pebbles, the former acquitting, and the latter condemning the accused.

**ATERNUM**, i, n. a town in Italy, now *Pescara*. *Liv.*

**ATERNŪS**, i, m. Ἀτερνός, a river of Italy, now called the *Pescara*. *Plin.*

**ATESTĒ**, is, n. a town in Italy, now *Este*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Atestinus*, a, um, adj. of *Ateste*. *Martial.*

**ATHAMĀNĪA**, æ, f. a district of Greece, on the borders of *Epirus* and *Ætolia*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Athamānes*, um, the inhabitants of *Athamania*: *Cic.* — And *Athamānus*, a, um, adj. of *Athamania*. *Propert.* *Athamana litora*.

**ATHAMĀNIS**, idis, adjunct. f. a woman of *Athamania*. *Ovid.*

**ATHAMĀNTYĀDES** (Athamas), æ, m. a son of *Athamas*. *Ovid.*

**ATHAMĀNTYS** (Id.), idis, f. the daughter of *Athamas*, h. e. *Helles*. *Ovid.*

**ATHAMĀS**, antis, m. Ἀθάμας, *Athamas*, king of *Thessaly*, son of *Æolus*, husband of *Ino*, and father of *Helle*, *Melicerta*, *Phryxus*, and *Learchus*. In a fit of madness, caused by the anger of *Juno*, he pursued his wife and his son *Melicerta*, who, having thrown themselves into the sea, to escape his fury, were changed into sea-deities; *Ino* into *Luceothesia*, and *Melicerta* into *Palamona*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a mountain of *Thessaly*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Athamānticus*, and *Athamāntæus*, a, um, adj. of, from, or belonging to *Athamas*. *Ovid.* *Athamanteus sinus*. *Plin.* *Meum Athamanticum*, bear's-wort.

**ATHĒNĒ** (Ἀθήναι), ærum, f. pl. *Athens*, the capital of *Attica* and principal city of *Greece*. — Hence *Atheniensis*, e, and *Athenæus*, a, um, adj. *Athenian*. *Nepos.* *Civis Atheniensis*. *Lucret.* *Athenæis in mœnibus*. — ¶ *Athenienses*, ium, the *Athenians*. *Cic.*

**ATHĒNĒUM**, i, n. Ἀθήναον, a place in *Athens*, dedicated to *Minerva* (*Athene*), to which the poets resorted to recite their works, &c. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also applied to similar places in other cities. *Aurel. Vict.* *Ludum ingenuarum artium*, quod *Athenæum* vocant, constituere, h. e. in *Rome*.

**ATHĒŪS**, and **ATHĒŪS** (ἄθεός), i, m. an atheist, one who denies the existence of *Gods*. *Cic.*

**ATHĒRA** (ἀθήρα), æ, f. a kind of pulse or gruel; pap for children. *Plin.*

**ATHERĪĀNŪS**, a, um, adjunct. *Atheriaz*. *Cic.* Tu istic te *Atheriano jure* delectato, h. e. probably so called from a jurist of the name of *Atherius*.

**ATHĒRŌMA** (ἀθήρωμα), ætis, n. a kind of swelling in the neck or arm-pits, so called from its containing matter like gruel. *Cels.*

**ATHĒSIS**, is, m. Ἀθεΐσις, a river of *Cisalpine Gaul*, now the *Adige*. *Virg.* *Athesis amœnus*.

**ATHĒUS**. See *Atheos*.

**ATHĒLA**, æ, f. See *Athlon*.

**ATHĒLĒTA** (ἀθλητής), æ, m. a wrestler; a prize-fighter, champion, any one who exhibits at the public games, athlete. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* one who by practice has become skilful in any art. *Varr.* *Pecuarii athleteæ*.

**ATHĒLĒTYCĒ** (athleticus), adverb, stoutly, 3 lustily, vigorously, athletically, ἀθλητικῶς. *Plaut.*

**ATHĒLĒTYCŪS** (athleta), a, um, adj. athletic, relating to an athlete, ἀθλητικός. *Cels.* *Athletico victu corpus firmare*. *Gell.* *Ars athletica*. — ¶ *Athletica*, æ, f. absol. the athletic art. *Plin.*

**ATHĒLŌN** (ἄθλον), i, n. a prize of victory; 3 also, the struggle for victory; toil. *Hygin.* In athlo funebri. *Petrin.* *Hæc sunt vera athla*. (Others read, hæc est vera athla.) — ¶ *Athla* is used in astrology to signify all the hardships and accidents incident to human life. *Manil.*

**ATHŌS**, or **ATHŌ** (Ἄθως), gen., dat., and abl. -o; acc. -o or -on; and **ATHŌN** (Ἄθων), ōnis, m. *mount Athos*, a mountain of *Macedonia*, now called *Iagion Oros*, or *Monte Santo*. *Juvenal.* *Veliſcatus Athos*. *Virg.* *Aut Atho*, aut *Rhodopen*, aut *alta Cæruania telo* deicit.

**ATHĒLYŪS**, ii, m. *Atilius*, a Roman gentile name (nomen). Hence, *Atilius*, and *Atiliānus*, a, um, adj. *Atilian*. *Liv.* *Atilia lex*. *Cic.* *Atiliana prædia*. *Valer. Max.* *Atiliana virtus*, h. e. alluding to *M. Atilius Regulus*.

**ATĪNĀ**, æ, f. Ἀτῖνα, a city of *Latium*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Atīnēs*, ætis, adj. of *Atina*. *Cic.* *Atinas campus*. *Id.* *Atinates*, the inhabitants of *Atina*.

**ATĪNĪA**, æ, f. a sort of elm. *Plin.*

**ATĪNIŪS**, ii, m. a Roman gentile name (nomen). Hence, *Atinius*, a, um, *Atinian*. *Gell.* *Atinia lex*.

**ATĪZŌE** (ἀτιζών), es, f. a gem of a silvery lustre. *Plin.*

**ATĪLĀNTĒS** (Atlas), um, m. Ἀτλαντες, a barbarous people of *Libya*. *Plin.* See *Atlas*.

**ATĪLĀNTĒŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantean*, *Atlantic*, Ἀτλαντικός. *Ovid.* *Pleiades Atlantææ*. *Horat.* *Atlanteus finis*. *Claudian.* *Atlantæi recessus Oceani*.

**ATĪLĀNTĪYĀCŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantic*, *Atlantean*. *Silius*. *Atlantiaco litore*. *Calpurn.* *Atlantiaci portus Olympi*. h. e. borne by *Atlas*. *Auson.* *Atlantiaco profundo*.

**ATĪLĀNTĪYĀDES** (Id.), æ, m. a son or descendant of *Atlas*, Ἀτλαντιῶδης. *Ovid.* **ATĪLĀNTĪYĀS** (Id.), ædis, a daughter of *Atlas*. *Silius*. *Atlantiadum sororum*, h. e. the *Pleiades*.

**ATĪLĀNTĪYĀCŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantic*, of *Atlas*, Ἀτλαντικός. *Cic.* *Atlantico mare*. *Martial.* *Atlantica munera*, h. e. wood that grew on *mount Atlas*.

**ATĪLĀNTĪŌN** (Id.), ii, n. the lowermost vertebra of the neck, the *Atlas*. *Plin.*

**ATĪLĀNTĪS** (Id.), idis, adjunct. femin. of or belonging to *Atlas*. *Lucan.* *Sectos Atlantide silva*. *Propert.* *Atlantidos Calypsus*. — Hence, absol., *Atlantis* (sc. filia), a daughter of *Atlas*. And *Atlantides*, um, the daughters of *Atlas*. *Virg.* *Eosæ Atlantides*, the *Pleiades*. And *Atlantis* (sc. insula), an island of which many fables are related, but whose situation, if it ever had a real existence, is in the highest degree uncertain. *Plin.*

**ATĪLĀS**, antis, m. Ἀτλας, avtos, a lofty mountain of *Africa*, fabled by the ancients to bear up the heavens. — ¶ Also, a king of *Mauritan*, father of the *Pleiades* and *Hyades*: — ¶ Also, a giant. *Juvenal.* *Navum vocamus Atlanta*. — ¶ *Atlantes*, um, colossal statues of men used instead.

of columns in architecture, called, also, telamones.

**ATROCIUM** (ἀτρκιον), ii, n. a medicine that prevents conception by females. *Plin.*

**ATOMOS** (ἀτομος), i, f. an atom, an indivisible corpuscle; the least possible particle of matter. *Cic.* Ille atomos, quas appellat, id est corpora individua, &c. — *¶ Purlin. Nolan.* Minimæ atomus arenæ, a grain of the finest sand. — *¶ Terull.* In atomo, in the twinkling of an eye. — *¶ Also, masc. Vitruv.*

**ATQUE** (ad & que), conj. *and, καὶ*; the same as *ac* and *et*, and most commonly used before vowels, but also before consonants. *Cic.* In periculis urbis atque imperii, gravissimo atque acerbissimo reipublicæ casu, &c. *Id.* Copia sententiarum atque verborum. — *Atque—atque*, both—and. *Virg.* Atque deos atque astræ. *So, Cic.* Tum venustatem atque ordinem. — *¶ Atque etiam, and also, and besides.* *Tercnt.* Cupide accipiat jam faxo, atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum. — *¶ Atque adeo, and even, or rather.* *Cic.* Hoc consilio, atque adeo hac amentia impulsi. — *¶ Atque ita, and exactly so.* *Terent.* Atque ita opus est. — *¶ In the beginning of a sentence.* *Cic.* Atque ut omnes intelligent. *Id.* Atque scitote, iudices, &c. — *¶ But, but now, for atqui.* *Cic.* Saluti reipublicæ fuit. Atque is, &c. *Terent.* Atque aliquis dicat. — *¶ After contra, aliorum, aliter, secus, magis, and the like, and after alius, contrarius, and the like, and also after comparatives, than.* *Cic.* Simulacrum Jovis contra, atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere. *Terent.* Aliorum atque ego feci. *Cic.* Aliter, atque ostenderam, facio. *Id.* Secus, atque dici solet. *Terent.* Magis verum, atque hoc. *Cic.* Contrario motu, atque cælum. *Sueton.* Sententia gravius, atque ipse sensisset, excepta. *Horat.* Arctius atque hedera procerâ astringitur ilex. — *¶ After æque, similiter, juxta, and the like, and after æquus, similis, dissimilis, par, talis, idem, and the like, as.* *Cic.* Me colit æque, atque patronum suum, as much as. *Id.* Neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi. *Id.* Aliquid ab isto simile, atque a ceteris esse factum. *Neopos.* Cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, with as many ships as he set out with. *Id.* Pari eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. *Liv.* Trucidant inermes juxta, atque arinatos. *Cic.* Simul atque, as soon as. — Sometimes the preceding word is understood. *Plant.* Quem esse amicum ratus sum, atque ipse sum mihi, *h. e.* æque atque. — *¶ Especially, and indeed, and that too.* *Cic.* Negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mens Quintili. *Plant.* Num quæ adventientis ægritudine objecta est? (*M.*) atque acerrima. *Id.* Tu me vidisti? (*Sc.*) atque his oculis quidem. — *¶ Immediately, at once, quickly.* *Virg.* Si brachia forte remisit, atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni. *Liv.* Ille atque præceps cum armis prociidit ante proram. *Enn. ap. Gell.* Atque atque accedit muros Romana juvenis. — *¶ Certainly, yea, yes.* *Plant.* Sed videone ego Pamphilippum? atque is est. — *So, also, expressing surprise.* *Terent.* Atque ecceum! *Ha!* there he is. — *¶ Martial* uses it for *vec.* *Nec clavis, nec canis, atque calix.*

**ATQUI**, conj. *but, but yet, and yet, however, ἀλλὰ τοι, at, attamen, et tamen, sed enim.* *Cic.* Modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est. *Id.* O rem difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est. *Terent.* Atqui si illam digito attingerit uno, if, however, he do but touch her. *Id.* Atqui tu hanc joculari credis? but yet do you think, that, &c. — *¶ Used also, in stating arguments.* *Cic.* Si virtutes pares sunt inter se, paria esse etiam vitia necesse est. Atqui, pares esse virtutes, facillime perspicere potest. — *¶ Also, in anticipating objections.* *Cic.* Atqui eæ sunt notæ optimæ, credo, but it may be said.

**ATQUIN**, the same as *atqui.* *Plant.*

**ATRACES** (Atrax), æcum, m. the inhabitants of the town of Atrax, in Thessaly. *Plin.*

**ATRACIDES** (Id.), æ, m. a son of Atrax, 3 or a native of the town of Atrax, a Thessalian. *Ovid* calls Cæneus, Atracides.

**ATRACIS** (Id.), idis, f. a daughter of 3 Atrax, or a native of Atrax, a Thessalian woman. *Ovid* calls Hippodamia, Atracis.

**ATRACYLIS** (ἀτρακυλῖς), idis, f. wild carthamus, or wild saffron. *Plin.*

**ATRAMENTUM** (ater), i, n. any black liquor. *Horat.* traccata notam, labemque remittunt Atramenta. — *¶ Also, the black liquid emitted by the cuttle-fish or ink-fish.* *Cic.* Atramenti effusione sepisæ se tutantur. — *¶ Also, ink for writing.* *Cic.* Calamo et atramento temperato. — *¶ Also, vitriol, or shoemaker's black.* *Cic.* Sutorio atramento absolutus putatur. — *¶ Also, black paint or pigment.* *Plin.* Opera atramento illinere. *Id.* Atramentum tectorium. *Id.* Atramentum Indicum, Indian ink.

**ATRAMITÆ**, arum, m. Ἀδραμίται, a people of Arabia. *Plin.* — Hence, Atramicus, a, um, adj. of or from the region of the Atramitæ. *Plin.*

**ATRATŪS** (ater), a, um, adj. blackened, μλανθής. *Cic.* Fluvius atratus sanguine. — *¶ Also, clothed in black.* *Cic.* Quis unquam cœnarit atratus? *Propert.* Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, *h. e.* alluding to eclipses of the sun.

**ATRAÏX**, æcis, m. Ἀραΐξ, a river of Ætolia. *Plin.* — *¶ Also, a town of Thessaly.* *Liv.* — *¶ Also, one of the Lapithæ, father of Cæneus and Hippodamia; whence Atracius, a, um, Thessalian.* *Stat.* Atracia ars, magic.

**ATREBATÆS**, um, m. a people of Gaul, occupying the modern Artois. *Cæs.* — Hence, Atrebatius, a, um, adj. of the Atrebatæ. *Trebell. Poll.*

**ATREUS** (dissyll.), Æi & Æos, m. Ἀτρεὺς, son of Pelops, a king of Mycenæ. Having quarrelled with his brother Thyestes, he served up the sons of the latter at a feast made for the unhappy father. Hence, Atreus, a, um, adj. Atrean, Argive. *Stat.* Atreus sanguis.

**ATRIARIŪS** (atrium), ii, m. a porter, 3 door-keeper. *Pandect.*

**ATRICŪLŌR** (ater & color), ōris, adj. of a black or dark color. *Ovid.*

**ATRIDES**, and **ATRIDÆ** (Atreus), æ, m. a descendant of Atreus, particularly Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus, Ἀτρείδης. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

**ATRIENSIS** (atrium), is, m. a principal slave, who had the care of the atrium, a steward. *Cic.*

**ATRIŪLUM** (Id.), i, n. a little hall, an antechamber. *Cic.*

**ATRIPLEX**, icis, n. the herb orage or orach, ἀτράφαξις. *Plin.*

**ATRIÏAS** (ater), ætis, f. blackness. *Pl.* 3

**ATRIUM** (unc.), ii, n. the inner court or hall of a Roman house, surrounded by covered galleries. It was the common sitting-room of the family, and contained the images of the master's ancestors. Here the mistress sat at work, surrounded by her female slaves; here the family took their meals; and here the clients assembled to wait for the appearance of their patron. The atrium also contained the domestic altar. *Cic., Plin., and Vitruv.* — *¶ The poets use atria, in the plural, for halls.* *Virg.* Atria longa pateſcunt. — *Figur. the whole house.* *Ovid.* Nec capient Phrygiæ atria nostra nurus. *Stat.*

Atria cœli. — *¶ There was often an atrium in temples and other public edifices.* *Cic.* Atrium Libertatis. *Id.* Atria auctionaria, *h. e.* in which public sales took place.

**ATROCITÆS** (atrox), ætis, f. cruelty, atrocity, severity, δεινότης, ἀπῆνεια. *Cic.* Atrocitas ista quomodo in Academicam iruperit, nescio, insensibility, callousness. *Id.* Atrocitas animi. *Id.* Rei atrocitas. *Id.* facti. *Id.* Immanissima facta augere atrocitate verborum, acerbity, harshness. *Id.* Mitigare atrocitatem temporum, the misery of the times. *Colum.* maris, the fury, violence, rage. *Quintil.* formularum, unchangeable exactness.

**ATROCITÆR** (Id.), adverb, cruelly, atrociously, barbarously, severely, harshly. *Cic.* Atrociter minitari alicui. *Tacit.* Atrociter sævire. *Cic.* De ambitu cum

atrocissime ageretur in Senatu. — *¶ Figur. Cic.* Contenta voce atrociter dicere; et submissa leniter. *Gell.* Vehementer, atque atrociter dicere. — *¶ Also, impatiently, reluctantly.* *Tacit.* Labores itinerum atrocis accipiebantur.

**ATROPHIÆ** (ἀτροφία), æ, f. atrophy, cachexy. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**ATROPHŪS** (ἀτροφος), a, um, adj. laboring under an atrophy. *Plin.*

**ATROPŌS**, i, f. (Ἀτροπος), Atropos, one of the three Parcæ. *Martial.*

**ATROÏX** (ἀτροΐξ), ōcis, adj. raw, crude. *Fest.* — *¶ Figur. savage, atrocious, fierce, barbarous, cruel, ἀπρηγής, ἀπρηγής, δεινός, ἄγριος.* *Cic.* Res scelestæ, atrox, nefaria. *Tacit.* Atrox facinus. *Id.* Poppæa odio atrox. *Gell.* Atrocior injuræ. *Sallust.* Bellum magnum, et atrox. *Liv.* Atrocior cædes. *Plin.* Atrocissimi tauri silvestres. *Liv.* Atrox ingenium. — *¶ With the gen.* *Tacit.* Atrox odii Agrippina. — *¶ Also, terrible, horrible.* *Plin.* Atrocissima effigies sævissimi domini. *Tacit.* Filia longo dolore atrox. — *¶ Also, stormy, rough, inclement.* *Plin.* Atrox hiems. *Tacit.* Nox nimbo atrox. *Id.* Atrox tempestas. — *¶ Also, hot, scorching.* *Horat.* Flagrantis atrox hora caniculæ. — *¶ Also, severe, violent.* *Cic.* generi orationis vehementi, atque atroci. — *¶ Also, bitter, ominous, grievous.* *Cic.* Atrocissimæ literæ. *Tacit.* Atrocibus undique nuntiis exterritus. *Id.* Atrox rumor. *Vellei.* Atrocissima calamitas. *Tacit.* Atrox invidia. *Id.* valetudo, *h. e.* a dangerous disease. — *¶ Also, inflexible, firm, resolute, intrepid.* *Horat.* Et cuncta terrarum subacta Præter atrocem animum Catonis. *Silius.* Atrox fides.

**ATTA** (ἄττα), æ, m. a term of respect used by the young in addressing the old; my father. *Fest.* — *¶ Also, a Roman cognomen.* *Horat.* Attæ fabula, *h. e.* of T. Quintius Atta, a dramatic poet. — *¶ Also, a Roman prænomen.* *Sueton.* Atta Claudio, gentis principis.

**ATTACTŪS**. See *Attingo*. 3

**ATTACTŪS** (atingo), us, m. a touching, 3 touch. *Virg.* Volvitur attactu nullo.

**ATTAGĒN** (ἀτταγῆν), ēnis, m. and **ATTAGĒNA**, æ, f. a heath-cock, or wood-cock, highly prized by the Romans, for its delicate taste. *Horat.* Attagen Ionicus.

**ATTALIA**, æ, f. a city of Æolis, in Asia. Hence, Attaliensēs, ium, the inhabitants of Attalia. *Cic.*

**ATTALŪS**, i, m. Ἀτταλῶς, the name of several kings of Pergamus, the last of whom was noted for his wealth and luxury, and is said to have invented the art of working cloth of gold. He made the Roman people his heir. Hence, Attalicus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Attalus. *Horat.* Attalicæ urbes, *h. e.* of his kingdom. *Prop.* Attalicæ vestes, brocaded. *Plin.* absol. Attalica (sc. aulæa), tapestry worked with gold. — *¶ Horat.* Attalici conditionibus, the richest, amplest.

**ATTAMĒN** (at & tamen), conj. *but, but I yet, for all that, however, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, ἀλλ' ὅμως.* *Cic.*

**ATTAMINŌ**, and **ADTAMINŌ** (ad & 3 taminō, absol.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to contaminate, pollute, defile, σπιλῶ, μιτῶ. *Justin.* Attaminare virginem. — *¶ Also, to take unlawfully.* *Capitolin.*

**ATTAT**. See *At at*. 3

**ATTATĒ** (attat), interject. expressing 3 surprise. *Plant.* Attate: nunc demum scio, ah! well, well! *Id.* Attate! meus pater hic quidem est, but hold! — *¶ Also, threatening.* *Plant.* Attate! cædendus tu homo es.

**ATTĒGIÆ**, æ, f. a cottage, hut, καλύβη. 3 Juvenal. Maurorum attegias.

**ATTELĀBŪS** (ἀττελαβός), i, m. a small locust without wings. *Plin.*

**ATTEMPĒRĀTE**, and **ADTEMPĒRĀTE** 3 (attemperatus), adverb, seasonably, in the nick of time. *Terent.*

**ATTEMPĒRŌ**, and **ADTEMPĒRŌ** (ad & 2 tempero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to join, add. *Vitruv.* — *¶ Also, to fit, adjust.* *Senec.* Errantem gladium sibi attemperat.

**ATTĒNDŌ** (ad & tendo), endis, endi, entum, a. 3. to stretch, stretch towards, ea

tend, ἐπιτρένω. *Apulci*. Attendere arcum. *Id.* cælo manus. *Accius* apud *Non.* Attendere aurem, to incline, tend. — ¶ *Attendere animum*, and *attendere*, absol., to attend, give heed, mind, give or direct one's attention to, apply one's mind to, προσέχειν νοῦν, διατρέψασθαι, ἐπιστάται. *Cic.* Attendite animos ad ea. *Liv.* Jubeat peritos lingue attendere animum. *Terent.* Æquo animo attendite. *Cic.* Audi atque attende. *Id.* me dicentem attendite. *Id.* Stuporem hominis attendite, mark the stupidity. *Id.* Curare et attendere aliquid. *Sallust.* Suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, to watch, keep an eye on. *Plin. Ep.* Attendere sermonibus malignis. — ¶ Also, to apply or devote one's self to. *Sueton.* Attendere eruditioni. *Id.* juri. — ¶ With de and the ablat. *Cic.* De necessitate attendemus. — ¶ Also, to add, offic. *Quintil.* Signum ad aliquid attendere.

**ATTENTATIŌ** (attento), ōnis, f. the act of trying or attempting, καταπειρασμός. *Symmach.*

**ATTENTĀ** (attentus), adverb, attentively, diligently, carefully. *Cic.* Attente audiens. *Id.* Attentius auditus. *Id.* Attentissime audire aliquem. *Horat.* Spectare aliquid attentius. *Cic.* Acrius et attentius cogitare. *Sallust.* Attentius agere.

**ATTENTIŌ** (attendo), ōnis, f. attention, application. *Cic.* Attentio animi.

**ATTENTŌ** (ad & tento), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to attempt, try, make trial of, ἀποπειράομαι. *Claudian.* Attentare arcum digitis, h. e. to try to bend. *Valer. Flacc.* Attentare aliquem lacrymis, to attempt to move. *Stat.* Attentare aliquem bello, h. e. to assail. — ¶ Used in a bad sense, to try, sound, solicit. *Cic.* Omnium inimicos diligenter attentare. *Horat.* Attentas jura, h. e. attempt to overthrow. *Pandect.* Attentare pudicitiam, to attempt. — ¶ Also, to attack, assail. *Cic.* Quam urbem, illa scelerata manu attentari suspicabamur.

**ATTENTŪS**, a, um, particip. from attendo and attineo, which see. — ¶ Adjective, attentive, sedulous, diligent. *Cic.* Attento animo excipere aliquid. *Id.* Accerrima et attentissima cogitatio, deep, close. *Id.* Tenere animos attentos ad aliquid, intent on. *Horat.* Attenta auris. *Cic.* Facere judicem attentum, et docilem. *Id.* Præbere se auditorem attentum. *Quintil.* Judex attentior circa jus. — ¶ Also, thrifty, frugal, penurious. *Cic.* Paterfamilias prudens et attentus. *Id.* Attenta vita et rusticana. *Horat.* Durus nimis attentusque videris, covetous, selfish.

**ATTENUĀTE** (attenuatus), adverb, simply, plainly. *Cic.* Attenuate, pressequere dicere.

**ATTENUĀTIŌ** (attenuo), ōnis, f. a lessening, diminishing, extenuating. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Dilucida expositio cum attenuatione suspensionis. — ¶ *Id.* Verborum attenuatio, simple and unaffected style.

**ATTENUĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from attenuo. — ¶ Adj. thin, slender, slight. *Plin.* Foliorum exilitas attenuata usque in fila. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima. *Id.* Paululum attenuata voce uti, shrill. *Cic.* Oratio attenuata, simple, plain.

**ATTENŪS**, and **ADTENŪS** (ad & tenuo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make thin, attenuate, lessen, λεπτόνω, ἱσχυαίνω. *Plin.* Attenuans lambendo cutem. *Catull.* Falx attenuat ulbram. *Ovid.* Attenuant juvenum vigilata corpora noctes — ¶ Also, to enfeeble, diminish, impair. *Cic.* Attenuare opes. *Id.* Attenuare curas. *Cic.* Bellum attenuatum atque imminutum. *Liv.* Vires morbo attenuata. *Ces.* Legio præliis attenuata. — ¶ Also, to bring low, humble. *Horat.* Insigne attenuat Deus.

**ATTERŌ**, and **ADTERŌ** (ad & tero), ōris, 2 trivi, tritum, rarely atterui, atteritum, a. 3. to rub against or upon, προστριβώ, ἐντριβώ. *Horat.* Cerberus leniter atterens caudam. *Plin.* Asinus spinetis se scabendi causa-atterens. — ¶ Also, to impair by rubbing, to chafe, to wear away by use, impair. *Plin.* Dentes usu atteruntur.

*Plaut.* Atterere alicui aures, to call to witness by touching the ear. *Propert.* Imbelles atterit hasta manus. *Plin.* Femina equitatu atteruntur. — ¶ Also, to bruise, crush, beat down. *Virg.* Errans bucula surgentes atterat herbas. — ¶ Also, to wear, weaken, impair, destroy. *Curt.* Præliis etiam secundis atteruntur copiae. *Sallust.* Annibalis Italiæ opes maxime attriverat. *Id.* Atterere famam.

**ATTĒSTATŪS** (attestor), ōnis, f. attestation, testimony. *Macrob.*

**ATTĒSTŌR**, and **ADĒSTŌR** (ad & testor), ōris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to bear witness, to attest, ἐπιμαρτυρέω. *Plin. L.* Scipio hoc attestabat. *Phædr.* Hoc attestatur Æsopi fabula. *Senec.* Fulmina attestata, which confirm the omens before given, confirmatory.

**ATTEXŌ**, and **ADTEXŌ** (ad & texo), is, 1 exui, extum, a. 3. to weave, add by weaving, συνάπτω, παραπλέκω. *Ces.* Lorice ex cratibus attexuntur. — ¶ Figur. to unite, join, add. *Cic.* Vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitote mortalem.

**ATTHIS**, or **ATTIS** ('Αθίς), ūdis, adj. 3 feminin. *Attic, Athenian. Martial.* Martes Atthises. — ¶ Substantiv. the province of Attica. *Pomp. Mel.* Omnium Atthis clarissima. — Also, a swallow. *Martial.* — Also, a nightingale: because *Progne* and *Philomela*, daughters of an Athenian king, were changed into those birds. — ¶ The name of a woman, a friend of *Sappho*. *Ovid.*

**ATTIANŌS**, a, um, adj. *Ces.* Attiani milites, the soldiers of *Attius Varus*.

**ATTICA** ('Αττική), ō, f. a province of Greece, containing Athens.

**ATTICĒ** ('Αττική), es, f. a kind of ochre. 3 Cels.

**ATTICĒ** (Atticus), adverb, after the Attic fashion. *Cic.* Attice dicere. *Quintil.* Attice pressus Orator.

**ATTICISMŪS**, and **ATTICISMŌS** (ἄττικισμός), i, m. a polite method of speaking, such as was used at Athens; Atticism. *Quintil.* Atticismus ille redolens Athenarum proprium saporem.

**ATTICISSŌ** (ἄττικίζω), as, n. 1. to speak 3 with elegance; imitate the practice of the Athenians in speaking. *Plaut.*

**ATTICŪRGES** (ἄττικουργής), is, adject. 3 made in the Attic or Athenian style. *Virg.*

**ATTICŪS** ('Αττικός), a, um, adj. *Attic, Athenian. Plin.* Attica regio. *Ovid.* Attica apis, h. e. of Mt. *Hymettus*, famed for its honey. *Martial.* Attica pellex, h. e. *Philomela*. *Horat.* Attica virgo cum sacris Cereris, h. e. *Canephora*. *Vellci.* Attica fides, h. e. sincera, certa. Adeo enim certa Atheniensium in Romanos fides fuit, ut semper, et in omni re, quidquid sincera fide gereretur, id Romani, Attica fieri, prædicarent. — ¶ Attici, ōrum, the inhabitants of Attica, the Athenians. *Phædr.* — ¶ Used in regard to style, philosophy, eloquence, &c. *Quintil.* Attici limati et emuncti. *Cic.* Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas. *Martial.* Lepore tinctos Attico sales narrat. *Cic.* Atticorum aures teretes, et religiose. *Id.* Attica subtilitas. *Id.* Quidquid est salsum aut salubre oratione, id proprium Atticorum (sc. oratorum) est. — ¶ Atticus is also a surname of *T. Pomponius*, on account of his love of Athens, and his long residence there.

**AL TIGO**, and **ADTIGO**, for attingo. 3 *Plaut.*

**ATTIGŪS**, and **ADTIGŪS** (attingo), a, 3 um, adj. bordering upon, contiguous. *Apulei.* Domus attigua.

**ATTILIUS**. See *Attilus*.

**ATTILŪS**, i, m. a large fish found in the Po. *Plin.*

**ATTINĒS**, and **ADTYNĒS** (ad & teneo), 2 es, inui, entum, a. 2. to hold, keep, keep hold of, detain, κατέχω. *Plaut.* Nunc jam cultros attinet. *Id.* Attinere aliquid ante oculos. *Tacit.* aliquem publica custodia. *Id.* militem castris. *Id.* Attineri in palatio. *Id.* domi valetudine infensa. *Id.* Ni victorem exercitum attinisset obscurum noctis. — ¶ Also, to occupy, keep possession of, watch, guard. *Tacit.* Ripam

Danubii legionum duæ attinebant. *Id.* Signatum argentum ærario attinebatur. — ¶ Also, to pertain, ascertain, touch, relate, have reference to, προσήκειν. *Terent.* Comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum quiddam attinere. *Plaut.* Negotium hoc ad me attinet. — ¶ Quod attinet, with respect to. *Cic.* Quod ad abstinentiam attinet. *Id.* Quod ad eam civitatem attinet. — ¶ Also, to be useful or expedient. *Cic.* Nihil attinuit. *Id.* Quid attinuit, cum his discrepare? of what use was it? *Plaut.* Sed quid istud ad me attinet? *Terent.* Ea nihil ad te attinet. *Cic.* Quid me attinet? — ¶ Also, to stretch, extend, reach to. *Curt.* Scythæ ad Tanaim attinent.

**ATTINGŌ**, and **ADTINGŌ** (ad & tango), ingis, Igi, actum, a. 3. to touch gently, touch, come in contact with, ἐπάτομαι. *Cic.* Teruncium attigit. *Id.* Flumen attigi. *Terent.* Si illam digito attingerit uio. *Nepos.* Pedibus terram attingere. *Tacit.* Nullos cibos attingere. *Ces.* Prius quam aries murum attingisset. *Terent.* Attingere mulierem, h. e. rem cum ea habere. — ¶ Also, to reach, arrive at. *Cic.* Asiam a tigisti. *Ces.* Navibus Britanniam attingere. — ¶ Also, to touch, or border upon. *Ces.* Eorum fines Nervii attingebant. *Cic.* Capadocia Cilicium attingit. *Id.* Macedonia tantis barbarorum geribus attingitur. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* De his rebus ne quid servus attingat, intermeddle with. *Id.* Ante quam voluptas, aut dolor attingeret. *Liv.* Erunt perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret. *Cic.* Si qua cura te attingit, h. e. afficit. *Propert.* Attingere gaudia, h. e. to enjoy. *Valer. Flacc.* Vox attingit aures. *Cic.* Attingere Republicam, h. e. to engage in public affairs. *Id.* forum, h. e. to prosecute a suit. — ¶ Also, to treat slightly of, touch lightly upon. *Cic.* Sero ac leviter Græcas litteras attingissem. *Nepos.* Attingit quoque poeticon, paid some attention to. *Cic.* Strictim attingere aliquem librum, to scan or run over, peruse cursorily. *Id.* Breviter perstringere, atque attingere aliquid. *Nepos.* Summas tantummodo attingere, to touch merely upon the heads. *Plin.* Aliquid capitulatum. *Cic.* Res gestas verbis. *Tacit.* Ut seditionem attingit, as soon as he touched upon the subject of the conspiracy. — ¶ Also, to relate to, concern, belong. *Cic.* Partim ejusmodi sunt, ut singulos attingant. *Id.* Naturam attingit humanam. *Id.* Ab eo, quod rem attingit, &c. *Id.* Labor non attingit deum. *Id.* Cognatione aliquem attingere, to be related to. *Plin. Ep.* Iis quos sanguine attinget. *Cic.* Summa necessitudine attingere aliquem, to be intimately connected with. — ¶ Also, to befall. *Apul.* Si quid eam humanitas attingisset.

**ATTIS**. See *Atthis*, and *Atys*.

**ATTŌLLŌ**, and **ADTŌLLŌ** (ad & tollō), 2 is, a. 3. to lift, or raise up; to raise, elevate, ἐπαίρω, ἐξάίρω. *Quintil.* pedem. *Ovid.* caput. *Terent.* pallium. *Plaut.* signa, to hoist, spread, display. *Virg.* se in femur. *Liv.* manus ad cælum. *Ovid.* oculos humo. *Id.* aliquem ulnis, to lift up in the arms. *Plin.* pautus suos, to raise to the breast. *Virg.* humeris, to bear up on the shoulders. *Plin.* Attollitur opus in altitudinem viginti quinque cubitis, is raised, built up. *Id.* Herba attollens se a terra. *Id.* Mons in cælum attollitur. *Id.* Regio attollitur in montes. *Tacit.* Euphratem attolli, swelled. *Virg.* Attollere molem, and, *Id.* arcem tectis, to build. — ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* vocem, to raise. *Tacit.* republicam bello, to aggrandize. *Id.* aliquem laudibus, to extol. *Id.* famam alicujus rei. *Lucan.* Attollere nomen alicujus ad sidera. *Virg.* Attollere animos, to be emboldened. *Id.* Serpens attollens iras.

**ATTŌNDEŌ**, and **ADTŌNDEŌ** (ad & 2 tondeo), ondes, ondi, onsum, a. 2. to clip, shear, shave close, ἐπικείρω. *Plaut.* Attonsa oves. *Cels.* Caput attonsum habere. — ¶ Also, to cut or lop. *Virg.* Vitem attondens. — ¶ Also, to crop, browse upon. *Lucan.* Attonsa ar-

va, reaped, bare. *Id.* Attondit virgulta capellæ. — *¶* Figur. *Plaut.* Is me usque attondit doctis dolis, cheated, choused. — *¶* *Cic. E poeta vet.* Laus attonsa, h. c. diminished.

**ATTONITĒ** (attonitus), adverb, amazedly. *2 Plin.*

**ATTONITŪS**, and **ADTONITŪS**, a, um, *2* particip. from attono. — *¶* Adj. stupified; amazed, thunderstruck; alarmed, affrighted, aghast. *Liv.* Attonitus terrore belli. *Senece.* Mentis attonitæ stupor. *Virg.* Attonitis hasere animis. *Martial.* Attonito regnat in igne manus. — *¶* Also, raving, wild, raving mad. *Petron.* Attonito efferatoque vultu. — *¶* Also, possessed with the deity, divinely inspired. *Virg.* Attonitæ Baccho matres. *Horat.* Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet Vates. — *¶* Also, of that which causes astonishment. *Virg.* Attonitæ magna ora domus, terrible. *Lucan.* Attonitus metus, stupifying.

**ATTŌNŌ**, and **ADTŌNŌ** (ad & tono), as, *3* ui, itum, a. 1. to astonish, amaze, stupify, alarm, ἀποπλήρω, ἐκπλήρω. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, to strike with the thunderbolt. *Senece.* Ipsa altitudo attonat summa. *Curt.* Attonitis auribus, deafened with thunder. *Ovid.* Quis furor vestras attonit mentes? See *Attonitus*.

**ATTŌRQUEŌ**, and **ADTŌRQUEŌ** (ad & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to hurl, brandish. *Virg.* Jaculum attorqueus.

**ATTŌRRĒŌ** (ad & torreo), es, a. 2. to *3* roast. *Apic.*

**ATTRACTIŪS** (attrahō), ōnis, f. a drawing *3* on, drawing together. *Pallad.* Rugarum attractio. — *¶* *Quintil.* Adjectivebat et attractionem, ut fasciatim, a part of speech expressing several individuals collectively. Others read attractionem.

**ATTRACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from at- *2* traho. — *¶* Adj. contracted, wrinkled. *Senece.* Attractionem frontem.

**ATTRAHĒŌ**, and **ADTRAHĒŌ** (ad & tra- *1* ho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw, draw towards, attract, ἐπισύρω, ἐφέλω. *Cic.* Te Romam attrahere. *Id.* Adducitur a Veneris, atque adeo attrahitur Lollus, is dragged by force. *Martial.* Attrahere aliquid manu prope se. *Liv.* Tribunos attrahi ad se jussit. *Virg.* Attractus ab alto spiritus, heaved. *Plin.* Attrahere animam, to draw the breath. *Id.* Magnes attrahens ferrum, attracting. *Ovid.* Attrahere lora, to tighten or pull in the reins. *Senece.* Vultus tuis colligit rugas, et attrahit frontem. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit. *Brutus* ad *Attic.* Arcessere, et attrahere malum aliquod, to bring upon one's self. *Cic.* Similitudo attrahit ad amicitiam. *Ovid.* Attrahere novos discipulos.

**ATTRĒCTĀTIŪS** (attracto), ōnis, f. a touching, handling, stroking with the hand. *Gell.* — *¶* See *Attractio*.

**ATTRĒCTĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a touching, *3* handling. *Paew.* apud *Cic.* Attractatu amplificatis dolore.

**ATTRĒCTŪS**, and **ADTRĒCTŪS** (ad & *1* tracto), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to touch, feel, handle, stroke with the hand, ὑλαφάω, ψάω. *Cic.* Attractare libros. *Virg.* Attractare sacra. *Cic.* Attractare uxorem aliquid, h. c. impudice tangere. — *¶* Also, to seize, take possession of. *Liv.* Regias gazas attractare. — *¶* Figur. *Tacit.* Attractare aliquid quod non obtineretur, to aim at, reach after. *Nazar.* Attractare virtutes aliquid, to mention.

**ATTRĒMŌ**, and **ADTRĒMŌ** (ad & tre- *3* mo), is, ui, n. 3. to tremble at. *Stat.*

**ATTRĒPIDŌ**, and **ADTRĒPIDŌ** (ad & *3* trepido), as, avi, ātum, n. 1. to hobble nlong. *Plaut.*

**ATTRIBŪŌ**, and **ADTRIBŪŌ** (ad & tri- *1* buo), uis, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to attribute, bestow, give, ascribe, impute, lay to the charge of, ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποράρω, προσνέω. *Ces.* Gladiatoribus equos attribuit. *Tacit.* Attribuitur alicui locum in militia. *Cic.* alicui provinciam. *Liv.* Pontifici sacra omnia attribuit, consign, committ. *Cic.* alicui causam calamitatis, attribute, lay the blame on. *Id.* bonos exitus diis immortalibus. *Id.* Attribuitur alicui ubi orationem, to put words into the mouth of.

— *¶* Also, to assign, subject. *Cic.* Insulæ Rhodiis attributæ. — *¶* Also, to add. *Cic.* Attribuitur ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram. — *¶* Also, to pay, assign money for the payment of a debt, &c. *Cic.* Tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, attribuendamque curant. *Liv.* His rebus omnibus terni in millia æris attribuerentur.

**ATTRIBŪTIŌ** (attribuo), ōnis, f. an assignment of money. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an attribute. *Cic.*

**ATTRITIŪS** (attero), ōnis, f. a rubbing, *3* rubbing in. *Lamprid.* — *¶* Also, a rubbing off, attrition. *Martial.* Capell. **ATTRITŪS**, a, um, particip. from at- *1* tero. — *¶* Adject. worn with rubbing, worn away. *Virg.* ansa. *Martial.* Toga attrita. *Cic.* Mentum simulacri paulo attritius. — *¶* Also, worn with treading. *Catull.* Pulvinus attritus. — *¶* Also, worn small. *Ovid.* attritas versabat rivus arenas. — *¶* Also, excoriated, bruised. *Plin.* Attritæ partes, and absol. *Id.* Attritis medetur cinis muris silvatici cum melle. — *¶* Figur. broken down, impaired, debilitated: *Petron.* Attritis rebus egenus. *Sueton.* Attritæ facultates. *Tacit.* Attritæ Italiæ res. — *¶* *Juvenal.* Attrita frons, impudent, brazen-faced.

**ATTRITŪS** (attero), us, m. a rubbing of one thing against another. *Plin.* Teritur lignum ligno, ignemque concipit attritu. — *¶* Also, comminution, a breaking into small pieces. *Plin.* Attritu subigere cibum. — *¶* Also, a fretting or galling of the flesh by friction. *Plin.* Ulcera ex attritu facta.

**ATTYS.** See *Atys*.

**ATŪRRŪS**, and **ATŪRŪS**, i, m. a river of Gaul, now called the Adour. *Luc.* Ripas Aturi. *Tibullus* calls it *Atur*.

**ATŪPŪS** (ἄρπυς), a, um, adj. stuttering, stammering, having an impediment in the speech. *Pandect.*

**ATŪS**, and **ATTŪS**, ūos, and **ATTIS**, idis, and **ATTIN**, inis, m. "Arus, "Arvus, "Arris, "Arriv, ūos, a Phrygian youth, whom Cybele chose for her priest, but whom, on his breaking his vow of chastity, she punished by driving him mad. Having mutilated himself while in a state of frenzy, he was turned by the goddess into a pine-tree. *Catull.* Furibunda Atys (in the fem. on account of his self-mutilation). *Ovid.* Cybeleius Atys. — *¶* *Atys* is also the name of a son of Hercules. *Tacit.* — *¶* Also of the founder of the Atian nation. *Virg.* — *¶* Also of a king of Alba. *Liv.*

**AU**, interject. expressing fear, or deprecating. *Hold!* prythee! peace! *Ter.* Au, tace, obscuro. *Id.* Au, obscuro.

**AVĀRE** (avarus), adverb, covetously, avariciously, greedily. *Cic.* Nihil avarie esse faciendum. *Colam.* Avarius exigere opus. *Senece.* Horas suas avarissime servare.

**AVARICUM**, i, n. a town of Gaul, now Bourges. *Ces.* — Hence, Avaricensis, e, of Avaricum. *Ces.* Avaricensia prænia.

**AVARITĒR** (avarus), adverb, covetously, *3* greedily. *Plant.*

**AVARITĀ** (Id.), æ, f. avarice, covetousness, greedy desire of money. *Cic.* Homo ardens avaritia. *Sallust.* Avaritia profunda. — *¶* Figur. cager or insatiable desire of; thirst after. *Curt.* Avaritia gloriæ. Hence, plur. *Cic.* Omnes avaritias.

**AVARITĪES**, ei, f. the same as avaritia. *Lucret.*

**AVĀRŪS** (aveo), a, um, adj. covetous, avaricious, sordid, stingy, φιλάργυρος, φιλοχρήματος. *Cic.* Homo avarus et furax. *Id.* Avariores magistratus. *Id.* Homo avarissime et spurcissime. — *¶* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Fuge litus avarum, h. c. inhabited by avaricious men. *Horat.* Avara fraus. *Id.* Avaræ spes. — *¶* Also, greedy, desirous. *Horat.* Præter laudem nullius avarus. *Id.* Ventri donabat avaro, hungry. *Claudian.* Cædis avarus, cager for. *Ovid.* Avara fata. *Horat.* Avarum mare. *Virg.* Avarus Acheron, insatiable.

**AUCĒLLĀ**, and **AUCILLA**, and **XVI-** *3* **CĒLLĀ**, æ, f. the same as *avicula*.

**AUCĒPS** (for aviceps, from avis & capio), cūpis, m. & f. a bird-catcher, fowler, ὀρνιθευτής, ὀρνιθοθήρας. *Ovid.* Non avis aucupibus monstrat. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Aucups syllabarum, h. c. a caviller, captious critic. *Id.* Peritissimus aucups voluptatum. *Plaut.* Ne quis nostro huic aucups sermioni siet, an cavedropper.

**AUCHĀTĒ**, and **AUCHĒTĒ**, ārum, m. Ἀρχαῖται, a people of Scythia. *Plin.*

**AUCILLA.** See *Aucella*.

**AUCTĀRIUM** (augeo), ii, n. increase, *3* addition, something thrown in over and above the regular weight or measure. *Plaut.*

**AUCTIFĒR** (auctus & fero) a, um, adj. *3* fruitful, fertile, productive. *Cic.* ap. *Augustin.*

**AUCTIFICŌ** (auctus & facio) as, a. 1. to *3* increase, honor. *Arnob.*

**AUCTIFICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. increas- *3* ing, enlarging. *Lucret.* Auctifici motus.

**AUCTIŪS** (augeo), ōnis, f. the act of adding to, increasing or enlarging, αύξησις. *Maerob.* Auctio dierum. — *¶* Also, an auction, public sale. *Plaut.* Vis conclamari, auctionem fore? *Cic.* Auctionem se facturum esse proscibit. *Id.* Proscribere auctionem, to announce. *Quintil.* proponere. *Cic.* Bona, auctione constituta, vendere. *Plin.* Vendere aliquid in auctione. *Aseon.* Vendere bona auctione. *Sueton.* Auctiones hastæ, (because, at sales ordered by a judicial tribunal, a spear was set up). *Id.* Sedere in auctione, the place where the sale was held.

**AUCTIŪNĀRIŪS** (auctio), a, um, adject. relating to a sale of goods by auction, auctionary. *Cic.* Atria auctionaria, in which auctions were held. *Id.* Proferre tabulas auctionarias, announcing a sale by auction.

**AUCTIŪNŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. *1.* to sell by auction, put up to public sale, ἀποκηρῶν. *Cic.* Auctionari in compitis. *Ces.* Difficultas auctionandi. — *¶* *Aseon.* Bona auctionari, to buy at auction.

**AUCTIŪTŪS** (frequent., from aucto), as, a. *2* *1.* to increase, accumulate. *Tacit.* Fautore auctiare pecunias. — *¶* Also, to honor, pay honors to. *Arnob.* Sacris munium potentiam auctiare.

**AUCTŪS** (frequent., from augeo), as, avi, *3* ātum, a. 1. to increase, αύξάνω. *Lucret.* Unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alateque. *Catull.* teque bona Jupiter auctet ope, enrich.

**AUCTŪR** (augeo), ōris, m. & f. an author, creator, maker. *Virg.* Auctor frugum. — *¶* Also, a founder, establisher, leader, head; institutor, inventor. *Virg.* Genitoris auctor. *Sueton.* Ilienses Romanæ gentis auctores. *Virg.* primus pater urbis, et auctor, founder. *Id.* primusque Potitius auctor, institutor. *Id.* nihil auctor Apollo Subvenit, inventor of medicine. *Lucan.* Mercurius auctor citharæ. — *¶* Also, the maker; cause. *Plin.* Statua auctoris incerti. *Virg.* Vulneris auctor. — *¶* Also, an author, writer of a book. *Cic.* Lectitare auctores. *Sueton.* Evolvere auctores. *Liv.* Invenire apud auctores. *Cic.* Auctor religiosissimus rerum Romanarum, historian, interpreter. *Id.* Malus auctor Latinitatis. *Horat.* Sordidus auctor Naturæ, verique, a bad writer (in respect of style). *Cic.* Dicendi gravissimus auctor Plato, teacher. — *¶* Also, a reporter, announcer, informant. *Cic.* Luculentus auctor. *Id.* Se id certis auctoribus comperisse. *Id.* Auctorem rumorem habere. — *¶* Also, a seller. *Cic.* Cæsenius auctor fundi. *Id.* A malo auctore emere. — *¶* Also, a surety; voucher for the validity of the right which the buyer has to the property purchased, βεβαιωτής. *Ulpian.* Fidejussorem ob evictionem dare, quem vulgo auctorem secundum vocant. *Plaut.* Alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, nec vobis auctor ullus est, nec vosmet estis ulli. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Auctor beneficii populi Romani. *Virg.* Non si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat. — *¶* Also, an adviser, guardian. *Liv.* Majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt. *Cic.* Quod mulier sine tu-

tore auctore promiserit. *Id.* Deberi viro dotem, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset. — ¶ Also, an approver, authorizer, consenter. *Cic.* Ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit. *Liv.* Patres deinde si dignum creaveritis, auctores fient, will ratify the nomination. — ¶ Also, an agent. *Cic.* Præclarus iste auctor suæ civitatis. *Id.* Hunc habent auctorem doloris sui, employ him to represent their grievances. — ¶ Also, adviser, instigator, furtherer or promoter by advice, example, &c. *Cic.* Esse auctorem pacis. *Id.* Non suscipiendi belli gravissimum auctorem fuisse. *Id.* Auctorem esse alicujus interficiendi. *Plin.* Auctor spei. *Lc.* Cibibus per vim et contra auspicia ferendis auctor. *Id.* Esse auctorem alicui de re aliqua. *Id.* Milique, ut absim, vehementer auctor est. — ¶ With the *infm.* *Cic.* Tibi non sim auctor, te quæcque profugere, adviser. *Liv.* Auctores, sumus, tutam majestatem Romani nominis fore, we pledge ourselves. — ¶ *Auctor* and *Suasor* differ in this, that *suasor* is one who gives advice, *auctor* one who adds influence or authority. We consider only the counsel of the former, but we take into consideration the dignity and power of the latter. *Cic.* Hujus deditiois ipse Posthumius *suasor* et auctor fuit. *Sueton.* Alium dicentem auctore eo *Senatum se adisse*, verba mutare, et pro auctore, *suasorem*, dicere coegit. — ¶ *Auctores fieri*, applied to the senate, is to ratify, to approve. *Liv.* Ut legum, quæ comitiis centuriatis ferrentur, patres auctores fierent. — ¶ *Sallust.* Scriptorem, et auctorem rerum, the doer, the performer. Others read auctorem. — ¶ It is used of persons and things in the *fem.* *Liv.* Auctor mortis, *h. e.* femina. *Virg.* Auctor ego, *h. e.* Juno.

**AUCTORAMENTUM** (auctoro), *i, n.* wages or hire given to induce persons to perform any service, ἐπιχειρῶν. *Cic.* Est enim illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis. *Sueton.* Auctoramento centurionum millium. — ¶ Also, the contract to render such service. *Senec.* Illius turpissimi auctoramenti verba sunt, uri, vinciri, ferroquo necari.

**AUCTORITAS** (auctor), *âtis, f.* propriety in or right to a thing, dominion, ἀδελφία, jus, et dominium super re aliqua legitime acquisita. *Cic.* Usus auctoritatis fundi biennium est. *Id.* Rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur. *Gell.* Quod subreptum erit, ejus rei æterna auctoritas esto, *h. e.* the property in stolen goods is never lost to the original owner. *XII. Tabul.* apud *Cic.* Adversus hostem æterna auctoritas, *h. e.* a foreigner can never acquire property by length of possession or prescription. *Id.* Habere aliquid jure auctoritatis, *h. e.* possession. *Scævola Dig.* Exhibere instrumentum auctoritatis, *h. e.* title-deed. — ¶ Also, liability, responsibility, βεβαίωσις. *Paul.* sententiar. Venditor auctoritatis manebit obnoxius. — ¶ Also, commission, authority to act. *Cic.* Provincia *Senatus auctoritate*, exercitu et pecunia instructa. *Liv.* Tribuni plebis ex auctoritate *senatus* ad populum tulerunt, ut, &c. *Pandect.* Interponere auctoritatem tutoris. — ¶ Also, power. *Cic.* Socios auctoritate *ncstri imperii* salvos præstare. *Plin.* Lictores custodes auctoritatis. — ¶ Also, authority, force, weight, interest. *Cic.* Auctoritatis pondere aliquid superare. *Id.* Totius hujuse rei quæ sit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant. — ¶ Also, influence, the power to persuade, convince, &c., credit, reputation, esteem, regard. *Cic.* Ad faciendam fidem auctoritas quæritur. *Id.* Vincere alicquem auctoritate. *Id.* Habere auctoritatem. *Id.* facere, *h. e.* parere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* tenere. *Id.* interponere. *Id.* Valere auctoritate apud alicquem. *Cæs.* Præstare auctoritatem inter aliquos. *Cic.* Sequi auctoritatem alicujus. *Id.* Adducere alicquem ad suam auctoritatem. *Id.* Ejus auctoritas multum apud me valet. — ¶ Defugere auctoritatem, to deny one's self to be the author. *Terent.* Jubeo, cogo, atque

impero: nunquam defugiam auctoritatem. *Cic.* Attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consularis mei. — ¶ Esse in auctoritate alicujus, under the influence. *Liv.* — ¶ Price, value, worth. *Sueton.* Auctoritas, dignitas formæ. *Plin.* Auctoritas præcipua lupo pisci. *Id.* Auctoritas unguentorum. — ¶ Also, authority, in the sense of that which carries authority with it. *Cic.* Num destitit uterque nostrum in auctoritatibus, in exemplis versari? *Id.* Omissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re et ratione possumus exquirere veritatem. *Id.* Tot graves legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, *h. e.* authorized publicly. *Id.* Ducere argumenta ab auctoritate. *Id.* Recitatur vobis jurejurando devincta auctoritas, *h. e.* testimony on oath. — ¶ *Senatus auctoritas*, an ordinance of the senate, which was wanting in some of the formalities, necessary to constitute a consultum or decrec, but is often used for *senatusconsultum*. *Cic.* See *Senatusconsultum*.

**AUCTORÛS** (Id.), *as, avi, atum, a. l.* 2 to let out for hire. *Quintil.* Quidam, ut patrem sepeliret, auctoravit se. *Liv.* Eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, bound to servc. — Hence, *Plin.* Magis auctoratum populum Romanum, exposed to greater danger. — ¶ Also, to bind, devote. *Tertul.* Ad ignes quidam se auctoraverunt. — ¶ *Vellei.* Auctorare sibi mortem, to court, bring on one's self. — ¶ *Tertul.* Observatio satis auctorata, approved, sanctioned.

**AUCTORÛR** (Id.), *âris, âri, atus sum, 3 dep. l.* to let out for hire. *Apulei.* — ¶ Also, to guaranty. *Pandect.*

**AUCTRIX** (Id), *icis, f.* she that causes 3 or produces, that sells, that guaranties. *Tertul.* Materia auctrix universitatis. *Pandect.* Auctricem conveniri consequens est, *h. e.* eam, quæ vendidit, vel fidejussit.

**AUCTÛS** (augeo), *us, m.* increase, growth, 2 augmentation, αύξισ. *Liv.* Maximis auctibus crescere. *Plin.* Aquarum auctu. *Id.* Auctus dici. *Lucan.* Distincti corporis auctum. *Lucret.* Cædere arboris auctum, *h. e.* a large tree.

**AUCTÛS**, *a, um, particip.* from augeo. — ¶ Adject. enlarged, increased. *Liv.* Res Romana in dies melior, atque auctior. *Id.* Re, fortunaque auctior. *Lucret.* Auctior animi vis. *Liv.* Auctior et amplior majestas. *Cæs.* Socii honor auctiores.

**AUCÛPATIÛS** (aucupor), *ônis, f.* bird-catching, fowling. *Quintil.* Declam.

**AUCÛPATÛRÛS** (Id.), *a, um, useful in 2 fowling.* *Plin.* Proficiunt (calami) in aucupatoriam quoque amplitudinem, *h. e.* to a size convenient for fowling. *Id.* Aucupatoria arundo.

**AUCÛPATÛS** (Id.), *us, m.* fowling. *Ca-3 pitolin.*

**AUCÛPIUM** (auceps), *ii, n.* bird-catching, fowling, ἀρνιθοθήρα. *Cic.* Aucupium atque venatio. — ¶ *Figur.* Aucupium facere auribus, *h. e.* to listen. *Id.* Aucupia verborum, cavils, quibbles. — ¶ Also, game. *Cels.*

**AUCÛPÛS** (Id.), *as, avi, atum, a. l.* and 3 **AUCÛPÛR**, *âris, atus sum, dep. l.* to go a bird-catching or fowling, ἀρνιθοθήρᾶν. *Varr.* Alio loco ubi aucupere. — ¶ *Figur.* to observe, watch, spy in secret. *Plaut.* Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum. — ¶ Also, to hunt after, seek after studiously, watch for, seek or get by cunning. *Cic.* Lepide meqator aucupavi, have gotten a good booty. *Id.* Navibus longis tranquillitates aucupari. *Id.* Aucupari verba, to catch up, *h. e.* to cavil at. *Id.* Aucupari gratiam alicujus assentationicula. *Flor.* favorem populi. *Cic.* Aucupari tempus, to watch for. *Ovid.* Aucupor mendaces somnos, I seek anxiously after.

**AUDACÛA** (audax), *æ, f.* boldness, audacity, impudence, ὁλμια. *Cic.* Audacia fidentie appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est. *Id.* Audaciæ potius nomen habet non fortitudinis. *Id.* Homo incredibili importunitate et audacia. *Id.* Audacia immanis ad omne facinus. *Curt.* Temeritate atque audacia insignem esse. — ¶ In the plural. *Cic.* Istorum audacias ac libidines resecare. — ¶ Also, spirit,

courage, valor. *Sallust.* Majores nostri neque consilii, neque audaciæ unquam egere. *Liv.* Non enim frangere audaciam vestram, sed differre in majorem gloriam volui.

**AUDACTER**, and **AUDACTER** (Id.), 2 adverb, boldly, confidently, courageously; audaciously, impudently, ὁρατικός. *Cic.* Audacter, libereque dicere alicuius. *Id.* Callide, audacter, impudenter. *Id.* Multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti. *Nepos.* Audacius instare hostibus. *Liv.* Omnia audacissime incipere. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Poeta transferunt verba audacius.

**AUDACÛLÛS**, *a, um, adj.* somewhat bold, 3 diminut. from audax. *Gell.*

**AUDAX** (audeo), *âcis, adj.* bold, confident, resolute, courageous; audacious, presumptuous, daring, desperate, ὁρατός, ὁρατός, used both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Homo petulans et audax. *Id.* Temerarius et audax. *Id.* Ad facinus audacior. *Nepos.* Adolescentes audacissimi. *Terent.* Facinus audax. *Liv.* Consilium audax. *Plin.* Spes audacior. *Virg.* Audacibus annæ ceptis. *Id.* Audax viribus. *Claudian.* Audax animi. *Horat.* Audax omnia petenti. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Verba audaciora. *Id.* Audacior hyperbole. *Horat.* Audaces dithyrambi. *Id.* Audax poeta. — ¶ Also, haughty, proud. *Catull.* Audax cave sis.

**AUDÛENS** (Id.), *tis, bold, confident, brave, intrepid, courageous, ὁρατός.* *Virg.* Audentes fortuna juvat. *Id.* Audentior ito. *Tacit.* Audentissimus quisque miles. *Valer. Flacc.* Spes audentior. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Æschines audentior et excelsior.

**AUDENTER** (audens), *adv.* boldly, bravely. *Tacit.* Audentius progredi.

**AUDÛENTÛA** (Id.), *æ, f.* boldness, confidence, spirit, ὁρατός. *Tacit.* Nec deficit audentia Druso. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Cur tibi similis audentia negetur? the like liberty or license.

**AUDÛÛ** (unc.), *es, ausus sum, n. 2.* to dare, adventure, attempt, presume, ῥομᾶν. *Cic.* Non audeam confiteri. *Id.* Nunquam est ausus optare. *Brut.* Verba tua recognosce, et aude negare, &c., and deny, if you can. With the accus. by an ellipsis of facere, aggredi, or the like, to attempt, endeavor, undertake. *Vellei.* Tantas res audere. *Terent.* Qua audacia tantum facinus audet? *Virg.* Audent cum talia fures? *Liv.* Audere ultima. *Tacit.* Multa hostilia ausus. *Id.* Audere periculum, to brave. *Id.* vim alicui; and in aliquem. — ¶ With *quîn.* *Plaut.* Ut non audeam profecto, peruncantanti, quin promam omnia. — ¶ Absolutely, *Tacit.* Longius audere. *Virg.* Audere in prælia. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Audere aliquid licentius et lætius. — ¶ Passive. *Liv.* Multa per vim audebantur. *Tacit.* Ausis ad Cæsarem Codicillis. *Liv.* Res est audenda. — ¶ Also, to be able. *Plaut.* Commovere me miser non audeo. — ¶ Also, to wish. *Plaut.* Ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? — ¶ Earlier writers used *ausi* in the perfect. *Cato.* Non ausi recusare. — Hence, *ausim, is, it, for ausurim.* *Liv.* Nec dicere ausim.

**AUDÛENS**, *entis, particip.* from audio. — ¶ Adj. obedient. *Cic.* Si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam. *Plaut.* Audiens sum imperii. — ¶ Often, as a substantive; a hearer. *Cic.* Inflammar animos audientium.

**AUDÛENTÛA** (audio), *æ, f.* attentive hearing, attention. *Cic.* Facit sibi audientiam oratio, commands attention. *Plaut.* Fac populo audientiam, make the people keep silence. *Apulei.* Audientiam alicui tribuere, to give an audience. — ¶ Also, a judicial hearing, examination. *Cod. Just.* Inter litigatores audientiam tuam impertiri debebis. — ¶ Also, the hearing, the ears. *Arnob.* Audientia numerum nulli est clausa linguæ. — ¶ Also, the faculty of hearing. *Prudent.* Surdis fruemdam reddere audientiam.

**AUDÛÛ** (αὐδή, voice), *is, ivi & yi, itum, a. 4.* to hear, hearken, listen, per se or learn by the ear, ἀκούω. *Terent.* Audin' Clinia? *h. e.* audisne? *Cic.* In quo, ut audio, magnum odium, &c., as far as I understand. *Terent.* Plus millies audiivi. I have heard him repeat it more than a thou

*sand times.* Cic. Te enim propediem censoriam audiemus, shall hear it said that you are censor. *Id.* Bibulus audiebatur esse in Syria, was said to be. *Id.* Attente audire aliquem. *Id.* Ex aliis audire. *Id.* Audivi ista de majoribus natu. *Id.* Sæpe audivi a majoribus natu. *Id.* Majores natu audivi dicere. *Id.* Audistis dici. *Plaut.* Non ex audio arguo, from hearsay. So, *Vellei.* crudeliter audio, even beyond report. — With cum. Cic. Quis unquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus dice-rem. — ¶ Also, to hear, judicially. Cic. Nemo illorum judicium audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit. *Senec.* Audire de capite alicujus. *Virg.* Castigatque, auditque dolos. — ¶ Also, to hear, applied to pupils. Cic. Te annum jam audientem Cratippum. *Id.* Cleanthes, qui Zenonem audivit, h. e. received instruction from. — ¶ Also, to approve. Cic. Nec Homerum audio, &c. — ¶ Audio, I grant it, will be it so. *Terent.* So, Cic. Non Audio, I deny it. — ¶ Also, to hearken, lend an ear, regard. Cic. Dii immortales meas preces audiverunt. *Horat.* Audire dei mea vota. *Virg.* Auditi cæli genitor. — ¶ Also, to obey. Cic. Vellein te audisse amicissime monentem. *Id.* Næ ego istam sapientiam non audiam. *Virg.* Audit currus habenas, heads. *Ovid.* Quæ (sagitta) magis audiat arcum. — ¶ Also, to be styled. *Horat.* Tu recte vivis, si curas esse, quod audis. *Id.* rexque, paterque Audisti coram. — ¶ Hence, Bene or male audire, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character. *ἔν, ἢ κακῶς ἀκούειν.* Cic. Ut ille male audiat. *Id.* Velle bene audire a bonis viris. So, Cic. Minus commode audire, for male audire. — ¶ In grammar, audiri, to be understood. *Quintil.* Stupere gaudio Græcus. Simul auditur caput, h. e. the word caput is understood. — ¶ Audibam for audiebam, and audibo for audiam, are poetical.

**AUDITÛ** (audio), ònis, f. the act of hearing, a hearing, ἀκοή, ἀκρόασις. Cic. Fabellarum auditio. *Id.* Auditione expetere aliquid, to desire a thing from mere hearsay. *Id.* Accipere aliquid auditione. — ¶ *Gell.* Obire auditiones, to attend lessons. *Id.* Eisdem auditiones colere, the same school. Cic. Usus, auditio, lectio. — ¶ Also, a lecture, lesson, discourse. *Gell.* Illas auditiones vesperi faciebat. See *Acroasis*. — ¶ Also, any thing heard, report, hearsay, news. Cic. Fictis auditionibus fortunas innocentium subjicere. *Cæs.* His auditionibus permoti. *Tacit.* Falsas auditiones depellere. — ¶ Also, the sense or faculty of hearing. *Apulei.* Auditionem aeræ naturæ participem.

**AUDITÛNCÛLA** (auditio), æ, f. a short story. *Gell.*

**AUDITÛR** (audio), òris, m. one who hears, a hearer, auditor, ἀκουστής. Cic. Auditores suæ gloriæ. *Id.* Præbere se auditorem attentum. — ¶ Also, a follower, pupil, disciple, scholar. Cic. Ptolemæus Theophrastæ auditor. — ¶ Also, a reader. *Varr.*

**AUDITÛRIUM** (auditorium), ii, n. an auditor, assembly of hearers, audience. *Plin.* Ep. Adhibito ingenti auditorio, librum recitavit. — ¶ Also, a hall in which lectures are delivered, courts of justice held, &c. — Therefore, a school, lecture-room. *Quintil.* Cujus rei gratia plenum sit auditorium. *Sæton.* Circa auditoria professorum assiduus. *Anct. dial. de Iratib.* Auditorium extruere. *Pandect.* Adesse auditorio, in court. *Ulpian.* Auditorium Principis, an audience chamber. — ¶ Also, the hearing of a cause. *Pandect.*

**AUDITÛRIÛS** (audio), a, um, appertaining to hearing. *Cæli. Aurel.* Auditoriæ cavernæ.

**AUDITÛS** (Id.), us, m. the sense of hearing. Cic. Auditus semper patet. — ¶ Also, a report, hearsay. *Tacit.* Plurimum auditu accipi, h. e. to be heard of by many. Cic. Nihil enim præter auditum habeo.

**AVE.** See *Avco.*

**AVĒHÛ** (ab & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. 2 to carry off or away, ἀνάγω. *Plaut.*

Avehere aliquem a patria. *Liv.* Aliquid domum. *Tacit.* Avehere in alias terras. *Virg.* Alias avexerat oras. *Liv.* Equites Ægyptum avexit. Hence, avehi, to be carried away, h. e. to depart, go away. *Virg.* Creditis avectos hostes? *Liv.* Citato equo ex proelio avehi, to retire from the fight.

**AVĒLLANÛS** (Avella), a, um, adj. of Avella, a town of Campania. *Plin.* Nux Avellana, a hazel-nut, filbert. *And* absol. *Plin.* Avellanæ nucleus. — ¶ Also, a hazel-tree. *Plin.*

**AVĒLLÛ** (ab & vello), is, avulsi and i avelli, avulsum, a. 3. to pull off, tear away, pluck off, ἀποσῆρω. Cic. Poma ex arboribus vi avelluntur. *Plin.* Eubœa avulsa Bœotiæ. *Virg.* Avulsum humeris caput. — ¶ *Figur.* *Trent.* Avellere se ab amica, to tear one's self away. Cic. Filium de complexu matris avellere. *Id.* Avulsus a meis. *Id.* Ægrotatio, quæ avelli in veterata non possit. *Tacit.* Avellere milites castris. *Stat.* Ensem avellere dextra, to wrest or wrench from the hand. — ¶ Also, to take away. *Terent.* Sperat hoc (rus) a me avellere. *Pandect.* Fundus emptori avelli non potest.

**AVĒNĀ**, æ, f. a species of bearded grass, oats, βρώμος, or βρόμος. *Virg.* Urit campum avenæ seges. — ¶ Also, haver-grass, a sort of wild oats. *Id.* Steriles dominantur avenæ. — ¶ Also, a straw, stalk, stem. *Plin.* Lini gracilis avena. — ¶ Also, a pipe. *Virg.* Silvestrem tenui Musam nedaris avena.

**AVĒNĀCÛS** (avena), a, um, adj. oaten. *Plin.* Avenacea farina, oatmeal.

**AVĒNĀRIÛS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to oats. *Plin.*

**AVĒNTER** (avens), adv. eagerly, earnestly. *Amman.*

**AVĒNTINUM**, i, n. mount Aventine, one of the seven hills upon which Rome was built. *Liv.* Jungere Palatio Aventinum. — Hence, Aventinus, a, um, of mount Aventine. *Ovid.* Aventina silva. *Id.* Aventinum jugum, the Aventine hill. — Aventiniensis, or Aventinensis, e, an epithet of Diana, who had a temple on mount Aventine. *Val. Max.*

**AVĒÛ** (dæwo), es, a. 2. to desire earnestly, long for, covet, wish, defect. ἐπιθυμῶ, γλιχῶμαι. Cic. Aveo scire quid agas. *Id.* Aveo genus legationis, &c. *Ovid.* Accedere avens, wishing.

**AVĒÛ** (unc.), and **HĀVĒÛ**, Ære, n. 2. defect. to be well, to be happy. *Mamertin.* Aveo plane et avebo. . . cum is avere jubet, qui jam fecit, ut averem. More used in the imper. as a term of salutation: *Mayest thou be happy, well.* Used both on parting from friends, and on meeting them. *Sæton.* Ave, Imperator, hail! *Martial.* Matutinum ave, his morning salutation. *Catull.* Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, adieu! fareocell! *Cæli. ad Cic.* Simulacque mihi have dixit, as soon as he had paid me the usual salutation. *Sallust.* Haveto (at the end of a letter), fareocell! *Martial.* Marcus avere jubet, salutes you, bids you good-morrow.

**AVĒRNÛS** (ἀορνῶς), a, um, without birds, 3 not frequented by birds (from a priv. & ὄρνις). *Lueret.* Loca Averna. *Abzol.* *Virg.* Averna (sc. loca) sonantia silvis, places from which issued deadly exhalations. Hence, Avernus, i, m. a lake of Campania, near Cumæ, which emitted such exhalations. Cic. Lacus Averni. — ¶ As the poets placed here the entrance to the infernal regions, *Avernus* is used to signify hell, the shades. *Martial.* Taciti regnator Averni, h. e. *Pluto.* *Virg.* Imis Acheronta affatur Avernis. — Hence, a new adj. *Avernus*, a, um, of or relating to *Avernus*. *Virg.* Lucus Avernus. — ¶ Also, of hell, infernal. *Virg.* Stagna Averna. — ¶ *Avernalis*, e, of lake *Avernus*. *Horat.* Avernales aquæ.

**AVĒRRÛ** (ab & verro), ris, erri, ersum, a. 3. 3. to brush away. — ¶ Also, to take away. *Hor.* Pisces averrere mensa.

**AVĒRRÛNCÛS** (ab & verrunco), as, a. 1. 2 to turn away, avert, forefend, ἀπορπένω. Cic. Dii averruncent. *Liv.* Placuit averruncandæ deum iræ victimas cædi.

**AVĒRRÛNCÛS** (averrunco), i, m. the Averter of evil, a god of the Romans. *Varr.*

**AVĒRSĀBILIS** (aversor), e, adj. abominable. *Lucret.* Scelus aversabile.

**AVĒRSĀTÛS** (Id.), ònis, f. skunning, aver-sion. *Quintil.*

**AVĒRSĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that shuns, loathes. *Tertull.*

**AVĒRSÛ** (averto), ònis, f. the act of turning from or away. Hence, a rhetorical figure, whereby the attention of the hearer is diverted from the subject before him; i. apotrophic. As in the following passage of *Virgil*: Non ego cum Danais Trojanam excindere gentem Aulide juravi. See *Quintil.* l. 9. c. 2. — ¶ *Aversione*, or per aversionem emere or vendere, to buy or sell by the lot or gross. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, aversion, dislike, hatred. *Dictys Cret.* Patriam deserere, deorum coactum aversione. *Auct. B. Hispan.* Ex aversione legatos jugularunt.

**AVĒRSÛR** (Id.), òris, m. Cic. Aversor pecuniæ publicæ, the embezzler of the public money.

**AVĒRSÛR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to turn aside; to turn from in disgust, refuse, shun, abhor, abominate, ἀπορπένωμαι, ἀπορροπιάζωμαι. Cic. Hæ-rere homo, s' aversari, rubere. Others read, versari. *Id.* Aversari advocati. *Liv.* Extemplo filium aversatus, having turned his back on. *Ovid.* Aversari honores. *Tacit.* aspectum alicujus. *Liv.* preces. *Cart.* imperium, h. e. detrectare.

**AVĒRSÛS**, a, um, particip. from averto. — ¶ *Adj.* turned away. *Plin.* Sol aversus, setting or going down. — ¶ Also, that has his back turned towards one. Cic. Aversus et adversus impudicus es, before and behind. *Galba ad Cic.*

Aversos hostes aggredi, from behind; in the rear. *Virg.* Aversi tenere faciem, with their heads turned away; with their eyes averted. *Liv.* Cædebantur aversi, with their backs to the enemy. *Plin.* Ursi arborem aversi derepunt, descend backwards. — ¶ Also, inverted, reversed. *Val. Flacc.* Averso siccat vulnera cæstu. *Plin.* Aversa manus. *Martial.* Scribere in charta averso, h. e. on the back or wrong side. — ¶ *Who or which is behind one.* *Varr.* Pecus averso sole agere, with the back to the sun. — *Abzol.* Aversum, i, n. the back or hind side. *Liv.* Ad aversa insulæ trajicere. *Vellei.* Per aversa castrorum. *Plin.* Aversa montis. *Id.* Circumagere collum in aversum, backwards. — ¶ *Figur.* alienated, averse, contrary, hostile. *Virg.* Aversa deæ mens. *Horat.* Aversos componere amicos. *Tacit.* Aversus animus. Cic. Aversus a musis. *Id.* Aversus a vero. *Id.* Aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo. *Senec.* Vultus aversior. *Horat.* Aversus mercaturis. *Quintil.* Defensionis aversior. *Tacit.* Quos nobis aversos animi cognoverat.

**AVĒRTĀ**, æ, f. a cloak-bag, portmanteau. *3 Cod. Just.*

**AVĒRTÛ** (ab & verito), is, erti, ersum, a. 3. to turn off or away, avert, remove, ἀπορπένω. Cic. Lepidus seavertit, turned away. *Id.* Flumina avertere, to turn the course of. *Id.* Avertere aliquid ab oculis. *Cæs.* iter ab aliquo loco, to bend. Cic. hostem ab urbe. *Id.* aliquem a spe adipiscendi. *Id.* mentem, or animum alicujus ab aliqua re. *Id.* cogitationem a miseriis, to divert. Cic. Avertere orationem, to turn, change. *Horat.* Raneque palustres avertunt somnos, banish. *Sallust.* Avertere animos popularium, to alienate, estrange. *Liv.* Avertere classem in fugam. *Id.* culpam in alium. *Id.* se ad consuetum imperium. — ¶ *Passive.* *Cæs.* Totius Galliæ animi a se avertentur, h. e. alienantur. *Sallust.* Bochus statim avertitur, is put to flight. — With the accus. *Virg.* Equus fontes avertitur, loathes. *Petron.* Hominum avertitur agmen, abandons. — ¶ *Dii omen avertant, or, absol.* *Dii avertant, the gods forbid.* Cic. — ¶ Also, to purloin, embezzle. Cic. Istum pecuniam publicam avertisse. *Id.* Hereditatem avertere. *Cæs.* Prædam domum avertebant. *Catull.*

**Avertere pellem**, to carry off, bear away. *Liv.* Intemtem prædam averterunt. — ¶ Followed by the *abl.* without a preposit. *Virg.* Italia avertere Regem. *Lucret.* Locis avertit seminis ictum. — ¶ Rarely by the *dat.* *Propert.* Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, h. e. a me avellere. *Valer. Flacc.* Avertere aliquem alicui, h. e. abducere. — ¶ Also, *absol.* *Virg.* Avertens rosea cervice refulsit, h. e. avertens se. *Id.* Tum prora avertit.

**AUFERĒ** (ab & fero), ers, abstūli, ablātum, a. irreg. to take or bear away, carry off; withdraw, remove, ἀφαιρῶμαι, ἀποῆρω. *Terent.* Vos isthæc intro auferite. *Plaut.* Tibi habe, aufer, utere. *Id.* Aufer manum. *Terent.* Iusanis? aufer, sc. te, begone. *Cic.* Qui de conviviis auferantur, are carried from table. *Tacit.* Hi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur. — ¶ Auferre se, and auferri, to retire, go away, withdraw. *Plaut.* Aufer te domum. *Terent.* Aufer te hinc. *Virg.* Conversisque fugax aufertur habentis. *Id.* Ad ætherium pennis auferitur Olympum. So, *Phædr.* Ore nostro caput incolume abstulit. — ¶ Also, to leave out or off, cease. *Terent.* Aufer mihi, oportet, away with that word oportet. *Plaut.* Aufer ista, quæso. *Id.* Jurgium hinc auferas. *Id.* Aufer nugas. *Horat.* Aufer me vultu terrere. — ¶ Also, to obtain, gain possession of, receive. *Cic.* Liberalissimum decretum abstulimus. *Id.* Auferre responsum ab aliquo. *Id.* paucos dies ab aliquo, to obtain a few days' respite. *Plaut.* Item, to gain, carry. *Horat.* Aufert Pacuvius docti famam senis. *Cic.* Quis est, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? has not learned. *Terent.* Id inultum nunquam auferet, he shall never do that with impunity. *Id.* Parasiti personam inde abstatam, borrowed, derived. — ¶ Also, to extort. *Cic.* Ut in foro staturerent (statuas), abstulisti: ut in curia, coegisti. — ¶ Also, to take away by force, or unlawfully, or against one's will. *Cic.* Auferre alicui aliquid. *Id.* Auferre et abducere aliquid. *Id.* Ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit. *Id.* Pecuniam de ærario auferre. *Id.* alicui auriculam mordicus, to bite off. *Lin.* alicui caput, to behead. *Quintil.* alicui vitam veneno, to kill one by poison. *Cic.* alicui spiritum cum cruciati. *Horat.* Timor aufert somnos, banishes. *Tibull.* Auferre dolorem. *Cic.* Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, will take up, consume. *Plin.* Mare Europam auferens Asiæ, separating. — ¶ Also, to carry off, cut off (life). *Horat.* Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem. *Vellei.* Varum acies abstulit, cut off, destroyed. — ¶ Also, to rescue, withdraw, extricate. *Plin.* Auferri periculo. *Flor.* Abstulit virtus parcidam, extricated, exempted. — ¶ Also, to carry away. *Ovid.* Auferor in scopulos. *Id.* Ventis ablata. *Id.* Aufertur Perseus in ortus, flies. So, *Plin.* Bubo aufertur transversus. *Tacit.* Pavore fugientiam auferebantur. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ne te auferant aliorum consilia, h. e. lead you astray. *Plin.* Auferre aliquem transversum, h. e. to divert one from his purpose. *Quintil.* Auferri admiratione. *Ovid.* Auferimur cultu, h. e. allicimur ad amandas puellas ab earum cultu, et decipimur. *Horat.* Somnus me aufert, carries me off. — ¶ *Lucan.* Auferre ruinam, to bring down, hasten.

**AUFIDENĀ**, æ, f. a town of Italy, in Samnium. *Liv.* — Hence, Aufidenâtes, ium, the inhabitants of Aufidena. *Plin.*

**AUFIDIŪS**, ii, m. a Roman name. Hence, Aufidiânus, a, um, of Aufidius. *Cic.* Aufidium nomen, h. e. the debt of Aufidius.

**AUFIDŪS**, i, m. a river of Apulia, near Canna, now the Ofanto. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, used adject. *Sil.* Aufida stagna.

**AUFUGIŪS** (ab & fugio), ūgis, ūgi, n. 3. to flee or run away, fly from, ἀποφύγω. *Cic.* Cum multos libros struppisset, aufugit. *Plaut.* Aufugere domo. *Liv.* ex aliquo loco. *Apulei.* Aufugere ad aliquem, take refuge with.

**AUGĒ**, es, and **AUGĒA**, æ, f. Ἀυγή, Ἀυγεία, daughter of the Arcadian king Alceus, and mother of Telephus, by Hercules. *Ovid.*

**AUGĒAS**. See *Augias*.

**AUGĒŪS** (from the obsol. αὐγῶ), es, auxi, auctum, a. 2. to increase, amplify, augment, magnify, enlarge, αὐξάνω, αὐξῶ. *Nepos.* Augere possessiones suas. *Cic.* Et agris et urbibus augere Rempublicam. *Sueton.* classem. *Id.* numerum. *Id.* Augere iter, to lengthen the march. *Id.* vocem, to exalt the voice. *Cic.* alicui dolorem. *Id.* Munus suum verbis augere, to set off, magnify. *Id.* Consuetudo auget benevolentiam. *Terent.* Augere suspicionem, to heighten. — ¶ Also, to provide, equip, adorn, bless, exalt, dignify. *Cic.* Augere aliquem divitiis. *Tacit.* amicos largitione, to enrich. *Id.* Augeri filia. *Cic.* Aer terram auget imbribus, makes fruitful. *Id.* Augere aliquem scientia. *Id.* Senectus augetur consilio. *Tacit.* Augetur Agrippina cognomento Augustæ, is honored. — ¶ Augere aliquem, *absol.* to advance, promote, enrich. *Cic.* Augere, atque ornare aliquem. *Sueton.* In semet augendo parvus, in assuming honors. — ¶ In a bad sense. *Terent.* Augeri damno. *Plaut.* mœrore, to be afflicted. — ¶ Also, to amplify, heighten, exaggerate, h. e. by words. *Cic.* Augere et amplificare res. *Id.* Rem augere laudando. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Augere atrocitatem peccati. — ¶ Also, to praise, commend, extol. *Cic.* Augendi alterius causi, &c. — ¶ Augere aram, to enrich by offerings, load with offerings. *Plaut.* Aliquid cedo, qui hanc aram augeam. *Virg.* Si qua ipse meis venatibus (aras tuas) auxi. — ¶ Also, to generate, produce. *Lucret.* Quodcumque alias ex se res auget. — ¶ Neutr. to grow, increase. *Lucret.* Augent labores. *Catull.* Magnis virtutibus augens, h. e. auctus. — ¶ *Auxim*, is, it, is an old form for *auxerim*, is, it. *Liv.* (citing an ancient formula.) Precor uti ea bonis auctibus auxitis, &c.

**AUGĒSCŌ** (augeo), is, n. 3. to increase, grow greater, αὐξάνομαι. *Cic.* Uva calore solis augecens. *Id.* Animantes aluntur, et augecunt. *Liv.* Res tacitis incrementis augecunt. *Sallust.* Animi augecunt, courage is heightened. *Tacit.* Flumen augecens, swelling, rising.

**AUGĒAS**, and **AUGĒAS**, æ, m. Ἀυγείας, king of Elis, whose stables, containing three thousand head of cattle, had not been cleansed for thirty years; Hercules achieved the task in one day, by diverting the course of a stream through them. Hence, the proverb, Augiæ stabulum purgare, to undertake a difficult task.

**AUGIFYCŌ** (augeo & facio), as, a. 1. to increase. *Enn.*

**AUGINŪS** (ἀύνη), i, the herb henbane, the same as hyoscyamos. *Apulei.* de herb. c. 4.

**AUGITĒS** (ἀυγίτης), æ, m. a precious stone, supposed to be the turquoise. *Plin.*

**AUGMEN** (augeo), inis, n. increase, augmentation, αὐγμῆσις. *Lucret.* Augmen æquoris. *Id.* Perfectum corporis augmen, h. e. mass.

**AUGMENTŌ** (augmentum), as, a. 1. to 3 augment. *Jul. Firmic.*

**AUGMENTUM** (augeo), i, n. increase, 2 growth. *Plin.*

**AUGŪR** (unc.), ūris, m. an augur, a Roman priest, who foretold events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds. The college of augurs was composed only of distinguished men. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, with the poets, a diviner, soothsayer, interpreter of dreams. *Ovid.* Nocturnæ imaginis augur. *Virg.* Augur Apollo, h. e. the god of augury. — ¶ Also, fem. *Horat.* Aquæ augur anosa cornix, the foreteller, prophet.

**AUGŪRĀCŪLUM** (auguro), i, n. the place 3 in which the augurs made their observations. *Fest.*

**AUGŪRĀLIS** (augur), e, adject. relating to augurs, augurial. *Cic.* Augurales libri, h. e. treating of the art of augury. *Id.* Auguralis juris peritus. *Id.* Auguralis cæna, h. e. given by a new augur on his installation. *Liv.* Insignia auguralia.

**AUGŪRĀLĒ** (Id.), is, n. a place in a Ro-

man camp, where the auspices were taken. *Tacit.* Egressus augurali. — ¶ An augur's staff, or lituus. *Senec.*

**AUGŪRĀTŪS** (auguro), ōnis, f. an augur 1 ing, divining, or soothsaying. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the art of augury. *Lactant.*

**AUGŪRĀTŪS** (auguratus), adverb. *Liv.* 2 Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, augury having been taken.

**AUGŪRĀTŪS** (auguro), us, m. the office of augur. *Cic.* Insigne auguratus. — ¶ Also, the art of augury. *Tertul.*

**AUGŪRĪUM** (augur), ii, n. an omen drawn 3 from the flight or singing of birds; augury, οἰωνοῦμα, οἰωνοσκοπία. *Cic.* In arce augurium augures acturi essent. *Sueton.* Capere augurium. *Ovid.* Dare alicui augurium. *Flor.* Experiri aliquid augurio. — ¶ Also, a forewarning, prediction, presentiment. *Cic.* O mea verissima auguria rerum futurarum! *Id.* Inhæret in mentibus sæculorum quoddam augurium futurorum. *Plin.* Auguria valetudinis, indications, symptoms. *Ovid.* Fallitur augurio spes bona suo. — ¶ Also, the interpretation of an omen. *Ovid.* Conjugis augurio mota est. — ¶ Also, the art of augury. *Virg.* Sed non augurio potuit depelle pestem. *Flor.* Vir summus augurio. See *Auspicium*.

**AUGŪRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. relating 1 to augurs. *Cic.* Jus augurium.

**AUGŪRŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 1 presage by the flight, singing, &c. of birds, augur, οἰωνίζομαι, ὀρεσσοῦμαι. *Cic.* Rem augurare, to consult the auguries relative to the matter. *Id.* In illo augurato templo, consecrated with due attention to the auguries, formally consecrated. *Id.* Sacerdotes salutem populi augurant. — ¶ Also, to presage, divine, conjecture. *Cic.* Animus augurat quodammodo, quæ futura sit suavitas. *Id.* Cui utinam vere auguraverim. *Virg.* Si quid veri mens augurat. *Valer. Flacc.* Augurare sibi annos longos. — ¶ *Plaut.* Oculis investigans astute augura, look carefully around you.

**AUGŪRŌR** (Id.), ōris, atus sum, dep. 1. to augur, presage by auguries, οἰωνίζομαι, ὀρεσσοῦμαι. *Cic.* Calchas ex pæserum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est. *Id.* Augurari alicui ex alitis involatu. *Id.* Augurari vere. — ¶ Also, to predict, guess, conjecture, surmise. *Cic.* Augurari alicui mortem. *Id.* Opinione auguror. *Id.* Conjectura auguror. *Curt.* Augurari aliquid mente. *Ovid.* Hac ego contentos auguror esse deos.

**AUGŪSTA**, æ, f. a title of honor applied to the wife, mother, daughter and sister of the Roman emperor. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* It answers to the imperial majesty, imperial highness, of the moderns. — ¶ Also, the name of several cities founded or restored by the emperors. *Augusta Taurinorum*, now *Turin*: *Prætoria, Aosta*: *Trevirorum, Treves*: *Emerita, Merida* in *Spain*: &c.

**AUGŪSTĀLIS** (Augustus), e, adject. of or relating to *Augustus*. *Tacit.* Augustales ludi, h. e. in honor of *Augustus*. *Id.* Sodales Augustales, h. e. priests of *Augustus*, who was deified after his death. The same author calls them *Sacerdotes Augustales*, and *absol.* *Augustales*. — ¶ *Præfectus Augustalis*, the prefect of *Egypt*, whose authority was fixed by a law of *Augustus*. *Pandect.*

**AUGŪSTĀNŪS** (Id.), a, um, imperial. *Tacit.*

**AUGŪSTĒ** (augustus), adverb. reverently, 1 with religious awe. *Cic.* Deos auguste venerari. *Id.* De religione dici potest augustius.

**AUGŪSTĒANŪS**, and **AUGŪSTĒŪS** (Augustus), a, um, adj. of or relating to *Augustus*. *Frontin.*

**AUGŪSTĪANŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. imperial. *Sueton.*

**AUGŪSTINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. of or relating to *Augustus*. *Sueton.*

**AUGŪSTŌ** (augustus), as, a. 1. to render 3 venerable. *Arnob.* Deos angustat.

**AUGŪSTŪS** (augurium), a, um, adj. august, 1 venerable, sacred, σεβαστός, σεπτός, ἱερός, proprie dicitur de loco augurato. *Ovid.* Augusta templa. *Cic.* Ara consecrata in loco augusto. *Virg.* Augusta menia,

built by the direction or with the sanction of auguries. — ¶ Also, venerable, majestic, awful. *Cic.* Eleusina sancta illa et augusta. *Virg.* Tectum augustum. *Id.* Sedes apum augusta. *Sueton.* Juvenes gemini augustiore forma, more majestic thaa ordinaria. *Liv.* Miscendo humana divinis primordia urbium augustiora facere. *Plin. Pancg.* Augustissimum tribunal consulum. *Id.* Augustissimus conspectus. — ¶ *Augustus* is also a title of honor given by the senate to Octavius Caesar, and subsequently applied to his successors, equivalent to imperial majesty, emperor. *Sueton.* At a later period, flattery added the epithets perpetuus. *Eutrop.* Perpetuus Augustus; and, *Senper, Symmich.* — Hence, an adject. Augustus, a, um, of Augustus. *Ovid.* and *Vellei.* Pax Augusta. *Ovid.* Forum Augustum. *Juvenal.* Augusto mense, the month of August, so called in honor of Augustus. *Martial.* Augustis Idibus, or the ides of August. — ¶ Also, imperial. *Martial.* Augusta aula, the imperial palace, h. e. of Domitian. *Vopisc.* Historia Augusta, the history of the Roman emperors. — *Augusta charta* was a superior kind of paper mentioned by *Pliny*.

**AVIA** (unc.), æ, f. a grandmother, μάμη, μάρμα. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Figur. Pers.* Duni veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, old woman's prejudices. — ¶ Also, an herb. *Colum.*

**AVIARIUM** (aviarius), ii, n. a place where domestic fowls are kept; a cage, coop, aviary. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the nest or habitation of wild birds. *Virg.* Rubent aviaria baccis.

**AVIARIUS** (avis), ii, m. one who has the care of birds. *Colum.*

**AVIARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to birds. *Varr.*

**AVICELLA**, the same as *Avicula*.

**AVICULA** (dimin., from avis), æ, f. a little bird. *Gell.*

**AVICULARIUS**, ii, m. the same as *Aviarius*. *Apic.*

**AVIDĒ** (avidus), adv. eagerly, earnestly. *Sueton.* Hilarius, et avidus vesci. *Cic.* Avidē appetere aliquid. *Cic.* Avidissime expectare aliquid. *Liv.* Extra ordinem avidius procurare.

**AVIDITAS** (avidus), ætis, f. eagerness, avidity, earnestness, ardent desire, ἐπιθυμία. *Cic.* Senectus mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, cibi sustulit. *Plin.* Aviditas ad cibos. *Cic.* Inexhausta aviditas legendi. *Id.* Infinita aviditas gloriæ. *Tacit.* Aviditas imperandi. — ¶ Also, ambition, covetousness. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, appetite, hunger. *Plin.* Lactuca aviditatem incitat. In the plural. *Id.* Bestiolarum aviditates. — ¶ *Coitus desiderium.* *Plin.* Aviditates feminarum.

**AVIDITER** (Id.), adv. eagerly, greedily. *3 Apulei.*

**AVIDŪS** (aveo), a, um, adj. eager, earnest, desirous. *Terent.* Avidus cibi. *Liv.* Avida in novas res ingenia. *Terent.* Ad rem avidior. *Cic.* Avidus in pecuniis locupletum. *Plin.* Avidus desiderere. *Ovid.* Avidus cognoscere amantem. *Cic.* Avidus laudis. *Id.* Avidissimus gloriæ. — ¶ Also, greedy, voracious. *Horat.* Avida porca. *Id.* Avidos vicinum funus ægros exanimat, glutinosus, intemperate. — ¶ Of inanimate objects. *Hor.* Aurea avidæ. *Ovid.* Avidus ignis. *Id.* Rapina avida. *Martial.* Avida sitis. *Plin.* Avidi oculi. *Lucret.* Avidum auricularum, as to the ears, h. e. eager to hear new and marvellous things. *Tacit.* Manus subitis avidæ. — ¶ Also, covetous, avaricious. *Cic.* Liberalis avidum fraudavit. *Plaut.* Avidis moribus esse. — ¶ Also, wide, vast. *Lucretii*, l. 5. v. 201.

**AVIS** (unc.), is, f. a bird, ὄρνις. *Cic.* — ¶ Especially in reference to auguries. Whence, *Ovid.* Bonis avibus; and, *Liv.* Secundis avibus, with favorable omens. *Plaut.* Avi sinistra. *Horat.* Mala avi; and, *Cic.* Adversa avi, with bad omens. — ¶ *Alba avis*, proverb. of any thing rare, uncommon. *Cic.* Quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem viderem.

**AVITIUM** (avis), ii, n. the winged race. *3 Apulei.*

**AVITŪS** (avus), a, um, adj. ancestral. *Cic.* Avitæ possessiones. *Id.* Avitum hospitium. *Propert.* Avita tropea, family trophies. *Liv.* Avitum malum, an hereditary vice. *Ovid.* Avitum merum, h. e. old. — ¶ Of brute animals. *Colum.* (of a mule). Patenam forinam, celeritatemque avitam refert.

**AVIŪS** (ab & via), a, um, adject. remote from the road, unfrequented, lonely. *Horat.* Avii montes. *Virg.* Avia virgulta. *Vellei.* Solitudines aviæ. — ¶ As a substantive, pathless places. *Virg.* Avia dum sequor. *Vellei.* Avia itinerrum. *Tacit.* Avia Oceani. *Id.* Avias saltuum. — ¶ Also, who wanders from the way, or is far from the way. *Virg.* In montes se se avius abdidit altos. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* Avius a vera ratione vagaris, astray. *Id.* Morbis in corporis avius errat sæpe animus, bewildered, delirious. *Silius.* Avia cæpto consilia, h. e. aliena a cæpto. — ¶ *Avius*, that is away from the road, remote; *Deivius*, that leads out of the way, devious; *Inivius*, pathless.

**AULĀ** (αὐλή), æ, f. a large open space ut the entrance of great houses; court-yard. *Virg.* Aulai (for aulæ) in medio libabant pocula Bacchi. — Hence, the atrium or inner court. *Horat.* Læctus genialis in aula est. — ¶ Also, a royal palace. *Horat.* janitor aulæ Cerberus, of Pluto's palace. *Id.* Caret invidenda sobrius aula. *Cic.* Auctoritate aulæ communita, regnum obtinuit. *Seæc.* In aula, at court. *Virg.* Aulas et cerea regna refingunt, the cell of the queen-bee. — ¶ Also, the attendants at the palace, the court. *Tacit.* Divisa aula erat. *Id.* Potiri aula, to engross the influence at court. — ¶ Also, a court-yard for cattle, fold, pen. *Propert.* Vacuum in aulam aries reduxit oves. — ¶ Also, for olla, a pot. *Plaut.*

**AULĒA** (αὐλαία), æ, f. the same as *Aulaum*. *Curt.*

**AULÆUM** (Id.), i, n. any embroidered stuff for hangings, furniture, &c.; arras, tapestry, hangings, curtains. *Virg.* Aulæis jam se Regina composuit, in cushions or seats covered with tapestry. *Horat.* Aulæa suspensa, the hangings. *Propert.* Porticus aulæis nobilis Attalicis. — ¶ Also, the siparium or curtain of a theatre. *Cic.* Aulæum tollitur, the curtain rises, which, in the ancient theatres, contrary to modern usage, took place when the play was finished. *Phædr.* Aulæo misso. *Horat.* Aulæa premunt, the curtain is dropped, h. e. at the beginning of the play. — ¶ *Juvenal.* Picte ferentem ex humeris aulæa togæ, h. e. an embroidered garment.

**AULĀX** (αὐλαξ), æcis, a furrow, ridge. *Auson.*

**AULĒCĪ**, ōrum, pl. m. a people of Celtic Gaul. *Liv.*

**AULĒTES** (αὐλητής), æ, m. one who plays upon the flute. Hence, the surname of one of the *Ptolemies*. *Cic.*

**AULĒTYCŪS** (αὐλητικός), a, um, adj. relating to a pipe or flute, auletic. *Plin.* Calamus auleticus.

**AULICŪS** (αὐλικός), a, um, adj. relating to a palace or court aulic. *Sueton.* Aulicus apparatus. — ¶ *Aulicæ*, ōrum, absol. courtiers. *Nepos.* Aulicorum invidia. *Sueton.* Aulicis interiores.

**AULIS**, is & idis, f. Ἄυλις, a town and port of *Bœotia*, where the Grecian fleet was assembled, preparatory to the *Trojan war*. *Virg.* Aulide. *Lucan.* ad iniquam classibus Aulin.

**AULIX**, icis, m. a furrow, ridge, the same as *Aulæx*. *Veget.*

**AULCĒDŪS** (αὐλωδός), i, m. a player on the pipe or flute. *Cic.*

**AULŌN**, ōnis, m. a mountain of Calabria. *Horat.*

**AULŌLĀRIĀ** (Aulula, obsol. or unused, from aula or olla), æ, f. a comedy of *Plautus*, in which is introduced an old miser who has buried a pot of gold.

**AULŪS**, i, m. a Roman prænonen. — ¶ Also, a sort of muscle, so called from its resemblance to the pipe, αὐλός. *Plin.*

**AVŌCĀMENTUM** (avoco), i, n. a relaxation, diversion, recreation. *Plin. Ep.* Omnia mihi avocamenta eripuit dolor. *Id.* Admittere avocamenta doloris.

**AVŌCATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling off the attention, diverting the thoughts. *Cic.* Avocatio a cogitanda molestia. *Senec.* Quæ me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, without distracting my attention.

**AVŌCĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. he who calls off or away. *Tertull.*

**AVŌCŌ** (ab & voco), as, avi, atum, a. l. to call off or away, call or turn aside, withdraw, ἀποκυλέω, ἀπορρέπομαι. *Cic.* Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocare. *Id.* Quos ætas prælii avocabat. *Id.* Senectus avocat a rebus agendis. *Id.* Avocare animos a religione. *Id.* aliquem a Philosophia. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Avocare philosophiam a rebus occultis. *Id.* Avocare controversiam a propriis personis, to abstract. — ¶ Also, to divert, amuse. *Apul.* Aliquem festinate fabulæ avocare. *Arnob.* Quibus avocare se possint, can be consoled. — ¶ Also, to turn off, drain off. *Pandect.* Avocare aquam. *Quintil.* Avocare arma, h. e. by a feint to turn aside the arms of an opponent. — ¶ Also, to revoke, disavow. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to take possession of. *Pandect.* Non potest avocari ei res.

**AVŌLŌ** (ab & volo), as, avi, atum, n. l. to fly away, ἀφίπταμαι. *Pandect.* Pavones volare, et revolare solent. — ¶ *Figur.* to flee away, hastea. *Virg.* Avolat ipse. *Cic.* Experiar certe, ut hinc avolem. *Liv.* Avolant Romam. *Id.* Avolat ad equites.

**AURĀ** (αὔρα), æ, f. a gentle gale, breath of air. *Plin. Ep.* Frequentius auras, quam ventos (uer) habet. *Virg.* Me omnes terrent auræ. *Lucret.* Aeris auras; and *Virg.* auras aerias. — ¶ Also, the wind. *Virg.* auræ Vela vocant. *Horat.* Ocyor aura. *Aura secunda*, a wind which follows the ship, that is, a favorable wind. — Hence, *figur.* *Ovid.* Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis. *Cic.* Aura rumoris. *Id.* Aura popularis, popular applause. *So, Id.* Aura voluntatis, marks of favor. *Liv.* captare auram libertatis, to catch at every hope of liberty. — ¶ Also, a blowing, a blast. *Cic.* Aquilonis auræ. *Ovid.* Flammas exsuscitat aura. — ¶ Also, the air. *Virg.* Cursum per auras dirigere. *Id.* In, ad, or sub auras, into the air, on high. *Id.* Attollere se in auras. *Id.* Tendere ad auras. *Id.* Erigere fluctus sub auras. *Id.* Ferre sub auras, to make known. *Id.* reddere ad auras, to place or put in the open air. *Id.* Fugere auras, to retire under cover, to seclude or hide one's self. *Id.* vesci aura, to breathe, live. *Id.* Auras vitales carpere. *Id.* Venire ad auras superas, to return from the infernal regions. — ¶ Also, an exhalation, fume, vapor, mist. *Virg.* Notas odor attulit auras. *Martial.* Quæ venit aura de croco. *Cels.* Auræ fluminum atque stagnorum. — ¶ Also, lustre. *Virg.* Auri aura. — ¶ *Genitiv.* auræ for auræ. *Virg.* Auræ simplicis ignem.

**AURĀRĪŪS** (aurum), a, um, adject. relating to gold. *Plaut.* Negotium aurarium. *Plin.* Auraria fornax. *Id.* Auraria metalla, gold mines *Varr.* Auraria statera, to weigh gold with. — ¶ *Absol.* *Tacit.* Publicare aurarias allicujus, the gold mines.

**AURĀTĀ** (auratus), æ, f. a sort of fish, a gilt-head, or dory. *Plin.*

**AURĀTIILIS** (aurum), e, adject. golden-colored. *Solin.*

**AURĀTŪRĀ** (auro, obsol.), æ, f. a gilded helmet. *Quintil.*

**AURĀTŪS** (aurum), a, um, adj. gilt, or gilded, κεχρσομένος. *Cic.* Currus auratus. *Id.* Aurata tecta. — ¶ Also, decked with gold. *Liv.* Aurati milites, h. e. having arms gilded or adorned with gold. *Virg.* Aurata tempora, h. e. having a gilded helmet. — ¶ Also, of gold, golden. *Catull.* Auratam pellem, h. e. the golden fleece. *Ovid.* Aurata monilia. — ¶ Also, of the color of gold. *Plin.* Gemma auratis guttis. *Cels.* Aurati pisces, gold-fish. *Tertull.* Auratiorem hostiam cædere.

**AURĒLIĀ**, æ, f. a city of Celtic Gaul, now Orleans. Whence, Aurelianensis, e, adj. of Aurelia. *Sidon.* Aurelianensis urbs.

**AURĒLIANŪS**, i, m. one of the Roman emperors. *Vopisc.*



**AURELIUS**, ii, m. a Roman name (nomen). Whence, *adject.* Cic. Aurelium tribunal. *Id.* Aurelia via. Aurelia was also the name of the mother of Julius Caesar; Sueton.; and of a courtesan. Cic. **AURELIUS**. Sextus Aurelius Victor was a Roman writer, by birth an African, and flourished in the fourth century. **AUREOLUS** (dimin., from aureus), a, um, *adj.* of the color of gold. Varr. Collum aureolum. — *¶* Also, of gold, golden. Plaut. Anellus aureolus. Catull. Aureolum malum. — *¶* Also, ornamented with gold. Lucil. Aureolus cinctus. — *¶* Also, beautiful, comely. Catull. Aureolipedes. — *¶* Also, precious, valuable. Cic. Aureolus libellus. *Id.* Aureola orationula. — *¶* Aureolus, i, m. *absol.* a gold coin. Martial. **AURESCĒ** (aurum), is, n. 3. to grow of the color of gold. Varr. **AUREUS** (id.), a, um, *adj.* of gold, golden, χρυσός. Virg. Aurea fibula. Ovid. Aureus axis erat. — *¶* Nummus aureus, and, *absol.*, aureus, i, m. a gold coin. Cic. Aureos nummos dare. Sueton. Addidit ternos aureos. The aureus was originally equivalent in value to twenty-five denarii; but subsequently was of much less value. — *¶* Also, gilt, gilded, covered or decked with gold. Cic. Sella aurea. Virg. Aurea cingula. — *¶* Also, of a golden color. Virg. Aurea Phœbe. *Id.* Aurea sidera. *Id.* Aurea cæsaries, golden locks; flaxen hair. *Id.* Aurea mala, h. e. quinces. — *¶* Figur. beautiful, shining, resplendent. Virg. Venus aurea. Ovid. Aureus Amor. — *¶* Also, valuable, excellent, precious. Horat. Aurea medicocritas. *Id.* Aurei mores. Virg. Gens aurea. Ovid. Aurea ætas, the golden age. Horat. Aureum tempus. *Id.* Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea. **AURICHALCUM**. See *Orichalcum*. **AURICILLĀ**, or **ORICILLĀ**, æ, f. for auricula. Catull. Imula oricilla, h. e. ima parte auriculæ. **AURICOMĀNS** (aurum & comans), *antis*, 3 *adj.* with golden or flaxen hair. Auson. **AURICOMĀS** (aurum & coma), a, um, 3 *adject.* flaxen-haired. Valer. Flacc. — *¶* Also, golden-leaved. Virg. Auricomi arboris. **AURICULĀ** (dimin., from auris), æ, f. the external part of the ear. Cic. Auriculam alicui mordicus auferre. Plaut. Prehendere alicquem auriculis. — *¶* Also, the ear-lap. Cic. Auricula infima mollior, proverbially, of a soft, effeminate person. — *¶* Also, the ear. Martial. Garrere alicui in auriculam. **AURICULĀRĪUS** (auricula), a, um, *adj.* relating to the ear, auricular. Pandect. Medicus auricularius. Cels. Auricularius clyster. **AURIFĒR** (aurum & fero), a, um, *adj.* bearing or producing gold. Plin. Auriferum nemus. Flor. Regio aurifera. Tibull. Aurifer amnis, h. e. Pactolus. Sil. Aurifera arbor, bearing golden apples. **AURIFĒX** (aurum & facio), icis, m. a goldsmith, worker in gold. Cic. **AURIFLŪS** (aurum & fluo), a, um, *adj.* washing down gold. Prudent. Quos Tagus aurifluus. **AURIFŌDĪNĀ** (aurum & fodina), æ, f. a gold mine, χρυσόρυξις. Plin. **AURIGĀ** (aurea, *absol.*, frenum, & ago), æ, m. and f. a driver, charioteer. Ovid. Phaethon currus auriga paterni. Virg. Auriga corrus. — Particularly applied to those who contended in the races of the circus. Sueton. Auriga, idem cantor atque saltator. See *Factio*. — *¶* Also, a constellation, the Wagoner. Cic. — *¶* Also, a groom. Virg. Circumstant properi aurigæ. — *¶* Also, a pilot of a ship. Ovid. Auriga vela dedit rati. **AURIGĀRĪUS** (id.), ii, m. a charioteer in the circensian races. Sueton. Mercede palmarum aurigarios fraudare. **AURIGĀTYŌ** (aurigo), ōnis, f. the act of driving a chariot. Sueton. Ex aurigatione sero reversus. — *¶* Figur. Gall. Delphini et pueri lusus, gestationes, aurigationes. **AURIGĀTŌR** (id.), ōris, m. the constellation Auriga. Avien. **AURIGĒNĀ** (aurum & gigno), æ, f. sprung or produced from gold. An epithet

of Perseus, to whose mother Jupiter gained access in a shower of gold. Ovid. **AURIGĒR** (aurum & gero), a, um, *adj.* bearing gold. Cic. Aurigeris tauris, h. e. having their horns tipped with gold. Val. Flacc. Aurigera arbor, h. e. upon which was suspended the golden fleece. **AURIGŌ** (auriga), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to drive a chariot, particularly at the public games. Sueton. Aurigavit quoque plurifariam: Olympiis vero etiam decemjugem. — *¶* Figur. Gall. Ducentibus stellis, et aurigantibus, guiding. **AURIGŌR**, aris, dep. 1. the same as aurigo. Varr. **AURIGIPĒNTUM** (aurum & pigmentum), i, n. orpiment, yellow arsenic. It was thought by the ancients to contain gold. Plin. **AURIS** (ōs), is, f. the ear. Cic. Et aures sonum percipere debent. *Id.* Erigere aures, h. e. to prick up the ears, listen attentively; and, Terent. Arrigere aures. *Id.* Admovere aurem, to incline, lend. Cic. Accipere auribus; and, Plin. Excipere auribus, to hear. Liv. Præbere alicui aurem; and, Cic. Dare aures suas alicui, to listen to one. So, *Id.* Dedere alicui aures suas. Plaut. Obtundere aures, to stun the ears. Tacit. Vitare aures, h. e. colloquia hominum. Cas. Servire auribus alicuius, to gratify the ears, flatter. So, Trebon. ad Cic. Noli putare, me hoc auribus tuis dare, do not think I flatter you. Liv. Secundis auribus audiri, favorably. Cic. Capere aures, h. e. to charm, delight. So, Phædr. Capere aurem. — *¶* In aurem, in aure, ad aurem dicere aliquid, to speak in a low tone of voice; to whisper in one's ear. Horat. in aurem Dicere nescio quid puero. Cic. Admonere alicquem ad aurem. — *¶* Aurem velere, to admonish, remind. Virg. Cynthius aurem Vellit. So, Senec. Aurem pervellere. — *¶* Terent. Dormire in utranvis aurem, a proverb to express perfect security. — *¶* Figur. judgment, taste. Cic. Atticorum aures teretes. Horat. In Metii descendat iudicis aures, &c. Martial. Tergere libellum aure diligenti. — *¶* Also, the mould-board or earth-board of a plough, which served to enlarge the furrows. Virg. Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso. **AURISCĀLPĪUM** (auris & scalpo), ii, n. 3 an ear-picker. Martial. **AURITŌLŌS** (diminut., from auritus), a, 3 um, *adj.* long-eared. Phædr. Auritus clamorem tollit, h. e. the ass. **AURITŌS** (auris), a, um, *adject.* having 2 long or large ears. Virg. Auritosque sequi lepores. Ovid. Auritus asellus. — *¶* Hence, *absol.* for lepus. Avien. — *¶* Also, listening, attentive. Plaut. Fac omnem auritum populum. Hornt. Auritas quercus, the listening oaks. — *¶* Plaut. Auritus testis, a witness by hearsay. — *¶* Also, heard. Prudent. Auritas leges. — *¶* Also, ear-shaped. Plin. Aurita aduncitate rostri. — *¶* Pallad. Auritum aratrum, having ears or mould-boards. **AURŌCLĀVĀTŌS** (aurum & clavatus), a, um, *adj.* having golden stripes or studs. Vopisc. Auroclavate vestes. **AURŌRĀ** (αὐρῶς ὄρα), æ, f. the dawn, 2 time before sunrise, break of day, morning, ἔως, ἡώς. Plaut. Usque ab aurora. Virg. Jamque rubescebat stellis aurora fugatis. Plin. Prima aurora. — *¶* Also, the east. Ovid. Eurus ad Auroram recessit. — Also, the inhabitants of the East, the Orientals. Claud. Totam secum moverat auroram. — *¶* In fable, the daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon. Virg. **AURŌSŌS** (aurum), a, um, *adj.* containing 3 gold. Lamprid. Aurosa arena. — *¶* Also, gold-colored. Veget. Aurosus color. **AURŌGINĒŌS** (aurigo), a, um, *adj.* jaundiced, or of a gold-yellow. Cæl. Auruginens color. Al. leg. dolor. **AURŌGINŌ** (id.), as, n. 1. to be afflicted 3 with the jaundice, aurigine laboro. Ter-tull. **AURŌGŌ** (aurum), inis, f. the jaundice. 3 Scribon. Larg. **AURŌLĀ** (dimin., from aura), æ, f. a gen-

tle breeze. — Figur. Tertull. Aliquaam famæ aurulas. 3 **AURŌLĒNTŌS** (aurum), a, um, of a gold 3 color. Prudent. **AURUM** (αὖω, to shine), i, n. gold, χρυσός. Cic. Auri venas abditas invenimus. *Id.* Aurum igni perspicit potest. Virg. Aurum factum, et infectum. Terent. Montes auri polliceri, proverb. to promise whole mountains of gold. — *¶* Also, any thing made of gold. Terent. Ancillæ oneratæ veste atque auro, h. e. golden ornaments. Juvenal. Ventilet æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum, h. e. ring. Virg. crines nodantur in aurum. *Id.* fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, h. e. the bit. Cic. Aurum in ærario est, money. — *¶* Also, the golden oge. Horat. quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum. — *¶* Also, lustre, brightness, splendor. Valer. Flacc. Nox excenditur auro. — *¶* Also, gold-color, yellow. Ovid. cum spicis nitido flavetibus auro. **AURUNCA**, æ, f. a town in Campania. Juvenal. Magnus Auruncæ alumnus, h. e. Lucilius. — Hence, Auruncus, a, um, Auruncan. Virg. Aurunci senes. Vellei. Suessa Aurunca, an Auruncan colony. — *¶* Aurunci, ōrum, the inhabitants of Aurunca. Virg. **AUSCŪLTATŪŌ** (ausculto), ōnis, f. a 2 hearing, obeying. Plaut. — *¶* Also, a listening, eavesdropping. Senec. **AUSCŪLTATŌR** (id.), ōris, m. a hearer. Cic. — *¶* Also, one who obeys. Apulei. Pastor mandati dominici serus auscultator. **AUSCŪLTĀTŌS** (id.), us, m. a hearing. 3 Apulei. **AUSCŪLTŌ** (auscultare, for auricula), as, avi, atum, a. & n. 1. to listen, hear, ἀκούειν. Horat. Jamdudum ausculto. Terent. Auscultata paucis. Catull. Auscultare populum. — *¶* Also, to overhear, eaves-drop. Plaut. Ad fores auscultate. — *¶* Also, to attend to, heed, believe, comply with, obey. Cic. Mihi auscultate. Plaut. Nisi me auscultas, atque hoc facis. Terent. Tu autem huic auscultas? do you mind what he says? Plaut. Auscultare crimina. — *¶* Pass. imp. Plaut. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed. **AUSIM**. See *Audeo*. 3 **AUSŌN**, ōnis, m. an Ausonian. The Ausonians were the aborigines of the southern part of Italy, and are also known under the names of Aurunci, Opici, and Osci. The Volsci and Æqui were of this stock. Liv. — *¶* Also, an Italian. Sil. — *¶* Adject. Ausonian. Avien. **AUSŌNĀ**, æ, f. a town of Ausonia. **AUSŌNĪĀ** (Ausones), æ, f. Ἀυσονία, the land of the Ausonians in Southern Italy. Poetically, the whole of Italy. Virg. — Hence, Ausōnis, idis, f. and Ausōniūs, a, um, Ausonian, commonly used by the poets for Italian, Roman. Ovid. Ausonis ora. Virg. Ausonia terra. Horat. Ausoniæ urbes. Plin. Ausonium mare, h. e. between the Tuscan and Ionian seas. — And Ausonii, ōrum, *absol.*, the Ausonians, or, poetically, the Italians, Latins, Romans. Virg. **AUSŌNĪDĒ** (id.), arum, m. the Ausoni- 3 ans. Virg. — *¶* And, poetically, Italians, Romans. Virg. **AUSONIUS**. Decimus Magnus Ausonius, a native of Gaul, a learned rhetorician and ingenious poet of the fourth century. **AUSPĒX** (for avispe, from aves & specio), icis, m. and f. one who foretells future events by the flight, singing and feeding of birds, οἰωνοκόπος. Horat. Providus auspex. — *¶* Also, the author, maker. Cic. Latores et auspices legis (or those who consult the auspices about a proposed law). *Id.* Auspices nuptiarum, those who witnessed the marriage contract, and took care that the ceremonies were rightly performed. So, Cic. and Sueton. *absol.*, auspices. — *¶* Also, director, favorer. Horat. Auspice Teucro. *Id.* Auspice musa. Virg. Divis auspibus ceptorum operum. *Id.* Diis auspibus. **AUSPICĀBĪLĪS** (auspico), e, *adject.* 3 auspicious. Arno. **AUSPICĀLĪS** (auspex), e, *adject.* affording 2 or relating to auguries. Plin. **AUSPICĀLĪTĒR** (auspicalis), *adverb*, the same as *auspicato*. Hygin.

**AUSPICATŌ** (auspicatus), adverb, after consulting the auspices, after having had recourse to augury. *Cic.* Romulus auspiciato urbem condidit. *Liv.* Auspicato creare magistratus. — ¶ Also, under a good omen, auspiciously, fortunately. *Terent.* Haud auspiciato huc me attuli. *Plin.* Auspicatus gignuntur.

**AUSPICATŪS** (auspicio), us, m. the same as *auspicium*. *Plin.* Pici in auspiciatu magni. Others read *auspiciis*.

**AUSPICATŪS**, a, um, particip. from *auspicio*. — ¶ Adject. lucky, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious. *Vellei.* Auspicatis omnibus ducere uxorem. *Justin.* Urbs toto orbe auspiciatissima. *Plin.* Auspicator arbor. *Catull.* Quis vidit Venerem auspiciatorem? *h. e. happier.* *Tacit.* Auspicatissimum initium.

**AUSPICĪUM** (auspex), ii, n. a consulting of the auspices, a divination by observing the flight, sounds and feeding of birds, οἰωνομοσία. *Cic.* In auspicio esse. — ¶ Also, a token of some event, shown by the actions of birds. *Cic.* Aves auspicium ratum fecere. *Liv.* Aquila auspicium fecit. Hence, figur. *Horat.* Cui si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, induce, incite. — ¶ Also, any omen. *Cic.* Fulmen optimum auspicium. *Justin.* Felix auspicium equus domino primus emisit. *Cic.* Optimis auspiciis gerere aliquid. *Id.* Ferre leges contra auspicia. — ¶ Auspicia habere, to have the right of consulting the auspices, which belonged to all the city magistrates. *Cic.* Omnes magistratus auspicium habent. *Id.* Proprietores auspicium non habent. — But this right was confined, in the army, to the commander-in-chief. Hence, *auspicium* signifies the chief command. *Liv.* Ductu et auspicio. *So, Tacit.* Ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii. — ¶ Also, authority, sway, power. *Virg.* Communem populum, paribusque regamus auspiciis, *h. e.* æquali potestate. — ¶ Also, pleasure, choice, will. *Virg.* Meis ducere vitam auspiciis. — ¶ Also, the beginning. *Justin.* Auspicia regni. — ¶ *Auspicium* has a wider sense than *augurium*, being applied to any omen, and referring to the consultations of individuals, as well as to those of magistrates. *Augurium* is limited to the omens given by birds, and to the observations of the College of Augurs.

**AUSPICŌ** (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. and n. 1. 3 to take the auspices. *Plaut.* Auspicavi lucro faciendo. *Id.* Auspicare mustelam, *h. e.* to take an omen from, to consult. — ¶ Also, to take the auspices for, to consecrate. *Cic.* In auspiciato loco. *Horat.* Non auspiciatos impetus, made without attention to the auspices, inauspicious. — ¶ Also, to begin. *Justin.* In bello male auspiciato.

**AUSPICŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to take the auspices, collect omens, by observing the flights, &c., of birds, οἰωνοσκοπέω. *Cic.* Auspicari est oblitus. *Liv.* Fabio auspicianti aves non addidere. — ¶ Also, to begin for luck's sake. The Romans thought that those enterprises would be fortunate which were begun on the first day of the year; and it was therefore customary for every one to do something in his trade or profession on that day, just by way of an auspicious beginning. *Colum.* Cal. Januariis auspiciandi causa omne genus operis instantant. — Hence, to begin, undertake. *Sueton.* Auspicari militiam. *Id.* Auspicatus est cantare.

**AUSTELLŪS** (dimin., from auster), i, m. 3 a southerly breeze. *Lucei.* ap. *Non.*

**AUSTER** (unc.), trī, m. the south wind, νότος. *Horat.* Plumbeus auster. *Id.* Auster nocens corporibus. *Ovid.* pluvius. *Virg.* frigidus. — ¶ Also, the south. *Plin.* In austros. *Cic.* Aquilonis, austrive partes.

**AUSTERĀLIS**, is, f. water-cresses. *Apulei.*

**AUSTERE** (austerus), adverb, austerely, severely, rigidly. *Cic.*

**AUSTERITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. harshness,

roughness, tartness. *Plin.* Austeritas vini. *Id.* cæpæ. — ¶ Also, of colors, deepness, darkness of tint. *Plin.* Nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare. — ¶ Also, gravity, sternness, severity, austerly. *Quintil.* Non austeritas ejus tristis sit. — ¶ Also, rigor, strictness. *Plin.* Ep. 2

**AUSTERŪLŪS** (diminut. from austerus), a, um, somewhat austere. *Apul.*

**AUSTERŪS** (αὐστηρός), a, um, adj. of a 2 rough taste, harsh. *Plin.* Herba austero sapore. *Colum.* Austerior gustus. *Scribon. Larg.* Vinum austerissimum. — ¶ Also, of smells. *Plin.* Succus odore austerus. — ¶ Also, of colors, deep, dark. *Plin.* Colores austeri, aut floridi. — ¶ Also, of style, in statuary. *Plin.* Austero maluit genere, quam jucundo placere, massive style. — ¶ Also, grave, severe, rigid, strict, austere. *Cic.* Fortasse austerior et gravior esse potuisset. *Id.* Austero more agere cum aliquo. — ¶ Also, irksome, grievous. *Horat.* Austerus labor. — ¶ Also, cruel. *Propert.* Quælibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas. — ¶ Also, of style, plain, severe. *Horat.* Austera poemata. *Cic.* Orator suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam.

**AUSTRĀLIS** (auster), e, adj. southern. *Id.* Australis polus. *Cic.* Australis regio.

**AUSTRIFER** (auster & fero), a, um, adj. bringing or causing south winds. *Sil.*

**AUSTRINŪS** (auster), a, um, adj. southern. 2 *Virg.* Austrini calores. *Plin.* Austrinus flatus. *Id.* Austrinus vertex, *h. e.* the south pole. *Id.* Austrinum tempus, *h. e.* when the south winds blow. — ¶ Absol. Austrina ñrum, southern parts or sides. *Plin.* Austrina Cypri.

**AUSTRŌAFRICŪS** (auster & africanus), i, 3 m. the south-south-west wind. *Isidor.*

**AUSUM** (audeo), i, n. an attempt, enter-prise, adventurous act. *Virg.* Fortia ausa. *Ovid.* crudelia. *Plin.* Ausum improbum. *Ovid.* Potiri auso. *Id.* Magnis excidere ausis.

**AUSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *Audeo*, having dared. *Liv.* Capitalia ausi. — ¶ Pass. attempted, undertaken. *Tacit.* Ausis ad Cæsarem codicillis.

**AUT** (αὐτ), or, ἤ, conjunct. disjunct. *Liv.* Audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda. — ¶ *Aut*—aut, either—or. *Cic.* Aut bibat aut abeat. *So, Cic.* Vel—aut, and *Martial.* Aut—vel. Also, *Liv.* 44. 6. aut—aut, partly—partly. — ¶ With *vero*, certe, etiam. *Cic.* Quem tibi aut hominem aut vero deum auxilio futurum putas? *Id.* Aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram. *Id.* Quod de illo acceptant, aut etiam suspicabantur. — *Aut* is used generally when things of a contrary nature are placed in juxtaposition; *vel* in connection with different things. For example, *Cic.* Ubi potest illa ætas aut caleescere, vel apricatione melius vel igni; aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? — ¶ *Aut* is sometimes diminutive, or at least. *Sollust.* Cuncti aut magna pars. *Virg.* Obrue puppes, *Aut* age diversas. — ¶ Copulative, for *et*, *atque*. *Virg.* Ter voces, aut quater ingeminant, for *terque quaterque*. — ¶ Dubitative, for *an*. *Cic.* Quæsvit num ille, aut ille defensus esset. *Plaut.* Cænæ causa, aut tuæ mercedis gratia. — ¶ For *alioqui*, *else*, *otherwise*. *Plin.* Effodiuntur bulbi, aut deteriores fiunt. *Ovid.* Ne flectat retro sua lumina, aut irrita dona futura. *Virg.* Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror — ¶ For *neq*, when preceded by a negative. *Tacit.* Neque paci aut prelio paratus.

**AUTEM** (αὐτ), conjunct. also, likewise. *Plaut.* Abite, tu domum, et tu autem domum. *Id.* Vehit hic citellus, vehit hic autem alter senex. — ¶ Also, but, nevertheless. *Terent.* Prandium corrumpitur; Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. *Cic.* Numeris adstrictior, verborum autem licentior liberior. *Terent.* Salve, Demea. (*De.*) Quid autem? ah, what? *Id.* Quid hoc autem est? but what is this? — ¶ When a speaker recalls

his words for the purpose of correcting himself. *Cic.* Num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? witness, did I say? *Liv.* In Africam transcendet: transcendet autem dico? but will pass, do I say? — Also, used to express surprise at, or dissent from, what another has said. *Terent.* Ego non tangam meam? (*Ch.*) Tuam autem, furcifer? Yours, do you say? But do you call her yours? — ¶ Also, but now, but then, in stating a syllogism. *Cic.* Jus civile est æquitas, &c.: ejus autem æquitatis utilis est cognitio. — ¶ Also, used after several particles; as, *ecce autem*, *porro autem*, *tum autem*, *adeo autem*, *but lo!* &c. *Terent.*, and *Salust.* — ¶ Also, after *neq*, and *neque*, but *neque vero* is more common. *Cic.* Neque autem ego sum ita demens. — ¶ Also, after *et*. *Plaut.* Et adire lubet hominem: et autem nimis eum ausculto libens. But generally separated by the interposition of another word. *Sueton.* Et forensia autem. *Plin.* Et caprifici autem. — ¶ Sometimes, it is merely an expletive. *Virg.* Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo?

**AUTHENTICŪS** (αὐθεντικός), a, um, adj. 3 genuine, original, authentic. *Pandect.* tabulæ, the original instrument. *Id.* Testamentum authenticum. — ¶ Also, absol. in *neut.*, the original. *Pandect.*

**AUTHEPSA** (αὐθέψης), w, f. a steam-pan with a double bottom: in the upper part was placed the water, in the lower the fire. *Cic.*

**AUTHOR**, with its derivatives. See *Auctor*.

**AUTŌCHTHONES** (αὐτόχθονες), um, 3 aborigines. *Apul.*

**AUTŌGRAPHŪS** (αὐτόγραφος), a, um, adj. 2 written with one's own hand, of one's own writing, original, autographical. *Sueton.* Autographa epistola. — ¶ Autographum, i, n. absol. *Symmach.*

**AUTŌLŌLES**, um, m. a people of Mauritania. *Plin.*

**AUTŌLŪCŪS**, i, m. Αὐτόλυκος, a son of Mercury, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses. *Ovid.*

**AUTŌMATŌN** (αὐτόματον), i, n. a machine which has the power of motion within itself, an automaton. *Sueton.*

**AUTŌMEDŌN**, ontis, m. Αὐτομέδων, the charioteer of Achilles. — ¶ Hence, a charioteer in general. *Cic.*

**AUTŌNŌE**, es, f. Αὐτόνοη, daughter of Cædæus, and mother of Actæon. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Autônœiūs*, a, um. *Ovid.* Autonœius heros, *h. e.* Actæon.

**AUTŌPŌRŪS** (αὐτόπυρος), i, m. a kind of household bread, made of unbolted flour, brown bread. *Plin.*

**AUTOR**, with derivatives. See *Auctor*.

**AUTRONIŪS**, ii, m. a Roman name. — Hence, *Autroniānus*, a, um, belonging to *Autronius*. *Cic.* *Autroniana* domus.

**AUTŌMNĀLIS** (autumnus), e, adj. relating to the autumn, autumnal. *Liv.* Autumnale æquinoctium. *Varr.* Autumnale tempus. *Ovid.* Corna autumnalia. *Plin.* Rosa autumnalis.

**AUTŌMNESCIT** (Id.), ēbat, n. 3. autumn is coming on. *Martian.* Capell

**AUTŌMNITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. the autumn, fall of the leaf, time of autumn, harvest-time. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, the fruits of autumn, harvest, ὄπωπιμός. *Arnob.*

**AUTŌMNŌ** (Id.), as, n. 1. to cause or bring on the autumn. *Plin.*

**AUTŌMNUM**, i, n. same as *Autumnus*. *Varr.*

**AUTŌMNŪS**, or **AUCTŌMNŪS** (augeo), i, m. the autumn, the time of harvest and vintage, ὄπωρα. *Cic.* Hiems, ver, æstas, autumnus. *Horat.* Pomifer autumnus. *Juvenal.* Lethifer autumnus, sickly. *Tacit.* Adulto autumnno, advanced. *Id.* Vergente autumnno, drawing to a close. *Ovid.* Septem autumni, *h. e.* years. — ¶ Also, the harvest. *Martial.* Fragrat testa senibus autumnis, *h. e.* old wine.

**AUTŌMŪS** (preced.), a, um, adj. relating to the autumn, autumnal. *Ovid.* Frondes autumno frigore tactæ. *Plin.* Seritur ab æquinoctio autumnno.

**AUTŌMŌ** (unc.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to think, imagine, judge, suppose, οἰομαί, νομίζω.

*Cæ.* Bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis male mereri. *Horat.* Quem insanum Chryssippi porticus et grex autumat. — *¶* Also, to say, speak, aver, relate. *Plaut.* Vera autumas.

**AVŪLSIŌ** (avcllo), ōnis, f. a plucking off, 2 tearing away. *Plin.*

**AVŪLSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who tears off, 2 ἀνοσχίζων. *Plin.*

**AVŪNCŪLŪS** (diminut., from avus), i, m. a maternal uncle, mother's brother. *Cic.* — *¶* Avunculus magnus, and major, a grandmother's brother. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — *Tacit.* also uses avunculus in the same sense for great uncle. *Pandect.* Avunculus maximus, great grandmother's brother. — *¶* Also, the husband of a maternal aunt. *Senec.*

**AVŪS** (unc.), i, m. a father's or mother's father, grandfather, παππός. *Cic.* Et proavus et avus prætores fuerunt. *Horat.* Avus maternus atque paternus. — *¶* Also, an ancestor. *Ovid.* Per innumeros avos, a long line of ancestors. *Virgil.* (of bees) Avi numerantur avorum.

**AUXILIABŪNDŪS** (auxilior), a, um, adj. 3 aiding, helping. *Apulei.*

**AUXILIĀRIS** (auxilium), e, adj. assisting, 2 aiding, succoring, auxiliary. *Ovid.* Deæ auxiliariis. *Lucan.* Numen auxiliare. *Plin.* Oleum auxiliare lethargicis. — *¶* Auxiliares milites, and auxiliaries, absol., allies, auxiliaries. *Cæs.* Auxiliarius non multum confidebat. *Liv.* Auxiliares terga dant repente. *Tacit.* Auxiliares cohortes. *Id.* Dux auxiliarius.

**AUXILIĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. aiding, helping. *Plaut.* Amicus auxiliarius. — *¶* Also, auxiliary. *Liv.* Auxiliarii milites. *Cic.* Cohors auxiliaria. *Sallust.* Auxiliarii equites.

**AUXILIĀTŌR** (auxilior), ōris, m. one 2 who brings assistance, an assistant, aider, helper. *Quintil.* Litigantium auxiliator. *Tacit.* Tiberio auxiliator.

**AUXILIĀTRĪX** (auxiliator), icis, f. she or that which aids. *Cassiodor.* Auxiliatrix gratia.

**AUXILIĀTŪS** (auxilior), us, m. help, aid. *Lucræ.*

**AUXILIŌ** (auxilium), as, a. 1. to assist. *Viruv.* Vox ab imis auxiliata.

**AUXILIŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 11. to assist, help, aid, succor, abet, βοηθῆω. *Cic.* Senatam auxiliari. *Terent.* Te aliis consilium dare, tibi non posse auxiliari? *Cæs.* Facultas

auxiliandi. — *¶* Also, to relieve, heal. *Plin.* Auxilantur contra scorpionum ictus. *Id.* Ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari, dicunt medici. *Ovid.* Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliatur aquis.

**AUXILIUM** (augeo), ii, n. assistance, help, succor. *Virg.* Dare auxilium. *Cic.* Ferre auxilium alicui. *Id.* Juvarè aliquem auxilio laboris. *Nepos.* Auxilio alicujus facere aliquid. *Id.* Esse auxilio alicui. *Id.* Venire auxilio alicui. *Id.* Mittere aliquem auxilio alicui. *Cæs.* Reperire auxilium alicui rei, to find a remedy. *Sullust.* Noctis auxilio integri abeunt, favored by the darkness of the night. *Sueton.* Eripere alicui auxilium fugæ, the power of flying; means of escaping. *Id.* Emendicare pecuniam in auxilium aris alieni, h. e. to pay one's debts. *Liv.* Civitas ultima experiens auxilia dictatorem dixisset. *Quintil.* Auxilia liberorum. *Ovid.* Auxilia navis, h. e. rudder, and other instruments of navigation. — *¶* Also, medicine, remedy. *Cels.* Auxilia adversæ valitudinis. *Plin.* Reperta est auxilio herba Britannica. — *¶* Also, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries; σύμμαχοι, τὸ ἐπικουρικόν. *Cic.* Magna equitum, ac peditum auxilia. *Sallust.* Imperatoribus nostris auxilia mittere. *Cæs.* Auxiliis in mediam aciem connectis. *Sueton.* Legiones et auxilia provinciatim distribuere. *Ovid.* Mittat ut auxilium sine se, precatur. — *¶* *Horat.* ūses auxili for auxili.

**AUXIM**, see *Augeo*. 3

**AUXIMUM**, i, n. a town of Italy, now *Osimo*. *Cæs.* — Hence, Auximātēs, un, the inhabitants of Auximum. *Plin.*

**AXAMENTA**, or **ASSAMENTA**, ōrum, verses sung by the Salii, in honor of particular deities; also, poems written in praise of particular persons. *Fest.*

**AXENŪS** (ἄξενος), inhospitable. *Ovid.* Axenus Pontus, the most ancient name of the Euxine or Black sea.

**AXICIA**, æ, f. scissors to clip the hair with. *Plaut.*

**AXICŪLŪS** (dimin. from axis), or **ASSICŪLŪS**, i, m. a small axletree; a pin on which a pulley turns, ἄξων. *Viruv.* — *¶* Also, a small beam; a bar; a lever or pole. *Viruv.* — *¶* Also, a small board; a lath. *Amnian.*

**AXILLA**, æ, f. the arm-hole, or arm-pit, 3 μασχάλη. *Cic.* — *Ala*, contracted from axilla, became the common form of speech.

**AXIM**, for *egerim*, from *Ago*.

**AXINŌMANTĪA** (ἀξινόμαντῖα), æ, f. a 2 kind of divination, in which axes were used. *Plin.*

**AXIŌMA** (ἀξίωμα), ātis, n. an axiom, prop- 3 osition, maxim. *Apul.*

**AXIS** (ἄξων), is, m. the axletree on which a wheel turns. *Virg.* Nitens sub pondere faginus axis instrepat. — *¶* Also, a chariot, car, wagon. *Ovid.* Purpureo movet axe diem. *Propert.* Spoliis onerato axe. *Ovid.* Solis fessos excipit axes. — *¶* Also, the axis of the earth or heavens. *Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit. *Id.* Mundus versatur circum axem cæli. — *¶* Also, the pole. *Lucan.* Axis inocciduous. *Id.* Imus in adversos axes. *Viruv.* Meridianus axis. — Sometimes, absol. the north pole. *Cic.* Ora quam nos incolimus, sub axe posita. — *¶* Also, the heavens. *Virg.* Axem torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. *Ovid.* Etherius axis. *Virg.* Sub ætheris axe, in the open air. — *¶* Also, climate, climate, region. *Plin.* Exustus sideribus axis, h. e. the torrid zone. *Ovid.* Hesperius axis, h. e. the west. *Id.* Axis Boreus. — *¶* Also, the hook on which a hinge turns. *Stat.* Venti axem emoto cardine vellunt. — *¶* Also, a board, plank. See *Assis*. — *¶* Also, a valve, sucker of a pump. *Viruv.* — *¶* Also, a small beam, pole, stake. *Lucan.* Stellatis axibus agger Erigitur. — *¶* Also, the axis of a volute. *Viruv.* Axes volutarum — *¶* Also, a wild animal, probably of the antelope family. *Plin.*

**AXIŪS**, ii, m. a river of Macedonia, now the *Vardar*. *Liv.*

**AXŌN** (ἄξων), ōnis, m. a line drawn on a dial; the axis of a sun-dial. *Viruv.* — *¶* Also, a part of a balista. *Viruv.* — *¶* Also, axones, boards, or tablets, on which Solon's laws were written. *Gell.*

**AXŌNA**, æ, m. a river of Gaul, now the *Aine*. *Auson.*

**AXŪNGĪA** (axis & ungo), æ, f. grease, with which the axletrees of wheels were rubbed. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, fat, or grease. *Veget.*

**AXŪRUS**. See *Azurus*.

**AZAN**, ānis, m. a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Cybele. *Stat.* — *¶* An inhabitant of the same. *Stat.*

**AZANIÆ**, nucēs pineæ, a kind of pine-nuts. *Plin.*

**AZŪMŪS** (ἄζυμος), a, um, adj. unleavened, 3 not fermented. *Scribon.* *Larg.*

## B.

**B** a mute, the second letter of the alphabet. It is often interchanged with *v*, and in composition is changed into *u* in *auferso* and *aufugio*; *c*, as in *occurro*; *f*, as in *sufficio*; *g*, as in *suggero*; *m*, as in *summitto*, &c.

**BĀAL** (Hebr.), the name of a Syrian god, 3 signifying, in Hebrew, Lord. *Prudent.*

**BĀBĒ** (βαβῆ), O! strange; wonderful! 3 rare! *Plaut.*

**BĀBYLŌN**, ōnis, f. Babylon, Βαβυλῶν, a celebrated city of Babylonia, the capital of the Chaldeans, on the Euphrates, long since destroyed. *Plin.* — Hence, *Babyloniæcus*, *Babylonicus*, and *Babyloniæus*, a, um, and *Babyloniensis*, e, *Babyloniæus*. *Plaut.* *Babylonica* peristomata, and, absol., *Lucræ.* *Babylonica* (sc. *aulæ*), richly embroidered, because the Babylonians excelled in embroidery. *Horat.* Nec *Babyloniæ* tentaris numeros, tables of nativity, astrological tables, because the Chaldeans or Babylonians were noted astrologers. — *¶* *Babyloniæ*, rum, inhabitants of Babylon, Chaldeans. *Cic.*

**BĀBYLŌNIĀ** (Babylon), æ, f. a part of Mesopotamia, of which Babylon was the capital. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the city of Babylon. *Justin.*

**BĀCCA**, and **BĀCA**, æ, f. a berry; any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, κόκκος, ἀκρόδορον. *Cic.* *Agricola* cum flore oleæ videt, baccam

quoque se visurum putat. *Cato.* *Baccæ* myrti. *Virg.* lauri. — Particularly, the olive. *Ovid.* Quot Sicyon baccas parit. — *¶* Also, any fruit of trees. *Cic.* In arborum baccis, terræque frugibus. — *¶* Also, any round object like a berry. *Horat.* Onusta baccis, pearls. *So, Virg.* Indi conchea bacca maris. *Ovid.* Nitebant auribus in geminis baccæ, pendants, earrings. *Pallad.* Caprini stercoris bacca, crochets. — *¶* Also, a link of a chain. *Prudent.*

**BACCALIĀ** (bacca), æ, f. a bay-tree, or laurel, bearing great store of berries. *Plin.*

**BACCALYS** (Id.), e, e, adj. bearing or 2 abounding in berries. *Plin.*

**BACCĀR**, āris, n. and **BACCĀRIS** (βάκχαρις), is, f. a sweet-smelling herb, supposed to be good against enchantments, clown's spikenard. *Plin.* *Baccaris* vocatur nardum rusticum. *Virg.* baccare frontem Cingite ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

**BACCĀTŪS** (bacca), a, um, adj. adorned with pearls, set with beads like berries. *Virg.* Monile baccatum.

**BACCĀ** (βάκχα), æ, and **BACCĒ**, es, f. a woman who celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, which was done once in three years. *Ovid.* Celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ. *Lucan.* Referunt trieterica Bacchæ. *Liv.* Bacchis initiare aliquam, to initiate one into their rites, admit into their number. — *¶* Also, a furious, raving woman. *Plaut.*

Non Bacchides, sed Bacchæ sunt acerrimæ.

**BACCĀBUNDŪS** (bacchor), a, um, adj. 3 revelling, raving. *Curt.* — *¶* Also, walling, howling. *Apulei.*

**BACCĀEŪS**. Same as *Baccheus*.

**BACCĀNĀL** (Bacchanalis), is, n. in plia, ium and iorum, the place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized, the assembly of the Bacchantes. *Plaut.* Ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal. *Liv.* Omnia Bacchanalia Romæ dirurere. — *¶* Also, the festival of Bacchus. *Plaut.* Bacchanal te exercuisse oportuit. — More commonly in the plural, the *Bacchanals*, or *orgies of Bacchus*. *Liv.* Via una corruptelæ Bacchanalia erant. (Livy here speaks of certain private societies, in which the most revolting acts of licentiousness were committed.) *Juvenal.* Vi-vere Bacchanalia, to lead a debauched life.

**BACCĀNĀLIS** (Bacchus), e, adj. relating 3 to Bacchus or the feasts of Bacchus; *Bacchanalium*. *Macrob.* festum. *Valer. Max.* Bacchanalium sacrorum mos.

**BACCĀNS** (bacchor), āntis, raving, reveling. *Plaut.* Bacchæ bacchanti adversarier. *Cic.* Furor Cethegi in vestra cæde bacchantis. — *¶* *Bacchantes*, un, the votaries of Bacchus. *Ovid.* Citharon cantibus, et clara Bacchantum voce sonabat. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Thracius ventus bacchans, h. e. raging, blowing furiously.

**BACCHAR.** See *Baccar*.  
**BACCHATIM** (Baccha), adv. in the manner of Bacchants, furiously, madly. *Apulei*.  
**BACCHATIÖ** (bacchor), ðnis, f. a celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus; a reveling, raving. *Cic.* Nocturnæ bacchationes.  
**BACCHËIS**, *Idis & Idos*, adj. of Bacchis, or the Bacchiades. *Stat.* Ephyres Bacchidos, h. e. Corinth, because that city was long governed by the Bacchiades.  
**BACCHËÜS**, and **BACCHËÜS** (Bacchus), a, um, adj. of or relating to Bacchus, βακχεῖος. *Ovid.* Bacchea vineta. *Virg.* Baccheia dona, the vine. — ¶ Also, of or relating to the Bacchants. *Ovid.* Bacchei ululatus.  
**BACCHIADÆ** (Bacchis), ārum, m. an old family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the ancient kings. They governed the city for two hundred years. *Ovid.* Bacchiada gens.  
**BACCHICÜS**, and **BACCHIÜS** (Bacchus), a, um, adj. relating to Bacchus, βακχικός. *Martial.* Bacchicâ sarta.  
**BACCHIS**, *Idis*, f. the same as Baccha. *Ovid.* — ¶ Bacchides is the title of a play of *Plautus*, so called from the name of two sisters, persons of the drama.  
**BACCHISÜS** (βακχεῖος), ii, m. a metrical foot, consisting of a short and two long syllables (— —).  
**BACCHÖR** (Bacchus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, rage or rave as a Bacchanal, βακχεύω. *Plin.* (See Bacchans.) *Catull.* Bacchari evoc, to shout evoc in honor of Bacchus. — ¶ Used passiv. of the place where the orgies are held. *Virg.* Bacchata Naxos. — ¶ *Figur.* to rage, rave, run wild. *Virg.* Incensa per urbem bacchatur. *Horat.* Non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis. *Cic.* Quasi inter sobrios bacchari violentus videtur. *Virg.* In antro bacchatur vates, raves, is inspired. — Also, of beasts and inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Boreas bacchatur ab Arcto. *Virg.* Bacchatur fama per urbem, spreads rapidly, rushes. *Lucret.* Animal omne, quod in montibus bacchatur. — ¶ Also, to rage with fury. *Saeton.* Ita bacchantem non defuit plerisque an huius adoriri. — ¶ Also, of an orator, to be transported. *Cic.* — Of a poet, to be inspired. *Saeton.*  
**BACCHÜS** (βακχος), i, m. son of Jupiter and Semele, fabled to have been the discoverer of the vine, and therefore esteemed the god of wine. — ¶ *Figur.* the vine. *Virg.* Apertos Bacchus amat colles. — ¶ Also, wine. *Virg.* Miti dilue Baccho. — ¶ Also, a sort of sea fish. *Plin.*  
**BACCIFER** (bacca & fero), a, um, adj. bearing berries. *Plin.* Taxus baccifera. — ¶ Also, bearing olives. *Silius.* Baccifero nutrita Sabino.  
**BACCINÆ**, æ, f. henbane. *Apulei*.  
**BACCÛLÆ** (diminut., from bacca), æ, f. a small berry. *Plin.*  
**BACËNIS**, is, f. a forest in Germany, probably the Harz forest. *Cæs.*  
**BACËLUS**, or **BACELUS**, according to *Suctonius*, used by Augustus for stultus.  
**BACILLUM** (diminut., from baculus), i, n. a little staff, stick, baton. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the lictor's rod. *Cic.*  
**BACILLÜS**, i, m. the same as *Bacillum*. *Isidor.*  
**BACTRÆ**, ðrum, n. plur. τὰ Βάκτρα, the capital of the Bactrians, now *Bulki*. *Cart.* — ¶ *Pliny* calls it *Bactrum*.  
**BACTRÏ**, ðrum, the Bactrians. *Plin.* — Hence, Bactrianus, a, um, adj. Bactrian. *Cart.* Bactriana Regio, Bactriana, part of the modern Turkistan. — ¶ Bactriani, ðrum, inhabitants of Bactriana. *Plin.*  
**BACTRINUS**, a, um, the same as *Bactri*.  
**BACTRINUS**, Apulei.  
**BACTRUM.** See *Bactra*.  
**BACTRÜS**, i, m. a river of Bactriana. *Lucan.*  
**BACÛLÜS**, i, m, and **BACÛLUM** (βάζω), 2, i, n. a staff, stick, baton, βακτηρία, βάκτρον. *Ovid.* Baculum agreste. *Id.* Sustinere artus baculo. *Id.* Inniti baculo. — ¶ Also, a sceptre. *Flor.*  
**BADÛS**, a, um, adj. of a brown, bay, or chestnut color. *Varr.*  
**BADIZÖ** (βαδίζω), as, n. 1. to go, walk. *3 Plaut.* — Also written *badisoo*.

**BÆBIÜS**, a, um, adj. of *Bæbius*, a Roman gens. *Liv.* Bæbia lex.  
**BÆTICATÜS** (Bætica), a, um, adj. clothed in garments made of Spanish wool. *Martial.*  
**BÆTICÖLÆ** (Bætis & colo), æ, dwelling on the river Bætis. *Silius.*  
**BÆTIGENÆ** (Bætis & gigno), æ, the same as Bæticola. *Silius.* Bætigenæque viri.  
**BÆTYS**, is, m. a river of Spain, now the *Guadalquivir*. *Plin.* — Hence Bæticus, a, um, on the Bætis. *Plin.* Bætica provincia, adj. and Bætica, æ, f. absol., a part of Spain; noted for its wool, comprising the modern Andalusia and part of *Granada*. *Plin.* — Bætici, ðrum, the inhabitants of Bætica. *Plin.* Ep.  
**BÆUDÆ**, æ, m. a Gallic peasant. *Euphor.* — Hence, Bagaudicus, a, um, name. Bagaudica rebellio, of the Bagaudæ, h. e. peasants' war.  
**BAGÖÜS**, i, and **BAGÖAS**, æ, m. on *Cuneus*, Bayōos, and Bayōas, a Persian word. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.*  
**BAGRÄDÆ**, æ, m. a river of Africa. *Cæs.*  
**BAHAL.** Same as *Baal*.  
**BAIÆ**, ārum, f. Baiæ, a town of Campania, noted for its warm baths, and a favorite resort of the Romans. *Cic.* — Hence, Baianus, and Baius, a, um, adj. of Baiæ. *Propert.* Baiæ aquæ. *Plin.* Baianus sinus, now the gulf of *Pozzuolo*. *Cic.* Baiana negotia. — ¶ Baiæ is also used for watering places, in general. *Cic.*  
**BAJULÄTORIÜS** (bajulo), a, um, adj. fit for carrying. *Gæl.* Aurcl. Sella bajulatoria, a sedan.  
**BAJULÖ** (bajulus), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1. to bear or carry as a porter, βασιλάω. *Quintil.* Ego te bajulare non possum. *Phædr.* Asinus bajulans sarcinas.  
**BAJULÖS**, i, m. a carrier, porter, φορεὺς, 1 βασιλάω. *Cic.* — ¶ Sometimes used for vespillö, a person employed to carry out deadbodies in the night-time, bearcr. *Sidon.*  
**BALÆNÆ** (βάλαινα), æ, f. a kind of whale, according to some, a grampus. *Juvenal.* Balæna Britannica.  
**BALANÄTÜS** (balanus), a, um, adj. per-3 fumed with behen or ben oil. *Pers.*  
**BALANINGÜS** (Id.), a, um, adj. prepared from behen. *Plin.* Balaninum oleum. See *Bolanus*.  
**BALANITES** (balanus), æ, m. βαλανίτης, a precious stone. *Plin.*  
**BALANTIS** (βαλανίτης), ðdis, f. shaped like an acorn. *Plin.* Balanitis castanea.  
**BALÄNS** (balo), antis, f. a sheep, so called from its bleating. *Virg.* Balantum grex. *Lucret.* Balantum pecudes.  
**BALÄNÜS** (βάλανος), i, f. a sort of mast or acorn, the same as *glans*. *Plin.* Nasctitur e balano, sed non nisi esculi. — ¶ Also, a kind of large chestnut. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the date. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the beehen nut, from which an ointment was extracted. *Horat.* Pressa tuis balanus capillis. — ¶ Also, the tree which bears the beehen. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a suppository. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of shell fish. *Plin.*  
**BALÄTRÖNES** (unc.), um, m. worthless fellows, blackguards, contemptible rascals. *Horat.* Mendicis, mimæ, balatrones.  
**BALÄTÜS** (balo), us, m. a bleating of 2 sheep, βάλχθημα. *Virg.*  
**BALÄSTIUM** (βαλαστόιον), ii, n. the flower of the pomegranate. *Plin.*  
**BALBË** (balbus), adv. lispingly, stammer-3 ingly. *Lucret.*  
**BALBÜS** (unc.), a, um, adj. having an impediment of the speech, stammering, stuttering, lisping. *Cic.* Demosthenes cum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret, primam litteram non posset dicere. *Horat.* Os tenerum pueri, balbumque. — *Id.* Balba verba, h. e. pronounced indistinctly. *Id.* Balba senectus. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen). — ¶ Also, a mountain in Africa. *Liv.*  
**BALBÜTIÖ** (balbus), ütis, ivi, itum, a. & n. 4. to stutter, stammer, lisp, ψελλίζω. *Cels.* — ¶ *Figur.* to speak obscurely, treat of imperfectly. *Cic.* Academicus balbutire desinat aperteque audeant dicere, &c. *Id.* Epicurus balbutiens de natura deorum. *Id.* Stoicus perpaucis balbutiens. — ¶ Of birds. *Plin.* Merula canit æstate, hieme balbutit.  
**BALÆÄRIS** (βάλλω), e, adj. Balearic. *Liv.* Balcaris insulæ, and, absol., *Id.* Bale-

ares, ium, the Balearic islands (Majorca and Minorca). — ¶ Hence, Balearicus, a, um, and Baleäris, e, of the Balearic isles. *Liv.* Balearis funditor. *Plin.* Balearis terra. *Id.* Balearicum mare. *Ovid.* Balearica funda. — ¶ Absol. Baleärici, ðrum, and Baleäres, ium, the inhabitants of the Balearic isles, celebrated as skilful slingers. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — Balearicus was a surname given to *Q. Cæcil. Metellus*, who conquered the Balearics. *Cic.*  
**BALINEÆ**, and **BALNÆÆ** (βαλανεῖον), ārum, f. public baths. *Cic.* Venire ad balneas Senias. *Id.* Balneas publicas constituere. *Plin.* Pensiles balineæ. — ¶ Also, private baths. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the act of bathing. *Plin.* Caventur pridiana balinea.  
**BALINEUM**, and **BALNÆUM** (Id.), i, n. a bath, a private bathing room. *Plin.* Jun. A balneo reversus. *Cic.* Post horam octavam in balneo.  
**BALIÖLÜS**, βαλιών, swarthy. *3 Plaut.*  
**BALLISTA**, and **BALISTA** (βάλλω), æ, f. a warlike engine to shoot stones or darts with; a sort of cross-bow. *Cic.* Ballista lapidum. *Tacit.* Excussa ballistis saxa. *Id.* Catapultas, ballistasque tendere. — ¶ Also, the weapon thrown. *Plaut.* Itæst armor: ballista ut jacitur. — ¶ *Figur.* an instrument. *Plaut.* Infortunio ballista.  
**BALLISTÄRIUM**, and **BALISTÄRIUM** (ballista), ii, n. the place where the ballistæ are fixed; a battery. *Plaut.*  
**BALLISTÄRIÜS**, and **BALISTÄRIÜS** (Id.), ii, m. a cross-bow man, one who discharges the ballista. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, makers of the ballistæ, cross-bow makers. *Pandect.*  
**BALLISTEÆ** (βαλλίζω), ðrum, n. dances, 3 or songs accompanying dances. *Vopisc.*  
**BALLÖTE** (βαλλότης), es, f. the herb black horehound. *Plin.*  
**BÄLLÜCÆ**, and **BÄLÜCÆ**, æ, f. gold-dust. *Cod. Just.*  
**BÄLLÜX**, and **BÄLÜX**, ücis, f. gold-dust. *Plin.*  
**BALNÆÆ.** See *Balineæ*.  
**BALNÆÄRIS** (balneum), e, adj. relating to baths. *Pandect.* Balnearum argentum, silver utensils used in baths. — ¶ *Balnearia*, ium, absol., bathing dresses and utensils. *Apulei*.  
**BALNÆÄRIÜS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to a bath. *Catull.* Fur balnearius, lurking about baths. — ¶ *Balnearia*, ðrum, absol., a balneary; a bath. *Cic.* Nihil ei restabat præter balnearia.  
**BALNÆÄTOR** (balneæ), ðris, m. one who has the care of a bath; the master or keeper of a bath. *Cic.*  
**BALNÆÄTRIX** (balneator), icis, f. she who has the care of a bath. *Petron.*  
**BALNÆÖLÆ** (diminut., from balneæ), ārum, f. little baths. *Cic.*  
**BALNÆÖLUM** (diminut., from balneum), i, n. a little bath. *Juvenal.*  
**BALNÆUM.** See *Balineum*.  
**BÄLÖ**, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to bleat, cry as 2 a sheep, βληχάομαι. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Balat ovis. See *Balanus*. *Enn.* Balans hostia. — ¶ Also, to talk foolishly. *Arnob.* — ¶ *Varrö.* Satis balasti, you have said enough about sheep. — ¶ *Belo* also occurs in *Varrö*.  
**BÄLSÄMÜS**, and **BÄLSÄMINÜS** (bal-3 samum), a, um, adj. balsamic, balsamical. *Plin.* Balsaminum (oleum) pretiosissimum.  
**BÄLSÄMÖDES CASIA**, βαλαμώδης κασία, resembling balsam. *Plin.*  
**BÄLSÄMUM** (βάλαμον), i, n. balsam, or balm, the gum of the balsam-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the balsam-tree. *Tacit.* Balsamum modica arbor.  
**BÄLTÖLÖS** (diminut., from balteus), i, 3 m. a girdle. *Capitolin.*  
**BÄLTÜS**, i, m. and **BÄLTEUM** (unc.), i, 2, n. a girdle, belt. *Lucan.* Balteus astrinxit amictus. — ¶ Also, a sword-belt, baldric. *Virg.* Humero apparuit alto balteus. — ¶ Also, a band, border, fringe. *Cato.* In tabula pura balteum ponito, a wooden circle, or hoop used in making cakes. — Hence, *Manil.* Stellatus balteus, the zodiac. — ¶ Also, a precinct or vacant space in an amphitheatre, separating different rows of seats. *Calpurn.* — ¶ Also, a girdle on the capitals of pillars.

*Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a thong, lash. *Juvenal.*  
**BALUX.** See *Ballux.*  
**BAMBALIO** (βαμβάλω), ōnis, m. a stammerer or stutterer, a nickname given to Mark Antony's father-in-law. *Cic.*  
**BANDŪSIA**, æ, f. a district of Sabinum, in which lay Horace's estate. *Horat.* Fons Bandusiae.  
**BANTIA**, æ, f. a town of Apulia. *Liv.* — Hence, Bantinus, a, um, adj. of Bantia. *Horat.* Bantini saltus.  
**BAPHIA** (Βαφέη), ōrum, n. plur. a dyehouse. *Lamprid.*  
**BAPTÆ** (Βάπται), ārum, m. the priests of Cotyho, the goddess of lewdness. *Juvenal.*  
**BAPTES** (Βάπτης), æ, m. thought to be amber artificially colored. *Plin.*  
**BAPTISMA** (βάπτισμα), ātis, n. and BAP-  
 3 TISMOS (βαπτισμός), i, m. a washing. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, baptism. *Tertull.*  
**BAPTISMUM**, the same as *Baptismus.*  
**BAPTISMUS.** See *Baptisma.*  
**BAPTISTŪS** (βαπτιστής), æ, m. a baptizer. *3 Scdul.*  
**BAPTISTERIUM** (βαπτιστήριον), ii, n. a bath or vessel to wash the body in. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, a baptismal font; a baptistry. *Sidon.*  
**BAPTIZATOR** (baptizo), ōris, m. a baptizer. *Tertull.*  
**BAPTIZO** (βαπτίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to baptize. *Tertull.*  
**BARATHRŌS** (βάραθρος), ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, spendthrift. *Lucret.*  
**BARATHRUM** (βάραθρον), i, n. a deep pit, abyss. *Virg.* Imo barathi gurgite, whirlpool. *Silius.* Etne candente barathro. *Catull.* Abruptum barathrum. — ¶ Also, the infernal regions. *Virg.* superque immane barathrum Cernatur. — ¶ Figur. the maw, paunch. *Plaut.* Effunde hoc cito in barathrum, h. e. in ventrem. *Horat.* Barathro donare quidquid habes, to consume, waste. *Id.* Barathrum macelli, said of a greedy man.  
**BARBA** (unc.), æ, f. a beard, πώγων. *Cic.* Tondere barbam et capillum. *Plin.* abrader. *Ovid.* recidere. *Horat.* ponere, to shave off. *Lucret.* demittere barbam, to let grow. *Tacit.* promittere, to suffer to grow. *Lucret.* Barba crescit. *Nepos.* promissa, long. *Ovid.* longa. *Cic.* Homo maxima barba. *Horat.* Sapientem pascere barbam. — ¶ Also, applied to beasts. *Plin.* Barbæ hircorum. *Id.* caprarum. *Id.* gallinaceorum. *Id.* Mulli barba gemina insinguiuntur, two bars or wattles. — ¶ Also, to plants. *Plin.* Virgultorum barba, the toppings. *Id.* Ponticas nuces protegit barba, the down or wool. — ¶ *Plin.* Jovis barba, a plant.  
**BARBARĒ** (barbarus), adv. barbarously, rudely, βαρβαρικῶς. *Cic.* Barbare loqui, ungrammatically. — ¶ Also, translated into Latin, because the Greeks called all other nations barbarians. *Plaut.* Marcus vortit barbare.  
**BARBARĪ** (βάρβαροι), ōrum, m. Barbarians, that is, those who were not Greeks. — Thus the Romans were called barbari by the Macedonians. *Liv.*; and at an early period by themselves. *Plaut.* — ¶ At a later period, the Romans called all who were neither Greeks nor Romans, Barbari. — And more particularly those people who were not subjects of Rome. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — ¶ Hence, because the latter were rude and uncultivated, barbari came to signify barbarians, savages. *Cic.* See *Barbarus.*  
**BARBARIA**, æ, and **BARBARIĒS** (Barbari), æi, f. used by the Greeks to signify any country out of Greece. *Plaut.* In Barbaria, in Italy (speaking in the character of a Greek). — ¶ Also, any country out of Greece and Italy. *Cic.* Non solum Græcia, et Italia, sed etiam omnis Barbaria. *Ovid.* Quid tibi Barbariem numerem? *Horat.* Græcia Barbariæ collisa, h. e. Phrygia. — ¶ Also, barbarity, savageness, uncivility, cruelty. *Cic.* Invetatam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus delere. *Flor.* Tanta barbaries est, ut pacem non intelligant. — ¶ Also, rudeness, rusticity, ignorance. *Ovid.* Barbaries grandis, habere nihil. *Justin.* Deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, agrorum cultus didicerunt. — ¶ Also, impropriety of speech, a barbar-

ism: *Cic.* Eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat. *Id.* Turba, et barbaria forensis, h. e. turba illitterata.  
**BARBARICARĪ** (Barbaricus), ōrum, m. embroiderers, the same as Phrygiones. *Cod. Just.*  
**BARBARICĒ** (barbaricus), adv. barbarous-ly, in the style of barbarians. *Capitol.*  
**BARBARICŪS** (βαρβαρικὸς), a, um, adj. 2 barbaric, that is, with the Greeks, not Grecian; with the Romans, not Grecian nor Roman. *Sueton.* Barbarica nomina. *Plaut.* Barbaricæ urbes. h. e. Italian. *Id.* Barbarica lex, h. e. Roman. *Virg.* Ope barbarica, by the aid of the Orientals; particularly Phrygian. *Virg.* Barbarico arto superbi. *Lucret.* Barbaricæ vestes. h. e. embroidered in the Phrygian. — ¶ Also, rude, wild, uncultivated, barbarian. *Cluydiā.* Barbarica vita. — ¶ Barbarica silva, native forest. — ¶ Barbaricum, i, n. absol. (sc. solum), any country beyond the limits of the Roman empire. *Amnian.* Visus in Barbarico miles. *Entrop.* Uterque in Barbarico interfecti.  
**BARBARIĒS.** See *Barbaria.*  
**BARBARISMŪS** (βαρβαρισμός), i, m. im-propriety or impurity of expression, a barbarism. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Barbarismus est cum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur.  
**BARBARŪS** (βάρβαρος), a, um, adj. barbaric, not Greek or Roman, foreign, outlandish. See *Barbari* and *Barbaria.* *Plaut.* Poeta barbarus, Italian (the words being spoken by a Greek). *Ovid.* Barbarus hic sum, quia non intelligor ulli. Particularly, Phrygian. *Horat.* Barbarum carmen. *Virg.* Barbara tegmina crurum. See *Phrygius.* — ¶ Hence, wild, uncultivated, uncivilized, rude, barbarian, of persons and places. *Cic.* Gentes immanitate barbaræ. *Id.* Immanis ac barbara consuetudo. *Ovid.* Sacra suo facio barbariora loco. *Horat.* Barbaræ Syrtæ. *Id.* Mare barbarum. *Tacit.* Barbaræ aræ. *Id.* Civitas in barbarum corrupta. *Id.* Aucto in barbarum cognomento, after the manner of barbarians. — ¶ Barbarum, i, n. absol. a sort of plaster. *Cels.*  
**BARBATŌRIĀ** (barba), æ, f. a cutting off the beard. *Petron.* Barbatoriam facere.  
**BARBATŪLŪS** (dimin. from barbatus), i, a, um, adj. having a small or thin beard. *Cic.* Barbatuli juvenes. *Id.* Barbatulos mullos. See *Barba.*  
**BARBATŪS** (barba), a, um, adj. having a beard, bearded. *Cic.* Aliquis ex barbatis illis. *Id.* Mulli barbati. — ¶ Often applied to the earlier Romans, who did not trim the beard. *Id.* Unum ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris. *Juvenal.* Facile est barbato imponere regi, h. e. a rude, simple person. So, of philosophers, who wore long beards. *Pers.* Barbatum magistrum. h. e. Socrates. — Absol. *Martial.* Barbati prandis nudi, h. e. a Cypic. *Phædr.* Immisit se barbatus, the goat. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Barbata nux, covered with a down or woolly substance. *Martial.* Libri barbati, rough with handling.  
**BARBIGĒR** (barba & gero), a, um, adj. 3 having a beard. *Lucret.*  
**BARBITIUM** (barba), ii, n. a beard. *3 Apulei.*  
**BARBITŪS** (βάρβιτρος), i, m. and f. and 3 **BARBITŌN** (βάρβιτρον), i, n. a musical instrument of seven strings, the same as lyra, a lute. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* 3  
**BARBŪLĀ** (barba), æ, f. a little beard. *Cic.* 1 — ¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen) in the Æmilian gens, Q. Æmilius Barbula. *Liv.*  
**BARBŪS** (Id.), i, m. a barbel, a river-3 barbel. *Auson.*  
**BARCA**, æ, f. a barge, boat. *Paulin.* 3 *Nolau.*  
**BARCĀS**, æ, m. the founder of a celebrated Carthaginian family, to which Annibal and Amilcar belonged. *Nep.* — Hence, Barcæus and Barcinus, a, um, adj. of the family of Barcæus. *Sil.* Barcæus Juvenis, h. e. Annibal. *Liv.* Barcina factio.  
**BARCĒ**, es, f. Βάρκη, a town of Cyrenaica. *Plin.* — Hence, Barcæi, ōrum, the inhabitants of that region. *Virg.*  
**BARCINŌS**, and **BARCINŌN**, ōnis, f. a town of Spain, now called Barcelona.

*Plin.* — Hence, Barcinonensis, e, of Barcino. *Auson.*  
**BARDAËI**, ōrum, m. a people of Illyria. — Whence, Bardæicus, a, um, adj. 3 *Martial.* Bardæicus (sc. calcæus), a soldier's shoe. *Juvenal.* Bardæicus judex, a military judge.  
**BARDĪ**, ōrum, m. poets of ancient Gaul, bard. *Lucan.*  
**BARDIACUS**, for bardæicus. 3 See *Bardæi.*  
**BARDITUS**, same as *Barritus.* *Tacit.* 3  
**BARDŪCŪCŪLLŪS**, i, m. a coarse, short 3 cloak, with a cool or hood, worn in Gaul, and at Rome, by slaves, soldiers, and rustics. *Martial.*  
**BARDŪS** (βάρδος), a, um, adj. slow, dull, heavy, stupid. *Cic.* and *Plaut.*  
**BARGŪLIĀ**, ārum, f. or **BARGŪLĀ**, ōrum, n. or **BARGŪLIŌS**, i, f. a town of Curia. Whence, Bargylæ, or Bargylitæ, ārum, m. the inhabitants of Bargyla. *Cic.* — And Bargyleticus or Bargyleticus, a, um, adj. of Bargyla. *Liv.*  
**BARIPPE**, same as *Baroptenus.*  
**BARIS** (βάρης), idis & idos, f. a small 3 river boat, used by the Egyptians. *Propert.*  
**BARITUS**, same as *Barritus.*  
**BARŌ**, ōnis, m. a dunce, dolt, blockhead. 1 *Cic.* and *Pers.* — Others read *varo.*  
**BAROPTENŪS**, i, m. a precious stone, of a black color, spotted red and white, called also *barippe.* *Plin.*  
**BARRINŪS** (barrus), a, um, adj. belonging 3 to an elephant, elephantine. *Sidon.*  
**BARRIŌS** (Id.), is, n. 4. to cry like an elephant, φρυγῶ. *Spartian.* Elephanti barriunt.  
**BARRITŪS** (barrio), us, m. a war-cry, battle-cry. *Veget.* Barritus autem prius non debet attolli, quam acies utraque se junxerit. *Tacit.* Carminum relatu, quorum relatu, quem barritum vocant, accendunt animos, a battle-song. Others read here, *barditum*, or *baritum.* — ¶ Also, from *barrus*, the cry of the elephant. *Plin.*  
**BARRŪS**, i, m. an elephant *Horat.* mulier nigris dignissima barris.  
**BARŪCĒ**, and **BARŪCEPHALĒ** (βάρυς and κεφαλή), ædes, low, broad temples, buildings with low walls, but broad roofs. *Vitruv.*  
**BARYPICRŌN** (βαρύπικρον), i, n. worm-3 wood. *Apulci.*  
**BASALTĒS**, æ, m. a stone, mentioned by *Pliny* among the marbles. Others read *basanites.*  
**BASANITĒS** (βασανίτης), æ, m. a hard stone, used for mortars, whetstones, and touchstones. *Plin.*  
**BASCAUDA**, æ, f. a basket. *Juvenal.* 3 Adde bascaudas. *Martial.* Barbara depictis veni bascauda Britannis.  
**BASIATŪS** (basio), ōnis, f. the act of 3 kissing. *Catull.*  
**BASIATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who kisses; 3 a kisser. *Martial.*  
**BASILEĀ**, æ, f. a town of the Helvetii, now *Basle.* *Amnian.*  
**BASILICĀ** (βασιλική), æ, f. a spacious hall, adorned with columns and porticoes, in which were placed the tribunals of the magistrates, or which served for public meetings. *Cic.* Forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videntur. — ¶ Also, as many of these buildings were converted into Christian churches, a cathedral, a metropolitan church, basilica. *Sulpic.* *Sev.*  
**BASILICE** (basilicus), adverb, royally, 3 splendidly, magnificently, sumptuously. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Interii basilice! h. e. utterly, entirely.  
**BASILICŌN**, i, n. a kind of plaster; basilicon, tetracharacton. *Cels.*  
**BASILICŪLĀ** (diminut. from basilica), 3 æ, f. a small basilica. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*  
**BASILICŪS** (βασιλικὸς), a, um, adject. 3 kingly, princely, royal, magnificent, splendid. *Plaut.* Statum quasi basilicum. *Id.* Veni, vives mecum: basilico accipere victu, shall live royally. *Id.* Basilica facinora inceptat loqui. *Id.* At ego basilicus sum, I am a great personage. — ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Basilicum, i, n. a princely robe. — ¶ *Plaut.* basilicus jactus, the fortunate throw of the dice. — ¶ *Basilica vitis*, or absol. *basilica*, a superior species of vine. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of walnut. *Plin.*

**BASILISCA** (basiliscus), *æ, f. an herb, antidotal to the poison of the basilisk.* *Apul.*  
**BASILISCUS** (βασιλίσκος), *i, m. a basilisk or cockatrice, the same as regulus.* *Plin.*  
**BASIÖ** (basium), *as, avi, átum, a. 1. to 3 kiss, φίλεω.* *Catull.* Basiare multa basia. *Martial.* aliquem.  
**BASIÖLÖM** (diminut. from basium), *i, n. 3 a little kiss.* *Petron.*  
**BASIS** (βάσις), *is, f. a base, a pedestal.* *Cic.* In basi statuaria incisum. *Id.* Basis columellæ. *Id.* Basis tropæorum. *Id.* Basis villæ. *Colum.* Basis arcus, the chord of an arc. *Cic.* Basis trianguli, the base of a triangle.  
**BASIUM** (unc.), *ii, n. a kiss, φίλημα.* *Petron.* Dare alicui basium. *Id.* Spississima basia alicui impingere. *Catull.* Surripere alicui basium. *Phædr.* Jactare basia, to kiss the hand.  
**BASSAREUS**, *æi & eos, m. a surname of 2 Bacchus, Βασσαρεύς.* *Horat.* Candide Bassareu. — Hence, *Bassaricus*, *a, um, of Bnochus.* *Propert.*  
**BASSARIS** (Βασσαρεύς), *Idis, f. the 3 same as Baccha, a Bacchanal, Βασσαρίς.* *Pers.*  
**BASTAGA**, or **BASTAGYA** (βαστάγω), *3 æ, f. baggage; carriage of baggage.* *Cod. Just.*  
**BASTARNÆ**, and **BASTERNÆ**, *arum, m. Βαστάρναι, a German tribe, dwelling near the mouth of the Danube.* *Liv.*  
**BASTERNA** (probably from βαστάγω), *æ, 3 f. a sort of close litter for women, borne by two mules or ponies.* *Pallad.* See *Lectica.*  
**BAT**, *fish! tush! 3 Plaut.* *At. (Ps.) Bat.*  
**BATÁVIA**, *æ, f. a part of Lower Germany, 3 now called Holland.* *Eumen.*  
**BATÁVUS**, *a, um, Batavian.* *Martial.* Spuma Batava, soap. — *¶ Batavi*, *arum, a people of Lower Germany, inhabiting the modern Holland.* *Cæs.* Insula Batavorum, a district situated between two branches of the Rhine.  
**BATERNÆ**, same as *Bastarnæ.*  
**BATHYLLÖS**, *i, m. Βαθύλλος, a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.* *Horat.* — *¶ Also, a celebrated pantomime of the time of Augustus.* *Tacit.* and *Juvenal.*  
**BATYA**, *æ, f. a sort of fish.* *Plin.*  
**BATILLUM**, *i, n. and BÁTILLÖS*, *i, m. 2 o fire-shovel, fire-pan, &c.* *Plin.* Batillis ferreis candentibus ramento imposito, &c. *Horat.* Prætextam et latum clavum, prunæque batillum, an incense-pan. — *¶ Also, a shovel or spade.* *Varr.* Cum batillo stercus tollere. — *¶ Also, a paddle-staff, to strip off the ears of corn.* *Varr.*  
**BATYÖLÄ**, *æ, f. a sort of cup, goblet, or 3 bowl, ποτήριον.* *Plaut.*  
**BATYS** (βαρίς), *is & Idis, m. and f. a kind of sea-fish, a skate, ray, or maid.* *Plin.* — *¶ Also, the herb saffron.* *Plin.*  
**BATRACHITES** (βατραχίτης), *æ, m. a gen. of the color of a frog, toad-stone.* *Plin.*  
**BATRACHIUM**, and **BATRACHIÖN** (βατραχίον), *ii, n. the herb crow-foot, or ranunculus.* *Plin.*  
**BATRACHÖMÝÖMACHIA** (Βατραχομύομαχία), *æ, f. the Battle of the Frogs and Mice, the title of a Greek mock-heroic poem, attributed to Homer.*  
**BATRACHÖS** (βατραχός), *i, m. a sea-fish like a frog, the devil-fish.* *Plin.*  
**BATTYADES**, *æ, m. patronym. a descendant of Battus.* Hence, *Callimachus*, either because he was descended from Battus, or because he was a native of Cyrene. *Ovid.* Battiadæ, *arum, the inhabitants of Cyrene, which was founded by Battus.* *Sil.*  
**BATTYS**, *Idis, f. Barris, a Coan girl, 3 famed for her exquisite beauty.* *Ovid.*  
**BATTÖS**, *i, m. a Lacedæmonian, the founder of Cyrene.* *Sil.* — *¶ Also, a shepherd changed into a stone, called Index, by Mercury.* *Ovid.*  
**BATÖLUM**, *i, n. a town of Campania.* *Virg.*  
**BATÖO**, *is, ui, a. 3. to beat, strike, bruise, 3 τῦπω, κατακόπτω.* *Plaut.* — *¶ Also, to fence.* *Sueton.* Mirmillonem rudibus secum batuentem confodit. — *¶ Also, to pound, bray.* *Marc. Emp.* — *¶ Also, to bind up.* *Plin.* Ut batuerent ulcera. — *¶ Also, for futuo.* *Cic.*  
**BAUBÖR** (βαύρω), *aris, dep. 1. to bark, 3 laugh, or bay.* *Incret.*  
**BAUCIS**, *Idis & Idos, f. a poor old woman, who, in reward for having entertained Ju-*

*pter and Mercury in her cottage, was saved, with her husband, from a deluge, which swept off the other inhabitants of the region.* *Ovid.*  
**BAULI**, *arum, m. a place near Baia.* *Cic.*  
**BAVIÖS**, *ii, n. a wretched postaster, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.* *Virg.* Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, *Mævi.*  
**BAXEÆ** (perhaps from πᾶξ), *arum, f. shoes, 3 or slippers, chiefly worn by philosophers.* *Plaut.*  
**BDELLIUM** (βδέλλον), *ii, n. a species of palm, yielding a fragrant gum, the vine-palm.* *Plin.* — *¶ Also, the gum of the vine-palm, bdellium.* *Plaut.*  
**BEATÆ** (beatus), *happily.* *Cic.* Beate I vivere. *Senec.* Beatus. *Id.* Beatisime. — *¶ Also, prosperously, successfully.* *Martial.* Enge, beate.  
**BEATIFICÖ** (beatus & facio), *as, a. 1. 3 to make happy, bless.* *Augustin.*  
**BEATIFICÖS** (beatifico), *a, um, adj. making happy, imparting happiness.* *Apulei.*  
**BEATITAS**, *atis, and BEATITÖDÖ **I** (beatus), *inis, f. happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness.* *Cic.*; who calls them, however, *dura verba.*  
**BEATÖLÖS** (diminut. from beatus), *a, um, 3 adj. a little happy, rather happy.* *Pers.*  
**BEÄTÖS**, *a, um, particip. from beo.* — *¶ Adject. happy, blessed, μακάριος, felix.* *Cic.* Qui beatus est, non intelligi quid requirat, ut sit beator. *Id.* Beata mors. *Id.* Beatissima vita. *Id.* Se beatum putare. *Horat.* Agricola parvo beati, *h. e. content.* *Ovid.* Beatum tempus. — *¶ Also, rich, opulent, wealthy.* *Cic.* Beatissima civitas. *Nepos.* Hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præbere. — *¶ Also, costly, precious.* *Horat.* Gazæ beate Arabum. *Propert.* Minera beata, rich presents. *Ovid.* Beatius auro. *Martial.* Beate thermæ, sumptuous. — *¶ Also, making happy, charming, delightful.* *Horat.* Novistine locum potiorum rure beato? *Martial.* Beatum nectar. — *¶ Figur. abundant, copious, plentiful.* *Quintil.* Immortalis ingenii beatissima ubertas. *Id.* Beatissima rerum verborumque copia. — *¶ Also, dead, departed, no more.* *Ammian.* Quem cum beatum fuisse respondisset, &c. Hence, *Hieron.* Vir beate memoriæ, of blessed memory. See *Felix.*  
**BEBRYACUM**, or **BEDRIACUM**, *i, n. a town of Italy near Verona.* *Sueton.* and *Juvenal.* Others read *Betricum.* — Hence, *Bebriacensis*, or *Bedriacensis*, or *Betricensis*, *e, of Bebricum.* *Sueton.* Bebricensis victoria, gained at *Bebricum* by *Vitellius.*  
**BEBRÝCIA**, *æ, f. an ancient name of Bithynia.* *Valer. Flacc.* — Hence, *Bebrycius*, *a, um, of Bebrycia.* *Virg.* Bebrycia de gente.  
**BEBRÝX**, *ýcis, a king of the Bebrycian Gaul.* *Sil.* — Whence, *Bebrycinus*, *a, um, of or belonging to Bebryx.* *Id.* Bebrycia aula. — *¶ Also, a Bebrycian, Bithynian.* *Valer. Flacc.* — *¶ Also, a Bebrycian, a Gaul.* *Sil.*  
**BECCÖS**, *i, m. a Celtic word signifying 3 the beak or bill of a bird.*  
**BECHYÖN** (βήχιον), *ii, n. colt's-foot, a plant.* *Plin.*  
**BEDRIACUM.** See *Bebricum.*  
**BELZEBÖB**, indecl. and **BELZEBÖL**, *3 ülis, m. Belzebub, a Syrian god.* *Tertull.*  
**BELGÄ**, *æ, m. a Belgian.* *Lucan.* — *Belgæ, Belgians, a mixed race of Gauls and Germans, occupying the north-eastern part of Gaul.* *Cæs.* — Hence, *Belgicus*, *a, um, Belgian.* *Plin.* Gallia Belgica; and absol. *Tacit.* Belgica, the part of Gaul inhabited by the Belgians. *Virg.* Belgica esseda.  
**BELGIUM**, *ii, n. the western part of Belgic Gaul, inhabited by the Atreabates, Bellovacii, and Ambiani.* *Cæs.*  
**BELIAL**, indecl. and **BELIÄ**, *æ, m. Behal, a wicked spirit.* *Tertull.*  
**BELIAS**, *adis, the same as Belis.* *3 Senec.*  
**BELIDES** (Belus), *æ, m. Βηλίδης, 3 tronym. a son or descendant of Belus.* *Stat.* Belide fratres, *h. e. Danaus and Ægyptus, sons of Belus.* *Ovid.* Surge age, Belide, *h. e. Iphiclus, grandson of Belus.* *Virg.* Belide Palamedis, descendant.  
**BELIS** (Id.), *Idis, f. patronym. a daughter 3 or female descendant of Belus.* *Ovid.* Parare necem ausa Belides, *h. e. the**

*fifty daughters of Danaus, grand-daughters of Belus, of whom all but one, in one night, killed their husbands, and were therefore condemned to draw water in sieves in the infernal regions.*  
**BELLARIA** (bellus), *arum, n. pl. succulent meats, dainties; the second course, consisting of cakes, confections, candied or preserved fruits, &c., the dessert.* *Sueton.*  
**BELLIÄTOR** (bello), *aris, m. a warrior, soldier.* *Virg.* Bellator deus, *h. e. Mars, the warrior-god.* *Liv.* Nec Romanus mari bellator erat, practised in naval warfare. — *¶ Also, of brute animals.* *Virg.* Bellator equus. — *¶ Also, of inanimate objects.* *Sil.* ensis. *Stat.* campus, the field of battle. — *¶ Absol. Juvenal.* Feroci bellatore sedens, warhorse.  
**BELLÄTORÝS** (bellator), *a, um, adj. warlike, relating to war.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Pugnax et quasi bellatorius stylus. *Ammian.* Bellatoria jumenta.  
**BELLÄTRIX** (Id.), *icis, adj. f. warlike, skilled in war.* *Cic.* Bellatrix iracundia. *Virg.* Penthesilea bellatrix. *Ovid.* diva, *h. e. Pallas.* *Stat.* Bellatricesque carine, ships of war.  
**BELLÄTÖLÖS** (bellus), *a, um, adj. 3 diminut. the same as bellulus.* *Plaut.* Bella bellatula, pretty, charming.  
**BELLÄX** (bello), *acis, adj. warlike.* *3 Lucan.*  
**BELLÄE** (bellus), *adverb, prettily, neatly.* *Plaut.* Buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes, charmingly. *Cic.* Hermathena belle posita, delightfully. *Id.* Prædiola belle ædificata. *Id.* Bellissime navigavimus, most agreeably, prosperously. *Id.* Ita belle nobis flavit lenissimus ventus, so favorably. *Id.* Bellissime mecum esse poteritis, very comfortably. *Id.* Hæc quo modo fers? belle mehercule, very well. *Id.* Belle adhuc, all well so far. *Id.* Cecidit belle, it happened luckily. *Id.* Attica belle se habet, is well. *Pers.* Euge et belle, well! bravo. — *¶ Plaut.* Belle tractare, and belle tangere aliquid, to soothe, caress.  
**BELLERÖPHÖN**, *ontis, Βελλεροφών, and BELLERÖPHÖNTES, *æ, m. Βελλεροφώνης, Bellerophon, son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus. He killed the Chimera, but, attempting to mount to heaven on the winged horse Pegasus, he was thrown down and fell in the Aëlian field.* *Horat.* — Hence, *Bellerophon-teüs*, *a, nm, adj. of Bellerophon.* *Prop.* Bellerophoncus equus, *h. e. Pegasus.*  
**BELLICÖSÖS** (bellum), *a, um, adj. warlike, soldier-like, valorous.* *Cic.* Gentes bellicosæ. *Liv.* Bellicosiores. *Nepos.* Bellicosissima gens. *Liv.* Bellicosus annus, a year of continual war.  
**BELLICÖS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. relating to war, πολεμικός, πολέμετος.* *Cic.* Rem bellicam administrare. *Id.* Insignia bellica. *Propert.* Bellica navis, a ship of war. *Id.* Bellicus equus. *Cic.* Bellica mors, *h. e. in war.* *Id.* Bellica disciplina. *Id.* Jus bellicum. *Id.* Bellica virtus. — *¶ Bellicum, absol. the signal for battle.* Hence, *bellicum canere, to give the signal for battle.* *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Thucydides de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum. — *¶ Bellicus also signifies warlike, fierce in war.* *Fellei.* Bellica civitas. *Ovid.* Bellicus deus, *h. e. Romulus.* *Id.* Bellica dea, *h. e. Pallas.*  
**BELLIFER** (bellum & fero), *a, um, adj. 3 warlike.* *Claudian.*  
**BELLIGER** (bellum & gero), *a, um, adj. 3 waging war, warlike.* *Ovid.* Belligeræ gentes. *Id.* Belliger ensis.  
**BELLIGERÄTOR** (belligero), *aris, m. 3 a warrior.* *Avien.*  
**BELLIGERÖ** (bellum & gero), *as, avi, 1 átum, n. 1. to wage war, carry on war, πολεμεύω, πολεμίζω.* *Cic.* Par in belligerando esse possit. *Tacit.* Belligerare adversum accolas. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Belligerare cum fortuna. — *¶ Dependent, Hygin.* Belus gladio belligeratus est.  
**BELLIDÖ**, *onis, m. the golden daisy.* *Plin.*  
**BELLIPÖTENS** (bellum & potens), *entis, 3 powerful in war.* *Virg.* Magne bellipotens, *h. e. Mars.* *Stat.* Diva bellipotens, *h. e. Pallas.*  
**BELLIS**, *Idis, f. the white daisy.* *Plin.*  
**BELLÖS** (bellum), *as, avi, átum, n. 1. to**

war, wage or carry on war, πολεμῆω, πολεμίζω. Cic. Longe a domo bellare. Id. Cum Pœnis bellare. Tacit. Bellare de aliqua re. Curt. inter se. Valer. contra aliquem. Nepos. adversus aliquem. Id. Bellare animo cum aliquo. Stat. Magno bellare parenti. Liv. Hoc bellum a Consulibus bellatum est. Tacit. Postquam bellatum est apud Actium. — ¶ Also, to contend, fight. Stat. Bellare cæstu. Sil. ense. — ¶ Also, a deponent. Virg. Et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

BELLŌNA (Id.), æ, f. the goddess of war, Ἐρῶ. Virg.

BELLOR. See Bello. 3

BELLŌSŪS (bellum), a, um, adj. warlike. 3 Cæcil. apud Non.

BELLŌVĀCI, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beauvais. Cæs.

BELLŪA (bellum), and BELŪA, æ, f. any large beast, or fish; a beast, monster, θῆρ, θῆριον. See Pecus. Sæcton. Immani-um belluarum, ferarumque membra prægrandia. Cic. Elephanto belluarum nulla prudenter. Id. Fera bellua. Id. Innantes belluæ. Horat. sæva. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach, a brute, beast. Liv. Volo ego illi belluæ ostendere. Terent. Sed quid pertinui autem bellua, fool that I am. — ¶ Figurat. Sæcton. Ignarus quanta bellua esset imperium, what a burden.

BELLŪALIS (bellua), e, adj. brutal, bestial. Macrob. Educatio bellualis.

BELLŪATŪS (Id.), a, um, Plaut. Belluata tapetia, embroidered with animal figures.

BELLŪINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a beast, bestial, sensual. Gell.

BELLŪLE (belle), adverb, diminut. well, 3 prettily. Apul.

BELLŪLŪS (diminut. from bellus), a, um, 3 adj. rather pretty, spruce, neat. Plaut.

BELLUM (duellum), i, n. war, πόλεμος. Cic. Bellum acerbum. Id. crudelissimum et maximum. Id. triste ac turbulentum. Id. grave et periculosum. Id. durissimum. Ovid. Bella acria. Nepos. Bellum navale. Cic. civile. Horat. aspera. Cic. Commovere bellum. Id. parare. Id. denunciare et indicere. Id. Administrare bellum cum aliquo, h. e. contra aliquem, conduct the war. Id. (in the same sense) agere, or gerere cum aliquo. Nepos. Gerere bellum cum Ægyptiis adversus regem, in connection with the Egyptians. Liv. Bellare bellum, to carry on. Id. inferre alicui, and contra aliquem. Cæs. Bellum facere alicui. Nepos. Sedare bellum. Id. componere. — ¶ Belli (like militia), in war, in time of war. Cic. Vel belli, vel domi. Sallust. Belli domique. — Ablat. bello, in the same sense. Cic. Bello Latinorum. — ¶ Also, battle, fight, for prelium. Justin. Bellum ciere. Liv. De integro obortum est bellum. — ¶ Figur. Liv. Bellum tribunicium, contest. Cic. Bellum indicere philosophis.

BELLŪSŪS (bellua), a, um, adj. abounding 3 in monsters. Hor. Belluosus Oceanus.

BELLŪS (for bellus), dimin. of bellus, an old form of bonus), a, um, adj. pretty, charming, neat, convenient, elegant, καλός. Petron. Bellissima occasio. Cic. Locus bellissimus. Id. Epistola bella. Id. Subsidium bellissimum senectuti otium. — ¶ Bellum est, it is proper, becoming, convenient. Cic. — ¶ Belli cibi, sweet, pleasant to the taste. Terent. Unumquodque, quod erit bellissimum, carpsim. Colum. Vinum bellissimum. — ¶ Also, polite, well-bred, amiable. Cic. Non est hominis et belli, et humani. Id. Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem dicit. Plaut. Fui ego bellus, lepidus; bonus vir nunquam.

— ¶ Also, pretty, handsome, beautiful. Martial. Bellæ puellæ. Plaut. Mea bella, my pretty one. — ¶ Also, well, in good health. See Sanus. Cic. Fac, bellus revertare. — ¶ Also, good. Horat. Bella fama. Varr. Græci belliores, quam Romani.

BELO, the same as balo. Varr. 3

BELŌNĒ (Βελόνη), es, f. the horn-fish, horn-back, same as acus. Plin.

BELŪA. See Bellua.

BELŪNUM, i, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called Belluno. Plin.

BELŪS, i, m. Βῆλος, the father of Danaus

and Ægyptus, and king of Egypt. See Belides. — ¶ Also, a river of Phœnicia. Tacit. — ¶ Plin. Beli oculus, the gem cat's-eye.

BENACŪS, i, m. a lake of Cisalpine Gaul, now Lago di Garda. Virg.

BENDIDŪS (Bendis), a, um, adject. of Bendis, the Thracian Diana. Liv. Templum Bendidium.

BENE (bennus, obsol. form of bonus), adv. well, καλῶς, εὖ, comp. melius; superl. optime. It is used in all the senses of bonus. Terent. O factum bene! Id. Bene

facere alicui alicui, to do one a favor. Plaut. Bene sibi facere, to enjoy one's self. Cic. Bene fecit Silius. Gell.

Ingenium bene facienti habere, a disposition to do good. Cic. Plane bene. Id. Sane bene narras. Id. Rem valde bene gerere. Terent. Bene et sapienter dicere. Id. Bene moues. Cic.

Bene vivere. Plaut. Bene agere cum aliquo, to act well by. Id. Bene loqui in aliquem, to speak well of. Id. Bene velle alicui, to wish well. Cic. Viri bene instituti. Id. Viator bene vestitus. Cato. Ligna ardebunt bene. — ¶ Bene dicere alicui. See Benedico.

— ¶ Bene mereri, bene audire. See Merer, Audire. — Bene est mihi, tibi, homini, &c. it is well, or goes well with me, &c.; I am well. Plaut. Minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, never any where did I come off better, and at less cost. Horat. jurat, bene solis esse maritis. — ¶ Bene esse alicui aliqua re, to abound. Horat. Bene erat piscibus urbe petitis. Plaut. Ubi illi, bene sit ligno. — ¶ Bene habere, to live well, enjoy the pleasures of life. Plaut. Qui et rem servat, et qui bene habet. Cic. Bene habemus, matters go on well with us. — ¶ Bene, or male habere aliquem, to treat well or ill. Plaut. — ¶ Bene est, Bene habet, 'tis well. Cic. Si vales, bene est. Liv. Bene habet: dii pium movete bellum. So, Terent. Bene habent tibi principia, h. e. succeed. Plaut. Optime habet, nothing can be better. — ¶ Bene facis, Well done! Terent. Bene fecisti: gratiam habeo maximam. — ¶ Bene facere (of medicines), to do good, be of use or avail. Cato. — ¶ Also, good! excellent! bravo! Cic. Bene, et præclare. — ¶ In expressing wishes for one's health, welfare, &c. Ovid. Bene te, a health to you. So, dat. Plaut. Bene vobis. Id. Bene nos. Ovid. Bene dominae. — ¶ Also, largely, profusely. Sallust. Bene polliceri. — ¶ Also, successfully, happily. Cic. Bene promittere extis. Cato. Quod bene veniat. — ¶ Also, very. Cic. Litteræ bene longæ. Id. Dolor bene plane magnus. Id. Bene mane, very early in the morning. — ¶ Also, opportunely. Terent. Optime te offers, in the nick of time. — ¶ Also, advantageously. Plaut. Bene vendere, dear. Cic. Bene emere, cheap. — ¶ Plaut. Bene vocas (in replying to an invitation which one declines accepting), you are very polite, or I thank you, but, &c. — See Melius, and Optimus.

BENEDICĒ (benedico), adverb, in flatter-3 ing terms, kindly. Plaut.

BENEDICŌ, and BENĒ DICŌ (bene & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. to speak well or favorably of, commend, εὐλογῆω. Cic. Cui bene dixit unquam bono? Ovid. Tibi bene dicere. — Sometimes other words are interposed. Plaut. Bene, quæso, inter vos dicatis, et mihi absentiam tamen. Id. Bene equidem tibi dico. — ¶ Bene dicere, εὐφημεῖν, to use words of good omen. Plaut. Heia bene dicite. Id. Bono animo es, et benedice. — ¶ With later writers followed by an accusative, and then written as one word, to praise; bless. Apulei. Benedicentes deum. Pass. Tertull. Benedici deum concedet. — Also, to consecrate, hallow, bless. Lactant. Diem septimum benedixit. Sulpic. Altarium benedicere. — Hence, benedictus. Tertull. Benedicti Martyres. Apul. Herba benedicta, the herb hirc's-foot. See Bene.

BENEDICTIŪS (benedico), ōnis, f. a 3 speaking well of one; praise, εὐλογία. Apulei. — ¶ Also, a benediction, blessing. Sulp. Sev.

BENEDICTUM, and BENE DICTUM, 3 (Id.), i, n. a good saying, praise, commendation. Terent. Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene. — ¶ Also, a benediction, blessing. Paulin. Nolan.

BENEFACIŌ, and BENE FACIŌ (bene & facio), is, ſci, actum, n. 3. to perform an act of kindness, confer a favor, do good, εὐποιῶ, εὐεργετῶ. Cic. Amicis benefacere. Plaut. Malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit. Id. Dii tibi benefaciant. — ¶ Benefacere ad aliquid (of medicines), to be good for. Scribon. Larg. Ad capitis dolorem benefacit serpyllum. — ¶ See Bene.

BENEFACIŌS (benefacio), ōnis, f. the 3 performing of an act of kindness, benefaction. Tertull.

BENEFACŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a benefactor, 3 one who does good. Coripp.

BENEFACŌRUM, and BENE FACTUM, (Id.), i, n. a kindness, benefit, favor. Enn. apud Cicer. Benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitrator. — ¶ Also, a good act. Cic. Benefactorum recordatio.

BENEFICŪS (beneficus), a, v. kindly, libe-3 rally, beneficently. Gell.

BENEFICENTĪA (Id.), æ, f. kindness, beneficence. Cic.

BENEFICIARIŪS (beneficium), ii, m. one who receives a favor. Cæs. Beneficarii superiorum exercituum, beneficiary or privileged soldiers, who were exempted by the favor of the commander from the hard labor or menial services to which the others were liable. — ¶ Also, soldiers promoted to a higher rank by the favor of their commanding officer. Cæs. Cum beneficiariis suis, quos suæ custodiæ causa habere consueverat, &c.

BENEFICIARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. 2 that may be given or received as a favor. Senec. Beneficaria res.

BENEFICIUM (bene & facio), ii, n. a kindness, favor, benefit. Cic. Dare beneficium alicui. Id. Dare alicui aliquid pro beneficio. Id. Deferre beneficium. Id. conferre in aliquem. Id. collocare apud aliquem. Id. Afficere aliquem beneficio. Id. complecti aliquem. Id. Ornare aliquem maximis beneficiis. Terent. Accipere beneficium ab aliquo. Cic. Deferre alicui alicui in beneficii loco, h. e. to confer as a favor. Id. Petere alicui ab aliquo in beneficii loco. Id. Impetrare alicui in summo beneficio, as a very great favor. Id. Concedere alicui alicui beneficii causa. Id. per beneficium. Gell. Beneficium alicui facere. — ¶ Also, aid, means. Cic. Beneficio tuo, through your exertions. Id. Nostri consulatus beneficio, by means of. Cæs. Beneficio sortium. Terent. Hoc beneficio, by this means. — ¶ Also, a privilege, right. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a conferring of any favor, particularly of an office, a promotion. Cic. Cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur. Id. Tabula cujus beneficii. Sæcton. Beneficii sui centuriones, his own creatures. — ¶ Also, a person who receives a favor. Cic. In beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est, h. e. in the list of persons to be rewarded for services done to the public. Liv. Tribuni militum antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, creatures of the dictators.

BENEFICŪS (benefacio), a, um, adj. beneficent, prone to do good, generous, liberal, bountiful. Cic. Homo beneficus. Id. Benefica voluntas. Plaut. Beneficus oratione, liberal of words. Cic. Esse beneficentissimum. Senec. Beneficentior. — Beneficior, beneficentissimus, are also used by Cato.

BENEMERĒOR. See Mereor.

BENĒOLĒNS (bene & olens), or BENĒ ŌLĒNS, entis, adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant. Virg. Beneolentis anethi.

BENEVENTUM, i, n. a town of Samnium, now Benevento. Cic. — Hence, Beneventanus, a, um, adj. of Beneventum. Juvenal.

BENEVŌLE, and BENIVŌLE (benevolus), adverb, benevolently, kindly, amicably, in a friendly manner, affectionately. Cic. Amice et benevole facere alicui. Augustin. Benevolentissime accipere. See Benevolus.

BENEVŌLĒNS (bene & volo), entis, ad-3 ject. benevolent, kind, well-meaning, ami-

*cable.* *Plaut.* Amicus multum benevolens. *Cic.* Benevolentior esse non possum. *Id.* Fungi officio benevolentissimi. — ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Mulierem suam benevolentem convenire. See *Benevolus*.

**BENEVÖLĒNTĪA**, and **BĒNĪVÖLĒNTĪA** (benevolens), æ, f. *benevolence, goodwill, kindness.* *Cic.* Habere benevolentiam erga aliquem. *Id.* Præstare alicui benevolentiam. *Id.* Esse benevolentia singulari in aliquem. *Id.* Conferre benevolentiam erga aliquem. *Id.* Conciliare benevolentiam. *Id.* Bonam benevolentiam et fidem perspicere. *Arnob.* Individuas cunctis benevolentias exhibere. — ¶ Also, *mildness, indulgence, benignity.* *Pandect.*

**BĒNEVÖLŪS**, and **BĒNĪVÖLŪS** (bene & volo), a, um, adj. *benevolent, well-meaning, kind, friendly.* *Cic.* Benevolum nobis. *Id.* Benevolo animo facere aliquid. *Plaut.* Benevolum esse erga aliquem.

**BĒNĪGNĒ** (benignus), adv. *kindly, amicably, courteously, liberally, freely, willingly.* *Cic.* Benigne ac liberaliter facere aliquid. *Id.* Benignissime communicare aliquid cum aliquo. *Id.* Benigne polliceri. *Id.* Benigne facere alicui, to act kindly towards. *Trent.* Benigne præbere quod opus est. *Id.* Benigne salutare. *Id.* Benigne audire. *Sallust.* Benigne respondere. *Horat.* Benignius tractare se. *Plin.* Benigne vivere inter se, to live on good terms with each other. *Liv.* Plebs benigne arma cepit, readily, willingly. *Horat.* Si benigne vepres pruna ferant, pleasantly. — ¶ *Benignus* is also used in acknowledging a favor or courtesy, equivalent to thanks, *I am much obliged to you.* *Trent.* Quæ voces, faciamque, et dicam. *Ph.* benigne dicis. — Also, in declining an offer. *Horat.* At tu quantumvis tolle: benigne, no, I thank you. — ¶ Also, *indulgently, mercifully.* *Pandect.*

**BĒNĪGNĪTAS** (Id.), ætis, f. *kindness, liberality, bounty, benignity.* *Cic.* Videndum ne major benignitas sit, quam facultas. *Id.* Amicorum benignitas exhausta. *Plural, Plaut.* Benignitates hominum perire. — ¶ Also, *kind attention, courtesy, politeness.* *Cic.* Me summa cum benignitate auditis.

**BĒNĪGNĪTER** (Id.), adverb, *kindly, benignly.* *Titinn.* apud *Non.*

**BĒNĪGNŪS** (for benignus, from bonus & genus), a, um, adj. *kind, liberal, obliging, generous, amicable.* *Cic.* Homines benefici et benigni. *Id.* Qui benigniores volunt esse, &c. *Id.* Benignus ad commodandum. *Plaut.* Benignum esse erga aliquem. *Horat.* Benignum esse alicui. *Trent.* Benigno animo esse in aliquem. *Plin.* Benignissimum inventum, h. e. beneficentissimum. — ¶ Also, *plentiful, abundant, copious.* *Horat.* Benigno opulenta cornu. *Id.* Ingenii benigna vena. — ¶ Also, *fertile, fruitful.* *Tibull.* Terra benigna. *Ovid.* Benignus ager. *Pompon.* *Mcln.* Materia benigna, a fruitful subject. — ¶ Also, *propitious, favorable.* *Horat.* Quas et benigno numine Jupiter defendit. *Id.* vultum servat fortuna benignum. — ¶ Also, *courteous, gracious.* *Liv.* Benigno vultu excipere aliquem. *Cic.* Oratio benigna. — ¶ Also, *pleasing, agreeable.* *Horat.* Sermone benigno tendere noctem. — ¶ Also, *easy, good-humored.* *Plin.* Apelles et in æmulus benignus. — ¶ Also, *lucky, of good omen, favorable.* *Stat.* Benignus dies. *Id.* Benignus nox. — ¶ With the genitive, *Horat.* vini, somnique benignus, indulging freely in.

**BĒNNĀ** (Gallic), æ, f. a sort of two-wheeled vehicle. *Cato.*

**BĒŌ** (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make happy, bless. *Horat.* Cælo (virum) Musa beat. *Id.* Beare aliquem munere. *Trent.* O factum bene! beasti, h. e. I am rejoiced to hear it. — ¶ Also, to comfort, do good to. *Plaut.* Hoc me beat saltem. *Id.* Foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat. — ¶ Also, to enrich. See *Beatus*. — Figurat. *Horat.* Latium beabit divite lingua.

**BĒRECYNTŪS** (Βερεκύντος), i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele. — Hence, *Berecynthicus, and Berecynthius,*

a, um, adj. *Berecynthian.* *Plin.* Berecynthius tractus. *Claudian.* Berecynthia jugata. — ¶ Also, relating to Cybele or her worship. *Horat.* Berecynthia tibia, used in the rites of Cybele. *Id.* sæva tene cum Berecynthio cornu tympana. *Pers.* Berecynthius Attinæ, beloved by Cybele. *Ovid.* Berecynthius heros, h. e. Midas, son of Cybele. *Virg.* Berecynthia mater, and, absol. *Ovid.* Berecynthia, Cybele.

**BĒRENĪCĒ**, es, f. Βερενίκη, *Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes: her hair was placed among the stars.* — Hence, *Bereniceus, a, um, adj. of Berenice.* *Catull.* E Bereniceo vertice cæsariem. — ¶ *Berenice* is also the name of several towns. — Whence, *Berenicis, idis, f. (s. regio), the country about Berenice, Cyrenaica.*

**BĒRGŌMŪM**, i, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Bergamo. — Hence, *Bergoinates, ium, m. the inhabitants of Bergomum.* *Plin.*

**BĒRŌĒ**, es, f. Βεροή, nurse of Semele. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a Trojan woman. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

**BĒRŌNES**, um, m. Βήρωνες, u people of Spain, mentioned by Strabo. The body-guard called *berones* by Hirt. (B. Alex. 53.) is supposed to have consisted of men of this tribe.

**BĒRŪLĀ**, æ, f. au herb. 3 *Marcell.* *Empir.*

**BĒRYLLŪS** (Βήρυλλος), i, m. a beryl. *Plin.* — The ancients comprised the aquamarine and all blue-colored crystals under this term.

**BĒRYTŪS**, i, f. Βήρυτος, a town of Phœnicia, now Bayreuth, or Beyroot. — Hence, *Bērytius, a, um, and Beryteusis, e, adj. of Berytus.* *Plin.* Berytium vinum. *Pandect.* Berytensis colonia.

**BĒS** (unc.), besis, m. eight ounces, or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; eight twelfths, or two thirds of any whole; eight parts of an as, whether of weight, measure, or of the coin. See *As*. Thus, *Plin.* In binos semodios farina satis esse beses fermenti, eight uncie or ounces. *Colum.* Bes iugeris, two thirds of an acre. *Cic.* Fenus bessibus, interest at eight per cent. *Plin.* Jan. Heres ex besse, to two thirds of the estate. — ¶ Also, eight, or the number eight. *Martial.* Bessem bibamus, eight cups. — ¶ By the mathematicians it is used for two thirds of six, that is, four. *Vitruv.*

**BĒSSALIS** (bes), e, adject. of eight ounces, 3 or eight inches. *Vitruv.* Laterculi bessales. *Martial.* Bessalis scutula, holding eight uncie.

**BĒSSĪ**, ōrum, m. Βέσσι, a people of Thrace. — Hence, *Bessicus, a, um, adj. of belonging to the Bessi.* *Cic.* Bessica gens.

**BĒSTĪA** (unc.), æ, f. any wild animal, a wild beast, θηριον. *Cic.* In bestiis volucribus, nautibus, agrestibus, cicuribus feris. See *Pecus*. *Id.* Ad bestias mittere, h. e. to send one to fight with the wild beasts in the circus. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach. *Plaut.* Mala tu es bestia. — ¶ Also, *nase, a Roman family name (cognomen).* *Sallust.*

**BĒSTĪALIS** (bestia), e, adject. of a beast. 3 *Prudent.* Villi bestiales. — ¶ *Fig. wild, barbarous.* *Sidon.* Bestialium nationum.

**BĒSTĪARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. relating to beasts. *Senec.* Ludus bestiarius, the contest of wild beasts, or of wild beasts with men in the public shows. — ¶ *Bestiarius, ii, m. absol. one who fought with wild beasts at the public games.* *Cic.*

**BĒSTĪŪLĀ** (diminut. from bestia), æ, f. 1 a little animal. *Cic.*

**BĒTĀ**, æ, f. the beet, τεῦθ-λον. *Plin.* 1

**BĒTĀ**, indeclinab. the second letter of the Greek alphabet, Βῆτα. *Juvenal.* Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha, et beta puellæ. — ¶ *Figur. second.* *Martial.* Beta togatorum. — ¶ *Beta, æ, f. is also found.* *Auson.*

**BĒTACĒŪS** (beta), a, um, adj. of the beet. *Varr.* Pedes betaceos seri oporteat, roots of the beet.

**BĒTHLĒEM**, f. indeclinab. Βηθλεῆμ, a town of Judæa. Hence, *Bethleus, a, um, adj. of Bethlehem.* *Paul.* *Nol.*

**BĒTYS**, is, f. the same as *Beta.* *Seren.* 3 *Sammon.*

**BĒTYSSŌ**, or **BĒTYZŌ** (beta), as, n. 1. to flag, a cant term used by Augustus for languet. *Sueton.*

**BĒTŌ**, and **BĪTŌ** (βῆμι), is, n. 3. to go, 3 walk, an old word. *Varr.* Multos foras betere jussit. *Plaut.* Ad portum ne bitas.

**BĒTŌNĪCA**, or **VĒTTŌNĪCA**, æ, f. the 3 herb betony. *Plin.*

**BĒTRIACUM**. See *Bebricum.* 3

**BĒTŪLLĀ**, or **BĒTŪLĀ**, æ, f. the birch-tree. *Plin.*

**BĒTŪLŪS**, i, a sort of precious stone, supposed to possess magical virtues. *Plin.*

**BĪAS**, antis, m. one of the seven wise men of Greece. *Cic.*

**BĪBĀX** (bibō), æcis, adj. given to drink 3 ing; 3 a drunkard. *Gell.*

**BĪBĪLIS** (Id.), e, adj. potable, drinkable. 3 *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

**BĪBYTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a drinker. 3 *Sidon.*

**BĪBLĪNŪS** (biblus), a, um, adj. made of 3 the byblas or papyrus. *Hieronym.*

**BĪBLĪŌPŌLĀ** (βιβλιοπώλης), æ, m. a 2 bookseller. *Plin.*

**BĪBLĪŌTHĒCA** (βιβλιοθήκη), æ, f. a library or hall containing books. *Cic.* Abdere se in bibliothecam. — ¶ Also, a library or collection of books. *Cic.*

**BĪBLĪŌTHĒCĀLIS** (bibliotheca), e, adj. of a library. *Sidon.* *Apoll.*

**BĪBLĪŌTHĒCŪLĀ** (diminut. from bibliotheca), æ, f. a small library. *Symmach.*

**BĪBLŪS** (βίβλος), i, f. an Egyptian plant 3 or weed, called also papyrus, of the bark of which paper was first made. *Lucan.*

**BĪBŌ** (unc.), is, bibi, bibitum, a. 3. to drink, 2 quaff, πῖνω. See *Poto*. *Trent.* Dare alicui bibere. *Cic.* Aquam bibere. *Id.* Bibere jucunde. *Propert.* ex aqua. *Martial.* ab amne. *Propert.* ex fonte. *Jacennl.* fictilibus. *Virg.* gemma, out of a cup set with gems. *Propert.* e gemma. *Macrob.* ex auro. *Senec.* in auro, h. c. from a golden vessel. — ¶ *Cic.* Fit invitatio, ut Græco more biberetur, &c. h. c. to pass from smaller to larger cups. — ¶ *Martial.* Bibere nomen alicujus, to toast one, which was done by drinking as many cups as there were letters in his name. — ¶ *Poetic.* Bibere flumen, to live on or near its banks. *Virg.* Qui Tiberim, Fabarique bibunt. — ¶ Also, to imbibe, drink in; suck, suck in. *Virg.* Sat prata biberunt. *Ovid.* Hortus aquas bibit. *Plin.* Lanarum nigra nullum colorem bibunt, take. *Horat.* Amphora fumum bibere instituta. *Virg.* Bibit ingens arcus, draws up the water. *Id.* Hasta alte bibit acta cruore, drinks the blood. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Pugnans bibit aure vulgus, hears greedily, swallows. *Propert.* Suspensis anribus ista bibam. *Virg.* Dido longum bibebat amorem, imbibed.

**BĪBŌ** (bibō), ōnis, m. a drunkard, sol. 3 *Jul.* *Firmic.*

**BĪBŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. given to drink 3 ing, sottish. *Liber.* apud *Gell.*

**BĪBŪVĪS** (bis & brevis), e, adj. Dio 3 mcl. pes, a metrical foot, the same as *dibrachys*.

**BĪBŪLŪS** (bibulo), a, um, adj. that draws or 3 sucks in moisture; drinking in, soaking up. *Virg.* Favilla bibula. *Id.* Arenæ bibula. *Id.* Lapis bibulus, h. e. sandstone. *Plin.* Charta bibula, blotting-paper, that sucks in the ink, blotting. *Lucan.* Bibula papyrus, because it grows in the water. *Ovid.* Lana bibula. *Id.* Bibulæ nubes. — ¶ Also, drinking deep. *Horat.* Potores bibuli. *Id.* Bibulus Falerni. — ¶ Hence, the Roman cognomen *Bibulus.* *Liv.* M. Calpurnius Bibulus, colleague of Julius Cæsar. — ¶ *Figur.* *Pers.* Bibulæ aures, h. c. greedily to hear.

**BĪCĒPS** (bis & caput), cipit̄is, adject. 1 two-headed, having two tops or heads. *Cic.* Puella biceps. *Liv.* Biceps puer. *Pers.* In bicipiti somniasse Parnasso. — ¶ *Figur.* *Flor.* Civitas biceps, divided into two parts or factions. *Apulei.* Argumentum biceps, a dilemma.

**BĪCLĪNIUM** (bis & κλίνη), ii, n. a dining-3 room with two couches in it; or a dining-couch for two persons. *Plaut.* and *Quintil.*

**BĪCŪLŌR** (bis & color), ōris, adj. of two 2 colors, particolor. *Ovid.* Bicolor bacca. *Virg.* Equus bicolor albis maculis.

**BĪCŪLŌRŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the same 3 as *Bicolor.* *Vopisc.*

**BĪCŪMĪS** (bis & coma), e, adj. having 4



*double mane, a mane on each side. Equus bicomis. Veget. 3*  
**BICORNIGER** (bis & corniger), a, um, 3 adj. *two-horned. Ovid.*  
**BICORNIS** (bis & cornu), e, adj. *having 2 horns. Ovid. Fauni bicornes. Horat. Luna bicornis. — ¶ Also, two-pronged. Virg. Furcæ bicornes. — ¶ Also, having two arms or branches. Virg. Rhenus bicornis.*  
**BICORPOR** (bis & corpus), is, adj. *having 2 bodies. Cic. Bicorporum afflixit manum, h. e. the centaurs.*  
**BICUBITALIS**, e, and **BICUBITUS** (bis & cubitus), a, um, adj. *of two cubits. Plin. Caulis bicubitali. Apul. Herba ramulis bicubitis.*  
**BIDENS** (bis & dens), tis, adject. *having 2 teeth or prongs. Plin. Ancorarii bidentem. Virg. ferroque manus armata bidenti, h. e. two-pronged pickers. — ¶ Absol. a sort of mattock, grubbing-axe. Virg. gleba versis frangenda bidentibus. Juvenal. Bidentis amans, h. e. fond of agriculture. — ¶ Also, Bidens (bis & annus), tis, f. a sheep fit for sacrifice, of the age of two years. Virg. mactant lectas de more bidentes. Horat. Tentare multa cæde bidentium Deos. — ¶ Also, any sheep. Phædr.*  
**BIDENTAL** (bidens), alis, n. *a place blasted with lightning, because a victim was sacrificed upon such spots to appease the divine anger. Horat. Triste bidental. — ¶ Also, a person struck with lightning. Pers. Triste jaces lucis, evitandumque bidental.*  
**BIDIS**, is, f. *a town of Sicily. Cic. — Whence, Bidensis, e, and Bidinus, a, um, adj. of or from Bidis. Cic.*  
**BIDUUM** (bis & dies), i, n. *the period of two days. Nepos. Biduo, et duabus noctibus. Terent. In hoc biduum vale, for these two days. Cic. Ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret. Id. Leca a Brundisio absunt biduum aut triduum, two or three days' journey. Id. Castra aberant bidui. Id. Ventidius bidui spatium abest ab eo. Id. Concio biduo nulla, for two days. Sueton. Biduo post. Id. Post biduum. Id. Biduo continent, for two days successively.*  
**BIDUUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of two days. Liv. 2 Biduum tempus.*  
**BIENNALIS** (bis & annus), e, adj. *of two years. Justin.*  
**BIENNIS** (Id.), e, adj. *of two years' continuance, duorum annorum. Plin. Bieneni spatium. Others read biennii.*  
**BIENNIUM** (Id.), ii, n. *the space of two years. Cic.*  
**BIFARIAM** (bifarius), adverb, *in two places or parts. Liv. Gemina victoria duobus bifariam præliis parta. Sueton. Bifariam laudatus est. Cic. Bifariam distribuere, into two parts. Plaut. Dispartire obsonium bifariam. — ¶ Also, twice. Messala apud Gell. Bifarium cum populo agri non potest. — ¶ Also, in two ways, in a twofold manner. Pandect. Cognationis substantia bifariam intelligitur.*  
**BIFARIUS** (διφάριος), a, um, adj. *divided 3 into two parts, of two sorts, twofold. Apulei.*  
**BIFER** (bis & fero), a, um, adj. *yielding 2 fruit twice a year. Virg. biferi rosaria Pesti. Plin. Ficus bifera. — ¶ Also, two-fold. Manil. biferum Centauri corpus.*  
**BIFIDATUS**, a, um, the same as *Bifidus. 2 Plin.*  
**BIFIDUS** (bis & findo), a, um, adj. *split or 2 divided into two parts, διχῆλος Ovid. Bifidos pedes. Plin. Lacertis lingua bifida.*  
**BIFISSUS**, a, um, the same as *bifidus. 3 Solin.*  
**BIFORIS** (bis & foris), e, adj. *having 3 two folds or leaves. Ovid. Bifores intrabat Luna fenestras. — ¶ Also, having two holes or openings. Solin. Nidos molliuntur bifori accessu. Virg. Biforem dat tibia cantum, played on a pipe with two holes.*  
**BIFORMATUS**, a, um, the same as *Biformis. 3 Cic.*  
**BIFORMIS** (bis & forma), e, adj. *having 2 shapes, double-shaped. Tacit. Biformes hominum partus. Virg. Proles biformis Minotauri inest. Horat. biformis Vates, h. e. as a man and as a swan. Ovid. Janus biformis.*

**BIFORUS**, a, um, the same as *Biforis. 3 Vitruv.*  
**BIFRONS** (bis & frons), ontis, adj. *with 3 two faces. Virg. Jani bifrontis imago.*  
**BIFURCUS** (bis & furca), a, um, adj. *having two prongs, two-pronged. Liv. Bifurci valli. Ovid. Ramus bifurcus.*  
**BIGA** (for bigua, from bis & jugum), æ, f. *a pair of horses yoked to a chariot, generally in the plural. Plin. Bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio. Virg. Raptatus bigis. — ¶ Also, a car or chariot drawn by two horses, or other animals. Tacit. Bigæ Victoria institerat. Sueton. Unius bigæ adjectione. Virg. Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis.*  
**BIGATUS** (biga), a, um, adj. *stamped with the figure of a biga. Liv. Argentum bigatum. — And absol. Liv. Quingentos bigatos numerare, a coin bearing the biga on the reverse.*  
**BIGEMMUS** (bis & gemma), a, um, adj. *having or set with two gems. Trebell. Annulus bigemmeus.*  
**BIGEMMUS** (Id.), e, adj. *having two buds. Colum.*  
**BIGENERUS** (bis & genus), a, um, adj. *of two kinds, mongrel. Varr.*  
**BIGERRIONES**, um, m. *a people of Gaul, whose capital was Tarbe, now Bigorre. Cas. — Hence, Bigerricus, and Bigerritanus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. Sidon. Bigerricus turbo, from their quarter. Auson. Bigerritana patria.*  
**BIJUGUS** (bis & jugum), e, adj. *drawn by 3 two horses. Sueton. Curriculum bijuge. Virg. Bijuges equi, a pair of horses yoked to a chariot.*  
**BIJUGUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *drawn by two 3 horses. Lucret. Bijugus currus. Virg. Bijugi equi, two horses under one yoke. — And absol. Virg. Bijugis fugiens. Id. Certamen bijugum, a race with bigæ. — ¶ Figur. Claudian. Bijuges fasces, h. e. double.*  
**BILANX** (bis & lanx), ancis, adj. *with two 3 scales or balances. Martian. Capell.*  
**BILBILIS**, is, f. *a town of Spain, the birth-place of Martial. Plin.*  
**BILIBRA** (bis & libra), æ, f. *two-pound weight. Liv. Bilibra farris.*  
**BILIBRIS** (Id.), e, adj. *containing two pounds. Horat. Cornu bilibri. — ¶ Also, weighing two pounds. Martial. Mullus bilibris. Plin. Bilibres offæ.*  
**BILINGUIS** (bis & lingua), e, adj. *having 3 two tongues. Plaut. — ¶ Also, speaking two languages. Horat. Canusini more bilinguis, h. e. speaking a mixed dialect. — ¶ Also, double-tongued, double, deceitful, false, treacherous. Virg. Quippe domum timet ambiguum, Tyriosque bilingues. Phædr. Quantum homo bilinguis sæpe concinnat mali.*  
**BILIOSUS** (bilis), a, um, adj. *abounding in 2 bile, bilious. Cels.*  
**BILIS** (unc.), is, f. *bile, χολή. Horat. Pur-gare bilem. Cic. Cum bilis redundat, morbi nascuntur. Plur. Plin. Biles detrahere. Id. Bilis suffusa, the jaundice. In the same sense, Senec. suffusio luridæ bilis. Plin. Suffusus bile, having the jaundice. — ¶ Figur. cholera, ire, wrath, anger. Cic. Bilem id commovet. Horat. Splendida bilis. Id. Meum jecur urit bilis, I burn with indignation. Juvenal. Effundere bilem, to give a loose to. Id. Movere alicui bilem. Senec. Bilem habere, to be in a passion. Plaut. Bilem concire in nasum, to provoke to anger. Cels. Atra bilis, rage, fury; insanity. So, Senec. Nigra bilis.*  
**BILIX** (bis & licium), icis, adj. *woven 3 with a double thread. Virg. Bilicem lorica-m.*  
**BILUSTRIS** (bis & lustrum), e, adj. *of the 3 space of ten years. Ovid. See Lustrum.*  
**BILYCHNIS** (bis & lychnus), e, adj. *hav- 3 ing two lights. Petron. Lucerna bilychnis.*  
**BYMAMMIA** (bis & mamma), æ, f. *sc. 2 vitis, bearing two large clusters of grapes like paps. Plin.*  
**BYMARIS** (bis & mare), e, adj. *lying on 2 two seas. Horat. Bimaris Corinthus.*  
**BYMARTUS** (bis & maritus), i, m. *the hus- 2 band of two wives. Cic.*  
**BYMATER** (bis & mater), tris, adj. *having 3 two mothers. Ovid. Bacchum bimaterem, having been born first of Semele, and then from the thigh of Jupiter.*

**BIMATUS** (binus), us, m. *the age of two 2 years. Plin. Ultra bimatum non vivunt.*  
**BIMEMBRIS** (bis & membrum), e, adj. *3 having double members; with twofold limbs. Juvenal. Bimembris monstrum puero comparo. — ¶ Also, having limbs of different species. Virg. Nubigenæ bimembres; centaurs. Absol. Ovid. Lavere bimembres vulnera.*  
**BIMENSIS** (bis & mensis), is, m. *the 2 space of two months. Liv.*  
**BIMESTRIS** (Id.), e, adj. *of two months. 2 Planc. ad Cicer. — Abl. Horat. Porco bimestri; and Ovid. Porca bimestre.*  
**BYMETER** (bis & metrum), tra, trum, adj. *3 consisting of two metres, διμετρος. Sidon.*  
**BIMOLUS** (diminut. from binus), a, um, 2 adj. *of the age of two years. Catull. Pueri bimuli instar.*  
**BIMUS** (bis), a, um, adj. *of two years, two 1 years old, of two years' continuance, δι-τῆς. Varr. Taurum bimum. Planc. ad Cicer. Legio bima. Horat. Bimum merum. Martial. Pensio bima, the rent that has now run on two years. — ¶ Cic. Sententia bima, for continuing my command two years longer.*  
**BINARIUS** (bini), a, um, adj. *containing 3 or consisting of two things. Lamprid.*  
**BINI** (bis), æ, a, adj. *two and two, two by 2 two. Cic. Describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. Id. Unicuique binos pedes assignare, two to each. Id. Fenerari binis centesimis, at two per cent. per month. See Centesima. Id. Venationes binæ per dies quinque, two a day. — ¶ Also, two. Lucret. Secare aliquid in bina. — Particularly of things joined or reckoned together, as a pair, &c. Cic. Terna, aut bina verba dicebant. Id. Per binos tabellarios nisi litteras. Plaut. Boves bini, a yoke of oxen. Cic. Bini scyphi. — Or with nouns which have no singular, or whose plural has a peculiar sense. Cic. Binas litteras accepisse. Id. Bina castra. Id. Inter binos ludos. Id. Binæ copiæ. — ¶ Or joined with numerals. Quintil. Bina millia. Martial. Quater bini nummi, eight. — Also, with nouns of measure. Sallust. Verutum pedum binum (for binorum). Plin. Crassitudo binum digitorum. — ¶ Also, double, twofold. Lucret. Fieri bina. — Singular. Lucret. Bina suppellex. Id. Corpus binum, of the centaurs.*  
**BYNOCTIUM** (bis & nox), ii, n. *two 2 nights, the space of two nights. Tacit. Plusquam noctium abesse.*  
**BYNOMINIS** (bis & nomen), e, adj. *hav- 3 ing two names. Ovid. Binominis Istri, h. e. which was called Danubius and Ister. Id. Ascanii binominis, h. e. who was also called Iulus.*  
**BINUS**, a, um. *See Bini.*  
**BYON**, i, a kind of wine, *made of unripe grapes, and celebrated for its sanitary qualities. Plin.*  
**BYON**, ðnis, m. *Βίων, Bion, a Greek philosopher, noted for his caustic sayings. — Whence, Bionæus, a, um, adj. of or like Bion. Horat. Bionæis sermonibus, satirical. — ¶ Also, Bion, a Greek pastoral poet.*  
**BYOTHANATOS** (βιοθάνατος), a, um, adj. *3 that dies a violent death. Lamprid.*  
**BIPALIO** (bis & pala), i, n. *a double 2 mattock. Cato. Terrain bipalio vertere, to dig. Liv. Fossam fodiens bipalio in-nixus.*  
**BIPALMIS**, e, and **BIPALMUS** (bis & 3 palmus), a, um, adj. *two spans long or broad. Liv. Spiculum bipalme. Apul. Thyrsi bipalmi.*  
**BIPARTIUS** (bis & partio), is, ivi, itum, a. *1 4. to divide into two parts, bisect. Colum. Ver bipartitur. Cic. Ita bipartiti fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset. Plin. Bipartiti Athiopes.*  
**BIPARTITUS** (bipartitus), adverb, *into two 2 parts. Cic. Classis bipartito distributa. Cas. Signa bipartito intulerunt, from two quarters.*  
**BIPATENS** (bis & patens), entis, adj. *open- 3 ing two ways, having two leaves. Virg. Portis bipatentibus adsunt. — ¶ Also, having two entrances. Virg. Consi-dunt tectis bipatentibus.*  
**BIPEDA** (bis & pes), æ, f. *a tile, or flag. 3 two feet long, used in pavements. Pak-lad.*

**BIPEDALIS** (Id.), e, adj. *two feet long, wide, or thick.* *Cæs.* Materia bipedalis. Id. Bipedales trabes. *Colum.* Bipedalis latitudo. *Horat.* Modulus bipedalis.

**BIPEDANEUS**, and **BIPEDANUS**, a, um, adj. the same as *Bipedalis.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

**BIPENNIFER** (bipennis & fero), a, um, 3 adj. *bearing a battle-axe.* *Ovid.*

**BIPENNIS** (bis & pinna), e, adject. *having two edges, two-edged, cutting with two sides.* *Virg.* Ferro icta bipenni. — ¶ Absol. f. a *two-edged axe, a battle-axe, pole-axe.* *Horat.* Ilex tonsa bipennis. *Virg.* Caelatamque argento ferre bipennem. — ¶ Also, *Bipennis* (bis & penna), *having two wings.* *Plin.* Insectum bipenne. *Varr.* Bipennes plumas, *both wings.*

**RIPENSILIS** (bis & pensilis), e, adject. 3 *that may be suspended by two sides, having two handles.* *Varr.*

**BIPERTIO**, &c. Same as *Bipartio*, &c. 3

**BIPES** (bis & pes), edis, adject. *with two feet, two-footed, δίπους.* *Cic.* Omnium bipedum impurissimus, *bipeds.* *Plin.* Ep. Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *as great a rogue as walks on two legs.* *Virg.* Bipedium equorum, *sea-horses, represented as having only the fore legs.* *Plin.* Ægyptii mures bipedes ambulans, *on two legs.*

**BIPRORUS** (bis & prora), a, um, adj. *with two prows.* *Hygin.* Navis biprora.

**BIREMIS** (bis & remus), e, adject. *with two oars.* *Horat.* Biremis scapha, *a two-oared boat.* *Liv.* Lembus biremis. — Ad, absol. *Lucan.* Longa biremis. — ¶ Also, *having two rows of oars, and, generally, subst. a galley of this sort.* *Cæs.*

**BIRÖTUS** (bis & rota), a, um, adj. *with two wheels.* *Non.* — Substant. *Birota*, a. *Cod. Theod.* a *two-wheeled vehicle.*

**BIRRUS** (πυρρός), and **BÖRRUS**, i, m. a 3 *coarse outer garment, of a red color, a sort of cloak.* *Vopisc.*

**BIS** (duis), adverb, *twice; on two occasions.* *Cic.* Bis falleris, *donkly.* Id. Bis terque, *twice or thrice.* *Virg.* Bis die, *twice a day,* *dis τῆς ἡμέρας.* *Cic.* Bis in die. *Plaut.* Bis tanto amici sunt inter se, *quam prius, twice as much as before.* *Virg.* Bis patet tantum. *Cic.* Bis bina, *four.* *Horat.* Bis ter, *six.* Id. Bis quinque viri, *h. e. decemviri.* *Liv.* Bis millies. *Martial.* Trecenta debet Titius, *hoc bis Albinus, twice that.* *Cic.* Bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), *proverb. to split twice on the same rock, commit the same error twice.* — ¶ Also, *a second time, for iterum.* *Martial.* Bis Frontino consule.

**BISACCYUM** (bis & saccus), ii, n. u. bag 3 *with two pouches.* *Petron.*

**BISALTÆ**, Ærum, m. *Βισάλται, a Thracian tribe, dwelling near the Strymon.* *Liv.* — Whence *Bisaltia*, and *Bisaltica*, æ, f. *their country.* *Liv.*

**BISALTYIS**, idis, a maiden, *deflowered by 3 Neptune, called also Theophaue.* *Ovid.*

**BISELLIUM**, and **BISSELLIUM** (bis & sella), ii, n. a *stool with two seats.* *Varr.*

**BISÖN**, öntis, m. and f. a *kind of wild ox, a buffalo.* *Plin.*

**BISSENT** (bis & seni), æ, a, adj. *twice six, twelve.* *Sil.*

**BISSEXTUS** dies, the *bissextile* or *intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (leap-year), when the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of February were both styled the sixth of the calends of March (dies sextus ante Cal. Mar.).* *Pandect.* And, absol. *bissextum.* *Ammian.* — ¶ So, *bissextus annus, bissextile* or *leap-year.* *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, *bissextus honos, the consulship, so called in allusion to the twelve licitors.* *Stat.*

**BISTONES**, um, the *Thracians, Βιστόνες.* *Lucan.* — Hence, *Bistönis, idis, and Bistonius, a, um, adj. Thracian.* *Horat.* Bistonidum crines, *Thracian women.* *Ovid.* Bistonis ora, *h. e. Thracia.* *Ovid.* Telus Bistonis habitata viris. Id. Bistonis aves, *h. e. cranes.* Id. Bistonius turbo, *h. e. northern.* — ¶ *Bistonia*, æ, absol. *Thrace.* *Valer. Flacc.*

**BISULCLINGUA** (bisulcus & lingua), 3 æ, m. *having a cloven tongue; double-tongued, deceitful.* *Plaut.*

**BISULCUS** (bis & sulcus), a, um, adj. *clo-*

*en, or divided into two parts.* *Ovid.* Pede bisulco. Id. Lingua bisulca, *forked.* *Plin.* Cauda bisulca. Id. Bisulca ungula. — ¶ *Bisulca, cloven-footed beasts.* *Plin.*

**BISYLLABUS** (bis & syllaba), a, um, adj. 3 *consisting of two syllables, dissyllabic.* *Varr.*

**BITHYNIA**, æ, Βιθύνια, a *country of Asia, lying between the Propontis and the Black sea.* — Hence, *Bithynicus, Bithynius, and Bithynus, a, um, and Bithynis, idis, f. adj. Bithynian.* *Cic.* Bithynica societas. *Horat.* Bithyna negotia. *Ovid.* Melie Bithynide. And *Bithynii, Plin., and Bithyni, Tacit. the Bithynians.*

**BITO.** See *Beto.* 3

**BITUMEN** (πίττα, or πίσσα), inis, n. *bitumen, mineral pitch, found both in a solid and liquid state, ἄσφαλτος.* *Virg.* Incende bitumine lauros. *Vitruv.* Bitumen liquidum.

**BITUMINATUS** (bitumen), a, um, adj. 2 *bituminous, impregnated with bitumen.* *Plin.* Aqua bituminata.

**BITUMINEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *bituminous.* 3 *Ovid.* Bituminea rapiunt incendia vires.

**BITUMINOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *bituminous, nous, impregnated with bitumen.* *Vitruv.* Bituminosi fontes.

**BITURIGES**, um, a *people of Gallia Aquitania; the Bituriges Cubi, capital Avericum, Cæs.; the Bituriges Vibisci, capital Burdigala.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, singular. *Lucan.* Biturix levesque Suessones. — Hence, *Bituricus, a, um, of the Bituriges, or of their country.* *Plin.*

**BIVERTEX** (bis & vertex), icis, adj. *having two summits.* *Stat.* Biverticis umbra Parnassi.

**BIVIRA** (bis & vir), æ, f. a *woman married to a second husband.* *Varr.*

**BIVIUM** (bivius), ii, n. a *place with two ways, or where two ways meet.* *Virg.* In bivio portæ. — ¶ *Figur. a twofold means.* *Varr.*

**BIVUS** (bis & via), a, um, adj. *having two roads, dividing into two ways.* *Virg.* Ut bivias obsidan fauces.

**BLACTERÖ**, as, n. 1. *to bleat, as the ram.* 3 *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

**BLÆSUS** (perhaps βλαστός), a, um, 3 adj. *having an impediment in the speech, stammering, lisping, faltering.* *Juvenal.* Blæsis, atque mero titubantibus. *Martial.* Os blæsum. *Ovid.* Blæsa lingua. — ¶ Also, a *Roman family name (cognomen).* — Whence, *Blæsiänus, a, um, of Blasus.* *Martial.*

**BLANDÆ**, Ærum, f. a *town in Lucania.* 3

**BLANDE** (blandus), kindly, *courteously, soothingly, gently.* *Cic.* Rogare blande. Id. Petere aliquid blandius. Id. Appellare aliquid blandissime.

**BLANDICULÆ**, adv. the same as *blande.* 3 *Apulei.*

**BLANDIDICUS** (blande & dico), a, um, 3 adj. *caressing, coaxing.* *Plaut.*

**BLANDIFICUS** (blande & facio), a, um, 3 adj. *soothing.* *Martian. Capell.*

**BLANDILOQUENS** (blande & loquor), 3 entis, adj. *speaking kindly or courteously.* *Laber. apud Macrob.*

**BLANDILOQUENTIA** (blandiloquens), 3 æ, f. *caressing words, flattery.* *Vetus Poeta, apud Cic.*

**BLANDILOQUENTÖLÖS** (diminut. from 3 blandiloquens), a, um, adj. *coating, wheedling.* *Plaut.*

**BLANDILOQUÖS** (blande & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. *coating, flattering.* *Plaut.*

**BLANDIMENTUM** (blandior), i, n. an *allurement, blandishment, caress, charm.* *Cic.* Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit. *Liv.* Multa blandimenta plebi ab Senatu data. *Ovid.* Jactare blandimenta, et preces. *Tacit.* Aggre-di aliquid per blandimenta. Id. Blandimentum sublevavit metum. — ¶ Also, *seasoned meats, delicacies.* *Tacit.* Sine blandimentis expellunt famem.

**BLANDIOR** (blandus), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. *to soothe, caress, please, compliment, fawn upon, wheedle, flatter, μελιόσω, χορηγολογήω, κορίζομαι, ἀρεσκομαι.* *Ovid.* Et minus audacter blanditur. *Plin.* Columba blandiuntur inter se. Id. Infans blandiens matri mortuæ. *Plin.* Jun. Blandiri auribus alicujus, *to please or tickle the ears.* *Pandect.* Blandiri sibi, *to deceive one's self.* — ¶ Al-

so, applied to inanimate things — *Cic.* Voluptas sensibus blanditur. *Tacit.* Blandiens inertia. Id. Vitis blandientia. Id. Blanditur cœptis fortuna, *smiles upon, favors.* *Plin.* Pomi suavitas blanditur, *allures, attracts, entices.* Id. Quædam aquæ blandiuntur aspectu, *invite to taste their stream.* See *Blanditus.*

**BLANDITER** (Id.), adverb, *courteously, softly, kindly.* *Plaut.*

**BLANDITYA** (Id.), æ, f. a *complimenting, caressing, flattering; fair words, compliments, flattery.* *Cic.* Nulla pestis major, quam adulatio, blanditia, assentatio. Id. Blanditia popularis. — Of tener in the plural. *Cic.* Ellicere aliquid blanditiis. Id. Exprimere nummulus ab aliquo blanditiis. Id. Colligere benevolentiam civium blanditiis. Id. Blanditiis voluptatum deliniri. *Sueton.* Dicere aliquid per blanditiis. *Ovid.* Dicere alicui blanditias. Id. Adhibere blanditias

**BLANDITYES** (Id.), ei, f. the same as 3 *Blanditia.* *Apul.*

**BLANDITIM** (blandior), adv. *caressingly, pleasantly.* *Lucret.*

**BLANDITÖS**, a, um, particip. from blandior. — ¶ Adject. *pleasing, pleasant, agreeable.* *Propert.* Blandita rosæ. *Plin.* Blandita peregrinatio.

**BLANDÖLÖS** (diminut. from blandus), a, um, adj. *pleasing, charming, soothing, Hadrian.* Animula vagula, blandula.

**BLANDÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *courteous, agreeable, pleasing, caressing, soothing, flattering.* *Nepos.* Blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens. *Terent.* Hominum nusquam quisquam blandior. *Cic.* Voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ. *Petron.* Blandissima oratio. *Ovid.* Blandissima carmina. *Cic.* Blandæ illecebræ voluptatis, *attractive, bewitching.* *Ovid.* Blandis lacertis tenere colla alicujus. *Plin.* Res blandæ legentibus. *Virg.* Blandus labor, *pleasing toil.* *Ovid.* Alea blanda, *agreeable.* *Stat.* Blandissima litora, *charming, delightful.* *Plin.* Blandissimus aspectus, *a most beautiful view.* *Lucret.* Blandus liquor amaracini, *fragrant.* *Manil.* Blandus sonus, *grateful to the ear.* *Claudian.* blando quæsitum frigore somnum, *refreshing.* — ¶ Also, *gentle, harmless, placid.* *Claudian.* Blandi angues. Id. Blandus fluctus, *tranquil, smooth.* *Ovid.* Blandi soles, *mild.* — ¶ Also, *persuasive.* *Plaut.* Nunc experiemur, uter nostrum sit blandior. *Tibull.* Blandata tura, *h. e. which move the gods.* — ¶ With the genit. *Stat.* Blandus precum. — ¶ With the infinit. *Horat.* Blandum ducere quercus.

**BLÄPSIGÖNYA** (βλαψιγονία), æ, f. a *dis-ease of bees, when they do not breed.* *Plin.*

**BLÄSPHEMATYÖ** (blasphemo), önis, f. a 3 *reviling, slander, calumny.* *Tertull.*

**BLÄSPHEMYA** (βλασφημία), æ, f. *calumny, slander; blasphemy.* *Augustin.*

**BLÄSPHEMIUM**, ii, n. the same as *Blasphemia.* *Prudent.*

**BLÄSPHEMÖ** (βλασφημέω), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. *to speak ill of, revile; speak irreverently of the deity, blaspheme.* *Prudent.*

**BLÄSPHEMÖS** (βλασφημος), a, um, adj. 3 *one who reviles.* *Prudent.*

**BLÄTERATÖS** (blatero), us, m. a *prating, babbling.* *Sidon.*

**BLÄTERÖ** (unc.), as, ävi, ätum, a. and n. 3 *1. to babble, prate, talk idly, gabble.* *Horat.* cum magno blateras clamore. *Gell.* Homines stulta blaterantes. *Plaut.* Blateravisti vicinis, me daturum, &c., *you have been blabbing.*

**BLÄTERÖ** (blatero, are), önis, m. a *blasber, blab, busy-body.* *Gell.*

**BLÄTYÖ**, is, the same as *Blatero.* *Plaut.* 3 Nugas blatis.

**BLÄTTA**, æ, f. the *black beetle.* *Virg.* 3 *Lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis.* — ¶ Also, a *kind of moth or worm that eats clothes and books; a tin-worm, book-worm.* *Horat.* Blattarum, et tinearum epulæ. — ¶ Also, *purple cloth.* *Spart.*

**BLÄTTARIA** (blattä), æ, f. the *herb purple, or moth-mullein.* *Plin.*

**BLÄTTARIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *infested by moths.* *Senec.* Blattaria balnea.

**BLÄTTEA** (Id.), æ, f. *purple.* *Venant.* 3 *Fortun.*

**BLÄTTEÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *purple, of a purple color.* *Eutrop.* Blattei funes.

**BLATTIFER** (blatta & fero), a, um, adj. 3 clothed in purple. *Sidon.* Blattifer Senatus.  
**BLAUDENIUS**, a, um, adj. of *Blaudus*, in *Phrygia*. *Cic.* Blaudenus Zenxis.  
**BLĒCHNŌN** (βλήχων), i, n. a kind of fern. *Plin.*  
**BLĒCHŌN** (βλήχων), ōnis, m. wild penny-royal. *Plin.*  
**BLĒMMĀĒ**, ārum, and **BLĒMMĀĒS**, or **BLĒMĀĒS**, um, m. a fabulous nation of *Æthiopia*, without heads, and having their eyes in their breasts. *Plin.*  
**BLĒNDIŪS**, ii, m. a sea-fish. *Plin.* — Others read *Blēnius*.  
**BLĒNNŪS** (βλεννός), i, m. stupid, foolish; a fool, dott. *Plaut.*  
**BLITĒS** (blitus), a, um, adj. senseless, 3 foolish, stupid, insipid. *Plaut.*  
**BLITUM** (βλίτον), i, n. and **BLITŪS**, i, m. the arrack or orrage, a pot-herb; or, according to some, the spinage. *Plin.*  
**BŌĀ** (bos), w, f. a large water-serpent, supposed to suck the udders of cows. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a disease, in which red pimples rise in the flesh. *Plin.*  
**BŌARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to oxen. *Liv.* Forum boarium, the best-market. *Propert.* Arva boaria. *Plin.* Lappa boaria, an herb.  
**BŌATŪS** (boo), us, m. a loud roaring or 3 bawling. *Apulei.* Præconis boatu.  
**BŌBSEQUA**, same as *Bubsequa*. 3  
**BŌCCHAR**, āris, or **BŌCCHŌR**, ōris, m. a king of *Mauritania*. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a Moor, an African. *Juvenal.*  
**BŌEBĒ**, es, f. Βοιβή, a town in *Thessaly*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a lake near the same. *Liv.* — Hence, *Bæbētūs*, and *Bæbicūs*, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*. *Val. Flacc.* Proles Bæbeia, the *Thessalian nymphs*. *Lucan.* Bæbicio vomere.  
**BŌEBĒS**, idis, f. Βοιβήs, a lake of *Thessaly*; lake *Bæbe*. *Lucan.*  
**BŌĒTARCHĒS** (Βοιωτάρχης), w, m. the chief magistra: of the *Boeotians*, i. e. *Beotarch*. *Liv.*  
**BŌĒTYA**, w, f. Βοιωτία, *Boeotia*, a district of *Greece*, bordering on *Attica*; its capital was *Thebes*. *Plin.* — Whence, *Bæotūs*, *Bæotūs*, and *Bæoticūs*, a, um, adj. *Boeotian*. *Plin.* Frumentum Bæoticum. *Ovid.* Bæotia mœnia. *Id.* Bæota tellus. — And *Bæoti*, absol. the *Boeotians*, noted for their stupidity. *Horat.* Bæotum (for *Beotorum*) in crasso jurares aere natum.  
**BŌĒTYS**, idis, f. the same as *Boeotia*. *Pompon. Mel.* Locris, Phocis, Bæotis.  
**BŌĀĒ**, w, f. the country of the *Boii*. *Ces.* BŌĀĒ (perhaps Βοία), ārum, f. a collar, 3 with which slaves were punished. *Plaut.*  
**BŌĪ**, iōrum, m. Βοιοί, a people of *Gaul*, who passed into *Italy*, and thence into *Germany*, where they gave their name to the country they occupied. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Boiēmum*, or *Boihemum*, i, n. the country of the *Boii* in *Germany*, now *Bohemia*. *Tacit.* and *Vellei.*  
**BŌĪĀ**, or **VŌĪĀ**, w, f. a town of the *Æqui* in *Latiūm*. *Virg.* — *Liv.* uses *Volæ*, ārum. — Hence, *Bolānus*, or *Volānus*, a, um, adj. of *Vola*. *Liv.* Volanus ager. And *Bolāni*, or *Volāni*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Vola*. *Liv.*  
**BŌLBITINĒ**, es, f. a town in *Ægypt*. — Hence, *Bolbitinus*, a, um. *Plin.* Bolbitinum ostium, the *Bolbitinic mouth* of the Nile.  
**BŌLBYTŌN** (βόλβιτον), i, n. the dung of oxen. *Plin.*  
**BŌLĒTAR** (boletus), āris, n. a vessel to pickle mushrooms in; any vessel for eating or cooking in. *Martial.*  
**BŌLĒTŪS** (βωλίτης), i, m. a mushroom of the best sort. *Martial.*  
**BŌLIS** (βολίς), idis, f. a missile. — Hence, *bolides*, streamers, or lines of fiery light, shooting across the sky. *Plin.*  
**BŌLITĒS** (βολίτης), w, m. the root of the herb *lychnis*. *Plin.*  
**BŌLCE** (βῶλοι), the name of certain precious stones. *Plin.*  
**BŌLŪS** (βόλος), i, m. a throw or cast of a net, or of dice. *Plaut.* Lepide jecisti bolum. *Sucton.* Bolum emere, the draught of fishes.  
**BŌLŪS** (βῶλος), i, m. a morsel, bit, piece. *Terent.* Bolum mihi ereptum e faucibus. — ¶ *Figur.* profit, gain, luck. *Varr.* Cochleæ magnum bolum deferunt wris, yield great profit. *Plaut.* Dabit hæc tibi grandes bolos.

**BŌMBAX!** an interjection of contempt, 3 poh! pish! *Plaut.*  
**BŌMBYTŌ** (bombus), as, āre, n. l. to hum or 3 buzz like a bee. *Auctor carn. de Philom.*  
**BŌMBŪS** (βόμβος), i, m. the humming or 3 buzzing of bees; the hoarse sound or blast of a trumpet; a busy noise or hum, a murmur. *Varr.* Intus faciunt bombum. *Lucret.* Tuba reboat raucum bombum. *Catull.* Multi raucisonis efflabant cornua bombis. *Martian.* Capell. Bombus tympani. *Sucton.* Tria plausum genera, bombos, et imbrices, et testas, a hum of applause.  
**BŌMBŪCINŪS** (bombyx), a, um, adj. made of silk, silken. *Juvenal.* Panniculus bombycinus. — ¶ *Bombycina*, absol. silk clothes. *Martial.* Furtiva bombycina.  
**BŌMBŪCŪS** (Id.), a, um, of silk, silken. — ¶ Also, silky. *Plin.* Bombycie arundines.  
**BŌMBŪLIŪS** (βομβύλιος), ii, m. the larva of the silk-worm. *Plin.*  
**BŌMBŪX** (βόμβυξ), ŷcis, m. and sometimes f. the silk-worm. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, f. silk. *Plin.* — Also, cotton. *Plin.*  
**BŌNA DEĀ**, a goddess of the Roman women, at whose rites none but females were admitted. *Cic.* — Also called by *Ovid.*, *Bona Diva*.  
**BŌNASŪS** (βόνασος), i, m. a wild beast like a bull, but having the mane of a horse. *Plin.*  
**BŌNYTĀS** (bonus), ātis, f. goodness, excellenc. *Cic.* Bonitas prædiorum. *Id.* vocis. *Id.* ingenii. *Phædr.* aquæ. *Plin.* vini. *Id.* Aurum quo sæpius arsit, proficit ad bonitatem. *Cic.* Bonitas causæ. — ¶ Applied to the moral qualities. *Cic.* Vir singulari bonitate. *Nepos.* Hominis excellens bonitas. *Cic.* Commendare aliquid fidei et bonitati alicujus. — ¶ Particularly, kindness, liberality, benignity. *Cic.* Quid enim est melius bonitate et beneficentia? *Id.* Uti bonitate deorum. *Id.* Affiuere bonitate. — ¶ Also, filial piety. *Cic.* Justitia erga parentes, pietas, vulgo autem bonitas nominatur.  
**BŌNNĀ**, w, f. a town of *Germany*, now *Bonn*. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Bonnensis*, e, adj. of *Bonn*. *Tacit.* Castra Bonnensia.  
**BŌNŌNĪA**, w, f. a town in *Italy*, on the river *Rhenus*, now *Bologna*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Bononiensis*, e, adj. *Plin.* *Rhenus Bononiensis* armis.  
**BŌNUM** (bonus), i, n. any good, or blessing, τὸ ἀγαθόν. *Cic.* Summum hominis bonum. *Id.* Bonum mentis est virtus. *Id.* Bona animi, et corporis. *Id.* Bona, et incommoda, prosperitas and adversitas. *Id.* Uti bono litterarum, the opportunity of a mutual correspondence. *Quintil.* Eloquentiæ bonis male uti. *Id.* Bona ingenii. *Id.* Bona vocis. *Tacit.* Bona pacis, the blessings. *Sallust.* Maximum bonum in celeritate putare, the chief good. *Id.* Bonum publicum simulare, to pretend the public good. *Plin.* Bono publico, from a regard to the public good. *Liv.* Pax bono omnium parata, to the advantage of the whole community. — ¶ Bono esse alicui, to be of use or assistance to, to help, profit. *Liv.* Bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat. *Cic.* Quibus occidi patrem bono fuit. — *Plaut.* Quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar? what should I gain? what advantage would it be to me? — ¶ *Plaut.* Facere sibi bona multa, to take one's pleasure, enjoy one's self. — ¶ *Plaut.* Facere aliquid boni alicui, to confer a favor. — ¶ Bona ōrum, goods, property, effects. *Cic.* Possidere bona alicuius. *Id.* Bonorum possessio. *Terent.* Bona patria abligurare. *Quintil.* Cedere bonis. — Esse in bonis, to be in possession of an estate. *Cic.* Est hodie in bonis. — In the singular. *Plaut.* Quos penes mei potestas boni.  
**BŌNŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. (comp. melior, superl. optimus), good, ἀγαθός, εὖ-θλός, καλός, probus, integer, absolutus, perfectus, conveniens naturæ. *Cic.* Quidquid est, quod bonum sit, id expetendum est. *Id.* Vir bonus. *Id.* auctor. *Id.* poeta. *Id.* augur. *Tacit.* Boni mores, bonæ leges. *Id.* Bonæ artes. *Cic.* Bona causa. *Id.* conditio. *Id.* fama. *Id.* memoria. *Id.* Bona mens. *Quintil.* voluntas. *Id.* conscientia. *Cic.*

*spes.* *Id.* Bono consilio aliquid facere. *Id.* Bona tempestate navigare. *Quintil.* Bona vox. *Lucret.* Bonus color. *Sueton.* Bona cervix. *Terent.* Porina bona. *Cic.* Boni numi, good money; standard coin. *Senec.* Bonus dies, serena. *Ovid.* Bonus dies, fortunatus, hoppy. *Cic.* Bona tempora. *Liv.* Prodigium vertetur in bonum. — ¶ Boni, ōrum, the good; the just; the upright; the patriotic. *Horat.* Oderunt peccare boni. — ¶ Sometimes applied ironically. *Terent.* Ehdum bone vir, quid ais? *Cic.* Bone custos provinciæ. — ¶ O bone, my good fellow. *Horat.* — ¶ Boni also signifies the rich; the opulent. *Cic.* Bonorum et locupletum referta. *Id.* Viri boni usuras perscribunt. — ¶ Noble, of a good family; of good birth. *Terent.* Illam civem esse Atticam bonam, bonis prognatam. *Plaut.* Bono genere natus. — ¶ Bonæ res, h. e. in a good condition. *Cic.* Res Hispaniensis valde bonæ, go on well. *Id.* Unde bonis meis rebus fiebam. *So, Gell.* In re bona esse, to be prosperous. — ¶ Bona atas, youth; the prime of life. *Cic.* — ¶ Fit, apt, suitable, convenient. *Tacit.* Campi militi Romano ad prælium boni. *Virg.* Bona bello cornus. — ¶ Skilful, practised. *Cic.* Bonus gubernator, skilful. *Tacit.* Agrippa militia bonus, practised in the art of war. — ¶ Brave, gallant. *Sallust.* Libertatem nemo bonus, nisi cum anima simul amittit. — ¶ Well-disposed, friendly. *Cic.* Eo velim tam facili uti possem, et tam bono in me. *Virg.* Sis bonus o, felixque tuis. — ¶ With words of quantity, large, considerable, material. *Cic.* Bonam partem sermonis. *Horat.* Sit bona librorum copia. — ¶ Bonum est, 'tis a good thing; 'tis well. *Plaut.* Bonum est, paucillum amare sane; insane non bonum est. — ¶ Bonum factum. See *Factum*. — ¶ In bonum exire, succeed. *Senec.* Quidquid aget, in bonum exhibit. — ¶ Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit (a solemn form used in entering upon any business). *Cic.* — ¶ See *Melior*, and *Optimus*.  
**BŌNŪSCŪLĀ** (diminut. from bona), ōrum. 3 n. a little estate. *Sidon.*  
**BŌŌ** (βοῶ), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. and **BŌŌ**, 3 is, n. 3 to roar, bellow, re-echo. *Ovid.* Redde meum, toto voce boante foro *Plaut.* Boat cælum fremitu. *Pacur.* apud *Non.* Clamore colles resonantes bount.  
**BŌŌTES** (Βοῶτῆς), w & is, m. the constellation called also *Arctophylax*. *Cic.* See *Arctophylax*.  
**BŌRĒĀ** (βόρειος), w, f. a kind of jasper. *Plin.*  
**BŌRĒĀLIS** (boreas), e, adj. northern. *Av.* 3  
**BŌRĒĀS** (Βορέας), w, m. the north-north-2 east wind, the Greek term, equivalent to the Latin *Aquilo*. *Plin.* — Often used also for *Septentrio*, the north wind. *Nep.* and *Virg.*  
**BŌRĒŪS** (βόρειος), a, um, adj. northern. *Ovid.*  
**BŌRSŪCITES**, w, m. a precious stone, probably a sort of coral. *Plin.*  
**BŌRŪSTHENES** (Βορυσθένης), is, m. a river of *Sarmatia*, now the *Dnieper*. *Mela.* — Hence *Borysthenius*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* Amnis Borysthenis, the *Borysthenes*.  
**BŌRŪSTHENIDĒ** (Borysthenes), and **BŌRŪSTHENITĒ**, ārum, m. the dwellers on or near the *Borysthenes*. *Prop.* and *Macrob.*  
**BŌS** (βός), hōvis, m. and f. an ox, a bull, or cow. *Cic.* Bonm cervices natæ ad jugum. *Horat.* Intactæ boves. — ¶ Gen. plur. boum for bovum, and dat. hōvis, or būvis, for bovis. — ¶ *Plaut.* Boves mortui, leather straps. — ¶ *Plaut.* vi clitellas imponere, proverb. h. e. to assign one a task for which he is unfit. *Cic.* — ¶ Bos lucas, an elephant. *Plin.* See *Lucas*. — ¶ Also, a sea-fish. *Ovid.*  
**BŌSCĀS** (βοσκός), ādis, or **BŌSCŪS**, idis, f. a species of duck. *Colum.*  
**BŌSPŌRŪS** (βόσπορος), and less correctly **BŌSPHŌRŪS**, i, m. a strait. *Plin.* Bosporus Thracicus, now, the *Bosphorus*, or the straits of *Constantinople*. *Id.* Bosporus Cimmerius, now, the straits of *Caffa*. — Also, plur. neut. *Propert.* Bospora capta. — Hence, *Bosporānus*, *Tacit.*, *Bosporēus*, *Sidon.*, *Bosporicus*, *Gell.*, and *Bosporius*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* of or be-

longing to the Bosphorus. And Bosphoran, the inhabitants of that region. Cic. BOSTRYCHITES (βοστρυχίτης), æ, n. a gem resembling a lock of a woman's hair; probably amethysts. Plin. BŌTANISMŌS (βοτανισμός), i, m. a weeding, pulling up of weeds. Plin. BŌTELLŌS (diminut. from botulus), i, m. 3 a sausage. Martial. BŌTHŪNŪS (βόθυνος), i, m. a meteor having the appearance of a pit. Senece. BŌTRONATUM (βότρων), i, u. an ornament, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a cluster of grapes. Tertull. BŌTRŪTES (βοτρυτής), æ, n. a precious stone. Plin. BŌTRŪTIS (βοτρυτής), idis, f. a sort of calamine. Plin. BŌTRŪŌN (βοτρυών), ōnis, m. a bunch or cluster of grapes. Martial. — ¶ Also, a kind of medication. Plin. BŌTRŪS (βότρως), ŷos, f. a cluster of grapes, racemus. — Also, the herb motherwort. Plin. BŌTŪLARIŪS (botulus), ii, m. a sausage maker or dealer. Senece. BŌTŪLŌS (unc.), i, m. a sausage, kind of 3 meat pudding, a black pudding. Gell. and Martial. BŌVIANUM, i, n. the name of two towns in Samnium. Liv. and Plin. — Hence Bōvianus, a, um, adj. of Bōvianum. Sil. BŌVILĒ (bos), is, n. a stall for oxen, or 3 stall, cow-house. Cato. BŌVILLĒ, ārum, f. a town of Latium, near Rome. Ovid. — Hence Bōvillus, a, um, adj. of or at Bōvilla. Cic. Bōvilla pugna, h. e. the murder of Clodius. — ¶ Also, a village near Arpinum. — Whence Bōvellānus, a, um, adj. Cic. Bōvellana vicinitas. Liv. BŌVILLŌS (bos), a, um, adj. of oxen. BŌVINĀTOR (bovinor), ōris, m. one who 3 practises tergiversations. Lucil. BŌVINŌR, āri, obsol. the same as Tergiversor. Fest. BŌX (βῶξ), bŏcis, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin. BRABEUM, or BRABŪM (βραβεῖον), ii, 3 n. the reward or meed of victory, a prize. Prudent. BRABEUTA, and BRABEUTES (βραβευτής), æ, m. one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. Sueton. BRABŪLA, æ, f. a plant. Plin. BRACĀ, and BRACĀ, æ, f. a covering 3 for the thighs and legs; breeches, trousers, worn by the Persians, Germans, Gauls, &c., and subsequently adopted also by the Romans. Ovid. Laxis arcent male frigora bracia. Tacit. Bracas, tegmen barbarum. BRACĀTŪS, and BRACĀTŪS (braca), a, um, adj. wearing breeches or trousers. Cic. Bracate et Transalpinæ nationes. Pers. Bracati Medi. Cic. Bracatæ cognationis dedecus, h. e. Gallic. Plin. Gallia bracata, the province of Gaul, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis. BRACĒ, es, f. a species of corn grown in 3 Gaul, used for making malt. Plin. — Others read brance. BRĀCHIALĒ (brachium), is, n. a wrist 2 band, bracelet. Plin. BRĀCHIALIS (Id.), e, adj. of or 2 relating to the arm. Plaut. Nervus brachialis. Plin. Brachialis crassitudo, the thickness of an arm. BRĀCHĪATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 ing arms or branches. Plin. Brachiata arbor. Colum. Brachiata vineæ. BRĀCHŪLUM (diminut. from brachium), i, n. a little arm. Catull. Mitte brachiolum teres. BRĀCHIUM (βραχίον), ii, n. the forearm, or that part of the arm between the hand and the elbow; the upper part being called lacertus. Ovid. Laudat brachia et nudos lacertos. Tacit. Femina nudæ brachia ac lacertos. — ¶ Also, the whole arm. Cic. Cohibere brachium toga. Id. Extendere brachium. Ovid. exserere. Virg. contrahere. Id. atollere. Ovid. tendere cælo, and ad cælum. Horat. Fidere brachis. Id. Lentis brachiis adherere alicui, to cling. Id. and Ovid. Circumdare brachia collo, to embrace. — The dancing of the ancients consisted chiefly in artful motions of the arms. Hence, Ovid.

Brachia numeris movere, or numerosa brachia ducere, to dance. So, Id. Brachia saltantis mirare. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Præbere brachia sceleri, to lend a hand. — Cic. Molli, or levi brachio aliquid agere, to do any thing negligently. — Juvenal. Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream. — ¶ Also, applied to the limbs of other animals. Plin. (of the nautilus) Prima duo brachia retorquens, &c. Id. Polypis, sepiis, loligiibus, cancris, qui brachia in contrarium movent, arms, claws. Id. Leoni in brachiorum ossibus, fore-legs. Virg. jam brachia contrahit ardens Scorpius. — ¶ In trees, the arms or boughs. Virg. Late ramos et brachia tendens. Id. (of the vine) Brachia tonde. — ¶ Also, an arm or branch of a river. Liv. Brachio fluminis objecto. — ¶ Also, an arm of the sea. Ovid. Brachia longo Margine terrarum porrextat Amphitrite. — ¶ Also, lines, outworks, in fortification. Liv. Consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, qua ex oppido sui commare possent, a line of communication. — ¶ Also, a pier, mole. Sueton. Portum Ostiæ exstruxit, circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio. — ¶ Also, of mountains, branches, spurs. Plin. Taurus mons brachia emittit. — ¶ Also, the yard-arm, sail-yard. Virg. Intendi brachia velis. — ¶ Also, the arms of a bolista or catapult. Vitruv. BRĀCHMĀNĒ, ārum, and BRĀCHMĀNĒS, um, m. Βραχμᾶνες, the Bramins, or caste of the learned among the Hindoos. Plin. BRĀCHŪCATĀLECTUM, and BRĀCHŪCATĀLECTICUM METRUM, wanting a metrical foot, brachyctalectic, βραχυκατάληκτον, βραχυκαταληκτικόν. Diomed. BRĀCTĒA, æ, f. a thin leaf or plate of gold, silver, or other metal; gold or silver foil. Lueret. Bractea auri. Virg. Crepitabat bractea vento. Ovid. Aspice, quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat. Plin. Ligni bractea, thin plates of wood for voicing. Martial. Bractea viva, golden-colored fleece. — ¶ Figur. Solin. Bractea eloquentiæ, tinselled words. BRĀCTĒĀTOR (bractea), ōris, m. a gold 3 beater. Jul. Firmic. BRĀCTĒĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered 3 with a thin leaf of metal; plated, gilded. Senece. Bracteatus leo, with a gilded mane. — ¶ Figur. Senece. Bracteata felicitas, delusive, false. — Auson Bracteatum dictum, golden words. BRĀCTĒŪLA (diminut. from bractea), æ, 3 f. a minute leaf of gold. Juvenal. BRANCE. See Brace. 3 BRĀNCHIĒ (βράγχια), ārum, f. the gills of a fish. Plin. — ¶ Singul. Auson. Branchia expirans. BRĀSSICA, æ, f. a cabbage. Cic. BRĀTHŪ (βράθυ), ŷos, n. the savin-tree. Plin. BRĒCHMA, ātis, n. h. e. abortus piperis. Plin. BRĒNNI, ōrum, a people of Pannonia. Horat. Brenni veloces. Others read Brenci or Breuci. BRĒNNŪS, i, m. the name of several Gallic chiefs. Liv. BRĒPHŌTRŌPHEUM (βρεφτροφείον), 3 ii, n. an orphan asylum. Cod. Just. BRĒVIARIUM (brevis), ii, n. a summary, 2 abstract, epitome, abridgment. Senece. BRĒVIĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a shortening, 3 contracting. Augustin. BRĒVIĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an abbreviator, 3 abridger, epitomizer. Oros. BRĒVĪCŪLŌS (diminut. from brevis), a, 3 um, adj. short. Plaut. Homo breviculus, short of stature. Apulei. Grabatulus breviculus. BRĒVİLŌQUENS (brevis & loquor), 1 entis, adj. speaking but a few words, short, brief. Cic. BRĒVİLŌQUENTĪA (brevilouens), æ, 1 f. shortness of speech, brevity. Cic. BRĒVĪS (brevis), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 shorten, abridge, abbreviate, contract. Quintil. Breviare quædam. Id. Breviatur cervix. — ¶ Quintil. Breviare syllabam, to shorten, pronounce short. BRĒVĪS (perhaps βραχὺς), e, adj. short, 3 in respect of time. Cic. Brevi tempore.

— ¶ So, brevis, and more rarely in brevis, absol. shortly, a short time. Cic. Brevi postea est mortuus, soon after. Gell. Brevi antequam moreretur, a short time before he died. Id. Fuit Æschylus non brevi antiquior, not a little. Flor. In brevis. — Brevi also signifies, in a few words, in brief. Cic. Tuis litteris brevi respondere. — ¶ Ad breve (tempus), for a short time. Sueton. In tenebris videre ad breve. — ¶ Also, of short duration, transitory, short-lived, short, brief. Horat. Breves rosæ. Id. Brevis dominus. Terent. Occasio brevis. Cic. Brevis oratio. Id. Cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint. Id. Ut ego ce brevis sim. — Absol. Vopisc. Breve nomen conscripsit, a summary. Quintil. Hæc ut in brevi fuisse dicenda. Cic. Hoc breve dicam, briefly. Id. Breve id faciam, I will shorten that. Liv. Cogere aliquid in breve, to bring into a small compass. — ¶ Also, short, in space. Nepos. Via brevior. Horat. In brevis cogi, h. e. to be rolled up. — ¶ Also, little, small, scanty. Horat. Breve caput. Id. Cæna brevis, a spare dinner. Ovid. Brevis mus. Pallad. Brevisimum vasculum. Juvenal. Breves Gyari. Cic. Judex brevior etiam, quam ipse testis, shorter in stature. Sueton. Homo brevi corpore. — ¶ Brevia vada, and brevina, absol. shallows, shoals. Virg. — So, Juvenal. Puteus brevis. Tacit. Breve litus. — ¶ In prosody, Syllaba brevis, a short syllable, h. e. which is pronounced in a shorter time than a long one. BRĒVITAS (brevis), ātis, f. shortness, brevity. Cic. Brevitas temporis. Nepos. Concinnus in brevitate respondendi. Cas. Gallis brevitatis nostra contemptum est, shortness of stature. Plin. Brevitas crurum, shortness. Id. arborum, lowness. Gell. angusti freti, narrowness. Vitruv. guttæ, diminutiveness. Plin. Brevitatis gratia, for the sake of brevity. Cic. In dicendo brevitatis, conciseness. BRĒVĪTER (Id.), adv. shortly, in brief, in a word. Cic. Brevisiter describere aliquid. Id. brevis. Id. Exposui, quam brevisime potui. — ¶ Also, in a short time. Cic. Dicere breviter, to pronounce short. — ¶ Also, of quantity, little. Plin. Parvo brevis, quam totus, a little less than the whole. — ¶ Also, of space, narrowly. Tibull. equum curvo brevis compellere gyro. BRĒVĪREUS, ei & eos, m. Βριαρεύς, Briareus, a giant, who had a hundred arms. Virg. Centumgeninus Briareus. BRĒVĪGĒTES, um, m. a people of Britain, 3 in the northern part of the modern England. Tacit. BRĒSA (unc.), æ, f. a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Colum. BRĒSEIS, idis & idos, f. Βρισηΐς, Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and favorite slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon. Ovid. BRĒTANNĪA, æ, f. Βρεταννία, Britain, now Great Britain. Plin. — Hence Britannicus, and Britannus, a, um, adj. British. Cic. Æstus Britannici. Juvenal. Causidici Britanni. — Absol. Britanni, the Britons. Virg. Divisos toto orbe Britannos. — But Sidon. Britanni, the Bretons. — ¶ Plin. Britannica herba, the herb spoon-wort. — ¶ Britannicus was a title of honor of several generals victorious over the Britons. BRĒTŌ, ōnis & ōnis, m. a Breton, inhabitant of Bretagne, in France. Juvenal. — Also, as some think, a Briton. Auson. BRĒTŌMĀRTĪS, is, f. Βριτόμαρτις, a Cretan maiden, a favorite of Digna. Virg. BRĒXĒLLUM, i, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Bersello. Sueton. BRĒXIĀ, æ, f. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Brescia. Liv. — Hence Brixianus, a, um, adj. of Brescia. Liv. BRŌCCHĪTĀS, or BRŌCHĪTĀS (brochus), ātis, f. a projection or standing out of the teeth. Plin. BRŌCCHŪS (unc.), or BRŌCHŪS, a, um, 3 adj. with projecting teeth. Plaut. — ¶ Also, Brochus, a projecting tooth, tusk. Varr. Others read brochus and broccus. BRŌCHON, i, n. the gum of the bdellium-tree. Plin.

**BRŌMIŪS**, ii, m. Βρόμιος, a surname of 3 Bacchus. Ovid. — Hence, Bromius, a, um, of Bacchus. Claudian.  
**BRŌMŌS** (Βρόμος), i, f. outs. Plin.  
**BRŌMŌSŪS** (Βρώμος), a, um, adj. smell-3 in strong, stinking, fetid. Cael. Aurel.  
**BRŌNCIŪS**. See Broceus.  
**BRŌNTE** (Βροντή), es, f. thunder. Plin. — ¶ Also, a gem called the thunderstone Plin. In the latter case others read Brontia.  
**BRŌNTĒS**, æ, m. Βρόντης, a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen. Virg.  
**BRONTIA**. See Bronte.  
**BRŪCHŪS** (Βροχῆος), i, m. a kind of lo-3 cust. Prudent.  
**BRŪCTĒRŪS**, i, and plur. BRŪCTĒRĪ. ðrum, m. a German tribe, dwelling near the Hercynian forest. Tacit. — Hence, Bructerus, a, um, adj. of the Bructeri. Tacit.  
**BRŪGES**, an old form of Phryges. Cic.  
**BRŪMĀ** (perhaps brevissimus), æ, f. the shortest day of the year, the winter-solstice, mid-winter. Ovid. Bruma novi prima est Solis. Cic. Solis accessus discessusque, solstitiis brunisicæ. — ¶ Hence, poeti-3 cally, the winter. Horat. Bruma recurrent iners. Virg. Nec tota claudes fœnilia bruma. Id. Horrida bruma. — ¶ Also, a year. Martial. Brumas triginta.  
**BRŪMALIS** (bruma), e, adj. relating to the winter-solstice. Cic. Brumale signum, h. e. Capricorn. Id. Brumali die natus. Plin. Brumalis ortus, where the sun rises at the winter-solstice. — ¶ Also, of winter, wintry. Martial. Brumali gaudentia frigore. Id. Brumale tempus.  
**BRŪMĀRIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. the herb lion's-foot, 3 or winter-scorpion grass. Apulei.  
**BRŪNDISIŪM**, and BRŪNDŪSIŪM, ii, n. Βρενθίσιον, and Βρεντέσιον, Brundisium, or Brundisium, a town of Calabria, from which travellers often embarked for Greece, now Brindisi. Cic. — Hence, Brundisianus, and Brundisinus, or Brundisinus, adj. of Brundisium. Plin. and Cic. — And absol. Brundisini, or Brundisini, the inhabitants of Brundisi-um. Cic.  
**BRŪSCŪM**, i, n. a bunch, knot, or knur in a maple-tree. Plin.  
**BRŪTĒSCŌ** (brutus), is, n. 3. to become 3 brutalized. Sidor.  
**BRŪTTIĪ**, ðrum, m. Βρέττιοι, the people of the southern extremity of Italy. Cæs. — ¶ Also, their country. Cæs. In Bruttis. — Hence, Brutius, and Bruttianus, a, um, adj. of the Bruttii. Plin. Bruttiani caules. Id. Bruttius ager. Calp. Brutia pax.  
**BRŪTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. heavy, inert. Horat. Bruta tellus. — ¶ Also, unseus-3 ible, without feeling. Plin. Bruta existi-3 mantur animalium, quibus cor durum riget. — ¶ Also, brute, senseless, irra-3 tional, stupid. Plin. Brutum animal. Auct. ad Herenn. Bruta fortuna, blind. Apul. Non sum tam brutus. Cic. Aliorum brutorum, dull fellows. — Hence, Brutus, a Roman family name (cognomen) in the Junian gens. L. Junius Brutus, who first bore the name on account of his assumed stupidity, drove the Tarquins from Rome. M. Junius Brutus, the assassin of Cæsar. — Whence, Brutiæus, and Brutianus, a, um, adj. of Brutus. Vellei. Brutiana castra. Cic. Brutina consilia.  
**BRŪYĀ**, æ, f. a tamarisk shrub. Plin.  
**BRŪYŌN** (βρύον), i, n. the grape of the white poplar. Plin. — ¶ Also, the herb slank. Plin. — ¶ Also, a species of moss. Plin.  
**BRŪYŌNIĀ** (βρυωνία), æ, f. a wild vine, briony. Plin.  
**BŪ** (βού), an intensive affix. Fest. 3  
**BŪĀ**, æ, f. the sound uttered by infants when 3 they ask for drink. Varr.  
**BŪBĀLIŌN** (βουβάλιον), i, a wild cu-3 3 cumber. Apulei.  
**BŪBĀLŌS** (βουβάλος), i, m. an African 3 wild beast, of the antelope family. Plin.  
**BŪBASIS**, idis, f. of Bubasus, a region of 3 Caria. Ovid. Bubasides nurus.  
**BŪBĀSTIS**, is, f. Βούβαστις, a town in 3 Ægypt. — ¶ Also, a surname of Diana, 3 who was particularly honored there. 3 Ovid. Sancta Bubastis.  
**BUBBĀTIO**. See Bullatio.  
**BUBETĪ** (bos), ðrum, m. Plin. l. 18. c. 3. Ludos boum causa celebrantes, Bube-3 tios vocabant.

**BŪBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. of oxen. Absol. 3 Cato. Bubile, an ox-stall, place where 3 oxen are kept. So, Plaut. Bubilis.  
**BŪBŌ** (βῦζα), ðnis, m. and f. a horned owl. 3 Virg.  
**BŪBŌS**, or BŪBŪS, is, n. 3. or 4. to bump, or 3 cry like a bittern. Auct. Carm. de Philolo.  
**BŪBŌNIŪM** (βουβόνιον), ii, n. an herb good 3 against swellings in the groin, the same 3 with aster and inguinalis. Plin.  
**BŪBŌQUĀ** (bos & sequor), æ, m. a neat-3 3 herd, cow-keeper, herdsman. Apulei.  
**BŪBŪLCITŌ** (bubulcus), as, n. l. and BŪ- 3 3 BŪLCITŌR, āris, dep. l. to feed oxen, 3 tend cattle Plaut. Decet te bubulcitari. 3 — ¶ Figur. to declaim like a clown. 3 Varr. Apud rhetorum bubulcitari.  
**BŪBŪLCŪS** (bos), i, m. one who ploughs 3 with oxen, a ploughman. Cic. — ¶ Also, 3 one who tends oxen, a herdsman. Virg.  
**BŪBŪLINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of oxen. 3 3 Veget.  
**BŪBŪLŌ** (bubo), as, n. l. to hoot or screech 3 3 as an owl. Auct. Carm. de Philom.  
**BŪBŪLŌS** (bos), a, um, adj. of oxen. 2 3 Varr. Bubulum pecus. Plaut. Corios 3 bubulos, h. e. straps, lashes, flags. Plin. 3 Utres bubuli, made of the hides of oxen. 3 Id. Bubulum lac, cow's milk. Id. Bubu- 3 3 la caro, beef. — ¶ Bubula, æ, absol. beef, 3 the flesh of oxen. Plaut. — ¶ Plin. Bu- 3 3 bulum femur, the name of an herb.  
**BŪCĀDĀ** (bos & cædo), æ, m. one who is 3 3 beaten with strips of bull-hide. Plaut.  
**BŪCĀRDĪĀ** (βούξ and καρδία), æ, f. a gem, 3 3 shaped like the heart of an ox; probably 3 a turquoise. Plin.  
**BŪCĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the mouth, a cheek. 3 Juvenal. Bucca excitare foculum. Mar- 3 3 tial. Bucca loquax. Cato. Implere buc- 3 3 cam. Plaut. Inflare buccas. Martial. 3 Sufflare buccis. Plaut. Buccæ purpuris- 3 3 satæ, painted cheeks. — ¶ Buccas inflare 3 is used to express indignation, to be an- 3 3 gry with. Horat. Illis Jupiter ambas 3 3 buccas inflet. — ¶ Cic. Quod in buc- 3 3 cam venit dicere, whate comes upper- 3 3 most. So, Id. Quod in buccam venerit, 3 3 scribito. Id. Garrimus quidquid in buc- 3 3 cam. — ¶ Petron. Duræ buccæ homo, 3 3 impudent, brazen-faced. — ¶ Juvenal. 3 Curtius et Matho, buccæ, idle declaimers, 3 3 mob-orators. — ¶ Also, a morsel, mouth- 3 3 ful. Martial. Oret caninas panis impro- 3 3 bi buccas. — ¶ Also, a cavity. Plin.  
**BŪCĒĀ** (hucca), æ, f. a mouthful. 2 Sucton.  
**BŪCĒLLĀ** (diminut. from bucca), æ, f. 3 3 a scanty morsel, or mouthful, delicate bit. 3 Martial.  
**BŪCĒLLĀTUM** (buccella), i, n. bisevit- 3 3 3 bread, bread for soldiers. Spartian.  
**BUCĒNA**, with derivat. See Bucina.  
**BŪCCŌ** (bucca), ðnis, m. a blubberhead, 3 3 fool, blockhead. Plaut.  
**BŪCCŪLĀ** (diminut. from bucca), æ, f. a 3 3 3 little cheek, mouth. Sucton. — ¶ Also, 3 3 the beaver or cheek-piece of a helmet. Liv. 3 3 Galeas bucculasque tergere. — ¶ Also, 3 3 the boss of a shield; the shield itself. Cap- 3 3 itolin. — ¶ Also, the regula of a balista 3 3 are also called buccule. Vitruv.  
**BŪCCŪLĒNTŪS** (bucca), a, um, having 3 3 3 large cheeks, or a large mouth. Plaut.  
**BŪCĒPHALŌS** (βουκέφαλος), i, m. a noble 3 3 Thessalian horse, marked with the figure 3 3 of a bullock's head. Hence, the name of 3 3 Alexander's horse. Curt.  
**BŪCĒRĀS** (βούκερας), ātis, n. the herb fen- 3 3 3 ugreek. Plin.  
**BŪCĒRŪS**, and BŪCĒRYŪS (βούκερος), a, 3 3 3 um, adj. relating to oxen or kine. Lucret.  
**Bucera** sacra, black cattle. Ovid. Bucera 3 3 armenta, herds of cattle. So, Lucret. 3 3 Buceria greges.  
**BŪCĒTUM** (bos), i, n. a cow pasture. 3 3 3 Gell.  
**BŪCĒNA**, and BŪCCĒNĀ (βουκάνη), æ, f. a 3 3 3 herdsman's horn. Varr. Porcos consu- 3 3 3 facere ut omnia faciant ad bucinam, to 3 3 the sound of the horn. — ¶ Also, the 3 3 shell of the triton. Ovid. Buccina tortilis. 3 3 — ¶ Also, a trumpet. Cic. Illum buc- 3 3 3 inarum cantus exsuscitat. Id. Signum 3 3 3 bucina dare. Virg. Rauca bucina. — Pri- 3 3 3 ma, secunda, tertia bucina, &c. the first, 3 3 3 second, and third signal, given at the re- 3 3 3 spective watches by the sound of the trumpet. 3 3 3 Propert. Et jam quarta canit venturam 3 3 3 bucina lucem. Liv. Ut ad tertiam buc- 3 3 3 inam præsto essent. — ¶ Figur. Ju- 3 3 3 venal. Fœdæ bucina famæ.

**BŪCĒNĀTŌR**, and BŪCCĒNĀTŌR (buc- 3 3 3 no), ðris, m. a trumpeter. Cæs. — ¶ Also, 3 3 3 one who proclaims, publishes, or sets 3 3 3 forth. Cic. Buccinatorem existimationis 3 3 3 meæ.  
**BŪCĒNĀ**, and BŪCCĒNŌ (bucina), as, n. 3 3 3 1. to sound a trumpet, βυκανίζω. Varr. 3 3 3 Cum bucinatum est. Senec. Ter bucci- 3 3 3 navit.  
**BŪCĒNUM**, and BŪCCĒNUM (Id.), i, n. a 3 3 3 trumpet; the sound or blast of a trumpet. 3 3 3 Plin. Conchæ ad bucinum recurvæ. — 3 3 3 ¶ Also, a sort of cockle, used in dyeing 3 3 3 purple. Plin.  
**BŪCŌLICŪS** (βουκολικός), a, um, adj. pas- 3 3 3 toral, bucolic. Colum. Bucolicum loquitur 3 3 3 poema. Absol. Gell. Bucolica Virgillii. 3 3 3 — ¶ Anson. Bucolicæ tome, the pasto- 3 3 3 ral cæsura, h. e. when, in pastoral po- 3 3 3 etry, the fourth foot is a dactyle, ending 3 3 3 a word, as in the line of Virg. Sæpe 3 3 3 tener nostris ab ovisibus imbuet agnis. 3 3 3 — ¶ Bucolicon panaces, a species of 3 3 3 the herb panacea, gerard, or woundwort. 3 3 3 Plin.  
**BŪCĒRĀNIŪM** (βουκράνιον), ii, n. a neat's 3 3 3 3 head. Inscript. — ¶ Also, the herb calf's 3 3 3 3 snout. Apul.  
**BŪCŌLĀ** (diminut. from bos), æ, f. a 3 3 3 3 heifer. Virg.  
**BŪCŌLŌS** (Id.), i, m. a young ox, steer, or 3 3 3 3 bullock. Colum.  
**BŪFŌ**, ðnis, m. a toad. Virg.  
**BŪGLŌSSĀ**, æ, f. and BŪGLŌSSŌS (βού- 3 3 3 3 γλωσσον, and βούγλωσσος), i, f. the herb 3 3 3 3 bugloss or ox-tongue. Plin.  
**BŪGŌNIĀ** (βουγονία), æ, f. the generating 3 3 3 3 of bees from the putrid carcasses of oxen. 3 3 3 3 Varr.  
**BŪLĀPATHUM** (βουλάπαθον), i, n. the 3 3 3 3 herb patience, or great dock. Plin.  
**BŪLBĀCĒŪS** (bulbus), a, um, adj. bulba- 3 3 3 3 ccous, bulbous. Plin.  
**BŪLBĒNE** (βουλβίνη), es, f. a bulbous plant, 3 3 3 3 with leaves like leeks. Plin.  
**BŪLBŌSŪS** (bulbus), a, um, adj. bul- 3 3 3 3 2 bous, containing bulbs. Plin. Radix bul- 3 3 3 3 bosa.  
**BŪLBŪLŌS** (diminut. from bulbus), i, m. 3 3 3 3 3 a small bulb. Pallad.  
**BŪLBŪS** (βουλόσος), i, m. a bulb, bulbous 3 3 3 3 3 root, as of a tulip, narcissus, onion, &c. 3 3 3 3 Plin. Croci bulbus. Id. asphodeli. — 3 3 3 3 ¶ Particularly, a certain bulbous plant, 3 3 3 3 3 with stimulating qualities. Ovid. Dauni- 3 3 3 3 3 us, an Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris.  
**BŪLĒ** (βουλή), es, f. the senate. Plin. 3 3 3 3 3 Ep. In buleu a censoribus legi.  
**BŪLEŪTĀ** (βουλευτής), æ, m. a senator. 3 3 3 3 3 Plin. Ep.  
**BŪLEŪTĒRIŪM** (βουλευτήριον), ii, n. 3 3 3 3 3 the senate-house. Cic. In curia Syracu- 3 3 3 3 3 sis, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant.  
**BŪLGĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a leathern bag, budget. 3 3 3 3 3 3 Lacil. Bulgam secum habet ipse. — 3 3 3 3 3 ¶ Also, feminarum uterus. Lueil.  
**BŪLĪMŪS** (βούλιμος), i, m. bulimy, a mor- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 bid appetite. Veget.  
**BŪLLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a bubble in water, or 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 other liquid, πομφόλυξ. Ovid. Perlicuda 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 surgere bulla solet. Varr. Si est homo 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 bulla, eo magis senex. — ¶ Also, bul- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 læ, heads of nails, or studs, embossed on 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 doors, garments, &c. Cic. Bullas aureas 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ex valvis auferre. Virg. Notis fulserunt 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 cingula bullis, studs or bosses. — ¶ Also, 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 a sort of amulet of the shape of a heart, 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 worn round the neck by children until they 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 were seventeen years old, when it was 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 consecrated to the lares. Cic. Bulla orna- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 mentum pueritiæ. Pers. Bulla succinc- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 tis laribus donata pependit. Hence, Ju- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 venal. Bulla dignus, childish. The bulla 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 was sometimes also suspended from the 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 neck of a favorite animal. Ovid.  
**BŪLLĀTŪS** (bulla), a, um, adj. studded 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 with bosses. Varr. Bullatum balteum. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 — ¶ Also, wearing the bulla, youthful. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 Juvenal. — Heres bullatus. Macrobi. Bul- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 latus puer. — ¶ Figur. Fulgent. Bulla- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 tum æthera, studded with stars. Pers. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 Bullatus ut mihi nugis pagina tergescat, 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 inflated, swollen like a bubble.  
**BŪLLŪ** (Id.), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 boil up, bubble, bráξω. Pers. Summa 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 bullit in unda. — ¶ Figur. Apulei 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 Bullire indignatione, to boil with rage.  
**BŪLLĪTŪS** (bullio), us, m. the bubbling 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 up of water. Vitruv.  
**BŪLLŌ** (bulla), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 bubble, boil. Cato. Ubi bullabit vinum,

ignem subducito. *Plin.* Bullantium aquarum sufflatio.  
**BULLŪLA** (diminut. from *bulla*), *æ*, *f.* a little bubble. *Cels.*  
**BŪMAMMA** (*bu*, *intens.* & *mamma*), *æ*, *f.* a kind of large grape, swelling like a teat, a bumast grape. *Varr.*  
**BŪMĀSTŪS** (*βούμαστος*), *i*, *f.* the same as *Bumanaa*. *Virg.* Tument inammarum modo bumasti.  
**BŪMĒLIA** (*βουμελία*), *æ*, *f.* a kind of large ash-tree. *Plin.*  
**BŪNIĀS** (*βουνιας*), *adis*, *f.* a sort of turnip. *Plin.*  
**BŪNIŌN** (*βούνιον*), *i*, *n.* a sort of turnip. *Plin.*  
**BŪPALŌS**, *i*, *m.* a Chian artist, who, having held up the poet *Hippocrates* to derision, was so severely satirized by the latter, that he hanged himself. *Horat.* Acer hostis Bupalō.  
**BŪPHTĀLMŌS** (*βούφθαλμος*), *i*, *m.* the herb ox-eye. *Plin.*  
**BŪPLEURŌN** (*βούπλευρον*), *i*, *n.* the herb hare's-car. *Plin.*  
**BŪPRĒSTIS** (*βούπρηστις*), *is*, *f.* a venomous insect of the kind of *cnuthrids*, like a spider, proving fatal to cattle when eaten among grass. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a sort of herb which kills cattle, the burn-cow. *Plin.*  
**BŪRĀ**, *æ*, and **BŪRIS** (*βούρᾶ*), *is*, *f.* a crooked piece of wood, forming the trunk or principal part of the plough. *Varr.* Sæpe fracta bura relinquunt vomeres in arvo. *Virg.* Magna vi flexa domatur In burim ulmus.  
**BŪRDIGĀLA**, *æ*, *f.* a town of Aquitania, now Bordeaux. *Auson.* — Hence, *Burdigalensis*, *e*, of *Bardigala*. *Sidon.*  
**BŪRDŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* a saule engendered of a horse and she-ass, *ἵπιονος*. *Isidor.*  
**BŪRDŪNCŪLŪS**, *i*, *m.* the herb ox-tongue. *3* *Marell.* *Empir.*  
**BŪRGŪNDIŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* a Burgundian. *3* *Plin.* and *Sidon.*  
**BŪRGŪS** (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* a castle, fort, *re-3* *doubt.* *Veget.* Castellum parvulum quem Burgum vocant. — ¶ Also, a burgh, borough. *Isid.*  
**BURICŪS** (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* a sorry horse. *3* *Paulin.* *Nolan.*  
**BURIS**. See *Bura*. *3*  
**BURRĒ** (*unc.*), *ārum*, *f.* trifles, nonsense, folly. *Auson.*  
**BŪRRANICĀ**, *æ*, *f.* a beverage made up of *3* *must* and *milk*. *Fest.*

**BŪRRHINŌN** (*βούρρινον*), *i*, *n.* an herb. *3* *Apul.*  
**BŪSĒLINUM** (*βουσέλινον*), *i*, *n.* an herb, like garden smallage. *Plin.*  
**BŪSIRIS**, *is* & *idis*, *Βούσιρις*, a king of Egypt, noted for his cruelty, said to have sacrificed all strangers that came into his realm. *Virg.* Illaudati Busiridis aras.  
**BŪSTICETUM** (*bustum*), *i*, *n.* a cemetery. *3* *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a tomb. *Arnob.*  
**BŪSTIRĀPŪS** (*bustum* & *rapio*), *i*, *n.* a *3* *robber* of funeral piles. *Plaut.*  
**BŪSTŪALIS** (*bustum*), *e*, *adj.* relating to tombs. *Sidon.* Campus refertus bustualibus favillis.  
**BŪSTŪARIŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adject.* relating to tombs. *Cic.* Gladiator bustuaris, gladiator that fought at the grave of some great man, in honor of him. *Martial.* Bustuaria mæcha, who prostitutes herself amongst tombs, a common whore. — ¶ *Bustuaris*, substant. the undertaker, who burns and takes care of bodies. *Amnian.*  
**BŪSTUM** (*buro*, *obs.*, for *uro*), *i*, *n.* the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, the act of burning a corpse. *Lucret.* Cinefacium busto te defebimus. — ¶ Also, the corpse. *Stat.* Egena sepulchri Busta. — ¶ As bodies were often burned and buried in the same place, a tomb, *τύμβος*. *Cic.* Bustum violare, &c. *Id.* Incidere in busto. And figur. *Id.* Bustum legum omnium. — ¶ Also, a funeral urn. *Propert.*  
**BŪTĒŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* a kind of hawk, probably a buzzard, the same as *triorches*. *Plin.*  
**BŪTĒS**, *æ*, *m.* *Βούτης*, Butes, son of Amyeus, killed by Dares at the tomb of Hector. *Virg.* — ¶ An armor-bearer of Aeneides. *Virg.* — ¶ A Trojan, killed by Camilla. *Virg.* — ¶ A son of Teleon, and one of the Argonauts. *Val. Flacc.*  
**BŪTHRŌTUM**, *i*, *n.* and **BŪTHRŌTŪS**, *i*, *f.* *Βούθρωτον*, a town of Epirus, now Butrinto, in Albania. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Buthrotius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Bathrotum*. *Cic.* *Buthrotius* ager. *Absol.* *Buthrotii*, the inhabitants of *Buthrotum*. *Cic.*  
**BŪTHŪSIĀ** (*βουθυσία*), *æ*, *f.* a sacrifice of *2* *oxen*, a great and solemn sacrifice. *Sueton.*  
**BŪTYŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* a bittern. *Anet. carm. de 3* *Philom.*  
**BŪTYRUM** (*βούτυρον*), *i*, *n.* butter. *Plin.*

**BŪXĀNS** (*buxum*), *antis*, *adj.* of the color of box-wood. *Apulei.* *3*  
**BŪXĒTUM** (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* a plantation of box-wood. *Martial.*  
**BŪXĒŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of box. *Colum.* Caseus buxeis formis exprimitur. *Solin.* Buxei luci. — ¶ Of a pale yellow color, like box. *Plin.* Buxeus color. *Martial.* Dentes buxei.  
**BŪXIŪFER** (*buxus* & *fero*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* producing box-trees. *Catull.* Cythere buxifer.  
**BŪXŌSŪS** (*buxus*), *a*, *um*, *adject.* like box-wood. *Plin.*  
**BŪXUM** (*buxus*), *i*, *n.* box-wood. *Virg.* *3* *Torno* rasile buxum. — ¶ Also, any thing made of box-wood. *Ovid.* Inflati murmure buxi, a pipe. *Virg.* Volubile buxum, a top. *So*, *Pers.* Buxum torquere flagello. *Juvenal.* Caput intactum buxo, a comb. *So*, *Ovid.* Crines depectere buxo.  
**BŪXŌS** (*πύξος*), *i*, *f.* the box-tree. *Ovid.* Densæ foliis buxi. — ¶ Also, any thing made of the wood of the box-tree. *Virg.* Buxus Berecynthia, a pipe.  
**BŪZĒRĪ**. See *Byzeres*.  
**BŪBLIS**, *idis*, *f.* *Βύβλις*, daughter of Miletus. Having fallen in love with her brother Caunus, who repelled her advances, she put herself to death, and was changed into a fountain. *Ovid.*  
**BŪLLIS**, or **BŪLLIS**, *idis*, *f.* a town of Greece, on the borders of Illyricum. *Cic.* — Hence, *Byllidenses*, the inhabitants of *Byllis*. *Ces.* And *Byllinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Byllis*. *Liv.*  
**BŪRSĀ**, *æ*, *f.* *Βόρσα*, the citadel of Carthage. *Virg.*  
**BŪSSICŪS**, *a*, *um*, the same as *Bysinus*. *Pandect.*  
**BŪSSINŌS** (*byssus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* made of cotton, *βύσσινος*. *Plin.* *So*, *Apul.* *Bysina* vestis.  
**BŪSSŪS** (*βύσσος*), *i*, *f.* cotton, cotton stuff. *3* *Apulei.* Vestis bysso pertexta.  
**BŪZĀCIUM**, *i*, *n.* a district of Africa proper. *Plin.* — Hence, *Byzacenus*, and *Byzacius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Byzacium*. *Solin.* and *Sil.*  
**BŪZANTĪUM**, *ii*, *n.* *Βυζάντιον*, a city of Thraee, afterwards called Constantinopolis, Constantinople. *Plin.* — Hence, *Byzantiacus* (*Stat.*), *Byzantinus* (*Auson.*), and *Byzantius* (*Ovid.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Byzantium*. And *Absol.* *Byzantii*, *ōrum*, the inhabitants of *Byzantium*. *Liv.*  
**BŪZĒRES**, *um*, *m.* *Βύζηρες*, a people of Asia Minor. *Valer. Flacc.* *Byzeres* vangi. *Pliny* calls them *Buzeri*.

## C.

**C** the third letter of the Latin alphabet. In abbreviations, C. stands for *Cnius*; on the votes of the jury, for *condemno*; in numeration, one hundred.  
**CĀBALLĀTIŪ** (*caballus*), *ōnis*, *f.* fodder for horses. *Cod. Just.*  
**CĀBALLINŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a horse. *Plin.* *Caballina* caro, horse-flesh. *Pers.* Fons caballinus, *h. c.* *Hippocrene*.  
**CĀBALLIŌN**, *i*, *n.* the herb hart's-tongue, *3* *spleenwort*. *Apulei.*  
**CĀBALLŪS** (*καβάλλης*), *i*, *m.* a horse, *3* *pack-horse*, *saddle-horse*. *Horat.* Ant olitoris ager mercede caballum. *Id.* Vectari rura caballo. *Juvenal.* Gorgoneus caballus, *h. c.* *Pegasus*.  
**CĀBILLŌNUM**, *i*, *n.* a town of Gaal, now Chalons-sur-Saône. *Ces.*  
**CĀBIRĪ**, *ōrum*, *m.* *Κάβειροι*, deities introduced into Greece, at an early period, from Phœnicia, in whose honor mysteries were celebrated with much pomp, particularly in *Samothraee*. They were probably the sun and moon (*Moloch* and *Astarte*) of the Phœnicians. *Acc. ap. Varr.* *Celsa* Cabirum delubra, for *Cabirorum*.  
**CĀCĀBĀCĒŪS**, and **CĀCCĀBĀCĒŪS** (*cacabus*), *a*, *um*, *adject.* of a pot or boiler. *Tertull.* Motus cacabaceus, like that of a pot boiling.  
**CĀCĀBĀTĒS**, and **CĀCCĀBĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *3* *a*, *um*, *adj.* smoky, sooty, like a pot. *Panlin.* *Nolin* Ædificia cacabata.

**CĀCĀBŌ**, or **CĀCCĀBŌ** (*κακαβίζω*), *as*, *3* *n.* to cry or call like a partridge. *Auct. carn. de Philom.* *Cacabat* hinc perdix.  
**CĀCĀBŪLŪS** (*diminut.* from *cacabus*), *i*, *3* *m.* a little boiler. *Tertull.*  
**CĀCĀBŪS**, or **CĀCCĀBŪS** (*κάκαβος*), *i*, *2* *m.* a pot, kettle, seething pot, boiler. *Colum.*  
**CĀCĀLIĀ** (*κακαλία*), *æ*, *f.* a plant called wild caraway, or wild chequil. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĀTŪRIŪ** (*caco*), *is*, *n.* 4. to desire to go to stool. *Martial.*  
**CĀCĀCĒTĒS**, or **CĀCĒCĒTĀ** (*κακέκτης*), *æ*, *m.* one afflicted with a cacæxy. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĒCĒTŪCŪS** (*κακεκτικὸς*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* encephetic, consumptive. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĒXIĀ** (*καχεξία*), *æ*, *f.* cacæxy, a bad state of the humors, ill habit of body. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**CĀCĒINNĀBILIS** (*cachinno*), *e*, *adject.* *3* *Apulei.* *Risus* cachinnabilis, a violent fit of laughter. *Id.* Homo animal cachinnabile, a laughing animal.  
**CĀCĒINNĀTIŪ** (*cachinno*), *ōnis*, *f.* *n.* 1 *immoderate* laughing, excessive laughter. *Cic.* *Vituperatur* cachinnatio.  
**CĀCĒINNŌ** (*cachinnus*), *ōnis*, *m.* a great laugher; a satirical person. *Pers.* *Sum* petulant splene cachinno.  
**CĀCĒINNŌ** (*Id.*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*, *i*, and *CĀCĒINNŌRĒTĒS*, *āris*, *ātus* *sum*, *dep.* 1. to laugh immoderately, laugh out, laugh aloud, *καυχᾶζω*. *Lucret.* *Quam* famu-

læ longe fugitant, furtimque cachinnant. *Cic.* *Ridere* convivæ, cachinnari ipse *Apronius*. — With the acccus. *Apulei.* At ille exitium meum cachinnant. Others read *exitio*. — ¶ Also, to roar. *Acc. ap. Non.*  
**CĀCĒINNŪS**, *i*, *m.* loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a hearty laugh; laughter in scorn or derision. *Cic.* *Curio* cachinnos irridentium commovebat. *Id.* In quo *Alcibiades* cachinnum dicitur subtilissime. *Catull.* *Ridere* quidquid est domi cachinnorum. *Sueton.* *Effundi* in cachinnos. *Id.* *Edere* cachinnum. *Juvenal.* *Cachinno* concuti. — ¶ Also, the roaring of the sea. *Catull.* *sonant* plan-gore cachinni.  
**CĀCĒILĀ** (*κάχλα*), *æ*, *f.* the herb ox-eye, or May-weed, the same as *buphtalmos*. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĒRŪS** (*κάχρυς*), *ŷos*, *f.* the seed of rosemary. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the scaly cone of the fir, &c. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the white kernel of the seed of the crethmus. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĒZŌTĒCHNŪS** (*κακίζότεχνος*), *i*, *m.* a censurer of art, an epithet applied to *Callimachus*, because of his excessive fastidiousness in censuring his own productions. *Plin.*  
**CĀCŌ**, *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*, & *n.* 1. to go to stool, to void, *χεζω*. *Horat.* In me veniat cacatum *Julius*. *Phædr.* *Canes* odorem

mixtum cum merdis cacant. *Martial.*  
 Facies durum cacantis. *Cotull.* Cacata charta, soiled, filthy; or pitiful, wretched.  
**CACŌETHES** (κακόηθης), is, n. an evil custom or fashion, a bad habit. *Juvenal.* Insanabile scribendi cacœthes. — ¶ Also, a cancer, ulcer. *Cels.* Cacœthes curationem recipit. — Adject. *Plin.* Ulcera, quæ cacœthe vocant. *Id.* duritias, quas cacœthes vocant.  
**CACŌPHATŌN** (κακόφωνον), i, n. cacophony, the using of harsh, incorrect, or indecent language. *Quintil.*  
**CACŌZĒLIĀ** (κακοζῆλία), æ, f. affected or perverse imitation, a fault of style arising from affectation. *Quintil.*  
**CACŌZĒLŌS** (κακόζηλος), i, m. a bad imitator; one who injudiciously affects a peculiarity of expression. *Sueton.*  
**CĀCTŌS** (κάκτος), i, m. a prickly plant with an edible stalk, the artichoke. *Plin.*  
**CACŪLĀ**, æ, m. the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge. *Plaut.*  
**CACŪMĒN** (perhaps for acumen), īnis, n. the peak or sharp point of a thing, the top or summit of any thing, κορυφή, ὕψος. *Cæs.* Cacumina ramorum. *Lucret.* Summa cacumina montis. *Ovid.* Cacumen herbæ. *Plin.* ovi. *Id.* pyramidum. *Horat.* Cacumina Matina, h. e. heights of *Motinus* in *Apulia*. — ¶ Also, the extremity of any thing. *Lucret.* Extremum ejusque cacumen Corporis. *Id.* Ad summum venire cacumen, to the height of perfection. — ¶ Also, an accidental mark. *Martian.* *Capel.*  
**CĀCŪMINŌ** (cacumen), as, avi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to make pointed, sharp, or peaked. *Ovid.* Summas cacuminat aures. *Sidon.* saxoque cacuminat ense, sharpens the point of his sword. *Plin.* Ova cacuminata, peaked, sharp at the end.  
**CĀCŪS**, i, m. *Kakos*, a robber, who, having stolen the cattle of *Hercules*, was slain by that hero. *Liv.* and *Virg.*  
**CĀDĀVĒR** (cado), ēris, n. a carcass, corpse, dead body. *Cic.* Cruentum cadaver canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. *Virg.* Informe cadaver. *Aurel. Vict.* Cadaver caninum. — ¶ Also, as a term of reproach. *Cic.* Ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi opis expetebam? outcast, base wretch. — ¶ *Figur.* *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Oppidorum cadavera, remains, ruins.  
**CĀDĀVĒRINŌS** (cadaver), a, um, adj. of a carcass. *Tertull.* Cadaverina caro.  
**CĀDĀVĒRŌSŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. like a dead body or carcass, cadaverous, ghastly. *Tereat.* Cadaverosa facies.  
**CĀDĪVŌS** (cado), a, um, adj. that falls of itself. *Plin.* Cadiva poma, windfalls. — ¶ Also, having the falling sickness, epileptic. *Marcell.* *Empir.*  
**CĀDMĒIS** (Καδμηΐς), īdis, f. *Cadmean.* *Ovid.* Cadmeida arcem, *Thebes*. See *Cadmus*. — And absol. (sc. femina), a daughter or descendant of *Cadmus*. *Ovid.* Talibus ignarum Juno Cadmeida dictis Formarat, h. e. *Semele*. — ¶ Also, *Theban.* *Ovid.* Matres Cadmeides.  
**CĀDMĪA** (Καδμεία), æ, f. calamine, zinc. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the dross or slag of a furnace. *Plin.*  
**CĀDMŪS**, i, m. *Kadmos*, father of *Semele*, *Agave*, *Ino*, &c., and son of *Agæor*, king of the *Phœnicians*. In search of his sister *Europa*, *Cadmus* arrived in *Bœotia*, where he founded *Thebes*; and to him the *Greeks* attributed the introduction of the alphabet into their country. *Ovid.* Soror *Cadmi*, *Europe*, the quarter of the globe. — Hence, *Cadmēius*, and *Cadmēus*, a, um, of *Cadmus*. *Valer. Flacc.* Cadmeida seges, the armed men that sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by *Cadmus*. *Propert.* Cadmæe Thebæ, built by *Cadmus*. — Also, *Theban.* *Lucan.* Dirce *Cadmeæ*, near *Thebes*. And absol. *Nepos.* Cadmea (sc. arx), the citadel of *Thebes*. — Also, *Carthaginian.* *Silius.* Cadmea gens (because *Carthage* was a *Phœnician* colony). — ¶ *Cadmus* was also a noted hangman in *Rome*, in the time of *Horac.* *Horat.* Tradere aliquem *Cadmo*.  
**CĀDŌ** (κάω, κείω), is, cecidi, casum, n. 3. to fall, πίνω. *Suetr.* Cadere supinus. *Plaut.* Cadere deorsum. *Virg.* Lapsa cadunt folia. *Id.* Cadunt imbres. *Cic.* Alte cadere, to fall from on high. *Lucret.* Cadere in terram. *Plin.* Cadere ad terram. *Ovid.* Cadit a mento manus

*Plin.* Cadere ab alto. *Cic.* ex equo. *Plaut.* de equo. *Petron.* Cælo cadunt fulmina. — ¶ Also, to fall, or die, in battle. *Nepos.* Eo prælio ipse dur; cecidit. *Id.* Cadit in prælio adolescens. *Ovid.* Cadere acie. *Cic.* Cadere in acie. *Tacit.* teis. *Quintil.* pro patria. *Tacit.* Sua manu cecidit, fell by his own hand; laid violent hands on himself. *Ovid.* Cadere ab aliquo, to be slain by any one; die by one's hand. *Sueton.* Cadere ab hoste. — So, of victims, to be sacrificed, offered. *Horat.* Tener cadit hædus. *Virg.* Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra. — ¶ Also, to decline, set. *Horat.* Qua tristis *Orion* cadit. *Virg.* Sol cadens. *Ovid.* Cadente die, at the close of day. — ¶ Also, to subside. *Ovid.* Cadit *Eurus*. *Liv.* Venti vis cecidit. So, *Virg.* Pelagi cecidit fragor. And, figur. *Cic.* Animi cadunt, fail, sink. *Id.* Cadere animis. *Ovid.* Cadit ira. — ¶ Also, to fall to the ground, go to ruin, decay, perish. *Cic.* Si tanta civitas cadet. *Id.* Auctoritas principum cecidit. *Id.* Tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit. *Horat.* Multa cadent Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, shall go into disuse, become obsolete. *Cic.* Sed tibi tamen oculi, verba cecidissent, your eyes and words would have failed you. *Id.* Nostrum uterque cecidit, has lost his influence; got out of favor. *Id.* Cadere causa, to lose one's suit. So, *Id.* In judicio cadere. *Horat.* Cadit fabula, is condemned. — ¶ Also, to fall, come. *Liv.* Spes cadit ad irritum, vanishes. *Tacit.* Cadere in irritum, *Cic.* Cadere in morbum. *Id.* in offensionem alicujus. *Nepos.* in suspicionem. *Cic.* in conspectum, to become visible. *Id.* sub oculos. *Id.* sub sensum. *Id.* in morbum, to fall sick. *Id.* in cogitationem, to suggest itself to the mind. *Id.* sub imperium. *Id.* in potestatem alicujus, to fall into one's hands. *Id.* In eam diem cadunt nummi, fall due. — ¶ Also, to fall out, fall off. *Plaut.* Dentes cadunt. — ¶ Also, to fall out, happen, occur. *Cic.* Aliter res cecidit, ac putabas. *Id.* Hoc cecidit mihi peropportune. *Id.* Verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, how it would turn out. *Liv.* Sors ut cuique ceciderit. *Virg.* quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, fell to their lot. — ¶ Also, to belong to, become, suit, agree with, fit. *Cic.* Pedes, qui in orationem cadere possunt. *Id.* In eum maxime cadit hoc verbum. *Id.* Non cadit in sapientem ægritudo. *Id.* Non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio. *Virg.* Cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? *Plin.* Non cadit in alium tam absolutum opus, no one else is capable of doing any thing so complete. — ¶ Also, to be terminated, end, close. *Cic.* Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt. *Id.* Sententia cadit numerose. *Quintil.* Nullum Græce verbum *m* littera cadit. *Cic.* Et illa, quæ similiter desinunt, aut quæ cadunt similiter. Similiter desinentia (ὁμοιοτέλευτα) are words ending with the same syllable; as, turpiter audes facere, nequiter stides dicere; but similiter cadentia (ὁμοιοπύρα) are words that are declined alike, although they have not the same final syllables; as, hominem laudas egentem, virtutis abundantem felicitatis. — ¶ Also, in an obscene sense, for succumbere. *Tibull.*  
**CĀDŪCĒĀTŌR** (caduceus), ōris, m. a herald or ambassador sent to treat about peace. *Liv.* Caduceator ab Rege venerat.  
**CĀDŪCĒŪS**, i, m. and **CĀDŪCĒŪM** i, n. (κηρύκειον, κηρύκειον), a herald's staff. *Cic.* Caduceo ornatus, incolumis vel inter hostium tela versatur. *Nepos.* Tabellarium cum caduceo mittit. — Also, the rod or staff of *Mercury*, with the figure of two snakes twisted about it, carried by him in his character of messenger of the gods. It was a symbol of peace, and must not be confounded with his magical wand (virga). *Ovid.*  
**CĀDŪCĪFER** (caduceus & fero), ēri, m. 3 bearing the caduceus, an epithet of *Mercury*. *Ovid.* *Atlantiades* caducifer.  
**CĀDŪCŪS** (cado), a, um, adj. ready to fall, unable to bear itself up, falling, πρῶσιμος. *Ovid.* Caducis saxa cavantur aquis. *Cic.* Vitis natura caduca est. — ¶ Al-

so, fallen. *Cic.* Baccæ caducæ. *Horat.* Lignum caducum in caput domini. *Id.* Fulmen caducum. *Virg.* Frondes caducæ volitant. *Id.* Bello caduci, that have fallen in battle. — ¶ Also, frail, transient, perishable. *Cic.* Corpus caducum. *Virg.* Tempus caduco oratur juveni, h. e. morituro. — ¶ *Figur.* transitory, frail, perishing. *Cic.* Res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt. *Ovid.* Fama caduca. — ¶ Also, vacant, without a proprietor. *Cic.* Caducæ hereditates, to which there is no rightful heir. *Juvencul.* Legatum omne capis, necnon et dulce caducum. — ¶ Also, vain, ineffectual. *Ovid.* Caducæ preces. *Id.* Votum caducum. — ¶ Caducus morbus, epilepsy, or the falling-sickness. *Apulei.* — ¶ Also, troubled with epileptic fits. *Apulei.* Detestabili morbo caducus.  
**CĀDŪRCĪ**, ōrum, m. a people of *Aquitaine*, whose capital is now called Cahors. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cadurcus*, a, um, of the *Cadurci*. *Auson.* Sedes *Cadurca*. *Juvenal.* Niveum cadurcum (sc. stragulum), a coverlet, bed-quilt of *Cadurcan* linen. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cadurcum* signifies the head itself. *Juvenal.* Magna debetur violato pœna cadurco.  
**CĀDŪS** (κάδος), i, m. a vessel for containing wine and other liquids, a jar. *Ovid.* fragiles cados. *Virg.* Vina cadis onerat. *Horat.* Cadus potus fœce tenus. — Also used for keeping fruits, honey, &c. *Plin.* Cadi ficis siccis implentur. *Id.* Poma cadis condita. *Id.* Condere legumina in cadis oleariis. *Martial.* De rubro promere mella cado. *Virg.* Ossaque lecta cado texit ahenò, h. e. a funeral urn. — ¶ Also, a liquid measure, containing twelve congii. *Plin.*  
**CĀDŪYTAS** (καδύρας), æ, m. a parasitic plant. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĪAS** (κακίας), æ, m. the east-north-east wind. *Plin.*  
**CĀCĪGENŪS** (cæcus & gigno), i, adj. born blind, τυφλογενής. *Lucret.*  
**CĀCĪLIĀ** (cæcus), æ, f. a slow worm or blind worm. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a kind of lettuce. *Colum.*  
**CĀCĪLIŪS**, ii, m. a Roman name (nomen) of a gens. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cæcilius*, and *Cæcilianus*, a, um, adj. of *Cæcilius*. *Cic.* Cæciliania fabula, of *Stalium Cæcilius*, the comic poet. *Id.* Cæcilianus senex, h. e. a personage in a play of *Cæcilius*. *Id.* Cæcilia lex.  
**CĀCĪNĀ**, æ, m. a Roman family name (cognomen). Whence, *Cæcilianus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Cæcina*. *Martian.* *Coppell.* Cæciliania oratio.  
**CĀCĪTĀS** (cæcus), ātis, f. blindness, want of sight, τυφλότης, ἀβλεψία. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* blindness of mind, insatiation. *Cic.* Cæcitas libidinis. *Id.* mentis. *Id.* Furor animi, et cæcitas.  
**CĀCŌ**, and **CĀCŌ** (cæcus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to blind, make blind, τυφλόω. *Lucret.* Sol etiam cæcat, contra si cernere pergas. — ¶ *Figurat.* *Pallad.* Vitis oculus cæcabitur. — ¶ Applied to the mind, to blind, hoodwink, confound. *Cic.* Largitione cæcare mentes. *Id.* Cupiditate cæcatus. *Liv.* Cæcata mens terrore. — ¶ Also, to obscure, to darken. *Avien.* denso cæcantur stipte livæ. *Cic.* Cæcata oratio.  
**CĀCŪBŪM**, i, n. Καίκουβον, a village or district of *Latium*, on the borders of *Campania*, noted for the excellence of its vines. Hence, *Cæcūbus*, a, um, adj. of *Cæcūbum*. *Plin.* Cæcūbe vites. *Horat.* Cæcūba vina. — And, absol. *Horat.* Depromere Cæcūbum cellis avitis.  
**CĀCŪLŪS**, i, m. son of *Vulcan*, and founder of *Præneste*. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 678.  
**CĀCŪS**, or **CĀCŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. blind, τυφλός. *Cic.* Catuli cæci. *Horat.* Hypsæa cæciōr. *Id.* Si cæcus iter monstrare velit, proverbs. So, also, *Liv.* Appare id quidem etiam cæco. — ¶ Also, dark, darksome, obscure, gloomy. *Cic.* Cæca nox. *Virg.* caligo. *Cic.* Domus cæca. *Virg.* Parietes cæci, τυφλά τεύχη. *Plin.* Cæcæ gemmæ, opaque. And, of trees, *Id.* Cæci rami, without buds (h. e. oculi). — ¶ Also, secret, hidden, covered, occult, private. *Cic.* Res cæcæ, et ab aspectu judicio remotæ. *Lucret.* Cæcæ causas. *Senec.* Sphinx necens verba cæcis modis. *Lucret.* Natura clandes-

lina et cæca. *Id.* Tabescunt vulnere cæco. *Horat.* Cæca fata. *Liv.* Cæcum crimen, *h. e.* which cannot be proved. *Virg.* Cæcæ fores, a private door. *Id.* Cæca freta, having hidden rocks or banks. *Colum.* Cæca fossa, covered. *Id.* Cæci morbi, whose causes are unknown. *So, Sallust.* Cæcum corpus ad hostes vertere, the back. *And, Virg.* Cæcum vulnus, a wound in the back. *Liv.* Cæcus ictus, a blow on the back. — ¶ Also, applied to the mind, rash, headlong, headstrong, precipitate. *Cic.* Non solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est. *Id.* Cæcus atque amens tribunus. *Id.* Cæcus amentia. *Id.* crudelitate. *Id.* cupiditate. *Horat.* quemcunque incitua veri cæcum agit. *Phædr.* Cæca mens. *Cic.* Cæcus animo. *And* with the genit. *Quintil.* Cæcus animi. *Lucan.* Mens cæca fati, ignorant of the future. — ¶ Also, of the passions, that makes blind, blind. *Cic.* Cupiditas cæca. *Id.* Cæco impetu incurrere in aliquem. *Id.* Cæcus timor. *Horat.* furor. *Id.* Cæcus amor sui. *Liv.* Cæca execrationes, *h. e.* random. — ¶ Also, doubtful, uncertain. *Cic.* Cæca expectatione pendere. *Virg.* cæcosque volutat Eventus animo secum. — ¶ Cæca die emere, or vendere, *on credit*; the opposite of *Ecclata* die emere, or vendere, for ready money. *Plaut.* Emē cæca die olivum, id vendito oculata die.

**CÆCUTIŌ** (cæcus), is, n. 4. to be blind, or dim-sighted, to blink. *Varr.* Utrum oculi mihi cæcutiunt, an ego vidi, &c. *Apulei.* Omnes quodammodo cæcutimus.

**CÆDES** (cædo), is, f. o cutting, felling, cutting or lopping off, ἐκκομή, ἐκκοπή. *Gell.* Ligni atque frondium cædem facere. *Apulei.* Capilli cæde cultrorum desecti. — ¶ Also, a cutting, striking, wounding; a blow. *Cic.* Si cædes, et occisio facta non erit? — ¶ More commonly, murder, slaughter, φόνος. *Cic.* Cædes, qua P. C. odius occisus est, Senatus iudicavit contra Rempublicam esse factam. *Id.* Designare aliquem ad cædem. *Sallust.* Cædem facere in aliquem. *Liv.* perpetrare. *Sueton.* admittere. *Liv.* edere. *Lucan.* peragere. *Ovid.* committere. *Tacit.* Ire in cædes. *Id.* Plenæ cædibus viæ. *Curt.* Hostes ingenti cæde prosternere. *Virg.* Furere cæde. *Liv.* Arguere aliquem cædis. — ¶ Also, of beasts, a killing, or sacrificing. *Horat.* Tentare deos multa cæde bidentium. — ¶ Also, poetically, blood that is shed, gore. *Ovid.* Aspergine cædis. *Virg.* tepidaque recentem Cæde locum.

**CÆDŌ** (καίω, κείω), is, cæcidi, cæsum, a. 3. to cut, cut down, lop, fell, κόπρω. *Cic.* Arbores tempestive cædi. *Cæs.* Silvas cædere. *Horat.* vineta. *Cic.* lapidem. *Virg.* cæduntque securibus humida vina. *Plaut.* Cædere lignum, to cut up or split wood for fuel. *Plin.* montes in marmora. — ¶ Also, to strike, beat, knock at, πλῆτρω. *Cic.* Cædere januam saxis. *Id.* aliquem virgis ad necem. *Plaut.* pugnis. *Id.* calcibus. *Ovid.* ense. *And, absol.* *Sallust.* Cædere alios, alios obruncare. *Quintil.* Cædi discentes, should be flogged. *Id.* Cædere pectus. — ¶ Also, to kill, slaughter, destroy. *Cic.* Magnum numerum hostium cæcidimus, have cut to pieces. *Liv.* Infra arcem casi multi. *Curt.* Cædere proditores ad unum. *Cic.* Cædere greges armentorum. — ¶ Likewise, to sacrifice, immolate. *Cic.* Cæsis hostiis deos placare. *Id.* Cædere victimas. *Virg.* cædit quinas de more bidentes. *Juvenal.* Cædere Silvano porcum. *An old form* quoted by *Liv.* Cædere piaculum hostia, *h. e.* by hypallage, to sacrifice a victim as an expiatory offering. — ¶ Hence, figur. *Cic.* Maxime testibus cæditur, is hard pushed. — ¶ Cædere sermones, to confer; converse. *Terent.* Interea dum sermones cædimus, illæ sunt relictæ. — ¶ Cædere pignora, *h. e.* capere. *Cic.* See *Pignus*. — ¶ For other uses, see *Cæsus*.

**CÆDŪS** (cædo), a, um, adject. fit to be cut, proper for being cut. *Cato.* Silva cædua. *Plin.* Cædua naturæ frutex. *Id.* Arbores cæduo ligno

**CÆLAMEN** (cælo), inis, n. carved work, or a bass-relief. *Ovid.* Clynipei cælum.

**CÆLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a carver, sculptor in relief. *Cic.* Cælatoribus vasa ostendere. *Juvenal.* Curvus cælator.

**CÆLATŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. the art of executing raised work (reliefs) in gold, silver, or bronze, by castings. *Quintil.* Cælatūra auro, argento, ære opera efficit. *Sueton.* Duo scyphi, quos Homericos a cælatūra carminum Homeri vocabat. — Also, sometimes, by engraving. *Quintil.* Tenuis lamina quam cælatūra altior rumpat. — ¶ Also, a work in relief, a relief in metal. *Plin.* Attritis cælatoribus.

**CÆLĒBS** (unc.), ibis, adj. unmarried, single, ἄζωγος, ἀλεκτρος. *Cic.* Censores cælibes esse prohibent. *Plant.* Ille cælibes erat senex, a widower. *Martial.* Cælebs quater, four times a widower. — Also, applied to inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Desertum in lecto cælibe, lonely. *Horat.* Melius nil cælibe vita, the life of a bachelor. — Also, to animals. *Plin.* Columba cælebs, aut vidua. — *And* to plants. *Horat.* Platanus cælebs, *h. e.* to which the vines are not attached. *So, Ovid.* cælebs sine palmitē truncus, solitary.

**CÆLES** (cælum), itis, adject. celestial, heavenly. *Ovid.* Cælitibus regnis pulsus. — ¶ Also, dwelling in heaven, and thence a god. *Ovid.* Cæles recens, *h. e.* Augustus. More often in the plural. *Horat.* Rex cælitum. *Cic.* Grates vobis ago, cælitēs, gods.

**CÆLĒSTIS** (Id.), e, adject. of heaven, heavenly, celestial, οὐράνιος. *Cic.* Orbis cælestis. *Id.* Vim cælestem. *Id.* Cogitantē supra atque cælestia. *Tibull.* Cælestia numina, heavenly powers. *Ovid.* Nubes cælestis. *Plin.* Cælestis arcus, the rainbow. *Horat.* Cælestis aqua, rain. *Virg.* Cælestis origo. *Ovid.* Bella cælestia, *h. e.* of the giants with the gods. *Id.* Petere auxilium cæleste, divine aid. *Tacit.* Cælestes honores, divine honors. *Id.* Ira cælestis, *h. e.* ira deorum. *Senec.* Nihil est cælesti cælestius. — Hence, absol. Cælestes, ium, the gods. *Cic.* Voluntas cælestium. *Liv.* Cælestes ita velle. *Tibull.* Parcite cælestes. Used in the singular. *Id.* Formam cælestis, the beauty of a goddess. — ¶ Likewise, excellent, eminent, surpassing, supereminent, godlike, divine. *Cic.* Res a te gesta memorabilis, et pæne cælestis. *Id.* Cælestes, divinæque legiones. *Quintil.* Cicero cælestis in dicendo vir. *Ovid.* Ingenium cæleste. *Martial.* Cælestia carmina. *Sueton.* Cælestis vox. *Vellei.* Cælestis animus. *Id.* Cælestissimum os Ciceronis. — ¶ In ablative, cælesti and cæleste. *Ovid.* — ¶ In genitive plural, cælestium and cælestum. *Virg.*

**CÆLIBATŪS** (cælebs), us, m. celibacy, single life. *Sueton.* Permanere in cælibatu.

**CÆLICŌLÆ** (cælum & colo), ārum, m. the inhabitants of heaven, celestials, deities, immortals, gods, οὐρανῖδοι, οὐρανῖωες. *Virg.* Cælicolum regi, for calicularum. — ¶ Also, worshippers of the heavens. *Cod. Just.*

**CÆLICŪS** (cælum), a, um, adj. celestial, heavenly. *Stnt.* Cælica tecta subit.

**CÆLYFĒR** (cælum & fero), a, um, adject. supporting the heavens. *Virg.* Cælyfer Atlas.

**CÆLIGĒNŪS** (cælum & gigno), a, um, adj. heaven-born. *Varr.* Venus cæligena.

**CÆLIPŌTENS** (cælum & potens), entis, adject. mighty in heaven, ruling in the heavens. *Plaut.* Dii cælipotentes.

**CÆLITES**. See *Cæles*.

**CÆLITŪS** (cælum), adverb, from above, from heaven, οὐρανῶθεν. *Apulei.* Quæ cælitus mortalibus exhibetur. *Amnian.* Ignis cælitus lapsus. — ¶ Also, in the later periods of the empire, when the emperors were treated with divine honors, from the emperor. *Cod. Just.* Dignitates cælitus impetrare.

**CÆLIUS**. See *Cælius*.

**CÆLŌ** (cælum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carve figures in relief, on wood, stone, or ivory. *Virg.* Cælatum opus Alcimedontis (of wooden cups). *Plin.* Ab oriente cælavit Scopas (speaking of marble). — ¶ Afterwards applied to the casting of reliefs in gold, silver, and bronze; scalpere being employed to signify the

carving of wood, ivory, and stone, to emboss. *Liv.* Scuta argento cælare. *Cic.* Vasa cæлата. *Id.* Hanc speciem cælavit argento. *Ovid.* Cælare cratera longo argumento. *Virg.* Cælare aliquid in auro. *Plin.* Centauri cælati in scyphis. — ¶ Figur. to embroider. *Val. Flacc.* Cæлата multa arte velamina. — ¶ Also, to adorn. *Cælatum musis opus.*

**CÆLUM**, better **CŒLUM** (κοῖλον), i, n. the sky, the heavens. *Nepos.* Vesperascente cælo, the evening. *Cic.* Nos in cælum sustulerunt, extolled to the skies. *Id.* Cæsar in cælum fertur. *Id.* In cælo sum, I am happy. *Id.* Digno cælum attingere, to reach the highest pitch of happiness. *Id.* Detrahere aliquem de cælo, to rob of fame or happiness. *Tacit.* Decernere cælum Augusto. *Plin.* Dicere cælo, *h. e.* Diis. *Ovid.* Dignari aliquem honore cæli. *Horat.* Cælo Musa beat. *Ovid.* Commercium cæli. *h. e.* deorum. *Macrob.* Toto cælo errare, entirely, totally. *Cic.* Sicut aliquem de cælo delapsum, sent from heaven. *So, Justin.* De cælo missum. *Terent.* Quid si nunc cælum ruat? what if the skies should fall? (a proverbial expression to ridicule groundless fears.) *Virg.* æquata machina cælo. — ¶ Also, the air, region of the air. *Lucret.* In hoc cælo, qui dicitur aer. *Cic.* Cælum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur. *Id.* Hujus cæli spiritus, the breathing of this air. *Id.* Corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus cæli, gross atmosphere, unwholesome air. *Id.* Cælum tenue, subtile, rare. *Id.* crassum, dense. *Virg.* varium cæli prædiscere morem. *Virg.* Cælum serenum. *Plin.* austerum, severe climate. *Id.* Cælum mite. *Sueton.* grave, unwholesome air. *Cic.* salubre. *Flor.* molle, mild or temperate weather. — ¶ De cælo, or e cælo ici, or tangi, to be struck or blasted with lightning. *Cic.* Summanus e cælo ictus. *Virg.* De cælo tactæ quercus. — ¶ De cælo servare, to take auguries by watching the heavens. *Cic.* Proscriptis se per omnes dies comitiales de cælo servaturum. — ¶ Also, region, country. *Horat.* Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt. *Plin.* Cæli cujusque mores. *Flor.* Ipse hominum color ab alio venire cælo fatebatur. — ¶ Also, of this world, in opposition to the infernal regions, the upper air. *Virg.* Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insonnia Manes. — ¶ Also, of things arched or vaulted like the skies. *Vitruv.* Cælum camera, the arched roof. *Plin.* Cerebrum est proximum cælo capitis.

**CÆLUM** (cædo), i, n. a tool used in carving; a chisel. *Quintil.* Cælator cælum desiderat.

**CÆLŪS** (κοῖλος), better **CŒLŪS**, i, m. the 3 sky, heavens. *Em.* Cælus profundus. *Lucret.* Cælus omnes convertere. — ¶ Also, the son of Æther, father of Saturn and Ops, and, according to some, of Mercury, Vulcan, and Venus; the Uranus of the Greeks. *Em.* and *Cic.*

**CÆMENTARIŪS** (cæmentum), ii, m. a builder of walls, a mason. *Hieronym.*

**CÆMENTITIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. made of rough, unheven stones. *Vitruv.* Cæmentitiæ structure. *Id.* Cæmentitiæ parietes. — Also, *Cæmenticius*.

**CÆMENTUM** (cædo), i, n. rough, unheven stones, stones as they come from the quarry, pieces cut off from larger stones, building stones. *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta, atque arma convexit. *Liv.* Cæmenta muri interlita luto. *Plin.* Farcire muros in medio cæmentis fractis, rubble-stone. *Vitruv.* Cæmenta marmorea, chips.

**CÆNA**. See *Cæna*.

**CÆNEUS**, ei & eos, m. [dissyllab.], Κοινεὺς, a Thessalian, originally a girl named Cænis, who was turned into a man by Neptune. *Ovid.*

**CÆNINA**, æ, f. Καίνη, a town of Latium. *Plin.* — Hence Cæninensis, e, and Cæninus, a, um, of Cænina. *Propert.* Cænina arx. — *And* absol. *Liv.* Cænenses, the inhabitants of Cænina.

**CÆNIS**. See *Cæneus*.

**CÆPĀ**, or **CĒPĀ**, æ, f. and **CÆPĒ**, of **CĒPĒ** (unc.), n. indeclinab. an onion, κρόμμυον. *Horat.* Seu porrum et cæpē trucidās. *Plin.* Cæpas serere.



**CÆPINA** (καπα), æ, f. a bed of onions, place where onions grow. *Colum.*  
**CÆPOLLĀ**, æ, f. an onion, the same as **3 Capa**. *Pallad.*  
**CÆRE**, n. indeclinab. and **CÆRES**, itis & etis, f. Καίρε, and Καίρη, a town of Etruria. *Liv.* Exulatum Cære abierunt. *Virg.* Prope Cærîtis amnem. — ¶ Also, *adj.* of Cæres. *Liv.* Cæritem populom. — And *absol.* Cærîtes, um, the inhabitants of Cæres. — *Liv.* As the Cærîtes received the freedom of the city, without the right of suffrage, the expression in *tabulas Cærîtes referre*, signified to deprive a Roman citizen of the privilege of voting. Hence, *Horat.* Cærîte cera dignus, a worthless fellow.  
**CÆRĒFŌLĪUM** (χαίρῆφύλλον), ii, n. a plant called chervil. *Plin.*  
**CÆRĒTANUS** (Cære), a, um, *adj.* of **2 Cære**. *Plin.* Cæretanus amnis, h. c. which flows by Cære. *Martial.* Cæretanum vinum. — And Cæretani, ñrum, the inhabitants of Cære. *Valer. Mar.*  
**CÆRĪMŌNĪĀ** (unc.), æ, f. religious ceremony, sacred rites, solemn worship, θρησκεία. *Cic.* Superioris cuiusdam naturæ, curam cærimoniãque afferre. *Id.* Conficere sacra Cæris summa religione et cærimonia. *Tacit.* Libri cærimoniãrum. *Cic.* Cærimonia deorum, reverentia. — ¶ Also, sanctity. *Cic.* Pollueret cærimoniã legationis. *Id.* Cærimonia sepulcrorum. *Plin.* Amnis est in magna cærimonia, h. e. held in great veneration. — ¶ Written, also, *ceremonia* and *cæronia*.  
**CÆRĪMŌNĪĀLĪS** (cærimonia), e, *adj.* relating to religious ceremony, ceremonial, ritual. *Arnob.*  
**CÆRĪMŌNĪŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* devoted or relating to religious rites. *Amian.*  
**CÆRĪTES**. See **Cære**.  
**CÆRŪLĀNS** (cæruleus), antis, *adj.* bluish, ceruleous. *Fulgent.*  
**CÆRŪLĒĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* clothed in blue. *Vellei.*  
**CÆRŪLEUM** (Id.), i, n. a blue color, mineral blue. *Plin.*  
**CÆRŪLĒŪS**, and **CÆRŪLŪS** (perhaps cærlum), a, um, *adj.* cerulean, azure, blue. *Enn.* Cæli cærulea templa. *Ovid.* In cærulea cæli. *Horat.* Cærulea pubes, blue-eyed. — ¶ Also, sea-green, bluish green. *Cic.* Mare cæruleum. *Id.* Cærulei oculi Neptuni. *Catull.* Cærulea æquora. *Ovid.* Cærulea via, h. e. navigatio. — And *absol.* Cærulea, the sea (sc. freta, or æquora). *Virg.* Fluctu spumabant cærulea. *Id.* Cærulea verrunt. — ¶ Hence, applied to the sea gods and to any thing connected with them. *Ovid.* Cæruleos habet unda deos. *Propert.* Cæruleus deus, h. e. Neptunus. *Ovid.* Cæruleus Nereus. *Id.* Cæruleis Triton per mare curret equis. *Virg.* Cæruleus currus Neptuni. — And to river gods. *Virg.* Cæruleus Tiberis. *Ovid.* Coma cærulea Tigridis. — ¶ Also, green, greenish. *Propert.* Cæruleus cucumis. *Ovid.* Cærulea quercus. *Id.* Cærulea arbor Palladis. — ¶ Also, dark, dum, black, sable, gloomy. *Virg.* Aræ cæruleis mæstæ vittis, atraque cupresso. *Ovid.* Equi cærulei Plutonis, coal-black steeds. *Tibull.* Jami nox cæruleas laverat amne rotas. *Stat.* Nox cærulea. *Virg.* Cærulea puppis Charontis. *Juvenal.* Mucida cærulei panis consumere frusta, h. e. jam nigricantis.  
**CÆSĀPŌN**, i, n. a kind of lettuce. *Plin.*  
**CÆSĀR**, ñris, m. Καίσαρ, a Roman family name (cognomen), in the Julian gens. **C. Julius Cæsar**, the most celebrated of the name, after having conquered his rival, Pompey, overthrew the Roman republic, and exercised kingly power as sole dictator. He was murdered by a body of conspirators, and his nephew and heir, **C. Julius Cæsar** (Octavianus), governed the state with the title of Augustus. — ¶ Hence, **Cæsar** came to signify emperor. — ¶ And at a later period, the reigning emperor was called Augustus, and the title of **Cæsar** was given to the heir apparent.  
**CÆSĀRĀUGŪSTĀ**, æ, f. a town of Spain, so called because a Roman colony was settled there by Augustus Cæsar; now Saragossa. *Plin.* — Hence, CæsarAugustianus,

a, um, *adj.* of CæsarAugusta. *Plin.* CæsarAugustanus conventus.  
**CÆSĀRĒĀ**, æ, f. Καίσαρεια, the name of several towns in Armenia, Palestine, Mauritania, &c. *Plin.*  
**CÆSĀRĒŪS** (Cæsar), a, um, *adj.* of **3** or relating to Cæsar, Cæsarean. *Ovid.* Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extingueret nomen. *Id.* Cæsarea mens. *Id.* Cæsarea domus, imperial. *Martial.* Cæsarei leones, h. e. exhibited by the emperor Domitian.  
**CÆSĀRĪĀNŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* of Cæsar, Cæsarean. *Cic.* Cæsariana celeritate uti, h. e. Julii Cæsaris. *Nepos.* Cæsarianum civile bellum. — And *absol.* Cæsariani, ñrum, Cæsar's party, his partisans. *Anst. B. Afric.* Cæsariani pedestres copias arbitrantur. *Flor.* Cæsarianorum impetus fuit. — ¶ Also, imperial. *Martial.* Domini mores Cæsarianus habet, the courtier.  
**CÆSĀRĪĀTŪS** (cæsaries), a, um, *adj.* having long or bushy hair. *Plaut.* Miles cæsariatus. — ¶ *Figur.* *Apulei.* Cæsariata terra.  
**CÆSĀRĪĒNSĪS** (Cæsarea), e, *adj.* of Cæsarea. *Tacit.* Mauritania Cæsariensis. *So, Pandect.* Colonia Cæsariensis in Palestina. — ¶ Hence, Cæsarienses, ium, the inhabitants of Cæsarea. *Plin.*  
**CÆSĀRĪĒS** (cædo), ei, f. hair insofar as it is cut, hair, a man's or woman's head of hair, κόμη. *Liv.* Promissa cæsaries. *Horat.* Pectere cæsariem. *Virg.* Cæsariem effusæ nitidam per candida colla, locks, curls, ringlets. *Catull.* E Bereniceo vertice cæsariem. — ¶ Also, the beard. *Ovid.* Cæsariem longæ dextra deducere barbæ.  
**CÆSĀRĪNUS**, the same as Cæsarianus.  
**CÆSĒNĀ**, æ, f. a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Cesena. *Plin.* — Hence, Cæsēnās, atis, *adj.* of Cesena. *Id.* Cæsēnatis vina.  
**CÆSĪCIŪS**, a, um, *adj.* *Plaut.* Lin-3 teolum cæsicium, a cloth of fulled linen, from cædo; or of a gray color, from cæsium.  
**CÆSĪM** (cædo), adverb, with the edge, in distinction from punctim. *Lin.* Punctim magis, quam cæsīm, petere hostem. *Sueton.* Gladio cæsīm percutere aliquem. — ¶ *Figur.* Cæsīm dicere, in short clauses, as distinguished from membratim. *Cic.* Membratim adhuc; deinde cæsīm diximus.  
**CÆSĪŌ** (Id.), ñnis, f. a cutting, lopping, ἐκρομή. *Colum.* Castaneæ cæsio.  
**CÆSĪŌS** (unc.), a, um, *adj.* gray, γλαυκός. **1** *Cic.* Cæsii oculi Minervæ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. *Plin.* Cæsii (sc. oculi) in tenebris clariores. — ¶ Also, gray-eyed, cat-eyed. *Terent.* Rufa virgo, cæsia. — ¶ It is also a Roman gentile name (nomen). *Cic.*  
**CÆSŌNIŪS**, ii, m. a Roman name (nomen). Hence Cæsonianus, a, um, *adj.* of Cæsonius. *Colum.* Cæsonianum præceptum.  
**CÆSPĒS** (cæsus), ñtis, m. a turf, or sod, χορρόπιθος. *Cic.* Non esse arma cæspites, neque glebas. *Ovid.* Araque gramineo viridis de cæspite fiat. *Horat.* Positus in cæspite vivo. *Juvenal.* Festus promissa deis animalia cæspes expectat. *Tacit.* Exstruendo tumulo cæspitem ponere. *Virg.* Tuguri congestum cæspite culmen. — ¶ Also applied to ground covered with grass, though not cut. *Virg.* Hastam de cæspite vellit. *Plin.* Subest arena tenuissimo cæspitem corio. — ¶ Also, a country. *Avien.* Istius extenti sola cæspitis sulcant Genetes innumere. — ¶ Also, a round body, a knob. *Plin.* Hoc vocatur in vite gemma, cum ibi cæspitem fecit. — ¶ Also, a group of stalks growing in a bunch; a bush. *Plin.* Saliunca herba verius, quam flos, breviterque cæspes sui generis. — ¶ Also written *cæspes*.  
**CÆSPĪTĀTŌR** equus, a stumbler. *Serv.*  
**CÆSPĪTĪTĪŌS** (cæspes), and **CÆSPĪ-3** **TĪCIŌS**, a, um, *adj.* made of turf. *Vop.*  
**CÆSPŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* abundant-3 ing in turf or tangled weeds. *Colum.*  
**CÆSTRUM**. See **Cæstrum**.  
**CÆSTŪS** (cædo), us, m. a gauntlet, boxing-glove, consisting of straps of bull's hide, loaded with iron or lead, and wound round the hands and arms of the pugilists. *Cic.* Pugiles cæstibus contusi. *Virg.*

Manibus inducere cæstus. *Id.* Exuere cæstus. See **Cæstus**.  
**CÆSŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a cutting, felling, ἐκρομή. *Plin.* Tempestiva cæsura ligni. *Id.* Cæsura silvæ. — ¶ Also, the material cut. *Plin.* Recentes arundinum cæsuras. — ¶ Also, in prosody, a cæsura. *Diomed.*  
**CÆSŪS**, a, um, *particip.* from cædo, cut. **3** *Enn.* Trabes cæsæ. — ¶ Also, struck, beaten. *Terent.* Cæsus verberibus. *Horat.* pugnis. — ¶ Also, slain, destroyed. *Cic.* Gracchus est cæsus. *Liv.* Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie cæsæ. *Id.* Ibi hostes iterum cæsī, cut up. — ¶ Also, sacrificed. *Sueton.* Cæsæ victinæ. — ¶ *Inter cæsæ et porrecta*, a proverb drawn from sacrifices; between the slaughtering of the victim, and the placing of the entrails upon the altar; between the cup and the lip. *Cic.* Ne quid inter cæsæ, et porrecta oneris mihi addatur. — ¶ *Ruta cæsæ*, or *ruta et cæsæ*, for eruta et cæsæ, the movable things of an estate, which were commonly retained by the seller. *Cic.* Cum ædes fundumve vendiderint, rutis cæsī receptis, &c., the movables excepted. — ¶ *Sanguis cæsus*, of the slain. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *absol.* Cæsum, i, a stop, pause. *Martian.* Capell.  
**CÆTĒRA**, with its derivatives. See **Cætera**.  
**CÆTRA**. See **Cetra**.  
**CÆUS**, a, um. Same as **Ceus**.  
**CÆUS**, i. See **Cæus**.  
**CÆYX**. See **Ceyx**.  
**CÆYCŪS**, i, m. Κάϊκος, a river of Mysia. *Virg.* Mysusque Cæicus. — ¶ Also, a companion of Æneas. *Virg.*  
**CAJĒTA**, æ, or **CAJĒTE**, es, f. the nurse of Æneas. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a town and port of Latium, now Gaëta. *Virg.* — Hence, **Cajetanus**, a, um, *adj.* of or at **Cajeta**. *Val. Max.* Cajetana villa.  
**CAJŌ** (from *obsol.* *caja*, a club), as, a. l. **3** to beat. *Plaut.*  
**CAIŪS**, or **CAJŪS**, i, m. Γάϊος, a Roman prænomen, pronounced *Gaius*. *Quintil.* — It was customary among the Romans to call the bridegroom *Caius*, and the bride *Caia*. Hence, *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia*, the reply of the bride, when she was asked, on arriving at her husband's door, who she was. — Whence, **Caianus**, or **Cajanus**, a, um, *adj.* of *Caius*. *Sueton.* *Caiana nex*, the murder of *C. Caligula*.  
**CALĀBRIĀ**, æ, f. the south-eastern part of **3** Italy, now Terra d'Otranto. *Horat.* Æstiosa Calabria. Hence, **Calāber**, bra, brum, and **Calābricus**, a, um, *Calabrian*. *Horat.* Pierides Calābre, h. e. the poems of *Ennius*. — And *absol.* **Calābri**, ñrum, the *Calabrians*. *Mela.*  
**CALĀBRĪX**, icis, f. a kind of thorn. *Plin.*  
**CALĀCTĀ**, æ, f. a town of Sicily. *Cic.* — Hence, **Calactini**, ñrum, the inhabitants of *Calacta*.  
**CALĀGŪRĪS**, or **CALĀGŪRRĪS**, is, f. the name of two towns in Spain. *Calaguris Nassica*, beyond the *Iberus*, now *Calahorra*. *Plin.* — And **Calaguris Fibularensis**, now *Loharre*. — Whence, **Calaguritani**, ñrum, the inhabitants of *Calaguris*. *Cæs.* and *Plin.*  
**CALĀYS**, is, m. the winged son of *Boreas*, by *Orithyia*, and the brother of *Zethes*, whom he accompanied in the *Argonautic expedition*. *Ovid.*  
**CALĀMĀRĪŪS** (calamus), a, um, *adj.* As, *Calamaria theca*, a pen-case. *Sueton.*  
**CALĀMETUM** (Id.), i, n. a place overgrown with weeds, a reed-bank. *Colum.*  
**CALĀMINÆ** insulæ, ñrum, f. floating islands in *Lydia*. *Plin.*  
**CALĀMINTHĀ** (καλαμίνθη), æ, and **CALĀMINTHĒ**, es, f. wild mint. *Plin.*  
**CALĀMĪS**, idis, m. a celebrated worker in metal. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*  
**CALĀMĪSTĒR**, or **CALĀMĪSTRŪS**, i, m. and **CALĀMĪSTRUM** (καλαμίστρος), i, n. a crimping-pin, an iron tube to curl the hair with. *Cic.* Frons calamistri notata vestigiis. *Petron.* Crines calamistro convertere. — ¶ Also, *figur.* affectation, or excessive nicety in the use of language. *Cic.* Qui volunt illa calamistris inurere, to set off with a flourish of words.  
**CALĀMĪSTRĀTŪS** (calamister), a, um, *1* *adj.* crimped, curled. *Cic.* Calamistrata coma. *Id.* Calamistratus saltator

**CALAMITAS** (unc.), ātis, f. a loss, injury, damage, calamity, disaster. Cic. Calamitas fructuum, failure of crops. Terent. Nostri fundi calamitas, the pest. Cic. Quacunque iter fecit, ejusmodi fuit, ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur. Id. Populus R. calamitatem maximam cepit, suffered. So, Id. Accipere calamitatem. Id. Affligit aliquem calamitas. Terent. Incidit alicui calamitas. Cæs. Inferre insignem calamitatem alicui. Id. Frangi calamitatibus. Sallust. Esse in magna calamitate, distress. Nepos. Ferre moderate calamitatem. Cæs. Perferre calamitates. Cic. tolerare.

**CALAMITĒS** (καλαμίτης), æ, m. a green frog. Plin.

**CALAMITŌSE** (calamitosus), adverb, unfortunately, unhappily. Cic.

**CALAMITŌSŪS** (calamitas), a, um, adj. calamitous, ruinous, destructive. Cic. Calamitosus tempestas. Id. Calamitosissimum bellum. Sallust. Incendium plebi maxime calamitosum. Flor. Quid hac clade calamitosius?

— ¶ Also, liable to be injured by storms. Plin. Hordeum ex omni frumento minime calamitosum. Cic. Ager loco et cælo calamitosus. — ¶ Also, oppressed with calamity, unfortunate, unhappy, helpless. Cic. Fortuna magis, quam culpa calamitosi. Id. Miseri, afflicti, calamitosi. Id. Calamitosum otium. Id. O rem miseram et calamitosam! — ¶ Calamitosus is stronger than infelix, and therefore more used by orators.

**CALAMŌCHNŌS** (κάλαμος and χνός), i, m. the same as *Adarva*. Plin.

**CALAMŌS** (κάλαμος), i, m. a stalk, blade, as of corn, &c. Plin. Calamus altior frumento quam hordeo. Virg. Lupini fragiles calamos. — ¶ Particularly, of the reed or rush; the reed or rush itself. Plin. Non decidunt folia in calamo. Id. Calamus odoratus, the sweet rush. — ¶ Figur. any thing made of reed or rushes. Virg. Calamis æquiparas magistrum, the pipe. Horat. Calami spicula Gnosii, arrows. So, Virg. Calamos armare veneno. Cic. Cum calamus sumpsissem, a pen. Martini. Prædam calamo ducit, an angling rod. Id. Calami fallitur ales, a Fowler's rod, lime-boig.

— ¶ Also, a grass, scion. Plin. Calami exactio medullam ne nudet. Id. Pomorum calami. Id. Inseritur oleaster calamo, by a groff.

**CALANTICA** (unc.), or **CALAUTICA**, 3 æ, f. a sort of hood, or covering for the head, worn both by men and women, particularly by the Egyptians. Cic. Fragment. Calanticam capiti accommodare.

**CALARIS**. See *Carolus*.

**CALATHIANŌS** (calathus), a, um, adj. Plin. Calathianæ violæ, gentians.

**CALATHISCŌS** (diminut. from calathus), i, m. a little basket. Catull.

**CALATHŌS** (κάλαθος), i, m. a basket made 3 in the shape of a lily. Virg. tibi lilia plenis ferunt nymphæ calathis. Ovid. Hæc implet (floribus) lento calathos e vimine textos. Juvenal. Calathis peracta refertis velleræ. — ¶ Also, a wooden or metal vessel of a similar shape. Virg. Sub lucem (lac) exportant calathis, milk-pails or basins. Id. Vina fundam calathis Ariusia, wine-cups. — ¶ Also, the cup or calix of a flower. Auson. Ridentis calathi patefecit honorem.

**CALĀTYĀ**, æ, or **CALĀTYÆ**, ārum, f. a town of Campania. Cic. and Plin. — Hence, Calatinus, a, um, of Calatia. Liv. Calatinus agr. And Calatini, ōrum, the inhabitants of Calatia. Id. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen). Cic.

**CALĀTYŌ** (calo), ōnis, f. a calling, sum-3 moning. Varr.

**CALĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a crier, clerk, 2 herald. Sueton. Calator sacerdotio augurali. — ¶ Also, an attendant, servant. Plaut.

**CALĀURĒA**, or **CALĀURĪA**, æ, f. Καλαυρία, or Καλαύρειν, an island of the Saronic gulf. Melæ. — Hence, Calauræus, a, um, Calauræan. Ovid. Calauræe Latoides arva, (because she was particularly worshipped there).

**CALĀUTICA**. See *Calantien*. 1

**CALCĀNEUM** (calx), i, n. the heel, the

hinder part of the foot, πτέρνα, 3 Virg. Continuis rimis calcanea scissa rigebant.

**CALCĀR** (Id.), āris, n. a spur, κέντρον. Hirt. Incendere equum calcarius. Liv. Concitare equum calcarius. Curt. Subdere equo calcaria. — ¶ Also, figur. any stimulus or inducement. Cic. Quasi calcar admovet. Id. Alteri calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos. Horat. Vatribus addere calcar. Ovid. Immen- sum gloria calcar habet. Lucret. cal- caribus ictus amoris. — ¶ Addere cal- caria sponte eurrenti, proverb, equiva- lent to the English, to spur a willing horse. Plin. Jun. — ¶ Also, a cock's spur. Colum.

**CALCĀRĪŌS** (calx), a, um, adj. pertaining to lime. Plin. Calcaria fornax, a lime- pit, or lime-kiln. — And absol. Ammian. Calcarias vino extinguere. — ¶ Also, absol. Calcarius, ii, m. a lime-burner. Cato.

**CALCĀTŌR** (calco), ōris, m. one who 3 treads; a treader of grapes, ληνοβάρης. Calpurn.

**CALCĀTŌRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a wine-press; 3 a place where they tread or press grapes for wine, ληνός. Pallad.

**CALCĀTRĪX** (calcator), icis, f. she that 3 treads or tramples upon, despises. Prudent. Calcatrix mundi.

**CALCĀTŪRĀ** (calco), æ, f. a treading, 2 πάτησις. Vitruv.

**CALCĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a treading, 3 trampling, pressing with the feet, πάτησις. Pallad.

**CALCĀMEN** (calceo), and **CALCYĀ- 2 MEN**, inis, n. a shoe, sandal. Plin. Cal- ceamina amurca ungi.

**CALCĀMENTUM** (Id.), and **CALCYĀ- 1 MENTUM**, i, n. n. sandal, shoe, ὑπόδημα. Cic. Calceamentum solorum callum, cubile terra. Plin. Induere calceamen- tum. — ¶ Also, sometimes, stockings, hose (tibialia). Justin. Crura calcea- mentis texti; others read velomentis.

**CALCĒARIUM** (calceus), ii, n. an allow- 3 ance of money for the purchase of shoes. Sueton. Petunt constitui aliquid sibi cal- cearii nomine.

**CALCĒATŌS** (calceo), us, m. same as Cal- 1 ceamentum. Sueton. Calceatu patrio usus est. Plin. Fasciis in calceatu utebatur. — Also applied to beasts. Plin. Came- li in longiore itinere sine calceatu fati- sciunt.

**CALCĒŌ** (calceus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 put on shoes, to shoe, ὑποδέω. Phædr. Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes. Plin. Calceare aliquem soccis. Cic. Homines calceati. Sueton. Se calceare, to put on one's shoes. Id. Calceare mul- las, to shoe. — ¶ Figur. Plaut. Calce- ati dentes, h. e. ready for eating.

**CALCĒŌLARIŪS** (calceolus), ii, m. a 3 shoemaker. Plaut.

**CALCĒŌLŌS** (diminut. from calceus), i, m. a little shoe, a shoe, ὑπόδηματίον. Cic. Calceoli repandi, shoes turned up at the end.

**CALCĒŌS**, or **CALCYŌS** (calx), i, m. a shoe which covered the whole foot, and of- ten the leg ns high as the calf. Varr. Calcei viriles et muliebres. Cic. Calcei apti ad pedem. Horat. male laxus in pede calceus hæret. Sueton. Calceus laxatus. Id. Inducere alicui calceum. Cic. Uti calceis. Appian. Indutus calceis. (See *Soleæ*). — ¶ Calceos poscere, to call for one's shoes, h. e. to go away, be- cause, at meals, it was usual to put off the shoes, which the guests resumed on retiring. Plin. Jun. — ¶ Calceos mutare, to become a senator, because the senators wore shoes with certain badges, and a person, therefore, changed his shoes on becoming one of their body. Cic. Asi- nius mutavit calceos: pater conscriptus repente factus est.

**CALCHĀS**, antis, m. Κάλχας, son of Thestor, and the Grecian soothsayer in the Trojan war. Virg. Vatem Calchanta. Cic. Calchantem augurem.

**CALCHEDON**. See *Chalcedon*.

**CALCIARIUM**, } See *Calcearium*, &c.

**CALCIĀTUS**, &c. }

**CALCYFRĀGĀ** (calx & frango), æ, f. stone-wort, finger-fern, milk-wort, hart's- 3 tongue, thought to have the power of crushing calculi. Plin.

**CALCYO**, as. Same as *Calceo*.

**CALCYTRĀTŌS** (calcitro), us, m. a kick- 2 ing, λακρισμός. Plin. Mulæ calcitra- tus.

**CALCYTRŌ** (calx), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to kick, strike with the heels, λακρίζω. Plin. Mulas non calcitrare, cum vium bibe- rint. — ¶ Figur. to refuse stubbornly. Cic. Calcitrat, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti.

**CALCYTRŌ** (calcitro), ōnis, m. a kicker, 3 spurner. Varr. Equum calcitronem. Plaut. Si videt ire ad sese calcitronem, one who kicks the door.

**CALCYTRŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. disposed 2 to kick. Colum.

**CALCŌ** (calx), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tread 2 or trample upon, tread under foot, πατέω, στείβω, ἐπιστείβω. Ovid. Viscera tra- hit, tractaque calcavit, calcataque rupit. Tacit. Ut pede ac vestigio Cæsaris calca- retur, orabat. Cato. Calcare uvam. Plin. Calcare musta. Colum. Quæ velut mares calcare cœperunt, to tread the hens. — ¶ Also, poetically, to tread, walk. Ho- rat. Calcanda semel via lethi. Peiron. Viam calcare. Ovid. Fruticosa litora calco. Id. durum calcavimus æquor, frozen hnd. Sil. Calceatus Jovi lucus, inhabited by. — ¶ Also, to press or force in. Cato. Calcare oleas iu orcu- lam. Virg. Iluc æger ille malus, dul- cesque a fontibus undæ calcantur. Stat. Calcare alicui clypeum in pectora. — ¶ Also, figur. to trample under foot, tread contemptuously upon, spurn, contemn, despise, abuse, violate. Propert. Calcet ossa mea. Justin. Nullam gentem adi- dit, quam non calcaverit. Ovid. Vici- mus, et dominum pedibus calcamus amorem. Stat. Calcatum fœdus. Senec. Verba calcata, low, vulgar.

**CALCŪLARIŪS** (calculus), a, um, adj. 3 CALCULARIŪS error, an error in calculo- 1 ting.

**CALCŪLATŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. the disease 3 called the stone, λιθίασις. Col. Aurel. — ¶ Also, a calculation, computation. Cassiod.

**CALCŪLATŌR** (calculo), ōris, m. a cal- 3 culator, computist, accountant, λογιστής. Martiol. — ¶ Also, according to some, an abecedarian. Isid.

**CALCŪLENSIS** (calculus), e, adj. of or 3 from stones. Plin. Purpure genus cal- culense appellatur a calculo maris.

**CALCŪLŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to calculate, com- 3 pute, reckon, λογίζω, ψηφίζομαι. Prudent. — ¶ Figur. Sidor. Sola clerica- tus diuturnitas pro meritis calculanda.

**CALCŪLŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 pebbles or gravel, gravelly, λιθώδης. Plin. Lateres non sunt e calcuoso du- cendi solo. — ¶ Also, one laboring un- der a nephritic complaint, afflicted with the gravel or stone. Plin. Ejectus lapillus calculuso.

**CALCŪLŌS** (diminut. from calx), i, m. a 3 pebble, small stone, particle of gravel, λιθίδιον, κόχλας, ψήφος. Cic. Demos- thenes coniectis in os calculis, &c. Virg. Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis. Plin. Calculi marini. Id. Calculi candore laudatus dies, re- ferring to the custom of the Thracians, who noted lucky days by a white stone. — Hence, Plin. Jun. Dies candi- dissimo calculo notandus, h. e. a most happy day. — ¶ Also, a calculus, found in the kidneys, or in the bladder. Plin. Calculorum valetudo, the gravel.

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vors are to be conferred than have been received. *Pandect.* Error calculi, an error in reckoning. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin. Jun.* Hic quoque in conditionibus deligendis ponendus est calculus, here, too, a calculation must be made. *Id.* Omnes, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, *h. e.* weigh the arguments. *Id.* Cum re parem calculum ponere, render equal for equal. *Cic.* Ad illos calculos revertamur, to those measures. — ¶ As black and white pebbles were used in balloting, hence, a vote, sentence, suffrage, *ὑψφος.* *Ovid.* Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam. *Quintil.* Cause paucorum calculorum, *h. e.* paucorum iudicium. *Apulei.* Calculis omnibus ducatum alicui deferre, without one dissentient vote. — ¶ And *figur.* *Plin. Jun.* Si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, *h. e.* approve.

CALDA, æ, f. See *Caldus*. 2

CALDAMENTUM (caldus), i, n. a fomentation. *Murell. Empir.*

CALDARIUS, and CALYDARIUS (Id.), a, 2 um, adj. fit for warming, pertaining to heat. *Plin. Jun.* Caldaria cella, a hot bath, warm bath. — Also, absol. Caldarium, *Senec.*, and Caldaria, *Murell. Emp.* — ¶ Also, the caldron containing the hot water in hot baths. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, Caldarium æs, cast brass. *Plin.*

CALDIUS (calda), for Claudius, a nickname of the emperor Tiberius, *h. e.* heated with wine. *Sueton.*

CALDOR (caldus), òris, m. heat, warmth, 3 *θέρμυ.* *Varr.*

CALDUS (contr. for calidus), a, um, adj. hot, warm, *θερμός.* *Varr.* In testu caldo coquere. *Id.* Sol caldus. *Martial.* Calda bucca. *Id.* Aqua calda. — ¶ Also, abs. Calda, æ, f. hot or warm water. *Plin.* Oleum cicinum bibitur cum pari caldæ mensura. *Martial.* Jam defecisset portantes calda ministros. — ¶ Also, a sort of mullied wine. *Colum.* — ¶ And *figur.* *Cic.* Aliquem caldum vocari, hasty. *So, Horat.* Caldior est? acres inter numeretur, *h. e.* hot-headed.

CALÉDONIÁ, æ, f. the north-western part of the island of Britain, *Καληδονία.* *Tacit.* — Hence, Caledonius, a, um, adj. Caledonian. *Flor.* Caledonius saltus. *Lucan.* Caledonios Britannos.

CALÉFACTIUS, and CALFACIUS (calidus & facio), is, eci, actum, a. 3. to make hot or warm; to heat, warm, *θερμαίνω.* *Cic.* Ad calefacendum corpus igni adhibito. *Lueret.* calefacitque omnia circum. *Ovid.* calefacit igne focum. — ¶ *Figur.* to chafe, excite, exasperate. *Cic.* Gabinium ad populum luculenter calefecerat. *Id.* Calface hominem. *Virg.* Calefacta corda.

CALÉFACTIUS (calefacio), ònis, f. a heat-3 iag or warming. *Pandect.* Calefactiones thermarum.

CALÉFACTUS (frequent. from calefacio), 3 as, avi, atum, a. 1. to heat or warm frequently; heat. *Horat.* lignis calefactat ahenum. *Plaut.* Calefacture aquam. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Ipse virgils calefactabere.

CALÉFACTUS, and CALFACTUS (calefacio), us, m. a heating, warming, *ἔρμαναίσις.* *Plin.* Calfactu fovere.

CALÉFIUS (calidus & fio), is, irreg. passiv. to grow hot, become warm, *θερμαίνωμαι.* *Cic.* Balineum calefieri iubebo.

CALÉNDÆ, and KALÉNDÆ (calo), arum, f. the first day of the month, the calendars. *Cic.* Rogat, ut sim calendis in Senatu. *Id.* Hæc scripsi ante diem IX. calend. Novemb. *h. e.* on the 24th of October. *Id.* Usque ad pridie cal. Sept. *h. e.* the last day of August. *Cato.* Pabulum frui occipito ex calend. Septembris, on the first of September. — ¶ Hence, the month. *Ovid.* Nec totidem veteres, quot nunc, habuere calendæ. *Martial.* Intra septimas calendæ, within seven months. *Id.* Transierant binæ forsan, trinæve calendæ, two or three months. — ¶ Interest on debts was paid on the first of the month; hence, *Horat.* Tristes misero venere calendæ. *Ovid.* Janum timet, celeresque calendæ. — ¶ Ad Græcas Calendæ, on the Greek calends, that is, never, at *lutter Lamnius*, because the Greeks did not

compute by calends. — ¶ The *matroaalia* were celebrated on the first of March; hence, *Juvenal.* Munera feminis tractas secreta calendis. *Horat.* Martiis cælebs quid agam calendis.

CALÉNDARIUM (calendæ), ii, n. a book of accounts, or debt-book; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money, which was paid on the calends of each month. *Senec.* Divitem illum putas, quia magnus calendarii liber volvitur. *Id.* Versare calendarium. *Cod. Theodos.* Calendario alicujus obnoxium esse. *Pandect.* Inferre aliquid calendario. *Id.* Convertere pecuniam in calendarium; *h. e.* fenori ponere. — ¶ Also, a calendar, an almanac.

CALÉNŪM, i, n. and CALÉS, ium, f. a town of Campania, now Calvi, noted for its excellent wine. *Cic.* Inter Calces et Teanum. — Hence, Calenus, a, um, of Calces. *Cic.* Municipium Calenum. *Horat.* Prelo domitam Caleno tu bibes uvam. Also, absol. *Juvenal.* Molle Calenum, sc. vinum.

CALĒŪ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be warm or hot, *ἀλεῖν, ἀλεῖνω.* *Cic.* Calet ignis. *Plaut.* Qui apud carbones assident, semper calet. *Id.* Aqua calet. *Id.* Quam caletur, in summer. *Juvenal.* Calere febre. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Satis res calere Rubrio visa est, &c., thought that the company were sufficiently heated with wine. *Horat.* Calere mero. *Cic.* Crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, *h. e.* multis sermonibus pervulgatum est, was notorious, much talked of. *Horat.* Non enim posthac alla calebo femina, I will never become enamored of. *Martial.* Calere amore. *Ovid.* desiderio alicujus rei, *h. e.* to be inflamed with desire. *Horat.* studio scribendi. *Curt.* Animi calent spe, are animated. *Stat.* Mixtus lacrymis caluit dolor, was aggravated, increased. *Martial.* Calere furore, to glow, boil. *Liv.* Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna. *Horat.* Aut alto mentis morbo calet, labors under. *Tibull.* Veneris bella calent, rage. — ¶ Also, to grow warm in the pursuit of, to be eager. *Juvenal.* Interea calet, et regnat. *Cic.* Calere in agendo. — ¶ Also, to be perplexed, or wavering with doubts. *Cic.* Te ipsum jam calere puto. — ¶ *Martial.* Et unguarum pulsibus calens Ister, often trod. — ¶ Also, to be in full vigor, prevail. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Illi rumores Cumarum tenus caluerunt.

CALES. See *Calenwa*.

CALÉSCŪ (caleo), is, n. 3. to grow hot or warm, *θερμαίνωμαι.* *Cic.* Calescere vel aplicatione vel igni. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* Flamma propiore caleo, *h. e.* amore magis accendor, become more inflamed with love.

CALFACIO. See *Calefacio*.

CALICŪLŪS (diminut. from calix), i, m. a little cup, goblet. *Plin.* Caliculi urnales. See *Colyculus*.

CALIDA, æ, f. See *Calidus*.

CALIDARIUM, } See *Caldarius*. 2

CALIDARIUS, } See *Caldarius*. 2

CALIDĒ (calidus), adv. warmly, hotly. 3 *Plin. Jun.* — ¶ *Figur.* promptly. *Plaut.*

CALIDŪS (caleo), a, um, adj. warm, hot, *θερμός.* *Cic.* Calidior est animus, quam lic aer. *Vitruv.* Calidissima hiemes. *Quintil.* Calidus dies. — And absol. *Plaut.* Calidum bibere, *h. e.* hot liquor. — So, also, *Calida*, absol. *varna water.* *Cato.* Lavet calida. *Sueton.* Calidæ, sc. aquæ, warm baths. — ¶ *Figur.* rash, spirited, fierce, bold. *Horat.* Calidus juvena. *Id.* Calida rixa. *Virg.* Equus calidus animis. *Cic.* Calidum consilium, hasty. — ¶ Also, quick, prompt. *Plaut.* Calidum mendacium, a ready lie. *Id.* Opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, procured with despatch.

CALYENDRUM (κάλλυντρον, an ornament), i, n. an ornament for a woman's head; a eoi: some think it to be false hair, a peruke. *Horat.*

CALYGA (unc.), æ, f. a shoe or half-boot, set with nails, and worn chiefly by the common soldiers. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, also, the condition of a soldier; service of a soldier; military service. *Senec.* Marius ad consulatum a caliga perductus, *h. e.* from

being a common soldier. *Id.* Marius caliga dimisit? consulatus exeret.

CALIGARIUS (caliga), e, adj. of or belonging to a caliga. *Plin.* Clavus caligaris, the nail of a caliga.

CALIGARIUS (Id.), a, um, the same as 2 *Caligaris.* *Plin.*

CALIGATIŪS (caligo, are), ònis, f. darkness, obscurity, mistiness. *Plin.* Caligationes oculorum.

CALIGATŪS (caliga), a, um, adj. wearing 2 the caliga. It is applied to common soldiers, who wore the caliga. *Suet.* Caligatus miles; and caligatus, a common soldier.

CALIGINŪSŪS (caligo), a, um, adj. misty, foggy, obscure, dark, gloomy. *Cic.* Cælum humidum et caliginosum. *Horat.* Caliginosa nocte. *Valer. Max.* Caliginosæ tenebræ. *Plin.* Pluvius et caliginosus tractus, misty, foggy, enveloped in fog.

CALIGŪ (unc.), inis, f. a mist, fog, or vapor rising from the earth, inasmuch as it darkens the air. *Liv.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, gloom, darkness, obscurity, mistiness, arising therefrom. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* republicæ, gloomy times, troublous times of the state. *Catull.* Cæca caligo mentis, blindness. *So, Cic.* Discussa est illa caligo. *Cels.* oculorum, dimness of sight. *Liv.* Altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, *h. e.* caused dizziness. *Vellei.* Augustus omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *h. e.* about to obscure or throw into the shade their fame, &c.

CALIGŪ (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to steam, to emit vapor, to be misty, to be overcast, to be dark or darkened, *ζοφώματ,* caliginosus sum. *Colum.* Amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligant. *Virg.* Nubes caligat. — ¶ Also, to be gloomy, dark, obscure. *Virg.* Caligans lucus. — ¶ Of the eyes, to be dim, not to see well. *Cels.* Oculi caligant. *Sil.* Caligat in altis obtutus saxis, *h. e.* the sight becomes giddy. — ¶ *Figur.* With regard to the understanding, not to see, to be blind. *Senec.* and *Plin.* Proverbially in *Quintil.* Caligare in sole, *h. e.* not to see in clear day; not to see what every one else sees. — ¶ Used also of objects, which, from their height, cause giddiness to those looking down. *Juvenal.* Fenestra caligans. — ¶ Also, to appear gloomy, melancholy. *Pacuv.*

CALIGŪLĀ (caliga), æ, f. dimin. a little 3 caliga. *Ambros.* — ¶ *Caligula* was the name of C. Cæsar, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, daughter of M. Agrippa, and the fourth emperor of the Romans; which name was given him, because, being brought up in the camp, to obtain the good will of the soldiers, he frequently assumed their dress, &c. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.*

CALIM, an ancient form for clam. *Fest.* 3

CALISTO. See *Callisto*.

CALIX (κάλιξ), icis, m. a cup, chalice, goblet, *κύλιξ, ποτήριον,* poculum, scyphus. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, an eating vessel. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the hollow of a vessel. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the shell of a shell-fish. *Plin.* — In this sense calyx is oftener read.

CALLA. See *Calsa*.

CALLÆCIA. Same as *Gallæcia.* *Sil.*

CALLÆICŪS, a, um, adj. *καλλαιικός,* Gallician, relating to Gallicia in Spain; which name is probably derived from *Cale*, a port in Spain. *Ovid.*

CALLAINŪS (callais), a, um, adj. *καλάϊνος,* resembling in color the precious stone callais. *Plin.* gemmæ. *Martial.* Lacernæ callainæ. *Al. leg.* Callaicæ.

CALLÆIS, idis, f. a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a pale green or sea-green color. *Plin.*

CALLÆIAS (καλλαιίας), æ, m. a had- dock, whiting. *Plin.*

CALLĒNS (calleo), entis, adj. skilful, 2 learned, knowing well, practised in. *Plin.* Vatinicandi callentes. See *Calleo*.

CALLĒŪ (callum or callus), es, ui, n. and a. 2. to be hard or callous. *Plaut.* Plagis costæ callent. — ¶ *Figur.* to be in- sensible. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* In illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet. — ¶ Also, to be skilful, to know well by experience, to be practised or versed in, to understand fully, *ἐπίσταται.* *Plaut.* Po-

tin' ne moneas? memini, et scio, et calleo, et commemini. *Id.* Satin' eatenes? (So.) magis calleo, quam aprugnum calum callet. *Tereat.* Quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo. *Plin.* Callere in re familiarum. *Horat.* Duramque callet pauperem pati. *Cic.* Callere jura Pœnorum. *Tacit.* Callere artem. *Gell.* Scite, atque docte callere aliquid. *Justin.* Nam augurandi studio Galli præter ceteros callent. *Valer. Maz.* Callere usu quotidiano alicujus rei. *Horat.* Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

**CALLIBLÉPHARUM** (κάλλος and βλέφαρον), i, n. a medicine, or wash, to beautify the eyebrows with. *Plin.* — ¶ *Calliblephara*, adject. having beautiful eyebrows. *Plin.*

**CALLICIX**, æ, f. an herb said to make water freeze. *Plin.*

**CALLIDĒ** (callidus), adverb, skilfully, learnedly, expertly, shrewdly, right well. *Cic.* Callide, arguteque dicere. *Plaut.* Callide nosse aliquid, very well. *Nepos.* De futuris callidissime conjicere, with great sagacity. *Tereat.* Callide intelligere aliquid. *Gell.* Nimis callide conscripsit epistolam ad Q. Axium. *Al. leg. calide.* *Tacit.* Callidius interpretari aliquid, with great skill. — ¶ *Cunningly, artfully, craftily, knavishly.* *Cic.* Bene testem interrogavit, callide accessit, reprehendit, quo voluit, adduxit. *Sallust.* Vitia sua callide occultare. *Gell.* Callide, et cum astu facere aliquid.

**CALLIDYFĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. skilfulness, shrewdness, skill. *Nepos.* Vincebat omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii. *Id.* Magnitudine animi, et calliditate præstare omnes. *Flor.* Vir acerrime calliditatis. *Cic.* Nec numero Hispanos, nec robore Gallos, nec calliditate Pœnos, nec artibus Græcos superavimus. *Sallust.* Patres concilio valere decet; populo supervacanea est calliditas. *Ovid.* Consilium multæ calliditatis. *Plin.* Calliditas ingenii. — ¶ *Also, craft, slyness, malicious cunning, designing artifice, subtlety, deceitfulness, πανουργία.* *Cic.* Scientia, quæ est remota a justitia, calliditas potius, quam sapientia est appellanda. *Tereat.* Servi venire in mentem Syri calliditates. — ¶ *In Cic. in Partit. too great niceness or subtlety.*

**CALLIDŌS** (calleo or callum), a, um, adj. skilful, tried, experienced, shrewd, practised. *Cic.* Agitator callidus. *Lucret.* Callida Musa. *Nepos.* Fabio callidissimo imperatori. *Tacit.* Nemo callidior rei militaris. *Id.* Callidus temporum. *Colum.* Aristoteles vir callidissimus rerum naturæ, a man who had a remarkable knowledge of. *Tacit.* Callidus accendendis offensionibus. *Gell.* Doctus homo, et in intelligendis pensitandisque veteribus scriptis bene callidus. *Ovid.* Callidus natura, aut us. *Plaut.* Homo callidus ad rein. *Clandian.* Venus dolo gaudens, et tanti callida voti, h. e. cunningly concealing. *Horat.* Tuque testudo resonare septem Callida nervis. — ¶ *Used also of things, ingeniously contrived, well contrived, cunningly wrought.* *Nepos.* Callidum inventum. *Horat.* Callida junctura. *Cic.* Callidissimum artificium naturæ. — ¶ *Also, crafty, sly, arch, subtle, deceitful, maliciously cunning.* *Cic.* Hi sæpe versutos homines, et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant. *Plaut.* Malus, crudus, et callidus, atque subdolos. *Marcial.* Callidus fur. *Plaut.* Callidi doli. *Nepos.* Callida liberalitas, h. e. designing.

**CALLIGŌNŌN**, i, n. way-grass, knot-grass, a plant, the same as Polygonon mas. *Plin.*

**CALLIMACHŪS**, i, m. Καλλιμάχης, a Greek poet of Cyrene. *Quintil.* — Hence, *Callimachus*, a, um, adject. of *Callimachus.* *Callimachium metrum* consists of three choriambi, an anapest, and a bacchius or amphibrachys. *Serv.*

**CALLIMŌS** (κάλλιμος, beautiful), i, m. a kind of ætites or eagle-stone. *Plin.*

**CALLIŌN**, ii, n. same as *Vesicaria.* *Plin.*

**CALLIŌNŪMŪS** (καλλιόνυμος, having a beautiful name), i, m. a sea-fish; the same as *Uranoscopus.* *Plin.*

**CALLIŌPĒ** (Καλλιόπη), es, f. one of the nine muses, the mother of Orpheus, presiding over heroic measure; hence, instead of muse or poetry. *Ovid.*

**CALLIŌPĒA**, æ, f. Καλλιόπεια, same as *Calliope.* *Virg.*

**CALLIŌPŪLIS**, is, f. the name of several cities.

**CALLIRHŌĒ**, CALLIRRHŌĒ, CALLIRHŌĒ, es, f. Καλλιρόη, the daughter of the river Achelous, the second wife of Alcæon. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Also, the name of several fountains.* *Stat. and Plin.*

**CALLIS** (callum), is, m. and f. a narrow path, especially on a mountain, track or path made by beasts, foot-path. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — ¶ *Also, a way, road, path.* *Valer. Flacc.* — ¶ *Also, according to some, calles, pastures.* *Cic.* and *Sueton.*

**CALLISTŌ**, or **CALISTŌ**, us & ōnis, f. Καλλιστώ, the daughter of Lycaon; a constellation; the same as *Ursa Major.* *Propert.*

**CALLISTRŪTHIYA FICUS** (καλλιστρούθιον σύκος), a fig of an excellent taste, remarkable for its coldness. *Plin.* — ¶ *Also written callistruthis, idis.* *Columel.*

**CALLITAS.** See *Calvitas.*

**CALLITHRIX** (καλλιθριξ), trichis, f. a plant with which the hair was colored; the same as *Trichomanes.* *Plin.* — ¶ *Also, a kind of ape in Ethiopia.* *Plin.*

**CALLŌSŪS** (callus), a, um, adj. covered 2 with thick, hard skin, full of calluses, callous, hard. *Cels.* Ulcus callosum. *Plin.* Crassior, callosiorve cutis. — ¶ *Figur. covered with a thick skin, thick, hard, solid, firm.* *Horat.* (de ovis) namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum, h. e. eggs having a thick white. Others refer it to the shell; having a thick shell. *Plin.* Callosæ olivæ. *Id.* Callosior resina, h. e. less liquid. *Colum.* Callosi acini uvæ.

**CALLUM**, i, n. and **CALLŪS** (unc.), i, m. hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh, occasioned by exercise, hard labor, &c., hard flesh, callus. *Cic.* Mihi calcaementum est solorum callum, hardness of the soles of the feet. — *Figur. insensibility, want of feeling.* *Cic.* Consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho meo. *Id.* Diuturna cogitatio callum obduerat animis. — ¶ *Applied also to beasts, hard skin, hard flesh.* *Plant.* and *Pha.* — ¶ *Applied also to other things, as to apples, pears, grapes, &c.* *Plin.*

**CALŌ** (καλέω, ᾶ), as, a. 1. to call, call out, 1 proclaim. *Mærob.* Plebem in Capitolium. *Id.* dies. *Varro.* nonas. — ¶ *Also, to call together, convoc.* *Gell.* comitia. *Id.* Calata comitia, h. e. the comitia. Hence, *Cic.* Calatis granis, for comitiis. — ¶ *It is found also written with k, kalo, and so also its derivatives.*

**CALŌ**, ōnis, m. a slave or drudge; especially the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's boy or drudge. *Cic., Cæs.* and *Liv.*

**CALŌR** (caleo), ōris, m. warmth, heat, ζέση, θερμότης, ardor, æstus. *Cic.* solis. *Id.* Calores magni, great heat, h. e. of the sun. *Tibull.* Vexat corpora fessa calor, h. e. the heat of a fever; a fever. — ¶ *Figur. heat, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, fire; passion, love.* *Quintil.* cogitationis. *Plin.* dicentis. *Stat.* Martius.

**CALŌRIFICŪS** (calor & facio), a, um, 3 adj. causing warmth or heat. *Gell.*

**CALPĒ**, es, f. a mountain or promontory on the straits of Gibraltar, where the fortress of Gibraltar now stands. *Mela.*

**CALPURNIŪS**, a, um, adject. of or pertaining to the *Calpurnian* gens of Rome. — ¶ *As a subst. C. Calpurnius Piso, the son-in-law of Cicero.* — *Also, T. Julius Calpurnius Siculus, a later Latin poet.* — *Calpurnia, a woman of the same gens.* — ¶ *As an adj. Calpurnian.* *Lex Calpurnia* de repetundis, by *L. Calp. Piso Frugi.* — *Also, de ambitu, by the consul C. Calp. Piso.* — ¶ *Also written Colpurnius.*

**CALSĀ**, æ, f. a kind of plant. *Plin.* 27, 8. where *calla* is also found.

**CALTHĀ**, æ, f. the marigold. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

**CALTHŪLĀ** (caltha), æ, f. a woman's garment of the color of the marigold, a robe of a yellow color. *Plaut.*

¶ Hence, *Calthularius*, ii, m. one who colors these garments. *Plaut. Aulul.* 3. 5. 35; but this reading is not generally received.

**CALVĀ** (calvus), æ, f. the skull, the top of the head, scalp. *Liv.*

**CALVĀRIĀ** (calva), æ, f. the skull, scalp; the same as *calva.* *Cels.*

**CALVĀTŪS** (calvus), a, um, adj. made 2 bald, calvus factus. — *Figur. Plin.* ex *Catone.* Calvata a vite vinea, h. e. having few vines.

**CALVĒFIŌ** (calvus & fio), is, to become bald, calvesco. *Varr.* ne decrescente luna tendens calvefiat. Others have *calvus fiam.*

**CALVĒŌ** (calvus), es, n. 2. to be bald. 2 *Plin.*

**CALVĒSCŌ** (calveo), is, n. 3. incep. to 2 grow bald. *Plin.* — ¶ *Also, of woods, to become thin.* *Colum.*

**CALVITĀS** (calvo, is), ātis, f. fraud, deception, knavery. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Calvitas* is read by some, as for *caliditas.*

**CALVITYTES** (calvus), ēi, f. baldness. *Sueton.*

**CALVITYUM** (Id.), ii, n. baldness. *Cic.* 1 — ¶ *Figur. of trees, when they are scattered here and there.* *Columel.*

**CALŪNIĀ** (calvo, is), æ, f. wily, deceitful conduct, chicanery; especially used of judicial proceedings, false accusation or charge. *Liv.* Afferre calumniam ad judices de re. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Jurare calumniam, or *Pand.* de calumnia, h. e. to swear that one does not make a deceitful, designing, malicious accusation. — *Calumnia* is also the judicial verdict, declaring a man guilty of bringing forward a false, &c. charge. *Cic.* Calumniam non effugere. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Calumniam ferre, h. e. to be declared a false accuser; but according to others, to accuse another of this crime. — ¶ *Also, chicanery, chicanery in other things, h. e. wily, cunning conduct, to injure another or benefit one's self.* *Cic.* religionis, h. e. a malicious, designing interpretation of the Sibylline books. — *Also, in the interpretation of words.* *Cic.* In jejuna calumnia delitescere. *Id.* juris. — *Also, in unfounded, deceitful censure, slander, aspersion, calumny.* *Cic.* academicorum. — *Also, in insidious speeches in order to catch one, or in disputation.* *Cic.* Arcesile. — ¶ *Figur. Cæc.* in *Cic. Ep.* timoris, h. e. of vain fear which causes groundless alarm. — ¶ *Quintil.* Calumnia oratoris contra se, h. e. when he is too artificial, too labored; is unjust to himself, dissatisfied with his own exertions.

**CALŪNIĀTŌR** (calumnior), ōris, m. one who designedly makes a false accusation, a false, malicious accuser, a chicaner, especially before a court, συκοφάντης, κακοπράγμων, qui calumnia utitur. *Cic.* — *Plin.* Calumniator sui, one who is always blaming himself too much, over scrupulous.

**CALŪNIĀTRIX** (calumniator), icis, f. she that falsely accuses, &c. *Pandect.*

**CALŪNIŌR** (calumnia), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to accuse or charge falsely. *Cic.* Aperte ludificari et calumniari. *Id.* Nam quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam. — ¶ *Also, to interpret maliciously or falsely, to blame unreasonably, to cavil.* *Tacit.* Innocentiam, justitiamque ejus non argueres: sermonis nimius erat; id unum calumniatus est rumor. *Pluadr.* Calumniari si quis autem voluerit, Quod arboreus loquantur, &c. *Gell.* Tiro verba ponit Catonis, et aliis tamen eum verbis calumniatur. *Quintil.* Calumniari se, h. e. in speaking, to be unfair to one's self, to be over-scrupulous, over-exact, over-nice. — ¶ *Also, to use all kinds of pretexts or subterfuges to accomplish any purpose.* *Cic.* Jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniante biennium. — ¶ *Also, calumniari, sc. se, to cherish groundless suspicion, as it were, to accuse one's self falsely.* *Cic.* Sed calumniabar ipse, sc. me.

**CALŪNIŌSE** (calumniosus), adverb, artfully, deceitfully, craftily, fraudulently.

*Pandect.* Calumniose petere aliquid. *Symmach.* Calumniosissime credere.

**CALUMNIOSUS** (calumnia), a, um, adj. full of trick, artifice, cavil, cunning, false and unjust. *Pandect.*

**CALVŌ** (Id.), is, calvi, a. 3. to deceive. mislead. *Sallust.* apud *Priscian.*

**CALVŌR**, ēris, dep. 3. to deceive, thwart, balk; same as *Calvo*. *Plaut.*

**CALVŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. bald, having the hair fallen off, φαλακρός, cil capillus, vel pili defluxerunt. It is used of men and brutes. *Petron.* Senex calvus. — ¶ Also, with the hair shaven or shorn off. *Plaut.* Raso capite calvus. — ¶ *Calvo* nudes, and *calvo*, absol. h. e. nuts which are smooth or bare in their shells. *Cato.* — ¶ In *Martial.* l. 12. epigr. 32. *calvo* restes alioque, capisque; h. e. thin wool, &c. So, *Plin.* Calva vinea.

**CALX** (unc.), calcis, f. oftener than m. the heel, πτέρνα. *Virg.* Ferrata calce, h. e. armed with a spur. *Nepos.* Calce remittere, to kick backwards. Hence the proverb, *Ter.* Adversus stimulum calces, sc. jactare or remittere, to kick against the pricks; applied to one who vainly strives to resist superior power. — ¶ Also, the lowest part of a thing. *Vitruv.* Calx mali, the foot of a mast. *Id.* Calces scaporum. — Also, the little piece of wood cut from a tree with the graft. *Plin.*

**CALX** (χάλιξ, by contract. χάλξ), calcis, f. sometimes m. limestone, lime, whether slaked or not. *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta convexit. *Vitruv.* Calcem coquere, to burn lime. *Id.* Calx viva, quicklime. *Id.* exstincta, slaked. *Cato.* arenatus, lime mixed with sand, h. e. mortar. — Also, a stone or counter, used on a board or table for games. *Plaut.* Calcem cieri, to move. — ¶ Also, the goal, end, or limit, in the Roman circus (because, perhaps, it was marked with lime or chalk); the end of the course or race. Generally used figur. *Cic.* Nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, h. e. a fine vite. *Id.* Video calcem, ad quam quoniam sit decursum, &c. Hence, *Amnian.* Extra calcem decurrere, proverb. to digress too far, lose sight of the main subject. — ¶ As it is uncertain whether the goal was marked with lime, some refer the signification of goal, limit, to *calc*, the heel.

**CALYCYLŌS** (calyx), or **CALYCYLŌS**, i, m. dimin. a little bud. *Plin.*

**CALYDŌN**, ōnis, f. Καλυδών, a city of Etolia, the royal abode of *Æneus*, the father of *Meleager* and *Deianira*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Calydoniacus*, a, um, adject. *Calydonian*, of or pertaining to *Calydon*. *Manni.* *Calydoniaca* puella, h. e. *Atalanta*. — Also, *Calydonis*, idis, f. adj. of or pertaining to *Calydon*. *Ovid.* *Calydonis* pavida, h. e. *Deianira*. — Also, *Calydonius*, a, um, adj. *Calydonian*. *Ovid.* *Calydonius* heros, h. e. *Meleager*. *Id.* *Calydonius* amnis, h. e. the *Achelous*, which washes *Etolia*. *Id.* *Calydonia* regna, h. e. *Apulia*, in which *Diomedes*, grandson of *Æneus*, reigned. *Martial.* *Calydonius* sus, h. e. the wild boar slain by *Meleager*.

**CALYPSŌ**, ūs & ōnis, f. Καλυψώ, a nymph, the daughter of *Atlas*, or, as others say, of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who reigned in the island *Calypso*, which is called by *Homer* *Ogygia*. *Ovid.*

**CALYX** (κάλυξ), ūcis, m. every covering which encloses any thing; hence, the bud, cup, or calix of a flower or blossom; and also, the shell of fruits. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the shell of shell-fish, and of the turtle. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an egg-shell. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a covering of wax, &c. round fruit, to preserve it. *Plin.*

**CAMARA**. See *Camera*.

**CAMARINĀ**, or **CAMERINĀ**, ē, f. Καμαρίνη, *Camarina*, a city of *Sicily*. *Virg.*

**CAMARUS**. See *Cammarus*.

**CAMBIŌ** (κάμπω), is, psi, a. 4. to change, 3 exchange, barten, ἀμείβωμαι, commuto, permuto. *Apulci.*

**CAMELĀSĪA** (κάμηλος and ἐλάβω), ē, f. 3 a driving or keeping of camels, at the public cost. *Pandect.*

**CAMELINŌS** (camelus), a, um, adj. of or relating to a camel, κάμηλιος. *Plin.*

**CAMELLA** (unc.), ē, f. a kind of drinking vessel. *Ovid.*

**CAMELŌPARDĀLIS** (κάμηλος and πάρδαλις), is, f. a beast like a camel and a panther, a camelopard, καμηλοπάρδαλις. *Plin.* — ¶ *Camelopardalus*, i, m. is also read. *Capitolin.* — and in *Isidor.* camelopardus.

**CAMELŌS** (κάμηλος), i, m. a camel. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

**CAMENĀ** (perhaps from cano), more correctly than *CAMCENĀ*, ē, f. a Muse; the same as *Musa*. *Horat.* Phœbus acceptus novem Camenis. *Virg.* Alternis dicetis: amant alterna camenæ. *Plin.* Libri naturalis historiae, novitium Camenis Quiritium opus, a new work for the Roman Muses, h. e. never before attempted by any learned Roman. — ¶ Figur. a song, a poem. *Horat.* Gratus insigni referam Camena.

**CAMĒRA**, or **CAMĀRA** (καμάρα), ē, f. a vault, an arched covering, arched roof or ceiling. *Sallust.* Camera lapideis fornicibus vincta. *Cic.* Pavimenta recte fieri videbantur: cameras quasdam non probavi mutarique jussi. *Sueton.* Solitilem navem, cujus vel naufragio vel camera ruina periret, commentus est. *Propert.* Nec camera auratas inter eburna trabes. — ¶ Also, a kind of ship, used by those dwelling near the Black sea, with close sides and wide hold, with an arched covering. *Tacit.*

**CAMĒRARIŪS** (camera), a, um, adject. 2 of or pertaining to an arched covering. *Plin.* *Camerarius* cucumis, h. e. one that does not creep upon the ground, but is trained to climb over arched arbors.

**CAMERINA**. See *Camarina*.

**CAMERINUM**. See in *Camers*.

**CAMERIUM**, ii, n. or **CAMERĪA**, ē, f. Καμερία, an ancient town of Latium, in the Sabine territory. *Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Camertinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Val. Max.* — ¶ *Camertinus* is also a Roman surname of the *Sulpician* gens. *Liv.* and *Juven.*

**CAMĒRŌ** (camera), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to vault or arch over, to build in the form of a vault or archway. *Plin.*

**CAMĒRS**, ertis, adj. of or relating to, or dwelling in, the town *Camertinus* in *Umbria*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Camertinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the *Camertes*. *Cic.*

**CAMILLA**, ē, f. Καμήλλα, a virgin of the 2 *Volsci*, who aided *Turnus* against *Æneas*. *Virg.*

**CAMILLŌS**, i, m. and **CAMILLĀ**, ē, f. an attendant on the sacrifices of a god. *Varro.*

**CAMINŌ** (caminus), as, a. 1. to make like 2 a furnace or chimney. *Plin.*

**CAMINŌS** (κάμινος), i, m. a place for containing fire, a furnace, chimney. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a forge. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *Juvenal.* Incude assiduo, semperque ardente camino, h. e. with incessant labor. — ¶ Also, a furnace or chimney for heating an apartment. *Cic.* — Hence, a fire. *Senec.* Lentis caminis, h. e. ignibus. — ¶ Also, the crater of a volcanic mountain. *Plin.*

**CAMMARŌN** (κάμμαρον), i, n. aconite. *Plin.*

**CAMMARŪS** (κάμμαρος), i, m. a kind of crab-fish. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**CAMCENĀ**. See *Camena*.

**CAMPA**. See *Campe*. 3

**CAMPAGŌS** (unc.), i, m. a kind of shoe or buskin, worn by officers and generals; not used by classical authors. Some read *campacus*; others, also, *compagus*.

**CAMPĀNIĀ**, ē, f. a country of Italy, the capital of which was *Capua*. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, *Campanicus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Campania*. *Cato* and *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *Campanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Campania*, *Campanian*. *Cic.* *Campana* colonia, h. e. *Capua*. *Sueton.* via, h. e. the *Appian*. *Horat.* morbus, perhaps warts on the face, common in *Campania*. *Id.* suppellex, probably, earthen ware. So, *Id.* trulla. *Plin.* and *Horat.* pons, h. e. over the river *Savo*, on the *Appian* way, between *Capua* and *Sinuessa*, about 15 miles from the former place. *Martial.* *Campanus* Lyceus (vinum).

**CAMPAS GENUS**, same as *Campanum* 3 genus. *Plaut.*

**CAMPĒ**, es, and **CAMPĀ** (κάμπη), ē, f. the palmer worm or caterpillar, eruca. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a sea monster, as a dolphin, whale, sea-horse, &c. *Martial.*

**CAMPĒSTER**, estris, estre, and **CAMPĒSTRIS** (campus), estre, adject. of or belonging to a plain or field, level, flat, champaign, πεδινός, πεδίασιμος, ad campum pertinens; to which *montanus* and *collinus* are opposed. *Varr.* *Campester* locus. *Colum.* *Campestris* locus. *Liv.* *Loca campestris*, level, not mountainous. *Cic.* *Campestre* iter, upon level ground. *Horat.* *Scythæ* campestris, h. e. dwelling in the plains. — *Campestris*, ium, absol. sc. loca, flat, open places; level ground. *Tacit.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, things growing on level ground. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of or relating to, or taking place in, the *Campus Martius*, or *Field of Mars*. It was usual to have various exercises in this plain, such as those of arms, riding, the ball, &c. *Cic.* *Ludus campestris*. *Horat.* arma. *Sueton.* exercitationes. — Hence, *Campestre*, is, sc. velamentum, n. an apron or covering for the loins; properly, as worn by combatants in the *Field of Mars*. *Horat.* and *Augustin.* — It was also customary to hold the comitia in the *Canis Martius*, at which laws were made and magistrates elected. *Liv.* *Certamen campestre*, h. e. contest for offices, carried on in the *Campus Martius*. *Id.* gratia, h. e. influence at these elections. *Cic.* quæstus.

**CAMPIDŌCTOR** (campus & doctor), ōris, 3 m. one employed to teach and train the soldiers in military exercise. *Veget.*

**CAMPŌS** (unc.), i, m. every level or plain surface, as of the sea. *Ovid.* *Latus* subitarum campus aquarum. *Virg.* *Campos* liquentes, the liquid plains, the sea. — ¶ Especially, a flat, level plain, open field. *Cæs.* *Spatia* frigifera atque immensa camporum. *Cic.* *Montium* altitudines, immensitatesque camporum. — Also, in general, land, territory. *Cic.* *Campus Atinas*. — ¶ Hence, *Campus Martius*, or simply *Campus*, the *Field of Mars*, at *Rome*, wherein were held the comitia for making laws and appointing magistrates, and where the Roman youth were accustomed to exercise themselves in arms, riding, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the field of battle. *Juvenal.* and *Veget.* — Also, the camp or the field of battle, according to some, in *Tacit.* *Annal.* 12, 45. — ¶ Figur. a field of discourse; subject for discussion. *Cic.* *Campus* rhetorum. *Id.* ad laudem. *Id.* In hoc campo licet oratori vagari late. — ¶ Also, figur. field, h. e. opportunity. *Plin.* *Patet enim* omnibus honoris et glorie campus.

**CAMŌNI**, ōrum, m. Καμόνοι, a people of Italy, in *Venetia*, where is now the valley *Camonica*. *Plin.*

**CAMŌRŪS** (κάμρω), a, um, adj. *Virg.* *Camura* cornua, horns bent or crooked inwards.

**CAMŌS** (κμηός), i, m. a sort of bridle or 3 muzzle. *Isidor.* — ¶ Also, a sort of collar, fastened round the neck of criminal slaves. — *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

**CANĀBIS**. See *Cannabis*.

**CANĀCĒ**, es, f. Κανάκη, the daughter of *Æolus*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

**CANĀLICĪUS**. See *Canalicensis*.

**CANĀLICŪLĀ** (canalis), ē, f. dimin. a 3 little channel or pipe; a gutter, σωληνίσκος. *Varr.* and *Gell.*

**CANĀLICŪLĀTŪS** (canaliculus), a, um; 2 adj. channelled, excavated like a channel or pipe, in canaliculorum modum cavatus. *Plin.* *Semina* canaliculata.

**CANĀLICŪLŌS** (canalis), i, m. dimin. a 2 small channel or pipe; a gutter, trough. *Colum.* — ¶ In architecture, the fluting of a pillar, &c.; the channel of a triglyph. *Vitruv.* — ¶ In surgery, a splint. *Cels.*

**CANĀLIENSIS** (Id.), e, and **CANĀLI-** 2 **CŪS**, a, um, adj. *Plin.* *Canaliense* or *Canalicium aurum*, h. e. which is dug in shafts or pits.

**CANĀLIS** (unc.), is, f. and m. a groove, 2 channel, trough, out of which fowls and other animals can drink; consequently, not covered. *Varr.* *Aquam oportet per*

canales angustas serpere, quæ facile exte-  
rgeri possint. *Virg.* Currentem iliginis  
potare canalibus undam. — ¶ Also,  
a canal, a ditch, trench. *Sueton.* — Hence,  
a place in the Roman forum, so called.  
*Plant.* — ¶ Also, every thing resembling  
a groove, canal, trench, ditch. As in *Cels.*  
a hollow instrument used by surgeons to  
splint and keep close broken limbs with. —  
In *Vitruv.* the flute, channel, or furrow, —  
a pillar. — In *Calpurn.* a reed pipe. — In  
*Plin.* Canalis animæ, the windpipe. —  
¶ Also, a way, street, road. *Apulei.*  
Canale directo pergere, h. e. recta via.

CANALITIUS, same as *Canaliensis*.

CANARIUS (canis), a, um, adj. relating  
2 or belonging to a dog. *Plin.* Augurio  
canario agendo dies constituentur, priusquam  
frumenta vaginis exeant, h. e. at which a dog  
was sacrificed. *Id.* Canaria herba, the herb  
hound-grass, with which dogs provoke vomit-  
ing. *Id.* Canaria insula, one of the Fortunate  
isles, in the Atlantic, so called from its abounding  
in large dogs; the Canary isle, from which  
the other islands of that cluster are called  
the Canaries. — ¶ *Canarii*, ðrum, a people  
round mount Atlas, in Mauretania, so called  
because they lived on dogs' flesh. *Plin.*

CANCAMUM (κάγκαμον), i, n. a kind of  
gum brought from Arabia, resembling a  
species of myrrh. *Plin.*

CANCELLARIUS (cancelli), ii, m. a por-  
ter, janitor, door-keeper, waiter in the em-  
peror's court, ad cancellos (at the grated  
door), qui ad cancellos janue cubiculi  
assistit. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Also, one who  
had his station at the bar of a court, a sec-  
retary, scribe, clerk of the chancery. He  
who was over all the other clerks, was called  
cancellarius, the chancellor, director  
of the chancery. *Cassiod.* — ¶ Not  
used by classic writers.

CANCELLATIM (Id.), adv. lattice-wise,  
2 like a net, grate, or trellis. *Plin.*

CANCELLATIUS (cancelli), ðnis, f. the  
3 bounding of a field, setting the bounds to  
land. *Frontin.*

CANCELLATUS (Id.), a, um, made lat-  
tice-wise, like a net, grate, or window;  
cross-barred, reticulated. *Plin.* Cancellata  
(elephanti) cutis. — ¶ Also, crossed out,  
cancelled, obliterated, erased. *Pandect.*

CANCELLI (dimin. of cancri, plural of  
cancer, when it signifies bars), ðrum, m.  
a grating, lattice; also, bars, balusters,  
or rails, as of the forum, circus, &c. *Cic.*  
and *Ovid.* — *Cancellus*, sing., occurs  
in *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, boundaries or  
limits. *Cic.* Extra cancellos egredi,  
quos mihi ipse circumdedit. *Id.* Cancelli  
forensibus circumscripta scientia. —  
Also, a narrow compass or circuit. *Hiert.*

CANCELLUS (cancelli), as, a. 1. to make  
2 like a lattice, arrange crosswise. *Colum.*  
— ¶ Also, to cross out, cancel, erase,  
as a writing. *Pandect.*

CANCER (for cancrus, from καρκίνος),  
3 cancri & canceris, m. the crab. *Plin.*  
— ¶ Also, the constellation, the Crab.  
*Lucret.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, an eat-  
ing or spreading ulcer, a cancr. *Cels.*  
— ¶ Also, in *Apulei.* cancri for can-  
celli, bars.

CANAVIA, æ, f. a mountainous region  
in Albania, bordering on Macedonia. *Cic.*

CANDEFACTUS (candeo & factio), is, ðci,  
actum, a. 3. CANDEFACTUS, fieri, factus,  
irreg. pass. to make glowing hot. *Plin.*  
Lapis candeffectus. — ¶ Also, to make  
shining white, to bleach, polish. *Plaut.*

CANDELA (candeo), æ, f. a wax-light, tal-  
low-light, &c. *Colum.* Sebære candelas,  
h. e. to dip candles. *Liv.* Fasces involuti  
candelis, h. e. cords covered with wax,  
to preserve them. *Juvenal.* Candelam ap-  
ponere valvis, h. e. to set the house on fire.

CANDELABRUM (candela), i, n. a can-  
dlestick, chandelier. *Cic.*

CANDENS (candeo), entis, part. and adj.  
3 compar. entior; superl. entissimus. See  
*Candeo*.

CANDENTIA (candens), æ, f. shiny white-  
ness, sheen. *Vitruv.* Candentia Luna.

CANDEO (candeo, I set on fire, from κάω  
for κάω, which often occurs in composi-  
tion, as accendo, &c.), es, ui, n. 2.  
properly, to glow, to be glowing hot, to  
burn. *Ovid.* Canduit aer. *Lucret.* Can-

dens ferrum. *Colum.* Loca æstate sæ-  
vissime candent. — ¶ Also, of colors,  
to glow; hence, to shine, to be bright,  
to shine clearly. *Vitruv.* Candens Luna.  
*Tibull.* ortus, h. e. Aurora. *Virg.* ele-  
phantus, h. e. ivory. *Horat.* Vestis  
cocco tincta canderet. — Also, to be shi-  
ning white. *Virg.* Candens taurus. *Cic.*  
Candens circus, h. e. the milky way.

CANDESCO (candeo), is, n. 3. to glow  
3 with heat, whitcu with heat, to become hot  
or red-hot. *Lucret.* Ferrum candescit  
in igne. — ¶ Also, to grow white,  
whiten. *Tibull.* Caput candescere canis.

CANDEUM (from the Celtic cand, a hun-  
dred), i, n. a measure of land among the  
Gauls, from one hundred to a hundred and  
fifty square feet. *Colum.*

CANDICANTIA (candico), æ, f. white-  
ness, a white color. *Plin.*

CANDICUS (candeo), as, n. 1. to be white  
2 or whitish. *Plin.*

CANDIDATORIUS (candidatus), a, um,  
1 adj. pertaining to a candidate. *Cic.* In  
omni munere candidato fungendo,  
in adopting every measure suitable to a  
candidate.

CANDIDATUS (candidus), a, um, adj.  
2 clothed or arrayed in white, candidis ves-  
tibus indutus, λευκάνθεϊς, λευκοφόρος.  
*Plaut.* Mulieres candidatæ. *Sueton.* Vec-  
tores, nautæque candidati. — ¶ *Candi-  
datus*, i, m. a candidate, competitor, one  
who solicits preferment, posts of honor,  
&c., because, among the Romans, candi-  
dates for public offices clothed them-  
selves in a toga candida, h. e. a toga, the  
native whiteness of which was increas-  
ed by the use of chalk. *Cic.* Candida-  
tus pretorius, et consularis, h. e. a can-  
didate for the praetorship and consulship.

*Id.* Candidati tribunitali. *Sueton.* quaes-  
turae. *Id.* ædilitatis. *Senc.* sacerdotii.  
*Liv.* consulatus. *Vellei.* and *Sueton.*

*Cæsar.* or Principis, h. e. one who is  
recommended by the emperor for a post of  
honor. So, *Quintil.* Sic petis tanquam  
*Cæsar* candidatus, h. e. faintly, care-  
lessly, as being confident of success.

*Sueton.* Quæstores candidati, quæstores,  
or officers employed in special duties by  
the emperor, as those of a secretary, &c.  
These were also called candidoti Prin-  
cipis. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Figur.* one who  
strives or exerts himself to obtain any  
thing. *Quintil.* eloquentiæ. *Plin.* in  
*Paneg.* immortalitatis. *Apulei.* crucis,  
h. e. cui crux instat.

CANDIDUS (candidus), adv. of a white  
color, in white. *Plaut.* Candide vesti-  
tus, clothed in white. — ¶ *Figur.* can-  
didly, sincerely, honestly. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.*

CANDIDULUS (Id.), a, um, adj. dimin.  
somewhat white, white. *Cic.*

CANDIDUS (candeo), a, um, adj. of a  
shining white, bright, shiny, clear, lucid,  
serene. *Plaut.* Stella splendens candi-  
da. *Id.* Lux clara et candida. *Martial.*  
Aqua candida et serena. *Valer.*  
*Flocc.* flamma. *Id.* rota Phœbi. *Id.*  
nox. *Ovid.* dies. *Virg.* Luna. — *Figur.*  
clear, serene, unclouded, untroubled,  
pleasant. *Quintil.* vox, h. e. clear, in  
opposition to fusca, hoarse. *Propert.*  
convivia, h. e. joyful, jovial. — ¶ Also,  
white, snow-white, λευκός. *Virg.* candi-  
da populus antro Imminet. *Id.* avis,  
h. e. the stork. *Sever.* ales, h. e. the  
swan. *Flor.* and *Tacit.* equus. *Virg.*  
lilia. *Quintil.* panis. *Ovid.* Pectora  
puris nivibus, et lacte candidiora. *Vi-  
truv.* Candidissimus color. — Hence,  
*Plin.* Candidum ovi, the white of an egg.  
— ¶ Also, clothed in white. *Ovid.*  
pompa. *Tibull.* turba. *Martial.* cultu  
candida Roma, h. e. the Romans, clothed  
in white togas. — ¶ Also, applied to  
the complexion, fair, comely, beautifnl.  
*Virg.* candida Dido. *Horat.* dux. —  
¶ Also, gray even to whiteness, hoary.  
*Virg.* barba. *Plaut.* caput. — ¶ *Figur.*  
flowing, clear, perspicuous (accord-  
ing to some, artless, unaffected). *Quin-  
til.* Candidum, et lenè, et speciosum  
dicendi genus. — One who writes or  
speaks in this manner is also called can-  
didus. *Quintil.* Dulcis et candidus et  
fusus Herodotus. — ¶ Also, guileless,  
plain-dealing, candid, open, frank, sincere.  
*Horat.* animæ quales neque candidiores  
Terra tulit, &c. *Id.* Albi, nostrorum

sermonum candide judex. *Ovid.* Tam  
felix utinam, quam pectore candidus,  
esset. — ¶ Also, kind, courteous, be-  
nevolent. *Horat.* si quid novisti rectius  
istis, Candidus imperti (but this may be  
referred to the preceding signif.). *Pe-  
tron.* Candidus Deus. — ¶ Also, for-  
tunate, happy, lucky, prosperous. *Ovid.*  
and *Tibull.* fatum. *Propert.* nox. *Ti-  
ball.* pax.

CANDOR (Id.), ðris, m. heat, glow; sel-  
dom used in this signif. *Claudian.*  
Æstivus candor. — ¶ Also, brightness,  
brilliancy, splendor, clearness. *Cic.* Solis  
candor. *Lucret.* Lux, et clarus candor.

*Plaut.* Corporis candoribus! — ¶ Also,  
the white color of a thing, whiteness.  
*Lucret.* Candor marmoreus *Virg.* ni-  
valis. *Quintil.* lanæ. *Plin.* carnis. *Id.*  
dentium. *Id.* Cerussæ vis est ad can-  
dorem feminarum. *Id.* Increpente  
pullo candor in medium vertitur, the  
white of an egg. — ¶ Also, fairness,  
beauty, comeliness. *Cic.* and *Propert.* —

*Figur.* *Cic.* Fucatus candor, h. e. painted  
beauty, false coloring (applied to elo-  
quence). *Quintil.* (Livius) in narrando  
miræ jucunditatis, clarissimique candor-  
is, h. e. perspicuity: or, otherwise,  
simplicity, unaffectedness. — ¶ Also,  
simplicity, sincerity, candor, openness of  
disposition, frankness, to which liver is  
opposed. *Ovid.* Candor, in hoc ævo res  
intermortua pæne. *Id.* Viribus infirmi  
vestro candore valemus. *Id.* Candor  
animi. *Phædr.* sincerum mihi Candore  
noto reddas iudicium, peto. — ¶ Also,  
innocence. *Ovid.* Si tamen ille prior,  
quo me sine crimine gessi, Candor ab  
insolita labe notandus erat.

CANDOSCCUS (a Celtic word), i, m. a  
vine bent downwards, and having the top  
set in the ground, that it may grow at both  
ends. *Colum.* Same as *Mergus*.

CANENS (from cæneo, entis), to be white,  
to be gray.

CANENS (from cæno, to sing), entis. —  
¶ *Canens*, tis, f. the daughter of *Janus*  
and *Venilia*, and wife of *Picus*; so called  
from her skill in singing. *Ovid.*

CANEO (canus), es, ui, n. 2. to be white.  
2 *Virg.* Dum gramina canent. *Ovid.*  
Canuerint herbæ rore. *Juvenal.* Et  
densa montem qui canet oliva. — Hence,  
Canens, white. *Ovid.* gelu. *Sil.* pru-  
ina. — ¶ Also, to be gray, hoary.

*Virg.* Temporibus geminis canebat  
sparsa senectus. — ¶ *Canoe*, ðre, oc-  
curs in *Propert.* to become gray.

CANEPHORA, æ, or CANEPHORUS  
(κανηφόρος), i, f. a maid bearing a bas-  
ket. — ¶ Especially, *Canephore*, plur.  
noble Athenian maidens, who, at the sol-  
emn festivals in honor of *Minerva* (or *Ce-  
res*), carried on their heads, in procession,  
little baskets containing the consecrated  
things of the goddess. *Ovid.* and *Cic.*

CANESCO (caneo), is, n. 3. to become  
white, to whiten. *Ovid.* Canescunt  
æquora remis. *Plin.* Canescentibus  
nimia siccitate convallibus. — ¶ Also,  
to become hoary, to grow gray. *Plin.*  
Capilli canescunt. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.*  
*Oratio* canescit.

CANYA, æ, f. a kind of nettle. *Plin.*

CANICÆ (canis), ðrum, f. wheat-bran, so  
3 called from its being mixed up with dog-  
meat. *Festus*.

CANICULA (canis), æ, f. dimin. a little  
2 dog or bitch, dog in general, κυνίδιον,  
κυνίσκος, parva canis. *Plin.* — Hence, as  
a term of reproach, applied to a woman.

*Plaut.* — ¶ Also, the Dog-star, *Sirius*.  
*Cic.* — ¶ Also, the constellation of the  
Dog itself. It is often uncertain  
whether the star or constellation is  
meant. *Cic.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also,  
the dog-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ In the throw-  
ing of dice (tali), canicula, as well as  
canis, was the name of the unlucky throw,  
when the tall were all alike. *Pers.*

CANTICULARIS (canicula), e, adj. relating  
3 to the Dog-star. *Pallad.* Inchoantibus  
Canicularibus diebus, dog-days.

CANINEFAS, atis, m. in plur. CANINE-  
FATES, CANENEFATES, and CAN-  
NANEFATES, ium & um, a people of  
Lower Germany, in a part of the island  
of the *Butavi*. *Tacit.* and *Vellei.* — Used  
also as an adj. by *Tacit.*

CANINIANUS (Caninius), a, um, adj.

*Caninian*, of or pertaining to *Caninius*, a Roman citizen. *Cic.* Qui mihi semper tuæ laudi favere visus est, etiam ipso suscipiōssimo tempore *Caniniano*, h. e. when *Caninius*, a tribune of the people, proposed a law about the restoration of the de throne king *Ptolemy*.

**CANINŪS** (canis), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a dog, canine. *Ovid.* Caninum lac. *Juvenal.* Caninus rictus. *Id.* Stercus caninum. *Varr.* Canina, sc. caro, dog's flesh. — ¶ Also, for dogs, or fit for dogs. *Juvenal.* far. *Gell.* prandium, h. e. mean, or without wine. — ¶ Also, doggish, resembling a dog or dogs. *Quintil.* eloquentia, h. c. quarrelsome, cutting, snarling. *Pers.* littera, h. e. the letter R, which dogs seem to utter when they bark. — ¶ *Cels.* Canini dentes, h. e. dog-teeth, the eye-teeth. — ¶ *Plant.* Canina scœva, h. e. an augury derived from meeting a dog, or from the barking of a dog at one. — ¶ Also, cynic, relating to the cynics. *Tertal.*

**CANIS** (allied to the Greek κύνω, κύνος), 3 is, m. and f. a dog, in general. *Cic.* Canes venatici, hounds. *Ovid.* Canis Echidnae, h. e. Cerberus. So, *Id.* tergeminus, and *Martial.* Tartareus, and *Senec.* Stygius, h. e. Cerberus. But, *Lucan.* Stygiae canes, the Furies. *Hor.* Cane pejus et angue vitare. — Also as a word of reproach, dog. *Tercnt.* — Also, as denoting a hanger-on, a parasite. *Cic.* — Also, of a man, a bloodhound, a spy. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a celestial sign, the constellation of the Dog, of which there were two—*Canis Major*, or *Icarus*, and *Canis Minor*, or *Erigoneus*. *Ovid.* — Also, the Dog-star. *Virg.* It is often doubtful whether the constellation or the star be referred to. — ¶ Also, the sea-dog. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of chain, with which slaves were bound, called, also, catellus and catulus. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, in dice, the dog-throw, an unlucky throw of the dice (tali), which happened when the tali came up alike. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ *Nom.* sing. canes occurs in *Plant.* and *Enn.*

**CANISTRUM** (κάνιστρον), i, n. a basket made of osiers, a bread-basket, a buck-basket. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, *Juven.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ In *Pallad.* canistros, from *canister*, the same.

**CANITYA**, same as *Canities*. *Plin.* 2  
**CANITYES** (canus), ei, f. the whiteness or white color of a thing. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, whiteness or grayness of hair; white or gray hairs; hence, old age. *Virg.*, *Plin.* and *Horat.*

**CANYTUDŌ**, f. *Inis*, same as *Canities*. 3 *Varr.*

**CANNA** (κάνα), æ, f. a cane or reed. 2 *Ovid.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Hence, a reed, pipe, flute. *Ovid.* — Also, a boat, gondola, bark. *Juvenal.* According to others, an utensil, made of reeds or rushes, in which oil was conveyed from Africa to Rome. — Also, *Cæl. Aurel.* *Canna gutturis*, the windpipe. — ¶ In *Apul.* *Canna Dea*, the same as the nymph *Syrinx*.

**CANNABINŪS** (cannabis), a, um, adj. of 2 hemp, hempen. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

**CANNABIS** (κάναβις), is, f. hemp. *Plin.* 2 and *Varr.* — ¶ *Cannabus* (κάναβος), i, m. the same. *Varr.*

**CANNÆ**, ærum, f. a village in *Apulia*, where *Hannibal* defeated the Romans. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, *Cannensis*, ei, adj. of or pertaining to *Cannæ*. *Cic.* pugna. *Stat.* anime, of those slain at *Cannæ*.

**CANNETUM** (canna), i, n. a place abounding with reeds. *Pallad.*

**CANNĒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of reeds or 2 rushes. *Colum.*

**CANNŪLA** (Id.), æ, f. dimin. a small reed or rush. *Apul.*

**CANŌ** (unc.), is, cœcini, antum, n. and a. 3. to sing, ᾄδω, μέλω, vocem variando, et modulando cantum edo. *Intrans.* used of men and birds. *Cic.* Si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum. *Id.* Ululanti voce canere. *Id.* ad harmoniam. *Id.* ad tibicinem, to accompany a musical instrument with the voice. So, *Id.* ad tibiam. *Cic.* Corvus canit, canis *Id.* Victores galli canere solent, to crow. — ¶ Also, to resound; of

men, to play upon a musical instrument, to blow. *Cic.* Canere voce vel fidibus. *Quintil.* tibus. *Tacit.* cithara. *Varr.* cornu. *Cic.* and *Liv.* receptui, to sound a retreat. — Also, of wind instruments, to resound. *Plaut.* Tubæ utrimque canunt. *Liv.* Tubæ cornuque cecinerunt. *Id.* *Classicum*, or signum canit, for canitur, h. e. the signal is given with the trumpet, as for the march, the attack, &c. So, in *Cic.* *Symphonia* canit. — Also, of other things, to resound. *Lucret.* *Sylvæ* canunt avibus. — ¶ *Transitively*, to sing, to express in song. *Cic.* carmen. *Id.* clarorum virorum laudes. *Tercnt.* cantilenam eandem (figuratively), h. c. continually to repeat what went before; to sing the same song. *Virg.* Veterem ranæ cecinerere querelam, croaked. — ¶ Also, to describe or celebrate in song or verse. *Horat.* *Pollio* regum facta canit, sings of. *Virg.* Cum canerem reges, et prælia. *Quintil.* laudes heroum ac deorum. — ¶ Also, to sound or blow a musical instrument. *Cæs.* *classicum*, and, *Liv.* signum, to give the signal to the soldiers with the trumpet, as for assembling, marching, &c. So, *Cic.* and *Liv.* *bellicum*. *Cic.* Intus carmen canere sibi, h. e. to touch the strings with the left hand only, and not to use the plectrum with the right hand, as was usually done by musicians; a phrase taken from the statue of a harper at *Aspendus*: — to play a tune privately to one's self; hence, figur. to consult only one's own advantage. — Also, of speech, in *Quintil.* *Oratio* voce et modulatione grandia elate canit, h. e. speaks of or declaims great things in an elevated manner. — ¶ Also, to prophesy, foretell, foresee, predict; because soothsayers formerly uttered their predictions in verse. *Virg.* fata. *Tibull.* eventus. *Tacit.* Feminae, in furorem actæ, adesse exitium canebant. — Also, of priests, who announced the oracles of the gods to men. — ¶ Also, to rehearse a magic form, because the form consisted of verse. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to say, make known, point out, indicate; used especially by the poets. *Horat.* præcepta. *Virg.* vota, for facere. *Id.* Gallos adesse canebat. *Liv.* Canere surdis auribus, to speak to the deaf.

**CANŌN** (κανών), ōnis, m. a rule, canon. 2 *Plin.* and *Auson.* — ¶ Also, a box in the hydraulic machine, in which the air is kept and distributed through canals. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, an annual grant, pension, under the emperors. *Lamprid.*

**CANŌNICARIŪ** (canonicus), ōrum, m. those who collect the canones or stipends. *Pandect.*

**CANŌNICŪS** (canon), a, um, adj. regular, 2 according to rule, authentic, canonical. *Vitruv.* Ratio canonica, same as harmonica, the theory of musical sounds. — ¶ Also, established according to computation or valuation, belonging to the pensions. *Cod. Just.* pensationes.

**CANŌPŪS** (Κάνωπος, and Κάνωπος), i, m. a city in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, now *Aboukir*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Canopæus*, or *Canopus*, *Canopicus*, and *Canopitanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Canopus*. *Catull.*, *Plin.*, *Solin.* — Hence, also, *Canopitis*, e, adj. the same. *Cels.* — Also, *Canopitæ*, ærum, m. inhabitants of *Canopus*. *Cic.*

**CANŌR** (cano), ōris, m. the sound or melody of song, of men and birds, cantus, μέλος. *Ovid.*, *Lucret.* and *Quintil.* — Also, the song of a poet in verse. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, the sound of a musical instrument. *Virg.*

**CANŌRŪS** (canor), a, um, adj. singing. *Virg.* avis. *Cic.* Gallus animal canorum. *Horat.* ales, h. e. the swan. — ¶ Also, clear-sounding, sonorous, shrill. *Cic.* vox. *Id.* *Canorum* in voce. *Id.* orator, h. e. with a clear voice. — ¶ Also, sounding, resounding. *Ovid.* turba, h. e. tubicines. *Virg.* Æs canorum (tubæ). *Horat.* *Fidibus* canoris. *Plin.* *Fluvium* canorum-avium concentu. — ¶ *Horat.* *Nugæ* canoræ, sounding harmoniously.

**CANTABĒR**, ra, um, adj. *Cantabrian*. *Cæs.*

**CANTABRIA**, æ, f. a region of Spain, now called *Biscaya*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cantabricus*, a, um, adj. *Cantabrian*. *Horat.* bella. *Plin.* herba.

**CANTABRUM**, i, n. bran. *Cæl. Aur.* 3 — ¶ Also, a kind of banner or standard, under the emperors, carried about on great festivals. *Minuc. Fel.*

**CANTABŪNDŪS** (canto), a, um, adj. 3 singing. *Petron.*

**CANTAMĒN** (Id.), *Inis*, n. an incantation, 3 charm. *Propert.*

**CANTATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a singing; 3 song, melody. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, incantation. *Jul. Firmic.*

**CANTATŌR** (Id.), oris, m. a singer. *Martial.* Cantator cynus funeris ipse sui. — ¶ Also, a minstrel. *Gell.* *Vetus* et nobilis *Ario* cantator fidibus fuit.

**CANTATRIX** (cantator), icis, f. a female 3 singer. *Claudian.* — ¶ Also, an enchantress. *Apul.*

**CANTERIATŪS** (canterius), or **CANTHERIATŪS**, a, um, adj. under-propped, under-set, canterius fultus *Colum.*

**CANTERINŪS** (Id.), or **CANTHERI-**

**NŪS**, a, um, adj. of or relating to a horse, ad canterium pertinens. *Plant.* *Cantherino* ritu. *Colum.* *Canterinum* hordeum, barley for horses; called, also, *hordeum hexastichum*.

**CANTERIŪLUS** (Id.), i, m. dimin. a little prop or stay, parvus canterius ad aliquid fulciendum. *Colum.*

**CANTERIŪS**, or **CANTHERIŪS** (unc.), ii, m. a gelding, equus castratus. *Cic.* *Canterius* albis. *Liv.* *Minine* sis canterium in fossa; proverbially, of an action without profit, and attended with danger. *Al. leg.* in fossam. — ¶ Also, the rafter of a house, that extends from the ridge to the eaves. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a rail or stake with cross pieces, to prop up a vine. *Colum.*

**CANTHARIAS** (cantharis), æ, m. a stone having the print of a beetle in it. *Plin.*

**CANTHARIS** (κανθάρης), idis, f. a poisonous beetle, Spanish fly, whose venom is fatal. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a kind of beetle or worm, destructive to corn. *Plin.*

**CANTHARITĒS VINUM** (κανθάρητος οἶνος), a kind of foreign (not Italian) wine, which has its name from the vine called *κανθάρειος*. *Plin.*

**CANTHARŪLŪS** (cantharus), i, m. dimin. a small glass or cup. *Arnob.*

**CANTHARŪS** (κάνθαρος), i, m. a kind of cup, pot, or jug, with handles. *Virg.*, *Plaut.* and *Hor.* — ¶ Also, a kind of boat or bark. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, a water-pipe, furnished with a stopper. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a knot or black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian ox *Apis*. *Plin.*

**CANTHERIUS**, &c. See *Canterius*, &c.

**CANTHŪS** (κάνθος), i, m. the iron with which a wheel is bound, the tire of a wheel. *Quintil.* — Also, by synecdoche, a wheel. *Pers.* — ¶ As a proper name, *Canthus*, one of the *Argonauts*. *Hygin.* and *Val. Flacc.*

**CANTICŪLUM** (canticum), i, n. dimin. 3 a little song, a sonnet. *Septimius Afer* apud *Terentian.* *Maur.* — ¶ Also, a short incantation. *Pompon.* apud *Non.*

**CANTICUM** (cano), i, n. a song, ballad. *Quintil.* *Convivium* canticis strepit. *Liv.* *Canticum* agere motu, h. e. to represent a song by gesticulation. — ¶ In dramatic exhibitions, *canticum* was where a single actor accompanied the music; a monologue. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an incantation. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a scurrilous song, lampoon, pasquinade. *Apul.* — ¶ Used as an adj. by *Macrob.* musical, consisting of singing, and music.

**CANTILENA** (Id.), æ, f. a song, ballad, sonnet. *Gell.* — ¶ *Figur.* a song, h. e. a thing that has often been repeated, which has become familiar and trite. *Cic.* *Cantilenam* requirunt, the same old song, h. e. the hundred-times-repeated rules. — Also, what has often been said or spoken of. *Terent.* *Cantilenam* eandem canis, h. e. you are ever saying the same thing. *Cic.* *Crebro* mihi insurreret *cantilenam* illam suam, h. e. his well-known saying. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* *Totam* istam *cantilenam* pendere, &c., h. e. gossip, tittle tattle

**CANTILLŌ** (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to sing low, to trill, chant. *Apul.*  
**CANTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a song, madrigal, an air. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, an enchantment, incantation. *Cic.*  
**CANTITŌ** (canto), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to sing repeatedly, sēpius canto. *Cic.*  
**CANTYŌCŪLA** (cantio), m, f. dimin. a little song, canzonet. *Cic.*  
**CANTŌ** (cano), as, avi, ātum, frequentat. 1. n. and a. 1. to sing often; to sing, q̄ōw, cano, cantum edo. Intransitively, to sing; used of men and birds. *Cic. Hi pueri cantare, et saltare didicerunt. Terent. Provocare aliquem cantatum. Nepos. Cantare ad chordarum sonum. Liv. Ad manum cantare histrioni, h. e. to accompany with singing the gestures of the actor. Hence, in Quintil. 11, 3., to speak or declaim in a singing tone; or, as some explain it, theatrically. Cic. Galli cantant, h. e. crow. — Also, to produce musical tones or notes, to sound; of men, to play, or blow; of the instrument itself, to sound, resound. Plaut. Cantare fidibus. Nepos. tibiis. Propert. Buccina cantat. Ovid. Tibia cantabat. — Also, to use or repeat magic incantations. Virg. Cantando rumpitur anguis. — ¶ Transitivity, to sing. Gell. versum. — Also, applied to actors who declaim verses, and with a musical accompaniment. Sueton. Cantare Nioben. Id. tragœdias. — Also, to celebrate in song, as of a poet. Hor. Nos convivia, nos prœlia virginum cantamus. Virg. Cantari dignus. Juvenal. Non est cantandum: res vera agitur, h. e. there is no need of poetical fiction. — Also, to be repeating frequently, to enforce by frequent repetition. Terent. Harum mores cantabat mihi. Plaut. Hæc dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas. — Also, to point out or indicate distinctly, or merely to say. Plaut. Metuo, ne idem cantent (literæ). Id. Vera cantas, do you speak the truth? — Also, to repeat a spell or magic incantation. Ovid. carmen. — Also, to cause or produce by magic incantations. Sil. Chelydris soporem. — Also, to call up or raise by spells or charms. Lucan. umbram. — Also, to bewitch or enchant. Ovid. Cantatæ herbæ. Id. equi. Id. pabula. Propert. luna.  
**CANTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a singer. *Horat.*  
**2** Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus. *Cic. Cantor formularum, h. e. one who is continually repeating, as if were singing, &c. — ¶ Hence, a poet, bard. Propert. — Also, a player, actor. Cic. and Hor. — Also, an extoller. Cic.*  
**CANTRIX** (cantor), icis, f. a female singer, 3 songstress. *Plaut.*  
**CANTŌRYŌ** (cano), is, n. 4. to sing or repeat according to music. *Petron. and Fest.*  
**CANTŪS** (Id.), us, m. the act of singing or tuning the voice; song, μέλος, vocis modulatio. *Cic. Cantus dulcis. Id. Fleete aliquem cantu. Virg. Mulcere æthera cantu. Tacit. Exercere cantus, to practise singing. Cic. fundere. Catull. edere, and, Virg. dare, to sing. Ovid. dare, and, Cic. edere, to crow. Horat. Cantus galli, cock-crowing. Tibull. avis. Virg. noctuæ, screeching. — ¶ Also, song, verse, poetry. Sil. Evehere aliquem ad sidera cantu. Tacit. Per compositos cantus diis grates agere. — ¶ Also, a magic song, spell, an incantation. Tibull. Cantibus, atque herbis solvere amores. Valer. Flacc. Æmonis agitare cantibus umbras. — ¶ Also, musical sound, the sound of music, melody. Cic. Quotidianum cantu vocum, et nervorum, et tibiarium. Id. Cantus symphoniae. Id. Moderari arbitrio suo cantus, numerosque tibiæ, aut fidium. Id. Cantus buccinarum. Horat. citharæ. Plin. lyre, the music of the lyre. — ¶ Also, a singing utterance. Cic. Orat. 18. — ¶ Also, the declaiming of an actor. Cic. de Orat. 1, 60. — ¶ Also, prophecy, divination. Catull. Parcæ caperunt edere cantus.**

**CANŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. white, hoar. *Cic.*  
**1** Canifluctus, h. c. foamy. *Horat. nix. Ovid. plumæ cygni. Id. seges, h. e. ripening. Virg. gelu. Martial. December. — ¶ Also, gray, grayish, when it is approaching to white; gray-headed. Horat. Cani capilli, or simply, Cic. and Ovid., cani, gray hairs. Ovid. lupus, h. e. as being the usual color of the wolf. Plaut. Cano capite esse. Martial. barba. Catull. anilitas. Id. senectus. Tibull. Canus amator. — Also, gray, h. e. old, aged. Martial. Sæcula cana. Varr. apud Non. Cana veritas. Virg. Cana Fides, et Vesta.*

**CANŪSIUM**, i, n. *Canosa, a town in Apulia. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Canusinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Canusium. Horat. Canusini more bilinguis, h. e. speaking two languages, the Greek and Latin; for the first inhabitants of Canusium were Greeks. Plin. Canusina lana, Canusian wool, which was celebrated. Hence, Martial. Canusina, se. vestis, or pœnula, a garment of this wool. — ¶ Hence, Canusinatus, a, um, adj. dressed in a garment made of Canusian wool. Sueton.*

**CAPACITĀS** (capax), ātis, f. capacity, largeness; measure of a vessel, size. *Cic. Utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquo vas, ea quæ meminimus, infundantur? Colum. Pro capacitate vasorum. — ¶ Also, the quantity of food which one usually eats, gluttony. Plin. Athletarum capacitas jumentis similis. — ¶ Figur. the right or power of receiving an inheritance or bequest. Pandect.*

**CAPANEUS**, ei & eos, m. *Karavēs; 3 [three syllables], one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes: he was struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, as a punishment for having contemned him. Stat. — Hence, Capaneus, or Capaneus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Stat.*

**CAPAX** (capio), ācis, adj. able to hold, capable of containing, copacious, large, ample, big, δεκτικός, qui capere seu continere potest, magnus, amplius, latus. *Horat. funde capacibus Unguenta de conchis. Id. Capaciora affer scyphos. Lacret. capacis mœnia mundi. Ovid. Amnis effusus ripis capacibus. Sil. Campi capaces, spacious, extensive. Liv. Vir cibi vinique capacissimus. Ovid. Circus capax populi. Plin. Jun. Villa usibus capax. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Aures capaces. Ovid. Ingenium capax, comprehensive; vast genius; great mind. Tacit. Vir capax imperii. Vellei. Laboris ac fidei capacissimus. Plin. Uxor omnis secreti capacissima, h. e. knowing how to keep and conceal. Pandect. Doli capax. Id. Impubes injuria capax, h. e. able to inflict an injury. — ¶ Among jurists, capax, one who has a right to receive any thing by will or bequest. Pandect.*

**CAPEDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. a pot or jug with a handle, used at sacrifices; also, a drinking cup. *Cic. — ¶ From capedo comes the dimin. capeduncula. Cic. — Capis, idis, f. and capula, æ, f. seem to be the same as Capedo. Liv. — Capula, also, a vessel for oil.*

**CAPEDUNCŪLA**. See *Capedo. 1*

**CAPĒLLĀ** (capra), æ, f. dimin. a young goat, a kid. *Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Used, sometimes, as a term of reproach, applied to a rough, boorish, deformed person. Ammian. — ¶ Also, the name of a star in the constellation Auriga. Ovid.*

**CAPĒLLA**. *Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, a Carthaginian, who lived about the 490th year of the Christian era, and wrote on various subjects.*

**CAPĒLLIANŪS** (capella), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a goat. *Martial. Capelliana ruta, h. c. which the goats eat.*

**CAPĒNA**, æ, f. anciently a town in Latium, near Rome: it was afterwards destroyed, and from it the gate Capena in Rome was named. *Cic. and Juvenal. — ¶ Another town of the same name was in Tuscan, near the grove of Feronia. — Hence, Capēnas, ātis, adj. of or pertaining to this town. Liv. — ¶ Capenas was also a small river of Tuscany. Sil. — ¶ Capēnus, a, um, adject. pertaining to Capena, the town in Tuscany. Virg.*

**CAPER** (unc.), pri, m. a he-goat, whether castrated or not. *Virg. and Martial. — ¶ Also, the smell which rises from the arm-pits. Catull. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a fish in the river Achelous, which grunts. Plin. — ¶ In Manil., it stands for the constellation Capricorn.*

**CAPĒRŌ** (caper), as, avi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to draw into wrinkles, to wrinkle. *Varr. Fron caperata. — ¶ Also, to be wrinkled, to frown. Plaut. Fron caperata.*

**CAPĒSSŌ** (capio), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. to lay hold of, catch at, take up, seize, επιβάλλω. *Cic. cibum. Virg. arma. — ¶ Also, figur. to lay hold of, to grasp at, to take upon one's self, take in hand, undertake, enter upon, make use of. Liv. fugam. Tacit. noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, to pass the night in safety, &c. Plaut. consilium, to take counsel. Liv. pugnam, to commence. Justin. prelium collatis viribus. Liv. pericula, to face, brave. Gell. p̄vorem. Id. matrimonia. Tacit. in micitias. Id. accusationes. Id. bellum. Plin. militiam. Tacit. honores, h. e. to enter upon public offices. Plin. in Paneg. curas imperii. Cic. and Sallust. rempublicam, h. e. to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, to interest one's self in the state. Id. and Sallust. libertatem, h. e. to have a care for. Tacit. cærimonias. Id. clementiam ac justitiam. Horat. Capessere recta. Gell. philosophiam. Tacit. Omissis præcipitibus, tuta et salutaria capessere, to adopt. Liv. Capessere spectaculum oculis, h. e. to enjoy. Cic. Omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes, nituntur æqualiter, h. e. strive after. Id. Animus superiora capessit, h. e. aims at, grasps at. — Also, to go any whither. Id. Melitam igitur capessamus. Virg. Capessere Italiam. — Also, in a like sense, capessere se in aliquo locum. Plaut. Capessere se domum, to betake one's self home. Id. Capessere se navi in altum. Id. Quo nunc capessis tu te hinc advorsa via? Id. Quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores precipitem incitus capessat, h. e. quam vitam incipiat, sequatur. — ¶ Capessere jussa, to perform, despatch, execute. Virg. tuus, o regina, quid optes, Explore labor: mihi jussa capessere fas est. So, Plaut. Capessere imperia. Id. Qui hero ex sententia servire servus postulat, in herum matura, in se sera condecet capessere, h. e. res domini cito, suas sero exsequi. — ¶ Capessere sensus naturæ, in Gell. 1. 12. c. 1., to catch, h. e. understand. — ¶ Capisso, an ancient form for Capesso. *Pacuv. ap. Non.**

**CAPHARĒUS**, ei & eos, m. [trisyllab.], 3 Καφαρεὺς, a mountain and promontory of Eubœa, famous for the shipwreck of the Grecian fleet on its return from Troy; for, when Nauplius, the king of that island, had learned that his son Palamedes had been slain by the Greeks, he set a burning torch, in the darkness of night, on the top of the promontory, by which the fleet, being misled, was shipwrecked on the coast. *Virg. and Valer. Flacc. — ¶ Hence, Capharæus and Capharæus, a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to Caphareus. Propert. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, Capharis, idis, adj. f. the same. Senece.*

**CAPILLĀCĒUS** (capillus), a, um, adj. like hair. *Plin.*

**CAPILLĀGŌ** (Id.), inis, f. hair. *Ter-tull.*

**CAPILLAMENTUM** (capillor), i, n. the 2 braiding of the hair, a peruke, false hair; hair. *Sueton. — ¶ Also, on account of the resemblance, small fibres, strings, or threads of roots, leaves, or other things. Plin.*

**CAPILLĀRIS** (capillus), e, adject. relating to the hair, capillary. *Apul. Capillaris herba, h. e. capillus Veneris. — ¶ Capillaris arbor, according to Festus, the same as arbor capillata. — ¶ Capillare, is, n. oil to rub the hair with. Martial.*

**CAPILLĀTYŌ** (capillor), ōnis, f. the covering with hair. *Paulin. Nolan. — ¶ Also, a disease of the bladder, when small things, in the form of hair, are passed. Cæsar. Aurel.*



**CAPILLATŪRA** (Id.), *a, f. the braiding of 3 the hair.* Tertull.

**CAPILLATŪS** (Id.), *a, um, partic. and adject. having hair, τριχωτός, capillos habens, comatus.* Cic. Adolescens bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair. Id. Capillatior, quam ante, barbaque majore. Juvenal. Ipse capillato diffusum consule potat, *h. e. in very ancient times, when the consuls let their hair and beards grow.* Plin. Capillata arbor, the tree on which the Vestal virgins hung up their hair, when cut, in honor of the gods. — ¶ Also, capillary, resembling hairs, small, minute. Plin. Radices capillatæ apio, malvæ. Id. Folia capillata pino, cedro.

**CAPILLITIUM** (capillus), *ii, n. the hair of the head.* Cels.

**CAPILLŪR** (capillus), *āris, dep. 1. to have 2 or put forth hair, capillos habeo vel emitto, τριχάω.* Plin.

**CAPILLŪSŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adject. hairy, abounding in hair.* Cæsar. Aurelian.

**CAPILLŪLŪS** (Id.), *i, m. diminut. soft hair.* Cornel. Gall.

**CAPILLŪS** (as if capitis pilus), *i, m. a hair, ἄριξ, capitis pilus; used also in the sing. to signify, the hair of the head taken together, the hair.* Cic. Compti capilli. Id. Composito et delibuto capillo. Id. Capillus horridus. Ovid. Capilli digesti. Horat. incompti. Ovid. hirsuti. Id. demissi. Plin. Capillus vibratus. Terent. passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter. Cæsar. Capillo promisso esse. Nepos. longo esse. Sueton. esse pone occipitium submissiore. Id. Comere capillum. Plaut. promittere, to let the hair grow; hang down long. Sueton. submittere. Terent. Capillo aliquem considere, *h. e. to pluck out the hair of any one.* Id. Involare alicui in capillum. Plaut. Capillo aliquem de curru deripere, to drag down by the hair: — ¶ Also, any other hair of the human body. Senec. and Cic. — ¶ Also, the hair of animals. Catull. mollior cuniculi capillo. Pers. bicolor positus membrana capillis. — ¶ Also, the fibres, threads, or filaments, of herbs, flowers, &c. Plin. Crocum pinguissimum, et brevis capilli. Id. Capillus in rosa. — ¶ Capillus Veneris, the name of a plant, also called capillarīs, maiden-hair. Apulei.

**CAPĪŪS** (unc.), *is, cēpi, captum, a. 3. to hold, contain in one's self, comprehend, include.* Cic. Una domo capi non possunt. Terent. Quid turbæ est? ædes nostræ vix capient. Plaut. Capit quadrantal. Ovid. Cera capiant vadimonia, contain, or have written upon them. Cic. Non capiant angustia pectoris tui tantam personam, *h. e. cannot hold; is too narrow for.* Curt. Orbis te non caperet, *h. e. would be too small for you.* Virg. Nec te Troja capit, *h. e. is too small for your great talents.* — Hence, to put up with, to bear. Cic. alicujus amentiam. — Also, to be capable of, to admit of. Curt. Quicquid mortalitas capere poterat. Id. Concupiscis, quæ non capis. Pandect. Dunmodo ejus ætatis sit, ut dolium capiat. — Also, to compass with the understanding, to comprehend, understand. Cic. Mens capit, quæ sit beata natura. Id. Ea mens aut cogitatio vix capere potest. — Also, to seize, lay hold of, grasp; both properly and figur. Also in figur. use; to make use of. Cic. arma, to take up. Plaut. occasionem, seize. Cæsar. fugam, to fly. Sueton. cursum, to set one's self running. Liv. impetum, to make an attack or onset. Id. conatum, to make an attempt. Cic. consilium, to come to a conclusion or determination. — Also, to acquire, obtain. Cæsar. consuetudinem. Id. sensum veræ gloriæ. Id. patrium animum. — Among jurists, to acquire or obtain possession of by will, present, or bequest. Cic. Tantundem capiat, quantum omnes hæredes. Juven. Jus capiendi. — Hence, in the sense of *usucapere*, to make a thing one's property by long use or enjoyment. Pandect. — ¶ Also, to take, with or without force or violence. Under this general signification are included the following: — To take, in order to make use of. Cic. Essedum capias et ad nos

recurras. — To take, *h. e. to choose, select, make choice of.* Terent. aliquem arbitrum. Id. aliquem generum. Cic. tempus ad aliquem adeundi. Liv. locum castris. Cic. sacerdotem. Tacit. virginem Vestalem. — To take, *h. e. to make.* Terent. sibi inimicos omnes homines. — To take, *h. e. to get, obtain, receive.* Cic. ex prædiis sexcenta sestertia. Figuratively. Cic. Ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat. Liv. Bellum cepit finem. — To take. Terent. cibum. Figurat. to take, to enjoy, feel. Phædr. somnum. Cic. lætitiā. Id. voluptatem. Id. desiderium e filio. — To take, against another's will. Cic. pecuniam. Hence, to carry away or off. Ovid. Heroid. 16, 343. — To take, *h. e. to capture, seize, make one's self master of, to take by force of arms.* Nepos. urbem. Cic. hostium castra. Liv. Ager ex hostibus captus. Hence, figurat. Terent. Capit me odium tui, takes possession of me. Cic. Nos servituti oblivio ceperat. Also, figur. to take, *h. e. to bind or draw to one, to churn, captivate, allure, attract.* Nepos. Quem adeo sua humanitate cepit, ut, &c. Cic. Quod capit ignaros. Id. Oculis captus. Ovid. Me tua forma capit: capta (est) parente (tuo, sc. Theseo) sorror (mea, sc. Ariadne). Horat. Hunc capite argenti splendor. — To take or catch; to take prisoner; to take, as booty. Phædr. cervum. Cic. belli duces. Liv. Capta ex hostibus pecunia. Cic. Capere prædā, to make booty. Hence, figur. Terent. Captus est, *h. e. by love.* Plaut. aliquem impudiciæ, *h. e. to convict.* — To take in, deceive, cheat, wheedle. Cic. Sapientis est cavere, ne capiatur. — Also, but only in the pass. to weaken, injure, deprive of the use of a limb. Liv. Altero oculo capi, to become blind of one eye. Cic. Oculis et auribus captus, blind and deaf. Id. Membris omnibus captus. Id. Captus mente, out of one's wits; mad. So, Tacit. animi, crackbrained. Liv. Meus capta, crazed. — To take, *h. e. assume, get, gain.* Ovid. aliquam faciem. Id. vultus priores. — To take, *h. e. to receive.* Ovid. Donec fessos Ægyptia tellus ceperit. Virg. Alter ab undecimo tum me jam ceperat annus, *h. e. I had entered upon.* — To reach, to gain. Cæsar. insulam. Id. portum. — ¶ Capso is an ancient form for *cepero*. Capis, for *cape si vis*, according to Cicero, but not allowed by Quintilian.

**CAPĪŪS** (capio, ère), *ōnis, f. a taking possession, actus capiendi; a word used by jurists, and is generally joined with usu or pignoris, as, usucapio, pignoris capio, which see. But it is also found alone.* Pandect. Consequi aliquid domini capione. — ¶ It is used sometimes for *usucapio*. Pandect.

**CAPĪS**, *idiis. See Capedo. 2*

**CAPĪSSO**. See *Capesso. 2*

**CAPĪSTERĪUM** (from σκάφη, whence σκυφιστήριον, according to some), *ii, n. probably, a vessel in which grains of corn are put and cleansed by the infus on of water.* Columel.

**CAPĪSTRŪS** (capistrum), *as, a. 1. to muzzle, fasten with a headstall or halter.* Plin. Capistrari boves. Colum. Capistrare jumenta ad jugum. — ¶ Also, to tie or fasten up vines and trees. Colum. Ut juga vineis imponantur et capistrantur.

**CAPĪSTRUM** (caput), *i, n. a halter or headstall for horses, a muzzle for oxen, &c.* Varr. Pullos asinorum leniter capistris habent vinctos. Virg. Præfigere ora capistris. — ¶ Also, a band to tie up vines with. Colum. — ¶ Also, a cord used about a wine-press. Cato. — ¶ Figur. Juvenal. Stulta maritali jam porrigit ora capistro, the matrimonial noose.

**CAPĪTAL** (for capitale, from capitalis, by apocope), *ālis, n. a covering for the head, a coif.* Varr. — ¶ Also, a capital crime. Cic. and Liv.

**CAPĪTĀLĪS** (caput), *e, adject. relating to the head or life, capital.* Gell. Morbo capitali, dangerous, deadly. Plaut. Capitale periculum. Cic. Res capitalis, a capital crime; one to which a capital punishment is assigned. So, Id. facinus, and frans. And, Tacit. crimen. Also, absol. Cic.

Capitale, and in plur. capitalia. Id. Triumviri capitales, officers who inflicted capital punishment on criminals. Liv. poena, capital punishment, the punishment of death. But poena capitalis sometimes signifies merely civil death, as, for example, exile, condemnation to the mines, &c. — ¶ Also, deadly, persecuting or pursuing even unto death. Cic. hostis. Plant. inimicus, mortal or chief enemy. Cic. odium; deadly hate. Hor. ira. — Hence, extremely dangerous, hurtful, pernicious. Cic. oratio. Id. Cum capitale et pestiferum Antonii reditum timeremus. Id. homo. Id. Nulla capitalior pestis. — ¶ Also, capital, preëminent of its kind, extremely skilful or ingenious. Cic. Philistus. Ovid. ingenium.

**CAPĪTĀLĪTER** (capitalis), *adverb, capitally, mortally.* Plin. Ep. Capitaliter lacessere. Animan. odisse.

**CAPĪTĀTIŪS** (caput), *ōnis, f. a tribute or tax paid by the head, a poll tax.* Pandect.

**CAPĪTĀTŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adject. that hath a head, that groweth to a head, κεφαλῶτός, qui habet caput, vel in caput late crecit.* Varr. Clavulus capitatus. Plin. Cæpa capitata. Id. Porrum capitatum.

**CAPĪTECENSĪ** and **CAPĪTE CENSĪ**, the meunier sort of people among the Romans, who, in the assessments, were rated at nothing, but merely numbered as citizens. Gell. and Sallust.

**CAPĪTELLUM**, same as *Capitulum. 2*

**CAPĪTUM** (capio; quod capit pectus), *ii, 1 n. a woman's stomach; according to some, but incorrectly, a hood, capoch.* Varr. — ¶ Also, the collar of a tunic. Hieronym. — ¶ Also, the name of a city in Sicily; whence, Capitinus, *a, um, adject. of or belonging to the same.* Cic. Capitina civitas, *h. e. the city Capitum.*

**CAPĪTŪS** (caput), *ōnis, m. that hath a large head.* Cic. — ¶ Hence, Capito-ues, a name given to parasites. Plaut. — ¶ Also, Capito, a kind of fish with a large head. Cato.

**CAPĪTŪLIUM** (caput), *ii, n. Καπιτώλιον, the Capitol, the splendid temple of Jupiter in Rome, upon the Tarpeian mount, near which were the arx Tarpeia and the rupes Tarpeia, from the latter of which condemned malefactors were wont to be thrown. Generally, under this name were included all these three or the whole hill, now called Campidoglio. The name is supposed by some to be derived from the head of a certain Tolus or Olus, said to have been dug up when the foundations of the temple were laid.* Liv. and Virg. — ¶ The poets use *Capitolia* in plur. in the same sense as *Capitolium.* Virg. — ¶ *Capitolia*, also, splendid temples or citadels in other cities. Sueton. — ¶ Hence, Capitolinus, *a, um, adject. relating to the Capitol, Capitoline.* Cic. Clivus Capitolinus. Id. Jupiter, *h. e. dwelling therein.* Martial. dapes, *h. e. which was given to Jupiter at the lectisternium.* Liv. Iudi, *h. e. in honor of this god.* Cic. Capitolini, *sc. homines, h. e. who took care of these games and dwelt on the Capitol.* — ¶ Also, a Roman family name.

**CAPĪTŪLĪARIUS**. See *Capitulum.*

**CAPĪTŪLATĪM** (capitulum), *adverb, by 2 heads, summarily, briefly.* Nepos.

**CAPĪTŪLATŪS** (capitulum), *a, um, adject. 2 having a head.* Cels. and Plin.

**CAPĪTŪLUM** (caput), *i, n. dimin. a little 2 head; also, a head, of men, beasts, or plants.* Plaut. Operto capitulo bibunt.

Cels. Capitulum hedi. Colum. Capitulum cæpæ. — ¶ Used, also, as a term of endearment. Terent. O capitulum lepidissimum! most charming creature!

— ¶ Used, also, for homo, a man. Plaut. — ¶ In architecture, the capital or chapter of a column, ἐπίκρανον.

Vitruv. and Plin. — ¶ Also, the cross beam or rafter in engines of war. Vitruv.

— ¶ Also, the upper round part of a writing tablet, with a hole in it, by which it might be hung up. Varr. — ¶ Also, of books, a chapter, head, section. Tertullian.

— ¶ Also, a section of a law. C. Just. — ¶ Also, an impost or tax. Cod. Theod. Hence, Capitularius, *a, um, adject. pertaining to this tax.* Cod. Theod. functio. Cod. Just. Capitularius, *sc. homo, a collector of this tax.* — ¶ Capitulum, *i, n.* is also a town of the Hernici,

in Latium. *Plin.* — Hence, Capitulensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Pandect.*

**CAPTUM**, or **CAPETUM** (καπητόν, from 3 κάπη, a manger), i, n. food for cattle, fodder. *Cod. Theod.* Species capitum (gen. pl. for capitorum), annonarumve ex horreis proferantur.

**CAPNIAS** (καπνίας, from κάπνος, smoke), æ, m. a kind of jasper, of a smoky hue. *Plin.* — Also called Capnites, æ, and Capnitis, idis. — † *Capnias*, also, a kind of chrysolite. *Plin.* — † Also, Capnias, ædis, f. sc. vitis, a sort of vine, with grapes of a smoky appearance. *Plin.*

**CAPNIYIS** (καπνίτης), idis, f. a sort of cadmia or cobalt. *Plin.*

**CAPNTIS**, idis, f. or **CAPNITES**, æ, m. same as Capnias. *Plin.*

**CAPNOS** (καπνός, smoke), i, f. the herb fumitory. *Plin.*

**CAPNUMARGOS**, same as *Acannumarga*.

**CAPŌ** (κάπων), ōnis, and **CAPŌS**, i, m. a capon. *Varr.* and *Martial.*

**CAPPĀ** (κάππα), indeclin. the name of the 3 tenth letter of the Greek alphabet.

**CAPPADŌX**, ōcis, m. a river, from which the name of the country Cappadocia was derived. *Plin.* — † As an adj. Cappadocian, of or pertaining to Cappadocia. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — † Cappadocia, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor. *Plin.* — † Cappadocius, and Cappadocus, a, um, adj. Cappadocian, of or pertaining to Cappadocia. *Plin.*

**CAPPARI**, n. indeclin. and **CAPPAR**, is, n. and **CAPPARIS** (κάππαρις), is, f. a shrub bearing fruit called capers; also, the fruit itself, capers. *Plin.* Capparis firmioris ligni frutex. *Martial.* Capparin et putri capas alace natantes.

**CAPPARĀ**, æ, f. pursued, same as *Portulaca*. *Apulei.*

**CĀPRĀ** (as for carpa, from carpando, from carpo), æ, f. a she-goat, αἴξ, αἰγός. *Cic.* — In *Virg.* Capræ feræ, same as *Capræ*; and in *Apulei.* Capra, absol., in the same sense. — † Also, same as *Caper* and *Hircus*, the offensive smell issuing from under the armpits. *Horat.* Sed nimis arcta premit olidae convivia capræ. — † Also, a constellation, the Goat, same as *Amalthea*. *Horat.* Insana Capræ sidera. — † Also, a fiery meteor. *Senec.* — † *Capra* was also a Roman cognomen, as *Annius Capra*. *Varr.* — † *Capra palus*. See *Caprea*.

**CĀPRĀRIŪS** (capra), a, um, adj. of a 3 goat, ad capras pertinens. *Solin.* — † *Caprarius*, ii, m. a goat-herd. *Varr.* and *Colum.* — † *Capraria insula*, according to *Varro*, an island, thus called from the great number of goats found there. *Varro* also calls it *Caprasia*. *Plin.* says it was situated in the gulf of *Genoa*. — There was also another island called *Capraria*, near *Majorca*. *Plin.* — Also, another island among the *Fortunate islands* or *Canaries*. *Plin.*

**CĀPRĀSIA INSULĀ**. See *Caprarius* — † *Caprasia* was also a name given to one of the months of the *Po*. *Plin.*

**CĀPRĒĀ** (capra), æ, f. a wild she-goat: a roe, deer, gazelle, αἴξ ἀγρία, δόρυ. *Ovid.* imbelles capræ. *Virg.* Silvestres uri, capræque squacnes. *Il.* Capræa fugax. — † Some make *capra* in *Varro*. l. 1. R. R. c. 31. a branch of a vine that puts forth tendrils; but others consider *capra* in this passage to be an interpolation. — † *Capra palus*, or *Capræ palus* (afterwards, according to *Festus*, called *Caprilla*), was a marsh or lake near *Rome*. *Ovid.* and *Liv.*

**CĀPRĒĀ**, ærum, f. now *Capri*, an island in the *Tuscan sca*. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Caprensensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to this island. *Sueton.*

**CĀPREIDĀ**, æ, f. a certain plant, according to some, woodbine or honeysuckle. *Cato.*

**CĀPRĒŌLATĪM** (capreolus), adv. winding about, or intertwining with each other, like the tendrils of vines. *Apulei.*

**CĀPRĒŌLŪS** (caper), i, m. a young roe-buck, a cheecril, δόρυκάδιον, parvus caper silvestris. *Virg.* — † Also, a forked instrument to dig with, a weeding hoe. *Colum.* — † Also, *Capreoli*, cross pieces of timber to hold fast larger beams, and keep them together; braces. *Vitriv.*

and *Cæs.* — † Also, in vines and other plants, *Capreoli*, tendrils. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**CĀPRICŌRNŪS** (caper & cornu), i, m. *Capricorn*, one of the signs of the zodiac. *Horat.* tyrannus *Hesperie* *Capricornus* undæ.

**CĀPRIFICĀTĪŌ** (caprifico), ōnis, f. a 2 ripening of figs, by drawing off the milky juice from them by means of certain insects found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree. *Plin.*

**CĀPRIFICŌ**, as, a. 1. to ripen or force figs, 2 by extracting the milky juice from them by means of certain flies, or gnats, found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree, and enticed from thence for that purpose. *Plin.*

**CĀPRIFICŪS** (caper & ficus), i, f. a wild 2 fig-tree which bears only male blossoms, called, by the Greeks, ἐπίφυς, remarkable on account of the gall-insect (cynips psenes of *Linnæus*), which passes from this tree to the cultivated fig-tree (ficus, σκεῆ), and, by piercing into the substance of the bottom of the flower, hastens the ripening of the fig. *Plin.* — Also, the fruit of the wild fig-tree. *Plin.* — † This tree usually grows among rocks and walls, and bursts them by the power of its roots. *Horat.* and *Juven.*

**CĀPRIGĒNŪS** (caper & genus), a, um, 3 adj. of the goat kind, αἰγογενής, ex capra genitus. *Cic.* pccus. — Hence, figur. *Plant.* *Caprigenum* hominum genus, goatish kind of men.

**CĀPRILIS** (caper), e, adj. pertaining to goats. *Varr.* semen. — Hence, *Caprile*, is, n. a stable or cote for goats. *Varr.*

**CĀPRILĪŪS**, ii, m. a Roman name. *Varr.*

**CĀPRIMŪLGŪS** (capra & mulgeo), i, m. 3 a milker of goats, goatherd. *Catull.*

— † Also, a bird, which, in the night time, sucks goats, and injures their udders. *Plin.*

**CĀPRINĒŪS**, a name given to the emperor *Tiberius*, in allusion partly to his lasciviousness and debauchery, and partly to his residence at *Capræ*. *Sueton.* — Others read differently.

**CĀPRINŪS** (capra), a, um, adj. of a goat, αἰγίως, ad capram pertinens. *Cic.* Pellis caprina. *Varr.* Grex caprinus. *Id.* Caprinum genus. *Plin.* Caprinum lac. *Id.* Sanguis caprinus. *Horat.* Alter rixatur de lana sæp caprina, h. e. a mere trifle.

**CĀPRIPES** (caper & pes), ēdis, having the 3 feet of a goat, goat-footed; an epithet of *Pan* and the satyrs. *Horat.* and *Propert.*

**CĀPRŌTINŪS** (caper), a, um, adj. of *Varro*. Nonæ *Caprotinæ*, the 7th day of *July*, when sacrifices were offered to *Juno*, who was called *Caprotina*, under a wild fig-tree.

**CĀPSĀ** (in the later Greek κάψα, perhaps from capio), æ, f. a coffer, chest, box; a book-case, writing-desk, &c.; also, a thing to keep fruit in. *Cic.*, *Horat.* and *Martial.*

**CĀPSĀRIŪS** (capsa), ii, m. a slave that 2 accompanied boys of rank to school, carried their books, &c. *Suct.* — † A slave who, at the baths, took care of the clothes of those bathing. *Pandect.*

**CĀPELLĀ** (dimin. of capsa), æ, f. a 3 small box or chest. *Pandect.*

**CĀPSENSIS**, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Capsa*, a town of *Africa*. *Sallust.* — *Capsenses*, ium, n. inhabitants of *Capsa*. *Sallust.* — Called, also, by *Plin.*, *Capsitani*.

**CĀPSIS**. See *Capio*.

**CĀPSITANŪS**. See *Capsensis*.

**CĀPSŌ**. See *Capio*. 3

**CĀPSŌLĀ** (dimin. of capsa), æ, f. a little 2 coffer, chest, or box; a small case for books, paper, and also for other purposes. *Catull.* Huc una ex multis capsula me squitur. *Senec.* Nosti complures juvenes, barba et coma nitidos, de capsula totos, h. e. one very spruce, and fond of dress.

**CĀPSŌLĀ** (probably from capsa), i, m. the 2 inside of a coach or wagon, where the passengers sit. *Vitriv.* — † Also, a stall, cote, or pen for cattle. *Vcllei.*

**CĀPTĀTĪŌ** (capto), ōnis, f. the act of 1 catching or aiming at, actus captandi. In feucing, a feint. *Quintil.* — † *Figur.* *Cic.* Captatio verborum, a catching up; sophistry. *Quintil.* Jam in his amissimus modum et gratiam rei nimia captatione, h. e. by excessive hunting or striving after, by excessive use. *Plin.*

*Captatio testamenti*, a will-hunting, legacy-hunting.

**CĀPTĀTŌR** (id.), ōris, m. one who seeks to catch a thing, one who strives eagerly after a thing, one who is on the watch after a thing. *Liv.* Ut plebicola repente, omnisque aure popularis captator evaderet. — † Often, also, a will-hunter, legacy-hunter. *Horat.* Captatorque dabit risus *Nasica* *Corano*.

**CĀPTĀTŌRIŪS** (captator), a, um, adj. 3 ad captanda testamenta pertinens. *Pandect.* Captatorie institutiones, by which we make a person our heir on condition, and so far as he does the same by us. *So, Id.* scripture.

**CĀPTĒNSŌLĀ** (capio, or capto), æ, f. a captious argument, sophism. *Martian.* *Capel.*

**CĀPTĪŌ** (capio), ōnis, f. the act of taking, the taking, ἀψίς, actus capiendi, prehensio. *Gell.* — † Hence, in general, in speech, a sophism, fetch, catch, quirk, cavil, fallacious argument. *Cic.* Discute captiones. *Id.* explicare. *Id.* refellere. *Id.* Multa est in verbis captio, cum in ceteris rebus, tum in testamentis, si negligenter voluntates. *Id.* Captiones dialecticæ. *Gell.* Captio-num laquei. *Senec.* Idem de istis captio-nibus (dialecticis) dico, quo enim nomine potius sophismata appellem? — Also, in actions, doubtfulness, a critical affair. *Cic.* Omnes captiones in omni sententia occurrunt, h. e. all sorts of doubts and difficulties. — Also, cunning, fraud, deceit, trick; also, the injury or loss resulting therefrom; detriment, disadvantage. *Cic.* Si dupondius tuus agetur, *Sex. Nævi*; si in parvula re captio-nis aliquid vererere. *Plaut.* Nihil in ea re captio est. *Pandect.* Sæpe cum magna captione a rebus nostris avocamur. *Id.* Incidere in captio-nem. *Plaut.* Ne quid captioni mihi sit, si dederim tibi.

**CĀPTĪŌSĒ** (captiosus), adverb, captiously, 1 deceitfully. *Cic.* Nec diutius captiose interroganti respondebo.

**CĀPTĪŌSŪS** (captio), a, um, adj. captious, full of craft and deceit, fallacious, given to cavils. *Cic.* Fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscribi et decipi. *Id.* Captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti. *Id.* Quo nihil captiosius, neque indignius potest dici. *Id.* Solvere captiosa, ambigua distinguere, h. e. sophistries. — Also, dangerous, critical, hazardous, disadvantageous. *Cic.* Societas captiosa. *Id.* Periculosum est dissolvi hoc interdictum; captiosum est omnibus, rem ullam constitui ejusmodi, quæ cum armis gesta sit, rescindi jure non possit. *Pandect.* Pupilli ignorantia non debet esse captiosa creditoribus, et ipsi lucrosa.

**CĀPTĪVITĀS** (captivus), ātis, f. captivity, bondage, imprisonment. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — † Used, also, of beasts taken in the chase. *Plin.* — † *Tacit.* Captivitas urbium, the taking of towns by storm. *So, Id.* absolutely. — † In *Apulei.* Captivitas oculorum, h. e. blindness.

**CĀPTĪVŪNCŪLĀ** (dimin. of captio), æ, f. 1 *Cic.* and *Gell.* See *Captio*.

**CĀPTĪVŪS** (capio), a, um, adj. captive, taken prisoner, deprived of liberty, enslaved. *Cic.* Plures captivos, quam prædones necatos, captivos. *Id.* Ducere aliquem captivum in triumpho. *Anct.* ad *Herenn.* Redimere captivos ab hostibus, prisoners. *Nepos.* Reddere, and remittere captivos. *Curt.* Captivos libertate donare, to set at liberty. *Claudian.* Servitum Stygio ducor captiva tyranno. — Also, what pertains to or belongs to a captive. *Virg.* Captivus sanguis. *Martial.* Captiva sitis. *Ovid.* Crines captivi. *Id.* Captiva colla, h. e. for the gen. captivi or captivorum. — † Also, any thing taken in war. *Cæs.* Naves captivæ, taken in battle. *Liv.* Captiva pecunia. *Propert.* Septem captivis debilis ibat aquis. *Horat.* Captivum ebur. *Ovid.* Injicere captivo brachia celo, h. e. nearly taken; as good as taken. — † Also, of animals, caught in the chase. *Ovid.* *Muræna* captiva. *Id.* Captivi pisces. *Id.* Captiva vulpes. — † Also, tied, bound. *Ovid.* Vix precibus *Neptune*, tuis capti-

va resolvit Corpora. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Mens captiva, *h. e. by love.*  
**CAPTŌ** (capio), as, avi, atum, a. I. frequentat. to catch at, catch, strive to obtain, go in quest of, seek for solicitously. Horat. Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem Jucunda captat præmia. Id. Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Pluvina. Virg. Captare feras laqueis. Sueton. muscas. Virg. auras patulis naribus, to sniff up. Ovid. colla lacertis. Martial. trigonem. — ¶ Hence, figur. to seek to catch, *h. e. to deceive.* Terent. aliquem. Liv. Inter se duo reges captantes. Plaut. Captare cum aliquo, for aliquem. Id. aliquem in pudicitia (in respect to). Pandect. verbi, *h. e. to explain sophistically, to cavil on.* — Also, figur. to watch, to lie in wait for, to strive eagerly or earnestly after. Liv. tempus, *h. e. to wait for.* Cic. assensionem. Id. occasionem. Liv. sonitum aure admota, to listen attentively to. Terent. sermonem alicujus, to try to overhear. Cic. solitudines, to seek after solitude. Plin. in Paneg. tenebras, secretulæque. — Also with infinit. Colum. Agricola captans undique voluptates acquirere. Ovid. Brachiaque intendens, prendique et prendere captans. Phædr. Quid me, inquit, stulta dente captas lædere? try to hurt me. — ¶ Also, for capio, to take, seize. Terent. consilium. — Hence, to betake one's self to, to make use of, enjoy. Virg. frigus. Colum. somnos, *h. e. to sleep, or wish to sleep.* — Also, to catch, take in, deceive, overreach. Cic. Qui te captare vult, *h. e. in your words.*  
**CAPTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. a catching, taking, the capture of any thing, ἀρπάζεις, ἄρπα, actus capiendi, venatio. Plin. Uberima piscium captura, large draught of fishes. Id. alitum, a fowling. Id. panthera. — ¶ Also, the thing caught, prey. Sueton. Aurei hami abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari potest. Plin. Pinxit venatores cum captura, game. — ¶ Also, profit, gain, lucre, earnings, wages; yet, in general, acquired in a dishonest or unbecoming manner. Sueton. Ex capturis prostitutarum, quantum quæque mereret. Valer. Max. In honesti lucri captura invitatus. — ¶ Also, what is obtained by begging. Senec. — ¶ Also, the endeavor to deceive one, cunning, deceit. Plin. Captura ingeniorum.  
**CAPTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a taking or seizing. Val. Max. In captu bonorum suorum. — Also, that which is taken or caught. Plin. Flos hederæ trium digitorum captu alvum emendat, as much as can be taken by two fingers and a thumb; a pinch. Pandect. Cum captus piscium vel avium vel missilium emitur. — ¶ Also, power of comprehension, capacity, talent, genius, ability; state, condition. Cic. Ut est captus hominum. Terent. Hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, neque iners. Cæs. Ubiorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum.  
**CAPTŪS**, a, um, particip. See Capio.  
**CAPŪA**, æ, f. Καπὼν, S. Maria di Capua, a city in Campania, in Italy; the region about it was called Campanus ager. Virg. and Liv. — Hence, Capuensis, e, adj. pertaining to Capua, Campanian. Inscript. ap. Gruter.  
**CAPŪLA**, æ. See Capedo.  
**CAPŪLĀRIS** (capulus), e, adj. relating to a bier or coffin. Lucil. apud Fulgent. Capulare cadaver. — Capularis homo, a man at death's door. Plaut. Quid ais tu? itane tibi videor oppido Acherunticus, tam capularis? tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere?  
**CAPŪLATŌR** (capulo), ōris, m. one who draws oil from one vessel into another. Cato.  
**CAPULICUS** is supposed to have been a kind of vessel or bark, in Gell. 1. 10. c. 25. Others read capuli (for capulici) or capuli.  
**CAPŪLŌ** (capula), as, avi, atum, a. I. to pour off or draw (oil) from one vessel into another. Plin. oleum. — ¶ In Pomp. Mel. to strike or wound (as from capulus ensis). Or, as others make it, to catch (as for capio).  
**CAPŪLŌS** (capio), i, m. a bier, coffin. Varr.

— Hence, Plaut. Capuli decus, used of one near his death. — ¶ Also, a handle, haft, or hilt, λαβή. Ovid. Capulus aratri. Id. Capulus sceptri. — Especially, the hilt of a sword, σπάθη. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Isidor. makes it also the same as funis, a rope with which beasts of burden are tied; and of the neuter gender. — ¶ Also used for mentula. Plaut. CAPŪS. See Capio. 3  
**CĀPŪT** (unc.), cāpitis, n. a head, κεφαλή, κάρηνον. Cic. Caput aperire, to uncover the head. Id. operire, to cover. Plin. Capite gigni, *h. e. with the head foremost.* Virg. pronum volvi in caput, to tumble headlong. Terent. Capite aliquem in terram statuere, to dash headlong on the ground; to brain. Phædr. Capite aliquem foras protrudere, *h. e. head foremost, headlong.* Macrob. and Anrel. Vict. Caput aut navem, *h. e. head or tail;* a game of boys, in which was thrown into the air a copper coin bearing on one side the head of Janus, on the other a ship. — ¶ Sometimes for the whole man, a man, person, especially when joined with certain adjectives, and in enumerations or divisions. Cæs. Cum hostium numerus capitum CCCXXX. millium fuisset. Horat. quot capitum vivunt totidem studiorum millia. Plaut. Tringita minas pro capite tuo dedi. Cic. De capite libero judicare. Terent. Ridiculum caput! Id. festivum! Virg. carum. Senec. ingratum. Justin. nefandissimum. Cic. Acerbissima exactio capitum, *h. e. poll tax.* Liv. Sextantibus collatis in capita, by the number of heads. Sallust. Capite censi, *h. e. the poorest class of citizens, whose numbers only were enrolled, as they had no property.* — ¶ Also, in certain cases, applied to the whole of a beast, as in English, head. Virg. Sus tringita capitum fetus enixa. Colum. Quinque et viginti capitum grex. — ¶ Also, the upper part, top, summit of a thing, whether round or not, the head; bulb. Liv. papaveris, poppy-head. Cæs. tignum. Planc. in Cic. Ep. pontis. Cic. jecinoris. Plin. columnæ, capital. Senec. sylvæ, summit or top. Cato and Plin. alii, the head or bulb. Plin. ulceris, the head of an ulcer or sore. — Also, what is like a head, as the extreme part or end of a thing. Cic. vitis, shoot. Virg. arcus, the ends of the bow. Vitruv. vectis, the long arm of the lever. Virg. capita montis, the projections of a rock. — When applied to a stream, sometimes, the mouth; and sometimes, the source. Virg. Caput amnis, the source. So, Horat. aquæ, and Vitruv. fontis. But, Lucan. Caput Istri, the mouth. — ¶ Hence, figur. the beginning or origin of a thing. Cic. A capite arcessere. Id. Nec caput nec pedes, neither beginning nor end. — ¶ Often used for vita, life. Plaut. Cui, si capitis res siet, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, if his life were at stake. Cæs. Capitis pœnam, capital punishment. Curt. Capite luere stolidum consilium, to atone for by the forfeiture of life. Tacit. Capite pœnas expendere. Cic. Orare causam capitis, *h. e. in qua de vita alicujus agitur.* Id. Vocare aliquem in iudicium capitis. Nepos. Accusare capitis. Id. Absolvere capitis. Cic. Condemnare capitis, to condemn to death. Id. Damnare capite. Nepos. Adire periculum capitis, to risk one's life. Liv. Capite suo dimicare, *h. e. sue vite periculo.* — ¶ Also, civil life, one's welfare, as, for example, his good name, which is as dear to him as life. Hence, in Cic. Causa capitis, Id. Caput defendere, Id. Capitis damnare, and the like, sometimes refer only to one's welfare, soul, or good name. — Especially civil life in the judicial sense, that is, the sum of all the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen in general (which if he loses, he loses his caput). Consequently in Cic. Causa capitis, Id. Accusare capitis, are commonly (except in causa perditionis) to be understood of exilium. — In particular, these privileges, viz. freedom, rights of citizenship, family. If a man loses these three things, it is called diminuti or deminutio capitis maxima; if

the first two, media; if the last only, minima; which last takes place, for instance, in marriages and adoptions, as Cic. Mulier, quæ se capite nunquam diminuit, *h. e. has never passed into another family by marriage.* So, Horat. Capitis minor, *h. e. having lost his rank as a citizen.* — ¶ Figur. head, leader, author. Liv. Capita conjunctionis. Cic. Caput omnium Græcorum concitandum. Plaut. Caput scelerum. — Also, the head, *h. e. every thing which is most excellent of its kind.* Nepos. Thebæ totius caput Græciæ. Liv. Capita rerum, heads, the most distinguished. Plin. Caput regni, *h. e. head or capital city.* — Hence, chief matter, main point, chief article. Cic. Cœnæ caput, principal dish. Id. literarum, leading point or substance of the letter. Id. rerum et orationis, heads or main points. Id. Caput est, it is the main point. Liv. Fundum in Veventi, caput patrimonii, subject præconi, *h. e. the most valuable part.* — Also, the total or whole sum of taxes or tithes, whether paid in money or corn. Cic. De capite frumenti. — Especially, in regard to money at interest, the capital. Liv. — Also, capital invested in other ways. Colum. — ¶ Also, figur. in laws or writings, a head, division, article, chapter, paragraph, point. Cic. epistolæ. Id. legis. — Hence, the precept or dogma of a philosopher. Cic.  
**CĀPŪS**, ūis & ūos, m. a Trojan, the companion of Æneas. Virg. — ¶ Also, another, the son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the name of an Alban king, the father of Capetus or Calpetus. Liv. — ¶ Also written Capis.  
**CĀR**, āris, m. a Carian, an inhabitant of Caria. Nepos. — In plur. Cāres, um, m. the Carians. Virg. — ¶ Car, also, the name of a man, who gave name to the province Caria. Plin.  
**CĀRA**. See in Carcum.  
**CĀRĀBŪS** (κάραβος), i, m. a long-tailed lobster; according to Beckmann, Cancer cursor of Linnaeus. Plin.  
**CĀRĀCALLĀ**, æ, f. a kind of mantle or cloak, introduced from Gaul into Rome by the emperor Aurelius Antoninus, who was hence surnamed Caracalla. Aurel. Vict.  
**CĀRALIS**, is, f. Κάραλις, and in plur. CĀRALES, ium, f. nov. Cāgliari, a city of Sardinia. Claudian. and Liv. — Hence, Caralitānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Liv. — Caralitāni, ōrum, m. inhabitants of the same. Cæs. — ¶ Also written Calaris.  
**CĀRALITĪS**, idis, f. a lake in Great Phrygia. Plin.  
**CĀRĀMBĪS**, is, f. Κάραμβίς, now Capo Pisello, a promontory of Paphlagonia, in Asia, extending into the Euxine sea. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, a town in the same region. Plin.  
**CĀRBĀS** (Κάρβας), æ, m. an easterly wind. 2 Vitruv.  
**CĀRBĀSŪS** (carbasus), a, um, adj. made of fine flax or linen. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Carbasinæus, a, um, adj. the same. Varr. — ¶ Also, Carbasinus, a, um, adj. the same. Plin.  
**CĀRBĀSŪS** (κάρπασος), i, f. and in plur. CĀRBĀSĀ, ōrum, n. fine flax, which came from Spain. Plin. — ¶ By synecdoche, a garment of fine linen. Virg. — ¶ In Scribon. Larg. a thread. — ¶ Also, a curtain, as of a theatre. Lucrct. Carbasus ut quondam magnis intenta theatris Dat crepitum malos inter jactata, trabesque. — ¶ Also, very often, the sail of a ship. Virg. tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro. Ovid. Deducere carbaso, to unfurl the sails. Id. Subducere carbaso, to strike sail. — ¶ Also, for navis, a vessel, in Rutil. I. 221. — ¶ In Claudian. Custos Romani carbasus ævi, the Sibylline books. — ¶ Used as an adj. by Propert. Raptave odorato carbaso lina ducti. — ¶ Pacat. in paneg. ad Theodos. c. 33, makes it of the neut. gender in the sing., and Ammian., masc. in the plur.  
**CĀRBĀTĪNĀ** (καρβατίνη), æ, f. crepida, 3 a coarse kind of shoe, worn chiefly by rustics. Catull.  
**CĀRBŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. a coal, burning

coal; charcoal, ἄνθραξ. Pandect. Tor-  
rere carbonem. Plin. Arbor minus  
utilis carboni. Terent. Tam excoctam  
reddam atque atram, quam carbo est.  
Pers. Hac carbone notasti, h. e. you  
have condemned. Cic. Candenti carbone  
adare capillum. Petron. Carbones  
vivi, burning, on fire, glowing. —  
¶ Carbonem pro thesauro invenire, a  
proverb applied to those who undertake  
to no purpose any thing of importance.  
Phedr. — ¶ Also, sparks from burning  
wood. Plin. E flagrante ligno carbo  
cum crepitu expiuntur. — ¶ Also,  
ashes. Cels. — ¶ Also, a carbuncle or  
livid tumor, same as Carbunculus. Seren.  
Sammon. — ¶ Carbo is also a proper  
name.

**CARBONARIUS** (carbo), a, um, adj. per-  
3 taining to coals. Aurel. Vict. — ¶ Car-  
bonarius, ii, m. a collier; a maker of  
charcoal, ἀνθρακωπώλης, ἀνθρακός.  
Plaut. — ¶ Carbonaria, æ, f. a place  
where charcoal is made, ἀνθρακία. Ter-  
tull.

**CARBONESCERE** (Id.), is, n. 3. *t.* become  
3 charcoal. Cæl. Aurelian.

**CARBUNCULATUS** (carbunculus), ðnis, f.  
2 a disease of trees, when, in the spring, the  
buds are blaced by hoar-frost. Plin.

**CARBUNCULUS** (carbunculus), as, n. 1.  
2 also, CARBUNCULOR, æris, dep. I.  
applied to trees and vines, to have the  
disease called carbunculus or carbuncu-  
latus. Plin. — ¶ Also, to have carbun-  
cles. Plin.

**CARBUNCULOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj.  
2 abounding in carbuncle, or hot black  
earth, which dries up what is sown in it,  
carbunculo abundans. Colum.

**CARBUNCULUS** (dimin. of carbo), i, m.  
a small coal, ἀνθράκιον. Auct. ad  
Herenn. — ¶ Also, a gem resembling a  
hot, burning coal, a carbuncle (but it is  
probable that this name was applied to  
other fiery-red gems, which are now  
distinguished by the names of ruby,  
garnet, jacinth, &c.). Plin. — ¶ Also,  
an ulcer or pain; a tumor, a carbuncle.  
Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of black earth,  
that burns up whatever is set or sown in it;  
carbuncle. Varr. — ¶ Also, a disease of  
trees and vines. (See Carbunculatus.) Plin.

**CARCER** (unc.), æris, m. a prison, gaol.  
Cic. — ¶ Also, by synecdoche, the pris-  
oners, the persons confined in a prison. Cic.  
In me carcerem effudistis. — Also,  
as a term of reproach, as of a person  
who deserved imprisonment. Terent.  
Ain' tandem, carcer? — ¶ Also, the  
barrier or starting-place, in a race-  
course; more frequently, in this sense,  
used in the plur., ἀφ' ἑστηρία. Virg.  
ruuntque effusi carcerem currus. Ovid.  
Ut celer Eleo carcerem missus equus.  
Virg. Ut cum carceribus se se effudere.  
— Figur. in this sense. Cic. Ad carce-  
res a calce revocari, h. e. to the begin-  
ning of the course of life. — ¶ Also,  
any enclosed place; any place of confine-  
ment. Virg. clausæ tenebris, et carcerem  
cæco. Lucan. Invisia claustra carceris  
antiqui, h. e. corporis.

**CARCERARIUS** (carcer), a, um, adj. of or  
3 pertaining to a prison, ad carcerem per-  
tinentis. Plaut. Facere quæstum car-  
cerarium, h. e. ex captivis carcerem  
confectis.

**CARCEREUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to  
3 a gaol or prison. Prudent.

**CARCHARUS** (κάρχαρος, h. e. asper), i,  
m. probably, a dog-fish, or shark, κάρχα-  
ρίας. Colum.

**CARCHÆDONIUS** (Καρχηδόνιος), a, um,  
adj. Carthaginian. Plin. — ¶ Hence,  
Carchædonius carbunculus, perhaps, the  
Oriental amethyst, or garnet, so called  
because brought from Carthage. Plin.

**CARCHESIUM** (καρχησιον), ii, n. the  
3 upper part of the mast of a vessel, where  
the sails are fastened; the head of a mast.  
Lucan. — ¶ Also, a tall drinking-  
vessel, somewhat hollowed in the middle,  
with handles, reaching from the top to the  
bottom. Virg. — ¶ Also, a sort of ma-  
chine, a crane. Vitruv.

**CARCINETHRON** (καρκίνηθρον), i, n.  
same as Polygonos. Plin.

**CARCINIUS** (καρκίνιος), æ, m. a gem of  
the color of a crab. Plin.

**CARCINODES** (καρκινώδες), is, n. a can-

cerous ulcer. Plin. Carcinodes narium,  
h. e. a polypus in the nose.

**CARCINOMA** (καρκίνωμα), ætis, n. a  
canker or cancer, an eating sore. Cels.  
— ¶ Figur. used, also, of a person  
incorrigibly bad. Sueton.

**CARCINOS** (καρκίνος), i, m. a crab, the  
same as Cancer. Lucan. Par Geminis  
Chiron, et idem quod Carcinus ardens,  
Humidus Ægoceros.

**CARDA**. See Cardea.

**CARDACES** (from the Persian word  
2 carda, a deed of strength), um, m. a  
kind of predatory soldiers among the  
Persians. Nepos.

**CARDAMOMUM** (καρδάμωμον), i, n. a  
medical seed, brought from India, of the  
aromatic kind, cardamomum. Plin.

**CARDAMUM** (κάρδαμον), i, n. cresses,  
3 same as Nasturtium. Apul.

**CARDEA**, æ, f. a goddess, who presided  
3 over the hinges of doors. Tertull. —  
¶ Carda is also read.

**CARDIACUS** (καρδιακός), a, um, adj.  
affecting the stomach. Cels. Cardiacus  
morbus. — ¶ Cardiacus, i, m. a person  
gripped at the stomach. Cic.

**CARDIANUS**, a, um, adj. of or from  
Cardia, a city in Thrace. Nepos.

**CARDINALIS** (cardo), e, adj. relating to  
a hinge. Vitruv. Cardinales scapi, h. e.  
on the doors. — ¶ Figurat. especial, re-  
markable, chief. Servius.

**CARDINALITER** (cardinalis), adv.  
3 especially. Firmic.

**CARDINATUS** (cardo), a, um, adj.  
2 Vitruv. Tignum cardinatum, h. e. a  
beam mortised and fitted into another.

**CARDUS** (unc.), inis, m. a hinge. Virg.  
and Plin. In Ovid. Cardinem ve-  
tere, h. e. to open the door. — The hinges  
among the ancients were not like those  
in common use with us; for the lower  
hinge was only a tooth, which revolved  
in a cavity, while the upper hinge  
alone was fastened. Hence, Vitruv.  
Cardines, rafters or beams, which were  
let into one another so as to be turned.  
Id. Cardio masculus, the tooth let in. Id.  
femina, the cavity or pan in which the  
tooth turned. — Especially, Cardio, the  
point or tenon of a beam to be mortised or  
inserted into another. Vitruv. — Hence,  
every point or extremity, as of a crown.  
Plin. Capio negavit, centifoliam rosam  
in coronas addi, præterquam extremos  
velut ad cardines. — ¶ Figur. the  
main point or circumstance. Quintil.  
Cardo causæ. Val. Flacc. Cardine  
summo verti, h. e. to be in the greatest  
danger. — ¶ Also, Cardines, the poles,  
the extremities of the axis. Varr. and  
Cic. — Hence, the earth, considered as  
the centre of revolution, is called cardo.  
Plin. and Liv. — Hence, also, Cardio, a  
quarter or region of the heaven. Quintil.  
Quatuor mundi cardines. — Hence,  
also, Plin. Cardio anni, the middle point  
of the year, h. e. the solstice. So, also,  
Plin. Cardio convexitatis (convallis);  
the middle or central, h. e. the lowest  
point. — Hence, also, Plin. Cardines  
temporum, the four cardinal points of the  
year, which mark the distinctions of the  
seasons, the two solstices and the two  
equinoxes. — Hence, also, a line drawn  
through a place from north to south.  
Plin. (A line from east to west is called  
limes decumanus.) Liv. Quicquid intra  
eum cardinem est, h. e. a line or bounda-  
ry. Id. Anconem, velut cardinem,  
haberent, boundary or centre. Lucan.  
Extremus cardo, h. e. senectus. —  
¶ Fem. gen. in Græch. ap. Priscian.

**CARDUELIS** (carduus), is, m. a bird feed-  
ing among thistles, a linnet. Plin.

**CARDIETUM** (Id.), i, n. a place abound-  
3 ing in thistles. Pallad.

**CARDUS**, i, m. a thistle, same as Carduus.  
Capitolin.

**CARDUS** (unc.), i, m. a thistle. Virg.  
and Plin. — ¶ Also, an edible thistle,  
same as Cinara, an artichoke. Plin.

**CARE** (carus), adv. dearly, at a great  
2 price, or high rate. Varr. Aves pingues  
care vaneunt. Cic. Emit domum prope  
dimidio carius, quam æstimabat.  
Brut. ad Cic. Valde care æstimare ali-  
quid. Senec. Gratuita nobis videntur,  
quæ carissime constant.

**CARECTUM** (for caricetum, from carex),

i, n. a place where sedges grow. Virg.  
tū post carecta latebas.

**CARENARIA** (carenum), æ, f. sc. olla, a  
3 vessel in which carenum is made. Pallad.

**CARENUM**, and **CARENUM** (unc.), i,  
3 n. wine (mustum) boiled down one third  
part. Pallad.

**CAREO** (καρῶ, fut. 2. of κείρω, in a neu-  
ter sense, I am clipped, cut short of), es,  
ui, itum, n. 2. to be without, want, to be  
want of, to be free from, ὑστερέω, ἀποστε-  
ρέωμαι. Cic. Carere hoc significat,  
egere eo quod habere velis. Id. Ami-  
citiæ, consuetudines, vicinitates quid  
habent voluptatis, carendo magis in-  
tellexi, quam fruendo. Id. Sensu et  
vita carere. Id. voluptatibus. Id. con-  
suetudine amicornum, societate victus.  
Id. febril. Terent. culpa. — Used also  
of inanimate things. Quintil. Stilus  
rudis et confusus intellectu caret. Se-  
nec. Nullum caruit exemplo nefas. Ovid.  
adituque carentia saxa. Id. Carituros ar-  
bore montes. Id. Vela queror reditu,  
verba carere fide. — ¶ Often, to be ab-  
sent from, stand aloof from. Cic. Caruit  
foro postea Pompeius, caruit Senatu, ca-  
ruit publico. Id. Roma caremus. Id.  
Isocrates magnus orator, et perfectus  
magister, quamquam forensi luce caruit,  
&c. — Also, to forego, abstain from.  
Sallust. Animus haud facile lubricidibus  
carebat. Cic. Carent temeto. Nepos.  
Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultati-  
bus. — ¶ Rarely with the gen. or acc.  
Lælius apud Gell. Carendum tui est.  
Terent. Tui carendum quod erat. Plaut.  
Id. quod amo, careo. — ¶ Passiv.  
Ovid. Virque mihi, dempto sine caren-  
dus, abest. — ¶ Carint for careant.  
Plaut. Qui cum culpa carint.

**CARES**, um, m. the Carians. See Car.

**CAREUM** (κάρον), i, n. the herb or plant  
called caraway. Plin. — ¶ Some think  
this to be the same with chara or cara, a  
root, eaten by the soldiers of Cæsar in-  
stead of bread, supposed by some to be  
wild cabbage or colewort.

**CAREX** (caro, ere), icis, f. sedge, sheer-  
grass. Virg. Frondibus hirsutis, et ca-  
rice pastus acuta.

**CARIA**, æ, f. Kapia, a region of Asia Mi-  
nor, the inhabitants of which were called  
Cares. Plin.

**CARICA**, æ. See in Caricus.

**CARICUS** (Καρικός), a, um, adj. Carian,  
2 of or from Caria, or pertaining to the Ca-  
rians. Plin. Triticum Carica creta as-  
pergere. — Carica ficus, and carica,  
absol., a kind of fig, which grew abun-  
dantly in Caria, and was there dried;  
put also for any kind of dried figs. Cic.

**CARIES** (unc.), æi, f. rottenness, corrup-  
2 tion, putrefaction, decay, caries, ἐρπῶς.  
Cels. Ubi caries, nigritiesve in osse est,  
caries. Lucil. apud Non. Ne auriculam  
obsidat caries. — ¶ Often, rottenness  
in wood. Ovid. Vertitur in teneram ca-  
riem, rimisque dehiscit, Si qua diu solis  
cymba vacavit aquis. Vitruv. Ma-  
teria, cui nec caries, nec vetustas, nec  
humor possit nocere. — ¶ Also, decay  
of walls, buildings, &c. Ammian. Muri  
carie vetustatis invalidi, moulder with  
decay. — ¶ Also, applied to land  
which is dry and like ashes. Colum.  
— ¶ Used, also, of wines, the flavor  
and odor acquired by age; also, perhaps,  
the age itself. Plin. — ¶ Also, of  
fruit wrinkled by age, and mellow, but  
not rotten. Martial.

**CARINA** (from καρῶ, fut. 2. of κείρω, I  
cut), æ, f. the keel, or bottom, of a ship,  
ἄροχος, ἄροχης. Cic. — ¶ From re-  
semblance, it is also applied to other  
things, as Plin. (de nucibus) Carinæ pu-  
taminum bifidæ, nucleorumque quadri-  
partita distinctio, the two halves of nu-  
tshell. Nemesian. (de forma canis) mul-  
tamque gerat sub pectore lato Costarum  
sub fine decenter prona carinam. —  
¶ By synecdoche, a ship. Virg. statio  
male fida carinis. Ovid. Tunc ego te  
vellem celeri venisse carina.

**CARINÆ** (carina), ærum, f. a street in  
Rome, where Cicero and Pompey's houses  
stood. Cic. and Virg.

**CARINARIUS** (καρρός, Dor. καρρός), ii, m.  
3 which gives a yellow color, like wax  
Plaut.

**CARINŌ** (carina), as, a. 1. to make hollow

like the keel of a ship 3 *Plin.* Concha acatii modo carinata. — ¶ Carino (caro, ere, h. e. radere, carpere), to jeer, banter, mock, rully, scoff. *Ennius.*

CARİBÖ (caries), as, n. 1. to become rotten, to be rotten. *Martian. Capell.*

CARİÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. rotten, 2 worm-eaten, decayed, putrified, corrupt, carious. *Cels.* Os cariosum. *Phedr.* and *Plin.* Dentes cariosi. *Plin.* Cariosum semen. *Id.* Cariosa vitis. *Martial.* Vina cariota, h. e. rendered mild by age. *Id.* Amphora cariota *Faerni.* *Varr.* Palmula cariosior. *Ovid.* Cariosa senectus. *Prudent.* Cariosi dii, h. e. the old statues of the gods. *Cato.* Cariosa terra, h. e. dried up almost to ashes.

CARİS (καρίς), ἰδισ, f. a sort of lobster. *Ovid.* Loligo, durique sues, sinuosaque caris.

CARISSA, in *Lucil.*, the same as *Vafra.*

CARİSİÖS, ii, m. an old Grammarian.

CARİTAS (carus), atis, f. dearth, scarcity of provisions, &c., a high price, dearthness. *Cic.* annonæ. *Id.* rei frumentariæ. *Sueton.* vini. *Plin.* operariorum. *Cic.* Caritas, sc. annonæ, dearthness, time of scarcity. *Id.* Annus in summa caritate fuit, there has been a great dearth or scarcity during the year. *Id.* nummorum, scarcity of money. — ¶ *Figur.* high estimation, great regard, high esteem, respect. *Liv.* Tanta caritate esse apud milites, in such great esteem. *Cic.* Benevolentia caritas, love full of esteem. — Hence, love which springs from esteem. *Nepos.* Caritate patriæ duci. *Liv.* Cives caritate completi. *Cic.* Tantam esse apud omnes tui caritatem, love or esteem. *Id.* Omnes caritates patria complectitur, attachments. — ¶ *Amnian.* Caritates, objects of attachment.

CARMANI, örumi, m. Κάριανος, Carmanians, inhabitants of Carmania in Persia, near the Persian gulf. *Pompon. Mela.*

CARMELÖS, i, m. Κάριμος, now mount Carmel, a mountain of Palestine. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, a god worshipped among the inhabitants of this mountain. *Tacit.*

CARMEN (instead of carmen or casmen, from the obsol. casno, h. e. cano), inis, n. a song. *Cic.* — Also, of birds; in *Virg.*, of the owl; in *Ovid.*, of the swan; in *Claudian.*, sound or noise. — ¶ Also, a poem, composition in verse. *Cic.* Carmina funder. *Id.* condere. *Id.* contexere. *Lucret.* pungere. *Horat.* componere. *Virg.* facere, to compose. *Horat.* scribere, to write or to compose. — Especially, the ode, lyric poem. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, an inscription, title, when in verse. *Virg.* Rem carmine signo. *Id.* Tumulo superadite carmen. — ¶ Also, prophecy, answer of an oracle, god, or prophet, in verse. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a magic form, or incantation; also, enchantment produced by such a form. *Virg.* Carmina vel celo possunt deducere Lunam. — ¶ Also, a set form of words, as of jurists, magistrates, &c. *Liv.* Lex horrendi carminis, of terrible import. *Id.* Carmen rogationis, h. e. legis. *Cic.* Carmina cruciatus, h. e. a form which directs the punishment of any one by torture. — ¶ Also, a dramatic piece. *Liv.* Suorum carminum actor.

CARMEN (caro, ere), inis, n. an instrument to card wool or flax with. *Claudian.*

CARMENTA, æ, f. and CARMENTIS 3 (carmen), is, f. perhaps, properly, a prophetic. This name is given by *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* to *Postverta* and *Prorsa.* — ¶ Also, the name of the mother of *Evander.* *Virg.* and *Liv.* — The festival called *Carmentalia* was in honor of her.

CARMENTALIS (Carmenta), e, adj. relating, belonging, or sacred to Carmenta. *Cic.* flamen, her priest. *Liv.* porta, a gate in Rome, so called from its vicinity to the temple of Carmenta; this gate was afterwards called *Seclerata.* — ¶ *Carmentalia*, ium, pl. the festival of Carmenta. *Varr.*

CARMINATYÖ (carmino), önis, f. a card-2 ing of wool, actus carminandi. *Plin.*

CARMINÖ (carmen), as, avi, atuni, a. 1. 2 to card, comb, comminute, or break wool for spinning, ζαίωω, διαζαίωω. *Plin.* Carminare linum. *Id.* Lana carmina-

ta. — ¶ Also, to make or write verses. *Sidon.*

CARNÄ, æ, f. a goddess who presided over the hinges of doors; as such called also *Cardea.* *Ovid.* — ¶ She also took care of the growth and strength of the bowels and vital parts of infants and men. *Ovid.* and *Macrob.*

CARNALIS (caro, carnis), e, adj. of the 3 flesh or body, carnal, σαρκικός. *Tertull.*

CARNARIUM (Id.), ii, n. an instrument 2 furnished with hooks to hang meat, &c. upon. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a place where meat is kept; a safe, larder. *Plin.* and *Plaut.*

CARNARIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 flesh. *Martial.* Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, I love the flesh, not the fat.

CARNATYÖ (Id.), önis, f. grossness of 3 habit, corpulency. *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

CARNATÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Cæl.* 3 *Aurel.* Carnatum corpus, fleshy, plump, in good keep.

CARNÆADES, is, m. Καρνεάδης, a philoso- 3 pher of Cyrene, head of the Nova Academia, and scholar of Chrysippus. *Gell.* — Hence, Carneadeus (or Ius), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carneades. *Cic.*

CARNËÖS (caro, carnis), a, um, adj. con- 3 sisting of flesh. *Augustin.* — ¶ *Maxim.* *Gall.* fleshy, corpulent.

CARNI, örüm, m. a people of Gallia 3 Transpadana, in Italy, in the region where Aquileia lies, and also in the region of Carinthia, Carniola, &c. — Hence, Carnicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. *Plin.* Alpes.

CARNIFEX, and anciently CARNÖFEX (caro & facio), icis, m. a public torturer, hangman, executioner, βασανιστής, δήμιος, servus publicus, qui torquet homines, aut interficit. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* — This word is thought by some to signify sometimes a jailer. — ¶ *Figur.* a torment, plague. *Terent.* — Also, a rogue, scoundrel, villain. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also used as an adj. *Martial.* Pedes carnifices, h. e. gouty, causing pain and torture. *Sil.* Manus carnifices, h. e. murderous. *Claudian.* epulæ, h. e. deadly.

CARNIFICINA (carnifex), æ, f. a place 3 where malefactors are tortured and executed. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the business or office of hangman. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, torment, torture. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Carnificina est ægritudo.

CARNIFICÖ (Id.), as, a. 1. to butcher, 2 mangle. *Liv.* Neminem stantem jam vulnerari hostem, carnificari jacentes.

CARNIS, is, f. See *Caro.* 3

CARNIVÖRÖS (caro & voro), a, um, adj. 2 feeding on flesh, carnivorous. *Plin.* Serratorum dentium carnivora sunt omnia.

CARNÖSÖS (caro), a, um, adj. fleshy, 2 abounding in flesh, gross, corpulent, thick, plump, solid, used of persons and things. *Plin.* Carnosæ manus. *Id.* Folia carnosa. *Id.* Carnosæ radices. *Id.* Misy præcipuum suavitate odoris ac saporis, sed carnosius. *Id.* Carnosissima olivæ. — ¶ Also, resembling flesh. *Plin.* Carnosus candor.

CARNÖLENTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Carnosus.* *Prudent.*

CARNÖTES, um, and CARNÖTI, örüm, 3 m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the district in which is now Chartres. *Cæs.* — In *Tibull.* Carnutus (sing.) occurs.

CARÖ (καίρω), is, a. 3. to card, comb, or 3 break wool for spinning, ζαίωω. *Plaut.* lanam.

CARÖ (unc.), carnis, f. the flesh of ani- 3 mals, κρέας. *Cic.* Caro subrancida. *Cæs.* Lacte et carne vivere. *Salust.* Caro ferina. *Plin.* Carnes bubulæ. *Ovid.* Male viva caro. *Cels.* Carnem alere. *Martial.* Carnem formosam habere, a beautiful complexion. — ¶ It is also used of fruit, the flesh or meat of which is edible. *Plin.* Caro alia acinis, alia moris, alia unedonibus. *Id.* Carnes cucurbitæ. — ¶ In trees, the part of the wood next the peel or rind. *Plin.* — ¶ In gems, that part which is inferior in hardness and brilliancy. *Plin.* (de calcædoniis.) — ¶ *Cic.* Caro pudæ, a vile, abominable fellow. *Cic.* Ego istius pecudis, ac

putidæ carnis consilio scilicet, aut præsidio niti volebam. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* (of style). Carnis tamen plus habet, la-certorum minus, more floridness, ambitious elegance. — ¶ Also, the human body, as distinguished from the soul. *Senec.* — ¶ *Carnis* is also found as *nom.* *Liv.* — From this *nom.* comes the dimin. *carnicula*, as from *caro* comes *caruncula.* *Priscian.*

CARÖNUM. See *Carenum.* 3

CARÖPEÖS, a, um, adj. *Stat.* Caropeia conjunx, h. e. Polyxo uxor Caropi Lennii.

CARÖTA, æ, f. the carrot. *Apic.* 3

CARPASUM (κάρπασος), i, n. a plant, the 3 juice of which causes deep sleep and sudden strangulation, called by *Plin.* carpathium. This name occurs in *Pandect.*, though perhaps referring to a different plant.

CARPATHÖS, and CARPATHÖS, i, f. 3 Κάραθος, now *Scarpanto*, an island between Crete and Rhodes, and one of the *Sporades.* *Plin.* — Hence, Carpathius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this island. *Horat.* mare, the sea in which was this island.

CARPENTARIÖS (carpentum), a, um, 2 adj. belonging to a chariot or wagon, ἄμαξικός, ad carpenta pertinens. *Plin.* Carpentaria fabricæ. *Trebell.* *Poll.* Usa vehiculo carpentario, h. e. carpento. — ¶ *Carpentarius*, ii, m. a maker of chariots, wagons, or vehicles of any kind; cartwright, wheelwright, &c. *Pandect.*

CARPENTUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of car- 2 riage, a chariot, wagon, especially for women, ἀνήνη. *Liv.* Ut (matronæ) carpenitis festo profestoque uteretur. *Id.* Carpentum invecta in forum. *Juvenal.* Carpentum rapitur Damasippus et ipse. *Vopisc.* Carpentum judiciali, h. e. used in the city by judges and other distinguished men. *Proper.* Carpentaria serica, h. e. serico panno ornata. — ¶ Also, any kind of vehicle, ἄμαξα. *Flor.* and *Amnian.* — In particular, the chariot or wagon used for public posts. *Pandect.* — In *Apul.*, Carpentum rhedæ seems to be the body of the vehicle, or place where sat the persons riding.

CARPETANIA, æ, f. a region in Spain, in 3 which is Toledo. — Hence, Carpetanus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Plin.* juga. *Id.* Carpetani, the people of the same.

CARPHEÖTUM, i, n. pure and white 3 frankincense. *Plin.*

CARPIÖLÖGYÄ (καρπολογία), æ, f. a 3 collecting or picking out of straws. *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

CARPHÖS (κάρφος), n. the herb fenugreek, fenum Græcum. *Plin.*

CARPI, örüm, m. a people on the Danube, 3 in Dacia. *Eutrop.* — Hence, Carpicus, a, um, adj. *Vopisc.*

CARPINEÖS (carpinus), a, um, adj. made 2 of hornbeam. *Plin.*

CARPINÖS, i, f. a kind of maple; horn- 3 beam, the yoke-elm, ζυγία. *Plin.*

CARPISÖLÖS (unc.), i, m. a kind of 3 shoe or slipper. *Vopisc.*

CARPÖ (perhaps from κάρω), is, carpsi, 3 carptum, a. 3. to gather, pull, pluck, δρέπω, δρέπομαι. *Ovid.* Carpere flores ab arbore. *Virg.* uvam de palmite. *Id.* manu frumenta. — Also, to tear off, tear away. *Horat.* Coronas ex collo. *Colum.* herbas manibus, to gather, pull up. — Hence, figur. to cull, select, choose. *Cic.* (of oratory.) omnes flosculos. *Id.* paucos ad ignominiam. *Gell.* In legendo carpsi quædam. — ¶ Also, to break off, bite off, crop, graze on. *Cic.* Alia animalia carpsunt. *Virg.* Carpsunt gramen equi. *Horat.* Apis carpsunt thyma. *Varr.* Apes e malo Punico cibum carpsunt, h. e. sugunt, sumunt. — ¶ Also, applied to every thing which is, by piecemeal or by degrees, taken away, enjoyed, spent, or diminished. Thus, *Proper.* Carpere pecus, to shear; or, also, to pluck. — Also, to spin. *Virg.* vellera. *Id.* pensa. *And.* to card. *Cels.* lanam. — Also, to divide piecemeal, by parcels, to tear apart, to separate, either with or without violence or force. *Ovid.* cibum, h. e. to divide into pieces. *Petron.* obsonium, to cut up,

*carve.* Ovid. dente fero viscera. Liv. exercitum in multas partes, to divide or parcel out. Propert. crines connexos, to rend or tear apart. Senec. artus in frusta. Cic. oratione membris innotioribus. — Also, to weaken by degrees, to lessen, impair, enfeeble, wear away, consume. Virg. vires. Ovid. Labor carpit corpus. Virg. Cæco carpitur igni. Liv. Carpi parvis damnis. Senec. Prima, quæ vitam dedit hora, carpit. Horat. Carpere tot labores, lessen, h. e. cause to be forgotten. — Also, to pluck one, h. e. to wheedle his money from him. Ovid. Et soror, et mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem, sponge him. — Also, in war, to attack a retreating enemy, now on this side, now on that, and to seek to do him as much injury as possible, to harass, to cut off his men. Cæs. Equitatu præmissis, qui novissimum agmen carperet. Liv. Hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas aggressi sunt, to attack in many parts at once. — Also, to carp at, or pineh with words, h. e. to calumniate or rail at (particularly, secretly or covertly), to blame, disparage, detract from, vilify, asperse. Cic. Maledico dente carpere. Cæs. Militum vocibus carpebatur. Ovid. facta. — Also, by degrees or leisurely to enjoy, or in general, to enjoy, to use, make use of. Virg. somnos. Id. auras vitales. Ovid. oscula, h. e. to kiss, to snatch or rob kisses. Horat. Carpe diem, h. e. cape, arripe. Martial. gaudia. — Also, to spend by degrees, to lead, pass. Catall. Illic mea carpitur ætas. Val. Flac. noctes securas. — Also, gradually or by piecemeal, to execute, perform, make, do. Ovid. iter, and Horat. viam, to walk, travel. Sil. fugam, to flee. Stat. volatus, to fly. — Hence, in general, to walk, ride, fly, wander through, fly through. Ovid. aera alis. Id. campos pede. Virg. prata fuga. Id. carpere gymum, h. e. currere in gymum.

**CARPÖBALSAMUM** (καρποβάλαμον), i, n. the fruit of the balsam-tree. Cels.

**CARPÖPHÛLLÖS** (καρποφύλλος), i, f. laurel of Alexandria. Plin.

**CARPTIM** (carpo), adverb, by detached 2 parts, by selecting here and there. Salust. Statui res gestas populi Rom. carptim. — ¶ Also, by bits. Colum. — ¶ Also, separately, in separat parts. Liv. Edictum propositum, ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent. Plin. Corvi singultu quodam latrantes, si continuabunt, ventos; si vero carptim vocem resorbent, ventosum imbrem præsentent, by breaks, interruptedly. — ¶ Liv. Carptim aggredi, to assault at many parts at once, at different points of attack.

**CARPTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a carver. Ju-3 venal. — ¶ Figur. a carper, caviller, censorious person. Lælius ap. Gell.

**CARPTÖRA** (Id.), æ, f. the act of gathering or culling, actus carpendi. Varr.

**CARPUM** (καρπος), i, n. fenugreek. Colum.

**CARPÖS** (καρπος), i, m. the wright. Cels.

**CARRÆ**, ærum, f. Κάραϊ, a city of Arabia, according to Plin. — According to others, of Mesopotamia, near which Crassus and his army were cut to pieces by the Parthians. Lucan.

**CARRAGÖ** (carrus), inis, f. a fortification made of wagons, baggage, &c.; a barricade. Trebell. Poll. — ¶ Also, a camp equipage; the baggage of an army. Trebell. Poll.

**CARRI**, or **CARRHI**, örum, m. pl. a people of Caria or Syria, addicted to piracy. Valer. Max.

**CARRÖCÖ**, önis, m. a kind of sea-fish. Aulon.

**CARRÜCA** (a Celtic word), or **CARRÜ-2 CHA**, æ, f. a sort of carriage, used both by men and women, as well in the city as out of it, on journeys. Sueton. Nunquam carrucis minus mille fecisse iter traditur. Pandect. Carruca dormitoria, a sort of sedan. — ¶ Hence, Carrucarius, or Carrucharius, a, um, adj. relating to a carruca, car, or carochæ. Pandect. — Carrucarius, ii, m. a driver of a carochæ. Pandect.

**CARRÖLÖS** (dimin. of carrus), i, m. a little car. Pandect.

**CARRÖS**, i, m. and **CARRUM** (a Celtic word), i, n. a cart, wagon. Cæs. Ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt.

**CARSEÖLANÖS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carseoli, a town of Latium, near the river Arno. Liv. and Ovid. — Carseolani, örum, m. the inhabitants of the same town. Plin.

**CARTEIA**, æ, f. an ancient city of Spain, on the straits of Hercules, in the neighborhood of the modern Gibraltar Liv. — Hence, Carteianus, a, um, or Carteianensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Plin. and Auct. B. Hisp. — ¶ Carteia was also the name of another city in Spain. Liv. (if the reading be correct.)

**CARTHÆA**, æ, f. a city in the island Cea, the ruins of which are now called ταϊς πόλεις. — Hence, Carthæus, and Carthæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Ovid.

**CARTHAGÖ**, inis, f. Καρχηδών, Carthage, a city in Africa, of great renown, said to have been founded by Dido. It was long the rival of Rome, but was at last destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the younger. Its remains lie about three miles from Tunis. — Hence, Carthaginiensis, e, adj. Carthaginian, in, or from, or belonging to Carthage. Plaut. — Carthaginienses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. Cic. — ¶ Carthago nova, a city of Spain, now Carthagena. Liv. — ¶ Carthagini (abl.). Plaut. and Liv. — ¶ Written, also, Karthago.

**CARTIBÖLUM**, i, n. a square table of 3 stone, standing on one foot, to place wine on. Varr.

**CARTILAGINEÖS** (cartilago), a, um, adj. gristly, of a gristly substance, full of gristules, cartilaginous, χονδροειδής, ἔγχονδρος. Plin. Animalia cartilaginea, h. e. pisces, qui pro spina cartilaginem habent.

**CARTILAGINÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Cartilagineus. Cels.

**CARTILAGÖ** (unc.), inis, f. a cartilage, gristle, tendon, as of the ear or nose, χονδρος. Cels. — ¶ Figur. used of other things. Plin. Carne placent palmæ, mora cartilagine. Id. Cartilagine (arundinis) bibula, h. e. the pith in the joint of a reed. Id. Cucumeris cartilago.

**CARVENTÖS**, i, f. a city in Latium. — Whence, Carventanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this city. Liv.

**CARVILIÄNÖS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carvilius, which is the name of a Roman citizen. Gell.

**CARÜNCÖLA** (dimin. of caro), æ, f. a little piece of flesh, a small protuberance of flesh, σαρκιον, σαρκιδιον. Cic.

**CARÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. dear, precious, costly, πολυτιμος, qui nimio pretio emittitur; to which vilis is opposed. Cic. Putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore. Id. Illo ipso die carissimam annonam necopinata vilitas consecuta est. Plaut. Fateor me esse cocum carissimum. Plin. Aurum et argentum cælandio cariora facere. Justin. Facere pretium alicujus rei carius, to enhance the price. — ¶ Figur. Lucret. Nil tamen hoc habuisse viro præclarior in se, Nec sanctum magis, et mirum, carumque videtur, h. e. pluris faciendum. — ¶ Also, dear, beloved, φιλητός, αγαπητός, quia quæ multi sunt pretii, amari solent. Cic. Homo populo R. carus. Id. Homines mihi carissimi. Id. Frater carissimus. Id. Omnes suos caros habet; me quidem se ipso cariorem. Id. Amare alicquem, carumque habere. Id. Diligi, et carum esse, jucundum est. Virg. quo non superat mihi carior alter. Ovid. O mihi me conjux carior. Salust. Paucis carior fides, quam pecunia fuit. — Diis carus, fortunate, lucky; Fortune's favorite. Horat. Diis carus ipsis. — ¶ Carri, örum, m. (sometimes), children. Lactant. Cum sciat se caros suos Deo relinquere.

**CARYÆ**, ærum, f. a city of Laconia. — Also, a town of Arcadia. Hence, Caryætes, ium, m. inhabitants of Caryæ. Vitruv. — Also, Caryatis, idis, f. she that is from Caryæ, in Laconia. Plin. Caryatides, sc. virginis, virgins dedicated to

the service of the Caryan Diana (spoken of as statues). Vitruv. Caryatides, images of women used for supporters in buildings, to adorn the gable ends, &c.

**CARYINÖS** (καρύα), a, um (and on), adj. 2 of walnuts. Plin. oleum, oil extracted from walnuts.

**CARYITES** (καρύτης), æ, m. a kind of spurge. Plin.

**CARYÖN** (καρύων), ii, n. a kind of walnut. 2 Plin.

**CARYOPHYLLON**. See Garyophylon.

**CARYÖTA**, æ, and **CARYÖTIS**, idis (καρυωτός φοινίξ), f. a kind of date, resembling a nut, sometimes brought by poor clients to their patrons as a new year's gift. Plin. and Martial.

**CARYSTÛS**, and **CARYSTYÖS** (Caryæ-3 tos), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carystus. Ovid. and Plin.

**CARYSTÖS**, **CARYSTÖS**, and **CARIS-2 TÖS**, i, f. Κάριστος, a town of Eubœa, famous for its marble. Plin. and Tibull. — Also, a town in Liguria. Liv.

**CASÄ** (Hebr.), æ, f. a cottage, cabin, or hut, of turf, straw, leaves, &c.; a thatched house, καλόβη, καλύβη. Cic. and Cæs. — ¶ Sometimes, a country-seat. Martial. — Also, a garden-house. Cic. — ¶ In war, barracks, camp-huts. Auct. de Bell. Hisp. — ¶ Also, a farm. Cæs. siod.

**CASÄBUNDÖS** (caso), a, um, adj. ready 3 to fall, staggering, reeling. Varr.

**CASÄRIA** (casa), æ, f. a housekeeper. 3 Festus.

**CASCÖ** (cascus), adv. agreeably with a-3 cient custom. Gell.

**CASCÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. old, ancient, 3 antique, out of date. Enn. ap. Cic.

**CASÄLË** (caseus), is, n. a place where 3 cheeses are made or set; a cheese-loft, cheese-chamber. Colum.

**CASÄRIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to cheese. Pandect.

**CASÄTÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. mixed with 3 cheese. Apul.

**CASÖLÖS** (dimin. of caseus), i, m. a 3 little cheese, parvus caseus. Auct. Cops inter Catal. Virg.

**CASÛS** (probably a Celtic word), i, m. a 3 cheese; a cheese. Cic. Villa abundat gallina, lacte, caseo, melle. Plaut. Mollis caseus. Varr. Facere caseos. Virg. Pinguis et ingrata premeretur caseus urbi. Plin. Figurare caseos. Pallad. Coagulare caseum. — ¶ Mollis caseus, dulciculus caseus, in Plaut., are words of endearment. — ¶ Caseum, i, n. Cato.

**CÄSIÄ**, or **CÄSIÄ** (κασία and κασία), æ, f. an aromatic shrub resembling cinnamon (cassia or canella, as some think). Plin. — ¶ Also, the same as cucuron or thymelea, spurge flax, or mountain widow-wail. Virg.

**CÄSILINUM**, i, n. a town in Campania, 3 where the river Casilinus empties into the Volturnus. Plin. — Hence, Casilinas, ätis, adj. Val. Max. — Casiliniensis, e, adj. Cic. — Casilinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Casilinum. Sil.

**CÄSINÄ** (κασίνα), æ, f. the name of a play 3 of Plautus, the principal character in which was Casina.

**CÄSINUM**, i, n. now Monte Cassino, a 3 town in Latium, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Plin. — Hence, Casinas, ätis, adj. of or belonging to Casinum. Cic. — ¶ Also written Cassinum. Cassinas.

**CÄSITÖ** (caso), as, n. 1. to fall often. 3 Pandect. — ¶ Some read Cassito.

**CÄSIVS** mons, a mountain of Egypt, 3 where was the sepulchre of Pompey the Great, and a temple of Jupiter, who was hence called Casius. Plin. — Casius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this mountain. Plin. and Lucan. — ¶ Casius was also a mountain of Syria. Plin.

**CÄSÖ** (cado), as, n. 1. to be ready to fall; 3 to stagger, totter. Plaut.

**CÄSPERÄ**, æ, f. now Aspra, a town of the 3 Sabines. Virg. and Sil. — In Sil. some read Casperula.

**CÄSPIACÖS**, a, um, adj. same as Caspius 3 Stat.

**CÄSPIADÆ**, ærum, m. and **CÄSPIANI**, 3 örum, m. people living near the Caspian sea. Val. Flacc. — Curt.

**CÄSPIÖS**, a, um, adj. Caspian. Plin.

**Caspia gens** (the same as *Caspia*, and *Caspiani*, *Drum*), people of *Asia*, on the borders of the *Caspian sea*. *Curt.* mare, the *Caspian sea*. *Plin.* portæ, and *Mela.* pylæ, and *Val. Flacc.* claustra, h. e. narrow passes of mount *Taurus*, near the *Caspian sea*. *Plin.* mons, h. e. part of mount *Taurus*, where these were. *Tacit.* Caspiarum. (portarum) claustra.

**CASSANDRA**, æ, f. (also called *Alexandra*), *Kασάνδρα*, daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, a prophetess, but whose prophecies, through the influence of *Apollo*, were never believed. *Virg.*

**CASSANDRÆA**, or **-IÆ**, æ, f. a city of *Macedonia*, near the *Thermaic gulf*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Cassandrensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to this city. *Liv.* — *Cassandrus* [three syllab.], Æi & εὐος, m. of or derived from *Cassandria*. *Ovid.*

**CASSĒ** (cassus), adv. in vain, idly, to no purpose, *παράως*, frustra. *Liv.* Aversis auribus, animisque, casse ne tempus terretur, &c. Some read *Aversis auribus*, animisque a se, ne, &c.

**CASSIA**. See *Casia*. 3

**CASSIANUS** (Cassius), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Cassius*, *Cassian*. *Cæs.* bellum, h. e. carried on with the *Helvetii* by *L. Cassius*, the consul. *Vellei.* partes, h. e. of *C. Cassius*, one of the murderers of *Cæsar*. *Cic.* iudices, h. e. resembling one *L. Cassius*, a severe judge. *Plin.* Ep. schola, of the jurist *C. Cassius Longinus*.

**CASSICULUS** (dimin. from *cassis*), i, m. 3 a little net. *Hieronym.*

**CASSIDA** (cassis), æ, f. a helmet, helm; 3 same as *Cassis*. *Virg.* and *Propert.*

**CASSINUM**, and **CASSINAS**. See *Casinum*.

**CASSIODORUS**, i, m. *M. Aurelius Cassiodorus*, a learned *Christian* writer and senator of the sixth century.

**CASSIOPE** (*Κασσιόπη*), es, and **CASSIOPEA** (*Κασσιόπεια*), æ, f. the wife of *Cepheus*, and mother of *Andromeda*. As a punishment for her pride, in thinking her daughter more beautiful than the *Nereids*, she was compelled to see her exposed to a sea monster. She was afterwards changed into a constellation, which still bears the name of *Cassiopea*. *Higin.* and *Propert.* — *¶ Cassiope* was also the name of a city in *Corcyra*, where was a temple of *Jupiter Cassius*. *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

**CASSIS** (unc.), Ædis, f. a helmet or helm of metal, *κόρυς*. *Tacit.* Paucis lorice, vix uni altere *cassis*, aut *galea*. See *Galen.*

**CASSIS** (unc.), is, in. a hunter's net, toil, *δίκτυον*, generally used in the plural. *Ovid.* *Casses* ponere, and *Propert.* imponere, to set or lay. So, figur. *Tibull.* tendere alicui. — *¶ Of a spider's web.* *Virg.* *Laxos* in foribus suspendit *aranea* *casses*.

**CASSITA** (cassis), æ, f. a lark, crested or 3 tufted lark. *Gell.*

**CASSITERON**, i, n. originally, a composition of lead, silver, and other metals; afterwards, tin, the same as *plumbum album*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cassiterides insule*, the tin-islands, h. e. the *Scilly islands*, near *England*.

**CASSITUS** See *Casito*.

**CASSIUS**, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. Among the individuals of this gens were *C. Cassius*, the murderer of *Cæsar*; *C. Cassius Longinus*, the great jurist; and *L. Cassius Longinus*, the severe judge, and author of the *lex tabellaria*. — *¶ Cassia* via, a branch of the *Flaminian way*. *Cic.* — *¶ Lex Cassia tabellaria*, that the judges should vote by means of tablets. *Cic.*

**CASSO** (casso), as, a. 1. to render vain; 3 make of none effect, to make null or void. *Sidon.* and *Cassiod.*

**CASSUS** (perhaps from *careo*), a, um, adj. void, empty, *κενός*, *φροδός*, *μάρατος*. *Plaut.* *Cassa* nux, a rotten or worm-eaten nut. *Id.* glans. *Plin.* granum. *Ovid.* canna, empty, unfruitful. — Also, *Casum*, i, n. *Solin.* Aut *palearum* *cassa*, aut *chartarum* *fila* ad se rapit. — *¶ Also*, void, devoid, wanting. *Lucret.* *Casum* anima corpus. *Id.* *Simulacra* *cassa* sensu. *Id.* Aer *cassus* lumine. *Plaut.* *Virgo* *cassa* dote. *Ovid.* *Cassa* stipite flamma, h. c. deprived of fuel. — *¶ Cassus* lu-

mine, deceased, dead. *Virg.* nunc *casum* lumine lugent. So, *Id.* *Æthere* *casus*. — *¶ With* *genit.* *Cic.* Non *casum* lumine ensem, h. e. not void of light or stars. — *¶ Figur.* vain, frivolous, trifling, idle, fruitless, useless. *Cic.* *Casum* quiddam, inani sono decoratum. *Lucret.* *Sollicita* *cassa* formidine mens. *Id.* Verborum copia *cassa*. *Senec.* *Cassa* consilia. *Stat.* *Cassæ* viæ, h. e. entered in vain. *Plin.* *Cassi* labores et infructuosæ præces. *Virg.* *Cassa* vota. *Stat.* Nunquam *cassa* manus, h. e. striking in vain. *Id.* *Augur* *cassa* futuri, h. e. false, vain. *Plaut.* Non *ecastor* *cassa* memoro. — *¶ Cassum*, and of tener in *casum* (written also *incassum*), in vain, vainly, uselessly, *μάτην*, *παράως*. *Senec.* Quid *casum* times? *Liv.* *Vana* *incassum* jactare tela, without effect. *Tacit.* *Bona* libertatis *incassum* disse-rere. *Virg.* *Incassum* furere.

**CASTALIA**, æ, f. *Καστάλια*, a fountain at the foot of mount *Parnassus*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. *Horat.* Rore puro *Castaliæ*. — Hence, *Castalis*, Ædis, adj. f. *Castalian*, in, from, or belonging to the fountain. *Marial.* *Castalides* sorores, and absol. *Castalides*, the *Muses*. *Id.* *Castalis* unda. — Also, *Castalius*, a, um, adj. belonging to the same, *Castalian*. *Ovid.* aqua. *Propert.* arbor, the laurel. *Tibull.* umbra, h. e. of the laurels by the fountain and on mount *Parnassus*. *Ovid.* antrum, whence oracles were derived. *Nemes.* *Castalius*, h. e. *Apollo*.

**CASTANEA** (*καστανον*), æ, f. a chestnut-tree. *Plin.* *Tardissime* *cariem* sentium robur, suber, castanea. — *¶ Castanea* nux, and absol. *castanea*, a chestnut. *Virg.* *Castaneæ*que *nuces*, mea quas *Amaryllis* amat.

**CASTANETUM** (castanea), i, n. a place where chestnut-trees grow. *Colum.*

**CASTĒ** (castus), adv. chastely, purely; discreetly, honestly, uprightly, virtuously; devoutly, religiously. *Cic.* *Eloquentiam* ineamur, ut adultam virginem, caste. *Curt.* Caste sancteque habere aliquam. *Lactant.* *Docenda* uxor, ut caste se gerat. *Ovid.* Caste placere deos. *Cic.* *Castissime* colere deos. *Liv.* *Castius* sacra privata facere. *Cic.* Caste et integre vivere. *Plaut.* Caste agere etatem suam. — *¶ Figur.* *Gell.* Caste puerque lingua Latina uti. *Id.* *Dicendi* genus caste pudiceque ornare.

**CASTELLAMENTUM** (castellum), i, n. according to some, a kind of meat shaped castelwise. *Arnob.*

**CASTELLANUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. be-1 longing to a castle or fortress. *Cic.* — *¶ Castellani*, Ærum, m. soldiers in garri-son. *Sallust.*

**CASTELLATIM** (Id.), adv. castelwise. 2 *Liv.* *Hostes* et nocturno pavore attonitos, et circa collem *castellatim* dissipatos aggre-di, h. e. scattered about as if in various strong holds. — *¶ Figur.* in heaps. *Plin.*

**CASTELLUM** (dimin. from *castrum*), i, n. a castle, fortress, fort, fortified place, redoubt, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Templum* *castellum* latrocinii, a place of safety. *Liv.* omnium scelerum. — *¶ Also*, a small town, especially when it is fortified. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — *¶ Also*, a reservoir of water belonging to an aqueduct. *Vitruv.*

**CASTERIA** (unc.), æ, f. a place wherein 3 oars, and other tackling of ships, are kept, while the ship is laid up. *Plaut.*

**CASTIFICUS** (castus & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 make pure or chaste. *Augustin.*

**CASTIFICUS** (castifico), a, um, adj. 3 making chaste, chaste. *Senec.*

**CASTIGABILIS** (castigo), e, adj. deserv-3 ing of reprehension, reprehensible. *Plaut.*

**CASTIGATE** (castigatus), adv. soberly, correctly, castigatis moribus. *Senec.* *Vixit* modeste, castigate. — *¶ Also*, briefly, concisely. *Macrob.* *Hæc* de monade castigatus, quam se copia suggerbat, h. e. pressius, brevius. *Augustin.* *Castigatus* eloqui, h. e. pressius, et sine verborum affluentia.

**CASTIGATIUS** (castigo), Ænis, f. castigatio, animadversion, chastisement, correction. *ἐπιτιμωσις*, *σφρονησιμός*. *Cic.* *Afficere* aliquem castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiiis. *Senec.* *Ver-*

borum castigatione uti. *Liv.* *Cum* verborum castigatione accipere aliquem, a reproof, reprimand. *Justin.* *Reprimere* aliquem castigatione, to reprove. *Plin.* *Castigatio* *Censoria*. *Pandect.* *Castigatio* *fustium*. *Id.* *flagellorum*. — *¶ Figur.* a trimming or lopping of plants. *Plin.*

**CASTIGATOR** (Id.), Æris, m. a chastiser, 2 corrector, reprovcr. *Horat.* *laudator* temporis acti *Se* puer, censor, castigatorque minorum. *Liv.* *Brutus* castigator lacrymarum, atque inertium querelarum.

**CASTIGATORIUS** (castigator), a, um. 2 adj. relating to chastisement or reproof. *Plin.* Ep.

**CASTIGATUS** (castigo), a, um, partic. 3 and adj. chastised, reprehended, reprovcd, castigated. *Juvenal.* vitia ultimo fictos *Contemunt* *Scauros*, et castigata remordent. *Tacit.* *Patres* oblique per litteras castigati. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* *Vides*, ut obmutuerit non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi ditor? somewhat checked. *Augustin.* *Lui* iria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior. *Gell.* *Inter* censorias s' veritates tria hæc exempla in litteris sunt castigatisimæ disciplinæ, of the strictest discipline. *Stat.* *nodis* et castigata *jubarum* *Liber-tas*, h. e. collecta, et constricta, ut in cervice equi compta sedea. — *¶ Ovid.* *Castigatum* *pectus*, confined, kept in, and so made slender.

**CASTIGUS** (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to chastise, punish, correct, *σφρονηζω*, *ἐπιτιμωδω*, *κολάζω*. *Cic.* *Pueros* vero matres, et magistris castigare etiam solent, nec verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus. *Id.* *Castigare* improbos, tueri bonos. *Plaut.* *servos* *bulbulis* *exsuviis*. *Virg.* *dolos*. — *¶ Often*, to reprehend, blame, chide, reprove. *Cic.* In hoc me ipse castigo, quod, &c. *Id.* Et quoniam de impudentia dixi, castigemus etiam segnitiam hominum, atque inertiam. *Liv.* *Castigare* nimiam lenitatem alicujus. *Cæs.* *segniores*. *Id.* aliquem litteris. *Plaut.* *dictis* plurimis. *Justin.* *graviter*. *Juvenal.* *acerbo* clamore. *Virg.* *moras*. *Valer. Flacc.* *metus*. *Lucan.* *dolorem* *immodicum*. — *¶ Also*, to mend, correct, improve. *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Castigaverunt* vitia sua ipsi; qui castigari merebantur. *Horat.* *Carmen* *decies* castigat ad unguem. *Juvenal.* *opice* castigat amicæ *Verba*. *Stat.* *Molis* prægravidæ castigat pulvere (by sprinkling with dust to prevent its slipping) *lappus*. — *¶ Figur.* to check, restrain. *Petron.* *Castigare* risum *crebris* *potiunculis*. — *¶ Also*, to surround, gird, encompass, keep in, confine. *Sil.* *Insula* castigatur aquis. *Liv.* *Equus* *tenax* non patrens, frenis asperioribus castigandus est.

**CASTYMŌNIX** (castus), æ, f. chastity, abstinence from venereal pleasures, *ἀγνότης*. *Cic.* — *¶ Also*, abstinence from other vices. *Plin.*

**CASTITAS** (Id.), atis, f. chastity, *ἀγνότης*. *Cic.* — *¶ Figur.* abstinence from any vice; morality, uprightness, honesty, integrity. *Gell.* and *Vitruv.*

**CASTITUDŌ**, inis, f. same as *Castitas*. 3 *Accius* apud *Non.*

**CASTOR** (*κάστωρ*), Æris, m. a castor, beaver; a beast like an otter. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, *CASTOR*, Æris, m. the brother of *Pollux* and *Helen*. He and *Pollux* became a constellation under the name of *Gemini*, and were invoked by sailors. *Plin.* and *Senec.* — *Castores*, plur., *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Plin.* *Ædes* *Castorum*. So, *Id.* *Castores* ac *Victoriam* posuit, for *tabulam* *pictam* *Castorum*. — *¶ They* had both one temple at *Rome*, often called *Ædes* *Castoris*; where *Pollux* is understood. *Cic.* — *¶ The* ancients swore by *Castor*, especially females; hence, *ecastor* or *mecastor*. *Plaut.*

**CASTOREUM**, i, n. and pl. **CASTORÆX** (castor), Ærum, n. *castoreum*; a liquid matter, of a strong smell, inclosed in bags or purses near the anus of the beaver, *κασρόριον*. *Cels.* and *Virg.*

**CASTORÆUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 the beaver. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, relating to *Castor*, the brother of *Pollux*. *Senec.*

**CASŌRINĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the beaver*. *Sidon.*  
**CASŌRINŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the beaver*. *Marcell. Empir.*  
**CASŌRA** (probably increased from casa, as claustra), ōrum, n. plur. *Cæs. ap. Cic.* Ad portas castra habemus. *So, Cic.* Castra in radicibus Amani habuimus, *vere encamped.* *Liv.* ponere, and *Cic.* collocare, and *Liv.* locare, and *Cic.* facere, and *Auct. B. Hisp.* constituere, *to pitch.* *Liv.* Castra movere loco, or, *Id.* without loco, and *Cic.* commovere, *to move the camp, to decamp.* *Liv.* Hostem castris euere, *to take his camp.* — The Roman camp was quadrangular, provided with a rampart, palisades, and a ditch; so that an enemy, before he could take the camp, must have crossed the ditch, and torn out the palisades. It had four gates; *porta prætoria*, usually on the opposite side from the enemy, where were the tents of the general, his lieutenants, the quæstor, and the tribunes; *porta decumana*, opposite to the *prætoria*; on the sides, *portæ principales*, namely, *principalis dextra* and *sinistra.* — ¶ Also, a line of circumvallation. *Cæs.* Quinis castris oppidum circumdedit. — ¶ Because the Roman army, after every march, pitched a camp, *castra* stands in enumerations for *march, or days' march.* *Liv.* Tertius castris Ancyrum venit, *at three marches or days' journeys.* *Cæs.* Castris quintis. — ¶ *Castra*, also for *warfare.* *Nepos.* In castra proficiscum aliquo, *h. e. ire in militiam.* *Id.* Castris uti, non palæstra. — ¶ Places of encampment often became towns; hence *Castra* is a name of several towns. *Cæs.* Castra Corneliana (in Africa). — ¶ *Castra prætoria*, barracks for the emperor's body-guard. *Sueton.* *So, Id.* castra, *absol.* — ¶ *Cæs.* Castra navalia, and *Nep. nautica*, and *Virg.* castra, *absol.*, an encampment including ships drawn to land. — ¶ *Castrotrium pater* or *filius*, a title of the emperor Caligula, because he was born and brought up in the camp; also, of other emperors. *Sact. and Inscript.* — *So, also, Castrotrium mater*, a title of Faustina, who accompanied her husband, M. Antoninus Philosphus, in the field; also, afterwards, of other empresses. *Capitolin.* — ¶ *Figurat.* *Castra*, applied to bees. *Virg. and Pallad.* — ¶ Also, of philosophical sects. *Cic.* In Epicuri castra nos coniecimus, *h. e. I have become an Epicurean.* — ¶ Also, otherwise. *Horat.* Nil cupientium castra peto. *Prop.* Hæc tua castra, *your forte.* — ¶ For *Castrum*, see *Castrum*.

**CASŌRAMETŌR** (for castra metor), āris, dep. l. *to pitch a camp, pitch tents, encamp, στρατοπεδεύω.* *Liv.*

**CASŌRĀTIŌS** (castro), ōnis, f. *castration, emasculation, σπαδονισμός, ὀρχοτομία.* *Colum.* — ¶ In trees, a pruning or cutting away of the branches. *Plin. and Colum.*

**CASŌRĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a castrator, 3 *τομέως.* *Tertull.*

**CASŌRĀTŌRIŌS** (castrator), a, um, adj. 3 *relating to castration.* *Pallad.*

**CASŌRĀTŌRĀ** (castro), æ, f. same as *Castrotrio*, vel locus, in quo castratio facta est. *Pallad.* — ¶ *Plin.* Castratura siliginis, see *Castro*.

**CASŌRĒSIANŌS** (castra), a, um, adj. same as *Castrensis.* *Pandect.* *Castrensiani*, *sc. ministri, servants of the emperor's palatium.* — ¶ *But, Pandect.* *Castrensiani*, *sc. milites, h. e. in castris degentes.*

**CASŌRĒNSIS** (Id.), e, adject *relating to the camp; pertaining to war, military.* *Cic.* Ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium. *Id. ap. Plin.* Mulio castrensis. *Plin. vigilia.* *Flor.* Classis quodam genere castrensis, *h. e. easily moved.* *Sueton. Iudi, h. e. of soldiers in camp.* *Tacit.* iurisdictio, *h. e. exercised by the general in camp.* *Liv.* triumphus, *h. e. in the camp.* *Plin.* Verbum castrense, *a military phrase; camp-word.* *Pandect.* peculium, *h. e. which a son collects in military service.* *Gell.* corona, awarded to him who first made his way into the enemy's camp; called sometimes *vallarīs.*

**CASŌRIANŌS**, a, um, adj. same as *Castrensis.* *Pandect.*

**CASŌRICIANŌS** (Castricius), a, um, adject. *pertaining to Castricius.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, for *Castrensis.* *Pandect.*

**CASŌRŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. *to castrate, geld, emasculate, ἐβουχίζω, ὀρχοτομέω.* *Varr.* Castrare vitulos. *Plin.* Castrantur feminae sues, *h. e. in such a manner as to render them barren.* — ¶ Also, *to cut off.* *Plin. and Colum.* caudam. — ¶ Also, of trees, plants, &c. *to trim, lop, prune, or check excessive growth in any way.* *Vitruv.* Arbusta ad imum perforata castrare, *h. e. to castrate, to draw off superfluous juices.* *Cato. vites.* *Id.* Castrare arundinetum, *to thin.* *Plin.* Siligo castrata, *h. e. cleansed, sifted to a certain extent.* *Id.* Unhilicum (lupini) in sterilitatem castrare, *h. c. to gnaw out.* *Colum.* alvearia, *h. e. to take away the honey.* *Martial.* libellos, *to expurgate.* — ¶ Also, *to enfeeble, impair, weaken.* *Plin.* vires. *Quidam ap. Cic.* Rempubliam castratam morte Africani. — Hence, *to make milder, to soften.* *Plin.* vina saccis, *h. e. by straining or filtering it.*

**CASŌTRUM** (probably increased from casa), i, n. a castle, fort, entrenchment, redoubt; also, a fortified town, fortress. *Nepos.* Grunium in Phrygia castrum. — ¶ *Castrum* is also a name of several towns. *Plin.* *Castrum Julium.*

**CASŌŪLA**, æ, f. perhaps, *bodice or stays.* 3 *Non.*

**CASŌŪLŌ**, ōnis, m. a city in Spain. *Plin.* — Hence, *Castalonensis*, e, adj. *pertaining thereto; Castalonenses, the inhabitants.* *Cic. and Plin.*

**CASŌŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *chaste, continent, ἀνδός, καθαρός.* *Cic.* Quis hoc adolescente castror? *Id.* Matronarum castissima. *Colum.* a rebus venereis. *Martial.* Castus moribus, integer pudore. *So, Senec.* Casta fides, *h. e. of marriage.* *Tibull.* Casta, constant, faithful to one. — ¶ Also, in general, *pure, spotless, guiltless, innocent, virtuous, not rapacious.* *Cic.* Castam concionem defendo. *Plaat.* Decet nos esse a culpa castas. *Horat.* Populus frugi, castus, et verecundus. *Virg.* Casti maneant in religione nepotes, and *Id.* Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen; according to *Servius*, *pious.* — *So, of things.* *Cic.* Res familiaris casta a cruore civili. *Id.* Castissimos ludos omni flagitio polluere. *Id.* Præmia virtutis sancta et casta esse oportet. *Horat.* Ara castis cincta verbenis, *h. e. clean, unsold.* *Id.* Parum castis lucis, *h. e. polluted by some sin.* *Sil. cervix, that has not felt the yoke.* *Virg.* tæda, according to *Serv.*, *pious.* — ¶ Also, *faithful, sincere, honest.* *Cic.* Perjurum fraudasse dicitur castus. *Sil.* Casti ductoris fœdera. *Id.* Saguntimœnia castæ. *Id.* Castam servate fidem, *inviolata.* — ¶ *Gell.* Castus sermo, *chaste, elegant, correct.* — ¶ *Castum Cereris, worship of Ceres, which required a certain abstinence; as from bread.* *Fest.* In casto Cereris esse, *h. e. to be present at or assist in this worship or service.*

**CASŌŪS** (castus), us, m. a religious ceremony, sacred rite, ἀγνεια, called also *castimonia*; properly, one which required abstinence from certain things in those who performed it; especially from incontinence.

**CASŌŪS** (casus), e, adject. *casual, fortuitous.* *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, in grammar, *relating to, declined with cases, πωρικός.* *Varr.*

**CASŪLA** (dimin. from casa), æ, f. a little 2 *cottage or cabin, καλύβιον, οἰκίσκη.* *Plin. and Juvenal.*

**CASŪS** (cado), us, m. a fall, or falling, πτώσις, πτώμα. *Cic.* Ingredi sine casu aliquo. *Liv.* Nivis casus. *Horat.* Gravio casu decidunt turres. *Plin.* vehiculi. *Lucret.* Casus stillicidii lapidem cavat. *Id.* Magno casu cadere. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Ad casum dare, *to throw to the ground.* — *Figur.* fall, *h. e. death, ruin.* *Cæs.* Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus. *Sueton.* Caii et Lucii casu non adeo fractus. — Also, *the end, close.* *Virg.* hiemis. — ¶ Often, *misfortune, adversity, mishap, calamity.* *Phædr.* In casu

gravi. *Cic.* Casus horribilis. *Id.* relavare. *Id.* Aliorum opibus casus suos sustentare. — In medicine, a disease, ailment, illness, or symptom of a disease. *Horat.* Casus lecto te affixit. *Cels.* In hoc casu locis maritimis opus est. *Id.* In ceteris vero casibus, ubi ossa, &c. *So, Cæl. Aurel.* Casus virium, *failure of strength.* — ¶ Also, for *everyfortuitous, unexpected event, good or bad, accident, hap, fortune, chance, τύχη, συντυχία.* *Cic.* cæco casu. *Cæs.* magnus, *remarkable, peculiar (sometimes, also, great hazard, crisis).* *Cic.* Aliquo casu atque fortuna. *Id.* Ad novos casus temporum rationes accommodare. *Nepos.* Reges hominibus casus adversos tribuunt, secundos fortunæ suæ. *Cic.* Casus mirificus. *Cæs.* Res plures casus recipere potest, *is liable to many accidents.* *Liv.* Casus irrevocabilis, *an inextricable situation.* *Juvenal.* Itur ad casum tabulæ, *to the throw of the die.* *Plane.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cui in eum casum, ut, &c., *into such a predicament that, &c.* — *Casu*, abl. *by chance, casually, accidentally.* *Cic.* Casu non aderat. *Nepos.* Accidit casu, ut, &c. *Cic.* Non temere, nec casu. — The connection only, in several instances, determines whether *casus* means *chance, or mischance, misfortune.* — ¶ Sometimes, *risk, hazard, danger.* *Planc. ad Cic.* Quæ res magnum habet casum. *Cic.* Mortis casus habet. *Virg.* potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? — ¶ Also, (fortuitous) *occasion, opportunity.* *Sallust.* Aut vi, aut dolis se se casum victoriæ inventurum. *Id.* Fortunam illis præclari facinoris casum dare. *Tacit.* Casus occupandi Armeniam. — ¶ In law, a doubtful case, point. *Pandect.* In quibus casibus lex deficit. — ¶ In grammar, a case. *Cic.* Conversis casibus. *Id.* rectus, *the nominative case.*

**CATĀBĀTHMŌS** (καταβαθμός), i, m. properly, a declivity, gradual descent. In *Sallust.* Jug. 20. A precipitous place between Egypt and Africa.

**CATĀBŌLĒNSIS** (perhaps from καταβαθμή), e, adject. *Catabolenses were persons, according to Cujac, who carried burdens on pack-horses; chiefly corn to the mill; or, according to others, to the magazines.* *Pandect.*

**CATĀBŌLĒCĪ** (καταβολή) spiritus, evil spirits, that throw down the persons they possess; or false, calumnious spirits. *Tertull.*

**CATĀCĒCAUMĒNĒ** (κατακαυμένη, from κατακαίω), a region in Asia Minor, parched by the sun; hence, the name of a wine, *Catacecaumenes*, æ, m. *Plin.*

**CATĀCHĀNNĀ** (καταχήνη), æ, f. a tree 3 *inoculated with branches of different fruit-trees.* *Fronto.*

**CATĀCHRĒSIS** (κατάχρησις), is, f. a 3 *figure of speech, whereby a word is used in a very different sense from its common meaning; same as Abusio.*

**CATĀCLĪSTĀ** (κατακλιστός) vestis, a 3 *garment quite new and bright; so called, perhaps, because kept shut up in a chest or trunk, and taken out only on special occasions; others think it a garment closed on all sides.* *Apul.*

**CATĀCLĪTĀ** (τὰ κατάκλιτα), ōrum, n. pl. the clothes or coverings with which a couch is strewn, vestis stragula, qua lecti tricliniæ sternuntur. *Tertull.*

**CATĀCLŪSMŌS** (κατακλυσμός), i, m. a 3 *deluge, flood, inundation.* *Varr.* Ante cataclysmon Ogygi. — ¶ In medicine, a shivering of a diseased part with water. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**CATĀDRŌMŌS** (κατάδρομος), i, m. an 2 *extended rope in the theatre, from above downwards, for rope-dancers.* *Sueton.*

**CATĀDŪPĀ** (κατὰ and δούπος), ōrum, n. pl. a place on the confines of Egypt and Ethiopia, where the Nile rushes down precipitously from high rocks. *Cic.* — The inhabitants of the vicinity are called *Catadupi.* *Plin.*

**CATĀEGĪS** (καταιγίς), ūdis, f. a stormy 3 *wind; a hurricane.* *Apulei.* — ¶ Also, a wind peculiar to Pamphylia. *Senec.*

**CATĀGĒLĀSIMŌS** (καταγέλασιμος), i, m. 3 *a banterer, jeerer; or, according to some, a subject of ridicule.* *Plant.*

**CATĀGRĀPHŌS** (κατάγραφος), a, um, 2 *adj. painted, colored, depicted, delineated.*



*Catull.* — *Catagrapha*, ὄρυμ, n. pl. pictures where one side only is presented to view; profiles. *Plin.*  
**CATAGŪSA** (κατάγουσα), ἄ, f. she that bringeth back. This was the name of a beautiful statue by Praxiteles, representing Ceres bringing back Proserpine from the infernal world. *Plin.*  
**CATALĒCTA** (κατάλεκτα), ὄρυμ, n. pl. 3 a collection of fugitive poetry. *Auson.*  
**CATALĒCTICŪS** (κατάλεκτικός), ἄ, um, 3 adj. catalectic, wanting a syllable; a verse is called catalectic which wants a syllable at the end, or terminates in an imperfect foot. *Acatalectic* verses, on the contrary, have the full number of feet. *Prisc.*  
**CATALĒCTŪS** (κατάλεκτός), ἄ, um, adj. 3 same as *Catalecticus*. *Diomed.*  
**CATALŌGŪS** (κατάλογος), ἰ, m. an enumeration, a catalogue, series, list. *Hieronym.*  
**CATĀMITŪS** (corrupted from *Gany-medes*), ἰ, m. *Ganymedes*, the cup-bearer of *Jupiter*. *Plaut.* — Also, a cup-bearer; and a lover, paramour; for *Ganymede* was alike the cup-bearer and concubinus of the king of the gods. *Apulei.* and *Auson.* — ¶ Also, any effeminate person; a quasi-*Ganymede*. *Cic.*  
**CATĀNA**. See *Catina*.  
**CATĀŌNĪA**, ἄ, f. a district in *Cappadocia*. *Nepos.*  
**CATĀPHĀGĒS** (καταφαγής), ἄ, m. a glut-ton, gormandizer. *Petron.*  
**CATĀPHRĀCTA** (καταφρακτῆ) ἄ, f. a breastplate, cuirass, coat of mail; suit of armor, Σωρακόμαχος. *Tacit.* — Also written *Cataphracta*. *Tertull.*  
**CATĀPHRĀCTĀRIŪS** (cataphracta), ἄ, 3 um, adj. mailed, clad in mail. *Lamprid.*  
**CATĀPHRĀCTŪS** (Id.), ἄ, um, adj. armed with a cataphract, mailed. The milites cataphracti for the most part had not only the body armed with a coat of mail, but were also provided with iron greaves for the legs; so that they were protected on all sides. *Liv.* — *Equus cataphractus*, a barbed steed, κατάφρακτος, Σωρακόμαχος.  
**CATĀPIRĀTES** (καταπειρατῆρ), ἄ, m. a plummets; a leaden weight suspended by a string, by which depths are sounded. *Isidor.*  
**CATĀPLĀSMA**, ἄtis, n. and **CATĀPLĀS-2MŪS** (κατάπλασμα, and καταπλασμός), ἰ, m. a plaster, poultice, cataplasm. *Cels.*  
**CATĀPLĒXIS** (κατάπληξις), ἰs, f. admiration, astonishment, stupor. *Lucret.* Magna atque immanis; cataplexis, plenaque honoris.  
**CATĀPLŪS** (κατάπλους), ἰ, m. the return of 1 a vessel from a voyage into harbor; often put for a vessel or fleet itself. *Martial.* and *Cic.*  
**CATĀPŪTIŪM** (καταπότιον), ἰi, n. medicine to be swallowed whole; a pill. *Cels.*  
**CATĀPŪLTA** (καταπέλτης), ἄ, f. a war-2 like engine, for throwing stones or javelins to a distance, a catapult. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, the weapon itself which is discharged. *Plaut.*  
**CATĀPŪLTĀRIŪS** (catapulta), ἄ, um, 3 adj. pertaining to a catapult. *Plaut.* Pilum catapultarium, h. e. which is thrown by a catapult  
**CATĀRĀCTA**, or **CATĀRRĀCTA**, ἄ, f. 2 and **CATĀRĀCTĒS** or **CATĀRRĀCTĒS** (καταράκτης, or καταρράκτης), ἄ, m. a cataract, a fall of water from a high place. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a machine to stop the water of a current with; a flood-gate, sluice, lock in a river. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, a draw-bridge, porticulis. *Veget.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *Cataracta*, a bird, same as *Avis Diomedea*, probably a gull, a cormorant. *Plin.* — ¶ *Cataractes*, ἄ, m. also, a river of *Pamphylia*. *Plin.*  
**CATĀRĀCTRIA**, ἄ, f. a word made by 3 *Plaut. Pseud.* 3. 2. 47.  
**CATĀRRĪŪS** (καταρρύς), ἰ, m. a deflux-3 ion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat; a catarrh. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**CATĀSCŌPIŪM** (κατασκοπίον), ἰi, n. a 3 vessel sent out to spy or reconnoitre. *Gell.*  
**CATĀSCŌPŪS** (κατάσκοπος), ἰ, m. a spy, 3 scout. *Auct. B. Afric.*  
**CATĀSTĀ** (καθίστημι), ἄ, f. a cage, or 2 stall, in which slaves were exposed to sale. *Tibull.* quem sæpe coegit Barbara gyp-satos ferre catasta pedes. *Pers.* Rigida catasta. *Martial.* avara. *Sucton.* Emp-

tus de catasta. — ¶ Also, an instru-ment of torture. *Prudent.*  
**CATĀSTRŌPHĒ**, es, and **CATĀSTRŌ-PHĀ** (καταστροφή), ἄ, f. the development or turn of an action, the catastrophe. *Petron.*  
**CATĀSTŪS** (catasta), ἰ, m. a slave purchased from the catasta. *Vitruv.* and *Martial.* — Others read differently.  
**CĀTE** (catus), adverb, skilfully, ingenious-3 ly, neatly, νονεχῶς, τεχνικῶς. *Plaut.* Sapienter, docte, cordate, cate. *Id.* Cate legere locum loquendi. *Id.* Mulier, quæ te novit tam cate, who knows you so thoroughly. *Cic.* Tornare cate aliquid, h. e. ingeniose, artificiose.  
**CĀTĒGORĪA** (κατηγορία), ἄ, f. an accus-3 ing. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, among logicians, a category, order of ideas, predicament. *Sidon.*  
**CĀTĒGORĪCŪS** (categoria), ἄ, um, adj. 3 categorical, κατηγορικός, ad categoriam pertinens, qua predicamentum significat. *Sidon.*  
**CĀTEJĀ** (a Gallic word), ἄ, f. a sort of 3 missile weapon used especially by the Gauls. *Virg.*  
**CĀTELLĀ** (diminut. of *catula*), ἄ, f. a young bitch, κυνίδιον. *Juvenal.* Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ. *Martial.* Catellæ lambentes. — ¶ Also, a small chain. *Cæcil.* apud *Non.* — Hence, a necklace; a bracelet. *Liv.* Prætor suos equites catellis ac fibulis donavit. *Horat.* sæpe catellam, Sæpe pericellidem raptam sibi flentis. — ¶ Used, also, as a term of endearment. *Hieron.*  
**CĀTELLŪS** (diminut. of *catulus*), ἰ, m. a 1 little dog, whelp, puppy, σκυλάκιον, κυνίδιον. *Cic.* Catellus mortuus. *Alii leg.* Catella mortua. *Plaut.* Tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci. *Juvenal.* Catellus lusor. — ¶ Used also as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Dic me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, &c. — ¶ Also, a sort of chain, with which slaves were bound. *Plaut.*  
**CĀTENĀ** (unc.), ἄ, f. a chain, σείρα, ἄλυσις. *Cic.* Injicere catenas alicui. *Cæs.* Conjicere aliquem in catenas. *Id.* Tenere aliquem in catenis. *Vellei.* Catenis aureis vincire. *Horat.* Onerare catenis. *Sueton.* In catena esse, h. e. to be bound. *Plaut.* Esse cum catenis. *Horat.* Nectere catenas alicui. *Id.* Compescere aliquem catena. *Id.* Dare aliquem catenis. *Flor.* Catenas dare alicui. *Id.* Ducere aliquem in catenis. *Sallust.* Habere aliquem in catenis. *Liv.* Damare aliquem, et in catenis Romam mittere. *Plin.* Custodire in catenis. *Stat.* manus insertare catenis. *Tacit.* Catenas alicui exsolvere. *Sucton.* Surripere aliquem catenis. *Plant.* Eximere se ex catenis. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Solutus ex catenis. — *Plaut.* Catenarum colonus, h. e. a slave who has been long imprisoned. — ¶ Also, any tie or band. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a girdle, belt, sash. *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hanc immanem bestiam vincam auspiciis, constrictam legum sacratarum catenis, &c. *Horat.* Animum frenis et catena compescere. *Lucret.* inter se forte catenas Ludunt in numerumque exsultant, h. e. choreas agunt manibus, quasi catenis invicem nexi. *Al. aliter leg.* — ¶ Also, a connected order of things, a chain of events. *Gell.* Fatum est sempiterna quædam et indeclinabilis series rerum et catena.  
**CĀTENĀRIŪS** (catena), ἄ, um, adj. of a 2 chain, bound by a chain. *Senec.*  
**CĀTENĀTIŪS** (cateno), ὄnis, f. a chaining, 2 tying, or binding. *Vitruv.*  
**CĀTENĀTŪS** (Id.), ἄ, um, bound by a 2 chain, chained; also, bound by any band. *Horat.* Britannus catenatus. *Martial.* Catenatæ lagenæ. *Stat.* Lingue equorum catenatæ, bridled. *Id.* lectus, h. e. surrounded or bound by a net. — ¶ Figur. chained or connected together *Quintil.* and *Martial.*  
**CĀTENŌ** (catena), as, avi, atum, a. l. to 2 bind by a chain; to chain, σείρω. *Venant.* Fortunæ. *Petrus*, qui cælum clave catenat.  
**CĀTENŌLA** (dimin. of *catena*), ἄ, f. a 3 little chain. *Paulin. Nolan.*  
**CĀTERVĀ** (unc.), ἄ, f. a multitude of men who belong together, as a troop of soldiers. *Nepos*, *Horat.* and *Veget.* — Also, in general, a mass or body of soldiers.

*Cic.* — Also, a company or troop of play crs. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, every mass or multitude collected together. *Cic.* hominum, crowd. *Virg.* avium, flock. *Tibull.* anguim. *Gell.* verborum, mass.  
**CĀTERVĀRIŪS** (caterva), ἄ, um, adj. crowded together, mingled confusedly together. *Sucton.*  
**CĀTERVĀTIM** (Id.), adverb, in companies or troops; in crowds, in heaps. *Liv.* and *Virg.*  
**CĀTHARTICŪS** (καθαρτικός), ἄ, um, adj. purifying, cathartic. *Cels.*  
**CĀTHĒDRA** (καθῆδρα), ἄ, f. a chair or 3 seat, used especially by Roman ladies, somewhat elevated, and furnished with arms and a footstool, which they not only used at home, but in which they were sometimes carried abroad. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, a chair for teachers or lecturers. *Juvenal.* — Hence, the office of a teacher, or professor, and of a bishop. *Auson.* and *Sidon.*  
**CĀTHĒDRALICŪS** (cathedra), ἄ, um, 3 adj. of or pertaining to a cathedra, sitting on a cathedra; hence, effeminate. *Martial.*  
**CĀTHĒDRĀRIŪS** (Id.), ἄ, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to a cathedra. *Sidon.* — ¶ *Cathedraria*, ὄρυμ, n. same as *Cathedra*, pl. of *Cathedra*. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Scnce.* *Cathedrarii philosophi*, public professors or teachers.  
**CĀTHĒTER** (καθετήρ), ἄris, m. a catheter; 3 a hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to draw off the urine with, when impeded by calculous matter lodged in the bladder. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**CĀTHĒTŪS** (κάθετος), ἰ, f. a perpendicu-2 lar line. *Vitruv.*  
**CĀTHŌLICĪĀNI** (Catholici), ὄρυμ, m. attendants or officers of the Catholics, who were a sort of magistrates or directors of the revenue; especially in Africa. *Pandect.*  
**CĀTHŌLICŪS** (καθολικός), ἄ, um, adject. universal, extending to all. *Plin.* Catholica siderum errantium, h. e. ea, quæ universim pertinent ad sidera errantia. *Tertull.* Catholica bonitas Dei. — ¶ Also, generally believed or adopted. *Tertull.* traditio. *Prudent.* fides, h. e. catholic, orthodox. — ¶ In *Prudent.* first syllable long. — ¶ Hence, *Catholice*, adv. in general, universally. *Tertull.* — Also, in a catholic, orthodox manner. *Hieron.*  
**CĀTIĀNŪS** (Catius), ἄ, um, adj. pertaining to *Catius*. *Cic.*  
**CĀTYLĪNA**, ἄ, m. *L. Sergius Catiline*, whose conspiracy against his country was crushed by *Cicero*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Catilinarius*, ἄ, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Catiline*. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*  
**CĀTILLŌ** (catillus), as, to lick the dishes. 3 *Plaut.*  
**CĀTILLŌ** (Id.), ὄnis, m. lick-dish; hence, 3 sweet-tooth, gormandizer. *Macrob.*  
**CĀTILLŪS** (dimin. from *catinus* and -um), ἰ, m. and **CĀTILLŪM**, ἰ, n. a little dish or porringer, λεκάνιον, λεκανίδιον. *Horat.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Plin.* Vaginæ catillis crepitant, a silver figure of this on the sheath of a sword. — ¶ Also, the upper mill-stone, opposed to *meta*. *Paul. Dig.* But it properly signifies the under mill-stone.  
**CĀTILLŪS**, ἰ, m. brother of *Tiburtus*, for 3 whom he named the city *Tibur*. *Solin.* and *Sil.* — ¶ *Horat.* shortens the penult by dropping one of the consonants, as *Mænia Catili*. — *Stat.* shortens the first syllable. — ¶ *Catilli*, ὄρυμ, a people in the Sabine territory, and inhabitants of *Tibur*. *Sil.*  
**CĀTYNA**, and **CĀTĀNA**, ἄ, and **CĀTĀ-NE**, es, f. *Karāny*, now *Catania*, a city of Sicily, near mount *Etna*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Catinensis*, or *Catinensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Juven.* — *Catinenses*, ium, the inhabitants of the same. *Cic.*  
**CĀTĪNUM**, ἰ, n. and **CĀTĪNŪS**, ἰ, m. a dish 3 or platter, λεκάνη, τρυβλίον. Also, a cooking vessel, a sort of pot. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, for other uses; as, *Plin.* a pot to melt metals in; a melting pot or crucible; and, *Sucton.* a censor. — ¶ Also, the air-vessel in forcing-machinery. *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Plin.* *Catini saxorum*, cavities.  
**CĀTLĪTYO**. See in *Catulio*.  
**CĀTŌ**, ὄnis, m. a family name of the Porcian gens at Rome; the most distinguished

of this name are M. Porcius Cato, the censor, who wrote several books, and is renowned for his seriousness and strictness; and M. Porcius Cato, the younger, great-grandson of the former, who killed himself at Utica, hence called Uticensis; he, also, was a man of grave, strict manners. — ¶ Figur. a man grave, strict, steady, and upright. Senec. and Juvenal. — Also, a morose, stern man, hard to please. Phædr. — Hence, Catonianus, and Catoninus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Cato. Cic.

CATÖBLEPÄS (κατωβλέπας), æ, m. properly, that looks downwards; the name of an Ethiopian species of bull, with the head hanging down. Plin. and Mela.

CATÖCHITËS (κατοχίτης), æ, m. or CATÖCHITIS (κατοχίτης), ïdis, f. a precious stone, found in Corsica. Plin.

CATÖMIDIO (κατ' ὤμων), as, a. l. to 3 strike on the shoulders. Petron.

CATÖNIUM (κάτω), ii, n. hell, the lower 3 world; same as Orcus. Cic.

CATÖPYRITËS (κατοπυρίτης), æ, m. or CATÖPYRITIS (κατοπυρίτης), ïdis, f. a sort of gem. Plin.

CATÖRCHITËS VINUM (οἶνος κατορχίτης), wine made from figs. Plin.

CÄTTÄ, æ, f. perhaps a kind of bird; 3 some explain it, a cat. Martial.

CÄTTI, or CHÄTTI, ðrum, m. a people of Germany, near the Hercynian forest. Tacit. and Plin. — Hence, Cattus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. Sucton.

CÄTÖLÄ, æ, f. a little bitch; a whelp, puppy. Propert.

CÄTÖLÄSTER (catulus), i, m. a grown boy. Vitruv.

CÄTÖLINÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to a whelp. Plaut. Catulina caro, and Plin. Catulina, absol. in the same sense.

CÄTÖLID, is, n. 4. to desire the male, used of dogs. Varr. — ¶ Figur. Liber. apud Non. Lupa catulines. — Hence, subst. Catulitio, ðnis, f. Plin.

CÄTÖLLÄNÖS, a, um, adj. of or from 3 Catullus. Martial. Basia Catulliana.

CÄTÖLLÖS, i, m. C. Valerius Catullus, a poet of Verona. Ovid.

CÄTÖLÖS (unc.), i, m. a little dog, whelp, puppy, κωνίδιον. Cic. Omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliöra, ut in equo, quam in equulo, in cane, quam in catulo. Horat. venaticus ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Militat in silvis catulus, the hound. — ¶ Often, also, the young of other animals. Horat. Catuli cervæ. Id. leonæ, the whelps of a lioness. Plaut. suum. Virg. luporum. Plin. tigrium. Id. vulpium. Id. simiarum. Id. lacertarum. Id. mustelæ. Phædr. felis. Plin. delphinorum. Id. Aspisenixa catulos. Id. Catuli viperæ. Id. and Virg. serpentium. — ¶ Also, a kind of chain with which slaves were bound. Lucil. apud Non.

CÄTÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. acute, shrill. Varr. — Hence, figur. Varr. Catr dicta, h. e. acute dicta. — ¶ It generally signifies, cunning, artful, shrewd, knowing, wise, sagacious, wary, πανοῦργος. It seems to imply rather that cunning and shrewdness which is derived from nature, than from habit and education. Cic. Quis igitur prudentem, et, ut ita dicam, catum, non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa iudicet? Horat. Mercuri, qui feros cultus hominum reventum voce formasti catus. Plaut. Ita cita est et callida: habet cor: quam dicit, quod opus est! Id. Darc alicui consilium catum. Horat. Catus jaculari cervos. Auson. legumque catos, fandi que potentes.

CÄTÖS, or CÄTTÖS (unc.), i, m. a cat, αἴλιος, feles. Pallad.

CÄVÄDIUM (cavus & ædes), ii, n. an 2 open, empty place in the middle of a house. Plin. Ep.

CÄVÄMEN (cavo), ïnis, n. a hollow, cavern. Solin.

CÄVÄTICÖS (cavus), a, um, adj. of or 2 growing in hollow places or caves. Plin.

CÄVÄTID (cavo), ðnis, f. a hollow, κοιλότης, cavum. Varr.

CÄVÄTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who hollows, 2 qui cavat. Plin. Pici arborum cavatores

CÄVÄTÖRÄ (Id.), æ, f. a hollow, cavity. 3 Veget.

CAUCALIS (καυκαλῖς), ïdis, f. an herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard-parsley, hedge-parsley. Plin.

CAUCASÖS, and CAUCASÖS, i, m. mount Caucasus, in Asia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. — Hence, CAUCASÖS, and CAUCASÖS, a, um, adj. Caucasian, relating to mount Caucasus. Virg. Caucasius vertex. Plin. Caucasie portæ (also called Iberiæ and Albanicæ), a narrow pass between mount Caucasus and the Caspian sea. — Caucasi, ðrum, m. the inhabitants of this mountain. Pompon. Mela. — Caucasi, æ, m. & f. one born on or near this mountain.

CAUCÖN (καῦκον), i, n. the herb called horse-tail. Plin.

CAUCI, CAUCHI, or CHAUCI, ðrum, m. a people of Lower Germany. Plin.; also, Caïci, in Claud.

CAUDA (unc.), æ, f. the tail of a beast, bird, or fish, κέρκος, οὐρά. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Pers. Caudam jactare popelato, to shake the tail like a dog, h. e. to court, or fawn upon; or like a peacock, to display the tail, h. e. to court by external show. — ¶ Horat. Caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on behind in mockery; to be stupid or silly. — ¶ Cic. Cauda illa Verris, h. e. the last part of the word Verres. — ¶ Horat. also uses it in a bad sense.

CAUDEÖS, a, um, adj. wooden, if from 3 caudex; or, according to some, of rushes, so as to resemble a horse's tail; from cauda. Plaut. cistella.

CAUDEX (unc.), ïcis, m. the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree, στέλεχος, κορμός, στῆπος. Plin. Arbore quædam simplices, quibus a radice caudex unus. — Hence, Plaut. Caudicis provincia, the office of wood-cutting. — ¶ Also, what is made thereof; hence, anciently, a raft; then a boat or vessel for carrying provisions along the Tiber. Senec. — Hence, Caudiceus lembus, h. e. ex caudice factus. Auson. — Also, Caudicariæ (cod) naves, made of rough trunks of trees; or, according to Fest., ex tabulis crassioribus. Sallust. — So, Caudicarii (cod), pl. m. men who managed such vessels, especially for carrying corn. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a stupid fellow, dolt, blockhead. Terent. — ¶ Codex, for caudex. See Codex.

CAUDIUM, ii, n. a city of the Hirpini. Liv. — Hence, Caudinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Liv. furculæ, a narrow pass between Avellino and Benevento, where the Romans were shut up by the Samnites; in consequence of which they were forced to pass under the yoke, and to make a disgraceful peace. — Caudini, ðrum, the inhabitants of Caudium. Plin.

CÄVEÄ (cavus), æ, f. a hollow, hollow 2 place, cavity, κοίλωμα. Plin. — ¶ Often, a cave, or den, for wild beasts; a cage, or coop, for birds; also, a bee-hive. Horat., Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Also, a fence, trellage, or hedge, to defend young trees from cattle. Colum. — ¶ Very often, the place where the spectators sit at the theatres; the seats or benches of the spectators. Cic. Qui clamores tota cavea nuper in M. Pacuvii nova fabula; cum, &c. — The cavea was threefold; in the lowest part sat the equites and senators; in the uppermost part, the lowest of the people; in the middle, the more respectable class. — Hence, Senec. verba ad summam caveam spectantia, h. e. suited to the taste of the vulgar. — ¶ In later writers, cavea is also applied to the amphitheatres. Tertull. and Apul. — ¶ Also, the theatre itself. Cic. Jam ludi publici, quoniam sunt cavea, circoque divisi, h. e. the theatre or place for dramatic exhibitions, and circens. Plaut. Quod verbum in cavea dixit histrio. — ¶ Also, in general, any place of public exhibition; or, also, the spectators. Virg. Caveæ consessum implet.

CÄVEÄTÖS (cavea), a, um, adj. formed 2 like the cavea of a theatre. Plin.

CÄVEFÄCID (caveo & facio), is, a. 3. to avoid, beware of. Venant.

CÄVEÖ (unc.), es, cavi, cautum, n. and sometimes a. 2. to beware or take heed of, be aware, be on one's guard, avoid, εὐλαβέομαι, fugito, declino, evito. Nepos. Animum attendere ad cavendum. Cic. Cavere aliquid. Id. inventum aliquid. Id. omnia. Cæs. vallum cæcum fossasque. Ovid. frigora. Plaut. Cautum oportuit. Cic. Cetera, quæ provideri poterunt, cavebuntur. — With prep. a, or ab. Cic. a servitio, to guard against. Id. ab homine impuro. Sallust. ab insidiis. So, Plaut. malo (ho mine), for a malo: — With cum. Plaut. Cum malo stulte cavi. Id. Mihi tecum cavendum est, h. e. a te. — With infin. Sallust. petere a populo. Virg. capro occursare. — With subj. and ne. Cic. ne cui suspicionem darem. Horat. Cave, ne minuas. So, Cæs. Ne quid eis noceretur, a Cæsare cavetur. — And frequently without ne; especially in second pers. imperat. Cic. Cave ignoscas. Id. Cave existimes. Id. Cave putes Terent. Cave audiam. Plaut. Cave di rumpatis, for caveite. — ¶ Also, to take care, take heed, provide, see, look to it, that nothing evil or unfortunate happen to any one, to secure or place in safety by care and heedfulness. With the dat. Cæs. ad Cic. Caves tibi, you provide for your own security. Cic. Caverat adulter sibi. Sucton. securitati. Cic. veteranis. — Also, with ut. Cic. ut ea moderata sint. Colum. ut sulcos aquarios faciamus. Plaut. Cauto opus est, ut, &c. care must be taken. — And with ne. Horat. ne populus laboret. — ¶ In this latter sense, frequently, in laws. Cic. Lex sepulcris cavet, provides for. — Of jurists, when they give their clients the necessary forms and precautions. Cic. ad Trebat. Jctum. Tu qui ceteris cavere didicisti. Id. Non querimus, quemadmodum caveamus in jure. — ¶ Also, to give security by pledge, bond, or the like. Cæs. Obsidibus de pecunia cavent. Cic. Prædibus et prædiis populo cautum est. Sucton. In duplum cavere, to give double security. Plin. Cavere capite pro re aliqua. — Also, with acc. to give security for. Pandect. Sempronio caventur summam. Id. chirographum. — Also, ab aliquo, to demand or obtain security from. Cic. — ¶ Also, to order, dispose, enjoin, decree, establish. Cic. Testamento cavere, ut, &c. Id. Cautum est legibus, ne, &c. Tacit. De adulterio satis caveri lego Julia. Pandect. Cavere principalibus constitutionibus. — ¶ Also, to keep off, ward off. Cato. scabiem pecori. — ¶ Cave sis, or cavevis, for cave sis vis, is a stronger expression for cave. Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ The final syllable of cave is, according to analogy, long; out it is sometimes shortened.

CÄVERNÄ (cavus), æ, f. a hollow place, cavity; a cave, cavern, κρήνη, κοίλωμα. Cic. See Spelunca. — ¶ Also, a hole. Plin. vasis fictilis. — Also, for podex. Plin. — ¶ Lucret. Cavernæ cæli, for concava, convexa, the vault of heaven. So, Manil. Aeris caverna. — ¶ Cic. Cavernæ navis, the interior of the ship, with its apartments.

CÄVERNÄTIM (caverna), adv. through 3 cavities. Sidon.

CÄVERNÖ (Id.), as, a. l. to hollow, make 3 hollow. Cæl. Aurel.

CÄVERNÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, full of cavities, hollow. Plin.

CÄVERNÖLÄ (Id.), æ, f. dimin. a little 2 cavity or hole. Plin.

CÄVILLÄ, æ, f. a cavil, scoff, taunt, jeer; a joke or jest, ὀφίσμα. Plaut.

CÄVILLÄBUNDÖS (cavillor), a, um, adj. apt to cavil. Tertull.

CÄVILLÄTID (Id.), ðnis, f. a cavilling or jangling; a sophism, quirk, quibble, ὀφίσμα. Quintil. Omissis cavillationibus, h. e. inutilibus questionibus. Id. Verborum cavillatio, h. e. carping at, cavilling criticism of. — ¶ Cic. Orat. 2. 54. factionis humor, in speech. — ¶ Also, a sharp saying, cutting remark, railery, taunt, sarcasm; either in jest or earnest. Plaut., Liv. and Sucton.

CÄVILLÄTÖR (Id.), oris, m. a caviller 1 jecrer, captious person, σοφιστής. Senec.

— ¶ Also, a humorous person; one who makes himself merry at others' expense, σκώπτης. Cic. and Plaut. — Hence, Cavillatorius, a, um, adj. full of sophisms and cavils. Pandect.

**CAVILLATRIX** (cavillator), icis, f. 2 Quintil. Conclusio cavillatrix, cavilling, sophistical.

**CAVILLATŪS** (cavillor), us, m. same as 3 Cavillatio. Apul.

**CAVILLŌR** (probably caveo), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to cavil, argue captiously, reason unfairly, quibble. Liv. Cavillari tribuni. Pandect. Verba cavillatus, wrestling. Tacit. Verba patrum cavillantem, h. c. calumniantem, et in vanas suspiciones adducentem. Val. Maz. fata. — ¶ Often, to joke, jest; rally, banter, σκώπτειν, κερρομειν. Cic. togam ejus prætextam. Id. In eo etiam cavillatus est. Id. cum aliquo. Liv. tribunos plebis. — ¶ Passively. Apul. Sermo nis blanditie cavillatus, deceived.

**CAVILLŌSŪS** (cavilla or cavillum), a, 3 um, adject. cavilling, captious. Jul. Firmic.

**CAVILLŌLĀ**, æ, f. or **CAVILLŪLUM** 3 (Il.), i, n, a little quirk or cavil. Plaut. **CAVILLŪM**, i, n, and **CAVILLŪS**, i, m, 3 a cavilling, jeering, jesting. Apul.

**CAVITUS**, for **cautus**, Plaut.; though the passage is otherwise read.

**CAULĀ** (perhaps for **cavila**, from **cavus**, or from **αὐλή**), æ, f. a sheep-cote, fold, pen, αὐλή. Virg. — Also, any other enclosure, of an altar, statue, &c. Inscript. — ¶ **Lucret.** Caulæ corporis, passages, channels, vessels. Id. ætheris.

**CAULĪAS** (καυλίος), æ, m. the juice of the stalk of the herb laserpitium. Plin.

**CAULICŪLŪS** (dimin. from **caulis**), i, m. a small, tender stalk or stem, of plants; as, **Cels.** of cucumbers and melons. Plin. Cauliculi ramorum, tips, from the likeness. — Hence, **Cauliculiātus**, a, um, adj. habens cauliculos. Apul. — ¶ Hence, in architecture, an ornament on the chapter of a pillar, like wreaths or tendrils running from a stalk. Vitr. — ¶ Written also **coliculus**.

**CAULIS** (καυλός), is, and **CŪLIS**, is, m. the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; as, **Plin.** of the bean. — Especially, of the cabbage. **Cato.** — Hence, the cabbage itself. **Plin.** — Also, a colewort. Cic. — Also, in vines and trees, tendrils, clasps; tips, from the resemblance. **Plin.** — ¶ Figur. of other things. **Plin.** pennæ, the quill. — Also, **Lucil.** ap. **Non.** for mentula. — ¶ In **Cels.**, nomi. **coles**.

**CAULŌDES** (καυλώδης), is, adj. having a large stalk. **Plin.** brassica, a kind of cabbage with broad leaves.

**CAULŌN**, ōnis, m. a city of Italy, in the 3 **Bruttian** territory. **Ovid.** — Also called **Caulōnia**. **Liv.**

**CAUNÆ**, ārum. See next word. 3

**CAUNŪS**, or **CAUNŌS**, i, m. son of **Cyane** and brother of **Byblis**. **Ovid.** — ¶ Also, a seaport in **Caria**, named from him, now **Copi**. Cic. — Hence, **Caunæus**, **Caunius**, or **Caunæus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Cic. **Caunæ**, sc. **ficus**, **Caunian** figs. — And **Caunæ**, ārum, f. any dried figs. **Colum.** and **Stat.** — **Caunēi**, or **Caunīi**, the inhabitants of the city. Cic. — Also, **Caunites**, æ, m. of **Caunos**. **Plin.**

**CAVŌ** (cavus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 hollow, scoop, excavate, κοιλαίνω. **Liv.** naves ex arboribus. **Virg.** arbore lintres. Id. Equi ungula cavat tellurem. **Plin.** Luna cavans cornua, h. e. waning. **Ovid.** Parmam gladio cavare, h. e. penetrare, transfodere. **Plin.** Oppida cuniculis cavata, h. e. undermined. — ¶ Also, in the poets, to make hollow. **Virg.** tegmina capitum.

**CAVŌSITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. a hollow place, 3 cavity. **Tertull.**

**CAUPŌ** (probably from **καπηλός**, or allied to it), ōnis, m. an innkeeper, victualler, sutler, ξενοδοκός, **καπηλός**. Cic. and **Martial.** — ¶ Also, any retailer, chapman. **Plaut.** — ¶ Figur. **Tertull.** sapientie.

**CAUPŌNĀ** (caupo), æ, f. an inn, tavern, eating-house, ξενοδοχείον, **καπηλείον**. Cic. and **Horat.** — ¶ Also, a hostess, fo-

male sutler. **Lucil.** and **Apul.** — ¶ Also, the business or occupation of a caupo. **Pandect.** Some read **Cauponia**.

**CAUPŌNĀNS** (Id.), antis, particip. figur. carrying on for the sake of gain. **Enn.** ap. Cic. bellum.

**CAUPŌNŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to taverns or victualling-houses. **Plaut.** puer, waiter therein. **Justin.** Cauponias artes exercere. **Pandect.** taberna, tavern or victualling-house. So, also, **Id.** Cauponium, absol.; but **cauponia**, a, is read.

**CAUPŌNŪLĀ** (dimin. from **caupona**), æ, 1. f. a small inn. Cic.

**CAUPŪLŪS**, or **CAUPŪLŪS**, i, m. a kind 3 of boat. **Gell.**

**CAURŪS** (unc.), or **CŌRŪS**, i, m. the north-west wind, ἀργέστης. **Senc.** and **Cæs.** — Hence, **Caurinus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this wind. **Grat.**

**CAUSĀ**, and **CAUSSĀ** (perhaps, **caveo**), æ, f. a lawsuit or process, a judicial process. Cic. **Causam** constituere. Id. defendere. Id. orare, and **Id.** **Causas** dicere, to plead. Id. **Causam** tenere, or **Ovid.** vincere, to gain. Cic. **Causam** perdere, or **Causa** cadere, to lose. — Hence, every matter in dispute which is to be decided. Cic. **Causam** obtinere, to gain or carry. — Also, in a free state, the measures or principles espoused by one party and rejected by the other; also, the party or faction itself. Cic. **Causa** quam **Pompeius** suscepit. Id. **Nerini** in illa **causa** concedebat. Id. In eadem **causa** esse. — ¶ Also, every matter or concern which is transacted, or spoken, written or contended about; matter, subject, object, question; business, affair. Cic. **Causa** quæ sit, videtis. Id. **Oratio** unde **causa** ducitur. Id. **Statim** illam **causam** arripere, h. e. in order to write about it. **Nepos.** **Svæ** rei **causa** missa. **Ovid.** **Mandata** **causa**, an affair or matter intrusted. **Liv.** **Causam** aliquid agere, to manage the affair of any one, h. e. to defend him, or espouse his cause. — Also, in **Ulpian.** 2, 14, 7. for res, a thing or matter in general. — ¶ Also, cause. Cic. **Nihil** potest evenire, nisi **causa** antecedente. Id. In **seminibus** est **causa** arborum. — Hence, the cause to which any thing is to be imputed. Cic. **Causam** rei sustinere, h. e. to bear the blame, to be the cause of. So, **Liv.** **Causæ** esse, and **Plin.** In **causa** esse. — Also, occasion, motive, opportunity. Cic. **Causam** explicandæ philosophiæ attulit **casus** civitatis. **Cæs.** **Timoris** **causam** afferre. — ¶ Also, every cause or reason adduced, on account of which any thing takes place or is believed, &c. Cic. **Ob** eam **causam**, quia, &c. Id. **Causam** afferre. **Lucret.** and **Phadr.** dicere. Cic. **Non sine causa**. Id. **Cum causa** aliquid dicere. The **abl.**, **causa**, often stands for **propter**, generally after the word to which it belongs. **Terent.** **Vestri honoris causa**. Id. **Ea causa**, on that account. Cic. **Mea causa**, on my account. Yet it sometimes precedes. Cic. **Causa** temporis. **Liv.** **Causa** ignominia. — Hence, pretence, pretext, color. **Nepos.** **Causam** bellandi reperire. Cic. **Per causam** inopum, under pretence of relieving the poor. **Cæs.** **Per causam** supplementi. — Also, excuse. Cic. **Causam** accipere. **Liv.** **Causam** cognoscere. **Terent.** **Tibi causa** est de hac re. — Also, defence. Cic. **Causam** dicere (as, de ambitu; de vi; de capite suo), to make a defence, h. e. to defend one's self or another judicially or otherwise. **Liv.** **Ex vinculis** **causam** dicere. Cic. **Causæ** dictio, defence. Id. **Indicta causa**, without a defence, h. e. without a hearing. — Also, followed by **quin** (that not). **Terent.** **Non causam** dico, **quin**, quod **meritus** sit, **ferat**, h. e. I have nothing to say, why he should not, &c. Cic. **Causæ** nil **dicimus**, **quin** tibi **vadimonium** promiserit. Often, **Dicere** **causam**, to be the accused or defendant. Cic. and **Nepos**. — Also, hindrance. **Terent.** and **Horat.** **Quid causæ** est, **quin**, &c., what hinders? Cic. **Morbi causa**. — Also, sickness, disease. **Tibull.** **Sontica causa**. **Cels.** **Causam** metuere. — Also, a ground or reason for

friendship or connection; connection. Cic. **Explicabo breviter**, quæ sit **mibi ratio** et **causa** cum **Cæsare**. — ¶ Also, a just or righteous cause. Cic. **Arms inferiores non causa** fuissent. **Liv.** **Causam** probare. — ¶ Also, condition, circumstances, state. Cic. **Ad me causam** reipublicæ detulerunt. Id. In eadem **causa**. Id. **Eadem nostra causa** est. — ¶ Also, advantage, profit. **Plaut.** **familiæ**, h. e. support. — Also, what is contained in a right or privilege; a right, title. **Pandect.** **Cum sua causa** aliquid **usucapere**.

**CAUSĀLIS** (causa), e, adject. causal, 3 relating to a cause or reason. **Augustin.** — Hence, **Causaliter**, adv. per causas. **Augustin.**

**CAUSARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. sick, 2 indisposed, sickly. **Liv.** **Causarii**, sc. milites, h. e. exempted from serving on account of ill health. **Pandect** **Causaria** missio, h. e. an exemption on account of ill health. Hence, **Pandect.** **Causarie**, adv. or **causaria**, sc. missione.

**CAUSATE** (causor), adverb, with reason. 2. **Plin.** **Causatus** defendere.

**CAUSATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a pretext, 3 excuse. **Gell.** — ¶ Also, disease, sickness. **Pallad.**

**CAUSATIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 causative. **Martian.** **Capell.** — ¶ **Priestian.** **Causativus casus**, same as accusativus, the accusative case.

**CAUSIA** (καυσία), æ, f. a hat worn by 3 the Macedonians. **Plaut.** — ¶ Also, same as **vinca**, a warlike machine, a mantelet used in sieges. **Veget.**

**CAUSIDICATIŪS** (causidicus), ōnis, f. 3 advocacy. **Fronto.**

**CAUSIDICINĀ** (Id.), æ, f. the office or 3 profession of an advocate. **Ammian.** and **Pandect.**

**CAUSIŪS** (causa & dico), i, m. a 3 pleader, advocate; generally used contemptuously. Cic.

**CAUSIFICŌR** (causa & faciō), āris, dep. 3 1. to pretend, to allege. **Plaut.**

**CAUSŌR** (causa), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 3 to pretend or plead in the way of excuse; to allege as a reason, προφανίζω, αἰτιόμαί. **Virg.** **Causando** nostros in longum, ducis amoris. **Liv.** **Consensus** **Patrum** **causabantur**. **Horat.** **Stultus** uterque locum immeritum **causatur** inique, h. e. to cast the blame upon. **Tibull.** **Causari** aves, aut omnia dira. **Ovid.** euros tumidos. **Tacit.** inhabilem labori **valetudinem**. Id. **adversam** voluntatem **patris**. **Sucton.** **Causari** aliquid in aliquo. **Pandect.** **Causatus**, quod semel **ignarus** vendiderit. **Trebull.** **Poll.** **Causari** cum aliquo, h. e. to go to law with. **Afran.** ap. **Non.** contra **patrem**.

**CAUSTICŪS** (καυστικός), a, um, adj. apud 2 to burn, caustic, caustical, escharotic. **Plin.** **natura**. **Martial.** **Caustica** **Teutonici** accendit spuma capillos, h. c. **sapo**, qui ex cinere et sevo factus capillum rutilat. — ¶ **Causticum**, i, n, a caustic, escharotic; a burning application which burns the skin and flesh to an eschar. **Plin.**

**CAUSŪLĀ** (dimin. of **causa**), æ, f. a 3 trifling cause or suit. Cic. — ¶ Also, a little opportunity. **Auct. de Afric.** B.

**CAUTĒ** (cautus), adv. **cautius**, **cautissime**, **cautiously**, **warily**, **circumspectly**, **prudently**. Cic.

**CAUTĒLĀ** (caveo), æ, f. **caution**, **cautiness**, **care**, **diligence**. **Apul.** — ¶ Also, among jurists, **surety**, **security**. **Pandect.**

**CAUTĒR** (καυτήρ), ēris, m. an iron for 3 branding. **Pallad.** — ¶ Figur. **Tertull.** **Adigere** **cauterem** **ambitioni**, h. e. to brand.

**CAUTĒRIUM** (καυτήριον), ii, n. a branding-iron. **Veget.** — ¶ Also, an instrument used in caustic painting. **Pandect.** — ¶ Also, a caustic application; a cautery. **Plin.**

**CAUTĒRIZŌ** (καυτηρίζω), as, a. 1. to 3 cauterize. **Veget.**

**CAUTĒS** (caveo, cautum), is, f. applied, 2 primarily, to a dangerous crag, rugged rock, cliff, on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. **Tibull.** and **Cæs.** — ¶ Used

also for any rock. *Colum.* — ¶ *Prudent.* uses *cautus* in the *nom. sing.*

**CAUTIM** (*cautus*), adverb, *cautiously, warily.* *Terent.*

**CAUTIŌ** (*cautum*, sup. of *caveo*), *ōnis*, f. *circumspection, or precaution*, in regard to any thing, *providing against evil, heedfulness, watchfulness*; also, *the precaution, provision, means of prevention itself.* *Cic.* *Cautio incommodorum, h. e. against.* *Id.* *defendendi, h. e. in defendendo.* *Id.* *Cautionem adhibere.* — Hence, *the possibility of precaution or prevention.* *Cic.* *Quæ cautionem non habebunt, de his non laboro, cannot be prevented or guarded against.* — Also, *the necessity of being on one's guard, of caution, circumspection.* *Terent.* *Cautio est, ne, &c., there is need of being on the watch, lest.* *Cic.* *Beneficentia habet multas cautiones, requires many precautions.* — ¶ *Every thing which secures the fulfilment of a promise; security, bond, obligation.* *Cic.* *Ilunc Pompeius omni cautione devinxerat, assurunce, pledge.* *Id.* *Cautiones pecuniarum, obligations, notes of hand.* *Id.* *Cautionem chirographi.* *Saeton.* *exigere ab aliquo.* *Gell.* *rei uxoriæ, h. e. de reddenda dote, si divortium sequatur.* *Pandect.* *Conferre dotem in cautionem, h. e. dare dotem sub cautione.*

**CAUTIŌNĀLIS** (*cautio*), e, adj. ad *cautionem pertinens.* *Pandect.* *stipulationes, h. e. quibus aliquid cavetur, et securum redditur.*

**CAUTŌR** (*caveo, cautum*), *ōris*, m. a *weary man, one who looks out.* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *one who is surety or warrant for.* *Cic.* *Ipsum cautorem alieni periculi.*

**CAUTŌS**, us, m. same as *Cautio.* Of uncertain authority, though read by some in *Gell.* and *Macrob.*

**CAUTŌS** (*caveo*), a, um, adj. *legally secured.* *Cic.* *Ut mulieri res esset cautior.* *Horat.* *Cautos nummos.* — ¶ In general, *secure, safe.* *Cic.* *In eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior.* *Martial.* *Tibi tanta cautus brevitate videris.* *Lucan.* *Cautus ab incurso belli.* — ¶ Also, *actively, cautious, careful, wary, provident, circumspect, εὐλαβής.* *Gell.* *Cautus paterfamilias.* *Cic.* *in periculis.* *Id.* *in scribendo.* *Liv.* *ad aliquid.* *Curt.* *erga bona sua.* *Tacit.* *Cautissima Tiberti senectus.* *Cic.* *Cautioribus consiliis uti.* *Ovid.* *timor.* *Horat.* *Cautus dignos assumere.* — ¶ Hence, *caunting, artful, sly, crafty.* *Horat.* *vulpes.* *Martial.* *Merum cauta fronde, non aqua miscet.* — ¶ In *Corip.* *Cauta receptit, h. e. cautions, syngraphæ.*

**CĀVUM**, i, n. and **CĀVŌS** (*cavus*), i, m. 2 a *hollow, hollow place, cavity, hole.* *Liv.* and *Colum.*

**CĀVŌS** (*unc.*), a, um, *adjective, hollow, con-1 cave, excavated, κοῖλος, ἀνάκοιλος.* *Virg.* *Cava cavernæ.* *Id.* *Cava illex.* *Id.* *convallis.* *Id.* *testudo.* *Id.* *Ære cavo dare signum, h. e. tuba.* *Id.* *cava dum personat æquora concha.* *Id.* *vagina.* *Id.* *galea.* *Id.* *Cava turres.* *Id.* *fenestræ, h. e. open.* *Id.* *ades, h. e. vaulted.* *Sueton.* *Cavam manum assem porrigentibus præbere.* *Id.* *Cava tempora ferro trajicit.* *Martial.* *Cavæ lancee.* *Plin.* *Luna cava, h. e. waning.* *Id.* *Cava specus.* — ¶ *Cic.* *Vena cava, in the body of animals, is the largest vein of all, which conveys blood from all the other veins to the heart.* — ¶ *Virg.* *Cava flumina, deep.* *So, Lucan.* *Lemannus cavus, and Catull.* *Ad cava sundas.* — ¶ Also, *that which is not itself hollow, but, as it surrounds something, is so called.* *Virg.* *Nube cava amictus.* — ¶ Among later writers, it sometimes signifies *hollow, vain, futile, idle.* *Paulin.* — ¶ *Censorin.* *Cavi menses, h. e. composed of 30 days, opposed to pleni, of 31.*

**CAÏCUS**, i, m. See *Caicus.*

**CAÏCI**, ōrum, m. pl. See *Cuici.*

**CAÏSTRŌS**, and **CAÏSTRŌS**, i, m. *Kάιστρος, a river in Ionia and Lydia.* *Ovid.* — *Caystrius*, a, um, *adjective, of or pertaining to this river.* *Ovid.* *ales, h. e. the swan.*

**CĒ**, a syllabic adjection, generally of pronouns; giving force to the expression. *Cic.* *Hisce, Hosce, Hujusce.* *Plaut.* *Istisce, Iisce.* *Terent.* *Hice (nom. pl.).* *Cato.* *Illace, Istace.* *Plaut.* *Hisce hu-*

*jusmodi.* *So, Plaut.* *Sicce.* — When, in an interrogation, *ne* is added, *ce* becomes *ci*; as, *Terent.* *Illancine mulierem? Id.* *Hæcine or hæcine itiones? Id.* *Nuncine? Plaut.* *Siccine?*

**CĒĀ**, æ, f. now *Zia, Κήη, Κέως, Κέως*, and *Kia*, an island in the *Ægean sea, near Eubæa, and one of the Cyclades, called also Ilydrussa; it was the birth-place of Simonides.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Called also *Cia, Liv.*; and *CĒōs (Kéōs), Plin.* — In *Cic.* *Ceo (acc.).* — Hence, *CĒus (Kéōs), a, um, adjective, in or from Cea.* *Cic.* — *CĒi, ōrum, the inhabitants.* *Cic.* — ¶ This island should not be confounded with *Cos*, an island near Asia Minor, although in *Plin.* 5, 36. *Cea* is called *Cos.*

**CĒBĀ**, æ, f. a town in *Liguria.* — Hence, *CĒbānus, a, um, adjective.* *Plin.*

**CĒBRĒN**, ēnis, m. *Κεβρῆν, a river of Troas.* *Sabin.* — Hence, *CĒbrēnis, īdis, f. Hesperin, daughter of the same.*

**CĒCAUMĒNŌS** (*κεκαυμένος*), burnt. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**CĒCRŌPS**, ōpis, m. *Κέκροψ, the founder and most ancient king of Athens.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *CĒcrōpius, a, um, adjective.* *CĒcropinn; Athenian, Attic.* *Horat.* *cothurnus, Attic tragic style.* *Ovid.* *Pallas, because Athens was under her care.* *Stat.* *fides, h. e. of Thescus and Pirithous.* *Martial.* *apes and mel (referring to the honey of Hymettus).* *Id.* *querelā, h. e. Philomelæ.* *Id.* *dote or voce madere, h. e. in Greek literature.* *Catull.* *Cecropia, sc. urbs, the city of Athens.* *Plin.* *Cecropia, the citadel of Athens.* — Also, *CĒcrōpīdēs, æ, in a descendant of Cæcrops; also, an Athenian.* Hence, *CĒcropidæ, ōrum, the Athenians.* *Ovid.* *Inclyte Cecropida, Thescus, an Athenian and descendant of Cæcrops.* *Figur.* *Juvenal.* *Ast ego Cæcropides, of a very ancient, princely or noble family.* — Also, *CĒcrōpis, īdis, f. a daughter of Cæcrops.* *Ovid.*; also, *an Athenian woman.* *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.*; also, *adjective.* *Athenian.* *Ovid.* *terra, h. e. Attica.*

**CĒDIÆ**, ārum, f. a place in *Campania, in Italy.* *Plin.* — Hence, *CĒdiānus and CĒditius, a, um, adjective, of or pertaining to the same.* *Inscript.* and *Plin.*

**CĒDŌ** (probably *χάω*), is, cessi, cessum, n. and sometimes a. 3. *to give place, give way, withdraw, retire, depart, παραχωρέω, εἶκω, χάω.* *Cic.* *Ego cedam atque abibo.* *Id.* *Aer videtur locum dare et cedere.* *Id.* *patria and e patria.* *Liv.* *loco and ex loco.* *Cic.* *Italia.* *Id.* *de oppidis.* *Virg.* *de litore.* *Id.* *ab ordine.* *Senece.* *foro, to become bankrupt.* *Cic.* *vita and e vita, and Plin.* *Paneg.* *Cedere (nbsol.), to die.* *Propert.* *in astra ab humana via.* *Plaut.* *ad parietem.* *Lucret.* *quoquam.* — Hence, *to vacate, quit, give up; to cede.* *Cic.* *alicui de possessione.* *Suet.* *bonis, to renounce or resign his property.* *Quintil.* *causa.* — Also, *transitively, to cede, concede, grant.* *Cic.* *Multa multis de jure suo, h. e. remittere.* *Varr.* *Hereditas me (h. e. mihi) cessa.* *Pandect.* *possessionem.* *So, Justin.* *alicui regnum.* *Id.* *victoriam hosti.* — With *infin.* *Stat.* *Cui parentes cessere florere genas, &c.* — With *ut and subj.* *Pandect.* — *And quo minus.* *Quintil.* — Also, *to pass away, vanish away.* *Cic.* *Iloræ cedunt et dies.* *Liv.* *Memoria (abl.) cecissit, h. e. would be forgotten.* — ¶ *Cedere alicui, to yield to one's power, to comply with his wishes, to give up.* *Cic.* *Cui exercitus nostri cesserunt.* *Liv.* *nocti, to retire on account of the night.* *Id.* *fato, h. e. to die voluntarily, by one's own hand.* — Hence, *figur.* *ta submit or yield to, accommodate one's self to some person or thing, to regulate one's self according to, to act conformably to, suit one's self to.* *Cic.* *legibus.* *Id.* *tempori.* *Virg.* *malis, to succumb.* — Also, *to yield the palm to, to give place to.* *Cæs.* *alicui virtute.* *Id.* *alicui in philosophia.* *Plin.* *Apelles cedebat Amphionui de dispositione.* *Id.* *alicui per aliquid, h. e. in aliqua re.* *Liv.* *pugnæ, h. e. to be unequal to the fight, to fly.* — ¶ Also, *to come.* *Plaut.* *Ibi cedit miles.* *So, figur.* *Liv.* *Pæna in vicem fidei cesserat.* — Especially, *to fall to one, come to one's share, accrue.*

**CĒDŌ** (probably *cedo*), verb defect. *tell me, sny, dic.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, *for dicite.* *Næv.* *ap. Cic.* — ¶ Also, *give, or give here, fetch hither.* *Plaut.* *Cedo, ut bibam.* *Terent.* *Coram ipsum cedo, bring him hither.* *Cic.* *Cedo quæso, orationes, et dic, &c.* — ¶ Also, *for sine (imperat.), let, suffer.* *Apul.* *Cedo, experiamur.* — ¶ *Cette far cedit.* *Plaut.* *dextras.*

**CĒDRĀTŌS** (*cedrus*), a, um, *adjective, anointed with the juice or oil of the cedar.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRĒLĒŌN** (*κεδρέλαιον*), i, n. *oil of cedar.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRĒLĀTĒ** (*κεδρελάτη*), es, f. a *large kind of cedar.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRĒS** (*cedrus*), a, um, *adjective, of cedar, κέδρινος.* *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Cedrei Arabes, so called from Cedar, a region of Arabia Petrea.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRĪA** (*κεδρία*), æ, f. *the liquor, pitch, or resin, distilling from the cedrelate.* *Cels.*

**CĒDRINŌS** (*cedrus*), a, um, *adjective, of cedar, κέδρινος.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRIS** (*Id.*), īdis, f. *the fruit or berry of the cedar, κεδρίς, ἴδος.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRĪUM** (*Id.*), ii, n. *the pitch, or resin which runs out of the cedar-tree; or oil of cedar, κεδρία.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRŌSTIS** (*κέδρωστις*), is, f. *the white vine; briony; the same as Anapclocece.* *Plin.*

**CĒDRŌS** (*κέδρος*), i, f. a *tree, whose wood was noted for its great durability and fragrant smell; probably the sandræck-tree.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the juice or oil of the tree, which possessed the property of destroying or driving away insects.* Hence *Pers.* *Cedro digna loqui, of immortality.* *Horat.* *Speramus carmina fingi posse linenda cedro, worthy of preservation.*

**CEIUS**, for *Ceus.*

**CĒLĒNÆ**, ārum, f. *Κελαιναί, a city of Phrygia, near which Marsyas was flayed alive by Apollo.* *Lucan.* — Hence, *Celænæus, a, um, of Celænæ.* *Martial.* *Marsyas Celænæus.* *Stat.* *Celænæa committere prolia buxo, h. e. tibia.* *Martial.* *Concubinus Celænæus, h. e. Atys, because he was beloved by Cybele, who was born at Celænæ.* *Id.* *Æra Celænæos lugentia matris amores, h. e. tympana Cybeles.*

**CĒLĒNŌS**, us, f. *Κελαινώ, one of the Har-3 pies.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *one of the Pleiads.* *Ovid.*

**CĒLĀTIM** and **CĒLĀTĒ** (*celatus*), adv. 3 *secretly, privily, κρυφῆ.* *Sisenn.* *Celatim in insidiis suos disponit.* *Anuian.* *Celate sævire.*

**CĒLĀTŌR** (*celo*), ōris, m. a *concealer.* 3 *Lucan.* *undarum celator, Nile, tuarum.*

**CĒLĀTUM** (*Id.*), i, n. a *secret.* *Plaut.* *Celati indagator.*

**CĒLEBER** (*κῆλω*), *celēbris*, bre, *adjective, frequented, much resorted to.* *Cic.* *Loci celebres, an deserti.* *Cic.* *Oraculum celebre.* *Ovid.* *Circus celebrer.* *Liv.* *Celeber dies, a holiday.* *Cic.* *Portus celeberrimus.* *Id.* *Celeberrimus conventus, n. numerous retinue.* *Ovid.* *Celeberrimus ilice lucus, h. e. plenissimus.* — ¶ Also, *renowned, celebrated, famous, distinguished, illustrious, διάσημος, ἐνδοξος.* *Horat.* *Diana celebris.* *Vell.*

*Viri diversis virtutibus celebres.* *Plin.* *Vir celebrer arte grammatica.* *Cic.* *Celeberrimum monumentum.* *Id.* *Celeber-*

rimus et lætissimus dies. *Gell.* Verba celebratoria, h. e. magis usitata. — Celebris is sometimes found *masc.* *Tacit.* and *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**CELEBRERIME** (celeberrimus), adverb. *Sueton.* Celeberrime acclamatum est, by great crowds. Others read *ereberrime*.

**CELEBRABILIS** (celebro), e, adj. note-3 worthy, remarkable. *Ammian.*

**CELEBRATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a frequenting, resorting to, concourse. *Cic.* Celebratio quotidiana. — ¶ Also, a celebrating, solemnizing; celebration. *Cic.* Celebratio ludorum. *Plin.* Celebratio sacri. — ¶ Also, a praising, commendation. *Plin.* Equestres statuæ Romanam celebrationem habent, h. e. are held in esteem by the Romans.

**CELEBRATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a celebrator. *Martial.* Hyperborei celebrator Stella triumphi.

**CELEBRATUS** (Id.), a, um, particip. from *Celebro* (which see). — ¶ Also, adj. celebrated, solemnized. *Sallust.* Dies celebratus per omnem Africam. *Liv.* Supplicatio celebrator. — ¶ Also, common, usual. *Plin.* Usus annuli celebrator. *Gell.* Verbum celebratus. — ¶ Also, talked of, known, notorious. *Cic.* Scio me in rebus celebratissimis sermone omnium versari. *Plin.* Celebrati artifices. *Gell.* Celebratissimi commentarii.

**CELEBRĒSCŌ** (celeber), is, n. 3. to become 3 famous. *Accius* apud *Non.*

**CELEBRITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. a great resort, crowd, assembly of people, πολυπλήθεια, frequentia, concursus. *Cic.* Odi celebritatem, fugio homines. *Id.* Totius Græciæ celebritas. *Id.* Celebritas virorum ac mulierum. *Id.* Celebritas viæ. *Id.* Multitudo, et celebritas iudiciorum, great number. — ¶ Also, fame, glory, renown, celebrity. *Cic.* Si quis habet causam celebratis ac nominis. *Id.* Celebritas famæ.

**CELEBRŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to frequent, resort to, φοιτᾶω, frequenter. *Cic.* Celebrare viam aliquam. *Id.* domum alicujus. *Id.* conventus. *Id.* conciones convicio, to fill. *So.* *Id.* Celebrantur aures meæ novis nominibus gentium, h. e. replentur. *Ovid.* Celebrantur arundine fossa, are overgrown with. — ¶ Also, to celebrate, perform solemnly, solemnize. *Cic.* Celebrare festos dies ludorum. *Curt.* Celebrare sacrum anniversarium. *Id.* funus. *Liv.* exsequias. *Id.* nuptias. *Cic.* convivium sermone et lætitia. *Id.* seria ac jocos. — ¶ Also, to take in hand, engage in, particularly when speaking of what is done by many, or in reference to many. *Cic.* Celebrare vicatim descriptionem servorum. *Id.* exercitationem causarum. *Id.* artes. *Pallad.* tonsuram ovium. *Cic.* Similis frequentia me usque ad Capitolium celebravit, accompanied. — ¶ Also, to do, execute, perform. *Plaut.* Hæc cito celebrate. — ¶ Also, to bring into use, make common, establish. *Cic.* Modus transferendi verbi quem delectatio jucunditasque celebravit. — ¶ Also, to praise, extol, celebrate, honor, render famous. *Cic.* Semper illius fidem omnium mortalium fama celebrabit. *Id.* Epulis celebrare memoriam nominis alicujus. *Id.* laudes alicujus. *Horat.* virum aut heroa lyra vel tibia. *Sallust.* facta alicujus pro inaximis. *Id.* aliquid in inajus. *Id.* se et reipublicam preclare factis. — ¶ Also, to make known, proclaim, publish abroad. *Cic.* Factum esse consulem Murenam, nuntii litteræque celebrassent. *Id.* Quod omnium accusatorum vocibus celebratum est. *Quintil.* In proverbium usque celebratum est, h. e. so common as to have grown into a proverb. *Q.* *Cic.* Celebrare rumorem, to give publicity to.

**CELEBRŪS**, a, um, adj. the same as *Celebris*. *Gell.* Urina celebra, that flows often or easily. Others read *Crebra*.

**CELER** (κέλω, κέλλω), ēris, e, adj. swift, speedy, fleet, quick, ταχὺς, ὀκνός. *Cic.* re-ditus. *Cæs.* Elacti spe celeris victoriæ. *Horat.* Opera nimium celeris, hasty. *Nepos.* Celeri auxilio opus est. *Id.* Celeria remedia proponere. *Virg.* Fata celerissima. *Tacit.* Celerrimus amnis. *Horat.* Celer ignis. *Vellei.* Cogitatione

celer. *Valer. Max.* Celerius est propinquum avertere, quam amicum, h. e. more easy. — ¶ With the infinitive. *Horat.* Celer excipere aprum. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Oderunt sedatum celeres, h. e. hasty. *Quintil.* Pedes breves orationem celerem ac mobilem faciunt. *Cic.* Oratione celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried. *Horat.* Celeres iambi. — ¶ *Celer* is also used in the fem. *Liv.* *Andr.* Celer hasta. — ¶ *Celer* and *celere* are used for *celeriter*. *Plaut.* Celere obiectum est mihi negotium. *Virg.* Evadit celer ripam.

**CELERANTĒR** (celerans), adv. quickly. 3 *Accius* apud *Non.*

**CELERATĪM** (celer), adv. quickly. 3 *Siscenn.*

**CELERĒ**, adv. See *Celer*. 3

**CELERĒS** (celer), um, m. the three hundred mounted body-guards of *Romulus*. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the equestrian order, the knights. *Plin.*

**CELERĪPES** (celer & pes), ēdis, m. swift 1 of foot. *Cic.*

**CELERĪTĀS** (celer), ātis, f. swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity, ταχύτης, ὀκνότης, velocitas, pernicitas. *Cic.* Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur. *Id.* Facere aliquid cum maxima celeritate. *Nepos.* Adhibere celeritatem. *Cic.* Ut celeritate. *Id.* Celeritas equorum. *Id.* veneni. *So.* in the plural. *Id.* Cavendum ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Celeritas animorum. *Id.* Celeritas ad discendum. *Id.* Brevitas et celeritas syllabarum. *Id.* Ponunt in orationis celeritate eloquentiam.

**CELERĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. quickly, speedily, immediately, ταχέως, ὀκνέως. *Cic.* Librum tibi celeriter mittam. *Id.* Celerius transigere. *Id.* Mens celerrime multa simul agitans. *Cæs.* Celerius opinione.

**CELERĪTŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. swiftness, 3 celeritas. *Varr.*

**CELERĪŪSCŪLE** (celeriusculus), adverb, 2 somewhat quickly. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**CELERĪŪSCŪLŪS** (diminut. from *celerior*), a, um, adj. somewhat quick. *Priscian.*

**CELERŌ** (celer), as, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. to do quickly; to quicken, hasten, accelerate; to make haste, ταχύνω. *Lucret.* Auræ celerantes. *Tacit.* Quam maximis itineribus celerrime. *Catull.* Celerrime aliquo. *Virg.* Celerrime viam. *Id.* fugam in silvas. *Id.* gradum. *Valer. Flacc.* imperium alicujus, h. e. to execute promptly. *Tacit.* Celerandæ victoriæ intentus. *Eutrop.* Celerare ad Asiam.

**CELĒS** (κέλης), ētis, m. a kind of swift-2 sailing vessel, with one bank of oars, a yacht. *Plin.* Celestem invenerit Rhodii. *Gell.* Celoces vel, ut Græci dicunt, celetes. — ¶ Also, the rider of a race-horse. *Plin.*

**CELETĪZŌN** (κελητιζών), ontis, m. one 2 who rides a single horse in the race. *Plin.*

**CELEŪS**, i, m. Κελεός, Celeus, king of 3 Eleusis, who, having received Ceres with hospitality, was by her taught the art of agriculture. *Virg.*

**CELEUSMĀ** (κέλευσμα), ātis, n. the word 3 of command or exhortation given by the pausarius or hortator (κελευστής) to sailors, when they are to ply their oars. *Martial.* Lentos igitur ad celeusma remos.

**CELĪX**, ō, f. a kind of beer made by the Spaniards of wheat. *Plin.*

**CELLĀ** (for *cerula*, diminut. from *cera*), ō, f. a cell in a beehive, made of wax. *Virg.* Dulci distendunt nectare cellas. — ¶ Also, a storeroom for wine, oil, honey, or other provisions; a buttery, pantry, ἀποθήκη. *Cic.* Referta est cella vinaria, olearia, etiam penaria. *Id.* Cato cellam penariam Reipub. nostre Siciliam nominavit, the granary. *Cic.* Frumentum sibi emere in cellam, for family use. *Id.* Imperare frumentum in cellam. — ¶ Also, on apartment for slaves. *Cic.* Servorum in cellis. *Petron.* Cella ostiarii. — ¶ Also, a hut, cot. *Martial.* Pauperis exstruxit cellam. — ¶ Also, a coop, cot, for doves, geese, &c. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a room in a stew or brothel. *Juvenal.* Ultima cellam clausit. — ¶ Also, a bath-room. *Plin.* Jun. Cella frigidaria. — ¶ Also, in temples, the place in which the image of the deity stood;

a shrine, chapel. *Cic.* Armatos in cella Concordiæ inclusit.

**CELLĀRIS** (cella), e, adj. *Colum.* Colum 2 bi cellares, kept in dove-cotes.

**CELLĀRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a storehouse, 3 buttery, pantry, larder. *Pandect.*

**CELLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of the pan-3 try. *Plaut.* Sagina cellaria. — ¶ And absol. Cellarius, ii (servus), a butler, storekeeper, rapias. *Plaut.* Te facio cellarium. — ¶ Also, Cellaria, ō 'an-cilla), a housekeeper, ταμῆν. *Plaut.*

**CELLĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a suit of cells. 3 *Petron.* Domus habet susum cellationem.

**CELLŌ** (κέλλω), is, absol. to impel, urge forward. — Hence, celer, celox, &c., antecello, excello, &c.

**CELLŪLA** (diminut. from *cella*) ō, f. a 2 small cell. *Tereut.* In cellulam penum congerere, h. e. cubiculum servi. *Petron.* Risu cellulam implevit.

**CELLŪLANŪS** (cellula), i, m. a monk 3 *Sidon.*

**CELLŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret, cover, ἀποκρύπτω. *Cic.* Cur celatis sententiam vestram? *Cæs.* Milites celant. *Liv.* Sacra celare terræ. *Phædr.* Mulier annos celans elegantia, hiding. *Ovid.* Celare vultum manibus. *Pandect.* Celare se ab aliquo. *Virg.* Celare se tenebris. *Tereut.* Celare iras, to disguise. *Ovid.* Celare culpam sub imagine falsa, to conceal, cloak. — ¶ Also, to conceal from, to hide from one's knowledge, to keep one in ignorance about; with the accus. of the person. *Nepos.* Iter omnes celat. *Cic.* Jovis numen nunquam celare potuisset. *Cic.* Me de hoc libro celavit. *Id.* Nos nihil celat. — So, in the passive. *Cic.* Cum me in eorum sermonem insinuarem, celabar, I was kept ignorant. *Tereut.* Nos hoc celatos. *Cic.* Te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum. — Also, with the dative. *Nepos.* Id Alcibiadi diu celari non potuit. — ¶ Hence, celatum, i, n. a secret. *Plaut.*

**CELŌX** (cello), ōcis, f. a pinnace, cutter, 2 fly-boat. *Gell.* Celoces vel, ut Græci dicunt, celetes. *Liv.* Celoces viginti deducte. — ¶ Also, a piratical ship, corsair. *Liv.* Apparuit piraticas celoces esse.

**CELSE** (celsius), adv. loftily, highly, ὑψηλός. *Claudian.* Celsius assurgunt cornua. — ¶ *Figur.* Stat. celse natorum æquavit honori, h. e. nobly-born.

**CELSITŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. height, ἕψος. 2 *Vellei.* Celsitudo corporis. — ¶ Also, a title of honor applied to some of the imperial officers — Your highness. *Cod. Theod.*

**CELSŪS** (κέλλω), a, um, adj. lofty, high, upright, erect, stately, ὑψηλός, altus, sublimis, elatus. *Cic.* Deus homines celosos et erectos constituit. *Id.* Status erectus et celsus. *Horat.* Apeninicus celsus. *Plin.* Ingressus celsior, more lofty, more majestic. *Ovid.* Cervus celsus in cornua. — ¶ *Figur.* bold, haughtily, proud. *Cic.* Vir celsus et erectus. *Quintil.* Animus generosior et celsior. *Liv.* Celsi, et spe feroces. *Horat.* Celsi pretererunt austera poemata Ramnes. — ¶ Also, raised high, elevated. *Cic.* Celsissima sedes dignitatis.

**CELTÆ**, ārum, m. Κέλται, a people who occupied the greater part of Gaul and the British islands, and were also settled in some parts of Italy, and in the country between the Alps and the Danube. *Cæs.* — Hence, Celticus, a, um, adj. Celtic. *Plin.* — And absol. Celtici, ōrum, a people of Spain. *Plin.*

**CELTĪBERĪX**, ō, f. a part of Spain on the Iberus, occupied by a mixed race of Celts and Iberians. *Cic.* — Hence, Celtiber, ēra, ērum, and Celtibericus, a, um, adj. Celtiberian. *Martial.* Celtiberis hæc sunt nomina crassiora terris. *Val. Max.* Celtibericum bellum. — And absol. Celtiber, a Celtiberian. *Catull.* and *Cic.*

**CELTĪCĒ** (Celticus), adv. *Sulpic. Sever.* Celtice loqui, Celtic.

**CELTĪS**, is, f. a kind of lote-tree. *Plin.*

**CENA**, with its derivatives. See *Cæna*.

**CENÆUM**, i, n. Κηναῖον, a promontory of Eubœa, where there was a temple of Jupiter. — Hence, Cænens, a, um, adj. an epithet of Jupiter. *Ovid.* Cænæo sacra parabat vota Jovi.

**CENCHRĒĀ**, ārum, f. plur. Κεγχρῆαι, a town and harbor near Corinth. Ovid. Illa Corinthiacis primum mihi cognita Cenchris (for Cenchreis).

**CENCHRĒIS**, Idis, f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha. Ovid.

**CENCHRIS** (κεγχρίς), Idis, f. a kind of hawk; a castrel or castel. Plin. — Also, a kind of speckled serpent. Plin. — Lucan makes it masc. Et semper recto lapsurus Imitte cenchris.

**CENCHRITIS**, or **CENCHRITĒS** (κεγχρίτης, or κεγχρίτης), æ, m. a precious stone, speckled as it were with millet-seed. Plin.

**CENCHRŌS** (κεγχρός), ī, m. a sort of adamant. Plin.

**CENIMAGNI**, or **CENIMANI**, ōrum, m. a British tribe. Cæs.

**CĒNINĀ**, æ, f. a town of Latium. Plin. — Hence, Ceninensis, e, and Cēninus, a, um, adj. of Cenina. Liv. — Also, absol. Ceninenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of Cenina. Id.

**CENŌMĀNI**, ōrum, m. Κενομανοί, a Gallic tribe, which settled in Cisalpine Gaul. Liv.

**CENŌTAPHIUM** (κενοτάφιον), ii, n. a monument erected for one buried elsewhere; a cenotaph. Pandect.

**CENSEŌ**, es, ui, censum, or censitum, a. 2. to think, judge, suppose, imagine, presume, apprehend, be of opinion, οἶμαι, ὀφθαί, puto, arbitror, existimo. Terent. Amantes advertunt graviter, quæ non censeas, what you could not suppose they would. Cic. Treiros vitces, censeo, as I think. Id. Censeo magnopere, desistas. Nepos. Cives civibus parcere, æquum censebat. Gell. Comædiæ, quæ consensu omnium Plauti esse censebantur, are allowed to be Plautus's. — Expressing approbation of a proposition. Terent. Ego rus ibo, atque ibi manebo. Par. censeo, ay, so I would; I think you are in the right so to do. Plaut. Quid si etiam occentem hymenæum? Stat. censeo. — Also, to express an opinion in an assembly, as in council, senate, &c. Sueton. Ut perinde quisque animum intenderit, ac si censendum esset. Cæs. Plerique censebant, ut noctu iter faceret. Id. Erant sententiæ, quæ castra oppugnanda censerent, in favor of assaulting. Cic. De ea re ita censeo: ut Consulens dent operam, &c. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Ita video censerī Marcellō, that Marcellus voted for. Cæs. Pars eruptionem censebant, voted. — Also, to ordain, decree, resolve. Cæs. Senatus censuit, uti, &c. Liv. Bellum Samnitibus patres censuerunt. Tacit. Aram Clementiæ censurere. Id. Cum censeretur clypeus magnitudine insignis. — Often, also, to make an estimate or valuation of the property, and an enumeration of the families of the citizens, to rate, appraise. Cic. Censores populi familias, pecuniasque censento. Id. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur. Id. Ne absens censeare, curabo edicendum. Liv. Censa sunt capitum millia. Senec. Censeri capite, h. e. solo capite in censum venire. (See Cnpitaceus.) — Also Censui censendo. (See in Censu.) — Also, to give in an account to the censors of the number of one's family, value of one's farms, &c. Cic. In qua tribu denique ista prædia censuisti? Id. Si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset. — Also, in general, to estimate, value. Cic. Si censenda atque æstimanda res sit, utrum pluris æstimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an, &c. Plin. Vitibus censeri Chium, is accounted famous. Sueton. Multiplici doctrina censebatur, was esteemed for. Valer. Max. Censeri divitiis. — Also, to count, reckon among. Ovid. Hanc est censa inter comites. Id. Hos est censa parentes, accounted them her parents. (Used deponently in these two examples.) — Also, to call, name, because the name of the citizens was demanded when the census was taken. Valer. Max. Quo cognomine censeretur, interrogatus. Apul. Et nomen quo tu censeris, aiebat. — Also, for succensere. Varr. Ne vobis censeo, si ad me referretis.

**CĒNSIŌ** (censeo), ōnis, f. a rating, apprais-

ing, enumerating. Gell. Ut discrimina pueritiæ, juventæ, senectutis ex ista censione noscerentur. Id. Capitis censio. — Also, correction, reproof. Plaut. — Also, judgment, opinion. Symmach. 3

**CĒNSITŪS** (censeo), ōnis, f. an assessing, 3 rating. Frontin. — Also, a tax, tribute. Spartan.

**CĒNSITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an appraiser, 3 censor. Pandect.

**CĒNSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a censor, a magistrate chosen every five years to take the census, that is, to make an enumeration of the citizens and a valuation of their property; also to examine into their characters, and punish the bad by degradation; and the term of office was six months. Cic. and Liv. — Hence, figur. a censorer, critic. Horat. Censor, castigatque minorum. Cic. Pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister.

**CĒNSŌRIŪS** (censor), a, um, adj. pertaining to the censor, censorial. Cic. Censoria animadversio. Id. Censorius homo, who has been censor. Id. Opus censorium. Sueton. Nudatus opere censorio, h. e. nota censoria. — Also, censorious. Cic. Censoria gravitas. Quintil. Censoria virgula notare versus, h. e. to criticize. Martial. Mordere libellum lima censoria.

**CĒNSŪALIS** (census), e, adj. relating to the cess, or muster-roll. Pandect. Forma censualis. Id. Censuales professiones. — Absol. Censuales, notaries whose business it was to make out the assess-ables. Cod. Theodos. — Also, the records of the census. Tertull.

**CĒNSŪRĀ** (censor), æ, f. the censorship or office of censor. Liv. Censuræ initium. Cic. Post censuram consulem fecit. Ovid. Agere censuram. Sueton. gerere. Gell. Censura fungi. — Also, judgment, censure, criticism. Vellei. Vivorum censura difficilis est. Ovid. Quorum censura musa superba mea est. Plin. Facere censuram vini, to give an opinion. Juvencal. Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas. — Also, severity, austereness. Trebell. Poll. Non posse ferre censuram parentis.

**CĒNSŪS** (censeo), us, m. a census, valuation of every man's estate; the registering of one's self, one's age, tribe, family, profession, wife, children, servants, &c., made under oath under the direction of the censors. Sueton. Censum populi agere. Cic. Censum habere. Gell. Facere censum. — Also, a registry or roll of the citizens. Cæs. Habere censum hominum, make an enumeration, count. Liv. Referre in censum. Cic. Irrepere in censum. — Also, the property registered or rated. Cic. Sinite ista prædia censui censendo, h. e. of a kind to be registered in the census. So, Liv. Lex censui censendo, relating to the registering of property. — Hence, Censu senatorius, the property qualification of a senator, the amount of property that a senator must possess. And Censu equester, n knight's estate. — Hence, in general, goods, effects, property. Ovid. Dat census honores, census amicitias, wealth. Horat. Privatus illis census erat brevis. Ovid. Censu augere paternos. Cic. Homo sine censu. Horat. Homo tenui censu. Plin. Censu optimo onerare digitos, h. e. with costly gems. — And figur. Manil. Ætherios per carmina pandere census, h. e. the riches of the heavens. Id. Censu Tullius oris emeritus celum, h. e. facultate dicendi. — We also find censum, i, n. Cic. Quorum luxuries fortunata censa peperit.

**CĒNTAURĒUM**, ī, and **CĒNTAURIŌN**, ī, n. or **CĒNTAURĒĀ** (κενταυρέον, and κενταυρίον), æ, f. the herb centaury. Virg. Graveolentia centaurea. — Also, an herb called centaureum minus, fennel. Plin.

**CĒNTAURĒŪS** (centaurus), a, um, adj. 3 of or relating to Centaurs, Κενταυρείος. Horat. Centaurea rixa cum Lapithis.

**CĒNTAURICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the 3 same as Centaurus. Stat. Centaurica lustra.

**CĒNTAURIS** (κενταυρίς), Idis, f. a kind of centaury, called also, triorchis. Plin.

**CĒNTAURŌS** (Κένταυρος), ī, m. a Centaur, a fabulous monster, composed of a man's bust upon a horse's body, and dwelling in Thessaly. Horat. Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumnus, h. e. Chiron. Virg. Centauri nubigenæ. (See Lapithæ.) — Also, a southern constellation, the Centaur. Cic. — Also, the name of a ship. Virg. Centauro invellitur magna. — Also, for Centaureum. Lucret.

**CĒNTĒNĀRIŪS** (centenus), a, um, adj. 2 containing a hundred, of a hundred, εκατοστός. Varr. Centenarius numerus. Id. Grex Centenarius. Plin. Centenaria pondera, h. e. centum librarum. Lucil. Baliste centenariæ, h. e. throwing stones of a hundred pounds. Tertull. Centenariæ rose, h. e. centifoliæ. Capitolin. Centenariæ basilicæ, h. e. centum pedum. Frontin. Fistula centenaria, h. e. of a hundred inches. Pandect. Centenarius libertus, h. e. who possesses a hundred thousand sesterces. — Also, absol. Centenarii, ōrum, centurions. Veget. **CĒNTĒNŪS** (centum), a, um, adj. by hundreds. Tacit. Centeni ex singulis pagis sunt, a hundred from each district. — Also, a hundred. Cic. Capio centena sestertia ex meis prædis. Cæs. Vicies centena millia passuum. Virg. centenaque arbore fluctus Verberat, h. e. centum remis. Pers. centeno gutture niti.

**CĒNTĒSIMŌ** (centesimus), as, a. 1. to 3 punish every hundredth man. Capitolin. Milites aliquando centesimavit.

**CĒNTĒSIMŪS** (centum), a, um, adj. the hundredth, εκατοστός. Plaut. Haud centesimam partem dixi. Cic. Centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii. Pandect. Ultra centesimum lapidem urbis, beyond the hundredth mile-stone. — Hence, absol. centesima (sc. pars), one per cent. Tacit. Indicere centesimam rerum venalium, a duty of one per cent. So, centesimæ, ærum, interest at the rate of one per cent. a month, that is, twelve per cent. a year. Cic. Centesimas perpetuo fenore ducere. Senec. Sanguinolentæ centesimæ, exorbitant usury. So, Cic. Binæ centesimæ, twenty-four per cent. — Also, n hundred fold. Plin. Cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terrâ.

**CĒNTICEPS** (centum & caput), cîpitis, 3 adject. having a hundred heads, hundred-headed. Horat. Demittit atras bellua centiceps aures, h. e. Cerberus.

**CĒNTICES** (centum), adv. a hundred times, εκατοντάκις. Terent. Idem dictum est centies. Cic. Scertentum centies, h. e. centies centena millia sestertiorum. So, Martial. Centies comese.

**CĒNTIFIDŪS** (centum & findo), a, um, 3 adj. cloven into a hundred parts, or many parts. Prudent. Centifidum iter.

**CĒNTIFŌLIŪS** (centum & folium), a, um, adj. having a hundred leaves. Plin.

**CĒNTIGRĀNŪS** (centum & granum), a, um, adj. with a hundred grains in each ear. Plin. Triticum centigranum.

**CĒNTIMĀNŪS** (centum & manus), a, um, adj. having n hundred hands, hundred-handed, εκατόγχειρ. Horat. Centimanus Gyges. Ovid. Centimanum dejecerat igne Typhœa.

**CĒNTIMĒTER** (centum & metrum), tra, 3 trum, adj. using a hundred different metres, or various metres. Sidor. Centimeter Terentianus.

**CĒNTINŌDIŪS** (centum & nodus), a, um, adj. with a hundred or many knots. Marcell. Empir. Herba centinodia, the herb knotgrass.

**CĒNTIPĒDĀ** (centum & pes), æ, f. a worm with many feet; a palmer-worm, centipillar, centipede, πολύπους. Plin.

**CĒNTIPĒLLIŪS** (centum & pellis), ōnis, 2 m. the paunch of n stag; the umbles of a deer. Plin.

**CĒNTIPĒS** (centum & pes), ēdis, adj. 2 having n hundred feet, hundred-footed, εκατόπους. Plin.

**CĒNTIPLEX**. See Centuplex.

**CĒNTŌ** (κέντρον), ōnis, m. a patched garment made up of shreds or rags of various colors; a patched cloak worn by rustics and slaves; a sort of quilt of patchwork. Cato. Quoties cuique tunica dabis, prius veterem accipito, unde cen-

tones fiant. *Juvenal.* Intravit calidum veteri centone lupular. *Cato.* Sarcire centonem. — ¶ Also, a piece of coarse cloth used to protect soldiers from missile weapons, or towers and balistæ from fire. *Cæs.* Centones insuper iniecerunt, ne tela tormentis inmissa tabulationem perforingerent. *Id.* Omnes milites ex centonibus tunicas et tegmenta fecerant. — ¶ Centones sarcire alicui, to fill one's head with idle stories. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur. a composition made up of scraps from other compositions; a cento. Such is the *Cento nuptialis*, composed by *Ausonius* of pieces from *Virgil's* poems.

**CENTOCŪLŪS** (centum & oculus), i, in 3 hundred-eyed. *Hieron.* Argo centoculus. **CENTONARIŪS** (cento), a, um, adj. of 3 or relating to centos. *Tertull.* More centonario. — ¶ And absol. Centonarii, ōrum, rag-dealers. *Petron.* — Also, artisans who prepare centones for extinguishing fire, &c. *Cod. Theodos.* See *Cento*.

**CENTŪRES**, um, m. a people of *Seythia*. *Valer. Flacc.* Impulit et dubios Phryxæi velleris arbor Centoras.

**CENTRALIS** (centrum), e, adj. central, 2 placed in the centre. *Plin.*

**CENTRINÆ** (κεντρῖναι), ārum, n. a kind of goat. *Plin.*

**CENTRŌNES**, um, m. Κέντρωνες, a people of *Gallia Narbonensis*. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Centronicus*, a, um, adj. *Plin.* *Centronicæ* Alpes. — ¶ Also, a people of *Gallia Belgica*. *Cæs.*

**CENTRŌSŪS** (centrum), a, um, adj. hard. 2 *Plin.* *Centrosa* scobs.

**CENTRUM** (κέντρον), i, n. properly, n 2 sharp point; and hence, the foot of the compasses that remains stationary, while the other is carried round in describing a circle. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Hence, the centre, or middle point, of a circle or sphere. *Plin.* Terra centrum cæli est. *Id.* Vergere in centrum. *Id.* Exire a centro.

— ¶ Also, a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber or marble, which mars or spoils the workman's tools. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a part in crystal, and other precious stones, harder and more brittle than the rest. *Plin.*

**CENTUM**, indeclin. n hundred, εκατόν. *Horat.* Creta potens centum oppidis. *Cæs.* Eorum numerus centum et decem. *Gell.* Centum æris constituit, h. e. centum asses. *Pandect.* Emere domum centum, h. e. centum nummis. *Ovid.* nec ullum De centum numero caput est impune recisum. — ¶ Often, also, any great number. *Horat.* Cæcuba servata centum clavibus. *Id.* Centum cyathos sumere.

**CENTUMCAPITA**, a kind of thistle, commonly called eringo, sea-holn, or seaw-holly. *Plin.*

**CENTUM CELLÆ**, a port of *Etruria*, now *Civita Vecchia*. *Plin. Jun.*

**CENTUMGEMINŪS** (centum & geminus), a, um, adj. hundred-fold. *Virg.* Et centumgeminus Briareus, h. e. having a hundred arms. *Valer. Flacc.* Centumgemina Thebe, h. e. hundred-gated, εκατόμυλος. — The word geminus, in composition with numerals, does not imply double; thus, *tergeminus* is the same as *triplet*, &c.

**CENTUMPĒDA** (centum & pes), æ, m. 3 with a hundred feet; firmly established. *Augustin.*

**CENTUMPŌNDIUM**, and **CENTUPŌNDIUM** (centum & pondo), ii, n. a hundred-pound weight. *Plaut.* Ad pedes quando alligatum est æquum centumpondium.

**CENTUMVIRALIS** (centumviri), e, adj. pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges. *Cic.* Centumvirale iudicium, of the centumviri. *Id.* Centumvirales cause, the causes which came before them. *Sæton.* Centumviralem hastam cogere, to assemble the court.

**CENTUMVIRI** (centum & vir), ōrum, m. judges, or commissioners, appointed to hear certain civil causes among the people; chiefly those relating to testaments and inheritances, the guardianship of orphans, &c. They were at first one hundred and five in number, three being chosen from each tribe; but in *Pliny's* time, there were one hundred and eighty

judges. *Cic.* Rem aliquam deferre ad centumviros. *Phædr.* Pertrahere aliquam ad centumviros. *Martial.* Hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, the tribunal of the centumviri, because they had a spear set upright before them.

**CENTUNCŪLŪS** (diminut. from cento), 2 i, m. a covering or garment made of rags. *Liv.* Mulis strata detrahi jubet, binisque tantum centunculis relictis, &c. *Senec.* Dormire in centunculo. Others read cœnaculo. *Apul.* Sutili centunculo faciem obtegeret. — ¶ Also, the herb cud-weed, chniff-weed, or cotton-weed. *Plin.*

**CENTŪPLEX** (centum & plica, obsol.), 3 icis, adj. a hundred fold, εκατονπλάσιον. *Plaut.* Centuplex murus.

**CENTŪPLICATŌ** (centuplicatus), adv. for a hundred times as much, εκατονπλάσιως. *Plin.* Apud nos centuplicato vœneunt.

**CENTŪPLICATŪS** (centuplex), a, um, adj. a hundred fold, centuple, εκατονπλάσιον. *Prudent.* solertia centuplicatos Agrorum redigit fructus.

**CENTUPONDĪUM**. See *Centumpou-*

**CENTŪRIA** (centum), æ, f. properly, a hundred of any thing, εκατοντάς; but also applied to a greater or less number; as, a piece of ground of 200 acres. *Varr.* — In some places the centuria was 50, 210, &c., acres. — ¶ Also, a squadron consisting of a hundred horse. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, n company of foot consisting of a hundred men; a company of whatever number. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a century; a division of the Roman people for the purpose of voting, of which there were 193. According to this division, which was founded on property, the people voted in the comitia centuriato.

*Liv.* Ut quæque intro vocata erat centuria, consulem Fabium dicebat. *Cic.* Ter prætor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatum sum. *Id.* Centuria prærogativa, the century which voted first. *Id.* Centuriæ equitum, the equestrian centuries, of which there were eighteen.

**CENTŪRIATIM** (centuria), adverb, by companies. *Cæs.* Centuriatum producti milites. — ¶ Also, by centuries. *Liv.* Centuriatum populus citabatur. *Cic.* Tributum et centuriatum descriptis ordinibus. — ¶ Figur. *Pompon.* apud *Non.* Ad te centuriatum current, in crowds.

**CENTŪRIATŪS** (centurio), ōnis, f. a centuriating, dividing into hundreds. *Hygin.* Agri deducebantur per centuriationem.

**CENTŪRIATŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. a division into centuries or companies, καταλοχισμός. *Liv.* Ubi milites ad centuriatum convenissent. — ¶ Also, the office of centurion, εκατονταρχία. *Cic.* Cujus in exercitu vœneant centuriatus.

**CENTŪRIŌ** (centuria), as, a. I. to divide into centuries or companies; centuriate, καταλοχίζω, κατατάττω. *Cic.* Cum homines centuriari vidissem. *Liv.* Centuriare juventutem et seniores. *Id.* Equites decuriati, centuriati pedites. — ¶ Also, to divide (the people) by centuries, in order to vote. *Cic.* Comitia centuriata, in which the whole people voted by centuries for the principal magistrates, and on subjects of great moment. See *Centuria* and *Comitia*.

**CENTŪRIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, m. a captain of a century; a centurion, εκατοντάρχης. *Cic.* Primiipili centurio. *Sæton.* Primarum cohortium centurio. *Horat.* pueri magnis e centurionibus orti, h. e. from illustrious parents.

**CENTŪRIŌNATŪS** (centurio), us, m. the 2 office of centurion, or an election of centurions. *Tacit.*

**CENTŪRIPĒ**, ārum, f. τὰ Κεντροῖπα, a town of *Sicily*, now *Certolibi*, near *Mt. Ætna*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Centuripinus*, a, um, adj. of *Centuripa*. *Cic.* Centuripini legati. *Id.* Centuripini (absol.), the inhabitants of *Centuripa*.

**CENTŪSSIS** (centum & as), is, m. a 3 hundred asses; a rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces and ten deniers. *Varr.*

**CEOS**. See *Cea*.

**CEPA**. See *Cæpa*.

**CEPÆA** (κηπαία), æ, f. sea-purslain *Plin.*

**CEPHALÆA** (κεφαλαία), æ, f. a head 2 ache; an unremitting pain that seizes the whole head. *Plin.*

**CEPHALALGIA**, or **CEPHALARGIA** 3 (κεφαλαλγία), æ, f. the headache, cephalalgia. *Scribon. Larg.*

**CEPHALALGICŪS**, or **CEPHALARGI-** 3 CŪS (cephalalgia), a, um, adj. sick of the head-ache; cephalalgic, κεφαλαγικός. *Veget.*

**CEPHALÆA**, same as *Cephalæa*.

**CEPHALĒDITANI**. See *Cephalædis*.

**CEPHALICŪS** (κεφαλικός), a, um, m. adj. 2 relating to the head; cephalic. *Cels.*

**CEPHALLENIA**, æ, f. Κεφαλληνία, an island of the *Ionian sea*, now *Cephalonia*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cephalænæ* and *Cephalænæ*, um, m. its inhabitants. *Liv.*

**CEPHALŌ**, or **CEPHALŌN**, ōnis, m. 3 the date-tree, ἐγκέφαλον. *Pallad.*

**CEPHALCĒDIS**, is, f. and **CEPHALCĒDIUM** or **CEPHALĒDUM**, i, n. a town of *Sicily*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cephalæditāni*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Cephalædum*. *Cic.* — And *Cephalædias*, ādis, f. of *Cephalædum*. *Sil.*

**CEPHALŌTES** (κεφαλῶτες), æ, m. headed. 3 *Seren. Sammon.*

**CEPHALŪS**, i, m. Κέφαλος, *Cephalus*, husband of *Procris*, who, prompted by jealousy, followed him to the woods to watch his motions. *Cephalus*, hearing a noise in the bushes, supposed it to be made by a wild beast; and, aiming at the spot, unwittingly killed his own wife. *Ovid.*

**CEPHEIS**, idis, f. the daughter of *Cepheus*, 3 *Andromeda*. *Ovid.*

**CEPHENES** (κηφήνες), um, m. drones, or male bees that do not work. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a people of *Æthiopia*. *Ovid.*

**CEPHĒUS**, ei or eos, m. [dissyllab.] Κηφῆς, son of *Agæur*, husband of *Cassiope*, father of *Andromeda*, and king of *Æthiopia*. After his death, he was translated to the skies. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Cepheius*, and *Cepheus*, a, um, adj. of *Cepheus*. *Ovid.* *Cepheia virgo*, h. e. *Andromeda*, his daughter. *Propert.* *Cepheam Meroen*, h. e. *Æthiopian*.

**CEPHISSAS**, and **CEPHISSIAS**, ādis, 3 adj. feminine, of the *Cephissus*. *Ovid.* Vidit et inमितem *Cephissias* ora *Procrusten*, h. e. the country washed by the *Cephissus* in *Attica*.

**CEPHISSIS**, and **CEPHISSIS**, idis, adj. 3 feminine; the same as *Cephissias*. *Ovid.* *Cephissidas undas*.

**CEPHISSŪS**, and **CEPHISSIŪS**, a, um, 3 adj. of the *Cephissas*. *Absol.* *Ovid.* *Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephissius annum Addiderat*, h. e. *Narcissus*, the son of the *Cephissus*.

**CEPHISSŪS**, and **CEPHISSŪS**, and **CEPHISSŌS**, i, m. Κήφισσος, u river of *Boœtia*, now *Mauro Nero*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a river of *Attica*.

**CEPINA**. See *Cepina*.

**CEPIONIDES**. See *Cepionides*.

**CEPITIS**, or **CEPOLATITIS**, f. and **CEPITES**, æ, m. a precious stone of the agate kind. *Plin.*

**CEPŌNIDES**, and **CEPŌNIDES**, um, f. precious stones of an unknown kind. *Plin.*

**CEPULLA**. See *Cepulla*. 3

**CEPURICŪS** (cepurus), a, um, adj. 3 relating to a garden, hortulan, κηπουρικός. *Plin.* Liber *Cepuricon*, h. e. of things relating to gardening, or of garden plants, τῶν κηπουρικῶν.

**CEPURŌS** (κηπουρός), i, m. a gardener. *Apic.*

**CERÆ** (κηρός), æ, f. wax. *Cic.* *Persæ mortuos ceræ circumlitos condunt*. *Ovid.* *Ceram pollice mollire*. *Colan.* *Apes fingunt ceras*, honey-comb. *So, Virg.* *Tenaces ceræ*. *Plin.* *Expressi ceræ vultus*. *Virg.* *Calamos ceræ conjungere*. *Id.* *Linere spiramenta ceræ*.

— ¶ Hence, *Ceræ*, busts or images of wax, representing the ancestors of great men, and set up by their descendants in the atrium. *Juvenal.* *Veteres ceræ exornant atria*. *Ovid.* *disposite generosa per atria ceræ*. — ¶ Also used in sealing. Hence, *Plin.* *Signum ceræ*, the seal. *So, absol.* *Cic.* *Ceræ*. — ¶ Also used in writing with the stilus;

hence, a waxen tablet for writing upon; a book, or writing-table, covered over with wax, and written upon with a style or iron pencil. Quintil. Scribitur optime ceris, in quibus facillima est ratio delendi. Plaut. Ceræ equidem haud parsit neque stilo. *Id.* Mandare aliquid ceris, to commit to writing. Juvenal. Ceras implere capaces. Horat. Cærite cera digni. (See *Cæres*.) Ovid. In ceras referre, to write down. — Prima, secunda cera, the first, second page; ima, extrema cera, the bottom of the page; as, Cic. Codicis extrema cera. Sueton. Primæ duæ ceræ. And Martial. Ceræ ultimæ, the last will. — ¶ Also used in painting, particularly in encaustics. Stat. Apellæ cuperent te scribere ceræ. — ¶ Also, any clammy substance resembling wax. Ovid. spoliataque tegmine ceræ Rima patet, *h. e.* pice. Virgil. pingues unguine ceræ. — ¶ Also, paint with which women stained their skin. Plaut. Cera omne corpus intinxit tibi.

**CERACHATES** (κηραχάτης), æ, m. an *ate* of the color of wax. Plin.

**CERAMICUS**, i, m. Κεραμικός, a place without the walls of Athens, where those who fell in battle were buried at the public expense. Cic. — ¶ Also, a place within the city, where the steves were kept. Plin.

**CERAMITES** (κεραμίτης), æ, m. a precious stone of the color of a tile. Plin.

**CERARIUM** (cera), ii, n. money for wax 2 used in sealing, see for sealing. Cic.

**CERAS** (κέρας), ætis, n. a horn. And 3 hence, a wild parsnip. Apulei. — ¶ Also, a cape or promontory. Solin. Ceras chryseon, Κέρας χρύσειον. Plin. Hesperion ceras, Ἐσπερίον κέρας.

**CERASINUS** (cerasinus), a, um, adj. of a 3 cherry. Petron. Cerasino succinctus cingulo, cherry-colored.

**CERASTES** (κεράστης), æ, m. a serpent with small horns; a horned serpent; the cerastes. Lucan. spinaque vagi torquente cerastæ. — ¶ Also, a sort of horned worm. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fabulous people of Cyprus, said to have horns. Ovid.

**CERASUM** (κεράσιον), i, n. a cherry. Plin.

**CERASUS** (κέρασος), i, f. a cherry-tree. Ovid. Audiat hoc cerasus; stipes inaniter. — ¶ Also, a cherry. Propert. CERASUS, untis, f. Κερασούς, a city of Pontus. Mela.

**CERATIA**, æ, f. an herb having but one 2 leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers or cappers. Plin.

**CERATIUS** (κερατίος), æ, m. a comet resembling a horn. Plin.

**CERATINA** (κερατίνη), æ, f. a sophisticated 2 argument concerning horns. Quintil. (As; what you have not, lost, you have still; you have not lost horns; therefore, you have horns.)

**CERATITIS** (κερατίτις), ïdis, f. a kind of wild-poppy, horned-poppy. Plin.

**CERATIUM** (κεράτιον), ii, n. carob-bean. 3 Colum.

**CERATORIUM**, or **CEROTARIUM** (ceratorium), ii, n. a plaster made of wax. Cæli. Aurelian. Ceratorium apponere. *Id.* Cerotariis uti.

**CERATUM** (id.), or **CEROTUM** (κηρωτόν), i, n. a wax-plaster, cerecloth; cerate. Cels. Ceratum liquidum. Martial. Nec labra pingui delibata ceroto.

**CERATURA** (cerô), æ, f. a waxing, cerring, 2 laying over or besmearing with wax. Colum.

**CERULA** (κεραύλης), æ, m. a corneter. 3 Apulei.

**CERAUNIA**, æ, f. the name of several species of gems mentioned by Pliny.

**CERAUNIA**, ðrum, n. Κεραυνία. See *Aerocerannia*.

**CERAUNIOS** (Κεραυνίος), a, um, adj. Ceraunin. Plin. Ceraunii montes. Colum. Ceraunius vites.

**CERAUNUS**, a, um, adj. Ceraunian. Pro- 3 pert. Non potuit saxo vitam possuisse Cerauno? *h. e.* scopulis Aeroceranniis.

**CERBERUS**, or **CERBEROS** (Κέρβερος), i, m. Cerberus, the infernal dog, said to have three heads. Virg. Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifida Personat. Ovid. nexis adamante catenis Cerberon abstraxit. — Hence, Cerberus, a, um,

adj. of Cerberus. Lucan. Cerbereasque canum facies.

**CERCITIS** (κερκίτις), ïdis, f. a species of olive-tree. Col. — Others read *circites*.

**CERCIVS**. See *Circius*.

**CERCOLIPS** (κέρκος and λείπω), ïpis, f. a kind of ape. Fest. — Others read *cercopolis*. In the passage of Catull. Trepidans lingere cercopolis, others read *crepidas carbatinus*.

**CERCOPYTHÆCUS**, and **CERCOPYTHÆCÖS** (κερκοπίθηκος), i, m. a marmoset, or species of monkey. Martial. Si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram.

**CERCOPS** (κέρκοψ), ðpis, m. a baboon. 3 Manil. telms Et portentosos cercopum ludit in ortus. — ¶ Also, a people of the island of Pithecusa, fabled to have been turned into monkeys. Ovid. deum genitor fraudem et perjuriam quondam Cercopum.

**CERCURUS**, and **CERCURUS** (κέρκουρος), i, m. a kind of light vessel, having a long poop, a cutter. Liv. Ad hoc levioribus navigiis, cercuricus ac lembis ducentis. Plaut. Ædificat navim cercurum et inerces emit.

**CERCYON**, ðnis, m. a robber of Attica, who was put to death by Theseus. Ovid. — Hence, Cercyoneus, a, um, adj. of Cercyon. Ovid. Corpora Cercyonea.

**CERCYRUS** (κέρκυρος), i, m. a sea-fish. Plin.

**CERDUS** (κέρδος), ðnis, m. a mean mechanic, a handicraftsman. Juvenal. Et quæ turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutosque decubunt. — It is also joined with other nouns. Martial. Sutor cerdo, a cobbler.

**CEREALIS** (Ceres), e, adj. pertaining to 3 Ceres, sacred to Ceres. Ovid. Cereale nemus, *h. e.* Cereri consecratum. *Id.* sacrum. *Id.* Cerealia munera, *h. e.* corn or bread. *Id.* Cerealis Eleusin, *h. e.* where she was particularly honored. Virg. Cereale papaver. Cic. Cerealia (*se. sacra*), the festival celebrated by the matrons in honor of Ceres, and during which games were exhibited. Hence, Liv. Cerealia ludos fecerunt. Plaut. Cerealis cæna, a splendid entertainment, such as were given at the time of the Cerealia. Ovid. Cereales sulci, sown with corn. *Id.* Cereales herba, corn. — ¶ Also, relating to corn, made of corn. Virg. Cerealia arma, instruments for grinding corn, or baking bread. *Id.* Cereale solum, made of bread. Plin. Cerealis sapor. *Id.* Cereales aura, winds favorable to corn. Auson. Cerealia saxa, mill-stones for grinding corn. — ¶ And absol. Cerealia, cereal grasses. Plin. — ¶ Ædiles cereales, *dumvirs* who had the care of the public stores of corn, and superintended the celebration of the Cerealia. Pandect.

**CEREBELLUM** (diminut. from cerebrum), 2 i, n. a small brain. Plin. Gallinacei cerebellum. Sueton. Pavonum cerebella.

**CEREBROSUS** (cerebrum), a, um, adj. 2 mad, crazy. Plaut. Senex hic cerebrosus est certe. — ¶ Also, hot-headed, irritable, passionate. Horat. Cerebrosus proslit unus.

**CEREBRUM**, i, n. the brain, ἐγκέφαλος. Cic. Alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem. Plaut. Cerebrum alicui dispercutere, to dash out his brains. Aurel. Vict. Cerebri valido incussu parietem pulsare, to strike the head against a wall. — ¶ Also, figur. the mind, intellectual faculty; sense, understanding, wisdom. Horat. Putidius multo cerebrum est Perilli dictantis. Plaut. Mihi misero cerebrum excutienti tua dicta, you perfectly amaze me. — ¶ Also, passion, anger. Plaut. Cerebrum meum finditur, I burst with rage. *Id.* Id nunc hic cerebrum uritur. Horat. Cerebri felix, of a calm, tranquil temper. — ¶ Also, the pith of trees. Plin.

**CEREFOLIUM**. See *Cerefolium*.

**CEREMONIA**. See *Cerimonia*.

**CEREOLOS** (diminut. from cereus), a, um, adj. of the color of wax. Colum.

**CERES**, ãris, f. the daughter of Saturn and mother of Proserpine, fabled to have invented agriculture, and therefore styled the goddess of corn. Ceres is the Demeter of the Greeks, Δημήτηρ. Cic. — ¶ Hence, figurat. corn. Virg. At rubi-

cunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu. Ovid. Carmine læsa Ceres sterilem nascens in herbam. — Also, bread. Virg. Cereremque canistris Expediunt. Terent. Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus, bread (or food) and wine.

**CERES**, same as *Cæres*.

**CEREVISIA**. See *Cervisia*.

**CEREUS** (cera), a, um, adj. waxen, of wax, κήριος. Cic. Nilil esset cereum, quod commutari non posset. Horat. Cereæ imagines. Virg. Cereæ castra, *h. e.* the honey-comb. — ¶ Also, of the color of wax. Virg. Cereæ pruna. Martial. Cereæ et trita lacerna, *h. e.* yellow with age. *Id.* Cereæ quæ patulo lucet ficedula lumbo, *h. e.* fat. So, *Id.* Cereus turtur. — ¶ Figur. ductile, easy, pliant. Horat. Cereus in vitium flecti. *Id.* cerea Telephi laudas brachia, *h. e.* soft.

**CEREUS** (Id.), i, m. a taper, wax-light, λαμπάς, λαμπάδιον. Cic. Omnibus vicis statuae: ad eas tus, et cerei. Plaut. Lucere alicui cereum. — During the Saturnalia, clients sent wax tapers to their patrons. Hence, Martial. Decembri mense volant mappæ, Gracilesque ligulæ, cereique, chartæque.

**CERIA**, æ, f. a drink made from corn; a sort of ale or beer. Plin. See *Cervisia*.

**CERIFICUS** (cera & facio), as, ãvi, ãtum, to 2 make wax, κηριάζω. Hence (of the purple-fish). Plin. Cum cerificavere, fluxos habent succos, produced their slime.

**CERINTHA**, æ, and **CERINTHE** (κηρίνη), es, f. a sort of honey-suckle; honeywort. Virg. Cerinthæ ignobile gramen.

**CERINTHUS** (κηρίνθος), i, m. a kind of wax, used by the bees for food, bees-bread. Plin.

**CERINUS** (κήρινος), a, um, adj. of the 2 color of wax. Plin. Pruna cerina.

**CERION**, and **CERIUM** (κηρίον) it, n. an 2 ulcer, or boteh, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it. Plin.

**CERITES**, same as *Cærites*.

**CERITIS**, ïdis, f.; **CERITES** (κηρίτης), æ, m. a gem of the color of wax. Plin.

**CERITUS**. See *Cerritus*.

**CERNENTIA** (cerno), æ, f. the faculty of 3 seeing. Martian. Capell. Cernentia opponitur cæcitati.

**CERNŪS** (κρίνω), is, crēvi, crētum, a, 3. to sift, separate by a sieve, διαρτῶω, σῆσω. Cato. Quam minutissime pro cribrum cernas. Ovid. Hæc ubi contrieris, per densa foramina cerne. Plin. Arciore cribro cernere farinam. — ¶ Hence, to separate the true from the false, discern, distinguish, judge. Cic. Virtutes cernuntur in agendo. *Id.* Causa personis cernitur. Plaut. Amicam esse crevi. — ¶ Also, to decide, decree. Cic. Quotcumque Senatus creverit, populusve jusserit. Tacit. Locum illis tempusque destinatum, quo de Armenia cernerent. — ¶ Also, to contend, fight. Virg. Inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro. Others read *decernere*. Plaut. Cernere certamen. Lucret. bellum κρίνειν πόλεμον. Enn. ap. Cic. Ferru cernere vitam, *h. e.* de vita. — ¶ Also, to conclude, resolve, determine. Lucil. apud Non. Postquam præsidium castris educere crevit. Cic. Legationes, cum Senatus creverit, urbe exeunto. Catull. potius germanum amittere crevi, quam, &c. Liv. Priusquam id sors cerneret. — ¶ Hence, the legal phrase, Cernere hereditatem, to accept the inheritance; and also, to take actual possession. Cic. Eo die ex testamento crevi hereditatem. Plin. Jun. Rogavit testamento, ut hereditatem suam adirem, cerneremque. And figurat. Cic. Amorem cum hereditate crevit, has inherited. *Id.* Falsam hereditatem alienæ gloriæ cernere. — ¶ Often, also, to see, descry, discern. In this sense, it wants the pret. and sup. It usually implies more than videre, but is very often confounded with it. Cic. Nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus. *Id.* Cumanam regionem video, Porapeianum non cerno. *Id.* Queni ego tui video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus. Nepos. Ut oculis cerneretur. *Id.* Eum ipsum cernunt grati, look to, regard. — ¶ Also, to perceive, compre-



*hend, understand.* Cic. Cerno jam animo, quanto omnia uberiora futura sint. Terent. Ut consuetum facile amorem certeres. Enn. apud Cic. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, is recognized, shown. — ¶ Also, to hear. Titinn. ap. Priscian. Simul ut pueras has nocte suspirare crevi. Accius apud Non. Vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus.

**CERNŪLŌ**, as, the same as Cernuo. Senec. 2 Fortuna cernulat et allidit.

**CERNŪŌ** (cernuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to throw with one's face on the ground; upset, overturn, *κυβιστάω*. Varr. Pelles oleo perfusas percurrabant, ibique cernuabant (sc. se), kept tumbling head over heels. Prudent. Cernuat ora senex, bends forward.

**CERNŪS**, a, um, adj. bending forwards 3 with the face downwards, falling prone. Prudent. pulverem Humi madentis ore pressit cernuo. Virg. eiectione incumbit cernuus armo.

**CERŪ** (cera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover or lay over with wax, *κηρώ*. Colum. Dolia cerare. Cic. Cerata tabella.

**CERŪMA** (*κήρωμα*), ātis, n. an ointment 2 composed of oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed, to make the body slippery. Martial. Vara nec in iecto ceromate brachia tendis. Id. Lentum ceroma terere. — ¶ Also, the place where the wrestlers were anointed, *ἐλαοθήσιον*. Senec. Qui in ceromate sedet. — ¶ Also, the combat. Martial. Et castigatum Libycæ ceroma palæstræ.

**CERŪMATICŪS** (ceroma), a, um, adj. 3 anointed with the ceroma, or oil which the wrestlers used. Juvenal. Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.

**CERŪNYA** (*κηρώνια*), æ, f. the carob-tree. Plin.

**CERŪSTRŌTUM** (*κερόστρων*), i, n. a sort of work, inlaid with horn. Plin. 11, 45. Others read cestrota, from cestrum.

**CERŪSŪS** (cera), a, um, adj. full of wax. 2 Plin. Liquor veluti mellis cerosi.

**CEROTARIUM**. See Ceratorium. 3

**CERŪTUM**. See Ceratum.

**CERRĒUS** (ceruus), a, um, adj. of or 2 relating to the holm-oak. Plin. Glans cerrea. Id. Manubria cerrea.

**CERRINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of the holm-oak. Plin. Cerrino calice bibere.

**CERRITŪS** (for cereritus, from Ceres), a, 3 um, adj. *Δημητροπικός*, fanatic, enthusiastic, struck with a superstitious frenzy, mad, frantic, furious. Horat. Hellade percussa Marius cum præcipitat se, Cerritus fuit, an, &c. ?

**CERRŪS**, i, f. a kind of tree bearing like like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn; a sort of oak; a holm-tree. Plin.

**CERTAMĒN** (certo), inis, n. a contest, strife, contention, debate, *ὑγών*. Cic. Certamen honestum, et disputatio splendida. Id. Certamen honoris, rivalry. Id. De urbis possessione inter deos certamen fuit. Id. Est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen. Id. Adducere rem in certamen. Id. Institueret sibi certamen cum aliquo. Id. Venire in certamen cum aliquo. Justin. Deferre certamen ad iudicem. Sallust. Magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, a great dispute. Liv. Certamina domi finita, civil dissensions. — ¶ Also, a contest in the games. Just. Olympio certamine contendit. Sueton. Certamen quinquennale. Virg. Certamen Bijugum. Ovid. Inire certamina disci. Cic. Descendere in certamen. — ¶ And figur. the prize. Virg. pecorisque magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo. — ¶ Often, also, a battle, engagement, fight. Cæs. Vario certamine pugnatum est. Vellei. Certamen classicum, a naval engagement. Liv. Inire certamen. Id. Conserere certamen. Flor. Singulare certamen, single combat. (See Pugna.) — ¶ Also, alacrity, competition, zeal. Curt. Ingenti certamine concitant remos. Virg. Certamine summo procumbunt. — ¶ Tibull. Certamen vini, a carouse. So, Plin. Certamen bibendi. — ¶ Horat. Certamina divitiarum, struggles for. — ¶ Also, risk. Cic. Quo majus erat certamen, et discrimen salutis.

**CERTĀTIM** (certo), adverb, *emulously; earnestly, eagerly*. Cic. Certatim currere. Virg. Certatim socii ferunt mare.

**CERTĀTIŪŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a contending, striving, struggling; an emulation, contest, *ἀγωνισμός, φιλονεικία*. Sisenn. Ad gladios certationem revocaverunt. Cic. Ludi publici sint corporum certationes, cursu, &c., exercise. Id. Hæc inter amicos sit honesta certatio. Id. Virtuti cum voluptate certatio. Id. Pœnæ certatio, h. e. ob pœnam. Liv. Omissa multa certatione, the discussion relative to the fine.

**CERTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a combatant. 3 Gell.

**CERTĀTŪS**, (Id.), us, m. a contending. 3 Stat.

**CERTE** (certus), adv. certainly, for certain, assuredly, undoubtedly. Cic. Certe boni aliquid attulimus juventuti. Terent. Certe enim scio. Liv. Certius explorata referre. Tertull. certissime. — ¶ It is often joined with *quidem* and *equidem*. Cic. Nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est. Terent. Certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior. Cic. Me quidem certe comitem habebis. Id. Agebatur quidem certe nihil. — ¶ Also, at least; yet, notwithstanding. Cic. Ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant. Id. Quamvis non fueris suavor, approbator certe fuisti.

**CERTIORŌ** (certior), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to inform. Pandect.

**CERTŌ** (certus), adv. certainly, surely; the 1 same as *Certe*. Cic.

**CERTŌ** (for cernito, from cerno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to contend, contest, strive, vie, struggle, fight, *ἀγωνίζομαι*. Cæs. Proelio certare. Sallust. Cursu cum æqualibus certare. Id. Certare armis. Cic. cum populo R. de imperio. Horat. ob hircum. Tacit. augendæ dominationi. Cic. cum aliquo dicacitate. Horat. joco. Liv. Certatum est maledictis inter collegas. Cic. Officiis certare inter se. Plin. Jun. Certare cum aliquo honestissimo certamine mutæ caritatis. Id. Certat Ægyptus cum feracissimis terris, vies in richness of soil with. Cic. Certare fructibus prædiorum cum usuris, to struggle against the charges by means of the income; attempt to discharge the debts by the income. — ¶ Also, to go to law, engage in a process. Cic. Inter se jure certare. Horat. Magna, minorve foro si res certabitur olim. Liv. Certare multam, h. e. de multa. — ¶ By the poets, with the dative. Virg. solus tibi certet Amyntas. Id. Certare laudibus alienjus. Horat. Certare imparibus. — ¶ Also, to strive emulously, contend, try to outdo each other. Virg. certantque illudere capto. Curt. Certat quisque evadere. Tacit. Certare adulationibus. — ¶ Also, to attempt, aim at. Virg. Vincere certo. Plin. Jun. Certat frangere fluctus. — ¶ *Certato*, the ablat. of the participle, is used for *cum certatum esset*. Tacit. In amnis transgressu multum certato, pervicit.

**CERTŪS** (for cretus, from cerno), a, um, adj. determined, resolved. Virg. Certa mori. Liv. Certum, atque obstinatum est. Cic. Certum est, deliberatumque, omnia dicere. Id. discedere. Terent. Si istuc ita certum est tibi. Tacit. Certus relinquendæ vitæ. Virg. Certus eundi. — ¶ Also, fixed upon, established, appointed. Cic. Mensis certus. Liv. In diem certum ut conveniant, indicit. Cic. In certa verba jurare, according to a set form of words. — ¶ Also, for *quidam*. Cic. Habet certos sui studiosos, certain persons. Id. Insolentiam certorum hominum extimescere. — ¶ Also, having certain knowledge, sure, well acquainted. Gell. Fac me, ut sim certus, an, &c., inform me. Sueton. Certus de sua genitura fuit. Id. Certus damnationis. Tacit. spei. Lucan. loci. — Hence, Certiore facere, to inform, acquaint, apprise, *παρεγγυάω, μνηστέω*. Cæs. Per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est. Cic. Tu quid agas, fac me quam diligentissimè certiozem. Id. Certiore me sui consilii fecit. Cæs. Eum de rebus gestis certiozem faciunt. — Also,

in the same sense, *Certum facere*. Virg. Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando. — ¶ Also, tried, faithful, to be relied on. Cic. Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit. Plaut. Tu ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus. Martial. sæpe certus et asper homo. Quintil. Parum certus auctor. — ¶ Also, trustworthy, sure. Horat. Certus enim promisit Apollo. Cic. Certus paterfamilias, tried. Id. Id erat certi accusatoris officium, credible. — ¶ Also, sure of his aim, unerring. Valer. Flacc. Deucalion certus jaculis. Martial. O quam certa fuit librato dextera ferro. Virg. certam quatit improbus hastam. Horat. metuende certa, Phœbe, sagitta. — ¶ Also, safe, that may be trusted. Cic. Certa tempestate conscendere. Plin. Globosus lapis ad structuram infidelis: nec certior fluvialis. Tacit. Certa maris operiri. — ¶ Also, certain, fixed, that will surely happen. Cic. Certos cæli motus. Id. Aguntur certissima populi R. vectigalia. — ¶ Also, resolute, bold, undaunted. Cic. Animo certo, et confirmato. Virg. Cum tales animum juvenum, et tam certa tulistis Pectora. — ¶ Also, open, clear, well-ascertained, manifest, evident. Liv. Vix dum satis certa luce. Cic. Certius tibi est, me esse Romæ, quam mihi te Athenis. Cæs. Neque, certi quid esset, explorari poterat. Cic. Tu mihi de his rebus omnia certa (sc. scribes). Id. Certum est, quid respondeam, I know what to say in reply. Id. Quouiam certum in Fabio ponitur, ortum eum esse Canicula oriente, it is considered as a fact. Id. Certissimum signum amoris. Id. Certi liberi, legitimate. Id. Patre certo nasci. Id. Certissimus matricida. Id. Certior uebulo. Id. Certissimum crimen. Id. Competitores certi, h. e. who will certainly be candidates. Horat. Certus dolor, h. e. real. — ¶ Certum scire, habere, to ascertain for a certainty. Cic. Cum certum sciam, faciam te certiozem. Id. De Oropo, opinor, sed certo nescio, but I am not sure. Cic. Hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum habereamus. — ¶ Pro certo habere, putare, dicere, &c., to know for certain, be well assured, &c. Cic. Pompeium pro certo habemus proficisci in Galliam. Cic. Pro certo polliceri. Id. Dicere aliquid pro certo. Sallust. Pro certo creditur. Liv. Sed quid rei esset, nemo satis pro certo scire. — ¶ Certum alicui facere, to inform. Plaut. Istuc quæro certum qui faciat mihi, eum esse mortuum. Id. Nec, quid id sit, mihi certius facit. — ¶ Certum is also used adverbially for *certo*. Horat. Certum Audieris. Id. quod mi obsit clare, certumque locuto. — ¶ Certo certius esse, surer than certainty, beyond a doubt. Plaut. Nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius.

**CERVA** (ceruus), æ, f. a hind or doe, *ἔλαφος*. Plin. Cornua nulla ovium, nec cervarum. — ¶ Also, by the poets, a deer in general. Virg. qualis conjecta cervæ sagitta.

**CERVĀRŪS** (ceruus), a, um, adj. of or 2 relating to deer. Plin. Cervarium venenum, h. e. used for poisoning arrows. Id. Cervarius lupus, a lynx. Fest. Ovis cervaria, h. e. offered to Diana as a substitute for a deer.

**CERŪCHI** (*κεροῦχοι*), ōrum, m. the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the snail-norads are managed. Lucan.

**CERVĪCĀL** (cervix), ālis, n. a pillow or 2 bolster. Petron. Postus inter cervicalia minutissima. Martial. Tinge caput: nardi folio, cervical olebit.

**CERVĪCŌSĪTAS** (Id.), ātis, f. obstinacy, 3 contumacy. Sidon.

**CERVĪCŪLĀ** (dimin. from cervix), æ, f. a little neck. Cic. — ¶ Figur. the neck of a hydraulic machine. Vitruv.

**CERVĪNŪS** (ceruus), a, um, adj. of a 2 stag or hart, *ἐλάφειος*. Horat. Cervina pellis. Ovid. Cervina velleræ. Pallad. Cervinus color, tawny. Juvenal. Cervina senectus, h. e. extreme old age. Calp. Cervinus fumus, h. e. of calcined hart's-horn.

**CERVĪSĪA**, or **CEREVISĪA**, æ, f. a sort 2 of ale or beer. Plin.

**CERVIX** (unc.), icis, f. *the hinder part of the neck, ἀρχή, δέρον.* Quintil. Cervicem rectam oportet esse. Cic. Boum cervices natæ ad jugum. Id. Caput, et cervices, et jugulum tutari. — ¶ Also, in general, *the neck.* Cic. Frangere cervices, to break the neck. Id. Abscindere caput cervicibus. Tacit. Offerre cervicem percussoribus, to extend, offer. Cic. Dare cervices alicui, h. e. to offer one's throat to the knife. Horat. Dare brachia cervici, to cast the arms round the neck. Id. Detorquere cervicem ad oscula, to bend. Juvenal. Sexta cervice ferri, h. e. in a litter borne by six porters. Id. Cervice stricta trahere aliquem, to drag by the neck or collar. — ¶ Figur. Clodii furones a cervicibus vestris repuli. Id. Legiones in cervicibus nostris collocare. Id. Dare cervices crudelitati nefariæ. Id. Qui suis cervicibus Rempublicam sustinent. Id. Tantis cervicibus esse, so bold. Liv. Nunc in cervicibus sumus, are immediately upon them. Id. Bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, h. e. impended. Pers. Laxa cervice legere aliquid, h. c. with the head hanging down. — ¶ Also, the neck, applied to plants and inanimate objects. Petron. Cervix cucumæ. Martial. amphora. Vitruv. Fistula continenter conjunctæ ligneis cervicibus. Plin. Peloponnesi cervix, h. e. the isthmus. Id. Urbs sita in cervice longe procurrente, a neck of land.

**CERŪLA** (diminut. from cera), æ, f. a small piece of wax. Cic. Miniata cerula notare, to mark passages in a book with a crayon. Id. Cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, I feared your criticisms.

**CERŪSSA**, æ, f. *ceruse, white-lead, used in painting, and by women, to whiten the skin.* Ovid. Nec cerussa tibi, nec niri spuma rubentis Desit.

**CERŪSSATŪS** (cerussa), a, um, adj. 1 painted with ceruse, or white-lead; colored with white. Cic. Erant illi compta capilli, cerussatæque buccæ. Martial. Cerussata cutis.

**CERVŪS** (unc.), i, m. a stag, ἔλαφος. Lucret. Cervi alipedes. Ovid. Fugax cervus. Virg. Imbelles cervi. Id. Ramosa vivacis cornua cervi. — ¶ Also, forked stakes, palisades. Cæs.

**CERYCIUM** (κῆρυκίον), ii, n. a herald's staff, caduceus. Martiau. Capel.

**CERYX** (κῆρυξ), γcis, m. a herald. 2 Senec. CESPES. See Caspes.

**CESSATIŪS** (cesso), ōnis, f. a loitering; 1 cessation, intermission, ἀνάπαυσις. Cic. Scribito, ne furtum cessationis quævisse videaris. Plaut. Id negotium institutum est, non datur cessatio. Columa. Humus destituta magno fenore cessationis colono respondet. Gell. Cessatio pugne pactitia, a truce. — ¶ Also, idleness, inactivity. Cic. Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat.

**CESSATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a loiterer,lingerer, idler. Cic. Non cessator esse soleo. Horat. nequam, et cessator Davus.

**CESSATRIX** (cessator), icis, f. a loiterer. 3 Tertull.

**CESSIM** (cedo), adv. backward. Justin. 3 Ite cessim.

**CESSIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a retiring from affairs, office, &c. Cic. Cessio libera atque otiosa. — ¶ Also, a yielding up, ceding. Cic. In juro cessio, h. e. a giving up one's effects to one's creditors before a magistrate. — ¶ Also, arrival. Pandect. Cessio diei, h. e. of the time of payment.

**CESSŪS** (frequentat. from cedo), as, avi, ātum, n. I. to cease, give over, leave off, intermit, stop, pause, παύομαι, ἀναπαύομαι. Cic. Cicero noster non cessavit apud rhetoræm. Id. Gorgias nunquam in suo studio cessavit. Liv. Nec cessatum a levibus præliis est. Horat. Morbus cessans nervis, lingering. Cæ. Ille non cessat de nobis deträhere. Justin. Non cessavit, quoad omnem stirpem deleret. Phadr. Quid ita cessarunt pedes? lagged. — ¶ Also, to lie fallow. Virg. Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales. Plin. Gracilior terra, et in annum tertium cesset. Ovid. Arva cessata. — ¶ Also, to fail to appear in court, or prosecute a suit. Sueton. Necessitate cessare. — ¶ Also, to cease to be valid; to become null. Pandect. Cessat edictum. Id.

Cessat actio. Sueton. Morte consulis cessans honor, becoming vacant. — ¶ Also, to be idle, to be at rest, or at leisure. Cic. Cur tam multos deos cessare patitur? Propert. venias hodie: cessabimus una, h. e. enjoy ourselves. Lucan. Prima dies belli cessavit Marte cruento, h. e. was free from fighting. Flor. A laude cessare, h. e. to do nothing worthy of praise. Horat. Cessat voluntas? h. e. do you refuse? Liv. Cessare officio, to be wanting in one's duty. Propert. At tua non ætas unquam cessavit amori, never has leisure for love. — ¶ Also, to be tardy; to delay, procrastinate. Terent. Paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem. Id. Quid illic jamdudum cessat cum Syro? but what can he be about, loitering there? Id. Quid stas? quid cessas? Id. Sed quid cessas hominem adire? why do you not? Virg. cessas in vota, precesque. Plaut. It dies: ego mihi cesso. — ¶ Also, to omit, neglect. Plaut. Numquid in principio cessavit verbum docte dicere? — ¶ Also, to fall off from, fail of, err. Horat. semel hic cessavit. Id. Sic mihi qui multum cessat, fit Chæridis ille.

**CĒSTRŪS** (κῆστρος), i, the herb betony. Plin.

**CĒSTRŪSPHENDŪNĒ** (κῆστροσφενδύνη), 2 es, f. a military engine, used for hurling missiles. Liv. 42, 65.

**CĒSTRŪTUM**. See Cerostratum.

**CĒSTRUM**, or **CĒSTRŪN** (κῆστρον), i, n. 2 a graving tool to work ivory or horn with; a graver, barine. Plin.

**CĒSTŪS**, or **CĒSTŪS** (κεστός), i, m. a 3 band, strap, girdle. Varr. — ¶ Also, the cestus or girdle of Venus, feigned by the poets to possess the power of kindling the passion of love. Martial. Sume Cytheriaco medicatum nectare ceston. — ¶ Also, a gauntlet. See Cestus.

**CĒTARIÆ** (cete), ārum, f. and **CĒTARIA**, ōrum, n. fish-ponds of salt water near the sea-side. Plin. Scombri Hispaniæ cetariæ replent. Horat. Plures adnabunt thynni, et cetaria crescent.

**CĒTARIŪS** (Id.), ii, m. a vender of large 2 fishes salted; a fishmonger. Terent. Cetarii, piscatores, aucupes.

**CĒTĒ** (κῆτη), ōn, n. plur. any large sea- 3 fish; particularly the cetaceous mammals, as whales, dolphins, &c. Virg. Immania cete. Plin. Delphini, et reliqua cete. — ¶ Also, a southern constellation, the Whale. Cic. — ¶ We also find Cetus, i, m. As, Plaut. Inducant caros, caram vitulinam, cetum, porcina. Cels. Omnes belluæ marinæ, ex quibus cetus est. — And also, Cetos, n. sing. Plin. Juba tradit cetos in flumen iustrasse.

**CĒTERA**. See Ceterus. 2

**CĒTERŪQUI**, or **CĒTERŪQUIN** (cetero I & quin), adverb, in other respects, otherwise. Cic.

**CĒTERO**, 2 } See Ceterus.  
**CĒTERUM**, 1 }

**CĒTĒRŪS** (ἕτερος), a, um, adj. not used in the nom. sing. masc. the other, the rest. Cic. Cetera jurisdictio. Id. Argentum ceterum. Id. Ceteros sophistas. Cato. Nec commisceas cum cetero vino. — ¶ Also, absol. Liv. Ceterum omne incensum est, all the rest. Cic. Cetera me delectarunt. — ¶ Et cetera, and so forth. Cic. Si mihi filius genitus, isque prius moritur, et cetera. Id. Agas asellum, et cetera. — ¶ Also, without et. Lucret. Terramque, et solem, lunam, mare, cetera. — ¶ Cetera, or ceterum, and cetero, are used adverb., as for the rest, in other respects, otherwise. Horat. Excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera letus. Liv. Virum cetera egregium secuta ambitio est. Cic. Præterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam. Plin. Cetero ad solitudinem rediit. — So, in the same sense, ad cetera. Horat. Ad cetera pæne gemelli. — So de cetero. Cic. De cetero vellem equidem, &c. — Also, for the future. Pandect. Non de cetero facient. — So, Senec. Pax in ceterum parata.

**CĒTŪ**, us, f. Κῆτώ, Ceto, the wife of Phorcus and mother of Medusa. Lucan.

**CĒTOS**. See Cete.

**CĒTŪSŪS** (cete), a, um, adj. of a whale. 3 Avien.

**CĒTRĀ**, or **CĒETRĀ**, æ, f. a short leather 2 target, or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors. Virg. Lævās cetra tegit. Tacit. Scribit, etiam Britannis breves cetras in usu fuisse.

**CĒTRĀTŪS**, or **CĒTRĀTŪS** (cetra), a, um, adj. armed with the cetra. Cæs. Cetratæ cohortes. Liv. Cetratos, quos cetratistas vocant, in insidiis abdiderat, targeteers.

**CĒTTE**. See Cedo, defect.

**CĒTUS**. See Cete. 2

**CĒU**, adv. as, as it were, like as, οἷον, ὡς, ὅσπερ. Sueton. Reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent. Horat. Ceu flamma per tædas. Virg. Iupi ceu Raptoreas atra in nebula. — ¶ Also, as if. Plin. Cantharides objectæ Catonī, ceu venenum vendidisset. — ¶ Ceu vero, as if indeed. Plin. Ceu vero nesciam, scripsisse etiam feminam. Id. Ceu vero remedia desint. — ¶ Ceu plerumque, as for the most part. Plin. Atque ut intelligatur vana, ceu plerumque, vitæ persusio, &c.

**CĒVA**, æ, f. a sort of small cow. Colum. 2 See Altinus.

**CĒVĒŪS**, es, n. 2. to stoop, bow. Plaut. — 3 ¶ Also, Juvenal. to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn. Pers. An, Romule, ceves? ¶ Also, Clunes movere, in re venerea. Martial.

**CĒUS**. See Cæus.

**CĒŪS**. See Cea.

**CĒYX**, γcis, m. Κήρυξ, Ceyx, king of Trachinia, husband of Halcyone, who on his death threw herself into the sea; Ceyx was changed into a halcyon. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, the male halcyon. Plin.

**CHĒREPHEYLŪN** (χαίρεφύλλον), i, n. 3 the herb chervil. Colum.

**CHĒRŪNĒA**, æ, f. Chæronea, a town of Bœotia, the birth-place of Plutarch. — Hence, Chæroneus, a, um, adj. of Chæronea. Plin.

**CHĀLASTICŪS** (χαλαστικός), a, um, adj. 3 laxative, emollient, aperient. Theodos. Priscian.

**CHĀLASTRĒŪS**, and **CHĀLASTRICŪS**, a, um, adj. of Chalastra, a town of Macedonia, noted for its salt-petre. Plin.

**CHĀLAZIĀS** (χαλαζίας), æ, m. a gem resembling a hailstone, and said to be very hard. Plin.

**CHĀLAZIŪS** (χαλαζίος), a, um, adj. like a hailstone. Plin. — ¶ Also, absol. Chalazia, pimples or warts in the eyelids; sties. Cels.

**CHĀLBĀNE**, es, f. same as Galbanum.

**CHĀLCĀNTHUM** (χάλκανθον), i, n. copperas, vitriol. Plin.

**CHĀLCĒDŪN**, and **CĀLCHEdŪN**, ōnis, f. Χαλκηδών, and Καλχηδών, a town of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium. Tacit. — Hence, ChalcedoniŪs, a, um, adj. of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian. Plin. Smaragdus ChalcedoniŪs, a crystalline copper ore. — And absol. ChalcedoniŪs, ōrum, the inhabitants of Chalcedon. Tacit.

**CHĀLCEŪS** (χαλκεῖος), i, m. a kind of prickly plant. Plin.

**CHĀLCĒTUM**, i, n. a plant. Plin.

**CHĀLCEŪS** (χάλκεος), a, um, adj. of copper or brass. Martial.

**CHĀLCIDICĒ** (χαλκιδική), es, f. a sort of lizard, called, also, sepa. Plin.

**CHĀLCIDICŪS** (Χαλκιδικός), a, um, and 3 **CHĀLCIDENSIS**, or **CHĀLCIDICĒNSIS**, e, adj. of Chalcis, Chalcidian. Gell. Colonia Chalcidicensis, h. e. Cumæ. So, Virg. Chalcidica arx (because Cumæ was founded by Chalcidians). Cic. Euripus Chalcidicus. Virg. Chalcidicus versus, h. e. of Buphonia of Chalcis. Stat. Carmen Chalcidicum, h. e. of the Cuman sibyl. — ¶ Absol. Chalcidicum, i, n. a room in one corner of a basilica, or, according to some, a portico. Vitruv.

**CHĀLCICEŪS** or **CŪS** (Χαλκίοικος), i, 2, m. a temple of Minerva, built by the Spartans. Nepos. In ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalcicæus vocatur, confugit. Liv. Ætoli circa Chalcicæum (Minervæ est templum) congregati cæduntur.

**CHĀLCIŪPĒ**, es, f. Χαλκίπη, Chalciopæ, sister of Medea and wife of Phryxus. Ovid.

**CHĀLCIS**, idis & idos, f. Χαλκίς, the capital of Eubœa. Lucan. Chalcidos Euboicæ regnum. — ¶ Also, a town of Arabia, another of Syria, &c. Plin.

— ¶ Also, a fish of the herring kind. Plin. — ¶ Also, a sort of lizard. Plin.  
**CHALCITIS** (χαλκίτις), *idis*, f. the stone from which copper is extracted; copper ore. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, resembling copper. Plin.  
**CHALCOPHONOS** (χαλκόφωνος), or **CHALCOPHTHONGOS** (χαλκόφθογγος), *i*, f. a black stone sounding like brass, probably, clinkstone. Plin.  
**CHALCOSMARAGDOS** (χαλκοσμάραγδος), *i*, f. a precious stone, veined with brass; malachite. Plin.  
**CHALCŪS** (χαλκός), *i*, m. the tenth part of an obolus. Plin.  
**CHALDŒA**, *æ*, f. the southern part of Babylonia, bordering on Arabia and the Persian gulf. The inhabitants were noted for their skill in astronomy and astrology. — Hence, Chaldæus, and Chaldæicus, *a*, *um*, adj. Chaldæan. Cic. Chaldæicis rationibus eruditus, skilled in astrology. Juvenal. Grex Chaldæus. — And absol. Chaldæi, *drum*, the Chaldæans. Cic. — Also, astrologers. Sueton.  
**CHALŪ** (χαλῶ), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to 3 let down, slacken. Vitruv.  
**CHALYBS** (χάλυψ), *ŷbis*, f. a river in Spain. Justin. — ¶ Chalybes, *um*, *a* people of Pontus, noted for their skill in manufacturing steel. — ¶ Hence, Chalybs, *steel*. Virg. Vulnificus chalybs. — Also, figur. any thing made of steel or iron. Senec. Strictus chalybs, *h. e.* a sword. Lucan. primus chalybem, frenosque momordit, the bit. Id. Insertum manibus chalybem, *h. e.* a uail. Id. Chalybum nodi, *h. e.* a chain.  
**CHAMA**, *atis*, *n*, a lynx. Plin.  
**CHAMÆ** (χημαι), *ārum*, f. gaping cockles. Plin.  
**CHAMÆACTE** (χαμαιάκτη), *es*, f. the herb wallwort or danewort, a kind of dwarf-elder. Plin.  
**CHAMÆCERASUS** (χαμαικέρασος), *i*, f. the dwarf cherry-tree. Plin.  
**CHAMÆCISSOS** (χαμαικισσός), *i*, f. ground ivy. Plin. — ¶ Also, a species of the herb sow-bread. Plin.  
**CHAMÆCYPARISSOS** (χαμαικypάρισσος), *i*, f. heath-cypress, or dwarf-cypress. Plin.  
**CHAMÆDAPHNĒ** (χαμαιδάφνη), *es*, f. a sort of laurel, growing low, spurge-laurel. Plin.  
**CHAMÆDRACŌN** (χαμαιδράκων), *ontos*, *3* m. a kind of serpent. Solin.  
**CHAMÆDRYS** (χαμαιδρύς), *ŷos*, f. the herb germander. Plin.  
**CHAMÆLEŌN** (χαμαιλέων), *ōnis* & *ōntis*, *m*. a beast of the lizard kind, fabled to live on air, and which assumes the color of any thing to which it is applied, except red and white; a chameleon. Plin. — ¶ Also, the carline-thistle, sow-thistle. Plin.  
**CHAMÆLEUCĒ** (χαμαιλευκή), *es*, f. the herb colt's-foot. Plin.  
**CHAMÆLYGŌS** (χαμαιλυγός), *i*, f. ver-3vain. Apulei.  
**CHAMÆMELŌN** (χαμαιμηλον), *i*, *n*. the herb chamomile. Plin.  
**CHAMÆFRSINĒ** (χαμαιφρσίνη), *es*, f. holly, holm, or butcher's-broom. Plin.  
**CHAMÆPEUCĒ** (χαμαιπέυκη), *es*, f. an herb with leaves like the larch-tree. Plin.  
**CHAMÆPITYS** (χαμαιπίτυς), *ŷos*, f. the herb ground-pine. Plin.  
**CHAMÆPLATANŪS** (χαμαιπλάτανος), *i*, f. the dwarf-platane. Plin.  
**CHAMÆREPES** (χαμαιρεπές), *um*, f. pl. a kind of date-tree; dwarf-palm. Plin.  
**CHAMÆROPS**, *ōpis*, f. the same as Chamædris. Plin.  
**CHAMÆSICE** (χαμαισίκη), *es*, f. thyme, spurge. Plin.  
**CHAMÆTORTŪS** (χαμαι & tortus), *a*, *3* *um*, adj. creeping on the ground. Fronto.  
**CHAMÆZELŌN** (χαμαιζήλον), *i*, *n*. the herb cinque-foil. Plin.  
**CHAMEDYOSMOS** (χαμηδόσμος), *i*, f. 3 rosemary. Apul.  
**CHAMELÆA** (χαμελαία), *æ*, f. the dwarf-olive. Plin.  
**CHAMETĒRA** (χαμεταίρα), *æ*, f. a female attendant, handmaid. Plin.  
**CHANANÆUS**, *a*, *um*, adj. Canaanitish. Prudent.  
**CHANNE**, and **CHĀNĒ** (χάννη & χάνη), *es*, f. a fish like a perch; a ruff. Ovid. et ex se Concipiens channe, gemino fraudata parente.

**CHĀŌNES**, *um*, *m*. Χάονες, the inhabitants of Chaonia, in Epirus. Claud.  
**CHĀŌNIĀ**, *æ*, f. Χάονία, a district in Epirus. Virg. Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit. — Hence, Chāōnis, *idis*, and Chāōnius, *a*, *um*, adj. Chaonian. Ovid. Chaonis ales, *h. e.* a dove. Id. Chaonis arbor, *h. e.* the oak. Virg. Chaonii campi. Id. Chaoniuque patris glans, *h. e.* of Dodonean Jupiter. Id. Chaoniae columbæ, *h. e.* the prophetic doves of Dodona.  
**CHĀŌS** (χάος), *i*, *n*. a vast void, a bottom-3 less abyss. Lucan. Et Chaos innumeros avidum confunderet mundos. Senec. Cæcum chaos. Valer. Flacc. profundum Per Chaos occurrunt cæcæ sine vocibus umbræ. — ¶ Also, a god, the father of Erebus and Night. Virg. Tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque. — ¶ Also, darkness. Prudent. Merso sole, chaos ingruit horridum. — ¶ Also, the confused and disordered heap of things, whereof all things are supposed to have been made; chaos. Ovid Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quem dixere Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles. Senec. Deforme Chaos.  
**CHARA**, *æ*, f. the root of an uncertain plant. Cæs. See Careum.  
**CHARACATŪS** (charax), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 staked or propped up. Colum.  
**CHARACĒNĒ**, *es*, f. a district of Susiana. Plin.  
**CHARACIAS** (χαρακίας), *æ*, *m*. fit for making palisades. Plin. Caracias calamus.  
**CHARACTĒR** (χαρακτήρ), *ēris*, *m*. a mark set upon any thing, in order to identify it. Colum. — ¶ Also, a character, or style, of writing or speaking. Cic.  
**CHARĀDRŌS**, *i*, *m*. Χάραδρος, a river of Phocis. Stat.  
**CHARĀX** (χάραξ), *ācis*, f. a palisade. — ¶ Hence, a town of Susiana, so called because it was surrounded by palisades. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of the Tauric Chersonese. Plin.  
**CHĀRAXŌ** (χαράσσω), *as*, *a*. 1. to scratch, 3 scarify. Prudent.  
**CHARAXŪS**, *i*, *m*. Χάραξος, a brother of Sappho, who, after having squandered his fortune, betook himself to piracy. Ovid.  
**CHARIENTISMŪS** (χαριεντισμός), *i*, *m*. urbanity or gracefulness in speaking; a figure of speech by which any thing disagreeable is expressed or implied in a gracious form. Charis.  
**CHARISIUS**. See Carisius.  
**CHARISMA** (χάρισμα), *ātis*, *n*. a gift, 3 boon. Prudent.  
**CHARISTIA** (χαρίστια), *ōrum*, *n*. plur. 3 a solemn feast or banquet, at which none but kinsfolks met, in order that if there had been any quarrel or misunderstanding amongst any of them, they might be reconciled and made friends again. Ovid. Proxima cognati dixere charistia cari.  
**CHARITAS**. See Caritas.  
**CHARITES**, *um*, f. the Graces, αἱ Χάριτες. 3 (See Gratia.) Ovid. Protinus arripiunt Charites, nectuntque coronas. Propert. Aversis Charisin (dat. plur. Græc.) cantas. Lucret. Parvula, pumilio, Chariton mia, tota merum sal, Χαρίτων μία, *h. e.* una Gratiarum.  
**CHARITŌBLEPHARŌN** (χαριτοβλέφαρον), *i*, *n*. a kind of shrub growing in the sea, used in love-potions. Plin.  
**CHARITON MIA**. See Charites.  
**CHĀRŌN**, *tis* & *ōnis*, *m*. the ferryman of the infernal regions. Virg. Portitor ille Charon. — Hence, Chārōnæus, *a*, *um*, adj. Plin. Charonææ scrobis, openings in the earth, which exhale pestilential vapors.  
**CHARŌNDAS**, *æ*, *m*. a Sicilian legislator. Cic.  
**CHARTĀ** (χάρτης), *æ*, f. paper made of the Egyptian papyrus. Cic. Charta dentata, *h. e.* smoothed with a tooth. Sueton. Transversa charta scribere epistolas, cross-wise. Martial. Scribere epigrammata in charta aversa, *h. e.* on both sides of the paper. Plin. Chartæ bibulæ, blotting-paper; paper that will not bear the ink. Plin. Scapus chartarum, a quire of paper. Horat. Illinere aliquid chartis, *h. e.* scribere. — ¶ Also, papyrus. Plin. In Sedennytico nomo non nisi charta nascitur. — ¶ Figur. any thing written on paper, a treatise,

writing, letter-book. Cic. Chartæ ob solverunt. Id. Charta ipsa ne nos prodant, pertimesco. Martial. Chartæ Arpinæ, *h. e.* the works of Cicerro. Horat. Chartæ Græcæ, *h. e.* writings of the Greeks. Id. Si chartæ sileant, *h. e.* if books do not celebrate. Ovid. Nullus in hac charta versus amare docet, in this poem. Catull. Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis, *h. e.* in three books. — ¶ Also, a thin plate, a sheet. Sueton. Charta plumbea, a sheet of lead.  
**CHARTACĒS** (charta), *æ*, *um*, adj. 3 of paper. Pandect.  
**CHARTARIŪS** (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of or 2 relating to paper. Plin. Farina chartaria, *h. e.* used for gluing paper. Id. Chartariæ officinæ, paper-mills; stationers' shops. Apul. Calamus chartarius, *h. e.* a pen. — ¶ Absol. Chartarium, *ii*, *n*. archives, a library. Hieronym.  
**CHARTĒUS** (charta), *a*, *um*, adj. of 3 paper. Auson. nam tota supellex Vatum piorum chartæa est.  
**CHARTŪLĀ** (diminut. from charta), *æ*, *i*, f. a small leaf or sheet of p. per Cic.  
**CHARTŪLARIŪS** (chartulī), *ii*, *m*. a 3 keeper of records. Cod. Just.  
**CHARUS**. See Carus.  
**CHARYBDIS**, *is*, f. Χάρυβδις, a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite to the rock Scylla. It is now called Carriddi or Galofaro. Virg. Dextrum Scylla latus, levum implacata Charybdis Obsidet. Tibull. Charybdis violenta. Ovid. avida. Id. irrequieta. Cic. Quæ Charybdis tam vorax? — ¶ Figurat. Cic. Charybdis bonorum, a spendthrift.  
**CHĀSMĀ** (χάσμα), *ātis*, *n*. a gaping, or yawning of the earth; a chasm. Senec. Chasmata aperiantur. — ¶ Also, a meteor, with an apparent opening of the heavens. Senec. Sunt chasmata, cum aliquid cæli spatium discedit, et flammam dehiscens velut in abdito ostentat.  
**CHĀSMATIAS** (χασματίας), *æ*, *m*. an 3 earthquake attended with an opening or yawning of the ground. Ammian.  
**CHATTĪ**. See Catti.  
**CHAUCI**. See Cauci.  
**CHELÆ** (χηλαί), *ārum*, f. the arms of a scorpion; the claws, cleys, or chelics of a crab-fish. And as the arms of the constellation Scorpion extend into Libra. chelæ is used for the constellation Libra, Virg. Ergonem inter, chelasque sequentes. Lucan. minacem Scorpion incendis cauda, chelasque peruris. — ¶ In the sing. chela signifies the trigger of a balista. Vitruv. Extantia chelas, *h. e.* pars chelas, que exstat.  
**CHELĒ**, *es*, f. See Chelæ. 2  
**CHELIDŌNIAS** (χελιδονίας), *æ*, *m*. the west wind after the 22d of February, on account of the appearance of the swallows. Plin.  
**CHELIDŌNIŪS** (χελιδόνιος), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 pertaining to a swallow. Plin. Chelidonii lapilli, found in the crops of young swallows. Id. Chelidoniae ficus, a kind of blue or purple fig. — ¶ And absol. Chelidonia, *æ*, f. (sc. herba), the herb cel-aniline, or swallow-wort. Plin. — ¶ Chelidoniae insulæ, now le Correnti, islands on the coast of Lycia. Pompon. Mela. — ¶ Also, Chelidonium, a cape of Lycia, novæ cape Caneroso. Plin.  
**CHELON**, *i*, *n*. a part of the catapulta. Vitruv.  
**CHELŌNIA** (χελωνία), *æ*, f. a gem like the eye of an Indian tortoise, used by magicians in divination. Plin.  
**CHELŌNTIS** (χελωνίτις), *idis*, f. a precious stone like a tortoise. Plin.  
**CHELŌNIUM** (χελώνιον), *ii*, *n*. the handle or ear of several kinds of machines; stays. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the herb sow-bread. Apul.  
**CHELŌNŌPHAGĪ** (χελωνοφάγοι), *ōrum*, *m*. tortoise-eaters, a nation of Carmania. Plin.  
**CHELŪDRŪS** (χέλυδρος), *i*, *m*. a sort of venomous snake, of a disagreeable smell. Virg. Galbanoque agitare graves nidore chelydros.  
**CHELŪŌN** (χέλων), *i*, *n*. the shell of a tortoise. Plin. Chelony testudinum.  
**CHELŪS** (χέλυσ), *ŷis*, or *ŷos*, f. a harp, 3 lute, or cithern, so called from the body of it having been made originally of the shell

of a tortoise. Ovid. Inde chelyn Phœbo communia munera ponam. Stat. Intendere chelyn. Id. Laxare chelyn. Senec. Levi plectro canoram chelyn verberare. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Lyra*. Avien.

**CHERMOSIS** (χέρμοσις), is, f. a disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness; the albugo, leucoma. Theodor. Priscian.

**CHENALOPĒX** (χηνάλωπηξ), ēcis, f. a bird of the goose kind; a bergander, barnacle. Plin.

**CHĒNERŌS** (χηνέρως), ōtis, f. a kind of wild goose. Plin.

**CHĒNŌBŌSCTŌN** (χηνόβοσκειον), ii, n. 2 a goose-pen, a place where geese or other water-fowls are kept. Colum.

**CHĒNŌPŪS** (χηνόπους), ōdis, f. the herb goose-foot. Plin.

**CHĒRĀGRĀ**. See *Chiragra*. 3

**CHĒRNITES** (χέρνιτης), æ, m. a variety of alabaster. Plin.

**CHĒRRŌNESŪS**, and **CHĒRSŌNESŪS** (χέρρῶνησος and χέρσῶνησος), i, f. a peninsula. Particularly celebrated are *Chersonesus Thraciæ*, often called the *Chersonese*; *Chersonesus Taurica*, the *Crimca*; *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, *Julland*; and *Chersonesus Aurca*, in *India*. Plin. and Liv. — Hence, *Cherronensis*, and *Chersonensis*, e, adj. of or on a peninsula. Justin. — And *Chersonenses*, ium, the inhabitants of the Thracian *Chersonesc*. Cic.

**CHĒRSINÆ** testudines, land-tortoises, χερσινῶι, χέλυνες. Plin. — Martial. calls this species *cherosos*. *Femineam nobis cherson si credis inesse, Deciperis*.

**CHĒRSONESUS**. See *Cherronesus*.

**CHĒRSŌS**, i, f. See *Chersinæ*.

**CHĒRSŪDRŪS** (χέρσῶδρος), i, m. an amphibious serpent. *Lucan*. Natus et ambiguae coleret qui Syrtidos arva Chersydrus.

**CHĒRŪB**, m. indeclin. and in plur. num.

**3 CHĒRUBIM**, a Hebrew word signifying a particular rank of angels, a cherub. *Isid*.

**CHĒRŪSCI**, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, on both sides of the *Weser*. Tacit.

**CHĪLIARCHES**, æ, and **CHĪLIARCHŪS** (χίλιάρχης, and χίλιάρχος), i, m. the commander over a thousand men; a chiliarch. Tacit.

**CHĪLIĀS** (χίλιαις), ādis, f. a chiliad; the number one thousand. *Macrob*.

**CHĪLIĀSTÆ** (χίλιαστοι), ārum, m. chiliasts, millenarians. *Augustin*. See *Milhiarius*.

**CHĪLIŌDĒNĀMA** (χίλιόδυναμις), æ, f. an herb, so called from its many virtues; a kind of gentian. Plin.

**CHĪLIŌPHĒLLŌN** (χίλιόφυλλον), i, n. 3 the herb milfoil, or yarrow. *Apul*.

**CHĪLŌ** (χέλως), ōnis, having large or thick lips; blubber-lipped. *Fest*. — ¶ Also, a Roman cognomen. Cic. — ¶ Also, Chilon (χέλων), one of the seven sages of Greece. Plin.

**CHĪMÆRĀ** (χίμαιρα), æ, f. a goat. — ¶ Also, a burning mountain in *Lycia*, now *Capo Macri*. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fabulous monster, whose fore parts were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon, and which vomited fire. It was slain by *Bellerophon*. *Horat*. *Chimæra triformis*. Id. ignea. — ¶ Also, the name of one of the ships of *Aeneas*. *Virg*. — ¶ Hence, *Chimærus*, a, um, adj. of mount *Chimera*. *Virg*. *Chimæro Xanthi perfusa liquore, h. e. of the river Xanthus in Lycia*.

**CHĪMÆRIFĒR** (chimæra & fero), a, um, adj. producing the chimæra. *Ovid*. *Chimærifera Lycia*.

**CHĪŌNĒ**, es, f. *Χιόνη*, daughter of *Dædalion*, slain by *Diana* on account of her presumption. *Ovid*. — ¶ Also, the mother of *Eumolpus*, who is thence called *Chionides*. *Ovid*.

**CHĪŌNIDES**, is, m. See *Chione*.

**CHĪŌS**, or **CHĪŪS**, ii, f. *Χίος*, now *Scio*, an island of the *Ægean sea*, celebrated for its marble, wine and figs. Cic. and Plin. — Hence, *Chius* (*Χίος*), a, um, adj. *Chian*, of *Chios*. *Plaut*. *Vinum Chium*. — And absol. *Horat*. *Chium, sc. vinum*. *Martial*. *Chix flavæ, sc. ficus*. — And *Chii*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Chios*. Cic.

**CHĪRĀGRĀ** (χειράγρα), or **CHĒRĀGRĀ**, 3 æ, f. the gout in the hand. *Horat*. *Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra*.

**CHĪRĀGRICŪS** (chiragra), a, um, adj. having the gout in the hand, chiragrical. *Petr*.

**CHĪRAMĀXIUM** (χειραμάξιον), ii, n. a 3 sort of small carriage, drawn by slaves, called also *arcumæ*. *Petr*.

**CHĪRIDŌTŪS** (χειριδῶτης), a, um, adj. 3 with long sleeves. *Gell*. *Tunicæ chiridotæ*.

**CHĪRŌGRAPHĀRIŪS** (chirographum), a, um, adj. relating to, or in one's own hand-writing. *Pandect*. *Chirographarius creditor, that hath a note in his debtor's hand-writing for money lent*. Id. *Chirographarius debitor, who has given a note of hand, by way of acknowledgment of a debt*. Id. *Chirographaria pecunia, money due in consequence of such a note*.

**CHĪRŌGRAPHUM** (χειρόγραφον), i, n. and **CHĪRŌGRAPHŪS**, i, m. any thing written in one's own hand-writing, an autograph. *Planc*. ad *Cic*. *Laterensis suo chirographo mittit mihi litteras, a letter written by his own hand*. Cic. *Non utar meo chirographo, neque signo*. Id. *Convincere aliquem chirographo, by his own hand-writing*. Id. *Extrema pagella pupigit me tuo chirographo, with that postscript written with your own hand*. Id. *Imitari chirographum alicujus, to counterfeit*. — ¶ Also, a note of hand; a bill or bond under one's own hand. Cic. *Tibi mihi cautionem chirographi mei*. *Sucton*. *Chirographum dare alicui*.

**CHĪRŌN**, and **CHĪRŌ**, ōnis, m. *Χείρων*, *Chiron*, a centaur distinguished for his medical skill. He was the tutor of *Achilles*; and, having been wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of *Hercules*, he was translated to the skies, where he formed the constellation *Sagittarius*. *Ovid*. — ¶ Hence, the constellation *Sagittarius*. *Lucan*. — ¶ Hence, *Chirōniūs*, a, um, adj. of *Chiron*, discovered by *Chiron*; an epithet applied by *Plin*. to several medicinal plants.

**CHĪRŌNŌMIĀ** (χειρονομία), æ, f. the art 2 of gesture; the art of using the hands properly in delivering a discourse, dancing, &c. *Quintil*.

**CHĪRŌNŌMŌS** (χειρονόμος), i, m. and f., 3 and **CHĪRŌNŌMŌN** (χειρονομῶν), ōtis or ūtis, one who gesticulates correctly; who uses a correct and graceful method of gesticulation in dancing, carving, &c. *Juvenal*. *Chironomon Ledam molli saltante Bathyllo*. Id. *Saltantem spectes, et chironomonta volanti Cultello*. *Sidon*. *Ac si inter Byzantinos chironomuntas hucusque ructaverit, graceful carvers*.

**CHĪRŪRGĪĀ** (χειρουργία), æ, f. surgery, chirurgery. Cic. *Diæta curari incipio: chirurgiæ tædet*.

**CHĪRŪRGICŪS** (χειρουργικός), a, um, 3 adj. *chirurgical, surgical*. *Hygin*. *Chiron artem medicinam chirurgicam ex herbis primus instituit*. — And absol. *Cels*. *Chirurgica, sc. ars, surgery*.

**CHĪRŪRGŪS** (χειρουργός), i, m. a chirurgeon, surgeon. *Cels*.

**CHĪUS**. See *Chios*. 3

**CHĪĀMŪDĀ**, æ, f. the same as *Chlamys*. 3 *Apul*. *Pretiosa chlamyda*.

**CHĪĀMŪDĀTŪS** (chlamys), a, um, adj. dressed in a military cloak. Cic. — ¶ Also, wearing a travelling-cloak, a traveller. *Plaut*.

**CHĪĀMŪS** (χλαμύς), ūdis, f. a Grecian military cloak. *Virg*. *Pictus acu chlamydem*. *Ovid*. *Collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat*. Cic. *Scipionis statuum cum chlamyde in Capitolio videtis*. — ¶ Also, a travelling-cloak. *Plaut*. — ¶ Also, a hunting-cloak. *Ovid*. — ¶ Also, a child's cloak. *Virg*. *Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem (fert)*. — ¶ Also, a mantle. Id. *Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo*. — ¶ Also, a cloak worn by actors. *Horat*.

**CHĪLŌREUS** (χλωρεύς), ēi & ēos, m. a bird. Plin.

**CHĪLŌRIŌN** (χλωρίων), ōnis, m. a yellow bird, perhaps the yellow thrush. Plin.

**CHĪLŌRIS**, *Idis*, f. the goddess *Flora*,

*Χλωρίς*. *Ovid*. *Chloris eram, quæ Flora vocor*.

**CHĪLŌRTĪS** (χλωρίτης), *Idis*, f. or **CHĪLŌRTĪTES**, æ, m. a grass-green precious stone. Plin.

**CHŌA**, æ, f. See *Coa*.

**CHŌĀSPĒS**, æ & is, m. *Χοάσπης*, a river of *Persia*, of whose water the *Persian kings drank*; now the *Kerah* or *Karasu*. Plin. — ¶ Also, a river of *India*. *Curt*.

**CHŌĀSPITĪS**, is, f. a precious stone of a green color, by some supposed to be the *chrysoberyl*. Plin.

**CHŌĀTRĒ**, ārum, m. a people dwelling on the *Palus Mæotis*, noted for their magical powers. Plin.

**CHŌĒNĪX** (χοϊνίς), *icis*, and **CHŌĒNYCĀ**, æ, f. a measure containing two sextarii. *Rhem*. *Fann*. & *Pallad*.

**CHŌERĀS** (χοϊράς), ādis, f. the scrofula 3 *Apul*.

**CHŌERYLŪS**, i, m. a wretched Greek poet. *Horat*.

**CHŌICYŪS** (χοϊκός), a, um, adj. made of 3 earth or dust. *Tertull*. *Homo choicus*.

**CHŌLĀS**, æ, m. according to *Pliny*, a species of smaragdus, probably the jasper or prase. Plin.

**CHŌLĒRĀ** (χολέρα), æ, f. bile, cholera. *Lamprid*. — ¶ Also, the jaundice. *Cels*.

**CHŌLĒRICŪS** (χοληρικός), a, um, adj. afflicted with the jaundice. Plin.

**CHŌLIĀMBŪS** (χολιάμβος), i, m. an 3 iambic verse of six feet, whose last foot is a spondee or trochee. It is also called *scazon*, both words signifying lame. *Diomed*.

**CHŌMĀ** (χώμα), ātis, n. a dam or mound 3 of earth. *Pandect*.

**CHŌNDRILLŌN** (χονδρίλλον), i, n. or **CHŌNDRILLĒ** (χονδρίλλη), es, f. an herb like succory; wild endive. Plin.

**CHŌNDRIS**, is, f. the herb bastard-dittany, called also *pseudodictamnium*. Plin.

**CHŌRĀGIUM** (χορηγίον), ii, n. the furniture or apparatus of the stage. *Plaut*. *Comico choragio agere tragediam*. — ¶ Also, the place where the dresses and other apparatus of the theatre were kept, the tiring-house or tiring-room. *Vitruv*. — ¶ And figur. any apparatus, dress, ornament. *Anct*. ad *Hercnn*. *Fragilo falsæ choragium gloriæ*. *Apul*. *Choragium funebre*. — ¶ Also, a spring. *Vitruv*.

**CHŌRĀGŪS** (χορηγός), i, m. he who 3 directed the chorus, and had the charge of furnishing the dresses, and other theatrical apparatus, to the actors. *Plaut*. — ¶ Also, the person who was charged to procure whatever was necessary for the banquets in which *Augustus* and his guests appeared habited as gods. *Sucton*.

**CHŌRAULĒS** (χοραύλης), and **CHŌRAULĀ**, æ, m. one who accompanies the chorus on the pipe or flute. *Martial*. *Fac, discat citharedus, aut choraules*. *Sucton*. *Hydraulta, et choraula, et utricularius*.

**CHŌRDĀ** (χορδή), æ, f. an intestine, gut. *Petr*. *Habuiimus caseum mollem et chordæ frusta*. — ¶ Also, the string of a musical instrument. Cic. *Voces ut chordæ sunt intentæ, quæ ad quemque tactum respondeant*. *Horat*. *Verba loqui socianda chordis, to be attuned to the lyre*. *Tibull*. *vocales impellere pollice chordas*. *Ovid*. *Pollice prætentare chordas*. Id. *Chordas tangere*. — ¶ Also, a cord, rope. *Plaut*.

**CHŌRDĀPSŪS** (χορδαψος), i, m. a sort 3 of colic. *Cæl*. *Aurcl*.

**CHŌRDŪS**, and **CŌRDŪS**, a, um, adj. 2 coming or springing up late in the year; late-born. *Varr*. *Agni chordi, lambs yeaned after Lammas; cosset lambs*. *Cato*. *Fœnum chordum, the latter-math*. *Colum*. *Olus chordum*. — ¶ Also, a Roman proper name. *Quintil*.

**CHŌRĒĀ** (χορεία), and **CHŌRĒĀ**, æ, f. 3 a dancing in a ring to the sound of music; a dance. *Virg*. *celebrate deum plaudente chorea*. *Ovid*. *festas duxere choreas*. *Virg*. *juvat indulgere choreis*. — ¶ Figur. *Varr*. *Cæli choreas astricas ostendere, the starry courses*.

**CHŌRĒPISCŌPŪS** (χωρηπισκοπος), i, m. 3 one who supplies the place and stead of a bishop; a suffragan. *Cod*. *Just*.

**CHŌREŪS**, or **CHŌRIŪS** (χορείος), i, m. a chorce or trochee; a metrical foot, consisting of a long and a short syllable.

**CHŌRIAMBICŪS** (choriambus), a, um, 3 adj. consisting of choriambuses, choriambic. Sidor.

**CHŌRIAMBŪS** (χορίαμβος), i, m. a 3 choriamb, a metrical foot of four syllables, consisting of a chorce and an iambus. As. (—) (—).

**CHŌRIŌN** (χορίον), ii, n. a row or belt of bricks or stones in a wall. Vitruv. — Others read corium.

**CHORIUS**. See Chorens.

**CHŌRŌBATES** (χωροβάτης), æ, m. an instrument whereby to find the level of water, or the slope of the ground; a level. Vitruv.

**CHŌRŌCITHARISTA** (χοροκιθαριστής), æ, m. one who plays upon a musical instrument in the chorus. Sueton. Chorchithariste et psalocitharistæ.

**CHŌRŌGRAPHIĀ** (χωρογραφία), æ, f. 2 the describing of any particular country. Vitruv.

**CHŌRŌGRAPHŪS** (χωρογράφος), i, m. 2 a geographer. Vitruv.

**CHŌRS**, and **CERS**, or **CŌHORS** (χόρτος), ortis, f. a yard, pen, or coop, where poultry, &c. are kept. Varr. Rure in corte cœnitabant, in urbe in tabulino. Martial. Chortis aves, h. e. chickens. — ¶ Also, a sheep-fold. Varr. — ¶ Also, an ox-stall. Vitruv.

**CHŌRTINŌN** oleum, oil extracted from grass, χόρτινον ἔλαιον. Plin.

**CHŌRŪS** (χόρος), i, m. a chorus, choir; a company of singers or dancers; an assembly or band of persons dancing and singing. Cic. Saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissionis Antonianæ chorum. Sueton. Discumbere inter choros, et symphonias. Horat. Nymnarumque leves cum Satyris chori. Virg. Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis, h. e. the Muses. Id. Chorus Dryadum. Id. Indicere choros. Id. instaurare. Id. exercere. Id. agitare. Horat. Ducere choros — ¶ Also, the chorus; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a play, and sing their sentiments between the acts; a choral ode. Horat. Actoris partes chorus, officiumque virile defendat. — ¶ Figur. a company, band, or assembly; a group or cluster. Cic. Catilina stipatus choro juvenutus. Id. Epicurum pæne philosophorum choro sustulisti. Horat. Scriptorum chorus, the whole tribe. Senec. Chorus piscium lascivit. Cic. Chorus virtutum. Horat. Pleiadum choro scindente nubes, the constellation. — ¶ Also, a dancing or singing. Martial. Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros, capercl nimbly. Tibull. curramque sequuntur Matris lascivo sidera fulva choro. — ¶ Also, Chori, the layers of bricks or stones in a wall. Vitruv.

**CHRĒSTŪS**, i, m. the name of a Jew mentioned by Suetonius as the author of disturbances in Rome. — ¶ Also, for Christus. Tertull.

**CHRĪĀ** (χρεία), æ, f. a rhetorical exercise, 3 consisting of a treatise upon a given subject. — ¶ Also, a short moral sentence, or an event, proposed as a subject for such an exercise; a theme. Quintil.

**CHRISMA** (χρίσμα), ātis, n. an anointing; 3 unction. Tertull.

**CHRISTIANĒ** (christianus), adverb, like 3 a Christian, in a Christian spirit. Augustin.

**CHRISTIANISMŪS** (Χριστιανισμός), i, 3 m. Christianity, Christianity. Tertull.

**CHRISTIANITĀS** (christianus), ātis, f. 3 Christianity. Cod. Theodos. — ¶ Also, the clerical order. Cod. Theod.

**CHRISTIANIZŌ** (Χριστιανίζω), as, n. 1. 3 to be a Christian; to profess Christianity. Tertull.

**CHRISTIANŪS** (Χριστιανός), a, um, adj. 2 Christian, relating to Christianity. Hieron. Christianissimus. — And absol. a Christian. Sueton. Afflicti supplicii Christiani.

**CHRISTICŌLA** (Christus & colo), æ, ni, 3 and f. a Christian; a professor of the religion of Christ. Prudent.

**CHRISTIPŌTENS** (Christus & potens), 3 entis, adj. strong in Christ. Prudent.

**CHRISTŪS** (Χριστός), i, m. the Anointed, the Christ. Sueton.

**CHRŌMA** (χρῶμα), ātis, n. chromatic music, one of the three kinds of music among the ancients. Vitruv.

**CHRŌMATICE** (χρωματική), es, f. the science of chromatic music. Vitruv.

**CHRŌMATICŪS** (χρωματικός), a, um, 2 adj. chromatic. Vitruv. Chromaticum genus.

**CHRŌMIS** (χρόμις), is, f. a sea-fish. Plin.

**CHRŌNICŪS** (χρονικός), a, um, adj. pertaining to time. Gell. Chronici libri, chronicles. — And absol. Gell. Chronica, òrum, chronicles, historical books digested according to the order of time. — Cels. Chronici morbi, chronic diseases. Chronius is also used in the same sense.

**CHRONIUS**. See Chronicus. 3

**CHRŌNŌGRAPHŪS** (χρονογράφος), i, m. 3 a chronicler, chronologist. Sidor.

**CHRŪSALLIS** (χρυσάλλις), and **CHRŪSĀLIS**, Idis, f. the chrysalis, or insect in its second stage of transformation from a worm to a fly. Plin.

**CHRŪSANTHEMUM** (χρυσάνθεμον), i, n. cruce-foot with yellow flowers; according to some, marsh marigold. Plin.

**CHRŪSAS**, æ, m. a river of Sicily. Cic.

**CHRŪSEIS**, Iidos, f. Χρυσή, Astynome, the daughter of Chryseus, and favorite slave of Agamemnon, who restored her to her father to avert the plague from his army. Ovid.

**CHRŪSĒLĒCTRUM** (χρυσήλεκτρον), i, n. gold-colored amber. Plin. — ¶ Also, a gem of a yellow amber color. Plin.

**CHRŪSENDETŌN** (χρυσένδετον), i, n. a vessel or platter inlaid with gold. Martial.

**CHRŪSĒS**, æ, m. Χρῶσης, priest of Apollo, and father of Astynome. Ovid.

**CHRŪSĒŪS**, and **CHRŪSĒŌS** (χρῦσεος), 3 a, um, golden. Martial.

**CHRŪSĪPPŪS**, i, m. Χρυσίππος, a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, and a disciple of Zeno and Cleanthes. Cic. — Hence, Chrysippæus (Χρυσίππειος), a, um, adj. of Chrysippus. Id. — And absol. Plin. Chrysippea, sc. herba, an herb first used by Chrysippus.

**CHRŪSĪTĒS** (χρυσίτης), æ, m. the basanite or touchstone. Plin.

**CHRŪSĪTIS** (χρυσίτης), Idis, f. a variety of litharge. Plin.

**CHRŪSĪTIS** (χρυσίτης), Idis, f. adj. gold-colored. Plin. — ¶ Also, the herb milfoil or yarrow. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌBĒRYLLŌS** (χρυσοβήρυλλος), i, m. a crystal shining like gold, probably a yellow emerald. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌCANTHŌS**, i, a kind of ivy, 3 bearing yellow berries. Apul. — ¶ Plin. calls it chrysocarpus.

**CHRYSOCARPUS**. See Chrysocanthos.

**CHRŪSŌCĒPHALŌS** (χρυσοκέφαλος), i, 3 m. a kind of basilisk with a gold-colored head. Apul.

**CHRŪSŌCŌLLĀ** (χρυσοκόλλα), æ, f. copper-green, mountain-green, malachite. Plin. — ¶ Also, an artificial compound used for soldering gold. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, called likewise amphitane. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌCŌME** (χρυσοκομή), es, f. the herb milfoil or yarrow. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌCŌMES** (χρυσοκόμης), æ, m. golden-haired. Macrob.

**CHRŪSŌLACHANUM** (χρυσολάχανον), i, m. the herb arrach or orrage, garden-arrach. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌLAMPIS** (χρυσόλαμπις), Idis, f. a precious stone, supposed to be a species of topaz. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌLITHŪS** (χρυσόλιθος), i, m. and f. a kind of topaz, of a golden color; a chrysolite. Propert. and Plin.

**CHRŪSŌMĀLLŌS** (χρυσόμαλλος), a, um, adj. having a golden fleece. Hygin.

**CHRŪSŌMĒLIANŪS**. See Chrysomelum.

**CHRŪSŌMĒLUM** (χρυσόμελον), i, n. a sort of quince. Plin. — ¶ Colum. calls it chrysomelianum malum.

**CHRŪSŌPHRŪS** (χρυσόφρυς), ŷos, f. 3 a fish called a gilt-head; the same as Aurata. Ovid. et auri Chrysophrys imitata decus.

**CHRŪSŌPIS** (χρυσόπις), Idis, f. a

precious stone, supposed to be the hyacinth. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌPRASŪS** (χρυσόπρασος), i, m. a precious stone of a light-green color; a chrysoptase. Pân. — It is also called, by the same author, chrysoptasius lapis.

**CHRŪSŌPTĒRŌS** (χρυσόπτερος), i, m. a kind of jasper. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌS** (χρυσός), is, m. gold. Plaut. Est opus chryso Chrysalo. — ¶ Also, the fish gilt-head. Plin.

**CHRŪSŌTHĀLES** (χρυσόθαλις), is, adj. neut. gen. the lesser sort of wall-pennywort. Plin.

**CHŪNĪ**, òrum, m. the Huns. Auson.

**CHŪS** (χῦς), m. the same as Congius. Rhem. Fam.

**CHŪDĒŪS** (χυδαίος), a, um, adject. 2 common, vile, of no worth. Plin.

**CHŪLYSMA** (χῦλισμα), ātis, n. the ex- 3 pressed juice of any plant. Scribon. Larg.

**CHŪMŪS** (χυμός), i, m. chyle. Sereza 3 Sammon.

**CIA**, Kta. See Cea.

**CĪANUS**, a, um. See Cios.

**CĪALIS** (cibus), e, adj. relating to food. 3 Lactant. Fistula cibalis, the gullet or œsophagus.

**CĪARIĀ**, òrum. See Cibarius.

**CĪARIŪS** (cibus), a, um, adj. relating to 2 food, fit for eating. Plaut. Rem cibarium. Plin. Cibaria uva, fit for eating; good to eat. Id. Uva vilitatis cibariæ, h. e. not good for making wine. Apul. Cibarium vas, h. e. an eating-vessel. Cato. Cibariæ leges, h. e. sumptuary laws, restraining the luxury of the table. — ¶ Also, common, ordinary in quality. Cic. Cibarius panis, coarse bread. Varr. Vinum cibarium, table wine, small wine to drink at meals. — ¶ And figur. sordid, vile, base. Varr. Frater tuus cibarius fuit. — ¶ And absol. Cibaria, òrum, meat, victuals, food, provisions. Cic. Menstrua cibaria. Nepos. Comparare cibaria cocta dierum decem. Cic. Cibaria alicui præbere. Senec. Præstare servis cibaria. Varr. Dare militi duplicia cibaria, double allowance. Cæs. Inopia cibarium, scarcity of provisions. Cic. Liberaliter ex istius cibariis tractati, with victuals at his expense. Id. Anseribus cibaria publice locare. Cato. Bubus cibaria, &c., provender.

**CĪATIŌ** (cibo), ònis, f. a victualling, 3 feeding; food; a meal, repast. Solin.

**CĪATŪS** (Id.), us, m. food, provision. 2 Varr. Sues cum pepererint, cibatu largiore sustentare. Plaut. Tibi muni viam, qua cibatus ad legiones tuas tuto possit pervenire, provisions.

**CĪDĒLŪS** (κίβδηλος), a, um, adject. 2 unnsound, hollow, false. Vitruv.

**CĪBILLĀ** (cibus), æ, f. a table. Varr.

**CĪBŌ** (cibus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to feed, 2 fatten. Colum. Locustæ utiles cibandis pullis pavoninis habentur. Sueton. Draconem sua manu cibaturus.

**CĪBŌRIUM** (κίβωριον), ii, n. the pod of 3 the Egyptian bean, which was used to drink from. — Hence, a large drinking-cup. Horat. Oblivioso lævia Massico Ciboria exple.

**CĪBŪS**, i, m. food, victuals, provender, σίτρος, ἐδώδη. Cic. Animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus capessunt. Id. Onusti cibo ac vino. Cic. Cibus gravis. Id. Uti cibo facillimo ad corcoquendum. Cels. Levibus cibus nutrire aliquem. Nepos. Abstinere se cibo. Id. Cibus sumere. Terent. Cibus capere cum aliquo, to cat with any one. Colum. Cibus appetere, to have an appetite. Id. Fastidio ciborum languescere, to loathe, dislike. Sueton. Plurimi cibi esse, to eat heartily. Id. Cibi minimi esse, to eat but little food. — ¶ Also, nourishment, aliment. Varr. Casei minimi cibi, h. e. that have little nutriment. Cic. Cibus animalis, air. Plin. Cibus arborum imber. — ¶ Figur. Plin. Humanitatis cibus. Ovid. Cibus furoris.

**CĪBYRĀ**, and **CYBĪRĀ**, æ, f. Κίβυρα, and Κύβηρα, a town in Pamphylia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of Phrygia. Cic. — Hence, Cibyrata, æ, m. and f. o belonging to Cibra. Cic. — And Cibyraticus, a, um, adj. of or from Cibra. Cic.

**CICADA**, æ, f. a cicada; an insect very common in southern countries, that in the summer months sits on trees, making a shrill noise with its wing-cases, *ρέριξ*. *Virg.* Et cantu querule rumpent arbusta cicadæ. *Id.* rauce Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.

**CICATRICO** (cicatrix), as, a. 1. to cicatrize, heal and induce the skin over a sore. *Cæl. Aurelian.* Ulcera cicatricantur.

**CICATRICOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. fall of 2 scars, covered with scars. *Plaut.* Ter-gum cicatricosum. *Colum.* Vitis cicatrificosa.

**CICATRICŪLA** (diminut. from cicatrix), 2 æ, f. a little scar. *Cels.*

**CICATRIX**, icis, f. a cicatrice, cicatrix, scar, mark remaining after a wound, *ὄλη*. *Cic.* Cicatrices adverso corpore exceptæ. *Id.* Cicatrices adversæ, in front. *Senece.* Vulnus venit ad cicatricem. *Cels.* Cicatricem inducere, to cicatrize. *Plin.* Reducere cicatrices ad colorem. *Id.* Cicatrices ad planum redigere. — ¶ Also, the mark of an incision in trees, &c. *Plin.* Cicatrix in hac arbor non coit. *Virg.* Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix. — ¶ And figur. *Cic.* Refricare obductam jam Reipublicæ cicatricem. *Juvenal.* Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, darn, seam.

**CICCUM**, i, n. and **CICCUS**, i, m. the 3 core in fruits. *Varr.* — Hence, Cic-cum non interdum, h. e. I would not give a straw; I would not give a fig. *Plaut.*

**CICER**, eris, n. a small pulse; chick-peas, vetches. *Horat.* inde domum me Ad porri et ciceris refero, laganique cati-num. *Martial.* Asse cicer tepidum constat.

**CICERA**, æ, f. a kind of pulse, resembling little vetches. *Colum.*

**CICERCŪLA** (dimin. from cicer), æ, f. little vetches, chickling vetches. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, vetches. *Plin.*

**CICERCŪLUM**, i, n. a kind of sinoper or sinople; a red pigment. *Plin.*

**CICERŌ**, ōnis, m. a Roman family name (cognomen) in the Tullian gens. *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, son of *Marcus*, a Roman knight, was born at Arpinum, B. C. 103, and was celebrated as an orator, a philosopher, and a statesman. — His brother, *Q. Tullius Cicero*, was also distinguished in letters, and in public life. — ¶ Hence, *Cicēronianus*, a, um, adj. of Cicero, in the style of Cicero, *Cicēro-nian.* *Plin.* *Cicēroniana* simplicitas. — ¶ Also absol. *Cicēronianus*, i, an imitator of Cicero. *Hieron.*

**CICERŌMASTIX** (Cicero and *μάστιξ*), igitis, m. the scourge of Cicero, the title of a work of *Licinius*. *Gell.*

**CICHŌREUM**, and **CICHŌRIUM** (*κίχρηρον*, and *κίχρηρον*), ii, n. the herb cichory, succory, or wild endive. *Horat.* me pascunt olivæ, Me cichorea, leves-que malvæ.

**CICI** (*κίκι*), n. the palma christi, or eastor-oil plant; called also croton. *Plin.*

**CICINDĒLA** (perhaps candeo), æ, f. a glow-worm. *Plin.* Lucentes vesperæ per arva cicindelæ.

**CICINUS** (cici), a, um, adj. of the eastor-oil plant. *Plin.* *Cicinum oleum*, eastor-oil.

**CICŌNES**, um, m. a people of Thrace, on the *Hebrus*. *Virg.*

**CICŌNYX**, æ, f. a stork, *πελαργός*. *Javenal.* serpente ciconia pullos *Nutrit.* *Horat.* Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido. — ¶ Also, the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person. *Pers.* O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit. — ¶ Also, an instrument in the form of a T, used for measuring the depth of farrows. *Colum.*

**CICŌNINUS** (ciconia), a, um, adj. of a stork. *Sidon.* Usque ad adventum ciconinum.

**CICŪR** (unc.), ūris, adj. tame, tamed, domesticated. *Cic.* Bestiæ cicures. *Id.* Gen-nera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum. — ¶ Figur. *Varr.* Cicur ingenium, mild, gentle.

**CICŪRŌ** (cicur), as, a. I. to tame, make 3 tame, domesticate, *ἡμερώω*, *τιθασσεύω*. *Pacuv.*

**CICŪTA**, æ, f. hemlock, the poisonous

juice of which was administered to male-factors in Athens. *Pers.* Magistrum, sorbitio tollit quem dira cicuta, h. e. *Socrates.* *Id.* bilis Intumuit, quam non exstinxerit urna cicuta. — ¶ Also, a pipe or flute, because it was made from its stalk. *Virg.* disparibus septem compacta cicutis *Fistula.* *Lucret.* Inflare cavas cicutas. — ¶ Also, the name of an usurer. *Horat.*

**CICŪTICEN** (cicuta & cano), inis, m. 3 a piper. *Sidon.*

**CIDARIS** (*κίδαρις*), is, f. the head-dress of 3 the Persian kings; a tiara or turban. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, the head-dress of the Jewish high-priest; a mitre. *Hieronym.*

**CIEŌ** (*κίω*), es, civi, cium, a. 2. to move, stir, rouse, excite. *Cic.* *Natura omnia ciens.* *Id.* Orbis semper eodem motu cietur. *Id.* Sensus cieri potest, h. c. be affected. *Curt.* Mare ciet fluctus. *Virg.* longosque ciebat Incassum fletus, h. e. uttered, poured forth. *Id.* gemitus, h. e. to groan. *Id.* lacrymas, h. e. lacrymari. *Id.* Ciere mugitus, to bel-low. — ¶ Ciere alvum, urinam, men-ses, to provoke, excite. *Plin.* — ¶ Ciere pugnam, prælium, to fight, combat; or to animate others to the fight. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Ciere bellum, to kindle. *Liv.* — ¶ Ciere stragem, to commit. *Virg.* — ¶ Ciere exercitum, to set in motion. *Tacit.* — ¶ *Virg.* tonitru cælum omne ciebo, disturb. — ¶ Also, to call, call upon, name. *Virg.* animamque sepul-cro Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus. *Tacit.* Ciere aliquem nomine, to call by name. *Valer. Flacc.* Numina nota ciens, invoking. *Tacit.* Ciere nomen alicujus. *So.* *Liv.* Patrem ciere posse, to be able to name one's father, as a mark of a free-born man. — ¶ Also, to incite, spur on, stimulate, en-courage. *Vellei.* Armatos ad pugnam ciens. *Catull.* Cæperat ad se se Troja ciere viros, h. e. to provoke. — ¶ Also, to distribute, divide. *Cic.* *Herctum ciere.* See *Icrtum*. — ¶ See *Cio* and *Citus*.

**CILICIA**, æ, f. *Κιλικία*, now *Caramania*, Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cilix*, icis, Ciliciensis, e, and *Cilicius*, a, um, adj. *Cilician.* *Cæs.* *Legio Ciliciensis.* *Plin.* *Cilicium mare.* *Ovid.* *Taurus Cilix.* — *Cilices*, um, the *Cilici-ans.* *Cic.* — ¶ See *Cilissa*.

**CILICINUS** (cilicium), a, um, adj. made 3 of hair-cloth. *Solin.*

**CILICIUM** (*κίλικιον*), ii, n. a kind of cloth made of goat's hair. *Cic.*

**CILISSA** (cilix), æ, f. of or belonging to 3 Cilicia; *Cilician.* *Ovid.* Quotve ferat, dicam, terra Cilissa crocos. *Id.* Spica Cilissa, saffron. *Propert.* Terque lavet nostras spica Cilissa comas, oil of saffron.

**CILIUM** (*κῆλον*), ii, n. the eye-lash, eye-lid. *Plin.*

**CILLÆ**, æ, f. *Κίλλα*, a town of the Troad. *Plin.*

**CIMBER**, bri, m. a Cimbrian. *Flor.* — Hence,  *Cimber*, bra, brum, and  *Cimbricus*, a, um, adj. *Cimbrian.* *Ovid.* Ille Jugurthino clarus, Cimbroque trium-phi. *Cic.* Scutum *Cimbricum*.

**CIMBRICĒ** (Cimbricus), adverb, in the 3 manner of the Cimbrians. *Quintilian.* *Cimbrice loqui.*

**CIMELIARCHA** (*κειμηλιάρχης*), æ, m. 3 a treasurer. *Cod. Just.*

**CIMELIARCHIUM** (*κειμηλιάρχιον*), ii, 3 n. a treasury, place where valuables are deposited. *Cod. Just.*

**CIMEX**, icis, m. a kind of bug, bed-bug, *κόρις*. *Petron.* Ipsos cimices ore taugebat. *Martial.* Nec tritus cimice lectus. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach or con-tempt. *Horat.* Men' moveat cimex *Pan-tilius?* a paltry fellow. — ¶ *Fem.* in *Plin.*

**CIMINUS**, i, m. a lake and mountain in Etruria. *Virg.* Et *Cimini* cum monte lacum. — Hence, *Ciminus*, a, um, adj. of *Ciminus*. *Flor.* *Ciminus saltus.*

**CIMMERII**, ōrum, m. *Κιμμέριοι*, the *Cimmerians*, a Thracian tribe dwelling on the *Dnieper*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a fabu-lous people of Italy, near *Baia*, who hid themselves by day in dark caves. *Cic.*; or, according to *Val. Flacc.*, dwelling near the ocean. — Hence, *Cimmerius*,

a, um, adj. *Cimmerian.* *Plin.* *Bosporus Cimmerius.* *Lactant.* *Cimmerian tenebræ*, a proverbial expression, *Cimmerian darkness.* — ¶ Also, dark. *Tibull.* *Cimmerii lacus*, h. e. of the infernal regions.

**CIMŌLŌS**, i, m. *Κίμωνος*, an island of the *Ægean sea*, famous for its detestive clay, now called *Argentiera*. *Ovid.* *cretosa-que rura Cimoli.* — Hence, *Cimolius*, a, um, adj. of *Cimolus*. *Plin.* *Cimolia terra*, *cimolite*, a grayish-white earth, used instead of soap in washing, and also for medical purposes. *So.*, *Cels.* *Creta Cimolia.*

**CINÆDIAS** (*κιναιδίας*), æ, m. a gem said to be found in the brain of the fish *cincē-dus*. *Plin.*

**CINÆDICUS** (cinædus), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to a (perhaps effeminate or libidinous) dance. *Plaut.* *Cantatio cinæ-dica.* See *Cinædus*.

**CINÆDUS** (*κιναιδός*), i, m. a dancer, ballet-dancer. *Plaut.* Ad saltandum cinædus malact's est. — ¶ Also, an immodest, unchaste person (qui muliebrā patitur). *Catull.* *Aureli patrice*, et *cineŋe Furi.* — ¶ Also, a fish. *Plin.*

**CINÆDUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. immodest, unchaste, impudent, barefaced. *Catull.* Hi illa, ut decuit cinædicem, &c. *Martial.* *Homo cinæda fronte.*

**CYNARA**, and **CYNARĀ** (*κυνάρα* and *κυνάρα*), æ, f. an artichoke. *Colum.*

**CYNARIS**, is, f. an herb. *Plin.*

**CINCINNALIS** (cincinnus), e, adj. 3 *April.* *Herba cincinnalis*, the herb maiden-hair.

**CINCINNATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having curled hair. *Cic.* *Cincinnatus ganeo.* — ¶ Also, the surname (cognomen) of a Roman dictator, *L. Quinctius*. *Liv.*

**CINCINNULUS** (dimin. from cincinnus), 3 i, m. a little lock or curl of hair. *Varr.*

**CINCINNUS** (*κίκιννος*), i, m. a curled lock of hair; a curl. *Cic.* *Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ.* *Javenal.* *Altior hic quare cincinnus?* — ¶ Figur. a too great floridness of expression. *Cic.* In poetæ cincinnis ac fuco.

**CINCIUS**, a, um, adj. the name (no-men) of a Roman gens; of *Cincius*. *Cic.* *Cincia lex de donis et muneribus*, the *Cincian law*, forbidding an advocate to take pay for his services in conducting a cause.

**CINCTICŪLUS** (dimin. from cinctus), 3 i, m. a sort of child's short coat, girdled about the navel, and reaching down to the mid-leg. *Plaut.*

**CINCTŌRIUM** (cingo), ii, n. a girdle, 2 belt. *Pompon. Mela.*

**CINCTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. the cincture, 2 whether consisting of a girdle about the waist, or of the toga wrapped round the body like a girdle. *Sueton.*

**CINCTUS** (Id.), us, m. a girding. *Plin.* 2 *Quotidiani cinctus vim quandam utilem habent.* — ¶ Hence, a girdle, belt. *Sueton.* *Sine cinctu et discalceatus.* — ¶ Also, *Cinctus Gabinus*, the *Gabine cincture*, h. e. a cincture formed by the toga, thrown back over the left shoulder, and brought round to the breast under the right arm. *Liv.*

**CINCTŪTUS** (cinctus), a, um, adj. girt. 3 *Horat.* *Cinctuti Cethegi*, girt after the fashion of the ancients. *Ovid.* *Cinctuti Luperci.*

**CINFACŪS** (cinis & fio), a, um, adj. 3 reduced to ashes. *Lucret.*

**CINERACEUS** (cinis), a, um, adj. like 2 ashes; cineritious. *Plin.* *Cinerea terra.*

**CINERARIUS** (Id.), ii, m. a slave who 2 heated the iron for women to curl their hair; a frizzler, hair-dresser. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a barber. *Catull.* *Nunc tuum cinerarius tondet os.*

**CINERESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to turn to 3 ashes. *Tertull.*

**CINERĒUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of ashes. 2 *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, like ashes, cineritious. *Plin.*

**CINERITIUS**, or **CINERICIUS** (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. cineritious. *Varr.*

**CINEROSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of ashes. 3 *Apulei.* *Cinerosi mortui*, reduced to ashes. *Id.* *Cinerosa canities*, sprinkled with ashes, in sign of mourning.

**CINGILLUM**, i, n. and **CINGILLUS**

(dimin. from *cingulus* & *cingulum*), *i*, *m.* a small *girdle*. *Petron.* 3

**CINGŌ**, *is*, *cingi*, *cingtum*, *a. 3.* to *gird*, *tie about*, *surround*, *ζώννυμι, περιβάλλω*. *Sueton.* *Fluxiore cinctura cingi.* *Horat.* *Cingere comam lauro.* *Liv.* *Cingi gladio, to gird on one's sword.* *Virg.* *Cingi ferrum, h. e. ferro.* *Ovid.* *Cingere latus cense.* — Hence, *Pandect.* *cinctus, a soldier.* — And figur. *Val. Flacc.* *Cingi venenis, to be armed with.* *Martial.* *Cingere brachia auulo.*

¶ Also, in general, to surround, *environ.* *Cic.* *Cingere urbem mœnibus.* *Liv.* *castra vallo.* *Tacit.* *hostem stationibus.* *Virg.* *urbem obsidione.* *Tacit.* *Ne pantomimos equites Romani cingent, throng around, attend.* *So, Ovid.* *Dumque latus sancti cingit tibi turba Senatus.* *Val. Flacc.* *Quique lacum cingere Bicen, dwell round.* *Lucan.* *Terra cingere Syrtim, h. c. to make a circuit round.* *Cæs.* *Flumen oppidum cingit, winds round.* *Curt.* *Terra cingitur fluctibus.* *Plin.* *Cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, h. e. is three miles in circumference.* *Cæs.* *Cingere murum, sc. militibus, to man the wall.* *Tacit.* *Cingere aliquem insignibus fortunæ, to adorn, invest.* *Virg.* *cinxerunt æthera nimbi, have enveloped.* *Senec.* *Medium diem cinxere tenebræ.* — ¶ Also, to bark, peel off the bark. *Pandect.* *Cingere arbores.*

**CINGŪLĀ** (*cingo*), *æ, f.* a band or girth to tie beasts with. *Ovid.* *Ut nova velocem cingula lædat equum.* — ¶ Also, a girdle, belt. *Ovid.*

**CINGŪLŪM**, *i, n.* and **CINGŪLŪS** (*Id.*), *i, m.* a girdle, cincture, zone, ζώνη. *Valer. Flacc.* *fecundaque monstrosus cingula, the cestus of Venus.* *Cic.* *Terra quasi circumdata cingulis, zones.* — ¶ Particularly, a military belt. *Virg.* *et notis fulserunt cingula bullis.* *Cod. Theodos.* *Cingulum militiæ sumere.* — ¶ Hence, the military profession. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, *Cingulum*, a town of *Picenum*, now *Cingoli*. — Whence, *Cingulani*, *ōrum*, the inhabitants of *Cingulum*. *Plin.*

**CINIFES**, or **CYNIPHĒS**, *um, f.* small flies or gnats. *Sulpic. Sever.* — Also written *Cyniphes*, *Cinyphes*, *Cinypes*, *Scyniphes*, or *Scinifes*.

**CINIFLŌ** (*cinis*), *ōnis, m.* a hair-curler. *Horat.* *Custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasiti.*

**CINIS** (*κόνις*), *ēris, m.* and *f.* ashes, embers, cinders, τέφρα. *Auct. ad Herenn.* *Nisi patriæ miserandum viderint cinerem.* *Horat.* *incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso.* *Lucret.* *cinere ut multa latet obrutus ignis.* *Horat.* *Vertere omnia in cinerem.* *Id.* *Dilabi in cineres.* — ¶ Figur. *Ca-tull.* *Virtutum omnium acerba cinis, h. e. destruction.* — ¶ Often applied particularly to the ashes of the dead, and hence, the shades of the departed. *Horat.* *Minxerit in patrios cineres.* *Cic.* *Obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem.* *Virg.* *Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos.* *Phædr.* *Et cedo invidiæ, dummodo absolvar cinis, h. e. when dead.* *Martial.* *Post cineres, after death.* — ¶ Also, *lye.* *Plin.*

**CINISCŪLŪS** (diminut. from *cinis*), *i, 3 m.* a small quantity of ashes. *Prudent.*

**CINNABĀRIS**, *is, f.* and **CINNĀBĀRĪ** (*κιννάβαρι*), *n. indecl.* dragon's-blood, a gum of a tree used as a pigment and varnish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *cinnabar*, or *vermillion.* *Plin.*

**CINNĀMĒSŪS** (*cinnamum*), *a, um, adj.* 3 of *cinnamon.* *Auson.* *Cinnameus nidus.* — ¶ Also, *smelling of cinnamon.* *Apul.* *Cinnamei crines.*

**CINNĀMŌMINŪS** (*κινναμώμινος*), *a, um, adj.* *h. e. ex cinnamomo.* *Plin.*

**CINNĀMŌMUM** (*κιννάμωμον*), *i, n.* the *cinnamon-tree.* *Plin.*

**CINNĀMUM**, and **CINNĀMŌN** (*κιννάμωνον*), *i, n.* the *cinnamon-tree; cinnamon.* *Senec.* *Cinnamis silvas Arabum beatas vidit.*

**CINNĀNŪS** (*Cinna*), *a, um, adj.* of *Cinna*, who opposed *Sylla* in the civil war. *Nepos.*

**CINNŪS** (*unc.*), *l, m.* a mixture of several things; a kind of mixed drink. *Arnob.*

— ¶ Figur. a mixed or intermediate style. *Cic.*

**CINXIA** (*cingo*), *æ, f.* an epithet of *Juno*, 3 as the goddess of marriage. *Arnob.*

**CINŪPHŪS**, *i*, and **CINŪPS**, *ypis, m.* *Κίνυφος*, and *Κίνυψ*, a river of *Africa*, between the *Syrtes*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cinyphus*, *a, um, adj.* of or on the *Cinyps.* *Virg.* *Cinyphii hirci.* *Martial.* *Cinyphus maritus, h. e. the goat.*

**CINŪRAS**, *æ, m.* *Κινόρας*, *Cinyras*, father of *Myrrha*, by whom he had *Adonis*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Cinyreus*, and *Cinyreus*, *a, um, adj.* of *Cinyras.* *Ovid.* *Cinyreia virgo, h. e. Myrrha.* *Id.* *Cinyreus juvenis, h. e. Adonis.* *Lucan.* *Cinyrea litore Cypri, h. e. the birthplace of Cinyras.*

**CIŌ** (*κίω*), *is, īvi, ītum, a. 4.* to move, stir, excite. *Virg.* *oriens Erebo cit equos nox.* *Colum.* *Ea res cit alvum.* *Martial.* *Phœbumque cio, Musasque lacesso, invoke.* *Apul.* *Cire voces, h. e. to utter.* See *Cico*.

**CIŌS**, and **CIŪS**, *i, m.* *Κίος*, a river and town of *Bithynia.* *Pompon. Mela.* — Hence, *Ciāni*, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants of *Cios.* *Liv.*

**CIŪPŌS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* a sharp stake or pali-sade. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a little square pillar set up to mark the limits of a burying-ground; a grave-stone, tomb-stone. *Horat.* *Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat.* — ¶ Also, a land-mark. *Simplic.*

**CIRCĀ**, *prep.* of time and place, about, around, περί, circum. *Nepos.* *Ligna contulerunt circa casam.* *Liv.* *Custodes circa omnes portas missi.* *Id.* *Circa domos ire, from house to house.* *Cic.* *Canes circa se habebat.* *Sueton.* *Omnes circa se, his followers, attendants.* — ¶ Also, in regard to time, about, somewhere about. *Vellei.* *Circa ea tempora.* *Horat.* *Circa lustra decem.* *Cels.* *Circa septimum diem.* *Liv.* *Circa eandem horam.* *Sueton.* *Circa lucem expergefactus.* — ¶ Also applied to number. *Cels.* *Circa singulas heminas aquæ, about.* *Liv.* *Oppida circa septuaginta.* — ¶ Also, in regard to, concerning. *Tacit.* *Circa bonas artes socordia.* *Quintil.* *Errorem circa litteras habuit.* *Sueton.* *Circa cærimonias correxit quædam.* *Justin.* *Quomodo circa se animati essent, towards.* — ¶ Also, adverb, around, round about. *Liv.* *Ex montibus, qui circa sunt, that are in the neighborhood.* *Curt.* *Caligo, quam circa humidi effuderant montes.* *Nepos.* *Sed non passi sunt, qui circa erant, his attendants.*

**CIRCĀĀ** (*κίρκαια*), *æ, f.* the herb called night-shade. *Plin.*

**CIRCĀEUM** (*κίρκαιον*), *i, n.* the mandrake. *Plin.*

**CIRCĀNEA** dicitur avis, quæ volando 3 circuitum facit. *Fest.* ubi alii leg. *circenda.*

**CIRCĒ**, *es*, and **CIRCĀ**, *æ, f.* *Κίρκη*, *Circe*, daughter of the *Sun*, and sister of *Æetes*, famous for her beauty and her magic arts. Fleeing from *Colchis*, she took up her abode on the western coast of *Italy.* *Ovid.* *Litus Circes, the promontory of Circei.* *Horat.* *Volente Circa.* — Hence, *Circæus*, *a, um, adj.* of or relating to *Circe*; *Circæan.* *Cic.* *Circæum poculum.* *Propert.* *Circæum gramen, magic herbs.* *Val. Flacc.* *Circæi campi, h. c. of Colchis, the birthplace of Circe.* *Horat.* *Circæa mœnia Tusculi, h. e. built by Telegonus, son of Circe.* — ¶ See also *Circei*.

**CIRCĒI**, *ōrum, m.* [trisy.] a cape and town of *Latium.* *Horat.* *Ostra Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini.* — Hence, *Circeiensis*, *e*, and *Circæus*, *a, um, adj.* of *Circei*. *Cic.* *Coloni Circeiensis.* *Lucan.* *Circæa procella, off cape Circei.* — ¶ *Circei* also occurs. *Cic.*

**CIRCĒLLŪS** (diminut. from *circulus*), *i, 3 m.* a small circle. *Apic.*

**CIRCĒNSIS** (*circus*), *e, adj.* relating to the Roman circus. *Cic.* *Circenses ludi, the Circensian games, or exhibitions of pugilism, racing, wrestling, gladiatorial combats, &c. in the circus.* *So, Liv.* *Circense ludicrum.* *Sueton.* *Circensis pompa, h. e. a procession, in which the images of the gods were carried before the*

shows began. *Martial.* *Tomentum Cir-cense, a coarse stuffing, made with straw, used in the circus.* — Also, *absol.*, *Sueton.* *Edere Circenses.* *Id.* *Committere Cir-censes.*

**CIRCĒS** (*circus*), *ītis, m.* a circle; a ring. *Sidon.*

**CIRCINATIŪS** (*circino*), *ōnis, f.* the de-2 scribing of a circle; the circumference of a circle, a circle. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a circular path; the orbit of a planet. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a revolution or rotation in a circle. *Vitruv.*

**CIRCINŌ** (*circinus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* 2 to make circular, make round. *Plin.* *Arbores, quæ in orbem ramos circinant.* *Ovid.* *et easdem circinat auras, h. e. flies in a circle.*

**CIRCINŪS** (*κίρκινος*), *i, m.* an instrument with which circles are described; a pair of compasses. *Cæs.* *Fluiner ut circino circumductum.*

**CIRCITER** (perhaps *circa*), *preposit.* about, near, somewhere about, ἐγγύς, ὡς, περί. *Cic.* *Circiter idus.* *Liv.* *Decem circiter millia abesse.* *Plaut.* *Loca hæc circiter mihi excidit.* *Cæs.* *Dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt.* *Horat.* *octavam circiter horam.* — ¶ Also, adverb, about. *Cæs.* *Circiter parte tertia.* *Varr.* *Circiter duobus mensibus.*

**CIRCITĒS**, *æ, f.* a species of olive-tree. *Colum.* — ¶ Better, *Cercitius*.

**CIRCITŌR** (*circitor*), *ōris, m.* one who 3 goes round to see that all is right; a watchman. *Veget.* *Militiæ factus est gradus, et circitores vocantur, patrols.* — ¶ Also, a slave whose business it was to go round and examine the aqueducts. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, a pedler. *Pandect.*

**CIRCITŪS**, *ii, m.* a violent wind, which prevailed in *Gallia Narbonensis*, blowing from the north-north-west. *Vitruv.*

**CIRCŪ** *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to go round. *Propert.* *Fontis egens erro, circœque sonantia lymphis.* *Tibull.* *Tantalus est illic, et circat stagna.* — Others read *circaque* and *circum*.

**CIRCŪS** (*κίρκος*), *i, m.* a kite. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a precious stone. *Plin.*

**CIRCŪEO**. See *Circumœo*.

**CIRCŪITIŪS** (*circueo*), *ōnis, f.* the act of going round; circuit. *Liv.* *Circuitio ac cura Ædiliū plebis erat.* — ¶ Also, a path or way round any object. *Vitruv.* *Duo triclinia cum circuitio-nibus.* — ¶ Also, the circuit, circumfe-rence. *Vitruv.* *Orbis terræ circuitus.* — ¶ Figur. a circumlocution, circuitous mode of expression. *Cic.* *Quid opus est circutione et anfractu?*

**CIRCŪITŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* an overseer. 3 *Petron.* See *Circitor*.

**CIRCŪITŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* a going round; a circuit, revolution, περίοδος. *Cic.* *Circuitus solis.* *Cæs.* *Millium quadraginta circuitu, by a circuitous march.* *Cels.* *Febrium circuitus, the period.* — ¶ Also, the circumference, circuit. *Cæs.* *Collis circuitus.* *Id.* *Ex omnibus in circuitu partibus, round about.* *Id.* *Vallum in circuitu XV millium, fifteen miles in circumference.* *Sueton.* *Circuitus voluminis, the compass.* — ¶ Also, the way or path round. *Cæs.* *Longus circuitus.* *Liv.* *Brevis per montes circuitus.* — ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* *Ad id, quod in iudicium venit, aliquo circuitu pervenire, in a circuitous way.*

*Martial.* *Loqui aliquid per circuitus, by circumlocution.* — ¶ Also, a period. *Cic.* *Circuitus conglutinatioque verborum.* *Id.* *Circuitus ille orationis, quem Græci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, dicimus.*

**CIRCŪITŪS**, *a, um, particip.* See *Circumœo* or *Circueo*.

**CIRCŪLĀRIS** (*circulus*), *e, adject.* 3 circular, orbicular. *Martian. Capell.*

**CIRCŪLATĪM** (*circulatus*), *adverb, cir-cularly.* *Cal. Aurcl.* — ¶ Also, in company, in common. *Sueton.* *Multitudo circulatim lamentata est.*

**CIRCŪLATŪS** (*circulo*), *ōnis, f.* the act 2 of going round; a planet's revolution in its orbit. *Vitruv.*

**CIRCŪLATŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a hawker, 2 stroller, mountebank. *Cels.* — ¶ *Cic.* *Circulator auctionum, a frequenter of auctions.*

**CIRCŪLATŌRIŪS** (*circulator*), *a, um,*

adj. of mountebanks. *Quintil.* Circulatoria jactatio. 2  
**CIRCULATRIX** (Id.), icis, fem. the 3 same as *Circulatorius*. *Martial.* Fœda lingua probra circulatoricis.  
**CIRCULŌ** (circulus), as, āvi, ātum, to 3 make circular or round. *Apul.*  
**CIRCULŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to gather 2 in companies, to collect a circle about one, for conversation. *Cæs.* Totis vero castris milites circulari. *Cic.* Videt oscitantem judicem, nonnumquam etiam circulantem. — ¶ Also, to be a pedler, a hawk, mountebank, &c. *Senec.*  
**CIRCULŌS** (diminut. from *circus*), i, m. a circle; any thing circular, κύκλος. *Cic.* Ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus. *Plin.* Vinum ligneis vasis condere, circulisque cingere, to fasten with hoops. *Id.* Arbor circulis flexilis, pliant, and good to make hoops of. — ¶ Also, a sort of round cake; a simnel, cracknel. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, imaginary lines in the heavens; celestial circles or zones. *Varr.* Circulus æquinotialis. *Cic.* Stellæ circulos suos conficiunt celeritate mirabili, orbis. *Plin.* Circulus lacteus, the milky way. — ¶ Figur. an assembly or company met together. *Cic.* Sermo in circulis et conviviis est liberior. *Id.* Subducere se de circulo. *Martial.* Coronari circulo majore, h. e. by a greater crowd of hearers. — ¶ By syncope, *circulus*. *Virg.* laxos tenui de vimine circulos.  
**CIRCUM**, prep. the same as *Circa*, around, about, round about, περί, ἀμφί. *Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit. *Id.* Circum villulas nostras errare. *Id.* Circum hæc loca commorari, ucar. — ¶ Also applied to persons. *Cic.* Qui circum illum sunt, his attendants. *So.* *Terent.* Quæ circum illam sunt, her servants. — ¶ Also, among, to, where numbers are implied. *Cic.* Pueros circum amicos dimittit. *Liv.* Legatio circum insulas missa. — ¶ Also, about, somewhere about. *Varr.* Circum binos pedes. — ¶ Also, adverb, around, near. *Cæs.* Opera, quæ circum essent. *Virg.* Vides toto properari litore circum.  
**CIRCUMACTIŌ** (circumago), ōnis, f. a revolving or turning round. *Vitruv.* Sol rediens circumactio. — ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Equabilis circumactio, h. e. circuitu verborum.  
**CIRCUMACTŪS** (Id.), us, m. rotation; a turning round. *Senec.* Cæli circumactus. *Plin.* Circumactus rotarum. *Id.* Cum circumactum (corporis) angustiae non caperet, the turning round of the body. *Id.* Hyæna flecti, nisi circumactu totius corporis, nequit.  
**CIRCUMAGGERŌ** (circum & aggero), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heap up round about. *Plin.* Fimo circumaggeratæ radices.  
**CIRCUMAGŌ** (circum & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive or turn round, περιάγω, περιστρέφω. *Liv.* Circumagere frenis equos, to wheel round. *Tacit.* Circumagere corpora. *Liv.* Signa circumagere, to change the direction of the march. *Plin.* Circumagere collum in aversum, h. e. to turn the head back. *Id.* Circumagere se, to turn round. *So.* *Liv.* Circumagi. *Plin.* Circumagente se terrarum fronte in occasum, trending. *Horat.* nil opus est, te Circumagi, to go round. — ¶ Also, to encompass, surround. *Lactant.* Saturnum atque Opem muro circumegit. — ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Quo te circumagas? whether can you turn yourself, flee? *Flor.* Hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, h. e. hath altered her aspect. *Plin.* Cum videamus, tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, so many changes revolving. *Sueton.* Decumanos facile circumegit et flexit, diverted from their purpose. *Senec.* Se illi (philosophiæ) subiecit: statim circumagitur, h. e. is set free; because when a slave was manumitted, he was turned round by his master or the magistrate. — ¶ Also, applied to time, se circumagere or circumagi signifies to pass away. *Liv.* Annus circumagitur, a whole year is passing away. *Id.* In ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, has elapsed. *Id.* Circumactis decem et octo mensibus. — ¶ Also, *Liv.* Circumagi ru-

moribus vulgi, to be the subject of conversation.  
**CIRCUMAMBŌLŌ** (circum & ambulo), 3 as, n. 1. to walk round. *Pandect.*  
**CIRCUMARŌ** (circum & aro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to plough round. *Liv.* Agri, quantum uno die circumaravit, datum.  
**CIRCUMCÆSŪRĀ** (circum & cæsura), 3 æ, f. the edge or border of any thing. *Lucret.*  
**CIRCUMCÆSŪS** (circum & cæsus), a, um, adj. cut all round. *Lucret.* Circumcæsa membra.  
**CIRCUMCALCŌ** (circum & calco), and 2 **CIRCUMCULCŌ**, as, a. 1. to tread or trample all round. *Colum.*  
**CIRCUMCELLŌ** (circum & cella), ōnis, 3 m. a vagrant monk. *Augustin.*  
**CIRCUMCIDANĒUS** (circumcido), a, um, 3 adj. *Cato.* Mustum circumcidaneum, the grape juice, expressed by a second pressing.  
**CIRCUMCIDŌ** (circum & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 3. to cut or pare about; to cut around, περικόπτω, περιτέμνω. *Cæs.* Gladiis cæspitem circumcidere. *Cels.* Ungues. *Plin.* vulnus. *Cic.* Ars agriculturalum, quæ circumcidat, prunes. *Tacit.* genitalia, to circumcise. *So.* *Petron.* Circumcide nos, ut Judæi videamur. — ¶ Figur. to take away, retrench, abridge, withdraw. *Cic.* Chrysisipum circumcidit et amputat multitudinem. *Quintil.* Qui vero circumcidat si quid redundabit. *Liv.* Sumptus circumcisi aut sublati. *Phædr.* Circumcidere omnem impensam funeris. *Cels.* Circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, h. e. must be denied him.  
**CIRCUMCINGENS** (circum & cingens), entis, adj. surrounding. *Sil.*  
**CIRCUMCIRCĀ** (circum & circa), adv. 2 all round about, in every direction. *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Circumcirca prospicere.  
**CIRCUMCISE** (circumcisis), adverb, 2 concisely, briefly. *Quintil.* Ponere rem ante oculos circumcise atque velociter.  
**CIRCUMCISIŪS** (circumcido), ōnis, f. 3 a cutting round; circumcision. *Lactant.*  
**CIRCUMCISŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a cutting round; a circular incision. *Plin.* Arbores a circumcisa siccata.  
**CIRCUMCISŪS**, a, um, particip. from *circumcido*. — ¶ Also, adject. cut off from access; difficult of access; craggy, steep. *Cic.* Planities ab omni aditu circumcisa. *Cæs.* Collis ex omni parte circumcisis. — ¶ Also, concise, brief. *Plin. Jun.* Orationes circumcise et breves. *Id.* Quid tam circumcisis, quam vita longissima?  
**CIRCUMCLAMĀTŪS** (circum & clamat), a, um, adj. filled on all sides with noise. *Sidon.* Sestias ora Hellespontiacis circumclamatâ procellis.  
**CIRCUMCLAUDŌ**, and **CIRCUMCLŪDŌ** (circum & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to shut up on every side, hem in; to surround, invest, περικλείω. *Cæs.* Duobus circumclaudi exercitibus. *Id.* Urorum cornua argento circumcludunt, set in silver. *Cic.* Meis præsiidiis circumclusus. *Plin.* Si nubes solem circumcludunt.  
**CIRCUMCŌLŌ** (circum & colo), is, a. 3. 1 to dwell round, περιωκέω. *Liv.* Qui sinum circumcolunt maris.  
**CIRCUMCŌRDIALIS** (circum & cor), e, 3 adj. immediately about the heart. *Ter-tull.*  
**CIRCUMCULCŌ**. See *Circumcalco*.  
**CIRCUMCŪRRŌ** (circum & curro), is, n. 2 3. to run or stretch round. *Quintil.* Circumcurrens linea, the circumference, periphery. *Id.* Ars circumcurrens, embracing many subjects, comprehensive.  
**CIRCUMCŪRSIŌ** (circumcurro), ōnis, 3 f. a running round. *Apul.*  
**CIRCUMCŪRSŌ** (frequent. from *circum-curro*), as, 1. to run to and fro; to run about in all directions. *Plaut.* Omnia circumcursavi. *Terent.* Hac illac circumcursa. *Catull.* Circumcursare aliquem hinc, et illinc. *Cic.* Ut simul mecum lectica circumcursare posses.  
**CIRCŪDŌ**, and **CIRCŪNDŌ** (circum & do), as, däre, dēdi, dätum, a. 1. to put or set round, περιτίθημι, περιβάλλω. *Cic.* Fossam lecto circumdare. *Id.* Ligna et sarmenta circumdare coperunt. *Id.* Circumdare custodias. *Liv.* Exercitum circumdare hostium castris. *Tacit.*

Circumdare sibi milites. *Ovid.* Circumdare brachia collo. *Liv.* Hinc patre, hinc catulo lateri circumdatis, surrounding him. — Figur. *Cic.* Cancellos mihi ipse circumdedit. *Tacit.* Egregiam famam paci circumdedit, imposed upon; invested with. *Id.* Circumdare libidinem moribus, h. e. to infuse. *Id.* Circumdare alicui pecuniam innumeram, h. e. to lavish. — ¶ Also, to surround, encompass, environ, invest, περιέχω, περικλώω. *Cic.* Oppidum fossa circumdare. *Id.* Regio circumdata insulis. *Petron.* Aliquem veste circumdare, to cover. *Plaut.* aliquem brachiis, to embrace. *Tacit.* aliquem custodia. *Nep.* Amiculo circumdatus. *Virg.* Chlamydem circumdata. — Figur. *Cic.* Exiguus finibus oratoris munus circumdare, to confine, restrict.  
**CIRCUMDŌLATŪS** (circum & dolatus) 2 a, um, adj. planed or made smooth all round. *Plin.*  
**CIRCUMDŪCŌ** (circum & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or draw round, περιάγω. *Cic.* Circumducere atratum. *Liv.* Circumducere exercitum. *Id.* absol. Circumdixit præter castra hostium, marched. *Cæs.* Cohortes longiore itinere circumducere. *Sueton.* Circumducere aliquem vicatim. — Also with two accus. *Cæs.* Quos omnia sua præsidia circumduxit. *Sueton.* Abundantes litteras subiecit, circumducitque, draws a bracket round them; incloses in brackets. — ¶ Figur. *Sueton.* Reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumducit, h. e. spent. — ¶ Also, to lead out of the way, cheat, deceive, impose upon. *Plaut.* Circumducere filium amantem argento. *Id.* Circumducere aliquem pallio. — ¶ Also, to cancel, annul, nullify, abrogate, render void, abolish. *Pandect.* Circumducere edictum. — ¶ Also, in speaking, to use circumlocution. *Quintil.* Otiosi, si quid modo longius circumduxerunt, &c. — ¶ Also, to pronounce long, lengthen, draw out. *Quintil.* Sonum augere quodammodo circumducere.  
**CIRCUMDŪCTIŌ** (circumduco), ōnis, f. a leading or conducting round. *Vitruv.* Circumductiones aquarum. — ¶ Also, the circumference. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, a cheating, defrauding; deceit, imposition. *Plaut.* Argenti circumductio. — ¶ Also, a period. *Quintil.*  
**CIRCUMDŪCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a leading round; the circuit, circumference. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a rotation, revolution. *Macrobr.*  
**CIRCUMĒŌ** (circum & eo), and **CIRCŪĒŌ**, I is, ivi & ii, itum, irreg. to go round or about, περιέμι. *Plaut.* Per hortum circuit clam. *Cic.* Circuire prædia. *Cæs.* aciem. *Tacit.* Circuire saucios, to visit the wounded. *Plaut.* Circuire per familias. *Liv.* Circuire urbem, to stroll about through the city. — ¶ Also, to surround, encompass, environ. *Cæs.* Totam urbem ab muro circumiri posse. *Nep.* Circumiri multitudine. *Id.* Circumiri ab hostibus. — And figur. *Cic.* Circumiri fluctibus belli. — ¶ Also, to go round as a candidate, solicit, canvass. *Cal.* Una nobiscum circumierunt et laborarunt. *Sueton.* Circumire Tribus. *Plin. Jun.* Circumire consulatum, h. e. to seek. — ¶ Also, to circumvent, cheat, bilk, trick, impose upon. *Martial.* puerum tunc arte dolosa Circuit. *Terent.* Facinus indignum, sic circumiri! to be so choused! — ¶ Figur. to express by circumlocution. *Quintil.* Plurimæ res carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit circumire. *So.* *Tacit.* Vespasiani nomen circumibant, h. e. avoided mentioning. — ¶ *Circuitus* is the most usual form of the particip.  
**CIRCŪMEQUITŌ** (circum & equito), as, 2 1. to ride round. *Liv.* Circumequitare menia.  
**CIRCŪMERRŌ** (circum & erro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, 1. to wander or stroll about; to go about. *Virg.* Aliquem circumerrare. *Senec.* Turba lateri circumerrat.  
**CIRCŪMFARTŪS** (circum & fartio), a, 2 um, adj. filled up all round about. *Plin.* Ramis terraque circumfartis. — Others read *circumpactis*.  
**CIRCŪMFERENTĪA** (circumfero), æ, f.



the circumference or periphery of a circle. *Apul.* 3  
**CIRCUMFERĒ** (circum & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to carry round or about, περιφέρω. *Cic.* Codicem circumfer. *Sueton.* Infantem per templa circumferens. *Quintil.* Circumferre puerum manibus. *Tacit.* Incendia et terrorem circumferre. — *¶* Also, to turn or roll round. *Liv.* Circumferens oculos. *Virg.* Huc atque huc acies circumtulit. *Cic.* Sol circumfertur, revolves. — *¶* Also, to lustrate, purify by lustration. *Virg.* Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, h. c. undam tulit circum socios. *Plaut.* Quæso, quin isthanc jubes procerita circumferri? — *¶* Also, to publish, spread, proclaim, report. *Plin. Jun.* Meum meritum circumfert. *Ovid.* Novi aliquam, quæ se circumferat esse Corinnam, passes herself off for Corinna.  
**CIRCUMFIGĒ** (circum & figo), is, īxi, 3 ium, a. 3. to fix round or about. *Cato.*  
**CIRCUMFIRMĒ** (circum & firmo), as, a. 2. 1. to fortify round about. *Colum.*  
**CIRCUMFLECTĒ** (circum & flecto), is, 3 a. 3. to bend or wind about, turn. *Virg.* Circumflectere cursus. — *¶* Also, to mark with the circumflex accent; to pronounce long. *Gell.* Syllabam pænultimam circumflectere.  
**CIRCUMFLEXIŌ** (circumflecto), ōnis, f. 3 a winding round. *Macrob.*  
**CIRCUMFLEXŪS** (Id.), us, m. the same 2 as *Circumflexio*. *Plin.* In hoc cæli circumflexus, vault of heaven.  
**CIRCUMFLŌ** (circum & flo), as, 1. to blow in every direction. *Stat.* — *¶* And figurat. *Cic.* Ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari.  
**CIRCUMFLŪ** (circum & fluo), is, ūxi, 3. to flow round or about, περιφέω. *Ovid.* utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda. *Plin.* Cariam circumfluunt Mæander et Orsinus. *Ovid.* Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit horrida ritus, flows forth on all sides. *Plin.* In poculis repletis, addito humore minimo, circumfluit, quod superest, runs over. *Lucan.* Roboraque amplexos circumfluxisse dracones, to surround. — *¶* Also, to flock together. *Cic.* Circumfluente exercitu. — *¶* Also, to abound. *Cic.* Rebus omnibus circumfluere. *Id.* Circumfluens gloria, covered with glory. *Id.* Circumfluens oratio, florid.  
**CIRCUMFLŪS** (circumfluo), a, um, adj. 2 flowing round, circumfluent. *Ovid.* Circumfluus amnis. *Plin.* Tellus præcincta circumfluio mari. — *¶* Also, washed round, surrounded. *Ovid.* Insula circumflua Tibridis alveo. *Tacit.* Campi circumflui Euphrate et Tigre. — *¶* Figur. *Stat.* Chlamys circumflua limbo Mæonio, h. e. circumdata, hemmed, bordered. *Claud.* Femina circumflua gemmis, covered all over.  
**CIRCUMFŌDIŪS** (circum & fodio), ōdis, 2 ōdi, ōssum, 3. to dig round or about. *Senec.* Platanos circumfodere.  
**CIRCUMFŌRANĒS** (circum & forum), 2 a, um, adj. straggling from market to market, from town to town. *Cic.* Pharmacopola circumforaneus, a quack doctor, mountebank. *Sueton.* Vendidit puerum circumforaneo lanistæ. — *¶* Also, *Cic.* Æs circumforaneum, money borrowed at interest, because the bankers' shops were in the forum. — *¶* Also, *Apul.* Circumforanea hostia, which is carried round by way of lustration.  
**CIRCUMFŌRATŪS** (circum & foro), a, 2 um, adj. bored or pierced round. *Plin.* Stūpice circumforato.  
**CIRCUMFŌSSŌR** (circumfodio), ōris, m. 2 who digs round. *Plin.*  
**CIRCUMFŌSSŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a digging 2 round. *Plin.*  
**CIRCUMFRĒMĒ** (circum & fremo), is, 2 ui, itum, 3. to make a noise on every side; to sing around, περιβρέω. *Senec.* Aves nidos circumfremunt.  
**CIRCUMFRICŌ** (circum & frico), as, a. 3. 1. to rub round, scour. *Cato.*  
**CIRCUMFULGĒ** (circum & fulgeo), es, 2. 2. to shine all round. *Plin.*  
**CIRCUMFŌNDĒ** (circum & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour around, sprinkle

about; to circumfuse, περιέω. *Nepos.* Cera circumfundere cadaver. *Plin.* Tigris urbi circumfunditur, h. e. flows around, surrounds. *So, Lucan.* turba circumfusa duci, surrounding. *Ovid.* Juveni circumfunditur. *Liv.* Præsidia (acc.) circumfundi. — And in the same sense, *Liv.* Se circumfundere alicui. — *¶* Also, to pour out on all sides. *Plin.* Cum fervet, ne circumfundatur, run over. — *¶* Also, in pass. to flock or meet together; to collect. *Cæs.* Magna multitudo ab utraque parte circumfundebatur. *Id.* Toto undique muro milites circumfundi. — *¶* Also, to surround, encompass, environ. *Tacit.* Cum exercitu cohortes circumfundere. *Cic.* Terra mari circumfusa, surrounded. *Nep.* Circumfusus hostium concursu. — *¶* It is also written separately. *Virg.* Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu.  
**CIRCUMFŪSIŌ** (circumfundo), ōnis, f. 3 the act of pouring round; circumfusion. *Firmic.*  
**CIRCUMGĒLĒ** (circum & gelo), as, a. 1. 2 to cause to freeze all over. *Plin.* Cortex circumgelatus.  
**CIRCUMGĒMĒ** (circum & gemo), is, n. 3. 3. to groan or roar around. *Horat.* Circumgemit ursus ovile.  
**CIRCUMGĒSTŪS** (circum & gesto), as, a. 1. 1. to carry around. *Cic.* Epistolam circumgestat.  
**CIRCUMGLŌBATŪS** (circum & globo), a, um, adj. rolled up. *Plin.*  
**CIRCUMGRĒDIŌR** (circum & gradior), 2 ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to march round for the purpose of attacking. *Tacit.* Metu, ne Cherusci circumgrederentur, &c. — *¶* Also, to go round. *Aurel. Vict.* Cum Syriam circumgrederetur.  
**CIRCUMGRĒSSŪS** (circumgredior), us, 3 m. a going round; a compass, circuit. *Ammian.*  
**CIRCUMHISCŌ** (circum & hisco), is, n. 3. 3. to stare about with open mouth. *Arnob.*  
**CIRCUMHŌMATŪS** (circum & humo), 3 a, um, adj. *Ammian.* Circumbumata corpora, buried thereabouts.  
**CIRCUMJĀCĒ** (circum & jaceo), es, ui, 2 n. 2. to lie about, border upon. *Liv.* Quæque circumjacent Europæ. *Tacit.* Circumjacentes populi.  
**CIRCUMJĀCIŪS** (circum & jacio), is, a. 3. to cast around, in every direction. *Liv.* Circumjacere hastas.  
**CIRCUMJĀCTIŌ** (circumjicio), ōnis, f. a casting round, tossing about. *Cæl. Aurelian.* Circumjectio manuum. — *¶* Also, a putting round, clothing. *Arnob.* Animæ humani corporis circumjctione vestiri jussæ sunt, by being embodied in.  
**CIRCUMJĀCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a surrounding, circuit. *Cic.* Æther terram circumjectu amplectitur. *Plin.* Parietum circumjectu. — *¶* Also, a putting on, drawing round. *Varr.*  
**CIRCUMJĀCIŪS** (circum & jacio), icis, 1 jeci, jectum, a. 3. to cast or throw around, περιβάλλω. *Liv.* Vallum circumjicere, to make a trench round. *Id.* Munimenta verticibus circumjicere. *Cæs.* Circumjecta multitudo mœnibus, surrounding. *Cic.* Anguis vectem circumjectus fuisse, had wound himself round. *Curt.* Circumjecta nemora, the surrounding. — *¶* Also, to compass, comprise. *Cic.* Animus extremitatem cæli rotundo ambitu circumjicit.  
**CIRCUMJĀCIŪS**, is, a. 3. the same as 2 *Circumjicio*. *Liv.* Vallum circumjicere.  
**CIRCUMINVŌLVĒ** (circum & involvo), 2 is, olvi, ōlutum, a. 3. to involve all around. *Vitruv.*  
**CIRCUMYŌR**. See *Circuito*.  
**CIRCUMYTUS**. See *Circuitus*.  
**CIRCUMLABĒNS** (circum & labens), entis, adject. gliding round, revolving. *Lucan.* Circumlabentis Olympi.  
**CIRCUMLĀMBĒ** (circum & lambo), is, 2 a. 3. to lick about, περιλείχω. *Plin.* Lingua prælonga ad circumlambenda ora.  
**CIRCUMLAQUEŪS** (circum & laqueo), as, 3 a. 1. to encompass with snares. *Gratius.*  
**CIRCUMLATŪS** (circumfero), ōnis, f. 3 the act of carrying about. *Tertull.* Arcæ circumlatio.

**CIRCUMLATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 that may be carried from place to place; portable. *Sidon.*  
**CIRCUMLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 carries about. *Tertull.*  
**CIRCUMLATŌR** (circum & latro), as, a. 1. to bark around, ἀμφελάω. *Senec.* Acerrimi canes hominem circumlatrant. — *¶* Figur. *Avien.* totum hoc circumlatrat æstus, h. e. roars round.  
**CIRCUMLĀVĒ** (circum & lavo), is & as, 3 a. 3. and 1. to wash all round, περιλούω. *Hygin.* Ægyptum Nilus circumlavat.  
**CIRCUMLĒVĒ** (circum & levo), as, a. 1. 3 to raise all round. *Cæl. Aurclian.*  
**CIRCUMLIGĒ** (circum & ligo), as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1. to tie round or about, περιδέω. *Liv.* Hastile stuppa circum ligare. — *¶* Also, to surround, embrace. *Stat.* Circumligare aliquem ulnis.  
**CIRCUMLINĪŌ** (circum & lino), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. and **CIRCUMLINĪŌ** (circum & lino), is, īvi & lēvi, litum, a. 3. to anoint or besmear round about or all over, περιχρίω. *Plin.* Sinistrum oculum circumlinebant. *Cic.* Mortuos cera circumlitos condunt. *Plin.* Spiramentum circumlitum, closed. — *¶* Also, to set or place round. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to surround. *Horat.* Musco circumlita saxa. — *¶* Also, in painting, to round the figures by shading the edges. *Quintil.* Nec in pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, eminet. — *¶* Hence, figur. to magnify, set off. *Quintil.* Negotia circumlinire. *Id.* Vocem circumlinire.  
**CIRCUMLITŪS** (circumlino), ōnis, f. 2 a daubing or besmearing all over. *Plin.* Circumlitiones oris. — *¶* Also, a rounding of the figures by painting on the edges; a shading. *Senec.* In picturæ modum variatâ circumlitiō.  
**CIRCUMLOCŪTŪS** (circumloquor), ōnis, 2 f. a circumlocution, periphrasis. *Quintil.*  
**CIRCUMLŌQUŌR** (circum & loquor), 3 ēris, cūsus & quūsus sum, dep. 3. to use circumlocution. *Auson.*  
**CIRCUMLŪCĒNS** (circum & luceo), 2 entis, ādj. shining round. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Circumlucens fortuna.  
**CIRCUMLŪ** (circum & luo), is, a. 3. 2 to wash all round. *Tacit.* Amnis tergum circumluit, flows round. *Liv.* Mari major pars circumluitur.  
**CIRCUMLŪSTRĒ** (circum & lustrō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to examine all round; to reconnoitre. *Sil.*  
**CIRCUMLŪVĪŪS** (circumluo), ōnis, f. 1 the act of washing or flowing round. *Cic.* Jura alluvionum et circumluvionum.  
**CIRCUMMĒŌ** (circum & meo), as, n. 1. 2 to go round. *Tertull.*  
**CIRCUMMĒYŌR** (circum & metior), 2 Iris, dep. 4. to measure round. *Vitruv.*  
**CIRCUMMINGĒ** (circum & mingo), is, 3 n. 3. to make venter all round. *Petron.* Circummixit vestimenta sua.  
**CIRCUMMITTĒ** (circum & mitto), is, 2 Isi, issum, a. 3. to send round. *Cæs.* Legationes in omnes partes circummittere. *Id.* Præconibus circummissis.  
**CIRCUMMŌENIŌ**. See *Circummanio*. 3  
**CIRCUMMŪLCĒNS** (circum & mulceo), 2 entis, particip. licking round about. *Plin.* Serpentium circummulcentibus linguis.  
**CIRCUMMŪNYŪS** (circum & munio), is, 2 īvi, itum, a. 4. to wall around, protect, περιβάλλω. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, to surround, invest with military works. *Cæs.* Oppidum vallo circummunire. — *¶* *Circummanio* is also used. *Plaut.* Custodiis circummunenti sumus.  
**CIRCUMMŪNTIŪS** (circummunio), ōnis, 2 f. a fortifying or fencing round. *Cæs.* Oppidi circummunitione, circumvallation.  
**CIRCUMMŪRĀNŪS** (circum & murus), 3 a, um, adj. around or without the walls. *Ammian.* Circummurana bella.  
**CIRCUMNĀSCĒNS** (circum & nascor), 2 entis, particip. growing round or about. *Plin.* Lacus circumnascens absinthio inficitur.  
**CIRCUMNĀVIGĒ** (circum & navigo), as, 2 a. 1. to sail round, circumnavigate. *Vellei.* Classis Oceani circumnavigaverat sinus.  
**CIRCUMNĒCTĒ** (circum & necto), is, 2 xui, xum, a. 3. to tie or bind round, sur-

round, περιπέλω. Senec. Fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit.

CIRCUMNOTATŪS (circum & noto), a, 3 um, particip. painted or marked round. Apul.

CIRCUMOBROTŪS (circum & obruo), is, a. 2. 3. to cover on all sides, περικαλύπτω. Plin. Alterna folia circumobruere.

CIRCUMFACTUS. See Circumfactus.

CIRCUMPADANŪS (circum & Padus), 3 a, um, adj. on the banks of the Po. Liv. Circumpadani campi.

CIRCUMPAVITŪS (circum & pavio), a, 2 um, particip. beaten or trodden all round. Plin. Area circumpavita.

CIRCUMPENDENS (circum & pendeo), entis, particip. hanging round about. Curt. Circumpendentibus margaritis.

CIRCUMPLAUDŪS (circum & plaudo), is, 3 a. 3. to applaud on every side. Ovid. Quaque ibis, manibus circumplaudere tuorum.

CIRCUMPLECTŪS (circum & plecto), is, 3 a. 3. to embrace; the same as Circumplector. Plaut. Meum collum circumplecto.

CIRCUMPLECTOR (Id.), ēris, exus sum, 1 dep. 3. to embrace or clasp around, περιβάλλω, ἀμύχω. Plin. Arbor crassitudinis, quam circumplecti nemo possit. — ¶ Also, to surround, compass. Cic. Domini patrimonium circumplexus. Cas. Collem opere circumplecti, to entrench. Virg. quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, goes round.

CIRCUMPLEXŪS (circumplector), us, m. 2 an embracing or folding round. Plin. Dracones circumplexu ambiunt elephantos.

CIRCUMPLICŪS (circum & plico), as, a. 1. 1. to twine or fold round, περιπέλω. Cic. Puer circumplicatus serpentibus. Gell. Circumplacare lorum surculo.

CIRCUMPLUMBŪS (circum & plumbo), 3 as, a. 1. to cover all over with lead. Cato. Modiolos circumplumbare.

CIRCUMPONŪS (circum & pono), is, sui, 2 situm, a. 3. to place or set round, περιτίθημι. Horat. Piper catillis circumponere. Tacit. Nemus navali stagno circumpositus.

CIRCUMPOSITŪS (circumpono), ōnis, f. 3 a placing or setting round. Augustin. Auri circumpositio.

CIRCUMPOTATŪS (circum & potatio), 3 ōnis, f. a drinking round in succession. Cic. Omnisque circumpotatio tollitur.

CIRCUMPROJICIŪS (circum & projicio), is, a. 3. to throw or scatter round. Cael. Aurelian.

CIRCUMPULSŪS (circum & pulso), as, a. 3. 1. to knock or beat all round. Stat. Et lituis aures circumpulstantur acutis.

CIRCUMPURGŪS (circum & purgo), as, a. 2. 1. to cleanse round about, περικαθαίρω. Cels.

CIRCUMQUAQUE (circum & quaque), adverb. all around, every way, on every side, περί. Aurel. Vict. Ceteraque oppida circumquaque.

CIRCUMRADŪS (circum & rado), is, si, 2 sum, a. 3. to scrape or shave, pare round, περιζώω. Cels.

CIRCUMRASIŪS (circumrado), ōnis, f. 2 a scraping round. Plin. Circumrasio corticis.

CIRCUMRETYŪS (circum & rete), is, a. 4. 1 to entangle or ensnare. Arnob. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Circumretitus frequentia populi.

CIRCUMRIGŪS (circum & rigo), a, um, adj. watered all round. Propert. Et circumrigo surgebant lilla prato.

CIRCUMRODŪS (circum & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to gnaw all round, cat away on every side, περιβρώσκω. Plin. Polypus escam circumrosit. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est. Horat. Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, h. e. is slandered.

CIRCUMRORANS (circum & roro), antis, 3 particip. sprinkling slightly all around. Apul.

CIRCUMROTŪS (circum & roto), as, a. 1. 3 to turn or wheel round. Apul. Circumrotare machinas. Cæs. German. Cæli circumrotat orbem.

CIRCUMROTUNDATIŪS (circum & rotundatio), ōnis, f. a turning or moving round. Vitruv.

CIRCUMSALTANS (circum & salto), 3 antis, particip. dancing round about. Prudent. Hoc circumsaltante choro.

CIRCUMSCALPTŪS (circum & scalpo), 2 a, um, particip. scraped all round. Plin. Radice pastinacæ circumscalpti dentes.

CIRCUMSCARIFICATŪS (circum & 2 scarifico), a, um, particip. scarified round. Plin. Pedom clavi circumsca- rificati ferro.

CIRCUMSCINDŪS (circum & scindo), is, 2 idi, issum, a. 3. to cut round about. Liv.

CIRCUMSCRIBŪS (circum & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to draw or write round; draw a mark round, περιγράφω. Cic. Virgula stantem circumscripsit, h. e. drew a circle around. Id. Circumscribere orbem, to describe a circle. Quintil. Circumscribere lineas. — ¶ Hence, to describe, define. Cic. Genus univ- ersum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest. Justin. Jocis sacrilegium circumscribens. — ¶ Also, to circumscribe, limit, bound, confine. Cic. Exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit. Id. Orator nullis terminis circumscribit jus suum. Id. Ambitus verborum circumscripsit, a period. Id. Circumscribere alicui locum habitandi. Plin. Circumscribere luxuriam vilitate, h. e. to set bounds to. — ¶ Also, to abridge, diminish. Senec. Ejus laudes circumscribere. Colum. Diophanes Di- onysium sex epitomis circumscripsit. — ¶ Also, to surround, go round. Gell. Oceanus circumscribit omnes terras. — ¶ Also, to conceive, compre- hend. Cic. Circumscribitur mente sententia. — ¶ Also, to restrain, check, bridle. Senec. Circumscribere gulam. Cic. Si tribunus plebis Senatusconsulto circumscripsit sit. Id. Prætozem circumscribere. — Hence, Plin. Parricidii suo etiam rempublicam circumscripsit, hath disgraced. — ¶ Also, to remove, set aside, withdraw. Cic. Hoc tempore ex accusatione circumscrip- to. Id. Circumscripsit sententiis. — ¶ Also, to beset, ensnare, entrap, cheat, trick, deceive. Cic. Fallacibus interrogatio- nibus circumscribere aliquem. Id. Ado- lescentulos circumscribunt. Id. Dic nunc, te ab Roscio circumscrip- tum esse. Plin. Jun. Circumscrip- to testamento, having been fraudulently interpreted, evaded. So, Pandect. Legem circumscribere.

CIRCUMSCRIPTĒ (circumscripsit), adverb. definitely, precisely. Cic. Singulas res circumscrip- te complecti. Id. Circumscrip- te dicere, in measured periods. — ¶ Also, shortly, briefly, in a short compass. Lactant. Circumscrip- te et breviter ostendere.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIŪS (circumscribo), ōnis, f. a writing or marking round; the circle so drawn. Cic. E circumscriptione excedere. — ¶ Also, the circuit, compass. Cic. Terræ circumscrip- tio. — ¶ Also, determination, limitation. Cic. Tempo- rum circumscrip- tio. — ¶ Also, a pe- riod. Cic. Circumscrip- tio verborum. Id. Circuitus ille orationis, quem circumscriptionem dicimus. — ¶ Also, a short, pithy saying; maxim. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a cheating, defraud- ing. Cic. Circumscriptiones adoles- centium. Senec. Quem mortalium cir- cumscriptiones vestræ fortiozem facere possunt? h. e. sophisms.

CIRCUMSCRIPTŪS (Id.), ōris, m. a cheat, defrauder. Cic. Quis testamen- torum subjector, quis circumscrip- tor, &c. Juvenal. pupillum ad jura vocan- tem Circumscrip- torem. — ¶ Also, he who annuls, makes void. Tertull. Sententiæ suæ circumscrip- tor.

CIRCUMSCRIPTŪS, a, um, particip. from circumscribo. — ¶ Also, adject. compressed, concise. Plin. Jun. Vis cir- cumscrip- tor.

CIRCUMSECŪS (circum & seco), as, cui, 1 ctum, a. 1. to cut round, περικόπτω. Cic. Serrula circumsecare aliquid, to saw. Colum. Circumsecare ungu- las. Sueton. Senex circumsectus, circum- cised.

CIRCUMSECŪS (circum & secus), adv. 3 round about, on every side. Apul. Cir- cumsecus adstantes.

CIRCUMSEDEŪS (circum & sedeo), and CIRCUMSIDEŪS, es, ēdi, essum, a. and n. 2. to sit or take one's stand round, περι- κάθημαι. Senec. Florentes amicorum turba circumsedet. — ¶ Also, to be- siege. Cic. Mutinam circumsedent. Id. Circumsedemur omnibus copiis. Id. Vallo circumsedere aliquem. Val. Max. Circumsedere Curiam militibus, to sur- round. Cic. Circumsessus lectis viri- bus. Liv. Castra circumsessa. — ¶ Circumstido, is, idi or ēdi, essum, is also used in the same sense. Liv. Pallineum circumsidunt, invest, lay siege to.

CIRCUMSEPIŪS (circum & sepio), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 4. to fence round, inclose, sur- round. Liv. Armatis corpus circum- sepsit. Sueton. Stagnum circumsep- tum ædificiis.

CIRCUMSERŪS (circum & sero), is, a. 3. 2 to plant or sow all round, περιφύρω. Plin. Genistas circumseri alveariis.

CIRCUMSESSIŪS (circumsedeo), ōnis, f. 1 an inclosing, besieging, siege. Cic.

CIRCUMSIDEŪS, } See Circumsedeo. 2 CIRCUMSIDO. }

CIRCUMSIGNŪS (circum & signo), as, a. 2. 1. to mark all round. Colum.

CIRCUMSILIŪS (circum & salio), is, n. 3. 4. to leap round, περιπλοχόμαι. Catull. Sed circumsilii modo huc, modo il- luc. — ¶ Figur. Juvenal. circumsilii Morborum omne genus.

CIRCUMSISTŪS (circum & sisto), is, 1 stiti & stēti, stitum, a. and n. 3. to stand round, surround, περιστημι. Plaut. Circumsistamus. Id. Quid me circumsistitis? Cic. Lictores eum circumsistunt. Tacit. Circumsistere signa. — In the passive, Cæs. Ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, h. e. be besieged.

CIRCUMSITŪS (circum & situs), a, um, 3 adj. neighboring. Ammian. Circumsitos populos ad ditionem trahere.

CIRCUMSONŪS (circum & sono), as, a. and n. 1. to resound on every side, περι- χέω. Cic. Talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare. Liv. Locus circumsonat ululatibus. Vitruv. Lo- ci circumsonantes. Virg. Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, h. e. sonat armis ac strepit circum- muros. Liv. Clamor hostes circumsonat. — In the passive, Ovid. Threicio cir- cumsonor ore, h. e. I am surrounded by those speaking the Thracian language.

CIRCUMSONŪS (circumsono), a, um, 3 adj. sounding round about. Ovid. quem turba canum circumsona terret.

CIRCUMSPECTATRIX (circumspecto), 3 icis, f. she who looks round, gazes about; a spy. Plaut. Circumspectatrix cum oculis emissit. Apul. Improba juvenum circumspectatrix.

CIRCUMSPECTĒ (circumspectus), adv. 2 circumspectly, cautiously, warily, ad- visedly. Quintil. Hoc circumspectus faciendum. Gell. Circumspecte indu- tus, finally.

CIRCUMSPECTIŪS (circumspicio), ōnis, f. a looking round, circumspection, con- sideration. Macrob. Sibi horizontem facit circumspectio singulorum. Cic. Ex circumspectione aliqua id sequi.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS (frequent. from cir- cumspicio), as, a. and n. 1. to look about, περισκέπτομαι. Cic. Bestiæ in pastu circumspectant. Plaut. Circumspec- tare se se, to look about sharply. Liv. Cunctati aliquandiu sunt, dum alius alium circumspectant. Terent. Simul alia circumspecto. — ¶ Also, to heed, take heed, think, consider. Cic. Dubi- tans, circumspectans. Tacit. Bellum circumspectare. Sil. Medicamina mes- ti imperio circumspectant, look for. Tacit. Fugam circumspectare. Liv. Defectionis tempus circumspectare, watch, wait for. — ¶ Also, to look sus- piciously upon. Cic. Circumspectans omnia, et omni strepitu pavescere.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS (circumspicio), us, m. a looking round. Plin. Cervix flexilis ad circumspectum. Cic. Facilis est cir- cumspectus, I can easily look round. — ¶ Also, consideration. Ovid. Malique In circumspectu (mens) stat sine fine sul, h. e. in sui mali consideratione.

**CIRCUMSPĒCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *circumspicio*. — ¶ Also, adj. *circumspēct*, *cautious, careful, thoughtful, prudent, considerate, wary*. *Senec.* Sive aliquis circumspēctor est, &c. *Sueton.* Circumspēctissimus et prudentissimus princeps. *Id.* Modo circumspēctus et sagax. — ¶ Also, *prudently done or said, carefully weighed*. *Ovid.* Verba movent iras non circumspēcta deorum, *inconsideratē language*. *Valer. Max.* Decreti circumspēctissima sanctio. — ¶ Also, *mark-worthy, admired, conspicuous, respected*. *Val. Max.* Circumspēcta animi moderatio. *Sueton.* Circumspēctus honor. *Ammian.* Nomen circumspēctum et verecundum.

**CIRCUMSPĒRGĒS** (circum & spargo), is, 2 a. 3. *to sprinkle all around*. *Plin.* Ibi se purificantes solemniter circumspērgi aqua.

**CIRCUMSPĒCIĒNTĪA** (circumspicio), a, f. *consideration, circumspēction*. *Gell.*

**CIRCUMSPĒCIŪS** (circum & spēcio), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. and n. 3. *to look round, περιερχομαι*. *Cic.* Nec suspicit nec circumspēcit. *Plaut.* Circumspēce te, ne quis assit arbiter. — ¶ Also, *figur. to take heed, weigh, consider carefully, ponder over*. *Cic.* Omnia circumspēxit Quintius. *Id.* Circumspēcite mentibus vestris hosce homines. *Id.* Numquamne te circumspēcies? *Cæs.* Reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspēciebat. *Cic.* Circumspēciendum est diligenter, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, *to look for, seek after, desire*. *Justin.* Novas belli causas circumspēcere. *Id.* Circumspēcere fugam, *to meditate*. *Sallust.* Mithridates diem bello circumspēcit, *waits for an opportunity*. *Liv.* Circumspēcere externa auxilia. — ¶ Also, *to provide against, prevent*. *Cic.* Pericula circumspēcere. — ¶ Also, *to be inflated; to swell, strut*. *Cic.* Usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspēcis.

**CIRCUMSTAGNŌS** (circum & stagno), as, 3 n. 1. *to stagnate or spread all around*. *Tertull.*

**CIRCUMSTANTĪA** (circumsto), a, f. *the act of standing round or surrounding*. *Senec.* Aquae circumstantia. *Gell.* Hostium circumstantia. — ¶ Also, *a quality, circumstance*. *Gell.* Circumstantia rerum, negotiorumque. *Quintil.* Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumstantia.

**CIRCUMSTĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of standing round*. *Gell.* Circumstatio militum.

**CIRCUMSTĪPŌS** (circum & stipo), as, a. 3. *1. to crowd or press round; to surround*. *Sil.* magna circumstipante caterva.

**CIRCUMSTŌS** (circum & sto), as, stēti, a. 1. *to stand or place one's self round; to beset, περιστημι*. *Cic.* Equites ceterique cives circumstant Senatum. *Id.* Circumstare tribunal praeoris urbani. *Tacit.* Circumstare vias. *Cæs.* Morini circumsteterunt. *Sueton.* Specie officii circumstare aliquem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Nos undique fata circumstant, *surround*. *Virg.* Quae te circumstant pericula cernis, *beset*. *Liv.* Romanos terror circumstabat.

**CIRCUMSTREPŌS** (circum & strepo), is, 2 ūi, itum, n. and a. 3. *to make a noise round*. *Senec.* Tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis. *Tacit.* Certum ceteri circumstrepunt. *Id.* Legatus clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur.

**CIRCUMSTRĪDĒNS** (circum & strido), 3 entis, particip. *shrilling, wailing round*. *Ammian.* Circumstridentium terror larvarum.

**CIRCUMSTRŪS** (circum & struo), is, 2 ūi, uctum, a. 3. *to build round about, περιουκοδοέω*. *Sueton.* Circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu. *Plin.* Apes lacrymis arborum fores alveorum latiores circumstruunt.

**CIRCUMSŪDĀNS** (circum & sudo), antis, 2 particip. *sweating on all sides*. *Plin.*

**CIRCUMSŪRGĒNS** (circum & surgo), entis, particip. *rising on every side*. *Tacit.* Circumurgentibus jugis.

**CIRCUMSŪTŪS** (circum & suo), a, um, 2 particip. *sown together all round*. *Plin.* Vitibus navigiis corio circumsutis navigare.

**CIRCUMTĒGŌS** (circum & tego), is, a. 3. *to cover round*. *Lucret.* Supra circumtegere omnia caelum.

**CIRCUMTĒNTŪS** (circum & tendo), a, 3 um, particip. *wrapped round*. *Plaut.* Elephanti corio circumtentus.

**CIRCUMTĒRGĒS** (circum & tergeo), es, 3 a. 2. *to wipe round*. *Cato.*

**CIRCUMTĒRĒS** (circum & tero), is, a. 3. *to rub all round*. *Figur.* *to crowd round*. *Tibull.* hunc juvenis turba circumterit arta.

**CIRCUMTĒXTŪS** (circum & textus), a, 3 um, adj. *woven all round*. *Virg.* Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho.

**CIRCUMTŌLLŌS** (circum & tollo), is, a. 3. *to remove or take away on every side*. *Cael. Aurel.*

**CIRCUMTŌNŌS** (circum & tono), as, ui, 3 n. 1. *to thunder or make a loud noise on all sides*. *Ovid.* qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona creuentis.

**CIRCUMTŌNSŪS** (circum & tondeo), a, 2 um, particip. *shaven or shorn all round*. *Petron.* Circumtonsae pinus. — ¶ *Figur.* *Senec.* Oratio circumtonsa, *labored, artificial*.

**CIRCUMTŌRQUEŌS** (circum & torqueo), 3 es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to turn or twist round*. *Apul.*

**CIRCUMTRĀHŌS** (circum & traho), is, a. 3. *to drag or trail round*. *Cael. Aurel.*

**CIRCUMTRĒMŌS** (circum & tremo), is, 3 n. 3. *to tremble on all sides*. *Lucret.* Totum circumtremere aethera signis.

**CIRCUMTŪEŌR** (circum & tueor), ēris, 3 itus sum, dep. 2. *to look round on every side*. *Apul.* Aquila eodem loco pendula circumtuetur.

**CIRCUMVĀDŌS** (circum & vado), is, si, 2 a. 3. *to assail on every side, περιερχομαι*. *Liv.* Terror barbaros circumvasit.

**CIRCUMVĀGŌR** (circum & vagor), āris, 2 dep. 1. *to wander about, περιπλανάομαι*. *Vitruv.*

**CIRCUMVĀGŪS** (circum & vagus), a, 3 um, adj. *wandering or flowing round, revolving*. *Horat.* Oceanus circumvagus arva beata. *Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.* Aetherae moles circumvaga flammæ.

**CIRCUMVĀLLŌS** (circum & vallo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to surround with a rampart, circumvallate, invest, besiege, περιβάλλω, προσπεριβάλλω*. *Cæs.* Circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. *Id.* Circumvallare Pompeium instituit. — ¶ Also, *to surround*. *Colum.* Locus circumvallandus est duobus sulcis — ¶ And *figur.* *Tertull.* Tot res repente circumvallant, *vis, egestas, &c.*

**CIRCUMVĒCTĪS** (circumveho), ōnis, f. *a bearing or carrying round about*. *Cic.* Portorium circumvectionis, *customs paid on transporting goods*. — ¶ Also, *a circuit, revolution*. *Cic.* Solis circumvectionis.

**CIRCUMVĒCTŌS** (frequentat. from circumveho), as, a. 1. *to carry about*. *Sil.* Errantes Penates circumvectare. — In the passive, *to be carried about, h. e. to drive, sail, &c. round*. *Plaut.* Mihi navem faciam; oppida circumvectabor. *Liv.* Qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, *h. e. go through, describe*.

**CIRCUMVĒHŌS** (circum & veho), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 3. *to carry round about, as on horseback, by a coach or ship, &c.* — Generally, in the passive, *to ride, sail, or go round*. *Liv.* Classe circumvehi ad Romanum agrum. *Cæs.* Muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, *to go round by the hills*. *Liv.* Dictator equo circumvectus. *Id.* Circumvecti ab urbe ad aversa insulae. — So, in the active, *Nep.* Praefectus circumvehens Peloponnesum (sc. se), *sailing round*. — ¶ *Figur.* *to go over*. *Virg.* Circumvehor omnia verbis, *describe minutely*.

**CIRCUMVĒLŌS** (circum & velo), as, a. 1. *to cover, veil round*. *Ovid.* Insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu.

**CIRCUMVĒNĪS** (circum & venio), is, ēni, ēntum, a. 4. *to come or stand round; to surround, περιερχομαι*. *Petron.* Illum frequentia ingens circumvenit. *Tacit.* Rhenus insulas circumveniens. *Sallust.* Planities locis superioribus

circumventa. — ¶ *Figur.* *to beset*. *Horat.* Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda. — ¶ Also, *to embrace, clasp*. *Colum.* Mollia vincula circumvenere truncum. *Id.* Ramos manu circumvenire. — ¶ Also, *to surround, invest, blockade, cut off communication with on every side*. *Sallust.* Multitudine castra circumvenit. *Cæs.* Circumvenire hostes a tergo. *Id.* Hostes vallo, fossaque circumvenire. *Pl.* Montem opere circumvenire. *Sallust.* Mœnia exercitu circumvenire. *Cæs.* Circumveniri ab hoste. *Sallust.* Circumveniri a latronibus. — ¶ Hence, *to hard push, oppress*. *Cic.* Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri. *Id.* Circumventus morbo. *Sallust.* Omnibus necessitudinibus circumventus. — ¶ Also, *to circumvent, deceive, betray*. *Cic.* Circumvenire aliquem judicio. *Id.* innocentem pecunia. *Sallust.* Circumveniri falsis criminibus. *Justin.* Dolō circumvenire. *Tacit.* Circumvenire aliquem falso testimonio. — ¶ Also, *to evade, misconstrue, misinterpret*. *Pandect.* Circumvenire leges.

**CIRCUMVĒNTĪS** (circumvenio), ōnis, f. 3 an *oppressing, deceiving*. *Augustin.*

**CIRCUMVĒNTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an *impostor, deceiver*. *Lamprid.*

**CIRCUMVĒNTŌRĪS** (circumventor), a, 3 um, adj. *treacherous, deceitful*. *Augustin.*

**CIRCUMVĒRSĪS** (circumverto), ōnis, 2 a *turning round*. *Quintil.* Circumversio manus.

**CIRCUMVĒRSŌS** (circum & verso), as, a. 3. *1. to turn round*. *Lucret.* Quarentesque viam circumversantur.

**CIRCUMVĒRSŪS** (circum & verro), a, 3 um, particip. *swept round*. *Cato.*

**CIRCUMVĒRTŌS**, and anciently **CIRCUMVĒRTŪS** (circum & verto), is, tī, sum, a. 3. *to turn round, περιστρέφω*. *Plaut.* in cursu rotula circumvertitur. *Id.* Ubi circumvortor, cado. *Ovid.* Rota circumvertitur axem, *revolves round*. — ¶ Also, *to defraud, deceive, impose upon, circumvent*. *Plaut.* Qui me argento circumvertant.

**CIRCUMVĒSTĪS** (circum & vestio), is, 2 a. 4. *to clothe round, cover, περιεβάλλω*. *Plin.* Vitium crinibus circumvestit arborem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Poeta ap. Cic.* Circumvestit dictis, *involves, makes obscure*.

**CIRCUMVĪNCĪS** (circum & vincio), is, 3 nxi, nctum, a. 4. *to bind or tie round, περιδέω*. *Plaut.* Vos virgis circumvinciam.

**CIRCUMVĪSŌS** (circum & viso), is, a. 3. *to look round, περιβλέπω*. *Plaut.* Angues oculis omnes circumvisere.

**CIRCUMVĪLĪTŌS** (circum & volito), as, 2 āvi, ātum, 1. *to keep flying round*. *Virg.* Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo. *Horat.* Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma? — ¶ *Figur.* *to wander to and fro, hover round*. *Senec.* Agmina equitum circumvolitantia. *Colum.* Circumvolitans limina potentiorum, *haunting*.

**CIRCUMVŌLŌS** (circum & volo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, 1. *to fly or hover round, περιπέτομαι*. *Justin.* Aves eum circumvolante cœperunt. *Virg.* nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra. *Horat.* Quam Jocus circumvolat. — ¶ *Figur.* *to run or move quickly about*. *Vellei.* Circumvolans ordines exercitus.

**CIRCUMVŌLVŌS** (circum & volvo), is, 2 vi, ūtum, a. 3. *to roll round*. *Virg.* sol circumvolvitur annum. *Plin.* Herba arboribus circumvolvens se.

**CIRCUMVŌLŪTŌR** (circum & volutor), āris, pass. 1. *to roll round or about*. *Plin.* Pantheram circumvolutori non dubie blandientem, *began to twist himself about fraudulently*.

**CIRCŪS** (κίρκος), i, m. *any thing of a circular form; a circle*. *Cic.* in Arat. Vidisti magnum candentem serpente circum, *the milky way*. — ¶ Also, *a circular course in which public races took place; a circus, a building for exhibitions of strength, speed, and skill, and various other spectacles*. *A circus consisted of an oval area, surrounded by seats, and having a wall (spina) running through the centre, nearly its whole length; on the ends of the wall were the goals (metæ),*

round which the competitors turned. There were several such in Rome; but when circus is used absolutely, it denotes the Circus Maximus. Cic. Ludi publici sub cavea, Circoque divisi. Sucton. Triviales ex Circo ludii. Horat. Fal-lax Circus. Martial. Circus clamorosus. — ¶ Also, any place used for shows and games. Virg. mediaque in valle theatri Circus erat. — ¶ Also, the spectators in the circus. Sil. Circus in- numerus.

CIRIS (κεῖρις), is, f. a sort of water-fowl, into which the poets fable Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, to have been changed. Ovid. plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris.

CIRRATŪS (cirrus), a, um, adject. having 3 curled or long hair. Martial. matutini cirrata caterva magistri, boys, pupils. — ¶ Also, fringed. Capitol. Cirrata vestes.

CIRRHĀ, æ, f. Κίρρα, a town in Phocis, into which the poets fable Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, to have been changed. Ovid. plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris. Cirrha silet, h. e. the Delphic oracle. — Hence, Cirrhaus, a, um, adj. of Cirrha, or Delphi. Plin. Cirrhæi campi. Lucan. Cirrhæa vates, h. e. the Delphic priestess. So, Id. Cirrhæa antra.

CIRRŪS, i, m. a lock or curl of hair; hair 2 in curls. Martial. caputque nudum Cirris grandibus hinc et inde cingunt. — ¶ Also, the tuft of feathers, or crest, on the heads of certain birds. Plin. — ¶ Also, of plants, a tuft. Plin. — ¶ Also, Cirri, the arms of polypi. Plin. — ¶ Also, the filaments of oysters. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fringe. Phædr. Cirri dependentes.

CIRSŪŌN (κίρσιον), i, n. a sort of thistle. Plin.

CIS, prep. on this side. Cic. Cis Taurum. Liv. Cis Padum, ultraque. — ¶ Also, applied to time, within. Plaut. Cis dies pauca. Id. Cis paucas tempestate, within a short time.

CISALPINŪS (cis & Alpes), a, um, adj. on this side the Alps; Cisalpine. Cic.

CYSIUM, ii, n. a sort of light, two-wheeled car; a calash. Cic. Cysio celeriter ad urbem advectus. Id. Sex et quinquaginta millia pænum cisiis pervolavit.

CISMŌNTANŪS (cis & mons), a, um, 2 adject. on this side the mountains. Plin.

CISORIUM (cædo), ii, n. an edge tool, 3 cutting instrument. Veget.

CISPELLŪS (cis & pello), is, a. 3. to drive back. Plaut. Inde cispellam virum.

CISPŪS mons, a hill in Rome. Gell.

CISRHENANŪS (cis & Rhenus), a, um, adject. on this side the Rhine. Cæs. Germani cisrhenani.

CISSANTHĒMŌS (κισσάνθεμος), i, f. a kind of sow-bread; briony. Plin.

CISSEIS, idis, f. Κισσηίς, Hecuba, the daughter of Cissus, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. Virg. Cisseis prægnans ignes enixa jugales.

CISSITIS (κισσιτις), is, f. a precious stone. Plin.

CISSŌS (κισσός), i, f. a kind of ivy, growing without a support. Plin.

CISSŪBIUM (κισσύβιον), ii, n. a cup or bowl, made of ivy. Macrob.

CISTĀ (κίστη), æ, f. a chest, box, coffer. Cic. Quaternos H. S. in cistam transferam ex fisco. Horat. Aut cistam effractam et subducta viatica plorat. Juvenal. servabat cista libellos. In particular, a box containing certain holy things, which was carried in the sacred rites of Ceres and Bacchus. Tibull. & Ovid. — ¶ Also, the box into which the citizens threw their votes, as also the judges, when they passed sentence on criminals; ballot-box. Auct. ad Herenn.

CISTELLĀ (dimin. from cista), æ, f. a 3 small chest or box. Terent. Cistellam effer domo.

CISTELLATRIX (cistella), icis, f. the 3 slave who had the charge of her mistress's caskets. Plaut.

CISTELLŪLĀ (dimin. from cistella), æ, 3 f. a small box or chest. Plaut.

CISTERNĀ (cista), æ, f. a hollow place under the ground for holding rain-water; a cistern. Varr.

CISTERMINŪS (cisterna), a, um, adject. 2 belonging to a cistern. Senec. Aqua cisternina.

CISTHŌS (κίσθος), i, m. the wild eglantine. Plin.

CISTIBERIS (cis & Tiberis), e, adject. on this side the Tiber. Pandect.

CISTIFĒR (cista & fero), a, um, adject. 3 bearing a casket or box. Martial. Nupisti cistifero, h. e. a low fellow.

CISTŌPHŌRŪS (κιστοφόρος), i, m. that bears a casket, a cista. Liv. Cistophorum (for Cistophorum) ducenta, sc. nummorum, an Asiatic coin, (worth 4 drachmæ) stamped with an image of the sacred cista of Bacchus, Ceres, &c. Cic. Habeo at H. S. bis et vicies in cistophoro, h. e. in Asiatic coins.

CISTŪLĀ (dimin. from cista), æ, f. a 3 small basket, or box. Plaut.

CITATĪM (citatus), adv. quickly, speedily, 2 hastily. Cic. Citatim scribere. Quintil. Ancillæ citatius moventur. Id. Nominam quam citatissime volvere.

CITĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from cito. — 2 ¶ Also, adject. swift, hurried, speedy, quick. Liv. Citatiore agmine. Id. Citato gradu, at full speed. Id. Citatissimo agmine. Cic. Equo citato. Plin. Alvus citator, loose.

CITĒR (cis), a, um, adject. on this side, 3 this way. Cato. Citer ager. More frequently used in the comp. and superlat. citērior, citimius, and citimius, nearer, nearest. Cic. Gallia citerior, hither. Flor. Oceanus citerior. Cic. Luna citima terris. Id. Deduc orationem tuam de cælo ad hæc cituma. — ¶ Also, applied to time, comp. nearer our own time, later, more recent. Cic. Ad hæc citeriora venire. — ¶ Also, earlier, sooner. Val. Max. Consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est. — ¶ Also, shorter. Val. Max. Citerioris ætatis meta.

CITĒRIŌR. See Citer.

CITĒRIŪS, adverb. See Citra.

CITHĒRŌN, ōnis, m. Κίθαρών, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Bacchus. Plin.

CITHĀRĀ (κίθαρα), æ, f. a lute, or guitar. Virg. Orpheus Threïcia fretus cithara, fidibusque canoris. Horat. Imbelli cithara dividere carmina. Plin. Cithara canere, to play on the guitar. Quintil. Canere laudes Deorum ad citharam.

CITHĀRISTĀ (κίθαριστής), æ, m. a player on the guitar. Cic.

CITHĀRISTRĪĀ (κίθαρίστρια), æ, f. a 3 music-girl, a female player on the guitar. Terent. Nactus est puellulam citharistram.

CITHĀRIZŌ (κίθαρίζω), as, n. 1. to play 3 on the harp. Nepos. Citharizare doctus est a Dionysio.

CITHĀRĒDICŪS (κίθαρωδικός), a, um, 2 adject. relating or belonging to a player on the guitar. Sueton. Citharædicus habitus.

CITHĀRĒDŌS (κίθαρωδός), i, m. one who plays on the guitar, accompanying himself with his voice. Cic. Vox citharædi.

CITHĀRŌS (κίθαρος), i, m. a kind of turbot. Plin.

CITIENSIS, e, and CITIÆUS, a, um, 3 adject. of Citium, a town of Cyprus. Gell. Zeno Citiensis. — Also, absol. Citiæii, ðrum, inhabitants of Citium.

CITYEŪS, or CITTEUS, ei & eos, of Citium. Cic. Zeno Citieus.

CITIMŪS. See Citer. 1

CITRĒMIS (citus & remus), e, adject. 3 swift. Varr. Argo citremem.

CITIŪS. See Cito.

CITYŪS, i, m. a mountain between Macedonia and Ætolia.

CITŌ (citus), adverb, comp. citius, superl. citissime, soon, shortly, quickly, speedily, without delay, ταχέως, εὐθέως, παραρρήμα. Cic. Cito me ad te esse venturum. Id. Confido cito te firmum fore. Id. Nimis cito, too soon. Terent. Abi cito, et suspende te. Phæd. non vis citius progredi? Cæs. Se in curru citissime recipere. Horat. Citius suprema die, before. Id. Dicto citius, sooner than the words could be uttered; in a moment. Cic. Vox me citius defecerit, quam nomina, sooner than, before. Id. Eam citius veteratoriam, quam oratoriam diceret, rather than. — ¶ Also, with a negative particle, easily. Terent. Haud cito mali quid ortum ex hoc sit. Cic. Sed neque apertorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem. Id. Non tam cito.

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CITŌ (frequentat. from cieo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to excite, stir up, rouse, ἀνακινέω, διακινέω. Stat. Tunc iras (leo) citat. Cels. Humorem illic citare, to draw. Id. Alie citant urinam, provoke. — ¶ Also, to urge, incite, impel, stimulate. Stat. juvenes animosa citavit Gloria. Liv. Citatis equis, at full gallop; at full speed. — ¶ Also, to hasten, quicken. Claudian. Citare gradum. Cic. Motus citare. — ¶ Also, to throw, hurl. Sil. Hastam citare. — ¶ Also, to put or shoot forth. Colum. Radices in summo solo citare. — ¶ Also, to call by name, name. Ovid. Hic ego me sensi noto quater ore citari. Nepos. victorem Olympiæ citari, to be proclaimed. Liv. Nomina damnatorum citare, to call over. — ¶ Also, to summon, to cite before. Liv. Patres in curiam citari jussit. Id. Juniores citare, h. e. to summon them to give in their names. Cic. Citat reum, non respondet. — ¶ Also, to cite, quote, appeal to the testimony of. Cic. Testem totam Siciliam citabo. Liv. Veteres annales citat auctores. Petron. Citare Poetas. — ¶ Also, to recite, repeat, sing. Cic. Citare pæanem. Horat. ab ovo usque ad mala citare Io Bacche.

CITRĀ (cis), prep. and adverb. on this side, εὐρός. Cic. Citra Veliam. Id. Citra Rubiconem. — ¶ Also, nearer. Cic. Citra licet. — ¶ Also, of time, before. Citra Trojana tempora. Sueton. Citra spectaculorum dies. — ¶ Absolut adverb. Liv. Paucis citra millibus lignatores ei occurrunt. Tacit. Tela hostium citra cadebant. — ¶ Also, without. Plin. Morbus fevus fit etiam citra febres, even without fever. Sueton. Citra honorem verborum. Id. Citra comoda præmiorum. Ovid. Peccavi citra scelus. Quintil. Phidias in ebore citra æmulum fuit. — ¶ Also, contrary to. Flor. Citra spem omnium, contrary to expectation. Gell. Citra morem ceterarum civitatum. — ¶ Citra quam, not so well as; otherwise than. Ovid. Culta quidem (fateor) citra, quam debuit, illa. — ¶ Also, hitherwards. Ovid. nec citra mota nec ultra. — ¶ Comp. Citerius. Senec. Citerius debito, sooner than is proper.

CITRĀGŌ, or CITRĒĀGŌ (citrus), inis, 3 f. balm, balm-gentle. Pallad.

CITRATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with 2 citron wood or leaves. Plin. libros citratos.

CITRĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a grove of citron-trees. Pallad.

CITRĒŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. of the citron-tree. Martial. Mala citrea. — ¶ Hence, absol. Citrea, æ (sc. arbor), the citron-tree. Plin. — ¶ And Citrum, i (sc. malum), the fruit of the citron-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, of the cedar-tree. Cic. Mensa citrea.

CITRŌ (cis), adverb. hitherwards. Joined with ultra, it signifies up and down, this way and that, to and fro, backward and forward. Cic. Cursare ultra et citro. Varr. Pisciculi ultra ac citro comment. Cæs. Ulro citroque mittere. — ¶ Also, mutually, reciprocally. Cic. Beneficia ultra citro data. Liv. Iata ultra citroque fide.

CITRUM, i, n. the wood of the African cedar. (See Citrus.) Plin. Citrum secat in laminas. Martial. Et citrum vetus, Indicosque dentes.

CITRŪS (probably corrupted from cedrus), i, f. a name applied by the Romans to several different sorts of trees, which they ignorantly confounded. As, the orange-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, the citron-tree (malus Medica), whose fruit was used to preserve clothes from worms, and also as an antidote. Plin. — ¶ Also, an African tree (θύον), of whose fragrant wood the wealthy Romans had their tables, &c. made; probably a species of cedar. Plin. (Ed. Harduin.)

CITTIUM. See Citieus and Citiensis.

CITŪS, a, um, particip. from cieo. — 1 ¶ Adject. swift, quick, nimble, speedy, rapid, ταχύς. Sallust. Citus incensus Liv. Via cita. Horat. Classe cita. Id. meo citus hæc subscribe libello, quickly, for cito. Id. Cita mors. Valer. Max. Citoris curæ negotium, of more urgent necessity. Quintil. Citissimum factum. Virg. Citæ quadrigæ. Ovid.

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**Horæ citæ.** *Id.* cito pede labitur ætas. *Tacit.* Homo cito sermone, quick, ready. *Horat.* Iambus pes citus, *h. e.* short.

**CIVICUS** (civis), a, um, adjct. relating to a citizen; civic, civil. *Hor.* Civica jura, civil law. *Id.* Motus civicus, intestine broils; civil war. *Ovid.* Civica bella. *Cic.* Corona civica, and absol. *Quintil.* Civica donare aliquem, a civic crown, an oak garland given to him who saved the life of a fellow-citizen in battle.

**CIVILIS** (Id.), e, adjct. of or belonging to a citizen; civil, ἀστικός, πολιτικός. *Liv.* Civilis clamor, the shout of their own countrymen. *Justin.* Fraude civili. *Cic.* Mos civilis, *h. e.* civium. *Id.* Civilia studia, civil strife. *Id.* Civilis sanguis. *Id.* Civile bellum. *Liv.* Civilis exercitus, *h. e.* composed of citizens. *Mattius ad Cic.* Pro civili parte, as a member of the commonwealth. *Virg.* Civilis quercus, the civic crown. *Varr.* Civilis dies, the civil day, from midnight to midnight, in opposition to the natural day, from sunrise to sunset. *Gell.* Annus civilis, the civil year of 365 days. — ¶ Also, of the state, political. *Cic.* Civilis ratio, politics, civil government. *Id.* Civilis oratio. *Id.* Jus civile, the civil law. *Quintil.* Civilis scientia, political economy. *Cic.* Rerum civilium cognitio, of public affairs. *Quintil.* Vir civilis, a statesman. — ¶ Also, affable, courteous, polite, condescending, civil, humane, gentle. *Sueton.* In semet augendo parvus, atque civilon, prænomine imperatoris abstinuit. *Id.* Vespasianus civilis, et clemens. *Id.* Civilis animi esse. *Tacit.* Germanico civile ingenium, mira comitas. *Ovid.* quid enim civilius illo. *Enrop.* Civilissimus.

**CIVILITAS** (civilis), atis, f. the art of governing; policy, politics, πολιτική. *Quintil.* Aristoteles rhetorica particulam civilitatis assignat. — ¶ Also, politeness, affability. *Sueton.* Clementiæ civilitatisque ejus multa documenta sunt.

**CIVILITER** (Id.), adverb, like a citizen, after the manner of a citizen. *Cic.* Vivendum civiliter. *Liv.* Magis pie, quam civiliter vim fecisse. *Juvenal.* Possimus, ut cænes civiliter, *h. e.* all alike. — ¶ Also, agreeably to the laws. *Pandect.* Annum civiliter numerare. *Id.* Civiliter agere, *h. e.* by a civil in opposition to a criminal process. — ¶ Also, civilly, courteously, kindly, moderately. *Ovid.* At quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus. *Tacit.* Civiliter accipere aliquid. *Plin.* Jun. Civilius. *Enrop.* Civilissime vixit.

**CIVIS** (cio or cieo, *h. e.* concieo), is, m. & f. a citizen, a free inhabitant of a town or city, πολίτης. *Cic.* Amantissimus reipublicæ civis. *Id.* Boni cives. *Terent.* Eam esse dico liberam, civem Atticam, *h. e.* the daughter of a citizen. — ¶ Also, a fellow-citizen. *Cic.* Te metuunt omnes cives tui. *Id.* Dabunt mihi veniam mei cives.

**CIVITAS** (civis), atis, f. the body of citizens; a number of people living in the same place and under the same laws; a municipal corporation, a city, state, πόλις, συνοικία. *Cic.* Concilia, cætusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur. *Id.* Cato ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *Id.* Civitas æquissimo jure. *Id.* Administrare civitatem. *Id.* Instituire civitates. *Id.* Mutare statum civitatis. *Plin.* Regia civitas, a monarchy. *Id.* Civitas popularis, a democracy. — ¶ Also, a nation. *Cæs.* Omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos divisa est. *Tacit.* Hermondurorum civitas fida Romanis. — ¶ Also, the administration of public affairs; government. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Commodum est sui cognoscere in civitate, *h. e.* in magistratu. *Cic.* Ad administrandam civitatem restitutus. — ¶ Also, the privileges or rights of citizens; the freedom of the city; citizenship. *Cic.* Dare alicui civitatem. *Id.* Impertiri alicui civitatem. *Id.* Donare alicui civitatem. *Id.* Civitatem amittere. *Id.* Adinere alicui civitatem et libertatem. — Civitas properly means the body of citizens, which inhabit the urbs, the latter signifying the mass of buildings which

compose the town; as, for instance, *Cic.* Tum conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt; tum domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus. *Id.* Non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs esset, et eam civitas incole-ret. — But civitas is often used for urbs. *Petron.* Errare per totam civitatem. *Enn.* Et civitatem video incendier. *Quintil.* Expugnandæ civitates quamlibet præcis impositæ rupibus. *Sueton.* Secessit in parvam ac deviam civitatem. — ¶ Civitatum is sometimes found in *gen. plur.*

**CIVITATULLA** (dimin. from civitas), æ, f. a small city. *Apul.* Ad quandam civitatum pervenimus. — ¶ Also, citizenship. *Senec.* Vendere civitatas solebat.

**CLADES**, is, f. loss, injury, disaster. *Liv.* Clades dextra manus. *Sueton.* Per sex dies ea clade sævitum est. *Flor.* Clades domus, the extinction of the family. *Salust.* Alium alia clades oppressit. *Lucet.* Mortifera clades, pestilence. *Id.* Cladem late dare, magnasque ruinas. — ¶ Also, particularly of loss in battle, overthrow, discomfiture, slaughter, destruction. *Liv.* Superesse cladis sua temeritate contractæ. *Id.* Magnam cladem inferre hosti. *Cic.* Cladem afferre. *Sallust.* Magnam cladem fecerunt. *Curt.* Omni clade vastare provinciam. *Id.* Accipere cladem. — ¶ Figur. he who causes loss, a destroyer, scourge. *Virg.* Scipiada, clades Libyæ.

**CLAM** (for celam, from celo), adverb, privately, privily, secretly, λάθρα. *Cic.* Plura clam removebat. *Plin.* Clam occulte facere aliquid. *Plaut.* Clam esse vult, to be unknown. *Id.* Clam furtive accipere aliquid. *Liv.* Clam tulit, to conceal. — ¶ Also, prep. without the knowledge of, with *abl.* *Plaut.* Clam uxore. *Terent.* Clam me est, I know not. *Id.* Neque clam me est, nor is it unknown to me. *Cæs.* Clam vobis. — With *accus.* *Terent.* Clam patrem. *Plaut.* Clam virum. *Terent.* Clam me id habuisse, to have kept it secret from me. — Also with *gen.* *Plaut.* Clam patris.

**CLAMATOR** (clamo), oris, m. a noisy de-1 claimer, a bawler. *Cic.* Clamatores odiosi, ac molesti. — ¶ Also, a crier. *Martial.* Nec venit ablati clamator verna lacernis.

**CLAMATORIUS** (clamator), a, um, adj. 2 clamorous, bawling, noisy. *Plin.* Clamatoria avis, a bird of ill omen.

**CLAMITATIO** (clamito), onis, f. repeated clamor; a frequent bawling, loud crying. *Plaut.*

**CLAMITO** (frequentat. from clamo), as, 1 avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to cry aloud, vociferate, κραυγάζω. *Cic.* Quidam caricæ Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat. *Id.* Clamitare calliditatem, to proclaim. *Cæs.* Sæpe clamitans, se liberum esse. *Terent.* Sæpe clamitans, quid agis. *Plin.* Jun. Clamitare nomen alicujus, to call out with a loud voice. *Tacit.* Sæva clamitare alicui, to imprecate loudly. *Liv.* Thalassio eam ferri clamitatum. — ¶ Also, to call after. *Plaut.* Clamitant me.

**CLAMO** (καλέω, κλάω), as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to cry, shout, ery aloud, exclaim. *Cic.* Salutis omnium causa id facere clamo. *Id.* De uxoris interitu clamarc. *Senec.* Clamo mihi ipse. *Terent.* Illis clamat de via, to complain loudly. *Catull.* Ad me omnes clamant, calls upon. — So *Ovid.* Surdas clamabat ad undas. *Cic.* Quum tacent, clamant, *h. e.* their silence expresses as much as if they cried out. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Veritas clamat, openly declares. *Id.* Clamat virtus beatiorum, &c., proclaims. *Sil.* Clamat unda, roars, resounds. *Plaut.* Naso magnum clamat, *h. e.* snores loudly. — ¶ Also, to call upon loudly, to declare, proclaim, with the *accus.* *Lucil.* So *Ovid.* Clamata refugit, called. *Id.* Clamataque palma theatris, proclaimed. *Martial.* Conviva clamatus. E somno pueros clamo. *Virg.* Morientem nomine clamat, *h. e.* vocat. *Plaut.* Clamare janitorem. *Id.* Divum, atque hominum fidem clamare, to invoke. *Ovid.* triumphum. *Propert.* Territa vicinas

Teia clamat aquas, *h. e.* clamore poscit. *Apul.* Pæconico publico silentium clamante, proclaiming aloud. — ¶ In the passive. *Cic.* Ab eis insanus clamabitur. Others read clamabitur.

**CLAMOR** (clamo), and **CLAMOS**, oris, m. a loud cry, shout. *Cic.* Clamorem edere. *Id.* profundere. *Id.* tollere. *Sueton.* Magnis clamoribus rem gerere. — ¶ Also, loud applause. *Cic.* Quæ clamores in bonis oratoribus efficiunt. *Id.* Dixi de te, quæ potui, tanto clamore, consensuque populi, ut, &c. *Phædr.* Movere plausus, suscitare clamores. — ¶ Also, the cry of animals. *Virg.* Clamoromque (mergi) ferunt ad sidera. — ¶ Also, any noise or sound. *Id.* Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere. *Horat.* non sine montium Clamore.

**CLAMOSÈ** (clamosus), adverb, loudly, 2 with a great noise. *Quintil.* Ne dicamus omnia clamose.

**CLAMOSUS** (clamo), a, um, adjct. full 2 of noise or clamor, noisy. *Martial.* Circus clamosus. *Stat.* clamose valles. — ¶ Also, accompanied with noise or clamor. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Continuatio est orationis enunciandæ acceleratio clamosa. *Quintil.* Clamosa actio. — ¶ Also, bawling, noisy. *Quintil.* Clamosus altercator. *Martial.* Magister clamosus.

**CLANCULARIUS** (clanculum), a, um, 3 adj. secret, unknown, anonymous, nameless, κρυπτός. *Martial.*

**CLANCULO**, adv. same as Clanculum. 3 *Macrob.*

**CLANCULUM** (clam), privately, secretly, 3 privily, λάθρα. *Plaut.* Captare clanculum sermonem alicujus. — In *Terent.* *And.* 1. 1. 27. Clanculum patres (acc.), without the knowledge of.

**CLANDESTINUS** (clandestinus), adverb, 3 secretly, clandestinely, κρύβδα, λάθρα. *Plaut.*

**CLANDESTINUS** (clam), a, um, adj. secret, hidden, unknown, private, clandestine, λαθραίος, κρυπτός. *Cic.* scelus. *Plaut.* nuptiæ. *Liv.* fœdus.

**CLANGO** (κλάζω, κλάγγω), is, n. 3. to 3 sound as a trumpet, to resound. *Acc.* and *Stat.*

**CLANGOR** (clango), oris, m. the sound, 2 especially of a trumpet. κλαγγή. *Virg.* Clamor virum, clangoroque tubarum. — ¶ Also, the cry or voice of beasts and birds; as the barking of a dog; the cry of an eagle; the cackling of a goose; the cry of a crane, a hawk, a cock, &c. *Liv.*

**CLANIS**, is, m. a river of Etruria, now Chiana. *Tacit.*

**CLANIUS**, ii, m. now *V. Agna*, a river of Campania. *Virg.*

**CLARE** (clarus), adv. clearly, brightly, distinctly, splendidly, λαμπρως. *Vitruv.* Stella clarissime lucens. *Catull.* Clare fulgens (stella). *Stat.* Clarius astris. *Plaut.* Clare oculis videre. — Figur. *Nepos, Att.* 1. Clarius splendescbat, shows more brightly. — ¶ Also, clearly, openly, plainly, distinctly, audibly, aloud. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Clarius id periculum apparet. *Cic.* Clare gemant. *Cæs.* Clare, ut milites exaudirent. *Terent.* Unde est? dic clare, openly. *Plaut.* plaudere. *Martial.* Clare et palam petere aliquid. *Gell.* Clarissime audiunt.

**CLAREO** (Id.), es, ii, n. 2. to be clear or bright, to shine brightly, εκλάμπω, φαίνω. *Claudian.* — ¶ Figur. to appear manifest, be evident. *Tacit.* Quo eventu Germanica bella tractaverimus, satis claret. *Claudian.* ventura potestas Clariut Ascanio. &c. — ¶ Also, to be illustrious, famous, renowned. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Viri nunc gloria claret. *Sueton.* Ex gente Domitia duæ familiæ claruerunt. *Justin.* Clarere virtutibus.

**CLARESCO** (incept. from clareo), is, rui, 2 n. 3. to grow bright or clear, to shine, περιλάμπωμαι, εκφαίνομαι. *Tacit.* Circumjecta tecta luminibus clarescere. *Senec.* Clarescit dies. *Valer. Flacc.* oblati clarescant atria villis, *h. e.* aureo vellere splendescant. — ¶ Figur. to become open, evident, distinct, manifest, to become visible or audible. *Macrob.* Ut, animam esse immortalem, clarescat. *Lucet.* Aliud ex alio clarescit. *Lactant.* Veritas patefacta clarescit. *Virg.* Cla-

rescunt sonitus, grow more and more distinct. *Quintil.* Tibiæ præclusis, quibus clarescunt, foraminibus, &c. — ¶ Also, to grow famous or illustrious. *Tacit.* Clarescere facinore. *Id.* magnis inimicitias. *Id.* Facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt.

**CLARICITŌ** (clare cito), as, a. 1. to call or summon clearly or distinctly. *Lucret.* 1. 5. v. 945.

**CLARIFICATIŌ** (clarifico), ōnis, f. a clarifying. *Augustin.*

**CLARIFICŌ** (clarus & facio), as, a. 1. to make clear, clarify. *Plin.* Nasturtium visum clarificat. But compurgat is also read. — ¶ Figur. to render famous, glorious, illustrious. *Lactant.*

**CLARIGATIŌ** (clarigo), ōnis, f. a demanding peremptorily from an enemy the restitution of effects, reparation of injuries sustained, &c., on pain of a declaration of war in case of refusal to comply within 33 days. — ¶ Also, the right to seize the person or property of an enemy by way of retaliation, which might be redeemed by payment of a sum of money, ἐνεχρῳασία. *Liv.* Veliterni jussi trans Tiberim habitare, ut ejus, qui cis Tiberim deprehensus esset, usque ad mille pondo clarigatio esset.

**CLARIGŌ** (h. e. clarus or clare voce ago), 2 as, a. 1. to demand with a loud voice, of an enemy, amends or restoration. *Liv.*

**CLARISŌNŌS** (clare & sono), a, um, adj. 3 sounding clear, loud, or shrill, ὀξύφωνος, λαμπρόφωνος. *Cic.* Clarisona aure. *Catull.* Clarisona pellentes vellera voce. *Id.* Clarisonas fuisse voces.

**CLARISSIMATIŌS** (clarissimus), us, m. 3 the dignity of those, who, under the emperors, were honored with the title of Clarissimi; or, the title Clarissimus itself. *Ammon.*

**CLARITAS** (clarus), ātis, f. clearness, brightness, splendor, light, σαφηνεία, λαμπρότης. *Plin.* Claritas matutina. *Id.* Sidus Veneris claritatis est tantæ. — Also, clearness of sight; and of voice. *Plin.* Asparagi oculis claritatem præferunt. *Cic.* Claritas in voce. *Quintil.* vocalium, clear sound. — ¶ Figur. the being famous or illustrious, fame, renown, high estimation, great repute. *Cic.* Pro tua claritate. *Plin.* Esse in claritate, to be accounted famous. *Quintil.* Claritas nascendi. *Id.* generis. *Nepos.* Claritate præstantes. *Auct. B. Afric.* nominis. *Tacit.* natalium. *Plin.* Cato insignis claritate litterarum, distinguished for his extensive learning. *Id.* Claritatem dare alicui rei. *Id.* Nunc ipsa claritas herbarum dicitur, h. e. the more celebrated, noted. *Id.* Claritates operum. *Id.* Claritates ingeniorum. — ¶ Also, of style, perspicuity, distinctness, clearness. *Quintil.*

**CLARITUDŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. clearness, distinctness. *Gell.* Vocis claritudo, εὐφροῖα. — ¶ Also, fame, character, reputation, renown, dignity, splendor. *Sallust.* Artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur. *Id.* In tantam claritudinem pervenerat, ut, &c. *Tacit.* Claritudo militiæ. *Id.* familiæ.

**CLARIŌS**, a, um, adj. See *Claros*.

**CLARŌ** (clarus), as, a. 1. to make clear or bright, illuminate, λαμπρόνως. *Stat.* Iter claravit limite flammæ. — Also, to make visible. *Cic.* in earm. Jupiter sceptrâ clarabat. — ¶ Figur. to show, declare, set forth, explain, illustrate. *Lucret.* Multa nobis clarandum est. *Id.* Animi natura claranda meis versibus. *Apul.* Clarare obscura. — ¶ Also, to render famous. *Horat.* pugilem.

**CLARŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. clearness, brightness, splendor, λαμπρότης. *Plaut.*

**CLARŌS**, i. f. Κλάρος, a city in Ionia, near Colophon, where Apollo had a celebrated temple; now Zille. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Clarius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Claros*. *Virg.* *Clarius*, and *Ovid.* *Clarius* deus, h. e. *Apollo*. *Ovid.* *Clarius* poeta, h. e. *Antimachus*.

**CLARŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. clear, bright, shining, sheeny, splendid, λαμπρός. *Cic.* Illustis et clarus locus. *Id.* Clarissimum lumen. *Quintil.* Clarissimus *Sol.* *Horat.* Sidere clarior. *Id.* Clarus dies. *Virg.* aquilo, h. e. making clear, bringing clear weather. *Ovid.* vitrum, h. e. pelucidum. *Lucret.* flumina. — Also, of

voice and sound, clear, loud, distinct. *Cic.* Clara voce, ut omnes audire possent. *Cæs.* Clariore voce dicere. *Lucret.* sonor. *Plaut.* clamor. *Id.* plausus. *Ovid.* plangor. *Id.* latratus. *Id.* ictus, loud, resounding. — ¶ Figur. clear, distinct, open, manifest, evident, well-known. *Cic.* Clara res est, tota Sicilia notissima. *Id.* Clara consuetudine. *Id.* Luce clariora tua consilia. *Id.* Litterulæ compositissimæ et clarissimæ. *Plin.* Masinissam generasse fillum, clarum est. — ¶ Also, very often, famous, illustrious, noble, notable, memorable, renowned, distinguished, celebrated. *Cic.* Gloria clarus. *Id.* ex doctrina. *Plin.* in ea scientia. *Liv.* genere et factis. *Cic.* Clari et honorati. *Id.* Fortissimus et clarissimus. *Id.* Amplissimus et clarissimus. *Id.* Virtus clara et insignis. *Id.* mortes pro patria. *Ovid.* nobilitas. *Plaut.* Clara et memorabilis pugna. *Liv.* Clarior pax. *Plin.* Clara flumina. *Plin.* Clarissimus artis ejus. *Vellei.* Clarissimus disciplina.

— ¶ Clarissimus was a title of consuls, generals, and men otherwise famous; but is often to be considered only as a title, like our illustrious, honorable, most illustrious. Under the emperors, the title clarissimas was also given to provincial governors and senators. The wives of senators were also called clarissimæ. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Pandect.*

**CLASSIAM ŪNIMAMMIAM**, said by *Plaut.* jocosely, of the land of the Amazons.

**CLASSIARIŌS** (classis), a, um, adj. 2 longing to a fleet. *Classiarii*, sc. milites, they who fight in a fleet; marines, ἐπιβάται. *Nepos.* Cum classiariis Regis confixit. *So, Tacit.* Centurio classiarum, a centurion, or captain of such. — Also, se. nautæ, remiges, the crew, oarsmen, mariners. *Cæs.* Aqua prohibere classiarios. *Auct. de B. Alexand.* Scientia classiariorum victi. *Tacit.* Classiariorum remigio vehi. — ¶ In *Inscript* perhaps fabri navales.

**CLASSICŪLA** (dimin. from *classis*), æ, f. 1 a small fleet or squadron; flotilla. *Cic.*

**CLASSICUM** (probably from *classis*, as calling to the assembly the different classes of the people), i, n. particularly, a signal given to an army with a trumpet, to meet, disperse, engage, &c. *Liv.* Consul classico ad concionem convocat. *Sueton.* Ad classicum, to the sound of the trumpet. *Lucan.* Dare classica bello. *Id.* Concipere classica cornu. *Cæs.* Canere classicum, to give this signal. *Liv.* Classicum (nom.) canit, sounds. — *So, Virg.* Inflare classica, and *Tibull.* Classica pulsa, h. e. inflated, where *classicam* may mean the instrument or trumpet itself.

**CLASSICŪS** (classis), a, um, adj. pertaining to the division of the Roman people into classes. *Gell.* *Classici*, sc. cives, who were in the first class. — Hence, figur. *Gell.* *Classicus* scriptor, a writer of the first class, h. e. of the highest rank; *classic*. — ¶ Also, *Classicus*, i, m. a trumpeter who called the Roman classes to an assembly, according to *Varro*, though others read *classiceu*. — ¶ Also, relating to a fleet of ships of war. *Propert.* bella, h. e. naval. *Vellei.* certamen. *Id.* corona, naval. — Hence, *classici*, sc. remiges, sailors, rowers. *Curt.* And se. milites, fleet-soldiers, marines. *Tacit.* — *So, in Tacit.* Legio classica, h. e. composed of men who had been marines.

**CLASSIS** (κλήσις, κλάσις, a calling or summoning), is, f. a class or order of citizens. *Servius* Tullius divided the whole Roman people into 6 classes, according to their estates; which classes embraced in all 193 centuries, of which the first class alone had 80 or 82; the sixth, consisting of those who were capite censi, was not usually considered a class, on account of its insignificance. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Quinta classis philosophorum, h. e. the lowest class. — ¶ Also, a class or division, in general. *Quintil.* Pueros in classes distribuere. *Colam.* Classes (operarum) non majores quam denum hominum. *Sueton.* Classes comitum. *Quintil.* Ducere classem, to be at the head of his class. *Petron.* Alia

classis, sc. servorum. — ¶ Very often a fleet of ships of war; an armament. *Cic.* ædificare et ornare, to build and fit out. *Id.* comparare. *Cæs.* facere. *Nepos.* contrahere. *Virg.* moliri. *Cic.* *Classis* navigat. *Id.* Navigare classe. *Id.* *Classem* ad *Delum* appellere. *Nepos.* *Classe* proficisci. *Cic.* *Pænos* classe devincere. — Also, *Lamprid.* a fleet of merchantmen, for carrying corn. — *Classis* is sometimes applied to a single ship. *Virg.* *Lyciæ* ductorem *classis*. *Id.* *Locus* *classibus*, for navibus. *Horat.* Me classe relegat. — ¶ Formerly, used of a land army; in reference, perhaps, to the division made by *Servius* Tullius, which was military as well as civil. *Fab. Piet.* ap. *Gell.* *Classis* procincta, h. e. exercitus armatus. — *So, Gell.* *Procinctæ* classes (where a single army is meant). *Virg.* *Hortinæ* classes, h. e. as *Serv.* thinks, the cavalry of the *Hortini*; or it may mean, the whole host or people.

**CLATHRĪ** (κλήθρον), ōrum, m. bars, railing, grating, balustrade, κλήθρα, κανόνες. *Horat.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, an instrument for breaking clouds. *Colum.* But here *clathri* is not generally read. — ¶ Written also *clatri*.

**CLATHRŌ** (clathri), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to inclose with bars; to surround with a rail or balustrade. *Colum.* — *So, Plaut.* *Fenestra* clathrata.

**CLAVĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a knotty branch, bough, or stick; or a stick or staff with a knotty head. — ¶ Hence, a staff used by philosophers. *Sidon.* — ¶ Also, a club, cudgel, for beating. *Cic.* Male mulcati clavis et fustibus repelluntur. — *So, Plin.* *Linum* clavis tundere. *Propert.* *Herculeæ* clava, the club of *Hercules*. — ¶ Also, used by young soldiers by way of exercise, instead of a sword; a stick, foil, &c. *Cic.* and *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a part of a wine-press; probably, a cross-bar or lever, to turn the screw. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, a slip or seion, for planting. *Pallad.*

**CLAVARIUM** (clavus), ii, n. money for 2 shod-nails, nail-money; a donative to soldiers. *Tacit.*

**CLAVATOR** (clava), ōris, m. one who 3 brings or carries clubs. *Plaut.*

**CLAVATUS**, a, um. See *Clavo*.

**CLAUDEŌ**, es, n. 2. same as *Claudico*. 1 *Cæcil.* ap. *Priscian.* — See *Claudo*, to limp or be lame.

**CLAUDIĀLIS**, e, and **CLAUDIĀNUS**, a, um. See *Claudius*.

**CLAUDIĀNŪS**, i, m. *Claudian*, Κλαυδιανός. *Claudius* *Claudianus*, a *Latin* poet in the 4th century, from *Alexandria*; who wrote de raptu *Proserpinæ*, de *Bello* *Gildonico*, &c. — ¶ *Claudius* *Mamertus*, a Christian writer of the 5th century.

**CLAUDICATIŌ** (claudico), ōnis, f. a halting or limping; lameness. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

**CLAUDICŌ** (claudus), as, n. 1. to halt, limp, be lame, χωλαίνω. *Cic.* graviter ex vulnere. *Justin.* incesso. — Also, of the wings of birds. *Lucret.* — ¶ Figur. to halt or be lame, h. e. to be weak on one side, to be incomplete or imperfect, to be wanting or deficient. *Cic.* In officio claudicare, h. e. to fail, be wanting. *Id.* Si quid in nostra oratione claudicat. *Id.* Si beata vita ex aliqua parte claudicaret. *Liv.* Respublica altera parte claudicat. *Quintil.* In comœdia maxime claudicamus, h. e. we are very deficient; are not equal to the Greeks. *Cic.* Tota res vacillat, et claudicat, h. e. is unsteady, insecure. *Lucret.* Si libella ex aliqua parte claudicat. *Colum.* Fructus claudicat, h. e. non æque provenit.

**CLAUDIGŌ**, ōnis, f. same as *Clauditas*.

**CLAUDIŪS** (claudus), ātis, f. lameness 2 χωλότης. *Plin.* Dextræ clauditis occursum, h. e. occursum ejus, qui dextro pede claudus sit. *Id.* *Clauditates*.

**CLAUDIŌS**, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. There were several celebrated men of this name; among them, *Appius* *Claudius*; *Tiberius* *Claudius* *Nero*, and *Claudius* *Drusus*, the second and fifth Roman emperors. — As an adj. *Claudian*. *Ovid.* via, a branch of the *Fla-*

minian way. — Of the *Claudia leges*, there were several; one of which, proposed by Q. *Claudius*, tribune of the people, prohibited the senators from having a sea-ship of more than 300 *amphora*, to which *Cic. Verr.* 7. 18. alludes. — Hence, *Claudialis*, e, adj. *Tacit.* *flaminium*, h. e. of *Claudius*, the emperor. — Also, *Claudianus*, a, um, adj. *Claudian.* *Seneca.* *cometa*, which appeared in the time of the emperor *Claudius*. *Fest.* *tonitrua*, stage-thunder, supposed to have been invented by Ap. Cl. *Pulcher*.

**CLAUDŌ** (κλειώ, κληΐω), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut, close. *Cic.* *portas*. *Id.* *fores cubiculi*. *Id.* *aditus*, to bar up. *Tibull.* *januam sera*, to bolt. *Cic.* *pupulas*. *Martial.* and *Virg.* *lumina*. *Virg.* *Rura gelu claudit hiems*. — Also, to shut in, inclose. *Justin.* *se in loco*. *Ovid.* *In angustum qua clauditur Hellespontus*, is confined. *Virg.* *pecudes in antro*. *Id.* *Clausus tenebris*. *Tacit.* *intra donum*. *Lucan.* *Ensis clausus*, sheathed. —

¶ Also, to surround, encompass, begird. *Cic.* *Urbs terra ac mari clauditur*. *Curt.* *Persis ab altero latere perpetuis montium jugis clauditur*. *Varr.* *Locum aqua claudere*. *Nepos.* *urbem operibus*. *Id.* *adversarios angustiis locorum*. *Id.* *urbem obsidione*, to invest. *Lucan.* *silvas indagine*. *Stat.* *humeros clypeo*, to cover. — ¶ Also, to stop, stay, or stanch. *Plin.* *sanguinem*. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Quam (conscientudinem) adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit*. *Id.* *Ex omni aditu (Pontus) clausus*. *Id.* *Habere donum clausam pudori*, patentem cupiditatibus. *Liv.* *Claudere fugam hostibus*, to take away, preclude. *Terent.* *Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier*. *Tacit.* *Clausus adversum viin veneni*. *Cic.* *Claudere aures ad voces doctissimas*, to turn a deaf ear to. *Seneca.* *aures malis vocibus*. *Cic.* *sententias numeris*. *Horat.* *verba pedibus*, h. e. to make verses. *Id.* *aliquid pedibus senis*, h. e. hexametro versu complecti. — ¶ Also, to close, conclude, finish. *Ovid.* *Claudetur epistola*. *Id.* *opus*. *Horat.* *Ætas clausit lustrum octavum*, hath completed the fortieth year. *Martial.* *cœnas*. — Hence, *Claudere agmen*, to bring up the rear. *Cæs.* and *Curt.* —

¶ *Clausum*, and *Clausa*, *ŏrum*, subst. something shut up, a place shut up, an inclosure, a close. *Lucret.* *viarum and domorum*, h. e. clause viæ and domus. *Colam.* *Fructus clauso custodiendi*, store-room. *Id.* *Sub uno clauso habere*, stall.

**CLAUDŌ** (claudus), is, n. 3. to halt, limp, be lame. *Figur.* *Sallust.* *Fragm.* *Neque enim ignorantia res claudit*, h. e. minus procedit. *Auson.* *sed si memoria Rebus vetustis claudit (al. cludit)*, h. e. labat, deficit. *Gell.* *Numerus clausurus est*. So, *Cic.* *Beata vita etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet*. *Id.* *Quid est cur claudere*, aut insistere orationem maluit. — But these last two may also be referred to *claudeo*.

**CLAUDŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. lame, humping, limping, χωλός. *Cic.* (of Vulcan) *deum*. *Nepos.* *altero pede*. *Horat.* *Pes claudus*. — Hence, *Cic.* *Iste claudus pilam (sc. tenet, or retinet, &c.)*, proverb. of a man who can make no good use or application of a thing. — ¶ *Figur.* *Sil.* *Clauda fides*, h. e. wavering, unsound. *Ovid.* *Eleg.* *Carmina clauda alterno versu*, limping, as it were, by reason of the alternate pentameter. *Liv.* *Claudæ naves*, h. e. having the oars shattered or lost. *Id.* *Clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui*, h. e. manca erit, deficient. *Quint.* *Clauda oratio*, h. e. deficient, imperfect; or not uniform, not in good proportion.

**CLAVICĀRĪŪS** (clavis), ii, m. one who makes keys. *Pandect.*

**CLAVICŪLĀ** (Id.), æ, f. dimin. a small key, κλειδίον. *Germanic.* — ¶ Also, a peg or pin. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the tendril or clasp of a vine. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

**CLAVICŪLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), ii, m. a turnkey. *Firmic.*

**CLAVĪGER** (clavis & gero), a, um, adj. 2 carrying a key. *Ovid.* *deus*, h. e. *Janus*. — ¶ Also, *Claviger* (clava & gero), carrying a club. *Ovid.* *proles Vulcani*, h. e. *Periphetes*, a robber, who carried an

iron club. — Especially applied to *Hercules*. *Ovid.*

**CLAVĪS** (perhaps κλεις; or claudio), is, f. a key. *Cic.* — A Roman lady, upon marriage, received the keys of the house, and kept them so long as the connection lasted. Hence, *Cic.* *Claves adimere*, to take away the keys from her, and consequently no longer to acknowledge her as mistress of the family, or wife. — Also, in general, *Clavem dare*, to give the key, as a mark of possession. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a bar or bolt, to fasten a door on the inside. *Tibull.* *tua si bona necis Servare*, ah frustra clavis in est foribus. *Plaut.* *Ubi intus hanc novam nuptam deduxi*, clavem obdixi (al. abdixi). — ¶ *Propert.* *Clavis trochi*, the instrument by which the top is set in motion. — ¶ *Acc.* *Clavem* or *im*; abl. *Clave* or *i*.

**CLĀVŌ** (clavus), as, a. 1. to furnish or 3 fasten with nails. *Paulin.* *Nolan.* *Clavante ferro*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Clavata concha*, h. e. furnished with prickles or points. — ¶ Also, marked with a stripe (as of purple, &c.) of the shape of a nail. *Lamprid.* *Mantilia cocco clavata*.

**CLĀVŌLĀ**, or **CLĀVŪLĀ** (dimin. from 3 clava), a twig for planting. *Varr.* — ¶ Also written *clabula*. *Non.*

**CLAUSTRĀRĪŪS** (claustrum), a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to locks. *Lamprid.* *Claustrarius artifex*, a locksmith.

**CLAUSTYMŌS** (Id.), i, m. h. e. qui claustris januæ præest. *Lælius* or *Liv.* *Andr.* ap. *Gell.* *Al. leg. claustritimus*, a claustris tuendis.

**CLAUSTRUM** (claudio, to shut), i, n. a bar, bolt, κλειστρον, κλειστρον. Generally plur. *Cic.* *Efringit multorum fores*, revelli claustra. *Cluudian.* *Arcae claustra remoliri*. *Pandect.* *Armariis et loculis claustra et claves cedunt*. *Virg.* *laxare*. *Id.* *rumpere*. *Petron.* *discutere*. — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Refringere claustra pudoris*. — ¶ Also, the leaves of a door. *Martial.* *Ferrea perpetua claustra tuere sera* (Jane).

— ¶ Also, any place shut up. *Stat.* (of a tame lion) *In claustra reverti*, h. e. in caveam. *Seneca.* *Dædalea claustra*, h. e. labyrinth. *Tacit.* *Ut aquam, pabulumque eriperet*, contrahere claustra, h. e. the line of circumvallation. *Lucret.* *Claustra vitæ resolvere*, for receptacula. *Id.* *Nature claustra*, h. e. arcana. — ¶ Also, that by which the entrance into a country or place is covered and guarded against the enemy, whether entrenchments and fortifications, or towns, cities, fastnesses, strong-holds, narrow passes, &c.; and consequently, bulwark, barrier, frontier town or castle, a means of impediment or hindrance, the key of a land. *Cic.* *Claustra imperii*. *Sueton.* *Ægypti*. *Tacit.* *montium*, narrow passes. *Id.* *Ægyptus claustra annonæ*, h. e. the key to the means of life, provisions. — Also, *Liv.* *Claustra*, the blocking up of a harbor against the enemy, by sunken ships. — ¶ *Claustrum*, i, sing. *Curt.* and *Germanic.*

**CLAUSŪLĀ** (claudio, when it means to conclude), æ, f. a close, conclusion, κἀλήλεις, παύλα, τὸ ἔσχατον. *Cic.* *Mimi ergo est jam exitus*, non fabulæ: in quo cum clausula non invenitur, &c. *Id.* *Clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia*. *Colum.* *Clausulam imponere disputationi*. *Plin.* *Ungues clausulæ nervorum summæ existimantur*. *Cic.* *epistolæ*. *Id.* *edicti*. — In particular, the end of a full sentence or period. *Cic.* — Also, by rhetoricians, a short and acute sentence at the end of a speech. *Quintil.* — ¶ *Ev* jurists, often any passage or chapter of a law, edict, or writing. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a hilt, handle. *Apul.* *Clausula* (strigilis).

**CLAUSŪRĀ** (claudio), æ, or **CLŪSŪRĀ**, 3 æ, f. a fort, castle, &c. *Pandect.*

**CLAUSŪS**, a, um, particip. from claudio. See *Claudio*.

**CLĀVŪLĀ**. See *Clavola*. 3

**CLĀVŪLŌS** (dimin. from clavus), i, m. 3 a small nail. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a kind of swelling or tumor. *Marecell.* *Empir.*

**CLĀVŌS** (unc.), i, m. a nail, ἄλος, γόμφος. *Horat.* *Figere clavos*. *Liv.* *pangere*. *Plin.* *adigere arbori*. *Id.* *adigere*

in arborem. *Id.* *avellere*. *Plaut.* *excutere*. *Cæs.* *Configere trastra clavīs ferreis*. *Id.* *Clavis religare*. *Vitruv.* *Clavis ferreis fixi*. *Id.* *Clavis corneis occludere*, with pegs or pins made of horn. *Horat.* *Clavus trabalis*, a large nail, such as is used in fixing beams. *Petron.* *Tabularis clavus*, a nail to fasten planks with. *Plin.* *Clavi caligares*, h. e. the hob-nails or points in soldiers' shoes or boots. So, *Juvenal.* *In digito clavus mihi militis hæret*. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* *Fixus clavo Cupidinis*. *Cic.* *Beneficium trabali clavo figere*, h. e. to make it firm and lasting. — In very ancient times, before letters were in use, it was the custom to keep an account of the years by driving in a nail. Hence, *Fest.* *Clavus annalis*. So, *Cic.* *Ex hoc die clavum anni movebis*, h. e. you will reckon the beginning of my year. — It was also customary among the Romans, in times of public danger, pestilence, or dissension, to fix a nail in a temple to avert the calamity; and on several occasions, a dictator was appointed for this express purpose. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the rudder of a ship; the helm, ὀψάξ, πρῶτον; or rather, the handle or tiller, by which the rudder was turned; as being somewhat like a nail in shape. *Virg.* *Clavum ad litora torquet*. *Quint.* *Clavum rectam tenere*, proverb. to keep a straight or steady helm. — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Clavum imperii tenere*, et gubernacula reip. tractare. —

¶ Also, u hard tubercle, or callous excrescence on the feet, hands, &c.; a corn, wart. *Cels.* and *Plin.* — And on the white of the eye. *Cels.* — And on the necks of oxen galled by the yoke; and on sheep. *Colum.* — And a certain abortion of bees. *Plin.* — And a disease or defect of olive-trees. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a purple stripe or stud on the tunic of the Roman men (see *Patagium*); senators wore a broad stripe, *clavus latus*; equites, a narrow one, *clavus angustus*. *Vellei.* *Angusto clavo contentus*, h. e. with equestrian rank. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Latum clavum induere*, to put on a senator's robe. Yet, in the times of the emperors, the equites also sometimes wore the *clavus latus*. *Ovid.* — And the sons of senators. *Sueton.* — And the præcones. *Plin.* — The *latus clavus* was also used on napkins, table-cloths, &c. *Martial.* *Et lato variata mappa clavo*. — *Horat.* and *Sueton.* use *latus clavus* for *vestis laticlavica*.

**CLĀXENDĪX**, īcis, f. a sort of muscle. 3 *Plaut.* ap. *Prisc.*

**CLĀZŌMĒNE**, ārum, f. Κλαζομεναί, a seaport in Ionia. *Cic.* — Hence, *Clazomenius*, a, um, adj. *Clazomenian*, of or pertaining to *Clazomena*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Auson.* *epigr.* 131. alludes to the Greek κλαζόμενος.

**CLEANTHĒS**, is, m. Κλεάνθης, a Stoic philosopher, pupil and successor of *Zeno*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cleanthæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Cleantes*. *Pers.* *Fruge Cleanthea*, h. e. moral precepts drawn from *Cleantes*.

**CLEMĀ** (κλημα), ātis, n. the herb polygon, or knot-grass. *Plin.*

**CLEMĀTĪS** (κλημαρίς), īdis, f. the herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed. *Plin.*

**CLEMĀTĪTĪS** (κληματίτης), īdis, f. a species of the herb hartswort; a species of aristolochia. *Plin.*

**CLEMĒNS** (unc.), entis, quiet, placid, calm, gentle, tranquil, peaceable, still, ἡσυχος, ἥπιος. *Cic.* *Clemens in disputando*. *Terent.* *Clementem vitam urbanam atque otium sequi*. *Ovid.* *Clementissimus annis*. *Curt.* *Quos (Tigris) clementiore alveo præterit*. *Catull.* *Clementi flammæ pulsæ*. *Gell.* *mare*. *Id.* *Gradu clementi*, et silentio est opus. *Colum.* *Permittit clementior dies opera moliri*. — Also, of animals, tame, domesticated. *Varr.* *Genus columbarum clementius*. — Also, of places, with a gentle slope, easily ascended. *Apul.* — ¶ Often, of the disposition and temper, mild, meek, gentle, good-natured, tender, compassionate, merciful, clement. *Terent.* *Clemens, placidus, nulli lædere os, arri-dere omnibus*. *Cic.* *Clementes iudices*, et misericordes. *Id.* *Vir ab innocentia*

clementissimus, *h. e.* erga innocentiam. *Cic.* Cupio P. C. me esse clementem. *Nepos.* Contimens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum. *Cic.* Clementi castigatione uti. *Terent.* animus in aliequem. *Id.* Justa et clemens servitus, *light, easy.* *Plin.* Arimphaeis ritus clementes, *humane.* So, *Sullust.* Clemens rumor, moderate, not exaggerating; or extenuating, less than the truth. *Claudian.* Insula clemens ratibus, fit for landing.

**CLEMENTER** (clemens), adv. gently, mildly, quietly, placidly, ἡσυχῶς, ἡρέμα. *Plant.* Animo male est; recipiam anhelitum. *Pe.* clementer acquiesce, easily, gradually. *Id.* Hodie exoneramus navem, frater? *Pa.* clementer volo. *Id.* *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* sequor. *Eu.* clementer, quaso, calces detervis. *Senec.* Tremere clementius quidem, sed, &c., less violently. *Stat.* Spirant clementius Austri, with less fury. — Of places, with a gentle ascent, gradually. *Tacit.* Collis clementer assurgens. *Senec.* calum petens Clementer acto colle Parnassus biceps. *Sil.* Clementer crescente jugo. So, *Tacit.* Si qua juga clementius adirentur, by a less laborious ascent. *Lactant.* Teretes surae clementer exstantes, moderately, just enough. — ¶ Often, mildly, kindly, moderately, benignantly, mercifully. *Cic.* Si quid factum est clementer, ut dissolute factum criminari. *Id.* accipere aliequem. *Id.* ferre aliquid. *Cæs.* jus discernere, *h. e.* without passion or harshness. *Plaut.* Facere aliquid clementissime. *Liv.* Clementer ductis militibus, *h. e.* without plundering or ravaging.

**CLEMENTIÄ** (Id.), æ, f. calmness, stillness, tranquillity, mildness, γαλήνη, ἡρεμία. *Colum.* Clementia hiemis, clementia. *Lucan.* cali. *Plin.* Ep. æstatis. *Apulei.* ventorum. *Claudian.* gurgitis, *h. e.* placidus cursus. — ¶ Often, of the temper or disposition, moderation, kindness, gentleness, benignity, humanity, clemency, readiness to forgive, mercy. *Cic.* Clementiam, mansuetudinem in tantam crudelitatem inhumanitatemque conversam. *Id.* Omnia plena clementiæ, mansuetudinis, humanitatis. *Id.* Lenitas et clementia. *Terent.* Facilitas et clementia. *Gell.* Clementia et misericordia. *Quintil.* Juris clementia. *Plin.* Elephanti clementia contra minus validos. *Id.* Leonis clementia in supplices. *Stat.* Fertunda clementia Nili (referring to its fertilizing inundations). — Hence, Clementia, an imperial title. *Spartian.* Et multos et clementiam tuam, your grace.

**CLEÜBIS**, is, m. Κλέοβις, the brother of *Biton*, who, with his brother, was rewarded by the gods with a speedy death, for his filial affection. *Cic.*

**CLEÜNÆ**, Ærum, or **CLEÜNE**, es, f. Κλεωναι, a town of Peloponnesus, on the borders of Achaia and Argolis. *Ovid.* — Hence, Cleonæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Lucan.* Cleonæus leo, *h. e.* the Nemean; for Cleonæ was near the Nemean wood. *Martial.* Cleonæum sidus, *h. e.* the constellation of the Lion. — Hence, *Stat.* Cleonæa stirps, *h. e.* of *Herules*.

**CLEÜNICIÜN** (κλεονίκιον), ii, n. horse-thyme; same as *Clinopodium*. *Plin.*

**CLEÜPATRA**, æ, f. Κλεόπατρα, the sister and wife of the last *Ptolemy*, king of Egypt, loved by *Cæsar*, and afterwards married by *Antony*, upon whose defeat she destroyed herself by the bite of asps, that she might not be led in triumph by *Augustus*. Her voluptuousness and extravagance are notorious. *Cæs.* — Hence, Cleopatranus, and Cleopatricus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to, or like *Cleopatra*. *Trebcll.* *Poll.* and *Sidon.*

**CLĒPŌ** (κλέπτω), is, psi, ptum, a. and n. 3. to thieve, steal, purloin, pilfer. *Plaut.* Rape, clepe, tene, harpaga. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* agnum. *Cic.* Rapere ubi pueri, et clepere discut. *Manil.* furto mundum. — ¶ *Figur.* *Pæuv.* ap. *Nov.* Sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto cleperit, steals, *h. e.* listens to secretly, overhears. *Acc.* ap. *Nov.* auribus verba. — ¶ Also, to hide, cover, conceal. *Senec.* Dolor, qui potest clepere se. *Id.*

Se tegmine ingenti clepit. — ¶ *Liv.* (ex vetere rogatione) Clepsit for cleperit. *Cic.* (e leg. xii. tab.) Cleperit for cleperit. — ¶ Hence, Clepso, is, frequentat. *Lucil.* ap. *Varr*

**CLĒPSYDRÄ** (κλεψύδρα), æ, f. a water-glass, or vessel for measuring time by water, similar to our sand-glasses; in which the water flowed by drops from a glass vessel into another vessel, upon which the hours were marked by lines. By this the time was reckoned in judicial proceedings, and the speeches of the advocates limited. *Cic.* — It was also used in the camp. *Veget.* — ¶ Hence, a certain definite length of time for speaking before a court. *Plin.* Ep. Petere et dare binas clepsydras (where dare is spoken of the judges, and petere of the counsel). The time denoted by clepsydra was about a quarter of an hour. — ¶ Hence, Clepsydrarius, ii, m. a maker or seller of water-clocks. *Inscript.*

**CLĒPTÄ** (κλέπτης), æ, m. a thief. *Plant.*

**CLĒRICALIS** (clericus), e, adj. clerical. 3 *Sidon.*

**CLĒRICÄTŪS** (Id.), us, m. the clerical profession; clerkship. *Hieronym.*

**CLĒRICOŪS** (clerus), i, m. a clerk, clergyman, or priest. *Hieronym.*

**CLĒRUMĒNCE** (κληροῦμενοι, *h. e.* sortitantes), the name of a comedy of *Diphilus*. *Plaut.*

**CLĒRŪS** (κληρῶς, sors), i, m. the clergy, in 3 ecclesiastical writers. — ¶ Also, an abortion of bees. *Plin.* for which clavus is also read.

**CLIBANARİŪS** (clibanus), ii, m. a cuirassier, cataphract. *Lamprid.*

**CLIBANICOŪS**, or **CLIBANITICOŪS** (clibanus), a, um, adj. ad clibanum pertinens. *Isidor.*

**CLIBANŪS** (κλίβανος), i, m. a portable oven; a vessel, broader at the bottom than at the top, in which bread, cake, &c., were baked. *Plin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Sulpic.* Sever. and *Tertull.* have clibanus for an oven or furnace.

**CLIDIŪN** (κλειδιον), ii, n. the throat of the tunny-fish; esteemed a delicacy. *Plin.*

**CLIDIŪCHŪS** (κλειδοῦχος), i, m. holding keys. *Plin.*

**CLİENS** (perhaps κλέω, to hear, obey), entis, m. a client. — At Rome, one who attached himself to some powerful man as his patron (patronus), and who defended him if necessary either in the senate or before a court; a client, πελάτης. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ In Gaul, in the time of *Cæsar*, many persons of high rank had in their train a multitude of clients, who were also called ambacti and soldarii. *Cæs.* Orgetorix omnem suam familiam, omnes clientes, oberatosque suos eodem conduxit. *Id.* Hi equites plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent. So, *Id.* *B. G.* 19. — ¶ In Gaul also, whole nations or people were the clients of a more powerful people, as the Eburones of the Treviri. *Cæs.* — ¶ *Horat.* clientium and clientum.

**CLİENTÄ** (clients), æ, f. a female client, 3 πελάτις. *Plant.* and *Horat.*

**CLİENTĒLA** (Id.), æ, f. the state or relation of clients to their patrons at Rome; the condition of a client, clientship; patronage, protection, πελαγία. *Cicero.* Quam illam clientelam honestam iudicem, *h. e.* to be the patron (of the Sicilians). *Id.* Esse in fide et clientela alicujus, *h. e.* to be his client. *Id.* Conferre se in fidem et clientelam alterius. *Tercut.* Commendare se alicui in clientelam et fidem. *Sueton.* Poetæ sub clientela Musarum sunt, protection. — Also, a train of clients or dependants; in which sense the plural generally stands. *Cic.* Pro clientelis hospitibusque provincialibus. *Vellei.* Ager Picenus, qui totus paternis ejus clientelis refertus erat. *Sueton.* Clientelas alicujus vexare. — *Sing.* in *Justin.* Sordidam clientelæ suæ partem. — ¶ Also, the relation of a weaker people to a more powerful, in Gaul; clientship. (See *Clieus*.) *Cæs.* Dicare se alicui in clientelam. — Also, these clients or allies themselves. *Cæs.* Magnæ eorum (*Æduorum*) erant clientelæ.

**CLİENTŪLA** (clienta), æ, f. diminut. an

humble or insignificant female client. *Ascon.*

**CLİENTŪLŪS** (cliens), i, m. diminut. 2 *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Ne clientulorum loco numerarentur.

**CLİMA** (κλίμα), Ætis, n. a measure of land, containing sixty square feet, the eighth part of a jugerum. *Colum.* — ¶ In astronomy, an inclination towards the pole; *h. e.* a portion of the world between north and south, varying in the longest day half an hour's space; a clime, climate, κλίμα. *Apul.*

**CLİMACİS** (κλιμακίς), idis & idos, f. a 3 little ladder, staircase. *Vitruv.*

**CLİMACTĒR** (κλιμακτήρ), eris, m. a 2 year of one's life, at the close of which some great change is supposed to befall the body; a climacterical year, climacter. *Plin.*

**CLİMACTERICŪS** (climacter), a, um, 2 adj. climacteric, climacterical, κλιμακτηρικός. *Censorin.* annus. So, *Plin.* Ep. tempus, *h. e.* when one is in a climacteric year.

**CLİMACŪLÆ**, Ærum, f. *Gell.* — Also read, *Clamaculæ*, a kind of veepans.

**CLİMATİÆ** (κλιματίαι), Ærum, m. 3 motions of the earth, or earthquakes, levelling houses, hills, &c. *Avonian.*

**CLİMAX** (κλίμαξ), Æcis, f. properly a ladder, staircase; hence, in oratory, the figure of speech climax, when one member of a sentence rises above another, until it has attained its height. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**CLİNAMĒN** (clino), inis, n. a bending, 3 inclination, deflection. *Lucret.* principiorum, κλίσις.

**CLİNICE** (κλινική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. that 2 part of physic which prescribes medicine and regimen to bedrid persons. *Plin.*

**CLİNICŪS** (κλινικός), i, m. a physician 3 attending bedrid patients; a physician. *Martial.* Herodes clinicus. *Prudent.* Clinicus deus, *h. e.* Esculapius. — ¶ Sometimes, a bedrid person. *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, a grave-digger, sexton; because he carried out the dead on a couch or bier. *Martial.* — ¶ *Cyprian.* Clinici, persons who from infirmity were sprinkled only with the water of baptism.

**CLİNŪ** (κλίνω), as, a. 1. to bend, incline. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Clinata est Aquilonis ad auras. *Lucret.* Clinare necesse est corpora.

**CLİNŪPALĒ** (κλινοπάλη, from κλίνη, lectus, and πάλη, lucta), f. lecti palæstra, lucta. *Sueton.* Assiduitatem concubitus, velut exercitationis genus, clinopallem vocabat.

**CLİNŪPŌDIŪN** (κλινοπόδιον), ii, n. the herb horse-thyme, or wild basil. *Plin.*

**CLİNŪPŪS** (κλινόπους), ödus, m. the foot of a bed. *Lucil.* ap. *Macrobb.*

**CLİŪ**, us, f. Κλειώ, ōs, *Clio*, the muse of history. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

**CLİPEŪS**. See *Clypeus*.

**CLİTELLÆ** (unc.), Ærum, f. dorsers or dorsels, set on the backs of beasts of burden, especially asses, that they may carry their loads with greater ease; a kind of pannier or pack-saddle, a sumpter-saddle, καθήλια, ἐπίγραμμα. *Horat.* Muli clitellas ponunt. *Pædr.* Clitellas asino imponere. *Id.* portare. *Plaut.* vehere. — Bovi clitellas imponere, proverb., see *Bos*.

**CLİTELLARİŪS** (clitellæ), a, um, adj. 2 bearing dorsers, dorsels, or a pack-saddle. *Cato.* asini. *Colum.* mulus. — So, figur. *Plaut.* Ego homines habeo clitellarios; quidquid imponas, vehunt, *h. e.* who will bear any thing.

**CLİTERNİNŪS** (cliternum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Cliternum, a town of the *Æqui*. *Cic.*

**CLİTŌR**, eris, m. and **CLİTŌRIUM**, ii, n. a city of *Ærcadia*. *Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Clitorius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Ovid.* fons, *h. e.* near the city; this fountain is said to have made those who drank of it temperate.

**CLİTŪMNŪS**, i, m. a river of Umbria, in Italy. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Clitumnus, a, um, adj. of Clitumnus. *Stat.* novalia. — There was a temple of Jupiter near this river. Hence, *Vil.* *Sequest.* Clitumnus Jupiter. — *Virg.* calls the river sacrum flumen.

**CLİVİÄ AVİS**, a bird that in scotchsaying



*gives a sign against any thing being done.* Plin. Others read *clivina*.

**CLIVOSUS** (clivus), a, um, adj. *hilly, full of hills or heights, steep, βουνώδης.* Virg. trames. Id. rus. Plin. solum. Ovid. Olympos clivusos, h. e. arduus. — Figur. Sil. Clivoso tramite vitæ, h. e. difficilis, laborioso, et molestiarum pleno.

**CLIVULOS** (dimin. from clivus), i, m. a *small hill or steep.* Colum. Parietes adverso clivulo inædificatos, on a rising ground.

**CLIVUS** (perhaps κλιτός), i, m. *an acclivity, ascent; an elevation, eminence, height, hill, steep, βουνός.* Virg. Molli jugum demittere clivo. Ovid. Descendere per clivum. Cas. Milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum cursu incitati. Id. Mollire clivum, to soften the ascent, render it less steep. So, Senec. Clivum frangere. Ovid. Clivus arduus in valles. Pandect. Clivos propius januum meam jure facere possum. Cic. Clivus Capitolinus, and Horat. Clivus sacer, h. e. the steep ascent of the Capitoline mount. — Hence, every eminence, height, acclivity, slope. Ovid. Per tabule clivum labi, h. e. per tabulam vexavim. So, Id. Clivus mensæ, h. e. inæqualitas mensæ in aliquam partem deflexæ. — Figur. hill, steep, height, h. e. difficulty, hindrance. Ovid. Clivo sudamus in imo, h. e. in initio laboris sumus. Petron. In medio clivo laborare. Senec. Clivum istum exsuperava, h. e. istam difficultatem vince. — † Anciently, also, *Clivum, i, n. Cato and Frontin.*

**CLIVACA** (unc.), æ, f. *a subterranean canal, by which the filth was carried off from the city with the rains; a common sewer, sink, drain, whether public or private, ἀδεδρόν.* Cic. Qui de fossis et cloacis interdicit. Id. Corporibus civium cloacas referciri. Liv. Cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis. Id. detergere. Frontin. Abluere cloacas. Pandect. Purgare et reficere cloacas. Id. immittere. Id. Cloacam facere. Liv. agere. — † Plaut. Prolue cloacam, h. e. ventrem (bibose anus).

**CLIVACALIS** (cloaca), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a cloaca.* Cato ap. Fest. flumen, h. e. cloacarum omnium coluvis. Sidon. feculentia.

**CLIVACARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. *a tax or assessment for cleansing or repairing the sinks or common sewers.* Pandect.

**CLOACINA.** See *Cluacina.*

**CLIVACULA** (dimin. from cloaca), æ, f. *a small sink.* Lamprid.

**CLIVICUS** (claudus), as, n. 1. *to halt, limp, same as Claudico.* Cic.

**CLIVICUS**, a, um, adj. *same as Claudius, (which see).* One of the most notorious of this name is P. Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, by whose means the latter was driven into exile. — Hence, Clodianus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Clodius.* Cic. incendia, h. e. by P. Clodius. Id. crimen, h. e. the murder of Clodius by Milo. Plin. vasa, h. e. made (probably) by one Clodius.

**CLIVUS**, is, a, 3. *same as Clando.* Plin.

**CLIVIA**, æ, f. *a Roman maiden, who with other maidens had been given up to king Porsena as a hostage, but who with them eluded their guards, and crossed the Tiber to Rome in safety.* Virg. and Liv.

**CLIVUS**, i, f. *a plant, same as Scelerata.* Apul.

**CLIVELLUM** (dimin. from clostrum), i, 3u. *a small lock, or lock.* Petron. Rimari per clostellum, through the key-hole.

**CLIVSTRUM**, i, n. *same as Claustrium.* Cato. Emas clostra Romæ. Senec. Per clostrum, qua se commissura laxaverat, &c.

**CLIVTHO** (Κλωθώ, from κλωθω, to spin), us, f. *Κλωθώ, one of the Paræ, or Fates; her office was to spin the thread of life.* Ovid. — Hence, Sil. Longa Clotho, h. e. long life.

**CLIVACINA** (cluo, h. e. purgo), or **CLIVACINA**, æ, f. *the purifying, a name of Venus, probably because her statue stood in the place where the Romans and Sabines in the war about the rape of the Sabine women, after having laid down their arms, purified themselves with myrtle twigs.* Plin. 15, 36.

**CLIVEN**, inis, m. *a sword or dagger*

*used on the stage, and so contrived, that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade slid back into the hilt.* Apul. Al. leg. Cluaculum, which see.

**CLIVUS**, is, si, sum, a, 3. *to shut or close, κλειώ; same as Claudo, which see.* It is frequently used, and by good authors. Varro, Colum., Quintil., Gell., Ovid., Tacit., &c. — † Also, for *Claudo, is, n. which see.*

**CLIVUS**, a, um, adj. *lame, halt; same as Claudus.* Plaut.

**CLIVUS** (κλώω, audio), es, n. 2. *to be named or called; to be accounted, reputed, reckoned, or esteemed; to be famous.* Plaut. Ita sis, ut nomen cluet, h. e. as your name sounds. Lucret. Ex Helicone coronam, per gentes Italas omnium quæ clara clueret. Plaut. Senati qui columen cluent. Id. Qui animum vincunt, quam quos animus, semper probiores cluent. Id. Res magis queritur, quam clientium fides cujusmodi cluent. Id. Magna facinora, quæ clara et diu clueant. Id. Cluere gloria. Id. victoria. — Also, to be said to, &c., to be reported, &c., with the infin. Enn. ap. Non. Per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserum. Plaut. Atridæ duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum. — † Also, simply, to be, exist. Lucret. Quæcumque cluent. Id. Inter se nota cluere. Id. (Res) utilis invenitur, atque opportuna cluebit. To this signification some of the former passages may perhaps be referred. — † Passively, clueri, h. e. esse, dici. Plaut. Quippe ego te ni contemnam, stratoticus homo qui clueat?

**CLIVUS** (allied to clueo), e, adj. *famous, illustrious.* Isid. Cluitor.

**CLIVACULUM**, i, n. *a knife with which victims were sacrificed; a sort of cleaver.* Fest. and Gell. — Some take it for a kind of sword.

**CLIVANIS** (clunus), e, adj. *ad clunes pertinens.* Avien. in Arat. pedes, h. e. hind feet.

**CLIVICULA** (dimin. from clunus), æ, f. or **CLIVICULUS**, i, m. *parva clunus.* Favorin. ap. Gell.

**CLIVIA**, æ, f. *a town in Spain on the borders of Celtiberia, on the Durus.* Plin. — Hence, Cluniensis, e, adj. *pertaining to Clunia.* Plin.

**CLIVINSTARIDYSARCHIDES**, m. *a word coined by Plaut. composed of the Latin words clunus and instar, and the Greek, ἴδης, dulcis, or ὀδς, ægre, and ἄρχομαι, impero.*

**CLIVINUS.** See *Chirinus.*

**CLIVNIS**, is, f. *oftener than m. the buttock, haunch, of men and beasts, γλουτός, πυγή.* Horat. Sine clunè palumbes, h. e. macre. Juvenal. Aliquid de clunibus apri.

**CLIVUS**, is, a, 3. *an old word, same as Purgio.* 3 Plin. — † Also, intrans. same as *Clueo.* Auson and Prudent.

**CLIVIA**, æ, f. *a very small fish found in the Po; a shad.* Plin. — † Also, Clupea or Clypea, a city in Africa proper, called also *Aspis* (Gr. Κλυπία and Ἀσπίς). Cas. and Liv. — Also, plur. Clupeæ, ærum. Cas. A Clupeis.

**CLIVICUS**, for *Clypeus.* Enn. See *Clypeus.*

**CLIVINUS** (clura, an ape), a, um, adj. 3 Plaut. and Aruob. Clurinum pecus, h. e. apes. But in Plaut. there are various readings; as, *cluninum* (from cluna, an ape), &c.

**CLIVARIS** (cludo for claudo), e, adj. 3 shutting, closing. Hygin.

**CLIVARIVS** (Id.) a, um, adj. *that is fit for 3 shutting, shutting.* Hygin.

**CLIVILIS** (Id.), e, adj. *easily shut.* 2 Plin.

**CLIVIVS**, for *Clusius.* Maerob.

**CLIVIVM**, ii, n. *now Clunsi, a city of Etruria, near which was a medicinal fountain.* Liv. — Hence Clusinus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* Horat. — The *Clusinum* far was celebrated for its weight and whiteness. Hence, Martial. Clusinae pultes. — Clusini, the inhabitants. Liv.

**CLIVIVS**, ii, m. *a surname of Janus in time of peace, from cludo, because then the doors of his temple were shut.* Ovid.

**CLIVIVS** (cludo), oris, m. *one who shuts or 3 incloses.* Sidon.

**CLIVIVA**, same as *Clausura.*

**CLIVIVS**, a, um, particip. from *cludo*, for *clando.* Senec.

**CLIVIA**, æ, f. *a town of Samnium, in Italy.* Liv. — Hence, Cluviæ, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this town.* Liv.

**CLIVIVS** (κλύβαρις), idis, f. *a plant, same as Perdicium.* Apul.

**CLIVIVS**, es, f. *Κλυμένη, a proper name, as of the mother of Phaethon.* — Hence, Clymenæis, idis, f. *daughter of Clymene.* Auct. Consol. ad Liv. — And Clymenæus, a, um, adj. *of Clymene.* Ovid. proles, h. e. Phaethon. Stat. germina, h. e. amber, drops of amber; for the sisters of Phaethon were changed into trees; distilling amber.

**CLIVIVS**, i, m. *the herb water-betony, κλύμενος, a plant so called from Clymenus, a king of Arcadia.* Plin. — † Also, a name of *Pluto.* Ovid.

**CLIVIVS.** See *Clupea.*

**CLIVIVS** (clypeus), a, um, adj. *armed with a buckler or shield.* Virg. agmina. Ovid. seges virorum. So, absol. Curt. In proris clypeatos locaverat. — † Macrob. Clypeata imago.

**CLIVIVS** (Id.), as, a, 1. *to arm or equip with a shield.* Pacuv. apud Non. Chlamyde contra astu clypeat brachium, h. e. chlamydem circum brachium involvit in modum clypei.

**CLIVIVS** (dimin. from clypeum), i, n. *a small shield or target.* Hygin.

**CLIVIVS** or **CLIVIVS**, i, m. and **CLIVIVS** or **CLIVIVS** (unc.), i, n. *a round shield.* Cic. Clypeum Phidæa dissolvere, h. e. the shield of Minerva, made by Phidias. Id. Epaminondas quæsit, salvus esset clypeus. — Neut. gen. Virg. Clypeum superintanto. Liv. Galea, clypeum, ocreæ. — Figur. Claudian. Quem clypeum, defensore quem dedisti, a shield, defence. — † Also, that which is round like a shield, as, Ovid., Ipse dei clypeus rubet, h. e. the disc of the sun. So, Senec. Clypei, et vistorum imagines ignium, h. e. round meteors. — Also, the vault of heaven, concava, convexa. Enn. ap. Varr. In altisimo cæli clupeo. — Also, a disc or shield-like surface, on which were busts of gods or distinguished men, in painting or relief. Liv. and Suet. In this sense *clypeum* is usual, although *clypeus* occurs in Tacit. and Sueton. These *clypea* were often fixed up in temples and other public places. Liv. — † *Clypeus* was of brass, and round; *scutum* of wood, of an oblong square shape, and covered with hide; — but this is not always observed.

**CLIVIVS** (κλυσμός), i, m. *a clyster.* 3 Scribon. Larg.

**CLIVIVS** (κλυστήρ, from κλύζω), oris, 2, m. *a clyster.* Cels. and Sueton. — † Also, a clyster-pipe. Cels. — Also, Cels. Ocularius clyster, a syringe, for injection into the ears.

**CLIVIVS** (clyster), as, n. 1. *to apply a clyster.* Veget.

**CLIVIVS** (κλυστήριον), ii, n. *same as Clyster.* Scribon. Larg.

**CLIVIVS** (clyster), as, a, 1. *to purge with a clyster; to apply a clyster to.* Cal. Aur.

**CLIVIVS**, æ, f. *Κλυταιμήστρα, daughter of Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon, and mother of Orestes, Electra and Iphigenia. She killed her husband by the help of Ægisthus, and was killed by her son.* Ovid. — † Also written *Clytenestra.* — Hence Auson. has the second syllable short.

**CLIVIVS**, es, f. *a sea-nymph, beloved by Apollo. She was changed into the flower heliotropium.* Ovid.

**CNEIVS** and **CNEIVS**, i, m. *a Roman præ-nomen, for which Cn. often stands. It was pronounced as if written with G. — Gneus, m. and Gnea, f. actually occur in Inscript.*

**CNEIVS** (κνήκος), i, m. *same as Cnicus.* Colum. Hence, Cnecius, a, um, adj. Plin.; but *cneidius* is also read.

**CNEIVS** (κνίδη or κνήδη), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to a nettle. Plin.; others, *cnecinus.*

**CNEIVS** (κνώρον), i, or **CNEIVS** (κνήστορον), n. *an herb or flower used in garlands, called, also, thymelæa, or cha-*

melæ, which bears the coccum Gnidium or granum Gnidium. *Plin.*  
**CNICŪS**, or **CNICŪS** (κνίκος and κνήκος), i, m. the herb bastard-saffron; also blessed thistle. *Plin.*  
**CNIDE** (κνίδιον), es, f. a kind of shell-fish of the zoophite kind; sea-nettle, urtica marina. *Plin.*  
**CNIDIUS**. See *Gnidius*.  
**CNISSA** (κνίσσα), æ, f. the smoke or steam arising from burning fat, or meat, while roasting. *Arnob.*  
**CNODAX** (κνόδαξ), æcis, m. a sort of 3 large iron nail, spike, or bolt. *Vitruv.*  
**COA** in triclino, proverb. See *Choa*.  
**CŌACCEDŌ** (con & accedo), is, n. 3. 3 same as *Accedo* or *Simul accedo*. *Plaut.*  
**CŌACERVATIM** (coacervo), adverb, by 3 heaps. *Apul.*  
**CŌACERVATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, a heaping together, or gathering together in heaps; a collecting, amassing. *Cic.*  
**CŌACERVŪS** (con & acervo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heap together, heap up, collect into one mass, accumulate, amass, σωρεύω, ἀσπείρω. *Cic. pecunias. Liv. cumulos annorum. Cæs. Coacervata cadavera. Auct. B. Afric. Omnibus rebus eo coacervatis. Cic. Pecunia, qua hosce omnes agros coacervare possis, h. e. fill or heap up with money. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Verisimilia, cum sunt coacervata, proficiunt. Ovid. Coacervatus luctus.*  
**CŌACESCŌ** (con & acesco), is, acui, n. 3. 1 to grow sour, tart, harsh, or stale. *Cic. Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnes ætas vetustate coacescit. Id. Quam valde ean gentem (Sardos) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? h. e. improbiorem, scelestioremque factam fuisse.*  
**CŌACTĒ** (coactus), adverb, in a short 3 time, quickly, in haste. *Gell. — ¶ Gell. Si interpretari coactius velis, h. e. literally. — ¶ Also, in a forced manner, not naturally. Tertull.*  
**CŌACTILIA** (Id.), ium, n. πηλῆματα, thick cloths, like felts, used in camp, and by the poorer sort of people. *Pandect.*  
**CŌACTILIARIŪS** (coactilia) a, um, ad- 3 ject. *Capitolin. Coactiliaria taberna, h. e. in which coactilia are made and sold. — Coactiliarius, ii, one who makes coactilia. Inscript.*  
**CŌACTIM**, adverb. *Sidon. Raptim co- 3 actimque translator festinus exscripsi, h. e. by collecting and joining together; or succinctly, closely.*  
**CŌACTIŪS** (cogo), ōnis, f. an assembling or collecting together. *Sucton. Coactiones argentarias facitavit, h. e. called in or collected money due. (See Coactor.) — ¶ Also, a reducing or contracting into a smaller compass. Ascon. Quasi causæ suæ in breve coactio. — ¶ Also, a kind of sickness in beasts. Veget.*  
**CŌACTŪS** (Id.), as, a. 1. frequent. to draw 3 or press together. *Lucret. membra. — ¶ Also, to force, compel. Lucret. Omne immutare coactat.*  
**CŌACTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a collector. *Cato. Ab coactore relegit porcos, h. e. a swineherd. — ¶ Tacit. Agminis coactores, h. e. the rear-guard. — ¶ Coactor was also a servant of the farmers of the public revenues; an under collector; these men also sometimes bought up of the farmers, or their own account, the taxes due from individuals. Cic. — ¶ Also, one who collected the money for things sold by auction, or at the tables of the money-changers. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a banker, money-changer. *Pandect. — ¶ Also, he who forces or compels. Senec. Qui cogi ad rectum compellere possunt: quibus non ducunt tantum opus sit, sed adjutore, et, ut ita dicam, coactore.*  
**CŌACTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. the gathering up 2 or collecting of any thing; a collection. *Colum.*  
**CŌACTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a forcing, con- 3 straining, urging, insisting; in abl. *Cic. CŌACTŪS, a, um, particip. See *Cogo*.  
**CŌADDŌ** (con & addo), is, a. 3. to add 3 together with. *Plaut.*  
**CŌADJICIŪS** (con & adjicio), is, a. 3. to 3 add or add together with. *Colum.*  
**CŌADŌLESCŌ** (con & adoleo), is, n. 3. 2 grow up along with. *Tertull. robori suo-***

**CŌADŌRŌ** (con & adoro), as, a. 1. to 3 worship or adore along with. *Cod. Just.*  
**CŌADŪNATIŪS** (coaduno), ōnis, f. a 3 uniting into one. *Cod. Just.*  
**CŌADŪNŌ** (con & aduno), as, a. 1. to 3 collect or join into one. *Pandect.*  
**CŌÆDIFICATUS**, a, um, inædificatus. *Cic. in Partit. c. 10. in fi. Loci culti, an inculti, celebres an deserti, cœdificati an vasti, built upon, inhabited.*  
**CŌÆDIFICŪS** (con & ædifico), as, a. 1. to 3 build to, to build upon. *Cic.*  
**CŌÆGRŌTŪS** (con & ægroto), as, n. 1. to 3 be sick at the same time with another. *Hieronym.*  
**CŌÆQUALIS** (con & æqualls), e, adj. 2 equal, coequal. *Petron. Sinciput cœ- 3 quale natalium suorum, h. e. ejusdem ætatis. Justin. Inter cœquales discens, among those of his own age. Colum. Anser in gregem cœqualem compellitur.*  
**CŌÆQUALITAS** (cœqualis), atis, f. 3 equality, coequality. *Modestin.*  
**CŌÆQUŪS** (con & æquo), as, a. 1. to level, 2 make equal or even, to make alike, on the same footing. *Sallust. montes. Cato. Cylindro cœquare aream. Cic. Sic ad injurias, libidinesque tuas omnia cœ- 3 quasti. Sallust. Cœquare gratiam omnium difficile est. Lactant. Cœquare aliquid cum aliquo.*  
**CŌÆQUŪS** (con & æquus), a, um, adj. equal. *Plin. Al. leg. æqua.*  
**CŌÆSTIMŪS** (con & æstimo), as, a. 1. 3 same as *Æstimo*, or *Simul æstimo*. *Pandect.*; where *æstimabitur* is also read.  
**CŌÆTANĒS** (coetaneus), as, n. 1. to be 3 of the same age. *Tertull.*  
**CŌÆTANĒS** (con & ætas), a, um, adj. 3 and subst. of the same age, coetaneous. *Tertull. and Apul.*  
**CŌÆTERNŪS** (con & æternus), a, um, 3 adj. coeternal. *Tertull.*  
**CŌÆVŪS** (con & ævum), a, um, adj. cœ- 3 val, coetaneous, æqualis. *Augustin.*  
**CŌÆGGĒRŪS** (con & æggero), as, a. 1. to 3 heap together. *Serv. lapides. — ¶ Also, to cover with a heap. Colum. ova faba fresa.*  
**CŌÆGITATIŪS** (coagito), ōnis, f. actus coagitandi, according to some in *Cic. Al. leg. contagione.*  
**CŌÆGITŪS**, as, a. 1. to move together, to 3 shake together, to shake, to move. *Apic.*  
**CŌÆGMENTATIŪS** (coagmento), ōnis, f. a joining or fastening together; a connection, conjunction, construction, structure. *Cic. natura. Id. Coagmentatio corporis labefactatur. Plin. In construendis parietibus alternas coagmentationes facere.*  
**CŌÆGMENTŪS** (coagmentum), as, a. 1. to 3 join or glue together, fasten together, connect, construct, compact, compose, πηγνυμι, συναρμύζω. *Cic. opus. Plin. Al- 3 lium pluribus coagmentatur nucleis. Colum. Coagmentare fissuras. Cic. Quid tam compositum, tamque compac- 3 tum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Id. Nihil in animis coagmentatum. — ¶ Figur. Cic. verba. Id. verba verbis. Id. pacem, to conclude a peace.  
**CŌÆGMENTUM** (cogo), i, n. a joint, 1 seam or commissure; the place where two things are cemented or joined together. *Cæs. Palma inter coagmenta lapidum ex pavimento existit. Plaut. Viden? coagmenta in foribus? specta, quam arcte dormiunt! — ¶ Also, a joining or connecting together. Gell. syllabarum.  
**CŌÆGŪLĀTIŪS** (coagulo), ōnis, f. a curd- 2 ling, or turning to a curd. *Plin.*  
**CŌÆGŪLŪS** (coagulum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to curdle, congeal, coagulate, thicken. *Plin. lac. Id. Cannabis dicitur coagu- 3 lare eam, h. e. aquam. Id. Sudor co- 3 agulatus in spumam.  
**CŌÆGŪLUM** (cogo), i, n. what is used in 3 curdling milk; rennet or rennet; the concreted milk found in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds, but particularly in that of the calf; a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese; a calf's man or ruen; cheese-lope, earning, πωρία. *Varr. leporinum, h. e. the concreted milk in the stomach, or the stomach itself of a young hare. — Hence, Ovid. Liquefacta coagula lacte, h. e.****

*cheese. Id. Partem (lactis) liquefacta coagula durant, h. e. a part is made into cheese. — ¶ Also, the running together of liquids, freezing, as of oil. Gell. — ¶ Also, the curdled milk itself. Plin. Si coagulum alicui nocuerit. — And other fluids when they become thick. Gell. Coagulum in utero. — ¶ Figur. whatever joins or binds together. Gell. Vinculum illud, coagulumque animi atque amoris. So, Ammian. Palladius ille, coagulum omnium ærumnarum, h. e. who brings with him or causes.*  
**CŌÆLESCŌ** (con & alesco), is, lui, litum, 2 n. 3. to grow together, grow to, grow, 3 συμφύομαι; properly, of plants. *Sallust. Illex coaluerat inter saxa. Ovid. Coalescit in cortice ramus. Colum. Coalescit ficus olivæ. Pandect. cum terra mea. Id. Quæ terra coalescunt. — Of other things. Lucret. Saxa calce coalescunt, are cemented. Plin. Cilium diductum non coalescit, h. e. does not grow together again. Id. Vulnus non coalescit. — ¶ Also, to curdle, freeze. Gell. Vinum minus cito coalescit. — ¶ Figur. to become united, to agree, to coalesce. Liv. Tanta concordia coaluerant animi. Id. Multitudo coalescit in populi unius corpus. Sallust. Concordia inter veteres et novos coalescit. Id. Quam facile Romani et Aborigines coaluerint. Tacit. Coalescere in atrox bellum. Id. Coalescere animo ad obsequium. Liv. Ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, be reconciled. Vellei. Coalescentis pacis condiciones, taking place, becoming concluded. Quintil. Vocales, quæ in unum sonum coalescunt, melt. — ¶ Also, to become strong, to join in strength. Tacit. Pisonis (auctoritas) nondum coaluisset. Quintil. Infantia coalescit. — ¶ Coalitus, a, um, particip. Gell. Ex sanguine concretus et coalitus homo, made up, composed. So, Plaut. Ex igne coalitum. Tacit. libertas, confirmed, strengthened. Id. audacia, grown, increased. So, Id. irreverentia.  
**CŌÆLITŪS** (coalesco), us, m. *Arnob. Ex 3 humani generis coalitu tolli, h. e. consortio, commercio, societate.*  
**CŌÆLLŪS** (con & alluo), is, a. 3. to wash 3 to. *Pandect.*; but *colluendo* is read.  
**CŌÆMATŪR** (con & amator), ōris, m. 3 one who loves with another, a fellow-suitor. *Cecil. ap. Non.*  
**CŌÆMBŪLŪS** (con & ambulo), as, u. 1. to 3 walk together with. *Claud. Mamert.*  
**CŌÆNGŪSTŪS** (con & angusto), as, a. 1. to 3 straiten, narrow, contract, confine. *Varr. alvos. Cels. Quo facilis fistula claudatur, vel certe coangustetur. Auct. de B. Hispan. Propter pontem coangustabantur. Pandect. aditum ædium. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Hæc lex coangustari etiam potest, h. e. limited, narrowed.  
**CŌÆPTATIŪS** (coapto), ōnis, f. a skilful 3 fitting together. *Augustin.*  
**CŌÆPTŪS** (con & apto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to fit, adapt, fit accurately. *Augustin.*  
**CŌÆPTŪS** (con & aptus), a, um, adj. same as *Aptus*. *Martian. Capell. Al. leg. coactissima.*  
**CŌÆRCTATIŪS** (coarcto, cœarto), and 2 **CŌÆRTATIŪS**, ōnis, f. a straitening, drawing, or crowding together. *Liv.*  
**CŌÆRCTŪS** (con & arcto or arto) and **CŌÆRTŪS**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to straiten, 3 press together into a small compass, compress. *Petron. vulnus. Colum. fenum in struem. Valer. Max. Sudario fauces coarctare, to strangle one's self. Cic. Cnæus in oppidis coarctatur. — ¶ Also, to shorten. Val. Max. Coarctare tempus censura, h. e. to assign a shorter time. Ovid. Nox coarctat iter. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Quæ coarctavit in oratione sua, contracted. — ¶ Sometimes, to constrain, compel. *Pandect. venditionem adimplere.*  
**CŌÆREŪS**, es, or **CŌÆRESCŪS** (con & areo or aresco), is, rui, to become dry together. *Vitruv. Æs, et arena ab ignis vehementia confervescendo cum coaruerint, h. e. have become glazed or vitrified.  
**CŌÆRGŪS** (con & arguo), is, ui, a. 3. to 3 prove, show, demonstrate; to convince, convict, prove guilty, ἐλέγχω. *Cic. Non nostram is perfidiam coarguit, sed indicat suam. Id. Amicorum neglectio*****

improbitatem coarguit. *Id.* Omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, *h. e.* is proved to be guilty. *Id.* Coarguere errorem alicujus. *Id.* Refellere, et coarguere mendacium alicujus, to convict, or confute. *Id.* Crimen multis suspitionibus coarguitur. *Cic.* Coarguere alicui commutatio iudicii. *Id.* alicui avaritiæ. *Ovid.* Obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures, betrays. *Senec.* Cuius vanitatem capti mens non coarguit, does not discover. *Plin.* Quod coarguunt fici, quarum radices, &c., *h. e.* show to be false. — With acc. and infin. *Hirt. de B. Alex.* Cum, defensionem posse, &c. coarguisset.

**CŌARTICŪLŌ** (con & articulo), as, a. l. 3 *Arnob.* Ora coarticulare mutorum, *h. e.* to loosen and cause them to speak articulately.

**CŌASPĒRNĀNS** (con & asperno), tis, particip. despising, rejecting. *Tacit.* Al. leg. aspernantes.

**CŌĀSSĀTYŌ**, or **CŌĀXĀTYŌ** (coasso or coaxo), ōnis, f. a covering with boards or planks, hence, a boarded floor, *σαινίδωσις.* *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

**CŌĀSSŌ**, or **CŌĀXŌ** (con & assis or axis), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to cover or lay over with boards; to plank, floor, *σαινίδω.* *Vitruv.*

**CŌĀTRĒ**, or **CŌĀSTRĒ**, ārum, m. a people in Asia, on the *Chæotic sea.* *Lucan.* — ¶ Also written *Chæotræ.*

**CŌAUCTYŌ** (con & auctio), ōnis, f. an increasing; increase, *επαύξησις.* *Cic.* Ex coactione annonæ.

**CŌĀXŌ**, as, n. l. of frogs, to croak. *Sueton.* Negantur ibi ranæ coaxare. — ¶ See *Coasso.*

**CŌBĪŌ**, same as *Gobio.*

**COBĪŌN**, ii, n. a kind of tithymalus (*wolf's milk*). *Plin.*

**CŌCĀLŌS**, i, m. *Κῶκαλος*, a king in Sicily, who received *Dædalus* flying from Crete, and by the aid of his daughters put to death *Minos*, who was in pursuit of *Dædalus*, by pouring hot water on his head. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Cocalis*, ōdis, f. a daughter of *Cocalus.* *Sil.*

**COCCĒTUM.** See *Cocetum.*

**CŌCCĒS** (coccum), a, um, adj. of the color of scarlet, *κόκκινος.* *Lamprid.* Al. leg. *coccineam.*

**CŌCCĪNĀTŪS** (coccina, orum), a, um, 2 adj. clothed in scarlet or crimson. *Sueton.* Puerulus coccinatus. *Martial.* Qui coccinatos non putat viros esse.

**CŌCCĪNĒS** (coccum), a, um, adj. of a scarlet or crimson color, *κόκκινος.* *Plin.*

**CŌCCĪNŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Coccineus.* *Juvenal.* and *Martial.* — *Coccina*, ōrum, garments of scarlet. *Martial.* *Coccina* donas.

**CŌCCUM** (*κόκκος*), i, n. the scarlet-berry, the *hermes-berry*, which imparted a crimson dye. *Plin.* The ancients thought this was a berry; but it is now ascertained that it is an insect, a sort of cochineal or *hermes*, which is found on the scarlet oak (*quercus coccifera* of *Linn.*). Somewhat different from this was the *cocum* (or *granum*) *Cnidium* or *Gnidium* produced from the plant *thymelæa*, which was used in medicine. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the scarlet color or dye itself. *Martial.* Fulgere cocco. — ¶ Also, a scarlet cloth, garment, or thread. *Sil.* ardentem radiabat *Scipio* cocco, *h. e.* paludamento coccineo. *Sueton.* *Funes* nexi purpura et cocco.

**CŌCCŪGYĪĀ** (*κοκκυγία*), æ, f. a sort of snail. *Plin.*

**CŌCCŪMĒLUM** (*κοκκύμηλον*), i, n. cuckoo-apple; hence, the plum. *Macrob.*

**CŌCCŪX** (*κόκκυξ*), ŷgis, m. a cuckoo. *Plin.*

**COCCĒTUM**, or **CŌCCĒTUM** (unc.), i, n. 3 a dish composed of honey and poppy. *Fest.* and *Tertull.*

**CŌCHLĒĀ** (*κοχλίας*), æ, f. a snail; also, a cockle or periwinkle. *Cic.* — The Romans used snails for food; and also in medicine. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — *Plin.* *Cochlæa* nudæ, without shell. — Also, a snail-shell. *Martial.* *Vix* implet *cochleam*. — In *cochleam*, like a snail-shell, spirally. *Cels.* and *Colum.* — Hence, from the resemblance, the screw or spindle of a wine-press. *Vitruv.* — Also, a pump or machine to draw up water; or a water snail or screw. *Vitruv.* — Also,

a kind of door. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a tortoise. *Stat.* l. 4. silv. 9. v. 32. — ¶ Also written *cocelea*

**CŌCHLĒĀR**, and **CŌCHLĒĀRĒ** (coch-2lea), is, n. a spoon; properly, for drawing snails out of their shells; but also for eating in general. *Cels.* and *Martial.* *κοχλιάριον*, *δοιδύς*, *εὐνήρσις.* — ¶ Also, a measure of liquids; a fourth part of a cyathus; a spoonful. *Plin.* *Bibitur* aloë in duobus cyathis aquæ cochlearis mensura. *Id.* Folia decoquantur ex melle, et dantur cochlearibus contra sanguinis excretiones, in spoonfuls.

**CŌCHLĒĀRIS** (Id.), e, adj. *Plin.* *Cochleari* mensura, *h. e.* quantum capit cochlear; according to most editions.

**CŌCHLĒĀRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a place where 3 snails were kept and fed for eating. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a spoon; spoonful, *cochlear*, *κοχλιάριον.* *Plin.*

**CŌCHLĒĀTIM** (Id.), adv. in a spiral 3 form. *Sidon.*

**CŌCHLĒĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. snail-3 like, spiral. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

**CŌCHLĒŌLĀ** (dimin. from *cocelea*), æ, f. 3 a small snail. *Hieronym.*

**CŌCHLIS** (*κοχλῖς*), ōdis, f. adj. *P. Vict.* *Columna*, *h. e.* spiral within; having a winding staircase. — ¶ Also, subst. the name of a gem, shaped like a snail-shell. *Plin.*

**COCINATORIUM**, and **COCINATORI-** **US.** See *Coquinatorium.*

**COCYŌ** or **COCTYŌ** (perhaps cunctatio), 3 ōnis, m. one that is tardy in bargaining; a haggler. *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* — Also, a term of reproach; mean scoundrel, contemptible fellow. *Plaut.*; but the reading is doubtful.

**COCĪŌNŌR** (cocio), āris, dep. l. to hag-3gle. *Quintil.* declam.; but the reading is doubtful.

**CŌCLĒS** (from *oculus*; or allied to *κόκ-* 2 *λωψ*), ŷtis, m. a person blind of one eye, *μονόφθαλμος.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* *Ducen-* *tus* *Cyclopes* cocletes. *Plaut.* *De* *Co-* *clitum* *prosapia* te esse arbitror, nam ii sunt unoculi, *h. e.* probably, the *Arimaspi.* — ¶ Also, a surname, as of *Horatius Cocles*, who defended alone a bridge against the army of *Porsena.* *Liv.*

**COCOLŌBIS**, or **COCOLŪBIS**, is, f. a 3 kind of grape; same as *Basilica.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

**COCTA**, æ. See *Coquo.*

**COCTĀNA.** See *Cottana.*

**CŌCTYLICŪS** (coctilis), a, um, adj. *Capitolin.* *Coctilia* taberna, *h. e.* where baked or dried wood (coctilia) was sold; but here some read *Coactiliaria*, which see.

**CŌCTYLIS** (coquo), e, adj. baked, 2 *εφθός.* *Plin.* *laterculi*, *h. e.* bricks or tiles. *Ovid.* *murus*, *h. e.* a wall made of bricks or tiles. — ¶ *Coctilia*, ium, n. sc. ligna, very dry wood, wood which has been made free of smoke by the heat of the sun, or some other means. *Trebell. Poll.*

**CŌCTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. properly, a cook-2ing. Hence, *Plin.* *Coctionem* facere, to digest.

**CŌCTĪVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. soon boiled 2 or roasted, *εψανός.* *Plin.* *Coctivæ* *castanæ.* — *Apic.* *Coctiva* condimenta, easy of digestion; or not eatable without cooking.

**COCTŌNA.** See *Cottana.*

**CŌCTŌR** (coquo), ōris, m. a cook. *Petron.*

**CŌCTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a cooking. *Plin.* 2 *Apiciana* coctura. *Id.* *Exurent* coctura (applied to metal melted). *Colum.* *Si* quinta pars picis *Brutiæ* in universum cocturam adjiciatur, *h. e.* covering with pitch. — ¶ Also, mild temperature, by which fruits are best ripened. *Plin.* *Ea* cæli temperies fulsit, quam cocturam vocant.

**CŌCTŪS**, a, um, particip. See *Coquo.* 3 — ¶ Adj. *Plaut.* *Hodie* juris coctiores non sunt qui lites creant (a play upon the meanings of *jus*, broth and law; and of *coctus*, cooked and well versed).

**CŌCŪLĀ**, or **CŌQUŪLĀ**, æ, f. dimin. 3 from *coqua*, and of the same meaning. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**CŌCŪLUM** (coquo), i, n. a vessel for cook-3ing. *Plaut.* and *Cato.*

**CŌCUS.** See *Coquus.*

**CŌCŪTŪS**, and **CŌCŪTŌS**, i, m. a river in the infernal regions, *Κωκυτός.* — ¶ Also, an ancient name of the *Lucrine lake*, near *Baia.* *Sil.* — ¶ *Cocytus*, a, um, adj. of or relating to *Cocytus.* *Cludian.*

**CŌDĀ**, æ, f. a tail; same as *Cauda.* *Varr.*

**CODANŪS SINUS**, the *Baltic.* *Plin.*

**CODETĀ**, æ, f. a field beyond the Tiber, according to *Festus*, covered with plums resembling a horse's tail. *Sueton.* *Cæs.* In minore *Codeta*, a place near *Rome*, over the Tiber.

**CŌDEX**, icis, m. for *caudex*; the body, 2 trunk, stump, or stock of a tree, *στέλεχος.* *Ovid.* *Codice* misso, quem *vix* *juga* *bina* moverent. *Colum.* *Circumcalem* *ipsum* *codicem.* — Also, a heavy wooden log, to which slaves were fastened, by way of punishment, and which they dragged about with them. *Plaut.* *Quos* *ego* *detrudam* *ad* *robustum* *codicem.* *Preperit.* *Codicis* *immundi* *vincula.* *Juvenal.* *Residens* in *codice* *pellex.* — ¶ Very often, a book, originally referring to wooden tablets, covered with wax; hence, also, to books or tablets composed of parchment, &c. *Pandect.* *Codices* *membranei*, *vel* *chartacei*, *vel* *eborei*, *vel* *alterius* *materiae.* *Cic.* *Multos* *codices* *implevit* *earum* *rerum.* *Id.* *Proferre* *falsum* *codicem.* *Id.* *Referre* in *codicem*, to bring into the book. *Id.* *Codex* *accepti*, *et* *expensi*, a book of accounts, memorandum-book. *So, Id.* *Rosc.* *Com. l.* *Referre* in *codicem* (*sc.* *accepti* *et* *expensi*), to enter in the account-book. *Sueton.* *Testamentum* *factum* *ab* *eo*, *ac* *duobus* *codicibus* *scriptum*, taking two books or tablets; or of which two copies were made out. *Juvenal.* *nam* *codice* *sævo* *Heredes* *vetat* *esse* *suos*, *h. e.* a will. — ¶ In particular, the Code, as *Codex Justinianus*, *Codex Theodosianus.*

**CŌDICĀRIŪS.** See *Caudicarius.*

**CŌDICĪLLĀRIS** (codicilli), e, adj. 3 of or pertaining to the codicilli of the emperor. *Lamprid.* *Pontificatus*, *et* *Quindecimviratus*, *et* *Auguratus* *codicillares* *fecit*, *h. e.* filled according to his handwriting or diploma, and not by the senate.

**CŌDICĪLLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Codicillaris.* *Cod. Theod.* *dignitates*, *h. e.* *datæ* *per* *codicillos* *Imperatoris.*

**CŌDĪLLŌS** (dimin. from *codex*), i, m. a small trunk or stump of a tree, *parvus* *codex.* *Cato.* — ¶ *Codicilli*, ōrum, plur. small wooden tablets, covered with wax, to write on. *Plin.* *Bellerophonti* *codicillos* *datos.* *Id.* *Codicillos* *missitatos* *epistolarum* *gratia.* *Cic.* *Harum* *exemplum* in *codicillis* *exaravi.* — These the Romans used to send to their friends by way of note or billet; hence, a note, billet; also, letter. *Cic.* *Epistolam* *hanc* *convicio* *efflagitarunt* *codicilli* *tui.* *Sulpic.* *ad* *Cic.* *Puer* *venit* *cum* *codicillis*, in quibus erat scriptum, &c. *Cic.* *Quæsi* *vi* *Balbo* *per* *codicillos*, *quid* *esset* *in* *lege.* *Senec.* *Adeo* *tecum* *sum*, *ut* *dubitem*, *an* *incipiam* *non* *epistolas*, *sed* *codicillos* *tibi* *scribere.* *Sueton.* *Perferre* *ad* *aliquem* *codicillos* in *Mauritaniam.* *Id.* *Exarare* *codicillos* *consolatorios* *ad* *aliquem.* — ¶ Also, a book, writing, treatise. *Senec.* *Præquam* *aperirentur* *codicilli*, &c. *Tacit.* *Codicillos* *libidinum* *indices.* — Especially, a memorial, petition. *Tacit.* *Componit* *ad* *Cæsarem* *codicillos.* *Id.* *Prepari* *aliquid* *per* *codicillos.* — ¶ Also, a letter or writing of the emperor, conferring some privileges, a diploma. *Sueton.* *Immutati* *datorum* *officiorum* *codicilli.* *Id.* *Senatori* *codicillos* *misit*, quibus prætorum eum extra ordinem designabat. *Cod. Theod.* *Consulares* *ac* *Prætorios* *Codicillos* *consequi*, *h. e.* *consulatuum*, *ac* *prætorum* *per* *codicillos.* *Cod. Just.* *Auferre* *insignia* *codicillorum*, *h. e.* the dignities conferred in this way. — ¶ Also, an addition to a testament; a codicil to a will. *Tacit.* *Sine* *ullo* *funeris* *solemni* *crematur.* *Ita* *codicillis* *præscripterat.* *Pandect.* *Dare* *and* *legare* *alicui* *aliquid* *per* *codicillos.* *So, sing.* *Cod. Theod.* *Aliquid* *alicui* *conferre* *testamento*, *legato*, *codicillo.*

**CŌDĪCŪLĀ** (dimin. from *codæ*, for *caudæ*), 3 æ, f. a little tail. *Apic.*

**CŌDRŪS**, i, m. *the last king of Athens, who, in a war against the Lacedaemonians, devoted himself to death, because the oracle had declared that that side should conquer whose leader should be slain.* Horat. — ¶ Also, a poor poet in the time of Juvenal.

**CŌELĒ** (κοίλη, h. e. cava), es, f. Cœle Syria, or Cœlesyria, a tract of Syria, lying between Libanus and Antilibanus; and sometimes when Syria has been spoken of, simply Cœle. Plin. — ¶ Cœla (κοῖλα), drum, n. deep, hollow places. Liv.

**CŌELEBS**, and its derivatives. See Cœlebs.

**CŌELEMĒNTĀTŪS** (con & elementum), 3 a, um, adj. ex elementis compositus. Tertull.

**CŌELIACŪS** (κοιλιακός), a, um, adj. re-2 latine to the lover stomach or abdomen. Cels. morbus, a disease so called, which obstructs the bowels. Cato. dolor. — Hence, Cœliacæ medicinæ, h. e. given to counteract the Cœliacus morbus. Plin. — And Cœliacus, i, m. one afflicted with this disease. Plin. — So, Varr. Apes cœliacæ.

**CŌELIACŪS**. See Cœliolus. 3

**CŌELIMŌNTĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. named from the Cœlian mount. Cic. porta.

**CŌELIŌLŪS**, i, m. h. e. Cœlius minor, an eminence on or near the Cœlian mount. Varr. — ¶ In Cic. Cœliculus.

**CŌELIŌTYCĀ** (κοιλιακῆ) medicamenta, purgative medicines. Cœl. Aurel.

**CŌELIŪS**, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name (nomen). M. Cœlius Rufus, whom Cicero defended, and who wrote the eighth book Cic. Ep. ad Div.; Cœlius Aurelianus, a physician in the third century; Cœlius Antipater, a jurist and historian, mentioned by Cic., whose writings are called by Cic. Cœliana scripta, from Cœlianus, a, um. — ¶ Mons Cœlius, a mount in Rome. Liv. — ¶ Also written Cœlius.

**CŌELO**, as. See Cælo.

**CŌELUM**, with its derivatives. See Cælum.

**CŌEMĒNDĀTŪS** (con & emendatus), a, 3 um, particip. amended, corrected. Arnob.

**CŌEMĒTERIŪM** (κοιμητήριον, a place to 3 sleep in), ii, n. a cemetery, place where the dead are deposited. Tertull.

**CŌEMŌ** (con & emo), is, emi, emptum or eimtum, a. 3. to buy up commodities; to purchase in quantities or different articles, συναγορεύω. Cic. Quæ tuum non modo venditabant, verum etiam coemebant. Id. omnia bona Cæs. junentorum quam maximum numerum. Horat. Libri undique coempti.

**CŌEMPTIŪS**, or **CŌEMTIŪS** (coemo), ðnis, f. a purchasing together; a buying of several things, συνωνή. Cic. Mur. 12. Sacra interire illi noluerunt: horum ingenio senes ad coemptiones faciendas, interimendorum sacrorum causa, reperti sunt, h. e. to buy up heritages; which were sometimes transferred, for form's sake, to an old man, in order that the sacra privata attached thereto, and passing to the heir by the laws of the xii. tables, might be got rid of. So Gronov. explains it. — ¶ Also, a strict, formal manner of marrying, among the Romans, which consisted in a pretended purchase, by which the parties bought each other with a piece of coin. Cic.

**CŌEMPTIŪNĀLIS** (coemptio), or **CŌEM-3 TIŪNĀLIS**, e, adj. which must be sold among other things, in order to get rid of it; consequently, miserable, worthless. Plaut. and Cur. In Cic. Ep. senex, h. e. an old slave, who needs to be sold in a lump with better slaves. So Gronov. explains it.

**CŌEMTIONĀTOR**. See Coemptor.

**CŌEMPTŌR**, or **CŌEMTŌR** (coemo), ðnis, 3 m. one who buys things up; a purchaser of several things. Apul. Testium coemptor. — ¶ Also, qui coemptionem facit. Pandect. Qui liberum caput mancipatum sibi vel a parente, vel a coemptore manumisit. Al. leg. coemptiature.

**CŌEMPTŪS**, or **CŌEMTŪS**, a, um, particip. from coemo.

**CŌENĀ** (perhaps κοινή), or **CĒNĀ**, æ, f.

*the principal meal of the Romans, a sort of late dinner, supper, taken usually about three or four o'clock (of our time), δεῖπνον. Cic. Jure nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, the chief dish. Id. Venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cœnam. Id. Redire a cœna, to go home after supper. Id. Itare ad cœnas, to go out to supper frequently. Id. Et facere et cœnas, to give and to go to suppers. Nepos. Cœnam coquere, to get ready a supper. Terent. apparare. Plaut. curare. Gell. instruere pomis. Terent. Ferre alicui pisciculos in cœnam. Sueton. Præbere cœnam ternis ferculis, a supper consisting of three courses. Cic. Vocare aliquem ad cœnam. Id. invitare. Id. Imperare cœnam puero. Id. Facere cœnas, h. e. to make or give. Plin. Ep. Facere cœnam alicui. Sueton. Condicere alicui cœnam; and Plaut. Condicere ad cœnam, to promise to be one's guest. So, Plin. Ep. Promittere alicui ad cœnam. (See Condictio.) Id. Apponere cœnam lautorem. Cic. dare alicui. Sueton. Adhibere alicquem cœnæ. Id. Super cœnam proponere questiones, h. e. inter cœnandum. So, Cic. Hæc inter cœnam Tironi dictavi. — Facere aliquid (porcum, anserem, &c.) ad cœnam, to cook and prepare for supper. Petron. and Val. Max. — Some dishes were said to be brought on ante cœnam, h. e. at the beginning of the supper or feast; those which came after, in cœna. Metell. ap. Macrob. — Martial. Prima, altera, tertia cœna, the first, second, third course. — ¶ Plin. l. 12. c. 1. Quam cœnam appellavit ille nidum, h. e. the place where the cœna was taken. — ¶ Also written Cæna.*

**CŌENĀCŪLĀRĪŪS**, or **CĒNĀCŪLĀRĪŪS** 3 (cœnaculum), a, um, adj. Pandect. Cœnacularium exercere, said of him who lets out garrets to hire. — Cœnacularius, ii, m. the rent-collector. Pandect.

**CŌENĀCŪLUM**, or **CĒNĀCŪLUM** (cœno), i, n. a room to sup in. Varro. — It was (generally at least) in the upper part of the house; hence, the upper story, the upper part of the house, ὑπερώιον. Cic. Roma sublata cœnaculis, h. e. having very high houses. — Also, upper room, upper apartment; or, also, the garret, attic, where the poor used to dwell, and which was reached by ladders. Horat. Viden', ut mutat cœnacula, lectos? Juvenal. rarus venit in cœnacula miles. Sueton. Meritorium cœnaculum, a hired garret. — ¶ Figur. Enn. ap. Tertull. Cœnacula maxima cæli, h. e. superioris cæli partes.

**CŌENĀTICŪS**, or **CĒNĀTICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a supper. Plaut. Est illic mihi una spes cœnatica, h. e. cœnandi. — ¶ Cœnatica, drum, n. money exacted of the provincials by the soldiers, as if to procure food (pro cœna). Cod. Just.

**CŌENĀTIŪS**, or **CĒNĀTIŪS** (cœno), ðnis, 2 f. an apartment for supping in, a supping-room. Plin. Ep.

**CŌENĀTIŪNCŪLĀ** (dimin. from cœnatiŪtio), æ, f. a small supping-room. Plin. Ep.

**CŌENĀTŌRIŪS**, or **CĒNĀTŌRIŪS** (cœno), a, um, adj. pertaining to supper. Capitolin. vestis. Sidon. fames. — ¶ Cœnatoria, drum, n. h. e. cœnatoriæ vestes. Martial. and Pandect. — ¶ Also, Cœnatorium, ii, n. a supping-room. Inscript.

**CŌENĀTŪRIŪS**, or **CĒNĀTŪRIŪS** (desider. 3 from cœno), is, a. 4. to have an appetite for supper, δεπιπνεῖω. Martial.

**CŌENĀTŪS**, or **CĒNĀTŪS** (cœna), a, um, having supped; with a passive force, but an active signification. Cic. Occidere (te) cœnatum. Id. Qui ut cœnati quiescerent. Sallust. Statim milites cœnatos esse jubet. — ¶ Plaut. Cœnate noctes, h. e. spent in feasting.

**CŌENITŪS**, or **CĒNITŪS** (frequentat. from cœno), as, n. and a. l. to sup frequently, be in the habit of supping. Cic. Cœnitare apud aliquem. Apul. Sacrificales epulas cum sacerdotibus cœnabat. — Passiv. impers. Macrob. Ut patentibus januis cœnaretur.

**CŌENŌ**, or **CĒNŌ** (cœna), as, avi; atum, n. and a. l. to sup, δεπνεῖω. Cic. Cum

Pomponia foris cœnaret. Id. Apud Pompeium cœnavi. Horat. Cœnare cum aliquo. Gell. ad (h. e. apud) aliquem. — Pass. impers. Nepos. Apud eum cœnatum est. Sueton. Ut cœnaretur. — ¶ Often, also, with the acc., to sup upon. Horat. Cœnare pulmenta. Id. aprum. Id. olus. Plaut. Cœnam cœnavituum. Id. Alienum cœnabit. Plin. Cœnare summas rerum nature opes, h. e. to consume at supper. Plaut. Ecce cœnabis hodie, ut dignum est, magnum malum, h. e. nothing at all, or some miserable fare. Sueton. Cœnat adulteria, sups upon, as it were, h. e. represents or imitates at supper. — Hence, Pcrs. Olla cœnanda Glyconi. — ¶ See Cœnatus.

**CŌENŌBITĀ** (κοινός and βίος), æ, n. he 3 who lives in community; a lay brother, a friar, monk. Augustin.

**CŌENŌBYUM** (Id.), ii, n. properly, a community; a convent, monastery, κοινόβιον. Hieronym.

**CŌENŌSŪS** (cœnum), a, um, adj. full of 2 mud, muddy, boggy, swampy, marshy, βορβορώδης. Juvenal. gurgis. Colum. lacus. Solin. Cœnosior liquor.

**CŌENŌLĀ**, or **CĒNŪLĀ** (dimin. from cœna), æ, f. a little supper, a supper, spoken of in jest, δεπνάριον. Cic. Facere cœnulas, to give or make.

**CŌENŌLĒNTŪS** (cœnum), a, um, adj. be-3 3 spattered with mud. Tertull.

**CŌENUM** (perhaps κοινόν, sordidum), i, u. dirt, mire, mud, filth, βόρβορος, lutum, sordes. Cic. Male olere omne cœnum. Id. Oblitus cœno. Plaut. Cœno collitus. Horat. cœno cupiens evellere plantam. Plaut. Ex lutulento cœno elicere aliquem. Curt. Demergi in cœnum. Lucret. Volvi in cœno. — ¶ Figur. Lucret. Ipsi, se in tenebris volvi cœnoque, veruntur, h. e. humilem ac sordidam vitam ducere. Liv. Ex cœno plebeio consulatum extrahere. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach, a mean, vile, dirty fellow. Cic. O cœnum, o portentum, o scelus! Id. Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cœno. — ¶ Also written cœnum.

**CŌĒŌ** (con & eo), is, ivi & ii, itum, n. irreg. to go or come together, assemble, meet, collect, resort, συνέμι, συνήκω, simul eo, convenio. Lucret. Concursare, coire, et dissultare vicissim. Ovid. Millia crabronum coeant. Terent. Coire in Piræo. Tacit. Coire in aliquem locum. Horat. aliquo. Plin. Coimus in porticum Livie, cum alter ad alterum tenderemus. Liv. Se conglobandi coeundique in unum spatium. Cæs. Reliqui coeunt inter se. Id. Gentes quæ simul coierunt. Ovid. Mille prociis placui, qui me coiere querentes, &c., h. e. me convenerunt; or thus, querentes me præposuisse. — Also, in battle, to come together, meet, engage. Virg. Inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro. — ¶ Hence, in general, to become united, to close together, to shut together. Plin. Forcipibus ad morsum coeuntibus. Cels. Palpebræ dormientis non coeunt, do not close. So, Valer. Flacc. Porta coit. Id. Arteria incisa (non) coit, will not grow together. Ovid. Rumpere vulnera coeuntia. — So, figur. Horat. Male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur. Petron. Coeuntis gratiæ cicatricem recentem rescindere. Propert. Vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, h. e. decem verba nos inter nos fecisse, have passed between us. Senec. Ultima facies in monstrum coit, h. e. in monstri speciem componitur. Horat. Non, ut placidis (dat.) coeant immitia, may be united with. Ovid. Non possunt ista coire, agræ, go together. Cic. Cum hoc coire ausus es, to conspire. Virg. Coire in fœdera. Sueton. Factiones ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant. — Hence, actively, Coire societatem, to enter into a connection, to make an alliance or compact. Cic. Utinam, Cn. Pompeii, cum C. Cæsare societatem ad nunquam coisses, aut nunquam diremisses. Id. Si nullam societatem neque sceleris, neque præmii cum homine ullo coleras, h. e. no fellowship or compact. Id. Coire societatem caritatis, to make a league or bond of friendship. Id. Coire societatem cum aliquo de aliqua

*re. Pandect.* Coire societatem in rem aliquam faciendam. So, Cic. Societas coitur. *Pandect.* Coito matrimonio. — ¶ Also, to run together, to curdle, thicken, freeze. *Virg.* Coit formidus sanguis, curdles, grows chill. *Varro.* lac. *Plin.* Coit in densitatem bitumen. — ¶ Also, applied to the coition of the sexes, to copulate; of men and animals. *Quintil.* cum viro. *Id.* cum aliena uxore. *Horat.* privigno (*dat.*). *Ovid.* Cum pare coeunt volucres. *Id.* Pecu coit. *Colum.* Ardor coeundi.

**COEPI**, isti, it, *verb def.* from the old *capio*, I begin, have begun, ἀρχομαι, in preterit tenses, and the particip. in *rus* and *tus.* *Ovid.* Cœpisti melius, quam desinis. *Quintil.* Nos rite capti ab Homero videmur. *Lucret.* Odium cœpit. *Plin.* Vere cœpturo germinant. *Virg.* Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit, begins (to speak). — With *acc.* *Tercet.* iter. *Sil.* urbem. — With the *inf.*, very often. *Cic.* Si quando abundare cœpero. *Propert.* Hic primus cœpit mœnibus esse dies. *Virg.* Fluctus cœpit abscere ponto. And *Nepos.* Postquam pugnari cum Lacedæmonis cœpit, for cœptum est. — *Perf. pass.* Cœptum sum is used only when an *inf. pass.* follows. *Nep.* Vasa conjici cœpta sunt. *Cæs.* Lapides jaci cœpta sunt. *Cic.* Consuli cœpti sumus. — Cœptus, a, um, particip. *begun, commenced.* *Salust.* bellum. *Ovid.* opus. *Tacit.* Limita a Tiberio cœptum scindit, *h. e.* factum, institutum. (See *Cœptum.*) — ¶ It seems to be sometimes redundant. *Phædr.* Male mulcatus graculus Redire cœpit mœrens ad proprium genus, *h. e.* rediit. *Justin.* Cum prohiberi finibus cœpisset, *h. e.* cum prohiberetur. *Id.* Tum Demosthenes censere cœpit, *h. c.* censuit. — ¶ Cœpit, *he has begun* an action, in general: — Incepit, *e. g.* narrare, *he made a beginning*; *he commenced* after it had been some time expected: — Initium fecit, *he began it*, *h. e.* he was the first to do it; others did it after him.

**COEPIŌ** (perhaps con & apio), is, a. 3. to begin, commence, ἀρχομαι, incipio. — An old word. *Plaut.* pugnans. *Id.* questum. *Cato.* Cœpnam scditiosa verba loqui.

**COEPISCOPŪS** (con & episcopus), i, m. 3 an associate bishop. *Hieronym.* — Also, *Paulin.* Nolan. Coepiscopus, *h. c.* coadjutor episcopi.

**COEPTŌ** (frequent. from cœpi), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to commence, begin, incipio. *Cic.* Animal cœptat ea appetere. *Lucret.* ne cœptes diffidere dictis. *Amnian.* Cœptante nocte. *Tercet.* Quid hic cœptat? *Tacit.* Cœptare seditionem. *Id.* hostilia. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 3. 73. fugam, to attempt.

**COEPTUM** (cœptus, a, um), i, n. a beginning, undertaking, attempt, ἀρχή, principium. *Ovid.* Cœptis aspirate meis. *Id.* Cœpta placent. *Id.* Manus ultima cœpto deficit. *Liv.* Cœpta enuntiare. *Senec.* Desistere cœpto. *Sueton.* Cœptorum exitum opperiri.

**COEPTŪS**, us, m. a beginning, an undertaking; same as *Cœptum.* *Cic.* and *Stat.*

**COEPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *Cœpi*, which see.

**COEPŪLŌNŪS** (con & epulo), i, m. companion at a feast or banquet. *Plaut.*

**COERARE, COERATOR**, for curare, curator. *Cic. e Leg.* xii. *Tab.*

**COERCĒŌ** (con & arceo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to surround, embrace, encompass, σὺν-περῶ, περιβάλλω, complector, cingo, ambio. *Cic.* Omnia cingens et coercens cœli complexus. *Id.* Mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet. *Virg.* Styx coeret. — ¶ Also, to keep in, confine, restrain, check. *Cic.* fluvium extra ripas diffluentem. *Liv.* Amnem ripis Gallia coeret Alpibus, bounded. *Cic.* Vitem serpentem amputans coeret. *Cels.* supercrescentem carnem. *Id.* inflammationem. *Horat.* nauseam. *Ovid.* Vitta coercebat capillos. *Id.* Coercere aliquem arcto spatio. *Id.* ora equorum frenis. *Tacit.* aliquid intra fines. *Plin.* carcere animalia. *Virg.* Postrema coercent Tyrhidæ ju-

venes, command. *Ovid.* Coercere verba numeris, *h. e.* to make verses. —

¶ Often, to repress, check, bridle, curb, keep in. *Ovid.* Gravibus coercita vinculis. *Cic.* Coercere et reprimere aliquid. *Id.* Pœnæ metu coerceri. *Cæs.* Coercere milites et in officio continere. *Cic.* Ut ratio coerceat temeritatem. *Id.* Coercere cupiditates. *Id.* Unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coerere. *Id.* juvenutem. *Sueton.* aliquem edicto. *Senec. se.* — ¶ Also, to chastise, punish. *Cic.* Morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coerere aliquem. *Id.* supplicii civem perniciosum. *Horat.* aliquem fuste.

**COERCITIŪS** (coerceo), ōnis, f. a shutting 2 in, confinement. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a restraining, repressing, checking, restriction, κάτεργίς. *Senec.* Admonitione aut coercionem castigatos. *Cels.* Onere aliquem asperioribus coercionibus. *Liv.* Coercitionem inhibere, to use coercion. — ¶ Also, the right or power to coerce or punish. *Sueton.* Coercitionem popinarem Ædilibus ademit. *Id.* Coercitionem in histiones magistratibus ademit. — ¶ Also, chastisement, punishment. *Liv.* Ferre damnum, aliæque coercionem adversus aliquem. *Pandect.* Coercitio capitalis. *Id.* pecuniaria, *h. e. fine.* — ¶ *Coercio, coertio, coertio,* are also read.

**COERCITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who re-3 strains or enforces. *Eutrop.* disciplinæ militaris.

**COERCITUS**, a, um, particip. from *coerceo*.

**COERO**, for curo. See *Cœrare*. 3

**COERRŌ** (con & erro), as, n. 1. to wander 3 about, to go about with others. *Pandect.*

**COERULEŪS**, &c. See *Cœruleus*.

**COETŪS** (for coitus, from coeo), a connection, conjunction, assemblage; also, uniting, union. *Lucret.* Mors dissipat cœtum rerum. *Curt.* Amnium cœtus maritimis similes fluctus movent. *Lucret.* Cœtu conjugioque corporis atque animæ consistimus uniter apti. *Poet.* ap. *Gell.* In cœtu osculi. — ¶ *Plaut.* Primo cœtu vicimus, *h. c.* at the first onset, meeting. *Compar.* coeo. — ¶ Very often, a meeting, assembly; properly of men, meeting by consent. *Cic.* Opiniones quæ in omni cœtu concilioque proferenda sint. *Id.* dicendo tenere hominum cœtus. *Id.* Cœtus matronarum. *Id.* Cœtus ludorum inire. *Id.* Cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar. *Sueton.* Cœtus epulantium. *Cic.* Cœtus nefarii. *Id.* Dimittere cœtum. *Ovid.* Cœtu soluto. *Tacit.* Frequentari cœtu salutantium. *Id.* Miscere cœtus, *h. c.* congregare, cogere. *Sueton.* Movere novos cœtus. *Tacit.* celebrare. *Id.* agere. *Virg.* (of swans) Cœtu cinxere polum. — *Figur.* *Auct.* *Declam.* in *Sallust.* Cœtus omnium vitiorum. — ¶ *Cœtu* for *Cœtui.* *Catull.*

**COEŪS**, i, m. Κοῖος, one of the giants. *Virg.*

**COEXERCITATŪS** (con & exercitatus), 2 a, um, practised together. *Quintil.*

**COGITABILIS** (cogito), e, adj. that may 2 be thought upon; an object of thought, conceivable. *Senec.*

**COGITABUNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pen-3 sive, wrapped in thought, σύννοος. *Gell.*

**COGITAMEN** (Id.), inis, n. same as *Cogitatio*. *Tertull.*

**COGITATĒ** (cogitatus), adv. after one has 3 thought upon it, considerably, with reflection, ἐκ προνοίας. *Cic.*

**COGITATIŪS** (cogito), ōnis, f. a thinking, considering, reflecting, meditation, ἐννοία. *Cic.* Fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem. *Id.* Omne illud tempus Crassus posuit in acerrima et attentissima cogitatione. *Id.* Defixum esse in cogitatione aliqua. *Id.* Multa animo et cogitatione percurrere. *Id.* Complecti and percipere, and comprehendere, aliquid cogitatione. *Id.* Cogitatione conquirere aliquid. *Id.* Versantur in animo meo multæ et graves cogitationes. *Id.* Omni mente in ea cogitatione curaque versor, ut, &c. *Id.* Convertere se aliquo, animo et cogitatione. *Senec.* Convertere aliquo cogitationem. *Nepos.* Omni cogitatione ferri ad patriam libe-

randam. *Tacit.* Agitare aliquid cogitatione. *Cæs.* Suscipere cogitationem de re aliqua. *Cic.* Suscipere cogitationem, quidnam agendum sit. *Id.* Habere cogitationem alicujus rei, *h. e.* de re quæpiam cogitare, ejusque curam habere. *Vellei.* Cogitationem habere petendi consulatus. *Curt.* Horum cogitatio subibat exercitum, *h. e.* cogitabat hæc exercitus. — ¶ Also, a thought, the thought, idea. *Cic.* Injicere alicui cogitationem de re aliqua. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Venire and incidere in cogitationem. *Cic.* Libere sunt cogitationes. — This signification is often the same with the former, and, of course, some passages admit of either. — ¶ In *Cic.* sometimes, the faculty of thought, the power of thought, the reasoning power, as, Homo particeps rationis et cogitationis. *Id.* In urbe rationem, cogitationem esse putas? *Id.* Verres, ingenio et cogitatione nulla, *h. e.* having no mind, power of thought; or without reflection. — ¶ Also, deliberation, intent, purpose, plan, project, device. *Sueton.* Vix a tam præcipiti cogitatione revocatus. *Vitruv.* Ad te cogitationes et formas affero dignas tua claritate, devices, contrivances. So, *Tacit.* Privata cogitationes, private projects or schemes.

**COGITATŌ** (cogitatus), adverb, with reflection, considerately, cogitate. *Cic.*

**COGITATŌRIUM** (cogito), ii, n. the re-3 ceptacle of the thoughts. *Tertull.*

**COGITATŪS** (Id.), us, m. a thinking, 2 thought, same as *Cogitatio*, or *Cogitatum.* *Senec.* and *Apul.*

**COGITATŪS**, a, um, particip. from cogito. — ¶ *Cogitatum*, i, ii, a thought, reflection; design, plan, intention. *Cic.* Cogitata præclare eloqui. *Id.* Cogitata pericere. *Nepos.* Patefacere cogitata.

**COGITŌ** (for cogito, from con & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to revolve in the mind, think, ponder, consider, meditate, ἐννοέω, est plura mente cogere, seu colligere ad aliquid inveniendum, eaque agitare cum aliqua mora consilii explicandi. *Cic.* Ad hæc igitur cogita, reflect upon. *Id.* Nihil agens ne cogitari quidem potest, quale sit. *Plaut.* Neque, quid loquar, cogitatum est. *Terent.* Dum tempus est, etiam atque etiam cogita. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Cœpi egomet mecum sic cogitare: Hem, &c., thus to reflect or meditate. *Cic.* Toto pectore cogitare, quam honestum, &c. *Id.* De se, et gloria sua cogitare, to meditate upon. *Id.* Acrius et attentius cogitare. *Id.* aliquid cum animo suo. *Terent.* in animo. *Cic.* Desinant furere, ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, to busy their thoughts with, &c. *Terent.* Pericla, damna, exsilia semper cogites. *Martial.* suspendium. *Plaut.* curas. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* Amabiliter cogitare in aliquem, to be kindly disposed towards. So, *Id.* Carthagini male cogitante, intending us evil. *Id.* Scelus cogitatum, meditated, deliberate. *Nepos.* Ad suam perniciem cogitatum, intended, planned. — ¶ With *inf.*, to design, plan, intend. *Cic.* Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito. *Tercet.* Quid facere cogitas? — Elliptically. *Cic.* In Pompeianum cogitabam, *sc. ire.* *Id.* Lepidus cras cogitabat, *sc. proficisci.*

**COGNATIŪS** (con & nascor), ōnis, f. relation or connection by blood, συγγένεια; especially on the mother's side. *Cic.* Ut quisque te cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine aliqua attingebat. *Id.* Est mihi tecum cognatio. — Also, of animals and plants. *Plin.* Cognatio caprarum. *Id.* equorum. *Id.* arborum. *Id.* cæparum. — ¶ Also, the relations themselves. *Cic.* Totâ cognatio in sarraco advehatur. — ¶ *Figur.* relation, connection, likeness, resemblance. *Cic.* Cognatio studiorum et artium non minus conjuncta, quam ista generis et nominis. *Id.* Aninus tenetur cognatione deorum. *Id.* Numerus non habet aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione. *Plin.* Regioni alicui est cognatio dierum ac noctium cum alia, *h. e.* has days and nights of the same length with the other. *Id.* Bitumini magna cognatio ignium, strongly sym-

*athizes with fire. Id. Cognatio papyri cum calaminis.*  
**COGNATOS** (Id.), a, um, *generated along with, connate, συμφυγῆς, συγγενῆς, συμφογῆς, simul natus. Ovid. Tellus, seducta ab alto æthere, cognati retinebat semina cæli. — ¶ Very often, related by blood, nearly akin, closely allied, of the same descent; applied to blood relations by the mother's side. (See Agnatus.) Plaut. Vos estis ambæ meæ filiae; et hic est cognatus vester, h. e. filius fratris mei. Cic. Multi cognati atque affines deprecati sunt. Id. Tot propinqui cognatique. — In a wider sense. Ovid. Cognatumque latus Phegeius hauserit ensis, h. e. hominis affinitate conjuncti. Lucan. Cognatæ acies, kindred armies, h. e. of Cæsar and Pompey, the former of whom was father-in-law of the latter. Sil. Capys magno cognatus Iulo. Virg. Cognatæ urbes, kindred, h. e. built by people of the same nation. Stat. cognatæque mœnia Baccho, h. e. Thebes; for Semele, the mother of Bacchus, was from that city. Claudian. Cognatæ terræ, h. e. Italy and Sicily; because once united. Stat. Cognati nubibus amnes (so called because rains swell the rivers). — ¶ Also, of animals. Plin. Cognatum genus, h. e. of their own species. — ¶ Figur. like, fitting, agreeable, suitable. Cic. Deus mundo formam sibi cognatam dedit. Id. Nihil est tam cognatum inentibus nostris, quam numeri. Horat. Vocabula cognata rebus. Plin. Cognata calci res gypsum est, allied.  
**COGNITIÖ** (cognosco), ðnis, f. an investigating, examining, as in disputes, controversies. Liv. inter patrem et filium. Cic. Dies cognitionis. — Especially in extraordinary cases, not provided for by law, or having no definite penalty; an inquiry by commission; a commission, and exercised by the superior magistrates; as, consuls, prætors, emperor (or his commissioners), &c. Cic. — Hence, Senec. Ut a cognitionibus ei esset, one of the emperor's commissioners. — Also, in general, an investigating, examining, reflection, pondering. Liv. Avertere ab ira ad cognitionem cogitationemque animos. Cic. Vis cognitionis. — Also, a viewing, inspecting. Cic. urbis. — ¶ Also used when one acquires information or knowledge of any thing; hence, information, intelligence, recognition, disclosure. Terent. Inde cognitio est facta. Id. Ibo intro, de cognitione (puellæ) ut certum sciam. — Also, knowledge of any thing, acquaintance with, skill in. Cic. Causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit. — Also, that which is known or which conveys knowledge; an idea, principle. Cic. Quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispersiuntur. Id. Quod (artes) constant ex cognitionibus, et contineant quiddam in se ratione constitutum.  
**COGNITIÖNALIS** (cognitio), e, adj. 3 pertaining to judicial investigations or commissions. Cod. Just.  
**COGNITIÖNALITER** (cognitionalis), 3 adverb, by judicial investigation. Cod. Just.  
**COGNITÖR** (cognosco), ðris, m. one who knows another; and, in consequence, is able to give testimony and vouch for him; a voucher. Cic. Neque semper cum cognitoribus esse possunt. — ¶ Also, an attorney, advocate, agent or manager of the affairs of a party in a suit at law. Cic. Me Siculi defensorem, &c., me ultorem injuriam, me cognitorem juris sui esse voluerunt. Id. viduarum. — Cognitor presentis causam tuetur; Procurator, absentis. — Also, a defender or furtherer, in general. Cic. hujusce sententiæ. Id. illarum rerum omnium. — ¶ Also, an investigator in a judicial process; a commissioner, judge. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, the procurator fiscal, fiscal agent, fiscal prosecutor. Manil. — His office is called *cognitura* by Sueton. Vit. 2., as many think.  
**COGNITÖRÄ** (cognitor), æ. See *Cognitor*.  
**COGNITÖS** (cognosco), a, um, particip.*

(See *Cognosco*). — It is sometimes used *absol.* in the *abl.* Liv. Ex agrestibus cognito, naves stare, consilium habitum est, on its being ascertained, &c. Tacit. Nondum cognito. — Also with *habeo*. Plin. Cognitum habeo. (See *Habeo*.) — ¶ Adject. known. Cic. Res cognita. — Also, known, tried, proved. Cic. Homo virtute cognita. Ovid. Cognitiora. Catull. Cognitissima.  
**COGNITÖS** (Id.), us, m. knowledge; same 3 as *Cognitio*. Apul. Variorum populorum cognitu, h. e. by having become acquainted with.  
**COGNÖBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. that can be 3 understood, intelligible. Gell. Libri cognobiles. Cato. ap. Gell. Cognobilior cognitio.  
**COGNÖMËN** (con & nomen), ðnis, n. in Roman names, the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the gens (nomen); as, Cicero, Scipio, in the names M. Tullius Cicero, P. Cornel. Scipio. Cic. Cognomen sumere. Id. Duo Roscii, quorum alteri Capitonii cognomen est. Liv. Publ. et Sex. Ælii: Pætis fuit ambobus cognomen. Id. Marcius, cui cognomen Coriolano fuit. Cic. P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, tum copiis. — ¶ Also, for agnomen, the name which sometimes followed the proper cognomen; the appellation, title; as, Africanus, Felix, Magnus, &c. Cic. Scipio cognomine ipso (sc. Africani) præ se ferebat, &c. Plin. Addere huic gloriæ cognomen Felicem. Cic. Cato quasi cognomen habebat sapientis. So, Nepos. Aristides cognomine justus est appellatus, h. e. title, additional name. Horat. Dare alicui cognomen tardo ac pingui. Plin. Dare Arabiæ cognomen felicis. — ¶ Also, sometimes, for nomen. Gell. Cognomen Democriti. Claudian. Ad fluvium (miri cognominis) Urbem.  
**COGNÖMENTUM**, i, n. same as *Cognomen*. Cic. and Plaut.  
**COGNÖMINATIÖ** (cognomen), ðnis, f. 3 same as *Cognomen*. Afran. ap. Non.  
**COGNÖMINIS** (con & nomen), e, adj. 2 having the same name, ὁμώνυμος. Virg. gaudet cognomine terra. Al. leg. terre Plaut. Meretrices cognomines. Vellei. patriæ. Plin. Henetorum. Id. flumini.  
**COGNÖMINÖ** (cognomen), as, avi, atum, 1 a. 1. to surname, entitle, επικαλέω, cognomen impono, cognomine appello. Plin. Amaracus, quem Phrygium cognominant. Id. Scipio, Serapio cognominabatur. — ¶ Also, to call, name. Justin. Macedonia antea Emathia cognominata est. Id. Ptolemæus rex ab exercitu cognominatur. — Though here, perhaps, is a reference to their having two names. — ¶ Cic. Part. 15. Cognominata verba, h. e. synonyma.  
**COGNÖSCËNS**, entis, particip. from cognosco. — ¶ Adj. knowing well. Auct. ad Herenn. Cognoscens sui.  
**COGNÖSCËNTËR** (cognoscens), adverb. 3 Terent. Manifesta te mihi, ut cognoscens te videam, h. e. that I may see you and know you.  
**COGNÖSCÖ** (con & nosco), is, gnövi, gnitum, a. 3. to examine, investigate, explore, either judicially, as a magistrate, or otherwise. Cic. Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat. Id. de actis Cæsaris. Quintil. eandem causam iterum. Pandect. Utrum ipse cognoscat, an judicem dare debeat. Id. familiæ eriscundæ, h. e. exactione familiæ eriscunda. So, Id. tutclæ. Id. super aliqua re. Cic. numerum militum. Cæs. qualis esset natura montis. Id. iter. — Hence, to look at a thing, to see if one knows it; to inspect. Plaut. signum. — ¶ Also, to acquire knowledge of any thing; to make one's self acquainted with; to learn by examination; find out. Cæs. regiones. Cic. Nos ex literis tuis cognoscat. Id. Crassus domi jus civile cognoverat, learned. Nep. librum (h. e. epistolam), to read. — Hence, Ovid. Turpiter cognoscere virum, to know (carnally). — ¶ Also, to have or receive knowledge of; to know; hence, to recognize, know. Cæs. Id se

a Gallicis insignibus cognovisse. Cic. Ego non cognosco vocem tuam? Id. Ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit. Id. Quæsi, cognosceret ne signum: annuit. — Hence, Liv. sua, to recognize as his own. Id. Si qua cognita ex præda sunt. — Also, to perceive, see, find. Cic. Hominem pudentem et officiosum cognosces. Id. indulgentiam. Id. Absens cognoscebam, quæ tua esset sententia. — Also, to hear, learn, receive information. Cic. De Marcelli salute cognovimus. Cæs. per exploratores, quæ agerentur. Id. at aliquo. Cic. Cognoscite nunc, quæ potestas detur, hear now, h. e. I will tell you now. — ¶ Cic. Cum eum Syracusis amplius centum civis Romanii cognoscerent, h. e. dicerent se scire, qui sit, eumque esse quem se dicit. So, Id. Qui eum non solum cognoscerent, sed etiam te implorantes defenderent. (See *Cognitor*). — ¶ This verb is often syncopated in its preterit tenses; as, *cognoram, cognoro, cognosti, cognosse, &c.*, for *cognoveram, &c.*  
**COÖGÖ** (contr. for *cöigo*, from *con* & *ago*), is, coëgi, coactum, a. 3. to drive together, bring together, collect, draw together; with or without force. Cæs. naves. Cic. exercitum in unum locum. Cæs. cohortes ex Marsis. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. copias Brundisium. Virg. Sub arma coacta Hesperia. Id. oves. Cic. pecuniam a civitatibus. Id. pecuniam ex re aliqua. Id. Jus civile diffusum et dissipatum, in certa genera cogere. Id. stipem. Quintil. ex duabus syllabis in unam. Senec. comas nudo. — Hence, to assemble. Cic. senatum. Propert. Quirites. — Also, to get or gather together. Plaut. vinum, h. e. ivas. — Or, to gather in, heap up, accumulate. Virg. Bis gravidos cogunt fetus. — Also, to thicken, make thick, curdle, condense. Virg. Mella cogit hyems. Plin. lac in duritiam. Cic. aerem in nubes. So, Cels. Alvus, quæ reddit coacta, h. e. excrementa duriora, nec liquida. Cæs. B. C. 3. 44. Coacta, mattresses of hair. — Also, to confine, restrict, shut in. Cic. in semihoræ curriculum. Liv. In acerrimas ripas cogitur amnis. Id. censuram intra sex mensium spatium. — Also, to press together. Virg. cuneos (militum). — Agmen cogere, to bring up the rear. Liv. and, figur., Cic. — ¶ Also, to drive, impel, εἰσάγω, ἐπάγω. Cic. Vis ventorum Rhodiorum navim coegit. Plaut. oves intro. Lucret. nubes ad montes. Terent. copias in angustum. Virg. Quercum cunctis coactis scindebat, driven in. — Hence, to force, compel, constrain, urge, necessitate, βιάζομαι, ἀναγκάζω. Cic. ut vita se ipse privaret. Terent. ut rediret. Id. ut illam duceret. Cic. Num te emere coegit? Nepos. omnes ingratiis ad deponendum. Ovid. adulterium for ad adulterium. Terent. Lex id coegit. Liv. Cogi aliquid, se. ad. So, Virg. Coactæ lacrymæ, forced, feigned. Cic. Auspiciam coactum. Plin. Arboreæ coactæ brevitatis, forced, not natural, artificial. Plin. Injuria coacta, done by force. Lucan. Nox coacta, h. e. in which he is obliged by law to perform certain rites. — ¶ Also, to infer, conclude. Cic. falsas literas esse. Id. Ex quibus cogi possit.  
**COHÄBITÄTYÖ** (cohabito), ðnis, f. a 3 dwelling together, συνοίκησις. Augustin.  
**COHÄBITÄTÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. who 3 dwells with any one, συνοικῆρς. Augustin.  
**COHÄBYTÖ**, as, a. 1. to dwell with, co 3 habit, συνοικέω Augustin.  
**COHÄRËNS**, entis, particip. from *cohæreo*. — ¶ Adj. coherent, consistent. Gell. Aptius, et coherentius putavit.  
**COHÄRËNTËR** (cohærens), adverb, con 3 tinuously, continuously, junctim, sine intervallo. Flor. 3  
**COHÄRËNTIÄ** (cohæreo), æ, f. connection, coherency, dependency, συνάφεια, σύνταξις, compositio, connexio, conjunctio. Cic. Ad mundi coherentiam pertinent, the subsisting. Gell. Coherentia mortis et vitæ. Id. Cum quibus verbis præpositio ista neque coherentia vocis, neque significatione sententiæ

convenit. *Macrob.* coherentia regionum, *h. e.* continentia.

**CŌHĒRĒŌ** (con & hæreo), es, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. to stick, adhere, hold fast together; to adhere to, be united or attached to, to be closely connected with, properly and figuratively, *συνάπτωμαι*, adhærere, connexum, unitum esse alicui rei. *Cic.* Mundus apte coheret, is bound together, coheres. *Id.* Quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id coheret cum re. *Plin.* Margaritæ coherentes in conchis. *Id.* Qui coherens Mesopotamiæ, who dwell on the confines of. *Ovid.* scopuloque affixa cohesit. *Pandect.* Dos coheret matrimonio. *Quintil.* Coherere in complexu alicujus, to adhere to any one's embrace. *Id.* alicui sanguine, *h. c.* to be his kinsman. *Cic.* Sermo non cohererebit, si verba inter nos ancupabimur. *Id.* In quo vix deserti adolescentis cohereret oratio, held together, was consistent. *Id.* Ut inter se quam aptissime coherent extrema (verba) cum primis. *Id.* Ea, quæ dicit, præclare inter se coherent. *Id.* Illa, quæ dicuntur, congrunt et coherent cum causa. *Quintil.* (de oratione) Coherere sibi, to be consistent with. *Plin. Jun.* Est mihi perjurandum, quod adeo cohesistis, *h. e.* have formed such a connection or friendship; though this may be referred to coheresco. — ¶ Hence, to subsist, endure, last, continue. *Cic.* Virtutes sine beata vita coherere non possunt. *Quintil.* Legibus Sullæ coheret status civitatis. — Also, to consist of something. *Cic.* Alia, quibus coheret homines. — ¶ *Gell.* Cohæsus, a, um, for cohærens.

**CŌHĒRĒSCŌ** (cohæreo), is, n. incept. 3. to cohere, be connected, hold fast together, *συνπλέκομαι*, *συνφύομαι*, adhæresco, cohæreo. *Cic.* Atomi cohærescent inter se. *Plin.* Pituita in gula cohærescentes. *Id.* Digni tactu cunilæ cohærescentes.

**CŌHĒRES** (con & heres), ædis, m. and f. a co-heir, *συνκληρονόμος*. *Cic.* Omnibus cohæredem Prætorem esse oportere. *Id.* meus.

**CŌHIBĒŌ** (con & habeo), es, uī, itum, a. 2. to hold or contain, *συνέχω*, intus habeo, contineo, comprehendo. *Cic.* Terra semen sparsum cohibet. *Id.* Causæ cohibentes in se efficientiam naturalem. *Horat.* Ova marem cohibent vitellum. *Lucret.* Sidera in se cohibent clarum colorem. *Cic.* naturas omnes. — ¶ Also, to check, stop, arrest, hold back, withhold. *Stat.* gradum. *Horat.* feras arcu. *Sil.* fugam. *Plin.* alvum. *Id.* spiritum, to hold one's breath. *Id.* capillum, to keep the hair from falling off. — ¶ Also, to shut in, confine, inclose. *Cic.* Cohibere brachium toga. *Curt.* milites intra castra. *Id.* aliquid in vinculis. *Ovid.* ventos carere. *Hirt.* Tempestaſtibus in portubus cohiebatur. *Horat.* crinem nodo, *h. e.* colligare, to collect, tie. *Tacit.* Cohibere parietibus deos. *Plaut.* Cohibere se intra locum aliquid, to stay, abide. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Cohibere motus animi turbatos, to check, repress, restrain. *Id.* iracundiam, to bridle. *Propert.* gaudia clausa in sinn tacito, to conceal. *Cic.* Ab auro manus, oculos, animum. *Plin. Paneg.* Parthorum ferociam magno terrore. *Cic.* a rebus incertis assensionem, to withhold. *Id.* ab omni lapsu temeritatem. *Gell.* orationem ferocientem, to check. *Id.* Cohibere se certis legibus, et finibus, to confine himself within certain limits, &c. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Visne tu te cohibere, et meminisse hominem te esse natum? — ¶ With *inf.* *Hirt.* Timor cohiebat committere, &c. — ¶ With *quominus* and *subj.* *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, to govern. *Tacit.* Procuratoribus cohiebentur. — ¶ In *Calpurn.* *Ecl.* 4. 19 (20). Cohibes for connives, you permit, allow. *Al.* leg. non cohibes.

**CŌHIBILIS** (cohibeo), e, adj. *Gell.* He-3 rodotus celeri, et cohibili oratione fabulam scripsit, *h. e.* coherente et brevi.

**CŌHIBILITER** (cohibilis), adverb. brief-3 *ly.* *Apul.*

**CŌHIBITŌ** (cohibeo), ðnis, f. a curbing, 3 *hecking, restraining.* *Lactant.*

**CŌHIBITŌS**, a, um, particip. from co-

hibeo. — ¶ Adj. *Auson.* Aut habitudo cohibitor, or deportment more unassuming.

**CŌHIRCINATIO**. See *Collurcinatia*.

**CŌHŌNĒSTŌ** (con & honesto), as, avi, 1 *atum*, a. 1. to commend, grace, set off, honor, amplify, do honor to, τιμάω, ἐπικουμέω, honesto, honore afficio. *Cic.* Amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas. *Id.* Statuas cohonestare tuas. *Liv.* victoriam. *Arnob.* res turpes, to gloss over, by giving them honorable names. — ¶ *Plin.* defluvia capitis, *h. e.* to heal.

**CŌHŌRRĒSCŌ** (con & horresco), is, rui, 1 n. 3. to shudder, shake from fear or cold; to quake, tremble, shiver, φρίττω, horrore corripior ob frigus aut metum. *Cic.* Ex quo (sudore) cum cohorrisset, cum febrī domum rediit. *Id.* Quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui.

**CŌHŌRS**, rtis, f. a fen, coop, small inclosure, or court, for containing sheep, poultry, &c. same as *Chors*. *Varr.* In plano cohors, in qua pascuntur gallinæ. *Colum.* Cohors ipsa, per quam vagantur gallinæ. *Ovid.* Abstulerat multas illa (vulpes) cohortis aves. — ¶ Also, a cohort, *h. e.* the tenth part of a legion, consisting, in the time of Cicero, of 420 foot soldiers. *Cic.* It was composed of four maniples; viz. one of the Velites, one of the Hastati, one of the Principes, each consisting of 120 men; and one of the Triarii, of 60 men. Sometimes cohortes stands in opposition to legiones, and then the former signifies the auxiliary troops of the allies. *Flor.* 3. 21. Also, in later times, used of the cavalry. *Plin.* Ep. Cohors equestris, though some apply this to a cohort of infantry with cavalry attached. — *Stat.* Dux cohortis Inachiae, *h. c.* of the whole army. — ¶ Cohors Prætoria, the Prætorian cohort, the body-guard of the general. *Cæs.* So of a king. *Liv.* Cohors regia. So also scornfully. *Cic.* Prætoria cohors scortorum. — ¶ Also, Cohors Prætoria, the suite, or train, or retinue, as of the governor of a province. *Cic.* So, *Id.* absol. Cohors. *Ovid.* Hunc (Bacchum) adueta cohors Satyri Bacchæque frequentant, attendants, retinue. — ¶ Also, in general, multitude, number, throng, assemblage, band. *Sueton.* amicorum. *Gell.* Ex cohorte illa Socratica. *Stat.* Famulæ cohortes, *h. e.* servorum. *Plin.* canum. *Horat.* februum.

**CŌHŌRTALINŌS** (cohortalis), a, um, adj. ad cohortes pertinens; especially belonging to the suite or retinue of a provincial governor. *Cod. Theod.* militia, *h. c.* the service or office of these attendants. So, *Id.* Cohortalinorum militia.

**CŌHŌRTALIS** (cohors), e, adj. belonging to a coop, pen, or court. *Colum.* avis. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to a cohort, especially the cohors prætoriana. *Cod. Just.* officium. *Id.* apparitor, *h. e.* belonging to the retinue of the governor of a province. *Id.* Cohortalium corpus, *h. c.* of certain officials, or judicial attendants of the governor.

**CŌHŌRTATIŌ** (cohortor), ðnis, f. an exhorting, encouraging, παράκλησις. *Cic.* Concitare aliquid cohortatione sua ad studium cognoscendæ virtutis. *Nepos.* Facere cohortationem militum. *Cic.* Cohortatio iudicum ad honeste iudicandum.

**CŌHŌRTATIŌNCŪLĀ** (dimin. from co-3 hortatio), æ, f. a brief exhortation or encouragement. *Ambros.*

**CŌHŌRTICŪLĀ** (diminut. from cohors), 2 æ, f. a small cohort. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Bibulus in Amano nescio quid cohorticularum amisit.

**CŌHŌRTŌ**, as, a. 1. for cohortor. *Claud.* 3 *Quadrig.* ap. *Non.* So passively, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Exercitus cohortatus.

**CŌHŌRTŌR** (con & hortor), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to exhort, encourage, παραινέω, ἐπικελεύω. *Cic.* ad virtutem. *Id.* te ad studium laudis. *Id.* — With *inf.* *Hirt.* Cohortando suos ad pontem contendere. — With *ut* and *subj.* *Cæs.* Scipio milites cohortatur, ut velint, &c. — With *ne.* *Cæs.* Cohortatur, ne labori succumbant. — ¶ *Cæs.* Milites cohortandi, to be exhorted; passively.

**CŌHŌSPES** (con & hospes), itis, m. and f. 3 a fellow-guest; a guest with another. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

**CŌHŪMIDŌ** (con & humido), as, a. 1. to 3 moisten. *Apul.*

**CŌIĒNS**, euntis, particip. from coeo.

**CŌIMBIBŌ** (con & imbibō), is, a. 3. to imbibe along with. *Arnob.* Si aperte hoc facere confessis maledictionibus coimbissetis, *h. e.* had determined or resolved.

**CŌINQUINATŌS**, a, um, particip. from coinquino. — ¶ Adj. *figur.* *Arnob.* Quid his esse potest coinquinatus?

**CŌINQUINŌ** (con & inquino), as, avi, 2 *atum*, a. 1. to defile, pollute, contaminate, *συνμαίνω*, *μολύνω*. *Colum.* Coinquinari stercore. — *Figur.* *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* matres. *Valer.* se crimine. *Id.* se maximo scelere. *Arnob.* alicujus lamam. — ¶ Also, to infect, to taint; of disease. *Colum.* totam progeniem.

**CŌINQUIRE**, and **CŌINQUĒRE**, to cut or lop off, prune, dress. *Fest.* and *Inscript.*

**CŌITIŌ** (coeo), ðnis, f. an assembling or collecting together; meeting, *συνέλευσις*, *συννοσία*; hence, in a bad sense, plot, compact, collusion. *Cic.* Quod scribis te audisse, in candidatorum consularium coitione me interfuisse, id falsum est. Ejusmodi enim pactiones in ea coitione factæ sunt, quas, &c. *Id.* Coitionem facere. *Id.* dirimere. *Liv.* Coitiones honorum consequendorum causa factas. — *Terent.* Prima coitio est acerrima. Si eam sustinueris, post illa jam, ut lubet, ludas licet, *h. c.* the first meeting, conversation; or the first attack. — ¶ Also, of animals, coition. *Solin.*

**CŌITŌS** (Id.), us, m. a joining or uniting 2 together; an assembling, gathering together; a collection, crowd, assemblage, *συννοσία*. *Cels.* Coitus (venæ), closing. *Id.* humoris, collection. *Id.* sordium in auribus. *Quintil.* Coitus syllabarum (ut fit per synæresim). *Plin.* Luna morata in coitu solis biduo, *h. e.* at the new moon, when she is in conjunction with the sun. — ¶ Also, of men and animals, coition. *Cels.* — And of trees. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of ingrafting. *Plin.* — And of the first budding of trees. *Plin.*

**CŌITUS**, a, um, particip. from coeo.

**CŌIX** (κόϊξ), icis, f. a kind of palm in Ethiopia; perhaps sago-palm. *Plin.*

**CŌLÆPIŪM** (κολήπιον), il, n. the extremity of an animal, as the foot of an ox or swine; but coliphium is also read. *Petron.*

**CŌLAPHIZŌ** (κολαφίζω), as, a. 1. to 3 strike or buffet with the fist. *Tertull.*

**CŌLAPHŌS** (κόλαφος), i, m. a blow or 2 buffet with the fist. *Terent.* infringere alicui. *Juvenal.* alicui incutere. *Quintil.* alicui ducere, *h. e.* to give. *Plaut.* icere. *Id.* In cerebro colaphos abstrudam tuo. — ¶ *Tertull.* Pugnos, et calces, et colaphos, et omnem petulantiam manus, *h. c.* probably a blow or slap with the open hand.

**CŌLATŌRIŪ**, equi, *h. e.* minutim ambulantes; from colus, a filtering vessel or strainer, which is emptied gradually. *Veg.*

**CŌLATŌRĀ** (colo, are), æ, f. what remains 3 after straining, what has been strained. *Cæl.* *Aurcl.*

**CŌLATŪS**, a, um, particip. from colo. — ¶ Adj. *figur.* *Tertull.* Certiora et colatiora somnare, *h. e.* clearer.

**CŌLĀX** (κόλαξ), æcis, m. a flatterer; the name of a personage in *Terent.*

**CŌLCHIS**, idis, adj. f. sc. terra, Κολχίς, a region in Asia, on the eastern shore of the Euxine; now Mingrelia, Gurriel, and Imirette. *Val.* *Flacc.* So, *Id.* Gens Colchis, *h. c.* Colchorum. — Also, sc. femina, a woman of Colchis, especially *Medea*. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — Hence, Colchicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Colchis. *Horat.* venena. *Plin.* terra, *h. e.* Colchis. — Hence Colchicum (κολχικόν), i, n. a plant with a poisonous root. *Plin.*

**CŌLCHŌS**, a, um, adj. Colchian, of Colchis. *Ovid.* domus. *Id.* Colchis venenis. *Martial.* Colcho rhombo, *h. e.* magicis artibus. *Horat.* Colchus, a Colchian. *Id.* Colchi, Colchians.

**CŌLEATŪS** (coleus), a, um, adj. coleus habens. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

**CŌLES.** See *Colis*.  
**CŌLEŌS**, i, m. a *testicle*. *Martial*.  
**CŌLIAS** (κολίας), æ, m. a *sort of mackerel*. *Plin.*  
**CŌLICE**, es, f. See in *Colicus*.  
**CŌLICŪLŪS** (dimin. from *colis*), i, m. a *small stalk, καυλίον*. *Cato*. — ¶ Also, a *small, tender shoot or twig*. *Varr.*  
**CŌLICŪS** (κολικός), a, um, adj. *colic*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Colicus, one who has the colic*. *Id.* *Colicus dolor, the colic*. — ¶ *Colice*, es, f. (κολική, sc. ἀντίδοτος), a *medicine or remedy for the colic*. *Cels.*  
**CŌLIGŌS** (colo, ere), inis, f. a *dwelling-house*. *Arnob.*; but the passage is read differently.  
**CŌLIPHĪUM**, or **CŌLLĪPHĪUM**, ii, n. a *kind of dry diet which wrestlers and also others used, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed*; probably, *meat from the haunches of oxen, &c.* (as if from κωλήπιον, from κώληψι or κωλήν); or, according to others, *bread mixed with cheese* (from κώλον, and ἴψι, as strengthening the body). *Plaut.* *Collyræ facite ut madeant et coliphia: ne mihi incocta detis*. *Martial.* *Cum coliphia sexdecim comedit*. *Juvenal.* *Comedunt coliphia pauca, h. e. become athletes*.  
**CŌLĪS**, or **CŌLES** (καυλός), is, m. the *stalk or stem of an herb, same as Caulis*. *Cato*. — ¶ Also, *the tendril of a vine*. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, *coles for mentula*. *Cels.*  
**CŌLIUM** (colo, ere), ii, n. a *dwelling-house*. *Tertull.*  
**CŌLLABĀSCŌS** (con & labasco), or **CŌNLĀBĀSCŌS**, is, n. 3. *to begin to fall, be ready to fall, totter, waver, συνολισθαίνω*. *Plaut.*  
**CŌLLĀBEFĀCTŌS**, and **CŌNLĀBEFĀCTŌS** (con & labefacto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make to totter or waver, to make ready to fall, λυμναίνω*. *Ovid.* *Et vastum motu collabefactus oneratus*. — ¶ Also, *to weaken, impair; to overcome*. *Lucret.* *rigorem auri*.  
**CŌLLĀBEFĪŌS** (con & labefio), is, factus 2 sun, fiēri, n. īreg. *to be ruined, dashed to pieces*. *Cæs.* *Altera (navis) vero, præfracto rostro, tota collabefieret*. — *Figur.* *Nepos.* *A Themistocle collabefactus testula illa, h. e. being overthrown, supplanted*.  
**CŌLLĀBELLŌS**, or **CŌNLĀBELLŌS** (con & labellum), as, a. 1. *to join lips to lips*. *Labeo*. ap. *Non.* *osculum*.  
**CŌLLĀBŌR**, or **CŌNLĀBŌR** (con & labor), ēris, apsum, dep. 3. *to fall together, fall to ruins, fall down, fall in, give way; of buildings, &c.* *Liv.* *Collapsa quædam ruinis sunt*. *Sueton.* *Ædes vetustate collapsæ*. *Tacit.* *Urbes collapsæ nocturno motu terræ*. — Of men who fall in a swoon, by the sword, or in other ways, *συνολισθαίνω, πίπτω*. *Ovid.* *Fugiens collabatur*. *Petron.* *ante pedes alicujus*. *Valer. Flacc.* *in miseræ ora sororis*. *Tacit.* *Ad gemitum collabentis adcurrere liberti*. *Ovid.* *Inter manus regis collapsa extinguitur*. *Virg.* *Collapsa membra, having fainted*. *Ovid.* *Collapsos artus*. *Stat.* *Collabi saxo, to fall upon* (in order to sleep). *Virg.* *ferro, on a sword*. — *Cels.* *Tempora collapsa, temples fallen in or sunken*. *Id.* *Iter urinæ collapsum, h. e. stopped, obstructed*. — ¶ *Figur.* *to fall away*. *Plaut.* *in corruptelam*. *Val. Mar.* *Ira in se ipsa collapsa, h. e. calmed*.  
**CŌLLĀBŌRŌS**, or **CŌNLĀBŌRŌS** (con & laboro), as, n. 1. *to work or labor with or together, simul curam ago*. *Tertull.*  
**CŌLLĀCĒRĀTŪS** (con & laceratus), a, 2 um, particip. *torn in pieces, mangled*. *Tacit.*  
**CŌLLĀCRŪMATĪŌS** (collacrymo), ōnis, f. 1 a *shedding of tears, weeping*. *Cic.*  
**CŌLLĀCRŪMŌS**, or **CŌNLĀCRŪMŌS** (con & lacrymo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to join with in weeping; to weep, wail, lament, δακρῶω*. *Cic.* *Complexus me senex collacrymavit*. *Id.* *casum meum*.  
**CŌLLĀCTĀNĒS**, or **CŌNLĀCTĀNĒS** (con & lac), a, um, adj. *one nursed with the same milk; a foster-brother, δυογάκτος, σύντροφος*. *Pandect.*  
**CŌLLĀCTĒS**, or **CŌNLĀCTĒS** (Id.), 3 a, um, adj. same as *Collactaneus*. *Inscript.*  
**CŌLLĀTŌR**, or **CŌNLĀTŌR** (con &

lætor), āris, dep. 1. *to rejoice together with, συγχαίρω*. *Tertull.* 3  
**CŌLLĀEVŌS**, or **CŌLLEVŌS**, or **CŌNLĀEVŌS** (con & lævo), as, a. 1. *to make smooth, επιλαίνω*. *Senec.*  
**CŌLLĀPSIŌS** (collabor), ōnis, f. a *falling*, 3 fall. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**CŌLLĀRĒ** (collum) is, n. a *collar; a kind of band for the neck, περιτραχήλιον, περιδέραιον*. *Lucil.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a *piece of flesh from the neck, neck-piece* (of meat). *Apic.*  
**CŌLLĀRIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a *collar*. *Plaut.* *Thought by some to be an adj. sc. catena*.  
**CŌLLĀTĀTŪS** (con & latus), a, um, adj. *enlarged, amplified, extended*. *Cic.* *oratio*.  
**CŌLLĀTERŌS** (con & latus, eris), as, a. 1. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.* C *vocales utrinque collaterat, h. e. may have a vowel on each side of it*.  
**CŌLLĀTIĀ**, or **CŌNLĀTIĀ**, æ, f. a *town of Latium*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Collatinus* (or *Con.*), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Collatia, Collatian*. *Liv.* *populus*. *Virg.* *arces*. *Liv.* *Collatini, the inhabitants*. — Hence, *Liv.* *Tarquinius Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, so called because he lived at Collatia*. — Hence, *Ovid.* *Penetralia Collatini, the apartment or house of Collatinus*.  
**CŌLLĀTIŌS**, and **CŌNLĀTIŌS** (confero), ōnis, f. a *contribution, collection*. *Liv.* *Æs grave plaustis quidam ad ærarium convehentes, speciosam etiam collationem faciebant*. *Tacit.* *Collationibus et oneribus exemptum esse*. *Liv.* *Collatio stipis aut decimæ*. — Also, *a bringing together*. *Cic.* *Signorum collationes, pitched battles*. — Also, *a contribution for a common stock for the purpose of being divided*. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *a conferring, tendering, offering*. *Cic.* *in Fragm.* *Collatio centuriarum, sc. præturæ*. — ¶ Also, *a comparing, likening; comparison, similitude*. *Cic.* *Quæ est in collatione ista similitudo?* *Plin.* *Optimæ hyacinthi, quæ in collatione aurum albicere cogunt*. — ¶ Also, *a disputing, debating*. *Augustin.*  
**CŌLLĀTTŪS**, and **CŌLLĀTTĪCŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *brought together from here and there; made or raised by contribution*. *Senec.* *Collatitiis et ad dominos redituris instrumentis scena adornatur*. *Quantil.* *Collatitia sepultura*. *Apul.* *Collatitia stipe*. *Plin.* *Collatitia myrrha, h. e. a mixture of several kinds*.  
**CŌLLĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *carried or brought together, united*. *Macrob.* *favor*. *Cod. Theod.* *Collativum* (sc. argentum or munus), *a contribution for the state*. — ¶ *Plaut.* *Qui est hic homo cum collativo ventre, h. e. swollen*.  
**CŌLLĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who con-3 tributes; a contributor*. *Plaut.* *Symbolarum collatores*. — Specially, *one who pays a contribution for the state*. *Cod. Theod.* — ¶ Also, *a comparer*. *August.*  
**CŌLLĀTRŌS** (con & latro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. *to bark at, δακρῶω*. — *Figur.* *Senec.* *Philosophiam collatrant*.  
**CŌLLĀTŪS**, or **CŌNLĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *Confero*, which see.  
**CŌLLĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a *bringing together, uniting; hence, Auct. de B. Hisp.* *In collatu, sc. armorum, a battle*. — ¶ Also, *a contributing, imparting*. *Censorin.*  
**CŌLLĀUDĀTIŌS** (collaudo), ōnis, f. 1 *commendation, praise*. *Cic.*  
**CŌLLĀUDĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who praises*. *Augustin.*  
**CŌLLĀUDŌS** (con & laudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise greatly, extol, commend*. *Cic.* *clementiam per litteras*. *Id.* *factum alicujus*.  
**CŌLLĀXŌS** (con & laxo), as, 1. *to loosen, 3 slacken, enlarge*. *Lucret.* *omnia circum collaxat*.  
**CŌLLECTĀ** (colligo), æ, f. a *contribution, collection, as at a club*. *Cic.* *Collectam a conviva exigere*. — ¶ Also, *an assembling together for prayer*. *Hieronym.*  
**CŌLLECTĀNĒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 *gathered or scraped together, collected here and there*. *Plin.* *Collectaneum æs*.  
**CŌLLECTĀRIŪS** (Id.), il, m. a *money-3 changer; also, a broker's collector*. *Cod. Just.*

**CŌLLECTĪM** (Id.), adverb, *briefly, com-3 pendiously*. *Claud. Mamert.*  
**CŌLLECTĪŌS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a *gathering or collecting together; a collection, συλλογή, congregatio*. *Cic.* *Collectio* (membrorum) *dispersa, for dispersum*. *Id.* *Partitiones et collectiones* (in oratory), *h. e. recapitulation*. *Petron.* *Collectio spiritus*. — ¶ In *medicine, a gathering, swelling, imposthume, collection of humors*. *Scrib.* *Loarg.*, *Senec.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a conclusion, inference*. *Senec.*  
**CŌLLECTĪCĪŪS**, and **CŌLLECTĪTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *gathered together, collected here and there*. *Senec.* *Ignis collecticius, h. e. made of fuel collected here and there*. *Cic.* *Collecticio exercitu, h. e. not formally enrolled*.  
**CŌLLECTĪVŌS**, and **CŌNLĀCTĪVŌS** 2 (Id.), a, um, adj. *gathered together, collected*. *Senec.* *Collectivum humorem*. — ¶ Also, *concluding, inferring*. *Quantil.* *quæstio*. — ¶ In *grammar, nomen, a collective noun*. *Priscian.*  
**CŌLLECTŌR**, and **CŌNLĀCTŌR** (con & 3 lector), ōris, m. a  *fellow-student, συμμαθητής*. *Augustin.*  
**CŌLLECTŪS** (colligo), us, m. a *collection*. 3 *Lucret.* *aquæ*.  
**CŌLLECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *colligo*. — ¶ *Adj.* *brief, short, contracted*. *Tertull.* *Tempore collectiore discutere*. *Calpurn. Flacc.* *Illic effusiora corpora, illic collectiora nascuntur*. *Apul.* *Tanto beator futurus, quanto collector, h. e. poorer, of smaller possessions*. *Stat.* *Et castigatæ collecta modestia frontis, backward, unassuming*.  
**CŌLLEGĀ** (perhaps con & lego, are), æ, m. a *colleague, copartner in office, &c., συνάρχων*. *Cic.* *Pericles, cum habere collegam in Prætura Sophoclem*. *Mes-sal.* ap. *Gell.* *Collegæ non sunt Censores Consulium aut Prætorum: Prætores Consulium sunt, h. e. are chosen at the same comitia*. *Cic.* *Quem collegam regni habebas*. *Id.* *Aquila collega et familiaris meus, my former colleague* (in the prætorship). *Tacit.* *Esse collegam alicui*. *Id.* *Destinare se collegam consulatui alicujus*. *Id.* *Collegam esse alicujus*. *Nepos.* *Dare alicui collegam*. — ¶ Also, *a fellow-guardian*. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *co-heirs* are called *collegæ*. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *fellow-slaves; comrades*. *Plaut.* and *Apul.* — ¶ Also, *persons exercising the same profession or business*. *Juvenal.*  
**CŌLLEGĀTĀRIŪS** (con & legatarius), ii, 3 m. a *collegatary, one of several to whom something is bequeathed*. *Pandect.*  
**CŌLLEGIĀTŪS** (collegium), a, um, adj. 3 *belonging to a college, corporation, society, &c.* *Inscript.* — In particular at *Constantinople, one of a very humble company, whose office it was to perform humble services*. *Cod. Just.*  
**CŌLLEGIUM** (collega), ii, n. a *college, corporation, society, community; συναρχία, εταιρία, σύλλογος*, as of persons discharging the same office or enjoying the same honors. *Cic.* *Cum collegium Prætorum Tribuni pl. adhibuissent ut res nummaria de communi sententia constitueretur*. *Id.* *Agere causam apud collegium Tribunorum pl.* *Id.* *Collegium decemvirale*. *Id.* *Cooptare alique in collegium*. *Cæs.* *Venire per alique in collegium pontificum*. *Cic.* *Collegium coit, meets, assembles*. *Liv.* *Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, in the name of the college*. — ¶ Also, of persons of the same profession or business (as artificers, artists, merchants, &c.), *company, corporation, guild, fraternity*. *Liv.* *mercatorum*. *Pandect.* *pictorum*. *Id.* *fabrorum*. *Cic.* *Mercuriales Furium de collegio egerunt*. *Id.* *Nullum est collegium, nulli pagani, qui, &c.* *So, Horat.* *Ambubaiarum collegia, bands, troops*. — Also, *applied to other bodies or meetings; as, for feasting, which were often prohibited*. *Sueton.* *So, Cic.* *Servos simulatione collegiorum conscriptos* (referring to *Clodius*). — *Pandect.* *Illicitum collegium coire*. *Tacit.* *Collegia contra leges instituta dissolvere*. — ¶ Also, *colleagueship, the being colleagues, the connection of colleagues*. *Liv.* *Collegium* (sc. *consulium*) *concors*. *Tacit.*



Consulatus patris atque filii collegio insignis. — ¶ *Plin.* Collegio quodam naturæ, *h. e. a certain community, connection, bond.*

**CÖLLEMA** (κόλλημα), *ātis*, n. *glue, cement, solder*; or that which has been glued, &c., together. *Martian.* Capell.

**CÖLLEPRÖSUS** (con & leprosus), i, m. 3 a fellow-leper. *Sidon.*

**CÖLLETICUS** (κολλητικός), a, um, adj. 3 *gluing together, sticking together. Veget.*

**CÖLLEVO.** See *Collavo.* 2

**CÖLLIBERTUS** (con & libertus), i, m. 3 one made free at the same time with another; fellow freedman by the same master, συναπελευθερος. *Plaut.* Collibertus meus eris. — ¶ *Colliberta*, æ, f. *Inscript.*

**CÖLLIBET**, and **CÖLLÖBET** (con & libet or lubet), ebat, ibuit, or ibitum est, impers. 2. it pleases; it is agreeable, ἀρέσκει, δόκει. *Cic.* Simulac mihi colibitum sit de te cogitare. *Terent.* Si quid colibuit. *Horat.* Si colibuisse. — *Personally, Sallust.* Matresfamiliarum pati, quæ victoribus colibuisse.

**CÖLLIBRÖ** (con & libro), as, a. 1. same 3 as *Libro.* *Cato.*

**CÖLLICIÆ** (con & lacio, *obsol.*), better 2 than **CÖLLIQUÆ** (con & liquo), arum, f. gutters or drains in the fields, and also on the roofs of houses (especially between two roofs). *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *Colliquæ*, receptacles or reservoirs for water in fields. *Colum.*

**CÖLLICIARIS** (collicie), e, adj. *Cato.* 3 tegule.

**CÖLLICULUS** (dimin. from *collis*), i, m. a 3 little hill, rising ground, hillock. *Martial.*

**CÖLLIDÖ** (con & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3. to strike or dash one thing against another; to dash or beat together, clash together, press violently together, break, *bruise*, συγκρούω, συμβάλλω. *Cic.* Humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimi collidique possit. *Curt.* Magno motu annis uterque colliditur. *Senec.* Dentes colliduntur. *Quintil.* Collidere manus, to clap. *Pandect.* Aurum collisum, *h. e. so bruised as to lose its shape.* *Curt.* Inter se navigia collidere. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Mons collisus inter hæc claustra (*h. e. maria*), pressed in, jammed together. *Quintil.* Due leges colliduntur, *h. e. clash.* *Id.* Consonantes si binæ colliduntur, stridor est, *h. e. concurant.* *Id.* Potes efficere, ut amicitia se collidat. *Stat.* Collidere fratres, *h. e. sets at variance.* *So, Vellei.* Collisa inter se duo reipub. capita. *Horat.* Græcia Barbarie collisa. *Quintil.* Declam. Collisa pignora, *h. e. parents and children at variance.*

**CÖLLIGATE** (colligatus), adv. *closely, strictly.* *Augustin.* Colligatus adherere.

**CÖLLIGATIÖ** (colligo, are), önis, f. a binding or tying together; connection, conjunction, συνδεσμός, σύνδεσις. *Vitruv.* Machina plexis colligationibus cõthetur. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* causarum omnium. *Id.* societatis propinquorum. *Valer. Max.* Qua convulsa, tota operis colligatio solveretur, the whole contexture; the harmony of the whole.

**CÖLLIGATÖS** (colligo), a, um, tied or bound together, connected, συνδεδεῖς, simul ligatus, connexus, conjunctus. *Cic.*

**CÖLLIGÖ** (con & ligo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bind or tie together; to join together, connect, bind, συνδέω. *Cic.* I lictor, colliga manus. *Varr.* capillum in capite. *Terent.* aliquem. *Plin.* linum in fasciculos. *Id.* vulnera, *h. e. to bind, close.* *Cic.* Colligatus vinculis. *Plin.* Solum colligatum herbis, bound together, *h. e. thick grown with.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* se cum multis, to connect, bind. *Id.* Res inter se colligata. *Id.* Annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligavit, *h. e. comprised, took in, comprehended.* *Id.* sententias verbis. *Id.* impetum Antonii furentis, *h. e. checked, repressed.* *Id.* Se cum multis colligavit, *h. e. hath entangled himself.*

**CÖLLIGÖ** (con & lego), is, egi, ectum, a. 3. to gather together, collect, assemble, συναλέω, ἀγείρω. *Cic.* ex agris numerum hominum. *Id.* de Pelasgis bonos viros. *Plaut.* Trecentæ ad eam rem causæ possunt colligi. *Liv.* stipem a Tyrannis. *Q. Cic.* multa in unum lo-

cum. *Cic.* vasa, to pack up. *Varr.* apes in vas. *Plin.* Vivere collecto, on food they have collected, or which has been collected by others. *Cic.* bella, to collect; to mention in order. *Sueton.* aliquid alicui, *h. e. in usum alicujus.* — ¶ Also, to raise or lift up. *Plin. Ep.* Liber seni elapsus est: quem dum consequitur colligitque, cecidit, *h. e. catches it up before reaching the ground.* *Martial.* Colligere togam, to take up, collect, adjust. *Id.* follem de pulvere. — ¶ In medicine, colligere is applied to that part of a compound which mixes or binds the whole. *Scribon. Larg.* Adjectur mellis quod satis est ad colligenda ea, to mix or form them into a medicine. — ¶ Also, to embrace or include in one's self. *Plin.* centum pedes. *Id.* Ut sexaginta passus plerique (rami) colligant. — ¶ *Quintil.* spiritum, to take breath, respire. — ¶ Also, to draw together, draw up, contract. *Virg.* se in spiram. *Id.* se in arma, drew himself up or concealed himself behind his shield. *Ovid.* capillos in nodum. — ¶ Also, to draw back. *Tacit.* hastas. *So, Sil.* gradum and gressum, to stay one's pace; draw back. — ¶ Colligere se, to recover or collect one's self. *Cic.* Te colligas, virumque præbeas. *Cæs.* Colligere se ex maximo timore. *So, Liv.* Colligere animum, to take courage; to recover one's self. — ¶ Also, to reckon up, east up, compute. *Vitruv.* mensuram orbis terræ. *Plaut.* rationes. *Plin.* annos. — ¶ Also, to conclude, infer, deduce. *Cic.* ex eo, quantum occupatione distineat. *Pers.* Mendose colligis, inquit Stoicus. *Petron.* ex vultibus mores. *So, Ovid.* Colligor ex ipso, placuisse, &c., it is inferred of me. — ¶ Also, to win, get, obtain, acquire, procure. *Cic.* benevolentiam. *Id.* ex hoc labore gratiam. *Auct. ad Herenn.* benevolentiam a persona audientium. *Ovid.* usum patiendi, a habit of bearing patiently. *Id.* sitim. *Id.* odium. *Cic.* invidiam.

**CÖLLIMYTANÖS** (con & limitaneus), a, 3 um, adj. bordering upon, contiguous to. *Solin.*

**CÖLLIMYTIUM** (con & limes), ii, n. the 3 confines or bounds where territories meet. *Amnian.*

**CÖLLIMYTÖ** (con & limito), as, n. 1. to 3 join upon, border upon, συνορίζω. *Amnian.* Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitant. — ¶ *So, also, Collimitor*, ari, dep. *Solin.* Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitantur.

**CÖLLIMO.** See *Collinco.*

**CÖLLINEÖ** (con & lineo), as, a. and n. 1. 1 to direct something straight ut a mark; to aim or level something at. *Gell.* manum et oculos. *Apul.* oculos ad umbram. — ¶ Also, to aim so as to hit; to hit, hit the mark, στοχάζομαι. *Cic.* Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineat? *Id.* Si cui sit propositum collineare hastam alicui aut sagittam. — ¶ *Collimo, are*, is also read for this word, but not so correctly.

**CÖLLINITUS** (con & linio), a, um, adj. besmeared; same as *Collitus.* *Colum.*

**CÖLLINÖ** (con & lino), is, lëvi, litum, a. 3. to anoint, daub, besmeare, συναλείφω. *Ovid.* ora venenis. *Gell.* tabulas cera. *Horat.* crines pulvere, to pollute, defile. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt.

**CÖLLINÖS** (collis), a, um, adj. relating to a hill; growing on hills; on hills. *Varr.* Tria genera sunt agrorum, campestre, collinum, et montanum. *Cels.* frumentum, growing on hilly ground. *Colum.* aqua. — ¶ *Collina porta*, a gate at Rome, near the Quirinal, Esquinal, and Viminal hills. *Ovid.* Tempa proxima collinæ portæ, *h. e. ædes Veneris Erycinæ.* *Juvenal.* Collina turris, *h. e. at this gate.* Propert. herba, growing about this gate. — *Collina tribus*, a tribe of the Romans, so called from the Quirinal and Viminal hills. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**CÖLLIPHUM.** See *Coliphium.* 3

**CÖLLIQUÉFACTÖS** (con & liquefactus), 1 a, um, melted, dissolved, liquefied. *Cic.* Venenum colliquefactum in potione. *Varr.* glacies.

**CÖLLIQUESCÖ** (con & liquesco), is, If- 2 qui or licui, n. 3. to melt together, melt, dissolve, become liquid. *Colum.* Dum in

pice colliquescant. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Aurum colliquisset. *Al.* leg. collicitisset. *Id.* Æs, stannum, aut, &c. colliquisset.

**CÖLLIQUIÆ.** See *Collicia.*

**CÖLLIS** (unc.), is, m. a hill, hillock, *cosq. ascent, rising ground, parvus mons.* *Cæs.* paulum ex planitie editus. *Id.* ab summo æqualiter declivis. *Colum.* clementer et molliter assurgens. *Virg.* Colles supini. *Id.* aprici. *Ovid.* Colles montani, heights or eminences upon the mountains. *Martial.* Collis Dianæ domina, *h. e. Aventinus*, where she had a temple. — ¶ In *Sil.* 3. 420., colles signifies mountains (the Pyrenees). — ¶ *Lucret.* in colli for colle.

**CÖLLISIÖ** (collido), önis, f. a dashing, 3 beating, or striking together; a shattering, injury. *Justin.*

**CÖLLISÖS** (*Id.*), us, m. same as *Collisio.* 2 *Plin.* Sono quodam et collisu ipso margaritarum. *Cæl. Aurclian.* Collisus dentium.

**CÖLLISUS**, a, um, particip. from *collido.*

**CÖLLITUS**, a, um, particip. from *collino.*

**CÖLLÖCATYÖ** (colloco), önis, f. a placing of a thing in its place; a right placing, σύνθεσις, συνθήκη. *Cic.* Collocatio siderum. *Id.* verborum, a right collocation. — ¶ Also, an erecting. *Vitruv.* Collocationes mœnium. — ¶ Also, a giving in marriage; an endowing. *Cic.* filia.

**CÖLLÖCATUS**, a, um, particip. from *colloco.*

**CÖLLÖCÖ** (con & loco), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to set, place, or lay any thing in its place; to set up, erect. *Cic.* signum Jovis. *Id.* verba. — Hence, to put in good condition; to arrange, set in order, settle. *Cic.* rem militarem. *Ovid.* chlamydem, ut apte pendeat. *Cæs.* Res collocare et administrare. *Plin. Ep.* Quæ (coxa) parum apte collocata, *h. e. set.* — ¶ Also, to set, put, or place any where. *Plaut.* se in arborem. *Id.* aliquem juxta se. *Sallust.* exercitum in provincias. *Cic.* alicui insidias, to lay snares for. *Id.* sedem ad domicilium, to erect. *Id.* columnas rectas et e regione. *Id.* aliquem in tuto. *Cæs.* milites in hibernis. *Sueton.* Curulis perverse collocata. — *Figur.* *Cic.* In altissimo dignitatis gradu collocatus. *Martial.* male bonas horas, to spend them ill. — Hence, to quarter, lodge, establish. *Cic.* se Athenis. *Nepos.* homines in agris. *Cic.* comites apud aliquem. — *Figur.* *Cic.* se totum in scientia. *Id.* in vita meretricia, *h. e. to give one's self up to; to devote one's self.* — Also, to throw down, prostrate. *Martial.* sues. — Also, to give in marriage. *Cic.* filiam alicui. *Colum.* filiam nuptui. *Cic.* aliquam in matrimonium. *Terent.* filiam in conditionem se dignam. *Cæs.* propinquas nuptum in alias civitates. *Nepos.* Cum virgo propter paupertatem collocari non posset. — Also, to invest, lay out. *Cic.* pecuniam in fundo. *Id.* dotem in fundo, *h. e. to give the dowry in land.* *Plaut.* Bene res nostra collocata est istoc mercimonio. — *Figur.* *Cic.* beneficium apud aliquem. *Id.* studium in doctrina. — ¶ *Jabalen.* *Dig.* 19. 2. 51. uses *colleo* for *loeo*, to let out to hire; but *loeo* is also read.

**CÖLLÖCPLÉTÖ** (con & locupletio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to enrich, καταπλουσιζω. *Terent.* Tu interea loci concupletæstite, Antiphila. — ¶ *Figur.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandæ et collocupletandæ causa.

**CÖLLÖCUTYÖ**, **CÖNLÖCUTYÖ**, and **CÖLLÖQUUTYÖ** (colloquor), önis, f. a conference, discourse, speaking or conferring together, conversing, συνομιλία. *Cic.* Secutæ sunt colloctiones familiarissimæ cum Trebonio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Venire in colloctionem cum hostium ducibus.

**CÖLLÖQUYUM** (*Id.*), ii, n. a talking together, conversation, converse, discourse, συνομιλία. *Nepos.* Cum aliquando in colloquio fuissent. *Cic.* Venire in congressum et colloquium alicujus. *Cæs.* Componere omnes controversias per colloquia, by conferences. *Id.* Venire in

colloquium. *Id.* Per colloquia de pace agere. *Virg.* Frui colloquio alicujus. *Turpil.* apud *Non.* Conferre se in colloquio alicujus. *Propert.* dare. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Facere colloquium. *Liv.* Serere colloquia cum aliquo. *Cic.* Colloquia amicorum absentium, *h. e.* commercia litterarum, *correspondenc.* *Plin.* and *Gell.* Interpretari linguas et colloquia avium. — ¶ Also written *colloquium.*

**CÖLLÖQUÖR**, or **CÖNLÖQUÖR** (con & loquor), *eris*, *ütus sum*, dep. 3. to speak together, converse, confer, συνομιλέω, simul loquor. *Cic.* Hoc uno præstamus feris, quod colloquimur inter nos. *Id.* Colloqui inter se de re aliqua. *Id.* sæpissime cum aliquo per litteras. *Nepos.* per internuntios. *Cic.* clam cum aliquo. — Sometimes, with the acc. of a person, for alloquor, to speak to. *Plaut.* Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui. — ¶ With a dat. In *Suppositis Merc. Plautini*, *scena*, quæ incipit: *Syra non redit.* Nulli colloquor libentius.

**CÖLLÖCÖÖ**, or **CÖNLÖCÖÖ** (con & luceo), *es*, *uxi*, n. 2. to shine together, shine with a powerful light, συλλάμπω, ἀμφιβάω. *Cic.* Sol immenso mundo longælateque collucens. *Id.* Cujus fulgore collucere, atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat. *Id.* Mare a sole collucet. *Virg.* Totus collucens veste, atque insignibus armis. *Id.* Sævæ facies collucant.

**COLLUCERNATIO**, same as *Collurcinatio.*

**CÖLLÖCÖ** (con & lico), *as*, a. 1. to make 2 light. — Hence, *Cato.* Collucare lucum, *h. e.* to cut down trees to make the wood light. *Colum.* Collucare arborem, *h. e.* to lop, cut off the boughs.

**CÖLLÖCTÄTYÖ** (colluctor), *önis*, f. a 2 struggling or contending together; a wrestling. *Pandect.* and *Colum.* — *Virg. Quintil.* Cum verbis suis colluctatio, *h. e.* difficulty of expressing them well. — ¶ Also, the death-struggle. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, de concubitu. *Apul.*

**CÖLLÖCTÄTÖR** (*Id.*), *öris*, m. one who 3 struggles with an opponent. *Lactant.*

**CÖLLÖCTÖR** (con & luctor), *äris*, dep. 1. to contend or struggle together; to wrestle, συμπαλαίω. *Plin.* cum eo. *Apul.* Ut quemque colluctantem offenderam. *Gell.* cum petulantia morbi. *Prudent.* prædonibus.

**CÖLLÖDIUM** (colludo), *ii*, n. a playing to 3 gether. *Solin.* Post assueta colludia. — ¶ Also, fraud, deception, deceit, collusion. *Amian.* Per colludia in nomen fisci translatum.

**CÖLLÖDÖ** (con & ludo), *is*, *üsi*, *üsum*, n. 3. to play or sport together, play with, συμπαιζω. *Horat.* paribus. — *Virg.* Summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, *h. e.* ludentium more volitare. — ¶ Of parties in a court of justice, who have a secret understanding with each other to the prejudice of a third; to act collusively. *Cic.* Inimicus hostis esset, nisi tecum collusisset. — ¶ Also, of an agent, who is bribed by the buyer to sell cheaper to him; to have a secret understanding with. *Pandect.*

**CÖLLÖGÖÖ** (con & lugeo), *es*, n. 2. to 3 mourn or mourn together. *Cal.* *Aurcl*

**CÖLLÖM** (unc.), *i*, n. the neck, of men and beasts, τράχηλος. *Cic.* Anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum. *Id.* Sustinere aliquid collo ac cervicibus suis. *Id.* Invadere alicui in collum, to throw one's arms round the neck. *Q. Cic.* Secare alicui collum gladio, to cut through the neck, to behead. *Plaut.* Tollere aliquem in collum, to take upon the shoulders. *Id.* Pallium in collum conjicere. *Propert.* India quin, Auguste, tuo dat colla triumpho, yields, confesses itself conquered. *Sil.* Subdere colla fortunæ. — It was customary to force men before a court, or to prison, by grasping and wrenching their necks, or drawing their tunics tight round the neck; hence, *Plaut.* Obtorta collo ad Prætozem trahor, *h. e.* with my neck wrenched. *Id.* Collum obstringe. *Cic.* Obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripere. — Also, *Liv.* Consul cum paucis appellantis Tribunum collum torsisset, *hod* seized a few by the neck, *h. e.* had sent

them to prison. — ¶ Also, of inanimate objects, the neck. *Virg.* Lasso papavera collo. *Plin.* Colla fictilia, *h. e.* tubuli fictiles. *Id.* Collum lagenæ. *Stat.* Frondea colla Parnassi, *h. e.* the part or ridges just below the summit. — ¶ *Colus*, *i*, m. also occurs. *Plaut.*

**CÖLLÖMINÖ** (con & lumino), *as*, a. 1. 3 to illuminate. *Apul.*

**CÖLLÖÖ** (con & luo), *is*, *ui*, *ütum*, a. 3. 2 to rinse, wash. *Cato.* Metretam amurca. *Pers.* plasmate guttur. *Plin.* dentes aqua. — ¶ Also, to wash together, to wash up (of a river). *Pandect.* Cum amnis paulatim colluendo, locum eminentem supra alveum fecit.

**CÖLLÖRCINÄTYÖ** (con & lurcor), *önis*, 3 f. gluttony, voracity. *Apul.* where some read *cohircinationibus.*

**CÖLLÖS.** See *Colum.* 3

**CÖLLÖSÖ** (colludo), *önis*, f. *ovine* or 1 collusion (amongst lawyers); deceit, fraud. *Cic.* Tuorum comitum collusio cum decumanis sociis tuis. *Senec.* Per collusionem patri titulum fortissimi viri contigisse. *Pandect.* Per collusionem pronuntiatu ingenuus. — ¶ *Collusium*, *ii*, n. occurs once in the same sense; as some read. *Pandect.*

**CÖLLÖSÖR** (*Id.*), *öris*, m. a play-fellow. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who has a secret understanding with another, in a suit. *Cod. Theod.*

**CÖLLÖSÖRIÖ** (*Id.*), adverb, collusively. 3 *Pandect.*

**CÖLLÖSTRÖ** (con & luströ), *as*, a. 1. to brighten, illumine. *Cic.* Sol omnia collustrans. *Id.* Luna lumine solis collustrari putatur. — Hence, of the colors of pictures, *Collustratus*, a, um, clear, bright. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to look around upon, survey. *Cic.* Cum omnia collustrarem oculis.

**CÖLLÖTYÖ** (colluo), *önis*, f. a washing, 3 rinsing. *Scribon. Larg.*

**CÖLLÖTÖLÖ** (con & lutulo), *as*, a. 1. to 3 dirty, defile, pollute. — *Virg.* to disgrace, dishonor. *Plaut.*

**CÖLLÖVIÄRIUM** (colluvies), *ii*, n. canal, per quem colluvies et immunditiæ ejectantur. — ¶ *Vitruv.* Etiam in ventre colluviaria sunt facienda, per quæ vis spiritus relaxetur, *h. e.* air-holes, vent-holes. *Alii leg. columnaria.*

**CÖLLÖVIÖS**, *ei*, and **CÖLLÖVIÖ** (colluo), *önis*, f. filth or dirt, occasioned by a conflux of different impurities; a collection of impurities, washings. *Pandect.* Locus, per quem colluvies quædam fluit. *Colum.* cortis et ædificii. *Plin.* Medetur addita in colluvium poturis, hog-wash, druff, swill. — ¶ *Virg.* a mixture, medley, hodge-podge; confusion, tumult. *Liv.* Colluvionem gentium, perturbationem auspicionum afferre. *Sueton.* Ab omni colluvione servilis sanguinis incorruptum. *Liv.* Colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium. *Cic.* Ille nefarius ex omnium scelerum colluvione natus. *Id.* Ferocitas Gracchorum, audacia Saturnini, colluvio Drusi, *h. e.* confusion, tumult. *Id.* O præclarum diem, cum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam!

**CÖLLÖBISTES** (κολλυβιστής), or **CÖL- 3 LÖBISTÄ**, *æ*, m. a banker, money-changer, broker; and who takes his pay in kind. *Hieronym.*

**CÖLLÖBÖS** (κόλλυβος), *i*, m. the exchange of coins, of different kinds, or of different countries. *Cic.* So, *Sueton.* Hanc finxit manibus collybo decoloratis Nerulonenis mensarius, *h. e.* with handling money to be changed. — ¶ Also, the broker's profit in such exchange. *Cic.* Certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant pro spectatione et collybo. — ¶ Also, *Collubus.* — ¶ *Hieronym.* Collybum, *i*, n.

**CÖLLÖRÄ** (κολλύρα), *æ*, f. a kind of bread, 3 of a circular or oval form, made in a frying-pan, of a sort of broth, or baked at the fire; a bun, cracknel, sippet. *Plaut.* Collyræ facite ut madeant, et collyphia. — Hence, *Collyricus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Plaut.* jus, the broth of which it was made, or with which it was eaten.

**CÖLLÖRIS** (κολλύρις), *idis*, f. parva col- 3 lyra. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, an ornament of women for the head, shaped like a collyra. *Tertull.*

**CÖLLÖRYIUM** (κολλόρυιον, κολλήρυιον), *ii*, 2 n. an internal application for the fistula, *louis* parts of the body, as the nostrils, ears, &c., of a conical or tapering form. *Colum.* Subjicere collyria, quæ ventrem movent, a suppository. — ¶ Also, a collyrium, medicine for the eyes, eye-salve. *Horat.*

**CÖLMINIÄNA** olea, a species of olive-tree. *Cato.* — Also called by *Varr.*, *colminia*; by *Colum.*, *culminia*, and *culminea*; by *Plin.*, *cominia* (perhaps from *Cominum*, a town of the Samnites).

**CÖLÖ** (colum), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to 2 strain liquor through a cloth or sieve; to cleanse, purify, ἴσσω. *Colum.* — So, *Plin.* Terra colans, *h. e.* stillatim emittens aquam. *Manil.* colare amnes, *h. e.* to fish with a net.

**CÖLÖ** (perhaps from an obsolete word *koléw*, which appears in *βονκόλος*, *βαυκόλω*, *κόλαξ*, &c.), *is*, *ui*, *cultum*, a. 3. to bestow care upon, labor upon, take care of, attend to, cultivate. — ¶ Hence, in agriculture, to tend, cultivate, till. *Colum.* terram. *Cic.* agros. *Id.* vitem. *Horat.* arbores. — Also of other things. *Ovid.* Corpora si veteres non sic coluer puellæ. *Tibull.* capillos. *Id.* (if genuine). Mollia jura colendi, *h. e.* comendi. — Hence, to clothe, dress, adorn. *Sueton.* Matrona purpura culta. *Ovid.* Culta venit, decked, adorned. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Colere domicilium stramentis, *h. e.* to cover, thatch. — Hence, figur. to cultivate, *h. e.* to polish, refine. *Ovid.* ingenuas pectus per artes. *Cic.* Anim non culti fructum ferunt. — Also, to cultivate, *h. e.* to exercise, practise, pursue, study. *Cic.* artes et studia. *Id.* genus orationis æquabile et temperatum. *Id.* disciplinam aliquam. *Id.* vitam illam, to pursue that course of life. (See below.) So, *Plaut.* mores alicujus populi. — ¶ Also, to inhabit, dwell in. *Cic.* has terras. *Plaut.* hanc domum multos annos. — So, *intransitively*, to dwell. *Liv.* prope Oceanum. *Gell.* ultra Borysthenem. — ¶ Also, to attend to, regard, observe, mind, cherish, take care of, care for. *Cic.* In officio colendo sita vitæ honestas. *Id.* amicitiam, justitiam. *Terent.* pietatem. *Cic.* Colere et efficere munus aliquod. *Id.* diligentiam. *Id.* ritus patrios. *Plaut.* Jupiter, qui genus colis hominum. *Cic.* Dii homines colunt. *Id.* meam Tulliam. — Hence, *Sollus.* milites arcte, se opulenter, *h. e.* to treat his soldiers closely, but himself splendidly. — ¶ Also, to keep up, maintain, support, sustain. *Plaut.* vix vitam. *Id.* vitam inopem. *Lucrct.* ævum, to live. *Plaut.* servitutum, to be a slave. *Cic.* memoriæ defuncti. — ¶ Also, to look up to with regard or veneration; to respect, honor, esteem; to treat or behave to with respect. *Mortiol.* Sed si te colo, Sexte, non amabo. *Cic.* amicos. *Id.* Colere inter se. *Gell.* In se se colendo parcum. *Cic.* Neque mihi tui colendi voluntas deficit. *Id.* aliquem in primis, ac diligere. *Id.* aliquem loco patris. *Id.* A te colendus est, *h. e.* you must cherish him, must treat him amicably and respectfully.

**CÖLÖBICÖS** (κολοβικός from *κολοβός*), 3 a, um, adj. *Jul. Firmic.* Morientur colobici, *h. e.* mutilated, maimed.

**CÖLÖBIUM** (κολόβιον, from *κολοβός*, mutilus), *ii*, n. a short coat, jacket or tunic, without sleeves. *Serv.* — ¶ *Cod. Theod.* Coloborum ac pænularium vestimenta (as if from *Colobus* or *-um*).

**CÖLÖCÄSIA**, *æ*, f. or **CÖLÖCÄSIUM** (κολοκασία and *-άσιον*), *ii*, n. properly, the root, then, also, the plant which bore the *Ægyptian* beans (cyma); a splendid plant growing in the lakes and bogs of *Ægypt* and *Asia.* *Virg.* and *Plin.*

**CÖLÖCYNTHIS** (κολοκυνθίς), *idis*, f. col- 3 loquintida, the fruit of the wild gourd. *Plin.*

**CÖLÖN**, and **CÖLUM** (κόλον or κόλον), 3 i, n. the colon; the longest and widest of

all the intestines. *Cels* — Hence, pain therein; the colic. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a member, part (of a period). *Ascon.* — Also, a part (of a poem). *Donat.*

**CŌLŌNĀ** (colonus), *æ, f.* a country w<sup>o</sup> 3 man; a husbandman's wife. *Ovid.*

**CŌLŌNĀE**, *ārum, f.* a city in *Troas*. *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, a town of Lesser *My-sia*. *Plin.*

**CŌLŌNĀRIŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* rustic, clownish. *Sidon. persona. Cod. Theod. conditio, h. e. of a peasant or farmer.*

**CŌLŌNĀTŪS** (Id.), *us, m.* the station or 3 condition of a husbandman or farmer. *Cod. Theod.*

**CŌLŌNĒS**, *a, um, or CŌLŌNEUS [three syllables], *ēi & ēos, m.* one at or from *Colonus*, a town near *Athens*; *Colo-nean*. *Sophocles* wrote a tragedy called *Œdipus Coloneus*. *Cic.*, who also makes it fem. sc. *tragœdia*.*

**CŌLŌNĪĀ** (colonus), *æ, f.* a number of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; a colony, colonists; also, the place newly-peopled or colonized; a colony, settlement, ἀποικία. *Cic.* *Colonia idoneis in locis collocare. Id.* deducere in locum aliquem. *Id.* *Capuam. Id.* Deducere colonos in *coloniam. Id.* constituere in *Janicolo. Id.* Proficisci in *colonias Latinas, to go to settle. Lio.* imponere in *agro Samnitium. Id.* Mittere aliquos in *coloniam. Cic.* Mittere *coloniam* in locum aliquem. *Vellei.* *Sutrium* (nom.) deducta *colonia est. Id.* *Colonia* condere. — Several towns, originally colonies or settlements, retained the name *Colonia*; as, *Colonia Agrippina*, &c. — Also, in jest, *Plaut.* Dare nomen ad *molarum coloniam, h. e. ad molarum damnari. So, Id.* *Comunitate coloniam, abode.* — ¶ Sometimes, a farm, country estate. *Colum.*

**CŌLŌNICŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* pertaining 2 to husbandry or husbandmen. *Varr. leges. Plin.* *Ovis colonica, common; to be found in any village; whereas the oves tectæ were found in certain parts only of Italy.* — ¶ *Colonica, æ, f. sc. casa or domus, a farm-house. Auson.* — ¶ Also, pertaining or belonging to a colony or colonies. *Cæs.* *cohortes, h. e. raised or levied therein. Sueton.* *decuriones, h. c. in the colonies.*

**CŌLŌNŪS** (colo), *i, m.* a cultivator, tiller, whether of his own ground or another's, a farmer, husbandman, tenant, rustic, clown, γεωργός. *Cato.* *Bonum agricolam bonumque colonum. Varr.* *Ratio ac scientia coloni. Colum.* *Paterfamilias comiter agat cum colonis. Cic.* *Optimus colonus, frugalissimus. Pandect.* *Coloni, qui finita conductione discesserant. Id.* *Colonus partiarius, a partner in affairs of husbandry.* — *Jestingly. Plaut.* *Catenarum colone.* — ¶ Also, a colonist or inhabitant of a colony, a settler. *Cic.* *Coloni nostri Citceienses. Justin.* *Conscripta colonorum manu. Cic.* *Colonos deducere in omnes colonias.* — ¶ Also, in general, an inhabitant, in the poets. *Virg.* *Veteres migrate coloni. Calpurn.* *Coloni nemonum.* — ¶ *Adj. Scdul.* *Colona virtus.*

**CŌLŌPHŌN** (Κολοφών, properly, the summit, 3 mit, top), *ōnis, m.* a city in *Ionia*; one of the cities which claimed the honor of having given birth to *Homer*. *Cic.* — *Fest.* proverb. *Colophonem addere, κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι, to finish, put a finishing hand upon.* — Hence, *Colophoniacus*, and *Celophonius*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to this city. *Virg.* in *Ciri.* *Colophoniacus Homerus. Plin.* *Colophonia resina, and Seribon. Larg.* absol. *Colophonia, h. e. resin of Colophon.* — *Colophonii, ōrum, the inhabitants. Cic.*

**CŌLŌRĪ** (unc.), *ōnis, m.* a color, complexion, tint, hue, dye, χρώμα. *Lucret.* *Colore claro splendere. Virg.* *Colorem trahere or ducere, to take a color, to become colored. Plin.* *Nullum colorem bibunt, take no dye. Id.* *accipere. Id.* *inducere picturæ. Id.* *terere. Paul.* *temperare. Horat.* *mutare, to change color; as from fright or shame. So, Cic.* *Mutato coloris. Ovid.* *perdere. Id.* *Excidit illi color. Virg.* *Colores dare ore, to blush. Id.* *Color non mansit ei, he changed color.* — ¶ *Plaut.* *Homo*

nullius coloris, h. c. a man, of whom you are wholly ignorant; you know not whether he is white or black. — ¶ Hence, figur. appearance, cast, complexion, manner, form; coloring, embellishment, ornament, dress. *Cic.* *Color urbanitatis in oratione. Quintil.* *Urbanitas sit in toto colore dicendi. Id.* *Non unus color proœmii, narrationis, &c. Petron.* *Carmin sani coloris. Cic.* *Omnibus pictus et politus artis coloribus. Id.* *Amisimus colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis. Horat.* *Quisquis erit, scribam, vitæ color, h. c. tenor, state, condition. Id.* *Omnis Aristippum deuit color et status, manner of life, dress, &c.* — ¶ Also, excuse, probable pretence, pretext, pretence, color, credibility; cloak, plea. *Quintil.* *Sola colorem habet penitentia. Juvenal.* *Dic aliquem colorem. Quintil.* *Color patrocini.* *Pandect.* *Res illo colore defenditur apud iudicem, ut, &c. Cod. Theod.* *Sub colore adipiscendæ possessionis. Quintil.* *Excogitare colorem aliquem. Id.* *Dare colorem rebus deformibus.*

**CŌLŌRĀTĒ** (coloratus), adverb, specious-ly, cum coloribus. *Figur. Quintil.* *Colorate assert quidem iste tale patrocini-um, with some pretext; apparently with reason.*

**CŌLŌRĀTŪS** (coloro), *a, um, partic.* See *Coloro.* — ¶ *Adj.* colored, having color. *Lucan.* *gemma. Cels.* *Si aliquis colorator factus est.* — *Figur. Cic.* *Urbanitate colorata oratio, colored, painted.* — ¶ Also, having good, healthy color. *Quintil.* (to this the example from *Cels.* may also be referred).

**CŌLŌRĒŪS**, and **CŌLŌRĪŪS** (color), *a, 3 um, adj.* of various colors, variegated, colored, ποικίλος. *Pandect.*

**CŌLŌRŌ** (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.* to color, paint, stain, dye, give a complexion to, to tan, χρώω, χρωματίζω, colorem induco, pingo. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to beautify; to disguise, gloss over. *Valer. Max.*

**CŌLŌS**, an old form for *Color*, which see.

**CŌLŌSSĀE**, *ārum, f.* a city in *Great Phrygia. Plin.* — Hence, *Colossinus, a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the same. *Plin.*

**CŌLŌSSĒRŌS** (κολλοσσός and ἔρος), *ōtis, m.* the *Colossian* god of love, the name of a large beautiful man. *Sueton.*

**CŌLŌSSĒŪS** (colossus), *a, um, adj.* giant-2 like, colossean, κολοσσαίος. *Plin.*

**CŌLŌSSICŪS** (Id.), *a, um* (or -ōn), 2 κολοσσικός, same as *Colosseus.* — ¶ *Vitruv.* *Colossicōtēros, comp.* according to the Greek form.

**CŌLŌSSŪS** (κολλοσσός), *i, m.* a statue of enormous magnitude, of which kind was one at *Rhodes*; an image greatly beyond the life; a coloss or colossus. *Plin.* — ¶ In *Lampriid.* as an *adj.* for *colosseus.*

**CŌLŌSTRĀ**, *æ, f.* and **CŌLŌSTRĀ** (unc.), 2 ōrum, *n.* the first milk after the birth, which is very thick; *bicstings, πρωτόγαλα. Plin.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a term of endearment. *Plaut.* *Meum mel, meum cor, mea colostrā, meus molliculus caseus.* — ¶ *Colostrum, i, n.* in *sing.* in *Serv.* ap. *Virg.* and *Martial.* — *Colostrā* is also found.

**CŌLŌSTRĀTIŪS** (colostrā), *ōnis, f.* a dis-2 case incident to young ones, by sucking the mother's first milk. *Plin.* — Infants afflicted with this disease were called *colostrati. Plin.*

**CŌLŌTES** (κολώτης), *æ, m.* a kind of lizard, same as *Stellio. Plin.*

**CŌLŌBER** (unc.), *ūbri, m.* a snake, ser-3 pent, anguis, serpens, ὄφis. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a horse snake, an adder. *Virg.*

**CŌLŌBRĀ** (coluber), *æ, f.* a female snake or adder; a snake, femina colubri; et generatim quecumque serpens. *Horat.*

**CŌLŌBRĀRIĀ** insula, an island in the *Mediterranean*, so called from the snakes with which it was infested. *Plin.*

**CŌLŌBRIFĒR** (coluber & fero), *a, um, 3 adj.* bearing snakes, qui colubros fert. *Ovid.* *Colubriferi lumina monstri, h. e. Medusæ, cujus est apud. Lucan.* *colubriferum collum.*

**CŌLŌBRINŪS** (coluber), *a, um, adj.* of or relating to a snake or serpent. *Plaut.* *Colubrino ingenio esse, h. c. wily.*

**CŌLŪM** (unc.), *i, n.* a colander, strainer, 2 filtering vessel or basket, ἡδμύς. *Colum.* *Cola juncea vel sparteā. Cato.* *vitilla.*

*Plin.* *Aqua per colum transiens, h. e. through sand. Martial.* *Nivarium, h. e. a sort of strainer or cooler, in which wine was made to pass through snow, in order to make it milder.* — ¶ Also, a sort of net, of osiers. *Auson.*

**CŌLŪMBĀ** (columbus), *æ, f.* a she dove or pigeon; a dove pigeon, περιστέρά. *Horat.* and *Cic.* — Doves were sacred to *Venus.* — ¶ *Plaut.* *Mea columba, my dove* (as a term of endearment).

**CŌLŪMBĀR** (for *columbare*, from *colum-* 3 ba), *āris, n.* a sort of collar put round the necks of slaves as a punishment. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *Plaut.* *Columbar impudens, h. e. one describing this collar.* — ¶ *Plur.* *Columbaria*, see *Columbarium.*

**CŌLŪMBĀRIŪM** (columba), *ii, n.* a 2 pigeon-house, dove-cote, columbarry, περισ- 2 τερῶν, περιστεροστροφῆιον. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a place or hole in the cote for holding a pair of pigeons, though in this sense more properly derived from *columbar*, as all the examples are in the plur. — ¶ Hence, the place or hole where a rafter rests or is mortised in the wall of a building. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a hole, or space out of which the water runs, after it is taken by the water-mill wheel. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a recess or niche in a sepulchre, to contain the urn of ashes. *Inscript.* — ¶ Also, a hole in the side of a vessel, through which the oar passes into the water. *Isid.*

**CŌLŪMBĀRIŪS** (Id.), *ii, m.* he that keeps 3 a dove-house or pigeon-cote. *Varr.*

**CŌLŪMBĀTIM** (Id.), *adv.* after the man- 3 ner of doves, as doves do. *Matt. ap. Gell.* *Where columbulatim is also read.*

**CŌLŪMBINŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* belong- 1 ing to a dove or pigeon, περιστεροειδής, qui est ex columbis. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, of a dove color. *Plin.* *terra.* — ¶ Also, named from doves. *Plin.* *vitis. Id.* *cicer.* — ¶ *Columbina-* 2 ceus, *a, um, adj.* the same. *Cal. Aurel.* *pullus, a young dove.*

**CŌLŪMBŌR** (Id.), *āris, dep. l.* to bill or 2 kiss like doves. *Mæcen. ap. Senec.* *Siquis femina columbatur.*

**CŌLŪMBŪLŪS** (dimin. from *columbus*), 2 i, *m.* a little dove; a young pigeon, περι- 2 στέριον. *Plin. Ep.* *Columbulis nostris*, (alluding to a poem of *Stella*, called *Columba*).

**CŌLŪMBŪS** (κόλυμβος, h. e. a diver), *i, 2 m.* a male dove or pigeon, περιστέρος. *Varr.* *Mas columbus, femina columba.* — And, generally, a dove or pigeon. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

**CŌLŪMĒLLĀ** (dimin. from *columna*), *æ, f.* a small pillar or column. *Cic.* — Hence, *figur. Lucil.* *Servus Lucili col- 2 umella, h. e. prop, stay, trusty slave.* — *Columella* is also read. — ¶ *L. Junius Moderatus Columella, a writer on husbandry in the time of the emperor Claudius.*

**CŌLŪMĒLLĀRES** (columella) dentes, *h. e. 2 eye-teeth, grinders*, of horses, which appear in the fourth year. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**CŌLŪMĒN** (probably allied with *culmen-* 2 inis, *n.* the top, summit, or roof of a house, κορυφή, στέγος. *Varr.*, *Cic.* and *Senec.* — ¶ In particular, the principal beam, extending longwise on the top of the roof of a house, on which all the parts of the roof depend. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, in general, the top or summit of any thing. *Catull.* *Sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus, h. e. montibus Idæ Phrygiæ. Nigid.* ap. *Serv.* *Canicua in columen venit cum Geminis, h. e. to the meridian.* — ¶ *Figur.* a prop, stay, support. *Terent.* *Columen vero familiae. Cic.* *reipublicæ. Horat.* *rerum mearum. Sil.* *Ausonii regni.* — Also, the chief, head, principal. *Plaut.* *Audaciæ columen. Cic.* *amicorum Antonii. Gell.* *artium columina M. Varonem et P. Nigidium.*

**CŌLŪMIS** (unc.), *e, adjunct.* same as *In-* 3 columbis. *Isidor.* — ¶ It occurs (ac- 3 cording to some edd.) in *Plaut. Trin.* 3. 3. 15., where it has also been explained (as if from *κολοῦω*), mutilated, maimed.

**CŌLŪMNĀ** (columen), *æ, f.* a pillar, col- 2 umn, κίων, στῦλος. — ¶ *Columna,* 2 Mænia (*Menia*), and simply *Columna,* a pillar in *Rome*, at which slaves, thieves, &c. were punished, and to which dishonest

debtors were summoned, and probably punished; a sort of pillar of infamy, whipping-post, pillory. Cic. — Hence, Cic. Adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Mænam), to be stuck to this pillar, h. e. not to get away from it without disgrace. —

¶ Columnæ Herculis, the pillars of Hercules, h. e. two mountains on the straits of Gibraltar, Calpe in Europe, and Abyla in Africa. Plin. and Mela. — ¶ Protei Columnæ (h. c. fines), the boundaries of Egypt, where Proteus reigned (in reference to the ancient custom of marking boundaries by pillars). — ¶ Figur. Horat. Injurioso ne pede prouas stantem columnam, the standing column, h. e. the secure, prosperous state. — ¶ Also, water falling from the clouds in a body; a spout, waterspout. Lucret. — ¶ Also, a kind of fiery pillar appearing in the heavens. Senec. — ¶ Also, for mentula. Martial.

**COLUMNARIUS** (columna), e, adj. Prudent. Luce columnari, h. c. of the pillar of fire, in the wilderness.

**COLUMNARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a tribute that was imposed upon every pillar that supported the house. Cic.

**COLUMNARIUS** (Id.), ii, m. perhaps a dishonest debtor or bankrupt, &c., such as was prosecuted at the columna Mænia, where slaves and thieves were punished. Cæl. ad Cic.

**COLUMNATIUS** (Id.), ðnis, f. a supporting pillar. Apul.

**COLUMNATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. probed with, or supported by pillars. Varr. — ¶ Plaut. Columnatum os, h. c. supported by the arm.

**COLUMNELLA**. See Columella.

**COLUMNIFER** (columna & fero), a, um, 3 adject. Prudent. Columniferum radium, h. c. the fiery column in the wilderness.

**COLUMPI** (κόλμπι), ðrum, m. the Colures, 3 two imaginary circles in the heavens (the solstitial and equinoctial), passing through the poles, and intersecting each other at right angles. Macro.

**COLUMPIA** (κόλμπια, cauda mutilus) ðrum, n. pilasters; a sort of mutilated columns, not having the ornaments on the top. Sidon. rotundata, h. e. made of circular stones placed on one another.

**COLUMPIUS** (for corulus, from corulus), 3 a, um, adj. of the hazel-tree. Virg. In veribus coluis.

**COLUMPIUS** (κόλμπιος), a, um, adj. without a tail. — Hence, Plot. de Metris. Columpium metrum, h. e. wanting a foot, a foot too short.

**COLUMPIUS**, i, and **COLUMPIUS**, us, f. a distaff, rock, 2 ἡλακάρη. Cic. and Virg. — Also, the wool itself. Senec. Colos, quas nevere. — A distaff is assigned to the Fates (Parca), from which they spin off the fate and life of men. Ovid. Stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo, h. e. you were soon to die. — ¶ Catull. 63. 311. (according to some edd.) has colus, masc.

**COLUSTRA**. See Colostra.

**COLUTHEA** (κολυθία, ap. Theophrast.), ðrum, n. perhaps fruits from the colutea (laburnum, according to some). Plaut.

**COLYMBADES** (κολυμβάδες) olivæ, pickled olives; as if swimming in the brine. Plin.

**COLYMBOS** (κολυμβος) i, m. a place to swim in; a fish-pond. Lamprid.

**COMA** (κόμη), æ, f. the hair of the head, particularly when long, flowing, uncut. Cic. calamistrata. Id. Madenti coma, composito capillo. Acc. ap. Cic. Scindens comam. Quintil. in gradus frangere, h. e. so to dress the hair that one lock is above another, and thus to give it the appearance of steps. Ovid. induere, to put up. Senec. Solvere comas, et rursus fingere, to form, fashion, adjust. Ovid. componere. Propert. Demissis comis plangere pectora. — Also, of animals, Gell. Comæ cervicum, h. e. the mane. Stat. Galeæ tremunt horrore comarum, h. e. of the crests, made of hair. — Hence, of sheep, Poet. ap. Cic. Aurea (agni) coma, wool, fleece. — Hence, the hair, wool, or down upon parchment. Tribull. — ¶ Also, figur. the foliage of trees. Horat. Coma nemorum. Ovid. Arboreas comas. Id. populeas comas. — Also, of plants, a sort of head or tuft. Pün Millii comæ. Id. Coma cæpe.

Ovid. Papaveras comas, h. e. poppy heads or blossoms. — ¶ Also, of the earth, the herbage, flowers; crop, harvest. Colum. Telluris comas aptate canistris. Ovid. Falce subsecuit comas. — ¶ Also, the beams or rays, streaming light, of the sun, of torches, &c. Senec. Coma ignis. Catull. Faces splendidas quantum comas. Senec. Coma Phœbi.

**COMACUM**, for Camacum. 3

**COMAGENĒ**, or **COMMAGENĒ**, es, f. Κομαγηνή, and Κομμαγηνή, a region of Syria. Plin. — ¶ Also, a plant, growing in this country. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Comagenus, or Commagenus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Comagena. Juvenal. and Plin. — Comageni, ðrum, its inhabitants. Plin. — Comagenum medicamentum, invented by the Comagenians, and made of goose-fat, cinnamon, cassia, white pepper, and comagene. Plin. and Pandect.

**COMANA**, ðrum, rà Κόμανα, a city of Cappadocia, where was a splendid temple of Bellona. Plin. — ¶ Also, a city of Pontus. Plin.

**COMANS** (coma), antis, adj. having long 2 or bushy hair, with flowing hair, κομήτης. Used in the various senses of coma.

Valer. Flacc. Comanti ore facem supra, h. e. with his hair over his face. Virg. Comantes (leonis) toros, h. e. furnished with a mane. Plin. Equæ comantes.

Valer. Flacc. Silvæ comantes, leafy. Stat. Comans humus, h. c. grassy. Virg. Sera comans narcissus, flowering late.

Id. flore comans. Plin. Follis comantibus. Virg. Galea comans, h. e. crested, plumed. Id. Cristas comantes, flowing plumes. Ovid. Stella comans, h. e. a comet. Valer. Flacc. Astro comantes

Tyndaride, h. e. with a bright and starry apex on their heads. Sil. Pinum flamma comantem, h. e. streaming with flame. — ¶ Also, hairy, shaggy, bristly. Valer. Flacc. Alta comantem pectora.

Virg. Setæ comantes hircorum. Valer. Flacc. Pellis comans villis.

**COMARCHUS** (κόμαρχος), i, m. a prefect 3 of a village, burgomaster. Plaut.

**COMARON** (κόμαρον), i, n. the fruit of the arbutus-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, the strawberry plant, called also fragum. Apul.

**COMATARIUS** (coma), a, um, adject. 3 Petron. Acu comatoria, a crisping pin.

**COMATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. with long or 2 bushy hair, κομήτης. Sueton. Pulchros et comatos deturbabat. Martial. Comata tempora. Id. O quantum diatheca valent, et quinque comati, h. e. pueri intonsi. Plin. Comata Gallia, and Lucan. absol. Comata, h. e. Transalpine Gaul (except Narbonensis, which was called Bracata); because the inhabitants had long hair. — ¶ Catull. Comata silva, h. e. frondosa, leafy.

**COMBIBO** (con & bibo), is, ibi, itum, a. 3. to drink, or drink up, ἐκρίνω, συμπίνω. Ovid. Et cogor lacrymas combibere ipse meas. — ¶ Also, to drink together. Senec. Ad artem æque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus. — ¶ Also, to drink up, drink or suck in, draw to itself, imbibe, absorb. Horat. Tractare serpentes ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum. Ovid. Sic combibitur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis, h. e. is absorbed. Plin. Utscribes solem plusaque combibant. Colum. Bacca salem combibat. Id. Oleum testa combibit.

Stat. Cupressus flammæ combibit. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Quas (artes) si, dum tener est, combiberit, ad majora venit paratior, if he shall have imbibed, or taken in.

**COMBIBO** (combibo), ðnis, m. a pot-companion, συμπίτης. Cic.

**COMBINO** (con & bini), as, avi, atum, a. 3 1. to join two and two, combine, ζεύγνυμι, συνάπτω, bina jungo, conjungo. Sidon. — Hence, Combinatus, a, um. Augustin. Ut forte combinati (sc. ipse et tres alii) spatiantur, h. e. two and two.

**COMBRETUM** (unc.), i, n. an herb like lady's-glove (bacchar). Plin.

**COMBULLIO** (con & bullio), is, ivi, itum, 3 n. 4. to boil together. Apic.

**COMBURO** (con & uro), is, assi, ustum, a. 3. to burn together, burn or consume utterly; to scorch, parch, or dry up, στυφλέγω, ἐμπήθω. Plaut. Comburare aëdes. Cic. libros. Id. aliquem vivum.

Plaut. Nimius calor comburebat guttorem. — Hence, Combustum, i, n. a burn or scald. Scrib. Larg. and Plin. — ¶ Figur. Q. Cic. Comburare aliquem judicio. Plaut. diem, h. c. to burn the day (as dead); to pass away jovially. Prop. Semela (Jupiter) est combustus, est deperditus, h. e. is inflamed with love, enamored.

**COMBUSTIO** (comburo), ðnis, f. a burning, 3 ing, consuming. Firmic.

**COMBUSTURA** (Id.), æ, f. a burning, 3 scorching, parching; combustion, ἀπόκαυμα. Apic. Ne fundum tangat, propter combusturam. Emil. Macer. Combusturis subvenit ignis.

**COMBUSTUS**, a, um, particip. from Comburo; which see.

**COMĒ** (κόμη), es, f. the herb goat's-head. Plin. — ¶ Also, with a long penult, a (Grecian) village, hamlet, κώμη. Liv. COMEDĒ (con & edo), is, edi, æsum & 3 estum, a. 3. to eat, eat up, φάγω, ἐσθίω. Cic. Te muscæ comedissent. Terent. Quid comedent? quid ebibent? — ¶ Often, to consume or squander in gluttony, eat up, waste, dissipate. Cic. Comedere rem familiarem, καταφαγεῖν τὴν οὐσίαν. Id. patrimonium. Id. bona sua. Id. Potes mulo isto, cum cantherium comediti, Rōmam pervehi, the gelding, h. e. the money for him. Id. beneficia alicujus, h. e. what has been received by way of benefit. — So, of persons, Terent. (spoken by a parasite) Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, to be sponged, ruined, eaten out; (or, in this place, to be carped at, cut with words). Plaut. Comedere aliquem absentem. Id. se, h. e. to waste or pins away (with care). So, Juvenal. Nobilitas comesa, h. e. pillaged, plundered.

¶ Martial. Pueros oculis comedit, h. e. devoured with his eyes. — ¶ Comedim, is, it, for comedam, as, at. Plaut. — ¶ This verb takes also those personal endings of sum, which begin with es; as, comesset, comesse, comes, comest, &c. Cic. and Plaut.

**COMEDĒ** (comedo), ðnis, m. a prodigol, spendthrift, καταφάγας. Varr. and Lucil. ap. Non.

**COMENSIS**, e, adj. of, from or pertaining to Comum, a town of Insubria, near the Larian lake, now Como. Liv. ager. So, Plin. In Comensi, sc. agro. Id. lapis, h. e. lapis ollaris. Liv. Comenses, ium, the inhabitants.

**COMES** (con & meo), ðnis, m. was originally of the third conj., itis, m. and f. a companion, comrade, fellow; associate, attendant, ἀκόλουθος. Cic. Comes meus fuit illo miserissimo tempore. Cæs. Victoria Pompeii comitem. Cic. Vita socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset. Id. Ars et doctrina comites ac ministræ sunt oratoris. Id. Multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio. Id. Tuarum actionum, sententiarum, voluntarum socium comitemque. Id. Præbere se alicui comitem in ulciscendis inimicis. Id. Nec comitem illius furoris, sed duceum. Virg. Addere se comitem alicui. Cic. Adjungere se comitem fugæ alicujus. Virg. Ire comitem alicui. Id. Mittere aliquem comitem alteri. Ovid. Dare aliquem alicui comitem. Id. Venire and esse comitem alicui. Cic. Comitem esse alicujus. Plaut. Habere aliquem comitem consiliis suis. Quintil. Dulcis secretorum comes. Plin. Proferri se comitem Platonis, h. e. sectatorem, a follower, disciple. Ovid. Comitem negare, sc. se, not to be willing to go with one. — ¶ In particular, Comes, persons who accompany and take care of youths; tutors, pedagogues. Sueton. — Also, the retinue, attendants, &c. of a provincial governor. These were either without any particular charge, and sometimes called amici; or assigned to some definite duty. Cic. Hominem certum misi de comitibus meis. Horat. Albinovano comiti scribæque Neronis. — So, figur. Plaut. Drusillanus, et comites ejus octo. — ¶ Hence, under the emperors, comites were higher officers, ministers, overseers, superintendants, colonels of the body-guard (obsequii comites), chief grooms of the stables (stabuli comites), &c. Codd. Just. and Theod.

**CŌMESŌR** (comedo), ōris, m. an eater, 3 gormandizer. *Tertull.* and *Pandect.*  
**CŌMESSATYO**, } See *Comissatio*, &c.  
**COMESSOR**, &c. }  
**CŌMESTUS**, and **CŌMESUS**, a, um, particip. from *comedo*.  
**CŌMETES** (κωμῆτης), æ, m. a comet. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Called also *Sidus cometes*, *Stella cometes*. *Tacit.* and *Justin.* — Also, *Cometa*, æ, m. *Senec.*  
**CŌMICÆ** (comicus), adverb, comically, in 1 a manner befitting comedy. *Cic.*  
**CŌMICŌS** (κωμικός), a, um, adj. relating to comedy, befitting comedy, comical, κωμωδικός, ad *Comœdiam* pertinens. *Horat. res.* *Cic.* artificium. *Cæs.* ap. *Sueton.* virtus. *Cic.* adolescens, h. e. represented in a comedy. *Id.* Poeta comicus, or absol. comicus, a comic poet. *Quintil.* Actor comicus, and *Plaut.* comicus (absol.), a comic actor, a comedian. *Plaut.* Aurum comicum, h. e. lupinus, used, in acting comedies, for money. *Plin.* personæ, masks used in comedy. *Tertull.* Balneum comicum, h. e. factitious, not genuine.  
**COMINIA**. See *Colminiana*.  
**CŌMINŌS**, or **CŌMMINŌS** (con & manus), nigh at hand; hand to hand, in close combat, ἐγγύθεν. *Cic.* Nec eminus hastis, aut cominus gladii uteretur. *Ovid.* de fratribus unum *Cominus* ense ferit: jaculo cedit eminus ipse. *Cic.* Nunc cominus agamus, let us come to close combat. *Id.* Pugnare cominus in acie cum hoste. *Ovid.* aggredi aliquem. *Id.* ire in aliquem, to attack. *Liv.* gladio rem gerere. *Cic.* Video utrumque cominus ictu cecidisse contrario. *Id.* Qui me epistola petivit, ad te, ut video, cominus accessit. *Plin.* insidiari alicui. *Catull.* Quercus radicibus exturbata Prona cadit, lateque, et cominus obvia frangit, h. e. prope et longe. *Plin.* Sole cominus factus, h. e. propius accedente. *Tacit.* petere Mesopotamiam. *Plin.* iudicare alicui. *Ovid.* aspicere aliquem *Tacit.* videre alicui. *Pandect.* Recipere cominus pecuniam a debitore, in person. *Gell.* Exerci in rebus cominus noscendis, perclitandisque. *Propert.* Cominus ire sues. *Id.* Cominus isse viro. — ¶ Also, sometimes, forthwith, presently, instantly. *Virg.* jactis qui semine cominus arva insequitur. — ¶ *Cominius*, compar., is found in *Tertull.* de carne Christi, c. 21.  
**CŌMIS** (unc.), e. adj. courteous, kind, humane, gentle, mild, affable, complaisant, good-humored, gracious, obliging, condescending, indulgent, accessible, εὐπροσήγορος, χονηρός. *Cic.* Comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines. *Id.* Comem esse erga aliquem. *Horat.* in aliquem. *Tacit.* alicui. *Cic.* Quemquamne existimas *Catone* commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse? *Apul.* Senex comissimus. *Nepos.* Ingenium come. *Tacit.* sermo. *Terent.* animus. *Ovid.* oculi. — ¶ Also, favorably disposed to the fine arts. — ¶ Also, witty, and hence, pleusing, in speech and writing. *Horat.* — Also, finical, too studious of elegance. *Plin.* Tiberrine Cæsar, minime comis Imperator.  
**CŌMISSABUNDŌS** (comissor), a, um, adj. 2 revelling, rioting, κωμαστῆς. *Liv.* Temulento agmine comissabundus per Indiam incessit. *Plin.* Juvenes comissabundi.  
**CŌMISSATYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a revelling, carousing, rioting, or making merry after supper, κώμος. *Liv.* and *Cic.*  
**CŌMISSATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a reveller after supper, a reveller, κωμαστῆς. *Lin.* and *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Martial.* At nunc conviviva est, comissatorque libellus, h. e. interest, et legitur in conviviis, et commisationibus. *Cic.* Comissatores conjunctionis barbatuli juvenes (scornfully), for socii.  
**CŌMISSŌR** (for comassor, from κωμάζω), 2 āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. properly, to go through the city with music in solemn procession, as was usual on the festival of Bacchus; hence, of jovial and merry youths, who, after their ordinary supper, went to a friend's house, and feasted and drank once more; to revel, riot. *Liv.* Quin comissatum ad fratrem imus? *Horat.* Tempestivius in domum comissari, to go to revel.

**CŌMITAS** (comis), ātis, f. courtesy, affability, complaisance, gentleness, civility, humanity, good breeding, mildness, kindness, εὐπροσηγορία, benignitas, facilitas, lenitas, affabilitas. *Cic.* Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis. *Tacit.* Comitatus curandi provinciam tenuit, h. e. in curando, by governing with lenity and affability. *Plaut.* Mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum est comitas, h. e. I am willing, am ready. — ¶ Also, liberality, munificence. *Plaut.*  
**CŌMITATENSIS** (comitatus), e, adj. pertaining to the dignity and office of the comites. (See *Comes*.) *Cod. Theod.* munus subire. *Ammian.* Comitatus fabrica, h. e. machinato, calumniosa delatio Comitum aulicorum. — ¶ *Cod. Theod.* Comitatus legio. *Id.* Comitatus milites, soldiers attached to the emperor's residence or court.  
**CŌMITATŌS**, a, um, particip. See *Comito* and *Comitor*. — ¶ *Adj.* *Cic.* Ut esset comitator. *Id.* Comitatores reverti.  
**CŌMITATŌS** (comitor), us, m. a number of followers or companions, a train or company of attendants; a train, retinue, suite, equipage, ἀκολουθία. *Cic.* Si modo tecti satis est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum. *Cæs.* Comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit. *Cic.* ancillarum puerorumque. *Quintil.* declam. Convictibus et comitatibus lætari, in conversation and society. *Plin.* Comitatus rerum Alexandri Magni, h. e. comites expeditionum et rerum gestarum Alexandri. *Id.* Exornatus comitatu Alexandri, h. e. honored by being the companion and friend of Alexander. — ¶ Also, a number of men travelling together, or transporting any thing together, a caravan. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, the train or suite of the emperor, the court, the imperial residence. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Virtutum tanto comitatu. *Plin.* Pruna hordearia appellata, a comitatu frugis ejus, h. e. from its ripening at the same time with barley. *Id.* Comitatus utriusque causæ.  
**CŌMITER** (comis), adv. courteously, kindly, affably, complaisantly, gently, civilly, obligingly, politely, φιλοφρόνως, εὐμενῶς. *Cic.* Comiter, benigne, non gravate. *Id.* Salutare benigne, comiter appellare unumquemque. *Enn.* ap. *Erranti* comiter viam monstrare. *Cic.* consolari aliquem. *Terent.* aliquem adjuvare. *Gell.* Sensim et comiter admonere aliquem. *Plant.* Lepidissime, et comissime. *Tacit.* Comiter administrare provinciam. *Liv.* celebrare convivium, h. e. willingly, with pleasure; cheerfully, pleasantly. *So.* *Cic.* Comiter et jucunde esse in convivio. — ¶ *Cic.* Comiter servare majestatem populi R., h. e. willingly, readily. *So.* *Liv.* Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui quotannis comiter Apollini fiant. — ¶ *Plin.* Comiter habitare, genteelly, elegantly, splendidly.  
**COMITIA**, ōrum, n. See *Comitium*.  
**CŌMITIALIS** (comitia), e, adj. of or belonging to the comitia. *Vopisc.* Comitiales tribunal, h. e. in Comitibus positum. — Comitiales dies were days on which comitia were or might be held. If the comitia were actually held on these days, the senate could not be held, nor could the prætor administer justice. *Cic.* *So.* *Cæs.* biduum. *Cic.* mensis, in which comitia were held. — ¶ *Plant.* Non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos. Nam istorum nullus nefastus est, comitiales sunt meri, h. e. perhaps persons who were continually in the comitium; hence, litigious persons, who were always ready to accuse and circumvent others. — ¶ *Comitialis* morbus, the epilepsy, falling sickness; so called, because its occurrence at the comitia put a stop to the proceedings. *Cels.* *So.* *Senec.* Vitium comitale. *Plin.* Comitialis, sc. homo, one who has it, an epileptic.  
**CŌMITIALYTER** (comitialis), adverb, 2 from the falling sickness. *Plin.*  
**CŌMITIATŌS** (comitia), us, m. an assembly of the people at the comitia, the comitia. *Cic.* e *Leg. xii. tab.* Altera de capite civis rogari, nisi maximo comitatu, vetat, h. e. at the comitia centurlata.  
**CŌMITIATŌS** (Id.), a, um, adject. 1 *Ascen.* Alii (tribuni militum) sunt co-

mitiati, h. e. appointed at the comitia (whereas those appointed by the general were called *rufuli*).  
**CŌMITIŌ** (comitium), as, n. 1. to sacrifice in the comitium, or to go thither to sacrifice. *Varro*.  
**CŌMITIUM** (comes), ii, n. **CŌMITIA**, ōrum, n. plur. have a two-fold signification. *Comitium* (sing.) was a public place in the forum Romanum, where the comitia curiata were held, and certain offences tried and punished. *Cic.* In comitium veniant, ad stantem judicem dicant. *Plin.* Ep. Celer eques R., cum in comitio virgis caderetur. *Sueton.* In comitio ad necem cædi. — *So.* out of *Rome.* *Nepos.* In comitio Spartæ, h. e. assembly or place of assembly of the government. — ¶ *Comitia* (plur.), the formal assembly of the whole people, to make, reject, or repeal laws and ordinances, or to choose magistrates, &c. These comitia were of three kinds, centuriata, tributa, curiata, according as the people voted by centuries, tribes, or curiæ. *Cic.* Comitia habere, and facere, and gerere, and instituire, to hold. *Liv.* edicere and indidere. *Cic.* obire, h. e. interesse. *Id.* dimittere. *Id.* Comitiis præesse, to preside at, direct. — It is often joined with a genit. or adject. denoting the object. *Liv.* consulum, h. e. for choosing consuls. *Cic.* censorum. *So.* *Id.* quæstoria, and tribunicia. *So.* *Id.* mea, h. e. de me. — Also, with the *dat.* *Liv.* regi creando. In these passages it may often be rendered election, or election meeting. — *Cic.* uses comitia also of the election of a priest, in Sicily. — *Cic.* Comitia gratuita, h. e. without bribery. *Plin.* flagrantia, h. e. warmly contested. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Intus de capite meo sunt comitia, h. e. ubi de forma et salute mea agitur. *So.* *Id.* Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, h. e. very cunning, well-prepared counsel, or deliberation. — ¶ *Liv.* 3. 17. Comitia in foro sunt, applied to a multitude or meeting, generally.  
**CŌMITIVŌS** (Id.), ā, um, adj. *Veget.* 3 dignitas, h. e. the dignity of comes or count in the emperor's court. *So.* *Cod.* *Inst.* Comitiva (absol.).  
**CŌMITŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to accompany, 3 same as *Comitor*. *Propert.* mea si tenerem comitarent castra puella. *Ovid.* Pirithoum Theseus comitavit. — ¶ *Passive.* *Justin.* Salutantur, comitantur. *Ovid.* Ingenio meo comitor fruorque. *Cic.* Mulier viris comitata. *Id.* Parum comitatus, h. e. with few attendants. *Id.* Bene comitatus.  
**CŌMITŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to accompany, attend, wait upon, go along with, follow, παρακολουθεῖω. *Curt.* Virgines comitabantur patrem. *Virg.* gressuumque canes comitantur herilem. *Id.* iter alicuius. *Sueton.* herilem filium in scholas. — Often, to attend (a funeral), to attend to the grave. *Virg.* juvenem exanimum. *Plin.* exsequias. *So.* absol. *Nepos.* Comitante toto exercitu. — ¶ *Figur.* to accompany. *Cic.* Cetera, quæ comitantur huic vitæ. *Curt.* Hominein consequitur aliquando, nunquam comitatur divinitas. *Claudian.* Superbia comitatur honores.  
**CŌMMA** (κόμμα from κόπρω, to cut), ātis, 2 n. a part of a period, short clause of a sentence. *Diomed.* — ¶ Also, the (written) stop, which marks this, a comma. *Donat.* — ¶ Also, in verse, the cesura. *Valer.* *Prob.* — ¶ Hence, *Commaticus*, a, um, adj. of short sentences or clauses, κομματικός. *Sidon.*  
**CŌMMACERŌ** (con & macero), as, a. 1. 3 to soften by steeping, macerate. *Marcell.* *Empir.* — ¶ Also, to pound, bruise. *Strabo.* *Gall.*  
**CŌMMACESCŌ** (con & macesco), is, n. 3. to grow lean, pine or waste away. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* if the reading be correct.  
**CŌMMACŪLŌ** (con & maculo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to spot, stain, pollute all over. *Virg.* manus sanguine. *Tacit.* sanguine suo altaria deum. — ¶ *Figur.* to pollute, stain. *Cic.* Commaculare se ambitu. *Sallust.* laudes flagitios. *Stat.* pla templa.  
**CŌMMADĒŌ** (con & mædeo), es, n. 2. 1 3 become moist, or soaked. *Cato.*

**COMMAGENE**, &c. See *Comagene*.  
**COMMALAXO** (con & malaxo), as, a. 1. 3 to make mild, soften. *Varr. ap. Non.*  
**COMMAMANDŌ** (con & mando), is, di, sum, a. 3. 1. to chew, masticate. *Seren. Samm. and Marcell. Empir.*  
**COMMAMANDUCATIŌ** (commanduco), 3 ōnis, f. a chewing, champing; mastication. *Scribon. Lang.*  
**COMMAMNDOCŌ** (con & manduco), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to masticate, chew, διαμασσοῦμαι. *Plin.* — ¶ *Commanducor*, āris, dep. *Lucil. ap. Non.*  
**COMMANNĒŌ** (con & maneo), es, n. 2. to 3 remain, or remain together. *Macrob.*  
**COMMANNIPULĀRIS** (con & manipularis), is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipulus or company. *Tacit.* *Prensare* commanipularium pectora.  
**COMMANNIPULATIŌ** (con & manipulus), 3 ōnis, f. societas commanipularium. *Spartian.* Ut in commanipulatione nemo focum faceret.  
**COMMANNIPULŌ**, ōnis, and **COMMANNIPULŌS** (Id.), m. same as *Commanipularis*. *Spartian.* and *Inscript.*  
**COMMARCEŌ** (con & marceo), es, ui, n. 3. 2. to wither, shrink, grow dull, languish. *Amnian.*  
**COMMARGINŌ** (con & margino), as, a. 1. 3 to border, furnish with a margin. *Ammian. pontes.*  
**COMMARITŌS** (con & maritus), i, m. 3 fellow-lodger, joint-spouse. *Plaut.*  
**COMMASCULŌ** (con & masculo), as, to 3 strengthen, fortify, brace, invigorate, ἐπιχρῶσις. *Apul. animum.* *Macrob. frontem.*  
**COMMASTICŌ** (con & mastico), as, a. 1. 3 to masticate. *Emil. Macer.*  
**COMMATICUS**. See *Comma*. 3  
**COMMATURESCŌ** (con & matureesco), is, rui, escere, n. 3. to ripen, come to maturity. *Colum.*  
**COMMĒABILIS** (commeo), e, adj. 3 easily passed through. *Arnob. venæ.* — ¶ Also, passing to and fro easily. *Arnob. aure, sc. halitus.*  
**COMMĒATALIS** (commeatus), e, adj. 3 *Cod. Just.* miles, h. e. a soldier who takes a part of his pay in provisions, &c., or a soldier who has leave to draw his wages, and take a furlough.  
**COMMĒATOR** (commeo), ōris, m. one 3 who goes back and forth. *Apul.*  
**COMMĒATŌS** (Id.), us, m. a passing; or a passage, a place where one can pass back and forth, στόλος πορευτικός, διάβημα, actus commeaudi, transitus. *Plaut.* Perfodi parietem, qua commeatus esset hinc huic mulieri. *Id.* Commeatus transtinet trans parietem, h. e. there is a passage through. *Id.* Utrouque commeatus continet. *Cæsar.* Duobus commeatibus exercitum repositum constituit, at twice, by two transportations (or also, convoys. See below). *Pallad.* Commeatus vocis, the passing, passage. — ¶ Also, convey, transport; company of merchants. *Sueton.* Qui de novo commeatu Neapolim confugerant. *Auct. B. Afric.* *Allienus secundum commeatum mittit ad Cæsarem, the second convoy.* *Sall.* Frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatum. *Tacit.* Copia negotiatorum et commeatum maxime celebre. *So, Apul.* (of dogs) Per omnem nostrum commeatum morsibus ambulare, our caravan or company. — ¶ Often, a furlough; leave of absence from the army for a certain time, ἐξουσία. *Liv.* Dare commeatum alicui. *Vellei.* Cum commeatu petito, Romam venisset. *Tacit.* Promiscuis militum commeatibus. *Liv.* Esse in commeatu, h. e. to be on furlough. *Pandect.* Qui liberum commeatum impetraverunt. — ¶ Also, applied to other things. *Vellei.* Commeatum acquiescendi a continuatione laborum petit, leave. *Senec.* Mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, a respite. *Id.* Assidua servitus sine commentu, without intermission. — Hence, *Auct. ad Herenn.* Qui ad diem commeatus non venit, on the day which ended his furlough. *Pandect.* Commeatus spatium excedere, the time of the furlough. — ¶ Very often, supplies or provisions brought or carried, or to be brought or carried by land or by sea; provisions, supplies, victuals, as, for an army, a city, or for private persons, ἐπιστειρός. *Cic.*

Cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebatur. *Cæs.* Commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. *Id.* Sustinere commeatus, to keep up an ample supply of provisions. *Id.* Petere commeatum, to go in search of provisions, for forage. *Nepos.* Privare civitatem commeatibus. *Plaut.* Importare commeatum in coloniam. *Curt.* Subvehere commeatus. *Id.* Commeatum copia. — It is sometimes distinguished from corn. *Cæs.* Supportare frumentum et commeatum. *Id.* Rei frumentariæ commeatusque causa. *Sallust.* Frumentum dare, commeatum portare. *So, Plaut.* Cibatus et commeatus. — *Figur. Plaut.* Commeatus argentarius, a supply of money.  
**COMMĒDITŌR** (con & mēditōr), āris, dep. 1. to consider, take into consideration. *Auct. ad Herenn.* — ¶ Also, to imitate. *Lucrct.* Fragiles sonitus charitarum commeditatur, h. e. gives a sound like that caused by tearing paper.  
**COMMĒMBRATŌS** (con & membro), a, um, adj. joined together, compacted. *Paulin. Nolan.*  
**COMMĒMINI** (con & meminī), isti, de-1 fect. to remember, recollect; have in remembrance, to know, διαμνησθαι. *Cic.* Quem hominem probe nosse, et commeminisse se, aiebat. *Id.* Non commemini, antequam sum natus, me miserum. *Terent.* Si satis commemini. *Plaut.* Ecquid adhuc commeministi Punice? *Terent.* Sic commemineram, that I knew.  
**COMMĒMORĀBILIS** (commemoro) e, 1 adj. worthy of mention, memorable. *Cic.* Vir commemorabili pietate præditus. *Plaut.* Pugna commemorabilis.  
**COMMĒMORĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a 3 mention. *Cæcil. ap. Non.*  
**COMMĒMORĀNDŌS** (properly particip. from *commemoro*), a, um, adj. memorable, worthy of memory. *Cic.* *judicia. Id.* liberalitas.  
**COMMĒMORĀTIŌ** (commemoro), ōnis, f. a reminding, putting in mind, calling to recollection; a detail, recounting, ὑπομνησις. *Cic.* nominis nostri. *Terent.* Isthæc commemoratio quasi exprobratio benefici est. *Cic.* Verres in assidua commemoratione flagitiorum fuit, h. e. people were always mentioning or recounting his crimes.  
**COMMĒMORĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a men-3 tioner, commemorator. *Terent.*  
**COMMĒMORĀTŌS** (Id.), us, m. same as 3 *Commemoratio. Apul.*  
**COMMĒMORŌ** (con & memoro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call to mind, to think over again; to mention, make mention of, detail, recount, relate, ὑπομνησθῆναι. *Cic.* Quid quaque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi. *Id.* Consulens ei, quam sæpe commemoro, humanæ societati. *Id.* Beneficia non debet commemorare, qui contulit. *Id.* Metrodorus, de cuius memoria commemoravit Antonius. *Id.* de tua virtute. *Terent.* Cui dem, quanobrem dem, commemorabo.  
**COMMĒNDABILIS** (commendo), e, adj. 2 commendable, laudable, praiseworthy, qui commendari potest, ἐπαινετός. *Liv.* Nec ullo commendabilis merito. *Colum.* Arbustum commendabile fructu et decore. *Treb. Poll.* Facere aliquem commendabiliorem alicui.  
**COMMĒNDATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. commenda-3 tion, recommendation, ὁστρασις. *Cic.* Ut intelligat, meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse. *Id.* Ne exæquare videar ambitione quadam commendationes meas. *Sueton.* Dare aliquid alicui ex commendatione alicujus. *Cic.* Facere aliquid commendatione alicujus. *Cic.* fufosumar imaginum. *Id.* famæ. *Id.* naturæ. *Id.* oculorum. *Plin.* Sine accessita commendatione. — ¶ Also (though nearly the same thing), excellence, agreeableness, grace; praise, repute, esteem. *Nepos.* Tanta erat commendatio oris, ut, &c. *Cic.* Magna commendatio liberalitatis. *Id.* Ponere aliquid in prima commendatione, h. e. primam laudem ei tribuere. *Plin.* Candor est in commendatione, is in repute. *Id.* Beryllis summa commendatio in longitudine.

**COMMĒNDATIŌS** (commendatus), a 1 um, adj. containing a recommendation, pertaining to a recommendation, commendatory, ὁστρατικός. *Cic.* Nullas litteras mittere, nisi commendatitias, n. e. of recommendation. *So, Aug. ap. Macrob.* *Commendatitiæ* (absol.). — ¶ Written also, *commendaticius*.  
**COMMĒNDATIVŌS** (commendo) casus, h. e. dativus. *Priscian.*  
**COMMĒNDĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a com-3 mender, praiser, qui commendat. *Plin. Ep.*  
**COMMĒNDĀTORIŌS** (commendator), a, um, adj. same as *Commendatitius. Sidor.*  
**COMMĒNDĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that 1 commends or recommends. *Cic.* *Lex* commendatrix virtutum.  
**COMMĒNDĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. in-3 trusted, commended, &c. (See *Commendo*.) — ¶ Adj. commended, recommended. *Cic.* Quæ res commendatior sempiternæ memoriæ? *Id.* Ceteris rebus habes eos commendatissimos. — ¶ Also, acceptable, pleasing, valued, esteemed. *Petron.* Vultus commendatior. *Plin.* Calami commendatiores, in greater repute.  
**COMMĒNDŌ** (con & mando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to commit to any one's charge, consign to any one's care, intrust with, ὀνειδισθῆναι. *Pandect.* Commendare nihil aliud est, quam deponere. *Cic.* commendatus et commissus. *Id.* Commendatus et concreditus. *Justin.* filios apud hospitem. — *Figur. Brut. ad Cic.* Commendare aliquid litteris, to commit. *Cic.* aliquid monumentis (h. e. scriptis) suis. *Id.* aliquid immortalitati, to consign. *Id.* aliquid sempiternæ gloriæ. *Id.* aliquid auctoritatis, fidei, prudentiæ alicujus. *Auct. B. Afric.* Commendare se fuge. — ¶ Also, to commend, recommend. *Cic.* Tibi omnem rem atque causam, meque totum commendo, atque trado. *Id.* aliquid de meliore nota. *Id.* aliquid intime. *Terent.* se alicui in clientelam et fidem. *Cic.* Matrem meosque tibi commendatos habe. — Hence, *figur.* to recommend, commend, h. e. make agreeable, procure favor for, set off, grace, praise. *Cic.* Nulla re magis commendatur orator, quam verborum splendor et copia. *Plin. Ep.* Commendare justitiam suam provincialibus humanitate. *Plin.* Marmora commendantur maculis, aut coloribus, derive value from. *Id.* Myrti semen commendatum oris odorem commendat, improves, corrects, sweetens. *Gell.* Nunc commendat, nunc objurgat, praises. — ¶ *Pandect.* Tutorem fraudulenta conversatio suspectum commendat, renders him an object of suspicion. — ¶ *Hygin.* Commendare aliquem Scyron ad regem, to send him, commend him to his protection and guardianship.  
**COMMĒNSŌS** (commetior), us, m. pro-2 portionate measure or size; symmetry, συμμετρία. *Vitruv.*  
**COMMĒNTARIENSIS** (commentarij), 3 is, m. one who has the care of public papers, a clerk, register. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a jailer, keeper of a prison, whose duty it was to make out a list of the prisoners committed to his care. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, a clerk employed in the army. *Ascon.*  
**COMMĒNTARIŌLUM** (dimin. of commentarium), i, n. a short commentarij. *Cic.* — ¶ *Commentariolus*, i, m. in *Hieron.*  
**COMMĒNTARIŌS** (commentor), ii, m. and **COMMĒNTARIUM**, ii, n. a book of memoirs, memorandum-book, brief register or journal; a short commentary, short narration, list. — Hence *Cæsar* calls the book of his wars commentarii, sketches. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, in courts, a registry, protocol, a brief. *Senec.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a comment, annotation, commentary, short interpretation, brief explanation. *Gell.*  
**COMMĒNTATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, a meditating, contemplating, thinking upon, considering. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, something produced by meditation. *Cic.* — Hence, a written dissertation, essay, description. *Plin.*  
**COMMĒNTĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an invent-3 or, contriver; a writer. *Apul.* and *Tertull.*  
**COMMĒNTIŌR** (con & mentior), iris, itus

sum, dep. 4. to feign, pretend, assert falsely, ψευδομαί. *Apul.* Si qua commentatur, redarguere. *Id.* Virum commentitus bonum. 3

**COMMENTITIUS**, and **COMMENTICIUS** 3 (commentis, commentus), a, um, adj. invented, discovered by thinking; fictitious, imaginary. *Cic.* Commentitii et ficti Dii. *Id.* Nomina nova et commentitia. *Id.* civitas Platonis. *Pandect.* Jure commentitio receptum est, h. e. *new.* *Sueton.* spectacula, *novis* inventis. *Gell.* Res commentitias dicere, matters of one's own fancy. *Cic.* sententiæ. *Id.* crimen, an accusation without grounds; a false accusation. *Gell.* fraudes.

**COMMENTO**, as. See *Commentor*. 3

**COMMENTOR** (commentis, commentus), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to meditate, think, muse upon, consider attentively, μελερᾶω, διανόω, mente verso, meditator, excogito vel solus vel cum aliis. *Cic.* Cum in hortos Bruti commentandi causa venissemus. *Id.* Commentari secum futuras miserias. *Id.* Commentari inter nos, qua ratione, &c. *Id.* Commentari atque meditari de aliqua re. — Hence, to produce by study or meditation, write, compose. *Cic.* Commentari orationem in aliquem. *Id.* Commentari mimos. *Plin.* Cato commentans de militari disciplina. *Plaut.* Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, h. e. to imitate. — ¶ Also, to utter one's thoughts on any subject; to discuss, dispute, contend; to comment or remark upon, explain. *Gell.* Neque percontari, neque commentari que audierat, fas erat. *Cic.* Satisne videor pro meo jure in vestris auribus commentatus? *Sueton.* Carmina diligentius retractare, ac legendo commentandoque etiam ceteris nota facere. — ¶ Also, to invent, devise, contrive. *Plaut.* Ut cito commentatus est! (sc. fallacian.) — ¶ According to *Priscian*, an ancient form was *commento*. *Plaut.* Nimis bene ora commentavi, to mark with blows, as some explain it. *Al. aliter leg.* *Cic.* Commentata oratio, meditated, reflected upon.

**COMMENTOR** (Id.), aris, m. a deviser, 3 inventor. *Ovid.* Luce sua ludos uvæ commentor habebat, h. e. *Bacchus*.

**COMMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a thought, contrivance, invention; a fiction, feigned story. *Cic.* Opinionum commenta. *Terent.* At ipsis commentum placet. *Liv.* Commentum miraculi. *Plin.* Commenta terræ, wonderful peculiarities, as it were inventions of, &c. *Justin.* Ut religione votorum nefanda commenta tegerentur, plans, projects.

**COMMENTUS**, a, um, particip. See *Commentis*.

**COMMĒŌ** (con & meo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to go, though often with reference to a return; hence, to come and go, to pass back and forth, διαπορεύομαι. *Cic.* Ultracitroque commeare. *Id.* Commeare retro. *Id.* Sidera ab ortu ad occasum commeantia. *Terent.* in orbem. *Id.* ad mulierculari. *Cic.* Litteræ ab aliis ad nos commeant. *Id.* Insula quo omnes cum mercibus commeabant. *Cæs.* Mercatores ad eos sæpe commeant. *Plin.* Ep. Præter statuum. *Nepos.* Via aliqua. *Gell.* Athenas ad Socratem. *Curt.* Commeantes mari libero. — Figur. *Cic.* Cujus in hortos libidines omnium commearent. — ¶ *Plaut.* Scruposam comeat viam, goes a stony way. *So.* *Pandect.* Qui usus alsc diplomate vias commeavit. — ¶ Pass. *Impers.* *Pandect.* Si sine ponte commeari non possit.

**COMMERCYUM** (con & merx), ii, n. commerce, exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffic, bartering of wares. *Sallust.* Mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant. *Cic.* In agro Segestano Panormitanis commercium est. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Diversas gentes ita commercio miscuit, ut quod genitum esset usquam, id apud omnes natum esse videretur. — ¶ Also, the right or opportunity of trafficking, of buying and selling. *Cic.* L. Crasso, Q. Scævola commercium signorum et tabularum pictarum cum Græcis hominibus non fuit. *Liv.* Ut denorum equorum iis commercium esset, h. e. ut denos equos

emere possent. *Id.* Salis commercium dedit, the right. *Cod. Just.* Res commercio redimere. — ¶ Also, wares, commodities, merchandise. — Hence, supplies, provisions. *Plin.* Sabulum portare cum reliquis commerciis militaribus. — ¶ Also, a plate of traffic. *Plin.* Primam in bellis commerciorum habere curam. *Id.* Qui commercia hæc et litora peragravit. — ¶ Figur. communication, intercourse, fellowship, converse. *Cic.* Habere commercium cum Musis. *Ovid.* Exercent illi sociæ commercia linguæ. *Vellci.* Commercica epistolarum, correspondencæ. *Sil.* culpæ. *Curt.* vitiorum. *Liv.* studiorum. *Sueton.* sermonis. *Virg.* Commercica belli. *Id.* Commercium loquendi et audiendi. *Plaut.* Quid tibi mecum est commercii, senex? what hast thou to do with me? — Also, criminal intercourse. *Plaut.* and *Sueton.*

**COMMERCOR** (con & mercor), aris, 2 atus sum, dep. 1. to buy together, purchase, buy up, simul mercor, coemo, συμπράσσειν. *Plaut.* Qui hic comneraris cives homines liberos. *Sallust.* Commercari arma.

**COMMEREŌ** (con & mereo), es, ui, itum; a. 2. to merit, deserve, ἀξιομαί. *Cic.* Æstimationem (pœnæ) comneruisse. *Terent.* Nunquam commerui, ut caperet, &c. *Ovid.* pœnam. — ¶ Sometimes, to commit. *Plaut.* Commerere noxiam. *Id.* Commerita noxia, h. e. committed. *Id.* culpam in se. *Id.* aliquid mali in se. *Ovid.* Quid placidæ comneruistis oves? what harm have ye done? *Terent.* Quid commerui, aut peccavi? — ¶ Also, *Commeror*, aris, eritus sum, dep. *Terent.* Nunquam quicquam erga me comnerita est, h. e. committed. *Plaut.* Me hanc culpam comneritum scio. *Gell.* Commeritus est fidei sedulitatis et veritatis, he hath justly acquired a character for diligence and veracity.

**COMMEREŌR**. See *Commero*. 3

**COMMETIŌR** (con & metiŏr), iris, ensus sum, dep. 4. to measure, συμμετρέω. *Colum.* Reperire rationem de commetiendis agris. *Plaut.* Omnes porticus sumus commensii. *So.* *Cic.* Commetiri oportet cum tempore negotium, h. e. to measure it with, weigh it with; compare.

**COMMETŌ** (frequent. from *commeo*), as, 3 n. 1. to go frequently, be in the habit of going. *Næv.* and *Afran.* ap. *Non.* — Also (according to *Bentley*), in *Terent.* *Heaut.* 3. 1. 35. and *Plaut.* *Capt.* 1. 2. 82.

**COMMICTYLIS** (commingo), e, adject. 3 dignus ut commingatur; vile, contemptible. *Pompon.* apud *Non.*

**COMMIGRATIŌ** (commigro), onis, f. a 2 removing, migrating. *Senec.* (de stellis).

**COMMIGRŌ** (con & migro), as, avi, 1 atum, n. 1. to remove from one place to another; to migrate, fit, change one's place of abode, μετακίω. *Cic.* In domum tuam commigrabis. *Terent.* Neque diu huc commigrarunt.

**COMMILĒS** (con & miles), itis, m. same 3 as *Commilito*. *Inscript.*

**COMMILITIUM** (Id.), ii, n. fellowship in 2 war, joint warfare, συσπάρεια. *Tuclit.* Chauci, cum auxilia pollicerentur, in commilitium asciti. *Plin.* Ep. Instructus commilitio tuo, h. c. doctus militarem disciplinam, quia tecum militavit. *Quintil.* Uti commilitio alicujus, h. e. militare simul cum aliquo. — ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Et commilitii sacra tuenda putas, h. e. fellowship or communion in study. *So.* *Apul.* Jura amicitia a commilitio studiorum inchoata.

**COMMILITŌ** (con & milito), as, n. 1. to war in company or together with, to fight on one's side. *Flor.* Luna quasi commilitans.

**COMMILITIŌ** (con & milito, are), onis, m. a fellow-soldier, comrade, συσπάρτιων. *Cic.* Meus in Græcia commilito fuit. *Vellci.* Commilito belli. *Sueton.* Nec milites eos sed commilitones appellabat.

**COMMUNABUNDŌS** (communior), a, um, 3 adject. threatening, menacing. *Tertull.*

**COMMUNATIŌ** (Id.), onis, f. a threatening, menacing, ἀπειλή. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**COMMUNATIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adject.

expressing a menace, threatening, menacing. *Tertull.* 3

**COMMUNATOR** (Id.), aris, m. a threatener, menacer. *Tertull.*

**COMMINGŌ** (con & mingo), is, inxi, ic 3 tum, or inctum, a. 3. mictu aspergo. *Horat.*

**COMMUNISCŌR** (con & mens), aris, mentus sum, dep. 3. to devise, imagine, invent, contrive, design, feign, excogito, συμπλάττω, διανοέομαι. Generally used in a bad sense. *Cic.* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Communisci aliquid. *Plaut.* Fabricari et communisci. *Id.* Reperire et communisci. *Id.* dolum. *Id.* mendacium. *Id.* maledicta. *Id.* Fac, commentus sies, h. e. fallacias excogites. *Id.* Nec quo communisci, quid hero dicam meo. *Sueton.* vectigal. *Id.* navenim. *Id.* Communisci novas litteras *Pompon.* *Mela.* Phœnicis litteras, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe configere, imperitare gentibus commentus sunt. — ¶ Also, *Communisco*, ère, occurs. *Apul.* — ¶ *Commentus*, passively. *Ovid.* Commenta funera narrat, feiguad. *So.* *Id.* sacra. *Paul.* fraus, devisid.

**COMMUNIOR** (con & minor), aris, atus 2 sum, dep. 1. to threaten loudly, to threaten, ἀπειλέω. *Liv.* pugniam. *Auct.* *B.* *Afric.* impetum. *Sueton.* necem alicui. *Id.* aquilifero moranti cuspidem.

**COMMUNŌ** (con & minuo), is, ui, atum, a. 3. properly, to lessen, diminish. *Horat.* pondus argenti. *Cic.* aliquid de commendatione. — ¶ Often, to crush or break to pieces, bruise or crumble into small parts, break into small pieces or fragments, comminute, frutter, συντριβε. *Cic.* Statuum deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant. *Ovid.* fabas molis. *Petron.* vasa crystallina. *Phædr.* corticem (testudinis). *Cic.* annulum. *Plin.* Comminuunt calculos, resolve, break up. *Plaut.* Ego tibi comminuum caput, will break your pate. *Id.* Comminuere postes securibus. — Hence, *Id.* ap. *Gell.* diem articulatum, h. e. in exiguas partes dividere et distribuere. — ¶ Hence, figur. to wear away, to weaken, enfeeble, impair. *Cic.* Viriatum Lusitanum C. Lalius fregit et comminuit. *Id.* Officium sanctum comminuire, impair. *Id.* opes civitatis. *Id.* Re familiari comminuiti sumus. *Ovid.* Comminuere aliqueum lacrymis, h. e. to move, touch, soften. *Sil.* vires ingenii, to weaken. *Quintil.* ingenia. *Plin.* Ep. Frigida negotia, quæ animum (the spirit) comminuant.

**COMMUNUS**. See *Communis*.

**COMMUNŌTUS**, a, um, particip. from comminuo.

**COMMUNIS** (κόμμη), or **COMMUNIS**, is, f. gum, same as *Gummi*. *Plin.* and *Scribon.* *Larg.* — Also, *uasc.* in *Scrib.* *Larg.* — Also, *Comni* or *Cummi*, n. indeclin. *Scrib.* *Larg.* and *Cinn.* ap. *Non.*

**COMMUNISCEŌ** (con & misceŏ), es, iseni, ixtum or istum, to mix or mingle together; to mix up; to blend, confound, συμπιτυνέω. *Plaut.* Commiscere, mulum. *Cic.* corpora, h. e. in coalition. *Scribon.* *Larg.* multa in unum. *Virg.* fumum in auras. *Cato.* amurcam cum aqua. — Figur. *Cic.* Numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur. *Plaut.* Si quis quid cum Neptuno rei commiscuit, h. e. navigationi se dedit. *Id.* aliquid consilii cum aliquo, h. e. to participate in. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii. — With *dat.* or *abl.* *Lucev.* Querela commista genitu. *Virg.* Frusta commixta mero. *Plaut.* Canes capro commixta. *Virg.* Teuceri commixti corpore tanto. *Senec.* Populus, cui commiscemur.

**COMMUNISCIBILIS** (commisceo), e, adject. 3 that can be mingled. *Tertull.*

**COMMUNISERATIŌ** (commiseror), onis, f. the expression of pity, in order to excite emotion, καροικτός. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Commiserationem brevem esse oportet: nihil enim lacryna citius crescit.

**COMMISERŌ** (Id.), onis, m. a man deserving of pity; a fellow-sufferer. *Tertull.*

**COMMISERŌR** (con & misereŏr), aris, 3 eritus sum, dep. 2. to commiserate, pity, κατοικτίω, ἐποικτίζομαι. *Gell.* in teritum ejus. — *Impers.* *Gell.* Navitaa

precum ejus commiseritum esse illactenus, ut, &c.

**COMMISERESCERE** (con & miserescere), is, 3 n. 3. *to take pity on, commiserate, ἐπικρί-  
ζομαι. Enn. ap. Non. Fidem Myrmidonum  
commiscescete. — Impers. Terent. Ut ipsam  
Bacchidem commiseresceret, h. e. that even a  
Bacchanal would have pitied.*

**COMMISEROR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. I. *to  
commiserate, have compassion; also, to  
lament, deplore, bewail. Nepos. fortunam  
Græciæ. Acc. ap. Non. Te commiserabar  
magis, quam miserabar mei. Auct. ad  
Herenn. Hæc exoratio plurimum prodest  
in amplificanda, et commiseranda re,  
h. e. in exciting compassion for it; in re-  
presenting it in a piteous manner. So,  
Gell. Murnura (Iconis) dolorem crucia-  
tumque vulneris commiserantia. Cic.  
Cum commiserari, conqui cœperit.*

**COMMISSATIO**, } See *Commissatio, &c.*  
**COMMISSOR**.

**COMMISSORIUS** (committo), ōnis, f. *a setting  
of two or more together for the purpose of  
contention, strife, action; hence, begin-  
ning (of a contest, exhibition, &c.); also,  
the exhibition or contest itself, συμβολή,  
ἀσπασίς. Cic. Commissione Græcorum  
(sc. ludorum), at the beginning of the  
games, or at the games. Id. Ab ipsa  
commissione, sc. ludorum, the beginning.  
Plin. Ep. Ludis pantomimi producti in  
commissione. Macrob. Sequenti commis-  
sione. Sueton. Nomen suum commis-  
sionibus obsoleferi, h. e. trials of  
(literary) skill, contests. Id. Senecam  
commissiones meras componere, showy  
declamations; compositions exhibited as  
mere exercises of literary skill. — ¶ Also,  
the commission, perpetration (of an of-  
fence). Arnob.*

**COMMISSORIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Pan-  
dect. ex commissoria, and Commissoria,  
absol. an exception or condition in a  
contract, through the non-fulfilment of  
which the bargain becomes void, or some  
penalty is incurred.*

**COMMISSUM** (commisus, a, um), i, n. a. *i. n. a.  
1 trust, thing trusted, secret. Cic. Enun-  
tians commissa, prodens conscientio. Ho-  
rat. Prodere commissa, to betray. Id.  
tacere, to keep. — ¶ Also, among ju-  
rists, a forfeiture, confiscation; forfeit.  
Quintil. In commissum venire, and  
Pandect. cadere. Quintil. Pro commissio  
tenetur. Pandect. Res, quæ commissio  
vindicanda est. Id. Tollere onus navis  
commissa, as a forfeit to the public chest.  
— ¶ Also, a transgression of a law, a  
crime, offence, sin. Cic. sacrum, execr-  
abile. Sueton. audax. (Compare Com-  
mitto.)*

**COMMISSURA** (committo), æ, f. *n. joining  
together, joint, juncture, commissure.  
Cic. ossium digitorum. Senec. lapidum.  
Lucil. ap. Non. rimarum. Senec. Colo-  
rum, h. e. mingling, joining. Id. nodo-  
rum. Cato. funis, knot at the end (to  
keep it from untwisting). Plin. Piscium,  
h. e. the bright star in the knot of the  
band of the Fishes (Pisces). — Figur.  
Quintil. verborum. Id. orationis.*

**COMMISSUS**, a, um, particip. See *Com-  
mitto and Commissum.*

**COMMITTOS**, a, um, particip. from *com-  
misceo.*

**COMMITYGĒ** (con & mitigo), as, a. I. *to  
3 make soft, or mellow. Terent. caput san-  
dalo. (See Mitigo.)*

**COMMITTĒ** (con & mitto), is, isi, issum, *a. 3. to cause to go together, to set to-  
gether, to bring together, especially com-  
batants, wild beasts, armies, &c. Sueton.  
pugiles ordinarios cum Græcis. Id.  
Peditibus, elephantibus, equitibus hinc et  
inde commissis. — Hence, to set at var-  
iance, inflame against each other. Sueton.  
omnes inter se. Claudian. pios fratres  
odii. — Also, to excite a contest or rivalry  
between; to match, pair; particularly, of  
poets and orators. Sueton. Ad exerci-  
tanda discentium ingenia, æquales inter  
se committere solebat. So, also, to place  
together, bring together, for the sake of  
comparison, to match. Juvenal. Com-  
mittit vates, et comparat inde Maronem.  
— Also, to begin, commence (of any thing  
which puts one's strength to the test);  
pugnam, applied to a contest, properly,  
to begin, to make an attack, but also gen-*

erally, to fight. Cæs. prælium. Eutrop.  
Committere (absol.), to engage, fight,  
combat. So, Pandect. Cum boves com-  
misissent. Also, Liv. Committere bel-  
lum, to commence. Cic. pugnam cum  
aliquo. Liv. rixam, to begin. So, Cic.  
ludos. Liv. spectaculum. Sueton. lu-  
dos, to exhibit. So also, in general, to  
begin. Curt. obsidionem. Ovid. ser-  
monem. Id. Sermo committitur.  
Frontin. Quanta vigilia commissa. And  
to make, hold. Cic. Judicium inter si-  
carios hoc primum committitur. — Also,  
to join together, connect, unite. Cels.  
Suturis oras vulneris inter se commi-  
tere. Curt. urbem continenti. Id.  
maria. Liv. viam viæ. Ovid. noctes  
in sua vota duas. Id. Commissa dex-  
tera dextræ. Virg. Pistrix delphinum  
caudas utero commissa luporum, h. e.  
in qua delphinum caudæ conjunctæ sunt  
cum utero luporum. Senec. Commissa  
nox, h. e. joined to another. Virg. Porta  
commissa, closed, shut. Cels. Costæ  
committuntur cum osse pectoris. So,  
Virg. inanum committere Teneris, h. e.  
to come to close quarters with. — ¶ Also,  
to give, commit, consign, intrust, com-  
mend. Colum. senecæ solo. Plin. ali-  
quid cœlo, to the air. Cic. aliquid literis.  
Id. se periculo, to expose. Liv. rēmp. in  
discrimen. Id. rem in casum ancipitis  
eventus. Cels. se labori. Cic. Ea ves-  
tris ingenis committo. Terent. se ali-  
cujus fidei, or in alicujus fidem. Id.  
gram in uxorem alicui. So, the partici-  
p. Commisus. Horat. Si prodide-  
rit commissæ fide, h. e. fidei (see Com-  
missum). — Hence, Committere sc, to  
risk one's self, to venture. Cic. in con-  
clave. Liv. in hostilem terram, in po-  
testatem regiam, in fidem inexpertam.  
And with the dat. Cic. populo, before  
the people. Id. urbi. So, absol. Sueton.  
Cum primum frequenti auditorio com-  
misisset, h. e. recited the history he had  
written, and thus (as we say) committed  
himself, risked his fame. — Also, Com-  
mitti, to be obliged to be made over to a  
creditor or to the treasury (fiscus); to be  
forfeited, confiscated. Pandect. Ne  
prædia in publicum committerentur.  
So, Cic. Hereditas Veneri Erycinæ  
commissa. Id. Hypothecæ commissæ,  
sc. creditori. — Figur. Cic. Devotio capi-  
tis convicta et commissæ, h. e. my life  
forfeited because I have obtained the object of  
my vow, h. e. my wish. (See also, Com-  
missum.) — ¶ Also, to dare or presume  
to do something, to perpetrate, commit,  
perform. Cic. multa in deos impie. Id.  
flagitium. Quint. adulterium. Pan-  
dect. furtum. Cic. Commissum faci-  
nus. — And also, intrins. to fail, miss,  
mistake, transgress. Cic. Quum veri-  
simile erit aliquem commisisse. Id.  
In dubium venire non posset; nemo  
enim committeret, h. e. could mistake  
about it. Id. contra legem, to infringe,  
violate. Pandect. in legem. So, Varr.  
lege. — So also, followed by nt, to make  
an oversight, or commit a fault, such that,  
&c. to go so far that, to cause. Cic. Non  
committam, ut me accusare possis. Id.  
Civem committere, nt morte mulcandus  
sit. So, Liv. Negare, se commissu-  
rum, cur, &c. Cæs. Neque commis-  
sum a se, quare timerent. Ovid. Com-  
mittit sæpe repelli. — ¶ In a judicial  
sense. Quint. Committere pœnam,  
and Cic. multam, to make one's self liable  
to; to incur. So, Pandect. edictum, sti-  
pulationem, to make the edict, &c. binding  
on one's self, h. e. to comply with its con-  
ditions or stipulations. So, Pandect. Lex  
commissa, edictum commissum, just  
going into force. Cic. Devotio capitis  
commissa (see above). — Figur. Quint.  
Committere discrimen, to run the risk,  
to stake all.

**COMMIXTUM**, and **COMMISTIM** (com-  
mixtus, or commistus), mixtly, jointly.  
Modestin.

**COMMIXTYĒ**, and **COMMISTYĒ** (com-  
3 misceo), ōnis, f. *a mixing together.  
Apul.*

**COMMIXTURA** (Id.), æ, f. *a mixing to-  
3 gether. Cato.*

**COMMIXTUS**, and **COMMISTUS**, a, um,  
partic. from *Commisceo*, which see. —  
¶ Commixtum, i, n. a mixture. Cato.

**COMMŌDATIŌ** (commodo), ōnis, f. *a  
3 lending; service. Apulei. Commoda-  
tiones alternæ.*

**COMMŌDATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a lender-  
3 Pandect.*

**COMMŌDATŌS**, a, um, particip. from  
commodo. — ¶ Adj. *accommodated, ap-  
propriate, suitable. Gell. Sententiæ ad  
usum commodatissimæ. Al. leg. com-  
mendatissimæ. Plin. Succus stomacho  
commodatus, good for. — ¶ Commo-  
datum, i, n. the thing lent, a loan. Pan-  
dect. accipere. Id. rogare. — ¶ Also,  
a contract for a loan. Pandect. Teneri  
actione commodati. Id. Dare actionem  
commodati in aliquem. Id. Teneri  
commodati. Id. Agere commodati.*

**COMMŌDE** (commodus), adv. *fitly, aptly,  
to the purpose, conveniently, advantageous-  
ly, commodiously, εύαθῶς, cum modo, ap-  
te, ad rem. Cic. Neque satis me com-  
mode dicere posse intelligo. Id. Oratio  
commode scripta. Id. Si satis scite, et  
commode tempus cepit. Plaut. ap. Gell.  
Amictus non sum commode. — ¶ Also,  
in good time, in due season, opportunely,  
commodum, εύκαιρως. Cic. Magis com-  
mode, quam strenue navigavi. — Also,  
just. Plaut. Commode ipse exit, is just  
coming out. Cic. Emereram commode  
ex Antiati, cum in me incurrit, &c., I had  
just departed when, &c. So, Id. Attra-  
hitur Lollius commode, cum Apronius re-  
disset. — ¶ Also, generally, well, suit-  
ably, καλῶς. Plin. Ep. Ecquid com-  
mode vales? nrc non well? Cic. Videre  
satis ne ea commode dici possint Latine.  
Id. Commodius fecissent, si, &c.,  
would have done better if, &c. Id. Quod  
litteras, quibus putas opus esse, curas  
dandas, facis commode. Id. Commo-  
dissime esse in aliquo loco. Plaut.  
Accipere aliquem bene et commode.  
Nepos. saltare. Plin. Ep. legere.  
Cels. Commode facit cyathus (of med-  
icine), does well. Cæs. Commodius  
administrare reipublicam. Gell. Bib-  
liotheca satis commode instructa li-  
bris. Cic. Minus commode audire,  
h. e. to be but indifferently spoken of.  
— ¶ Also, with good humor, obli-  
gingly. Plaut. Aliquid huic responde,  
amabo, commode, ne incommodus no-  
bis sit.*

**COMMŌDIĀNŌS**, a, um, adject. of or per-  
taining to the emperor Commodus. Lam-  
prid.

**COMMŌDITĀS** (commodus), ātis, f. *apt-  
ness, just proportion, symmetry. Sueton.  
membrorum. — Hence, of speech, Auct.  
ad Herenn. Commoditas orationis; or,  
Cic. Commoditas (absol.). — ¶ Also,  
of the body, suppleness, flexibility. Cic.  
— ¶ Also, convenience, opportunity.  
Plaut. Commoditatis omnes articulos  
scio. Cic. In occasione commoditas ad  
faciendum idonea consideranda est.  
— ¶ Also, advantage, benefit. Cic.  
Maximas commoditates amicitia conti-  
net. Id. Percipere fructum aut commo-  
ditatem ex aliqua re. Id. Commoditas  
et prosperitas vitæ, h. e., convenience,  
ease. So, Plaut. Mea commoditas (as  
a term of endearment). — ¶ Also, in-  
dulgence, kindness, willingness to oblige,  
complaisance. Terent. Magnam mihi  
injecit sua commoitate curam, ne, &c.  
Cæcil. ap. Cic. Omnes meos dolos, falla-  
cias, præstigias præstrinxit commoditas  
patris.*

**COMMŌDIUS**, a, um, adject. of or per-  
taining to the emperor Commodus. Lam-  
prid. Non æ Commodiæ, h. e. of August, which  
he had called Commodus.

**COMMŌDŌ** (commodus), adverb, in sea-  
son, opportunely, just at this moment, εύ-  
καιρως. Plaut. Ecce autem commodo  
aperitur foris.

**COMMŌDŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. *to  
arrange properly and aptly, to adjust,  
adapt, accommodate. Cato. trapetum.  
Quintil. (of gesture) manum ad verba.  
— ¶ Also, to give, afford, allow, tender  
to any one, συνωφέλω, κτχράω, do, præ-  
beo, benigne facio concedendo alicui  
aliquid. Plaut. Quam (aquam) hostis  
hosti commodat? Id. Commodare ali-  
cui opes, spes, bonas copias. Cic. Qui-  
bus tu quæcumque commodaris, erunt  
mihi gratissima. Tacit. Parvis pecca-  
tis veniam, magnis severitatem commo-*



**dare.** *Senec.* Commodati filii, *h. e.* in adoptionem dati. *Cic.* Ut quidquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto. So, *Id.* se alicui in omnibus rebus. — And with the *dative* alone. *Cic.* Peto a te, ut his, omnibus in rebus, quantum tua fides, dignitasque patietur, commodes, accommodate them to the best of your ability; do them all the service in your power. *Id.* Peto a te, ut omnibus rebus ei commodes. — ¶ In particular, to lend, to give one the use of a thing for a time. In good writers, *commodare* is used in this sense only when the very articles which were borrowed would be returned (as books, garments, &c.); *Mutuo dare*, on the contrary, when things are lent which would not be actually returned as they were lent (as corn, money, &c.). *Cic.* aurum alicui, *h. e.* gold-plate. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Commodare alicui aedes ad nuptias. — *Figur. Liv.* vires suas aliis, *h. e.* soldiers. *Pandect.* fidem suam alicui. *Plin. Ep.* operam alicui. *Horat.* aurenti patientem culturæ, to lend a patient ear, *h. e.* to obey or follow. *Vellei.* manum morituro, to lend a hand to. *Senec.* candidato vocem et manum. *Id.* alicui scelera, *h. e.* to commit crimes for the sake of any one. *Cic.* Hæc a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata.

**COMMÖDÛLATYÖ** (con & modulatio), 2 önis, *f.* symmetry, proportion. *Vitruv.*

**COMMÖDÛLUM** (dimin. of commodum), 3 i, *n.* profit, advantage. *Arnob.* Eventa hæc non commodulus nostris, sed ipsius pendenda sunt rationibus naturæ. — ¶ Hence, *Commodulum*, adv. *sc.* ad, and *Commodule*, adv. according to convenience, conveniently. *Plaut.*

**COMMÖDUM** (commodus), adverb, in 1<sup>st</sup> due season, just in time, just at the time, just, opportunely, ἐνκαιρως, opportune. *Plaut.* Commodum adveni domum. *Id.* Ad te hercle ibam commodum. *Terent.* Id cum hoc agebam commodum. — ¶ *Commodum*, followed by *cum*; just, hardly. *Cic.* Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, you had but just gone when, &c.

**COMMÖDUM** (*Id.*), *i, n.* convenience, advantage, profit, utility. *Cic.* Quod commodo tuo fiat, conveniently. *Id.* Cum erit tuum commodum, when it shall be agreeable. *Liv.* Per commodum; and *Senec.* Ex commodo, conveniently, leisurely. *Cic.* Qui utilitatem defendit, enumerabit commoda pacis, opum, potentie, &c. *Id.* Dignitatem reipublicæ suis commodis et rationibus præferre. *Id.* Servire commodis et utilitati alicujus. *Terent.* Capere commodum ex aliqua re. — Hence, in plur. the advantages derived, or accruing from a profession or trade, income, wages, salary, pay; or perquisites, reward for service. *Frontin.* Cæsaris familia ex Fisco accipit commoda. *Cic.* Sum admiratus, cur tribunatus commoda, dempto præsertim labore militiae, contempseris. *Sueton.* Commoda missionum. *Id.* emerita militiæ. *Id.* veteranorum. — ¶ Also, *any thing lent.* *Cic.* Eorum ac basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum, commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornare.

**COMMÖDÛS** (con or cum & modus), *a, um*, adject. having a suitable measure; hence, of things, convenient, apt, fit, suitable, opportune, modum servans, aptus, accommodatus, conveniens. *Plaut.* Commoda statura. *Id.* Capillus commodus, hair adjusted. *Ovid.* Vestis commoda ad cursum. *Virg.* Terra commoda Baccho. *Liv.* Commodius iter ostenderetur. *Cic.* Commodius anni tempus. *Cæs.* Commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci. — ¶ Also, *good of its kind, perfect, complete, full.* *Plaut.* Minæ argenti commodæ, having its full or just weight. *Id.* Talentum argenti commodum. *Cels.* Valetudo commodior capit. — ¶ Also, *agreeable, acceptable, to one's liking.* *Cic.* Judicem dabat, quem (dare) commodum (ei) erat. *Id.* Si tibi erit commodum. *Id.* Commodis moribus esse. — ¶ Used also of men, agreeable, affable, polite, easy, obliging. *Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* convivæ. *Terent.* Mulier commoda et fa-

ceta. — ¶ Also, in good health; well. *Plin. Ep.* Vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat.

**COMMENITÛS** (con & inenio, an old 3 form for munio), *a, um*, particip. same as *Communitus*. *Gell.* Ore ipso arteriæ commenito, *h. e.* aditu arteriæ clauso.

**COMMÖLYÖR** (con & molior), *iris, itus* 3 sum, dep. 4. same as *Molior*, ἐκτεχνάομαι. *Cic. e poctu.* Quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, *h. e.* comminiscar, I shall devise. *Gell.* Confabricatus, commolitusque est originem vocabuli, hath after much study discovered.

**COMMÖLLYÖ** (con & mollio), *is, a.* 4. to 3 soften, same as *Mollio*. *Murcel.* *Empir.*

**COMMÖLÖ** (con & molo), *is, ui, itum, a,* 2 3. to grind, bruise, or break small, κατὰλέω. *Colum.* Olivam commolere, preloque subjicere. *Id.* Minutissime commolere. *Id.* Bacca commolita. — ¶ Also, to cut off (branches struck by lightning); hence, *Commolenda*, æ, *f.* a goddess who presided over them. *Inscript.*

**COMMÖNEFACYÖ** (commoneo & facio), *is, eci, actum, a.* 3. to put in mind, remind, warn, advise, ἀναμνήσκω. *Cic.* istius turpem calamitosanque præterram. *Id.* Illi eum commonefaciunt, ut, &c. Cæs. quæ ipso præsentate sint dicta. *Sallust.* milites beneficii sui. *Tacit.* sanxisse Augustum, &c. *Metell.* alicquem. *Plaut.* Vos monumentis commonefaciam bubulis, *h. e.* cædam loribus bubulis. *Cod. Just.* Commonefacere subditos de religione. — ¶ In passive, *Commonefiö*, *is, actus sum.* *Cic.* Tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat.

**COMMÖNEÖ** (con & moneo), *es, ui, itum,* *a.* 2. to call to mind, remind, put in mind, advise, warn, suggest, ὑποβάλλω, ὑπομνήσκω. *Plaut.* Commonefier officium suum. *Cic.* Quis venit in Circum maximum, quin de avaritia tua commoneretur? *Id.* alicquem de periculo. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Te nuptiales tibiæ ejus matrimonii commonebant. *Plaut.* alicquem suarum miseriarum. *Terent.* alicquem, ut servet fidem. *Cels.* ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat. — Of inanimate objects. *Cic.* Pisonis annulus me commonuit. *Terent.* Aliorum exempla me commonent.

**COMMÖNYTYÖ** (commoneo), *önis, f.* a reminding, putting in mind. *Quintil.* l. 4. c. 2. pag. 331. *Burm.* Non inutilis erat in extrema parte commonitio, *h. e.* repetitio, quæ in memoriam revocet quæ dicta sunt. *Id.* Sit hæc commonitio judicis, quo se ad questionem acrius intendat.

**COMMÖNYTÖRYÖS** (*Id.*), *a, um*, adj. 3 a letter mandatory, instruction, diploma. *Cod. Just.* suffragium, *h. e.* a tacit agreement, made without writing. — ¶ *Commonitorium*, *ii, n.* *sc.* scriptum, a writing serving to remind one. *Ammian.*

**COMMÖNYTUS**, *a, um*, particip. from commoneo.

**COMMÖNSTRÖ** (con & monstro), *as, avi, ätum, a.* 1. to show, point out, δεικνύω, same as monstro, ostendo. *Plaut.* Commonstra, si novisti Agorastoclem. *Id.* Commonstrabo, quo veniatis loco. *Cic.* Commonstrare viam. *Id.* Si non patefacti, at certe comonstrati loci.

**COMMÖRÄTYÖ** (commoror), *önis, f.* a long stay, sojourning. *Cic.* Et villa et amenitas illa commoratoris, non diversorii. — ¶ Also, a delay, lingering. *Cic.* Multos dies epistolam in manibus habui propter commoratiorem tabellariorum. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, when an orator dwells long on some important point. *Cic.*

**COMMÖRDEÖ** (con & mordeo), *es, di,* 2 sum, *a.* 2. to bite, gnaw. *Senec.* Feræ tela mordent. *Plin.* A cane commorsus. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Instate, commordete (bonos).

**COMMÖRYÖR** (con & morior), *ëris, mor-* 2 tüs sum, dep. 3. to die along with, die together, συναποθνήσκω. *Plin.* Duo venena in homine commoriuntur, *h. e.* counteract each other. *Epit. Liv.* In acie cum Arunte commortuus est. *Sen.* Si multa hominum millia tibi commore-

rentur, *h. e.* tecum una. *Sallust.* Commori hostibus. *Val. Max.* Commoriorum aliquo. — ¶ *Commorientes* (the title of a lost play of *Plautus*).

**COMMÖRÖR** (con & moror), *äris, ätus* sum, dep. 1. to stop, pause, stay, abide, remain, tarry, sojourn with, ἐρχροῖν, διαρπῖω, same as moror, or simul moror. *Cic.* Romæ dies triginta. *Id.* ibi diem posterum. *Id.* Commorandi diversorium, non habitandi. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* circum istæc loca. *Cic.* Diutissime apud alicquem. *Id.* unam noctem ad Pelorum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Ilærere in eadem, commorarique sententiâ, to insist upon, dwell upon. *Id.* pluribus verbis in eo, to dwell longer on. *Id.* in vita. *Id.* in armis civilibus. *Id.* Veritas consistere et commorari cogit. — ¶ *Actively* with acc., to detain, retard. *Plaut.* Me nunc commoror, cum las fores non ferio. *Id.* An te auspiciu commoratum est?

**COMMÖRSICÖ** (con & morsico), *as, a.* 1. 3 to bite, to bite to pieces. *Apul.*

**COMMÖRTÄLYS** (con & mortalis), *e,* 2 mortal. *Colum.*

**COMMÖSIS** (κόμμοσις, from κόμμι, gummi), *is, f.* the first ground-work of bees in the making of honey, of a gummy substance. *Plin.*

**COMMÖTYÖ** (commoveo), *önis, f.* a moving; commotion, violent affection; emotion, affection. *Pallad.* Cum diu vasorum commotione miscuerint. *Cæsar.* Gravior gestationis commotio. *Id.* Ventris commotio. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, a pleasurable emotion. *Id.* Commotiones animorum vitiosæ. *Id.* Temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, of all the affections. *Quintil.* Commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum. sicut iram, pavorem.

**COMMÖTYÖNCÖLÄ** (dimin. from commotio), *æ, f.* a slight affection, of disease. *Cic.* Atticæ hilaritatem libenter audio, commotiunculis sympliciorum, *h. e.* I sympathize with (or I actually feel) the slight attacks or paroxysms of fever.

**COMMÖTÖ**, *as, a.* 1. (frequentat. from 3 commoveo) *Octav.* *Horatian.* or rather, *Theod. Priscian.* Assidue commotare.

**COMMÖTUS**, *a, um*, particip. from commoveo. — ¶ *Adj.* *Cic.* Actio non potest esse vehemens, nisi est animus ipse commotior, animated. *Tacit.* Drusus commotior animo, hot, warm, passionate. So, *Sueton.* Commotus, angry.

**COMMÖTÖS** (commoveo), *us, m.* same as 3 *Commotio*. *Varr.*

**COMMÖVÖÖ** (con & moveo), *es, övi, ötum,* *a.* 2. to move together or wholly, move, stir, set in motion (whether the object remain in its place or not), κινέω, συγκινέω. *Cic.* Quis se commovere potest, cujus ille vitia non videat? *Valer. Flacc.* molem. *Lauret.* Cælum commovet se. *Cic.* castra ex aliquo loco. *Id.* se ex loco aliquo. *Id.* te istinc. *Id.* se domo, not to stir from home. *Id.* columnas, to stir from their place, remove. *Id.* nuptias (aliquo). *h. e.* to get. *Liv.* hoc, to break, to make give way. *Sisen.* Agmen perturbatum loco commotent. *Tacit.* Nationes commotæ, up in arms. *Id.* Commoti ad rebellionem. *Quintil.* Commotus vultu, disturbed, discomposed. *Virg.* sacra (at the feasts of Bacchus), *h. e.* to set in motion the holy things belonging to the worship, to carry about images, &c. On such occasions there was much shouting. — Hence, *Plaut.* Scis, mea si commovi sacra, quantas solem turbellas dare, *h. e.* when I have set my tricks or arts in motion. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Perleviter commotus fuerat, had had a slight fever. *Plin.* Commoveri alvo, nervis, capite, menti, &c. to be afflicted with diseases in those parts. *Id.* Mente commotus, crazed, insane. *Horat.* Commotus (homo). *Id.* Commota mens, insanity. — *Cic.* Commovere nova quadam, to bring forward (for discussion). — *Cic.* Quæ commoveri non possunt, cannot be refuted, gainsaid. So, *Id.* Cornua commovere disputationis tuæ. — ¶ Of the mind and disposition, to move, touch, affect, make an impression upon. *Cic.* animum aut oculos alicujus. *Id.* judices. *Terent.* theatrum, *h. e.* auditores.

Cic. Nihil me clamor iste commovet, does not alarm me at all. Terent. In hac (virgine) commotus sum, h. e. the sight of her makes an impression upon me. — Commoveor re, &c., the thing makes an impression on me, I do or forbear to do something, on account of it; I receive pleasure or pain from it, I am terrified at it, I am angered, provoked by it, &c. Cic. commendatione. Id. Gratulatione commotus, moved. Id. cupiditate. Id. metu. Salust. ira. So, without the abl. Id. Te esse commotum, troubled, disquieted, alarmed. Virg. Neptunus graviter commotus, struck, disquieted. Tacit. Claudius commotus, moved to compassion. Terent. Te commotum reddam, troubled, anxious. Tacit. Es alienum commotum, in a disturbed state. — ¶ Also, to set in motion, h. e. to stir up, excite. Cic. alicui bilem. Id. memoriam alicui disputationum, call up. Auct. ad Herenn. alicui ad. — Or, in general, to cause, excite, undertake, begin. Cic. bellum. Id. dolorem. Id. misericordiam alicui. Id. invidiam in alicui. Id. studia multorum, h. e. to encourage. Cato. struem, to get together, make. — ¶ This verb is sometimes contracted in the preterit tenses, as commoratur, commossem, commosse, &c.

COMMULCEŌ (con & mulceo), es, ulsi, ulsum, a. 2. to stroke gently, soothe, caress, appease, please, κατακλιέω. Apul. and Tiro. ap. Gell.

COMMULCŌ (con & mulco), as, a. 1. to beat, strike. Apul.

COMMULGEŌ, es, lxi, ēre, a. 2. to milk, to milk out. Lucrct.

COMMUNDŌ (con & mundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to clean, cleanse, make clean, καθαίρω. Colum. and Pandect.

COMMUNICATYŌ (communico), ōnis, f. an imparting, sharing, communicating, making of a thing common, κοινωμία. Cic. Largitio et communicatio civitatis. Id. Societas et communicatio utilitatum. Id. suavissima sermonis, h. e. conversation. Id. consilii. Plin. nominum. Cato apud Gell. crininis cum pluribus. — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, whereby the orator puts it to the audience what they would do in such and such a case. Cic. and Quintil.

COMMUNICATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who communicates or imparts. Ariob. — ¶ Also, one who partakes. Tertull.

COMMUNICATŪS, us, m. same as Communicatio. Apul.

COMMUNICŌ (communis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to communicate, impart, share with any one, make partaker of, κοινωέω. Cic. Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse, quam hominem eum, quocum omnia una communicem. Id. Cum de societate inter se multa communicarent. Id. Pompeius mecum sēpissime de te communicare solet. Cæs. and Liv. consilia cum aliquo. Sueton. iacturam et lucrum. Cic. causam suam cum altero. Id. pro. Id. curam doloris. Plaut. Sibi te scilicet te scilicet mensa mea (scilicet tecum), you will ever be welcome at my table. Liv. Sibi communicatum imperium. — ¶ Also, to unite, join, connect. Cæs. Communicare pecunias cum dotibus. Cic. facti gloriam cum mea laude. — ¶ Also, to make common or unclean, pollute. Tertull. que ore prolata communicant hominem. — ¶ Also, to take part or participate, share. Quintil. declam. Solos ergo communicabit misera planetus? Augustin. Communicare altari Christi. Cic. inimicitias cum aliquo. — Hence, to have communication or intercourse with. Justin. cum peregrinis. — ¶ Also, to have conversation with, commune, confer, consult. Cic. cum aliquo de re. — ¶ Communicor, āris, dep. 1. for communico. Liv. Cum quibus spem integram communicati non sint.

COMMUNIŌ (con & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to fortify, secure, περιφάρτω, same as munio or valde munio. Cæs. tunulum. Id. castra. Id. castella. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Communire auctoritatem aulæ.

COMMUNIŌ (communis), ōnis, f. communication, mutual participation; an equal privilege or enjoyment of the same thing. Cic. Inter quos est communio legis, inter eos

communio juris est. Id. Bona, fortunas meas in communionem tuorum temporum contuli. Id. Communio litterarum. Id. Multum valet communio sanguinis. Sueton. Provocare ad communionem sermonis. — ¶ Also, ecclesiastical communion. Sulpic. Sever. Inire communionem cum aliquo. Id. Suspendere alicuius a communione, to excommunicate. Augustin. Imperatores nostræ communionis. Id. Privare alicuius communionem sancti Altaris, h. e. the holy supper.

COMMŪNIS (perhaps con & munia), e, adj. common (to several persons, or to all); hence, sometimes, common, in common, and sometimes, universal, general, public (h. e. relating to, concerning a whole community, state, &c. or the whole world). Cic. libertas. Id. imperium. Id. salutatio, h. e. the usual, common, ordinary. Id. mens, h. e. common to all. Id. Homo vite communis ignarus, h. e. ignorant of the common customs and duties of life, without manners, without good breeding. Id. exordium, h. e. that may be used for several orations (and therefore faulty). Id. officia, the common duties of life, which every one must or can perform. Siseun. ap. Non. res, h. e. respublica. Cic. Causæ forenses et communes, h. e. publicæ. Eutrop. mors, h. e. a natural death. Liv. Martem esse communem, et eventum incertum belli, alike to all. Cic. Commune liberorum populorum. Id. Non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis. Id. Omni ætati mors est communis. Id. Dolorem communem vobis mecum. Id. Inter eos ratio communis est. Id. Commune apud eos. — Locus communis, a public place or building; as, a temple, market, &c. Cic. So, in Plaut. the lower world, or Orcus. Also, in aatory, a common-place, a general principle or ground; that which applies to many particular cases. — In grammar, Verbum commune, a common verb, h. e. having a passive form, and an active or passive signification. Gell. Also, Communis syllaba, h. e. sometimes long and sometimes short. Charis. — ¶ Commūne, n. subst. that which is owned in common; the capital or common stock. Cic. dividere. — Also, the common or public property of a state, the public chest. Horat. Privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum. — Also, a public place. Horat. (ad librum) Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas. So, Frontin. Communia, se. loca, commons. — Also, the community, state. Cic. Sicilia. Id. Quomodo iste commune Milyadum vexarit. — ¶ In commune, for all, for common use, for the common good. Cic. Ex nostro queque non nihil in commune contulimus. Liv. Vocare honores in commune, h. e. promiscuos patribus et plebi. Tacit. Consulere in commune. Pandect. Redigere in commune. Id. Emere in commune. Phædr. Eja, inquit, in commune quodcumque est lucri, h. e. I speak for half. — Also, in general, generally, universally. Plin. Quæ ad cuncta arborum genera pertinent in commune, dicemus. Tacit. Hæc in commune de Germanorum origine, nunc singularium gentium, &c. Id. His atque talibus in commune acres iter properabant. — ¶ Communis is also common, known every where, usual or to be found every where. Cic. præcepta. Id. salutatio. Id. mimi. — ¶ Communis homo, easy, affable, necessary, complaisant. Cic. Eum magis communem censem in victoria futurum fuisse? h. e. magis usum consilio ceterorum. Sueton. Nec ullo spectaculi genere communior erat. Id. Super cœnam et super aleam communissimus.

COMMUNITĀS (communis), ātis, f. community, a having all things in common, common right, fellowship, society. Cic. Communitas vitæ atque victus. Id. Junctum esse alicui communitate. Id. Societas et communis generis humani. — ¶ Also, the virtue which maintains this connection, civil justice. Cic. Omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, &c.

COMMUNITĒR (Id.), adverb, in common

with others, commonly, conjointly, promiscuously, alike, together, generally. Cic. Ex tuis litteris intellexi, et iis, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et iis, quas tuo nomine. Id. Alia epistola communiter commendavi legatos Arpinatum: hac separatim, altogether, as a body. Id. Conscripturunt communiter edictum; idque quod communiter compositum fuerat, solus edixit, by all in common. Id. Roscius omnia cum Chrysogono communiter possidet, in common. Id. Aurium iudicium promiscue et communiter stultis ac sapientibus a natura datum, alike. Id. Quæ communiter de ipsis studio locutus sum, generally. Liv. Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum communiter a civitatibus Asiæ factum, at the common expense. Apul. Quæ communiter appellatur propositio, commonly.

COMMŪNITYŌ (communio), ōnis, f. a fortifying; a fortification. Vitruv.

COMMŪRMŪRĀTYŌ (commurmuro), ōnis, 1 f. a murmuring, particularly of several persons. Gell.

COMMŪRMŪRŌ (con & murmuro), as, a. 1. 1. and COMMŪRMŪRŌR, āris, dep. 1. to whisper, murmur together, grumble, mutter. Cic. Ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit: ratio quidem, &c. Sil. Clauso commurmurat ore. Plin. Congregatæ inter se commurmurant.

COMMŪTABILĪS (commuto), e, adject. changeable, easy to be changed. Cic. Quam sit varia vitæ, commutabilisque ratio.

COMMŪTATĒ (commutatus), adverb, in 2 a changed or altered manner. Auct. ad Herenn.

COMMŪTATYŌ (commuto), ōnis, f. a changing, change, alteration. Cic. Annuæ commutationes semper eodem modo fiunt. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, same as Antinectabile. Auct. ad Herenn. — ¶ Also, conversation. Claudius Quadrigrar.

COMMŪTĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a change. 3 Lucrct.

COMMŪTŌ (con & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change, alter, μεταβάλλω, διαλλάττω. Cic. Fures rerum, quas cepunt, signa commutant. Q. Cic. vultum et sermonem ad sensum et voluntatem aliorum. Cic. statum reipubl. Id. aliquid ex vero in falsum. Plaut. Commutant vestem et nomina inter se. — Figur. Cic. Nihil commutantur animo, do not alter their opinion. Id. animos. — ¶ Often, to exchange, transſe, barter. Cic. Cum Regulus de captivis commutandis Romam missus esset. Colum. Mustum primo quoque tempore assumito, aut ere commutato. Plaut. Vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam, et tu meam. Pandect. Commutare vinum pro oleo, vel oleum pro vino. — Figur. Cic. Commutare gloriam constantiæ cum charitate patriæ. Id. fidem suam et religionem pecunia. Cæs. studium belli gerendi agricultura. Sallust. contumeliam alicuius vita sua, h. e. to defame another at the risk of one's life. — Conmutare verba, to exchange words, converse, confer, dispute. Terent. Ut est ille bonus vir, tria non commutabitis hodie verba inter vos.

COMŌ (coma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to put 3 forth like hair, to clothe with hair. Tertull. and Paulin. Nolan. — ¶ See also Comans and Comatus.

COMŌ (unc.), is, mpsi or msi, inptum or 1 nitum, a. 3. to arrange, dress, or adorn; particularly the head, κοσμέω, κομάω. Plaut. Amica mea dum comit, dumque se exornat. Tibull. nitidum caput. Quintil. caput in gradus atque anules. Id. Inustas comas acu conientes. Martial. capillos dente secto, to comb. Ovid. Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas. Horat. Pueri præcincti et compti. Stat. colla genasque. Id. cristas. Id. Auriga cemit equos. Plin. Colus compta, h. e. adorned or provided with wool. — Figur. Quintil. Comere et expolire orationem, to trim, polish. Lucan. Simulatum compta dolore, h. e. decked in false grief; or in mourning garments, though her grief was feigned. Stut. Comere divitias, opibusque immittere lucem, h. e. ornare, et liberalitate illustres reddere. — ¶ Lucrct. 4. 31. Docui, quibus e rebus cum corpore compta vigeret;

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tempore, et rem cum re. *Id.* partes honestatis inter se. *Liv.* exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus. — Also, to arrange, make an arrangement or agreement about. *Liv.* inter se provincias Italiani et Macedoniam. *So, absol. Id.* Inter se comparare, uter comitia haberet, to come to an agreement, agree. *So, Id.* Tandem comparatum est, ut, &c. — Also, to count equal. *Cic.* Neminem tibi anteposuisse, ut etiam comparassem. — Also, to show, prove, or deduce by comparison. *Cic.* quanto plures delicti, &c. *Liv.* Comparando hinc quam corporis seditio similis esset ire plebis. — Also, to consider, reflect, estimate, judge. *Acc. ap. Non.* cui id fiat.

**COMPASCŌ** (con & pasco), is, āvi, āstum, n. and a. 3. to feed with one another, together. *Ci.* Si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere. *Pandect.* Habere jus compascendi. — ¶ Simply, to feed. *Varro.* capra natum. *Plin.* Famem (ostreorum) longæ advectionis a Brundisio compascere in Lucrino, h. e. to feed them after their long transportation. *So, Plin.* Ostrea in Averno compasta. — ¶ To consume by feeding cattle upon. *Varr.* Pabulum in fundo compascere, quam vendere, plerumque magis expedit. *Id.* Spicilegium oportet compasci (pass.).

**COMPASCŪS** (con & pascuus), a, um, 1 adj. for common feed or pasturage. *Cic.* Si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, h. e. is a common pasture, a common. *Pandect.* Jus compascuum, h. e. jus compascendi.

**COMPASSIBILIS** (compatior), e, adject. 3 *Tertullian.* pater, h. e. feeling compassion or sympathy.

**COMPASSŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. fellow-suffering, common grief; a fellow-feeling, sympathy, συμπάθεια. *Tertullian.* Quod pro compassicōne prouinitur. *Id.* sententiarum, h. e. consensus. *Hieronym.* miseris cordiæ, compassion.

**COMPASTŌR** (con & pastor), ōris, m. a 3 fellow-herdsman, &c. *Hygin.*

**COMPATŌR** (con & patior), ēris, assus 3 sum, dep. 3. to suffer along with, συμπάθειω. *Tertullian.* Anima compatitur corpori. *Cal. Aurel.* Compatientibus vicinis partibus. — ¶ Also, to have compassion, be moved with pity. *Augustin.* Non mentientis æstu, sed compatientis affectu. *Id.* Cum aliis compatitur.

**COMPATRŌNŪS** (con & patronus), i, m. 3 a fellow-patron. *Pandect.*

**COMPAVESCŌ** (con & pavesco), is, n. 3. 3 to be afraid, be sore afraid. *Gell. animo.*

**COMPAUPER** (con & pauper), ēris, a 3 companion in poverty. *Augustin.*

**COMPECCŌ**, as, n. 1. same as Pecco or 3 Simul pecco. *Cal. Aurel.*

**COMPACTUS**, or **COMPACTUS**, a, um, particip. See *Compaciscor.*

**COMPEDŪS** (compes), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to shackle, fetter, πεδῶω, compedibus vincio. *Varr. ap. Non.* Pedes corrigiis compedit. *Plaut.* In lapidinas compedit. *Id.* Senec. Compediti ægre impedimenta crurum.

**COMPELLĀRE** (compello, āre), ōnis, f. an accusative addressing, calling by name. *Auct. ad Herenn.* per hominis compellationem hoc modo: Te nunc alloquor, Africane, &c. — ¶ Also, a chiding, reproving. *Cic.* Crebras compellationes meas non tulit. *Id.* Compellationem esse compellationem suam.

**COMPĒLLŌ** (con & pello, āre, obsol. ; or compello, ēre), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to accost, address, call by name, προσάγορεύω. *Plaut.* Quam mox licet te compellare, Dæmone? *Id.* Blande compellabo hominem: saluum te advenire gaudeo. *Auct. ad Herenn.* aliiquem nominatim. *Val. Max.* de stupro, h. e. verbis ad stuprum sollicitare. — ¶ Also, to speak harshly to; to blame, chide, rebuke, reproach; to take to task. *Auct. ad Herenn.* aliiquem in scena. *Cic.* Nominatim alii compellabantur (in concione). — ¶ Also, to arraign, accuse, sue, raise an action against. *Cal. ad Cic.* Compellari ea lege. *Nepos.* Hoc crimine in concione compellabatur. *Sueton.* majorem potestatem. — ¶ Also, to call. *Nepos.* aliiquem fratricidam. *Horat.* aliiquem cuculum.

**COMPĒLLŌ** (con & pello), is, āli, ulsum, a. 3. to drive together; hence, to assemble, collect, συναθροῖν, συναλεῖν. *Virg.* greges in unum. *Cic.* Omni totius provincie pecore compulso. *Id.* dispersos homines in unum locum. — ¶ Also, to drive in any direction, to drive any whither; force, bring, drive. *Virg.* gregem hibisco, h. e. ad hibiscum. *Horat.* Quam nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi. *Liv.* hostem ad castra. *Sueton.* Compulsus in scapham. *Cic. Cn.* Pompeium domum suam compulstis, have compelled to retire to. *Cæs.* naves hostium in portum. *Id.* hostes intra muros. *Cic.* orationem in angustias et in dumeta Stoicorum. *Liv.* bellum Medulliam. *Id.* aliquos in metum. — ¶ Also, to bring to any thing, impel, move, drive. *Cic.* In hunc sensum compellor injuriis. *Plaut.* aliiquem ad virtutem aut ad frugem. *Plin.* aliiquem ad laqueum, to drive to desperation, cause to hang himself. *Quintil.* tyrannum in mortem. *Sueton.* aliiquem fame ad deditorem. *Id.* Compulsus necessitate ad rapinas. *Ovid.* Hac forma compulsus, movet. *Liv.* Metu compulsus, h. e. out of fear, moved or forced by fear. *Cic.* Ad arma compulsi. *Sueton.* aliiquem, ut consulatum petat. — With the infin. *Curt.* Virum compulsi amœnitatem naturæ imitari. *Justin.* filias nubere servis. *Id.* Pacem petere compellitur. *Lucan.* Compulsi desistere cepto.

**COMPĒNDIARIŪS** (compendium), a, um, 1 adj. brief, compendious, succinct. *Cic.* Viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi compendiarium. *Plin.* Breviores picture vias et quasi compendiaris invenit. — ¶ Compendiaria, a, f. sc. via or ratio, a short way or method. *Petron.* tam magnæ artis. *Senec.* Ad maximas te divitias compendiarium ducam. — ¶ *Senec.* Te in cælum compendiarium (sc. itinere) ducam.

**COMPĒNDIATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. reduced within a small compass, abridged, short. *Tertull.*

**COMPĒNDIFACĪO** (for compendii facio), is, a. 3. save, spare, συντέμνω, κερδαίνω. *Plaut.* Ego hodie compendifeci duos panes. *Id.* Orationis operam compendifacito. — Being properly two words, it is found separated, and sometimes with words between its parts. *Plaut.* Operam fac compendi quærere, h. e. parce quærere. *Id.* Compendi multa verba faciam tibi. *Id.* Verbis velitationem fieri (pass.) compendi volo.

**COMPĒNDIŪS** (compendium), as. *Augustin.* 3 tin. Compendiare alicui, to despatch.

**COMPĒNDIŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. profitable, advantageous, χρηστός. *Colum.* In summa tamen fit compendiosum. — ¶ Also, compendious, brief, succinct, σύντομος. *Apulei.* Sermonis compendiosa verba. *Id.* iter. — Hence, *Sidon.* Compendiosus, adv.

**COMPĒNDIUM** (con and pendo), ii, n. a saving, sparing, what is gained by saving. *Plin.* Magno ligni compendio percoquere aliquid, with a great saving of wood. *Id.* Compendium operæ, saving of labor. — Facere compendium, to save, spare. *Plaut.* errationis. *Id.* pultandi, to save, be excused from. *Id.* Fieri dictis compendium volo. — Also, Facere aliquid compendii (sc. causa), to save, spare, be excused from. *Plaut.* (See *Compendifacio*.) — ¶ Hence, a shortening, abridging, abridgment. *Plaut.* Quam potes, tam verba confer maxime in compendium, h. e. be as concise as you can. *Quintil.* Compendio morari, not to delay or dwell long. *Pandect.* Compendium edictorum, h. e. a compend; one that includes all. *Plin.* Compendium viæ, or *Justin.* Compendium (absol.), a short way, short cut; a straight way, cross-path. *So, Tacit.* Per Cycladas et compendia maris. *Id.* Propioribus compendiis ire. — And figur. *Quintil.* Brevia docendi compendia. *Sil.* Donare aliquid compendia lethi. — ¶ Also, profit, gain, advantage. *Cic.* Facere compendii sui causa, quod non liceat. *Cæs.* Sui privato compendio serviebant. *Plin.* Res (apes) præcipui quæstus compendiique.

**COMPĒNSATIŪS** (compenso), ōnis, f. properly, a balancing together; hence, a balancing of an account; necessary deduction, discount or allowance. *Pandect.* Compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio. *Id.* Compensationes proderunt ob res amotas. — Hence, *Justin.* Emere non pecunia, sed compensationem mercium; by barter. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Incommoda vitæ compensationem commodorum lenire, by throwing the advantages into the opposite scale. *Id.* Hac utitur compensationem sapiens, ut voluptatem fugiat, si, &c.

**COMPĒNSŌ** (con & penso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh together, weigh or reckon one against the other, balance, ἀνταποδομαί, ἀνισόζω. *Cic.* Compensabatur cum summis doloribus lætitia. *Id.* tot volumina cum uno versiculo — *So,* without cum. *Horat.* Cum mea compenset vitis bona. — ¶ Hence, to make good again, repair, make up, compensate. *Cic.* vitia diligentia. *Id.* damna. *Id.* laborem gloria. *Id.* Ceterisque operis et officii erit, quod violatum est, compensandum, h. e. repaired. *Id.* Massilienses Gallorum bellorum pericula populo R. coriis remisque compensarunt, h. e. helped them out of their need by a sufficient supply of skins and oars. *Id.* Catonis est dictum: pedibus compensari pecuniam, h. e. that the cheapness of the price is compensated by the hardship of the journey. — ¶ Also, in jurists, to allow, discount, deduct. *Pandect.* Potest tamen retineri, et compensari quod solum est. — ¶ Also, to shorten the way; to save. *Lucan.* Magnos sinus compensat medio pelagi, h. e. steers straight, and saves the windings of the gulf. *Senec.* Hac pergam, qua via longum compensat iter.

**COMPERCO.** See *Comparco.*

**COMPERĒGRINŪS** (con & peregrinus); i, a fellow-stranger. *Sidon.*

**COMPERĒNDĪNATIŪS** (comperendino), 2 ōnis, f. the adjournment or putting off of a trial until the third day; also, to any later day; also, this inter day or term itself. *Plin. Ep.*

**COMPERĒNDĪNATŪS**, us, m. same as *Comperendinatio.* *Cic.*

**COMPERĒNDINŌ** (comperendinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. prorogue, adjourn, continue until the third day, or the day after to-morrow, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Cic.* reum, h. e. to put off his case, &c. *Id.* Tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, h. e. me, et te dixisse profitemis, comperendinationis iudicibus faciam potestatem.

**COMPERĒNDINŪS** (con & perendinus), 3 a, um, adj. *Macrobi.* Comperendini dies (sc. sunt) quibus vadimonium licet dicere, h. e. in quos transferri licet causæ actionem.

**COMPERŪS** (con & pario), is, pēri, pertum, a. 4. find out, ascertain for a certainty, get well-grounded intelligence of, learn, be informed, ἐξευρίσκω, καταλαμβάνω. *Cic.* Ex multis audivi: nam comperisse me, non audeo dicere. *Id.* Scribit, se id certis auctoribus comperisse. *Id.* Posteaquam comperit, eum posse vivere. *Id.* Nihil de hoc consul comperi, nihil audivi. *Terent.* Comperi ex iis, qui ei fuere consilii. *Cæs.* Postquam per exploratores, pontem fieri, comperissent, after receiving information. *Terent.* Quodvis cupio, dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, I had rather any thing should happen, than that it should turn out, that I, &c. (See *Compertus*.) — ¶ *Comperior, Iris,* depon. for comperitum habeo, or scio. *Sallust.* Sed ego comperior, Bocchum attinuisse.

**COMPERNŪS** (con & perna), e, adj. having his knees bending or bowed inwards, bow-legged. *Lucil. ap. Non.* and *Plaut.*

**COMPERPETŪS** (con & perpetuus), a, 3 um, adj. coeternal. *Prudent.*

**COMPERTĒ** (compertus), adverb, accurately, correctly. *Gell.* Exquisite et comperte Julius Paulus dicebat. *Id.* Qui hoc compertius memoriæ tradiderunt.

**COMPERTŪS** (comperio), a, um, particip. found out, fully ascertained, known for certain, discovered, detected. *Cic.* Facinus manifesto compertum atque depre-

hensum. *Liv.* Quidam compertum atulerunt. *T.* Quintum in Tusculano agium colere, *report it as a fact, tho't, &c.* *Id.* Comperta oculis perferrent Romam, *seen with their own eyes.* *Salust.* Compertum est mihi, *I have sure information; I have ascertained; I know with certainty.* *So, Id.* Compertum habeo, milites, verba viris virtutem non addere. *Scribon. Larg.* Quæ prodesset eis, comperta habentus. *Cic.* Habere compertum de aliqua re. *Liv.* Habere rem aliquam pro comperta, *for certain.* *So, Sueton.* Polliceri pro comperto. *Curt.* Pro comperto fuit, *it was known for a fact.* *Sueton.* Uxor comperta in stupro generi, *h. e. deprehensa, caught, surprised.* — And with the *infin.* *Sueton.* Compertus adulterare, *understood to have, known to have.* — With the *genit.* Compertus alicujus criminis, *convicted, found guilty.* *Liv.* Juvenis nullius probri compertus. *Id.* Compertus sacrilegii in vinculis Romam mittere. *Id.* Vestales compertæ stupri. — *¶* *Comperto, absol., it having been ascertained.* *Liv.* Nondum comperto, quam in regionem venisset.

**COMPES** (con & pes), *edis, f.* a fetter, chain for the feet, *πέδη.* *Tibull.* Spes solatur compede vinctum. *Plant.* impingere alicui. *Id.* indere alicui. *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Compedium tritor. *Claudian.* Tardæ passurus compedis orbis. — Also, *Varr. ap. Non.* Compedes, fetters for the hands; manacles. — *¶* *Figur.* *Horat.* Telephum puella tenet grata compede vinctum, *a pleasing chain.* *Id.* Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, *icy bonds.* — *¶* Also, *a silver ornament for women.* *Plin.* — *¶* *Masc. gen.* Lactant. Compedes parati. — *¶* The *nom. and dat. sing.* seem not to occur.

**COMPESCĒ** (uuc.), *is, cui, a. 3.* to confine, curb, keep in check, restrain, repress, *συνέπειν, καταστέλλω, συστέλλω.* *Colum.* Compescere vitem, and *Virg.* ramos compescere fluentes, *h. e. (by pruning, lopping).* *Plin.* Resina compescere nimiam vini feritatem. *Sil.* Sarmaticis sedibus Histurum, *h. e. continebit intra fines Sarmaticos.* *Tibull.* equum arcato freno. *Id.* vino dolore. *Lucret.* querelas. *Plin.* incendia. *Ovid.* silim, *slake.* *Senec.* famem, *appease.* *Id.* dextram. *Sil.* iras. *Phadr.* mores dissolutos. *Horat.* risum inappa. *Id.* aliquem pœnis. *Ovid.* Timor compescit officium, *h. e. hinders me from performing.* *Vellei.* armis furorem alicujus. *Stat.* damna alicujus cantu, *h. e. to console by song.* *Plant.* Compesce in illum dicere injuste, *h. e. parce.*

**COMPETENS**, *entis, particip. and adj.* *3* convenient, suitable, legitimate, competent. (*See* *Competo.*) *Pandect.* Apud competentem judicem litem suscipere, *competent, rightful judge to whom the case belongs.* *Id.* tribunal. *Id.* sententia. *Id.* cura. *Id.* solatium. — *¶* *Augustin.* Competentes, *seeking (baptism) to gether.* **COMPETENTĒR** (competens), *adv. prop. 3* early, suitably. *Pandect.* filiæ et patri consuli. *Id.* punire. *Prudent.* Persona quæque competenter plectitur, *h. e. in proportion to his circumstances, guilt, &c.* *Hieronym.* Competentius disseram. *Apul.* Competentissime.

**COMPETENTĪA** (competo), *æ, f.* *Gell.* *3* Nasci ad eandem competentiam, *h. e. sub eodem stellarum concursu, et situ, under the same constellation.* — *¶* Also, *proportion, symmetry, fitness, ἀναλογία.* *Gell.* memororum inter se.

**COMPETITĪŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f.* an aiming at the same object, agreement. *Sidon.* — *¶* In jurists, a making claim to any thing, judicial demand or complaint. *Cod. Just.*

**COMPETITĪŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a competitor; an opposing candidate; one who sues for or solicits of the same time. *Cic.*

**COMPETITRĪX** (competitor), *icis, f.* she that competes; a female competitor. *Cic.* Nos quoque habuimus scenam competitoricem, *h. e. by its pleasing the people.*

**COMPETĪŌ** (con & peto), *is, ivi or ii, itum, a. and n. 3.* to seek together, in company with, or in contention with. *Justin.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus. *Aurel. Vict.* Unam duobus speci-

osam (puellam) competentibus. —

*¶* Also, *Intransitively; to come together, meet, join.* *Varr.* Ubi viæ competunt. *Colum.* Si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt. — *¶* Hence, *to happen at the same time as; to coincide with (in time); or, to happen, befall, come to pass.* *Tacit.* Initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse. *Sueton.* Fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriæ æstati competere. *Plin.* Si competant coitus Lunæ in novissimum diem brumæ. *Senec.* Si ita competit, ut qui sanare potest, compe disserat, &c. *Pandect.* Remanserunt apud me trecenta et octoginta sex, et usuræ quæ competierunt, *that corresponded to that time.* — *¶* Also, *to be fit, suitable, or convenient; to answer, correspond.* *Colum.* Si cuncta competunt voto. *Sueton.* Tanto animo nequaquam corpus competit. *Quintil.* Aut adsumere in causam, qua competet, aut mitigare, qua repugnabunt. *Gell.* Ratio cum sententia competens. *Sueton.* Si cujuspiam neptium suarum comperet ætas. *Pandect.* Quatenus stillidii rigor, et tignorum protectus competeat, *would allow of, permitted.* — *¶* Hence, *to have proper strength; to be equal to; to avail.* *Liv.* Ad arma capienda. *Tacit.* Neque oculis neque auribus satis competeant, *were not masters of.* *Id.* Non lingua competere. — *¶* Also, *to pertain, belong.* *Eumen.* Ei competit hæreditas. *Pandect.* Ex empto mihi adversus te actio competit. *Quintil.* Actio competit in aliquem. *Pandect.* Hoc mihi competit jure magistratus. *Apul.* Extrema pœna competit in latroneum. *Pandect.* Competere libertates, *are pertinent, competent, valid.*

**COMPILĀTĪŌ** (compilo), *ōnis, f.* a pillaging, plundering, robbing. *Cic.* Chresti.

**COMPILĀTOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a pillager, plunderer, spoiler. *Hieronym.*

**COMPILŌ** (con & pilo), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to rob, spoil, plunder, pillage; to carry off by plunder or pillage, *σολέειν.* *Cic.* apertissime consulem, exercitum, provinciamque. *Id.* totum oppidum. *Liv.* templa omnibus ornamentis. *Cic.* Malui compilari, quam venire. *Horat.* Formidare servos, ne te complent fugientes. *Pandect.* publica sacra. *Plant.* quidquid domi est. — *Figur.* *Cic.* ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam. *Horat.* Crispini scrinia lippii. — *¶* Also, *to cudgel soundly, not to leave a hair.* *Apul.*

**COMPINGŌ** (con & pango), *is, egi, actum, a. 3.* to fasten or put together, compact, construct, *συνπηννυμι.* *Senec.* Terræ motus sæpius agitata (ædificia) compexit. *Gell.* caput ossiculis tenuissimis. *Colum.* Roboreis axibus compingitur solum. *Apul.* crepidas sibi. *Pandect.* navem tabulis, *frame, construct.* *Gell.* ex multitudine et negotio verbum unum. — Hence, *Compactus, a, um, particip. joined together, &c.* *Virg.* trabes. *Id.* fistula cicutis. *Martial.* casa male. *Cic.* Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum et coagmentatum? —

*¶* Also, *to devise, invent, contrive.* *Arnob.* falsa de Christo. *Id.* ignominiosas fabulas. — *¶* Also, *to drive, thrust, to stick any where, hide.* *Cic.* aliquem in pistrinum. *Id.* se in Apuliam, *h. e. in Apuliam angustias se conjicere.* *Plout.* (Pallam) in oculos compingite, *h. e. (according to Gronov.), stow it away and keep it, as something precious.* *Plant.* parentes in tam angustum locum, *into such straits, difficulty.* — *¶* See *Compactus, a, um.*

**COMPINGUESCŌ** (con & pinguesco), *is, 3* ère, *n. 3.* to grow fat, coagulate, thicken. *Tertullian.*

**COMPITALIS** (compitum), *e, adject. of or pertaining to, or at, the cross-ways (compita).* *Sueton.* Lares, *h. e. deities that were worshipped where cross-roads met.* — *¶* *Compitalia ludii, and absol.* *Compitalia, òrum, se. sacra, or solemnities, festivals in honor of the Compitales Lares, which were celebrated every year (though not on any established day) at the compita.* *Varr. and Cic.*

**COMPITALITĪŌS** (compitalia), and **COM-**

**PITALIŪS**, *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Compitalia.* *Cic. ludi. Id.* dies. *Id.* deambulationes.

**COMPITUM** (con & peto), *i, n.* a cross-way, cross-road, place where two or more ways meet, *συστροφῆ, ἀμφοδός.* — Often occurring in *plur.* Here stood altars to the Lares, on which sacrifices were annually offered at a festival in their honor. *Virg.* Præliaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum Thesidæ posuere. *Ovid.* In ternas compita secta vias. *Propert.* Flore sacella tegeo, verbenis compita velo. *Cic.* In trivitis aut in compitis auctionari. *Horat.* unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mihi cognomen compita, *h. e. homines in compitis vagantes et otiosi* — Also, perhaps, *an altar or chapel.* *Inscript.* Compitum referunt. *Grat.* Nolimus compita lucis, *h. e. aras.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Pers.* Error diducit trepidas ramosa in compita mentes, *h. e. doubt, uncertainty (a place where several ways meet).* *Tertull.* Compitum stomachi. — *¶* Also, anciently, *Compitus, masc. gen. Varr. and Cæcil.*

**COMPLACĒŌ** (con & placeo), *es, ui & 2* itus sum, *to please, properly when two or more are pleased.* *Colum.* Ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat. *Gell.* Ante iis complacerebat, *they were agreed on it.* *Tertul.* Postquam amare me dixi, complacita est tibi. — Also, simply, *to please.* *Plant.* Hæ autem Venieri complacuerunt. *Id.* Hoc deo complacitum est! *such was the will of heaven.* — *¶* Hence, *Complacitus, a, um, pleasing, beloved, acceptable.* *Apul.*

**COMPLACŌ** (con & placo), *as, a. 1.* to conciliate, to render favorably inclined, same as *Placeo, placidum reddo.* *Tiro ap. Gell.*

**COMPLANĀTĪŌ** (complano), *ōnis, f.* a levelling; hence, *ruins, δμαλισμός.* *Senec.*

**COMPLANĀTOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* that makes level or plain. *Apul.*

**COMPLANŌ** (con & plano), *as, avi, atum, 2* a. 1. to level, make plain or smooth, *δμαλίζω.* *Coto.* Terram aut manibus aut pedibus complanato. *Sueton.* Completus et complanatus lacus. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Multa dura, aspera, sed que molliat et complanet ipse, *h. e. make easier.* — *¶* Also, *to level with the ground, raze, pull down.* *Cic.* domum alicujus. *Illust.* opera constituta. *Sueton.* Compladata fossuris montium juga.

**COMPLATŌNICŪS** (con & Platonicus), *i, m.* a fellow-Platonist, a Platonist. *Sidon.*

**COMPLAUDŌ** (con & plaudo), *is, a. 3* to applaud together. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**COMPLECTŌ**, *is, a. 3.* same as *Complector* *3* Pompon. ap. *Non.* Quin ergo complectite. *Vitruv.* Scapos duos transversarios complectit et compegit, *h. e. connexuit.* *Al. leg.* complexus est. — *¶* *Passive, Cic.* Quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur, *included, comprehended.* *Lucret.* Corpuscula complexa meant inter se, *connect- ed, &c.*

**COMPLECTOR** (con & plecto), *ēris, exus sum, dep. 3.* encircle, compass, surround, comprehend, contain, *περιπλέκομαι, περιέχω.* *Cic.* Orbis cælestis extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur. *Id.* Arcior me somnus complexus est. *Id.* vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. *Ovid.* effigiem fulvo auro, *to set in gold.* *Id.* Mare terram complexum. *Cæs.* spatium munitionibus. *Id.* opere collem, *h. e. with fortifications.* *So, Id. xiii.* millia passuum complexus. *Vellei.* obsidione aliquem. *Plin.* intra se aliquid. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Omnium rerum memoriam breviter. *Quintil.* aliquid memoria. — Hence, *to take with one's self, to associate for some purpose.* *Cic.* amplissimos viros ad scelus, *h. e. to make them his accomplices.* — Also, *Cic.* Complecti cogitatione, *to conceive of, imagine.* *So, Id.* animo. *So, also, Id.* totum hoc genus judiciorum, *h. e. understand, comprehend.* *Tacit.* figuram animi, *form an idea of, picture to one's self the shape, &c.* — Also, *Cic.* literis, *to draw up, or express in writing.* *So, Quintil.* verbis

sententiam. Cic. oratione magnitudinem beneficii. Quintil. precepta carmine complexus est, described in a poem, set forth in verse. Cic. vin universam oratoris, to describe, explain, represent. — Also, to clasp with the arms, to embrace. Cic. aliquem. Liv. inter se, h. e. se in vicem. So, Cic. inter nos. — ¶ Figur. to embrace, h. e. to become fond of, to love, favor, cherish, patronize. Cic. adolescentem, totamque causam veteranorum. Id. aliquem honoribus. Id. caritate. Id. comitate. Id. omnibus studiis, laboribus. Plin. Ep. familiaritate. — Hence, to love, cherish, cultivate, devote one's self to. Cic. philosophiam. Ovid. artes ingenuas. — Also, to make a conclusion (in a syllogism), to deduce, infer. Cic. — ¶ Also, to take hold of, seize. Terent. aliquem. Virg. dextram. Ovid. caput. Curt. eminentia saxa. — Hence, to get, attain, reach, obtain. Cic. facultatem. Senec. Augustus complexus est astra. Cic. naturam idoneam.

**CÖMPLEMENTUM** (complco), i, n. what is added to complete or perfect a thing; a complement, πλήρωμα. Cic. Inania quædam verba, quasi complementa numerorum, superfluous words, inserted to render a period more harmonious. Tacit. Aditto majestatis crimine, quod tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, h. e. used to fill out all accusations; added what was wanting to make the accusation weighty enough.

**CÖMPLEÖ** (con & pleo, obsol.), es, ãvi, ãtum, a. 2. to fill, fill up, συμπληρώω. Cæs. Sarmentis et virgultis fossas complere. Id. naves colonis et pastoriibus. Id. naves, se. viris, man. Lucrct. urbes ararum, for aris. Cic. convivium vicinorum. Id. Complectus mercatorum carcer. Colum. scrobem ad medium, deinde usque in summum. Cic. Sol cuncta sua luce complect. Id. Quis est, qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? Id. paginam, to write full. Id. se conchis, to fill, satiate. Cæs. murum, man. Liv. Cuncta complentur fuga. Cæs. exercitum omni copia. Horat. voce nemus. Plaut. se flore Liberi. Id. telis corpora. Cic. aliquem coronis et floribus, to deck, cover. — Hence, to impregnate. Lucret. 4. 1270. — Also, to load, or fill to excess, to overload. Liv. 41. 3. Metu ne compleantur navigia. — Figur. to fill. Cæs. aliquem spe. Cic. Compleri gaudio. Plant. erroris illos et dementia. Id. corpus suum stupri. Quintil. iudicem indignatione. Senec. sidera et manes et undas meo scelere. — ¶ Also, to make full, complete, make up. Cæs. legiones. Nepos. Horum adventu decem millia armatorum sunt completa. — ¶ Also, to finish, complete. Cic. Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, lived. Ovid. Et jam compleverat genitor sua fata, h. e. ad finem vite pervenerat. Id. Hic sua complevit tempora. Id. Infaus materna tempora complet, h. e. menses partus. — Hence, Cic. summam promissi, to fulfil the promise. — ¶ Also, to make complete or full, to perfect, to finish, get through with, complete. Cic. Solis lustrationem annuam menstruo spatio luna complet. Id. Complent ea quidem vitam beatissimam. Cæs. His rebus completis, legiones reduci jussit. Gell. studia. Id. omnes numeros vite beata. — Hence, Completus, a, um, perfect, complete, full. Cic. verborum ambitus. Gell. Jucundius ad aurem, completiusque (to which last imperfectus stands oppsed). — ¶ Jul. Firmic. Toto corpore completi, compact, in good keep.

**CÖMPLETIÖ** (compleo), ñnis, f. fulfilment. 3 Augustin. prophetia. — ¶ Also, completion, finishing. Justinian. Nisi scripta completiones acceperint.

**CÖMPLEX** (con & plico), icis, m. & f. 3 an accomplice, partner in crime. Prudent. and Sidon. — ¶ Arnob. Dii complices, h. e. connected; same as Consentes, which see.

**CÖMPLEXIÖ** (complector), ñnis, f. a connecting, connection, conjunction, συμπλοκή. Cic. Ita efficitur complexiones, et copulationes, et adhesiones atomorum inter se, close connection. Id. Neque alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, sub-

jecta notio est, nisi, secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum complexio, assemblage, conjunction, group. Id. Brevis complexio ipsius negotii, h. e. a short narration or exposition, including the whole matter. Id. Verborum complexio, a combination of words, expression. — Complexio verborum, means also a period; for which, also, Complexio (absol.) stands, as in Cic. Orat. 25. — Also, Complexio, the conclusion of a syllogism or argument. Cic. — Also, the figure called dilemma. Cic. — ¶ Also, a grammatical figure, when two syllables are contracted into one; synalopha or synæresis. Quintil. — Also, a rhetorical figure, which includes repetitio and conversio. Aact. ad Herenn. 4. 14. — ¶ Also, the compass, circumference, or circle, as of the zodiac. Apul. — ¶ Also, complexion, habit of body. Jul. Firmic.

**CÖMPLEXIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. copulative, connective. Gell. particula.

**CÖMPLEXÖ**, as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. same 3 as Complector. Coripp. Portum complexant brachia ripæ. — ¶ So, passively, Complexatus, a, um, particip. embraced. Apul.

**COMPLEXUS**, a, um, particip. from complector and complecto.

**CÖMPLEXÖS** (complector), us, m. a compassing, encircling; also, the circumference, circuit, compass, περιβολή, συμπλοκή. Cic. Ultimus, omnia ciuogens, et coercens cæli complexus. Id. Mundus, qui omnia complexu suo coæret et continet. — Also, a joining, connecting, connection of things together. Plin. Lapides speculares alligati complexu silicis. Quintil. Questio, in qua de rebus ipsis quæritur, remoto personarum complexu, h. e. adjuncts, circumstances. Id. Complexus verborum et nominum, h. e. conjunctiones, seu particula copulativa. Id. Complexus et series loquendi. — ¶ Also, an embracing; an embrace. Cic. Complexus et osculatio. Id. Ad complexum meæ Tullia currere. Id. Venire in sinum et complexum alieuius. Id. Avellere atque abstrahere aliquem de complexu matris. Plin. Cedrus crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum. — Figur. Cic. Me ipsa suo complexu patria tenuisset. Id. Genus, de complexu ejus ac sinu, h. e. his intimate and bosom friends. — ¶ Also, fight, close combat. Cæs. In complexum Cæsaris venire, h. e. to fight with him. Tacit. Complexus armorum.

**CÖMPLICATIÖ** (complco), ñnis, f. a 3 folding together. Col. Arel.

**CÖMPLICÖ** (con & plico), as, ãvi, ãtum, I & ui, itum, a. 1. to fold together, fold up, συμπλέξω. Cic. epistolam. Plaut. rudentem, coil up. Senec. Diogenes se complicit in dolio. Apul. Complicitus in genua. Id. Morbo complicatus, bent up, cramped. — Figur. Cic. Complicata animi notio, h. e. a confused, indistinct idea.

**CÖMPLÖDÖ** (con & plodo), is, ñsi, ñsum, a. 3. to clap or strike together. Quintil. and Senec. manus.

**CÖMPLÖRÄTIÖ** (comploro), ñnis, f. a 2 lamenting, weeping, or wailing together (for a thing as lost). Liv. Mulierum comploratio sui patriæque. Justin. Ede-re complorationem. Gell. Facere complorationem rei acerbe.

**CÖMPLÖRÄTÖS** (Id.), us, m. same as 2 Comploratio. Liv. Coercere comploratus familiarum. Id. Justo comploratu prosequi mortuos.

**CÖMPLÖRÖ** (con & ploro), as, ãvi, ãtum, I a. 1. to bewail or weep together, deplore, lament, make lamentation (for something as lost and irrecoverable). Cic. Nondum morte complorata, arbitria funeris petentes. Liv. Cum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur. Quintil. fortunam. Flor. Comploratum statim est. Gell. Complorare, et commisereri. Ovid. se modo, modo suos penates.

**CÖMPLÖSUS**, particip. from complodo.

**CÖMPLÖÖ** (con & pluo), is, ui, ãtum, n. 3 and a. 3. to rain. Varr. — ¶ Also, to rain upon. Augustin. Quibus (aquis Noe) compluebatur. So, Solin. Nautæ compluiti.

**CÖMPLÖRES** (con & plures), ñra, urium, uribus, adj. plur. many, a great many,

very many, several, a good many, a considerable number, πλείους, πλείω. Cic. Complures in perturbatione Reipubl. consules dicti, quorum nemo, &c. Id. Cum Pompeio complures dies versatus sum. Nepos. Vitam excellentium virorum complurium uno volumine concludere. Cic. Ambiguorum complura sunt genera. Cæs. Hæc atque ejusdem generis complura. Id. Ratibus compluribus factis. Sallust. Compluribus narrare. — ¶ Comparative, Terent. Agrum in his regionibus meliorem, neque pretii majoris, nemo habet, servos complures, aore; but non plures is also read. — Compluria also occurs. Terent. Multa, nova hic, compluria, a great deal new—a great deal indeed. Cic. genera. Cato. fana. — ¶ Superl. Complurimi, ñrum. Hirt. Complurimis diebus.

**CÖMPLÖRIES** (complures), adv. often 3 times, many times, fall often, many a time, several times, a good many times. Plaut. — ¶ Cato has also compluriens.

**CÖMPLÖRIMUS**. See in Complurcs. 3

**CÖMPLÖSCÖLĒ** (complusculi). adverb, 3 oftentimes, pretty often. Gell.

**CÖMPLÖSCÖLĪ** (con & plusculus; or di 3 min. from complures), æ, a, adj. plur. several, many, tolerably many, a moderate number of. Terent. and Gell.

**CÖMPLÖTENSIS**, e, adject. of, from, or pertaining to, Complutum, a town in Spain. Paulin. Nolan. — Complutenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. Plin.

**CÖMPLÖTÖR** (compluo), ñris, m. who rains upon, waters. Augustin.

**CÖMPLÖVIÄTÖS** (compluvium), a, um, 2 adj. fashioned like a compluvium, and therefore quadrangular. It is applied to the binding up or propping of vines. Plin. and Varr.

**CÖMPLÖVIUM** (compluo), ii, n. the inner 2 quadrangular court of a Roman house, surrounded with walls (wherein they sacrificed to the Penates). It seems properly to signify the opening in the roof, over the court, where the rains were collected from the different parts of the roof, and then flowed into the court. Varr. and Sueton. (See Impluvium.) — ¶ Also, a binding up or propping of vines in a quadrangular form. Colum. — ¶ Compluvia, ñrum, n. same as Collicia, gutters. Vitruv. 6. 3.

**CÖMPÖNDERÄNS** (con & pondero), ãntis, to weigh out. Apul.

**CÖMPÖNÖ** (con & pono), is, ñsui, ñsitum, a. 3. to put, place, or lay together. Horat. aridum lignum. Gell. lignum, sticks of wood into a bundle. Terent. I intro, et compone quæ tecum simul ferantur, pack up. — Hence, to put in order, arrange properly, dispose, order, regulate. Cic. itinera. Ovid. comas. Cic. capillum. Ovid. vultum, compose, give a becoming expression to. Horat. togam. Cic. causam. Liv. res Macedonia. Cic. rempublicam. Horat. Quod adest, memento componere æquus, to order, manage with calmness. So, in general, to dispose, arrange. Plin. Ep. animum ad abstinentiam. So, Lucan. carbasa ventis, to fit or set. Id. me mittendis rectum telis. — Also, to lay up, store, preserve, as fruits, &c. Colum. rapa. Id. cepam in fidelia. Virg. opes, to lay up; or to collect. Cic. focus, in quo erant ea composita. — Also, to bury. Tibull. Componi, versus (h. e. mutatus) in ossa, velim. Horat. Omnes composui, I have buried them all. Propert. ossa. — Hence, Ovid. Compositus sonno vinoque, buried in sleep and wine. Id. Compositus, se. vino, drunken. — Hence, also, figur. Virg. diem, to end, close. — Also, settle, adjust, accommodate. Cæs. controversias. Terent. Inter vos hæc componantur. Virg. lites. Nepos. bellum. Horat. arma, h. e. bellum. Liv. Missi ad res componendas. — Hence, without acc. Plin. Ep. Coheredes mei componere et transigere cupiebant, sc. cum exheredato filio, h. e. to make an adjustment, to come to an arrangement. So, Cæs. Ut componeretur, that an adjustment should be made (between Cæsar and Pompey). — Also, to calm, still, appease, tranquillize. Ovid. mare. Virg. motos fluctus. Tacit. Campaniam. Senec. Canis componit

**ures, lets down, drops.** So, *Horat.* *aversos amicos, to reconcile.* — Also, *to place or set together in order, to place in order, to repose.* *Virg.* *Regina se composuit sponda, reclined, reposed.* *Id.* *Jam thalamis se composuere (apes), have retired to rest.* *Id.* *defessa membra, to repose.* — Hence, *Ovid.* *Lecto compositus, laid upon the bed.* — ¶ *To compound, compose, make up, join together (so as to form a whole).* *Sallust.*  *homo compositus ex corpore et anima.* *Cic.* *librum ex orationibus alienis.* *Scribon.* *Larg. medicamenta.* Especially, with order and method. *Cic.* *Componere et struere verba (in order to form a period).* — Hence, *to unite, connect.* *Virg.* *manibus manus, atque oribus ora.* *Propert.* *latus Mercurio, h. e. concumbere.* *Virg.* *genus indocile et dispersum, unite; or collect, bring together.* — Also, *to build, construct.* *Virg.* *urbem.* *Ovid.* *templa deis.* *Propert.* *Thebas.* — Also, *to make, compose, contrive, bring about.* *Plaut.* *pacem alicui cum altero.* *Cic.* *poema.* *Id.* *formulas.* *Id.* *Stilus exercitatus efficit facile hanc viam componendi.* *Tibull.* *insidias alicui.* *Propert.* *fraudes.* *Plaut.* *fallaciam.* *Liv.* *societatem cum aliquo.* *Virg.* *fœdus.* *Terent.* *Neque alio pacto componi potest inter eas gratia, h. e. can friendship be made, can they be made friends?* — Hence, *Sallust.* *Lenones, et vinarii, lanique pretio compositi, h. e. redeemed, ransomed (for a sum agreed on).* — Also, *to invent, feign.* *Cic.* *crimen.* *Tacit.* *Augendæ infamiae (sc. causa) composita.* *Id.* *Vultus compositus.* — Also, *to regulate, to adjust, bring into order.* *Cic.* *Compone hoc, make this right.* *Liv.* *Necdum compositis rebus.* — Also, *to agree upon, arrange, concert.* *Cic.* *Ita causa componitur.* *Liv.* *ordinem agendæ rei.* *Cic.* *Quos dimittere, composuerunt.* *Liv.* *Ut compositum cum Marcio fuerat.* *Horat.* *Composita hora.* *Tacit.* *Compositi seditiosis auctores.* — Hence, *Composito, and de or ex composito, according to agreement or concert.* *Nepos.* *Liv.* *and* *Apul.* — ¶ *To place or set together, to match, pair.* *Lucil.* *ap. Cic.* *Chim Placideiano hic componitur.* *Sil.* *viro inemet.* *Quintil.* *Causa cum causa componitur.* *Id.* *Gladiatores inter se componuntur.* *Senec.* *Vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus.* *Sil.* *se nobis.* *Id.* *manus monstro, h. e. to engage.* — Hence, *to compare.* *Virg.* *parva magnis.* *Quintil.* *causam adversarii cum causa nostra.* — ¶ See also *Compositus, a, um.*

**COMPORATĪŪS (comporto), ōnis, f. a** <sup>2</sup> *carrying or fetching, a carrying together.* *Vitruv.*

**COMPORŪS (con & porto), as, āvi, ātum,** a. 1. *to carry or bring together, collect; carry, bring, συμφέρει.* *Cic.* *Arma in templum Castoris luce et palam comportarentur.* *Id.* *Frumentum ex agris in loca p̄ta comportatur.* *Cæs.* *Frumentum ab Asia comportari imperat.* *Id.* *Ad aggerem cæspitibus comportandis.* *Virg.* *Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.* *Horat.* *Comportatis rebus bene uti.*

**COMPŌS (con & potis), ōtis, adj. master of, having in one's power, that has obtained or been made partaker of, ἔκπαρής.** *Cic.* *hujus urbis.* *Id.* *rationis et consilii.* *Sil.* *memorabilis ausi.* *Id.* *regni.* *Vellei.* *magnæ victoriæ.* *Cic.* *rerum animo et scientia competes, h. e. eas res ingenio et scientia possidentes.* *Plaut.* *laudis.* *Id.* *Facere aliquem libertatis.* *Liv.* *Præda ingentil compotem.* *Quintil.* *Mens compos sceleris, h. e. having put in execution its meditated crime.* *Cic.* *Omnes virtutis competes sunt beati.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Facere aliquem compotem gratulationis, h. e. efficere, ut gratulari possit.* — ¶ *Compos animi or animo, and Compos mentis, in one's senses, having one's reason.* *Terent.* *Vix sum compos animi: ita ardeo iracundia.* *Sallust.* *Neque animo, neque lingua satis compos.* *Cic.* *Si tua mentis compos fuisses.* *Liv.* *Vix ut competes mentium præ gaudio essent.* *Virg.* *in Culice.* *Vix compos mente.* —

So, *Compos, absol.* in the same sense. *Sil.* *trepidare metu vix compos imilce.* — *Compos sui, same as Compos animi.* *Liv.* *Alienatas mentes composites sui facere.* — ¶ *Compos voti, having obtained his wish.* *Ovid.* *Insequere, et voti postmodo compos eris.* *Sucton.* *Compos factus votorum meorum.* So, *Sueton.* *spei, having succeeded as he had hoped.* — ¶ *Senec.* *Compos votum, a vow or wish which has been gratified, favorably answered.* — ¶ Also, *Compos, in a bad sense.* *Næv. ap. Non.* *Opprobriis comptem.* *Acc. ap. Non.* *magnis et multis malis.* *Plaut.* *miseriarum.* *Id.* *Culpe compos, h. e. reus.*

**COMPŌSCENS (con & posco), entis, particip. simul poscens.** *Martian.* *Capell.* **COMPŌSITĒ (compositus), adverb, calmly, quietly, in good order, in an orderly way.** *Colum.* *Docere boves compositæ, ac sine pavore ambulare, quietly, in order.* *Tacit.* *Compositus cuncta, quam festinantius agerent.* — ¶ Also, *neatly, sprucely.* *Gell.* *Multa munditia, et circumspecte, compositæque indutus, neatly, finely.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Compositæ et apte sine sententiis dicere, harmoniously, in well-turned periods.*

**COMPŌSITIŪS (compono), ōnis, f. properly, a placing or laying together.** — Hence, *a laying up, storing, preserving, conserve.* *Colum.* *rerum autumnalium.* *Id.* *Est illa probata compositio, ut, &c. h. e. an approved way of prescribing.* — Also, *Cic.* *Ordo est compositio rerum aptis locis, disposing, arranging.* — Also, *an accommodation, compact, agreement.* *Cic.* *Pacis, concordiæ, compositionis auctor.* *Id.* *de compositione agere, to negotiate; to treat about terms.* *Cæs.* *Servare aliquem per compositionem.* — ¶ Also, *a composing, compounding, combining, joining together, connecting.* *Cic.* *Memborum.* *Id.* *unguentorum.* *Id.* *sonorum.* — Hence, *a preparing, drawing up, composition.* *Cic.* *juris pontificalis.* — Also, *a composition, preparation, compound, in medicine.* *Scribon.* *Larg.* — Also, *proper connection or combination, order, collocation.* *Auct. ad Her.* *Compositio est verborum constructio, &c.* So, *Cic.* *Hortensius compositione aptus.* So, *Vitruv.* *Compositiones, structures, whose parts have a due symmetry.* — Also, *connection, systematic order.* *Cic.* *disciplinæ.* — Also, *institution, establishment.* *Cic.* *magistratum.* — ¶ Also, *matching, pairing.* *Cic.* *Compositiones gladiatorum.*

**COMPŌSITITĪŪS, and COMPŌSITĪCY-3ŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. compound, or that may be compounded.** *Tertull.*

**COMPŌSITĪVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 same as Componens, or Compositus.** *Martian.* *Capell.*

**COMPŌSITŪR (Id.), ōris, m. one who puts 1 or places together; a disposer, arranger.** *Cic.* *Non enim inventor aut compositor (sc. verborum or orationis) aut actor hæc complexus est omnia.* *Id.* *anni, h. e. the maker of the calendar.* *Ovid.* *operum, the author.* *Coripp.* *Compositor morum, the former, corrector.* *Cod. Just.* *Tribonianus, et ceteri compositores juris.*

**COMPŌSITŪRĀ (Id.), and COMPŌS-3TŪRĀ, æ, f. a putting together, composition.** *Simm. Cap. ap. Gell.* *Solæcismus est impar et inconvenientis compositura partium orationis.* — ¶ Also, *a joint, commissure.* *Lucret.* *Turbantia composituras.*

**COMPŌSITŪS, a, um, particip. from compono; with its various significations.** — ¶ *As an adj. in good order, properly or artfully disposed or arranged.* *Auct. ad Her.* *Equus bene compositus.* *Liv.* *in ostentationem virtutum.* *Tacit.* *ad mestitiam, having put on a mournful countenance.* *Quintil.* *omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis.* *Cic.* *Nemo compositior ad iudicium venit, in better condition or preparation.* — ¶ Also, *arranged, disposed, set in order.* *Liv.* *Pugna acrior, quam compositor.* *Quintil.* *Omnia compositiora.* *Cic.* *Orator compositus, h. e. numerosus.* — ¶ Also, *apt, fit.* *Quintil.* *Alius historie magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen.* *Id.* *Attici maxime ad risum*

*compositi.* — ¶ Also, *beautiful, made with skill.* *Cic.* *Litterulæ compositissimæ.* — ¶ Also, *composed, collected, calm, without passion.* *Senec. mens. Quintil.* *affectedus.* *Tacit.* *etas, calm and free from the vehement passions of youth.* — So, of oratory. *Quintil.* *Fiunt pro compositis exsultantes, collected, composed.* — ¶ Also, by syncope, *Compostus.*

**COMPŌSSESSŌR (con & possessor), ōris, 3 one who possesses with another.** *Tertull.*

**COMPŌTĀTĪŪS (con & potatio), ōnis, f. a 1 drinking together, συμπόσιον.** *Cic.*

**COMPŌTĪŪS (con & potio), is, ūvi, ūtum, 3 a. 4. to make master of, to put in possession of, to make one a partaker of.** *Plaut.* *Piscatu novo me uberi compositivit.* *Apul.* *aliquem prædæ.* *Id.* *aliquem voti, to put any one in complete possession of.* So, *Passively, Plaut.* *Ita hic solis locis composita sum, h. e. hæc loca sola nacta sum.*

**COMPŌTŪR (con & potior), ōris, m. a pot-1 companion.** *Cic.*

**COMPŌTRĪX (compotor), ōris, f. a fe-3 male pot-companion, drinker, gossyp.** *Terent.* *So, Sidon.* *Turba canpotrix.*

**COMPŌRANSŌR (con & præsior), ōris, m. 1 he who dines with another, a boon companion.** *Cic.*

**COMPŌRĒCĀTĪŪS (comprecor), ōnis, f. a 2 supplication, solemn prayer (by the people), κατευχή.** *Liv.* *Concioni necessaria hæc sollemnis Deorum comprecatio fuit.*

**COMPŌRĒCŌR (con & precor), ōris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to pray to, beseech, supplicate, εὐχομαι.** *Terent.* *Comprecari deos, ut, &c.* *Plaut.* *Jovi prodigial aut mola falsa, aut ture comprecatum oportuit.* *Catull.* *fidem caelestum.* *Ovid.* *Me tenet, et tenet per longum, comprecor, ævum.*

**COMPŌRĒHENDŪS (con & prendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to bring together, to join together.** *Liv.* *naves malis antennisque, ac validis fivibus.* *Vegg.* *medicamentum melle adjecto, to stick together, agglutinate.* *Varr.* *nuces modio, to bring into a bushel (without one being wanting).* — *Colum.* *Ovis, nisi validissima, non comprehendatur hyeme, h. e. not be suffered to live through the winter; or otherwise, not be seized by the winter, h. e. not live to see the winter; he got out of the way beforehand.* — ¶ Also, *to take in, embrace, include.* *Curt.* *Circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit.* *Sil.* *Quantum (campi) impulsus valet comprehendere lancea nodo.* So, *Cic.* *in hanc formulam omnia judicium.* — Hence, *Cæs.* *Comprehendunt utrumque et orant, ne rem, &c. they embrace; (or, they lay hold of).* — Hence, *figur.* *Cic.* *aliquid memoria, to retain in memory, keep in remembrance.* *Id.* *scientia, to learn, or know; as, Quæ ab adolescentia a sapientissimis viris tradita, memoria et scientia comprehendisti.* *Id.* *Res scientia comprehendens, certain, known for a certainty.* *Id.* *Cato verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehendat, had expressed, related, described.* So, *Ovid.* *Quæ si comprehendere coner, Icarie numerum dicere coner aquæ, to enumerate.* *Cels.* *Emplastra, quæ supra comprehensa sunt, spoken of.* *Virg.* *numero, to number, enumerate.* — Also, *Cic.* *aliquem humanitate, to embrace with courtesy, kindness; to be courteous to him, treat him with kindness.* *Id.* *multos amicitia, to be a friend to many, have many friends.* — ¶ Also, *to seize, lay hold of, grasp, catch, arrest.* *Cic.* *Quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum?* *Plin.* *aliquid mordicus.* *Cic.* *Hominem comprehendit, et in custodia Ephesi tradidit.* *Liv.* *præsidium Punicum, takes prisoners, seizes.* *Cels.* *Oras vulneris suturæ comprehendunt.* *Virg.* *Ignis comprehendit robora.* *Liv.* *ædificia comprehensa, sc. igni.* So, *Cæs.* *celeriter ignem, take fire.* — Hence, *to comprehend, conceive, understand, get an idea of.* *Cic.* *Hoc non modo comprehendere animo, sed ne suspensio quidem possum attingere.* *Id.* *id mente.* *Id.* *animo et cogitatione aliquid.* Also, *Id.* *without animo and mente.* — Also, *to detect, find out.* *Cic.* *rem indicio alicujus.* *Id.* *adulterium.* *Id.* *aliquid signis.* — Also, *to contract*

*Quintil.* proxima virtutibus vitia. — Also, to attach, charter, put into commission. *Liv.* naves in flumine Vulturino. *Sucton.* vehicula meritoria. — Also, to take root. *Varr.* and *Colum.* — Also, to conceive, become pregnant. *Cels.* — Also, to intercept. *Justin.* epistolas. — Also, to observe, perceive, see. *Sil.* visu; or in *Gell.* Vix apices potni comprehendere, sec, describ.

**COMPREHENSIBILIS** (comprehendo), e, adj. comprehensible, intelligible, perceptible, *κατάληπτος*. *Cic.* — *¶ Senec.* Tenuia foramina, nec oculis comprehensibilia, observabile, perceptibile. — *¶ Lactant.* Solidum et comprehensibile corpus est, that can be grasped or seized.

**COMPREHENSIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a bringing together. *Cic.* Rerum consequentium cum primis conjunctio et comprehensio esset in nobis, a thinking of them together, a connection of them in thought. — Hence, a joining, combining, connecting, especially, in a period. *Cic.* Comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet) contractus, et brevis. — Hence, a period. *Cic.* Ut comprehensio numero cadat. — Also, a proposition. *Cic.* Ut una comprehensione complectamur. *Quintil.* Breves comprehensiones. — So, *Quintil.* Epithetema est certa quadam sententiae comprehensio, quae ex tribus minimis partibus constat, h. e. syllogism, conclusion. — *¶ Also*, a scizing, laying hold of. *Cic.* Inclinator, sessio, comprehensio. — Hence, an arresting, apprehending. *Cic.* sentium. — Also, comprehension, perception, idea. *Cic.* Cognitiones comprehensionesque rerum appetitionem movent. *Senec.* Certissima rerum comprehensio.

**COMPREHENSIO**, as, a. 1. frequentat. 3 from comprehendo. *Claud.* Quadrig.

**COMPREHENSUS**, and **COMPRESSUS**, a, um, particip. from comprehendo.

**COMPRESSIO**, a contracted form of *comprehendo*; though, according to *Quintil.* 1. 5. 21, *comprehendo* was prolonged from *comprendo* by aspiration.

**COMPRESBYTER** (con & presbyter), eri, 3 m. joint-elder, fellow-presbyter. *Augustin.*

**COMPRESSATUS** (con & presso), a, um, particip. oppressed, much afflicted. *Tertull.*

**COMPRESSUS** (compressus), adverb, urgently, pressingly. *Gell.* Quærit compressus violentiusque, more earnestly, closely. — *¶ Also*, briefly, concisely, succinctly. *Cic.* Quod latius loquerentur rhetores, dialectici compressus.

**COMPRESSUS** (comprimo), ōnis, f. a squeezing together; compression. *Vitruv.* Hence, *Plaut.* Compressiones arctæ, close embraces. — *¶ De concubitu.* *Hygin.* — *¶ Also*, compression, shortening, abridging. *Cic.* Grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves.

**COMPRESSOR** (Id.), ōris, m. for stuprator. *Argum.* Aululariæ *Plauti.*

**COMPRESSUS** (Id.), us, m. a pressing together; ucompressing. *Cic.* Terra semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit. *Plin.* Nunc pennarum hiatu, nunc compressu. — *¶ Pro concubitu.* *Terent.*

**COMPRESSUS**, a, um, particip. from comprimo.

**COMPRIMIS** (con & premo), is, essi, esum, a. 3. press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress, *συνέχω*, *συστέλλω*. *Cic.* Cum digitos compresserat, pugnumque fecerat. So, *Plaut.* Compressa palma, closed palm, fist. *Senec.* Ne oculi ad intensionem subitam digitorum comprimentur, should close or wink. *Liv.* Compressis manibus sedere, (proverb), to sit with the hands folded, like an idle person. *Cic.* aliquid morsu. *Plaut.* dentes. *Cels.* alvum, h. c. adstringere, to bind. *Id.* Si morbus aliquem compresserit, bind, make costive. *Id.* Compressi morbi, making costive. *Liv.* ordines aciei, to draw close the ranks. *Senec.* Itinera compressa comeantium catervis, made narrow, crowded. *Ovid.* (of a letter), versus ordinibus, to write in close lines; and of course, a great deal. — *¶ Also*, to devour, violate. *Plaut.* — *¶ Also*, to hold back, keep back, hold in. *Terent.* manus. *Id.* animam, to hold the breath. *Cic.* frumentum, and *Liv.* annonam, to hold back, not to be willing to sell.

*Virg.* gressum, go no farther, stand still. — Also, to be silent about, conceal, suppress. *Cic.* delicta alicujus. *Id.* Odium compressum atque tacitum. — *¶ Also*, to bridle, check, restrain, curb, repress. *Cic.* Incensam alicujus cupiditatem comprimere atque restringere. *Id.* conatum hominis furentis. *Id.* dicendo furores tribunitios. *Liv.* tumultum. *Id.* seditiones. *Sueton.* conjurationes. *Plaut.* linguam. *Id.* vocem et orationem. *Cic.* plausum. *Id.* lætitiā exultantem. *Virg.* Amor compressus edendi, satiated, appeased. *Ovid.* fletus. *Sil.* insanos curarum fluctus. *Justin.* bellum. *Plaut.* Ole, jam satis, uxor, est: comprime te, moderate, calm, contain yourself. *Id.* Vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos. *Id.* consilium alicujus, to thwart. *Cæs.* hostes, to check. — Hence, to silence. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Cic.* conscientiam. — *¶ Also*, to push hard, drive into a corner. *Val. Max.* aliquein interrogatione.

**COMPROBATIO** (comprobo), ōnis, f. a proving, approbation. *Cic.*

**COMPROBATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an approval ver. *Cic.*

**COMPROBARE** (con & probo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to hold for right and good; hence, to approve, allow, *δοκιμάζω*. *Cic.* Istam tuam et legem, et voluntatem, et sententiam laudo, vehementissimeque comprobo. *Id.* Oratione, vita, et factis, et moribus comprobare aliquid. *Id.* numerum deorum, to acknowledge, believe in. *Id.* Has comproba tabulas, allow, assent to. — *¶ Also*, to confirm, make good, verify. *Cæs.* Comprobat hominis consilium fortuna. *Cic.* Patris dictum sapienter temeritas filii comprobavit. — *¶ Also*, to prove to be of good quality, effectual, to test. *Cic.* Cujus perceleri interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum.

**COMPROMISSARIUS** (compromissum), a, 3 um, adj. *Pandect.* Compromissarius iudex, an arbitrator, arbiter, umpire, referee.

**COMPROMISSUM** (compromissus), a, um), i, n. a reciprocal promise; especially one by which a reference is made to a third party. *Cic.*

**COMPROMITTĒ** (con & promitto), is, issi, issum, a. 3. to make a mutual promise, especially, that the parties will abide by the decision of a third party; to compromise, make a compromise, *επιτρέπω*. *Cic.* Tribunitii Candidati compromiserunt petere ejus arbitratu. — Particularly, in disputes, controversies. *Pandect.* Compromittere de aliqua re. *Id.* Compromittere in pupillum, in furiosum, aut surdum, aut mutum, to submit, refer. *Id.* in arbitrum.

**COMPROVINCIALIS** (con & provincia-3 lis), is, m. one who is of the same province. *Sidon.*

**COMPSANOS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Compsa, now Conza, a town of the Hirpini. *Liv.* Compsani, ōrum, the inhabitants. *Plin.*

**COMPTĒ**, or **COMTĒ** (comptus or comptus), adverb, with ornament, neatly, elegantly. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Comptē disse- rare de re aliqua. *Gell.* Distincte, comptē, atque modulate res acta est. *Id.* Distinctus, numerosiusque, ac comptus dicere.

**COMPTOS**, and **COMTOS**, a, um, particip. from como, ere. — *¶ Adj.* decked, adorned, polished, elegant. *Cic.* Compta oratio, polished. *Tacit.* Comptior sermo. *Augustin.* Anima mundissima et comptissima. *Quintil.* Isocrates in dicendo comptus et nitidus, elegant. — *¶ Hieronym.* Comptuli (dimin.) juvenes, spruce, trim.

**COMPTOS** (como), us, m. ornament, dress; 3 in particular, head-dress, dressed hair, *κόσμος*. *Lucret.*

**COMPUGNĒ** (con & pugno), as, n. 1. to 3 fight with each other, contend. *Hieronym.*

**COMPULSAMĒTUM** (compulso), i, n. 3 an impelling, instigation. *Fulgent.* *Planc.*

**COMPULSATIŒ** (Id.), ōnis, f. contention, 3 dispute. *Tertull.*

**COMPULSIŒ** (compello), ōnis, f. a compelling, constraining. *Pandect.* — In particular, compulsion of payment. *Cassiod.*

**COMPULSŒ** (con & pulso), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. strike, hit. *Apul.* — *¶ Also*, to contend. *Tertull.* Regnis regna compulsant.

**COMPULSOR** (compello), ōris, m. a driver 3 *Pallad.* — *¶ Also*, one who urges or drives one to payment of money due. *Pandect.* — Also, an exacter of money not due. *Pandect.*

**COMPULSUS** (Id.), us, m. a dashing or 3 striking together. *Apul.*

**COMPULSUS**, a, um, particip. from compello.

**COMPUNCTIŒ** (compungo), ōnis, f. a pricking; a stitch, pricking pain, *καρύνη*. *Plin.* Al. leg. punctiv.

**COMPUNCTORIŒ** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 exhortative, urgent. *Sidon.*

**COMPUNGĒ** (con & pungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. to prick, puncture, *στίξω*, *καρύνω*. *Phædr.* dolone? *Colum.* aculeis urticæ. *Cels.* acu. — Hence, *Cic.* Dialectici ipsi se suis acuminibus compungunt, prick themselves with their own stings. — Hence, figur. to offend, hurt, dazzle. *Lucret.* Colores compungunt aciem, lacrymareque cogunt. *Id.* Compungere sensus corporis. *Sulpic.* Sever. Merito compungeris, feel remorse, compunction. — *¶ Also*, to mark with points or punctures. *Cic.* Compunctus notis Threiciis, h. c. branded. So, *Senec.* Aristarchi notæ, quibus aliena carmina compuncti, made marks or notes of blame.

**COMPURGO**, as. See in *Clarifico.* 2

**COMPUTABILIS** (computo), e, adj. 2 computable, that may or should be calculated. *Plin.*

**COMPUTATIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a computing, 1 calculating, reckoning; a calculation, computation, *λογισμός*. *Senec.* Unus numerus fit ex singulis, cum minores summas, et dissidentes computatio una comprehendit. *Id.* Quid sunt istæ tabule, quid computationes? *Plin.* Romana computatione. *Frontin.* Venire in computationem. *Pandect.* facere. *Id.* inire. — *¶ Also*, a reckoning with an eye to one's interest, selfishness, parsimony. *Senec.* Si utilitas me, et sordida computatio liberalem facit. *Plin.* Operatum ista computatio est in latifundiis, non legitima nature festinatio.

**COMPUTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a computist. 2 *Senec.*

**COMPUTĒ** (con & puto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to compute, count, reckon, calculate, *λογίζομαι*. *Cic.* Computar, pecuniam imperarat. *Plaut.* Digitis rationem computat. *Sueton.* Computare rationem temporum ab anno. *Pandect.* Biduum appellationis ex die sententiæ latæ computandum erit. — *¶ Also*, to add to the sum, reckon in. *Plin.* Computetur mensura tot fluminum. *Pandect.* Fetus dotalium pecorum fructibus computantur. — *¶ Figur.* *Juvenal.* Facies tua computat annos, h. e. counts, tells. *Plin.* Cum somno valetudinem computamus, h. c. we sleep only so much as health requires. *Senec.* Plures computant, quam oderunt, h. e. have an eye to their interest. *Quintil.* Computare litteras, h. e. to count one's words, speak slowly.

**COMPUTRESCĒ**, (con & putresco), escis, 2 utri, n. 3. to grow putrid, putrefy, *σπτομαι*. *Colum.* and *Plin.* — So, by tmesis, *Lucret.* pereunt conque putrescunt.

**COMPUTUS**, i, m. and **COMPUTUM**, i, n. 3 a computation, calculation, *λογισμός*. *Jul. Firmic.*

**COMULĀ** (dimin. from coma), æ, f. the 3 hair, spoken of diminutively. *Petron.*

**COMUM**. See *Comensis*.

**CON**, an inseparable preposition, formed from cum, which signifies with, together. For the sake of euphony it sometimes drops n, or changes it into some other letter; as, confluo, coeo, comedo, colloquor, &c. It often also strengthens the signification of the simple verb; as, conitor.

**CONABILIS** (conor), is, adj. laborious, 3 with effort. *Cal. Aurel.*

**CONAMĒN** (Id.), inis, n. an effort. *Ovid.* 3 — A poetical word.

**CONAMĒNTUM** (conamen), i, n. *Plin.* 3 (Spartum) evellitur convolutum ossis illegitime conamentis, h. e. twisted round pieces of bone or holm, in order that it may be pulled up more easily.

**CONATIŒ** (conor), ōnis, f. an endeavoring, 2 attempting; an effort, essay, exertion, *ἐπιχείρησις*. *Senec.*

**CONATUM** (conatus, a, um), i, n. an endeavor, effort. Used only in plur. num.



**Liv.** Ut Persel conatis obviam iret. *Cæs.* Conata perficere, to succeed in one's endeavors. *Lucret.* patrare. *Juvenal.* peragere. *Plaut.* eicqui. *Vellei.* alicujus destitueret.

**CONATŪS** (conor), us, m. an attempt, endeavor, effort, exertion. *Cic.* Alicujus rei si non perfectio, ad conatus tamen, atque adumbratio. *Id.* Magno conatu studioque agere aliquid. *Id.* Appetitu belluæ habent conatum ad naturales pastus capessendos, direct their exertions. *Id.* Princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi. *Id.* Parare conatum omnem in perniciem alicujus, to endeavor to direct. *Id.* Conatum capere, to make an attempt. *Liv.* Tumultus haud magno conatu oppressus est, h. e. trouble, effort, exertion. *Cic.* Comprimeret nefarios conatus. *Id.* Refutare conatum alicujus, to thwart. *Id.* Vindicare alicujus perditos conatus. *Id.* Sedare conatum iracundiæ. *Nepos.* Deterreri a conatu resistendi. *Ovid.* Obstatre conatibus. *Cic.* Conatus optimi et præclarissimi. *Quintil.* Generosi conatus.

**CONCACŌ** (con & caco), as, a. 1. to defile 2 with ordure. *Senec.*

**CONCÆDES** (con & cædo), ium, plur. 2 f. abutis; barricadoes made of felled trees. *Tacit.* Castra in limite locat, latera concædibus munitis.

**CONCÆLFACIŪS**, and **CONCÆLFACIŪS** (con & cælfacio), is, æcl, actum, a. 3. to worm, make warm, *Σεραυίνο.* *Cic.* brachium. — *¶* *Passive.* Concælfio, fieri, factus sum, to be warmed, become warm. *Varro* and *Cic.* — *¶* *Vitruv.* has Trabes concælfaciuntur, become heated.

**CONCÆLFACTŪRIŪS**, or **CONCÆLFACTŪRIŪS** (concaefacio), a, um, adj. making worm, causing warmth, apt to excite heat, heating. *Plin.*

**CONCÆLFŪS**, passive. See *Concaefacio.*

**CONCÆLĒŌ** (con & caleo), es, n. 2. to be 3 warm or hot, *Σεπομαί.* *Plaut.* Struthæa, coluthæaque appara bene, ut in scutris concalearat.

**CONCÆLĒSCŌ** (con & calesco), is, lui, n. 1. 3. to grow hot or warm, *Σεπομαί.* *Vitruv.* Frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere. *Cic.* Corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt. *Terent.* Prius quam concalluit locus. — *Figur.* *Terent.* Concalluit, h. e. amore ardet.

**CONCÆLLĒŌ** (con & calleo), es, lui, n. 2. to grow hard or callous by labor. *Cic.* Callidos appello quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. *Id.* Locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, h. e. has become callous.

**CONCÆMĒRĀTIŪS** (concamero), ðnis, f. 2 an arching over, vaulting, *καμάρωσις.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, an arched place, arch. *Vitruv.* Si hypogæa concamerationesque instituerit.

**CONCÆMĒRŪS** (con & camero), as, avi, 2 atum, a. 1. to vault, ciel, arch over, concamerate. *Plin.* — *Particip.* Concameratus. *Sueton.* In abditum et concameratum locum. *Plin.* Uvæ pensili concameratæ nodo, h. e. suspended from an arch or vault; consequently, hung in the form of an arch.

**CONCÆNDEŌ** (con & candeo), es, ui, n. 2. to glow with heat, be inflamed, *αἰθω.* *Manil.*

**CONCÆNĀI**, ðrum, a people of Spain. In *Horat.* and *Sil.* Concanus (sing.).

**CONCÆPTIVŪS** (con & captivus), a, um, 3 adj. a fellow-captive, companion in slavery. *Hieronym.*

**CONCÆRNĀTIŪS** (concarneo), ðnis, f. 3 *Terull.*

**CONCÆRNŌ** (con & caro, carnis), as, a. 3. 1. to incarnate, clothe with flesh. *Terull.*

**CONCÆSTIGŌ** (con & castigo), as, a. 1. same as *Castig.* *Plaut.*

**CONCÆTENĀTIŪS** (concateno), ðnis, f. a concatenation, uninterrupted invariable succession. *Terull.* — *¶* Also, same as *Constrictio.* *Cal. Aurelianus.* Concatenatio mentis.

**CONCÆTENŌ** (con & cateno), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. chain or link together, concatenate, connect. *Lactant.*

**CONCÆTERVĀTIŪS** (con & caterva), a, 3 um, adj. crowded together, set in very close order. *Ammian.*

**CONCÆVITĀS** (concaevus), atis, f. a cavi-

**CONCĀVŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 hollow out, make hollow, *κοιλῶ.* *Colum.* Factis concavatis nidis, ne decidant ova. — Hence, to bow, bend. *Ovid.* Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus Scorpions.

**CONCĀVŪS** (con & cavus) a, um, adj. hollow, concave, *κοίλος.* *Cic.* Stupidum esse Socratem dixit, quod jugula concava non haberet. *Virg.* Concava pulsu saxa sonant. *Lucret.* cymbala. *Ovid.* puppis. *Id.* ara, h. c. cymbala. *Id.* aqua, h. e. swollen, arched. *Id.* vela, filled. *Senec.* Manus plana aut concava. — Concava, ðrum, n. hollow places, such as ditches, &c. *Claudian.* Vincere valles et concava saltu. *Lactant.* Sub concavis terræ occultari. — *¶* Hence, also, bent, crooked. *Ovid.* brachia cancri.

**CONCĒDŌ** (con & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. and a. 3. properly, to step aside, remove from one's place (cedo, strengthened). Hence, Intransitively, to retire, depart, withdraw, yield, give place, *παρχωπέω, ἀναχωπέω, ἀπέρχομαι.* *Terent.* Tempus est concedere (h. e. abire). Sic omnes causas præcidam omnibus. *Id.* ex ædibus. *Plaut.* oculis tuis. So, figur. *Tacit.* Concedere vita, or, *Id.* Concedere (absol.), to die. — Also, joined with an adj. or subst. of place, it answers to the question whether? consequently, to stop, go, come, repair, depart. *Cic.* Docet, unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, vent. *Id.* Ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes. *Nepos.* Argos habitatum concessit. *Curt.* retro. *Terent.* Concedam hinc intro. *Id.* Concede ad dexteram. *Id.* Concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum. *Id.* Concedere rus. *Virg.* vita per auras Concessit mæsta ad manes. *Liv.* in hiberna. *Plaut.* Concede huc, come this way. So, figur. *Liv.* in alicujus sententiam, h. e. to assent to. *Justin.* in matrimonium alicujus. *Liv.* in ditionem alterius. *Id.* in ditionem, h. e. to surrender. *Id.* Edessa quoque et Bærea eodem concesserunt, were added thereto, reckoned besides, counted. *Sil.* in Tyrias leges, to become subject to the Carthaginian rule. *Cic.* in illos, or in istos, h. e. in illorum (istorum) sententiam. So, *Liv.* Concessum in conditiones, ut, &c. — *¶* Also, to yield, give up. *Cic.* minime alicui quidquam in desperatione. *Id.* alicui de (h. e. in respect of) arte. So, *Id.* alicui de familiaritate. *Id.* Voluptas concedit dignitati. Hence, *Tacit.* Concedere fato, or, *Cod. Just.* in fatum, or, *Sallust.* nature, to die a natural death. *Pass. Impers. Liv.* Postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, h. e. had almost conceded the victory. Also, *Cic.* temporibus reipublicæ, to adapt or conform one's self. *Id.* jurisconsultis, to obey. Also, *Id.* alienis peccatis, to pardon. Also, *Terent.* Nunquam mihi concedes, neque intelliges? h. e. credes, consenties. — *¶* Often, Transitive, to grant, give, allow, permit, concede. *Cic.* Concedere amicis quidquid velint. *Cæs.* Iis Cæsar libertatem concessit. *Id.* oppidum militibus ad diripiendum. *Hirt.* alicui vitam. *Liv.* honores et præmia alicui, to award, adjudge. Also, with ut and ne. *Cic.* Hoc concede pudori meo, ut, &c. *Id.* Non concedam, ut tuæ literæ fuerint, &c., I will not grant or allow. *Id.* Nec histronibus concedendum est, ut, &c. *Hirt.* Orat, ut timori suo concedatur, ne veniat, &c. Or, without ut or ne. *Catull.* Concedo, sit dives, dum omnia desint. *Cic.* Beatos esse Deos sumpsisti; concedimus, we grant it; granted. Also with acc. and *infin.* *Cic.* Concedo non esse miseris, qui mortui sunt. With *infin.* *Curt.* Concedimus servis verberare pueros. *Stat.* Concedunt plangere matri. *Cæs.* Loqui non conceditur. Also, *Cic.* Hæc ubi concedentur esse facta, for concedatur, hæc esse facta. — Hence, to pardon. *Sueton.* multis delicta. — Also, to resign, relinquish, remit, concede anything to any one, to do one a pleasure. *Cic.* inimicitias suas reipublicæ. *Id.* petitionem alicui. *Id.* peccata liberorum misericordiæ parentum, h. e. to forgive the sins of the children from pity to the parents. So, *Id.* Marcellum Senatui concessisti, you have pardoned Marcellus to

please the senate. *Tacit.* Montanus patri concessus est. (See *Concondo.*) — *¶* *Particip.* Concessus, a, um, permitted, conceded, granted, allowed. *Cæs.* So, *Virg.* Concessa peto. — *¶* Also, for cui concessum est. *Virg.* Satis nunquam concessa moveri Camarina.

**CONCĒLEBRŌ** (con & celebros), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to resort to frequently or in great numbers, to frequent, *συμπαννυρίζω.* *Q.* *Cic.* convivia et passim et tributum. *Cic.* cam rem (h. e. triumphum), to honor with a numerous presence or company. *Plin.* Mercatus in Delo concelibrante toto orbe. — *¶* Also, to fill. *Plaut.* omnem plateam hymenæo, fill, cause to resound. *Lucret.* (as some explain it) terras frugiferentes, people, fill with creatures. — *¶* Also, to celebrate, solemnize. *Liv.* funus. *Plaut.* diem natalem. *Liv.* spectaculum. — *¶* Also, to spread abroad every where, proclaim abroad, make public. *Cæs.* victoriam fama et literis. — *¶* Also, to pursue or cultivate diligently. *Cic.* Studia recta atque honesta, per otium concelibrata ab optimis.

**CONCELLĪTA** (con & cella), æ, m. a cell-3 mate, a monk who lives in the same cell. *Sidon.*

**CONCELŌ** (con & celo), as, a. 1. to con-3 ceal. *Gell.*

**CONCĒNTIŪS** (concinno), ðnis, f. a concert 1 of voices, joining together in one sound, symphony, *συμφώνησις.* *Cic.*

**CONCĒNTŪRIŪS** (con & centurio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to assemble, arrange, or divide by centuries. Hence, to collect, gather. *Plaut.* Dum centurio in corde sycophantias. *Id.* Epistola illa mihi centuriat metum in corde.

**CONCĒNTŪS** (concinno), us, m. a concert of music, singing or playing together, symphony, harmony, music, *συμφωνία, συμφώνησις.* *Cic.* Sonus, acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit. *Virg.* avium. *Ovid.* lyre et vocis. *Stat.* Multa gemunt contra raucis concentibus agri. — *¶* *Figur.* harmony, concord, agreement. *Cic.* Mellior actionum, quam sonorum concentus est. *Id.* Omnium doctrinarum quasi consensus concentusque. *Horat.* Quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi. — So, of colors. *Plin.* — *¶* *Tertull.* Concentus disputationis, h. e. disputantium clamor et concertatio.

**CONCĒPTĀCŪLUM** (concipio), i, n. a receptacle, receiver. *Gell.* and *Plin.*

**CONCĒPTIŪS** (Id.), ðnis, f. an including, comprehending, compass, *σύλληψις.* *Vitruv.* Mundus est omnium nature rerum conceptio summa. *Id.* mundi, compass of the world, fabric, or system of the world. — *¶* *Frontin.* Conceptio aquæ, a drawing off, collecting for an aqueduct. *Id.* Modus conceptionis, the quantity of water thus collected or drawn off. — *¶* Also, the act of conceiving; conception. *Cic.* Conceptio mullæ contra naturam fortasse. *Vitruv.* Terra æ caelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata. — *¶* Conceptio iudicii, verborum, jurisjurandi, &c. the form, wording, expressing, writing, or drawing up of bills, &c. *Cic.* Omnis conceptio privatorum iudiciorum in jure constituitur. *Pandect.* In extraordinariis iudiciis, ubi conceptio formularum non observatur. *Id.* stipulationis. *Id.* libellorum. *Id.* verborum. — *¶* *Gell.* Conceptio rei, expression.

**CONCĒPTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. announced, proclaimed. *Varro.* ferie, h. e. having no regular fixed anniversary, but expressly appointed on each occasion; movable festivals. — *¶* *Tertull.* Fides et dilectio animæ conceptiva, h. e. quæ in anima concipiuntur.

**CONCĒPTŌ** (frequentat. from *concipio*), 3 as, a. 1. to conceive. *Arnob.* Quibus conceptatur, et gignitur proluviæ bestiarum. — *¶* *Ammian.* Germani majora conceptantes, nostra irruerunt, h. e. cogitantes, parantes.

**CONCĒPTŌR** (concipio), ðris, m. who undertakes, perpetrates. *Arat.*

**CONCEPTUM**, i, n. See in *Conceptus*, us

**CONCEPTUS**, a, um, particip. from *concipio*.

**CONCĒPTŪS** (concipio), us, m. a collecting, gathering; a receptacle, reservoir

**Senec.** Vidisse flumina ingentia, et conceptus aquarum inertium vastos. *Plin.* Novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *h. e.* by means of the water which had been collected during nine days, by damming up the stream. — ¶ Also, a taking, catching. *Sueton.* Flagrante trichinio ex conceptu camini, *h. e.* by taking fire from. — ¶ Also, conception. *Cic.* — So, of plants, a budding, sprouting. *Plin.* Ut sequatur protinus conceptus, id est germinatio. *Id.* Conceptus satorum. — ¶ Hence also, the fetus; in which sense it also occurs in *vent. gen. Sueton.* — ¶ *Jul. Firmic.* Anini ad finem deducere, designis, purposis.

**CŌNCERNŌ** (con & cerno), is, a. 3. to mingle. *Augustin.*

**CŌNCERPŌ** (con & carpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to pull, tear, or rend in pieces. *Cic.* epistolas. *Plin.* Linteolum conceptum. *Id.* Folia concepta in scyphum. — *Figur.* *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Ferventissime conceptur, *h. e.* dictis laceratur.

**CŌNCERTATIŌ** (concerto), ōnis, f. a contention, strife, conflict, debate, dispute, ἀγώνισις. *Cic.* Sine jejuna concertationis vertorum. *Id.* Carneades concertationis studio modo ait hoc, modo illud.

**CŌNCERTATIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 *Quintil.* Mutua accusatio, quam Græci ἀντικατηγορίαν vocant, nostri quidam concertativam.

**CŌNCERTATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a rival, 2 competitor. *Tacit.*

**CŌNCERTATŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 1 controversial. *Cic.* genus (dicendi).

**CŌNCERTŌ** (con & certo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to contend, strive together, contest, dispute, debate, συζωῶνται. *Cic.* Nunquam accidit, ut cum eo (sc. homine) verbo uno concertarem. *Id.* Quæ aut concertata, aut dijudicata, aut confecta non sint, *h. e.* disputed about, or disputed through. — Also, to strive for the mastery, contend. *Colum.* Concertare velocitate nandi. So with the dat. *Manil.* Triclinia templis concertant.

**CŌNCESSATIŌ** (concesso), ōnis, f. stop-2 ping, tarrying, delay. *Colum.*

**CŌNCESSIŌ** (concedo), ōnis, f. an allowing, permitting, suffering, granting, συγχωρησις. *Cic.* Et nostra concessione omnem vim sui juris amiserint. *Plan.* in *Cic.* Ep. Concessiones præmiorum, the awarding. *Varr.* Concessio, ut liceat, &c. — Also, *Cic.* criminis, *h. c.* an acknowledgment of the offence, but still with a demand of pardon. — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, concession, granting to an opponent. *Quintil.*

**CŌNCESSIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 *Serv.* modus, *h. e.* which grants, says, I may, you may, &c.

**CŌNCESSŌ** (con & cesso), as, n. 1. same 3 as *Cesso*. *Plaut.* Nunquam concessavi-mus lavari, aut fricari, aut ornari. *Id.* Concessare pedibus.

**CŌNCESSUM** (concessus, a, um), i, n. permission, concession. *Cic.*

**CŌNCESSŪS** (concedo), us, m. a permitting, allowing; permission, leave, συχώρησις. *Cic.* Datur enim concessu omnium. *Id.* Quiescere concessu alicujus. *Id.* Philosophia data deorum concessu.

**CŌNCESSUS**, a, um, particip. from concedo.

**CŌNCHA** (κόγχη), æ, f. a shell-fish, muscle, cockle. *Cic.* (of a bird) Complexe se conchis. — In particular, the pearl-oyster. *Plin.* Also, the pearl itself. *Propert.* — Also, the purple-fish. *Lucret.* Purpura concharum tincta colore. — *Conchæ* minutæ, *escolops*, *scallops* (a common article of food). — ¶ Also, the shell of the muscle, muscle-shell. *Cic.* Pinna duabus patula conchis. *Ovid.* Ostrea in conchis tuta. — Also, mother-of-pearl. *Plin.* — Also, a snail-shell. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a kind of trumpet (perhaps made of a hollow shell), on which the Tritons (and in *Virg.* Misenus) blew. *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, any hollow vessel, resembling in shape a muscle-shell. *Horat.* Concha salis puri, a salt-cellar. *Id.* Funde capaci-bus unguenta de conchis. *Cato.* Capulatur concha oleum tollat, a ladle. *Plin.* Chrysocolla lavatur in conchis, in pans. *Pandect.* Peniculi, cauteria, conchæ, the shells in which painters put their

colors. *Cato.* Sumito farinæ minutæ conchas duas. — ¶ Also, same as *Cun-nus*. *Plaut.*

**CŌNCHATŪS** (concha), a, um, adj. in 2 the form of a muscle-shell. *Plin.*

**CŌNCHĒŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or per-3 taining to a muscle. *Virg.* Cul. Conchæ bacca, *h. e.* a pearl.

**CŌNCHIS** (Id.), is, f. a bean boiled in the shells or pods, κόγχος. *Juvenal.* and *Mar-tial.* — ¶ *Apic.* Conchicla faba, for conchicula, same as *Conchis*. — Hence, *Conchiclatus*.

**CŌNCHITA**. See *Conchyta*. 3

**CŌNCHŪLA** (dimin. from concha), æ, f. 2 a small muscle. *Cels.*

**CŌNCHYLĀTŪS** (conchyllum), a, um, adj. dyed with purple, of a purple or violet color. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, clothed in purple. *Senec.*

**CŌNCHYLĒGŪLŌS** (conchyllum & le-3 go), i, m. one who goes in quest of the shell-fish from which purple is made. *Cod.* *Just.*

**CŌNCHYLŪM** (κογχύλιον), ii, n. every muscle or shell-fish. *Cic.* — In particular, an oyster. *Horat.* Conchyliia Lucrina. — Also, a kind of purple-fish. *Colum.* — ¶ Hence, purple color. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a purple garment, purple. *Ju-venal.*

**CŌNCHŪTA** (concha), æ, m. a gatherer of muscles or purple-fish. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also written *Conchita*.

**CONCIDES**. Same as *Concades*.

**CŌNCIDŌ** (con & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 3. to cut, cut up, cut in pieces, συγκόπτω, περικόπτω. *Varr.* Succidia ab suisbus concidentis. *Cels.* Quidquid aridum est, usque ad sanum corpus concidere.

*Petron.* corpus in partes. *Colum.* ali-quid minute, and minutatim, *h. e.* cut or chop small. *Plin.* Humidiorem agrum fossis concidi, atque sicari, &c. So, *Virg.* montes scrobibus, dig through, cut through. *Cæs.* Itinera concisa, inter-rupted, cut up (as it were) by standing

water, &c. *Juvenal.* Concisum argum-entum in titulos, faciesque minutas, *h. e.* coined. — Hence, to beat, scourge severely, lacerate. *Cic.* virgis plebem Roma-nam. *Juvenal.* aliquem loris. *Id.* pugnis. — Also, to cut to pieces, cut down, kill, slay. *Nepos.* Nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur. *Cæs.* Hi no-vissimos adorti, magnam multitudinem eorum conciderunt. *Cic.* exercitus. —

Also, to break in pieces, disable, destroy. *Liv.* Quinquaginta tectas naves aut concidit, aut incendit. — Also, to break up, divide. *Plin.* Materies concisa no-dis, divided, marked off. So, *Cic.* Con-cidit delumbatque sententias, to break into small pieces. *Id.* Thrasymachus concisus minutis numeris. *Id.* Hæc autem universa concidunt etiam minu-tius, *h. e.* disputando dividunt. *Quintil.* rationem dicendi. *Id.* Concisa verba, broken. *Plin.* (of the song of the nightingale) Nunc distinguitur conciso (spiritu), *h. e.* divided, interrupted, mak-ing pauses. — ¶ Also, to loosen, weaken, subvert, ruin, destroy; to degrade or disgrace (by reproaches), to upbraid, lash. *Cic.* omnem auctoritatem univer-si ordinis. *Pandect.* testamentum, to annul. *Cic.* Timecratem totis volu-minibus concidit, refused. *Id.* aliquem decretis Senatus, to lash. *Id.* Vatinius arbitrato nostro concidimus. *Id.* Ser-vius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur, *h. e.* are convicted, condemned. *Id.* Tam multis judiciis, ignominisque concisus. *Quin-til.* Concidere et comminere ingenia. — ¶ *Plaut.* Concidere aliquem articu-latim, *h. e.* to cheat, deceive, defraud. — ¶ *Cic.* Cæde concide (proverb.), *h. e.* use all possible (even violent) means to effect your purpose.

**CŌNCIDŌ** (con & cado), is, idi, n. 3. to fall together, fall in, to fall down, fall to the ground, κατανίπτω; used of men, beasts, and things. *Cic.* Vel concidat omne cælum, fall in. *Id.* Equus re-pente concidit, broke down. *Id.* Con-clave concidit, *Virg.* graviter ad ter-ram. *Id.* in fimo immundo, to slip down. *Liv.* sub pondere. *Plaut.* in cursu. — Hence, *Sil.* Concidimus ma-cie, fall away, are wasted away. — *Figur.* *Cic.* ex amplo statu. *Horat.*

Concidunt venti, go down, subside. So, *Cic.* Animus quasi labitur et concidit, droops. *Liv.* ferocia. *Hirt.* Hostes concidunt animis, lose heart, are dis-heartened. So, *Id.* Si edictum prætoris ostendero, concident. *Id.* Fractus reus, et patroni conciderunt. — ¶ Also, to fall, die. *Cic.* in prælio. *Sueton.* mutu-is ictibus. *Ovid.* Ipsa sua Dido con-cidit usa manu. — ¶ *Figur.* to fall, perish, sink, decay, be unfortunate. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Urbs incendio conflagrata concidit. *Virg.* Manum, qua concidit Iliatellus. *Cic.* Senatus auctoritas con-cidit. *Id.* Forenses artes conciderunt, have fallen into disuse. *Id.* Præclara nomina artificum conciderunt, have fallen into disrepute. *Id.* Romæ fides concidit, credit is sunk. *Id.* Malas causas semper obtinuit: in optima con-cidit, fails. *Ovid.* Morte tua concidit auxilium. *Horat.* Concidit auguris Ar-givi domus, has become extinct. *Tacit.* Concidit bellum, the war is over. *Id.* Persarum opes conciderant, had fallen to the ground.

**CŌNCIĒŌ** (con & cieo), es, civi, citum, 2 a. 2. and **CŌNCIŌ**, is, civi, citum, a. 4. to cause others to run or come together, to set in motion, stir up, collect, assemble, call together. *Liv.* homines miraculo rei. *Id.* milites ad repetendam libertatem. *Id.* multitudinem ad se. *Id.* exercitum ex toto insula. *Tacit.* auxilia donis. So, *Id.* accusatorem, to stir up or raise against one's self. *Id.* hostem, provoke, rouse, draw upon one's self. — Hence, *Sil.* Nimbos conciet (Jupiter) atros. *Lucret.* Jupiter tenebras et mur-mura concit. *Id.* Quendam conciet æstum. *Plaut.* Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet, atque insimulabit probri, will spread a dishonorable report about; will kick up a dust with his wife. *Virg.* saxa concita tormento, hurled. — ¶ Also, to stir up, excite, cause. *Terent.* Inter eas iram conciverit. *Liv.* simulates. *Id.* seditionem. *Id.* bellum. *Plaut.* Qui suo regi tantum concivit mali. *Plin.* alvum, to loosen. *Ovid.* Dolor concitus a læso amore. *Lucan.* Inde ruunt toto concita pericula mundo, *h. e.* commota, convocata. — ¶ See *Con-citus*.

**CŌNCILIĀBŪLUM** (concilio), i, n. a 2 place of assembly, place to meet in, σύλλογος, λέσχη; especially for business, place of traffic, market-place, market-town, &c. *Liv.* — ¶ *Plaut.* Conciliabula damni, and conciliabula (absol.), *h. e.* domus meretricum. — ¶ *Hieronym.* Conciliabula Martyrum, temples, &c. where they met to celebrate the memory of the martyrs. — ¶ *Terull.* Conciliabula spectaculorum, places where men meet to see exhibitions; as, the circus, theatres, &c.

**CŌNCILIĀTŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a joining together, uniting, associating. *Cic.* Communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem co-lerere, tueri, servare debemus. *Id.* Dii inter se quasi civili conciliatione et so-cietate conjuncti, bond, union. — ¶ Also, an alluring, enticing, inclining. *Cic.* *Fin.* 3. 6. Prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam. — Also, recommendation, commendation. *Cic.* Non inest in primis nature conciliationibus honesta actio. — ¶ Also, procuring, acquiring. *Cic.* gratiæ, procuring, &c.

**CŌNCILIĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 procures, brings about, furthers, concili-ates, reconciles. *Varr.* Lanius concilia-tor suillæ canis datus populo, *h. e.* qui parat, condit, commendat, et facit, ut populo sapiat. *Plin.* Piscis conciliator capture, *h. c.* the cause of others being taken. *Ascon.* Conciliatores furtorum, *h. e.* instigators, who point out the oppor-tunity to others. *Liv.* Conciliator pro-ditionis, the abettor of. *Nepos.* Concilia-tor nuptiarum, promoter, bringer about. *Sueton.* Promptissimus affinitatis cujus-que atque amicitie conciliator et fau-tor. *Apulei.* Quietis, et concordie, pi-etatis auctor, conciliator. — ¶ Also, a pimp, procurer. *Vopisc.*

**CŌNCILIĀTRICŪLA** (dimin. from con-1 ciliatrix), æ, f. *Cic.* Nobilitate ipsa

blanda conciliatricula, commendatus, which wins favor for, recommends.

**CONCILIATRIX** (conciliator), icis, f. she who furthers, promotes, procures, brings about, gains, unites. Cic. Virtutis opinio conciliatrix amicitiae. Id. Vis orationis conciliatrix humanæ societatis. Plaut. Itaque ancilla, conciliatrix quæ erat, dicebat mihi, a proress. Cic. Blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui lena, natura.

**CONCILIATRĀ** (concilio), æ, f. the trade of a procurer. Senec.

**CONCILIATUS**, a, um, particip. from concilio. — ¶ Adj. favorably inclined, favorable. Gell. Homo voluptati quidem natura conciliatus est. Quintil. Ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, better affected or inclined. Symmach. Est nobis conciliatissimus ob vitæ integritatem.

**CONCILIATUS** (concilio), us, m. a joining together, uniting. Lucret. Quorum condense magis omnia conciliatu arctari possunt. Id. Corpora, quæ sunt parvo conciliatu, h. e. of small bulk.

**CONCILIŪ** (concilium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bring together, join together, connect, unite (in body or mind). Lucret. Corpora conciliantur. Id. Omnia quæ conciliantur. Cic. Respublica nos inter nos conciliatura. — Hence, to influence. Varro. Vestimentum conciliari dicitur. — It may often be rendered, to make friendly, to make well disposed, to gain over, win, conciliate. Virg. Jovem. Liv. gentem regi. Nepos. Cupiens, talem virum sibi conciliari. Cic. sibi legiones pecunia. Quintil. In oratione conciliabit (orator), h. e. render himself agreeable, gain favor (if the reading be correct). Calpurn. Pistula tauros conciliat, tames, softens. Tacit. provinciam ad novas spes. — ¶ Also, to get, provide, procure, furnish. Plaut. aliquem alicui. Id. aliquem huc, get, bring, fetch. Id. aliquam ad aliquem. Sueton. filiam suam alicui. Catull. Conciliata viro, married. Cic. legiones sibi pecunia. Claudium. Conciliare, to act the procurer. — In particular of things, to get, procure, acquire, bring about, make, cause. Cic. sibi voluntatem alicujus. Id. Quocum mihi amicitiam Respublica conciliavit. Id. pacem inter cives. Id. sibi anorem ab omnibus. Nepos. otium toti insulæ. Lucret. alicui incommoda. Plin. alicui odium hominum. Cic. Gloriam conciliat magnitudo negotii. Liv. Ipsa deformitas Pleminii favorem ad vulgum conciliabat. Plin. Duo genera vini: unum, quo somnus concilietur, alterum, quo fugetur. Stat. Conciliare vires alicui, h. e. augere, addere. Quintil. risum, to cause laughter. Cic. pecuniam, to get, acquire (unjustly). Nepos. servitutum, cause, bring about. — Conciliare nuptias, to bring about a marriage. Justin. Uxorem ducit, conciliante nuptias fratre. So, Stat. toros jugales. Plaut. iugas, h. e. bring about, accomplish, make. — Hence, to procure for money, to buy (for one's self or another). Plaut. Conciliaverunt mihi peregrinum Spartanum. Id. Conciliavisti pulchre, h. e. you have bought her for me cheap. Terent. Prodi, male conciliate, h. e. bought dear. Plaut. captivum in aliquem locum, h. e. to bring him thereto by redeeming him. — Also, to recommend, commend. Cic. Frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliavit. Ovid. Dictis artes conciliare suas.

**CONCILYUM** (concio; or, according to Fest., concalc, h. e. con7oco), ii, n. any assembly, meeting, company of persons, council. Cic. deorum. Id. virtutum. Liv. Concilia cum Egeria, meetings. Plaut. ambas in uno concilio videre, in one company, h. e. together. Liv. populi, assembly. Id. Concilia habere. Id. Ad concilia vocare, to call together. Virg. Silentium (h. e. umbrarum in orco) concilium vocat. Cic. Concilium dimittere. Liv. Concilium indicare. Id. Concilium populi dare, h. e. to give audience in the assembly. So, Nepos. Habere concilium populi. — Used also for the comitia. Liv. — ¶ Also, every writing together, union, connection. Lucret. Concilio quæ constant principio-

rum, union. Id. Conciliis rerum. Ovid. Hoc mihi concilium tecum manebit. Liv. Concilium Achaicum, the Achaean league. Arnob. corporale, sexual intercourse. — Hence, Plin. Concilium, the white flower of the herb jasione (a stimulant coitum). — ¶ Concilium and Consilium, which are often confounded in MSS. and Edd., differ in this, that Concilium signifies an assembly of hearers, and Consilium, an assembly of persons for deliberation or consultation.

**CONCINENTĪA** (concincens from concio), æ, f. harmony, music, symphony, concord. Macrobr. — ¶ Figur. right proportion, symmetry. Sidon.

**CONCINERATUS** (con & cinis), a, um, 3 sprinkled with ashes. Tertull.

**CONCINNATUS** (concinnio), ñis, f. a fitting, preparing, adjusting, ἀσκευή. Cato. — ¶ Also, composing, making, composition. Auson.

**CONCINNATITĪUS** (Id.), and **CONCINNATICĪUS**, a, um, adject. Apul. mensula, h. e. concinne\* instructa.

**CONCINNATOR** (Id.), ñis, m. one who disposes or adjusts. Colum. Capillorum concinnatores, hair-dressers. — ¶ Also, an artful contriver or inventor, author, maker. Arnob. Deformatum tantarum concinnatores poetarum. Sidon. criminum. Pandect. Si quos causarum concinnatores, protractors of suits, who allege new reasons for delay; litigious persons.

**CONCINNE** (concinnus), adv. neatly, fitly, elegantly, finely, κομψός. Plaut. Vestita, aurata, ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! — ¶ Figur. Cic. Hæc sunt concinne distributa, sed non perite, prettily, beautifully. Id. Rogare aliquem blande et concinne. Auson. Concinnus eloqui. — ¶ Also, wittily. Cic. Concinne, ut multa, Timæus, qui cum dixisset, &c.

**CONCINNIS**, e, adject. same as Concinnus. Apul.

**CONCINNYTAS** (concinnus), atis, f. fineness or beauty of composition, neatness, elegance, ἀρμυρία; and sometimes, excessive ornament, too much delicacy. Senec. Non est ornamentum virile, concinnitas. Gell. Concinnitates colorum. — ¶ Cic. Concinnitas verborum and sententiarum, is when the words and members of a period answer aptly to each other; as happens in contrasts, &c. as in Cic. Mil. 4. Est igitur hæc, iudices, non scripta, sed nata lex, &c.

**CONCINNYTER** (Id.), same as Concinne. 3 Gell.

**CONCINNYTUDŌ** (Id.), ñis, f. same as Concinnitas. Cic.

**CONCINNŌ** (concinnus), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to compose or mix in due proportion, adjust, prepare, arrange, trim, εὐθετέω, συσκευάζω. Cato. Vinum, h. e. so to mix up with ingredients, as to give it a medicinal use, to season, temper. Plaut. lutum. Petron. vultum, to adorn, set out. Plaut. aream, to clear (make ready) the fowling-floor. Id. struces patinarias, h. e. to prepare various dishes for a feast. Senec. ingenium, to cultivate, adorn. Apul. Cadaver, disjectis partibus, tandem repertum æque concinnatum, terra dedere, h. e. with difficulty laid out properly. Trebon. ad Cic. tibi munusculum, to prepare for you. Plaut. (Palla) probe lepideque concinnata, trimmed, prepared, refitted. Colum. Fabris concinnanda tradantur, refitted, repaired. Plaut. livorem scapulis, to be laying up a flogging. — ¶ Also, to make, cause. Plaut. Me insanum concinnat verbis suis, drives me mad. Id. Concinnare uxorem lacrymantem, to occasion her to shed tears. Id. Concinnare annonam curam. Id. Lanii concinnant liberis orbas oves. Senec. Concinnare alicui multum negotii, h. e. to cause one much trouble. Phædr. matum, h. e. plun, prepare, do. Plaut. Concinnare viam tranquillam. Id. Concinnare se levem suis, h. e. præbere.

**CONCINNŪS** (con & cinnus, or concino), a, um, adj. well-formed, well-adjusted, comely, neat, elegant, beautiful, graceful, εὐσύνθετος. Cic. Totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit. Plaut. Virgo concinna facie, well-formed features. Horat. Concinna Samos, h. e. bella. Plin. Helicis folia angulosa et concinniora. — ¶ Often, of speech, elegant,

harmonious, polished, pleasing, witty. Cic. Sententiæ non tam graves et severæ, quam venustæ et concinnæ, neat. Id. Oratio concinna, distincta, ornata, festiva, elegant. Id. Aristo concinnus et elegans. Id. Alii in eadem jejunitate (dicendi) concinniores, id est faeti. Horat. Versus paulo concinnior. Nepos. Concinnus in brevitate respondendi, h. e. apt, to the purpose. So, Plin. Pictor elegans et concinnus. — ¶ Also, well-adapted or fitted, suited. Cic. Homo factus, ad persuadendum concinnus. Id. Reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus. — ¶ Cic. Concinnus helleo, h. e. neat, spruce, genteel (in his very dissipation). — ¶ Plaut. Age, age, ut tibi concinnum est, agreeable, convenient. — ¶ Horat. Concinnus amicis, agreeable, pleasant.

**CONCINŌ** (con & cano), is, inci, entum, a. and n. 3. to sing or play, to sing with, sing or play together, sing or play in concert, accord in one song or tune, συναΐδω, συμφωνέω. Cic. Hæc cum pressis et flebilibus modis concinnatum, difficile est, &c. Sueton. Concinnere tragædo pronuntianti, to accord with; to declaim with. Tibull. Victori laudes concinnisse Jovi, to chant. Ovid. (of birds), Tristia semper amanti omnia concinnuistis, sung prophetically. Id. aliquid invita lyra. Liv. Concinnunt tubæ, et signa inferuntur, sound. Horat. Concines Cæsarem, sing the praises of, celebrate. So, Id. lætos dies. Liv. Vox ista, Vcto, qua nunc concinentes collegas nostros auditis. — ¶ Figur. to accord, agree. Cic. Mundi partes inter se concinentes. Id. Re concinere cum aliquo, verbis discrepare. Plin. Ita fit, ut nulli duo concinnant.

**CONCIO**, is. See Concio.

**CONCIO** (concio, concio), ñis, f. a meeting or assembly of the people or army, called formally together to hear a proposal of a magistrate or general; an assembly of the people (or army), or sometimes, simply an assembly, public meeting, a number of people collected together to hear an orator, ἐκκλησία. Cic. Quid aliud fuit, in quo concio rideret, nisi, &c. Id. Concio conventusque civium. Id. Advocare concionem. Id. vocare. Liv. Ad concionem advocare, and convocare, and vocare. Cic. Convocare aliquem in concionem. Id. Producere aliquem in concionem. Id. Prodire, and venire, and Curt. Procedere in concionem. Liv. Ad concionem ire. Sallust. Laudare aliquem pro concione, in public, before a public assembly. Curt. Dimittere concionem. Cic. In concione dicere, before an assembly, h. e. publicly. Id. In concione legi (epistola) posset. Petron. Conciones, quæ ad clamorem confluerant, people, collections of people. — ¶ Also, an oration, harangue, public speech to the people (or army), δημηγορία. Cic. Habent concionem, in qua gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungunt. Id. Legi concionem tuam. Id. Conciones turbulentæ Metelli. Cæs. Habere concionem apud milites, to harangue. Id. Habere conciones graves in aliquem. Cic. funebris. — ¶ Also, permission to harangue the people. Cic. dare. — ¶ Also, the place where speeches were made to the people, pulpit, rostra. Cic. Ascendere or escendere in concionem.

**CONCIONABUNDŪS** (concionor), a, um, 2 haranguing. Liv. Hæc propalam concionabundus, in dies magis agebat iras hominum. Tacit. Promptis jam et aliis seditiosis ministris, velut concionabundus interrogabat, &c. Liv. Omnes portas concionabundus ipse imperator circumivit.

**CONCIONĀLIS** (concio, ñis), e, adject. of or pertaining to an assembly of the people. Cic. Clamore Senatus prope concionali. Quintil. Genus dicendi concionale, h. e. deliberative, such as is used at public assemblies. Liv. Concionalis senex, h. e. frequenting assemblies; commonly to be found at them (used scornfully).

**CONCIONARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Concionalis. Cic. populus, constantly attending public meetings. Ammian. oratio.

**CONCIONATOR** (concionor), ñis, m. an

*haranguer; demagogue, inciter of the people into tumult and sedition, ἐκκλησιαστής.* Cic. I  
**CONCIŌNATORĪUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to an assembly, δημηγορικὸς. Gell. Tibia illa concionatoria.  
**CONCIŌNŌR** (conciō, ōnis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to make a speech, harangue, address the people, or army, δημηγορεῖω. Cic. de religionibus. Id. ex turri alta. Cæs. apud milites. Id. Legio decima, qua cum erat concionatus, for ad quam. Sucton. ad populum. Plin. Iaspis utilis concionantibus. Sucton. More concionantis. — Also, of actors. Cic. — ¶ Also, to declare before the people, in an harangue. Cic. Concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum. — Hence, in general, to say publicly; to predict. Lactant. Idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla concionata est. — ¶ Liv. 39. 16. Nunc illi vos singuli universos concionantes timent, h. e. being in an assembly, assembled.  
**CONCIPIĪD** (perhaps con & pilo, for com-pilo), as, a. 1. Plaut. Etiam scelus viri, minitare? quem ego Offatim jam jam jam concipilabo, h. e. probably, I will cut you to pieces.  
**CONCIPIŌ** (con & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to take together, bring together. Varro. Nuces integras, quas uno modio comprehendere possis, si freris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, h. e. bring into. — ¶ Also, to take to one's self, take up, receive, contract, take in. Lucret. Nubes concipiunt marinum humorem, draw up. Varr. Trulleum latius concipit aquam. Cic. Pars (animæ, h. e. of the air) concipitur cordis parte quadam. Plin. Platani plurimum ventorum concipiunt propter densitatem arborum. — Hence, Concipere, sc. utero, to conceive, apply to women and beasts. Cū Id quod conceperat (mulier). Ovid. Puer furto conceptus, h. e. unlawfully. Hence, Cic. Semina, quæ terra concipit. Plin. Frumenta spicam incipiunt concipere. So, figur. Hoc quod conceptum resp. periculum parturit, h. e. instans. — Hence, Concipi, to originate in, arise from, be caused by. Cic. Conceptus a se dolor (opposed to divinitus immissus). — Also, to take or catch. Cic. ignem. Cæs. flammam. So, to take, h. e. conceive, derive, form. Cic. odium in aliquem. Cæs. inimicitias. Ovid. iras animo. Id. furores fatidicos mente. Virg. robur pectore. Ovid. spem. Plin. Ep. spem de aliquo. Curt. spem ex aliquo. Liv. spem regni. Cic. mente intelligentias. — Also, in general, to get, receive, contract. Cic. Macula concepta aliquot per annos huic ordini. Id. cupiditatem auribus, h. e. by hearing. Colum. morbum. Pandect. Arbor, quæ radicem non conceperit. — ¶ Also, of the mind and soul, to receive with the soul, to embrace with the understanding, h. e. to think, comprehend, understand, conceive, imagine, form an idea of. Cic. Quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id servandum est. Plin. Fragar, qui concipi humana mente non possit. Ovid. Urbesque domosque concipias animo, picture to yourself. Id. Pectore concipio nil, nisi tris. — Plin. Quæ animo concipi possunt. So, Cels. (without animo or mente) Concipio hominem posse omnia præstare, perceive, admit. Vellei. Conceptit esse homines, qui, &c. h. e. thought, conceived, believed. — Hence, to think upon, meditate. Ovid. thalamos, to aspire after. Martial. (of Virgil) Protinus Italiam conceptit, et Arma virumque. Stat. alicui solatia, h. e. solatia in aliquem meditari. — Also, to resolve upon, take in hand, undertake, commit. Virg. curam ducis. Sueton. lites et judicia. Cic. fraudes. Id. dedecus. Id. scelus in se. Id. vitia. So, Tacit. Agrippam ferre ad exercitus conceptit, h. e. determined, resolved. — ¶ Also, to draw up, couch or express in words, to word. Liv. Concipere verba, h. e. præire verbis, to say words beforehand for another to repeat afterwards. Cic. vadimonium, to prescribe or draw up a form, in which is contained a promise to appear in court. Liv. votum, to express. Id. summās, to specify the exact number. Tacit. jusjurandi

verba, to express, pronounce (the words dictated by another). Plaut. Ille conceptis juravit verbis apud matrem, h. e. in set form, formally. Cic. Conceptis verbis pejerare, h. e. to break a solemn, formal oath. Pandect. libellum, edictum, &c. to draw up, express, prescribe. Virg. fœdus, to draw up, execute, conclude. Liv. ferias, bellum, &c. to declare, announce formally. So, Sil. (of Hannibal's oath) Bella Latinis concepit, swore hostility to the Romans. — ¶ Gell. Furtum concipere, to search for and find (in presence of witnesses) in possession of any one something which had been stolen. Paul. Actione furti concepti is tenetur, apud quem furtum quesitum et reperitum est. Id. Concepti (sc. furti) agere, to accuse, complain against. — ¶ Lucan. Concepta classica cornu, h. e. signum pugne datum sono cornu.  
**CONCIŌSE** (conciŏsus), adverb, *conciŏsely*; in 2 short sentences. Quintil.  
**CONCIŌSIŌ** (conciŏdo), ōnis, f. a cutting up; breaking up. Cic. verborum, h. e. the dividing of a sentence into short clauses.  
**CONCIŌSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a feller. Co-3 ripp. nemorum.  
**CONCIŌSŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. fit to cut 3 with. Veget.  
**CONCIŌSŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a dividing, minute 2 division. Senec. Concisura aquarum cubiculis interfuentium. — ¶ Also, a cavity, fissure, impression (made by cutting), as in a statue. Plin. Al. leg. concisura.  
**CONCIŌSŪS**, a, um, particip. from concido. — ¶ Adj. brief, short, concise. Cic. sententiæ. Id. Angustæ et concisæ disputationes. Quintil. Brevis et concisa actio. — ¶ Also, broken up, divided into short sentences; properly, the particip. See *Concido*.  
**CONCIŌTAMENTUM** (conciŏto), i, n. an 2 incentive, excitement. Senec.  
**CONCIŌTĀTE** (conciŏtatus), adverb, rapidly, quickly, speedily, swiftly, impetuously. Quintil. ire. Colum. agitur pecus. Loc-tant. Ad mortem concitatissime properant. — ¶ Figur. Quintil. Alia concitate, alia remisse dicenda sunt, h. e. with ardor, vehemence. Id. Concitatus movere affectus, more powerfully.  
**CONCIŌTĀTIŌ** (conciŏto), ōnis, f. a stirring up, rousing, commotion; an emotion, παρόρμησις. Cic. Sapiens ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacat. Id. Vehementiores animi concitationes, violent emotions. Id. Plebis contra Patres concitatio et seditio, a tumult, sedition. Cæs. Ex concursu multitudinis concitationes fiebant. Cic. Concitatione mentis edi genus divinandum.  
**CONCIŌTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 rouses or stirs up; an exciter. Cic. seditionis. Id. signifer seditionis, concitator tabernariorum. Hirt. belli.  
**CONCIŌTĀTRIX** (conciŏtator), icis, f. stim-2 ulating. Plin. vis.  
**CONCIŌTĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from concito. — ¶ Adj. set in rapid motion, quick, rapid. Cic. Conversio cæli concitator. Liv. Equos quam concitatissimos immittere, with as great speed as possible. Auct. B. Afric. Concitati in castra confugiunt, at full speed. — ¶ Also, roused, fiery, ardent. Quintil. Vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis velut missilibus uti. Id. Erecta et concitata vox, loud.  
**CONCIŌTĀTŪS** (conciŏto), us, m. same as 3 Concitatio. Sidon.  
**CONCIŌTŌ** (con & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set in motion, stir up; particularly, to set in quick motion. Cæs. Omnem Galliam ad auxilium nostrum concitavimus. Cels. Medicamenta, quæ pituitam concitant. Liv. Concitare equum calcaribus, to spur. Ovid. Eurus concitat aquas. Val. Flacc. se fuga in locum aliquem. Ovid. se in fugam. Val. Flacc. Avis concitat alas. Ovid. feras, to chase, hunt. Val. Flacc. missile, to hurl with force. — ¶ Hence, to raise, excite, cause. Cic. misericordiam populi. Id. invidiam in quenpiam. Id. offensionem in aliquem. Id. expectationem sui. Ovid. iram populi alicui, h. e. contra aliquem. Liv. bellum Romanis. Cic. seditionem. Phædr. sibi

periculum. Plin. somnum. — ¶ Ab-sol. to stir up to rebellion, raise to insurrection; set in commotion. Ovid. Brutus clamore Quirites concitat. Pollio ad Cic. non modo nationes, sed etiam servitia. Cic. Quo spectat illud, nisi ut officia concitentur? Nepos. Concitata multitudo reprimi non potest. — ¶ Also, to rouse, h. e. to stir up, incite; provoke, irritate, make angry. Cic. Animi impetu concitatus. Id. Ad philosophandum concitatus. Quintil. Ira concitatus. Sucton. Concitatus exemplo, stimulated. Cic. Concitari in aliquem, h. e. irasci. Id. Animus divino instinctu concitatur. Quintil. iudicem, h. e. ad iram, odiunve movere. Id. aliquem in iram. — ¶ See *Concitatius*.  
**CONCIŌTŌR** (conciŏo), ōris, m. exciter, stir-2 rer up, couser. Tacit. Concitores belli. Liv. vulgi.  
**CONCIŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. from concio. — ¶ Adj. quick, swift. Cic. Defensor nimium litigiosus, concitus ad rixam, h. e. quarrelsome. Virg. axis. Auct. B. Afric. tela. — ¶ Concitus from concio, occurs in Val. Flac. and Lucan.  
**CONCIŌTŪS** (conciŏto), us, m. impulse, ra-3 pidity. Claud. Mamert.  
**CONCIŌVIS** (con & civis), is, m. or f. a 3 fellow-citizen; same as *Civis*, which is better. Tertull.  
**CONCIŌNCŪLĀ** (dimin. from concio), æ, 1 f. a short harangue. Cic.  
**CONCLĀMATĪŌ** (conclamo), ōnis, f. a 2 cry or shout of many together, ἀναβήσις. Senec. tot millium sub gladio gementium. Tacit. Lacrymis et conclamationibus dolore testari, wailing, lamentation. Cæs. Curio universi exercitus conclamatione imperator appellatur, the acclamations of the whole army.  
**CONCLĀMATŪS**, a, um, particip. from conclamo. — ¶ Adj. well-known, famous, celebrated. Macrobi. Herbas conclamati frigris. Sidon. Conclamatissimæ declamationes. — ¶ Also, given up for lost, despaired of. Apul. and Serv.  
**CONCLĀMITŌ** (frequent. from conclamo), as, n. 1. to cry out often. Plaut.  
**CONCLĀMŌ** (con & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to cry together (h. e. when several cry out together, or when one man cries out to several others), to cry out, cry aloud; call out, proclaim, συμβόλω. Cic. Vos universi a me conservatam esse Rempubl. conclamastis. Liv. Conclamatum (est) ad arma, they cry, to arms! Virg. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum conclamant. Cæs. Conclamant, se paratos esse. Id. Conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent. Id. (with ubi, expressive of desire). So, Curt. (without ut) Conclamant, duceret, quod videretur. Plaut. auctionem ferre. Cæs. victoriam, to cry out, shout, raise the shout of victory. Virg. lætum pæana, to raise a glad cry of victory. Apul. latrones, h. e. to cry, robbers! to cry, that they are here. — Hence, Conclamare vasa (ἀναζυγῆν σπυρίαιεν), to call to the soldiers to pack up their baggage previous to their marching. Cæs. Signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, h. e. gives the command to decamp. So, Id. (without vasa) Conclamari jussit. Id. Vasis conclamatis. — ¶ Also, to call together, summon with a loud voice. Ovid. socios. Virg. agrestes. — ¶ Also, to cry upon, call upon, invoke, cry to. Senec. deos omnes. Martial. Saxa conclamata querelis, h. e. cried out, filled with complaining cries. — Conclamare mortuos, to cry to them, call them (to see if they yet live; which was an old custom). Lucan. Corpora nondum conclamata jacent. Quintil. Post conclamata suprema, h. e. after this cry. Hence, Terent. Conclamatum est, it is over, 'tis finished, 'tis too late, there's no hope. Liv. Conclamare suos, to lament for as dead, to weep over their death, to give up as lost. (Compare *Deplorare*). — ¶ Also, simply, to cry out, exclaim. Plaut. Ubi abiit, conclamo. Ovid. Conclamat virgo. — ¶ Stat. Planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, h. e. resounds. — ¶ See also *Conclamatus*.  
**CONCLĀVE** (con & clavis), is, n. any apart-ment which may be kept under lock and key (whether singly or with others attach-

ed); a chamber, room, closet, supper-hall, &c. *μυχὸς, οἰκῆμα, σπυλοκίον.* Terent. and Cic. — Hence, *Liv.* Ut comprehensivos libero conclave ad questionem servarent, *h. e.* libera custodia (see *Custodia*). *Cod. Theod.* Unum carceris conclave, *h. e.* unus carcer. — Also, an inclosure, a stall or coop (as for birds). *Colum.* — ¶ Genit. pl. *conclavivorum* and *conclavium* in *Vitruv.*

**CONCLAUSUS**, a, um, particip. for *conclusus*, as if from *concludo*. *Colum.*

**CONCLUDĒ** (con & claudō), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to shut up, fasten up, inclose, confine, circumscribe, *συγκατακλείω.* Cic. Deus intelligentiam in animo, animum conclusit in corpore. *Curt.* Tigris, et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt. *Virg.* locum sulco. *Sueton.* Piscina conclusa porticibus. *Senec.* monstra domo caeca. *Plaut.* aliquem in fenestram. *Terent.* se in celam. *Id.* quempiam aliquo. *Cic.* Bestiae, quas delectationis causa concludimus. *Cæs.* Navigatio concluso mari, confinis, land-locked. — ¶ Also, to shut, close, close up. *Valer. Flacc.* vulnera cera. — ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater, straitens, hems in. *Id.* Fortuna tot res in unum concludit diem, brought into a single day; brought about on one day. *Cic.* jus civile in parvum locum. *Id.* Omnia conclusa artibus, brought into the form of. *Id.* In hanc formulam conclusa. *Id.* Orator concludatur in ea, quæ, &c., confine himself to those things, that, &c. *Nepos.* uno volumine vitas excellentium virorum, *h. e.* to include. — ¶ Often, to conclude, infer, deduce. *Cic.* summum malum esse dolorem. *Id.* Id quod concludere illi velint. *So, Id.* Perfecto et concluso, neque locum esse, &c. — Also, to show or prove by inference or deduction. *Cic.* Capita quæ concludunt, nihil esse, &c. — Also, *Cic.* argumentum. *Id.* rationem, *h. e.* to conclude, make an inference or conclusion. — ¶ Also, to end, conclude. *Cic.* Casus exitu notabili concluduntur. *Id.* crimen decumarum. *Id.* Verborum descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur. *Quintil.* vocem acuto tenere. — In particular, to round, conclude, complete in a regular and harmonious way (according to the rules of eloquence and poetry). *Cic.* Nihil tamen aptius explet concluditque sententias. *Horat.* versum. *Cic.* orationem. — Hence, *Cic.* Facinus crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, *h. e.* rounded off, fitly concluded.

**CONCLŪSĒ** (conclusus), adverb, in periods aptly turned or rounded off, *συγκλειμένως.* Cic.

**CONCLŪSIŪS** (concludo), ōnis, f. n. shutting, closing, shutting in, blockade, *συγκλεισις.* *Vitruv.* Ita conformandæ portuum conclusiones. *Cæl. Aurel.* palpebrarum. *Cæs.* Gravi pestilentia confictati ex diutina conclusione, from the great length of the blockade. — Hence, the oratorical, artificial connection (of words and sentences.) *Cic.* verborum and sententiarum; where the harmonious construction of periods is particularly referred to. — ¶ Also, an end, conclusion. *Cic.* In extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui. *Id.* orationis, and conclusio (absol.), the end of a speech; the peroration. — ¶ Also, in a syllogism, the consequence, the conclusion. *Gell.* syllogismi. — ¶ Also, a syllogism, a process of reasoning; a deduction, inference. *Cic.* Zenonis breves, et acutula conclusiones. *Id.* Ex quo illa conclusio nascitur: si, sol quantum sit, &c.

**CONCLŪSIVNCŪLĀ** (dimin. from *conclusio*), æ, f. n. syllogism, reasoning, inference, conclusion (spoken of slightly). *Cic.* Quorum sunt contorta, et aculeata quædam sophismata: sic enim appellantur fallaces conclusiunculae. *Id.* Stoici contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis effici volunt, non esse malum, dolorem.

**CONCLŪSTRĀ** (concludo), æ, f. a binding together, connection. *Vitruv.*

**CONCLŪSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a shutting up. *3 Cæl. Aurel.*

**CONCLŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *concludo*. — ¶ Adj. *Hygin.* Locus conclusior.

**CONCŌCTIŪS** (concoquo), ōnis, f. digestion, *πέψις.* *Plin.* Fructus difficilis concoctioni.

**CONCOCTUS**, a, um, particip. from *concoquo*.

**CONCŌENATIŪS** (con & cœnatio), ōnis, 1 f. a supping together. *Cic.*

**CONCŌLŌNĀ** (con & colona), æ, f. colora simul. *Augustin.*

**CONCŌLŌR** (con & color), ōris, adj. of the same color, *δμοχρῶς.* *Virg.* Sus candida cum fetu concolor albo. *Plin.* Oculi concolores corpori. *Ovid.* Populus festo concolor ipse suo est, *h. e.* are dressed in white togas, becoming the festivity (candorem) of the day. — ¶ *Apul.* Concolores fallacias, *h. e.* like former ones; or, plausible, having a fair appearance.

**CONCŌLŌRANS** (con & color), antis, 3 adj. of the same color. *Tertull.*

**CONCŌLŌRŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Concolor.* *Capel.*

**CONCŌMITĀTŪS** (con & comitatus), 3 a, um, particip. accompanied, attended. *Plaut.* Quibus concomitata.

**CONCŌPŪLĒ** (con & copulo); as, a. 1. 3 to join or unite with. *Lucret.* Denique res auro argentum concopulat una. *Al. leg. copulat.*

**CONCŌQUĒ** (con & coquo), is, oxi, octum, a. 3. to cook, boil together, to cook with, to prepare together by fire, *συνπέρω.* *Plin.* nitrum sulfur. *Lucret.* Concocti odores. — ¶ Also, same as *Coquo*, to cook (as it were), ripen, to mature. *Plin.* Panos concoctos emitere, *h. e.* maturos, qui ad suppuratiōnem pervenerunt. *Id.* Si caligaris clavus affuerit nascenti (boletō), omnem illico succum in venenum concoquit. *Id.* Propolis alvorum tubera discutit, dura concoquit, *h. e.* emollit, et ad suppuratiōnem perducit. *Id.* Juniperus tusses concoquit, et duritias, resolves, softens. *Id.* Vomicae, et pani difficile concoquentes, *h. e.* difficile collectum pus maturantes. *Id.* Terra acceptum humorem concoquens intra se. — Figur. to think upon, weigh over, consider, deliberate. *Cic.* Tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, &c. *Liv.* consilia clandestina, *h. e.* to frame, think upon. *Cic.* justitium, to contrive, meditate. — ¶ Also, to digest, concoct. *Cic.* cibum. *Id.* conchas. *Plin.* Nuces, difficiles concocti. *Id.* somno, *h. e.* by sleeping. *Senec.* Surgam, quamvis non concoxerim. — Figur. to digest, as, what we have read. *Senec.* — Also, to digest, *h. e.* to stomach, put up with, brook, suffer, abide, tolerate. *Liv.* Ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret. *Cic.* Ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam. *Petron.* Sicco ore famem concoquit, *h. e.* jejunus tolerat famem. *Cic.* Hæc (κρίσις) quam noster Diodotus non concoquebat. — ¶ Also, to worry, harass. *Plaut.* Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo.

**CONCŌRDABILĒS** (concordo), e, adject. 3 that can accord, harmonizing. *Censorin.*

**CONCŌRDIĀ** (concor), æ, f. concord, agreement, union, harmony, unanimity, *δμόνοια.* *Balb. ad Cic.* Reducere aliquos ad pristinam concordiam. *Plaut.* Redigere uxorem in concordiam viri. *Id.* Redire in concordiam. *Cic.* Adducere rem ad concordiam. *Id.* Disjungere concordiam, to sever, disturb. *Curt.* Concordiam et pacem firmare. *Sallust.* stabilire. *Gell.* restituere et conciliare. — Figur. *Plin.* Concordia, quam magnes cum ferro habet, sympathy. *Id.* rerum. — ¶ Also, agreement, concord, accord. *Cic.* vocum. *Quintil.* nervorum. — ¶ Also, connection, alliance. *Vellei.* Se cum Bruto Cassioque juncturum vires suas, si Cæsar ejus aspernaretur concordiam. — ¶ *Concordia* was also a goddess among the Romans. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

**CONCŌRDIALĒS** (concordia), e, adj. per-3 taining to concord. *Jul. Firmic.*

**CONCŌRDĒS**, e, adject. an old and obsolete form for *concor.* *Cæcil. ap. Priscinn.*

**CONCŌRDITĀS**, atis, f. same as *Concordia.* *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

**CONCŌRDITER** (concor), adv. by one consent, amicably, harmoniously. *Plaut.* Inter se congrunt concorditer. *Liv.* Bellum gerere concordius. *Cic.* Quicum concordissime vixerat.

**CONCŌRDIUM**, ii, n. same as *Concordia.* *Pandect.*

**CONCŌRDŪS** (concor), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to agree, accord, *δμονοέω.* *Cic.* Sic animi sanitas dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant. *Justin.* Ne tunc quidem fratres concordare poterunt. *Terent.* Si concordabis cum illa. *Ovid.* concordant carmina nervis. — ¶ Also, pass. particip. *Concordatus*, harmonious, concordant. *Pandect.* matrimonium.

**CONCŌRPORĀLES** (con & corpus), ium, 3 m. comrades, those of the same mess or company. *Amian.*

**CONCŌRPORĀTIŪS** (concorporo), ōnis, f. 3 an incorporation, uniting. *Tertull.*

**CONCŌRPORIFICĀTŪS** (con, corpus & 3 facio), a, um, adject. brought into one body. *Tertull.*

**CONCŌRPORŪS** (con & corporo), as, avi, 2 atum, a. 1. to incorporate, to bring into one body, *συνσωματώ.* *Plin.* Mulsum facillime cum melle concorporatur. *Id.* Polyanthemum vitiligines concorporat, *h. e.* destroys them, and makes the skin even, smooth. *Amman.* Scopuli concorporati. *Marcell.* medicamen.

**CONCŌRS** (con & cor), dis, adj. of one mind or will, agreeing, concordant, unanimous, amicable, harmonious, *δμόνοιος.* *Plaut.* Civitas concordior. *Cic.* Concordissimi fratres. *Id.* Moderatus et concordis civitatis status. *Id.* amicitia. *Liv.* anini. *Id.* Secum ipse concors. *Sueton.* Concordi et consentiente collega. — Figur. *Senec.* Concordi gradu ire. *Plin.* Nilus se totum aquis concordibus rursus junxit. *Virg.* Equi sneti frenâ jugo concordia ferre. *Ovid.* Concordi dixere sono, with one voice. *Propert.* torus. *Pers.* fata.

**CONCRĀSSŪS** (con & crasso), as, a. 1. to 3 thicken. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**CONCRĒBESCĒS** (con & crebro), and 3 **CONCRĒBESCŪS**, is, bui, n. 3. to become frequent, to increase. *Virg.* in *Ciri.*

**CONCRĒDĒ** (con & credo), is, didi, dītum, a. 3. to consign, commit, confide, intrust, *ἐπιτρέπω.* *Cic.* Rem et famam alicui commendare et concedere. *Plaut.* alicui aurum. *Id.* aliquid clam taciturnitati alicujus. *Id.* quippiam alicui in custodiam. *Id.* aliquid alicui in manum. — ¶ Figur. *Colum.* vites cælo. *Id.* navigia mari. *Catull.* gnatum ventis. — ¶ Also, to assign, attribute, refer. *Scver.* summis causis tantum opus.

**CONCRĒDŪS**, is, ui, for *concredo*. *Plaut.* 3 Si hoc concreduo. *Id.* amorem meum.

**CONCRĒMATĪŪS** (concremo), ōnis, f. a 3 burning up, conflagration. *Fulgent.*

**CONCRĒMENTŪM** (concreresco), i, n. a 3 collection, concretion. *Apul.*

**CONCRĒMŪS** (con & cremo), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to burn together; or simply, to burn, consume by fire, *συνκαίω.* *Liv.*

**CONCRĒŪS** (con & creō), as, a. 1. to create, make. *Gell.*

**CONCRĒPARIŪS** (concrepo), a, um, adj. murmuring, huzzing. In *Suppos.* *Plaut.*

**CONCRĒPATĪŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a sounding, 3 noise. *Arnob.*

**CONCRĒPYTŪS** (frequentat. from *concre-3 po*), as, n. 1. to make a frequent noise; to rustle. *Prudent.*

**CONCRĒPŪS** (con & crepo), as, ui, itum, n. 1. to make a noise, sound, resound, *διακρέω, ληκῶ.* *Cic.* Si digitis concrepuit, has snapped. *Cic.* Scabilla concrepant. *Ovid.* Ariferæ comitum concrepere manus. *Liv.* Exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, *h. e.* by striking their shields with their swords. *Id.* Primo concursu concrepere arma, *h. e.* the arms resounded, by striking their shields with their swords. *Cic.* Simulac decemviri concreperunt, armati in cives esse possint, *h. e.* sc. digitis or manu, *h. e.* have given the slightest signal. *Terent.* Ostium concrepuit, or, *Plaut.* Concrepuit foris, *h. e.* janua, the door has sounded or rung, *h. e.* some one has gone out. For, at Athens, the house-

door opened into the street; and every one who went out gave notice to the passers by to get out of the way, by rapping the door with his finger, before opening it. — ¶ Also, actively, to cause to sound, to sound. *Ovid. æra. Petron. digitos.*

**CŌNCRESCĒNTĪA** (concreresco), æ, f. uni-2 ting, hardening, concretion. *Vitruv.*

**CŌNCRĒSCŌ** (con & cresco), is, ãvi, ãtum, n. 3. to grow together, run together, thicken, curdle, chill, gather, collect, συγκρίνομαι, καταγγύνομαι. *Lucret.* Pluvius humor concrevit in altis nubibus. *Cic.* Aqua neque conglaciaret frigidioribus, neque nive pruinaque concreveret, nisi, &c. *Colum.* Cum lac concrevit, to curdle. *Virg.* concrevit frigore sanguis, has curdled. *Plin.* in lapidem. *Propert.* Vidi tussim concrecere collo, h. e. phlegm. — *Figur.* *Virg.* His primis ipse mundi concreverit orbis, was composed or formed of, collected from. — ¶ Also, same as Cresco, to grow, increase. *Colum.* Valles, quæ fluminum alluvie concreverint, h. e. have become raised. — ¶ *Ovid.* Concrese for Concrevisse.

**CŌNCRĒTYŌ** (concreresco), ðnis, f. a growing together; a concretion, congelation, συγκρίσις. *Cic.* Vis concretionis et liquoris, congelation. *Id.* Corporum concretio. *Id.* Mens segregata ab omni concretione mortali, h. e. from every thing material or corporeal.

**CŌNCRETŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. & adj. grown together, run together; condensed, curdled, thickened, thick, συγκριματικός, πηγματώδης. *Virg.* lac, curdled. *Plin.* Butyrum est spuma lactis concretior. *Id.* Sordes caudarum concretæ in pillulas. *Id.* mare, frozen. *Virg.* Concreti sanguine crines, clotted. *Id.* Zonæ cærulea glacie concretæ, congealed. *Liv.* glacies. *Lucret.* Nix acri concreta pruina. *Cic.* aer, dense, thick. *Id.* cælum, gross, thick. *Id.* Nihil est animis concretum, h. e. gross, corporeal, material. *Plin.* ossa, solid, without marrow. *Ovid.* dolor, tearless. *Cic.* in *Carm.* lumen, h. e. not clear, dull, indistinct. *Quintil.* Facies concreta squalore diutino, h. e. as it were clotted with tears, pale, haggard. — ¶ Also, made or composed of, consisting of. *Cic.* Aliquid concretum ex pluribus naturis, made or mixed up, compounded. — Hence, of a man, *Id.* Illud funestum animal ex nefariis stupris concretum. — ¶ Also, grown to, fixed, adhering. *Virg.* concretam exeniit labem, purumque reliquit, &c. — ¶ *Propert.* Ipse (Nanus) suos breviter concretus in artus, truncas jactabat manus, h. e. compactus, contracted.

**CŌNCRETŪS** (Id.), us, m. same as Concretio. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an adhering, attaching (the small fibres adhering to any thing). *Virg. Geo. 2.* 318. ed. *Voss.*

**CŌNCRIMINŌR** (con & criminator), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. 1. same as Criminator. *Plaut.*

**CŌNCRISPĀNS** (con & crispans), antis, particip. curling. *Vitruv.* Humores se concrispantes, et in aera surgentes, rising in an undulatory manner. — ¶ Also, vibrating, brandishing. *Ammian.* tela.

**CŌNCRISPĀTŪS** (con & crispatus), a, um, curled, crisped. *Vitruv.*

**CŌNCRŪCIFIGŌ** (con & crucifigo), is, a. 3. to crucify with. *Sidon.*

**CŌNCRŪCIŌR** (con & crncio), āris, pass. 1. to be afflicted or distressed at the same time, συμπαύω. *Lucret.* Omni concruciamur corpore.

**CŌNCRŪSTATŪS** (con & crusto), a, um. 3 adject. incrusted. *Ammian.*

**CŌNCŪBĀTYŌ** (concuco), ðnis, f. a lying 3 down or reclining upon. *Cælarcl.*

**CŌNCŪBINĀ** (concupinus), æ, f. a concubine, mistress, considered with regard to the man (called also peller, in regard to the wife). *Cic.*

**CŌNCŪBINĀLĪS** (concupina), e, adject. 3 of or pertaining to a concubine. *Sidon.*

**CŌNCŪBINĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. concubinage. unlawful connection. *Sueton.* and *Plaut.*

**CŌNCŪBINŪS** (concuco), i, m. a favorite, 2 catamite, unnatural fellow. *Catull.* and

*Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a fornicator, adulterer. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, honestly, one who lies with. *Tertullian.* sanguinis sui, h. e. who sleeps with the sword which had slain them.

**CŌNCŪBITĀLĪS** (Id.), e, adject. ad concubium pertinens. *Tertull.*

**CŌNCŪBITŪŌ**, ðnis, f. same as Concupitus. *Hygin.*

**CŌNCŪBITŌR** (concuco), ðris, m. same 3 as Concupinus. *Quintil.* *Declam.*

**CŌNCŪBITŪS** (Id.), us, m. a lying together; copulation. *Cic.* deorum cum humano genere. *Liv.* plebis patrumque (scornfully for conjugium). *Sueton.* adolescentuli, for cum adolescentulo. — Also, of animals. *Virg.*

— ¶ *Cal.* *Aurcl.* dentium, h. e. confixio, constrictio.

**CŌNCŪBIUM**, ii, n. same as Concupitus.

**3 Gell.** pudicum. — ¶ Also, same as *Concupia nox.* *Plaut.* noctis.

**CŌNCŪBIŪS** (concuco), a, um, adj. Concupia nox, the time of night, when people are commonly asleep; the dead of night, midnight; but rendered also, the time of night, when men are in their first sleep. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**CŌNCŪBŌ**, as, ui, itum, n. 1. See Concupio.

**CŌNCŪLCĀTYŌ** (conculco), ðnis, f. a 2 trampling under foot. *Plin.* Obturbata conculcatione aqua. *Al. leg.* proculcatione.

**CŌNCŪLCĀTŪS**, us, m. same as Conculcatio. *Tertull.* Erit conculcatui nationibus.

**CŌNCŪLCŌ** (con & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tread or trample under foot, tread down, καταπατέω. *Cic.* lauream. — *Figur.* to trample upon, to maltreat. *Cic.* Istum proterendum esse et conculcandum putaverunt. *Id.* Conculcari miseram Italiam videbis. *Senec.* Conculca ista, quæ extrinsecus splendet.

**CŌNCŪMBŌ** (con & cubo), is, ūbi, ūbitum, n. 3. lie with, copulate, συγκοιμάομαι. *Cic.* cum uxore. *Propert.* *Dæa.* *Juvenal.* Concupiunt Græce. — ¶ The tenses concubui, &c. seem equally to belong to concubo.

**CŌNCŪMLĀTŪS** (con & cumulo), a, 3 um, particip. accumulated, gathered up. *Tertull.*

**CŌNCŪPIŪS** (con & cupio), and **CŌNCŪPISCŌ**, is, pivi and pii, pitum, a. 3. to desire earnestly, long for, covet, ἐπιθυμέω. *Cic.* Mors ita gloriosa, ut eam concupisceret. *Id.* Honor non nimis concupiscendus. *Id.* Omnia concupivit. *Id.* Concupisceret mundum signis ornare. *Id.* Sicut semper concupisti. — *Figur.* *Plin.* (de faba), aquam. — ¶ Also, to strive after, aim at. *Ne-pos.* tyrannidem. *Id.* eam pervertere. — ¶ The pres. concupio, or the tenses derived therefrom, do not occur, except concupiens; as, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Concupiens regni.

**CŌNCŪPISCĒNTĪA** (concupisco), æ, f. 3 earnest desire, concupiscence, ἐπιθυμία. *Tertull.*

**CŌNCŪPISCĒNTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, ad-3 ject. *Tertull.* Concupiscitivum, quod vocant ἐπιθυμητικόν.

**CŌNCŪPISCIBILĪS** (Id.), e, adject. qui potest concupisci, concupiscendus. *Hi-eronym.*

**CŌNCŪPISCO**, is, a. 3. See *Concupio.*

**CŌNCŪPITŌR** (concupio or concupisco), 3 ðris, m. a coveter. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

**CŌNCŪPITŪS**, a, um, particip. from concupio or concupisco. — Also, without a subst. *Cic.* Concupitum adipisci. *Sallust.* Concupita præbendo.

**CŌNCŪRĀTŌR** (con & curator), ðris, m. a 3 fellow-guardian, joint-guardian. *Pandect.*

**CŌNCŪRŌ** (con & curo), as, a. 1. to take 3 care of. *Plaut.*

**CŌNCŪRRŌ** (con & curro), is, concurri, and concucurri, ursum, n. 3. to run together, run along with, meet, flock or rush together, ὁμοδρομέω, συντρέχω. *Cic.* (ad populum) Concurrentium ad curiam putaretis. *Id.* Tota Italia concurreret. *Cæs.* Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus concurreret. *Terent.* Concurrunt mihi obviam omnes. *Cæs.* Cum ad arma milites concurrissent. *Cic.* Concurritur undique ad commune incendium restingendum, they rush

together. *Id.* Concurrere ad mortem. *Sueton.* In capitolium concursus est. *Valer. Max.* Concurrere, concurrere, cives. — *Figur.* *Cels.* Ne plus eo materiae concurrat, h. e. confluat. — Also, of a single person. *Liv.* Concurrat ex insidiis. *So, Lucan.* Puppis ad auxilium sociæ concurrat. — ¶ Often, to engage in the fight, charge. *Sallust.* Infestis signis concurrunt, they rush to the fight, join battle. *Cæs.* Concurrunt equites inter se. *Liv.* inter se. *Hirt.* contra tantam multitudinem. *Vellei.* Cæsar et Antonius cum Bruto et Cassio acie concurrerunt. *Ovid.* ferro. *Virg.* Acies inter se paribus concurrere telis, to engage, contend. — So, also, to engage in single combat. *Nepos.* Cum hoc concurrat ipse Eumenes. *Vellei.* Concurrere mutuis ictibus cum fratre. — In the same sense, with *dative*, particularly in the poets. *Virg.* viris. *Ovid.* cominus hosti. — *Figur.* *Senec.* cum dolore. *Alter Senec.* Concurrat illinc publica, hinc regis salus. — ¶ Also, of things, to run or rush together, come violently in contact, strike or dash together. *Hirt.* naves adversæ. *Lucret.* nubes frontibus adversis. *Valer. Flacc.* Cyanæ, sc. rupes. *Plin.* Montes duo inter se concurrerunt. *Virg.* Omnia ventorum concurrere prelia vidi, for ventos. *Cic.* Aspere concurrunt litteræ, meet harshly or discordantly. — Hence, *Os* concurrat, sticks together, is glued together, said of a person, who, from shame, confusion, &c., is unable to speak). *Senec.* and *Quintil.* — So, *Senec.* Labra concurrunt. — ¶ In a figurative sense, to happen together, occur simultaneously, concur, unite. *Cic.* Sæpe concurrat, ut eodem tempore in omnes veræ, ne possim gratius videri. *Id.* Nisi ista casu concurrerent. *Id.* Res contrariæ concurrunt. *Id.* Quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est: sin minus, &c. *Terent.* Multa concurrunt simul. *Id.* Concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ, &c. *Id.* Tot concurrunt verisimilia. — So, *Cic.* Si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurreret nomina, h. e. should not be paid at the same time, or should not be payable at the same date. — Hence, to agree, full in with, accord. *Propert.* Est, quibus Eleæ concurrat palma quadrigæ, h. e. convenit et placet. — ¶ *Cic.* Confestimque verba concurrunt, occur to the mind. — ¶ *Concurro* is frequently used by jurists; to agree, accord, concur. *Pandect.* Quoties concurrat cum veritate. *Id.* Concurrat cum summa. *Id.* Sponsalia in idem tempus concurrunt, h. e. conveniunt, incidunt. *Id.* Interdum concurrat actio legis Aquiliæ, et injuriarum, h. e. eodem tempore, vel in eadem causa, seu petitione locum habet. — ¶ Also, to have part with, share with. *Pandect.* Si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem. *Id.* Filia in hereditatem legitimam fratri non concurrat. *Id.* Concurrere in pignore, h. e. to have a right or possession in with another. — ¶ Also, to flee to, take refuge in or with, have recourse to. *Cic.* Nulla sedes, quo concurrant. *Justin.* Populis ad Leonidam concurrentibus.

**CŌNCŪRSĀTYŌ** (concurso), ðnis, f. a running together. *Cic.* precontantium. *Id.* Qui sit ordo, aut quæ concursatio somniorum, correspondence, accordance.

— ¶ Also, a running up and down; a running about. *Cic.* puerorum nocturna? *Plin.* fornicarum. *Curt.* Miles melior concursatione, quam cominus, h. e. skirmishing. *Cic.* Cum multa concursatione, magnoque clamore, h. e. stepping back and forth (on the rostra); or otherwise, with a great flocking (of the people). *Id.* Libonis et Hypsæ non obscura concursatio et contentio, h. e. going about (to canvass). *Id.* decemviralis, h. c. their journeying back and forth. — ¶ Hence, agitation, anxiety of mind. *Senec.* mentis exagitata.

**CŌNCŪRSĀTŌR** (Id.), ðris, m. one who 2 runs up and down. *Liv.* Nec pedes concursator et vagus, h. e. skirmishers, light-armed foot-soldiers. *Id.* Levis et concursator hostis.

**CŌNCŌRSĀTŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 *Ammian.* pugna, h. e. quæ concursando fit.

**CŌNCŌRSIŌ** (concurro), ōnis, f. a running or meeting together, concurrence, *concourse*, συνδρομή. Cic. rerum fortuitarum. Id. Ut (atomi) concursioibus inter se cohærescant. *Gell.* Stellarum, constellations. Cic. Crebra vocum concursio. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Crebræ vocabulum concursiones. — ¶ Hence, as a figure of speech, a certain repetition of words. Cic. — ¶ Also, a running to and fro. Cic. *Verr.* 1. 30. But Ed. Ern. *concurrationes*.

**CŌNCŌRSŌ** (frequentat. from concurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to run or rush together. *Acc.* ap. Cic. Undæ concursantes. — ¶ Commonly, to run to and fro, run up and down, περιτρέχω. *Lucret.* Nunc hinc nunc illinc abrupti nubibus ignes concursant. Cic. circum tabernas. *Plin.* Stella concursans. Cic. dies noctesque. — Also, with the acc. Cic. omnes fere domos omnium, to go round to (in order to canvass or solicit votes). Id. omnium mortalium lectos. — ¶ Also, to travel about. Cic. Villas obire, et mecum simul lecticula concursare. Id. Obire provinciam et concursare.

**CŌNCŌRSŌS** (concurro), nis, m. a running or meeting together, συνδρομή. *Plin.* quinque annuum. — Often, an assembly, *concourse*, or *confux of people*. Cic. Concursus fiunt ex agris. Id. multitudinis ad me. *Cæs.* Fit concursus in pretorium. *Plaut.* per vias. Cic. Quos concursus facere solebat! what crowds he used to draw after him! *Liv.* Magnum concursum hominum fecit. — Also, a seditious meeting, meeting for treasonable purposes. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, figur. a running together, meeting, *concourse*. Cic. Concursu calamitatum labefactata. Id. Tantis concursus honestissimorum studiorum. Id. Concursu fortuito atomorum, a fortuitous concourse of atoms. *Cels.* Concursus lunæ et solis, h. e. conjunction. Cic. Asper verborum concursus, a clashing, or harsh combination of words. Id. Concursus occupationum, a press of business. — ¶ Also, a clashing or striking together. *Liv.* navium inter se, a running foul of one another. *Cæs.* Ut utræque naves ex concursu laborarent. — ¶ Also, of armies, charge, engagement. *Cæs.* Satis (spatii) ad concursum utriusque exercitus. *Nepos.* Barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. Id. prælii, shock. — So, figur. Cic. Ex rationis et firmamenti confictione, et quasi concursu. Id. philosophorum, h. e. contest, dispute. — ¶ *Quintil.* Concursus oris. (See *Concurreo*.) — ¶ Among jurists, consent, agreement, between parties with regard to the division of property. *Pandect.* Partes autem concursu fieri. Id. Omnes concursu partes habebunt. Id. Ususfructus per concursum divisus. ¶ *Concursus*, i, m. 2. decl. occurs in *Lucret.* as some read.

**CŌNCŌRVŌ** (con & curvo), as, a. 1. to 3 curve, bend, bow. *Lobcr.* ap. *Macrob.*

**CŌNCŌSSIBILIS** (concutio), e, adj. 3 which can be shaken. *Tertull.*

**CŌNCŌSSIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a shaking, διασεισμός. *Plin.* Ep. Ut faces ignem assidua concussione custodiunt. *Colum.* Vasa sine concussione portare. *Senec.* Illa vasta concussio, quæ duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake. — ¶ Among jurists, an attempt to extort money from one, by false pretences (as, by threatening a false accusation, by feigned authority, and the like). *Pandect.*

**CŌNCŌSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an extortioner. 3 *Tertull.* See *Concussio*.

**CŌNCŌSSŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Concussio*, in the second sense. *Tertull.*

**CŌNCŌSSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a shaking, concussion. *Lucret.* and *Plin.*

**CŌNCŌSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *concutio*. — ¶ Adj. *Martian.* *Capell.* Patas aliquanto concussior, h. e. turbator, commotior.

**CŌNCŌTIŌ** (con & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to shake, move violently, agitate, ἀναείλω. *Poetn.* ap. *Terent.* Qui templa cæli summa sonitu concutit.

*Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* plausu cava concutit ungula (h. e. equorum) terram. *Liv.* Terra ingenti motu concussa. *Plin.* Ictu stellarum cadentium concuti æra. *Cels.* corpus multa gestatione. *Juvnal.* Concuti cacinno. *Ovid.* illustre caput, shaking. *Virg.* Concussa fameni solabere queru. *Ovid.* Aries concutit arces. *Virg.* acres equos, to put in action. *Ovid.* freta, to trouble, agitate. Id. tela, to vibrate, brandish, hurl. Id. Oraque singultu concutiente sonant. *Lucret.* Concutitur sanguis, h. e. agitatur. — ¶ *Horat.* Concutite te, num, &c. h. e. senreh, examine yourself (for among the Romans, a man was searched by shaking his toga, as it had no pockets). — ¶ Concutere se, to shake one's self, rouse one's self, get ready. *Flor.* Se Numidia concussit, h. e. for war. *Juvnal.* Se concussere ambæ (Sthenobæa et Cressa), h. e. for revenge. So, *Petron.* Concutite plebem. This seems to be drawn from the lion, who shakes his mane when he is enraged. — ¶ *Figur.* to terrify, or make to tremble, put in fear. *Vellei.* aliquem terrore. *Virg.* mentem metu. *Curt.* totam Asiam. — Among jurists, Concutere aliquem, to terrify by menaces, &c. in order to extort something from one. — ¶ Also, more generally, to trouble, disturb, disquiet, agitate, distract. *Horat.* Quone malo mentem concussa? timore deorum. *Virg.* Casu animum concussus amici. Id. Concussa vulgi peccora. *Senec.* Summum est, deoque vicinum, non concuti. — ¶ Also, to injure, impair, weaken, break down, ruin. Cic. Is leges Cæsaris, ut rempubl. concutere posset, evertit, h. e. to disturb, bring into disorder. *Nepos.* opes Lacedæmoniorum. *Vellei.* Concutere provinciam. Id. Concussit eum graviter fortuna, h. e. multavit, to handle roughly. *Quintil.* divitias tuas. *Tacit.* Concussa fides, credit shaken or impaired. Id. Concussa Transrhænanorum fides, h. e. their loyalty. Id. Concussum Scnatusconsultum, annulled, repealed. *Vellei.* Concussæ hostium vires. — ¶ Also, to strike together. *Senec.* Utrumi cavæ manus concutiantur, an planæ. — Also, simply, to strike, hit. *Propert.* aliquem arcu.

**CŌNDALIŪM** (κόνδαλος, articulus digiti), 3 ii, n. a kind of ring worn by slaves. *Plaut.*

**CŌNDECENS** (con & decens, or condecet), 3 entis, adj. becoming, fit, convenient, suitable. *Ammian.* Loco decenti monstrabo. *Al. leg. competenti.* *Auson.* Cujus habitus condecitor.

**CŌNDECENTER** (condecens), adverb, 3 becomingly. *Gell.* Alii leg. condecenctr.

**CŌNDECENTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. same as *decentia*; *deccney*, *becomingness*. Cic. Verbis ad aptam compositionem et condecentiam orationis uti. But Ed. Ern. *deccntiam*.

**CŌNDECET** (con & decet), same as *decet*; 3 it is becoming, it becomes. *Plaut.* Capies quod te condecet. Id. Atticam disciplinam. Id. pudorem gerere.

**CŌNDECŌRE** (con & decore), adverb, becomingly, properly; same as *decore*. *Gell.* *Al. leg. cum decore*.

**CŌNDECŌRĒ** (con & decoro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. same as *decore*; to adorn, decorate, ornament. *Terent.* ludos scenicos. *Epigr.* ap. *Plin.* loca picturis. *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* Genus pennis condecoratum, h. e. birds. *Vitruv.* Disciplina condecorata, et abundans eruditionibus.

**CŌNDELIQUESCŌ** (con & deliquesco), 3 is, n. 3. to melt, dissolve. *Cato.*

**CŌNDEMŌABILIS** (condemno), e, adj. 3 describing of condemnation. *Pallad.*

**CŌNDEMŌATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a condemnation, 3 ing, condemnation, κατάκρισις. *Pandect.* pecuniaria. Id. facere, h. e. condemnare. Id. pati. — But *Cod. Just.* has also Condemnationem facere, to effect, bring about the condemnation of some one.

**CŌNDEMŌATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a condemnor: used of the judge who passes sentence. *Tertull.* delicti. — ¶ Also, an accuser; one who causes another to be condemned. *Tacit.* *Claudix.*

**CŌNDEMŌŌ** (con & damno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. judicially, to condemn, ku-

τακρίνω, καταγινώσκω. Cic. aliquem capitis, capitally. Id. aliquem sceleris. Id. eodem te crimine. Id. de alea, for gaming. Id. pecuniæ publicæ, for embezzlement. *Sueton.* Super quadraginta reos ex divicis criminibus condemnavit. Id. ad metalla, aut ad bestias. *Pandect.* aliquem certa pecunia, to pay a definite sum. Id. Condemnari amplioris pecuniæ. *Liv.* denis millibus æris. *Pandect.* possessorem in fructus. Id. de fructibus ad aliquem in solidum. Id. ut pecuniam solvat. Cic. pro socio, as an accomplice. Id. Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, h. e. for himself; to pay him. So, *Pandect.* Summa qua ei condemnatus erat, h. e. to pay him. *Titinn.* ap. *Non.* Voti condemnatus, having obtained his wish, and therefore being obliged (condemned) to fulfil his vow. — ¶ Hence, to effect the condemnation of any one, as an accuser or prosecutor. Cic. Ego illum (h. e. Verrem) condemnem, necesse est. *Sueton.* Reum apud iudices fecit, et condemnavit. — ¶ Extrajudicially, to condemn; to disapprove. Cic. Gabinii litteras ignominia nova. Id. aliquem inertia, impudentia. Id. arrogantia officium alicujus. *Cæs.* ad Cic. factum alicujus.

**CŌNDENSATIŌ** (condensio), ōnis, f. a condensing; same as *densatio*. *Carl. Aurel.*

**CŌNDENSŌ** (con & denseo), es, a. 2. to 3 make dense; same as *denseo*. *Lucret.*

**CŌNDENSŌ** (con & denso), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to thicken, make thick, condense, πυκνῶ. *Varr.* Oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, crowd themselves. *Auct. B. Afric.* Condensare aciem. *Colum.* Caseum pordebibus, to press, condense.

**CŌNDENSŪS** (con & densus), a, um, adj. 2 thick, crowded, close, dense, πυκνός. *Lucret.* corpus (nubium). Id. agmen. *Liv.* acies. *Auct. B. Afric.* Olivetum crebris arboribus condensum. *Virg.* columbæ. *Plin.* arbor.

**CŌNDEPSŌ** (con & depso), is, ui, a. 3. to 3 mingle or knead together. *Cato.* Hæc bene una condepsito.

**CŌNDICŌ** (con & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. & a. 3. to make an agreement with; to agree; to agree about, appoint together. *Liv.* (in veteri formula) Quarum rerum condixit pater patratus patri patrato, h. e. with him. *Justin.* tempus et locum coeundi. Id. inducias, to agree to, conclude. *Plaut.* Condicitus dies cum hoste. *Tacit.* Sic constituunt, sic condicunt. — Hence, *Plin.* Cum hanc operam condicerem, h. e. concerted with myself, resolved on, undertook; or, announced, made known, published. — ¶ Also, to announce, make known. *Gell.* aliquid in tertium diem. — Particularly, *Plaut.* aliquo ad cænam, or *Sueton.* alicui cænam, or Cic. merely, Condicere alicui, to invite one's self to sup with another; to let him know that we will sup with him if agreeable (on the contrary, *Promittere ad cænam* is used when we accept an invitation from another). — Hence, *Sueton.* Velut ad subitam condictamque cænam invitare se populum. — ¶ Among jurists, to demand back, claim restitution by law. *Pandect.* Verus dominus eam condicere non potest. Id. Condicere pecuniam alicui, h. e. ab aliquo petere. — ¶ Also, in its literal sense, to say together; to say the same thing. *Tertull.* — Hence, to agree, accord, live together. *Tertull.*

**CŌNDICTIŌ** (condico), ōnis, f. an appointing, declaring, announcing, παραγγελία. *Fest.* — ¶ In law, a personal action, whereby one legally demands restitution from another. *Pandect.* — ¶ See also *Conditio*, at the end.

**CŌNDICTIŌS** (Id.), or **CŌNDICTIŌS**, a, um, adj. Condictitia actio, h. e. condiction. *Pandect.*

**CŌNDICTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *condico*. — ¶ *Condictum*, i, n. agreement, compact. *Gell.* and *Apul.*

**CŌNDIGNĒ** (condignus), adverb, worthily, suitably, with propriety. *Plaut.* Nocutum condigne te (abl.) cubes, curabitur. *Gell.* Condigne et recte loqui. — ¶ Also, opportunely, to the purpose. *Plaut.* Condigne quam technam fecit.

**CŌNDIGNŪS** (con & dignus), a, um, adj

worthy, deserving. 2 *Plaut.* Ecator condignum donum, qualis est qui donum dedit. *Gell.* Pulchrum facinus, Græcarumque faciendarum magniloquentia condignum.

**CÖNDIMENTARIÖS** (condimentarius), ii, 2 m. who makes or sells sauces, &c.; a seasoner. *Figur. Tertull.*

**CÖNDIMENTARIÖS** (condimentum), a, 2 um, adject. belonging to sauce or seasoning. *Plin.*

**CÖNDIMENTUM** (condio), i, n. a seasoning, sauce, pickle; anything used for seasoning or pickling, ἀρωμα. *Cic. cibi. Colum. viridia, h. e. green herbs, used in seasoning.* — *Figur. Cic.* suavitas sermonum atque morum, condimentum amicitiae. *Id.* Facetiae sunt condimenta omnium sermonum. *Plaut.* Plausus est postremum condimentum Fabulae. — Also, *Plaut.* Animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, patientia est the best ally of grief. *Cic.* Severitas multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur.

**CÖNDIÖ** (perhaps con & do), is, Ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to season, salt, pickle, give a relish or zest to; ζομεῖν, ἡδύνω, ραριχέω. *Cic. herbas. Plaut. cænam. Colum. cibos. Varr.* Oleas albas nisi condieris, illas respuit palatum. *Plin.* vinum, to spice, prepare with honey and pepper, make into a sort of mead. Hence, *Conditum* (absol.), this wine. *Pallad. and Cæl. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, to pickle, prepare with spices, &c. in order to keep; to preserve, embalm. *Cic. mortuos. Plin.* caules vitium in aceto et muria. — ¶ *Figur. Cic.* orationem, give a relish to, set off, commend. *Id.* vitia artificio quodam malitiæ, to heighten. — Also, to soften, temper, allay. *Senec. Comitate condita gravitas. Cic.* Hilaritas illa, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus.

**CÖNDISCIPŪLA** (condiscipulus), æ, f. a female school-fellow, συμμαθήτρια. *Martial.*

**CÖNDISCIPŪLA' IS** (Id.), us, m. a being 2 at school together, companionship at school. *Nepos.*

**CÖNDISCIPŪLŪS** (con & discipulus), i, m. a school-fellow, companion in learning, συμμαθήτης. *Cic.*

**CÖNDISCÖ** (con & disco), is, idici, a. 3. to learn with or at the same time with. *Apul. mihi Athenis.* — ¶ Also, to learn; to become accustomed to. *Cic. supplicare. Horat.* Pauperiem pati puer condiscat. *Ovid.* Teneris crimen condiscitur. *Plaut.* merum bibere. *Sueton.* genera plausuum. — So, of inanimate objects. *Plin.* Naturæ lilia facere condiscantis. *Colum.* (of a vine) stare.

**CÖNDITANÖS** (condio), a, um, adj. 3 went to be seasoned or pickled. *Varr.*

**CÖNDITARIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adject. pertaining to pickling or seasoning. *Augustin.* coquina, h. e. a sort of victualling-house or ordinary.

**CÖNDITIÖS** (Id.), önis, f. a seasoning, salting, pickling. *Cic.*

**CÖNDITIÖ** (condo), önis, f. a laying up, preserving, as of fruits. *Cic. Divin.* 1. 51, unless this is to be referred to conditio from condio. — ¶ Also, a making, constructing, framing, creating: a work, thing made. *Prudent.* Dominum quoque conditioi impositum. *Tertull.* Dei conditio est et tus, et merum, &c. *Id.* Quod de conditione (dei) constat. — ¶ Also, the preparing or drawing up, executing of a contract (as in trade, marriage, &c.); a contract: and more generally, agreement, accommodation, composition. *Cic.* Privata sunt lege, pactione, conditione. *Id.* Ea (redemptio) mansit in conditione atque pacto. *Id.* Armis conditione positus. *Id.* Accedere ad ullam conditionem, h. e. to accede to, be content with. — ¶ Also, a condition, stipulation, terms. *Cic.* Ad conditionem alicujus venire, to accede to, accept. *Id.* Sub ea conditione, ne, &c., on (under, with) condition, that not, &c. *Ovid.* Accipe sub certa conditione preces. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Ea conditione; si, &c. *Cic.* Ea conditione ut, &c. *Id.* Conditiones ferre, leges imponere, to make conditions, propose terms. *So, Liv.* Dicere conditiones pacis. *Id.* Pax convenit in ens conditiones. *Nepos.*

*Pacem fecit his conditionibus. Cic.* Nullam conditionem recusant durissimæ servitutis. *Vellci.* Finitimos conditionibus sui juris fecit, subjected them, brought them under his power, by means of conditions (as, a capitulation, agreement to pay tribute, or the like); it is opposed to bello donum. — Hence, a promise with conditions, conditional promise. *Cic.* Nulla pecuniæ conditio ab integritate dederit. *Id.* Quibus jacturis, quibus conditionibus homines in provincias proficiscantur. — ¶ Also, every proposition, proposal. *Cic.* Tempus conditionum amissum est. *Id.* Quæ conditio (sc. facta or proposita a Cæsare) non huic fugæ præstitit? *Terent.* Conditionem accipere. *Nepos.* aspernari. *Cic.* Conditiones ferre (see above). — ¶ Also, opportunity of marrying, marriage connection, match; applied to either sex. *Cic.* Alia conditione quesita, match, h. e. wife. *Nepos.* Cum nullius non conditionis potestatem haberet, could have married any woman. *Cic. uxoria, h. e. marriage. Suet.* Octaviam, sororis suæ nepem, conditionem ei detulit, h. e. for wife. Hence, *Conditio tua non tor* (the formal manner of declaring a dissolution of betrothment), I have a mind to do without you, I would rather not have you. *Pandect.* — Also, sexual intercourse or connection. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, choice, liberty, option. *Plin.* Quorum conditio erat. *Pandect.* Deferre or facere conditionem alicui, utrum malit, &c. — ¶ *Condition, circumstances, situation, state, quality. Cic.* Infima est conditio servorum. *Id.* oratorum, circumstances. *Id.* Ea conditio temporum, ut, &c. *Id.* Quæ et naturam et conditionem, ut vinci possent, habebant. *Id.* imperii. *Plin.* frumenti. *Cic.* Esse meliore conditione, quam, &c. *Id.* Sequi conditionem aliquam vitæ, course of life. *Id.* mortalis, mortal state, inability to death. *Id.* Æqua conditione disceptare. *Id.* Iniqua conditione causam dicere. *Plin.* Civitas liberæ conditionis, h. e. free. *Id.* Populi conditionis Latinæ, h. e. enjoying the jus Latii. — Hence, good condition, advantage. *Cic.* Pari conditione uti. *Id.* Conditione optima esse, to have the greatest advantages, privileges, as in traffic. — Also, way, manner. *Cic.* Neque ulla conditione quietem potest pati. *Lucret.* Gignuntur eadem conditione. *Auct. B. Hsp.* Pari conditione Pompeius, in like manner, or, with the same view. — ¶ *Martial.* Condito est melior si tibi nulla, veni, h. e. no better or more agreeable invitation. — ¶ It seems sometimes to stand for *condictio*, and to bear the significations of the verb *condico*, as, compact, agreement, accommodation (see above). — Also, announcement. *Cic.* Hærum rerum eventus, conditio, expectatio, mentio. *Id.* In conditione atque in exemplo pertimescenda, h. e. in being known; but imitation is also read. — Hence, prescription, precept, rule. *Cic.* Victoria conditione omnes victi occidissimus. — Perhaps in some passages of *Cic.*, *conditio* should be read.

**CÖNDITIÖNABILIS**, e, adject. same as **3 Conditionalis. Tertull.**

**CÖNDITIÖNALIS** (conditio), e, adj. **conditional, with a condition attached. Pandect.** Conditionales creditores, h. e. quibus novum competit actio, est autem competitorum: vel qui spem habent, ut competat. — ¶ **Conditionales servi, and Conditionales** (absol.), a kind of servants or slaves, bound forever to a particular office. *Cod. Just.* So, *Tertull.* Opera et conditionalis eram.

**CÖNDITIÖNALTER** (conditionalis), ad **3 verb, conditionally. Pandect.**

**CÖNDITITÖS** (condo), and **CÖNDITITÖS**, a, um, adj. laid up. *Colum.*

**CÖNDITIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, adject. that is 2 laid up, preserved, or that serves for preserving. *Cato. olea. Varr. mala. Colum. cibi.* — ¶ **Conditivum**, i, n. a tomb, sepulchre. *Senec.*

**CÖNDITÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a maker, builder, founder, inventor, author, contriver, composer, writer, compiler, κτιστής, ἀρχηγός. (Compare *Condo.*) *Sueton.* urbis. *Justin.* regni. *Ovid.* anni, h. e. scriptor fastorum. *Vellei.* Augustus con-

ditor Romani nominis, reestablisher, restorer. — ¶ Also, a rural deity of the Romans, who presided over the laying up of corn and fruits. *Serv.*

**CÖNDITÖR** (condio), öris, m. a seasoner, 3 pickler, spicer, &c. ἀρωματός, ὄσφαρτος. *Cic.*

**CÖNDITÖRIUM** (condo), ii, n. a repository, place where any thing is laid up or preserved, ἀποθήκη. *Marcellin.* — ¶ In particular, a coffin, θήκη, λάρναξ. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* — Also, a sepulchre, tomb, vault. *Petron.* and *Plin.* Ep.

**CÖNDITRIX** (conditor), icis, f. she that 3 founds, builds up. *Apul.*

**CÖNDITUM**, and **CÖNDITUM**. See in *Conditus*, a, um, and *Conditus*, a, um.

**CÖNDITÖRÄ** (condio), æ, f. a sauce, seasoning; also, a pickling, pickle, preserve. *Senec.* and *Colum.*

**CÖNDITÖRA** (condo), æ, f. a preparing, 3 making. *Petron.* vitæorum, sc. vasorum.

**CÖNDITÖS** (condo), us, m. a making, 3 furnishing, founding, building, establishment. *Apul.* and *Censorin.* — ¶ Also, a laying up, preserving. *Colum.* Olivas conditui legere licet (if it be not conditui from condio). — Hence, *Auson.* Consilia altiore conditu texit, h. c. diligentius memoriæ mandavit, servavitque.

**CÖNDITÖS**, a, um, particip. from condio. — ¶ **Adj.** seasoned, heightened, set off. *Cic.* Nec oratio lepore et festivitate conditior. *Id.* Voce, vultu, motuque conditior. — ¶ **Subst.** *Conditum*, i, n. See *Conditio*.

**CÖNDITÖS**, a, um, particip. from condio. — ¶ **Subst.** *Conditum*, i, n. a storehouse, granary, magazine. *Spartian.* and *Pandect.*

**CÖNDÖ** (con & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to put together; to lay or treasure up, hoard, ἀποτίθημι. *Cic.* pecuniam. *Id.* frumentum. *Id.* fructus. *Id.* sortes arca. *Id.* Domi conditus consulatus videretur, laid up (as it were) at home, certain, in his grasp. — ¶ Also, to conceal, hide, bury, shut up. *Virg.* caput inter nubila. *Cic.* In causis conditæ sunt res futuræ. *Virg.* cælum umbra. *Plaut.* In pectore condita sunt. *Ovid.* *Conditus antro. Horat.* aliquid furto. *Id.* ensem, to sheathe. Hence, poetically, *Virg.* ensem alicui in pectore, to plunge, to bury. *Id.* aliquem sepulcro, or *Cic.* in sepulcro, or *Virg.* terra, h. e. to bury. So, *Ovid.* Nutrix condita urna. — Hence, *Condere*, to bury. *Cic.* mortuos. *Lucan.* manes. *Phædr.* patrem. — Also, to close, shut. *Ovid.* (of a dying person) oculos alicui. So, *Proper.* lumina. *Horat.* Liber aperit præcordia condita. — ¶ Hence, in general, to put or place any where, to put into, commit; but often implying concealment. *Petron.* cervicis nodo. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem. *Liv.* aliquem in vincula. *Id.* captivos in custodiam. *Stat.* discos in nubila, to bury, hide. *Cels.* Plantarum ossa iisdem modis conduntur, are set. *Senec.* aliquid in animum, to commit to memory. *Ovid.* stimulos in pectora. — To this signification may be referred some of the preceding, and the reverse. — ¶ Also, to lose out of sight, leave behind. *Val. Flacc.* Urbes navita condebat. — ¶ Also, to finish, end, spend or pass; to bring to an end. *Virg.* longos solces cantando, to spend in singing. *Horat.* diem. *Lucret.* sæcla vivendo. *Stat.* Condidant jam vota diem, taken up, consumed. *Senec.* Alexandrum scyphus condidit, destroyed; or perhaps (as we say) buried. *Proper.* Murmura conde, stop, put an end to. — ¶ Also, to make, construct, fabricate, build, found, establish, compose, compile, write, be the author of in any way. *Cic.* urbem. *Virg.* gentium. *Vellei.* colonias. *Justin.* imperium. *Phædr.* æternam famam, h. e. to win. *Sil.* nomen dextra, to gain, win. *Plin.* Nova secta condita, established, instituted. *Liv.* carmen. *Cic.* poema. *Ovid.* aliquid numeris. *Virg.* aliquid versu. *Plin.* librum. *Liv.* leges. So, *Plin.* Homero condente, when Homer wrote. *Justin.* Somniorum primus intelligentiam condidit, invented, contrived. So, *Flor.* artem bellandi. *Cic.* and *Liv.* istrum, h. e. to perform the purifying sacr-



*see, after taking the census.* — Hence, to write about, to celebrate, sing. Cic. *lances alicujus. Virg. bella.* — ¶ Also, to confirm. Stat. *portenta.* — ¶ Also, to arrange, bring into order, set in order. Cels. *ossa, to set. Id. articulum. Plin. Ita mos conditus, ut, &c. h. e. ita in more positum. Pandect. Natura rerum conditum est, ut, &c. ordered, constituted, established. Virg. nova fata. Lucan. fatum humanis rebus, settle, decide the fate of. Stat. diem. Flor. imperium, to reestablish, restore.* — Some examples will come under either this or the preceding signification.

**CŌNDŌCEFACTIŌ** (condoceo & facio), is, i ecl, actum, a. 3. to instruct, teach, train, accustom, *συναπαιδεύω.* Cic. *Eumque condocoefacti, ut, &c. Auct. B. Afric. gladiatores.*

**CŌNDŌCEŌ** (con & doceo), es, a. 2. to 3 teach, instruct. *Auct. B. Afric.*

**CŌNDŌCTŌR** (con & doctus), ōris, m. a fellow-teacher. *Augustin.*

**CŌNDŌCTŪS** (con & doctus), a, um, adj. apt, ready, well-prepared. *Plaut. dicta ad hanc fā laciam. Id. Conductor sum, quam tragœdi, aut comici, h. e. have learnt my part better.*

**CŌNDŌLĒŌ** (con & doleo), es, n. 2. to be 3 in pain with, sympathize with. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, to sympathize; to grieve. *Hieronyma.*

**CŌNDŌLĒSCŌ** (Id.), is, lui, n. 3. to feel pain with, sympathize with. *Tertull. corpori.* — ¶ Also, to be in pain or distress, or in great pain or distress. Cic. — ¶ Also, as an inceptive, to begin to be in pain, or great pain. Cic. *Si pes condoluit, ferre non possumus.*

**CŌNDŌMŌ** (con & domo), as, a. I to 3 quell, to tame. *Prudent.*

**CŌNDŌNĀTIŌ** (condono), ōnis, f. a giving away. Cic. *bonorum.*

**CŌNDŌNŌ** (con & dono), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give freely, grant, give away, present, bestow, *δωροῦμαι, χαρίζομαι.* Cic. *Pecuniam alicui condonantur. Plaut. Hanc pateram, Alcumena, tibi condono. Id. Ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi. Plaut. aliquid cruci, to crucify. Cic. (of a judge) alicui hereditatem, h. e. make over, adjudge (unjustly). Id. Facultas agrorum condonandi, for agros.* — ¶ Also, to remit, excuse, not to demand. Cic. *Qui pecunias creditas debitoribus condonandas putant.* — Also, with accus. for dative. *Terent. Argentum condonamus te. So, Plaut. Te (se. rem) condono.* — ¶ Also, to remit, pardon, forgive. Cic. *crimen nobis. Terent. Habeo alia multa, quae nunc condonabitur, quae proferentur post, for condonantur.* — ¶ Aliquid alicui condonare, is also, to give up, remit, or pardon any thing for any one's sake. *Vatin. ad Cic. Supplicium (hominis) tibi condono. Id. inimicitias reipublicae. Cæs. injuriam reipublicae et dolorem suam alicujus precibus. Id. praeferita Divitiaco fratri condonare, to pardon for his sake. So, also, aliquid alicui, to pardon one for the sake of another. Cic.* — ¶ Also, to give up, devote, sacrifice. *Sallust. Se et vitam suam reipublicae. Cic. Caelium libidini muliebri, h. e. to condemn for a woman's sake.*

**CŌNDŌRMĪŌ** (con & dormio), is, n. 2. 4. to sleep along with, sleep, *καθεσθῶ.* *Sueton. Deposita lectica, inter aliquas moras condormiebat.*

**CŌNDŌRMĪSCŌ** (Id.), is, mīvi, nītum, 3 n 3. to go to sleep. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to sleep. *Plaut.*

**CŌNDRĪLLA** (κονδρίλλη, κονδρίλλη), æ, CŌNDRĪLLĒ, es, f. and CŌNDRĪLLŌN, i, n. a kind of wild endive. *Plin.*

**CŌNDŪCĒNTER** (conducens), adv. *suita-* 3 bly, aptly. *Gell. Al. leg. condeceuter.*

**CŌNDŪCĪBĪLĪS** (conduco), e, adject. 2 profitable, expedient, advantageous. *Plaut. Consilium ad eam rem conducibile. Id. Fucinus mihi conducibile. Auct. ad Hiercan. Conducibilis, &c.*

**CŌNDŪCŌ** (con & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or lead together, draw together, conduct, assemble, collect, *συνάγω.* *Varr. ap. Non. populum in forum. Cic. Res geritur: conductae sunt vineae: pugnatur acerrime. Id. virgines unum in locum. Sisenm. ap. Non. de*

castellis ad castra maxuma milites. *Cæs. eo copias omnes. Sallust. milites in unum. Pallad. Cisternas construere, quibus omnium conduci possit aqua tectorum. Ovid. Peneus nubila conducit, h. e. vapores collectos emittit.* — Hence, in general, to draw together, contract; unite, connect. *Ovid. corticem, to unite. Plin. Nervi interiores conducunt membra, contract. Cæl. Aurel. Cutis conducta. Solia. Dies conductus, short. Cic. Ut in unum conducamus propositionem et assumptionem. Colum. Lac conducitur, is curdled, runs together. Val. Flacc. vulnera cera, to close.* — ¶ Figur. to bring or lead to any point. *Gell. Hæc, quae diximus, eo etiam conducunt, ut sciamus, &c.* — ¶ Also, to buy. *Plaut. agnum cædendum.* — ¶ Very often, to hire, (with or without pretio or mercede). *Cic. donum. Id. aliquem ad eadem faciendam. Senec. rhedam ab aliquo. Cic. Contentio cum operis conductis. Martial. Conductum repetens larem. Horat. Nummi conducti, hired at interest. Sil. Conducta bella, carried on by hired soldiers. Plin. praetores publice. Curt. militem, h. e. mercede ad militandum ducere. Pandect. habitationem in annum.* — Hence, figur. Conduci, to be hired, h. e. to be induced, persuaded; though this may be referred to the first signification. *Cato ap. Gell. Frusto conduci potest, uti taecat. Plaut. Tribus conduci non possum libertatibus, quin, &c.* — ¶ Also, to undertake for money, contract for; to furnish. *Liv. vectigalia. Cic. portorium. Id. columnam faciendam. Pandect. mulierem vehendam nave. Id. aliquem docendum. So, Phædr. carmen certo pretio. Tibull. Conductis adnectit licia telis, h. e. reeves for pay.* — ¶ Intransitively, to be profitable, advantageous, serviceable, expedient; to conduce. *Cic. Ea maxime conducunt, quae sunt rectissima. Id. ad vitæ commoditatem. Id. Hoc reipublicae conducit, Syriam dicerni. Sisenm. ap. Non. Quod maxime in rempublicam conducere videretur. Tacit. Quod conducit in commune. Plaut. in rem tuam bene. Tacit. salubritati. Plaut. huic ætati. Plin. Corpus augere volentibus conducit inter cibos bibere. Id. Arborese seri conducit. Id. Imbres non conducunt vitibus.*

**CŌNDŪCTYŌ** (conduco), ōnis, f. a bringing together, uniting, *συναγωγή.* Cic. *Quare in longis argumentationibus, ex conductionibus, aut ex contrario complecti oportet, h. e. by connecting, bringing together the premises (major and minor).* — Hence, a contraction, spasm, convulsion. *Cæl. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, a hiring, farming, *μίσθωσις.* Cic. *fundi. Liv. vectigalium.*

**CŌNDŪCTYŪS**, and **CŌNDŪCTYŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. hired; mercenary. *Plaut. fidicina. Nepos. exercitus. Varr. liberorum operæ.*

**CŌNDŪCTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. he who hires; a tenant who rents a house, land, &c. *Plaut. histrionum. Plin. Ep. agrorum.* — ¶ In particular, a host, landlord. *Rutil. Hospite conductor durior Antiphate.* — ¶ Also, one who undertakes to make or do for hire, a contractor. Cic. *operis. Valer. Maz. sacra aræ.*

**CŌNDŪCTRIX** (conductor), icis, f. she 3 who hires; the feminine answering to the masc. conductor. *Cod. Just.*

**CŌNDŪCTŪS** (conduco), us, m. a contract- 3 tion. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**CŌNDŪCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from conduco. — ¶ Conductum, i, n. a hired house. *Senec. Nec conductum meum, quamvis sis dominus, intrabis. Cic. Habere aliquid conducti.* — Also, a hiring, contract of hire. *Pandect. actio ex conducto.*

**CŌNDŪPLICĀTIŌ**, ōnis, f. a doubling, *ἀναδιπλασιασμός.* *Plaut. Quid hoc est conduplicationis? h. e. (of two bodies) embrace, hugging.* — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, in which one or more words are repeated. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**CŌNDŪPLICŌ** (con & duplico), as, a. I. 3 to double. *Terent. Hoc tibi, quod bene promeritus fueris, conduplicaverit. Lucet. divitias.*

**CŌNDŪRDUM**, i, n. a plant, thought to be *Saponaria vaccaria, field-soapwort,* called by *Plin. herba solstitialis, flore rubro.*

**CŌNDŪRŪS** (con & duro), as, a. I. to hard- 3 en. *Lucret.*

**CŌNDŪS** (condo, to lay up), i, m. a steward, butler, *ταμίας;* called also *Promus*, because it was also his duty to bring out the stores when needed. Hence, in *Plaut. Condus promus procurator peni.*

**CŌNDŪLŌMĀ** (κονδύλωμα, from κόνδύ- 2 λος), ātis, n. a kind of swelling, particularly about the anus. *Cels.*

**CŌNDŪLŌS** (κόνδυλος), i, m. the knuckle 3 of the finger. *Martian. Capell.* — ¶ Also, *Condylus, or Condulus, a ring. Fest.* — ¶ *Martial. Parvi tibia condyli sonabit, h. e. the joint of a reed, or a reed; unless condylus is here to be considered as a proper name.*

**CŌNFĀBRYCŌR** (con & fabricor), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. I to fabricate, frame. *Figur. Gell. originem vocabuli.*

**CŌNFĀBLĀTYŌ** (confabulator), ōnis, f. a 3 conversing or discoursing together. *διάλο γισμός. Syamaech. Epistolæ confabulationem præsentis imitentur. Tertull. Bonos corrumpunt mores confabulationes male.*

**CŌNFĀBLĀTŪS**, us, m. same as *Confa-* 3 bulatio. *Sidon.*

**CŌNFĀBLŌR** (con & fabulator), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. I. to talk together, converse, discourse, *συνομιλέω.* *Terent. Accedere ad aliquam confabulationem. Varr. ap. Gell. de rebus. Plaut. rem meam magnam tecum.*

**CŌNFĀCIŌ** (con & facio), is, a. 3. una 3 facio. *Lucret. Al. leg. eva faciunt.*

**CŌNFĀMŪLĀNS** (con & famulor), antis, 3 particip. serving together. *Macrobi.*

**CŌNFĀRRĒATIŌ** (confarreo), ōnis, f. one 2 of the three formal ways of marriage among the Romans; so called, because a sacrifice was offered on the occasion, in which a cake made of corn (*far*) was used. The presence of ten witnesses was required at this ceremony. *Plin.* — A marriage of this kind was dissolved in a similar manner; this dissolution was called *diffarreatio.*

**CŌNFĀRRĒŌ** (con & far), as, āvi, ātum, to conclude a marriage, or to marry by the 1 *forma* called confarreatio. *Tacit. Assuetudinem confarreati. Id. Confarreatis parentibus. Apul. Mulieris matrimonium confarreaturus.*

**CŌNFĀTĀLĪS** (con & fatalis), e, adj. 1 bound by the same fate or destiny, *συνει- 1 μοιόμενος. Cic.*

**CŌNFĒCTYŌ** (conficio), ōnis, f. a collect- 3 ing, bringing together. Cic. *tributi.* — ¶ Also, a making, composing, arranging, digesting. Cic. *hujus libri. Id. annalium. Cels. medicamenti.* — Hence, a preparing, elaborating, working. Cic. *materiæ, h. e. wood and other materials. Pallad. olei laurini, preparing, preserving. — Also, the thing prepared, work; a preparation. Cic. Confectio memoriæ, work, structure. Pallad. Per quod confectio æstuabunda suspiret, h. e. mel musto admixtum, ex quo fit œnomeli.* — ¶ Also, a chewing. Cic. — ¶ Also, a finishing, completing, close, end. Cic. *hujus belli.* — ¶ Also, a weakening, impairing. Cic. *valetudinis.*

**CŌNFĒCTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 works, prepares. *Jul. Firmic. coriorum, h. e. a tanner.* — ¶ Also, a finisher, concluder, executor. Cic. *negotiorum. Id. totius belli.* — ¶ Also, an overthrower, slayer. *Sueton. ferarum.* — ¶ Also, a consumer; one who destroys, breaks. Cic. *Ignis confector omnium. Lucil. ap. Non. Confectores cardinum.* — ¶ Also, a dyer. *Vopisc.*

**CŌNFĒCTRIX** (confector), icis, f. Lac- 3 tant. *Confectrix omnium rerum vetustas, h. e. the impairer, consumer, destroyer.*

**CŌNFĒCTŪRĀ** (conficio), æ, f. a prepar- 3 ing. *Plin. and Colum.*

**CŌNFĒCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from conficio.

**CŌNFĒRCYŌ** (con & farcio), is, si, tum, 2 n. 4. to stuff or cram together, *ἐμφορῶ, βέζω.* *Plin. myrrham in folles. Varr. (de apibus) Non modo desistunt pugna, sed etiam confercunt se, h. e. crowd*

together, *si arm.* Liv. Agrestem (for agrestes) confertum in angusta tecta. — ¶ Also, to cram, stuff, or fill full. Cic. Cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia. Tacit. Conferata mole. Cic. Liber confertus voluptatibus. Id. Vita plena et conferta voluptatibus. — ¶ See *Confertus*.

**CONFĒRMENTŌ** (con & fermento), as, a. 3 l. to ferment, to leaven. Tertull.

**CONFĒRĒŌ** (con & fero), ers, contūli, collātum, or collātum, a. irreg. to bring or carry together; to collect, gather, συμφορῶ, συμφορῶ, comporto, congero. Nepos. ligna circa casam. Vellei. Conferens arma, et prosterrens se genibus imperatoris. Cæs. sarcinas in unum locum. Colum. Horreum, quo conferatur omne rusticum instrumentum. — Often of money or other things contributed by several persons for any use, to bring or put in by way of contribution, to contribute, pay, εἰσφέρειν, συνεισφέρειν. Nepos. Quadringenta talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata. Justin. pecuniam in stipendium belli. Cic. tributa ex censu. Id. in commune. Liv. sextantes in capita. Id. aliquid ad honorem alicujus. Pandect. Non est permittendum nisi contulerit, *if he shall not contribute his part.* Id. Si vinum alius contulerit, alius mel. Id. magnam partem patrimonii alicui rei. — ¶ Liv. Cur non confertis, sc. legem, why do you not unitedly, in unison, propose a law to the people? — ¶ Hence, in general, to bring, set, put, place, draw together, to unite, to join, to make common. Cic. capita, to lay their heads together (for consultation). Id. castra castris, to join camp to camp, to bring camp right over against camp (said either of friend or foe). So, Hirt. castra oppido. Cic. sermones, to converse together. Terent. and Liv. consilia, to consider together. Cic. Coram hoc conferemus, or Id. inter nos, we will talk this over together. — Conferre pedem, to join foot, to join with, to close with (for a combat). Liv. Pede collato, foot to foot, man to man. Hence, figur. Cic. Pedem conferre, to attack, to move up to. Quint. Cum argumentis conferre pedem, h. e. to attack the arguments. — Plaut. and Virg. Conferre gradum, to join step with one, to go up to him (as a friend). So, Liv. Cum quo contulit gradum, attacked or closed with (as an enemy). — Cic. manus cum aliquo (properly, to join hands; hence), to engage, fight with. So, Virg. manum, and Ovid. dextram, and Id. Martem, or simply Id. Conferre cum aliquo, to engage, fight, contend. — Conferre signa (in its first sense), to bring the standards together. Cæs. Hence (in its second sense), to unite. Cæs. in unum. So, Liv. ad aliquem, h. e. to join his army. And (in the third sense) to join the standards with those of the enemy, to fight up pitched battle. Cic. and Liv. cum aliquo. Liv. Signa conferre in laevum cornu, to attack the left wing. Id. Signis collatis (pugnare, &c.), to fight, &c., a pitched battle. Hence, figur. or jestingly, Cic. Signa conferre, to fight. — Lucret. (de concubitu) membra, to unite. Horat. lites, h. e. to contend, wrangle. Ovid. dentes in corpore, h. e. attack it at the same time. Virg. se alicui, to come into close fight, to attack. Nep. Bellum conferre, h. e. conjungere. Cic. ut in pauca conferam, h. e. to make short, *be brief.* — ¶ Also, to compare. Cic. vitam utriusque inter se. Id. pacem cum bello. Id. parva magnis. Horat. nil jucundo amico. Phedr. se laudibus alicujus. Varr. quippiam ad aliud. Liv. vires. Cic. nostras leges cum Lycurgo. — ¶ Also, bring or carry any whither. Nepos. nihil domum suam. Hence, conferre se, to betake, turn or apply one's self any whither. Cic. Rhodium. Id. in fugam. Id. ad studium philosophiae. Id. ad pontifices. Plaut. in pedes, to take to his heels. Cic. conferre aliquid in infamiam. Id. Academiam ex duobus libris in quatuor. Terent. verba ad rem, to put his words into effect; to pass from words to deeds. Cic. species hominum in Deos, to represent the gods to one's self in human form. — Hence, to bring, h. e. to bring on, cause or induce. Colum. pectem hominibus pectudibusque. Plin.

Sulphur confert candorem. — Also, to contribute, to be serviceable to, to promote, profit. Cic. ap. Colum. Metus plurimum confert ad diligentiam custodiendi. Id. Quod oratori plurimum confert. Id. nihil ad probationem. Id. Allium voci confert, is good for, benefits. — Also, to bring upon, lay upon. Cic. omnia in patronum. Terent. culpam in me, to lay the blame upon. Cic. suspicionem in aliquem, to draw upon. Cæs. timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem, h. e. to assign this as a reason or excuse for their fear. — Also, to commit, intrust, refer. Cic. rem ad aliquem, h. e. to refer the matter to his arbitration. Id. spem salutis ad clementiam victoris. — Also, to confer, give, impart. Cic. beneficium in aliquem. Sueton. præmia alicui. Terent. fructum alio. — Also, to make use of, to employ, to apply or convert (to any purpose). Cic. pecuniam ad beneficentiam. Id. pecuniam in aliquid. Id. tempus in aliquid. Id. vocem ad quaestum. Id. se et arma in salutem reipublicae. — Also, to direct, suit, adapt. Cic. causam in tempus. — Also, to turn in any direction, to direct. Cic. iter Brundisium. Terent. animum huc. Id. suum animum alio. — Also, to transform, change. Cic. se in bellum. Ovid. corpus in volucrum. — Also, to put off, defer. Cic. aliquid in tempus ambulationis. Id. omnia in mensem Martium. — Also, for afferre, to adduce. Terent. exemplum. — Also, to place, to station or post in any part. Hirt. legiones in mediani aciem. Anct. B. Afr. tertium aciem in sinistrum cornu.

**CONFĒRĒRŪMĪNŌ** (con & ferrumino), as, 2 a. 1. to glue together, cement, solder, συγκλλάω. Plin.

**CONFĒRTE** (confertus), adv. same as *Con-3 fertim*. Ammian. Confertius resistentes.

**CONFĒRTĪM** (Id.), adv. closely, in a heap 2 or crowd, in a compact body, ἀσπῶς. Sallust. Non confertim neque in unum se recipiebant, sed alius alio, &c. Liv. Confertim et pugnant, et cedunt.

**CONFĒRTŪS**, a, um, particip. from confertio. — ¶ Adj. close together, close pressed, thick, close, crowded. Tacit. Conferto gradu. Liv. agmen. Cæs. Confertissima acies, in very close array. Liv. Samnites dextera parte raris ordinibus, sinistra confertiores steterant. Sallust. In confertissimos hostes incurrit. — ¶ Also, filled full, full. Cic. Vita plena et conferta voluptatibus. Stat. Confertissima lucis Nysa, having very many groves. See *Confertio*.

**CONFĒRVA** (conferveo, quia ossa confracta sanat), æ, f. the herb called sponge of the river. Plin. — ¶ Apul. calls also the herb *Consolida* by this name.

**CONFĒRVEFACĪŌ** (conferveo & facio), is, a. 3. to heat. Lucret.

**CONFĒRVEŪS** (con & ferveo), es, bui, n. 2 3. to boil together, cook together. Pallod. — ¶ Also, of fractured bones, to unite, grow together. Cels.

**CONFĒRVEŪS** (con & ferveo), is, bui, n. 3. to become heated, grove hot, boil, ferment. Vitruv. Aer confervescit. — Figur. Horat. Mea cum confervit ira. — ¶ Also, of broken bones, to unite, by means of the gelatinous substance in them. Cels. — ¶ Plin. Granum, si tegulis subjacat, confervescere. Colum. Nec postea tangitur vinum, dum confervescat; (the last two mean, to ferment.)

**CONFĒSSIŌ** (confiteor), ōnis, f. a confession, acknowledgment. Cic. errati. Id. captæ pecunie: Id. Confessiones alienius rei. Id. Indui, jugulari confessione sua. Id. urgeri. Vellei. Omnium confessione Senatui princeps. — ¶ Also, proof, testimony. Plin. Laser ad externa corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, h. e. testimony of those who have been cured thereby; is of unquestionable utility. Id. Confessio de somno piscium, a proof. Cato ap. Gell. Ea faciunt confessionem, non defensionem, h. e. make the thing certain.

**CONFĒSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a confessor, as of religion, particularly under the torture. Sidor. Sed Confessorem virtutum signa sequuntur. — ¶ Also, a monk, Christian. Hieron.

**CONFĒSSŌRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Con-3 fessoria actio* (to which is opposed *negat-*

*toria*), h. e. an action to obtain from another an acknowledgment of our right to a thing, which he seeks to deprive us of *Pandect.* — ¶ It is also in *Pandect.* actio que datur alicui adversus confitentem; e. g. de damno dato.

**CONFĒSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from confiteor. For the active significations, see *Confiteor*. — ¶ Passively, particip. and adj. acknowledged, confessed, manifest undoubted, evident, apparent. Cic. Manifesta res et confessa. Quintil. Propositio aut confessa est, aut probanda. Id. Ornatus pressior, et severior, et minus confessus, h. e. less apparent, manifest. Id. Verba Græca confessa, h. e. evidently Greek. Id. De confesso loqui, h. e. de crimine confesso et manifesto. Plin. Ne pluribus morem in re confessa. Id. Sidus confessum inter omnes. Id. Apiastrum in confessa damnatione est, h. e. ab omnibus damnatur. — ¶ Gell. e xii. tab. Æs confessum, an acknowledged debt. — ¶ Plin. Ep. In confessum venire, to be undoubted, acknowledged by all, clear or known to all. — ¶ Ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt. Senec. Malus ex confesso. Quintil. Vituperare quæ ex confesso sunt turpia. — ¶ In confesso esse, to be clear, undisputable. Senec. Parentum in confesso sunt merita. Plin. Cum in confesso sit, fuisse, &c.

**CONFĒSTĪM** (apparently allied to festino), adv. forthwith, immediately, without a moment's delay; παρῳρῳικῶς, εὐθέως. Cic. Quæ gestum negotium confestim, aut ex intervallo consequuntur. Id. Rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora, et confestim gerendam. Cæs. Cohortes armari, et confestim se subssequi jussit.

**CONFĒSŪLĀ** (con & fibula), æ, f. same 3 as *Fibula*. In Cato, a wooden clamp or clench, to keep wood from splitting.

**CONFĒSCIENS**, entis, particip. from conficiscio. — ¶ Adj. that causes, makes, procures, efficient, effective. Cic. causa conficiens, h. e. efficiens. Id. Hæc cum corporis bona sint, eorum conficientia certe in bonis numerabis. Id. Civitas conficientissima litterarum, h. e. quæ diligentissima omnia acta perscribit.

**CONFĒSCIŌ** (con & facio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. properly, to make together. Hence, to get together, collect, bring together. Nepos. magnam multitudinem serpentum. Cic. exercitum. Id. pecuniam ex aliqua re. Id. Summa confecta ex singulis æribus. — ¶ To make, prepare, execute, effect. Cic. annulum, pallium, soccos sua manu. Plin. ellychnia. Id. medicamina. Nepos. libros. Id. orationes, to compose. Terent. pacem. Id. nuptias, to make, celebrate. Cic. facinus. Id. iter, to make a journey. Id. pretium, to fix, set. Id. animum auditoris misericordem, to make, render. Liv. provinciam rebellatricem. — Hence, to procure, provide, get. Cic. alicui bibliothecam. Terent. alicui virginem. Id. reditum alicui, to effect, procure. Id. bene loquendi famam, to acquire (ποιεῖν ὄνομα). Id. centurias, to secure the votes of. Id. necessariis suis suam tribum, h. e. conciliare, gain over to, get their favor for, induce to favor. — Also, to cause, excite. Terent. alicui sollicitudines. Cic. motus animorum. — Also, prepare, work, elaborate. Plin. frumenta molere, et conficere, h. e. to make into bread. Cic. Villis ovium confectis atque contextis homines vestiuntur. Pallad. pelnas et lardum, to salt, pickle. Plin. pelles, h. e. c. inficere, to dye. — Hence, also, to execute, perform. Cic. quod mihi mandaras. Id. mandata. Id. sacra. Id. rem ex sententia. Hence, Id. Confecta res est, it is over (with Italy), it is all over. — ¶ To end, finish, terminate, accomplish, complete, bring about. Cic. Ego jam annum munus confecera. Colum. intra cal. decembr. scimentem. Plin. Donec conficiatur bruma. Cic. ludos. Id. Isocrates prope centum confecit annos, h. e. lived to the age of. Sil. Somnus suas confecerat horas. Plaut. diem (longo sermone). Cic. totum locum, settle, dispose of, the whole matter. Liv. provinciam, h. e. to finish the war in a land, to give peace to the province. Cic. Pompeius plures provincias confecit.

quam alii concupiverunt, has settled, quieted, reduced. Plin. Sidus confectum, h. e. has finished its course, is no longer visible; or, its influence has ceased. Hence, Cic. Cum Apella confice (sc. rem) de columnis, finish, conclude, settle the terms, strike the bargain. — ¶ In a logical sense, to conclude, infer. Cic. aliquid ex eo, quod, &c. Id. Rem, quæ conficitur. Id. Ex quo conficitur, ut, &c. it is inferred, it follows. — ¶ To bring to an end, run through, squander. Terent. pecuniam. Cic. patrimonium. Id. rem suam et publicam. Id. ornamenta equestris ordinis, h. e. census. — So, to bring to an end, h. e. to kill, destroy; and, figur. to overpower, prostrate, bring down, subdue. Cic. Magnam vim serpentium. Sueton. aliquem vulneribus. Plaut. Ego te hic hâc offatim conficiam, will make minced meat of you. Cic. In illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, a quibus te ab eodem me, superiore ex loco confici et concidi necesse est. Plaut. Conficiet jam te hic verbis, he will overpower you, silence you. Terent. Virgineum quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestia, h. e. devici, expugnavi. Lucan. Terror conficit omnia. Nepos. Athenienses confecit, h. e. debellavit. Senec. Rabies accusandi, omni bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit. — Also, to chew, masticate, chew up. Cic. Dentes intimi escas conficiunt. — Also, to digest. Plin. Alvus cibos non conficit. — ¶ In general, to wear away, wear out, injure, impair, consume, weaken, overthrow, ruin. Cic. Nihil est, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas. Lucrct. Ignes conficerent sylvas. Stat. Machina confecta flammis, consumed, destroyed. Liv. exercitus. Cic. Me mæror conficit. Id. Confici desiderio, curis, frigore, lacrimis, fume, senectute. Also, Id. Ipse conficior, venisse tempus, cum, &c., am grieved, afflicted. So, the particip. Confectus, a, um. Lucrct. Confecti artus languent. Cic. Et corpore et animo confectus, afflicted, harassed, in body and mind. Id. Filius lacrymans et confectus, full of grief or emaciated. Id. Civitas confecta senio, weak, decrepit. Virg. macie suprema, reduced, exhausted. — ¶ To dye, stain, for, inficere. Plin. pelles. Arnob. corpora.

CONFICTIÖS (confingo), önis, f. a forging, fabricating, counterfeiting. Cic. CONFICTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a fabricator, 3 counterfeiter, ferger. Paulin.

CONFICTÖS, a, um, particip. from confingo. — ¶ For confixus. Scaur. ap. Diomed.

CONFIDEJÖSSÖR (con & fidejussor), öris, m. a joint surety. Pandect.

CONFIDENS (confido), tis, pres. particip. — ¶ Adj. confident, bold, dauntless, Sapaλαός. Plaut. Decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse. Id. Qui me confidentior? — ¶ Often also, in a bad sense, audacious, impudent, daring, headstrong, rash, presumptuous. Cic. Quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur. Terent. Est parasitus quidam Phormio, homo confidens. Sueton. Ab juvena minime civilis animi, confidens etiam, &c. Quintil. Pro astuto sapiens, pro confidente fortis. Virg. Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Jussit adire domus? Horat. Confidens et timidus.

CONFIDENTER (confidens), adv. boldly, confidently, fearlessly, Sapaλαέως. Plaut. hominem contra colloqui. Cic. Dicam jam confidentius de studiis. Plin. Confidentius affirmatur. — ¶ Also, audaciously, daringly, impudently, presumptuously. Auct. ad Herenn. crudeliter, confidenter factum. Id. Confidentissime resistens.

CONFIDENTIYA (Id.), æ, f. confidence, boldness, assurance, courage, Sάποος. Cæd. ad Cic. afferre alicui. Plaut. amittere. — ¶ Also, rashness, presumption, impudence, audacity. Cic. Videte quo vultu, qua confidentia dicant. Auct. ad Herenn. Quæ signa confidentiæ, non innocentie sunt. — ¶ Plaut. Scapularum confidentia, virtute ulmorum freti, h. e. duritia.

CONFIDENTILOQUÖS (confidens & lo-3 quor), a, um, adj. bold-tongued, speaking boldly or impertinently, Sapaλύκωτος. Plaut. Neque argutum magis, neque confidentiloquius.

CONFIDÖ (con & fido), is, isus sum, n. 3 to trust, feel confident, or well assured, believe or hope confidently, Sάπθew. Cic. Spero, et hercule, confido, te valere. Id. rem, ut volumus, esse. Id. Tibique, ut confido, gratias agam. Liv. non diuturnum gaudium fore. Cic. illum fore in officio. Pandect. de consuetudine urbis. Tibull. Stulte confisus amari. — With ut, rarely. Plin. Ep. ut varietas commendet, &c. Cic. Confido animo, ut ne casum quidem ullum pertimescam, h. e. ita, ut, &c. — With dat. or abl. to trust to, put confidence in, rely upon. Cic. vestræ virtuti constantiæque. Id. arcæ nostræ, h. e. that I have the cash sufficient. Id. corporis firmitate. Cæs. affinitate Pompeii. Id. natura loci. Liv. Consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, h. e. had more doubt of their courage, than their good will. Cæs. Ne vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent. — And with in. Auct. B. Afric. in illorum sibi multitudine. — ¶ Liv. Confiderunt se posse, &c. for confisi sunt.

CONFIGÖ (con & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix or fasten together, to fix in, καθήλω, Cato. sublamina inter se, to nail together. Vitruv. Arca confixa rudentibus. Id. Confixa in capitibus. — ¶ Sometimes, to pierce, to transfix. Cic. filios suos sagittis. Nepos. Confixi ceciderunt. Plin. ranas juncis. Cic. Configere cornicum oculos (proverb.), to deceive the wary; to be too cunning for the cunning. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Diffidebant Servilio: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium. Id. Ducentis confixus Senatus consultis. — ¶ Cic. e Lucil. Confixum facere, seems to be a fricassee.

CONFIGURATIÖS (configo), önis, f. 3 conformation, configuration. Tertull.

CONFIGÜRÖ (con & figuro), as, avi, 2 atum, a. 1. to form, fashion, to give a certain form or fashion to. Colum. ad similitudinem sui vitem. Lactant. Homo ex rebus repugnantibus configuratus. — ¶ Figur. Gell. ex matris animo indolem.

CONFINDÖ (con & findo), is, idi, issum, 3 a. 3. to cleave, κείζω, σχιζω. Tibull. Pontus confinditur ære. Macrob. Confissus podagra, h. e. racked, tortured; but this is otherwise read.

CONFINE, is. See Confinis.

CONFINGÖ (con & fingo), is, nxi, ictum, a. 3. to make, form, fashion, construct, ποιέω. Plin. Apes favos confingunt et ceras. Varr. Ostendit, quemadmodum quodque poeta verbum confinxerit. — ¶ Also, to invent, contrive, to feign, pretend, counterfeit. Cic. aliquid criminis. Plaut. dolum. Terent. falsas causas ad discordiam. Cic. id cogitatum esse. Pandect. homicidium in se, h. e. to pretend to be guilty of. Quintil. Conficta fraus

CONFINIS (con & finis), e, adject. having a common boundary, next to, adjoining, bordering upon, contiguous, συνόμοπος. Liv. Excursionem in confinem agrum. Cæs. Confines Senonibus. Plin. Mauri confines Atlanti. Ovid. Collo confine caput. — Figur. near to, next to, similar, allied to. Auct. ad Herenn. Perveniant ad confine genus ejus generis. Quintil. Confinia sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata. Senec. Sunt virtutibus vitia confinia. Ovid. Studio confinia carmina vestro. — ¶ Confinis, is, m. substant. a next neighbor. Lactant. and Pandect. — ¶ Confine, is, n. substant. a confine, place adjoining or next to. Valer. Flacc. Lycen ferit ad confine papillæ. Lucan. Mæstum mundi confine. Senec. In confinibus hostis arcendus.

CONFINITIVÖS (con & finitivus), a, um, adject. next to, like. Gell. Officia virtutum confinitima. Al. leg. confinia.

CONFINIUM (confinis), ii, n. a confine, common boundary, bound, limit, frontier,

μεσopιον, συνορία. Varr. Arborea in confinio natæ, in utroque agro serpunt. Cic. Vicinitatibus et confinibus æquum esse et facilem, h. e. vicinis et confinibus. Cæs. In confinio Trevirorum hiemare. Liv. Lycaoniæ et Pamphylie. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Supercilli confinia. Id. Aurora tenet confinia lucis, et noctis. Id. Confinia niensum, h. e. mensurum. Tacit. Confinium artis, et falsi. Vellei. In arcto sabbitis, exitique confinio esse.

CONFIO (con & fio), is, defect. to be made or done, be effected or brought about, to be collected or brought together, to take place. Liv. Ex quo summa Gallis confieret. Terent. Hoc confit, quod volo. Ep. ad Cic. Quo facilius res tota confieret. Cæs. Postquam, id difficilius confieri, animadvertit. Plin. Quicumque ligno confit sal, niger est. — Colum. Curabit, ut panis diligenter confiat. Lucrct. Sine pernicie confiet eorum. Arnob. Maleficia cuncta confierent. Id. Omnia necessitate confiunt. — ¶ Also, to be consumed. Plaut. Hoc confit (tam) cito, quam si tu objecias formicis papaverem.

CONFIRMATE (confirmatus), adverb. 2 firmly, steadily, resolutely. Auct. ad Herenn.

CONFIRMATIÖS (confirmo), önis, f. a confirming, establishing, securing. Cic. perpetuæ libertatis, establishment. — ¶ Also, encouragement, consolation. Cæs. animi. Cic. Ciceronis. Id. Neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua, h. e. consolation. — ¶ Also, an establishing by proof, a proving, confirmation, proof. Cic. Indiget testimonii, et gravioris confirmationis. Quintil. sententiarum. — ¶ Also, an assertion, information, declaration. Cæs. perfiga. — ¶ In rhetoric, confirmatio includes sometimes all that part of an oration which is devoted to the confirmation of one's own arguments, and the refutation of those of the adversary. But sometimes it is limited to that part in which we establish our own arguments. Cic.

CONFIRMATIVÖS (confirmativus), adverb. 3 with assurance, positively. Tertull.

CONFIRMATIVÖS (confirmo), a, um, 3 adj. confirmative. Priscian.

CONFIRMATÖR (Id.), öris, m. βεβαιω-1 τής. Cic. pecuniæ, a surety or security, one who becomes bound for it. — ¶ Also, a defender, abettor. Lactant.

CONFIRMATRIX (confirmator), icis, f. 3 that establishes, confirms. Tertull.

CONFIRMATÖS, a, um, particip. from confirmo. — ¶ Adj. strong, firm, resolute. Cic. animus. — ¶ Also, courageous, imboldened. Cæs. Exercitus confirmator. — ¶ Also, proved, shown, ascertained, certain. Cic. Funisulanus a te attulit litteras, in quibus erat confirmatus illud idem.

CONFIRMITAS (con & firmitas), ätis, f. 3 firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity. Plaut.

CONFIRMÖ (con & firmo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make strong, strengthen, establish, βεβαιώ. Vitruv. Confirmare soliditatem parietum. Cic. Ætates confirmatæ, confirmed, established, matured. Cæs. Hoc ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant. Cels. Cicatricula celerrime in vena confirmatur, is made strong, permanent. — Often used of parts which have been diseased, to restore, strengthen. Cels. intestina. Sueton. crus debile. So, Cic. Se confirmare, to recover strength, recover from a disease, convalesce. Id. Valetudo confirmata a vetere morbo, reestablished after, &c. — Often, figur. of the mind, to encourage, animate, hearten, enliven, console. Cic. animos afflictos bonorum. Id. te, take courage. Cæs. Cæsar suos ad dimicandum animo confirmat. Id. milites. Id. verbis animos Gallorum. Id. aliquem oratione. Liv. Alius alium confirmare ne, &c. exhorted, that not, &c. Cæs. B. C. 1. 14. gladiatores libertati, assures them to liberty, grants to them liberty; si lectio certa. Sallust. Eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti, &c., h. e. persuades. — Also, to strengthen, make stronger. Cic. manum, h. e. the army. — ¶ Also, to fasten, fix, make

*firm, render steady or steadfast. Plin. dentes mobiles. Id. defluentem capillum. — Figur. Cas. pacem cum aliquo. Sallust. opes factionis. Nepos. decreta populi, to ratify, confirm. Id. odium erga Romanos. Id. regnum. Id. conjurationem. Sueton. spem successions. Nepos. insulas bene anuntatas, h. e. to confirm, establish in their loyalty. Vellei. animos gentium vacillantium. Cic. Animo certo et confirmato facere aliquid, fixed, firm, resolute. — ¶ Also, to confirm, prove, show, establish by argument. Cic. Nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus. Id. hostiarum casum sortium similitudine. Nepos. Confirmare fide, se fore, &c. to prove by his fidelity, that, &c. Cic. Prope confirmavi, te non expectatam, nec expectaturam, &c. and have as it were made them see, that, &c. — Hence, to affirm, assert, assure. Cic. tibi hoc confirmo, te esse, &c. Id. De me tibi sic confirmo, me, &c. Id. Audire, te de celeri reditu meo confirmare. Cas. Confirmare jurando se facturum, &c.*

**CONFISCATIO** (confisco), *ōnis*, f. a *for-3* seizing or confiscation, *δήμεσις*. *Flor.* socii vivique regis, h. e. of his property.

**CONFISCO** (con & fisco), as, *āvī*, ātum, 2. a. 1. to lay up in one's chest or purse. *Sueton.* Quam summam confiscatam semper, depositamque habuerat. — *Figur.* *Tertull.* Pauperes totam animam in confiscato habent, in cash, h. e. in readiness, at hand. — ¶ Also, to confiscate, seize upon as forfeited to the emperor's or provincial governor's privy purse. *Sueton.* Antiocho Comageno H. S. millies confiscatum. Id. Confiscabantur alienissimæ hereditates. — And of persons. *Sueton.* Constat principes confiscatos, h. e. their property.

**CONFISIO** (confido), *ōnis*, f. confidence, 1 assurance. *Cic.*

**CONFISSUS**, a, um, participi. from confindo.

**CONFISUS**, a, um, participi. from confido. trusting, trusting to, relying or depending on.

**CONFITEOR** (con & fateor), *ēris*, *essus* sum, dep. 2. to confess, acknowledge, *ὀν*, *ὁμολογέωμαι*. *Cic.* Ut confitear vobis, to be honest, tell the truth. *Cas.* Confiteri se victim. *Plaut.* Apud hunc confessus es et genus, et divitias meas. *Cic.* peccatum suum. Id. de objectis. Id. de maleficio. Id. Me abs te cupisse laudari, aperte atque ingenue confitebar. *Pandect.* Confiteri in se, h. e. to confess one's self guilty of some crime. *Ovid.* Confessus manus tendens, h. e. acknowledging defeat. *Cic.* Hoc ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor. (For the distinction between confiteor and profiteor, see Profiteor.) — ¶ In Christian writers, to declare, affirm openly, confess. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, to show, manifest, indicate, give signs of. *Plin. Ep.* Sublatis oculis, vivere se confitetur. *Pallad.* spiritum cœli. *Ovid.* timore pallore. Id. se. *Virg.* Confessa deam, sc. se. *Petron.* Confessus *Lycum*, h. e. resembling. — ¶ Passively. *Pandect.* Nomen quod confitetur, h. c. quod in confesso est. — ¶ Participi. *Confitendus*. *Cic.* Intelliges, hoc tibi de status confitendum esse. But for other passive examples, see Confessus.

**CONFIXILIS** (configo), e, adj. joined to-3 gether, fastened together. *Apul.*

**CONFIXUS**, a, um, participi. from configo.

**CONFLABELLŌ** (con & flabello), as, a. 3. 1. to kindle. *Tertull.*

**CONFLACCESSO** (con & flaccesco), *is*, 3 to grow languid, subside. *Gell.*

**CONFLAGRATIO** (conflagro), *ōnis*, f. 2 a burning, conflagration, *κατάρψεις*. *Senec.* Ut conflagrationi, atque diluvio tempus assignet. *Sueton.* Vesevi montis. *Lactant.* Conflagratione interire.

**CONFLAGRŌ** (con & flagro), as, *āvī*, ātum, n. 1. to burn, be consumed by fire, *καταπύραμαι*. *Cic.* Ut conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus. *Liv.* Castra flammis conflagrant. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Ille istius flagitiorum invidia conflagravit, h. e. was sacrificed, condemned. Id. Conflagrare flamma amoris

turpissimi. — ¶ As an active verb. *Hygin.* Semelen conflagravit. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Urbs incendio conflagrata.

**CONFLAMMO** (con & flammō), as, a. 1. 3 same as Inflammo. *Cal. Aurel.*

**CONFLATLIS** (conflo), e, adj. cast (out) of metal. *Prudent.*

**CONFLATIO** (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a melting by 3 fire, *χώνεσις*. *Figur.* *Tertull.* fidei. — ¶ *Cal. Aurel.* uses it in the sense of inflatio.

**CONFLATURA** (Id.), *æ*, f. the art or method of melting or casting metal, *χώνεσις*. *Plin.*

**CONFLATŪS**, a, um, participi. from conflo.

**CONFLEDO** (con & fleo), *es*, 2. to weep with, or to weep. *Senec.*; where, however, *conferamus* is usually read.

**CONFLEXŪS** (con & flecto), a, um, participi. bowed, bent. *Plin.*

**CONFLICTATIO** (conflicto), *ōnis*, f. a striking of one thing against another, collision, concussion. *Apul.* (of an epileptic) Ut corrumpat, omniaque membra conflictationibus debilitat. — ¶ Also, a conflict, engagement. *Gell.* exercituum duorum. — ¶ Also, before a court. *Quintil.* Juris questiones solent esse nonnunquam ex aliis atque aliis conflictationibus.

**CONFLICTATRIX** (Id.), *icis*, f. that of 3 fiets, oppresses. *Tertull.*

**CONFLICTIO** (configo), *ōnis*, f. a striking, dashing, or clashing of one thing against another, collision, *σύγκρουσις*, *συμβολή*, collisio. *Quintil.* Non enim sonus est confictio (duorum inter se corporum), sed ex conflictione. — ¶ Also, figur. a conflict, fight, engagement. *Cic.* rationis et firmamenti. Id. cum adversario.

**CONFLICTŪS** (frequentat. from configo), as, *āvī*, ātum, a. 1. to strike or dash together, *συναπάσσω*, *συγκρούω*. *Gell.* Quanto arctius, pressiusque confictata essem, I should have been squeezed and crushed. — ¶ Hence, figur. Conflictari cum alio or aliqua re, to contend with, struggle with. *Cic.* cum his (homini-bus). So, *Nepos.* Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna, had to contend, struggle with. *Tertull.* cum ejusmodi ingeniis, to have to do with. — Also, *Intrans.* *Tertull.* Confictare cum malo, to contend, fight. — Also, *Nep.* Non simpliciter fortuna confictatus est. *Cic.* Honestiore judicio confictari, to contend, be engaged in a lawsuit. Id. judicii turpibus, h. e. in disgraceful suits or trials (so called because between brothers). — ¶ Also, to vex, harass, afflict. *Tacit.* temp. perp. scelera. *Cic.* Confictari fortuna duriore. Id. ab aliquo diuturnioribus molestiis. *Cels.* siti. *Nepos.* morbo, to be afflicted. *Cic.* superstitione, h. c. (quasi a quodam morbo). *Cas.* inopia rerum necessarium. *Tacit.* multis æniulis. Id. gravibus superne icibus, to suffer harm, sustain injury. Id. sæva hieme.

**CONFLICTŪS** (configo), *us*, m. a striking of one thing against another; a clashing or dashing together, *σύγκρουσις*. *Cic.* Lapidum confictu elici ignem, by the collision. Id. nubium confictu ardor expressus. Id. corporum, h. e. fighting. — ¶ So, figur. *Gell.* Fatalis incommo-dictu urgeri, h. c. blow, affliction, trouble. — ¶ Also, a conflict. *Pacat.*

**CONFLIGATŪS**, a, um, participi. as if from configo, are, beaten, routed. *Frontin.*

**CONFLIGIUM** (configo), *ii*, n. same as 3 Confletus. *Solin.*

**CONFLIGO** (con & figo), *is*, *xi*, *cum*, a. 3. to strike or dash one thing against another, *συγκρούω*, *συνβάλλω*; hence, to mix, unite. *Lucret.* semina. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* cum scripto factum adversarii, h. e. to compare, to set over against. — ¶ *Intransitively*, to conflict, contend, fight, engage. *Virg.* Adversus venti confingunt. *Apul.* Tempestates inter se confingunt, war. *Cic.* isidem copiis cum illo. Id. armis. Id. manu cum hoste. *Nepos.* paucis navibus adversus Rhodiorum classem. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* contra conspersionem. — *Figur.* *Cic.* leviori actione, h. e. contend, carry on a lawsuit. Id. Causæ inter se confingunt, are repugnant or at variance with each other. *Quintil.* leges confingunt, conflict. *Auct.*

ad *Herenn.* De iis rebus caute confligendum est, quibus, &c. to speak.

**CONFLŌ** (con & flo), as, *āvī*, ātum, a. 1. to blow together, blow up, *συνπνέω*. *Plaut.* Ego dabo ignem, siquidem in capite tuo confandi est copia. *Plin.* ignem. *Cels.* Intestina conflata, h. e. inflata. — *Figur.* *Lucret.* Ignis conflatus amore, blown up, kindled. — ¶ Also, to bring together, put together, join together, compose, make up, compound. *Cic.* magnum exercitum, to raise. *Lucret.* sanguine civili rem, h. e. acquire riches. *Sallust.* æs alienum grande, contract. *Cic.* pecuniam. Id. Ex perditis conflata manus. Id. Monstrum ex contrariis naturæ studiis conflatum. Id. Quibus ex rebus confatur honestum, is composed, consists. Id. Consensus conspirans et pæne conflatus, h. e. united, moulded or melted into one. *Tertull.* familiaritatem ex malo principio, contract, form. — ¶ Also, to raise, excite, stir up, cause, occasion, give occasion to, make. *Liv.* incendium. *Cic.* cum multis nefarias pactiones, to make, enter into. Id. crimen in se. Id. Quærela conflati criminis. Id. bellum. Id. iudicium. *Vellei.* Mortem conflatum insidiis obire, h. e. illatam. *Cic.* alicui periculum, and invidiam, and negotium, to cause, occasion. *Quintil.* Testes pecunia conflati, h. e. raised, procured. — ¶ Also, to melt, melt down, fuse. *Plin.* Argentum, æs Cyprium, et sulphur conflantur in fictili. *Senec.* (of the effects of lightning) Conflatur argentum. *Sueton.* argenteas statuas. *Senec.* maculatos laræ. — Also, to cast, forge. *Virg.* Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem. *Flor.* Destinatum Romanis fulmen Saguntino igne flavit.

**CONFLŌRĒNS** (con & florens), *tis*, flowing with. *Augustin.*

**CONFLŌCTŪS** (con & fluctuo), as, *āvī*, 3 ātum, neutr. 1. to wave, undulate. *Apul.*

**CONFLŌŒNS**, *tis*, participi. from confluo. — ¶ Confluens, iuni, m. (sc. fluvii or amnes), and also, Confluens, *tis*, the place where two or more rivers meet; the confluence of two or more streams, *ὁρμήσις*, *σὺρροια*. *Liv.* Ubi Anienem transiit, ad confluentes collocat castra, h. e. where the Anio flows into the Tiber. *Cas.* Ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni. *Sueton.* Supra confluentes, h. e. of the Rhine and Moselle (now Coblenz). *Plin.* A confluenta supra dicto.

**CONFLŌŒNTĪA** (confluens), *æ*, f. a flowing together. *Macrob.*

**CONFLŪGĒS** (confluo), *um*, f. places where several brooks flow together. *Liv.* *Andron.* or *Læv.* ap. *Gell.*

**CONFLŪŪS** (con & fluo), *is*, *xi*, *xum*, n. 3. to flow or run together, *σὺρρέω*. *Cic.* Fibrenus divisus cito in unum confluit. Id. Portus in exitu conjunguntur et confluant. *Plin.* Hispanis cum Borysthene confluit. Id. Amnes in Phasim conflunt. *Lepid.* ad *Cic.* A confluenta Rhodano, h. e. from the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. — ¶ *Figur.* to flow together, h. e. to flock together, crowd together. *Cas.* Perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat. *Cic.* Confluxerunt et Athenas et in hæc urbem multi. Id. Cause ad nos pleeraque confluant. Id. Si ad hæc studia plures confluxerint, should devote themselves. Id. Ad ipsos qui eloquentiam adepti sunt, dignitas confluit, to accrue. *Plaut.* Dignissimi, quo cruciatus confluant. *Pandect.* Utriusque obligatio in unius personam confluit. — ¶ Also, to become liquid. *Cal. Aurel.*

**CONFLŪVIUM** (confluo), *ii*, n. a place where several things (as filth, &c.) flow together. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a confluz or collection of water. *Corn. Sever.*

**CONFLŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. confluent, 3 flowing together. *Prudent.*

**CONFŌDIŪS** (con & fodio), *is*, *ōdi*, *ossium*, 2. a. 3. to dig, *ὀρύττω*. *Cato.* Confodiatur minute terra. *Plaut.* hortum. *Colum.* novella vinea. *Plin.* Salices confodi jubent mense Aprilis. — ¶ Also, to wound, pierce, stab, transf. *Liv.* Ut confoderetur aliquot vulneribus. *Sallust.* Catilina pugnans confoditur. *Nepos.* Conjectu telorum confossus cecidit. *Lucan.* jugulum, to cut. *Curt.* tela plures. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Eos tot judi-

ciis confossos venire ad populi iudicium. Senec. Mala, quæ vos ab omni parte confodiant, harass, annoy. Plin. Ep. quædam notis, h. e. put a mark against them, as faulty, condemn, reject.

**CŌNFEDERATŪS** (confedero), ōnis, f. 3 a confederation, agreement, covenant, σπονδή. Hieronym. **CŌNFEDERŪS** (con & fædero), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to confederate, league, to join by a league, σπένδω. Oros. — So, figur. Prudent. Confæderentur omnia membra in symbolum, leagued, united, connected.

**CŌNFEDŌ** (con & fædo), as, a. 1. to 3 pollute, defile, αἰσχύνω. Apul. **CŌNFŌRĒ**, same as Fore. Terent. Spero confore.

**CŌNFŌRIŪS** (con & forio), is, a. 4. to pol- 3 lute, defile. Pompon. ap. Non. **CŌNFŌRMALIS** (con & formalis), e, adj. 3 conformable, like. Tertall. **CŌNFŌRMATŪS** (conformio), ōnis, f. a forming or fashioning property, giving a proper form to, framing, conformation, a form, shopé, διαμόρφωσις. Cic. (actively) Conformatio doctrinæ, h. e. by means of learning. Id. (passively). Quæ compositio membrorum, quæ conformatio lineamentorum. Id. Quæ conformatio (animi), quæ magnitudo, qui locus. Vitruv. Ipsius theatri conformatio. — Figur. Cic. Est tamen quedam conformatio insignita et impressa intelligentia, quam notionem voco, notion, imagination, idea. Id. animi, notion, idea, conception. Id. Ipsa collocatio, conformatioque verborum perficitur in scribendo, h. e. arrangement, manner, style. Id. Actio vocis conformatione, ac varietate moderanda est, tone. Id. Sententiarum ornamenta et conformationes, h. e. embellishments, figures. — ¶ In Auet. ad Herenn. 4, 53. the figure of speech prosopopæia is called conformatio.

**CŌNFŌRMATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 forms or fashions. Apul. **CŌNFŌRMIS** (con & forma), e, adj. 3 conformable, agreeable, like, similar, σύμμορφος. Sidor. **CŌNFŌRMŪS** (con & formo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to form, fashion, form properly, give a proper form to, διαμορφώω, συμμορφώω. Cic. Ad inajora quadam nos natura genuit et conformavit. Id. Mundus a natura conformatus. Gell. Ursa fetum edit informem, lambendoque id postea conformat et fingit. Colum. ova in speciem volucrum. — Figur. to form, fashion, finish, complete, shape, polish. Cic. animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium. Id. Pars philosophiæ, qua mores conformari putantur. Tacit. Hos tradidi patruo, ut sibi et posteris conformaret, h. e. should make like or worthy of. Cic. se ad voluntatem alicujus, to conform, adapt. Id. Hæc vox hujus præceptis conformata, h. e. perpolita atque instructa. Id. Ipsa oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed etiam constructione verborum, finished, polished. Id. Tuum consilium nonnulla in re forsitan conformare et leviter emendare possim, h. e. shape, mould, vary. — ¶ Also, simply, to make, form. Auet. ad Herenn. rei totius imaginem. Gell. Imago tauri conformata et depicta. **CŌNFŌRNICŪS** (con & fornicio), as, a. 1. 2 to arch, to vault. Vitruv. **CŌNFŌRTŪS** (con & fortis), as, a. 1. to 3 strengthen. Lactant. **CŌNFŌSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from confodio. **CŌNFŌVEŪS** (con & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, 3 a. 2. same as Foveo. Afran. ap. Non. Jubeo hominem tolli et confoveri. **CŌNFRACŪS** (confringo), us, m. In Cels. præf. a false reading for contractus. **CŌNFRACŪS**, a, um, particip. from confringo. Plaut. **CŌNFRAGŌSŪS** (con & fragosus), a, um, 2 adj. rough, rugged, craggy, uneven, ἀνώμαλος, τραχύς. Varr. agr. Liv. loca. Varr. In confragoso, sc. loco. Colum. Locus lapidibus confragosus. — Figur. difficult, hard, rugged, harsh. Plaut. conditions. Quintil. Versus velut confragosus, jarring, harsh, discordant, unharmonious. Id. Argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes. **CŌNFRAGŪS**, a, um, adj. same as Con-

fragosus: used by the poets. Lucan. Confraga densis arboribus dumeta. Stat. ad confraga silvæ. 3

**CŌNFRĒMŌ** (con & fremo), is, ui, n. 3. to 3 make a noise together, make a loud noise, roar, murmur, resound. Ovid. Confreruere omnes. Stat. Illic agmina confrerunt Syrorum. Id. Collis confremat. Sil. Confremit et cælum, et percussus vocibus circus, resounds on all sides.

**CŌNFRĒQUĒNTŪS** (con & frequento), as, 2 a. 1. to frequent, to throng. Prudent. **CŌNFRĒCAMĒNTUM** (confrico), i, n. 3 something to rub with, a rubbing. Cæ. Aurel. **CŌNFRĒCATŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a rubbing, 3 friction. Figur. Augustin. **CŌNFRĒCŪS** (con & frico), as, ui, atum, 2 a. 1. to rub, ἀνὰρπίβω. Sueton. faciem sibi. Plin. aliquid manu. Colum. boves. Id. os sale. Veget. oculos, to rub so as to injure, to gall, fret. — ¶ Figur. Tiro ap. Gell. Sensus iudicium minationibus, h. e. to irritate, annoy. Cato, ibid. secundas res, h. e. impair. But in each passage confuso is generally read.

**CŌNFRĒNGŪS** (con & frango), is, frēgi, fractum, a. 3. to break entirely, break to pieces, shatter, διαρρήγγυμι. Cic. digitos. Plaut. pultando fores. Id. inhrices et tegulas. Petron. Confractum grandine cælum. Plin. Juba montium contracta in humeros, h. e. broken into, bent into the form of. Id. Ostendens in confracta solida omnia. — Proverb. Plaut. Confręgisti tesseram, h. e. amicitiam dissolvisti. — ¶ Figur. Plaut. rem, to run through, squander, dissipate. — ¶ Also, figur. to break, bring down, hamble, bring to nought, undo. Cic. vi consilia Senatoria, to extort an acquittal. Claudian. animum alicujus. Titin. ap. Non. alicujus superbiam. Valer. Max. rempubl. pugnæ temerario ingressu. Id. vires hostium.

**CŌNFRĒMENTALIS** (con & frumentum), is, m. Cæsar, Dig. 47, 22, 4. translates by this word the Greek σφόδρος; perhaps, a messmate, one of a club.

**CŌNFŪGĀ** (confrugio), æ, m. and f. one 3 who takes sanctuary any where, or flees to a place of refuge; as to a church. Cod. Just. **CŌNFŪGIŪS** (con & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. to flee to for succor, take refuge with, flee, have recourse to, καταφεύγω. Cæs. in naves. Cic. Ad te confugimus: a te open petimus. Id. in aram. Ovid. ad aram. Cic. ad open alicujus. Id. in fidem alicujus. Id. ad clementiam alicujus. Ovid. ad artes. Plin. ad unicum doloris levamentum; studia. Terent. Neque eo confugies, quid mea? h. e. to that excuse. Cic. Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, &c. h. e. had recourse to, took shelter in. Auet. ad Herenn. ad imprudentiam adolescentium, h. e. to bring these forward by way of excuse. — ¶ Lactant. (pass. impers.) Confugitur ad idola.

**CŌNFŪGIUM** (confrugio), ii, n. a refuge, 3 a place of succor or refuge, shelter, retreat, harbor, καταφύγη. Stat. and Ovid. **CŌNFŪLGEŪS** (con & fulgeo), es, ulsi, 3 n. 2. to shine, glitter, glister, σελαγιέω. Plaut. **CŌNFŪNDŪS** (con & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour together, pour several things into one place, mingle, mix, or blend together, συγχέω. Virg. Alphus Siculis confunditur undis. Plaut. una multa jura. Plin. Mel, acetum, oleum confundere crebroque permiscere. Sil. Per quæ (foramina) confundere tela tutum erat, h. e. to pour or shoot together. — ¶ Also, simply, to pour any where. Cic. Cibus in eam venam, quæ cava appellatur, confunditur. Colum. Vini sextarium in ea (vasa) confundo. — ¶ Figur. to unite, mingle, mix; both in a good and bad sense. Ovid. imperium, promissa, preces in unum. Id. omnia. Cio. Cuperem utrumque: sed est difficile confundere. Id. vera cum falsis. Claudian. sacra prophanis. Horat. Confusa panthera camelo, h. e. a camelopard. Id. Nec Semeleius cum Marte confundet prelia, h. e. will join battle. Liv. sermone in unum, h. e. to speak together. Id. populi confusi in unum. Ovid. Fractis confudit in ossibus ora, h. e. mingled together so as to render un-

distinguishable. Cic. Nec ejusmodi est oratio, ut a pluribus (oratoribus) confusa videatur, poured together, h. e. contributed, made up. Id. Confusa atque universa defensio, h. e. in which all charges are met and answered. Pandect. Confundere jus domini, h. e. to make it common to several. — Also, to bring into disorder, disturb, disorder, confuse, jumble together, confound. Liv. ordines. Tacit. Confusus ordo militiæ. Cic. An tu hæc ita confundis, et perturbas, ut, &c.? Lueret. Aera per multum confundi verba, necesse est. Id. sensus. Valer. Flacc. positas mensas. Virg. fædus, to dissolve, violate. Plin. Confundit plerosque similitudo nominum. Id. Hoc confundit intellectum. Quintil. quietem. — Also, of the mind, to disturb, discompose, trouble, overwhelm, perplex. Senec. Metus et mæror confundit animum. Liv. Confusus animo. Id. audientium animos. Id. Confusa mulier ex recenti morsu animi. Id. Masinissa confusus concessit ex, &c. in confusion, under the influence of love, fear and shame. Plin. Ep. Veritus sum, ne vos festis diebus confunderem, si in memoria gravissimi luctus redixissem, I was afraid lest I should afflict you. Id. Qui nuntius gravi me dolore confudit. Quintil. Fulmina non tam nos confunderent, disturbr, terrify. Sueton. Confusus somnio, terrified. So, of the countenance, as expressive of the state of the mind. Stat. Primæ modestia culpæ confundit vultus, disturbs, confuses. Ovid. Confusi vultus, h. e. sad. — ¶ Also, figur. to spread, extend. Cic. Est id quidem in totam orationem confundendum. Id. Vis quæ toto confusa sit mundo. Id. Lata et confusa sunt, h. e. spread, extended. — ¶ Also, to pour over, sprinkle. Hence, Colum. Rosa confusa robore. — ¶ Also, among the fathers of the church, Confundi, to be put to shame, overwhelmed with shame. Sulpic. Sever. — ¶ For the use of this verb among jurists, see Confusio. — ¶ See, also, Confusus, a, um. **CŌNFŪSANĒTŪS** (confusus), a, um, adj. 3 various, miscellaneous, jumbled. Gell. **CŌNFŪSĒ** (confusus), adverb, confusedly, without order or method, perplexedly, συγκεχυμένως. Cic. Modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus. Id. Confuse loquitur. Id. Confusus hesterni die est acta res, quam, &c. — ¶ Also, together, not separately, jointly. Pandect. **CŌNFŪSIM** (Id.), confusedly. Varr. **CŌNFŪSIŪS** (confundo), ōnis, f. a mixing together; mingling, uniting, connecting, confounding, συγχύσις, actus confundendi, permixtio. Cic. Confusionem suffragiorum flagitasti, h. e. that the people should vote not according to the usual order of the centuries, &c., but man by man. Id. Suos deos, aut novos, aut alienigenas coli, confusionem habet religionum. Id. Ante hanc confusionem temporum. Id. Atque hæc conjunctio confusioque virtutum, h. e. consensus. Plin. Ep. Procurrebant omnes cum suis candidatis: multa agmina in medio, et indecora confusio. Pandect. Ferruminatio per eandem materiam fit confusionem: plumbatura vero non idem efficit, connection, union; [in which sense of extremely close or inseparable connection the verb confundo is also used by jurists]. — It is also used by jurists, when speaking of the union of several points, relations, obligations, &c. in a single person in such a manner, that some or all of them lose their force; for instance, when a man becomes heir to his debtor, an action for debt can no longer hold, as the relations of debtor and creditor have become united in his person. In this way also the verb confundo is used. Pandect. — ¶ Also, disorder, confusion. Cic. vitæ. — ¶ Also, perturbation of mind, quiet, trouble, confusion, disturbance. Vellei. Quæ Senatus trepidatio, quæ populi confusio. Tacit. Causam confusionis querenti. Plin. Quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, h. e. tristitiam. Id. Erit confusio me solatium h. e. sollicitudini. — So, of the

countenance, *Petron*. Simulationem vultus confusione obumbrare. — *Tacit*. Crebra oris confusio pro modestia accipiebatur, *suffusion*, *redness*.

**CŌNFŪSŪS**, a, u, particip. from *confundo*. — *Adj*. brought into disorder, *disorderly*, *confused*. *Virg*. strages, h. e. of dead bodies lying in confusion. *Vitruv*. vinum, thick, not clear. *Tacit*. Confusior facies, h. e. so bruised, shattered, as not to be distinguishable. *Sueton*. Confusissimus mos. — *¶* Also, of the mind, *confused*, *perplexed*. *Liv*. Confusus atque incertus animi. *Petron*. Confusus et consilii cogens. *Val*. *Flacc*. Confusa pectora firmitas, h. e. dubitantia. *But* see also *Confundo*.

**CŌNFŪTĀTĪŌ** (confuto), ōnis, f. a con-  
2 futing or disproving; an answer to objections; a confutation, *disproof*, ἀνασκειή. *Auct*. ad *Herenn*.

**CŌNFŪTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who  
3 confutes. *Hieronym*.

**CŌNFŪTŪS**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. [perhaps  
3 derived from *con* & *fundo*, as from *fundo* appear to come *futum*, *futilis*, *futo*; and it may mean originally, to set in motion by stirring up (confundendo); or, to allay boiling water by pouring upon it (confundendo) cold water. *Titinn*. ap. *Non*. Cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paula confutat trua. — *Hence*] to repress, restrain, check, mitigate, allay, oppose, hard push, bring down, subdue. *Cic*. audaciam alicuius. *Tiro* ap. *Gell*. minationibus alicquem. *Cato*, *ibid*. Ne quid adversi eveniat, quod nostras secundas versi confutet, hinder, impede, destroy. *Apul*. Palla splendescens meum confutabat obtutum, h. e. dazzled, checked or drove back (as it were). *Cic*. dolores. *Terent*. Hic confutabitur dicitis. — *¶* Also, to refute. *Cic*. argumenta. *Plaut*. istos, qui me culpant. — *¶* Also, to convict. *Ammian*. Contra reimp. tot labores suscepisse, confutati. — *¶* Also, according to *Non*. in the sense of confundere, to join, unite; for which he quotes *Varr*. ædium summa atria.

**CŌNFŪTŪS** (con & futuo), is, same as  
3 *futuo*. *Catull*.

**CŌNFŪTŪRŪS**, a, um, particip. from  
3 *consum*. *Plaut*. Confido confuturum, h. e. confore.

**CŌNGĀRRĪŌ** (con & garrĭo), is, n. 4. to  
3 prattle often, babble. *Antonin*. Imperat. apud *Fronton*.

**CŌNGĀUDĒŌ** (con & gaudeo), es, n. 2.  
3 to rejoice with, rejoice. *Tertull*.

**CŌNGĒLĀSCŌ** (con & gelasco), is, n. 3.  
3 to congeal, freeze. *Gell*.

**CŌNGĒLĀTĪŌ** (congelato), ōnis, f. a con-  
2 gealing, freezing, ἐκπηξίς. *Plin*.

**CŌNGĒLŌ** (con & gelo), as, āvi, ātum,  
a. and n. 1. to congeal, freeze, ἐκπηγγυμῖ. *Valer*. *Flacc*. pectora nautis. *Plin*. cadentes pruinas. *Colum*. Oleum si congelatur, fracescet. *Varr*. Mare congelatum. *Martial*. Nasus congelatus. *Id*. Quid prodest si te congelat uxor anus? turns you to ice (as it were). — *Also*, to cool (as a cooked dish). *Pal-lad*. — *¶* Also, to make hard or thick. *Colum*. lac, to curdle. *Scribon*. *Larg*. Ubi se congelaverit adeps. *Ovid*. in lapidem rictus serpens. — *¶* Intrans. to become frozen or congealed; to grow hard. *Ovid*. Ister Congelat, freezes. — *Figur*. *Cic*. Congelasse amicum nostrum lætabar otio, to grow torpid or stiff with having nothing to do. — *¶* Also, to become hard, solid, thick. *Ovid*. Quidquid vesica (lyncum) remisit, congelat aere tacto. *Id*. Lingua congelat, becomes hardened, turns to stone.

**CŌNGĒMINĀTĪŌ** (congemino), ōnis, f.  
3 *Plaut*. Quæ hæc congeminiatio? h. e. embracing, hugging.

**CŌNGĒMINŌ** (con & gemino), as, āvi,  
3 ātum, a. 1. to double, redouble, διπλαῖω. *Virg*. Per ossa securim congeminat, h. e. repeats the blows of the axe. *Id*. Crebros ensibus ictus congeminat, lay on, deal repeatedly. *Sil*. fremtu suspīria. *Valer*. *Flacc*. patrium pæana. — *¶* Absol. *Plaut*. Tu peperisti Amphitruonem, ego alium peperisti Sosiam: Nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, sc. nos.

**CŌNGĒMISCŌ** (con & gemisco), is, n. 3.

to groan or sigh together, lament, bewail. *Augustin*. and *Tertall*. 3

**CŌNGĒMŌ** (con & gemo), is, ui, n. 3.  
to groan, groan loudly or together, συστρε-  
vάζω. *Cic*. Congemuit Senatus frequens. *Sueton*. De repente, velut impar dolori, congemuit. — *Figur*. *Virg*. (de arbore) Supremum congemuit. — *¶* Also, Transitive, to groan over, lament, bewail. *Valer*. *Flacc*. positum feretro. *Lucret*. mortem.

**CŌNGĒNER** (con & genus), ēris, adj. of the same or like race, συγγενής, διμογε-  
νής. *Plin*.

**CŌNGĒNER** (con & gener), i, m. a fellow  
3 or joint son-in-law (h. e. having the same father-in-law with another). *Symmach*.

**CŌNGĒNERŌ** (con & genero), as, āvi,  
2 ātum, a. 1. to beget or generate at the same time; to bear at the same time. *Varr*. Porci congenerati. *Id*. Verba congenerata, h. e. of the same origin. *Colum*. Senium parentis congeneratum, h. e. inborn. — *Also*, figur. to associate, connect. *Enn*. ap. *Non*. Quem mihi congenerat affinitas.

**CŌNGĒNYTŪS** (con & genitus), a, um,  
2 particip. begotten together, coeval. *Plin*. pilli. *Id*. Vastitas congenita mundo.

**CŌNGĒNUCLŌ** (con & genu), as, n. 1.  
3 to fall on the knees; to bend the knees. *Cæ*. ap. *Non*.

**CŌNGĒNŪLATŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip.  
3 fallen on his knees. *Sisenn*. ap. *Non*.

**CŌNGĒNŪŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to join the  
knees. *Novius* ap. *Nou*.

**CŌNGĒR** (κόγγρος), gri, m. a conger,  
conger-eel, sea-eel. *Plaut*.

**CŌNGĒRĪĀ**, æ, f. for congeries. *Jul*. *Frontin*.

**CŌNGĒRĪES** (congero), ēi, f. a mass,  
2 heap, pile, hoard, συμφορά, συναθροί-  
μός. *Ovid*. silvæ. *Valer*. *Flacc*. cada-  
verum, a heap of slain. *Plin*. struis, h. e. lignorum. *Id*. Construere congeriem lapidum, a heap. *Id*. grani. *Lucan*. pulveris. *Gell*. sordium. — *Absol*. a pile or heap of wood. *Quintil*. Flamma, quæ magna congerie convalluerat. — *¶* Used also of the confused mass of chaos. *Ovid*. *Metam*. 1, 33. — *¶* Figur. *Lucan*. Venit etas omnis in unam congeriem. — *¶* Also, in oratory, a species of amplification in which several words, sentences, or ideas, are heaped (as it were) upon one another (as in *Terent*. Mea est potens, procax, magnifica, sumptuosa, nobilis). *Quin-til*.

**CŌNGĒRMANĒSCŌ** (con & germanus),  
3 is, n. 3. grow up with (like a brother). *Apul*.

**CŌNGĒRMINĀLIS** (congermino), e, adj.  
3 growing on the same twig, stalk, &c. *Augustin*.

**CŌNGĒRMINŪS** (con & germino), as, n.  
3 1. to shoot, to bud. *Gell*. — *¶* Con-  
germinatus (according to some) occurs  
in *Varr*. ap. *Non*. in the figur. sense,  
associated, united.

**CŌNGĒRŌ** (con & gero), is, essi, estum,  
a. 3. to carry or bring together, heap or  
pile up, collect, accumulate. *Nepos*. Un-  
dique quod idoneum ad munandum  
putarent, congererent. *Cic*. viaticum. *Cæs*. aggerem ex materia. *Plin*. opes. *Virg*. Congesta cremantur thurea dona, dapes, &c. *Plin*. Insulæ ab Acheloo  
amne congesta. *Virg*. Congesta oppi-  
da, h. e. built, constructed. *Id*. Aram  
sepulchri congerere arboribus, h. e. to  
rear a funeral pile. *Id*. Congesta cu-  
bilia blattis, h. e. plena. — *Absol*. *Mar-  
tial*. Rape, congere, aufer, h. e. heap up,  
accumulate (wealth). *Virg*. Locum, quo  
congressere palumbes, h. e. have built  
(their nests). — *Figur*. *Quintil*. Actio  
congesta dierum ac noctium studio, h. e.  
heaped together, collected, made up. *Ovid*.  
Congerinus oscula, mutually snatch kiss-  
es, kiss each other repeatedly. *Martial*.  
ῥῶν καὶ ψυχῆ congerere, h. e. to repeat,  
reiterate. — *¶* Also, to bring together  
to any place, to heap together in any place,  
to bring, carry, crowd, throw, give, lay  
upon, attribute, ascribe. *Lucret*. laticem  
in vas. *Plaut*. cibos in alvum. *Cic*.  
grana in os. *Terent*. penum in cellu-  
lam. *Plin*. lanceas, to hurl together.  
*Senec*. saxa in caput. *Val*. *Flacc*. ictus  
alicui, to heap, lay. *Plin*. tres anulos

uni digito, to crowd. — *Hence*, *Senec*.  
sestertium millies in culinam, to spend  
upon; to lavish upon. — *Figur*. *Cic*.  
Congerantur in unum omnia, attributed,  
ascribed. *Id*. crimina in alicquem. *Id*.  
maledicta in alicquem, to heap upon. *Id*.  
Pompeius, in quem dii omnia ornamen-  
ta congestissent. *Id*. Quam (turbam  
patronorum) ego congesti in hunc ser-  
monem, have brought in, introduced,  
crowded together. *Sueton*. fausta omnia  
et eximias laudes alicui. *Liv*. in ali-  
quem causas vastati agri, h. e. to lay the  
blame on.

**CŌNGĒRŌ** (congero), ōnis, m. one who  
3 carries together, collects; a thief. *Plaut*.

**CŌNGĒRRŌ** (con & gerræ), ōnis, m. 3.  
3 a play-fellow; a comrade, jolly companion.  
*Plaut*. — *¶* Festus uses also *congerro*.

**CŌNGĒSTĒ** (congestus), and **CŌNGĒS-  
3 TIM**, adverb, in heaps, heaped together,  
σωρηδόν. *Apul*. — *¶* *Figur*. *Capitolin*.  
Et quidem hæc breviter et congeste,  
summarily, briefly, succinctly.

**CŌNGĒSTĪCIUS**. See *Congestitus*. 3

**CŌNGĒSTĪŌ** (congero), ōnis, f. a bringing  
together; a heaping together. *Vitruv*.  
terræ. *Id*. fossarum, h. e. filling, filling  
up. — *Figur*. *Mamert*. honorum. *Ma-  
crob*. enumerationis. — *¶* Also, a  
heap, pile. *Pandect*.

**CŌNGĒSTĪTĪŪS**, and **CŌNGĒSTĪCIŪS**  
(Id.), a, um, adj. cast up in heaps, raised,  
heaped or piled up, συμφορητός. *Colum*.  
humus, loose, brought together. *Vitruv*.  
locus, ground laid on heaps, loose or broken  
ground.

**CŌNGĒSTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a heaping or  
gathering together. *Cic*. avium. *Tacit*.  
congiarium. — *¶* Also, a heap, pile.  
*Lucret*. arenæ. *Tacit*. Congestu lapi-  
dum non stat urbs. *Colum*. Congestu  
culmorum et frondium supertegre. —  
*Figur*. multitude, abundance. *Senec*. re-  
turn ex orbe toto coeuntium.

**CŌNGĒSTŪS**, a, um, particip. from con-  
gero. — *¶* Adj. thick, full, fat. *Auson*.  
Congestior alvo.

**CŌNGĪALIS** (congius), e, adj. holding a  
2 congius. *Plaut*.

**CŌNGĪARIŪM** (Id.), ii, n. a vessel holding  
a congius. *Pandect*. — *Also*, a largess  
or dole given to the Roman people, in wine,  
oil, &c.; a congiary. *Plin*. — *¶* Also,  
a gratuity of money given to the people or  
to soldiers. *Sueton*. and *Cic*. — *And*, to  
learned men or artists; a present, douceur.  
*Senec*. and *Sueton*. — *And* to friends. *Cic*.  
— *¶* Figur. *Senec*. Sejanus patrem tu-  
um (h. e. c. jus vitam et rem familiarem)  
clienti suo Satrio Secundo congiarium  
dedit, h. e. has made a present of, has re-  
mitted or pardoned to please him.

**CŌNGĪARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plin*.  
3 Congiarius cadus, holding a congius.  
— *¶* Congiarius seems to be properly  
an adjective, with *vas* or *donum* under-  
stood.

**CŌNGĪLIS**. See *Congylis*.

**CŌNGĪŪS** (unc.), ii, m. a measure of  
2 liquids containing six sextarii, χοῦβς,  
χοῦς. *Liv*.

**CŌNGĪACĪŌ** (con & gncio), as, āvi,  
ātum, n. 1. to tarn to ice, ἐκπηγγυμῖ.  
*Cic*. Aqua neque conglaciarect frigoribus. — *Figur*. *Cæl*. ad *Cic*. Curioni  
nostro tribunatus conglaciati, h. e. is in-  
active. — *¶* Transitive, to make into  
ice; to freeze into ice. *Plin*. Grandinem  
conglaciato imbre gigni. *Albinov*. Con-  
glaciatur aquæ.

**CŌNGĪASCŌ** (con & glisco), is, n. 3. to  
3 glimmer out, beam out. *Figur*. to grow,  
increase. *Plaut*.

**CŌNGĪBĀTĪŌ** (congiobio), ōnis, f. a  
2 gathering round or together like a ball;  
a collecting together, gathering together,  
σῶσσημα. *Senec*. Multa conglobatione  
ignium se conjungens illorum orbis.  
*Tacit*. Non casus, nec fortuita con-  
globatio turmam aut cuneum facit.

**CŌNGĪŌBŌ** (con & globio), as, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. to gather into a round form, ball or  
lump. *Cic*. Mare, cum supra terram sit,  
conglobatur undique æqualiter, is  
rounded. *Id*. Terra globosa, et undique  
ipsa in sese nubibus suis conglobata.  
*Id*. Conglobata figura, rounded, round.  
*Plin*. Fulmen conglobatur impetu. *Id*.  
Conglobatus sanguis. *Id*. In semet  
conglobatus, rolled up, gathered up

*Apul.* Venti in crassam nubium speciem conglobantur. — ¶ Hence, to gather into a heap; to heap or crowd together; to gather together, collect. *Liv.* Milites multis itineribus dissipati, cum se in unum conglobassent, had formed themselves, had gathered together. *Sallust.* Cætervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros incurrunt. *Tacit.* Miles se in templo conglobaverat. *Id.* Milites in testudinem conglobati. *Liv.* Ibi proditores conglobati, drawn up in troops. *Sallust.* Neque cunctæ gentes conglobatæ movere queunt imperium, collected, united. *Liv.* Redibant conglobati, in companies or bodies. *Cic.* Definitiones conglobatæ, accumulated.

**CÖNGLÖMÉRÄTÝÖ** (conglomerato), ðnis, 3 f. a gathering together, collection, throng, crowd. *Cod. Just.*

**CÖNGLÖMÉRÖ** (con & glomero), as, avi, átum, a. 1. to wind up, form into a clow or ball, conglomerate, σφαιραῖω, τυλιπέω. *Lucret.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Hence, to heap, accumulate. *Eun. ap. Non.* omnia in me mala.

**CÖNGLÖRIFYCÖ** (con & glorifico), as, a. 3 1. to glorify, to glorify with. *Tertull.* and *Cod. Just.*

**CÖNGLÖTÝNÄTÝÖ** (conglutino), ðnis, f. 1 a gluing together, soldering, cementing, συγκόλλησις. *Cic.* Conglutinatio inventa facile dissolvitur. — *Figur.* *Cic.* verborum, a joining or closing together.

**CÖNGLÖTÝNÖ** (con & glutino), as, avi, átum, a. 1. to glue together, solder, cement, συγκολάω. *Vitrav.* Calx utrasque res inter se conglutinat. *Pandect.* Libri conglutinati. — ¶ Also, of the flesh, to unite, join firmly together. *Plin.* vulnera recentia. — ¶ *Figur.* to join together, bind together, cement, connect, unite, compose. *Cic.* Hominem eadem optime, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit. *Id.* voluntates nostras consuetudine. *Id.* amicitias. *Id.* Ex his totus conglutinatus est, made up, moulded. *Terent.* amores nuptiis, to cement, confirm. *Plant.* Compara, fabricare,linge quod lubet, conglutina, ut, &c. h. e. contrive, devise.

**CÖNGLÖTÝNGÖSÖS** (con & glutinosus), 3 a, um, adj. glutinous, gluey, viscous, tenacious, κολλώδης. *Veget.*

**CÖNGRÄDÖS** (con & gradus), a, um, adj. 3 keeping pace with. *Avoien.*

**CÖNGRÄCÖ** (con & græcor), as, a. 1. to 3 carouse away, spend in eating and drinking. *Plant.* aurum. — See *Græcor.*

**CÖNGRÄTÖLÄTÝÖ** (congratulator), ðnis, 3 f. a congratulating, greeting, wishing joy to; congratulation. *Valer. Max.*

**CÖNGRÄTÖLÖR** (con & gratulor), äris, 2 ätus sum, dep. 1. to congratulate, rejoice with, wish joy to. *Cic.* felicitati tuæ. *Id.* Simili tum essent omnes congratulati. *Plant.* Congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter.

**CÖNGRÄDÝÖR** (con & gradior), äris, gressus sum, dep. 3. to go or move with, συμβάδνω, συνέρχομαι. *Cic.* Luna congreddens cum sole. — ¶ Also, to go or come together (for the sake of a visit or conversation), to go up to one, to accost, meet, converse with, have a meeting with. *Cic.* Si ipse coram congreddi poteris, meditare, &c. *Id.* Spes brevi tempore congreddendi. *Plant.* Nunc haud scio an colloquar: congreddiar. *Heus Theoprides,* Pll go up to him. *Cic.* Nec illos congressuros, nec, si congressi essent, Pompeium ad ullam conditionem accessurum putabam. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* In Maccædonia congreddiemur. *Plant.* Hanc congreddiar astu. *Cic.* Cum eo sæpe congressus, having frequently an interview with. *Lucret.* Congressa peribunt, h. e. accumulata, connexa. — ¶ Often, to join battle, fight, encounter, engage. *Nepos.* Quotiescumque cum eo congressus, semper discessit superior. *Cæs.* prælio cum finitimis. *Cic.* contra ipsum Cæsarem. *Virg.* Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes. *Arcel. Vict.* adversus Constantinum, march to attack. *Id.* inter se. *Curt.* totis viribus. *Ovid.* Congreditur Cygno. — Also, with the acc. to attack (in close fight), fall upon, engage with. *Virg.* hunc et hunc. *Tacit.* Pars congressi, quidam eminens proturbant. — Also, in forensic language. *Pandect.* Cum quo

(creditores) congreddiantur. — *Figur.* to contend, dispute, engage (in words, before a court). *Cic.* Ad repugnandum congressa defensio. *Id.* Congredere mecum criminibus ipsis.

**CÖNGRËGÄBILIS** (congrego), adj. e, solciabile, inclined to gather, collect. *Cic.* apum examina.

**CÖNGRËGÄLIS** (congrex), e, adjct. 3 *Tertulian.* vinculum, h. e. fraternum.

**CÖNGRËGÄTIM** (congregatus), adverb, 3 in a heap, together. *Prudent.*

**CÖNGRËGÄTÝÖ** (congrego), ðnis, f. an assembling or gathering together, συναγέλασμός. *Cic.* hominum. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat. *Id.* Peroratio est rerum repetitio et congregatio, a uniting or putting together; a recapitulating.

**CÖNGRËGÄTÝÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 congregative. *Priscian.*

**CÖNGRËGÄTÖR** (Id.), örís, m. one who 3 assembles or collects together. *Arnob.*

**CÖNGRËGÖ** (con & grex), as, avi, átum, a. 1. properly, to collect into a flock. *Plin.* oves. — Also, of other animals. *Plin.* Cetera animalia congregari videmus. *Id.* Ciconiæ abitura congregantur in loco certo. *Id.* (of a single animal) Cum ceteris ejusdem generis congregari, join himself. — Particularly of men, to collect, assemble, congregate. *Cic.* Dispersos homines unum in locum congregare. *Id.* unum se in locum. *Id.* se cum æqualibus. *Id.* Hominem in eundem hunc numerum congregasti. *Id.* Multitudo hominum ex egentibus congregata. *Id.* Vis congregata. *Senec.* Quibus me tempus aliud congregavit. *Plin.* Mesopotamiam vicatim dispersam Macedones in urbes congregare. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* turbam vocabulorum. *Id.* Infirmitate (argumenta) congreganda sunt, h. e. arc to be heaped together, accumulated, not dealt upon individually.

**CÖNGRËSSÝÖ** (congreddior), ðnis, f. a coming together, meeting (in a friendly manner, as for conversation, &c.); hence, sometimes, a conversation, σύνωδος, πρόσδος. *Cic.* Minus acerbum fuit, quam fuisset cum congressio, tum vero digressio nostra. *Id.* Nemo illum aditu, nemo congressione, nemo sermone, nemo convivio dignum judicabat. *Id.* Amori congressio causam attulit. *Id.* Sermo versetur in congressionibus familiarium. *Lactant.* uxoris, h. e. concubitus. *Cic.* Una mehercule nostra vel severa, vel jocosa congressio pluris erit, quam, &c. — ¶ Also, with hostile intent, a conflict, encounter, engagement, battle. *Claud. Quadrig.* Ea congressio in ipso ponte, utroque exercitu spectante facta est. *Justin.* Prima belli congressione. *Id.* Prima illi cum Amilcare prælii congressio.

**CÖNGRËSSÖS** (Id.), us, m. a coming together, meeting, interview, opportunity of conversing with. *Cic.* Omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt. *Id.* Venire in congressum colloquiumque alicujus. *Id.* Ut omnia placarentur inter vos, conspectu ipso congressusque vestro. *Id.* Si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Cæsare. *Liv.* Congressu æqualium prohibitus, from all intercourse with. *Virg.* Petere congressus alicujus. *Plin.* feminarum, h. e. concubitus. — Of beasts, *Cic.* Congressione aliquo inter se, an jam inde ab ortu naturæ ipsæ congregatæ sint. — ¶ Also, a conflict, encounter, contest, battle. *Cic.* In gladiatorio certamine ante congressum multa fiunt. *Cæs.* In primo congressu, in the first onset. *Virg.* Tres uno congressu mittere neci, in one attack. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* Esse alios alibi congressus matricia, h. e. conjunctions, unions.

**CÖNGRËSSÖS**, a, um, particip. from congreddior.

**CÖNGRËX** (con & grex), ägis, adjct. of 3 the same flock. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, assembled, collected, united. *Auson.* Congrege vulgo, h. e. multitudine congregata. *Prudent.* Quem congrege nexu Pax et Roma tenent, h. e. juncto, concordi. *Tertull.* Nullis commissationibus congresses, h. e. either not concerned in or not meeting for the purpose of.

**CÖNGRÖE** (congruus), adverb, aptly, 3 congruously, fitly, suitably. *Martian. Capell.*

**CÖNGRÖENS**, tis, particip. pres. from congruo. — ¶ *Adj.* agreeing, correspondent, answerable, congruous, agreeable, suitable, fit, apt, proper, consistent, εύαρμόζων. *Cic.* Actio menti congruens. *Id.* Actio congruens et apta ad animos permovendos. *Id.* Quibus literis congruentes fuerunt aliæ. *Tacit.* Congruentia exta. *Lactant.* Quid congruentius Deo? h. e. more worthy of, better adapted to. *Apul.* Congruentissima voce acclamare, h. e. very concordant. *Liv.* Congruens clamor a Romanis, h. e. accordant; opposed to *dissonus Tertull.* Congruentissima est, animam puniri, most fitting, suitable. — ¶ Also, of the body, well-proportioned. *Sæton.*

**CÖNGRÖENTER** (congruens), adv. aptly, 2 fitly, agreeably, suitably, προσήκόντως, ὁρθόλογως, ἁρμοζόντως. *Cic.* Ut ad id, quodcumque agatur, apte congruenterque dicamus. *Id.* Congruenter naturæ vivere. *Mimic. Felix.* De toto congruentius promptiusque requiremus. *Tertull.* Congruentissime exprimere.

**CÖNGRÖENTÝÄ** (Id.), æ, f. suitability, 2 conformity, likeness, congruity, εὐαρμοστία, ἔφαρμογή. *Sæton.* morum. *Plin.* *Ep.* congruentiam (statuæ), symmetry, proportion. *Apul.* pronuntiandi.

**CÖNGRÖÖ** (perhaps from con & ruo, by inserting g), is, ui, n. 3. to come together, meet, συνέρχομαι. *Senec.* Zenon congruere judicat stellas, et radios inter se committere. *Vitrav.* Gutta inter se congruunt, et confunduntur. *Valer. Flacc.* Quo jam manus matrum congruerat. *Id.* Linguis adversus utrinque congruit serpens, h. e. adverso ore concurrat. — ¶ *Figur.* to happen together, occur at the same time. *Tacit.* Forte congruerat, ut Clodii Maeri, et Fonteii Capitonis cædes nuntiarentur. — ¶ Often, to agree, accord, suit, match, fit, square, answer, correspond, συναρμόζω, συμφωνέω. *Terent.* Ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congruunt. *Id.* Mulier mulieri magis congruit. *Plant.* Sane illi congruunt inter se concorditer. *Plin.* CROCUM vino mire congruit. *Liv.* Sciebat, tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere. *Id.* in eum morem. *Cic.* Siculi suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunæque ratione. *Id.* Reliqua patebant, et cum Terentiæ summa congruebant. *Id.* Non omni causæ congruit orationis unum genus. *Id.* De re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. *Id.* cum moribus et natura alicujus. *Gell.* Loquentia Sallustio maxime congruit, comes well from the mouth of, &c., is much after the manner of, &c. — Hence, to live together amicably. *Arcel. Vict.* — Also, to be the part of, suitable to, to become. *Pandect.* Congruet bono et gravi Præsidi curare, ut, &c. *Sio.* absol. *Plin.* Phlvio tractu vitæ rariore poni, congruit, it is best; it is advisable. *Id.* Congruens erat, parentes obtinere, &c.

**CÖNGRÖÖS** (congruo), a, um, adj. apt, 3 fit, convenient, agreeable, suitable, proper, congruous. *Plant.* Nam cum illa sane congruus sermo tibi. *Ovid.* alimenta. *Rutil.* Congrua fata reis. *Pandect.* Verrecundia maternæ congruam ferre sententiam. — ¶ Also, concordant, unanimous. *Apul.*

**CÖNJECTÄNÄX** (conjectio), örüm, n. 3 memorandum-books, common-place books, a writing in which is set down what happens to occur to our minds. *Gell.*

**CÖNJECTÄTÝÖ** (conjecto), ðnis, f. a 2 guessing, conjecturing; a conjecture, surmise, στοχασμός. *Plin.* de Deo. *Id.* Conjectatio ingens opum. *Id.* Somni quæstio non obscuram conjectationem habet. *Gell.* Iubrica atque ambagiosa.

**CÖNJECTÄTÖRÝÖS** (conjectator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to conjecture, conjectural, στοχαστικός. *Gell.* Al. aliter leg.

**CÖNJECTÝÖ** (conjectio), ðnis, f. a throw 1 ing, hurling, συμβολή. *Cic.* Neque ictu cominus, neque conjectione telorum. — ¶ *Figur.* a guessing, divination, a conjectural explanation, interpretation. *Cic.* somniorum. *Pandect.* alicujus rei

ex consuetudine, &c. — ¶ Conjectio causæ, a brevitate, or summary account of the case. *Ascon.* — ¶ Also, subject matter, point in dispute. *Plin.* 28, 2. (ē lect. *Hard.*)

**CŌNJECTŌ** (frequentat. from conjicio), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to throw together, throw, cast, συμβάλλω. *Vetus decret. ap. Gell.* hostium duces in carcerem. — ¶ Also, to carry together, contribute. *Gell.* Conjectabamus ad cœnulam non cupidias ciborum, sed argentias questionum. — ¶ Oftener, to infer or conclude by conjecture, to conjecture, guess, augur, divine, imagine. *Terent.* Neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem. *Liv.* Meas opinionones, conjectando rem vctutate obrutam, non interponam. *Id.* Eventu rem conjectantes. *Quintil.* Utrum sit, &c., conjectat. *Tacit.* Perinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant: sed experimentum contra fuit. *Id.* vultu offensionem. *Id.* aliquid ex aliqua re. *Id.* aliquem acceleraturum. *Apul.* Potentia deorum animis conjectata. — Also, to interpret, to augur from; as the entrails of a beast which had been sacrificed. *Sueton.*

**CŌNJECTŌR** (conjicio), ōris, m. an interpreter of dreams or omens, δνειροπόλος, δνειροκρίτης. *Cic.* Conjector et interpret somniorum. *Id.* Defert ad conjectorem, somniasse se, &c. *Plaut.* Tiresiam conjectorem advocabo, h. e. the soothsayer. — ¶ Also, a conjecturer, interpreter (in general). *Plaut.* Isti orationi Œdipo opus conjectore est, qui Sphyngi interpret fuit, to develop the meaning of.

**CŌNJECTRIX** (conjektor), icis, f. a female soothsayer or interpreter of dreams. *Plaut.*

**CŌNJECTŪRĀ** (conjicio), æ, f. a conjecture, guess, conjectural inference or conclusion, σποχασμός. *Cic.* Etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus conjectura capienda fit? *Id.* De ceteris ex hoc conjecturam facere debuit. *Id.* conjecturam facere, quod genus hoc videatur. *Id.* Ex vultu candidatorum conjecturam faciunt, quantum, &c. *Id.* Facere conjecturam in aliquo. *Id.* Facere conjecturam de se, h. e. of himself, from his own judgment. *Cic.* Conjectura duci ad suspicandum. *Id.* Quæreret aliquid conjectura. *Quintil.* Quæreret aliquid per conjecturam. *Cic.* Quantum conjectura consequetur. *And.* Conjectura assequi, to attain, guess, hit. *Hirt. B. Alex.* Conjectura aliquid scire. *Cels.* Non scientia comprehendere, sed conjectura prosequi. *Plaut.* Reperire aliquid conjectura. *Cic.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur, et sunt opinabiles. *Id.* Si quam conjecturam assert hominiis tacita corporis figura, h. e. ground for conjecture. *Sueton.* Veritatis conjectura difficilis, h. e. conjecture, finding out, discovery. — ¶ In particular, a divination, interpretatio, as of dreams. *Cic.*

**CŌNJECTŪRALIS** (conjectura), e, adj. conjectural, relating to conjecture consisting in conjecture, σποχαστικός. *Cels.* Medicina est ars conjaturalis. — ¶ Constitutio, causa, questio, controversia, status conjaturalis, h. e. about matter of fact, and to be made out by circumstances. *Cic.*

**CŌNJECTŪRALITER** (conjaturalis), ad-3 verb. by conjecture. *Sidon.*

**CŌNJECTŪRŌ** (conjectura), as, a. 1. to conjecture. *Senec.* Conjecturare in occulto. *Al. leg.* conjectura ire in occultis.

**CŌNJECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from conjicio.

**CŌNJECTŪS** (conjicio), us, m. a throwing, casting, συμβολή. *Lucret.* Conjectu brachii trudere aliquid. *Petron.* extra teli conjectum consistere, reach. *Liv.* Venire ad teli conjectum, within reach. *Cic.* Domus fracta conjectu lapidum. *Plin.* Æthiopide herba amnes siccarum conjectu. *Id.* Vester in me animorum, oculorumque conjectus, turning, cast, glance. — ¶ Also, a collecting, binding, uniting together. *Lucret.* material. — Also, a heap, pile. *Lucret.* lapidum spiclorumque.

**CŌNIFĒR** (conūs & fero), and **CŌNIGĒR** (conus & gero), a, um, adject. bearing cone-shaped fruit or nuts. *Virg.* cyparissii. *Catull.* pinum.

**CŌNJICIŌ** (con & jacio), is, jeci, jectum, a. 3. to throw together, throw, cast, sling, hurl, discharge, συμβάλλω, καταβάλλω. *Lucret.* Montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquali Fragmina conjiciens silvarum. *Id.* Etesia flabra aquilonum nubila conjiciunt in eas partes. *Cæs.* in nostros tela. *Id.* tela intra vallum. *But. Nepos.* Ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit, threw with haste, rapidly, eagerness. *Auct. B. Afric.* incolas in flammam. *Cic.* aliquem (interfectum) in plastrum. *Plaut.* palliolum in collum, h. e. to gather up, and throw over the shoulder. *Virg.* galeas igni, for in ignem. *Id.* anguem hanc, for in hanc. *Plin.* Piscis conjectus in piscinis, for in piscinas. *Colu.* Salem in urceo, for in urceum. *So. Plin.* lupinum solo, h. e. serere. — Hence, figur. to throw, cast, bring, thrust, drive, impel, set, put, &c. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem, in vincula. *Id.* aliquem in equuleum. *Id.* aliquem domum, h. e. to force him to stay at home. *Cæs.* hostes in fugam, put to flight. *Cic.* se in fugam, to take to flight. *So. Terent.* se in pedes. *Id.* se intro, he take himself quickly. *Cæs.* se in signa et manipulos. *Cic.* se sub scalas. *Id.* se in noctem, throw himself on, commit himself to, h. e. to travel by night. *Id.* se in versum voluntate, h. e. to apply. *Senec.* animum ad alias formas, aliasque, to turn, direct. *Cic.* pecuniam in propylæa, to lay out, spend. *Liv.* aliquem in metum, to put in fear, alarm. *Id.* hostes in terrorem et tumultum. *Terent.* aliquem in lætitiâ. *Id.* aliquem in nuptias, precipitate, involuce. *Id.* in breve tempus, to limit, confine. *Cic.* crimina in aliquem. *Id.* maledicta in vitam alieujus. *Liv.* crimen in ea tempora, h. e. to throw upon, to affirm that it was then committed. *Cic.* id præcium in eum librum, to assign, attach (speaking of one which he had taken from several on hand). *Id.* oculos in aliquem, cast. *Id.* petitionem, to aim, direct; to seek to stab one; also used by *Cic.* generally, to aim, or direct an attack upon one. *Cæs.* gladium in aliquem, to thrust. *So. Ovid.* Conjecto rupit præcordia ferro. *Auct. B. Afric.* prælium in noctem, to defer, put off. — Hence, to throw out, let full, give utterance to, utter, pronounce. *Cic.* Oratio (h. e. words) tam improbe in clarissimos viros conjecta. *Id.* Omen conjectum a vulgo in illam provinciam. *Cæl. ad Cic.* illam vocem, oportere, &c. *Afran. ap. Non.* verba inter se, h. e. to quarrel, dispute, wrangle. *Id.* (absol.) Conjicere cum patre, to dispute, wrangle. — *Gell.* Conjicere causam (ad iudices), to lay open or state briefly. — ¶ Also, to conclude, or infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess, divine. *Cic.* quæ tempestas impendat. *Id.* te fuisse Lanuvii. *Id.* de matre suavianâ, acute arguteque. *Nepos.* de futuris. *Plaut.* Annos sexaginta natus, ut conjicio. — Also, to explain, expound, or interpret, by conjecture. *Plaut.* huic somnium. — ¶ Also, to connect, unite, collect. *Lucret.* 2, 1060. — ¶ *Plaut.* Conjexit for conjecerit.

**CŌNILĀ** (κονίλη), æ, f. a plant of the genus origanum. *Apul.*

**CŌNISCŌ** (κονίζω), as, n. 1. properly, to raise the dust. — Hence, to dig up the ground by kicking backwards. *Lucret.* Agni ludunt blandaque conscant. *Al. leg.* coruscant. — ¶ Also, as wrestlers cover themselves with fine dust before fighting, to prepare for fight, to fight. *Cic.* ap. *Quintil.* Caput opponis, cum eo conscant. — ¶ But the word is rendered by some, to butt with the horns.

**CŌNISTERIUM** (κονιστήριον), ii, n. a place in the palestra where the athletes, after being anointed with oil, were besprinkled with dust that they might take the surer hold of one another. *Vitruv.*

**CŌNITI** is read by *Hard.* in *Plin.* it is the opposite of aconiti.

**CŌNJŪGALIS** (conjux), e, adject. conjugal, relating to marriage, γαμήλιος. *Tacit.* amor. *Id.* licentia. *Senec.* Dii conjugales, h. e. Juno, Hymen, &c. *Colu.* Galli protegere debent conjugalem gregem, h. e. the hens.

**CŌNJŪGALITER** (conjugalis), adverb, 3 like married people. *Augustin.*

**CŌNJŪGATIŌ** (conjugo), ōnis, f. a tying or fastening to one jugum or cross-pole, συζυγία. *Cic.* Admiculorum ordines, capitum conjugatio, religatio, et propagatio vitium. Alii perique leg. jugatio. — ¶ *Arnob.* Conjugatio corporum, h. e. coitus. — ¶ Of verbs, in grammar, inflection by tenses and persons, a conjugating. *Martian.* Capell. — ¶ Among rhetoricians, the connecting of words by a common derivation, affinity of words. *Cic.* — ¶ In logic, a connecting of two propositions, so as to draw a conclusion from them. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a mixing together, mixture. *Apul.*

**CŌNJŪGĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who joins, confuses, or unites together. *Catull.*

**CŌNJŪGĀLIS** (conjugium), e, adj. relating to marriage, conjugal, connubial, γαμήλιος. *Ovid.* jura. *Id.* festa. *Id.* fœdus.

**CŌNJŪGĪS** (conjugo), e, adject. binding together, fit for binding together, or bound together, connected. *Apul.* Quinque conjuges copule. *Id.* Me cum meo vctore illo equo factum conservum atque conjugem, h. e. my comrade. *Solin.* (Delphini) Conjuges evagantur (but this may be referred to conjux).

**CŌNJŪGIUM** (conjugo), ii, n. a joining together, conjunction, συζυγία. *Lucret.* corporis atque animæ. — ¶ In particular, marriage, matrimony, wedlock, of men and other animals. *Cic.* Prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis. *Nepos.* Hujus conjugii cupidus, h. e. of marrying this woman. *Ovid.* Optare conjugium alicujus. *Senec.* Despondere sibi conjugia alterius. *Plin.* Conjugii fides (speaking of doves). — Also, for coitus. *Virg.* — Also, the connection of lovers. *Tibull.* ferum, a wild, proud, intractable connection, h. e. mistress. — ¶ Also, the married persons, the male and female. *Plin.* (of snakes) Conjugia ferme vagantur, h. e. they go in pairs, male and female. *Id.* (of crows) Parvis in vicis non plus bina conjugia sunt, two pairs. — Also, one of the parties. *Propert.* Que (uxor) viva sequatur conjugium, h. e. her husband. *Tacit.* Quod conjugium Principis devotionibus petivisset, h. e. wife. *Virg.* Helenum conjugio Pyrrhi potitum, h. e. his wife.

**CŌNJŪGŌ** (con & jugo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to join together, unite, connect; to give in marriage, join in marriage, συζεύω. *Cic.* Amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit. *Apul.* sibi aliquam nuptias. *Trebell.* Poll. filios. *Cic.* Argumenta conjugata, h. e. consisting of or drawn from words of similar derivation.

**CŌNJŪGŪS** (conjugo), a, um, adject. binding, connecting. *Cato.* R. R. 8, and 133 (Cf. *Plin.* 15, 29.) myrtus.

**CŌNJŪGŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. joined together, connected by marriage. *Apul.* Juno magni Jovis germana et conjugata (where conjugata may be a substantive). Some also read in *Plin.* conjugata ferme vagantur.

**CŌNJŪNCTE** (conjunctus), adv. jointly, jointly, at the same time, συνημμένως. *Cic.* Conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere. *Id.* Si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur. *Id.* Simpliciter aliquid dicere, vel conjuncte efferre. — ¶ Often, intimately, in a friendly manner. *Nepos.* Cum eo adeo conjuncte vixit, ut, &c. *Plin.* Ep. Quem et ipse amo, sed conjunctus tu. *Cic.* Ut non illo cum homine conjunctus viverem. *Id.* Conjunctissime vivere cum aliquo.

**CŌNJŪNCTIM** (Id.), adverb, in connection or in common, together. *Nepos.* Neque sue solum auxilium petit salutis, sed conjunctim. *Cæs.* Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur. *Pandect.* Conjunctim legare aliquid, to several together, so that each shall have a part.

**CŌNJŪNCTIŌ** (conjungo), ōnis, f. a joining or uniting together, union, connection, conjunction, συζεύγεις, συνένασμός. *Farr.* Nata e spumis Venus conjunctione ignis et humoris. *Cic.* Conjunctionis appetitus. *Id.* mentis cum externis mentibus. *Id.* Conventientia et



conjunctio nature, quam vocant συνά-  
 σεαυ. *Id.* vicininitatis. *Quintil.* litte-  
 rarum inter se. — ¶ Among grammari-  
 ans, a connecting particle, a conjunction.  
*Cic.* and *Dioned.* — Among rhetori-  
 cians, the connecting of the former and lat-  
 ter clauses of a sentence by the interposition  
 of a verb. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4, 27. —  
 Among logicians, a proposition consist-  
 ing of two (or more) members connect-  
 ed by a particle. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, mar-  
 riage. *Plin.* Conjunctioni Venus pre-  
 est. — ¶ Also, acquaintance, close at-  
 tachment, intimacy, amity, mutual love  
 and concord, affinity, alliance, relation.  
*Cic.* Conjunctiones fratrum. *Id.* Con-  
 junctio sanguinis. *Id.* Spero nobis  
 hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, al-  
 liance. *Id.* satisfacere conjunctioni et  
 amori. *Id.* Pro paterna necessitudine  
 et conjunctione. *Id.* Pro conjunctione  
 et benevolentia nostra. *Id.* Habere  
 conjunctionem gratiæ cum aliquo.  
**CONJUNCTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. con-  
 junctive, connective. *Tertull.* — ¶ *Mo-*  
*du* conjunctivus, the conjunctive or sub-  
 junctive mood. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**CONJUNCTŪS** (frequentat. from con-  
 junctio), as, a. 1. to join together, combin-  
 e. *Prudent.* *Al. leg.* conjungat.  
**CONJUNCTRIX** (conjungo), icis, f. that  
 joins together. *Augustin.*  
**CONJUNCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from con-  
 jungo. — ¶ *Adj.* connected, closely con-  
 nected, standing in connection. *Cic.* cog-  
 natio studiorum. *Id.* Conjunctor cum  
 republica, h. e. more friendly to, laboring  
 for. *Id.* Amicitia conjunctor, closer,  
 more intimate. *Id.* Conjunctissimus of-  
 ficiis, us, consuetudine. *Id.* Inter nos  
 conjunctiores. *Quintil.* Conjunctus  
 sermo, connected, continued. — ¶ *Cic.*  
 Duplice voluptatis genere conjunctus  
 est (Epicurus), joined together, consisting  
 or made up of, h. e. asserting a twofold  
 kind of pleasur. — ¶ Also, connected,  
 by affinity, marriage, &c. *Vellei.* C.  
 Mariæ sanguine conjunctissimus. —  
 Hence, Conjunctus, i, m. a relation.  
*Curt.* Conjuncti sontium. *Quintil.* Ali-  
 enus an conjunctus. — But, *Pandect.*  
 Conjuncti (legatarii), persons to whom a  
 thing is bequeathed in common. — ¶ *Al-*  
*so*, agreeing, in harmony, conformable to.  
*Cic.* judicium cum re. *Id.* Præcepta  
 conjuncta nature. *Id.* Conjunctissima  
 sententia esse cum aliquo. *Id.* Inter  
 augures conveniens et conjuncta con-  
 stantia, h. e. harmonious, without dissen-  
 sion. *Id.* Decernitur prope conjunctis  
 sententiis, h. e. united, unanimous. —  
 ¶ Also, connected with, h. e. bordering  
 on, near to. *Liv.* Tecta conjuncta mu-  
 ro. *Hirt.* Oceano. *Cic.* Vanitati con-  
 junctor, quam liberalitati, more like.  
*Quintil.* Temporis partes, præcedens,  
 conjunctum, insequens, h. e. present (as  
 being near to, joined with, the matter in  
 hand). *Cic.* Atate conjunctus. *Id.*  
 Fannii ætate conjunctus. — ¶ Con-  
 junctum, i, n., among logicians, a pro-  
 position consisting of several members con-  
 nected together, συμπλεγμένον. *Gell.*  
 — Also, in rhetoric, conjuncta seems to  
 be the same as conjugata, h. e. words  
 of a common derivation. *Cic.* — Also,  
*Lucret.* calls Conjunction or Conjuncta,  
 the necessary properties of things, h. e.  
 those which cannot be separated therefrom,  
 without destroying the whole; as heat  
 from fire. On the other hand, by *Even-*  
*tum* or *Eventa*, he means, accidental prop-  
 erties, h. e. those which may be absent  
 without the destruction of the essence; such  
 as riches, poverty, &c. (See *Lucret.* 1,  
 450, sqq.).  
**CONJUNCTŪS** (conjungo), us, m. the  
 being joined together, conjunction.  
*Varr.*  
**CONJUNGŪS** (con & jungo), is, nxi, nctum,  
 a. 3. to join or unite together, connect, as-  
 sociate, couple, conjoin, συζεύσσει, συ-  
 ἄνω. *Virg.* Calamos cera. *Cels.*  
 oras vulneris sutura, to sew up. *Cato.*  
 boves, to yoke or tackle together. *Tacit.*  
 abstinentiam, to continue, not to break  
 through. *So*, *Sueton.* consulatus. *Tacit.*  
 Nox eadem necem Britannici et  
 rogum conjunxit. *Cic.* Qui vocales  
 nolit conjungere (Ed. Ern.), h. e. to  
 contract. *Id.* bellum, wage in concert.

*Id.* Latrones scelerum fœdere conjunc-  
 tos. — In answer to the question,  
 with what? it is joined with cum,  
 or the abl. simply, or the dat. *Cæs.*  
 eas cohortes cum exercitu suo. *Ovid.*  
 dextre dextram. *Cic.* disserendi ratio-  
 nem cum dicendi copia. *Catull.* som-  
 nos cum aliquo, h. e. to sleep with. *Cic.*  
 (of the judges) religionem suam cum  
 testibus, h. e. to give the witnesses the  
 sanction of their own integrity by believing  
 them. *Id.* Causam meam cum commu-  
 ni salute, unise, h. e. say that it is inti-  
 mately connected with, that the public safe-  
 ty or welfare depends on it. *Id.* aliquem  
 cum deorum laude, h. e. put him on an  
 equality with. *Id.* Benevolentia con-  
 juncta pari prudentia. *Id.* te mihi.  
 — Also, *Quintil.* laudem judicis ad uti-  
 litatem cause, h. e. to help the cause by  
 praising the judge. — Often used of con-  
 nection by marriage. *Tacit.* Exin Pop-  
 picæ conjungitur. *Curt.* Conjungere  
 aliquam secum matrimonio. *Sueton.*  
 aliquam sibi justo matrimonio. *Cic.*  
 connubia. — Oftener, more generally,  
 of connection by kindred, affinity,  
 friendship, good-will. *Cic.* nos inter  
 nos. *Id.* optimum quemque hospitio et  
 amicitia. *Id.* amicitias, necessitudines.  
*Id.* Cui me studia communia, beneficia  
 paterna tuaque conjunxerant. *Virg.*  
 Conjungi fœdere alicui. *Nepos.* se cum  
 aliquo affinitate. *Propert.* Diversos ite-  
 rum conjungere amantes, to reconcile.  
 — ¶ See also *Conjunctus*.  
**CONJURATIŪS** (conjuro), ōnis, f. a swar-  
 ing together, uniting by oath; generally  
 in a bad sense, a conspiring together,  
 conspiracy, plot. *Cic.* Ut vos omnes  
 factam esse aperte conjurationem con-  
 tra rempubl. videretis. *Id.* Habere con-  
 jurationem, h. e. facere. *Cæs.* Facere  
 conjurationem nobilitatis, h. e. conjurati-  
 one nobilitatem sibi adjungere. *Sallust.*  
 Esse in conjuratione. *Liv.* de bello fa-  
 cere. *Id.* Conjuratio in omne facinus  
 et libidinem. *Cic.* in rempubl. *Id.*  
 Jugurthina (in allusion to the bribing  
 of the senate by Jugurtha, and their  
 consequent delay to send help to his  
 brothers). *Liv.* Capita conjurationis,  
 the heads or leaders of the conspiracy.  
*Cic.* Conjuratio princeps. — ¶ Also,  
 the body of conspirators themselves. *Cic.*  
 Nemo est extra istam conjurationem per-  
 ditorem hominum, qui, &c. — ¶ *Fi-*  
*gur.* *Plin.* *Paneg.* Urbana conjuratio,  
 uniting together.  
**CONJURATŪS** (conjuro), a, um, part.  
 (of passive form, but active signif.) hav-  
 ing sworn together, having conspired  
 (either in a good or bad sense), συω-  
 μῶρης. *Liv.* Ut consul quos, præter  
 milites sociosque navales, conjuratos  
 haberet, dimitteret. *Cic.* Testes, con-  
 jurati, ab religione remoti. *Horat.* Græ-  
 cia, conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias.  
*Virg.* Conjuratos cælum rescindere  
 fratres. *Ovid.* arma. *Id.* rates, h. e.  
 Græcorum conjuratorum. *Virg.* Ister,  
 h. e. the nations dwelling near it. — *Fi-*  
*gur.* *Claudian.* venti. *Id.* Aut con-  
 juratum querimus splendere serenum,  
 h. e. which helps the enemy. — ¶ Con-  
 jurati, ōrum, m. conspirators. *Cic.* Ma-  
 nus conjuratorum.  
**CONJURŪS** (con & juro), as, avi, atum, n.  
 1. to swear together, make a league together  
 (by oath), συνδύμνυι. *Plant.* Et inter nos  
 conjuravimus, ego cum illo, et ille me-  
 cum. *Liv.* Conjurabant milites, se non  
 abituros. *Virg.* Omne conjurat Latium,  
 h. e. takes the military oath. *So*, *Cæs.* Ut  
 omnes Italiæ juniores conjurant. —  
*Figur.* *Horat.* alterius sic Altera poscit  
 opem res, et conjurat amice, h. e. con-  
 spires amicably. — ¶ Often, to swear to-  
 gether for a bad end, to conspire, enter  
 into a conspiracy. *Cic.* Me scito tantum  
 habere æris alieni, ut cupiam conjurare,  
 si quis me recipiat. *Id.* contra rem-  
 publ. *Id.* de Pompeio interficiendo.  
*Quintil.* in mortem alicujus. *Liv.* cum  
 aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus.  
*Lucan.* in arma. *Sallust.* patriam incen-  
 dere. *Auct. B. Hispan.* inter se, ut, &c.  
*Senec.* Nunquam sic contra virtutes  
 conjurabitur, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, for  
 the simple juro, to swear. *Ovid* and  
*Gell.*

**CONJŪX**, and **CONJŪNX** (conjungo or  
 conjugo), ūgis, m. and f. a husband, wife,  
 consort, spouse, διζύγυος, σύζυγος, σύμ-  
 βιος. *Ovid.* Jovis, h. e. Juno. *Id.* Pa-  
 gasæa, h. e. Alcestis. *Id.* Cæsaris, h. e.  
 Livia. *Id.* Infernus, h. e. Pluto. *Id.*  
 Conjux Ægyptia Romani ducis, h. e.  
 Cleopatra. — ¶ Also, an intended bride.  
*Virg.* Conjuge prærepta, h. e. Lavinia.  
 — ¶ Also, a mistress. *Valer. Flacc.* Ma-  
 vortia conjux, h. e. Venus (the wife of  
 Vulcan, and mistress of Mars). *Virg.*  
 Pici, Circe. *Propert.* abrepta desertus  
 conjuge Achilles. — ¶ Of other ani-  
 mals, as, doves, peacocks, mate. *Plin.*  
 and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, of elms, in respect  
 of vines. *Colum.* Conjugem, its consort.  
**CONL** and **CONM**. The words begin-  
 ning thus, see in *Coll.* and *Comm.*  
**CONNATŪS** (con & natus), a, um, adj. in-  
 2 nate. *Tertull.*  
**CONNECTŪS** (con & necto), is, xui, xum,  
 a. 3. to fasten, tie or join together; hence,  
 generally, to link together, join, unite,  
 connect, combine. *Plaut.* pallium. *Ovid.*  
 Connexi nodi. *Propert.* Crines connexos  
 carpere. *Quintil.* Inexplicabili serie ali-  
 quid connectere. *Tacit.* Mosellam atque  
 Ararim, facta inter utrumque fossa, con-  
 nectere. *Plin.* Adjabenis connectuntur  
 Carduchi, border upon. *Valer. Flacc.*  
 tempora lauro, to bind. *Tacit.* Albu-  
 cilla defertur impietatis in principem:  
 connectebantur, ut conscii, Domitius,  
 Vibius, &c. h. e. adjiciebantur. *Cic.*  
 Omnia inter se connexa et apta. *Id.*  
 Connexum principium consequenti orati-  
 oni, hanging together, cohering. *Id.*  
 Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur.  
*Id.* Si verum est, quod ita connectitur,  
 Si quis, &c. (See *Connexus*, a, um.)  
*Id.* Connexi his funeribus dies, h. e.  
 following. *Horat.* verba, to put or join  
 together. *Colum.* Gracili connectere  
 carmina filo. *Stat.* Magno connexus  
 amore. *Tacit.* Per affinitatem connex-  
 us alicui. — ¶ *Quintil.* Ea diu secum  
 ipsi meditati, desperata connectendi  
 facultate, deserunt, h. e. of continuing  
 the discourse. — ¶ Also, to relate, sub-  
 join. *Plin.* Connectere aliam majorem  
 insaniam. *Trebell. Poll.* ejus versus  
 orationesque.  
**CONNEXŪS**, a, um, same as *Connexus*,  
 is read by some in *Lucret.*  
**CONNEXĒ** (connexus), adv. in connection,  
 3 not singly. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**CONNEXIŪS** (connecto), ōnis, f. a connect-  
 ing together, connection, συναφή; hence,  
 the conclusion of a syllogism. *Quintil.*  
 — ¶ In *Charis.* a syllable.  
**CONNEXIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. connective,  
 3 conjunctive, copulative. *Gell.*  
**CONNEXŪS** (Id.), us, m. a connection,  
 2 combination. *Lucret.*  
**CONNEXŪS**, a, um, particip. from connec-  
 to. — ¶ *Connexum*, i, n. (in logic), a  
 conditional proposition, which consists of  
 antecedent and consequent; as, Si Plato  
 ambulat, Plato movetur, *Cic.*, who also  
 uses the verb in this sense.  
**CONNISUS**. See in *Connitor*.  
**CONNITŪR** (con & nitor), eris, isus &  
 ixus sum, dep. 3. to strive together,  
 strive greatly, try to the utmost, exert  
 one's self greatly, endeavor, struggle,  
 πειράομαι. *Cic.* Connituntur, ut se se  
 erigant. *Id.* Quantum cuncti animo  
 potes, tantum fac ut afficias. *Acc.* ap.  
*Cic.* Cornibus connitit in me aritare.  
*Curt.* ad surgendum. *Liv.* Omnibus  
 copiis connixus Ancus, acie vincit.  
*Tacit.* primores labefacere, try to cor-  
 rupt. — ¶ Also, to exert one's self in  
 order to reach any place; to struggle up,  
 ascend, mount. *Cæs.* in summum ju-  
 gum. *Tacit.* in arborem. — ¶ Also,  
 for innot, to lean against, push against,  
 press upon. *Sil.* In hastam con.xus.  
 — ¶ Also, for enitor, to bring  
 forth, year. *Virg.* Capella gemellos  
 connixa.  
**CONNIVENTIA** (connivens, from conni-  
 3 veo), e, f. a surffiance, winking at, pre-  
 tending not to see or know, connivance,  
 ἐπιμύοις. *Ascon.* and *Lanprid.*  
**CONNIVEŪS** (probably con and an obsol.  
 verb niveo, whence, perhaps, nicto; or  
 from νεύω), es, ivi or ixi, n. 2. of the  
 eyes, to close, shut, be closed; of a per-  
 son, to close or shut the eyes; to wink.

*Cic.* Et apertis oculis, et somno conniventibus. *Id.* Conniventes oculos Appii Claudii Cæci optare, *shut, closed, for cæcos.* *Sueton.* ad tonitrua et fulgura, *wink or shut his eyes for fear.* *Plin.* Gravioris alitum inferiore gena connivent. *Id.* Qui contra comminationem aliquam non conniverent. *Turpil.* ap. *Priscian.* Dum ego connixi somno. — With the *accus.* *Cassius* ap. *Priscian.* Nam non connivi oculos ego deinde sopore. — Hence, *Lucret.* (of the sun and moon in eclipse) Cum quasi connivent, et aperto lumine rursus omnia convisunt. *Gell.* Cava ventris contrahuntur et connivent, *are drawn together and closed.* *Cic.* Blandimenta, quibus sopita virtus conniveret. *Gell.* Mens nunquam connivens. — ¶ Hence, to wink or connive at, take no notice of, overlook, make as though one did not see. *Cic.* Cur in hominum sceleribus connivetis? *Id.* Quibusdam in rebus conniveo. *Pers.* Væ, nisi connives! — ¶ Also, to half-shut the eyes (that one may see more sharply). *Plin.* Neroni fuerunt oculi, nisi cum conniveret, ad prope admodum hebetes. — ¶ Anciently also of the third conjugation.

**CONNIXUS.** See *Connitor.*

**CONNŪBYALIS** (connubium), e, adj. *con-3 jugal, connubial, γαμήλιος.* *Ovid.* jura. *Stat.* vincla. *Claudian.* carmen, h. e. epithalamium. *Id.* vectigal lyræ, a tribute in honor of marriage; an epithalamium or marriage-song.

**CONNŪBYALYTER** (connubialis), adv. 3 connubial more. *Mart.* *Capell.*

**CONNŪBYUM** (con & nubo), ii, n. in the legal sense, the possibility of marriage, which is in part absolute (as regarding maturity, freedom, &c.), in part relative (as that the other party be a Roman, of the same rank, &c.); hence, the right to marry. *Pandect.* Connubium est uxoris jure ducendæ facultas. *Id.* Connubium habent cives R. cum civibus R.; cum Latinis autem et peregrinis ita, si concessum sit: cum servis nullum est connubium. *Liv.* Connubia non erant Romanis cum finitimis. *Id.* Ut connubium patribus cum plebe esset. *Id.* Petere connubium. — ¶ Also, wedlock, marriage, in so far as it was allowable by the Roman laws. *Cic.* Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit. *Curt.* Persas et Macedones connubio jungere. *Virg.* Jungere aliquam alicui connubio stabili. *Ovid.* Jungere sibi aliquem connubio filia. *Virg.* Servare connubia, h. e. be faithful to. — ¶ Also for concubitus. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Figur. of trees, grafting. *Plin.* — ¶ The second syllable is long by nature, but is sometimes made short in *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

**CONNŪBYUS** (connubial), a, um, adj. connubial, matrimonial. *Apul.*

**CONNŪDATŪS** (con & nudatus), a, um, 2 same as *Nudatus.* *Plin.*

**CONNŪMERŌ** (con & numero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to enumerate, reckon or rank among, συναριθμῶ. *Pandect.* Inter liberos connumerabitur. *Ammian.* Vir heroicis connumerandus ingenis. *Arnob.* Quemadmodum connumeratis, et dicitis.

**CONNŌN**, ōnis, m. Κόνων, a celebrated Athenian general. *Nepos* in *Cononc.* — ¶ Also, a famous mathematician and astronomer, about the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Virg.* and *Catull.*

**CONNŌPEUM**, or **CONNŌPYUM** (κωνοπέον, 3 κωνώπιον, from κωνώψ, culex), i, n. a canopy or curtain of fine net-work or gauze, which was (particularly in Egypt), hung round a couch to keep off flies and gnats. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Some for *Connōpium* write *Connōpium*.

**CONNŌPŌN DIABĀSIS**, κωνώπων διάβασις, h. e. culicum transitio, a place in Egypt. *Plin.*

**CONNŌR** (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to strive, exert one's self. *Terent.* Conari manibus pedibus, noctesque et dies, dum prosim tibi. *Nepos.* Deinde (peto), ne frustra dehortando cohortemini. — ¶ Hence, to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try. *Cic.* Vides, Demosthenem multa perficere, nos multa conari: illum posse, nos velle. *Id.* opus magnum et ardu-

um. *Id.* Quod planum facere non modo non possis, verum ne coneris quidem. *Id.* Desperant, se id, quod conantur, consequi posse. *Id.* Poetas omnino non conor attingere. *Nepos.* multa stulte. *Lucret.* dicere de re. *Terent.* obviam alicui, sc. ire. — Absol. *Nepos.* Qui prius cogitare, quam conari consuescit, to reflect before taking the first step. — ¶ Also, to undertake, presume, dare. *Cic.* Conaris hoc dicere, neminem exstittisse, qui, &c.? do you presume to say? *Id.* Nunquam ingenio me suo labefactare, atque infirmare conabitur, h. e. will dare; or, will be able.

**CONNŪADRŌ** (con & quadro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to make square, bring into a square form, τετραγωνίζω. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to fit, to agree with in size, quality, &c.; to harmonize. *Sidon.*

**CONNŪESTŌR** (con & quæstor), ōris, m. h. e. conquisitor, vel simul quæstor. *Varr.* si lectio certa.

**CONNŪASSĀTYŌ** (conquasso), ōnis, f. 1 a shoking, shattering. *Cic.* Ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione.

**CONNŪASSŌ** (con & quasso), as, āvi, 1 ātum, to shake, shatter, σπασίω, concutio. *Cic.* Apulia maximis terræ motibus conquassata est. — ¶ Figur. to shake, shatter, debilitate, disorder, distract. *Lucret.* Conquassatur mens. *Id.* Conquassatum corpus. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Omnes provinciæ conquassatæ sunt. *Jul.* Firmic. Maximis periculis conquassari. — ¶ Also, to pound to pieces, break to pieces. *Cato.*

**CONNŪERŌR** (con & queror), ēris, questus sum, dep. 3. to complain, urge by way of complaint, expostulate, bewail, lament. μέμφομαι, ἀγανακτέω, same as *Queror*, or valde queror, doleo, deploro. *Cic.* Nihil prætermissum, quod pro republica conquerendum fuit. *Id.* Nihil tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueror, h. e. I make no complaint to you about, &c. *Id.* non bonorum direptiones, non iniqua judicia, non vim, non contumelias. *Cæs.* Et, quod non ab initio fecerint, conqueruntur. *Sueton.* Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarasse, graviter conquestus. *Sil.* Conqueriturque tibi, h. e. tecum.

**CONNŪESTYŌ** (conqueror), ōnis, f. a 1 complaining, complaint, expostulation, bewailing, lamenting, μέμψις, actus conquerendi. *Cic.* Ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla questio, h. e. no opportunity for. *Sueton.* Conquestio de L. Cæsaris morte, a lament. *Senec.* dolorum. — ¶ Among rhetoricians, that part of an oration in which the orator tries to excite the pity of his audienc. *Cic.* — ¶ Also of birds. *Plin.* coturnicum volantium.

**CONNŪESTŪS**, us, m. same as *Conquas-2 tio.* *Liv.*

**CONNŪESCŌ** (con & quiesco), is, ēvi, etum, n. 3. to rest, in the senses of to sleep; to be at rest, enjoy repose, be inactive, not to be driven or pressed; to be stopped or checked; to stand still; to be suspended. *Cic.* Videmus igitur, ut quiescere ne infantes quidem possint. *Id.* ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus. *Id.* Tu nisi perfecta re, de me non quiescisti. *Cæs.* ante iter confectum, to halt. *Id.* Ut meridie conquieverat, h. e. had lain down to sleep. *Cic.* Quando sica conquievit? *Id.* Vectigal conquiescit. *Id.* Navigatio conquiescit, is stopped, shut up. *Id.* Bella conquiescunt, ore suspended. *Id.* ab armis. *Id.* Conquiescent litteræ, nisi quid novi exstiterit. *Cels.* Febris conquievit, hath subsided. *Id.* Sanguis conquiescit, stagnates. — ¶ Also, to find repose, rest, tranquillity in any thing, to be soothed or calmed by. *Cic.* In nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus. *Id.* Ut ætas nostra ingravescens, in amore atque in adolescentia tua conquiescat. *Id.* Conquiescere in amici mutua benevolentia, to repose in. — ¶ *Plant.* De istac re in oculus utrumvis conquiescito (prov.), h. e. be quite at your ease about; be not concerned about. — ¶ The preteritenses are also contracted; *conquiescisti, conquiesce, &c.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**CONNŪINSCŌ** (unc.), is, conquexi, n.

3. to bend, or bow the head towards the ground; or, as others explain it, to cover down, squat. *Plaut.* 3

**CONNŪINO**, as, h. e. inquino, is read by some, for *conquino*.

**CONNŪIRŌ** (con & quæro), is, isivi, isitum, a. 3. to seek after, seek or search for diligently, get or rake together, try to procure, collect, ἀναζητέω, συμμορίζομαι. *Cic.* undique suavitates. *Id.* Studiose omnia conquerere. *Id.* Conquiri Diodorum jubet. *Id.* Conquisti atque electi coloni. *Cæs.* toto flumine naves, *Sallust.* ex agris quam plurimum pecorari. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* terra marique aliquem. *Id.* aliquid sceleris, h. e. seek to commit. *Nepos.* socios ad aliquem interficiendum. *Plin.* opes meretricio quæstu. *Tacit.* suffragia, to solicit, convass. *Cels.* Conquistita medicamenta, in great request. *Cic.* Sed quid ego vetera conquiram, cum mihi liceat uti presentibus exemplis, atque vivis? *Auct.* *Dial.* de *Orat.* Mecum ipse conquire causas hujus differentia. *Toecl.* omnes artes ad aliquem opprimendum. *Cic.* Hominem fictis conquistisque vitis deformatum.

**CONNŪISITĒ** (conquistus), adverb, with 2 much pains, with great care, ζητητικῶς. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hæc conquistate conscripsimus. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Commercata conquistate edulia.

**CONNŪISITĪYŌ** (conquiro), ōnis, f. a diligent search, an investigation, ζήτησις. *Cic.* Difficillimum est in omni conquestione rationis exordium. *Tacit.* Conquestio pecuniarum. — ¶ Conquestio militum, a pressing of soldiers, impress, conscription; a forcing of soldiers to military service; which was resorted to chiefly in time of great peril. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**CONNŪISITŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who inquires or searches after, procures, ζητητής; in particular, a person employed to raise soldiers, impress-master, recruiting officer. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, a searcher for other persons, one to look after another. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a lurker, spy, ὄρακονστής. *Plaut.*

**CONNŪISITŪS**, a, um, particip. from conquiro. — ¶ Adject. choice, exquisite. *Cic.* Mensas conquistissimis epulis extruere.

**CONNŪRECŪMBENS**, and **CŌRRĒCŪM-3 BENS** (con & recumbens), tis, particip. reclining together. *Tertull.*

**CONNŪREGNŌ** (con & regno), as, n. 1. to 3 reign with. *Tertull.*

**CONNŪRESŪPINĀTŪS**, and **CŌRRĒSŪPI-3 NATŪS** (con & respinatus), a, um, particip. bent backwards together. *Tertull.*

**CONNŪRESŪCITĀTŪS**, and **CŌRRĒSŪS-CITĀTŪS** (con & resuscitatus), a, um, particip. revived or reanimated together. *Tertull.*

**CONNŪREŪS**, and **CŌRRĒŪS** (con & reus), 3 i, m. h. e. ob eandem causam reus. *Pandect.*

**CONNŪRŪSPĀRĪ**, or **CŌRRŪSPĀRĪ**, h. e. conquerere, scrutari. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

**CONR.** For all other words beginning with these letters, see *Corr.*

**CŌNSĀCERDŌS** (con & sacerdos), ōis, m. and f. a fellow-priest or priestless. *Symmach.*

**CŌNSĀCRŌ**, for *Conscero*, in *Inscript.*

**CŌNSĀLŪTĀTYŌ** (consaluto), ōnis, f. a 1 saluting or greeting by several persons, a saluting or greeting one another. *Cic.* Consalutato forensis perhonorifica. *Tacit.* inter coentes exercitus.

**CŌNSĀLŪTŌ** (con & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to salute together, ἀσπάζομαι. *Cic.* inter se amicissime, to salute one another. *Id.* Quam non noto nomine, sed Voconiam consalutabant. *Liv.* Dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant. *Plin.* aliquem nomine. *Senec.* Deus undique consalutabor. — ¶ Simply, to salute. *Petron.* Eum consalutavi.

**CŌNSĀNĒSCŌ** (con & sanesco), is, nui, 1 n. 3. to grow sound or whole, ὑγιάζομαι. *Cels.* Plerique ubi consauerunt, loquantur. *Colum.* Ulcera dum consanescunt, while they are healing. *Id.* Vitis celeriter consanescit. *Cic.* Illa quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt. **CŌNSĀNGUINĒS** (con & sanguineus),

**a, um, adj. related by blood, especially by the father's side; of the same blood or kindred, συγγενής, δημογενής, δημοπάτριος;** but more particularly applied to brothers and sisters, *fraternal*. *Ovid.* turba, *h. e.* of brothers and sisters. *Id.* umbræ. *Stat.* scelus, *h. e.* brothers prepared for single combat. *Id.* (of the snakes on the head of Tisiphone) angues. *Claudian.* armis, *of brothers*. — *Absol.*, *Catull.* Consanguineæ complexum, *h. e.* of her sister. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Consanguineus Leti Sopor (*κασιγνήτος Σαυαροίο, Hom.*). — ¶ Generally, Consanguinei, *blood-relations, kindred*. *Cæs.* Ambarri necessari et consanguinei Eduorum. *Id.* Edui fratres consanguineique ab Senatu appellati. *Sil.* Roma consanguinea Saguntii. *Virg.* Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno. *Claudian.* Quid consanguineas acies dividis, *h. e.* exercitus amicos et affines etiam.

**CONSANGUINITAS** (consanguineus), *âtis, f. kindred by blood, consanguinity, συγγένεια;* in particular, *brotherhood*. *Pandect.* — ¶ In a broader sense, *relationship*. *Virg.* Consanguinitate propinquus. *Liv.* Misericordia consanguinitatis, *for consanguineorum*. — ¶ *Figur.* *Tertull.* Consanguinitas doctrinæ.

**CONSANŌ** (con & sano), *as, a. 1. to heal, 2 make whole; as of a vine which has been cut.* *Colum.* — ¶ In a neuter sense, *to heal, become whole*. *Pandect.* Quamvis consanaverit.

**CONSARCINIŌ** (con & sarcio; for sarcino) *3 does not occur in this sense,* *as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to sew or stitch together; to patch, συσκευάζω, συμπάττω. Ammian.* Indumenta ex pellibus murium consarcinata. — *Figur.* *Gell.* verba tragici tumoris. *Id.* Verbum extrinsecas additum et consarcinatum. *Ammian.* crimina multa. *Id.* mendacia.

**CONSARRIŌ** (con & sarrio), *is, a. 4. to 2 rake together, to hoe.* *Cato* and *Colum.*

**CONSATIŌ**, *ônis, f. for consitio.*

**CONSATIŌS**, *a, um, for consitius, particip.* from *consero, sown, impregnated, sown together or with.* *Solin.* and *Tertull.*

**CONSAUICIŌ** (con & saucio), *as, avi, 2 âtum, a. 1. to wound, hurt severely.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Crebro et celeri vulnere corpus consauciari. *Sueton.* prætoris caput. *Id.* Utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatus.

**CONSAVIŌR** (con & savior or savior), *3 âris, dep. 1. and CONSAVIŌS, as, a. 1. to kiss.* *Apul.* — ¶ Also read *consuaviŌ, &c.*

**CONSCCELERATŌS**, *a, um, particip.* from *conscelero*. — ¶ *Adj.* wicked, depraved, villanous, polluted with guilt, covered with crime, damnable, detestable. *Cic.* Furie parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis repetunt. *Id.* pirata. *Id.* In impios et consceleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas. *Id.* vis. *Id.* vultus. *Id.* mens. *Tacit.* Instabilis et consceleratus.

**CONSCELERŌ** (con & scelero), *as, avi, 2 âtum, a. 1. to violate, profane, pollute wickedly, stain with guilt.* *Liv.* aures paternas. *Ovid.* oculos videndo. *Catull.* miseram domum, stained with guilt. *Liv.* Conscelerati contaminatique homines.

**CONSCENDŌ** (con & scando), *is, di, sum, n. and a. 3. to climb or go up, mount, get up, ascend, ἐπιβαίνω, ἀναβαίνω. Liv.* equos. *Ovid.* in equos. *Id.* æthera. *Propert.* montes. *Petron.* in montem. *Tibull.* excelsos vitis ramos. *Sueton.* tribunal. — ¶ Often, *to take ship, to embark, go on board of.* *Cic.* in navem. *Id.* in phaselum. *Nepos.* navem. *Virg.* classem. *Id.* Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor, *h. e.* embarked upon. *Justin.* Consensa nave. — *So, absol.*, *Cic.* Velim conscendas. *Id.* In eum ipsum locum unde conscenderam. *Liv.* in Siciliam. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* declam. ad ultimum nefas.

**CONSCENSIŌ** (conscendo), *ônis, f. properly, a mounting or ascending; hence, an embarking, embarkation.* *Cic.* in naves.

**CONSCENSŌS**, *a, um, particip.* from *conscendo*.

**CONSCIENTIYA** (conscio), *æ, f. joint knowledge, the being privy along with*

*others, to something which another has done, or which concerns him, as, Cic.* Constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? *Tacit.* Quoties super negotio consultaret, liberti unius conscientia utebatur. *Id.* Illo igne conscientiam generis humani aboleri arbitrabantur, *h. e.* comburendo cujusdam Historici scripta. *Id.* Assumere aliquem in conscientiam, *to make him privy to, or a confidant.* *Id.* Adhibere conscientiam alicujus. *Pandect.* stupri. *Curt.* Exonerare conscientiam suam, *h. e.* to declare what one knows. — ¶ Also, *the knowledge, sense or perception which one has of his own good or bad actions, of his condition, &c.; consciousness.* *Liv.* Illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam. *Trajan.* ad *Plin. Jun.* conditionis suæ, *h. e.* of being slaves. *Flor.* Amissæ fortunæ conscientiam retinere. *Cic.* pulcherrimi facti. *Id.* Consolari se conscientia optima mentis. *Id.* peccatorum. *Id.* Conscientiæ (plur.) malefactorum tuorum. *Sallust.* de culpa, *for culpæ.* *Cic.* Mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo. — Hence, also, *conscience.* *Cic.* Magna vis est conscientiæ in utramque partem. *So, Id.* Conscientia animi. *Id.* recta, a good conscience. *Plin. Ep.* optima. *Quintil.* bona. *Sallust.* mala. — Also, in particular, *a bad conscience, an evil conscience.* *Cic.* Conscientia convictus. *Sallust.* Conscientia mentem vexat. *Senec.* Conscientia flagellantur facinora mala. — *Senec.* Salva conscientia, with a good conscience, without violating conscience. — ¶ Also, *knowledge, the knowledge of a thing.* *Cic.* Stabilis conscientia. *Plin.* literarum. — ¶ Also, *for societas, participation.* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. facti (si lectio certa).

**CONSCINDŌ** (con & scindo), *is, idi, is-1 sum, a. 3. to cut or tear in pieces, σντέμνω, διαρρήγνυμι.* *Cic.* epistolam. *Terent.* Vestem omnem misera discidit: tum ipsam capillo conscidit. *Cic.* Pugnis et calcibus aliquem conscindere, *to bruise severely, give a sound drubbing.* *Sallust.* Plebs R. pecoris modo conscissa, *cut down, cut to pieces.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* aliquem sibilis. *Lucret.* Conscindunt hominem acres curæ, *h. e.* goad, torment. *Cic.* Is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *h. e.* severely lashed.

**CONSCIŌ** (con & scio), *is, a. 4. to be 3 scious.* *Lorat.* Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. *Tertull.* Consciens Christus, quid esset. — ¶ This verb is also read by some in the phrase *Causam conscito, in Auct. ad Herenn.* and *Gell.* e xii. Tab., *try, decide;* but *conjicito* should perhaps be read.

**CONSCIŌLŌS**, *i, diminut.* from *consci-* in the same sense. *Catull.*; but the passage is differently read.

**CONSCISCŌ** (con & scisco), *is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to vote together, or by common consent; to determine, resolve, decree, συψηφίζομαι. Liv.* (ex veteri formula) Quas res nec dederunt, nec fecerunt, nec solverunt, pio puroque duello querendas censeo; itaque consensio, consciscoque. *Id.* Tuscii fere omnes consciverant bellum. *Al. leg.* aliter. *Cic.* Creatio magistratum, judicia, populi jussa, vetita, cum suffragio consciscerunt, optimatibus nota, plebi libera sunt. *Liv.* Facinus in se ac suos ferum consciscunt. *Nepos.* In illo uno laudando consciscerunt, *have agreed, united.* *Al. leg.* consenserunt. — ¶ More often, of the effect of a resolve, *to execute, put in execution;* as in the phrase, *Consciscere sibi mortem, to lay violent hands on one's self, to kill one's self.* *Cic.* Qui mortem sibi ipse conscisset. *Id.* Veneno sibi mortem consciscere. *Id.* Consciscenda mors voluntaria. *Plin.* Passim conscita nece, *the practice of self-destruction being so prevalent.* *Liv.* Mors ab ipsis conscita judicio subtrahit. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Postquam illud conscivi facinus, *put in execution, committed.* *Liv.* Ut exsilium ac fugam nobis ex eo loco conscisceremus. *Id.* Exsilium voluntarium conscivit. *Gell.* Democritus cæcitatem conscivit (without sibi), *h. e.* made himself blind.

**CONSCISSIŌ** (conscindo), *ônis, f. a cutting or tearing in pieces.* *Augustin.*

**CONSCISSŌRA** (Id.), *æ, f. a cut, line, cavity.* *Plin.* 34, 8. where *Hard.* reads *conscisuris*.

**CONSCISSŌS**, *a, um, particip.* from *conscindo*.

**CONSCITŌS**, *a, um, particip.* from *conscisco*.

**CONSCIŌS** (con & scius, or conscio), *a, um, adj. conscious, privy to, witness of, partaking of, in the secret of, συνειδός, συνεπιστάμενος. Cic.* Mihi in privatis omnibus conscius. *Id.* Homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius. *Id.* his de rebus. *Id.* Huic facinori tanto mens tua liberalis conscia esse non debuit. *Id.* Tot viros primarios esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios. *Plaut.* Facere aliquem conscius. *So, Consci*us alicujus, *knowing (to something) with some one.* *Cæs.* Adjuutores conscios sui nactus. — Also, *Sallust.* Cædis conscia fuerat, *privy to, accessory to.* — *Consci*us, *i, m. and Conscia, æ, f. one privy to any transaction or crime, an accomplice, accessory, confidant.* *Cic.* Sine ullo conscio. *Liv.* Conscios celare. *Nepos.* Consciis loca tradit, *his fellow-conspirators.* — *So, also, in love affairs, a confidant.* *Ovid.* Conscia quum possit scriptas portare tabellas. *Horat.* Miseram se conscia clanel. *Propert.* Affueram vestris conscius in lacrymis. — ¶ Also, *Mi*hi sum conscius, *tibi es conscius, &c. I am conscious, &c. Cic.* Mihi conscius sum, nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vite, *I feel conscious within myself.* *Cæs.* Si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, *h. e.* had felt guilty of any injury. *Hirt.* Cum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Cæsarem habere. *Virg.* Mens sibi conscia recti, *conscious to itself of rectitude; a pure conscience.* — *So, absol.* conscius, *h. e.* guilty, conscious of guilt. *Plaut.* animus. *Senec.* vultus. *Id.* Omnes conscius strepitus (acc.) pavet. — ¶ Also used of other things. *Virg.* Consciens æther conubii, *h. e.* præsens testis. *Id.* Numina conscia veri. *Ovid.* Conscia mentis littera. *Id.* Manus sibi conscia facti. *Id.* Antra conscia deliciis. *Id.* Conscia sunt numina, *h. e.* witnesses. *Senec.* Virtus conscia laudis, *h. e.* of deserving praise. *Lucan.* Gens nascenti conscia Nilo, *h. e.* dwelling near its source. — ¶ It also agrees with that of which we are conscious. *Virg.* Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus. *Ovid.* Me conscius urit amor.

**CONSCREŌR** (con & screo), *âris, 1. to hawk 3 or spit. Plaut.* Magnifice conscrebator.

**CONSCRIBILLŌ** (conscribo), *as, avi, 3 âtum, a. 1. to scribble, scrawl. Varrô* ap. *Non.* eas in ceram. *Id.* ibid. pigmentis cælum. — *Figur.* *Catull.* nates, *h. e.* to mark with veals or blood. (In this sense, the antepenult is shortened.)

**CONSCRIBŌ** (con & scribo), *is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to write together.* Hence, *Conscribere milites, to raise, levy, enlist,* because their names were entered in a list. *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* milites. *Cæs.* duas legiones. *Plaut.* latrones. — Also, *not in war, to enlist, enroll, band together, as in a sedition.* *Cic.* homines. *Id.* servos. *So, Id.* Decuriasse Plancium, *conscriptis, sequestrem fuisse, &c. sc. plebem, h. e. in order to bribe them (for to do this he must have portioned them off, and offered each set so much).* — ¶ Often, *to write, draw up in writing, compose, to treat of in writing.* *Cic.* Institui Topica Aristotelea conscribere. *Id.* volumen. *Id.* legem. *Id.* testamenta. *Nepos.* librum multis verbis. *Cic.* epistolam alicui. — *So, absol.*, *Cic.* Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *h. e.* wrote together, or wrote. — Also, *to write upon, mark upon.* *Ovid.* mensam vino. — Also, *to delineate, sketch, design.* *Stat.* Conscripta imagine. *Ovid.* stultam artem. *Auct. ad Herenn.* de ratione dicendi. — Also, *to subscribe.* *Pandect.* conditionem. — ¶ Also, *to mark (by blows), to bruise, cudgel, drub.* *Plaut.* — ¶ *Patres* conscripti, *conscript fathers,* was the formal appellation of the senators, especially

when they were addressed. — According to *Liv.* those were first called *conscripti*, who were chosen by Brutus from the equestrian order to make up the full number of the senate, but *Patres* were the old senators; so that *Patres Conscripti* stands for *Patres et Conscripti*. — Or this name may have been derived from their names being written in a register. — Hence, *Cic.* *Pater conscriptus, h. e. senator.* *Horat.* *Conscriptus, se. pater, h. e. senator.*

**CŌNSCRIPTŪS** (*conscribo*), *ōnis, f.* a writing together, writing, drawing up in writing, composing; a written paper. *Cic.* *Falsæ conscriptiones questionum.* *Sidon.* *libelli.* *Vitruv.* *Sensus conscriptionibus memoriæ traditos.*

**CŌNSCRIPTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* one who writes, draws up, or composes in writing. *Quintil.* *Conditor conscriptorque legis.*

**CŌNSCRIPŪS**, a, um, particip. from *conscribo*.  
**CŌNSECŌ** (*con & seco*), as, *ecui, ectum*, a. 1. to cut, cut in pieces, *συγκόπτω, διατέμνω.* *Varro.* *rapa.* *Id.* *Nasturtium consecutum minutatim.* *Plin.* *Consecutus in tenues membranas.* *Id.* *surculos.* *Id.* (of heated glass) *Consecat (corpus) usque ad ossa, burns its way, nr penetrates to the very bone.* — *¶ Also, to tear, lacerate.* *Petron.*

**CŌNSECRANĒS** (*consecro*), a, um, adj. 3 devoted to the same service, professing the same religion; also, bound by the same (military) oath. *Tertull.* and *Capitolin.*

**CŌNSECRATIŪS** (*Id.*), *ōnis, f.* a dedicating; dooming, devoting. *Cic.* *capitis.* (See *Consecro*). — *¶ Also, a consecrating, hallowing, dedication, as of a place, ἀφιέρωσις, a consecration, dedication.* *Cic.* *An consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? — Also, the consecration (of a person, as a priest).* *Inscript.* — *Also, the making of any thing sacred or inviolable.* *Cic.* *legis aut pœnæ.* — *¶ Also, a deifying, deification, ἀποθέωσις.* *Tacit.* — *¶ Also, a magical ceremony or incantation.* *Lamprid.*

**CŌNSECRATOR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* one who consecrates, dedicates, or hallows. *Tertull.* *Auctor et consecrator ecclesiæ.* *Hieron.* *virginum.*

**CŌNSECRATRIX** (*consecrator*), *icis, f.* 3 that consecrates, deifies. *Tertull.* *Ægyptus bovis consecratrix.*

**CŌNSECRŌ** (*con & sacro*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to make sacred, h. e. to consecrate or dedicate to the gods, or a god, *ἀφιερώω, καθιερώω, τελειόω.* *Cic.* *Martis manubias Musis.* *Id.* (e formula) *Dare, donare, dicare, consecrare candelabrum Jovi Opt. Max.* *Id.* *aram in litore.* *Id.* *bona Q. Metelli.* *Id.* *Carthaginem, h. e. to consecrate to the gods; consequently to forbid men to build there, or make use of the place.* — *Hence, to consecrate, devote, appropriate.* *Cic.* *Certis sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati.* *Id.* *omnia (patriæ).* *Curt.* *aliquem immortalitati, h. e. to deify.* *Cic.* *aliquem ad immortalitatis religionem et memoriam, h. e. to immortalize, deify.* — *Hence, to doom, devote.* *Liv.* *te tuumque caput, devote you to the infernal gods, h. e. to death.* *Cic.* (de Clodio) *Cogitet, esse jam consecratum Miloni, doomed, devoted.* *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Quibus caput suum, si sciens fellisset, deorum iræ consecraret.* — *Also, Cic.* *Ars deorum inventioni consecrata, h. e. assigned, attributed.* — *¶ Also, to make sacred, to rank among the gods, to deify.* *Cic.* *Liber, quem nostri majores cum Cerere, et Libera consecraverunt.* *Id.* *omne fere genus bestiarum.* *Id.* *Mens, Pietas, Virtus, Fides consecratur.* — *Figur.* *to immortalize, render immortal.* *Cic.* *memoriam nominis.* — *¶ Also, to hallow, sanctify, give a certain sacredness to.* *Cic.* *marmoreum Cupidinem.* *Sueton.* *Ager Stellæ majoribus (h. e. a majoribus) consecratus, h. e. (according to Burmann) withdrawn from private use, and consecrated to the public forever.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Socratis ratio Platonis memoria consecrata, h. e. hallowed, immortalized.* *Id.* *Opinio in illo Hercule consecrata.* — *¶ Consecro also occurs.* *Inscript.*

**CŌNSECTANĒS** (*consector*), a, um, adj. 3 of the same sect, following the same persuasion. *Sidon.* *Inter disputantium consecaneorum cathedras.* — *¶ Also, following as a consequence.* *Arnob.*; but *emseantaneum* is also read.

**CŌNSECTARIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. following by consequence, resulting. *Cic.* *Illud vero minime consecrarium, sed in primis hebes, &c.* — *¶ Consectorium, ii, n.* a conclusion, especially a short and clear one. *Cic.* *Consectoria me Stoicorum brevia et acuta delectant.* (See also the previous example.)

**CŌNSECTATIŪS** (*Id.*), *ōnis, f.* a following 1 or hunting after. *Cic.* *concinnitatis, affectation.* — *¶ Plin.* *Generum (vini) consecratio in numerum, h. e. enumerated.*

**CŌNSECTATRIX** (*Id.*), *icis, f.* that follows 1 after, hunts after; or the friend, handmaid. *Cic.* *Libidines consecatrices voluptatis.*

**CŌNSECTIŪS** (*consecro*), *ōnis, f.* a cutting, 1 *διατομή.* *Cic.* *Arborum autem consecatione, omnique materia et culta et silvestri, &c.*

**CŌNSECTŌR** (*con & sector*), *āris, ātus* sum, dep. 1. to follow after with eagerness, follow after. *Terent.* *Hos consecror, his ultro arrideo, &c. these are the men I seek after.* *Plaut.* *Eos consecratur, subdole blanditur.* *Id.* *Angiporta hæc certum est consecrariæ, h. e. to seek the alleys, go through those.* — *¶ Also, to chase, pursue, press upon.* *Nepos.* *maritimos prædones.* *Cic.* *hostes.* *Cæs.* *naves.* *Vellei.* *Fugere consecrantes equites.* *Laber.* ap. *Priscian.* *A populo lapidibus consecrari (pass).* — *Hence, Cic.* *verba, to hunt after, h. e. to care only for, to be a stickler for.* *Figur.* *Cic.* *aliquem conviciis et sibilis.* *Plaut.* *Me mala consecratur.* — *Hence, to imitate, seek to reach, affect.* *Cic.* *vitium de industria.* *Id.* *rationem disputandi Socratis.* *Gell.* *versus Homeri.* — *Also, to strive after, to seek to gain, to pursue.* *Cic.* *Amare, consecrari, velle adipisci aliquid.* *Id.* *largitione benevolentiam Macedonum.* *Id.* *in historia puerile quiddam.* — *Also, to follow after, seek, adduce, bring forward.* *Cic.* *Ne plura consecror.* *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Quid singula consecror et colligo?* — *¶ Also, to come up with, overtake.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* though these may be, to pursue.

**CŌNSECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *consecro*.

**CŌNSECTŪTIŪS**, or **CŌNSECTŪTIŪS** (*consequor*), *ōnis, f.* a consequence. *Cic.* *Ipse detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, h. e. has for its consequence, is succeeded by.* *Id.* *Simplex conclusio ex necessaria consecutione conficitur.* — *¶ Also, a right construction of words by which they are connected together by the laws of grammar.* *Cic.* — *¶ Consecutio, as a rhetorical topic, kind of argument, or part of the arrangement (constitutio) of a case, has relation to the natural or necessary consequences (consequentia) of a thing or action.* *Cic.* *In hac (h. e. consecutione) res quærentur, quæ gestum negotium consequuntur.* *Id.* *Consecutio tractatur, quum, quid quamque rem sequatur, anquiritur.* — *¶ Also, a way of concluding an argument, whereby we suppress the direct and immediate conclusion, and present only a more remote inference (as, Si peperit, cum viro concubuit: peperit autem: fecit igitur incestum).* *Cic.* — *¶ Also, an obtaining.* *Tertull.* *Consecutio resurrectionis.*

**CŌNSECTŪTŪS**, and **CŌNSECTŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *consequor*.

**CŌNSĒDŌ** (*consideo*), *ōnis, m.* one who sits with. *Hemina.* ap. *Non.*

**CŌNSĒDŌ** (*con & sedo*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 3 1. to still, allay, quiet. *Cato* ap. *Charis.*

**CŌNSELLĒ** (*con & sellæ*), *ārūm, f.* probably the same as *sellæ*, or *Sellæ duplice.* *Livell.* ap. *Non.*

**CŌNSEMINALIS** (*con & seminalis*), e, 2 adj. same as *Consemincus.* *Colum.*

**CŌNSEMINĒS** (*con & semen*), a, um, 2 adj. sown with several sorts of seeds, planted with several kinds of plants, *πολύσπορος.* *Colum.* *silva, h. e. consisting of various kinds of trees.* *Id.* *vi-*

nea, h. e. where both early and late trees grow.

**CŌNSENĒSCŌ** (*con & senesco*), *is, senui*, n. 3. to grow old, *συνηράσκω, senesco.* *Horat.* *Miles consenuit socerorum in arvis.* *Ovid.* (of Philemon and Baucis) *Illâ consenuere casa.* — *Figur.* *Quintil.* *Consensescere in commentariis rhetorum.* *Id.* in una exercitationis specie. *Proper.* *Haud ulla carina consenuit, has not lived to be old, h. e. has perished in some storm.* *Plaut.* *Veru in manibus consenscit, h. e. rusts away.* *Plin.* *Consenuit tabula (sc. picta) carie.* *Plaut.* *Tuo mœore consenesco, grow old (as it were, though not in fact).* — *¶ Hence, to grow into disuse, grow out of date, become obsolete.* *Cic.* *Noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenscit.* — *¶ Also, to become weak or languid, to lose energy or strength, to waste, decay, sink, fade.* *Varr.* *Columbæ consenscunt.* *Id.* *ova.* *Colum.* *vitis.* *Cic.* *vires.* *Id.* *invidia.* *Id.* *partis auctores et socii, lose their activity and energy, flag.* *Liv.* *Consenscitur animus.*

**CŌNSENSIŪS** (*consentio*), *ōnis, f.* agreement, unanimity, *ὑμόνοια.* *Cic.* *gentium in re.* *Id.* *voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum.* *Id.* *De illis magistratum consensio.* *Cæs.* *libertatis vindicandæ.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Omnia una consensione naturæ constricta.* — *¶ Also, in a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy, corrupt combination.* *Cic.* *Sceleratæ consensionis fides.* *Id.* *Nullæ consensiones factæ.*

**CŌNSENSŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* consent, agreement, unanimity, *ὑμόνοια.* *Cic.* *omnium consensus naturæ vox est.* *Id.* *Nunquam vester consensus major in ulla causa fuit.* *Id.* *Ex consensu civitatis.* *Cæs.* *Res e communi consensu ab eo petere, by common consent.* *Plin.* *Quæ consensu (sc. communi or omnium) laudatur.* *Sueton.* *Quasi consensu (sc. omnium), h. e. as if it were the universal wish.* *So, Liv.* *Consensu concio edicitur.* *Tacit.* *In consensum vertit, has become a custom, has become general.* *Id.* *Inter malos consensus ad bellum.* *Plin.* *Vina, de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint, h. e. homines consentientes.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *doctrinarum, harmony, concord.* *Id.* *Naturæ quasi concentus atque consensus, quam συμπάθειαν Græci appellant.* — *¶ Also, consent or agreement to a thing.* *Pandect.* — *¶ Consensu for consensui.* *Cæs.* *B. G. 7. 29.*

**CŌNSENSUS**, a, um. See *Consentio*.

**CŌNSENTANĒE** (*consentaneus*), adverb, 3 agreeably, fitly. *Lactant.* *Cum natura consentaneæ vivere.* *Hieron.* *Narrare aliquid consentaneæ, with truth.*

**CŌNSENTANĒS** (*consentio*), a, um, adj. agreeable, suitable, consonant, meet, convenient, fit, answerable, consentaneous, consistent, *σὺμφωνος.* *Cic.* *tempori et personæ.* *Id.* *Si sibi consentaneæ (disciplina) esse velint, h. e. consistent with themselves.* *Vellei.* *Vir vita et morte consentanea, consistent.* *Cic.* *Mors consentanea vitæ, correspondent.* *Id.* *Quod erat consentaneum cum litteris, accorded with.* — *¶ Consentaneum est, it follows of course, it is agreeable to reason, it is meet, it is proper: followed by an infin., or accus. with infin.; or by ul.*

**CŌNSENTES DIŪ** (from *obsolet.* *conso*), the 3 root of *consulo*; or for consentientes; or from *consum*, as *præsentes* and *absentes*, from *præsens* and *absens*), the twelve highest gods, who formed as it were the council of the gods; called also *Dii majorum gentium*; they are enumerated in the following verses of *Ennius*: *Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi?* (*h. e. Jupiter*), *Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.* — *¶ Varro* also mentions twelve, whom he calls *rustici* (*viz.* *Jupiter, Tellus, Sol, Luna, Ceres, Liber, Robigo, Flora, Minerva, Venus, Lympha, Bonus Eventus*), and says that there were also twelve *urbani*, so that those first mentioned seem to have been *urbani*. But *Arnob.* quotes *Varro* as saying that the names of the *Dii Consentes* were not known.

**CŌNSENTIĀ**, æ, f. a city in Lower Italy. Liv. — Hence, **Consentinus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Varro. ager. — **Consentini**, ōrum, its inhabitants. Cic.

**CŌNSENTIENS**, tis, particip. and adj. from **consentio**, agreeing, consenting, concordant, of the same opinion, unanimous, συνομόν. Cic. cum Cyrenaicis de voluptate. Id. Civitas in retinenda civitate consentiens. Id. Multa amoris conspiratione consentientes. Id. Cuius de laudibus omnium est fama consentiens. Id. hominum auctoritas. Liv. Clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt. Cic. Tanta rerum consentiens cognatio.

**CŌNSENTIŌ** (con & sentio), is, ensi, ensum, n. 4. to agree, accord, be of the same opinion, συνομόν, ὁμοδόξεω. Cic. Ratio nostra consentit, oratio pugnat. Id. Omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, arma contra illam pestem esse capiendā. Id. Si consenserint possessores non vendere. Id. His principiis reliqua consentiebant. Id. sibi ipsi, h. c. to be consistent with himself. Id. inter se, agree together. Id. Oratio sibi constat, et ex omni parte secum ipsa consentit. Cæs. Cum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret. Cic. Deos immortales ad republ. conservandam arbitror consensisse. Quintil. Quædam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt. Justin. in Aridæum regem, agree to make him king. Sueton. pro partibus. Cic. de republ. salute, et mente et voce. Nepos. in illo laudando. Al. leg. consierunt. Gell. Super ætate Homeri non consentitur, men are not agreed. — ¶ In a bad sense, to plot together, conspire. Cic. urbem inflammare. Cæs. cum ceteris Belgis. Cic. belli faciendi causa. — ¶ Also, to consent to, to give assent to, to agree that something be done. Liv. Permixto pæne Senatus populique concilio consensus est, ut, &c. Id. Patres consensere, ut, &c. — So, with accus. Liv. bellum, to war. — ¶ Also, in the literal sense, to feel with, sympathize. Scribon. Larg. Consentiente capite. — ¶ Particip. pass. Gell. Quibusdam consensus et concessis, allowed, granted, agreed.

**CŌNSEPIŌ** (con & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a, 4. to hedge in, inclose with a hedge, wall or the like, περιφράττω. Cic. Ager conceptus. Liv. Locus conceptus cratribus. — Figur. Apul. Populi circulo conceptus.

**CŌNSEPTŌ** (frequentat. from **consepio**), 3 as, a, 1. to shut up, inclose, shut up together. Solin.

**CŌNSEPTUM** (conceptus, a, um), i, n. 2 an inclosure, close, place inclosed by a hedge, wall, or the like, περιβολος, περίφραγμα. Colum. Diffusiora concepta. Id. Concepta faciendā sunt, pin-folds, places where cattle are confined. Id. (de piscinis) Per imam concepti partem. — Figur. Apul. Cavæ conceptum. Id. Intra conceptum templi. Quintil. Si ingenium suum concepto fori, terminasset, the limits of the forum, h. e. had confined himself to forensic matters. Apul. Hæc intra conceptum (sc. pectoris) clausa.

**CŌNSEPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from **consepio**.

**CŌNSEPTŪS** (conceptio), us, m. same as **Conceptum**. Strabo Gallus.

**CŌNSEPTŪTŪS** (con & sepelio), a, um, 3 particip. buried with. Tertull.

**CŌNSEQUENS**, tis, particip. and adj. from **consequor**, following, succeeding, coming after, ensuing, συνακολουθῶν. Cic. — ¶ Also, following as a consequence, resulting by consequence, what follows, as, **Consequens** est, it follows. Cic. Id non efficit ex propositis, nec esse consequens. Id. Consequens iis, quæ sunt. Id. Cum consequens aliquid falsum sit, illud, cuius id consequens sit, &c. Id. Consequentibus vestris sublatis, &c. — **Consequentia** are also natural consequences or effects. Cic. — ¶ Also, following in order, well connected or cohering. Cic. In conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est. — Also, suitable, fitting,

meet, reasonable. Cic. Quoniam scriptum est a te de optimo Reipub. statu, consequens esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus. Gell. Consequens quidem fuerat sic dicere. Augustin. Quid consequentius, quam, ut sit caritas, qui, &c.

**CŌNSEQUENTER** (consequens), adv. sub-3 sequently. Veget. — ¶ Also, consequently. Apul. — ¶ Also, conformably to, agreeably to. Pandect. liis. — ¶ Also, with reason. Hieron. Miseram vocant: et consequenter.

**CŌNSEQUENTIĀ** (consequor), æ, f. a 1 consequence, succession, ἀκολουθία. Cic. eventorum. Gell. Per necessariam naturā consequentiam, h. e. natural consequence. Varr. Sequi debet ejus (capitis) consequentias casus. Pandect. Per consequentias, by consequence; where this often occurs; but some read in two passages, **consequentiam**.

**CŌNSEQUIUM** (Id.), ii, n. or **CŌNSEQUIĀ**, æ, f. an appendage, addition, attendance, train, rear. Apul.

**CŌNSEQUŪR** (con & sequor), ēris, cūtus (quutus) sum, dep. 3. to follow, go after, come after, succeed, ensue; with or without an accus.; both of persons and things. Cic. Comitibus non consequis. Terent. Hic se coniecit intro: ego consequor. Cic. Silentium est consecutum. Id. Ejusmodi tempora post tuam perfectionem consecuta esse. Id. Annus, qui consequitur. Id. Reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, &c. h. e. consequent, ensuing. Id. Consequens tempus, h. e. the future. Id. Consequentes anni, future. Id. Hunc consecutus est ætate Cato. Id. Terrorem pallor consequitur. Vellei. Consecutus Sallustium Livius, h. c. living or flourishing after or succeeding him. Hirt. Felicitas Fabium consequitur, follows or accompanies. — Also, to follow as a consequence, to result. Cic. Ex quo illud natura consequitur, ut, &c., follows by consequence. — Also, to follow naturally, come next. Auct. ad Her. Quoniam videtur, &c., — consequi videtur, ut doceamus, &c. (See also **Consequens**.)

¶ To follow after, seek to reach, strive to attain; also, to pursue. Cic. Consequendi quæstus studio tot loca adire. Id. exilitatem. Id. Cauo illum consequitur. Curt. Consecutis strenue hostibus. — Hence, to follow, to invite. Cic. eum morem. Id. Quem Diogenes consequens. Quintil. vitia magnorum. — Also, to follow, h. e. to adopt, comply with, obey. Sallust. Plebes ejus (h. e. Senatus) consilia consequitur. Plaut. Certum est vestram consequi sententiam. Cic. Quas (sententias) Senatus sine ulla varietate est consecutus. (It may be also rendered, to approve.) — Also, to continue to follow, stand by, adhere to. Cic. institutum suum. — Also, to pursue, continue. Colum. præterita opera. — ¶ To come up with, reach, overtake. Cic. Aurelia via profectus est: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. Id. Nos Leucade consequere. Terent. Matrem mors consecuta est. Vellei. Eum pœna consecuta est. So, absol. Nepos. Interim legati sunt consecuti, arrived. — Figur. to come up with, equal. Cic. majorem. Id. verborum numerum sententiarum numero. Id. laudes verbis, to come up to, praise worthily. Id. oratione magnitudinem beneficiorum, adequately express. Id. verbis, quanta sint, &c. express. — Also, in general, to reach; gain possession of, obtain, gain, acquire, attain. Cic. gloriosam victoriam. Id. Tuam pristinam dignitatem et gloriam consequare. Id. aliquid per Senatum. Id. magistratum. Id. laudem ab aliquo. Id. hoc, ut ne, &c. Id. opes. — Also, in a bad sense, to run foul of, incur. Plin. Ep. malignitatis famam. Quintil. vitium. Cic. perverse dicere. — Also, of the mind, to understand, comprehend, find out, perceive, learn. Auct. ad Hieron. Hæc si ut conquisite conscripsimus, ita tu diligenter fueris consecutus, &c. Lucret. rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus, tractatum quid sit in ævo. Cic. facta memoria, remember, recollect, call to

mind. Id. similitudinem veri. Id. aliquid animo. Id. Quantum conjectura consequor, as far as I can conjecture. — Also, to discover, detect. Cic. conatus. — ¶ Also, Passive. Orbil. and Varro ap. Priscian.

**CŌNSEQUŪS** (consequor), a, um, adject. following. Lucret.

**CŌNSERMŌCINŌR** (con & sermocinor), āris, dep. 1. to converse, discourse. Nigid. ap. Gell. Quibus consernocinamur. Al. leg. quibuscum sermocinamur.

**CŌNSERMŌNŌR** (con & sermonor), āris, 3 dep. 1. to converse. Claud. Quadrigar. ap. Gell. cum his.

**CŌNSERŌ** (con & sero), is, sēvi, sītum, a, 3. of the ground, to sow, plant. Cic. Ramos arborum, Ismara Baccho. Curt. arva frumento. Lucan. Libye nullo consita cultu. — Figur. Virg. Crebris freta consita terris, h. e. full of islands. Catull. Mentem caligine consitus, h. c. filled. Plaut. Consitus sum senectute. Lucret. Sol lumine consert arva. — ¶ Of plants, trees, &c. to set, plant, sow. Tibull. Consita pomus. Cato. vinum, for vites. Liv. Quam arborem consersisset (for consevisset). — Hence, Auct. B. Afric. Styli cæci consiti, planted or set in the ground. Claudian. Æra consita columnis, h. c. consertur et infixa columnis.

**CŌNSERĒ** (con & sero), is, rui, rŭam, a, 3. to join or knit together, interweave, intertwine; construct, συμπλέκω. Curt. Ramos arborum, alium alii, quasi nexu conserere. Lucan. Conseritur cymba papyro. (But Liv. Conserta navis, see below.) Ovid. nocti diem. Id. lateri latus. Virg. Lorica conserta hamis. Id. Consertum tegmen spinis, h. e. illigatum. (Serv.) — Figur. Senec. Virtutes consertæ, et inter se coherentes, interlocked, intertwined, knit together. Quintil. Ordo rerum tribus momentis (viz. initio, incremento, summa) consertus est, is composed, woven together. Cic. Vita conserta voluptatum varietate. Val. Flocc. Conserta gentibus arva, h. e. frequentata, culta. — ¶ Conserere sermonem, verba, to converse. Curt. and Stat. — ¶ Conserere manum, or manus, pugnam, prælium, to join battle, fight hand to hand, come to close quarters, engage in close combat, μινύναι τὰς χεῖρας. Cic. Manum consertur. Liv. cum imparibus manus. Plaut. pugnam alieui. Ovid. manus strictas inter se. Val. Flacc. tela manu; h. e. invicem conjicere. Stat. Edunt vulnera, consertuntque dextras. Liv. Sicubi conserta navis esset, had come into close engagement with another, had joined fight. — Hence, Arnob. similitates cum aliquo. — ¶ Ex jure manum (manu) consertum vocare, "formula veteris juris de vindicationibus in re præsentī, cum vi civili et festicaria utuntur: de qua vide imprimis Gell. 20, 10."

**CŌNSERTĒ** (consertus), adverb, closely, 1 as if linked or fastened together. Cic.

**CŌNSERTYŌ** (consero), ōnis, f. a joining, 3 connecting. Arnob.

**CŌNSERTŪS**, a, um; particip. from **consero**, ui.

**CŌNSERVA** (con & serva), æ, f. a fellow-3 slave of the feminine gender, συνοδολή.

Pandect. Relictis conservabus (to distinguish it from the masc. conservis). See also, **Conservus**.

**CŌNSERVABILIS** (conservo), e, adject. 3 which can be preserved. Tertull.

**CŌNSERVANS**, tis; particip. from **consero**. — ¶ Adj. preserving, preservative. Cic. Ea, quæ conservantia sunt ejus status.

**CŌNSERVATYŌ** (conservo), ōnis, f. a keeping, preserving, maintaining, preservation, συντήρησις. Cic. Frugum perceptio et conservatio. Id. naturæ, the practising of those things that are agreeable to nature. Id. legitime æquabilitatis. Id. decoris.

**CŌNSERVATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a preserver, savior, protector, defender, σωτήρ. Cic. Alterum existinari conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum. Id. Conservatores hujus urbis, the saviors.

**CONSERVATRIX** (conservator), icis, f. 1 she that preserves. Cic. Omnem naturam esse conservatricem sui.

**CONSERVITIUM** (con & servitium), ii, 3 n. fellowship in servitude or service. Plaut.

**CONSERVŌ** (con & servo), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to preserve, maintain, take care of, keep, defend, protect, watch over carefully, διασώζω, φυλάττω. Cic. se. Id. Res familiaris conservari debet diligentia. Id. necessitudinem cum publicanis. Id. libertatem et salutem populi R. Liv. imperium majestatemque P. R. Cic. omnes salvos. Id. memoriam alicujus rei. Sueton. vocem. Cic. ordinem tuum, follow. — ¶ Also, to save, rescue, spare life and liberty. Nep. Antigonus hunc conservasset, would have saved, spared. Id. Exercitus reliquis conservatus est, was rescued, saved. Cæs. Petentibus Remis, ut conservarentur, impetrant. Id. Beneficio conservatus, quos interficere potuisset. — ¶ Also, to observe strictly, to keep. Cic. and Nepos. jusjurandum. Nepos. inducias. Cic. and Nepos. leges. Nepos. fidem, one's word.

**CONSERVŌLX** (diminut. from conserva), 2 e, f. a fellow-slave. Senec.

**CONSERVŌS** (con & servus), i, m. a fellow-slave, one who serves the same master, σύνδουλος. Cic. and Plaut. — ¶ Adj. Ovid. Duraque conservæ ligna valet fore, h. e. servæ una cum janitore. Plaut. (where a slave speaks) Nolo ego, fores conservas meas a te verberari. (But it may perhaps in these two examples be in apposition.)

**CONSESSŌR** (consideo), ōris, m. one who sits with another; as, at public shows; or, as a judge; or, as a counsellor, friend; or, at table. Cic. and Liv.

**CONSESSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a sitting together, or with, an assembly of persons sitting together, συνέδρια, συνέδριον. Virg. Omnem consessum suorum lustrare. Id. Implere totum consessum cavæ clamoribus. Sueton. Quem consessu frequenti nemo receperat. Valer. Max. Spectantium consessum vclorum vinbraulis textit. Cic. (to the judges) Non conspectu consessuque vestro commoveri. Id. Cum efferretur magna frequentia consessuque vestro. Tacit. Consessum cavæ peruncari. Cic. in ludo talario. Lamprid. Salutatus, consessum obtulit omnibus senatoribus. Cic. Consessus gladiatorum, or Id. gladiatorius, h. e. for the purpose of seeing the gladiators.

**CONSIDĒ** (con & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. to sit, or sit together. Cic. Judices considerant. Liv. Triarii sub vexillis considerant. — ¶ This word seems not to occur in any tense which could not be formed from *consido*; so that some have referred all the tenses to that word. But the same distinction that exists in the simple verbs may be supposed to exist in the compound.

**CONSIDERANTĒR** (considerans, from 3 *considero*), adverb. *considerately, deliberately.* Valer. Max. Consideranter magistratus agebant.

**CONSIDERANTĪX** (considero), e, f. 2 consideration, thought, reflection, σκέψις. Vitruv.

**CONSIDERĀTE** (consideratus), adverb. *considerately, with thought, with reflection, περισκεπμένως.* Cic. Cum ira nihil considerate fieri potest. Id. Quid feci non consideratissime? Attic. ad Cic. Valde video, et consideratius utilitati nostræ consulero. Quintil. declam. Crinina considerate ficta, h. e. accurate, studied.

**CONSIDERĀTIŌ** (considero), ōnis, f. 2 consideration, regard, advertency, circumspection, contemplation, viewing, pondering, σκέψις. Cic. Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. Id. Circumspectio et accurata consideratio. Gell. Subtilior verborum consideratio. Cic. Intendere considerationem in rem aliquam.

**CONSIDERĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. who 3 considers, contemplates, reflects. Gell.

**CONSIDERĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *considero*. — ¶ Adj. *wary, attentive, considerate, cautious, circumspect, περισκεπμένως.* Cic. and Plin. Jun. homo.

*Auct. B. Afric.* Cæsar tardior et consideratior est factus. — ¶ Also, *considerate, deliberate, h. e. chosen or performed with deliberation, circumspection.* Cic. judicia. Id. Illud verbum consideratissimum consuetudinis, arbitror.

**CONSIDĒRŌ** (perhaps con & sidus; or *consido*), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to consider, meditate, think of, weigh, deliberate, σκέπτομαι, καρνοῶ. Cic. Consideres, quid agas. Id. Considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, equem putetis, &c. Curt. Finitimos, hostes an amicos velis esse, considera. Sallust. Considera, utrum putes, &c. Gell. Consideremus, cur oleum saepe stet. Cic. Considerandum est, ne temere desperet. Terent. secum in animo aliquid. Cic. de aliqua re cum aliquo. Id. factum alicujus ex judicio alterius. Colum. Considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit. Id. Considerari debet, ut luna crescente id fiat, h. e. attended to, seen to, taken care. — ¶ Also, to inspect, examine, look into. Gell. sidera. Cic. Suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult. Sueton. formam ludi gladiatorii. — ¶ Also, to observe, notice. Colum. folia decidere. — ¶ See also *Consideratus*.

**CONSIDĒ** (con & sidō), is, ēdi, essum, to sit down, scat ourselves together, συκαθίζομαι. Cic. In pratulo propter Platonis statum consedimus. Id. In silvam venitur, et ibi considunt. Id. Cum in teatro homines consederant. Virg. Considite transtris. — Also, of one person, to sit down, seat one's self. Virg. Sub ilice consederat Daphnis. Nepos. In ara consedit. — ¶ Hence, in particular, of persons who seat themselves for deliberation, counsel, &c. to hold a meeting or council, to meet. Cæs. (of the druids) Certo anni tempore considunt in loco consecrato. — Especially, of judges. Cic. and Sueton. So, Ovid. Consedere duces, h. e. seated themselves (to hear and settle the dispute between Ajax and Ulysses). — Also, of those who seat themselves to dispute or debate, or for other learned entertainment. Cic. So, Juvenal. 4. 33.

— ¶ Hence, generally, to light, settle, pitch. Cic. Cum apes in labellis consedissent. Plin. In cacuminibus montium nubes consistit. — So, in war, to encamp, pitch a camp. Cic. Cum quinque cohortes apud Philomelum consedissent. Cæs. Sub monte consedit, pitched. Curt. Qua venturum sciebat, consedit occultus, set himself (with his men) in ambush. — Also, Virg. (of Æneas and his fleet) Considerē portu, to come to anchor, stop. — Also, to stop any where, in order to stay or dwell there for a time; also, to take up one's abode any where, to settle. Cic. Dubito, an Antii considam, et hoc tempus omne consumam. Id. Aliquo loco considerare. Virg. Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis? Curt. Permissum senioribus in novam urbem considerare, to settle in. — Figur. Cic. in otio. Id. in mediocritate. Id. Vitium consedit in mente alicujus. Id. Religio ludorum in hac urbe consedit, has taken up its abode in. Id. Sensus moventia eadem in opinione consistunt. So, Senec. in alia parte, h. e. mutare sententiam (in reference to the practice of the senators). — ¶ Also, to fall, fall in, give way, sink. Liv. Terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, arboresque in profundum haustæ. Cic. Licet jam Alpes consistant. Virg. Considerē in ignes, h. e. conflagrare, et ruere. — Also, simply, to settle, be laid, sink to the ground or bottom. Colum. Patiēmur picem considerare. Curt. Donce consideret pulvis. — Hence, Plin. Alpium juga consistunt, sink, h. e. become less elevated. — Figur. Cic. Consedit utriusque nomen in Quæstura, sunk, was forgotten. Id. Ardor animi consedit, h. e. hath subsided, abated. Liv. Terror consedit. Id. Cum consedisset ferocia. Cic. Omnis de republ. cura consedit, h. e. has ceased, is calmed. Id. Furor consedit. Tacit. Præsentia (h. e. furor et seditio) consederant. Virg. Videmus consedissee urbem luctu, h. e. prostrate, cast down.

Cic. Junctio verborum varie distincte que consistat, h. e. finish, close.

**CONSIGNANTĒR** (consignans, from con- 3 signo), adverb. Gell. Græci significantius consignantiusque dixerunt, distinctly, emphatically.

**CONSIGNATE** (consignatus), adverb. 3 Gell. Versus de id genus hominibus consignatissime factus est, plainly, evidently, expressly.

**CONSIGNATIŌ** (consigno), ōnis, f. a 2 document, instrument, written statement, hand-writing. Quintil.

**CONSIGNŌ** (con & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to seal, affix a seal to, σφραγίζω. Cic. Tabulæ signis hominum nobilium consignantur. Liv. decretum. Pandect. legem. Id. testamentum. Id. Pecunia consignata, h. e. in sacculo signato posita. Sueton. dotem, h. e. the marriage-instrument. Plaut. tabellas alicui, h. e. consignatas, seu obsignatas alicui tradere. — Figur. Cic. Antiquitas monumentis testata consignataque, sealed, h. e. placed beyond doubt. Id. in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas, h. e. committed to writing; or, with a seal set on them, stamped, exhibited, real. Id. Insitæ et quasi consignatæ in animis notiones, stamped, engraved, impressed. — ¶ Consignare litteris, to write, commit to writing, record, register, ἐν γράμμασι καταγράφειν. Cic. Litteris consignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus. So, Id. Fundi publicis commentariis consignati, h. e. registered in the public records. — ¶ Also, to mark, note, observe. Cic. E quibus (sideribus) erat motus temporis consignandus. — ¶ Also, to show, set forth, hint, signify, (as if) by some sign. Gell.

**CONSILĒŌ** (con & sileo), es, ui, n. 2. to be silent. Gell. Consiluisse universos dicit (but this may belong to the next).

**CONSILĒSCŌ** (con & silesco), is, lui, n. 3 3. to become still or silent, be still. Plaut. Dum hæ consiliescunt turbæ. Gell. Omnis strepitus consiliescit. Id. Consiluisse universos dicit, quasi attonitos.

**CONSILIARIŌS** (consiliarius), e, adj. Absol. Pandect. Consiliari nullo modo concessum est, assessor at court.

**CONSILIARIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. fit for counselling, counselling, advising. Senec. fulmen. Plaut. senatus. Id. amicus. Apul. anima, h. e. reason. — ¶ Consiliarius, ii, m. a counsellor, adviser, assessor in court, βουλευτής. Cic. Tu me consiliario usus esses. Id. Meminisse Jovi, opt. max. se consiliarium datum Vellci. cædis. Sueton. Consiliarii in negotiis publicis. Id. Offere se consiliarium alicui.

**CONSILIĀTOR** (consilior), ōris, m. a 2 counsellor. Phædr. maleficus. Plin. Ep. Meus in gerendis honoribus consiliator et rector.

**CONSILIĀTRIX** (consiliator), icis, f. she 3 who advises. Apul.

**CONSILIGŌ** (con & siligo), ōnis, f. lungwort or pulmonary. Plin.

**CONSILIŌ**, is, 4. from con and salio, is read by some in Liv. and Tacit. but without need.

**CONSILIŌR** (consilium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to counsel, give counsel, advise, βουλευῶ, συμβουλεύω. Horat. Ille bonis faveatque, et consilietur amice. Cic. Ad consiliandum. — ¶ Also, to consult, deliberate, take counsel. Cæs. Cum Domitius multum cum suis, consiliandi causa, secreto colloqueretur. Id. Hæc consiliantibus eis, nuntiat, &c. Tacit. Et redire omnes Bononiam, rursus consiliarii. Horat. Consiliantibus Divis.

**CONSILIŌSŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 discretion, considerate, prudent, apt to advise for the best. Posit. in Cato; Comp. and Superl. in Sidon.

**CONSILIŪM** (consul, as exsilium from exsul; or from consulo), ii, n. consultation, deliberation, consideration, reflection, premeditation. Cæs. Non hæc sine consilio accidere potuisse. Liv. Consilia principum habere, to hold consultations with. Id. Quæ consilii fuerunt, æqua postulastis, h. e. which have been the result of deliberation. Cic. Est tui consilii, 'tis for you to consider. Nepos. Sui esse consilii. Cic. Vestrum consilium est, non solum meum, it is for you, and

not merely for me to consider. *Cæs.* Quasi vero consilii sit res, were a matter of consideration, needed deliberation. *Cic.* Magni consilii est, h. e. requiring much consideration. *Id.* Mittere in consilium, leave or send (the judges) to deliberate, before giving their verdict; hence, figur. of an orator, to finish his argument, oration. *Id.* Ire in consilium, to consider (before giving judgment), to go to deliberate. *Id.* Adhibere in consilium, to consult, ask or take counsel of. — ¶ Counsel, advice, given to another. *Terent.* Consilium dare. *Id.* Alicujus consilium sequi. *Cic.* Neque facturus quidquam, nisi de meo consilio, according to my advice. — Or, to one's self, h. e. determination, resolve, measure, an intention formed, plan, design. *Liv.* Unde consilium abfuerit, culpam abesse, h. e. premeditation, corrupt purpose. *Cæs.* Consilium capere sibi, h. e. take measures for themselves, go on their own hook, look out for themselves. *Nepos.* Aliquid novi consilii capere, adopt some new plan, take some new course. *Cic.* sequi, and *Cæs.* inire, make a resolution, adopt measures. — Also, *Cæs.* Consilium capit, equitatum dimittere, for dimittendi. *Nepos.* Inii consilia, reges tollere, for tollendi. *Cic.* Consilium cepi, ut exirem. — Hence, Consilium est, I have resolved, I mean, I will. *Cic.* ita facere. *Salust.* Ea uti deseram, non est consilium, I do not intend, 'tis not my purpose. *Terent.* Jube illam redire. *P.* non est consilium, pater. *Cæs.* Suo consilio uti, to take his own way. *Nepos.* Id privato, non publico fecit consilio, of his own head, and not by public resolution or authority. — Also, counsel, h. e. a counsellor, adviser. *Ovid.* Illa (Egeria) Numæ consilium fuit. — ¶ Hence, the resolve put into execution, the action or procedure, which is the result of deliberation. *Cic.* Hoc meum consilium laudes. *Id.* Vestrum de me factum consiliumque. — ¶ Aim, design, view, settled plan, end. *Cic.* Bono consilio, with good intent. *Nepos.* Hoc consilio, ut, &c. *Cic.* Eo consilio, ut, &c. *Terent.* Quo consilio huc imus? — Hence, Consilio, on purpose, with the view, designedly. *Liv.* (followed by ut). *Virg.* and *Cic.* (absol.) — ¶ Prudence, discretion, sagacity, penetration, skill; in general, those qualities which enable one to give good counsel, or adopt wise measures. *Cic.* Quæ quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus. *Horat.* Vis consilii expers, without discretion. *Nepos.* Ad omnes res aptus, consiliique plenus. *Id.* Vir consilii maximi omnium barbarorum. *Terent.* Tam iners, tam nulli consilii sum. *Cæs.* Barbaris consilium non defuit, presence of mind, consideration, discretion. — Also, a wise or artful contrivance, management, art, stratagem. *Nepos.* Tali consilio proditores percudit et hostes profligavit. *Id.* Victus consilio Theuistoclis. *Cæs.* Militum virtuti consilia Gallorum occurrebant, contrivances, arts. — ¶ Consilium often stands for those who take any thing into consultation. *Cic.* Reipublicæ consilium, h. e. men who take care for the good of the state. — Hence, a commission, committee. *Sueton.* Institut consilia sortiri. — And, in a narrower sense, the senate. *Cic.* Sapiens est consilium. *So, Id.* Consilium publicum, and Consilium Senatus. *Liv.* sanctius, h. e. the more select council or committee of the (Carthaginian) senate. — Also, the bench of judges, the judges. *Cic.* In consilio adesse, Consilium dimittere, &c. *Id.* Vos, qui estis in consilio, who sit in council (as judges). *Id.* Consilium publicum. — Also, a council of war. *Cæs.* convocare. *Salust.* habere. *Liv.* militare. *Id.* castrense. — The council of war was composed of the imperator, legati, tribuni militum, and principii; sometimes the other centurions were admitted. — ¶ In the last signification, concilium is also found in various editions; but consilium signifies any assembly.

**CONSİMILIS** (con & similis), e, adj. like, similar, ὁμοιος. *Cic.* Causa aliqua consimilis causarum earum. *Id.* Res consimilis rebus iis. *Terent.* Formæ mores consimiles. *Lucret.* Quidam consi-

mile in cursu possint, ac (h. e. as) fortis equi vis? *Plaut.* Haud consimili ingenio, atque ille.

**CONSİMILITER** (consimilis), adv. in like 3 manner, ὁμοίως. *Gell.*

**CONSİPTIÖ** (con & sapio), is, ui, n. 3. to be perfectly in one's senses, have all one's wits about one, συμφρονέω. *Liv.* Romani non mentibus consipere poterant. *Gell.* Ne patres, de statu mentis suæ deturbati, non satis consiperent. — ¶ Consipiens, in one's senses, of sound mind. *Senec.* Non sapienti viro, sed tantum consipiente.

**CONSİPTUM** for **CONSEPTUM**. *Enn.* 3 ap. *Fest.*

**CONSİSTİO**, read by some for *Constitio*.

**CONSİSTÖ** (con & sisto), is, constitui, n.

3. to place one's self with or together, as for conversation. *Plaut.* Nec vobiscum quisquam in foro frugi consistere audet.

*Cic.* Cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur.

*So, Nepos.* Ut sine ductis opera ordinatæ (copiæ) consistenter, drew up, set themselves in array. *Tibull.* Seu sit opus, quadratum acies consistat in agmen. — Hence, to agree, accord. *Cic.* cum Aristone verbis (h. e. in words mercly).

— Also, to appear in court with one, h. e. to go to law with. *Senec.* cum matre. *Pandect.* cum debitoribus. *Id.* adversus dominos. — Also, to consist, be made up. *Auct. B. Hisp.* ex fugitivis.

*Cæs.* Lacte et caseo et carne (victus) consistit. — ¶ To place one's self any where, take a stand, post one's self. *Cic.* Ad mensam pueros jussit consistere.

*Cæs.* Ut quisque primus venerat, sub muro consistebat. *So, Constiti,* I have placed myself, I stand. *Cæs.* In jugo consistantur. *Virg.* Adducto constitit arcu. *So, Senec.* Consistere in pedes, to stand upright. *Virg.* Constitit in digitos extemplo uterque, raised himself on tiptoe. *Ovid.* Prohibit consistere vires.

*Cels.* Ut consistere homo non possit, h. e. cannot stand upon the ground by reason of his being lifted up. — Hence, of a speaker who defends a cause, to take a stand, take certain ground, to make a certain disposition of the case. *Cic.* Partit. 29. — Also, to come to pass, take place. *Cic.* Centum Venerios (sc. jactus, h. e. lucky throws) non posse casu consistere. — Also, to appear, make one's appearance. *Cic.* Vix singulis atatibus binos oratores laudabiles constitisse. — ¶ To make a stand, get a firm footing. *Cæs.* Senti, ut in jugo consistant. *So, Liv.* Si acies a fuga constitisset, should rally. — So, of persons on board ship, to reach the shore, to land. *Cic.* Plura scribam, cum consistero. *Virg.* Prima vetant consistere terra. — Hence, to settle in a place, take up one's abode. *Cæs.* ibi negotiandi causa. — Also, of a lawsuit, be instituted or brought. *Cic.* Causa consistit apud magistratum. — Also, *Cic.* Consilium constitit, a firm resolve is made. *So, Cæs.* In eo constitit, adhered to, persisted in. — ¶ To stand still, to stand, remain standing, to stop, stay. *Cæs.* Viatores consistere cogunt. *Cic.* Neque consistens in loco, sed inambulans. *Senec.* Ista quæ spectantur, ad quæ consistitur, h. e. in order to see them. — In particular, of soldiers in battle, not to give way, to keep one's footing, hold one's ground. *Cæs.* Ut nemo eorum consisteret. — Also, of one on board ship, to lie at anchor. *Cæs.* Ipse ad ancoram constitit. — Hence, figur. of a speaker, to remain standing, h. e. to continue his speech, to speak without interruption. *Cic.* in dicendo. *Id.* præclare. *Hence, Id.* Verbo quidem superabis, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, prove yourself in the right, maintain your cause. — Also, in speech, to dwell upon. *Cic.* in singulari. — Also, to stand still. h. e. to be at rest, be firm, composed, stand fast. *Cic.* Consistere mente non posse. *Id.* Ut neque mens, neque vox, neque lingua consisteret, was not master of itself, failed him. *Id.* Miserum tandem consistere, have rest, find rest. *Id.* Ut neque mente, neque lingua consisteret, was firm, composed. — Also, to stand still, h. e. to be obstructed in its course, to be at a stand, to stop. *Ovid.* Frigore constitit Ister. *Liv.* Bellum ad Trebiam consti-

tit. *Sueton.* Caius in equestri ordine constitit, stood still, h. e. sought or obtained no higher rank. — So, in general, to stop, to be stopped, to cease. *Cato.* Alivus consistit. *Cic.* Consistere usura debuit. *Cæs.* Administratio belli consistit. *Plaut.* Omnis familiæ causa consistit. — Also, to stand still, h. e. to remain in the same condition, be stationary; applied to diseases. *Cels.* Morbus an increment, an consistat, an minuatur. — In general, to stand, exist, stand firm to consist in, depend upon, rest upon. *Lepid.* in *Cic. Ep.* Studia officii inter nos constituerunt. *Cic.* In quo ne suspicium quidem potuit consistere. *Id.* Quum in eo libertas populi Romi consisteret. *Id.* Omne bonum in una honestate consistit. *Nepos.* Spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique natura. *Horat.* Quos ultra nequit consistere rectum. *Plin.* Vino consistit auctoritas, h. e. it enjoys esteem or repute. *Pandect.* Legatum in omnibus consistit, is valid. — ¶ Transitively, to make to stand, to post, to halt. *Salust.* agmen. (Others: i ad constituit.) — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* vitam consistere tutam, render secure. *Gell.* causam, to bring, commence, institut.

**CONSİSTÖRIUM** (consisto), ii, n. a place

3 of assembly; hence, the curia is so called by *Tertull.* and an anteroom where slaves wait their masters' orders, by *Sidon.* — ¶ In particular, the place where the council of the emperor held their meetings, a cabinet, consistory. — The members of this council were hence called *Consistoriani*. *Cod. Just.* and *Ammian.*

**CONSİTYÖ** (consero), ònis, f. a planting,

1 setting, sowing. *Cic.*

**CONSİTYÖR** (id.), òris, m. one who plants

3 or sows; a planter. *Ovid.* uvæ.

**CONSİTYÖRÄ**, æ, f. a sowing, planting.

1 *Cic.*

**CONSİTYÖS**, a, um, particip. from consero,

sēvi.

**CONSVIVUS**. *Macrob.* Sat. 1, 9. Janus

Consvivus.

**CONSÖBRİNÖS** (con & sobrinus), a, um,

adj. Those persons bore the relation of consobrini, whose mothers were sisters, according to *Caius*. But it is also more widely applied to all cousins-german, the children of brothers or sisters; first-cousins. — Hence, *Consobrīnus*, a (male) cousin-german; and *Consobrīna*, a (female) cousin-german. *Cic.* and *Nepos*. — Also, *Sueton.* *Consobrīnus*, a cousin in a more remote degree.

**CONSÖCER** (con & socer), òri, m. the father of either a husband or wife considered with reference to the father of the other; h. e. those are called consoceri, whose children have married each other. *Sueton.*

**CONSÖCIÄBİLIS** (consocio), e, adj.

3 *Ambros.* Quid enim tam consociabile, h. e. congruum et conveniens.

**CONSÖCIÄTİM** (consociatus), adverb,

3 together, unitedly. *Ammian.*

**CONSÖCIÄTYÖ** (consocio), ònis, f. a connecting, uniting, association. *Cic.*

**CONSÖCIÄTYS**, a, um, particip. from consocio. — ¶ Adj. connected, bound together. *Cic.* Consociatissima voluntas.

**CONSÖCIÖ** (con & socio), as, ävi, ätum,

a. 1. to make common, to join, share, associate, unite, συναλλάξω. *Cic.* Cum A. Gabinio consociare consilia. *Id.* Cum amicis consociare injuriam. *Iurat.* (of two trees) numram. *Plant.* Se se sudor cum inguentis consociavit. *Id.* Consociare mihi quidem tecum licet, to associate with you (h. e. we have both experienced the same sufferings, or are unfortunate). *Liv.* imperium, to share the sovereignty. *Id.* rem inter se. *Cic.* Consociati cum diis. *Id.* Consociati inter nos.

**CONSÖCIÖS** (con & socius), a, um, adj.

3 united, associated, leagued together. *Fulgent.* — Consocius, ii, m. an associate, participator. *Cod. Just.*

**CONSÖCRÖS** (con & socrus), ns, f. cor-3 responding to *Consocer*. *Auson.*

**CONSÖLABİLIS** (consolor), e, adj. ad-

mitting of consolation, consolable, that may be comforted or appeased, ἐπαπαυθήνης. *Cic.* dolor. — ¶ Also, serving to console, consolatory. *Gell.*

**CONSÖLATYÖ** (Id.), ònis, f. a consoling,

consolation, comfort. *Cic.* Erit illa con-

solatio maxima, si una erimus. *Id.* Invenire consolationem malorum, a solace. *Id.* Ut fere nos omnia in consolationem unam coniecimus, *h. e.* the book, the writing of which is my solace for the death of my daughter. — ¶ Also, a lightning, alleviation. *Cic.* Timoris consolatio grata. — ¶ Also, encouragement, cheering. *Hirt.*

**CŌNSŌLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who con-  
siles or comforts: a comforter. *Cic.*

**CŌNSŌLATŌRIĒ** (consolatorius), ad-  
3 verb, in a consolatory manner. *Sidon.*

**CŌNSŌLATŌRIŪS** (consolator), a, um,  
1 consolatory. *Cic.* and *Sueton.*

**CŌNSŌLIDĀ** (con & solidus), æ, f. the  
3 herb confrey, called also, *conferva*, *inu-  
la*, *rustica*, and *alum*, *σύνθερον*. *Apul.*

**CŌNSŌLIDĀTIŪS** (consolido), ōnis, f.  
3 *Pandect.* Ante consolidationem, *h. e.*  
before the usufructuary acquires owner-  
ship.

**CŌNSŌLIDĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. who  
3 strengthens, makes firm, puts in a dura-  
ble condition. *Venant.* *Fortun.*

**CŌNSŌLIDŪS** (con & solido), as, āvis,  
2 ātum, a. 1. to consolidate, make firm,  
strengthen, cement, *σπενδῶ*. *Vitruv.*  
— ¶ *Pandect.* Usufructum consoli-  
dare, to unite the usufruct with the pro-  
prietorship; which happens either  
when the usufruct reverts to the pro-  
prietor, or the usufructuary becomes  
also proprietor. — ¶ *Cic.* rationes, to  
adjust, settle.

**CŌNSŌLIDŪS** (con & solidus), a, um, ad-  
3 ject. solid, firm. *Arnob.*

**CŌNSŌLŌR** (con & solor), āris, ātus sum,  
dep. 1. to console, comfort, solace, *παρα-  
καλέω*, *παραμυθεῖω*. *Cic.* Ut ipse me  
per litteras consolaret. *Id.* Consolan-  
dus ipse sum. *Id.* Consolare te, quod,  
&c. *Id.* hominem in miseris. *Id.*  
aliquem de miseris. — ¶ So, of  
things, to console, alleviate, lighten,  
relieve, compensate, make amends for.  
*Cic.* dolorem alienjus. *Quintil.* otium  
nostrum. *Cic.* brevitatem vitæ posteri-  
tatis memoria. *Id.* hoc incommodum.  
*Id.* dicendi laborem delectatione orato-  
ria. *Id.* Doloris diuturnitatem alleva-  
tio consolatur. — ¶ *Cic.* Quæso nolite  
vosmetipsos consolari, *h. e.* do not flatter  
yourselves. — ¶ Also, to hearten, en-  
courage. *Cæs.* Consolatus consur-  
gere jussit. So, passively, *Justin.*  
Consolatus militibus. — ¶ *Consolo*,  
as, same as *Consolar*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*  
— So, *Consolor*, āris, passive. *Asin.*  
*Poll.* ap. *Priscian.*

**CŌNSŌMNIŪS** (con & somnio), as, n. 1. to  
3 dream. *Plaut.*

**CŌNSŌNANS**, tis, particip. from conso-  
no. — ¶ *Adj.* sounding loud or full;  
sonorous. *Cic.* Verba consonantiora.  
— ¶ *Consonans*, se. *litera*, a conso-  
nant (so called because it cannot be  
sounded without the help of a vowel).  
*Quintil.* — ¶ *Consonans* est, it is fit-  
ting, suitable. *Pandect.* (followed by  
acc. with the *infu.*)

**CŌNSŌNĀNTER** (consonans), adverb,  
2 consonantly, agreeably. *Vitruv.* Conso-  
nantissime ad harmoniam composita.

**CŌNSŌNĀNTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a sounding  
2 together, the agreement of voices, concord,  
harmony, accord of sound, consonance.  
*Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, agreement, unanimi-  
ty. *Tertull.* scripturam.

**CŌNSŌNĒ** (consonus), adverb, with one  
3 voice. *Apul.*

**CŌNSŌNŪS** (con & sono), as, ui, n. 1. to  
2 sound together, or with the same sound;  
also, to sound, resound, *συνφωνέω*, *συν-  
χέω*. *Varr.* Apes consonant vehem-  
enter. *Virg.* Consonat omne ne-  
mus strepitu. *Liv.* Consonante cla-  
more nominatim Quintium orare. *Se-  
nec.* Omne tibiarum genus organorumque  
consonuit. *Petron.* Consonuere corni-  
cines funebri strepitu. *Vitruv.* Conso-  
nantes loci, *plugs sounding together*,  
and consequently increasing the body of  
the sound. *Plaut.* Contra consonat terra,  
to resound, re-echo. — ¶ *Figur.* To ac-  
cord, harmonize, agree, correspond, be  
consistent with; of sound, or not. *Senec.*  
Doces me, quomodo inter se acutæ et  
graves voces consonant: fac. potius,  
quomodo animus secum meus conso-  
net. *Id.* Virtus per omnia consonans

sibi, *h. e.* consistent, agreeing with itself.  
*Id.* Opus ad vocem consonet. *Manil.*  
Virginis et Tauri Capricorno consonat  
astrum. Hence, *Pandect.* Consonans  
est, referri jusjurandum, it is fitting,  
suitable.

**CŌNSŌNŪS** (con & sonus), a, um, adj.  
sounding together, making the same sound,  
with one voice, *συνήχου*, *σύνφωνος*.  
*Ovid.* clangor. *Id.* fila lyrae. —  
¶ *Figur.* accordant, agreeing, fit, suit-  
able, becoming. *Cic.* Satis consonum  
fore, si, &c. *Claudian.* Docere juve-  
nem consona regno. *Apul.* Totius or-  
bis consono ore. — ¶ *Consona*, æ,  
(se. *litera*), a consonant. *Terentian.*  
*Maur.*

**CŌNSŌPIŪS** (con & sopio), is, ivi, itum,  
a. 4. to lay or lull asleep, *κατακοιμάω*.  
*Cic.* A Luna consopitus. *Id.* Somno  
consopiri sempiterno. — *Figur.* *Gell.*  
Duodecim tabularum antiquitas conso-  
pita, put to sleep, sunk into oblivion, done  
away.

**CŌNSŌRS** (con & sors), tis, adject. shar-  
ing, partaking of, *σύγκληρος*, *ἐγκληρος*,  
*κοινόβιος*. *Cic.* Fratres consortes, living  
in undivided community of goods. *Sō*,  
*Vellei.* Censoris frater et quidem con-  
sors. *Virg.* Quatuor antiquis quæ he-  
redibus est data consors. — Hence, a  
brother or sister. *Tibull.* Mœnia con-  
sorti non habitanda Remo. *Ovid.* Dea  
consors Phœbi, *h. e.* Diana, sister of  
*Apollo*. *Id.* Consors Ledææ gemellis,  
*h. e.* sister of the twin brothers, *Castor*  
and *Pollux*. So, *Ovid.* Pectora consor-  
tia, *h. e.* of his sisters. *Id.* Consors san-  
guis, *h. e.* of the brother. — *Ovid.* Con-  
sors thalami, the partner, *h. e.* his wife.  
*Cic.* Consors mecum temporum illorum,  
sharing, partaking. *Id.* laboris. *Id.* in  
lucris atque furtis. *Tacit.* tribunitiæ  
potestatis. *Vellei.* vitiorum. *Ovid.*  
culpæ. *Id.* generis et necis. *Id.* ur-  
bis, *h. e.* populares, cives ejusdem ur-  
bis. *Lucan.* studiis puerilibus. — *Clau-  
dian.* imperii, and *Sueton.* Consors (ab-  
sol.), a partner, colleague. — ¶ Also,  
similar. *Propert.* casus. — ¶ *Horat.*  
Consorsortium socium fallat, *h. e.* a partner,  
one who has united his capital with that of  
another. But if a comma is read after  
consortem, it will mean as above, a co-  
heir, one who enjoys an undivided estate  
in common with another.

**CŌNSŌRTĀLIS** (consors), e, adject.  
3 common. *Frontin.* lineæ.

**CŌNSŌRTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. participation,  
1 sharing, communion, *κοινωνία*. *Liv.* in-  
ter binos Lacedæmoniorum reges, se.  
regni; or, intercourse. *Vellei.* tribuniti-  
æ potestatis. — ¶ Also, fellowship,  
society, intercourse. *Cic.* humana.

**CŌNSŌRTIUM** (Id.), ii, n. community of  
2 goods, partnership, fellowship, commu-  
nion, intercourse. *κοινωνία*, *συγκληρωσις*.  
*Pandect.* inter fratres voluntarium con-  
sortium. *Cels.* cun vesica, sympathy.  
*Petron.* studiorum. *Tacit.* regni. *Pan-  
dect.* collationis. *Cod.* Just. concubi-  
narium.

**CONSPARGO**, for *Conspargo*. *Marell.*  
*Empir.* — ¶ Some also read *Conspar-  
sio* for *Conspersio*, in a passage of *Ter-  
tull.*

**CŌNSPĀTIANS** (con & spatior), tis, par-  
3 ticip. walking together. *Petron.*

**CŌNSPĒCTŌR** (conspicio), ōris, m. who  
3 sees, beholds. *Tertull.*

**CŌNSPĒCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from con-  
2 spicio. — ¶ *Adj.* visible. *Liv.* Tu-  
mulus hosti conspectus. — ¶ Also,  
striking, attracting attention, conspicuous,  
remarkable, worthy of notice; both in a  
good and bad sense. *Virg.* Pallas pic-  
tis conspectus in armis. *Ovid.* Platano  
conspicior alta. *Liv.* Supplicium, con-  
spectus eo, quod, &c. *Liv.* Patris avi-  
que fama conspectum eum effiebat.

**CŌNSPĒCTŪS** (conspicio), us, m. a see-  
ing, looking, look, sight, view; some-  
times it is the same as *presence*, *ὄψις*.  
*Cic.* Ne qui conspectus fieret, aut ser-  
mo. *Liv.* Quo longissime conspec-  
tum oculi ferebat, as far as the eye  
could carry. *Cic.* Frui conspectu urbis.  
*Id.* Fugere conspectum alicujus. *Id.*  
Dare se alicui in conspectum, to let one's  
self be seen. *Id.* In conspectum alicu-  
jus venire, to come before one, into one's

presence. *Liv.* Dies delit hostem in  
conspetum, made them visible. *Cic.* Ca-  
dere in conspectum. *Id.* Ponere ali-  
quem in conspectu alicujus. *Id.* In ci-  
vium esse conspectu. *Terent.* Amit-  
tere aliquem e conspectu, to lose sight  
of. *Liv.* Fugere alicujus conspectum.  
*Cic.* Evolare, and *Terent.* Fugere e con-  
spectu. *Varr.* Quercus, quæ est in op-  
pidi conspectu, within sight of the town.  
*Liv.* Nimbus conspectum ejus concioni  
abstulit. *Nepos.* Recedere a conspectu  
suorum. *Liv.* Imperator conspectu suo  
prælium restituit, presence. *Terent.*  
Scio his fore meum conspectum invi-  
sum. *Varr.* Illicere populum ad con-  
spectum magistratus. *Liv.* In conspec-  
tu crebri cecidere cælo lapides, in sight,  
before their eyes. *Virg.* Navim in con-  
spectu nullam prospicit. — *Figur.* *Cic.*  
Mori in conspectu legum et libertatis.  
*Id.* Ut ea ne in conspectu quidem re-  
linquantur, that they are hardly percepti-  
ble. *Id.* Sita est laus tua, in plurimo-  
rum et sociorum, et civium conspectu,  
*h. e.* conspecta, et cognita sociis, et ci-  
vibus. *Id.* Ut uno in conspectu omnia  
viderem, in one field of view; and at once.  
*Id.* In conspectu posita est omnium  
magistratum descriptio, displayed before  
the eye. — Hence, *Gell.* Conspectus vi-  
rorum, qui in his ætatibus fuerunt, a  
brief view, survey. *Id.* Pecuniæ con-  
spectus, *h. e.* estimate; or sum total.  
— ¶ Also, possibility or opportunity of  
seeing or looking. *Liv.* Conspectus est  
in capitolium, one can look. *Colum.*  
Ut intrantium exeurantque conspec-  
tum habeat, have a view of, be able to see.

**CŌNSPĒRGŪS** (con & spargo), is, ersi,  
2 ersum, a. 3. to sprinkle, scatter, δια-  
πάρσσω, συμπάρσσω. *Colum.* mustum.  
*Id.* aquam mulsam. *Plaut.* Consperge  
(absol.) ante aedes, sprinkle before the  
house. — ¶ Also, to besprinkle, moisten,  
bestrew. *Plaut.* fores vino. *Cic.* me  
lacrymis. *Plin.* terram rore. *Colum.*  
Caro sale conspersa. *Lucret.* herbas  
floribus. So, *Phadr.* humum, se. aqua.  
— *Figur.* *Cic.* Quæ quidam hilaritate  
consperimus, have interspersed. *Id.*  
Caput tauri stellis conspersum, set,  
studded, bespangled. *Quintil.* Color di-  
cendi multis maculis conspergitur.

**CŌNSPĒRSIŪS** (conspargo), ōnis, f. a  
3 sprinkling, scattering. *Pallad.* salis.  
— ¶ Also, paste, dough, *φύραμα*. *Va-  
lent.*

**CŌNSPĒRSŪS**, a, um, particip. from  
conspargo.

**CŌNSPĒCABILIS** (conspicor), is, adject.  
3 visible. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, conspicu-  
ous, notable, remarkable, *περιφανής*.  
*Sidon.*

**CŌNSPĒCĀBŪNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, looking  
upon, regarding. *Martian.* *Cupell.*

**CŌNSPĒCIENDŪS**, a, um, particip. from  
2 conspicio. — ¶ *Adj.* striking, remark-  
able, conspicuous, distinguished, worthy of  
admiration. *Ovid.* Inter Dictæos con-  
spicienda greges. *Liv.* Opus vel in  
hac magnificentia urbis conspicien-  
dum.

**CŌNSPĒCILIUM**, ii, n. a place to look  
3 from, according to *Non.* who quotes  
*Plaut.* In conspicio (al. leg. conspicio-  
lo) adverbam.

**CŌNSPĒCŪS** (con & specio), is, exi, ec-  
tum, a. 3. to see, behold, look at or to-  
wards, observe, discern, βλέπω, προσ-  
οράω. *Plaut.* Istanc tecum conspicio  
simul. *Cic.* Imaginem parentis sui,  
lauream conspexit. *Cæs.* Quæ prima  
signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit. *Ca-  
tull.* Conspevit, terra centum procurrere  
currus. *Cic.* Infestis oculis omnium  
conspici. So, *Id.* Si signum illud cu-  
riam conspiceret, looked towards, was  
turned towards. — Hence, to consider,  
take into account. *Cic.* Conspicere, qui-  
bus vitis affectus sit. — Also, to look  
out for, take care for. *Plaut.* Ego con-  
spicio mihi. — Also, to see, perceive, com-  
prehend. *Plaut.* Quantum ego corde  
conspicio meo. — ¶ Also, to look in  
any direction, to look. *Plaut.* in cælum.  
*Petron.* in tabernam. *Nepos.* Cum ille  
conspiceret. — ¶ *Conspicere*, also, to  
attract attention from its striking appear-  
ance, its remarkable beauties or defects,  
to be attentively looked at, to be an object of



*attention, wonder, &c.* *Nepos.* Supellex modica, non multa: ut in neutram partem conspici posset. *Ovid.* Bonis animi conspicerere tui. *Liv.* Vestitus nihil inter æquales excellens: arma et equi conspicebantur. — So, *Conspicetus, gazed at, admired, conspicuous, &c.* But see *Conspicetus* and *Conspiciendus*.

**CŌNSPICIŌ** (conspicio), ōnis, f. a view-  
3 ing, seeing. *Varr.*

**CŌNSPICŌ**, as, a. 1. same as *Conspicor*.  
*Varr.* Contemplare et conspiciare. — Hence, *Conspicor* (passive). See *Conspicor*.

**CŌNSPICŌR** (con & specio), āris, ātus  
2 sum, dep. 1. to see, behold, desery, θεω-  
ρεύω, βλέπω. *Cæs.* Trans vallem magnam hostium multitudinem conspiciatur. *Terent.* Cur te ergo in his ego conspicio regionibus? *Id.* Quin te in fundo conspicio fodere, aut arare. *Plaut.* Ubi me hunc habere conspiciata est an-  
nulum, rogat, unde habeam. — ¶ Passively. *Plaut.* Non vult conspiciari.

**CŌNSPICŪS** (conspicio), a, um, adj.  
2 visible, in fall view, conspicuous, clear, περιφανής. *Ovid.* Rebus ab auditis, conspiciusque, from things heard and seen. *Phædr.* Ut conspiciuum in prelio habent signum. *Tacit.* Ipsorum tela per tenebras vana: Romani conspiciuum Barbarorum aciem, &c. *Senec.* Nives conspiciuæ. *Cart.* Tabernaculum undique conspiciuum. *Augustus* ap. *Plin.* Sidus omnibus e terris conspiciuum. *Senec.* Habere mortem in conspicio, h. e. tanquam presentem in-  
tueri. — ¶ Figur. of persons and things which attract the attention of people, striking, worth seeing, worthy of notice, conspicuous, illustrous, distinguished, remarkable. *Horat.* Late conspiciuum tollere verticem. *Tibull.* Clara conspiciuus domo. *Plin.* Ep. Laude conspiciui. *Tacit.* Illustres senes, conspiciuæ feminae. *Martial.* Conspiciui venerabilis amphitheatri moles.

**CŌNSPIRĀTE** (conspiratus), adverb,  
3 with one accord, with one consent, unanimously. *Justin.* Lacedæmonii eo conspiciuus ad arma concurrunt.

**CŌNSPIRĀTIŌ** (conspiro), ōnis, f. an agreement, union, unanimity, harmony, concord, ἁμόνοια. *Cic.* in republ. bene gerenda. *Leuit.* in *Cic.* Ep. omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem. *Cic.* Amici magna amoris conspiciuatione consentientes. *Id.* Conspiciuatione consensuque virtutum. — ¶ In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy, πύσασσις. *Cic.* certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam.

**CŌNSPIRĀTŌS**, us, m. same as *Conspira-*  
3 tio. *Gell.*

**CŌNSPIRŌ** (con & spiro), as, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. to blow together, συμπνέω. *Virg.* Æreque assensu conspiciant cornua rauco. — ¶ Commonly, intransitively and figuratively, to agree, unite, or conspire together. *Cic.* Conspiciare nobiscum, consentite cum bonis. *Plin.* Ep. Consentite, conspiciare ad liberandam republ. *Column.* In commune conspiciabatur ab utroque. — Also, of inanimate objects. *Lucret.* Conspicians mutus ardor. *Colum.* Ut humus suis omnibus partibus ad educandam prolem novam conspiciat. *Cic.* Rerum conspicians cognatio. — Also, in a bad sense, to plot, conspire, συνίστημι. *Sueton.* Conspiciatum est in eum a sexaginta amplius. *Tacit.* in cædem alicuius. *Sueton.* ad res novas. *Id.* perdere aliquem. — ¶ Particip. *Conspiciatus*, a, um, united, collected. *Cæs.* (Ed. Oud.) Milites subito conspiciati. *Senec.* Multarum ætatum exempla, in unum conspiciata. — Also, having united, conspired. *Phædr.* Conspiciatis partibus, h. e. factis, confatis. — *Conspiciati*, orum, conspiciators. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also (from spira), of a snake, to roll up, wind round, coil up. *Aurel. Viet.* Anguis se conspiciavit. — ¶ *Veget.* Sanguis conspiciatus, h. e. (perhaps) ex arteria cum spiritu emissus.

**CŌNSPISSĀTŌS** (con & spissatus), a,  
um, adject. thickened, made thick. *Column.*

**CŌNSPŌNDEŌ** (con & spondeo), es, di,  
sum, n. and a. 2. to promise mutually.

*Vet. Senatus cons.* Ne posthac inter se conjuravisse velint, neque conspiciat. — Hence, *Apul.* Jugum sororium conspiciationis, h. e. par sororum, quæ conjuraverant. *Auson.* Consponsum fœdus, h. e. mutuo promissum.

**CŌNSPŌNSŌR** (conspondeo), ōris, m. a  
joint surety, συνεγγυητής. *Cic.* Si Galba consponsor tuus redierit. *Id.* Ut vestiges ex consponsorum tabulis.

**CŌNSPŌŌ** (con & spu), is, ui, ātum, a,  
3. to spit upon, προσπύω. *Petron.* me basio. *Plaut.* Qui constitit, culpant eum: conspiciunt, vituperantur. *Javinal.* Conspiciuntque sinus. — ¶ *Jupiter* hibernas cana nive conspiciit Alpes, spits upon, h. e. conspergit, besprinkles. This is a verse of *Ærius*, which is ridiculed by *Horace*, who substitutes the name of the poet for *Jupiter*. — ¶ Also, to spit. *Petron.* in sinum suum.

**CŌNSPŌRCŌ** (con & spurco), as, āvi,  
2 ātum, a. 1. to defile, pollute, befoul, κατα-  
βρῆλαινω. *Column.*

**CŌNSPŪTŌ** (frequentat. from conspuo),  
1 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to spit frequently up-  
on, bespit, bespawl. *Cic.*

**CŌNSTĀBĪLĪŌ** (con & stabili), is, īvi,  
3 itum, a. 4. to establish, make firm or sure, διαστηρίσω. *Plaut.* Tuam rem constabilisses.

**CŌNSTĀGNŌ** (con & stagno), as, n. 1.  
to congeal. *Corn.* *Fronto.*

**CŌNSTĀNS**, tis, particip. from consto.  
— ¶ Adj. steady, firm, hard to move. *Lucret.* mellis constantior est natura.

— ¶ Also, of the mind, firm, steady, resolved, constant, always the same, even, uniform, consistent, fixed, determined, immutable. *Cic.* Castissimus et constantissimus testis. *Id.* Constantes amici. *Id.* Fortis et constantis est, non perturbari. *Id.* Stellæ, quæ cursus certos et constantis habent. *Id.* Una et constans haruspicum vox. *Sueton.* Constans fama erat, h. e. it was generally affirmed. *Ovid.* Constantique fide veterem tutare sodalem. *Tacit.* Fidei constans, for in fide. So, in a bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious. *Horat.* Constantior in vitibus. *Propert.* Constans fastus. — ¶ Also, grave, acting with steadiness, acting reasonably; opposed to amens. *Cic.* Fuit omnium constantissimus.

**CŌNSTĀNTER** (constans), adv. consist-  
ently, uniformly, evenly, steadily, firmly, unchangeably. *Cic.* Oratio constanter ingrediens. *Id.* Constantissime dici videntur. *Id.* Sibi constanter dicere. *Cæs.* Constanter nunciare, to tell the same story, give the same account. *Horat.* Pars hominum vitibus gaudet constanter, uniformly, systematically. *Cic.* Constanter honesteque vivere. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Si modo constanter ac perpetuo placebit hoc consilium. *Cic.* Cælum constantissime conficit vicissitudines anniversarias, regularly, immutably. *Sueton.* Amicitias constantissime retinere. *Id.* Constantius exsequi aliquid. *Curt.* Acris, quam constantius prælium inire. *Cæs.* Constanter ac non timide pugnare. *Ovid.* Di, quos experior nimium constanter iniquos, h. e. too constantly or uniformly.

**CŌNSTĀNTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. consistency in  
thought, word and action, steadiness, firmness, uniformity of conduct, constancy, perseverance, equableness, fixedness. *Cic.* Catoni cum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipsam perpetua constantia roboravisset. *Id.* promissi. *Id.* benevolentia. *Nepos.* vocis atque vultus. *Cic.* Non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia. — *Id.* Quæ est autem inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? h. e. ut eadem semper dicant, et sibi ipsi constant. *Id.* Cursus stellarum sunt admirabili incredibilique constantia, uniformity. — So also, strength or firmness of body. *Quintil.* declam. — Also, boldness, confidence. *Tertull.* admonendi. — Plural, *Cic.* Sunt tres constantia. — ¶ Also, of the parts of the body, that symmetry which forms a beautiful whole. *Quintil.* 1, poem. 27.

**CŌNSTĀNTĪNŌPŌLĪS** (Constantinus &  
πόλις), Constantinople, built by *Constantine*. *Auson.* — Hence, Constantinopo-

litānus, a, um, adj. *God. Just.* urbs, h. e. Constantinople.

**CŌNSTĀNTĪNŌS**, i, m. *Constantine*, the first Roman emperor who embraced Christianity. He was the son of *Constantius*. *Euseb.* — Hence, *Constantinianus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Constantine*. *Ammian.*

**CŌNSTĀNTIŌS**, ii, m. a Roman emperor. — Hence, *Constantianus*, and *Constantianus*, a, um, and *Constantiensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Ammian.* and *Sext. Ruf.*

**CŌNSTĒLLĀTIŌ** (con & stella), ōnis, f  
3 an assemblage or conjunction of the stars as affecting the fate of men, n constellation, ἀστροθεσία. *Ammian.* and *Firmic.*

**CŌNSTĒLLĀTŌS** (con & stellatus), a,  
3 um, adj. studded with stars, starred. *Trebell. Poll.*

**CŌNSTĒRNĀTIŌ** (consterno), ōnis, a  
2 great fear, alarm, or astonishment; consternation, dismay, πτόσις, πτοῦμός, ἐκπληξις. *Liv.* Auxilia subsidiaria, pavore et consternatione quadrigarum terita, et ipsa in fugam versa. *Tacit.* Pavore et consternatione mentis. *Sueton.* Non mediocrem fore consternationem, sicunde hostis apparet. — ¶ Also, a tumult, disorder, mutiny, sedition. *Liv.* muliebris, h. e. the mad or tumultuous conduct of the women. *Tacit.* militum.

**CŌNSTĒRNĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. from  
consterno. — ¶ Adj. put into great fear, beside one's self for fright, having lost one's presence of mind, disturbed, thrown into confusion or disorder. *Liv.* Propter quod matronæ consternatæ procurant in publicum, h. e. tumultuous, in a fury.

**CŌNSTĒRNŌ** (con & sterno, is), applied  
2 to the mind), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to alarm, terrify, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror, to disturb greatly, amaze, ἐκπλήττω, πτόω, πτύρω. *Liv.* Clamoribus dissonis consternavit equos. *Sueton.* Consternatus transcurso fulguris. *Stat.* Turmas metu consternat inani. — Also, to impel or drive by terror, to excite to revolt or sedition. *Liv.* Repente in fugam consternantur. *Id.* multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma. *Id.* Tumultuque etiam sanos consternante.

**CŌNSTĒRNŌ** (con & sterno), is, strāvi,  
ātum, a. 3. to strew or cover all over, to spread; lay, σπορέω, καταστρώνωμι. *Cic.* Frumentum vias omnes angiportusque constraverat. *Virg.* Consternunt terram frondes. *Cæs.* Consternere contabulationem lateribus et luto, to floor. *Plin.* nidum mollibus plumis. *Id.* Consternere lapide, to pave. *Catull.* Purpurea consternens veste cubile. *Virg.* Palus constrata pontibus, h. e. bridged over. *Plin.* Pons constratus in navibus. *Cic.* Naves constratae, with a deck. — Hyperbolically, *Liv.* classibus maria. *Lucret.* Gravi terram consternere casu. *Virg.* Late terram consternere tergo. — ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, same as *Prosterno*. *Liv.* Tempestas signa constravit. — ¶ *Stat.* iram, to calm, allay. — ¶ See *Constratum*.

**CŌNSTĪPĀTIŌ** (constipo), ōnis, f. a press-  
3 ing or crowding together. *Vopisc.* Facta exercitus sui constipatione, having concentrated his troops.

**CŌNSTĪPŌ** (con & stipo), as, āvi, ātum,  
1 a. 1. to place close together, crowd together, thicken, ἐπιστάτω, συλλέγω. *Cic.* tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum. *Cæs.* Hostes se sub ipso vallo constipaverant. *Prudent.* Constipata officia (h. e. ministros).

**CŌNSTĪTĪŌ** (constisto), ōnis, f. a stand-  
3 ing, staying, tarrying. *Gell.*

**CŌNSTĪTŌ** (con & statuo), is, ni, ātum,  
a. 3. to set down, place, put, dispose, station, post. *Liv.* pedites in colle. *Cæs.* præsidia in oppidis. *Liv.* Constituit agmen, make to halt. *Id.* signa, to make a halt. *Id.* signa ante tribunal, to plant. *Cic.* arma in templo. *Id.* aliquid sibi ante oculos. *Nepos.* classem, to come to anchor with the fleet. *Cic.* plebem in agris, to plant, settle. *Vellci.* Reliquias prædonum in certa sede constituit. *Cic.* hominem ante pedes alicujus, to bring him before. *Id.* aliquid in locum alterius. *Id.* in aliquo munere. — ¶ *Te-*

set up, erect, found, build, construct, raise, appoint, make, create. *Virg.* quatuor aras. *Id.* pyras. *Plin.* colossum. *Cæs.* oppidum. *Virg.* nova mœnia. *Vellei.* Salamina. *Sucton.* Romæ castra constituit, quibus prætoriana cohortes continerentur. *Nepos.* portum. *Cic.* exercitum. *Id.* Imperatorem. *Id.* patronum alicui causæ. *Pandect.* tutores pupillis. *Cic.* alicquem regem. *Id.* Te mearum ineptiarum testem fortuna constituit. Hence, *Nepos.* Constituere sibi magnam auctoritatem, to gain, secure, establish. *Cic.* Senectutem fundamentis adolescentiæ constituere, *h. e.* to lay a foundation for old age by a youth well spent. *Id.* Constituere fidem, to secure, gain. *Id.* leges, to make, frame. *Id.* controversiam, and the like, to set on foot, institute. — *Cic.* Constitutum crimen ex periculi tui tempore, *h. e.* fictum et compositum. — ¶ To assign, appoint, fix, settle. *Plaut.* Constituere diem nuptiis. *Terent.* Olim in hunc diem sunt constituta nuptiæ. *Cic.* grandiore ætate ad consulatum. *Cæs.* diem cum legatis. *Id.* certum tempus alicui rei. *Cic.* mercedem funeris ac sepulturæ. So, *Id.* Constituendum principio, quis esset imperator, it should be determined. *Id.* Res constituta et definita, fixed, settled, laid down. — So, Constituere cum aliquo, to make an agreement, to make an appointment or assignation. *Cic.* Constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messianæ præsto essent. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Communiter constituemus de reditu ejus. *Terent.* Constitui cum quodam hospite, me esse illum conventuram, I have appointed. — So, with the dat. *Cic.* Lælio. *Jurcial.* amicæ. — So, with the acc. of the thing about which a bargain is made. *Pandect.* pecuniam, *h. e.* to agree to pay a debt at a certain time. Hence, *Pandect.* De constituta pecunia teneri, *h. e.* of a failure to perform this engagement. — To this may also be referred, Constituere sponsalia, Constituere obligationem, *h. e.* inire, to enter into, contract. *Pandect.* — Also, *Q. Cic.* amicitiam cum aliquo, to form, enter into. — Hence, to resolve, settle, determine, make a resolve, decide. *Cic.* Ut constitui, adero. *Id.* Constitui, ut in Arpino manerem. *Id.* hæc ex re et ex tempore. *Id.* de perfectione. *Pandect.* apud se, utrum, &c. *Cic.* Scævola in Tusculanum ire constituit. — Also, to decree, ordain, prescribe, lay down. *Cic.* Cum majores ita constituerint, ut qui pro capite diceret, is posteriore loco diceret. *Id.* Censoribus, si quid commississent, pœnæ legibus erant constituta. *Id.* Constitue, nihil opis esse in hac voce, Civis R. sum. *Justin.* Jasoni divinos honores. *Sueton.* ludos quinquenales. *Nepos.* Qui constitueret, quantum quæque civitas daret. *Cic.* De certo, de perspicuo, de utili, de probato vobis jure esse constituendum. — Also, to settle, establish, place on a good footing, put in good condition, arrange in a proper manner, regulate. *Cic.* rem nummariam de communi sententia. *Id.* rem familiarem. *Nepos.* Antonius, triumvir reipubl. constituendæ, setliat, ordering. *Id.* Chersonesum. *Cic.* rempublicam, *h. e.* to heal its disorders by useful measures. *Id.* multas reipubl. partes, *h. e.* to set on a right footing by introducing wholesome laws. *Id.* Rebus constitutis, *h. e.* the civil war being finished, and affairs brought to a better state. *Id.* Constituenda judicia, *h. e.* restituenda. — ¶ *Cic.* Bona possessa non esse constitui, have shown, proved, established. — ¶ To prepare, dispose, arrange, get ready. *Cic.* accusationem. So, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Per exordium animus constituitur. — ¶ See also *Constitutus, a, ua.*

**CONSTITUTIO** (constituo), ònis, f. a constitution, natural constitution, state, condition, appointment, dispositio, κατὰ στήνα, κατάστασις. *Cic.* Corporis firma constitutio. *Senec.* Omnibus animalibus constitutionis suæ sensus est. *Id.* Herba aliam constitutionem habet tenera, et vix emittens sulco; aliam, cum convalluit. So, *Cic.* Scribere quid sentirem de tota constitutione hujus belli. — ¶ Also, establishment, found-

ing. *Cic.* religionum. — ¶ Also, disposition, arrangement, ordering. *Curt.* Æterna constitutione nexuque causarum latentium. *Apul.* Constitutio civitatum. — ¶ Also, a fixing, defining, laying down. *Cic.* boni. — ¶ Also, human institution (as opposed to natural law); a law, statute, rule. *Quintil.* Justum omne continetur natura vel constitutione. *Plin.* In tabulis æreis publicæ constitutiones inciduntur. — ¶ Also, an opinion, conclusion, decision, position. *Pandect.*

**CONSTITUTOR** (Id.), òris, m. one who 2 constitutes, appoints, &c. *Quintil.* legum. *Arnob.* Constitutor moderatorque omnium.

**CONSTITUTORIUS** (constitutor), a, um, 3 adj. Constitutoria actio, *h. e.* de constituta pecunia. — See *Constitutus*.

**CONSTITUTUS**, a, um, particip. from *constituo*. — ¶ Adj. constituted, circumstanced, conditioned. *Cic.* Corpus bene constitutum. *Id.* Boni viri, sapientes, et bene natura constituti, well-disposed, have naturally a love of right. — ¶ *Constitutum* (absol.), an appointment, private agreement. *Cic.* Nunquam se ne congressu quidem, et constituto cœpisse de tantis injuriis experiri, *h. e.* a private agreement or compromise. *Id.* Constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent. *Vellei.* Universa Pannonia ex constituto arma corripuit, according to appointment. So, *Cic.* Si quid constitutum cum podagra habes, fac, ut in alium diem differas. — Ad constitutum, at the time or place appointed. *Cic.* Qui ad constitutum experiundi juris gratia venissent. *Varr.* Qui tam sero venisset ad constitutum. — ¶ *Constitutum* is also, a law, statute, decree, ordinance. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ *Senec.* Cum videas naturam per constituta procedere, *h. e.* according to fixed, preëstablished laws.

**CONSTO** (con & sto), as, stiti, Ætum, n. 1. to stand together. *Plaut.* Constant, conferunt sermonem inter se. — Hence, to consist in or of something; to be composed of, made up of; to rest upon, depend upon, lie in. *Cic.* ex animo et corpore. *Id.* Temperantia constat ex præternitendis voluptatibus corporis. *Id.* Causa ex controversia constat. *Nepos.* Omnis ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis possessionibus. *Cæs.* Victoriam in virtute constare. *Nepos.* Domus amœnitas silva constabat. *Sucton.* Quicquid auro argentoque constaret, consistit. *Quintil.* Oratio actione constat. — Also, to agree together; to accord, correspond, be consistent. *Cic.* Constet oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Contrariam sententiam non constare cum superioribus sententiis. *Virg.* Cuncta videt cælo constare sereno, that all is in accordance with the weather, *h. e.* that all promises a continuance of fine weather. — Hence, Constare sibi, suæ humanitati, to be consistent with, remain constant to. *Cic.* — But Constare sibi is also to be in one's senses, have one's wits. *Cic.* e poeta. — Hence, *Cic.* Ratio constat, the account agrees, is right. *Sueton.* Quibus ratio impensuram constaret, *h. e.* who reckoned them accurately, kept a careful account of them. — Also, figur. Ratio constat is used of those things of which a reasonable account can be given, and which, of course, are worthy of approbation. *Tacit.* Eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *h. e.* that no reasonable account can be given of it, that it does not answer its end, is not consistent with its own nature. *Plin.* Ju. Mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio constet, pluribus junctisque non constet, *h. e.* how well you seem to have spent each single day, and how unprofitably any number of days. *Id.* Cui ratio non constat, *h. e.* is not reasonable, is without ground. *Id.* Scietis, nobis constare silentii nostri rationem, *h. e.* that we have a good reason for silence, can give a good account of it. *Id.* Quamvis scias, illis (*h. c.* brevibus) epistolis constare rationem. — Also, *Justin.* Ut ratio otii mei apud te constaret, *h. e.* that I may give an account of, may let you see how I spend

my leisure. — ¶ Also, to be evident, manifest, clear. *Plin.* Ep. Rbetor, cujus severitas constat — So, *Constat* (impers.), it is evident, it is clear, it is certain, it is the general opinion, it is acknowledged, it is agreed. *Liv.* Satis constat, in ceteros sævitum esse Trojanos. *Cic.* Mihi constat, I know, I am sure. *Id.* Constat inter omnes, all say so. *Liv.* inter augures. *Cic.* At constat. *Id.* Res de qua constat. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Arbitror mihi constare cum cæteris, that I agree. *Liv.* Neque satis constabat animis, utrum, &c. *h. e.* nor were they sufficiently agreed or determined. *Aaton.* in *Cic.* Mihi constat, I was determined. *Sallust.* Mihi cogitanti constabat. — ¶ Also, for stare, to stand, stand fast. *Cic.* Quæ constarent, quæque moverentur, *h. e.* were at rest. — Also, to stand, in the sense of to be. *Colum.* Si constat in scrobibus aqua. *Cæs.* Penes eos victoriam constare. *Plin.* Ep. Cænæ motus constat. — Hence, *Virg.* Sententia constat animo, is adopted, formed. — Hence, to stand firm, not to change; to remain, continue. *Cæs.* Adeo, ut iidem ordines constarent, remained. *Liv.* Non constat ei color, is not fixed, comes and goes. *Sucton.* Si sibi constaret pudicitia. *Id.* Valetudo ei non constat. So, *Liv.* Mens constat alicui. *Cic.* Constare mente, to continue in one's senses. *Liv.* Oculis et auribus non constare, aot to have full use of; to be (as it were) blinded and stunned. *Cic.* in sententia. *Id.* Nec pugna illis constare potuit. — Also, to subsist, last, endure, not to perish. *Cic.* Virtutem sine ratione constare non posse. *Id.* Nec virtutem posse constare, si, &c. *Id.* Si mens constare potest vacans corpore. *Id.* Constare deum posse. So, *Cic.* Quorum scripta constant, are extant (but probably implying, also, their genuineness). — Also, to cost. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Trado aliis minimo, quod mihi constat carius. *Varr.* quadringentis millibus. *Cic.* Navis tibi constat gratis. *Senec.* Constare ingenti mercede. *Plaut.* Mihi auro constat filius. *Colum.* Quidquid vilissime constiterit. So, *Cæs.* Virorum fortium morte constare victoriam. *Senec.* Ultionem magno constaturam petere. *Plin.* Constaturus minimo impendio fructus.

**CONSTRATOR** (consterno, is), òris, m. 3 that lays, levels. *Auson.* Maris constrator.

**CONSTRATUM** (constratus), i, n. a floor, 2 pavement. *Petron.* puppis, the deck. *Liv.* Sub constratis pontium, the floors or platforms of the bridges; or, simply, the bridges.

**CONSTRATUS**, a, um, particip. from *consterno*, is.

**CONSTRÉPO** (con & strepo), is, ui, itum, 3 n. 3. to make a noise; to sound, resound, περιφθεόω. *Gell.* Horum exemplis constrepebat, *h. e.* recitando strepebat. — With acc. *Apul.* Domus tota constrepebat Hymenæum.

**CONSTRICTE** (constrictus), adv. closely. 3 *Augustia.*

**CONSTRICTIUS** (constringo), ònis, f. a 3 drawing tight or close; a binding or tying fast, στρένωσις. *Pallad.* — ¶ In medicine, a binding. *Maerob.*

**CONSTRICTIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 3 the faculty of binding or drawing tight, astringent. *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

**CONSTRICTO** (frequentat. from *constringo*), as, a. 1. to bind together, draw together. *Tertull.*

**CONSTRICTOUS**, a, um, particip. from 1 *constringo*. — ¶ Adj. contracted, dense, thick, brief, eoacise. *Plin.* Conyza folium tenuius est constrictus et angustius. *Cæl.* *Aurel.* Pulticula constrictior, *h. e.* spissior. *Quintil.* Constricta oratio. — ¶ *Cæl.* *Aurel.* Constricta febres, that astringe or bind up the system, thereby preventing the natural secretion of the humors.

**CONSTRINGO** (con & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind together, bind up, tie up. *Plaut.* sarcinam. *Cato.* vineam, to tie; or, to draw too tight, press too close. *Martial.* Constrictos des mihi libellos. So, *Curt.* Nives rigore constrictæ, *h. e.* frozen, congealed. — Hence,

*draw together, draw up, contract.* *Petr.* frontem. *So, Martial.* Constringat purpura texta toros, *h. e. cover over, and so draw together.* — Also used of diseases and articles of food, which bind up the system, and prevent the secretions. *Plin.* — Also, to contract, *obridge, bring into a narrow compass.* — Hence, *Quintil.* Constricta oratio, *brief, concise.* — Also, *Cic.* Sententia, *aptis constricta verbis, h. e. comprehensa et colligata.* — ¶ Also, to bind, fetter. *Terent.* Hunc pro mœcho. *Cic.* Amici te constringendum putarent, *deserving confinement, h. e. insane.* — Also, *figur.* *Cic.* Conjuratio constricta, *fettered, h. e. kept inactive, not allowed to stir.* *Id.* Constrictus necessitate. *Id.* Multis officii implicatus et constrictus. *Id.* belluam, *hold the monster in check.* *Id.* Constringere orbem novis legibus. *Id.* fraudem supplicio, *to check, curb, restrain.* — ¶ See *Constrictus.*

**CŌNSTRŪCTIŌ** (construo), ōnis, f. a structure, building, framing, making, joining together, *στροιβη.* *Cic.* Quamto artificio esset totam constructionem hominis fabricata natura. *Senec.* lapidum. *Trojan.* in *Plin. Ep. theatri.* — ¶ Constructio verborum, a proper arrangement or connection of words. *Cic.* — Also, in grammar, what is called construction. *Priscian.*

**CŌNSTRŪCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from construo.

**CŌNSTRŪDŌ** (con & struo), is, xi, etum, a. 3. to heap or pile up, gather together, lay up; to put together, join together. *Cic.* Multe res constructae ac reconditae. *Horat.* Constructus acervus. *Virg.* Constructa mella. *Horat.* Construere divitias. *Plin.* fœnum, *to make ia ricks, to stack.* — ¶ Also, to fabricate, build, construct. *Cic.* Aves cubilia sibi nidisque construunt. *Id.* navem, ædificium. *Sueton.* monumentum e lapide. *Id.* horrea muro saxeo. — ¶ *Catull.* Constructæ sunt dape mensæ, *h. e. heaped up, covered, furnished, set out.* — ¶ Among grammarians, to construct *n. sentence properly; to construe.* *Priscian.*

**CŌNSTŪPĒDŌ**, es, or **CŌNSTŪPĒSCŌ** 3 (con & stupere or stupesco), is, n. to be astonished. *Juven.*

**CŌNSTŪPRĀTŌR** (constupro), ōris, m. 2 one who ravishes. *Liv.*

**CŌNSTŪPRŌ** (con & stupro), as, āvi, 2 ōrum, a. 1. to ravish, violate, debauch, *δυναστεύω.* *Liv.* matronam. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic. Att. l. 18 (Ed. Ern.).* iudicium, *to secure the votes of the judges, by affording an opportunity for the gratification of lust.*

**CŌNSŪĀDĒDŌ** (con & suadeo), es, āsi, 3 ōrum, a. 2. to advise strongly, advise, *πείθω, ἀπακρίθω.* *Plaut.* Saluti quod tibi esse conseo, id consuadeo. *Id.* Constatet homini, etsi sceleratus est.

**CŌNSŪĀLIĀ** (Consus), ium or iōrum, n. the festival of Consus (*h. c. Neptunus æquester*), on which occasion horse-races were held. *Liv.*

**CŌNSŪĀSŌR** (consuadeo), ōris, m. a 1 counsellor, adviser. *Cic.*

**CŌNSŪĀVIŌR.** See *Consavior.*

**CŌNSŪBSĪDŌ** (con & subsido), is, n. 3. used by *Minuc.* *Fcl.* in the sense of to remain, be left.

**CŌNSŪBSTĀNTIĀLĪS** (con & substantia), e, adj. having the same essence or substance, *consubstantiū, ὁμοούσιος.* *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, in the same sense, *Consubstantivus*, a, um. *Tertull.*

**CŌNSŪDĀSCŌ** (consudo), is, n. 3. to sweat together, emit moisture. *Colum.*

**CŌNSŪDĒ** (con & sudo), as, āvi, n. 1. to sweat together, sweat, emit moisture, *ἰδρῶσθε.* *Cate.* (Oves) eonsudent. *Plaut.* Beatus eris, si consudaveris (but this may be referred to *consudaseo*).

**CŌNSŪEFĀCIŌ** (con & sneo, or consuesco, & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. to accustom, train by use or practice, inure, habituate, *συνεθίζω.* *Terent.* Ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium. *Sallust.* multitudinem ordinem habere. *Varr.* Consue quoque faciunt, ut alligari possint.

**CŌNSŪESCŌ** (con & suesco), is, ēvi, 2 ōrum, n. and a. 3. to accustom one's self, become accustomed or used to a thing, *ἐθίζωμαι.* *Cic.* Demosthenes multos

versus uno spiritu pronuntiare consuecebat. *Id.* Cum minus idoneis verbis uti consuescerem. *Id.* Consuescimus mori. *Plin. Ep.* Ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem. *Colum.* pulvere (abl.). — *Perf.* Consuevi, *hæc accustom myself, h. e. I am accustomed or used, I am wont, soleo.* *So, Consueveram, I was used, &c.* *Cic.* Qui et potest facere quod requirit, et consuevit, *and is in the habit of doing so.* *Cæs.* Ut tuis consiliis, ut consuevi, in omnibus rebus utar, *as I am wont to do.* *Colum.* Modo captæ aves, quæ consuevere libero victu. *Cic.* Esse in agro consueverant. — The preterit tenses are often contracted; as, *Consuecisti, Consuescent, &c.* — With the *genit.* by a Greek construction, *Cic.* Aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuevi, *ὡς εἰωθῆς.* — ¶ Consuescere cum aliquo or aliqua, *to have commerce or illicit connection with.* *Cic.* (See also *Consuetus*). — ¶ Sometimes transitively, *to accustom, habituate, inure.* *Colum.* aratro iuvenum. *Id.* rusticos circa larem domini epuhari. — ¶ *Propert.* Nos, ut consuevamus, agitamus, &c. Some derive *consuevimus* from *consueo*, of which the simple form *sueo* occurs. But it may be the contracted form for *consuevimus*.

**CŌNSŪETĒ** (consuetus), adv. according to 3 custom, *εἰωθῶς.* *Ammin.*

**CŌNSŪETŪDĪNĀRĪŪS** (consuetudo), a, um, adj. usual, ordinary. *Sidon.*

**CŌNSŪETŪDŌ** (consuesco), inis, f. custom, usage, use, habit, *ἔθος, ἐθηροσύνη.* *Cic.* Exercitatio, ex qua consuetudo gignitur. *Id.* *Att. l. 12. 26.* Consuetudo victus, way of living, diet. *But, Id. Or. 10.* Consuetudo victus, living together, convictus. *Id.* Consuetudo scribendi. *Id.* dicendi. *Id.* fori. *Id.* Barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum, a barbarous practice. *Id.* Disputare ad consuetudinem Græcorum, after the manner. *Id.* Prætor interdixit, ut est consuetudo, de vi, *as is customary.* *Cæs.* Huc cum se ex consuetudine reclinauerant, after his custom. *Cic.* Pro mea consuetudine, *us I am accustomed.* *Id.* Non est mee consuetudinis, rationem reddere, it is not my way. *Cæs.* Consuetudine sua Cæsar ducebat, &c., *as he was wont.* *Id.* Cum Cæsar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, *as was his practice.* *But, Sallust.* Consuetudine jam pro nihilo habentur, *by habit, from habit.* *Cic.* Est consuetudo Siculorum, quod suos dies volunt cum lunæ ratione congruere. *Cæs.* Populi Rom. hanc esse consuetudinem, ut, &c. *Id.* Consuetudo Germanorum est resistere, neque deprecari. *Cic.* Hoc jam venit in consuetudinem, *has passed into a habit.* *Id.* Quod iam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, *has passed into a proverb.* *But, Id.* Senatus in eam jam benignitatis consuetudinem venit, *ut, &c. has adopted such a habit, &c.* *Id.* A consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere, *from that which the eyes are accustomed to see; or, from frequent looking.* *Quintil.* Facere aliquid ex consuetudine, agreeably with custom. *And, Plaut.* Consuetudine. — ¶ Also, the common opinion. *Plin.* Aquilam armigeram Jovis consuetudo iudicavit. — ¶ Also, the common way of speaking. *Cic.* Consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor. *Quintil.* Consuetudo fecit analogiam. Hence, a speech or language. *Colum.* Cicero, qui eum Latine consuetudini tradidit, *hath translated him into Latin.* — ¶ Often, intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy. *Cic.* Consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis. *Id.* Jungere consuetudinem, amicitiam cum aliquo. *Id.* Inductus consuetudine et familiaritate, fecit societatem, &c. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Id.* aliquid. *Id.* Dare se alicui in consuetudinem. *Id.* Insinuare se in consuetudinem alicuius. *Id.* Facere alicui consuetudinem cum aliquo. *Cæs.* Ad aliquam consuetudinem quempiam adducere. *Cic.* epistolarum, *epistolary intercourse, correspondence by letter.* *Id.* victus, *h. e. convictus.* — Plural, *intercourse or acquaintance with several.* *Cic.* — Also, *illicit intercourse.* *Terent.*

**CŌNSŪETŪS** (consuesco), a, um, particip. and adj. accustomed, wont, in the habit of,

*habituated, inured.* *Pacuv. ap. Cic.* In armis etatem agere. *Varr.* Populus perperam consuetus. *Colum.* Genus mancipiorum consuetum campo. *Varr.* Capella una consuetæ, *accustomed to each other's society; having been long together.* — Hence, *having illicit intercourse with.* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *to which one is used or accustomed, wonted, usual, accustomed, ordinary.* *Virg.* Consuetæ petens antra. *Sallust.* Animum a consuetâ lubricine continuit. *Ovid.* Epistola clausa sit sine consueto sibi. *Id.* Verba cuique consuetissima. *Sallust.* Pericula consuetâ habere, *h. e. to be inured to.*

**CŌNSŪL** (consulo), ūlis, m. a consul. *Cic.* Consulem creare: *Cæs.* facere. *Liv.* dicere. *Cic.* declarare. *Id.* Consul designatus, *consul elect.* *Id.* Cum esses pro consule, *h. e. proconsul.* — ¶ The consuls were the highest magistrates at Rome; they were two in number, and chosen annually: they called the senate together, and presided over it. They were preceded by 12 lictors carrying the *fascēs.* After their term of office had expired they were called *Consulares*, and usually went as proconsuls into some of the provinces of the empire. The year was named from the consuls. Thus, *Cic.* Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, *in the consulship of, &c., in such a year.* — Hence, also, *Consul for annus.* *Senec.* Vina tot consulum. *Pandect.* Editiones sine die et consule. — ¶ Consul for proconsul. *Liv.* 26, 33. and 30, 49. — ¶ Consul ordinarius, *h. e. who entered on his office on the first of January;* whereas one who took the place of another as consul was called *suffectus.* *Senec.* — ¶ *Plin.* L. Fulvius consul Tusulanorum. — ¶ The abbreviated form of the sing. is *COS.*; of the plural, *COSS.*

**CŌNSŪLARĪS** (consul), e, adject. of or belonging to a consul, consular, *ὑπαρκός, ὑπατεύσας.* *Cic.* officium. *Id.* ætas, *h. e. of which one can be consul.* *Id.* provincie, *h. e. governed by a proconsul, and in which an army was kept up.* *Sallust.* Consulare imperium. *Plin.* Consularis domus, *h. c. which has produced a consul.* *Id.* Via Consularis, *h. c. publica, quæ etiam Prætoria dicitur.* *Martial.* vinum, bearing the name of the consul, in whose time of office it was put up. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* Vir consularis, or simply *Consularis*, a man of consular rank, who has been consul. *Pandect.* femine, *wives of the Consulares.* — But in later times, some persons (as, governors in Italy, the East, &c.) bore the title of *Consulares*, who had never been consuls. *Cod. Just.* — *So, Sueton.* Consularis legatus, under the emperors, a governor whom they invested with consular power and sent to govern a province. — *Consularia* ornamenta, or insignia, or *Consularia* (absol.), the insignia of the consuls. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.*

**CŌNSŪLARĪTĀS** (consularis), ātis, f. 3 *Cod. Just.* Consularitates functi sunt dignitate, *h. e. qui Consulares alicuius provincie fuerunt.*

**CŌNSŪLĀRTĒR** (Id.), adv. like a consul, 2 *worthily of a consul.* *Liv.*

**CŌNSŪLĀTŪS** (consul), us, m. the office of consul, consulship or consulate; also the time of his office. *Cic.*

**CŌNSŪLCŌ** (con & sulco), as, a. 1. to farrow, wrinkle. In *suppos.* *Plaut.* frontem.

**CŌNSŪLŌ** (unc.), is, ui, tum, n. and a. 3. to consult, deliberate, take counsel, reflect, consider; either with one's self or others, *βουλευομαι.* *Terent.* Post consulam. *Liv.* Ut trepidant magis, quam consulerent. *Sallust.* Ira impulsu male consulere. *Cæs.* Bis repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt. *Liv.* Cum suis consulerent. — With prepos. *de.* *Cic.* Ut quisquam de salute suorum consulat, communem relinquat. — Also, *Virg.* Consulere in medium, and *Terent.* in commune, and *Plin. Ep.* in publicum, *to take counsel or deliberate for the common good.* *So, Tacit.* in unum. — Also, with the *acc.*, *to deliberate upon, to consider, to consult about, examine.* *Plaut.* aliquid tecum. *Cic.* Re consulta et explorata. *Id.* Quæque ab eo consulta atque facta. *Liv.* Eam rem ad Patres deferunt: sed

delatam consulere ordine non licuit. *Plaut.* Mihi nescio quid mali consulunt, are scheming, contriving. — Hence, *Salust.* Consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation or consideration. *Auct. ad Her.* Ex consulto, with deliberation, purposely. — ¶ As a consequence of deliberation, to judge. — Hence, *Boni* consulere, to consider us good, to judge to be right; and so, to take in good part, be contented or satisfied. *Quintil.* Rogat, boni consulas. — *Ovid.* Quae quamquam misisse pudet, tu tamen haec, quaeso, consule missa boni. *Plin.* Boni consulit interium invenisse minium. *Cato ap. Gell.* Eane fieri, boni consultiis? do you approve? do you esteem it right? But, *Apul.* Boni et optimi consulere, to take a good and even the best course. — ¶ *Plaut.* Neque quo eam, neque qua quaram, consultum est, h. e. do I know. — ¶ As a consequence of having formed an opinion, to adopt measures, proceed, act. *Liv.* De perflugis gravius, quam de fugitivis consultum, severer measures were taken with. *Id.* in quemquam superbe ac violenter. *Caes. ad Cic.* Per liberos te oro, ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, not to take any desperate measures. So, *Plaut.* Consilia consulere. *Id.* aliquid adversus filium. — ¶ With the dative, to take counsel for some one's good, h. e. to enquire, have regard for; to provide for, look to, consult, regard, respect. *Cic.* Qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt. *Id.* dignitati suae. *Id.* commodis et utilitati alicujus. *Id.* vitae et fortunis suis. *Nepos.* Male in aliqua re patriae consulere. *Cic.* otio posteritatis. *Caes.* receptui. *Id.* timori magis, quam religioni, paid more regard to fear than the oath by which they were bound. *Id.* Ut sibi ignosceret, sua parte vitae consulere, that he would spare their lives. *Colum.* At ubi vino consulitur, vitis eligitur. *Tacit.* Romanae ultioni consultum est, h. e. has been provided for, secured. — In this sense Consulere salutis suae, or sibi, or rebus suis, often signifies to provide for one's safety, in extreme dangers, when one gives up all other considerations. — *Terent.* Mihi consultum optime esse vult, desires all good things in my behalf, wishes me all good fortune. *Plaut.* Me ires consultum male, for mihi. — So, without case. *Cic.* Consulere ac prospicere, ut, &c. — To this may be referred the following. *Liv.* Eum primum esse virum, qui ipse consulat, quid in rem sit. *Justin.* Sapienter in rem consulere. *Terent.* Vidi, te, suavia in praesentia quae essent, prima habere, neque consulere in longitudine, provide for the future, to look far ahead. *Caes.* Imperator ad summam rerum consulere debet. — ¶ Also, to advise, give advice. *Plaut.* Ab re consulit amor. — ¶ Consulere aliquem, to ask the opinion or advice of any one; to consult; in particular, to consult, ask advice of a lawyer. *Cic.* Te consulto, qui philosophum audis. *Id.* Me de Antonio consulis. *Id.* Num quis haruspicum consuluit, quemadmodum sit cum amicis vivendum? *Id.* De quo cum consulerent Athenienses Apollinem Pythium, quas religiones, &c. *Id.* Id posset fieri, consuluit. *Sueton.* mathematicos, to consult, question on subjects of futurity. *Ovid.* sortes, to cast lots in order to ascertain. (So, *Caes.* Consulere sortibus de aliquo.) *Virg.* exta, to consult, in order to ascertain the intentions of the gods. So, *Cic.* Populum consulere de re aliqua, to ask, consult, by the form *Vclitis jubentis.* *Id.* Consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis. *Id.* Quam inanes domus eorum, qui de jure civili consulti solent. So, *Id.* Qui consuluntur, h. e. J. Cti. — Sometimes an acc. of the thing is added. *Plaut.* Consulam hanc rem amicos. *Cic.* Nec te id consulo. *Liv.* Si jus consuleres, peritissimus, h. e. eum de jure. So, *Virg.* Rem nulli obscuram consulis, h. e. consult us about, bring before us for our consultation. — Also, simply, to ask, interrogate. *Sueton.* De hoc (h. e. c. junianum verum putare esse) quoque consuluit. *Petron.* Consulere pruden-

tiorem aetates tabularum. — Likewise, of things, to ask, consult. *Martial.* Consuluit nares, an olerent aera Corinthum. *Ovid.* Quod quamque decebit, speculum consulat ante suum. *Id.* Consule de geminis diem, h. e. wait for day-light in order to examine them. *Quintil.* Vires suas consulere. — ¶ See, also, *Consultus, Consultum, Consulto* (adv.).

**CONSULTATIO** (consulto), ōnis, f. a consultation, deliberation. *Terent.* Nulla tibi, Pamphile, hic jam consultatio est. *Cic.* Res venit in aliquam consultationem. — Among jurists, a case which is brought to a lawyer to decide, a law question. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a consulting, asking for counsel or advice. *Cic.* Quid (literae tuae) respondeant consultationi meae. — Also, an inquiry made by a magistrate of the emperor, respecting some doubtful case. *Pandect.* — Also, the object concerning which advice or counsel is sought; of an oracle, for instance. *Sueton.* — ¶ In rhetoric, the same as quaestio infinita, a general question, Σέσις. *Cic.*

**CONSULTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 consults, asks advice. *Pandect.*

**CONSULTATORIUS** (consultator), a, um, 3 adj. *Macrob.* hostia, h. e. the entrails of which were consulted, in order to find out the will of the gods.

**CONSULTE** (consultus), adverb, wisely, 2 prudently, considerately, advisedly, ἐκ προνοίας. *Plaut.* Qui consule, docte, atque astute cavet. *Liv.* Ferocius, quam consultius rem gerere. *Capitolin.* Annone consultissime providit. *Spartian.* Fracto consulto vehiculo, on purpose.

**CONSULTO** (Id.), adv. deliberately, considerately; designedly, on purpose, ἐκ προνοίας. *Cic.* Sunt qui existimant, quod ille incititia blane loquendi fecerit, fecisse consulto. *Id.* Utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, an consulto et cogitato fiat injuria. *Caes.* Longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo.

**CONSULTO** (frequentat. from consulto), as, avi, ātum, n. and a. l. to consult, deliberate, take counsel, deliberate upon. *Caes.* Omnes civitates de bello consultabant. *Cic.* de officio. *Tacit.* super negotio. *Cic.* utrum Roma proficisceretur, an, &c. *Tacit.* in medium. *Gell.* In senatu res consultata est. *Id.* multa cum animo. — ¶ Also, to consult for, to take care, provide, look to. *Sallust.* reipublicae.

— ¶ Also, with acc. to consult, ask advice of, seek counsel of. *Plaut.* Quid me consulat? *Plin.* Paneg. aves. — ¶ *Terent.* Consultatus est, for consultavit.

**CONSULTOR** (consulto), ōris, m. one who 3 asks counsel or advice; a client, συμβουλευόμενος. *Cic.* Scævola consultores suos nonnumquam ad praedatores rejiciebat. *Id.* Respondere consultoribus. *Horat.* Consultor ubi ostia pulsat. *Lucan.* Consultor dei, h. e. of the oracle. — ¶ Also, one who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser, σύμβουλος. *Varr.* Malum consilium consultori est pessimum. *Tacit.* Sua exempla in consultores recidunt. — Figur. *Sallust.* Cupido et ira pessimi consultores.

**CONSULTORIUS**, read by some for consultatorius.

**CONSULTRIX** (consultor), icis, f. she 1 that provides, has a care for. *Cic.* Natura artifex, consultrix, et provida utilitatum, opportunitatumque omnium.

**CONSULTUM** (consultus, a, um), i, n. consideration, deliberation. *Sallust.* Consulto opus est. — ¶ Also, a decision, resolution, a decree, γνῶμη. *Cic.* Consulta fortium. — Especially, Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate which has not been protested against by the tribunes; whereas if the tribunes interceded, it was called *Senatus auctoritas.* *Id.* Abstergere fletum sententiae nostris consultisque. *Horat.* Vir qui consulta Patrum servat. — ¶ Also, a measure, procedure, design, plan, same as *Consilium.* *Tacit.* Satis superque mollibus consultis peccatum; measures, remedies. *Id.* Malis consultis aninus dilaceratur. — ¶ Also, a question, something proposed for consideration. *Virg.* Nunc ad te et tua magna consulta revertor. — ¶ Also, counsel, advice. *Virg.* Consulta petere.

**CONSULTUS**, a, um, particip. from *consulto*. — ¶ Adj. experienced, practised, skilful, especially in jurisprudence. *Horat.* Consultus juris, et actor causarum. *Liv.* Juris consultissimus. — Hence, *Juris consultus, Jure consultus*, or *consultus*, a man learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — And, generally, experienced, knowing, skilled, skilful. *Horat.* Insanientis sapientiae consultus, skilled in the mad philosophy, &c. *Liv.* juris atque eloquentiae consultus. *Terent.* Consultiores sibi met videntur Deo, they imagine themselves wiser than the Deity. — Hence *Petron.* Sapientiae consultissima via, most approved, best. So, *Pandect.* Consultus est subjungere, it is better. — ¶ *Consulto consilio, Consulta opera*, same as *Certo consilio, Decita opera.* *Paul.* and *Gell.*

**CONSUM** (con & sum), fui, n. to be with, 3 at the same time with; or simply, to be. *Caes. Aurel.* and *Plaut.*

**CONSUMMABILIS** (consummo), e, adj. 2 that may be completed or perfected. *Senec.*

**CONSUMMATO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a taking 2 or collecting into one sum, an adding or summing up. *Colum.* operarum. — Also, the writing together of several arguments to one end. *Quintil.* — Also, the sum, the mass. *Cels.* Itaque non haec, sed consummatio omnium nocet, h. e. complexus omnium simul. — ¶ Also, a finishing, completing, accomplishing, perfecting, consummation. *Plin.* Ep. Ut initium novae liberalitatis esset consummatio prioris. *Quintil.* Epilogi, et perorationis nomina ipsa aperte satis ostendunt, haec esse consummationem orationis. *Senec.* maximarum rerum. *Plin.* gladiatorum, h. e. when they have served their time and received the rudis.

**CONSUMMATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a collector. *Terent.*

**CONSUMMATUS**, a, um, particip. from *consummo*. — ¶ Hence, adj. perfect, complete, consummate. *Senec.* Vir consummate sapientiae. *Quintil.* Opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile. *Plin.* Ep. Consummatissimus juvenis.

**CONSUMMO** (con & summa), as, avi, 2 ātum, a. l. to add together, collect into one sum, sum up, ἀνακεφαλαιῶν. *Vitruv.* sumptus. — Hence, to make in all. *Colum.* Is numerus consummat seminum millia quatuor et viginti.

— ¶ Figur. to finish, complete, accomplish; perfect, consummate, ἀποτελεῖν. *Plin.* Ep. Consummare opera, ut inchoata sunt. *Colum.* partum. *Liv.* rem. *Sueton.* Consummare (sc. stipendia), h. e. to serve out one's time. *Pandect.* Consummato anno. *Colum.* Duo jugera vinearum ex una vite consummata, h. e. completed, completely planted or covered. *Senec.* vitam ante mortem. *Id.* dignitatem alicujus, h. e. to carry to the highest point. *Plin.* Annuo spatio radix et caulis consummant se, h. e. become perfect, form or acquire all their parts. *Quintil.* oratoreni, to make the perfect orator. — ¶ See also *Consummatus*.

**CONSUMO** (con & sumo), is, umpsi or umsi, umptum or umtum, a. 3. to take together, take at once, h. e. to eat, devour, consume. *Cic.* Agri multa ferunt, quae vel statim consumuntur, vel manderunt condita vetustati. *Caes.* frumenta. *Virg.* mensas. *Cic.* Ibes interficiunt, atque consumunt angues. *Scribon.* Larg. Quantum ipse voluerit, consumat, take, eat. — Figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Quod (chaos) queat consumere mundum. — ¶ Also, generally, to destroy, consume. *Cic.* Nichil est, quod non conficiat, et consumat vetustas. *Caes.* Omnia consumuntur flamma. *Ovid.* Consumitur anulus usui, is worn. *Curt.* Ferrum rubigo consumit, eats, cuts away. *Petron.* Vestes diutius vinctas ruga consumit. *Tacit.* Instans metus vocem consumpsit, took away, precluded. So, *Cic.* Consumere patrimonium, to run through, squander, waste. — So, also, of the body, to weaken, debilitate, break down, wear out, take off, carry off; to put to death, kill, slay. *Cic.* Inedia, purgationibus et vi morbi consumptus es. *Nepos.* Consumi morbo. *Liv.* Consumi incrore. *Hirt.* Consumi siti. *Caes.* Exercitus fame paene con-

**sumptus.** *Vellei.* Hispaniæ Scipiones consumpserunt, *proved fatal to.* *Tibull.* Immiti consumptus morte. *Vellei.* Consumptus acie, *slain in battle.* *Justin.* Consumpturus milites eos. *Paul.* Sanc qui ad gladium dantur, intra annum consumendi sunt. *Auct. B. Afric.* Firmior inbecillioem facile ferro consumpsit. — ¶ Also, to use up, take up, use the whole; consequently, to lose. *Terent.* Sceleratus Davus, si quid consili habet, consumat nunc, quum nihil obsint doli. *Cic.* Actio consumpta superiore motu et exhausta. *Sallust.* Consumpsi fidem. *Curt.* Misericordiam consumpserunt, *h. e. are no longer pitied, have forfeited their claim to pity, by repeated crime.* *So, Tacit.* Ignominiam consumpsistis, *h. e. you do not care for.* *Sil.* Consumit visus pontus, engrossed, *h. e. there was nothing to be seen but the sea.* *Petron.* Consumpsit versibus suis, *finished.* *Ovid.* Cum mare, cum terras consumpsit, *shall have used up, h. e. shall have traversed.* *Stat.* (of Homer) Qui consumpsit Ulyssem, *h. e. has gone through with his adventures, has described them fully.* — *Cic.* Cibis confectus et consumptus, *digested.* — ¶ Also, to lay out, spend, pass, employ, use, make use of. *Nepos.* In Samo oppugnanda Athenienses mille et ducenta talenta consumpserant. *Pandect.* pecuniam in monumentum. *Nepos.* Plurimum studii in aliqua re. *Cic.* operam in Græcis legendis. *Id.* studium in alicujus honorem. *Id.* in lustris, alca, vino tempus. *Id.* tempus salutationibus. *Id.* Consumendi otii causa. *So, Virg.* Tota in dulces consumunt ubera natos, *employ, devote, apply.* *Propert.* Consumit pondus pharetræ in arcus, *h. e. uses all the arrows for the bow, shoots them all.* In like manner, *Auct. ad Herenn.* Inventio in sex partes orationis consumitur, in exordium, narrationem, &c. *h. e. is all distributed among.* *Id.* Dolus consumitur in pecunia, pollicitatione, dissimulatione, maturatione, mentione, &c. *Sallust.* Multam orationem consumere, *h. e. make many words.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* In his maxima supplicia majores nostri consumpserunt, *made use of the severest punishment* — ¶ In jurists, Consumere optionem, *to make full use of, so that it no longer exists.* *Pandect.* — And, Consumere actionem, *to quash.* *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to take, assume. *Pandect.* Hic sibi non consumpsit (pecuniam mutuum). *Id.* Ex persona defuncti vires consumit. *Al. leg. assuavit.*

**CONSUMPTILIS** (consumo), or **CŌNSUMPTILIS**, e, adj. consumable. *Pandect.* **CONSUMPTIUS**, or **CŌNSUMTIUS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a waisting, consuming. *Cic.* Ita se ipse consumptione et scio alebat sui. — ¶ Also, an applying, using, employing. *Auct. ad Herenn.* sine elaboratione, et consumptione operæ.

**CONSUMPTOR**, or **CŌNSUMTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a waster, consumer. *Cic.* Ignis confector, est et consumer omnium. *Senec.* Veterani consumptores, sc. patrimonii.

**CONSUMPTUS**, or **CŌNSUMTUS**, a, um, particip. from consumo.

**CONSUO** (con & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to sew together, stitch up, *συνάπτω.* *Plaut.* Tunicæ consutæ. *Senec.* At illi (servi) quorum os non consuebatur, *was not sewed up, h. c. who were not forbidden to speak.* — Hence, *Plaut.* Consuere dolos, *to contrive, make.* — *Plin.* Phacotheas veteribus tabulis consuunt, *h. e. complement, exornantque.*

**CONSURGĒ** (con & surgo), is, urrexi, urrectum, n. 3. rise up together, or simply, to rise, *συνάρισται.* *Cic.* Consurrexissc omnes, et senem illum sessum recepisse. *Virg.* Socii consurgere tonsis (*h. e. the ears*). *Id.* Mare imo consurgit ad æthera fundo. *Ovid.* Consurgere toro. *Cæs.* Subito illi ex insidiis consurrexerunt. *Id.* Consurgitur ex concilio. *Plin.* Panæg. Consurgere in venerationem alicujus. *Liv.* Triarii consurrexerunt, *rose up from their kneeling posture, to engage in the fight.* — So, of a single individual. *Liv.* Consurrexit Consul. *Virg.* Alte consurgit in eisem, *raises himself.* — ¶ Figur. to lift one's self up, to rise, rise

up for some undertaking. *Virg.* Consurgunt geminæ quercus, *h. e. rise, stand high.* *Tibull.* Presso tellus consurgit aratro. *Colum.* Linnen in tantam altitudinem consurgat. *Plin.* Ep. Villa consurgit. *Val. Flacc.* In gelidâ consurgens Caucasus Arctos. *Virg.* Terno consurgunt ordine remi. *Id.* Vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, *rise.* *Plin.* Venti e terra consurgunt. *Ovid.* Consurgit bellum. *Liv.* Hispania quoque magno tumultu ad bellum consurrexit, *rose up in arms.* *Sueton.* ad res novas. *Virg.* in arma. *Valer. Flacc.* in iras truces. *Liv.* ad gloriam alicujus, *h. c. to strive after, approach.* *Ovid.* in curam tuendi alicujus, *h. c. excitari, accingi ad tuendum.* *Id.* Consurgere carmine Mænoni. *Lucan.* Consurgunt iterum partes, *h. e. factiones civiles.* — So, Consurgere (absol.), for consurgere ad bellum. *Lucan.*

**CŌNSŪRRECTIŪS** (consurgo), ōnis, f. a rising together, rising up to out of respect. *Cic.*

**CŌNSŪS** (perhaps from conso, which seems to have been the root of consulo), i, m. the god of secret counsels, the counsellor, a name of Neptune (Neptunus equester), as a god of the Latin nations, whom they considered as the breaker of the horse, and in whose honor they held horse-races. *Ovid.*

**CŌNSŪSŪRRĒŪS** (con & susurro), as, a. 1. 3 to whisper together. *Terent.* Syrus cum illo vestro consurraat. Others read *consusurrant.*

**CŌNSŪTILIS** (consuo), e, adj. sown or stitched together. *Cassiod.*

**CŌNSŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from consuo.

**CŌNTĀBĒFĀCIŪS** (con, tabeo & facio), is, 3 teci, actum, a. 3. to waste, consume, wear out, *παράγω.* *Plaut.*

**CŌNTĀBĒSCŌ** (con & tabesco) is, bui, i n. 3. to pine, droop, or waste away, *παράγομαι.* *Plaut.* Cor guttatim tabescit. *Cic.* Artemisia, eodem (luctu) confecta, contabuit. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Quam facile scelere vestro contabuistis! *h. e. gone to ruin, perished.*

**CŌNTĀBŪLĀTIŪS** (contabulo), ōnis, f. a covering over with boards or planks, joining of boards together, flooring, planking, the surface itself thus covered; a floor. *Cæs.* Altitudo turris perducta ad contabulationem. *Id.* Contabulationem lateribus consternere. *Apul.* proscenii, *h. e. the proscenium itself, made of boards joined together.* — ¶ *Apul.* Palla multiplici contabulatione dependula, *h. e. wrinkles, folds.*

**CŌNTĀBŪLŌ** (con & tabula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover over with boards or planks, plank or floor with boards, *καλύδω.* *Cæs.* Turres contabulantur, *h. c. are provided with floors of boards, or planks.* *Id.* Totum murum ex omni parte contabulaverant, *h. c. murum turribus contabulatis cinxerant.* *Liv.* Turres contabulate, *with several floors or stories.* *Plin.* Pavimentum quernis axibus contabulare. *Sueton.* Hellespontum, *h. e. to bridge over.* *Plin.* pomaria, *to surround with boards or a board wall, or, perhaps, merely to cover with a board-floor.*

**CŌNTĀBŪNDŪS** (contor), a, um, adj. delaying greatly, moving slowly, slow. *Apul.* — ¶ *Apul.* Illa (bestia) dentium compulso, quem primum insiliat, contabundat rinatur, *h. e. slow, delaying; or, more probably, examining, deliberating.*

**CŌNTĀCTŪS** (contingo), us, m. the act of touching; a touch; contact. *Virg.* Contactu omnia fedant. *Ovid.* Refugit viriles contactus, *h. e. contactum viri.* *Colum.* Contactu mulieris languescunt incrementa virentium. *Plin.* Bitumen ad omnem contactum adhaerens. *Id.* Solis atque Lunæ contactus minio inimicus, *h. e. the touch or contact of their light.* — ¶ Also, contagion, infection, the catching of a disease. *Liv.* Vulgati contactu in homines morbi. *Tacit.* Plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu. — ¶ Figur. conaction, participation, contagion, infection, example. *Tacit.* Provinciæ in favorem aut odium contactu valentior agebantur, *by the example of.* *Id.* Ceteræ legiones contactu bellum meditabantur, *from the contagion of example.* *Id.* Discedit a contactu.

**CŌNTĀCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from contingo.

**CŌNTĀGĒS** (contingo), is, f. touch, con 3 tact, connection. *Lucret.* Calestit e contagibus ignis, *by contact with.* *Id.* Quæ contage sua palloribus omnia pingant. *Id.* Et mala multa animus contage fungitur ejus (*h. c. corporis*), *h. e. connection with.*

**CŌNTĀGIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a touching, touch, contact. *Cic.* pulmonum. *Cato.* Sine contagione. — ¶ Also, connection with, participation in. *Cic.* Quibus (animis) fuisset minima cum corporibus contagio. *Id.* Latius patet illius sceleris contagio, participatione. *Id.* Illi, ad quos conscientia contagio pertinebit. *Liv.* Ab omni mentione et contagione Romanorum abstinerebat, *intercourse, acquaintance.* *Cic.* Contagio scrvillis bellii. *Id.* Contaminare se aliqua contagione prædæ. — Hence, relation, connection by kindred. *Plaut.* patris mei. — Also, example. *Liv.* Belli Fidenatis contagione irritati Vegetium animum. — Also, physical influence and effect. *Cic.* Quæ potest igitur contagio ex infinito pæne intervallo pertinere ad lunam? *Id.* Nature contagio valet, *h. e. the connection of natural causes and effects.* — ¶ Also, an infecting, infection, contagion; epidemic disease. *Colum.* Pusula universum gregem contagione prostrernit. *Plin.* Doliis etiam intervalla dari, ne inter se vitia serpan, contagione vini semper occyssa. *Id.* Quidam ex Asia lichenarum contagionem importavit. — So, figur. *Cic.* Fugere contagionem aspectus alicujus rei, *to avoid being polluted by the sight of.* *Id.* Græciam evertit contagionibus malorum. — Some of the foregoing examples may be referred to this signification; in the end, it comes to the same thing.

**CŌNTĀGIŪSŪS** (contagio or contagium), 3 a, um, adj. contagious. *Veget.*

**CŌNTĀGIŪM** (contingo), ii, n. same as 2 Contagio. It signifies touch, contact, connection, intercourse. *Plin.* nimii humoris. *Lucret.* Corporis atque animi mutua contagia. *Martial.* Vitare contagia femine generis. — ¶ Also, contagious or infectious touch, contagion, contagious disease. *Plin.* Folia laurus pestilentia contagia prohibent. *Virg.* Nec male vicini pecoris contagia lædent. *Curt.* Contagium morbi etiam in alios vulgatum est. — ¶ Figur. connection, participation, example, infection. *Horat.* Contagia lucri. *Flor.* Sabini quodam contagio belli se Latinis adjunxerant. *Id.* Mancinianaë deditiois contagium timens. *Ovid.* Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis. *Lucan.* Contagia scelum.

**CŌNTĀMEN**, inis, n. same as Contaminatio. *Tertull.* (or *Auct.*) carni. *adv. Marc.*

**CŌNTĀMINABILIS** (contaminio), c, adj. 3 that can be polluted or stained. *Tertull.*

**CŌNTĀMINĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a contaminating, polluting, contamination. — Figur. *Pandect.* and *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, disease, corruption. *Jul.* Obs.

**CŌNTĀMINĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 contaminaates or defiles; a polluter. *Lamprid.*

**CŌNTĀMINĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from contaminio, which some derive from tago or tango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pollute, stain, defile, *μαίνω, μόλνω, ἀλισγέω.* *Cic.* se sanguine. *Id.* Colicæ tul spiritus contaminatus, *stinking.* *Pandect.* Aquas spurcare, fistulas, lacus contaminare. — ¶ Figur. to stain, pollute, defile, contaminate. *Cic.* se maleficio. *Senec.* manus cæde. *Auct. B. Hisp.* hospitium scelere. *Cic.* veritate aliquo mendacio. *Id.* scelere tanto nomen populi R. *Auct. ad Herenn.* quamplurimis vitis personam rei, *h. e. ostendere contaminatam esse.* *Petron.* Contaminare ingenuos, *h. e. servilibus notis facies eorum corrumpere.* — Also, to spoil. *Tertull.* fabulas, *to spoil by confounding or jumbling together.* *Id.* gaudium ægritudine aliqua.

**CŌNTATIŌ** (contor), ōnis, f. *delay, doubt, hesitation*; same as *Cunctatio*. *Plin.* and *Apul.*

**CŌNTATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Cunctatus*. *Apul.* Contatior ad dicendum. — ¶ Also (from *contus*), *armed with a pole, pike or spear*. *Veget.*

**CŌNTAX** (κόνταξ), ācis, m. a *kind of game, in which a stake was thrown, so as to stand erect in the ground, and was then thrown down by sending another*. *Cod. Just.*

**CŌNTECHNŌR** (con & technā), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to contrive some trick, cunningly to go about something*, *μυχαυόουαι*. *Plaut.*

**CŌNTECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *contego*.

**CŌNTEGŌ** (con & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to cover, cover up*, *συσκεπάζω, σκέπω*. *Cic.* Messoria se corbe contexit. *Id.* Tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, *which covered his body, where he was buried*. *Cæs.* Coria, ne igni corrumpantur, centonibus conteguntur. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Contecti cadibus campī. *Tacit.* Corpus humili sepultura contexere. — ¶ Also, *to bring under cover*. *Hirt.* milites in tecta. — ¶ Also, *to hide, conceal*. *Cic.* vitia fronte et supercilio. *Terent.* injuriam. *Tacit.* Fidem servili habitu, alii clementium fide contecti. — ¶ Also, *to cover, protect*. *Liv.* Si victores exercitus vallum potius quam virtus et arma contegerent.

**CŌNTEMERŌ**, as, a. 1. *to defile, contaminate*, *pollute, violate, stain, soil*, *καταμείνω*. *Ovid.* torum alicujus. *Martin.* manus.

**CŌNTEMNIFYCŌS** (contemno & facio), 3 a, um, adj. *contemptuous, apt to despise, scornful*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

**CŌNTEMNŌ** (con & temno), is, empsi or emsi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. *to make no account of, contemn, despise, slight*, *ἀλιγορῶ, καταφρονῶ*; either persons or things. — *To make no account of*, h. e. *not to fear, not to think worth taking pains about*. *Cic.* judicia pœnamque. *Id.* exercitum. *Nepos.* Morbum initio et ipse et medici contempserunt. *So, Virg.* Contemnere ventos aduescant (arbores). *Tibull.* Nondum pinus contemperat undas. — Also, *to despise*, h. e. *to hold in contempt*; *to esteem of little worth*. *Cic.* Contempsisti L. Muræna genus. *Id.* Non curare, et contemnere aliquid. *Id.* voluptatem. *Id.* res humanas. *Horat.* honores. *Virg.* Apes contemnunt favos, *lathie, neglect, forsake*. — *So, Contemnendus*, a, um, *worthy to be despised, contemptible, despicable*. *Plin.* — *And, Non contemnendus*, *not to be despised, not contemptible, not bad*. *Cic.* — *Contemnere se*, *to rate one's self low*; *to make nothing of one's self*. *Plaut.* Qui ipse se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriæ, *h. e. who is modest, unassuming*. — *Se non contemnere*, *not to think too meanly of one's self, not to demean one's self, to put confidence in one's self*. *Cic.* — *Liv.* Neminem se contempturnum, *ubi contemni desisset, think meanly of himself, be without spirit, act in a low manner*. — *With infn.* *Seu.* Contemnere mori. — *Hence, also, to treat with contempt*. *Præpert.* Irritata venit, quando contemnitur illa, *h. e. when her request is slighted or denied*. *Tacit.* Nam nec tributis contemuntur, *h. e. are not oppressed with*. — ¶ Also, *to cause to be despised*; *to make contemptible*. *Plaut.* Contemnan omnes nuntios, *will render contemptible by my own superiority*. — ¶ See also *Contemptus*, a, um.

**CŌNTEMPERŌ** (con & tempero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. *to mix, mingle*. *Apic.* In se temperabis. — *So, Apul.* Cantharum mulso tempera, *h. e. mix a pitcher full, fill a pitcher with*. — ¶ Also, *to temper, moderate*. *Vitruv.* Propiora (solis) temperata habere.

**CŌNTEMPLABILIS** (contempior), e, adj. 3 *taking aim*. *Amnian.* — ¶ *Contemplabiliter*, *adv. by taking aim*. *Amnian.*

**CŌNTEMPLABŪNDŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 *contemplating attentively, contemplating*. *Tertull.*

**CŌNTEMPLATĪVŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a viewing, beholding, gazing upon, surveying*;

*contemplation, consideration*. *Cic.* Nihil quod contemplationi cæli officere posset. *Petron.* Injecit contemplationem super humeros rustici. — *In particular, a taking aim, aim*. *Plin.* Quia sagittis præcipua contemplatione utantur. — ¶ Also, of the mind, *meditation, study*. *Cic.* Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. *Id.* Res contemplatione dignissima. *Gell.* Contemplationes naturæ. — *Hence, regard, respect, consideration*. *Justin.* liberorum. *Pandect.* personarum. — *So, Contemplatione*, *with regard to, with a view to, in view of*. *Justin.* justitiæ ejus. *Pandect.* Non mei contemplatione, sed sui lucri causa.

**CŌNTEMPLATĪVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 *contemplative, theoretical*. *Senec.*

**CŌNTEMPLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an ob-1 server, contemplator*. *Cic.* Homo contemplator cæli ac Deorum. *Seu.* Animus contemplator mundi.

**CŌNTEMPLATRĪX** (contemplator), icis, 2 f. *that contemplates, regards, considers*. *Cels.*

**CŌNTEMPLATŪS** (contemplor), us, m. 2 same as *Contemptio*. *Ovid.* — *Also, Macrob.* Pro contemptu prohi, improbe meriti, *h. e. respectu*.

**CŌNTEMPLO**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same 2 as *Contemplor*, *to view, behold attentively, contemplate*, *θεάομαι, θεωρέω*. *Enn.* Contempla, et templum Ceresis ad lævam aspice. *Plaut.* Ubi os contemplarent suum. — ¶ *So, also, in a passive sense, Contemplatus*, a, um. *Liv.* Ab contempto situ Carthaginis.

**CŌNTEMPLOR** (perhapp from con & templum, *h. e. a place from which there is a free prospect on all sides*), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to view, survey, behold steadfastly, gaze upon*, *θεωρέω, θεάομαι*. *Cic.* Ea cum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit. *Id.* Contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare cepit. *Id.* Contemplari oculis pulchritudinem rerum. *Terent.* vultum alicujus. *Plaut.* Contemplabor: hinc huc it: hinc nusquam abiit, *I will look round, I will look carefully*. *Virg.* Contemplator item, cum se nux, &c. observe also. — ¶ Also, of the mind, *to meditate, weigh, consider, contemplate*. *Cic.* Id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes.

**CŌNTEMPŌRĀLIS** (con & temporalis), 3 e, and **CŌNTEMPŌRĀNEŪS** (con & tempus), a, um, adj. *contemporary, contemporaneous, cotaneous*. *Gell.* and *Tertull.*

**CŌNTEMPŌRŌ** (con & tempus), as, n. 1. 3 *to be at the same time*. *Tertull.*

**CŌNTEMPTEBILIS**, and **CŌNTEMTI-3 BILIS** (contermo), e, adj. *contemptible, vile, sorry, paltry, wretched*. *Pandect.* Ne contemptibilis videatur. *Lamprid.* Contemptibilior potestas imperii.

**CŌNTEMPTEBILITAS**, or **CŌNTEMTI-3 BILITAS** (contemptibilis), ātis, f. *contemptibleness*. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**CŌNTEMPTIM**, or **CŌNTEMTIM** (contemptus), adverb. *contemptuously, with contempt, scornfully*. *Liv.* Contemptim ad castra Romana succedentes. *Tacit.* Barbari contemptius vagabantur.

**CŌNTEMPTIŌ**, or **CŌNTEMTIŌ** (contemno), ōnis, f. *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn, disdain*. *Cic.* omnium rerum humanarum. *Cæs.* Venire in contemptationem alicui. *Id.* Hæc res illis contemptationem ad (*h. e. apud*) omnes attulit, *universal contempt*. *Cic.* Adducere adversarios in contemptationem.

**CŌNTEMPŌRŌR**, or **CŌNTEMTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who contemns, or despises; a despiser, contemner*. *Virg.* divum. *Id.* Animus contempior lucis, *h. e. vitæ*. — ¶ *Adj.* *contemptuous, disdainful, ungrateful*. *Sallust.* Inerat Metello contempior animus.

**CŌNTEMPTRĪX**, or **CŌNTEMTRĪX** 2 (contempior), icis, f. *that despises*. *Ovid.* superum. *Plaut.* Illa contemptrix mea. — *So, Plin.* Eruca contemptrix frugum.

**CŌNTEMPŌS**, or **CŌNTEMTŌS** (contemno), us, m. *contempt, scorn, disdain, acersion*. *Cæs.* Hominiibus Gallis brevitās nostra contemptui est, *h. e. is a subject of scorn*. *Liv.* Contemptu laborare. *Sueton.* Contemptui habere aliquid, *to despise, hold in contempt*. *Id.*

*Passim ac propalam contemptui esse, to be despised*. *Tacit.* Leges contemptu abolite. *Id.* moriendi, *h. e. mortis*. *Lucret.* E contemptibus exit, *rises above contempt, becomes no longer an object of contempt*.

**CŌNTEMPŌS**, or **CŌNTEMTŌS** (contemno), a, um, particip. and adj. *despised, contemned, slighted, contemptible, abject, vile, despicable*. *Cic.* Homo Romæ contemptus et abjectus. *Id.* Homo vita contempta ac sordida. *Id.* Q. Pompeius non contemptus orator, *no contemptible orator*. *Id.* Contemptissimorum consulum levitas. *Id.* Que vox potest esse contemptior, quam Milonis Crotoniata? *Sueton.* Pro contempto se habitum fremens. *Tacit.* Per avaritiam et sordes contemptus exercitui, *h. e. by the army, an object of contempt to the army*.

**CŌNTENDŌ** (con & tendo), is, di, tum, a. & n. 3. *to stretch, strain, draw up, stretch out*, *συντείνω, ἐκτείνω*. *Virg.* Contendere arcum. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Simul et tormenta contenduntur. *Ovid.* Contendere illa risu. *Cic.* Contente fides. *Horat.* Contentus funis. — ¶ Also, *to throw, hurl, shoot, discharge*. *Virg.* hastam. *Id.* telum in auras. *Sil.* sagittas nervo. — *So, also, to throw or stretch across*. *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* Hellesponto pontem. — ¶ Also, *to direct any whither*. *Virg.* cursum ad aliquid. — ¶ Also, *to stretch, strain, exert, employ, bring into play*. *Lucret.* Oculi contendunt se, cum tenuia que sint, cernere cœperunt. *Cic.* Contenta voce dicere, *with a loud voice*. *Id.* Quæ contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, *exerted, on the stretch*. *Sueton.* Contentis oculis prosequi aliquid, *with steady gaze, unaltered look*. *Cic.* omnes nervos, ut persuadent, &c. *strain every nerve*. *Lucret.* summas vires de palma, *h. e. ad victoriam obtinendam*. *Ovid.* animum in curas. — ¶ Also, *to strive, struggle, attempt, endeavor, labor*. *Cic.* Qui stadium currit, eniti, et contendere debet, ut vincat. *Id.* Quantum potero, voce contendam, *ut hoc populus R. exaudiat*. *Id.* Quantum potes labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias. *Id.* Contendere animo. *Sueton.* Magnopere contendere, ne, &c. — *Also with fut, id, and such accusatives*. *Cic.* Neque ego nunc hoc contendo, mutare animum. *Cæs.* Id sibi contendendum existimabat. — *And the infn.* *Cæs.* Summa vi descendere in hostium naves contendebant. — *In particular, to exert one's self to gain something, to request or seek for earnestly, urge, press, solicit, beg, entreat*. *Lucret.* in *Cic.* Ep. rogando. *Cic.* Non erant causa, cur a te hoc tempore aliquid contenderem. *Id.* Nec dubito, quin a me contendat, (ut) ad urbem veniam. *Id.* Cum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem. *Id.* Verecundius contendere ab aliquo. *Id.* A magistris cum contenderem de proferendo die. *Id.* Omni studio a te contendo, ut ne, &c. *So, Varr.* ap. *Non.* Et petere imperium populi, et contendere honores. *Cic.* Hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur. — ¶ Also, *to maintain energetically, assert, insist, contend, solemnly promise or assure*. *Cic.* Ut possis hæc contra Hortensium contendere, *maintain, defend*. *Id.* Ego contendo, illud singulare solere existere. *Cels.* Ut Asclepiades contendit. *Ovid.* Illum ego contendendi mente carere bona. *Nepos.* Ad Ephoros accessit, atque apud eos contendit, *falsa his esse delata*. *Cic.* Ego hoc contendo, me tibi rationem redditurum. *Id.* Sacramento contendas, *mea non esse*. — ¶ Also, *to do, accomplish, or execute with exertion*. *Lucret.* causam contra aliquid, *h. e. intendere, to bring, institute*. *Cic.* tantum itineris, *to undertake, to make*. *Gell.* Vindictæ contendantur, *h. e. an action is brought to establish possession*. — ¶ Also, *to compare, contrast, set off match together*. *Cic.* causas, quæ inter se configunt. *Id.* id cum defensione nostra. *Tacit.* vetera et præsentia. — *With the dat.* *Horat.* Sidonio contendere ostro Aquinatam potentia vellera

**CONCINNIUM.** — ¶ Also, to draw together, draw tight. *Virg.* tenacia vincla. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to hasten, make speed. *Cæs.* Cum quinque legionibus ire contendit. — Hence, to decamp in haste for any place, to march with haste; to march, to go, bend one's course. *Cic.* Tarsum veni: inde ad Amanum contendit. *Cæs.* in Italiani magnis itineribus. *Nepos.* Sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. *Id.* Quo contenderat, pervenit, arrived at the place to which he had directed his course. *So, Cic.* Si quidem potuissimus, quo contendimus, pervenire, whether we desired or exerted ourselves to come. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem contendere. *Plin.* Cappadocum gens usque ad ejus regionem contendit, stretches itself, extends, reaches. — Also, Contendit ire, petere, fugere, h. e. ivit, petiit, fugit; though perhaps implying exertion or haste. *Cæs.* and *Auct. B. Afric.* — ¶ Also, to fight, contend, contest, dispute, whether with arms or words, as an enemy or as a rival. *Cic.* Armis contendere cum aliquo. *Cæs.* bello cum aliquo. *Id.* prælio equestri. *Nepos.* acie. *Cic.* contra leones. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* adversus te. *Sueton.* inter citharædos. *Ovid.* pedibus cum aliquo. *So, Virg.* contendere cursu. *Cic.* jure, to go to law. *Id.* interdicto. *Quintil.* lite de re. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* in judicio cum aliquo. *Cic.* Declamatione contendere. *Sallust.* do is atque fallacius. *Senec.* Inter duos contendentes melius elidar. — With the dat. *Propert.* meo amori. *Lucret.* Quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis?

**CONTENEBRŌ** (con & tenebro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to darken, σκοπέω. *Tertull.* — ¶ Contenebrat, abat, impers. it grows dark, or late; night is coming on, σκοτάζει. *Vorr.*

**CONTENTĒ** (contentus, from contendo), adv. with great exertion or force, earnestly, vehemently. *Cic.* Plaga hoc gravior, quo est missa contentus. *Id.* Cum usque ad vesperam contentus ambularet. *Apul.* Contentissime clamitare. — Figur. *Cic.* hisdem ornamentis uti licebit, alias contentus, alias remissus. — Also, attentively. *Gell.* Curiose atque contente *Plauti* comœdias lectitare. — ¶ Also (from contentus, from contineo), strictly, sparingly, scantily. *Plaut.* Illum mater arte contenteque habet. *Pocot.* Parce contenteque vivere.

**CONTENTYŌ** (contendo) ōnis, f. a straining, stretching, exerting, an effort, exertion, endeavor. *Cic.* Contentio et submissio vocis. *Plin.* Vocis, aut lateris contentiones. *Cic.* Non contentio animi, sed remissio. — In particular, the exertion of one's powers, effort, exertion, endeavor. *Cic.* Quem (equum) cum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere. *Id.* Nihil interruptit, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum. *Plin.* Contentione plumam revonere. *Cic.* Contentio sermonis, energy, vehemence in speaking. *So, Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Contentio (absol.), strong, vehement, energetic speaking. *Cic.* Magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis (where contentio signifies that vehement speaking which is used in forensic disputes, &c.; but sermo, the way of speaking which we use in our ordinary intercourse with our friends, &c.). — Hence, a striving, endeavor, exertion for something. *Cic.* honorum. *Quintil.* palmæ. — Frequently, a contention, contest, dispute, debate, controversy, strife. *Cic.* Tanquam mihi cum *M. Crasso* contentio esset. *Id.* Decertare cum aliquo contentione dicendi. *Id.* Facere contentionem cum aliquo de re aliqua. *Id.* Inter sapientissimos homines hæc contentio fuit, ut, &c. *Id.* Magna contentio *Heraclicensium* fuit, cum magna pars, &c. *Id.* Ponere aliquid in contentione, utrum, &c. *Id.* Neque fere unquam venit in contentione de accusando, &c. quin, &c. *Id.* Habere aliquid contentionis cum aliquo. *Id.* Contentio honoris, about a preferment. *Id.* dignitatis inter *Pompeium* et *Cæsarem*,

h. e. de dignitate. *Plin.* Contentio *Perusina*, h. e. bellum circa *Perusiam* gestum. *Cic.* In contentione esse, or versari, to be a subject of contention or dispute. *Juv.* Contentionem sedare. — In particular, a dispute (in word or deed) between two persons, for supremacy. *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, a placing together, joining together; hence, a comparison, contrast. *Cic.* hominum ipsorum. *Id.* Facere contentionem fortunarum. *Id.* rerum contentiones, quid majus, quid par, quid minus sit. — Also, *Censorin.* Contentio gregum, h. e. admessura. — In rhetoric, a figure by which words or sentences are contrasted with each other; antithesis, contraposition, opposition. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

**CONTENTYŌSĒ** (contentiosus), adv. 3 with vehemence, with pertinacity, violently. *Hieronym.* Quod si contentiose dixerint, &c. *Quintil.* decl. Necessè est contentiosius loquaris, quod probare non possis. *Augustin.* Contentiosissime defendere id quod falsum est.

**CONTENTYŌSŪS** (contentio), a, um, adj. 2 full of energy, vehemence. *Plin.* Ep. Oratio, de qua loquor, pugna et contentiosa est. — ¶ Also, disputatious, contentious. *Augustin.* Quid est contentiosius, quam certare de nomine. — Also, obstinate, pertinacious. *Quintil.* declam. Avidissimam moriendi cupiditatem contentiosa mendicitate fallebam. *Apul.* Contentiosa pernicie impellitur, h. e. obstinatione perniciosa. — Also, *Pandect.* Habent jurisdictionem, non tamen contentiosam, sed voluntariam, h. e. in matters which are contested, or over those persons who go to law about something.

**CONTENTŪS**, a, um, particip. from contendo. — ¶ Adj. stretched, exerted. *Animm.* Contentior. *Apul.* Contentissimus.

**CONTENTUS**, a, um, particip. from contineo. — ¶ Adj. content. *Cic.* Non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quæres. *Id.* Bestiæ eo contentæ non quærent amplius. *Id.* Cui tanta possessio, ut ad liberaliter vivendum facile contentus sit. *Plaut.* Dii deaque contentiores mage erunt, atque avidi minus. *Horat.* Contentum vivere. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Contentus scripsisse. *Vellei.* Contentus titulum retinere provincie.

**CONTEREBRŌ** (con & terebro), as, a. 1. to perforate, eat away. *Cæl.* *Aurclian.*

**CONTEREBRŌMĪA** (contero & Bromius, h. e. Bacchus), æ, f. a word coined by *Plautus*, and signifying the land which *Bacchus* traversed with his army, or a land where much wine is pressed.

**CONTĒRMĪNŌ** (con & termino), as, n. 1. 3 to border upon. *Animm.* Quibus Arabes beati continentant.

**CONTĒRMĪNŌS** (con & terminus), a, 2 um, adj. bordering upon, touching at the boundaries, contemninous, close to, hard by, ὄμοπος. *Ovid.* Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. *Tacit.* In longinqua et contermina *Scythiæ* fugam maturavit. *Plin.* *Æthiopia* *Ægypto* contermina. *Id.* *Cn. Pompeius* nunquam agrum mercatus est conterminum. — With *genit.* *Apul.* Prædicti jugi conterminos locos appulit. — With *abl.* *Apul.* Locum lacu aliquo conterminum. — Figur. *Stat.* Morti contermina virtus. — ¶ Conterminum, i, n. a boundary, confine, border. *Plin.* In contermino Arabia.

**CONTĒRNŌ** (con & terni), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to set three things together. *Hygin.* — Also, *Hieronym.* Vitula conternans, h. e. trima. — ¶ Hence, Conternatio, ōnis, f. *Hygin.*

**CONTĒRŌ** (con & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to break or bruise small, pound, grind, break up, mash up, συντριβω, κατατριβω. *Ovid.* Vivacis cornua cervi contere. *Plin.* Contere aliquid in cinerem, to reduce to ashes. *Varr.* Scyllæ modicum conterunt cum aqua ad mellis crassitudinem. *Plin.* Succidam lanam imponunt contritis, sc. hominibus, h. e. who have broken a bone. *Plaut.* Contere alicui latera stimulo. *Petron.* Manibus inter se usque ad articularum strepitum contritis, pressed hard together. — ¶ Also, to wear out. *Ovid.* Conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu. *Quintil.* Supellex conteritur. *Cic.*

*Παιδείαν Κύρον*, quam contrieram legendo, totam in hoc imperio explicavi, h. e. had often read. *Lucret.* Conterimus boves. — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Conteris tu tua me oratione, mulier. *Id.* Quamquam sumus pauperuli, est domi, quod edinius, ne nos tam contemptim conteras, make us so contemptible, treat us so contemptuously. *Cic.* Ceteras nationes contrivit, broke, reduced, subdued. *Id.* Reliqua ex collatione facile est contere atque contemnere, h. e. to degrade, vilify. *Id.* Quæ sunt horum temporum, ea jam contrivimus, have exhausted by frequent writing. *Plaut.* Is vel *Herculis* contere quæstum possit, wear out, h. e. spend, run through. *Cic.* Ejus gravissimas injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, h. e. had forgotten, had erased from memory. *Id.* Contere se in musicis, geometria, &c. to spend one's time; to grow old in. — Contere ætatem, diem, tempus, curam; &c. to spend, employ. *Cic.* ætatem in litibus. *Plaut.* ætatem in pistrino. *Cic.* Diei brevis conviviis, noctis longitudo flagitius conterebatur. *Terent.* Frustra operam contere. *So, Cic.* Conteri in causis, in negotiis, in foro, to be versed in. — ¶ *Tibull.* Ego tecum annos conteruisse velim. *Al.* leg. (e. g. *Ed. Hcyn.*) contribuisse. — ¶ See also *Contritus*.

**CONTĒRRANĒS** (con & terra), i, m. a 2 countryman, one of the same country or region. *Plin.*

**CONTĒRRĒŌ** (con & terreo), es, ui, itum, 1 a. 2. to terrify, frighten greatly, καταφθερω, εκπληρω. *Cic.* loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque. *Lucret.* pectora vulgi metu. *Virg.* Aspectu contreritis hæsit.

**CONTĒRRITŪS**, a, um, particip. from contere.

**CONTĒSSERATYŌ** (contessero), ōnis, f. 3 the forming of friendship with a stranger. *Tertull.*

**CONTĒSSERŌ** (con & tessera), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to make friendship with a stranger by tessera. *Tertull.* — ¶ See *Tessera*.

**CONTĒSTATYŌ** (contestor), ōnis, f. a 1 bearing witness, testimony. *Gell.* Sulpicus testamentum compositum esse dixit a mentis contestatione. *Id.* In tam atroci re, ac tam misera atque mesta injuria publice contestatione, showing, affirming, relating. — ¶ Also, a conjuring, entreating earnestly. *Cic.* fragm. Petivit a me *Prætor* maxima contestatione, ut causam *Manilii* defenderem. — ¶ Contestatio litis, the formal introduction or commencement of a trial. *Pandect.*

**CONTĒSTATYŪNCŪLĀ** (dimin. from 3 contestatio), æ, f. a short entreaty or speech. *Sidon.*

**CONTĒSTATŌ** (contestatus), adverb, in the presence of witnesses; or by attestation, affirmation. *Pandect.*

**CONTĒSTATŪS**, a, um, particip. from contestor. — ¶ Also used passively; hence, as an adj. proved, tried, known, attested. *Cic.* Ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum *Flaccus* non degeneravit.

**CONTĒSTIFYCANS** (con & testificor), 3 tis, particip. bearing witness, or bearing witness together. *Tertull.*

**CONTĒSTŌR** (con & testor), āris, atus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness, take to witness, conjure, διαμαρτύρομαι. *Cic.* Cum ego te, cælum noctemque contestans, fens fientem obtestabar. *Id.* Deos hominesque contestans. — ¶ Also, to beseech, pray. *Cæs.* Contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret. — ¶ Contestari litem, to commence a suit in the formal manner (because, according to *Fest.*, the parties at the commencement of the trial used to say, testes estote), to go to law. *Cic.* Neque enim procuratores litem contestabuntur, stand a trinl; join issue. *Gell.* Petere instituit ex pacto mercedem: litem cum *Enatho* contestatur. — So, passively, *Cic.* Iste cum eo litem contestatam habet. — ¶ Also, to bear witness, testify, certify, declare, affirm, attest, show. *Pandect.* Si sic contestatus sit: Quod voles, &c. *Id.* Ad contestandas excusatio-

qua causam, h. e. to state or make good. — ¶ See, also, *Contestatus*, a, um.

**CŌNTEXŌ** (con & texo), is, ui, tum, a. 3. to weave, weave together, interweave, entwine, lock together, join together, &c. *συμπλέκω, συναπλάω*. Cic. Villis ovium contextis homines vestiuntur. *Tibull.* Amarantidis alba lilia. *Tacit.* Fossam Ioricamque contexere. *Aurel. Vict.* Duplici ordine naves contextens, h. e. simul colligans. *Valer. Flacc.* tenui puppes contexere canna, h. e. to construct. *Plin. Ep.* Vineæ unam faciem longe lateque contextunt, h. e. contexte præbent. *Virg.* Equus trabibus contextus, framed, put together. *constructed.* *Tibull.* Contextus argento et auro, h. e. indutus veste contexta argento et auro. — Hence, *Contextum*, i, the web still on the loom. *Pandect.* — ¶ In general, to connect, join, compose, devise, contrive, forge. Cic. Neque tam facile interrupta contexto, quam absolvo instituta. *Id.* Memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contextitur. *Id.* Quam festive crimen contextitur! h. e. describitur, et confingitur. *Id.* Longinus mihi contexere hoc carmen liceret, h. e. subungere, atterere, recitare. *Quintil.* Cogitatio totam contextit orationem, weaves together, frames, connects. *Id.* Verba singula et contexta. *Id.* Oratio viucta atque contexta. *Senec. librum.* — Also, to add, subjoin. *Plin.* Contexemus et Gallici nardi remedia, in hunc locum dilata. *Id.* Contextimus et de sili, we add, subjoin; or, we speak, treat. *Id.* his plasticem.

**CŌNTEXTE** (contextus), adverb, connect-ly, without interruption, of one piece, in a manner connected throughout. Cic. Omnia naturali colligatione conserte contextequæ fiunt.

**CŌNTEXTIM**, adverb, woven together, interwoven, same as *Contexte*. *Plin.*

**CŌNTEXTIŌ** (contexto), ōnis, f. a weaving 3 or joining together, arranging closely or connectedly, composing. *Macrob.* Contextio et resolutio numeri octonarii. *Id.* narrationis. *Id.* Contextio classis.

**CŌNTEXTŪS** (id.), us, m. a weaving or plating together, interweaving, connecting closely. *Æc. ap. Cic.* Pinnarumque contextu corpori tegumenta faciebat. *Lucret.* Contextum corporum vis queque dissolvit, h. e. texture, contexture, union of the parts. *Pandect.* Domus juncta contextu ædificiorum, h. e. in a row of houses. — ¶ Figur. a connection, series, construction, order, arrangement, tenor, train. Cic. Mirabilis est apud illos contextus rerum, connection, consistency, harmony. *Id.* In toto quasi contextu orationis, h. e. in tota oratione. *Petron.* Contextus fabularum. *Quintil.* litterarum, h. c. series et ordo, quo in alphabeto dispositæ sunt. *Plin.* Luscinie assidue nova loquentes, longiore etiam contextu, sc. verborum. *Quintil.* Lenis et fluens contextus. *Tacit.* Ceterorum casus in contextu operis dicemus, in the course of the history, as the history proceeds. *Quintil.* Per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet. *Pandect.* Contextus testamenti, h. e. tota contextio. *Id.* Uno contextu actionis testari oportet, h. e. nullum alienum actum testamento intermiscendo. *Senec.* Hispanias a contextu Africæ mare eripuit, from joining with.

**CŌNTEXTŪS**, a, um, particip. from contexto. — ¶ Adj. connected, hanging together, cohering, uninterrupted. *Quintil.* Circuitus (h. e. periods) contextu nitore decurrentes. *Id.* Ita nec liber est impetus, nec cura contexta, h. e. coherens, congruens, sibi constans. Cic. perpetuæ et contextæ voluptates.

**CŌNTICEŌ** (con & taceo), es, ui, n. 2. 3 to be silent. *Calp.* — ¶ Also, to keep silence abnt. *Val. Flacc.* tantum nefas.

**CŌNTICESCŌ** (id.), or **CŌNTICISCŌ**, is, ticui, n. 3. to become silent, hold one's peace, keep silence, be hushed or stilled, *καταργάω, σιωπάω*. *Plaut.* Sed contiscam: nam audio aperiri fores. Cic. Neque ulla unquam ætas de tuis laudibus conticescet. *Id.* Conscientia convictus repente conticuit. *Ovid.* Conticuere undæ, h. e. murmuris desivere, the waters are hushed. Cic. Dum conti-

cesceret illa lamentatio, et gemitus urbis. — Figur. to become stilled, be hushed, allayed; to cease. *Liv.* Conticescebat paulatim tumultus, was allayed, ceased. Cic. Cum judicia conticuisissent. *Id.* Hoc studium nostrum conticuit subito. *Liv.* Conticescet furor.

**CŌNTYCINIUM** (conticeo), ii, n. the first 3 part of the night, or late in the evening when all is still. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a part of the night towards morning, between cock-crow and dawn. *Censorius;* for which is also found *Contorium*, sc. tempus.

**CŌNTICISCO**. See *Conticesco*. 3

**CŌNTICŪM**. See *Conticinium*.

**CŌNTIGER** (contus & gero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing a contus, and balancing it upon his face, *κοροφόρος*. *Puabin. Nolan.*

**CŌNTIGNATIŌ** (contigno), ōnis, f. n joisting, rafting, flooring, floor, story, frame-work. *Cæs.* Turris contignatio. *Liv.* In tertium contignationem sua sponte ascendisse, into the third story. *Auct. B. Alex.* Sine contignatione et materia sunt ædificia. *Vitruo.* Impone contignationem, supra eam coaxationem, et pavementum.

**CŌNTIGNŌ** (con & tignum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to join or lay with beams, to raft, joist, floor, *συνδοκῶ*. *Cæs.* Quidquid est contignatum, cratibus conster-nitur. *Vitruo.* Itinera contignata. *Plin.* In domibus fores maxillis balenarum facere, ossibus tecta contignare.

**CŌNTIGŪĒ** (contiguus), adverb, closely, 3 immediately. *Martian. Capell.*

**CŌNTIGŪS** (contingo), a, um, adj. touching, bounding, bordering on, contiguous, adjoining, next, *συναψής*. *Ovid.* Pyramus et Thisbe contiguas tenuere domos. *Plin.* Luna contigua montibus. *Tacit.* Syri, Armenique, et contigui Cappadoces. — ¶ Also, within reach, that may be reached. *Virg.* Hunc ubi contiguum niessæ fore credit hastæ.

**CŌNTINĒNS**, tis, particip. from contineo.

— ¶ Adj. contiguous, adjoining, adjacent, next to, connected with, close upon, immediately following, *συνεχής*. Cic. Proxima et continens causa. *Id.* Mariæ continens est. *Id.* Mare dissimile proximo et continenti, to the sea immediately adjoining. *Id.* Motus sensui junctus et continens. *Id.* Cappadociæ pars ea, quæ cum Cilicia continens est, which touches upon. *Id.* Partim sunt continentia cum ipso negotio, h. e. n-ways attached to, inseparable from. *Liv.* Timori malum continens fuit. *Justin.* Ex continenti, sc. tempore, h. e. immediately, without delay. *So, Pandect.* In continenti. *Cæs.* Continentibus diebus, on the following days. *Pandect.* Continentia (sc. loca) urbis, the suburbs. *Id.* Continentia Romæ, the suburbs of Rome. — ¶ Also, without intermission, uninterrupted, successive, continuous, continued, incessant, unbroken. *Cæs.* Mori-ni continens silvas ac paludes habebant (though this may also be rendered bordering). *Id.* Continens omnium dierum labor. *Id.* Continentia bella. *Liv.* Continens incendiium. *Id.* agmen, unbroken. *Id.* memoria. *Cels.* Febres continentes sine remissione. Cic. Continenti spiritu dicere, with one breath. *Id.* Continentem orationem audire malo, continued. *Sueton.* Continens scriptura, h. e. not divided into books and chapters. *Id.* Biduo continenti, for two successive days. *Liv.* Imber continens per totam noctem. *Nepos.* Terra continens, or, *Id.* Continens (absol.), f. the main land, continent; in contradistinction to islands. — ¶ Continens cause, the main point, that on which the whole hangs or turns, the hinge. Cic. and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, Continens, continent, temperate, moderate in one's desires, sparing, frugal, *ἐγκρατής*. *Nepos.* Non intemperanter concupiscere, quod plurimis videas, continentis debet duci. *Cæs.* Ne continetior in vita hominum, quam in pecunia fuisse videatur. Cic. Continentissimi homines.

**CŌNTINENTER** (continens), adv. continually, continuously, continuously, without intermission, *συνεχῶς*. Cic. Continenter labuntur, et fluunt omnia.

*Auct. ad Herenn.* Uno spiritu continenter multa dicere, in one breath; without drawing breath. *Liv.* Biduum continenter lapidibus pluit, for two days together. Cic. Ante rem gestam quæ facta sunt, continenter usque ad ipsum negotium, probably, in a row, close together. *Ca-tull.* Continenter sedetis insulsi. — ¶ Also, temperately, moderately. Cic. Vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie. *Augustin.* Continentissime vi-vere.

**CŌNTINENTIĀ** (contineo), æ, f. the contents. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, contimity, proximity. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also (which is the common use), a checking, restraining, taming, in particular, of one's self, the restraining of one's desires and passions, forbearance, moderation, when one, for instance, abstains from that which is at his own disposal or choice (and in this differing from abstinencia, disinterestedness, forbearance to take what belongs to another). *Liv.* libidinum. Cic. Sic ut nulla conditio pecuniæ ab summa integritate continentie deduxerit. *Id.* Conferre hujus libidines cum illius continentia, continence, abstinence. *Id.* Valetudo sustentatur continentia in victu omni atque cultu, temperance, moderation. *Curt.* Si hac continentia animi ad ultimum vitæ perseverare potuisset, in this habit of mildness. *So, Cæs.* Nec minus se in milite modestiam, et continentiam, quam virtutem atque animi magnitudinem desiderare, moderation. *Nepos.* Neque servorum quemquam nisi domi natum domique factum, habuit: quod est signum non solum continentie, sed etiam diligentie, of frugality and moderation. — More generally, any restraining, holding in. *Sueton. Claud.* 32.

**CŌNTINĒŌ** (con & teneo), es, tinui, ten-tum, a. 2. to hold or keep together, or simply, to hold, keep. *Cæs.* Continere manipulos ad signa. *Id.* Copias in castris. *Cels.* se in lectulo. *Plin.* Vitem levi (nodo) continere, to bind, tie up. *Id.* Arida continent odorem diutius, hold, retain. *Curt.* Expeditius manus nostre rapiunt, quam continent, keep, retain. *Cæs.* aliquem in officio, to keep. *Liv.* animos sociorum in fide. *Cæs.* naves frumentumque ibi, keep, hold. *Plin.* salem sub lingua. — Hence, *Contineri*, to be held together, to hold together, to hang together. Cic. Partes inter se continetur. *Id.* Omnes artes quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. *Id.* Firmas autem (membranas oculorum fecit), ut continerentur. *Nepos.* Ut odio communi contineri viderentur, be held together, kept in friendship. Cic. Pars oppidi mari disjuncta, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur, is connected, joined on. — Also, intransitively, sc. se. *Cels.* Sutura non continet, does not hold. *Plaut.* Utroque commea-tus continet, holds together, is continuous, continues. — Hence, to shut in, surround, encompass. *Cæs.* Vicus montibus undique continetur. *Sueton.* Ex insulis, quibus continebantur. Cic. bestias, to pen up, encage. — Also, to hold together, h. e. to keep in good order, maintain, support. Cic. Nulla res vehementius remp. continet, quam fides. *Id.* Civitas animadversionibus censoriis contenta fuit. — Also, to keep in, restrain, curb, bridle, to check, hold in. Cic. belluas septis. *Phædr.* ora frenis. *Colu-m.* pecudem sub tecto. *Cæs.* Quam angustissime continere hostem. *Cels.* corpus, si profluvio laborat, to check, stop. Cic. vocem clamore. *Id.* risum. *Virg.* gradum, to stop. *Plin.* oculos animumque. Cic. librum, to withhold from the public, suppress. *Phædr.* ventrem, to bind. *Plin.* spiritum, to hold the breath. Cic. Tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, by holding the breath, by sustaining the voice. Cic. cupiditates. *Id.* linguam. *Id.* insolentiam suam. *Id.* ab omni lapsu temeritatem. *Id.* dicta in aliequem, refrain from, keep to one's self. *Id.* manus ac tela ab aliequo. *Id.* se ab aliqua re, to abstain, forbear. Cic. Contineo me, ne incognito assenti-ar. *Tercnt.* Vix me contineo, quin, &c., h. e. I can hardly forbear from. *Vellei-*



Non contineo, quin, &c. se. me. *Petron.* Nec se solum intra verba continuit, confine himself to. *Plaut.* An te suspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet? detain, hinder. *Virg.* Agricolam continet imber, keeps in. *So.* Tercit. se ruri, to remain, stay. — Also, to keep at something, to busy, to employ. *Cic.* se in suis perennibus studiis. *Id.* In qua (exercitatione) nos te continebimus. *Petron.* Nondum juvenes declamationibus continebantur. — Also, to charm, delight. *Cic.* Qui continentur ea commendatione naturæ. — Also, to keep, watch, preserve. *Cic.* Custos ad continendas merces missus. *Tercit.* Quæ taceo et contineo optime, keep close, keep secret. — ¶ Also, to embrace, include, comprehend, contain. *Cic.* Mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet. *Id.* Omnia quæ aluntur, continent in se vim caloris. *Id.* inagnum mendum. *Phædr.* res utiles. *Plin.* innumeras medicinas. *Cic.* Continerere odium jandiu conceptum, and *Id.* dolorem, to have. *Id.* aliquid animo ac memoria. *Cæs.* Reliquum spatium mons continet, takes up, occupies. *Cic.* Epistola continebat, esse redditam orationem, had this in it. *Id.* Si omnia illa summo bono continerentur, should be included. *Id.* In qua continetur communitas, &c. *Id.* Forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, h. e. where right and justice are exercised. — Hence, Continerere rem, to be the ground of a thing, to give it being and stability, to be of chief importance in. *Cic.* Quod rem causamque continet. *Id.* Quod continet philosophiam. *Id.* Res causam continet, h. e. causa nititur in re. *Id.* continent causas, h. e. causæ nituntur in iis. — Hence, Continerere re, to consist of, be grounded on, rest upon, be composed of, be made up of. *Cic.* Vita corporis et spiritus continetur. *Id.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur. *Id.* Tua salute contineri suam. *Id.* Meus reditus vestro iudicio continetur. — ¶ See also, *Contentus, a, um, and Continens.*

CONTINGĒ (con & tingo), is, nxi, nctum, 3. a. 1. to moisten, besmear, color, dye, εὐχρησῶ. *Lucret.* Proinde colore cave contingas semina rerum. *Virg.* corpus amurca. — Figur. Museo contingens cuncta lepore. *Lucret.* — ¶ Compare the next word.

CONTINGĒ (con & tango), is, tigi, tactum, a. & n. 3. to touch, ἀπτομαι. *Cic.* cibum terrestrem. *Virg.* Funem manu contingere gaudet. *Cic.* Quanta humilitate luna feratur terram piene contingens. *Liv.* Contingere terram osculo, h. e. to kiss it. *Cæs.* Neque inter se trabes contingant, touch each other. *Id.* Milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se, atque omnem munitionem impleant, h. e. may be close together, in an uninterrupted line of communication. — ¶ To touch, h. c. to border upon. *Liv.* Cariam. *Cæs.* Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt. — Hence, to be related to, connected with. *Liv.* Afinitate, aut aliquibus ministeriis regiam contingere. *Sueton.* aliquem artissimo gradu. *Id.* aliquam familiam. *So.* *Horat.* Deos propius contingis, h. e. have more ready access to, enjoy nearer intimacy with, the great. *Tacit.* aliquem usu, h. e. to have intercourse or acquaintance with. — Also, to touch, concern, affect. *Liv.* Romanos consultatio nihil contingit. *Id.* Causa mea nihil eo facto contingitur, has nothing to do with. *Pandect.* Penæ existimationem contingunt. *Id.* Pars pretii alicui contingens. — ¶ Also, to touch, h. e. to reach, arrive at, come to. *Lucret.* florem ævi. *Virg.* ramos a terra. *Horat.* metam. *Virg.* Italiam. *Liv.* hostem ferro. *Ovid.* aures. *So.* *Cic.* Cui animus naturam sui similem contigit, has met with, found. — Hence, to hit, reach, strike. *Virg.* avem ferro. *So.* *Ovid.* Contactus simili sorte. — ¶ Also, to touch, figuratively, with any thing, h. e. to make one a sharer in, to affect with, to infect with. *So.* Contingi, pass. to take part in, participate in, become touched or tainted with, become placed in connection with. *Liv.* Con-

tacta (plebs) regia præda, h. e. having shared in. *Id.* Contacti ea violatione templi. *Id.* Contingi eo scelere. *Propert.* Me cepit contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, touched, affected, made to feel. *Liv.* Velut contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, seized with, infected with. *Id.* Contactæ gentes Punici belli societate. *Id.* Dies contactus religione, h. e. inauspicious, unlucky, as the day of the battle of Allia. *Petron.* Contactus veneficio, enchanted, charmed. *Val.* Flacc. Contingere cura animum, to affect. *So.* *Juvenal.* Contingunt me fastidia, h. e. ego continger fastidiis. *Senec.* Contactus ensis, polluted, defiled. *Ovid.* Numine contactæ, inspired. — ¶ Also, in the sense of contingere, nxi, to dip, anoint, besmear, besprinkle, moisten. *Lucret.* oras poculi melle. *Ovid.* os ambrosia. *Virg.* and *Cels.* aliquid sale, h. e. to salt. *Plin.* Ferrum contactum sanguine rubiginem trahit. Here perhaps may be referred, *Lucret.* Sol contingens suo comminus igni, h. e. bathing in his fire, anointing with light, lighting up and warning. *Catull.* Nec se contingi (Dii) patiuntur lumine clario, h. e. to be surrounded with, to appear in clear light. — ¶ Intransitively, to happen, come about, turn out, come to pass, usually of happy events. It is used sometimes without case, and sometimes with the dative. *Cic.* Magis id facilitate, quam alia culpa mea contingit. *Id.* Tantum habemus otii, quantum jandiu nobis non contingit, so much time to spare, as has not fallen to our lot. *Id.* Volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut, cum auditum sit, &c., this may be his fortune. *Vellei.* Mihi fratrique meo candidatis contingit, prætoribus destinari. *Horat.* Cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, acervæ. *Tereat.* Hanc mihi expetivi: contigit. *Ovid.* Contigit ex merito qui tibi nuper honos. *Nepos.* Huic contigit, ut patriam ex servitute in libertatem vindicaret. *Cic.* Cum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventæ, h. e. did not come to pass, did not turn out so well. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Si mihi vita contigerit, if my life shall be spared. — With an accus. *Vellei.* Sors Tyrhenum contigit, fell upon. *Plin.* Palma frugum Italiani contingit, is Italy's. — Sometimes, though more rarely, of an unfortunate event. *Cic.* Quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura. *Pandect.* Si quid alicui contigerit, h. e. si quid mali. *Id.* Si quid humanitus ei contigerit, h. e. he shall die. — In a similar sense, Contingere, to be produced, be supplied, come forth, grow. *Plin.* Ut toto anno melopepones contingant. *Id.* Ex eadem brassica contingunt æstivi cauliculi. *Id.* Cytisi pabulo contingente, being supplied, being plentiful.

CONTINUANTER (continuans), and 3 CONTINUATE, and CONTINUATIM (continuatus), adv. coatinuously, without intermission. *Augustin.* and *Fest.* 3

CONTINUATĪO (continuo), ōnis, f. a joining without interruption, continuation, connection, succession, συνεχεια, διαρκεια. *Liv.* Interrumpi tenorem rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire. *Cic.* Admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. *Id.* Immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni. *Id.* naturæ, h. e. sympathy, συμπάθεια. *Senec.* Oceanus continuationem gentium triplici sinu scindens, h. e. the earth inhabited by nations bordering on or following each other. *Id.* Continuatio est partium inter se non intermissa conjunctio. *Cic.* Continuatio verborum, h. e. syntax. But also, *Id.* Continuatio verborum, a period. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Continuatio est densa et continens frequentatio verborum, cum absolute sententiarum. Ea utemur commodissime in sententia, in contrario, in conclusione. *Id.* Continuatio est orationis continuæ acceleratio clamosa. (In this last sense Continuatio is a part of *Contatio.*)

CONTINUATĪUS, a, um, particip. from continuo. — ¶ Adj. adjoining, contiguous. *Cic.*

CONTINUË (continuus), in one body, in a

stream, without interruption, συνεχῶς. *Varr.* who opposes it to stillatim, by drops. 3

CONTINUÏTAS (Id.), âtis, f. a prolongation, continuity. *Plin.* Cillum et juba continuatæ spinæ porrigitur.

CONTINUÛ (continuus), adverb, immediately, forthwith, instantly, without delay. *Cic.* Ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur. *Id.* Deinde absens factus ædilis, continuo prætor. *Id.* Quidquid egero, continuo scies. *Tereat.* Aderit continuo, hoc ubi ex te audierit. *Cic.* Continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit emensa tollere, h. e. as soon as. *Id.* Continuo consilium dimisit, simul ac me fractum vidit. — It may be sometimes rendered in the first place, first. *Virg.* Continuo in silvis domatur ultraus. *Id.* Continuo est ægris alius color. — Also, at the first (with an implied continuance), from the first. *Virg.* Continuo has leges imposuit natura. *Id.* Continuo pecoris generosi pullus altius ingreditur. — ¶ Also, as an immediate consequence, by consequence, necessarily. *Cic.* Non continuo, si quis motus populi factus esset, id C. Norbano in fraude capitali esse ponendum, we ought not therefore all at once, &c. *Id.* Non continuo, si me in gregem scariarum contuli, sum sicarius, I am not therefore necessarily, &c. I am not therefore by consequence, &c. — ¶ Also, right on, next after, without intermission. *Cic.* Ad id biduum accedit continuo ad reditum dies quinque.

CONTINUÛ (Id.), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to continue, keep on without intermission, to prolong, to keep up, παρασυνάπτω, ἐνδολεχίζω. *Cæs.* Die ac nocte continuato itinere, ad eum pervenit. *Cic.* Continua motio et perennis. *Horat.* Continuat dapes, brings oae dainty immediately after another. *Plin.* Nemo tres siseser edendo continuaret, h. e. eat one after the other. *Tacit.* Diem noctemque sedilibus continuare, to continue sitting. *Id.* Theatro dies totos continuare, to remain whole days together. *Liv.* Philopœmeni continuatur magistratus, is continued to. *Vellei.* Continuare præturam alicui, h. e. to make him prætor immediately after his adlethip. *Petron.* Continuatur in mortem ultimam somnos. — Also, intransitively. *Cels.* Febres ita, ut ceperent, continuant. — So, passively. *Cels.* Si continuatur febris, neque levior unquam fit. *Justin.* Profecto non tantum bellorum per omnia secula terris omnibus continuatur. — ¶ Also, to join to one another, to connect, unite. *Ovid.* Continuare latus lateri, to sit side by side. *Liv.* Continuare ædificia mœnibus. *Id.* Prope continuata funera, in close succession. *Cic.* Ingens cupiditas agros continuandi, of adding field to field. *Cic.* verba. *Senec.* Multi continuaverunt iræ furorem, h. c. have passed immediately from one to the other. — ¶ Also, Continuari, to be connected with, follow close upon, border upon. *Cic.* Atomi, aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur. *Id.* Natura cohærens et continuata cum suis partibus. *Liv.* Paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi. *Ovid.* Hiemi continuatur hiems. *Tacit.* Suionibus Sionum gentes continuantur, border on, are contiguous to. *Ovid.* Continuata loco tria sidera. — With acc. *Apul.* Me egrædientem continuatur, joins.

CONTINUÛS (continuo), a, um, adj. continued, without intermission, uninterrupted, συνεχής. *Plaut.* Triduum continuum, three days running. *Cic.* Tot dies continuos quid egisti? for so many days together. *Id.* Recte genus hoc numerorum, dummodo ne continuum sit, in orationis laude ponetur. *Lepid.* ad *Cic.* Continuis itineribus ad Forum Vocatum veni. *Ovid.* Continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu. *Id.* Continuus labor, incessant, ceaseless. *Id.* Continua nocte, all night long. *Plin.* Tres continui principes Senatus, one after another. *Id.* Naturam continuus his voluminibus tractamus, in all these treatises, without handling any other subject. *Id.* Nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, in one continued breath. — Hence, *Tacit.* Cæcælius Nerva continuus Principis, the intimate friend of the prince. — ¶ Also, immediately connected, con-

*ignous, with nothing between.* Senec. Aer continuus terre est. Horat. Continui montes, a continued chain. Plin. Fluit continuo alveo Euphrates, priusquam distrahatur ad rigua, h. e. with its waters united in one channel. Justin. Post Cassandri et filii ejus continuas mortes, following in close succession. Plin. Paucg. Continui consulatus. Sueton. agri, contiguus. Id. oratio, actio, connected. Liv. Continua, sc. ædificia. Stat. Aspice, quæ funera portem continuus, h. e. continually.

**CÖNTÖGATÖS** (con & togatus), a, um, adj. 3 *Amnian.* Ut sodalis et contogatus, h. e. togatus, seu advocatus in eodem foro. **CÖNTÖLLÖ** (con & tollo), is. Plaut. 3 Contollam gradum, h. e. conferam. **CÖNTÖNAT** (con & tonat), äbat, uit, 3 impers. 1. it thunders. Plaut.

**CÖNTÖR**, äris dep. 1. same as *Cunctor*.

**CÖNTÖRQUEÖ** (con & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to twist violently round, turn or whirl about, κατελίσω. Cic. Animal omne membra, quæcumque vult, flectit, contorquet. Id. Brumali flectens contorquet tempore curram, guides, directs. Id. Non est ætheris ea natura, ut vi sua stellas complexa contorquet. Id. Amnes in alium cursum contortos videmus. Quintil. Vertex est contorta in se aqua. Plin. Contorta arbor, h. e. which has in its wood spiral convolutions, but which are not knots. Lucret. Contorquere gubernaculum quolibet. Virg. Contorsit levas proram Palimirus ad undas. — ¶ Also, to roll along or down with great force, set in violent motion. Virg. Insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus. Lucan. Subitis frementes vorticibus contorsit aquas. — ¶ Also, to brandish, wave; to hurl, cast, throw, dart; quia cum jacimus aliquid, vel brachium, vel arcus torquetur. Virg. Lentæ lacertis spicula contorquent. Id. Hastam in latus feri contorsit. Id. Ad ducto contortum hastile lacerto immittit. — As greater impulse and force are given to weapons by first brandishing them, so when great effect is given to one's words by the brevity or rapidity with which they are uttered, or to his arguments by the quick and pointed manner in which they are aimed, so that, even when false, they cannot be easily refuted, these may be said to be brandished or hurled. Thus, Cic. Deinde contorquent et ita concludunt. (Auditor) tanquam machinatione affert lætitiæ est contorquendus. — ¶ Also, hurried away. Id. (of Æschines accusing Demosthenes) Quas sententias colligit? quæ verba contorquet, hurls. Id. Demosthenis non tum vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur. But see *Contortus*. — ¶ It may sometimes be rendered, to turn, guide, direct. Lucret. gubernaculum quolibet. Virg. proram ad undas. Cic. ad lætitiæ est contorquendus. — ¶ Also, to wind or roll up. Auct. ad Herenn. Contorta toga. — ¶ See *Contortus*, a, um.

**CÖNTÖRRÖÖ** (con & torreo), es, orru, ostum, a. 2. to scorch, parch, burn, συκαίω. Amnian.

**CONTORSIO**. See *Contortio*. 3

**CÖNTÖRTĒ** (contortus), adverb, concisely and pointedly. Cic. Hæc sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concludunturque contortius. — ¶ Also, obscurely. Cic. Ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur.

**CÖNTÖRTYÖ** (contorqueo), önis, f. a 2 turning or whirling round; the exertion used in throwing or aiming a blow with a weapon. Auct. ad Herenn. Ex remotione brachii, et contortione dextre gladius ad corpus afferri videtur, h. e. vis et nisus jaculandi. — ¶ Cic. Majus est has contortiones (contorsiones) orationis, quam signorum ortus, obitusque perdiscere, fallacious conclusions, quirks, sophistry.

**CÖNTÖRTYPLICATÖS** (contortus or contorte & plicatus), a, um, adject. Plaut. Ita sunt Persarum mores, longa nomina contortiplicata habemus, h. e. long and crabb'd names, compounded of many words, and almost bidding defiance to pronunciation. Alii leg. contortuplicatus.

**CÖNTÖRTÖR** (contorqueo), öris, a wrest-3 er, qui contorquet, et implicat. Terent. Bonorum extortor. legum contortor.

**CÖNTÖRTÖLÖS** (dimin. from contortus), 1 a, um, adj. forced, strained; or obscure, dark; in contempt. Cic. Contortulis quibusdam, ac minutis conclusivculis.

**CÖNTÖRTÖS**, a, um, particip. from contorqueo. — ¶ Adj. vehement, energetic, effective, powerful, strong. Cic. Contorta et acris oratio. Quintil. Contorta vis orationis. — ¶ Also, involved, perplexed, obscure. Cic. Contorta et aculeata sophismata. Id. Contortas res, et sæpe difficiles perdiscimus.

**CÖNTRÄ** (perhaps from con; as intra from in), prep. governing the accus. [when without case, it is considered as an adverb], against, contrary to, in opposition to, αντί, κατά. Cic. Hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius. Id. Impia consuetudo contra deos disputandi. Id. Dicere contra caput alicujus, h. e. accusare in re capitali. Id. Contra aliquem (or simply, contra) venire, to act in opposition to, to attack as an accuser, &c.; to accuse. Phædr. Contra se misericos, to his own hurt. Cic. Defendere causam alicujus contra aliquem. Id. Facere contra legem. Id. Detrahere alteri sui commodi causa, est contra naturam. Id. Contra omnium antiquorum auctoritatem. Liv. Vi contra vim resistere. Id. Contra spem votaque ejus Cæs. Contra opinionem omnium. Id. Contendere armis contra aliquem. Plin. Fluitare contra aquas, against the stream. So, Id. contra plium, in a direction contrary to that in which the hair grows. Id. Patientia contra labores. Id. Contra pondus attollere se. — Also, Plin. Medicina contra ebrietates. Id. Ophiogenes, quorum saliva contra ictus serpentium medentur. — Contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand. Nepos and Cæs. — Also, Plin. Ducenaria duo contra scalas ferebat, h. e. up. So, Sil. Contra ardua, up the steep. — With dat. Plaut. Contra nobis. — ¶ Also, opposite to, right opposite, over against. Cæs. Insula quæ contra Brundisinum portum est. Plin. Lapis contra solem varie refulgens. Plaut. Aspice dum contra me, look me in the face: or turn towards me. Hist. B. Alcx. Flens orare contra Cæsarem cœpit, ne se dimitteret, h. e. to Cæs. Contra eas regiones. — ¶ Also, for erga, towards. Plin. Clementia contra minus validos. — ¶ Also, against, h. e. in comparison with, for, instead of, in return for. Val. Flacc. Contra Alcidem. Plin. Merces contra munera. — So with the dat. Plaut. Non carus est auro contra, h. e. he is worth his weight in gold. Id. Aurichalco contra. Terent. Huic dono contra. — ¶ It is also put after the accus. Cic. Quos contra disputant. Tacit. Litora Calabriae contra. — ¶ Adverbially, against, in opposition. Cæs. Legiones contra consistere non auderent, make a stand against. Juvenal. Stat contra, staturque jubet. Cic. Disputabant contra disertii homines, Athenienses, on the other side of the question. Cic. Contra dicere, h. e. accusare. Id. Contra petere. — Hence, on the contrary, on the other hand, as contra ea. Cic. Ergo ut hi miserii, sic contra illi beati. Id. Nos, qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur: at contra tu præ nobis beatus, &c. — So also, the very reverse, just the contrary. Cic. Quod contra oportuit. Id. Id contra puto, I think just the opposite. Cic. Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, &c. In stultitia contra est, it is altogether otherwise. Id. Num igitur eum censes anxio animo fuisse? nihil minus: contraque eo eam rem lætus. — Also, followed by ac, atque, quam. Id. Contra, ac Deiotarus sensit, victoria belli judicavit, contrary to what Deiotarus, &c. Id. Faciam contra, atque in ceteris causis fieri solet, differently from; otherwise than. Id. Ut Senatus, contra quam ipse censisset, ad vestium rediret. — Also, in return, in turn. Plaut. Quæ me amat, quam contra amo. Cic. Sed et ego, quid ille, et contra ille, quid ego sentirem, videbat. — ¶ Also, opposite to, over against. Virg. Contra elata mari respondet Gnozia tellus. Liv. Jam omnia contra, circaque hostium plena erant. Id. Contra intueri aliquem, to look in the face. Sueton. Equiti R. contra se avidius vescenti

partes suas misit. — ¶ E contra for contra. Aurel. Vict. — ¶ Also, in the place of an adj. Cic. Contra etiam esse aliquid profectum, h. e. aliquid contrarium. — ¶ The final vowel is long; but is shortened by Enn. and Manil.

**CONTRACTABILIS**, for *Contractabilis*. **CÖNTRACTĒ** (contractus), adv. narrowly, contractedly. Senec. Assuescamus habitare contractius.

**CÖNTRACTYÖ** (contraho), önis, f. a contracting, drawing together. Cic. Contractio et porrectio digitorum, the clenching. Id. frontis, the knitting, wrinkling. Id. superciliorum. — Also, in diseases, a contraction. Scribon. Larg. nervorum. Plin. Infantes contractiones sentientes. — Also, of syllables, contraction in pronunciation. Cic. — Figur. of the mind, sadness, dejection, depression. Cic. Effusio animi in lætitia: in dolore contractio. — ¶ Also, an abridging, shortness, brevity. Cic. orationis. Id. pagina.

**CÖNTRACTYÖNCÖLÄ** (dimin. from contractio), æ, f. Cic. Morsus tamen, et contractiunculæ quædam animi relinquuntur, some slight attacks or fits of dejection.

**CONTRACTO**, same as *Contracto*.

**CÖNTRACTÖR** (contraho), öris, m. Cod. 3 Just. Contractores nuptiarum, h. e. those who enter into or contract.

**CÖNTRACTUM** (contractus, a, um), i, n. a fault, error. Planc. ad Cic. Sollicitorem, non suis contractis, neminem puto fuisse.

**CÖNTRACTÖRÄ** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Contractio*; a contracting, drawing in, making smaller. Vitruv.

**CÖNTRACTÖS** (Id.), us, m. a contracting, shrinking, lessening, diminution. Varr. and Vitruv. — Also, the being contracted, unevenness, roughness. Cels. præf., where others read *contractus*. — ¶ Also, the entering upon any affair, the beginning. Quintil. Dicam que acta sint ante ipsum rei contractum: dicam que in re ipsa. — ¶ Also, a contract, agreement, bargain, mutual stipulation or obligation. Sever. Sulpic. ap. Gell. Is contractus stipulationum sponsonumque dicebatur sponsalia. Gell. In contractibus negotiorum. Pandect. Pecunia debita ex contractu.

**CÖNTRACTÖS**, a, um, particip. from contraho. — ¶ Adj. contracted, confined, narrowed, abridged, short, small, narrow, weak. Cic. Propter tuas res ita contractas, so diminished, pinched, curtailed. Virg. Locus exiguus et contractus. Lucret. Contractor ignis, h. e. minor. Ovid. Freta contracta spatia brevi. Plin. Paucg. Nilus contractor et angustior. Cic. Contractoribus noctibus, shorter. Horat. Contractus leget, shut up in some small apartment. Id. Contracta paupertas. Cic. Dialectica quasi contracta et adstricta eloquentia. Id. Ambitus verborum contractus et brevis, short, concise. Id. Studia contractiora, h. e. remissiora. Quintil. In metu et verecundia vox contracta, weak, faint. Virg. Mor. Quis enim contractor illo? mors frugal, sparing. — ¶ See *Contractio*.

**CÖNTRÄDICYBILIS**, e, adject. 3 Tertull.

**CÖNTRÄDICÖ** (contra & dico), is, xi, 2 ctum, a. 3. to speak against, contradict, controvert, gainsay or oppose by speaking, to reply, rejoin, αντίλεγω. Scribon. Larg. Neque ei quisquam contradixerit. Tacit. sententias aliorum. Id. Preces erant, sed quibus contradicere non posset. Sueton. Quo facilius C. Curionis causam Cæsaris defendenti contradiceret. Id. Jocis quorundam petulantibus laceratis, contradixit edicto, he replied with an edict. Pandect. Huic contradicere potest. — So, without case. Liv. Nec contradicere, quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur. — ¶ Ulpian. Dig. 1. 3. 34. Explorandum, an etiam contradicto aliquo consuetudo firmata sit, h. e. an de ea contentiose in judicio actum sit. Others read *contradicta*. — ¶ In Cicero's time, they wrote *contra dicere* (two words), and often *contra aliquem dicere*.

**CÖNTRÄDICTYÖ** (contradico), önis, f. a 2 speaking against, contradicting; a contradiction, αντίλογία, αντίθεσις. Tacit. — ¶ In particular, an objection, argument on the opposite side of the question.

**Quintil.** Ponuntur hæ quoque in secundo Ciceronis de Oratore libro contradictiones: artem esse, &c. *Id.* In schola ubi nobis ipsi fingimus contradictionem. *Id.* Contradictione uti qui possumus, ubi adversarius adhuc nihil dixerit? reply to objections.

**CONTRADICTOR** (Id.), oris, m. *one who* 3 *contradicts, an objector, for instance in forensic controversies.* *Pandect.*

**CONTRADICTUS**, a, um, particip. from *contradico.*

**CONTRADŌ** (con & trado), is, a. 3. *Lucret.* Fidem dictis contradere nostris, *h. e. procure, get.* Alii leg. *contradere.*

**CONTRAEŌ** (contra & eo), is, ivi, itum, 3 n. *to oppose.* *Tacit.* Sententia Cassii nemo unus contrahere ausus est.

**CONTRAHŌ** (con & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw together, bring together, assemble at one point, unite together, collect, ἐπιστᾶω, συστέλλω, συλλέγω.* *Cic.* Amicitia omnia contrahit, discordia dissipat. *Pompeii.* in *Cic. Ep.* Disjecta manu non possumus; contractis copiis spero. *Cæs.* Contrahere exercitum in unum locum. *Id.* cohortes ex finitimis regionibus. *Nepos.* magnam classem. *Liv.* aliquos in (al. leg. ad) colloquium dirimendarum simultatum causa. *Plin.* aurum, *to heap up.* *Gell.* Pecunia ex præda contracta. *Plin. mella.* *Id.* (of the peacock) pennarum oculos. *Id.* in acervum. *Gell.* Pudor sanguinem diffundit, timor contrahit. *Vellei.* domos complures emtionibus. — *Also, to draw together to one's self, to attract, collect.* *Plin.* Balsamum contrahit muscas. *Id.* Contrahit in se caliginem, *draws.* — *Hence, to draw to one's self, to contract, take on.* *Colum.* mucorem situ. *Plin.* morbum. *Quintil.* cruditatem. *Cels.* semen, *h. e. creare.* — *¶ Hence, to incur, contract, fall into, take on one's self, enter into.* *Cic.* Contrahere molestias. *Id.* damnum. *Liv.* nefas, *to commit.* *Sueton.* plurimum invidia, *to incur.* *Liv.* cladem, *to sustain.* *Cic.* æs alienum, *to contract.* *Liv.* certamen cum classe hostium, *to join, engage in.* *Cic.* Porcum contrahere, *to commit any act which is to be expiated by the sacrifice of a sow.* — *Contrahere rem, to undertake, execute, transact.* *Cic.* Quem admodum res gesta et contracta sit. *Id.* Rebus male contractis. — *In pecuniary transactions, Contrahere rem, negotium, &c. cum aliquo, to strike a bargain, make a contract, negotiate, conclude, connect one's self with.* *Cic.* Qui conducunt, locant, contrahendisque negotiis implicantur. *Id.* Cum illo nemo rem ullam contrahat, *made a contract, negotiated.* *Cic.* Multæ cum multis res rationesque contractæ, *h. e. money transactions.* *Id.* Rem contractarum fides, *of contracts or agreements.* *So, Pandect.* emptionem, venditionem, permutationem, *h. e. to conclude.* *Sueton.* matrimonia. *So, absol. Cic.* Cum res ab eo, quicum contraxisset (sc. societatem), recessisset, *had associated himself.* *Pandect.* Cum essem tibi contracturus, *for tecum.* — *Also, Id.* Qui contrahabant (without cum). *Hence, Cic.* Qui nihil cum populo contrahunt, *h. e. have nothing to do with, seek no honors.* — *Also, to cause, bring on, bring about, make.* *Plaut.* aliquid litigii inter eos. *Liv.* Qui contraxerant Saguntinis (dat.) cum Carthaginensibus bellum. *Cic.* negotium alicui, *to occasion him trouble.* *Liv.* magnum piaculum sibi, *to bring on himself, to incur.* *So, Ovid.* sibi iram numinis. *Cic.* Si turpitudine causæ contrahet offensio-nem. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Ejusmodi res invidiam contrahunt in vita. *Vellei.* Contracta rixa ex occurso. — *¶ Also, to draw together, h. e. to contract, bring into a smaller compass, draw in.* *Cæs.* Contrahere castra (because it was to be occupied by a much smaller number of troops). *Cic.* Pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes. *Id.* Omne animal membra porrigit, contrahit. *Plin.* Millepeda tactu contrahens se. *Ovid.* Contrahere crura, *to draw in, in order to make room.* *So, Cic.* Contrahere frontem, *to frown.* *Horat.* vela, *take in, furl.* *Juvenal.* arcum, *to draw, stretch.* *Vitruv.* colum-nam. *Also, Plin.* Contrahere vulnera,

*to close.* *So, Id.* cicatrices. — *Hence, to shorten, curtail, abridge, lessen, diminish.* *Propert.* Phæbe, contrahe lucis iter. *Cic.* orationem. *Id.* nomina. *Quintil.* tempus dicendi. — *Also, to check, stop, restrain.* *Cic.* Appetitus omnes contrahendi. *Plin.* vomitiones. — *Also; Plin.* Contrahere lac, *h. e. to curdle.* — *Also, of the mind, to depress, dispirit, break down.* *Cic.* Te rogo, ne contrahas animum, *not to lose your spirits.* *Id.* Sol recedendo quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram. — *¶ See, also, Contractus, a, um.*

**CONTRAPŌNŌ** (contra & pono), is, ōsui, 2 ōsitum, a. 3. *to place opposite.* *Hence, Quintil.* Contrapositionem, *i. n. a figure of rhetoric, same as antithesis.* *Id.* (ubi de contrapositione loquitur.) Nec semper quod adversum est, contraponitur. — *With the dative.* *Tertull.* Spiritus contraponat sibi et carni, acerba licet ista, a multis tamen æquo animo excepta.

**CONTRARIĒ** (contrarius), adverb. *con-* 1 *trarily, contrariwise, ἐναντίως.* *Cic. Partit.* 31. Alio se eadem de re contrarie scripto defendere. *But, Id. Orat.* 1. 31. In quo (scripto) aut ambigue quid sit scriptum, aut contrarie, *contradictorily, not consistently.* *Id.* Ornant orationem verba relata contrarie, *h. e. antitheta.* *Id.* Sidera contrarie procedentia, *in the opposite direction.*

**CONTRARIETAS** (Id.), atis, f. *contra-* 3 *riety, opposition.* *Maerob.*

**CONTRARIŌ** (Id.), adverb. *on the con-* 1 *trary, on the other hand, ἐναντίως.* *Nepos* and *Vitruv.*

**CONTRARIŌS** (contra), a, um, adj. *op-* 1 *posite, contrary, at variance with, repugnant, ἐναντίος.* *Cic.* Non modo non coherentia inter se diceret, sed maxime disjuncta atque contraria. *Id.* Monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus nature studiis confatum. *Phadr.* sæpe, quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *inimical, hostile.* *Vitruv.* Contrarii (absol.) in the same sense. *Varr.* Contrariis diis, *h. e. infestis, iratis.* *Plin.* Contrario amne, *against the stream.* *Id.* In contrarium nantes. *Sueton.* Fossam latitudinis, qua contrarie quinquere mes commearent, *one at a time in both directions.* *Plin.* Concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, *one against the other.* — *Also with the genitive.* *Cic.* Vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria, *the opposites.* *Id.* Quæ omnia uti contraria rerum bonarum, in rebus vitandis reponemus. — *Followed by ac, atque, quam; quite different from, opposite to.* *Cic.* Contrarium decernebat, ac paulo ante decreverat. *Id.* Versantur retro contrario motu, atque cælum: — *E or ex* contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand.* *Nepos.* Ipse ubi affuit, nunquam hosti cessit: sæpeque e contrario, occasione data, lacessivit. *Cic.* Defensor autem ex contrario primum dicit, &c. (See, also, *Contrario.*) *So, Pandect.* Per contrarium. — *Ex contraria parte, on the other hand, on the opposite side.* *Cic.* Par numerus (rerum) vitandarum ex contraria parte. — *In contrariam partem, or in contrarium, on the opposite side, on the contrary, to the opposite effect.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — *In contrarias partes, on both sides, pro and con.* *Cic.* disputare or disserere. *So, Virg.* Vocant animum in contraria, *call it in opposite directions, distract it.* — *Also, Contrarius, hurtful, injurious.* *Cæs.* Otium contrarium. *Plin.* Lactis usus contrarius capitis doloribus. *Colum.* Id facere contrarium est. — *¶ Also, opposite to, lying over against.* *Cæs.* Collis adversus huic et contrarius. *Pandect.* Contraria ripa. *Plin.* Quatuor inter se contrarias urbes habet, *h. e. two on one side opposite respectively to two on the other.* *Id.* Si pelles hyenæ et pantheræ contraria suspendantur, *opposite to each other.* — *¶ Also, mutual, reciprocal.* *Liv.* Contrario ictu uterque confixus. *Tacit.* Contraria vulnera. — *¶ Contrarium, an ornament, or figure of speech, whereby an argument is drawn from the discrepancy of two things.* *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**CONTRASCIBŌ** (contra & scribo), is, *Apul.* Litteras e tabulario publico, præsentē et contrascribente *Æmiliano*

descripsimus, *h. e. idem simul scribente.* *γράφουρος τὸ ἴσον.* Others read, *contra scribente.* — *Hence, Contrascritor, oris, m. a controller, notary, clerk, or the like.* *Inscript.*

**CONTRASCRIPTUM** (contra & scriptum), i, n. *a reply, answer, rejoinder.* *Cic.* But others read differently.

**CONTRAVERŌ** (contra & venio), eni, entium, ἀναντῶ. *Cæs.* Hoc animo, ut si qui ex parte contraveniretur, acie instructa depugnarent. — *¶ This word, however, should here and always be written separately.*

**CONTRAVERSIENS** (contra & verto), tis, h. e. repugnans, obsistens. *Augustin.*

**CONTRAVERSUS** (contra & versus), a, 3 um, adject. *turned the contrary way, opposite to.* *Solin.* Africa promontorio contraversa. — *Hence, Contraversum, adv. on the contrary, on the other hand.* *Solin.*

**CONTRACTABILIS** (contracto), e, ad- 3 *ject. that may be felt or handled.* *Lactant.*

**CONTRACTABILITER** (contractabilis), 3 adverb. *so as to be felt or perceived.* *Lucret.*

**CONTRACTATIŌ** (contracto), ōnis, f. *a* 1 *feeling, handling.* *Cic.* Cūr non gestiret taurus equæ contractatione, equus vaccæ? — *¶ Also, the carrying away of any thing with the intention of stealing it.* *Pandect.*

**CONTRACTATOR** (Id.), oris, m. *a thief,* 3 *Pandect.*

**CONTRACTŌ**, and **CONTRACTŌS** (con & tracto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to take in the hand, feel of, handle, ψηλαφάω.* *Horat.* librum manibus. *Ovid.* Dum ea (h. e. pectora) contracto, totum ducere sensi corpus. *Id.* Vulneris id genus non contractari tutius esse putem, *to be meddled with.* *Colum.* Ne contractentur popula, nisi ab impube. *Sueton.* Contractandæ pecuniæ cupidine incensus. — *Hence, Tacit.* Contractare aliquid oculis, *to survey attentively.* — *Hence, to take in the hand and remove for the purpose of stealing; as we say, to lift.* *Pandect.* — *Also, to make free with, have illicit intercourse with.* *Sueton.* multorum uxores. — *¶ Fig. to handle.* *Cic.* Opiniones hominum leviter eruditorum, qui quæ complecti tota nequeunt, hæc facilius dividit, et quasi descripta contractat. *Id.* Ratio incitat animum ad conspectus veritates, *h. e. consider, contemplate.* *Id.* Contractare studia et disciplinæ philosophiæ, *h. e. to apply to, pursue.*

**CONTRÉMISŌ** (con & tremisco), is, mui, n. 3. *to (begin to) tremble all over, to tremble.* *Cic.* Tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscere. — *¶ Also, with the acc., to tremble for fear of, to anticipate with fear and trembling.* *Senec.* Non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem.

**CONTRĒMŌ** (con & tremo), is, ui, a. 3. 3 *to tremble, tremble greatly, shake or quake through fear, τροπέω.* *Poeta ap. Cic.* Cælum tonitru contremittit. *Cic.* Me contremisise timore perterritum. *Ovid.* Quercus contremuit. — *¶ With acc., to tremble at, fear exceedingly.* *Horat.* Periculum contremuit domus Saturni. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Cujus in mea causa nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *made to waver, shaken.*

**CONTRĒMŪLŌS** (con & tremulus), a, 3 um, adj. same as *Tremulus.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**CONTRĒBŪLATŌS** (con & tribulo), a, um, afflicted. *Tertull.* — *¶ So, Contribulatio, ōnis, f. affliction, vexation.* *Tertull.*

**CONTRĒBŪLIS** (con & tribulis), is, m. 3 *of the same tribe.* *Sidon.*

**CONTRĒBŪŌ** (con & tribuo), is, ui, ūtum, 2 a. 3. *to contribute, give, bestow, συσφράω, σὺσπαρίζω.* *Ovid.* Nec non Penææ, nec non Spercheides undæ contribuere aliquid. *Colum.* Nisi adminiculum teneræ viti contribuieris, *to administer, supply.* *Pandect.* Nullum erit legatum, nec ceteris contribuetur, *h. e. una cum ceteris confundetur et prestabitur.* — *¶ Also, to bring together.* *Pandect.* Ubi simul

plura contribuantur; ex quibus unum medicamentum fit. — ¶ *Osten, to join, add, annex, incorporate, προστιθεῖναι*; of cities and nations which are joined to others, so as to be subject to the same jurisdiction, and constitute, as it were, one state. *Liv.* Ambracia tum contribuerat se Ætolis. *Id.* Pollicentes Corinthum iis contributos in antiquum gentis concilium. *Cæs.* Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi. *Plin.* In eam (coloniā) contribuantur Icositani. *Id.* Contributa eo maritima colonia. — Also, of other things, to join, annex, assign. *Colan.* Inter frumenta panicum et milium ponenda sunt, quamvis jam leguminibus ea contribuerim. *Id.* apibus exanien novum. — Also, *Justin.* In unam cohortem contribuere milites. *Vellei.* novos cives in octo tribus, to assign, incorporate; or to distribute. — It stands also for attribuo, to make over, bestow upon. *Liv.* Oppidum sibi eos contribuisset. *Sueton.* Regna aliigenis contribuit.

**CONTRIBŪTIŌ** (contribuo), ōnis, f. a 3 *contributing, contribution, summing up, συνεισφορά.* It may perhaps be sometimes rendered, a dividing, distribution. *Pandect.*

**CONTRIBŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from contribuo.

**CONTRISTATIŌ** (contristo), ōnis, f. 3 *grief, sadness.* *Tertull.*

**CONTRISTŌ** (con & tristis), as, āvi, 2 *atum, a. l. to sadden, make sad, dishearten, ἀπαινώ.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Contristavit hæc sententia Balbum. *Colum.* (of bees) Ne sæpius injuria contristate profugiant. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Auster pluvio contristat frigore cælum, saddens, renders gloomy. *Plin.* Colores contristati sulphure, made dun. *Valer. Flacc.* Aras silva super contristat opaca, h. e. frondibus umbra. — Also, to injure. *Colum.* (of vines) Nec caloribus contristantur.

**CONTRITIŌ** (contero), ōnis, f. figur. 3 *grief, pain, anguish.* *Lactant.*

**CONTRITŪS**, a, um, particip. from contero. — ¶ *Adj.* worn out, trite, common. — *Cic.* præcepta. *Id.* præmium.

**CONTRŌVERSĪA** (controversus), æ, f. a *controversy, debate, dispute, whether before a court or not, ἀμφισβήτημα.* *Cic.* Vocare aliquid in controversiam, to call into question, make a subject of discussion. *Id.* Habere controversiam cum aliquo de aliqua re. *Cæs.* Deducere rem in controversiam. *Cic.* Adducere aliquid in controversiam. *Id.* Constituire controversiam. *Cæs.* Inferre. *Pandect.* movere. *Cæs.* Componere controversias. *Cic.* dirimere. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* tollere. *Id.* iudicare. *Id.* distrahere. *Senec.* facere alicui de re aliqua, to go to law. *Cic.* Aut res controversiam faciat, aut verba, h. e. causes doubt or controversy. *Id.* Est mihi controversia rei alicujus (h. e. de re aliqua) cum aliquo. *Id.* Est inter scriptores de numero annorum controversia. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Jure fecerit, et licuerit ne facere, id est in controversia, is a matter of controversy, is not settled. So, *Cic.* In controversia versari. *Id.* Controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, there was no doubt. *Id.* Sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit, indisputably, without doubt, undoubtedly. *Id.* Fundus, quem sine ulla controversia possedit Cæsennia. — *Figur.* *Pandect.* Controversia aquæ, h. e. the force. — ¶ Also, a matter of dispute, question. *Plin. Ep.* — Hence, a declamatio, h. e. a speech on some disputed point merely for exercise. *Quintil.* — Here belong the *Controversiæ* of *Seneca.*

**CONTRŌVERSĪALIS** (controversia), e, 3 *adj. controversial, relating to a dispute.* *Sidon.*

**CONTRŌVERSĪŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 *controverted, disputed, ἐριστικός, πολυδής.* *Liv.* Quem enim hoc privatæ rei iudicem fecisse, ut sibi controversias adjudicaret rem?

**CONTRŌVERSŌR** (controversus, or con-1 tra & versor), āris, dep. 1. to contend, debate, dispute, litigate, ἀμφισβητώ. *Cic.*

**CONTRŌVERSŪS** (contra & verito), a, um, adj. *controverted, disputed, doubtful,*

the subject of controversy, ἀμφισβητήσιμος. *Cic.* Sed isti sumunt pro certo, quod dubium controversumque est. *Id.* Res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctos. — ¶ Also, prone to disputation, disputations, litigious, quarrelsome. *Cic.* Gens acuta, et controversa natura. — ¶ Also, opposed, contrary. *Macrob.* — Also, opposite in situation. *Ammian.* Quæ sunt Isauriæ scopulis controversa.

**CONTRŪCIDŌ** (con & trucidō), as, āvi, 1 *atum, a. l. to kill, slay, cut off with cruelty, butcher, mangle, κατακόπτω.* *Cic.* Multis vulneribus acceptis, ac debilitato corpore et contrucidato, se abiecit exanimatus. *Sueton.* Missis, qui universos contrucidarent. *Id.* Vulneribus septem contrucidarent. *Apul.* Jugulum sibi multis ictibus contrucidat. — *Figur.* *Cic.* rempublicam, h. e. to undo, ruin.

**CONTRŪDŌ** (con & trudo), is, āsi, āsum, 1 a. 3. to thrust or crowd together, to thrust, συνωθέω. *Lucret.* Corpora contrusa casis jacebant, crowded together. *Cic.* Quod eodem ceteros piratas contrudi imperaret. *Id.* Contrudi in balneas. *Varr.* Contrudere uvas in dolium.

**CONTRŪNCŌ** (con & trunco), as, āvi, 3 *atum, to kill, slay, cut in pieces, κολοβόω.* *Lamprid.* Inermes et obstantes contruncaverunt. — Hence, *Plaut.* Quod edant addas, meum ne contruncent cibum, h. e. detrahant, imminuant, lessen my stock of food.

**CONTRŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from contrudo.

**CONTŪBERNĀLIS** (contubernium), is, m. & f. a soldier belonging to the same tent with one, one occupying the same quarters; a tent-mate, σύσκηνος, ὁμόσκηνος. *Cic.* Domi una eruditi, militiæ contubernales, post affines, in omni denique vita familiares. *Hist. de B. Alex.* Eadem suum quisque contubernalem erat outestatus. — Applied, in particular, to a young Roman of distinction, who accompanied a military magistrate into his province, and served in the cohorts prætorias, for the purpose of learning the art of war, and becoming acquainted with the management of affairs. *Cic.* In Africam profectus est, Q. Pompeio Proconsuli contubernalis. *Id.* Fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini. *Sueton.* Sanxit, ne quis Senatoris filius, nisi contubernalis, aut comes magistratus, peregre proficeretur. — Also, applied to one who dwells with another, or is constantly with him, a familiar friend, intimate acquaintance and companion. *Cic.* L. Gellius, qui se illi contubernalem in consulatu fuisse narrabat. *Id.* Doleo in ista loca venire me non potuisse. Habuisses enim non hospitem sed contubernalem. *Plin. Ep.* Ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis. — As between slaves there was no *connubium*, those who had formed a matrimonial connection were called *contubernales*; so, also, persons who had illicit intercourse. *Petron.* Contubernalis mea mihi fastum facit, my bed-mate. *Colum.* Contubernalis villicæ, h. e. maritus. *Pandect.* Villicus et contubernalis ejus, h. e. wife. — *Cicero* calls Cæsar *Contubernalis Quirini*, because he had suffered a statue of himself to be placed in the temple of that god.

**CONTŪBERNIUM** (con & taberna), ii, n. a dwelling together (or number of persons dwelling together) in the same tent; of ten soldiers under a *decanus*, according to *Veget.* — Hence, the tent, common to these soldiers. *Cæs.* Depositis in contubernio armis. *Tacit.* Irrumpunt contubernia. — So, of bees, *Plin.* Adjiunguntur contubernia et fucis. — In particular, it signifies the intimate familiarity which young Romans of distinction used to form with a *geacral*, that they might be under his eye, and become acquainted with the art of war, and the government of the provinces. *Cic.* Sic ab illo dilectus est, ut et contubernii necessitudo, et adolescentuli modestissimi pudor postulabat. Hence, *Sueton.* Stipendia prima fecit Prætoris contubernio, he served his first campaign in the cohort of the prætor. — Also, *Tacit.* Domitianus aditui contubernium disjecit, h. e. the house where he had taken refuge

with the keeper of the temple. — ¶ In general, a dwelling or living together, constant intercourse, company, συμβίωσις. *Saxon.* Primum in matris, deinde in Livie Augustæ proavie suæ contubernio mansit. *Id.* Thrasillum Mathematicum contubernio admoerat. *Id.* Seleucum Grammaticum a contubernio removit. *Id.* Arei Philosophi contubernium iniit. *Petron.* Recipere aliquem in contubernium. *Plin. Ep.* Assumere aliquem in contubernium. *Senec.* Magnos viros non schola Epicuri, sed contubernium fecit. *Cic.* Illud contubernium muliebris militiæ, participatione of illicit amours. *Sueton.* Cænidem, dilectam quondam sibi, revocavit in contubernium, began to keep company again with. — Contubernium was also a matrimonial connection between slaves. *Pandect.* Eutychia pedisequa actori in contubernio tradita. — Also, of beasts. *Phædr.* Fortuitum felcs contubernium evertit, h. e. living together, community. — And, of inanimate objects, *Quintil. ael.* Ab gaudiis in contubernium doloris adductus. *Valer. Max.* Felicitatis, et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, h. e. they live apart, are not found united.

**CONTŪEŌR** (con & tueor), ēris, tuitus sum, dep. 2. to look upon, gaze upon, look steadfastly at, look at with wonder or admiration, ἀτενίζω, προσλεύσσω. *Cic.* Cur te duobus contuear oculis, et non altero tantum. *Id.* Aspice ipsum, contuemini os. *Id.* Quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, cum totam terram contueri licebit, ejusque situm, formam, &c. *Sueton.* Augustum non sine admiratione contuitus. *Gell.* Paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert. — Hence, *Cic.* Maximæ partes urbis adversum illud monumentum contuentur, look, are turned. — Also, to see, get a sight of. *Plin.* longinqua, h. e. to see far. — ¶ Also, to look to, see to, to take care of. *Varr.* In alimoniis armenticium pecus sic contuendum. — ¶ *Contuor* also occurs; which see.

**CONTŪITŪS** (contueor), us, m. a behold-2 ing, seeing, looking steadfastly, gazing earnestly, ἀτενισμός. *Plaut.* Amor fugat ipse se a tuo contuitu, sight, presence. *Plin.* Smaragdī soli gemmarum contuitu oculos implent. *Id.* Oculi contuitu quoque multiformes, truces, torvi, flagrantes, &c. *Ammian.* Esse in contuitu, in sight.

**CONTŪMACĪA** (contumax), æ, f. contumacy, stubbornness, obstinacy, forwardness, perverseness, disobedience, inflexible adherence to an opinion or purpose. *Liv.* Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, idem in oratione spiritus erat. *Cic.* Torquatus furebat contumacia responsi tui. *Id.* Illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia. — Among jurists, contumacy; wilful contempt and disobedience of any lawful summons or judicial order. *Pandect.* — Also, of brutes, *Colum.* Contumacia perivax boum. — And, of trees, *Plin.* Illoc alias fastidio, alias contumacia, sæpius imbecillitate evenit. — ¶ In a good sense, firmness, steadiness, steadfastness. *Cic.* Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam a magnitudine animi ductam. *Quintil. decl.* Maxima est innocentie contumacia.

**CONTŪMACĪTER** (Id.), adv. stubbornly, contumaciously, obstinately, forwardly, disobediently, insolently, haughtily. *Cic.* Contumaciter vexare aliquem. *Nepos.* Contumaciter gerere se. *Liv.* Contumaciter omnia agere: nec pudor, nec metus coerebat. — Of plants, *Plin.* Contumacius transmittit ferrum, the more reluctantly. *Id.* Contumacius (nascitur) coriandrum, more reluctantly, tardily. — Also, *Plin.* Hæc genera (lapidum) sculpture contumaciter resistunt, obstinately.

**CONTŪMAX** (con & tumeo), ās, contumacious, obstinate, haughty, disobedient, forward, insolent, stubborn, ἀπειθής, ἀυδής. *Cic.* Saram nefarium hominem cognovi, præterea in me contumacem, disrespectful, insolent. *Id.* Quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbiior? *Senec.* Ebrietas contumacissimos, et jugum recusantes in alienum egit arbitrium.

*Tacit.* Respondere precibus contumacibus, h. e. entreaties indeed, but without any signs of submission. *Curt.* Non in terro modo, sed contumaci vultu intuens regem. *Senec.* Populus contumax regibus suis, h. e. refractory, disobedient. — Among jurists, disobedient, h. e. refusing to appear in court after proper notification so to do. *Pandect.* — Also, of brutes. *Colum.* ad concubinum. *Id.* seminio. — Of plants, *Plin.* Laserpitium res contumax, stubborn, hard to cultivate. *Id.* Laricis vis, mori contumax. — Of other things, unyielding, inflexible. *Phedr.* lima, h. e. not to be bitten into. *Martial.* syllaba, not admissible into the verse. — ¶ In a good sense, unyielding, inflexible, steadfast. *Tacit.* Contumax, etiam adversus tormenta, servorum fides.

**CÖNTÖMELIÄ** (Id.), æ, f. an affront, injury coupled with contempt, outrage, insult, derision, contumely, for the most part in words, but sometimes in deeds, ἀτιμία, ἕβρις. *Cecil.* ap. *Nön.* Facile ferre possum injurias, nisi contra stat contumelia. *Cic.* Quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas, contumeliasque imposuisti. *Senec.* Contumeliæ acerbiores principibus esse solent, quam injuriæ. *Plaut.* Dicere contumelias alicui, to utter abusive language. *Cic.* Facere or Jacere contumeliam in aliquem. *Id.* Vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis. *Id.* Lacerare aliquem contumeliis verborum, with contumelious language. *Id.* Intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, the keenest reproaches. *Id.* Aculei contumeliam, the stings of sarcastic language. *Leatl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Alicuius contumelia viros clarissimos. *Cæs.* Aliquem contumelia perfugam appellare. *Tercnt.* Perpeti contumelias, to put up with, tolerate, brook, h. e. in deed. *Plaut.* Facere alicui contumelias, h. e. blows, &c. *Cæs.* Contumeliam accipere. *Tuclit.* Præbere et offerre os contumeliis. *Phedr.* Inquinare omni contumelia, h. e. with every kind of pollution. — Also, of obscene conduct. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ *Horat.* Amicorum graves contumeliæ, reproaches, reproofs. — ¶ More generally, injury. *Cæs.* Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, any shock, brunt, violence.

**CÖNTÖMELIÖSË** (contumeliosus), adv. insolently, outrageously, abusively, injuriously, contumeliously, detractingly. *Cic.* Cum de absentibus, detrahendi causa, maledice, contumelioseque dicitur. *Id.* Alicui contumeliosissime maledicere. *Tercnt.* En unquam iniquam contumeliosus audistis factam injuriam?

**CÖNTÖMELIÖSÖS** (contumelia), a, um, adj. abusive, insolent, contumacious, injurious. *Cic.* At quam contumeliosus in edictis! quam barbarus! quam rudis! *Id.* In socios injuriosum et contumeliosum est, exclusos esse, &c. — Also, containing abuse, &c. *Cic.* Litteræ contumeliosæ in aliquem, reproachful. *Id.* Nulla παρεγγήρησις fieri potest contumeliosior. *Sucton.* Mortuum contumeliosissimo atque acerbissimo acclamationum genere laceravit.

**CÖNTÖMESCÖ** (con & tamesco), is, n. 3. 3. to swell. *Cal. Aurelian.*

**CÖNTÖMIA**, æ, f. same as Contumelia. *3. Martian.* Capell.

**CÖNTÖMÖLÖ** (con & tumulo), as, a. 1. 2. to heap up like a mound. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to cover, by heaping up earth, to inter, bury, lay in the grave, συνθάπτω. *Ovid.*

**CÖNTÖNDÖ** (con & tundo), is, ädi, üsum, a. 3. to bruise, crush, break, pound to pieces, shatter, συντρίβω, συναλάω, συνθλάω. *Farr.* Contundere thymum in pila. *Colum.* radices ferreis pilis. *Quintil.* Triclinium supra convivas corruit, atque ita contudit, ut, &c. crushed, bruised. *Horat.* Contundere aliquem saxis. *Cic.* Manus, quas contudit, restituere non potest. *Id.* Pugiles cestibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, bruised. *Pandect.* Vasis contusis, h. e. broken. *Plin.* Contusus sanguis, h. e. ex contusione collectus. — Hence, *Horat.* Cheragra contudit articulos, broke (as it were), readered useless, lamed. — ¶ *Figur.* to break, crush, to repress, lessen, weaken, mitigate, assuage, check, quash.

*Cic.* Calumniam stultitiamque obtrivit et contudit. *Id.* Contudi et fregi exultantis prædonis audaciam. *Id.* Contudi animum, et fortasse vici. *Virg.* populos feroces, to quell, subdue. *Salust.* Nostræ opes contusæ erant. *Florat.* impetus alicujus, to check, baffle, thwart. *Liv.* (e vet. inscript.) Classis Antiochi victa, fusa, contusa, fugataque est, discomfited. *Lucrct.* Corpora contusa, weakened. *Ovid.* animos feros placida arte, to tame. *Id.* Contudit ingenium patientia longa laborum, dulled, blunted. *Plaut.* Contundere facta alicujus, h. e. supprare. — Also, to spend, pass. *Lucrct.* tempora. — ¶ Also, to beat, belabor. *Plaut.* aliquem pugnis. *Id.* fustibus. — ¶ See, also, *Contusua.*

**CÖNTÖÖR** (con & tuor), öris, same as *Contueor.* *Plaut.* and *Lucrct.*

**CÖNTÖRBÄTÏÖ** (conturbo), önis, f. disorder, confusion. *Scribon.* Larg. Conturbationes oculorum, h. e. when the sight is weakened, as by dust, smoke, or the like. — *Figur.* of the mind, perturbation, confusion. *Cic.* Conturbatio est metus excutiens cogitata. *Id.* Alia signa conturbationis et conscientie.

**CÖNTÖRBATÖR** (Id.), öris, m. making 3 bankrupt, ruinous. *Martial.* Noster te non capit ignis, conturbator aper, a boar, the dressing of which is expensive enough to ruin our. *Id.* Conturbator macellus, h. e. which ruins the luxurious and gluttonous.

**CÖNTÖRBATÖS**, a, um, particip. from conturbo. — ¶ Adj. disturbed, discomposed. *Cic.* Tristis et conturbatus domum revertit. *Id.* Mehercule eram conturbator.

**CÖNTÖRBÖ** (con & turbo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to throw into disorder or confusion, to disorder, confuse, συνταράττω. *Salust.* Conturbare rempublicam. *Id.* ordines aciei. *Id.* rem, to disorder, throw into confusion. *Senec.* publicos mores. *Catull.* Conturbabimus illa (basia), throw them into confusion, confound them so that they cannot be counted. *Cic.* Oculus conturbatus, diseased. — Hence, to distress, discompose, disquiet. *Cic.* Invaluetudo tua me conturbat. *Id.* Quid est? num conturbo te? do I occasion you any uneasiness? — Conturbare rationes, or absol. Conturbare, to throw one's accounts into disorder; as happens when a man pays one creditor and does not another, or incurs greater debt than he can pay; to become involved, to be ruined, to become bankrupt, break. *Cic.* Fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet: an ceteris, cum ejusque dies venerit, hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc cum petitur, dissolvere? *Id.* Ad quem rescripsi, nihil esse, quod posthac acie nostræ fiducia conturbaret, should fail. — Hence, *Tercnt.* Conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, h. e. you have disordered all my plans.

**CÖNTÖRMÄLIS** (con & turma), e, adj. of 3 the same troop (turma). *Amnian.*

**CÖNTÖRMÖ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to form into 3 troops or squadrons (turmæ). *Amnian.*

**CÖNTÖS** (κορυός), i, m. a long pole or staff, to propel vessels, &c. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a sort of pike or spear. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ For *Veretrum.* *Auct. Priap.*

**CÖNTÖSÏÖ** (contundo), önis, f. a battering, heating, bruising, breaking; a bruise, contusion. *Colum.* Quæ (oliva) ex contusione livorem contrahit. *Plin.* Est et quedam contusio falcis hebetioris, h. e. a lacerating, mangling of the vine by, &c. *Scribon.* Larg. Contusio gladiatoribus accidere solet.

**CÖNTÖSUM** (contusus, a, um), i, n. sc. 3 membrum, a bruise, contusion. *Scribon.* *Larg.*

**CÖNTÖSÖS**, a, um, particip. from contundo.

**CÖNTÖTÖR** (con & tutor), öris, m. a 3 joint-guardian. *Pandect.*

**CÖNVÄDÖR** (con & vador), äris, dep. 1. 3 to bind oae to appear in court by giving surety. — *Figur.* *Plaut.*

**CÖNVÄESCËNTÏÄ** (convalesco), æ, f. 3 convalescence, renewal of health. *Symnaach.*

**CÖNVÄLËSCÖ** (con & valesco), is, lui,

n. 3. to gain strength, grow strong; in particular, to recover from a disease. *Cic.* Quia non omnes (ægri) convalescunt. *Id.* In morbum incidit ex quo non convalluit. *Ovid.* de vulnere. *Plin.* a solis ardoribus. *Id.* Siser convaluit convalescentium cordi, h. e. of convalescent persons. — *Figur.* in this sense, *Cic.* Ut convalescere aliquando, et sanari civitas potest. *Sucton.* Annona convalluit, has become more abundant, and consequently, has fallen in price. — So, among jurists, to become valid. *Pandect.* Libertas servo data convalescit. — ¶ Also, in general, to become strong, to grow, increase, gain power, prevail. *Cic.* So, *Liv.* Fidenates nimis vicinas convalescere opes. *Ovid.* Mala per longas convalluere moras, have become strong, rooted themselves. *Just'n.* Dum infans convalescit is gratiag up. *Senec.* Non convalescit planta, quæ sæpe transfertur.

**CÖNVÄLLÄTÏÖ** (convallo), önis, f. a 3 intrenchment, rampart. *Tertull.*

**CÖNVÄLLIS** (con & vallis), is, f. a plain surrounded with hills; a valley, vale, οὐράκηια. *Cic.* Roma in montibus posita, et convallibus. *Virg.* Campus, qualem sæpe cava montis convalle solemus despiciere. *Prudent.* Convallia (as if an adj.) sc. loca.

**CÖNVÄLLÖ** (con & vallo), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to surround with a wall or rampart, to intrench. — *Figur.* *Tertull.* and *Gell.*

**CÖNVÄRIÖ** (con & vario), as, a. 1. to 3 make of various colors. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, intrans. to vary. *Cal. Aurelian.*

**CÖNVÄSÖ** (con & vas, vasus), as, a. 1. 3 to pack up baggage, συσκευάζω. *Tercnt.*

Aliquid convassissem, atque hinc me concicerem protinus in pedes, h. e. would have packed up and gone off with.

**CÖNVECTÏÖ** (conveho), önis, f. a col- 2 lecting, conveying together. *Amnian.*

**CÖNVECTÖ** (frequentat. from conveho), as, a. 1. to carry or gather together, collect. *Virg.* Convectare prædās. *Tacit.* e proximis agris falces scalasque.

**CÖNVECTÖR** (con & vector), öris, m. a passenger in the same ship, fellow-passenger, συμπλοος. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a conjunction on the way. *Apul.* But *convenno* (as from *convenno*, önis, from *convenio*) is also read, in the same sense. — ¶ In an active sense, Convector, the name of a god, who presided over the gathering in of corn. *Fab. Piet.* ap. *Serv.*

**CÖNVECTÖS**, a, um, particip. from conveho.

**CÖNVEHÖ** (con & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 1. 3 to carry or bring together, convey in wagons, ships, or on the backs of beasts of burden, συγκομιζω. *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta, atque arma convexit. *Cæs.* Frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem convexerant. *Liv.* Æs grave plaustris ad ærarium convehentes. *Plin.* (de formicis) Ex diverso convehunt, altera alterius ignara. — In particular, Convehere fructus, to carry from the fields into the barns and store-houses, to gather in. *Varro.*

**CÖNVELLÖ** (con & velle), is, velli (hardly vulsi), vulsum, a. 3. to rend, tear, pull or pluck up, tear away, tear in pieces, pull away, displace, upsel, overturn, συσπάω, καταίλλω. *Virg.* Vix septem (naves) convulsæ undis Euroque supersunt, shattered. *Id.* Loca vi convulsa, torn asunder. *Tacit.* Tum convulsos lanatosque in amnem projiciunt, torn, mangled. *Virg.* Turrim aggressi ferro convellimus altis sedibus, tear away. *Cic.* Ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis procedere visa est. *Id.* Gradus Castoris convellisti ac removisti. *Liv.* Convellere signa, properly, to pull the standards (which were affixed to spears) out of the ground, h. e. to decamp. *Virg.* ab humo silvam. *Lucan.* affixos unci morsus, to pull or draw in the anchor; to weigh anchor. *Ovid.* dapes avido dente, to tear, rend. *Id.* teneros fetus, h. e. to cause abortion. — Hence, to separate. *Lucrct.* Artus convolsi pereunt. — Also, to snatch away, to rob. *Cic.* Ut, quod puer habet, cures, ne qua ratione convellatur. — Also, to

put out of joint, dislocate, wrench. *Colum.* Bos convellit armos. — Also, to bring down, annihilate, overthrow, enfeeble, weaken, shatter, convulse, throw into commotion. *Cic.* Duæ epistolæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, have brought me down. *Id.* Reipubl. statum convulsuri videbantur. *Id.* Cum cuncta auxilia reipubl. labefactari convellique videat, overpowered, overthrown. *Id.* Infirmare, aut convellere judicia, to disannul, abrogate. *Id.* opinionem, to remove, root out. *Tacit.* Ea discordia nepotes suos convelli, harassed, agitated, troubled. *Ovid.* Convellere futa, to change, alter. *Cels.* vires ægri vigilia, to weaken. *Hirt.* gratiam alicujus, to lessen, impair. *Cic.* Hæc si tenemus, quæ mihi non videntur posse convelli, refuted. *Sueton.* Latre convulso, seized with convulsions; or attacked by feverish debility. — Convulsa, sc. membra, convulsed limbs. *Plin.* So, convulsi, sc. homines, laboring under convulsions, convulsed. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to try to pull away or apart, to make to waver, shake. *Lucan.* Convellent verbera puppes, lash, shake. — Hence, *Ovid.* Desine verbis convellere pectus, to urge, seek to alter. *Cic.* Quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse reipublicam. *Tacit.* fidem legionum. — To this may be referred some of the preceding.

**CŌNVĒLŌ** (con & velo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. I. to veil, cover over; and figur. to cover, defend, support. *Gell.*

**CŌNVĒNE** (convenio), arum, m. persons who come together. *Plaut.* Amanes una inter se facerem convenas. — In particular, persons who come together from different places, as for instance, in order to found a city. *Cic.* Romulus pastores et convenas congregavit. — ¶ Adjectively, *Amnian.* Convena undique multitudine. *Solin.* Aquæ convenæ.

**CŌNVĒNIENS**, tis, particip. from convenio. — ¶ Adj. agreeing, consistent, harmonious, consonant, meet, fit, becoming, agreeable, ἀρμόσιος, πρόσφορος, προσήκων. *Cic.* Nihil in hac epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis. *Id.* Nihil est naturæ tam aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas, vel adversas. *Id.* Recta et convenientia, et constantia natura desiderat. *Id.* Quæ est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? *Vellei.* Forina conveniens in illam amplitudinem. *Id.* Decori publico convenientior. *Id.* Disciplinæ convenientissimæ vir. *Ovid.* Conveniens toga, that sits or fits well. — Conveniens est, it is becoming, suitable, meet, fit, proper. *Plin.* *Pancg.* Parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere. *Plin.* Convenientias est dici, &c. — ¶ Also, living in harmony. *Cic.* Propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, amongst whom the best understanding subsists. *Sueton.* Uxor hinc conveniens.

**CŌNVĒNIENTER** (conveniēns), adv. consistently, agreeably, to the purpose; fitly, aptly, suitably; at a good time, in good season, προσήκοντως, ἀρμόδιως. *Cic.* Convenienter dicere aliquid, consistently with the rest of one's assertions or dogmas. *Id.* Congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere. *Id.* Congruere naturæ, cumque ea convenienter vivere. *Liv.* Convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ statum loqui. *Ovid.* Et studio mores convenienter cunt, h. c. conformes sunt studiis. *Augustin.* Utroque numero significari convenientissime potuit.

**CŌNVĒNIENTĪA** (convenio), æ, f. conformity, or proportion of different parts, harmony, consistency, congruity, ἐφαρμογή, ὁμολογία. *Cic.* Cum summum bonum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογία Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet. *Id.* Ex quadam convenientia et conjunctione naturæ, quam vocant συμπάθειαν. *Id.* Pulchritudo, venustas, convenientia partium. *Id.* Tanta tam variis cursibus in omni æternitate convenientia temporum. — Also, agreement or concordance of one thing with another. *Cic.* Si ullam esse convenientiam naturæ cum extis cōtesserō.

**CŌNVĒNIŌ** (con & venio), is, eni, entum, n. and a. 4. to come or resort together, meet, flock, assemble, collect, συνέρχουμαι, σύνειμι. *Cic.* Quanta multitudo hominum convenierit ad hoc iudicium, vides. *Id.* Romam Italia tota convenit. *Id.* Convenire in consilium. *Id.* clam inter se, to meet together, hold meetings amongst one another. *Cæs.* Milites ad signa convenire jubet. *Id.* Omnis juvenus eo convenerant. *Id.* Auxilia, quæ undique convenerant, discesserunt. *Id.* ad alieum, to go, betake themselves. *Sueton.* (e vet. decret.) Esse homines, ad quos juvenus in ludos conveniat, whom they may attend for the purpose of being instructed in, &c. — In particular, *Cic.* Ut iudices dentur ex his civitatibus, quæ in id forum convenirent, h. c. went to that city to get their causes decided; were included under its jurisdiction. — Figur. to come together, meet. *Cic.* Multæ causæ convenisse in unum locum, atque inter se congruere videntur. *Plin.* Huc convenit utrumque bivium. — Also, to copulate. *Plin.* — ¶ Convenire aliquem, to meet one, go to one, find one, visit one, seek one, especially for the purpose of speaking with him; to speak with. *Cic.* Quem sua manu spargentem semen, qui missi erant, convenerunt, found. *Cæs.* Legatos ad eum miserunt; qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, &c. *Cic.* Neminem conveni (convenio autem quotidie plurimos) quin omnes mihi gratias agant. *Plaut.* Ubi nuptiæ fuerint, tunc istam convenio. — Hence, *Convenior*, they come to me, speak to me, I am resorted to, visited. *Cic.* Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit. *Id.* Nostrum studium exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus et Senatoribus. — So, *Conventus*, called upon, visited, spoken with. *Cic.* Convento Antonio Tiburi. *Id.* Opus fuit Iurto convento. *Liv.* Opus est sibi domino ejus convento, he must speak with him. — Hence, among jurists, *Convenire* aliquem, to call into court, accuse, proceed against, prosecute. *Pandect.* Conveniri lege Aquilia. *Id.* Conveniri pro parte dimidia. — And, *Convenire* aliquid, to prosecute, proceed against. *Pandect.* Dolum aut culpam eorum iudex conveniet. *Id.* Utrum iudices convenient nomen, prosecute the debt, proceed against the debtor. — So, *Plaut.* Illum in jus conveniam, I'll sue him, bring him into court. — Figur. *Claudian.* Tua te benefacta morantem conveniunt. — ¶ A woman was said, in manum convenire, to come into the power of the man, when either by usus or coemptio, she became his wife and mistress of his family (matrifamilias). *Cic.* — Likewise, *Gell.* Convenire in matrimonium cum viro, to become his lawful wife (uxor). — ¶ Often, to agree, correspond, harmonize. *Cic.* Posterius priori non convenit. *Id.* Quam sibi conveniat, ipse viderit, is consistent. *Id.* Ut omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia. *Tercnt.* Conveniunt mores, our characters agree. *Id.* Conveniet numerus, quantum debui. *Id.* Non convenit nomen. *Just.* Cum et vultus similitudo, et expositionis tempora, et pastoris confessio convenient. *Cic.* Optime convenire cum aliquo, to harmonize, live in friendship and union with. — Also, to make an agreement, to concert with any one. *Plaut.* and *Quintil.* de re. *Plaut.* inter se de re. — Hence, *Res* convenit, for de re, the thing is agreed upon, we are of one mind about it; the matter is made up. *So, Res* convenit mihi cum illo, I agree with him about it; I make an agreement or composition with him about it. *Cic.* Dum rem conventuram putamus, will be made up. *Liv.* In cas conditiones cum pax convenisset. *So, Nepos.* Conditiones non convenerunt, were not agreed upon. *Plaut.* Bene ratio accepti et expensi inter nos convenit. *Liv.* Id convenerat signum, had been concerted. *Cic.* Virtutem sine ratione constare non posse: conveniat id quoque necesse est, he agreed, allowed. *Auct.* ad *Hercum.* Factum convenit, sed, jure an injuria factum sit, quæritur, h. c. there is no ques-

tion about the deed. *Cic.* and *Val. Max.* Judex convenit inter adversarios, or eos, is agreed upon; they agree about him. *Tercnt.* Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, neque placent, my brother and I are not agreed about these things. — Also, *Liv.* Pacto convenit, ut, &c. it is agreed. *Id.* Convenit, darent, sc. ut. *Id.* Convenit, per consules reliqua belli perfecta, all are agreed that. — Also, absol. *Convenit*, it is agreed. *Plin.* *Convenit* inter omnes, it is the general opinion. *Tercnt.* Nec venturum inter nos posthac arbitrer, that we shall agree. *Cic.* Assident, subducunt; ad nummum convenit, the accounts agree to a farthing; or they agree, &c. *Quintil.* De pretio convenit, we agree as to the price. *Hirt.* Ut convenerat, as had been agreed. *Cic.* Conveniat mihi tecum, necesse est, I must agree with you. *Nepos.* Se dare operam, et Lacedæmoniis cum rege conveniret, h. c. that an agreement or composition should be made betwixt them. — Also, in the passive. *Sallust.* Cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam frustra fuisse, had been agreed upon, concluded. *Liv.* Quibus conventis. *So, Cic.* Pactum conventum. — Also, to suit, agree, fit, be adapted to. *Cato.* Ceteræ vitæ in quemvis agrum conveniunt. *Cic.* Non vos crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?), belongs to, is the part of. *Id.* Contumelia ad maximam partem civium convenit, fell upon, was applicable to: Suspicio convenit in quem. *Id.* Cothurni laus est, ad pedem apte convenire, h. e. to fit well. *Plaut.* Machæra convenit in vaginam, fits, goes in. *Cic.* Illa ornamenta convenire iis rebus, quas gesseram. *Id.* Hæc deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi. — With accus. *Plaut.* Ætatem aliam aliud factum convenit. — With the infin. *Propert.* Nec mea conveniunt præcordia, condere, &c. — Also, to be profitable, expedient, serviceable. *Scrib. Larg.* Medicamentum nervorum tensionibus convenit. *Plin.* Terra arboribus convenit. *Cic.* Cælum et terram vim suam, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere. — ¶ *Convenit*, it is fit, proper, suitable. *Tercnt.* Haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via. *Cic.* Catilinam interfectum esse convenit. *Id.* Qui (h. c. quomodo) convenit, ut, &c. *Id.* Neque decet aut convenit nobis, periculo ulli submittere animum nostrum. *Vellei.* Quo nomine convenit mirari eos, qui, &c. h. e. mirari licet, mirari possis. *Plin.* Quamquam prius de rapis dixisse conveniat. — ¶ See, also, *Conveniēns*.

**CŌNVĒNNŌ.** Sec *Convocator*.

**CŌNVĒNTICŪLUM** (convenio), i, n. a small assembly of people; a meeting, συναγωγή, συνουσία. *Cic.* Quoniam plebi quoque urbana majores nostri conventicula, et quasi consilia quædam esse voluerunt. *Id.* Conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominata sunt. — ¶ Also, the place of meeting. *Tacit.* Extructa apud nemus conventicula. *Arnob.* Diruere conventicula, in quibus summus oratur Deus, churches, conventicles.

**CŌNVĒNTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a meeting or 2 assembling together; an assembly, meeting. *Varr. C.* Calpurnius dicit: Voca ad conventionem omnes Quirites huc ad me. *Id.* Conventionem habet, qui lustrum conditurus est. — ¶ Also, a convention, agreement, bargain, συνθήκη. *Plin. Ep.* Eandem tacita conventio salvam mihi pollicebatur. *Pandect.* Contractus legem cō conventionem accipiunt. *Senec.* Mutuæ facilitatis conventio. *Tacit.* Si conventionis peniteat. — ¶ Also, judicial procedure against any one, prosecution, complaint. *Cod. Just.*

**CŌNVĒNTIŌNĀLIS** (convenio), e, adj. 3 pertaining to or resulting from an agreement or compact. *Pandect.*

**CŌNVĒNTIŌS**, and **CŌNVĒNTIŌS** (convenio), a, um, adj. qui convenit, convensa. *Plaut.* — But others read differently.

**CŌNVĒNTIŌNCŪLA** (dimin. from *conventio*), æ, f. a small meeting, conventicle. *Augustin.*

**CONVENTUS** (frequentat. from convenio), 3 as, 1. to meet or meet frequently. *Solin.*  
**CONVENTUM** (conventus, a, um), i, n. a covenant, agreement, league, compact. *Cic.*  
**CONVENTUS** (Id.), us, m. a meeting, assembly, collection. *Cic.* Dies festos anniversarios agunt, celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu. *Quintil.* Studia sapientiae in conventus scholarum recesserunt. — Also, of things, a meeting together, uniting, cohesion. *Lucret.* Non ex ullorum conventu conciliata. *Senec.* Duarum stellarum conventus. — ¶ In particular, on assembly or meeting of persons to listen to something. *Cic.* Extra conventum et eam frequentiam in qua oratorum studia niti solent. *Id.* Scio, quid gravitas vestra (h. e. the judges), quid hæc advocatio, quid ille conventus (h. e. corona auditorum circumstantium) postulet. *Horat.* Exponit causam; ridetur ab omni conventu. — Or for deliberation, a council, meeting. *Sallust.* Primo conventu, placuerat dividi thesauros, at the first sitting or meeting. *Cic.* Nocturno conventu apud M. Luccam. *Sallust.* Dimittere conventum. — ¶ Also, a meeting of the people of a certain district of a province, at a certain time and in a certain place, for the purpose of getting their causes or lawsuits determined by the governor or his questor. — It may be translated, court-day, court, assizes, term. *Cic.* Ex his oppidis, in quibus consistere prætores, et conventum agere solent. *Cæs.* Ad conventus agendos profectus est, to hold the assizes. *Id.* Conventus peractis, when the assizes were over. *Plin. Ep.* Inchoare conventum. — Hence, the place where the courts were held, circuit-town, shire-town. *Cic.* Res ab omni conventu cognita. *Id.* Conventus firmi (in Africa). *Plin.* Bæticæ juridici conventus quatuor. — ¶ Also, Conventus, the Roman citizens collectively, who abode in any colony or provincial city for the purpose of transacting business. *Cic.* Conventus civium Romanorum. *Id.* De conventu ac negotiatoribus nulli iudices dati. *Cæs.* Conventus Campanus, h. e. the Roman citizens settled in Capua. — ¶ Also, a meeting or assembly of a people to celebrate some holiday. *Nepos.* Proximo die festo, quum a conventu se remotum Dion teneret domi. — ¶ Also, a resorting to. *Gell.* Conventus ad Laidem ditiorum hominum. — ¶ Also, an agreement, covenant, compact. *Cic.* and *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ex conventu, according to agreement.  
**CONVENTUS**, a, um; particip. from convenio.  
**CONVENUSTUS** (con & venustus), as, a. 1. 3 to beautify, adorn. *Sidon.*  
**CONVERBERUS** (con & verbero), as, avi, 2 atum, a. 1. to strike, beat, buffet, rōttō. *Senec.* and *Curt.* — ¶ Figur. *Senec.* vitia, to lash.  
**CONVERRITUS** (converro), oris, m. that 3 sweeps or cleanses. *Apul.*  
**CONVERRUS** (con & verro), is, erri, ersum, a. 3. to sweep or brush together; also, to sweep or cleanse out, purge. *Colum.* Quidquid ovilibus conversum progresserunt. *Pacat.* Quidquid undecumque converterat in illam Charybdim congererat. *Publ. Syr.* ap. *Priscian.* Celas servorum converri. *Colum.* Convertere stabulum. — Hence, *Plaut.* Converteret jam hic me totum cum pulvisculo, h. e. verberabit, vel pulsatum ejiciet. *Cic.* Off. 3, 19. Hereditates omnium posse converrere, h. e. to draw to himself. *Ed. Heus.* : convertere, *Edd. Græv.* and *Ern.*  
**CONVERSATIUS** (converso), oris, f. the frequent use of any thing. *Senec.* Quæ ad oculos non revocantur, sed extra conversationem, ut supervacua, jacuerunt, out of use. — ¶ Also, a haunting, frequenting, staying in. *Plin. Ep.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ Figur. familiarity, intercourse, converse. *Vellei.* Nec deficit conversatio hominum vitia ejus assentatione alentium. *Senec.* Conversatio cum viris licentiosior. *Quintil.* inter servos malos. *Id.* Sumpta ex conversatione doctorum tacita eruditio. — ¶ Also, way of living. *Hieronym.*

**CONVERSIBILIS**. See *Convertibilis*.  
**CONVERSIM** (conversus), adverb, con-3 versely. *Firmic.*  
**CONVERSUS** (converso), oris, f. a turning or whirling round, revolution. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Mensium conversiones, revolutions, returns. — ¶ Also, an inversion. *Plin.* — Also, a figure of words, inversion, ἀντιμεταβολή. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a change, alteration. *Cic.* Conversio status, et inclinatio communium temporum. *Id.* Videtis, in quo motu temporum, quanta in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versetur. *Id.* Conversiones rerum publicarum. — Hence, *Colum.* Si tumor in suppurationem convertitur, optimum est lamina conversionem rescare, the suppurated part, or the suppuration. — ¶ Also, a period. *Cic.* Conversiones (oratio) habeat absolutas, finished or rounded periods. Neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, et quasi conversione verborum, sed sæpe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est. — ¶ Also, a figure of words; the repetition of the same word at the end of the members of a period, ἀντιστροφή. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*  
**CONVERSUS** (frequentat. from converso), 1 as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to whirl round, turn round. *Cic.* Animus se conversans. — Hence, *Conversor*, aris (or perhaps better from con & versor), to live with, haunt, frequent, διαπίσω. *Colum.* cum parentibus suis. *Plin.* in montibus. — With dat. *Plin.* Asinus a tenero conversatus equis. — ¶ Figur. to keep company with, associate with, συνομιλέω. *Senec.* Conversatur nobiscum. *Id.* Nemo libenter tristi conversatur, nedum tristitiæ. *Id.* Sumuntur a conversantibus mores. *M. Senec.* inter humano sanguine delibutos. — ¶ Also, to live, h. e. to pursue a certain course of conduct. *Pandect.* Qui non, ut oportet, conversari dicatur.  
**CONVERSUS** (converso), us, m. a turning 3 about. *Macrob.*  
**CONVERSUS**, a, um, particip. from converso.  
**CONVERSUS**, a, um, particip. from converso.  
**CONVERTIBILIS** (converso), e, adj. 3 convertible. *Apulei.* Convertibiles propositiones. *Al. leg.* convertibiles. — ¶ Also, capable of being changed. *Prudent.*  
**CONVERTUS** (con & verto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn about, whirl about, wheel about, turn, στρογγύω, ἐπιστρέφω. *Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit, turns about its axis. *Cæs.* Pugnatur acriter adeo, ut pæne terga convertant, h. e. take to flight. *So, Id.* Reliquos se convertere cogunt. *Virg.* Convertere ruunt acies, h. e. turned to flight. *Vellei.* Convertere cohortes sunt. *Virg.* Convertere vias, turned back. *Id.* Convertunt clamore fugam, h. e. se convertunt ex fuga, turn back from flight. *Cæs.* Signa convertere, h. e. to wheel round. *Petron.* Calamistro crines convertere, to turn, curl. *Colum.* humum bipalio in duos pedes, h. e. turn up, throw up. — Hence, *Cic.* Anni nondum vicesima pars est conversa, has revolved. — Without case. *Sil.* Convertit Varro, turned. — Also, to invert, turn over. *Colum.* vasa in labra. *Plin.* Nisi resupini atque conversi, non corripuit cibum. — Figur. to turn, transform. *Cic.* Hæc tum intereunt, cum in aliam naturam convertuntur. *Id.* Hecuba in canem conversa. *Terent.* Deum se se in hominem convertisse. *Cic.* Ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitia. *Id.* Pæna omnium oculorum ad cæcitatem mentis conversa. — Hence, *Cic.* Hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, sc. se. *And.* *Sallust.* Imperium in superbiam convertit. — Also, not followed by a prep., to change, alter, transform. *Cic.* Vide, quam conversa res est, see how the matter is altered. *Id.* Non putat satis conversam rempublicam, nisi, &c. h. e. perturbationem. *Nepos.* Conversa subito fortuna est. *Cæs.* Consilio atque itinere converso. *Virg.* Non conversa numina sentis? altered, become adverse. *Cæs.* Terror mentes militum convertit, changed, altered. *Cic.* Oratores ad permovendos et convertendos

animos parati, to turn. — Also, to trans- late. *Cic.* Orationes et Græco convertere. *Id.* librum e Græco in Latinum. *Id.* Conversa de Gracis. *Id.* Carminæ a te conversa. — ¶ Also, to turn, h. e. to make to turn round. *Liv.* Vox Herculeum convertit. — ¶ Also, to turn in a certain direction; to turn; to direct. *Cæs.* iter in provinciam. *Virg.* ferrum in aliquem. *Id.* Stabula ad medium diem conversa. *Petron.* Convertere ad me, turning towards me. *So, Gell.* (absol.) Convertit ad me, turns towards me. *Cæs.* Tigna conversa contra vim fluminis. *Plin.* Conversis inter se pedibus stare, turned toward each other; said of persons dwelling on opposite sides of the earth. *Terent.* Convertere se domum, turn homewards, betake one's self homewards. *Auct.-B. Afric.* (absol.) Ruspianam cum copiis convertit. *Cæs.* Castra castris convertunt, join camp to camp; better, exchange camp for camp. — Figur. to turn, direct, apply, convert the use of, turn the minds of. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Eas copias subito ad patriæ periculum converterent, turned, converted their use. *Cic.* Orationem converti in increpandam Capionis fugam. *Id.* Animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitæ pravitate convertere. *Id.* Quicumque te animo converteris, wherever you turn in thought. *Id.* Risus in iudicem conversus est, was turned upon, directed against. *Id.* Me ad otium pacemque convertit. *Id.* Ad philosophos converte te, betake yourself, apply. *Id.* Convertere se ad nutum alicujus, to direct. *Sueton.* Legiones in penitentiam conversæ. — Also, *Cic.* Gratulabor tibi prius, deinde ad me convertar, I will turn to myself. *Id.* Video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, directed attentively or expectingly. — Convertere se in or ad aliquem, to turn to one; to look to one, h. e. to place one's hope or trust in him; to have recourse to him. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — *So, Cæs.* Convertere ora ad tribunal militum centurionesque. — In like manner, Convertere ad se, or in se, to cause to turn to one's self; to draw to one's self, in attention or admiration. *Liv.* Hannibal primo adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit, attracted the notice or admiration of the whole army. *Nepos.* Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotiescumque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret. *Vellei.* Converterat Pompeii persona totum in se terrarum orbem, had dracon upon himself the eyes of the whole world; had attracted the admiration of the whole world. *Curt.* Omnium oculos animosque in semet converterant captivæ mater conjuxque Darii. *Sueton.* (without in se) Convertit hominum oculos fulgore abollæ. — But, Convertere ad se, or in rem suam, or ad commodum suum, &c., to turn, apply, appropriate, convert to his own use or advantage. *Cic.* aliquid in rem suam. *So, Id.* pecuniam domum. *Id.* hereditates, sc. ad se; though convertere is also read. — ¶ *Convorto* is an old form for *converso*. — ¶ *Convortor*, depon. occurs in *Plaut.*  
**CONVESCOR** (con & vescor), eris, dep. 3 3. to eat with. *Augustin.*  
**CONVESTIUS** (con & vestio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as *Vestio*, to clothe. *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* corpora. — ¶ Figur. to clothe, cover. *Lucret.* Sol convestit omnia luce. *Cic.* Omnia convestit hederæ. *Id.* Domus convestita lucis, h. e. contacta, adumbrata.  
**CONVETRANUS** (con & veteranus), i, 3 m. a fellow veteranus. *Cod. Just.*  
**CONVEXIUS** (convexus), oris, f. convex-3 ity. *Gell.* Nam quanta partium, circum- lorumque cæli ex divergentia et convexionibus mundi varietas sit, &c. h. e. from the climates.  
**CONVEXITAS** (Id.), atis, f. convexity, 2 roundedness. *Plin.* Convexitas circuli. *Id.* mundi. *Id.* terræ. — ¶ Also, concavity, concaveness. *Plin.* Insula vocatur *Convallis* a convexitate.  
**CONVEXUS** (con & vexo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to vex, harass. *Capito* ap. *Gell.* and *Veget.*  
**CONVEXUS** (convehor), a, um, adj. in-

*clining or sinking all around, convex, vaulted, arched, κυρτός, περιφερής.* Used of the exterior surface. *Plin.* mundus. *Id.* cornua, *h. e.* arched round, as it were, bent round, so that the extremities are brought towards each other. *Virg.* Aspicte convexo nutantem ponder mundum. *Ovid.* Convexum iter, *h. e.* upward, sloping, like the side of a hill. *Plin.* Leniter convexa juga, gently sloping. *Ovid.* Vertex convexus ad aquora. — ¶ Also, as the inner surface corresponds to the outer, *conconvex*. *Plin.* Convexa vallis. *Ovid.* foramina terre, *h. e.* hollow. *Virg.* Caeli convexa tueri, the arch of heaven. *Id.* Se se halitus supera ad convexa ferebat. *Id.* Classen in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata occultit. *Ovid.* Sidera convexa, as if hanging down all round, fixed in the arch of the sky. *Virg.* Dum (in) montibus umbra lustrant (*h. e.* ibunt); convexa polus dum sidera pascet (but here some put a comma after *convexa*, and then *convexa montibus* stands for *convexa montium*). *Plin.* Ad convexas (terras) in nostra maria, *h. e.* curving round our seas. — ¶ *Virg.* *Æn.* 7. 543. Deserit Hesperiam, et cœli convexa per auras Junonem victrix affatur (here *convexa* is considered as a false reading, for which *conversa* or *connixa*, *h. e.* soaring up, from connitor, should be read).

**CONVIBRĒ** (con & vibro), as, a. 1. to vibrate, to move rapidly, to shake. *Poeta ap. Fest.* Pedibus convibravit, *h. e.* se vibravit, se prorruit. *Apulei.* Dum tenera lingua, uti convibraretur.

**CONVICIATOR** (convicior), ōris, m. a. 1. railer, reviler, calumniator, λοιδορός. *Cic.* CONVICIOLUM (dimin. from convicius), i, n. a taunt, &c. *Lampriid.*

**CONVICIATOR** (convincium), āris, ātus suin, 2 dep. 1. to rail at, taunt, reproach, revile, λοιδορέω. *Varr.* Cum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, qui tam sero venisset ad constitutum. *Quintil.* Contra sentientibus inhumane conviciantur.

**CONVICIUM** (con & vox), ii, n. a noise arising from many sounds at once; a loud noise, cry, καταβόησις. *Phædr.* Convicio (ranarum) permotus quærit Jupiter, &c. *Id.* Convicium acerbum facere, troublesome clamor, veracious noise. *Cic.* Convivia sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio. *Id.* Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu, reficiatur, et aures convicio defesse conquiscant. — Hence, *importunity, dunning.* *Cic.* Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui. — ¶ Also, *disapprobation of several persons audibly expressed.* *Cic.* Urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, the joint disapprobation. *Id.* Os tuum ferreum Senatus convicio verberari noluisti. — ¶ In particular, *outcry against one, abuse, reviling, verbal insult, λοιδορία;* it may be by one or several. *Cic.* Maledictum nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam, quæ si pétulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Consectare aliquem clamoribus, conviciis, et sibilis. *Plaut.* Male precari alicui, et convicium facere. *Ovid.* Jacere alicui. *Id.* fundere in aliquem. *Horat.* pueris ingerere. — Hence, *Plaut.* calls a son, who is the disgrace of his family, convicium. — ¶ Sometimes, *severe reproof, rebuke, vehement expostulation, but without abuse.* *Cic.* Iustissimum honestissimumque convicium meum. *Id.* Quintus convicium C. Junio maximum fecit, ut ne sine Staleno in consilium iretur. *Plin.* Ep. Rogo, ut mihi semper eadem simplicitate convicium facias. *Tacit.* Acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, *h. e.* in administering reproofs or rebukes. So, *Cic.* Verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio. *Id.* Convicio aurium cum extorta mihi veritas esset, by the fault the ears found with it, *h. e.* by the harsh sound. — ¶ Also, *raillery, jest, banter.* *Marzial.* Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles.

**CONVICIUS** (convivo), ōnis, f. a living 2 together, intercourse, familiarity. *Cic.* filius in *Cic.* Ep. Cujus jucundissima est convicius. — ¶ Also (from convincō), *proving, demonstration.* *Augustin.*

**CONVICTOR** (convivo), ōris, m. one who lives with another, a companion at table, familiar acquaintance, constant associate. *Cic.* Utor familiaribus, et quotidianis victoribus, quos, &c. *Horat.* Me Capitolinus victore usus a puero est. *Id.* Convictorem esse alicui.

**CONVICTUS** (Id.), us, m. a living together, intimacy, familiarity, constant intercourse, συμβίωσις. *Cic.* Tollit convictum humanum et societatem. *Lucei.* ad *Cic.* Ad convictum nostrum redeas et consuetudinem. *Colum.* Convictum habere cum aliquo. *Senec.* Loca gratulationum et convictuum. — ¶ In particular, *a feast, banquet.* *Vellei.* Profusa luxuria in convictibus. *Tacit.* Convictus sobrii, aut temulentii. *Plin.* Ut singulæ potiones in convictu darentur.

**CONVICIUS**, a, um, particip. from convincō.

**CONVINCĒ** (con & vinco), is, īci, ictum, a. 3. to conquer, or put down by arguments; hence, to prove something to be false, to show some one to be guilty, to convict, ἀλίσκω; διελέγχο. *Cic.* Convincere aliquem chirographo. *Id.* Si negem, quo me teste convinces? *Id.* Eum mores ipsius ac vita vincunt. *Id.* Omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, vincitur a testibus. *Id.* Oratio, quæ neque redargui, neque convinci potest, proved to be false, refuted, gainsaid. *Id.* errores Epicuri, to refute. *Ovid.* Convictus furor, shown to be pretended. So, *Cic.* Voluptatem concessuram arbitror, convictam superiore libro, dignitari, put down, shown to be insufficient. *Id.* Reprehensus, convictus fractusque. *Id.* Convictus conscientia. Also, *Id.* (Bona) ab Apollidensibus convicta, shown to be fraud, empty and illegally possessed. — So also, with *gen.* or *abl.* to convict of something, to show to be guilty of a crime or fault laid to his charge. *Cic.* Te convinco inhumanitatis. *Id.* Convictus summa negligentia. *Id.* Maleficii convinci. So, *Id.* Ejus devotionis convictus, *h. e.* put under obligation to fulfil it, as having obtained that on account of which it was made. *Id.* (in the same sense) Convicta est devotio, has become binding. Also, *Plaut.* Convicti falsis de pugnis, *h. e.* quod falsas pugnas jactaverint. *Cic.* Convincti in pari peccato. *Sueton.* in affectione imperii. *Id.* scelere. *Curt.* aliquid fecisse. — Also, to show clearly, demonstrate, prove incontrovertibly (to which signification of course some of the foregoing may be referred). *Cic.* Ratio vincit, eum ne librum quidem esse. *Id.* Nihil te de ratione vitæ didicisse, convincerent. *Id.* Volo facinus ipsius, qui id commisit, convinci. *Id.* Convincere falsa, *h. e.* show to be false.

*Cas.* Avaritia convicta, made evident.

**CONVINCTIŪS** (con & vincio), ōnis, f. a 2 connective particle, σύνδεσμος. *Quintil.*

**CONVIOLŪS** (con & violo), as, a. 1. same 3 as *Violo.* *Prudent.*

**CONVISCERĒS** (con & viscera), as, a. 1. 3 to incorporate, quasi viscera commisceo, in societatem adduco. *Tertull.*

**CONVISĒS** (con & viso), is, a. 3. to view, 3 survey. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, to go to see, visit. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* omnes saucios.

**CONVITIUM**, CONVITIATOR, &c. See *Convicium*, &c.

**CONVIVA** (convivo), æ, m. or f. a constant guest, wassnate, and simply, a guest. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

**CONVIVALIS** (for convivalis, from con-2 vivium), e, adj. of a feast, convivial, festal, συμποσιακός. *Liv.* Et convivalia ludionum oblectamenta addita epulis. *Tacit.* Fabulæ convivales.

**CONVIVĀTOR** (convivor), ōris, m. one 2 who gives an entertainment; the master of a feast, ἐορτάτωρ. *Liv.* and *Horat.*

**CONVIVALIS**, e, adject. same as *Convivalis*. *Macrob.* where others read *convivalis*.

**CONVIVIUM** (con & vivo), ii, n. a feast, banquet, entertainment, ἐορτάσις, συμπόσιον, σύνδειπνον. *Cic.* inire, to go to a feast. *Quint.* *Cic.* concelebrare. *Cic.* ornare et apparare. *Nepos.* Adhibere aliquem in convivium. *Virg.* Mutua inter se curare convivia. *Ovid.* Agitare

convivia. *Catull.* Convivia lauta sump-  
tuo facere. *Plin.* Habere convivium. *Tacit.* Inter convivia de bello loqui.

¶ Also, the guests collectively. *Plin.* Fungi suilli familias interemere; et tota convivia. *Id.* Conviviis pallorem offundere. *Id.* Repente convivium conticescere.

**CONVIVĒS** (con & vivo), is, ixi, ictum, n. 2 3. to live with, live together, share the same table, συμβίω. *Quintil.* cum adolescentibus. *Senec.* Hærebit tibi avaritia, quandiu avaro convixeris. *Cæl. Aurel.*

*Democritus*, qui Hippocrati convixit, *h. e.* fuit ejus equalis. — ¶ Also, to feast, banquet together. *Quintil.* Juvenes qui convivere solebant, constituerunt, ut in litore cœnarent.

**CONVIVĒS**, as, n. 1. same as *Convivor*. *Petron.*

**CONVIVĒS** (con & vivo), āris, dep. 1. to 1 give a feast; also, to feast with others, συμποσιάζω. *Cic.* Quotidie solum esse non modo in publico, sed etiam de publico convivari. *Terent.* Nolunt crebro convivari. *Sueton.* Convivari frequenter ac large. *Id.* Convivatus assidue duobus trichiniis.

**CONVĒLĀ**, æ, f. an herb, same as *Polion*. *Apul.*

**CONVOCĀTIŪS** (convoco), ōnis, f. a con-3 voking, calling or assembling together. *Cic.*

**CONVOCĒS** (con & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call together, assemble, swamon, convoco, συγκαλέω. *Cic.* AudaX in convocandis hominibus, et armandis. *Id.* Piscatores ad se convocavit. *Id.* philosophos in unum locum. *Cæs.* equites undique. *Cic.* senatum. *Id.* Dissipatos homines congregare, et ad societatem vitæ convocare. *Id.* Philosophia dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocavit. *Sueton.* Convocare plebem auxilio, to call upon for help. *Liv.* In concionem convocare, sc. populum or milites. — ¶ Also used of several persons, who call an individual to join them. *Cic.* *Agr.* 3. Quoniam me in vestram concionem convocaverunt.

**CONVŪLĒS** (con & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly or flock together, run together, συμπτέομαι. *Terent.* Populus convolat, tumultuant, clamant, pugnant de loco. *Cic.* Qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt. — ¶ Also, to fly to, step to, proceed to. *Pandect.* Convolare ad secundum legatum, *h. e.* to make. *Cod. Just.* Post annum ad secundas nuptias convolare, *h. e.* transire.

**CONVŪLVĒS**, is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to roll together, roll round, wrap up, roll up, wind round, involvo, συμλέω, συγκάμπτω, σπυλίω. *Cic.* Frustra appetivisse (solem) manibus, cum se convolvens elaberetur, et abiret. *Virg.* (de cubro) Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga. *Senec.* Turbines rapta convolvunt, sed ipsi ante volvuntur. *Plin.* Spiras, ubi convolvere se venæ, atque nodi. *Id.* Culmus siccatus in manipulos convolvitur. *Id.* Foliis ficulnis convolvi, cistisque condi. *Id.* Herinacis convolvuntur in formam pilæ, *h. e.* se convolvunt. *Id.* Convolutus in flammam. *Lucan.* Cum mare convolvit gentes, *h. e.* inundando involvit, et operit. *Senec.* Memini, aliquando cum recitaret historiam, magnam partem convolvisse, *h. e.* rolled up (in which way the Romans shut their books) and omitted it. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Solet magno cursu verba convolvere, *h. e.* profundere, et conglomerare. *Flor.* Gallogreciam belli ruina convolvit, involved.

**CONVŪLŪTĒS** (frequentat. from convolve; 2 or from con & voluto), as, a. 1. to whirl or roll round. *Senec.* Convolutari cum aliquo, to wallow.

**CONVŪLŪTĒS**, a, um, particip. from convolve.

**CONVŪLVŪLĒS**, or **CONVŪLVŪLĒS** (convolve), i, m. a little hairy worm, which rolls itself up in vine-leaves, and feeds upon them; a vine-fretter; ἴψ, ἰψός, ἰούλος. *Plin.* and *Cato.* — ¶ Also, *blind-worm, a plant.* *Plin.*

**CONVŪMĒS** (con & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 1 3. to vomit all over, bespew, κατεμέω. *Cic.*

**CONVŪRĒS** (con & voro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to eat up, devour. *Tertull.*



**CÖNVÖVĒÖ** (con & voveo), es, ðvi, ðtum, 3 a. 2. h. e. simul voveo. S. C. de Bacch. 3  
**CÖNÖS** (κῶνος), i, m. a cone. Cic. —  
 ¶ Hence, something of a conical shape. Colum. Cypressini conii, the fruit of the cypress-tree. Virg. Conum insignis, galeae, h. e. the conical part of the helmet, into which the crest was inserted, the apex or summit of the helmet.  
**CÖNVÖLNERÖ** (con & vulnero), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to wound, τραυματίζω. Auct. B. Afric. multos jaculis. Senec. Eo magis convulneraberis, et confodieris, quia nescis præbere jugulum. — Figur. Colum. gemmam vitis falce. Frontin. Ne convulneretur fistula, perforata. — Also, Senec. Maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, injuring, wronging.  
**CÖNVÖLSYÖ** (convello), ðnis, f. a convulsion, involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, σπασμός. Scribon. Larg.  
**CÖNVÖLSÖS**, and anciently CÖNVÖL-SÖS, a, um, particip. from convello.  
**CÖNÖZA** (κόνυζα), æ, f. an herb, of which Plin. mentions two kinds; and the male, h. e. the viscous elecanpanc (Inula viscosa); the female, h. e. flea-bane (Inula pulicaria).  
**CÖÖDIBILIS** (con & odium), e, adj. 3 h. e. simul odio dignus. Tertall.  
**CÖÖLĒSCÖ** (con & olesco), is, n. 3. for 3 coalesco, which others read. Lucret.  
**CÖÖNERÖ** (con & onero), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to load. Tacit. Super arma, fermentis quoque, et copiis coonerant. Onervat is also read.  
**CÖÖPERÄTÖ** (con & operatio), ðnis, f. 3 ministerium, administratio. Quintil. declam.  
**CÖÖPERÄTÖR** (con & operator), ðris, m. 3 a coöperator, fellow-worker. Hieronym.  
**CÖÖPERCÖLÖM** (cooperio), i, n. a cover, 2 covering, lid, same as Operculum, ἐπίδημα. Plin.  
**CÖÖPERIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a cover-3 ing. Bassus ap. Gell.  
**CÖÖPERIÖ** (con & operio), is, ui, tum, a. 4. to cover over, envelop, overwhelm, συγκλύπτω. Cic. fragm. Humus spinis cooperta piscium. Liv. Ut ab exercitu suo lapidibus cooperiretur. Tacit. Atrabide coopertus. Plin. Cooperiri radices. — Fig. Cic. Coopertus sceleribus, and Sallust. flagitiis atque facinoribus, h. e. overwhelmed, sunk, buried. Sallust. ap. Gell. Coopertus fenoribus. Sallust. Me coopertum miseris efficit. Horat. Lupus famosis coopertus versibus, lashed, overwhelmed.  
**CÖÖPERTÖRIUM** (cooperio), ii, n. a covered. Pandect.  
**CÖÖPTÄTYÖ** (coopto), ðnis, f. a choosing or electing, a choice or election, for instance, to fill a vacancy in a college, ἐπινοιαγωγῆ. Liv. Nobilitas, quam per cooptationem in Patres habetis. Id. tribunorum. Cic. Cooptatio Censoria. Id. Cooptatio collegiorum, a completing, supplying, filling up. Flor. Cooptatio Juliae gentis, h. e. adoption into.  
**CÖÖPTÖ** (con & opto), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to choose, elect, admit, especially when the members of a collegium (of priests for instance) themselves admit a person to be of their number, ἐπινοιαγωί, προσαρπόμεναι. Cic. In Senatoribus cooptandis. Id. Cooptare aliquem in locum auguratus. Id. aliquem in amplissimum ordinem. Id. Cooptatus in collegium augurum. Sueton. Gens cooptata in Patricios. Id. sibi collegam. Plin. Ep. aliquem patronum. Cic. Senatus, quem majore ex parte ipse cooptasset, had suppressed.  
**CÖÖRTÖR** (con & orior), ðris and Iris, ortus sum, tri, dep. 3. and 4. to arise, rise, break out, spring, ἐκφύομαι. Lucret. Animalia plura sunt coorta terris. Cic. Tempestas coortur. Cæs. Subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est, arose, broke out. Nepos. Risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est. Virg. Sepe coorta est seditio. Plaut. Dolores coortiuntur. Ovid. Fumi e thure coorti. — ¶ Also, to rise up together, start up, arise. Lucret. Mare coortis fluctibus sævit. Liv. Stare suos jussit: ubi ad manum venisset hostis, tum coortos tota vi gladiis rem gerere, h. e. in order to attack.

**Id. Si valles occultiores insedissent, coorti in pugnam, &c. So, Tacit. Donec insidiæ coorirentur. Liv. in rogatione, h. e. resistere. Id. summa vi ad bellum, to rise. Gell. Quamquam fere eadem sint, et ex una sententia coortiuntur.**  
**CÖÖRTÖS**, a, um, particip. from coorior.  
**CÖÖRTÖS** (coorior), us, m. a rising, 3 birth, production, breaking forth. Lucret.  
**CÖÖS**, or CÖÖS, i, and CÖS, o, f. Κῶος, ov, and Κῶος, Κῶως, Κῶς, ὠ, an island in the Aegean sea, near Caria, the birthplace of Hippocrates, the physician, and Apelles, the painter; it is now called Stancechio, or Stingo (εἰς τὴν Κῶ). Plin. — Hence, Cöus, a, um, adj. in, from, or belonging to Cos, Coan. Varro. Coa insula. Ovid. Cous poeta, h. e. Philetus, an elegiac poet from Cos. So, Id. Nec tantum Coö Batis amata suo est. Id. artifex, h. e. Apelles. Cic. Venus, h. e. painted by Apelles. Marcell. Empir. Cons senior, h. c. Hippocrates. — Coa vestis, and absol. Coa, ðrum, a, tuonic of silk gauze, often also adorned with embroidery of threads of gold. Tibull., Propert., and Ovid. — Coum, i, n. se. vinum, Coan wine. Horat. Albo non sine Coö (leucococo. Plin.). Pers. Lubrica Coa, h. e. alvum solventia.  
**CÖPÄ** (copo), æ, f. a woman who was employed in a victualling-house or wine-shop to dance and play on the harp, in order to attract and entertain customers. Sueton.  
**CÖPADYÄ**, ðrum, n. delicate bits, tidbits, 3 dainties. Apic.  
**CÖPHINÖS** (κόφινος), i, m. a twig-basket, 2 Colam. and Juvenal.  
**CÖPIÄ** (for copia, from con & ops) æ, f. plenty, abundance, number, supply, h. e. in respect of the use to be made thereof; hence used of persons only when they are regarded as means or instruments, εὐπορία. Cic. Utinam virorum fortium copiam tantam haberetis, ut, &c. Id. Rerum copiam verborum copiam gignit. Id. Frugum ubertas, copia, vilitas. Id. Habere copiam librorum. Id. Suppeditare alicui omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam. Horat. Violaria et myrtus et omnis copia narium, h. e. every fragrant flower. — So also, supplies of every kind, means of life provisions, necessaries, stores; effects, goods, substance; usually in the plural. Plin. Ep. Sugerunt ligna proxima silvæ: ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat. Tacit. Parthos, inopes copiarum et pabulo attrito, relictuos oppugnationem. Id. Ut specie parandarum copiarum, civili præda miles imbueretur. Plaut. Pro re nitorem, et gloriam pro copia, substance, effects. Cæs. Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, h. e. πανδομεί, with all their goods and chattels. Id. Reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis almerunt, provisions, or substance in general. Cic. Publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt. Sueton. Copiis provincialibus gulam explere. — In particular, materials for building, wood, lumber. Vitruv. — More generally, what contributes to power, means of influence, ability, prosperity. Cæs. Copiae Gallorum. Cic. Quorum studiis et copiis essem omnia consecutus. Id. Crotoniata cum florent omnibus copiis. — Also, Copia, material for speaking, matter. Sallust. Magna mihi copia est memorandi, h. e. ample material is offered me, I can easily enumerate. Hence, Cic. Copia dicendi, and in dicendo, richness of expression, fluency, copiousness, ease. And Id. Materies digna copia tua, se. dicendi. — ¶ Hence, troops or forces collectively, whole body of troops. Cic. Omnis armatorum copia. Pompei in Cic. Att. 12. 8. (where he uses it several times) Ut ipse cum omni copia ad nos veniret. Tacit. Levi cum copia cædes circumferre. Id. Exsequendum reor, quæ tum Romana copia in armis fuerit, h. e. the whole number of troops, the whole military force. Cæs. Augebatur illis copia. Id. Ex omni copia singulos de-

legerat. So, Sallust. Ex copia tubicunum, from the whole number. — Especially in plural, Copiæ, troops, forces, army; very often used. Cic., Cæs., and Liv. So, Nepos. Pedestribus copiis valere, infantry. — It is worthy of notice, that Cæsar uses copiae only when speaking of hostile forces; but exercitus of his own disciplined army. — Also, power. Cic. So Sæton. Copia gentilis, of family (gens). Id. provincialis, of the province. — Hence, power for something, h. e. ability, requisite means, ample opportunity; leave, permission. Terent. Date crescendi copiam, novarum qui spectandi faciunt copiam, give them an opportunity of rising, who afford you an opportunity of witnessing, &c. Virg. Data copia fundi, full permission. Liv. Ni copia pugnae fiet, unless an opportunity should be given them of fighting. Plaut. Nec, qui deterior esset, faceres copiam, h. e. offer him an opportunity of, &c. Terent. Non tangendi copia est, se. mihi, h. e. I can't touch. Plaut. Non est cunctandi copia, there is no time to lose. Id. Crim. quod volumus, copia est, since you grant what we wish. Sallust. Populo Rom. nunquam ea copia fuit, the Roman people never had that advantage. Id. Jugurthæ copiam habere, h. e. have him in his power. Ovid. Modo copia detur, if I can only get him into my power. Also, Sallust. Quibus molliter vivere copia erat. Terent. Copia est, ut sit, &c. Also, Sallust. Habere magnam copiam societatis, h. e. est mihi copia. Also, Cic. Facere civibus consilii sui copiam, to impart, give. — Here may be referred, Sallust. Ex copia rerum statuit, &c. in this state of things. Id. Marius ex copia rerum consilium trahit, the state of things, his circumstances. — ¶ Copia, as a goddess, fulness, plenty. Horat. CÖPIÄTÆ (κοπιαιραι), ðrum, m. persons employed to carry out dead bodies of Christians in the night to be buried, bearers, grave-diggers. Cod. Just.  
**CÖPIÖLA** (dimin. from copia), æ, f. D. Brut. ad Cic. Recurri ad meas copiolas, sic enim vere eas appellare possum, small forces.  
**CÖPIÖR** (copia), ðris, dep. 1. to furnish, or 3 provide one's self well; a word resembling lignor, aquor, &c. Gell.  
**CÖPIÖSE** (copiosus), adv. abundantly, copiously, plentifully, with a plentiful provision, εὐπότως. Cic. Malleolus in provinciam sic copiose profectus erat, ut domi prorsus nihil relinqueret. Id. Pastum animantibus large et copiose natura comparavit. Id. Senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with many votes. — ¶ Also, diffusely, copiously, fluently. Cic. Gravissime et copiosissime dicere. Id. Copiosius de magnis variisque rebus dicere.  
**CÖPIÖSÖS** (copia), a, um, adj. copious, abundant, plentiful, well stocked, rich, wealthy, εὐπορος, εὐψιλῆς. Cic. Tu agris, tu edificis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis. Id. Patrimonium amplum et copiosum. Phædr. Copiosus liquor putei. Cic. Mulier copiosa plene et locuples. Il. Locus copiosus a frumento. Gell. Arion re bona multa copiosus. Nepos. Via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, h. e. plentiful; or, broad, ample. Hirtius. Copiosior provincia. Cæs. Oppidum louge maximum et copiosissimum. — With genit. Sokin. Ager caprarum copiosus, abounding. — ¶ Also, of style, copious, fluent, rich, diffuse. Cic. Multa de meo Catone: quo sæpissime legendo se dicit copiosorem factum. Id. Homo non copiosus ad dicendum. Id. Multa, et varia, et copiosa oratio. — ¶ Also, in abundance. Phædr. Dulcis liquor et copiosus.  
**CÖPIS**, e. See Cops. 3  
**CÖPIS** (κοπισ from κόπρω), ðdis, f. a kind of falchion or cimeter; a hunger. Curt. Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos, quæ appetebant beharum manas.  
**CÖPÖ**, ðnis, m. same as Cæupo. Cic. 3  
**CÖPONÄNÖS**, a, um, adj. belonging to Coponius. Cic.  
**CÖPPÄ** (κόππα), a Greek letter, used only to mark a number, and standing for 90. Quintil.

**CŌPREA** (κόπρος, dung; whence, κόπρι-  
2 ος ἀνήρ, and κοπρίας), æ, m. a jester,  
buffoon, jibby jester. Sueton. Interrogat-  
us a quodam nano adstante mensæ in-  
ter copreas.

**CŌPIS** (con & ops), cōpis, or CŌPIS, e, adj.  
rich, abundant, ἐπιπλοσ. Plaut. Ut amantem  
herilem eodem facerem filium. Id.  
Ego nunc me ut gloriosum faciebam,  
et copi pectore, h. e. compote omnium,  
quæ optaveram.

**CŌPTA** (κόπτειν), æ, f. a kind of hard bis-  
3 cut or cake made of pounded materials.  
Martialis. — ¶ Coptoplaenta (κοπτο-  
πλακούς) seems to have been of the  
same or a similar kind. Petron.

**CŌPTŌS** (-tōs), i. f. a city in Egypt. —  
Hence, Copticus, a, um, adj. Coptic, of  
or pertaining to Coptos. Apul.

**CŌPŪLA** (for copula, from con & obsol.  
2 apio), æ, f. a tie, band, fetter, σύνδεσμος.  
Plaut. Copulavit me; in manibus ges-  
tant copulas secum, h. e. lora, quibus  
me vinciant. Apul. Muli senes pectora  
copulæ spartæa tritura continua exulcer-  
rati, h. c. helcio, collar. Acc. ap. Non.  
Tortæ copulæ, h. e. funes. — Especially  
for hounds, leash. Ovid. — ¶ Figur.  
Nepos. Ut esset talium virorum copula,  
h. e. an instrument of union, a bond of union  
(said of Atticus, the common friend of  
Hortensius and Cicero) Horat. Quos  
irrupta tenet copula, bond, union. Ni-  
gid. ap. Gell. Sed in ea copula e litte-  
ra detrita est, h. e. in ea compositione  
verbi. — ¶ Cas. B. G. 3. 13. Minus  
incommodæ scopulis continebantur;  
for scopulis, copulis has been proposed,  
grappling irons, hools.

**CŌPŪLABILIS** (copulo), e, adj. susceptible  
of union, connectible. Augustin. Inter  
se copulabiles.

**CŌPŪLĀTE** (copulatus), adverb, compo-  
3 sitely. Gell. Diequinti pro adverbio  
copulate dictum est.

**CŌPŪLĀTIŪS** (copulo), ōnis, f. a tying or  
joining together, coupling, connecting.  
Cic. Complexiones, et copulationes, et  
adhæiones atomorum inter se. Quintil.  
Copulatio verborum, h. e. compositio  
duorum verborum in unum. Id. Ver-  
borum inter se copulatio, h. e. compo-  
sitiō in oratione.

**CŌPŪLĀTIVĒ** (copulativus), adv. same  
3 as Copulate. Macrob.

**CŌPŪLĀTIVŌS** (copulo), a, um, adj.  
3 copulative. Martialis. Capell. Copulativæ  
conjunctiones.

**CŌPŪLĀTRIX** (Id.), Icīs, f. quæ copulat.  
3 Augustin.

**CŌPŪLĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. same as Copu-  
3 latio. Arnob.

**CŌPŪLĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from copu-  
lo. — ¶ Adj. united, connected. Cic.  
Nihil est amabilius, nec copulatus,  
quam morum similitudo bonorum  
(where it may be taken in an active  
sense, as if copulatus, which some in-  
deed substitute).

**CŌPŪLŌ** (copula), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to tie  
or join together, couple, connect, unite,  
σύνδεω, συσδέω. Cic. Honestatem  
cum voluptate, tanquam hominem cum  
bellua, copulare. Id. Copulati in jus  
pervenimus, h. e. together. una. Id.  
cum presentibus futura. Id. Construc-  
tio verborum conjunctionibus copuletur.  
Id. Ille se sic cum inimico meo copula-  
rat, ut, &c. Id. Quid naturæ copula-  
tum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? h. e.  
agreeable to nature, natural. Plaut. Copu-  
lare sermonem cum aliquo, h. c. collo-  
qui. Cic. Copulare verba, to make  
one of two, compound. Liv. concordiam.  
Plin. societatem cum aliquo.  
Id. Utrunque Armeniæ majori Sophene  
copulatur, touches or borders upon. Id.  
Sonus nunc distinguitur conciso, copu-  
latur intorto, continnes quævering or  
trilling. Scæne. Copulari tædis, h. c.  
matrimonio jungi. Pandect. Copulati ma-  
trimonio. — ¶ See also Copulatus, a,  
um.

**CŌPŪA** (coquus), æ, f. a female cook.  
3 Plaut.

**CŌQUYBILIS** (coquo), e, adj. coqui faci-  
2 lis. Plin.

**CŌQUINĀ** (coquinus), æ, f. a kitchen.  
3 Arnob. and Pallad. — ¶ Also, se. ars,  
cookery, art of cooking. Apul.

**CŌQUINĀRIS**, e, and CŌQUINĀRIS

(coquina), a, um, adj. relating to the  
kitchen or cooking, culinary. Varro and  
Plin. 2

**CŌQUINĀTŌRIŪS** (Id.), or CŌCINĀTŌ-  
3 RIŪS, a, um, adj. same as Coquinarius.  
Pandect.

**CŌQUINŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to  
3 practise the art of cookery; to cook, μα-  
γειρεύω. Plaut.

**CŌQUINŌS** (coquo), a, um, adjunct. relnt-  
3 ing to cooking. Plaut. forum, h. e. where  
meats, &c. are cooked.

**CŌQUŪ** (unc.), is, coxi, coctum, a. 3. to  
prepare by fire. — Hence, of food; to  
cook or dress, either by boiling or roast-  
ing, πέπρω, ὀπάω. Cic. Tum is, qui  
illa coxerat, inquit. Lucrct. Cibum co-  
quere, et flammæ mollire vapore.  
Nepos. Quotidie sic ei cæna coquebat-  
tur, ut quos invocatos vidisset, omnes  
devocaret, h. e. was cooked, prepared.

Sueton. Cocta vendere, h. e. cibaria  
cocta. Plin. Coquerè gemmam in lac-  
te. Cels. aliquid ex oleo, h. e. in oleo.  
Plin. aliquid lento igne. Id. aliquid  
usque ad crassitudinem mellis, to boil  
down. Id. aliquid cum anetho. Liv.  
medicamentum, and, Sueton. venenum,  
to prepare, concoct. Without case,  
Plaut. Venimus coctum ad nuptias. —  
Also, to bake. Plin. Panis coquendo  
crescit. — Also, of other things. Pan-  
dect. calcem, to burn. Plin. aurum  
cum plumbo, melt, smelt. So, Lucan.  
fornacibus aera. Cato. Laterculos co-  
quito in fornacem, bake. Juvenal. ras-  
tra et sarcula, to forge. Martialis. Later  
coctus, h. c. a brick. Pers. Cocta fide-  
lia, h. c. fictilis. Propert. Agger coctus,  
h. c. of brick. Virg. Telum solidum  
nodis et robore cocto, hardened by fire.  
Pandect. Ligna cocta, same as coctilia  
and acapna, wood dried, or baked by fire,  
which emits no smoke. Propert. Rosaria  
cocta, h. e. dried, deprived of moisture  
and freshness. Martialis. Cocta, sc. aqua.  
— ¶ Figur. to cook. Hence, of the  
sun, to ripen. Varr. Uva miscella,  
quam vocant nigram, multo ante coqui-  
tur. Virg. Mitis in apricis coquitur  
vindemia saxis. Cic. Poma matura et  
cocta. — Also, to parch, dry up, scorch,  
burn. Virg. Cava flumina ad limum ra-  
dii coquebant. Varr. Locus is melior,  
quem et non coquit sol, et tangit ros. —  
Also, to heat greatly. Val. Flacc. Coquitur  
vaporibus aer. — Also, to ferment,  
corrupt. Horat. Austri (Siroccus) coquite  
horum obsonia. — Also, to digest. Cels.  
— More generally, to contrive, prepare,  
meditate, ripen, plan, concoct. Cic. Ser-  
mo bene coctus, well considered, deliber-  
ated on. Plaut. Quidquid est, incoctum  
non expromit: bene coctum dabit.  
Liv. Impotentibus instructi consiliis,  
que secreto ab aliis coquebant. Id. Inter  
se principes occulte Romanum co-  
quebant bellum. Stat. Trucem secreta  
coquebat invidiam, h. e. fovebat, nutri-  
ebat. — Also, to fret, vex, torment, tur-  
turc. Virg. Femiinæ ardentem curæ-  
que iraque coquebant. Enn. ap. Cic.  
Cura, quæ nunc te coquit.

**COQUŪLA**. See Coculu. 3

**CŌQUŪS** (coquo), and CŌCŪS, i, m. n  
cook, μάγειρος. Cic.

**CŌR** (κῆρ), cordis, n. the heart, καρδία,  
κέαρ, κῆρ. Cic. — Also, as a term of  
endearment. Plaut. Cor meum. —  
¶ Also, for animus. Cic. Aliis cor ip-  
sum animus videtur: ex quo excordes,  
vecordes, concordesque dicuntur. —  
Hence, wisdom, prudence, understanding,  
mind. Lucrct. Id licet hinc quamvis  
hebeti cognoscere corde, understanding.  
Plaut. Atque in meo corde, si quod est  
mihi cor, eam rem volutavi. Id. Quan-  
tum ego nunc corde conspicio meo,  
judgment. Terent. Jam instructa sunt  
mihi in corde consilia omnia, in my  
mind. Plin. Villicum quam proximum  
domino corde esse debere, h. e. colendi  
peritia. Martialis. Sed tibi plus mentis,  
tibi cor limante Minerva acrius. Cic.  
Hoc est non modo cor non habere,  
sed ne palatum quidem. Plaut. Ita  
cata est, et callida: habet cor: quam  
dicit quod opus est! Martialis. Et cor  
solum habes, solus et ingenium. Pers.  
Cor juct hoc Enni, wit or wisdom; or a  
periphrasis for Ennius. — Also, the heart,

as the seat of the affections, disposition,  
temper, soul. Ovid. Molle, cupidineis  
nec inexpugnabile telis cor. Horat.  
Trucere corde. Id. cor spectantis  
tangere querela, to touch or move the  
heart. Ovid. Excutare corde metus.  
Plaut. Corde amare inter se, from the  
heart; cordially. Id. Corde spernere  
aliquid, heartily. Id. Cordi atque ani-  
mo suo obsequi. Id. Persequi aliquid  
corde, et animo, atque viribus. Id.  
Meum cor in pectus emicat, my heart  
bents. Id. Cor salit. Sueton. Cor  
plumbeus, h. e. insensible, unsusceptible.  
Virg. Sedato corde respondere, calmly.  
Ovid. Forti corde ferre mala, with a  
brave spirit. Stat. Æquo corde ferre  
aliquid, h. e. æquo animo, calmly, pa-  
tiently. Virg. Lecti juvenes, fortissimi  
corda, valorous souls, h. e. men. Id.  
Quid corda aspera tentas, h. c. viros  
asperos. Lucrct. Corda canum, for can-  
es. — Hence, Cordi est mihi, tibi, ali-  
cui, to be agreeable to, to be one's pleasure,  
be pleasing to, be after one's heart. Cato  
ap. Maerob. Jupiter, si tibi magis cordi  
est, nos ea tibi dare potius, quam Me-  
zentio. Lucil. ap. Non. Et quod tibi  
magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer  
displicet, is agreeable or suitable to you.  
Liv. Nec diis cordi fuisse pœnam ejus,  
a quo sua templa erepta e manibus  
hostium essent. Cic. Fatetur, sibi vi-  
tam omnino semper horridam atque  
aridam cordi fuisse. Id. Flumen aliis  
verborum, volubilitasque cordi est.  
Terent. Uterque utriusque est cordi. —  
It may be sometimes rendered, to be  
an object of care or solicitude, to be had at  
heart. Ovid. Virginibus cordi, grataque  
forma sua est. Tacit. Illis Mæsiæ pa-  
cem, sibi salutem securitatemque Italiæ  
cordi fuisse. — Cordi habere, to lay  
great stress on, keep in mind, take delight  
in. Gell. Verba auctoritatesque ver-  
borum. Id. (Duos versus) habere cordi  
et memoriæ, operæ pretium esse puto.  
— ¶ Also, the stomach. Lucrct. and  
Horat.

**CŌRĀ** (κόρη), æ, f. the pupil or apple of  
3 the eye. Auson. — ¶ Also, a town in  
Latinum. Liv. — Hence, Corāni, ōrum,  
its inhabitants. Plin.

**CORACESIĀ**, æ, f. a plant. Plin. Al  
leg. Coracesia.

**CŌRĀCŌS** (corax), a, um, adj. Coraci-  
ca sacra, h. e. in honor of Mithra. In-  
script. See Corax.

**CŌRĀCINŪS** (κοράκινος), a, um, adj. of a  
2 crow or raven, black as a raven, crow-  
black. Vitruv. — ¶ Coracinus, i, m. a  
fish, so called probably from its color.  
Martialis.

**CORALITICUS LAPIS**, a kind of white  
marble from the vicinity of the river Cora-  
lus in Phrygia. Plin.

**CŌRĀLIUM**, CŌRĀLLIUM, CŌRĀLI-  
UM, ii, and CŌRĀLLUM (κοράλλιον,  
κοράλλον, κοράλλιον, κόραλλον, κόραλ-  
λον), i, n. coral, especially, the red  
coral. Ovid. — Hence, Corallinus, a,  
um, adj. like coral, coral. Epigr. Coral-  
lina labra.

**CŌRĀLLI**, ōrum, m. a people of Lower Mæ-  
sia, dwelling on the shore of the Euxine,  
near the mouth of the Danube. Ovid.

**CŌRĀLLIS** (κοράλλις), idis, f. a gem re-  
sembling red lead. Plin.

**CŌRĀLLŌACHĀTES** (κοραλλοαχάτης),  
æ, m. a kind of agate like coral, coral-  
agate. Plin.

**CŌRAM** (nnc.) prep. with ablat. before, in  
presence of, before the eyes of, ἔμπροσθεν,  
πρός. Cic. Mihi vero ipsi coram gene-  
ro meo, quæ dicere ausus es? — Some-  
times after its case. Nepos. Diomedon-  
te coram. Sueton. (who is fond of this,  
especially after names) Populo coram  
ubertim flevit. Tacit. Diis, et patria  
coram obsteter. — ¶ Adverbially, in  
one's presence, by word of mouth, in per-  
son, before one's eyes, face to face. Cic.  
(in Ep.) Sed hæc postertius, et coram  
fortasse commodius. Id. Ibid. Et quasi  
tecum coram loquerer. Id. Ibid. Cum  
coram sumus, et garrinus quidquid in  
buccam, iohcn we are together. Id. Testes  
coram producti dicent, &c. Id. Intue-  
or coram hæc ornamenta reipubl. I see  
before me. Terent. Sine, illum huc co-  
ram adducere. Liv. Offerre se coram

*Lentul.* ad *Cic.* Mihi promiserunt coram, et absenti mihi scripserunt. *Cic.* Quoniam coram id facere prohibebor, absens possim. *Gell.* Coram videre aliquid. *Horat.* Ut veni coram. *Virg.* Improvisus ait: coram, quem quæritis, adsum, *hæc I am in person.* *Cæs.* Absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram addeset, horreret, *as if there in person.* *Id.* Eadem, quæ ex nunciis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, *in person.* *Cic.* Coram deferre aliquem, *h. e. eum, qui domi est, nec peregrinatur.* *Plaut.* Te is ipsus coram præsens præsentem videt. *Id.* Ipsi facito, coram ut tradas in manum. *Tacit.* Nec tamen Tiberii vox coram secuta, sed obversus ad matrem, ait, *h. e. palam;* or, addressed to *Agrippina.* — ¶ For palam, openly, publicly; usually with verbs. *Cic.* Coram potius, me præsentem, dixissent. — With a subst. *Sueton.* Traditio coram pugillarum, *h. e. the public delivery of the tablets.* — ¶ In coram or incoram for coram. With *genit.* *Apul.*

**CORAMBLE** (κοράμβλη), es, f. and **CORAMBULA**, æ, f. a kind of cabbage. *Colum.*

**CORAX** (κόραξ), æcis, m. a raven. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of military machine for demolishing walls. *Viruv.* — ¶ Coraces were also certain priests of *Mithra* (or, as others think, images of gods, worshipped under the form of crows. *Hieronym.*

**CORBICULA** (dimin. from corbis), æ, f. a little twig-basket. *Pallad.*

**CORBIS** (unc.), is, f. & m. a large twig-basket, pannier, κόβινος, λαρκός. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

**CORBITA** (from corbis, because, according to *Fest.* a basket was suspended from the top of the mast, as a sign), æ, f. a large ship for traffic; a corvette. *Plaut.* Tardiores, quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari.

**CORBULA** (dimin. from corbis), æ, f. a little basket. *Varr.* and *Plaut.*

**CORCHORUS** (κόρχος), i, m. or **CORCHORUM**, i, n. a small plant, called also *anagallis.* *Plin.*

**CORCUDILUS**, for *Crocodylus.*

**CORCULUM** (dimin. from cor), i, n. a little heart. *Plaut.* — As a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Nunc demum sum liber, neum corculum. — ¶ Also, a name given to *P. Scipio Nasica*, on account of his wisdom. *Cic.*

**CORCULUS** (cor), a, um, adj. wise, prudent. *Plin.*

**CORCUS**, i, m. seems to be a sort of disease. *Marcell. Empr.*

**CORCYRA**, æ, f. Κέρκυρα, an island of the Ionian sea, at the entrance of the Adriatic, near *Epirus.* Its more ancient name was *Phœacia*; its modern name is *Corfu.* It is famous for the gardens of *Alcinous.* *Plin.* — Hence, *Corcyraeus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Corcyra*, *Corcyrean.* *Cic.* epistola, written or dated at *Corcyra.* *Nepos.* bellum. *Martial.* horti, *h. e. of Alcinous.* — *Corcyraei*, ñrum, its inhabitants. *Nepos.* — ¶ *Corcyra Melena*, or *Corcyra nigra*, an island of the *Ilyric* sea, now *Curzola.* *Plin.*

**CORDATÆ** (cordatus), adverb, wisely, prudently. *Plaut.*

**CORDATOS** (cor), a, um, adj. wise, prudent. *Æn.* ap. *Cic.* homo. *Lactant.* Illum cordatiorem, quam ceteros. — ¶ *Senec.* Cecidit pulcre cordatus homo, quo non alius fuit in toto fortior orbis, *h. e. (perhaps) brave, courageous.*

**CORDAX** (κόρδαξ), æcis, m. a kind of rapid and indecent dance used in comedies. *Petr.* — ¶ Hence, *Trochæe* is called by *Aristotle*, cordax, on account of its rapidity. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ *Fronto.* Sententiæ cordaces, *h. e. leaping, dancing;* where perhaps should be read *chordaceæ* or *choricæ.*

**CORDICITUS** (cor), adverb, in the heart. *Sidon.*

**CORDOLIUM** (cor & doleo), ii, n. heart-burning, καρδιάλυια. *Plaut.* *Virg.*

**CORDUBA**, æ, f. a city in Spain, now *Cordoba.* — Hence, *Cordubensis*, æ, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Martial.*

**Cordubenses**, ium, its inhabitants. *Mart.*

**CORDUS**, a, um. See *Chordus.*

**CORDYLA**, or **CORDILLA** (κορδύλη), æ, f. the fry of the tunny fish. *Plin.*

**CORELLIANUS**, a, um, adject. pertaining to *Corellius Atestinus*, a Roman knight. *Plin.*

**CORFINIUM**, ii, n. a town of the *Peligni*, in Italy, near the *Apennines*, now *St. Pelino.* — Hence, *Corfiniensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* — *Corfinienses*, ium, its inhabitants. *Plin.*

**CORIA** (Κορία), æ, f. a name of *Minerva* among the *Arcadians.* *Cic.*

**CORIANOSUS** (coriagio), a, um, adj. of 3 flicted with coriagio. *Veget.*

**CORIANOS** (corium), inis, f. the sickness of cattle, when hide-bound. *Colum.*

**CORIANDRATUM** (coriandrum), i, n. 3 liquamen ex coriandro. *Apic.*

**CORIANDRUM** (κοριάνδρον, κοριάννον and κοριάνον), i, n. the herb coriander. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

**CORIANUS** (corium), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to hides or leather. *Plin.* frutex, a shrub used in tanning, perhaps a sort of rhus. — ¶ *Coriarius*, ii, m. a tanner, currier, dresser of hides. *Plin.*

**CORICEUM**, for *Coryceum.*

**CORICILLUM**, i, n. parvum corculum. *Petr.* Al. leg. corcillum; al. corycillum, *h. e. κορβικιον, sacculus, pera.*

**CORINNA**, æ, f. the name of a woman. There were three poetesses of this name. *Ovid.*

**CORINTHUS**, ædis, f. an herb, same as *Menais.* *Plin.*

**CORINTHOS**, and **CORINTHOS**, i, f. Κόρινθος, Corinth, a famous city in the *Peloponnesus*, on the isthmus between the *Corinthian* (or *Crissæan*) and *Saronic gulfs.* It was taken and destroyed by *L. Mummius.* *Plin.* — *Horat.* Ep. 2. 1. 193. uses *Corinthus* for *vasa Corinthia.* — Hence, *Corinthius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city, *Corinthian.* *Liv.* sinus, now the *gulf of Lepanto.* *Plin.* columnæ, *h. e. of the Corinthian order*, having the altitude equal to nine times the greatest diameter. *Cic.* æs, *Corinthian brass;* a metal in great esteem, consisting of a mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which vessels were made. Hence, *Cic.* *Corinthia vasa*, or, *Id.* *Corinthia* (absol.). *Id.* *Corinthia sepulchra.* *Id.* opus. *Plin.* porticus, *h. e. having the capitals of its pillars of this composition.* — *Corinthii*, ñrum, the *Corinthians.* *Cic.* — Also, *Corinthiacus*, a, um, and *Corinthiensis*, e, adj. *Corinthian.* *Liv.* *Sinus Corinthiacus.* *Tacit.* *Corinthieus litus.* — *Corinthiarus*, ii, m. a dealer in *Corinthian brass* or vessels; a name given to *Augustus*, on account of his great fondness for such articles. *Sueton.* — *Corinthiarus* seems also to have been a person who had the care of the *Corinthian vessels* of the *empress* (*Augusta*). *Inscript.*

**CORIOLI**, ñrum, m. a town of *Latium* on the borders of the *Volsci.* *Liv.* — Hence, the surname *Coriolanus.* *Liv.* — *Coriolani*, ñrum, the inhabitants. *Plin.* — ¶ *Coriolana pyra*, in *Plin.*, are *pyra corio lanceo.*

**CORIÖN** (κόριον), i, n. same as *Chamepitys*, the herb ground pine or *St. John's wort.* *Plin.*

**CORIPPUS**, i, m. *Fl. Cresconius Corippus*, a grammarian and poet of the sixth century.

**CORIS** (κόρις), is, f. an herb, a species of hypericon. *Plin.*

**CORIUM** (κόριον), ii, n. the skin or hide of a beast; leather, δέρμα. *Cæs.* Intexere turres coriis. *Plin.* Perficere coria, to tan, dress. *Senec.* Corium forma publica percussum, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat, νόμισμα σκύτινον. *Gell.* Coria piscium. *Plaut.* Tres corios (as if from *corius*) contrivisti, *h. e. tria flagra.* — Hence, a bag or sack made of hide or leather. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — ¶ Of other things — Hence, in low language, the skin of a man. *Plaut.* Herus elephanti corio circumtectus est, non suo, *h. e. est crassi et stupidi ingenii.* *Id.* Fiet tibi puniceum corium, *h. e. with lashes.* *Id.* Considerare alicui corium, *h. e. tergum verberare, to tan his hide.* *Id.* Corium perdidit, *h. e. actum est de tergo meo.* *Martial.* Corio lu-

dere tuo, at your own expense or risk. *Apul.* Ludis de alieno corio, *h. e. at an other's expense.* — Also, the bark of trees. *Pallad.* Arboris corium proscindere. — And, the skin, shell, or rind of fruits; as the chestnut, the fig, &c. *Viruv.* Summum corium laterum sol acriter percoquit. *Id.* Coria parietum. *Id.* Unum corium arenæ inducere, *Plin.* — Also, more generally, crust, surface, covering. *Plin.* Coria terræ, cover, luyer, plaster. *Id.* Corium nubium, layer, stratum. — ¶ Proverb. Canis assuetus corio, said of a person who has become inured to a vice, and does not easily abstain from it. Compare *Horat.* Ut canis a corio nunquam absterbebitur uncto, *h. e. from a reeking hide.*

**CORNELIUS**, a, um, adj. a Roman family name (nomen). There were several families of this name, as the *Lentuli*, *Scipiones*, &c. — Of the *Corneliae læges*, there were as many as thirty; several of which were by *Sylla* the dictator; de *sicariis* et *veneficiis*; whence *Sueton.* *Corneliae læges*, *h. e. Sylla's laws* de *sicariis* et *veneficiis*; also, de *iudiciis*, by which they were transferred from the equites to the senators, &c. — *Forum Corneliium* or *Cornelii*, a town in Italy on the *Æmilian way*, now *Imola.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — *Castra Cornelia*, or *Cornelliana*, a place in *Africa*, where *Scipio Africanus* the elder first pitched his camp. *Plin.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *Cornelianus*, a, um, adj. *Cornelian*, of or pertaining to *Cornelius.* *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. for Cornelius.* *Cæs.* castra, see above.

**CORNEOLUS** (dimin. from *corneus*), a, um, adj. of horn. *Cic.* *Aures duros*, et quasi *corneolos* habent introitus, multissime cum flexibus. — *Figur.* *Petr.* Sed *corneolus* fuit: ætatem bene ferebat.

**CORNESCÖ** (cornu), is, n. 3. to grow into 2 horn, become horn. *Plin.*

**CORNETUM** (cornus), i, n. a place full of *cornel-trees.* *Varr.*

**CORNEUS** (cornu), a, um, adj. made of 3 horn, horn. *Cic.* *Ibes, corneo proceroque rostro.* *Virg.* *Quarum altera (porta) cornea.* *Plin.* *pyxis. Martial.* *latera.* — ¶ Also, dry as horn, horny. *Plin.* *Cornea videmus corpora piscatorum, h. e. dry, tough.* *Id.* *Cornei, h. e. whose bones are solid, without marrow.* *Pers.* *Neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, h. e. a hard, unfeeling heart.* — ¶ Also, of the color of horn, white as horn. *Plin.* color. — ¶ Also (from *cornus*), of the *cornel-tree.* *Virg.* *Virgulta cornea.* *Id.* *hastilia.*

**CORNICEN** (cornu & cano), inis, m. he that blows a horn, a horn-blower, corneter. *Liv.* and *Juvenal.*

**CORNICÖR** (cornix), æris, dep. 1. to caw 3 or chatter as a crow, κρός. *Pers.* *Nescio quid tecum gæve cornicaris inepte.*

**CORNICÖLA** (dimin. from *cornix*), æ, f. a little crow. *Horat.*

**CORNICÖLANS** (corniculum), tis, adj. 3 horned. *Solin.* and *Ammian.* *luna.*

**CORNICÖLARIS** (Id.), ii, m. a soldier 2 who had been promoted with a *corniculum*, and had thereby been promoted; hence, a sort of petty officer, a subaltern. *Sueton.* — Also, in the civil service, a sort of aid to a magistrate, an assistant, secretary, &c. *Cod. Just.*

**CORNICÖLATÖS** (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 horned. *Apul.*

**CORNICÖLUM** (dimin. from *cornu*), i, n. a little horn. *Plin.* — Also, a small tunnel of horn. *Colum.* *Lac caprinum per corniculum infundere faucibus.* —

¶ Also, a kind of ornament presented by their general to soldiers, as a reward for good conduct, and said to have been worn in their helmets. *Liv.* — ¶ *Corniculum*, a town of *Latium.* *Plin.* — Hence, *Corniculanus*, a, um, adj. of, from, or pertaining to the same. *Liv.*

**CORNICÖLÖS**, i, m. the office of a *corniculus*. *Sueton.*

**CORNIFRONS** (cornu & frons), tis, adj. 3 having horns on the forehead. *Auct.* ap. *Non.*

**CORNIGER** (cornu & gero), a, um, adj. 2 wearing or bearing horns, horned. *Cic.* in *Arat.* *Corniger Taurus.* *Virg.* *Corniger fluvius*, see *Cornu.* *Ovid.* *Corniger Ammon*, horned; because worshipped

under the form of a ram. — ¶ Cornigera, absol. sc. animalia, horned animals. *Plin.*

**CORNIPES** (cornu & pes), *edis*, adj. having hoofs hard as horn, with horny hoofs. *Virg.* Cornipedum eorum cursum. *Sil.* Cornipedem plantam. — Absol. Cornipes, a horse. *Sil.* and *Claudian.*

**CORNIX** (probably κορώνη), *Icis*, f. a crow. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* It is spoken of as very long-lived. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Proverb. *Cic.* Cornicum oculis configere, to be too wise for the wise; to overreach the prudent.

**CORNŪ** (κέρας), n. indeclin. in sing.; in plural, Cornua, uum, ibus, a horn of a beast. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, the claw of a lobster or crab, the tooth of an elephant. *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Cornua obvertere alicui, h. e. to attack. *So, Horat.* Tollere cornua in aliquem. — Also, the horny part of the hoof of an animal; the hoof. *Cato* and *Virg.* — ¶ Hence, what is made of horn. *Plaut.* Vulcanum in cornu gerere, in a horn lantern. *Virg.* Latices infundere cornu, tunnel of horn. *Horat.* Cornu bilibri instillare caulis, an oil vessel. *Ovid.* Curvavit flexile cornu, bow. — ¶ *Figur.* boldness, courage, spirit. *Horat.* (ad amphoram) Addis cornua pauperi. *Ovid.* Tunc pauper cornua sumit. — ¶ On account of the resemblance; a horn to blow upon, a trumpet, (or this may have been so called because horns were the first trumpets). *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *Ivory.* *Martini.* Emptis ossibus Indicoque cornu. — Cornua lanæ, the horns of the moon. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Cornua fluminis (whence corniger fluvius), the arms. *Virg.* — The wing of an army or fleet. *Cæs.* Hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa. *Sallust.* Equitatum omnem in cornibus locant. *Lucan.* Diductis extendunt cornua proris. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Cornua commovere disputationis tue, make the wings of your argument give way, h. e. refute it. — The conical eminence of the helmet in which was inserted a crest. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hair twisted so as to resemble a horn. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, every projecting extremity (especially when there are two of them). *Virg.* Cornua antennarum, the ends or points of the yards. *Ovid.* Flexum a cornibus arcum tendit, ends. *Liv.* Forte in cornu primus sedebat Casca, at a front corner. *So, Tacit.* Judicis assidebat in cornu tribunalis, at the extremity. *Stat.* Cornua Parnassi, peaks, tops. *Cæs.* in *Cic.* Ep. Cornu portus, point or pier. *Ovid.* Cornua terræ, projections, points, promontories. — So, in books, the projecting extremity of the stick around which they were rolled, which was often decorated. For the ancients rolled up their books, and when the stick (umbilicus) had been added, they were finished. *Martini.* Liber explicitus usque ad sua cornua. — In the harp (testudo), a sort of sounding board. *Cic.* — Also, a morbid excrescence on the forehead. *Horat.* — ¶ Cornu copiae, horn of plenty, cornucopia, which signified fruitfulness and abundance. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* It is fabled to have been the horn of the goat which suckled Jupiter (see *Amalthæa*); according to others, the horn which Hercules broke off from the Achelous, which had been changed into a bull. — ¶ Cornus, us, n. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. Cornibus qui resonant. Also, *Plin.* — ¶ Cornum, i, n. *Varr.* and *Scribon. Larg.*

**CORNŪCŪPIÆ**, and, more correctly, **CORNŪCŪPIÆ**. See *Cornu*.

**CORNŪARIŪS** (cornu), *ii*, m. a maker of 3 horns to blow on. *Pandect.*

**CORNŪLUM** (dimin. from cornu), *i*, n. 3 a small horn. *Apic.*

**CORNŪM** (cornus), *i*, n. a cornel-berry; 3 the fruit of the cornel-tree. *Virg.*

**CORNŪS** (cornu), *i*, f. the cornel-tree, καρνεύα; so called from its hard, horn-like wood. *Virg.* — ¶ Hence, what is made of this wood. *Virg.* volat Itala cornus, h. e. hasta ex cornu. *Stat.* Cornu (abl. 4 decl.) deprensus Achiva. — ¶ See, also, *Cornu*, near the end. *Ovid.* Torsit grave cornum (n. 2).

**CORNŪTŪS** (cornu), *a*, um, adj. horned,

having horns. *Varr.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Hieronym.* Cornutus syllogismus, ut quocumque me verterem, strictius tenerer. — ¶ Cornutæ, arum, name of a sea-fish. *Plin.*

**COROCOTTA**. See *Crocotta*.

**CORŪLLĀ** (dimin. from corona), *æ*, f. a 2 little crown; a chaplet, coronet. *Propert.* and *Catull.*

**CORŪLLARIUM** (corolla), *ii*, n. a small corona. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, a gift, which consisted of a small wreath or garland; a small wreath or garland, for a present (to which may be referred the passage from *Plin.*). These wreaths were given, for instance, to distinguished actors, as a mark of satisfaction; afterwards a gift in money was substituted for it. — ¶ Also, every thing which is given over and above what is actually due; surplus, overplus, gratuity, douceur, &c. *Cic.* Ut esset, unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum hoc corollarium minorum adderetur. *Sueton.* Corollaria, et præmia alienis quoque muneribus de suo offerebat. *Senc.* Corollarium aspergere in diem se locanti. — *Figur.* a corollary, inference. *Arnob.*

**CORŪNĀ** (κορώνη), *æ*, f. a garland, wreath, στέφανος, κορώνη. *Cic.* — These were often worn at feasts, *Cic.*: or were used on occasions of public joy, when not only were they worn by men, but placed upon houses, temples, the statues of the gods, &c. *Cic.*; and also at sacrifices. *Virg.* — A corona was also set up as a prize. *Sueton.* — Also, a wreath or garland given as a reward. *Nepos.* Honoris corona, a wreath of honor. — Hence, it is sometimes rendered, a crown; e. g. Corona triumphalis, a wreath of laurel, worn by the victorious general at his triumph: Civica, of oak-leaves, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen: Vallaris, given to him who first mounted or broke through the enemy's rampart: Muralis, to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city: Castrensis, to him who first made his way into the enemy's camp: Navalis, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy: Obsidionalis, to the general who freed Romans from a blockade. — Corona aurea, sometimes to a triumphing general, and sometimes to one who had done a brave deed in war (*Liv.*), sometimes given to the gods, as to Jupiter. *Liv.* — *Figur.* reward, merit. *Virg.* Primam merui coronam. *Sil.* Spes prima coronæ. — Coronæ were also placed upon the dead, or carried before them: *Cic.* — It was probably the custom to place a wreath on the heads of enemies who had been taken prisoners, when they were offered for sale as slaves. Hence the phrases, Sub corona vendere, venire, and emere, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* (though this is otherwise explained). — ¶ There were two constellations, each of which bore the name of corona; the northern crown, called also cressa or gnossia corona, because it was placed in the heavens by Bacchus in honor of Ariadne. *Virg.*, *Mnasil.* and *Ovid.*: and the southern crown. *Germanic.* Est et sine honore corona. — ¶ Also, whatever is circular like a wreath or crown, or which surrounds any thing, as that does the head. *Liv.* Corona circuli, h. e. rounding, round hole. *Hirt.* Coronæ (vall), h. e. circuit, compass (but this is otherwise explained. *Curt.* muri. *Plin.* montium, a circular chain of mountains. *Cato.* Circum coronas ulmos serito, h. e. circular wounds or dams, or the margins, circumferences. *Senec.* Corona, a halo about the moon. *Colum.* Ungulæ, quibus coronæ superpositæ sunt, h. e. the crowns, the upper part of the hoof, next the hair. — In architecture, a projection, either at the top or middle of the walls. *Plin.* and *Viruv.* Also, more strictly, a cornice; also, the corona, so called. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a ring, or circle of men; for instance, standing round an orator, *Cic.*: or round an assembly of men, *Liv.* — Also, in war, a circular line formed of troops round a besieged city, line of circumvallation formed of troops. *Liv.* Non corona, sed operibus oppugnare urbem. *Curt.* Urbem corona ca-

pit. — Also, the circle of men who defend a wall or rampart. *Liv.* Corona vallum defendere.

**CORŪNÆŪS**, *a*, um, adj. belonging to the 2 city Corone in *Messenia.* *Plin.*

**CORŪNĀLIS** (corona), *e*, adj. pertaining to a corona. *Apul.* Ut illa Medea totam domum, filiamque cum ipso sene flammis coronalibus deussert, h. e. corona aurea ex venenis facta.

**CORŪNĀMĒN** (corono), *inis*, n. a wreath-3 ing, wreath, garland. *Apul.*

**CORŪNĀMENTUM** (Id.), *i*, n. flowers or 2 leaves to make garlands of. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a wreath, garland. *Tertull.*

**CORŪNĀRIŪS** (corona), *a*, um, adj. 1 belonging or pertaining to a wreath, &c. suitable for making wreaths, crowns, circular shapes. *Plin.* Anemonæ coronariæ, h. e. used in making wreaths or garlands. *Id.* Coronarius naturæ lusus, h. e. in making wreaths. *Vitruv.* Coronarium opus, the making of a golden crown. *Id.* Coronaria opera, cornices, ornamental projections. *Plin.* Coronarium æs Cyprum, h. e. coronis faciendis aptum. — Hence, Aurum coronarium, gold (or money) contributed by the inhabitants of a province, to furnish the emperor with a golden crown. Though this was properly a voluntary gift, it was so usual that it came to be considered as a debt, and was sometimes little better than an exaction, especially when obtained only under pretence of a golden crown. *Cic.* — ¶ Coronarius, *ii*, m. a maker of wreaths or crowns, or one who deals in them; Coronaria, a woman who did the same. *Gell.*

**CORŪNĀTOR** (corono), *oris*, m. a crown-3 er. *Augustin.*

**CORŪNĒĀ**, *æ*, f. a city in *Bæotia*, of which only the ruins remain. *Nepos.* — Hence, Coronæus, *a*, um, and Coronensis, *e*, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Liv.*

**CORŪNĒŪLĀ** (dimin. from coronæ), *æ*, f. a kind of nuttural rose. *Plin.*

**CORŪNEŪS** [trisyli], *ei* and *esos*, m. father of Coroneis, who was turned into a crow (cornix).

**CORŪNIS** (κορωνίς), *idis*, f. a mark or 3 sign made by a flourish of the pen, which writers used to place at the end of a book or section; hence, close, end. *Martial.* Liber sera coronide longus. — ¶ As a proper name, the mother of *Æsculapius.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Coronides, *æ*, m. *Æsculapius.* — ¶ Also, the daughter of Coroneus, turned by Pallas into a crow. *Ovid.*

**CORŪNŪ** (corona), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, l. to crown, wreath, στεφανῶ. *Cic.* Epulæ, quas inhabit coronati, crowned with garlands. *Plin.* victores olea. *Horat.* Coronari Olympia, h. e. in Olympiis. *Sueton.* Coronare comediam, to crown the author of the comedy. *Id.* Coronatus de orbitibus, h. e. who had won the palm among the orators. *Virg.* Cratera coronant, and Vina coronant, h. e. crown, adorn with a wreath; or as others think, fill high, fill to the brim. *Stat.* Comæ coronato recubantes auro, h. e. in aurea pyxide, 'anquam aurea corona. — ¶ Also, to gird, surround, invest, henu in. *Virg.* omnem aditum custode. *Propert.* castra humo. *Lucret.* Pluma columbarum cervices circum, collumque coronat. *Vitruv.* Stellæ circum solis radios, solem ipsum, uti centrum, itineribus coronantes, h. e. revolving round. — ¶ Also, to adorn, set off. *Plin.* Coronari nomine novo.

**CORŪNŪPŪS** (κορωνόπους), *edis*, f. crow's-foot, huck's-horn plantain. *Plin.*

**CORŪNŪLĀ** (dimin. from corona), *æ*, f. 3 the crown on the hoofs of horses. *Veget.*

**CORPŪRALIS** (corpus), *e*, adj. having 2 body or substance, bodily, corporeal. *Senc.* Dicimus, quædam corporalia esse, quædam incorporalia. *Pandect.* Corporalia pignora, h. e. material; opposed to *nominum* and *jura*. — ¶ Also, belonging or relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. *Gell.* Bona corporalia et externa. *Senec.* Vitia corporalia, ailments, indispositions. *Pandect.* Corporalis possessio, h. e. cum res ipsa possidetur. *Priscinn.* Corpore nomen, h. e. of that which has a body; as, homo.

**CORPŪRALITAS** (corporalis), *atis*, f.

corporality, bodily nature, σωματότης. Tertull. 3

**CÖRPÖRALITER** (Id.), adv. corporally, 3 bodily. Pandect. Servus corporaliter pignori datus.

**CÖRPÖRASCÖ** (corpore), is, n. 3. to be 3 come body. Claud. Mamert.

**CÖRPÖRÄTYÖ** (corpore), önis, f. corpo- 3 rality, assumption of a body. Tertull.

**CÖRPÖRÄTIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. good 3 for the body, nourishing the body. Cæl. Aurel.

**CÖRPÖRÄTÖRÄ** (Id.), æ, f. quality of the 2 body, make of the body. Vitruv. and Colum.

**CÖRPÖRÄTUS**, a, um. See *Corporo*.

**CÖRPÖRÖS** (corpore), a, um, adj. corporal, corporeal, having a body, material. Cic. Corporeum, et ad spectabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est. Lucret. Ergo corpoream naturam animi esse, necesse est, Corporeis quoniam telis, ictuque laborat. — ¶ Also, relating to the body, bodily. Virg. pestes. — ¶ Also, fleshy, of flesh. Ovid. Corporeus humerus. Plin. Insigne gallinaceis corporeum, h. e. the crest.

**CÖRPÖRÖ** (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to furnish with a body. — Hence, Cic. Mundus est corporatus, bodily, material. Lactant. Is igitur corporatus est, assumed a body. Tertull. Mundus diversitatis corporatus, h. e. made up, composed. — ¶ Also, to make into body; hence, Corporari, to become body. Plin. — ¶ Also, to kill. Enn. ap. Non.

**CÖRPÖRÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Corpulentus*. Cæl. Aurel.

**CÖRPÖLÖNTIA** (corpulentus), æ, f. corpulence, corpulency, bulkiness of body, grossness of habit. Plin.

**CÖRPÖLÖNTÖS** (corpore), a, um, adj. in 2 good keep, fleshy, bulky, gross, fat. Plaut. Corpulentior videre atque habitor. Colum. Nitidum, et hilarare, et corpulentum pecus. Gell. Pingit homo et corpulentus.

**CÖRPÖS** (κορπός, Æol. κορπός), öris, n. a body, solid substance, any thing material; mass, substance, σώμα. Cic. Atomos, quas appellat, id est individua corpora. Ovid. Quot haberet corpora pulvis, tot mihi natales, &c. Lucret. Corpus ferri. Id. Nubes corpore condenso. Plin. Uva fert omnium corporum suorum acinos, h. e. of all the shoots or slips which have grown together on one stock. — Especially, the body. Cic. Nec gaudere quemquam nisi propter corpus, nec dolore. Scribon. Larg. Ad corpus pellem caninam habere, next to the skin. — Also, the flesh alone. Cic. Ossa subiecta corpori. Id. Vires et corpus amici, my strength and flesh. Phædr. Corpus facere, to gain flesh, grow fat. Cels. (of food) Corpus facere, to make to grow, nourish. — Also, for pudenda. Liv. Corpus vulgare. Phædr. Amissum corpus, h. e. testiculi. — Corpus stands also for the person, in respect of civil liberty, life, or death. Sallust. Corpora nostra, our persons. Liv. Libera corpora restitui. Curt. In illo corpore posita est victoria, that individual. Ovid. Fidissima corpora. So, Virg. Delecta virum corpora. — Also, the shades of the dead. Virg. (Charon) Subvectat corpora cymba. — Also, a corpse. Liv. Corpus exsequiis caruit. — Figur. Quintil. Corpus eloquentiæ. Id. Ut quasi in corpus eant, gain flesh, h. e. richness of expression. — Also, Plin. Corpus arboris, h. e. the wood itself, all but the bark. — ¶ Also, the uniting or connecting of several things into a whole; the whole which is made up of several things. Cic. A principio conjunctionis usque ad reditum nostrum, videtur mihi modicum, quoddam corpus confici posse, h. e. book. Virg. Toto certatum est corpore regni, all the forces, whole strength, united resources. Pandect. Corpus Homeri, the works of Homer. Senec. Corpora ignotorum auctorum conquirere. Pandect. Corpora rationum, books of accounts. Cod. Just. Corpus Juris. Pandect. patrimonii, the whole, sum total. So, Id. Omnia corpora hereditatis. — Also, a body, made up of different individuals, a community,

body politic, people, legion, corps, division, &c. Liv. Corpus nullum civitatis, nec Senatus, nec plebis concilium esse. Justin. Fiunt de uno populo duo corpora. Id. Unus de corpore militum. Liv. Qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, h. e. of the same rank. Id. Sabini sui corporis creari regem volebant, h. e. from amongst themselves. Pandect. Collegium, vel corpus fabrorum, et naviculariorum, a fraternity.

**CÖRPÖSCÖLUM** (dimin. from corpus), 1 i, n. a little body, particle of matter, atom, corpuscle; the body, spoken of slightly; also, a small collection. Cic., Juven. and Justin.

**CÖRRÄDÖ** (con & rado), is, äsi, äsum, 3 a. 3. to scrape or rake together, scrupe off, στυφάω. Pandect. Si tectorium quod induxeris, picturasque corraderere velis. Lucret. Vortex conradens ex aere semina nubes. — Figur. to scrape together. Terent. minas decem alicunde. Pandect. eam summam. Terent. Cor-rasi omnia, sc. vasa, vestimenta, &c.

**CÖRRÄSÖS**, a, um, particip. from cor-rado.

**CÖRRÄTIONÄLITÄS** (con & ratio), ätis, 3 f. h. e. analogia. Augustin.

**CÖRRÖCTÖ** (corrigo), önis, f. a correct-ing, amending, setting to rights; a correction. Cic. Hæc est correctio philosophiæ veteris, et emendatio. Sueton. Correctio morum. — Also, correction, reproof. Cic. Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere. — ¶ Among rhetoricians, a figure of speech, by which the speaker takes back some word or expression, and substitutes a stronger; correction, μετάνοια, ἐπινοήσις; in introducing which *impro* is often used. Cic.

**CÖRRÖCTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one who sets 1 right, a corrector, amender. Cic. O præclarum correctorem, atque emendatorem nostræ civitatis! Horat. Asperitatis et invidiæ corrector. Lin. Usus est legum corrector. — Also, absol., u teacher of morals. Horat. — ¶ Under the emperors, a sort of governor, as of a province, whose office was called *Correctura*. Pandect.

**CÖRRÖCTÖRÄ**, f. See *Corrector*. Au- 3 rel. Vict.

**CÖRRÖCTÖS**, a, um, particip. from cor-rigo. — ¶ Adj. improved, amended, corrected. Gell. Ut is, qui fortuito deliquit, attentior fiat, correctiorque.

**CÖRRÖCÖMBÖ** (con & recumbo), is, n. 3. to lie down or recline with. Tertull.

**CÖRRÖGNÖ** (con & regno), as, n. 1. to 3 reign or rule with. Tertull.

**CÖRRÖPÖ** (con & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 1 to creep together, to creep or slink into a place, εἰσερπῶ, ὑφέρπῶ. Varr. Omnes patresfamilii intra muros correpserunt. Cic. Occulte in aliquam onerariam correpserunt. Id. Quod in duram correpit, you creep into brambles, h. e. get inextricably involved. — ¶ Figur. Lucret. Conrepunt membra pavore, shrink together.

**CÖRRÖPTE** (correptus), adverb, shortly; 3 of the quantity of a syllable. Gell. Dicitur correpte dicimus. Ovid. Correptus exit.

**CÖRRÖPTÖ** (corripio), önis, f. a seizing, laying hold of. Gell. Vindicia, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco præsentis. — Hence, Scribon. Larg. In ipsa correptione uti oportet ea antidoto, h. e. cum morbus corripit. — ¶ Also, a shortening. Vitruv. Correptiones dierum, aut crescentiæ. — Hence, of a syllable, a shortening, shortness, opposed to *productio*. — ¶ Also, blame, reprehension, reproof. Tertull.

**CÖRRÖPTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a reprover, 3 blamer, rebuker. Senec.

**CÖRRÖPTÖS**, a, um, particip. from cor-ripio. — ¶ Adj. short. Quintil. syllaba.

**CÖRRÖS**. See *Conreus*.

**CÖRRÖIDÖ** (con & rideo), es, n. 2. to 3 laugh or smile together, στυφάω. Augustin. Colloqui et corriderere. — Figur. Lucret. Omnia confident, conrepta luce diei.

**CÖRRÖGIÄ** (perhaps corrigo), æ, f. the thong of a shoe. Cic. Abruptio corrigiæ. Plin. Corrigia canina, h. e. ex corio canis.

**CÖRRIGÖ** (con & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to set right, make straight what was crooked, to set upright what was inverted, κωρῶδῶ. Cic. Ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur. August. ap. Macrobius. corpus informe. Liv. cursum. Plin. se, h. e. to become straight. Petron. Phialam contusam malleo corrigere. Plin. vulvas conversas. Sueton. malas labentes, h. e. to raise the falling jaw and shut the gaping mouth of a dead person. — ¶ Figur. to amend, correct, reform, set right. Cic. Cursu corrigere tarditatem. Id. fragm. errorem penitendo. Id. vitium legis. Id. Petivit, ut eam orationem corrigerem, antequam ederet, revise, correct. Id. Corrige sententiam alicujus, to moderate, mitigate, change in any part. Plaut. Quin eum adolescentem, quem corruptum esse vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? — ¶ Also, to soften, correct the asperity of. Plin. vina. — ¶ Also, to heal, remedy. Plin. maciem corporis.

**CÖRRIPÖ** (con & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. to take or catch together; of any quick or violent motion; or action; hence, to snatch or hurry away, set in rapid motion. Virg. and Plaut. Corripere se, to catch one's self together, when one, for instance, wishes to proceed rapidly; to set one's self in motion, start. Terent. Me intro corripui timidus, hastened in, ran in. Id. Corripuit de repente tacitus sese ad filiam, betook himself. Id. se inde, make his way thence, make off. — So, Virg. Corripio corpus e stratis, I start from my bed. Stat. Correpta sinus, h. e. girt up, having the garment gathered up. — ¶ Also, eagerly to lay hold of, seize hastily, snatch up. Cic. Hominem corripui jussit. Virg. cesariem hostis. Vellei. Universa Pannonia arma corripuit, took up arms. Virg. offam objectam, snatch up. Id. arcum manu. Phædr. aliquid dente. Virg. Flamma corripuit tabulas. — Hence, Tacit. Neque cunctatur, quin proximas præfecturas corripit, attack, seize. Lucret. Omnia corident correpta luce diei, being rapidly caught. — Also, Virg. Corripere viam, h. e. to start quickly. Id. Repente corripuit spatia, start in the race, as it were, lay hold of, seize the space. Id. præcipiti certamine campum. Horat. Tarda necessitas corripuit gradum, hastened its pace. But, Virg. Corripere medium spatium, hastily traverse. — Hence, to attack, seize; especially of misfortune or disease, which falls suddenly upon one. Virg. Morbi corripunt corpora. Sueton. Decessit paralysi, altero die, quam correptus est, was taken. Plin. Ep. Corripit pedum dolore. Cels. Corripit morbis. Curt. Subita morte correptus, carried off by a sudden death. Hence, Ovid. Corrupta cupidine, seized with desire. Id. militia, h. e. amore militiæ. Sueton. Correptus misericordia, touched with pity. Gell. ira, seized. — Figur. Virg. Hunc plausus hiantem corripuit, h. e. cepit, has seized his attention, occupied him. — ¶ Also, to carry away to trial, to accuse, bring to trial. Tacit. aliquem accusatione. Id. A delatoribus corripuit. — ¶ Also, to make away with, carry off, purloin. Cic. pecunias. Virg. sacrum effigium. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. vectigalia. — Hence, Justin. præmia communis victoriæ, to carry off, bear away. — ¶ Also, to chide, reprove, rebuke. Cas. Convicio consulis correpti. Ovid. Corripere peccata sodalis. Sueton. adulationes gravissimo edicto. — ¶ Also, to reduce, contract, abridge, shorten, limit. Sueton. singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina. Id. impensas ludorum. Ovid. Corripiat moras, shorten, cut off; or prevent. Quintil. verba, to abbreviate, e. g. by aphæresis, syncope or apocope. Gell. præpositionem, to pronounce short, shorten. — Hence, Quintil. Syllaba correpta, a short syllable.

**CÖRRIVÄLIS** (con & rivalis), and **CÖN- 3 RIVÄLIS**, a rival, competitor; same as *Rivalis*. Quintil. declam.

**CÖRRIVÄTÖ** (corrivo), önis, f. the bring- 2 ing of water together into one stream. Plin.

**CÖRRIVÖ** (con & rivus), as, ävi, ätum,

a. l. to turn several streams into one, to form from several streams; Passive, to flow or run together, be collected. 2 Pandect. Corrivare aquam. Plin. Damnosi torrentes corrivantur. Id. Tiberis corrivatus piscinis. Senec. Venæ aquarum, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt. — Plin. 6, 16. Corrivare flumen, seems to mean, to divide into streams, and draw off in different directions, to water the fields.

CORROBORAMENTUM (corroboro), i, n. 3 a means of strengthening, a support. Lactant.

CORROBORŌ (con & roboro), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to make strong, strengthen, invigorate, confirm, ἐπιβρῶννυμι, κραταίω, ἰσχυρῶ. Cic. Cum puerilis tua vox se corroboravit. Plin. Carduus stomachum corroborat. Id. Cerebrum corroboratur. Sueton. Militem assiduo opere corroborare. — Figur. Cic. conjurationem nascentem. Id. Mens usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat. — Hence, Corroboratus, a, um, that has received its strength, become strong. Cic. ætas, h. e. of a man. Id. audacia.

CORRODŌ (con & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. l. 3 to gnaw, gnaw up, eat away. Cic. and Juvenal.

CORROGŌ (con & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to bring or get together by entreaty, seek up and down; or simply, to get together, collect, συνεπαίρω. Cic. Ipse suos necessarios ab atris Liciniis et a faucibus macelli corrogat. Plin. Ep. Corrogare auditors. Cic. Nummulus corrogatis de nepotum donis, h. e. collected. So, Cæs. Corrogata pecunia ad usus necessarios. Auct. ad Herenn. Carbunculos corrogare, h. e. colligi. — Also, to take together. Liv. Vela ex navibus corrogari jussit.

CORROGŌS, a, um, particip. from corrodo. CORROTUNDŌ (con & rotundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to make round. Senec. Grandæ corrotundatur. Petron. Terra quasi ovum corrotundata. — Also, to collect together, heap together. Petron. Uno cursu centies sestertium corrotundavi.

CORRŪDA, æ, f. the herb wild spurge, ἄγριος, ἀσπράγος. Cato and Colum.

CORRŪGIS (con & rugo), e, adj. having 3 wrinkles or folds. Nonesian.

CORRŪGŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, ἠρῖδδομαι. Colum. In tabulato corrugari olivam, minoremque fieri. Horat. Sordida mappa corruget nares, h. e. make you draw up your nose.

CORRŪGŌS, i, m. canal, water-ditch. Plin. 2 Corrugos vocant: a corrivatione credo.

CORRŪMPŌ, and CONRŪMPŌ (con & rumpo), is, ūpi, ūptum, a. 3. properly, to tear apart; hence, to waste, impair, mar, spoil, damage, hurt, injure, destroy, corrupt, διαφθείρω, ἀμαλάττω, λυμῖνω. Cic. mores civitatis. Cæs. frumentum. Sallust. prædani. Plant. oculos lacrimis. Liv. equos. Ovid. spem. — Hence, Corrumpti, to be spoilt, corrupted, destroyed. Terent. prandium corrumptur. Cic. Conclusa aqua facile corrumptur, soon spoils. Tacit. Humor ex hordeo aut frumento corruptus, fermented. Cic. literas publicas, forged. — Also, to seduce, bribe, corrupt. Cic. and Nep. aliquem pecunia. Cic. aliquem pretio (or without pretio). Ovid. virginem.

CORRŪS (con & ruo), is, ūi, n. and a. 3. to rush together. Curt. Accipitres rostris inter se corruunt. So, Senec. Violentius semper ex necessitate, quam ex virtute corruunt (impers.). — Plin. Si ædes ex corruerunt, vitiumve fecerunt. Id. Tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt. Id. oppida. Id. Pæne ille timore, ego risu corruui. Plin. Corruens morbo comitali. — Figur. Cic. Si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis. Id. Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt. Id. Antiochi ista corruent universa, will fall to the ground. — Plin. Transitively, to bring to the ground, overthrow. Lucret. Corruere hanc rerum violento turbine summam. — Plin. Also, to heap together. Plaut. Ibi me corruere posse, aiebas, divitiâs.

CORRŪPTĒ (corruptus), adv. corruptly, 1 depravedly, viciously. Cic. De quibus neque depravate judicant, neque corrupte, h. e. quasi accepta pecunia. Ascon. Corruptissime judicare. Senec. Multa facunde explicuit, corruptus, quam Fabianus, sed dulcius.

CORRŪPTĒLĀ (corrumpo), æ, f. what corrupts, contaminates, or ruins; abane; mischief, corruption. Cic. Melius etiam, quod largitionem, corruptelam dixit esse. Id. Mores cantus dulcedine corruptelæ depravantur. Id. Irretire adolescentulum illecebris corruptelarum, h. e. voluptatum. Id. Ista corruptela servi, si non modo impunita fuerit, &c. h. e. crimen, quo quis servum alienum corrupit. Id. In corruptelis mulierum, h. e. in mulieribus corrupendis. Cic. Corruptela judicii. — Plin. Also, debauchery. Cic. Stupra dico, et corruptelas, et adulteria, incesta denique. Sueton. Famosus corruptelis, adulterisque. — Plin. Also, a corrupter, debaucher. Terent. Corruptela nostrum liberum. — Plin. Also, a place of debauchery or ruin, as, a gaming house, a brothel. Frontin. and Plaut.

CORRŪPTIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. corruptible, liable to decay. Lactant.

CORRŪPTIBILITĀS (corruptibilis), ātis, 3 f. corruptibility, corruptibleness. Tertull.

CORRŪPTIŌ (corrumpo), ōnis, f. a corrupting, corruption; what corrupts, depraves, or contaminates. Cic.

CORRŪPTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. corruptible, liable to decay. Tertull.

CORRŪPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a corrupter, ruiner, destroyer, seducer. Cic. juvenutis. Sueton. Corruptores Vestalium, debauchers. Plaut. Amor latebricolarum hominum corruptor. Cic. Corruptor Senatus. Sallust. victoriæ. CORRŪPTŌRIŪS (corruptor), a, um, adj. 3 corruptible, corruptibilis. Tertull. and Marston.

CORRŪPTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that corrupts or destroys. Cic. Tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia. Ammian. Licentia rerum corruptrix et morum.

CORRŪPTŪS, a, um, particip. from corrumpo. — Plin. Adj. spoiled, ruined, had, corrupt, depraved. Horat. Iter longum et factum corruptius imbrî. Hirt. Aqua corruptior et salsior, somewhat foul and brackish. Cæs. Corrupti macie equi, wasted away. Cic. in orat. Philippi contra Lepid. Ad eum concurrere homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, the most depraved of every rank. Horat. Corruptus iudex male verum examinât, corrupt.

CORS. See Cors.

CORSĀ (κόρση), æ, f. plur. Corsæ, ārum, the garnishing of porches or doors, fascia antepagmenti, h. e. ornamentum in modum fasciæ, quod in ostiorum antepagmentis fieri solet. Vitruv.

CORSĀLVIVM, ii, n. an herb; same as Salvia. Apul.

CORSICĀ, æ, f. Κορσική, Κύρνος, the island Corsica, near Italy; said to abound in honey, but bitter and poisonous. Plin. — Hence, Corsicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Corsica, Corsican. Ovid. Corsica apis. Plin. cera. Senec. mare. — And Corsicanus, a, um, adj. the same. Solin. — Also, Corsus, a, um, adj. the same. Ovid. — Corsi, ōrum, the Corsicans. Liv. and Plin. — Corsica seems to have been derived from Corsi, rather than the reverse.

CORSŌIDES (κορσοειδής, like hair), is, m. a precious stone. Plin.

CORTĒX (unc.), icis, m. and with poets sometimes f. the rind, shell, or external hard covering of any thing, φλοιός. Of trees, the bark. Cic. — Plin. glandis. Id. nucum, nutshell. Id. testudinum. Id. phalangiorum, h. e. the skin. Vitruv. ovi, h. e. the shell. Plin. rosæ. — Particularly the bark of the cork-tree, cork. Virg. and Colum. — Horat. Levior cortice, h. e. flexible, inconstant. Cork was made use of in swimming. Hence, Id. Nare sine cortice, h. e. not to be in need of any assistance. The bark of the cork-tree was also used for stopples. Id. — Plin. Figur. the exterior, covering, integument. Vurr. CORTICĀTŪS (cortex), a, um, adj. cover-

ed with bark, having a bark, corticem habens. Pallad. and Colum. 2

CORTICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of bark, φλοιώδης. Varr. and Plin. — Plin. Also, Corticus is read.

CORTICŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. having a thick bark. Plin. Radix crassa et corticosa. Id. Tus, quod in arbore hæsit, ferro depectitur: ideo corticosum, h. e. admixtum habet corticem.

CORTICŪLĀ (dimin. of cortex), æ, f. a light or thin bark. Colum.

CŌRTĪNA (unc.), æ, f. a caldron, kettle, 2 λέβης. Used for various purposes; as, to dye wool in. Plin. — Also, set under to receive the oil, when the olives were pressed. Cato. This vessel was perhaps three-footed, or placed on a tripod. — Plin. Also, the tripod from which the priestess of Apollo delivered the responses, χηρστήριον. Virg. Phæbi cortina. Suet. Aureas cortinas Apollini Palatino dedicavit, golden vessels supported on three feet, or tripods. — Plin. Also, any cavity, circle, or urch. Sever. in Ætna. theatri. Auct. Dial. de Orat. the circle formed by the spectators.

CŌRTĪNALIS (cortina), e, adj. relating to a caldron. Colum. Cortinale, the place where kettles, caldrons, and cooking utensils were kept.

CORTINIUS. See Gortynius.

CŌRTĪNŪLĀ (dimin. of cortina), æ, f. a small cortina. Ammian.

CŌRTŌNĀ, æ, f. a town of Etruria. Hence, Cortonensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Cortona. Liv. montes, near Cortona. — Cortonenses, the inhabitants of Cortona. Plin.

CORŪLUS. Same as Corylus.

CORUS. See Caurus.

CŌRŪSCĀMEN (corusco), ĩnis, n. a glittering. Apul.

CŌRŪSCĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a quick vibration of light, flash, coruscation, ἀστράπη. Solin.

CŌRŪSCŌ (coruscus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. l. to quiver, vibrate, be agitated with a tremulous motion. Virg. pennis. Juvenal. Coruscat abies. — Also, to glitter, glitter, flash, shine, lighten, ἀστράπρω, στρίβω. Virg. — Plin. Also, to move rapidly, to hurl, shake, brandish. Virg. Gæsa coruscant manui.

CŌRŪSCŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. tremulous, 3 waving, moving. Virg. ilices. — Plin. Also, glistering, glittering, flashing, shining, bright, resplendent. brilliant, coruscant. Virg. and Horat.

CORŪSSO. See Conisco.

CŌRVĪNŪS (corvus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a raven. Plin. ovum. Apul. nigredo, blackness, like that of a raven.

CŌRVŪS (unc.), i, m. a raven. Liv. — Plin. Hence, from resemblance, a grappling-iron, grapple, machine used in naval engagements. Curt. — Also, a surgeon's instrument. Cels. — Also, a sort of bettering-ram. Vitruv. — Plin. Also, a constellation. Vitruv. — Plin. A kind of sea-fish. Plin. According to some, a sea-swallow (Trigla hirundo, L.). — Plin. Also, a Roman surname.

CŌRYBANTES. See Corybas.

CŌRYBĀNTIŪS (Κορυβαντικός), a, um, 3 adj. Corybantian. Virg.

CŌRYBĀS (κορύβας), antis, m. a priest of Cybele. Claudian. Generally only used in the plural, Corybantes, the priests of Cybele, who made a great noise at the celebration of their festivals, and behaved as if delirious. Horat.

CŌRYCĒUM (κορυκείον), i, n. same as Spheristerium. Vitruv.

CŌRYCĪS (κορυκίς), ĩdis, f. adj. Corycian.

CŌRYCĪS (κορυκίς), h. e. habitantes in antro Corycico.

CŌRYCĪŪS (Κορυκίος), a, um, adj. belonging to the nymph Corycia, called after her. Stat. antrum, at the foot of Parnassus. — Hence, Ovid. nymphæ, h. e. perhaps the Muses. — Plin. Also, of, or near the mountain and town of Corycus in Cilicia. Horat. and Curt. — Martial. nimbis, h. e. saffron.

CŌRYCŪS, and CŌRYCŪS (Κώρικος), i, m. a promontory of Cilicia, with a town of the same name, now Curco. Plin. — Plin. Also, a mountain of Crete, with a town called Corycum. Plin.

CŌRYLĒTŪM (corylus), i, n. a place where hazels grow, copse of hazel-trees. Ovid.

**CORYLUS** (κόρυλος), i, f. a hazel or filbert-tree. *Virg.*  
**CORYMBIFER** (corymbus & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing clusters of ivy-berries. *Ovid.*  
**CORYMBITES** (κορυμβίτης), æ, m. a species of the herb tithymalus. *Plin.*  
**CORYMBIUM** (κορύμβιον), i, n. ornamental hair dressed in the shape of a cluster of ivy-berries. *Petron.*  
**CORYMBUS** (κόρυμβος), i, m. a bunch or cluster of ivy-berries. *Virg.* and *Plin.* and of the fruits or flowers of similar shrubs and plants. *Plin. ferulæ. Colum.* of an artichoke. — ¶ Also, the extreme projecting parts of the prow and stern of a ship, which used to be variously adorned. *Valer. Flacc.*  
**CORYPHÆUS** (κορυφαῖος), i, m. a chief, 1 leader, head, principal, coryphaeus. *Cic.*  
**CORYPHASIA** (unc.), æ, f. a name of Mi-3 nerva. *Arnob.*  
**CORYTHUS** (Κόρυθος), i, f. a town of Etruria, same as Cortona. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, m. the founder of the town of Cortona. *Virg.*  
**CORYTUS**, and **CORYTOS** (κορυτός), 3 i, m. a quiver, bow-case. *Virg.* — Also, an arrow. *Stat.*  
**CORYZA** (κόρυζα), æ, f. a running catarrh. 3 *Cæl. Aurelianus.*  
**COS**, cōsis, f. any hard stone; a flint-stone. *Liv. Novacula cotem discindere. Curt.* Invia cotes. *Virg. Duris cotibus.* — ¶ Also, a cliff, rock. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a siltstone. *Cic., Horat.* and *Plin.*  
**COSA**, an island. See *Coos*.  
**COSA**, or **CÖSSA**, æ, f. or **CÖSÆ**, Ærum, a town of Etruria. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a town of Lucania in Lower Italy. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Cosanus*, a, um. *Cic.*  
**COSMETÄ** (κοσμήτρια), æ, f. she that 3 adorns. — So the female slaves of Roman ladies were called, whose business was to dress their mistresses, paint their eyebrows, cleanse their teeth, &c. *Juvenal.*  
**COSMIANUS** (Cosmus), a, um, adj. pertaining to Cosmus, a famous dealer in ointments; called after him, made by him, &c. *Martial.*  
**COSMICUS**, or **COSMICUS** (κοσμικός), 3 a, um, adj. of the world, belonging to it; a citizen of the world. *Martial.*  
**COSMOGRAPHUS** (κοσμογράφος), i, m. a 3 cosmographer, one who writes a description of the world. *Messala Corvin.*  
**COSMUS**, i, m. a famous manufacturer of, and dealer in ointments; perhaps also, a person voluptuous in the use of them. *Juvenal.*  
**COSSA**. See *Cosa*.  
**CÖSSIM**, or **CÖXIM** (coxa), adverb, on 3 both the hips, e. g. to sit. *Apul.*  
**CÖSSIS** (unc.), is, and **CÖSSUS**, i, m. a worm that was found under the bark of oaks, and fed with meal by the Romans, κίς, κίος, σρίς. *Plin.*  
**CÖSSIRA**, **CÖSIRA**, and **CÖSURA** (κόσσυρα), æ, f. now *Pantalaria*, an island between Sicily and Africa. *Ovid.*  
**CÖSTA** (unc.), æ, f. a rib, σπάθη. *Virg.* and *Cels.* — Also, figur. *Virg.* aheni, h. e. side. *Plin. navium.*  
**CÖSTAMGNUM** (κόστος and ἄμωμον), i, n. an aromatic plant. *Pandect.*  
**CÖSTATUS** (costa), a, um, adj. having 3 ribs. *Varr.*  
**CÖSTUM**, i, n. or **CÖSTOS**, or **CÖSTOS** (κόστος), i, f. an Indian shrub, which yielded a fragrant ointment (*Costus arabicus*, L.). *Plin.*  
**CÖTANA**. See *Cottana*.  
**CÖTARIUS**, or **CÖTURIUS** (cos), a, um, adj. e. g. cotaria (cotoria), a quarry out of which they dig whetstones. *Pandect.*  
**CÖTHON** (κόθων), ðnis, m. and **CÖTHONNUM**, i, n. either an island near Carthage and Hadrumetum, or a harbor formed by it, or both. *Auct. B. Afric.* — ¶ Also, an island near the Peloponnesus. *Plin.*  
**CÖTHURNATIUS** (cothurnus), ðnis, f. a 3 tragic performance. *Tertull.*  
**CÖTHURNATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing buskins. Hence, superior to, or exalted above others, as in rank or dignity. *Ovid.*; in poetry. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, tragic. *Lactant. scelera. Ovid.* Lycophron.  
**CÖTHURNUS** (κόθουρος), i, m. a buskin. There were two kinds of cothurnus in

use among the ancients. One of them, worn by hunters, was a kind of shoes reaching up to the middle of the calf, and laced tight by means of thongs, to protect the foot and ankle, without obstructing freedom of motion. *Virg.* — The other kind was worn by tragic actors, and differed from the hunting cothurnus in this respect, that it had a sole of cork, at least four fingers thick. *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, of writings, a lofty or majestic style. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — Sometimes it may be rendered a tragedy. Hence, also, in the arts, as in painting, a sublime or grand style. *Plin.*  
**CÖTYCULA** (dimin. of cos), æ, f. any small 2 hard stone, a flint, especially the hard and dark-colored layers of it, which were used for whet and touch-stones, also, for small mortars. — Hence, a touch-stone. *Plin.* — Also, a mortar. *Id.*

**CÖTIDIANUS, CÖTIDIE**, &c., same as *Quotidianus*, &c.

**CÖTYNUS** (unc.), i, m. a shrub which yields a dye or paint resembling that of purple. *Plin.* — Perhaps *Veice sumach* (*Rhus cotinus*, L.).

**CÖTÖNA**. See *Cottana*.

**CÖTÖNEX**, æ, f. an herb, so called by the Venetians, but by the Gauls named halum, perhaps wall-wort, comfrey, or black bryony. *Plin.* 26, 26.

**CÖTÖNEUS**, and **CÖTÖNIUS**, a, um, adj. for *Cydonius* (κυδώνιος). — Hence, *Cotoneum*, a quince-apple. *Varr.* — Also, a quince-tree. *Colum.*

**CÖTÖRIUS**, a, um. See *Cotarius*.

**CÖTTABUS** (κότταβος), i, m. properly, an 3 amusement much practised at entertainments, which consisted in flinging from a cup the remnant of liquor, after drinking, to some distance into a copper basin placed on the floor, not letting any fall on the ground, and thus producing a sound, termed *λάραξ*. Hence, the sound produced by such a throwing of liquor, and, in general, any sound or noise resembling it. *Plaut.* Ne cottabi bubuli in te crepent.

**CÖTTANA** (κόττανα), or **CÖCTÖNA**, **CÖCTANA**, **CÖTANA**, **CÖTÖNA**, ðrum, n. a kind of small dry fig growing chiefly in Syria. *Martial.*

**CÖTYIUS**, i, m. the king of a nation inhabiting the Alps. After his death, his kingdom was made a Roman province by the emperor Nero. *Suet.* — Hence, *Cottianus*, a, um, adj. *Tacit. Alpes*, a certain part of the Alps. *Plin. civitates, the Alps.* — Also, *Cottius*, a, um, adj. *Tacit. Alpes.*

**CÖTÖLA**, or **CÖTYLA** (κοτύλη), æ, f. a 3 small vessel or measure, containing half a sextarius. *Mart.*

**CÖTURNIX** (unc.), icis, f. a quail, ὄρνυξ. *Ovid.*

**CÖTYLA**. See *Cotula*. 3

**CÖTYLEDON** (κοτυληδών), ðnis, f. the herb navel-wort. *Plin.* (*Cotyledon umbilicus*, L.).

**CÖTYTTIA** (Κοτύττια), ðrum, n. sc. sacra, a festival in honor of the goddess *Cotyto*. *Horat.*

**CÖTYTTÖ** (Κοτυττώ), us, f. the goddess of lewdness. *Juvenal.*

**COUS**, a, um, adj. See *Coos*.

**CÖVINARIUS** (covinus), i, m. one that 2 fights on a chariot (covinus). *Tacit.*

**CÖVINUS** (a Celtic word), i, m. a warlike 2 chariot or car, in use amongst the Britons and Belgæ. *Mela.* — Also, a sort of travelling carriage. *Martial.*

**CÖXA** (unc.), æ, f. the hip or haunch. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the huckle-bone. *Plin.*

**CÖXENDIX** (coxa), icis, f. the hip or haunch. *Plaut.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the huckle-bone. *Plin.*

**COXIM**. See *Cosim* 3

**COXO**. See *Catax*. 3

**CRÄBRA**, or **AQUA CRÄBRA**, now *la Marrana*, *la Marranetta*, a small river which rises in the country of Tusculum, and divides into two branches, the larger of which empties into the *Anio*, the smaller passes through the city of Rome, and empties into the *Tiber*. *Cic.*

**CRÄBRÖ** (unc.), ðnis, m. a wasp, hornet, ἀνδρῆκη. (*Vespa crabro*, L.) *Plin.* — *Plaut.* Irritare crabrones, to tread into

a hornet's nest, to embroil one's self with surly people.

**CRACCA** (unc.), æ, f. a sort of leguminous plant, or pulse, probably a sort of vetch. *Plin.*

**CRACENS** (from obsol. *craceo*), tis, adj. 3 same as *Gracilis*. *Enn. ap. Fest.*

**CRÄGÖS**, and **CRÄGÖS**, i, m. now *mount Gorante*, a mountain on the coast of *Lucia*. *Ovid.*

**CRÄMBÆ** (κράμβη), es, f. a sort of cabbage or colewort. *Juvenal.* *Crambe repetita* (proverb of the frequent repetition of the same thing).

**CRÄPÖLA** (κραιπάλη), æ, f. inebriation. *Cic.* *Edormire crapulam.* — ¶ Also, any thing intoxicating, as rosin, with which wines used to be medicated. *Plin.*

**CRÄPÖLARIUS** (crapula), a, um, adj. 3 e. g. unctio, against inebriation, or at the drinking of wine. *Plin.*

**CRÄS** (unc.), adv. to-morrow, αύριον. *Cic.* — Also, for to-morrow. *Martial.* — Also, as a substant. *Martial.* *Cras istud.* *Pers.* *Cras hesternum, yesterday.*

**CRÄSSÄMEN** (crasso), in' i, n. same as 2 *Crassamentum*. *Colum.*

**CRÄSSÄMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a thick matter settling to the bottom of any liquid; the dregs, grounds, or sediment. ἰζημα, ὑπόστασις. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, thickness. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a condensation, thickening. *Plin.*

**CRÄSSÆ** (crassus), thickly, grossly, παχύνω. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, rudely, without taste. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, not very clearly or distinctly, darkly. *Sence.* — *Plin. crassius.*

**CRÄSSESCÖ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to thicken, 2 grow thick or gross, παχύνομαι. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to harden, grow hard. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to grow fat. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

**CRÄSSIANUS** (Crassus), a, um, adj. be- 2 longing to Crassus, called after him. *Vellei.*

**CRÄSSIFYCÖ** (crassus & facio), as, avi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to fatten. *Cæl. Aurelianus.* — ¶ Also, to thicken. *Cæl. Aurelianus.*

**CRÄSSITAS** (crassus), ätis, f. same as 3 *Crassitudo*. *Apul.*

**CRÄSSITÄS**, ei, f. same as *Crassitudo*. 3 *Apul.*

**CRÄSSITÖDÖ** (Id.), inis, f. density, thickness, bigness, crassitude, παχύτης. *Cic. aeris. Plin. mellis. Cæs. parictum.* — ¶ Also, the sediment found at the bottom of any liquid. *Plin.*

**CRÄSSIVENTUS** (crassus & vena), a, 2 um, adj. having thick veins. *Plin.*

**CRÄSSÖ** (crassus), as, avi, ätum, a. 1. to 3 make thick. *Apul.*

**CRÄSSÖS** (perhaps from *creresco*), a, um, adj. thick, coarse, gross, dense, heavy, παχὺς, παχυλός. *Cic. coluim. Id.* Aer crassissimus. *Plin.* Arbor crassior. *Id. arena. Horat. togæ. Cic. tenebræ. Ovid. aquæ, swoln.* — Hence, *fat.* *Martial. turdus. Cic. ager, rich.* — Also, awkward, rude, unmonnerly, not polite. *Cic. Munusculum crasso filo*, a small homely present. *Horat. Minerva, plain, rude, not polished.* — ¶ *Crassus*, the name of a family of the gens *Licinia*, as, L. *Licinius Crassus*, a celebrated orator; P. *Crassus*, surnamed the Rich; M. *Crassus*, the Triumvir.

**CRÄSTYNUS** (cras), a, um, adj. of to-morrow. *Cic. dies, ἐπιούσα ημέρα. Id.* In crastinum (sc. tempus) differre. — ¶ Also, for sequens, futurus. *Virg. hora.*

**CRÄTÆGIS**, is, f. an herb. *Plin.*

**CRÄTÆGÖS**, or **CRÄTÆGÖS** (κράταιγος), i, and **CRÄTÆGÖN** (κράταιγών), ðnis, m. a tree (*Cratægus torminalis*, L.) same as *Aquifolia*. *Plin.*

**CRÄTÆGUM** (unc.), i, n. h. e. granum buxi. *Plin.* 16, 52.

**CRÄTÆYS** (Κραταις), the mother of *Scylla*. *Ovid.*

**CRÄTÆGÖNÖN** (κράταιγονόν), an herb called *fea-wort* (*Polygonum Persicaria*, L.). *Plin.*

**CRÄTÆIS**. See *Crataeis*.

**CRÄTER** (κρατήρ), eris, m. a large vase 2 or bowl, in which the ancients used to mix their wine with water, and solence the wine was poured into cups. *Virg.* — ¶ Hence, from resemblance, a vessel to put oil in. *Virg.* — Also, a basin or cistern, which receives the water that rises from the spring.

*Plin. Ep.* — Also, the vent or aperture of a volcano, whence the fire issues. *Plin.* — Also, the opening in the earth which Pluto made for himself. *Ovid.* — Also, a bay near Bajæ. *Cic.* — Also, a star. *Ovid.*

**CRATERA** (κράτηρ), æ, f. same as *Crater*, a large bowl to mix wine and water in. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a star. *Cic.*

**CRATERITES** (unc.), æ, m. a precious stone, perhaps a sort of jacinth of the color of amber. *Plin.*

**CRATES** (unc.), is, f. a texture of rods or twigs wadded together; a hurdle, crate, wicker vessel, τάρπος. *Varr. stercoraria.* *Cæs.* Cratibus paludem explore, with fascines. — Hence, a *harrine*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — It was also a punishment to cover criminals with a hurdle, and then to throw stones upon it. *Liv.* — ¶ From the resemblance: *Petr. argentea, gridiron.* *Virg. favorum, the texture of the honey-comb.* *Id. pectoris.* *Ovid. spinæ, the chine of the back.*

**CRATHIS** (Κράθις), is & *Idis*, m. a river in Lower Italy, now *Crati*. *Ovid.*

**CRATICUS**, and **CARTIUS** (crates), 2 a, um, adj. twisted, wadded, made with hurdles of the form of a gridiron, &c. *Vitruv. parietes.*

**CRATICULA** (dimin. of crates), æ, f. a small hurdle; a gridiron, τάρπτον, ἐσχάριον. *Martial.* and *Cato.*

**CRATINUS**, i, m. a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings. *Horat.*

**CRATYD** (crates), is, a. 4. to harrow or 2 break the clods of ploughed land. *Plin.*

**CRATIPIUS**, a, um. See *Craticus*.

**CREABILIS** (creo), e, adj. that can be 3 made, produced or created. *Apul.*

**CREAGRA** (κρέαγρα), æ, f. a flesh-hook to 3 take meat out of the pot. *Martian. Capell.*

**CREAMEN** (creo), inis, n. creation, or any 3 thing produced. *Prudent.*

**CREATYD** (*Id.*), õnis, f. a creating, appointing, choosing, making, electing. *Cic. magistratum.* — ¶ Also, a procreation. *Pandect. liberorum.*

**CREATOR** (*Id.*), õris, m. a creator, maker, author, founder, builder, δημιουργός, κτιστής. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a father. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, one that appoints, chooses, elects, makes, &c. *Cod. Just.*

**CREATRIX** (creator), icis, f. she that 3 makes, produces or creates. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a mother. *Virg.*

**CREATURA** (creo), æ, f. a thing created; 3 a creature, κτίσμα. *Tertull.*

**CREBER** (creresco), bra, um, adj. frequent, repeated, numerous, thick, close, συχρός, Σαπὴς, Σαπύς. *Cic. Literæ creberrime.* *Id. Aedificia creberrima.* *Ovid. Lucus creber arundinibus, set thick.* — ¶ Also, doing a thing frequently, abounding in any thing. *Cic. In eo creber fuisti.* *Id. Creber est rerum frequentia, h. c. crebro usurpat.* — *Crebra (neutr.)* for crebro. *Virg.* — So, also, *Id. Creber pulsat, h. c. crebro.*

**CREBESCÖ** (from creber, as rubesco from ruber, and consequently more correct than crebresco), is, bui, n. 3. to grow frequent, grow strong, increase more and more, συχνοῦμαι, διαφυλλέομαι. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* — Hence, *Crebescit, a rumor is spreading abroad, much talked of; a report becomes prevalent, that, &c. Tacit.*

**CREBRE** (creber), adv. closely. *Vitruv. Alnus crebre fixa.*

**CREBRESCO**. See *Creresco*. 2

**CREBRITAS** (creber), õtis, f. frequency. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, density, closeness. *Vitruv. aeris.*

**CREBRITER**, adv. for crebro. *Vitruv.*

**CREBRÖ** (creber), adverb, frequently, oftentimes, repeatedly. *Cic. Literas crebro mittas.* *Id. crebrius.* *Id. creberime.*

**CREBRÖ** (*Id.*), as, ãvi, ãtum, n. 1. to do a thing repeatedly. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, activ. to make close, condense. *Plin. Tela crebrata, h. e. dense texta.*

**CREDBILIS** (credo), e, adj. credible, probable, likely, like enough, that may be believed. *Cic. Narrationes credibiles.* *Ovid. Credibili majora.* *Quintil. Credibilior.*

**CREDBILITER** (credibilis), adv. credibly, 1 probably. *Cic. At quam non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem.* *Quintil. Credibilis.*

**CREDITÖ** (frequentat. of credo), as, n. 1. 3 to believe. *Fulgent.*

**CREDITÖR** (credo), õris, m. one that lends or trusts another; a creditor, χρήστης. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Figur. Plin.*

**CREDITRIX** (creditor), icis, f. a female 3 creditor. *Pandect.*

**CREDITUS**, a, um. See *Credo*.

**CREDÖ** (compos. for certum do), is, idi, itum, n. and a. 3. — As an intrans. it signifies to trust, have confidence to, rely upon, confide in, give credit to, believe, πιστεῖω. *Cic. alicui. Sallust. virtuti alicuius.* — Also without the dat. *Cic. — Crede mihi and mihi crede* are sometimes put adverbially for *profecto* — believe me, indeed, in truth. — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to confide or consign to one's care, commit to one's trust, intrust. *Terent. alicui suam vitam. Cic. se victori. Virg. in soles novos for novis solibus.* — Hence, to lend. *Cic. alicui pecuniam.* — Also, absol. *Cic. to lend money.* — Hence, *Creditum, any thing committed to one's trust; a trust, debt. Senec. and Sueton.* — *Pandect. Alicui in creditum ire or dare, h. c. credere.* *Id. In creditum accipere, as a thing given on condition of return or repayment; as a trust, loan. Id. In credito esse, to be committed to one's trust; to be lent.* — Also, to believe, take for true. *Cic. omnia.* — Also, with the gen. *Plant. Cui omnium rerum credit, h. c. in omnibus rebus or omnes res.* — Hence, in general, to think, suppose, believe, imagine. *Cic. — ¶ Credo is frequently inserted adverbially and without governing any case or sentence, in order to denote the impression which a thing makes upon the individual character of the person speaking; it consequently is often nothing but a polite limitation of a person's opinion, — I should think, perhaps, probably. Cic. Male, credo, mererer. Id. An illius vicem, credo, doles. — Credor is sometimes put for creditor mihi. Ovid. Credemur, h. e. credetur nobis. — Credor stands often for creditur de me. Ovid. Credebar sanguinis auctor, h. e. I was thought to be, &c. Tacit. Creditus interisse. — Credier for credi. Plaut. — Credin' for credisne? Terent.*

**CREDÖAM** and **CREDÖIM** for credam. *Plaut.*

**CREDÖLITÄS** (credulus), õtis, f. credulity, rashness of belief, ταχυπειθεια. *Planc. in Cic. Ep.*

**CREDÖLÖS** (credo), a, um, adj. easy or rash of belief, credulus, πιστευτικός, εἰπιπτος. *Cic. senex.* — Also, figur. *Ovid. piscis.* — Also, alicui, one that easily believes another person. *Virg. and Horat.* — Also, in rem. *Ovid. — Justin. Convia credula, familiar, cordial, without distrust.* — ¶ Also, easily gaining credit. *Tacit. fama.*

**CREMATYD** (cremo), õnis, f. a burning or 2 consuming by fire. *Plin.*

**CREMATÖR** (*Id.*), õris, m. one who burns 3 or consumes by fire. *Tertull.*

**CREMENTUM** (creresco), i, n. a growth, an 2 increase. *Varro and Plin.*

**CREMERÄ**, æ, m. a small river of Etruria, famous for the death of the 300 *Fabii.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Juvenal. Cremeræ legio.*

**CREMERENSIS** (Cremera), e, adj. pertaining to Cremera. *Tacit.*

**CREMIUM** (cremo), ii, n. small fire-wood, brush-wood. *Colum.*

**CREMÖ** (unc.), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to burn, set on fire, καίω. *Cic. corpus.*

**CREMÖNÄ**, æ, f. now Cremona, a town of Italy, on the Po. — Hence, *Cremonensis, e, adj. Tacit. ager. Liv. Cremonenses, the inhabitants of Cremona.*

**CREMÖR** (unc), õris, m. the thick juice or 2 milky substance obtained from macerated or pressed grains. *Cato. Cremor crasus, a thick pap.*

**CRENA** (unc.), æ, f. a notch; an incision. 2 *Plin. II, 63 (si lectio certa).*

**CREÖ** (unc.), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to make, create, form, produce, κτίζω, ποιέω. *Plin. herbas. Cic. oratorem. — Hence, to generate, beget, bear, bring forth. Liv. and Pallad. — ¶ Also, to make, cause, give, afford, bring on, occasion. Cic. alicui periculum. Id. errorem. Plaut. voluptatem.* — ¶ Also, to make, elect,

appoint, create. *Cic. consules, prætores. Id. tribunos plebis. Nepos. legem. Liv. dictatorem.*

**CREÖN** (Κρέων), tis, m. a king of Corinth. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a king of Thebes.

**CREPÄX** (crepo), ãcis, adj. making a 3 noise, resounding, rustling, crackling, crackling. *Macenas ap. Senec.*

**CREPERÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. doubtful, uncertain, dark, dusky, difficult, critical. *Lucret. bellum. Symm. Creperum noctis, twilight.*

**CREPIDÄ** (κρηπίς), æ, f. a sandal, ὑπόδημα; a kind of covering for the feet, used among the Greeks and Romans. It consisted only of a sole, which left the upper part of the foot bare, and was fastened on by means of leathern thongs or strings, crossed over and wound round the ankle. *Cic. — Plin. Ne sutor supra crepidam, sc. judicet, let not a shoe-maker go beyond his last.*

**CREPIDÄRIUS** (crepida), a, um, adj. 3 e. g. sutor, who makes sandals. *Gell.*

**CREPIDATÖS** (*Id.*), ã, um, adj. wearing sandals. *Cic. and Sueton.*

**CREPIDÖ** (κρηπίς), tis, f. a basis, ground or foundation. *Cic. urbis. Plin. obelisci, a pedestal.* — ¶ Also, an elevated shore or bank whereon the water beats. *Liv. — Also, the top, edge or brow of a steep rock. Virg. saxi.* — Also, a sort of mound raised on each side of the road. *Petron. semitæ.* — Also, the border, brink, brim of any thing. — ¶ In architecture, *Crepidines, ornamental projections or prominences. Vitruv.*

**CREPIDÖLA** (dimin. of crepida), æ, f. 3 a little sandal. *Plaut.*

**CREPIDÖLUM** (crepida), i, n. a sort of head-dress. *Tertull.*

**CREPITACILLUM** (dimin. of crepitaculum), i, n. a rattle. *Tertull.*

**CREPITACÖLUM** (crepito), i, n. a child's 2 rattle; any instrument that makes a noise when shaken by the hand, σείστρον. *Lucret.*

**CREPITÖ** (frequentat. of crepo), as, n. 1. 2 same as *Crepo. Plaut., Propert. and Virg.*

**CREPITÖLUM**, same as *Crepidulum*.

**CREPITÖS** (crepo), us, m. a noise, rattling, clashing, jingling, ringing, tinkling, crackling, creaking, rustling, ψόφος. *Liv. armorum, the clattering. Cic. dentium, the chattering. Id. plagarum. Liv. alarum. Id. aeris, a resounding. Plin. imbrum per folia, a pattering. Id. cardinum, the creaking. Martial. digitorum, the snapping. Sueton. ventris, and Cic. Crepitus, a shaking of wind backwards.* — Hence, *Plin. Crepitum reddere, or, Sueton. emittere, to break wind behind.*

**CREPÖ** (unc.), as, ui, itum, n. and a. 1. — As an intrans. it signifies, to sound, resound, ring, tinkle, jingle, clink, rattle, clatter, creak, crackle, rustle, ψοφέειν, &c. *Plaut., Ovid. and Plin. — Martial. Digni crepantis signa, the sign of snapping the fingers. Terent. Fores creperunt, the door has creaked, h. e. is about to be opened. The doors of the Greeks opened to the street; and when any one went out, he always made a noise, by striking the door on the inside, to give warning to those without, to keep at a distance. Knocking from without the Greeks called κόπτεν, fores pultare or pulsare. — Hence, to break, burst, fly into pieces; to be shivered or shattered. Virg. Remi creperc. — Also, to break wind behind. Martia. — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to make a noise with any thing; to make it sound or resound. Stat. acra. — Hence, to talk much of, boast of, praise. *Plant. leges. Horat. paupericium, to decry, complain of. Lucret. antiquum genus.**

**CREPÖLÖS** (crepo), a, um, adj. sounding, 3 resounding, rushing, rustling. *Sidon.*

**CREPÖNDIÄ** (*Id.*), õrum, n. children's playthings, toys, or baubles. *Cic. — Children that had been exposed or in some other way lost, were recognized by them. Terent. — ¶ Also, a sort of musical instruments, as bells, cymbals, castanets, &c. used by the Egyptians in dancing. Justin.*

**CREPÖSCÖLÄSCÖ** (crepusculum), is, n. 3. to grow dusk. *Sidon.*



**CRĒPUSCŪLUM** (dimin. of *crepus*, which is derived from *κνέφας*), the twilight, particularly the evening twilight. The opposite of *diluculum*. Ovid. Ad prima crepuscula. Colum. Crepusculo redeundum est.

**CRĒS** (Κρής), Crētis, m. of *Crete*, a Cretan. Cic. Epimenides Cres. Cæs. Cretas sagittarios.

**CRĒSCĒNTĪĀ** (creresco), æ, f. a growth, an increase. Vitruv.

**CRĒSCŌ** (creo), is, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. to grow, come forth, to be born, descended, generated. Varr. — Ovid. Loca crescunt, to come forth, appear, become visible, or more and more visible. — ¶ Also, to grow, increase, become bigger, αυξάνω. Cic. Lacus Albanus crevisset. Id. Mihi creverunt amici. Id. Crescentes morbi. — Also, to grow up, to be brought up. Suet. in domo alicujus. Ovid. Crescentibus annis. — Also, figur. Cic. Crescit odium. Id. opes animique hostium. — So also, Id. Crescere dignitate. Id. laude. — ¶ Also, to rise, thrive, be promoted or advanced, to attain or acquire honor and authority, to become great. Cic. ex invidia alicujus. Id. ex hominibus. Id. de aliquo. Liv. ex republica, h. e. c. per remp. Ovid. Ex nostro mœore crescit Charaxus, derives pleasure or satisfaction, or, takes courage. — ¶ Cresse for *Crevisse*. Lucret.

**CRĒSSĀ** (Cres), w, f. she that is of *Crete*; 3 a Cretan. Ovid. Am. 1. 7. 16. Cressa, h. e. Ariadne Cretensis. Id. de ar. am. 1, 327. Cressa, h. e. Aerope. — Also, as an adj. Id. Cressa Corona, h. e. Corona Ariadnes. Virg. pharetra. Horat. Cressa nota, h. e. a white mark, mark of lucky omen. Prop. herba, h. e. c. dictamnus.

**CRĒSSŪS** (Id.), or **CRĒSIŪS**, a, um, 3 adj. Cretan. Virg. nemora. Id. prodigia, h. e. taurus Cretan devastans. **CRĒTĀ**, æ, and **CRĒTĒ** (Κρήτη), es, f. an island, now *Candia*.

**CRĒTĀ**, æ, f. Cretan earth. Not only our chalk was called so among the ancients, but also a sort of clay or argillaceous earth, κρηώλια γῆ, κέραμος. Plin. The ancients used to whiten garments with it. Plaut. and Plin. — Also, as a paint. Horat. Instead of wax for sealing letters. Cic. To make earthen vessels out of it (creta figuraris, potter's earth). Plin. For marking the end of the course in the circus. Id. — Also, in medicine. Id. It was a Roman custom to mark in their calendar lucky days with it. Horat. — Varr. 1. 7. 8. Creta fossicia, h. e. marl.

**CRĒTĀCŪS** (creta), a, um, adj. white as Cretan earth, or mixed with it. Plin. **CRĒTĀŪS**, a, um, and **CRĒTANŪS** (Id.), 3 a, um, adj. Cretan. Plaut. Cretani, the Cretans.

**CRĒTĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. e. g. taberna, where there is Cretan earth for sale. Varr.

**CRĒTĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. whitened with creta. Plin. fasciæ. Pers. ambitio, because, among the Romans, a man who solicited an office, appeared in a toga rendered shining white by the application of creta. — Martial. fabulla, painted.

**CRĒTENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. Cretan. Cic. — ¶ Cretenses, ium, the Cretans.

**CRĒTĒUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. h. e. e cretia. Lucret.

**CRĒTHEUS**, ei and eos, m. Κρηθεύς (two syllab.), a brother of *Athamas* and father of *Æson* and *Pelias*. — Hence, *Cretheus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Cretheus*. Val. Fl. proles, h. e. Jason, grandson of *Cretheus*. — *Crethides*, æ, m. so *Jason* is called, the grandson of *Cretheus*. Id.

**CRĒTHMŌS** (κρηθμός), i, f. sea-fennel (*Crithium maritimum*, L.). Plin.

**CRĒTYŌS** (creta), a, um, adj. of *Crete*, Cretan. Horat. — Hence, *Cretecus*, a surname of *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, from his conquest of *Crete*. Vellei. — *Cretecus* pes, same as *Amphimacrus*, a foot of a verse, consisting of three syllables, a long, a short, and a long (— —). Cic. — Hence, versus, h. e. either entirely or for the most part consisting of such feet.

**CRĒTIFŌDINĀ** (creta & fodina), æ, f. a

chalk-pit, a place where creta is dug out of the earth. Pandect. 3

**CRĒTYŌ** (cerno), ōnis, f. the right or privilege of a person to give an oral declaration, within a certain time, whether he has concluded to enter upon an inheritance or not. Ulpian. — ¶ Also, the act of entering on an inheritance with the customary solemnities and observance of the time prescribed for considering Cic. — ¶ Also, figur. an inheritance Plin. 2, 24.

**CRĒTYS** (Κρητις), idis, f. a woman of *Crete*, 3 Cretan. Ovid.

**CRĒTŌSŪS** (creta), a, um, adj. full of creta. Varr.

**CRĒTŪLA** (dimin. of creta), æ, f. same as *Creta*. Cic.

**CRĒTŪRA** (cerno), æ, f. the siftings of 3 corn, bran, chaff. Pallad.

**CRĒTŪS** (creresco), a, um, particip. with abl. with or without a prepos. horn, sprung, generated. Varr. — Particularly with poets. Lucret. and Ovid.

**CRĒTŪS**, a, um. See *Cerno*.

**CRĒŪSA** (Κρέουσα), æ, f. a daughter of *Creon*, king of *Corinth*, and wife of *Jason*, after he had divorced *Medea*. Ovid. — ¶ Also a daughter of *Priam*, and wife to *Æneas*. Virg. — ¶ Also, a town of *Bœotia*. Liv.

**CRĒLLŌ**, a. l. same as *Cribrō*. 3 Pallad.

**CRĒLLŪM** (dimin. of *cribrum*), i, n. a 3 small sieve. Pallad.

**CRĒBRĀRIŪS** (cribrum), a, um, adj. relating to sifting; also, that which is sifted. Plin.

**CRĒBRŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. l. to sift, 2 scarce, κοσκινίζω. Colum.

**CRĒBRŪM** (cerno), i, n. a sieve, scarce, riddle, κόσκινον. Cic. — It is also used as a masc. Colum. *Cribrō*, qui, &c., (from the nomin. *cribrus* or *criber*).

**CRĒMEN** (κρίμα), inis, n. a reproach, charge, accusation, indictment, crimination, arraignment, impeachment, airia, διαβολή, ἐγκλημα. The plur. *crimina* frequently signifies false charges, slander, calumny. Prop. and Suet. — Nep. In crimen vocari, or, Terent. venire, to be accused. Cic. In crimen vocare, or, Plin. adducere, to accuse. Tacit. *Crimen merere*, to bring a reproach upon one's self. Cic. *Crimen conjurationis propulare*. Id. *Facere sibi crimen*, or *Id. afferre*, to incur, to bring upon one's self. Prop. *Fingere alicui alicujus rei crimen*, to accuse falsely. Cic. *Dare alicui alicujus crimini*, to accuse, reproach, upbraid with. Id. *Esse crimini*, to be a reproach. Id. *Esse in crimine*, to be considered as the perpetrator of any thing. — *Crimine*, when joined with verbs of accusing, condemning, &c., may be rendered of, for, on account of. Id. *Crimine eo damnaretur*. Nep. *Invidiæ crimine accusari*. Cic. *Aliquem arcescere crimine ambitus*, to accuse of, &c. — ¶ A reproach or an accusation deserved, a fault, offence, trespass, crime, vice. Ovid. and Suet. — Particularly, fornication. Ovid. — Figur. Plin. *Brassicæ crimina*, faults. — Also, figur. anything containing a crime or representing something vicious, as a vicious letter. Ovid. Or an obscene picture. Prop. — Also, any thing seducing to commit a crime, the cause of a crime or an offence. Id. *Bajæ crimine amoris aquæ*. — Also, a vicious or criminal person. Virg. and Tacit. — Also, shame, disgrace, infamy. Prop. — Figur. Ovid. *Crimen posteritatis criss*, posterity will reproach and condemn you. — ¶ Also, a pretext. Virg. belli.

**CRĒMESSŪS**, or, more correctly, **CRĒMĪSŌS**, or **CRĒMĪSŌS**, also **CRĒNĪSŪS**, i, m. a river of *Sicily*. Nep.

**CRĒMINĀLĪS** (crimen), e, adj. relating 3 to a crime, criminal. Cod. Just.

**CRĒMINĀLĪTER** (criminalis), adv. crim- 3 inally. Pandect.

**CRĒMINĀTYŌ** (criminator), ōnis, f. an accusation (a calumny). Cic.

**CRĒMINĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an accuser, 2 a slanderer. Plaut. and Tacit.

**CRĒMINŌ** (crimen), as, avi, atum, a. l. 3 same as *Criminor*. Plaut. — Hence, *Criminor*, passively. Cic.

**CRĒMINŌR** (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. 3 to accuse, charge with a crime, διαβάλλω. Cic. *aliquem apud aliquem*, or, Terent. *aliquem alicui*. Cic. rem. — ¶ Also,

to allege as a reproach or as an accusation. Cic. *aliquid*. Also, with the acc and infin. following. Id.

**CRĒMINŌSĒ** (criminosus), adv. in an accusatory manner. Cic. *dicere*. Id. *Criminosus*. Suet. *Criminosissime*.

**CRĒMINŌSŪS** (crimen), a, um, adj. full of accusations, containing accusations or reproaches, reproachful, accusatory. Liv. oratio. Auct. ad Herenn. *Criminosior*. Suet. *Criminosissimus*. — ¶ Also, being a reproach. Cic. *nomen*. — ¶ Also, inclined to accusations and reproaches. Cic. homo.

**CRĒMISSUS**, or **CRĒMISUS**. See *Crimessus*.

**CRĒNALĪS** (crinis), e, adj. relating or be- 3 longing to the hair. Ovid. *vitta*. Virg. *aurum*. Apul. *acus*, a hair-pin, a bodkin or pin to divide the hair. Ovid. (absol.) *crinale*, a hair-pin, &c. — ¶ Also, resembling hair. Ovid.

**CRĒNGĒR** (crinis & gero), a, um, adj. 3 wearing hair, particularly having long or long curled hair. Lucan.

**CRĒNĪŌ** (crinis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to 3 cover with hair, to provide with hair, particularly with long hair. Stat.

**CRĒNĪS** (κρίνω), is, m. the hair of the head, *Σπίξ*, particularly with regard to combing. Cic. and Cæs. — Hence, a curl, lock. Horat. — Also, figur. Virg. *Crimen sidera ducunt*, a train. Plin. *Cometes argenteo crinc*. — ¶ Also, the feelers of the polypus. Plin.

**CRĒNĪSŪS** (κρίνωσος), i, m. same as *Crimessus*.

**CRĒNĪTŪS** (crinis), a, um, adj. having long hair or long locks. Virg. *Apollo*. Ovid. *puella*. Cic. *stella*, or, August. ap. Plin. *sidus*, a comet or blazing star.

**CRĒNŌN** (κρίνον), i, n. a lily, particularly a red lily. Plin. 21. 11.

**CRĒSĪMŪS** (κρίσιμος), a, um, adj. deci- 3 sive, critical. Cæl. *Aurel. dies*.

**CRĒSĪS** (κρίσις), is, f. a decision, turn, 2 crisis, as of a distemper. — Figur. Senec. *Eandem crisin habere*.

**CRĒSPĪCŌ** (crispo), as, a. l. to crisp, curl. Gell.

**CRĒSPĪSŪLCĀNS** (crispus & sulco), 3 tis, adj. Cic. e pocta. *fulmen*, darting across the welkin in curls and waves, wavy or undulating, *crispisulcans*.

**CRĒSPĪTŪDŌ** (crispus), inis, f. a wanton, 3 trembling motion. Arnob.

**CRĒSPŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. l. to curl. 2 Plin. *capillum*. Val. Fl. *pelagus*. — Figur. Colum. *tellurem apio*, h. e. to plant. — ¶ Also, to put in a trembling motion. Arnob. *clunes*. — Hence, to waver, brandish. Virg. *hastilia*. — ¶ As an intrans. it is only found in the participle *crispans*, wretched, curled, wrinkled. Plin. *buxus*. — Also, trembling, quivering. Id. *ædificiorum crepitus*.

**CRĒSPŪLŌS** (dimin. of *crispus*), a, um, 2 adj. same as *Crispus*. Senec.

**RĪSPŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *crisped, curled*, 2 οὐλος. Plaut. *Crispi cincinnati*. Plin. *crispior*. Colum. *Folium crispissimum*. Juvenal. *pecten, indented*. — Also, figur. Gell. *agmen orationis, elegantly arranged*. — ¶ Also, having curled hair. Terent. homo. — ¶ Also, rapidly moving to and fro, trembling, quivering. Pacuv. — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family, as, *Sallustius Crispus*.

**CRĪSSĀ**, æ, f. a town of *Phocis*, from which the sinus *Crissæus* received its name.

**CRĪSSŌ** (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. l. to move 3 the thighs to and fro, σαυλοπρωκτιῶ, κυχλαῖζομαι. Martial.

**CRĪSTĀ**, æ, f. the tuft or plume on the head 2 of a bird; the comb of a cock, λόφος, κόκκος, κροβάστια. Plin. — Also, of serpents. Id. — Figur. Id. *Criste foliorum*. Juvenal. *Cristæ alicui surgunt*, (prov. of a conceited person). — ¶ Also, the crest or plume on the top of a helmet, τιάρις λόφος. Virg. and Liv.

**CRĪSTATŪS** (crista), a, um, adj. tufted, 2 plumed, crested. Martial. and Liv.

**CRĪSTŪLA** (dimin. of *crista*), æ, f. a lit- 2 the comb, crest. Colum.

**CRĪTĒ** (κρίται), arum, m. same as *Judi-* 3 ces. Tertull.

**CRĪTHĒ** (κριθῆ), es, f. barley, a pimple or sty in the eye. Cels.

**CRITHOLOGIA** (κριθολογία), *æ, f.* a col-  
3 lecting of barley. *Cod. Just.*  
**CRITICUS** (κριτικός), *a, um, adj.* being  
skilled in judging of a thing. — Hence,  
subst. Criticus, one who is able to judge of  
the goodness and genuineness of other  
men's writings, a critic. *Cic.* — ¶ Also,  
adj. that from which a conclusion may be  
drawn; dies, in a disease, on which a  
decided change for the better or the worse  
takes place. — Hence, *Augustin.* *Critica*  
morbi accessio.  
**CROCALLIS** (unc.), *īdis, f.* a gem un-  
known to us, resembling a cherry. *Plin.*  
**CROCATUS** (crocus), *a, um, adj.* having  
2 the color of saffron, yellowish. *Plin.*  
**CROCEUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of saffron.  
2 *Virg.* odores, *h. e.* saffron. *Plin.* tinctus,  
*h. e.* saffron-sauce. — ¶ Also, of  
the color of saffron, yellowish, saffron,  
flaxen, gold-colored, reddish. *Virg.* and  
*Ovid.*  
**CRŌCIAS** (κροκίας), *æ, m.* a gem of soft-  
from-color unknown to us. *Plin.*  
**CRŌCIDISMOS** (κροκιδισμός), *i, m.* the  
3 art of plucking off the nap or little threads  
adhering loosely to clothes, or as persons do  
in febrile delirium, who seem to catch at  
minute particles on the bed-clothes. *Cal.*  
*Aur.*  
**CRŌCINUS** (κρόκινος), *a, um, adj.* same  
2 as *Croceus*. *Cels.* Unguentum croci-  
num, or, absolutely, *Prop.* Crocinum.  
**CRŌCIŌ** (κρόζω), *is, n.* 4. to croak like a  
3 raven. *Plaut.*  
**CRŌCIS** (κροκίς), *īdis, f.* a certain herb.  
*Plin.* 24, 102.  
**CRŌCITŌ**, *as, l.* same as *Crocio*. *Auet.*  
3 *carm.* de philom.  
**CRŌCITŌS** (crocio), *us, m.* the croaking  
of a raven. *Non.*  
**CRŌCODILEA** (crocodilus), *æ, f.* the ex-  
crement of the crocodile. *Plin.* 28, 28.  
**CRŌCODILINA** (κροκοδειλίνη), *æ, f.* a  
2 kind of sophistical syllogism, so called  
from the crocodile, which robbed a wo-  
man of her child, and promised to re-  
turn it if she could guess whether he  
would return it or not. *Quintil.*  
**CRŌCODILION** (κροκοδειλίον), *i, n.* a  
plant. *Plin.* 27, 41, perhaps *Centaurea*  
*crocodilium, L.*  
**CRŌCODILŌS** (κροκοδείλιος), *i, m.* a croco-  
dile. *Cic.*  
**CRŌCŌMAGMA** (κροκόμαγμα), the sedi-  
ment of an ointment made of saffron.  
*Cels.*  
**CRŌCŌTA**. See *Crocotus*. 3  
**CRŌCŌTARIŌS** (crocota), *a, um, adj.*  
3 *as, infector, one that fixes a gold or*  
*orange-color upon women's garments*  
*Plaut.* See *Crocotus*.  
**CRŌCŌTTA**, **CRŌCŌTTA**, **CŌRŌCŌTTA**,  
or **CRŌCŪTTA** (κροκότας, κροκόττας,  
κροκοῦττας), *æ, f.* a kind of mongrel beast  
in *Aethiopia*, said to be produced by a hye-  
na and a lioness. *Plin.*  
**CRŌCŌTŪLA** (dimin. of *crocota*), *æ, f.*  
3 same as *Crocota* (*vestis*). *Plaut.*  
**CRŌCŌTŪS** (κροκωτός), *a, um, adj.* as  
yellow as saffron, or yellowish. — Hence,  
*Crocota*, a woman's garment of saffron  
color. *Cic.*  
**CRŌCŌUM**, or **CRŌCŌN** (κρόκον), *i, n.*  
and **CRŌCŌS**, or **CRŌCŌS** (κρόκος), *i, m.*  
saffron, a plant (*crocus, L.*). *Plin.*  
— ¶ Also, saffron-color; so the Ro-  
mans probably called any yellowish  
or reddish color, as, gold or orange-  
color. *Ovid.* — ¶ Perhaps, also, the  
yellow chives in the midst of some flowers,  
as, of lilies. *Plin.* 21, 11. — ¶ Also,  
a youth metamorphosed into saffron. *Ovid.*  
— ¶ *Crecus* is used as a femin. by  
*Apulei.*  
**CRŌCŪTA**. See *Crocotta*.  
**CRŌCESŪS** (Κροΐτος), *i, m.* a very rich king  
of *Lydia*. — ¶ Also, by synecdoche,  
any rich man. *Ovid.*  
**CRŌMMŪŪ ACRIS** (Κρομμύον ακρίς),  
*īdis, f.* a promontory of *Cyprus*. *Cass.*  
in *Cic. Ep.*  
**CRŌNŌN** (Κρομμύον), *ōnis, f.* a small  
town of *Megaris*, or near *Corinth*. *Ovid.*  
**CRŌNŌS** (Κρόνιος), *a, um, adj.* Satur-  
nian. *Cronia* (*se, sacra*), the festival  
in honor of *Saturn*. *Acc. ap. Maerob.*  
**CRŌNŪS**, *a, um, adj.* mare, the frozen  
sea, northern ocean, still called in Irish  
*muir chroinn, h. e.* the frozen sea.  
*Plin.*

**CRŌTALISTRĪA** (crotalum), *æ, f.* a fe-  
3 male player on the crotalum. *Prop.* —  
¶ Also, a stork. *Petron.*  
**CRŌTALIUM** (κροτάλιον), *ii, n.* properly,  
a small rattle; so a sort of pendants,  
consisting of two or three pearls, was  
called in the time of *Pliny*. *Plin.*  
9, 56.  
**CRŌTALUM** (κρόταλον), *i, n.* a sort of  
rattle. — *Crotala* were rattles, *h. e.* com-  
monly two pieces of wood, or wooden,  
perhaps, also brass plates, which being  
struck together made a kind of music;  
*castanets, Cic.*  
**CRŌTAPHŌS**, or **CRŌTAPHŌS** (κρότα-  
3 φος), *i, m.* the temple or upper part of the  
side of the head. — ¶ Also, a pain in  
that part. *Cal. Anrel.*  
**CRŌTŌ**, or **CRŌTŌN** (Κρότων), *ōnis*,  
also, **CRŌTŌNĀ**, *æ, f.* a town of Lower  
*Italy*, now *Crotone*. *Plin.* — ¶ A tree,  
which was also called *Cici*. *Plin.*  
**CRŌTŌNIĀTES** (Crotone), *æ, m.* a person  
of *Crotone*. *Cic.* — *Crotoniātā*, the in-  
habitants of *Crotone*. *Cic.*  
**CRŌTŌNIENSIS** (Id.), *e, adj.* at, of, near  
*Crotone*, belonging to it, *Crotonian*. *Sal-*  
*lust.* and *Liv.* — *Crotonienses*, the in-  
habitants of *Crotone*. *Liv.*  
**CRŌTŌPŌS** (Κρότωπος), *i, m.* a king of  
*Argos* and grandfather of *Linus*. —  
Hence, *Crotopiādes*, *æ, m.* the grandson  
of *Crotopus*, *h. e.* *Linus*. *Ovid.*  
**CRŌTŌS** (Κρότος), *i, m.* one of the twelve  
3 signs, *Sagittary*. *Colum.*  
**CRŌCIĀBILIS** (crucio), *e, adj.* torment-  
3 ing, painful, miserable. *Gell.*  
**CRŌCIĀBILITAS** (cruciabilis), *ātis, f.*  
3 painfulness, torment. *Plaut.*  
**CRŌCIĀBILITER** (Id.), *adv.* painfully,  
cruelly. *Plaut.*  
**CRŌCIĀBŪNDŌS** (crucio), *a, um, adj.*  
3 same as *Crucians*. *Cyprian.*  
**CRŌCIĀMĒN** (Id.), *īdis, n.* pain, tor-  
3 ment, torture. *Prudent.*  
**CRŌCIĀMENTUM** (Id.), *i, n.* pain, tor-  
1 ment, torture. *Cic.*  
**CRŌCIĀRIŪS** (crux), *a, um, adj.* tor-  
3 menting, torturing. *Tertull.* — ¶ As a  
subst. it signifies one hanged or crucified.  
*Petron.* — Hence, a fellow deserving the  
gallows, a good-for-nothing fellow. *Apul.*  
**CRŌCIĀTŌR** (crucio), *ōris, m.* a tor-  
3 mentor. *Arnob.*  
**CRŌCIĀTŪS** (Id.), *us, m.* torment, torture,  
pain, agony, distress, vexation, anguish.  
*Cic.* — Also, any tormenting, unlawful ex-  
ecution. *Cæs.*  
**CRŌCIFĒR** (crux & fero), *i, m.* a cross-  
3 bearer. *Prudent.*  
**CRŌCIFIGŌ** (crux & figo), *is, ixi, ixum,*  
a. 3. to crucify, σταυρώω. *Sueton.* — Al-  
so, written separately.  
**CRŌCIFIXŌR** (crucifigo), *ōris, m.* one who  
3 crucifies. *Paulin. Nolan.*  
**CRŌCIFIXŪS**, *a, um, particip.* from *cruci-*  
3 figo.  
**CRŌCIŌ** (crux), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.* to tor-  
ment, rack, torture, pain, afflict, vex, har-  
ass, disquiet, grieve, distress, βαρυνίζω,  
*āviāo*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cruciari*, to tor-  
ment, trouble one's self, to be in anxiety or  
alarm, &c. *Plaut.*  
**CRŪDĀRIŪS** (crudus), *a, um, adj.* ve-  
na argenti, at the top of a mine. *Plin.*  
**CRŪDELIS** (Id.), *e, adj.* cruel, fierce, in-  
human, savage, barbarous, inexorable,  
hard-hearted, ὀργῆς, σιδηρόφρων, ἀπάν-  
θρωπος. *Cic. mulier. Id. bellum. Ovid.*  
poema. *Nep.* Crudelissimum nomen  
tyranni. *Prop.* Crudeliior janna. *Virg.*  
funus. — Hence, *Claudian.* *Crudele* for  
*Crudeliter*.  
**CRŪDELITAS** (crudelis), *ātis, f.* cruelty,  
barbarity, inhumanity. *Cic.*  
**CRŪDELITER** (Id.), *adv.* in a cruel man-  
ner, cruelly. *Cic.* Crudelissime. *Ovid.*  
*Æquis crudelius amavit?*  
**CRŪDESCŌ** (crudus), *is, dūi, n. 3.* to be-  
2 come raw or fresh. — Hence, grow worse,  
fiercer, &c., increase more and more.  
*Virg.* Crudescit morbus. *Id. pugna.*  
*Tacit. seditio.*  
**CRŪDITAS** (Id.), *ātis, f.* indigestion, eru-  
dity, apesys, ἀπεψία. — Hence, repletion  
of the stomach, excess in eating. *Cic.* —  
¶ *Cruditates*, food not digested, crudities.  
*Plin.* — ¶ *Cels.* *Cruditas morbi*, when  
the crisis does not take place regularly.  
**CRŪDITĀTIŌ** (cruditio), *ōnis, f.* indiges-  
3 tion. *Cal. Aurelian.*

**CRŪDITŌ** (crudus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.*  
3 to labor under indigestion. *Tertull.*  
**CRŪDŪS** (for *cruidus*, from *cruor*), *a, um,*  
adj. properly, full of blood, bloody. —  
Hence, of food, raw, *h. e.* not boiled.  
*Plaut.* and *Liv.* — Also, of a wound,  
raw, *h. e.* fresh, not yet healed, or covered  
with skin. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, un-  
digested. *Juvenal. pavo.* — *Crudus ho-*  
*mo*, one that cannot digest, or has not yet  
digested the food he has taken (also, one  
that suffers from disorders of the stomach)  
*Cic.* and *Horat.* So, also, *Cic.* *Crudior*.  
*Cato.* *Alvus cruda.* — ¶ Also, of fruits,  
unripe, immature. — Hence, figur. unripe,  
untimely. *Horat.* *Puella cruda marito*,  
or, *Martial. viro, h. e.* not yet ripe for  
marriage. *Stat.* *funus, premature.* —  
Also, too young, too new, unaccustomed,  
unused, very young. *Tacit.* *servitium.*  
*Stat. amor.* — ¶ Also, not worked,  
elaborated, not cultivated, raw. *Colum.*  
*solum, h. e.* not ploughed. — So, also,  
of verses, unfinished. *Pers.* — *Varr.*  
*corium, h. e.* raw, not dressed. *Colum.*  
*spartum, h. e.* non malleatum. —  
¶ Also, still fresh or green, not yet with-  
ered, faded or decayed. *Virg.* *cortex.*  
— *Figur. Id. senectus, h. e.* fresh, vigorous.  
— ¶ Also, hard, stiff, inflexible. *Virg.*  
*ensis.* — Hence, figur. hard, inflexible,  
cruel, savage, barbarous, bloody, rough,  
&c. *Ovid. pater. Id. bellum.* — Also,  
not to be subdued, or unsubdued by misfor-  
tunes. *Sil. mens.* — ¶ *Cels.* *Qui crudi-*  
*mento eructat, belches rawly.*  
**CRŪENTĀTIŌ** (cruento), *ōnis, f.* a sprin-  
3 kling of blood. *Tertull.*  
**CRŪENTE** (cruentus), *adv.* bloodily, in a  
2 bloody manner, cruelly, if it be accom-  
panied by effusion of blood. *Justin.* —  
*Senec.* *Cruentius. Oros.* *Cruentissime*  
— ¶ Also, *cruel.* *Justin.*  
**CRŪENTER** (Id.), *adv.* same as *Cruenta.*  
3 *Apul.*  
**CRŪENTŌ** (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.* to  
make bloody, or sprinkle with blood. *Cic.*  
*gladium.* — Also, figur. to injure, hurt.  
*Id.* *Hæc te cruentat oratio. Id. rem-*  
*publicam.* — Also, to stain, pollute. *Lu-*  
*ercr. vestem. Cic. secures scelere. Nep.*  
*manus sanguine.* — Also, to dye with a  
red color. *Senec.*  
**CRŪENTŪS** (cruor), *a, um, adj.* bloody.  
*Cic.* *cadaver. Cels.* *Cruentior. Vellei.*  
*Dies cruentissimus. Horat.* *Cruenta,*  
*orum, bloodshed.* — Hence, bloody, de-  
lighting in blood or bloodshed, cruel, fierce,  
ferocious, savage, inhuman, barbarous,  
ruthless. *Horat. ira. Ascon. sententiā.*  
*Plin.* *adulatio. Ovid.* *Achilles cruen-*  
*tior bello, h. e.* blood-thirsty. — Also,  
red, blood-red, ruddy. *Virg.* — Also,  
stained, polluted, contaminated. *Lucret.*  
*celum, h. e.* corrupted, pestilential.  
**CRŪMENĀ**, and **CRŪMĒNĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.*  
3 a small money-bag, purse, βαλάντιον,  
*μαροσπίον. Plaut.* and *Horat.*  
**CRŪMENISECĀ** (crumena & seco), *æ, m.*  
a cut-purse, βαλαντιοσμός. *Justinian.*  
**CRŪŌR** (κρῶς), *ōris, m.* blood effused  
1 from a wound and congealing, coagu-  
lated blood, gore. *Virg.* *Cruorem ore*  
*ejectare. Plin.* *Si oculi suffunduntur*  
*cruore.* — ¶ Also, bloodshed, murder.  
*Horat.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, for *vires*.  
*Lucan.* 7, 579.  
**CRŪPELLĀRIŪS**, or **CRŪPELLĀRIŪS**  
(a Celtic word), *i, m.* a soldier armed  
cap-d-piè. *Tacit.*  
**CRŪRĀLIS** (crus), *c, adj.* belonging to  
3 the leg, crural. *Petron.* *fascia.*  
**CRŪRĪFRĀGIŪS** (crus & frango), *a, um,*  
3 *adj.* one whose legs they are breaking, or  
one whose legs are broken. *Plaut.*  
**CRŪS** (unc.), *ūris, n.* the leg from the knee  
to the ankle, σκέλος, κνήμη. *Cic.* —  
¶ *Figur.* the lower part of the stock or  
body of a tree. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the  
name of a Roman family, as, *Valentulus*  
*Crus.*  
**CRŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. of *crus*), *i, a little*  
3 leg. *Martial.*  
**CRŪSMĀ** (κροῦσμα), *ātis, n.* a striking of  
3 musical instruments. *Martial.*  
**CRŪSTĀ** (κρῶς), *æ, f.* a crust or rind,  
bread. *Virg.* — Also, of  
incrustation formed over a sore, by dried  
matter, a scab or scurf. *Cels.* — Also,  
parget, plaster. *Plin.* — Also, figures

engraved or inlaid in silver vessels. Cic. — Hence, Juvenal. Crustæ Heliadum, drinking-vessels made of amber. — Also, of other things, animals, plants, &c. Plin. Secare marmor in crustas. Id. Locustæ crusta fragili muniantur. Id. Crusta teguntur glandes. — Also, figur. Senec. Crusta est, all shall, all outside.

**CRŪSTĀRIŪS** (crusta), a, um, adj. that fixes raised forms (crustas) into silver work. Plin.

**CRŪSTŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to cover with a crust, shell, or any other thing like it. Plin. aliquid cera. Id. Crustata, sc. animalia, testaceous or crustaceous animals.

**CRŪSTŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with a crust or shell, crusty. Plin. Bdelium crustosius.

**CRŪSTŌLĀ** (dimin. of crusta), æ, f. a little crust, shell, scab. Plin.

**CRŪSTŌLĀRIŪS** (crustum), a, um, 2, adj. occupied with the baking or sale of little cakes. Senec. Crustularius, sc. artifex or negotiator, one who makes or sells little sweet cakes.

**CRŪSTŪLUM** (dimin. of crustum), i, n. 2 a small sweet cake. Horat.

**CRŪSTUM** (probably allied to crusta), i, 2, n. a piece of any thing baked, as, bread, cake. Horat. and Virg.

**CRŪSTŪMERĪĀ**, æ, f. a town of the Sabines. Liv. — It is also called Crustumærium, Liv. and Crustumærii, orum. Virg. — Hence, Crustumærinus, a, um, pertaining to Crustumæria. Varr. — Crustuminus, a, um. Liv. — Crustuminum, the country belonging to Crustumæria. Id. — Crustumini, the inhabitants. Id. — Crustumius, a, um, same as Crustumærinus. Virg.

**CRŪX** (unc.), crūcis, f. a cross, σταυρός, κρόσος. (The cross of the ancients was simply a piece of wood, fastened across a tree or upright post, on which criminals were executed.) Cic. Aliquem in cruce tollere, or, Id. agere, or, Id. Cruce afficere, or, Id. Cruci suffigere, or, Justin. In cruce suffigere, or, Tacit. Cruci affigere, or, Plin. Figere crucibus, to crucify. — Hence, it is a word of reproach, hang-gallows, good-for-nothing fellow, &c. Plaut. — Also, any thing resembling a cross, as, the pole of a carriage. Stat. — ¶ Particularly, any torment, torture, pain. Cic. and Colum. — Also, figur. any thing that causes pain, trouble, affliction, &c. as harlots are called cruces. Terent. — ¶ Hence, any evil, misfortune. Plaut. Quæ te mala crux agitat? h. e. quæ Furia. Id. I in cruce, go and be hanged; go feed the crows. Terent. In malam cruce, go to the devil. Plaut. Abstraxit in malam maximam cruce, carried him to the devil, h. e. carried him away.

**CRŪPTA** (κρύπτη), æ, f. a subterraneous or concealed place or passage, n vault, cavern, grotto, &c. Vitruv. and Sueton.

**CRŪPTICŪS** (κρυπτικός), a, um, adj. 3 subterraneous, concealed, secret. Sidon.

**CRŪPTŌPŌRTICŪS** (κρυπτός, h. e. concealed, and porticus), us, f. a close walk, alley, or gallery, closed on all sides to be cool in summer; a cloister, grot, covered gallery. Plin.

**CRŪSTĀLLINŪS** (κρυστάλλινος), a, um, 2, adj. of crystal, crystalline. Plin. — Hence, plural. crystallina, crystal vessels. Id.

**CRŪSTĀLLIŪN** (κρυστάλλιον), ii, n. the herb sea-bane. Plin. 25, 90.

**CRŪSTĀLLUM**, i, n. and **CRŪSTĀLLŪS** (κρυστάλλος), i, f. and m. crystal. Plin. — A ball made of crystal. Prop. iv. 3, 52. — Also, a crystal vessel. Martial.

**CTESIBYCIŪS** (Ctesibius), a, um, adj. Ctesibian, called after Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of hydraulic organs and other hydraulic instruments. Plin. and Vitruv.

**CŪBĀTIŪS** (cubo), ōnis, f. a lying down. 3 Varr.

**CŪBATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that is lying 3 down. Paulin. Nol.

**CŪBICŪLĀRIŪS** (cubiculum), e, adj. pertaining to a lodging-room, or to a bed-chamber. Cic. lectus. Suet. Cubicularis, sc. imagines, pictures and busts of be-

loved persons, with which the cubiculum was adorned.

**CŪBICŪLĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. occupied with a lodging or bed-room, pertaining to it. Martial. lucerna. Cic. Cubicularius, a valet-de-chambre, chamberlain, waiting servant in one's bed-chamber, κερκυαρχής. Sueton. Decurio cubiculariorum, a high-chamberlain, a master or head of the grooms of the bed-chamber. Inscr. Cubicularia, a chamber-maid.

**CŪBICŪLĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished or provided with rooms. Senec.

**CŪBICŪLUM** (cubo), i, n. a room; particularly, a room with a couch or bed (lectus) in it, either to sleep or to read and study on it; a bed-chamber; a lodging-room, εὐναστῆριον, δωματίον. Cic. — Also, the elevated seat or box of the emperor at the theatre. Sueton. — Vitruv. Cubicularia, h. c. loca, in quibus lapides sedent.

**CŪBICŪS** (κυβικός), a, um, adj. cubical, having the form of a cube. Vitruv.

**CŪBILĒ** (cubo), is, n. any place for lying down; of man, a resting-place, couch, bed, κοίτη. Cic. Particularly, a marriage-bed. Virg. — Also, a chamber or small room. Plin. saluatorium, an audience-chamber. — Of animals, a den, hole, lair, &c., εὐνή. Varr. and Cæs. — Also, of birds, a nest. Cic. — Also, of the sun, where he sets. Horat. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Avaritiæ cubilia, the most manifest signs. — In architecture, that whereupon any thing rests, ὀπαί, a foundation; ground-work, bed, layer or course of stones in building, &c. Vitruv. lapidum, tignorum.

**CŪBITAL** (for cubitale), is, n. a cushion 3 to lean on, ὑπαγκώνιον. Horat.

**CŪBITALIS** (cubitus, i), e, adj. belonging 2 to the elbow. — Hence, Cubital (see Cubital). — ¶ Also, a cubit high or long. Liv.

**CŪBITŪS** (cubo), ōnis, f. same as Cubotio. 3 Augustin.

**CŪBITISSIM** (cubitus), adverb, in a lying 3 posture. Plaut.

**CŪBITŪS** (cubo), as, n. I. to be in the habit of lying; also, to lie. Cic.

**CŪBITŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. he that lies down, 2 that is apt to lie down. Colum.

**CŪBITŪRIŪS** (cubitor), a, um, adj. as, vestimenta, garments worn at table. Petron.

**CŪBITŪRA** (cubo), æ, f. a lying down. Plaut.

**CŪBITŪS** (Id.), i, m. and **CŪBITUM**, i, n. the arm below the elbow; that part of the arm which reaches from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger or to the wrist, κύβιτον, πήχυς. Cels. — Also, the elbow, ἰγών. Nepos., Plaut. and Virg. — Hence, a curvature, bending. Plin. — ¶ Also, a cubit; the measure of a foot and a half; or, according to some, of two feet. Cic. and Liv.

**CŪBITŪS** (Id.), us, m. a lying down, κατὰ 2 κλισίς. Plin. — ¶ Also, n bed, couch, nest. Plin. His follis cubitus sibi sternunt. Cato. Cubitu surgere, from one's bed.

**CŪBŌ** (κύβω), as, ui, rarely āvi, itum, n. I. to lie, as, in bed, at table, &c. Cic. Cubare propter aliquem. Plaut. Puerperio cubare, in child-bed. — Hence, Cic. Cubitum ire, or discedere, to go to bed. — ¶ Also, to lie sick, keep one's bed in sickness; to be sick. Orid. and Horat. — ¶ Figur. Lucret. Tecta cubantia, hanging, oblique, sloping. Horat. Ustica cubans, gently rising. Colum. Pisces cubantes, flat, broad fishes, as, plaice, &c. Martial. Unda cubat, sleeps, is still. — ¶ Quintil. Cubasse.

**CŪBŌS** (κύβος), i, m. a cube or body square on all sides, as, a die. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a cubic number. Gall.

**CUC3**, indecl. a tree resembling a palm; according to Sprengel, Hyphæne coriacea Gaertner. Plin. 13, 18.

**CUCUBALUS**, i. See Cuculus. 3

**CŪCŪBŌ** (unc.), as, n. I. to cry or hoop like an owl, ὠϊζώ. Auct. arm. de Philon.

**CŪCŪLLĀTŪS** (cucullus), a, um, adj. 3 wearing a hood, hooded. Colum. I, 8, 9. X, 1, 21. according to the correct reading.

**CŪCŪLIŪS**, or **CŪCŪLIŪS** (unc.), ōnis, 3 m. same as Cucullus, a hood. Cato.

**CŪCŪLLŪS** (unc.), i, m. a covering, as, for the head; a cap, hood; a sort of

capuchon or cool fastened to the garment. Martial. — Also, a cup or case of paper, in form of a cone used by grocers to put their spice in; a cornet or coffin. Martial.

**CŪCŪLŌ** (cuculus), as, n. I. to cry like a 3 cuckoo. Auct. arm. de Philon.

**CŪCŪLŪS** (κόκκυξ), i, m. a cuckoo. Plin. — Also, a term of reproach, rogue, knave, villain, scoundrel, &c. Plaut. — The last syllable but one is long in Horat., short in Auct. arm. de Philon. — ¶ Also, an herb; same as Strychnos. Plin. 27, 44. ed. Hard. (but ed. Elzev. reads cucubuli).

**CŪCŪMĀ** (perhaps from cucumis), æ, f. 3 a vessel for boiling or cooking; a kettle. Petron. — Hence, Cucumella, æ, f. a small kettle. Pandect.

**CUCUMELLA**. See Cucuma. 3

**CŪCŪMIS** (unc.), is & ēis, m. a cucumber, σίκκος. Varr.

**CŪCŪBITĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a gourd, κολοκύνθη, σικύα. Plin. — Also, a cupping-glass. Javenal.

**CŪCŪBITĀTIŪS** (cucurbita), ōnis, f. a 3 fixing of a cupping-glass upon the skin; a cupping. Cæl. Aurel.

**CŪCŪBITŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 2 like a gourd. Cato. pirum, a sort of pear, probably a bergamot.

**CŪCŪBITŪLĀ** (dimin. of cucurbita), 2 æ, f. a cupping-glass. Cels.

**CŪCŪRIŪS**, and **CŪCŪRIŪS** (unc.), is, 3 n. 4. to crow or cluck like a cock. Auct. carmin. de Philon.

**CŪCŪS** (unc.), i, m. same as Cuculus. 3 Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6. Ed. Gron.

**CŪDŌ** (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to strike, 2 beat, pound, stamp, hammer, forge, κόπτω, τύπτω. Lucret. Plagæ cudunt. Colum. fabas, to beat, thresh. Terent. Istæ in me cudetur faba, h. e. that will fall upon me; I shall suffer for that. — ¶ Also, to stamp, coin. Plaut. nummos. Terent. argentum. — Hence, in general, to make. Quintil. annulum. Plaut. tenebras.

**CŪDŌ**, or **CŪDŌN** (unc.), ōnis, m. a cop 3 of raw skin used instead of a helmet. Sil.

**CŪJĀS**, ātis, or **CŪJĀTIS** (from quis, genit. cujus), e, adj. whence, of what country, town or nation? in whose name? Liv. Cujas (nominat.). Plaut. Cujatis (nominat.). Cic. Cujatem.

**CŪCŪMŌDĪ**, for cucuscujusmodi, of what sort, manner, or kind soever; whatsoever it be, he it what it will. Cic.

**CŪMŌDĪ**, for cujusmodi, of what kind or 3 sort. Gell. 14, 1. — Other Edd. read cucusmodi.

**CŪJŪS** (from quis or qui), a, um, adj. is I used for the genit. of quis, as, Terent. Cujum puerum? whose boy? Virg. Cujum pecus? whose is it? to whom does it belong? Terent. Virgo cuja est? Id. Et, cuja sit, dicere. — It is also put for the genit. of qui, quæ, quod, whose, as, Cic. Is cuja res sit, for cujus res, &c. Id. Et, cuja interfuit. — Hence, Plaut. Cujanam vox, for cujanam. Apul. Cujavis oratio, for cujanis.

**CŪJŪSŪMŌDĪ**, or **CŪJŪSŪCŪE MŌDĪ**, I for cucuscumque modi. Cic. Cujuscumodi sit, of what kind or manner soever.

**CŪJŪSŪMŪQUEMŌDĪ**, or **CŪJŪSŪCŪMŪQUE MŌDĪ**. See Quicumque and Modus.

**CŪJŪSDĀMMŌDĪ**, or **CŪJŪSDĀM MŌ3DĪ**. See Quidam and Modus.

**CŪJŪSMŌDĪ**, or **CŪJŪS MŌDĪ**, of what I kind, sort, manner or fashion; also, such, of such kind. Cic. — ¶ Also, for cucuscumque modi, of whatever kind or sort, whatsoever it may be. Cic.

**CŪJŪSMŌDĪCŪMŪQUE**, for cucuscumque 3 modi, of whatever kind soever. Cic.

**CŪJŪSŪEMŌDĪ**, or **CŪJŪSŪE MŌ3DĪ**, h. e. cucuscumque modi, of what sort or kind soever. Cic. voluptates, of every kind.

**CŪJŪSVIS**, **CŪJĀVIS**, **CŪJŪMVIS**. Apul. 3 oratio. See Cujus, a, um.

**CŪLCITA** (perhaps from calco), æ, f. that is stuffed with feathers, wool, &c.; a feather-bed, mattress, cushion, pillow, στρωμνή. Cic. — Also, figur. Varr. In culcitas et columellas, &c., pronunciations, seats. — Some write culcitra.

**CŪLCITĒLLĀ** (dimin. of culcita), æ, f. 3 same as Culcita. Plaut.

CULCITOLA (Id.), æ, f. same as Culci-  
3 tilla. Lucil. ap. Non.  
CULĒARIS, or CULLEĀRIS (culeus),  
3 e, adj. containing the measure of the  
culeus. Cato.  
CULĒOS (κυλλεός), or CULLEŪS, i, m.;  
also, CULĒUM (κυλλεῖον), or CULLE-  
UM, i, n. a large leathern sack or bag,  
ἀσκός, βόειος, as; a sack in which  
paricides were sowed up. Cic. a  
leathern bag to keep wine, oil, &c., in.  
Cato, Plaut. and Nepos. — Hence, a  
measure of things liquid, containing 20  
amphoræ. Varr.  
CULĒX, icis, m. a gnat, mosquito, κώνωψ.  
Horat. — Also, fem. Plaut. Cana cul-  
lex, a term of reproach applied to an  
amorous old man. — ¶ Also, a cynips  
(Cynipis Psenes, L.). Plin.  
CULĒGNX (κυλλίχνη), æ, f. a small drink-  
3 ing-vessel; a cup. Cato.  
CULĒNA, æ, f. a kitchen, μαγειρεῖον. Cic.  
— ¶ Also, food, victuals, provisions.  
Juvenal.  
CULINARIŪS (culina), i, m. sc. sērvus,  
3 a man employed about the kitchen. Scrib.  
Larg.  
CULLEŪS. See Culeus.  
CULMĒN (columen), inis, n. the highest  
2 part of any thing; the top, summit, spire,  
&c. Cæs. Alpium. Liv. ædis. Ovid.  
tecti. Lin. hominis, h. e. vertex. —  
Hence, a roof. Virg. and Vler. Flacc.  
— Also, figur. Lucan. 8, 8. Summum  
culmen, sc. dignitatis or fortunæ. Plin.  
Culmen omnium rerum pretii.  
CULMINIA, or CULMINĒA ŌLĒX, same  
as Colminiana. Colum.  
CULMŌS (unc.), i, m. the stem, stalk or  
blade of plants, as, the stalk or straw  
of corn. Cic. and Plin.  
CULPĀ (unc.), æ, f. a fault, blame, guilt,  
aira. Cic. delicti. Id. Liberatio cul-  
pæ, for a culpa. Id. Culpa mea, through  
my fault. Id. Culpam rei sustinere, to  
take upon himself the fault. Id. Sum in  
culpa, I am to blame. — So, also, Id.  
Culpa est in me. Terent. Culpa penes  
te est, the fault is yours, the blame rests  
with you. Cic. Culpa carere. Id. Cul-  
pam in aliquem conferre; or, Liv.  
transferre, to lay the blame upon. Cic.  
ab aliquo demovere; or, Liv. amovere.  
Cic. Esse extra culpam. — ¶ Also, a  
fault; an error, offence; a transgression,  
crime. Terent. Culpam in se admittite,  
or, Cic. committere; or, Id. contrahere;  
or, Terent. commere, h. e. to commit  
or perpetrate. Cic. Ponere in culpa, to  
accuse of a crime. Id. Aliquid culpæ  
dare. — Particularly, of failings and  
weaknesses of lovers, crimes against  
chastity Virg. and Ovid. — Hence,  
my fault, error, mistake, defect, deficiency.  
Vitruv. — Hence, anything noxious,  
injurious or dangerous, as, a disease.  
Virg. — Also, a guilty or culpable per-  
son. Propert.  
CULPABILIS (culpo), e, adj. deserving  
3 of blame, culpable, blamable, faulty. Apul.  
CULPABILITER (culpabilis), adv. culpa-  
3 bly. Symmach.  
CULPATIŌ (culpo), ōnis, f. a blaming,  
3 finding fault; censure, reproof, reproach.  
Gell.  
CULPATŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. from  
culpo. — ¶ As an adj. blamable, faulty.  
Virg. Culpatus Paris. Gell. Culpator.  
— ¶ Also, spoiled. Macrob. vinum.  
CULPYTŌ (Id.), as, a. l. to blame, find  
fault with. Plaut.  
CULPŌ (culpa), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to  
2 accuse, lay the blame on. Horat. and  
Colum. — ¶ Also, to blame, find fault  
with, censure, reprove, disapprove, con-  
demn, ἐγκαλέω, ἀτιμῶμι. Plaut., Te-  
rent., Varr., Horat.  
CULTE (cultus), adv. adorned, polished, ele-  
2 gantly. Quintil. dicere. Justin. Cultus.  
CULTELLATŪS (cultellus), a, um, adj.  
made like a knife, edged or sharp like a  
knife. Plin.  
CULTELLŌ (culter), as, a. l. to cut plam,  
2 make even, or reduce to a level by meas-  
uring with a plumb-line. Frontin.  
CULTELLŌS (dimin. of culter), i, m. a  
2 little knife. Varr. — Pandect. tonsoris,  
a razor. Vitruv. lignei, pegs or pins of  
wood, iced res.  
CULTER (from colo, as raster from rado),  
tri, m. the colter of a plough. Plin. 18,

48. — ¶ Also, a vine-knife, particular-  
ly the iron part of its handle Colum.  
— ¶ Also, a slaughtering-knife; a  
table-knife. Plant., Liv. and Colum. —  
Sueton. venatorius. Vitruv. In cultro;  
or, Id. In cultrum collocare, in a position  
downwards, perpendicularly (opp. planum  
collocare, horizontally). Horat. Me sub  
cultro linquit, in the greatest danger or  
difficulty. Varr. Boves ad cultrum  
emere, for the shambles. — ¶ Also, a  
razor. Cic.  
CULTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a tilling, cultiva-  
ting. Cic. agri, agriculture. — ¶ Also,  
veneration, adoration. Arnob.  
CULTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that attends to,  
takes care of, or has the care of, any thing  
or person. Liv. agri; or, Cic. terræ; or,  
Calp. 4, 122. merely, Cultor, a husband-  
man. Cic. vitis. — Hence, an inhabitant.  
Plaut. and Liv. — Also, an instructor,  
tutor. Pers. juvenum. — Also, a worship-  
per, adorer. Horat. deorum. Sueton. Cul-  
tores deum matris, h. e. Galli. — Also,  
a respector, observer. Cic. veritatis.  
CULTRARIŪS (culter), i, m. he that slew  
2 the victim in sacrifice. Sueton.  
CULTRATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. formed  
2 like a knife. Plin.  
CULTRIX (culter), icis, f. she that attends  
to, takes care of, or has the care of, any  
thing or person. Cic. — ¶ Also, a fe-  
male inhabitant. Virg. — ¶ Also, a fe-  
male worshipper, adorer; a votaress.  
Lactant.  
CULTŪRA (colo), æ, f. same as Cultus,  
a cultivation, culture, care, attendance.  
Cic. agri. — ¶ Also, improvement,  
instruction. Horat. — ¶ Also, veneration,  
esteem, regard. Horat.  
CULTŪS (Id.), us, m. cultivation, care,  
tending, attending, of husbandry and the  
keeping of cattle. Liv. Cultus agri;  
or, Id. agricolæ, husbandry, tillage, culti-  
vation of the ground. Calp. Cultus græ-  
gis, care, tendance. Liv. Purum ab  
humano cultu solum. — Figur. cultiva-  
tion, culture, improvement, education, &c.  
Cic. animi. Id. corporis. Gell. litera-  
rum. Id. ingenii. Cic. Malo cultu  
corruptus. Liv. Humili cultu educare.  
Cæs. Cultus provincia, for homines  
culi, polished, enlightened, well-informed  
inhabitants. — ¶ Cultus signifies also,  
anything pertaining to the maintenance of  
one's life; as, dwelling, food and drink,  
clothing, servants, the whole economy of  
the house, and every thing belonging to the  
household. [It is generally joined with a  
synonyme, or a word expressing nearly  
the same thing, and, in this case, de-  
notes every thing not expressed by the  
synonyme.] Nep. Victus atque cultus,  
food and drink and all the other necessities  
of life. Cæs. Victus et cultus. Sueton.  
Habitus et cultus. Nepos. Cultus ves-  
titusque. Sueton. Disciplina cultusque,  
military discipline and armament. — Par-  
ticularly, splendor in dress and costly  
furniture. Nepos. regius. Plin. mu-  
liebris. Nepos. domesticus, of every  
thing in a house required by cleanliness  
and decency. Propert. Cultus mercatus,  
finery, ornaments of dress bought. Val-  
lei. Cultus triumphi, magnificent prepara-  
tions. Liv. Cultus amoenor, elegance  
in dress. — ¶ Also, manner of living.  
Nepos. quotidianus. Cic. humanus.  
— ¶ Also, worship, adoration, honor,  
respect. Cic. Alicui cultum tribuere.  
CULTŪS (colo, ere), a, um, particip.  
1 from colo, ere. — ¶ As an adj., it  
signifies cultivated, improved, polished,  
adorned, dressed. Curt. Cultiora loca,  
ingenia. Ovid. Hortus cultissimus her-  
bis. Aurel. Vict. Cultissimus sermone.  
— Culta, grum, absol., cultivated lands.  
Plin. and Virg.  
CULŪLLŪS (unc.), i, m. a pitcher, pot,  
3 jug; a chalice. Horat.  
CULŪS (unc.), i, m. the fundament, πύλη,  
3 πρῶκτός. Catull.  
CUM, and QUUM. See Quum. CUM  
(from κύν, ζύν, σύν), prep., denotes in  
general, a being together, an accompa-  
nying, and is applied to persons as well  
as things and ideas. Its principal sig-  
nification is with (opposed to sine, with-  
out; non sine is, therefore, sometimes  
used instead of it, as Horat. Od. iii. 4.  
20. Non sine Dis animosus infans). —

Hence, it signifies in union, in relation  
to, in comunion, σύν, or only rivi. —  
Hence, of an acting in common, with,  
together, together with. Terent. Ire cum  
amica. Liv. Egredi cum copiis. — Cum  
is frequently omitted, particularly in  
phrases denoting a decamping or march-  
ing out with soldiers, but only when  
an adjective or pronoun is joined with  
the substantive. Cic. Obvius fit nulla  
rheda, nullis comitibus. Liv. Egredi  
omnibus copiis. — Also, in amicable re-  
lations. Cic. Cum patrono mihi omnia  
sunt, I am on very friendly terms with,  
&c. Id. Est mihi cum aliquo aliquid  
or nihil, I have any thing or nothing to  
do, am in connection or no connection with  
a person. Id. Quid mihi cum re? what  
is that to me? Id. Congruere cum na-  
tura, same as nature. — Hence, also,  
siding with one. Id. Consentire cum  
aliquo, to be of the same opinion with one.  
Id. Facere cum aliquo, to take one's  
part, side with him, σύν rivi εἶναι. —  
Also, of hostile relations and acts, with,  
against. Id. Pugnare cum hoste, μά-  
χεσθαι rivi. Id. Habere controversiam  
cum aliquo. Liv. Nihil cum potiore  
juris humani relinquar inopi. — To  
this signification the following expres-  
sions may also be referred. Cic. Queri  
or querelæ cum aliquo, complaints of or  
against n person. Id. Orationem habere  
cum multitudine, h. e. to address to, &c.  
Id. Dissidere, distractum esse cum ali-  
quo. — In connections like the last,  
cum is a synonyme of de, ad and n (ab),  
with this difference, however, that cum  
denotes a reciprocation; but de, ad and  
n represent one object as active and the  
other as passive. — ¶ Also, in com-  
pany, in society, with, together with, along  
with, provided with, συμ. — Of persons,  
with, among. Liv. Ad mille homi-  
num, cum his Sempronio Blaso ques-  
tore, amissum, h. e. with, among them.  
— In this case, cum is put for et (as σύν  
for καί), rarely in prose, but frequently  
in poetry. Liv. Negaretis hoc mihi  
cum Diis, h. e. mihi et Diis. Horat.  
Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux. —  
In connections like the following, how-  
ever, the principal signification of cum  
(with) may also be retained. Liv. Dux  
cum principibus capiuntur. Nepos.  
Demosthenes cum ceteris sunt expulsi.  
Sallust. Bocchus cum peditibus invad-  
unt. — Of things, provided, furnish-  
ed, fitted out, dressed, invested, en-  
dowed, or only with, in. Cic. Homo  
cum sica inventus (σύν δορυρί). Id.  
Sedere cum tunica. Liv. Porcus cum  
humano capite. Cic. Ager effert cum  
octavo, cum decimo, produces or bears  
eight or ten fold. Id. Esse cum imperio,  
to be invested with unlimited power (par-  
ticularly, of those on whom military  
command was conferred, to command,  
have the command of an army). Id. Esse  
in imperio, to bear the office of a magis-  
trate (on account of which one enjoys  
power and authority). — Cum denotes  
a being invested with unlimited power  
by the state; in signifies that one's au-  
thority is connected with one's office;  
a consul was said to be in imperio, on  
account of his office; but not cum im-  
perio, which was to be conferred on  
him by the state. — Also, of things  
existing or happening at the same time,  
with, at, after, at the same time, as soon as,  
&c. Cic. Cum prima luce, at day-break,  
as soon as it was day. Id. Cum primo  
sole, with the rising of the sun, σύν  
ἡλίου ἀνίσταρι. Id. Cum his, sc. dictis, re-  
dit. Id. Venire cum febrī. Tacit. Cum  
ubertate soli laborare contendunt. —  
Also, of simultaneous effects and con-  
sequences, with, under, to, not without.  
Cic. Cum voluptate audire. Cæs. Cum  
cruciatu necare. Cic. Magno cum  
gemitu civitatis. Cæs. Magno cum pe-  
riculo. — To this signification may  
also be referred cum with a subst. in-  
stead of an adv. Cic. Cum bona gratia,  
h. e. benigne. Liv. Cum cura, h. e.  
diligenter. Id. Cum silentio in forum  
ducti, h. e. tacite, clanculum. Id. Cum  
silentio auditi sunt, h. e. benigne. — To  
this signification may likewise be re-  
ferred the expression cum eo, on this

condition, this being understood, with condition, exception, limitation, &c., either followed by *ut*, *Liv.*, or by *ne*, *Colum.* and *Cels.*, or by *quod*, *Cic.* — *Cum eo*, *quod* signifies also besides that. *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, in cooperation and participation, *per e.* — Hence, of alliances, confederacies, agreements, &c., with, together, together with, jointly. *Cic. Societatem habere cum aliquo. Nepos. Adversus regem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiis, h. e. allied with.* — Also, with, under, under superintendance or command. *Cas. Legiones quas cum Titurio miserat, h. e. under and together with. Salust. Reliquos cum custodibus in ædem Concordiæ venire jubet, h. e. under guard or conducted by.* — ¶ *In Cic.*, *Ovid.*, *Liv.* and *Nepos.*, *cum* is generally put before the pronoun relative, less frequently after it. *Cic. quibuscum, quicum (for quocum).* — It is always put after personal pronouns, as, *mecum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum.*

**CUMÆ**, *arum*, also **CŪME**, or **CŪMĒ**, *es*, *f.* a maritime city of Campania.

**CŪMÆUS** (*Cumæ*), and **CŪMÆUS**, *a, um*, 3 adj. *at, of, near Cumæ, pertaining to it, Cumæan. Virg. urbs, h. e. Cumæ. Id. Sibylla.* — ¶ *Relating to the Cumæan sibyl. Ovid. anni, h. e. old age. Virg. carmen, h. e. carmen Sibyllæ Cumææ.*

**CŪMANŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um*, adj. same as *Cumæan. Lucan. vates, h. e. Sibylla. Cic. Cumanum, a country seat near Cumæ.*

**CŪMATILIS**, or **CŪMATILIS** (*κύμα*, a wave), *c, adj.* sea-colored, blue, bluish. *Plaut.*

**CŪMATIUM**. See *Cymatium.*

**CUMBA**. See *Cymba.*

**CUMCUNQUE**. See *Quumcunquē.*

**CŪMĒRA** (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a basket or tub to 3 keep corn in, *στροβόκη. Horat.*

**CŪMINATŪS** (*cuminum*), or **CŪMINATŪS**, *a, um*, adj. mixed or seasoned with *cumin. Pallad.*

**CŪMINUM** (*κόμινον*), *i, n.* the herb or seed called *cumin* (*Carum Carvi, L.*) *Horat.*

**CŪMMAXIME**, or **QUUMMAXIME**. See *Quum.*

**CŪMMIS**. See *Commis.*

**CŪMPRIME** (*cum & prime*), *adverb*, especially, particularly. *Gell.*

**CŪMPRIMIS** (*cum & primus*), *adv.* especially, particularly, remarkably, *εἰς τὰ πρότερα. Cic.* — See *Cum.*

**CŪMQUE**. See *Cunquē.*

**CŪMŪLATE** (*cumulatus*), *adv.* abundantly, amply, copiously, *σχεπρόδον. Cic. officium reddere. Id. Cumulatus. Id. Cumulatissime.*

**CŪMŪLATĪM** (*Id.*), *adverb*, same as *Cumŭlate. Varr.* and *Prudent.*

**CŪMŪLATIŪS** (*cumulo*), *ōnis, f.* a heaping, accumulation. *Arnob.*

**CŪMŪLATŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um*, partic. from *cumulo*. — ¶ *As an adj. heaped, augmented, increased. Liv. Gloria cumulator. — Also, full, loaded, crowded, &c. Cic. oratio rerum omni genere. Colum. cochlear. Cic. mensura cumulatior reddere. — Also, with a genit. Plaut. — Hence, having attained the highest degree. Cic. virtus.*

**CŪMŪLŪS** (*cumulus*), *as, avi, atum, a, i.* to heap or pile up, *σχεπτόω. Curt. arenas, nivem.* — Figur. to increase, augment. *Cic. gaudium. Id. bellicam laudem eloquentia. Liv. aes alienum.* — ¶ *Also, to heap or pour upon, load, fill. Cic. cor ira. Id. aliquem gaudio. Tacit. Cumulatæ corporibus fossæ. Id. probra in aliquem. Id. honores in aliquem. — Hence, to bring to perfection, make perfect. Cic. Fin. 5, 14. — See, also, Cumulatus, a, um.*

**CŪMŪLŪS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* a heap or pile, *σχεπτός, Σίς, -ινός*, *as*, of enemies slain. *Liv. — Id. terræ.* — Hence, figur. *Quintil. rerum. Cic. dierum, h. e. a great number. Pandect. æris alieni, great amount.* — ¶ *Also, a heap over and above the just and common measure. Hence, figur. an overplus, addition, increase, &c. Cic. mercedis. Id. Beneficium cumulo augere. Id. Accesserint in cumulum. — ¶ Also, same as Peroratio. Quintil. 6, 1, 1.*

**CŪNABŪLĀ** (*cunæ*), *ōrum, n.* a cradle, *σκάφη, σπάγγα. Cic.* Also, of animals. *Virg.* — ¶ *Figur. a birthplace.*

*Prop. Jovis.* — Also, origin, beginning. *Apul. urbis. Virg. gentis.*

**CŪNĀE** (*κῶν*), *arum, f.* a cradle, *σκάφη, κωίσις. Cic.* Hence, of animals, as, swallows, a nest. *Ovid. Hirundo sub trabibus cunæ facit. Id. Primæ cunæ, h. e. the first days of life.*

**CŪNCTĀBŪNDŪS** (*cunctor*), *a, um, adj.* 2 delaying, slow, tardy, lingering, loath, dilatory. *Liv.*

**CŪNCTĀMEN** (*Id.*), *inis, n.* tardiness, 3 delay, hesitation. *Paulin.*

**CŪNCTĀNS** (*Id.*), *tis, partic.* from *cunctor*. — ¶ *As an adj. delaying, staying, tarrying, lingering, dilatory, loath, doubtful, hesitating, slow. Virg. glebæ, h. e. hard. Id. ramus. Lueret. Cunctantior actus. Sueton. Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus est.*

**CŪNCTĀNTER** (*cunctans*), *adverb*, slowly, with delay, dilatory, *σχολαίως. Liv. Haud cunctanter discidissem cōtem. Tacit. Cunctantius.*

**CŪNCTĀTIŪS** (*cunctor*), *ōnis, f.* a delaying, lingering, deferring; dilatoriness, delay, doubt, hesitation. *Cic. Abiecta omni cunctatione. Liv. ingrediendi for in ingrediendo.*

**CŪNCTĀTŪR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a lingerer, 2 delayer. *Liv.* — ¶ *Q. Fabius Maximus, commander of the Roman army against Hannibal, was surnamed Cunctator (the delayer), on account of his cautious movements. Liv.*

**CŪNCTĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um*, partic. from *cunctor*. — ¶ *As an adj. slow, cautious. Plin. and Apul. Cunctator.*

**CŪNCTĪM** (*cunctus*), *adverb*, all together, 3 *ὅλος. Apul.*

**CŪNCTĪPĀRĒNS** (*cunctus & parens*), 3 *tis, m.* and *f.* father of all, mother of all. *Prudent.*

**CŪNCTĪPŪTĒNS** (*cunctus & potens*), 3 *entis, adj.* all-powerful. *Prudent.*

**CŪNCTŪR** (*cunctus*), and, in later times, also **CŪNTŪR**, *āris, atus sum, dep. I.* to collect every thing, to find reasons for delay. — Hence, to delay, *μέλλω, χρονοζω. Cic.* — Also, with an acc. *Virg. multa, h. e. valde. Val. Flacc. gressus.* — Hence, to stay, remain, stop at a place. *Cic. in vita.* — When preceded by a negation, it signifies not to hesitate, not to scruple. *Sueton.* — Also, with an infinitive. *Cic. and Sueton.* — ¶ *Also, for percunctari, to ask, inquire of. Cic. Attic. II, 10. Ed. Ern. Ex eo de me cunctaretur (Ed. Græv. reads contaretur). — See, also, Cunctans and Cunctatus, a, um.*

**CŪNCTŪS** (*cunque*), *a, um, adj.* all together, all, whole, entire, in a body. *Cic. populus. Id. Aegyptus. Plaut. Fac istam gratiam cunctam, h. e. perfect. — So, also, Cuncti, æ, a, all, particularly, all together, or as many as there are. Cic. cives. Cæs. oppida. Nep. Cuncti, sc. homines. — Also, with a genit. Ovid. Cunctos hominum. Tacit. Cuncta scelorum suorum. [Later writers, as Tacit. also use omnes and cunctus indiscriminately.]*

**CŪNĒĀTIM** (*cuneus*), *adverb*, in the form of a wedge. *Cæs.*

**CŪNĒĀTIŪS** (*cuneo*), *ōnis, f.* a forming 3 into the shape of a wedge, a making like a wedge. *Scribon. Larg.*

**CŪNĒĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um*, partic. from *cuneo*. — ¶ *Adj. formed into the shape of a wedge, made like a wedge. Liv.*

**CŪNĒLĀ**, same as *Cunila.*

**CŪNĒŪS** (*cuneus*), *as, avi, atum, a, i.* to cleave with a wedge, *σφηνόω. Plin. Si quid cuneandam sit in ligno.* — Hence, figur. to drive in like a wedge, to force into. *Quintil.* — Hence, to fasten by means of wedges. *Sence.* — ¶ *Also, to form into the shape of a wedge. Plin. Cuneatur Hispania. — See, also, Cunctatus, a, um.*

**CŪNĒŪLŪS** (*dimin. of cuneus*), *i, m.* a little wedge. *Cic.*

**CŪNĒŪS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* a wedge, *σφην. Tacit. Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, h. e. is shaped like a wedge. Ovid. Labant cunei (navis), h. e. wedges or similar fastenings, cramps, &c. — Also, figur. Tertull. veritatis. — Hence, any thing resembling a wedge, as, a number of soldiers placed in the form of a wedge. Cæs. Cuneum facere, or, Virg. dare. — Also,*

a triangular figure in pavements for ornament. *Vitruo.* — Hence, *Mela. Cuneus ager, or, absolutely, Plin. Cuneus, h. e. Cabo de St. Marin, in Portugal, so called because it has the shape of a wedge.* — Also, the seats at the theatre were, from their form, called *cunei. Vitruv. and Sueton.*

**CŪNICŪLĀRĪS** (*cuniculus*), *e, adj.* herba. 3 *Mirrell. Empir.*

**CŪNICŪLĀRĪŪS** (*Id.*), *i, m.* a miner. 3 *Vegct.*

**CŪNICŪLATĪM** (*Id.*), *adverb*, in the form 2 of a mine. *Plin.*

**CŪNICŪLŪS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* a cony, rabbit, *δασόπους. Varr.* — ¶ *Also, a mine, δασόπος. Cic. Cuniculus agere. — Figur. Cic. Res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, by cunning, treachery, intrigue. — Also, any subterranean passage or hole. Plin. — Also, of the purple fish. Plin. h. e. cavitas interna rostri.*

**CŪNĪLĀ**, *æ, f.* same as *Conila, a species of the plant origanum. Plin.*

**CŪNĪLAGŪS** (*cunila*), *inis, f.* a species of the herb *cunila. Plin. 19, 50.*

**CŪNĪNĀ** (*cunæ*), *æ, f.* the goddess presiding over the cradles of infants. *Lactant.*

**CŪNĪŪS** (perhaps, from *cunæ*), *is, a, i.* *h. e. stercus facere. Fest.*

**CŪNNĪLINGŪS** (*lingo & cunnus*), *i, m.* 3 *h. c. lingens cunnum. Martial.*

**CŪNNŪS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* *τὸ αἰδοῖον τῶν γυναικῶν, πόσος. Martial.* — Also, a word of contempt, for *mulier. Horat.*

**CŪNQUE**, or **CŪMQUE** (*quisque*), an affix of conjunctions, pronouns or adverbs, denoting the same as the English *ever, soever, as, quicumque, whoever; quandocunque, whenever; ubicunque, wherever.* — Once it is found alone. *Horat. Od. i. 32, 15. mihi cunque vocanti, at any time whatever.*

**CŪNŪLĒ** (*dimin. of cunæ*), *arum, f.* a little cradle. *Prudent.*

**CŪPĀ** (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a large eask, a butt; 3 *vat, tun or pipe, κύπελλον. Varr. and Cæs. — Cic. Vinum de cupa.*

**CŪPĒDIĀ** (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a fondness for nice dishes, immoderate desire of dainty fare, lickerishness, daintiness. *Cic.*

**CŪPĒDIĀ** (*Id.*), *ōrum, n.* and **CŪPĒDIÆ**, 3 *arum, f.* nice dishes, delicate victuals, dainties. *Plaut. and Gell.*

**CŪPĒDIĀRĪŪS** (*cupedo*), and **CŪPĒDIĀRĪŪS** (*cupediæ*), *a, um, adj.* occupied with the making, sale, &c. of dainties, dainty wares, &c. pertaining to dainties. *Symon. forum. — Hence, Terent. Cupediarius, or, Lamprid. Cupediarius, a seller of dainties, sweetmeats, &c.; a confectioner, &c.*

**CŪPĒDŪS**, and **CŪPĒDŪS** (perhaps from 3 *cupio*), *inis, f.* for *Cupido. Lueret.* — Also, same as *Cupediæ. Apul.*

**CŪPĒLLĀ** (*dimin. of cupa*), *æ, f.* a small 3 eask or tun. *Pallad.*

**CŪPĒS**, or **CŪPPĒS** (perhaps from *cupio*), 3 *ēdis, m.* a lickerish tongue, sweet tooth. *Plaut.*

**CŪPĒIDĒ** (*cupidus*), *adv.* with desire, eagerly, desirously, gladly. *Liv. Cupidius. Cæs. Cupidissime.* — ¶ *Also, vehemently, ardently, passionately. Cic. Cupide appetere. Sueton. Cupide condemnare.*

**CŪPĒIDĒNĒŪS** (*cupido*), *a, um, adj.* of or 3 belonging to *Cupid. Ovid.* — Also, resembling *Cupid, h. e. very handsome, beautiful. Martial.*

**CŪPĒIDĒTĀS** (*cupidus*), *ātis, f.* a wish, desire, in general. *Cic. imitandi. Cels. cibi, h. e. appetite. Cic. Cupiditate flagrare or ardere. — ¶ Also, an inordinate and bad desire, passion. Cic. — Cupiditates, desires, passions, lust. Cic. Cupiditates explere, to satisfy, gratify. — Particularly, thirst after gain, covetousness, avarice. Id. — Also, carnal desire, lust. Plin. — Also, heat, ardor, passion, manifesting itself in disputing, judging, condemning, giving evidence, &c. — Hence, very frequently, great partiality. *Cic.**

**CŪPĒIDŪS** (*cupio*), *inis, f.* and sometimes *m.* a wish, desire, passion, *ἐπιθυμία. Liv. Romulum cepit cupido urbis condende. Id. Flagrans cupidine regni. Sallust. pecuniæ. — In the masc. gender it is found in Horat. and Sil. — So, also, Ovid. femineus, passion for a wo-*

man. — ¶ Also, m. *Cupid*, the god of love, and son of *Venus*. *Cic.* — Also, plural, *Cupidines*. *Horat.*  
**CŪPIDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *desirous, fond, eager, attached to, favorably disposed to.* *Cic. vite.* *Id.* *Cupidiores contentiois.* *Prop.* *Cupidus livor, h. e. envy, wishing ill to a person.* *Ncp.* *Cupidissimus literarum.* *Cic.* *Homō tui cupidus.* *Id.* *Nostri cupidissimus.* — Also, with a dative or infinitive. *Prop.* — ¶ Also, *avaricious, covetous.* *Quintil. and Sucton.* — ¶ Also, *too eager, hot, ardent, violent, vehement, passionate.* *Cic.* — Hence, *partial.* *Id.* *testis, influenced by passion, partial.* So, also, of a judge. *Id.*  
**CŪPIENS** (cupio), tis, particip. from cupio. — ¶ Adj. *desirous.* *Terent. tui.* *Aurcl. Vict.* *Cupientior dominandi.* *Sall.* *Cupientissimus legis.* *Gell.* *Fuit cupiens orandi.*  
**CŪPIENTER** (cupiens), adv. *desirously, earnestly.* *Plaut.*  
**CŪPIŪS** (cupio), is, ivi & ii, itum, a. 3. *to covet, desire, be willing, wish, long for, επιθυμῶ, γλιχόμεναι.* With an acc. *Cic.* *aliquid.* With an infinitive. *Id.* *celare.* *Prop.* *Tu cave ne cupias pugnare.* — Also with an accus. and infinitive. *Cic.* — With ut. *Plaut.* — Also with a genit. *Id.* — ¶ *Cic.* *Cupere alicui, to wish well, to favor.* *Horat.* *Cupio omnia quæ vis (a polite expression), I am at your service.* So, also, *Cic.* *Cupere alicujus causa omnia, to be one's friend, wish one well.* — ¶ Sometimes it may be rendered to love, to be in love with. *Ovid.* *aliquam.* — ¶ *Cupio conventum for convenire.* *Plaut.* — *Cupiret for cuperet.* *Lucret.* — See, also, *Cupiens.*  
**CŪPITŪR** (cupio), ōris, m. *one who wishes* 2 or desires. *Tacit.*  
**CŪPITUM** (cupitus, a, um), i, n. *a wish, desire.* *Plaut. and Tacit.*  
**CUPITUS**, a, um. See *Cupio.*  
**CUPPA, CUPPEDO, and CUPPES.** See *Cupa, Cupedo, Cupes.*  
**CŪPRESSĒTUM** (cupressus), i, n. *a cypress grove, place where cypress-trees grow.* *Cic.*  
**CŪPRESSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of cypress.* *Liv.* *signa.*  
**CŪPRESSIFĒR** (cupressus & fero), a, um, 3 adj. *bearing cypress-trees.* *Ovid.*  
**CŪPRESSŪNŪS** (cupressus), a, um, adj. 2 of cypress. *Plin.*  
**CŪPRESSŪS** (κωνάρισσος), i, f. *a cypress-tree, cypress (cupressus semper virens, L.)* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* This tree was sacred to Pluto, and, at funerals, branches of cypress were placed at the door and round the funeral pile of the deceased, at least if he was a person of consequence. *Plin.* Hence, *Virg.* *atra.* *Id.* *feralis.* — ¶ Also, *the wood of the cypress-tree, and any thing made of it, as a small cypress box.* *Horat. Art. 332.*  
**CŪPRĒŪS** (cuprum), a, um, adj. *of copper.* *Plin. and Pallad.*  
**CŪPRINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to copper.* *Pallad.*  
**CŪPRUM** (cuprium, sc. æs), i, n. *copper.* 3 *Spartian.*  
**CŪPŪLĀ** (dimin. of cupa), æ, f. *a small barrel.* *Cato.*  
**CŪR** (quare), adverb, in a question, *why? wherefore? for what reason? to what purpose? with what intent? διὰ τί; Cic.* *Cur non assum? and otherwise, Id.* *Ne mirere cur petamus.* — Frequently it is put for *propter quam, quæ, &c.* *Id.* *Afferunt rationem, cur, &c.* *Id.* *Argumenta, cur, &c.* — Also, for *quod.* *Id.* *Mirror, cur me accusas.* *Horat.* *Irascor amicis, cur, &c.* — Also, for *ut.* *Liv.* *Negare se commissurum, cur, &c.*  
**CŪRĀ** (quæro), æ, f. *care, carefulness, diligence, attention, study, thought, regard, επιμέλεια.* *Cic.* *Curam ponere in re, or adhibere de re, or, Ncp. in re, or, Quatit. impendere rei.* Hence, *Cic.* *Res est mihi curæ, I take care of it, attend to it.* *Ovid.* *Mihi cura est, for mihi curæ est (alicujus), I take care of him.* *Plaut.* *Cura est, sc. mihi.* (This may also be referred to the second signification.) *Ovid.* *Cura est pro re, for rei.* *Id.* *Curam agere alicujus, to have the care.* *Liv.* *Cum cura, carefully, dili-*

gently. *Cæl. in Cic. Ep.* *Habere rem curæ, to pay regard to, take care of, attend to.* — *Cura*, when joined with *administrare* and similar verbs, denotes not only *care*, but also the *office* itself, the duties of which a person has to perform. — *Sueton.* *Duplicem curam administravit.* *Id.* *Curam operum publicorum administravit.* *Id.* *Curam reipublicæ attingere.* — Hence the *management, administration, care, or charge of any thing.* *Cic.* Particularly, *a cure.* *Cels.* So also, *Cic.* *Cura doloris.* *Prop.* *Ultima cura lacrimis.* — Also, *one who has the care, charge, conduct, or direction of any thing.* *Ovid.* — Also, *any thing done carefully, a labor, work.* Hence, *a writing.* *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, *care, concern, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, sorrow, affliction, grief, μέριμνα.* *Cic.* *Aliquem cura afficere, to cause sorrow, grief, or trouble.* *Id.* *Curæ gravissimæ.* *Plaut.* *Cura est, for curæ est, to be anxious, fear, apprehend.* — Hence, *love to the other sex.* *Virg.* *Gravi saucia cura.* *Prop.* *Cura mea, love for me.* *Id.* *Cura tua, my love of you.* — With poets, *cura* frequently denotes the *pains and sorrows of love.* *Id.* *Et possum alterius curas sanare recentis.* — Also, *the person beloved, love, mistress, sweetheart, girl.* *Virg.* and *Prop.*  
**CŪRABILIS** (curo), e, adj. *to be apprehended, feared.* *Juvenal. sat. 16. v. 20.* *efficient, curabilis ut sit Vindicta gravior.* *Al. leg.* *efficient, curabitur, ut sit, &c.*  
**CŪRALIUM.** See *Coralium.*  
**CŪRĀTE** (curatus), adverb, *diligently, carefully, with attention.* *Tacit.* *Curatius.* *Sallust.* *Curatissime.*  
**CŪRĀTIŪS** (curo), ōnis, f. *a taking care; the administration or management of any thing; a charge.* *Cic. rerum.* Also, with an acc. *Plaut.* *Quid tibi me (for mei) curatio est? why do you care about me?* — Also, *the office of a curator, guardianship.* *Pandect.* — Hence, *the cure of a disease.* *Cic.* *Curationem adhibere morbis, or admovere.* *Figur.* *Id.* *perurbationum.* Also, *a method of cure.* *Id.* — ¶ Also, *care, attention.* *Cic.* *Curationem corporis adhibere.* *Id.* *Sine curatione.*  
**CŪRĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who takes care of, that has charge to oversee and provide things necessary; an overseer, agent, administrator, manager, superintendent, provider.* *Cic. urbis.* Also, with a dative. *Id.* *muris reficiendis.* — ¶ Particularly, *one to whom the care of the fortune of minors, spendthrifts, insane persons, &c. is committed, a guardian, πρόδικος, ὀρφανιστής.* *Horat.* and *Pandect.*  
**CŪRĀTORĪA** (curator), æ, f. *the office of a 3 curator or guardian.* *Pandect.*  
**CŪRĀTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. *she that takes care of or superintends.* *Pandect.*  
**CŪRĀTŪRĀ** (cura), æ, f. *a care, management, attendance, dieting.* *Terent.*  
**CŪRĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. *a taking care, management.* *Lucil.*  
**CŪRĀX** (Id.), acis, *diligent, attentive, careful, active.* *Pandect.*  
**CŪRCŪLIŪS** (unc.), ōnis, m. *a mite, weevil, small worm that eats the pith of corn or pulse, κίς, κίβς.* *Varr.*  
**CŪRCŪLIŪNCŪLŪS** (dimin. of curculio), 3 i, m. *a little weevil.* *Plaut. Rud. 5. 2. 38.* *Curculiunculos minutos fabulare, h. e. res nullius usus narras.*  
**CŪRĒNSIS** (Cures), e, adj. *at or of Cures, pertaining to Cures.* *Ovid.*  
**CŪRĒS**, ium, f. *a town of the Sabines.* *Virg.*  
**CŪRĒS**, etis, m. *an inhabitant of the town of Cures.* *Propert.*  
**CŪRĒS**, etis, m. plur. *Curætes, a nation of Ætolia and Acarnania.* — Also, *the priests of the Phrygian goddess Rhea.* In Phrygia they were also called *Corybantes*, and in Crete *Idæi dactyli.* In the celebration of their festivals they made a great deal of noise by shouting, clashing together swords, and instruments of forged metal, beating drums, &c. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ *Curætum* is found with a short antepenult. in *Lucan.* 4, 406, ed. *Burm.* where *Corte* however reads *Curætum.*  
**CŪRETICŪS** (Cures), a, um, adj. *Cretan.* 3 *Calpurn.* *carmina.*

**CŪRETIS** (Id.), idis, adj. *f. Cretan.* *On id. terra, h. e. Creta.*  
**CŪRIĀ** (κυρία), æ, f. *a curia, φαρρία, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* (An assembly of the Roman people to give their vote about any thing, was called *Comitia.* In the *Comitia Curiate* they gave their votes, divided into thirty *curiæ*.) — ¶ Also, *a building where the curiæ or other societies met for deliberation or the performance of divine service.* *Ovid. prisca.* *Cic. Saliorum.* — ¶ Also, *the place where the senate met, the senate-house.* *Id.* There were several of them, as *curia Pompeja, Julia, Hostilia.* Most frequently the senate used to be held in the *curia Hostilia.* — Hence, *an assembly or meeting of the senate.* *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — Also, *the rank of a senator.* *Ovid.*  
**CŪRIĀLIS** (curia), e, adj. *pertaining to a curia.* *Terent. verna, a public slave in the service of a curia.* — Hence, *Curiales, those of the same curia.* *Plaut.* or, those of the same district (δῆμος) in Attica. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *pertaining to the court of a prince.* — Hence, *Curiales, courtiers.* *Amman.*  
**CŪRIANŪS** (Curius), a, um, adj. *relating to Curius, belonging to him, called after him.* *Cic. villa.*  
**CŪRIĀTIM** (curia), adverb, *by curia.* 1 *Gell.* 15. 27. Others read *curiatum.*  
**CŪRIĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *divided into curiæ.* Hence, *Cic.* *Comitia curiata, an assembly of the whole Roman people in curiæ, to vote on important matters.* At first there were no other *Comitia* but the *Curiate*, and therefore every thing of importance was determined in them. But after the institution of the *Comitia Centuriata* and *Tributa*, the *Comitia Curiate* were more rarely assembled, generally only to confer military command on magistrates; to consent to a form of adoption called *arrogatio*; and to create certain priests. At the time of Cicero, thirty lictors used to hold these *Comitia*, and consequently to represent the thirty *curiæ.* — ¶ Also, *pertaining to the Comitia Curiate.* *Cic. lex, a bill proposed to the people in the Comitia Curiate.*  
**CŪRIĒTĀ**, æ, f. *an island near Illyria.* Hence, *Curietæ, arum, m. the inhabitants of it.* *Plin.*  
**CŪRIŪS** (curia), ōnis, m. *the priest or president of a curia.* *Liv.* *Curio maximus, he who presided over all the curiæ.* — ¶ Also, *a herald or crier (præco).* *Mar-tiol.* — ¶ Also, *lean.* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family.* *Cic.*  
**CŪRIŪSĒ** (curiosus), adv. *with care, carefully.* *Cic., Cels.* and *Sueton.* — *Cic.* *Curiosus.* *Colum.* *Curiosissime.*  
**CŪRIŪSITĀS** (Id.), atis, f. *care, carefulness, particularly in the investigation of a matter, curiosity, inquisitiveness.* *Cic.*  
**CŪRIŪSŪLŪS** (dimin. of curiosus), a, 3 um, adj. *a little curious, inquisitive.* *Apul.*  
**CŪRIŪSŪS** (cura), a, um, adj. *properly, full of carefulness.* Hence, *careful, diligent.* *Cic.* in *re.* *Id.* *Curiosior ad investigandum.* — Also, *curious, inquisitive, both in a good and in a bad sense.* *Id.* *Curiosissimi.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Sunt homines natura curiosi.* — Also with a genit. *Plin.* *medicinæ.* — Also, in a bad sense, *prying.* *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, *lean.* *Plaut.* *bellua.*  
**CŪRIS** (unc.), is, f. *a javelin in the lance* 3 *guage of the Sabines.* *Ovid. Fast. 2. 477.*  
**CŪRIŪS**, ii, m. *a Roman celebrated for his 3 fortitude and frugality.* He defeated *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.* *Cic.*  
**CŪRIŪS** (cura), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* *Curium infortunium, h. e. grievous.*  
**CŪRMĪ** (κοῦρμη), n. *a sort of beer used by the Celts.* *Ulp. in Pandect.*  
**CŪRŪ** (cura), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to take care of, see to, look to, order, provide, care, regard, attend to, ἀνοδιάζω, φρονρίζω, κηδομαι, Σεραπεύω.* *Cic.* *Cura, ut valeas.* *Phædr.* *Curabo sentiat (ut being omitted), I will make him aware.* *Cic.* *Cures, ne quid, &c.* *Id.* *aliquid.* *Id.* *de emendo.* — Also with *pro.* *Plaut.* — Also with a dat. *Id.* *rebus.* — Also with an infin. *Horat.* and *Sucton.*; *par-*

ticularly after *non curo* in the signification of *I will not*. (See below.) — Also, with the *fut. particip. pass.*, to cause, order. *Cic. Signum avellendum curavit. Cæs. Exercitum transportandum curaverat.* — Also with the *particip. perfect.* *Terent. Inventum tibi curabo et adductum, I will find him out and bring him to you.* So, *Cic. Curare alicui pecuniam, sc. solventam, to cause or order payment to be made. Id. Me, cui iussisses, curaturum.* — ¶ Also, to procure. *Cic. alicui signa.* — ¶ Also, to have the care, superintendence, or control of any thing, to do the things necessary, to preside over, govern, command. *Sallust. in dextra parte.* Also with an acc. *Liv. bellum maritimum. Tacit. Asiam, legiones. Hence, Prop. Curare pastorem, to be a shepherd.* — ¶ Also, to take care of, attend to, particularly applied to one's body. *Liv. corpus cibo somnoque, to refresh. Horat. cutem, to decorate his person. Plaut. se, to take good care of one's self, pass one's time merrily. Horat. Curare genium, not to deny himself any thing. Hence, Liv. Curati pransique. Colum. vinum. Plin. vitem falce, to lop, prune, and Cato (absol.) curare, to prune, support it by reeds or stakes, &c. Colum. vineam, to cultivate.* — ¶ Also, to cure, remedy. *Curt. vulnera, morbos. Cic. adolescentes.* — *Figur. Id. provinciam.* — ¶ *Liv. prodigia, to endeavor to avert the threats of prodigies by sacrifices, to expiate.* — ¶ Also, to care for, regard, have his eyes upon. *Cic. nihil. Terent. Aliud cura, go on to something else; be not solicitous about that; rest secure as to that. Liv. Non curant, quid, &c. Plaut. aliquem. Cic. A deo se curari.* — Hence, *Non curo rem, I do not care about it. Ovid. litora.* — Hence, *Non curo, I do not like, I wish not, I will not. Cic. legere. Sueton. Nec ægre adessee curavi.* — ¶ To console. *Apul. Met. 5.*

**CURRAX** (curro), *æcis*, *æcis*, *adject. running 3 fast; quick, swift. Grat.*

**CURRICULUM** (Id.), *i, n. a running, run, course. Cic. solis et lunæ.* — Hence, *Plaut. Curriculo currere, hastily, swiftly, at full speed.* — Particularly, a running in the circus, a race. *Cic. eorum.* — Hence, the ground on which a race is run, race-ground, course, career. *Id.* — *Figur. course, career. Id. vitæ, h. e. n. fixed space of time, a period. Id. industriæ, petitionis.* — ¶ Also, a light chariot or car. *Cic.*

**CURRŌ** (unc.), *is, cūcurri, cursum, a. 3. to run, ῥέγω, ἴεω, of men and animals, on foot, horseback, by water, &c. Cic. stadium, h. e. in stadio. Virg. æquor, to sail. Horat. per omne mare.* (*Cur-rere* is frequently used by poets, without denoting swiftness or speed, instead of *unvigarc.*) *Cic. in sententiam, h. e. ire celeriter. Quintil. Campus curritur.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Horat. Rota currit, turns round. Virg. amnis, flows. Id. classis, sails.* — ¶ *Figur. Virg. Rubor per ora currit, ran, spread. Plin. Limes per agrum currit, extends. Horat. ætas, passes away. Cic. oratio proclivius, is soon at its end. Id. Eisdem cursus cur-rere, to have recourse to the same measures.*

**CURRŌCX** (unc.), *æ, f. a hedge-sparrow. 3 — Figur. a cuckold. Juvenci.*

**CURRŌLIS** (currus), or **CURŪLIS**, *e, 3 adj. running. Apul.*

**CURRŌS** (curro), *us, m. a chariot, car, wagon, ἄμαξα, ἄμμα. Cic. Vehi curru, or, Ovid. in curru.* — ¶ Particularly, a triumphal car, a triumph. *Cic.* — So, also, *Ovid. Currus eburnus.* — *Currus* is also used of a plough with wheels. *Virg. Georg. 1, 174.* — *Figur. for the horses of a chariot. Virg.* — Also, for a ship. *Catull.*

**CURSĪM** (Id.), *adv. running. Plaut. and Suet. ad Herenn.* — ¶ Also, quickly, swiftly, hastily. *Cic.*

**CURSĪTĪŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a running. 3 Varr. CURSĪTĪŌ (currito), ōnis, f. a frequent 3 or repeated running, a running. Solin.*

**CURSĪTŌ** (frequentat. from curro), *as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to run, particularly to run*

frequently, or, to run hither and thither. *Terent. and Horat.*

**CURSŌ** (frequentat. from curro), *as, āvi, ātum, l. to run. Cic.*

**CURSŌR** (curro), *ōris, m. a runner, particularly a courier. Nep., Plin. Ep., and Suet.* Also, a runner or lackey in the service of a private person, who went before the sedan, when his master was carried about. Roman ladies especially used to have such footmen in their service. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a runner in a race. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a driver of a chariot in a race. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Cursor* was also the name of a Roman family, as, *Papirius Cursor.*

**CURSŌRĪX** (curso), *æ, f. se. navis, a yacht, packet-boat. Sidon.*

**CURSŌRĪS** (cursus), *e, adj. equi, post-3 horses. Cod. Just.*

**CURSŌRĪX** (curro), *æ, f. a running. 3 Varr.*

**CURSŌS** (Id.), *us, m. denotes any (especially any swift) motion from one place to another, and is applied to man, animals, and things.* — Hence, a running, a course, of man. *Cic. Omnium cursus est ad vos.* — Of things, a running, a course, a motion. *Id. stellarum. Id. lunæ. Id. of the water of a lake. Plin. Menstrui cursus, h. c. fluxus mensium. Id. venarum, of trees. Virg. Torquet medius nox humida cursus, it is midnight.* — *Abstr. Cursu, in haste. Liv. tendere ad, &c.* — *Figur. Cic. Orat. 1. 32. Esse in cursu, to be on the course, h. e. to have already commenced. Ovid. Dolor est in cursu, h. e. lasts. Id. fortuna domusque, flourishes, continues. Cic. In quo cursu simus, h. e. situation.* — ¶ Also, a travel, journey, tour, course, passage, particularly a travelling by sea, a voyage. *Cic. Mihi cursus in Græciam per tuam provinciam est. Id. Quis tantos cursus conficere potuit? Id. Cursum tenere, to keep one's course, to sail in a straight direction. Nep. Cursum dirigere aliquo, to sail anywhither. Virg. Cursum transmittere, to cross. Id. Cursu excuti, to be driven out of one's course. Id. Longo cursu distant, for longe. Plin. Distat diei cursu, one day's sail. Cic. Alium cursum petere, to take.* — Also, opportunity for sailing. *Id. Cursum expectabamus, for fair wind.* — ¶ Also, a riding on horseback. *Liv. deformis. Virg. Cursus equestres ducere (of a horse-race).* — ¶ Also, of birds, a flight. *Cic. Cursum dirigere.* — ¶ *Figur. a run, course, career, flow, connection, uninterrupted continuation, &c. Cic. Vocis cursum per omnes sonos. Id. rerum. Id. Tantus cursus verborum erat. Id. temporum. Id. orationis, h. e. connection. Id. animi et industriæ meæ, industry, activity. Id. gloriæ. Id. Ad honorem eo cursu (h. e. modo) pervenisse.*

**CURTĪŌS**, *ii, m. a name of several Romans, as Q. Curtius Rufus, who rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the Great.* — Hence, *Curtius, a, uni, adj. Curtian. Liv. lacus, the gulf into which M. Curtius leaped.*

**CURTŌ** (curtus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 mutilate, maim, shorten, cut off or away. Cels.* — Hence, to diminish, lessen, shorten. *Horat.*

**CURTŌS** (curtus), *a, um, adj. mutilated, 1 maimed, curtailed, shortened. Lucret. — Horat. Judæus, h. e. a circumcised Jew.* — ¶ Also, broken. *Juvenci. vasa.* — ¶ Also, short, small, imperfect, deficient, wanting, broken, poor, miserable, pmltry. *Cic.*

**CURŪLIS** (currus), *e, adj. relating to a chariot or to driving. Liv. equi, race-horses. Suet. triumphus (the general rode in a chariot at the triumphal procession). Min. Fel. Indi, h. c. circenses.* — ¶ *Cic. Sella curulis, the curule chair or chair of state, a stool or seat without a back, first used by the kings, and afterwards only by the chief magistrates, the consuls, pretors, censors, and curule ædiles. They made use of it wherever they chose, in the senate, at visits, &c. It could be folded together for the convenience of carriage, was adorned with ivory, &c. Gell. — Hence, Cic. Ædilitas curulis. Liv. Honor curulis.*

*Horat. Ebur curule, h. e. sella curulis. Plin. Curulis, h. e. ædilis curulis.*

**CURVĀBĪLIS** (curvo), *e, adj. that can be 3 bent. Pallad.*

**CURVĀMEN** (Id.), *Inis, n. a winding or 2 bending. Ovid. and Plin. Ep.*

**CURVĀTĪŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a bending or 2 bending. Colum.*

**CURVĀTŪRĀ** (Id.), *æ, f. a flexure, bow- 2 ing, or bending. Vitruv. theatri. Id. camera, an arched ceiling.*

**CURVĪTĀS** (curvus), *ātis, f. a flexure, 3 bending, crookedness. Macro.*

**CURVŌ** (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to bow, 2 bend, crook, curve, κροῖώω, κάμπτω. Virg. and Plin. — Figur. to move. Horat.*

**CURVŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m. crookedness. 3 Varr. CURVŌR (perhaps κροῖός), a, um, adj. vat 3 straight, crooked, bent, curved, κροῖός, κάμπλος. Virg. falx. Id. arator, h. e. stooping. Ovid. senecta. Horat. unguis. Id. Curvo dignoscere rectum, to distinguish good from bad, true from false. Ovid. Æquor curvum, undulating, boisterous. Valer. Flacc. Curvus Olympus, the vaulted heavens. — ¶ Curve, h. e. vel cur.*

**CUSCŪLĪUM** (κοσκύλιον), *ii, n. the scarlet-berry of the holm-oak. Plin. 16. 12.*

**CUSĪŌ** (cudo), *ōnis, f. a stamping or coin- 3 ing. Cod. Theod. monetalis.*

**CUSŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m. a coin. Cod. 3 Just.*

**CUSPIDĀTIM** (cuspis), *adv. like a point. 2 Plin.*

**CUSPIDŌ** (cuspis), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. 2 to point, sharpen at the end. Plin.*

**CUSPĪS** (unc.), *īdis, f. a point, prickle, 4ñ. Cæs. and Virg. — ¶ A thing hav- ing a point. Virg. a javelin. Val. Fl. a lance. — Also, the spear of an eagle (standard of a legion). Suet. — Also, the sting of a bee. Plin. — Also, the trident of Neptune. Ovid. — Also, a spit. Martial. — Also, a sort of (perhaps point- ed) tube. Varr.*

**CUSTŌDELĀ** (custos), *æ, f. same as Cus- 3 todia. Apul.*

**CUSTŌDIĀ** (Id.), *æ, f. a watch, guard, care, φυλακή, φρουρά, τήρησις. Cic. canum. Plaut. Custodiam agitare, to watch. Hence, a keeping, preserving, guarding, care, charge, protection. Cic. ignis. Id. rel. Nep. Credere alicui custodiam pontis, to intrust with the protection of. Cic. Materni corporis custodia, h. e. uterus. — Also, care, carefulness, attention. Id. sui conservandi. — Also, a prison, place where prisoners are kept. Id. In custodiam tradere, dare, includere. Id. In custodia esse. — Hence, Sallust. Libera custodia, private custody, when criminals were delivered to magistrates, or even to private persons, to be kept at their houses, till they should be tried. [Custodia is sometimes put for custodia libera. Cic.] So, also, liberalis, but in a figurat. signification. Cic. — Also, sometimes, n. prisoner. Suet. Custodiarum seriem. — ¶ Also, a guard, h. e. soldiers set to guard. Cæs. Custodias disponere, to set watches. Cic. circumdare alicui. — ¶ Also, a guard or watch-house, a place where a guard is set. Cic. In hac custodia collocati sumus. Id. Familias habere in custodiis, places where slaves were put to watch lest any person should import goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs.*

**CUSTŌDIŌ** (Id.), *is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to guard, watch, φρουρέω, φυλάττω. Cic. aliquid. Id. corpus et domum. Nep. templum ab aliquo, h. e. against a person. — ¶ Also, to defend, protect. Quintil. aliquid ab injuria. — ¶ Also, to take care, beware, be on one's guard. Cic. se. Also, without se. Colum. Also, with ne following, Suet. to take care lest, to prevent carefully lest. — ¶ Also, to observe, watch. Cic. Te oculi et aures custodient. Liv. Qui custodiret, sc. legatos. — ¶ Also, to keep, to keep with one's self, to retain. Cic. orationem. Id. aliquid memoria. — Also, to keep (in a place of security). Ovid. poma. — Also, to keep in custody or prison, to confine in prison. Plaut. and Cæs. — ¶ Also, to preserve. Plin. Ep. ignem. Colum. poma*

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in melle, to make a conserve of. *Quintil. pudorem. Plin. Ladanum custodit nigritiam capillorum. Horat. Veneris latus.* — Hence, *Cic. Custodire literis, to commit to writing.* — ¶ Also, to observe, retain, keep, preserve, abide by, stand to, maintain. *Quintil. regulam. Colum. ordinem. Plin. morem.*

**CUSTODITE** (custoditus), adv. cautiously, 2 carefully. *Plin. Ep. Custoditus.*

**CUSTOS** (con & adso), odis, m. and f. a keeper, preserver, superintendent, overseer, protector, defender, guard, watch, φύλαξ, φρουρός. *Cic. fam. Id. libertatis. Nep. corporis. Virg. pecoris, a shepherd. Cic. cupiditatum.* — A dog is called *custos. Virg.* — Hence, the gods are called *eustodes. Cic. urbis, the guardians.* — The star *Arctophylax* is also called *custos. Vitruv.* — Also, same as *Theca*; a case, sheath, &c. *Ooid. telorum, a quiver.* — Also, the new shoot of a vine, which is not lopped off, but retained. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, at the comitia, a person appointed to observe that no fraud should be committed in casting lots and voting. *Cic.* — Also, one who has the care of a young man, a governor, tutor. *Horat.* — Also, a companion, guard or protector of women. *Id.* — Also, one who has the care of a young woman of quality. *Prop.*

**CUTICULA** (dimin. of *cutis*), æ, f. the 3 skin. *Juvenal.*

**CUTIS** (κύτος), is, f. the skin, δέρμα, χρῶς, -ὄς, χρῶς, -ωτός, of man and animals. *Plin.* — *Horat. Cutem curare, to make much of himself, keep himself in good condition, or good plight of body.* — Also, a hide. *Martian.* — Also, of other things, the rind, peel, or outmost coat. *Plin. uvæ.* — *Figur. Quintil. elocutionis, outward show.*

**CYAMEA** (κύαμος), æ, f. a precious stone, unknown to us. *Plin.*

**CYAMOS**, or **CYAMUS**, i, m. same as *Colocasia. Plin.*

**CYANE** (Κύανη), es, f. a fountain near *Syracuse. Ovid.* — Also, a nymph who was changed into it. *Plin.*

**CYANEE**, es, f. the mother of *Caurus* and *Byblis. Ovid.*

**CYANEUS** (κύανεος), a, um, adj. of a bright 2 blue, azure, or water color. *Plin.* — ¶ *Insula Cyanea, or merely Cyaneæ, two islands in the Euxine sea, same as Symplegades. Ovid.*

**CYANUS**, and **CYANOS** (κύανος), i, m. the blue-bottle, or blue-bell (*Centaurea cyanus, L.*). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a gem, a species of *lapis lazuli. Plin.*

**CYATHISSO** (κυαθίζω), as, a. 1. to pour 3 drink into one's cup, serve up wine in a cup. *Plaut.*

**CYATHUS** (κύαθος), i, m. a cup, goblet. 2 *Tarent.* Particularly, a vessel used as a measure in mixing the wine with the water, and to fill the pocula with the mixed wine. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a measure and a weight, both for things liquid and things dry, which, according to *Plin. 21. 109.*, amounted to 10 drachms, and, according to *Rhem. Fann. 80.*, was the twelfth part of a sextarius.

**CYBEA**. See *Cybeus*.

**CYBEBE** (Κυβήβη), es, f. same as *Cybele* (the goddess). *Virg.*

**CYBELĒ** (Κυβέλη), and **CYBELĀ**, æ, f. a mountain of *Phrygia*, sacred to the goddess *Cybele. Virg. and Ovid.* — Also, *Cybelus, i, m. Virg. Æneid. 3. 111. ed. Brunck.* — ¶ Also, a *Phrygian goddess*, whom the Greeks confounded with *Rheu*, the mother of *Cretan Jupiter*, and the Romans with *Ops*, the wife of *Italian Saturn. Ovid.* — Sometimes, also written *Cybella*.

**CYBELĒUS** (Κυβελῆος), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining or belonging to the goddess *Cybele. Ovid.* — ¶ Also, pertaining to mount *Cybele. Cic. dea or mater, h. e. the goddess Cybele.*

**CYBELUS**, i, m. See *Cybele*.

**CYBEUS** (perhaps from κύβη), a, um, adj. *Cic. Navis Cybea, or merely Cybea, a ship of burden, a merchant vessel.*

**CYBIOSACTES** (κυβιοσακτής), æ, m. a 2 dealer in salt fish, a nickname of the emperor *Vespasian. Sueton.*

**CYBISTRĀ**, ðrum, n. a town of *Cappadocia*.

**CYBIUM** (κύβιον), ii, n. a square slice or cut of salted tunny. *Plin.* — Also, a kind of tunny. *Varr.*

**CYCEON** (κυκεών), ðnis, m. a sort of drink 3 made of barley-meal, honey, herbs, &c. *Arnob.*

**CYCHRAMOS** (κύχραμος), i, m. a bird accompanying quails when they return over the sea. *Plin. 10. 33.* (According to some, a kind of ortolan.)

**CYCLADĀTUS** (cyclas), a, um, adj. 2 ing a cyclas. *Sueton.*

**CYCLADES**, um, f. See *Cyclas*.

**CYCLAMINOS** (κυκλάμινος), i, f. and **CYCLAMINON** (κυκλάμινον), i, n. a plant, called *sow-bread* (*Cyclamen Europæum, L.*). *Plin.*

**CYCLAS** (κυκλάς), ðdis, f. circular. Hence, 3 sc. vestis, a kind of robe worn by women, embroidered with gold or purple, or with both. *Prop.* — Also, sc. insula. In plur. *Cyclades*, a number of islands of the *Ægean sea*, surrounding *Delos* as with a circle. *Plin.*

**CYCLICUS** (κυκλικός), a, um, adj. 3 *lur. Horat. Scriptores cyclici, whose poems comprehended the whole circle of traditions and fables.*

**CYCLŌPIUS** (Cyclops), and **CYCLŌPEUS**, 3 a, um, adj. *Cyclopiæ. Virg. saxa, h. e. of Sicily.*

**CYCLŌPS** (Κύκλωψ), ðpis, m. a *Cyclops. The Cyclopes were a race of men of gigantic stature, inhabiting a part of the island of Sicily. They had but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, and were the workmen of Vulcan.*

**CYCNĒUS**, and **CYGNĒUS** (cyenus or cygnus), a, um, adj. pertaining to *Cygnus. Ovid. Tempe, h. e. in Bœotia* (not in *Thessaly*).

**CYCNĒUS** (κύκνειος), a, um, adj. of or like a swan. *Cic. vox.*

**CYCNUS**, and **CYGNUS** (κύκνος), i, m. a swan. Swans drew the chariot of *Venus*, and were said to be fine singers. *Virg.* — Hence, *Cygnus, a poet. Horat. Dirceus, h. e. Piædar.* — ¶ Also, a constellation. *Germaa.* — ¶ Also, the name of several persons metamorphosed into swans.

**CYDARUM** (unc.), i, n. a sort of ship or 3 vessel to row in. *Gell.*

**CYDIPPE**, es, f. a girl beloved by *Acontius. Ovid.* — Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

**CYDNUS**, i, m. a river of *Cilicia, near Tursus. Curt.*

**CYDŌN** (Κύδων), ðnis, and **CYDŌNĪA**, æ, f. a town of *Crete, near modern Canea.*

**CYDŌN** (Id.), ðnis, m. an inhabitant of *Cydon. Virg.*

**CYDŌNEUS** (κυδώνιος), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Cydonius; Cydonium. Ovid.* — Also, *Cretan. Id.*

**CYDŌNIATES** (Κυδωνιάτης), æ, m. at or of *Cydon.* — *Cydoniātæ, its inhabitants. Liv.*

**CYDŌNITES** (Κυδωνίτης), æ, m. and f. 2 at or of *Cydon, pertaining to it. Colum. vitis. Pallad. Cydonites, sc. vinum, quince-vine.*

**CYDŌNIUS** (Κυδώνιος), a, um, adj. *Cydonian, at or of Cydon, pertaining to it. Virg.* — Hence, *Prop. and Colum. Mala Cydonia, or merely Cydonia, quinces, quince-apples. Pallad. Cydonia, sc. arbor or malus, a quince-tree.*

**CYGNUS**, &c. See *Cygnus*.

**CYLIBATHUM** (unc.), i, n. a sort of round 2 table to put viæ and cups on. *Varr. L. 4. p. 35. Bip.*

**CYLINDRĀCEUS** (cylindrus), a, um, adj. in the form of a cylinder. *Plin. 18. 33. Edit. Hard. reads cylindrātæ in the same signification.*

**CYLINDRĀTUS**, a, um. See *Cylindrātæ*.

**CYLINDRUS** (κύλινδρος), i, m. a cylinder. *Cic.* — Also, a sort of precious stone of the form of a cylinder. *Plin. and Juvenal.*

**CYLLA**. See *Cilla*.

**CYLLĒNE** (Κυλλήνη), es, f. a mountain of *Acadia, where Mercury was born and brought up. Virg.* — ¶ Also, a town of *Elis. Liv.*

**CYLLĒNEUS** (Κυλλήνεος), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to mount *Cyllene, Cyllenan. Ovid.* — ¶ *Relating to Mercury. Horat. fides. Ovid. testudo, h. e. the lyre of Mercury, or, hair dressed in the shape of a lyra.*

**CYLLĒNIS** (Κυλλήνης), ydis, f. relating 3 to *Mercury, belonging to him. Ovid harpe.*

**CYLLĒNIUS** (Κυλλήνιος), a, um, adj. same as *Cylleneus. Virg. proles, h. e. Mercury, or the son of Mercury. Id. ignis, h. e. stella Mercurii.* — Hence, *Cyllenius, h. e. Mercury. Virg.*

**CYLLĒNIUS**, a, um, same as *Cylleneus. Ovid.*

**CYLLŌNIUS** (Cylon), a, um, adj. *Cic. scelus, h. e. interfectio sociorum Cylonis supplicium ad aram ab Atheniensibus facta.*

**CYMA**, æ, f. and **CYMA** (κύμα), ðtis n. a young sprout of coleworts or other herbs. *Colum. and Plin.*

**CYMAEUS** (Cymæ or Cyme), a, um, adj. See *Cymæ.* — *Cymæi, the inhabitants of the town of Cyme in Æolis. Liv. 38. 39.*

**CYMATILIS**. See *Cymatilis*.

**CYMATIUM**, and **CYMATIŌN** (κυμάτιον), ii, n. a small wave. — Also, a kind of carved work resembling the waves of the sea; a wave, ogee, or ogive, in architecture. *Vitruv.*

**CYMBĀ** (κύμβα), or **CYMBĀ**, æ, f. a small boat, a skiff; particularly the boat of *Charon*, in which he conducted the souls of the dead over the river *Styx* to the infernal regions. *Virg.* — *Figur. Prop. ingenii.*

**CYMBALISTA** (κυμβαλιστής), æ, m. a 3 player on the cymbal. *Apul.*

**CYMBALISTRĪA** (κυμβαλίστρια), æ, f. 3 she that plays on the cymbal. *Petron.*

**CYMBALUM**, or **CYMBALŌN** (κύμβαλον), i, n. a cymbal, a musical instrument consisting of two hollow basins of brass, which emitted a ringing sound when struck together. The brazen instruments which are now used in military music, seem to have taken their rise from these. The *cymbala* were particularly used at the festivals in honor of *Cybele. Cic.* — Also, at the *Bacchanalia. Liv.* — *Figur. Plin. Cymbalum mundi* (so *Apion* is called, a grammarian famous for his inclination to literary quarrels).

**CYMBIUM** (κύβιον), ii, n. a small boat. — 3 Hence, also, a small vessel shaped like a boat, used as a drinking-vessel, *Virg.*; also, as a lamp. *Apul.*

**CYMBŪLĀ** (dimin. of *cymba*), æ, f. a little 2 boat, cock-boat. *Plin. Ep.*

**CYME**, es, f. a town of *Æolis in Asia.* — Also, for *Cymæ. See Cymæ.*

**CYMINĀTUS**, a, um. See *Cuminatus*.

**CYMNIDIS** (κύμνιδίς), is, f. a sort of night-hawk. *Plin. 10. 10.*

**CYMOŌSUS** (cyma), a, um, adj. full of 3 sprouts. *Colum.*

**CYNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of cotton-tree in *Arabia*: according to *Forster, Bombax Cribā, L.* — A kind of wool-tree. *Plin. 12. 22.*

**CYNACĀNTHA** (κυνάκανθα), æ, f. perhaps the wild rose-tree (*rosa canina, L.*) *Plin. 11. 41.*

**CYNÆGĪRUS**, i, m. an *Athenian.* After the battle of *Marathon*, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, and when this was cut off by the enemy, he seized the vessel with his left hand, and when he had lost that also, he still kept his hold with his teeth. *Justin. 2. 9.* — Hence, *Suet. Cas. 68. Cynægiri exemplum imitans.*

**CYNĀMŌLGĪ** (κύων and ἀμέλω), ðrum, m. dog-milkers, a people of *Æthiopia. Plin.*

**CYNARA**. See *Cinara*.

**CYNEGETICUS** (κυνηγετικός), a, um, adj. relating to hunting. *Cynegetica, ðrum, a treatise on hunting, composed by Gratius.*

**CYNICUS** (cynicus), adv. after the manner of *Cynics. Plaut.*

**CYNICUS** (κυνικός), a, um, adj. like a dog, 3 doggish, churlish, brutal. — ¶ Also, relating to the *Cynic sect, pertaining to it, cynical.* The *Cynics* were founded by *Antisthenes*. Their attempts to live conformably to nature they carried too far, neglecting even decency.

**CYNŌCEPHALĒA**, or **CYNŌCEPHALĪA** (κύων and κεφαλή), æ, f. a herb like a dog's head. *Plin.*

**CYNŌCEPHALUS** (κυνοκέφαλος), i, m.



*dog's-head*, h. e. *having the head of a dog*. *Anubis* is so called. *Tertull.* — Also, a kind of *ape* with a head resembling that of a dog. *Plin.* 8. 80. (*Simia inuus*, L.)  
**CYNŌGLŌSSŌS** (κυνόγλωσσον), i, f. the herb *dog's-tongue*. *Plin.* 25. 41.  
**CYNŌIDES**, is, n. same as *Cynomyia*. *Plin.*  
**CYNŌMŌRIŌN** (κυνομόριον), ii, n. *an herb*. *Plin.*  
**CYNŌMYIA** (κυνόμυια), æ, f. same as *Psyllium*; the herb  *flea-bane* or  *flea-wort*. *Plin.* 25. 90.  
**CYNŌRRHŌDA** (κυνόρροδον), æ, f. and **CYNŌRRHŌDŌS**, i, f. the wild rose, or *sweetbriar rose* (*rosa canina*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the flower of the red lily. *Plin.* 21. 11.  
**CYNŌSARGES** (Κυνόσαργες), is, n. a *gymnasium* near *Athens*. *Liv.*  
**CYNŌSBATŌS** (κυνόσβατος), i, f. the *sweetbrier* (*rosa canina*, L.). *Plin.* 16. 71. — ¶ Also, the *black-currant* (*ribes nigrum*, L.). *Id.* 24. 74., which is also called *cytospastus*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the *caper bush* (*capparis spinosa*, L.). *Plin.*  
**CYNŌSORŌIHS** (κυνός ορχις), is, f. the herb *dog-stones*, also *rag-wort*. *Plin.*  
**CYNŌSŌIRA** (Κυνόσουρα), æ, f. the *Cyno-2 sure*, *Lesser Bear*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Cynosura*, a town of *Peloponnesus*. *Cic.*  
**CYNŌSŌRIS** (κυνόσουρίς), iſis, f. same as *3 Cynosura*. *Ovid.*  
**CYNŌSŌROS** (κυνόσουρος), a, um, adj. *Plin.* ovum, a *wind-egg*, *addle-egg*.  
**CYNŌZŌLŌN** (κυνόζολον), i, n. *an herb*. *Plin.*  
**CYNTHŌS**, or **CYNTHŌS** (Κύνθος), i, m. a *mountain* of *Delos*, on which *Apollo* and *Diana* were born. — Hence, *Cynthius*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *mount Cythus*, *Cynthian*. *Horat.* *Cynthius*, h. e. *Apollo*. *Id.* *Cynthia*, h. e. *Diana*.  
**CYPARISSIAS**, æ, f. a *species* of *tithymalus*. *Plin.* 26. 43.  
**CYPARISSOS** (κυπάρισσος), i, f. a *cypress-tree* (*cupressus semper virens*, L.). *Virg.*  
**CYPERŌS**, and **CYPIRŌS** (κύπειρος), i, m. and f. also **CYPERUM** (κύπειρον), i, n. a *sort* of *rush*. *Varr.*, *Colona*. and *Plin.* — *Plin.* makes a difference between *cyperos* and *cypros*.  
**CYPREUS**. See *Cupreus*.  
**CYPRIACŌS**, a, um, *adject.* same as *Cy-3 prius*. *Val. Maz.*  
**CYPRICŌS**, a, um, same as *Cyprius*. *3 Cato.*

**CYPRINŌS** (κύπρινος), a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to the *privet*. *Ccls.* *unguentum*, or merely *Cyprinum*.  
**CYPRINŌS** (κύπρινος), i, m. a *fish*, perhaps a *carp*. *Plin.* 9. 25.  
**CYPRIS** (Κυπρίς), iſis, f. *Cyprian Venus*. *3 Auson.*  
**CYPRĪŌS** (Κύπριος), a, um, *adj.* of *Cyprus*, *Cyprian*. *Plin.* æs, *copper*. *Tibull.* *Cypria*, sc. *dea*, h. e. *Venus*. *Lip. vicus*, at *Rome*. — *Cyprius pes*, a *foot* (of a verse) consisting of five syllables, a short, a long, too short and a long (— — — — —). — *Curt.* *Cyprii*, the inhabitants of *Cyprus*. — ¶ Also, of *copper*. *Plin.*  
**CYPRUM**, i, n. See *Cuprum*.  
**CYPRŌS**, and **CYPRŌS** (Κύπρος), i, f. *Cyprus*, an island in the *Mediterranean sea*, near *Cilicia*. *Venus* was born there, and many temples were consecrated to her. — ¶ Also, a *tree* of *Cyprus*, *Egypt*, &c. out of the flowers of which a *sweet oil* was made. *Plin.* 12. 51. (*Lawsonia inermis*, L.)  
**CYPSSELIDES** (Κυψελίδης), æ, m. a *descendant* of *Cypselus*. *Virg.*  
**CYPSĒLŌS** (Κύψελος), i, m. a *king* of *Corinth*. — ¶ *Cypsell*, or *Cypsellii*, *martlets*, or *martens*, birds of the swallow kind. *Plin.* 10. 55.  
**CYRENÆ**. See *Cyreeae*.  
**CYRENÆUS** (Κυρηναίος), a, um, *adject.* *3 Cyrenean*. *Cic.* *philosophi*.  
**CYRENÆICŌS** (*Cyrene*), a, um, *adj.* *Cyrenaic*, relating to *Cyrene*. — *Cyrenaica*, a province of *Africa*, of which *Cyrene* is the capital. *Mela*. — *Cyrenaici*, the inhabitants of it. *Cic.* *Philosophia Cyrenaica*, a sect of *philosophers*, who followed the doctrine of *Aristippus*, who was of *Cyrene*. — Hence, *Cyrenaici*, sc. *philosophi*, the followers of *Aristippus*, who placed their summum bonum in pleasure.  
**CYRENĒ** (Κυρήνη), es, and **CYRENÆ**, ãrum, f. a *city* of *Africa*, and the capital of *Cyreaica*, now *Curin*. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a *nymph*. *Virg.*  
**CYRENENSIS**, e, *adj.* same as *Cyrenai-3 cus*. *Cic.*  
**CYRĒŌS** (*Cyrus*), a, um, *adj.* built by the architect *Cyrus*. *Cic.*  
**CYRNI** (unc.), ðrum, m. a *nation* of *India*. *Plin.*  
**CYRNŌS**, or **CYRNŌS** (Κύρνος), i, f. same as *Corsica*. — Hence, *CyrnĒus*, a, um, *adj.* *Corsican*. *Virg.*  
**CYRRHĒSTICA**, æ, or **CYRRHĒSTICE**,

es, f. a *country* of *Syria*, the capital of which was *Cyrrhus*.  
**CYRŌS** (Κόρος), i, m. the first king of *Persia*. — Also, the name of an architect. *Cic.*  
**CYTA**, æ, or **CYTÆ**, ãrum, f. a *city* of *Colchos*, and the birthplace of *Medea*. — Hence, *Cytæus*, a, um, *adj.* *enchanting*, *magiæol.* *Prop.* — ¶ *Cytæis*, iſis, f. *Medea*. *Prop.* — Also, *any sorceress*. *Id.* — ¶ *Cytæus*, a, um, *adj.* *Colchian*. *Val. Flacc.*  
**CYTHĒRA** (Κύθηρα), ðrum, n. (rarely *CythĒra*, æ, f.), an island on the coast of *Laconia*, particularly sacred to *Venus*. *Virg.* — *Venus* herself is called *CythĒra*. *Mamil.*  
**CYTHĒREIAS** (from *Κυθήρεια*), ãdis, f. *3 adject.* relating to *Venus*. *Ovid.* *columbæ*, h. e. which draw the chariot of *Venus*.  
**CYTHĒREIS** (Κυθηρηίς), iſis, f. *Ovid.* *3 diva*, h. e. *Venus*  
**CYTHĒREIŌS** (Κυθηρείος), a, um, *adj.* *3 of*, on, near *CythĒra*, *CythĒrean*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Id.* *CythĒreia*, *Venus*. — ¶ Also, relating to *Venus*. *Ovid.* *mensis*, h. e. *April*. *Id.* *heros*, h. e. *Aeneas*.  
**CYTHĒREŌS**, a, um, *adj.* same as *CythĒ-3 reus*. *Horat.* *Venus*.  
**CYTHĒRIACŌS**, a, um, *adj.* same as *3 CythĒreus*. *Ovid.*  
**CYTHĒRIS**, iſis, f. an actress and mistress of *Antony* (the triumvir). *Cic.* — Hence, *Antony* is called *Cytherius*. *Id.*  
**CYTHĒRĪŌS**, a, um, See *Cytheris*.  
**CYTHINŌS**, and **CYTHINŌS** (Κύθινος), i, f. an island of the *Ægean sea*, now *Thémira*.  
**CYTINŌS** (κύτινος), i, m. the first bud or flower of a *pomegranate-tree*. *Plin.*  
**CYTIS** (κύτις), is, f. a *precious stone*. *Plin.*  
**CYTISŌS** (κύτισος), i, m. and f., and **CYTYSUM**, i, n. the shrub *trefoil*, *hadder* (*Medicago arborea*, L.). *Virg.*, *Colum.* and *Plin.*  
**CYTŌRŌS**, i, m. a *town* and *mountain* of *Paphlagonia*, abounding in *box-wood*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Cytoriacus*, a, um, *adj.* *Ovid.*  
**CYZICĒNŌS** (*Cyzicus*), a, um, *adj.* of, at, or near, *Cyzicus*, belonging to it. *Vitruv.* — *CyzicĒni*, the inhabitants of *Cyzicus*. *Cic.*  
**CYZICŌS** (Κύζικος), i, f., and **CYZICUM**, i, n. a *town* of *Mysia* on the *Propontis*. *Ovid.*

D.

**D**, the fourth letter of the alphabet. In prenomens, **D**. stands for *Decimus*; in the titles of the emperors, for *Divus*; in numeration, for *five hundred*. **DÆ**, and **DÆHÆ**, ãrum, m. *Δάαι*, a people of *Scythia*. *Virg.* *Indomitique Dæe*. **DÆBLA**, or **DÆBLĀ**, æ, f. a *sort* of *palm*. *Plin.*  
**DÆCIA**, æ, f. *Δακία*, a *country* of *Europe*, comprising the modern *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia*. — ¶ Hence, **Dæcius**, a, um, *adj.* *Dacian*. *Sidon.* — Also, a *title* of honor bestowed on *Domitian* and *Trajan*, on account of their victories over the *Dacians*. *Sueton.* — Also, a gold coin bearing *Trajan's* image. *Juvenal.* — ¶ And, **Dæcus**, a, um, *Dacian*. *Stat.* *Daca* sonantem prælia. *Hor.* *Te Dacus asper*, te profugi *Scythæ* metuunt.  
**DACTYLŌTHĒCÆ** (δακτύλιος, ring, and *2 θήκη*, case), æ, f. a *case* or *box* to put rings in, *δακτυλίουθήκη*. *Marzial.* — ¶ Also, a collection or assortment of *jewels*. *Plin.*  
**DACTYLIS** (δακτυλῖς), iſis, f. long grapes or raisins like a finger. *Plin.*  
**DACTYLŌS**, and **DACTYLŌS** (δάκτυλος, i, m. a *finger*. — ¶ Hence, a *date*, the fruit of the *palm-tree*. *Apic.* — ¶ Also, a *sort* of *grape*. *Plin.* — See *Dactylis*. — ¶ Also, *panic*, a *sort* of grain. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a *muscle*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a *precious stone*. *Plin.*

¶ A *dactyle*, a poetic measure, consisting of one long and two short syllables. *Cic.* — Hence, **Dactylicus**, a, um, *dactylic*, consisting of *dactyles*. *Cic.* *Dactylicus numerus*. — ¶ And **Dactyli**, ðrum, *priests* of *Cybele*. See *Corybantæ*.  
**DÆDĀLŌS**, i, m. *Δαίδαλος*, an *Athenian* artist, celebrated for his mechanical skill, said to have flown from *Crete* by means of artificial wings. — ¶ Hence, **Dædāleus**, a, um, (*Δαίδαλεος* and *Δαίδαλειος*), *adj.* *Dædalian*, relating to *Dædalus*. *Propert.* *iter*. *Hor.* *Dædaleo* ocior *Icaro*. — And likewise, **Dædalus**, a, um, *adj.* *ingenious*, *skilful*, *expert*. *Virg.* *Dædala* *Circe*. — Also, artificial, skilfully wrought or made. *Lucret.* *Dædala* signa. *Virg.* *Dædala* tecta. — Also, various, variegated. *Lucret.* *Dædala* tellus.  
**DÆMŌN** (δαίμων), ðnis, m. a *demon*, *spirit*, evil or good genius. *Apuleius*. — ¶ With the *Christian* writers, *demon*, *devil*. *Lactant.* — Hence, **Dæmōniacus**, and **Dæmōnicus**, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to *dæmons*, *demoniacal*. *Id.*  
**DÆMŌNIUM** (*dimin.* from *dæmon*), ii, n. a *demon*, *δαίμωνιον*. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a *genius*, *guardian angel*. *Cic.*  
**DÆLMĀTA**, æ, m. and f. a *Dalmatian*, *Δαλματῆς*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, for *Dalmaticus*. *Stat.* *Dalmatæ* montes.  
**DÆLMĀTYĀ**, æ, f. *Dalmatia*, a *country* on

the *Adriatic*. *Ovid.* *Montanæ Dalmatiæ* — ¶ Hence, **Dælmaticus**, a, um, *adj.* *Dalmatian*. *Plin.* *Dalmaticæ* *Alpes*. *Sueton.* *bellum*. *Stat.* *Dalmatico* *lucent metallo*, h. e. *gold* which was found in *Dalmatia*. — ¶ Also, a *title* bestowed on *Metellus*, on account of his victories over the *Dalmatians*. — ¶ *Isid.* *Dalmatica vestis*, a garment with short sleeves, a surplice.  
**DĀMA** (δέιμα, fear), æ, m. and f. a *doe* or *deer*, *δορκῦς*. *Horat.* *Et superjecto pavide natarunt Æquore damæ*. *Virg.* *timidi damæ*, *cervique fugaces*.  
**DĀMALŌ** (δαμάλιον), ðnis, m. a *calf*. *3 Lamprid.*  
**DĀMĀSCŌS**, and **DĀMĀSCŌS**, i, f. *Damascus*, a *city* of *Syria*. *Plin.* — So, *Stat.* *Pia Damascus*. *Lucan.* *Damascus ventosa*. — ¶ Hence, **Dāmāscēniŭs**, a, um, *adj.* of *Damascus*. *Plin.* *Damascena pruna*, *damascenes*.  
**DĀMIUM** (unc.), ii, n. a *sacrifice* in honor of the *Bona Dea*. *Fest.*  
**DAMIURGUS**. See *Demurgus*.  
**DĀMNABILIS** (*damno*), e, *adject.* *damnable*, *deserving* of *condemnation*, *meriting* *reproof*. *Trebell.* *Poll.* *Damnabili* *invidia ductus*.  
**DĀMNABILITER** (*damnabilis*), *adverb*, *3 culpably*. *Augustin.*  
**DĀMNĀS** (*damno*), *indecl. adj.* *condemned*,

sentenced, guilty. Quintil. Heres dare damnas esto, &c. 3  
**DAMNATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. n. condemning, condemnation, καράκτισις, καράκτισις. Cic. Omnes damnatione dignos. Id. Reorum acerbissimæ damnationes.  
**DAMNATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who con-3 demns. Tertull.  
**DAMNATORIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 1 damnatory, condemnatory. Cic. Iudicium damnatorium. Sueton. Damnatoria tabella.  
**DAMNATUS**, a, um, particip. from damno. — ¶ Also, adj. condemned, cast, καράκτιστος. Cic. Causa iudicata atque damnata. Id. Quis te damnator? more universally condemned or reprobated. Sil. terga dedisse damnati, convicted of having fled. — ¶ Nep. Damnatus voti, obliged to perform his vow, because his petition had been granted; and therefore, one who has gained his end, accomplished his wishes.  
**DAMNIFICŪS** (damnum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. damnable, destructive, pernicious. Plaut. Bestium damnificam.  
**DAMNIGERŪS** (damnum & gerulus), a, um, 3 adj. the same as *Damnificus*. Plaut.  
**DAMNŪS** (damnum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to condemn, to sentence, καράκτινω, καράκτινωσκω. Cic. Damniari per arbitrium. Id. iudicio aliquo. Cæs. Damniari lege Pompeia. — ¶ With the ablative or genitive of the crime, or with a preposition. Cic. Damnare aliquem sceleris. Id. quempiam aliquo crimine. Id. Damniari nomine sceleris. Id. de pecuniis repetundis. Id. inter scarios, for murder. Id. pro socio, for breach of trust. Ovid. in aliqua re. Sueton. ob aliquam rem. Cæs. Damnare capitis, to condemn to death — With the ablative, dative, or genitive of the punishment, or with a preposition. Auct. ad Herenn. capite. Sueton. ad opus, to hard labor. Pandect. in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, to sentence to the mines, &c. Ovid. Damniari in unam partem. Pandect. Damnare ultimo supplicio, to sentence to condign punishment. Cic. aliquem octupli. Gell. aliquem pecunie, to fine in a certain sum of money. Lucret. morti. Justin. Damniari pecunia. — With the infinitive. Horat. Damniati dare populo centum paria gladiatorum. — ¶ Also, to bind, oblige. Pandect. — ¶ Figur. to condemn, dislike, disapprove, reject, throw aside. Quintil. Libros damnare. Lucan. Damnare consilium alicujus. Plin. Arbores ad occasus seri damnavit, did not allow. Id. Ad lahorem damnantur, we considered unfit for. Stat. Damnavit vesci, refused to take nourishment. — ¶ Also, to destitute, doom. Virg. Caput damnaverat Orco. — ¶ Also, to make liable, to oblige to perform. — Hence, Damnare homines voti or votis, to grant their requests because they are thus laid under an obligation to fulfil their vows. Virg. damnabis tu quoque votis, thou shalt bind (thy suppliants) by vows, i. e. to perform their vows (by granting their prayers). Liv. Precabantur, ut damnarentur votorum, i. e. that their prayers might be granted.  
**DAMNŪSĒ** (damnosus), adverb, hurtfully, 3 with hurt, loss, waste or damage; harmfully. Horat. Damnose bibimus.  
**DAMNŪSŪS** (damnum), a, um, adj. 2 hurtful, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, wasteful, impairing, ζημιώδης. Martial. Alea damnosa. Ovid. Damnosus pecori, damnosior agris. — ¶ Who suffers losses. Plaut. Argentum accipio a damno sene. — ¶ Also, n. prodigal, spendthrift. Terent. Ganeo, damnosus.  
**DAMNUM** (demo), i, n. loss, hurt, harm, damage, injury, βλάβη, detrimentum, jactura, incommodum, malum. Cic. Damnum contrahere. Id. In meis damnis resarciendis. Terent. Dare damnum. Id. apportare. Plaut. Damno cum magno meo, to my cost. Cæs. Duarum cohortum damno, with the loss. Curt. Militem et damno, et fume liberaverunt, from harm. — ¶ Damnum facere or pati, to lose, meet with, or sustain a loss. Cic. Damni nihil facis. Senec. Totos populos capitis damna passus

— ¶ Also, Damnum pati, bear with patience. Liv. Annibal id damnum laud ægerrime pati. — ¶ Sometimes, Damnum facere signifies to occasion harm. Pandect. Qui occasione præstat, ipse damnum fecisse videtur. — ¶ Also, a fine, penalty, mulct, confiscation of property. Cic. Eos morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coercent.  
**DAMŪLA** (dimin. from dama), æ, f. April. 3  
**DANĀĒ**, es, f. Δανάη, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who entered her chamber in the form of a shower of gold. — Hence, DANĀĒŪS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Danae. Ovid. Danaei heros, i. e. Perseus. Id. Danaeia Persis.  
**DANAIŪDĒ**, ārum, m. the descendants of 3 Danaus: the Greeks, Δαναῖδαι. Senec.  
**DANAIŪDES**, um, f. Δαναΐδες, the daugh-3 ters of Danaus. Senec.  
**DANĀŪS**, i, m. the son of Belus, and brother of Ægyptus. His fifty daughters were sought in marriage by the fifty sons of Ægyptus, but were commanded by their father, whose death by a son-in-law had been foretold, to murder their husbands on the bridal night. Danaus, having fled to Argos, gave his name to the inhabitants.  
**DANĀŪS**, a, um, adj. Δανῶς, relating to the Greeks, Grecian. Ovid. Danaus ignis. Id. Danaus miles. Id. Rem Danaium. — ¶ Danai, ōrum, the Greeks. Virg. and Ovid.  
**DĀNDĀRI**, ōrum, and **DĀNDĀRIDĒ**, ārum, m. Δανδάριοι, a Scythian tribe. Plin. and Theit.  
**DĀNDĀRICĀ**, æ, f. the country of the Dandari. Tacit.  
**DĀNISTĀ** (δανειστής), æ, m. a usurer. 3 Plaut. Argentum ab danista sumpsit.  
**DĀNISTYCŪS** (danista), a, um, adj. of a 3 usurer, δανειστικός. Plaut. Genus danisticum.  
**DĀNŪS** (do), ěre, a. 3. to give. 3 Plaut.  
**DĀNŪBIŪS**, ii, m. the Danube, a river of Germany, called also Ister. Ovid.  
**DĀPĀLIS** (daps), e, adj. sumptuous, east-3 ly, expensive. Aulon. Dapalis cœna. Cato. Dapalis Jupiter, i. e. in honor of whom the feast is made.  
**DĀPHNĒ**, es, f. the laurel or bay-tree, 3 δῖφνη. Petron. Bacis redimita daphne. — ¶ Also, Daphne, the daughter of the river Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a village of Syria, noted for its luxury and immorality. — ¶ Hence, Dāphnēnsis, e, and Dāphnēciūs, a, um, adj. belonging to Daphne. Eutrop.  
**DĀPHNĪĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a precious stone, of an uncertain species, good against the falling-sickness. Plin.  
**DĀPHNIS**, idis, m. a beautiful shepherd youth, the son of Mercury. Virg.  
**DĀPHNŪIDĒS** (δαφνοειδής), æ, f. a kind of cassia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of laurel, spurge-laurel. Plin. — ¶ Also, the herb cotton-weed. Plin.  
**DĀPHNŪŪN** (δαφνῶν), ōnis, m. a laurel-3 grove. Martial. Dispositum daphnōna suo Torquatus in agro.  
**DĀPĪNŪS** (daps), as, a. 1. to serve up. 3 Plaut. Tibi daphinabo cihum.  
**DĀPIS** (δαΐς), dāpis, f. food, meat, ἕδισμα. Horat. Egit amor dapis, atque pugne. Ovid. Efferus, humana qui dape pavit equos. Virg. Instituire dapes. Id. Parare alicui dapes. — ¶ Also, a feast, banquet. Ovid. Conveniunt, celebrantque dapes. Martial. Pontificum dapes. — ¶ Also, food offered to the gods: an offering, sacrifice. Virg. Solemnes tum forte dapes, et tristia dona libabat cineri Andromache. Cato. Daps Jovi assaria. Senec. Flamma prædatur dapes. — ¶ Dapes humanæ, human excrement. Plin.  
**DĀPSILĒ**, and **DĀPSILITĒR** (dapsilis), 2 adverb, abundantly, plentifully, sumptuously, δαψιλῶς. Sueton. Convivabatur dapsile.  
**DĀPSILIS** (daps), e, adj. plentiful, abun-2 dant, copious, sumptuous, costly, liberal, honourful, δαψιλής. Plaut. Dotes dapsiles. Id. Dapsiles sumptus facere. — ¶ Dapsilis lectus, n furnished bed. Plaut.  
**DĀPSILITĒR**. See *Dapsile*. 3  
**DĀRDĀNĀRIŪS** (unc.), ii, m. an engross-

er, regrater or forcstaller, that buys up corn or other commodities to sell them dearer, παντοπώλης, σιτοκάπηλος. Pandect. 3  
**DĀRDĀNĪĀ**, æ, f. Δαρδανία, the island of Samothrace. Plin. — ¶ Also, a district of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the city of Troy. Ovid.  
**DĀRDĀNĪDĒS**, æ, m. Δαρδανίδης, a son 3 or descendant of Dardanus. Ovid. Dardanides Ilus. Virg. calls Æneæ Dardanides. — ¶ Dardaniæ, ārum, the Trojans. Virg. Pandere portas Dardaniis. — ¶ Also, the Romans. Sil.  
**DĀRDĀNIS**, idis, f. descended from Dar-3 danus. Virg. — ¶ Also, Trojan. Ovid. Dardanides matres. Martial. Cajeta Dardanis.  
**DĀRDĀNŪS**, i, m. Δάρδαυος, a king of 3 Troy, father of Ilus and Erichonius. Virg. Dardanus Iliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor. — ¶ Also, a magician. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Dārdānūs, and Dardanius, a, um, adj. of or relating to Dardanus, Trojan. Horat. Dardana gens. Virg. Dardania gens. Id. Dardania tela. Id. Dardana tela. Ovid. Dardania Roma. — ¶ Dardaniæ artes, magic arts. Colum. — ¶ And Dārdāni, ōrum, pl. Romans. Sil. — ¶ Also, a people of Mæsia. Cic.  
**DĀRĒS**, is & etis, m. Dares, a Trojan athlete. Virg.  
**DĀSŪPŪS** (δασύπους), ōdis, m. and f. a kind of cony or rabbit. Plin.  
**DĀTĀRIŪS** (dō), a, um, adj. that is or may be given, δότης. Plaut. Nulla est mihi salus dataria.  
**DĀTĀTIM** (Id.), adverb, by giving from 3 one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand. Plaut. Pila ludum datatim.  
**DĀTHIĀTUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of inferior frankincense. Plin.  
**DĀTYŪS** (do), ōnis, f. a giving, δότης. 1 Varr. In datione cibi. Plin. Signi dationei, Palmedes invenit. — ¶ Also, the right to give or convey away. Liv.  
**DĀTŪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adjective, who is given Pandect. Tutores dativi, dativæ executores. — ¶ With grammarians, dativus casus, the dative case. Quintil.  
**DĀTŪS** (frequentat. do), as, a. 1. to be in the 2 habit of giving. Plin. Binas drachmas datavit. Plaut. Tu solus, credo, ferore argentum datas.  
**DĀTŪR** (do), ōris, m. a giver, δότης 3 Plaut. Datores novos querere. Virg. Adsit lætitiæ Baccibus dator, the easer.  
**DĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. given, granted, δεδομένος. Cic. Pidem datum conservare. Plin. Jun. Data opera, en purpose, designedly, intentionally. — ¶ Also, dated. Cic. Accipi tuas litteras datas Placentiæ. — ¶ Absol. Data, ōrum, things given, gifts, δῶρα Ovid. Ingentibus datis sollicitare alicquem.  
**DĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a giving, δότης. 3 Plaut. Meo datui, given by me.  
**DAUCUM**, and **DAUCŪŪN** (δαυκῶν), i, n. a carrot. Plin.  
**DĀVID**, indecl. and gen. idis, m. David, king of the Hebrews. Aulon. Modulati carmina David. — Hence, Dāvidiciūs, a, um, adj. of David. Prudent. Flos Davidicius, Christ.  
**DAULIS**, idis, f. Δαυλῖς, a city of Greece, where Procne was fabled to have been turned into a swallow. — ¶ Hence, Dauliās, ādis, and Daulis, idis, adj. f. Daulian. Ovid. Daulias aves, h. e. the swallow. Senec. Daulis parens, h. e. Procne. — And, also, Dauliūs, a, um, adj. Daulion. — Ovid. Daulia rura.  
**DAUNĪĀS**, ādis, f. Daunia, o part of 3 Apulia. Horat. Daunias militaris.  
**DAUNŪS**, i, m. king of the Rutulians, who settled in Apulia, whence a part of that district was called Apulia Daunia. He was the father of Turnus and Juturna. — ¶ Hence, Dauniūs, a, um, adj. Daunian, belonging or relating to Daunus. Virg. Gens Daunia, Rutulians. Id. Daunius heros, h. e. Turnus. Horat. Daunia Camena, h. e. Horace, who was born in Daunia. — ¶ Dauniū, Plin., and Dauni, ōrum, the people of Daunia. Mel.  
**DĒ**, prep. of, from, παρὰ, περὶ, ἐκ, ἀπό, in reference to persons, signifies the same as a or ex. Cic. De Poinpeio questivū

**Id. Emere de aliquo.** — ¶ Also, from, in regard to place, for a or *et. Terent.* Clamat de via, from the street. *Cic.* Effugere de manibus. *Senec.* De genu pugnare, on his knees. — ¶ To time, used in the sense of *in, per* or *post.* *Horat.* surgunt de nocte latrones, by night. *Cic.* Cum perditissimis latronibus de die vivere, by day, openly. *Id.* De multa nocte vigilare, very late at night. *Ces.* De tertia vigilia exercitum reducit, after. *Id.* De media nocte agmen consequitur, at or a little after midnight. *So, Horat.* de medio potare die, from or after mid-day. *Plaut.* Non bonus somnus est de prandio, immediately after a meal. *Liv.* Epulari de die. *Terent.* Apparare de die convivium, in the day, i. e. before evening, the usual dinner hour. *Sueton.* Lavabat de die, early in the day. *Cic.* De principio, from or at the beginning. — ¶ Also, of, out of, from. *Cic.* Recita de epistola reliqua. *Carinus ad Cic.* De eadem fidelia, out of. *Cic.* Atticus pecunia numeravit de suo, of his own. *Id.* Nihil de publico attingere. *Ovid.* De duro ferro, of or made of. — ¶ Also, in the sense of circa, super; of, about, touching, concerning. *Cic.* De periculis reipublice. *Id.* Fama de illo. *Id.* Judicium est de fama. *Id.* Legati de pace, to treat of peace. *Id.* Legem de ambitu. *Id.* Liber de contemnenda morte. *Id.* Quæstio de re aliqua. *Id.* De re aliqua dicere, agere, referre, statuere, disputare, &c. *Id.* De me autem, touching myself; as far as I am concerned. *Plaut.* De lanificio neminem metuo. — ¶ Sometimes, for causa or propter; because of, on account of, owing to. *Cic.* Plebat pater de filii morte. — ¶ Also, for inter; amongst. *Cic.* Itebeatur sane orator, sed de minoribus. *Id.* Se gladio percussu ab uno de illis. *Id.* Accusator de plebe, on the part of. — ¶ It also expresses the manner. *Cic.* De improviso, unexpectedly. *Id.* De industria, designedly. *Id.* De integro, anew, afresh. — ¶ In composition, de implies motion downward; as, descend, deruo; or has an intensive signification; as, deamo, deparcus; or a privative power; as, demens, deformis.

**DEA, (deus), æ, f. a goddess, θεά.** *Cic.* A diis deabusque immortalibus (In *Varr.* diis, in dat.) *Ovid.* Deæ novem, the Muses. *Id.* Triplices, the Fates.

**DEACINATVS (de & acinus), a, um, adj.** 3 stoned, having the stones or kernels taken out. *Cato.* Deacinata dolia.

**DEALBATOR (dealbo), oris, m. one who whitens-washes; a pargeter, λευκαντής.** *Cat. Just.*

**DEALBO (de & albo), as, avi, atum, a. 1.** to whiten, whitenwash, white-lime, parget, plaster, απολευκαινω. *Cic.* Dealbare columnas.

**DEAMBULACRUM (deambulo), i, n. a** gallery or other place to walk in, περιπατήσιον. *Mamertin.*

**DEAMBULATORIUS (Id.), oris, f. a walking** abroad; a walk, περιπατος. *Terent.* Hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit.

**DEAMBULATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fit** for walking. *Capitolin.*

**DEAMBULOS (de & ambulo), as, avi, atum,** 1. n. 1. to walk up and down, walk abroad, take a walk, περιπατέω. *Terent.* Abi deambulatum. *Sucton.* Deambulans in hote. — ¶ Also, pass. imperson. *Cic.* Cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescimus.

**DEAMO (de & amo), as, avi, atum, a. 1.** 3 to love greatly or dearly, υπερφιλέω. *Terent.* Deamo te. *Plaut.* Deamavi mimeram.

**DEARMO (de & armo), as, a. 1. to disarm,** 2 αποπληρω. *Liv.* Dearmatum exercitum.

**DEARTOS (de & artus), as, a. 1. to dis-** joint, dismember, quarter, cut in pieces. — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Deartuavisti opes, hast totally ruined.

**DEASCIOS (de & ascio), as, a. 1. to hew** or cut with an axe. *Prudent.* — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Miles quemadmodum potis esset deasciari, be choused, cajoled, wheedled.

**DEAURUS (de & aurum), as, avi, atum, a.** 2 1. to gild, χρυσόω. *Senec.*

**DEBACCHOR (de & bacchor), oris,** 3 atus sum, dep. 1. to rave like a madman, rage furiously, εκβακχεύομαι. *Terent.* — ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Qua parte debacchentur ignes.

**DEBATVS (de & batuo), is, a. 3. to beat,** 3 cudgel. *Petron.*

**DEBELLATOR (debello), oris, m. a con-** queror, vanquisher, subduer, δμητήρ. *Virg.* Debellator ferarum.

**DEBELLATRIX (debellator), icis, f. she** 3 that vanquishes. *Terull.*

**DEBELLVS (de & bello), as, avi, atum, n.** 2 and a. 1. to finish a war, prevail or get the better in a war, καταγωνίζομαι, καταπολεμέω. *Liv.* Prima acie debellatum est, the first battle put an end to the war. *Id.* Velut debellato, (abl. abs.) as if the war were finished. *Vellei.* Debellatum apud Actium. — ¶ With the accus. to vanquish, conquer, subdue, quash. *Virg.* Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Debellat fungos. — ¶ Also, to fight. *Horat.* Rixa debellata.

**DEBEVS (de & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2.** to owe, be in debt, οφείλω. *Cic.* Kal. Januar. debuit: adhuc non solvit. *Nepos.* Eos debere passus est. *Cic.* Nihil esse debitum Nævio. *Id.* Ejus filio pecuniam grandem debent. *Id.* Ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cœpta deberi. *Id.* Frumentum debetur. — ¶ Also, to owe, to be indebted to. *Cic.* Patriæ, quod debes. *Id.* Hoc beneficium debui, I am indebted for this favor. *Id.* Quo majorem ei republ. gratiam debet, the more it is indebted or obliged to him. *Ovid.* Debere vitam alicui, to owe his life to. *Cic.* Pœna, quæ tanto facinori debetur, is due. *Id.* Fides omnibus debetur. *Id.* Misericordia tibi nulla debetur. *Ovid.* Arva nihil debentia bubus junctis. — ¶ *Horat.* Ventis debes ludibrium, become the sport. *Ovid.* Urbem debere, destined to build. — ¶ Debet, it behoves, ought. *Cic.* Magni judicii esse debet, it will be necessary that he be. *Id.* Habere hanc vim debent, ought. *Petron.* Hic nescio quid boni debet esse, there ought to be something good here.

**DEBIBVS (de & bibo), is, bibi, a. 3. to** 3 drink from, καταπινω. *Solin.*

**DEBILIS (de & habilis), e, adj. infirm,** feeble, maimed, impotent, disabled, ἀνασπος, ἀκίνητος. *Cic.* Mancus ac debilis. *Id.* Seni debili. *Sueton.* Quidam debili crure, with a crippled leg. *Martial.* Debilis lingua, faulty, stammering. *Juvenal.* Ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, with his hip out of joint, hip-shot. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Navis ordine debilis, crippled. *Ovid.* Debile jugum. — ¶ Debile iter, h. e. made by a cripple. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, in general, weak, faint, feeble. *Lucret.* Debile fit corpus, languescunt omnia membra. *Phædr.* Mustela senecta debilis. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Corpus reipubl. debile. *Id.* Manca ac debilis prætura. *Cic.* Sine doctrina animus debilis, weak, impotent, helpless. *Tacit.* Ingenio debiliior.

**DEBILITAS (debilis), atis, f. lameness,** impotency, ἀνασπία. *Cic.* Debilitas linguæ. — ¶ Also, debility, infirmity, decay of strength, imbecility, ἀσθένεια. *Senec.* Debilitatem nobis indixere delicie. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Debilitas animi, weakness of the mental powers.

**DEBILITATIUS (Id.), oris, f. a weaken-** ing, disabling, enfeebling. *Apul.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Debilitatio animi, looseness of spirits, dejection.

**DEBILITATUS (debilito), a, um, partici-** p. disabled, crippled, weakened, enervated, enfeebled. *Curt.* Debilitatus vulnere. *Sucton.* Lapsu debilitatus. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Veritas debilitata. *Id.* Nullum membrum reipubl. quod non debilitatum sit, shattered or crippled. *Id.* Mens debilitata metu. *Id.* Recitatis litteris, debilitatus atque abjectus, repente conticuit, dismayed. *Id.* Afflictus, debilitatus, mœrens, desponding. *Nepos.* Opes debilitatæ.

**DEBILITAS (debilis), as, avi, atum, a. 1.** to cripple, disable, enervate, maim, εξαρθρώω. *Cic.* Membra debilitavit lapidibus. — ¶ Also, to weaken, enfeeble, de-

bitate, reduce, impair. *Cic.* Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non viribus debilitari possit. *Hirt.* Terror membra debilitat. *Horat.* Hiems debilitat mare, i. e. breaks against the rocks. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Spem debilitat. *Id.* Dolor fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam debilitat. *Id.* Debilitare audaciam. *Id.* Debilitare, et reprimere furores tribunitios. *Id.* Vocem fletu. *Id.* studia amicorum. *Quintil.* Debilitare vires ingenii. *Nepos.* animos et virtutem militum, to cast down, dishearten, discourage. *Tacit.* Metus eloquentiam debilitat. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* c. 2. n. 725. Metu debilitare aliquem. See *Debilitatus.*

**DEBITVS (debeo), oris, f. an owing,** 1 οφλεις. *Cic.* Pecuniæ debitio.

**DEBITOR (Id.), oris, m. a debtor, οφειλέ-** τής. *Cic.* Pecunias creditas debitoribus condonare. — ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Debitor vitæ. *Martial.* Debitor voti, h. e. bound to fulfil my vow, having obtained my request.

**DEBITRIX (debitor), icis, f. a female** 3 debtor. *Pandect.*

**DEBITVS (debeo), a, um, particip. owing,** due, οφειλόμενος. *Cic.* Pecunia debita. *Id.* Mors naturæ debita. *Id.* Justa et debita gratia. *Id.* Debitos honores, deserved. *Id.* Debitæ pœnæ, due, merited. — ¶ Also, designed, appointed, devoted. *Virg.* Fatis debitus.

**DEBITVM (debeo), i, n. a debt, οφείλημα.** *Cic.* Solvere alicui debitum. — ¶ Figur. *Nepos.* Morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt, they have paid the debt of nature.

**DEBLATERVS (de & blatero), as, n. 1. to** blab, talk idly or foolishly, prattle, babble ματαιολογώ. *Plaut.*

**DEBUCCINVS (de & buccino), as, avi** 3 atum, n. 1. to trumpet forth, proclaim, ἀποκακάζομαι. *Terull.*

**DEACACHINVS (de & cachinno), as, avi,** 3 atum, a. 1. to laugh to scorn. *Terull.*

**DEACACHORDVS (δεκάχορδος), a, um,** adj. having ten strings, ten-stringed. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**DEACUMINATIUS (deacumino), oris,** 2 f. a lopping off the top of any thing (spoken chiefly of trees). *Plin.*

**DEACUMINVS (de & acumino), as, a. 1.** 2 to cut or strike off the top, top and top trees, decucuminate, ἀκρωτηριάζω. *Colum.*

**DECALOGVS (δεκάλογος), i, m. the decal-** ogue or ten commandments. *Terull.*

**DECALVS (de & calvus), as, a. 1. to** 3 make bald. *Veget.*

**DECANTVS (de & canto), as, avi, atum,** a. 1. to repeat often, go over again and again. *Cic.* Pervulgata præcepta decantat. *Senec.* Decantatæ fabulæ, oft-told tales. — ¶ Also, to praise, proclaim. *Lucan.* Decantat tribus. — ¶ Also, to praise, celebrate. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to sing, chant. *Horat.* Misera bites decantes elegos. — ¶ Also, to enchant, bewitch. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to make an end of singing. *Cic.*

**DECANVS (decem), i, m. he who had the** 3 command of ten men, δεκάρχος. *Veget.* — ¶ In the church, a dean. *Augustin.*

**DECAPOLIS (δεκα πόλις), is, f. a dist-** rict of Syria, so called from its containing ten cities. *Plin.* — Hence, Decapoliānus, a, um, belonging to the Decapolis. *Plin.*

**DECARNVS (de & caro), as, a. 1. to pull** 3 off the flesh. *Apic.*

**DECAS (dekās), adis, f. the sum of ten,** or number containing ten, a decade. *Terull.*

**DECASTYLOS (δεκάστυλος), i, m. hav-** ing ten pillars. *Vitruv.*

**DECAULESCVS (de & caulis), is, n. 3. to** 2 grow to a stalk, εκκαυλέω. *Plin.*

**DECEDVS (de & cedo), is, æssi, èssum, n.** 3. to depart, go away, withdraw, retire, retreat, αποχωρέω. *Plaut.* Decedamus, soror. *Cic.* Ex Cypro decedere. *Cæs.* De parte tertia agri decedere jubet. *Liv.* Romam decedere. *Id.* Decedere præsidio injussu imperatoris, to quit the garrison. *Virg.* Dies veniens et decedens, the morning and the evening. *Cels.* Febres decedunt, abate, subside, intermit. *Terent.* Decedet ira hæc, will go off. *Liv.* Ea cura decessit Patribus, got rid of that anxiety. *Virg.* Decedere calori, to withdraw from the heat. — ¶ Dece-

dere de via, or via alicui, and Decedere alicui, to give the way to. Terent. Servo decessit populus. Cic. Salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, to be yielded to; to have the place or way yielded to. Sueton. Via decessisset, he had wandered out of the way. — ¶ Also, Decedere alicui, to avoid, shun. Cæs. Iis omnes decedunt. — ¶ Figur. Decedere de via, to deviate from the path of virtue. Cic. — ¶ Decedere provincia, or ex, or de provincia, and decedere, absol. to retire from or resign the command. Cic. Decedens Considius provincia. Id. De provincia decessit. Nepos. Ex provincia decedens. — ¶ Decedere de vita, and decedere, absol., to depart this life, die. Cic. De vita decesserunt. Id. Pater nobis decessit. Sueton. Decessit paralyti, died of. Nepos. Ex Iominum conspectu morte decedere. — ¶ Figur. Cic. De suis bonis omnibus decedere, to yield up all his effects. Id. De jure suo, and Liv. jure suo decedere, to give up something of his right. Cic. de sententia, to change his opinion. Liv. Decedere officio, and ab officio, to neglect his duty. Cic. de officio. Liv. fide, to swerve from his allegiance, rebel. Cic. A superioribus decretis decessit, swerved from. — ¶ Also, to be diminished, to be wanting. Terent. De summa nihil decedebat. Liv. Id suis decedere opibus decedebat. — ¶ Also, to come down, descend. Lucret. In campos decedere. — ¶ Also, to give place, yield. Horat. Non Hymetto mella decedunt. Virg. Seræ decedere nocti. — ¶ Also, to happen, turn out. Sueton. Prospere decedentibus rebus.

**DECĒM** (δέκα), adj. indecl. ten. Cic. Fundos decem. Ter. Decem talenta.

**DECEMBER** (decem), bris, m. the month December; the tenth month of the Roman year. Horat. Me quater undenos sciat implesse Decembres. — ¶ Also, Adject. Horat. Libertate decembris utere, the liberty allowed to slaves, at the Saturnalia, in December. Liv. Idibus decembris.

**DECĒMĪGĪS** (decem & jugum), e, adj. 2 drawn by ten horses abreast, or under one yoke. Sueton.

**DECĒMĒSTRIS** (decem & mensis), e, 3 adj. of ten months, δέκαμηνος. Censorin.

**DECĒMĒDIŪS** (decem & modius), a, 2 um, adject. containing ten modii. Colum.

**DECĒMPĒDĀ** (decem & pes), æ, f. a pole or perch ten feet long, to measure land, δέκαπους. Cic. Cum decempedis hortos peragrabat. Horat. Decempedis metata porticus.

**DECĒMPĒDĀTŌR** (decempeda), ōris, m. 1 a land-measurer or land-surveyor, who used the decempeda. Cic.

**DECĒMPLEX** (decem & plica), icis, adj. 2 tenfold. Nepos. Decemplex numerum hostium superarent.

**DECĒMPLICĀTŪS** (decemplex), a, um, 3 adject. multiplied by ten, increased ten times. Varro.

**DECĒMPRĪMĪ** (decem & primus), ōrum, m. pl. the ten chief head-boroughs, ten chief men of a municipal town or colony, joined in authority with the duumviri, or two chief magistrates. Cic.

**DECĒMRĒMĪS** (decem & remis), is, f. a 2 vessel with ten banks or rows of oars. Plin.

**DECĒMVĪR** (decem & vir), i, m. a decemvir, one of ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, called decemviri. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Decemviri litibus judicandis, ten judges, who decided private suits. Cic. — ¶ Decemviri agris dividendis, dandis, judicandis, for the division of the public lands. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Decemviri sacrorum, a college of ten priests who had the care of the Sibylline books. Liv.

**DECĒMVĪRĀLĪS** (decemvir), e, adject. of or belonging to the decemviri. Cic. Collegio decemvirali. Liv. Leges decemvirales, h. e. the laws of the twelve tables.

**DECĒMVĪRĀTŪS** (decemvir), us, m. the office or power of a decemvir. Cic.

**DECĒNNĀLĪS** (decem & annus), e, adj. 3 of ten years, ten years old, δέκαετής. Annian. Decennalis belli. — ¶ De-

cennalia, solemn games kept every tenth year. Trebell.

**DECĒNNĪS** (Id.), e, adj. of ten years, 2 δέκαετής. Quintil. Decenni bello, by a ten years' war.

**DECĒNNĪUM** (Id.), ii, n. the period of ten 2 years, δέκαετία. Apul.

**DECĒNS** (decet), -entis, adj. becoming, 2 becoming, decent, meet, seemly, proper, πρέπων. Horat. Decens motus? Quintil. Corporis motus decens. Ovid. Decens amictus. Quintil. Decentissimus sinus. Tacit. Decentior, quam sublimior fuit, of a figure well-proportioned rather than tall. — ¶ Also, comely, handsome, beautiful. Horat. Ætas decens Vennis. Id. Gratia decentes. Quintil. Decentior equus.

**DECĒNTĒR** (decens), adverb, decently, 1 properly, fitly, in a proper, becoming way, πρεπόντως, εὐπρεπῶς. Cic. Jura decentissime descripta. Horat. Ætas decentius lasciva. Ovid. Lacrimare decenter, with a grace.

**DECĒNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. decency, what is 1 becoming, comeliness, εὐκοσμία, εὐπρέπεια. Cic. colorum et figurarum.

**DECĒŌ**, es, ui. See Decet.

**DECĒPTĪŪS** (decipio), ōnis, f. a deceiving; 3 deceit, deception, ἀπάτησις. Martian. Capell.

**DECĒPTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a deceiver, be- 3 guiler, ἀπατεῶν. Senec.

**DECĒPTŌRĪŪS** (deceptor), a, um, adj. 3 calculated or apt to deceive, ἀπατηλός. Augustin. Deceptor laude.

**DECĒPTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. she that de- 3 ceives. Lucret.

**DECĒPTŪS** (decipio), us, m. deception. 3 Tertull.

**DECĒRĪS** (δέκρησις), is, f. a ship with ten 2 banks of oars. Sueton. Fabricavit deceres Liburnicas.

**DECĒRĪNĀ** (decerpo), ōrum, n. pl. 3 parts lopped off in pruning. Fest. — ¶ Figur. Apul. Decermina fortuna, refuse, castaways.

**DECĒRNŌ** (de & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. to think, judge, conclude, διαγιγνώσκω, κρίνω, νομίζομαι. Terent. Nequeo satis decernere, I cannot clearly discern. Id. Illum decernit dignum. Cic. In me satis esse consilii deceras. — ¶ Also, to deliberate, make up one's mind, determine, resolve. Terent. Decretum est pati. Plaut. Mihi bibere decretum est aquam. Cic. Deceram cum eo familiariter vivere. — ¶ Also, to settle, decide. Liv. Rem dubiam decrevit. Id. Clamor atque impetus rem decrevit. — ¶ Also, often, to decrec, give sentence, ψηφίζομαι, κρίνω. Cic. Cum Senatus triumphum Africano decerneret. Id. Senatus decrevit, populusque jussit. Nepos. Decernere honores alicui. Cic. pecuniam ad ludos. Vellei. alicui bellum. — ¶ Also, to pronounce in favor of, vote for. Cic. Crassus tres legatos decernit. Id. Decrevi, ut nomen adscriberetur. — ¶ Also, to fight, combat, contend, engage. Nepos. Quo integriore exercitu decerneret. Ilirt. Decernere contra magnam vim hostium. Nepos. Acie decernere. Cic. Ferro decernitur. Id. Decernere armis. Virg. Cornibus decernere. — ¶ Decernere pugnam, to decide the victory. Liv. Decernere pugnam poterant. Cic. Jam prælium decretum arbitrabor fore. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Pro sua fama fortunisque decernere, to defend judicially. Id. Uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernere, to risk, hazard. Id. Utinam meo solum capite decernerem. Id. In qua de salute reipubl. decernitur, hangs, depends.

**DECĒRĪŌ** (de & carpo), is, erpsi, erptum, a. 3. to pull or pluck off, pull away, crop, gather, ἀπολέγω. Ovid. Pomum decerpere ramo. Id. Pollice florem, to crop, cull. Id. aristas. Horat. pyra, et uvam. Colum. folia, to strip off. Plin. Thymum decerpunt apes, cull. Id. E radicibus montani prætenua fila decerpentes, pulling one after another. — ¶ Figur. to derogate from, take away, lessen, diminish. Cic. Nihil sibi ex ista laude decerpit. Id. Ne quid de gravitate decerperet. Quintil. Spes decerpit. Senec. Virginitatem decerpere, to violate. — ¶ Also, to gather, collect,

cull out, select, derive, gain, get. Horat. Ex re decerpere fructus. Sil. Decus affectat decerpere pugna. Quintil. Habent Comici quædam, quæ possit decerpere.

**DECĒRTĀTŪS** (decerto), ōnis, f. a stri- 1 ving for the mastery, contest, dispute, ἀγωνισμός. Cic. Harum rerum omnium decertatio.

**DECĒRTŌ** (de & certo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to contend vehemently, strive, fight for, dispute, ἀγωνίζομαι. Cæs. Ut in suis finibus decertarent. Id. Armis decertare. Id. Decertare prælio. Nepos. classe. Cic. Vi et armis contra vim decertare. Id. Cum duobus duobus de imperio decertatum est. Id. Jure, legibus disceptando decertare. Id. Inter se decertare. Id. Decertare cum aliquo contentione dicendi. — ¶ With the dat. Horat. Præcepit Africanus Aquilonibus, warring.

**DECĒSSIŪS** (decedo), ōnis, f. a departing, departure, ἀποχώρησις. Cic. De tua mansione et decessione. — ¶ Also, the retirement from an office. Cic. Mihi decessioneis dies obreptat. — ¶ Figur. a lessening, diminution, abatement. Cic. Decessionem de summa facere. — ¶ Also, absence, want. Cic. Decessio capitis jecinoris. — ¶ Also, intermission of a fever. Cels.

**DECĒSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a predecessor in 1 an office. Tacit.

**DECĒSSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a going away, departure. Cæs. Decessum ætus, cbb. Cels. Decessus febris, abatement, intermission. Plin. Ab Nili decessu serere solitos, the falling of the Nile. — ¶ Also, a retiring from an office. Cic. Bruti decessum. — ¶ Also, death. Cic. Angi decessu amicorum, departure, death.

**DECĒT** (δέει), ebat, uit, 2. pers. & impers. to become, be becoming or proper, become, behave, be right, fit, suitable or meet, πρέπει. Cic. Roscium sæpe audio dicere, caput esse artus, decere. Id. Quid maxime decet in oratione, videamus. Id. Oratorem irasci minime decet. Plaut. Contempla, satiu! hæc me vestis, decet, becomes me. Cic. Experiri, quam se aliena decant. — With the dat. Terent. Ita nobis decet. Sullust. Locum editiorem, quam victoribus decebat.

**DECĒDŌ** (de & cado), is, idi, isum, a. 3. to cut off, ἀποκόπτω. Plaut. Decide collum. Senec. In quadratum tigna decidere, to cut square. — ¶ Oftener, figur. to decide, determine, conclude, settle. Horat. Post decisa negotia. Cic. Cum accusatore decidere. Id. Decidere de rebus. Id. Decidere et statuere, quid, &c. Id. Decidere cum aliquo. Senec. Pro libertate decidere, to compound, bargain. — ¶ Quintil. Propriis decisa sunt verbis, clearly expressed.

**DECĒDŌS** (de & cado), is, idi, n. 3. to fall from, fall down, καταπίπτω. Lucret. In terras decidit imber. Cic. Poma ex arboribus decidunt. Ovid. Decidit in casses præda. Plin. Cælo decidere. Ovid. Decidere ab equo. Cæs. Decidere equo. Nepos. ex equo. Plaut. præcipitem de lecto. Id. in foveam. Curt. Flumina in mare decidunt, fall, disembody themselves. Ovid. Decidere in præcepis. Horat. Decidit prædonum in turbam, falls among, falls in with. Plin. Dentes decidunt. Horat. Comæ decidunt, fall out. Petron. Decidere in somnum, to fall asleep. Sueton. Tunica ad pedes decidit. — ¶ Figur. Terent. Quanta de spe decidi! from what high expectations am I fallen! Id. Quanta spe decidi! Liv. A spe decidit. Nepos. Amicorum perfidia decidi, am I vanquished? Tacit. Huc decidisse cuncta, have come to that pass. Sueton. Decidere ad angustias rei familiaris. Plin. Decidere ab archetypo, to deviate from the original. — ¶ Also, to fall, die. Plaut. Cuncti solstitiali morbo decidunt. — ¶ Also, to waste away, be lessened or diminished. Colum.

**DECĒDŪS** (decido), a, um, adj. falling, 2 ready to fall, εύκατάπτωτος. Plin. Cornua decidua. Id. Decidua folia. Id. Ignes decidui ad terras.

**DECĒS** (decem), adv. ten times, δέκασις. Plin. Decies anno. Plaut. Decies in die

*Ovid.* Decies decemviri, *centumvirs.*  
*Martial.* Bis decies. *Cic.* Decies cen-  
 tensa millia, and *Liv.* Decies centum  
 millia, a *million.* — *Decies, Liv.,* and  
*Decies centena, Horat.,* are also used  
 to signify a *million.* — *¶ Also, often.*  
*Plaut.* Decies dixi.  
**DECIMA.** See *Decimus.*  
**DECIMANŪS, and DECUMANŪS** (decim-  
 us), a, um, adj. *belonging to the tenth,*  
*relating to the tenth part.* *Tacit.* Decu-  
 mani milites, the soldiers of the tenth  
 legion. — *¶ Decumanus ager, land*  
*that paid tithes or one tenth of its produce.*  
*Cic.* — *¶ Hence, Decumanus, subst.,*  
*tithe-gatherer.* *Cic.* — *¶ Decumana*  
*mulier, wife of a tithe-gatherer.* *Cic.* —  
*¶ Decumanum frumentum, a tithe of the*  
*produce.* *Cic.* — *¶ Also, great, large.*  
*Fest.* Decumana ova. *Id.* Decumani  
 fluctus. — *¶ Decumana porta, the*  
*principal gate of the camp.* *Cæs.*  
**DECIMATIŪS, and DECUMATIŪS** (decim-  
 3 mo), ōnis, f. a selection by lot of every  
 tenth man for punishment; decimation,  
 δέκαρενός. *Capitolin.*  
**DECIMŪS, and DECUMŪS** (decimus), as,  
 2 a. 1. to decimate, take by lot every tenth  
 man for punishment, δέκαρεῖω. *Sueton.*  
*Recusantes decimavit.*  
**DECIMŪS, and DECUMŪS** (decem), a,  
 um, adj. *the tenth, δέκατος.* *Cic.* Hora  
 decima. *Plaut.* Vix decimus quisque,  
 hardly one in ten. — *¶ Also, large.*  
*Ovid.* Decimæ undæ. — *¶ Decima,*  
*æ (pars), a tithe of any thing.* *Cic.*  
*Orestii prandia in semitis decumæ nomi-*  
*ne, magno honori fuerunt.* *Cic.* Mag-  
 nas decumas imponere. *Id.* Frumen-  
 tum omne in decumas auferre, under  
 the head of contributions. *Id.* Redimere  
 decumas. — *¶ Decimus is also a Rō-*  
*man prænomen.* — *¶ Decimum, adv.*  
*the tenth time.* *Liv.* Nos reficietis decim-  
 um tribunos.  
**DECIPĪŪS** (de & capio), is, ēpi, eptum,  
 a. 3. to deceive, beguile, εξαπατᾶω. *Cic.*  
*Crasam decipit.* *Horat.* Decipi specie  
 recti. *Plaut.* Deceptus est in eo. —  
*¶ Figur.* *Ovid.* Error decipit iudicium,  
 blinds. *Id.* Sic tamen decipio diem,  
 beguile the hours. *Horat.* Dulci laborum  
 decipitur sono, is made to forget. *Plin.*  
 Jubent acer decipit, to be imitated. *Liv.*  
 Via decipi, to miss.  
**DECIPŪLĀ, æ, f. and DECIPŪLŪM** (de-  
 3 cipio), i, n. a snare, gin, trap. — *Figur.*  
*a trick, artifice.* *Apul.*  
**DECIRCINŪS** (de & circino), as, āvi, ātum,  
 3 a. 1. to describe a circle; to make round,  
 κυκλῶ. *Manil.*  
**DECISIŪS** (decido), ōnis, f. a cutting off,  
 ἀποκοπή. *Apul.* — *¶ Figur.* a decision,  
 determination. *Cic.* Nostra decisio de  
 æquitate. *Id.* Decisionis arbiter.  
**DECIVS, ii, m. the name of a Rōman gens.**  
*Cic.* — *P.* Decius Mus devoted himself  
 for his country in the Latin war; his son,  
 of the same name, in the Etruscan war;  
 and his grandson, in the war with Pyr-  
 rhus.  
**DECLAMATIŪS** (declamo), ōnis, f. a de-  
 claiming; a declamation; oration made  
 on a theme, μελέτη. *Quintil.* Declama-  
 tio est forensium actionum meditatio.  
*Cic.* Quotidiana declamatio. — *¶ Also,*  
*a subject for declamation.* *Juvenal.*  
 Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias.  
**DECLAMĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a declaimer,  
 pleader. *Cic.*  
**DECLAMĀTŪRIŪS** (declamator), a, um,  
 adj. pertaining to the exercise of declaim-  
 ing, declamatory. *Cic.* Declamatorio  
 genere delectari videtur.  
**DECLAMITŪS** (frequentat. from declamo),  
 1 as, a. 1. to declaim, plead often. — *Cic.*  
*Commentabar declamitans cum Pisone.*  
*Id.* Declamitare causas. *Id.* Declamita-  
 re de aliquo.  
**DECLAMŪS** (de & clamo), as, āvi, ātum,  
 a. 1. to declaim, make set speeches, μελε-  
 τᾶω. *Cic.* Ad fluctum aiunt declamare  
 solitum Demosthenem. *Quintil.* Decla-  
 mare suasoria. *Martial.* Declamas  
 belle. — *¶ Also, to plead.* *Cic.* Qui  
 pro isto contra me vehementissime de-  
 clamasset. *Id.* Quæ visus est ex alia  
 oratione declamare. — *¶ Also, to cry*  
*out against, inveigh.* *Id.* In quemvis  
 declamare. *Ovid.* Quis teneræ decla-  
 mat amicæ.

**DECLARATIŪS** (declaro), ōnis, f. a decla-  
 ration, exposition, ἐκδήλωσις. *Cic.*  
**DECLARĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. he that de-  
 2 clares. *Plin.*  
**DECLARŪS** (de & claro), as, āvi, ātum, a.  
 1. to declare, show clearly, make clear, in-  
 dicate distinctly, evince, manifest, ἐκδη-  
 λῶ, ἐμφανίζω. *Cic.* Consolatio litte-  
 rarum tuarum declarat sunniam bene-  
 volentiam. *Id.* Præsentiam sæpe (divi-  
 suam) declarat. *Id.* Propriam cujusque  
 rei vim definitione declarat. *Cæs.*  
 Sortibus et vaticinationibus declarare.  
*Plin.* Declaratur senecta dentibus, is  
 shown, may be judged of. *Plaut.* Homi-  
 nem catum eum esse declaramus, we  
 say that he is. *Gell.* Propter cujus syl-  
 labæ sonum declarandum, to express.  
*Cic.* Nullum verbum idem declarat Latine,  
 nearly expresses. *Id.* Plura voca-  
 bula idem declarantia, signifying the  
 same thing. — *¶ Also, to declare, pro-*  
*claim.* *Cic.* Declarare consulem. *Virg.*  
 Victorem magna præconis voce Cloan-  
 thum Declarat.  
**DECLINATIŪS** (declino), ōnis, f. a bending  
 or turning aside; an avoiding, eschewing,  
 shunning, ἐκκλισις. *Curt.* Cum exigua  
 corporis declinatione vitare. *Cic.* Labo-  
 ris et periculi declinatio. *Id.* A malis  
 declinatio. — *¶ Also, aversion.*  
*Cic.* Appetitio declinatio naturalis. —  
*¶ Also, a digression.* *Cic.* Declinatio  
 brevis a proposito. — *¶ Also, a re-*  
*gion, a climate.* *Colum.* Declinationes  
 mundi. — *¶ Declinatio vocis, inflec-*  
*tion.* *Quintil.* — *¶ With grammari-*  
*ans, the declension of nouns and verbs.*  
*Quintil.* — *¶ Also, the derivation, com-*  
*position of words.* *Quintil.*  
**DECLINĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. the same as  
 Declinatio. *Cic.*  
**DECLINIS** (Id.), e, adj. turning aside.  
 3 Stat. Declinia juga.  
**DECLINŪS** (de & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a.  
 1. to bend downwards, ἐκκλίνω; κατα-  
 κλίνω. *Virg.* Declinat lumina somno,  
 inclines to sleep. *Propert.* Declinat ocel-  
 los. *Stat.* Declinat lilia culmos, hang.  
*Colum.* Die in vespere declinante, de-  
 clinning. — *¶ Figur.* *Plin.* Declinante  
 morbo, when on the decline. — *¶ Also,*  
*to turn aside, turn out of the way.* *Cic.*  
 De via declinavi. *Id.* Huc declinabam.  
*Id.* A Capua declinatorum. *Læret.*  
 Declinare recta regione viai. *Plaut.*  
 Declinavi me extra viam. *Liv.* Agmen  
 declinare. *Id.* Ictus declinare.  
*Catull.* Declinavit lumina, turned. —  
*¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Declinare a proposito,  
 to wander, swerve. *Plin.* Gemma decli-  
 nans a topazio in aurum. — *¶ Also,*  
*to avoid, eschew, shun.* *Cic.* A parvis  
 delictis est declinandum. *Id.* Declina-  
 re minas et contentiones. *Id.* impetum  
 adversarii. — *¶ Also, to differ, vary*  
*from.* *Terent.* Declinatam ab aliis. —  
*¶ Also, to incline, turn, or be disposed*  
*towards.* *Cic.* Unde huc declinavit ora-  
 tio, from this digression. *Quintil.* Ad  
 discendum jus declinaverunt, turned or  
 had recourse to. *Horat.* Cyrus in asperam  
 Declinat Pholoen, is fond of. —  
*¶ Also, with grammarians, to decline.*  
*Quintil.* Nomina declinare et verba.  
 — *¶ Also, to derive from.* *Varr.*  
**DECLIVIS** (de & clivus), e, and **DECLI-**  
**VŪS, a, um, adj.** bending downwards,  
 steep, sloping, ἐπικλινής. *Cæs.* Collis  
 ab summo æqualiter declivis. *Id.* In  
 declivi loco. *Id.* Recipere se per decli-  
 ve. *Ovid.* per decliva, precipices. *Id.*  
 Flumina declivia. *Plin.* Sol declivis  
 in occasum, declining. — *¶ Figur.* *Plin.*  
 Labitur occiduum per iter declivæ senec-  
 tæ. *Id.* Mulier ætate declivis. *Cul-*  
*purn.* Declivis æstas.  
**DECLIVITAS** (declivis), ātis, f. a declivi-  
 2 ty, κλίμα, κλίτος. *Cæs.*  
**DECLIVŪS.** See *Declivis.* 3  
**DECOCTIŪS** (decoquo), ōnis, f. the act of  
 3 boiling down. *Cæl. Aurelianus.* — *¶ Also,*  
*a decoction.* *Apul.* Harum decoctio  
 potui data.  
**DECOCTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a spendthrift,  
 1 bankrupt. *Cic.*  
**DECOCTUM** (Id.), i, n. a decoction; a  
 2 boiling, or seething; broth or liquor.  
*Plin.*  
**DECOCTŪS** (Id.), partic. and adj. a, um,  
 boiled or seethed, much sodden, boiled away,

boiled down. *Plin.* — *¶ Decocta, æ*  
 (aqua), water boiled with spices, and cooled  
 by snow. *Sueton.* — *¶ Figur.* pure,  
 refined. *Pers.* si forte aliquid decoctius  
 audis. — *¶ Decocta poma, over-*  
*ripe fruit.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Suavi-  
 tatem decoctam, luscious.  
**DECOCTVS, us, in the same as Decoctio**  
**2 Plin.**  
**DECOLLŪS** (de & collum), as, āvi, ātum,  
 a. 1. to decapitate, behead, δειροτομέω.  
*Senec.* Decollare homines. — *¶ Also,*  
*to take or put from off the neck.* *Cæcil.*  
 In tuo collo est: decolles, cave. —  
*¶ Figur.* to deprive. *Lucil.* Quibus fruc-  
 tibus me decollavi. — *¶ Also, to fail,*  
*be wanting.* *Plaut.* Si ea spes decolla-  
 bit, redibo.  
**DECŪLŪR** (de & color), ōris, adject. that  
 2 hath lost its color, discolored, κακόχρους.  
*Plin.* Æstates decolore faciant cutem.  
*Propert.* Ustus et Eoo decolor Indus  
 equo, sun-burnt, swarthy. *Ovid.* Deco-  
 lor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus erit, stain-  
 ed, discolored. — *¶ Figur.* *Virg.* Deteri-  
 or ac decolor ætas, vitiated, depraved.  
*Ovid.* Fama decolor.  
**DECŪLŪRATIŪS** (decoloro), ōnis, f. a dis-  
 1 coloring, vitiating, corrupting. *Cic.*  
**DECŪLŪRŪS** (decolor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 2 to discolor, tarnish, stain, vitiate, κακα-  
 χρώω. *Horat.* Quod mare Daunie Non  
 decoloraveræ cædes. — *¶ Also, to*  
*change color.* *Colum.* Olivæ decolorantur  
 antequam mitescant. — *¶ Figur.*  
*Augustin.* Decolorati mores, depraved.  
**DECŪLŪRŪS, a, um, adject.** the same as  
 3 Decolor. *Prudent.*  
**DECŪNDŪS** (de & condo), is, idi, itum,  
 2 a. 3. to put down into, hide. *Senec.* Al-  
 leg. detruhet.  
**DECŪNTŪR, or DECŪNCTŪR** (de & con-  
 3 tor or cunctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.  
 to stay, delay. *Apul.*  
**DECŪQUŪS** (de & coquo) is, ōxi, octum, a.  
 1 and n. 3. to boil, seethe, πέπω, διαπέπω.  
*Horat.* discincti ludere, donec Decoque-  
 retur olus soliti. *Plin.* Decoquere len-  
 tem in vino. *Id.* Rapa decoquuntur  
 aqua. *Id.* Folia decoquuntur ex melle.  
 — *¶ Also, in pass. to grow hard.* *Plin.*  
 Acini decoquuntur in callum. — *¶ Also,*  
*to boil down or away, diminish or con-*  
*sume by boiling.* *Colum.* Decoquere ace-  
 tum ad quartas. — *¶ Also, to waste, con-*  
*sume.* *Liv.* Argenti pars quarta decocta  
 erat, had been melted away. — *¶ Figur.*  
*to diminish.* *Quintil.* Multum decoquo  
 anni. — *¶ Hence, to spend or run through*  
*one's fortune, become a bankrupt.* *Cic.*  
 Tenesne memoria, præteritatum te de-  
 coxisse. *Plin.* Creditoribus decoquere.  
 — *¶ Also, to make bankrupt.* *Pers.*  
 Hunc alea decoquit, breaks or renders  
 bankrupt. — *¶ Figur.* *Flor.* Imperium  
 inertia Cæsarum quasi consenuit, atque  
 decoxit. *Senec.* Bonæ spei decoquere,  
 to disappoint expectation.  
**DECŪR** (deceo), ōris, m. comeliness, grace-  
 2 fulness, grace, elegance, εὐπρέπεια.  
*Quintil.* Inest proprius quibusdam de-  
 cor in habitu atque vultu. *Horat.* Mo-  
 bilibusque decor, maturis dandus et an-  
 nis. *Cic.* Spoliavit virtutem suo decore.  
*Id.* Honestatis decor. *Ovid.* Ovibus sua  
 lana decori est. *Plin.* Decoris gratia  
 succinea gestantes, as an ornament. —  
*¶ Also, beauty.* *Horat.* Fugit retro Le-  
 vis juvenas, et decor.  
**DECŪR** (decor), ōris, and **DECŪRIS, e,**  
 adject. the same as Decorus. *Sallust.*  
 fragm. Armis decoribus cultus.  
**DECŪRAMEN** (decoro); inis, and **DECŪ-**  
**3 RAMENTUM, i, n. an ornament.** *Sil.*  
**DECŪRE** (decorus), adverb, gracefully, be-  
 comingly, beautifully. *Cic.*  
**DECŪRIŪS** (de & corium), as, a. 1. to skin.  
 3 Tertull. — *¶ Also, to peel.* *Pallad.*  
**DECŪRIS, e, 3 See Decor, decŪris, adject.**  
**DECŪRITER** (decoris), adverb, gracefully.  
 3 *Apul.*  
**DECŪRŪS** (decus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
 adorn, beautify, grace, embellish, trim,  
 decorate, κοσμέω. *Horat.* Templâ decora-  
 rare. *Tibull.* Serta decorant comas.  
*Virg.* pyram fulgentibus armis. *Id.*  
 aliquem sepulcro. *Plaut.* digitos annu-  
 lis. *Cic.* O clementiam omni laude  
 decorandam. *Id.* Decorare atque au-  
 gere reipublicam. *Id.* aliquem singu-  
 laribus honoribus.

**DECORTICATIŌ** (decortico), ōnis, f. the bark or peeling of a tree. *Plin.*  
**DECORTICIŌ** (de & cortex), as, a. 1. to take or strip off the bark, peel, bark, decorticate, ἀπολεπίω. *Plin.*  
**DECORŪS** (decus), a, um, adject fit, proper, decorous, honorable, εὐσχημῶν, εὐπρεπής. *Cic.* Quod honestum decorumque sit. *Id.* Divo decora gratæque hostiæ. *Horat.* Silentium parum decorum. — With the ablative. *Plaut.* Facinora neque te decora, neque tuis virtutibus, worthy. — ¶ Absol. Decorum, i, n. decorum; what is honorable, proper, or becoming, τὸ πρεπόν. *Cic.* Sequi, et servare decorum, to observe the rules of. *Quintil.* In omnibus custodire decorum. — ¶ Also, comely, graceful, beautiful, decorated, ornamented. *Virg.* Ostro decori. *Horat.* Cæsar merita fronde decorus. *Id.* Decora facies. *Ovid.* Decorum caput. *Virg.* Oculos dejecta decoros. *Id.* Membra decora. *Id.* Lacrimæ lecoræ. *Id.* Enses decoros. *Horat.* Decora ædes.  
**DECREMENTUM** (decreasco), i, n. a decreasing, decrement. *Apulci.*  
**DECREMŌ** (de & cremo), as, a. 1. to burn. *Tertull.*  
**DECREPITŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. very old, 1 decrepit, crazy, in his dotage, ἐπὶ γῆρας. *Tertull.* Decrepita anus. *Plaut.* Decrepitus senex. *Cic.* Decrepita ætate mori.  
**DECRESCENTIA** (decreasco), æ, f. a decreasing, waning. *Vitruv.* Decrescentia lunæ.  
**DECRESCŌ** (de & cresco), is, ævi, n. 3. to decrease, grow less, diminish, decay, wear away, μειοῦμαι. *Lucret.* Ferrens occulte decrescit vomer in arvis. *Cic.* Ostrea cum luna pariter decrescunt. *Cels.* Febris decrevit, has abated, subsided. *Plin.* Decrescente die.  
**DECRETŌRIŪS** (decretum), a, um, adject. 2 pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, definitive, decisive. *Senec.* Arma decretoria, arms with which gladiators fought, opposed to lusoria (foils). *Id.* Hora decretoria.  
**DECRETUM** (decerno), i, n. a decree, act, ordinance, statute, ψήφισμα. *Cic.* Decurionum decretum. *Id.* Servare decreta. *Cæs.* Stare decreto. *Id.* Parere decretis. — ¶ Also, a dogma, principle, philosophical doctrine. *Cic.* Habent Academici decretum. *Senec.* Decreta philosophiæ.  
**DECULCŌ** (de & calco), as, a. 1. to tread 2 or trample upon, tread under foot, καταπατέω. *Plin.* Baccas deculcant.  
**DECULPATŪS** (de & culpo), a, um, adj. 3 blamable, blame-worthy. *Gell.*  
**DECUMATES** agri. *Tacit.* that pay tithes.  
**DECUMBŌ** (de & cubo), is, ūbui, n. 3. to lie down, κατέκειμαι, recumbo, jaceo. *Cic.* Cum Apronius in triclinio decubisset, to recline at table, sit down at meat. — ¶ Also, to lie abed, to keep one's bed. *Sueton.* In aureo lecto decumbere. *Senec.* Familia decubuit, the servants are laid up. — ¶ Also, of gladiators, to fall, die. *Cic.* Nobiles gladiatores honeste decumbunt.  
**DECUNCTOR.** See *Decontor.* 3  
**DECURIA** (decem), æ, f. ten of any thing, δέκας. *Varr.* Decurie numerorum. — Hence, a division of the cavalry consisting of ten men. — ¶ Also, a number, company, or society of persons without regard to the number. *Plaut.* Exigam te ex hac de curia. *Sueton.* Scribarum decuriæ, orders or classes of clerks. *Cic.* Decuria senatoria, an order or class of judges.  
**DECURIATIŪS** (decurio), ōnis, f. a dividing into decuriæ or wards. *Cic.*  
**DECURIATŪS** (Id.), us, m. the same as 2 *Decuriatio.* *Liv.*  
**DECURIŪS** (decuria), as, ævi, ātum, a. 1. to divide into decuriæ, or companies. *Cic.* Equites decuriati. *Id.* Decuriatos et descriptos exercitum. *Id.* Delectus habebatur, cum vicatim homines decuriarentur.  
**DECURIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, m. the commander of a decuria. *Varr.*; or of a turma. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a senator in a municipal town or colony. *Cic.* Recita, quid decreverint Capuæ decuriones. — ¶ *Sueton.* Decurio cubiculariorum, one of the head chamberlains.

**DECURIONATŪS** (decurio), us, m. the office of a Decurio or senator, δεκαδρχία, βουλευία. *Plin.* Jun.  
**DECURRŌ** (de & curro), is, decurri or decurri, cursum, a. 3. to run down or along, παραθέω, deorsum curro. *Virg.* Summa decurrit ab arce. *Cæs.* In vallem decurrere. *Id.* Ad flumen decurrerunt. *Liv.* Decurrere de tribunali. *Virg.* Capræ decurrere jugis. *Horat.* Monte decurrens annis. *Tacit.* Naves decurrunt, sail down the stream. — ¶ Also, to run, hasten. *Nepos.* Decurrere in spatio. *Ovid.* Decurrit pedibus super æquora sicils. *Id.* Decurrere mari. *Id.* Celeri decurrere cymba. — ¶ Also, decurrere, or decurrere in armis (of military exercises or manoeuvres), to walk or run in armor. *Liv.* — ¶ Figur. to run through, run over, pursue, finish. *Phædr.* Decurrere vitam. *Virg.* Inceptum laborem decurrere. *Quintil.* In peroratione decurrendum per capita. *Id.* Decurrere per materiam stylo velocissimo. *Justin.* Per vestigia paternæ virtutis decurrere. — ¶ Also, to abandon. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Vitia ætate decursa sunt. — ¶ Also, to have recourse to. *Horat.* Decurrere ad preces. *Ovid.* ad artes Hæmonias *Justin.* ad oraculum. *Plin.* Ep. Ad te consulendum decurri *Tacit.* Eo decursum est, ut, it was determined. *Liv.* Decurribatur tamen eo, ut ovans urbem iniret, they came to the determination, that, &c. — ¶ Sometimes, to extend. *Plin.* India decurrit in planitiem immenseam.  
**DECURSIŪS** (decurro), ōnis, f. the act of running or flowing down. *Arnob.* Aqua ad decursionem prona. — ¶ Also, an incursion, invasion. *Hirt.* Opportunitas castellanis impellebat ad decursiones faciendas. — ¶ Also, a sort of military exercise, the walking or running of soldiers in complete armor. *Sueton.* Indicta decursione prætorianis. *Id.* Campetris decursio.  
**DECURSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a running down, descent, stream, decursio. *Liv.* Ex colibus decursus. *Petron.* Præceps decursus. *Lucret.* Montibus e magnis decursus aquai. *Virg.* decurso rapido de montibus altis. — ¶ Also, the exercising of soldiers. (See *Decurro.*) *Tacit.* Decursibus cohortium interesse. — ¶ Also, the end of the course. *Sæd.* Destitit ante decursum. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Decursus temporis. *Id.* Decursu honorum.  
**DECURTŌ** (de & curto), as, ævi, ātum, a. 2 I. to cut short, eurtail, maim. *Plin.* Decurtatæ radices. *Cic.* Mutila quædam et quasi decurtata.  
**DECŪS** (deceo), ōris, n. an ornament, grace, 3 beauty, credit, honor, commendation, εὐπρέπεια, κόσμημα, τιμή. *Cic.* Hominis decus ingenium est. *Id.* Verum decus in virtute positum est. *Id.* Ad decus, ornamentumque senectutis. *Liv.* Oratorem habuit plenam veris decoriibus, of real beauties. *Id.* Belli decora, glorious deeds. *Virg.* Tantum egregio decus enitet ore, beauty and majesty. — ¶ Also, he who confers honor. *Horat.* O et presidium, et dulce decus meum.  
**DECUSSATIM** (decussio), adverb, crosswise, in the form of an X. *Vitruv.*  
**DECUSSATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a cutting 2 crosswise in the form of an X, decussation. *Vitruv.*  
**DECUSSŪS** (decutio), ōnis, f. a striking 3 off, throwing aside. *Tertull.*  
**DECUSSIS** (decem & as), is, m. a piece of 2 money of the value of ten asses, and marked with the Roman numeral X. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the number ten, δέκας. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, decussation, the crossing of two lines in the form of the letter X. *Plin.*  
**DECUSSISSEXIS** (decussis & sex), n. in 3 declin. the number sixteen. *Vitruv.*  
**DECUSSŌ** (decussis), as, a. 1. to cut or I plac crosswise in the form of the letter X, χιτάζω. *Cic.* Hanc conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem diffidit, medietate accommodans mediam quasi decussavit.  
**DECUTIŪS** (de & quatio) ūtis, ussi, ussum, 2 a. 3. to shake down, strike or shake off, beat down, καταείω. *Liv.* Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse. *Plin.* Perticis decutere olivas. — ¶ Al-

so, to drive away, beat off. *Hirt.* Collem decusso præsidio occupaverunt.  
**DEDAMNŌ** (de & damno), as, a. 1. to acquit. *Tertull.*  
**DEDECET** (de & decet), ebat, ecuit, imperet 2 it misbecomes, or does not become, ἀπερέεσθαι. *Cic.* Oratorem simulare non dedecet. *Id.* Si quid dedecet in aliis. *Ovid.* Nec dominam motæ dedecere comæ. — ¶ Sometimes in the first person. *Stat.* Si non dedecui tua jussa, if I have not dishonored, neglected.  
**DEDECŌR** (dedecet), ōris, adject. unseemly, inglorious, vile, worthless. *Sallust.*  
**DEDECORATIŪS** (dedecoro), ōnis, f. disgrace, dishonor. *Tertull.*  
**DEDECORATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who dishonors. *Tertull.*  
**DEDECORŌ** (dedecus), as, a. 1. to dishonor, disgrace, render infamous, κατασχύνω. *Cic.* Dedecorantem urbis auctoritatem. *Horat.* Dedecorant bene nata culpa. *Sallust.* Se flagitiis dedecoravere.  
**DEDECORŌSE** (dedecorosus), adverb, 3 basely, dishonorably, αίσχροπῶς, turpiter. *Aurel. Victor.* Dedecorose vixi.  
**DEDECORŌSŪS** (dedecus), a, um, adject. 3 disgraceful, dishonorable. *Aurel. Victor.* Necem dedecorosam.  
**DEDECORŪS** (de & decorus), a, um, adj. 2 dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous. *Plaut.* Age jam id tametsi est dedecorum, patiar. *Tacit.* Majoribus suis dedecorum.  
**DEDĒCŪS** (de & decus), ōris, n. disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy; a shameful or disgraceful action. *Cic.* Sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore. *Id.* Cum ignominia et dedecore perire. *Id.* Admittere dedecus. *Id.* Incurrere in dedecora. *Id.* Dedecori esse studiis ac litteris.  
**DEDICATIŪS** (dedico), ōnis, f. a dedication, consecration. *Cic.* Sacerdotis superstitiosa dedicatio. *Plin.* Dedicatio theatri. *Liv.* Dedicacionem adis. *Id.* Celebrare dedicacionem. — ¶ Figur. applying to use. *Sueton.* Dedicatio pontis. *Id.* patinæ.  
**DEDICATIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. of 3 firmative. *Apul.*  
**DEDICATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who dedicates; a dedicator, author, founder. *Tertull.*  
**DEDICŌ** (de & dico), as, ævi, ātum, a. 1. to speak, set forth, declare, affirm, assert, λέγω, dico, loquor, enarro, affirmo, assero. *Cæcil.* Legati dedicant mandata, deliver. *Lucret.* Hæc quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, shows. — ¶ Dedicare in censu, or in censum aliquid, to give in an estimate. *Cic.* Prædia etiam in censu dedicavisti. — ¶ Also, to dedicate, consecrate, καθιερώω, ἀντίστημι, ἀφοσιώω. *Cic.* Smyriacæ delubrum Homeri dedicaverunt. *Id.* Romulus templum sibi dedicari jussit. *Id.* Si mulacrum aut aram dedicare. *Id.* Ædes dedicatæ. — ¶ Dedicare alicui librum, to dedicate, inscribe. *Plin.* Hos tibi dedicavi libellos. — ¶ Dedicare aliquem, to deify. *Cic.* Fides, virtus, concordia consecratæ et publice dedicatæ sunt. — ¶ Dedicare alicui libris, to put in writing, record. *Quintil.* Quod libris dedicatur, et in exemplum editur. — ¶ Also, to apply to use. Dedicare theatrum, domum, pontem, patinam. *Plin.* and *Sueton.*  
**DEDIGNATIŪS** (dedignor), ōnis, f. a scorn 2 ing or disdain. *Plin.* Paneg. Dignatio parenti. *Quintil.* Tacita dedignatio.  
**DEDIGNŌR** (de & dignor), āris, dep. 1. 2 to count unworthy, disdain, slight, scorn, spurn, ἀπαξίωω, indignum reputo, contemno. *Ovid.* Is me nec comitem, nec dedignatus amicum est. *Curt.* Philippum dedignatur patrem. *Virg.* Dedignari alicum maritum. *Tacit.* Venire dedignari. *Id.* Accendere dedignantes.  
**DEDISCŌ** (de & disco), is, dididici, a. 3. to unlearn, forget, μεταρραθῆναι. *Cic.* Juventus nostra dedisceret pæne dicendo. *Ovid.* Intra amor mentes usu, dediscitur usu. *Id.* Dediscere amare. *Lucret.* Dedicat pace ducem, forgotten the arts of a general.  
**DEDITIŪS** (dedo), ōnis, f. a yielding up, surrender, παράδοσις. *Cæs.* Omnes in deditionem cepit. *Sallust.* Facere deditionem oppidi. *Liv.* Facere deditionem ad hostem, to surrender to the enemy. *Id.* Facere deditionem hosti

*Curt.* Fame in deditioem subigere, to compel to surrender. *Cæs.* Venire in deditioem. *Justin.* Exercitum per deditioem alicui tradere.

**DEDITITIUS**, and **DEDITICIUS** (deditio), a, um, adject. *one who has surrendered.* *Cic.* Ad tuos sive captivos, sive dedititios pertinere. *Cæs.* In tanta multitudine dedititiorum. *Liv.* Ut dedititiis suis parcerent.

**DEDITUS** (dedo), a, um, particip. *given, given over, given up.* *Lucret.* Corpora, paupertate et morbo jam dedita morti. (See *Dedo*.) — ¶ Also, adject. *devoted, addicted.* *Dolab.* ad *Cic.* Animus tibi deditissimus. *Entrop.* Uxoribus deditior. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Dedita opera, on purpose, designedly. *Cic.* Studiis deditus. *Id.* Religionibus deditus. *Id.* Vitibus dedita. *Senec.* Vino deditus. *Sallust.* Dediti ventri atque somno. *Catull.* In mala deditus vir adultera. *Lucret.* In pugnae studio dedita mens est.

**DEDŌ** (de & do), is, dedidi, deditum, a. 3. to give, give up, deliver, ἐκδίωμι, do, trade, addico. *Cic.* Dedere aliquem hostibus. *Id.* aliquem telis militum. *Plant.* Dedere aliquem in cruciatum. *Liv.* alicui quempiam ad supplicium. *Virg.* neci. *Terent.* Davo istuc dedam negotii, consign. — *Cic.* Dedere aures suas poetis. *Lucret.* Dede manus, yield. — ¶ Also, to surrender, submit. *Cic.* Pindenissæ se mihi dederunt, have surrendered themselves into my hands. *Plant.* Dedere se in ditionem et arbitratum hostium, to surrender at discretion. *Liv.* Agros in alicujus ditionem dedere. *Cæs.* Seque ei dederunt. — ¶ *Figur.* *Terent.* Tibi, pater, me dedo, I give myself entirely up to you. *Cic.* Patriæ nos totos dedere debemus. *Id.* Dedere se totum ægritudini. *Id.* aliquem libidini alterius. *Id.* se desideria aut mestitiae. *Id.* aliquem crudelitati inimici. — ¶ Also, to give himself up, apply or devote himself. *Cic.* Me dedo litteris. *Id.* Dedere se studio litterarum. *Id.* se ad audiendum, scribendumque. *Liv.* animum sacris.

**DEDŌCĒŌ** (de & doceo), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to unteach, teach otherwise, μεταδιδάσκω. *Cic.* Est dedocendus. *Id.* Geometriam dedocere. *Horat.* Virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus.

**DEDŌLĒŌ** (de & doleo), es, ui, itum, 3. n. 2. to give over grieving, grieve no more, ἀταλῆς. *Ovid.*

**DEDŌLŌ** (de & dolo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2. to chip, cut, hew, square, ἀποκρίνω, ἀποξέω. *Plin.* Dedolanda arbor, to be cut down. — Also, to cut smooth. *Apul.* Vasculum crystallo dedolatum. — ¶ *Figur.* *Apul.* Crebris ictibus dedolabat, was beaten.

**DEDŪCŌ** (de & duco), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. to bring down, fetch, or pull down, κάρω, ἐξάω. *Ovid.* Deducentia ramos pondere poma suo. *Cæs.* Consul concionari conantem de rostris deduxit. *Virg.* Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, to draw down. *Liv.* Equitatum ad pedes deducere, to dismount. *Virg.* Rivos deducere, to drain off. *Ovid.* Deducere vestem humero ad pectora. *Quintil.* Deducere manum ad imum ventrem. — ¶ Deducere vela, to unfurl, spread, extend. *Ovid.* — ¶ Deducere naves, to launch, bring down from land to sea. *Virg.* Deducunt socii naves, et litora complent. — ¶ Also, to convey, conduct, remove, bring, or lead forth. *Liv.* Deducere præsidia ab oppidis. *Cic.* de oppidis præsidia. *Cæs.* Imperat, ut pecora deducant (sc. ex agris). *Id.* Suos clam ex agris deducere ceperunt. *Cic.* Deducere colonias, to plant. Also, absolut. *Nepos.* in *Timol.* 3. — ¶ Also, to conduct, lead out. *Cæs.* Milites ad Labienum deducere. *Cic.* Ad iudicium deducti sunt. — ¶ Also, for ducere, to lead. *Horat.* Deduci triumpho. *Petron.* Deducere naves in portum. — ¶ Also, to accompany attend out of respect, set on the way. *Liv.* Frequentes eum domum deduxerunt. *Cic.* Cum magna multitudine civium me domo deduceret. *Id.* Salutari, appeti, dcedi, assurgi, deduci, to be accompanied out of

respect, set on the way. — ¶ Also, to withdraw, subtract, diminish. *Terent.* Deducunt cibum. *Cic.* Addendo et deducendo videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat. — ¶ Also, of a pimp or procurer. *Cic.* Qui ad istum deduxerat Tertiam. — ¶ Also, to protract, put off. *Cæs.* In noctem rem deduxerant. — ¶ Also, to deprive, depose, spoil. *Liv.* Deducere aliquem ex possessione. *Cic.* De fundo *Cæcina* moribus deduceretur. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Nos fortuna deduxit, ut, &c. *Id.* Deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citima. *Id.* Spe deducebar ad eam cogitationem, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Deducere rem ad otium. *Id.* rem ad arma. *Id.* rem in controversiam. — ¶ Also, to bring, lead, move, induce. *Cic.* Ad flutum et misericordiam deducatur. *Plin.* *Ep.* Deducere in sententiam. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* in fraudem. *Quintil.* in periculum. *Liv.* in societatem belli. *Id.* Ne se temere in causam deduceret, that they might not be drawn in to be a party. *Cels.* Deducere ad cibum, to provoke an appetite. — ¶ Sometimes, to turn or draw away, distract. *Quintil.* Deducere de animi pravitate. *Cic.* Me de fide deducere. *Id.* Deduci de sententia. *Id.* Pecunia deducere aliquem ab accusatione. *Id.* Ab eo deduci non potest, he cannot be brought to forego that opinion. *Senec.* Mors juvenile ævum in flore deducit, cuts off. *Lucret.* Deducere aliquem vero, to seduce from Absolut. *Cæs.* Adolescentibus premio deductis, seduced. — ¶ Also, to reduce. *Cic.* Rem huc deduxi, ut. *Id.* Quem in locum res deducta sit, vides, to what a pass the matter is brought. *Id.* Ergo huc universa causa deducitur, amounts to this. *Horat.* Iliacum carmen deducere in actus, to make the subject of a tragedy. — ¶ Also, to bring down, continue. *Ovid.* In tua deduxi tempora opus, have brought down. *Id.* Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. — ¶ Also, to draw out, spin. *Ovid.* Levi deducens pollice filum. — Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Luctor deducere versum. *Valer. Max.* Triduo non ultra tres versus deducere, to spin out, write. — ¶ Deducere vocem, to contract, render shrill. *Macrob.* Vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba. See *Deductus*. — ¶ *Senec.* Bonorum virorum lineamenta deducere, to portray, copy.

**DEDŪCTIŌ** (deduco), ōnis, f. a bringing or leading forth, conducting, παραγωγή. *Cic.* Albanæ aque deductio, a draining, drawing off. *Id.* In oppida militum deductio, introduction. — ¶ Also, ejection, expulsion. *Cic.* Postulavit ut moribus deductio fieret. — ¶ Also, the leading or planting of a colony. *Cic.* Quæ erit in istos agros deductio. *Plin.* Deductio oppidorum. — ¶ Also, a withdrawing, diminution, deduction. *Plin.* Ex qua pecunia ne qua deductio fieret. *Cic.* Deductiones facere. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Deductio rationis, h. e. infirmatio et depulsiō.

**DEDŪCTOR** (Id.), ōnis, m. a client, who on public occasions attends his patron, a follower. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a bearer. *Terull.*

**DEDŪCTORIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a channel or canal. *Pallad.*

**DEDŪCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a draining or 3 drawing off. *Cic.* Deductus aquarum. — ¶ Also, a weighing or dragging down. *Apul.* Ponderis deducti.

**DEDŪCTŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. and adject. brought down. *Ovid.* Eluvie mons est deductus in æquor. *Id.* Deducta navis, launched, brought down from land into the sea. — ¶ Also, led, conducted, brought. *Cic.* Deductus ad Scævolum. *Propert.* Mihi deductæ fax omen prætulit, conducted to my husband. *Cic.* Causa in iudicium deducta. — ¶ Also, derived, borrowed. *Ovid.* Deductum nomen ab Anco. *Horat.* Mos deductus. — ¶ Also, composed. *Ovid.* Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno. — ¶ Also, studied, labored. *Quintil.* Deducta oratio. — ¶ Also, light, slender, subtle, λεπρός. *Lamprid.* Nasus deductus, a pointed nose. *So, Sueton.* Nasum habuit ab imo deductiorem. *Ma-*

*crob.* Voce deducta, in a slender or low tone. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Tenui deducta poemata filo, written in a simple style. *Virg.* Deductum dicere carmen, humble, lowly. — ¶ Also, cast down, lowered. *Ovid.* Deducta fronte. *Quintil.* Superciliis deductis tristitia ostenditur.

**DEERRŌ** (de & erro), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to wander from, wander out of the way, straggle, go astray, ἀφαιπράνω, de via declinare. *Virg.* Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat. *Quintil.* Itinere deerremus. *Cic.* Iis, qui in itinere deerravissent. *Plin.* Deerrare in alienum tramitem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Si non deerrabimus ab eo, quod cœpimus exponere, to digress. *Tacit.* Sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, fell upon improper persons. — *Passiv.* impers. *Vellei.* Ubi semel recto deerratum est.

**DEFŒCABILIS** (defæco), e, adj. that may 3 be cleansed. *Sidon.*

**DEFŒCATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a cleansing 3 from dregs, defecation. *Terull.*

**DEFŒCŌ** (de & fax), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cleanse from the dregs, to strain through a strainer, refine, purify, defecate, ὑλίζω. *Plin.* Vina defæcari, etiam diffundi Hygini suadet. — ¶ *Figur.* *Prudent.* Defæcare membra, to wash. *Plant.* Defæcato animo, free from anxiety, at ease. *Id.* Quidquid incerti fuit, nunc defæcatum est, made clear.

**DEFAMATŪS** (de & fama), a, um, adject. 3 without honor, infamous, base. *Gell.* Vocabula defamata. *Id.* Turpitudine vitæ defamatissimus.

**DEFANATŪS** (de & fanum), a, um, adject. 3 profaned. *Arnob.*

**DEFARINATŪS** (de & farina), a, um, 3 adject. pulverized. *Terull.*

**DEFATIGATIŌ** (defatigo), ōnis, f. a wearying, tiring, fatiguing; weariness, fatigue. *Cic.* Exercitationum defatigatione. *Id.* Defatigatio et satietas. *Hirt.* Sine defatigatione equorum in castra se recipere.

**DEFATIGŌ** (de & fatigo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to weary or tire greatly, tire out, fatigue, καραπνέω, lassum reddo. *Cæs.* Cui nostros assiduo labore defatigarent. *Id.* Galli defatigati diuturnitate belli. *Id.* Ut integri defatigatis succederent. *Cic.* Iudices omnes defatigare. *Id.* Noli in conservandis bonis viris defatigari. *Lentul.* ad *Cic.* Nec defatigabor permanere in labore et periculis.

**DEFATISCENS**, for defetiscens. *Plin.*

**DEFECTIŌ** (deficio), ōnis, f. a failing, defect, failure, want, ἐκλειψις. *Cic.* Defectio virium. *Macrob.* pecunia. *Plin.* Mulierum defectio, fainting, swooning, swoon, qualm. — Defectio solis or lunæ, an eclipse. *Cic.* Solis defectioes, itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multis annis. — Defectio animæ, want of breath. *Cels.* — Defectio animi, want of courage. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* defectio, revolt. *Cic.* Defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum, Pompey having abandoned me. *Nepos.* Ad regem transiit, et defectione patris detulit, the revolt. *Cæs.* Admaturare defectionem. *Curt.* moliri. *Liv.* attentare. *Tacit.* captare. *Id.* Ad defectionem trahere. *Cic.* Intemperantia est a recta ratione defectio. — ¶ Also, ellipsis in grammar. *Gell.*

**DEFECTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. imperfect, 3 defective. *Cal. Aurel.* Defectiva febris, an intermittent fever. — ¶ Defectiva verba, and nomina, defective verbs and nouns. *Priscian.*

**DEFECTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who revolts; 2 a rebel. *Tacit.* Patris sui defectores, revolters from his father.

**DEFECTRIX** (defector), icis, f. that is 3 defective. *Terull.* Defectrix virtus.

**DEFECTŪS** (deficio), us, m. a defect, want, deficiency, weakness, failing. *Plin.* Lactis defectus, where there is a deficiency of milk. *Id.* Defectu mittentis, from some fault of the thrower. *Id.* Æs velocis defectus, that soon fails. *Id.* Defectus animi, a swoon, qualm. *Virg.* Defectus solis, an eclipse. *Cic.* Lunæ defectibus, while it is waning. — ¶ Also, a rebellion, revolt, defection. *Capitolin.* Defectu legionum interemptus est.

**DEFECTŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. wanting, deficient, imperfect, having lost. *Quintil.* Aqua ciboque defecti. *Plin.*

Leones defecti dentibus. *Stat.* Defectus genibus, whose knees totter under him. *Tibull.* Sol defectus lumine, eclipsed. — Defecta nomina, insolvent debtors. *Pandect.* — Defectus facultatibus, a bankrupt. *Ulpian.* — ¶ Also, adj. wasted, spent, worn out, decayed, weak, languid. *Phaedr.* Defectus annis. *Apul.* Omnia defectiora. *Col.* Defectissimus annis. — ¶ See *Deficio*.

**DEFENDĀ** (de & fendo, obs.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to keep or ward off, keep away, repel, ἐκ ποδῶν ποιοῦμαι, ἀλέξω, εἶργω, ἀπειρω, arceo, prohibeo, depello, propulso. *Cato.* Precor, uti morbos defendas. *Cic.* Solis defendit ardores. *Ovid.* Defendere ignem a tectis. *Horat.* Defendere frigus. *Cic.* Defendere vim illatam. *Id.* pericula civium. *Id.* injuriam et propulsare. *Cæs.* bellum. *Virg.* Defende furorem. *Sil.* Defendere sitim lymphā, to quench his thirst. — With the dative. *Virg.* Solstitium pecori defendite, ward off from the flocks. *Horat.* Faunus ignem defendit æstatem capellis. *Plaut.* Defendere injuriam foribus. — ¶ Hence, to defend, keep, protect, guard, preserve, support, διασώζω, ἀμύνω, ἀσπίζω. *Cic.* Provinciam a calamitate defendere. *Virg.* Defendo a frigore myrtos. *Ovid.* A pecoris morsu frondes defendere. *Cæs.* Dignitatem suam ab inimicis. *Cic.* vitam a telis inimicorum. *Id.* Defendere aliquem contra iniquos. *Id.* innocentiam alicujus. *Id.* aliquem de ambitu. *Id.* Armis prudentie causas defendere. *Id.* Scelus nullum defendere ac tegere. *Id.* Pacem defendi, otio studii. *Cels.* Defendere valetudinem, to preserve. *Cic.* Hunc defendunt, huic adsunt, protect him. — ¶ Also, to maintain, assert, support. *Cic.* Carneades nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probavit. — ¶ Also, to bring forward in the way of defence, allege as a plea or excuse. *Cic.* Sed quid ego ex te quero, quid defensor sis, cum, &c. — ¶ Also, to claim, assert. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to aveng. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to cover. *Stat.* Teneras defenditur atra veste genas.

**DEFENERĀ** (de & fenero), as, a. 1. to ruin by usury. *Cic.* Ad defenerandas diripiendasque provincias.

**DEFENSA** (defendo), æ, f. defuce, support, revenge. *Tertull.*

**DEFENSIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a defending, defence, προστασία, ἀπολογία. *Cic.* Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuæ. *Id.* Ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, answer. *Id.* Utriusque rei facilis est defensio. *Id.* Defensio contra vim. *Id.* Suscipere defensionem alicujus. *Id.* Uti defensione aliqua. *Id.* Dare alicui defensionem. *Cæs.* Apparare omnia ad defensionem urbis. — ¶ Also, defence, h. e. speech or writing in defence. *Plin.* Defensionem Demosthenis legit. — ¶ Also, revenge. *Pandect.*

**DEFENSITĀ** (frequentat. from defendo), as, a. 1. to defend often. *Cic.* Defensitare causas.

**DEFENSĀ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to defend. *Sallust.* Defensare mœnia. *Plaut.* Defensare se injuria. *Sallust.* Defensare ab hostibus. — ¶ Also, to ward off. *Stat.*

**DEFENSOR** (defendo), ōris, m. one who keeps or wards off, qui prohibet, depulsor. *Cic.* Defensores necis. *Id.* Defensor periculi. — ¶ Also, a defender, advocate, patronus, propugnator. *Cic.* Defensor vestræ voluntatis. *Id.* Custos, defensorque juris et libertatis. — ¶ Also, of women. *Pandect.* Si mulier defensor alicujus exstiterit. — And of inanimate objects. *Cæs.* Publicæ adigebantur, ut his defensoribus earum vis minueretur.

**DEFENSORIUS** (defensor), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to defence. *Tertull.*

**DEFERĀ** (de & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, a. to carry down or along, καταφέρω, deorsum fero. *Ovid.* Ramalia tecto detulit. *Liv.* Tota acies in præceps deferunt. *Plin.* Amnes plurimum limi deferentes. *Ovid.* Tibris defert purgamina in mare. *Quintil.* In terram deferuntur, fall to the

ground. *Plin.* Euphrates deferunt in mare. — ¶ Also, to cast or throw down. *Stat.* Deferat hasta virum, beat down. *Senec.* Terræ motus defert montes. — ¶ Also, the same as fero, afferre; to carry, bring, convey. *Plaut.* Deferre epistolas alicui. *Id.* E portu navis huc nos detulit. *Horat.* Deferat in vicum. — ¶ Also, to produce. *Plin.* Defert fructum. — ¶ Figur. to offer, proffer, exhibit, give, confer, bestow. *Horat.* Si quid petet, ultro defer. *Cic.* Universum studium meum ad te defero. *Id.* Omnem ei suam auctoritatem ad hoc negotium sciendum detulit. *Id.* Quidquid possum, tibi polliceor, ac defero. *Id.* Lex ad prætorem tabulas deferri jubet, to be presented. *Id.* Deferre rationes, to exhibit, bring in, present. *Id.* Deferre causam ad aliquem, to commit. *Quintil.* Deferre jusjurandum alicui, to administer. — ¶ Also, to offer or expose for sale. *Senec.* Videamus, hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur. — ¶ Also, to tell, narrate, report, inform. *Cic.* Hæc omnia indices detulerunt. *Id.* Deferre alicui aliquid per litteras. *Id.* Deferre mandata ab aliquo ad quempiam, to carry. *Nepos.* De defectione patris detulit. *Cic.* Res ad eum deferretur. *Virg.* Fama detulit armari classem. — ¶ Also, to give an account of, report. *Gell.* Mille quingentum æris in censum deferre. *Cic.* Cæsar in prætura, in consulatu præfectum fabrum detulit, recommended. — ¶ Deferre nomen alicujus, or deferre, absol. to accuse, impeach. *Cic.* Nomen hujus de paricidio deferre. *Id.* Deferre alicui nomen ejuspiam. *Tacit.* Sex. Marius deferretur incestasse filiam. *Id.* A Capitone majestatis delatus est.

**DEFERVEFACIŌ** (de & fervefacio), is, 2 ōci, actum, to cause to boil or ferment, boil thoroughly. *Cato.*

**DEFERVEŌ** (de & ferveo), es, erbui & 2 ervi, n. 2. to boil, ἀποξέω, valde ferveo. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, to give over boiling or fermenting, grow cool. *Plin.* Mustum defervere passi. *Gell.* Aula deferbuerat. — ¶ Figur. to be abated, allayed, assuaged, to become calm. *Cic.* Cum cupiditates deferbuissent. *Id.* Hominum studia deferbuissent intelligebat.

**DEFERVESCŌ** (de & fervesco), is, n. 3. the same as *Deferveo*.

**DEFETIGŌ**, in some MSS. for *Defutigo*.

**DEFETISCENTIĀ** (defetiscor), æ, f. weariness. *Tertull.*

**DEFETISCŌR** (de & fetiscor), ōris, dep. 3. to be weary or faint, ἀποκίρνω. *Tertull.* Neque defetiscar unquam ego experierit. *Cic.* Defessus labore atque itinere. *Cæs.* Defessi vulneribus. *Cic.* Languens et defessus. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Defessa ac refrigerata accusatio.

**DEFICIŌ** (de & facio), is, ōci, ectum, n. and a. 3. to fail, be wanting or deficient, desum, destituo, ἐκλείπω, ἀφίστημι. *Cic.* Id in hac causa deficit. *Id.* Vererer, ne vox viresque deficerent. *Cæs.* Cum tela nostris deficerent. *Cic.* Tempus te deficeret. *Senec.* Terra deficit gradum, is wanting to my steps. *Cic.* Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem. — Deficere legibus, h. e. break, violate. *Liv.* Illis legibus populus R. prior non deficiet. — Also, passiv. *Plin.* Jun. Hæc amœnitas deficitur aqua salientis, wants running water. *Cic.* Mulier consilio et ratione deficitur, is wanting in. *Cæs.* Cum aquilifer viribus deficeretur. *Ovid.* Tempore deficiat, I should want time. *Scribon.* Larg. Defici animo, to fall into a swoon. — ¶ Also, to grow feeble, cease, perish. *Lucret.* Ventis calore deficiunt. *Cæs.* Quod multi Gallis tot bellis defecerant, had perished. *Cic.* Deficere animo, to be disheartened. — ¶ Deficere vita, to die. *Plaut.* — ¶ With the infinitive. *Sil.* Gelidos scandere tecum deficiam montes? *Impers.* *Propert.* Nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos. — ¶ Also, to be eclipsed. *Cic.* Sol deficiens. — ¶ Also, to be finished, to close, end. *Plin.* Mucrone deficit, ends in a point. *Petron.* In deficiente porticu, h. e. at the end. — ¶ Also, to leave, abandon, forsake, forego. *Ovid.* Qualis cum deficit orbem, esse solet, h. e. sol. — ¶ Also, to become a

bankrupt. *Pandect.* — Also, to rebel, revolt. *Cic.* Consules a senatu defecerant. *Nepos.* Deficere ab amicitia alicujus. *Liv.* Defecere ad Pænos, went over to. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* A virtute deficere, to lose sight of virtue. *Id.* Quid ages, si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit? *Id.* Ut a me ipse deficerem. *Virg.* Dubiis ne defice rebus, do not fail us. — ¶ Passiv. *Ovid.* Deficio prudens artis ab arte mea. See *Defectus*.

**DEFIGŌ** (de & figo), is, ixi, ixtum, a. 3. to fix in the ground, πιάνω, καταπηγνύω. *Cic.* Crucem defigi jubes. *Virg.* Defigunt tellure hastas. *Id.* Terræ defigunt arboros. — ¶ Also, to fix, plunge, strike. *Cic.* Sicam in corpore defigere. *Liv.* Cultrum in corde defigere. *Id.* Gladium jugulo defigit. *Curt.* Defigere cuneos in saxa, et inter saxa, to strike, thrust, impel. *Plin.* Defigere morsum in aurem. *Varr.* Defigere aliquem cruci, to nail. — ¶ Figur. to fix, fasten, settle. *Curt.* In terram ora defixerant. *Id.* In vultu regis defixerant oculos. *Ovid.* Defigere oculos in aliquem. *Cic.* Mentem defigit. *Id.* Defigere et intendere animum in aliquid, to fix one's mind or attention. *Id.* Omnes suas curas in reipubl. salute defigunt. *Id.* In oculis omnium sua flagitia defixurus sim. *Id.* Defixus in cogitatione, in deep thought. *Id.* Quousque lumi defixa tua mens erit. *Horat.* Defixis oculis torpere. — ¶ Defigere culpam, to censure, blame. *Pers.* — ¶ Also, to astonish, overpower, stupefy, strike motionless. *Liv.* Tacita mœstia defixit omnium animos. *Id.* Stupor omnes admiratione tanta rei defixit. *Tacit.* Defixi pavore. *Virg.* Defixus lumina. — ¶ Also, to bind by spells, to bewitch, enchant. *Ovid.* Sagave pœnica defixit nomina æra. *Tacit.* Miles quasi ob metum defixus, spell-bound.

**DEFINDŌ** (de & findo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. to cleave. *Ennius.*

**DEFINGŌ** (de & fingo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. 3. to form, fashion. *Cato.*

**DEFINIŌ** (de & finio), is, ixi, itum, a. 4. to terminate, bound, limit, define, determine, καθορίζω, διορίζω, ἀπορίζω. *Cic.* Illi orbes ad aspectum nostrum definiunt. *Id.* Ædes sibi optimas definiunt. *Cæs.* Adeundi tempus definiunt. *Cic.* Definire alicui potestatem in quinquennium. — ¶ Also, to conclude, finish. *Cic.* Ut orationem concludam ac definiam. — Hence, *Apul.* Definire aliquem, to put to death. — ¶ Also, to prescribe. *Cic.* Quam vitam ingrediari, definias. — ¶ Also, to resolve, determine. *Plaut.* Non remittam: definitum est. — ¶ Also, to define, explain, express, comprehend. *Cic.* Rem latentem explicare definiendo. *Id.* Aliquid verbis definire. *Id.* Universum genus brevi definiri potest. *Id.* Definire quid sit officium.

**DEFINITE** (definitus), adverb, expressly, precisely, particularly, definitively. *Cic.* Lex definite potestatem Pompeio dederat. *Id.* Partite, definite, distincte dicere.

**DEFINITIVŌ** (definio), ōnis, f. a limiting, prescribing, bounding. *Cic.* Hominum et temporum definitione sublata. — ¶ Also, a definition. *Cic.* Est definitio brevis et circumscripta quedam explicatio. — ¶ Also, a rule, an order. *Cic.* Judiciorum definitio.

**DEFINITIVE** (definitivus), adverb, definite, definitively. *Tertull.*

**DEFINITIVŌS** (definio), a, um, adject. definitive, explaining or defining the meaning of a word. *Cic.* Constitutio definitiva. *Id.* Causa definitiva. — ¶ Also, conclusive, final. *Cod. Just.* sententia. — ¶ Also, limited. *Tertull.*

**DEFINITŌS** (Id.), a, um, adject. definite, defined, finite, determined, limited. *Cic.* Definitum locum. *Id.* Questio definita.

**DEFICŪLŌS** (defit & oculus), i, m. hinc 3 ing but one eye, one-eyed. *Martial.* Hinc deficioculus, et inde lippus. (Others read differently.)

**DEFIT** (de & fio), verb. irreg. defectiv. it is wanting, λείπει, deest. *Tertull.* Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar. *Virg.* Nihil mihi non vestate novum, non furore defit. *Plaut.* Vide, quod sit satius



neque defiat, neque super sit. *Id.* Ut defiat dies? *h. e.* dies nos deficiat. *Gell.* Ea, deficiente luna, defuunt, decrease.

**DEFLAGRATIŌ** (deflagro), ōnis, f. a 1 consuming by fire; a conflagration. *Cic.* **DEFLAGRŌ** (de & flagro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to burn furiously, be on fire, be burnt. *Cic.* Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravit. *Id.* Ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret. — ¶ Also, to give over raging, grow cool, be allayed, subside. *Liv.* Deflagrare iras vestras posse. *Tacit.* Deflagrante seditione. — ¶ Actively; to burn, heat violently. *Vitruv.*

**DEFLEMMŌ** (de & flamma), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to extinguish. *Apul.*

**DEFLECTŌ** (de & flecto) is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend or turn downwards, bend, bow, ἀποκλίνειν, deorsum torqueo, curvo. *Colum.* Ramum deflecte. — ¶ Also, to bend or turn aside. *Cic.* Se de curriculo deflectere. *Virg.* Tela deflexit. *Liv.* Deflexisse viam. — ¶ Figur. *Valer.* Flacc. Deflectere oculos ab aliqua re. *Lucan.* Quolibet potius deflecte carinam. *Id.* Deflectere iter aliquo, to steer. *Tacit.* Deflectere via, to turn out of the way. *And.* absolut. *Plin. Jun.* Deflectemus in Tuscos. *Cic.* Deflectere a veritate, to turn aside from. *Id.* a virtute patris. *Id.* rem ad verba, to adopt the subject to the expression. *Sueton.* Virtutes quoque in vitia deflexit, turned, changed. *Lucan.* Duramque viri deflectere mentem, to appease, pacify. *Stat.* Aliquem ab ira in se deflectere, to make him return to himself again.

**DEFLEŌ** (de & fleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to bewail, lament, deplore, κατακαίω, fleo, or valde fleo, deploro. *Cic.* Impendentes casus deflevimus. *Lucret.* Insatiabiliter deflere. *Cic.* Liberi defleti. *Id.* Mors a multis sæpe defleta. *Propert.* Gravibus deflere querelis. *Senec.* Semper genitrix defenda mihi. — ¶ Deflere oculos, to moisten with tears. *Apul.* Sorores deflebant oculos, et plangebant ubera.

**DEFLEXIŌ** (deflecto), ōnis, f. a bending 3 aside, turning off. *Macrob.*

**DEFLEXŌ** (Id.), us, m. a bending or bowing. *Col.* — ¶ Figur. *Valer. Max.* Proximo deflexu, with the slightest change.

**DEFLO** (de & flo), as, a. I. to blow away, ἀπνεύω. *Plin.*

**DEFLOCCATIŌ** (de & floccus), a, um, 3 adject. bald. *Plaut.*

**DEFLOREŌ** (de & floreo), es, ui, n. 2. to shed its blossoms. *Plin.* Cum faba defloruit, exiguas aquas desiderat. *Catull.* Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui. — ¶ Figur. to fade, decay, decline. *Claudian.* Defloruit oris gratia. *Liv.* Cum senecta res quoque defloruere.

**DEFLORESCŌ** (defloreo), is, n. 3. to shed its blossoms or flowers, decay, fade, ἀναρῶ, florem amitto. *Colum.* — ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Cum corporibus vigent, et deflorescent animi. *Cic.* Hortensium jam deflorescentem cognovisti. *Id.* Deliciae celeriter deflorescunt.

**DEFLOŌ** (de & fluo), is, ūxi, n. 3. to flow down, ἀπορρέω, καταρρέω, deorsum fluo. *Plin.* In Anassum Varram defluit. *Id.* Sanguis defluit a renibus. — ¶ Also, to fall off. *Cic.* Jam ipsæ defluabant coronæ. *Tibull.* Defluit color, fades. *Ovid.* tristi medicamine tacte Defluxere comæ, fell out. *Virg.* Secundo defluit amui, floats down. *Curt.* Defluxit ad insulam, sailed down. *Virg.* Pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, flowed down. *Id.* tota cohors relictis Ad terram defluxit equis, alighted. *Curt.* Corpus ex equo defluxit in terram, fell. *Sallust.* Ex quibus magna pars defluxere, departed different ways; disbanded themselves. — ¶ Figur. *Tibull.* Ignavus defluxit pectore somnus, has gone. *Propert.* Id tibi ne vacuo defluat ex animo, escape, vanish. *Cic.* Unus me absente defluxit, has abandoned. *Id.* A necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, we have passed. *Sueton.* Et illo defluabant, went from. *Sueton.* A quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, is derived. *Horat.* Multa merces, tibi defluat, result. — ¶ Also, to cease flowing, give over run-

ning. *Horat.* Rusticus expectat, dum defluat amnis. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ubi salutatio defluxit, is over, is gone by. *Sallust.* Ubi per seccordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, have perished, decayed.

**DEFLOVIŌ** (defluo), ii, n. *Plin.* Defluo 2 via capillorum, a falling off of the hair. — ¶ Also, influence of the stars. *Plin.*

**DEFLOŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. flowing or 3 falling down. *Stat.* — ¶ Defluo cæsaries, long and flowing. *Prudent.*

**DEFLOXIŌ**, ōnis, f. and **DEFLOXŪS** (de 3 fluo), us, m. a falling or flowing down. *Apul.* Nubium defluxus. *Cæsar.* Aurel. Defluxio ventris.

**DEFŌDIŌ** (de & fodio), ōdis, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig, κατορύττω. *Virg.* In defossis specubus. — ¶ Also, to bury in the earth. *Plin.* Defodere aurum nullo conscio. *Id.* Animalia quæ semper defossa vivunt, live under ground. *Id.* In vasis fictilibus defodere propagines, to plant. *Liv.* Signum in terram defodi. *Ovid.* Defodere aliquem alta humo. — Figur. *Senec.* Octavia se defodit, *h. e.* in retirement. — ¶ Flor. Oculis, manibus, cruribusque defossis, dug out and lacerated.

**DEFŌRE** (de & fore), to be wanting. See *Desum.*

**DEFŌRMATIŌ** (deformo), ōnis, f. a forming, 2 ing, description delineation, ὑποτύπωσις, delineatio, descriptio. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a deforming, disfiguring, defacing. *Liv.* Ab illa deformatione majestatis.

**DEFŌRMIS** (de & forma), e, adject. deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured, δὲμορφος. *Cic.* Ut eum pœniteat non deformem esse natum. *Id.* Motus corporis, statusve deformis. *Id.* Patria deformior. *Gell.* Deformissima femina. — ¶ Figur. *Stat.* Deformis vita. *Horat.* ægrimonia. *Stat.* Deformes ortus, mean birth. *Martial.* Deforme vitium, base, ignominious. *Cic.* Deforme est de se ipso prædicare. *Liv.* Orationem sibi deformem habuisse, disgraceful. *Ovid.* Deformes campi, unsightly, uncultivated. *Sueton.* Deformia lucra, base, dishonorable. *Quintil.* Deforme nomen, a harsh-sounding name. — ¶ With the genitive. *Sil.* Deformem leti, *h. e.* dishonored by an infamous death.

**DEFŌRMITAS** (deformis), ātis, f. deformity, ugliness, unseemliness, δὲμορφία, pravitas, turpitude. *Cic.* Deformitas et vitium corporis. *Sueton.* Offensus deformitate veterum ædificiorum. *Cic.* Deformitate agendi, from uncouthness of action. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Deformitas animi, depravity. *Id.* fugæ, disgrace. *Gell.* Vitia atque deformitates merciticum. *Quintil.* Judicibus futura est deformitati, dishonor.

**DEFŌRMITER** (deformis), adverb. inele- 2 grantly, basely, disgracefully, αἰσχρῶς. *Quintil.* Deformiter dicere. *Sueton.* Vivere deformiter ac turpiter.

**DEFŌRMŌ** (de & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to form, fashion, describe, delineate, design, figurare, formam dare, describere, delineare, ἐκμορφῶ, ὑποτυπῶ. *Quintil.* Non foscuculos, sed deformatos fructus ostenderet. *Id.* Marmora deformata manu. *Cic.* Ille, quem supra deformavi. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Deformare imagines. — ¶ Also, to adorn, beautify, embellish. *Vitruv.* Scenæ deformantur columnis. — ¶ Also, to deform, disfigure, mar. *Virg.* Horrida vultum deformat macies. *Id.* Canitem immundo deformat pulvere. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Italiani deformarunt, laid waste, spoiled. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, in order to defame him. *Virg.* Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos, to fill with mourning. *Liv.* Cave, deformes multa bona uno vitio, that you do not dishonor. *Id.* Victoriam honestam turpe iudicium deformavit.

**DEFŌSSŪS** (defodio), us, m. a digging 2 down. *Plin.*

**DEFRAUDŌ** (de & fraudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to beguile, deceive, impose upon, defraud, cheat, νοσφίζω. *Plaut.* Defraudare aliquem drachma. *Liv.* aliquem fructu victoriæ suæ. *Cic.* Ne brevitatis

defraudasse aures videatur. *Varr.* (with two acc.) Æs defraudasse cauponem. — ¶ *Terent.* Defraudare genium suum, to cheat his own belly, to deny himself the necessaries of life.

**DEFREMŌ** (de & fremo), is, n. 3. to give 3 over making a noise, or lamenting, to abate, cease, &c. *Sidon.*

**DEFRENATIŌ**, and **DEFRENATIŌ**, (de 3 & freno), a, um, adj. unbridled, unruly. *Ovid.* Et defrenato volvuntur in æquora cursu.

**DEFRICTŌ** (de & frico), as, cui, cātum & 2 ctum, a. 1. to rub, rub hard, ψίχω, frico or valde frico. *Catull.* Dentem atque russam defricare gingivam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ut in balneas venit, cœpit, postquam perfusus est, defricari. — ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Sale multo urbem defricuit, satirized.

**DEFRIGESCŌ** (de & frigesco), is, ixi, n. 2 to grow cold. *Colum.*

**DEFRINGŌ** (de & frango), is, ēgi, āctum, 1 a. 3. to break off, break, ἀπορρήνυμι, deorsum frango, confringo. *Cic.* Ramum defringerent arboris. *Virg.* Summas defringe ex arbore plantas. *Id.* Summa ipsius ab hastâ defringit ferrum. *Plaut.* Metuerem, ne defregisset crura sibi.

**DEFRUDŌ**, as, a. 1. the same as *Defraudo*.

**DEFRUGŌ** (de & fruges), as, a. 1. to 3 exhaust or destroy the produce of land, καρπίζωμαι. *Plin.* Segetem ne defruges.

**DEFRUDŌR** (de & fruor), ēris, dep. 3. to 3 enjoy greatly. *Symmach.*

**DEFRUSTŌ** (de & frusto), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to cut or tear in pieces. *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, to make extracts from. *Sidon.*

**DEFRUTARIŌ** (defrutum), a, um, adj. 2 *Colum.* Cella defrutaria, a cellar where they made defrutum. *Id.* Defrutaria vasa, vessels for boiling wine to the consistency of defrutum.

**DEFRUTŌ** (defrutum), as, a. I. to spice 2 wine, mix it with defrutum. *Colum.*

**DEFRŪTUM** (defrutivum), i, n. novo vino 2 boiled down one half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. *Colum.* Defrutum facere. *Virg.* Igni pinguia multo defruta.

**DEFŪAM**, as, at, for *desim*, is, it *Plaut.*

**DEFUGA** (defugio), æ, in. a runaway, de- 3 sertor. *Prudent.*

**DEFUGIŌ** (de & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. 3. to shun, avoid, refuse to accept of, ἀποφεύγω. *Cæs.* Aditum sermonemque defugiunt. *Cic.* Nullas sibi dimicationes, pro me defugiendas putavit. *Plin.* Defugere assentationem vulgi et acclamationem. *Cæs.* Defugere prælium, to avoid, decline.

**DEFUGŌ** (de & fugo), as, a. 1. to drive 3 away. *Theodor. Priscian.*

**DEFULGŪRŌ** (de & fulguro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to flash. *Auson.* Clypeus defulgurat ignem.

**DEFUNCTŌRIE** (defunctorius), adv. cursorily, slightly, carelessly. *Senec.* Defunctorie causam agere.

**DEFUNCTŌRIŪS** (defungor), a, um, adj. 3 slight, cursory. *Petron.* Defunctorio ictu.

**DEFUNCTŪS**, (Id.), us, m. death. *Ter-tull.*

**DEFUNCTŪS** (defungor), a, um, part. cip. having gone through with. *Horat.* Defunctum laboribus. *Liv.* Defuncti suo bello, having despatched their war. *Cic.* Defunctos pericit o, r' d from. *Liv.* Defuncta morbis corpora. *Curt.* Carthago multis casibus defuncta, having experienced many vicissitudes or disasters. *Id.* Prospero eventu defunctus, having succeeded in his enterprise. *Liv.* Defuncti civitas plurimorum morbis, released from the pestilence, after many had been sick. *Plin.* Nudis plerumque nominibus defuncti, content with giving the mere names. *Justin.* Defuncti responso, having complied with. *Virg.* Defuncta corpora vita, dead. *So, Horat.* Suis temporibus defuncta. *Tibull.* Defunctus tempora (acc.). Also, *Curt.* Egregia morte defuncti. *Sueton.* Neque quisquam sua morte defunctus est, died a natural death. — ¶ Absolut. dead, defunct. *Curt.* Defuncto assidens corpori. *Flor.* Duces defuncti prælio, slain in the field of battle. — ¶ Passiv.



aliquem de gradu. — ¶ Also, to dis-  
solv. Cic. — ¶ Libellos dejicere, to  
tear down. Cic. — ¶ For other uses,  
see *Dejectus*.  
DEIN (apocope for deinde), adverb, then,  
after that. Cic. Dein quæ sequuntur.  
Liv. Dein postquam ad signa coibant.  
Plin. Appellata est Cronia, dein Thes-  
salis. — ¶ The poets usually make it  
a monosyllable.  
DEINCEPS (dein & capio), adverb, suc-  
cessively, one after another; after that,  
besides, moreover, in the next place. Cic.  
Pæon oritur a brevibus deinceps tribus.  
Id. De justitia satis dictum est. Deinceps  
de beneficentia dicatur, next.  
Quintil. Primus, secundus, deinceps,  
and so on; and so forth. Varr. Galline  
villaticæ sunt, quas deinceps rure lla-  
bent in villis, continually. Cic. Quos  
video deinceps tribunos plebis per trien-  
nium fore, one after another. Id. Morem  
fuisse, ut deinceps cauerent, in order,  
one after another. Id. Ut annales Ennii  
deinceps legi possint, straight on, from  
one end to the other. Id. Deinde etiam  
deinceps posteris prodebat. Varr.  
Perge deinceps, go on without stopping.  
DEINDE (de & inde), adverb, then, after  
that, afterwards, next in order, extra, ev-  
terðev. Cic. Tibi obviam non prodi-  
m? primum Appio Claudio; deinde  
imperatori; deinde amico? Id. Jubent  
venire agros Attalensium; deinde regio-  
s; deinde Corinthium; post autem  
agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam  
Carthaginem. Liv. Legati deinde pos-  
tea missi ab rege. Cic. Deinde postea  
se gladio percussus esse. Nep. Deinde  
post. Plaut. Deinde porro. Virg.  
Quæ nunc deinde mora est? — ¶ The  
poets commonly make it a dissyllable.  
DEINSOPER (de & insuper), adverb, 2  
above, from above. Sallust. fragm.  
DEIONIDES, æ, m. the son of Deione, h. e.  
Miletus. Ovid.  
DEIOPÆA, æ, f. one of the Nereids. Virg.  
DEIOTARUS, i, m. a king of Galatia, who  
joined the party of Pompey against Cæsar,  
in the civil war. Cic. and Lucan.  
DEIPHOBÆ, es, f. Δημόβη, the Cuman  
sibyl, daughter of Glaucus. Virg.  
DEIPHOBUS, i, m. Δημόβος, a son of  
Priam. Virg.  
DEITAS (deus), ætis, f. the Godhead or  
3 Deity. Augustin.  
DEJUGYS (de & jugum), e, adject. sloping.  
3 Auson.  
DEJUGO (Id.), as, a. 1. to disjoin, sever.  
3 Pacuv.  
DEJUNGO (de & jungo), is, a. 3. to dis-  
join, sever, separate, part, put asunder,  
διαζέγγυω. Cic. & Plaut.  
DEJURUM (dejuro), ii, n. an oath. 3 Gell.  
DEJURO (de & juro), as, ævi, n. 1. to swear.  
3 solemnly. Plaut. Per omnes deos deju-  
ravit.  
DEJUVO (de & juvo), as, a. 1. to withhold  
3 assistance. Plaut.  
DELABOR (de & labor), eris, lapsus sum,  
dep. 3. to fall down, slip or slide down,  
καταπίπτω. Cic. Ex utraque parte tec-  
ti aqua delaberetur. Tibull. Ab excelsa  
præceps delapsa fenestra. Ovid. Gradi-  
bus nitidis delabatur. Cic. Arma de-  
lapsa de manibus. Virg. Serta delapsa  
capiti. Cas. In scrobis delapsi de-  
fodiebantur. Ovid. Superas delapsa  
per auras. Horat. Delabens Etruscum  
in mare. Aurel. Vici. Delabi in in-  
sidias, to fall into an ambush. — ¶ Fig-  
ur. Cic. Delabi in morbum. Id. In vi-  
tium delabatur. Gell. Delabi in sus-  
picionem, to fall into suspicion, become an  
object of suspicion. Cic. Delabatur in eas  
difficultates. Id. A majoribus ad mino-  
ra delabimur, we pass, come. Id. Ad  
præcipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio  
mea, my discourse has slid into the  
preceptine. Id. In istum sermonem de-  
labi. Id. Delabi ad æquitatem, to in-  
cline to equity. Id. Genera ab his plura  
delapsa sunt, are derived from. Ovid.  
Scribere sæpe aliud cupiens, delabor  
eodem, I go back to what I set out with.  
Cic. Eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, am  
inclined or attached to Clodia.  
DELACERO (de & lacerare), as, a. 1. to tear  
3 or rend in pieces. Plaut.  
DELACRYMATO (delacrymo), ðnis, f.  
2 a weeping, or crying. Plin.

DELACRYMATO (delacrymo), a,  
3 um, adject. pertaining to weeping. Mar-  
cell. Empir.  
DELACRYMO (de & lacrymo), as, ævi,  
2 ætium, n. 1. to weep, shed tears, or any  
moisture resembling tears. Colum.  
DELÆVO. Same as Delevo.  
DELAMBØ (de & lambo), is, a. 3. to lick.  
3 Stat.  
DELAMENTØR (de & lamentor), æris,  
3 dep. 1. to lament greatly, bemoan, ἐπι-  
πνέω. Ovid. Et natam delamentatur  
ademptam.  
DELAPIDØ (de & lapido), as, a. 1. to clear  
3 from stones, pick out the stones from land.  
Cato.  
DELAPSUS (delabor), us, m. a declivity,  
3 slope. Varr.  
DELAASSABILIS (delasso), e, adject. ca-  
3 pable of being wearied. Manil.  
DELAASSØ (de & lasso), as, a. 1. to weary,  
3 tire out. Horat. Loquacem delassare  
Fabium. Plaut. Delassatus labore.  
DELATIØ (defero), ðnis, f. an informa-  
tion, accusation, impeachment. Cic. Qui  
sibi delationem nominis ostentat.  
Id. Dare delationem alicui. Tacit. De-  
lationem facitare.  
DELATØR (Id.), ðris, m. an accuser, in-  
2 former, calumniator. Tacit. Sic dela-  
tores per præmia eliciebantur. Sueton.  
Præmia delatorum Papie legis ad quar-  
tas redegit.  
DELATØRIS (delator), a, um, adject.  
3 of or pertaining to an informer. Pandect.  
DELAVO (de & lavo), as, a. 1. to wash.  
3 Apic.  
DELEBILIS (de eo), e, adject. capable of  
3 being blotted out, delible. Martial. Nul-  
lis delebilis annis.  
DELECTABILIS (delecto), e, adject. de-  
lectable, delightful, pleasant, savory.  
Tacit. Delectabili cibo. Apul. Tibia  
questu delectabilior.  
DELECTABILITER (delectabilis), ad-  
3 verb, delightfully, charmingly. Gell.  
DELECTAMENTUM (delecto), i, n. a  
2 delight, amusement, pastime. Cic. Ina-  
nia delectamenta puerorum.  
DELECTATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. delight, pleas-  
ure, amusement. Cic. Afferre alicui de-  
lectionem. Id. Magna te delectatione  
et voluptate privasti. Id. Litteræ  
habent delectationem, h. e. afferunt.  
Id. Gaudium et delectatio. Id. Suavitas  
et delectatio. Id. Delectatio et ju-  
cunditas. Id. Studii et delectationis  
causa scribere aliquid.  
DELECTIØ (deligo), ðnis, f. a choosing.  
3 Varisc.  
DELECTØ (de & lecto), as, a. 1. to allure,  
invite. Enn. — ¶ Hence, to delight,  
please, τέρπω. Cic. Me litteræ tuæ ad-  
modum delectaverunt. Id. Cum Mu-  
sis nos delectabimus. Id. Libris me  
delecto. Id. Cato me quidem delectat.  
Plin. Longis disputationibus otium su-  
um delectare, to divert, amuse. Cato.  
Oves delectato, tend, keep. — In the  
passive, Cic. Delectari declamatorio  
genere. Id. His rebus delector, these  
things are my delight. Id. In hoc ad-  
modum delector. Id. Delectari ab ali-  
qua re. Horat. Vir bonus et prudens  
dici delector. — ¶ As a deponent.  
Petron. Nihil nos delectaris. — ¶ Also,  
as an impersonal. Cic. Me magis  
de Dionysio delectat.  
DELECTØS (deligo), a, um, particip. and  
adject. chosen, selected, elected. Cic.  
Quæstorem habes tuo judicio delectum.  
Virg. Delectos heros. Id. Delectos  
ordine ab omni. Cas. Delecti ex om-  
nibus legionibus fortissimi viri, singled  
out — ¶ With the genit. Curt. De-  
lectos militum imponi jubet.  
DELECTØS (Id.), us, m. a choosing, se-  
lecting, choice. Cic. Habere delectum  
verborum. Id. Adhibere delectum ad  
aliquam rem. Id. Habere delectum  
civis et peregrini, to distinguish between.  
Id. Ut in beneficentia delectus sit dig-  
nitatis, a distinction may be made in favor  
of that which is the most worthy. Id.  
Officia autem tolluntur, delecto omni  
et discrimine remoto. Id. Sine delectu,  
in confusion, confusedly, without choice  
or distinction. — ¶ Also, a levy of sol-  
diers. Cic. Exercitus superbissimo de-  
lectu et durissima conquisitione collec-  
tus. Cas. Habere delectum tota pro-

vincia. Hirt. Instituire delectum  
Cæs. Legiones ex novo delectu con-  
trahere. Nepos. Novis delectibus multis  
contrahere. Plin. Agere delectum. Id.  
facere. Liv. Decernere. Id. edicere.  
DELEGATIØ (delego), ðnis, f. a giving in  
charge to another, delegating, committing.  
Cic. Delegatio a mancipio. Senec. Dele-  
gatione et verbis perfecta solutio est,  
the assignment of a debt. Id. Dele-  
gationem res ista non recipit, cannot be  
done through the medium of another.  
DELEGO (de & lego), as, ævi, ætium, a. 1.  
to commit, assign, intrust, charge with,  
ἐπιτρέπω. Cic. Frumenti copiam dele-  
gavi amico locupletiori. Cæl. ad Cic.  
Laborem alteri delegavi. Sueton. Cas-  
sium Longinum occidentum delegave-  
rat, had given orders. Quintil. Dele-  
gare alicui curam alicujus rei. — ¶ Fig-  
ur. Liv. Fortuna loci delegaverant  
spes suas, they had confided. Id. Decus  
ad servum delegat, ascribes, attributes.  
Hirt. Causam peccati mortuis delegare,  
to impute to, lay the blame on. Cic. Cri-  
men alicui delegare. — ¶ Also, to dele-  
gate, depnte, appoint. Colum. Aliquem  
negotio delegare. Pandect. Delegare de-  
bitorem creditori. Id. Delegare nomen  
paterni debitoris, to assign over his debt  
to be paid by, &c. — So, Senec. Debitor  
nobis deus delegat. — ¶ Also, to refer.  
Cic. Rem ad senatum. Nepos. Studio-  
sus ad illud volumen delegamus. —  
¶ Also, to send. Liv. Delegatum in  
Tullianum ex Senatusconsulto, thrown  
into the Tullian prison.  
DELENIFICUS, and DELINIFICUS (de-  
3 lenio & facio), a, um, adject. charming,  
captivating. Plaut. Delenifica facta.  
DELENIMENTUM, and DELINIMEN-  
2 TUM (delenio), i, n. any thing calculated  
to soothe or mitigate; a charm, blandish-  
ment, caress. Liv. Aptissimum tempus  
erat delenimentum animis Volani agri  
divisionem objici. Tacit. Vita delimi-  
nata. — ¶ Also, an incentive to vice.  
Liv. Illam furiam omnibus delenimen-  
tis animum suum avertisse. Tacit.  
Delinimenta vitiorum.  
DELENIØ, and DELINIØ (de & lenio),  
is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to mitigate, soothe,  
charm, καθάλλω. Cic. Ut milites  
blande appellando deleniant. Phædr.  
Remediis dolorem delenire. Horat.  
Delinire dolentem, to comfort, console.  
— ¶ Also, to seduce. Cic. Animum  
adolescentis pellexit his omnibus rebus,  
quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest.  
Plaut. Delenire apparatus, are for cajoling  
me.  
DELENTØR, and DELINITØR (delenio),  
1 ðris, m. one who soothes or mitigates. Cic.  
DELEØ (δηλέω), es, evi, etum, a. 2. to  
blot out, efface, expunge, erase, εξαλείβο.  
Cic. Sed jam scripseram: delere nolui.  
Id. Digno legata delevit. Id. Delere  
maculam. — ¶ Also, to overthrow,  
destroy. Cic. Urbes delevit. Id. Dele-  
re ædificia. Nepos. Astu incendio de-  
levit. Cas. Delere omnem exercitum.  
— ¶ Figur. Cic. Judicia tam honorifi-  
ca, quæ tanta delevit oblivio? what obliv-  
ion will ever blot out? Id. Exstinguere  
atque delere omnem improbitatem. Id.  
Delere religionem. Id. leges, to abolish.  
Petron. ingenium, to throw away. Cic.  
Ex animo omnem suspicionem. Nepos.  
omne bellum, h. e. conficere, finire.  
DELETIØ (deleo), ðnis, f. a destroying.  
3 Lucil. Deletionem exercitus, the de-  
struction.  
DELETRIX (Id.), icis, f. that destroys.  
3 Cic. Deletrix hujus imperii sica.  
DELETØS (Id.), us, m. destruction. Tertull.  
DELEVO (de & levo), as, a. 1. to plane,  
2 smooth with a plane. Colum.  
DELIA, æ, f. Δήλια, Diana, so called from  
3 her birthplace Delos. Virg.  
DELIBAMENTUM (delibo), i, n. a liba-  
3 tion. Val. Max. Defusus Mercurio de-  
libamentis.  
DELIBATIØ (Id.), ðnis, f. the taking  
3 away. Tertull.  
DELIBERABUNDUS (delibero), a, um,  
2 adj. considering, deliberating. Liv.  
DELIBERATIØ (Id.), ðnis, f. a delibera-  
tion, consideration, consultation, debate.  
Cic. Ad deliberationem alios adhibere.  
Id. In deliberationem cadit. Id. Habet  
res deliberationem, h. e. deserves con-

sideration. *Id.* Habere deliberationes de republ.

**DELIBERATIVVS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *deliberative.* *Cic.*

**DELIBERATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a *consultor, 1 adviser.* *Cic.*

**DELIBERATORVS** (Id.) a, um, particip. and 1 adj. *deliberated upon, done with advice or after consultation, weighed over.* *Cic.* Neque illi quidquam deliberatius fuit, quam me evertere, more *deliberately intended.* *Horat.* Deliberata morte ferocior. — ¶ Also, *certain.* *Gell.* Deliberatius theorematium.

**DELIBERŌ** (de & libro), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to consult, deliberate, advise, take advice, debate, think upon, weigh, consider, ponder, συμβουλεύω. *Syrus.* Deliberandum est diu quod statuendum est semel. *Terent.* Delibera hoc, dum ego redeo. *Cic.* Tibi diu deliberandum est. *Id.* Deliberare cum aliquo. *Cæs.* Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio. — ¶ Also, to resolve, determine. *Cic.* Iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse. — ¶ Also, to consult an oracle. *Nepos.* Delphos deliberatum missi sunt.

**DELIBŌ** (de & libo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to taste, take a smack of any thing, touch gently, ἀπογεύομαι, λείβω. *Lucret.* Sol humoris parvam delibet ab æquore partem. *Petron.* Paululum carnis delibare. *Virg.* Summa delibans oscula. — ¶ Figur. to take from, diminish. *Lucret.* Neque ulla res animi pacem delibet. — ¶ Also, to violate, corrupt. *Sucton.* Delibata pudicitia. — ¶ Also, to cull, pick out. *Cic.* Ut omnes undique fusculos carnam atque delibem. — ¶ Also, to essay. *Liv.* Ad novum delibandum honorem. *Plin. Jun.* Honores aut delibare parcissime, aut omnino recusare. *Ovid.* Artes delibat. — ¶ Also, to touch upon slightly. *Quintil.* Omnia narratione delibabimus.

**DELIBRŌ** (de & liber), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to take off the bark, peel, bark. *Colum.* Arborem delibrare.

**DELIBŪS** (δολιεύω), is, ui, ātum, a. 3. to appoint, besneeze, καταβρέχω. *Tertull.* Unguentis delibuitur. *Cic.* Medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus. *Id.* Delibuto capillo. *Plaut.* Delibutus cæno. *Horat.* Delibutus Hercules Nessi cruore. — ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Delibutum gaudio. *Plin.* Senium luxu delibutum.

**DELICATE** (delicatus), adverb, delicately, softly, luxuriously, nicely, neatly, elegantly, τρυφερός. *Cic.* Recubare molliter et delicate. *Id.* Delicate ac molliter vivere. *Nepos.* Odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit. *Senec.* Mollis delicatiusque tractare iracundos.

**DELICATŪS** (delico, obsol.), a, um, adj. adapted or employed for purposes of luxury and display. *Sucton.* Quosdam e gratissimis delicatiorum fovere superedit, minios, favorites. *So, Cic.* Delicatus ancillarum comitatus. Hence, *Plaut.* Sed ubi tu es, delicata? *my darling.* — ¶ Also, delicate, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, nice, neat, elegant, τρυφερός, τρυφήτης. *Cic.* Adolescens delicatus. *Id.* Libidiosa et delicata juvenis. *Plaut.* Nimum ego te habui delicatam, I have treated you too well. — ¶ Also, tender, delicate, soft. *Catull.* Puella tenellulo delicatior hædo. *Plin.* Oves delicatissimæ, with very fine wool. *Cic.* Molles et delicatas voluptates. *Id.* Umbratilis et delicata vita. *Plin.* Delicatio vestis. *Id.* Delicatio cauliculus. *Cic.* In re severa delicatum inferre sermonem. *Id.* Rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis, fastidii delicatissimæ est, of extreme fastidiousness. *Cic.* Asia delicata, pleasant, delightful. *Id.* Delicatissimum litus. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Anio delicatissimus amnium. *Phædr.* Veniebat gressu delicato et languido, feeble.

**DELICIA** (delicio), æ, f. delight, pleasure, 3 pastime — rarely used. *Plaut.* Tibi operam ludo et delicia dabo. *Id.* Ad me, delicia? *my darling.*

**DELICIAE** (Id.), ārum, f. any thing that delights or amuses, delights, pleasures, pastimes. *Cic.* Argentum ad avaritiam,

supellex ad delicias, epulæ ad voluptates. *Id.* Locus multarum deliciarum, abounding in all sorts of luxuries. *Plaut.* Deliciae populi, the sport and diversion of the people. *Plin.* Cathedre supinæ in delicias, in which one may sit at ease. *Id.* Eo processere deliciae, delicacy has arrived at that pitch. *Catull.* Passer, deliciae mea puellæ, the delight. *Cic.* Se Catilinæ delicias fuisse, favorite. *Id.* Delicis et amoribus meis, my darlings. *Id.* Habere aliquid in deliciis. *Plaut.* Me delicias facis, make a laughing-stock. *Ovid.* Sic ego delicias, et mollia carmina feci, have sported. — ¶ Also, fickleness, frailty. *Cic.* Ecce aliae deliciae vix ferendæ. — ¶ Also, effeminacy. *Juvenal.* Quorum delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit. — ¶ Also, an effeminate fellow. *Juvenal.* Delicias hominis! the delicate man!

**DELICŪS** (de & lacio, obs.), is, a. 3. 3 to entice, allure, wheedle. *Titum.*

**DELICŪLÆ** (dimin. of delicia), ārum, f. 1 and DELICŪLUM (delicium), i, n. *Cic.* Tullia deliciae nostræ, my little darling. *Senec.* Villici filius, delicium tuum.

**DELICŪM** (delicio) ii, n. a delight, the 3 same as Deliciae. *Martial.* Fons delicium domus.

**DELICTOR** (delinquo), ōris, m. a delinquent, offender.

**DELICTUM** (Id.), i, n. a fault, crime, offence, sin. *Cic.* Expetere pœnas ab aliquo ob delictum. *Horat.* Luere delicta. *Terent.* Delictum in se admittere. *Ovid.* Delicta fateri. — ¶ Also, an error, oversight. *Horat.* Defendere delictum.

**DELICŪS** (delicio), a, um, adj. *weaned.* 3 *Varr.*

**DELICŪS** for Deliquis. *Plaut.*

**DELIGŌ** (de & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bind, tie, make fast, καταδέω. *Cic.* In statua deligari. *Cæs.* Naves deligare ad terram. — ¶ Also, to bind up. *Quintil.* Deligare vulnus.

**DELIGŌ** (de & ligo), is, ēgi, ēctum, a. 3. to choose, make choice of, pick out, select, εκλέγω. *Cic.* Populus R. deligit magistratus. *Id.* Bona deligere, rejicere contraria. *Id.* Quem unum e cunctis delegissetis. *Quintil.* Deligere locum exsilii. *Liv.* aliquem generum. *Cic.* Ex civitate aliqui in senatum deligere. — Also, to select for the purpose of throwing aside, reject. *Virg.* Longævusque senes, et fessas æquore matres, Delige. — Also, to cull, crop, gather. *Ovid.* Primam deligere rosam. — ¶ Also, to tear down. *Propert.* Mortali deligere astra manu. — ¶ Also, to compel, eject. *Plaut.* Me ex mibus delegit. — ¶ Also, to overturn, throw down. *Cic.* Subsellia dissipavit, urnas delegerit.

**DELIMATŪS** (de & limo), a, um, adj. 2 scraped or filed off. *Plin.*

**DELIMYS** (de & limus), e, adj. oblique, aslope. *Varr.*

**DELINEATIŌ** (delineo), ōnis, f. a description, delineation. *Tertull.*

**DELINEŌ** (de & lineo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to trace the outlines, sketch, delineate. *Plin.* Imaginem in pariete delineavit.

**DELINGŌ** (de & lingo), is, inxi, inctum, 2 a. 3. to lick off, lick up. *Plaut.*

**DELINIO**. See Delenio.

**DELINŌ** (de & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. to efface. *Cic.* Tectorium vetus delitum sit. *Id.* Litteræ delitæ, blotted. — ¶ Also, to smear. *Cels.* Delinendum est gypso.

**DELINQUENTĪA** (delinquo), æ, f. fault, 3 crime. *Tertull.*

**DELINQUŌ** (de & linquo), is, liqui, licitum, a. 3. to fail in duty, offend, trespass, transgress, do wrong, do amiss, ἀμαρτάνω, πλημμελέω. *Cic.* Ne miles in bello delinqueret. *Id.* Si quid deliquero. *Plaut.* Quid ego tibi deliqui? — ¶ Also, imperson. *Cic.* Ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem.

**DELIQUESCŌ** (de & liquesco), is, deliqui, n. 3. to melt, liquefy, be dissolved, grow soft or moist. *Ovid.* Ubi deliquit nondum prior (nix). *Id.* Hyrie flendo deliquit. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat.

**DELIQUIÆ** (delicio), ārum, f. gutters into which the house-caves drop. *Vitruv.*

**DELIQUIUM** (delinquo), ii, n. a defect,

room, loss. *Plaut.* Mihi parentum deliquium siet. *Plin.* Deliquium solis, on eclipse. — ¶ Also, a liquefying, melting. *Prudent.*

**DELIQUŌ** (de & liquo), as, a. 1. to pour out, decant, strain, clarify. *Colum.* Passum in alia vasa deliquare. *Varr.* Turbida quæ sunt, deliquantur.

**DELIQUŪS** (delinquo), a, um, adj. 3 wanting. *Plaut.*

**DELIRAMENTUM** (deliro), i, n. silliness, 2 nonsense. *Plaut.* Hæc quidem deliramenta loquitur, talks wildly.

**DELIRATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a going crook. 1 ed in ploughing, making a balk. *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. doting; dotage, folly, madness. *Cic.* Ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellari solet.

**DELIRITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. dotage, folly, 3 labor.

**DELIRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. dotage, being out 2 of one's wits; a deprivation of intellect. *Cels.* Aliquando ex metu delirium nascitur.

**DELIRŌ** (delirus), as, n. 1. to go crooked in ploughing, make a balk. — ¶ Also, to be out of one's wits, have one's intellect impaired, dote, rave, talk or act idly. *Cic.* Desipere, delirare, dementem esse. *Horat.* Quidquid delirant reges, plecutantur Achivi. — ¶ Also, to deviate from a straight line. *Auson.*

**DELIRŪS** (de & lira), a, um, adj. doting, silly, not in one's right senses. *Cic.* Multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse. *Horat.* Delirus et amens. *Id.* Scriptor delirus inersque. *Lactant.* Nunquam quicquam dictum esse delirius.

**DELITENS** (de & lateo), entis, particip. lying hid, skulking. *Plin.*

**DELITESCŌ** (de & latesco), is, litui, n. 3. to lie hid, be concealed, sculk, lurk, κατακρύπτωμαι. *Cic.* Bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt. *Cæs.* Hostes in silvis delituerant, had posted themselves in ambush. *Virg.* Sub immotis præsepibus vipera delituit. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Qui in eorum auctoritate delitesceret, qui negasset, take refuge in the authority. *Id.* Cave, in ista tam frigida calumnia delitescas, that you do not rest your defence upon that calumny.

**DELITIGŌ** (de & litigo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to litigate, quarrel, scold. *Horat.* Iratusque Chremes timido deligit ore.

**DELŪS**, and DELŪS, i, f. Δῆλος, one of the Cyclades, in the Ægean sea, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. — Hence, Deliacus, and Delius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Delos, Delian. *Cic.* Deliacæ supellex. *Id.* Vasa Deliacæ. *Ovid.* Delia tellus. *Virg.* Delius vates, h. e. Apollo. *Id.* Delius Apollo. *Horat.* Delia dea, h. e. Latona. *Id.* Delii foliis ornatus, h. e. laurel.

**DELPHI**, ōrum, m. Delphi, now Castri, a town of Phocis situated on mount Parnossus, and containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo. — ¶ Also, the inhabitants of Delphi. *Justin.* — Hence, Delphicus, a, um, adj. Delphic, relating or belonging to Delphi. *Ovid.* Delphica templa. *Horat.* Delphica laurus. *Ovid.* Delphicus, sc. Apollo. *Cic.* Mensæ Delphicæ, a sort of highly-ornamented table, made in imitation of that from which the priestess at Delphi pronounced the oracles.

**DELPHICŪLĀ** (Delphi & colo), æ, m. who 3 dwells at Delphi; an epithet of Apollo. *Auson.* Delphicolæ sors.

**DELPHIN**, inis, and DELPHINŪS (δελφίν and δελφίς), i, m. a dolphin. *Cic.* Cum viderint delphinos se in portum conjicientes. *Ovid.* Curvi delphines. *Id.* Tergo delphina recurvo. *Id.* Frenato delphine sedens. — ¶ Also, a constellation called the Dolphin. *Ovid.* Delphin super æquora tollitur. — ¶ Also, an ornament made in the figure of a dolphin. *Plin.*

**DELPHIS** (Delphi), Idis, f. the priestess of Delphian Apollo. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a dolphin. *Avien.*

**DELTA**, æ, f. δέλτα, the fourth letter of the 2 Greek alphabet, in the form of a triangle, Δ. — ¶ Hence, Delta, n. indecl. the part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile, so called from its shape. *Hirt.*

**DELTOTON** (Δελτοτόν), i, n. a constellation

tion formed like the Greek letter Delta; the triangle. Cic.

**DELUBRUM** (unc.), i, n. a shrine, sanctuary, temple. Cic. Pro deorum templis atque delubris. Id. Delubrum Homeri dedicaverunt. Id. Delubra Musarum colere.

**DELUCTO**, as, n. 1. and **DELUCTOR** (de & luctor), aris, dep. 1. to wrestle. Plaut.

**DELUDIFYCO** (deludo & facio), as, a. 1. 3 to flout, mock, banter, impose upon, make a fool of. Plaut.

**DELUDIO** (de & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. 1 to cease fighting as a gladiator. Varr. — ¶ Also, to mock, deceive, delude, cheat, banter, frustrate, disappoint, διαπαίζω. Cic. Aliquanto leutius, nihil agere, atque deludere ceperunt. Terent. Deludere aliquem dolis. — ¶ Figur. Propert. Terra deludet arantes. Plaut. Spes me delusit.

**DELUMBIS** (de & lumbus), e, adj. having 2 the loins sprained or dislocated, weak, feeble. Plin. — ¶ Figur. Pers. Summa delumbe sulva hoc natat in labris, h. e. soft, effeminate.

**DELUMBIO** (delumbis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to sprain or dislocate the loins, lisp; weaken, enfeeble. Plin. Quadrupede delumbata. — Figur. Cic. Nec delumbet sententias. — ¶ Also, to bend. Plin. Delumbata radices, bowed, bent.

**DELUO** (de & luo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to wash, wash away, wash clean. Cels.

**DELUS**. See Delos.

**DELUSIO** (deludo), ōnis, f. mockery, derision. Arnob.

**DELUSTRO** (de & lustrō), as, a. 1. the 3 same as Lustrō. Apul.

**DELUTO** (de & lutum), as, a. 1. to daub 3 with clay or lime. Cato.

**DEMADĒS** (de & madesco), i, n. 3. 3 to become moist. Scribon. Larg.

**DEMAGIS** (de & magis), adv. very much. 3 Lucil.

**DEMANDO** (de & mando), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to commit, intrust, give in charge, ἀποπέμπω. Liv. Curam eorum tribunis demandabant. Id. Plures pueri unius curā demandabantur. Sueton. Testamentum virgini Vestali demandare, to consign. — ¶ Figur. Justin. Coniuges liberosque abditis insulis demandant, h. e. reconduct. Sueton. Aliquem ob seditionis periculum in aliquam civitatem demandare, h. e. securitatis causa deponere.

**DEMANO** (de & mano), as, n. 1. to stream down, flow along. Gell. Demanare per pulmonem. Catull. Tenuis sub artum flamma demanat.

**DEMARCHOS** (δημαρχος), i, m. among the 3 Greeks a ruler of the people, tribune. Plaut.

**DEMASCOLUM** (demasco), i, n. a descent. 3 Apul.

**DEMENS** (de & mens), entis, adject. out of one's mind, mad, raving, foolish, παρὰ φρον. Cic. In tranquillo tempore adversam optare dementis est. Id. Plenus dementissimæ meritis. Id. Tragico Oreste dementior. Id. Desipere, delirare, dementem esse. Virg. Discordia demens. Propert. Demens furor. Horat. Demens strepitus.

**DEMENSIO** (demetior), ōnis, f. a measure. 3 ing. Cic.

**DEMENSUM** (Id.), i, n. a monthly allowance 3 of meat, drink, and corn, given to slaves. Terent.

**DEMENTER** (demens), adv. madly, foolishly. Cic. Tanta res tam dementer credita. Senec. Dementissime testabitur.

**DEMENTIA** (demens), æ, f. madness, folly, foolishness. Cic. Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam. Id. Homines dementia aliqua depravati. Sallust. In fuga salutem sperare, ea vero dementia est.

**DEMENTIO** (demens), is, ūvi, ūtum, n. 3 a. 4. to be mad, go out of one's senses. Lucrēt. Animus dementit enim, deliraque fatur.

**DEMENTO**, as, n. 1. the same as Dementio. Lactant.

**DEMESCO** (de & meo), as, n. 1. to descend. 3 Apul.

**DEMERO** (de & mereo), es, ūi, ūtum, n. 2. to earn, merit, deserve, κερδαίνω. Plaut. Demeritas læticias. Gell. Gran-

dem pecuniam demerebat. — ¶ Also, to gain the favor of, oblige, endear. Sueton. Avunculum in Hispanias subsequens magnopere demeruit.

**DEMERO** (de & mereo), eris, ūtus sum, dep. 2. to gain the favor of, oblige, endear, deserve well at one's hands. Liv. Demerendi beneficio tam potentem civitatem occasio. Tacit. Plura sæpe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus. Colum. Matrona amenitatem aliqua demerenda erit.

**DEMERGO** (de & mergo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to plunge in the water, sink, drown, bury, καταβύω. Cic. Demersi sunt in aqua. Plin. Demergere navigia. Ovid. Dapes avidam demersit in alvum. Colum. Semen demergere, to sow, plant. Pallad. Surculos demergere, to ingraft. — ¶ Figur. Nepos. Fortuna enim demergere est adorta. Cic. Patriam demersam extuli. Liv. Plebs ære alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt. Justin. Rheam in perpetuam v. ginitatem demersit.

**DEMERSIO** (demergo), ōnis, f. a sinking 3 down. Macrob.

**DEMERSUS** (Id.), us, m. the same as De-3 mersio. Apul.

**DEMETIOR**. 1 See Dimetior.

**DEMETO**, ære. See Dimeto.

**DEMĒTO** (de & mēto), is, essui, essum, a. 3. to mow, reap, cut down, crop, pull, pluck, gather, ἀποθερίζω. Cic. Fructus demetendi. Catull. Flaventia demetit arva. Plin. Demetere uvas. Virg. Flos demessus. — ¶ Also, to cut, cut off. Ovid. Demetit ense caput. — ¶ Also, Colum. Demessi favi, taken from the hives.

**DEMIGRATIO** (demigro), ōnis, f. an emi-2 gration, removing from one place to another, ἀποικία. Nepos.

**DEMIGRO** (de & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to remove, change one's place of residence, migrate, emigrate, μετακίζω. Cic. Demigrandum aliquo est. Cæs. Demigrare de oppidis. Nepos. ex insula. Id. Athenas demigravit. Cic. Demigrare in alia loca. Stat. Demigrant Helicone deæ. Cic. Demigrare ad aliquem. — ¶ Also, to go away, depart. Plaut. Animum amittunt, priusquam loco demigrent. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Vetat enim deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, h. e. e vita decedere. Id. Multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro. Id. Demigrare ab improbis, to stand aloof from, quit.

**DEMIGNOR**. See Diminoro. 3

**DEMIGNOR**, with its derivat. See Diminuo.

**DEMIROR** (de & miror), aris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to admire, wonder at greatly, think strange, ἐπεθαυμάζω. Cic. Hæc vos sperasse, demiror. Id. Quod demiror equidem. Gell. Demirari audaciam alicujus. Terent. Quid mihi dicent? demiror, h. e. I wonder what they will say. Plaut. Demiror quid sit.

**DEMISSE** (demissus), adverb, low, meanly, abjectly, humbly. Ovid. hic alte, demissus ille volabat. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Humiliter demisseque sentire. Id. Demisse respondere alicui. Brut. Suppliciter ac demisse gratias agere. Cæs. Hæc demississime exponit.

**DEMISIO** (demitto), ōnis, f. a letting fall, sinking, lowering. Cæs. Quantum stotereum demissio patiebatur, tantum elevabant. Macrob. Barbæ prolixa demissio. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Animi demissio, lowness of spirits, dejection. — ¶ Also, obatement. Cal. Arrel.

**DEMISSTIOS**, and **DEMISSTIOSUS** (de-3 mitto), a, um, adject. reaching downwards, long, flowing. Plaut. Tunica demissitia.

**DEMISSTUS** (demitto), a, um, particip. and adj. low, let down, hanging down. Terent. Virgines demissis humeris. Ovid. Si demissior ibis. Cæs. Tigna demissa in flumen. Id. Demissa ac palustria loca. Senec. Demissa vulnere, decp. Horat. Demissa tempestas ab Enro. Valer. Flacc. Hiems demissa Jovi, h. e. ab Jove. Horat. Demissa per aures. Id. Demissus Orco, h. e. in Orcum. Virg. Læna demissa ex humeris, hanging. Cic. Demisso capite discedere. Virg. Demissæ aurcs. Id. Dido demissa vultum, with downcast

looks. Id. Demissa voce loqui, with a low voice. Plin. Demissus capillus, long hair. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Erigere animum demissum, cast down, disheartened. Tacit. Usque ad servilem patientiam demissus. Id. Demissus in adulationem, abject, mean. Cic. Tristis et demissus, downcast. Id. Quator demissior, moderate. Horat. Genus demissum ab Aenea, descending, derivcd. Tacit. Romanus Trejoa demissus, descended, sprung. — ¶ Also, modest, humble, unassuming. Cic. Sit apud vos, sit demissis hominibus perfugium.

**DEMITYGO** (de & mitigo), as, a. 1. to 1 make gentle, calm. Cic. Nosmet quotidie demitigamur.

**DEMITTO** (de & mitto), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to send down, cast, thrust, or let down, hang down, let fall, lower, καταβάλλω, καθίστημι. Virg. Cælo demittitis imbrem. Id. Maia genitum demittit ab alto. Id. Demittere aliquem ad imos manes. Liv. quempiam in carcerem. Id. equum e campo in viam cavam. Cic. aliquem per tegulas. Id. se ad aurem alicujus. Id. Caput ad fornicem Fabii demittebat. Virg. alte jubebis in solido puteum demitti, h. c. to let sink deep. Id. Demittere lacrimas, to let fall, shed. Lucret. barbam, to let grow. Valer. Flacc. robora ferro, to fell or cut down. Id. oculos. Ovid. vultum. Tacit. ferrum in ilia, to thrust. Ovid. scrum jugulo. Plin. altius arbores, to plant. Colum. cuneum inter corticem et materiam, to drive down, impel. — ¶ Demittere morti, to kill. Virg. So, Ovid. Demittere nocti. — ¶ Also, to shed. Lucret. Arbusta, et certo demittunt tempore flores. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Demittere se penitus in causam, to devote, or give himself wholly to. Virg. Geminio demittunt brachia muro turriti scopuli. Id. Colles demittunt jugum molli clivo. Quintil. Ad minima illa demittere me, non recusabo, to condescend. Tacit. Demitti in adulationem. — ¶ Also, to impress deeply on the mind. Sallust. Hoc in pectus tuum demitte. Liv. Voces in pectora animosque demittere. — ¶ Demittere se, and demittere animum, to lose courage, despond, despair. Cæs. Se animo demittere. Cic. Victi debilitantur, animosque demittunt. Virg. Demittunt mentes.

**DEMIURGOS** (δημιουργος), i, m. the 2 chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states. Liv.

**DEMO** (de & emo), is, dempsi and demsi, demptum and demtum, a. 3. to take away, take off, subtract, withdraw, ἀφαιρέω. Cic. Æsculapii barbam auream demi jussit. Liv. Clypea de columinis dempsit. Plaut. Quantum aurum herus sibi dempsit, hath taken to his own share. Cic. Demere de capite, to take from the whole sum. Cels. Demendum aliquid ex cibo. Ovid. Demere juga equis, to take off. Id. Demptus ab arbore fetus, plucked, gathered. Sueton. barbam, h. e. radere. Cic. Demere caput alicujus, to cut off. Plaut. Deme soleas, take off your sandals. Ovid. Demere soleam pedi. Cic. Dempta æternitate, putting out of the question. Ovid. Dempto fine, forever. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Demere solitudinem, to remove, appease. Terent. alicui molestiam. Liv. ignominiam. Ovid. fidem alicui rei. Id. spem alicui Sueton. Demere aliquid ex consuetudine, to abate. Lucret. mærorem e pectore, to remove. Liv. Dempto auctore, being now dead.

**DEMOCRITOS** (Δημόκριτος), i, m. a celebrated philosopher of Abdera. — Hence, Democritus, and Democriticus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Democritus. Cic. Democritea (dogmata). Id. Democritici philosophi, h. e. disciples of Democritus.

**DEMOLIO** (de & molio), is, ūvi, ūtum, 3 a. 4. to pull down, demolish. Varr.

**DEMOLIOR** (de & molior), iris, ūtus sum, dep. 4. to batter, throw, or pull down, demolish, destroy, καταβάλλω, ἀποκενάζωμαι. Cic. Statuas demoliendas locare. Id. Domum Scourus demolitus. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Subruit hæc ævi, demoliturque prioris robora, breaks down. Lic. Si quod cuiquam officiet

jas, id demolietur. *Plaut.* De me culpam hanc demolibor, *h. e.* amoliar, avertam.

**DEMŌLITIŌ** (demolior, ōnis, f. a beating) or *throwing down, demolishing.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Tertull.* Demolitio veritatis.

**DEMŌNSTRABILIS** (demonstro), e, adj. 3 *demonstrable.* *Apul.*

**DEMŌNSTRATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of showing; description; demonstration.* *Plin.* Quam significans demonstratio est, *the pointing of a dog.* *Cic.* Gestus universam rem non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans. — *Fig. Also, the demonstrative genus in rhetoric.* *Cic.* — *Fig. Also, a demonstration, necessary argument, clear proof.* *Cic.*

**DEMŌNSTRATIVE** (demonstrativus), 3 *adverb, demonstratively.* *Macrob.*

**DEMŌNSTRATIVŌS** (demonstro), a, um, adj. *which points out, demonstrative.* *Cal. Aurel.* Digitus demonstrativus. — *Fig. In rhetoric, Genus demonstrativum, containing praise or dispraise.* *Cic.* Demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem, aut vituperationem.

**DEMŌNSTRATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who shows or demonstrates.* *Cic.*

**DEMŌNSTRŌ** (de & monstro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, point out, prove cogently, demonstrate, ἀποδείκνυμι, ἐνδείκνυμι.* *Cic.* Demonstrare aliquid digito. *Id.* Rem demonstrare, *to explain.* *Id.* Mihi demonstrare, *me a te plurimum fieri.* *Id.* Causam demonstrare. *Id.* Sese bello civitatem persecuturum demonstrat, *declares.* *Plin.* Nec, quale esset, demonstrant, *nor do they say.* *Gell.* Vocabula rufum colorem demonstrantia, *signifying, implying.*

**DEMŌPHŌŌN** (Δημόφρων), ontis, m. *the son of Theseus.* On his return from the Trojan war, he was cast on the shore of Thrace, and kindly received by Phyllis, the queen of the country, whom, however, he soon after deserted. *Ovid.*

**DEMŌRDEŌ** (de & mordeo), es, di, 2 sum, a. 2. *to bite off.* *Pers.* Demorsos ungues.

**DEMŌRIŌR** (de & morior), ēris, ortius sum, dep. 3. *to die.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Ea demoritur te, *is dying of love for you.*

**DEMŌRŌR** (de & moror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to delay, tarry, wait for, keep back, stay, stop, abide, remain, διαπέλλω.* *Tacit.* Nihil demoratus exsurgit. *Plaut.* Me hic demoratam tandem. — *Fig. Also, to stop, detain, retard, hinder, prevent, impede.* *Cæs.* Ut eorum munitiones demoretur. *Id.* Hoste iter demorante. *Cic.* Ne diutius vos demorer. *Virg.* Inutilis annos demoror.

**DEMŌRSICŌ** (de & morsico), as, a. 1. 3 *to bite off.* *Apul.*

**DEMŌSTHENES** (Δημόσθενης), is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*

**DEMŌVEŌ** (de & inoveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to remove, displace, dislodge, ἀποκινέω.* *Cic.* Demoveri de loco. *Liv.* Gradu demoti, *compelled to give ground.* *Tacit.* Fluvius alveo demotus. — *Figur.* *Cic.* De sententia alicquem demovere. *Id.* Demovere labem a republica, *to remove away.* *Tacit.* Terrore ac promissis demoveri. *Id.* Demovere alicquem cura rerum, *to relieve, relieve.* *Id.* Demovere alicquem prefectura. *Horat.* Demovere alicquem iacra. *Tacit.* Demovere in insulam, *h. e.* relegare. *Cic.* Odium a nobis demovere.

**DEMPTIŌ**, and **DEMTIŌ** (demo), ōnis, 3 *f. a taking away.* *Varr.*

**DEMŪGITŌS** (de & mugitus), a, um, adj. 3 *filled or resonating with the lowing of cattle.* *Ovid.* Demugitæ paludes.

**DEMŪLCEŌ** (de & mulceo), es, ulsi, a. 2. 2 *to stroke softly, coax, βέλω.* *Liv.* Dorsum demulceatis. *Terent.* Quin tibi caput demulceam.

**DEMŪM** (unc.), adverb, *at length, at last, not till then, in fine, finally, lastly.* *Virg.* Me quoque fortuna hac demum voluit consistere terra. *Horat.* Quarta vix demum exponitur hora. *Ovid.* Decimo demum pugnavimus anno. *Cæs.* Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum misit. *Cic.* Nunc demum rescribo his litteris, quas mihi misisti. *Plaut.* Igitur demum

fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet. — *Fig. In interrogations.* *Cic.* Quantum demum differt? *how much, I pray you?* *Terent.* Nunc demum venis? — *Fig. Also, only, solely, merely.* *Quintil.* Neque enim ea demum exsecuti sumus, verum etiam, &c. *Sucton.* Hibernis demum mensibus. — *Fig. Also, indeed, certainly.* *Cic.* Id demum, esse miserum, quod turpe sit. *Sallust.* Ea demum firma amicitia est, *that indeed.*

**DEMŪRMŪRŌ** (de & murmuro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. *to mutter or mumble over.* *Ovid.*

**DEMŪSSĀTŪS** (de & musso), a, um, adj. 3 *borne silently.* *Ammian.*

**DEMŪTABILIS** (demuto), e, adj. *changeable.* *Prudent.*

**DEMŪTATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a changing, 1 change.* *Plin.*

**DEMŪTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *that causes 3 changes.* *Tertull.*

**DEMŪTYLŌ** (de & mutilo), as, a. 1. *to break or lop off, mutilate.* *Colum.*

**DEMŪTŌ** (de & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change, alter, μεταβάλλω.* *Plaut.* Imperium tuum demutat. *Tacit.* Placitum instituo Flaminium nihil demutari. — *Fig. Also, neut.* *Plaut.* Numquid videtur demutare?

**DENĀRIŪS** (deni), a, um, adj. *of ten.* *Vitruv.* Denarius digitorum numerus. *Plin.* Si fistulae denariae erunt, *h. e.* of ten inches in circumference. — *Fig. Also, Denarius nummus, and Denarius, absol. a Roman denier; a silver coin, containing at first ten, and subsequently sixteen asses, or four sestertii.* *Liv.* Jussus pendere denarios nummos quadringenos quinquagenos. *Cic.* An emat denario, quod sit mille denarium (for denarium)? *Id.* Quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exigere. — *Fig. Also, a gold coin of the value of twenty-five silver deniers.* *Plin.* (See *Aureus*.) — *Fig. Neut. gen.* *Plaut.* Centum denaria Philipea, *gold coins of Philip.*

**DENĀRRŌ** (de & narro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. *to tell in order, recount, relate, ἐξηγεῖμαι.* *Terent.* Hæc illi denarrabo. *Horat.* Matri denarrat, ut, &c.

**DENĀSCŌR** (de & nascor), ēris, ātus sum, dep. 3. *to die.* *Varr.*

**DENĀSŌ** (de & nasus), as, a. 1. *to take 3 off the nose.* *Plaut.* Os denasabit tibi mordicus.

**DENĀTŌ** (de & nato), as, n. 1. *to swim 3 down the stream.* *Horat.* Tusco denatat alveo.

**DENDRĀCHĀTES** (δένδραχάρης), æ, m. *mochn-stone; a sort of agate.* *Plin.*

**DENDRITIS** (δένδριτις), idis, f. *a precious stone of an uncertain species.* *Plin.*

**DENDRŌIDES** (δένδροειδής), æ, m. *a kind of spurge full of branches like a tree.* *Plin.*

**DENĒGŌ** (de & nego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deny, not suffer, say he will not, ἀπαρνεῖμαι.* *Terent.* Qui denegarat se commissurum mihi gnatam suam uxorem. *Plaut.* Datum denegant, quod datum est. — *Fig. Also, to refuse to give.* *Plaut.* Si tibi denegem, quod me oras. *Cæs.* Petenti denegare aliquid. *Cic.* Ei nihil a natura denegatum. — *Fig. Also, to refuse.* *Propert.* Et nunquam pro te denegat esse miser.

**DENĒ** (decem), æ, a, adj. *ten by ten, ten.* *Cæs.* Uxores habent deni, duodenique inter sese communes. — *Fig. Also, ten.* *Virg.* Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves. — *Fig. Also, sing.; tenth.* *Plin.* Denā parte.

**DENĒCĀLIS** (de & nex), e, adj. *relating to death.* *Cic.* Feriæ denicales, *a solemn purification after the death of one of the family.*

**DENĒGRŌ** (de & nigro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. *to make black, blacken.* *Varr.* — *Figur.* *Jul. Firraic.* Famam alicujus denigrare.

**DENĒQUE** (decum & que), adverb, *to conclude, in fine, at last, finally, lastly.* *Terent.* Quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid ferre denique. *Cic.* Mathematici, musici, medici denique ex hac profecti sunt. *Nepos.* Denique hæc fuit altera persona Thebis. — *Fig. Nunc und tum denique, the same as nunc, or tum demum.* *Cic.* Hisce rebus consideratis, tum denique id, quod

primum est dicendum, postremum solet cogitare. *Id.* Ut mihi nunc denique auare videar, antea dilexisse. — *Fig. Also, in short, in a word.* *Cic.* Nemo bonus, nemo denique civis est, qui, &c. *Nepos.* Minime libidinosus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus. — *Fig. Also, at least.* *Cæs.* Nostros præsidia deducturos, aut denique indiligentius servaturos crediderant. — *Fig. Also, at the utmost.* *Cic.* Nonne satis fuit his gratias agi? denique honoris aliquid haberi? — *Fig. Also, voy rather.* *Cic.* Hæc in homines alienissimos, denique inimicissimos, viri boni faciunt. — *Fig. Also, for tandem.* *Plaut.* Lubet experiri, quo evasurus est denique.

**DENŌMINATIŌ** (denomino), ōnis, f. 2 *denomination or naming a thing not by its proper name, but by some adjunct; a metonymy or trope.* *Antic. ad Herem.*

**DENŌMINŌ** (de & nomino), as, a. 1. *to name, denominate, ἐπωνομάζω.* *Quintil.*

**DENŌRMŌ** (de & norino), as, a. 1. *to set 3 out of rule, make irregular or unequal, disfigure.* *Horat.* Angulus ille qui nunc denormat agellum.

**DENŌTATIŌ** (denoto), ōnis, f. and **DENŌTĀTŪS**, us, m. *pointing out, observation.* *Quintil.* Omnium denotatione damnatus.

**DENŌTŌ** (de & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, signify, point out, appoint, determine, σημειόωμαι.* *Cic.* Cives Romanos necandos denotavit. *Plin.* Denotare creta pedes venalium. — *Fig. Also, to brand with infamy.* *Sucton.* Quem denotare omni probro consueverat. — *Fig. Also, to note, observe.* *Cic.* Æs non habere denotatas.

**DENS** (for edens from edo), dentis, m. *a tooth, ὀδών.* *Cic.* Adversi dentes acuti (the front teeth) morsu dividunt escas: intimi autem conficiunt, qui genuini vocantur, the *check-teeth* or *grinders.* *Plin.* Dentes exserti, *tusks.* *Id.* Qui digerunt cibum, lati et acuti: qui conficiunt, duplices: qui discriminant eos, canini (eye-teeth) appellantur. *Cic.* Terrorem dentium crepitus consequitur. *Id.* Esculapius primus dentes evulsionem invenit. *Vitruv.* Procumbere in dentes, *with his face on the ground.* *Horat.* Impremere dente notam labris. *Virg.* Infrensens dentibus, *gnashing his teeth.* *Id.* Equi mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *champ with their teeth.* *Plin.* scalperes, *Id.* fricare. *Id.* extrahere. *Id.* evelle. *Id.* Juvenal. Excutere dentes, *to draw* — *Fig. Also, the fluke of an anchor.* *Virg.* Dente tenaci anchora fundabat naves. — *Fig. Also, a ploughshare.* *Virg.* Ipse satis tellus cum dente recluditur unco. — *Fig. Also, the teeth of a harrow or drag.* *Luca.* Pluraque ruricolis feruntur dentibus ossa. — *Fig. Also, the teeth of a rake.* *Varr.* — *Fig. Also, Virg.* Curvo Saturni dente, *sickle.* — *Fig. Also, a key.* *Tibull.* Seu reserat fixo dente puella fores. (See *Clarivula*.) — *Fig. Also, a comb.* *Id.* Et tenues denso pectere dente comas. — *Fig. Also, the head of a hunting-pole.* *Grat.* Venabula dente induit. — *Fig. Also, the tooth of a saw.* *Plin.* Serrarum dentes. — *Fig. Dens Numida, ivory.* *Ovid.* — *So, Dens Indus, Stat. Dens Libycus, Propert., and Erytraus, Martial.* — *Fig. Dente superbo tangere cibum, fastidiously.* *Horat.* — *Fig. Albis dentibus deridere, to laugh at, deride.* *Plaut.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Maledico dente carpere. *Horat.* Dente invido morderi. *Id.* Atrō dente petere alicquem. *Phadr.* Mordaciorem improbo dente appetere, *to snarl at, rail against.* — *Fig. Venies sub dentem, you shall fall into my clutches.* *Petron.*

**DENSĀBILIS** (denso), e, adj. *binding, 3 astringent.* *Cal. Aurel.*

**DENSĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a thickening, 2 condensation.* *Plin.*

**DENSE** (densus), adv. *thickly, closely, close together.* *Plin.* Densius. *Vitruv.* Densissime calculum. — *Figur.* *Cal. Aurel.* Non dense atque semel vinum detrahere, *all at once.* *Ovid.* Nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, *oftener.* *Cic.* Idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, *more frequently.*

**DENSEŌ** (densus), es, ni, a. 2. *to thicken,*

make thick. *Horat.* Densetur funera. *Virg.* Jupiter humidus austris denset, erant que raris modo. *Id.* Agmina densentur campis. *Id.* Manu spargens hastilia denset, h. e. dense jacit.

**DENSITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. *thickness, densi-ty.* *Plin.* Densitas humoris. *Id.* Tunicarum oculi. *Id.* chartæ. *Quintil.* Densitas sententiarum obstat invicem.

**DENSŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to thicken, *make thick, πυκνός.* *Plin.* Pefluentem capillum densat. *Virg.* Densantur nocte tenebræ. *Tacit.* Densant lectus, should redouble their blows. *Liv.* Densata scutis, pressed together. *Curt.* Densata agmina, in close order. *Luenn.* Nubes densantur in nubres. *Id.* Densatur globus militum. *Plin.* Densare lac in butyrum. — *¶* *Figur.* *Quintil.* Densanda oratio. *Id.* Figuræ non sunt nimis densandæ.

**DENSŌS** (uuc.), a, um, adj. *thick, close, set close, πυκνός.* *Cic.* Sylvestribus sepihus densa. *Virg.* Densos fertur in hostes, into the thickest of. *Id.* Densissimus imber. *Cæs.* Densiores silvæ. *Ovid.* Funale densum lampadibus. *Plin.* Densissima nox, very dark. *Gell.* Densiores tenebræ. *Ovid.* Densum litus, h. e. spissum arenis. *Id.* Caput densum cæsariæ, set thick with hair. *Id.* Denso Troades agmine, in a numerous train. *Cels.* Densum cælum, a gross atmosphere. *Id.* Densus cibus, coarse food. — *¶* *Figur.* *Quintil.* Densior ille, hic copiosior. *Id.* Densus, et brevis, concise. *Id.* Sententiis densus, pithy. *Id.* Densa vox, a rough voice. *Ovid.* Densa pericula, frequent. *So, Virg.* Densos divum amores. *Valer.* Flacce. Densus labor, frequent, great, numerous. *Id.* Densa silentia, deep, profound.

**DENTALE** (dens), is, n. the share-beam of a plough. *Virg.* Duplice aptantur dentalia dorso. — *¶* *Figur.* Dentalia dorso. — *¶* *Figur.* Sulcoque terens dentalia. — *¶* *Figur.* A harrow. *Varr.*

**DENTĀRPAGĀ** (dens and ἀράξω), æ, f. an instrument to draw teeth with. *Varr.*

**DENTĀTŌS** (dens), a, um, adj. having teeth. *Ovid.* Puella male dentata, with bad teeth. *Plin.* Dentata scrra. *Id.* Dentatæ crates. — *¶* *Figur.* having large teeth. *Plaut.* Illum dentatum virum. — *¶* *Cic.* Charta dentata, smooth, polished with n tooth. — *¶* *Figur.* the cognomen of several Romans, derived from their having been born with teeth. *Plin.*

**DENTĒX** (dens), icis, m. a sort of sea-fish. *Colum.*

**DENTĒCŪLATŌS** (denticulus), a, um, 2 adj. set with teeth, made in the form of teeth, having small teeth, denticulated. *Plin.* Denticulatis forcipibus. *Id.* Denticulatæ conchæ. *Colum.* Falcibus denticulatis. *Plin.* Denticulatum olus.

**DENTĒCŪLŌS** (dens), i, m. a little tooth. *2 Pallad.* — *¶* *Figur.* Also, in architecture, the dentelli or modillions. *Vitruv.*

**DENTĒDŪCŪS** (dens & duco), a, um, adj. tooth-drawing. *Col. Aurel.*

**DENTĒFRĀNGĒBŪLŪM** (dens & frango), 1, n. *Plaut.* Dentifrangibula hæc, h. e. fists. *Id.* (masc. gen.) Dentifrangibule.

**DENTĒFRĒCIŪM** (dens & frico), ii, n. 2 a powder, or any thing else to rub the teeth with; u dentifricæ. *Plin.*

**DENTĒLĒGŪS** (dens & lego), i, m. *Plaut.* 3 Dentilegos eos faciam, make them tooth-gatherers, i. e. will knock out their teeth.

**DENTĒŌ** (dens), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to 2 teeth, breed teeth. *Plin.* Pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to chatter. *Plaut.* Ne dentes dentiant.

**DENTĒSCĀLPĒŪM** (dens & scalpo), ii, 3 n. a tooth-picker. *Martial.*

**DENTĒTIŌ** (dentio), ōnis, f. a teething, 2 breeding teeth, dentition. *Plin.*

**DENŪBŌ** (de & nubō), is, upsi, uptum, 2 n. 3. to marry into an inferior family. *Tacit.* Julia denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to marry. *Ovid.* Nec Cænis in ullos denupsit thalamos. *Apul.* In quo castello filia pridem denupserat.

**DENŪDŌ** (de & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make bare or naked, despoil, strip, ἀπογυμνός. *Cic.* Ne denudetur a pectore. *Petron.* Capita denudanda tonso-ri præhūimus, h. e. radenda. *Lexl.* ad

*Cic.* Cives crudelissime denudati. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Scientiam suo ornatu spoliare atque denudare — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to disclose, betray. *Liv.* Denudare aliquid consilium suum.

**DENŪMĒRĀTYŌ**, ōnis, f. See *Dinumeratio*.

**DENŪMĒRŌ**, as, a. I. See *Dinumero*.

**DENŪNTĒTYĀTYŌ** (denuntio), ōnis, f. a denunciation, intimation, forewarning, threatening, menacing. *Cæs.* Denuntiatione periculi permovere. *Cic.* Significatio, et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum. *Id.* Denuntiatio belli, declaration. *Liv.* armorum. *Cic.* Denuntiatione testimonii terrere aliquem, by threatening to summon, &c. See *Denuntio*.

**DENŪNTĒTYŌ** (de & nuntio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to denounce, intimate, declare, forewarn, foretell, ἐπαγγέλλω. *Cic.* Moneo, prædico, ante denuntio. *Id.* Testificor, denuntio, ante prædico. *Id.* Achilli mortem denuntiat, foretells, prophesies, predicts. *Id.* Denuntiare alicui domum, to send word home. *Id.* Alphenus denuntiat sese procuratorem esse, declares. *Id.* Denuntiare alicui de aliqua re. *Sueton.* Acerbe loquentibus denuntiare, ne perseverent. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to threaten, menace. *Cic.* Denuntiare periculum, aut præsidium alicui. *Id.* Populo R. servitutum. *Id.* proscriptionem, cædem, directionem. *Id.* bellum, to declare, proclaim. — *¶* *Figur.* Denuntiare testimonium alicui, to summon or subpoena a witness. *Cic.* — *So,* Denuntiare testimonium. *Quintil.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Plin.* Hiemem asperam denuntiant, will portend, denote. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to command, enjoin. *Curt.* Tibi autem, denuntio, ipse mihi indices. *Brutus et Cass.* ad *Anton.* Denuntiare veteranis, h. e. to order out.

**DENŪŌ** (for de novo), adverb, again, anew, 1 afresh. *Cic.*

**DĒŌCCŌ** (de & occo), as, a. 1. to harrow, 2 break clods, βωλοκοπέω. *Plin.*

**DĒŌĒIS**, idis, f. Δῆῶς, the daughter of Ceres, 3 who was called Δῆῶ by the Greeks, h. e. Proserpine. *Ovid.* — Hence, DĒŌŪS, a, um, adj. belonging to Ceres. *Ovid.* Deoia quercus.

**DĒŌNERŌ** (dc & onero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to unload, disburden. *Animian.* Navæ deoneratas. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Ex invidia deonerare aliquid.

**DĒŌPTŌ** (de & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to choose. *Hygin.*

**DĒŌRSŪM** (de & versum), adverb, down, 1 downwards. *Cic.* Directo deorsum feratur. *Terent.* Clivus deorsum versus est. *Varr.* Deorsum in terram est aqua. — *¶* *Figur.* Joined with Sursum; up and down. *Terent.* Sursum deorsum cursitare. *Senec.* Sursum ac deorsum moveri.

**DĒŌRSŪS**, the same as *Deorsum*. 3 *Apul.*

**DĒŌSCŪLŌR** (de & osculor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to kiss affectionately, καραφιλέω. *Plaut.* Sine, tuos ocellos deosculer. — *¶* *Figur.* *Gell.* Ingenium pueri deosculatus, praising. — *¶* *Figur.* Pass. to be kissed. *Apul.* Me pressim deosculato.

**DEPĀCISCŌR**. See *Depeiscor*. 3

**DEPĀLĀTYŌ** (depalo), ōnis, f. *Vitruv.* 2 Dierum depalatio, increase.

**DEPĀLMŌ** (de & palma), as, a. 1. to 3 strike with the open hand. *Gell.*

**DEPĀLŌ** (de & palo), as, a. 1. to inclose 3 or strengthen with pales; hence, to fortify; also, to found. *Tertull.*

**DEPĀNGŌ** (de & pango), is, actum, a. 3. 2 to fix in the ground, plant. *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Lueret.* Vitæ depactus terminus alte, fixed, predetermined.

**DEPĀRCŌ** (de & parco), is, a. 3. to spare. *Solin.*

**DEPĀRCŪS** (de & parcus), a, um, adj. 2 very sparing, niggardly. *Sueton.*

**DEPĀSCŌ** (de & pasco), is, āvi, āstum, a. 3. and DEPĀSCŌR, ēris, astus sum, dep. 3. to feed upon, consume by feeding upon, eat up, κατανέμομαι. *Col.* Si hædi roscidas herbas depaverint, shall have browsed upon. *Plin.* Papilio ceras depascitur. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to cause to feed. *Colum.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Luxuries stylo depascenda est. *Id.* Depasci veterem possessionem Academicæ ab hoc acuto homine non sinemus. *Virg.* Ar-

tus depascitur arida febris. *Iæret.* Depasci aurea dicta e chartis, to cull. *Sil.* Latium longo depascere bello, h. e. to lay waste, ravage.

**DEPĀSTĒŌ** (depasco), ōnis, f. a feeding. 2 *Plin.*

**DEPĀSTŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. fed upon, consumed by feeding upon, eaten up. *Plin.* Depastæ segetes. *Virg.* Depasta altaria liquit. *Id.* Sepes Hyblæis apibus flores depasta salicti, h. e. habens flores depastos ab apibus. *Sil.* Depasti flammis scopuli. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, active. *Claudian.* Frondes depastus.

**DEPĀVĒTŪS** (de & pavitus), a, um, adj. 3 trodden or trampled upon. *Solin.*

**DEPĒCISCŌR**, or DEPĀCISCŌR (de & paciscor), ēris, actus and ectus sum, dep. 3. to bargain, agree upon, συντίθεμαι. *Cic.* Depescisci partem suam cum aliquo. *Id.* Depactus est cum hostibus, ut, &c. *Id.* Ad conditiones ejus depactus est, agreed to his conditions. — *¶* *Figur.* *Terent.* Jam depescisci morte cupio, I am content to die. *Cic.* Periculo honestissimo depescisci velim.

**DEPĒCTĒŌ** (depescor), ōnis, f. a bargain, contract, agreement. *Cod. Theodos.*

**DEPĒCTŌ** (de & pecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. 2 to comb, trim, κτερίζω. *Ovid.* Crines depectere buxo. *Plin.* Depectere linum, to dress. *Terent.* Adeo depexum dabo, ut, &c. I will curry his hide, give him such a dressing.

**DEPĒCŪLATŌR** (depēculor), ōris, m. a 1 extortioner, an embezzler of the public money. *Cic.* Depeculatorem ærarii, vexatorem Asiæ.

**DEPĒCŪLŌR** (de & peculor), āris, ātus 1 sum, dep. 1. to rob, pillage, rifle, plunder; to embezzle the public money, κλέπτω, σολέω. *Cic.* Omnia fana depēculatione est. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Honorem familiæ vestræ depēculatione est. — *¶* *Figur.* *And, passiv.* *Calvus ap. Priscian.* Senatus intellexit populum depēculatione.

**DEPĒLLŌ** (dc & pello), is, pūti, ulsum, a. 3. to drive, put, or thrust down, ἰπωδέω. *Cic.* Simulacra deorum depulsa sunt. *Plin.* Depellere in inferas partes. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to drive away, expel, remove, repel. *Nepos.* Ex his regionibus præsidia depelleret. *Id.* Aliquem de provincia depellere. *Cic.* Ab aris flammam depellere. *Cæs.* Hostes loco depellere. *Cic.* Eum urbe depulit. *Id.* Depellere morbum. *Ovid.* mortem alicui. *Vulc.* Flacce. Ictus alicui depellere, to ward off. *Cic.* Farnem sitimque depellere. *Horat.* frigus. *Tibull.* nubila cælo. *Quintil.* recta via aliquem, to drive straight before him. *Id.* a recta via. *Varr.* agnos a matribus, and *Virg.* ab ubere matris, to wean. *Virg.* Ovium teneros depellere fetus, h. e. to drive along, conduct. — *¶* *Figur.* *Nepos.* Depellere servitutum a civibus. *Cic.* Servitutum depulit civitati. *Id.* Nisi ratio ipsa depulisset omnes molestias, had dissipated. *Tibull.* Vino depellere curas. *Cic.* aliquem de spe conatuque. *Liv.* spe quæmpiam. *Cic.* falsam proditiōis a se suspicionem. *Id.* Depelli sententia. *Plaut.* Nec tuis depellor dictis, quin, I am not deterred from, &c.

**DEPĒNDĒŌ** (de & pendo), es, n. 2. to 2 hang down, hang from or on, ἐκπέμματα. *Virg.* Dependens lychni laquearibus altis. *Id.* Ex humeris dependet amictus. *Ovid.* Lateri velleræ dependens. *Sueton.* Dependens a cervicibus ante pectus. *Liv.* Laqueo dependentem invenere. — *¶* *Figur.* *Ovid.* Hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi, depends upon. *Id.* Dependet fides a veniente die.

**DEPĒNDŌ** (dc & pendo), is, endi, ensum. a. 3. to weigh. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to pay. *Cic.* Mi abjurare certius est, quam dependere. *Apul.* Depenso parantur, for ready money. — *¶* *Figur.* Also, to spend, lay out, consume. *Senec.* Pecuniam pro capite dependere. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Reipubl. pœnas dependere, have suffered punishment. *Lucan.* malleum felibus armis Dependisse caput, to have died. *Id.* Tempora dependere amori, h. e. impendere, insumere. *Colum.* Incassum dependitur opera, they labor in vain.

DEPENDŪLŪS (dependeo), a, um, adject.  
3 hanging down. *Apul.*

DEPERDITŪS (deperdo), a, um, adject.  
lost, utterly ruined, undone. *Propert.*  
Nondum sensus deperditus omnes,  
having not yet lost all his senses. *Plædr.*  
Sutor inopia deperditus. *Sueton.* Paris  
with Paris. *Gell.* Est plane deperditus,  
entirely abandoned.

DEPERĒDŪ (de & perdo), is, dīdi, dītum, a.  
3. to lose, ἀποβάλλω. *Cic.* Non solum  
bona, sed etiam honestatem deper-  
diderunt. *Plin.* Arbores folia deper-  
dunt, *shed.* *Id.* Colorem deperdunt.  
*Cic.* Ne quid de existimatione sua de-  
perderet. *Cæs.* Paucos ex suis deper-  
diderunt. *Horat.* Ne quid summa de-  
perdat, metuens.

DEPERĒDŪ (de & pereō), is, ii, n. 4. to  
perish, be lost, go to ruin, be undone,  
ἀπόλλυμαι. *Cæs.* Nonnullæ tempestate  
deperierant naves: *Id.* Magna pars ex-  
ercitus deperit. *Ovid.* Gens hominum  
vitæ deperitura fuit. *Gell.* Ad inter-  
necionem deperire. *Plin.* In totum  
poma deperunt, are entirely destroyed.  
*Id.* Auro nihil igne deperit. *Colum.*  
Nec omnia usu deperunt, waste away.  
— *¶* Deperire amore alicui, to love  
greatly, love to desperation. *Liv.* So,  
*Terent.* Clinia hanc deperit, loves her  
desperately. *Curt.* Cum laceratum cor-  
pus, in quo deperibat, intueretur.

DEPETĪDŪ (de & peto), inis, f. u kind  
3 of eruption upon the skin. *Lucil.*

DEPILĪS (de & pilus), e, adj. without  
3 hair. *Apul.* Depiles gena, beardless.

DEPILŪ (de & pilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
2 to pull off the hair, pluck off the feathers.  
*Senec.* Struthocamelum depilatum.  
*Apic.* Depilati amygdale, *peeled.*

DEPINGŪ (de & pingo), is, nxi, etum, a.  
3. to paint, depict, figure, draw. *Nepos.*  
Cum pugna depingeretur Marathonica.  
*Propert.* Depingere tabellas. — *¶* *Figur.*  
*Cic.* Nimum depicta, too elaborately  
adorned. — *¶* Also, to describe, repre-  
sent. *Cic.* Verbis depingere aliquid.  
*Id.* Depingere vitam alicuius, to sketch.  
— *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Aliquid cogitatione  
depingere, to imagine, conceive.

DEPLĀNGŪ (de & plango), is, anxi, an-  
tum, a. 3. to express lamentation by beat-  
ing the breast violently; to be wail greatly,  
lament. *Ovid.* Cadmeida pulvis de-  
plauxere domum. *Id.* Ipsa suis deplangit  
ardea pennis.

DEPLĀNŪ (de & plano), as, a. 1. to make  
3 plain, level, smooth. *Lactant.*

DEPLĀNTŪ (de & planto), as, a. 1. to  
2 displant, remove a plant from its bed, pull  
a twig or graft from the stock, or trunk,  
ἀποφθερέω. *Plin.* Levi auræ ocysissime  
deplantantur. *Coluot.* Ne bos ramum  
deplantet.

DEPLEŪ (de & pleo), es, āvi, ātum, a. 2. to  
2 empty, remove from one vessel to another, decant,  
rack off, ἐξαντλάω. *Cato.* Oleum his  
in die depleto. *Veget.* Deplere anima-  
lia, to bleed. *Plin.* Deplere sanguinem,  
to draw blood. — *¶* Of De & pleo. *Fest.*

DEPLEXŪS (de & plecto), a, um, particip.  
3 embracing, grasping. *Lucret.* Deplexæ  
que dabant in terram vulnere victos.

DEPLŪRĀBŪNDŪS (deploro), a, um, adj.  
3 lamenting, in great distress. *Plaut.*

DEPLŪRĀTĪŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. a deploring,  
2 lamentation. *Senec.*

DEPLŪRŪ (de & ploro), as, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. to deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan,  
ἀποκαίω, καρδύρηναι. *Cic.* De alicui  
calamitates. *Id.* Lamentabili voce de-  
plorans. — *¶* Also, to bewail as lost,  
give up as lost. *Plin.* Deploratus a  
medicis, given over. *Ovid.* Deplorata  
vota. *Liv.* Deplorata spe, having given  
up all hope.

DEPLŪMĪS (de & pluma), e, adj. without  
2 feathers, featherless, unfledged, callow.  
*Plin.*

DEPLŪDŪ (de & pluo), is, ui, a. & n. 3. to  
rain down. *Tibull.* In terras deplueret  
que lapis. — *¶* *Figur.* *Propert.* Niobe  
lacrmas depluit, pours forth.

DEPOLĪŪ (de & polio), ōlis, īvi, itum, a.  
2. 4. to polish, finish, make perfect, κατα-  
λέω, ἐξερτάζωμαι. *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.*  
*Plaut.* Virgīs tergum depoliet meum, to  
beat.

DEPŪNDERŪ (de & pondero), as, n. 1.  
3 to weigh down. *Petron.*

DEPŪNŪ (de & pono) is, ōsui, ōsitum, a.  
3. to lay or put down, set down, lay, put,  
ἀποτίθημι, κατατίθημι. *Cic.* Deponere  
mentum in gremio. *Cæs.* Deponere  
onera iumentis. *Ovid.* humeris vestes.  
*Id.* caput terræ. *Scribon. Larg.* De-  
ponere cacabum ab igne, to remove, take  
from off the fire. — *¶* Also, to lay aside,  
put off. *Petron.* Ungues et capillos de-  
ponere, to cut off. *Martial.* comas. *Id.*  
soleas, take off. — *¶* Also, to lay  
down, prostrate. *Horat.* Fessum latus  
deponere, to rest, recline, repose. *Virg.*  
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris  
altæ. — *¶* Also, to plant, sow. *Colum.*  
Sulco semina deponuntur. *Id.* De-  
ponere malleolum in terram. — *¶* Also,  
to bury in the ground. *Horat.* Im-  
mensum argenti pondus furtim deponere  
terra. — *¶* Also, to set aside or apart,  
put in a place of security, commit to any  
one's care, intrust, deposit. *Varr.* Tri-  
arii extremis subsidio deponerantur.  
*Cæs.* Sua omnia in silvas deponere.  
*Cic.* Deponere pecuniam apud aliquem.  
*Cæs.* Deponere aurum in publicum.  
— *Figur.* *Cic.* Populi R. jus in ves-  
tra fide depono. *Horat.* Quidquid ha-  
bes, age, depone tutis auribus. *Liv.*  
Deponere pecuniam in publicam fidem.  
— *¶* Also, to bear, bring forth. *Catull.*  
Quam mater prope Deliam deposivit oli-  
vam. — *¶* Also, to disembark. *Hirt.*  
*Cæsar* deponit legiones. *Justin.* De-  
ponere exercitum in terram. — *¶* Also,  
to stake, lay, pledge (as a bet), wager.  
*Virg.* Hanc vitulam depono. — *¶* Also,  
to put off, cast away, abandon. *Cic.*  
Personam accusatoris deponere. *Id.*  
simulatas. *Id.* amicitias. *Horat.* spem.  
*Juvenal.* vota. *Cæs.* memoriam inju-  
riarum, to forget. *Cic.* ex memoria  
aliquid. *Cic.* Omnem gloriam abicere  
atque deponere. *Plin.* morbum, to get  
rid of. *Ovid.* fannem, sitim, to expel, allay,  
quench. — *¶* Also, to leave, give up.  
*Cic.* Edificationem deponere, to leave  
off building. *Id.* Conficere negotium,  
aut deponere. *Id.* studium. *Liv.* actionem,  
to surrender his claim. — *¶* Also,  
to decline or resign an office. *Cic.*  
Provinciam deponere. *Cæs.* Magistra-  
tum deponere. *Cic.* Summum imperium  
deponere. — *¶* Deponere rationes,  
to consign or transfer to any one's care.  
*Cic.* — *¶* Also, to take down, pull down,  
demolish. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, to give  
up, despair of, because when the patient  
was given up, he was placed upon the  
ground. *Ovid.* Depositum me flect,  
dead. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Egram et prope  
depositam reipublicæ partem susce-  
pisse. — *¶* *Perf.* depositi for depositi.  
*Catull.* and *Plaut.*

DEPŪNTĀNĪ (de & pons) senes, old  
men past threescore years of age, and dis-  
charged from all public business, whence  
they were said de ponte dejecti. *Fest.*

DEPŪPŪLĀTĪŪ (depopulor), ōnis, f. a  
wasting, lying waste, spoiling, making  
desolate, plundering, pillaging. *Cic.*

DEPŪPŪLĀTŪR (Id.), ōnis, m. one who  
3 pillages, a spoiler, waster, destroyer. *Cic.*

DEPŪPŪLŪ (de & populo), as, āvi, ātum,  
3 a. 1. *Enn.* Agros depopulant servi.  
*Valer. Flacc.* Depopulare greges. *Liv.*  
Regionum depopularum.

DEPŪPŪLŪR (de & populor), āris, ātus  
sum, dep. 1. to lay waste, pillage, spoil,  
ravage, plunder, depopulate. *Cic.* De-  
populari agros. *Liv.* Depopulatus agros.  
*Tacit.* Omne mortalium genus vis pes-  
tilentiæ depopulabatur.

DEPŪRTĀTĪŪ (deporto), ōnis, f. n convey-  
3 ing or carrying away. *Cato.* In singu-  
las deportationes. — *¶* Also, banish-  
ment, transportation. *Pandect.*

DEPŪRTŪ (de & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a.  
1. to carry down. *Plin.* Flumina de-  
portant serpentes. — *¶* More frequent-  
ly, to carry or convey away, transfer from  
one place to another, κατακοιζέω. *Sue-  
ton.* Deportari lectica per vicus. *Cæs.*  
Frustrum deportare in castra. *Id.*  
Naves exercitum eo deportaverant, had  
transported. *Cic.* Victorem exercitum  
deportavit, re-conducted home. *Id.* Ter-  
tia illa tua, quam tecum deportabas, you  
brought along with you. — *¶* Hence,

Deportare in insulam, and deportare, ab-  
sol. to banish to a particular place. *Tacit.*  
De vi publica damnatus in insulam de-  
portatur. *Id.* Ut liberti Italia deporta-  
rentur. *And.* *Pandect.* Deportatus, a  
transported criminal. — *¶* Also, to car-  
ry off, bear away, obtain. *Cic.* Deporta-  
re triumphum. *Id.* Cognomen Athen-  
sis deportasse. *Curt.* Deportare glori-  
am ex re quapiam.

DEPŪSCŪ (de & posco), is, pŏposci, a. 3.  
to require, demand, or request earnestly,  
ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* Idem non modo non re-  
cusem, sed appetam etiam, atque de-  
poscam. *Id.* Pompeium unum ab om-  
nibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci  
atque expeti. *Id.* Provinciam deposci-  
atque. *Id.* Deposcere sibi aliquid a ma-  
gistratu. *Cæs.* Regum amicos ad mor-  
tem deposcere. *Tacit.* Deposcere ali-  
quem morti. *Id.* Audacia in periculis de-  
poscendis, in curting or braving danger.

DEPŪSĪTĀRĪŪS (depono), ii, m. a depos-  
3 itary, trustee. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, he  
who makes a deposit. *Pandect.*

DEPŪSĪTĪŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. a depositing for  
safe keeping. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, a  
depositing, degrading. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also,  
a pulling down. *Pandect.* Edificii  
depositio. — *¶* Also, the close of a sen-  
tence. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, a deposition,  
giving of public testimony. *Cod. Just.*

DEPŪSĪTŪR (Id.), ōris, m. o destroyer.  
3 Prudent. Depositor Patris, Natiqque ne-  
gator. — *¶* Also, he who resigns, lays  
down. *Quintil.* Depositor tyrannidis.  
— *¶* Also, he who deposits, intrusts for  
safe keeping. *Pandect.*

DEPŪSĪTŪM (Id.), i. n. a deposit, trust.  
*Cic.* Neque semper deposita reddenda.  
*Juvenal.* Si depositum non inficietur  
amicus. *Pandect.* Habere aliquid in  
deposito.

DEPŪSTŪLŪ (de & postulo), as, a. 1. to  
3 require or demand earnestly, ἐξαιτέω.  
*Ant. B. Hisp.*

DEPRĀDĀTĪŪ (depraedor), ōnis, f. a  
3 plundering, pillaging, ravaging. *Lactant.*

DEPRĀDĀTŪR (Id.), ōris, m. one who  
3 plunders or pillages. *Augustin.*

DEPRĀDŪR (de & praedor), āris, dep. 1.  
3 to plunder, pillage, ravage, depopulate,  
κατασπλάω. *Justin.* Victor agros de-  
praedatur.

DEPRĀSENTĪĀRĪŪM (de presentia re-  
3 rum), adverb, at this time, for the present.  
*Petron.* Aliquam jam tibi depraesentia-  
rum reddidissen.

DEPRĀVĀTE (depravatus), adverb, cor-  
1 ruptly, wrongly, against right or reason.  
*Cic.*

DEPRĀVĀTĪŪ (depravo), ōnis, f. a de-  
3 praving, corrupting, distorting, vitiating.  
*Cic.* Oris depravatio. *Id.* Distortio et  
depravatio membrorum. — *¶* *Figur.*  
*Cic.* Depravatio verbi, u giving a wrong  
meaning to, putting a wrong construction  
upon, misinterpretation. *Id.* Depravatio  
et foeditas turpificati animi.

DEPRĀVŪ (de & pravus), as, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. to deprave, spoil, corrupt, vitiate,  
impair, mar, worsen, ἀκολούω, διαφθείρω,  
κακύνω. *Plin.* Oculi depravantur. *Cic.*  
Es, quæ corrigere vult, mihi depravare  
videtur. — *¶* *Figur.* *Liv.* Plebem  
consiliis depravare. *Cic.* Campano-  
nimæ rerum omnium copiæ deprava-  
bant. *Id.* Puer indulgentia deprava-  
tus. *Id.* Mores cantus dulcedine de-  
pravati.

DEPRĀCĀBŪNĪŪS (deprecor), a, um,  
2 adject. entreating earnestly. *Tacit.* De-  
precabundus, et genibus Principis acci-  
dens.

DEPRĀCĀTĪŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. a praying  
earnestly. *Cic.* Aggrediar ad crimen  
cum illa deprecatione. *Id.* Nulla erat  
æquitatis deprecatio. *Curt.* Abnens  
deprecationem pro illis suæ convenire  
fortunæ, intercession. — *¶* Also, de-  
precating, praying earnestly against, a  
deprecation. *Cic.* Deprecatio periculi.  
*Petron.* supplicii. *Plin.* Parietes in-  
cendiorum deprecationibus conscribun-  
tur. — *¶* Also, a refusing, refusal.  
*Quintil.* Veniam meæ deprecationis.  
— *¶* Also, the repelling of an accusation.  
*Quintil.* — *¶* Also, an imprecation. *Cic.*  
Deprecatio deorum, h. e. in an oath, the  
imprecating the vengeance of the gods.  
*Plin.* Desigi diris deprecationibus.



DEPRECATIVVS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 deprecative. *Murlian. Capell.*  
DEPRECATOR (Id.), oris, m. he that sues or entreats for another; an intercessor. *Cic. Miseriarum deprecator. Id. Deprecatores periculi. Id. Mittere legatos et deprecatores ad aliquem. Id. Deprecator pro periculo alicujus.*  
DEPRECATRIX (deprecator), icis, f. she 3 that intercedes. *Ascon.*  
DEPRECOR (de & precor), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to pray for, or entreat earnestly, supplicate, beseech, sue, beg, *καταδέσμαι, παρατρέσμαι. Petron.* Sic deprecatus sum numina. *Cic. Sibi exsilium et fugam deprecaretur. Hir.* Deprecari sibi vitam. *Cic. Ad pacem deprecandam. Cic. Multorum vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, obtained as a favor. Id. De me deprecabor. Id. Pro me ipso deprecatus sum. — With two accus. Valer. Flacc. Hoc Superos deprecor. — Deprecati alicui, ne vaulet, h. e. deprecari pro aliquo. *Plaut. — With ut and quin. Senec. Deos deprecari, ut remittant minas. Liv.* Non deprecor quominus or quin. — *Cic. Nullæ erunt imagines quæ me a vobis deprecentur, intercede for me with you. — ¶ Also, to deprecate, avert by prayer, pray against, beg to be freed from. Cic. Deprecari mortem et sanguinem alicujus. Liv. Ad deprecandam iram Senatùs. Cic. Nullam ab sese calamitatem deprecari. Lucan.* Non deprecor hosti servari. — ¶ Also, to excuse, plead in excuse. *Sallust. Errasse regem, deprecati sunt. — ¶ Also, to avert, remove, drive or turn away. Cic. Claudii invidiam deprecabatur. Id. Summæ inprobitatis odium deprecari. Cic. Uteorum iratos animos, atque horribiles impetus deprecatur, h. e. precibus flectat, molliat, retardet. — ¶ Also, to imprecate. *Catull. Quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi, as though I did not pray just as much evil upon her head. Apul. Diras devotiones in eum deprecata. — ¶ Also, to ask pardon. Cic. Profectus in Asiam ut deprecaretur. — ¶ Also, to dissuade. Senec. Non deprecor, non hortor. Propert. Lecto tæ deprecor uno, pray you to abstain from. — ¶ Also, Pass.; Justin. Deprecati belli, averted by prayer. — Apul. Deprecato numine, solicited.*  
DEPREHENDĒ (de & prehendo), and DEPREENDĒ, is, di, sum, a. 3. to seize, catch, take unawares, overtake, *καταλαβάνω. Curt. Si quos ventus deprehendit. Cæs. Naves in portu deprehenderat Ovid. Cervus depressus ab ursis. — ¶ Also, to catch in the fact, take in the act, detect, surprise. Cic. Deprehendere aliquem in manifesto scelere. Id. Deprehendi in adulterio. Horat. Quid si me stultior deprehenderit, you are found to be more foolish than I. Quint. Orator depressus, taken unawares. — ¶ Figur. Senec. Verba deprendit quies, h. e. mors verba loquentis interrumpit. — ¶ Also, to find, discover, perceive, discern. Cic. Venenum deprehendere in manibus alicujus. Id. Facinora oculis deprehendere. Plin. Rationem deprehendendi falsas gemmas, of detecting, knowing. Id. Heliotropium deprehendit defectus solis, shows, indicates. Id. Genera gummi deprehenduntur odore, colore, pondere. Id. Conferunt rura deprehendendo caelo, to discover the various changes of the atmosphere. *Claudian. Arcanos Nili deprendite fontes. Plin. Splendor deprehendit, an æs satis reductum sit. Quintil. Experimento deprehendere. Valer. Flacc. Styga transmissio deprehendere visu, reach, discover.*  
DEPREHENSIVS (deprehendo), oris, f. a seizing, taking, surprising, catching, discovery. *Cic. Veneni deprehensio.*  
DEPRESSĒ (depressus), adv. deeply. 2 *Senec. Depressius specus fodere.*  
DEPRESSIVS (deprimo), oris, f. a depressing. 2 *Vitruv. Fundamentorum ad solidum depressio, a sinking. Macrob. Depressio nasi, h. e. nasus sinus.*  
DEPRESSVS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. pressed down, depressed, sunk. *Cic. Ad mentum depresso supercilio. Sallust. Locus duodecim pedes humi depressus. Cic. Classis depressa. Plin. Ep. Humi-****

lius et depressius iter, loc. Id. Aedes multo depressior. *Auct. ad Hierean.* Depressissimâ voce uti.  
DEPRETIVS (de & pretium), as, a. 1. to bring down to a lower price, depreciate. *Terull. — Hence, — ator, oris, m. Id.*  
DEPRIMĒ (de & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press or weigh down, depress, sink, *καταπέσσω. Cic. Ut terram et maria deprimat. Nepos. Multas naves deprimit, sinks. Cato. Vitem in terram deprimere. Plin. Vitis evocatur in palmites, aut deprimitur in propagines, propagated by layers. Pallad. Semen sicutum deprimere, to sow. Tacit. Deprimere fossas, to hollow out, sink. — Figur. Cic. Mearum fortunam deprimitis. Auct. ad Hierean. Causam adaugere, aut deprimere. Quintil. Elocutio attollit, aut deprimit. Liv. Deprimendi hostis causa, to alarm or discourage. Senec. Vide ne te ulla res deprimat. Gell. Deprimere et sedare impetum vocis. *Plin. Paneg. Rectos ac vividos animos contundere ac deprimere. Cic. Veritatem deprimere, to suppress. Nepos. Preces ejus taciturna obstinatione depressit, refused to listen to.*  
DEPRELIANS (de & prælior), antis, 3 particip. warring, waging war. *Horat. Ventos æquore fervido depreliantes. — DepromĒ (de & promo), is, ompsi or omsi, optum or omtum, a. 3. to draw, take, or fetch out, draw forth, προφέρω, ἐκφέρειω. Horat. Deprome quadrimum Sabina merum diota. Virg. Ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam. Cic. Pecuniam ex arca depromere. — Figur. Cic. Juris utilitas vel a peritis, vel de libris depromi potest. Id. Depromenda sæpe oratio est ex jure civili. Id. Verba domo patroni depromere.*  
DEPROPERĒ (de & propero), as, a. 1. to make great haste, hasten, *κατασπεύδω. Horat. Deproperare coronas. Plaut. Prius depererat sedulo sacrificare.*  
DEPSTITIVS, or DEPSTITIVS (depresso), a, um, adj. kneaded, moulded with the hand. *Cato. Panem depstitivum.*  
DEPSĒ (deψέω), is, psni, psum, a. 3. to knead, or mould, work dough till it be soft; to tan or curry leather. *Cato. Farinam depsero. Varr. Molere et depsero. Cato. Coria depsero. — ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. Cic.*  
DEPDESCĒ (de & pudesco), is, dui, n. 3. to become shameless. *Apul.*  
DEPDET (de & pudet), ebat, aduit, impers. 2. to be greatly ashamed. *Vellci. Eum non depuderet mare infestare. — ¶ Also, to be past shame, be not ashamed. Ovid. Depuduit. Id. Quæ depnduit (sc. me) ferre, tulisse pudet. Senec. Assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat.*  
DEPUGNATIVS (depugno), oris, f. fight, 3 battle, combat. *Cato.*  
DEPUGNĒ (de & pugno), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to fight eagerly, fight it out, contend, engage, διαμάχομαι. *Liv. Cum Gallis depugnavit. Cic. Cum Ajax depugnaturus esset cum Hectore. Plin. Depugnare classe. Cic. Paratæ ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, to decide every thing by a single battle. Cæs. Acie instructa de pugnature. — Also, applied to gladiators. Cic. Cum sontes ferro depugnabant. — ¶ Passiv. impers. Cic. Ante depugnabitur. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Voluptas depugnat cum honestate. Plant. cum fame. Id. cum animo suo, to contend with his own inclinations. — With the dative. Sil. Depugnare morti.*  
DEPULSIVS (depello), oris, f. a driving away, removal. *Cic. Servitutus depulsio. Id. Depulsio doloris. — ¶ Figur. defence. Cic. Intentio est, injuria sororem occidisti: depulsio est, jure occidi.*  
DEPULSĒ (freq. from depello), as, a. 1. to thrust or push aside. *Plaut.*  
DEPULSOR (depello), oris, m. he that rejects, repels. *Cic. Depulsor dominatus.*  
DEPULSORIVS (Id.), a, um, adj. fitted to 2 avert. *Ammian. Sacra depulsoria.*  
DEPUNGĒ (de & pungo), is, a. 3. to prick, note by pricking. *Pers. Depunge, ubi sistam, h. e. indica locum, ubi sistam.*  
DEPURGATIVVS (depurgo), a, um, adj. 3 purgative, purifying. *Cæl. Aurelian.*  
DEPURGĒ (de & purgo), as, avi, atum, a.*

1. to purge, purify, cleanse, make clean *Cato. Terram depurgato ab herba, clear. 2*  
DEPUTĒ (de & puto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to prune, cut, or lop off, *κατατέμνω. Cato. Vineam primum deputato. Colum. Palmites falce deputandi. Ovid. Falx deputat umbras, h. e. ramos umbrantes. — ¶ Also, to imagine, esteem, consider, think, judge, νομίζω. Cic. Deputare se dignum quovis malo. Terent. Deputare parvi pretii operam alicujus. — ¶ Terent. Deputare secum rationes, to make up his accounts, draw conclusions. — ¶ Also, to destine, doom. *Sulpic. Sever. Accusatores deputari leonibus præcepti. — ¶ Terull. Deputare aliquod delicto, to esteem as a fault.*  
DEPYGVS (de & pyga), e, adj. with little 3 or no buttocks. *Horat.*  
DEQUEŒ, adverb. See *Susque.*  
DEQUERĒ (de & queror), quereris, questus sum, dep. 3. to lument, complain greatly, *μεσσομαι. Valer. Flacc.*  
DERADĒ (de & rado), is, asi, atum, a. 3. 2. to scrape, shave, or pare off. *Cato. De virga lauri deradito. Gell. Deradere capillum ex capite. Plin. Derasum caput. Plin. Epist. Margo derasus, worn smooth.*  
DERCETVS, is, and DERCETĒ, us, f. *Δερκίτις, and Δερκετώ, a Syrian goddess, also called Atargatis, worshipped under the form of a fish. Ovid. and Plin.*  
DERELICTIVS (derelinquo), oris, f. a dereliction, leaving, forsaking, deserting, abandoning. *Cic.*  
DERELICTIVS (Id.), us, m. the same as 2 *Derelictio. Gell.*  
DERELINQUĒ (de & relinquo), is, iqui, ictum, a. 3. to abandon, leave, forsake, desert, *καταλείπω. Cic. Derelinquo causam. Id. Totas orationes derelinquere. Cæs. Naves ab æstu derelictæ. Cic. Serere in derelicto solo. — ¶ Also, to leave by will, bequeath. *Arnob. — ¶ Also, to leave, leave behind. Curt. Præsidium dereliquit.*  
DEREPENTE (de & repente), adverb. sud 2 dent. all on a sudden, *ἐξαίφνης. Cic.*  
DEREPENTINĒ (de & repentino) adverb. very suddenly. *Apul.*  
DERĒPĒ (de & repo), is, epsi, eptum, n. 2. 3. to creep down. *Plin. Arborem aversibile setosa suis. — Also, to descend. Varr. Non vides deos deredere ad hominum fana?*  
DERIDEĒ (de & rideo), es, isi, isum, a. 2. to laugh at, deride, laugh to scorn, *καταγελῶ. Cic. Omnes istos deridete. Terent. Ultro etiam derisum adventit.*  
DERIDICVLUM (derideo), i, n. a laughing-stock, object of scorn or ridicule. *Plaut. Deridiculi gratia, to make a jest of one. Tacit. Esse deridiculo.*  
DERIDICVLVS (Id.), a, um, adj. ridicul. 2 lous, laughable, silly, foolish. *Plaut. Deridiculus omnibus. Varr. Quod est deridiculum.*  
DERIGO (de & rego), is, avi, actum, a. 3. Cæs. Derectus ad perpendicularum, sunk perpendicularly.  
DERIPĒ (de & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. to take, or pull down, snatch or take away, *ἀφαρίζω. Virg. Colique prelorum fumosis deripe tectis. Horat. Polo deripere lunam, draw down. Id. Deripere horreo anphoram. Plaut. Capillo aliquem de ara deripere, to tear or drag away. Virg. Vagina deripit ensem. Senec. Deripere infulas capiti, tear off. Ovid. Derepta leoni pellis. — Figur. Cic. Quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, h. c. detraxisset.*  
DERISIVS (derideo), oris, f. a laughing to 3 scorn, mocking; a laughing-stock. *Arnob.*  
DERISOR (Id.), oris, m. a mocker, scoffer. 2 *Plin. — ¶ Also, a jester, buffoon. Horat. Imi derisor lecti. — ¶ Also, a mimic. Martial. — ¶ Also, a flatterer. Horat.*  
DERISVS (Id.), us, m. derision, scorn, mockery. *Quintil. A derisu non procul abest risus. Sueton. Usque ad ineptias atque derisum, so as to make himself laughed at. Tacit. Derisui esse, to be ridiculous.*  
DERIVATIVS (derivo), oris, f. a draining**

of water, turning of water out of its course. Cic. Derivationes fluminum. — ¶ Also, the derivation of words. Pandect. — ¶ Also, the use of one word for another of similar meaning. Quintil. Derivatio verborum, ut pro avaro parcum vocemus.

**DERIVŌ** (de & rivo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to drain or convey water from its regular course, derive or turn off into a different channel. Cæs. Aqua ex flumine derivata. Plaut. Derivare sibi aquam de fluvio. — Figur. Horat. Hoc fonte derivata clades. Cic. Culpam derivare in aliquem, turn upon another, impute to another. Id. Derivandi criminis causa, with a view to lay the blame elsewhere. Id. Partem aliquam in Asiam derivare curæ et cogitationis tuæ, to turn. Terent. Derivare in se iram alicujus, to bring down upon himself. Cic. Derivare alio responsione suam, to direct his reply to another subject. Lucret. Derivare queunt animum cura que levare, h. e. avocare, avertere, divert, distract.

**DERŌDO**. See Derosus. 3

**DERŌGATYŌ** (derogo), ōnis, f. the taking of a clause from an old law by a new one. Auct. ad Herenn.

**DERŌGATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a detractor. Sidon.

**DERŌGITŌ** (de & rogitō), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to ask of one. Plaut.

**DERŌGŌ** (de & rogo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to take away or repeal some clause of an old law by a new one. Cic. De lege aliquid derogari. Auct. ad Herenn. Cui legi abrogatum vel derogatum sit. — ¶ Figur. to derogate or take from, abate, lessen, diminish, ἀπαρτείν. Cic. Non ego nationi huic fidem derogo. Id. Derogare de fide testium, to hurt the credit of. Id. Non enim mihi tantum derogo, I will not so far detract from my own merits. Id. Derogare aliquid de magnificentia. Id. aliquid ex æquitate. Tacit. Derogare juri.

**DERŌSŌS** (derodo), a, um, particip. gnarv-1 ed, nibbled. Cic. Derosos a muribus clypeos.

**DERŌNCINŌ** (de & runcino), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to smooth or shave with a plane. — Figur. Plaut. Ut lepide deruncinavit militem! cheated!

**DERŌŌ** (de & ruo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to pull or take down, take away. Senec. Hiens immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat. — Figur. Cic. De laudibus Dolabellæ deruam cumulum. — ¶ Also, neut.; to fall down. Apul.

**DERŌPTŌS** (de & ruptus), a, um, adject. 2 broken, steep, craggy, precipitous. Tacit. Collis arduus et deruptus. Liv. Præcipientes deruptæque utrinque angustie. Id. Altior deruptiorque undique tumulus. Liv. Derupta, sc. loca.

**DESACRŌ** (de & sacro), as, a. 1. to consecrate, make sacred. Stat. Quercum desaceraverat. — ¶ Also, to deify. Capitolin.

**DESÆVIŌ** (de & sævio), is, n. 4. to rage. Virg. Toto desævit in æquore victor. Id. Dum pelago desævit hiems. Horat. Tragica desævit in arte. — ¶ Also, to give over raging. Lucan. Nec, dum desæviat ira, expectat.

**DESALTŌ** (de & salto), as, avi, atum, a. 2 1. to dance. Sueton.

**DESCENDŌ** (de & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. to go or come down, descend, καταβαίνω. Cic. In inferiorem ambulationem descendimus. Id. Descendere de Rostris. Id. ex equis, to alight, dismount. Id. de cælo. Horat. cælo. Virg. Cælo cæscendere ab alto. Cæs. ex loco super ore in planitiem. Id. in naves hostium. Cic. Descendimus ad nostras naviculas. Hirt. Descendere valle prærupta, to descend through a valley. Ovid. per clivum. Liv. in æquum, to go down to the plain. Curt. Mare in campos descendit, inundates. Id. Vestis descendit ad genua, comes down to the knees. Ovid. Coma ex humeris descendit in artus. Petron. Capilli descendentes ab aure. Id. A regione gubernaculorum funis descendit, hangs. — ¶ Also, absol., Descendere, to alight from on horseback, dismount. Plaut. — ¶ With the dative, poetic. Sil. Descendere nocti, h. e. ad inferos. —

¶ Used in reference to the Roman forum, because it lies below the hills, upon which the houses mostly stood. — Cic. Descendere in forum. Liv. ad forum. Sueton. ad comitia. And absol. Cic. Hodie non descendit, does not make his appearance in the forum. —

¶ Also, to penetrate, sink into, pierce. Liv. Ferrum in corpus descendit. Flor. Gladii descendere in jugulos. Virg. Toto descendit corpore pestis, the fire spreads itself through every part of the fleet. Stot. Galeas vetant descendere crista, to sink. Plin. Descendit in rimam calamus. Id. Fulmen descendit in terram. Colum. Rapæ in altum descendunt, strike root. — Figur. Sallust. Verbum in pectus altius descendit. Senec. Altius injuriæ, quam merita descendunt. —

¶ Also, Cels. Olera celeriter descendunt, pass through, are digested. Plin. Ubi pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. — ¶ Also, to sink, settle. Plin. Ep. Theatrum ingentibus rimis descendit. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Descendit in causam. Liv. Si semel in causam descenderit, if he once engages in the affair. So, Tacit. Descendere in partes. Horat. Descendat in judicis aures. Quintil. Descendere a genere ad speciem. Justin. Regnum ad Astyagen descendit. Pers. In se se descendere! to look into himself, examine himself. Stat. Quanto descendit vulnus hiatu! yawns, gapes. —

¶ Also, to stoop, condescend. Virg. Preces descendere in omnes, to have recourse. Plin. Ep. Descendere ad curas alicujus. Quintil. Ad intellectum audientis descendere, to adapt himself to the capacity. Cic. Ad animi remissionem descendere. Id. Ad inimicitias descendere. Id. Videte, quo descendam, how ready I am to accommodate. Id. Descendo, æqua enim conditio proponitur, I yield, I acquiesce. Cæs. Descendere ad sententiam alicujus, to coincide with his way of thinking. Id. Ad omnia se descendere paratum, ready to encounter any danger whatsoever. Pollio ad Cic. Ad extremum auxilium descendere, to have recourse to. — ¶ Descendere in certamen, in aciem, in dimicationem, &c. to enter into battle, fight, engage, &c. Cic. — ¶ Also, to be descended from. Pandect. Descendere a patriciis. Hence, Id. Descendentes, descendants. —

¶ Also, deviate from, differ from. Quintil. Ab antiquis descenderat. — ¶ Also, to resemble. Plin. Quintum genus ad viciniam crystalli descendit, is nearly allied to, resembles strongly. — ¶ And passiv. Plin. Latitudo descenditur. — ¶ Likewise, impersonal. Cic. Sonorum gradibus descenditur. Tacit. Eo descensum credebant, ut, that matters were come to such a pass, that. Id. Eo contemptum descensum esse, ut, &c.

**DESCENSIŌ** (descendo), ōnis, f. a going 2 down, descending, descent. Plin. — ¶ Also, the steps or platforms in baths. Plin. Ep.

**DESCENSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a descent. 2 Virg. Facilis descensus Averni. Sallust. Qua illi descensus erat. Plin. Ipso descensu spelunca, at the mouth.

**DESCISCŌ** (de & scisco), is, scivi & scii, scitum, n. 3. to withdraw himself, stand aloof; revolt, alter, change, ἀφίσταται. Cic. A me ipso non desciverim. Id. A populo R. pestiferi cives desciverint. Liv. Ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit. Nepos. Ab hoc viro filius descit. Colum. Vitis desciscit, degenerates. Plin. Humidum solum desciscit in pratium, degenerates. Cic. Desciscere ab antiqua institutione. Id. a pristina causa. Id. a veritate. Id. a vita, h. e. vita excedere. Plin. Ep. a consuetudine parentum. Sueton. Ad sevitiā descivit. — ¶ Passiv. impersonal. Vellci. Præcipiti cursu a virtute descitum.

**DESCOBINŌ** (de & scobina), as, a. 1. to 3 scrape or pare off. Varr.

**DESCRIBŌ** (de & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write over, copy, transcribe, ἀπογράφω. Cic. Describere librum ab aliquo. — ¶ Also, to write. Virg. In cortice fagi carmina descripsi. — ¶ Also, to paint. Plaut. Describere ejus formam. — ¶ Also, to draw, delineate. Cic. Archimedes in pulvere quadam

describit, describes. Liv. Formas in pulvere descriperat. Virg. Cæliques meatus describent radio. — ¶ Figur. to express, describe. Cic. Definenda res erit verbis et breviter describenda. Auct. ad Herenn. Vocabuli sententiam breviter describere, to explain. Nepos. Describere aliquid versibus. Cic. Nominum sermones more suo describere. — With the infinit. Ovid. Descripsi corrumpi semina matrum. — ¶ Also, to draw out, derive, deduce. Horat. Unde ego descripsi præcepta hæc. — ¶ Also, to arrange, class. Cic. Civitates in provincias descripsit. — ¶ Also, to divide, distribute. Cic. Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera. Id. Descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia, you have marked out. Liv. In duodecim menses describit annum. — ¶ Also, to tax, assess, impose. Cæs. Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit. Justin. Describere alicui tributum in tutelam classis. — ¶ Also, to designate, mark out, brand. Cic. Me latronem ac sicarium describebant. Horat. Si quis erat dignus describi. — ¶ Also, to determine, regulate. Cic. Magistratus debet jura describere. Id. Pretio, non æquitate jura describere. — ¶ Also, to assign. Plin. Descriptis stellis in deos. Horat. Descriptas servare vices.

**DESCRIPTĒ** (descriptus), adverb. in good 1 order, methodically, distinctly. Cic.

**DESCRIPTYŌ** (describo), ōnis, f. a writing out, copy, transcript, description, arrangement, disposition, distribution, division. Cic. Regionum descriptio. Id. Mea descriptio, the design is mine. Id. Descriptio edificandi. Id. Descriptioes temporum. Sueton. Legionum et auxiliorum descriptio, a roll, register. Cic. Celebrare descriptionem servorum vicatim toto urbe. Id. Juris æqua descriptio. — ¶ Also, order, arrangement. Cic. Urbs descriptioe ædificiorum et pulcritudine nobilis. Id. Campani superbi urbis salubritate, descriptione, pulcritudine. Id. Descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta, the system of government. — ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. Cic. Nominis brevis et aperta descriptio. Id. Hæc est fere descriptio officii.

**DESCRIPTYŌNCŪLA** (diminut. from de-2 scriptio), æ, f. a short description. Senec.

**DESCRIPTŌR** (describo), ōris, m. a describer. Lactant.

**DESCRIPTŌS** (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. Cic. Natura nihil est descriptius, more orderly arranged.

**DESCRŌBŌ** (de & scrobs), as, a. 1. Ter-3 tull. Gemmas describare auro, to set in gold.

**DESECŌ** (de & seco), as, ecui, ectum, a. 1 1. to cut off, ἀποτέμνω. Cic. Partes ex toto desecans. Liv. Desecta seges. Cæs. Anres desectæ. Ovid. Desecare crimem.

**DESECRŌ**, same as Desacro. Plin.

**DESENEŌ** (de & senesco), is, senui, n. 2 3. to grow old. Sallust. fragm. Nisi cum ira belli desenuisset.

**DESERŌ**, is, evi, itum. See Desitus. 3

**DESERŌ** (de & sero), is, erui, erum, a. 3. to abandon, leave, forsake, desert, ἀροῦναι. Cic. Deserere ac derelinquere aliquem. Plaut. Genua hunc cursorem deserunt. Cic. Tardius fama deseret Curium. Id. Aratores agros deserunt. Id. Non deseram fratris preces. Id. Deserere vitam. Id. causam suam. Id. jus suum. Id. nullam officii partem. Cæs. Socios deserere. Id. Exercitum deserere, to desert from. Quintil. Ire in aciem coactus, deseruit, he deserted. Ovid. Deseror conjugem. Cic. A ceteris oblectationibus deseror. Id. Nisi me lucerna desereret, if the oil did not fail me. Id. A mente non deseror, h. e. firma mente sum. Ovid. Deseret ante dies, quam, time would fail me before.

**DESERPŌ** (de & serpo), is, psi, ptum, 3 n. 3. to creep down, or along. Stat.

**DESERTYŌ** (desero), ōnis, f. an abandoning, forsaking. Liv. Desertio juris humani. — ¶ Also, desertion. Pandect.

**DESERTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who forsakes or abandons. Cic. Communis salutis desertor. Id. Desertor amicorum. — ¶ Also, a deserter. Cæs. Desertores et proditores. Curt. Desertores et transfugæ

**DESERTRIX** (desertor), *icis, f. she that de-3 serts or abandons.* Tertull.

**DESERTUS**, a, um, particip. from desero. — ¶ Also, adj. *desert, lonely, uninhabited.* Cic. Desertissima solitudo. *Id.* Locus desertior. *Id.* Via deserta et inculata.

**DESERTUM** (desertus), i, n. a desert.

2 Virg. Libyæ deserta peragro. *Id.* Parnassi deserta per ardua. *Plin.* Vasta deserta. *Prudent.* In deserto.

**DESERVIO** (de & servio), is, a. 4. *to take care of, attend to, θεραπεύω, ὑπορπύω.* Cic. Si vigilia deservium amicis, præsto sunt omnibus. *Id.* Deservire corpori. *Plin.* Pancr. Deservire honoribus. *Id.* Ep. Deservire studiis, *to apply to.*

**DESSES** (desidio), *idis, adj. idle, slow, indolent, inactive, sluggish.* Liv. Desidem regem. *Lucan.* Natura deside torpet orbis. *Stat.* Deses annus, *h. e.* in quo nihil agitur.

**DESICCŌ** (de & sicco), as, a. 1. *to dry up, exhaust of moisture.* *Plaut.*

**DESIDĒŌ** (de & sedeo), es, *ēdi, ēssum, 2 n. 2.* *to sit still, sit idle, loiter, remain inactive, καθῆμαι, βαδυνέω.* Terent. Frustra ibi totum desedi diem. *Phædr.* Aquila desidet ramis. *Sucton.* Desidere in discrimine sociorum. — ¶ Also, *to go to stool.* *Cels.*

**DESIDERABILIS** (desidero), e, adj. *desirable, regretted.* Liv. Suis vitis desiderabilem efficere avum. *Sueton.* Successore desiderabilior.

**DESIDERATIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a desiring, wishing, or longing for.* Cic.

**DESIDERATIVĀ** (Id.), verba, *indicating a wish, desiderative.* *Augustin.*

**DESIDERATIŌS** (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *desired, wished for.* *Plin.* Blandissima et desideratissima promissa. — Also, *missing, lost.* *Cæs.* Nulla nave desiderata. *Id.* Perpauci ex hostium numero desiderati.

**DESIDERIUM** (Id.), ii, n. *a longing for, desire, love, affection.* Cic. Desiderium est libido ejus, qui nondum adsit, videnti. *Id.* Ut desiderium mei vos teneret. *Id.* Teneri desiderio alicujus rei. Terent. Te desiderium Athenarum cepit. *Id.* Magno desiderio fuit ei filius. Cic. Relinquere desiderium sui apud alieum. *Id.* Esse in desiderio rerum carissimarum, *h. e.* desiderare. *Id.* Brutus erat in desiderio civitatis, *h. e.* desiderabatur. Horat. Desiderique temperare poculum, *h. e.* a philtre, love-potion. — ¶ Also, *grief for the want of any thing, regret.* Cic. Laborare ex desiderio. *Id.* Me tanto desiderio afficis. *Id.* Triste alicui desiderium relinquere. *Id.* Desiderium tui discidium ferre. *Senec.* Desiderium absentie levare. — ¶ Also, *exigency, need, want, necessity, inclination.* *Plin.* Ad jecinerium desideria. *Id.* Oris gutturisque desideriiis. — ¶ Also, *a term of endearment.* Cic. Valet, mea desideria, my dears. *So. Catull.* Desiderium meum. — ¶ Also, *a request, petition, supplication.* *Sueton.* Donec desideria militum ordinarentur.

**DESIDERŌ** (unc.), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to desire, wish, long for, επιθυπέω.* Cic. Vires desidero adolescentis. *Id.* Nullam virtus aliam mercedem desiderat. *Id.* Opera non modo tempus, sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, *requires.* *Plin.* Desiderant rigari arbores, *require moisture.* — ¶ Also, *to need, miss, complain of the want of, regret.* Cic. Quis congressum meum desideravit? *Id.* Sin erit bellum, partes meæ non desiderabuntur. *Id.* Neque quidquam ex facto desideratum est, *was missing.* *Cæs.* Milites sint paulo minus septingenti desiderati, *were wanting or missing.* Horat. Sextilem totum desideror. — ¶ *Senec.* Femine suos fortiter desideraverunt, *have borne the loss of firmly.*

**DESIDIĀ** (deses), *æ, f. sloth, slothfulness, idleness, want of exertion, inactivity.* Cic. Ne languori se desidieque dedat. *Id.* Ab industria ad desidiam avocare aliquem. *Id.* Videbamus genus vitæ, desidiam, inertiam. — ¶ *Apul.* Desidii maris, *the refluxing of the sea.* *Propert.* Et longa faciem querere desidia, *h. e.* *sitting long before the glass.*

**DESIDIABŌLUM** (desideo), i, n. *a lounging-place.* *Plaut.*

**DESIDIĒS**, *ei, f. the same as Desidia.* Lu-3 *cret.*

**DESIDIŌSĒ** (desidiosus), adverb, *slothful-3 ly, idly.* *Lucret.*

**DESIDIŌSŌS** (desidia), a, um, adject. *slothful, idle, lazy, inactive.* Cic. Inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium. *Varr.* Desidiosiores. *Ovid.* O in corde meo desidiose puer! *h. e.* assidue sedens.

**DESIDŌ** (de & sidō), is, *ēdi, n. 3.* *to sink or fall down, καθῆζανω.* Cic. Terræ desederint. *Liv.* Terra trium jugerum spatio caverna ingenti desederat, *had sunk or fallen in.* *Justin.* Undæ in imum desidunt. *Cels.* Ex urina quod desidit, album est, *what settles or subsides to the bottom.* *Id.* Tumor ex toto desidit, *assuages, subsides.* — ¶ *Figur.* Liv. Desidentes mores, *degenerating, becoming worse and worse.*

**DESIGNATE** (designatus), adverb, *mark-3 edly, pointedly.* *Gell.*

**DESIGNATIŌ** (designo), *ōnis, f. a noting, specifying, disposition, arrangement.* Cic. Omnem totius operis designationem requiro. *Id.* Designationem meorum librorum. — ¶ Cic. Sine designatione personarum et temporum. *Tacit.* Designatio consulatus, *appointment to.*

**DESIGNATOR** (designo), *ōris, m. a master of ceremonies in processions at funerals, plays, &c.* Horat. Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris. *Senec.* Designatores et libitinarii. *Plaut.* Neu designator præter os obambulet, dum histrio in scena siet. — ¶ Also, *the president at public spectacles.* *Pandect.* Designatores ministerium, non artem ludicram exercent.

**DESIGNŌ** (de & signo), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to mark, mark out.* Cic. Designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. — ¶ Also, *to signify, denote, mean.* *Cæs.* Hac oratione Dumnorigem designari sentiebat. Cic. Quæ notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter. — ¶ Also, *to fix upon, choose.* Cic. Ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit. *Id.* Consul designatus, *consul elect.* *Id.* Designatus civis, *destined to be.* — ¶ Also, *to fix, appoint.* Cic. Locum sepulcro designat. — ¶ *Terent.* Modo quid designavit? *what prank has he played?* Horat. Quid non ebrietas designat? *to what lengths will drunkenness not go?* — ¶ *Designare nota ignavia, to brand.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, Cic. Designare aliquid verbis, *to describe.* — ¶ Also, *to mark or sketch out, plan.* *Virg.* Urbem designat aratro. *Tacit.* Sulco designare oppidum. — ¶ Also *to signify, designate.* *Varr.* Nomina, quæ res communes designant.

**DESILIŌ** (de & salio), is, *desilui or desili i, desultum, n. 4.* *to jump or leap down, alight, vault, καταπηδάω.* Virg. Ab equo regina desiluit. Horat. Desilire lecto. Cic. Desilire de rheda. *Cæs.* Ex navi desilierunt. *Id.* Navibus desiliendum erat. *Plaut.* Desilire e scapha in terram. Horat. Desilire in arcum. *Cæs.* Equites ad pedes desilierunt, *alighted, dismounted.*

**DESINŌ** (de & sino), is, *sivi or sii, sītum, n. and a. 3.* *to cease, leave off, give over, desist, end, παύομαι.* Terent. Jam jam desino. *Ovid.* Desierant imbres. Cic. Non desinam tua decreta defendere. *Id.* Jamdiu fieri desierunt. — Veteres orationes legi desitæ sunt. — ¶ Also, *to abandon, desert.* Cic. Libenter artem desinerem. *Ovid.* Neque tu dominam desinge. *Virg.* Desine versus. — With the *abl.* Cic. Desine communibus locis. *Prudent.* Desine ab unco. — With the *genit.* Horat. Desine querelarum. — ¶ Also, *to decay, perish, die.* *Plin.* Ep. Fragilia et caduca, non minus quam ipsi homines, occidunt desinuntque. — ¶ Also, *to end, terminate.* Horat. Atrum desinat in piscem. *Plin.* Gemma hæc in violam desinit, *h. e.* colorem habet violæ similem. *Flor.* Pyrenæus desinens, *h. e.* the termination of the Pyrenees. — ¶ Also, *passive, impersonal.* *Ovid.* Tunc bene desinitur. Cic. Contra eos desitum est disputari.

**DESIPENTĪĀ** (desipio), *æ, f. ignorance, 3 folly.* *Lucret.*

**DESIPĪŌ** (de & sapio), is, *ui, n. 3.* *to dote, be foolish, act foolishly, παραφρονέω.*

Cic. Summos viros desipere, delirare dementes esse, dicebas. *Plaut.* Desipiebam mentis. Horat. Dulce est desipere in loco. Cic. Estne quisquam ita desipiens? *so foolish?* — ¶ Also, *active; to make insipid.* Tertull.

**DESISTŌ** (de & sistō), is, *stīti, stītum, n. 3.* *to stand still, remain, to cease, give over, desist from, discontinuere, leave off, ἀφίσταμαι, ἀφίστημι.* Cic. Pompeium hortari et orare non desistimus. *Vatin.* ad Cic. Non desistam, quin illum erum. Cic. De sententia destitisti. *Id.* De illa mente desisteret. *Id.* Desistere a sententia. *Nep.* de contentione. *Cæs.* a defensione. *Virg.* pugnæ. Cic. accusatione. *Liv.* incepto Cic. sententia. *Cæs.* itinere. — ¶ Also, *to fail, be wanting.* *Stat.* Haud unquam justo mea eura labori destitit. — ¶ Also, *to depart, go away.* *Plaut.* Quid ille autem abs te iratus destitit? — ¶ Also, *passive, imperson.* *Plaut.* Nunc jam istis rebus desisti decet. — ¶ Also, *to cease.* *Lucret.* Nisi humor destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus. *Varr.* Desistente autumno. — ¶ *Ovid.* Sonus destitit in ore, *stuck in my throat.* — ¶ Also, *active; to placate.* *Apul.* In scopulo desiste puellam.

**DESITŪS**, a, um, *laid aside, ceased, given over, left off, particip.* from desino. Cic. — ¶ Also, from desero, *sown, planted.* *Varr.*

**DESŌLŌ** (de & solo), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to leave alone, forsake, abandon.* *Plin.* Ep. Desolata templa. *Tacit.* Desoluta etiam servilibus ministeriis. *Virg.* Desolati manipli, *abandoned by their leaders.* — ¶ Also, *to desolate, lay waste, ravage, destroy.* *Virg.* Ingentes desolavimus agros. *Stat.* Desolæte urbes. — ¶ *Petr.* Ævo desolata senectus; *h. e.* anni defecta.

**DESŌMNIS** (de & somnus), e, adj. *sleep-3 less, awake, watchful.* *Petr.*

**DESŌRBĒŌ** (de & sorbeo), es, a. 2. *to 3 suck or swallow up.* Tertull.

**DESPECTATIŌ** (despecto), *ōnis, f. a look-2 ing down, prospect.* *Vitruv.*

**DESPECTATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. a con-3 temner.* Tertull.

**DESPECTIŌ** (despicio), *ōnis, f. a contempt, 1 despising.* Cic.

**DESPECTŌ** (de & specto), as, *āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1.* *to look down upon, καθοράω.* Virg. Terras despectare. *Liv.* Regionem despectat oppidum, *overlooks.* — ¶ Also, *to contemn, despise.* *Tacit.* Liberos despectare. *Id.* Ut ignavi despectarentur.

**DESPECTŌR** (despicio), *ōris, m. a con-3 temner, despiser.* Tertull.

**DESPECTRIX** (despector), *icis, f. she 3 that despises.* Tertull.

**DESPECTŪS** (despicio), a, um, adject. *despised, contemned.* Cic. Despectissimi esse videamur.

**DESPECTŪS** (Id.), us, m. *a looking down 2 upon; a view from an elevated place.* *Cæs.* Erat ex oppido despectus in campum. *Id.* Oppidum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque habet. — ¶ Also, *contempt.* *Auct.* ad Herenn.

**DESPERANTER** (desperans), adv. *hope-1 lessly, despairingly.* Cic.

**DESPERATE** (desperatus), adv. *hopelessly, 3 despairingly.* Augustin.

**DESPERATIŌ** (despero), *ōnis, f. a despair-2 ing; despair.* Cic. Omnium rerum desperatio. *Id.* Desperatio vite. *Id.* victorie. *Id.* Desperatione querere aliquid, *through despair.* *Id.* A desperatione ad spem revocare aliquem. *Nepos.* Adducere aliquem ad desperationem. *Cæs.* Afferre cuiquam desperationem pacis. Cic. Magna desperatione affectus sum. — In the *plur.* Cic. Record desperationes eorum. — ¶ Also, *boldness, audacity.* *Apul.*

**DESPERATŪS** (despero), a, um, particip. and adject. *desperate, past hope, past cure.* Cic. Desperati senes. *Id.* Diurni, et jam desperati morbi. *Id.* In rebus perditis et desperatis. *Id.* Hæc sunt multo desperatio. *Id.* Desperatissimo perfugio uti.

**DESPERNŌ** (de & sperno), is, a. 3. *to 3 despise, contemn.* *Cotum.*

**DESPERŌ** (de & spero), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to despair of, be without hope, despond, ἀνελπίζω.* Cic. Ne temere desperet

propter ignaviam. *Ovid.* Desperat posse frui. *Cic.* Non despero, fore aliquando, qui. *Id.* Desperare de republica. *Id.* saluti suae. *Id.* Sibi hic ipse desperat. *Id.* Suis fortunis desperare. *Id.* Cum oppido desperasset, h. e. de oppido. *Id.* honores. *Senec.* Qui nil potest sperare, desperat nihil. *Cic.* A Senatu desperasse, h. e. to have despaired of obtaining from. — ¶ In passiv. *Cic.* Ab omnibus desperatus. *Id.* Sive restituumur, sive desperamus.

**DESPICABILIS** (despicor), e, adj. despicabile, contemptible. *Amnian.*

**DESPICIATĪŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a despising, 1 contempt. *Cic.*

**DESPICIATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. contemned, despised, looked upon with contempt. *Terent.* Nostram adolescentiam habent despiciant. *Cic.* Despiciatissimi hominis. — ¶ Also, a particip. despising. *Aurel. Vict.* Primo ut deos venerati: deinde ut homines despiciat.

**DESPICIATŪS** (Id.), us, m. contempt. 1 *Plaut.* Me habes despiciatui, hold in contempt. *So, Cic.* Si quis despiciatui ducitur.

**DESPICIENTIĀ** (despicio), æ, f. a contemning, despising, looking upon with contempt. *Cic.* In omnium rerum humanarum contemtionem ac despicientiam.

**DESPICIŪS** (de & specio) is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 3. to look down upon, καταβλέπω, καθόρα. *Cic.* Ut ego te despiciam. *Colum.* Area a domino despici possit. *Plin.* Formare vultus suspicientes et despicientes. *Horat.* Despicerem in vias. *Ovid.* de vertice montis Despicerem in valles. — ¶ Figur. to despise, look contemptuously upon. *Cic.* Despicerem et pro nihilo putare omnia. *Cæs.* Legionem propter paucitatem despiciebant. — ¶ Also, to pass by, overlook, disregard. *Nepos.* Rei familiaris despexit fructum. *Cic.* Ut simul atque ille despererit, as soon as he should look away. — ¶ Also, to refuse, disdain. *Cæs.* Neque ullum laborem aut munus despiciens, &c.

**DESPICŪR** (despicio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 3. 1. to despise. See *Despiciatui*.

**DESPOLIĀTIŪS** (despolio), ōnis, f. a despoiling, despoiling. *Tertull.*

**DESPOLIĀTŪR** (Id.), ōnis, m. a spoiler, 3 plunderer. *Plaut.*

**DESPŪLĪŌ** (de & spolio), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to spoil, plunder, ravage, lay waste, pillage, strip, rob, deprive of. *Cic.* Ad despoliandum Diane templum. *Cæs.* Despoliare armis. *Liv.* Despoliare triumpho. *Plaut.* Despoliare dorsum virginis, to excoriate, take off the skin. *Id.* Despoliare aliquem, to rob. *Id.* Digitos suos, to pull the rings off.

**DESPŪNDEŌ** (de & spondeo), es, spondi and spōndi, sponsum, a. 2. to promise, promise in marriage, betroth, ἐγγυάω, μνηστεύω. *Plaut.* Tuam mihi desponde filiam. *Varr.* Qui sponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur. *Cic.* Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus. — *Passiv.* *imprerson.* *Terent.* Intus despondebitur. — ¶ Also, to espouse. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Cornificius Orestile filiam sibi despondit. — ¶ Also, applied to other contracts. *Cic.* Bibliothecam tuam cave cuicumq; despondeas, make a promise of the sale of. *Id.* Illam Bruto despondimus, have promised to inscribe. *Id.* Lentulus Hortensii domum sibi despondebat, had thought himself sure of obtaining. *Id.* Spes despondetur anno consulatus tui, it is likely to be realized. *Valer. Flacc.* Perjuria pœnis despondet, h. e. destinat pœnas perjuriis. — ¶ Despondere animum, and Despondere, absol. to be disheartened, to lose heart or courage, despair, despond. *Liv.* and *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to despair of obtaining. *Colum.*

Despondere sapientiam.

**DESPŪNSIŪS** (despondeo), ōnis, f. desponding, despairing. *Cal.* *Aur.*

**DESPŪNSŪS** (frequentat. from despondeo), 2 as, a. 1. to betroth. *Sueton.*

**DESPŪMŌ** (de & spumo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to take off the froth, scum. *Virg.* Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni. *Plin.* Despumatibus subinde carnibus. — ¶ Also, to dress, boil. *Valer. Flacc.* Ingenti despumat aheni. — ¶ Figur. to digest. *Pers.* Despumat falernum. — ¶ Also, to rub, smooth, polish. *Plin.*

Pavimentum cote despumare. — ¶ Also, neut. : to work off the froth, to diminish in bulk. *Pallad.* — Hence, *Figur.* *Senec.* Ut nimius ille fervor despumet, abate. — ¶ Also, to shed, pour down. *Lucan.* Suppositas (luna) despumat in herbas, deposits a frothy matter. *Claudian.* Despumat rutilas dives Pactulus arenas, pours or brings down.

**DESPŪŌ** (de & spuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to spit, spit down or upon, καταπτύω.

*Liv.* Sacellum ubi nunc desui religio est, men have a scruple to spit. *Tibull.* Despuit in molles et sibi quisque sinus (for the purpose of averting evil influences, as of magic, infection, &c.). *Plin.* Despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est contagia regerimus. — ¶ Hence, to reject, abhor. *Plaut.* Teque obsecro ut quæ locutus, despuelas. *Pers.* Despuere in mores. *Catull.* Preces nostras, cave, despuelas, h. e. despicias, improbes, despise, slight, disdain. *Senec.* Despuenda sunt voluptates.

**DESPŪTŪM** (despuo), i. n. spittle. *Cal.* 3 *Aurel.*

**DESPŪAMŌ** (de & squama), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to scale, take off the scales, ἀλεπίζω. *Plaut.* Desquama pisces. — ¶ Also, to bark, peel off the bark. *Plin.* Summo cortice desquamato. *Id.* Vestis desquamatur cimolia, is scoured. *Id.* Desquamata cum melle curat, excoriated parts.

**DESTERŪŌ** (de & sterto), is, tui, n. 3. to 3 give over snoring. *Pers.* Destertuit esse Menides, h. e. gave over dreaming that he was.

**DESTILLO.** See *Distillo*. 2

**DESTIMŪLŌ** (de & stimulo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to goad through; to run through, waste, consume. *Plaut.* Bona destimulant. — ¶ Also, to stimulate, excite. *Symmach.* Exercendi styli amore destimulor.

**DESTINĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a tie, band; sup- 3 port, prop, stay. *Vitruv.* Destinæ arces non potuerint continere. — *Figur.* *Arnob.* Atlantem destinam cæli.

**DESTINĀTĒ** (destinatus), adverb, obsti- 3 nately. *Amnian.* Destinate certans. *Id.* Destinatus repellens.

**DESTINĀTIŪS** (destino), ōnis, f. a purpose, 2 design, resolution, determination, resolve. *Plin.* Destinatio mortis suprema. *Id.* Porticum ex destinatione Agrippæ a sorore ejus inchoatum. *Id.* Fecit opus maximum æternitatis destinatione, with the intention that it should endure forever. — ¶ Also, a decision. *Liv.* Nulli placere partium destinatio. *Petrone.* Quam longe a destinatione sua jacet! h. e. loco, ad quem pervenire destinaverat.

**DESTINŌ** (destina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tie, fasten by a tie, ἐνδέω, κἀράω. *Cæs.* Rates ancoris destinabat. *Id.* falces laqueis. — ¶ Also, figur. to destine, doom, προορίζω. *Liv.* Destinare ad mortem. *Virg.* Me destinat aræ. *Vel.* Domos publicis usibus destinare. — ¶ Also, to determine, resolve. *Cæs.* Infectis iis quæ agere destinaverat. *Liv.* Morte sola vinci destinaverant animi. *Sueton.* Prælia destinata sumebat. *So, Id.* Ex destinato attingit, designedly, on purpose. *Id.* Destinatum ei erat. — ¶ Also, to assign, appoint, fix. *Cic.* Diem necis destinavisset. *Liv.* Tempus et locum destinare ad certamen. *Id.* Regnum sibi Hispaniæ destinaverant animis. — ¶ Also, to elect, choose. *Quem regem destinet.* — ¶ Also, to depute, send. *Sueton.* Legationem ad prætorianos destinaverunt. — ¶ Also, to prepare, design, purpose. *Sueton.* De ampliando imperio plura in dies destinabat. — ¶ Also, to aim at. *Liv.* Quem locum destinassentoris. *Id.* Destinatum petere. *Curt.* Adeo certò ictu destinata feriebat, hit the mark. — ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Animis autem Zeuxippum auctorem destinabant cædis, designate. *Tacit.* Multos destinare, donec unus eligatur. — ¶ Also, to buy, purchase. *Plaut.* Quid quanti destinat? *Cic.* Quod tibi destinatas trapezophoron habebis, bought for yourself.

**DESTITŪŌ** (de & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to fix, place, or fasten down, καθίστημι.

*C. Gracchus* apud *Gell.* Palus destitutus est in foro. *Liv.* Ante tribunal regis destitutus. *Id.* Cohortes extra vallum destitutas invenit. *Curt.* Itaque mersa navis omnes destituit, left them to go to the bottom. *Cic.* Alios destituit in convivio, scilicet ad ludibrium. — ¶ Also, to leave destitute, forsake, abandon, ἀπολείπειν. *Plin.* Belluas reciprocans oceanus destinit. *Cic.* Qui ne sorti quidem fortunæ nostras destituit, left in the hands of fortune. *Ovid.* Somnus me destituit. *Curt.* Mens eum destituit. *Liv.* A spe destitutus. *Cic.* Consiliis destitutus. *Sueton.* Destituito similis, to one forsorn. — ¶ Also, to leave off, break off. *Liv.* Rem inchoatam turpiter destituit. *Ovid.* Inceptam destituisse fugam. *Propert.* Dryades solitos destituere choros. — ¶ Also, to revolt, desert. *Sueton.* Alarum altera destituere conata est. *Id.* Principem terrarum orbis destituit. — ¶ Also, to cheat, trick, defraud. *Horat.* Destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, cheated of their just reward, defrauded. (See *Destituito*.) *Liv.* Si spes destituit. *Cic.* Inducere, decipere, destituere.

**DESTITŪTIŪS** (destituo), ōnis, f. an abandon- 1 doning, forsaking, leaving off. *Sueton.*

Post destinationem, after he was abandoned. — ¶ Also, a failing to keep one's promise, a defrauding. *Cic.* Destituitio percussus Nevius.

**DESTITŪTŪR** (Id.), ōnis, m. one who forsakes, deceives. *Tertull.*

**DESTRICŪTĒ** (destrictus), adverb, precisely, positively, strictly. *Tertull.* Veritas Christiana destricte pronuntiatur. *Plin.* Ep. Destrictie minatus, sharply.

**DESTRICŪTŪS** (destringo), a, um, adj. 3 having the property of removing, dissolving. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

**DESTRICŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. (See *Destringo*). — ¶ Adj. strict, severe. *Val. Max.* Destricta censura.

**DESTRINGŌ** (de & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to strip, rub or pull off, scrape or pare off, pluck, snatch, tear off, take from, diminish, ἀπολύχω, καταλύχω. *Calum.* Olivam manu destringere. *Quintil.* Destricti ramis cibi. — ¶ Also, to draw, unskewth. *Cic.* Gladium destrinxit. *Liv.* Destrictis gladiis distinctos. — ¶ Figur. *Senec.* In singulos severitas Imperatoris destringitur, h. e. is exercised. — ¶ Also, to scrape with the strigilis. *Plin.* Ep. Dum destringitur tergeturque, audiebat aliquid, aut dictabat. — ¶ Also, to cleanse, wipe clean. *Plin.* Interanea destringere. — ¶ Also, to graze. *Ovid.* Summum destringit arundo corpus. *Id.* Destricta sagitta pectora. *Id.* Destringere æquora alis, to skim over. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Destringi aliquid et abradi bonis. *Phædr.* Contumelia destringere aliquem, h. e. præstringere, lacerare. *Id.* Destringere scripta alicujus, to censure, criticize. *Ovid.* Destrictus nota, h. e. notatus. *Id.* Non ego mordaci destrinxi carmine quemquam, have satirized, carped at, cavilled. — ¶ *Phædr.* Tunica ab humeris destricta, gathered up, tied up.

**DESTRŪCTIBILIS**, and **DESTRŪCTI-** 3 **LIS** (destruo), e, adj. destructible. *Lactant.*

**DESTRŪCTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a pulling 2 down, subversion, destruction. *Sueton.*

Miromum destructio. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Destructio et confirmatio sententiarum, refutation.

**DESTRŪCTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. de- 3 structive. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

**DESTRŪCTŪR** (Id.), ōnis, m. a destroyer 3 *Tertull.*

**DESTRŪŌ** (de & struo), is, ūxi, ūctum, a. 3. to pull down, destroy, ruin, ἀνακεν- 3 αζω, ἀναπέω. *Cic.* Aedificium destruit. *Virg.* Destruere mœnia. *Ovid.* Vetus- 3 tas multa destruit. *Stat.* Crinemque manumque destruit, h. e. strips of the crown and sceptre. — *Figur.* *Vellci.* Defuisset fortunæ destruendi ejus locus, h. e. of humbling. *Curt.* Destruere magnitudinem alicujus. *Liv.* Id destruet ac demolietur. *Quintil.* Destruere tyrannidem. *Id.* Non modo non illustrabit orationem, sed etiam destruet, will weaken it. *Tacit.* Galbam invalidum senem contemptu inertia

destruebant, disparaged, discredited. Quintil. Destruere testem infamia criminum.

**DESUB** (de & sub), prepos. for sub, under. 3 Flor. Desub Alpibus.

**DESUBITO** (de & subito), adverb, all on a sudden, suddenly. Terent.

**DESUDASCÖ** (desudo), is, n. 3. to sweat 3 much. Plaut.

**DESUDATIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a sweating, 3 sweat. Jul. Firmic.

**DESÜDÖ** (de & sudö), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to sweat greatly, καθύποδα. Cels. Lavari sæpe, ibique desudare. Prudent. Balsama surculo desudata. — Figur. Cic. In his desudans atque elaborans, laboring greatly. Claudian. Desudata judicia.

**DESUEFACIÖ** (de & sueo & facio), is, eci, 1 äctum, a. 3. to make unaccustomed. Cic. Multitudinem jam desuefactam a concionibus. Tertull. Habitus quædam desuefecerant, had put out of use.

**DESUEFIÖ** (de & sueo & fio), fis, irreg. n. 3. to become unaccustomed, grow out of use. Yarr. Sed minutatim desuefiunt.

**DESUESCÖ** (de & sueo), is, ävi, ätum, 2 n. 3. to be unaccustomed or disused, ἀπεξήσονται. Sil. Antiquo patrum desuescit honori, h. e. to become degenerate. Quintil. Exercent velint, et morari in desuescendis, that must be left off. — ¶ Also, *actio*; Apul. Vocem desuescebant, h. e. silentium servabant. — ¶ Also, to disuse; Titinn. apud Non. Desuevi, ne quo exiret.

**DESUETÜDÖ** (desuesco), Inis, f. disuse, 2 desuetude, discontinuance of practice or habit. Liv. Armorum desuetudine. Pandect. Leges per desuetudinem abrogantur.

**DESUETÖS** (Id.), a, um, particip. unaccustomed, unused to. Liv. Desueto clamorem pati. Virg. Resides animos desuetæque corda. Id. Desueta triumphis agmina. Stat. Rabiem desueta. — ¶ Also, disused. Virg. Diu desueta arma. Liv. Rem desuetam, unusual.

**DESUGÖ** (de & sugo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. 3 to suck, extract by suction. Pallad.

**DESULCÖ** (de & sulco), as, a. 1. to plough, 3 cleave. Avien. Äquora desulcat glebæ dicit.

**DESÜLTÖ** (desilio), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. 3 to leap down. Tertull.

**DESÜLTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. he who leaps 2 from one place to another; a leaper or vaulter from one horse to another, in the games of the circus. Liv. Numidis, desultorum in modum, in recentem equum ex fesso transultare mos erat. — Figur. Ovid. Non sum desultor amoris, a changeling. Senec. Desultor bellorum civilium, one who often changed sides.

**DESÜLTÖRIÖS** (desultor), a, um, adj. 1 Sueton. Equi desultorii, horses used by the desultores. — ¶ Figur. Apul. Desultoria scientia, h. e. magic.

**DESÜLTRIX** (Id.), icls, f. she that is in- 3 constant. Tertull.

**DESÜLTÖRA** (desilio), æ, f. a leaping or 3 jumping down. Plaut.

**DESUM** (de & sum), dees, defui, irreg. n. to fail, be wanting, ἀρεμυ, ἐλλείπω. Cic. Quibus otium defuit. Id. Ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis. Id. Ei pauca centuriæ ad consulatum defuerunt. Id. Tibi nullum a me amoris officium defuit. Tacit. Nec deerat ipse vim principis complecti, nomen remittere. Capitolin. Nec defuit, ut Senatüs falleretur. Tacit. Nec defuit Polycletus, quominus incederet. — ¶ Deesse officio suo, and deesse, absol., to be wanting in his duty, fail in performing his duty. Cic. Non deero officio, neque dignitati meæ. Id. Nos consues desumus. — ¶ Deesse occasione, and Deesse sibi, to lose, let slip; not to improve. Cic. — ¶ Deesse allicui, to neglect to serve, desert. Cic. Bruto certe nullo loco deero — ¶ Non desunt, there are some who, there are who. Plin. Nec defuere Geometra, qui interpretarentur. — ¶ Non deest, it is possible. Sil. Nec cernere deerat lumina, one might see. — ¶ Also, to be absent; not to be there. Cic. Convivio puer defuit. Id. Ei bello defuisti. — ¶ The future

*inf.* is before; and particip., defuturus. Cic. Arbitrabantur, non defore, qui illa restituerent. Id. Ne mihi superesse verba putes, quæ dixeram defutura.

**DESUMÖ** (de & sumo), is, umpsi or umsi, 2 umpium or umpium, n. 3. to take or pick out, choose, παραλαμβάνω. Liv. Populum R. sibi hosteni desumere. Horat. Sibi vacuas desumpsit Athenas.

**DESÜÖ** (de & suo), is, a. 3. to sow; to 3 fasten. Cato.

**DESUPER** (de & super), adverb, from 2 above. Cæs. Qui phalanges insilirent, et desuper vulnerarent. Virg. Nimbum desuper infundam. — ¶ Also, above. Virg. Silvis scena coruscis desuper inminet. — ¶ Also, over. Lucan. Desuper Alpis colles.

**DESUPERNE** (de & superne), adverb, from above. Vitruv.

**DESURGÖ** (de & surgo), is, exi, ectum, n. 3. rise from, rise. Horat. Cæna desurgere. — ¶ Also, to go to stool. Scribon. Larg.

**DETECTYÖ** (detego), önis, f. an uncover- 3 ing, revealing. Tertull.

**DETECTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a revealer. 3 Tertull.

**DETEGÖ** (de & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 1. to lay open, uncover, expose, disclose, detect, discover, ἀποκαλύπτω. Plaut. Detexit ventus villam, uncovered the roof. Liv. Ädem detegit. Sueton. Detegere ossa alicujus, to disinter, unbury. Lucan. Strictum vagina detegit ensen. Virg. Puer caput detectus. Ovid. Laceros artus et grandia detegit ossa. Plaut. Detegitur corium de tergo meo, h. e. detrahetur. — Figur. Liv. Detegere insidias. Id. Detecta fraus. Ovid. Detegere furta. Plaut. Tempestas mihi modestiam omnem detexit, tectus qua fui, h. e. detrahit. Senec. Intimos affectus suos alicui detegere, to reveal, communicate. Sueton. Concilia conjuratorum detegere, to expose.

**DETENDÖ** (de & tendo), is, ndi, nsum, a. 2. 3 to stretch, take down a tent. Liv. Nautici tabernacula detendunt, strike their tents. Cæs. Signo professionis dato, tabernaculisque densis.

**DETENTÄTÖR** (detento), öris, m. one 3 who holds back any one's right; a detainer. Cod. Just.

**DETENTYÖ** (detineo), önis, f. the act of 3 keeping back what belongs to another; detention. Pandect.

**DETENTÖ** (frequenter, from detineo), as, 3 ävi, ätum, a. 1. to detain; keep back. Venant. Fort.

**DETENTÖR** (detineo), öris, m. a de- 3 tainer. Cod. Just.

**DETEPESCÖ** (de & tepesco), is, pui, u. 3. 3 to grow cool. Sidon.

**DETERGEÖ**, es, and **DETERGÖ** (de & tergeo or tergo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 2. and 3. to wipe off or away, brush, scour, cleanse, clean, ἀπομάω. Plin. Pelle falcem detergito. Liv. Detergere cloacas. Sueton. Fossas oblitatas detergere. Id. Sudorem frontis brachio detergere. Horat. Albus ut obscuro deterget nihila celo notus. Ovid. Lacrimas detersit pollice. Plaut. Mensam, quando edo, detergeo, I lick the dishes clean. — Detergere venenum, to purge away. Gell. — ¶ Also, to break or pull off, nip or lop off, break, snap. Cæs. Remos detergere contendebant. Liv. Asseribus falcatis detergebat pinnas, swept off. — ¶ Figur. to take away, purge. Colum. Detergere fastidia. Petron. Helleboro animum detersit. Cic. Primo anno octoginta detersimus, h. e. percipimus. Cic. Detersit sidera nubes, obscured.

**DETERIÖR** (detero), ius, and superl. **DETERIMÖS**, a, um, adj. worse, inferior, more degenerate. Nepos. Peditatu erat deterior, weaker. Cic. Rom fecit deteriore. Id. Via deteriora. Horat. Muræna deterior post partum carne futura, not so savory. Liv. Deteriore conditione esse. Cic. Deteriore jure esse. Id. Deteriore statu esse. Id. Unus omnium mortalium deterrimus. Tacit. Deferre aliquid in deterius. Id. Mutatus in deterius. Id. Vulgus ad deteriora promptum.

**DETERIÖRÖ** (deterior), as, a. 1. to make 3 worse. Symmach.

**DETERIÖS** (Id.), adverb, worse, after a worse manner. Cic. Scripta deterius. Horat. Si placeant deterius, h. c. minus

**DETERMINABILIS** (determino), e, adj. 3 finite. Tertull.

**DETERMINATIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a bound- 1 ary, conclusion, end. Cic. Extrema ora et determinatio mundi. Id. Determinatio orationis.

**DETERMINÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. he who 3 determines, prescribes. Tertull.

**DETERMINÖ** (de & termino), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to determine, limit, appoint or prescribe limits or bounds, ἀφρίζειω. Liv. Augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit. Plin. Asiam determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore. — Figur. Cic. Id quod dicit, spiritu determinat, measures by his breath. Sueton. Officia Senatoria biennii spatio determinaturus. Ascon. Judicium causam itemque determinat, decides, determines.

**DETERÖ** (de & tero), is, trivi, tritum, 2 a. 3. to wear, consume by wearing, καταρτίζω. Plin. Vestis usu detrita. Plaut. Calces deteris, you tread upon my heels. Tibull. Deteret invalidos et via longa pedes. — ¶ Also, to bruise, beat out, thresh. Colum. Frumenta deterrunt. Plin. Herba cum inaruit, deterritur. — ¶ Figur. to diminish, lessen, impair. Horat. Laudes culpa deterere ingeni. Sil. Quantum detritum est fame? sunk in reputation. Plin. Ep. Nimia cura deterit magis, quam emendat, does more harm than good. Quintil. Ista in agendis causis jam detrita, hackneyed. Gell. Homo detritus ab alio vite genere, h. e. accustomed to. — ¶ Also, to consume, waste. Plaut. Ea diffunitari ac deteri.

**DETERREÖ** (de & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to deter, frighten, scare, dismay, discourage, ἀπορρέω, καταπλήττω. Cic. Lex est ratio ad deterrendum idonea. Plaut. Quin loquar, nullo modo me potes deterrere. Cic. Neque te deterrere, quo minus id disputes. Id. Sceleratos cives ab impugnanda patria deterrere. Id. A proposito deterreri. Id. Hominem deterrere, ne auctoretur. Id. Commemorare deterreor. Id. Deterrere aliquem de sententia. — Without a prep. Horat. Homines cædibus et victu fædo deterruit Orpheus. — ¶ Also, to keep off, overt. Liv. Ut vis a censoribus deterreri quiverit. — ¶ Also, to cast off, drive away. Claudian. Pœnum Latius deterruit oris.

**DETESTABILIS** (detestor), e, adject. detestable, execrable, abominable. Cic. Detestabilior inmanitas. Id. Homo execrandus et detestabilis.

**DETESTABILITER** (detestabilis), ad- 3 verb, detestably, abominably. Lactant.

**DETESTATIÖ** (detestor), önis, f. a sum- 3 moning or arresting before witness. Pandect. — ¶ Also, an oath attended with curses and imprecations; an execration, curse. Liv. Primoribus Samnitiu ea detestatione obstrictis. — ¶ Also, detestation, obhorrence. Cic. Detestatio scelerum. Gell. Detestatione execrationeque dignus. Id. Hominis scelerati detestationem facere, an expiation, atonement. — ¶ Also (from testes), testium abscissio. Apul.

**DETESTÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. who exe- 3 crates, detests. Tertull.

**DETESTÖR** (de & testor), öris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness. Plaut. Deo detestor. — ¶ Also, to summon in the presence of witness. Pandect. — ¶ Also, to wish as a curse, imprecate, execrate, devote to destruction. Cæs. Omnibus precibus Ambiorigem detestatus. Liv. In caput alicujus detestari pericula. — ¶ Also, to curse, execrate, detest, abominate, μωσάρτοιαι. Cic. Belli detestor exitum. Nepos. Fratricidam detestans. Tacit. Detestari auctorem cladis. — Passiv.; Horat. Bella matribus detestata. — ¶ Also, to deprecate, wish or pray to be averted or removed, remove. Cic. Omnes facta, mores, ac nomen a republica detestantur. Id. O dii immortales advertite et detestamini hoc omen. Id. Invidiæ detestandæ gratia, for the sake of removing odium.

**DETEXÖ** (de & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3.

to weave, plait, *ὑφαίνα*. Virg. Aliquid detexere junco. — Figur. Plaut. Neque ad detexundam telam certos terminos habes. Id. Vult pallium detexere, *h. e.* to steal. Sulpic. Fabeilum detexere, *h. e.* narrare, describere. Cic. Detexta retexantur, *completed, finished*.  
**DETYNEŌ** (de & teneo), es, ui, entum, a. 2. to detain, stay, keep, hold, stop, hinder, *κατέχω*. Terent. Detineo te. Plaut. Detinet nos de nostro negotio. Cæs. Nostræ naves tempestatibus detinebantur, *were detained by contrary winds*. — ¶ Also, to occupy. Plin. Detinere locum. — ¶ Figur. Auct. ad Herenn. Negotio detinemur, *are employed*. Ovid. Detinere animum studiis, *to entertain, amuse, delight*. Id. Detinere manus in modis lyricis, *to be occupied in playing on the lyre*. Id. Detinuit sermone diem, *beguiled*. Id. Detinuit tempus. Horat. Me grata detinuit compepe Myrtale, *binds me*. Id. Nisi quid te detinet, audi, *if you have nothing else to do*. Cic. Detineri in alienis negotiis. — ¶ With the ablat. and prep. *a* or *ab*. Sallust. Ab incepto studio me ambitio mala detiuerauit.  
**DETŌNDEŌ** (de & tondeo), es, tondi & 2 tōndi, tonsum, a. 2. to clip, shear, or cut off, *ἀποκόπτω*. Ovid. Detonsi crines. Id. Detonsæ frigore frondes. Colum. Oves detondere. — Figur. Enn. Detondit agros letos, *h. e.* vastavit *Nemesian*. Dum gramina vacce detondent, *h. e.* carpunt.  
**DETŌNŌ** (de & tono), as, ui, n. 1. to give over thundering. Ovid. Jupiter ubi detonuit strepituque exterruit orbem. — Figur. Virg. Nubes belli, dum detonet, *until it ceases to rage*. Quintil. Cum jactatio detonuit, *h. e.* desinit. — ¶ Also, to thunder greatly. Flor. In subjecto detonuit.  
**DETŌNSŌ**, as, a. 1. frequentat. from **de-3 tondeo**. Fab. Pict.  
**DETŌRNŌ** (de & torno), as, avi, atum, a. 2. 1. to turn, form by turning in a lathe, *ἀποτορνεύω*. Plin. Detornant anulos. — Figur. Gell. Sententiam detornatam.  
**DETŌRQUEŌ** (de & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to turn off, aside, or in any direction; bend, direct, *κατακάρπτω*. Cic. Ponticulum detorquebat. Virg. Detorque hastam. Id. cursum ad aliquem, *to turn, steer*. Id. proram ad undas. Horat. cervicem ad oscula. Ovid. Nusquam detorquet lumen ab illa. Cic. Detorque a latere in dextram partem. Id. Partes corporis detortas, *distorted*. — Figur. Horat. Si te alio pravus detorseris. Cic. Flectere et detorque voluntatem. Id. Voluptates majores partes animi a virtute detorquent. Plin. Paneg. Recte facta detorque et carpere, *to carp at, wrest from their natural course, put a false interpretation upon*. Liv. Calumniando detorqueundoque omnia. Quintil. Detorque sermonem in obscenum sensum. Horat. Verba parce detorta, *slightly changed*.  
**DETŌRREŌ** (de & torreo), es, ui, a. 2. to 3 burn. Sidon.  
**DETRACTATIO**. See **Detrectatio**.  
**DETRACTATOR**. See **Detrectator**.  
**DETRACTIŌ** (detraho), ōnis, f. a drawing or taking away. Cic. Imagines in marmore efficiuntur detractioe. Id. Detractio doloris. Cels. Detractio sanguinis, *a letting of blood*. Plin. Datur in vino dulci ad detractiones, *as an evacuant*. Cic. Detractio confecti cibi, *a going to stool*.  
**DETRACTŌ** (de & tracto), as, a. 1. same as **Tracto**. Tertull. — Same as **Detrecto**. Cæs.  
**DETRACTŌR** (detraho), ōris, m. one who 2 detracts from; a slanderer. Tacit. Sui detractor.  
**DETRACTŪS** (Id.); us, m. the same as 2 **Detractio**. Senec. Detractu aut adjectione syllabæ.  
**DETRAHŌ** (de & traho), is, āi, āctum, a. 3. to draw or drag down, pull or pluck away, pull off, take away, *ἀποσθῆναι, ἀφαίρω*. Plaut. Detrahere alicui vestimenta. Cæs. E nullis stramentis detrahere. Id. Scutis detrahere tegumenta. Liv. Vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. Id. Detrahere coronam capiti. Sueton. aliquem pedibus e tribunali. Cic. sacerdotem ab aris, *to drag*. Crat. aliquid ad terram. Cic. ex cruce.

Tacit. muros, *to pull down*. — ¶ Also, to take off, take, or remove away. Terent. Soccus detrahunt. Id. De digito detrahere anulum. Cic. Deiotaro detraxit Armeniam. Id. Detrahere alteri, et sibi assumere. Cæs. Detrahere alicui auxilia. Cic. alicui opinionem. Id. Honorem detrahere alicui. Colum. Si id faciant, corpori detrahunt, *they fall away, grow lean*. — ¶ Also, to draw. Hirt. Naves ad terram detrahit. Lucan. Detrahere in cladem maritos. Cic. Detrahere in iudicium. Id. ad accusationem. — ¶ Also, to draw or let blood. Colum. Ex auricula sanguinem detrahere. — ¶ Also, to carry off, discharge. Plin. Absinthium bilem detrahit, *purges or clears away*. Scribon. Larg. Detrahere materiam per alvum. — ¶ Also, to remove, withdraw. Cic. Illum ex Gallia non detrahebant. — ¶ Also, to detract or derogate from, speak ill of, disparage, defame. Nepos. Libenter de his detrahit. Cic. Non cessat de nobis detrahere. — ¶ Also, to diminish, lessen, abate. Cic. Detrahere de fama alicujus. Id. de gloria cujuspiam. Nepos. De rebus gestis alicujus. Cic. de summa. — ¶ Absolut. Nepos. Multum ei detraxit, *quod alienæ erat civitatis, raised many prejudices against him; did him much harm*.  
**DETRACTATIŌ** (detrecto), ōnis, f. a *re-2* fusal, declining to do a thing. Liv. Detrectatio militiæ. Plin. Detrectatio heredis, *a disinheriting*.  
**DETRACTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who declines or refuses; a disparager, diminisher. Petron. Detractor ministerii. Liv. Detractor laudum suarum. — Some read **Detractor**.  
**DETRACTŌ** (de & tracto), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to decline, refuse, *ἀναπέθω*. Ovid. Taurus detrectat aratum. Quintil. Detrectare officia sua. Cæs. Detrectantes militiam. Curt. Detrectare imperium. Arnob. Detrecto enim dicere cæcitatem, *I am unwilling*. — ¶ Also, to speak ill of, diminish, disparage. Sallust. Adversæ res etiam bonos detrectant. Ovid. Ingenium magni livor detrectat Homeri. Liv. Invidia detrectat virtutes. Ovid. Detrectare laudes alicujus.  
**DETRIMENTŌSUS** (detrimentum), a, 2 uni, adjct. attended with harm or loss, detrimental. Cæs.  
**DETRIMENTUM** (detero), i, n. a rubbing off, scraping off. Apul. Lima detrimento. — ¶ Also, detriment, disadvantage, damage, loss, harm. Cic. Propter damna aut detrimenta. Id. Accipere detrimentum in aliqua re. Id. Facere detrimentum, *to sustain a loss*. Cæs. Inferre detrimenta. Cic. importare publicis rebus. Nepos. afferre rei familiaris. Sueton. Ex magnis detrimentis retractus est, *recovered himself from losses sustained at play*. Quintil. Detrimentum temporis.  
**DETRIUMPHŌ** (de & triumpho), as, a. 1. 3 to triumph. Tertull.  
**DETRUDŌ** (de & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to thrust down by force, drive or push from, *καὶ ὀθῆω*. Cic. Statu detrusum. Liv. Conabantur detrudere virum. Lucan. Hostem muris detrudit, *pushes, forces, dislodges, dispossesses*. Liv. Detrudere impedimenta præ præceptis. Cic. Ex arce me frigora detrusertunt. Id. Detrudere et compingere in pistrinum, *to thrust, force*. Id. De agro vi detruditur. Tacit. Insulam detrusum, *driven to*. Virg. Detrudunt naves scopulo, *h. e.* they push off. Id. Detrudere finiibus hostem, *to drive away*. Id. Stygiæ detrudere in undas. — Figur. Cic. Hunc ad id, quod facere possit, detrudendum puto. Id. Si necessitas nos ad ea detruserit, *shall have forced us upon*. Id. In luctum et laborem detrudi. Id. Detrudere aliquem de sententia, *to compel him to forego his opinion*. Nepos. Quem ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset. Sueton. Detrudere aliquem, *h. e.* prevent his election. Cic. Detrudere aliquem in poenam, *h. e.* to punish illegally. Plaut. Detrudere se ad mendicitatem, *to be reduced, or compelled*. — ¶ Also, Cic. Putantur detrudi comitia in mensem Martium, *to be put off*.  
**DETRUNCATIŌ** (detruncō), ōnis, f. a 2 lopping off. Plin. Detruncatio ramorum.

**DETRUNCŌ** (de & trunco), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to cut or lop off, *μάκω, ἀνυκόπτω*. Liv. Arboribus detruncatis Plin. Si quis alam detruncet. Liv. Gladio corpora detruncata. Ovid. Detruncare caput bipenni. Flor. Dalmatas, incensa urbe Delminio, quasi detruncaverat, *(because Delminium was their capital)*.  
**DETRUMESCO** (de & tumesco), is, tūm, 3 n. 3. to give over swelling, sink, subside. — Figur. Petron. Odiā detumescunt.  
**DETUNDŌ** (de & tundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, 3 and unsum, a. 3. to beat down. Lucil. Detundite gubernæ. — ¶ Also, to bruise. Apul.  
**DETŪRBŌ** (de & turbo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to tumble, beat, cast, or throw down, overthrow, demolish, *καταβάλλω*. Plaut. Venus de tecto deturbavit tegulas. Cic. Statuam deturbare. Id. Deturbare ædificium. Cæs. aliquem de tribunali. Liv. milites ex præsidis, *to dislodge*. Virg. terre caput alicujus. Sallust. fragm. Mœnibus deturbat, *drives away, forces*. Lucret. Phaethonta deturbavit equis in terram, *precipitated*. Cic. Possessione deturbari, *to be dispossessed*. Id. De fortunis omnibus aliquem deturbare. — Figur. Cic. Quemque suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, *disorders, disturbs*. Id. Deturbari spe. Id. ex magnâ spe.  
**DETŪRPŌ** (de & turpo), as, avi, atum, a. 2 I. to disgrace, disgrace, *αἰσχύνω*. Sueton. Pulcros et comatos occipitio raso deturbabat. Plin. Poma rugis deturpan.  
**DEVAGŌ**, as, n. 1. and **DEVAGŌR** (de & vagor), aris, dep. 1. to wander, stay from. Justinian.  
**DEVASTŌ** (de & vasto), as, a. 1. to lay 2 waste, plunder, spoil, pillage, ravage, *καταπορεύω*. Liv. Pelignos devastat. Id. Ad devastandos fines discessere. Ovid. Agmina devastata, *cut to pieces*.  
**DEUCALYŌN**, ōnis, m. Δευκαλίων, the son of Prometheus and king of Thessaly, in whose time, according to the poets, a great deluge swept away the whole human race, excepting only Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha. The fable adds that they repopled the earth by throwing behind them stones, which were immediately converted into men and women. Ovid. — Hence, **Deucalioniæus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Deucalion. Ovid. Deucalioneas undas.  
**DEVECTŌ**, as, avi, atum, a. 1. frequentat. 3 from **deveho**. Sedul.  
**DEVEHŌ** (de & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to carry down, convey, *καταφέρω*. Liv. Maximos commeatu Tiberis devexit. Justin. Devehit per fluvium in Oceanum. — ¶ Also, to transport, remove from one place to another. Nepos. Nave Corinthum deveheretur. Curt. Syracusis simulacrum devexerat. Cæs. Legionem Cæsar equis devexerat, *had carried over mounted*. Cic. Veliam devectus Brutum vidi. — ¶ Figur. Propert. Nunc ad tua devehor astra, *I now come*.  
**DEVELLŌ** (de & vello), is, ãli, ãsum, a. 2 3. to tear or pluck off, pull up. Plaut. **DEVELŌ** (de & velo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to open, unveil, discover, *ἀποκαλύπτω*. Ovid. Ora develat.  
**DEVENERŌR** (de & veneror), aris, atus, 3 sum, dep. 1. to worship, adore, venerate. Ovid. Deos sum devenerata. — ¶ Particip. Devenerandus in a passive sense Tibull. Somnia sancta deveneranda mola, *h. e.* precibus amolienda.  
**DEVENIŌ** (de & venio), is, ãni, antum, n. 4. to come or go down, descend, *καθίκω*. Horat. Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit. Ovid. Subvecta per aera devenit in Scythiam. — ¶ Also, to come, arrive, reach. Valer. Flacc. Silvas deveniunt. Virg. Speluncam eandem deveniunt. Nepos. Exsulés in urbem deveniunt. Cic. Sermonem in alienas manus devenire. Terent. Tantum devenisse ad eum mali, *has come upon him*. Plaut. Devenire ad aliquem in servitutem. Id. Devenire in insidias, *to fall into*. — ¶ Also, to have recourse. Cic. Ad Senatū devenient. Id. Ad juris studium devenire.  
**DEVENUSTŌ** (de & venusto), as, av' 3 atum, a. 1. to disfigure. Gell.

DEVĒRBERŌ (de & verbero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to beat severely. Terent.  
 DEVĒRBĪUM. Same as *Diverbium*.  
 DEVĒRGĒNTĪA (devergo), ē, f. a bend-3 ing down, devotely. Gell.  
 DEVĒRGŌ (de & vergo), is, n. 3. to bend, 3 sibi. Apul.  
 DEVĒRRĀ (deverro), ē, f. a goddess, who 3 presided over the superstitious sweeping of the house, when one of the family was in childbed. Augustin.  
 DEVĒRRŌ (de & verro), is, a. 3. to swoop 2 or clean thoroughly, καταλείπω. Colum.  
 DEVĒRSĪTŌ (frequentat. from deverto), 3 as, 1. to stop on a journey. Gell.  
 DEVĒRSĪTŌR (deversor), ōris, m. a guest. 3 Petron.  
 DEVĒRSŌR, and DIVĒRSŌR (de & versior), āris, dep. 1. to sojourn on the road-side, lodge in an inn. Cie. Cum apud eum deversari. Liv. Ubi deversari portantes connatus possent. — ¶ Also, to inhabit, live, dwell. Cie. In domo tandiu deversari. Apul. Facies in meis deversatur oculis, h. e. versatur ante oculos meos. Gell. In negotiis sordidus deversari, to be occupied with.  
 DEVĒRSŌR (devertq), ōris, m. a guest; one who lodges in an inn. Cie.  
 DEVĒRSŌRIŌLUM, i, n. dimin. from deversorium. Sueton. Alicui deversoriolo cedere. Cie. Deversoriolum Sinnenanum contemptissti.  
 DEVĒRSŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adjct. fit to 2 lodge in. Plaut. Deversoria taberna. — ¶ Absol. Deversorium, n. an inn, lodging. Liv. Deversorium hospitale. — Figur. Cie. Deversorium flagitiorum.  
 DEVĒRTICŪLUM (Id.), i, n. a side-way, by-path. Cie. Quæ deverticula flexionesque quæstisti? Pandect. Deverticulum fluminis, a branch given off by the main stream. — ¶ Also, a digression. Juvenal. A deverticulo repetatur fabula. — ¶ Also, a shift, evasion. Quintil. Hæc deverticula et anfractus suffugia sunt infirmitatis. — ¶ Also, a refuge. Cie. Ne deverticula peccatis darentur. — ¶ Also, an inn, lodging. Liv.  
 DEVĒRTŌ, and DEVŌRTŌ (de & verto), is, ri, ssum, a. 3. to turn aside on his journey, take lodging. Cie. In villam suam devertisset, se. se. Pandect. In cauponam gratis devertere, to be lodged at an inn *scq. free*. Liv. Apud quos ipsis deverti mos esset. — ¶ Also, to turn away, turn aside. Lucan. Devertit acies. Id. Suo devertere Magnum bortatu. Aurel. Viet. Arduum fatalia devertere. — ¶ Also, to wander, digress. Cie. Redeamus ad id unde devertimus. — ¶ Passiv. Cie. Si qui Cobiamacho devertenterent, h. e. a Cobiamacho deflecterent. Ovid. quid ad magicas deverteteris artes? have recourse to? See *Diverto*.  
 DEVĒSCŌR (de & vescor), ēris, dep. 3. 3 to feed upon. Stat.  
 DEVĒSTĪŌ (de & vestio) is, ūvi, ūtum, a. 4. 3 to lay aside one's clothes, undress. Apul.  
 DEVĒTŌ (de & veto), as, a. 1. to prohibit. 3 Quintil.  
 DEVĒXĪTĀS (devexus), ātis, f. a declivity, bending down, sloping. Plin. Ep. Locī devexitas.  
 DEVEXO. See *Divezo*.  
 DEVĒXŪS (de & veho), a, um, adjct. bending, hanging, or inclining downwards, sloping. Cie. Lucus in viam devexus. Virg. Mundus Libyæ devexus in austros. Id. Amnis devexus ab Indis. Ovid. margo. Senec. Aqua in devexo fluit. — ¶ Also, sinking, declining. Horat. Oxior. Juvenal. rheda. Claudian. Dies devexor, h. e. sol ad occasum inclinatur. — ¶ Figur. Senec. Ætas devexa, just beginning to decline. Cie. Ætas devexa ad otium.  
 DEVĪCTĪŌ (devinco), ōnis, f. a conquer-3 ing. Tertull.  
 DEVĪGĒSCŌ (de & vigesco), is, gui, n. 3. 3 to pine. Tertull.  
 DEVĪNCŪŌ (de & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 4. to bind, tie, ἐξαρῶ. Plin. Leonem non repugnantiem devincire. Plant. servum domi. Cie. Devinctus fasciis. — ¶ Figur. Plant. se vino. Cie. verba comprehensione, h. e. to connect. Id. mentem necessitate fati. Id. Neapolim suis præsidiiis devincit. Id. locum aliquem religione, h. e. consecrare, dedicare. Id. se scelere. Terent. Animus

se cupiditate devinxit mala, is involved or entangled. Cie. Omnium gentium partes tribus triumphis devinxerat, had knit together. — ¶ Also, to oblig, gnu over, bind fast. Cie. Homines beneficio tibi devinxeris. Id. Hermippum familiaritate devinxi. Cie. Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, to become allied to by affinity. Plaut. Istoc me facto tibi devinxti, you have laid me under an obligation to you; you have gained my esteem.  
 DEVĪNCŪŌ (de & vinco), is, ūci, ūtum, a. 3. to conquer, vanquish, subdue, κατανικάω. Cie. Pænos classe primus devicerat. Virg. Bella devicta, victories won. Nepos. Multorum obtractato devicit unius virtutem.  
 DEVĪNCTĪŌ (devincio), ōnis, f. a bind-3 ing, tying, fastening. Tertull.  
 DEVĪNCTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. — ¶ And adj. Cie. Studiis devinctus, devoted. Horat. Neque quis me sit devinctior nter, more closely attached.  
 DEVĪŌ (de & vio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 3 go out of the way, turn out of the right road, ἀφαρπάνω. Macrob. — ¶ Figur. to depart, go off. Macrob. A gravitate Homerica deviare.  
 DEVĪRGĪNĀTĪŌ (devirgino), ōnis, f. a 3 deflowering. Scribon. Larg.  
 DEVĪRGĪNŌ (de & virgo), as, a. 1. to de-3 virginate, deflower. Petron.  
 DEVĪTĀTĪŌ (devito), ōnis, f. an avoid-1 ing. Cie. Devitatio piratarum.  
 DEVĪTŌ (de & vito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to avoid, shun. Cie. Ut procellam temporis devitare. Id. dolorem. Terent. mala. Sueton. suspicionem emulationis.  
 DEVĪŪS (de & via), a, um, adjct. out of the way, that lies or droells out of the way, retired, sequestered, devious. Cie. Cum essent devii, obviam ei descenderant. Liv. Devia et silvestris gens. Id. In devio tugurio vivere. Ovid. Regio ab omni devia cursu. Cie. Itineribus devii proficisci in provinciam. Sueton. Devii tranites. Cie. In Pompeianum venito: id tibi non erit devium. — ¶ Also, difficult of access, inaccessible. Propert. Devia limina. — ¶ Figur. deviating from reason, unreasonable, foolish, erroneous. Cie. Homo amentissimus atque omnibus consiliis præceps ac devius. Id. Vitam deviam. Ovid. Femina devia, deviating from the path of rectitude. — ¶ And poetic. with the genit. Sil. Devius æqui. — ¶ Plin. Ep. Nihil devium loqui, foreign from the purpose.  
 DEVĪNX (de & uncia), cis, m. an as wanting an uncia, eleven uncia; also, eleven twelfths of any thing. Colum. Jugeri deunx. — Hence, Cie. Heredem ex devine, heir to eleven twelfths of his fortune. Pers. Ut nummi pergant avidos sudare deunces, bring you in eleven percent. Martial. Potas deuncem, h. e. eleven cyathi, a cyathus being one twelfth of a sextarius.  
 DEVŪCŌ (de & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call down, fetch down, by calling, μετακλέω. Cie. Socrates primus Philosophiam devocavit e celo. Horat. Cælo devocare sidera. Liv. Jovem devocasse ad auxilium fortunarum suarum. — ¶ Also, to invite, call. Nepos. Ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret. Valer. Max. Devocare aliquem in iudicium, to summon. — ¶ Also, to draw out, elicit. Plin. Vermes terreni lac devocant poti cum mulso. — ¶ Also, to recall. Cie. Devocare aliquem de provincia. — ¶ Figur. Cie. Devocavit libido ad voluptatem, allured. Phedr. Stultum consilium ad perniciem mortales devocat, draws on. Ces. Suas fortunas in dubium devocare, h. e. in discrimen adducere. Auct. ad Herenn. Devocare quempiam in suspicionem, to render an object of suspicion. Valer. Max. Rem ad populum devocare, to refer the matter to.  
 DEVŪLŌ (de & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to fly down, καθίπτamai. Liv. De cælo devoluturam in sinum victoriam censet. Ovid. Et Jovis in multas devolat ales aves. — ¶ Also, to descend quickly, run down, hasten. Liv. Precipites pavore in forum devolant. Id. Devolant de tribunali. Cie. Ad florentem amicitiam devolare, h. e. celeriter transire. — ¶ Also, to run to.

Petron. Ad puerum devolat. — ¶ Also, to fly away, fly from. Auct. ad Herenn. Devolant omnes.  
 DEVŪLVŌ (de & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, i a. 3. to roll or tumble down, κατακυλιω. Ces. Saxa devolvunt. Curt. Clypeos e muris devolvere. Quintil. Amnis saxa devolvens, carrying along with its stream. Ovid. Corpora devolvunt in humum, h. e. prosternunt. Valer. Flacc. Se toris devolvunt, throw themselves down. — In the pass. Devolvi, to fall down, roll headlong. Liv. Inde iumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur. Curt. Cum ei, quos instabilis gradus fefellerat ex præcipiti devolverentur. Colum. Tigris præceps inter saxa devolvitur. — ¶ Also, to wind off. Virg. Fisis mollia pacis devolvunt, h. e. spin. — ¶ Also, to leap down. Lucan. Devolvit mœnibus agmen. — ¶ Figur. Liv. Devolvere retro ad stirpem, to turn back, return. Colam. Ad otium et inertiam devolvi, h. e. to fall into. Cie. Ad spem estis pacis devoluti. Horat. Per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, pours forth. Liv. Eo devolvi rem, the matter was reduced to this. — ¶ Pandect. Bona ad fiscum devoluta, forfeited to the crown.  
 DEVŪMŌ (de & vomo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 3 to vomit forth. Cæcil.  
 DEVŪRĀTĪŌ (devoro), ōnis, f. a devour-3 ing. Tertull.  
 DEVŪRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a devourer. 3 Tertull.  
 DEVŪRŌ (de & voro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to swallow, devour, eat up, gulp down, κατασθίω, καρναφάγω. Cie. Stomachi partes, quæ sunt infra id, quod devoratur, dilatantur. Plin. Elephantes devorant lapides. — Figur. to devour, consume. Justin. Devorant vos arma vestra. — ¶ Also, to swallow up, engulf. Plin. Terra devoravit altissimum montem. Id. Terras devorant aquæ. Ovid. Devorer ante telluris hiatu. — ¶ Figur. Cie. Illos libros devorasti, devoured or read eagerly. Plaut. Mea dicta devorate. Justin. Aliquid oculis devorare, to look at earnestly, or desiringly. — ¶ Also, to bear, support, endure. Cie. Molestiam devorate. Quintil. Devoret tædium illud. Ovid. Vocem lacrimasque devorat ipse dolor, cheeks. — ¶ Also, to waste, consume. Cie. Devorare pecuniam publicam. Apul. Devoratus pudor, east aside. — ¶ Quintil. Devorare verba, to eat his words, mumble. Plin. In theatrorum orchestris vox devoratur, is swallowed up; is lost. — ¶ Also, Cie. Ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, a multitudine devoratur, was heard without being understood. — ¶ Devorasse nomen alicujus, to have forgotten. Plaut.  
 DEVŪRTĪUM. See *Divortium*. 2  
 DEVŪTĀMENTUM (devotio), i, n. an 3 anathema, curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. Tertull.  
 DEVŪTE (devotus), adv. devoutly. Lac-3 tant. Devotius. Id. Deo devotissime serviamus.  
 DEVŪTĪŌ (devevo), ōnis, f. a devoting, consecrating. Cie. Deciorum devotio-3 nibus. Id. Devotio capitis mei. — ¶ Also, fealty, allegiance, devotedness. Veget. Fidei ac devotio-3 nis intuitu. — ¶ Also, piety, devotion. Laetan. Deo summa devotione servire. — ¶ Also, religion. Lamprid. Christianorum devotionem. — ¶ Also, a vow, wish. Apul. Devotionibus faustus completa navis. — ¶ Also, an imprecation, execration, curse. Nepos. In silis devotio fuerat scripta. — ¶ Also, sorcery, witchcraft, charms, magic spells. Sueton. Veneficis et devotio-3 nibus impugnari. Tacit. Devotio-3 nibus et veneno perimere. Id. Petere conjugium Principis devotionibus, to aspire by magic arts to.  
 DEVŪTŌ (frequentat. from devevo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. Cie. Filium devotavit.  
 DEVŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from devotivo. — ¶ Also, adjct. devoted, given up, attached. Ces. Cum sextentis devotis. Juvenal. Devotus cliens. Senec. Ingrata in devotissimos sibi. — ¶ Also, fond of, partial to. Sueton. Devotus scenæ. Phedr. Devota vino. — ¶ Also, ready to meet danger. Lucan. Stabat devota juvenus. — ¶ Also, pious,

devot. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, execrated, accursed, detestable. *Horat.* Me devota non exstinxit arbor. *Id.* Impia devoti sanguinis ætas. *Ovid.* Vivite devoto toro. — ¶ Also, charmed, bewitched, enchanted. *Ovid.* Corpora Thessalico devota veneno.

**DEVŌVĒS** (de & voveo), ðves, ðvi, ðtumi, a. 2. to vow, εὐχομαι, καθυπισχνούμαι. *Cæs.* Marti æ, que bello ceperunt, devovent. — ¶ Also, to devote as a victim or offering. *Liv.* Quos sacerdotes ad mortem devovissent. *Cic.* Se diis immortalibus pro republica devoverunt. *Horat.* Devota morti pectora. — Hence also, to devote to destruction, curse, accurse. *Ovid.* Hoc ego devoeo teque tuosque modo. *Nepos.* Ut sacerdotes se devoverent. — ¶ Also, to affect or hurt by enchantments, bewitch, charm. *Tibull.* Num te herbis devovit anus? *Ovid.* Aut te trajectis Ææa venefica lanis devovit, enchants by piercing an image of wool. — ¶ Figur. to promise, doom, devote. *Virg.* Vobis animam hanc devovi. *Cic.* Me pro vestra incolumitate devovi. — ¶ Also, to give one's self up to, attach one's self to. *Cæs.* Devovere se amicitia alicujus. *Curt.* Devovere se gloriæ. — ¶ Also, to consecrate. *Petron.* Capulum devovere. — ¶ Also, to proscribe. *Curt.* Omnium devotis capitibus, qui sanguine contigissent eos.

**DEÛRŌ** (de & uro), is, ūssi, ūstum, a. 3. 2 to set on fire, burn. *Liv.* Vicos deurare. *Gell.* Tres libros deussit. — ¶ Also, to nip, pinch, blast. *Liv.* Hiems arboribus deusserat. — ¶ Also, to blast with poison, scorch. *Senec.* Serpens deurit, obteritque, quacunque incessit.

**DEÛS** (θεός), i, m. a god, deity, or divinity; God, the Deity. *Cic.* Dei nutu omnia provisa sunt. — Also, used of a goddess. *Virg.* Deo ducente, h. e. *Venus.* — ¶ Also applied to men as indicative of extraordinary excellence. *Cic.* Te in dicendo semper putavi deum. *Id.* Deus ille noster, *Plato.* — Also, a benefactor. *Cic.* Lentulus parens, deus, salus nostræ vitæ, the tutelary deity. — Also, as happy as a god. *Terent.* Deus sum, si hoc ita est.

¶ Diis iratis natus, unlucky. *Horat.* — ¶ Used in various forms of exclamation; O dii and Dii immortales! Dii boni! Dii deique! Dii magni! O heavens! good heavens! ye powers above! ye gods! *Cic.* Reliqua, o dii, qui comitatus. — Per deos; ita me dii ament, by the gods! in the name of heaven! so help me, ye powers! *Cic.* and *Terent.* — Dii averruncant, prohibeant, quod dii omen avertant, may the gods forbid. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Dii faxint; Dii faciant; utinam Dii faxint, ut, or ne, dii bene vertant, heaven grant. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — In a similar sense, dii melius diunt, dii melius, dii meliora ferant, dii meliora. *Cic.* — In imprecations, Dii perdant, eradicent, male faciant. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — *Plaut.* Dii te ament, heaven preserve you. — *Id.* Si diis placet, if it please heaven; if such be the will of heaven. — Also, ironically, Si diis placet, could you believe it? *Cic.*

**DEUTERIÆ** (δευτερίαι), ãrum, m. pl. a weak sort of wine made of the husks of grapes. *Plin.*

**DEUTERONŌMIUM** (Δευτερονόμιον), ii, 3 n. *Deuteronomy*, the fifth book of Moses, in which the law is repeated. *Lactant.*

**DEÛTOR** (de & utor), ãris, ūsus sum, dep. 2 3. to abuse. *Nepos.* Ut deuteretur victo.

**DEVULSUS.** See *Devello*.

**DEXTANS** (de & sextans), antis, m. ten ounces. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, ten twelfths of any thing. *Colum.* Dextans jegeri. *Plin. hora.* *Suct.* Pro semisse dextans, ten twelfths of an as, instead of a half.

**DEXTELLÆ** (dimin. from *dextera*), æ, f. 1 a little right hand. *Cic.*

**DEXTER** (δεξιτερός), tẽra and tra, terum and trum, adj. comp. dexterior, superl. dextimus, right, on the right hand. *Cic.* Dextra manu, in his right hand. *Nepos.* Dextro oculo, his right eye. *Cæs.* Ab dextera parte. *Id.* Ab dextro latere hostium. *Varr.* In dexteriore parte. *Galha* ad *Cic.* Dexterus cornu aciei. *Sallust.* Sulla apud dextimos. — ¶ Fig-

ur. favorable, propitious, prosperous. *Virg.* Tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo. *Valer. Flacc.* Dextrum omen. — Also, fit, convenient, apt, suitable, proper, right. *Virg.* Qui rerum dextero modo. *Horat.* Dextro tempore. — Also, dexterous, skilful. *Liv.* Rem per se popularem dextero egit, with such dexterity.

**DEXTERA**, and **DĒXTRĀ** (*dexter*), æ, f. the right hand. *Cic.* Prehendere dextram. *Tacit.* Miscere dextras, to join hands one with another. *Valer. Flacc.* Conserere dextram, to come to close quarters, fight hand to hand. *So.* *Ovid.* Dextra collata movere prœlia. *Virg.* Dextra jungere dextram. *Id.* Dextras jungere, to shake hands. *Id.* Dextram dat juveni, as a pledge of faith. — Hence, *Tacit.* Renovare dextras, to renew his pledges or promises. *Id.* Miserat dextras hospitii insigne. *Id.* Dextras, concordia insignia, ad pratorianos ferens. — Dextram tendere, porrigere, to give aid. *Cic.* — Also, power, force, might, prowess, valor. *Horat.* Ut sua Urbs hæc periret dextera. *Virg.* Si Pergama dextra defendi possent, if any arm could have protected Troy. — ¶ Also, military forces, troops. *Sil.* Pugna avidas accendere dextras. *Id.* Mercandi dextras largus, in raising forces. — ¶ Also, the right-hand side. *Cæs.*

Retorquere agmen ad dextram, to the right. *Cic.* Ad lævam et ad dextram. *Id.* A dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix. *Ovid.* Esse a dextra. *Sallust.* Circumventus ab equitibus dextra, sinistra. *Liv.* Dextra lævaque duo maria claudunt. *Cæs.* Miles dextra ac sinistra muro tectus.

**DĒXTERĒ**, and **DĒXTRĒ** (*dexter*), adv. 2 dexterously, with dexterity or address. *Liv.* Dextre. *Horat.* Dexterius.

**DĒXTERITĀS** (*id.*), atis, f. dexterity, address, aptness, readiness, activity. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, prosperity, felicity. *Arnob.*

**DĒXTIMUS.** See *Dexter*

**DĒXTRALĒ** (*dexter*), is, n. a bracelet. *Cyp.*

**DĒXTRŌCHĒRIUM** (*dexter & χερσ*), i, n. 3 a bracelet. *Capitolin.*

**DĒXTRŌRSUM** (contracted for *dextro-2 vorsum*), and **DĒXTRŌRSŪS**, adv. on or towards the right hand. *Liv.* and *Hor.*

**DĒXTRŌVŌRSUM**, and **DĒXTRŌVĒR-3 SUM** (*dexter & versum*), the same as *Dextrorsum*. *Plaut.*

**DĪ**, and **DIS** (*dià*), inseparable prepositions, indicating separation or division, and sometimes negation.

**DĪA** (*Δία*), æ, f. now *Standia*, an island near Crete. *Ovid.*

**DĪABĀTHRĀRĪŪS** (*diabathrum*), i, m. 3 a maker or vender of slippers. *Plaut.*

**DĪABĀTHRUM** (*διάβαθρον*), i, n. a slip-3 per, pantofle. *Varr.*

**DĪABĒTĒS** (*διάβητης*), æ, m. a siphon or water-pipe. *Colum.*

**DĪABŌLŪS** (*Διάβολος*), i, m. the devil. 3 *Terull.*

**DĪACHĪTŌN** (*διαχυτόν*), i, n. a kind of must or sweet wine. *Plin.*

**DĪACŌDĪŌN** (*διὰ κωδιών*), i, n. a sirup 1 made of the heads of poppies. *Plin.*

**DĪACŌNŪS** (*διάκωνος*), i, m. a minister, 3 deacon. *Terull.*

**DĪACŌPŪS** (*διάκωπος*), i, m. a breach or 3 opening in a dam or dyke; a sluice, flood-gate. *Pandect.*

**DĪADĒMĀ** (*διάδημα*), atis, n. a white bandage or fillet with which kings used to bind their heads; a diadem. *Cic.*

**DĪADĒMATŪS** (*diadema*), a, um, adjunct. 2 wearing a diadem. *Plin.*

**DĪADŌCHŌS** (*διάδοχος*), i, m. u. precious stone resembling the beryl. *Plin.*

**DĪADŪMĒNŪS** (*διαδούμενος*), a, um, adj. 2 the same as *Diadematus*. *Plin.*

**DĪĀRĒSĪS** (*διαίρεσις*), is, f. the dividing 3 of one syllable into two, dieresis.

**DĪĀTĀ** (*δίαιτα*), æ, f. diet, food. *Figur.* *Cic.* Ego dieta curari incipio; chirurgiæ tædet. — ¶ Also, an apartment in a house, chamber, parlor, room to sup in. *Plin.* *Ep.* Cœnatio cingitur diætis duabus a tergo. *Pandect.* Diætæ hypocœustæ, hot-houses. — ¶ Also, a suit of apartments, rooms. *Plin.* *Ep.* Hac addeuntur diætæ duæ, altera in altera cubicalia quatuor, altera tria. — ¶ Also, a summer-house. *Sueton.* In diætam recesserat.

**DĪĀTĀRĪŪS** (*diætā*), ii, m. a waiter-3 chamber; a steward of a ship. *Pandect.*

**DĪĀTĒTĪCŪS** (*διαιτητικός*), a, um, adj. dietetic, dietetical. *Cæl.* *Aurclian.* Diæteticæ libri. — ¶ Hence, absol. *Diætetica*, and *Diæteticæ*, that part of physica which cures by medicine and diet. *Scrbon.* *Larg.*

**DĪAGLĀUCĪŌN** (*διὰ and γλαυκίων*), ii, n. a salve made of the herb *glaucium*. *Plin.*

**DĪAGŌNALĪS**, e, and **DĪAGŌNICŪS** (*διὰ and γωνία*), a, um, adj. diagonal. *Vitruv.*

**DĪAGŌNŪS** (*διαγώνιος*), on, adj. diagonal. *Vitruv.*

**DĪĀGRAMMĀ** (*διάγραμμα*), atis, n. a description, diagram, mathematical figure. *Vitruv.*

**DĪĀGRĀPHĪCĒ** (*διαγραφική*), es, f. the art of painting. *Plin.*

**DĪĀLĒCTĪCĀ**, æ, and **DĪĀLĒCTĪCĒ** (*διαλεκτική*), es, f. dialectics, logic; the art of logic, art of disputing or reasoning. *Cic.*

**DĪĀLĒCTĪCĒ** (*dialecticus*), adverb, logically. *Cic.*

**DĪĀLĒCTĪCŪS** (*διαλεκτικός*), a, um, adj. belonging to dialectics, dialectical, logical. *Cic.* *Dialectica sapientia.* — ¶ And absol. *Dialectica*, erum, dialectics, logic, logical questions. *Cic.* Homo remotus a dialecticis.

**DĪĀLĒCTĪCŪS** (*Id.*), i, m. one skilled in dialectics; a logician. *Cic.* *Valens* dialecticus.

**DĪĀLĒCTŌS**, and **DĪĀLĒCTŪS** (*διάλεκ-2 τος*), i, f. a dialect or manner of speech peculiar to any particular country. *Sueton.*

**DĪĀLEUCŌS** (*διάλευκος*), adj. intermixed with white. *Plin.*

**DĪĀLĪS** (*Διάς*), e, adj. of *Jove*. *Liv.* *Dialis Flameus.* *Sueton.* *Sacerdos Dialis.* And, *Tacit.* absol. *Dialis.* *Sueton.* *Diale flaminium.* *Liv.* *Apex Dialis*, the cap of the *Dialis*. — ¶ Also, ethereal, aerial. *Apul.* *Diales vias.*

**DĪĀLŌGŪS** (*διάλογος*), i, m. a discourse between two or more persons; a dialogue. *Cic.*

**DĪĀMĒTRŪS** (*διάμετρος*), i, f. a diameter, 3 or right line dividing any figure into two equal parts. *Colum.*

**DĪĀNĀ** (*Diva Janæ*), æ, f. *Diana*, goddess of the chase and of the moon, and daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*; the *Artemis* of the Greeks. *Virg.* Exerct *Diana choros*, quam mille secutæ.

— ¶ Figur. the chase. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, the moon. *Ovid.* Hence, *Dianius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Diana*. *Ovid.* *Turba Diana*, h. e. the dogs. And, absol. *Liv.* *Dianium* (sc. templum), a temple of *Diana*. *Cic.* (sc. promontorium), a cape of Spain, now cape *St. Martin*.

**DĪĀPĀSMA** (*διάπασμα*), atis, n. a vegetable powder; pomander. *Plin.*

**DĪĀPĀSŌN** (*διὰ πασών*), a diapason, 2 chord including all tones; an octave. *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Disdiapason*, two octaves. *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Diapente*, a concord of five notes, *dià pẽtre*. *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Diatessaron*, a concord of four notes, *dià τεσσάρων*. *Vitruv.*

**DĪĀPĒNTE.** See *Dinpasen*. 3

**DĪĀPHŌRĒSĪS** (*διαφόρησις*), is, f. a dia-3 phoresis, perspiration. *Theod.* *Prise.*

**DĪĀPHŌRETĪCŪS** (*διαφορητικός*), a, um, 3 adj. diaphoretic, promoting perspiration, sudorific. *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

**DĪĀPHRĀGMĀ** (*διάφραγμα*), atis, n. the 3 diaphragm, midriff. *Cæl.* *Aurcl.*

**DĪĀRIUM** (*dies*), ii, n. provision for one day; a day's allowance of food, day's wages. *Horat.* *Cum servis urbana diarria rodere navis.* *Petron.* *Auscres solebant ab anu diarria exigere.* — ¶ Also, a diary, journal. *Semper.* *Asell.*

**DĪAS.** See *Dyas*.

**DĪĀSTĒMĀ** (*διάστημα*), atis, n. a space, 3 distance, interval. *Sidon.*

**DĪĀSTŌLĒ** (*διαστολή*), es, f. a grammatical figure, by which a short syllable is made long; diastole.

**DĪĀSTŪLŌS** (*διάστυλος*), adj. having 2 columns wide apart; diastyle. *Vitruv.*

**DĪĀTŌNICŪS** (*dianonus*), a, um, adj. diatonic. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**DĪĀTŌNŪS** (*διήτωνος*), a, um, adj. extend-2 ed, stretched out. *Vitruv.* *Lateres dia-*



toni, corner-stones, band-stones, parapet-stones, or such as reach over the whole breadth. — ¶ Also, in music, the same as *Diatonicus*.

**DIATRETARĪUS** (diatretus), ii, m. a 3 turner. *Cod. Just.*

**DIATRETŪS** (διάρητος), a, um, adj. 3 turned or polished on a lathe; turned, en- chased, embossed. *Pandect.* — ¶ And, absol. Diatreta, sc. vasa, cups embossed and curiously worked. *Marzial.* O quan- tum diatreta valent.

**DIATRIBĀ** (διὰτριβή), æ, f. a school; a 3 dispute, discourse, dissertation. *Gell.*

**DIATRITĒŪS** (διὰτριταῖος), a, um, adj. 3 of the space of three days. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**DIATRITŪS** (διὰτριτος), i, f. return of a 3 fever on the third day. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**DIALŌS** (διάλως), i, m. a distance of 2 two stadia or furlongs in the Olympian or Cereonian games. *Vitruv.*

**DIĀZŌMĀ** (διάζωμα), ætis, n. a girdle or 2 belt. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a broad space run- ning round the seats of a theatre. *Vitr.*

**DIBĀPHŪS** (διβάφος), a, um, adj. twice dyed, dyed in grain. *Plin.* — ¶ Absol. Dibaphus, a purple robe worn by priests. *Cic.* Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, aspires to the purple, h. e. to the augur- ship. *Id.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii dibapho vestiant.

**DICĀ** (δική), æ, f. an action at law, law- suit, indictment, process. Used only in nom. sing.; acc. plur.; and acc. plur. *Cic.* Scribere dicam alicui, to bring or enter an action against any one. *So.* Terent. Dicam tibi impingam. — ¶ Sor- tiri dicam, and dicas, to select the jury by lot, hold a court of justice. *Cic.*

**DICACĪTĀS** (dicax), ætis, f. smart repar- tee, raillery, wit, banter. *Cic.*

**DICACŪLE** (dicaculus), adverb, acutely, 3 wittily, sharply, keenly, satirically. *Apul.*

**DICACŪLŪS** (dimin. from dicax), a, um, 3 adj. a little wittily, sharp, facetious. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, loquacious. *Plaut.*

**DICĀRCHĪĀ** (δικαρχία), æ, f. and **DICĀRCHĪS**, idis, the more ancient name of Putcoli, now Pozzuolo. *Plin.* — Hence, Dicarcheus, a, um, adj. of Putcoli. *Stat.*

**DICĀTĪŌ** (dico, ære), ðnis, f. a dedicating, 2 dedicating; and the taking of the freedom of a city. *Cic.*

**DICĀX** (dico, ære), æcis, adj. witty, sharp, quick, acute, keen, satirical. *Cic.* Granio dicator. *Id.* In conviviis faceti et dica- ces. *Petron.* Homo dicacissimus. *Ho- rat.* Satyri dicaces.

**DICHĀLŌŪN** (διχαλκων), i, n. a brass coin of the value of a quarter of an obolus. *Vitruv.*

**DICHŌREŪS** (διχόρειος), i, m. a metrical foot consisting of two trochees. *Cic.*

**DICĪBŪLĀ** (dico), ðrum, n. pl. trifles, idle 3 stories. *Tertull.*

**DICĪS** (δικής), genit. *Cic.* Dicis causa, and gratia, for form's sake, for appear- ance' sake.

**DICŌ** (unc.), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to give, offer, give up, set apart, dedicate, devote, consecrate, vow, ἀνατίθημι. *Terent.* Hæc operam tibi dico. *Cæs.* Dicare se alicui in servitute, to surrender or submit himself. *Cic.* se alii civitati, and in aliam civitatem, to become a free deni- zen of another state. *Id.* Tibi totum dicamus diem, h. e. assignamus, tribui- mus. *Senec.* Dicare se jugis montium, to retire to. *Plin.* Pisanæ laudibus volumen dicavit Hippocrates, assigned or devoted, an entire book. *Id.* Dicavit librum Mæcenati, dedicated. — ¶ Also, to make known, proclaim. *Catull.* Nostros ut luctus, carbasus obscurata dicit fer- rugine Hibera. *Liv.* Legem dicatam, pub- lished by being suspended in a public place.

**DICŌ** (δίκω), is, ixi, icturn, a. 3. to speak, say, tell, λέγω. *Cic.* Dicam, quod sen- tio. *Id.* Dicam, ut res est. *Id.* Dic clarius. *Id.* Mortem dico et deos, that is to say, namely, to wit. *Terent.* Ita dictu opus est, there is need of saying so. *Id.* Quod dici solet, as the saying is. *Petron.* Ut ita dicam, if I may so say. *Nepos.* Incredibile dictu. *Plin.* Mirum dictu. *Nepos.* mendacium. *Cic.* men- dacium alicui. *Terent.* verbum turpe. *Id.* pro certo aliquid, for certain. *Plaut.* Dicere inclementer homini libero, to speak harshly. *Plaut.* Volui dicere, I should have said. *Terent.* Ego illam

ejciam: dixi, mind, I have said it. — ¶ Dicere sententiam, or (absol.) dicere, to declare one's opinion; to vote. *Cic.* Dicere sententiam. *Plin.* Ep. Dicit consul designatus. — ¶ Also, to pro- nounce, articulate. *Cic.* Primam litte- ram dicere. — ¶ Also, to create, elect. *Cic.* Dicere dictatorem. *Liv.* Tribunos militum dicere. — ¶ Also, to affirm. *Cic.* Quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis. — ¶ Also, to give notice. *Nep.* Misit, qui diceret, ne discederet. — ¶ Also, to set forth, recount, relate, write of, praise, sing, chant, celebrate. *Virg.* Galli dicamus amores. *Horat.* Ad arma dicenda. *Virg.* Tua dicere facta. *Sueton.* Ut citharædus aliquid do Do- mitio diceret, h. c. caneret. — ¶ Also, to recite, rehearse, read. *Cic.* Dicere orationem de scripto. — ¶ Also, to promise, assign. *Nepos.* Data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta. — ¶ Also, to fix, set. *Horat.* Pretium dicere muneri. *Liv.* Cui Ascanium dixere nomen, gave. — ¶ Also, to com- mand. *Ovid.* Dixerit, ut venias pacta tibi nocte. *Cic.* Dolabella dixisse, ut ad me scriberet. — ¶ Also, to appoint, agree to, determine, fix upon. *Cic.* tem- pus dictum. *Liv.* multam. *Cic.* diem. (See *Dies*.) *Terent.* Dicere diem nup- tiis. *Id.* Dictum inter nos fuit, ne, &c. — ¶ Also, to foretell, predict, prophesy. *Tibull.* Tibi nescio quas dixit penas. *Ovid.* Illa dies fatum iniseram mihi dixit. — ¶ Also, to make mention of, speak of, mention. *Vellei.* Vir neque silendus, neque dicendus sine cura. — ¶ Also, to call. *Juvenal.* Patrem patriæ Cicero- nem dixit. *Virg.* Te crudelem nomine dicit. — ¶ In the pass. Dicor, to be accounted, esteemed, considered. *Cic.* Aristæus olivæ dicitur inventor. *Ter- rent.* Dum nimium dici nos bonos stu- demus. — ¶ Also, imp.; *Nepos.* Dici- tur matrem vixisse. — Ut dicitur, as report goes; as it is said. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to speak in public, harangue, de- liver a speech. *Cic.* Diserte copioseque dicere. *Id.* Causas in foro dicere, to plead. — And absol. *Id.* Omnes cu- pisse dicere. *Id.* Dicere a scripto. *Id.* ad populum, to harangue the people. *Id.* apud populum. *Id.* Senatui, h. e. in Senatu. — Ars dicendi, rhetoric. *Cic.* — ¶ See *Adiccio*.

**DICRŌTŪM** (δίκροτος), i, n. and **DICRŌ- 1 TĀ**, æ, f. a sort of light galley, with two banks of oars; a foist, tartane. *Cic.* Bona habet dicrota. *Hirt.* Dicrotas octo.

**DICTĒŪS** (Dicte), a, um, adj. of or be- 3 longing to Dicte, a mountain in Crete; *Cretan.* *Virg.* Dictæo sub antro. *Id.* Dictææ Nymphæ. *Id.* Dictæus rex, h. e. Jupiter. *Ovid.* Dictæus rex, h. e. Minos.

**DICTĀMNŪS** (δικταμνος), i, f. and **DIC- TĀMNUM**, i, n. the herb dittany. *Cic.*

**DICTĀTĀ** (dicto), ðrum, n. pl. precepts, instructions, lessons. *Cic.* Orationem, quasi dictata, perdiscant. *Sueton.* Dare dictata gladiatoribus.

**DICTĀTĪŌ** (Id.), ðnis, f. a dictating, 3 dictation. *Symmach.*

**DICTĀTŌR** (Id.), ðris, m. a commander, chief magistrate. *Cic.* Dictator Lanu- vinus. — ¶ Also, in Rome, an extra- ordinary magistrate appointed on extra- ordinary occasions, and vested with absolute authority; a dictator. He was named by a consul, and was preceded by twenty- four lictors. *Liv.* Dictatorem creare. *Cic.* and *Liv.* dicere. *Liv.* legere. *Id.* facere.

**DICTĀTŌRĪŪS** (dictator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial. *Liv.* Dictatoria majestas. *Cic.* Dictatoris gladius. *Liv.* Dictatorius juvenis, h. e. son of the dictator.

**DICTĀTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. she that dic- 3 tates or commands. *Plaut.*

**DICTĀTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. the office of dic- tator; the dictatorship. *Cic.* Dictaturam gerere. *Liv.* Abire dictatura.

**DICTĒRIUM** (δικοτήριον), ii, n. a sharp 3 saying, jest, scoff, viticism. *Martial.* Dicteria dicis in omnes.

**DICTŪŌ** (dico), ðnis, f. a speaking or uttering. *Cic.* Dictio sententiæ. *Te- rent.* Dictio testimonii. — ¶ Also, a word, saying, expression. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a phrase, peculiarity of speech.

*Gell.* — ¶ Also, a style of speaking. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a speech, discourse. *Cic.* Exercere se in subitibus dictionibus. — ¶ Also, a pleading. *Cic.* Causa dictio. — ¶ Also, the response of an oracle. *Liv.* Data dictio erat, caveret Acherusiam aquam.

**DICTŪŌSŪS** (dictum), a, um, adj. wordy, 3 having much to say, facetious. *Varr.*

**DICTŪTŌ** (frequentat. from dico), as, avi, ātum, to speak or tell often, give out, say commonly. *Cic.* Dictitare in ser- monibus. *Plaut.* Male dictitatur tibi, you are ill spoken of. — ¶ Also, to pretend. *Cæs.* Dictitabant enim, se domo expulsos. *Nepos.* Hanc esse belli causam dictitassent. — ¶ Also, to argue, plead. *Cic.* Causas dictitare.

**DICTŌ** (frequentat. from dico), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to say often. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to dictate. *Cic.* Dictavi propter lippitudinem. *Sueton.* Versus dic- tante aliquo. *Horat.* Dictare versus. — ¶ Also, to dictate as a teacher to his scholars; to teach. *Horat.* Memini que plagosum mihi parvo Orbiliium dictare. — ¶ Also, to command, order. *Quintil.* Ut sportulam dictare videantur. — ¶ Dictare testamentum, codicillos, to make. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, to make, compose. *Sueton.* Hunc dictasse accu- satori suo actionem. — ¶ Also, to institute. *Pandect.* — ¶ Figur. to ad- vise, suggest. *Quintil.* Ita videtur ratio dictare.

**DICTŌR** (dico), ðris, m. a speaker. *An- 3 gustin.*

**DICTŪM** (Id.), i, n. a word, saying, ex- pression. *Cic.* Nullum meum mini- mum dictum pro Cæsare interessit. *Terent.* Dictum sapienti sat est, a word to the wise. *Virg.* Expedire dictis, h. e. to relate, explain. *Liv.* Hæc ubi dicta dedit, h. e. having said these things. *Ovid.* Mutua dicta reddere, h. e. to con- versc. *Val. Flacc.* Reddere alicui dic- ta, to relate. *Ovid.* Dicta facere, to act up to, put in execution; to be as good as his word. *Horat.* Dicto citius, sooner than the words can be uttered. *Apul.* Cum dicto facesso, immediately. — ¶ Also, a promise. *Macrob.* Dictorum tempus adesse commemorat. — ¶ Also, a command, precept, injunction. *Virg.* Parere dicto. *Ovid.* Peragere dicta. *Cic.* Dicto audiens alicui. — ¶ Also, a proverb, saying. *Cic.* Catonis est dictum. — ¶ Also, the response of an oracle; a prediction, prophecy. *Virg.* Ex adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat. — ¶ Also, a sharp saying, viticism, jest, repartee, smart reply, acute remark. *Cic.* Bona dicta, quæ salsa sint. *Id.* In te et in tuos dicta dicere. *Quintil.* Potius amicum, quam dictum perdere, his friend rather than his joke. — ¶ Also, a reproach, ill word, bitter saying. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Propert.* Ennius cingat sua dic- ta, h. e. libros. — ¶ *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Dicti studiosus, of eloquence.

**DICTŪRĪŌ** (dico), is, n. 4. to long to 3 speak. *Macrob.*

**DICTŪS**, a, um. (See *Dico*.) *Terent.* Dictum factum huc abiit, no sooner said than done. *So.* *Id.* Dictum ac factum reddidi.

**DICTŪNNĀ**, æ, f. Δικτυννα, Diana. *Ovid.* — Hence, Dictynnæus, or Dictyn- næus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Dictynna. *Liv.* Dictynneum, sc. templum, a temple of Diana.

**DIDĀSCĀLĪCŪS** (διδασκαλικός), a, um, 3 adj. doctrinal, didactic. *Auson.*

**DIDŪS**, i, m. the name of a Roman gens. — Hence, Didius, a, um, adj. *Macrob.* Didia lex.

**DIDŌ**, us and ðnis, f. called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*, daughter of *Belus*, king of *Tyre*, and wife of *Sichæus*, after whose death she fled from the cruelty of her brother *Pygma- lion* to *Africa*, where she built *Carthage*, and received *Æneas* with great hospitality.

**DIDŌ** (dis & do), is, idi, itum, a. 3. to give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute. *Horat.* Munia didit. *Virg.* Diditur ru- mor. *Lucret.* Diditur in venas cibus.

**DIDŌRŌS** (διδωρος), on, adject. of two hands-breadth. *Vitruv.*

**DIDŪCŌ** (dis & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or draw aside, separate, sever, part, divide, set open, stretch wide, di-

αστέλλω, διαίρειο. Cic. Pugnum diducere. Quintil. Stare diductum, to stand with the legs apart. Ovid. Fluctus diduxit humum. Juvenal. Diducit scopulos, et montem rumpit aceto, cleaves or breaks asunder, splits. Horat. Risu diducere rictum auditoris, to cause to laugh with one's mouth open, or to laugh outright. Ovid. Nodos inanu diducere, to undo, unloose, untie. Juvenal. Vestem diducere summam, to open the breast. Cæs. Diducendi erant milites, it was necessary to form many detachments. Cato. Aquam diducere in vias. Cic. Rivas, non fontibus diducta oratio. Tacit. Ut hostem diducere, to distract the attention of the enemy's force. Propert. Diducere complexus, to separate, tear away. Cels. Diducere cibum, to concoct, digest. — Figur. Horat. Asem discunt in partes centum diducere, to part, divide. Petron. Diducere turbam in partes, to divide into various factions. Tacit. Senatum in studia diduxerat. Quintil. Causam in questiones et locos diducere. Id. argumenta in digitos, to mark or arrange arguments on his fingers. Cic. communes locos in contrarias partes, to draw. Quintil. vocabulum ab appellatione, to distinguish. Sueton. matrimonium, to untie, unloose, dissolve. Colum. litem, h. c. dirimere.

**DIDUCTIÖ** (diduco), önis, f. a separating, 2 dividing. Senec.

**DIDYMAÖS** (διδυματός), a, um, adj. pertaining to Apollo. Sueton. Didymæum peragere, sc. templum.

**DIECÜLA** (diminut. from dies), æ, f. a 1 short day, short time, little while. Cic.

**DIERECTÖS** (as if from an obsol. verb *dirigo*), a, um, adj. h. e. erectus et expansus (in cruce). Plaut. Abi dierectus, go and be hanged; go feed the crows; go hang, So, Id. Albin' hinc dierecte. Id. Ducit lembum dierectum navis prædatoria, h. e. to destruction.

**DIES** (unc.), diēi, m. and f.; in plur. only m. a day. Cic. Noctes atque dies, night and day. Nepos. Diem noctemque, a day and a night. Cic. Diem ex die expectabam, day after day. Liv. Diem de die differre, to put off day after day. Cic. In diem ex die dilata, from one day to another. Horat. In diem et horam, every day. Plin. In dies ac prope horas, h. e. in singulos dies. Cic. In diem vivere, for the present, reckless of the future. Id. Pœnas in diem reservant, for another time. So, Terent. Malum in diem abilit, is deferred to another day. Nepos. Fundum emere in diem, to be paid for at some stated time. Ovid. Currus rogat in diem, for a day. Pandect. Ad diem promissa pecunia, on such a day, within a few days. Trebell. Poll. Lavit ad diem septimo, seven times a day. Plaut. In dies singulas escas edunt, make but one meal a day. Cic. Vitium in dies crescit, more and more every day. Plin. In diem turba renascitur, every day. Id. Natura flores in diem gignit, but for a day, for a short time. Cic. Hesterno die, yesterday. Plin. Quinques in die, five times a day. Id. Sæpius die, often, every day. Quintil. Paucissimos die versus facere, very few in a day. Cæs. Multo denique die, the day being now considerably advanced. Liv. Ad multum diei cæduntur. Plin. Medio die, at mid-day. — ¶ Also, the light, day-light. Plin. Ep. Dubius et quasi languidus dies. Id. Die admissio, having opened the window. — ¶ Also, the events, acts of the day. Cic. Daturus ejus diei pœnas. Senec. Totum diem meum scrutor. — ¶ Poetically, for the heavens. Stat. Sub omni terra atque die. — ¶ Also, life. Stat. Diem projice. Solin. Venire in diem, to come into the world, be born. — ¶ Also, the weather. Plin. Dies mitis. Val. Flacc. Aprica dies. — ¶ Also, time, length of time. Cic. Diem perexigam. Liv. Dies tempusque lenit iras. Cic. Antiquior dies, an earlier date. — ¶ Also, the time of payment. Cic. Dies pecunie. Id. Plus annua die postulare. Id. Alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse. — ¶ Also, the proper time, due season. Cato. Die lanam et agnos vendat. — ¶ Diem, or diem supremum,

or diem suum obire, to die. Nepos. — ¶ Diem dicere, to appoint, fix the day. Cic. Dicere diem operi. Id. Silano diem dixit, assigned a day of trial. — So, Id. Dabis aliquem diem, you will assign. — ¶ Die cæca emere. See Cæcus. — ¶ Dies civilis. See Civilis. Dies atri, legitimi, fasti. See the adjectives. — ¶ Also, a goddess. Cic. — ¶ Cic. uses dies as fem. only when speaking of a fixed or appointed day, or of length of time, or in marking the date of a letter; but the poets and later prose writers also in the sense of day.

**DIESIS** (δίεσις), is, f. a quarter-measure, a 2 fourth in music. Vitruv.

**DIESPITER** (Δις κάρηρ), tris, m. Jupiter. 3 Horat.

**DIFFAMÖ** (dis & fama), as, avi, atum, 2 a. l. to spread an ill report of, defame, asperse, slander, διαφημιζω. Tacit. illustres viros procaebus scriptis. — ¶ Also, to spread abroad, make public, divulge. Apul. Diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri.

**DIFFERENS** (differo), entis, n. a difference. Quintil.

**DIFFERENTER** (differens), adverb, diff- 3 ferently. Solin.

**DIFFERENTIA** (differo), æ, f. a difference, diversity. Cic.

**DIFFERENTAS** (Id.), atis, f. a difference. 3 Laeret.

**DIFFERÖ** (dis & fero), ers, distuli, dilatum, irr. a. to carry hither and thither, spread, carry up and down, scatter, disperse, tear in pieces, διαφέρω. Cæs. Ignem distulit ventus. Liv. Eos pavor terrorque distulerant. Vellei. Classem distulit. Virg. Metium in diversa quadrigæ distulerant. Id. Aquilo differt nubila. Horat. In sepulta membra differant lupi. Plin. Virgule differantur, h. e. may be transplanted, So, Virg. In versum distulit ulmos. Plaut. Te faciam ut formicæ frustillatim differant. Terent. Differor doloribus, h. e. I am distracted with pain. Plaut. Clamore differor, I am quite weary with shouting. Id. Differor cupidine, I burn with desire. Id. lætitia, I am quite overjoyed. Propert. invidia, I am ready to burst with envy. — Terent. Orationem sperat invenisse se, qui differat te, h. e. disturb, embarrass. Plaut. Te differam dictis meis, h. e. carpam, lacerabo. — ¶ Also, to spread abroad, divulge, publish, proclaim. Terent. Rumores distulerunt malevoli. Nepos. Celeri rumore dilato. Plaut. Ne mihi hanc famam differant, for fear they should spread about a report. And, absol. Tacit. Differi per externos. Id. Differitur per manipulos, a report spreads, a notion prevails. — ¶ Also, to defame, discredit. Propert. Et te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet. — ¶ Also, to defer, put off, prolong. Cic. Differs me in tempus aliud. Ovid. Sed propterea, nec te venturas differ in horas. Cic. In posterum diem distulit. Id. Omnem disputationem in adventum tuum differo. Brut. ad Cic. tempus petitionis. Cæs. aliquid in aliud tempus. Ovid. Differre sitim, to tolerate, endure. Liv. Nec ultra ad arma ire dilaturum. Prop. Differat in pueros ista tropæa suos, reserve. — ¶ Also, to be different. Cic. Nihil inter deum et deum differit. Id. Non differre vestitu ab aliquo. Id. Est quod differat inter justitiam et verecundiam, there is a difference.

**DIFPERTÖS** (dis & farcio), a, um, adj. 2 filled, stuffed, crowded. Cæs. Provincia differta exactoribus. Tacit. Corpus differtum odoribus. Horat. Differtum transire forum.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (dis & fibulo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. l. to unclasp. Stat.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (difficilis), adverb, difficultly, 2 with difficulty. Cic. Difficile fieri. Plin. Omnium difficillime. Id. Difficilius.

**DIFPÖLÖS** (dis & facilis), e, adj. hard, difficult. Cic. Difficile dictu. Nepos. Judicari difficile. Cic. Difficilius ad eloquendum. Id. Scopuloso difficile in loco. Id. Difficillimo tempore. Id. Res arduæ ac difficiles, arduous and difficult. Cæs. Iter angustum et difficile. Id. Longa et difficilis oppugnatio. Liv. Difficile ad fidem est. Plin. Venter difficilis, costive. — ¶ Al-

so, hard to please, morose, surly, crabbed, churlish. Cic. Difficilem ac morosum esse. Nepos. Homo difficillima natura. Ovid. Rusticum et difficilem esse alicui. Id. Difficilem esse precibus alicujus. Horat. Vocanti difficilis mane, h. e. continue, inexorable. Id. Difficili bile, h. e. aspera ira. — ¶ Liv. Moderatio tuenda libertatis in difficili est, is difficult.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** (difficilis), adverb, diff- 1 cultly. Cic.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** for difficile, obsol. Varr. Facul an difficult.

**DIFPÖLÖTAS** (difficilis), atis, f. difficulty, trouble. Cic. Difficultas laborque discendi. Id. Magnitudo rerum ac difficultas. Id. Incurrere in magnam difficultatem. Cic. Difficultas domestica, poverty. Id. In difficultate nummaria, scarcity of money, So, Id. Difficultas navium. Cæs. Difficultate rei frumentaria, and, Cic. Difficultas annonæ, difficulty of obtaining, scarcity. Id. Difficultas vecturæ. Id. navigandi. — ¶ Also, a disease, distemper, sickness. Cels. Corporis difficultas. — ¶ Also, moroseness, churlishness. Cic. Multorum arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** (Id.), adverb, difficultly, 2 with difficulty. Cic. Difficuler fieri. Sallust. Haud difficulter capere.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** (diffido), adverb, with dis- 1 trust or diffidence, diffidently. Cic. Timide et diffidenter. Justin. Diffidentius.

**DIFPÖLÖTIA** (Id.), æ, f. mistrust, dis- 1 trust, diffidence. Cic. Diffidentia mali. Sueton. Diffidentia copiarum.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (dis & fido), is, diffisus sum, n. 3. to distrust, mistrust, despair, ἀνεπιζω. Cic. Invenire se posse quod cuperent, diffisi sunt. Id. De Othone diffido. Id. Jacet, diffidit, abiecit, hastas. Id. Homines diffisi ipsi sibi. Cic. Ut omnes medici diffiderent, gave up his case as hopeless. Sallust. Sibi patriæque diffidere. — ¶ And passiv. imperson. Tacit. Fluvio diffidebatur.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (dis & findo), is, diffidi, diffissum, a. 3. to cleave, or part asunder, split, διασπίζω. Cic. Diffissum saxum. Virg. Tempora plumbo diffidit, cleft his head. Lucret. Ventus diffidens terram. — Figur. Horat. Diffidit urbium portas vir Macedo muneribus, opened, caused to open. Varr. Diffindere meridiem somno, to divide. — ¶ Also, Diffindere diem, to put off the matter till another day. Liv. Ei triste omen diffidit diem.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (dis & fingo), is, inxi, ictum, 3 a. 3. to mar, undo, διαφείρω. Horat. Neque diffinget, infectumque reddet. — ¶ Also, to new make, make anew, forge otherwise. Horat. Utinam nova incude diffingas ferrum. Id. Diffingit Rheni luteum caput, describes. Some read *defingas* and *defingit*.

**DIFPÖLÖS**. See Diffido.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** (dis & fateor), eris, dep. 2. to deny, disavow, say to the contrary, ἀπαρνεομαι. Ovid. Et pudor obscenum diffiteatur opus.

**DIFPÖLÖTÖS** (dis & fleo), a, um, adj. 3 Apul. Diffetis oculis suis, having cried her eyes out.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (dis & flo), as, evi, atum, a. l. 3 to blow apart or about, blow different ways, scatter by blowing, disperse, διαπνέω. Plaut.

**DIFPÖLÖ** (dis & fluo), is, uxi, n. 3. to flow apart, flow in different directions, flow away or any whither, διαπέω. Cic. Fluvius extra ripas diffluens. Cæs. Rhenus in plures diffluit partes. Lucret. diffluere ambrosia, h. e. undique ambrosia manare. Phædr. Sudore multo diffuentes corpora, melting with sweat. — ¶ Also, to be impaired. Senec. Jugu montium diffluunt. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Græci diffluentes otio, h. e. abundantes. Id. Diffluere luxuria, to give one's self up to luxury. Id. Diffluens ac solutum, disjointed and loose.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** (dis & frango), is, egi, ac- 2 tum, a. 3. to break in pieces, shatter, διαφένγω. Sueton. Axe diffracto.

**DIFPÖLÖTER** (dis & fugio), is, ugi, ugitum, n. 3. to fly different ways, flee or run away; to fly, διαφύγω. Cic. Metu perterriti repente diffugimus. Virg. Silvius diffugiunt armenta. Horat. Diffugere

nives, have disappeared. *Cæs.* Prælium diffugisse, to have shunned. Others read defugisse.

**DIFFUGIUM** (diffugio), ii, n. a flight, running away. *Tacit.*

**DIFFULGÜRÖ** (dis & fulguro), as, a. 1. to 3 hurt the lightning, strike with lightning. *Sidon.*

**DIFFULMINÖ**, as, a. 1. to strike with a 3 thunderbolt. — *Figur.* *Sil.* Diffulminat turbam.

**DIFFUNDITÖ** (frequentat. from diffund-3 do), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to pour out frequently. *Amnian.* — Hence, figurat. *Plant.* Ea amoris vi diffunditari, squandered.

**DIFFUNDÖ** (dis & fundo), is, üdi, üsum, a. 3. to pour out or scatter in different directions, pour out, spread, scatter, disperse, diffuse, διαχέω. *Cic.* Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur. *Id.* Aqua se diffundit. *Petron.* Platanus diffuderat umbras. — *Cic.* Terra semen compressu suo diffundit, h. e. emitit. *Cæs.* Rami quam late diffunduntur. *Verg.* Dederatque comas diffundere ventis, allowed her hair to flow loose. *Ovid.* Diffusi capilli, dishevelled. *Verg.* Animam diffundit in arma cruore. *Id.* Diffundere equitem latis campis. *Plin.* Via diffunditur, voidens. — *Horat.* Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa, raked or drawn off. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Dii vim suam longe lateque diffundunt. *Plin.* Paneg. In immensum diffunditur oratio. *Verg.* Hæc passim diffundit, spreads abroad, proclaims, makes public. *Id.* Claudia a quo diffunditur gens, is descended. *Horat.* Diffundere oblivionem sensibus. *Ovid.* Flendo diffundimus iram, we give vent to. *Ovid.* Parcite paucarum crimen diffundere in omnes, to throw upon. — *¶* Also, because in joy the blood is diffused more freely from the heart, to fill with joy, to cheer, gladden, make cheerful. *Ovid.* animinum. *Id.* vultum. — Hence, pass. Diffundi, to take delight, rejoice. *Cic.*

**DIFFUSÖ** (diffusus), adverb, diffusedly, 1 copiously, extensively. *Cic.*

**DIFFUSILIS** (diffundö), e, adject. diffusus. *Lucret.* Diffusilis æther.

**DIFFUSIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. *Senec.* Diffusio 2 animi, cheerfulness.

**DIFFUSÖS** (Id.), a, um. See *Diffundo*.

— *¶* Also, adj. wide-spread, wide. *Lucon.* Diffusum æquor. *Martial.* Diffusus campus. *Plin.* Ep. Corona diffusior, more numerous assembly. — Also, scattered, not connected. *Cic.* jus.

**DIFFUTÖS**, a, um, futuendo exhaustus vel corruptus. *Catull.* 3

**DIGAMIA** (διγάμια), æ, f. bigamy. *Tertull.*

**DIGAMMA** (δίγαμμα), ätis, n. and **DIGÄMMÖS**, i, f. the double gamma, Æolian digamma, resembling the Roman F. — Hence, *Cic.* Tuum digamma videram, interest book, because the title *Fenus* begins with F.

**DIGAMÖS** (δίγαμος), a, um, adject. one 3 who has had or has two wives. *Tertull.*

**DIGENTIA**, æ, f. a stream near *Horace's* villa, in the Sabine territory. *Horat.*

**DIGERIES** (digerö), ei, f. a disposition, 3 arrangement. *Macrob.*

**DIGERÖ** (dis & gero), is, ässi, ästum, a. 3. to carry in different directions; to put in order, arrange, distribute, dispose, divide, διαφορέω, διαστάρω. *Plin.* Ep. Insule innatantes ventis digeruntur. *Senec.* Nubes modo congregantur, modo digeruntur, are dispersed. *Cic.* rempubl. *Id.* tabulas. *Id.* Mandata alicujus digerere. *Id.* Jus civile digerere in genera. *Verg.* aliquid in numerum. *Ovid.* tempora. *Martial.* crines ordine. *Liv.* Ut nec qui consules, nec quid quoque anno actum sit, digerere possis, ascertain regularly. *Verg.* Ita digerit omina Calchas, h. e. explains. *Quintil.* argumenta in digitos, to arrange or dispose or count on the fingers. *Ovid.* Digerere penam in omnes, to cause all to suffer. *Id.* mala per annos longos, h. e. distribuere, dividere. *Id.* Nilus in septem cornua digestus, divided. — *¶* Also, to mention in order. *Plin.* Reliquos usus ejus suo loco digeremus. — *¶* *Plin.* Digerere linum, to separate the coarse from the fine. — *¶* *Plin.* Vitis digerit uvam, forms. — *¶* Also, to dis-

sipate, dissolve. *Cels.* Quædam digerunt materiam. *Id.* Sudore digerere aliquid. *Plin.* Digerere cruditates. *Lucon.* Tabes digerit artus, h. e. dissolvit, corruptit. — *¶* Also, to carry hither and thither. *Cels.* Gestando ægrum digerere. — *¶* Also, to digest, concoct. *Quintil.* Cibum digerere. — *¶* Also, to chew. *Plin.* Dentes digerunt cibum. — *¶* *Figur.* *Plin.* Silva nimbo digerere consuevit, h. e. dissolve. *Senec.* Nec luna graves digerit umbras, h. e. dissipat.

**DIGESTÄ** (digerö), örum, n. pl. the digests 3 of the civil law; pandects.

**DIGESTIBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. digestible, 3 easy of digestion. *Cælar.* *Aurel.*

**DIGESTIAM** (Id.), adverb, in order, order-3 ly. *Prudent.*

**DIGESTIÖ**, (Id.), önis, f. a putting in order, disposing, arranging, distribution, division. *Vellei.* Digestio annorum, a series. *Plin.* Digestio Italiae, h. e. ordinata descriptio. — *¶* Also, the distribution of food through the system. *Cels.* Sive concoctio sit, sive tantum digestio. — Hence, also, digestion. *Quintil.*

**DIGESTÖRÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. digestive. *Plin.*

**DIGESTÖS**, a, um. See *Digero*.

— *¶* Also, adj. *Marcell.* *Empir.* Homo digestissimus, having a most easy digestion.

**DIGESTÖS** (digerö), us, m. a distributing, 3 arranging, managing. *Stat.* — *¶* Also, digestion. *Maerob.*

**DIGITÄBÖLUM** (digitus), i, n. a finger-3 stall; a sort of glove used in gathering olives. *Varr.* — Others read *digitale*.

**DIGITALIS** (Id.), e, adj. of a finger, of 2 the measure of a finger. *Plin.* Digitali crassitudine. — *¶* *Digitale*, subst. n. See *Digitabulum*.

**DIGITÄTÖS** (Id.), a, um, having fingers 2 or toes. *Plin.*

**DIGITELLUM** (Id.), i, n. the herb called sea-green or everlasting; house-leek. *Plin.*

**DIGITÖLÖS** (Id.), i, m. dimin. a little finger. *Terent.*

**DIGITÖS** (unc.), i, m. a finger; a toe. *Cic.* Digtos constrinxerat. *Id.* Extremis digitis attingere aliquid, with the tip of the finger. *Id.* Ut digitum ad fontes intenderem. *Verg.* In digitos arrectos, erect on his toes, upright. *Senec.* Ambulare summis digitis, on tip-toe. — *¶* 1. Pollex, the thumb. 2. Index, the fore-finger. 3. Medius, the middle finger. 4. Annularis, the ring finger. 5. Minimus, the little finger. — *¶* Often used in various phrases to express a slight exertion, a trifling thing. *Cic.* Si digitis conpreperit, by snapping his fingers. *So, Id.* Ut digitorum percussione heres posset scriptus esse. *Id.* Ne digitum quidem ejus causa porrigendum. *Id.* Qua digitum proferat, non habet, cannot move a finger, h. e. attempt or effect any thing. — *¶* *Digito* cælum attingere, to be very happy. *Cic.* — *¶* *Digitum* tollere, to bid at an auction. *Cic.* — *¶* *So, also, Id.* *Digito* liceri, (because the bidder held up his finger). — *¶* Also, *Pugnare* ad digitum, until one of the combatants held up his finger in token of submission. *Martial.* — *¶* *Cato.* *Digitus* transversus, a finger's breadth. *Id.* Quatuor digitos transversos, four fingers' breadth. *Also, Cæs.* Patens digitus, the breadth of a finger. *Cic.* A sententia digitum nusquam, sc. discedere, not to screeve a finger's breadth. — *¶* The ancients used to reckon on the fingers. Hence, *Ovid.* Numerare per digitos. *Cic.* Tuos digitos novi, your skill in reckoning. *Plin.* Venire ad digitos, to be reckoned. — *¶* Also, a clao. *Plin.* *Digiti* picarum. — *¶* Also, a twig; a small shoot. *Plin.* Ramorum digitos. — *¶* Also, the sixteenth part of a foot; a digit. *Frontin.* — *¶* *Digiti* *Idæi*, h. e. priests of *Cybele*, otherwise called, *Dietyli* *Idæi*. *Cic.*

**DIGLÄDIÄBILIS** (digladior), e, adj. 3 fighting with one another, opposite. *Prudent.*

**DIGLÄDIÖR** (dis & gladius), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to fight with swords; fight, contend with arms or words. *Cic.* Digladiarentur inter se cives. *Id.* Quid Antipater digladietur cum Carneade.

**DIGMÄ** (δίγµα), ätis, n. a specimen. 3 *Pandect.*

**DIGNÄNTER** (dignans), adverb, court-3 ously, condescendingly. *Symmach.*

**DIGNATIÖ** (dignor), önis, f. dignity, estimation, reputation, credit, respectability, worth. *Cic.* Nec quidquam, nisi de dignatione, laborat. *Liv.* In principum dignationem pervenit. *Sueton.* Integerrime, nec sine magna dignatione administravit. *Plin.* Apelles dignationem primus Rhodi constituit, established his reputation. *Sueton.* Ad famam et dignationem pervenire. — *¶* Also, respect, esteem. *Sueton.* Aliquem magna dignatione diligere. *Justin.* In summa dignatione regis vixit.

**DIGNÄ** (dignus), adverb, worthily, deserve-1 edly. *Cic.* Digne laudari. *Horat.* Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? *Plant.* Quam digne ornata incedit, how correctly, or becomingly.

**DIGNITÄS** (Id.), ätis, f. merit, desert. *Cic.* Suam cuique tribuens dignitatein, to every one what he deserves. *Id.* Honos dignitate impetratus, obtained by merit. *Id.* Laudare aliquem pro dignitate, as he deserves. *Id.* Judicium dignitatis meæ fecerat, valued me as he ought. — *¶* Also, dignity, greatness, authority, rank, honor, nobility, grandeur, excellence, eminence, worth. *Cic.* Dignitas est alicujus honesta auctoritas, verècundia digna. *Id.* Tua dignitas atque amplitudo. *Id.* Sustinere dignitatem et decus civitatis. *Nepos.* Dignitas equestris. *Id.* regia. *Phædr.* Amittere dignitatem pristinam. *Sallust.* Obtinere statum dignitatis. — *¶* Also, virtue, honesty. *Cic.* Voluptatem concessuram dignitati. — *¶* Also, decorum, becomingness. *Cæs.* Neque suæ, neque populi R. dignitatis esse. *Cic.* Docere non habet dignitatem, is not accompanied with dignity. *Nepos.* Vivere pro dignitate, as befits his dignity. *Quintil.* Salva dignitate et verècundia. *Cic.* Statuere aliquid ex dignitate. — *¶* Also, loftiness of mind, dignity of deportment. *Cic.* Venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. *Id.* Alieni corporis viribus et dignitatibus antestare. *Plin.* *Jun.* Dignitas oris. — *¶* Also, splendor, magnificence. *Nepos.* Portus urben dignitate æquiparabat. *Cic.* Summam dignitatem pavimentata porticus habet. *Id.* Columnæ habent non plus utilitatis, quam dignitatis, beauty. *Cic.* Dignitas verborum. *Id.* Agere cum dignitate et venustate. *Tacit.* Plus in oratione dignitatis, quam fidei erat, more dignity of sentiment than sincerity. — *¶* Also, the price or value of any thing. *Plin.* Dignitas gemmæ. — *¶* Also, office, honorable employment. *Plin.* *Jun.* Altissima civitatis dignitates. *Cic.* Esse cum dignitate, to be in office. — *¶* Also, men in office. *Plin.* Dignitates mentiri non piget.

**DIGNITÖSÖS** (dignitas), a, um, adject. 2 dignified. *Petron.*

**DIGNÖ** (dignus), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 3 deem worthy, deign. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Æterno cunctas ævo qui nomine dignant. *Cic.* Res laude dignentur. *Id.* Tali honore dignati sunt.

**DIGNÖR** (Id.), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to think or esteem worthy, ἀξιόω. *Verg.* Tali me dignor honore. *Sueton.* Dignari aliquem honore cønæ. *Lucret.* Hominem numero divum dignari esse. — *¶* Also, to deign. *Flor.* Nilih respondere dignantes mactant. *Horat.* Grammaticas ambire tribus non dignor, I disdain.

**DIGNÖSCÖ** (dis & nosco), oscis, övi, 2 ötum, a. 3. to distinguish, discern, διαγνώσκω. *Ovid.* Inter se similes, vix int dignoscere possis. *Plin.* Dignoscere rem a re. *Horat.* Non qui civem dignosceret hoste. *Id.* Curvo dignoscere rectum.

**DIGNÖS** (δείκω), a, um, adject. worthy, deserving. *Cic.* Omni laude dignus. *Nepos.* Dignus pœna. *Terent.* Dignus odio. *Sallust.* Non dignos homines, unworthy. *Cic.* Dignus, qui imperet. *Verg.* Dignus amari. *Ovid.* Dignus perire. *Plant.* Dignum habet decedere, deigns. *Cæl.* ad *Cicer.* Illum me dignum habere, sensi, esteemed me worthy. — With the genit. *Balbus* ad *Cicer.* Dignissimam tue virtutis. *Phædr.*

Dignus memoria. — With the *dativ.*  
*Plaut.* Diem dignum Veneri. — With  
the *accus.* *Id.* Quid dignus siem? —  
¶ Also, *convenient, meet, fit, suitable,*  
*proper.* *Nepos.* Genus scripturæ non  
satis dignum summorum virorum  
personis. *Cic.* Quid amico dignum  
fuerit. *Id.* Quod nec decorum est,  
nec diis dignum. *Sullust.* Dignam  
pœnam reperire. *Id.* Ex mala consci-  
entia digna timere. *Virg.* Grates per-  
solvere dignas. *Id.* Præmia digna. —  
Dignum est, it is *proper, it is meet.*  
*Terent.* Dicit, ut dignum est, non po-  
test *Virg.* Si credere dignum est. —  
¶ *Dignus homo,* is used both in a good  
and bad sense, for good or ill desert.  
*Plaut.* Si dignis maledicitur, benedic-  
tum est, *those who deserve it.* *Cic.* Digni-  
s largiendum est.

DIGREDIÖR (dis & gradior), ëris, es-  
sus sum, dep. 3. *to go somewhere else,*  
*go or step aside, turn aside, depart, ἀπο-*  
*λάτρουαι, ὑπεβαίνω.* *Cic.* Nunquam  
est a me digressus. *Cæs.* Paululum ex  
eo loco digreditur. *Liv.* Digredi via.  
*Tacit.* ad sua tutanda. *Ovid.* per aera.  
*Plin.* In latus digredi videtur. *Id.* Sol  
digreditur ad Austrum. *Sueton.* Di-  
gressam feminam a marito. *Cic.* Lu-  
na tum congregiendi cum sole, tum di-  
grediens. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Digredi de  
causa, *to digress, go from the purpose.*  
*Id.* a causa. *Id.* Eo, unde huc di-  
gressi sumus, revertamur. *Quintil.* Di-  
gredi ex aliquo, et in id redire. *Terent.*  
Digredi officio.

DIGRESSIÖ (digredior), ònis, f. a *parting,*  
*separating, going away, departing,*  
*departurc.* *Cic.* Congressio et digressio  
nostra. — ¶ Also, a *digression, going*  
*off from the main subject.* *Cic.*

DIGRESSÖS (Id.), us, m. a *parting, going*  
*away, departing.* *Cic.* Ut primum a  
tuo digressu Romam veni. *Id.* Digres-  
sum meum et absentiam. *Sueton.*  
Matrem in digressu exsolatus, at *part-*  
*ing.* — ¶ Also, a *digression.* *Quintil.*

DIGRÖNNIÖ (dis & grunnio), is, n. 4.  
3 *to grunt, grumble.* *Phædr.* Scurra di-  
grunnit prior.

DIJAMBÖS (διῆμβος), i, m. a *düambus,*  
3 a *foot consisting of two iambs.*

DIJÖVIS (deus & Jovis), is, m. *Jove, Ju-*  
*pitier.* *Varr.*

DIJÖDICATIÖ (dijudico), ònis, f. a *judg-*  
*ing, deciding, determining.* *Cic.*

DIJÖDICÄTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that*  
*judges or decides.* *Apul.*

DIJÖDICÖ (dis & judico), as, ävi, ätum,  
a. 1. *to judge between, distinguish, dis-*  
*cern, decide, determine, διακρίνω, δια-*  
*κρίνω.* *Cic.* Vera a falsis dijudicare.  
*Id.* Dijudicare inter duas sententias.  
*Horat.* Dijudicata lis.

DIJÖGÄTYÖ (dijugo), ònis, f. a *separation.*  
3 *Arnob.*

DIJÖGÖ (dis & jugo), as, a. 1. *to separate.*  
3 *Arnob.*

DIJUNCTIO. See *Disjunctio.*

DIJUNGO. See *Disjungo.*

DILÄBYDÖS (dilabor), a, um, adject. *that*  
3 *falls or wears away rapidly, that soon goes*  
*to pieces.* *Plin.*

DILÄBÖR (dis & labor), ëris, apsus sum,  
dep. 3. *to slip or glide different ways,*  
*διολισθαίνω, διασπένω.* *Cic.* Annis di-  
lapsus. *Id.* Glacies liquefacta et di-  
lapsa. *Plin.* Humor in poculis repletis  
infusus dilabitur, runs over, is spilled.  
— ¶ Also, *to flee, run away, disperse.*  
*Sallust.* Exercitus brevi dilabitur. *Liv.*  
Auxiliares in agros dilapsi. — ¶ Also,  
*to fall to pieces.* *Liv.* Navis vetustate  
dilabens, going to pieces. *Senec.* Ædifi-  
cium dilabens, decaying, going to ruin.

— ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Memoria mea di-  
labuntur, slip out of my memory; I for-  
get them. *Id.* Omnia, quæ dilapsa jam  
fluxerunt. *Sallust.* Discordia res max-  
ime dilabuntur, go to ruin. *Cic.* Præclaris-  
sime constituta respública dilabitur. *Id.*  
Male parva male dilabuntur (proverb.),  
come to no good end; lightly got, lightly  
spent. *Id.* Rem familiarem dilabi si-  
nere. — ¶ Also, *to descend, sink.* *Cic.*  
In turpitudinem dilabi. *Id.* Ad vul-  
gares amicitias dilabitur.

DILACERÄTYÖ (dilacero), ònis, f. a *di-*  
3 *lacerating.* *Arnob.*

DILACERÖ (dis & lacero), as, ävi, ätum,  
a. 1. *to tear or rend in pieces, dilacerate,*  
*destroy, waste, make havoc of, διασπα-*  
*ράττω.* *Ovid.* Dilacerant dominum.  
*Catull.* Dilaceranda feris. *Tacit.* Tor-  
mentis dilacerare aliquem. — *Figur.*  
*Cic.* Discerpi et dilacerari deum. *Id.*  
Dilacerare rempublicam.

DILÄMINÖ (dis & lamina), as, ävi, ätum,  
3 a. 1. *to split, cleave in two.* *Ovid.*

DILÄNCINÄTÖS (dis & lancino), a, um,  
3 adj. *to be split in pieces.* *Prudent.*  
DILÄNIÖ (dis & lanio), as, ävi, ätum, a.  
1. *to tear or rend in pieces, mangle, dis-*  
*member, dilaniate, διασπένω.* *Cadaver*  
*nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reli-*  
*quisti.* *Tacit.* Tormentis aliquem di-  
laniare. *Lucret.* Anima dilaniata. —  
*Figur.* *Ovid.* Dilaniantur opes, are dis-  
sipated.

DILÄPIDÄTYÖ (dilapido), ònis, f. — *Fig-*  
3 *ur. a squandering away.* *Cod. Theod.*

DILÄPIDÖ (dis & lapido), as, a. 1. *to con-*  
3 *sume, destroy.* *Colum.* Grandine dilapi-  
dans hominum labores. — ¶ Also, *to*  
*squander.* *Terent.* Dilapidat triginta  
minas.

DILÄRGIÖR (dis & largior), Iris, itus  
1 sum, dep. 4. *to bestow liberally, lavish,*  
*διαδίδωμι.* *Cic.* Omnia dilargitus est.

DILÄTÄTYÖ (dilatato), ònis, f. *an enlar-*  
3 *ging.* *Tertull.*

DILÄTYÖ (differo), ònis, f. a *putting off,*  
*delaying, deferring; a delay.* *Cic.* Di-  
latio comitorium. *Liv.* Res dilationem  
non recipit. *Sueton.* Petere dilationem,  
*to pray an adjournment.*

DILÄTÖ (dis & latus), as, ävi, ätum, a.  
1. *to dilate, make broad or wide, extend,*  
*enlarge, ἀνευρίνω, πλατύνω.* *Cic.* Di-  
latare manum. *Ovid.* rictus. *Liv.* Cas-  
tra. *Plin.* Ubi dilatata se mare. —  
*Figur.* *Cic.* Dilatandis litteris, *drawl-*  
*ing.* *Id.* Hæc, quæ dilatantur a no-  
bis, Zeno sic premebat. *Id.* Dilatat  
argumentum, *amplifies, or enlarges.*  
*Id.* Quantis in angustiis vestra gloria  
se dilatari velit.

DILÄTÖR (differo), òris, m. a *delayer,*  
3 *one who is dilatory and puts things off.*  
*Horat.*

DILÄTÖRIÖS (dilator), a, um, adj. *dila-*  
3 *tory.* *Pandect.*

DILÄUDÖ (dis & laudo), as, a. 1. *to*  
1 *praise, speak in praise of, recommend.*  
*ἐπαίνέω.* *Cic.*

DILÄXÖ (dis & laxo), as, a. 1. *to sepa-*  
3 *rate, sever.* *Lucil.*

DILÄCTYÖ (diligio), ònis, f. *love.* *Ter-*  
3 *tull.*

DILÄCTÖR (Id.), òris, m. a *lover, ad-*  
3 *mirer.* *Apul.*

DILÄCTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. *loved, be-*  
3 *loved.* *Virg.* Magno dilectus amore.  
*Macrob.* Luce mihi dilector. *Stat.*  
Augur Apollineis modo dilectissimus  
aris. *Sueton.* Unus ex dilectis, *one of*  
*his favorites.* See *Delectus.*

DILÄCTÖS, us, m. See *Delectus.*

DILIGENS (diligio), entis, adj. *fond of,*  
*partial to, observant.* *Nepos.* Veritatis  
diligens. *Gell.* Litterarum diligentis-  
simus. — ¶ Also, *attentive, diligent,*  
*mindful, heedful, careful, studious, indus-*  
*trious, earnest.* *Cic.* In re hereditaria  
diligens. *Id.* Experimentissimus ac di-  
ligentissimus arator. *Id.* Vir omnis  
officii diligentissimus. *Id.* Diligens  
scriptura. *Plin.* Diligentior notitia,  
*more exact.* *Senec.* Remediis diligenti-  
bus, *extraordinary.* — ¶ Also, *econom-*  
*ical.* *Cic.* Homo frugi ac diligens. *Sue-*  
*ton.* Rei familiaris diligentissimus.

DILIGENTER (diligens), adv. *diligently,*  
*carefully, attentively, industriously, ear-*  
*nestly.* *Cic.* Librum diligentissime custo-  
dire. *Id.* Multo diligentius meliusque  
dixit. *Id.* Benigne ac diligenter audire.  
*Cæs.* Diligentissime observare præcep-  
tum. — ¶ Also, *with nice distinction, par-*  
*ticularly.* *Cic.* Diligenter et prope fasti-  
diose judicare. *Id.* Latine et diligenter  
loqui. — ¶ Also, *exceedingly, very much.*  
*Martial.* Diligenter errare.

DILIGENTYÄ (diligens), æ, f. *diligence,*  
*carefulness, attention, earnestness, indus-*  
*try.* *Cic.* Assiduitas tua et diligentia  
*Terentia* est pergrata. *Id.* Hac in re  
habenda ratio et diligentia. *Id.* Exci-  
tanda est animadversio et diligentia.  
*Id.* Magna cum cura atque diligentia

scribere aliquid. *Cic.* Mea diligentia  
mandatorum tuorum, *my eagerness to*  
*execute your commands.* — ¶ Also, *fru-*  
*gality, thriftiness, economy.* *Cic.* Res  
familiaris conservatur diligentia et pa-  
simonialia. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense.  
*Terent.* Obscura diligentia. *Plin. Ep.* Si-  
nistram diligentiam. — ¶ Also, *love.*  
*Cic.* Pro mea summa in rempubl. dili-  
gentia. — ¶ Also, *choice, discretion.*  
*Cic.* Non est in vulgo diligentia.

DILIGÖ (dis & lego), is, ëxi, ëctum, a.  
3. *to love, esteem highly, αγαπάω, φιλέω.*  
*Cic.* Diligere aliquem, et carum habere.  
*Id.* Colere, et diligere. *Id.* Feræ partus  
suos diligunt. — Also, applied to in-  
animate objects. *Plin.* Montes et val-  
les diligit abies. *Cic.* Alicujus officia  
diligere. — ¶ Also, *to choose, select.*  
*Cic.* Degendæ ætatis ratio diligenda.

DILÖGIA (δύλογία), æ, f. *ambiguity, am-*  
3 *phibology.* *Ascon.*

DILÖRICÖ (dis & loricico), as, a. 1. *to rip*  
1 *or tear open, unrip, ungird, διαζώννυμι.*  
*Cic.* Diloricare tunicam.

DILÖCEÖ (dis & luco), es, üxi, n. 2. *to*  
2 *shine, διαλάμπω.* *Horat.* Omnem crede  
diem tibi diluxisse supremum. —  
*Figur.* *to appear clearly, be evident or*  
*manifest.* *Liv.* Dilucere res cœpit.

DILÖCESCYT (incept. from diluceo), im-  
pers. it begins to dawn, it grows light,  
*διαυγάζει.* *Cic.* Cum jam dilucesceret.

DILÖCIDIÄ (dilucidus), adverb, brightly.  
*Plin.* Flagrant dilucidius. — *Figur.*  
*clearly, plainly, distinctly.* *Cic.* Lex  
dilucide vetat. *Id.* Dilucide planeque  
dicere. *Liv.* Dilucide docere.

DILÖCIDÖ (dilucidus), as, a. 1. *to illus-*  
2 *trate, clear up, explain, διαφωτίζω.*  
*Ascon.* ad *Herenn.*

DILÖCIDÖS (dis & lucidus), a, um, adj.  
*bright, clear, lucid.* *Plin.* Smaragdus in  
sole dilucidus. — ¶ *Figur.* *plain, evi-*  
*dent, manifest.* *Cic.* Dilucida oratio  
*Id.* Omnia dilucidiora facere.

DILÖCÖLAT (diluculum), äbat, impers. l.  
3 *it grows light, it dawns.* *Gell.*

DILÖCÖLUM (diluceo), i, n. *the dawning*  
*of the day, or dawn; day-break.* *Cic.*  
Primo diluculo. *Plaut.* Cuni diluculo.  
*Cic.* Venissem diluculo.

DILÖDIUM (dis & ludus), ii, n. *the sus-*  
3 *pension or intermission of a ploy; a res-*  
*pite from fighting allowed to gladiators.*  
*Horat.* Clamo et diludia posco.

DILÖÖ (dis & luo), is, üi, ätum, a. 3. *to*  
*wash, wash off or away, cleanse, purify, δι-*  
*ημι, ἀπολύομαι, κεράννυμι.* *Gell.* Helle-  
bore alvum diluere. *Cæs.* Lateres dilue-  
re. *Petron.* Vulnus aceto diluere. *Ovid.*  
Diluitur color. — ¶ Also, *to wear*  
*away, diminish.* *Cic.* Molestias extenu-  
at et diluit. *Ovid.* Cura diluit mero.  
*Sil.* Diluerat nebulas Titan, had dis-  
persed. *Senec.* Diluere auctoritatem  
alicujus, *to diminish, lessen.* *Quintil.*  
Diluere vires affectuum, *to weaken.* —  
¶ Also, *to moisten.* *Valer. Flocc.* Pecto-  
ra sudor diluerat. *Catull.* Diluta labella  
guttis. — ¶ Also, *to mix up, blend, dilute.*  
*Horat.* Aceto diluit baccam. *Virg.*  
Favos dilue Baccho. *Plin.* Aliquid in  
vino diluere. *Liv.* venenum, and *Pers.*  
helleborum, *to prepare in his drink.* —  
Diluere vinum, *to mix with water, temper.*  
*Martial.* Diluiti unciam Falerni. —  
¶ Also, *to refute, take off, reply to.* *Cic.*  
Diluere crinen. *Id.* Diluere aliquid, et  
falsum esse docere. *Sueton.* Invidiam  
aliqua cavillatione diluere. — ¶ Also,  
*to explain.* *Plaut.* Mihi, quod rogavi, di-  
luere. — ¶ Also, *to pay, satisfy.* *Gell.*  
Injurias ære paucò diluere.

DILÖTUM (diluio), i, n. *an infusion*  
2 *Plin.*

DILÖTÖS, a, um, particip. from diluo  
— ¶ *Adj.* *liquid, thin, watery.* *Cels.*  
Potio dilutissima. *Plin.* Color dilutus,  
*faded, pale.* *Id.* Odor dilutus, *slight,*  
*faint.* — ¶ Also, *drunk.* *Auson.* Hille-  
rior et dilutor.

DILÖVIALIS (diluvium), e, adject. *of*  
3 *the deluge or flood.* *Solin.* Diluvialis  
irruptio.

DILÖVIES (diluo), ëi, f. a *flood, inunda-*  
2 *tion of water, deluge.* *Horat.* Aufusus  
horrendam cultis diluviem minitatur  
agris.

DILÖVYÖ, ònis, f. the same as *Diluvium.*  
3 *Censorin.*

**DILUVIŪS** (diluvium), as, a. 1. to deluge, 3 flood, inundate. *Lucret.*  
**DILUVIUM** (diluo), ii, n. a deluge, flood, 2 overflowing of water. *Plin. Ep. Temp.* pestates et crebra diluvia. — ¶ Figur. ruin, desolation. *Virg.* Diluvio ex illo diversa per æquora vecti.  
**DIMACHÆ** (διμάχαι), arum, m. soldiers 3 that fight either on foot or horseback, dragoons. *Curt.*  
**DIMADĒS** (dis & madeo), es, ui, n. 2. to be moist or wet, to dissolve, melt. *Lucan.* Dimaduere nives.  
**DIMANŌS** (dis & mano), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to flow different ways, spread abroad, διαπέω. *Cic.* Meus labor dimanavit ad existimationem hominum. *Catull.* Tenuis sub artus flamma dimanat.  
**DIMENSIŌ** (dimetior) ōnis, f. a measuring, 1 dimension. *Cic.* Dimensio quadrati.  
**DIMERGO.** See *Demergo.*  
**DIMETER** (δίμετρος), tra, um, adj. Di-3 meter ve sus, of two measures, or four feet. *Diomed.*  
**DIMETIENS** (dimetior), entis, f. the diameter of a circle. *Plin.*  
**DIMETIŪR** (dis & metior), iris, mensus sum, to measure, διαμετρέω. *Cic.* Dimetiri cælum. *Id.* Dimetiri et dinumerare syllabas. — ¶ Also, to dispose, arrange. *Cic.* Omnia ista sum dimensus.  
**DIMETŪS** (dis & meto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to measure out, appoint certain limits. *Liv.* Locum castris dimetari iussit. *Cic.* Dimetata signa sunt.  
**DIMICATIŪS** (dimico), ōnis, f. a fight, skirmish, struggle, encounter, battle, contest. *Sueton.* In serum dimicatione protracta. *Id.* In media dimicatione. *Cæs.* Oppugnare castra dimicatione perniciosa. — ¶ Also, risk, danger, hazard. *Cæs.* Maximam ea res attulit dimicationem. *Liv.* Subeunda dimicatio toties. *Cic.* Prælii dimicatio. — ¶ Figur. dispute, struggle, danger, hazard. *Cic.* Jam in aciem dimicationemque veniamus. *Id.* In extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ. *Id.* capitis. *Id.* vite.  
**DIMICŌ** (dis & mico), as, avi or iŭci, atum, n. 1. to fight, skirmish, encounter, contend, struggle, ἀγωνίζω, διαμάχομαι. *Cic.* Cum aliquo prælio dimicare. *Id.* Dimicare pro patria. *Id.* Cum Latinis de imperio dimicabatur. *Curt.* Dimicare de victoria. *Cæs.* magno cum periculo. *Id.* iniquo loco. *Nepos.* In terra dimicari. *Id.* Dimicare equitatu. *Liv.* acie cum hoste. *Nepos.* Dimicare armis adversus aliquem. *Curt.* Dimicare viritum, to fight man to man. — ¶ Also, to war, make war. *Nepos.* In Europa dimicare. *Flor.* In Hispania prope ducentos per annos dimicatum est. — ¶ Also, to hazard, risk, contend for. *Cic.* Dimicare de vita, to hazard, risk. *Liv.* Capite dimices tuo. *Nepos.* Dimicare de fama.  
**DIMIDIATIŪS** (dimidio), ōnis, f. a halving, 3 dividing into halves. *Tertull.*  
**DIMIDIŪS** (dimidius), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 3 to halve. *Cic.* Dimidiatus mensis. *Ca-* 3 to. Homines dimidiati in terram defodere, up to the middle. *Id.* Dimidiatum digitum, half a finger. *Plant.* Pro-cumbunt dimidiati, with half the body reclining, h. e. at meals.  
**DIMIDIUM** (Id.), ii, n. the half. *Plaut.* Dimidium auri, the half of the money. *Cic.* Dimidium pecuniæ. *Plant.* Dimidium de præda. *Horat.* Dimidium facti qui cœpit habet, has completed half the deed. *Cæs.* Dimidio major. *Cic.* Dimidio carius, by one half.  
**DIMIDIŪS** (dis & medius), a, um, adjunct. halved, divided into two equal parts, half. *Plin.* Dimidia circuli forma, a semicircle. *Martial.* Dimidios mullos. *Cic.* Dimidia pars terræ. *Id.* Heres ex parte dimidia. *Plin.* Decocta ad dimidias, sc. partes, to one half.  
**DIMINŌRĒS** (dis & minor), or **DĒMINŌRĒS**, as, a. 1. to diminish. *Tertull.*  
**DĒMINŪS** (dis & minuo), and **DĒMINŪS**, 3 is, ūi, atum, to diminish, lessen, extenuate, abate, withdraw, μειώω. *Liv.* Diminueret aliquid ex regia potestate. *Cæs.* Ne quid de jure diminuisse videretur. *Id.* Militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat. *Id.* Diminuit copias. *Sueton.* Diminueret numerum militum. —

¶ Also, to alienate. *Cic.* Ne quid de bonis diminuerent. *Id.* Prædiis diminutis. — ¶ Also, to break. *Plaut.* Illi homini diminuum caput. *Tercnt.* Diminuetur tibi quidem jam cerebrum, I will break your pate. — ¶ *Cic.* Diminui capite, to lose his rights and rank. *Varr.* Diminueret hostes, to cripple, impair.  
**DĒMINŪTIŪS**, and **DĒMINŪTIŪS** (diminuo), ōnis, f. a diminishing. *Cic.* Libertatis diminutio. *Id.* Diminutio vectigalium. *Plin.* Diminutio familiæ, a falling off, declining. — ¶ Also, alienation, selling. *Cic.* Ne de bonis privatorum publice diminutio fiat, h. e. huc adimendo, alteri assignando. *Sueton.* Mentis diminutio, a being out of his wits. — ¶ Also, a taking away. *Cic.* Multare imperatorem deminutione provinciæ. — ¶ Diminutio capitis. See *Caput.*  
**DĒMINŪTIVŪS** (Id.), and **DĒMINŪTIVŪS**, a, um, adj. expressing littleness or diminution, diminutive. *Tertull.*  
**DĒMISSŪS** (dimitto), ōnis, f. a sending away, discharging, dismissing. *Cic.* Dimissio remigum. — ¶ Also, a sending forth. *Cic.* Dimissiones libertorum ad diripiendas provincias. — ¶ *Gell.* Dimissio sanguinis, a letting of blood.  
**DĒMISSŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. who discharges, 3 pardons. *Tertull.*  
**DĒMISSUS**, a, um, particip. from *dimitto.*  
**DĒMITTŪS** (dis & mitto), is, isti, issum, a. 3. to send different ways, send off or away, despatch, ἀφίημι, διαπέμνω. *Cic.* pueros circum amicos. *Cæs.* nuntios in omnes partes. *Liv.* littersas passim in alias urbes. — ¶ Also, to dismiss, discharge, let go. *Cic.* senatum. *Liv.* concilium. *Cic.* and *Nep.* aliquem ab se. *Cic.* regem spoliatum. *Id.* tabellarium. *Cæs.* milites, to discharge. *Cic.* exercitum, to disband. *Sueton.* uxorem, to repudiate, divorce. — Hence, figur. *Nep.* occasionem, to let pass or slip. *Varr.* sanguinem, to let or draw blood. — Also, to leave, pass over, not to annuadvert upon. *Cic.* injuriam impunitam. — Also, to free, deliver. *Pandect.* — Also, to pay, satisfy. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, to abandon, leave, forsake. *Cæs.* oppida, ripas. *Cic.* præsidia. — Hence, to lose. *Nep.* vitam. *Cic.* patrimonium. *Cæs.* principatum. — ¶ Also, to give up or over, to drop, leave off, discontinue, abandon, &c. *Cic.* questionem. *Cæs.* oppugnationem. *Cic.* jus suum. *Cæs.* iracundiam suam reipublicæ, to give over his anger for the sake of the state. — ¶ Also, to remit, relax. *Cic.* Multum de cupiditate. — Hence, to remit, give up. *Tacit.* alicui tributa. — Also, to lessen, mitigate, abate. *Cic.* vim suam. — ¶ Also, to send down, to send; to let down, let go any where. *Ovid.* imbres cælo. *Cic.* se in causam. But in these passages the reading *demittere* seems to be more correct.  
**DĒMOTUS**, a, um. See *Dimoveo.*  
**DĒMOVĒS** (dis & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, 2 a. 2. literally, to move asunder, to push asunder, to divide. — Hence, sometimes, to open. *Ovid.* arenas. *Virg.* terram aratro, h. e. to plough. *Plin.* occurrentia manu. *Ovid.* os, h. e. to open. *Sueton.* plagulas lecticæ. — ¶ Also, to remove by separation or division; to remove, put away or aside. *Virg.* umbram, aera tenebrorum. *Sallust.* aliquem a plebe. *Tacit.* Dimotis omnibus. — Hence, to remove, turn away, divert, dissuade from. *Cic.* de mente, de cursu. *Id.* Dimoveri de civitate, to withdraw, retire. But the reading *demovere*, in the last passage, seems to be preferable. — ¶ Also, to move or carry to a place; to move, persuade. *Horat.* Nunquam eum dimoveas, ut, &c. Others read, more correctly, *demoveas*. — ¶ Also, to move to and fro, back and forth. *Cels.* manum. *Id.* Ambulatione dimoveri.  
**DĒNDŪMĒNĒ** (Δινδμήνη), es, f. same as 3 *Cybele.* *Martial.* and *Horat.*  
**DĒNDŪMŪS**, and **DĒNDŪMŪS**, i, m. and **DĒNDŪMĀ**, ōrum, n. plur. Δινδύμος, and τὰ Δινδύμα, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to *Cybele.* *Prop.* and *Virg.*  
**DĒNOSCO.** See *Dignosco.*  
**DĒNŪDO.** See *Demudo.*  
**DĒNŪMĒRĀTŪS** (dinumero), and **DĒNŪMĒRĀTŪS**, ōnis, f. an enumeration, a

recounting, counting, reckoning, numbering. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, an enumeration of the parts of a whole, one by one, περιεργός. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*  
**DĒNŪMĒRŌS** (dis & numero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to count to, deliver to by counting, to pay. *Terent.* pecuniam alicui. — Also, to calculate, compute, to count, reckon, number, tell, ἐξαρκεῖω. *Virg.* tempora. *Cic.* stellas. *Plin.* horas.  
**DĒŪBŪLĀRIS** (διούβολος), e, adj. that 3 may be bought for two oboli, or worth two oboli; hence, cheap, vile. *Plaut.*  
**DĒŪCĒSIS** (διούκσις), is, f. a district, part of a province. *Cic.* — ¶ Under the emperors, several provinces governed by the same provincial governor or his substitute; a diocese. *Amnian* — ¶ Also, an ecclesiastical diocese. *Sidon.* — Also, a parish. *Sidon.*  
**DĒŪCĒTES** (διούκτης), æ, m. one who is 1 charged with the care of the revenues of the king. *Cic.*  
**DĒŪMĒDES** (Διομήδης), is, m. son of *Tydeus*, and one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He went afterwards to *Apulia*, in Italy, where he built a city called *Arpi*. — Hence, *Diomedes*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Diomedes*. *Ovid.* — Also, *Ætolian.* *Martial.* — Also, *Apulian.* *Plin.*  
**DĒŪŌNĒ** (Διώνη), es, or **DĒŪŌNĀ**, æ, f. the mother of *Venus*. *Cic.* — Also, *Venus* herself. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Dionæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Dione* or *Venus*. *Virg.* mater, h. e. *Venus*. *Id.* *Cæsar* (who was said to be descended from *Venus*). *Horat.* antrum, h. e. sacred to *Venus*.  
**DĒŪŌNŪSĒS**, a, um, same as *Dionysius*. *Sil.*  
**DĒŪŌNŪSIACŪS** (Διονυσιακός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to *Bacchus*. *Auson.*  
**DĒŪŌNŪSIAS** (διονυσιάς), adis, a precious stone, said to prevent drunkenness. *Plin.*  
**DĒŪŌNŪSIŪS** (Διονυσίος), a, um, adj. relating to *Bacchus*. *Plaut.* *Dionysia*, sc. sacra, festivals in honor of *Bacchus*.  
**DĒŪŌNŪSIŪS** (Διονύσιος), i, m. the name of two kings or tyrants of *Syracuse*. *Nep.*  
**DĒŪŌNŪSŪS**, and **DĒŪŌNŪSŪS** (Διόνυσος), i, m. *Bacchus*. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*  
**DĒŪPĒTES** (διούπητες), is, falling down 2 from heaven, sent by *Jove*. — Hence, a sort of frogs. *Plin.*  
**DĒŪPĒTRĀ** (διούπτρα), æ, f. a geometrical 2 instrument, to take the distance and height of a place afar off; also, an instrument to measure the depth of water. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, an instrument to measure the shadow of the sun. *Plin.*  
**DĒŪRŪX** (διούρυξ), ŷgis, f. a canal, ditch. *Pompon. Mel.*  
**DĒŪS**, h. e. *Jovis*. *Plin.* — *Dios Balanus*, f. Διός Βάλανος, a kind of large chestnut.  
**DĒŪSPNEUMA** (Διός πνεύμα), atis, n. a species of *rosemary*. *Apul.*  
**DĒŪTĀ** (διούτη), æ, f. a kind of vessel, or 3 jar, for wine, with two handles; also, any drinking-pot with two ears. *Horat.*  
**DĒPHRIS**, is, f. a gem. See *Diphyes*.  
**DĒPHRŪGES** (τὸ διφρυγές), is, f. a sort of tuff. *Cels.*  
**DĒPHŪTHŪNGŪS** (διφθγγος), i, f. a diph-3 thong, two vowels in one sound. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**DĒPHŪYES** (διφύης), of two natures. — Hence, subst. fem. a precious stone unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 57. *Ed. Hard.* More ancient *Edd.* read *Diphyris*.  
**DĒPLĀSIASMŪS** (διπλασιασμός), i, m. a doubling, for example of a letter, as, *relligio* for *religio*.  
**DĒPLĒNTHŪS** (διπλινθίος), a, um, adj. 2 of the thickness of two bricks. *Vitruv.*  
**DĒPLŪIS** (διπλοῖς), idis, f. sc. vestis, a cloak large enough to be worn double, an ample robe, a double robe. *Sulp. Sever.*  
**DĒPLŪMĀ** (διπλωμα), atis, n. a letter of recommendation, which was given to persons who travelled in behalf of the state, that they might speedily get any thing required for the prosecution of their journey from the magistrates of the towns on their way. Only in this signification the word is used by *Cicero*. *Cic.* — In later times it denoted a writ granted by the emperor, or any Roman magistrate, by which certain rights, privileges, dignities, &c. are conferred. *Suet.*  
**DĒPŪNDIUS**, **DĒPŪNDIARIUS**. See *Dupondius*, &c.

**DIPSAOS** (διψακος), i, f. a *thistle*, a *ful-ler's thistle* (dipsacus fullonum, L.). *Plin.*  
**DIPSAS** (διψας), adis, f. *thirsty*. So a serpent is called, which having stung a man puts him into a great thirst. *Lucan.* (According to *Schneider*, coluber vipers, L.).

**DIPTEROS** (διπτερος), a, um, adj. with 2 two wings; with double rows of pillars. *Vitruv.*

**DIPTYCHOS** (διπτυχος), a, um, adj. folded, doubled. — *Dypticha*, drum, n. a table-book or tablet consisting of two leaves. *Symm.* — Also, in Christian churches of the first centuries, a register, list, as, episcoporum, mortuorum.

**DIPYLUM**, and **DIPYLON** (διπυλον), i, n. one of the gates of Athens. *Cic.*  
**DIPYROS** (διπυρος), i, adject. twice burnt. 3 sunbeams. *Martial.*

**DIRADIŌ** (dis & radio), as, a. 1. *Colum.* Vitem diradiare, to spread or place like sunbeams. *Al. leg. disrarare.*

**DIRÆ**, arum, f. See *Dirus*.

**DIRARŌ**, or **DISRARŌ** (dis & rarus), as, a. 1. to make thin, cut away here and there. *Colum.*

**DIRCA**. See *Dirce*.

**DIRCĒ** (Διρκη), es, and **DIRCĀ**, æ, f. a fountain in or near Thebes. — ¶ Also, a wife of *Lycus*, king of Thebes. When *Amphion* and *Zethus* were informed of the cruelties to which their mother *Antiope* had been exposed by *Dirce*, they tied the cruel *Dirce* to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks and precipices till the gods, in pity, changed her into the above-mentioned fountain. — Hence, *Dirceus*, a, um, adj. Theban, Bœotian. *Horat.* cygnus, h. e. *Pindar.* Stat. heros, h. e. *Polynices*.

**DIRCENNA**, æ, f. a cold fountain of Spain, near *Bilbilis*. *Martial.*

**DIRECTARIŌS** (perhaps from *dirigo*), i, 3 m. a house-breaker, burglar. *Pandect.*

**DIRECTĒ** (directus), adv. straight, directly. 1 *Cic.* Directe. *Id.* Directus.

**DIRECTIANGŪLŌS** (directus & angulus), a, um, adj. right-angled. *Martian. Capell.*

**DIRECTYLINĒS** (directus & linea), a, 3 um, adj. straight-lined, rectilinear. *Martian. Capell.*

**DIRECTIM** (directus), adv. same as 3 *Directe*. *Macrob.*

**DIRECTIŌ** (dirigo), ōnis, f. a laying out 2 by a line, making straight, even, level. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a direction, directing, aiming. *Quintil.* rationis ad veritatem.

**DIRECTŌ**. See *Directus*. *Cic.*

**DIRECTŌRA** (dirigo), æ, f. a laying out 2 by a line, straightening or evening of a surface. *Vitruv.*

**DIRECTŪS** a, um, particip. from *dirigo*. — ¶ Adj. made straight, level, plain; directed, ordered, straight, right, direct, εὐθύς, καρῆνός. *Cæs. trabes.* *Id.* locus, h. e. precipitous, steep. *Cic. ordo.* *Id.* iter. *Vitruv.* capillus. — Also, going straight forward, making no round-about way. *Cic. ratio.* *Id.* homo, a downright, plain-dealing man. — ¶ Hence, *Directum*, i, n. straightness, straight posture. *Senec.* — Hence, *ablat.* *Directo*, h. c. in a straight line, straight. *Cic.* — Also, *Directo*, straight forward, directly, immediately, without digression, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**DIREMPTIŌ**, and **DIREMPTIŌ** (dirimo), 3 ōnis, f. a separation, breaking off. *Val. Max.* — *Cic.* *Diremptio*, a separation of the tablets wherewith they used to vote, h. e. counting the votes.

**DIREMPTUS**, and **DIREMTUS**, a, um. See *Dirimo*.

**DIREMPTŌS**, and **DIREMTŌS** (dirimo), 1 us, m. a separation. *Cic.*

**DIREPO**. See *Derepo*.

**DIREPTIŌ** (diripio), ōnis, f. a plundering, ransacking, pillaging, διαρπαγή. *Cic.*

**DIREPTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a plunderer, 1 spoiler. *Cic.*

**DIREPTŌS** (Id.), us, m. a separation. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a plundering. *Spartian.*

**DIREPTŌS**, a, um. See *Diripio*.

**DIRIBĒS** (for *diribeo*, from *dis* & *habeo*), es, ūi, a. 2. to distribute. *Plin.* — Particularly, to distribute the tablets for voting. *Cic. Fragm.* — In *Cic. Pis.* 40, the reading *dirimantur* (to separate and count the votes) seems to be preferable.

**DIRIBITIŌ** (diribeo), ōnis, f. a distribution. *Cic. Planc.* 6. *Ed. Græv.*; but *Ed. Ern.* reads *diremptio*, h. e. a counting.

**DIRIBITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an officer appointed to distribute the tablets amongst the Roman citizens in their assemblies, on which each citizen marked his suffrage. *Cic.*

**DIRIBITŌRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a place 2 where the *diribitores* attended; also, a house begun by *Agrippa* and finished by *Augustus*, where soldiers were mustered and received their pay. *Sueton.*

**DIRIBITŌRIŪS**, a, um. See *Diribitor*.

**DIRIGĒS** (dis & rigeo), es, ūi, n. 2. to grow stiff or motionless; to curdle or freeze, ἀπορρίγνω. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — This verb is found only in the preterit tenses.

**DIRIGŌ** (dis & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to make or place straight, καρῆνῶν. *Liv. aciem*, to arrange, range, draw up. *Id.* in frontem, to set in array. *Cic. regiones*, to mark out. *Liv. fines*, to determine, limit or mark out the boundaries. — ¶ Also, to direct, guide, point, steer, level, aim. *Nepos. navem aliquo.* *Cæs. cursum ad litora*, to make for. *Virg. tela in corpus.* *Id. spicula arcu*, h. e. to shoot off. *Cic. Cogitationes ad rationes*, to turn. *Virg. vulnera alicui*, for in aliquem. — It is sometimes used absolutely, and *se, cursum*, &c. are to be supplied. *Senec. Ad Nesida direxi*, *sc. cursum*, or *navem.* *Cic. Divinatio ad veritatem dirigit*, points. — Hence, to send, despatch. *Claudian. affatus nullos alicui.* — ¶ Also, to measure, regulate, make by a certain rule, square. *Cic. cursus maritimos ab Etesis.* *Id. ad normam*, and *norma.* *Id. utilitatem honestate.* *Vellei. facta ad consilium.*

**DIRIMŌ** (for *disimo*, from *dis* & *emo*), is, ōmi, emptum & emtum, a. 3. to part, divide, separate, διαλῶν. *Liv. acies.* *Cic. corpus.* *Claudian. iustus sones.* *Liv. castra.* *Plin. Ep. Oppida unius dei itinere dirimuntur*, are distant. *Cic. tabellas*, to count the votes. So, also, *Varr. suffragia.* — ¶ Also, to interrupt. *Cic. rem.* *Id. tempus*, h. e. to cause any thing to be delayed, put off, deferred, prorogued. — ¶ Also, to put an end to, terminate, break off. *Id. controversiam.* *Cæs. prælium.* *Id. colloquium.* *Liv. iras.* *Id. concilium.* — ¶ Also, to render null or void, frustrate. *Liv. auspicium.* *Cic. omnia.*

**DIRIPIŌ** (dis & rapio), ipis, ipūi, eptum, a. 3. to tear asunder; to tear in pieces; to tear, διαρπάζω. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to tear or drag to and fro. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to plunder, pillage, rob, spou, lay waste, ravage. *Cic. domum.* *Id. patriam.* *Id. patrimonium.* *Id. res.* — ¶ Also, of persons whose company or services are in great request, and of things highly valued and sought for, to seek eagerly for; to make exertions to obtain. *Senec.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, to take, tear or snatch away. *Cic. alicui ornamenta.* — In this signification, however, the reading *deripere* seems to be more correct.

**DIRITAS** (dirus), ātis, f. unfavorableness, unlikelihood, inauspiciousness; a misfortune, mishap. *Sueton. diei.* *Cic. ex Euripide.* Si qua diritas innecta foret. — ¶ Also, cruelty, barbarity, fierceness, inhumanity. *Cic. In altero diritas*, in altero comitas. *Sueton. morum.*

**DIRUMPŌ** (dis & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. to break, break in pieces, διαρρήνυμι. *Cic. aliquid.* *Tacit. imagines.* — *Dirumpi* or *se dirumpere*, to overstrain one's self. *Cic.* — Also, to burst or split asunder, burst into pieces; to burst, as, with envy. *Id.* — Hence, *Id. Diruptus*, having a rupture (of the body). — ¶ Also, to sever, break off. *Cic. amicitiam.* *Id. societatem.*

**DIRŪS** (dis & ruo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish, καταβάλλω. *Cic. urbem.* *Nepos. muros.* *Horat. agmina*, to disperse, cause to fly. — ¶ *Varr. Ære dirui*, to be punished with a diminution or temporary loss of one's pay (of soldiers). — Hence, also, to break, become a bankrupt. *Cic.*

**DIRŪPTIŌ** (dirumpo), ōnis, f. a breaking 2 asunder, bursting, disjunction. *Senec.*

**DIRŪS** (δερῶς, from δῖω, h. e. δέδω), a, um, adj. producing fear; particularly, in a religious sense, of forebodings, omens, signs of the gods, &c., ominous, ill-omened, boding, portentous, threatening or portending some calamity. *Ovid. omen.* *Plin. alites.* *Virg. comete.* *Id. Diræ religio loci*, h. e. awful, striking the mind with reverential fear. *Cic. Legg.* 2, 8. *Dira* (plur.), things portending some dreadful calamity. — ¶ In general, calamitous, unfortunate. *Cic. tempus Tibull.* *Dira precari alicui*, h. e. some misfortune or calamity. — ¶ Also, of any thing dreadful to hear or to look at, horrible, terrible, dreadful, ghastly, abominable, detestable, &c. *Virg. nefas.* *Ovid. facies.* *Horat. venena.* *Plin. odor*, h. e. foul, stinking, nasty. *Virg. exsecratio.* *Id. funus*, h. e. disgraceful, ignominious. — ¶ *Diræ, arum* (subst.), f. sc. res, things foreboding some misfortune or calamity; inauspicious signs; also, in general, misfortune, calamity. *Plin. Inter diras haberi.* *Cic. Obnunciatio dirarum.* *Tacit. Diras alicui imprecari.* — *Diræ*, sc. preces, curses, imprecations, ἀοαί. *Horat.* and *Justin.* — *Virg. Diræ sorores*, or merely *Diræ*, the *Furies*.

**DIRŪTŌS**, a, um. See *Diruo*.

**DIS**. See *Di*.

**DIS** (dives), itis, m. and f. and **DITĒ**, is, n. rich, (both properly and figur.) πλούσιος. *Terent.* and *Liv.* — Also, with a genit. *Virg. Ditissimus agri.* — ¶ *Dis*, and *Ditis*, m. *Pluto*, the god of the infernal regions. *Virg. Janua Ditis.* *Id. Domus Ditis*, h. e. the infernal regions. — With the *Celtæ* he was the god of night; and the inhabitants of Gaul supposed themselves descended from him, according to *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 18.

**DISCALCEATŪS**, or **DISCALCIATŪS** 2 (dis & calceo), a, um, adj. having no shoes on; wearing sandals or slippers, ἄβαντος. *Sueton.*

**DISCĀVEŌ** (dis & caveo), es, n. 2. to be 3 very careful; to beware. *Plaut.*

**DISCEDŌ** (dis & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. to part, divide, open, gape, yaw, διαχωρῶ, ἀποχωρῶ. *Cic. Discedit terra.* *Id. celum.* *Virg. celum*, h. e. to clear up. *Sallust.* and *Liv. in duas partes.* *Nepos. inter se*, h. e. a se. — ¶ Also, to depart, go away, leave, ἀπέρχομαι. *Cic. de foro.* *Id. e Gallia.* *Ovid. e patria.* *Sueton. Discedere e medio*, to hide one's self, abscond. *Cic. ab aliquo.* — Also, with an *ablat.*, without a preposit. *Ovid. finibus, templo.* *Cic. Capua.* — Also, figur. *Cic. ex vita tanquam ex hospitio.* *Id. a vita*, h. e. to die. *Id. ab officio.* *Id. a gloria separata.* *Id. a voluptate.* *Id. a consuetudine.* *Id. a re* (in speaking), to digress. *Id. Nunquam ex animo meo discedit viri memoria.* *Id. Hostibus discessit spes.* — Hence, to come or get off, away (both in a good and bad sense). *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Hence, *Discedere ab aliquo*, or a re, to except. *Cic. Cum vobis discesserim*, excepting you. — Frequently it is put for *esse*, when the issue or event of an affair is indicated, with a departure implied. *Cic. Superior discedit*, he comes off victorious, is triumphant, gets the better. — ¶ Also, to go to a place. *Cic. cubitum*, to bed or to sleep. *Nepos. domos suas.* *Virg. ad urbem.* — Hence, figur. *Cæs. Quo nunquam discessum est*, to which they had never had recourse. *Liv. in alicuius sententiam*, to approve, assent, agree, be of the same opinion. *Cic. in alia omnia*, to be of the contrary opinion.

**DISCENTIĀ** (disco), æ, f. a learning. 3 *Tertull.*

**DISCEPTATIŌ** (discepto), ōnis, f. a quarrelling, altercation in words. — Also, a disputation, debate, discourse, reasoning, διαλέξις. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**DISCEPTATIŪNCŪLA** (dimin. of *disceptatio*), æ, f. a slight quarrel. *Gell.*

**DISCEPTĀTŌR** (discepto), ōris, m. an umpire, arbitrator, judge, διαγνώσκων. *Cic.*

**DISCEPTĀTRIX** (disceptor), icis, f. 1 she that judges, arbitrates or decides. *Cic.*

**DISCEPTŌ** (dis & capto), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to contend with words, dispute, debate, reason, διακρίνομαι. *Liv. verba de jure.* *Cic. jure*, legibus. — Also, *Id.*



**Cœnati discubuerunt.** *Plaut.* Discubium ire, to go to bed, lie down to sleep.

**DISCERNĒD** (dis & cerno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to separate, to open. *Plin.* Conchæ discucate.

**DISCUPĪD** (dis & cupio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2. 3. to desire greatly, long earnestly, ἐπιθυμῶ. *Plaut., Catull.* and *Cæsar* ad *Cic.* (followed always by *infin.*)

**DISCURRĒD** (dis & curro), is, curri and cūr-2 curri, cursum, n. 3. to run different ways, to and fro, this way or that, up and down, hither and thither; to run about, ride about, διατρέχω. *Cæs.* in maris. *Valer. Flacc.* equis, and, *Virg.* (absol.), Discurrere, to ride on horseback. — *Figur.* *Curt.* Fama tota urbe discurret. *Plin.* Discurrentes macule in gemma. — *¶* Also, to run, when several persons run to a place. *Liv.* ad arma. — Also, to run, when one runs to several places. *Ovid.* Mens discurret utroque. — *¶* Also, to speak of, to discourse, διαλεσθῆναι. *Ammian.*

**DISCURSĀTIŪD** (discursio), ōnis, f. a running up and down, to and fro, or merely a running. *Senec.* — Hence, a flying, a flying to and fro. *Lactant.* *Opif.* 3. Others read *discursio*.

**DISCURSĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that runs to and fro, running about. *Ammian.*

**DISCURSIM** (Id.), adv. running or going about. *Menob.*

**DISCURSŪD** (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Discursatio*. *Lactant.* See *Discursatio*.

**DISCURRĒD** (frequentat. of *discurro*), as, 2 n. 1. to run to and fro. *Quintil.*

**DISCURSŪS** (discurro), us, m. a running to and fro, running about, διαδρόμη. *Hirt.* — Also of inanimate things. *Plin.* Gracili venarum discursu. — Also, a riding or sailing to and fro, or about. *Liv.* — Also, a leaping or jumping to and fro, a flapping. *Plin.* piscis. — Also, a flying to and fro. *Valer. Mar.* telorum. — Also, a travelling to and fro. *Claud.* *Mamert.* — *¶* Also, a conversation, discourse. *Cod. Theod.*

**DISCUS** (δίσκος), i, m. the quoit. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Also, a dish, plate, platter. *Apul.*

**DISCUSSE** (discussus), adv. closely, accurately, minutely. *Martian.* *Capell.* *Discussus*.

**DISCUSSIŌD** (discutio), ōnis, f. a shaking. *2 Senec.* — *¶* Also, an examination, inquiry. *Symmach.*

**DISCUSSOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an examiner, 3 reviser. *Menob.*

**DISCUSSORIŪS** (discussor), a, um, adj. 2 discussing, dissolving. *Plin.* vis.

**DISCUSSUS**, a, um. See *Discutio*.

**DISCŪTIŪD** (dis & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to strike asunder, to shatter or dash to pieces, to shake, beat down, to destroy, διασειώ. *Liv.* murum. *Cæs.* tabulationem telis. *Plin.* aquam. — *¶* Also, to separate, break up, scatter, disperse. — Also, to remove by division or dispersion, to dispel, shake off. *Liv.* cœtus. *Id.* concilium. *Virg.* umbras. *Plin.* crapulam. — Also, of ulcers, tumors, &c. to discuss. *Cæs.* — In general, to remove, drive away, stop, prevent, destroy, to bring to nought. *Cic.* rem, periculum, cladem. *Prop.* somnum. *Cæs.* dolorem. *Sueton.* Quia discussa res est, came to nothing. — *¶* Also, to remove, put away, carry away. *Cæs.* nivem.

**DISDIAPĀSŌN.** See *Diapason*.

**DISEMŪS** (δισήμος), a, um, adj. consisting of two syllables. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**DISERTĒD** (disertus), adv. clearly, expressly, φραδῶς, διαρρήδη. *Liv.* Diserte. *Id.* Disertissime. — *¶* Also, eloquently, elegantly, ἑλλογίμως. *Cic.* Diserte. *Martial.* Disertus.

**DISERTIM** (Id.), adv. plainly, clearly. *3 Liv.* *Andr.* — *¶* Also, manifestly, really, expressly. *Plaut.*

**DISERTYTŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. eloquence. *3 Hieronym.*

**DISERTŪS** (from *dis* and the obsolete verb *aro*, ἄρω, to fit), a, um, adj. of man, one who is able to relate a thing fitly, orderly, and clearly, fluent, speaking well, persuasive. *Cic.* Orator disertissimus (opposed to eloquens, one that speaks with oratorical elegance and fluency; eloquent. *Id.* *Orat.* 1, 21.). — But sometimes this distinction seems not to be observed, and it may be rendered eloquent. —

*¶* Also, sometimes, sagacious, cunning, subtle. *Terent.* At etiam primo callidum et disertum credidi hominem. — *¶* Also, of things, where the ideas are well arranged, neat. *Cic.* oratio. *Martial.* versus.

**DISGLŪTINŌ** (dis & glutino), as, a. 1. 3 to unglue, disunite. *Hieronym.*

**DISGRĒGĒD** (dis & rego), as, a. 1. to separate, divide. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**DISGRĒGŪS** (Id.), a, um, unlike, different. *3 Martinn.* *Capell.*

**DISHIASCŌ** (dis & hiasco), is, n. 3. same as *Hiasco*, to open, to begin to think or chap. *Cato*.

**DISJECTŌ** (frequentat. of *disjicio*), as, 1. 3 to separate, to cast or toss here and there, to disperse, scatter. *Lucret.*

**DISJECTŪS** (disjicio), us, m. a severing, 3 scattering. *Lucret.*

**DISJECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *disjicio*. — *¶* Adj. dispersed, scattered, widely extended. *Liv.* Urbs vasta et disjecta spatia.

**DISJICIŌ** (dis & jacio), icis, ěci, ectum, a. 3. properly to throw or cast asunder, διαψίπτω. — Hence, to destroy. *Nepos.* arcem. *Virg.* urbes. — *¶* Also, to disperse, scatter, overthrow, rout, put to flight. *Cæs.* phalangem. *Nepos.* copias Barbarorum. *Ovid.* nubila. *Id.* Disjecta comas, h. e. habens comas disjectas, h. e. dishevelled. — Also, to crush, shatter, dash to pieces, to lacerate, dilacerate. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* *Figur.* to destroy, ruin, make void, prevent, thwart. *Liv.* rem. *Virg.* pacem. *Liv.* consilia. *Nepos.* globum consensionis. — *¶* Also, to spend, squander away. *Val. Max.* — So also, *Cæcil.* ap. *Cic.* Dide ac dissice (for *disjice*, compare *Dissico*).

**DISJŪGĀTIŪD** (disjugo), ōnis, f. a separation. *Arnob.*

**DISJŪGŌ** (dis & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to separate. *Arnob.*

**DISJUNCTIM** (disjunctus), adv. disjunctively, separately, κατὰ διάζευξιν. *Pandect.*

**DISJUNCTŪD** (disjugo), ōnis, f. a separation. *Cic.* — Hence, a diversity, difference. — *¶* Also, an opposition of two things, as, in a proposition, when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles. *Cic.* — Also, a figure of speech, when the beginning or the end of the parts of a period is expressed by different words denoting the same thing, as, *Populus R. Numantiam delevit*, *Carthagine subulit*, *Corinthum disjecit*, *Pregellas evertit*. So, *Auct.* ad *Heren.* So, also, *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

**DISJUNCTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. disjunctive, opposed to one another, containing an opposition. *Gell.* syllogismus.

**DISJUNCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *disjugo*. — *¶* Adj. disjointed, separated, divided, removed, remote, distant. *Cic.* Disjunctus. *Id.* Disjunctior. *Id.* Loca disjunctissima. — *¶* Also, opposed. *Cic.*

**DISJŪNGŌ** (dis & jungo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to disunite, disjoint, separate, divide, remove, διαζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* — Hence, to unyoke, as, oxen. *Id.* — Also, to distinguish. *Id.* insaniam a furore. — *¶* Also, to oppose to one another, as, words, propositions. *Gell.*

**DISMŌVĒD** (dis & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. same as *Dimoveo*. *S. C. de Bacch.*

**DISPĀLĒSCŌ** (dispalor), is, n. 3. to be made known every where, to be divulged, proclaimed or published. *Plaut.*

**DISPĀLŌR** (dis & palor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to wander up and down, wander about, straggle, stray, περιφέραται, διασπίραται. *Nepos.* — *Figur.* *Sallust.* in artes.

**DISPĀNDŌ** (dis & pando), is, di, sum, 2 a. 3. to stretch out, spread, extend, expand, διατείνω. *Suet.* Dispansa dextræ manus palma.

**DISPANSUS**, a, um. See *Dispanda*.

**DISPĀR** (dis & par), āris, adj. unequal, dissimilar, unlike, different, ἀνόμοτος. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* inter se. — Also with a genit. *Id.* Quicquam dispar sui. *Cæs.* Dispar prælium, h. e. between foot and horse.

**DISPARĀTIŪD** (disparo), ōnis, f. a separation. *Vitruv.*

**DISPARĒD** (dis & pareo), es, 2. to disappear, vanish. *Lactant.*

**DISPARILIS** (dis & parilis), e, adj. same as *Dispar*. *Cic.*

**DISPARILITAS** (disparilis), ātis, f. dis-3 similitudo, difference. *Varr.*

**DISPARILITER** (Id.), adv. in a different way, differently, unequally. *Varr.*

**DISPĀRŌ** (dispar), us, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to separate, διαζεύγνυμι. *Cæs.* — Hence, to distinguish. *Gell.* — Also, to oppose to each other. Hence, *Disparatum*, that which is opposed to another thing merely by a negation, as, sapere nōd non sapere. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to send to different places, hither and thither. *Plaut.*

**DISPARTIBILIS** (dispartio), e, adj. dis-3 visible. *Tertull.*

**DISPARTIO**, and **DISPARTIOR**. See *Dispartio*.

**DISPECTŪD** (dispicio), ōnis, f. a viewing, regarding, considering. *Tertull.*

**DISPECTŪS** (frequent. of *dispicio*), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to consider, contemplate, reflect upon, examine. *Arnob.*

**DISPECTŌR** (dispicio), ōris, m. one that considers, examines. *Tertull.*

**DISPECTŪS** (Id.), us, m. regard, consid-2 eration, διάκρισις. *Sen.*

**DISPELLŌ** (dis & pello), is, pūli, pulsum, 1 a. 3. to drive this way and that, disperse, διαλαύω. *Liv.* equitem (for equites). *Id.* nebulam. — Hence, *Dispulsus*, a, um, dispersed, scattered. *Cic.* pecudes. — *¶* Also, to drive away, disperse, chase, expel, force away, to dislodge. *Flor.* præsidia. — *Figur.* *Cic.* caliginem ab animo. *Sil.* curas.

**DISPENDIŌSŪS** (dispendium), z, um, 2 adj. hurtful, prejudicial, dangerous, hazardous, ζημιώδης. *Colum.*

**DISPENDIUM** (dispendo), ii, n. expense, 2 cost, charge, δαπάνη. *Plaut.* — *Figur.* *Martial.* viarium, h. e. a long journey. *Lucan.* silva, a long, round-about way through a forest. — *¶* Also, loss, damage, detriment. *Terent.* and *Colum.* — *Virg.* more, loss of time, or expense of time. — Hence, diminution, decrease. *Apul.*

**DISPENDŌ** (dis & pando), is, pendī, pend-3 sum and pessum, a. 3. same as *Dispendo*. *Lucret.*

**DISPENDŌ** (dis & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to distribute. *Prudent.*

**DISPENNŌ** (dis & pando), is, a. 3. same as *Dispendo*. *Plaut.*

**DISPENSĀTIŪD** (dispenso), ōnis, f. properly, a weighing out, a weighing and distributing among several persons, διανομή. — Hence, a managing and taking care of money and other things. *Cic.* ararii. *Liv.* pecuniæ, annonæ. — Also, the office of managing or taking care of money; also, the office of a steward, or overseer. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a division, distribution: economy. *Liv.* and *Plin.*

**DISPENSĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a slave who kept the accounts and managed the money-matters of his master; a steward, manager, dispenser, οἰκονόμος, διανομῆς. *Cic.* and *Suet.*

**DISPENSĀTRIX** (dispensator), icis, f. 3 she that manages money-matters. *Hieronym.*

**DISPENSŌ** (frequentat. of *dispendo*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to weigh out to several persons. — Hence, to pay. *Plaut.* nummos. — *¶* Also, to manage, take care of, particularly of the income and expenses of a person. *Cic.* res domesticas. *Nepos.* pecuniam. — Also, in general, to take care of, regulate, determine. *Ovid.* (of the Parca) fila mortalia. *Liv.* victoriam, to settle the destiny of each of the conquered. — *¶* Also, to divide economically. *Juvenal.* — *Figur.* *Liv.* lætium inter aliquos, h. e. to divide with moderation. — *¶* In general, to divide, order, dispose. *Cic.* inventa. *Horat.* recte. — *¶* Also, to dispense, distribute, divide. *Colum.* succum proli. *Plin.* fontem inter incolas. *Ovid.* oscula per natos.

**DISPENSUS**, a, um. See *Dispendo*.

**DISPERCŪTIŪD** (dis & percutio), ūtis, 3 ussi, ussum, a. 3. to beat or dash out. *Plaut.*

**DISPERDIŪD** (disperdo), ōnis, f. destruction. *Cic.*

**DISPERDŌ** (dis & perdo), is, didi, ditum,



a. 3. to undo, ruin, destroy, spoil, διαφείρω. *Plaut. aliquid.* Cic. possessi-ones. *Plin. Ep. libellum.* — Hence, to spend, squander. *Plaut. rem. 1*

**DISPEREÖ** (dis & pereö), is, i, irr. n. to go to ruin, to be lost, διαφείρομαι. Cic. Fundus disperit. — Also, to perish, to die, διαφύλλωμι. *Lucret. Serpens hominis quae tacta salvis dispricit. Terent. Disperii, I am ruined, lost, or undone Horat. Dispeream, may I die? may I perish?*

**DISPERGÖ** (dis & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to scatter on all sides, scatter different ways, disperse, διασκοδάζω. Cic. 2 poeta. membra per agros. *Plin. fimum. Terent. cerebrum, to dash or knock out.* — Hence, figur. to scatter, disperse, distribute here and there, spread, disseminate. *Tacit. rumorem.* Cic. partes rei in causam. *Id. multa perniciosa. Virg. vitam iu auras, h. e. to die. Calp. lumina, h. e. to look round in all directions, or turn one's eyes on all sides. Tacit. Vultus disperserat, had spread, disseminated (a report).* — So, also, Dispersus, a, um. Cic. bellum. — ¶ Also, to sprinkle, besprinkle. *Terent. viam cerebro.*

**DISPERNÖ** (dis & sperno), is, a. 3. to despise. *Juven.*

**DISPERSE** (dispersus), adv. in different places, scatteredly, here and there, σποράδην. Cic.

**DISPERSIM**, same as *Disperse.* 2 *Varr.*

**DISPERSUS**, a, um. See *Dispergo.*

**DISPERSUS** (dispergo), us, m. a scattering, dispersing; diffusiveness. Cic.

**DISPERTIÖ** (dis & partior), is, i, vi and ii, itum, a. 4. to divide, distribute, give part to one and part to another, διαπέριζω. Cic. — Hence, *Dispertiri, to embrace or kiss each other Plaut.*

**DISPERTIÖR** (dis & partior), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to divide, distribute, give part to one and part to another. Cic.

**DISPESÖ** (dis & pascö), is, üi, itum, a. 2. 3. to separate, divide, διερίγω. *Plin. — Particip. Dispestus, a, um. Apul. Edit. Ovid.*

**DISPESSUS**, a, um. See *Dispendo.*

**DISPICIÖ** (dis & specio, obsol.), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to open one's eyes, or open or fit one's eyes in order to see. Cic. Ut primum dispexit. *Id. Oculi dispererunt.* — Also, to begin to be able to discern objects in the dark. *Suet.* — ¶ Also, to turn one's eyes, to look around. *Lucret. in omnes partes.* — ¶ Also, to see, behold. *Id. rem. Tacit. Thulen.* — Also, applied to the mind. Cic. acie mentis. — Hence, to consider, reflect upon. *Id.* — Also, to perceive, see. *Id.* — Also, to discover, find out. *Terent. and Cic.*

**DISPLANÖ** (dis & plano), as, a. 1. same as *Complano.* *Varr.*

**DISPLICENTIA** (displiceo), æ, f. a being displeased; dislike, dissatisfaction, discontent, δυσαρέσκεις. *Senec.*

**DISPLICEÖ** (dis & placeo), es, ui, itum, n. 2. to displease, ἀπαρέσκω. Cic. alicui. — Displicere sibi, to be out of humor, to be dissatisfied with one's self. Cic. *Phil. 1. 5. Att. 2. 18. — Scrib. Larg. Corpus displicens, unwell, sick. — Displacitus, a, um, displeasing, disagreeable. Gell. Displacita esset for displicuisset.*

**DISPLICÖ** (dis & plico), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to scatter, spread abroad. *Varr. Apes displicatæ.*

**DISPLÖDÖ** (dis & plaudö), is, si, sum, a. 3. 3. to extend, stretch, dilate, make broad. *Varr. — Arnob. Nares displosæ, a broad nose.* — ¶ Also, to burst or break asunder, burst with a noise. *Horat. and Lucret.*

**DISPLOSUS**, a, um. See *Displodo.*

**DISPLOVIÄTÖS** (dis & pluvia), a, um, adj. made shelling so as to carry the rain off on both sides. *Vitruv.*

**DISPÖLIÄTÖ** (dispolio), önis, f. a spoiling, robbing, plundering. *Cod. Theod.*

**DISPÖLIÖ** (dis & spolio), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to spoil, rob, ἀποδύω. Cic. *Verr. 4. 20. Terent. Andr. 4. 5. 21. &c. Alii leg. despoliare.*

**DISPÖNDÖS** (dis rövndetos), i, m. a double spondeæ.

**DISPÖNÖ** (dis & pono), is, ösui, ösütum, a. 3. to place here and there, to put at different places, to distribute, διατίθημι. *Liv. portis stationes, guards or sentinels at*

the gates. *Cæs. præsidia ad ripas. Cic. signa ad columnas.* — Also, to put or place somewhere in a certain order, to dispose in a place. *Cæs. tormenta in muris. Plin. arbores.* — ¶ Also, to place, put, or set in order. *Nepos. milites, to arrange, draw up in battle array. Ovid. comas.* — ¶ Also, to divide, order, regulate, arrange. Cic. libros Homeri. *Plin. Ep. and Suet. diem.* — Hence, *Dispositus, a, um, orderly divided or distributed. Cic. insignia. Plin. Ep. vir, h. e. orderly, observing order.* — ¶ Also, to make fitting, adapt. Cic. *Disposita ad honorem stüdia, h. e. which serve for ladders to.* — ¶ Also, to regulate, settle, fix, determine, decree, appoint. *Pandect.*

**DISPÖSITÖ** (dispositus), adv. distinctly, 1 orderly, methodically, εὐτάκτως. Cic. *Disposite. Sidon. Dispositissime.*

**DISPÖSITÄYÖ** (dispono), önis, f. a placing in order, arranging, connecting, διατάξω. Cic. *Ordo et dispositio argumentorum. Vitruv. columnarum.* — ¶ In rhetoric, disposition, arrangement. Cic. *Dispositio est rerum inventarum in ordinem distributio.* — ¶ Also, management, ordering, direction. *Copitolin. Cujus ductu et dispositione hæc transigimus.* — Also, wisdom, policy. *Verg. Magna dispositio est, hostem fame magis argere, quam ferro.* — ¶ Of a picture, the comparing, grouping. *Plin. Apelles cedebat Amphioni de dispositione, Asclepiodoro de mensuris.*

**DISPÖSITÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a disposer and setter in order. *Senec.*

**DISPÖSITRIX** (dispositor), icis, f. she that disposes and sets in order. *Fortunat.*

**DISPÖSITÖRÄ** (dispono), æ, f. same as 3 *Dispositio. Lucret.*

**DISPÖSITUS**, a, um. See *Dispono.*

**DISPÖSITÖS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Dispositio. Tacit.*

**DISPRETUS**, from *disperno. Gell. Al. aliter leg.*

**DISPÖDET** (dis & pudeo), uit, impers. 2. 3 to be greatly ashamed, ἐπαισχύνωμαι. *Terent.*

**DISPULSUS**, a, um. See *Dispello.*

**DISPÖLVERÖ** (dis & pulvero), as, a. 1. 3 to pulverize, reduce to dust, κοινιόρω. *Nævius.*

**DISPÖMÖ**. See *Dispumo.*

**DISPÖNCTIÖ** (dispungo), önis, f. an examining of accounts. *Pandect.* — ¶ Figur. an examination. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, an end. *Tertull. vitæ.*

**DISPÖNCTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one that examines. *Tertull.*

**DISPÖNCTUS**, a, um. See *Dispungo.*

**DISPÖNGÖ** (dis & pungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. properly, to separate or distinguish by points, to note down. Hence in calculations. *Pandect. rationes, to examine, adjust.* — Figur. *Senec. Dispunge vitæ tuæ dies, consider, examine.* — ¶ Also, to distribute, part off, of things, between which some different thing is inserted by way of alternation, to alternate. *Vellei. intervalla negotiorum otio, h. e. to devote the time when one is free from public business to studious leisure.* — ¶ Also, to end, terminate. *Tertull. Dispingamus ordinem ceptum.* — ¶ Also, to separate. *Tertull. Anima dispuncta.*

**DISPÖTABILIS** (disputo), e, adj. that may be disputed, disputable, controversial. *Senec.*

**DISPÖTÄTÄYÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a reckoning, computing, calculating, considering. *Colum. Res venit in disputationem.* — ¶ Also, an argumentative conversation, investigation, inquiry, discussion, debate, dispute. Cic. and *Cæs.*

**DISPÖTÄTÄYÖNÖLÄ** (dimin. of disputatio), æ, f. a short treatise or discussion, a trivial discussion. *Senec.*

**DISPÖTÄTÖR** (disputo), öris, m. a disputer, disputant, διαλεκτικός. Cic. — Hence, one that asserts, maintains or defends an opinion. *Val. Max.*

**DISPÖTÄTÖRÄYÖ** (disputator), adv. disputing, debating. *Sidon.*

**DISPÖTÄTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a female disputant. *Quintil.*

**DISPÖTÖ** (dis & puto), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to calculate, estimate, compute. *Plaut. rationem enim aliquo.* — ¶ Also, to bring forward arguments for and against,

to discuss, treat of, argue, handle. *Cæs. verbis in utramque partem. Cic. de re in utramque partem, h. e. for and against. Id. Ad id disputabam. Id. hæc in eam rem. Id. id multis verbis. Martial. Quod optimum sit, disputat convivium.* — ¶ Also, to relate or tell. *Plaut. rem alicui.*

**DISQUÄMÖ**. See *Desquamo.*

**DISQUÄRÖ** (dis & quaro), is, sivi, situm, 3 a. 3. to search or inquire diligently, investigate, examine, ἐξετάζω. *Horat.*

**DISQUÄSITÄYÖ** (disquiro), önis, f. an inquiry, examination, diligent search, ἐξέτασις. Cic.

**DIRÄRÖ**, or **DIRÄRÖ** (dis & rarus), as, 2 a. 1. to make thin, or make thinner. *Colum.*

**DIRÜMPO**. See *Dirumpo.*

**DISSÄPIO, DISSÄPTIO**. See *Dissepio, Disseptio.*

**DISSÄVIÖR**. See *Dissuaviör.*

**DISSÄCÖ** (dis & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 2. 1. to cut, or otherwise divide into two parts, cut in pieces, cut asunder, up, or open, off, dissect, σχίζω. *Sueton.*

**DISSÄCTUS**, a, um. See *Disseco.*

**DISSÄMINÄTÄYÖ** (dissemino), önis, f. a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating, διασπορά. — Figur. a scattering, spreading, divulging. *Apul.*

**DISSÄMINÖ** (dis & semino), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to scatter seed, to sow. — Hence, to spread abroad, promulgate, proclaim, publish; διασπείρω. Cic. sermonem. *Id. malum.*

**DISSÄNSIÖ** (dissentio), önis, f. a difference in opinion, a disagreement, dissension, difference, variance, διχόνοια. Cic. and *Cæs.* — Also, strife, discord, quarrelling in words. Cic. — ¶ Also, unlikeness, dissimilitude, difference. *Senec.*

**DISSÄNSÖS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Dissentio. 3. Virg.*

**DISSÄNTÄNÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. disagreeing, different. Cic.

**DISSÄNTIÖ** (dis & sentio) is, si, sum, n. 4. to differ in sentiment or opinion, to dissent, disagree, ἀντιγνωμόνως. Cic. ab aliquo. *Id. cum aliquo. Id. inter se.* — ¶ Also, to be unlike, dissimilar, different, to disagree, deviate. Cic. a more. *Auct. ad Herenn. cum scripto. Cic. a se. — Also, sibi. Auct. ad Herenn.*

**DISSÄPARÄTÄYÖ** (disseparo), önis, f. same as *Separatio. Auct. declam. in Catil.*

**DISSÄPARÖ** (dis & separo), as, a. 1. same as *Separo. Nazar.*

**DISSÄPIÖ** (dis & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 1. 4. to separate by limits, to separate, divide, to include in limits, to include, environ, surround. *Lucret. and Ovid.* — Hence, *Disseptum, i, n. a limit, inclosure, barrier, partition. Lucret.* — Also, the diaphragm (διάφραγμα), midriff. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, to pull down, demolish. *Stat. aggerem.*

**DISSÄPTIÖ** (dissepio), önis, f. same as 2 *Disseptum. Vitruv.*

**DISSÄPTUM**, i, n. See *Dissepio. 3*

**DISSÄPTUS**, a, um. See *Dissepio.*

**DISSÄRENÄSÖ** (dissereno), is, ävi, 3. 2 to clear up, γαληνίζω. *Liv.*

**DISSÄRENÖ** (dis & sereno), as, n. 1. to be clear, fair. *Plin.*

**DISSÄRÖ** (dis & sero, sevi), is, evi, itum, 2 a. 3. to scatter seed, to sow here and there; or, to sow, plant, when several things are mentioned, διασπείρω. *Colum.* — Also, in general, to put into the ground. *Cæs. taleas.* — ¶ Also, to divide, separate. *Apul. — Particip. Dissitus, a, um, scattered, spread, dispersed, disseminated. Lucret. — Dissitus, a, um, distant. See Dissitus.*

**DISSÄRÖ** (dis & sero, rui), is, rui, rtum, n. 3. to speak, talk, say. *Tacit. bona pacis, of the advantages. Apul. verbum, to utter.* — ¶ Particularly, to speak with carefulness, or with reasons and arguments of a thing. — Hence, to discuss, debate, reason, argue, dispute, treat off, discuss, διαλέγομαι. Cic. de omnibus rebus in contrariis partes. *Id. de animorum immortalitate. Quintil. Disseramus, quid proprie petat orator. Cic. Dissereere cum aliquo. Gell. super aliqua re. Cic. Ars bene disserendi, h. e. dialectica.* — Frequently, to speak before the people or in the senate. *Liv. pro legibus suis. Cic. de teste.* — ¶ Also, to relate. *Tacit. negotii initium. Lamprid. vitam alicujus.*

**DISSERPŌ** (dis & serpo), is, n. 3. to creep 3 to and fro: to spread in an imperceptible manner. *Lucret.* Late *disserpunt* tremores.

**DISSERTATIŌ** (disserto), ōnis, f. a dissertation, discourse, disquisition, treatise, essay, διαλογισμός. *Plin.* and *Gell.*

**DISSERTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a disputant. 3 *Prudent.*

**DISSERTŌ** (frequentat. of *dissero*, rui), 2 as, n. 1. to converse, argue, debate, dispute, contend by words. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to relate, explain. *Plaut.*

**DISSERTŌR** (*dissero*), ōris; m. one that explains *Non.*

**DISSICŌ** (dis & seco), is, a. 3. to cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to spend. *Cel.* ap. *Cic.* — Another reading is *disjice*.

**DISSIDENTIĀ** (*dissideo*), æ, f. same as 2 *Dissidium*. *Plin.*

**DISSIDEŌ** (dis & sedeo), es, ōdi, ēssum, n. 2. properly, to sit apart. — Hence, to be at a distance, be distant, divided or separated, σρασιάζω, ἀνδισταμαι. *Cic.* castris. *Id.* ab aliquo animo. *Tacit.* Hostem *dissidere* in *Arminium* ac *Segesten*, were divided into factions, one favoring *Arminius*, the other *Segestes*. *Prop.* Quantum *Hypanis* *dissidet* *Eridano*. — ¶ Also, to be at variance or discord, to disagree, to be of a different way of thinking. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* and *Nep.* ab aliquo. *Cic.* a seipso. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Horat.* alicui. — So, of husband and wife, who live at variance. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, of the antipathy which exists between certain animals or inanimate things. *Plin.* *Dissident* olores et aquilæ. *Id.* quercus et olea. — ¶ Also, to disagree, differ, not to fit, to be unlike, dissimilar. *Cic.* *Scriptum* a sententia *dissidet*. *Horat.* *Toga* *dissidet*.

**DISSIDIUM** (*dissideo*), ii, n. *dissension*, disagreement, discord, in inclinations and sentiments, διάστασις. *Cic.* — This word has frequently, in *MSS.* and *Edd.*, been confounded with *discidium*, a separation in space.

**DISSIGNŌ** (dis & signo), as, a. 1. for *designo*. *Symmach.*

**DISSILIŌ** (dis & salio), is, silui (silivi), 2 (sultum), n. 4. to leap or bound this way or that, leap or burst asunder, to be suddenly divided or separated, ἀναπηδάω. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Horat.* *Gratia* *dissiluit*, h. e. was suddenly dissolved.

**DISSIMILIS** (dis & similis), e, adj. unlike, dissimilar, different, ἀνόμοιος. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* alicujus. *Id.* alicui. It is also followed by *ac* or *atque*, than, as. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Comp.* *Dissimilior*. *Cic.* — *Suprl.* *Dissimillimus*. *Id.*

**DISSIMILITER** (*dissimilis*), adverb, ἀνομοίως, differently, in a different manner. *Sallust.* — With a *dativ.* *Liv.*

**DISSIMILITUDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. unlikeness, dissimilitude, ἀνομοιότης. *Cic.*

**DISSIMULAMENTUM** (*dissimulo*), i, n. 3 a dissimbling, dissimulation, disguise, pretence. *Apul.*

**DISSIMULANTER** (*dissimulans*), adv. coveredly, secretly, with dissimulation. *Cic.*

**DISSIMULANTIĀ** (*dissimulo*), æ, f. a 1 concealing of one's thoughts. — Hence, irony. *Cic.*

**DISSIMULATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a dissimbling, cloaking, concealing, disguising; dissimulation, fallacious appearance, εἰρωνεία. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, negligence, carelessness. *Veget.*

**DISSIMULATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 conceals, a dissembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is. *Sallust.* and *Horat.*

**DISSIMULŌ** (dis & simulo) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dissimble, cloak, disguise, conceal, keep secret, counterfeit, feign that the thing is not which is, εἰρωνεύω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid silentio. *Ovid.* *Dissimulata* deam, h. e. celans divinitatem. *Sallust.* de re. — Also, with an acc. and *infin.* following. *Cic.* — Also, with *quasi* following. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to cover. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to omit secretly, to omit. *Quintil.* consonantes, h. e. not to pronounce. — Hence, to take no notice of, to pass by.

*Tacit.* Mater *dissimulata*. *Id.* *Dissimulare* consulum alicujus.

**DISSIPABILIS** (*dissipo*), e, adj. that may 1 be scattered or dispersed. *Cic.*

**DISSIPATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a scattering, dispersing, διασκεδάσις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a distribution. *Cic.* — Also, a figure of speech. *Id.*

**DISSIPATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that disperses or destroys. *Prudent.*

**DISSIPATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *dissipo*. — ¶ Adj. scattered, dispersed, not connected, not well arranged. *Liv.* fuga. *Cic.* oratio.

**DISSIPŌ** (from *dis* and the obsolete *sipo*, to throw), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw asunder, to scatter here and there, disperse, dissipate, διασκεδάω. *Cæs.* hostes, to rout, put to flight. *Liv.* in fugam. *Cic.* membra. — Hence, to spread, make known every where, publish, disseminate. *Id.* sermonem, famam. — Also, to spend, squander away, consume, waste. *Id.* patrimonium. — ¶ Also, to divide, spread. *Liv.* 5, 16. aquam. *Varr.* aquam late. *Liv.* Ignis se *dissipavit*, spreads itself. *Id.* *Bellum* *dissipatum*, extended, when they are fighting at many different places. — ¶ Also, to separate, destroy, demolish, overthrow. *Liv.* tecta. *Cic.* statuum. *Vitruv.* turres.

**DISSITUS**, a, um. See *Dissero*, *evi*.

**DISSITUS** (dis & situs), a, um, adj. distant, remote. *Apul.*

**DISSOCIABILIS** (*dissocio*), e, adj. that does not unite, or cannot be united, irreconcilable, inconsistent. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, separating. *Horat.* Oceanus.

**DISSOCIĀLIS** (dis & socialis), e, adject. 3 same as *Dissociabilis*. *Rutil.*

**DISSOCIATIŌ** (*dissocio*), ōnis, f. a separation, διάσσις. *Tacit.* spiritus et corporis.

**DISSOCIŌ** (dis & socio), as, a. 1. to dissolve or break fellowship with, disjoin, sever, separate, divide, διασέγγνυμι. *Cic.* amicitias. *Tacit.* causam suam, to leave one party in favor of another, go over to a different party.

**DISSOLUBILIS** (*dissolvo*), e, adject. dissoluble, capable of separation, εύλυτος. *Cic.*

**DISSOLVŌ** (dis & solvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to dissolve, loose, untie, unloose, disjoin, disunite, διαλύω. *Cic.* scopas, clypeum. — *Figur.* *Id.* orationem. — ¶ Also, to dissolve, melt, make liquid or fluid. *Lucret.* æs. *Plin.* resinam oleo. *Id.* Fel aqua *dissolutum*. — ¶ Also, in medicine, dissipate, break up, discuss. *Plin.* inflationes et ructum. *Id.* dolorem capitis. *Id.* stranguriam, tenesnum. — ¶ Also, to separate, cut, tear, break, destroy, annul, abrogate, abolish, revoke, recall. *Cic.* societatem, leges, amicitiam, severitatem, interdictum. *Val. Flacc.* pinus lamna, to saw to pieces. *Petron.* ilia risu, to be ready to burst with laughing. — Hence, *Dissolvi*, to be separated, to separate one's self. *Cic.* Cat. 2, 8. *Dissolvi* nullo modo possunt. — ¶ Also, to solve, answer, refute. *Cic.* interrogationes. *Id.* criminationem. *Tacit.* objecta. — ¶ Also, to pay, discharge. *Cic.* æs alienum. *Id.* pecuniam alicui. — ¶ Also, to free, deliver, liberate, disengage, of business, care or trouble. *Terent.* *Dissolvi* me, I have done, am discharged. *Plaut.* *Dissolve* me. — ¶ *Dissolvo*, *dissolui*, &c. is sometimes used instead of *dissolvo*, *dissolvi*, &c. *Lucret.*, *Ovid.*, *Terull.*, and *Tibull.* — See, also, *Dissolutus*, a, um.

**DISSOLUTĒ** (*dissolutus*), adverb, negligently, carelessly, ἀνετιμένως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, without conjunctions. *Cic.* dicere.

**DISSOLUTIŌ** (*dissolvo*), ōnis, f. a dissolving, loosing, dividing, separating, διάλυσις. *Cic.* natura, h. e. death. — ¶ Also, weakness. *Plin.* stomachi. — ¶ Also, a reply, refutation. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an abrogation, abolition, a ruin, destruction. *Id.* legum. — ¶ Also, indifference. *Id.* animi. — ¶ Also, feebleness, weakness, effeminacy. *Senec.* — Also, dissoluteness. *Trcb.* *Poll.* — ¶ Also, an omission of conjunctions (διάλυσις). *Cic.*

**DISSOLUTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that dissolves or destroys. *Cod. Just.*

**DISSOLUTRIX** (*dissolutor*), icis, f. she 3 that dissolves or destroys. *Terull.*

**DISSOLUTŌS**, a, um, part. from *dissolvo*. — ¶ Adj. loosed, unloosed, untied. *Plin.* capillus. *Cic.* navigium, ready to fall to pieces. *Cic.* Or. 57. *Nimis* *dissolutus*, not well connected or arranged. — ¶ Also, weak. *Plin.* stomachus. — ¶ Also, too indulgent, too easy, lax, remiss, negligent, careless, thoughtless, inattentive. *Cic.*, *Senec.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, dissolute, profligate, quintilianus, depraved, corrupt. — *Cic.* filius. *Id.* consilia. *Id.* Liberalitas *dissolutior*. *Id.* *Dissolutissimus* hominum.

**DISSONANTIĀ** (*dissono*), æ, f. want of 3 harmony, dissonance, discrepancy. *Hieron.*

**DISSONŌ** (dis & sono), as, ui, itum, n. 2 1. to be discordant, differ, jar, disagree, διαφωνέω, ἀπῶδω. *Colum.* alicui rei. *Quintil.* ab aliqua re. — ¶ Also, to echo, resound, κληρέω. *Vitruv.* *Dissonantes* loci.

**DISSONŌS** (dis & sonus), a, um, adj. dissonant, jarring, confused, διάφωνος. *Liv.* clamor. *Calp.* flamina. *Plin.* vapor, heat with a confused noise. — ¶ *Figur.* *disagrecing*, different. *Liv.* a Romanis.

**DISSORS** (dis & sors), tis, adj. of a different 3 fate. — Hence, unlike, dissimilar. *Ovid.* *Metam.* 8, 133. But others read *discordem*, h. e. of two forms. — ¶ Also, not partaking or sharing, not common. *Ovid.* A milite *dissors* gloria, h. e. detached from the soldiers, in which the soldiers have no share.

**DISSUADEŌ** (dis & suadeo), es, si, sum, a. 2. to dissuade, advise to the contrary, παραπειθω. *Cic.* legem. *Id.* de captivis.

**DISSUASŌ** (*dissuadeo*), ōnis, f. a dissuading, advising to the contrary, ἀποτροπή. *Cic.*

**DISSUASŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a dissuader, 1 μεταπειθων. *Cic.*

**DISSUAVIOR**, and **DISSAVIOR**, āris, 2 dep. 1. to kiss ardently, καταφιλέω. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic.* *Ep.*

**DISSUESCŌ** (dis & suesco), is, n. to be unaccustomed, same as *Desuesco*. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

**DISSULTŌ** (dis & salto), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1. to leap different ways, leap asunder, fly in pieces, shiver, διασχερέω. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

**DISSŪŌ** (dis & suo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to unstitch, rip, ἀπορράπτω. — Hence, *Ovid.* sinum, h. e. to open. *Cic.* amicitias, h. e. to break off by little and little, drop gradually.

**DISSŪPO** for *Dissipo*. *Lucret.*

**DISSYLLĀBUS**, same as *Disyllabus*.

**DISTABESCŌ** (dis & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3 3. same as *Tabesco*; to consume or melt away. *Cato.*

**DISTĀDET** (dis & tædet), ebat, impers. 3 2. to be wearied or tired, be loath, διαποροῦμαι. *Terent.* me alicujus.

**DISTANTIĀ** (*disto*), æ, f. distance, space 1 between, interval, διάστημα. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, difference. *Cic.* (*Amicit.* 20, 74. *Ernest.* reads *dissenso*. It is not found any where else in *Cic.*), *Quintil.* and *Gell.*

**DISTECTŌS** (dis & tectus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Detectus*, uncovered. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

**DISTEGŪS** (δίστεγος), i, two stones high. *Inscript.*

**DISTENDŌ** (dis & tendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to stretch out, extend, διατένω. *Liv.* hominem. *Ovid.* brachia. *Cæs.* aciem. — ¶ Also, to separate, divide. *Liv.* copias hostium. — ¶ *Figur.* to divide. *Liv.* animos, h. e. to render perplexed and uncertain. — Also, to separate, keep off. *Id.* hostes ab apertiore loco. — ¶ Also, to fill. *Plaut.* ventrem. *Virg.* necare cellas. — ¶ Also, to occupy with many things. *Colum.* curam unius pastoris.

**DISTENTŌ** (*distendo*), ōnis, f. a stretch 2 ing out, an extension. *Cels.*

**DISTENTŌ** (frequentat. of *distendo*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Distendo*. *Virg.*

**DISTENTŌS** (*distendo*), us, m. a stretch 2 ing out, extension, swelling. *Plin.* suf flatæ cutis.

**DISTENTŪS**, a, um, partic. from distendo. — ¶ Adj. full, filled. *Virg.* Distentae lacte capellae. *Horat.* Uber distentius. — Particularly, filled with food. *Sueton.*

**DISTENTŪS**, a, um, particip. from distineo. — ¶ Adj. busied, engaged, occupied, taken up, employed. *Cic.* negotiis. *Id.* Distentissimus.

**DISTERNĀTOR** (disterno), ōris, m. he that separates. *Apul.*

**DISTERMINŪS** (dis & termino), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to separate, divide, διαρίξω. *Plin.* Judeam ab Aegypto.

**DISTERMINŪS** (dis & terminus), a, um, 3 adj. separated. *Sil.* 5, 399.

**DISTERNŪS** (dis & sterno), is, strāvi, 3 strātum, a. 3. to make a separate bed for a person. *Apul.*

**DISTERŪS** (dis & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. 3. to grind, pound, to bruise small, bruise as in a mortar, κυρταρίβω. *Cato.* — ¶ Figur. *Petr.* Eum basisi distrivit.

**DISTIŪS** (διστιχός), a, um, adj. consisting of two liacs, or having two rows. *Colum.* hordeum, h. e. long-eared. — ¶ Also, consisting of two verses. — Hence, absolutely, distichon, sc. carmen. *Martial.*

**DISTIŪS**, or **DESTIŪS**, as, n. 1. This verb expresses the sound made by the shrew-mouse. *Auct. Carm. Philom.*

**DISTILLĀTIŪS**, and **DESTILLĀTIŪS** (distillo, or destillo), ōnis, f. u distilling, distillation, dropping, rheum, catarrh, κατασταγμός, καρύμβω. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

**DISTILLŪS**, and **DESTILLŪS** (dis or de, & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to distil, drop, καταρίβω. *Varr.*, *Virg.*, *Cels.*, and *Plin.*

**DISTIMŪLO**. See *Destimulo*. 3

**DISTINCTĒ** (distinctus), adv. distinctly, plainly, clearly, methodically, expressly, precisely, διακριμένως. *Cic.* Quae fuse olim disputantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatum distincteque dicuntur. *Id.* Distinctus.

**DISTINCTŪS** (distinguo), ōnis, f. a distinguishing, distinction, difference, διακριτός. *Cic.* — Hence, a kind of antithesis, an opposition of similar words. *Quintil.*; or, of sentences. *Id.* Populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit. — ¶ Also, a division, arrangement, order. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, interpunction, pointing between words and sentences. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a bordering, lacing, or garnishing for ornament. — Hence, ornament. *Cic.*

**DISTINCTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that distinguishes. *Ammian.*

**DISTINCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a distinction, 3 difference. *Tacit.*

**DISTINCTŪS** (Id.), a, um, particip. from distingo. — ¶ Adj. divided into several parts or ranks, marked, distinguished, orderly, regular, methodical, distinct, clear. *Cic.* res. *Quintil.* sermo. *Plin.* Ep. vite genus, well regulated. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Cicero distinctior, clearer. *Cic.* Stella distinctae, visible.

**DISTINEŪS** (dis & teneo), es, inūi, entum, a. 2. to keep separate, keep asunder, ἀνέλκω. *Cic.* tigna fibulis. — ¶ Figur. to keep asunder, keep away, separate, divide. *Cic.* Legiones flumen distinebat. *Horat.* aliquem a domo. *Ovid.* duo freta. *Cic.* Distineor dolore, it grieves me. *Liv.* Duæ sententiæ distinebant senatum, divided, perplexed, embarrassed. — ¶ Also, to employ with more than one thing, to employ, keep busy, occupy, engage. *Cic.* maximis occupationibus distineri. — ¶ Also, to separate, prevent, hinder, detain, stop. *Id.* vacem. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquem a re.

**DISTINGŪS** (from dis & obsol. stigo, or stingo, στίζω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. properly, to make dots with a pointed instrument. — Hence, to separate, part, divide, distinguish, discriminate, διαρίξω. *Cic.* vera a falsis. *Horat.* falsum vero for a vero. *Calp.* alternos cantus, to determine who is to commence the alternate song. — ¶ Also, to adorn, decorate, garnish, set, enamel, inlay, edge, &c. *Cic.* poculum gemmis. *Id.* litora arribus. *Id.* Cynosura stellis distincta. *Id.* orationem. *Plin.* Ep. occupationes carmine brevi, to interrupt and intermix. *So.* also, *Id.* graviora opera lusibus.

— ¶ Also, to punctuate. — Hence, also, to make the proper pauses in reading. *Quintil.* — Hence, to end, finish. *Apul.* contationem. — Also, to decide, determine. *Lamprid.* causas, laevius.

**DISTŪS** (dis & sto), as, n. 1. to be distant or apart, διόταμαι, ἀπέχω. In space. *Cæs.* Summa labra distabant. *Id.* inter se. *Hirt.* ab aliquo. *Horat.* foro (dat.) for a foro. — Also, in time. *Quintil.* Non multum ætate distantes. — ¶ Figur. to differ, be different. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* ab aliqua re. *Horat.* scurræ (dat.), h. e. a scurra. Also, impersonally. *Horat.* Distat, there is a difference.

**DISTŪS** (dis & torqueo), es, si, 2 tum, a. 2. to set awry, distort, writhe, twist, διαστρέφω. *Terent.* os. *Horat.* oculos. *Quintil.* labra. — ¶ Also, to torment, torture. *Sueton.* See, also, *Distortus*, a, um.

**DISTŪS** (distorqueo), ōnis, f. distortion, contortion, a wresting or writhing, διαστροφή. *Cic.* membrorum.

**DISTŪS**, a, um, particip. from distorqueo. — ¶ Adject. distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed, monstrous, διώστροφος. *Cic.* homo. *Quintil.* vultus. *Cic.* Distortissimus. — ¶ Figur. perverted, wrong, improper. *Cic.*

**DISTRĀCTIŪS** (distraho), ōnis, f. a drawing asunder, separating, dividing, διασπασμός. *Cic.* and *Gell.* — Hence, aversion, dissension, discord, alienation. *Cic.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a selling away, sale. *Pandect.* mercium.

**DISTRĀCTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a seller. 3 *Cod. Just.* argenti, a money exchanger, banker, broker.

**DISTRĀCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from distraho. — ¶ Adj. divided, dispersed, scattered, dissipated. *Lucret.* Distractor. *Vell.* Distractissimus.

**DISTRĀHŪS** (dis & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw different ways, draw or pull asunder, tear in pieces, divide, διασπῶ. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, to dissolve, separate, divide, disjoin (generally implying violence). *Suet.* collegia. *Cic.* aliquem a complexu suorum. *Senec.* animam a corpore. *Cic.* voces, to pronounce too broadly. — ¶ Also, to decide, finish, separate, destroy. *Cic.* controversiam. — Also, to make doubtful, irresolute, perplex. *Id.* Distractor, I am doubtful. — Also, to prevent, thwart. *Cæs.* — Also, to sell, vend. *Sueton.* and *Gell.* — Also, to alienate, estrange. *Cic.* *Phil.* 2. 10. aliquem ab aliquo. — Also, to occupy with more than one thing at a time. *Senec.* animum, to distract. *Tacit.* In omnes curas distrahi. — *Id.* Distrahi fama, to be ill spoken of.

**DISTRĀTUS**, a, um, from disterno.

**DISTRIBŪS** (dis & tribuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to divide, distribute, διανεμομαι. *Cic.* sanguinem in corpus. *Id.* frumentum civitatibus, h. e. to order the states to give. *Id.* partitionem, h. e. to make. *Id.* Distribuata expositio, h. e. quæ fit per distributionem.

**DISTRIBŪTE** (distributus), adv. with 1 proper division, with good order, distinctly. *Cic.* scribere. *Id.* Distributus.

**DISTRIBŪTIŪS** (distribuo), ōnis, f. a distribution, division. *Cic.* Ne videar aberrasse a distributione mea, the division of my subject. — ¶ Also, a figure in rhetoric. *Cic.* *Orat.* 3, 53.

**DISTRIBŪTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a divider or 3 distributor. *Apul.* — Also, *Cic.* *Pis.* 15., according to some *Edd.*

**DISTRIBŪTUS**, a, um. See *Distribuo*.

**DISTRICTĒ** (districtus), adv. severely, 2 sharply. *Plin.* See also *Districtic*.

**DISTRICTŪS** (distingo), ōnis, f. hinderance, difficulty. *Pandect.*

**DISTRICTŪS**, a, um, particip. from distingo. — ¶ Adj. occupied, engaged, taken up, busy, oppressed with business. *Cic.* contentione accipiti. *Nepos.* bellis. *Traj.* in *Plin.* Ep. Districtum officium. *Cic.* Districtor a causis. — ¶ Also, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 2, 15. — ¶ Also, rigorous, hard, severe. *Val. Max.* feneratorix. *Id.* censura. *Cod. Just.* Districtior. *Id.* Districtissimus.

**DISTRINGŪS** (dis & stringo), is, inxi, 2 ictum, a. 3. to draw asunder, stretch, bind here and there, bind with more than one

string or tie, bind fast. *Virg.* Radius rotarum districti pendent. — Hence, to occupy with more than one thing, divide. *Liv.* hostes, to make a diversion. *Plin.* Ep. Distringi negotiis, to be kept busy, taken up. — ¶ Also, to rub, crumble. *Colum.* thymum. — Hence, *Quintil.* frontem, h. e. c. to get bald. — Also, to separate, ruin, destroy. *Senec.* libertatem. — ¶ Also, to draw out, to draw. *Cic.* gladium. The reading *dstringere* is, however, to be preferred. — ¶ Also, to strip off. The reading *dstringere* is here, also, to be preferred. — See, also, *Districtus*, a, um.

**DISTRŪNCŪS** (dis & trunco), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cut asunder, to cut to pieces, manage, κολοβῶ. *Plaut.*

**DISTRŪS**. See *Destruo*.

**DISTRŪBĀTIŪS** (disturbo), ōnis, f. a casting down, demolishing, destroying, καταβολή. *Cic.*

**DISTRŪBŪS** (dis & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to break up, disperse, separate. *Cic.* concionem. *Senec.* Auster disturbat freta, h. e. disturbs, turns topsy turvy, causes to boil. — ¶ Also, to destroy, demolish, overthrow, pull down. *Cic.* tecta, porticum. — Also, to destroy, disorder. *Colum.* — ¶ Figur. to separate, destroy, ruin, pervert, prevent, thwart. *Cic.* societatem. *Terent.* nuptias. *Cic.* legem

**DISŪNIŪS** (dis & unio), is, ūvi, ūtum, a. 4 to disunite, disjoin. *Arnob.*

**DISŪLLĀBŪS** (δισύλλαβος), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of two syllables, disyllabic. *Quintil.*

**DITĀTOR** (dito), ōris, m. one that enriches. 3 *es.* *Augustin.*

**DITĒ** (ditis or dis), adv. richly. *Stat.* *Di.* tius. *Apul.* Ditissime. — ¶ Dite, adj. See *Dis*.

**DITĒSŪS** (dis, itis), is, n. 3. to grow rich, 3 πλουτέω, both in a proper and in a figurative sense. *Lucret.*

**DITHĒRAMBICŪS** (διθυραμβικός), a, 1 um, adj. dithyrambic. *Cic.* poema.

**DITHĒRAMBŪS**, (διθυραμβος), i, m. a 1 surname of Bacchus. — ¶ Also, a poem written in honor of Bacchus; a dithyrambic, dithyramb. — ¶ Also, any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

**DITIŪS** (perhaps from dite, or from δίκη), ōnis, f. rule, power, dominion, empire, authority, ἐπικράτεια. *Cic.* Esse in ditione alicujus. *Id.* Redigere in ditionem nostram. — The nominat. ditio does not occur.

**DITIŪR**, and **DITIŪSSIMUS**. See *Dis*.

**DITIS**. See *Dis*.

**DITIŪSSIME**, adverb. See *Dite*.

**DITIŪS**, adv. See *Dite*.

**DITŪS** (dis, itis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 enrich (both in a proper and in a figurative sense), πλουρίζω. *Horat.* and *Liv.*

**DITŪSCHĀEŪS** (διτροχάειος), i, m, a foot, 3 in poetry, consisting of two trochees.

**DIŪ** (properly the ablat. of dius, h. e. dies), adv. in the day-time, by day, κατ' ἡμέραν. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, long, for a long time, along while. *Cic.* Diutius. *Id.* Diutissime. — It is also used as a substant. *Cic.* Hoc ipsum diu. — ¶ Also, long since, a great while ago, long ago. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, before. *Plaut.* Nec diu hic fui. This passage may also be rendered, I have not yet been here. — ¶ Also, far extended. *McCl.*

**DIVA**. See *Divus*.

**DIVĀGŪR** (dis & vago), āris, ātus sum, 3 dep. 1. to wander to and fro, to ramble or rove; to digress, fluctuate, πλανῶμαι. *Lactant.* and *Cod. Just.*

**DIVALIS** (divus), e, adj. same as *Divi-3 nus*. *Spartian.*

**DIVĀRICŪS** (dis & varico), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to stride, straddle, spread wide, set asunder, or at a distance, διασκελίξω. *Cic.* In ea (statua) hominem divaricari jubet. *Varr.* Nec cuius unguæ divaricent, sc. se, h. e. diducantur.

**DIVĒLLŪS** (dis & vello), is, elli (more frequently than ulsi), ulsum, a. 3. to pull asunder or in pieces, διασπῶ. — Figur. Divellor dolore, I am distracted with grief. — ¶ Also, to separate. *Cic.* res copulatas. — Hence, *Divelli*, to be separated, separate one's self, part, give up. *Id.* ab otio. — ¶ Also, to break, break off, dissolve. *Senec.* amicitia. *Cic.*

affinitatem. — ¶ Also, to take away. Cic. commoda civium. Horat. somnum, interr. apt, hinder, disturb. — ¶ Also, to tear away, separate. Cic. liberos a complexu parentum. Id. membra ab aliquo. Horat. aliquam adultero, h. e. ab adultero.

DIVENDŌ (dis & vendo), is, idi, Itum, a. 1. 3. to sell to different persons, sell in different parcels, διατιπάσκω; perhaps, also, in general, to sell. Cic. bona.

DIVERBERŌ (dis & verbero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to strike asunder, cut, cleave, divide, separate, καταπαίω. Virg. — ¶ Also, to strike, beat much, cudgel. Apul.

DIVERBIUM (dis & verbum), ii, n. the 2 colloquial part of a comedy, as opposed to the chorus. Liv.

DIVERGIUM (dis & vergo), ii, n. same as 3 Divortium. Sic. Fl.

DIVERRO. See Deverro.

DIVERSE (diversus), adv. different ways, hither and thither. Terent. trahere. — Also, in different parts, here and there. Auct. B. Afric. — ¶ Also, in a different manner, differently. Cic. dicere. — It is also followed by a. Gell. — Compar. Diversius. Sallust.: Superlat. Diversissime. Suet.

DIVERSICŌLŌR (diversus & color), ōris, 3 adj. of various colors, ποικιλόχρους. Marc. Cap.

DIVERSITĀS (diversus), ātis, f. diversity, variety, difference. Plin. Ep. DIVERSITO. See Deversito.

DIVERSITOR. See Deversitor.

DIVERSOR, aris. See Deversor.

DIVERSOR, oris. See Deversar.

DIVERSŌRIŌLUM (dimin. of diversorium), i, n. a little inn, or lodging. Cic. The reading deversariolum seems to be more correct.

DIVERSŌRIUM, and DEVERSŌRIUM (diverto or divertio), ii, n. an inn, lodging, πανδοχείον; a villa, or country-house. Cic. — ¶ The reading Deversorium is more correct. See, also, Deversorius, a, um.

DIVERSŪS, anciently DĪVŌRSŪS, a, um, particip. from diverto. — ¶ Adj. turned from one another, turned different ways, separated, the one in this direction, the other in another, turned to two different sides. Cæs. Diversi pugnabant, h. e. turned towards the two different ships. Id. Diversam aciem constituit. Liv. semitæ. Nep. Diversi discussissent. Virg. Quo diversus abis. Id. Diversi circumspiciunt, in different directions. Liv. Diversi abiere. — Hence, figur. Prop. Diversi anantes, quarrelling. — ¶ Also, being at different places, the one here, the other there. Sallust. Diversi audistis, some in one place, some in another; separately. Cic. Portus, qui diversos inter se aditus habent, access on different sides. — ¶ Also, opposed, opposite, contrary. Liv. iter. Id. Diversa duo vitia, avaritia et luxuria. Sueton. pars, opposite party. Cic. Cinguli duo inter se diversi, entirely opposite to each other, h. e. the polar circles. Id. Duo maria navigationi (to promote, or further navigation) diversa conjungit. — Hence, Plin. In diversum, and Sueton. E diverso, on the contrary, on the other hand. E diverso signifies also, opposite to each other, in front. Plin. and Justin. — Also, other, different, otherwise, followed by quam. Plin. — ¶ Also, remote, distant. Cic. and Liv. loca. Hence, Diversum, i, n. distance, remoteness. Tacit. Ann. 3, 59. — ¶ Also, different, another, not the same, unlike. Cic. pars, ratio. — So, Diversum, difference, diversity. Liv. In diversum auctores trahunt, do not agree. — Also, differing in sentiment and opinion. Tibull. Diversum vulgus. — Also, with a gent. Tacit. animi. — The object from which a person or thing differs, is put in the ablat. with a, or in the dat., or joined with ac or quam. Cic. Diversus a proposita ratione Quint. Verba verbis diversa. Plin. Diversa in hac, ac supra dicta alite quadam. Id. Eruca diversæ est, quam lactuca, naturæ. — Also, with inter se. Quintil. — Also, several, many, various. Cic. Diversi homines. — ¶ Comparat. Diversior. Lucret. and Plin.; Superlat. Diversissimus. Liv.

DIVERTICŌLUM. See Deverticulum.

DIVERTŌ, or DĪVŌRTŌ (dis & vorto, ar 3 vorto), is, ti, sum, n. and a. 3. and DĪVERTŌR, ōris, sus sum, to turn aside, or out of the way; to take lodging or bait, ἐκτρέπομαι. Cic. Divertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem. Liv. Diverti apud aliquem. Id. Divertere via. — Passiv. Cic. Si qui Cobi-amacho divertentur, h. e. a Cobi-amacho deflecerent. Plaut. Divortier hospitio apud aliquem. — ¶ Figur. to digress, make a digression, go off to another subject, go from his purpose. Cic. Sed redeamus ad illud, unde divertimus. — ¶ Also, to depart from, quit, leave. Sueton. A schola et magistris divertere. Pandect. Sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, h. e. divorced. — ¶ Also, to part, separate. Gell. Matrimonia divertentia, h. e. divorces. — ¶ Actively, to turn elsewhere, or to different sides. Lucan. Divertit acies, routs, discomfits, puts to flight. — Also, to withdraw, remove, divert, turn off. Id. aliquem suo hortatu. Id. (ventura) suo cursu. — ¶ Also, to go, direct his course any whither. Terent. Domum divertar. Gell. Divertere ad domum. — ¶ Also, figur. to be unlike, to differ. Plaut. Divortunt mores virgini longe, ac lupæ. — ¶ The reading Deverto seems to be preferable. See, also, Deverto and Diversus, o, um.

DIVĒS (perhaps from divus), ōtis, adj. rich, πλοῦσιος. Horat. agris. Val. Fl. ab armento. Virg. pecoris. Cic. Divitor. Cic. and Nep. Divitissimus. — Also, as a substant. a rich man. Ovid. — Hence, figur. rich, h. e. abounding in any thing. Val. Fl. ager, h. e. fertile, fruitful. Horat. spes, h. e. promising much. Cic. dithyrambus. Ovid. copia fiendi, abundant cause for complaint. Horat. lingua, eloquent. — Also, valuable, of great value, precious, splendid, sumptuous. Virg. ramus. Ovid. cultus, splendid garments. Plin. opus.

DIVĒXŌ (dis & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to drag about. Enn. ap. Cic. — ¶ Also, to destroy, ruin, pillage, plunder. Plaut. and Cic. — ¶ Also, to use ill, vex, trouble, afflict. Suet.

DIVĒXŌS (dis & vexo), a, um, adj. placed 3 or put in the form of a crass. Augustin.

DĪVĪDĪA (divido), æ, f. discontent, grief, 3 trouble, sorrow, pain, vexation, λύπη, δυσχέρεια. Plaut.

DĪVĪDĪCŌLUM (divido), i, n. Plur. dividualia, a sort of buildings (castella) in Rome, in which the water was collected, and thence distributed throughout the city in leaden pipes. Fest.

DĪVĪDŌ (dis & vido, ōrc.,) obsol. whence vidua, &c.), is, īsi, isum, a. 3. to separate. Hirt. castra ab opere. Virg. Britanni toto orbe divisi, for a toto orbe. — ¶ Also, to separate or divide into parts. Cic. escas. Id. genus in species. Nepos. bona inter se. Virg. Genma, quæ dividit aurum, h. e. is set in gold. — Also, to divide, separate, cut asunder, cleave, split. Horat. aliquem securi. Cic. aerem. Virg. muros. Cic. Partitiones dividere, h. e. facere. — Hence, Cic. Sententiam dividere, literally, to divide an opinion. If any senator, in delivering his opinion, had included several distinct articles, some of which might be approved and others rejected, it was usual to require that the opinion should be divided and each particular proposed apart. — ¶ Also, to distribute, portion out, allot, give. Cic. bona viritum. Nepos. bona militibus. Virg. animum nunc huc nunc illuc, to turn and apply. Cic. cocta in corpus. — ¶ Also, to distinguish. Cic. legem bonam a mala. — ¶ Also, to spread. Cic. bellum. — ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 7. — ¶ See, also, Divisus, a, um.

DĪVĪDŌTĀS (dividuus), ātis, f. same as 3 Divisio. Pandect.

DĪVĪDŪS, a, um, same as Divisus. 3 Acc. DĪVĪDŪS (divido), a, um, adj. divided, separated. Horat., Ovid. and Plin. — Hence, Dividium, the half. Terent. Fac dividium, halve the matter. — ¶ Also, that may be divided or separated, divisible. Cic.

DĪVĪNĀTĪŌ (divino), ōnis, f. the foreseeing

or predicting of future events; divination, μαντεία, μαντική. Cic. — Hence, skill in taking measures effectually to prevent or avert any threatening evil; divine or uncommon wisdom and forecast. Nep. Attic 9, 16. — ¶ In law, the trial and determination who shall be the occuser in a criminal cause. Cic.

DĪVĪNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a diviner, 3 soothsayer, προφήτης. Jul. Firmic.

DĪVĪNĀTRĪX (divinator), icis, f. she that 3 divines, divining. Tertull. artes.

DĪVĪNĒ (divinus), adv. as it were by inspiration, θεῖως. Cic. — ¶ Also, divinely, excellently. Quintil. — Also, honestly. Cic.

DĪVĪNĪPŌTĒNS (divinus & potens), tis, 3 adj. powerful or skilled in divination, θεοκράτης. Apul.

DĪVĪNĪSCIĒNS (divinus & sciens), tis, 3 adj. having knowledge of divine things. Apul.

DĪVĪNĪTĀS (divinus), ātis, f. divine quality, divine nature. Cic. — Also, deity, divinity, god. Id. — Also, excellence. Id. — Also, divine inspiration, prophecy, divination, gift of prophecy. Id.

DĪVĪNĪTŌS (Id.), adv. from God, from heaven, by divine providence or influence, θεόθεν. Cic. — ¶ Also, by divine inspiration. Id. — Also, from an indistinct presentiment. Suet. — ¶ Also, divinely, excellently, extraordinarily. Cic.

DĪVĪNŌ (divinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to divine, foresee, or predict future events, foretell things to come, prophesy, guess, presage, μαντεύομαι. Cic.

DĪVĪNŌS (divus), a, um, adj. relating to the Deity, divine, heavenly, θεῖος. — Hence, Cic. Res divina, divine worship, sacrifice. Liv. Scelera divina, h. e. against the gods; impiety, irreligion. Cic. Jura divina, divine laws, h. e. laws of nature. Id. Res divina, frequently, God, the world and every thing belonging to it, natural theology, and physics, opposed to res humanae, morals. — Divinus, a, um, signifies, also, imperial. Pandect. — ¶ Also, excellent, divine. Cic. Divinus in dicendo. Id. Nihil divinius. Id. Dona divinisima. — ¶ Also, divine, prophesying, foretelling. Horat. Sententia divina futuri, suggestions with respect to future events, oracular. Nep. Quum ille potius divinus fuerit, guided by more than human wisdom. — Hence, substant. Divinus, a diviner, soothsayer, prophet; and, Divina, a prophetess. Petron.

DĪVĪSĒ (divisus), adv. distinctly, separately, δίχα. Gell.

DĪVĪSĪBĪLĪS (divido), e, adj. divisible. 3 Tertull.

DĪVĪSĪM, adv. same as Divise. Apul. (si lectio certa.)

DĪVĪSĪŌ (divido), ōnis, f. a dividing, division, separation, διαίρεσις. Cic. — ¶ Also, a distribution. Pandect.

DĪVĪSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a divider, distributor, μεριστής, διατητής, as, of lands. Cic. — Also, a person employed by a candidate to distribute money amongst the citizens of each tribe for the purpose of bribing them. Cic.

DĪVĪSĒ for Divisisse. Horat.

DĪVĪSŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a division; a cleft, 2 chop, notch, gap. Plin.

DĪVĪSŪS (Id.), us, m. a dividing, division. 3 Liv. 1, 54. Ed. Drak. Divisui esse, to be divided or distributed.

DĪVĪSŪS, a, um, particip. from divido. 3 — ¶ Adj. separated, divided. Lucret. Divisor. — ¶ Also, different. Virg. Divisa arboribus patriæ sunt.

DĪVĪTĀTĪŌ (divito), ōnis, f. the act of 2 enriching. Petron. 117.

DĪVĪTĪĒ (dives), ārum, f. riches, wealth, πλοῦτος. Liv. Templum inclytum divitiis, h. e. gifts of great value. Ovid. Demite divitias, h. e. jewels, pendants, &c. — Figur. Cic. ingenii, fertility.

DĪVĪTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to enrich, πλουτίζω. Acc.

DIUM, i, n. See Dius, a, um.

DĪVŌRTĪUM (diverto or divorto), ii, n. a separation. — Hence, o separation of one way into several others; o place where roads meet. Virg. Divortia nota. Liv. Divortium itinerum. — ¶ Also a separation of a river into branches. Cic. fluminum. Id. aquarum, that place

on high mountains, whence the waters flow down in different directions. — Hence, figur. Cic. doctrinarum. — ¶ Colum. veris et hiemis, *i. e.* the days which separate. — ¶ Particularly, a separation of husband and wife; a divorce. Cic. Divortium facere cum, &c. to divorce. — Also, of a lover from his mistress. Plaut. and Cic. DIERÉTICUS (διουρητικός), a, um, adj. 3 diuretic. Cael. Aurelian.

DIURNŌ (diurnus), as, n. 1. to last or 3 line long. Quadriger. ap. Gell.

DIURNŌS (dies), a, um, adj. in the day-time, by day, of the day. Cic. labores. Sueton. actus, day's work. Cic. metus. Ovid. lumen, day-light. Id. currus, of the sun. Plaut. stella, morning-star. — ¶ Also, lasting oae day. Ovid. — ¶ Also, daily. Liv. cibus. Suetoa. Diurna acta, a writing containing an account of the daily transactions in the senate or assembly of the people. So, Tacit. and Sueton. (absol.) Diurna. — Hence, Diurnum, in general, a day-book, diary, journal. Juvenal.

DIŪS (dius, contract. from diōs), a, um, adj. properly, descended from Jupiter. — Hence, of distinguished men, godlike, noble. Varr. 6. p. 88. Dius administer diis magnis. Virg. Dia Camilla. — ¶ Also, great, excellent, sublime, divine. Lucret. Dīs in luminis oras exoritur. Horat. Sententia dia Catonis. Ovid. Dium profundum. — ¶ Also, heavenly. Prudent. Omnia, dia, et marina, et terrena. — Hence, Dium, the open air; the sky. Varr. and Virg. Sub dio, in the open air, under the canopy of heaven. See Dīvus, a, um.

DIŪSCŪLĒ (diu), adv. same as Diutule. 3 Augustin.

DIŪTĪNĒ (diutinus), adv. a long time; a 3 great while. Plaut.

DIŪTĪNŌS (diu), a, um, adj. long, lasting, of long duration, continual, πολυχρόνιος. Cic.

DIŪTĪŌS, and DIŪTISSĪME. See in Diu.

DIŪTŪLĒ (dimin. of diu), for a consid- 3 erable time, tolerably long, some time. Gell.

DIŪTŪRNĒ (diuturnus), adv. a long time, 3 long. Cic. ad Divers. 6, 10. — Al. leg. diuturnam. Sidon. Diuturnus.

DIŪTŪRNĪTAS (Id.), ātis, f. length of time, long continuance, long duration, \*lastingness, χρονιότης. Cic.

DIŪTŪRNŌS (diu), a, um, adj. of long duration or continuance, long, lasting, continued. Cic. Diuturnior. Oros. Diuturnissimus. — ¶ Also, long-lived. Cic. Phil. 2, 41. Non potes esse diuturnus. Varr. and Ovid. Diuturnior.

DIŪVLGĀTĪŌS (divulgo), ōnis, f. a spread- 3 ing abroad, divulging, publishing. Tertull.

DIŪVLGĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from di- 3 vulgo. — ¶ Adj. open to all, common, easily gained. Cic. Magistratus divulgatissimus.

DIŪVLGŌ, or DIŪVLGŌS (dis & vulgo or 3 vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make common to all. Cic. primum tempus etatis. — ¶ Also, to spread, publish, divulge, ἐκφέρειν, διαφημίξω. Cic. librum. Id. reu sermonibus. — ¶ See, also, Divulgatus, a, um.

DIŪVLSTĪŌ (divello), ōnis, f. a tearing, 3 separating. Hieron.

DIŪVLSTŪS, a, um. See Divello.

DIŪVUM. See Dīvus and Dium.

DIŪVŌS (Sciōs), a, um, adj. divine, of di- 3 vine nature. Virg. Diva parens. — Hence, subit., Dīvus, at the time of the republic, same as Deus, a god, deity. Liv.; Divi, the gods. Cic.; Diva, a goddess. Virg. — Dīvus was afterwards only applied to the emperors deified after their death. Suetoa. Jul. Cæsar, Dīvus. — ¶ Dīvum, the open air; the sky, as, Sub divo, sub dīvum. — But sub dio, &c. is more correct. See Dīvus, a, um.

DŌ (dō, h. c. δῶμα), for domum. 3 ENN.

DŌ (dō), das, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. to give, bestow, grant, δίδωμι. Cic. alicui literas ad aliquem. Tercat. Dare bibere. Virg. Quem dederat esse monumentum, h. e. ut esset, &c. Cic. Librum dare foras, to publish. — Hence, Liv. Terga dare, to flee, run away. — Cic. and Ovid. Dare calculum, to move (in a game of chess). Cic. pœnas rei, to suffer punishment; to be punished for a thing. — Also, to give, bestow, spend,

devote. Cic. operam valetudini. Liv. noctem operi. Nepos. Dare negotium, ut, &c. to commission, charge. — Also, to be willing to give; to offer. Liv. 37, 53. Filian suam in matrimonium mihi dabat. — Also, to cause any thing to be given; to procure. Nepos. Datur alicui Senatus, an audience of the senate is obtained for him. Liv. alicui consulatum. — Hence, to do, make, cause, briag on, occasion. Terent. damnum. Cic. alicui dolorem. Id. alicui gloriosum reditum. Propert. dissidium. Ovid. saltum, to spring. Virg. finem loquendi, to cease, stop. Ovid. cantum, h. e. canere. Id. vulnura. Virg. cuneum, to form. Terent. pugnam, to cause. — Dare is also followed by the acc. with the infia. Ovid. Dat posse moveri, h. e. facit, ut, &c. — Also, by qui (for quo), h. e. ut. Terent. — Also, to procure, gain the favor or friendship of. Cic. Oppios Terentia. — Hence, Id. literas ad aliquem; or, Id. aliquid ad aliquem; also, Id. literas alicui, to write to a person. — Hence, to exhibit, perform, represent. Liv. ludos. Terent. fabulam. — Se dare, to yield to, comply with, consent; not to resist. Cic. So, Cæs. Manus dare, to yield. Also, Virg. Multa melius se nocte dedere, h. e. to succeed. — Also, to ascribe, attribut. Cic. tantum ingenio. Horat. aliquid famæ. — Also, to let go, let fly; hence, Plin. Dari in altum, to rise, raise one's self on high. — Also, to give, give up, leave to; to pardoa. Cic. Da hunc populo, h. e. pardon him for the sake of the people. — Dare is frequently used to denote liberality, munificence, making a present. Liv. Triumvros dando agro creat, to distribute. Nepos. Dare munus und munerii aliquid. Suetoa. Darc officium, h. c. dare munus. — ¶ Also, to show, display, exhibit. Terent. Ut res dant sese, us things go. Id. se turpiter, h. e. expose himself to disgrace. Cic. Res se dat, happens. Ovid. se facilem, to be complaisant, obliging. Cic. Ut se initia dederint, h. e. fuerint. Id. se populo, to present one's self before; or, to appear in public. — ¶ Also, to direct or turn somewhere. Liv. vela in altum, h. c. to put to sea, stand off to sea. — ¶ Also, to give up, resign, submit to, put in the power or place under the direction of. Cic. se alicui. Id. Da te homini. Id. se doctrinæ. Id. se in sermonem, or sermonibus. — ¶ Also, to put, place, carry, throw, &c. somewhere. Liv. in custodiam, to imprison, incarcerate. Cic. se in viam, to set out on a journey. Id. se in fugam or fugæ, to flee, run away. Cæs. aliquem in fugam, to put or turn to flight. Sueton. Se darc convivio, to go to an entertainent. Terent. ad languorem, to fatigue, tire, weary. Cic. in conspectum, to show, exhibit. Terent. in pistrinum, to put. Sueton. ad terram, to throw. Plaut. se in pedes. — ¶ Also, to allow, grant, concede, confess. Cic. — Hence, Ovid. and Quatitil. Datur, h. e. licet. — Also, to do for the sake of. Sulp. in Cic. Ep. Da hoc mortuæ. Horat., Tacit. and Senec. Dare famæ. — Also, Ovid. Dare lora, to slacken, let loose. — ¶ Also, to emit, seal forth. Virg. colorem. Ovid. voces. — Hence, to say, tell, inform, announce, notify. Cic. diem alicui, h. c. to appoint. Ovid. Datur, h. e. dicitur. — Dare, sc. sententiam, h. c. to pass sentence or judgeat. Plin. Ep. and Sueton. secundum reos, h. e. in favor of. Cic. litem secundum tabulas, to decide. — Also, to show, point out. Cic. Unum da mihi ex aratoribus. — ¶ Also, to impute, attribute, construe. Cic. aliquid alicui vitio or laudi. — ¶ Dare, with the particip. perf., is used periphrastically. Terent. Inventum dabo, h. c. inveniam. — Dare with the partic. fut. pass., to let, to cause. Plaut. Statuam faciendam dare. Liv. Corpus distrahendum dabis. — Duim, duit, duint, for dem, det, dent, &c. Plaut., Terent. and Cic. — Datum, i, n. a gift, present. Cic. and Liv.

DŌCEŌ (δέκω or δείκω), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to show, point out, inform, soy, tell, declare, apprise, advertise, nqcount; to teach, instrnet, διδάσκω. Cic. aliquem aliquid. Id. aliquem tacere. Id. ali-

quem fidibus, how to play on the lute. Liv. aliquem equo, riding on horseback. Propert. Doctus sum aliquid, I know it. Cic. Sili i causeri te docui. Id. aliquem de re. — ¶ Docere fabulam, διδάσκειν δράμα, to exhibit a play. Cic. — See, also, Doctus, a, um.

DŌCHĪMŪS, or DŌCHMĪŪS (δοχμῖος), i, m. a foot ia poetry consisting of five syllables, of which the first is short, the two next are long, the fourth is short, and the last long (— — — —). Cic.

DŌCĪBĪLĪS (doceo), e, adj. that learns 3 quickly. Tertull.

DŌCĪLĪS (Id.), e, adj. apt to learn or to be taught, quickly taught, docile, εύμαθής. Cic. Docilis ad hanc disciplinam. — Sometimes, also, with a genit. Horat. modorum. Id. pravi. — Also, figur. Ovid. Capilli deciles. — ¶ Comprat Docilior. Quintil.

DŌCĪLĪTĀS (docilis), ātis, f. aptness to learn or to be taught, docility, εύμάθεια. Cic. — ¶ Also, gentleness, mildness. Eutrop.

DŌCĪS (δοκίς), īdis, f. a meteor. 3 Apul.

DŌCTĒ (doctus), adverb, learnedly, skil- 2 fully, επισταμύως. Martial. Doctus. Sallust. Doctissime eruditus. — ¶ Also, subtly, artfully, cunningly. Plaut — ¶ Also, expertly, well. Horat. Doctus.

DŌCTĪFĪCŪS (doctus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 h. e. doctus faciens. Martian. Capell.

DŌCTĪLŌQUŪS (docte & loquor), a, um, 3 adj. speaking learnedly. Enn.

DŌCTĪSŌNŪS (docte & sono), a, um, adj. 3 h. e. docte sonans. Sidon.

DŌCTĪŪSŪLĒ (docte), adv. rather too 3 learnedly. Gell.

DŌCTŌR (doceo), ōris, m. a teacher, in- 3 structor, master, διδάσκαλος. Cic.

DŌCTRĪNĀ (Id.), æ, f. ins. ruction, διδασκαλία. Cic. — Also, a way of teaching. Cic. — ¶ Also, that which one is learning or has learned. — Hence, learning, erudition. Cic. — Also, science, art. Cic.

DŌCTŪS, a, um, particip. from doceo. — ¶ Adj. learned, skilled, well-versed, experienced. Virg. fandi. Gell. juris. Ovid., Propert. and Tibull. Docta puella, a girl that sings well and has some knowledge of poetry. Horat. psallere. Id. cetera. Terent. ad malitiam. — Doctus signifies, also, a man of letters; a lover of the fine arts; a connoisseur, bel esprit. Horat. — ¶ Also, cunning, subtle, skilful. Plaut. Doctus dolus. Ovid. manus. Propert. falx.

DŌCŪMĒN (doceo), īnis, n. same as Docu- 3 mentum. Lucret.

DŌCŪMĒNTUM (Id.), i, n. an example, 3 pattern, lesson, warning; a proof, instance, specimen, essay, trial. Cic. Homo omnium scelerum documentum, h. c. a living instance or example. Liv. Fuerunt documento, h. e. exhibited an instance, served as a lesson. Id. Documentum sui dare, experimental proof. Id. periculi, a warning, example serving as a warning.

DŌDECĀTEMŌRIŌN (δωδεκατημόριον), 3 ii, n. the twelfth part of any thing. Manil.

DŌDĒCĀTHĒŌN (δωδεκάθειον), i, n. a 3 kind of herb (perhaps Primula vulgaris, L.). Plin.

DŌDŌNĀ, æ, and DŌDŌNĒ (Δωδώνη), es, 3 f. a town of Epirus, containing one of the most ancient oracles of Greece. The oracle belonged to Jupiter, and near the splendid temple was a sacred grove, in which there was a prophetic oak, &c. Plin.

DŌDŌNĒŪS (Δωδωναίος), a, um, adj. 3 relating to Dodona, Dodonean. Cic. oraculum. Virg. lebetes, h. e. of Epirus

DŌDŌNĪGENĀ (Dodona & gigno), æ, n. 3 an inhabitant of Dodona. Sidon.

DŌDŌNĪS (Δωδωνίς), īdis, adj. f. per- 3 toiaing to Dodona. Ovid. terra.

DŌDŌNĪŪS (Dodona), a, um, adj. same 3 as Dodonæus. Claudian.

DŌDRĀ (dodrans), æ, f. a sort of drink 3 made of nine ingredients. Auson.

DŌDRĀNS (de & quadrans), tis, m. nine 3 twelfths (uncia) or three fourths of the Roman as, or of any thing. Nepos. Heredem fecit ex dodrante, he made him heir to three fourths of his estate. — Particularly, three fourths of a foot, nine inches; a span. Sueton.

DŌDRĀNTĀLĪS (dodrans), è, adj. of nine 3

ounces; of three fourths of a foot or nine inches. *Plin. and Colum.* 2  
**ΔΟΧΗ** (δοχή), *æ, f.* a sort of vessel. *3 Vopisc.*  
**ΔΟΓΜΑ** (δόγμα), *ātis, n.* an opinion or 1 u doctrine of a philosopher. *Cic.*  
**ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ** (δογματικός), *a, um, adj.* 3 relating to the doctrines of a philosopher. *Auson.*  
**ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΣΤΗΣ** (δογματίστω), *as, a. 1.* to 3 teach a doctrine. *Augustin.*  
**ΔΟΛΑΒΕΛΛΑ** (dimin. of dolabra), *æ, f.* 2 a mattock or pick-axe. *Colum.* — *¶ Dolabella, æ, m.* the name of a Roman family. *Cornelius Dolabella* was the son-in-law of *Cicero*.  
**ΔΟΛΑΒΕΛΛΙΑΝΟΣ** (Dolabella), *a, um, adj.* called after *Dolabella*. *Colum.*  
**ΔΟΛΑΒΡΑ** (dolo), *æ, f.* an instrument to 2 break any thing with. *Liv.* — Also, an instrument for digging; a mattock. *Pallad.*  
**ΔΟΛΑΒΡΟΣ** (dolabra), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to hew, cut with a dolabra. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.* (But *delibratis* is now found in all editions instead of *dolabratis*). — *¶ Pallad.* *Securis dolabrata, h. e.* shaped like a dolabra.  
**ΔΟΛΑΜΕΝ** (dolo), *īnis, n.* a hewing, or 3 planing. *Apul.*  
**ΔΟΛΑΤΥΛΙΣ** (Id.), *e, adj.* that may be hewn 3 or pluned. *Auctor de Limitib. apud Goes.*  
**ΔΟΛΑΤΩΡΙΟΣ** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* that may be used to hew or plane with. — Hence, *Hieron.* *Dolatorium, se. instrumentum.*  
**ΔΟΛΑΤΩΣ** (Id.), *us, ni.* a hewing or 3 planing. *Prudent.*  
**ΔΟΛΕΝΤΕΡ** (dolens), *adv.* sorrowfully, grievously. *Cic. Dolenter. Id. Dolentius.*  
**ΔΟΛΕΝΤΙΑ** (Id.), *æ, f.* same as *Dolor*. 3 *Næv.*  
**ΔΟΛΕΩ** (unc.), *es, ui, ūtum, n.* and *a. 2.* to grieve, sorrow, be sad or sorry, be in pain, be afflicted, suffer (both in mind and body), ἀλγέω, λυπέομαι. *Cic. Pes dolet. Plaut. Dolere ab oculis. Plin. Si caput a sole doleat. Id. Diu dolent talia ulcera (in arbutis). Plaut. Dolet mihi caput.* — Also, *impers. Dolet, I feel pain, I ache. Plaut. Dolet manibus. Cic. Dolet mihi, quod stomacharis, I am grieved. Id. Cui dolet, meminit.* — *Cic. laude de aliena. Cic. and Propert. aliquem and aliquid, to pity. Cic. dolorem, casum, vicem, or casu alicujus, to share or sympathize in one's affliction, &c. Id. De Attica febricula dolui. Id. Dolebam cum viderem. Horat. Dolere vinci. Terent. Hoc mihi dolet, nos pene sero scisse.*  
**ΔΟΛΙΑΡΙΣ** (dolum), *e, adj.* relating to a 3 cask. *Pandect. vinum, wine in a cask.* — *¶ Also, resembling a cask. Plaut.*  
**ΔΟΛΙΑΡΙΥΜ** (Id.), *ii, n.* a cellar. *Pandect.*  
**ΔΟΛΙΟΛΥΜ** (dimin. of dolum), *i, n.* a small cask or barrel, κέραιον, βυβίον. *Liv.* — *¶ Plin.* *Doliolum floris, h. e.* the calix or cup of a flower.  
**ΔΟΛΙΤΩ** (frequentat. of dolo), *as, āvi, 3 ātum, n. 1.* to ache, give pain. *Cato.*  
**ΔΟΛΙΥΜ** (unc.) *ii, n.* a cask, barrel, tub, κέραμος. *Cic. De dolo bibere, from the cask; h. e. new wine (new wine used to be put into the dolia, until the fermentation was over; afterwards it was poured into smaller vessels).*  
**ΔΟΛΩ** (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to cut smooth, hew roughly, chip, square, πελεκέω. *Juvenal. lignum. Cic. robur* — *Figur. Id. historiam, to compose indifferently.* — *¶ Also, to cudgel, belabor, beat. Horat.* — *¶ Dolare dolum, to carry a trick through, succeed in a piece of knavery. Plaut.* — *¶ Dolare, instead of futuere. Pompon.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΝ** (δολών) or **ΔΟΛΩΝ**, *ōnis, m.* a large staff or pole with a short pointed piece of iron *Virg.* — Particularly, a staff with a little rapier in it, a sword cane. *Isid.* — Hence, the sting of a fly. *Phædr.* — *¶ Also, the fore-sail. Liv.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΠΕΙΣ** (Δολοπήεις), *īdis, f.* relating to 3 the Dolopes. *Hygin.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΠΕΙΟΣ** (Δολοπήιος), *a, um, adject.* 3 relating to the Dolopes. *Valer. Flacc.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΠΕΣ** (Δολοπες), *um, m.* a people of Thessaly. — The nominat. singul. is *Dolops*. Hence, *Dolopia, æ, f.* the country of the Dolopes. *Liv.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΡ** (doleo), *ōris, m.* pain of the body, smart, ache, soreness. *Cic.* — Also, the pains of childbirth, a throe or pang. *Terent.* *E dolore laborare.* — Particularly, pain of the soul, grief, distress, sorrow, anguish.

*Cic. Dolorem accipere ex re. Id. suscipere. Id. capere in re and ex re. Id. haurire. Id. In dolore esse, to grieve. Id. Dolorem alicui facere, or efficere, or dare, or afferre. Id. commovere. Id. abjicere. Id. deponere. Id. Hoc est mihi dolori.* — Frequently, the sorrows of love. *Prop.* — Sometimes, of fence, injury. *Nepos. Quo dolore incensus. Sueton. Obliterata jam doloris injuria.* — Also, suppressed anger, grudge, rancor. *Cæs. Quo dolore exarsit.* — Also, in a speech, emotion, thnt which moves, touches, or affects; feeling. *Cic. Dolores habeat, h. e. touch the heart. Id. Detrahit dolorem actionis.* — *¶ Also, that causes pain or sorrow. Ovid. Non debet dolor ille referri. Prop. Dolor esse potest, can cause pain.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΡΩΣ** (dolor), *a, um, adj.* causing 3 sorrow, dolorous. *Veget. and Cæl. Aurelian.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΣΕ** (dolosus), *adv.* craftily, cunningly, deceptively, fallaciously. *Cic. Dolose agere aliquid. Id. Dolosius.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΣΟΣ** (dolos), *a, um, adj.* cunning, 3 craftily, deceptively, treacherous, artful, arch, sly. *Cic. consilium. Horat. mulier.* — *¶ Figur. Pers. Dolosus nummus, fallacious wealth. Horat. cinis, h. e. when it covers fire or cinders.*  
**ΔΟΛΩΣ** (δολος), *i, m.* a cunning, device (either with good or with bad intentions). *Cic. Dolus inalus.* — Generally in a bad sense, artifice, deceit, treachery, fraud, cunning. *Cæs. Per dolum pacem petere.*  
**ΔΟΜΑ** (δόμα), *ātis, n.* a flat roof of a 3 house. *Hieronym.*  
**ΔΟΜΑΒΙΛΙΣ** (domo), *e, adj.* that may be 3 tamed or subdued, tamable, conquerable. *Horat.*  
**ΔΟΜΑΤΩΡ** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a tamer, subduer, same as *Domitor. Tibull.*  
**ΔΟΜΕΦΑΚΤΩΣ** (domefacio), *a, um, adj.* 2 tamed, subdued. *Petron.*  
**ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΚΑΤΙΜ** (domesticus), *adverb,* 2 by his servants or friends; or, at home. *Sueton.*  
**ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΓΕ** (Id.), *adverb, at home. Sym- 3 mach.*  
**ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΚΟΣ** (domus), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to a house, family, or home, domestic, familiar, private, οικιοκός, οικειός. *Cic. parietes. Id. difficultas. Id. luctus, family-mourning. Id. res, private affair. Sueton. vestis, a garment worn in the house. Horat. Domesticus otior, h. e. domi.* — Hence, *Domesticus, an acquaintance, good friend. Cic.* — Also, a relation. *Liv.* — *Domestici, the body-guard of the emperor. Cod. Theod.* — *¶ Also, domestic, intestine, not foreign. Cic. Aliegenos domesticis anteferre, foreigners to countrymen. Id. bellum, civil war. Cæs. Copiæ rei frumentariæ, such as our own country affords. Cic. insidiæ.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΚΙΛΙΥΜ** (Id.), *ii, n.* a habitation, place of abode, residence, lodging, οἰκητήριον. *Cic. Domicilium collocare, or, Nepos. Constituire in urbe, to fix or put up.* — Also, *figur. Cic. Domicilium imperii, h. e. Rome. Id. superbiæ.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΚΕΝΙΥΜ** (domus & cœna), *ii, n.* 3 a supper at home, or in one's house, οἰκοσιτία. *Martial.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΔΕΚΩΣ** (domus & duco), *a, um, adj.* 3 conducting home. *Augustin. deus. Id. Domiduca (or Iterduca, others read interduca. Martian. Capell.), h. e. Juno. They were supposed to conduct a bride to her bridegroom's house.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΑ** (dominus), *æ, f.* a mistress, 2 lady, δέσποινα. This was a title of the Roman ladies from their fourteenth year. *Terent. and Ovid.* — Also, a title of goddesses. *Ovid. and Virg.* — Also, a mistress, sweetheart. *Ovid., Propert., Martial.* — Also, *figur. Cic. Justitia domina virtutum.* — *Dominiis for dominabus, Curt. 3, 12.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΑΤΙΩ** (dominor), *ōnis, f.* dominion, rule, authority, power. *Cic.* — *¶ Also, monarchy, tyranny, government of a single person. Cic. Cinne. Id. crudelis.* — *Dominationes for dominantes. Tacit. Annal. 13, 1.* — Also, *figur. Cic. Dominatio in iudiciis or iudiciorum (of a lawyer gaining all his suits).*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΑΤΩΡ** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a master, lord, 1 governor, ruler, ἀρχηγάτωρ. *Cic.*

**ΔΟΜΙΝΑΤΡΙΧ** (dominator), *īcis, f.* a mistress, female ruler, κυρία. *Cic.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΑΤΩΣ** (dominor), *us, m.* master-ship, rule, authority, lordship, sovereignty, power, κράτος. *Cic.* — *¶ Also, sovereignty, tyranny, monarchy. Cic. Dominationem occupare.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΩΣ** (dominus), *a, um, adj.* per- 2 taining to a lord or master. *Varro.* — *¶ Also, imperial, belonging to the sovereign. Cod. Just.* — *¶ With ecclesiastical writers of the church, relating to Jesus Christ. Cyprian. Dominicum h. e. Cœna dominica.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΙΥΜ** (Id.), *ii, n.* rule, dominion, authority. *Sueton.* — Hence, for dominus, a ruler. *Senec.* — *¶ The right of property. Pandect.* — *¶ Also, an entertainment, feast. Tacit.* — So also *Domina vestra. Cic. Verr. 3, 4. Ed. Ernest.*; but *Ed. Græv.* reads *domus vestras.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΩΡ** (Id.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to be lord and master, rule, bear rule, reign, domineer, δυναστεύω, κυριεύω. *Cic. in homines. Id. Alexandria. Sallust. Dominandi studium. Virg. in urbe. Id. arce. Also with a dat. following. Claudian. toti mundo.* — Also, *figur. Cic. Dominatur libido. Virg. lolium.* — Hence, *Dominans, substant. a ruler. Tacit.* — *¶ Also, to be ruled or governed. Ern. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΩΣ** (diminut. of dominus), *i, 3 m. h. e. parvus dominus. Pandect.*  
**ΔΟΜΙΝΟΣ** (domus), *i, m.* a master, proprietor, possessor, owner. *Cic. ædificii, navis. Also, a builder. Vitruv.* — *¶ Also, a master, supreme lord or ruler, commander, chief, director, superintendent, leader. Cic. in aliquem. Id. gentium.* — *Figur. Id. comitiorum, one that disposes of them according to his pleasure. So also, Id. concionum. Id. rei, h. e. judex. Id. ludorum, or absolutely, one that exhibits them. Id. auctionis, one that presides at an auction.* — Also, the master of a feast, one that gives an entertainment. *Id.* — Also, a lover, sweetheart. *Virg.* — Also, the master of a house, and his son, the young master. *Plaut.* — *¶ Also, master, lord, a title of civility, especially used in addressing persons of rank. Augustus would not allow himself to be called dominus, nor Tiberius; but Domitian was pleased with it. Sueton. Domit. 13.* — *¶ Dominius, a, um, adj. belonging to a lord or master, of a master. Ovid. Torus dominus. Id. Manus dominas. Juvenal. Hasta dominas.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΡΤΑ** (domus & porto), *æ, f.* car- 3 rying its shell or house upon its back. *Cic. et vet. Poeta.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΝΩΣ**, *i, m.* Domitian, a son of *Vespasian*, and emperor of Rome after the death of his brother *Titus*.  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΣ**, *ii, m.* a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Domitius, a, um, adj. relating to Domitius, called after him. Cic. Domitia via.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩ** (frequentat. of domo), *as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1.* to tame, subdue, break in. *Virg. and Sil.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΡ** (domo), *ōris, m.* a tamer, subduer, vanquisher, conqueror. *Cic.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΤΡΙΧ** (domitor), *īcis, f.* she that 2 tames or subdueth. *Virg. and Plin.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΤΩΡ** (domo), *æ, f.* a taming or 2 breaking. *Plin.*  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΣ**, *a, um.* See *Domo*.  
**ΔΟΜΠΩΣ** (domo), *us, m.* same as *Domit. 2 tura. Cic.*  
**ΔΟΜΩ** (δαμάω), *as, ui, ūtum, a. 1.* to subdue, conquer, overcome, vanquish, break or tame wild animals. *Cic. belluas. Id. gentes.* — Also, *figur. to subdue, overcome, restrain, weaken, soften, temper. Horat. spiritum. Virg. terram arato. Cic. libidines. Virg. Cura eum domat, gnaws him. Ovid. aliquid undis serventibus, to boil, render soft.*  
**ΔΟΜΩΙΤΩ** (domus & itio), *ōnis, f.* o going 3 or returning home. *Auct. ad Herenn. and Apul. Also, Cic. Div. 1, 32, where, however, Ed. Ern. and others read domum itionem.*  
**ΔΟΜΩΚΩΛΑ** (diminut. of domus), *æ, f.* 2 a small house, cottage. *Vitruv.*  
**ΔΟΜΩΣ** (δέμω), *us and i, f. 4.* and 2 a house, οἶκος, as a habitation and home, whilst *ædes* denotes a house or a building. *Cic.* (Opposed to *insula*.)

houses of the poorer citizens, it signifies the houses or palaces of the great. — ¶ *Genit. Domi, at home, in answer to the question Where? Nepos. Tenere se domi.* — But when joined with an *adj.* (except *mea, tua, sua, vestra, aliena*) or a possessive *genit.* we use *In domo*. *Cic. In domo Cæsaris. Yet in Nepos. In domo sua, for domi sua.* And *Ovid. Paterna domo (eos) vidi, for in paterna.* Also, *Cic. Se tenere domo, for domi. Id. Domi Cæsaris, for in domo.* — But in answer to the question *Whose? we use Domus (gen.). Horat. Emptor domus. But Terent. Domique focique meminere, for domus.* — ¶ *Accus. Domum, without a preposition, home, in answer to the question Whither? Cic. — So Liv. (of several) domos.* — But if it is *into the house, we generally use In domum. Cic. In domum Læcæ. But, Id. Pompeium domum compulsi.* — ¶ *Abl. Domo, from home, from one's own house. Cic. But, Liv. Exire aliquem ex domo. Terent. Exsulodomo, I am not permitted to return home. — Domi habeo, domi est mihi, I have it with or about me, have it myself, am in possession of it, need not expect, hear, receive, or learn it from others. Terent. and Cic. So also Cic. Cujus domi nascuntur, you understand or know it yourself. Plaut. Domo doctus, himself wise enough. Id. Experior domo, in myself, in my person. Id. Reddere domo, out of one's own pocket. — ¶ Also, any habitation, place of abode or resort. Virg. avium, nest. Id. 6, 27. the labyrinth. Id. (Of the shades in the infernal regions.) — Hence, a temple. Virg. — Also, a grave, tomb. Tibull. — ¶ Also, a family, household. Cic. and Virg. — Hence, figur. a sect of philosophers, &c. Cic. Remigrare in domum veterem. — ¶ Also, one's country, home, but in this signification perhaps only in the *genit., dat., accus. and ablat.* without any preposition. *Id. Domi splendidus, at home, in his own country. Sueton. Vitellius domo Nuceria.* — Hence, *Terent. and Cic. Domi militiæque, or, Salust. and Liv. Domi bellique, both in peace and in war. So, also, Cic. Domi veli belli.**

**DŌMŌSCŪLA** (dimin. of domus), æ, f. a small house. *Apul.*

**DŌNĀBĪLĪS** (domo), e, adj. deserving of being presented with. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, worthy of being given as a present. *Ambros.*

**DŌNĀRIUM** (donum), ii, n. that place in a temple, where the gifts offered to the gods used to be put and kept. — Hence, for temple, altar. *Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a votive offering to the gods, to be placed or suspended in their temples. *Liv. and Gell.* — Also, any other gift or present. *Tacit. Donaria militaria.*

**DŌNĀTĪŌ** (dono), ōnis, f. a giving or bestowing freely; a donation. *Cic.*

**DŌNĀTĪVUM** (Id.), i, n. a donative, largess, or dole given by the emperor to his soldiers. *Sueton.*

**DŌNĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a giver, donor. *2 Senec. and Pandect.*

**DŌNĀTRĪX** (donator), icis, f. she that gives or bestows. *Prudent.*

**DŌNĀX** (δῶναξ), ācis, m. a reed or cane. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.*

**DŌNĒC** (perhaps from donicum), conj. until, ἕως μέγρο. — In this signification it is followed either by an *indicat.* or by a *subjunct.* *Terent., Virg., Horat. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, as long as; governing an *indicat.* if not preceded by a *subjunct.*; or an *accus.* with an *infinit.* *Horat. and Liv.*

**DŌNYCUM** (unc.), conj. until, ἕως, 3 *Nep.*

**DŌNĪFCŌ** (donum & facio), as, a. 1. to exchange presents. *Hygin.*

**DŌNŌ** (donum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give without remuneration or compensation, bestow freely, δωρεῶμαι, δίδωμι. *Cic. alicui aliquid.* — Also, to give, give up. *Horat. aliquid ventri. Sil. flammis prædam.* — Sometimes an *infinit.* is redundantly joined with it. *Virg. Lorican donat habere viro.* — Also, to remit, forgive, pardon; exempt, exonerate; renounce, resign. *Brut. in Cic. Ep. alicui res alienum. Sueton. aliquid deo, h. e. to absolve for the sake of a god. Cic.*

inimicitias reipublicæ. *Justin. filio patrem, h. e. to pardon the father for the sake of his son. Id. alicui causam, h. e. remittere curam causæ dicendæ. Suet. negotium.* — Also, to spare, save. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, to present with. *Cic. aliquidem re.*

**DŌNUM** (do), i, n. a gift, free gift, present, δῶρον. *Terent. and Nep. Dona dare.* — Hence, *Dono, as a present. Terent. dare. Id. emere. Tacit. accipere.* — *Donum and munus* are frequently joined. *Cic. Dono atque munere.* — *Dona, sacrifices. Virg. and Ovid.* — *Dona suprema, funeral rites, obsequies. Ovid.* (When the funeral pile was set on fire, they threw into the fire all such things as were supposed to be agreeable to the deceased while alive. All these were called *dona.*)

**DŌNŪSA** and **DŌNŪSA**, æ, f. now *Donusa, an island of the Ægean sea. Virg.*

**DŌRCĀS** (δορκᾶς), ādis, f. a gazelle. (*Antilope Dorcas, L.*) *Martial.* — Also, *Dorca, æ, f. Grat.*

**DŌRĒS**, um, m. the Dorians, h. e. the inhabitants of Doris. *Cic. — Genit. plur. Doriæon, from the nomin. sing. Doriæus. Virrov.*

**DŌRĪCĒ** (Doricus), adv. *Doric. 2 Sueton.*

**DŌRĪCŪS** (δορικός), a, um, *Doric. Gell. 2 dialectus.* — ¶ Also, *Greecian. Virg. DŌRIENSIS*, e, same as *Doricus.* — *Doris 3 enses, the Dorians. Justin.*

**DŌRIEŪS** (δοριεύς), eos, m. a Dorian. See *Dorcs.*

**DŌRĪS** (Δῶρις), idis, f. a sea-nymph, 2 daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters, called Nereides. — Hence, the sea itself. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, an herb, same as *pseudanchusa. Plin.* — ¶ *Doris, adj. pertaining to the Dorians. Sueton. dialectus, the Doric dialect.* — Hence, *Doris, sc. terra, the country of the Dorians, Doris, a part of Ætolia in Greece; also, a part of Caria in Asia.*

**DŌRIŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Doriæus. 2 Horat.*

**DŌRMĪŌ** (unc.), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. to sleep, be asleep, κοιμάομαι. *Cic.* — Also, passively. *Martial. Tota mihi dormitur hiems, is spent in sleep. Catull. Nox est perpetua una dormienda.* — ¶ Also, figur. to rest, slumber, be at ease, unemployed, idle. *Cic. Beneficia dormientibus deferuntur. Prop. Dormiet Venus. Martial. Ferulæ dormiant.* — ¶ Also, to be unconcerned, careless. *Terent. and Cæc. in Cic. Ep.* — ¶ *Dormibo for dormiam. Plaut.*

**DŌRMĪTĀTŌR** (dormito), ōris, m. a 3 sleeper, dreamer. — ¶ Also, a thief. *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.*

**DŌRMĪTĪŌ** (dormio), ōnis, f. a sleeping. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, death. *Tertull.*

**DŌRMĪTŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to wish to sleep, be sleepy, vvorázω. *Cic. and Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to sleep. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur. to dream, be sluggish, idle, negligent, careless, listless, off one's guard. Plaut., Cic. and Horat.* — Also, to be stupid, to be a fool. *Plaut. Dormitas.*

**DŌRMĪTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a sleeper. *3 Martial.*

**DŌRMĪTŌRIŪS** (dormitor), a, um, adj. 2 that pertains to, or serves for, sleep. *Plin. Ep. cubiculum, a bed-chamber. So, absolutely, Dormitorium, se. cubiculum. Plin.*

**DŌRŌN** (δῶρον), i, n. same as *Donum. Plin. 35, 49.* — ¶ Also, same as *Palmas, a hand-breadth. Plin.*

**DŌRSŪĀLĪS** (dorsum), e, adj. being on 3 the back. *Apul.*

**DŌRSUARIŪS**. See *Dossuarius.*

**DŌRSUM** (perhaps from deorsum), i, n. rarely *DŌRSŪS*, i, m. the whole back part of the body; the back of a man or beast, vōros. *Horat. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, a surface, superficies, particularly a rising surface, an eminence. *Cæs. jugi. Liv. montis, the ridge. Avien. maris, surface. Plin. Ep. saxum, a promontory, ridge of rocks.*

**DŌRSŪŌSŪS** (dorsus), a, um, adj. full of eminences, ridges. *Solin.*

**DŌRŪS** (Δῶρυς), a, um, adj. same as *Doricus. Propert.*

**DŌRŪCNIUM** (δορῦκνιον), ii, n. a poison-

ous plant, a species of trycinus τ στυγῆ nos. *Plin.*

**DŌRŪLĒUM**, or **DŌRŪLĒUM**, i, n. a city of Phrygia. *Cic.* — Hence, *Dorylenses, the inhabitants of Dorylæum. Cic.*

**DŌRŪPHŌRŪS** (δορυφόρος), i, m. a spear or lance-bearer; a statue of Polyclethus is called so. *Cic. Brut. 86.*

**DŌS** (δῶς), dōtis, f. a gift. — Hence, a marriage-portion, dowry; money, goods, or lands given with a wife in marriage, προίξ. *Cic. Filiarum dotes. Sueton. Dōtis tabellæ, marriage-contract. Cic. Dotem or doti dicere. Pandect. Dicere in dotem, to name, or assign a portion.* — Hence, *Cic. Dos verborum.* — ¶ Also, a property, endowment, nature, advantage, quality, of mind or body. *Ovid. Dotes ingenii. Plin. Ep. naturæ fortunæque Plin. margaritarum.*

**DŌSSŪARIŪS** (for dorsuarius, from dor-3 sum), a, um, adj. used to carry loads on the back. *Varr. Jumenta dossuaria, beasts of burden.*

**DŌTĀLĪS** (dos), e, adj. of or belonging to a dowry, dotal. *Cic. prædium.*

**DŌTĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *doto.* — ¶ *Adj. endowed, gifted, provided. Plin. Vite dotata ulmus, joined, married. Ovid. Chione dotatissima forma.*

**DŌTŌ** (dos), as, a. 1. to endow, give a dowry, ἐκποικίζω. *Sueton. filiam.*

**DRACĒNA** (δράκαινα), æ, f. a female 3 dragon. *Prisc.*

**DRĀCHMĀ** (δραχμή), æ, f. a drachm, a Grecian coin, equal to a Roman denarius. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a weight consisting of the eighth part of an ounce. *Plin.* — ¶ *Drachma for drachma. Plaut. Trinum. 2, 4, 23.*

**DRACŌ** (δράκων), ōnis, m. a dragon, sort of large serpent. *Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, sometimes called *Serpens* or *Anguis. Cic.* — ¶ Also, a vessel shaped like a serpent. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, an old vine-branch. *Plin.* — ¶ *Plin. marinus, according to Bloch, Trachinus Draco, L. a fish, the weever.* — ¶ Also, the ensign of the Roman cohort *Veget.* — ¶ *Genit. Dracontis in Acc.*

**DRACŌNARIŪS** (draco), ii, m. the bearer 2 of the ensign to the cohort. *Veget.*

**DRACŌNĪGĒNA** (draco & gigno), æ, 3 dragon-born. *Ovid. urbs, h. e. Thebes, built by Cadmus and the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth which he had sowed in the earth.*

**DRACŌNTARIUM** (draco), ii, n. a sort 3 of garlands or wreaths. *Tertull.*

**DRACŌNTĪA** (δρακοντία), æ, **DRACŌNTĪTES**, æ, f. a precious stone, said to be taken out of the brain of a dragon whilst alive. *Plin.*

**DRACŌNTĪAS** (unc.), æ, m. a kind of wheat. *Plin.*

**DRACŌNTĪŌS** (unc.), sc. vitis, a kind of vine. *Column. and Plin.*

**DRACŌNTYUM** (δρακοντύον), ii, n. dragon-wort. *Plin. (Arum dracunculus, L.); also called Dracontea. Apul.*

**DRACŪNCŪLŪS** (dimin. of draco), i, m. a small dragon or serpent. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also, a fish. *Plin. 32, 53.* — ¶ Also, an herb (*Artemisia dracunculus, L.*) *Plin.*

**DRĀGĀNTUM** (τραγακάνθη), i, n. gum-tragacanth. *Veget.*

**DRĀMĀ** (δράμα), ātis, n. a drama, dramatic poem. *Æson.* — Also, the representation of a play. — Hence, *Dramaticus, a, um, adj. dramatic. Diomed.*

**DRĀNGĒ**, ārum, m. a people of Persia, near Caramania. *Curt.* — Their country is called *Drangiana* or *Drangiane.*

**DRĀPĒTA** (δραπέτρα), æ, m. a fugitive, 3 runaway slave. *Plaut.*

**DRAUCŪS** (δράω), i, m. δ κιναιδος, qui 3 alios conficit. *Martial.*

**DRENSŌ** (unc.), as, n. 1. expresses the 3 voice of swans. *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

**DREPĀNIS** (δρεπανίς), is, f. a kind of swallow. *Plin. (Hirundo apus, L.)*

**DREPĀNUM**, i, n. a town of Sicily. — Hence, *Drepanitanus, a, um, adj. of Drepanum. Cic.*

**DRĪMŪPHĀGĪA** (δριμυφαγία), æ, f. an eating of acrimonious food. *Cæc. Aurel.*

**DRĪNDĪŌ** (unc.), is, n. 4. a verb express- 3 ing the voice of a weasel. *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

**DRÖMAS** (δρῶμας), ädis, m. *running*. Liv. Camelus dromas, a *dromedary*.  
**DRÖMEDARIÖS** (δρῶμας), ii, m. same as *Dromas*. Hieronym.  
**DRÖMÖ**, or **DRÖMÖN** (δρῶμων), önis, m. a *runner*. — A sort of *lobster* is called so. Plin. — Also, a kind of *swift-sailing vessels*, a cutter, yacht. Cod. Just.  
**DRÖMÖS**, or **DRÖMÖS** (δρῶμος), i, m. a *2 running*; a course, ground for running. Inscript. — Hence, a plain near Sparta is called so, where boys used to practise running. Liv.  
**DRÖPAX** (δρῶπαξ), äcis, m. a *medicine* or *3 ointment*, to take away hair. Mortal.  
**DRÖENTIA**, æ, m. a river of Gallia Narbonensis, which coopties itself into the Rhone, now *Drance*. Liv.  
**DRÖIAS** (δρῶιας), ädis, f. a woman among the *Druids*. Vopisc.  
**DRÖIDÆ** (δρῶιδαι), ärum, and **DRÖIDÆS**, um, m. the *Druids*, priests of Britain and Gaul. Cæs.  
**DRÖNGÖS** (unc.), i, m. a *body* of soldiers. 3 Vopisc.  
**DRÖPPÖS**, or **DRÖPPÖS** (δρῶππῆς), a, um, adj. *ripe*. Plin. Drupa oliva.  
**DRÖSIANÖS**, and **DRÖSINÖS** (Drusus), 2 a, um, adj. relating to *Drusus*. Tacit. and Sucton. fossa, a canal which formed a communication between the old and new *Yssel*, made by *Drusus Germanicus*.  
**DRÖADES**, um. See *Dryas*.  
**DRÖANTIDES** (δρῶαντίδης), æ, m. the son of *Dryas*, h. e. *Lycurgus*, king of *Thrace*. Ovid.  
**DRÖAS** (δρῶας), ädis, f. a *Dryad*, or nymph of a wood. Ovid. — *Dryasin* for *Dryadibus*. Propert.  
**DRÖYTIS** (δρῶυτίς), idis, f. a gem unknown to us. Plin. 37, 73. ed. Hard. — More ancient Edd. read *Dryites*.  
**DRÖOPS**, öpis, m. a *Dryopian*. — The *Dryopes* were a people of *Epirus*.  
**DRÖÖPHÖNÖN** (δρῶόφονον), i, n. an herb like oak-fern. Plin.  
**DRÖÖPTERIS** (δρῶόπτερίς), idis, f. an herb like oak-fern, or petty fern. Plin.  
**DRÖÖS HYPHEAR** (δρῶός ὑφέαρ), a kind of *mistletoe*. Plin.  
**DRÖPETES**, same as *Drupæ* (f. pl.).  
**DUA**. See *Duo*.  
**DÜALIS** (duo), e, adj. containing two. 2 Quintil. numerus, the dual number.  
**DÜBIE** (dubius), adverb, doubtfully, dubiously, ἀμφιβόλως. Cic. Non dubie, or, Liv. Haud dubie, undoubtedly, assuredly, positively, to be depended upon. Sometimes it may be rendered all agree that, &c.  
**DÜBIETAS** (dubius), ätis, f. *doubt*, uncertainty. Ammian.  
**DÜBIÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. doubtful, dubious, uncertain, ἀπορος. Gell.  
**DÜBITABILIS** (dubito), e, adj. *doubtable*, admitting of *doubt*, doubtful. Ovid. — ¶ Also, *doubting*. Prudent.  
**DÜBITANTER** (dubitans), adv. *doubtingly*, with *doubt*, uncertainty or hesitation. Cic.  
**DÜBITATIM** (dubitatus), adv. same as *3 Dubie*. Sisen.  
**DÜBITATIÖ** (dubito), önis, f. a *doubting*; *doubt*, uncertainty, hesitation, irresolution, ἀπορία. Cic. Res habet dubitationem. Id. Sine ulla dubitatione. — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, διαδόρησις, when an orator pretends not to be able to find expressive words, not to know where to begin, where to stop, &c. Auct. ad Herenn. 429. — Examples are to be found in Cic. Rosc. Amer. 11. Orat. iii 56.  
**DÜBITATIVÖ** (dubitativus), adv. *doubt-3 ingly*, with *doubt*, hesitation. Tertull.  
**DÜBITATIVÖS** (dubito), a, um, adj. *doubt-3 ful*. Tertull. — ¶ Also, expressing or denoting *doubt*, uncertainty. Priscian.  
**DÜBITÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a *doubter*. 3 Tertull.  
**DÜBITÖ** (probably from the primit. dubo, ere, not in use), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to *doubt*, be in *doubt*, be uncertain, ἀπορέω. Cic. de re. Id. aliquid. — Hence, Ovid. Dubitor, they are in doubt concerning me. So, Id. Parens dubitatur, Virg. Hæc haud dubitanda, Cic. Si quod illorum dubitabitur. — It is also followed by *ao*, *Nep.*; also, by other particles; also, by an acc. with an infinit. *Nep.* Non dubito, fore plerosque; by *quin*, when not to

*doubt*, or to *doubt* in a question, precedes it. Cic. Non dubitabat, quin, &c.; also, by *quin non*, when the words following contain a negation. Id. Non dubito may also be rendered *I know for certain, I am sure*. Id. Non dubito, quid, &c. — ¶ Also, to *hesitate*, scruple, with an infinit. following. Cic. Non dubitavit exstruere. — Also, with *quin* following. Id. Non dubitasse, quin ederet. — ¶ Also, to *consider*, reflect upon, discuss, examine. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, to *hesitate*, waver, delay, defer. Plaut. and Curt. — ¶ Also, to *fear*, be afraid. Stat. — ¶ Dubitantia lumina, h. e. *dying eyes*.  
**DÜBÖS** (duo), a, um, *doubting*, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, hesitating, wavering, ἀμφιβόλος, ἐνδοιάσιμος. Cic. Dubium facere. — Also, with a genit. Hirt. animi. Liv. sententiæ. — ¶ Also, uncertain, doubtful, h. e. any thing which is doubted. Cæs. victoria. Terent. fortuna. Liv. fluctus, dangerous. Plin. dies, not clear, gloomy. Virg. cælum, cloudy, overcast. Terent. cæna, where the multitude of dishes renders a choice difficult. Liv. Dubia res, trouble, adversity, distress, difficulty, peril. Cic. Non est dubium, quin, &c., there is no doubt but that, &c. Terent. and Cic. quin non, that not. Liv. Haud dubio, as it was not doubtful, or, without doubt. — Hence, subst. Dubium, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation. Cic. In dubium vocare or revocare, to *doubt*, question. Cæs. In dubium devocare, to put in danger. Terent. In dubio est animus, in *doubt*, in a state of uncertainty. Cic. Fides tua venit mihi in dubium. Id. Sine dubio, or, Liv. Procul dubio, without doubt, beyond a doubt, doubtless. — Dubium, adv. uncertain. Ovid. Quo postquam, dubium, plus an sceleratus, Orestes venerat, I know not whether. — ¶ Also, being in a critical, dangerous situation. Ovid. Dubia pinus, h. e. *navis*. Valer. Flacc. caput. Ovid. Dubius vitæ.  
**DÜCALIS** (dux), e, adj. h. e. ad *ducem* 3 seu imperatorem pertinens. Vopisc.  
**DÜCALITER** (dualis), adv. h. e. *ducis* 3 more. Sidon. Ducaliter antecessurus. Id. Ducalium.  
**DÜCÄTIÖ** (duco), önis, f. same as *Ductio*. Tertull.  
**DÜCÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. same as *Dux*. 3 Tertull.  
**DÜCÄTRIX** (ducator), icis, f. a *female* 3 leader. Apul.  
**DÜCÄTÖS** (duco), us, m. the office or command of a general, generalship, command, ἡγεμονία. Sueton. Ducatus ludere, to play commander, leader, &c.  
**DÜCÄNÄRIÖS** (ducenti), a, um, adj. containing two hundred, of two hundred, διακοσιοστός. Plin. — ¶ Also, commanding two hundred or two centuries. Veget. — ¶ Sueton. iudex, possessing or being rated at two hundred thousand sesterces. — ¶ Sueton. procurator, receiving a salary of two hundred thousand sesterces.  
**DÜCÄNĪ** (distribut. of ducenti), æ, a, adj. 2 two hundred each, two hundred, διακοσιοί. Liv. and Plin.  
**DÜCÄNTESIMÖS** (ducenti), a, um, adj. the two hundredth, διακοσιοστός. Sueton. Ducentesima, sc. pars, one half per cent.  
**DÜCÄNTĪ** (duo & centum), æ, a, adj. two hundred, διακοσιοί. Cic.  
**DÜCÄNTYĒS** (ducenti), adv. two hundred times, διακοσιάκις. Cic.  
**DÜCÖ** (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead, conduct, ἡγεύμαι, ἄγω. Terent. aliquein ad aliquein. Cic. aliquein in carcerem, or, Liv. in vincula, to prison. Nepos. ad mortem, to execution. — Ducere is also put absolutely for *ducere* in vincula. Cic. Ferr. 2, 12. Also, for *ducere* ad mortem. Suct. A calvo ad calvum duci imperavit. — Also, of inanimate things. Virg. Quo via ducit? lead. — Figur. Id. Aliquem per omnia ducere, to tell at length, relate the particulars, describe minutely, give an account of every thing. — Hence, to lead, command. Cic. exercitum. — Also, absolutely, Liv. 22, 18, h. e. to march. — So, also, Cic. ordinem, to be a captain. Cæs. primum pilum. — Hence, Cic. familiam, to be the head of a family. Quintil. classem, to be the head of a class. Cic. funus alicui, (properly of those who

are at the head of a funeral procession), to attend a funeral, to lead or make in honor of, to discharge the last duties to any one. So, also, Plin. exsequias. Ovid. cineri materno pompam. Horat. choros, to dance. — Ducere se, to betake himself, depart, go. Plaut. ad regem. Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep. a Gadibus, h. e. aufugere, to withdraw, flee. — Ducere uxorem, to marry. Cic. alicuius filiam. Also, Cæs. in matrimonium. Also, Terent. and Cic. Ducere aliquam, to marry. Also, Plaut. and Terent. Uxorem ducere domum, to marry a wife. — Also, to lead by the nose, make sport of one, ridicule. Terent. and Prop. — Also, to carry off, carry away. Ovid. Duxit sua præmia victor. Cels. Ducere alvum, to apply a clyster. — Also, to lead or bring towards one, bring forward. Virg. Duc nigras pecudes. — Figur. Tibull. Ducere soporem, to make, produce, cause. — Also, to draw after one's self, drag, trail. Virg. Sidera crinem ducunt. — Also, to take or carry along, to take along with one's self. Nep. uxorem in convivium. Id. aliquein secum ex Ionia. — ¶ Also, to draw, ἔλκω, ἐρῶ. — Hence, to draw towards one's self, to draw, attract. Prop. Magnes ducit ferrum. Ovid. remos, h. e. to row. — Hence, to assume, acquire, get, derive, receive. Virg. colorem, to get a color. Ovid. formam. Colvno. cicatricem. Ovid. rimam. — Also, to attract, delight, amuse, entertain. Cic. Fabellarum audicione ducuntur. Lucan. Quos ipsa pericula ducunt. Prop. Ducit uterque color, attracts, captivates. — Also, to mislead, seduce. Cic. Errore duci. — Also, to lead, induce, influence. Id. Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio. Nep. Caritate patriæ ductus. — Also, to draw in, to inhale. Varr. spiritum naribus. Cic. aerem spiritu. Ovid. frigus ab umbra. — Hence, to drink in large draughts, to quaff. Horat. pocula Lesbii. Id. nectaris succos. — Also, to draw forth, to draw. Ovid. ferrum vagina. Cic. sortes. Id. aliquid or aliquein sorte. — Also, to draw out in length, to draw, raise, build, make, form. Id. parietem. Cæs. fossam. Virg. muros. Plin. lineam. Ovid. lanas, to spin. — Figur. Id. carmina, versus, to make, write, compose. Virg. ocreas argento, form. Plin. aliquein ex ære, to take his likeness in brass. Vitruv. Lateres ducere, to form bricks. Virg. Vivos ducunt de marmore vultus. — Figur. to protract. Cic. bellum. Id. and Nep. tempus. Cæs. aliquein, to delay, to make one wait a long time. — Hence, to spend, pass. Cic. ætatem in literis. Prop. noctem. Ovid. ætatem. Virg. somnos, to sleep. Id. vitam, to live. — In a more extended signification, of actions, which are performed, as it were, by a drawing or swinging motion. Phædr. alapam alicui, to give a box on the ear. Senec. orbem, to draw a circle. Sil. ferrum per alicuius viscera. Martial. suspiria, to heave sighs. — Also, to draw, distort. Cic. and Quintil. os. — Also, figur. to draw, derive, receive from. Cic. nomen ex re. Id. principium ab aliquo. Horat. originem ab aliquo. — Hence, to commence, begin. Cic. Ab eodem verbo ducitur sæpius oratio. — ¶ Also, to calculate, compute, reckon. Cic. Nonaginta medinnum millia duximus. Id. Fenus quaternis centesimis ducere. — Hence, figur. to number among, esteem, hold, deem, think, consider, account. Cæs. aliquein in hostium numero. Cic. aliquid in malis. Id. aliquid parvi. Id. pluris. Id. pro nihilo. Nep. laudi. Cic. aliquein despiciatui, despise. Plin. in aliquein gloria, to covet it gloriously. Nep. aliquein victorem. — Also, with *essc*. Cic. quem victorem. — Also, with *essc*. Cic. Qui se regem esse ducebat. Id. Illa ficta esse ducimus. — Duci is frequently used to express the current or general opinion, to be considered as, but not, as some think, synonymous with *essc*. Nep. — Rationein ducere, to regard, pay attention to, provide for, take care of. Cic. salutis suæ. Id. officii. Id. Suam rationem ducere, to take care of one's own advantage. — Duce instead of *duc*. Plaut. — Duxti for duxisti. Prop. DÜCÄBILITAS (ducto), ätis, f. aptness 3 to be duped. Accius.



**DŪCTARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adject.* that is drawn. *Vitruv.* funis, a rope running in pulleys.

**DŪCTILĪS** (duco), e, *adject.* that can be drawn, ductile, flexible, pliant. *Plin.* æs, that can easily be beaten or hammered out into thin plates. — ¶ Also, that is drawn, conducted, or conveyed. *Martial.* flumen.

**DŪCTĪM** (ductus), *adverb.* as it were by drawing, by little and little, leisurely. *Colan.* and *Plaat.*

**DŪCTYŌ** (duco), ōnis, f. a drawing, conducting. *Vitruv.* aquarum, aqueducts. *Cels.* alvi, h. e. the application of a clyster. — Also, a leading or carrying away. *Pandect.*

**DŪCTYTŌ** (frequentat. of duco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lead quickly away. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to marry. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to cheat. *Plaut.*

**DŪCTŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lead, conduct, take along with himself. *Terent.* to take along and keep, or to marry. — ¶ Also, to make spurt of one, deride, mock. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to esteem or account. *Plaut.* pro nihilo. — ¶ Also, to lead or command. *Sallust.*

**DŪCTŌR** (duco), ōris, m. a leader, commander, captain, general, ἡγεμῶν, στρατηγός.

**DŪCTŌS** (Id.), us, m. a leading, conducting, ἀγωγή. *Cic.* aquarum. — Also, a draught, shape, form, or figure. *Id.* oris, the expression of the countenance. *Quintil.* litterarum, forms, figures. — Also, a line, row. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a leading, command. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, same as *Circumductio*. *Quintil.*

**DUCTŪS**, a, um. See *Daco*.

**DŪDUM** (dū & dum), *adverb.* but lately, just now, not long since, πάλαι. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — ¶ Also, long, for some time, long since. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* Dudum veritus sum, ne, &c. I have been for some time apprehensive, lest, &c. *Cic.* Dudum circumdodo. *Plaut.* Haud dudum, not long ago. *Id.* Non dudum ante lucem, a little before day-light. *Virg.* Jam dudum mens agitat mihi. *Horat.* Jam dudum ausulto. — ¶ Also, before. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, immediately, instantly, soon, now. *Virg.*

**DŪELĪĀ** (perhaps from *dūe* & *sextulæ*), æ, 3 f. the third part of an ounce. *Rhem. Fan.*

**DŪELLĀTOR** (duellum), ōris, m. same as *Bellator*. *Plaut.*

**DŪELLĪCŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adject.* same as *Bellens*. *Plaut.*

**DŪELLĪS** m. same as *Hastis*. *3 Arnob.*

**DŪELLŌNĀ**, æ, f. instead of *Bellona*. *Varr.*

**DŪELLUM**, i, n. same as *Bellum*. *Plaut.* 3 and *Horat.*

**DŪELLŪS**, a, um, *adject.* same as *Bellus*. *Titim.*

**DŪILLĪS**, or **DŪILĪS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. — *C.* Duillius was the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, 231 A. C. In commemoration of this victory a column was erected at Rome; a part of its inscription still exists.

**DŪIM**, is, it. See *Do*, as. 3

**DŪITĀE** (duo), ārum, m. heretics believing 3 in two Gods. *Prudent.*

**DŪYTAS** (Id.), ātis, f. a number of two things, the number two. *Pandect.*

**DŪYTŌR**, *imperat. pass.* of *do*, instead of 3 dator. *Plin.* 21, 5. *Ed. Hard.*

**DŪLCACIDŪS** (dulcis & acidus), a, um, 3 *adject.* having a compound taste of sweet and sour. *Seren.* *Sannonic.*

**DŪLCĀTOR** (dulco), ōris, m. a sweetener. *3 Pandin.* *Nolan.*

**DŪLCE** (dulcis), *adverb.* sweetly, pleasantly, 3 charmingly, delightfully. *Horat.* — *Dulcius*, dulcissimi ne. See *Dulciter*.

**DŪLCEŪS** (Id.), īnis, f. sweetness, sweet taste. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness. *Cic.*

**DŪLCESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become sweet. 2 *Cic.*

**DŪLCIĀ** (Id.), ōrum, n. sweetmeats, dulcet 3 cakes. *Lamprid.*

**DŪLCIĀRIŪS** (dulcia), a, um, *adject.* making or selling sweet cakes. *Apul.* Pistor dulciarius, or, absolutely, *Lamprid.* Dulciarius, a pastry cook, confectioner.

**DŪLCICŪLŪS** (dimin. of dulcis), a, um, 1 somewhat sweet, sweet. *Cic.*

**DŪLCIFER** (dulcis & fero), a, um, *adject.* 3 sweet. *Plaut.*

**DŪLCILOQUŪS** (dulce & loquor), a, um, 3 *adject.* sweetly or pleasantly talking. *Aason.*

**DŪLCIMŌDŪS** (dulcis & modus), a, um, 3 *adject.* sweetly sounding. *Prudent.*

**DŪLCIŪS** (dulcis), is, n. 4. to be sweet. *Incret.*

**DŪLCIŪLĀ** (Id.), ōrum, n. same as *Dulcia*. *Apul.*

**DŪLCIŪRELŌQUŪS**, i, m. h. e. dulci 3 ore loquens. — *Nestor* is so called. *Næv.* ap. *Gell.*

**DŪLCIŪS** (from the obsolete word *delicis*), e, *adject.* sweet, γλυκὺς, γλυκερός. *Hirt.* and *Ovid.* aqua (opposed to salt-water). *Horat.* olivum, fresh, not yet rancid. — *Subst.* Dulce, something sweet, a sweet drink, &c. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, sweet, pleasant, delightful, dear. *Cic.* nomen, orator. *Id.* Nihil dulcius. *Id.* Dulcissime frater.

**DŪLCIŪSŌNŪS** (dulcis & sonus), a, um, 3 *adject.* sweetly sounding, harmonious, melodious. *Sidon.*

**DŪLCIŪTĀS** (dulcis), ātis, f. same as *Dulcedo*. *3 Cic.* *Acc.*

**DŪLCIŪTER** (dulce), *adverb.* sweet, pleasant. *Cic.* Dulciter. *Prop.* Dulcius. *Cic.* Dulcissime.

**DŪLCIŪTŪDŌ** (dulcis), īnis, f. same as 1 *Dulcedo*. *Cic.*

**DŪLCŪS** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 sweeten. *Sidon.*

**DŪLCŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Dulcedo*. 3 *Tertull.*

**DŪLCŪRŌS** (dulcor), as, a. 1. to sweeten. 3 *Hieronym.*

**DŪLCĪĒ** (δουλικῶς), *adverb.* in the manner of 3 a slave. *Plaut.*

**DŪLICHĪUM**, ii, n. an island of the Ionian sea, near *Ætolia*, belonging to *Ulysses*. *Virg.* — It is also called *Dulichia*. *Prop.* — Hence, *Dulichius*, a, um, *adject.* relating to *Dulichium* or *Ulysses*. *Virg.* rates. *Ovid.* dux, h. e. *Ulysses*.

**DŪM**; *conj.* and *adverb.* whilst, whilst that, with an *indicat.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, so long as, as long as, with an *indicat.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, until, with a *subjunct.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, with an *indicat.* *Terent.* and *Liv.* — Frequently *tam diu* is redundantly put before it. *Cic.* — *Tantisper* is also put before it. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, if, provided that. — *Dum modo* or *dummodo*, if, but, provided so that with a *subjunct.* *Cic.* *Dummodo sit*, &c. — So, also, *dum modo ne*, with a *subjunct.* following. — *Dum* with a *subjunct.* is frequently put instead of *dummodo*. *Terent.* and *Sallust*; also, *Cic.* ad *Div.* vii. 9, 3. — So, also, *dum ne*, if not. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ It is also affixed to some words, particularly to *non*, *nullus*, *hand*, *vix*, and signifies yet. — So, also, *Liv.* *Necdum*, or, *Cic.* *nequedum*, h. e. et *nondum*. *Cic.* *frugm.* *Neque dum satis*, not yet enough. *Liv.* *Nullusdum*, *nulladum*, &c., not yet any. *Cic.* *Vixdum*, *hardly*, or *hardly yet*. *Liv.* and *Cic.* *Nihildum*, as yet nothing, or not yet any thing. — It is also put immediately after an *imperat.* *nov.* *prny.* *Cic.* *Agedum*. *Liv.* *Agite dum*. *Terent.* *Ades dum*. *Cic.* *Itera dum*. *Terent.* *Dic dum*. *Id.* *Facito dum*. — So, also, *Id.* *Ehodum*. — It is likewise put after *qui*, h. e. *how*, *why*? *Id.* *Qui dum? how so?* — Also, after *primum*, *Plaut.*, and, in this case, may sometimes be rendered *then*.

**DŪMĒTUM** (dumus), i, n. a place set thick with bushes or brambles; a brake, thicket, ἀκανθών. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Stoicorum dumeta*, h. e. intricacies, perplexities, thorny speculations or distinctions.

**DŪMICŪLĀ** (dumus & colo), æ, m. and f. 3 living in a place set thick with briars. *Avien.*

**DŪMŌDŌ**. See *Dum*.

**DŪMŌSŪS** (dumus), a, um, *adject.* full of 2 bushes, brambles, or briars, bushy, braky, bosky, thorny. *Virg.*

**DŪMŪTĀXĀT**, or **DŪNTĀXĀT** (dum & taxo), *adverb.* only, alone, μόνον. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, at least. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, in a manner, so far. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, if only, if but. *Cic.*

**DŪMŪS** (perhaps from *δρυσός*), i, m. a bush; a brier, thorn, bramble; any thorny, rough shrub, βάρος, ἀκανθα. *Cic.*

**DŪŌ** (δύο or δύο), æ, o, two. — Also, the two, both. *Cic.* *Sezt.* 15, and *Nepos.* — ¶ *Duum* for *duorum*. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* and *Lentul.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* — *Dua* for *duo*. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Hence. *Vitruv.* *Duapondo*.

**DŪŌDECENNĪS** (duodecim & annus), e, 3 *adject.* of twelve years, twelve years old, δωδεκαετής. *Sulpic.* *Scver.*

**DŪŌDECĪES** (duo & decies), *adverb.* twelve times, δωδεκάκις. *Liv.*

**DŪŌDECĪM** (duo & decem), twelve, δωδεκα. *Cic.* — Also, duodecim for duodecim tabulæ legum. *Id.*

**DŪŌDECĪMŪS** (duodecim), a, um, *adject.* the twelfth, δωδεκάκις. *Cæs.*

**DŪŌDENĀRIŪS** (duodeni), a, um, *adject.* of 3 twelve, containing twelve. *Varr.*

**DŪŌDENĪ** (duodecim), æ, a, *adject.* twelve by twelve. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, twelve. *Virg.* and *Cæs.*

**DŪŌDENNIS**, contracted from *duodeccenis* *Sulp.* *Sec.*

**DŪŌDENŌNĀGĪNTĀ**, eighty-eight. 2 *Plin.*

**DŪŌDECĪTŌGĪNTĀ**, seventy-eight. 2 *Plin.*

**DŪŌDEQUADRĀGĒNI** (duodequadraginta), æ, a, *adject.* thirty-eight. *Plin.*

**DŪŌDEQUADRĀGĒSĪMŪS** (Id.), a, um, 2 *adject.* the eight-and-thirtieth. *Liv.*

**DŪŌDEQUADRĀGĒNTĀ**, thirty-eight. *Cic.*

**DŪŌDEQUĪNQUĀGĒNI** (duodequingenta), æ, a, forty-eight. *Plin.*

**DŪŌDEQUĪNQUĀGĒSĪMŪS** (Id.), æ, um, 2 *adject.* the forty-eighth. *Cic.*

**DŪŌDEQUĪNQUĀGĒNTĀ**, forty-eight 2 *Colum.*

**DŪŌDESEXĀGĒSĪMŪS** (duodesexaginta), 2 a, um, *adject.* the fifty-eighth. *Vellei.*

**DŪŌDESEXĀGĒNTĀ**, fifty-eight. *Plin.*

**DŪŌDETRĪCĒSĪMŪS** (duodetriginta), a, 3 um, *adject.* the twenty-eighth. *Varr.*

**DŪŌDETRĪCĒS**, *adverb.* twenty-eight times. 1 *Cic.* *Verr.* 73. Other *Ed.* read his *etricies*.

**DŪŌDETRĪGĒNTĀ**, twenty-eight. 2 *Anson.*

**DŪŌDEVICĒNI** (duodeviginti), æ, a, *adject.* 2 eighteen. *Liv.*

**DŪŌDEVĪCESĪMŪS**, and **DŪŌDEVĪGESĪMŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adject.* the eighteenth. *Plin.*

**DŪŌDEVĪGĒNTĪ**, eighteen. *Cic.*

**DŪŌDEVĪCESĪMĀNĪ** (duoetvicesimus), 2 *orum*, m. the soldiers of the twenty-second legion. *Tacit.*

**DŪŌDEVĪCESĪMŪS**, a, um, *adject.* the 2 twenty-second. *Fmbius Pictor* ap. *Gell.*

**DŪŌMĪLLESĪMŪS**, or **DŪŌ MĪLLESĪMŪS**, a, um, *adject.* the two-thousandth. *Pandect.*

**DŪŌVĪR** for *dumvir*. *Inscript.*

**DŪPLĀRĪS** (duplus), e, *adject.* twice as 3 much, double, διπλός. *Microb.* numerus. *Veget.* milites, soldiers receiving double pay, or double allowance, as a reward for having distinguished themselves.

**DŪPLĀRIŪS** (Id.) a, um, *adject.* same as *Duplarius*. *Inscript.*

**DŪPLĀTYŌ** (duplo), ōnis, f. same as *Duplicatio*. *Pandect.* *Ed.* *Torr.*

**DŪPLĒX** (duo & plico), icis, *adject.* double, twofold, διπλός. *Cic.* *cursum*. *Liv.* *strumentum*, a double ration. — Also, with *quam* following, h. e. twice as much as. *Colum.* *Duplicia* *feramenta* *quam* *numerus* *exigit*. — Hence, *subst.* *Duplex*, double, twice as much. *Liv.* *Duplex* *centurion* (*dedit*). — Also, double, h. e. compounded *Cic.* *Animis nihil est duplex*. — Also, double, consisting of two parts. *Ovid.* and *Suct* *tabellæ*. *Næv.* *aniculum*, a double jacket *Quintil.* *leges*, consisting of two parts *Quintil.* *judicium*, h. e. consisting of two boards of judges. *Horat.* *pannus*, double, h. e. thick. — Also, both. *Virg.* *palma* — Also, thick, broad, large, coarse. *Horat.* *ficus*, large. *Cato.* *clavus*, a hobnail. *Nepos.* *aniculum*, coarse. — *Figur.* false, deceitful, double-tongued. *Horat.*, *Catul.* and *Ovid.*

**DŪPLICĀRIŪS** (duplex), a, um, *adject.* 2 *Liv.* miles, who receives double rations.

**DŪPLICĀTYŌ** (duplico), ōnis, f. a double 2 thing, διπλασιασμός. *Senec.*

**DŪPLICĀTŌ** (duplicatus), *adverb.* twice as 2 much. *Plin.*

**DŪPLICĀTOR** (duplico), ōris, m. a double 3 bler. *Sidon.*

**DŪPLICĪTĀS** (duplex), ātis, f. a doubling, 3 double number. *Lactant.* aurium.

**DŪPLICĪTER** (Id.), *adverb.* doubly, for two causes, on two accounts, διτρός. *Cic.*

**DŪPLICŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to double, διπλῶ. *Cic.* *numerus*. — *Dr*

plicare verba, to repeat. Cic. — Also, to compound. Liv. — ¶ Also, to increase, enlarge. Ovid. flumen. Cic. gloriam. — ¶ Also, to bow, bend, enroe. Virg. and Ovid.

DŪPLĪS (duplus), ōnis, m. the double of 1 any thing, τὸ δῦπλοῦν. Plin.

DŪPLĒ (Id.), as, a. 1. to double. 3 Pandect. DUPLŌMA, for Diploma. Pandect.

DŪPLŪS (δῦπλός, δῦπλοῦς), a, um, double, twice as much, twice as large, δῦπλοῦς. Cic. pars, intervalla. — Hence, subst. Duplum, the double, as much more. Id. Pœnain dupli subire, or, in duplum ire, to pay a double fine. Duplo (ablat.), double, twice as much again. Plin. major, twice as large. — Dupla, se. pecunia, a doubling of the purchase-money. Varr.

DŪPŌNDĪARIŪS (dupondius), or DĪPŌN-2 DIARIŪS, a, um, adj. amounting to two asses. Petron. dominus, h. e. worth two asses, worthless. Plin. Dupondiarus, se. nummus, h. e. two asses. Colum. orbiculatus, h. e. equal in diameter to a coin of two asses.

DŪPŌNDIŪS (duo & pondo), or DĪPŌN-2 DIŪS, a, um, adj. amounting to two asses. Hence, Dupondius, se. nummus, a coin of the value of two asses. — ¶ Also, amounting to two units or integers. Hence, Colum. Dupondius, two feet.

DŪRĀBILIS (duro), e, adj. durable, enduring long, of long continuance, lasting, διαρκής. Ovid.

DŪRĀBILĪTĀS (durabilis), ātis, f. durability, lastingness. Pallad.

DŪRĀCINŪS (durus) a, um, adj. somewhat what hard, having a hard or rough skin. Suet. uva. Plin. persica, (the best sort of peaches, perhaps our nectarine).

DŪRĀMĒN (duro), īnis, n. hardness, firmness, constancy, durities. Lucret. aquarum, hardening, congealing, h. e. ice. — ¶ Also, a hardened or ligneous vine-branch. Colum.

DŪRĀMENTŪM (Id.), i, n. firmness, consistency. Senec. — ¶ Also, a lignous vine-branch. Colum.

DŪRĀTEŪS (δουράτεος), a, um, adj. wood-3 en, of wood. Lucret.

DŪRĀTŌR (duro), ōris, m. one that harden-3 eth. Pacat.

DŪRĀTRIX (durator), īeis, f. she that 2 hardeneth. Plin.

DŪRĒ (durus), adv. hard, stiffly. Ovid. Durius incedit. — ¶ Figur. harshly, roughly, unpleasantly, severely, rigorously, unfriendly, unkindly. Horat. dicere. Id. Durius fusum. Suet. Durius res cadunt. Pandect. Durius punire. Senec. Corpus durius tractandum est. Cic. Durius accipere aliquid. See, also, Duriter.

DŪRĒSCŌ (Id.), is, durui, n. to grow hard, harden, σκληρύνωμαι. Cic. Frigoribus durescit humor, freezes. Virg. Linus durescit.

DŪRĒTĀ (a Spanish word), æ, f. a wood-2 en vessel in a bath to sit and bathe in. Sueton.

DŪRICŌRDĪĀ (durus & eor), æ, f. hard-3 ness of heart, σκληροκαρδία. Tertull.

DŪRICŌRIŪS (durus & corium), a, um, 3 adj. having a hard skin, σκληρόδερμος. Maerob.

DŪRIENSIS (Durius), e, adj. relating to the river Durius. Cic. proelium, fought on the banks of the river Durius.

DŪRĪTĀS (durus), ātis, f. hardness, harsh-1 ness, roughness. Cic.

DŪRĪTER (dure), adv. hardly, not softly. 2 Vitruv. — Also, harshly, unpleasantly; or, in an uncommon acceptation. Auct. ad Herenn. Verba duriter translata. — Also, severely, rigorously, cruelly. Terent. — The comparative durius, and

the superlat. durissime, may be derived either from dure or from duriter.

DŪRĪTYĀ (durus), æ, f. hardness, σκληρότης, σκληρία. Plin. adamantina. — ¶ Also, harshness, roughness, austere taste. Plin. vini. — ¶ Also, hardness of the body or its parts. Plin. ventris. Id. Cisternæ alvo duritias facientes, obstructions. Sueton. Duritia alvi, costiveness. — ¶ Also, hardness, callousness, insensibility. Cic. — ¶ Also, an austere manner of living. Nep. — Also, severity against others, harshness, roughness. Sueton. legum, rigor. Tacit. imperii. — Hence, hardness in bearing fatigue and hardship, firmness, strength. Plin. Paneg. 82, where, however, most Edd. read durities. — ¶ Cic. in sermone, recommending an austere life. — ¶ Senec. oris, impudence.

DŪRĪTYĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as Duritia, hardness. Lucret. saxi. Cels. præcordiorum. Suet. alvi. — ¶ Also, insensibility, stupidity. Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, austerity, hardness. Cæs. and Plin.

DŪRĪTŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as Duritia. Cato.

DŪRĪŪS (δούριος), a, um, adj. of wood, 3 wooden. Aur. Vict.

DŪRĪŪS, ii, m. a river of Spain, now Duero.

DŪRĪŪSCĒLŪS (dimin. of durus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat hard, a little hard, hardish. Plin. Ep. versus, somewhat hard or uncouth.

DŪRŌ (durus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 harden, make hard, σκληρύνω. Colum. ungalas. Plin. ferrum. Horat. uvam fumo, to dry in the smoke. Cels. 1. 2. c. 14. corpus, to make costive. — ¶ Also, to inure to hardships, make hardy or strong. Cæs. — Also, to harden, obdurate, make callous, insensible. Quintil. Ad plagas durari. Albinov. Duravit animum. — ¶ Also, to bear. Virg. laborem. — ¶ As an intrans. it signifies to become hard. Virg. — Figur. to harden one's self. Tacit. usque ad cædem alicujus. — Also, to hold out, bear up, stay. Terent. Non hic quisquam durare potest. Virg. Durate. — Also, to remain, last, continue. Plin. Durant per sæcula. Ovid. Troja durante, while Troy stood. Sueton. Bullæ durant et ostenduntur, exist still.

DŪRŪS (perhaps from δούρον), a, um, adj. hard, solid, firm, not soft, σκληρός. Horat. ligones. Virg. eantes. Cels. alvus. Ovid. Durior oris equus, a hard-mouthed horse. — Hence, Durum, the ligneous parts of a vine. Colum. — Also, immovable, inflexible, stiff. Ovid. supercilium. Cic. vox. — ¶ Also, hard, harsh, sour, tart. Cato. vinum. — ¶ Also, hard, toilsome, laborious, arduous. Terent. provincia. Cæs. subvectio. Cic. Conditio durior. Hence, hard, heavy, burdensome, troublesome, disagreeable, adverse, unfortunate. Liv. tempora. Cic. Annona durior, scarcity, dearth. Terent. vita. Cic. fortuna. — ¶ Also, hardy, accustomed to fatigue and hardship. Cic. — ¶ Also, hard, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel. Cic. — Hence, substant. Dura, harsh, cruel treatment. Prop. — ¶ Also, hard, harsh, stiff, not polished, not pleasing, with regard to expression in words, paintings, statues, &c. of man. Cic. Poeta durissimus. Plin. pictor. Also with an infinit. following. Horat. componere versus. Of things, statues, &c. Cic. — Also, in general, rough, rude, unpolished, uncouth, unmannerly, coarse, awkward, stupid, dull, &c. Cic. Ne quid durum aut rusticum sit. Senec. ingenium, stupid. — ¶ Also, unsus-

ceptible, without sensibility. Cic. Durio ad hæc studia. Horat. Ingenium durum, too serious or grave. Prop. Duramentes, inflexible. — Hence, hard, rigorous, severe. Ovid. — Also, impudent, insolent, shameless. Terent. os, h. e. impudence. Cæs. Durior inventus est. — ¶ Durum, adv. Martial.

DŪSMŌSŪS, a, um, adj. same as Damosus. Liv. Andr.

DŪŪMVĪR (duo & vir), i, m. δυάδαρχος, one of the duumviri. Duumviri were two men appointed to perform jointly the duties of an office committed to them. — Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. Duumviri capitales were appointed to try persons accused of murder or manslaughter. — Liv. navales, to equip a fleet. — Id. sacrum, charged to take care of the Sibylline books. — Cic. and Cæs. Duumviri in Municipiis, the two chief magistrates in municipal towns.

DŪŪMVĪRĀLĪS (duumvir), e, adj. one 3 that has been a duumvir. Pandect.

DŪŪMVĪRĀLĪTĀS (duumviralis), ātis, f. 3 same as Duumviratus. Cod. Just.

DŪŪMVĪRĀTŪS (duumvir), us, m. the 2 office of a duumvir. Plin.

DŪX (duco), dūcis, m. and f. a leader, guide, conductor, ἀγώγος. Cic. Diis ducibus, under the guidance of the gods. Ovid. Dux lanigeri pecoris, h. e. aries. Id. Dux gregis, h. e. taurus or aries. Id. Armenti, h. e. taurus. — ¶ Particularly, a leader in war, a general, ἡγεμῶν. Cic. (opposed to imperator, a commander in-chief; it denotes a leader of a part of an army.) — Also, any military officer. Liv. — ¶ Also, a prince, king, emperor. Ovid.

DŪYĀS (δυάς), ādis, f. the number two. Ma-3 crob.

DŪYĀS, antis, m. the father of Hecuba. — Hence, Dymantis, īdis, f. Hecuba. Ovid.

DŪYĀE, es, and DŪYĀE, ārum, f. a city of 3 Achaia. — Hence, Dymæus, a, um, adj. Dymæi, the inhabitants of Dyme. Cic.

DŪYĀMĪS (δυναμῖς), is, power, plenty, 3 store. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a square number. Arnob.

DŪYĀSTĒS, and DŪYĀSTĀ (δυναστῆς), 1 æ, m. a prince, lord, ruler of a small coun-3 try. Cic.

DŪYĀCĀS (δυωδέκας), ādis, f. a number 3 of twelve, the number twelve. Tertull.

DŪYRĀCHIŪM, ii, n. now Durazzo, a city 3 of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It was anciently called Epidamnus, which name the Romans, considering it of ominous meaning, changed into Dyrrachium. — Hence, Dyrrachinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Dyrrachium. Dyrrachini, the inhabitants of Dyrrachium. Cic.

DŪYĒNTERĪĀ (δυσεντερία), æ, f. a dysent-2 ery, bloody flux. Cels.

DŪYĒNTERĪCŪS (δυσεντερικός), a, um, 2 adj. afflicted with dysentery. Plin. — Also, relating to dysentery. Pallad.

DŪYĒRŌS (δύσερος), ōtis, unfortunate in 3 love. Anson.

DŪYĒPSĪĀ (δυσπεψία), æ, f. a difficulty 3 of digestion, dyspepsy. Cato.

DŪYĒPHŌRICŪS (δυσφορικός), a, um, adj. 3 unfortunate. Jul. Firm.

DŪYĒPNĒĀ (δύσπνοια), æ, f. a difficulty of 2 breathing, hardness or shortness of breath, pursiveness, dyspnœa. Plin. — Hence, Dyspnoicus, a, um, adj. laboring under a dyspnœa. Plin.

DŪYĒRĪĀ (δυσουρία), æ, f. a suppression 3 of urine, difficulty of making water, dysuria. Cæl. Aurelianus. — Hence, Dysuricus, a, um, adj. afflicted with a dysuria. Jul. Firmic.

E.

E, or EX (ἐκ, ἐξ), prep. governing the 3 abl. out of, from, of place. Cic. Epicurei e Græcia. Liv. Elephantia ex India. Terent. Ex Andro commigravit. Id. E conspectu fugere, out of sight. — Of the material of which any

thing is made, of, out of. Cic. Pocula ex auro. Id. Vas ex una gemma. Id. Statua ex ære facta. — Of a cause, occasion, &c. on account of, by reason of, in consequence of, from. Cic. Ex quo vereor, on which account, from which.

Id. Vir ex doctrina nobilis et clarus. Id. Inimicum esse alicui ex obtractions domestica. Id. Ex lassitudine dormire. Liv. Ex virtute nobilitas. Cic. Ex perfidia irasci alicui, on account of his perfidy. Id. Omnia fiunt ex varietate cœli.

*Id.* Amicitiam ex se et propter se expectandam, on its own account, for itself. — Partitively, of, among. *Plaut.* Illi ex omnibus optime volo. *Cic.* Solon sapientissimus ex septem, et legum scriptor solus ex septem. *Id.* Unus ex meis intimis. — ¶ From, of time, since, after. *Cic.* Ex eo die, quo convocati sumus. *Id.* Ex Cal. Jan. ad hanc horam. *Id.* Ex hoc tempore. *So.* Sucton. Ex eo, and *Virg.* Ex illo, sc. tempore. *Cic.* Ex quotempore. *So.* Liv. Ex quo semel fuit ager, sc. tempore, from the time when, after that. *Id.* Ex quo in provinciam venerunt. *Tacit.* Quartus decimus annus est, ex quo, &c. since. *Cic.* Ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam. *Id.* Diem ex die expectare, day after day. — ¶ Also, from, for a. *Terent.* Nemo me se scibit, no one shall know it from me, I will not tell of it. *Cic.* Ex aliquo audire. *Ces.* Stramenta e mulis detrudere. *Cic.* Ex animo, from the heart, heartily. *Ovid.* Fugiant e corpore seta. *So.* *Cic.* Ex aliquo deponari, to inquire of. — Also, for de. *Vellei.* Aliquid ex negotio remittere. *Id.* Victoria ex Allobrogibus, over. — ¶ For sub. *Vellei.* Nihil ex persona poetae dixerunt. — ¶ For post, after, in respect of time (implying not merely subsequence or succession, but a certain connection, a transition from one state to another). *Cic.* Si hoc ex aeternis tenebris contingeret. *Terent.* Dicam: verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit. *Id.* Aliam rem ex alia cogitare. — ¶ According to, in accordance with, in conformity with, after. *Cic.* Feliciter et ex mea sententia rempublici gessimus, as I could wish. *Id.* Ex animi sententia jurare, h. e. according to your real sentiments, honestly, sincerely. *Nepos.* Ex pacto, and, *Cic.* Ex conventu, and, *Liv.* Ex composito, and, *Sueton.* Ex compacto, h. e. by virtue of, or according to agreement or compact. *Cic.* Ex re et ex tempore, according to the time and circumstances. *Liv.* Ex aequo foedus facere, h. e. equitably, fairly. (*Hut.* *Tacit.* Ex aequo pericula partiemur, equally.) — Hence, Ex or e re, for the good, advantage, interest of. *Cic.* E republica. *Id.* E re mea. *Terent.* Ex re istius. — ¶ For in, in, on. *Cic.* and *Ces.* Ex itinere, or by the way, or march (but only when the action is supposed to be directed from the way). *Liv.* Ex equo pugnare, or, *Cic.* colloqui, on horseback. *Cic.* Ex meis literis te animum meum desiderare. *Id.* Me ex his miseris nihil aliud querere, in. — *So.* also, in, with. *Plin.* Coquere ex aqua. *Ces.* Radix e vino cocta. *Cels.* Gargarizare ex lenticula. — Also, in, marking the part affected. *Cic.* Laborare ex renibus, ex pedibus, to be diseased in, to labor under a disease of. *So.* also, *Terent.* Laborare e dolore, to be in travail. *And Liv.* Ex vulneribus perire, to die of his wounds. — ¶ Sometimes with the passive, for a, or ab, by. *Quintil.* Ex pedagogo vellari. *Fler.* Regem ex satellitibus appellari. — ¶ E or ex, with its case, is often a periphrasis for an adverb. *Liv.* Ex industria, designedly, purposely. *Cic.* Ex inopinato, unexpectedly. *Ovid.* Ex insperato. *Cic.* Ex tempore, on the spur of the occasion, without taking thought beforehand, off-hand, impromptu. *Ces.* Ex parte, partly, in part. *Ovid.* Ex facili, easily. *Quintil.* Ex integro, afresh, anew. *Ces.* E vestigio, forthwith, straightway. *Cic.* E regione, opposite, over against. *Cels.* Ex rubro subniger, h. c. dark-red. — ¶ It is sometimes redundant. *Plaut.* Ex summis opibus viribusque experiri, niti. *Ovid.* Posite ex ordine gemmarum. — ¶ E is placed only before consonants; ex before vowels or consonants. — ¶ It is sometimes placed between the adjective and substantive. *Cic.* Quo ex tempore. *Id.* Magna ex parte. — And put after its substant. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ In composition it signifies privation, as *exspes*; order or succession, as *exinde*; increase or additional exertion, as *exclamatio*; completion, as *exaudire*; or has the force of extra, as *exicio*, *expono*.

EA (abl. from is), adv. se. via, parte, that

way, through that place. *Liv.* Postquam coeperit, transitum ea non esse, &c. *Ces.* Ea transire flumen, qua, &c. — ¶ Also, se. causa, re, on that account, for that reason. *Plaut.*

ÉALĒ, es, f. a wild beast in Ethiopia. *Plin.*

ÉANŪS (eo), i, m. same as *Janus*. *Cornific.* ap. *Macrob.*

ÉAPRŌPTER, or *Ea* propter, therefore, on which account, same as *Propterea*. *Colum.*

ÉAPSE, h. e. ea ipsa. *So.* Eampse, h. e. eam ipsam. *Scip. Afr.* ap. *Fest.* and *Plaut.*

ÉARINŪS (ἀρῖνος), a, um, adj. relating to the spring; vernal. *Tertull.*

ÉATENŪS, h. e. ea tenuis, sc. parte, so far, to such a degree, to such an extent, ἐφ' ὅσον, followed by *qua*, *quatenus*, *quod*, *ne*, *ut*. *Cic.*, *Colum.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Eatenus abeunt a fabricis, h. e. so far, thus far, they differ from. *Capitolin.* Qui *Cæsar* eatenus fuerat, hitherto, to that time.

ÉBACCHŌR (e & bacchor), āris, dep. l. valde bacchor. *Lamprid.* Al. leg. debacchatus.

ÉBENYŪS (ἐβένυος) a, um, adj. of ebony. *3 Hieron.*

ÉBENŪS (ἐβένος), i, f. and *EBENUM*, i, n. the ebony tree, ebony. *Virg.* — ¶ Written, also, *Hebenus* or *-um*.

ÉBIBŌ (e & bibo), is, bi, bĭtum, a. 3. to 2 drink up, exhaust by drinking, suck up, ἐκπίνω. *Terent.* Eides nostræ vix ebibent! *Plin.* Elephantos a draconibus ebibi, h. e. eorum sanguinem. *Ovid.* Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, had sucked dry. — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Quæ mihi misero amanti ebibit sanguinem, sucks, exhausts, drains. *Plin.* A lacu amnis ebibitur, h. e. is swallowed up. *Horat.* Hæc ut ebibat heres, drink up, squander.

ÉBISCUM, i, n. same as *Hibiscum*. *Scrib. Larg.*

ÉBITŌ (e & bito), is, n. 3. to go out. *3 Plaut.*

ÉBLANDIŌR (e & blandior), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to gain by flattery, compass by fair words, coax from one, ἐζαπέκουμαι. *Cic.* Enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, &c. *Liv.* Neque enim omnia emebat, aut eblandiebatur. *Plin.* Arion eblanditus, ut prius caneret cithara. *Cic.* (passively) Eblandita suffragia. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Cælo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, h. e. having (as it were) criticised, drawn forth. — ¶ Also, simply, to flatter, sooth, charm, please. *Vitruv.* sensus. *Gell.* (passively) Aures modis eblaudite. — Hence, to mitigate, render pleasing. *Vitruv.*

ÉBŌRARIŪS (ebur), ii, m. sc. artifex, a 3 worker in ivory. *Cod. Just.*

ÉBORATŪS, same as *Eburatus*.

ÉBŌREŪS (ebur), a, um, adj. made of ivory, ivory, ἐξεβάνυος. *Quintil.* and *Plin.*

ÉBOSIA, or *EBUSIA*, æ, f. same as *Ebusus*. *Stat.* Al. aliter leg.

ÉBRIAMEN (ebrio), inis, n. strong drink, 3 intoxicating drink. *Tertull.*

ÉBRIETĀS (ebrius), ātis, f. drunkenness, 1 inebriation, ebriety, μέθη. *Horat.* — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Rumpit se pomi ipsius ebrietas, h. e. excess of juice.

ÉBRIŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to inebriate, intoxicate, make drunk, μεθύσκο. *Macrob.* — Figur. *Macrob.* Priusquam materialis influxio in corpus venientes animas ebriaret.

ÉBRIŌLĀTŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Ebrius*. *Lober.* ap. *Nom.*

ÉBRIŌLŪS (dimin. from ebrius), a, um, 3 adj. drunken. *Plaut.*

ÉBRIŌSITĀS (ebriosus), ātis, f. habitual 1 drunkenness, propensity to drunkenness, φιλωτία. *Cic.*

ÉBRIŌSŪS (ebrius), a, um, adj. sottish, often drunk, given to drunkenness, addicted to drinking, οἰνόφλυξ. *Cic.* Hunc scribit ebriosum fuisse. *Catull.* Posthumie ebriosa acina ebriosiorum, natabant pavimenta vino. *Senec.* Huc incede gradu mareidus ebrio. *Tibull.* Verba ebria. *Martial.* Nox ebria,

h. e. passed by a drunken man; a drunk en night. — Also, that has had his fill, that has drunk enough. *Plaut.* Unde saturitate sæpe exiit ebrius. *Terent.* Cum tu ebria eris, shall have drunk enough. *Martial.* Ebria concha, h. e. bene pasta. — ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Regina fortuna dulci ebria. *Id.* Ebria bruma, h. e. in which people keep at their cups. *Plin.* Ebrius jam sanguine civium. *Plaut.* Facite cœnam mihi ut ebria sit, h. e. lauta, abundansque. *Lucet.* Ebrius multis euris, h. e. obrutus, plenus. *Catull.* Pueri ebrios ocellos, h. e. amoris plenos.

ÉBŪLLIŌ (e & bullio), is, ivi and ii, n. and a. 4. to boil up, bubble up. *Cato.* Ubi ebullit vinum, ignem subdeito. Others read bullabit. — ¶ Also, to breathe out. *Senec.* animam, h. e. to die. — Figur. to make a talk about, boast of, brag of. *Cic.* Quod quidem solet ebullire nonnunquam. *Id.* Si virtutes ebullire volent, et sapientias. — ¶ Also, to come or go forth. *Pers.* O si ebullit (h. e. ebullierit) patrum præclarum funus. Others read *Ebullit* (sc. animam) patruus, præclarum funus.

ÉBŪLUM, i, n. and *ÉBŪLŪS*, i, m. wall-wort, dane-wort, dwarf-elder, χαμαϊάκη. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

ÉBŪR (unc.), ōris, n. ivory, ἐλέφας. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, any thing made of ivory. *Stat.* Cui, *Pæan*, humero facundum suspendis ebur? h. e. *lyram* eburneam. *Virg.* Ilacrimat templis ebur, h. c. ivory statues and images. *Id.* Inflavit ebur, h. c. tibiam. *Ovid.* Ense ebur vacuum, h. e. a scabbard adorned with ivory. *Id.* Conspicuum signis eum premet altus ebur, h. c. sedebit in sella curuli. *Plaut.* (proverb.) Ebur atramento candefacere, h. e. to spoil nature by art. — ¶ Also, an elephant. *Juvenal.* Quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras.

ÉBŪRĀTŪS, and *ÉBŪRĀTŪS* (ebur), a, 3 um, adj. adorned or inlaid with ivory, ἐλεφαντικός. *Plaut.* and *Lamprid.*

ÉBŪRNEŪS, and *ÉBŪRNŪS* (Id.), a, um, adj. of ivory, adorned with ivory, ἐλεφαντικός. *Cic.* Signum eburneum. *Horat.* Eburni lecti. *Ovid.* Numeros eburnos jactare, the dice. *Virg.* Ensis eburnus, h. c. ivory-hilted. *Horat.* Porta eburna, h. e. the ivory gate through which false visions pass. (See *Iom.* Od. 19, 562. *Virg.* *Æn.* 6, 894.) — Also, of elephants. *Liv.* dentes. — ¶ Also, white as ivory, snow-white. *Ovid.* Eburnea brachia. *Id.* cervix.

ÉBŪSŪS, or *ÉBŪSŪS*, i, f. an island near Spain, now *Ivica*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Ebusitanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ivica*. *Plin.*

ÉCASTŌR, and *MÉCASTŌR*, adverb, by *Castor!* by my faith! *Plaut.*

ÉCAUDES (e & cauda) versus, curtailed, unfinished, imperfect, ακάθοντες. *Diomed.*

ÉCBĀTĀNĀ ōrum, n. the capital of *Media*, now *Hamidan*. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ *Lucil.* ap. *Nom.* has *Ecbatana*, æ; and *Apul.* *Ecbatana*, ærum.

ÉCBŌLĀ (ἐκβολή), æ, f. a missile weapon, javelin. *Pacuv.* ap. *Varron.*

ÉCBŌLĀS (ἐκβολῆς), ādis, f. a species of grape which produced abortion; from ἐκβάλλω. *Plin.*

ÉCCA, (ECCAM, &c. See *Ecce*.)

ÉCCĒ (for ecce, from en & ce), lo! see! behold! ἰδοὺ; used especially to mark something unexpected. *Terent.* Ecce me, qui id faciam vobis, h. c. I am here, here you have me; or, I am the man. *Cic.* Ecce tuæ litteræ de *Varrone*. *Id.* Ecce autem subitum divortium. *Id.* Ecce miserum hominem. *Phædr.* Putabat, se post mortem securum fore: Ecce alie plægæ congeruntur mortuo, but see. — The dative tibi is sometimes added. *Cic.* Ecce tibi, qui rex populi R. esse concupierit. *Terent.* Ecce tibi *Davum*. — ¶ In familiar language, especially in comic writers, we find *ecca*, *eccum*, *eccam*, *cecos*, *ecceillum*, *eccillam*, *eccestum*, *eccestam*, for *ecce ea*, *cum*, &c.; also, *illum*, *ellam*, for *ecce illum*, *illam*; see *hinc*, *her*, &c.; there he, &c., comes, see there, there. *Plaut.* Ab se *ecca* exit. *Id.* Ostende hue manus. *St.* *eccas*. *Id.* Sed *eccos* video incedere patrem et ma.

glstrum. *Id.* Ecum quem quærebam. *Terent.* Ecum Parmenonem, there is Parmeno. *Id.* Ecum adest. *Plaut.* Tegillum ecillum mihi unum crescit. *Id.* Habeo, ecillam, meam clientam. *Id.* Certe ecistam video. *Terent.* Nescio qui senex modo venit: ellum: confidens, catus, behold him here. *Plaut.* Pater intus nunc est, ecum, Jupiter, there he is. *Terent.* Ellam intus, she is within. — *¶ Plin.* Adeo in rebus damnatis quoque sunt aliqua remedia, ut in carbone ecce, et cinere, as for instance, as you see.

**ECCENTRŌS** (ἐκκεντρος), i, adj. out of 3 the centre. *Martian.* Capell.

**ECCERE**, or **ECERE**, adv. by Ceres: ac- 3 cording to others, for ecce res or rem, see there, only look, behold (which latter signification is certainly preferable in some passages). *Plaut.*

**ECCHEUMĀ** (ἐκχευμα), ātis, n. h. e. effu- 3 sio. *Plaut.*

**ECCILLUM, ECCISTUM, &c.** See *Ecce*.

**ECCLESIA** (ἐκκλησία), æ, f. an assembly, 2 congregation, meeting of the people. *Plu.* *Ep.* Et bule, et ecclesia consentiente, h. e. et Senatu, et populo. — *¶* Also, any meeting. *Auson.* Celebri frequens ecclesia vico. — *¶* In particular, among Christian writers, the church, or community of Christians. — Hence, a church, place of religious worship. *Amnian.*

**ECCLESIASTERIUM** (ἐκκλησιαστήριον), ii, n. a place for holding assemblies. *Vitruv.*

**ECCLESIASTES** (ἐκκλησιαστής), æ, m. an haranguer. *Tertull.*

**ECCLESIASTYCŌS** (ἐκκλησιαστικός), a, 3 um, adj. ecclesiastical, pertaining to the church. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, the name given to the book of the son of Sirach.

**ECCUM, ECCOS, &c.** See *Ecce*.

**ECDICŌS** (ἐκδικος), i, m. an officer in the 1 Grecian cities, corresponding to the Roman tribunus plebis; defender of the state; a sort of syndic, proctor; whose especial duty it was to take care of the financial concerns of the state. *Cic.*

**ECERE**. See *Eceere*. 3

**ECFATUS**, for *effatus*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

**ECFERŌD**, for *effero*. *Plaut.* in some MSS.

**ECFŌDĪŌ**, for *effodio*. *Plaut.*

**ECHEA**, or **ECHEIA**, (ἠχέα), ōrum, n. 2 brazen vessels placed in theatres to increase the sound. *Vitruv.*

**ECHENEIS** (ἐχηνίς), from ἔχω and νῆς, for ναῦς), idis, f. a small fish, which, by sticking to the keel or rudder of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing, the sucking fish, (*Echeneis remora*, L.) *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

**ECHIDNĀ** (ἐχιδνα), æ, f. a female viper. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a serpent, as the Lernean hydra. *Ovid.*

**ECHIDNÆŌS** (*echidna*), or **ECHIDNĒŌS** 3 (ἐχιδναῖος), a, um, adj. *Ovid.* canis, h. e. Cerberus.

**ECHIDNIŌN**, ii, n. herba viperina. *Apul.*

**ECHINADES** (Ἐχινάδες), um, f. five small islands in the Ionian sea, near Acarnania, now *Curzolari*, or *Cozzolari*. *Plu.* and *Ovid.*

**ECHINĀTŌS** (*echinus*), a, um, adj. covered or set with prickles, prickly. *Plin.*

**ECHINŌMETRĀ** (ἐχινόμητρα), æ, f. a kind of sea-urchin. *Plin.*

**ECHINŌSPHŌRĀ**, æ, f. a kind of concha. *Plin.*

**ECHINŌS** (ἐχίνος), i, m. the common sea-urchin. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a land animal, otherwise called erinaceus, a hedge-hog, urchin. *Claudian.* — *¶* Also, a member or ornament of the capital of a Doric pillar, so called from its resemblance to the vessel echinus, or the shell of the sea-urchin, with the open part upwards. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a sort of vessel, used, according to some, to wash the cups in; according to others, a salt-cellar. *Horat.* — *¶* Also, the rough, prickly rind of a chestnut. *Calpurn.*

**ECHIŌN** (ἐχίων), ii, n. a medicament, of which a viper formed an ingredient. *Plin.*

**ECHIŌN**, ōnis, m. the father of Pentheus and husband of Agave, who helped Cadmus build Thebes. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Echionides*, æ, m. the son of Echion, h. e. Pentheus. *Ovid.* — Also, *Echionius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Echion. *Ovid.* lacertus. *Val. Flacc.* hydrus, h. c. from whose teeth Echion sprung. — Also, *Theban* *Ovid.* arces. *Stat.* plebs. *Pal-*

lad. Bacchus, h. e. whose mother Semele was from Thebes, and who was especially worshipped there. — *¶* Echion was also the name of a son of Mercury. *Ovid.*

**ECHIŌS** (ἐχίος), ii, f. a plant, vipers' bugloss. *Plin.*

**ECHITĒ**, æ, f. a plant, a sort of clematis. *Plu.*

**ECHITĒS** (ἐχίτης), æ, m. or **ECHITIS**, idis, f. viper-stone, a stone with viper-colored spots. *Plin.*

**ECHŌ** (ἠχώ), us, f. echo, the return or repetition of a sound. *Plin.* — *¶* Echo is feigned by the poets to have been a nymph, who, when changed into a rock, retained her voice. *Ovid.*

**ECHŌICŌS** (ἠχόικός), a, um, adj. echoing, 3 repeating. *Sidon.* — *¶* Serv. Echōicum metrum, h. e. in which the last syllable is the same as the last but one.

**ECLIGMĀ** (ἐκλειγμα), ātis, n. an eclectua- 2 ry, eclogma, liock, linctus, lambative, medicine to be sucked or licked. *Plin.*

**ECLIGMATIUM** (dimin. from *ecligma*), ii, n. a small eclogma. *Theod.* *Prisc.*

**ECLIPSIS** (ἐκλειψις), is, f. properly a 2 want, deficiency; hence, an eclipse. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* solis. *Plin.* (absol.)

**ECLIPTYCŌS** (ἐκλειπτικός), a, um, adj. 2 pertaining to an eclipse. *Plin.* Quæ vocant ecliptica (because eclipses usually took place there). *Manil.* Ecliptica signa, h. e. quæ eclipsim patiuntur.

**ECLŌGĀ** (ἐκλογία), æ, f. properly choice, 3 selection; hence, a short poem selected from others, eclogue. *Plin.* *Ep.* — *Saeton.* calls one of Horace's epistles ecloga. — *¶* In particular, an eclogue, idyl, pastoral poem, such as those of Virgil and Calpurnius.

**ECLŌGARIŪS** (*ecloga*), a, um, adject.; hence, *Eclogarium*, the title of a book of *Ausonius*, consisting of select poems. — *¶* *Cic.* *Att.* 16, 2. Notentur eclogarii, h. e. the finest passages, in so far as they were selected for reading aloud according to others, *Eclogarii* were slaves who extracted or marked the most beautiful passages of books, or who pointed them, and affixed in their proper places the names of the speakers in the dialogue.

**ECNEPHĪAS** (ἐκνεφίας), æ, m. n. tempesta- 2 ous wind issuing from a cloud burst by the conflict of different winds; n. tornado, hurricane. *Plu.*

**E CONTRA**. See *Contra*.

**ECPHŌRĀ** (ἐκφορά), æ, f. a jutting out in building. *Vitruv.*

**ECPHRĀSTES** (ἐκφραστής), æ, m. one who interprets, translates from one language into another. *Fulgent.* *Planc.*

**ECQUĀNDŌ** (for et quando; or, en or ecce quando), adv. whether at any time? if ever, at what time? when, ever? num aliquando, ἢ ποτε. *Cic.* Quæro a populari Tribuno plebis, ecquando nisi per triginta tribus creati sint. *Liv.* Ecquando unam urbem habere licebit? will it never be permitted us? *Cic.* Ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? did you think at my time? *Propert.* Ecquando tibi liber sum visus? when did I ever appear free?

**ECQUI** (*ecquis*), adv. same as *Num.* *Cic.* Ecqui ergo intelligis? — Others read *ecquid*.

**ECQUIS**, or **ECQUI** (et & quis or qui; or, ecce or en & quis or qui), **ECQUĒ** or **ECQUĀ**, **ECQUŌD**, and **ECQUID**, the same as *Num aliquis*, whether any; if any, who or what. *Cic.* Ecqui pudor est, is there any? *Id.* Quid agis? ecquid fit? are you about any thing? *Terent.* Ecqui me vivit fortunatior, where is the man, who? is there any, who? who is the man, that? *Plaut.* Ecqua in istac pars inest preda mihi? *Cic.* Quod quaris, ecquæ spes pacificationis sit. *Id.* Ecquid in tuam statum contulerit, whether he has contributed any thing. — *¶* *Ecquid* stands also for *num*, *numquid*, an non. *Cic.* Quid agatis, et ecquid in Italiam venturi sitis hac hieme, fac plane sciam, whether you are coming; whether you have any intention of coming. *Id.* Ecquid attendis, do you? *Ovid.* Ecquid, ut audieris, tota turbare mente? *Liv.* Ecquid sentitis in quanto contemptu vivatis? do ye not perceive? *Cic.* Sed henus tu, ecquid vides, calendas venire, Antonium non venire?

**ECQUISNAM** (*ecquis & nam*), **ECQUĒ NAM**, **ECQUŌDNAM** and **ECQUID NAM**, same as *Ecquis*, except that *nam* adds force to the question; whether any man, woman or thing. *Cic.* Audire a te cupio, ecquid audieris, ecquisnam tibi dixerit, C. Cæsarem dixisse, &c. whether any one then. *Id.* Illud dubium, ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquænam fieri possit accessio. *Id.* Cum quaritur, ecquidnam honestum sit, ecquid æquum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Quærendum erit, ecquonam modo obsisti potuerit.

**ECQUŌ** (*ecquis*), or, from *quō*, as *ecquis* 1 from *quis*), adv. whether any where, whither, to what, *poī.* *Cic.*

**ECSTASIS** (ἐκστασις), is, f. the being be- 3 side one's self, ecstasy, rapture. *Tertull.* — *¶* Written also *extasis*.

**ECTHLIPSIS** (ἐκθλιψις), is, f. in gram- 3 mar, a poetical figure, by which m at the end of a word, with the vowel preceding, is elided, if the next word begin with a vowel. *Charis.*

**ECTŌMŌN** (ἐκτρομον), (*helleborum*), the black species of hellebore. *Plin.*

**ECTRAPĒLŌS** (ἐκτραπέλος), a, um, adj. out of the common course, extraordinary, enormous. *Plin.* 7, 17.

**ECTRŌMĀ** (ἐκτρομα), ātis, n. an abortion. 3 — *Figur.* *Tertull.*

**ECTRŌPĀ** (ἐκτροπή), æ, f. a place to turn 3 off; an inn, house of entertainment. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**ECTŪPŪS** (ἐκτυπος), a, um, adj. cut out, 2 carved out, figured; especially, cut or engraved with relief or rising work, embossed. *Plin.* Gemmæ, quæ ad ectypas sculpturas aptantur. *Id.* Ectypa fecit (where he speaks of images formed in wax, wood, &c.).

**ECULEUS**. See *Equulus*.

**EDACITĀS** (*edax*), ātis, f. voracity, greediness, gormandizing, gluttony, πολυφαγία. *Cic.*

**EDĀX** (*edo*), ācis, adj. voracious, gluttonous, ravenous, given to eating much, ὀδύφάγος. *Cic.* Edacem hospitem amisi-ti. *Colum.* Boves multi cibi edaces. *Senec.* Vastissimorum, edacissimorumque animalium aviditatem vincere. — *Figur.* eating, guawing, wasting, consuming. *Horat.* Curæ edaces. *Ovid.* Tempus edax rerum. — *¶* It may sometimes be rendered rapacious. *Vol. Flacc.* Cervos petit Umbro venator edaci.

**EDECIMĀTŌS**, or **EDECŌMATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *edecimo*. — *¶* Adj. choice, select, excellent. *Macrob.*

**EDECIMŌ**, or **EDECŌMŌ** (e & decimo or 3 decumo), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to choose, select, as if out of ten. *Symmach.* — *¶* See, also, *Edecimatus*.

**EDENTŌ** (e & dens), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. 3 to deprive of teeth, strike or knock out the teeth, ἀποδόντω. *Plaut.*

**EDENTŪLŌS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. toothless, 3 ἀνόδους. *Plaut.* Vetulæ, edentulæ, quæ vitia corporis futco occultant. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Vinum edentulum, old; or, softened by age.

**EDEPŌL**, and **EDEPŌL**, by *Pollux*, by my faith; or, with the diphthong, by the temple of *Pollux*. *Terent.* — *¶* *Epol* for *edepol* also occurs.

**EDĒRA**, **EDERACEUS**, &c. See *Hedra*.

**EDICŌ** (e & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. and n. 3. to declare publicly, tell or speak plainly, speak out, make known, reveal, relate, παραγγέλλω, διαγορεύω. *Terent.* Dico, edico vobis, nostrum illum esse herilem filium. *Cic.* Alius igitur finis vere amicitia constitutus est, si prius, quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit, edixero. *Id.* Ne absens censeare, curabo edicendum et proponendum locis omnibus. *Sallust.* Jussus a consule, quæ sciret, edicere. *Cic.* Nulla fere a Demosthene locus sine conformatione sententia edicitur, is uttered, pronounced, spoken. — *¶* Hence, to command, order. *Terent.* Miles, edico tibi, ne vim facias ullam in illam. — So, *Sil.* Capere arma maniplis edicit. — Very often, of magistrates, to order, appoint, assign, proclaim, publish officially, either by word of mouth, or by a public writing or edict; especially of the prætor in the administration of justice. *Cic.* in the administration of justice. *Cic.* Quis eum pulsasset, edixit, se se judicium injuriarum non daturum. *Id.* *Id.*

quod communiter compositum fuerat, solus edixit. *Id.* Consulens edicere, ut Senatus Senatusconsulto ne obtemperet. *Id.* Edicere, ne fiat aliquid. *Id.* Edicere iustitium. *Id.* comitia a. d. XI. cal. Februar. *Id.* Edicere diem. *Id.* senatum in posterum diem, *proclaim, announce.* *Liv.* Duo millia eris damnato multam edixerunt. *Id.* Dictator prædam omnem edixerat militibus. *Id.* diem Comitiis. *Id.* Tarraconem omnibus sociis edixerat conventum. *Tacit.* Edicere de ceremoniis. *Sueton.* de natali. — The prætor was also said *edicere*, when he announced by proclamation, the manner in which he should discharge his office. *Cic.*

**EDICTALIS** (edictum), e, adj. by edict, 3 according to edict, proclaimed by edict. *Pandect.*

**EDICTIŌ**, ōnis, f. same as *Edictum*. 3 *Plaut.*

**EDICTŌ** (frequentat. from edico), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to declare, proclaim, make known. *Plaut.*

**EDICTUM** (edico), i, n. an edict, proclamation, manifesto, mandamus, ordinance, order, charge, injunction, διατάγμα, as, of the prætor, wherein he announced the manner in which he should administer his office. *Cic.* Quod Prætor non fieri, sed ex edicto suo fieri jubet. *Id.* Sanxit edicto, ne frumentum ex Asia exportari liceret. *Id.* Edictum constituere, to make. *Liv.* Proponere edictum, ut, &c. to publish, set up. — ¶ Also, any order, command. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, an expression, proposition. *Senec.*

**EDICTUS**, a, um, particip. from edico.

**EDISCŌ** (e & disco), is, edidici, a. 3. to learn thoroughly, learn by heart, commit to memory, ἐκμυθῆσαι. *Cic.* Ediscendus ad verbum libellus. *Valer. Flacc.*

Ediscere vultus alicujus, to mark well. — Hence, Edidici, I have learned by heart; I remember, bear in mind. *Tibull.* Jam reor hoc ipsos edidicisse deos. — ¶ Also, simply, to learn, find out. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to get knowledge of something; to hear; hence, Edidici, I know. *Ovid.*

**EDISSERĀTOR** (edissero), ōris, m. a declarer, expounder, unfold. *Auson.* — Others read edisserator in the same sense.

**EDISSERŌ** (e & dissero), is, ui, tum, a. 3. to set forth in words, unfold, relate, tell in order, explain, διεξιῆμι. *Cic.* Quis docendo edisserendoque subtilior? *Id.* Neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quæ finis funestæ familia. *Tacit.* Cunctandi utilitates edisserens, setting forth. *Justin.* Professus est, se viam gerendi belli edisseraturum.

**EDISSERTATOR**. 3 See *Edisserator*.

**EDISSERTIŌ** (edissero), ōnis, f. same as 3 *Dissertatio.* *Hieron.*

**EDISSERTŌ** (frequentat. from edissero), 2 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tell or declare plainly or particularly, set forth, relate. *Plaut.* Ordine omne, uti quidque actum est, edisseravit.

**EDITIŌ** (edo), ōnis, f. a setting forth, declaring, stating, making public, ἔκδοσις. *Liv.* In tam discrepanti editione et Tubero, et Macer libros linteos auctores profiteretur, statement, representation. *Cic.* Editio iudicium, and tribuum, the naming, nominating (see *Edo* and *Edititius*). — ¶ Also, an editing, publishing. *Quintil.* Horatius in arte poetica suadet, ne precipitetur editio, not to publish too hastily. *Plin.* Ep. Libelli editione digni, worthy of publication. — Also, an edition. *Quintil.* Non in omni editione reperitur. — ¶ Also, an exhibition. *Tacit.* Diem editionibus trahere, sc. ludorum. — ¶ *Pandect.* Editiones fieri debent, h. e. statements of the kind of action the prosecutor means to bring. (See *Edo*.) *Id.* Editio rationum, a show, statement. — Also, *Id.* Editio operarum, h. e. service, rendering of service. — ¶ Editio patris, or fetus, delivery. *Terull.* and *Pandect.*

**EDITITIŌS**, or **EDITITICIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. named, announced, set forth, published. *Cic.* Edititii iudices, h. e. who were not, as usual, chosen by the prætor, but selected by the accuser from the whole people, as was the case in crimine sodalitatibus.

**EDITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. that sends forth or 3 emits. *Lucan.* (of a river sending up mists) Nocturnæ editor auræ. —

¶ Also, one who shows; an exhibitor of a public spectacle. *Vopisc.*

**EDITŪS** (Id.), us, m. a voiding; excrement. 3 *Pandect.*

**EDITŪS**, a, um, particip. from *edo*. — Hence, *Editum*, i, n. a command, injunction, mandate. *Ovid.* — ¶ Adj. high, lofty, ὑψηλός. *Cic.* Locus præcelsus atque editus. *Cæs.* Locis editioribus occupatis. *Hirt.* Editissimus locus. — Hence, *Editum*, i, n. height, eminence. *Sueton.* Locus in edito. *Tacit.* Edita montium, mountain heights, high mountains. — So, *Plin.* Ex edito, from on high. — Hence, *Horat.* Viribus editor, superior.

**EDŌ** (ἔδω), ēdi, ēsum, ēdere or esse, a. 3. to eat, ἐσθίω, φάγω, ἔδω. *Cic.* Itaque edit et bibit iucunde. *Cels.* Edisse lupinum et allium. *Terent.* Ut de symbolis essemus. *Plaut.* Herbas formidolosas dictu, non esu modo. *Id.* Si quis esum me vocat, invites me to dinner. — *Figur.* to eat, scallow, devour. *Plaut.* Pugnos edere, h. e. to get a beating. *Id.* Nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, devoured. — ¶ Also, to waste, consume, eat up, prey upon. *Virg.* Ut culmos esset rubigo. *Id.* Carinas est vapor. — *Figur.* *Id.* Est mollis flamma medullas. *Horat.* Si quid est animum, differs, &c. preys upon, harasses. — ¶ This verb also borrows from *sum* those persons which begin with *es*; thus, *clis* or *es*, *edit* or *est*, *edere* or *esse*, &c.; also, in the passive, *editur* or *estur*. — ¶ *Edim*, is, it, for *Edam*. &c. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Esus* sum (depon.), for *Edi*. *Sohiu.* — ¶ *Esse* (pass. inf.) occurs in *Plaut.*, but others read *essi*.

**EDŌ** (e & do), is, edidi, editum, a. 3. put forth, send forth, bring forth, utter, emit, void, ἐκδίδωμι. *Cic.* Edere magnum clamorem. *Id.* miros risus, to break out into. *Colam.* Ulmus edit frondem, puts forth. *Ovid.* dulces modos, to sing. *Id.* questus, gemitus, latratus, hinnitus, to lament, groan, &c. *Liv.* Meander in sinum maris editur, h. e. flows, empties. *Cic.* Extremum vitæ spiritum edere, h. e. to die. So, *Id.* animam, and *Id.* vitam. *Id.* Edere partum, to bear, bring forth. So, *Virg.* Quem partu sub huminis edidit oras. *Ovid.* geminos. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Edere luci, to hear. *Alius* ap. *curd.* *Edi* in lucem, to be born. *Horat.* Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, sprung from, descended from. — Also, *Virg.* Electram Atlas edidit, begat. *Cic.* Nullum fructum edere ex se, bear, yield. — Hence, to speak, utter, say. *Virg.* Saturnius hæc edidit, spoke thus. *Ovid.* Edidit hæc flamen verba. *Liv.* Filium ediderim, h. e. dixerim. — Also, to declare, show, tell, relate, set forth, name. *Cic.* Edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint. *Horat.* Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, edam. *Id.* Edere nomen et patriam alicujus. *Ovid.* Quam sterili terræ Delphicus edat opem, point out, show. *Cic.* Leges edentur a me, h. e. proferam, recitabo. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Edere nomen. *Liv.* Edere mandata alicujus. *Cic.* Apollo Pythius oraculo edidit, Spartam nulla re alia, nisi avaritia perituram, declared, proclaimed. *Ovid.* Edere causam, cur, &c. *Id.* Arma et bella edere, h. e. describe, sing, celebrate. — Also, to make known, proclaim, promulgate, publish, give out, spread abroad. *Cic.* illos de republica libros, publish. *Id.* librum contra aliquem. *Id.* Tabulas dividi passim, et pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi. *Nepos.* Edit in vulgus, suo jussu Mithrobarzanem profectum, gives out, proclaims. *Sueton.* Edere per libellos, to make known by a rescript. — Hence, to exhibit publicly, give, show. *Liv.* munus gladiatorium. *Tacit.* Indos. *Sueton.* spectaculum. *Id.* elephantos, to exhibit. — Hence, *Terent.* Uterque in se exempla edent, h. e. will inflict punishments on you that will serve as examples, will make an example of you. So, *Cæs.* Omnia exempla cruciatus edere in aliquem, h. e. to inflict the most exemplary torture. *Cic.* Edere exemplum severitatis, to give

— In forensic matters, *edere* has various uses. *Cic.* *Judicium id, quod edat, accipere, h. e. to be ready to meet him on any ground of accusation he may bring; in which sense edere iudicium is used, because the prosecutor made known to the prætor what sort of action he should bring, and how he wished it to be conducted. Id.* Quantum edidisset sibi deberi, h. e. professus esset. — Witnesses (*testes*) are also said *edi*, when the prosecutor enters their names with the prætor. *Cic.* — Informers (*indices*) are said *edere*, to depose, state, give in. *Cic.* Nerius index edidit ad allegatos. *Id.* Operis ediderat meum nomen. — Also, *Cic.* Postulata edere, h. e. (of the provincials) to bring before the consuls. *Id.* Socium in his bonis tibi edidisti Quintium, h. e. professus es. — Edere iudices, to name, choose; Edere tribus, to name, select the tribes who were to adjudge the cause. *Cic.* (See *Edititius*.) —

¶ Also, to do, achieve, perform, commit, perpetrate, cause, bring about. *Cic.* scelus in me. *Liv.* eadem, certamen, pugnam. *Cic.* ruinas, to cause, occasion, bring about. *Liv.* operam fortium virorum. *Id.* opera immortalia. — ¶ Also, to raise on high. *Tibull.* corpus super equum. — ¶ Also, to get out of the way, remove, expel. *Plaut.* se ex ædibus. *Hygin.* aliquem ex insula. — ¶ Also, to end, finish. *Gell.* — ¶ See, also, *Editus*, a, um.

**EDŌ** (edo, is), ōnis, m. a great eater, glut-3 ton, gourmandizer. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**EDŌCENTĒR** (edocens from edoceo), adv. 3 instructingly, usefully for instructing. *Gell.*

**EDŌCĒŌ** (e & doceo), es, cui, ctum, to teach, instruct, διδάσκω. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Liv.* Edoctus belli artes sub magistro. *Cic.* Edocuit tamen ratio, &c. *Sallust.* Juventutem multis modis mala facinoræ edocebat. — ¶ Also, to tell, show, apprise, make known, give intelligence of, inform. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Sallust.* Quæ Vulturcius de itinere hostium Senatuum edocet. *Id.* Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus. *Liv.* Edocti, populi esse jus. *Terent.* Edoce, unde, &c. tell me. — ¶ *Edocoo* differs from *doceo* in this; that it signifies, to give instruction or intelligence concerning some single, definite subject.

**EDŌLŌ** (e & dolo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cut smooth, heve plain, polish, finish, make perfect, καταξέω. *Colam.* Partes summæ lingulas edolatas habent. *Cic.* Quod jussuras, edolavi.

**EDŌMITŪS**, a, um, particip. from *edomo*. — ¶ Adj. *Colam.* Agrestis pastinaca, et ejusdem nominis edomita, h. e. sativa.

**EDŌMŌ** (e & domo), as, ui, itum, a. 1. to tame, subdue, conquer. *Cic.* Vitiosum naturam ab eo sic edomitam, et compressam esse doctrina. *Horat.* Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, h. e. delevit, sustulit. *Sil.* Edemiti labores, overcome, surmounted. — ¶ See also *Edomitus*.

**EDŌN**, ōnis, m. Ἴδων, a mountain of Thrace. *Serv.*; called also by *Plin.* *Edonus*. — Hence, *Edŏnus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the *Edoni*; hence, *Thracian* *Virg.* *Edoni* Boreæ. *Ovid.* *Edonus* Bacchus. — *Edoni*, drun, the *Thracians* *Horat.* The *Edoni*, a Thracian people, dwelt originally in Mygdonia, between the *Axius* and the *Strymon*; being driven thence by the *Macedonians*, they fixed themselves at mount *Pangæus*, east of the *Strymon*. This people worshipped *Bacchus*, whence, in *Ovid* *Edonus*, as a surname of that god. — *Edonius* also occurs. *Sil.* — Also, *Edŏnis*, ōdis, f. *Thraciam*. *Ovid.* — Also, a *Bacchant*. *Propert.* — The penult of *Edonius* is found short in *Sil.* and *Lucan.* — ¶ Some write *Edon*.

**EDŌRMŌ** (e & dormio), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to sleep soundly, take his fill of sleep, κατακοιναί. *Cic.* Cumque edormiverunt, illa visa quam levia fuerint, intelligunt. — ¶ *Cic.* *Edormire* crapulam, to sleep away, sleep out, digest by sleeping. So, *Gell.* vinum. *Senec.* Dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, is slept away. *Horat.* Cum flonam edor-

mit, *h. e. sleeps through the part of Pisona*, when he should be acting it.  
**EDORMISCŌ** (edormio), is, n. 3. same as 3. *Edormio*. *Plaut.* Ab eo hinc, ut edormiscam hanc crapulam.  
**EDUCA**. See *Educa*.  
**EDUCATIŌ** (educō, as), ōnis, f. a *breeding up, fostering, nourishing, nurturing, rearing; education, discipline*. *Cic.* Institutum liberaliter educatione doctrinaque puerili. *Id.* Cum omni vitio carere lex iubeat, id difficile factu est, nisi educatione quadam et disciplina. *Tacit.* Dominum ac sorvum nullis educationis deliciis dignoscas. *Plin.* Galactitidis in educatione nutritibus lactis fecunditatem facere dicitur, *nursing*. — Also, of beasts. *Cic.* — And of trees and fruits.  
**EDUCATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *he who brings up, a nurturer, foster-father*. *Cic.* Omnium rerum seminator, et sator, et parens (ut ita dicam) atque educator, et altor est mundus. *Tacit.* Pueritiæ Neronis educator.  
**EDUCATRIX** (educator), icis, f. *she that brings up; a nurse*. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Earum rerum parens est, educatrixque sapientia.  
**EDUCATIŌ**, us, m. same as *Educatio* Tertull.  
**EDUCŌ** (e & duco, is; or e & an obsol. verb duco, as), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to *foster, maintain, bring up, nurture, εκπέψω*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus. *Cic.* In dedecore natus, ad turpitudinem educatus. *Plaut.* Ille homo homines non alit, verum educat, recreatque. *Curt.* Hellenice, quæ Alexandrum educaverat, haud secus quam mater a rege diligebatur. *Plin.* Vitulus marinus educat mammis fetum. — Hence, *Id.* Ciconia genitricum senectam invicem educant, *nourish, support*. — Hence, to *instruct, train, form*. *Quintil.* Si mihi tradatur educandus orator. — *Figur.* of inanimate objects, to *nourish, bring up*. *Ovid.* Herbae, quas huius educat. *Catull.* Vitis educat uvam. *Cic.* eloquentiam.  
**EDUCŌ** (e & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to *lead out, lead forth, ἐξάγω*. *Cic.* Educere aliquem de Senatu. *Liv.* exercitum ab urbe. *Nepos.* copias ex urbe. *Cæs.* naves ex portu. *Tarent.* se foras, to go out, clear out. — *Figur.* To lead to any place, lead away, lead forth. *Cic.* exercitum in expeditionem. *Nepos.* exercitum in aciem. *Cic.* aliquem in jus, enter a complaint against, prosecute. *So, Id.* (absol.) Educus est Apronius. And *Id.* aliquem ad Consules. — Also, to take with one to any place. *Cic.* medicum. *Id.* eum rus nobiscum. — Also, to lead off, draw off, drain. *Cic.* lacum. *Plin.* aquam in fossas. — *Figur.* to draw out. *Cic.* gladium e vagina. *Id.* sortem. *Sueton.* oculos, to extol to. *Virg.* Eduxit corpore telum, he drew. *Id.* pnbem castris. *Senec.* Ut me multitudinē educerem, et aliqua dote notabilem facerem. — Hence, to *rescue, free*. *Valer. Flacc.* aliquem leto. — Also, to exhaust, empty, drink off. *Plaut.* poculum. — *Figur.* To raise, rear, build up, erect. *Virg.* Aram educere cælo, *h. e.* ad cælum. *Id.* Turris educta sub astra. — Also, to draw up, as a curtain. *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Horat.* aliquem in astra, to extol to the skies. — *Figur.* To bring up, maintain, educate. *Cic.* Non est boni parentis, quem procreavit et eduxerit, eum non et vestire, et ornare. *Virg.* parvos fetus. *Tarent.* Hunc eduxi a parvulo. *Id.* Adolescentuli libere educti. — Also, to beget, bring forth, produce. *Senec.* Quæ patria, quæ gens mobile eduxit caput? — *Figur.* *Catull.* Aura distinctos educit verna colores. — *Figur.* To pass, spend. *Stat.* noctem ludo. *Propert.* pios annos. *Sil.* somnos, to pass one's slumbers, to sleep.  
**EDUCTIŌ** (educō), ōnis, f. a *leading forth, or out*. *Cata* ap. *Fest.* Tertia e castris eductio. — *Figur.* *Pallad.* Si apes unius uberis educatione pendebunt, *h. e.* conformatione examinis in modum uberis.  
**EDUCTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a *foster-father, he who brings up*, same as *Educator*. *Anton.* ap. *Fronton.*

**EDUCTUS**, a, um, particip. from *educō*.  
**EDULCŌ** (e & dulcis), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 3 to *make sweet, sweeten, γλυκαίνω*. *Matthius* ap. *Gell.* vitam.  
**EDULICIA** (ēdo or edulis), æ, f. a *goddess who supplied ocean children with food*. *Augustin.* where others read *Educa*.  
**EDULIS**, (ēdo), e, adj. *good to eat, eatable, edible, βρώσιμος*. *Horat.* — *Figur.* *Eduilia, ium, things good to eat; eatables*. *Gell.*  
**EDULIUM** (Id.), ii, n. *any thing eatable*. 3 *Varr.* — *Eduilia, ōrum, eatables*. *Gell.* and *Sueton.*  
**EDURESCŌ** (e & duresco), is, n. 3. to *be-3 come hard*. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*  
**EDURŌ** (e & duro), as, a. and n. 1. to *harden, harden greatly, inure, σκληρόω*. *Colum.* A pueritia risticis operibus educandus. — *Figur.* Intransitively, to last, endure. *Tacit.* Solis fulgor in ortus educat.  
**EDURŌS** (e & durus), a, um, adj. *hard, 3 quite hard, σκληρός*. *Virg.*  
**EDUSA** (ēdo), æ, f. same as *Eduilio*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*  
**EDYLLIUM**, or **IDYLLIUM** (ειδύλλιον), ii, n. an *idyl, short poem (chiefly pastoral); strictly, a small painting or landscape*. *Auson.*  
**EETIŌN**, ōnis, m. *Ἠετίων, the father of Andromache, who reigned at Thebe in Cilicia (in the region, namely, of Mysia)*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Eetiōnæus, a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the same. *Ovid.*  
**EFFABILIS** (effari), e, adj. *utterable, ex-3 pressible*. *Apul.*  
**EFFACIŌ** (ex & facies), a, um, adj. 3 *purified from the dregs*. *Apul.*  
**EFFAMEN** (effari), ōnis, n. an *expression, 3 proposition*. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**EFFARCIO**, or **EFFERCIŌ** (ex & farcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. to *fill full, stuff hard, cram, σάρτω*. *Cæs.* — *Figur.* See *Effertus, a, um*.  
**EFFARI** (ex & fari), atus sum, dep. 1. to *speak, speak out, utter, say, φωνέω*. *Virg.* Incipit effari. *Id.* Hoc visum non ipsi effata sorori. *Id.* Effatur talia supplex. *Liv.* Celandæ effando nefas contrahi, *h. e.* evulgando. *Lucret.* Sed tamen effabor: dicis dabit ipsa fidem res. *Liv.* Quæ longo effata (poss.) carmine. *Plin.* Populorum pauca effatu digna nomina. — *Figur.* Also, to express verbally; to express by word of mouth; to state. *Cic.* — *Figur.* Also, to consecrate by a form of words. *Cic.* templum. *Liv.* Fanum, id est locus templo effatus (poss.). — *Figur.* Effor and effor do not occur.  
**EFFASCINATIŌ** (effascino), ōnis, f. a 2 *charming, bewitching*. *Plin.*  
**EFFASCINŌ** (ex & fascino), as, a. and n. 2 1. to *charm, bewitch, fascinate, βασκαίνω*. *Plin.* and *Gell.*  
**EFFATIŌ** (effari), ōnis, a *speaking*. 3 *Serv.*  
**EFFATUM** (effatus, a, um), i, n. *that which is uttered; a saying, prophecy*. *Cic.* vatium. *Varr.* Effata augurum, the set forms of words used by the augurs in consecrating a place. — *Figur.* Also, a *dialectical proposition, axiom, avowed rule, λεκτὸν ἀξιωμα*. *Cic.*  
**EFFATUS**, a, um, particip. from *effari*; used both in an *active and passive* sense.  
**EFFATUS** (effari), us, m. a *speaking, ut-3 teraner, discourse*. *Tertull.*  
**EFFECTE** (effectus), adv. *fully, complete-3 ly, entirely; with effect*. *Amnian.* Cum hæc effecte pleneque colligeret. *Apul.* Sed de hoc tum ego perfectius, cum vos effectus.  
**EFFECTIŌ** (efficio), ōnis, f. a *doing, per-3 forming, effecting, ἀποτελεσμός*. *Cic.* — *Figur.* Also, the *efficient cause; creative, productive, forming power*. *Cic.* Physica continentur ex effectione, et ex materia ea, quam fingit et format effectio.  
**EFFECTIVE** (effectivus), adv. *in the execu-3 tion*. *Quintil.* 2, 18, 5; where, however, *effectiva, sc. artis*, is more correctly read.  
**EFFECTIVŌS** (efficio), a, um, adj. *crea-3 ting, creative, exhibiting, representing*. *Quintil.* ars.  
**EFFECTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an *effector, causer, author, maker, doer, qui efficit, ποιητής*. *Cic.* Stilus est præstantissimus dicendi effector et magister. *Id.* Effector mundi, mollitorque Deus.

**EFFECTRIX** (effector), icis, f. *she that ef-3 fects or causes; the cause; the source*. *Cic.*  
**EFFECTŪS** (efficio), us, m. an *effect, re-3 sult, ἀποτέλεσμα*. *Cic.* Effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio. — *Figur.* Also, *activity, execution, accomplish-3 ment, efficiency, efficacy, virtue, power, effect*. *Cic.* Peccatum est patriam prodere, parentes violare, quæ sunt in effectu, *h. e.* are actually done, are deeds, and not merely emotions or feelings. *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. Ut ad effectum horum consiliorum pervenirem, *h. e.* might accomplish my purpose. *Liv.* Opera in effectu erant circa Oreum, *h. e.* had begun to work, had begun to have an effect; or were completed, were in readiness. *Id.* Hoc spe concipere, audacis animi fuisse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis, to put in effect, put in execution, realize. *Id.* Omni genere laboris, sine illo effectu, fatigatis militibus, without producing any effect. *Propert.* Et tibi ad effectum vires det Cæsur, *h. e.* ut possis efficere. *Pallad.* Si in primordiis effectui sibi cessisse senserit, that an effect is produced. *Plin.* Bulapathon, effectu erga dysentericos, good for. *Id.* Cotes aqua trahentes aciem accerrimo effectu. — In *jurists*, *Cum effecta, in effect, in fact, in reality*. *Pandect*  
**EFFECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *efficio*. — Hence, *Effectum, i, n, on effect*. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Adj.* complete, finished. *Apul.* Statua, qua nihil videor effectius cognovisse.  
**EFFECUNDŌ** (ex & fecundo), as, a. 1. 3 to *make fruitful, fertilize*. *Vopise.*  
**EFFEMINATE** (effeminatus), adv. *softly, 1 effeminately, delicately*. *Cic.*  
**EFFEMINATIŌ** (effeminō), ōnis, f. *effem-3 inacy, softness*. *Tertull.*  
**EFFEMINATUS**, a, um, particip. from *effeminō*. — *Figur.* *Adj.* *womanish, soft, delicate, nice, effeminate, μαλακός, γυναικικός*. *Quintil.* Compositio effeminata et enervis. *Cic.* Opinio effeminata et levis. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Effeminatæ artes. *Valer. Max.* Multitudo Cypriorum effeminatior. *Q. Cic.* Langnoris effeminatissimi animi plenus. — *Figur.* De eo qui muliebricitat. *Sueton.*  
**EFFEMINŌ** (ex & femina), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to *make a woman of, ἐκθηλώω*. *Cic.* Effeminarunt autem eum (aerem), *h. e.* made it female by calling it Juno. — *Figur.* To make womanish, to render soft or effeminate, to enervate, woman. *Cæs.* Quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent. *Cic.* Præcepta, quæ effeminari virum vetant in dolore. *Id.* Vox stupris effeminata. *Quintil.* Versicolor elocutio res ipsas effeminat. — *Figur.* See also, *Effeminatus, a, um*  
**EFFERASCO**. See *Effresco*. 3  
**EFFERATE** (effertus), adv. *cruelly, sav-3 agely, brutally*. *Lactant.*  
**EFFERATIŌ** (effero, as), ōnis, f. *the mak-3 ing like a beast, putting on a beastly appearance*. *Tertull.*  
**EFFERATUS**, a, um, particip. from *effero*. 2 as. — *Figur.* *Adj.* *wild, fierce, savage*. *Cic.* Gentes immanitate effertæ. *Liv.* Moribus ritibusque effertioribus, quam ulli barbari. *Senec.* Affectus effertissimos inhibere.  
**EFFERCIŌ**. See *Effarcio*.  
**EFFERESCŌ** (effertus), is, n. 3. to *grow sav-3 age or cruel*. *Amnian.* Others read *effervescere*.  
**EFFERITAS** (Id.), atis, f. *ferocity, savage-3 ness*. *Lactant.* Al. leg. et *feritas*.  
**EFFERŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to *ren-3 der wild or savage, h. e.* to give a wild expression or disposition to. *Liv.* speciem oris. *Sueton.* vultum ex industria mali efferaverant animos, ut, &c. had rendered insensibile. *Plin.* Ulcera se efferantia, *h. e.* getting proud flesh. — *Figur.* Also, to *exasperate, infuriate, enrage, embitter, madden*. *Curt.* Ferocia ingenia venia desperatio efferaverat. *Liv.* Odio iraque efferati. — *Figur.* Also, to *deceitfully waste, ravage*. *Cic.* Terram immanitate beluarum efferari. — *Figur.* Also, to *make a beast of, form into the shape of a beast*. *Apul.* argentum. — *Figur.* See also *Effertus, a, um*.  
**EFFERŌ** (ex & fero), ers, extūli, atum, irreg. a. to *bring forth, carry forth or out*.

ἐκφέρω. *Plaut.* Ex navi efferantur quæ imperavi. *Cæs.* ab Iberda frumentum. *Terent.* puerum extra ædes. *Colum.* piscem de custodia. *Cic.* Qui pedem porta non plus extulit, quam domo sua. *Tacit.* Efferre se vallo, *h. e.* exire, erumpere. — Often, to carry out to burial, to bury. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* *Figur.* *Liv.* Ingens periculum manet, ne libera res publica efferatur, *h. e.* intereat. — Also, to bring forth, bear, produce, yield. *Cic.* Ager cum multis annos quievit, uberior efferre fruges solet. *Id.* Cum decimo, *h. e.* tenfold. *So, Virg.* Hæc (Italia) genus acre virum extulit. — Also, to show, manifest. *Cic.* Volo enim se efferat in adolente fecunditas. *Id.* Qua in urbe primum orator se extulit, sprung up, appeared. — Also, to bear, carry or bring to any place. *Plaut.* aliquid ad aliquid. *Cic.* Res efferat in album. *Liv.* Legatum longius extulit cursus, *h. e.* he rode too far. *Id.* Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra. *So, Liv.* Elati ad novissimum aciem, having come. — Also, to divulge, spread abroad, publish, reveal what should have been kept secret. *Cic.* meas ineptias. *Id.* Vides tuum peccatum esse elatum foras. *Nepos.* Res elata refertur ad Aristomachen. *Plin.* aliquid in vulgus. — Also, of good or bad emotions, to carry away, to carry beyond bounds, transport, hurry away. *Cic.* In eo genere sic studio eferimur, ut abs te adjuvandi, ab aliis prope reprehendendi simus, *we are transported with so great a desire.* *Id.* Efferor studio patres vestros videndi, *I am transported with the desire of, &c.* *Id.* Efferri letitia. *Id.* dolore et iracundia, to be transported or inflamed. *Id.* Læsi dolent, irati efferuntur. *Id.* Non continebantur: proferendur longius, efferentur, *this will give a loose to their zeal.* *Id.* Si me efferret aliquando ad gloriam animi quidam dolor, should transport me, elevate me. — Also, to say, utter, pronounce, express, deliver, bring forward, set forth. *Cic.* Si inconditis verbis efferuntur, offendunt aures. *Id.* verba, quæ nemo jure reprehendat. *Aut.* ad *Heron.* Similiter cadens, cum duo, aut plura sunt verba, quæ similitè iisdem casibus efferuntur. *Cic.* Quæ incisim, aut membratim efferuntur, ea vel aptissime cadere debent. *Id.* Dissuadentibus autem aut utilitas labefactanda est, aut efficiendi difficultates efferendæ, *h. e.* afferendæ, allegandæ. — Also, Efferre se, to give one's self out to be, to profess to be. *Sucton.* — Also, to translate. *Terent.* Verbum de verbo expressum extulit. — ¶ Also, to raise, lift up, lift on high, exalt. *Liv.* brachia. *Tacit.* Unum latus paludis lato aggere extulerant. *Id.* scuta super capita. *Liv.* Corus et conspectu elatus, soaring. *Id.* Pulvis elatus, being raised, rising. *Figur.* *Plaut.* Clamorem efferunt, raise, set up. — Hence, Efferre aliquem laudibus, or Efferre aliquem, to extol, praise exceedingly. *Cic.* Itaque eos viros suspiciunt, maximisque efferunt laudibus. *Id.* aliquem verbis. *Nepos.* Laudibus in cælum efferre. — Also, Efferre aliquem, to raise, advance, promote. *Cic.* Qui te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit. *Id.* Quæ res extulit eum? *Nepos.* Quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. — In a bad sense, *Tacit.* aliquem in summum odium. — Also, Efferre se, to lift up one's self, pride one's self, carry one's head high. *Terent.* and *Cic.* *So, Nep.* Opibus efferri, to be elevated, puffed up. — Also, to increase, raise. *Varro.* pretiur. — ¶ Also, to bear, endure. *Cic.* e poeta. malum patiendū. *Id.* e poeta. laborem. — ¶ See also, *Elatus, a, nm.*

**EFFERTUS**, a, um, particip. from *effar-*  
3 *cio* or *effercio*. — ¶ Adj. fall, crammed. *Plaut.* Effertus fame, *h. e.* hungry. *Id.* Hereditatem sum aptus effer-tissimam, very rich.

**EFFERVENS**, tis, particip. from *efferveo*.  
3 — ¶ Adj. fervent, ardent, vehement. *Gell.* Cum gaudio efferventiore.

**EFFERVES**, b, ui, are and *ere*, n. 2.  
and 3. to be very hot, boil over, rage, ferment, ὑπερβέω. *Virg.* Et ruptis effer-

vere costis. *Stat.* Pulverea effervere nube, *h. e.* fumare, exercitu adventante. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus pertinacia, *h. e.* to have been too violent, to have gone too far.

**EFFERVESCŌ** (ex & fervesco), is, bui  
nud vi, n. 3. to begin to boil; to be ready to  
boil over, be very hot, boil, swell, boil up.  
*Cic.* Aquæ, quæ effervescunt subditis  
ignibus. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Effervescens  
in dicendo stomacho sæpe iracundiaque  
vehementius, raging. *Id.* Verbis  
effervescitibus, et paulo nimium  
redundantibus, inflated language. *Gell.*  
(of an angry man) Effervescere in spumam  
boremve, to swell, boil over. *Id.*  
Effervescit luxuriæ æstus coercere.  
— ¶ *Cic.* Dum effervescat hæc gratulatio,  
boils away, dies away. But *Edd.*  
*Græv.* and *Ernest.* have *deservescat*.

**EFFERVS** (ex & ferus), a, um, adj.  
very fierce, savage, wild, ἄπρωδός.  
*Virg.*

**EFFETVS** (ex & fetus), a, um, adj. having  
brought forth young. *Colum.* Primus  
effetæ partus amovendus est. *Lucan.*  
effetas linquunt examina ceras, *h. e.*  
quæ apes emisere. — ¶ Also, brought  
forth. *Columel.* Cum grex (pullorum)  
fuerit effetus. — ¶ Also, worn out by  
frequent bearing. *Plin.* *So, Virg.* Effetus  
immundum cinerem jactare per agros,  
exhausted by frequent crops. — Hence, *fig-*  
*ur.* worn out, exhausted, decayed, weak,  
feeble. *Cic.* Intemperans adolescentia  
effetum corpus tradit senectuti. *Virg.*  
Effeta vires. *Id.* Senectus effeta veri,  
*h. e.* blunted to truth, no longer able to discern  
truth. *Vulser.* Flacc. Spes effeta,  
*h. e.* vain, delusive. *Plin.* *Ep.* Natura lassata  
et effeta. *Apul.* Nec oratio argumentis  
sit effetior. — ¶ Written also *effatus*.

**EFFICACIA** (efficax), æ, f. efficacy, virtue,  
2 activity, energy, ἐνεργεια. *Plin.*

**EFFICACITAS** (Id.), atis, f. efficacy, ef-  
2 fectiveness, power, effect. *Cic.*

**EFFICACITER** (Id.), adv. effectually, with  
effect, powerfully, ενεργως. *Plin.* Efficacissime sanare. *Id.* Auribus purulentis efficaciter infunditur, with advantage, with safety and effect. *Plin.* *Ep.* Efficacius rogare. *Senec.* Affectus efficaciter movere.

**EFFICAX** (efficio), ācis, adj. effectual, effi-  
2 cacious, powerful, forcible, influential, having forcible agency, operative, active, vigorous, ενεργής. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus, et parum efficax sit, *h. e.* how inefficient he is. *Liv.* Blanditiæ, quæ maxime ad muliebrem ingenium efficaces preces sunt. *Horat.* Hercules efficax, all-efficient, all-accomplishing. *Id.* Cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, with power to, effectual in. *Liv.* Rebus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima est, most powerful, operative. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Utrum sit efficacius ad recte vivendum. *Plin.* alter. Herba efficacissima adversus venena, a most effectual remedy against, &c. *Id.* Herba in dolore stomachi efficax.

**EFFICIENTS**, tis, particip. from *efficio*.  
— ¶ Adj. effecting, effective, efficient. *Cic.* Res efficientes. *Id.* Virtus efficiens est voluptatis.

**EFFICIENTER** (efficientis), adv. with influence or effect, efficiently. *Cic.*

**EFFICIENTIA** (efficio), æ, f. efficient  
1 power, efficiency, influence, ενεργεια. *Cic.*

**EFFICIŌ** (ex & facio), is, eci, ectum, a.  
3. to bring to pass, effect, fulfil, accomplish, complete, finish, execute, ἀπερῆσαι, διαπάρτω, ἐπιτελέω. *Cic.* Mandata effice, quæ recepisti. *Id.* Cujus muneris colendi efficiendique cansa nati simus. *Id.* Hoc primus in nostros mores induxit, maxime auxit, solus effecit. *Terent.* Effectum reddere aliquid, *h. e.* effecere. *Id.* Quin effectum dabo, *h. e.* efficiam. *Id.* Tandendo, atque odio denique effecit senex, effected his purpose, succeeded. *Plin.* *Ep.* Sylligismi circumscripti et effecti, *h. e.* absoluti et perfecti. — Also, for facio, reddo, to make, create, render. *Cic.* Effecere columnam novam ab integro. *Cæs.* Quantum itineris equitatu effecere poterat. *Cic.* Tantos progressus efficiebat,

ut evolare videretur. *Ovid.* Efficere aliquid suum, to appropriate to himself, make his own. *Cæs.* exercitum confirmatiorem. *Cic.* Tertius dies disputationis tertium volumen effecit, will make up, make out. *Id.* Causa efficiens aliquid, or (absol.) Causa efficiens, the efficient cause of any thing. *Id.* Effectæ res, effects, things effected. — Efficere is also joined with *ut, ne, quin, or the accus.* and *infn.* *Cic.* Feci igitur, atque effeci, ut, &c. *Id.* Effici non potest, quin, &c. *h. e.* it is not possible, but that, it must be, that, I must at any rate. — With *infn.* *Virg.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ To bring about, procure, get, obtain, raise, set on foot. *Terent.* argentum. *Liv.* exercitus. *Nepos.* classem. *Cæs.* Quibus coactis, XIII (sc. cohortes) efficit. *Cic.* frequentem Senatum, to get. — ¶ To bring about, effect, excite, cause, occasion, induce. *Cic.* Efficere admirationes. *Id.* Efficiam clamores, si, &c. *Cæs.* Quæ dies æstus maximos efficere consuevit. *Terent.* Efficere alicui nuptias, to bring about. *Lentul.* ad *Cic.* durius negotium alicui, to cause, make. *Ovid.* Superesse (fruges) putentur, effice, cause it to be believed, that, &c. — ¶ To make out, show, prove, deduce. *Cic.* Ex quibus effici cogique possit, nihil esse, &c. *Id.* Ex quo effici vult, ut, &c. *Id.* Quod proposuit, efficit. *Id.* Ex quo efficitur, hominem, &c. it follows. — ¶ To produce, bear, yield. *Cic.* Ager efficit plurimum. *Id.* Cum octavo, bears eightfold. — So of other things. *Cic.* Ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, yield. *Id.* Quantum ille bonis suis efficere posset. — Also, for parere, to bring forth. *Colum.* ternos hædos. — ¶ *Plaut.* Effexis, for efficeris. — ¶ See also *Efficiens*, and *Effectus*, a, um.

**EFFICTVS** (effingo), õnis, f. an express-  
2 ing, representing, portraying. *Aut.* ad *Herenn.*

**EFFICTVS**, a, um, particip. from *eff-*  
3 *ingto*.

**EFFIGIA**, æ, f. same as *Effigies*. *Plaut.*

**EFFIGIATVS** (effigio), us, m. a represent-  
3 ing, portraying, fashioning. *Apul.*

**EFFIGIES** (effingo), eï, f. an image, representation, likeness, portrait, effigy, εἰκόνη. *Cic.* Effigiis simulacrumque Mithridatis. *Virg.* Effigies sacræ divum. *Cic.* Deus effigies hominis, image, likeness. *Tacit.* Simulacrum deæ non effigie humana. — ¶ *Figur.* n picture, portrait, likeness, image. *Cic.* Reliquit effigiem probitatis suæ filium. *Id.* Relinquere virtutum effigiem summis ingenii expressam. *Tacit.* Vera paterni oris effigies, the very image of his father. — ¶ Also, the shade or ghost of a deceased person. *Sil.* — ¶ Also; likeness, resemblance, form and fashion. *Plin.* — *So, Plin.* Effigie, and *Sil.* In effigiem alicujus rei, after the likeness of, in the form of, as, like.

**EFFIGIŌ** (effigies), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to  
3 portray, form, fashion, εἰκάζω. *Sidon.*

**EFFINDŌ** (ex & findo), is, a. 3. to divide,  
3 cleave, cut. *Manil.* fluctus.

**EFFINGŌ** (ex & fingo), is, nxi, ctum, a.  
3. to fashion, form, represent, portray, express, describe, διαρπῶ. *Plin.* *Ep.* aliquem cera, ære, argento, &c. *Virg.* Casus aliquos effingere in auro. — Hence, to express, represent, portray by words. *Cic.* Mores oratoris effingit oratio. — Or by imitation. *Cicero* effinxit vim *Demosthenis*, copiam *Platonis*, &c. copied, portrayed, imitated, equaled. *Id.* Verba effingere imitando. — Also, to form in the mind, picture to one's self, represent to one's self, &c. *Cic.* Quæ memoria tenere velis, effingenda sunt animo. — In general, to form, fashion, compose, make. *Lucan.* (of cranes) varias figuras. *Plin.* *Ep.* Effinge aliquid et excude, compose, write, devise. *Virg.* Gressus effingit euntis, gives it a natural gait, makes it walk. — ¶ Also, to wipe off. *Cic.* sanguinem spongiis. — ¶ *Ovid.* Effingere manus, to press gently; or otherwise, to lay or place rightly, compose, as in *Albinus*.

**EFFIŌ** (ex & fio). *Plaut.* Quæ volui effieri, *h. e.* effici.

**EFFIRMŌ** (ex & firmo), as, a. 1. to 3 strengthen, encourage. *Acc. ap. Non.*  
**EFFLAGITATIŌ** (efflagito), ōnis, f. an 1 earnest request, pressing summons. *Cic.*  
**EFFLAGITATŪS** (Id.), us, m. an earnest 1 or urgent request or demand. *Cic.*  
**EFFLAGITŌ** (ex & flagito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to require earnestly, ask urgently, demand, importune, λαροῦ. *Cic.* Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui. *Id.* Cum iste a Dolabella efflagitasset, ut, &c. *Id.* Efflagitare misericordiam alicujus. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Equitas loci adversarios efflagitabat, &c. *h. e.* ab adversariis, invitē.  
**EFFLAMMANS** (ex & flamma), tis, ā-3 ming, emitting flames. *Martian. Capell.*  
**EFFLEŌ** (ex & fleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to waste away by weeping. *Quintil. decl.* Totos efflevit oculos, wept her eyes out, wept until she was blind.  
**EFFLICTE** (efflictus, from effligo), adv. 2 beyond measure, vehemently, desperately, excessively. *Symmach.* Efflicte diligere.  
**EFFLICITIM**, same as *Efflicte*. *Plaut.*  
**EFFLICITŌ** amare.  
**EFFLICITŌ** (frequentat. from effligo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strike dead. *Plaut.*  
**EFFLIGŌ** (ex & fligo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. 2 to strike down, strike dead, kill, destroy. *Plaut.* Nisi pedatu tertio omnes efflixi- ro. *Cic.* Misit filium ad effligendum Pompeium. *Senec.* Rabidos canes effli- gere, to knock on the head.  
**EFFLŌ** (ex & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to breathe out, blow out, ἐκπνέω. *Orid.* Ignem ore et naribus. *Plin.* Efflare pulverem. *Lucret.* Sol efflat ignes suos. *Stat.* Efflare somno vina, to exhale, of a drunken man asleep. *Varr.* Bestiolar, si quæ prope nascuntur, efflantur, are blown away by the wind. *Cic.* Efflare animam, to breathe his last; to die. *Id. e poeta.* extremum halitum. *So, Sil. vita-* tam. — Intransitively, *Lucret.* Quibus modis flamma fornicibus efflet, *h. e.* ex- eat, is emitted, bursts forth. — ¶ Also, to evaporate. *Lucret.* colorem, *h. e.* to lose.  
**EFFLŌRĒŌ** (ex & flore), es, n. 2. to 3 bloom, bloom out. *Tertull. or Cyprian.*  
**EFFLŌRĒSCŌ** (ex & floresco), is, rui, n. 2. properly, to bloom out, blossom, ἐξ- αῖξω; figur. to bloom, flower out, spring forth, begin to flourish, *h. e.* to show or manifest one's self in a distinguished or agreeable manner. *Cic.* Cum usus pro- grediens familiaritatem effecerit, tum amorem efflorescere. *Id.* Utilitas efflo- rescit ex amicitia. *Id.* Apparebit res eas non modo non esse communes, sed penitus ex ea causa, quæ tum agatur, effloruisse, spring, emanate. *Id.* Laudibus ingenii efflorescere.  
**EFFLŪŌ** (ex & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow or run out, flow forth, ἐκρέω, ἐκφέρο- μαι. *Cic.* Vitam effluere. *Plin.* Humor e cavis populi nigrae effluens. *Id.* Succina petris effluere. *Id.* in Oceanum, flow, empty. — Hence, to go out, go abroad, become known. *Cic.* Effluunt multa, et ad aures nostras perman- t. *Tercnt.* Utrumque falsum est; effluet. — Also, to overflow. — Hence, *Cic.* Genus dicendi effluens. — Also, figur. quickly to flow off, drop off, fall off or down. *Plin.* Si capilli effluxerint, should fall off. *Ovid.* Effluxere urnæ manibus, fell from their hands. *Curt.* Telum, quod unum forte non effluxerat, had not escaped from his hand. *Sueton.* Ictu fulminis ex inscriptione littera effluxit, was erased or obliterated. — More generally, to pass away, slip away, glide away, droop, decay, foil, vanish, disap- pear. *Cic.* Præterita ætas, quamvis longa, cum effluxisset. *Id.* Ne ætas effluat. *Ovid.* Dum desiderii effluat ille tuis, *h. e.* shall cease to be an object of regret. *Cic.* Antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo, am entirely forgotten. *Id.* Dicenti solitam effluere mentem, his recollection failed him. *Liv.* Effluere lassitudine vires, to fail. — Also, *Pers.* Effluis amens, you lose your time, you pass your time idly. — ¶ Also, to flow.  
**EFFLŪVIUM** (effluo), ii, n. a flowing out or forth, efflux, outch. *Plin.* Humoris e corpore effluviu. *Tacit.* Convivium effluvio lacus appositum.

**EFFLŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. flowing 3 out. *Avien.*  
**EFFLŪXIŌ** (Id.), onis, f. a flowing off. *Pandect.*  
**EFFŌCŌ** (ex & faux), as, a. 1. to suffocate, 2 choke, strangle, πνίγω. *Flor.*  
**EFFŌDIŌ** (ex & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig out, dig up. *Plin.* carbones e sepulcris. *Id.* lapides puteis. *Juvenal.* de limite saxum. — ¶ Hence, to tear out, scratch out. *Cic.* and *Terent.* oculos alicui. *Ovid.* viscera, *h. e.* to cause an abortion. *Petron.* verba atroci stylo, *h. e.* to expunge; or as if confodere, to stab, *h. e.* to criticise rigidly, reject, xpunge. — ¶ Also, to tear up, lay open, rummage. *Cas.* Spoliatis effossisque corum domibus. — *So, Cic.* Meum pectus memoria effodit. Others read *effudit*. — ¶ Also, to dig, hollow out, or excavate by digging. *Virg.* Effossis latebris. *Id.* Effodere portus. *Sueton.* lacum. — ¶ Effodiri for Effodi. *Plaut.* — ¶ Ecfodere and Exfodere. *Plaut.*  
**EFFŌCUNDŌ**, **EFFŌCUNDŌ**, **EFFŌCUNDŌ**, **EFFŌCUNDŌ**, &c. See *Effecundo*, *Effemino*, &c.  
**EFFORŌ**. See *Effari*.  
**EFFŌRŌ** (ex & foro), as, a. 1. to bore, 2 perforate. *Colum.*  
**EFFŌSIŌ** (effodio), ōnis, f. a digging 3 out. *Pandect.*  
**EFFŌSSŌS**, a, um, particip. from effodio.  
**EFFRACTARIŪS** (effringo), ii, m. sc. 2 homo, a burglar, house-breaker. *Senec.*  
**EFFRACTŌR**, ōnis, m. same as *Effracta-* 3 rius. *Pandect.*  
**EFFRACTŌRĀ** (effringo), æ, f. house- 3 breaking, burglary. *Pandect.*  
**EFFRACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from ef- fringo.  
**EFFRENĀTE** (effrenatus), adverb, without 3 bridle, without check, rashly, impetuously. *Cic.* Effrenate ad potiundum. *Id.* Effrenatus in hostem irrumpere.  
**EFFRENATIŌ** (effreno), ōnis, f. unbridled 1 impetuosity. *Cic.*  
**EFFRENATŪS**, a, um, particip. from effreno. — ¶ Adj. unbridled, unruly, impetuous, unchecked, unrestrained, let loose, immoderate. *Cic.* furor, cupiditas, homo. *Id.* Vox effrenator. *Senec.* Effrenatissimi affectus.  
**EFFRENĪS**, e, adj. same as *Effrenus*. *Plin.*  
**EFFRENŌ** (ex & freno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to free from the bridle, unbridle. *Liv.* Effrenatus equus. — ¶ Figur. to let loose. *Sil.* — ¶ See, also, *Effrenatus*.  
**EFFRENŪS** (ex & frenum), a, um, adj. 2 unbridled, free from the bridle, ἀχάλιτος. *Liv.* Effreno equo in medios ignes infertur. — ¶ Figur. unbridled, untamed, unruly, unrestrained, let loose. *Virg.* Gens effrena virum. *Ovid.* Effreno captus amore. *Stat.* Effreno nimbo æquare profatu, *h. e.* soluta oratione, ac libera.  
**EFFRICŌ** (ex & frico), as, ui, ātum, a. 1. 2 to rub off. *Senec.* Rubigo effricanda est. *Tertull.* Spicas decerptas manibus effrixerant, for effricuerant. — ¶ Also, to rub. *Apul.* calices. — ¶ *Exfrico*. *Apul.*  
**EFFRINGŌ** (ex & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to break off. *Plaut.* cardines for- bus. — ¶ Also, to break, break open, break in pieces, διαρρήγνυμι. *Cic.* fores. *Tacit.* carcerem. — *So*, of parts of the body, to break, fracture, shatter, crush. *Sueton.* crura alicui. — Also, *Senec.* Effringe corpus, tear open. — Hence, *Mar-* tial. Montes effecti (perhaps) broken, jagged, precipitous. — ¶ Intransitive- ly, to break, break into. *Sil.* Vestras effringet in urbes.  
**EFFRŌNDĒŌ** (ex & frondeo), es, ui, n. 2. to put forth leaves, be leaved. *Vopisc.*  
**EFFRŌNS** (ex & frons), tis, adj. bold, im- pudent, barefaced, shameless. *Vopisc.*  
**EFFRŌTICŌ** (ex & frutico), as, n. 1. to 3 grow out, shoot. *Tertull.* — ¶ Tran- sitively, to cause to shoot, put forth, bear, produce. *Tertull.*  
**EFFŪGIŌ** (ex & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. and a. 3. to flee, flee away, escape, ἐκφεύγω. *Cic.* Effugere e manibus. *Id.* de prælio. *Plaut.* patria. *Cic.* A qui- bus vix vivus effugit. *Terent.* Huc effugi foras. *Liv.* e carcere. *Nepos.* ex vinculis publicis. *Ovid.* stabulis. *Curt.* ad regem. *Virg.* Effugit ante alios. *Petron.* Effugiendum est ab vilitate, you should avoid. *Cic.* Non dubito,

quin Cnæus in fuga sit: modo effugiat, if he can but escape. — Hence, with ac- cus. to escape from, evade, avoid, shun. *Cas.* Numidæ celeritate impetum nos- trorum effugiebant. *Id.* periculum. *Cic.* offensionem negligentia. *Nepos.* invidiam. *Plin.* and *Ovid.* visum, *h. e.* to shun the sight, not to be seen. *Cic.* Se non effugere hospitis speciem, could not avoid being taken for a forger. *Id.* Hæc morte effugiuntur, etiamsi, &c. *Liv.* Cura me effugit, *h. e.* I care not. *Cic.* Nihil te effugiet, will escape you, be passed over, or forgotten by you. — ¶ *Grat.* Effuge, qui pandit, &c., scorn, reject.  
**EFFŪGIUM** (effugio), ii, n. a fleeing away, 3 escape, flight, ἀποφυγή. *Hirt.* and *Virg.* — Hence, figur. escape. *Cic.* mortis. — ¶ Also, a way of escape. *Liv.* Si effugium patuisset in publicum. *Tacit.* Effugia villa claudere. — ¶ Also, a means of escape, an opportunity to escape. *Cic.* Habere effugia penarum.  
**EFFŪLGĒŌ** (ex & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. 3 to shine forth, glitter, ἀποστρίλλω. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Plin.* — ¶ The mi- nit. is sometimes of the third conjuga- tion, as if from *effulgo*. *Virg.*  
**EFFŪLTŪS**, a, um, particip. as if from 3 effulcio (ex & fulcio), which does not occur, propped up, supported, sustained, ὑπερεισμένος. *Virg.* Effultus stratis jacebat velleribus. *Apul.* Effultus in cubitum.  
**EFFŪMIGATŪS** (ex & fumigo), a, um, 3 expelled by smoke, smoked out. *Tertull.*  
**EFFŪMŌ** (ex & fumo), as, n. 1. to smoke. 3 Sever.  
**EFFŪNDŌ** (ex & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour out, empty, ἐκχέω. *Juvenal.* Patulas effundere pelves. *Plaut.* Effun- de hoc in baratrum, *h. e.* hoc ehibe, drink it down. *Plin.* Ganges se in Eoum Oceanum effundit, flows, empties. *So, Cic.* Mare neque redundat, neque effun- ditur. — Also, to pour forth, shed, pour down. *Liv.* Tiberis effusus super ripas, overflowed. *Cic.* Lacrimæ, quas effudi- sti. *Curt.* Procella imbrem effunde- rat. — Figur. to pour out, pour forth. *Cic.* Pompeius in nos est suavissime effusus, paid me the most marked atten- tion, was all complaisance to me. *Liv.* Ita in Romanos effusi erant, ut, &c., so in- clined towards, partial to. *Cic.* Effun- dere se in aliqua libidine, *h. e.* to in- dulge immoderately in, to give full vent to. *Liv.* Effundi ad luxuriam, to indulge freely in, give themselves up to. *Tacit.* Effundi in amorem alicujus, give him- self up, be engrossed with. *Id.* Effundi in lacrimas, to melt into tears. *Plin.* Terra effunditur in herbas, *h. e.* pro- ducet bountifully. *Cic.* Vox in turbam effunditur, is directed. — Also, to pour out or forth, to bring forth abundantly, to bring forth, send forth, bring out, give vent to, utter, let out. *Cic.* Segetes fruges effundunt. *So, Id.* Hæc ætas effundit hanc copiam. *Virg.* Effun- dere tales voces, to utter. *Id.* pectore questus, to pour forth, utter. *Ovid.* Vires effundite vestras, put forth all your strength. *Liv.* terrorem, to excite, spread. *Cic.* Effudit illa omnia, quæ tacuerat, let out, told, brought out. *Id.* Testis effudit, qua voluit, omnia. *Id.* Effundere furorem in aliquem, to vomit forth. *Id.* iram in aliquem, to vent. *Ovid.* Tibia effundit carmina, pours forth, plays off. *Cic.* Tota civitas se effundebat, poured out, rushed forth. *Liv.* Frequentia mulierum se se in publicum effudit. *Id.* Plenis repente portis effu- si, pouring, rushing, pressing, flocking out. *Virg.* Effundere auxilium castris, to pour them out, *h. e.* to cause them to pour out, to send. *Pandect.* alicui ocu- lum, to put out, knock out. — Also, to throw down, throw off. *Liv.* Equus effundit equum. — Also, to throw any- whither, hurl, let loose, dash, precipitate, prostrate, put to flight, rout. *Virg.* and *Liv.* tela. *Liv.* equitatum. *Virg.* Teu- cros in æquor, drive, dash. *Id.* aliquem solo, for in solum, strike to the ground. *Id.* arena, for in arenam. *Cels.* caput in gremium, lay. *Liv.* Effundere se in fugam, and Effundi in fugam, to take to flight, flee with precipitation. — ¶ To let ge,



*drop.* Virg. *habenas manibus. Id. habenas. Ovid. Comæ effusæ, flying hair.* Virg. *Nymphæ effusæ cæsariem per colla, h. e. habentes cæsariem effusam.* — Hence, Liv. *impetum, h. e. to charge with impetuosity.* — ¶ *To pour out, h. e. to lavish, squander, waste, consume, run through.* Cic. *patrimonium. Id. ærarium.* — Hence, Liv. *auxilium supremum.* — Also, *to bestow largely, lavish.* Cic. *honores in mortuos.* — Figur. *to lose, waste, throw away.* Cic. *collectam gratiam florentissimi homines.* — Also, *to employ to no effect, expend to no purpose, to lose.* Virg. *laborem. Ovid vires in uno, spend.* — Also, *to exhaust, give up, let go, dismiss.* Cic. *omne odium. Senec. curam sui.* — ¶ *Cic. Effundere spiritum extremum, or, Ovid. vitam, or, Virg. animam, to expire, die.* — ¶ *To spread, disperse.* Cæs. *se in agros. Liv. terrorem.* — ¶ *To suffer to pass, not to detain.* Pers. *Ut per læve severos effundat junctura unguis, h. e. may be so closely and accurately joined as not to be detected by the nails.* — ¶ See also, *Effusus, a, um.*

**EFFUSË** (effusus), adverb, in a scattered manner, spread far and wide, without restraint, freely, excessively, vehemently. Liv. *Effusius, ut sparsis hostibus fuga, prædatis sunt. Id. Effuse vastantibus fit obivus Romulus. Id. Effuse fugere, in disorder, precipitately.* Curt. *Effuse sequi hostem, furiously, impetuously. Senec. Effusissime flere, most bitterly, immoderately.* Cic. *Effuse animus exultat. Id. Dives effuse viveret, freely. Plin. Ep. Effusius dicit, h. e. too diffusely, profusely.* Cic. *Non pauca suis adiutoribus large effuseque donabat, profusely.* Plin. *Ep. Amo quidem effuse, ardently, passionately. Id. Cum omnes quos probas, effusissime diligas. Sueton. Exceptus effusius, with very great applause.*

**EFFUSIÖ** (effundo), ðnis, f. a pouring out. Cic. *aque. Colum. Vitis ad effusionem deponitur, h. e. for drinking, and of course, for the wine-press.* — ¶ Also, a pouring out, rushing out, bursting forth. Cic. *Effusiones hominum ex oppidis.* — ¶ Cic. *Effusio animi in lætitia, an overflowing, exhilaration, ardor.* — Also, *Id. Pro ipsius in alios effusione, h. e. marked attention, great complaisance or love.* — ¶ Also, prodigality, profusion, profuse expense. Cic.

**EFFUSÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. h. e. qui effundit. 3 Augustin.

**EFFUSÖRIË** (Id.), adv. same as Effuse. 3 Amian.

**EFFUSÖS**, a, um, particip. from effundo.

— ¶ Adj. *let loose, loose, slack.* Liv. *Effusissimis habenis stationem hostium invadit.* — ¶ *Profuse, excessive, extravagant, immoderate, prodigal, lavish.* Plin. *Effusæ opes. Cic. Sump-tus effusi. Nepos. Honores quondam fuerunt rari, et tenuous; nunc autem effusi, atque obsoleti (where effusi is opposed to tenuous). Cic. lætitia. Liv. licentia. Cic. Quis in largitione effusior? Vellei. Cæsar munificentia effusissimus. Sueton. Effusissimo studio athletas spectare. Petron. Amplexu effusissimo invadere aliquem. Plin. Ep. Effusus cursus, h. e. citatus.* — ¶ Also, flying. Liv. *Effusi hostes.* — ¶ Also, disorderly, swarming together, confused. Liv. *Multos simul et effusos adoriri. Id. fuga, precipitate, disorderly, irregular. Id. Fuga effusior.* — ¶ Also, wide, extensive, stretching far, vast. Tacit. *loca. Vellei. Effusissimus sinus.* — ¶ Stat. *Effusa membra, full, plump, sleek. Calp. Fl. Effusiora corpora, h. e. full, large.*

**EFFUTIÖ** (ex & futio), is, ivi, itum, a, and n. 4. to blab out, babble out, what should be kept secret. Terent. *Ne vos forte imprudentes foris effutiretis, atque id porro aliqua uxor mea rescisceret.* — ¶ Also, to prate, prattle, chatter, talk idly. Cic. *Temere de mundo effutient. Id. Ista effutientem nausere? Lucret. multa. Horat. leves versus.*

**EFFUTIÖ** (ex & futio), is, ui, a. 3. Sueton. 3 (ex carmine jucoso) Aurum in Gallia effutisti, h. e. scortando dilapidavisti.

**EGELIDÖ** (egelidus), as, a. 1. to thaw, 3 dissolve. Sidor.

**EGELIDÖS** (e & gelidus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat cold, coolish; lukewarm, tepid, χλιαρός. Cels. *Potio debet esse egelida, et frigidæ propior. Sueton. Perfundebatur egelida aqua, vel sole multo calefacta. Catull. Jam ver egelidos resert tepores.* — ¶ Also, cold, nempe qui gelu quidem caret, frigus tamen habet. Virg. *egelido secretum flumie (as Serv. explains it).* — ¶ Also, frozen, congealed. Auson.

**EGELÖ** (e & gelo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 grow lukewarm, become tepid. Cæl. Aurelian.

**EGENS**, tis, particip. from egeo. — ¶ Adj. *needy, in want, poor.* Cic. *Nihil rege egentius. Id. Egestates tot egentissimorum hominum. Id. Est hic Ennius egens quidam, calumniator, h. e. an indigent person.* — ¶ *Egens differs from inops, as effect from cause; want (egestas) being the consequence of poverty (inopia).*

**EGENÖLÖS** (dimin. from egeo), a, um, 3 adj. Paulin. Nolan.

**EGENÖS** (egeo), a, um, adj. *destitute, in want of, deficient in, void of, ἀπορος, ἐδεδής. Liv. Omnium egeni. Tacit. Cominatus non egenus. Id. Egena aquarum regio, with little water. Id. Omnis spei egena, destitute, void. Lucret. Lucis egenus.* — ¶ Without cause, needy, indigent, destitute. Plaut. and Virg. *Res egenæ, needy, helpless circumstances: also, bad affairs.*

**EGEÖ** (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to need, be in want, ἀρόπω. Cic. *Egebat? imo locuples erat.* — ¶ Also, to need, have need of; with the abl. or genit. Cic. *Nec bibliothecis quidem Græcis egebimus. Id. alicujus auxilio. Id. Gravitas morbi facit, ut medicina egeamus. Auct. ad Herenn. Cum res non egent longe orationis, require.* — With acc. Plaut. *Nec quicquam eges.* — ¶ Also, to desire, want, wish for. Cic. *armis. Horat. plausoris.* — ¶ Also, to be without; not to have, go without, be in want of. Cic. *C. Macer auctoritate semper egit. Liv. Censoribus quoque egit annus. Cato ap. Gell. Vitiö vertunt, quia multa egeo: at ego illis, quia nequeunt egere. Ovid. Lucis egens aer. Horat. Animus deliciarum egens. Virg. Rationis egens.* — ¶ Pass. impers. Plaut. *Egetur acriter.*

**EGERIA**. See Ægeria.

**EGERIËS** (egero), ðl, f. excrement. 3 Solin.

**EGERMINÖ** (e & germino), as, avi, atum, 2 n. 1. to put forth, shoot, germinate. Colum.

**EGERÖ** (e & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. 2 to bear or carry out, cast forth, draw out, get out, ἐκφέρω, ἐκκομιζω. Liv. *prædam ex hostium tectis. Plin. Fons egerens saxa. Hirr. Egerere ex mari lapides. Curt. Humo alte egesta, dug up.* — ¶ Hence, to discharge, void, vomit, throw off. Curt. *aquam vomitu. Ovid. dapes. Plin. urinam. Id. puerperia abortu.* — Figur. Ovid. *Egeritur dolor, is thrown off, carried off.* — Also, to send forth, send out, drive out. Lucan. *querelas, to pour forth. Senec. Sermo-nes, quos egeram, shall publish. Id. populos, drive out, compel to emigrate.* — Also, to spend, apply. Quintil. *declam. totos census in exsequias.* — Also, Val. Flacc. *Tota querelis egeritur dies, is passed, spent.* — ¶ Also, to carry off, pilfer, forcibly appropriate. Liv. *pecuniam ex ærario. Tacit. Bona fortunæ que in tributum egerunt.* — ¶ Also, to empty, exhaust, drain. Propert. *Egessit Dorica castra rogis. Lucan. Tota (Ætna) cavernas egerit. Lactant. stabulum, to cleanse, clear of dung.* — ¶ Also, to take out. Apul.

**EGERSIMÖN** (ἐγέρσιμον), i, n. a means 3 of excitement; as, a stirring song. Martian. Capell.

**EGESTÄS** (egeo), ätis, f. *want, bitter want, beggary, ἐδεδία. Virg. Duris urgens in rebus egestas. Id. turpis. Juvenal. dira. Cic. Degere vitam in egestate. Id. Propter inopiam in egestate esse, on account of poverty to be in want.* — Figur. *poverty, sordidness. Id. animi.* — Also, Lucret. *Egestas sermonis, poverty.* —

¶ Also, with genit. of the object, want deprivation, destitution. Tacit. *cibi.* — Figur. Lucret. *Egestas rationis, h. e. ignorance of the reason or cause.*

**EGESTIÖ** (egero), ðnis, f. a carrying out, 2 carrying off; a voiding, emitting, emptying, exhausting, wasting. Sueton. *cadaverum Cæl. Aurel. ventris et urinæ. Plin. Ep. publicarum opum.*

**EGESTÖSÖS** (egestas), a, um, adj. *needy, 3 destitute. Salv.*

**EGESTÖS**, us, m. same as Egestio. Stat. 1 and Senec.

**EGESTÖS**, a, um, particip. from egero.

**EGGERÖ** (ex & gero), for egero. Lactant.

**EGIGNÖ** (e & gigno), is, a. 3. to put forth, produce. Lucret.

**EGLEOPALÄ**, æ, f. a Celtic word, signifying blue marl. Plin.

**EGNATIÄNÖS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Egnatius. Vellei. *Egnatianum scelus, h. e. committed by M. Egnatius Rufus (referring to his conspiracy against Augustus).*

**EGÖ** (ἐγώ), pron. I. — ¶ It has the syllable *met* often annexed with the force of *self* in English. Cic. *Egomet, Nosmet, I myself, we ourselves.* — So. *Ego ipse, I myself. Virg.* — Also, Cic. *Mihinæ ipsi. Id. Nosmet ipsos.* — ¶ Also, in *dat. Mi, for mihi. Varr. and Virg.* — *Mihipte, for mihi ipsi. Cato ap. Fest. — Min' for mihi. Pers. — Me for mihi. Varr. R. R. 3, 16.* — ¶ In *acc. Meme for me or memet. Sil.* — Also, according to Quintil., *mehe* anciently for *me.* — *Mepte for me ipsum. Plaut.* — ¶ The dative, *mihæ*, sometimes signifies to my advantage or injury. Terent. *Si quid peccat, mihi peccat.* — Sometimes, in my judgment, as I think. *Id. Is mihi profecto est servus spectatus satis, cui Jominus cura est.* — It seems sometimes almost redundant, though it gives elegance and liveliness to the expression. Cic. *Tu mihi cum in circulo decipiari adversarii stipulantiumcula, ego tibi ullam causam majorem committendam putem? Id. Sit enim mihi tinctus litteris.*

— ¶ *Ad me* stands also for *ad meam domum. Terent. Eamus ad me. Cic. Domum ad me litteras mittam.* — ¶ *A me* is also from my property, out of my own pocket. Plaut. *A me argentum dedi. Cic. Se a me solvere.* — Also, out of my house. Plaut. — So, *Id. A nobis.* — ¶ *Mecum, nobiscum (never cum me, cum nobis), with me, with us.* — Sometimes, *Mecum, with myself, to myself, in my own mind, μετ' ἐμαυτόν. Terent. Ut tacita mecum gaudeam. Cic. Multa mecum ipse reputavi.* — Also, for *apud me. Phædr. Alape mecum venent. Terent. Testis mecum est anulus. Plaut. Orare mecum, nobiscum, for me, nos (acc.).* — ¶ The adj. pron. *Meus, a, um, is properly used actively or subjectively, and the genit. Mei, from ego, passively or objectively. But they are sometimes put the one for the other; as, Plaut. Labori mei, for meo.* — ¶ The plural (*nos, nostri, &c.*) is often put for the singular.

**EGÖMET**. See Ego.

**EGRËDIÖR** (e & gradior), èris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go out, ἐκβαίνω. Terent. *Egreditur ab ea, h. e. ab domo ejus. Id. foras. Cic. extra fines. Id. e portu. Curt. convivio. Cæs. navi, and Cic. e navi, to disembark. Liv. ad portam, to go out to the gate.* — With *acc. Id. urbem, to go out of, depart from. Plin. Ep. tecta.* — Hence, *absol. to disembark, debark, land. Cic. Egressus in terram. Cæs. Hinc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum.* — Also, to leave the port, set sail. Ovid. *Egressus rates.* — ¶ Also, to digress, depart, wander. Cic. *a proposito.* — ¶ Also, to ascend, mount, reach the summit. Sallust. *ad summum montis. Ovid. al-tius. Liv. in altitudinem. Tacit. in vallum.* — ¶ Also, with *acc. to pass over; to depart over, go beyond, overstep, overpass, surpass. Cæs.munitiones. Sallust. flumen. Quintil. quintum annum, pass. Tacit. prætarum. So, Plin. Ep. veritatem, to go beyond, overstep. Vellei. fortunam hominis, surpass.*

**EGREGIATŪS** (egregius), us, m. the title or dignity of Egregius. *Cod. Theod.*

**EGREGIE** (Id.), adv. above others, remarkably, excellently, eminently, notably, transcendently, surpassingly, singularly, uncommonly, remarkably well, uncommonly well of its kind. *Terent.* Egredie ad miserias natus sum, above all others, eminently. *Cic.* Pauci pingere egregie possunt. *Id.* Egredie subtilis scriptor, atque elegans. *Id.* Si quis est ex servis egregie fidelis. *Id.* Hoc mihi egregie placet. *Pers.* Res egregie gestæ, noble exploits. *Cæs.* Locus egregie et natura et opere munitus. *Curt.* Egredie se tueri, to make a gallant defence. *Horat.* Funus egregie factum. *Gell.* Egredie diligere aliquem, dearly. *Plin. Paneg.* Egredie, Cæsar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, well done; an honorable deed. *Liv.* Egredie absolvuntur, most honorably. *Senec.* Declamavit egregie, to a select audience. — ¶ Sometimes, for valde or vehementer. *Terent.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ Compar. Egregius. *Juvencal.* 11, 12.

**EGREGIŪS** (e & grex), a, um, adj. (properly, chosen from the flock or herd) excellent, eminent, surpassing, special, rare, choice, singular, extraordinary, remarkably good of its kind, ἐξαιρετός. *Cic.* Egredia indoles. *Id.* Minima copia poetarum egregiorum. *Nepos.* industria. *Cæs.* virtus. *Id.* fides. *Cic.* voluntas alicujus in aliquid. *Sallust.* liberalitas, uncommon liberality. *Cic.* Vir egregius in laude bellica, eminently distinguished. *Terent.* Virgo egregia facie, of singular beauty. *Cic.* Egredius color. *Horat.* Egredias domos mercari. *Hirt.* Loca egregia ad tenendas ancoras. *Tacit.* Egredium tempus resumendæ libertati. *Id.* Egredium est mihi hoc facere, h. e. honorificum. *Ovid.* Athis egregius forma. — ¶ With the genit. *Virg.* animi, h. e. homo egregio animo. — ¶ *Tacit.* Egredium publicum, the public honor, national credit. — ¶ Compar. neut. Egregius. *Lucret.* — *Superl.* Egregiissima. *Pacuv. ap. Prisc.* — ¶ Egredius was also a title under the emperors. *Cod. Theod.*

**EGRESSIŪS** (egredior), ōnis, f. a going out. 2 *Apul.* — ¶ Also, in speaking, a departure from the main subject; a digression. *Quintil.*

**EGRESSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a going out, departure, ἐξέλευσις. *Cic.* — Hence, a disembarking or landing. *Cæs.* — Also, a place to go out by, passage out, egress. *Petron.* Tenebrosus egressus. *Tacit.* Obsidere egressus. — So, the mouth, outlet of a river. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, of a historian, course. *Tacit.* Libero egressu memorabant, h. e. they wrote with free course, ample scope; took a wide scope. — ¶ Also, a digression. *Quintil.*

**EGRESSŪS**, a, um, particip. from egredior.

**EGŪLĀ**, æ, f. a kind of sulphur. *Plin.*

**EGURGITŪS** (e & gurgis), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. l. to pour out, cast out, empty. *Plaut.*

Egurgitare domo argentum. — ¶ Written also *exurgitō*.

**EH**, same as *Eu* or *Icu*. *Plaut.*

**EHE**, or **HĒHĒ** (ē, ē, ē, ē), ah! alas! *Enn.* ap. *Varr.*

**EHEM**, same as *Hem*, hah, ah! *Terent.*

3 Quis hic loquitur? ehem, tu ne eras hic, hah! what, were you here? *Id.*

Ehem, opportune: te ipsum quærit.

**EHEU**, ah! alas! ah, well-a-day! *Virg.*

3 Eheu, quid volui. *Terent.* Eheu me miserum!

**EHŌ**, ho! hoh! holla! soho! ō. *Terent.*

3 Eho, an tute intellexi hoc adsimulari? how? *Id.* Eho, dic mihi. *Id.* Eho puer, curre ad Bacchidem. *Plaut.* Eho tu, eho tu, quin cavisti? well, sir, well, sir. — ¶ It has also *dam* annexed, which gives it greater force. *Terent.*

Ehodum ad me, ho! come hither to me.

**EHODUM**. See *Eho*.

**EI**, for *Hei*, in some editions of *Terent.*

**EJA**, and **HEJA** (ēja), adv. ho! up! come! away! on! *Virg.* Eja age, rumpe mo ras. *Id.* Hostis adest, eja. *Plin. Ep.* Eja tu, quoquo modo veni. *Plaut.* Eja vero, age, dic. *Id.* Eja, bonum habet animum, come, cheer up! — ¶ *Plaut.*

inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier. *J.* Eja autem inimicos? h. e. enemies, did

you say? — ¶ *Terent.* Eja, ut elegans est! soho! only see! — ¶ Ironically, *Plaut.* Eja vero, quasi non sit intus, marry! well said.

**EJACTŪS**, same as *Ejecto*. *Luca.*

**EJACTŪLŌR** (e & jaculor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to shoot, dart or cast afar off, hurl, throw, ἐκβάλλω. *Plin.* In cibus forum solstitio Athos ejaculator nram. *Ovid.* (Fistula) longe ejaculatur aquas, throws, spirts. — So, *Ejaculo*. *Gell.* Se in salum ejaculaverat.

**EJECTĀMENTUM** (ejicio), i, n any 2 thing cast out. *Tacit.*

**EJECTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a casting out, throwing up. *Vitriv.* sanguinis, spitting of blood. — ¶ Also, banishment, exile. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a dislocation. *Cæl. Anrel.*

**EJECTIŪS**, or **EJECTICIŪS** (Id.), a, 2 um, adj. *Plin.* Ejectitia vocatur illa (vulva), h. e. aborting.

**EJECTŪS** (frequentat. from ejicio), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. l. to cast out, vomit forth, throw up, ἐκβάλλω. *Ovid.*

**EJECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from ejicio.

**EJECTŪS** (ejicio), us, m. a casting out, 3 sending forth; emission, as of breath. *Lucret.*

**EJERĀTIŪS**, same as *Ejuratio*. *Tertull.*

**EJERŪS**, as, same as *Ejuro*. *Scip. ap. Cic.*

**EJICYŪS** (e & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3.

to throw out, cast out, thrust out, drive out, eject, expel, throw off, ἐκβάλλω. *Cic.* Ejicere aliquem e Senatu. *Nepos.* urbe. *Id.* e civitate. *Cic.* de collegio. *Id.* de navi. *Id.* aliquem præcipitem a suis diis Penatibus, to drive, banish. *Cæs.* Ejectio domo. *Virg.* Ejectoque (Mententio, dative) incumbit cernuus armo

(abl.), h. e. bears the weight of his shoulder upon his thrown rider. *Cic.* amorem ex animo, to banish. *Id.* radices superstitionis, to root up, eradicate. — Ejicere se, to rush forth, burst forth, bolt out, break forth, sally forth, spring out. *Cæs.* Ejicere se ex oppido. *Liv.* se porta. *Id.* se foras. *Hirt.* se ex navibus in molem. *Cic.* Si se ejecerit. — Hence, to throw off, discharge, vomit, void. *Id.* χολήν, h. e. bilem. *Plin.* sanguinem. *Sucton.* Calculi per urinam ejecti. — *Pandect.* Ejicere, sc. fetum, to abort, miscarry. — ¶ Also, throw, cast, or thrust out into any place. *Cic.* aliquem in viam. *Liv.* se in agros, to rush, make one's way into the fields. *Cic.* aliquem in exsilium, or aliquem (without in exsilium), to drive into exile, banish from the city. *Cæs.* navem in terram, to bring to land; to land. *Liv.* naves ad Chium, to run aground. — Especially, to drive ashore, strand, wreck. *Liv.* Classis ad Baleares insulas ejecit. *Cæs.* Ejici in litore. *Virg.* Ejectus litore, shipwrecked and driven ashore. *Ovid.* Ejectum in litore corpus. — Hence, *Cic.* Ejectus homo, h. e. deprived of property, wrecked in his fortunes, an outcast. — ¶ Also, to thrust out, stick out. *Cic.* Ejecta lingua, humming out. — So, *Id.* Voluptates se ejiciunt, thrust themselves forth, show themselves. *Id.* vocem, to speak, utter, throw out. — ¶ Also, to put out, dislocate. *Hygin.* coxas. — ¶ Also, to throw aside, reject. *Cic.* Cadaver ejectum, thrown out, unburied; rejected, uncared for. *Id.* Quod (h. e. artificium) tamen non ejicio. — ¶ Ejici, of actors, orators and musicians, to be rejected; to fail; and, when disapprobation is expressed by hissing, &c. to be hissed off, hooted off, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ Ejicit or Eicit [dissyll.], for Ejicit. *Lucret.*

**EJŪLATIŪS** (ejulo), ōnis, f. a wailing, 1 wailing, weeping aloud. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

**EJŪLATŪS**, us, m. same as *Ejulatio*. *Cic.*

**EJŪLITŪS** (frequentat. from ejulo), as, n. l. 3 to wail, or wail frequently. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

**EJŪLŪS** (perhaps ei or ehue), as, āvi, ātum, 1 n. and a. l. to wail, weep aloud, cry; with acc. to bewail, cry over. *Cic.* and *Apul.*

**EJŪNCESCŪS** (e & juncus), is, n. 3. to 2 become thin or lean (like a rush). *Plin.*

Vitis ejuncescit.

**EJŪNCIDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. thin like a 2 rush, lean, slender. *Varr.* Mulieres ejuncidæ. *Plin.* Vitis ejuncida.

**EJŪRĀTIŪS** (ejuro), ōnis, f. *abjuration*, 2 resignation, renouncement, forswearing, giving up. *Val. Max.* Ignominiosa Consulum ejuratione. *Senec.* Bonæ spei ejuratio est.

**EJŪRŪS** (e & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to refuse or reject by swearing, ἐξομνῆσαι; hence, in general, to reject, refuse, abjure. *Cic.* Forum sibi iniquum ejurare, to reject its jurisdiction as unjust. *Id.* Sic me iniquum ejurabant. *Id.* Ejuro (same as *Ejuro*): iniquus est. *Id.* Ejurare bonam copiam, to declare on oath that he has not wherewithal to pay his debts. — ¶ Ejurare imperium, militiam, &c. to give up, lay down or resign (with the usual oath that he had discharged his duty). *Plin. Ep.* Adactus ejurare magistratum. *Tacit.* consulatum. — Also, generally, to abandon, forswear, disown. *Id.* Ejurata patria. *Senec.*

Ejurare liberos, to disown. *Id.* Aversari, et ejurare patrem, not to own as such

**EJŪSCĒMŌDĪ**, or **EJŪSCĒ MŌDĪ** (ejus, ce & modi), so constituted, such. *Apul.*

**EJŪSDEMŌDĪ**, or **EJŪSDEM MŌDĪ**, of the same sort or kind, of the same nature. *Cic.*

**EJŪSMŌDĪ**, or **EJŪS MŌDĪ**, of that sort, of that nature, such, τοιοῦτος. *Cic.*

Genus belli est ejusmodi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare debet. *Id.* Hoc vero ejusmodi esse statuo, ut, &c. *Id.*

Fuisse ejusmodi, qualem ego vidissem. *Id.* Dialecticam aiebat ejusmodi esse. — ¶ Also, for ita, so, in such a way. *Cic.* Quam viam pompæ ejusmodi exegisti, ut, &c.

**ELABŌR** (e & labor), ēris, apsus sum, dep. 3. to slide or slip away, glide away, fall out, escape, ἀποφεύγω, ἐκλισθῆναι. *Cic.* e manibus, or de manibus. *Cæs.* ex prælio. *Vellei.* urbe. *Ovid.* alicui. — With acc. *Tacit.* Pugnam, aut vincula elabi. *Id.* vim ignium. — And without case. *Liv.* Elapsus inter tela. *Cic.* Animus elapsus. — *Figur.* *Id.* Causa mihi elapsa est, has slipped from me, h. e. I have lost my cause, contrary to my expectation. *Id.* Assensio elabitur, passes off, ceases. *Aug.* ad *Herenn.* Res e memoria elabuntur, slip. *Cic.* Te elapsurum omni suspitione arbitrabare, should escape. *Id.* Ex isto ore religionis verbum excidere aut elabi potest, slip, drop, fall. *Quintil.* Adolescenti sibi (sc. libros) elapsos esse dicit, h. e. were too hastily composed or published. — Also, of accused persons, who, though guilty, are not convicted, to get off, get clear, escape. *Cic.* ex tantis criminibus. *Id.* ex judicio. *Id.* Si esset elapsus. — So, *Id.* Fratre censore elapsus est, escaped disgrace (which he should have incurred). — ¶ Also, to make one's way upward, mount, climb. *Virg.* Ignis frondes elapsus in altas. — ¶ Also, to fall, slip imperceptibly, slide, sink. *Liv.* in servitutum. *Gell.* ad perniciem. *Tacit.* Elapsi in pravum artus, h. e. put out of joint, dislocated.

**ELABŌRĀTIŪS** (elaboro), ōnis, f. pains 2 taking, persevering labor, industry, diligence. *Aug.* ad *Herenn.*

**ELABŌRĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. same as 3 *Elaboratio*. *Apul.*

**ELABŌRŪS** (e & laboro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. l. to labor greatly, take pains, struggle or endeavor, ἐκποιέω. *Cic.*

Quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboraret? *Id.*

in litteris. *Id.* Enitere, elabora, vel potius elabandire, effice. *Id.* Contende atque elabora, ut, &c. *Id.* Studio et usu elaborare. *Id.* Elaboratur, ut, &c. — *Elaborare* conveys the idea of incessant exertion, until the end be accomplished. — ¶ With acc. to bestow pains upon, take great pains with, work out, elaborate, procure, attain, furnish, afford. *Cic.* Nihil nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria, laboratè, wrought out. *Id.* Ornati et elaborati versus. *Id.* Causæ diligenter elaboratæ. *Justin.* Contentus elaborato a parentibus imperio, h. e. acquired by the labors of pro care, furnish, afford.

**ELĀCĀTĀ**, æ, or **ELĀCĀTĒ** (ηλακῆτης), es, f. a kind of tunny; the distaff-fish

**Colum.** — ¶ *Plin.* Elacatenes (ἡλακα-  
τήνες).  
**ELÆMPORIA** (ἐλαμπορία), æ, f. a  
 3 trafficking in oil, oil-trade. *Pandect.*  
**ELÆOMELI** (ἐλαόμελι), n. indecl. honey-  
 oil, oil sweet like honey. *Plin.*  
**ELÆON** (ἐλαών), ὄνις, a place abounding  
 3 in olives. *Tertull.*  
**ELÆOTHESIUM** (ἐλαοθήσιον), ii, n. the  
 2 anointing-room in a bathing-house or  
 wrestling-school. *i'itruv.*  
**ELÆUS**, same as *Eleus*.  
**ELÆMENTABILIS** (e & lamentabilis),  
 1 e, adj. full of lamentations and complaints.  
*Cic.* But *Ed. Ern.* has *lamentabilis*.  
**ELANGUESCŌ** (e & languesco), is, gui,  
 2 n. 3. to grow faint, feeble, or remiss,  
 slacken, relax, languish, ἐκάρμω. *Liv.*  
 Non esse elanguescendum. *Id.* Diffe-  
 rendo elanguit res. *Curt. Prælium.*  
 quod elangueret, accendit. *Plin.* Elan-  
 guescit vis. *Vellci.* Viribus hostis elan-  
 guescit. *Tacit.* Elangumis, P. C. nec  
 jam ille Senatus sumus, qui, &c.  
**ELANGUIDŌS** (e & languidus), a, um,  
 adj. faint, weak, exhausted. *Fortun.*  
**ELAPHŌBŌSCŌN** (ἐλαφόβωσκον, stag-fod-  
 der), i, n. the herb called by botanists *pas-  
 tinaca latifolia sativa*, wild parsnip.  
*Plin.*  
**ELAPIDATŌS** (e & lapis), a, um, frccd  
 2 from stones. *Plin.*  
**ELAPSŌS**, a, um, particip. from *elabor*.  
**ELÆQUĒD** (e & laqueus), as, avi, atum,  
 3 a. 1. to extricate from snares, disentangle,  
 loose, set free. *Amnian.*  
**ELARGIOR** (e & largior), Iris, itus sum,  
 3 dep. 4. to bestow liberally, bestow, present.  
*Pers.*  
**ELASSESCŌ** (e & lassesco), is, n. 3. to  
 2 grow weary, become exhausted. *Plin.*  
**ELATE** (ἐλάτη), es, f. a kind of palm-tree,  
 or fir. *Plin.*  
**ELATE** (elatus), adv. sblimely, in a lofty  
 style, loftily, proudly, haughtily. *Cic.*  
*U Demosthenes* certe possit submisse  
 dicere, elate Lysias fortasse non possit.  
*Cæs.* Elatius inflatusque multo, quam  
 res erat gesta, fama percubuerat. *Ne-  
 pos.* Elatius se gerere cepit, morc loftily,  
 haughtily.  
**ELATEIŌS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to  
 3 *Elatus*, ἐλάτειος, Ἐλατήϊος. *Ovid.*  
*Proles Elateia*, h. c. *Cænis*, the daughter  
 of *Elatus*; afterwards changed into a  
 man, by the name of *Cæneus*. *Id.* *Ela-  
 teius Cæneus*.  
**ELATERIUM** (ἐλατήριον), ii, n. the juice  
 2 of the cucumis elaterinum, or squirting  
 cucumber, as a medicine. *Plin.*  
**ELATINE** (ἐλατινή), es, f. an herb of the  
 species *Antirrhinum*, L. (*snap-dragon* or  
 calf's snout.) *Plin.*  
**ELATIŌ** (effero), ὄνις, f. a lifting or taking  
 up, raising, elevating. *Vitruv.* Cardines  
 versando faciunt onerum elationes.  
 — *Figur.* elevation, loftiness. *Cic.* Pari-  
 um comparatio nec elationem habet  
 nec submissionem. *Id.* *Elatio* et ma-  
 gnitudo animi. *Id.* *Animi elatio* volup-  
 taria, transport. *Quintil.* vocis. *Plin.*  
*virium, extolling, boasting.* — ¶ Also,  
 pride, haughtiness. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also,  
 burial. *Pandect.*  
**ELATITES** (ἐλατίτης) lapis, a kind of  
 blood-stone. *Plin.*  
**ELATRŌ** (e & latro), as, n. 1. to bark  
 3 aloud, bark out, cry out. *Horat.*  
**ELATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *effero*.  
 — ¶ Adj. high, raised, lofty. *Colum.*  
 Modo in elatoriâ, modo in depressiora  
 clivi. *Tertull.* *Elatissimæ lucernæ.*  
*Cic.* *Elatâ verba.* — Also, *clouted, exult-  
 ed, noble.* *Cic.* *Splendidissimum vide-  
 tur, quod animo magno elatoque fac-  
 tum est.*  
**ELAVŌ** (e & lavo), as, lavi, lautum and  
 2 laum, a. 1. to wash out or away, wash  
 clean. *Plaut.* *Ambie elautæ sumus.*  
*Cels.* *Elota genera frumentî, h. e.* (per-  
 haps) *hulled, husked, shelled.* — ¶ *Elav-  
 vari*, and *Elavare* sc. se, said of ship-  
 wrecked persons. *Plaut.* *In mari elavi.*  
 — Hence, *Id.* *Elavi bouis, I have made*  
*shipwreck of my property, have lost my*  
*property.* — ¶ Also, to wash or bathe  
 away, consume by bathing. *Plaut.*  
**ELĀ**, æ, f. a city in Lower Italy, the birth-  
 place of *Zeno*, who is hence called *Eleates*,  
 and his disciples *Eleatici* philosophi.  
*Cic.*

**ELÆCEBRA** (elicio), æ, f. she who lures, a  
 3 lure, wheedler, sponger. *Plaut.*  
**ELÆCTARIUM** (ἐκλείχον), medicamen-  
 3 tum, an electuary. *Plin.*  
**ELECTĒ** (electus), adverb, with a choice  
 selection, choicely, nicely, selectly. *Cic.*  
*Electe digeremus.* *Gell.* *Qui electius*  
*locuti sunt.*  
**ELECTIBILIS** (eligo), e, adj. select, choicc.  
 3 *Apul.*  
**ELECTILIS** (Id.), e, adject. choice, dainty.  
 3 *Plaut.*  
**ELECTIŌ** (Id.), ὄνις, f. a, choice selection,  
 1 ἐκλογή. *Cic.*  
**ELECTŌ** (frequentat. from *elicio*), as, avi,  
 3 atum, a. 1. to invite, allure, cajole, whee-  
 dle. *Plaut.* *Ibo adversum, atque electa-  
 bō quidquid est, h. e. will get out of him,  
 worm out.* *Id.* *Ne te opprimeret impru-  
 dentem, atque electaret, get the secret*  
*from you.* — ¶ Also *(frequentat. from*  
*eligo)*, to choose, select. *Plaut.*  
**ELECTŌR** (eligo), ὄνις, m. a chooser, sc-  
 2 lecter. *Auct. ad Herenn.*  
**ELECTRA**, æ, f. Ἠλεκτρα, daughter of  
*Atlas*, and one of the *Pleïades*. *Ovid.*  
 — ¶ Also, a daughter of *Agamemnon*,  
 sister of *Orestes* and *Iphigenia*, and wife  
 of *Pygades*. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Electre* for *Electra*.  
*Propert.* — ¶ *Electrius*, a, um,  
 adj. of or pertaining to an *Electra*, mother  
 of *Dardanus*. *Vul. Flacc.* *tellus, h. c.*  
*Samothrace.*  
**ELECTRĒŌS** (electrum), a, um, adj. made  
 3 of electrum. *Lamprid.*  
**ELECTRIFĒR** (electrum & fero), a, um,  
 3 adject. producing amber, rich in amber.  
*Claudian.*  
**ELECTRINŌS** (electrum), a, um, adject.  
 3 made of electrum. *Pandect.*  
**ELECTRIS** (Ἠλεκτρίς), idis, f. *Electrides*,  
 amber isles, said to have been in the  
 Adriatic, but the existence of which is  
 denied by *Plin.*; but they are more cor-  
 rectly placed in the Baltic, on the north  
 of Prussia, of the same description as  
 the island *Glossaria*.  
**ELECTRIX** (eligo or elicio), icis, f. quæ  
 eligit, vel elicit. *Plaut. in Mil.* 3. 1. 194.  
*Sed lectio varia est.*  
**ELECTRUM** (Ἠλεκτρον), i, n. amber. *Plin.*  
 2 and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Ovid. Met.* 2.  
 262. *Electra* nurbus gestanda Latinis,  
 h. e. balls of amber, such as the Roman  
 ladies used to carry in their hands, on  
 account of their coolness. — ¶ Also,  
 an artificial metal resembling amber in  
 color, consisting of gold mixed with  
 one fifth part of silver. *Plin. and Virg.*  
*Æn.* 8, 402, 624.  
**ELECTŌS** (eligo), us, m. choice. 3 *Ovid.*  
**ELECTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *eligo*.  
 — ¶ Chosen, picked out, sought out,  
 choice, select, excellent. *Cic.* *Viri elec-  
 tissimi civitatis.* *Id.* *Electissimis verbis*  
*ornare.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* *Ut cum ad*  
*electius verbum accedas.*  
**ELÆMŌSŪNĀ** (ἐλεμσούνη), æ, f. nlns.  
*Tertull.*  
**ELĒGANS** (perhaps *eligo*), tis, adj. of per-  
 sons, nice, discerning, having a correct  
 taste, discriminating, npt, accurate, subtle,  
 acute, fine, refined, polished. *Tercnt.*  
*Elegans formarum spectator.* *Cic.* *Vide,*  
*ne ille istos, qui se elegantes dici*  
*volunt, vicerit.* *Id.* *Rhetores elegan-  
 tissimi atque artificiosissimi.* *Id.* *Mini-  
 me dignos elegantis conventus auribus.*  
*Nepos.* *ap. Sueton.* *Quis verbis eleganti-*  
*or? who more nice and accurate in the*  
*choice of words? Cic.* *Elegans in dicen-  
 do.* *Nepos.* *Elegantissimus poeta.*  
*Plin.* *Nicophanes, elegans (sc. in pin-*  
*gendo), graceful, elegant, beautiful.* *Cic.*  
*Pueri ex toto elegantissimis familiis lecti,*  
*dedicate, refined, polished.* — Also, of  
 those who keep a middle course be-  
 tween parsimony and magnificence,  
 genteel, nent, polite, elegant. *Cic.* *Non*  
*se parum solum, sed etiam elegantem*  
*videri solet.* *Nepos.* *Elegans, non ma-*  
*gnificus, splendidus, non sumptuosus.*  
 — ¶ Of things, well-chosen, tasteful,  
 genteel, polite, polished, refined, subtle,  
 liberal, not low, out of the common run,  
 npt, beautiful, fine, purc. *Cic.* *Quæ pro-*  
*lusti, popularia sunt; ego autem a te*  
*elegantiora desidero.* *Id.* *Artes inge-*  
*nuæ et elegantes, liberalis (philoso-*  
*phy, &c.), opposed to illiberalis opifi-*  
*cum.* *Id.* *Elegans jocandi genus. Suc-*

ton. *genus loquendi, h. c. a correct, pure,*  
*tasteful manner of speaking, especially*  
*in respect of the choice of words.* —  
 Also, generally, beautiful, fine, good, npt,  
 suitable. *Plin.* *Elegantius solum, better,*  
*finer.* *Anton. ap. Cic.* *Utrum sit cle-*  
*gantius, better, more becoming, proper,*  
*suitable.* *Quintil.* *Scripta elegantissima*  
*Tertull.* — ¶ Among the earliest  
 writers, *Elegans* is used in a bad sense,  
*Cato ap. Non.*  
**ELĒGANTĒR** (elegans), adv. with cor-  
 rect choice, with taste, with judgment,  
 wisely, prudently, purely, neatly, finely,  
 politely, genteelly, aptly, excellently,  
 gracefully, beautifully, elegantly. *Cic.*  
*Causam accurate elegantorque dicere.*  
*Id.* *Quid a me fieri potuit elegantius*  
*aut justius, quam ut sumptus, egentissi-*  
*marum civitatum minuerem? Liv.*  
*Elegantius facturos, si, &c. with great-*  
*er judgment, better.* *Id.* *Vita elegantè*  
*acta.* *Id.* *Elegantè loca capere, wisely,*  
*aptly, with judgment.* *Sallust.* *Saltare*  
*elegantius, quam necesse est probè.*  
*Cic.* *Omnia elegantissime expedire,*  
*h. c. accuratissime.*  
**ELĒGANTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. taste, refinement,  
 elegance, polish, good manners, ease,  
 grace, aptness, propriety. *Cic.* *Qua*  
*munditia homines! qua elegantia! how*  
*genteel! how elegant!* *Neos.* *Eleganti-*  
*am vitæ, qua ceteros cepert principes,*  
*refinement, gentility.* *Tacit.* *Multa mo-*  
*rum elegantia, elegant, refined manners.*  
*Cic.* *Elegantia politior, more refined,*  
*polished manner of life.* *Id.* *Cum summa*  
*elegantia vivere, honor, propriety, up-*  
*rightness.* *Plaut.* *Ne ejus elegantia*  
*meam speciem spernat, nicity, accurate*  
*discernment.* *Plin.* *Elegantia capilli,*  
*venustas oris, grace, beauty.* *Id.* *Mater-*  
*ies crispioris elegantia.* — ¶ Also,  
 in speaking or writing, correctness,  
 acuteness, exactness, propriety, purity,  
 neatness, unaffectedness, ease, grace. *Cic.*  
*Elegantia disserendi.* *Id.* *Elegantia*  
*in dicendo.* *Id.* *Catulo suæ lingua*  
*subtilitatem elegantiumque concedere.*  
 — ¶ Also, *exquisite, high order, choice-*  
*ness, excellence, superiority.* *Cic.* *Ele-*  
*gantia doctrinæ, h. e. polite learning, as*  
*philosophy and the other branches of*  
*knowledge, which require taste and*  
*discernment.* So also, *Plin.* *Elegantia*  
*nobilitantur Tarraconensia (vina), ex-*  
*quisite, choiceness.* — ¶ *Plur.* *Ele-*  
*gantiarum, elegantias.* *Gell. and Pe-*  
*tron.*  
**ELĒGATŌS**, i, m. a kind of fish. *Auson.*  
**ELĒGIĀ**, or **ELĒGEIĀ** (ἐλεγεία), æ, f. a ten-  
 2 der, passionate poem, devoted to love,  
 joy, or grief; an elegy. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.*  
 — Also, *Elegei* (εἷ) a, in the plur. *Au-*  
*son.* — ¶ *Elegia* is also a kind of low  
 rccd. *Plin.*  
**ELĒGIACŌS** (ἐλεγιακός), a, um, adj. ele-  
 3 giac. *Digmed.*  
**ELĒGIDĀRIUM**, ii, n. same as *Elegidion*.  
*Petron.*  
**ELĒGIDĪŌN** (ἐλεγείδιον), ii, n. a short  
 3 elegy. *Pers.*  
**ELĒGIŌN** (ἐλεγείων), ii, n. same as *Ele-*  
 3 gia. *Auson.*  
**ELĒGŌ** (e & lego, as), as, avi, atum, a.  
 2 1. to convey away by bequest, to bequeath  
 away. *Petron.*  
**ELĒGŌS** (ἐλεγγος), i, m. an elegiac verse;  
*Elegi* (plur.), *elegiac verses, an elegy.*  
*Horat.* and *Ovid.*  
**ELĒYS**, idis, f. Ἠλεῖς, *Elean*, of or per-  
 3 taining to *Elis*. *Catal. Virg.* *humus.*  
**ELĒLEUS** (ἐλελεύς from ἐλελεῖω), [tri-  
 3 syl.] εἷ & eos, m. a surname of *Bacchus*.  
*Ovid.* — Hence, *Elēleids*, um, f. *Bac-*  
*chicals.* *Ovid.*  
**ELĒLISPHACŌS** (ἐλελίσφακος), i, m. the  
 herb *sang*, or, according to others, *sage*.  
*Plin.*  
**ELĒMENTĀ** (unc.), ōrum, n. elements, first  
 principles, στοιχεῖα. *Cic.* *Ergo illa ini-*  
*tia, ut e Græco vertam, elementa di-*  
*centur.* *Id.* *Elementa nature.* *So-*  
*nec.* *Cum elementa sint quatuor, ignis,*  
*&c. — Also, rudiments, elements.* *Cic.*  
*Elementa loquendi.* *Horat.* *Elementa*  
*prima discere.* — Hence, *the letters of*  
*the alphabet.* *Quintil.* — Generally, be-  
 ginning, rudiments. *Ovid.* *Elementa*  
*prima (Romæ).* *Juvenal.* *Sunt elemen-*  
*ta quedam vitiorum.* — Also, for *Ele*

mentarii. *Quintil.* — ¶ *Quintil.* Aristoteles elementa decem constituit, categoricos. — ¶ *Sing.* Elementum. *Juvenal.* and *Plin.*

**ELEMENTARIUS** (elementa), a, um, adj. 2 elementary, pertaining or belonging to the elements or rudiments. *Senec.* Elementarius senex, h. e. who is learning the rudiments.

**ELEMENTITIUS**, or **ELEMENTICIUS**, 3 (ld.), a, um, adj. elementary, elemental. *Tertull.*

**ELENCHUS** (ἐλεγχος), i, m. a large pearl, 2 oblong like a pear. The rich and noble Roman ladies used to join three of these together, and hang them from the ear. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a table, syllabus, or index to a book.

**ELENTESCŌ** (e & lentesco), is, n. 3. to become clammy or soft. *Cacl. Aarcl.*

**ELĒPHANTĪA**, æ, f. same as *Elephantiasis*. *Scribon. Larg.*

**ELĒPHANTĪACŪS** (ἐλεφαντιακός), a, um, adj. suffering with the elephantiasis. *Firnic.*

**ELĒPHANTĪASĪS** (ἐλεφαντίασις), is, f. 2 a kind of leprosy called elephantiasis from its making the skin spotted and hard like the hide of an elephant. — Called also elephantiasis. *Veget.*

**ELĒPHANTĪCŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Elephantiasis*. *Jul. Firmic.*

**ELĒPHANTINE** (ἐλεφαντινή), es, or **ELĒPHANTIS**, idis, f. an island in the Nile, with a city of the same name. *Tacit.* and *Vitruv.*

**ELĒPHANTINŪS** (elephantus), a, um, adj. of ivory. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Hence, elephantina, æ, f. a plaster so called from its whiteness. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, Elephantinum, i, n. a black color, made of burnt ivory. *Plin.*

**ELĒPHANTĪOSĪS**, is, f. See *Elephantiasis*.

**ELĒPHANTĪOSŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Elephantiasis*. *Augustin.*

**ELĒPHANTIS**, idis, f. See *Elephantine*.

**ELĒPHANTŪS** (ἐλέφας), i, m. and f. an elephant. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, among the poets, ivory. *Virg.*

**ELĒPHAS** (ld.), antis, m. an elephant. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, same as *Elephantiasis*, a sort of leprosy; the elephantiasis. *Lucret.*

**ELĒVATIŌ** (elevo), ōnis, f. a lessening, 2 or disparagement, as in an oration, by irony. *Quintil.*

**ELĒVŌ** (e & levo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to raise, lift up, ἐπάωω. *Cæs.* Rursus summam contabulationem, storeasque elevabant. — Hence, to take away, gather. *Colam.* fructum. — *Figur.* *Propert.* Aura elevat preces, raises and bears away, h. e. my wishes come to nought, are vain. — ¶ Also, to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage. *Lucret.* ad *Cic.* sollicitudines prudentia. *Cic.* ægritudine. — Also, to diminish, lessen, impair, abate, disparge, detract from, do away. *Cic.* Perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur. *Liv.* Vos elevatis eam (h. e. auctoritatem vestram). *Id.* præclara facta alicujus. *Id.* famam captæ urbis. *Cic.* Ut quod esset ab eo objectum, lepore magis elevandum, quam contentione frangendum videretur. — So, Elevare aliquem, to lower, bring into disrepute, lessen the influence and consideration of, impair the credit of. *Cic.* Est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod elevat. *Liv.* Elevabatur index, indiciumque. *Propert.* Elevat assiduos copia longa viros, h. e. viliores facit.

**ELĒŪS**, a, um, adj. *Eleean*, of or pertaining 3 to the city *Elis* (where or near which the Olympic games were held), Ἠλεῖος. *Virg.* canipus. *Ovid.* Eleo carcere missus equus. *Ovid.* Eleum flumen, h. e. the *Alpheus*. *Propert.* Jovis Elæi carmen, of Olympic Jupiter. — *Elæi*, ōrum, the *Eleans*. *Plin.*

**ELĒUSĪS**, and **ELĒUSIN**, imis, f. a city in *Attica*, in which was a temple of *Ceres*, and where the *Sacra Eleusinia* were held in honor of that goddess. *Cic.* — Hence, *Eleusinius* and *Eleusinus*, a, um, adj. *Eleusinian*. *Tertull.* *Eleusinia*, sc. sacra, the rites or mysteries held at *Eleusis*, in honor of *Ceres*. *Virg.* *Eleusina mater*, h. e. *Ceres*. — ¶ *Tacit.* *Eleusi* (abl.). — ¶ *Sidon.* *Eleusin* (nom.) for *Ceres*.

**ELĒUTHERĪA** (ἐλευθερία), æ, f. freedom, 3 or the goddess of freedom. *Plaut.*

**ELĒUTHERĪŪS** (ἐλευθεριός), a, um, adj. 3 making free. — Hence, *Eleutheria*, ōrum, n. se. solemnity, h. e. freedom-festival, in honor of Jupiter *Eleutherius*. *Plaut.*

**ELĒYAS**, adis, f. of, from, or at *Elis*, Ἠλιάς. 3 *Virg.* *Elhadum* equarum, h. e. contending for the prize at the Olympic games.

**ELĒCES**, um. See *Ellic*.

**ELĒCIŪ** (e & lacio), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to draw out, entice out, burc forth, bring out by gentle or artful means, induce to come, obtain by coaxing, elicit. *Cæs.* hostem ex paludibus. *Cic.* literas alicujus. *Id.* verbum ex aliquo, get n word from his mouth. *Plaut.* lacrimas. — Hence; to search out, find out, learn. *Cic.* causas præsentionum. — Also, to bring out, draw forth, elicit. *Cic.* ferrum ex cavernis. *Id.* sonos nervorum ac tibiariarum. *Cic.* Ardor animi, qui etiam ex infantium ingenii elicere voces et querelas solet. — Also, to bring forth, cause, occasion, excite. *Cic.* sanguinem hostis, to draw. *Liv.* misericordiam. *Curt.* iram alicujus. *Cic.* Terra elicit ex semine viriditatem. *Id.* ignem lapidum conflictu. *Horat.* Onyx eliciet cadum, will bring out the east, h. e. will induce me to bring it out. *Plin.* Novos (palmites) elici utilissimum, be made to sprout. — ¶ Also, to entice or bring to something, decoy. *Cic.* ad disputandum. *Liv.* ad prellium. *Cæs.* in aliquem locum. *Hirt.* hostes in insidias. *Sneton.* aliquem ad querelas, to stir, excite. *Plaut.* aliquem foras. — ¶ Also, in magic, to call, raise, call out. *Ovid.* Jovem cælo. *Cic.* animas inferorum. — ¶ *Cic.* Ne quam vocem eliciat, utter, throw out. — ¶ *Ellexi* for *eliciui*. *Arnob.*

**ELĒCIŪS**, a, um, particip. from *elicio*.

**ELĒCIŪS** (elicio), ii, m. a surname of *Jupiter*. *Ovid.* and *Liv.*

**ELĒDŌ** (e & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3 to knock out, strike out, tear out, force out, squeeze out. *Plaut.* and *Virg.* oculos. *Plin.* Ut ignis elidatur, velut e silice, struck from them. *Cæls.* partus, h. e. to produce abortion. — Hence, to emit in consequence of collision or compression, or simply, to emit, send forth. *Cæls.* Propter angustias (spiritus), sibilum edidit. *Plin.* flammas ex sese. *Id.* sonum ore. *Id.* colores repercussu parietum, to reflect. *Virg.* Ter spumam elisam vidimus. — ¶ Also, to clude, suppress. *Gell.* literas. — ¶ Also, to dash to pieces, shatter, break, braise small, crash. *Cæs.* Tempestate naves eliduntur. *Plaut.* Elidam caput, *Pll* break your pate. *Varro.* herbas, to bruise, powder. *Stat.* Fulmen elidit nubes, rends, bursts. *Plin.* draconem pondere, crush. — ¶ *Figur.* to break, weaken, enfeble, render powerless. *Cic.* nervos virtutis. *Id.* Qui rebus his fractus ægritudine eliditur, h. e. angitur, opprimitur, obruitur. *Horat.* Elidere morbum, to break up, dissipate, remove. *Cæls.* Tussis vix eliditur, is difficult to get rid of. *Pandect.* Prius pactum per posterius elidetur, nullified, abrogated. — ¶ Also, to compress, squeeze together, strangle, throttle. *Ovid.* *Elisa* fauce. *Virg.* Ut premens eliserit angues. *Curt.* Flumina in angustiorum alveum *elisa*. — ¶ *Quintil.* Vox *elisa*, forced out, emitted with effort. — ¶ Also, to throw back, reflect. *Lucret.* *Elisam* se se exprimat ipsa. *Id.* Retrorsum elidi. — ¶ Also, to remove, drive away, banish. *Cæls.* tussim. *Horat.* morbum. (See above.) — ¶ *Cic.* Elidere stirpes and fibras stirpium, to tear out. Others read *eligere*.

**ELĒGŌ** (e & lego), is, egi, ectum, a. 3 to choose, select, pick out, ἐκλέγω. *Cic.* Facere alicui potestatem et optionem, ut eligat, utrum velit. *Id.* de tribus, quem velis. *Id.* ex malis minima. *Id.* a multis commodissimum quodque. *Nepos.* aliquem ad dispensandam pecuniam. *Tacit.* Hand semper errat fama: aliquando et eligit, makes choice. — Also, to elect, choose, as, an emperor. *Sæton.* — ¶ Also, to pull up, root up. *Colum.* Quæ (h. e. herbæ et gramina) nisi manu eliguntur *Cic.*

*Stirpes ægritudinis eligendæ.* *Al.* leg. elidendæ. — ¶ See, also, *Electus*, a, um.

**ELĒMATYŌ** (elimo), ōnis, f. a reducing, 3 lessening. *Cacl. Aurclian.* carnis. — ¶ Also, an elaborating, perfecting, revision, exposition. *Justinian.*

**ELĒMATŌR** (ld.), ōris, m. a purger, pu-3 rifier. *Tertull.*

**ELĒMINŌ** (e & limen), as, avi, atum, a. 3 and n. 1. to turn out of doors, ἐκβάλλω. *Pompon. ap. Non.* *Eliminabo* extra ædes conjugem. *Pæuv. ibid.* Me miseram quoniam clam vos eliminat. — *Figur.* *Horat.* dicta foras, to blab. — ¶ With-out an accus. to go out. *Enn. ap. Non.* extra ædes. *Accius. ibid.* *Elimina* urbe. — ¶ *Quintil.* ex *Acc.* Gradus elimi- nat, h. e. (as it seems) steps forth from the house.

**ELĒMŌ** (e & limo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 file out, file, polish, καταρρίνω. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Figur.* to file out, polish, elaborate, finish, complete. *Cic.* Rationes ad tenuè eliminatæ, filed down, wire-drawn, over-subtile. *Gell.* Ut *Æneida*, quam nondum satis elimasset, adolerent. *Att.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Velim σχολιον aliquod elimas ad me. — ¶ Also, to file away; hence, to lessen, diminish. *Cacl. Aurel.* *Elimate* vires. — Also, to rub clean, cleanse, polish. *Tertull.* dentes (which may perhaps be derived from *e* and *limus*).

**ELĒMPIDŌ** (e & limpidus), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to make pure, cleanse. *Veget.*

**ELĒNGŌ** (e & lingo), is, a. 3. to lick out. 2 lick off. *Plin.* oculum.

**ELĒNGUIS** (e & lingua), e, adj. dumb, speechless. *Cic.*

**ELĒNGUŌ** (elinguis), as, a. 1. to deprive 2 of the tongue, ἀπολωρτίω. *Plaut.*

**ELĒNŌ** (e & lino), is, lēvi, līum, a. 3. to 3 streak, spot, besmear. *Lucl. ap. Non.* Vestimenta elevit luto.

**ELĒQUAMĒN** (eliquo), inis, n. dripping of ment, brine. *Colum.*

**ELĒQUATYŌ** (ld.), ōnis, f. a liquefying, 3 melting, dissolving. *Cacl. Aurcl.*

**ELĒQUESCŌ** (e & liquesco), is, n. 3. to 3 become liquid, be made into a liquid. *Varro.*

**ELĒQUIUM** (eliquo), ii, n. the drops, residuum. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, effium, ebb. *Solin.*

**ELĒQUŌ** (e & liquo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2 to make liquid. — Hence, *Prudent.* *Eliquare* metalla, to melt, fuse. — Also, to free from impurities, clarify, strain. *Colum.* oleum in labra. *Id.* vinum a facibus. *Id.* mustum facce. — *Figur.* *Pers.* *Eliquat* et tenero supplantat verba palato, h. e. speaks in a soft, effeminate manner, uttering his words slowly, and as it were, drop by drop. — ¶ Also, to cause to flow, pour out. *Apul.*

**ELĒS**, is and idis, f. Ἠλῆς, a region in the western part of the *Peloponnesus*; also, a city therein, of the same name, where the Olympic games were held; its ruins are now called *Palaopolis*, about three leagues from *Gastuni*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Eleus*, *Elias*, &c. which see.

**ELĒSŪ** (elido), ōnis, f. a squeezing out, 2 forcing out. *Senec.* Hæ lacrymæ per elisionem cadunt. — ¶ In grammar, elision.

**ELĒSSA**, or **ELĒISA**, æ, f. a name of *Dido*, queen of *Carthage*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Elissæus* or *Eliseus*, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian*. *Sil.* tyrannus, h. e. *Hannibal*.

**ELĒSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *elido*.

**ELĒYŪS** (Elis), a, um, adj. of, from or belonging to *Elis*, *Eliau*. *Cic.* — *Elit*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Elis*. *Plin.*

**ELĒY** (elicio), icis, m. a ditch, gutter, or furrow to draw off water. *Colum.*

**ELĒYATŪRĀ** (elixo), æ, f. any thing boil-3 ed. *Apic.*

**ELĒYŌ** (elixus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 boil, scethe, ἐψω. *Apic.*

**ELĒYŪS** (e & lix, or e & liquor), a, um, 2 boiled, soddan, ἐψός. *Horat.* Simul assis miscueris elixa. *Plin.* *Elisum* utilis est tosto. — ¶ *Figur.* as it were soddan, well soddan, very moist. *Varro.*

**ELLEBORŪM**, &c. See *Helleborum*, &c.

**ELLĒPSĪS** (ἐλλειψίς), is, f. ellipsis, a 1 figure of speech by which a word is omitted. *Quintil.*

**ELLOPS**. See *Helops*.

**ELĒLUM**, **ELĒLAM**, &c. See *Ecces*.

**ELLŪCHNIUM** (ἐλλόχχιον), ii, n. the 2 wick of a lamp. *Plin.*

**ELŌCŌ** (e & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to let out, let to hire, let to farm, ἀπομισθῶ. *Cic.* Fundum elocatum esse dicebat. *Plin.* funus. *Id.* sese curandum. *Colum.* boves. *Cic.* Gens elocata, h. e. let out to tax-gatherers, made tributary. — *¶* Also, to remove, move from its place; in which way some explain the passage quoted above from *Cicero*.

**ELŌCŪTYLIS**, or **ELŌQUŪTYLIS** (elo-3 quor), e, adj. pertaining to oratorical delivery. *Apul.*

**ELŌCŪTYŌ**, or **ELŌQUŪTYŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a speaking out, uttering, saying. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, oratorical expression, which relates to a correct choice and suitable adaptation of words and sentences, φράσις. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Also (perhaps), a short speech as an exercise. *Sueton.* *Gramm.* 4.

**ELŌCŪTŌRIŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. ad eloquendum pertinens. *Quintil.*

**ELŌCŪTRIX** (*Id.*), icis, f. quæ eloquitur. *Quintil.*

**ELŌCŪTŌS**, or **ELŌQUŪTŌS**, a, um, particip. from eloquor.

**ELŌGIUM** (ἐλόγιον or eloquor), ii, n. any brief title or inscription, a testimonial in praise or dispraise of any one; or simply a statement or declaration with regard to him. *Cic.* Quid sepulcrorum monumenta, quid elogia significant? *Virg.* Tum fronte (sc. tumuli) locatur elogium. *Sueton.* Gladios addito elogiō consecravit. *Id.* in vita *Horat.* Tali ad Augustum elogiō: *Horatii Flacci* memor esto, h. e. poem or words; or testimonial. *Sueton.* Elogium noxii, h. e. a notice containing the name of an offender, with a specification of his offence. So, *Pandect.* Desertorem cum elogiō mittit, with an abstract or specification of the charges brought against him. *Cic.* Elogium de testamento recitasti *Cn. Egnatii*, *Micreo* se exheredasse filium, &c. h. e. (as it may be rendered) this chapter, this extract, these words, but still giving the reason why he disinherited his son. So, *Quintil.* declam. Nullum adjectum ad exheredationem juvenis elogium, h. e. clause or words, or, as being contained in it, cause, reason. — Also, a list of the honors and triumphs a distinguished man had enjoyed. *Sueton.* — Also, *Cod. Just.* Ultima condere elogia, h. e. last will, testament. — Also, a lampoon, pasquinade. *Plant.* — *¶* Also, a rebuke. *Quintil.* declam.

**ELŌPS.** See *Helops*.

**ELŌQUĒNS**, tis, particip. from eloquor. — *¶* Adj. speaking, speaking out, talkative. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Cum res muta fit eloquens. *Apul.* Quis me hoc pacto eloquentior vivat? — *¶* Also, eloquent, persuasive, speaking with rhetorical ornament, with dignity and effect, λόγιος. *Cic.* Is est eloquens, qui humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperate potest dicere. *Quintil.* Qui sibi eloquentioris videantur. *Cic.* Jurisperitorum eloquentissimus. — *¶* Eloquens, tis, subst. a finished orator, the perfect orator. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

**ELŌQUĒNTĒR** (eloquens), adv. eloquent-ly, λογιως. *Plin.* *Ep.* Eloquentius scribere. *Id.* Eloquentissime respondere.

**ELŌQUĒNTIA** (*Id.*), æ, f. eloquence, the faculty of speaking to the purpose, fluency, persuasiveness, λογιότης, εὐφραδία. *Terent.* Sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine: ea eloquentia est. *Sallust.* Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. *Sueton.* Sex. Clodius Latine simul Græcæque eloquentiæ professor. — Also, the art of speaking with dignity and effect, oratory. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, the faculty of speaking, ability to speak. *Nepos.*

**ELŌQUŪM** (*Id.*), ii, n. the expression or delivery of an orator. *Horat.* — *¶* Also, eloquence, eloquent delivery. *Ovid.* Nitor eloqui. *Juvenal.* Eloquium optat. — *¶* Also, conversation. *Mamertin.*

**ELŌQUŌR** (e & loquor), ōris, cātus or quītus sum, dep. 3. to speak out, declare, deliver, speak, utter, pronounce, tell, ἀποφάσκω. *Cic.* Nullum est periculum, ne quid tu eloquere, nisi prudenter. *Senec.* Per vinum eloqui arcana. *Plant.* Eloquere nobis utrumque, et quid tibi

est, et quid velis nostram operam. *Terent.* Id primum dicam, deinde quod veni, eloquar. *Senec.* *Trag.* Eloquere nomen, say the name. *Plaut.* Elocuta sum convivas, I have told you the names, and number of the guests. *Id.* Eloqui argumentum tragœdiæ, to relate. *Id.* Elocutus est, he has spoken the truth, he has spoken frankly. *Id.* de aliqua re, ut sit. *Id.* syllabam, to utter, pronounce. *Cæs.* Ille unum elocutus, ut memoria teneant milites ea, quæ, &c. having charged the soldiers with one thing only, that, &c. *Ovid.* verba simillima veris, to speak, utter. *Cic.* Uterque (h. e. the buyer and seller) si ad eloquendum venerit, non plus quam semel eloquetur, h. e. indicandum, et exhibendum pretium rei. *Quintil.* Verba, quæ plus significant quam eloquantur, that signify more than they express, that mean more than meets the ear. *Id.* Quos recte sensisse, parum elocutos puto, to have poorly expressed their meaning. — In particular of an orator, to speak, utter, express, deliver. *Cæs.* ap. *Cic.* Cogitata præclare eloqui. *Cic.* Copiose eloqui. *Plin.* *Ep.* Eloquendi varietas, h. e. of expression. — *¶* Also, for colloqui, to talk together, converse. *Mamertin.* Quam concorditer eloquantur! — *¶* Elocutus, a, um, is used passively in *Pandect.* An quædam extrinsecus sint elocuta. — *¶* See, also, *Eloquens*.

**ELŌRŪM**, i, n. and **ELŌRŪS**, i, m. a river in Sicily. *Plin.* — *Elorus* was also the name of a town upon this river. — Hence, *Cic.* *Elorini*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Elorus*. — Also, *Elorius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the river. *Ovid.* — *¶* Written also *Hclor*.

**ELŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. from elavo.

**ELPENŌR**, ōris, m. one of the companions of *Ulysses*, changed by *Circæ* into a hog; he recovered his natural form, but killed himself by falling down stairs in a drunken fit. *Juvenal.* and *Ovid.*

**ELŪACRUM** (eluo) labrum, a kind of large vessel for washing or rinsing. *Cato.*

**ELŪCĒŌ** (e & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. to shine forth, appear bright, ἐκφαίνομαι. *Cic.* — *¶* Figur. to be apparent or manifest, be conspicuous or notable, show itself, appear. *Nepos.* Ut virtutibus elucit, sic vitiiis est obrutus. *Cic.* Quasi lumen aliquod, elucere sanctitatem, et prudentiam, et dignitatem tuam. *Id.* Si qua significatio virtutis eluceat. *Id.* Nemo studet eloquentiæ, nisi ut in causis atque in foro eluceat. *Id.* Ex quibus proprium quid sit eluceat. *Quintil.* Elucet spes. — Also, in a bad sense. *Cic.* Ut (tenuitas) eo magis eluceat, quo magis occultatur.

**ELŪCĒSCŌ** (incept. from eluceo), is, n. 3. to shine forth. *Lactant.*

**ELŪCĒFICŌ** (e, lux & facio; or elucus & facio), as, a. 1. to deprive of light, darken, obscure, dall, ζοφῶ. *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* Al. leg. cluclucere.

**ELŪCTABILIS** (eluctor), e, adj. that may be struggled through, admitting of a passage, that can be forced through. *Senec.* Et aquæ nec pediti eluctabiles, nec navigio.

**ELŪCTATŪS** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a struggling, 3 striving, fighting. *Lactant.* Eluctatio adversus mala.

**ELŪCTOR** (e & luctor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to struggle out, work one's way out, toil through, fight through, work through, ἐκπαλαίω. *Virg.* Aqua eluctabitur omnis, et grandes ibunt per vicina guttæ. *Tacit.* Locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus, having surmounted. *Senec.* Nilus per angusta eluctatus. *Lucan.* Tyrrhenas vix eluctatus in undas (of a river), having made its way. *Tacit.* Eluctari nives. *Liv.* Cum tot ac tam validæ eluctandæ manus essent. — Figur. *Tacit.* Ipse compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, uttered with difficulty, as being exceedingly guarded and obscure.

**ELŪCŪBRŌ** (e & lucubro), us, a. 1. and **ELŪCŪBRŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to compose by the light of a lamp, to compose at night, νυκτογράφω. *Cic.* Epistolam, quam eram elucubratus.

**ELŪCŪS** (unc.), i, m. n. drowsy habit of mind, 3 drowsiness, stupor, dreaminess. *Gell.*

**ELŪDŌ** (e & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. and a. 3. to play. *Cic.* Quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio. — *¶* Also, of the water, to wash, to play. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Transitively, to win from one at play. *Plaut.* Annulum, quem parasitus hic te elusit. So, *Propert.* Tibi victrices eludet palmas una puella tuas, h. e. will wrest, snatch, carry away. — *¶* Also, of gladiators, to elude, evade, shun, avoid. *Martial.* Callidus eludere hastas. *Martial.* Cito motu rigidos eludere cæstus. So, *Cæs.* Celeritate navium confisi, nostros eludebant, evaded our attack. — Hence, generally, to shun, elude, try to evade, seek to shun. *Virg.* Orsilochum fugiens eludit, dodges. *Cic.* minas accusatoris. *Sueton.* vim legis. *Petron.* scrutantium manus. — *¶* Also, to do something in sport. *Liv.* Missilibus pugna eluditur, h. e. the battle is kept up, as it were, in sport. — *¶* Also, to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of, laugh to scorn. *Cic.* and *Horat.* aliquem. *Liv.* artem auguris. *Id.* Circumstantibus armati hostes, eludentes. — Also, to delude, deceive, cheat, amuse with false hopes. *Tibull.* Seges eludit messem fallacibus herbis. *Ovid.* Elusa imagine tauri. *Id.* Elusa vulnera, cheated, as being aimed at a deceitful mark.

**ELŪGĒŌ** (e & lugeo), es, uxi, n. 2. to give 1 over mourning, leave off mourning, cease lamenting, καθαρῆνέω. *Liv.* Quid aliud, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? *Cic.* Patriam eluxi jam et gravius, et diutius, quam mater unicum filium. *Gell.* Eum luctum cum satis visus est eluxisse. — *¶* Also, to mourn the full time. *Pandect.* Quæ virum eluget.

**ELVINA** (unc.), æ, f. an epithet of *Ceres*. *Juvenal.* — *¶* Also written *Helvina*.

**ELŪMBIS** (e & lumbus), e, adj. weak in 2 the loins, broken-backed. *Festus.* — Hence, soft, unmanly, enervated. *Auctor.* dial. de *Orat.* Cicero nem male audivisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tanquam fractum atque elumbem. *Prudent.* Elumbe virus, h. e. quod imbecillitas facit.

**ELŪMINATŪS** (e & lumen), a, um, particip. blinded, deprived of sight. *Sidon.*

**ELŪŌ** (e & luo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to wash out, cleanse, rinse, wash clean, ἐκπλύνω. *Plaut.* Vascula intus pure propera, atque elue. *Cels.* Eluendum id est ex aqua. *Colum.* Debut aqua bis, aut ter elui. *Plin.* Eluunt manus acerba mora. *Id.* Atramentum aceto liquifactum ægre eluitur. *Cels.* Eluere os. — Also, to wash, bath. *Cels.* se lacte. — *¶* Hence, figur. to wash out, wash away, wipe off, efface, cleanse, purge. *Cic.* maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum. *Id.* Num elui prædicatio crudelitatis potest? *Ovid.* Eluere crimen. *Horat.* Caudis amara curarum eluere efficac. *Silv.* mentes maculatas crimine. — *¶* Also, to do away, use up, run through. *Cic.* Eluere amicitias remissione usus, to do away gradually. *Colum.* Scythica stagna, h. e. exhaust them of birds for the table. — So, without case. *Plaut.* Volo, eluamus hodie, h. e. spend what we have. — *¶* See also *Elutus*, n, um.

**ELŪSCŌ** (e & luscus), as, a. 1. to put out 3 one's eye, make one-eyed. *Pandect.*

**ELŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from eludo.

**ELŪTYA** (eluo), ōrum, n. gold-wines, so called because they are cleansed by water. *Plin.* — (But the passage is otherwise read.)

**ELŪTYŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a washing. *Cæ.*

**ELŪTRYŌ** (*Id.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 wash out, cleanse. *Plin.* Elutriatum vellus. — *¶* Also, to pour from one vessel into another, pour off. *Plin.*

**ELŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from eluo. — 2 *¶* Adj. watery, weak, insipid. *Plin.*

Hoc solum distat, quod hujus vis elutior est. *Horat.* Irriguo nihil est elutius horto. **ELŪVIES** (eluo), ēi, f. a washing out or away, the washing off or removal of impurities. *Plin.* Crebris ad eluivem cuniculis cavata. *Juvenal.* Siccare eluivem, h. e. purgare cloacani. — *¶* Also, an inundation, overflowing of water. *Tacit.* Eluivie maris arescente unda. — Also, water flowing down and carrying



**EMENTIÖR** (e & mentior), *iris, itus sum*, dep. 4. Intransitively, to lie, *ψεύδομαι*. Cic. Alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant. Id. Signa nunquam fere ementientia. — *Transitively, to state falsely, pretend falsely, feign, forge, counterfeit, falsify.* Cic. Me non esse ementitum auctoritatem hujus ordinis. Id. Furari civitatem, genus suum ementiri. — *With accus. and infin.* Cic. Eo me beneficio obstructum esse ementiar? shall I falsely pretend? — *Transitively, a, um, is also used passively.* Cic.

**EMERÖR** (e & mercor), *aris, atus sum*, 2 dep. 1. to buy, get by bribery. Tacit. Iugentibus donis adulterium, et ut ommitteret maritum emeratur. — *Passively, to be bought, bribed.* Ammian.

**EMERÖÖR**, es, ni, itum, a. 2. and **EMERÖÖR** (e & mero or mereor), *eris, itus sum*, dep. 2. to merit, deserve, be worthy. *Plant.* Quid emerui mali. *Ovid.* Emeruit habere fidem, &c. — *Also, to earn, gain.* *Gell.* Pecuniam ex eo questu. — *Transitively, to serve out or through.* *Liv.* stipendia. — *Emeritus, i, m. se. stipendia, a soldier, who has served his time out, an exempt.* *Sueton.* and *Lucan.* So, *Ovid.* Emeritis non utilis annis, h. e. retired from service. — *Hence, figur.* *Plin.* Apes emerite. *Ovid.* Emeritum aratum. *Martial.* Emerita puppis, old, unseaworthy. *Propert.* Rogus emeritus, done burning. *Senec.* Emeriti currus solis, having run their course. — *Also, old.* *Propert.* Emerite gener. — *Passively.* *Liv.* and *Cic.* Emerita stipendia, served out, finished. *Sueton.* Emerita militia. *Cic.* Annua mihi opere emerentur, h. e. come to an end, are closed. Id. Annuum tempus prope emeritum, nearly completed. — *Also, Emeritum, i, n. a reward or bounty paid to emerit.* *Pandect.* — *Also, to act in such a manner as to deserve one's favor, to put one under obligation, to deserve well of one, and so to gain his favor.* *Ovid.* Aequantem Superos emeruisse virum. Id. Emeritis referenda est gratia, h. e. to those who have deserved well of us, the deserving.

**EMERGÖ** (e & mergo), *is, rsi, rsum, a.* and *n. 3. to bring out or forth, lift, raise, produce.* *Ovid.* Totum jam sol emerseat orbem. — *Hence, Emergere se, or Emergi, to come forth, come up, raise one's self, rise up, emerge.* *Cic.* Serpens se emergit. Id. Emersus e flumine. *Ovid.* Emersus in anas polypus. — *Figur. to lift one's self, free one's self, extricate one's self, rise out, get out.* *Nepos.* and *Tertull.* se ex malis. *Liv.* Emersus ab admiratione, having recovered. — *Transitively, to emerge, rise, come out or forth, appear, issue.* *Cic.* Equus ex flumine emerit. *Liv.* de paludibus. *Colum.* super terram. *Plin.* extra aquam. Id. Stella emergunt, make their appearance, become visible. Id. Emergit flos ex caule. Id. Pontes amnesque emergunt So, *Cic.* Emergere e patrio regno, to come forth, emerge. *Ovid.* Sedibus Stygiis emergit in urbem. — *Figur. to extricate one's self, free one's self, emerge, issue, get off or clear.* *Cic.* Posteaquam emergere cepit auctoritas vestra e fluctibus illis servitutis. Id. ex mendicitate. Id. ex iudici peculatus. Id. incommoda valetudine. — *Also, of persons who have risen from obscurity or depression to wealth or honor, to rise, to recover one's self.* *Cic.* Incredibile est, quantum civitates emeruerint *Vellei.* In quod jam emerisissent (Pompeiana partes) fastigium. *Lucret.* ad summam opes. — *Also, of those who, after being sunk in vice, return to a good course, to reform, emerge from pleasure.* &c. *Cic.* — *Also, Cic.* Emergit amor, dolor, appears, rises, breaks forth. *Pandect.* Si creditores emeruerint, show themselves, appear, come forward. — *Also, to become clear, to become apparent, to appear.* *Cic.* Ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud.

**EMERITENSIS**, e, adj. pertaining to Emerita, a city of Spain. *Plin.* — *Emeritenses, ium, its inhabitants.* *Tacit.*

**EMERITUM**, i, n. See *Emerco*.

**EMERTÖS**, a, um, particip. and adj.

from *emereo* or *emercor*. — *Transitively, i, m. See Emerco or Emercor.*

**EMERSÖS** (emergo), *us, m. a coming forth, 2 appearing, becoming visible, an emerging.* *Plin.* Emersum hoc melius, quam extortum, consuetudo dixisset. *Vitruv.* Neque certum locum scire poterant, quo emersum facturi fuissent hostes, where they might rush out. *Plin.* Ad emersum fluminis Mincii, h. e. passage out, the place where the river leaves the lake.

**EMERSÖS**, a, um, particip. from *emergo*.

**EMETÖÖA** (*εμετικη*), *æ, f. the inducing of vomiting.* *Cic.* Emeticam facere, to use medicines to bring on vomiting, which was done by the Roman gluttons to get a fresh appetite.

**EMETIÖR** (e & metior), *iris, mensus sum*, 1 dep. 4. to measure out, measure, measure off. *Virg.* Atque oculis spatium emensus quantum satis hastæ. *Gell.* Longitudines et altitudines vocis emetri. — *Hence, to go over, pass through, traverse, run over, travel over.* *Liv.* Ingens die uno cursu emetientes spatium, running. *Virg.* Iter emensi. Id. freta, terras omnes, incepta saxa, sideraque. — *Sometimes, to measure out to some one, h. e. to give, bestow, impart.* *Horat.* Cur non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo? *Cic.* Ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar. — *Emensus, a, um, is also used passively.* *Liv.* and *Apul.* — *Also, Senec.* Bene emensum dabo, h. e. heaping measure.

**EMETÖ** (e & meto), *is, a. 3. to reap or 3 mow down.* *Horat.* Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris.

**EMICANS**, *tis*, particip. from *emico*. — *Adj.* raising itself, high, projecting. *Tertull.* Emicantior facta est arida.

**EMICATIM** (emico), *adv.* emicando ex 3 siliendo. *Sidon.*

**EMICATIÖ** (Id.), *önis, f. a springing forth, projecting up.* *Apul.*

**EMICÖ** (e & mico), *as, cui, n. 1. to spring 2 out, leap out, ἐκπηδαῖω.* *Virg.* Juvenum manus emicat in litus. — *Also, to spring forward, leap forth.* *Virg.* Longe ante omnia Nisus emicat. *Ovid.* Carcere pronus emicat. — *Figur. to spring forth, leap forth, break forth, to speed.* *Plin.* Ex eo monte repente flamma emicit. *Liv.* Scaturigines aque emicabant. *Lueret.* Illam emicat in partem sanguis, leaps, gushes, spurts. *Curt.* Emicare fulgura, flash. *Ovid.* Emicuit nervo telum, broke, flew, bounded from the string. *Liv.* Saxis tormento emicantibus percutiebantur. *Plant.* Cor emicat in pectus. *Vellei.* Locus, qua cor emicat, beats. *Tacit.* Is pavor emicuit, ut, &c. burst forth, showed itself. *Plin.* Multi calami ex una radice emicant spring, grow. *Valer.* Flaec. Emicuit dies, broke, appeared. *Sueton.* Ex qua noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent, might shine forth. — *Also, to spring up, to leap up, mount.* *Virg.* Saltu emicat in currus, bounds, springs. *Colum.* Vitis emicat in jugum. *Justin.* Inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, shone, was conspicuous. *Ovid.* Scopolus emicat, rises up, projects itself up, soars. — *See also Emicans.*

**EMIGRATIÖ** (emigro), *önis, f. emigration, 3 removal.* *Pandect.*

**EMIGRÖ** (e & migro), *as, avi, atum, n. 1. to remove from a place, migrate, ἐξοικέω.* *Cic.* Emigrare domo, and e domo. Id. e vita, to die. *Plant.* Emigrare aliquo. — *Transitively, Titium, apud Non.* Sese meis ædibus emigrant. — *Transitively, Tertull.* Emigrare Scripturas, to transgress.

**EMINATIÖ** (eminor), *önis, f. a menacing, 3 threatening.* *Plant.*

**EMINENS**, *tis*, particip. from *emineo*. — *Adj.* projecting, standing out, marked, eminent, prominent, lofty, elevated, distinguished, ἐξέχων, ἕψχος. *Sueton.* Statura eminens, high, tall. Id. Nasus a summo eminentior, ab imo deductior. *Flor.* Eminentissimus mons. *Quintil.* Paucos (auctores) qui sunt eminentissimi excerpere in animo est, eminent, distinguished. *Vellei.* Eminentissima cuiusque professionis ingenia. Id. Eminentissima ac nobilissima simplicitatis viri, notable, remarkable. Id. Livia forma eminentissima, of singular beauty. —

*Also, Eminentissimus, under the later emperors, a title given to a prætorian præfect, or magister militum.* *Cod. Just.*

**EMINENTER** (eminens), *adverb.* *Sidon.* Non eminentius, quam municipaliter natus, h. e. of no higher birth.

**EMINENTIÄ** (emineo), *æ, f. a projecting, prominence, protuberance, height.* *Cic.* Res nec soliditatem habens, nec eminentiam. *Plin.* Eminentie, similes verucis. — *Hence, in painting, the parts particularly distinct, the light (opposed to umbra, the shade).* *Cic.* — *Figur. perfectness, excellence.* *Vellei.* cuiusque operis. *Pandect.* Per eminentiam (κατ' ἐξοχὴν, par excellence), by excellence, by eminence.

**EMINEÖ** (e & mineo), *es, ui, n. 2. to stand out, project out or up, jut out, stretch out, run out, stand or show itself above others, be prominent, ἐξέχω.* *Cic.* Cum ex terra nihil emereret, quod contemplationi cæli officere posset. *Sallust.* Si que vetustate radices eminebant, projected out. *Cæs.* Ut stipites non amplius quatuor digitis ex terra eminent. *Liv.* Ita ut per costas ferrum emereret, stood out, projected. *Plin.* supra aquas. *Lucan.* æquore. *Plin.* extra terram. Id. ab insito. *Liv.* in altum, h. e. juts, stretches out into the deep. — *With accus.* *Curt.* Moles aquam eminebat, projected above. — *Hence, figur. to be eminent, prominent, conspicuous, apparent, to appear, to excel, distinguish one's self.* *Cic.* Demosthenes eminent inter omnes. *Vellei.* Eminere dignitate. Id. Cum eminentissimum sine periculo. *Cic.* Toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat. Id. Quo studiosus opprimitur, eo magis eminent. *Ovid.* Per confusa verba vox eminent una, is heard above the rest. *Cic.* Ea, que sunt eminentia, apparent, easily seen or understood. — *Also, to come out, come forth, make its way out, emerge.* *Plant.* Vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam. *Cic.* Si animus jam tum, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras. — *So, Senec.* Animus in futura eminens. — *See also, Eminens.*

**EMINISÖR** (e & obsol. minisco), *eris, mentus sum, dep. 3. to think out, imagine, conceive.* *Isidor.* — *It is also referred by some critics in Nepos, Alæ. 2. to remind.*

**EMINÖR** (e & minor), *aris, dep. 1. to 3 threaten, menace.* *Plant.* Eminor, interminorque, nequis mi obstiterit obviam.

**EMINÖLÖS** (emineo), *a, um, adj.* projecting a little, standing out somewhat. *Varr.*

**EMINÖS** (e & manus), *adverb.* from a distance, from afar, at a distance, aloof, ὑπέστη. *Cic.* Eminus hastis, auto cominus gladiis uteretur. *Cæs.* Fasces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant. *Tacit.* Oppugnationem urbis eminus incipere. *Sallust.* ap. *Gell.* Quæ eminus ostentabat, h. e. so that you might see them at a distance.

**EMIRÖR** (e & miror), *aris, dep. 1. to won- 3 der greatly at, ἐπιθαυμάζω.* *Horat.*

**EMISÖÖ** (e & misceo), *es, a. 2. to mix. 3 Manil.*

**EMISSÄRIUM** (emitto), *ii, n. a sluice, sink, or other contrivance to let water out of a pond or river; a floodgate, weir, water-gate, διαρροή.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Scribon Larg.* vomitæ.

**EMISSÄRIÖS** (Id.), *ii, m. an emissary, informer, spy, messenger, minion, tool, base agent, προσηγορεύς.* *Cic.* Quem iste in decumis in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia præcursorum habere solebat, et emissarium. — *Also, a young vine shoot or branch.* *Plin.*

**EMISSIÖ** (Id.), *önis, f. a sending out, dart- 1 ing forth, letting go.* *Cic.* — *Also, a hurling, discharging.* Id. Tormenta telorum emissiones habent, &c.

**EMISSITÖS**, or **EMISSIÖIÖS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* *Plant.* Oculi emissitii, prying about, spying.

**EMISSÖS**, *a, um, particip.* from *emitto*.

**EMISSÖS** (Id.), *us, m. same as Emissio.* 3 *Lueret.*

**EMITESÖ** (e & mitesco), *is, n. 3. same 2 as Mitesco.* *Colum.* 9, 14. Ed. Schneid

**EMITTO** (e & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send forth or out, ἐκπέμπω. Cæs. equitatum duabus portis. — ¶ Also, to let out, let go, let slip, let fall, let off, put forth, produce. Cic. Emittere aliquem de carcere, to let go. Id. Emitte e custodia. Id. aliquem de manibus. Liv. e manibus. Cæs. scutum manu, throw away, let fall. Plin. sanguinem venis, or, Colum. de aure, to let. Liv. aquam e lacu. Cic. and Sucton. lacum, let off, draw off, drain. Ovid. lacrimas, shed. Plin. folia, put forth. Id. Ulmi emittuntur in ramos, shoot out, spread. Cic. Si ardor expressus se emisit, break forth, burst forth. Terent. Aliquem emitte manu, or Aliquem emittere, to set free, emancipate, manumittere. Liv. nullam vocem, not to utter a word, not to let fall a syllable. Id. Vox cælo emissa, uttered from, let fall from. Horat. Verbum semel emissum, once uttered. Cic. Maledicti nihil facilius emittitur. Sueton. librum, to make known, publish, issue. So, Cic. aliquid dignum. &c. — ¶ Also, to sling, hurl, throw, discharge. Cic. telum. Id. fulmina. Id. aculeos in aliquem. — ¶ Also, to send out or despatch in some direction. Liv. equites in hostem, to despatch in pursuit of the enemy. — Figur. Cic. Ratio, que simul atque emissa est, adherescit.

**EMMENES** (ἐμμανής), is, a plant, same as Hyoscyamus. Apul.

**EMO** (unc. ; from the signification of its compounds, adimo, demo, promo, &c. it would seem properly to signify, to take), is, emi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. to buy, purchase, πρίαμαι, ἀνέμαται. Cic. aliquid de aliquo, of any person. Plaut. puellam ab eo. Cic. Emit tanti quanti Pythius voluit. Id. magno aut parvo. Id. minoris aut pluris. Id. bene, at a cheap rate. Id. male, at a high price. Nepos. aliquid in diem, on credit. Ovid. Empti crines, bought, false. So, Martial. Empti dentes. Propert. Empta, the bought woman, h. e. female slave. — Hence, Emptum, i, n. a purchase, purchase-contract. Cic. and Pandect. Ex empto. — Also, to buy at auction. Cic. — Figur. to buy, buy off, bribe off, gain over by bribery. Cic. sententias iudicum, iudem, iusjurandum, &c. Curt. percussorem in aliquem. Ovid. custodem munere. — In a wider sense, to buy, h. e. to get, gain, secure, win, in return, or as an equivalent for, or by the sacrifice of something. Virg. Bene emitur honor vita. Ovid. Emere sanguine eternum nomen. Horat. Empta dolore voluptas. Stat. Furtis emptium est Oedipodæ sedisse loco. — So also, to gain one's favor or friendship, put him under obligation by some act. Plaut. Emere aliquem beneficiis.

**EMODEROR** (e & moderor), āris, dep. 1. 3 to moderate. Ovid.

**EMODULOR** (e & modulator), āris, dep. 1. 3 to sing in tune, to tune. Ovid. musam.

**EMOLUMENTUM** (emolior), i, n. great pains, trouble, difficulty. Cæs. B. G. 1, 34. Others read molimento, or emolumento. — ¶ Also, efficacy, effect. Vellet. Justin. But emolumentum is now generally read — ¶ Also, n building, structure. Cod. Theod.

**EMOLLIOR** (e & molior), iris, itus sum, 2 dep. 4. to bring to a close, accomplish, complete. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to throw up or out. Cels. Tussis, que nihil emolitur, expectorates nothing. Colum. pituita nauseam, to force out. — ¶ Also, to throw up, stir up, set in agitation. Senec. fretum.

**EMOLLESCO** (e & mollesco), is, n. 3. to grow soft, become soft. Cels. Sine ulla vi clavus mollescit. Al. leg. mollescit.

**EMOLLIO** (e & mollio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2. 4. to soften, make soft, or tender, μαλάσσω. Cels. emplastrum crato. Id. dritiam ventris. Id. alvum, to loosen. Plin. ova aceto. — ¶ Also, to slacken, relax. Liv. Humor arcus emollierat. — ¶ Figur. to soften, tame, civilize, mitigate. Ovid. Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros. Plin. Gorgonia gemma emollit maria, assuages, pacifies, renders calm. Id. colores, soften, make more charming. — ¶ Also, to enervate, render effeminate. Liv. exercitum.

**EMOLLO** (e & molo), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to grind up. Pers. Granaria emole, grind up, and so consume them all.

**EMOLUMENTUM** (emolo), i, n. utility, profit, advantage, benefit, availment, emolument, gain, ὠφέλιμα. Cic. Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur ad fraudem. Id. Si tibi esse id emolumento sciam. Gell. Emolumenta philosophiæ. Plaut. Emolumentum honoris. Juvenal. Emolumenta laborum. — ¶ Also, effect, success, happy issue. Vellet. Hiems emolumentum patrați belli contulit. Justin. Ad cuius rei emolumentum pertinere ratus, si, &c. Pandect. Rem iudicatam ad emolumentum perducere iubebit. Gell. Ut consideramus, quod emolumentum ebus sententiæ foret. — ¶ Also, effort, labor, difficulty. Cæs. B. G. 1, 34. ; but others read emolumento, and molimento. Also read in Varr. R. R. 3, 14. Edd. Gesn. and Schneid.

**EMORIOR** (e & morior), ēris, ortus sum, dep. 3. to die, die quite, ἀποθνήσκω. Cic. Pro Pompeio emori possum. Sallust. Emori per virtutem, h. e. to die heroically. Plaut. Emortuus leto malo. Id. Emortuo verba facere, to talk to a dead man. — Of plants, &c. Plin. Arbor emoritur. — Also, Plin. Carbo emoriens, going out, dying. — Also, of a part of the body, to die, become senseless, die away. Cels. — Figur. Plaut. Auxilium emortuum, h. e. quod nullum est. Cic. Quorum laus emori non potest, cannot die. Curt. Emoriens terra. Vitruv. Liquor emoritur, is absorbed, dries up. — ¶ Emoriri occurs in Plaut. and Terent.

**EMORSUS** (e & mordeo), a, um, particip. bitten. Plin.

**EMORTUALIS** (emorior), e, adj. Plaut. 3 dies, the day of one's death.

**EMORTUUS**, a, um, particip. from emorior.

**EMOTUS**, a, um, particip. from emoveo.

**EMOVEO** (e & moveo), es, ovi, otum, a. 2. 2. to move out, move away, remove, move from its place, ἀπάγω, ἀποκινέω. Liv. plebem de medio. Id. multitudinem e foro. Id. aliquem senatu, expel. Id. Emotis Curia legatis, being made to withdraw. Horat. Novus morbus veterem emovit, drives out, displaces. Virg. arma tectis. — Hence, to dislocate. Senec. — Also, Senec. Mens emota, crazed, insane. — ¶ Also, to set in motion, stir up, agitate. Valer. Max. flammam spiritu. Sil. pontum. Colum. solum, turn up, dig up. Labor. ap. Gell. labia, to move or move forward. — ¶ Emotus for Emovistis. Liv. — Exmovit for Emovit. Plaut.

**EMPEDOCLES**, is, m. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, a philosopher of Agrigento, who threw himself into the crater of Etna. Cic. — Hence, Empedocleus, a, um, adj. Empedoclean. Cic.

**EMPETROS** (ἐμπετρος), i, m. the herb saxifrage, or according to others samphire; thought too to be hart's tongue. Same as Calcifraga. Plin.

**EMPHASIS** (ἐμφασις), is, f. a figure of 2 speech, by which the speaker means to suggest something more than the words themselves convey; as by laying stress or emphasis on particular words or expressions, &c. Quintil.

**EMPHRACTOS** (ἐμφρακτος), a, um, adj. covered over. Pandect. Al. leg. aliter.

**EMPHRAGMA** (ἐμφραγμα), ātis, n. obstruction of the bowels. Veget.

**EMPHYTEUSIS** (ἐμφυτεύσις), is, f. the 3 leasing of a landed estate, which should be held by the lessee so long as he paid a stipulated rent — a sort of copyhold. Cod. Just. — Hence, Emphyteumā (ἐμφυτεύμα), ātis, n. this estate itself, or the cultivation or improvement thereof. Cod. Just. — Also, Emphyteutā, æ, m. the holder of the same, copyholder. Cod. Just. — And Emphyteuticus, and Emphyteuticāris, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a copyhold. Cod. Just. — Emphyteuticarius, ii, m. same as Emphyteuta. Cod. Just.

**EMPIRICÆ**, es, and **EMPIRICA**, or **EMPERICA** (ἐμπειρικῆ, sc. τέχνη), æ, f. skill in physic obtained by mere practice, empiricism. Plin. and Marcell.

**EMPIRICUS**, or **EMPERICUS** (ἐμπειρικός), i, m. an empiric, quack, physician by practice only; one whose knowledge of medi-

cine is derived from experience merely without trusting to theory or science. Cui and Cels. — ¶ Emperica, drum, n the dogmas or precepts of the empirics Plin.

**EMPLASTRATYD** (emplastro), ōnis, f. an 2 inoculating by an emplastrum. Plin.

**EMPLASTRŌ** (emplastrum), as, a. 1. 2 inoculate in the manner called emplastratum, by which a small piece of bark is inserted with the graft into the tree. Colum.

**EMPLASTRUM** (ἐμπλαστρον), i, n. a 2 plaster, emplaster, salve. Cels. — ¶ Also, in the process of grafting called emplastratio, the band which surrounds the engrafted eye, the little piece of bark which is fitted in with the eye. Plin. — Also, this mode of engraving itself. Plin. — ¶ Figur. Labor. ap. Gell. Quid est iustitiam? emplastrum æris alieni.

**EMPLECTŌN** (ἐμπλεκτρον), i, n. something 2 filled in; a kind of brick-work, &c. in which the space between the fronts or faces is filled in with loose stones and mortar. Vitruv. 2, 8.

**EMPNĒMATŌSIS** (ἐμπνευμάτωσις), is, f. flatulence. Cæl. Aurcl.

**EMPŌRETICA** (ἐμπρηστικός), charta, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Plin.

**EMPORITANŌS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Emporia, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis. — Emporitani, drum, its inhabitants. Liv.

**EMPŌRIUM** (ἐμπόριον), ii, u. a place where things are sold, market, emporium, market-town; mart, staple. Cic.

**EMPŌRŌS**, or **EMPŌRŌS** (ἐμπορος), i, m. 3 a merchant. Plaut. and Aulon.

**EMPTŌ**, or **EMTIŌ** (emo), ōnis, f. a buying, purchase, ἀνή. Cic. Emptionem facere. Id. Emptio ab hasta. Sueton. Abstineri pecuniam in emptionem mercium. Varr. Emptio equina, horse-buying. — ¶ Also, the thing bought, the purchase. Cic. — ¶ Also, an instrument or document relating to a purchase, bill of sale, &c. Pandect.

**EMPTIŌS**, or **EMTIŌS** (Id.) (or Emt-), a, um, adj. bought, wont to be bought. Varr. and Pctron.

**EMPTIŌS**, or **EMTIŌS** (frequentat. from 2 emo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to buy often, to buy. Tacit.

**EMPTŌR**, or **EMTŌR** (emo), ōris, m. 4 buyer, purchaser. Cic. Tusculano emptor nemo fuit. Horat. Emptor Aricini arvi. Cic. Emptores bonorum, persons who bid off at auction the goods of debtors, criminals, &c. Sueton. Emptor familiæ pecuniæque, h. e. the nominal purchaser of an inheritance. A testator, after having drawn up his will, conveyed all his property by a nominal sale to another person. This purchaser after the decease of the testator made over to each heir the amount assigned him in the will.

**EMPTRIX**, or **EMTRIX** (emptor or em- 3 tor), icis, f. she that buys. Pandect.

**EMPTŌRIENS**, or **EMTŌRIENS** (desid. 3 from emo), tis, particip. desiring to buy. Varr.

**EMPTŌS**, or **EMTŌS**, a, um, particip. from emo. — ¶ Empta, æ, and Emptum, i. See Emo.

**EMUGIO** (e & mugio), is, a. 4. to bellow 2 out. Quintil.

**EMULGEŌ** (e & mulgeo), es, ulsi, ulctum 2 and ulsum, a. 2. to milk out, milk off. Colum. — Hence, figur. to exhaust, drain. Catull. Emulsa palude.

**EMUNCTIŌ** (emungo), ōnis, f. a blowing 2 or clearing of the nose. Quintil.

**EMUNCTŌS**, a, um, partic. from emungo.

**EMUNDATIŌ** (emundo), ōnis, f. a cleansing 3 ing, purging. Tertull.

**EMUNDŌ** (e & mundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to clean, cleanse, purge, ἐκκαθαρίζω. Colum. ovilia. Id. segctes. Id. vinum, h. e. a ficibus purgare. Id. faeces et amurcam.

**EMUNGŌ** (e & mungo, obsol.), is, nst. 2 nctum, a. 3. to blow the nose, clear the nose, ἀπομύρω. Varr. ap. Non. Ut nose, spuerent, neque emungerent, neque spuerent, neque emungerent. Act. Juvenal. Sæpe emungeris: exi. Act. ad Herenn. Cuius pater cubito se emungere solebat. Sueton. in vit. Horat. Quoties vidi patrem tuum cubito emun-



gentem. — Hence, *Horat.* and *Phædr.* Homo emunctæ naris, *h. c.* a man of nice discernment, keen, acute. *Quintil.* Atticilimati quidem et emuncti, *h. e.* using a pure, unambitious, chaste style. — ¶ *Figur.* to sponge, cheat, chouse. *Terent.* Emuixi argento senes. *Plaut.* hominem probe. — ¶ Also, in the *Vulgate*, to snuff a light.

EMUNTYÖ (e & munio), is, ivi and ii, itum, 2 a. 4. to fortify, strengthen, secure, *καρπάρωω*. *Liv.* Locus arcis in modum emunitus. *Senec.* animum adversus metum. — Hence, to guard, keep, fence, inclose, cover. *Colum.* vites ab injuria pecoris caveis. *Id.* Emunita sola, *h. e.* covered with plaster, &c. to keep out insects. — ¶ Also, to clear, make passable. *Tacit.* Corpora, silvis ac paludibus emuniendis, conterunt. — ¶ Also, to prepare, make ready. *Stat.* toros.

EMUSCÖ (e & muscus), as, a. 1. to rid or 2 clear from moss. *Colum.*

EMÜTÖ (e & muto), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. 2 to change, alter. *Manil.* and *Quintil.*

EMYS (έμύς), ydis, f. a kind of tortoise, which lives in sweet water. *Plin.*

EN (ην), interject. lo! see! behold! see there! there he is! there they are! &c. — With nom. or accus. *Cic.* En causa, cur, &c. *Virg.* En quatuor aras. — Without case. *Cic.* En, cui tu liberos committas, see to whom. *Id.* En, cur reges arbitrentur, behold, why; you have the reason why. *Id.* En, hic ille est. — With ecce, aspice. *Senec.* En ecce, seva prosiluit. *Ovid.* En aspice crines. — ¶ In exhortation. *Virg.* En age, rumpe moras, up ho! up there! — ¶ In admonition or deliberation. *Virg.* En quid ago? — ¶ For num or an, in the form of expression *En unquam?* which may imply desire, and, also, indignation. *Liv.* En unquam futurum, ut, &c., will it never be? *Virg.* En erit unquam ille dies, cum liceat, will that day ever come? *Id.* En unquam mirabor, &c. *Terent.* En unquam audistis injuriam, &c. did you ever hear of such an injury? *Id.* Cedo dum, en unquam audisti, &c.

ENALLAGE (έναλλαγή), es, f. a figure of 3 rhetoric, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech; enallage (as in *Virg.* Vos, O Calliope, precor).

ENARGIA (ένάργεια), æ, f. a representation of a thing in so lively and forcible a manner, that we seem to have it before our eyes.

ENARRABILIS (enarro), e, adj. capable 2 of being described, describable, definable. *Quintil.* and *Virg.*

ENARRATE (enarratus, from enarro), 3 adv. fully, explicitly. *Gell.*

ENARRATÖ (enarro), önis, f. u plain 2 declaration, minute exposition or interpretation. *Quintil.*

ENARRATÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who 3 plains, an expounder, interpreter, illustrator. *Gell.*

ENARRÖ (e & narro), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. 1 to tell at length, tell from beginning to end, tell out, relate fully, rehearse, declare, narrate, *εξηγήομαι*. *Terent.* rem omnem ordine. *Cic.* Nulla est dicendi tanta vis, que enarrare res tuas gestas possit. *Id.* alicui somnium. — ¶ Also, to expound, explain, describe, set forth clearly. *Plin.* (of the labyrinth) Positionem operis ejus, singulasque partes enarrare non est. *Quintil.* Si Grammaticus poemata enarret. *Gell.* linguam Latinam.

ENASCÖR (e & nascor), öris, natus sum, 2 dep. 3. to spring up, grow up, grow or spring out of a thing, be born of, *εκφύομαι*. *Varr.* E quibus enasci coliculi vix queunt. *Tacit.* Enata humo virgulta. *Plin.* Molestias in facie enascentes tollit. *Id.* Cornua cervorum cutibus enascuntur.

ENATÖ (e & nato), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to swim out, swim to land, escape by swimming, *εκνήχομαι*. *Hirt.* Se in mare præcipitaverunt, et ad oppidum enataverunt. — ¶ *Figur.* to extricate one's self, get off, disentangle one's self, surmount difficulties. *Cic.* Reliqui habere se videntur angustius: enantant tamen.

ENATÖS, particip. from enascor.

ENAVIGÖ (e & navigo), as, ävi, ätum, n.

and a. 1. to sail out, sail away, sail from, *εκπλέω*. *Plin.* Nec potuisse ante menses quinque enavigare, sail out of the river. *Pandect.* de loco aliquo. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Ex quibus enavigavit oratio, has come out, escaped. — ¶ Also, to reach by sailing. *Sueton.* Tantum non enavigavit Rhodum. — ¶ Transitively, to sail over, traverse or cross by sailing. *Plin.* Sinus remigio enavigatus. *Horat.* Unda omnibus enaviganda. 1

ENCÆNIX (ένγκύνια), örum, n. a conse- 3 cration or dedication festival. *Augustin.* — Hence, Encænio, as. *Augustin.*

ENCANTHIS (ένκανθίς), ydis, f. a swell- 3 ing in the corner of the eye, which hinders the lifting of the lid. *Cels.*

ENCARDIA (ένκαρδία), æ, f. a precious 3 stone unknown to us, with the form of a heart upon it. *Plin.*

ENCARPA (ένκαρπα), örum, n. or ENC- 3 CARPI (ένκαρποι), örum, m. garlands, wreaths or festoons of leaves or flowers, clusters of fruit on the chapters of pillars. *Vitruv.*

ENCATHESMA (ένκάθεσμα), ätis, n. a 3 collection of moisture. *Apul.*

ENCAUSTICÖS (ένκαυστικός), a, um, 2 adj. In an active sense, relating to the burning in of any thing, as of colors. *Plin.* Encaustica, sc. ars, the encaustic art, or art of painting with colors burnt in. — ¶ Passively, burnt in. *Plin.* pictura, *h. e.* a painting where the colors are burnt in with liquid wax.

ENCAUSTÖS (ένκαυστος), a, um, adj. 2 burnt in, encaustic. This term is applied to the painting or enamelling in wax, which was in use among the ancients, the process of which is described by *Plin.* 35, 11. It was done either by laying the wax on cold, and afterwards melting or burning it in, and polishing it, or by dipping a pencil in wax already melted, and thus laying it upon the picture in the same way as other colors. The name is also given to drawings in ivory done by a hot iron style. *Martial.* Encaustus Phaethon tabula depictus in hac est. — Encaustum, i, n. *Plin.* Encausto pingere, and Encausta pingere, to paint in this manner. — ¶ *Cod. Just.* Sacrum encaustum, the preparation of a certain color which the emperors used in signing their rescripts.

ENCAUTUM (ένκαύτω), i, n. a kind of 3 writing burnt in or branded, which was used by governors of provinces, in subscribing writings. *Cod. Theod.* — Hence, Encautarium, ii, n. public archives or registers. *Cod. Theod.*

ENCLADÖS, i, m. one of the giants. 3 *Virg.*

ENCHIRIDIÖN (ένχειρίδιον), ii, n. a 3 manual or small book such as may be carried in the hand. *Pandect.*

ENCHÜSA (ένχυσσα), æ, f. a kind of bu- 3 gloss, same as *Pseudanchusa*. *Plin.* — But the reading is doubtful.

ENCHYTÖS (ένχυτος, sc. πλακοῦς), i, m. 3 a sort of pastry or cake. *Cato.*

ENCLIMA (ένκλιμα), ätis, n. same as 2 Climo; inclination of the heavens, climote, elevation of the pole or latitude. *Vitruv.*

ENCÖLPIAS (ένκολπίας άνεμος), æ, m. a 3 wind arising from the bays or gulfs of the sea. *Apul.*

ENCÖMBÖMA (ένκόμβωμα), ätis, n. a 3 garment worn by maidens. *Vitruv.*

ENCÖMYÖGRAPHÖS (ένκωμιόγραφος), 3 i, m. an encomiast, eulogist, panegyrist. *M. Aurel.* ap. *Fronton.*

ENCRINÖMENÖS (ένκρινόμενος), m. *h. c.* 3 admitted into the number (of athletes); the name of a statue mentioned by *Plin.*

ENCYCLIÖS (ένκύκλιος), *h. e.* circularis. 2 Encylios disciplina (ένκύκλιος παιδεία), the circle of learning, the compass of the arts and sciences. *Vitruv.*

ENCYTÖS, same as *Enchythus*. 3

ENDELECHIA. See *Entelechia*.

ENDYADYS, or HENDYADYS (έν διά δυ- 3 οῖν), a figure of speech by which two substantives connected together are used instead of one adjective and substantive (as in *Virg.* Pateris libamus et auro, for pateris aureis).

ENDÖ (perhaps ένδον), an old preposit. 3 same as *In*. *Cic.* e xii tab. and *Lucret.* — ¶ So also, *Lucret.* Endogredi for Ingredi; *Id.* Endopediti for Impediti;

*Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Endopeditor, for Imperator, &c. — ¶ *Indu* is also written for *Endo*. *Lucret.*

ENDOGREDI, ENDOPERIRI, ENDO- 3 PERATOR, &c. See *Endo*.

ENDRÖMIS (ένδρομίς), ydis, f. a coarse, 3 shaggy garment, which racers threw over them after their exercise, that they might not take cold. *Martial.* and *Juvencal.* — There was also a more delicate sort, such as the women used when they engaged in the exercises of the palestra. *Juvencal.* — Hence, Endromidatus, a, um, adj. clothed in an endromis. *Sidon.*

ENDYMIÖN, önis, m. Ένδύμιων, a beautiful youth, lover of *Luna*, who put him to sleep that she might kiss him; from which slumber he has not yet waked. *Cic.* Endymionis somnus. — Hence, Endymionæus, a, um, adj. *Endymionæan*. *Auson.*

ENECÄTRIX (eneco), icis, f. a murderess. 3 *Terull.*

ENECÖ (e & neco), [and in comic writers often ENICÖ], as, cui, etum, and ävi, ätum, a. 1. to kill, slay, stife, *ἀποκτείνω*. *Plaut.* Puer ambo angues enecat. *Auct. B. Afric.* c. 84. Cum eum pondere suo premeret atque enecatur. *Tacit.* Vapore enecatur. *Sueton.* Veneno sibi perunxit pedes, et enecut, be deprived of all sense of feeling or power of moving. — So, of plants, to kill, stife. *Plin.* Est herba, quæ cicer enecat, et ervum. — ¶ *Figur.* to plugue one to death; vex, torment, torture, as, for instance, by importunate questions or refusing to answer. *Plaut.* Lassitudinem verba tua mihi addunt: enicas, you kill me. *Terent.* Cur me enecas? hoc audi. *Plaut.* Me quidem miseram aodi enicavit. — ¶ *Enectus*, a, um, particip. killed, stifed, strangled. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* So, *Plin.* Enecatus, a, um. — Also, nearly killed, almost dead, all but starved, worn out. *Cic.* Avis fame enecta invalida, &c. So, *Id.* Ea pars animi nec inopia enecta, nec, &c.

ENECTÖS, and ENECATÖS, a, um, parti- 3 cip. from eneco.

ENEMA (ένεμα), ätis, n. a chlyster. *Theod.* 3 *Prisc.*

ENERGEMA (ένέργημα), ätis, n. effect, ef- 3 ficacy. *Terull.* — ¶ *Prudent.* Energema.

ENERVATYÖ (enervo), önis, f. the state 3 of being weakened, enervation. *Arnob.*

ENERVATÖS. See *Enervo*.

ENERVYS (e & nervus), e, adj. without 2 nerves or sinews; enervated, nerveless, weak, effeminate, soft, *άνευρος*. *Senec.* Ignavus, iners, enervis. *Plin.* *Panæg.* Spectaculum non nerve, nec fluxum.

ENERVÖ (e & nervus, or enervis), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to take out the nerves or sinews, *έκνευρίζω*. *Apic.* Accipies cerebella quatuor, enervabis, coques. So, *Liv.* Velut enervata civitas. *Cic.* Hominiibus enervatis et exanguibus. — Also, to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. *Cic.* Non plane me enervavit, nec afflixit senectus. *Horat.* vires. — ¶ Also, to enervate, enfeeble, render delicate or effeminate, unman. *Ovid.* Enervant animos citharæ. — ¶ Also, to deprive of manhood, castrate. *Claudian.* — ¶ *Enervatus*, a, um, particip. and adj. unnerved, weakened, nerveless, feeble, unmanly, enervate, effeminate. *Cic.* Philosphus mollis, languidus, enervatus *Id.* Mollis et enervata oratio. *Id.* Afflictus, infirmus, enervatus reus.

ENERVÖS, a, um, adj. same as *Enervis*. *Apul.*

ENGBATA (ένγείβαρα), örum, n. certain 3 hydraulic machines, consisting of little men inclosed in a vessel, who, as soon as they drink, begin to dance. *Vitruv.*

ENGÖNASI, or ENGÖNASIN (έν γόνασι 3 or γόνασιν, *h. e.* upon the knees), indecl the Kneeler, a constellation so named from its posture, called also by the Romans *Nixus*, and now *Hercules*. *Cic.*

ENGÖNATÖN (έν εν γώνια), i, n. a kind 2 of portable sun-dial. *Vitruv.*

ENGYUM and ENGYÖN, or ENGIUM, i, 3 n. a city in Sicily. *Cic.* — Hence, *Engy- nus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* civitas, *h. e.* the city. — *Enguini*, örum, its inhabitants. *Cic.*



roelicus, a, um, adj. afflicted with this complaint. *Plin.*  
**ENTHĒATŪS** (entheus), a, um, adj. divinely inspired, struck with divine fury. *Martial.*  
**ENTHĒCĀ** (ἐνθήκη), æ, f. a coffer, chest. *3 Augustin.* — ¶ Also, the appurtenances of any thing. *Pandect. Prædiis, cum his enthecis, relictis, appurtenances, as slaves, tools, &c.* — ¶ So, *Euthecatas, a, um, adj. laid up. Fulgent.*  
**ENTHĒŪS** (ἐνθεός), a, um, adj. inspired, full of divine fury, filled with enthusiasm, fanatic, insane. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, inspiring, infuriating, filling with divine fury. *Martial. mater, h. c. Cybele.*  
**ENTHĒMĒMĀ** (ἐνθήμημα), ātis, n. a thought, conception, &c. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a sentiment or proposition, with the reason of it annexed. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a sort of imperfect syllogism, or a conclusion from contraries, in which one of the three terms may be wanting. *Cic. and Quintil.*  
**ENTHĒMĒSIS** (ἐνθούμησις), is, f. infusion of spirit, animation, reflection, thought. *Tertull.*  
**ĒNŪBILŌ** (e & nubilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to free from clouds, uncloud, make clear. *Tertull.*  
**ĒNŪBŌ** (e & nubo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to marry out of her family or rank, ἐκγαμίω. *Liv. e patribus.* — ¶ Also, same as *Nubo*, to marry. *Liv. 26, 34.*  
**ĒNŪCLĒĀTE** (enucleatus), adv. clearly, plainly, exactly, intelligibly, logically. *Cic. De aqua et via nihil præternisi quadam epistola, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem. Id. Pauca, neque ea ipsa enucleate dicta. Augustin. Enucleatissime disputare.* — In particular, clearly, logically, accurately, but also implying want of ornament, neatly, plainly. *Cic. Subtiliter, presse, enucleate dicere: nihil contra grande, incitatum, ornatum. Id. Qui grandia ornate vellent, enucleate minima dicere.*  
**ĒNŪCLĒĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *enucleo*. — ¶ Adj. clear, subtle, acute, logical, exact, plain, naked, precise, neat, in the exposition of a subject, &c. but without ornament, after the manner of the logicians. *Cic. Genus dicendi enucleatum, logical, plain, unadorned. Gell. Tenuis et enucleatas voluntatum in rebus illicitis reprehensiones.*  
**ĒNŪCLĒŌ** (e & nucleo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to free from the kernel, to unkernel. *Apic.* — Hence, to clear, adjust, put in order. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, to free from obscurity, make clear, explain subtly and acutely, treat logically, examine minutely, set forth clearly and precisely but plainly. *Cic. Hæc nunc enucleare non ita necesse est. Id. Nec quicquam in amplificatione nimis enucleandum est, minuta est enim omnis diligentia: hic autem locus grandia requirit. Gell. Quæri ista omnia et enucleari et excuti ab hominibus negotiosis non queunt.* — ¶ Also, to direct or manage accurately or correctly. *Cic. Enucleata suffragia, h. e. judiciously given, with a due regard to the merit of the candidate.* — ¶ See, also, *Enucleatus, a, um.*  
**ĒNŪDŌ** (e & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to make bare; hence, to lay open, unveil, unfold, make clear. *Cic.*  
**ĒNŪMERĀTĪŌ** (numero), ōnis, f. an enumerating, recounting. *Cic. Enumeratio malorum.* — ¶ As a part of the peroration of a discourse, a summing up, recapitulation. *Cic.* — So, in an argument, the summing up of several particulars, in order to draw the conclusion. *Cic.*  
**ĒNŪMERŌ** (e & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to reckon through, count over, reckon up, ἐξαριθμῶ. *Cæs. Repetitit atque enumeratis diebus, quo die prælium fecisset.* — Also, to calculate, compute, settle. *Plaut. peculium.* — ¶ Also, to enumerate, recount, specify. *Cic. multitudinem beneficiorum. Sueton. Singularum nomina. Cic. Enumerare, quæ sit descriptio, &c.* — Hence, to describe, give an account of in succession. *Nepos. familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem.* — Also, to relate, bring forward, cite, adduce. *Nepos. plura de eodem. Cic. Pretium enumerari audiebant,*

called out, proclaimed. — ¶ Also, simply, to count, reckon. *Cic. Enumerame in plerisque (but the reading is doubtful).*  
**ENUNCIATIO, ENUNCIO, &c.** See *Enuntiatio, &c.*  
**ĒNŪNDĪŌ**, as, a. 1. to buy, procure by traffic. *Tertull.*  
**ĒNŪNTĪĀTĪŌ**, or **ĒNŪNCĪĀTĪŌ** (enuntio), ōnis, f. a declaring, revealing, making public. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, an exposition. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a proposition. *Cic.*  
**ĒNŪNTĪĀTĪVŌS**, or **ĒNŪNCĪĀTĪVŌS** 2 (Id.), a, um, adj. enunciative, declarative, expressive. *Senec. Motus animorum enuntiativi corporum. Id. Enuntiativum de corpore: quod alii effatum vocant, alii enuntiatum, alii edictum, h. e. a proposition, declaration.*  
**ĒNŪNTĪĀTRĪX**, or **ĒNŪNCĪĀTRĪX** 2 (Id.), icis, f. she that declares, expresses, makes known. *Quintil. Ars enuntiatrice decente ornatu. Prudent. Lingua enuntiatrice sensuum.*  
**ĒNŪNTĪĀTUM**, or **ĒNŪNCĪĀTUM** (Id.), i, n. a proposition, sentence. *Cic.*  
**ĒNŪNTĪŌ**, or **ĒNŪNCĪŌ** (e & nuntio, or nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to say out, divulge, disclose, declare, reveal, prattle out, blab. *Planc. ad Cic. Optimæ mentis cogitata maturo tempore enuntiare. Cæs. Res alicui per idempum enuntiate. Cic. mysteria dicendi. Plaut. Enuntiare, id esse exortum.* — ¶ Also, to pronounce, utter, say, express in words. *Cic. Commutato verbo res eadem enuntiat. Id. Enuntiare hæc verbis. Id. Breviter enuntiate sententiæ. Quintil. literas, to pronounce.*  
**ĒNŪPTĪŌ** (enubo), ōnis, f. a marrying out of her family or rank. *Liv. Gentis enuptio, h. e. e gente.*  
**ĒNŪTRĪŌ** (e & nutrio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2. 4. to nourish, feed, support, nourish up, ἐκτρέφω. *Ovid. and Colum.* — ¶ Figur. to raise, enlarge, extend. *Vitruv. origines ædificiorum.*  
**ĒNŪŌ** (Ἐνώ), us, f. the goddess of war, called also *Bellona*. *Stat.* — Hence, for war or battle. *Martial.*  
**ĒŌ** (ἔω, from which εἶμι), is, ivi and ii, ūtum, irreg. n. to go, whether on foot or otherwise, ἔω, εἶμι, πορεύομαι. *Cic. Celeriter isti, redisti. Terent. I præ, sequar, go first. Plaut. Pedibus ire non queo, on foot. Liv. 23, 17. Ire pedibus, by land. Petron. Sine nervis posse ire, to go, to walk. Plaut. Ire otiose. Senec. Ire curru, to ride in a chariot. Ovid. equis, on horseback. So, Virg. Ire (absol.). Martial. in rheda. Ovid. puppibus, to sail on board a ship. Liv. Ire expedita via, to travel an open road. Ovid. Quamvis remige puppis eat, by oars. Id. tenebris, by night. Propert. novas vias, h. e. to journey into unknown lands. Virg. Ire viam audet. Id. Itaque reditque viam, goes and comes, goes back and forth. Id. Altum ire iter, to take their lofty way, h. e. to fly. Ovid. Ire per astra. Terent. in via cum aliquo. Liv. per Italiam. Terent. Eamus nunc intro. Id. domum. Id. ad mercatum. Id. obvium alicui. Id. ad aliquem, h. e. ad domum alicujus. Id. I in malam rem, go and be hanged. So, Id. I malam rem. Cic. in Consilium (of the judges), to go into council; to deliberate before voting. Id. in possessionem, to possession (of something litigated before a judge). *Pandect. in bona alicujus, to take possession of. Liv. in colloquium ad Celtiberos, to go and hold a conference with. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. subsidio alicui, to go to one's assistance.* — So, of an army, or a general with his army, to march; to continue marching. *Cæs. and Liv.* — With *infu.* *Petron. Ibat ferre feras. Terent. It visere.* — But oftener with the *supine*; in which connection the *supine* expresses the object of the motion or action of *ire*; or implies a wish, intention or inclination of the agent. *Terent. Nutricem accessitum iit, went to call. Plaut. Ire opitulatum, to go to help. Cic. Ire cubitum, to go to bed, go to lie down. (In like manner, Plin. Ire in somnum.) Sallust. Cives, qui se remque publicam perditum irent, went about to destroy,**

were bent on destroying, were exerting themselves to destroy. *Terent. Cur te is perditum? Tuit. Dominationem rapitum ire, use every effort to seize. Liv. Neu pertinacia sua gentem universam perditum iret, do what he could to bring ruin upon the nation.* — Also, with the *dat.*, instead of *acc.* with *ad. Propert. Ire viro, for ad virum.* — Also, with *acc.* of place whither, without a *prep.* *Ovid. Ibis Cæropios portus, for ad portus. Stat. Litus eunt. So, Ovid. Ire exsequias, to go to the funeral. Id. pompam.* — With *abl.* without a *prep.* *Ovid. Ire sacris, for e sacris, depart from. So, with the dat. Sil. Ire sorori, h. e. from his sister.* — Figur. *ta think of, hit upon, come to. Terent. Neschiebam quorsum tu ires, what you were driving at. Id. Istuc ibam, I was coming to that; I was going to speak of that. Id. ad illud. Tacit. Ibat in cædes.* — ¶ Also, the following expressions. *Cæl. ad Cic. Ire ad arma, to take up arms; to arm. So, Cic. ad saga, to assume the military dress.* — *Ire in sententiam, or Ire pedibus in sententiam, to agree or accede to one's opinion, by passing over to a particular part of the senate-house. Cic. So, Id. Ne pedibus iret. Id. Ire in alia omnia, h. e. to dissent from a measure; to vote the contrary.* — *Ire in aliquem, to proceed to attack; to rush against, fly at. Virg. and Ovid.* — *Ire in sæcula, to go down to posterity; to be remembered by posterity. Plin. Paneg. and Sil.* — *Ire in aliquid, to pass over into something; hence, to be changed or transformed into something; to become something. Quintil. Ire in corpus, grow fat. Ovid. Sanguis in succos, turns to. Cato. Asparagus it in semen, goes to seed.* — Also, *Flor. Ire in sudorem, to break out into a sweat. Virg. in lacrimas, to have recourse to tears, melt into tears, weep. Ovid. in penas, to proceed to execute punishment; to punish. Id. in scelus, to commit. Id. per leges, to submit to. Cic. in duplum, h. e. to suffer double punishment, incur double penalty. Quintil. per disciplinas, to occupy one's self with. Id. In eosdem pedes, to use (poetical) feet of the same kind. Liv. Ierat in causam præceptis, was devoted to the cause. Terent. incipit, to deny. Ovid. exemplis, to use, allegc. Id. per laudes, h. e. to praise.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate objects. *Virg. It clamor celo, for ad celum, mounts, rises. Ovid. Per oppida rumor it, goes, spreads. Virg. It circulus per orbem. Id. Euphrates ibat mollior, flowed. Liv. Pugna it ad pedes, they fight on foot.* — ¶ To come. *Plant. I, i hac mecum intro. Terent. Unde is? Nepos. Eodem, unde ierat, se receipt.* — ¶ To pass away, go by, decay. *Lucret. Hominem paulatim cernimus ire. Ovid. Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ. Plaut. It dies: ego mihi cesso.* — ¶ To go, proceed, go on, prosper, succeed. *Cic. Incipit res melius ire. Id. De Attica optime it, it goes on right well. Id. Prorsus ibat res. Lucan. Sic eat, let it be so. Liv. Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem, such be the fate of every Roman woman, who, &c.* — ¶ To be sold for a certain price. *Plin.* — ¶ Of the unbroken continuance of a thing, to go on; to go; to continue; to be, a stronger expression for *esse. Virg. Si non tanta quies iret. Senec. Non iho inulta.* — ¶ I and I *nunc* are forms of upbraiding or deriding; *go, go now, go to now. Ovid. and Juvénal.* — So, *Eat aliquis. Senec.* — ¶ Pass. *impers. Itur, they go, ice go. Ibat, itum est, &c. Virg. Itur in antiquam silvam, sc. ab illis. Senec. Eat: regius jussit gener. Virg. Sic itur (sc. ab hominibus) ad astra, thus men rise to heaven. Ovid. Paulatim longius itur, sc. a Proserpina, she goes: Cic. Senatui non placere, in Hispanias iri.* — ¶ Pres. particip. *Iens, (gen.) euntis. — Gerund. Eundum. Virg. Vires acquirit eundo. — Pass. Eundum est, we, they, &c. must or should go. Ovid. Qua sit sibi nescit eundum, knows not what way to go. Id. Dicite, qua sit: eundum. — ¶ Iri with the former*

*stipine*, serves for the *fut. infin. poss.*  
*Tarent.* Rumor venit datum iri gladiatores, *vere about to be exhibited.* Cic. Pompeius addit, — prius occisum iri ab eo, *will be slain.* — ¶ Isti, isse, issem, &c. for ivisti, ivisse, ivissem, &c.  
 EPI (the old dative of is, ea, id), adv. *thither, to that place, into that place, ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖσε.* Cæs. Eo se recipere cœperunt. Cic. Ut eo, quo intendit, perveniat, *that, &c.* Id. Eo accedebat hortator assiduus Sallustius. — ¶ Often, so far, to such a pitch, to such an extent, to such a pass, εἰς τοῦτο, followed by ut. Liv. Quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis eo crevit, ut magnitudine laboret sua. Cic. Eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinatione opus sit. — Also, with a *genit.* Plia. Paug. Eo insolentia furorisque processit, ut, &c. to such a height of. Liv. Eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, &c. h. e. became so customary. — Also, Eo usque, so far, to such a degree; or, also, so long, even to that time. Justin. Eo usque desperationis Spartanos adduxit, ut, &c. Liv. Eone usque, dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum. Cic. Usque eo premere capita, dum, &c. Liv. Eo usque, donec, &c. — Hence, *Nepos.* Hoc eo valebat, ut cogenter, tended to that end. — ¶ Also (as *abl. neut.* from is, ea, id), — ¶ that account, for that reason, therefore, for that, with that purpose or design. Cic. Non eo dico, quo veniat in dubium tua fides. Id. Frater es: eo vereor, therefore I fear. Id. Marionem eo misi, ut, &c. Id. Eo non interpellavi, ne, &c. Terent. Eone es ferox, quia, &c. Cic. Certius eo est, quod a te dicitur. — Also, with comparatives, so much, by so much. Cic. Eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, the greater the fault, the more intense the grief. Id. Nil admirabilius fieri potest; eoque magis, si ea sunt in adolescente, and that the more. Id. Quod scriberem, nihil erat: eoque minus, quod dubitabam, and the less, because. — Sometimes, for *ibi*; there, in that place. Cic. Cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes. Id. Eo loci, for eo loco.  
 EODEM (the old dative from idem), adv. to the same place, into the same place, just thither, ὁμοσε, αὐτοσε. Cæs. Omnes clientes suos eodem conduit. Cato. Vini sextarium eodem infundito. — Hence, Cæs. Quod tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque, &c. eodem pertinere, h. e. tended to the same end. Cic. Addendum eodem est, ut, &c. to the same purpose. Liv. Eodem honore, pœnasque congeri, h. e. on the same person. — ¶ Also (as *abl.*), in just the same place, just there. Cic. and Sucton. Eodem loci, for eodem loco.  
 EONIS, ōnis, f. a certain tree. Plin.  
 EOPSE, for eo ipso. Plaut.  
 EOS (ἠός), f. the redness of the morning, morning. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, the land of the morning; the East; the eastern world. Lucan.  
 EOUS (ἠώς, or εὐώς), a, um, adj. relating to the morning, eastern, oriental. Ovid. Eoi Indi Virg. Eoæ domus Arabum. Stat. Eoa germina, h. e. perfumes from the East. Prudent. Eoum sidus, the morning-star. — ¶ Eous, i, m. the morning-star. Virg. — Also, the East, the eastern world. Ovid. — Also, one of the horses of the sun. Ovid.  
 EOUSQUE, h. e. eo usque. See Eo (adv.).  
 EPACTÆ (ἐπακταί, sc. ἡμέραι), ārum, f. the epacts. Isidor.  
 EPAGOGĒ (ἐπαγωγὴ), es, f. proof by adduction of similar examples; called, also, inductio. Gell.  
 EPAMINONDAS, æ, m. a famous Theban general, who fell at the battle of Mantinea, which he had just gained over the Spartans. Nepos.  
 EPANADIPLOSIS (ἐπαναδίπλωσις), is, f. a figure of speech, when a verse begins and ends with the same word (as in Juve-

nal. Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit). Rufinian.  
 EPANALEPSIS (ἐπανάληψις), is, f. a repetition of the same sentence after the interposition of several sentences (as in Virg. Geo. 2, 4 and 7). Rufinian. — ¶ Also applied to the repetition of a word (as in Horat. Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume). Dioseid.  
 EPANAPHORĀ (ἐπαναφορὰ), æ, f. a figure when different clauses begin with the same word (as in Virg. Ecl. 10, 42, 43).  
 EPANASTROPHĒ (ἐπαναστροφή), es, f. a figure by which the same word which closes a sentence covances the next (as in Cic. Doletis tres exercitus interfectos; interfecti Antonius).  
 EPANODOS (ἐπανόδος), i, f. a returning to a word and repeating it; as, for instance, repeating a noun, instead of using the pronoun (as in Virg. Iphitus et Pelias: quorum Iphitus ævo jam grandior, Pelias et vulnere, &c.).  
 EPANORTHOSIS (ἐπανόρθωσις), is, f. a figure of speech, correction or more exact limitation of something already said. Rufinian.  
 EPAPHĒRESIS (ἐπαφήρεσις), is, f. a repeated removal. Martial.  
 EPAR, same as Hepar.  
 EPASTŪS (ε & pascor), a, um, particip. eaten. Ovid.  
 EPATICUS, same as Hepaticus.  
 EPENDYTES (ἐπενδύτης), æ, m. a sort of 3 outer garment. Hieronym.  
 EPENTHESIS (ἐπένθεσις), is, f. the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; epenthesis, (as in Mavors for Mars). Serv.  
 EPENEGESIS (ἐπενηγησις), is, f. in grammar, apposition. Serv.  
 EPHALMATŌR (ἐφάλλομαι), ōris, m. a 3 leaper, twabler. Jul. Firmic.  
 EPHEBĀTŪS (ephebus), a, um, adj. ephebus factus. Varr. ap. Nou. Al. aliter leg.  
 EPHEBEUM (ἐφηβειῶν), i, n. a place in the 2 palestra, where young men exercised themselves. Vitruv.  
 EPHEBICŪS (ἐφηβικός), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to a stripling. Apul.  
 EPHEBŪS (ἐφηβος), i, m. a youth from 16 to 20 years of age; a stripling; one who has reached the age of puberty; used commonly of Greeks. Cic. E greibus epheborum vix singuli reperiebantur. Terent. Excedere ex ephebis, to arrive at manhood.  
 EPHEDRA (ἐφέδρα), æ, f. the herb horsetail; same as Hippuris. Plin.  
 EPHELIS (ἐφηλις), idis, f. a certain cutieul-2 lar disease; freckles. Cels.  
 EPHEMERIS (ἐφημερίς), idis, f. a book, in which was kept an account of the daily occurrences, transactions or expenses; a journal, day-book, diary, ephemeris. Cic. and Nepos.  
 EPHEMERŌN (ἐφήμερον), i, n. the herb hermodactyl, May-lily, lily of the valley or meadow-saffron. Plin.  
 EPHESSŪS, i, f. a city of Ionia, famous for its temple of Diana, now the village Aja-Suluk. — Hence, Ephesus, a, um, adj. Ephesian. Cic. Diana. Cæs. pecunia, h. e. deposited in the temple of Diana. — Ephesii, ōrum, the Ephesians. Plin.  
 EPHEALTES, æ, m. brother of Otus; he undertook to climb into heaven. Claudian. — ¶ Also, the night-taure, incubus. Macrobi. (but in Greek.)  
 EPHIPPIĀTŪS (ephippium), a, um, adj. riding with an ephippium. Cæs.  
 EPHIPPIUM (ἐφίππιον), ii, n. a horse-cloth, cloth laid on the back of a horse when one rode him (not a saddle, for the ancients had not invented such). Cæs. and Cic. — Proverbially. Horat. Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus (said of a man not satisfied with his fate).  
 EPHEBŪS (ἐφθοδος), i, f. Jul. Firmic. Generales cuiusque genituræ ephodi, h. e. ingresses, initia, institutiones.  
 EPHEORŪS (ἐφθορος), i, m. an overseer. The Ephori were a council in Lacedæmon, consisting of five magistrates, who held the balance between the two kings and the senate. Nepos.  
 EPHYRĀ, æ, and EPHYRĒ, es, f. the old name of Corinth. Ovid. — Hence, Ephyreus, Ephyreus, and Ephyreus,

a, um, adj. Corinthian. Lucan. mœnia h. e. Dyrrachium, as built by the Corcyreans, who were a colony from Corinth. Sil. mœnia, h. e. Syracuse, built by Corinthians. — Also, Ephyreus adis, adj. f. Corinthian. Claudian. puellæ. — Also, Ephyreus, æ, m. a Corinthian. Id. — ¶ Ephyre, a sea nympha. Virg.  
 EPĪBATĀ (ἐπιβάτης), æ, m. a marine, 2 soldier employed on ship-board. Hirt.  
 EPĪBĀTHRĀ (ἐπιβάθρα), æ, f. a ladder to go aboard a ship with. Vitruv.  
 EPĪCEDĪŌN (ἐπικέδειον), ii, n. a funeral song. Stat.  
 EPĪCHĀRMŪS, i, m. a philosopher and poet, disciple of Pythagoras. Cic. — Though born in Cos, he went to Sicily when scarcely three months old; hence, Cic. calls him Siculus.  
 EPĪCHĪRĒMA (ἐπιχειρήμα), ātis, n. a 2 rhetorical argument or syllogism, the members of which are arbitrarily arranged, and may be more numerous than usual. Quintil. — It is also opposed to demonstratio, as being not an absolute and necessary demonstration, but only an approach to it: a probable proof; a proof, per communia et probabilia, and not per propria et necessaria. Quintil. — ¶ Also written epicherema.  
 EPĪCHYSIS (ἐπίχυσις), is, f. a kind of 3 beaker; a large vessel or bowl out of which wine was poured into cups and glasses. Plaut. and Varr.  
 EPĪCITHARĪSMĀ (ἐπικίθαρσιμα), ātis, 3 n. music after the play, finale. Tertull.  
 EPĪCLINTĀE (ἐπικλινταί), ārum, m. a kind of earthquakes, which move in acute angles, throwing objects on their sides. Apul.  
 EPĪCŌENŪS (ἐπικόινος), a, um, adj. 3 coamon. — Hence, Epicœna nomina (called by the Latins, promiscua), names of animals, which, though of only one grammatical gender, stand for either sex; epicœne or promiscuous nouns. Quintil.  
 EPĪCŌPŪS (ἐπικόπος), a, um, adj. moved 1 with oars. Cic.  
 EPĪCRĀTES (ἐπικρατής), is, m. victorious, supreme; by which name Cic. Att. 2, 3. denotes Pompey. — ¶ Also, an Athenian rhetorician or philosopher. Cic. fil.  
 EPĪCRŌCŪS (ἐπικόκος), a, um, adj. having the threads of the woof thin and fine; from κρόκη, subtemen; hence, Varr. Epicrocum, i, n. a woman's garment. — But the word may be derived from κρόκος, as it was saffron-yellow. — ¶ Also, in general, thin. Plaut.  
 EPĪCŪRŪS, i, m. Ἐπικούροσ, a famous philosopher of Athens, who taught that pleasure was the highest good. Cic. — Hence, Epicureus, a, um, adj. Epicurean, of or belonging to Epicurus. Cic. — Epicurēi, ōrum, the Epicureans. Cic. — Also, Epicurei, Epicureans, h. e. sensualists. Senec.  
 EPĪCŪS (ἐπικός), a, um, adj. epic, heroic, belonging to epic poetry. Cic. poeta, an epic poet. Quintil. carmen, an epic poem, epic.  
 EPĪCŪCLŪS (ἐπικυκλός), i, m. a little 3 circle whose centre is in the circumference of the greater one; a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre; an epicycle. Martian. Capell.  
 EPĪDĀMNŪS, or EPĪDĀMNŌS, i, f. a city of Grecian Illyricum, afterwards called Dyrrachina. Plaut. — Hence, Epidamniensis, e, and Epidamnius, a, um, adj. Epidamnian, of or pertaining to Epidamnus. Plaut.  
 EPĪDĀPHNĒ, es, or EPĪDĀPHNĀ, æ, f. a village or suburb of Antiochia. Tacit.  
 EPĪDĀURŪS, or -ŌS, i, f. a city in the Peloponnesus. Cic. — Æsculapius was worshipped under the form of a serpent in this city, whence he was afterwards removed to Rome. — ¶ Also, a city of Dalmatia, now Ragusa or Ragusa. Hirt. — ¶ Epidaurius, a, um, adj. Epidaurian, belonging to Epidaurus. Horat. — Hence, Ovid. Epidaurus, h. e. Æsculapius. — Also, Epidaurus, and Epidauritanus, a, um, adj. same as Epidaurius. Avien. and Hieronym.

**EPIDEMETICA** (ἐπιδημητικὰ), ὄνιον, n. according to some, houses or parts of houses for quartering soldiers; according to others, the sums extorted from the soldiers or paid by the inhabitants of the place, that they might be free from the charge of the soldiers. *Cod. Just.*  
**EPIDEMOS** (ἐπίδημος), adj. m. and f. *epi-3 demic.* *Amnian.*  
**EPIDERMIS** (ἐπίδερμις), ἰδὶς, f. the scarf-skin, epidermis; hence, a scarf or crust over a sore. *Veget.*  
**EPIDICTICUS** (ἐπιδεικτικὸς), a, um, adj. *Cic.* Epidicticum genus (dicendi), h. e. adapted for display or ornament; a style suited to narrative, panegyric, and the declamations of the sophists, but not proper for the forum and deliberative assemblies.  
**EPIDIPNIS** (ἐπίδειπνις), ἰδὶς, f. a dessert. *2 Martial.*  
**EPIDROMOS** (ἐπίδρομος), ἰ, m. a small 2 running rope, used in extending and contracting nets. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, perhaps, a cord or girth of a bed. *Cato.* But the passage is otherwise explained.  
**EPIGLOSSIS** (ἐπιγλωσσις), ἰδὶς, f. the 2 cover or flap of the uvasand or windpipe, the epiglottis. *Plin.*  
**EPIGONAI** (ἐπίγονοι), ὄνιον, m. the sons of the seven princes who went against Thebes; hence, the name of a tragedy. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, the children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women. *Justin.*  
**EPIGRAMMA** (ἐπίγραμμα), ἄτις, n. an inscription, title. *Nepos.* Cum ex præda tripodem aureum Delphi possidet, epigrammate scripto. *Petron.* Fugitivorum epigrammata, h. e. the brand upon runaway slaves. *Id.* Epigramma mortuo facere, to write an epitaph. — *¶* Also, an epigram. *Cic.*  
**EPIGRAMMATARIUS** (epigramma), ii, 3, m. an epigrammatist, writer of epigrams. *Vopisc.*  
**EPIGRAMMATICUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *3 epigrammatic.* *Spartian.*  
**EPIGRAMMATIUM** (ἐπιγραμμάτιον), ii, 3, n. a short epigram. *Varr.*  
**EPIGRAMMISTA**, æ, m. same as *Epigrammatarius.* *Sidon.* Al. leg. *epigrammatista.*  
**EPIGRUS** (perhaps ἐπίκουρος or ἐπίουρος), ἰ, m. a pin to fasten two pieces of wood together. *Senec.* and *Augustin.*  
**EPILEPSIA** (ἐπιληψία), æ, f. the epilepsy 3 or falling sickness. *Cels.*  
**EPILEUS** (ἐπιλεῖος), ἰ, m. a kind of hawk. *Plin.*  
**EPILOGOS** (ἐπίλογος), ἰ, m. the conclusion or winding up of a speech, the peroration of an oration. *Cic.*  
**EPIMEDIUM** (ἐπιμήδιον), ii, n. a plant. *Plin.*  
**EPIMELAS** (ἐπιμέλας), m. blackish, black on the surface; hence, a certain precious stone. *Plin.*  
**EPIMELES** (ἐπιμελής), adj. diligent, careful, accurate. The title of a book of *Apicius.*  
**EPIMENIDES**, is, m. a Cretan poet, in the time of *Pythagoras.* *Cic.*  
**EPIMENIDESUS**, or **EPIMENIDIUS** (ἐπιμηνιδεύς), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Tertium genus epimenidium vocatur, a kind of scilla or sea-onion.  
**EPIMENIUS** (ἐπιμήνιος), a, um, adj. of every month, monthly. Hence, *Juvenal.* Afrorum epimenia, h. e. (as some explain it) monthly presents; but both the reading and signification of the passage are doubtful.  
**EPIMERISMOS** (ἐπιμερισμός), ἰ, m. in an oration, a second division or distribution, to refresh the memory of the hearer. *Martian.* *Cupell.*  
**EPIMETHEUS** (Ἐπιμηθεύς), ἔι and ἔος, m. son of *Iapetus*, brother of *Prometheus*, and father of *Pyrria.* *Hygin.* — Hence, *Epimethis*, ἰδὶς, f. the daughter of *Epimetheus*, h. e. *Pyrria.*  
**EPIMETRUM** (ἐπίμετρον), ἰ, n. what is given over and above the measure. *Cod. Theod.*  
**EPIMONE** (ἐπιμονή), es, f. a figure of speech, when a word is repeated immediately, as *Virg.* sic, sic.  
**EPIMEPHRIDIVM** (ἐπιμεφρίδιον), ii, n. fulness in the reins. *Ful.* Al. leg. *epomphalia*, h. e. applications to the navels.

**EPINICIUM** (ἐπινίκιον), li, n. a song of victory, triumphal song. *Sueton.*  
**EPINICTIS** (ἐπινυκτις), ἰδὶς, f. a bad pus-2 tle rising in the skin by night. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a sore in the corner of the eye, called also *syce*. *Plin.*  
**EPIPACTIS** (ἐπιπακτις), ἰδὶς, f. the herb called *elleborine*. *Plin.*  
**EPIPETROS** (ἐπίπετρος), ἰ, f. a plant which never blooms. *Plin.*  
**EPIPHANEA**, or **-IA**, æ, f. a city in *Cilicia*. *Cic.*; also, in *Syria*. *Plin.*  
**EPIPHONEMA** (ἐπιφώνημα), ἄτις, n. a 2 crying out, exclamation; as a figure of speech. *Quintil.*  
**EPIPHORA** (ἐπιφορὰ), æ, f. a defluxion of 2 humors on the eyes, or on other parts of the body. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a figure of speech, when the same word concludes several sentences. *Rutil.*  
**EPIRHEDIUM** (ἐπὶ & rheda), ii, n. the 3 thong or collar by which the horse was attached to the cart. *Juvenal.*  
**EPİRUS**, or **-OS**, ἰ, f. *Ἠπειρος*, a territory of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly and the Ionian sea, comprising the greater part of what is now called *Albania*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Epiensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Epirus*. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, *Epiotes*, or *Epiota*, æ, m. of or from *Epirus*, an *Epirot*. *Plin.* and *Aarel. Vict.* — And *Epirotæ*, arum, m. the *Epirots*. *Liv.* — Also, *Epiroticus*, a, um, adj. of, from, or belonging to *Epirus*. *Cic. litteræ*, h. e. to or from *Epirus*, relating to your concerns in *Epirus*. — *¶* *Epirus* is read in *Varro*.  
**EPISCENIUM** (ἐπισκηνίον), ii, n. same as 2 *Episcenos*. *Vitruv.*  
**EPISCENOS** (ἐπίσκηνος), ἰ, f. the upper part of the stage, the part over the stage, consisting of columns, &c. *Vitruv.*  
**EPISCHIS**, ἰδὶς, f. and **EPISCHIDIUM** (ἐπισχιδίον), ii, n. a wedge. *Vitruv.*  
**EPISCOPIUS** (ἐπισκοπιεύς), a, um, adj. *Episcopus* phaselus, a spy-boat, is read by some in *Cic.* for *epicopus*.  
**EPISCOPUS** (ἐπίσκοπος), ἰ, m. an overseer, 3 inspector. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, a bishop. *Tertull.* — Hence, *Episcopalis*, e, adj. episcopal. *Prudent.*; from which *Episcopaliter*, adv. like a bishop. *Augustin.* — Also, *Episcopatus*, us, m. a bishopric, the office or dignity of bishop. *Tertull.*  
**EPISCYNIUM** (ἐπισκύνιον), ii, n. the re- 3 gion above the eyes, where the passions are apt to show themselves; hence (as in supercilium) sternness, strictness. *Tertull.*  
**EPISTATES** (ἐπιστάτης), æ, m. an over- 3 seer, superintendent, as, for instance, over some household department, or over athletes. *Cato.*  
**EPISTOLA**, (ἐπιστολή), æ, f. a letter, epis- 3 tle, missive. *Cic.* Epistolam facere, efficere, exarare, dare, to write. *Id.* complicare, to fold. *Id.* solvere, to open. *Id.* Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, delivered. *Id.* inscribere alicui, to direct, address. *Saeton.* Ab epistolis, a private secretary or scribe, writer or copyist of letters. — *Epistola* is also distinguished from *litteræ*. *Cic. Qu. Fr. III. l. 3.* Ad tuas litteras, quas tribus epistolis accepi, h. e. those letters which I have received in three despatches. — *¶* *Epistolæ* sometimes means a single letter. *Justin.* and *Plin. Ep.* — *¶* In particular, the rescript or missive of the emperor. *Plin. Ep.*  
**EPISTOLARIS** (epistola), e, adj. relating 3 to a letter, or to letter-writing, epistolary. *Martial.* (in *lemmate*) charta, h. e. letter-paper. *Augustin.* colloquium, by letter. — *¶* *Epistolares*, ium, persons employed in writing the rescripts of the emperor, &c. *Cod. Theod.*  
**EPISTOLICUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. epistola- 3 ry, in letters. *Gell.*  
**EPISTOLIUM** (ἐπιστόλιον), ii, n. a short 3 letter. *Catull.*  
**EPISTOMIUM** (ἐπιστόμιον), ii, n. a cock 2 or spout in a conduit, a tap, spigot. *Senec.*  
**EPISTRYPHE** (ἐπιστροφή), es, f. a figure of speech when several sentences end with the same words. *Rufin.*  
**EPISTYLIUM** (ἐπιστύλιον), ii, n. the part 2 which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature; the architrave. *Vitruv.*

**EPISYNALCEPHĒ** (ἐπισυναλοφή), es, f. contraction of two words into one.  
**EPITAPHISTA** (epitaphium), æ, m. a 3 writer of epitaphs. *Sidon.*  
**EPITAPHIUM** (ἐπιτάφιον), ii, n. an epitaph, inscription on a tomb. *Cic.*  
**EPITHALAMIUM** (ἐπιθαλάμιον), ii, n. 2 a song which was sung before the bridal chamber (thalamus), nuptial song, epithalamium. *Quintil.*  
**EPITHECA** (ἐπίθηκη), æ, f. an addition, 3 adjunct. *Plaut.*  
**EPITHEMA** (ἐπίθεμα), ἄτις, n. an external 3 application, as a poultice, &c. medication applied externally, an epithema. *Scribon. Larg.*  
**EPITHEMATIUM** (ἐπιθεμάτιον), a small 3 epithema. *Marcell. Empir.*  
**EPITHETON** (ἐπίθετον), ἰ, n. an epithet, 2 adjective. *Quintil.*  
**EPITHYMON** (ἐπίθυμον), ἰ, n. flower of 3 thyme. *Plin.*  
**EPITOGIUM** (ἐπὶ & toga), ii, n. a gar- 3 ment worn over the toga. *Quintil.*  
**EPITOMĒ** (ἐπιτομή), es, or **EPITOMA**, æ, f. an abridgment, abstract, epitome. *Cic.* *Conturbat me Bruti epitoma Fannianorum*, h. e. *historiæ Fannii.*  
**EPITOMĒ** (epitome), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 3 to abridge, epitomise, bring into a narrower compass. *Veget.* and *Trebell. Poll.*  
**EPITONIUM** (ἐπιτόνιον), ii, n. the pin or 3 peg with which the chords of a musical instrument are stretched. — *¶* Also, a capstan, wind beam, draw-beam, windlass; and also, a spigot. *Varro.* and *Pandect.*  
**EPITOXIS** (ἐπιτοξίς), ἰδὶς, f. the nut of a 2 catapult, where the string rests. *Vitruv.*  
**EPYTRAPEZIOS** (ἐπιτραπέζιος), a, um, 3 adj. at the table. *Stat.*  
**EPYTRITUS** (ἐπιτριτος), a, um, adj. *Epi-* 3 tritus numerus expresses the ratio, 4:3; that is, when a number is four thirds of another, as 12 of 9, 40 of 30. *Gell.* and *Macrob.* — *¶* *Epitritus pes* (also called *hippissus*), a foot consisting of one short and three long syllables: if the first be short, it is called *epitritus primus*; if the second, *secundus*, and so on. *Diomed.*  
**EPYTROPUS** (ἐπιτροπος), ἰ, m. an over- 3 seer, proctor. *Auson.*  
**EPYTRUM** (ἐπιτρον), ἰ, n. a dish made 2 of preserved olives. *Cato.*  
**EPIYRUS** (ἐπιύρος), ἰ, m. a wooden peg or 3 pin. *Pallad.*  
**EPIZEUXIS** (ἐπιζευξίς), is, f. the repeat- 3 ing of a word with emphasis; as, *Cave, cave.*  
**EPIZYGIS** (ἐπιζυγίς), ἰδὶς, f. ferreus axi- 2 culus qui orificio modiolii appositus, transversos nervos continet, dum in ipsa modiolii versione torquentur, atque intenduntur. *Vitruv.*  
**EPDES**, um, m. a sort of sea-fish. *Ovid.*  
**EPDOS** (ἐπωδός), ἰ, an epode, a species of 2 lyric poem, in which an iambic trimeter is succeeded by a dimeter, or in general, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter. *Diomed.*  
**EPDODUS** (ἐπόδος), numerus, h. e. ex- 3 pressing the ratio 9:8, when one number is nine eighths of another. *Macrob.*  
**EPOL**. See *Edepol*.  
**EPONA** (perhaps ἑππος), æ, f. the goddess of horses, &c. *Juvenal.*  
**EPPOS**, ἰ, m. a mountain in the island *Pithecia* (now *Ischia*), still bearing the name *Epeope* or *S. Nicola*. *Plin.*  
**EPPOS** (ἐπὸψ), opis, m. a small bird, the hoopoe, same as *Upupa*. *Virg.*  
**EPPTAE** (ἐππται), arum, m. the name 3 given to those who, at the *Eleusinian* mysteries, had arrived at the last degree, and were admitted to behold the light.  
**EPPOS** (ἔπος), n. an epic or heroic poem. *Horat.* — *¶* Used only in *nom.* and *accus.*  
**EPOREDIAE**, arum, m. a name given by 3 the Gauls to good horse-breakers. *Plin.*  
**EPOTĒ** (e & poto), as, avi, atum, or epō- 3 tum, a. 1. to drink up; hence, to suck in, imbibe. *Martial.* *Quaque Tyron* (h. e. *Tyrian purple dye*) toties epotave- 3 tus more frequenter occurs, drunk out, emptied. *Cic.* *Epoto poculo*. *Phædr.* *Epota amphora*. — Also, drunk off, drunk up. *Liv.* *Epoto medicamento*. *Juvenal.* *Epota flumina*. — Also, swallowed up, gorged, ingulfed, sucked in.

*Ovid.* (of a river) *Terreno epotus hiatu. Id. Epotum vomat fretum.* — Also, drunk *on*, wasted or run out by drinking. *Plaut.*

**ΕΠΟΤΟΣ**, a, um, particip. from *epoto*.

**ΕΠΟΛΑ** (perhaps from *edo*), *arum*, f. food, *cabales, viands, βρώμα, dais*, especially when splendid dishes are spoken of. *Cic. Mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur. Virg. Epulis eximere famem. Horat. Stragula vestis, blattarum epulæ; food, repast.* — ¶ *Ostener, a feast, entertainment, banquet, εὐχία. Cic. Carmina cantitata in epulis. Id. Epulas inire. Ovid. adire. Horat. Epulis interesse. Sallust. Eos inter epulas obruncant, while at the feast, while eating.* — ¶ *Figur. Cic. Avidum hominem ad has discendi epulas recepit. Plaut. Oculis epulas dare, to give a treat, to feast.*

**ΕΠΟΥΛΑΡΙΣ** (*epulæ*), e, adj. relating to food or eating, relating to a feast or banquet. *Cic. Epularis accubatio amicorum, h. e. the reclining at table for the purpose of eating. Id. Epulare sacrificium ludorum, h. e. accompanied with a feast. Sueton. Epularis dies.*

**ΕΠΟΥΛΑΤΙΟΣ** (*epulor*), *ōnis*, f. an eating, 2 feasting, *banqueting. Cic. fragm. and Sueton.*

**ΕΠΟΥΛΩ** (*epulæ*), *ōnis*, m. one who prepares or provides a feast. *Triumviri (afterwards Septemviri) epulones, were three, and afterwards seven persons, who used to prepare for Jupiter and the other superior gods a sacrifice and solemn repast, and afterwards to enjoy this repast themselves; masters of the feast. Cic. and Liv. —* ¶ Also, a guest at a feast, an eater. *Apul. — Epulonius* is also read by some in another passage of *Apul.*

**ΕΠΟΥΛΩΡ** (*epulum*), *arīs, ātus sum*, dep. 1. to eat, *feast, banquet, εὐθίω, εὐωχέομαι. Plin. Epiglossis arteriam in epulando operit. Cic. Epulatos cum matre adolescentem somno se dedisse, after they had supped. Nepos. Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam, &c. Sueton. Jus publice epulandi, h. e. of being present at the sacred feasts. (This public feast of the senators was called *Dialis*, and took place on occasions of extraordinary solemnity.) *Ovid. Non epulanda fuerunt, to be eaten.**

**ΕΠΟΥΛΟΝ** (perhaps *edo*), i, n. a solemn feast, *public feast. Cic. and Liv. —* ¶ Also, any entertainment, *treat, regale. Sueton. Ephebis exercentibus epulum præbuit. Juvenal. Epulum centum dare Pythagoræis.*

**ΕQUA** (*equus*), *æ, f. a mare. Horat. —* ¶ *Equus* in the *dat. and abl. plural* is more common than *equabus*.

**EQUARIOS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. pertaining to a horse, *ἵππικός. Valer. Max. medicus, a farrier. —* ¶ *Equarius*, ii, m. a groom. *Solin. —* ¶ *Equaria*, *æ, f. a stud or herd of horses. Varr.*

**EQUES** (*Id.*), *itis*, m. and f. a person on horseback, a horseman, *ἵππεύς. Liv. —* ¶ Very often, a horse-soldier, *trooper, dragoon. Cic., Cæs. and Liv. —* *Eques* in the *sing.* is often put for *equitatus* or *equites*, *cavalry* (as *pedes* for *pedites*, and *miles* for *milites*). *Liv. Optimus eques in Græcia. —* ¶ Also, a knight. *Cic. —* Also, the order of knights, the *Equites* collectively, *h. e. the second estate at Rome, between the patricians and plebeians*, the *Equites*, who, besides other privileges, had especial seats assigned to them at the theatre. *Sueton. Hence, Id. Spectare in Equite, h. e. among the Equites or knights*, and of course upon their seats. It is to be remarked, that *equus* stands collectively for *ordo equitum*, especially when placed in opposition to *populus, senatus, or plæbs*; and that commonly, when an individual knight is named, *quidam, Romanus*, or the like is joined with it. The *insignia* of the *Equites* were a horse given to them at the public expense, a gold ring, and the *angustus clavus*. — *Eques* stands also more generally for the nobler class of the people, of refined taste. *Horat. Satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audeat, contentis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit. —* ¶ In *Virg. Georg. 3, 116. Eques* appears to be used for *equus*;

yet perhaps the *rider* should be considered as taken with the horse; though *Gell.* quotes from *Enn. Quadrupes eques.*

**EQUESTER** (*Id.*), *stris, stre*, adj. on horseback, done on horseback, pertaining or belonging to horsemen, *equestrian. Cic. Equestres copiæ, cavalry, horse. Cæs. prælium, on horseback or of horsemen. Cic. statua, on horseback, equestrian. Liv. tumultus, h. e. equitum. So, Id. auxilium. Liv. Neptunus equester* (so called because he is said to have produced a horse from the earth). *Also, Id. 40, 40. Fortuna equestris. —* ¶ Also, belonging to a horse or horses, *equine. Senec. pes. —* ¶ Also, pertaining to the *Equites* or order of knights, *equestrian. Cic. Equester ordo, the order of Equites. Id. Ortus equestri loco, h. e. rank, standing, dignity of a knight. Id. census, h. e. the amount of property requisite for knighthood. Nepos. dignitas, same as ordo or locus. Sueton. militia, military service of a knight, h. e. the post of officer in the cavalry. Senec. Equestria, sc. loca, h. c. the seats of the Equites at the public shows. —* ¶ *Equester*, as a *subst.* for *equus*, a knight, one of the *equestrian* order, occurs first in *Tacit.*

**EQUIDEM** (*quidem* with *e* prefixed; or, according to others, for *ego quidem*), *conjunct.* almost always joined with verbs of the first person, *indeed, truly, in truth, verily, for my part, as far as I am concerned, μὲντοι, καὶ ὅθρα μὲν. Cic. Equidem non video. Id. Equidem mihi omnia propono, in truth, for my part. Id. Equidem audiebamus: existimare facilius possunt, qui adfuerunt. Id. Quod dicis, &c. non equidem recuso; sed, &c. Id. Sed ætatem vides. Video, equidem, inquam, yes, I do; I do so. *Virg. Dicam equidem, licet arma minantur, I will speak at any rate. Id. Credo equidem, genus esse deorum, I verily believe. Terent. Quid agis? jocular equidem, I was only in jest. Virg. Certe equidem audieram. —* *Equidem* *ego. Plaut. and Sallust.*; and *Equidem* *nos. Pers. —* ¶ *Equidem* is very rarely joined with verbs of the second or third person, except in the old writers or their imitators. *Varr. Equidem videntur. Sallust. Scitis equidem. Pers. Non equidem hoc dubites.**

**EQUIFEROS** (*equus & ferus*), i, m. a 2 wild horse. *Plin.*

**EQUILE** (*equus*), *is*, n. sc. *stabulum, a 2 stable or stall for horses. Varr.*

**EQUIMENTUM** (*equo*), i, n. fee for covering. *Varr. ap. Non.*

**EQUIMOLGA**, *æ*, or **EQUIMOLGOS** (*equa 3 & mulgeo*), i, m. a mare-milker. *Sidon.*

**EQUINOS** (*equus*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a horse, *ἵππικός. Cic. Seta equina, a horse-hair. Varr. emptio. Id. lac, mare's milk. Ovid. nervus, h. e. a bowstring of horse-hair.*

**EQUIUS** (*Id.*), *is*, n. 4. of mares, to desire 2 the horse. *Plin.*

**EQUIRIA** (*Id.*), *um* or *drum*, n. games in 3 honor of Mars, in which were horse or chariot races. *Ovid.*

**EQUISETUM** (*equus & seta*), i, n. the herb horse-tail, same as *hippuris* or *caudæquina. Plin.*

**EQUIS** (*equus*), *ōnis*, m. a horse-groom, 3 groom of a stable, *ostler, jockey, ἵπποκόμος. Varr. —* ¶ Also, an ass-driver. *Valer. Max. —* ¶ *Varr. Equisones nautici, h. e. who draw a vessel along a river by a rope.*

**EQUITABILIS** (*equito*), e, adj. fit for 3 riding over, easy for horses. *Curt.*

**EQUITATIO** (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a riding on 2 horseback. *Plin.*

**EQUITATOS** (*Id.*), *us*, m. riding, *ἵππευσις. Plin. —* ¶ Also, the cavalry, horse, the body of troopers or dragoons, *ἵππικὸν στρατεύμα. Cic., Cæs. &c. —* Also, in the plur. bodies of cavalry, detachments of cavalry. *Cæs. and Auct. B. Hisp. —* ¶ Also, the horses belonging to the cavalry. *Cæs. Frumento atque hordeo equitatum tolerare. —* ¶ Also, the equestrian order. *Cic. Quum equitatus ille Senatam deseruerit.*

**EQUITARIOS** (*equitium*); ii, m. he that looks to the breed of horses. *Jul. Firmic.*

**EQUITIUM** (*equus*), *ii, n. a herd or stud of horses, breed of horses. Pandect.*

**EQUITO** (*eques*), *as, avi, ātum*, n. 1. to ride on horseback, *ἵππεύω. Cic. Cui in illo nostro exercitu equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus. Pandect. in equo. Cic. in equuleis. —* Hence, *Horat. Equitare in arundine longa. Juvenal. In vices equitant. —* ¶ Also, of the horse, to walk. *Lucil. ap. Gell. —* ¶ Also, more generally as *ἵππεύω*, to rage through, go about ravaging, traverse and spoil, storm through. *Horat. Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, nor suffer the riders of the Medes to ravage with impunity. Id. Dirus Afer per Italas urbes equitavit, cum flamma per tædas, vel Eurus per undas, h. e. the dread African strode through the Italian cities, as the fire streams along the torch, or the east wind storms through the waves. —* ¶ *Claudian. Equitatus, a, um, ridden over.*

**EQUOLA** (*dimin. from equa*), f. a little mare, filly. *Plaut. fragm.*

**EQUULEUS** (*dimin. from equus*), i, m. a young horse, foal, colt. *Cic. —* ¶ Also, a wooden machine, nearly in the form of a horse, on which slaves were placed and tortured; the rack. *Cic. In equuleum conijci, imponi, or ire, to be brought to the rack, to be put to the torture. —* ¶ Also written *Eculeus*.

**EQUULOS** (*dimin. from equus*), i, m. a young horse, foal. *Cic.*

**EQUUMTUTICUM, EQUUSTUTICUS, or EQUOTUTICUS**, a town of the Hirpini in Italy, near Beneventum. *Cic. —* This is the town referred to by *Horat. Sat. 1. 5, 87.*

**EQUUS** (*ἵππος*), i, m. a horse, steed, charger. *Cic. Sedere in equo. Liv. Ex equo pugnare, on horseback. Ovid. Ire in equis, or Liv. Ire equis, or Cic. Vehi in equo, to ride. Id. Equo advectus ad ripam. Id. Ascendere in equum, to mount. Auct. B. Hisp. Equum conscendere. Cic. Ex equo descendere, to dismount, alight. Id. Insilire in equum. Cæs. Ex equis desilire. Cic. Equo merere, to serve in the cavalry. Cæs. Ad equum rescribere, to enrol or rank among the cavalry, to make a trooper of him. *Virg. Equi bipedes, h. e. sea-horses. Plin. Equus fluviatilis, h. e. hippopotamus. Propert. Curtus equus, docked, without a tail, such as were annually (according to others, once in a lustrum) sacrificed to Mars. Cic. Equis insignibus et curru aurato reportari, h. e. triumphalibus. —* ¶ *Equi* stands also for *equites*, hence, *Cic. Equis viris, or Equis virisque, with might and main, hand and foot, tooth and nail; properly, with horse and foot. —* ¶ Also, figuratively, *Plaut. Equo ligno per vias ceruleas vectæ, h. e. in a ship. Also, Cic. Intus, intus est equus Trojanus, the Trojan horse is within our walls, h. e. conspiracy, plot, hidden destruction, in reference to the famous wooden horse, by means of which the Greeks succeeded in taking Troy. —* ¶ *Equus* is also a constellation, *Colum.*; which still bears the name of *Pegasus. —* ¶ Also, an engine of war, called afterwards *aries*, used for demolishing walls. *Plin.**

**EQUUS TUTICUS.** See *Equumtuticum.*

**ERA** for *Hera. Terent. Ed. Bentl.*

**ERADICATIO** (*eradico*), *ōnis*, f. a pulling 3 up by the roots; hence, *extirpation, destruction, overthrow. Tertull. Post Antichristi eradicationem agitabitur resurrectio.*

**ERADICITUS** (*e & radicitus*), *adverb.* 3 from the very root, *ῥιζόθεν. Plaut. Non radicitus quidem, verum etiam radicitus.*

**ERADICO** (*e & radix*), *as, avi, ātum, a 3 1. to pull up by the roots, root out or up, eradicate, extirpate, ἐκρίζω. Varr. —* ¶ Hence, *figur. Terent. Dii te eradicent, root you up, destroy you utterly. —* Also, *Plaut. hominum aures, vore out, plagued, pestered by my stories.*

**ERADO** (*e & rado*), *is, asi, āsum, a 3. to 2 scratch out, scrape out, scrape off, scrape away, ἀραζέω. Varr. Rastris eradere terram. Colum. medullam omnem. Propert. Erase genæ, h. e. shaved, made smooth. —* ¶ *Figur. to blot out, erase, efface, expunge. Horat. Eradenda ele-*

menta pravi cupidinis. Senec. civitatum vestigia. Phadr. curam habendi penitus corde. Tacit. aliquem senatorio albo, erase. Senec. tumorem ex animo.

ERANĀ, æ, f. a spot in Cilicia. Cic.

ERANŌS (ἐρανος), i, m. money collected by 3 contribution, a treasury or fund for the poor and infirm. Plin. Ep.

ERASINŌS, i, m. a river of Arcadia. Ovid.

ERASŌS, a, um, particip. from erado.

ERATŌ (Ἐρατώ), us, f. the muse of tender and amatory poetry. Ovid.

ERCISCO, ERCTUM, same as Hereisco, &c.

EREBŪS (ἐρεβός), i, m. darkness; hence, the darkness below, the lower world, the realm of the dead. Virg. — Hence, Erebus (ἐρέβτος), a, um, adj. belonging to Erebus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a deity of the lower world. Cic. and Virg.

ERECHEUS, or ERICHTHEUS (τρίσυλλ., εἰ ἀνδ' εὐος, m. a king of Athens, father of Procris, Oriythia, &c. Cic. — Hence, Erechtheus, or Erechtheus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Erechtheus, Erechthean. Ovid. Erechtthe arces, h. e. Athens. — Also, Erechtthidæ, arum, m. pl. the Athenians. Ovid. — Also, Erechtthis, idis, f. (sc. filia), the daughter of Erechttheus; as, Procris and Oriythia. Ovid.

ERECTĒ (erectus), adverb, uprightly, 3 boldly, freely. Gell. and Ammian. Erechtus.

ERECTIŌ (erigo), ōnis, f. a setting up, 2 creating. Vitruv.

ERECTŌS, a, um, particip. from erigo. — ¶ Adj. erect, upright, standing up. Cic. status. Cels. Coxæ erectiores. Auct. ad Herenn. Erecto capillo, with hair on end. — ¶ Also, high, elevated, lofty. Cæs. proræ. Pallad. Erectior locus. So, Quintil. Erecta vox, high, loud. — ¶ Also, confident, self-relying, erect, manly, resolute, encouraged, animated. Cic. Magno animo et erecto esse, nec unquam succumbere inimicis. Id. Erector Senatus erat sententiis nostris. Id. Homo paulo erectior, less abject, more noble. — ¶ Also, attentive, intent, on the stretch. Cic. studium. Liv. Civitas expectatione erecta.

EREMIGŌ (e & remigo), as, avi, atum, a. 2 l. to row or sail over. Sil. Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat undas. Plin. Septentrio eremigatus.

EREMITA (ἐρημίτης), æ, m. an anchorite, 3 hermit, eremite, recluse, solitary. Salpic. Sever.

EREMITIS (ἐρημίτης), idis, adject. fe. 3 min. eremite, from the solitude. Sidon.

EREMODICUM (ἐρημοδικιον, from ἐρημος and δίκη), ii, n. a default of appearance on the day appointed, contumacy; also, the penalty therefor. Pandect.

EREMŌS (ἐρημος), i, f. a desert, wilderness, 3 waste place. Tertall. — ¶ Erema, n. pl. desert, wild, waste. Cod. Just. Erema loca.

EREPŌ (e & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. and 2 a. 3. to creep up, creep forth, ἐξερπίσσω. Varr. Ne ex ea (glis) erepere possit. Stat. profundis tenebris. Plaut. foras. — ¶ Also, to creep up, clamber up. Sueton. Quod is a tergo insula per aspera et devia erepsisset ad se. — So, with accus. Horat. Montes quos nunquam erepsemus (erepsissemus). — ¶ Also, to creep through or over. Javenal. totum agrum cruentis genibus.

EREPYŌ (eripio), ōnis, f. a taking away 2 by force. Cic.

EREPYŌ (frequentat. from erepo), as, n. 1. 2 to creep out, make its way out. Senec.

EREPYŌR (eripio), ōris, m. he who takes away by force; a pillager, robber, plunderer. Cic. Erepitor civitatis.

EREPYŌS, a, um, particip. from eripio.

ERES (ἔρης, ἕρης), is, m. a hedgehog, 3 archid. Plaut. — ¶ Written, also, heres.

ERETINUS, a, nm. See Eretum.

ERETRIA, æ, f. Ἐρετρία, a city of Thesaly; but especially a city of Eubœa. — Hence, Eretrius, a, um, adj. Eretrian, belonging to Eretria. Plin. creta. Id. (absol.) Eretria, æ, f. a kind of cerase. Melæ. Eretrii, ōrum, the Eretrians. — Also, Eretriacus, and Eretricus, a, um, adj.

same as Eretrius. Cic. Eretriaci, or Eretrici, ōrum, philosophers, so called from Menædemus, a native of Eretria.

ERETUM, i, n. a village in the Sabine territory. Liv. — Hence, Eretinus, a, um, adj. of Eretum. Tibull.

ERGA (unc.), prep. and adv. of place, over against. Plaut. Quæ modo erga ædes habet? lives over the way. — Also, near, about, towards. Apul. Erga regiam capitibus. — ¶ Much oftener as a prep. with reference to affections and actions, towards. Cic. In meis moribus erga meos necessarios declarandis. Id. Tua voluntas erga me, meaque erga te, par atque mutua. Id. Merita Pompeii summa erga salutem mean. Id. Omne erga meam dignitatem studium et iudicium. — Rarely of hostile dispositions, towards, against. Nepos. Odium erga regem. — Sometimes after its case. Terent. se erga. Plaut. Med erga (where d is inserted for the sake of avoiding the hiatus).

ERGASTERIUM (ἐργαστήριον), ii, n. a 3 work-shop. Cod. Just. and Sæton fragm.

ERGASTICŌS (ἐργαστικός), a, um, adj. working, active, pertaining or adapted to work or execution. Martian. Capell.

ERGASTŌLĀRIS (ergastulum), e, adject. 3 of or in an ergastulum or penitentiary. Sidon.

ERGASTŌLĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 same as Ergastularis. Ammian. servus. — ¶ Ergastularii, ōrum, m. slaves who superintended the other slaves in the ergastulum. Colum.

ERGASTŌLUM (ἐργάσσειν, to work), i, n. a prison in the country, in which slaves, and sometimes debtors, were confined, by way of punishment, and kept at hard work; a house of correction, work-house, penitentiary, bridewell. Cic. Quicumque iit, ergastula solvit, h. e. took the slaves from the prisons. — ¶ Also, the slaves themselves. Javenal. Inscripta ergastula.

ERGASTŌLŪS (ergastulum), i, m. a slave 3 in an ergastulum. Lucil. ap. Non. and Plin.

ERGĀTA (ἐργάτης), æ, m. a capstan, wind-2 beam, draw-beam, windlass. Vitruv.

ERGŌ (ἐργω), properly a subst. governing the genit., which, however, always precedes it, on account of, for, χάριν. Cic. Eum donari virtutis ergo. Nepos. Victoræ ergo donum dedisse. Virg. Illius ergo venimus. Cic. Si quid contra alias leges ejus legis ergo factum sit.

ERGŌ (ἐργω), conj. expressing an inference, therefore, accordingly, consequently, then, ovv, ἀρα, therefore. Cic. Ergo instituto veterum, hinc capiamus exordium. Id. Num ergo is excecet nos si censet, &c.? Plaut. Tace, dum tabellas pellego. (Cn.) ergo quin legis? why don't you read, then? Cic. Quid ergo est? what then? — It also gives force to a complaint or an expression of indignation; then, so then. Cæl. ad Cic. Ergo me potius in Hispania fuisse tuum, quam Formis, cum tu profectus es ad Pompeium? Tibull. Ergo tam doctæ nobis periere tabellæ. — Also, pleonastically. Plaut. Ergo igitur. So, Liv. Itaque ergo. — ¶ It has also the force of inguam, igitur, itaque, after a suspension or interruption of the sense by the insertion of a sentence, or several sentences; I say, as I was saying, then, well then. Cic. Tres viæ sunt ad Mutinam, quo, &c. Tres ergo, ut dixi, viæ. Id. Quando id accidit, quod mihi maxime fuit optatum, ut, &c.; quando ergo ita accidit, ut, &c. — In a similar way in Terent. (Da.) mihi ne? (Si) ita. (Da.) mihi ne? (Si.) tibi ergo, to you, I say; yes, to you. Also, Plaut. Nam mihi tuus pater, pater tuus ergo hospes Antidamas fuit. — In like manner when a writer, after an episode or digression, returns to his main subject; or, after relating less important circumstances, commences the recital of a remarkable particular. Ovid. Met. 3, 370. Horat. Sat. 2, 6, 106. — ¶ Also, yes, in truth, truly. Plaut. Ergo mecastor pulcher. — ¶ For at, or atqui. Plaut. Non hic placet mihi ornatus. (Pi.) nemo ergo tibi hoc apparavit, bat no one prepared it for you. Id. Accessi-

turam esse uxorem. (Sta.) Ergo arceasivisse ait se se, but she says she has. — Also, adversatively, for verum, but. Albinov. Nec Mæcenas, Lollius ergo. — ¶ For vero, autem. Plaut. Jam ergo hæc madebunt, faxo. — ¶ It sometimes serves only as a continuative particle. Plaut. and Virg. in Ciri. — ¶ For tum, deinde. Propert. Hic pendebat, &c.; ergo patris imago, &c.

ERGŌLĀBŪS (ἐργολάβος), i, m. one who 3 undertakes a work for a specified sum, an undertaker, contractor. Cod. Just.

ERICĒ (ἐρείκη and εἰκὴ), es, f. health, broom, ling. Plin. — Hence, Ericæus, a, um, adj. Plin. mel, h. e. collected from health or sweet-broom.

ERICHTHEUS, a, um, same as Erechttheus. Virg.

ERICHTHEŪS, i, m. See Erechttheus.

ERICHTHŌ, us, f. Ἐρικθία, a Thessalian enchantress. Ovid

ERICHTHŌNIŪS (Ἐρικθόνιος), ii, m. a 3 king of Athens. Virg. — ¶ Also, a king of Troy, son of Dardanus, and father of Tros. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Erichthoniŭs, a, um, adj. Athenian. Propert. populus. — Also, Trojan. Virg. in Culiæ. arces.

ERICIŪS (eres), ii, m. a hedge-hog; urchin. Varr. ap. Non. — ¶ Also, a strong beam bristling with iron spikes, which was placed across a gate to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise. Cæs. — ¶ Written, also, hericus.

ERIDĀNŪS, i, m. the Po, a river of Italy. — ¶ Also, a constellation. Cic.

ERIGERŌN (ἠριγέρων), ōntis, m. the herb groundsel, called, also, senecio. Plin.

ERIGIDŪS (e & rigidus), a, um, adj. rigidus, vel valde rigidus. Petron.

ERIGŌ (e & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to raise up, set upright, ἀνίστημι. Curt. Erigere jacentem. Cic. Connituntur (pueri) ut sese erigant, et manus utantur. Liv. Erigere scalas ad mœnia. Cic. Natura solum hominem erexit, mad erect. Quintil. Statura breves in digitos eriguntur, raise themselves on tiptoe, stand on tiptoe. So, Id. Erigi in ungues. Petron. Erectus in cubitum. Colum. Pisces erecti, h. e. not lying flat. — Hence, to lead up, carry up, raise, erect. Liv. agmen. Id. Erecta in arce via, raised, reared. Cæs. tures. Virg. Ad sidera fumus erigitur, rises, mounts, ascends. — ¶ Figur. to set up, lift up, erect, inspire, hearken, encourage, animate, recover, cheer up, restore. Cic. Libertas recreata se erigere debebat. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Possumus etiam nunc republicam erigere, reinstate, set up again. Cic. Spe animum erigere, to cheer up, take heart. Id. Erige te, take courage, rally. Nepos. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed exexit, h. e. led him to collect himself, roused him, called him up. Florat. Nos erigimur, take heart again. — Also, to rouse, excite, encourage, awaken, set on tiptoe; set in commotion, incite to rebellion. Cic. se in spem, or ad spem. Sallust. Suos ad virtutem. Auct. ad Herenn. Auctoritas antiquorum erigit omnium cupiditates, excites, rouses to emulation. Plin. Ep. expectationem aliquid, raise, excite, set on tiptoe. Cic. Erigere se, or Erigi (of a hearer), to be roused to attention, to become intent. Flor. Maccdonia se erexit, has risen, is in open rebellion. Cic. Contra te erigas, h. e. set yourself against it, breast it manfully. — ¶ Also for dirigere, to direct. Cic. aculeos severitatis in vitia. Id. Erigite mentes auresque, h. e. give attention. — ¶ See, also, Erectus, n. um.

ERIGŌNĒ, es, or ERIGŌNĀ, æ, f. the daughter of Icarus. She was changed into the constellation Virgo, while her dog Mæra became the constellation Canicula. Virg. — Hence, Erigonæiŭs, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Erigone. Ovid. canis, h. e. the constellation Canis minor.

ERINACEŪS (eres), i, m. a hedge-hog, urchin. Plin. — ¶ Written, also, Herinaceus.

ERINEŌS, or -ŪS (ἐρίνεος), i, f. a plant (supposed to be Campanula Rapunculus of Linn.). Plin.

ERINNYŪS (Ἐρινύς), ŷos, f. a fury, a

goddess, who punished the injustice and crimes of men. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. a fury, h. e. destroyer, scourge. *Virg.* Erinny's patrie, the scourge or curse of her country (referring to Helen). — Also, fury, madness, raving. *Virg.*  
**ERIPHŌRŌS** (ἐριφορός, h. e. wool-bearing), i, m. a kind of bulb. *Plin.*  
**ERIOXYLŌN** (ἐριόξυλον), i, n. a kind of wool gathered from trees. *Pandect.*  
**ERIPHĪA** (ἐριφεία), e, f. the name of a plant. *Plin.*  
**ERIPHĪLĀ**, e, or **ERIPHĪLE**, es, f. Ἐριφύλη, the wife of Amphiarus, who was induced by Polyuces, by the present of a golden necklace, to betray her husband; for which she was herself put to death by her son Alcæon. (See Amphiarus.) *Ovid.* — Hence Eriphylius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Eriphyle. *Stat.*  
**ERIPĪŌ** (e & rapio), is, ipni, eptum, a. 3. to tear out, snatch out, pull or draw out violently. *Tercnt.* oculos aliquid. *Virg.* ense vagina. *Tercnt.* Domo me eripuit, verberavit, dragged me out. *Ovid.* hostile tergo. *Cic.* Urbs ex belli faucibus erepta — Hence, to snatch out, h. e. to free, rescue, liberate, extricate. *Cic.* Roscii vita erepta de manibus secutorum. *Cæs.* Ereptus e manibus hostium. *Cic.* aliquem flamma, for e flamma. *Id.* aliquem ex periculo. *Cæs.* aliquem periculo. *Cic.* aliquem ex miseris, ex media morte, de vestra severitate. *Horat.* Ereptus Stygiis fluctibus. — ¶ Also, to tear away, snatch away, take away, carry off. *Cic.* alicui regnum. *Plaut.* gladium isti. *Id.* libertatem alicui. *Tercnt.* virginem ab aliquo. *Sil.* æquor, h. e. to get the start of one in the race. *Cic.* Pecuniam hominis propinquum eripere. — Hence, to withdraw, shut out, remove, intercept. *Virg.* prospectum oculis. *Id.* cælum ex oculis. *Ovid.* Nisi vatibus omnis eripienda fides, all credit is to be withdrawn. *Plaut.* responiones omnes, cut off, preclude. *Cic.* Hunc mihi terrorem eripe, h. e. deliver me from this fear. *Id.* spem alicui. — In this sense, also, to snatch, save, rescue. *Cic.* filium a morte. *Virg.* Libycis creptus ab undis. *Ovid.* Nunc mihi te pennæ cripiunt. *Quintil.* Te tuus pudor eripuit, rescued, got off. — Also, Eripere se, to snatch one's self from, tear one's self away, make off speedily, flee, depart, remove. *Cæs.* Per eos se eripuit. *Cic.* se ex turba, h. e. raise one's self above the crowd, separate one's self from them. *Senec.* Si potes, subduc te istis: si minus, eripe, if you can, withdraw from them; if not, tear yourself from them. — Also, Eripi, to be snatched away, h. e. to die prematurely. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, to pull off, drag down. *Liv.* Ereptus ex equo. *Virg.* Pellis erepta juvenco. — ¶ Also, to snatch up, seize in haste, lay hold off, take hold on. *Nepos.* telum. *Virg.* Eripe, nate, fugam, take to flight, speed your flight. — ¶ Also, to force from one, obtain by force, extort. *Liv.* potestatem patribus. — Hence, to obtain from one by dint of words, to extort an opinion or action from one, to persuade or induce one to any thing. *Cic.* Quod per Dolabellam ereptum existimabatur, extorted (from Nero) by the entreaties of Dolabella. *Horat.* Vix tamen eripiam, quin velis, &c. h. e. I shall hardly be able to dissuade you from wishing.  
**ERIS** (ἔρις), idis, f. strife; hence, the goddess of strife *Hygia.*  
**ERISICHTHŌN**, ðnis, m. a Thessalian who caused a grove sacred to Ceres to be cut down, and was punished by that goddess with such intolerable hunger, that he was forced to eat his own flesh. *Ovid.*  
**ERISMA**, ætis, n. and **ERISMA** (ἔρισμα), 2 e, f. a buttress, shore, same as Anteris. *Vitruv.*  
**ERISTALIS**, is, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*  
**ERITHACĒ** (ἐριθάκη), es, f. bee-rasin, bee-glue, hive-dross. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the food of bees, bee-bread (not honey). *Plin.*  
**ERITHACŌS** (ἐριθακος), i, m. a kind of bird. *Plin.*  
**ERITHALĒS** (ἐριθαλῆς), n. little house-leek or sea-green. *Plin.*  
**ERIVŌ** (e & rivo), as, a. 1. to draw off (wa-2 ter) by means of canals or drains. *Plin.*

**ERNEUM**, i, n. a sort of cake which was 3 baked in an earthen hircæ. *Cato.*  
**ERŌ**, ðnis. See *Æro*.  
**ERŌDŌ** (e & rodo), is, ðsi, ðsum, a. 3. to gnaw off or away, gnaw in pieces, eat into, consume, ἀεσθίω, ἔξωθίω. *Colum.* Teneras audent erodere frondes. *Plin.* Ferrum illa aqua eroditur.  
**ERŌGATIŌ** (erogo), ðnis, f. a laying out, 1 paying out, expense. *Cic.* Erogiatio pecuniæ. *Pandect.* Sine erogatione, without expense. — ¶ Also, division, distribution, doling out. *Frontin.* Erogiationes aquarum. — ¶ Also, for abrogatio, abrogation, repeal. *Tertull.* legis.  
**ERŌGATŌR** (Id.), ðris, m. a payer out; 3 one who gives away; hence, *Tertull.* virginis, one who gives away in marriage.  
**ERŌGATŌRIŪS** (erogator), a, um, adj. pertaining to or used for giving out or distributing. *Frontin.* who opposes it to acceptorius.  
**ERŌGATŪS**, a, um, particip. from erogo.  
**ERŌGITŌ** (e & rogiſto), as, a. 1. to ask 3 earnestly, demand, καταδέσθαι. *Plaut.* Ego ex hac statulo volo erogitare, quid sit, &c. *Sil.* nomenque decusque.  
**ERŌGŌ** (e & rogo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to take out, draw. *Liv.* Unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur. — ¶ Also, to pay out, lay out, expend, lavish, squander, exhaust, consume. *Cic.* pecuniam ex ærario. *Id.* pecuniam ex ærario in classem. *Id.* Ut ei in sumptum erogat, let him have money to defray. *Pandect.* unguenta ad funus. *Sucton.* and *Tacit.* pecuniam in aliquem, to lay out, lavish on any one. *Plin.* Ep. pecuniam sumptibus, to lay out in. *Id.* Prope totos facultates erogasse, to have nearly spent, almost run through. — Hence, figur. to make way with, destroy, put to death. *Tertull.* hominem. — ¶ Also, to entreat, or prevail upon by entreaties. *Apul.*  
**ERŌS** (ἔρος), ðtis, m. love; also, as a person, Amor, Cupido.  
**ERŌSIŌ** (erodo), ðnis, f. a gnawing away, 2 eating away, gnawing into. *Plin.*  
**ERŌSŌS**, a, um, particip. from erodo.  
**ERŌTEMĀ** (ἑρώτημα), ætis, n. interrogation, question. *Martian.* Capell.  
**ERŌTICŌS** (ἑρωτικός), a, um, adj. amatory. *Gell.*  
**ERŌTŌPÆGNIŌN** (ἑρωτοπαίγιον), ii, n. an amatory poem, love-ditty. *Gell.*  
**ERŌTŪNDĀTŪS** (e & rotundo), a, um, 3 particip. rounded, rounded off, elaborated, polished, perfected. *Sidon.*  
**ERŌTYLŌS** (ἑρωτύλος), i, m. a precious stone. *Plin.*  
**ERRĀBŪNDŪS** (erro), a, um, adj. wandering 2 ing about, straying hither and thither. *Liv.*  
**ERRĀNTYĀ** (erro), æ, f. a wandering. 3 Accius ap. *Non.*  
**ERRĀTICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. wandering, 1 straying, unfixed, erratic. *Varr.* apud *Gell.* Stella erraticæ, h. e. planets. *Gell.* homo, h. e. circumforaneus. *Plin.* sanguis, h. e. erysipelas, or impetigo. *Ovid.* Delos. — ¶ Also, of plants, growing up spontaneously here and there; also, wandering or spreading about, creeping. *Vitruv.* salix, the wild willow. *Cic.* Vitis serpens erratico lapsu.  
**ERRĀTIŌ** (Id.), ðnis, f. a wandering or going out of the way. *Cic.* and *Tercnt.*  
**ERRĀTUM** (erratus, a, um), i, n. that in which one has erred, a mistake, error; u fault, offence. *Cic.*  
**ERRĀTŪS** (erro), us, m. a wandering, 2 straying about. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, an erring, error. *Plin.*  
**ERRŌ** (ἔρρω), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to miss one's way, go astray, stray about, wander up and down, wander about, πλανῶμαι, ἀλάτται. *Cic.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret. *Auct. B. Afric.* Navis una ab residua classe cum erravisset, had strayed. *Ovid.* huc illuc. *Virg.* Erare via, to lose his way, go out of the way. *Id.* cæcis in undis. — Passively. *Ovid.* Terre errata, wandered through, strayed over. So, *Virg.* Errata litora. — Hence, figur. to wander from the truth, to err, mistake, fall into error, commit an error, go wrong, be in the wrong. *Cic.* Cuiusvis hominis est errare. *Tercnt.* Erras, si id credis. *Id.* Tota erras via, you are all wrong. So, *Macrob.* Toto cælo errasse Virgili-

um, altogether, entirely. *Plaut.* Qui rentur, &c. errant probe, make a great mistake. *Lucret.* a vero. *Tercnt.* de aliqua re. *Cic.* in eo tota re. *Ovid.* Errabant tempora, went wrong. *Tercnt.* Hoc (accus.) tu errasti, in this, as to this. (See *Erratum*.) — Also, not to know, to be in doubt, to be uncertain. *Plaut.* Ero, quam insistas viam. — ¶ Also, to wander or stray about without any fixed destination, stroll about, go about leisurely, go to and fro, as, for instance, cattle in a pasture. *Cic.* Circum villulas nostras errare, to go round. *Virg.* Meas errare boves permitit, to stray about. *Id.* Heu male tum Libyæ solis erratur (impers.) in agris, ah! it is ill wandering then, &c. — *Virg.* Mincius errat, wanders, strays, winds, wanders. *Ovid.* Pulmonibus errat ignis, runs about. *Id.* Lintres errare videres, sail about, sail to and fro. *Virg.* In vultu varios errare colores, flit, ploy. *Cic.* Stellæ errantes, h. e. the planets. *Id.* Errantes oculi, straying about, rolling about. *Liv.* Natura errans in alienos fetus, degenerating, straying. *Cic.* Ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, stray about, h. e. prattle about one knows not what. *Ovid.* Rumoribus errant, h. e. one says this, another that.  
**ERRŌ** (erro, as), ðnis, m. a wanderer, vag-2 aband, stroller, vagrant, πλανήτης. *Horat.* — Hence, *Colum.* Retinebimus errorem ducem, h. e. the queen-bee.  
**ERRŌNĒŪS** (erro, onis), a, um, adj. wan-2 dering about, straying. *Colum.*  
**ERRŌR** (erro, as), ðris, m. a going out of the way, losing one's way, straying, wandering, πλάνη. *Curt.* Iumenta errore delata per quatuor stadia. *Ovid.* Neque nos huc appulit error. *Virg.* Pelagi erroribus actus, h. e. in pelago, wanderings on the deep. *Id.* Dicere errores suos, of his wanderings. *Liv.* viarum, h. e. missing the way. — Hence, that in which one loses his way, a maze, as the labyrinth. *Virg.* Inextricabilis, and *Cutull.* Inobscrabilis error. — ¶ Also, a wandering about, going about, strolling, going hither and thither. *Liv.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Fessæ erroribus undæ, with their wanderings. *Stat.* Oculis extremo errore solutis, swimming, rolling about, in death. — ¶ *Virg.* error, mistake, false notion. *Cic.* In tantis tenebris erroris et inscitæ. *Id.* Pæne cum lacte nutritis errorem suxisse videmur. *Id.* Eodem captus errore, quo nos. *Nepos.* Ducere, and *Cic.* Inducere aliquem in errorem, to lead into error. *Id.* Errore ducti, to err. *Virg.* Errore teneri, to be in an error, labor under a mistake. *Cic.* Per errorem, by mistake, through error. — Hence, a missing of something by mistake. *Liv.* viarum. (See above). — Also, ignorance, unskillfulness. *Ovid.* Cum sic errores abstulit illa meos. *Tucit.* Errore veri. *Nepos.* Cuius errore eo esset deducta, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent. — Also, deceit, guile, treachery. *Virg.* 2. *Æn.* v. 48. Aliquis latet error. — Also, a fault, offence, oversight, error. *Cic.* frugum. Errorem ponitendo corrigere. *Ovid.* Errorem misero detrahe, labe (mores nostri) carent. Hence, *Virg.* Ut me malus abstulit error, h. e. love. So, also, an intrigue, love affair, into which one falls unawares, an error, faux-pas, slip. *Propert.* — Also, uncertainty, anxiety, perturbation of mind. *Cic.* Qui tibi æstus, qui error, quæ tenebræ erunt. *Ovid.* Diffugiunt, quo quemque agit error. — Also, wandering of mind, distraction, insanity, frenzy, madness. *Horat.* Fanaticus error. *Cic.* Error mentis ex dolore. — Also, a cause of error. *Virg.* Gratus parentibus error.  
**ERŪBESCĒNTYĀ** (erubescō), æ, f. a blush-3 ing for shame, shame. *Tertull.*  
**ERŪBESCIBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. of which one must be ashamed. *Cassiod.*  
**ERŪBESCŌ** (e & rubesco), is, ubui, n. 3. to grow red, redder, blush, ἐρυθραίνω. *Ovid.* Vidi te totis erubuisse rosis. *Id.* Saxaque roratis erubuisse rosis. — ¶ In particular, to redder or blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame. *Tercnt.* Erubuit: salva res est. *Cic.* O rem dignam, in qua etiam agrestes erubes-



cant! *Ovid.* Dote corporis erubescere. — Hence, it may be sometimes rendered, *to be ashamed, be bashful.* *Cic.* Erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia. *Curt.* Quæ Alexandro esse superstes erubuit. *Senec.* Necesse est, de aliis querar, de aliis erubescam. *Liv.* Non est res, qua erubescam, si, &c. — ¶ Also, with *accus.* to blush at, be ashamed of. *Propert.* Nec fratres erubuisse deos. *Senec.* Grammaticus non erubescit solcismum, si sciens facit. *Virg.* Jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, *h. e.* respected, religiously kept. — Hence, *Erubescendus, a, um,* to be blushed at, of which one should be ashamed. *Horat.*

**ERUCĀ,** æ, f. a worm hurtful to pot-herbs and especially eabbages; a caterpillar, palmer-worm, canker-worm, κάμπη. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the herb rocket. *Colum.* — ¶ Written, also, *Æruea.*

**ERUCTATIŌ** (eructo), ōnis, f. a throwing up, sending up. *Apul.*

**ERUCTŌ** (e & ructo), as, a. 1. to belch, throw up, ἐξεπύω. *Virg.* sanieum ac frusta. — ¶ *Figur.* to cast forth, throw out, send forth, emit, exhale. *Virg.* Atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. *Varr.* Si propter odorem, quem eructat, pestilentior est fundus. *Cic.* Eructant sermonibus suis cædem bonorum, vomit forth, *h. e.* hint at it while tipping, talk of it while vomiting. — ¶ *Absol.* to vomit. *Senec.* Eructat.

**ERUCTŌS,** a, um. See *Erugo, Ære.*

**ERUDĒRŌ** (e & rudero), as, avi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to make firm by rubbish or small stones. *Varro.* solum. — ¶ Also, to free from rubbish; hence, to purge. *Sidon.*

**ERUDIBILIS** (erudio), e, adj. teachable, capable of instruction or education. *Fulgent.*

**ERUDIŌ** (e & rudis; properly, to free from rudeness and ignorance), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to teach, instruct, inform, educate, polish, refine, παιδεύω. *Cic.* Studiosos docendi erudire atque docere. *Id.* Docere atque erudire juventutem. *Id.* Filios instituere atque erudire ad majorem instituta. *Id.* Adolescentem cum ceteris artibus, tum in primis imitatione tui fac erudias. *Nepos.* Erudire exercitum omni disciplina militari. *Id.* Erudiri litteris et sermone Persarum, to be well informed in, learned in. *Cic.* aliquem in jure civili. *Id.* Laboribus erudiant juventutem, venando, &c. they inure to fatigue, the chase, &c. *Plin.* Toreuticen erudisse, *h. e.* to have brought to perfection. — With two accusatives. *Stat.* Quæ te leges erudit. *So, Ovid.* artes. Hence, *Gell.* Eruditus res Græcas. — With *inf.* *Ovid.* And with *ut* and *subj.* *Id.* — *Gerund.* passively. *Justia.* Erudiendi causa, for the sake of instruction. — ¶ Also, to inform, give one information or intelligence. *Cic.* Litteræ tuæ, quæ me erudiant de omni republica. — ¶ See, also, *Eruditus, a, um.*

**ERUDITĒ** (eruditus), adv. learnedly, eruditely. *Cic.* Qui si eruditus videbitur disputare. *Id.* Litteræ eruditissime scriptæ. *Gell.* Erudite simul, et affabiliter dicere.

**ERUDITIŌ** (erudio), ōnis, f. a teaching, instructing, instruction, παιδεία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, learning, erudition, literature, classic learning, polite learning, knowledge. *Cic.* Omnis eruditiois expertus. *Id.* Præclara eruditione atque doctrina ornatus. *Senec.* Hoc (*h. e.* familiariter cum servis vivere) eruditionem decet, *h. e.* wisdom, probably.

**ERUDITŌR** (id.), ōris, in. an instructor, teacher. *Tertull.*

**ERUDITRIX** (eruditor), icis, f. an instructor, teacher. *Flor.*

**ERUDITŌLŌS** (dimin. from eruditus), a, um, adj. somewhat learned, having a taste of learning. *Cutall.*

**ERUDITŌS,** a, um, particip. from erudio. — ¶ *Adj.* learned, skillful, experienced, practised, accomplished, polished, refined; both of persons and things. *Cic.* Hoino doctrina, atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus, schooled. *Id.* Homines Socraticis disputationibus eruditi, well taught, versed, practised. *Id.* Homo eruditus in philosophia. *Id.* Scævola eruditissimus disciplina juris civilis. *Id.* Litteris eru-

ditior. *Id.* Animus eruditus, qui semper aliquid ex se promit, quod alios delectet. *Id.* Erudita vox, *h. e.* Græcis et Latinis literis et artibus formata. *Cic.* Alia est erudita, alia popularis oratio. *Id.* Nos quoque oculos eruditos habemus, discriminating. *Tacit.* Habebatur eruditio luxu, *h. e.* elegant, refined. *Plin.* Eruditi docent, *h. e.* the learned.

**ERŪDITŌS** (id.), us, in. same as *Eruditio.*

**ERŪGATIŌ** (erugo), ōnis, f. a freeing from wrinkles, drawing tight or smooth. *Plin.*

**ERUGATIO** cutis.

**ERŪGŌ** (e & rugo), as, a. 1. to free from wrinkles, smooth, ἐρυσσόω. *Plin.* corpora. *Id.* chartam.

**ERŪGŌ** (ἐρῦγω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to belch. *Fest.* Hinc, Eructus, a, um, *Gell.* vinum, had voice, impure wine, after-wine, as if having been vomited.

**ERVILĀ,** or **ERVILLĀ** (dimin. from eruvum), æ, f. a leguminous plant, a kind of vetches. *Varro.*

**ERŪMPŌ** (e & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. and n. 3. Transitively, to cause to break forth, give a loose to, let loose, vent, pour out, discharge with violence. *Terent.* Erumpere licet mihi gaudium. *Cic.* Stomachum in me, vent their passion. *Liv.* iram diu coercitam in hostes, let loose. *Tibull.* Fortibus erumpat terra liquores. — Hence, *Erumpere se,* to break forth, burst forth, sally forth. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* — *So, Erumpi.* *Laeret.* Vis foras erumpitur. — ¶ Also, to cause to burst, to break. *Cato.* Brassica tumida erumpit. — ¶ Also, to burst forth from, break out of, break from. *Virg.* nubem, *Pandect.* vincula. — ¶ Intransitively, to break forth with impetuosity, burst out with violence, rush forth, force one's way out, break loose. *Cæs.* Signo dato e castris erumpere, burst forth, sally forth. *Salust.* portis. *Ovid.* ab Stygis oris. *Cic.* Ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. *Salust.* Erumpere (se. ex urbe) ad Catilinam, make their way out, betake themselves forthwith from the city to Catiline. *Lucea.* Erumpit sanguis jugulo, spouts or gushes. *Plin.* Folium e latere erumpit, shoots, sprouts. *Id.* Curat erumpentia in capite, *h. e.* ulcers breaking out. *Cic.* Sermones iniquorum in suum nomen erumpere, broke out against him, were aimed at him. *Cæs.* In eas iracundia (abl.) erupit, his anger broke out, he vented his rage. (Some prefer *iracundiana.*) — ¶ Hence, to break off suddenly, start off, digress. *Quintil.* ex media probatione. — ¶ Also, to break out into something, *h. e.* to pass suddenly into any state, especially of violent emotions; with *ad* or *in* following. *Quintil.* Vox in illum sonum erumpit. *Sueton.* in omne genus crudelitatis, to break out, fall into. *Tacit.* ad minas *Justin.* in jurgia. — Also, of words *Solin.* In vocem erupit. *So, Mime.* *Fel.* Cæcilius sic erupit, thus spoke. — ¶ Also, to break out, come forth, come to light, show itself, become public. *Cic.* Furor, biennio ante conceptus, erupit. *Id.* Cum illa conjunctio ex tenebris erupisset. *Id.* Si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, come to light, are revealed. *Id.* Omnia in hos dies erumpunt, *h. e.* all evils have taken these times to make their appearance in. — ¶ Also, to break out, *h. e.* to find a vent in any direction, to end in, result, issue. *Terent.* Vereor ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat. *Cic.* Hæc quo sint eruptura, timeo. *Id.* Erumpere ad perniciem civitatis.

**ERŪNCŌ** (e & runco), as, a. 1. to clear away the weeds, to weed out, ἐκβορᾶνίζω. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to clear from weeds, weed. *Colum.* areas.

**ERŪŌ** (e & ruo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to pluck, root, or dig out, ἐξερῶ, ἐξορῶτω. *Cic.* Erueret mortuum. *Tacit.* humanorum corporum reliquias. *Ovid.* aurum terra. *So, Stat.* Eruto concolor auro. — Also, to dig up, tear up, turn up, burrow up. *Plin.* Eruit sepulcra hyæna. *Valer. Flaec.* cubilia ferri. *Ovid.* Aqua remis eruta, turned up, ploughed up, agitated. — ¶ Also, to tear out. *Plin.* alicui oculum. *So, Ovid.* Eruitur oculus, for the oculi eruuntur. *Virg.* segetem ab radicibus. *Plin.* dentes. *Ovid.* sata ore suis. — *Figur.*

*Cic.* aliquem difficultate nunquaria, *h. e.* to bear him out, free him. — Also, to overthrow, destroy, subvert, diruo. *Virg.* Trojanas opes et lamentabile regnum. *Tacit.* civitatem. — ¶ Also, to draw out, fetch forth, elicit, get, bring out. *Vatin.* in *Cic.* Ep. Inde (*h. e.* e Dalmatia) illum eruum, I will draw him forth. *Senec.* Dolor arcana eruet, draw out, make manifest, betray. *Cic.* memoriam alicujus rei ex annalium vetustate. *Id.* memoriam exercitatione, bring out, elicit. *Plin.* Ista eruertunt, discovered, sought out. *Stat.* Eruius, quæ, &c. to search, investigate. — ¶ Also, to tear from one, force from. *Cic.* Hac mihi erui non potest.

**ERŪPTIŌ** (erumpo), ōnis, f. a bursting forth, breaking forth or out, gushing out, ἐξορῆσις, ἐξοδος. *Plin.* Inhibere eruptiones sanguinis. *Id.* Prima eruptione (seminis), when it first springs up. — ¶ Also, an eruption, breaking out, appearing. *Plin.* Manantes capitis eruptiones. *Id.* Eruptiones papæ arum. *Id.* in corpore infantium. — ¶ In warfare, a sally, excursion. *Cæs.* Duabus portis ab utroque latere turrium eruptio fiebat. *Id.* Magna coacta manu, eruptionem in provinciam facere contendit.

**ERŪPTŌR** (id.), ōris, m. he that breaks forth, one that sallies forth. *Amnian.*

**ERŪPTŌS,** a, um, particip. from erumpo.

**ERŪTŌS,** a, um, particip. from eruo.

**ERVUM** (ἔρῦβος), i, n. a kind of pulse like vetches or tares. *Colum.*

**ERŪCINŌS,** a, um. See *Eryx.*

**ERŪCŌS,** i, m. a mountain of Sicily. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* See *Eryx.*

**ERŪMANTHŌS,** or **ŌS,** i, m. a mountain and river of *Aradia.* In the woods of this mountain Hercules slew a huge wild boar. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Erymantheus* or *Erymanthus*, and *Erymanthius*, a, um, adj. *Erymanthian.* *Cic.* Erymanthius aper. *Stat.* Erymanthia mater, *h. e.* *Atalanta*, from *Tegæa*, a city of *Aradia.* *Val. Flaec.* Erymanthæum monstrum. — Also, *Erymanthias*, *adis*, and *Erymanthis*, *idis* or *idos*, f. *Erymanthian, Aradian.* *Stat.* Erymanthiades *Nymphæ.* *Ovid.* Custos Erymanthidos ursæ, *h. e.* of *Callisto*, the daughter of an *Aradian* king, who was changed into a bear, and then into the constellation *Ursa Major.* (*Custos* is *Arctophylax.*)

**ERŪNGĒ,** es, f. and **ERŪNGIŌN** (ἔρῦγγη, ἔρῦγγων), ii, n. a plant, thought by some to be the *erugo* (*Eryngium campestre* of *Linn.*); by others, the spotted yellow-thistle (*Scolymus maculatus* of *Linn.*) *Plin.* and *Seribon.* *Larg.*

**ERŪSIMUM** (ἐρῦσιμον), i, n. same as *Iris*, a plant, reckoned by *Plin.* among the *fruenta.* *Plin.*

**ERŪSIPĒLAS** (ἐρῦσιπέλας), ātis, n. an eruption on the skin, called *crispelas* or *St. Anthony's fire.* *Cels.*

**ERYTHĀCE,** same as *Erythace.*

**ERŪTHĒĀ,** and **ERŪTHĪĀ,** æ, f. Ἐρυθραία, an island in the gulf of *Cædis*, whence *Heracles* carried off *Geryon's* cattle. *Propert.* — Hence, *Erythæus* or *-ius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the same. *Sil.* — Also, *Erythæis*, *idis*, f. of or from the island. *Ovid.*

**ERŪTHINŌS** (ἐρῦθίνος), i, m. a fish resembling the roach or rocket. *Ovid.* — ¶ Some read *Erythrinus* (ἐρῦθρίνος).

**ERŪTHRĀĒ,** ārum, f. Ἐρυθραία, a city in *Boeotia*, *Plin.*; in *Ionia*, near *Chios*, *Cic.*; in *Laeris*, *Liv.*

**ERŪTHRĀĒŌS** (Ἐρυθραῖος), a, um, adj. *Erythrean*, of, from, in, or belonging to *Erythrae*, in *Ionia.* *Cic.* *Sibylla.* *Liv.* *Erythraei*, ōrum, its inhabitants. — ¶ Also, *red.* *Colum.* oves. — ¶ *Mare Erythraeum*, the *Erythraean* or *Red sea*, including both what is now called the *Arabian gulf* or *Red sea*, and the sea of *Arabia.* *Plin.* — It is said to have derived its name from king *Erythras*, who reigned in those parts. *Curt.* and *Plin.* Others derive the name from the red color caused by the reflection of the sun's rays. The adjoining ocean was, probably, also included under this name. — Hence, *Erythraeus*, a, um, adj. *Indian.* *Martial.* dens, *h. e.* ivory. *Id.* triumph. *h. e.* of *Bacchus* over the *Indians.*

**ERŪTHRĀICŌN** (ἐρῦθραϊκόν), i, n. a spe-



**ETEREIANŌS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a certain freed man, *Eterejus*. Plin.

**ETESIAE** (ἐτησιαί, sc. ἄνεμοι), ārum, m. periodical winds which blow steadily from one quarter for 40 days each year, in the season of dog-days; *Etesian winds, trade-wind, monsoon*. Cic.

**ETESIŌS** (ἐτησιός), a, um, adj. yearly, 3 blowing yearly. *Lucret. flabra, and flabra Aquilonum, h. e. Etesia.*

**ETHICĒ** es, or **ETHICA** (ἠθικῆ), ē, f. 2 the doctrine of morality, moral philosophy, ethics. Quintil.

**ETHICŌS** (ἠθικός), adv. ethically. Senec.

**ETHICŌS** (ἠθικός), a, um, adj. relating to 3 morals, ethic, ethical. Senec. and Gell.

**ETHNICŌS** (ἠθικός), a, um, adj. heathen, pagan, ethnic. — Among Christian writers, Ethnicus, i, m. a heathen. Tertull. — ¶ Hence, Ethnicē, adv. heathenly, after the way of the heathen. Tertull. — ¶ Also, Ethnicālis, e, adj. same as Ethnicus. Tertull.

**ETHŌLOGĪA** (ἠθολογία), ē, f. the ex- 2 pressing or counterfeiting of the manners, affections and character of any one. Sueton.

**ETHŌLOGŌS** (ἠθολόγος), i, m. one who 1 dexterously represented the manners of people by his gestures and voice; a buffoon, mimic. Cic.

**ETHŌPEŪIA** (ἠθοποιία), ē, f. a figure of rhetoric, in which the manners, carriage, behavior, &c. of persons, are represented or imitated. Rutil. Lup.

**ETHŌS** (ἠθος), n. manners; also, ethics. Sidor.

**ETIAM** (ἐτι and the adverbial ending *am*, which appears in *jam, ambifariam*, &c.), conj. also, likewise, besides, ἐτι, καί, expressing increase or addition. Cic. Auctoritate tua nobis opus est, et consilio, et etiam gratia. *Id. Voce, motu, forma etiam magna.* — It is frequently used in connection with other particles; as, Cic. Comprobari tum dignitate — tum etiam vetustate, as — so also. So, *Id. A te amari quum volumus, tum etiam confidimus.* — Non solum or non modo — sed etiam or verum etiam, signify not only — but also. Cic. Tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos. *Id. Neque auxilium modo, verum etiam silentium pollicentur.* And, inversely. *Id. Secundas etiam res nostras, non modo adversas pertimescebam.* — Etiam si or Etiamsi, properly, even if; hence, although. Cic. — So, also, Etiam with a particip. Cic. Etiam nihil scribente me, though I do not write myself; or, simply, even. — Etiam quoque seems to be a pleonasm; but, in some cases at least, it is not so. Terent. Credo ædē pol te nonnihil mirari, Bacchis, &c.; (to which the answer is) Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum, cum, &c. *Id. I am also fearful besides, and I am fearful too.* Plaut. Juravisti nempe conceptis verbis. (*Ba.*) etiam consultis verbis quoque. Cic. Quæ forsitan alii quoque etiam fecerint (where, perhaps, quoque should be referred to alii, and etiam to fecerint). — ¶ Hence, yet, still, withal, expressing increase or addition. Cic. Addam et illud etiam, also that besides, yet that also. — Especially, with comparatives. Cæs. Multo etiam gravior, still. Cic. Quinqueremes aut etiam majores, greater yet, greater still. — ¶ Yet, as yet, expressing the continuance of a state or action. Terent. Non satis me pernosti etiam. Cic. Quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, while he was yet lying down. Varr. Ut etiam fit. In this sense, also, it is joined with other particles; as, nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, where it gives more force to the expression. Cic. Omnia, vixdum etiam cætu vestro dimisso, comperi. Terent. Nondum etiam dixi id, quod volui. — Etiam dum, in the sense of, yet at this time, up to this very time. Terent. — Etiam nun, and Etiam nunc. (See Etiamnum and Etiamnunc.) Etiam also stands for etiamnum. Plaut. — Etian nun, as yet not. Plaut. — Etiam tum, even to that time, down to that time, still at that time. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Yet once more, again. Plaut.

(Tr.) Circumspice dum, num quis est, &c. (Th.) tutum probe est. (Tr.) circumspice etiam. Cic. Dic etiam clarius, say it again. — ¶ Hence, Etiam atque etiam, again and again, over and over, again, repeatedly. Cic. Puto etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse. *Id. Te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, again and again, most urgently, most pressingly.* *Id. Etiam atque etiam considerabunt, again and again, with exactness, ripely.* *Id. Cura te etiam atque etiam diligenter, h. e. magnopere, majorum in modum.* — ¶ Even, nay, nay rather, in a climax. Cic. Tabulas nihil profuturas; etiam plus suspensio futurum, that there would even be, nay rather than there would be. *Id. Non stulti homines, etiam plerumque prudentes.* — ¶ Also, affirmatively, in an answer, yes. Plaut. Numquid processit ad forum? (Si.) etiam. — Also, yes, where it is placed in opposition to no. Cic. Aut etiam aut non respondere, yes or no. *Id. Utrum habes, an non? si non, quomodo? si etiam, quamobrem? if not, if so.* — And, in concession, granted, I grant it, good, true. Plaut. At quædam supervacua dicuntur: etiam: sed satius est et hæc dici. Cic. Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, happy, I grant, but not, &c. — ¶ Also, in an interrogation, it gives force to a command. Plaut. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? are you opening the door, I say? h. e. will you open the door, I say? Terent. Etiam caves, ne videat te? are you on your guard, pray? h. e. have a care, look out. — ¶ Also, in chiding. Terent. Etiam rides, what? are you laughing? or, are you laughing still? (See above.)

**ETIAMNUM**, or **ETIAM NUM** (for etiam nunc), yet, now, even yet, even till now, still. Plaut. Etiam num reliquiarum spes animum oblectat meum. — ¶ Also, yet, as yet, h. e. even then, up to that time. Plin. — ¶ Also, yet, still, h. e. also, besides, in addition. Plin. Est etiam num alia distinctio. — ¶ Also, yet, still; with the comparative, even. Cels.

**ETIAMNUNC**, or **ETIAM NUNC**, yet, still, even now, as yet. Cic. — So, in reference to past time, yet, still, even then. Cic. and Nepos. (Etiam nunc points to the present, in which I actually live, or into which I carry myself; hence, it is often apparently used of the past; in which cases it signifies then, at that time, viewed as the present. — Etiamnunc, then as yet; etiamtunc, also or even then.) — ¶ Also, yet, still, h. e. besides, also. Cic.

**ETIAMSI**, or **ETIAM SI**, conj. even if, even if also, although, albeit, supposing even; stronger than etsi. Cic.

**ETIAMTUM**, or **ETIAM TUM**, even down to that time, even then. Cic.

**ETRURIA**, ē, f. Etruria, a region of Italy, now Tuscany. Liv.

**ETRUSCŌS**, a, um, adj. of, from or in Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan. Cic. disciplina, h. e. the art of soothsaying, especially from victims, which was derived from the Etrurians. Plin. coronæ, h. e. consisting of gold and gems. — Etrusci, ōrum, the Etrurians, Tuscans. Plin.

**ETSI** (et & si), though, although, albeit, καί τοι, εἰ καί, followed, in the subsequent member of the sentence, by tamen, certe, quidem, &c. Cic. Etsi vereor, Judices, ne, &c. tamen, &c. Plaut. Pol etsi taceas, palam id quidem est. — Without tamen, &c. Plaut. Id jam, ut ut est, etsi est dedecorum, patiar. — ¶ It also serves for correction, and then has no subsequent member of a sentence depending upon it: though, notwithstanding, however, but yet. Cic. Do pœnas temeritatis meæ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas?

**ETYMŌLOGĪA** (ἐτυμολογία), ē, f. that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, etymology. Quintil.

**ETYMŌLOGICĒ** (ἐτυμολογικῆ, sc. τέχνη), 3 es, f. the art of investigating the roots of words. Varr.

**ETYMŌLOGICŌS** (ἐτυμολογικός), a, um, 3 adj. etymological. Gell.

**ETYMŌN** (ἐτυμόν), i, n. the etymon, origin 3 or primitive of a word. Varr.

**EU** (εὐ), nobly done! well done! O brave! 3 bravo! Terent. Eu Phormio. — ¶ So, also, Euge (εὐγε). See Euge.

**EVA**, ē, f. Eve. Tertull.

**EVACUATIŌ** (evacuatio), ōnis, f. an evacuation, voiding. Tertull.

**EVACUŌ** (e & vacuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. 2 to empty, evacuate, κενῶ. Plin. alvum. — Figur. to make void, cancel. Cod. Just. Obligatio evacuata.

**EVADNĒ**, cs, f. Εὐάδνη, wife of Capaneus, one of the seven before Thebes, at whose death she was so grieved, that she threw herself on his funeral pile. Propert.

**EVADŌ** (e & vado), is, āsi, āsum, n. and a. 3. to go out, ἐξεμι, ἐξέρχομαι. Cic. Cum ex insipienti corpore (animus) evasisset. *Id. subito ex balneis. Cels. Angustia, per quas spiritus evadit Sallust. Evadere oppido (where oppidum also is read). Colum. haram, to go out of. Apul. vitam, h. e. to die; as we say, to depart this life.* — Also, to go any whither, make one's way, penetrate. Liv. in terram, h. e. to disembark, land. Virg. Ante oculos evasit parentum, came before, as he fled. Sallust. Facile inter virgulta evadere, make their way, penetrate. Cic. ex illis sedibus in hæc loca. So, Liv. in muros, to ascend, mount. (But see below.) — ¶ Hence, to go out, get clear, come off, escape. Liv. e manibus hostium. Cic. ab (improbis) judicibus. Liv. periculo. Cic. e periculo. *Id. e morbo. Id. ex insidiis. Virg. pugna. Liv. inter stationes. Virg. flammam. Id. nostras manus. Plin. Ep. Cæsares, quibus invisus virtutibus fuerat, evasit.* Hence, Juvenal. Præter fulguris ictum evasi (partic.), escaped, avoided. — Also, to come to pass, be fulfilled, happen. Cic. Miramur, id quod somniarimus, evadere? *Id. Quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit.* — Also, to come out, go, issue, end, turn to, come to. Terent. Hæc licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum. Cic. Ante quam, ista quo evasura sint, videro, how they shall turn out. Nepos. Quum, quorsum evaderent, timeret, what it would come to. Sallust. Hucce beneficia tua evasere, ut, &c.? have they cauded in this? Liv. Pestilentia in longos morbos evasit, issued, terminated in. Also, Terent. Timeo, quorsum evadas, h. e. I am in fearful expectation what you are coming to or aiming at (with your story). — ¶ Also, to come to the top, ascend, climb, mount. Virg. ad fastigia culminis. Liv. in muros. Virg. Gradus evaserat altos, she had ascended. — ¶ Also, to go over, pass, leave behind. Virg. spatium totum. *Id. ripam. Tacit. amnem. Liv. Evaserant media castra, were past the midst.* — ¶ Also, to become, turn out. Cic. Perfectus Epicureus evaserat. *Id. Non posse oratores evadere. Q. Cic. Ex communibus proprii evadunt. Liv. Primum inane ceptum evasit, proved vain.* — ¶ Evasti, for evasisti. Horat.

**EVAGATIŌ** (evagor), ōnis, f. a roving 2 abroad, spreading out. Plin.

**EVAGINATIŌ** (e & vagina), ōnis, f. 3 properly, the unsheathing. — In Arnob. it is used in the sense of an extension, spreading; as, Circumscriptis evaginationibus (canceris). Al. leg. evagationibus.

**EVAGINATŌS** (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. unsheathed. Justin.

**EVAGŌR** (e & vago), āris, ātus sum, 1 dep. l. to wander, stray or run out of one's place, rove about, ramble, roam, περιέδρομαι. Colum. Ne longius (gallinae) evagatæ refrigerent ova. Liv. Frontibus adversis concurrentium erat, nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, for evolutions, attacks on the flank. Plin. Nilo evaganti molem opponere, overflowing its banks. — ¶ Figur. to rove abroad, go beyond its just limits, wander. Cic. Appetitus longius evagantur. So, Quintil. Dicendi voluptate evagamur, wander from the subject, digress. — Also, to spread, extend itself. Liv. Per ignota capita late evagata est vis morbi, spread. — ¶ With acc. to stray beyond, go beyond, overstep. Horat. ordinem rectum.



ut, &c. *Plin. Ep. Non sine eventu, not without success. Cic. Non satis ex sententia eventus dicendi procedit. Id. Causarum eventus, id est, quæ sunt effecta de causa. — Hence, the issue, end. Horat. Semper ad eventum festinat. — ¶ Also, a taking place, happening, event, accident, occurrence, chance, hap. Cic. Non solum eventus, sed etiam conditio, not merely the actually taking place, their being actually in operation. Id. Quemvis eventum fortiter ferre. — ¶ Also, fortune, fate, lot, fortuna, sors. Liv. Auditor Decii eventus. — Cæs. Ex eventu navium suarum. Id. In ejus diei casu omnium fortunarum eventum consistere. — ¶ Bonus eventus, a deity of the Romans, worshipped especially by husbandmen, who prayed to him for success in their labors. Varro and Plin.*

**EVĒNŪS**, or -ŌS, i, m. a river of *Ætolia*, near *Calydon*, and also a town by it; so called from *Evenus*, who threw himself into the river. It is now called *Fidali Mela*. — Hence, *Eveninus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the same. Ovid.

**EVERBERŌ** (e & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strike, beat, buffet. *Quintil. Qui os, oculos hostis Galli rostro atque alis everberaret. Virg. clypeum alis. Curt. fluctus remis. — Figur. to stimulate, excite. Gell. and Macrob. — ¶ Ovid. At mugil cauda pendentem everberat escam, h. e. strikes, beats; or, it may be, strikes off or down.*

**EVERGANĒÆ** trabes, derived by some from *εὐργῆς*, and signifying well wrought and compacted; by others from e & vergo, inclined in a certain direction, hanging down. *Vitruv.*

**EVERGŌ** (e & vergo), is, a. 3. to pour out or forth, send forth. *Liv. Quia (montes) nullos apertos evergerent rivos.*

**EVERRICŪLUM** (everro), i, n. a drag-net, dravo-net, sweep, *σαυήνη*. *Varro. — ¶ Hence, figur. that which draws things together, and sweeps them away. Cic. Quod unquam, iudices, hujusmodi everriculum in illa provincia fuit? drag-net, h. e. pillager, thorough-going plunderer. Id. Inde everriculum maliarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, h. c. which sweeps away, removes quite.*

**EVERRŌ** (e & verro), is, crri, crsum, a. 1. 3. to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping, sweep clean, sweep away, *ἐκκαρπέω*. *Colum. Stabula frequenter everrenda et purganda. Varr. Eo die ex æde Vestie sterces everrunt. — Hence, figur. to sweep clean, h. e. to pillage, to plunder, clean out. Cic. Quod fanum adisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris. Id. provinciam. — Also, *Manil. æquor retinus, to scour the sea with nets, to fish. — Also, to draw out, as with a net. Apul. — Also, to sift, examine nicely. Senec. vermones.**

**ĒVRSŌ** (everto), ōnis, f. a turning out, expulsion, ejection. *Flor. possidentium. — ¶ Also, an overturning, overthrowing, throwing down, tearing down, demolishing. Cic. Eversio illius exsecratione columnæ. Eversionem, depopulationem, vastitatem tectis atque agris in terra. Plin. Contra vehiculorum eversiones, h. e. being thrown from carriages. — ¶ Figur. an overthrowing, subversion, destruction, utter ruin. Cic. Omnis vite eversio. Id. Rerumpublicarum eversiones. *Tucit. Eversio rei familiaris. Plin. Ep. dignitatis.**

**ĒVRSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an overthrower, subverter, destroyer, *καταπέτης, ἀναστᾶτης, ἀνατροπέτης*, qui evertit. *Virg. regnum. Cic. hujus imperii. Plin. juris humani. — ¶ Also, a prodigal, spendthrift. Cai. Epit. Inst. — ¶ Also, one who embezzles and spends the money of others. Cod. Just.*

**ĒVRSŪS**, a, um, particip. from everto. — ¶ Also, particip. from everro.

**ĒVRSŪS** (e & verro), and anciently **ĒVRSŪS** (e & vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 1. 3. to turn out, drive out, thrust out. *Plaut. aliquid aedibus. — Hence, to turn one out of any thing, deprive. Cic. pupillum fortunis, strip. Salust. Alios civitate eversum ire, deprivatione of their rights as citizens. — Also, to precipitate any whither. Ovid. monstra in apertum æquor. — ¶ Also, to*

turn upside down, turn topsy-turvy, invert. *Cic. naviculam, upset, overset. Ovid. Eversa pharetra, inverted. — Hence, to turn upside down, throw into commotion, agitate. Virg. æquor. — Also, to turn over or up, plough. Valer. Flacc. campum. — ¶ Also, to throw down, overthrow, prostrate. Cic. statuam. Virg. pinum silvis. — Hence, to throw down, tear down, rase, demolish. Cic. urbes. Sil. funditus arces. — ¶ Figur. to overturn, turn topsy-turvy, overthrow, prostrate, ruin, subvert, make void, destroy, extirpate, make wretched. Cic. Me quacumque ratione posset. non iudicio, neque disceptatione, sed vi, atque impressione evertere, h. e. de statu dejicere. Id. miseræ civitates. Id. Labefactarat vehementer aratores jam superior annus, proximus vero funditus everterat, ruined. Id. Evertere leges, testamenta, voluntates mortuorum, jura vivorum, overthrow, make of none effect. Id. virtutem penitus, h. e. destruere, tollere. Id. Sua confirmare, adversaria evertere, h. e. infirmare, solvere, to weaken, overthrow, refute. Id. totam vitam funditus. *Pandect. patrimonium, to squander. Quintil. decl. testem, h. e. to throw discredit upon him. — ¶ Also, to turn aside. Terent. Inversa verba, eversas cervices tuas, h. e. (probably) sidelooks. — ¶ Plin. Eversi, injured by a fall from a horse, chariot, &c.**

**ĒVĒSTIGĀTŪS** (c & vestigo), a, um, particip. traced out, investigated, discovered. *Senec. and Ovid.*

**ĒVĒXŪS** (probably eveho), a, um, adject. rounding upwards. *Martian. Capell. mundus.*

**EUGALACTŌN** (εὐγαλακτῶν), i, n. a plant, afterwards called *glauz*. *Plin.*

**EUGĀNĒI**, ōrum, m. a people who dwell in Northern Italy, between the river *Athesis* and the lake *Larius*. They dwell at first between the Alps and the Adriatic, but were driven back by the *Veneti*. The region they inhabited was famous for its flocks. *Plin. — Hence, Euganeus, a, um, adj. Euganean. Juvenal. and Martial.*

**EUGE** (εὐγε), interj. bravo! O! brave; 3 well done! good! expressive of approbation. *Terent. Euge, Geta! bravo! — Also, ironically, good! excellent! rare! Plaut. — ¶ Also, of exultation, well done! bravo! hurra! Plaut. — ¶ And of joy, good! Plaut. — ¶ And of fear. Plaut. Euge, cave, ah! take care! — ¶ And of exhortation, Come! now then! Plaut. — ¶ And of surprise, ha! Terent. — ¶ And of congratulation. Plaut.*

**EUGĒNĒS**, or **EUGĒNĒS** (εὐγένειος), a, 2 um, adj. properly, of an excellent kind, noble, first-rate. *Colum. Eugeniæ, h. c. uvæ, an excellent sort of grapes, so called. — Hence, Varr. Eugeniūm vinum, h. e. made from this grape.*

**EUGĒPĒE**, same as *Euge*. *Plaut. 3*

**EUGIUM** (perhaps *εὐγεῖον*), ii, n. medium foramen τοῦ αἰδοῖου γυναικείου, et ipsum αἰδοῖον. *Lucil. ap. Non.*

**ĒVIAS** (Ἐβιάς), ādis, f. a *Bucchant*, *Bacchanal*. *Horat.*

**ĒVIHŪS**, **ĒVIHŪS**, **ĒVIHŪS**, **ĒVIHŪS**, improperly for *Evius*, *Evias*.

**ĒVIBRŌ** (e & vibro), as, a. 1. to brandish 3 forth; hence, figur. to rouse, stimulate, set in motion. *Gell. animos.*

**ĒVICTIŌ** (evinco), ōnis, f. a recovering of 3 one's property, by a judicial decision, from one who had acquired it from an unwrightful possessor. *Pandect.*

**ĒVICTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *evinco*.

**ĒVIDĒNS** (e & video), tis, adject. evident, clear, manifest, apparent, visible, perspicuous, clear, σαφής. *Cic. Si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat. Id. Narrationes breves. evidentes, credibiles. Id. Quid enim est hoc evidentiū? Liv. Evidentissimum id fuit, quod, &c. Plin. Evidens demonstratio. — ¶ Also, respectable, reputable, eminent. *Hirt. Ullum genus questus magni et evidentiis. Plin. Apud auctores Græciæ evidentissimos, most credible.**

**ĒVIDENTER** (evidens), adv. manifestly, 2 evidently, clearly, plainly, openly, *ἐμφανῶς*. *Liv. Cum tam evidenter pœni-*

tuert. *Id. Evidenter Macedonum patris erat. Plin. Evidentissime est causa nominis. Pandect. Ut evidentiū appareat.*

**ĒVIDĒNTIA** (Id.), æ, f. clearness, apparentness, *ἐνάργεια*. *Cic. Propterea, quod nihil clarius ἐνάργεια ut Græci: perspicuitatem aut evidentiā nos, si placet, nominemus.*

**ĒVIGĒSCŌ** (e & vigesco), is, n. 3. to lose 3 liveliness or vigor. *Tertull.*

**ĒVIGILĀTIŪS** (evigilo), ōnis, f. a waking 3 up, an awaking. *Augustin.*

**ĒVIGILŌ** (e & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to awake, rise from sleep, get up, *ἐγείρωμαι*. *Plin. Ep. Evigilaveram: nuntius a Spurina. Id. Evigilo, cum libuit. Sueton. Evigilare maturius. Stat. Excidit, et evigilavit in undis. — ¶ Figur. to be wide awake, to be diligent and attentive, to be vigilant or watchful. Cic. Tantum evigilat in studio. — ¶ Transitively, to pass without sleep. *Tibull. Mihi nox cvigilanda est, I must keep awake all night. — ¶ Also, to compose while awake, to compose or study by night. Ovid. libros. — Hence, Cic. Consilia evigilata tuis cogitacionibus, h. c. carefully meditated upon, well-weighed, carefully devised.**

**ĒVIGŌRĀTŪS** (e & vigoro), a, um, de- 3 prived of vigor or liveliness. *Tertull.*

**ĒVILESCŌ** (e & vilesco), is, lui, n. 3. to 2 become vile, worthless, or despicable, *φωλιζομαι*. *Sueton.*

**ĒVINCIŪS** (e & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 2 4. to bind, tie about, bind or wind around, *ἀναδέω*. *Virg. Evinctis palmis, h. c. with the castus. Il. Evinctus tempora ramis. Id. Suras evincta cothurno. Tacit. Diademate caput evinxit. Sil. Catenis evinctus.*

**ĒVINCO** (e & vinco), is, ici, ictum, a. 3. 2 to overcome, conquer, vanquish, *ἐννικάω*. *Senec. Solus evince Herculem. — Figur. to overcome, prevail upon, make to give way, bring to yield. Virg. Evicta dolore, overcome, conquered by her grief, overpowered at length. Ovid. Evicta precibus, prevailed upon. Tacit. Ejus necessitatibus ad miserationem evicta, moved to pity, softened to pity. Ovid. Evincere somnos, to vanquish, h. e. to keep awake. *Colum. morbos. — Also, to overcome, master, surpass, exceed in abundance; or take the place of. Horat. Platanus evincet ulmos. — ¶ Also, to overpower, master, ruin, or kill at last. Plin. Evincit herbas lupinum. — ¶ Also, to conquer, h. c. to succeed in passing by or over, to pass, weather, to rise above, overtop. Ovid. Evicta per æquora lapsus. Virg. Amnis evicit moles. Ovid. litora, pass. Plin. os Ponti, to get by. *Senec. Arbor evincit nemus, overtops. — ¶ Also, to extinguish. Propert. Rogi evicti. — ¶ Also, to put down, show to be guilty, convict. Cic. Tam nefarius criminibus, tam multis testibus convictus. — Also, to prove, show. Horat. Si puerilius ratio esse evinct. — Also, to carry through something, carry one's point, prevail. Liv. Evincunt instando, ut litteræ darentur. Id. Evicere tandem ut crearentur. — ¶ Also, to recover any thing by a judicial decision, which another had acquired (rightfully), so far as he himself was concerned) from a person whose title was not good. *Pandect. Ut servum quisquam a me, aut ab eo cui vendidisset, evinceret.****

**ĒVINCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *vinco*.

**ĒVIŌLŌ** (e & violo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to violate. *Propert. 1, 7, 16: but other Edd. have evoluisse (h. e. evoluisse), to have decayed.*

**ĒVIRĀTIŪS** (eviro), ōnis, f. a castrating; 2 hence, *Plin. pilorum, a pulling off.*

**ĒVIRĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *eviro*. 3 — ¶ Adj. effeminate. *Martial. Evirator spadone.*

**ĒVIRESCŌ** (e & viresco), is, n. 3. to lose 3 greenness, become pale (as *F.* explains it); or (according to *Scheller*) to green out, become green, or lose freshness. *Varr. ap. Non.*

**ĒVIRŌ** (e & vir), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 emasculate, castrate, deprive of manhood, *ἐννοχίζω*. *Catull. corpus. — ¶ Also,*

to render effeminate. Varr. ap Non. —  
 ¶ See, also, *Eviratus*, a, um.  
**EVISCERĀ** (e & viscus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3  
 1. to embowel, tear to pieces, mangle, ἐξεν-  
 ρεῖσθαι. Cic. ex Enn. and Virg. —  
 ¶ Also, to take out of the bowels or flesh.  
*Solin.* Unio e concha evisceratus.  
**EVISCUM**, i, n. same as *Hibiscum*. Plin.  
*Valer.*  
**EVITABILIS** (evito), e, adj. avoidable.  
 3 Coid.  
**EVITATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an avoiding,  
 2 *clūdīg, shunning, ἐνλάθεια.* Quintil.  
**EVITŌ** (e & vito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
 avoid shun, escape. Cic. Offensiones  
 tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre.  
*Catull.* tela amictu. — ¶ Also (from  
 e & vita), to deprive of life, kill, slay.  
*Cic. e Poeta.* Priamo vi vitam evitari  
 (which, however, may be rendered  
 taken away, snatched away). *Apul.* Tres  
 evitasse juvenes.  
**EVYŌS**, or **EVYŌS** (Εὐϋός), ii, m. a name of  
*Bacchus.* Cic. and *Horat.* — ¶ Adject.  
*Evius*, a, um, of or pertaining to *Bac-*  
*chus.* *Stat.* terga, h. e. tympana.  
**EUMĒCES** (εὐμήκης, v. tympna), a kind of  
 balsam-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious  
 stone, mentioned by Plin.  
**EUMĒNIS** (Εὐμένης), ūdis, f. Plur. *Eu-*  
*menides*, um, the *Furies.* — The name  
 properly signifies the well-wishers, and is  
 applied to the *Furies* per euphemismum.  
*Cic. and Virg.* — ¶ Sing. *Eumenis.*  
*Sil. and Stat.* — ¶ *Matr* *Eumenidum*,  
 h. e. *Nox*; for *Nox* (*night*) is, according  
 to some, the mother of the *Furies.* *Virg.*  
**EUMETRIA** (εὐμετρία), æ, f. just measure  
 or proportion. *Veget.*  
**EUMŌLPIDÆ**, ārum, m. *Εὐμοπίδαι*,  
 priests or presidents of the *Eleusinian* sacra.  
*Nepos.* — They were so called  
 from *Eumolpus*, of whose family they  
 were.  
**EUMŌLPŌS**, i, m. *Eumolpus*, who is said  
 to have introduced the *Eleusinian* sacra  
 into *Athens.* *Ovid.*  
**EUNEŌS**, i, m. a precious stone, men-  
 tioned by Plin. *Ed. Hard.*; where other  
*Ed.* have *Eureos*.  
**EUNŌCHINŌS** (eunuchus), a, um, adj.  
 3 of or pertaining to an eunuch. *Hieron.*  
**EUNŌCHŌN** (Id.), ii, n. a kind of lettuce  
 (lactuca), so called because resisting  
 amatory propensities. Plin.  
**EUNŌCHISMŌS** (εὐνοχισμός), i, m. a  
 3 castrating, making one an eunuch. *Cæl.*  
*Aurel.*  
**EUNŌCHIZATIŌS** (εὐνοχίζω), a, um,  
 3 made an eunuch. *Hieronym.*  
**EUNŌCHŌ** (eunuchus), as, a. 1. to cas-  
 3 trate, make one an eunuch, εὐνοχίζω.  
*Varr. ap Non.*  
**EUNŌCHŌS** (εὐνοχός), i, m. an eunuch.  
*Cic.* — ¶ *Eunuchus*, i, f. the *Eunuch*,  
 as the name of a comedy of *Terence.* *Ter-*  
*ent.*  
**EVO** occurs only in the participial form  
*Evans*, which see.  
**EVŌCATIŌ** (evoco), ōnis, f. a calling out  
 2 or forth. Plin. and *Macrob.* (See  
*Evoco*). — ¶ Also, a calling to one's  
 self, summons. *Hirt.* — Especially, a  
 summons or calling out of soldiers, who  
 had served out their time, to enter the  
 ranks again. *Auct. ad Herenn.*  
**EVŌCATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who calls  
 1 out and induces to join him; an *enlist-*  
*er.* Cic. *scrvorum et civium perditorum.*  
**EVŌCATŌRIŌS** (evocator), a, um, adject.  
 2 summoning, calling to one's self. *Sidon.*  
**EVŌCATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *evoco*.  
 — ¶ *Evocatus*, i, m. See *Evoco*.  
**EVŌCŌ** (e & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 to call out, call forth, bid to come forth,  
 ἐκκαλέω. Cic. *Juvenes stare ad janu-*  
*am duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere*  
*evocarent, sc. e conclavi.* *Cæs.* nostros  
 ad pugnam. *Plaut.* illum foras. *Id.*  
*gubernatorem a navi huc.* *Sueton.* ali-  
 quem ex provincia in auxilium. *Virg.*  
*animas Orco.* *Liv.* 5, 21. deos, to call  
 the gods out of a besieged city; which the  
 general (or, according to some authors,  
 the priests) did, at the same time prom-  
 ising them an abode and due honors  
 among the Romans. So, *Pandect.* *Evoc-*  
*are sacra* (which was done in order to  
 to desecrate any place). — ¶ It may also  
 be rendered simply, to call to one's self,  
 to call hither. Cic. *Litteris te evoca-*

*bam.* *Cæs.* omnes ad prædam. *Hirt.*  
*Legiones ad Cæsarem mittit, litteris*  
*ejus evocatas.* — Hence, to call before  
 one's self, to summon to appear, to order  
 to meet one at a certain place (the term  
 which is properly used of persons with  
 authority who summon an inferior to  
 appear before them; as a provincial  
 magistrate who called an offender to  
 plead his cause, &c.; or the senate,  
 when they called any one from the pro-  
 vinces to Rome, to appear before them).  
*Cic.* *Dejotarus venit evocatus, ut is,*  
*qui senatui parere didicisset.* *Cæs.*  
*Indignari, regem ad dicendam causam*  
*evocari.* *Plin. Ep.* *Evocare testes.* —  
 Soldiers who had served out their time,  
 and were consequently exempt from  
 further service, were often persuaded,  
 by the entreaties or gifts of a general,  
 to serve again, and were then called *evoca-*  
*ti*, which may be rendered *volunteer*  
*veterans.* Cic. and *Cæs.* So, *Cæs.*  
*Hanc* (legionem) enim initio tumultus  
*evocaverat, had called out, had induced to*  
*serve.* — ¶ *Figur.* to call out, call forth,  
*elicit, draw to one's self, entice, induce,*  
*bring on, excite, raise, move, cause.*  
*Quintil.* *Præmiis etiam, quæ capit illa*  
*stas, vocetur.* *Senec.* *Zephyrus evocat*  
*herbas, causes to spring up.* *Plin.*  
*Vis earum omnis evocatur in palmitis,*  
*is drawn into.* *Id.* *Ut* (palmitem) longius  
*evocent, to make it grow longer.*  
*Cels.* ad extremas partes materiam, to  
*draw.* *Cels.* sudorem labore corporis,  
 to induce. *Plin.* abortus, h. e. educere,  
 expellere. *Senec.* aquas nubibus siccis.  
*Plin.* fulmina, h. e. elicere, impetrare.  
*Cic.* memoriam, to call out, elicit. *Id.*  
*misericordiam alicuius.* *Plin.* indicium,  
 to induce one to disclose. *Senec.* iram.  
*Cic.* fragm. *Quod dedecus, quod non*  
*evocatur atque elicatur voluptate.*  
**EVŌE** (εὐοί), interj. a word shouted by the  
 3 *Bacchants*, like hurra! hurra! *Horat.*  
 ¶ Some incorrectly write *evole*, *evhoe*,  
 &c.  
**EVŌLŪTŌ** (frequentat. from *evolo*), as, a.  
 2 1. to fly out frequently. *Colum.* Per quas  
 ad requirendos cibos evolitant.  
**EVŌLŌ** (e & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
 to fly out or forth, ἐξίπταται. Cic. *Ut*  
*evolare, non excurrere, videretur.* *Id.*  
*Aquila ex quercu evolavit.* *Varr.* *Evola-*  
*re extra septa.* — *Figur.* to fly out, sal-  
 ly forth, rush forth, burst forth. *Cæs.*  
*Subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evola-*  
*verunt.* *Cic.* Ita evolavit oratio, sc.  
 ore, h. e. tam celeriter exiit ore, passed  
 on so rapidly. *Id.* Nihil est in natura  
 rerum, quod totum repente evolet, puts  
 forth all its powers speedily. — ¶ Also,  
 to fly or flee away. Cic. *Tanquam avis,*  
*evolare cupio.* *Id.* (of a ship) e con-  
 spectu. — Also, to come off, hasten off,  
 go off, escape. Cic. *Evoleat ex vestra*  
*severitate, h. e. be acquitted, though guilty.*  
*Id.* e pœna (where others read *pœnum*).  
*Plaut.* *Cistella mihi evolavit, is flown*  
*away, gone, lost.* — ¶ Also, to fly up-  
 wards or on high, fly up. *Plin.* *Levia*  
*evolant.* — Hence, to ascend, rise, ad-  
 vance. Cic. *Quem volare altius no-*  
*herunt.* *Id.* *Illos dolent evolasse.*  
**EVŌLVŌ** (e & volvo), is, olvi, ūtum, a.  
 3. to roll or tumble out, roll, tumble, ἀπο-  
 κλίω. *Cels.* Sequitur ut intestina  
 evolvantur. *Val. Flacc.* questus pecto-  
 ric, to pour, send forth. *Tacit.* Per  
 hum evolvuntur. — Hence, to roll off or  
 away. *Ovid.* *Jactas evolvere silvas,*  
*to roll off the trees thrown upon him.* *Id.*  
*montes corpore.* — Also, to tear out.  
*Lucret.* (de vento) *Arbusta evolvens*  
*radicibus haurit ab imis.* *Lucan.* orbes  
 (h. e. oculos) *cavis sedibus.* — Also, of  
 rivers, to roll any whither, roll down.  
*Curt.* *Araxes aquas torrentium*  
*evolvit in Medum.* *Virg.* In mare se *Xan-*  
*thus evolvere posset, roll itself, flow*  
*down, pour its waters.* *Plin.* *Danubius*  
*in Pontum evolvitur, pours itself, empties,*  
*flows.* — Also, to get by pains-taking,  
 raise, procure. *Plaut.* argentum. —  
 Also, to thrust out or away, turn out,  
 eject, expel, deprive, strip. *Lic.* istos ex  
 præda clandestina. *Senec.* *Evolutus*  
*bonis.* *Tacit.* *Evolutus sede patria*  
*rebusque summis.* *Cic.* *Evolutus integu-*  
*mentis dissimulationis, h. e. unmasked.*

Hence, *Colum.* *Panicum furfure*  
*evolutum, purged, cleansed.* — ¶ Also,  
 to unravel, unfold, unwrap, unwind.  
*Ovid.* vestes. Cic. *volvum epistola-*  
*rum.* — Hence, to open or read, peruse;  
 as the ancient books were rolled up.  
*Cic.* *Evolve diligenter eum librum.*  
*Horat.* *Tempora si fastosque volvis*  
*evolvere mundi.* *Ovid.* versus. — Also,  
 to evolve, extricate, bring out of confusion,  
 bring into order. *Ovid. Met.* 1. 24. *Quæ*  
*postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit*  
*acervo.* — Hence, to unfold, unravel, de-  
 velop, clear up, set forth in order, explain  
 or relate. Cic. *exitum criminis.* *Id.*  
*notionem animi sui complicatum, make*  
*distinct and clear.* *Id.* *totam hanc delibe-*  
*rationem in iitteris.* *Id.* *Hæc præcipitem*  
*pæne evolvere coegit.* *Id.* *naturam*  
*rerum.* *Id.* *Neque principium invenire,*  
*neque evolvere exitum, find out, unravel.*  
 — Also, to revolve in the mind, reflect  
 upon, think over, meditate upon. *Sil.*  
*promissa sonni.* *Virg.* hæc sub gelidiis  
 astris. — Also, to extricate, free, clear.  
*Terent.* te omni turba. *Id.* me ex his  
 turbis. *Lucan.* *Evolvitur orbe, h. e.*  
*egredimur.* — ¶ Also, to roll down,  
 precipitate. *Lucan.* saxa nudis lacertis.  
*Id.* *cadavera turribus.* — ¶ Also, to  
 roll off. *Ovid.* *Debuerant fusos evolu-*  
*isse meos, h. e. fila mea, should have*  
*rolled off the threads of my life, h. e.*  
*should have put an end to it.* So, *Senec.*  
*Celeri sæcula evolvis rota, roll off, cause*  
*to roll round, revolve.* — Hence to de-  
 cree, determine, fix, appoint; when fate  
 is spoken of. *Propert.* (*Ed. Bronkh.*)  
*Quod nolim nōstris evoluisse (h. e. evol-*  
*visse) deos.* — ¶ Also, to roll up,  
 wheel up. *Ovid.* *Ex aquore Titan*  
*rotantes evolvit equos.* — ¶ *Evoluam*  
 (four syllables), for *evolvam.* *Catull.*  
*Evolvisse, for evolvisse.* *Ovid.*  
**EVŌLŪTIŌ** (evolvere), ōnis, f. an unrolling  
 1 or opening, a reading or perusing. Cic.  
**EVŌLŪTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *evolvere*.  
**EVŌMŌ** (e & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to  
 vomit forth, ἐξέμεω. Cic. *Easque cum*  
*stomacho concoxerit, evomere.* —  
 ¶ *Figur.* to vomit, discharge, vent, pour  
 out, eject, cast out. Cic. *virus acerbitate*  
*suar.* *Terent.* iram in aliquem. Cic.  
*Urbs hæc lætari mihi videtur, quod tan-*  
*tam pestem evomuerit.* *Plin.* *Nilus in*  
*mare se evomit, disembogues itself, dis-*  
*charges itself.*  
**EVŌNŌMŌS**, or -ŌS (εὐώνμος), i, f. the  
 spindle-tree. Plin.  
**EUPATŌRIA** (εὐπατορία), æ, f. the herb  
 agrimony, *Eupatoria agrimonis, L. Plin.*  
**EUPĒLIŌS**, ii, a plant, same as *daphnoides*,  
 hypoglossion, and *victoriola.* *Apul.*  
**EUPĒTALŌS** (εὐπέταλος), h. e. having  
 beautiful leaves), i, a shrub, same as  
*Daphnoides.* Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious  
 stone, mentioned by Plin.; which some  
 consider as the *opal*, and others as the  
*heliotrope.*  
**EUPHEMISMŌS** (εὐφημισμός), i, m. a fig-  
 ure of rhetoric, when we express in mild  
 language something in itself disagreeable,  
 as, *Vellei.* *Si quid accidisset Cæsari, h. e.*  
*si mortuus esset.*  
**EUPHŌNIA** (εὐφωνία), æ, f. an agreeable  
 sound; euphony of single words. (Com-  
 pare numerus, rhythmus). *Donot.*  
**EUPHŌRBIĀ**, æ, f. and **EUPHŌRBIUM**  
 (εὐφρόβιον), ii, n. u prickly plant in *Afri-*  
*ca, with a milky juice, (euphorbia of Linn.).*  
*Plin.*  
**EUPHŌRŌS**, i, m. a Trojan, whose soul,  
 by the process of metempsychosis, after-  
 wards came to inhabit the body of *Pythag-*  
*oras* (if he may be believed). *Ovid.*  
**EUPHŌRIŌN**, ōnis, m. a poet from *Chalcis*  
*in Eubœa.* Cic.  
**EUPHRĀTES**, is, m. a river of the East.  
*Plin.* — Hence, the people dwelling near  
 this river, or in a wider sense, the people  
 of the East, the Oriental nations. *Virg.*  
 — ¶ Hence, *Euphratis*, ūdis, adj. f. of  
 the *Euphrates.* *Sidon.* *Ripa Euphratide.*  
**EUPHRŌSŪNĒ** (εὐφροσύνη), es, f. hilar-  
 ity, gladness, joy; one of the three *Grocks*,  
*Euphrosyne.*  
**EUPHRŌSŪNUM** (εὐφρόσυνον), i, n. the  
 herb *harrage* or *bugloss.* Plin.  
**EUPLEĀ**, æ, f. a plant, which is said to  
 make those beloved, who anointed them-  
 selves with it. Plin.

**EUPHOCAMOS** (εὐφώκαμος), a, um, adj. 3 having beautiful locks Lucil. ap. Non.  
**EUPOLIS**, idis, m. a Greek comic poet of the vetus comædia. Vellei.  
**EUREOS**, i. See Euneos.  
**EURINOS** (εὐρινός), a, um, adj. relating 2 to Eurus, Eustern. Colum.  
**EURIPIE** (εὐριπική), es, f. a kind of rush. Plin.  
**EURIPIDES**, is, m. a famous Greek tragic poet at Athens, a contemporary and rival of Sophocles. Cic. — Hence, Euripideus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Euripides, Euripidean. Cic. carmen.  
**EURIPOS**, or -OS (εὐρίπος), i, m. a strait, narrow channel or sound. Cic. — Particularly, the sound between Eubœa and Bœotia (now, Golfo di Negroponte). — ¶ Also, from the resemblance, Euripi, artificial water passages, ditches, canals, conduits, water-pipes, aqueducts. Cic. — Also, Euripus, any ditch or trench; as, for instance, one which went round the circus. Sueton.  
**EURŌAUSTER** (eurus & auster), tri, m. a wind between the Eurus and Auster; probably the same as Euronotus. Isid.  
**EURŌCERCIAS**, or EURŌCIRCIAS, æ, m. a wind between the south-east and east. Vitruv. 1, 6, 10. Ed. Schneid.  
**EURŌNOTUS** (εὐρόνοτος), i, m. a wind 2 between Eurus and Notus; the south-south-east wind, same as Phenix; according to Gell. same as Vulturinus (Sirocco Levante). Colum.  
**EURŌPA**, æ, and EURŌPE, es, f. the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, who was carried off by Jupiter, who had taken the form of a bull. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Europe, one of the quarters of the globe. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Europæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Europa, the daughter of Agenor. Ovid. dux, h. e. Minos, her son. — Also, European. Nepos. — ¶ Also, Europensis, e, adj. European. Vopisc.  
**EURŌTAS**, æ, m. Εὐρώτης, a river of the Peloponnese, which rose in Arcadia, flowed south through Laconia, passing by Lacedæmon, and emptied into the Laconic gulf. Its banks abounded in laurels. It is now called Basilipotamo, the king's river. Ovid.  
**EURŌTIAS** (εὐρωτίας), æ, m. a precious stone, unknown to us. Plin.  
**EURŌS** (εὐρός), a, um, adj. relating to the East, Eastern, Oriental. Virg. Portus ab Euro fluctu curvatur in arcum. Ed. Heyn. where other Edd. have Eoo.  
**EURŌS** (εὐρός), i, m. the south-east wind. 2 Colum. — ¶ It seems sometimes to be used less strictly for the east wind; and so Gell. explains it. Ovid. and Manil. — ¶ Also, among the poets for a strong or wintry wind. Virg. — And for the East. Claudian.  
**EURŪLŪS**, i, m. a Trojan who perished with his friend Nisus. Virg. Æn. 9, 179, sqq.  
**EURŪDAMAS** (εὐρυδάμας), antis, m. the wife-ruling, a title of Hector. Ovid.  
**EURŪDICE**, es, and EURŪDICA, æ, f. the wife of Orpheus, who died in consequence of being bitten by a snake. Orpheus sought to bring her back from the lower world, and prevailed upon Pluto to grant his wish, but only on condition that he did not turn to look at her. He did not adhere to this, and lost his wife again. Virg. and Ovid.  
**EURŪMIDES**, æ, m. the son of Eurymus, h. e. Telcmus. Ovid.  
**EURŪNŌME**, es, f. the mother of Leucothoe. Ovid.  
**EURŪSTHEUS** [trisyllab.], ði and ðos, m. son of Sthenelus, king of Mycenæ. At the instigation of Juno, he imposed upon Hercules his twelve labors. Virg. — Hence, Eurystheus, a, um, adj. Eurysthean. Stat.  
**EURŪTHMIA** (εὐρυθμία), æ, f. harmony 2 of the parts among themselves, graceful appearance. Vitruv.  
**EURŪTIS**, idos, f. the daughter of Eurystus; so Iole is called by Ovid.  
**EUSCHEMĒ** (εὐσχημῶς), adv. handsomely, 3 gracefully, becomingly, prettily. Plaut.  
**EUSEBES** (εὐσεβής), is, h. e. pius, as a surname. Cic. — ¶ Also, the name of a precious stone. Plin.  
**EUSTYLŌS** (εὐστύλος), on, adj. having 2 beautiful pillars, h. e. when the distance

between two adjacent pillars is equal to 2½ times their diameter. Vitruv.  
**EUTERPE** (Εὐτέρπη), es, f. the charming, delighting; the Muse of music. Horat.  
**EUTHIA** (εὐθεΐα, sc. γραμμῆ), æ, f. a straight or right line. Martian. Capell.  
**EUTHYGRAMMUM** (εὐθύγραμμον), i, n. 2 an architect's rule. Vitruv.  
**EUTHYŌS** (Εὐθύος), a, um, adj. h. e. bene sacrificans. Acc. ap. Macrob. unless Evie is to be read.  
**EVŪLGŌ** (e & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to publish, make known, make public, expose, divulge, ἐξαγορεύω. Liv. Civile jus repositum in penetralibus Pontificum vulgavit. Tacit. Evulgare injurias. Id. pudorem. Id. arcanum.  
**EVŪLSIŌ** (evello), ōnis, f. a wrenching 1 out, pulling or dragging out. Cic. dentis.  
**EVŪLSŌS**, or EVŪLSŪS, a, um, particip. from evello.  
**EUXINŌS** (εὐξεινος), a, um, adj. hospitable, friendly to guests. Ovid. Pontus Euxinus, the Euxine or Black sea; more anciently called Æenus, h. e. inhospitable. Id. mare. Id. aquæ. Id. litus. Id. Pars Euxini (absol.), h. e. Ponti or maris Euxini.  
**EUZŌMŌN** (εὐζωμον), i, n. the seed of the herb rocket. Plin.  
**EX**. See E.  
**EXACERBESCŌ** (exacerbo), is, n. 3. to become irritated, exasperated, or angry. Apul.  
**EXACERBŌ** (ex & acerbo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to irritate, exasperate, provoke, παροξύνω. Liv. aliquem. — Also, to grieve, afflict. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, to imbitter, make more violent, increase. Liv. odium.  
**EXACESCŌ** (ex & acesco), is, cui, n. 3. to 2 grow sour or tart, ἀποξύνουαι. Colum.  
**EXACŌN**. So the Gauls called the lesser centaur. Plin. 25, 31.  
**EXACTĒ** (exactus), adv. accurately, exact- 2 ly, ἀκριβῶς. Sidon. Exacte perorare. Gell. Exactius. Sidon. Exactissime.  
**EXACTIŌ** (exigo), ōnis, f. a driving out, expelling. Cic. — ¶ Also, a demanding of payment, an exacting. Liv. pecuniarum. Cic. nominum, of debts. — Also, tax, duty, tribute. Id. Exactio capitum, h. e. taxation on each individual, capitation. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Publicæ exactiones, public revenues. — ¶ Colum. Exactio operis, a demanding of a certain amount of work for each day. — ¶ Also, a finishing or perfecting. Vitruv.  
**EXACTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an expeller, driver out. Liv. — ¶ Also, an exactor, collector of taxes. Cæs. Provincia differta exactoribus. Liv. Quum ipse imperator et exactor circumiret, h. e. went the rounds. Colum. operis. Quintil. studiorum. Liv. promissorum, h. e. one who demands the fulfilment of promises made to him. — ¶ Also, an executor. Plin. supplicii, an executioner. — ¶ Also, a demander, enforcer. Quintil. recte loquendi. Sueton. disciplinæ. (Exactor is one who insists upon the strict observance or exact performance of any thing.)  
**EXACTRIX** (exactor), icis, f. she that demands. Augustin.  
**EXACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from exigo. — ¶ Adj. exact, precise, punctual, perfect. Liv. numerus. Sueton. Cura exactactor. Plin. Ep. Vir exactissimus. — Also, with a genit. Ovid. Exactior artis.  
**EXACTŪS** (exigo), us, m. a driving or 3 sending away. Quintil. decl. mercis, h. e. sale. — ¶ Also, an exacting, collecting of money due. Cic.  
**EXACŪŌ** (ex & acuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. same as Acuo, to whet, sharpen, make a sharp edge or point, ὀξύνω. Virg. dentes. Colum. ridicam. — Figur. Cic. mucronem tribunicium in aliquem. — Also, to sharpen, render more active, quicken. Plin. animum, aciem oculorum. — ¶ Also, to excite, stimulate, goad. Horat. animos in bella. Nepos. Ira exacui, to be incensed, inflamed with anger. — Hence, to incite, animate, encourage. Cic. — See, also, Exacutus, a, um.  
**EXACŪTYŌ** (exacuo), ōnis, f. a whetting, 2 sharpening. Plin.  
**EXACŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from exacuo. — ¶ Adj. pointed. Plin. cusplis.

**EXADVERSUM**, and **EXADVERSŪS** 1 (ex & adversum, or adversus), adv. opposite. Without any case. Terent. With a dative. Id. With an accns. Cic. and Nepos. — ¶ Also, against, same as Contra. Nepos.  
**EXADVOCATŪS** (ex & advocatus), i, 3 m. one who has been an advocate. Augustin.  
**EXÆDIFICATIŌ** (exædifico), ōnis, f. a 1 building up, a building. — Figur. Cic. of the composing of an oration.  
**EXÆDIFICŌ** (ex & ædifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to build up, build, ἐξοικοδομῶ. Cæs. oppidum. Cic. Capitolium. Id. mundum. — ¶ Also, to finish building, complete. Cic. domum. — Hence, figur. to finish. Id. opus. — ¶ Also, to cast out of the house. Plaut.  
**EXÆQUATIŌ** (exæquo), ōnis, f. an equal- 1 ling, levelling. Liv. — ¶ Also, a level plane. Vitruv.  
**EXÆQUŌ** (ex & æquo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make equal or even, make plane or smooth, level, ἐξισώω. Cic. jura. Sallust. Facta dictis sunt exæquanda, h. e. must be made to tally or correspond with. Id. Exæquato periculo, h. e. by equal danger. Cic. se cum aliquo. Id. Exæquari alicui, or Sallust. cum aliquo, to equal, be equal. — ¶ Also, to equal, be equal. Ovid. and Auct. ad Herenn. aliquem.  
**EXÆSTŌTIŌ** (exæstuo), ōnis, f. a ris- 3 ing with an agitated motion, fermenting, boiling up, a being heated. Solin.  
**EXÆSTŪŌ** (ex & æstuo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 2 1. to rise with an agitated motion or with a roaring noise, to boil up, effervesce, ferment, roar, ἐκκυμαίνω. Liv. Mare exæstuat. Justin. Materia (h. e. bitumen) e terra exæstuat. — Figur. Virg. Mens exæstuat ira. Ovid. dolor. — Also, with an accus. Lucrct. Hos exæstuat æstus, h. e. æstuando emittit. — ¶ Also, to be or feel exceedingly hot. Justin. Ægyptus torrente calore solis exæstuat. Sueton. Ut exæstuarat, had become overheated.  
**EXAGGERANTER** (exaggerans), adv. 3 with many words, frequently. Tertull.  
**EXAGGERATIŌ** (exaggero), ōnis, f. a 1 throwing up of mounds, a dike, mole, mound. — Hence, figur. an elevation. Cic. Amplitudinem et quasi exaggerationem quam altissimam animi. — Also, a rhetorical heaping up of words, an exaggeration. Gell.  
**EXAGGERATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 increases. Hieronym.  
**EXAGGERŌ** (ex & aggero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heap up, σωπεύω. Plin. terram. Curt. planitiem, h. e. to raise. Vitruv. locum operibus, h. e. to fortify with ramparts. — Hence, figur. to exalt, heighten, amplify. Cic. Exaggeratus virtutibus. Id. Oratio exaggerata. — Also, to increase, enlarge, magnify, exaggerate. Phadr. opes, h. e. to accumulate. Cic. rem familiarem. Id. aliquid verbis, and Id. (absolut.) Exaggerare, to heighten, amplify. Id. virtutem, to extol. Quintil. injurias suas, h. e. to exaggerate.  
**EXAGITATŌR** (exagito), a reprover, cen- 3 surer. Cic.  
**EXAGITŌ** (ex & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drive out, to drive from one place to another, to drive away. Ovid. leporem, to start. Nepos. Exagitatus a Græcia. Cic. Exagitati reliquerunt sedes. — ¶ Also, to persecute, disquiet, harass, vex, agitate, disturb. Sallust. and Horat. aliquem. Cic. judices. Sallust. civitatem, h. e. to disturb the peace of the state violently, to shake the state. — Hence, to censure, criticize, rally, satirize. Cic. Demosthenem. Id. fraudes. — ¶ Also, to stir up, irritate, excite. Sallust. vim hominum. Cic. mororem, h. e. to renew. — Also, to put in motion, have in hand, maintain, enter tain, occupy one's self with a thing. Id. dissensionem. Catull. furores corde, to rage. Sallust. Res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, h. e. being noised abroad, having become known to the people. Exagitare rem, denotes, to take up a matter again and again, discuss it repeatedly. — Also, to exercise. Cic. oratoreum disputationibus philosophorum.  
**EXAGIUM** (exigo), ii, n. a weighing, a weight. Inscript. ap. Grut.

ΕΧΑΓΟΓΑ, α, and ΕΧΑΓΟΓΕ (ἐξαγωγή), 3 es, f. *an exporting of goods, carrying them abroad for sale.* *Plaut.*

ΕΧΑΛΒΕΣΘ (ex & albesco), is, bui, n. 3. to grow white, whiten, ἐκλευκαίνωμαι. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to grow pale. *Cic.*

ΕΧΑΛΒΙΔΟΣ (ex & albidus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat white, whitish, pale. *Plin.*

ΕΧΑΛΒΩ (ex & albo), as, a. 1. to make 3 white. *Tertull.*

ΕΧΑΛΒΥΡΝΩ (ex & albumo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. h. e. *privare albumo.* *Plin.*

ΕΧΑΛΤΑΤΙΩ (exalto), ōnis, f. *an exultation.* *Tertull.*

ΕΧΑΛΤΩ (ex & alto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to exalt, raise, μετεπίτω. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, to deepen. *Colum.* sulcos in tres pedes.

ΕΧΑΛΥΜΙΝΑΤΩΣ (ex & alumen), a, um, 2 adj. of the color of alum. *Plin.*

ΕΧΑΜΒΙΩ (ex & ambio), is, ivi, itum, 3 a. 4. to go around asking for something. *Cypr.* ad martyres. — ¶ Also, to ask for any thing. *Symm.* aliquid.

ΕΧΑΜΕΝ (ex & agmen), īnis, n. a swarm of bees, &c ἐσμός. *Cic.* apum. *Liv.* vesparum. *Id.* locustarum. — Also, in general, a swarm, crowd, multitude, great number. *Plin.* piscium, muscarum. *Horat.* juvenum. *Cic.* servorum. — ¶ Also (from exigo), the means of examining a thing. — Hence, the tongue or needle of a balance. *Virg.* — *Figur.* Pers. 1, 7. — Also, an examination, test, trial, consideration. *Ovid.* legum.

ΕΧΑΜΙΝΑΤΕ (examinatus), adv. with ex-3 amination, consideration. *Tertull.* credere. — Hence, accurately. *Amasian.* Examinatus deliberare.

ΕΧΑΜΙΝΑΤΙΩ (examino), ōnis, f. a 2 weighing. — Hence, an examination, inquiry. *Pandect.* — Also, equilibrium, equipoise, balance. *Vitruv.*

ΕΧΑΜΙΝΑΤΩΡ (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 weighs. *Cassiod.* — ¶ Also, an inquirer, examiner. *Tertull.*

ΕΧΑΜΙΝΑΤΩΡΙΩΣ (examinator), a, um, 3 relating to a trial. *Tertull.*

ΕΧΑΜΙΝΩ (examino), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to swear as bees do. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to weigh, σταθμάομαι. *Cæs.* ad certum pondus. — Hence, figur. to examine, weigh, ponder, consider, search, try. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to balance, counterpoise. — Hence, Examinari, to be balanced, counterpoised. *Vitruv.*

ΕΧΑΜΠΛΕΧΩΡ (ex & amplexor), āris, 2 ātus sum, dep. 1. to embrace. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ΕΧΑΜΥΡΩ (ex & amurca), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to cleanse from the dregs or lees, ἀναμυρῶ. — ¶ Also, to dry. *Apul.*

ΕΧΑΜΥΣΣΙΜ (ex & amussis), adv. by the 3 ruler. — Hence, exactly, perfectly, completely. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

ΕΧΑΝΘΙΛΛΩΡ (ex & ancillor), āris, dep. 1. to scree. *Tertull.*

ΕΧΑΝΩ. See Exantlo.

ΕΧΑΝΩΙΣ. See Exsanguis.

ΕΧΑΝΙΜΑΒΙΛΙΤΕΡ (exanimabilis), adv. 3 half dead with fear, with horror. *Næv.*

ΕΧΑΝΙΜΑΛΙΣ (ex & animalis), e, adj. 3 without life, dead, ἀψυχός. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, deadly. *Plaut.*

ΕΧΑΝΙΜΑΤΙΩ (exanimo), ōnis, f. a deprivation of breath. — Hence, consternation, terror, horror. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, suffocation. *Plin.* vulvæ, h. e. disorders in the womb, hysterics.

ΕΧΑΝΙΜΩ (ex & anima), e, adj. prop-2 erly, breathless. — Hence, lifeless, dead, ἀψυχός. *Liv.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* Stat. favillæ, h. e. extinguished, put out. *Id.* hiems, h. e. a storm which has ceased raging. — ¶ Also, full of anguish, alarm, horror, terror, greatly alarmed, terrified, half dead with fear, thunder-struck; pale. *Virg.* and *Horat.*

ΕΧΑΝΙΜΩ (exanimis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to deprive of air or wind. *Sever.* in *Æt-3 na.* folles, h. e. to press the air out of them. — ¶ Also, to deprive of breath, put out of breath, to exhaust. *Cæs.* B. C. 3, 92. — Hence, Exanimatus, a, um, breathless, out of breath, exhausted, wearied, fatigued. *Plaut.* Exanimatus currit. *Cæs.* Milites cursu exanimati. — *Figur.* to alarm greatly, terrify, kill as it were with fear, ἐκπλήττω. *Cic.* Te me us exanimat. *Horat.* ægros. — Hence, Exanimatus, a, um, greatly alarmed, ter-

rified, frightened, struck dead as it were, panic-struck. *Cic.* uxor. — ¶ Also, to deprive of thought or mind. — Hence, Exanimatus, a, um, absent in mind. *Plaut.* Cas. 3, 3, 10. — ¶ Also, to deprive of life, kill, slay, φονεῖω. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, figur. to deprive almost of life, make half dead, weaken or enfeeble much, cause anguish. *Horat.* aliquem querelis. *Hirt.* corpus verberibus. — Also, to deprive of spirit or strength. *Plin.* Fax vini celerrime exanimatur, h. e. evaporates, loses its spirit, διαπνεῖται. *Cic.* Verba exiliter exanimata, uttered without strength, feebly, dying away as it were.

ΕΧΑΝΙΜΩΣ (ex & animus), a, um, adj. same as Exanimis. *Virg.*, *Colum.* and *Tacit.*

ΕΧΑΝΤΕ, or EX ANTE. See Ant.

ΕΧΑΝΤΗΜΑ (ἐξανθήμα), ātis, n. pus-3 tules or eruptions on the skin. *Marcell.* Empir.

ΕΧΑΝΤΛΩ (ἐξαντλέω, ὠ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to draw out, empty. — Hence, to drink. *Plaut.* vinum — Also, to exhaust, weaken. *Cic.* Tusc. 2, 8, e Sophocle; but *Ed. Ern.* reads Exantlavi, h. e. perpersus sum. — ¶ Also, to endure, suffer, bear. *Cic.* labores. *Id.* annos belli. — ¶ Exantlo is also found for exantlo, but *Quintilian* numbers it among the obsolete words.

ΕΧΑΠΕΡΙΩ (ex & aperio), is, a. 4. to open. 3 *Augustin.*

ΕΧΑΠΤΩ (ἐξάπτω), as, a. 1. to fit, adjust. 3 *Apul.*

ΕΧΑΠΤΩΣ (ex & aptus), a, um, adj. join-2 ed or appended to, ἐξημμένος, συννημμένος. *Lucret.*

ΕΧΑΚΥΕΣΩ (ex & aqua), is, n. 3. to be-3 come aqueous, to be dissolved into water, to become water. *Censorin.*

ΕΧΑΡΑΤΙΩ (exaro), ōnis, f. a ploughing. 3 *Martian.* Capell. — ¶ *Figur.* a writing, composition. *Sidon.*

ΕΧΑΡΧΩΣ (ἐξάρχος), i, m. a leader, chief, 3 overseer, superintendent, governor. *Iust.*

ΕΧΑΡΔΕΣΩ (ex & ardesco), is, is, n. 3. to grow hot, become inflamed, blaze, be on fire, ἐκπυρροῦμαι. *Cic.* of wood. *Martial.* Dies exarsit, h. e. is hot. *Lucan.* Cotibus exarsit mucro. *Cic.* Solus pro patria exarsi. — Also, of a fiery color, glowing. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, figur. to be inflamed, kindled, break out, of war, disturbances, tumults, riots, rebellions, &c *Cic.* Exarsit bellum. *Tacit.* seditio. *Cic.* tempus. — ¶ Also, to be inflamed, burn, of passions or affections. *Cic.* desiderio. *Cæs.* dolore — Also, without an ablat. *Cic.* ad spem. — ¶ Also, to be increased, rise. *Sucton.* Pretia vasorum in immensum exarserunt.

ΕΧΑΡΕΠΤΩ (ex & arefio), is, n. to become 2 dry, be made dry, ἀποξηραίνωμαι. *Plin.*

ΕΧΑΡΕΝΩ (ex & arena), as, a. 1. to purge 2 from sand or gravel. *Plin.*

ΕΧΑΡΕΣΩ (ex & aresco), is, rui, n. 3. to become dry, be or grow dry. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* to vanish, decrease, decay, lose its liveliness. *Cic.* Exaruit facultas orationis, flos, opinio.

ΕΧΑΡΙΔΩΣ (ex & aridus), a, um, adj. dry. 3 *Tertull.*

ΕΧΑΡΜΩ (ex & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to disarm, ἀφοπλίζω. *Tacit.* aliquem. *Figur.* *Manil.* 4, 235 tigris, h. e. to tame (according to the emendation of *Bentl.*; the common reading is exorare). *Sil.* serpentem veneno. *Plin.* Ep. accusationem, h. e. to weaken. — ¶ Exarmare navem, h. e. to unrig. *Senec.* — Also, to lose the tackle or rigging. *Pandect.* Navis aliquid exarmavit.

ΕΧΑΡΩ (ex & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to plough or dig up, ἐξάρω. *Cic.* Exaratum esse, deum dicam an hominem. *Plin.* radices. — Hence, to produce or gain by ploughing or agriculture. *Cic.* frumentum. — ¶ Also, to plough, till. *Varr.* terram. — *Figur.* *Horat.* frontem rugis, h. e. to furrow, wrinkle. — Also, to write, particularly on waxen tablets. *Cic.* Exaravi nescio quid ad te

ΕΧΑΣΙΩ (ex & ascio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to hev with an axe. — Hence, to ar-3 range properly. *Plaut.* opus.

ΕΧΑΣΠΕΡΑΤΩ (exaspero), ōnis, f. a 3 becoming rough, a roughness. *Scribon.* *Larg.* — ¶ Also, an exasperation, irritation, animosity. *Veget.*

ΕΧΑΣΠΕΡΩ (ex & aspero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to make sharp or rough; to sharpen, roughen, ἀπαιγίω. *Cels.* fauces. — Also, to adorn with raised work. *Clau-3 dian.* ensem. — ¶ Also, to make uneven, rough, rugged. *Senec.* moles sax-3 is exasperata. *Liv.* mare, h. e. to make boisterous. — ¶ Also, to exasperate, irritate, provoke. *Liv.* animos. *Apul.* canes. — ¶ Also, to make worse. *Cels.* morbum. — ¶ Also, to sharpen, edge. *Sil.* ensem.

ΕΧΑΥΤΙΩ (ex & auctio), ōnis, f. a pub-3 lic auction. *Suet.* vit. *Horat.*

ΕΧΑΥΤΩΡΩ (ex & auctorio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to free from duty or oath, particularly from military duty or oath, to exauctorate, discharge, dismiss, particularly from military service, ἀφίημι. *Liv.* aliquem. In *Sueton.* generally in a bad sense, to dismiss with disgrace, cashier. *Liv.* se, to resign, retire from service, free one's self of the (military) oath. *Figur.* *Macrob.* verba.

ΕΧΑΥΔΒΙΛΙΣ (exaudio), e, adj. one 3 whose prayers may be granted or listened to. *Augustin.*

ΕΧΑΥΔΙΩ (ex & audio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to hear, ἐξακούω. *Cic.* hinnitum. — Particularly, to hear from a distance. *Cæs.* clamorē. *Virg.* Nulli exaudita Deorum vota precesque, h. e. they did not reach the ears of any of the gods. — ¶ Also, to obey. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, to give ear to, hearken or listen to, regard, grant, fulfil. *Liv.* diras. — ¶ Also, to feel, perceive. *Lucan.* herbas. — ¶ Also, to understand, comprehend. *Pandect.* verba.

ΕΧΑΥΔΙΤΙΩ (exaudio), ōnis, f. a hearing 3 favorably, a grunting. *Augustin.*

ΕΧΑΥΓΕΩ (ex & augeo), es, a. 2. to in-3 crease greatly, ἐξάύζω, same as Augeo. *Terent.*

ΕΧΑΥΓΟΥΡΑΤΙΩ (exauguro), ōnis, f. a de-2 priving of sanctity, a profaning. *Liv.*

ΕΧΑΥΓΟΥΡΩ (ex & auguro), as, a. 1. to 2 deprive of sanctity, apply a thing which had been consecrated to profane uses, to unhallow, profane what was hallowed. *Liv.* sacella. *Gell.* vestalem.

ΕΧΑΥΣΠΙΩ (ex & auspico), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to come forth under unfavor-3 able auspices. *Plaut.* ex vinculis.

ΕΧΒΑΛΛΙΣΤΩ (ex & ballista), as, a. 1. to 3 overthrow by a blow of the ballista; to deceive. *Plaut.*

ΕΧΒΙΒΩ (ex & bibo), is, a. 3. same as 3 *Ebibō.* *Plaut.*

ΕΧΒΟΛΑ (ἐκβολή), æ, f. a weapon for 3 shooting, a missile. *Varrō.*

ΕΧΒΕΑΤΩΡ (excæco), ōris, m. he that 3 makes blind. *Augustin.*

ΕΧΒΕΩ (ex & cæco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 1. to blind, make blind, ἐκρυφλόω. *Cic.* — Hence, also, of trees and plants, to deprive them of their eyes or buds. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to stop, obstruct, close or choke. *Ovid.* flumina. *Cels.* itinera. — ¶ Also, to darken, to render uncom-3 ely or insignificant. *Petron.* formam. *Plin.* Fulgor excæcatus, faint, not clear or bright.

ΕΧΒΕΩ, or EXCALCΙΩ (ex & calceo), 2 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pull off one's shoes, 3 ἐμβάδας ὀπολώ. *Sueton.* pedes, ol-3 Scnc. Excalsceari, to pull off one's shoes, or have them pulled off. *Suct.* Excalsceatus, without shoes. *Senec.* Ep. 8. Excalsceati, h. c. actors of comedy or pantomimi, opposed to cothurnati or actors of tragedy; the former wore a low-heeled shoe, called soccus.

ΕΧΒΕΔΑΤΙΩ (excaldō), ōnis, f. a wash-3 ing or bathing in warm water, Σεππολυ-3 αία. *Capitol.*

ΕΧΒΕΔΩ (ex & calda), as, a. 1. to wash 3 or bathe in warm water. *Vulcat.* Gall-3 can.

ΕΧΒΕΦΑΚΙΩ (ex & calfacio), is, ēci, 2 actum, a. 3. to make warm or hot. *Plin.*

ΕΧΒΕΦΑΚΤΙΩ (excalfacio), ōnis, f. a 2 warming, heating, or making hot. *Plin.*

ΕΧΒΕΦΑΚΤΩΡΙΩΣ (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 warming, making hot, heating, Σεππα-3 κός. *Plin.*

ΕΧΒΕΦΩ, and EXCALΕΦΩ (ex & ca-3 lesio), is, actum, irreg. pass. to become very hot, to be warmed or heated, Σεππα-3 νομαι. *Plin.*



**EXCANDEFACIÖ** (ex & candefacio), is, 3 *eci*, actum, a. 3. to make very hot. — Hence, figur. to inflame. *Varr.* aliquem cupiditate. — ¶ Also, to increase. *Varr.* annonam, h. e. to raise the price.

**EXCANDESCENTYÄ** (excandescio), *æ*, f. 1 heat, anger in a nascent state, irritability, transibility, ὄρωσις. *Cic.*

**EXCANDESCÖ** (ex & candesco), is, dui, 1 n. 3. to grow very hot, ἐκπρόσσαι. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to be angry. *Cic.*

**EXCANTÖ** (ex & canto), as, *ävi*, ätum, 2 a. 1. to charm out of its place, remove from one place to another by enchantment, ἐξήκω. *Prop.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to charm, enchant, bewitch. *Horat.*

**EXCARNIFICÖ** (ex & carnifico), as, *ävi*, ätum, a. 1. to quarter or cut in pieces, κατακευυπύω. — Hence, to torture, torment. *Cic.*

**EXCASTRÖ** (ex & castro), as, *ävi*, ätum, a. 1. to castrate, emasculate. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to husk. *Scribon. Larg. sinapi.*

**EXCAUDICÖ**, as, a. 1. same as *Excudico*. 3 *Tertull.*

**EXCAVATIÖ** (excavo), *önis*, f. a scoop-2 ing or hollowing out; an excavation, κοιλώσις. *Senec.*

**EXCAVÖ** (ex & cavo), as, *ävi*, ätum, a. 1. to excavate, make hollow, hollow or scoop out, κοιλώω. *Plin. ripas.*

**EXCEDÖ** (ex & cedo), is, *essi*, *essum*, n. 3. to depart, go forth or out, retire, withdraw, ἐκχωρῶ, ἀπέρχομαι. *Cic. urbe.* *Liv. finibus.* *Cæs. ex via.* *Liv. via.* *Tertul. e medio.* *Nep. ex acie.* *Liv. Equitatus integer pugna excessit, h. e. left the field of battle without any loss.* *Sallust. Ex pugna excedere, h. e. to give up fighting, retire from the contest.* *Cic. e pueris, h. e. to grow up to manhood.* *Liv. e memoria, to be forgotten.* *Cic. e vita, or vita, or Tacit. (absol.) Excedere, to die.* *Virg. palma, h. e. Excedere pugna et concedere palmam, to give up all pretension to the prize.* *Liv. extra vallum.* — Hence, to advance, go beyond, proceed, project. *Cic. Excedit pars.* *Cels. os.* — Also, to digress, make a digression. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to go to a place. *Curt. ad deos.* *Pandect. in exsilium.* *Cic. ex tenebris in lucem.* — Figur. *Liv. in annum, h. e. to fall, happen.* *Id. Res in magnum certamen excessit, h. e. turned out, became.* — ¶ Also, trans, to leave, depart from, go out of. *Liv. curiam.* *Id. urbem.* — Hence, to surpass. *Justin. aliquem.* — Also, to exceed, go beyond. *Liv. tempus finitum.* *Id. modum.* *Plin. Ep. Tiberis alveum excessit.* — Hence, *Excessus*, a, um. *Tertull.*

**EXCELLENS**, particip. from *excello*. — ¶ Adj. high, lofty, rising. *Auct. B. Hisp. and Vellei.* — ¶ Also, excelling, excellent, glorious. *Cic. vir.* *Nep. Excellentissimus.*

**EXCELLENTER** (excellens), adv. excellently, transcendently. *Cic. Excellenter gesta.* *Id. Excellentius.*

**EXCELLENTYÄ** (Id.), *æ*, f. excellence, transcendency, superiority. *Cic. Animi excellentia.* *Id. (in the Plur.)* — ¶ Also, an excellent, glorious thing. *Cic.*

**EXCELLÖ** (ex & κέλλω), is, *ui*, n. 3. to be high, be raised high. *Cato ap. Gell. Animus excellit, h. e. is proud, haughty.* — ¶ Also, figur. to excel, outdo, outstrip surpass be eminent, ὑπερέχω. *Cic. in re, and re.* Also, without an ablat. *Cic. inter omnes.* *Id. aliis.* — Also, with an accus. *Plin. habitum plantæ, h. e. to exceed, surpass.* — Also, in a bad sense. *Cic. Vitiis excellent.* — ¶ *Excellco* is also found. *Cic. fragm. Exceleas.* See, also, *Excellens.*

**EXCELSE** (excelsus), adv. on high, highly, aloft. *Column. Excelsus.* — Figur. loftily, haughtily. *Plin. Ep. Ornat excelse.* *Cic. Excelsus dicere.* *Vellei. Excelsissime.*

**EXCELSITAS** (Id.), *ätis*, f. loftiness, height. *Plin. montium.* — Figur. loftiness, sublimity, grandeur. *Cic. animi.*

**EXCELSUS** (excello), a, um, adj. high, lofty. *Cæs. mons.* *Cic. porticus.* *Id. aves.* *Cæs. Cornu excelsius.* *Plin. Excelsissimæ rupes.* — Figur. lofty, sublime, grand, noble. *Cic. animus.* *Id. Homo.* *Id. Orator excelsior.* *Vellei. Victoria excelsissima, h. e. great, signal.* *Cic. locus, h. e. high station or post.* —

Hence, *Excelsus*, i, n. a height. *Cic. in excelso.* *Plin. Excelsa urbis.* Figur. *Sallust. In excelso etatam agunt, h. e. they live in a post of dignity.*

**EXCEPTACÖLUM** (exceptio), i, n. a receptacle. *Tertull.*

**EXCEPTYÖ** (excipio), *önis*, f. an exception, clause, limitation, restriction, ἐξαιρεσις, παραγραφή. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, condition, stipulation. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, in law, an exception required by the defendant, to be made in the form of a process or suit. *Cic.*

**EXCEPTITYÖS**, and **EXCEPTICYÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is taken, received, or kept back. *Plin.*

**EXCEPTYÖNCÖLÄ** (dimin. of *exceptio*), 2 *æ*, f. a small exception. *Senec.*

**EXCEPTÖ** (frequentat. of *excipio*), as, *ävi*, ätum, a. 1. to take out. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to take upon one's self, to take upon one's shoulders. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to take or draw in, to catch. *Virg. auras, to snuff up or in.* — Figur. *Sil. morbos.*

**EXCEPTÖR** (excipio), *öris*, m. one who catches, catches up. — Hence, a copyist, scribe, ραχυγράφος. *Pandect.*

**EXCEPTÖRYÖS** (exceptor), a, um, adj. 3 serviceable for catching up or receiving. *Pandect.*

**EXCEPTÖS**, a, um, particip. from *excipio*.

**EXCEREBRÖ** (ex & cerebrum), as, a. 1. to deprive of brains; to make mad. *Tertull. Excerebratus es novo vino, h. e. you have lost your wits.*

**EXCERNÖ** (ex & cerno), is, *crävi*, *crä-2 tum*, a. 3. to separate by a sieve, sift, scarce. *Vitruv. cæmента cribris.* *Column. frumenta.* *Id. furfures a farina.* *Id. Excretum, i, n. the bran, grotuls, pollard.* — ¶ Also, to secrete, carry off, discharge. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, in general, to separate, select. *Liv. ex captorum numero.* *Virg. Hædi excreti.*

**EXCERPÖ** (ex & carpo), is, *psi*, *ptum*, a. 3. to pick or take out, ἀπολέγω. *Horat. semina pomis.* — Hence, figur. to take or single out, select, excerpt, make excerpts. *Cic. ex malis, si quid inesset boni.* *Plin. Ep. Nihil legit, quod non excerperet.* — Also, to take out in order to omit; hence, to omit, set aside, leave out, separate, excerpt, exempt. *Cic. de numero.* *Horat. me numero illorum excerptam.* *Senec. se consuetudini hominum, h. e. to withdraw himself.* So, also, *Id. vulgo, or (absol.) se excerptare.*

**EXCERPTYÖ** (excerpo), *önis*, f. a selecting, 3 collecting, ἀλλεγεις. *Gell.*

**EXCERPUS**, a, um, particip. from *excerpo*.

**EXCERVICATYÖ** (ex & cervix), *önis*, f. 3 stubbornness, obstinacy, ἐξαιρησιμότης. *Hieronym.*

**EXCESSÖS** (excedo), us, m. a going out, departure, ἐκχώρησις. *Cic. e vita, or vita, or (absol.) Excessus, death.* — Hence, in anatomy, process, eminence of the bones. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a deviation, an aberration. *Val. Max. a pudore.* — Hence, a digression. *Plin.*

**EXCETRA** (perhaps from *exresco*), *æ*, f. 2 a serpent. — Hence, viper, a word of abuse. *Plaut.*

**EXCIDYÖ** (excido), *önis*, f. same as *Excidi-3 um*, a destroying, ruin, destruction. *Plaut.*

**EXCIDYUM** (Id.), ii, n. destruction, ruin; 2 a subversion, overthrow, ἀνάστασις, κατατροπή. *Liv. urbis, h. e. sacking.* *Virg. Trojæ excidia, h. e. the ruins.*

**EXCIDYUM** (excido), ii, n. a falling down 2 or out. *Plin. 36, 39. e lect. Hard. vulvæ, h. c. prolapsus uteri.* — ¶ *Prud. Excidium solis, the setting of the sun.*

**EXCIDÖ** (ex & cado), is, *cidii*, n. 3. to fall off, out, from, or down, ἐκπίπτω. *Cic. Sol excidisse e mundo videtur.* *Id. Gladii de manibus exciderunt.* *Senec. equo.* *Plaut. Num tibi nummi exciderunt.* — Figur. to lose. *Curt. regno.* *Tertul. uxore.* *Sueton. formula, h. e. to lose his cause or suit.* — Hence, to fail of, be disappointed in. *Ovid. magnis ausis.* *Quintil. fine.* — Also, sc. animo, to lose courage, to be embarrassed or perplexed. *Ovid.* — Also, to be lost, to escape, slip out of memory. *Cic. mens, oratio, vultus, excidit.* — Hence, of things which are done or said heedlessly, thoughtlessly, undesignedly, or against one's will. *Virg. Nefas excidit ore, h. e.*

escaped from. *Cic. Libellus me invito excidit, h. e. has got abroad.* *Id. Quomodo exciderit (oratio), nescio.* — Also, of forgetfulness, to be forgotten, slip out of memory. *Liv. Memoria arcis excidit.* *Id. Pacis mentio exciderat ex omnium animis.* *Cic. Cogitatio mihi non excidit.* *Ovid. Nomen tuum mihi excidit.* So, also, *Liv. Excidere de memoria.* — Also, *apers.* *Quintil. Non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, I have not forgotten.* — Also, with a subjunct. *Ovid. Excidit optarem, h. e. it did not occur to me to ask.* — Excidens, one who has forgotten. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to perish, die, be lost. *Prop. primo ævo.* *Ovid. Spes excidit.* *Cic. Literæ exciderunt in via.* — ¶ Also, to come out, from, or down. *Cic. Vox excidit ex ore, or, Virg. ore. Id. vox per auras.* — ¶ Also, to escape. *Virg. vinculis.* *Cic. Victoria excidit e manibus.* — ¶ Also, to dissent, differ from one's opinion. *Lucil. ab aliquo.* — ¶ Also, to come or fall somewhere. *Plin. Sagitta excidit in pedem.* *Horat. Libertas in vitium excidit, h. e. to degenerate.*

**EXCIDÖ** (ex & cædo), is, *rdi*, *isum*, a. 3. to cut out or off; to cut or hew down, ἐκρίνω, ἐκκόπτω. *Cic. lapides e terra.* *Cæs. arbores.* *Virg. columnas rupibus.* *Cic. linguam.* *Plin. caput.* *Pandect. partum mulieri.* *Ovid. Excisa pelta, h. e. small or round.* — Hence, to castrate, emasculate. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to cut into pieces, burst open. *Cæs. portas.* — ¶ Also, to cut out, make or prepare by cutting or cutting out. *Column. stagnum in petra.* *Plin. obeliscum.* *Id. vias inter montes.* *Cic. saxum, h. e. to excavate.* — ¶ Also, to destroy, lay waste, demolish, overthrow, rase. *Cic. urbes.* *Id. domos.* *Horat. murum.* — ¶ Also, to ruin, destroy, exterminate, extirpate, banish. *Cic. tempus ex animo.* *Id. maium.* *Horat. vitium iræ.* *Plin. Ep. aliquem numero civium.*

**EXCIÖ** (ex & ciö), *ivi*, *itum*, a. 2. or 2 **EXCIÖ** (ex & cio), is, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, a. 4. to call out, cause to depart, bring forth; also, to call or cause to go somewhere, ἐκκαλέω. *Cic. juvenutem ex Italia.* *Liv. consulem ab urbe.* *Id. aliquem somno, or e somno, h. e. to waken.* *Id. hostes ad dimicandum.* *Plaut. aliquem foras.* *Liv. 5, 34. homines, h. c. to take along with one's self.* *Liv. Excitus concursu, inducct, called out.* — ¶ Also, to cnuse, raise, excite, put in motion, rouse, ἀνακινέω. *Liv. terrorem.* *Plaut. lacrimas.* *Ovid. suem latebris, h. c. to rouse, drive away.*

**EXCIPIÖ** (ex & capio), is, *ëpi*, *ëptum*, a. 3. to take or draw out, ἐκλαμβάνω. *Column. mel de favis.* *Cels. telum e vulnere.* — Hence, to deliver. *Liv. aliquem servitute.* — Also, to except, exclude. *Cic. aliquid.* *Id. aliquem.* — Also, followed by *quo minus* or *ne.* *Cic.* — Hence, *Exceptio*, quod, &c. except or excepting, &c. *Horat.* — Also, to make a condition, stipulate for, name expressly, to order, provide, decree, determine, appoint. *Cic. Lex exciperet, ut, &c. Id. In federibus exceptum est, ne, &c. Plin. Rogum ac tumulum excipere, h. e. to stipulate for.* *Id. Excepisse medicos, h. e. they have expressly mentioned, or included, &c.* — Also, in law, to make an objection or exception. *Pandect. adversus aliquem.* *Id. societatem periculi, h. e. to bring forward by way of objection.* — ¶ Also, to catch up, take up, in a friendly manner. *Cæs. and Liv. aliquem.* — Hence, to support. *Curt. corpus clipeo.* *Id. Corpus poplitibus exceptum, h. c. resting on, supported by.* — Also, to catch, in a hostile manner, to seize, to make captive, take. *Cæs. servos in pabulatione.* *Id. bestias.* *Virg. caprum.* — Hence, figur. to gain. *Cic. voluntates hominum.* — Also, to catch with one's hands. *Liv. moribundum.* — Also, to catch with one's ears, h. e. to hear, listen eagerly to, overhear. *Cic. and Liv.* — Also, to catch with one's body, h. e. to receive. *Cic. vulnera.* *Lucret. plagam in se.* *Cic. tela.* — Hence, in general, to receive, to take upon one's self, incur. *Cic. dolores.* *Id. pericula, h. e. to undergo.* *Id. impetum, h. e. to sus-*

tan. *Nep.* invidiam, *h. e.* to incur, meet. *Cic.* laudem ex re, *h. e.* to obtain, reap, gain. *Nep.* partes, *h. e.* to undertake. *Liv.* rempublicam, *h. e.* to undertake the defence of. — Also, *Liv.* in pedes, to light on one's feet, spring to the ground, from a horse. *So, Curt.* pedibus. — Also, to copy, write down, take down in writing what one dictates. *Sueton.* — Also, to attack. *Virg.* Orestes excipit incautum. — Also, to hit, strike. *Curt.* aves. *Senec.* feram irruentem venabulo. *Virg.* aliquem in latus, *h. e.* to wound. — Also, to catch with or in a vessel. *Cic.* sanguinem patera. — Also, in general, to catch. *Cic.* spiritum alienius ore (suo). — ¶ Also, to receive. — Hence, to receive into one's house, to lodge, harbor. *Plant.* and *Cic.* — Also, to receive to an entertainment, to entertain. *Tacit.* aliquem epulis. — Also, to receive with acclamation, applause, clapping of hands. *Cic.* — *Locus* me excipit, a place receives me, *h. e.* I come to a place. *Phaedr.* *Silva* excipit frum. Hence, *Liv.* Bellum me excipit. *Virg.* Casus me excipit, *h. e.* happens to me, befalls me, I meet with. — Also, to receive, to understand, take, interpret, hear with pleasure or displeasure. *Tacit.* aliquid comiter. *Liv.* Assensu populi excepta vox. — ¶ Also, to follow, be consequent upon. *Cic.* Hercules vitam immortalitas excipit. *Liv.* Aestas hiemem excipit. Also, without an accus., but rarely. *Id.* Turbulentior inde annus excipit. Also, in speaking, *Cæs.* Hunc excipit Labienus, *h. e.* after him Labienus speaks. — Hence, to continue, keep up. *Liv.* praelium dubium. *Cic.* memoriam viri. Also, with an infinit. *Sil.* — ¶ *Horat.* Portus excipit Arcton, *h. e.* looks to the north. — ¶ Also, to sustain, not to yield to, give way or retreat in consequence of. *Cæs.* impetum hostium. — ¶ Excipere rem re, of medicines, to mix one thing with another. *Cels.* crocum albo ovi. — Excipi, to be mixed with, to be added to a thing. *Cels.* aqua pluviatili, vino.

**EXCIPŪLA**, æ, f. or **EXCIPŪLUM** (ex-2 cipio), i, n. that into which any thing is received, a receiver, a vessel, ἐκδοχέιον. *Plin.* Incisæ conto subditis excipulis ventriculo hædino. *Id.* Excipulis fluminis, *h. e.* holes or cavities for receiving fishes.

**EXCISIŪS** (excido), ōnis, f. a demolishing, 2 destroying, ἐκκοπή. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a cutting out, notch, indentation. *Vitruv.*

**EXCISŪRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. serviceable for cutting off or out. *Cels.*

**EXCISŪS**, a, um, particip. from excido.

**EXCITABILIS** (excito), e, adj. inciting, 3 animating. *Cæ. Aurel.*

**EXCITATĒ** (excitatus), adv. lively, brisk-2 ly. *Quintil.* Excitatus.

**EXCITATIŪS** (excito), ōnis, f. a rousing, 3 ἐξέγερσις. *Arnob.*

**EXCITATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 rouses or animates. *Prudent.*

**EXCITATŪS**, a, um, particip. from exci-1 to. — ¶ Adj. brisk, lively, loud, powerful, exalted. *Cic.* sonus. *Liv.* Clamor excitator. *Plin.* Odor excitatissimus.

**EXCITŪS** (frequentat. of excieo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to move out or away, to cause one to leave the place where he happens to be. *Plaut.* aliquem a portu, *h. e.* to send away. *Quintil.* aliquem de spectaculis, *h. e.* to turn out, expel. *Plaut.* Excitare aliquem foras, *h. e.* to call out. *Phaedr.* Excitat Simonidem. *So, also, Cic.* aliquem a mortuis, or ab inferis, to raise up or summon from the dead. *Id.* Excitare feras, *h. e.* to start, rouse. *Id.* samenta nova, *h. e.* to put forth. — ¶ Also, to raise, erect. *Cels.* caput altius. *Figur.* *Cic.* afflictos, *h. e.* to console. *Id.* animum amici iacentem. — Hence, to build, erect. *Cæs.* turrem. *Id.* sepulcrum. — Also, to cause to stand up, to bid to stand up or rise, to call up. *Cic.* recitatores, lectores. *So, also, Liv.* the kneeling triarii. *Cic.* Excitari mæstum ac sordidatum senem. — Also, to drive away. *Sueton.* — Hence, *Cic.* Excitare testes, to mention. — ¶ Also, to excite, incite, spur on, stimulate, kindle up, enase. *Cic.* aliquem ad laborem et laudem. *Id.* incendium. *Cæs.* ignem.

*So, also, Juvenal.* Foculum bucca. *Virg.* aras sopitas ignibus, for ignes sopitos in aris. *Cic.* metum in animis hominum. *Id.* suspicionem, amorem, risum. *Id.* memoriam, *h. e.* to revive, renew. *Plin.* stomachum, *h. e.* to sharpen the appetite. *Id.* colorem, *h. e.* to make it more lively (opposed to astringere). — ¶ See, also, *Excitatus*, a, um.

**EXCITŪS**, and **EXCITŪS**, a, um, particip. from excieo.

**EXCLAMATIŪS** (exclamo), ōnis, f. a crying out, exclamation, ἐκφώνησις. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — Also, an exclamation, a figure of speech. *Cic.*

**EXCLAMŪS** (ex & clamor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry or call, ἀναβοᾶω. *Cic.* — *Figur.* to sound, resound. *Juvenal.* — Hence, to cry out, exclaim. *Cic.* — Also, with *ut*, when it denotes a demanding, commanding or ordering. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to say or call with a loud voice. *Plaut., Quintil.* and *Anton.* ap. *Cic.*

**EXCLARŪS** (ex & claro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to illuminate. *Vitruv.*

**EXCLŪDŪS** (ex & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut out, exclude, ἀποκλείω, ἐκκλείω. *Cic.* aliquem a portu. *Id.* aliquem mœnibus. *Id.* Exclusi eos, *h. e.* I did not admit them, refused to see them. *Terent.* Iterum istinc excludere. — Hence, figur. to exclude, not to suffer to obtain. *Cic.* ab hereditate. — Also, to exclude, remove, refuse, send away, annihilate, destroy, frustrate. *Id.* aliquem a republica. *Id.* cupiditatem. *Id.* petitorem. *Id.* actiones. — Also, to exclude, except. *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, to prevent, hinder, cut off, deprive. *Nepos.* aliquem a reditu. *Cæs.* Romanos a re frumentaria, *h. e.* to deprive of the means to supply themselves with provisions. *Cic.* Temporibus excludi. — Also, to separate. *Liv.* locum. — ¶ Also, to put or strike out. *Terent.* oculum. — Also, to pour out. *Scrib. Larg.* liquorem. — Also, to hatch. *Cic.* pullos ex ovis, or, *absol.*, *Colum.* Excludere. Hence, Excludi, to be hatched; to come out, burst the shell. *Sueton.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to finish, end. *Stat.* volumen. — ¶ *Terent.* Excludi, for excludisti.

**EXCLŪSIŪS** (excludo), ōnis, f. a shutting 2 out; exclusion. *Terent.*

**EXCLŪSŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who shuts 3 out or expels. *Augustin.*

**EXCLŪSŪRIŪS** (excluser), a, um, adj. 3 exclusery. *Pandect*

**EXCLŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from ex-3 cludo.

**EXCŪCTIŪS** (excoquo), ōnis, f. a boiling or 3 baking thoroughly. *Cod. Just.* panis, a baking of bread. *Id.* calcis, a burning of lime.

**EXCŪCTŪS**, a, um, partic. from excoquo.

**EXCŪDICŪS** (ex & codico), as, a. 1. to extirpate. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, to dig around. *Pallad.*

**EXCŪGITATIŪS** (excogito), ōnis, f. a contriving, devising, inventing, ἐπινοήσις. *Cic.*

**EXCŪGITATŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a contriver, 3 inventor. *Quintil.*

**EXCŪGITATŪS** (Id.), us, m. same as 3 *Excogitatio*. *Gell.* Captiois versutæ excogitatu. — *Al. leg.* versute excogitata.

**EXCŪGITATŪS**, a, um, particip. from 2 excogito. — ¶ Adj. select, choice. *Sueton.* Excogitatissima hostiæ.

**EXCŪGITŪS** (ex & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to consider thoroughly, devise, contrive, invent, ἐξενεργεῖν, ἐπινοεῖν. *Cic.*

**EXCŪLŪS** (ex & cōlo), is, ōlii, ultum, a. 3. to cultivate, bestow labor upon, work, ἐξενεργεῖν. *Pallad.* agrum. *Plin.* vincas. *Ovid.* lanam. — Hence, to improve, polish, instruct. *Cic.* se philosophia. *Id.* animos doctrina. *Virg.* vitam. — Also, to adorn, polish, refine. *Plin.* and *Sueton.* — Also, to finish, perfect. *Plin.* — Also, to strive after; or, to increase. *Curt.* gloriam. — Also, to furnish, provide or adorn with. *Quintil.* decl. aliquem opibus. — ¶ Also, to venerate, worship, revere, respect. *Ovid.*

**EXCŪLŪS** (ex & cōlo), as, 1. to strain, ἐκ-3 τήνω. *Pallad.*

**EXCŪMMŪNICATIŪS** (excommunico), 3 ōnis, f. excommunication, ἀποκλήσις, ἀνάθεμα. *Augustin.*

**EXCŪMMŪNICŪS** (ex & communico), as,

a. 1. to excommunicate, ἀποκλήσις, Hieronym. 3

**EXCŪNDŪS** (ex & condo), is, a. 3. to make 3 or to discover. *Tertull.*

**EX CŪNSŪLĒ**, one who has been a consul. *Cod. Just.* — *Exconsul.* *Inscript.*

**EXCŪQUŪS** (ex & coquo), is, ōxi, ōctum, a. 2 3. to bring or force out by fire; to boil out; to melt out, ἐξέψω. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to prepare, cleanse or purify by fire; to heat, boil, bake, melt. *Plin.* Imagines excoctæ flammis, *h. e.* melted, dissolved, destroyed. *Tacit.* Arena in vitrum excoquantur. *Lucret.* Sol excoquit terram. *Gell.* argentum, *h. e.* to purify, refine. *Calp.* 2, 76. herbas, *h. e.* to dry. — Hence, to digest. *Colum.* — Also, to plague, vex. *Senec.* — Also, to diminish by boiling. *Cato.* — ¶ *Figur.* to devise, contrive, prepare. *Plaut.* malum alicui.

**EXCŪRNIS** (ex & cornu), e, adj. without horns, ἀκέρατος. *Tertull.*

**EXCŪRS** (ex & cor), dis, adj. witless, foolish, silly, simple, senseless, ἐκφρων, ἄφρων. *Cic.*

**EXCŪRĒMENTUM** (excerno), i, n. the 3 refuse of the sieve. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, excrement, ordure, spittle, &c. ἀπόδενμα, περιττώμα. *Tacit.* and *Plin.*

**EXCŪREMŪS** (ex & cremo), as, a. 1. to burn. 3 *Tertull.*

**EXCŪREŪS**, &c. See *Exserere*.

**EXCŪRESŪS** (ex & cresco), is, ēvi, n. 3. 2 to grow out. *Sueton.* Caro excreverat in latere ejus, *h. e.* he had an excrescence. — Hence, *Excrescens*, an excrescence of the flesh, σαρκώσις, ἐκσάρκωμα. *Plin.* *Excrescentia* (plur.). — ¶ Also, to grow up; to grow, ἐκφύμαι, ἐπαυξάνομαι. *Plin.* and *Tacit.* — *Figur.* to grow, increase; to increase too much or beyond bounds. *Plin.* *Excrescit* luxus. *Sueton.* series litium.

**EXCŪRETŪS**, a, um, particip. from excerno.

**EXCŪRETŪS** (excreasco), a, um, adj. grown 3 up. *Lactant.*

**EXCŪRŪCIABILIS** (excrucio), e, adj. worthy of being tortured. *Plaut.* — Also, torturing. *Prudent.*

**EXCŪRŪCIATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a torturing, 3 *Augustin.*

**EXCŪRŪCIATŪS** (Id.), us, m. a torturing, 3 a torture. *Prudent.*

**EXCŪRŪCIŪS** (ex & crucio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to torture, βασανίζω. *Plaut., Cic.* and *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to afflict, torment, distress, disquiet, harass, fret, vex, cause anguish or anxiety. *Cic.* Miseriæ me excruciant. *Plaut.* *Excruciat* inopia. — *Excrucior*, I am in anguish. *Plaut.* *Id.* excrucior, *h. e.* propter id. *Id.* aliquem animi. *Id.* diem excruciare, *h. e.* to spend in eating, drinking, &c. — ¶ Also, to extort by torments. *Tertull.*

**EXCŪBĀTIŪS** (excubo), ōnis, f. a watching, 3 keeping watch, παννυχισμός, προφύλαξις. *Valer. Max.*

**EXCŪBIĒ** (Id.), ārum, f. a lying abroad all night, παρακοιτία. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a watching, being on guard either by night or by day; (vigilæ, only by night). *Cic.* *Excubias* pollicemur. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* *Excubias* agere alicui, *h. e.* to watch a person. — Also, of other things. *Virg.* *Vigilem* sacraverat ignem, *excubias* divum æternas, *h. e.* fire kept continually burning. *Horat.* canum. — ¶ Also, the persons being on guard; a watch, guard, sentry. *Tacit.*

**EXCŪBICŪLARIŪS** (ex & cubicularius), 3 il, m. *h. e.* qui cubicularii munere apud *Imp.* functus est. *Cod. Just.*

**EXCŪBITŪR** (excubo), ōris, m. one that 1 watches, a watchman, guard, sentinel, προφύλαξ. *Colum.* and *Cæs.*

**EXCŪBITŪRIUM** (excubitor), ii, n. a post where guards were stationed, σκατάριον. *P. Victor.*

**EXCŪBITŪS** (excubo), us, m. a watching. *Auct. de B. Hispan.*

**EXCŪBŪS** (ex & cubo), as, ui, itum, n. 1. to lie out of doors or out of the camp. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to watch, keep watch, be on guard, of soldiers, καστρίων φύλαξις. *Cæs.* *Duæ* legiones pro castris excubabant. — Also, of others. *Tibull.* *Cerberus* excubat ante fores. — Also, figur. *Plin.* *Laurus* excubat ante limina, *h. e.* stands. *Horat.* *Cupido* excubat in genis, *h. e.* keeps watch, looks

lies in wait. — Hænc, figur. to watch, be vigilant, be on the alert, be concerned. Cic. pro aliquo. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Curam reipubl. apud vos excubare, h. e. be watchful and careful. Plin. alicui rei. — ¶ Also, to hatch. Colum. ova.

**EXCŪDŌ** (ex & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. 1 to strike out, elicit by striking, ἐκχαρῶ. Virg. scintillam. — ¶ Also, to hatch. Virg. ova. Colum. pullos. — ¶ Also, to make, compose, construct, build. Cic. a writing. Virg. æra, ceras. Juvenal. gladios. — ¶ Also, to obtain by force or by entreaties; to extort. Colum. II, 1. Ed. Gesn.

**EXCŪLCATŪS**, a, um, particip. from exc-3 culco. — ¶ Adj. common, out of fashion, obsolete. Gell. verba.

**EXCŪLCŌ** (ex & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tread or beat out. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to tread firm or close. Cæs. — ¶ See, also, *Excultatus, a, ua.*

**EXCŪLTŌR** (excolo), ōris, m. one who cultivates, adorns. Tertull.

**EXCŪLTŪS**, a, um, particip. from excolo.

**EXCŪNEATŪS** (ex & cuneus), a, um, adj. 3 one who has not obtained a seat in the theatre, and on that account is obliged to stand. Apul.

**EXCŪRIŌ** (ex & curia), as, a. I. h. e. e 3 curia ejicio. Farr.

**EXCŪRŌ** (ex & euro), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to provide, prepare, take care of. Plaut.

**EXCŪRRŌ** (ex & curro), is, curri and cū-curri, cursum, n. 3. to run out, ἐκτρέχω. Cic. foras. Id. Excurrat aliquis, sc. dono. Curt. Fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens. — ¶ Also, to run or sally forth. Liv. portis. — Figur. Cic. Ne oratio excurrat longius, h. e. run out to too great a length. — ¶ Also, to make an invasion or irruption. Liv. in fines Rom. — ¶ Also, to run or walk somewhere; to make a journey somewhere for a short time; also, to run, walk fast, go quickly. Plaut. in cruce. Cic. in Pompeianum. Id. ut ante ad me excurrerent. — Hence, to make a digression in a speech. Quintil. in aliquem lætum locum. — Also, to extend. Pandect. in hoc tempus. — ¶ Also, to run out, project, extend. Liv. Peninsula ab intimo sinu excurrit. Ovid. Sicilia excurrit in æquora. — Hence, to be visible; to appear, show one's self. Cic. Campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, h. e. display itself. — ¶ Also, to be over and above. Pandect. Debetis mihi decem et quod excurrit, h. e. and something over. — ¶ As a trans. it denotes to pass over, omit. Senec. — ¶ Also, to run or pass over. Terent. Spatio excurso.

**EXCŪRSĪTĪŌ** (as from excurso, from exc-3 curro), ōnis, f. m. attack. Valer. Max.

**EXCŪRSĪTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. same as 3 Excursor. Ammian.

**EXCŪRSĪŌ** (excurro), ōnis, f. a running out, excursion; a stepping forward, as an orator does when he is greatly excited. Cic. — ¶ Also, a sally, an excursion: by consequence, an inroad. Cæs. and Cic. — Hence, a digression in speaking. Quintil. — ¶ Also, an attack, onset. Cic. and Liv. Especially of light troops. — Hence, Cic. orationis, commencement. — ¶ Also, an excursion, journey, travelling. Plin. Ep.

**EXCŪRSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. n. soldier or partisan. Val. Max. — ¶ Also, a scout, spy. — Figur. Cic. — ¶ Also, a runner. Apul.

**EXCŪRSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a running out. Hort. navigatorum, h. e. a setting sail. Plin. Ep. fontis. — Hence, an excursion. Virg. apum, a flying out. — ¶ Also, an attack. Cæs. — Also, an incursion, inroad, skirmishing. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a digression in speaking. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, projecting, extending. Plin.

**EXCŪSĀBĪLĪS** (excuso), e, adj. excusable, 3 that may be excused, οὐνομωτός. Ovid. Delicti pars excusabilis. Valer. Max. Excusabilior.

**EXCŪSĀBŪNDŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same 3 as Excusans. Apul.

**EXCŪSĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as 3 Excusatio. Martian. Cupell.

**EXCŪSĀTE** (excusatus), adv. with excuse, 2 with reason, without blame. Quintil. Fieri excusate. Justin. Excusatus.

**EXCŪSĀTĪŌ** (excuso), ōnis, f. an excusing, excuse, ἀπολογία, παράρησις, with a genit. of the person excusing himself. Cic. Sulpicii. — Also, with a genit. of the thing excused. Id. peccati. Id. oculorum, h. e. on account of the eyes. Cæs. ætatis. — ¶ Also, release, discharge, immunity. Pandect.

**EXCŪSĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that ex-3 cuses. Augustin.

**EXCŪSĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from excu-2 so. — ¶ Adj. excused. Plin. Ep. Excusator. Senec. Excusatissimus essem.

**EXCŪSŌ** (ex & causa), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to excuse, ἀπολογέομαι. Cic. se apud aliquem, or alicui. Cæs. se de aliqua re. Cic. tardiatem literarum. Id. Volo me excusatum alicui, for excuso, &c. Ovid. Habere excusatum, for excusare. Sueton. Excusare, sc. sc. to excuse one's self, beg pardon. Cic. Si iudex excusetur, Areopagites esse, h. e. excuses himself by saying, that, &c. — ¶ Also, to allege in excuse, plead as an excuse. Cic. in orbem. — ¶ Also, to excuse, remit, not to exact, discharge from an obligation. Pandect. ab aliqua re. Tacit. alicui rei, for a re. — ¶ Also, to defend, protect, cover. — ¶ Also, to make reparation for, expiate. Stat. irimen. Claudian. nefas. — See, also, *Excusatus, a, um.*

**EXCŪSŌR** (excudo), ōris, m. one that makes 2 vessels of metal; a coppersmith. Quintil.

**EXCŪSSĒ** (excussus), adv. with violence or 2 force (in throwing). Senec.

**EXCŪSSŌ** (frequentat. of excutio), as, a. I. to shake off, drive away, repel, remove. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to examine. Pandect.

**EXCŪSSŌRIŪS** (excutio), a, um, adj. 2 serviceable for shaking out. Plin.

**EXCŪSSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a beating. Pru-3 dent.

**EXCŪSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from excutio. — ¶ Adj. extended. Petron. Palma excussissima.

**EXCŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from excudo.

**EXCŪTĪŌ** (ex & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to shake off or out, ἐκείω, ἐκτινάσσω. Liv. ancoram e nave. Ovid. pulverem. Plin. Paneg. jugum. Petron. vestem, h. e. to shake off the dust from. — Hence, to strike out or down. Sueton. oculum. Ovid. postem sera. — Figur. to take, take away, tear from. Cic. studia de manibus. Ovid. agnam ore lupi. Cic. delicias, opinionem. Ovid. somnum. — Also, to throw off or out. Liv. and Virg. Equus excussit equitem. Curt. and Virg. aliquem curru. — Also, to throw down or throw somewhere. Cic. literas in terram. — Hænc, to drive away, banish. Virg. aliquem patria. Plin. Paneg. feras eubilibus. Ovid. metus de corde. Plin. febrem. Senec. sitim. Ovid. onus, h. e. to abort, bring forth before the time. — Hence, Excutere se, to go off; be gone, snick. Terent. — Also, to deprive of. Ovid. aliquem sceptris. Virg. Navis excussa magistra. — Also, to drive out of the way, cast away, at sea. Virg. eursu. — Also, to force out. Nepos. sudorem. Terent. lacrimas. Horat. risum. — Also, to destroy, pull down, demolish. Stat. mœnia. Virg. fœdus. — Also, to hurl, throw, discharge. Tacit. tela. Liv. glandem. Virg. Somno excuti, to be disturbed in his sleep; to be roused from his sleep, rise up suddenly, start. — Also, to pour or throw out or down. Curt. Procœlla excusserunt imbrem. Quintil. spiritum, h. e. to blow out. Virg. Excussi manibus radii, h. e. dropped from her hand. — Also, to extend, stretch out. Ovid. brachia. Virg. rudentes, h. e. to uncoil. — ¶ Also, to shake, move to and fro. Ovid. cæsariem. Plin. sesc. Ovid. brachia. — Hence, to search a person (which was done by shaking the toga). Cic. Non excutio te. Plaut. pallium. — Hence, in general, to search, examine, inquire into, discuss, review. Cic. verbum. Ovid. puellas. — ¶ Plaut. Excussit, for excusserit. — See, also, *Excussus, n, um.*

**EXDŌRSŪŌ** (ex & dorsum), as, a. I. ac-3 cording to some, to take out the back bone. Plaut.

**EXEBENŌS**, i, f. a precious stone used by goldsmiths in polishing gold. Plin.

**EXECCO**. See *Exseco*.

**EXECROR**, &c. See *Exseceror*.

**EXECUTĪŌ**, &c. See *Executio*.

**EXEDENTŪLŪS** (ex & edentulus), a, um, adj. toothless, ἀδόντος. Tertull.

**EXĒDŌ** (ex & ēdo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3 to eat up, κατέδω. Terent. Tute hoc intrivisti, tibi omne est exedendum. — Also, in general, to eat, consume. Varr. — ¶ Also, to eat up, devour, consume. Terent. aliquid, h. e. to consume, waste his property. — ¶ Also, to consume, waste, destroy, ruin. Cic. Ægritudo exest animum. Plaut. Expectando exedor. Virg. urbem. Lucret. silvas. Plin. vasa. — ¶ Also, to eat out, hollow, excavate. Cic., Virg. and Cels. — ¶ Plaut. Exedit, for exederit.

**EXĒDRĀ** (ἐξέδρα), æ, f. an open or covered place provided with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled for conversation. Cic.

**EXĒDRĪUM** (ἐξέδριον), ii, n. dimin. of exedra. Cic.

**EXĒDUM**, i, n. the herb mulary. Plin.

**EXEMPLĀR** (exemplaris, e), āris, n. an example, pattern, model, original. Cic. — ¶ Also, a copy, transcript, ἀπόγραφον. Cic. — ¶ Exemplare is also found. Incret. 2, 123.

**EXEMPLĀRE**, is, n. See *Exemplar*.

**EXEMPLĀRIS** (exemplum), e, adj. that 3 serves as a pattern. Maerob. virtutis.

**EXEMPLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Exemplaris*. Hence *Exemplarium*, subst. original, model, design, pattern. Arnob. — Also, a copy, transcript. Hieronym.

**EXEMPLŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to copy, transcribe. Sidon.

**EXEMPLUM** (eximo), i, n. an example, instance, παράδειγμα. Cic. Exempli causa, or, Nep. gratia, or, Suet. In exemplum, for instance, for example. Hence, a narration, tale, fable. Phædr. — Also, an example or precedent, to follow or avoid. Terent. Exemplum capere de aliquo, or ab aliis sumere. Cic. Exemplo facere. Nep. Exemplum alicujus sequi. Ovid. Exemplum veritus, h. e. precedent or imitation. Terent. Exemplum statueret, h. e. to give. Cic. Exemplum severitatis edere. Also, an example, a punishment. Plin. Ep. and Tacit. Hence, particularly in the plur. Exempla, punishments for the admonition of others, exemplary punishments. Terent. Exempla in te edent, h. e. they will make an example of you. So also, Plaut. Exempla in te faciam. Terent. In quem exempla fient. Sallust. Mala exempla, h. e. instances of unjust punishment. — Also, a copy, transcript, ἀπόγραφον. Cic. — Also, an action which is required or retailed. Phædr. Quisque sua exempla debet pati. — ¶ Also, a design, model, pattern. Plaut. ædium. Suet. Turris in exemplum Phari. Plaut. Exemplum mulieris, h. e. picture. — ¶ Also, manner, way, condition. Plaut. Uno exemplo vivere, in the same manner. Id. Ad quod exemplum? In what manner? Liv. Eodem exemplo. Hence, of letters, sense, tenor, purport. Cic. Sæpe literas uno exemplo dedisses. Id. Coinponere exemplum literarum, h. e. contents, or set form, formula. Id. Literæ sunt allatæ hoc exemplo, h. e. of these contents. Also, of a last will. Cæs. Altere, sc. tabulæ testamenti, eodem exemplo relicta, h. e. of the same tenor, of the same import.

**EXĒMPTĪLĪS**, or **EXĒMTĪLĪS** (eximo), 2 e, adj. that may be taken out. Colum.

**EXĒMPTĪŌ**, or **EXĒMTĪŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. 2 a taking out or away, ἐξαιρείσις. Varr. — ¶ Also, a detaining of a person who has been summoned to appear before a court of justice. Pandect.

**EXĒMPTŌR**, or **EXĒMTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. 2 one that takes out. Plin. 36, 24, 12, a heaver of stones out of quarries, a stone-heaver

**EXĒMPTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a taking out or 2 away. Vitruv.

**EXĒMPTŪS**, and **EXĒMTŪS**, a, um, particip. from eximo.

**EXĒNTERŌ** (ἐξεντερίζω), as, a. 1. to evis-3 cerate, take out the bowels. Justin. lepus. Hence, jocosely, to empty. Plaut. — Also, to torment. Plaut.

**EXĒŌ** (ex & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, to ge-

*out, go away, ἐξέρχονται.* Cic. de trienio. Cæs. de finibus suis. Cic. de nav. Nep. ex nav. Cic. domo. Id. a patria. Terent. foras. Virg. statione. Also, with *ad* and *in*, to the question *whither?* Cæs. in provinciam. Terent. ad aliquem. Cic. in terram. Liv. ad pugnam. — Also, without any case, to start, set sail, depart. Cic., Cæs. and Liv. Hence, figur. Cic. de vita, or e vita, to die. Nep. Nihil insolens ex ore exiit. Cic. e patriciis, to leave the order of the patricians. Id. ex or de potestate, sc. mentis, or, Petron. a se, h. e. to lose his wits, to be beside one's self. Senec. a memoria, to be forgotten. — Also, to get out of, to be freed or liberated from. Cic. are alieno. — Also, to escape. Vellei. Vivus exiit. — Also, to go or come forth, to be published or spread abroad. Nepos. Fama exiit. Cic. oratio. Id. libri. — Also, without a nominat. with an accus. and infinit. following. Nep. Exiit in turbam, it has been spread abroad, or become publicly known. — Also, to terminate, end, clasp. Liv. Dies indutiarum exiit. Cic. Exeunte anno, at the end of the year. — Also, to come forth, sprout, sprout nut, germinate, put forth shoots. Plin. Folia a radice exeunt. — Also, to extend, continue. Senec. Vita licet supra mille annos exeat. Hence, to fall, take place. Plin. Tempus exit in urbis ducentessimum annum, h. e. coincides with. Ovid. Circus in hunc exit mensis. — Also, to digress, in a speech, turn off from the main subject. Quintil. in laudes Castoris. Lucan. in iram, to become angry, get into a passion. Stat. in aliquem, to rage. — Also, to disembody itself, flow into the sea. Ovid. in aquas maris. — Also, to come out, of lots. Cic. Exiit sors. Id. nomen. — Also, to rise, ascend. Virg. Exiit ad cælum arbor. Plin. in altitudinem. — Also, passively. Terent. Nollem huc exitum, h. e. I wish I was not gone out. — Also, trans. to shun, avoid, escape, parry, ward off. Virg. tela oculis. Id. vim viribus. — Also, to go or pass over a thing. Terent. limen. Ovid. modum, h. e. to exceed.

**EXEQUIÆ.** See *Exsequia*.

**EXEQUOR,** &c. See *Exsequor*.

**EXERCĒO** (ex & arceo), es, ercēū, ercētum, a. 2. to exercise or practise. Cic. aliquem in re. Id. Exercere se ad aliquid, or se re, also without se, or exerceri, to be well versed or practised. — Hence, to employ, occupy. Cic. mentem in re. Virg. tauros. Id. diem, h. e. to occupy himself during the day. Id. Exereita cursu flumina. — Also, to agitate, vex, trouble, plague. Terent., Cic. and Virg. — Also, to do, practise, perform, be employed upon or occupied with, make use of a thing. Cic. medicinam, questionem, crudelitatem, jus civile, inimicitias, iudicium. Id. vectigalia, to collect the public revenue. Suet. Vectigalia per centuriones exercuit. Virg. pœnas, h. e. to put into effect. Pandect. navem, h. e. to exercise the profession of a sailor. Justin. vitam separatam. Plin. nomen patris, h. e. to use the name of father, act in the capacity of father. Virg. pœcem, h. e. to make. Id. choros. Liv. victoriam, h. e. to follow up. Id. fœde in captis victoriam, h. e. to use one's victory shamefully with regard to the captives. Sallust. crudeliter victoriam. Sil. sitim, h. e. to endure. — Also, to labor, work, work at, manufacture, ply, cultivate, occupy one's self with a thing. Virg. ferrum. Id. colles vomere. Horat. paterna rura. — Also, Terent. sumptum, h. e. to get the cost back again. — Also, Senec. verba, for se ad verba.

**EXERCITAMENTUM** (exercito), i, n. exercise, practice. Apul.

**EXERCITATĒ** (exercitatus), adv. with 2 practice; frequently. Senec. Exereitatus. Arnob. Exereitatusime.

**EXERCITATIŌ** (exercito), ōnis, f. exercise, practice, γυμνασία. Cic. — Also, motion. Vitruv. aeris.

**EXERCITATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an exerciser, ἀσκητής.

**EXERCITATRIX** (exercitator), Icīs, f. she 2 that exercises; hence, gymnastics. Quintil.

**EXERCITATŌS**, a, um, partic. from exercito. — Also, Adj. exercised, practised, versed, trained, habituated, accustomed. Cic. When joined with laboriosus, it denotes having experienced adversity, or being tried by many reverses of fortune. Plin. Ep. and Suet. Compar. Exereitator. Cic. Superlat. Exereitatusissimus. Nep. and Cic. Also, with a genit. Terent. — Also, occupied, employed. Cic. and Cels. — Also, troubled, agitated, tossed. Horat.

**EXERCITE** (exercitus, a, um), adv. with 3 practice, frequently, often. Apul. Exereitius egitare.

**EXERCITIŌ** (exerceo), ōnis, f. exercise. 3 Cato. — Also, practice, exercise, administration, management. Pandect. iudicii. Id. navis.

**EXERCITIUM** (Id.), ii, n. exercise, practice. Sallust.

**EXERCITŌ** (frequentat. of exerceo), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to exercise. Sallust. corpus atque ingenium. — See, also, Exereitatus, a, um.

**EXERCITŌR** (exerceo), ōris, m. an exerciser. Plin. — Also, one who practises a thing, follows a trade, profession or business. Pandect.

**EXERCITŌRIŌS** (exercitator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to exercise. Tertull. — Also, relating to one who follows a trade. Pandect.

**EXERCITŌRALIS** (exereitus), e, adj. relating to an army.

**EXERCITŌS**, a, um, partic. from exerceo. **EXERCITŌS** (exerceo), us, m. exercise, practice, γυμνασία. Plant. — Also, perhaps, pain, trouble, affliction. Plant. Cist. 1, 1, 60. — Also, an army, στρατός. Nep. pedester, h. e. infantry. Virg. equitum, h. e. cavalry. — When joined with equitatus, it denotes infantry. Cæs. Exereitus equitatusque. — Also, an assembly of the citizens or the people. Varr. L. L. 5, 9. — Also, with poets, a multitude, host, tribe, swarm. Virg. corvorum. — Also, Varr. Exereiti (genit.).

**EXERO.** See *Exero*.

**EXERRŌ** (ex & erro), as, n. 1. to deviate. 3 Stat.

**EXERTUS.** See *Exertus*.

**EXESŌR** (exedo), ōris, m. a waster. Luc. 3 cret.

**EXESTŌ**, h. e. extra esto. Fest. 3

**EXESŌS**, a, um, particip. from exedo.

**EXFIBŪLŌ** (ex & fibulo), as, a. 1. to un-

3 clasp, untie, unloose. Prudent.

**EXFŌLIŌ** (ex & folium), as, a. 1. to strip 3 off the leaves. Apic. rosas.

**EXFRICŌ** (ex & frico), as, a. 1. same as

*Effrico*.

**EXFŪTŌ** (ex & futuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. h. e. futuendo exhaurio. Catull.

**EXHĒRĒDO,** &c. See *Exheredo*.

**EXHĀLATIŌ** (exhalo), ōnis, f. an exhalation, fume, vapor, ἀρμός. Cic.

**EXHĀLŌ** (ex & halo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to breathe out, exhale, ἐξαρκίζω. Lucret. odores. Virg. nebulam. Plin. caliginem. Virg. vitam, or, Ovid, animam, h. e. to die. Cic. crapulam or vinum, h. e. to get sober.

**EXHAURIŌ** (ex & haurio), is, hausi, haustum, a. 4. to draw out, ἐξαντλῶ. Cic. sentinam, h. e. to pump out. — Hence, to take out, remove, carry away. Cic. pecuniam ex ærario. Id. plebem. Id. prædam ex agris. Cæs. terram. — Also, to take away, take from, deprive of, tkc. Cic. dolorem, h. e. to take away, deliver of. Id. amorem, h. e. to take away, extinguish. Id. sibi vitam, h. e. to lay violent hands on himself. Id. partem ex laudibus, h. e. to withhold, detract. Virg. pœnas, h. e. to revenge one's self. — Also, to empty, drain, as a well. — Hence, to empty, drain. Cic. ærarium. Id. poculum, vinum. — Also, to exhaust, impoverish. Cic. homines. Id. facultates patrie, h. e. to consume, waste, drain, exhaust. — Also, to exhaust, weary, consume, destroy. Plin. Ep. vires. Curt. corpora. Auct. ad Herenn. pudorem. Cic. actionem. — Also, to finish, to go through, to undergo. Cic. mandata, h. e. to execute. Virg. bella, labores. Tacit. noctem. Liv. vim æris alieni, h. e. to pay. Cic. Sermo exhaustus est, h. e. finitus. Virg.

Cui (labori) nunquam exhausti satis est, h. e. qui nunquam satis exhaustus est. — Also, to dig, dig out. Liv. fossam. Horat. humum. — Also, to suffer, endure. Liv. dura et aspera belli.

**EXHAUSTŌS**, a, um, particip. from exhaurio.

**EXHĒBĒŌS**, i, f. same as *Exebenus*. Plin.

**EXHĒDRA.** See *Exedra*.

**EXHERBŌ** (ex & herba), as, a. 1. to stab 2 up herbs or weeds, ἐξβορρίζω. Colum.

**EXHERĒDATIŌ** (exheredo), ōnis, f. a dis-

2 inheriting, ἀποκληρώσις. Quintil.

**EXHERĒDATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who disinherits. Cassiod.

**EXHERĒDŌ** (exheres), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to disinherit, ἀποκληρώω. Cic. aliquem. — Also, to deprive the heir of something. Plin. mensam.

**EXHĒRES** (ex & heres), ēdis, one who is disinherited, ἀποκληρῶς. Cic.

**EXHIBĒŌ** (ex & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to give or deliver up to, to deliver, give, show, display, exhibit, produce, ἀποφαίνω, πρῶσσημι. Cic. alicui omnia integra. Sueton. senatores ad ferrum. Plin. Ep. rationes, h. e. to exhibit or produce his accounts. — Hence, to show, represent. Cic. se auctorem salutis. Suet. Quum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet (without se), h. e. acted the part of a teacher. — Also, to show, do, render, offer, give, supply. Colum. benevolentiam domino. Plin. Paneg. liberalitatem et justitiam. Plin. viem spodi. — Also, to represent, exhibit, imitate. Ovid. linguam paternam. Plin. faciem parentis. — Also, to utter. Ovid. sonos. — Also, to take upon one's self. Pandect. culpam. Ovid. vias tutas, h. e. to see to their being safe. — Also, to exercise. Plaut. imperium, h. e. to rule, command. — Also, to make, cause. Cic. molestiam alicui. Tibull. curam alicui. — Also, to maintain, support, sustain. Justin. Seythas. Pandect. liberos. — Also, to employ, make use of, spend. Cic. horam. — Also, to give, impart. Ovid. Exhibitis toris.

**EXHIBITIŌ** (exhibeo), ōnis, f. a showing, 3 producing, exhibiting, delivering up, handing over. Gell. and Pandect. — Also, a maintaining, nourishing. Pandect.

**EXHIBITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that exhibits. Arnob. ludorum.

**EXHIBITŌRIŌS** (exhibitor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to delivering up or handing over. Pandect.

**EXHIBITŌS**, a, um, partic. from exhibeo.

**EXHILARATIŌ** (exhilaro), ōnis, f. a re- 3 joining. Augustin.

**EXHILARŌ** (ex & hilario), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to gladden, cheer, revive, exhilarate, ἐββαίνω. Colum. laborantes, h. e. to encourage. Cic. servitutem. — Figur. Plin. colorem, h. e. to freshen.

**EXHINC** (ex & hinc), adv. next, then, af- 3 ter that. Lucret.

**EXHŌNŌRŌ** (ex & honoro), as, a. 1. to 3 dishonor, ἀτιμάζω. Augustin.

**EXHORRĒŌ** (ex & horreo), es, a. 2. to 3 dread, be terrified at. Colum. aliquid.

**EXHORRĒSCŌ** (exhorreo), is, ui, u. 3. to 3 shudder, tremble. Ovid. — Figur. to be terrified or frightened. — Also, trans. to shudder, be terrified, affrighted or amazed at a thing. Ovid.

**EXHŌRTATIŌ** (exhortor), ōnis, f. an en- 2 couraging, exhortation, παραίνεσις, προτροπή. Planc. ad Cic.

**EXHŌRTATIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. ex- 2 hortative. Quintil.

**EXHŌRTATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an exhort- 3 er, encourager, προτροπέων. Tertull.

**EXHŌRTATŌRIŌS** (exhortator), a, um, 3 adj. exhortatory. Hieronym.

**EXHŌRTŌR** (ex & hortor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to exhort, encourage, παραίνεω, προτρέπω. Virg. and Quintil.

**EXHŪDRIAS** (ἐξυδρίας ἀνεμος), æ, m. a 2 wind commencing with ruin. Apul.

**EXIBĒLO.** See *Exsibilo*.

**EXICCO.** See *Exsicco*.

**EXIGNĒSCŌ** (ex & ignesco), is, n. 3. to 2 become ignited. Censorin.

**EXIGŌ** (ex & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to 2 drive out, drive away. Cic. reges ex civitate, h. e. to expel. Liv. hostem e campo. Ovid. aquas, h. e. to discharge into the sea. Varr. capellas a grege in

campus *Id.* pastum exigere sues, *h. e.* to lead or drive out to the pasture-grounds. *Senec. vita, h. e.* to kill. — *Exigere* is also the proper word for divorcing a wife. *Plaut., Terent. and Suet.* So, also, *Plaut.* *Exigere* matrimonio. — Hence, *Exigere* fabulas, to "drive or hiss plays from the stage. *Terent. (Exigi, ἐκθάλασθαι, is used both of the play and the player. Id.)* — ¶ Also, to plague, disturb, trouble. *Ovid. Trist. 4, 4, 70.* — Also, to send forth or out, to produce. *Cels. radices. Colum. uvas.* — Also, to utter, pronounce. *Quintil. verba.* — Also, to draw. *Ovid. ensem.* — Also, to get out, take out. *Plaut. and Suet. maculam.* — Also, to sell, vend, dispose of. *Liv. fructus. Colum. merces.* — ¶ Also, to discharge, hurt. *Senec. tela in aliquem.* Hence, to drive, thrust, plunge. *Virg. ensem per juvenem. Lucan. ferrum per viscera.* — Also, to transfuse, run through, pierce. *Valer. Flacc. illum exigit hasta.* — *Quintil. manum, h. e.* to fetch a stroke. — ¶ Also, to pass, to conduct or lead beyond. *Val. Flacc. Athlon. Ovid. Mediam dies exegerat horam. Prop. Phœbe, qui æstivos spatiosius exigit ignes, h. e.* makest the days in summer-time long. Hence, to pass, lead, spend. — *Terent. vitam, h. e.* to live. *Plin. Ep. tempus. Cic. ætatem. Ovid. Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, h. e.* exigi voluit. — Also, to finish, complete, perform. *Ovid. opus. Virg. tribus æstibus exactis.* — Also, to bear, suffer, endure. *Plaut. ærumnam.* — ¶ Also, to demand, exact, require, enforce, to call in a debt, demand payment, to collect. *Cic. veritate a teste. Id. promissum ab aliquo. Id. ex aliquo. Id. pecunias. So, also, in the pass. Cæcil. ap. Gall. Exigor portorium (as, in Greek, ἀιστοῦν τὸ με ἀπορίον), for Portorium de me exigitur. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. Mille drachmæ quas tu nuper exactus es, h. e.* which were demanded from you. *Plin. Prout res exigit, h. e.* demands. — Hence, *Cic. viam, h. e.* to oblige the inhabitants to repair the public ways. So, also, *Liv. and Cic. Sarta tecta exigere, h. e.* to see that the building is well repaired. *Horat. monumentum, h. e.* to build, erect. *Ovid. pœnas de aliquo or alicui, h. e.* to punish (punishments were anciently pecuniary, or the offender was obliged to give a certain number of oxen or sheep). So, also, *Flor. supplicium de aliquo. Liv. placula ab aliquo.* — Also, to ask, inquire. *Tacit. ab aliquo.* — ¶ Also, to examine, try, measure, weigh. *Cic. columnas ad perpendicularum. Ovid. opus ad vires suas. Plin. pondus margaritarum manu. Liv. veram originem juris, h. e.* to inquire into. — Hence, to consider. *Virg. modum. Ovid. Non satis exactum est, h. e.* it is not certain. — Also, to treat, manage, consult, act. *Planc. in Cic. Ep. cum aliquo.* — Also, to form, conform. *Senec. se ad aliquem.* — Also, to imitate. *Quintil. gracilitatem.* — ¶ Also, to compel, to drive. *Stat. Exigi in pœnas.* — ¶ See, also, *Exactus, a, um.*

**EXIGÛE** (exiguus), adv. very little, briefly, shortly, μικρῶς, ὀλίγως. *Cic. dicere. Id. Epistola exigue scripta. Hence, not duly, slightly. Gell.* — ¶ Also, sparingly, scantily. *Terent. and Cic. Hence, hardly. Cæs. Frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere.*

**EXIGÛTAS** (exiguus), ātis, f. small number, small amount, paucity. *Cæs. copiarum. Hence, scarcity, poverty. Suet. fisci.* — ¶ Also, smallness, littleness. *Cæs. Hence, shortness. Liv. and Cæs.*

**EXIGÛS** (unc.), a, um, adj. small in size, little. *Cic. cor. Cæs. castra. Virg. mis. Nep. homo. Pandect. Exigior. Ovid. and Plin. Ep. Exiguissimus, a, um.* — Hence, small in number or quantity. *Cic. numerus, iaus.* — Also, mean, inferior, bad. *Snlp. Sev. vestes.* — Also, short. *Cic. vita.* — ¶ Also, few, little. *Martial. capilli, h. e.* thinly scattered. *Nep. copiae. Cic. tempus.* — Hence, Exiguum, i, n. a little. *Ovid. aque. Plin. Ep. temporis. Plin. Exiguo post, h. e.* shortly afterwards. — *Exiguum* is also used as an adverb. *Plin. Ep. Exiguum sapio.*

**EXILIO.** See *Exsilio.*

**EXILIS** (unc.), e, adj. thin, meagre, λεπρός. *Cic. jecur. Horat. femur. Cic. Solum exile et macrum, h. e.* poor. *Plin. folia. Figur. meagre, dry, poor. Cic. genus seronis. Id. Exiliores orationes, h. e.* without ornament. — ¶ Also, small, of no importance, little, in a bad condition. *Nep. res. Horat. domus, h. e.* poor, mean. — ¶ Also, short. *Ovid. via.* — ¶ Also, free from, void of. *Plaut. Exilis et inanis agritudinum.* — ¶ Also, weak, feeble. *Plin. Vox exilior, h. e.* finer, more shrill. — ¶ Also, empty. *Horat. domus Plutonia* (in which there are only shades).

**EXILYTAS** (exilis), ātis, f. thinness, slenderlyness. *Plin. aculei apum. Hence, feebleness, weakness. Quintil. vocis. Id. literarum, too low, indistinct utterance.* — ¶ Also, meagreness. *Colum. soll, h. e.* poorness. *Figur. meagreness, dryness, barrenness of ornament in speaking. Cic.*

**EXILITER** (Id.), adv. thinly slenderly. Hence, feebly, faintly. *Cic. Verba exiliter exanigata.* — ¶ Also, meagrely. Hence, figur. meagrely, dryly, without ornament, unadornedly. *Cic. dicere, scribere.* — ¶ Also, shortly. *Varr. Exiliter dicere.*

**EXILIUM.** See *Exsiliium.*

**EXIMIË** (eximius), adv. extremely, exceedingly, uncommonly, choicely, remarkably, excellently, ἑξαιρετός. *Cic. diligere.* — ¶ Also, excellently. *Gell. opinari. Liv. Templum eximie ornatum, h. e.* splendidly, richly.

**EXIMIËTAS** (Id.), ātis, f. excellency, excellence, eminence. *Symmach.*

**EXIMIÛS** (eximo), a, um, adj. worthy of being accepted, excellent, choice, select, remarkable, notable, ἑξαιρετός. *Terent., Cic. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, extreme, exceeding, extraordinary, uncommon. *Cic. virtus, facies, ingenium, spes.* — ¶ Also, excellent. *Cic. virtutes.* — Also, with an infinitive. *Lucan.* — Also, with a genit. *Stat. Eximii regum.*

**EXIMÛS** (ex & emo), is, emi, emptum or emtum, a, 3. to take out, except, exclude, ἑξαιρετός. *Cato. acina de dolio. Plin. medullam e caule. Horat. aliquem numero beatorum. Nep. de numero proscriptorum. Cic. aliquem ex reis or de reis, h. e.* to acquit. *Id. diem ex mense.* — ¶ Also, to take away, snatch away, rescue. *Liv. religionem, h. e.* to remove every scruple. *Cic. aliquid ex rerum natura. Horat. alicui onus. Tacit. aliquem morti. Cic. diem dicendo, h. e.* to waste the time in speaking. — ¶ Also, to free, deliver, release. *Plaut. aliquem ex cruciati. Cic. ex obsidione, or, Liv. obsidione, h. e.* to relieve a place that is besieged, or to cause a siege to be raised. *Cic. agrum de vectigalibus. Liv. rem miraculo, h. e.* to cause that a thing be not considered miraculous. *Cic. aliquem ex culpa. Plaut. ex metu.* — ¶ Also, to detain a person who has been summoned to appear before a court of justice. *Pandect.*

**EXIN** (exinde), adv. same as *Exinde, then, after that. Cic.* — ¶ Also, from that, by that, according to that. *Plaut.*

**EXINANIÛS** (ex & inanio), is, ivi, itum, a, 4. to empty, ἕκκενός. *Cic. navem. Auct. B. Afric. regionem frumento. Plin. vehicula, h. e.* to unload. *Id. alvum bilem et pituitam, h. e.* to discharge, void. *Id. lienem, h. e.* to consume, waste. *Pandect. patrimonium, h. e.* to waste away. *Cic. agros, to plunder, lay waste. Id. gentes.*

**EXINANTIÛS** (Id.), ōnis, f. an emptying. *Plin. 2 alvi, h. e.* evacuation. — ¶ Also, exhaustion, debilitation. *Plin.*

**EXINDE** (ex & inde), adv. then, after that, ἐντῷδε. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, from that, by that, hence, thence. *Plaut.*

**EXISTIMABILIS** (existimo), e, adj. 3 probable, likely. *Cal. Aurel.*

**EXISTIMATIÛS** (Id.), ōnis, f. an opinion, judgment, belief, ἐκτίμησις. *Cic. Existimationes hominum qui nunc sunt. Liv. Communis existimatio est, h. e.* every one may form his own judgment. *Id. Vestra existimatio est, you may judge of it.* — Also, a remark made with moderation or forbearance. *Suet.* — ¶ Also,

good opinion, reputation, character, credit, honor, fair fame, εὐδοξία, δόξα, ἐπιτιμία. The adjectives bona, integra, magna, are frequently joined with it, but also omitted. *Cic.* — Also, credit, with regard to money matters. *Cæs.*

**EXISTIMATÛR** (existino), ōris, m. one who gives his opinion, a judge of the goodness of an opinion, δολαοῦρος. *Cic.*

**EXISTIMÛS**, or **EXISTIMÛS** (ex & æstimo), as, avi, atum, a, 1. to judge, think, δοκέω, νομίζω. *Cic. Ego sic existimo, oratores fuisse. Id. aliquem avarum, h. e.* to think him to be avaricious. *Nep. Bene mereri existimabantur, h. e.* it was thought that, &c., or they were thought, &c. *Cic. Existimari in hostium numero.* — ¶ Also, to judge of a person or thing. *Cic. de re. Id. bene de aliquo. Terent. rem.* — ¶ Also, to decide. *Cæs. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, to consider, think or reflect upon. *Terent. and Sallust.*

**EXISTO.** See *Exsisto.*

**EXITYABILIS** (exitum), e, adj. bringing destruction, destructive, fatal, deadly, ruinous, δαεσπιος. *Cic. Bellum suis civibus exitiabile. Sueton. Clades pæne exitiabilis. Ovid. Telum exitiabile. Tacit. Exitiabilis in suos.*

**EXITYALIS** (Id.), e, adj. same as *Exitia bilis. Cic. and Virg.*

**EXITYALITER** (exitialis), adv. ruinously, 3 in a ruinous manner. *Augustin. (where others read exitiabiliter).*

**EXITYÛS** (exeo), ōnis, f. a going out. *Pl. 3*

**EXITYÛS** (exitiosus), adv. ruinously, fu-3 tally. *Augustin.*

**EXITYÛSUS** (exitium), a, um, adj. destructive, ruinous, fatal, deadly, δαεσπιος. *Cic. conjuratio. Id. Reipublicæ exitiosum fuisset. Tacit. Otho reipublicæ exitiosior ducebatur. Tertull. Helena exitiosissima Priamo.*

**EXITYIUM** (exeo), ii, n. issue, end. *Sallust. Exitium vitæ (where others read exitum). Val. Flacc. Date fallaci pudibunda senectæ exitia.* — ¶ Usually, destruction, ruin, destructive calamity, extreme wo, overthrow, death, ὄλεσπιος. *Cic. Cogitare de exitio hujus urbis. Id. Ego omnibus meis exitio fuero. Lucret. Dare aliquem exitio. Tacit. Dedere ad exitium. Senec. Rapere in exitium omina. Virg. Ponere modum exitiis. Cic. Quos incenditis, et omnibus exitiis pavit.* — Hence, ruin, h. e. that which brings ruin, a destroyer. *Ovid. Exitium Trojæ, Achilles. Plin. Formicæ non minimum hortorum exitium, destroyers, pest.* — ¶ Exitium, for exitionum. *Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

**EXITYÛS** (Id.), us, in. a going out, departure, ἕξοδος. *Cic. Reditum, gloriosum, non exitum calamitosum. Lucret. Exitus introitusque per spiracula mundi. Id. Fit exitus anni, flowing out, discharge, disembovement. Cæs. Per horum corpora sibi exitum pariebat.* — Also, an outgate, outlet, passage out, place by which one may go out. *Nepos. Ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet. Liv. Septem exitus e domo fecerat. Valer. Flacc. Exitus Istri, the mouths. Colum. Obsessos naturales exitus adaperire, h. e.* the intestinal passages. *Plin. Exitus cibi, h. e.* podex. — ¶ Also, the issue, result of any thing, event, fulfilment. *Liv. spei. Cic. Incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli. Id. promissorum, fulfilment. Id. Lex exitum facilem habet, is easily fulfilled or complied with. Id. Fuga exitum non habebat, they could not fly. Virg. Docuit exitus ingens, event, result, accomplishment. Cic. Ad exitum pervenire, or venire. Id. Responsa nullos exitus habuere, h. e.* nil accidit ex responsis, came to nothing, ended in nothing. *Id. Quem habebunt exitum? what result will those words produce?—Hence, Exitu, in very deed, by netion. Cic. Republicam exitu libera. Id. Ut quæ polliceremur, exitu præstaremus.* — Also, Exitus, the development or catastrophe of a play. *Cic. Cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad Deum. Id. Mimi exitus, non fabulæ.* — ¶ Also, close, end, conclusion, termination. *Liv. anni. Cic. Ujux orationis difficilis est exitum quam principium invenire. Id. In exitu est meus*

consulatus, is *drwing to a close*. *Id.* Questionem adducere ad exitum, to bring to a close, to end. *Liv.* Ut nullus exitus inponeretur sermonibus, so that their conferences could never come to any result, or final issue. *Cæs.* Exitus fuit orationis, the sum, amount. *Cic.* Civitates hos solent exitus habere. *Id.* Exitus tristes. *Varr.* (verborum), termination, ending. *Nepos.* vitæ, end of life, death. — Hence, *Exitus*, sc. vitæ, death. *Nepos.* and *Plin.* — ¶ *Cic.* Exitus ad depressionem, h. e. an opportunity to digress in speaking.

**EXLECEBRA**, same as *Elecebra*. *Plaut.*

**EXLAX** (ex & lex), ægis, adj. bound by no law, above the law, without law, lawless, ἀνομος. *Cic.* Non quod exlegem esse Sullam putarent. *Horat.* Potus, et exlex

**EXMŌVĒD**, for *Emoveo*. *Plaut.*

**EXOBROTŪS** (ex & obruo), a, um, particip. cleared away, drawn out, brought out. *Apul.*

**EXOBSECRĒ** (ex & obsecro), as, a. 1. to 3 contreat earnestly, λιπαρέω. *Plaut.*

**EXŌCHADĪUM** (ἐξοχάς), ii, n. h. e. tu-berculum in ano. *Marcell. Empir.*

**EXŌCĒTŪS**, (ἐξώκειρος), i, m. a fish, so called because he went on shore to sleep. *Plin.*

**EXŌCŪLŪS** (ex & oculus), as, ævi, ætum, a. 3 1. to deprive of the eyes, blind, ἐξοφθαλμίζω. *Plaut.* caput. — Hence, *Exoculatus*, eyeless, sightless, blind. *Apul.*

**EXŌDIARIŪS** (exodium), ii, m. a former in an exodium or afterpiece. *Am-  
mian.*

**EXŌDIUM** (ἐξόδιον), ii, n. end, close. 2 *Varr.* — ¶ Usually, a dramatical entertainment introduced at the end of a regular play; especially after a tragedy, a farce, afterpiece. *Liv.* — Also, a kind of farcical interlude, especially in the Attellanæ. *Sueton.* Attellanicum exodium. — ¶ Also, a remarkable saying, a wise saying, apophthegm. *Hieronym.*

**EXŌDORATŪS** (ex & odor), a, um, particip. freed from (had) odor. *Tertull.*

**EXŌDŪS** (ἐξόδος), i, m. a going out; — hence, the second book of *Moses*, which describes the departure of the Israelites, *Ecodus*. *Tertull.*

**EXŌLĒSCŌ** (ex & olesco), is, ævi, ætum, n. 3. to get one's fall growth, grow out, grow up. *Apul.* Quæ in anamam carilem exolescent — ¶ Also, to stop growing, and, consequently, to fade, fall away. *Colum.* Quæ negligentia exolescunt. — ¶ Figur. to grow out of use, grow out of date, be effaced, be forgotten, be lost, perish. *Plin.* Exolevit fundendi æris ratio. *Tacit.* Ne vetustissima Italiæ disciplina per desidiam exolesceret. *Id.* Nondum is dolor exoleverat. *Sueton.* Pæne jam exolescentibus litteris. *Liv.* Cum patris favor haud dum exolesviset.

**EXŌLETŪS**, a, um, particip. and adj. from exolesco, that hath done growing, grown up, adult. *Plaut.* ap. *Priscian.* Domi reliqui exoletam virginem. — Hence, *Exoleti*, h. e. c. pueri meritorii adultæ ætatis, et alienæ libidini inservientes. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* In the same sense. *Vellei.* Exoletus histrio. — ¶ Also, gone out of use, disused, out of date, forgotten, obsolete. *Liv.* Exoletum jam vetustate odium. *Sueton.* Exoletas et reconditas voces aucupari. *Quintil.* Exoletos auctores scrutari.

**EXŌLVO**. See *Ecsolvo*.

**EXŌMĪS** (ἐξομῖς), idis, f. a kind of short vest, not covering the shoulders, and without sleeves. *Fest.*

**EXŌMIUM**, ii, n. same as *Ecomis*. *Quintil.*, as some read; others, *Exordium*.

**EXŌMŌLŌGĒSIS** (ἐξομολόγησις), is, f. a 3 confession. *Tertull.*

**EXŌNERATIŪS** (exonero), ðnis, f. a dis-charge. *Pandect.* mercedis.

**EXŌNERŌ** (ex & onero), as, ævi, ætum, 2 a. 1. to free from a burden, disburden, unload, ἀποφορτίζω. *Plaut.* Exonerare navem. *Plin.* Profluvio sanguinis morbidum corpus exonerat. *Marzial.* ventrem, to ease. *Ovid.* Exonerare colos, h. e. to strip the distaffs by spinning, spin them off. — ¶ Figur. to free, deliver, ease, lighten, unburthen. *Liv.* civitatem metu, to free. *Id.* Liberare atque exonerare fidem meam, to dis-

charge my faith, acquit myself of my obligation to be faithful, ease my conscience. *Curt.* conscientiam suam. *Id.* Exonerare se, to disburthen one's mind by revealing a secret. *Tacit.* Pastos fœdatos exonerare, to purge, purify. — ¶ Also, with an accus. of the burden, to discharge, get out of the way, pour forth, vent, carry off, remove. *Senec.* Quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quaslibet anres exonerant, discharge, blnb, confide. *Petron.* dolorem convicio, to vent. *Senec.* Curas Bacchus exonerat. *Plaut.* eam ex hoc agro. *Tacit.* multitudinem in proximas terras. — ¶ Also, of a river or lake, Exonerare se, to discharge itself, empty. *Plin.* in Padum.

**EXŌPINŌ**, as, ævi, ætum, n. 1. same as *Opinor*. *Petron.*

**EXŌPTABILIS** (exopto), e, adj. desirable, agreeable. *Plaut.*

**EXŌPTATŪS**, a, um, particip. from exopto. — ¶ Adj. greatly wished or longed for. *Cic.* Exoptatum nuncium afferre. *Id.* Nihil exoptatius adventu meo. *Id.* Exoptatissima gratulatio. *Plaut.* O mi here exoptatissime, salve.

**EXŌPTŌ** (ex & opto), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to choose, select, ἐξαιρέωμαι. *Plaut.* Illum exoptavit? habeat. *Id.* Exopta id, quod vis evenire. — ¶ Also, to wish or desire greatly, to long, be desirous that something should happen, ἐπέυχομαι. *Cic.* Ea maxime exoptant. *Id.* Te exopto quamprimum videre. *Id.* Ut sempiterna laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus, exopto. *Id.* Omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you accursed. *Plaut.* Si intra ædes hujus penetravi pedem, omnium exopto ut fiam miserorum miserimus, I am content to become, may I be come. — ¶ See, also, *Exoptatus*, a, um.

**EXŌRABILIS** (exoro), e, adj. to be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable, παρακλητός. *Cic.* Iracundiæ si exorabilis, summa est lenitas. *Horat.* Non exorabilis auro, not to be moved, not to be bribed. *Sil.* Nulli exorabilis. *Sueton.* Exorabilis in aliquem, yielding. *Cic.* Experi aliquem in se minus exorabilem. *Senec.* In suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, more easily appeased, more placable. — ¶ Also, easily moving, having power to persuade by entreaty. *Valer. Flacc.*

**EXŌRABŪLĀ** (Id.), ðrum, n. motives to 3 move, arguments to persuade, means, motives, arguments, enticements to move one. *Plaut.* and *Apul.*

**EXŌRATŪS** (Id.), ðnis, f. an entreating or pcrsnading by prayer. *Auct. declam.*

**EXŌRATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a successful sup-3 plicant; Esse exoratore, to obtain one's request, to succeed in one's entreaties. *Tercnt.* Orator venio: sinite exorator sim.

**EXŌRATŪS**, a, um, particip. from exoro.

**EXORBEŌ**. See *Esorbeo*.

**EXŌRBITATIŪS** (exorbito), ðnis, f. a de-3 viation from the right path, transgression, swerving. *Tertull.*

**EXŌRBITATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a deviator, 3 transgressor. *Tertull.*

**EXŌRBITŪS** (ex & orbita), as, ævi, ætum, 3 n. and a. 1. to go out of the way or road, deviate from the regular track. *Augustin.* Exorbitantes boves qui vehiculum trahebant. *Lactant.* a prætstituti itinere. *Figur.* *Tertull.* a regula, deviate, swerve. — ¶ Transitively. *Sidon.* Animum a tramite gaudiorum terror exorbitat, turns aside, throws off.

**EXŌRCĪSMŪS** (ἐξορκισμός), i, m. exor-3 cism. *Tertull.*

**EXŌRCĪSTĀ** (ἐξορκιστής), æ, m. an exor-3 cist, exorciser. *Jul. Firmic.*

**EXŌRCĪZŌ** (ἐξορκίζω), as, ævi, ætum, n. 3 1. to exercise, drive away evil spirits by certain forms of adjuration. *Pandect.* Si exorcizavit.

**EXŌRDĪŌR** (ex & ordior), ðris, orsus sum, dep. 4. properly, of weavers, to begin to weave, lay the warp, warp. — Hence, allegorically. *Cic.* Pertexæ, Antoni, quod exorsus es. *Plaut.* Neque exordiri unde occipias, neque ad detexendam telam. — ¶ In general, to commence, begin. *Plaut.* facinus. *Liv.* Ab causâ tam nefanda bellum exorsi. *Sueton.* classicum ingenti spiritu. *Nepos.* scribere. *Cic.* dicere. — And absol. to open a speech, commence speaking, begin.

**EXŌRĪUM** (exordior), ii, n. the warp of a web. *Quintil.* Non possum togam prætextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam. — ¶ In general, beginning, commencement, rise. *Cic.* Aqua totius vitæ ducat exordium. *Lucret.* Cunctarum exordia rerum. *Sneton.* Ab exordio Urbis, from the building of the city. — In particular, the introduction of a speech, exordium, præm, preamble, προοίμιον. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the whole treatise, writing, or book. *Colum.*

**EXŌRIĒNS**, tis, particip. and adj. from exorior. — ¶ Absol. *Exoriens*, sc. sol, the rising sun, or the morning. *Propert.* — Also, the quarter of the sun's rising, the east. *Colum.*

**EXŌRIŌR** (ex & orior), ðris or ðris, ortus sum, ðri, dep. 3, and partly 4. to come forth, become visible, appear, rise, arise, spring up, ἀναφαίνωμαι, ἀνατέλλω. *Cic.* Post solstitium Canicula exoritur, rises, h. e. appears. *Virg.* Inbare (h. e. sole) exorto, having risen. *Tibull.* Annus exoriens, the commencing year, the beginning of the year. *Cic.* Non ante extingui, quam exortum esset. *Lucret.* Arbusta exorta e terra. *Virg.* Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor. *Terent.* Tu sola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc tua impudentia, start up. *Cic.* Repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, starts up. *Id.* Subito exorta est nefaria Cato- nis promulgatio. *Lic.* Omnes exorti, broke forth. — Hence, to be relieved or comforted, recover, breathe again. *Cic.* Nunc paulum exorior. — ¶ Also, to arise, spring up, be derived, originate, present itself. *Terent.* A Myrrha hæc sunt exorta omnia, all this has come from Myrrha, it is all owing to Myrrha. *Cic.* Honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, springs. *Liv.* De Prænestinorum defectione fama exorta est, arose. *Cic.* Exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, appears, presents itself. *Cæs.* Nul- lam exoriri moram posse, occur, come about. — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Repente rex exortus est Lydiæ, rose up, became. — ¶ Also, to be, when a cause is implied (as, in English, you are the one). *Terent.* In sola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc. (But see above.) — ¶ See, also, *Exoricens*.

**EXŌRMĪSTŌN** (ἐξορμιστόν), i, n. a fish, 3 probably a species of murene, (murena). *Cassiod.*

**EXŌRNĀTIŪS** (exorno), ðnis, f. an adorn-3 ing, decking, ornament, embellishment, κόσμησις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, Exornationes, figures, as embellishments of speech. *Auct. ad Hieron.* — ¶ Also, in speech, when the proof is heightened or set off by illustrations, &c. *Auct. ad Her.* — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Tria sunt genera, judicii, deliberationis, exornationis, h. e. demonstrativum.

**EXŌRNĀTOR** (Id.), ðris, m. he who adorns, 1 an embellisher. *Cic.*

**EXŌRNĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from exor-2 no. — ¶ Adj. richly adorned, decked, set off. *Auct. ad Hieron.* Exornatissima cithara. *Auct. in Anthol.* Exornator.

**EXŌRNŌ** (ex & orno), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to adorn, or adorn greatly, deck out, embellish, κοσμέω. *Cic.* philosophiam falsa gloria. *Id.* trichinum magnifice. *Id.* Signa, quæ exornent mihi locum. *Id.* Illustrare atque exornare orationem. *Plin.* Ep. Exornare aliquem prætura, honor him with the prætorship, advance him to the prætorship. — In particular, to deck with garments, deck out, dress out, dress, clothe. *Curt.* aliquem veste regia. *Terent.* Exornatus varia veste. *Cic.* Nisi eum (Clodium) mulieres exornatum ita deprehendissent. — Hence, jocosely. *Terent.* Exornatum dabo, I'll give him a dressing. — ¶ Also, to provide with things necessary, furnish, equip, fit out. *Sallust.* vicinitatem armis. *Phædr.* aliquem veste, nummis, familia. *Justin.* classem, fit out. — ¶ Also, as the Greek

κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν, to set in order, prepare rightly, arrange, dispose, array. *Plaut. nuptias. Sullust. aciem, drauo up. Id. convivium parum scite.* — Absol. *Sallust. Tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, sc. iter, exercitum, or the like; in general terms, makes suitable arrangements.* — ¶ Also, to employ, suborn, give one his cue. *Auct. ad Herenn. aliquem, qui ista prohiberet. Plaut. hominem, mulicrem qui arcesseret.* — ¶ Also, to cultivate, apply to. *Cic. philosophiam (unless it signify, to praise, celebrate).* — ¶ Also, to deprive of ornament, strip. *Tertull. — ¶ See, also, Exornatus, a, um.*

**EXORĀ** (ex & oro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to entreat earnestly, ἐξικερεύω. *Cic. tyrannum, ut abire liceret. Virg. pacem divum. Plaut. Exorando, haud adversando.* — ¶ Also, Exorare aliquid, to gain by entreaty, obtain by prayer. *Plaut. rem abs te. Terent. Gnatum ut det, oro, vixque id exoro.* — Figur. *Ovid. Facies exorat anorem, vins.* — With another accus. of the person. *Plaut. Unum exorare vos. Stat. unum diem deos silectum.* — Also, Exorare aliquem, to overcome or persuade by entreaty, to prevail upon by entreaty. *Cic. Quem ego, ut pejeret, exorare facile potero. Hirt. in Cic. Ep. Brutus et Cassius utinam per te exorentur, ne, be prevailed upon. Terent. Sine, te exoret. Id. Qui mihi exorandus est. Plaut. Sine, te exorari, suffer yourself to be prevailed upon.* — ¶ Also, to make to relent, appease, mitigate, conciliate. *Ovid. Exorat carmina saepe deos. Valer. Flacc. undas. Plia. tristitiam (alicujus).* — ¶ Also, *Pandect. causas, to plead causes, be on advocate.* — ¶ Also, *Stat. A limine Phœbi exoratus abis, heard, listened or hearkened to.* — ¶ In *Justin. 9, 7.* instead of *A filii cæde amicum precibus exoratus* (as if signifying dissuaded, deterred), should be read *revocatus.*

**EXORS.** See *Exors.*

**EXORSUS**, a, um, particip. from *exordior.*

**EXORSUS** (exordior), us, m. a beginning, 2 same as *Exordium.* *Cic. orationis meæ.*

**EXORTIVUS** (exorior), a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to the rising, for instance, of the constellations; or, relating to one's birth. *Plin. Negavere quoniam nonaginta partium exortivam mensuram transgredi, h. e. could have lived beyond the number of years denoted by 3 signs of the zodiac.* — ¶ Also, eastern, *Plin. pars. Id. Occanus.* — And *absol. Exortiva, ðrum, the eastern part, the east.* *Plin.*

**EXORTUS**, a, um, particip. from *exorior.*

**EXORTUS** (exorior), us, m. a rising, coming forth, appearing, coming up. *Auct. ad Herenn. solis. Plin. Stellæ faciunt exortus matutinos. Id. Obverti in exortum æquinoctialem, h. e. to the place of the sun's rising at the equinox. Id. Exortus aquilonis. Id. Aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, its source.*

**EXOS** (ex & os), ossis, adj. without bones, 3 boneless, ἀνόστος. *Lucret.*

**EXOSCULATIUS** (exosculor), ðnis, f. a kissing fondly, billing of doves, κοταφίλις. *Plin.*

**EXOSCULOR** (ex & osculor), aris, atus 2 sum, dep. 1. to kiss fondly, kiss, καραφίλειω. *Sueton. Quosque militum obvios exosculans. Id. manus jacentis.* — Figur. *Gell. Scientiam rerum, verborumque ejus elegantiam exosculatus, h. e. approving, admiring.* — ¶ Passively, *Apul. and Amnian. Exosculatus.*

**EXOSSIS** (ex & os), e, adj. without bones, 3 boneless. *Apul.* — ¶ Hence, pliant, flexible, as if without bones. *Apul.*

**EXOSSO** (exos, or exossis), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to deprive of bones, to bone, ἐξοστίγω. *Terent. Usi ego venero, (congrus) ossabitur, his bones shall be taken out.* — Hence, to make pliant, or flexible (as it were, by taking out the bones), to bend, curve. *Lucret. Exossato omni pectore.* — ¶ Pers. *Exossatus ager, h. e. cleared of stones or well cultivated.*

**EXOSSUS**, a, um, same as *Exossis.* *Apul. EXOSTRA (ἐξόστρα), as, f. a movable wooden bridge, which besiegers throw from a tower to the wall of the besieged city.*

*Veget.* — ¶ Also, a wooden machine in the theatre, which was turned upon rollers, and shoved to the spectators the back part of the stage, as the interior of a house. *Cic.*

**EXOSUS** (ex & osus from odi), a, um, particip. hating. *Virg. Exosus ad unum Trojanos. Id. Juvenem exosum bella.* — ¶ Passively, hated, hateful, odious. *Gell. Non omnes omnimodis diis exosus esse.*

**EXOTERICUS** (ἐξωτερικός), a, um, adj. 3 external, exoteric. *Gell. (who uses however the Greek) genus librorum, h. e. which set forth the more common and universally comprehensible philosophy, exoteric; opposed to aeroticus. Varr.*

**EXOTICUS** (ἐξωτικός), u, um, adj. from u 3 strange country, foreign, exotic. *Plaut. unguenta. Id. Græcia, h. e. Magna Græcia, a part of Italy.* — Hence, *Plaut. Exoticum (absol.), sc. vestimentum.*

**EXPALLESÇO** (ex & pallesco), is, lui, n. 2 3. to grow or turn pale, ἀπωχολίω. *Plin. Ep. Expalluit notabiliter, quamvis pallescit semper. Plaut. Viden' ut expalluit? — With accus. to turn pale at, to be frightened at, dread. Horat. Pindarici fontis haustus.*

**EXPALLIATUS** (ex & pallium), a, um, 3 particip. deprived of his cloak (pallium). *Plaut.*

**EXPALLIDUS** (ex & pallidus), a, um, adj. 3 exceedingly pale or wan, pale. *Sueton. Statura fuit eminenti, expallido colore.*

**EXPALPO** (ex & pulpo), as, a. 1. to stroke, 3 fawn upon, caress, fondle. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to obtain by fawning or flattery, to coax from one. *Pompon. ap. Non. aliquid ab illo.* — So, deponently, *Plaut. fragm. Servus argentum a patre expallabitur.*

**EXPALPONIDES** (expalpo) NÜMMORUM, h. e. qui numinos expalpat, one who gets money from others by flattery; a word coined by *Plaut.*

**EXPANDITOR** (expando), ðris, m. that spreads himself out. *Plin. Paneg. Vagus ille et expanditor amnis, h. e. which extends itself beyond its banks, overflows; Ed. Gesn. has Vagus ille, cum expanditur.*

**EXPANDO** (ex & pando), is, andi, ansum 2 and assum, a. 3. to spread open, spread out, spread, expand, extend. *Coluna. ficus in sole. Plin. alas. Id. Expansæ vestes.* — ¶ Also, to throw open, open. *Tacit. Expansæ delubri fores.* — ¶ Also, to lay open, unfold, set forth, explain. *Lucret. rerum naturam.*

**EXPANGO** (ex & pango), is, a. 3. to fix. *Plin. sidera ad normam. Harduin. ex MSS. legit expungere.*

**EXPANSIO** (expando), ðnis, f. expansion, 3 dilution, extension. *Cal. Aurel.*

**EXPANSUS**, a, um, particip. from *expando.*

**EXPAPILLATUS** (ex & papilla), a, um, 3 particip. bared to the breast, bared so as to show the breast. *Plaut. Expapillato brachio. Al. leg. aliter.*

**EXPARTUS** (ex & pario), a, um, particip. having borne young; or, as others explain it, done bearing, past bearing. *Varr. pecudes.*

**EXPASSUS**, a, um, particip. from *expando.*

**EXPATIOR.** See *Expator.*

**EXPATRICIUS** (ex & patricius), ii, m. 3 one who has laid aside the patrician dignity, an ex-patrician. *Cod. Justin.*

**EXPATRO** (ex & patro), as, avi, atum, a. 3 1. to do, execute, accomplish. *Catull. An hæc liberalitas parum expatriavit? an parum holluatus est? (which Scaliger renders to spend upon harlots).*

**EXPAVEFACIENS** (ex & pavefacio), tis, particip. terrifying, making afraid, frightening. *Senec. Animalia expavefacientia hominum. Al. leg. exterrentia, al. expaventia.*

**EXPAVEFACTUS** (Id.), a, um, particip. terrified, scared, frightened, alarmed. *Hygin.*

**EXPAVEO** (ex & paveo), es, pâvi, and 3 **EXPAVESCO** (ex & paveo), is, pâvi, n. and a. 2. and 3. to be or become greatly afraid, to be struck with affright, to fear greatly, be scared at, ἐκπλήττομαι, περιφοβέομαι. *Stat. Cum audaciam stili nostri frequenter expavcas. Liv. Cum ad id expavisset. Sueton. Tonitrua*

præter modum expavescebat. *Horat. Nec muliebriter expavit ensem.*

**EXPAVIDUS** (ex & pavidus), a, um, adj. 3 struck with affright, terrified, amazed. *Gell.*

**EXPAUSATUS** (ex & pausatus), a, um, 3 quite refreshed, recovered from fatigue. *Veget.*

**EXPECTO, EXPECTATIO, &c.** See *Expecto, &c.*

**EXPECTO** (ex & pecto). *Quintil. Si pecto, remota s, expecto scriberemus.*

**EXPECTORO** (ex & pectus), as, a. 1. to 3 throw out or discharge from the breast, ἀπορρηξίω; hence, to throw off from the mind, drive from the mind. *Cic. ex Enn. Tum pavor mihi sapientiam omnem exanimato expectorat.*

**EXPECULIATUS** (ex & peculium), a, um 3 particip. h. e. privatus peculio. *Plaut. servi.*

**EXPEDIÖ** (ex & pes), is, ivi and Yi, itum, a. and sometimes n. 4. properly, to loose one, whose feet had become entangled in something, a bird, for instance, from the snare; hence, both properly and figuratively, to disentangle, disengage, unloose, extricate, clear, liberate, free, release, rid, ἀπολώ. *Cic. se ex laqueo. Horat. caput laqueis mortis. Cic. nodum. Id. se ab omni occupatione. Terent. se ex turba. Id. se crimine. Id. se cura. Cels. Diu tractatos (ægros) non expedierunt, did not restore. Id. gravein tardumque spiritum, to cure, relieve. Plin. menstruas purgationes, promote, facilitate. Ovid. Expedit errantem nemori, h. e. puts into the road. Colum. agrum, to clear. Liv. iter fuge per rupes, h. e. to be able to find or make a way of escape. — Hence, *Virg. Flammam inter et hostes expedit, make way way safely, pass unimpeded.* — Hence, to free from obstacles, disentangle, bring about, despatch, bring to a happy conclusion, place on a good footing, settle, expedite, accomplish, procure. *Cæs. Aggere et cratibus aditus expeditum, open passages. Cic. Ratio expediendæ salutis, of securing one's safety, saving one's life. Id. Explicare et expedire negotia. Cæs. Non prius agendum constituit, quam rem frumentariam expedisset, had removed the obstacles in the way of a supply of provisions, had provided for or facilitated his supplies. Cic. exitum orationis, bring out, make out. Id. Expedire et conficere res. Tacit. alimenta arcu, procure food, sustain himself. Id. sua consilia, put in execution. Plaut. fallaciam. — In a similar sense. Cic. nomina, to discharge debts. — And also, to provide, get, procure. Liv. vicarium. Tacit. alimenta. Sueton. pecuniam, to raise. Varr. cibaria pastoribus. — Also, to say out, speak out, speak, tell, unfold, develop, set forth, relate, show, declare in few words. *Terent. Hoc mihi expedit: istam unde habes vestem? Virg. omnem prima ob origine famam. So without case. Tacit. Ea de cæde quam verissime expeditam. — Also, to bring out, fetch out, take out, bring forward, bring. Cic. Virgas expediti jubet, to be brought. Virg. Cererem canistris. Ovid. merces, set out, display. Cæs. Arma expediti jubet. Liv. ferrum, to draw, wash. — Also, to get in readiness, make ready, prepare. Liv. se ad pugnam. So, *Plaut. Cingitur: certe expedit se. Cæs. Sese expeditum, præliumque committunt. Hirt. classem. Liv. remigem militemque. Virg. manus, h. e. hold themselves ready for battle. — Also, intransitively, Expedire, to go on an expedition, to take the field. Tacit. — Also, to make use of, put into practice. Liv. Tribuni jus auxilii sui expediunt. — ¶ *Horat. jaculum, disicum, to let loose, hurl, throw.* — ¶ Also, Expedire, intransitively, to be expedient, useful, profitable, advantageous. *Cic. Nihil minus Cæsari expedit ad diuturnitatem dominationis. Nepos. Non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini. Cic. Omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse reipublicam. Terent. Expedit bonas esse vobis. Cic. Si ita expedit. Justin. Expedire omnibus dicunt, ut, &c. Justinian. Instit. Expedit reipublicæ, ne, &c. Plaut. Amoris artes eloquar,*****

quemadmodum expediant. — ¶ Expedi-  
dibō, for expediam. *Plaut.* — ¶ See,  
also, *Expeditus, a, um.*

**EXPEDITĒ** (expeditus), adv. *easily, with-  
out difficulty; without impediment, readily,  
clearly, distinctly, quickly, without delay,*  
*ῥαδίως, προχειῶς. Cic. Res celeriter  
expeditique percipere. Id. Ex quo te  
facillime et expeditissime conferas. Id.  
Non implicite et abscondite, sed paten-  
tius et expeditius. Id. Expeditus na-  
vigare. Colum. Putatio expeditus fit.  
Sueton. Expedito loqui, easily, without  
restraint. Plaut. Expedito fabulatus  
est, he hath stated the matter distinctly.*

**EXPEDITIŌ** (expeditio), ōnis, f. *a clear and  
well-grounded exposition or development.*  
*Auct. ad Herenn. — Also, a relating,  
bringing forward. Auct. ad Herenn. (though  
this may be referred to the next  
signification). — ¶ Also, performance,  
execution, accomplishment. Vitruv. Ex-  
peditio rusticarum aedificia, h. e.  
agricultural buildings. — ¶ Also, a  
military expedition, enterprise, campaign;  
especially from the camp against the  
enemy. Cæs. Milites in expeditionem  
misit. Hirt. Expeditionibus nocturnis  
castella adoriuntur, excursions. Curt.  
Hæc expeditio Asiam domuit. Plin.  
Expeditioes Alexandri. — Figur. of  
bees. Plin.*

**EXPEDITIŌNALIS** (expeditio), e, adj.  
3 *pertaining to a military expedition, &c.*  
*Amnian.*

**EXPEDITŌS**, a, um, particip. from expeditio.  
— ¶ Adj. *free, unimpeded, unshackled,  
unencumbered. Cic. Ut expeditus in  
Galliam proficisci posset. — ¶ Also,  
free from impediments or obstacles, unen-  
cumbered, unimpeded, easy, ready. Cic.  
oratio, easy, fluent. Id. dicendi celeritas.  
Id. Via expeditior ad honores. Cæs.  
locus, h. e. a place where one can  
pass through easily and without hindrance.  
Cic. Reditum patere cuique expeditissimum.  
Id. Pecunia expeditissima que  
erat, tibi decreta est. Id. Ad explican-  
dum expeditissima, very easy. — So, in  
money matters, sure, safe, sound. Cic.  
Expeditum nomen, a sure or safe debt.  
Id. Fidem expeditam relinquere, a  
sound credit, which was obtained by  
punctually discharging one's debts.*

— ¶ Also, ready, prepared, at hand.  
*Plin. Ep. Sit (cæna) expedita, sit parca  
(which may also be rendered, easily  
prepared). Cic. Expedito nobis homine  
opus est. Id. ad cædem. — Hence, in  
expedito, at hand, in readiness. Senec.  
In expedito esse. Quintil. In expedito  
posita. Liv. In expedito habere. —  
¶ Also, not so burdened as to hinder free  
motion, not burdened or at least not heavily  
burdened, without baggage, without heavy  
armor, as is the case with soldiers, who  
are to undertake some rapid expedition,  
light-armed, light, quick, always ready for  
action. Cæs. Legiones, quas expeditas  
esse jussert. Cic. Pompeius expeditus  
præcesserat legiones. Id. Obviam  
fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo. Cæs.  
Silve latitudo novem dierum iter expedito  
patet, h. e. to a traveller unencumbered  
by burdens, light, active. — And  
absol. Liv. Cum mille expeditis. Id.  
Cum expeditis militum.*

**EXPELLĒ** (ex & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum,  
a. 3. *to drive out, drive away, thrust out  
or away, banish, eject, expel, chase, ἐξβάλλω.  
Cic. Me domo mea expulstis. Id. me  
civitate. Cæs. humiliores posses-  
sionibus. Id. hostes finibus. Id. Ro-  
manos ex provincia. Id. aliquem regno,  
to repulse, repel. Cic. aliquem ex  
republica. Id. Expelli et cji e prædio.  
Id. cives a patria. Liv. naves ab litore  
in altum, to push off. Cic. aliquem vitam  
put out of existence, kill. So, Lucret.  
Expelli ævo, to die. Plaut. Se periculo,  
to free, deliver, snatch away. Ovid.  
sagittam arcu, to shoot, send. Tacit.  
Prout expulsa sint (margarita), sc. ex  
mari, have been thrown ashore, cast upon  
land. — Also, to drive, &c. any whither.  
Ovid. Se pondus in auras expulit,  
thrust itself forth, came forth into the light  
of the world. Plin. ficos in opera,  
drive to work. Curt. Navigia expulsa  
in ripam. — ¶ Figur. to drive away,  
banish, expel, throw off, shake off, put to*

*flight. Cæs. omnem dubitationem.  
Ctull. latitiam ex pectore. Plaut. de-  
sidiam corde. Ovid. spem. Id. som-  
nos. Horat. morbum helleboro. Ta-  
cit. vitam, to put a hasty end to one's own  
life. Ovid. animam (alicujus) per vul-  
nera. Plin. Ep. sententiam, h. e. reji-  
cere. — ¶ Expulsus, a banished man,  
an exile. Cic.*

**EXPENDĒ** (ex & pendo), is, di, sum, a.  
3. *to weigh, weigh out, estimate by weight,  
σταθμάσαι. Plaut. aliquem. Id. Au-  
rum auro expendetur. Id. Hunc homi-  
nem decet auro expendi. Cels. baccam  
aut nucem. — ¶ Also, to count out,  
disburse, lay out, expend, pay; because  
in very ancient times gold and silver  
were paid by weight. Horat. Cautos  
nominibus certis expendere nummos,  
to put out to usury. Cic. auri pondo  
centum. Pandect. usuras gravissimas,  
to pay. — Hence, Ferre alicui expensum,  
or pecuniam expensam, to enter a sum in  
one's account-book as paid, lent, or given to  
any one; to enter or set down as paid, &c.,  
and simply to pay, lend, give. Cic. Ne  
tu expensum innumeribus ferres, might  
not enter in your accounts among the sums  
laid out for presents. Id. si mihi ex-  
pensa ista sceter. centum tulisses, had  
paid, given, lent. Liv. Quibus sine fe-  
nore expensas pecunias tulisses, had ad-  
vanced, lent moneys without interest. Ne-  
pos. Non amplius quam tercia millia  
æris expensum sumptui ferre, not to  
spend more, &c. — Also, generally, Ferre  
alicui expensum, to give. Cat. in Cic.  
Ep. Expensam tulit legionem Cæsari  
Pompeius. — Hence, Pandect. Ipsam  
facilitati suæ expensum ferre debere,  
quæ minus idoneos fidejussores acceperit,  
ought to ascribe it. So, Id. Negli-  
gentiæ expensum ferre. — Also, Ex-  
pense ferre. Pandect. Res plurimum  
generum supellectilibus nomine expenso  
ferre, to reckon among the household fur-  
niture. — Also, Expensa, æ, f. (sc.  
pecunia) a disbursement, expense. Claudi-  
an and Pandect. And also Expensum,  
i, n. Cic. Tabulæ (or codex) accepti et  
expensi, or, Id. Codex acceptum (h. e.  
acceptorum) et expensum (h. e. expen-  
sorum), h. e. book of receipts and ex-  
penses. (See *Accipio*). — ¶ Figur. Ex-  
pendere, in its first sense, to estimate,  
rate, value. Plaut. Aurum, Hector  
qui (h. e. quo) expensus fuit. — Fur-  
ther, to weigh, examine, value, rate, pon-  
der, consider. Cic. Expenderit atque  
æstimat voluptates. Id. argumenta.  
Id. testem diligenter. Ovid. aliquid  
animo. Id. causam meritis. — ¶ Fig-  
ur. in the second sense, to pay. Acc.  
ap. Cic. pœnas Jovi, to render to Jupiter  
the punishment he had a right to exact.  
Virg. scelerum pœnas, to suffer the pun-  
ishment due to one's crimes. Id. scelus,  
h. e. pœnas sceleris. Sil. pretium dig-  
num alicui, to pay, render.*

**EXPENSA**, æ, f. See *Expendo*. 3

**EXPENSE** (expensus), adv. *largely, very*  
3 *much. Theod. Prisc.*

**EXPENSILATIŌ**, or, separately, **EXPEN-  
SI LATIŌ** (expensum & fero), ōnis, f.  
*an entering of money in one's account-  
book as paid, &c. to any one. Gall.*

**EXPENSĪŌ** (expendo), ōnis, f. *disburse-  
ment, expense. Symmach.*

**EXPENSŌ** (frequentat. from expendo), as,  
3 *avi, atum, a. 1. to be in the habit of pay-  
ing out: to pay out, count out. Plaut.*

— ¶ Also, to distribute among. Ma-  
crob. dies intercalares alternis annis.  
**EXPENSUM**, i, n. See *Expendo*.

**EXPENSŪS**, a, um, particip. from expendo.

**EXPERGEFACIŌ** (expergo & facio), is,  
1 *eci, actum, a. 3. to awaken, rouse from  
sleep, ἀγείρω. Sueton. Expergefactus  
e somno vocibus. Id. Repente experge-  
factus. — Figur. to awake, arouse.  
Cic. te. — Also, to stir up, rouse. Auct.  
ad Herenn. Italiani terrore subito. Lu-  
cret. mele per chordas, to excite, h. e. to  
play upon stringed instruments. Plaut.  
magnum flagitium, to commit, perpetrate.*

**EXPERGEFACTIŌ** (expergefacio), ōnis, f.  
3 *a rousing, awaking. Augustin. a somno.*

**EXPERGIFICŌ** (expergificus, or expergo  
& facio), as, a. 1. *to awaken, arouse.*  
*Gall. ingenium.*

**EXPERGIFICŪS** (expergo & facio), a,  
3

*um, adj. that awakeneth, awakening,  
rousing. Apul. 3*

**EXPERGISCŌ** (expergo), is, n. 3. *to wake  
3 up; same as Expergiscor. Pompon. ap.  
Non.*

**EXPERGISCŌR** (Id.), ēris, experrectus  
sum, dep. 3. *to awake, wake up, ἐγείρω-  
μα. Cic. — Figur. to wake up, rouse  
up, bestir one's self. Cic. and Terent.  
— ¶ See, also, Experrectus, a, um.*

**EXPERGITE** (expergitus), adv. *watch-  
3 fully, heedfully. Apul. Expergite aus-  
cultare. Id. Expergite munus obire.*

**EXPERGITŪS**, a, um, particip. from expergo.

**EXPERGŌ** (ex & pergo), is, pergi (more  
3 probably than perrexi), for the perfect  
seems not to occur), pergitum, a. 3. *to  
awaken, rouse from sleep, ἀγείρω. Acc.  
ap. Non. — Also, generally, to awaken,  
rouse, stir up, excite. Lucret. Nec quis  
quam expergitus (sc. ex morte) exstat.  
Gell. animos juvenum.*

**EXPERIENS**, tis, particip. from experior.  
*Plin. — ¶ Adj. active, enterprising,  
strenuous, industrious. Cic. Promptissi-  
mus homo et experiens. Id. Vir for-  
tis et experiens. Lin. Vir acer et ex-  
periens. Cic. Experientissimus arator.  
— ¶ Also, having experience, experi-  
enced. Ovid. Comes experientis Uly-  
sis. Id. Genus experiens laborum, ex-  
perienced in, inured to; or, capable of un-  
dergoing — Here may be referred the  
passage quoted above from Cic. Experi-  
entissimus arator.*

**EXPERIENTIA** (experiens), æ, f. *a trying,  
trial, proof, πειρασμός. Planc. ad Cic.  
Quæ ad hanc experientiam excitavit.  
Cic. Equitem R. experientia patrimonii  
amplificandi labentem exceptit, h. e.  
by his attempt to increase his patrimony.  
Ovid. Hæc illi placet experientia veri,  
h. e. this way of ascertaining the truth.  
Vellei. Cæsar belli experientia durabat  
exercitum, exercise, practice. Id. Lau-  
dandum experientia consilium, on ac-  
count of its issue or success. — ¶ Also,  
as the result of many trials, experience,  
practical knowledge, experimental knowl-  
edge, ἐμπειρία. Tacit. Vir longa ex-  
perientia. Virg. Apibus quanta ex-  
perientia parcis. Manil. Artem experi-  
entia fecit. Cels. Ad curandi rationem  
nihil plus confert, quam experientia.  
With genit. Colum. Varia experientia  
rerum, experience in, practice.*

**EXPERIMENTŌ** (experimentum), as, avi,  
atum, a. 1. *to make a trial or experiment  
of, test by experiment, try, prove. Veget.  
Remedium experimentaverunt (Al. leg.  
experimenta dederunt). Theod. Prisc.  
Experimentatum remedium.*

**EXPERIMENTUM** (experior), i, n. *an ex-  
periment, trial, proof, experimental proof,  
proof drawn from experience, πείρα, ἐπι-  
μασία. Cic. Hoc maximum est experi-  
mentum, cum constet, &c. experimental  
proof. Sallust. Metello experimentis  
cognitum erat, genus Numidarum in-  
fidum esse. Tacit. Ut pleris experimen-  
tum daret, an, amotis custodibus, vo-  
destiam retineret, h. e. in actual, sensi-  
ble proof. Vellei. Virtutum experimen-  
ta edere, living instances, proofs. Quintil.  
Quæ experimento meo accipi. Id.  
Facillime ad consentiendum homines  
ducuntur experimentis. Plin. Id ple-  
rumque fallacissimum experimento de-  
prehenditur, by actual trial, experiment.  
— ¶ Also, experience. Cels.*

**EXPERIŌR** (ex & an obsolete verb perior,  
from which peritus), iris, expertus sum,  
dep. 4. *to try, prove, put to the test, make  
trial of, test one's capacity, experience,  
find, πειράσθαι. Terent. omnia, prin-  
cipium pereo. Brut. ad Cic. Experiar et  
tentabo omnia. Sallust. extrema om-  
nia. Nepos. Ut interire, quam non  
Romanos experiri mallet, put to the test  
or make trial of, h. e. engage with, fight  
them. Ovid. Magna fides avium est:  
experiamur aves. Plin. cornua ad ar-  
bores, try, test, prove. Sueton. gram-  
maticos, to try or test their knowledge.  
Id. Nec nisi ante expertos aggredi, h. e.  
those whose skill he had before tried. —  
Also, Virg. Inter nos, quid posset uter-  
que, vicissim experiamur, try, make  
trial. Liv. Experiri libet, quantum  
audeatis. Id. Pleraque nova commen-*



ta experiendo evanescent, by being put in practice, on trial. Cic. Quod magis experiendo quam discendo cognovi, more by experience, trial. Id. In me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, I find that I grow pale myself. Ovid. Experiri deos iniquos, to find, experience. Sueton. valetudines anniversarias, to experience. Id. adversum casum. — Also, followed by an *infm.* Terent. reddere beneficium. — And by *an*, and the like. Plin. Ep. an viveret, try, find out. Curt. utrum, &c. — And by *quo*, whither. Plaut. — Also, passively. Gell. Expertum est in senioribus plerisque, it is found by experience to be the case. — Also, with an acc. to make trial of, exercise, make use of. Sallust. Libertatem, quæ mihi tradita est, experiar. Liv. Ne utique experiri vellet imperium, cujus vis omnis in consensu obedientium esset, to exercise; or, to hazard by exercise. — ¶ As a law term. Cic. Experiri jus, to try, test, prove, settle one's right by law, go to law. — So, absol. Cic. Experiri non potui, I could not contest, go to law. Pandect. De eare experiundi potestas. — Also, Nepos. Experiri legibus, or, Cic. iudicio, or summo iure, to proceed by law, engage in a lawsuit, bring an action. Id. cum aliquo, go to law with, proceed against. So, with the genit. Pandect. Injuriarum experiri, h. e. on account of. — ¶ Also, generally, Plaut. cum aliquo, to contend, dispute, quarrel. — ¶ See, also, *Experiens*, and *Expertus*, a, um.

**EXPERIOR** (ex & perjuro), as, n. 1. same as *Valde juro*, to swear vehemently. Afran. ap. Non.

**EXPERRECTOR**, a, um, particip. from 2 *experiscor*. — ¶ Adj. awakened, roused, vigilant, heedful. Cic. nobilitas. Colum. Ut sint apes experrectiores.

**EXPERTS** (ex & pars), tis, adj. having no part in, not sharing in, not concerned in, ἀνοπος. Cic. omnium periculorum. Id. tanti consilii. Terent. partis (pleonastically). — So, with the abl. Plaut. eo more. Id. domo. — ¶ Also, having nothing of, destitute, devoid, free from; it may often be rendered without. Cic. Nulla pars expertis turpitudinis. Id. eruditionis, void, destitute of. Horat. Vis expertis consilii. Id. Pueri et puellæ jam virum expertes, h. e. who have lost your father and mother. Nepos. Græcarum litterarum, ignorant of, unacquainted with. Plaut. imperii matris, not subject, neglectful of. Senec. sui, beside himself. Horat. Chium (vinum) maris expertis, h. e. (as some explain it) not mixed with salt water; (according to others) not having crossed the sea, homemade. Pers. Expertis maris (the genit. of mas), h. e. effeminate. Horat. Expertia frugis, unprofitable, unproductive. — So, with the abl. Plaut. metu. Lucret. somno. Sallust. fama atque fortunis, without character or fortune.

**EXPERTUS** (experior), ðnis, f. a proof, 2 trial, test. Vitruv.

**EXPERTOR** (Id.), ðris, m. who tries or has tried. Sil. Turbarum expertor. (But the reading is very doubtful.)

**EXPERTUS** (Id.), a, um, particip. and 1 adj. in an active sense, having tried, having made proof of, having experienced, having experience of, experienced. Cic. Omnia, quæ dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis. Id. Dicam non tam doctus, quam expertus. Virg. Expertos juvenes belli, experienced, expert. — ¶ In a passive sense, tried, proved, experienced, tested, tried and not found wanting. Liv. Ut per omnia expertus, postremo tutor etiam liberis regis testamento institueretur. Id. Libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, having not yet tasted the sweets of liberty. Id. Vir expertæ virtutis. Cic. Virtus experta atque perspecta. Sueton. Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo.

**EXPERTISSO**, or **EXPERTISSO** (expeto), 3 is, a. 3. an old form for *Expeto*, which see. Plaut. tuam pulcritudinem. Id. consilium ab aliquo. Id. preces a patrona mea, h. e. patronam meam precari.

**EXPERTIBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. desirable, agreeable. Tacit. Parum expertibilem

operam præbuerat; but *Ed. Ern.* has *expectabilem*.

**EXPETISSO**. See *Expetisso*. 3

**EXPETITOR** (expeto), ðris, m. that requests, seeks or longs for. Symmach.

**EXPETITOS** (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. longed for, wished for, sought after, in great request. Senec. and Plin. (See *Expeto*.)

**EXPETITO** (ex & peto), is, ðvi, ðtum, a. and n. 3. in general, to seek to obtain; hence, to desire earnestly, demand, request, make entreaty for, pray for; and, as a consequence, to exact. Cic. auxilium ab aliquo. Id. aliquid summa cupiditate. Liv. jus ab invitis, to demand, require, exact justice. Cic. pœnas a populo Rom., h. e. to inflict punishment upon, punish. Liv. pœnas in omne nomen Albanum, to inflict. Id. supplicium. — Also, to desire, long for, covet, wish for. Cic. mortem cupide. Id. divitias. Plaut. videre te. Terent. scire aliquid. — Also, to seek for, seek, try to gain, attempt. Cic. medium locum terræ, h. e. versus medium niti. Id. vitam alicujus, to seek to take, attempt. Plaut. Id. expetivisse, ne, &c. to have striven for that, exerted one's self to that end. Plin. Emporium non expetendum, not to be sought, visited. Id. Radix mire unguentis expetitur, is much sought after for ointments. — Also, to select. Terent. Hanc mihi expetivi. — Also, to seek to know, demand, ask. Valer. Flacc. arma et reges. — Also, as a result of seeking, to take, adopt. Plaut. stulta consilia sibi. — ¶ It is sometimes used like *peto*, to seek, go to, visit. Plin. Emporium non expetendum. Sever. Sulpic. Episcopum civitatis expetivit. — ¶ Intransitively, to light, fall, befall. Liv. Ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli. Plaut. suam culpam expetere in mortalem. Id. Insoniti mihi illius maledicta expetent. — Also, simply, to happen, occur, befall. Plaut. In servitute expetunt multa iniqua. — ¶ Plaut. Bono si quid malefacias, ætatem expetit, h. e. lasts forever (where *expetit* may also be considered as transitive).

**EXPIATIO** (expio), ðnis, f. an absolution, 1 expiating, expiation, atonement, satisfaction, compensation. Cic. scelerum. Liv. fœderis rupti. Cic. Diis violatis expiatio debetur.

**EXPIATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. an expiator, 3 purifier, one who renders satisfaction. Tertull.

**EXPIATORIUS** (expiator), a, um, adj. 3 expiatory, atoning, satisfying, purifying, absolving. Augustin.

**EXPIATUS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Expitatio*. 3 Tertull.

**EXPICTUS**, a, um, particip. from *expingo*.

**EXPILATIUS** (expilo), ðnis, f. a pillaging, plundering, robbing. Cic. sociorum.

**EXPILATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a pillager, 1 spoiler, plunderer. Cic.

**EXPILO** (ex & pilo), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to pillage, ransack, rob, plunder, περιουλάω. Cic. ærarium. Id. socios. Id. regem. Id. fana. Petron. lagenam, h. c. to drink up by stealth. Pindact. rem hereditariam, h. e. to steal it before one comes into lawful possession.

**EXPINGO** (ex & pingo), is, inxi, ictum, 1 a. 3. to paint (or, with *ex* intensive, to paint vividly or to the life); to represent by painting, depict, adorn by painting, adorn with colors. Plin. pericula. Martial. genas, cutein, to paint, rouge. Tertull. Thamar se expinxerat. — Figur. to depict, describe to the life, picture (in words). Cic. motum hominum, regionem, aciem, &c.

**EXPISSO** (ex & pinso), is, a. 3. to bruise, 3 pound, grind. Cato. far.

**EXPIO** (ex & pio), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to purge any thing that has been polluted by some crime or offence; to cleanse, purge, clear, restore to purity, ἀγνεύω, ἀφορίζω. Cic. Nomen populi R. tanto scelere contaminavit, ut id nulla re possit, nisi ipsius supplicio expiari. Id. Expiare forum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis. Plaut. Metuo, te atque istos, ut expiare possis. — ¶ Also, to deliver one from punishment by rendering a certain compensation;

to absolve. Liv. filium pecunia publica — Hence, to make good by some compensation; to render satisfaction for; to atone for, make amends for. Cic. scelus supplicio. Liv. legatorum injurias. Cic. errata: — Also, to enforce the rendering of this satisfaction; to punish. Liv. scelus. Plin. Paneg. cupiditatem unco. So, Cic. Tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, have visited your crimes upon our soldiers (and thus, as it were, compensated for them). — ¶ Also, Expiare rem; to preclude the possible ill effects of any thing which may portend evil, by means of some religious service: as, for instance, a sacrifice; consequently, to avert the ill effects of any thing; to avert. Cic. Quemadmodum ea procurerent atque expierent. Liv. vocem nocturnam. Cic. sacrum commissum. Horat. scelus. Id. Dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, is averted. — ¶ Also, figur. to make good again, make amends for, do away. Cas. incommodum virtute. — ¶ Also, to satisfy, calm, quiet, still, content. Cic. cupiditates. Id. egestates. Ilirt. dolorem. — ¶ Also, to appease, soothe, satisfy. Cic. manes mortuorum.

**EXPIRO**. See *Exspiro*.

**EXPISCOR** (ex & piscor), aris, atus sum, 3 dep. 1. properly, to fish out; hence, to search out, search, inquire. Cic. ab illo omnia. Terent. Proinde expiscare, quasi non nosset.

**EXPLANABILIS** (explano), e, adj. intelligible, distinct, articulate. Senec.

**EXPLANATE** (explanatus), adverb, clearly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly, σαφῶς. Cic. Definere rem cum explanatus, tum etiam uberius. Gell. Nihil ad instituentium explanate scriptum.

**EXPLANATIO** (explano), ðnis, f. an explanation, explication, exposition, interpretation of a dream or oracle, development, manifestation, ἀφάσις. Cic. Somnii explanationes adhibita sunt interpretum. Auct. ad Hæren. Uniuscujusque propositionis explanatio. Plin. Res arduæ explanationis, difficult to explain. Id. Explanatio animi, quæ nos distinguit a feris, h. c. manifestation of the mind, utterance of the thoughts. — ¶ Also, distinct pronunciation or articulation. Quintil. verborum. Plin. Explanatorem adimere, distinct utterance.

**EXPLANATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. an explainer, expounder, interpreter. Cic.

**EXPLANATORIUS** (explanator), a, um, 3 adj. explanatory, declaratory. Cæl. Aurelianus. liber.

**EXPLANATUS**, a, um, particip. from *explano*. — ¶ Adj. articulate, distinct, intelligible. Cic. vocum impressio.

**EXPLANŌ** (ex & plano), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. properly, to make plain or smooth, ὀμαλίζω, καταλαίβο. Hence, to spread out, extend. Plin. Cortex in denos pedes explanatus. — ¶ Also, to make plain, render intelligible, make clear. Cic. rem interpretando. — Hence, to explain, show, declare, set forth clearly. Cic. Qualls differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest. Id. Explanare aliquid, apertiusque dicere. Id. Conjectura explanare aliquid. — Also, to relate, tell. Terent. Quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum? explana mihi. Sallust. De cujus hominis moribus pauca explananda sunt. — Also, to pronounce distinctly. Plin. Paneg. Expressit explanavitque verba. (See, also, *Explanatus*, a, um.)

**EXPLANTO** (ex & planto, or planta), as, 2 a. 1. to pull up what is set or planted, root out, ἀπορίζω. Colum.

**EXPLAUDŌ** (ex & plaudo), is, si, sum, same as *Explodo*. Lucret.

**EXPLEMENTUM** (expleo), i, n. a means 2 of filling or satisfying; a filling, satisfying. Senec. Si scieris, cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris. Plaut. Inanimatis explementum querito, h. e. something to fill my empty belly. Senec. Quod sequitur, Et in decimum, &c. explementum esse, a compliment, supplement.

**EXPLENDESCO**. See *Exsplendescio*.

**EXPLEŌ** (ex & the obsolete pleo), es, ðvi, ðtum, a. 2. to fill up, fill full, fill, ἐκπληρωῶ. Cæs. fossam aggere. Plaut. Dum scribo, explevi totas ceras quatuor, 1

have filled or covered. Cic. mundum bonis omnibus. Id. rimas. Id. aliquid cumulate, to fill heaping full. Terent. animum gaudio. — Hence, to fill out, be equal to, amount to, come to. Liv. Aurum, quod summam talenti expleteret. Vellei. Omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia. — Also, to fulfil, discharge or execute fully. Cic. fl. in Cic. Ep. officium. Cic. susceptum munus. Pandect. mandatum. Id. conditionem, fulfil. — Also, to fill, satisfy, satiate, glut, allay. Cic. sitim, to quench. Liv. odium factis dictisque, gratify or glut one's hatred by word and deed. Tacit. cupidines. Cels. se, to sate one's self. Liv. se cæde, glut. Terent. Ut me unum expleant, may gratify my wishes. Catull. Spectando pubes expleta. Cic. animos invidorum, give them their fill. Terent. animum suum, to do as one pleases, humor one's self. Sallust. aliquem divitiis. — So, in general, for Satisfacere alicui, to satisfy, content. Cic. te scribendo. — With the genit. Virg. animum ultricis flammæ. — ¶ Also, to make complete, make entire, fill. Liv. numerum, to make the number full. So, also, Virg. Æa. 6, 545. Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, h. e. will make full again the number of the shades, which had been lessened by his departure, fill up. Liv. centurias and tribus, h. e. to obtain the requisite number of votes. — ¶ Also, to fill up, make complete, complete, make good, supply. Liv. legiones. Vellei. senatorum censum, h. e. to supply what was wanting to complete the amount of property requisite for a senator. Cic. Explevit, quod utriusque defuit. Plin. vicem olei, to supply the place of. Liv. damna, make good, make up. — ¶ Also, to make full or complete, bring about, bring to pass, accomplish. Cic. damnationem, h. e. by one's vote, which alone was wanting to complete the number necessary. Id. vitam beatam cumulate, h. e. to make it happy to the last degree. Cæs. Dum iusta inuri altitudo explicatur, is completed, attained. — ¶ Also, to complete, fulfil, bring to an end, terminate. Plin. ducentos annos, live to the age of 200 years. Tibull. fatales annos, complete our destined years. Tacit. mortalitatem, to finish one's mortal course. Virg. quinque orbis cursu, h. e. run over, run through. — ¶ It has a contrary sense in Enn. ap. Serv. Nавibus explebant sese, h. e. exhibit, disembarked. — Also, Plin. 11, 20. Ed. Hard. Apes favos expleat, h. e. minuunt; but other Edd. have none expleat. — ¶ See, also, Expletus, a, um.

EXPLETĪŌ (expleo), ōnis, f. filling, satisfying, containing. Cic.

EXPLETŪS, a, um, particip. from expleo. — ¶ Adj. complete, full, entire, perfect. Cic. forma. Id. Expletus omnibus suis partibus.

EXPLICABILIS (explico), e, adj. explicabile. Plin.

EXPLICATĒ (explicatus), adverb, clearly, plainly, distinctly, ὀλως. Cic.

EXPLICATĪŌ (explico), ōnis, f. an unfolding, unwinding, uncoiling, winding off, veering, ἀναπτύξις. Cic. Sed est quasi rudentis explicatio. — ¶ Figur. an unfolding, explanation, exposition, explication, clear statement, perspicuity. Cic. Multumque ad ea, quæ querimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit. Id. Explicatio fabularum. Id. Mira in disserendo explicatio, clearness, perspicuity. Id. Quarum rerum facilis explicatio, h. e. in regard to which, it is easy to say what should be done. — ¶ Also, a discharging, payment. Cic. debitorum.

EXPLICATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an interpreter, expounder, explainer, declarer. Cic.

EXPLICATRĪX (explicator), icis, f. she that sets forth clearly, states clearly, delivers clearly. Cic.

EXPLICATŪS (explico), us, m. unfolding, undoing, stretching or throwing out. Plin. Altero crurum explicatu. — ¶ Also, an explaining, explication. Cic.

EXPLICATŪS, and EXPLICITŪS, a, um, particip. from explico. — ¶ Adj. in good order, in good condition. Cic. Provincia quam maxime apta explicataque.

— ¶ Also, without difficulty, easy, sure, without obscurity, clear, plain, explicit, distinct. Cic. Explicata aut explorata ratio salutis. Cæs. Consilium explicitius, h. e. presenting less difficulty in its execution. Cic. Litteræ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius. Augustina.

Explicitissima responsa. EXPLICIT, at the end of books; as, Explicit liber, the book is at an end. So, Explicit feliciter; probably for Explicitus (a, um) (est).

EXPLICITŪS, a, um. See Explicatus. 1

EXPLICŌ (ex & plico), as, avi, atum, and ūi, itum, a. 1. to unfold, unroll, unwrap, unfurl, undo, loosen, disengage, open, ἐκπτύσσω, ἀναπτύσσω. Cic. Veniat modo: explicit suum volumen illud, unroll, open. Id. vestim. Petron. Explicuimus mercem, unpack, undo. Mutial. plenas plagas, h. e. nets. Id. fusos, h. e. to unwind. Varr. capillum pectine, h. e. to comb out. — Figur. Horat. frontem, h. e. unwrinkle, smooth, clear up. Cic. Se ex laqueis, to loose, free, extricate. Id. captiones, h. e. solve, unravel. Id. Ut te explices, huc venias, disengage yourself from other affairs, set yourself at liberty. — ¶ Hence, to unfold, spread out, extend, stretch out. Cæs. Equites se turmatim explicare cœperunt, h. e. to spread out their ranks so as to out-flank the enemy. Liv. ordines, h. e. the ranks. Id. aciem, to deploy, draw up, range in order of battle. Nepos. Adeo angusto mari, ut multitudo navium explicari non potuit, be spread out, formed or drawn up with a front of suitable extent. — In general, to spread out, extend. Plin. Montes se explicant. Cic. Capua planissimo in loco explicata. Virg. omnes frondes, spread out, unfold. Senec. mare, to level, calm. Sueton. Explicari per omnem terrarum ambitum, spread, extend. Plaut. rem suam lucro, to enlarge, increase. Hence, Luca. Pythona sagittis explicuit, stretched out at full length, h. e. slew. Lucret. Ignis ligna explicat in flammam, spreads into flames, wraps in flames. — ¶ Cic. Explicata intelligentiam tuam, rouse up, awaken, exert, use.

— ¶ Also, to disentangle, free from obstacles, bring out of confusion, set in order, or on a right footing, settle, adjust, put in a proper train. Cic. Ut ejus negotia explices. Ilirt. rem frumentariam, to provide for a requisite supply, to facilitate the supplies, to remove the obstacles in the way of a supply; same as Expedit rem frumentariam. Id. sumpus rei militaris, to bear, defray. — And, generally, to free, deliver, restore. Cels. ægrum. Quintil. Explicuitis flammis.

— ¶ Also, to put in execution, accomplish, bring to pass, bring about, despatch, execute, complete. Cic. consilium. Liv. Nec fuga explicari potuit, be made good, brought about. Plin. Ep. Transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, succeeded in accomplishing. Martial. Explicat cenas unica mensa duas, serves for. Plin. Ep. Ita commode explicui, have completed, made. So, Cic. De hortis explicata, h. e. bring the affair to a termination. — Hence, to put in practice. Cic. præcepta. Id. totam Κύρου παιδείαν, turn to account, applied. — Also, to fulfil, execute. Cic. mandata. — ¶ Also, to discharge, pay. Cic. nomen alicui, a debt. — Sueton. onera, h. e. to extricate one's self from the weight of one's debts. (But the verb seems here to mean, to roll off, cast off.) — ¶ Also, to develop (especially something difficult or obscure), to explain, show, declare, set forth, treat, state, relate. Cic. causas rerum. Id. vitam alterius, to present, exhibit, set before you. Id. sententiam suam, to state, deliver. Id. de omni animi perturbatione. Id. quid mihi in mentem veniat. Id. se dicendo. Id. longam orationem, h. e. proferre. Nepos. Si res explicare incipiam, to enlarge upon separately; to enter into exact detail (opposed to summas attingere). — ¶ Also, to clear up, h. e. give information about (some difficult matter), tell one what to do. Cic. Hoc explicata, tell me what to do in this matter. Id. hoc mihi, tell me what to do, give me your opinion. — ¶ Also,

to find out, discover, bring to light, search out. Cic. Ut non explicarem, quid esset optimum factu. Id. cum equitibus Rom. illos Verrutios explicabam. — ¶ Also, to translate. Cic. Græcas orationes. — ¶ See, also, Explicatus, a, um.

EXPLŌDŌ (ex & plodo, for plando), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to drive out by clapping the hands, &c. of a bad actor, as we say, to hiss off, ἐκκροῦω. Cic. histionem. Id. aliquem e scena. — Hence, generally, to drive out. Afran. ap. Non. hominem in Arpinos. Seacc. alios in litus. (So Lucret. uses explando; as, Noctem explaudentibus alis, putting to flight.) — Also, to reject, disapprove, condemn. Cic. genus divinationis. Id. Explosæ sententiæ.

EXPLŌRANTĒR (explorans, from explorare), adv. with exactness. Ammian. Al. leg. explore.

EXPLŌRATĒ (exploratus), adv. for a certainty, with certainty, surely, securely, δὲδοκίμασμένως. Cic. Hæc ad te explore scribe. Id. Res explore percepta. Id. Ne naviges, nisi explore. Id. Cum exploratius possem promittere.

EXPLŌRATĪŌ (exploro), ōnis, f. a search, 2 spjiag, investigation, observation. Colum. and Tacit.

EXPLŌRATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an explorer, searcher, investigator, examiner, pioneer, δὲκίμαστής. Plin. Exploratores Neronis renuntiavere his modis. Sueton. vie, h. e. one who went before the lectica of the emperor to clear the way. — Especially in war, a scout, spy. Cæs. — Also, adjectively. Martial. Nec odit exploratores focos, the searching fire.

EXPLŌRATŌRĪŪS (explorator), a, um, 2 adj. serving to spy, spying, exploring. Veget. scaphæ, spy-bouts. Sueton. Coronas distinctas solis ac lunæ siderumque specie, exploratoris appellavit.

EXPLŌRATŪS, a, um, particip. from explorare. — ¶ Adj. certior, undoubted, sure. Cic. Decus habet exploratum, fore se semper in æternis voluptatibus, is sure, known for certain. Cæs. Pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigen prælio non esse certurum, held it for certain. Cic. De quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, I am perfectly sure. Id. Cum mihi esset exploratissimum, P. Lentulum proximo anno consulum futurum. Vellei. Longe ante, quam dimicaretur, exploratissima fuit victoria. Brut. ad Cic. Quid mihi exploratius esse potest, more certain, clearer. Cic. Litteræ exploratæ a timore, calculated to dispel every fear.

EXPLŌRŌ (ex & ploro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to search diligently, pry into, scrutinize, explore, examine, investigate, trace, collect information, spy out, reconnoitre, σκοπέω, δοκιμάζω. Cic. Explora rem totam, ut consilium capere possimus. Id. fugam domini. Petron. Cum diligentius explorarem, qui homines inha-bitarent. Plin. ambitum Africae. Sil. an urbs pateat. Ovid. cæcum ita moti, seek out the way by groping in the dark. Virg. portas, h. e. to observe carefully whether they are strong and firmly closed. Nepos. Legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent. Virg. Lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, h. e. locum insidiis quærit. Tacit. Explorato, jam profectos amicos, h. e. comperto, after having obtained information. Liv. Ante explorato, et subsidiis positus, after having gained information by reconnoitring. — ¶ Also, to seek out. Cæs. locum castris idoneum. — ¶ Also, to try, prove, put to the test. Liv. and Ovid. animos. Colum. bonitatem panis gustu. Virg. Et suspensa foci explorat robora fumus, h. e. tries their compactness; or it may be, dries, hardens, seasons; or, perhaps, in the former signification, explores, penetrates, presses into. — ¶ See, also, Exploratus, a, um.

EXPLŌSĪŌ (explodo), ōnis, f. a clapping 2 off, driving off by manifestations of disapprobation. Cæd. ad Cic.

EXPLŌSŪS, a, um, particip. from explodo. EXPŌLĪŌ, as. See Exspolio.

EXPŌLĪŌ (ex & polio), is, ūvi, itum, a. 4. properly, to polish, polish up. — ¶ Hence, to smooth, smooth off, make

sleek, scrape off, smooth, ἀποξέω. Catull. libellum pumice. — ¶ Also, to purify, cleanse. (See *Expositus*.) — ¶ Also, to adorn, embellish, deck out, set off, furbish, finish, beautify, polish, refine. Plin. vestes herinacei cute. Plaut. consilium, to mature, perfect. Id. liberis. Cic. Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, h. e. adorned him, made him an adept. Auet. ad Herenn. Fere non difficile est invenire: difficillimum vero est, inventum exposire, h. e. to perfect it, present it in finished language. — Also, to overlay. Vitruv. parietem. — Also, to paint (the cheeks, for instance). Terent. Esse expolitam re muliebris. — ¶ See, also, *Expolitus*, a, um.

**EXPŌLITŪS** (expolio), ōnis, f. a polishing, burnishing, adorning, refining, polishing, finish, embellishment, ἐκλείανσις, ἐπιεργασία. Vitruv. Expolitiones parietum, pavimentorum, h. e. cum tectorum, et marmoratum inducitur. Cic. Expolitio urbana, h. e. of a building in the city. — So in speech. Cic. Oratio expolitio distincta. Id. Inventi artificiosa expolitio.

**EXPŌLITŪS**, a, um, particip. from expolio. — ¶ Adj. smooth. Catull. Dens expolitior. — ¶ Also, purified, cleansed, clean. Colum. Frumenta expolitiora. — ¶ Also, adorned, ornamented, beautified, refined, finished, polished. Scip. ap. Gell. Villa expolitissima, in beautiful condition, beautiful. Cic. Vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus.

**EXPŌNŌ** (ex & pono), is, ōsui, ōsūtum, a. 3. to put out, set forth, expose, ἐκτίθημι. Liv. pueros in illuvie, to expose. Sueton. Claudiam exponi ad matris januam jussit. Cic. Advexi frumentum, exposui, I have exposed it to sale. Id. vasa Samia, expose to view. Gell. Exponi ad oculos. Colum. herbam in sole, to set out (to dry). Nepos. Themistoclem exponit, puts on shore. Cæs. exercitum, Id. milites ex navibus, to land, disembark. Id. filium in terram (or according to MSS. in terra), to set on shore. — Hence, to put away, push away, remove. Plaut. Ut valentia est! pæne exposivit cubito. Figur. Lactant. nomen dei, to dishonor. — Also, to throw out, throw on shore. Ovid. Expositum os (Orpheus). — ¶ Also, to expose, subject, leave open or unprotected. Tacit. Ne inermes provincie barbaris nationibus exponerentur. (See *Expositus*.) — ¶ Also, to set forth, propose, set up, set before one's eyes, display in public. Cic. præmia alicui. Id. fragm. vitam suam ad imitandum juventuti. Id. factum, to propose for imitation. Id. actiones, to publish. — In a similar sense, Cic. Quibus capitibus expositis, nec explicatis, proposed, stated, propounded, but not developed or carried out. — ¶ Also, to set forth in words, relate, declare, explain, detail, show, state, report, describe, treat of, tell, recite, rehearse. Cic. narrationem. Id. Vitam alterius totam explicare, atque eam in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere. Liv. Omnia exposuit ordine Patribus. Nepos. virtutes Graiorum. Cic. mandata in Senatu. Id. indicium, make known, declare. Id. rei pluribus verbis. Cæs. copias, h. e. to tell their number. Cic. De quo cæperam exponere. Id. Exponam vobis, quid senatus censuerit. Id. orationem in Originibus suis, rehearse, publish. — Followed by accus. and infin. Cic. Expone igitur, animos remanere post mortem, show them. — Hence, to promise. Cic. Quod ei DCCC exposuisti. — ¶ Expositivi, an old form of the perfect, occurs in Plaut. — Expositus, a syncopated form of *expositus*, occurs in Virg. and Stat. — ¶ See, also, *Expositus*, a, um.

**EXPŌPŪLATIŪS** (ex & populor), ōnis, f. a laying waste, sacking, pillaging. Colum. (But Ed. Schneid. and others have populationem.)

**EXPŌRGŌ**, for *Exporrigo*.

**EXPŌRRĒCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *exporrigo*.

**EXPŌRRIGŌ** (ex & porrigo) [by syncop. **EXPŌRGŌ**], is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. to stretch out, spread out, extend, παρέρειν. Plaut. lumbos. Plin. Polypi re-

supinati exporrigunt se. — Hence, more generally, to spread out, stretch out, extend. Mela. Montes exporrigunt se. Hirt. munitiones. Plin. sesamam in sole. Pers. labellum. Figur. Senec. longam seriem. — Also, to unwrinkle, smooth, clear up. Terent. frontem.

**EXPŌRTATIŪS** (exporto), ōnis, f. an exporting, exportation, ἐξαγωγή. Cic. — ¶ Also, exile. Senec.

**EXPŌRTŌ** (ex & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry out, ἐκφέρω. Cic. In navem clam imponenda, occulte exportanda curabat. Varro. Europam e Phœnice. Virg. corpora tectis. — ¶ Also, to get or bring out, convey or bring to any place, export. Cic. aurum ex provinciis Hirosolymam. Id. Multitudo rerum (wares), quæ exportantur, are exported. Id. O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, to be banished, exiled. Id. Exportare cupiditates in Græciam.

**EXPŌSCŌ** (ex & posco), is, expōsco, a. 1. 3. to ask, or require earnestly, request, beg, entreat, pray, ἐξαιτέω. Cic. misericordiam. Liv. precibus pacem. Cæs. victoriam ab diis. — With infin. Virg. audire labores. — With accus. of the person, to implore, beseech, pray. Liv. plebem precibus. — With two accus. Liv. aliquid deos immortales. — Also, to demand vehemently, impatiently, or impetuously. Cæs. signum prælii. — ¶ Also, to demand to be delivered up to punishment. Nepos. Cum ab Atheniensibus exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit. So, Tacit. Exposcere ad penam.

**EXPŌSITĒ** (expositus), adverb, clearly, 3 distinctly. Gell.

**EXPŌSITŪS** (expono), ōnis, f. an exposing. Justin. infantis. — ¶ Also, a setting forth, declaring, exhibiting, exposition, making known, making clear. Cic. — Hence, oratorical narration. Quintil. — Also, the first proposition of a syllogism. Auet. ad Herenn.

**EXPŌSITIŪNCŪLA** (dimin. from expōsitio), æ, f. a brief exposition. Hieron.

**EXPŌSITŪTŪS**, or **EXPŌSITŪTŪS** (expono), a, um, adj. exposed. Plaut. puella.

**EXPŌSITŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. an interpreter. 3 Jul. Firmic. somniorum.

**EXPŌSITŪS**, a, um, particip. from expōno. — ¶ Adj. exposed, lying exposed, open. Plin. Expositus solibus locus. Sueton. Ad omnium convitia expositus. Lucan. Numen expositum cunctis, free of access. Virg. Rupes exposita (for *exposita*) ponto. — ¶ Also, projecting, jutting out. Ovid. Sunion expositum. — Figur. Cic. mors, impending, threatening. — ¶ Also, open. Stat. limen. Figur. open, accessible, affable. Plin. Ep. Est enim obvis et expositus, plenusque humanitate. — Also, pleasant, conversible, familiar. Stat. mores. — Also, common, vulgar. Juvenal. Nihil expositum deducere. — ¶ Also, intelligible. Quintil.

**EXPŌSTŪLATIŪS** (expostulo), ōnis, f. a demand. Liv. 35, 17. — ¶ Also, an expostulation, complaint. Cic. expostulationes cum absente Pompeio. Tacit. Fessus expostulatione singulorum, flexit.

**EXPŌSTŪLATŪS** (Id.), us, m. a complaint, expostulation, same as *Expustulatio*. Symmach.

**EXPŌSTŪLŌ** (ex & postulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to demand as a right, demand vehemently or with complaint, demand urgently; also, simply, to demand, require, ἐξαιτέω. Cic. quidpiam ab aliquo. Plaut. auxilium. Tacit. primas partes sibi. With ut. Tacit. ut decedant. With ne. Plin. Paneg. ne tua merita supprimeres. With accus. and infin. Tacit. Armeniam feri vacuam. With cur. Tacit. — Hence, to demand (one) to be delivered for punishment. Tacit. aliquem ad supplicium. — ¶ Also, to expostulate with one, find fault with, complain loudly, dispute, quarrel. Cic. nihil tecum de his rebus. Id. illum Juventium tecum, for de Juventio. Sō, Terent. cum aliquo injuriam, for de injuria. — With accus. and infin. Cic. Expostulare et queri, se esse relictum.

**EXPŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. spent in drinking, same as *Epotus*. Plaut.

**EXPRÆFECTŪS**, i, m. or **EXPRÆFECTŪS** (ex & præfectus), or rather **EXPRÆFECTŪS**, one who has been prefect. Inscript. and Capitolin.

**EXPRĒSSE** (expressus), adverb, by pressing, with pressure. Scribon. Larg. Expressius. — ¶ Also, by a proper expression, aptly, expressively. Plin. Ep. dicere. — ¶ Also, clearly, distinctly, plainly, expressly, explicitly. Auet. ad Herenn. In præcipiendo expresse scripta ponere oportet exempla. Colum. Quod ipsum expressus Hesiodus hoc versu significavit. Valer. Max. Ut ea (littera) a nullo expressius efferretur.

**EXPRĒSSIM**, adverb, same as *Expresse* 3 Pandect.

**EXPRĒSSIŪS** (exprimo), ōnis, f. a pressing 2 or squeezing out. Vitruv. and Pallad. — ¶ Also, a forcing upwards, as of water, raising, forcing machinery. Vitruv. Expressiones aquarum. — Also, a prominence, projection, part raised in relief. Vitruv.

**EXPRĒSSŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who presses 3 out, brings out, elicits. Tertull.

**EXPRĒSSŪS** (Id.), us; m. a forcing upwards, raising by pressure; as of water. Vitruv.

**EXPRĒSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from exprimo. — ¶ Adj. standing out, prominent. Cic. Species deorum nihil expressi habet (though this may be referred to the next signification). Quintil. Corpora lacertis expressa sunt, h. e. have the muscles of the arms standing out. — ¶ Also, evident, manifest, clear, certain. Cic. Exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. Id. Expressa indicia (opposed to *adumbrata* and *obscura*). Id. Maxima non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, h. e. actual, real, living virtues; a figure drawn from statuary. So, Id. Expressa res, non adumbrata. Id. Quanto expressiora, quantoque illustriora futura sint. — ¶ Also, modelled after something, and consequently resembling it. Plin. Ep. Cornuto quid in omni genere laudis ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius. — ¶ Also, clearly and distinctly pronounced, distinct, clear, articulate. Quintil. Ut expressa sint verba. Plin. Expressior loquacitas generi picarum est. — Also, Cic. Off. 1, 37. Litteræ neque expressæ, neque oppresse, h. e. too distinct, pronounced with affected distinctness.

**EXPRĒTŪS**, a, um, particip. same as *Spretus*; consequently for *exspretus*, from ex & sperno.

**EXPRĒMŌ** (ex & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press out, squeeze out, wring out, strain out. Plin. succum e semine. Id. succum flore. Id. succum nuclei. Id. oleum amygdalis. Terent. lacrimulam. Tacit. spiritum, to squeeze the breath out of the body. Quintil. Laceratos exercitatio expressit, has pressed out, made prominent. — Also, to press out, h. e. to press the moisture from, to wring. Plin. oleum. Ovid. madidas imbre comas, wring out. Martial. nasum, to blow. Colum. spongiam ex oleo, squeeze dry. — Hence, to remove by pressure. Plin. tuberculum. — ¶ Figur. to wring, wrest, force, extort, elicit, constrain. Cic. aliquid nummulum ab aliquo blanditiis. Sueton. pecuniam alicui. Liv. Romanis necessitatem obsides dandi, to force the Romans to give, &c. Cæs. unam omnino vocem, to elicit a single word. Hirt. letitiam. Nepos. coronam. Plin. Ep. risum, elicit, occasion. Liv. confessionem alicui, to extort. Lucret. Utilitas expressit nomina rerum, has given occasion to, originated. — So, absol. to force, constrain, prevail, bring about. Cic. Expressi, ut negaret, h. e. I forced a denial from him. Curt. Expressit, ut polliceretur, with much ado obtained a promise from him. — Also, to try to extort, to demand, require, assert, maintain. Cic. Cur tu in judicio exprimis, quod non fit in campo? Id. Non modo expresserat, sed ne dixerat quidem, posse hominem nihil opinari. — ¶ Also, to express, h. e. to make evident by impression. In the first place, to express, represent, portray, delineate, draw,

in metal or wax, or by colors, &c. *Plant.* Expressa imago in cera. *Curt.* simulacra deorum ex auro. *Plin.* vultus cera. *Plaut.* imaginem in cera ex anulo. *Ovid.* figuras. *Valer. Flacc.* Arma expressa casus, h. e. in quibus casus expressi sunt. *So, Tacit.* Ara casus expressa. *Id.* Vestis singulos artus exprimens, h. e. showing distinctly. *Quintil.* Infans omnibus membris expressus, h. e. fully formed in all its members. — In the next place, to express or represent by words, depict, describe, portray. *Cic.* mores alicujus oratione. *Auct. ad Herenn.* corporis formam verbis. *Sacton.* sensum animi quam apertissime, to express, manifest. *Plin. Ep.* Exprimere verbis, quantum, &c. *Id.* Exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus. *Id.* Si satis expressi, have explained myself sufficiently. — Further, to express by imitation, to imitate, copy. *Cic.* Magnitudine animi vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserat. *Id.* Ut cum Socrate expressisset, adjunderet Pythagoreorum disciplinam. — Again, to express by the voice or delivery, to pronounce, utter, deliver. *Cic.* Exprimere fitteras putidius, to pronounce in an affected manner. (Compare *Expressus*.) *Id.* verba. *Id.* orationem, to pronounce, deliver. — Also, to express, h. e. to show clearly, signify, declare; among jurists. *Pandect.* Hæc verba non satis exprimiunt fideicommissum. *Id.* Exprimere testamento, a quibus velis, &c. — Lastly, to render, translate. *Cic.* Κατάληψιν verbum e verbo experimentes, comprehensionem dicemus. *Id.* fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Græcis. *Terent.* verbum de verbo. — ¶ Also, to force upwards, raise by pressure, carry up. *Vitruv.* aquam in altitudinem summi clivi. *Hirt.* aquam ex mari rotis. — Also, to raise, elevate, carry up. *Cæs.* Quantum turres quotidianus agger expresserat (where agger is the foundation of the towers; and, of course, as that was raised, the towers were raised also). — ¶ See, also, *Expressus*, a, um.

**EXPROBRATIŌ** (exprobro), ōnis, f. a throwing in one's teeth, twitting with, making a subject of reproach; charge, imputation, *ὀνειδισις*. *Terent.* beneficium. *Justin.* levitatis. *Terent.* inmemoris. *Plin.* Gari desideria etiam in exprobratione erant, became a subject of reproach. — With a dative. *Liv.* Exprobratio cuiquam veteris fortunæ.

**EXPROBRATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an upbraider, one who charges a thing upon another, a twitter. *Senec.*

**EXPROBRATRIX** (exprobrator), icis, f. she that twits, throws in one's teeth, &c. *Senec.*

**EXPROBRŌ** (ex & probrum), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to make a matter of reproach against one, to throw in one's teeth, lay to one's charge; hence, Exprobrare alicui aliquid, to upbraid, reproach, charge one with any thing, *ὀνειδίζω*. *Cic.* Aut queruntur semper aliquid, aut etiam exprobrant. *Id.* Odiosum genus hominum officia exprobrantium. *Liv.* Prope exprobrantes virtutem suam in Philippi bello. *Cic.* Exprobrare videntur, quod in ea vita maneam, in qua, &c. *Id.* casus bellicos tibi. *Nepos.* Desine de uxore mihi exprobrare, to upbraid me. *Liv.* Exprobrantibus consulibus, nihilo plus sanitatis in curia, quam in foro esse.

**EXPROMISSŌR** (expromitto), ōris, m. 3 one who promises in his own or another's behalf, a surety. *Pandect.*

**EXPROMITTŌ** (ex & promitto), is, isi, 3 issim, a. 3. to promise in behalf of one's self or another, *ἐγγυδομαί*. *Pandect.* Debitor mulieris jussu ejus pecuniam viro expromisit.

**EXPRŌMŌ** (ex & promo), is, mpsi or nsi, mptum or mtum, a. 3. to draw out, bring out, bring forth, fetch forth, *προφέρω*. *Plaut.* Heminas octo exprompsi in urceum. *Plin.* cibos ad mandendum manibus. *Plant.* Vel hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi. *Virg.* mæstas voces, to give utterance to, to utter. — ¶ Figur. to bring forth, bring out, bring to light, show, display, express, put forth, employ, use, apply. *Cic.* Deinde suum exprompsit odium.

*Id.* Quorum omnis industria vitæ, et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cœnis expromitur, h. c. profertur, adhibetur, is shown, practised, applied. *Id.* Causa, in qua vis eloquentiæ possit expromi. *Catull.* dulces Musarum fetus, bring forth, produce. *Plaut.* Exprome benignum ex te ingenium. *Id.* Ubicumque opus siet, pectore expromat suo. — ¶ Also, to tell, relate, declare, utter, say out, disclose, express, state, deliver. *Terent.* occulta sua apud aliqueum. *Tacit.* sententiam. *Liv.* causas et ordinem belli, h. e. to set forth, relate. *Id.* Quid sentirent, expromere jubet, to express freely their opinions. *Cic.* Quid dici posset, expromere. *Tacit.* Expromit repertum specum, relates.

**EXPRŌMPTŌS**, or **EXPRŌMTŌS**, a, um, particip. from expromo. — ¶ Adj. ready, at hand (in which sense it may be taken as compounded of ex & promptus). *Terent.* Opus est ad hæc rem exprompta memoria, your ready memory.

**EXPRŌXIMŌS** (ex & proximus), i, m. or **EXPRŌXIMŌ**, or **EX PRŌXIMŌ**, one who has enjoyed the Proximus. *Cod. Just.*

**EXPŪDŌRATŌS** (ex & pudor), a, um, adj. 2 shameless, barefaced. *Petron.* frons.

**EXPŪGNABILIS** (expugno), e, adj. that may be taken by arms, that may be carried, *ἐπιολέμητος*. *Liv.* Urbs terra marique expugnabilis est. — ¶ Figur. *Stat.* (of a river) Nulli expugnabilis astro, exhaustible.

**EXPŪGNATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a taking or overpowering; especially, a carrying of a place by storm, storming, taking by assault, *ἐπιολόρησις*. *Cæs.* De expugnatione urbis desperavit. *Vellei.* Gentis nunc alic nunc expugnationibus redegit.

**EXPŪGNATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a conqueror, subduer, especially of cities, *πολιορκητής*. *Cic.* urbis. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Non adulterum, sed expugnatorem pudicitiae, h. e. a deflowerer. *Stat.* Pecoris lupus expugnator, ravager, destroyer.

**EXPŪGNATORIŌS** (expugnator), a, um, 3 adj. conquering, subduing, overpowering. *Terent.*

**EXPŪGNAX** (expugno), ācis, adj. conquering, overpowering. *Ovid.* Expugnator herba, more efficacious, more operative, with more effect upon the heart.

**EXPŪGNŌ** (ex & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take, conquer, make one's self master of by fighting, to vanquish, subdue, overcome, to carry a city, not only by storm, but also by siege or blockade, *καταπολεμέω*. *Cæs.* Id oppidum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit. *Id.* urbes per vim, carry by storm. *Curt.* Ad expugnandos eos, qui edita montium occupaverunt. *Justin.* Thessaliam improvisus expugnat. *Liv.* hostes. *Nepos.* loca. *Cæs.* urbem obsidione, h. e. by blockade. — Figur. *Cic.* animum sapientis. *Liv.* Fames obsessos expugnavit. *Cic.* Nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit. — ¶ More generally, to overpower by violence, to take forcible possession of, ravish, bring to yield, force, violate, rob, fight down. *Cic.* fortunam alicujus. *Id.* pudicitiam, to violate. *Liv.* decus muliebre. *Id.* Brutum, jam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem, sequuntur ducem, to abolish by force. *Id.* questiones, to thwart, suppress. *Martial.* Expugnet sportula civis, conciliate, make them your friends. *Plin.* venena lacte, counteract. *Sueton.* Expugnatum precibus uxoris adoptionem non abnuisse, and *Id.* Sylla tandem expugnatus, sc. precibus, h. e. overcome at length, prevailed upon. — ¶ Also, to obtain by force or other means, extort, wring, get by strenuous exertions, obtain at last. *Cic.* legationem. *Plaut.* aurum ab patre. — Followed by ut. *Cic.* Aliqua ratione expugnasset, ut dies tollerentur. *Liv.* Summa vi expugnatum est, ut, &c. the point has been carried, that, &c. — Hence, to bring to accomplishment, accomplish, carry out, effect. *Ovid.* cæpta. — ¶ Also, in the sense of oppugno, to attack, assail, assault, attempt to carry by storm. *Stat.* Furen-

tem circuit expugnans. — So, by words *Quintil.* intentionem, aut assumptionem, aut conclusionem. — ¶ Expugnassere, for expugnatum esse. *Plaut.*

**EXPŪLSIM** (expello), adverb, by driving 3 away, by beating back. *Varr. ap. Non.* Videbis pueros pila expulsim ludere, strike the ball back as it flies.

**EXPŪLSIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a driving out, 1 expulsion. *Cic.*

**EXPŪLSŌ** (frequentat. from expello), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strike from one's self, strike back. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, to take by force, overpower, carry. *Ammian.* Seleuciam.

**EXPŪLSŌR** (expello), ōris, m. an expeller, 1 ejecter, driver out. *Cic.* and *Nepos.*

**EXPŪLSŌS**, a, um, particip. from expello.

**EXPŪLTRIŌ** (expello), icis, f. she that 1 drives away, banishes. *Cic.* Philosophia expultrix vitiorum.

**EXPŪMICŌ** (ex & pumico), as, a. 1. to 3 rub or smooth with pumice-stone; figur. rursu passionis expumicat. *Tertull.* Ab omnibus injuriis passionis expumicat.

**EXPŪMO**. See *Expumo*.

**EXPUNCTIŌ** (expungo), ōnis, f. execution, 3 performance. *Tertull.* operæ meæ.

**EXPUNCTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an effacer, 3 blotter out, obliterator. *Tertull.*

**EXPUNCTŌS**, a, um, particip. from expungo.

**EXPŪNGŌ** (ex & pungo), is, nxi, nctum, 2 a. 3. properly, to prick out, for instance, letters on a waxen tablet. — ¶ Hence, to strike out, cross out, blot out, erase, expunge, *ἐξαλείφω*. *Plaut.* Volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, nequid debeam, h. e. struck out of the account-book. — Hence, *Pandect.* Temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, h. e. is deprived of his pay. — Also, *Plaut.* Expunctus manipulus, discharged, disbanded. — Also, to drive away, get out of the way, remove. *Pers.* pupillum. — ¶ Also, to count, reckon up, specify, numerate. *Plin.* 2, 24. sidera ad nomen: so, *Ed. Hard.*, but *Ed. Elzev.* has ad normam expangere. — Hence, to recompense, remunerate, repay. *Senec.* munus muneris. — Also, to go through, examine, inspect. *Sueton.* decurias judicum, h. e. to go through with them in order to strike out the names of the dead, to dismiss others for incapacity, &c. — ¶ Also, to mark, put a mark against, note. *Tertull.* Expungebantur milites laureati, h. e. were recorded as having received the donative, that no one might receive it twice. — ¶ Also, to execute, accomplish, effect, bring to a close; adjust, make. *Tertull.* effectum. *Id.* Adventus expunctus est, h. e. factus est. *Pandect.* Rationes expunctæ, h. e. examined, balanced, adjusted. — ¶ Also, to celebrate. *Tertull.* vota et gaudia Cesarum.

**EXPŪO**. See *Expuo*.

**EXPŪGATIŌ** (expurgo), ōnis, f. proper 3 ly, a cleansing or purging; hence, a justification, excuse, apology. *Plaut.* Habere expurgationem, h. e. to have in readiness. *Id.* Habere expurgationem, to produce an excuse or justification, to justify or clear one's self.

**EXPŪGŌ** (ex & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to purge, cleanse, purify, *ἀποκαθαίρω*. *Colum.* Dolabella convenit expurgare quidquid emortuum est. *Plin.* sordida ulcera. Hence, *Cic.* Expurgare sermone. — ¶ Also, to clear, justify, exculpate, excuse. *Plaut.* Me expurgare tibi volo. *Tacit.* Requiritur objecta, et expurgatum asseverans, that he would clear himself, and repl. the accusation. *Gell.* fidem consiliumque publicum, excuse, justify.

**EXPŪTESCŌ** (ex & putesco), is, n. 3. to 3 rot, putrefy. *Plaut.* — Others read *expurescunt*.

**EXPŪTŌ** (ex & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to lop off, prune, *ἀποτέμνω*. *Colum.* Velut veteranam vitem totam exputare. — Also, to cut smooth, shave. *Colum.* Palos exputato acere (or it may be, to free from twigs and branches). — ¶ Also, to consider, examine, investigate, ponder, weigh. *Plaut.* utramque rem simul. — ¶ Also, to see, fathom, comprehend, conceive. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quæ mens eum, aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocavit, exputare non possum.

EXPUTRESCO, read by some in *Plaut.* where others read *exputescunt*.

EXQUÆRĒ, is, quæsi, quæsitum, a. 3. same as *Exquiro*. *Plaut.* Ego ex hoc quæ volo, exquæsi vero. *Id.* Huc exquæsitum mulierum mores venit.

EXQUILIAE (unc.), arum, f. one of the seven hills of Rome, now monte di S. Maria maggiore. *Liv.* — Hence are derived three adjectives of the same signification, of or belonging to this hill. — *Exquiliarius*, a, um. *Liv.* collis, h. e. the hill *Exquiliæ*. — *Exquilius*, a, um. *Cic.* and *Liv.* porta. *Liv.* tribus, the name of a tribus urbana. — *Exquilius*, a, um. *Ovid.* mons. — ¶ *Propert.* Quid *Exquiliæ* fugarit, for *Exquiliarium* incolas. — ¶ This place was once in bad repute, as being a place for the dead bodies of paupers and criminals, but was afterwards cleansed and made pleasant. — ¶ Also written *Esquiliae*, and *Æsquiliae*.

EXQUIRĒ (ex & quæro), is, quisivi, quisitum, a. 3. to search or search diligently for something. — Hence, to inquire, make inquiry, ask; and consequently, to get information of or find out by inquiry. *Cic.* A te nihil certi exquiro. *Id.* ex te causas divinationis. *Plaut.* Exquire, sitne ita, ut ego prædico. *Cic.* Exquire de Blesamio, num, &c. *Plaut.* alique, for ab aliquo. *Cæs.* Concilio convocato, sententias exquirere. *Id.* Itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, being informed of the road. *Plaut.* Satis istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc servum, I have got sufficient information. *Id.* Mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, I must look into this matter, search it out. *So Terent.* Ancillas dedo: quolibet cruciatu exquire, question or examine by any torture. Likewise, *Sueton.* Exquisiturum se vel fidelibus de (for a) Cæsonia sua, cur, &c. would search out even by the rack, would put her to the torture, in order to wring from her, &c. — Also, to investigate, search out. *Cic.* nihil certi, and *Id.* causas (see above). *Id.* veritatem. *Id.* In exquirendo vero versari, to be engaged in the investigation of truth. — Also, to prove, test. *Cic.* facta alicujus ad antiquæ religionis rationem. — ¶ Also, to demand, require, expect. *Cic.* Hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis. — ¶ Also, to seek out. *Cic.* singulares honores alicui. — Also, to select, choose. *Cic.* verba ad sonum. — ¶ See also *Exquisitus*, a, um.

EXQUISITĒ (exquisitus), adv. carefully, exactly, nicely, with great care, with exactness, particularly, accurately, with investigation, with research, choicely, ἐξήρασμεως, ἀκριβῶς. *Cic.* Cum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset. *Id.* Exquisitius studere litteris. *Id.* Rationes eæ, quæ exquisitius a philosophis colliguntur. *Quintil.* Idem eleganter atque exquisite dictum putant. *Gell.* Aristoteles libros de animalibus exquisitissime composuit. *Tiro Tull.* ap. *Gell.* Eam rem Pompeius exquisitissime retulit ad doctissimos civitates. *Sueton.* Exquisitus sermocinari, h. e. in labored and profound language, and therefore hard to be understood.

EXQUISITIM, same as *Exquisite*. *Varr.* 3 ap. *Non.*

EXQUISITĪŌ (exquiro), ōnis, f. research, inquiry, investigation. *Cod. Just.*

EXQUISITUM (exquisitus), i, n. an investigation. *Cic.* *Orat.* 1, 58. (unless it be here the participle).

EXQUISITŪS, a, um, particip. from *exquiro*. — ¶ Adj. choice, select, accurate, exact, nice, fine, singular, excellent, exquisite, profound. *Cic.* Reconditæ exquisitæque sententiæ. *Id.* Ut exquisitè iudicio litterarum. *Id.* Exquisitis rationibus quidpiam confirmare. *Id.* Summis ingeniis, et exquisita doctrina philosophi. *Id.* Accuratus et exquisitius dicendi genus. *Id.* Laudare quempiam exquisitissimis verbis. — ¶ Also, far-fetched, over-nice, affected, labored. *Cic.* Munditia non odiosa, neque exquisita nimis. *Id.* verba.

EXRADICITŪS, adv. for *Eradicitus*. *Plaut.* ap. *Frontonem*.

EXRADIŌ, for *Eradico*. *Varr.*

EXSACRIFICŌ, as, a. 1. to sacrifice, same 3 as *Sacrifico*. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Exsacrificabat hostiis balantibus.

EXSÆVIŌ (ex & sævio), is, n. 4. to give 2 over raging, speak itself. *Liv.* Stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsæviret.

EXSANGUINATŪS (ex & sanguis), a, 2 um, adj. bloodless, having lost the blood, dry, weak. *Vitruv.*

EXSANGUIS (Id.), e, adj. without blood, bloodless, having no blood, ἀναίματος. *Lucret.* Copia animantum exos et exsanguis. *Virg.* Exsanguis umbræ (h. c. shades of the dead). — ¶ Hence, deprived of blood, lifeless, dead. *Cic.* Concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis, et confectus. *Liv.* Ipsum prope exsanguem relinquunt. *Cic.* Exsanguium corpora mortuorum. — Also, pale, as from terror or rage. *Cic.* Exsanguis et astuans se ex curia repente prorupit. *Virg.* Diffugimus visu exsanguis. *Ovid.* Exsanguis metu. — Also, pale, in general. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Horat.* cuminum, h. e. making pale. *Ovid.* color (chartæ), h. e. white. — Also, powerless, lifeless, weak, feeble. *Auct.* ad *Hercum*. genus orationis. *Gell.* vox. *Cic.* Homines enervati et exsanguis.

EXSANIŌ (ex & sanies), as, a. 1. to draw 2 out matter, make to suppurate, ἐκρῶω. *Cels.* Exsanati enim sal, sc. vulnus. — Also, to free from juice, press out. *Colum.* baccam. — Hence, in general, to draw out, extract, take away. *Colum.* amaritudinem.

EXSARCĪŌ (ex & sarcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. to mend, repair, patch; hence, to make up, compensate, make good, repair. *Q. Cic.* aliquid aliis rebus.

EXSATĪŌ (ex & satio), as, avi, atum, a. 2. 1. to satiate, satc, glut, cloy, κορῆννυμι. *Liv.* Exsatiati cibo vinoque. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Morte alicujus exsatiari. *Ovid.* Clade exsatiata domus.

EXSATŪRABILIS (exsaturo), e, adj. satiable, that may be satiated. *Virg.* Non exsaturabile pectus, insatiabile.

EXSATŪRŌ (ex & saturo), as, avi, atum, 1 a. 1. to sate, satiate, glut, κορῆω. *Ovid.* Bellua exsaturanda visceribus meis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* animum alicujus supplicio.

EXSCALPŌ (ex & scalpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to dig out, hollow out, excavate, ἐγγλύφω. *Varr.* Terram unde exscalpserat, fossam vocabant. *Cato.* foramina arborum; but *Edd.* Gesn. and *Schneid.* have *exsculpta*.

EXSCENDŌ (ex & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. to disembark, occurs in *Liv.* 29. II. in some old editions; but *Edd.* Gronov. and *Drakenborch.* have *exscendissent*.

EXSCENSĪŌ (exscendo), ōnis, f. a descending; especially from a ship, a debarkation, landing, κατὰβασις. *Liv.* Classis exscensionem ad populandum fecit. *Curt.* Exscensione facta, ducenta stadia processit.

EXSCENSŪS, us, m. same as *Exscensio*. *Liv.* 22, 20; but *Edd.* Gron. and *Drak.* have *exscensiuus*.

EXSCINDŌ (ex & scindo), is, idi, issum [but the *perf.* and *supine* seem not to occur], a. 3. properly, to tear or rend out. — ¶ Hence, to root out, extirpate, destroy, cut off. *Virg.* gentem ferro. *Id.* Pergama telis. *Tacit.* Exscindit non ausum congredi hostem. *Plin.* Paneg. intestinum malum. — ¶ Also, for excidere, to hew out. *Stat.* saxa ferro.

EXSCREABILIS (exscreo), e, adject. that 2 may be hawked up or coughed out. *Plin.*

EXSCREATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a hawking or 2 coughing out, raising by hawking or coughing. *Plin.* sanguinis.

EXSCREATŪS, us, m. same as *Exscreatio*. 3 *Cæli.* *Arælian.*

EXSCREŌ (ex & screo), as, avi, atum, a. 2. 1. to hawk up, spit out by coughing or hawking, throw up in clearing one's throat, ἀποπρῶω, ἐγχερῆτρομαι. *Plaut.* in suppos. Ut cum dentibus linguam exscreas. *Cels.* Per tussim exscreatur pituita. — Absol. *Ovid.* Exscreat, et dat signa.

EXSCRĪBŌ (ex & scribo), is, psi, ptum, 1 a. 3. to write off, copy, transcribe, ἀπογράφω. *Cic.* Tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo. *Varr.* aliquid de libris alicujus. *Gell.* ex *Plauti* comœdia duos versus. — ¶ Also, to copy by painting. *Plin.* *Ep.* ima-

gines *Cornelii Nepotis* et *Titi Cassii*. — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Totum patrem miramilitudine exscripsit, h. e. resembled. — ¶ Also, to write out, write in full, write down, register. *Plaut.* Eorum referimus nomina exscripta ad *Jovem*. *Colum.* Adnumerata ipsi exscripsimus.

EXSCRIPTŪS, a, um, particip. from *exscribo*.

EXSCŪLPŌ (ex & sculpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to dig out, scratch out, erase by digging or scratching, cut out. *Nepos.* versus (which were inscribed upon a golden tripod). — ¶ Also, to draw out with difficulty, elicit, extort. *Terent.* Possumne hodie ex te exsculpere verum? *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* prædam leoni ex ore. — So with *ut*, *Plaut.* In questione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret. — ¶ Also, to form by digging out or carving, to cut out, carve out, chisel out. *Cic.* aliquid e quercu. *Quintil.* signum ex lapide. — ¶ *Exsculpere* has reference to forms raised from a plane surface by the graver or chisel; *insculpere*, to those which are engraven into a plane surface.

EXSCŪLPŪS, a, um, particip. from *exsculpo*.

EXSECŌ (ex & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. to cut out or away, ἀπορῆμω. *Cic.* linguam. *Id.* vitiosas partes reipubl. *Id.* armarii fundum. *Colum.* arborem serrat. — *Figur.* *Cic.* nervos reipubl. *Horat.* quinas capiti mercedes (as it were) to extort from the capital 5 per cent. a month, (or to deduct every month 5 per cent. before lending his money). *Plin.* *Ep.* Exsecutus et exemptus honoribus, h. c. robbed, deprived (unless *exsecutus* is to be taken absolutely (as it were), castrated, made of no use to the state). — ¶ Also, to castrate. *Martial.* mares. *Cic.* Exsectum Cælum a Saturno. — So *Exsecutus*, a, um, castrated; and absol. one who has been castrated. *Hirt.*

EXSECRABILIS (exsecror), e, adj. deserving 2 cursation, execrable, detestable, accursed, abominable, κατὰραος. *Valer. Max.* Execrabile ac dirum solum. *Plin.* Sed nihil execrabilius, &c. — ¶ Also, joined with imprecations or curses, dealing curses, full of imprecations. *Liv.* odium. *Id.* carmen, h. e. a solemn form of execration.

EXSECRABILITAS (exsecrabilis), atis, 3 f. cursedness, execrableness. *Apul.*

EXSECRABILITER (Id.), adv. with execration, detestation. *Augustin.* Exsecrabilis me oderam.

EXSECRAMENTUM, i, n. same as *Exsecro*. 3 *croto*. *Terull.*

EXSECRANDŪS (exsecror), a, um, particip. and adj. deserving to be execrated, detestable, execrable, ἐπάραος. *Cic.* Exsecrandus populo et detestabilis. *Plin.* Pessima et execranda res.

EXSECRATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a solemn oath or protestation, joined with imprecations, ἀπά, καράα. *Cic.* Quod Athenis execrationibus publicis sancitum est. *Id.* Ubi fides? ubi execrationes? ubi dextre complexusque? *Liv.* Diram execrationem composuerunt, form of execration. — ¶ More generally, an imprecation, curse. *Cic.* Thyestea execratio. *Tuclit.* Sævissimi belli execratio. *Vellei.* Precatus deos in execrationem *Cinnæ* partiumque ejus.

EXSECRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an accuser, 3 *execrator*. *Terull.*

EXSECRATŪS, a, um, particip. from *exsecror*. — ¶ Adj. accursed, cursed, execrable, detestable, abominable, κατὰραος. *Cic.* Everso execrata columnæ. *Plin.* Execratissima auguria.

EXSECRŌ (ex & sacro), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to wish some evil (to any one). *Cic.* Exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atræus. — ¶ Also, to curse, utter imprecations against, call down curses upon, devote to the anger of the gods, execrate, κατὰραομαι. *Cic.* Te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant; te execrantur. *Sallust.* consilia *Catilinæ*. *Justin.* superbiam regis. — Absol. to curse, utter curses, call down curses. *Cic.* Exsecrari et male precari. *Liv.* Exsecratus in se ac suum caput. *Ovid.* Verba execrantia. — ¶ Also, to take a solemn oath, with curses upon him, who should forswear himself. *Horat.* Eamus omnis execra-

ta civitas, *sworn, with solemn imprecations.* — ¶ Exsecratur, a, um, is also used passively. *Cato.* Exsulcs lege exsecrati. And in *Afran. ap. Non.* Exsecrabitur occurr. — ¶ See, also, Exsecratus, a, um, and Exsecrandus, a, um, EXSECUTIÖ (exsequor), önis, f. a cutting out, cutting away or off. *Cic. linguæ.* Id. fundi (in arnario).

EXSECTOR (Id.), öris, m. a cutter out, 3 castrator. *Apul. virilitatis.*

EXSECTÖS, a, um, particip. from exseco.

EXSECUTIÖS (exsequor), önis, f. a re-  
2 venging or punishing by a judicial prosecution, a prosecution, or prosecution to punishment. *Pandect.* Exsecutio quorundam delictorum hereditibus data est. *Id.* criminis, sive delicti. — ¶ But more frequently, execution, accomplishment, performance, completion, *δρεπιασία;* of a work or business. *Tacit. negotii Plin.* instituti operis. — Or of a subject or exposition, the carrying out, development. *Senec.* Omnis questio suam executionem habebat. *Id.* Differam hoc in presenti, desiderat enim propriam, et longam executionem, a particular discussion and at some length. *Plin. Ep.* Quæ exsecutio prioribus aliquid addentium, h. e. ratio exsequendi et disserendi.

EXSECUTOR (Id.), öris, m. an avenger, 2 punisher. *Sueton.* offensarum inimicitarumque. — ¶ Also, one who puts in execution, an executor, accomplisher, completer. *Vellei.* Clodius malorum propositorum exsecutor acerrimus. *Cod. Just.* Exsecutores dati ad exigenda debita ea, collectors.

EXSECUTÖS, or EXSEQUUTÖS, a, um, particip. from exsequor.

EXSENSÖS (ex & sensus), a, um, adjunct. senseless, without feeling, dull. *Næv. ap. Gell. mens.*

EXSEQUIENS, tis, particip. from exsequor.

— ¶ Adj. searching, eager after, studious of. *Gell.* Favorinus philosophus, memoriarum veterum exsequensissimus.

EXSEQUIÆ (exsequor), arum, f. a funeral procession, funeral; funeral obsequies or solemnities, *ταφή, κήδος, ἐκφορά.* *Cic.* Cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione. *Id.* Prosequi exsequias funeris. *Ovid.* Ferre aliquem in exsequias, to carry out to be buried. *Liv.* celebrare. *Ovid.* facere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* parare. *Plin.* Funeris innumeris exsequiis celebratum, h. e. innumero comitatu, train, procession. *Terent.* Exsequias ire, to attend a funeral. *Cic.* Justa exsequiarum, h. e. funeral ceremonies.

EXSEQUIALIS (exsequiæ), e, adj. relating to a funeral, funeral, *ἐντάφιος.* *Ovid.* Carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia cygnus, his funeral songs. *Stat. justa.*

EXSEQUIÖR (Id.), aris, dep. 1. to perform 3 the funeral rites, bury. *Varr. ap. Non.*

EXSEQUÖR (ex & sequor), öris, cütus or quätus sum, dep. 3. to follow, *ἀκολουθεῖν.* *Cic.* fugam aliquid. *Catull.* Sectam meam exsequite, duce me. *Cic.* fatum illius. *Id.* Eternitatem exsequi, h. e. to follow, take for a pattern. *Liv.* sua consilia. — Hence, to follow or accompany. *Varr. ap. Non.* funus ad sepulchrum. *Cic. ex Eurip.* At qui labores morte finisset graves, huic omnes amicos laude et lætitia exsequi. — Also, to pursue, chase, follow up. *Liv.* Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quacumque vi. And, figur. *Cæs.* jus suum armis, to seek to maintain, to assert, establish. — Also, to avenge, punish (used in this sense by no writer of the golden age except *Liv.*). *Liv.* Deorum hominumque simul violata jura exsequi. *Id.* publicum privatumque dolorem. *Sueton.* delicta. *Plin. Ep.* injurias accusationibus. *Senec.* Pater cæsus est? exsequar. — ¶ Also, to follow up, prosecute, carry out, proceed with, go through, continue, finish. *Cic.* Id est difficile, quod cum magna spe sis ingressus, id non exsequi usque ad extremum. *Liv.* Incepta exsequi. *Tacit.* Retractus exsequi accusationem adigitur. *Plaut.* (with *inf.*) Inceptum itiner perficere exsequar. — And *Liv.* (with *abl.* of *gerund.*) Exsequēbantur querendo, ubi tantæ rei furtum occultaretur, they went on to inquire. —

Hence, to execute, accomplish, perform, do. *Cic.* Exsequi mandata. *Terent.* imperium. *Liv.* ministeria. *Curt.* scelus. *Cic.* negotia. *Plaut.* sermonem cum alio, to discourse, converse, talk. *Id.* mortem, h. e. sibi consciscere, to kill one's self. *Terent.* Quid primum exsequar? what shall I do first? — ¶ Also, to follow out in words, pursue, relate, tell, explain, describe, say, set forth. *Cic.* Habeo multa occultiora, quæ vix verbis exsequi possum. *Liv.* Exsequi subtiliter numerum, to tell the precise number. *Virg.* mellis caelestia dona. *Tacit.* Exsequi sententias haud institui, nisi insignes, to mention, detail, rehearse. *Gell.* Sunt alii venti, quos ipse quoque exsecutus fui, nisi, &c. h. e. recensuissem, recount, enumerate. — Also, to follow up in thought, pursue, go on with. *Plin.* Si quidem exsequi omnia humanus animus queat. — ¶ Also, to undergo, endure, suffer. *Plaut.* hanc erumnam. *Id.* egestatem. — ¶ Passively. *Justin.* Exsecuto imperio. *Pandect.* An sententia exsequi posset. — ¶ See, also, *Exsequens.*

EXSERÖ (ex & sero), is, rui, rtum, a. 3.  
2 to stretch, thrust, or put out or forth, project, draw out, *ἐξείρω, ἐξαίρω.* *Liv.* linguam. *Id.* Mænum subter togam ad mentum exserere, to stretch out. *Ovid.* caput ponto, raise or lift up. *Lucan.* ab Oceano caput. *Ovid.* Herba exserit cacumen ex humo. *Plin.* Cochleæ exserentes se domicilio. *Colum.* Radicem ejus exserito. h. e. tear up. (*Ed. Schneid.* has *eruito.*) *Id.* Dum vincula exserere conantur, h. e. throw off, break away. — Hence, to bare, uncover. See *Exsertus.* — Also, to speak out, disclose, reveal. *Senec.* Secreta mentis ore confuso exserit. — Also, to show. *Phadr.* Laudatis utiliora quæ contempseris sæpe inveniri, hæc exserit narratio. *Sueton.* Exseruit principem, showed the emperor, showed his power as such. — Also, to avail one's self of, put in force, make use of. *Plin. Ep.* in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti. — Hence, Prudent. præcepta principis, put in practice, do, perform. — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise. *Ovid.* caput altius humanis vitibus. *So, Sil.* Romam caput urbibus alte exserere.

EXSERTE (exsertus), adv. clearly, with a 3 loud and clear voice. *Apul.* Exserte clamitans. *Tertull.* Jam non suadet, sed exserte jubet. *Spartian.* Tribunal verissime exsertissimeque agit, h. e. with the greatest strictness, with the exertion of all his rights and powers.

EXSERTÖ (frequentat. from exsero), as, 3 avi, atum, a. 1. to thrust out often, thrust out. *Virg.* Scyllam ora exsertantem, sc. undis. — ¶ Also, to bare, make bare. *Stat.* humeros.

EXSERTÖS, a, um, particip. from exsero.  
2 — ¶ Adj. standing out, projecting. *Plin.* Exserti dentes apro, elephanto, &c. — ¶ Also, drawn, unsheathed, naked. *Ovid.* enses. — So, also, uncovered, bare. *Cæs.* humeri. *Virg.* Amazon, unum exserta latus (accus. by Greek construction). *Id.* mamma. *Lucan.* Exsertus Cethegus, h. e. high-girt, with arms and shoulders bared for the fight. — ¶ Also, open, public. *Stat.* bellum, open bottle. *Pacat.* Exsertiorem operam navabat tyranno, h. e. apertiore, acriorem, impensiore, open, evident, strenuous, active.

EXSIBILÖ (ex & sibilo), as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to drive out by hissing, hiss out or off: especially in the theatre, as an expression of disapprobation, *ἐκσπίρω.* *Cic.* Histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum, exsibilatur et exploditur. — ¶ Also, of the wind, to carry away with a hissing noise, to blow away or out. *Apul.* Confestim præsentiam nostram gravata, propelli et efflari, exsibilarique jussit. — ¶ Also, to hiss out, utter with a hiss, hiss forth. *Senec.* dirum quiddam.

EXSICCÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from ex-  
1 sicco. — ¶ Adj. dry, with little embellishment. *Cic.* Acutum, prudens, et idem sincerum, et solidum, et exsiccatum orationis genus.

EXSICCESCÖ (ex & siccesco), is, n. 3. to 2 dry up, become dry. *Vitruv.*

EXSICCÖ (ex & sicco), as, avi, atum, a 1. to dry up, make quite dry, *ξηραίνω* *Plin.* Sulcos insecti æstus exsiccant. *Cic.* Arboreis hiemali tempore exsiccant. — Hence, to drain, drink dry, empty. *Horat.* aureis culullis vina. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* lagenas furtim. — Also, *Senec.* ebrietatem, to allay, cool, lessen.

EXSIGNÖ (ex & signo), as, avi, atum, a. 2 1. to seal, put one's seal to, seal up. *Liv.* Pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit. *Plaut.* Omnia ego istic quæ dixisti, scio; vel exsignavero, write them out, give them in writing.

EXSILIÖ (ex & salio), is, lui (rarely lii), n. 4. to leap out or forth, spring or bound forth, *ἐκπηδάω.* *Plaut.* Citus e cunctis exsilit. *Horat.* domo. *Terent.* Exsiliu ad te. *Cic.* Principes exsiliuerunt, h. e. celerita abierunt. *Ovid.* Oculi exsiliuere, h. e. flew out. *Virg.* Anguis stagna colens exsilit in siccum. *Plaut.* Examinata exsiliuit foras. — ¶ Also, to spring up, leap up, start up. *Cic.* Properans de sella exsiliuit. *Ovid.* Exsiliuit stratis. — Figur. *Cic.* Tuis litteris perfectis, exsiliu gaudio, I leaped for joy. *Stat.* Volucer deus exsilit ad superos, h. e. flies back. *Senec.* In cælum exsiliit arundo (h. e. sagitta), flies. *Ovid.* Equi exsiliuistis, h. e. were transferred to heaven. *Stat.* Exsiliunt crines, start up, stand on end.

EXSILIUM (ex & solum), ii, n. an obiding in a foreign land, whether voluntarily or as a punishment; banishment, exile, transportation. *Cic.* Aliquem exsilio afficere or multare. *Id.* Aliquem in exsilio ejicere, or pellere, and *Tacit.* agere, and *Nepos.* expellere. *Cic.* In exsilio ire, or pergere, or proficisci. *Id.* Esse in exsilio. *Virg.* pati. *Vellei.* In exsilio vivere. *Cic.* De exsilio reducere. *Liv.* revocare. *Tacit.* Ab exsilio revocare. *Plaut.* Exsilio redire, from exile. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Exsiliu causa solum vertere, h. e. to depart into exile; said, usually, of those who leave their country to avoid punishment. — ¶ Also, the place of exile. *Curt.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Exsilia, for exsules. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 1, 2. by metonymy. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Tabulas signaque in villarum exsilia pellere. — ¶ *Plaut.* Neque exsiliu exitio est, a making off, flight.

EXSINCERÄTÖS (ex & sincerus), a, um, 3 particip. deprived of genuineness. — Hence, *Plaut.* Ut meum tergum exsinceratum fiat, h. e. torn to pieces by blows, drubbed, lashed.

EXSINÖ (ex & sinuo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to unfold, spread apart, spread open, extend, spread out. *Anson.* collectos amictus. Prudent. laterum seriem jugiter.

EXSISTÖ (ex & sisto), is, stiti (titi), n. 3. to come forth or out, proceed, appear, become visible, emerge, appear suddenly, start up, *ἐξέρχουαι.* *Cic.* spelunca, qua (from which) Ditem patrem ferunt repente cum curru exstitisse. *Id.* Qui, signo dato, simul omnes e latebris exsisterent. *Liv.* Quid expectas? an dum ab inferis ille Malleolus existat? *Cic.* Si omnes Crassi existant, sc. ab inferis, start up, arise from the dead. *Id.* Te repente lætum exstitisse, sc. ex aqua, emerged. *Id.* Vocem ab ede Junonis ex arce exstitisse, ut, &c. *Luceret.* Vivos existere vermes de stercore. *Id.* Sponte sua nequeunt liquidas existere in auras. *Varro.* Quadragesimo die vix existunt, conc up. — Hence, to spring, proceed, arise. *Cic.* Ex luxuria existat avaritia, necesse est. *Id.* Existit hoc loco questio subdifficilis. — Also, to follow, as a consequence, from something. *Cic.* Ex quo existit ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. — ¶ Also, to show one's self; manifest one's self, become visible, appear, step forth, lift itself, come up. *Cic.* Talem existere eloquentiam, qualis fuerit in Crasso. *Id.* Illa pars animi, in qua irarum existit terror. *Id.* Timeo, ne existam crudelior, show myself more cruel. *Id.* Cujus adjutor existitissim, should have showed myself, consequently, should have been. *Id.* adjutrix consiliorum existit, hast shown thyself. *Id.* Populus Romanus victor

exstitit, has showed itself victorious; or has come off or been victorious. — Also, of any thing which appears unexpectedly or with violence or at once, to break out, start up, burst out. Cic. impetus. Liv. bellum. — ¶ Also, to become. Cic. His de causis ego huic causæ patronus exstiti. (Some passages may be referred either to this signification or the former.) — ¶ This verb may often be rendered to be; yet, in general, with the idea of appearance, coming into existence, manifestation, activity; in which it differs from exsto, which properly expresses the state or condition consequent upon this. — ¶ As the perf. Exstiti is common to exsisto and exsto, it is sometimes doubtful to which it should be referred.

EXSOLENS (ex & soleo), tis, particip. or adj. avoiding or giving up the use or habit of any thing. Tertull. Exsolentes animalibus (h. e. animalium carne). But others read exsulantes.

EXSOLĒSCĒ (ex & soleo), is, n. 3. to be-3 come disused to, get out of the way of. Tertull. Ne sic a disciplina velaminis exsolēscatis. Al. leg. exolescatis.

EXSOLVĒ (ex & solvo), is, olvi, olūtum, a. 3. to loose, unloose, unwind, undo, untie, ἀπολύω, ἐκλύω. Plaut. Properans exsolvi restim. Lucret. nexus. Plaut. cistulam obsignatam. Tacit. pugionem a latere. Lucret. Ignis exsolvit glaciem, melts, fuses. Tacit. brachia ferro, h. e. to open the veins. Id. Exsoluta alvo, relaxed. — Figur. Tacit. Robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit, to raise, break up. Id. Exsoluti legis nexus, solved, unthreaded. — ¶ Also, to set loose, free, release, rid, deliver. Plaut. aliquid vinculis. Lucret. Animæ exsolvunt se omnibus e nervis (h. e. in death). — Figur. Cic. Si me occupationibus relaxaro, nam ut plane exsolvam, non postulo. Virg. me his curis. Martial. se votis. Liv. aliquid ere alieno. Terent. Illas errore, et te simul suspicione exsolves. Tacit. aliquid pœna. — Also, Exsolvere rem, to free one's self from any thing, to throw off, lay aside; to discharge. Lucan. metus. Ovid. Exsoluisse (for exsolvisse) famem, to relieve hunger, break one's fast, eat. Liv. fidem, to fulfill one's promise. Id. jusjurandum, to keep, hold, fulfil. — ¶ Also, to pay, discharge, pay out. Cic. Tantum decumanis, quantum iste imperavit, exsolvit. Id. Nomina mea (h. e. debts) exsolvo. Plaut. pretium. Plin. Ep. res alienum. — Figur. Liv. vota Herculi, to pay his vows. Cic. Nec exsolvit quod promiserat, but did not keep his promise. Liv. civitatum principibus præmia pœnasque, to award. Tacit. beneficia, to requite. So, Id. vicem beneficio. Id. grates, to render, give. Vellei. Pœnas morte exsolvere, to suffer the punishment of death. Id. pœnas male consultorum, to suffer. — ¶ This verb is sometimes resolved by the poets for the sake of the verse; as, exsoluisse, exsoluatur. Ovid. and Lucret.

EXSOLŪTE, h e absolute. Auct. de casis litter.

EXSOLŪTYŒ (exsolvo), ōnis, f. payment. 3 Panlect.

EXSOLŪTŒS, a, um, particip. from exsolvo.

EXSŒMNIS (ex & somnus), e, adjunct. 2 sleepless, wakeful, watchful, ἀνυπνος. Virg. Vestibulum exsominis servat. Vellei. Animo exsominis.

EXSŒNŒ (ex & sono), as, ui, n. 1. to 2 resound, persono. Petron. risu, cantibus, strepitu. So, Id. Convivæ clamore exsonabant.

EXSORBĒŒ (ex & sorbeo), es, bui, a. 2. to suck or sip out, suck up, suck in, drain, ἐκρῶθω. Plin. Ut quisque ova exsorberit. Ovid. pectora infantia, h. e. the blood from the breast. Cic. Gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorberuas. Plaut. animam amborum, h. e. extraham, illos occidam. — Hence, to swallow, h. e. to put up with, bear. Cic. Multorum difficultatem exsorbuat, h. e. the rudeness, harsh conduct. — Also, to suck in, swallow, h. e. to appropriate to one's self, carry off, take away. Cic. Byzantiorum

prædas. — In Juvenal. 10, 223, to suck out, exhaust.

EXSORĒSCĒ (ex & sordesco), is, n. 3. 3 to become polluted, to become contemptible. Gell.

EXSŒRS (ex & sors), tis, adj. for which a lot 2 has not been cast, given by choice, chosen on purpose, choice, ἀκληρος. Virg. Ducunt exsortem (equum) Æneæ, h. e. electum industria, non qui sorte ei contigerit. — ¶ Also, who has not cast the lot for something, who obtains something out of course. Virg. Exsortem ducere honores. — ¶ Also, having no share in, not a partaker of, free from, deprived of. Liv. Exsors amicitia et fœderis. Id. omnis culpæ. Virg. dulcis vitæ. Horat. Exsors secandi, incapable of cutting. — With dative. Sidon.

EXSPARGO. See Exspargo.

EXSPATYŒR (ex & spatior), âris, âtus 2 sum, dep. 1. to deviate from the race-course or from the road, wander from the course, παρεββαίνω. Ovid. Exspatiantur equi, nullosque inhihente, per auras eunt. Id. Ne Longe exspatiemur equis, go far out of the way (figur.), wander, stray. — Figur. to digress, exspatiate. Quintil. — And of rivers, to overflow, flow abroad. Ovid. — Also, to spread out, extend, diffuse itself. Sil. Ignes exspatiantur in auras. Plin. Arbores umbra exspatiantur.

EXSPECTABILIS (expecto), e, adjunct. 2 which is or was not to be expected. Tertull.

EXSPECTAMEN, read by some for Aspectamen.

EXSPECTATYŒ (expecto), ōnis, f. an awaiting, expecting, expectation, προσδοκία, ὑπομονή. Cic. Harum rerum non solum eventus, sed etiam expectatio indigna cive R. est. Id. Cæca expectatione pendere, to be in uncertainty. Curt. Macedones sive alacritate, sive tædio expectationis, &c. Liv. Profectus cum exercitu expectatione hominum majore, quam spe. Auct. B. Afric. Cum utrinque expectatio fieret, neque Cæsar se moveret, h. e. cum utrinque acies expectarent. Hirt. Sive certaminis periculo, sive expectatione nostri consilii, copias instruunt. Id. Contra omnium expectationem, contrary to the expectation of all. Cic. Præter expectationem, unexpectedly. Id. Plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio, quidnam, &c. Plaut. Vide ne sis expectationi, take care that you are not waited for. — ¶ In particular, expectation, desire, longing, curiosity, desire to know. Nep. Tanta fuit expectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut, &c. Cic. Quantum tui mihi movet expectationem de sermone Bibuli! Id. Quantam mihi expectationem dedisti convivii istius! Id. Major me expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, desire or passion to know. — Also, expectation, high hope, anticipation, with regard to some one's character or attainments. Cic. Sustines non parvam expectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, have no small expectation to fulfil or satisfy. Id. Quam expectationem tui (regarding yourself) concitasti, hanc sustinere possis. Id. Facere magnam expectationem sui, to raise or excite. Id. Afferre alicui magnam expectationem. Id. Varronis sermo facit expectationem Cæsaris, makes us hope well of Cæsar. — ¶ Also, fearful expectation or anticipation, fear, dread. Liv. — ¶ It appears from the foregoing examples that Expectatio may govern a genitive either of the subject, h. e. of the person who waits or expects; or of the object, h. e. of the person or thing expected. — In the same way, In expectatione esse, signifies either to be expected, awaited, occasion great expectation; or, to be in expectation, to expect. Planc. ad Cic. — So, also, Habere expectationem, to excite or raise expectation; and, to be in expectation, to expect, be curious. Cic.

EXSPECTATŒR (Id.), ōris, m. for Spectator. Paulin. Nolan.

EXSPECTATRIX (expectator), icis, f. 3 that expects or awaits. Tertull.

EXSPECTATŒS, a, um, particip. from expecto. — ¶ Adj. anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome. Liv. Con-

sul in Siciliam, veteribus novisque sociis expectatus, cum venisset. Cic. Carus omnibus expectatusque venies. Id. Mihi tuum adventum suavissimum expectatissimumque esse. Id. Mihi expectatissimæ litteræ. Plaut. Expectator venire. — Also, applied to one of whom something is hoped, expected or desired; in a good or bad sense. Cic. Fratres tui expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, h. e. who afforded just ground for the anticipation that they would attain the highest honors of the state. Terent. Te expectatum eiecisset foras, h. e. whose death had been desired; consequently, odious, burdensome. — Hence, Expectatum, expectation. Virg. Ante expectatum, before he was expected, unexpectedly. And so, Vellei. Expectato maturius. — So, Sil. Non expectato, unexpectedly (where it seems to be used adverbially).

EXSPECTŒ (ex & specto), as, avi, âtum, a. and n. 1. (properly, to look out, or to look out in order to see some person or thing; hence) to look out, be on the look out, wait or watch to see or know, to be anxious to know. Terent. Expecto, quid velis. Cæs. Quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat. Id. Paludem si (h. e. an), nostri transirent, hostes expectabant. Cic. Expecto, quam mox Chærea hac oratione utatur. — ¶ Also, to await, wait for; also to expect. Cic. transitum tempestatis. Cæs. adventum hostium. Id. eventum pugnae. Id. responsum suis postulatis. Horat. aliquid ad mediam noctem. — Also, to await the end of something. Horat. Cenantibus comites, h. e. for them to get through. — Also, Cic. A te hoc omnes gentes expectant, expect, hope for, look for. Cæs. Quæ ab sua liberalitate expectare deberent. Also, Liv. Expectari nos, ut respondeamus (as in English), we are expected to answer. — Also, absol. followed by donec, dum, ut, &c. to wait, delay; also, to expect, look. Cæs. Neque expectant, ut ad populum referatur. Id. Expectare, dum hostium copiæ auferentur. Liv. Expectasse se, ut, &c. Traj. ad Plin. Jun. Si expectasses, donec me consuleres. Tacit. Nec ultra expectato (particip. abl.), quam dum, &c. Also, Cæs. Expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, h. e. that they ought to delay no longer to attack the camp. — In particular, to await or look for, with longing, hope, &c.; to long for, hope for, desire. Terent. Mcam mortem expectant scilicet. Cic. aliquid cum magna spe. Cæs. Romani si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum expectant. Terent. Expecto, quam mox veniat. — And also, to await or look for with fear, to fear, apprehend, dread. Cæs. majorem Gallia motum. Cic. dedecus. — Also, to anticipate, have a presentiment of. Terent. nescio quod magnum malum. — ¶ Also, to await one, be in store for one. Horat. Seu me tranquilla senectus expectat. — ¶ Also, to be waiting for, h. e. to need, require. Virg. Neque illæ (arbores) expectant falcem. — ¶ Also, to stay long in a place, delay, linger. Virg. Carthagine qui nunc expectat. — ¶ Also, for the simple verb specto. Stat. Expectator equus. — ¶ See, also, Expectatus, a, um.

EXSPERGŒ (ex & spargo), is, ersi, ersum, 3 a. 3. to sprinkle out, scatter abroad, disperse, diffuse. Lucret. Exspergi quo possit vis animai. Id. Exspergi (for which exspargi is also read) quo possint mœnia mundi. — ¶ Also, to besprinkle. Virg. Sanie exspersa limina.

EXSPĒS (ex & spes), adj. without hope, 2 hopeless, desperate, ἀνελπιτος. Ovid. Solus, inops, exspes. — With genit. Tacit. Ubi exspes vitæ fuit. — ¶ The oblique cases seem not to occur.

EXSPIRATYŒ (exspiro), ōnis, f. a breathing 1 out, exhalation, ἐκπνευσίς. Cic. Terræ expirationibus ær altitur, exhalations.

EXSPIRŒ (ex & spiro), as, avi, âtum, a. 2 and n. 1. to blow out, breathe out, expire, exhale, evaporate, ἐκπνέω. Virg. flammæ pectore. Lucil. ap. Non. Exspirans animam pulmonibus æger agebat. Ovid. auras, breathes out his latest breath. So,

*Ja.* animam in ignes. *Lucret.* acrem de corpore odorem. — Hence, *Exspirare* (*absol.*), to breathe one's last, expire, die; and, figur. to come to an end, expire. *Liv.* Inter primam curationem exspiravit. *Id.* inter verbera et vincula. *Virg.* Tundit humum exspirans. *Plin.* Statim exspiraretur (*pass. impers.*) *Plin. Jun.* Libertate jam exspirante. *Plin. alter.* Unguenta exspirant et moriuntur, *pass off, evaporate.* — In particular, among jurists, to come to an end, lose its force, expire. *Pandect.* Criminis causa exspirat. *Id.* Prior obligatio exspirat. — ¶ Also, to blow out or forth violently, belch out or forth, send forth, emit, throw out. *Lucret.* sanguinis flumen de pectore. *Sil. Unda* exspirat per saxa sonos. *Stat.* fructum in umbras, *h. e.* exit in frondes pro fructu. — Also, *absol.* Exspirare, to blow forth, rush forth, come forth. *Ovid.* Vis fera ventorum, inclusa cavernis, exspirare cupiens. *Lucret.* Ut *Aëna* exspirant ignes. *Val. Flacc.* Exspirat *Averni* hilitus, *steams forth.* *Lucret.* Cadaver vermes exspirant.

**EXSPLENDESCO** (*ex & splendesco*), *is*, 2 *dui*, *n. 3.* to shine, lighten or glimmer forth. *Senec.* Ignis, qui exsplendescat, nec exsiliat. — ¶ *Figur.* to shine forth, shine out, distinguish one's self, show itself preëminently. *Nepos.* Clarius exsplendescabat, quam generosi condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent. *Sueton.* In puero statim animi dotes exsplenduerunt.

**EXSPOLIATYÖ** (*exspolio*), *önis*, *f. a* 3 *spoliing, plundering, pillaging.* *Augustin.* **EXSPOLIÖ** (*ex & spolio*), *as, ävi, ätum*, *a. 1.* to spoil or strip utterly, and simply to spoil or strip, to plunder, pillage, despoil, *σπολιέω.* *Cic.* Se exspoliare maluit, quam, &c. reduce himself to beggary. *Id.* aliquid provincia et exercitu. *Salust.* fana atque domos. *Ovid.* genas oculis. — *Figur.* *Hirt.* omnem honorem et dignitatem *Cæsaris*, strip off clean, make clean work with, deprive or rob *Cæsar* utterly of. — ¶ *Deponently.* *Claud.* *Quadrigar.* *ap. Non.*

**EXSPÜITYÖ** (*exspuo*), *önis*, *f. a* 3 *spitting* 2 *out.* *Plin.*

**EXSPÜMÖ** (*ex & spumo*), *as, ävi, ätum*, *n. 2.* 1. to froth or foam out *ἐξαπύσσει.* *Cels.* Donec inde humor aliquis exspumet.

**EXSPÜÖ** (*ex & spuo*), *is, ui, ütum*, *a. and* 2 *n. 3.* to spit out, spit, *ἐκπύω.* *Varr.* Cum ille gustasset, et exspuisset. *Plin.* Non respirasse in hauriendo, neque exspuisse. *Id.* Exspuit linguam in os tyranni. *Scribon. Larg.* sanguinem ab ore. — ¶ *Figur.* to spit out or forth, vomit or spew forth, eject, send out or forth, throw off, banish, expel. *Plin.* Tædæ carbonem repente exspuunt cum eruptionis crepitu. *Id.* Purpuras rorem eum exspuentes. *Catull.* Quod mare conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? *Plin.* purgamenta in litus. *Id.* Argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu. *Terent.* miseriam ex animo. *Senec.* Jam ipsum spiritum exspuimus, interim dum trahimus. *Plaut.* Lacrimam ut (oculi) exspuant. — ¶ *Spuo* has only sputum in the supine; and exspuit occurs in *Sidon.*; but the verbal exspuitio seems to have been formed from a supine exspuitum.

**EXSTANS**, *tis*, *particip.* from *exsto.* — ¶ *Adj.* standing out or above, projecting. *Stat.* Amnis super ripas utroque exstantior ibat aggere, rising higher.

**EXSTANTYÄ** (*exstans*), *æ, f. a* 3 *standing* 2 *out or up, prominence, projection, ἐξοχή.* *Colum.* Capita sine ulla exstantia. *Cæl. Aurel.* ventris, a swelling.

**EXSTERNÖ** (probably from *ex & sterno*), 3 *as, ävi, ätum*, *a. 1.* to madden, drive beside one's self, madden with fright, frighten exceedingly, terrify. *Catull.* Ah miseram, assiduis quam luctibus externavit *Erycina.* *Ovid.* Exsternati equi. *Catull.* Exsternata malo. — ¶ *In Apul. Apolog.* Externare has a different origin; it should be referred to *externus.* See *Externa.*

**EXSTILLÖ** (*ex & stillo*), *as, ävi, ätum*, 2 *n. 1.* to drop or trickle out, *ἐκτραλάζω.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to send out drops, run

or trickle. *Plaut.* Sinapi, oculi ut exstillent, facit. *Terent.* Exstillare lacrimis, to melt away in tears, weep bitterly. **EXSTYMÖLATÖR** (*exstimulo*), *öris*, *m. 2* an inciter, instigator. *Tacit.* rebellio-nis.

**EXSTYMÖLÖ** (*ex & stimulo*), *as, ävi, ätum*, *a. 1.* to pierce or prick with a sharp-pointed thing. *Plin.* At illæ (conchæ) aculeo exstimulate. — ¶ *Alis* generally, to goad, stimulate greatly, incite, instigate, spur on. *Colum.* armentum furiis. *Ovid.* Tigris exstimulata fame. *Id.* dictis virum. *Id.* fata cessantia, *h. e.* to hasten death. *Tacit.* Exstimulare milites, et impellere in eversionem.

**EXSTINCTYÖ** (*exstinguo*), *önis*, *f. an* 2 *extinction, annihilation.* *Cic.*

**EXSTINCTÖR** (*Id.*), *öris*, *m. an* 2 *extinguisher, quencher.* *Cic.* incendii. — ¶ Also, a quencher, extinguisher, suppresser, destroyer, extirpator, demolisher. *Cic.* conjurationis. *Id.* belli. *Id.* patriæ.

**EXSTINCTÖS** (*Id.*), *us, m. an* 2 *extinguish-* 2 *ing or being extinguished.* *Plin.*

**EXSTINCTÖS**, *a, um, particip.* and *adj.* from *exstinguo.*

**EXSTINGUYIBILIS** (*exstinguo*), *e, adj. 3* destructible, susceptible of annihilation. *Lactant.*

**EXSTINGUÖ**, (*ex & stinguo*), *is, nxi, nctum*, *a. 3.* to put out, extinguish, quench (of fire and light), *ἀποσβέννυμι.* *Cic.* incendium. *Ovid.* cinerem. *Plin.* faces. *Cic.* calorem. *Vitruv.* calcem, to slake, slack. *Cic.* Sol exstingui visus est. — Hence, *Exstingui*, to become extinct, go out. *Cic.* Sua sponte ignis exstinguitur. — ¶ Of something written, to obliterate, blot out. *Cic.* ea, que antea scripserat. — ¶ Referred to one's life, to cut off, kill. *Nepos.* Liberos extinguere parabant. *Terent.* puerum. *Liv.* Juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit. — Hence, *Exstingui*, to be cut off, to die, perish, lose one's life. *Cic.* Occidimus et exstinguimur. *Ovid.* in ævo primo, to be cut off in the prime of life. — And, *Exstinctus*, *a, um, cut off, carried off, having died, dead.* *Virg.* crudeli funere. *Horat.* Exstinctus anabitur idem, *h. e.* when dead, after death. *Tacit.* subita morte. *Plin.* morbo. *Salust.* familie, extinct. Hence, *Ovid.* Exstinctis enumerare aliquem, among the dead. — ¶ Generally, to blot out, obliterate, extirpate, annihilate, destroy, extinguish, quench, remove, suppress, put a stop to, deprive of existence or at least of power. *Cic.* Non posse Verrenem, testes interficiendo, crimina sua exstinguere. *Id.* religionem. *Id.* nomen populi *R.* Id. salutem alicujus. *Id.* inimicitias. *Id.* memoriam publicam. *Liv.* famam proditionis. *Cic.* pestem. *Id.* leges omnes. *Liv.* discrimen omne pudoris. *Cic.* potentiam. *Id.* reliquias belli. *Terent.* formam, utterly mar. *Cic.* senatum. *Nepos.* contumeliam. *Cic.* infamiam. *Id.* rumorem. *Id.* gratiam. *Ovid.* sitim. *Cic.* furorem alicujus. *Terent.* animam alicui, *h. e.* to kill. *Liv.* aquam rivis, *h. e.* consume or absorb it by dispersing it among several channels. *Curt.* Modico tempore succus exstinguitur. *Plin.* mammas, *h. e.* exsiccare. *Id.* odorem alii. *Petron.* matrona floris exstincti, *h. e.* whose beauty is decayed. *Sallust.* Familia prope exstincta majorum ignavia, almost sunk, eclipsed, decayed. — Used by jurists. *Pandect.* Exstinguitur actio, is quashed, falls through, ceases. *Id.* Jus pignoris exstinctum est, is extinguished, lost, invalid. *Id.* Exstinguitur obligatio solutione, is annulled, cancelled. — ¶ *Exstinxit*, for *exstinxit.* *Plaut.*

**EXSTIRPÄTYÖ** (*exstirpo*), *önis*, *f. a* 2 *plucking or stubbing up by the roots,* 2 *rooting out.* *Colum.*

**EXSTIRPÖ** (*ex & stirps*), *as, ävi, ätum*, *a. 1.* to pull up by the trunk or root, root out, *ἀρροπιζέω.* *Curt.* arbores magnas. *Colum.* arbores radicitus. *Id.* agrum, *h. e.* to free from trunks of trees. *Martial.* pilos de corpore. — ¶ *Figur.* to root out, eradicate, extirpate, blot out, utterly remove or destroy. *Cic.* vitia. *Id.* perturbaciones. *Id.* humanitatem ex animo. *Senec.* nomina inimica li-

bertati, *i. e.* to blot out by forbidding them to be borne.

**EXSTÖ** (*ex & sto*), *as, stiti, stätum*, *n. 1.* to stand out or forth, project, stand or be above, *ἐξέχω.* *Colum.* Ut semipede, nec amplius de arbore exstent. *Ovid.* Exstabat ferrum de pectore. *Cæs.* Cum milites capite solo ex aqua exstarent. *Liv.* altius ab aqua. *Ovid.* super æquora. *Id.* Navis exstat aquis. *Id.* Signis exstantibus asper, raised, embossed. — With *accus.* *Stat.* Nereidas exsto, *h. e.* procerior sum. — ¶ Also, to be visible, apparent, observable, show itself, appear, be conspicuous, strike the sight, exist, be. *Cic.* Qui locus est, in quo non exstent hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia? *Id.* Curabo, ut hujus peregrinationis aliquod tibi opus exstet. *Liv.* Auctorem doctrinæ ejus, quia non exstat alius, Pythagoram edunt, because no other appears. *Cic.* Video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum. *Id.* Studium nostrum exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus. *Cato ap. Cic.* Non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportet. *Id.* Sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum. *Valer. Flacc.* Arma sonent: vox et tina noctibus exstet, *h. e.* be heard, or be heard above the rest. *Cic.* Apparet et exstat, utrum, &c. it is clear, apparent, evident. — ¶ Also, to be extant, remain, survive, exist. *Cic.* Exstant epistolæ Philippi. *Liv.* Auctorem, quia non exstat alius, Pythagoram edunt, because no other now appears or remains. (See above.) *Horat.* Sarmenti domina exstat, *h. e.* vivit. *Nepos.* Ejus benignitatis memoriam volebat exstare, remain, continue. — ¶ The *perf. exstiti* is common to this verb with *Exsisto*, and may sometimes be referred to either. — ¶ From the *supine* Exstatum comes Exstaturus, *a, um.* *Plin.* Vitis exstatura etiamnum duabus gemmis. *Pandect.* Incertum, heres exstaturus, necne sit (where exstiturus is also read). — ¶ Compare *Exsisto.* — ¶ See, also, *Exstans.*

**EXSTRÜCTYÖ** (*exstruo*), *önis*, *f. a* 3 *building* 2 *up, erection, structure, κατασκευή.* *Cic.* Exstructio tectorum. *Id.* Eaque exstructione, que sit ad memoriam eternitatis. *Vitruv.* Cum fastigia (*h. e.* prominentias) exstructiones habuerint. — ¶ Also, adorning, decking of the body. *Tertull.*

**EXSTRÜCTÖRYÖS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. 3* builds up, raises up. *Tertull.*

**EXSTRÜCTÖS**, *a, um, particip.* from *exstruo.* — ¶ *Adj.* high built. *Apul.* Species ædificiorum amoenissimæ, exstructissimæ, ornatissimæ.

**EXSTRÜÖ** (*ex & struo*), *is, uxi, uctum*, *a. 1.* to build up, raise, rear, pile up, erect, *κατασκευάζω.* *Cic.* Exstrui vetal sepulcrum altius, quam, &c. *Nepos.* Cum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur. *Cic.* villam ad cælum. *Sueton.* forum, to lay out. *Tibull.* mensas cespitibus. *Cæs.* aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta. *Id.* materiam pro vallo ad utrunque latus, heaped up. *Ovid.* montes ad sidera. — Also, to heap, pile or build up any thing, *h. e.* to cover or fill by heaping up, &c. *Horat.* focum lignis, *h. e.* to heap wood upon the hearth. *Sallust.* Profundere divitias in exstruendo mari, et montibus conquantis, *h. e.* in filling up and building upon the sea. — ¶ *Figur.* to build up (as it were), to rear, erect, lay up, win. *Cic.* Exstrue animo altitudinem virtutum. — Also, to heap or pile up, furnish or provide richly. *Cic.* mensas exquisitissimis epulis. *Horat.* Ferula exstructis inerant canistris. — Also, *Gell.* crimen unum vocibus multis, *h. e.* to heighten, amplify, exaggerate. — Also, to heap up, accumulate, hoard up. *Horat.* divitias in altum. — Also, to frame, construct, join together. *Petron.* Exstruere poema, to construct, compose. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Verba, sicut a poetis, in quendam exstruere numerum. — ¶ Exstructis portis, in *Cæs. B. G.*

3, 54, is a false reading for obstructis.

**EXSÜCYDÖS**, or **EXSÜCCIDÖS** (*ex & succi-* 2 *duis or succidus*), *a, um, adj.* juiceless. *Tertull.*



**EXSUCO**, or **EXSUCCO** (ex & succus or 3 succus), as, a. 1 to deprive of juice. *Cal. Aurel.*

**EXSUCOS**, or **EXSUCOS** (Id.), a, um, 2 adj. *without juice or sap, sapless, dry, ἀχρυσος.* Tertull. Corporis substantia exsuccior. — *Figur. Quintil.* Oratores aridi, et exsuccii, et exsanguies.

**EXSUCTOS**, a, um, particip. from **exsugo**. — *Figur. Adj.* sucked out, dried up, exhausted. *Varr.* Restibiles segetes sunt exsuctiores.

**EXSUDŌ** (ex & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and 2 a. 1. to sweat out, come out by sweating, exude, transpire, ἀριόρω. *Virg.* Per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor. — *Figur.* With accus., to sweat out, send out, or discharge by sweating. *Column.* Oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit. *Plin.* unum succum modo. — *Figur.* Also, to perform or execute with sweating or great toil, to sweat out or through, stand out, toil through, undergo, bear. *Liv.* laborum. *Id.* certamen. *Horat.* causas, h. e. to argue causes in court with zeal and great exertion.

**EXSUFFLO** (ex & sufflo), as, a. 1. to blow upon. *Augustin.* infantes (in order to keep off the devil). — Also, to blow upon, as a mark of abhorrence, to drive away by blowing upon. *Tertull.* aras. *Sulpic.* Sever. demonem.

**EXSUGO** (ex & sugo), is, uxi, uctum, 2 a. 3. to suck out, suck dry, exhaust, dry up, ἐκδηλάζω. *Vitruv.* liquorem de materia. *Plaut.* sanguinem illi. *Cels.* vulnus. *Cato.* segetem. *Column.* Exsucto sudore, sitim querimus. *Vitruv.* Animalia exsanguinata et exsucta. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* has also *exsugebo*, as if from *exsugeo*. — *Figur.* See also, *Exsuctus*, a, um.

**EXSUL** (ex & solum), ūlis, m. and f. one banished or wandering from his country, an exile, wanderer, φυγᾶς. *Cic.* Omnes, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutant. *Id.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret, atque undique exclusus. *Id.* Restitueret exsules. *Id.* reducere. *Tacit.* Alia exsul. *With genit.* *Horat.* Exsul patrie, h. e. from his country. *Ovid.* mundi, from the world (of Latona). — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Antonisque malis, exsul mentisque domusque, without understanding, &c. *Publ. Syr. ap. Petron.* Ciconia avis exsul hiemis, h. e. not wintering with us.

**EXSULARIS** (exsul), e, adj. relating to 3 exiles, or to exiles. *Amian.* mæror. *Id.* pœna.

**EXSULATIŌ** (exsul), ōnis, f. a being in 3 exile, exile. *Flor.* Clarissimos principes exsulatione multavit.

**EXSULATIŌS** (Id.), u, s, m. same as *Exsulatione*. *Messala Corvin.*

**EXSULO** (exsul), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to live in exile, to be an exile, be forced to live away from one's country, ἀπολις εἶμι, φεύγω. *Cic.* Cui Roma exsulare jus esset. *Id.* Pulsus patrie, exsulans, atque egens. *Id.* Atpissimus ad exsulandum locus. *Curt.* in regno, h. e. to be an exile, as it were. *Liv.* In Volcos exsulatum abiit. *Plaut.* ex patria. *Justin.* apud aliquem. *Ovid.* per extremas oras. *Martial.* ab urbe. *Ovid.* Mens, quæ loco non exsulat. *Terent.* Domo exsulo, I am banished from home, may not go home. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Cum omnes meo discussu exsulasse reipubl. putent. *Plaut.* Perfidia ex urbe, et avaritia si exsulant. *Tertull.* Animalibus exsulantes, abstinenting from animal food. — Also, to wander about. *Virg.* — *Figur.* *Exsulor* occurs in *Hygin.* and *Dict. Creten.* in the sense of to be driven into exile (as if *exsulo* signified to drive into exile, banish).

**EXSULTABUNDŌS**, a, um, adject. exulting. Same as *Exsultans*. *Sohn.* and *Justin.*

**EXSULTANS** (exsulor), tis, particip. and 2 adj. *leaping up, springing up, frisking, &c. exulting, glorying, vaunting, elated, excessive, immoderate, &c.; of speech, diffuse, florid, &c. Quintil.* Exsultantissimum verbum, h. e. (as it were) hopping, leaping, as consisting of short syllables only. See *Exsulor*.

**EXSULTANTER** (exsulans), adv. *freely, diffusely, largely, &c. σκιρτητικῶς.* *Plin.* Ep. Illa quæ hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi.

**EXSULTANTIŌ** (Id.), ōis, f. a leaping up, 3 exultation, insolence. *Paulin.* Ludibrium hostilis exsultantiæ. — *Figur.* *Gell.* Cum doloris exsultantia collietantem, h. e. malignity, virulence; or attack, paroxysm.

**EXSULTATIŌ** (exsulor), ōnis, f. a springing up, leaping, bounding, frisking, ἐκπήδησις. *Plin., Colum. and Quintil.* — *Figur.* exultation, excessive rejoicing, insolence, petulance, wantonness, extravagance. *Auct. B. Afric.* Gloriam exsultationemque eorum pati, donec, &c. *Tacit.* Par exsultatio, impetrato Tigellini exitio. *Gell.* Exsultatio quædam animi.

**EXSULTIM** (exsulor), adv. with leaps, 3 springing or frisking about. *Horat.*

**EXSULTŌ** (frequentat. from exsilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1 to leap or spring up frequently, leap or spring up, bound, ἐκπήδω. *Cic.* Equi ferocitate exsultantes, prancip. *Nepos.* Equos verberibus cogebat exsultare. *Ovid.* (de tauro) Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herba. *Lucret.* Exsultare in numerum, h. e. to dance. — Also, of inanimate objects. *Virg.* Exsultantque vada, atque astu miscetur arena. *Id.* Exsultant astu latices, boil, bubble. *Ovid.* medicamen, bubbles, boils. *Lucret.* In corde exsultat pavor et metus, h. e. palpitates. *Plin.* Glebæ exsultent, spring or come forth, project. *Id.* Pampini exsultant, spring up, grow. *Quintil.* (Syllabæ), si continuantur, exsultant, h. e. leap, bound, hop (as it were); on account of the immediate succession of several short syllables. — Also, to ride about, caracole, tumble about, frisk about, leap about. *Virg.* Inter cædes exsultat Amazon. *Tacit.* Britannorum copie per catervas exsultant. — *Figur.* to leap up (for joy). *Cic.* Exsultare lætitia or gaudio. — Hence, to exult, rejoice exceedingly, express extraordinary joy by one's actions; also, to revel, riot, rave, rage, give loose to passion, be greatly excited, be licentious or extravagant, indulge to excess, go beyond bounds, vaunt, boast. *Quintil.* vana spe. *Cic.* victoria. *Id.* in ruinis alterius. *Id.* Græci exsultant, quod utuntur, &c. *Id.* Animus exsultat. *Id.* Furor exsultans. *Id.* Appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo. *Id.* Hominem furentem exsultantemque continui. *Id.* Annibalem juveniliter exsultantem patientia sua mollierat. *Tacit.* Nec Agricola in suam famam gestis exsultavit, exulted in, made a boast of. *Cic.* Exsultat improbitas in victoria, wantons, riots. — In a good sense. *Stat.* Solidos exsultabis in actus, h. e. proceed with alacrity to achieve great actions. — *Figur.* Also, in speaking, to tumble about (as it were), h. e. display itself fully, particularly by diffuse exposition or illustration, move freely, enlarge, indulge itself. *Cic.* Campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio. *Id.* Oratio exsultat in laude. *Id.* Alterum, exsultantem verborum audacia, reprimebat. *Id.* audacious. *Quintil.* Orator exsultans, too diffuse. — *Figur.* *Tacit.* Ann. 11, 28. Dum histrio cubiculum Principis exsultaverit, h. e. adulterio infamaverit, contaminaverit, quasque fabulam, ceu in scena, saltaverit. *Al. leg.* aliter; as for instance, *per-sultaverit.* — *Figur.* See, also, *Exsultans*.

**EXSULO**. See *Exsulo*.

**EXSUPERABILIS** (exsuperor), e, adj. that 3 may be surmounted or overcome. *Stat.* Nec exsuperabile diris ingenium mortale. — *Figur.* In an active sense, able to overcome, overpowering, conquering. *Claud.* Quadrigar. ap. *Gell.*

**EXSUPERANS**, tis, particip. from **exsuperor**. — *Figur.* *Adj.* excelling, surpassing, preëminent, ὑπερέχων. *Sil.* Annibal exsuperans astu, h. e. abundans. *Gell.* Mulier exsuperanti forma, surpassing. *Id.* Uter esset exsuperantior, certabatur. *Apul.* Summus exsuperantissimusque deorum, chiefest, most supreme. — *Figur.* Also, superfluous. *Gell.*

**EXSUPERANTIŌ** (exsuperans), ōis, f. excellence, preëminence, superiority, ὑπεροχῆ, ὑπερβολῆ. *Cic.* Nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? *Gell.* Eos planetas cernere homines non possunt

propter exsuperantiam vel splendoris, vel altitudinis, on account of their remarkable splendor or their exceeding great height.

**EXSUPERATIŌ** (exsuperor), ōnis, f. a surpassing, going beyond, exceeding. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Al. leg. (Ed. Ern. for instance) exuberationem.

**EXSUPERATORIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 conquering, in honor of the victor; which name was given by the flatterers of Commodus to the month of November. *Lamprid.*

**EXSUPERŌ** (ex & superor), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. and a. 1. to be or appear above, project, stand out; figur. to be prominent or conspicuous, raise or elevate itself. *Virg.* Feroci virtute exsuperas. *Id.* Violentia Turni exsuperat magis. *Id.* Exsuperant flammæ, mount or appear above; or it may be, prevail, conquer. — With an accus., to project or appear above, stand out from, overtop. *Virg.* Pectora exsuperant undas. *Plin.* Vites exsuperant ulmos. — And figur. to exceed, go beyond, surpass. *Cic.* e poeta. aliqueum impudentia. *Liv.* laudes alicujus. *Ovid.* Materia vires exsuperat. *Plin.* binas libras ponderis, to exceed. — *Figur.* Also, to climb over, mount over, surmount, gain the summit, pass. *Senec.* clivum uno spiritu. *Virg.* jugum. *Valer. Flacc.* Parium infame, pass by. *Plin.* amnem. — *Figur.* to survive, outlive. *Val. Max.* Pater, me quoque exsuperat. *Plin.* Aestatem non exsuperans, outlasting. — *Figur.* Also, to get the upper hand, prevail, conquer. *Ovid.* Si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant. — With accus., to conquer, overcome, overpower, be too much for, make to yield, suppress, repress. *Lucret.* Citius cedunt (sc. water and air) gravioribus exsuperatæ. *Virg.* consilium est, id summum exsuperat Jovem, is beyond his power, out of his control. — *Figur.* See, also, *Exsuperans*.

**EXSUPPORŌ** (ex & supporo), as, to press out (the matter). *Tertull.* has *purulentias*. (Ed. Pamel. has *evaporabitur*.)

**EXSORDŌ** (ex & surdus), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to render deaf, deafen. *Plin.* aures. — *Figur.* to deafen. *Val. Max.* aures Curie Græcis actionibus. *Horat.* subtile palatum, to blunt, dull. *Calp.* Classica exsurdant calamos.

**EXSURGŌ** (ex & surgo), is, urrexī, irrectum, n. 3. to rise, rise up, stand up, get up, ἐξανίστημι. *Cic.* Et cum exsurgeret, simul aridens, &c. *Id.* Huc exsurge tamen, queso, get up and come hither. *Plaut.* Exsurget foras, let him rise up and take his departure. *Id.* De nocte multa, impigreque exsurxi. *Id.* Exsurgit a genibus ambæ, rise up from embracing. *Liv.* Tempus exsurgendi ex insidiis. — Hence, figur. to rise, rise up, appear high, lift itself. *Liv.* Roma tota simul exsurgere ædificiis. *Plin.* Taurus (mons) ab Indico mari exsurgit. *Tacit.* Acies ita insti acta, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, &c. appeared to rise, or was posted on the hills. — Also, to rise, appear, grow, arise, spring up. *Plin.* Alii ramuli exsurgunt. *Senec.* Generosa in ortus semina exsurgunt suos, h. e. enascuntur, crescutque. *Id.* Gravior exsurgat dolor. — Also, to rise up, lift its head, gain its feet, recover strength, return to prosperity, recover. *Cic.* Hæc non solum affligerunt, sed etiam, ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt. *Id.* Si causa Pompeianorum esset jugulata, nunquam exsurgeret. *Id.* Auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget.

**EXSUSCITATIŌ** (exsuscito), ōnis, f. a 2 stirring up, arousing, exciting, awakening. *Auct.* ad Herenn.

**EXSUSCITO** (ex & suscito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to rouse from sleep, awaken, ἀνεγείρω. *Cic.* Te gallorum cantus exsuscitavit. — *Figur.* to stir up, awaken, rouse, excite, raise. *Liv.* magnum incendium flammæ aura. *Auct.* ad Herenn. memoria hac notatione. *Cic.* Quæ cura exsuscitavit animos, awakens, strengthening, encourages. *Brut.* ad Cic. Magis tu te exsuscitavit, ut, &c.

**EXTŌ** (unc.), ōrum, n. the inwards, in-

*ward parts, and especially the nobler ones, as the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, πλάγχυα. Plaut. Extis satur sum factus probe. Plin. Extia homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana. Virg. Reclusis pectoribus, spirantia consulit exta. — ¶ The ancients were in the habit of divining from the exta of beasts offered in sacrifice. Cic. Si est in extis aliqua vis, quæ declarat futura. Hence, Cic. Extia bona. Sueton. letiora. Cic. tristissima. Id. inspicere. Curt. spectare. Virg. consulere. Liv. prosecrare. Martial. dare Jovi, or Varro dare diis, or Liv. dare, or Plaut. porricere, or Virg. reddere, h. e. to give, offer. — ¶ Extum, for Extorum. Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

**EXTABESCŌ** (ex & tabesco), is, bui, n. 13. to pine or waste away, ἐκρίνωμαι. Cic. e nocta. Corpus macie extabit. Sueton. Fame extabit. — ¶ Figur. to fade away, die away, vanish by degeneres. Cic. Videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse.

**EXTĀLIS** (exta), is, m: perhaps the rec-3 tun. Veget.

**EXTANS.** See *Exstans*.

**EXTANTIA.** See *Exstantia*.

**EXTĀRIS** (exta), e, adj. serviceable for 3 cooking. Plaut. exta. Id. aula (olla).

**EXTEMPĪŪ** (ex & templum), adv. immediately, forthwith, straightway, on the spot, at the moment, αὐτίκα. Cic. Quid fingat extemplo, non habet. Terent. Cum intellexeras, id consilii capere, cur non dixi extemplo Panphilo? Id. Postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi. — ¶ Quum extemplo, as soon as. Plaut. — ¶ Stat. Extemplo latuit mensura jacentis, h. e. at first sight.

**EXTEMPŌRĀLIS** (ex & tempus), e, adj. on the moment, without premeditation, done or spoken extempore, extemporaneous, extemporary, αἰφύδιος. Quintil. Extemporalis garrulitas, nec expectata cogitatio, circulatoriæ vere jactationis est. Id. Extemporalis actio. Id. color. Id. oratio. Auct. dial. de Orat. audacia, h. e. in speaking. — ¶ Also, in an active sense, producing something on the spur of the occasion. Martial. rhetor. Sucton. facultas, h. e. the power to deliver a speech on the moment.

**EXTEMPŌRALĪTAS** (extemporalis), ātis, 2 f. the faculty of speaking or doing a thing on the spur of the moment; of making verses, for instance, αὐροσχεδιασμός. The word occurs only in Sacton. tit. 3.

**EXTEMPŌRALĪTER** (Id.), adverb, on the 3 moment, forthwith, quickly. Sidon.

**EXTEMPŌRE.** See *Tempus*.

**EXTEMPŪLO,** for *Extemplo*. Plaut.

**EXTENDŌ** (ex & tendo), is, di, sum and tum, a. 3. to stretch out, spread out, stretch, extend, ἐκτείνω. Curt. cornua aciei. Id. latus aciem. Id. agmen ad mare. Horat. pennas, to stretch. Cic. Digitis extensis. Id. Extento brachio. Vitruv. lineam, to draw. Ovid. Extentis tumet uva racemis, distendcd, filled out. Plaut. vincula, to stretch. Plin. chartam nalleo. — Hence, Extendi, to spread itself out, spread, stretch, extend. Virg. (Ignis) extenditur per campos. Colum. Olea, quæ in proceritatem extenduntur. Ovid. Jussit extendi campos. — Figur. Liv. spem suam in Africam, to extend. — Also, to stretch, h. e. to exert. Liv. se supra vires. So, Id. iter, h. e. to march vigorously. Cæs. Magnis itineribus se extendere. — Also, to stretch out, lengthen, prolong, continue, of space and time. Plin. Ep. epistolam. So, Id. se epistola, h. e. to write a long letter. Liv. pugnam ab hora tertia ad noctem. Martial. labores in horam quintam. Virg. curas venientem in annum. Plin. Pancg. tempus. Id. consulatum. Quintil. verba, to lengthen by prosthesis, &c. Hence, Plaut. ætatem in exercitio, to pass, spend. Plin. Ep. vesperam. Virg. cursus, to run. — Also, to stretch or spread out, extend, increase, enlarge. Sucton. præfium rerum. Martial. Breves census extendere. Virg. famam factis. Liv. Longius, quam quantum vitæ humanæ spatium est, cupiditas

gloriæ extenditur, extends. Cic. coplam. Horat. agros. Id. nomen in ultimis oras. — Also, by jurists, to extend. Pandect. Nisi specialiter defunctus ad ulteriores voluntatem suam extenderit. Id. Quod ad liberam personas extendi non debet. — ¶ Also, to stretch out, stretch at full length, lay prostrate. Virg. aliquem arena. Curt. Jussit fastigium extendi, to be levelled. — So, Extendi, to stretch one's self at full length, stretch out one's limbs. Virg. and Curt. — ¶ See, also, *Extensus* and *Extensus*, a, um.

**EXTENSĒ** (extensus), adv. broadly, widely. 3 Tertull. Dominus extensus ista disponit.

**EXTENSIO.** See *Extensio*. 3

**EXTENSIVŪS** (extendo), a, um, adj. 3 extending, prolonging; or, at least, pertaining thereto. Pandect.

**EXTENSŪS**, a, um, particip. from extendo. — ¶ Adj. stretched out, extended, spacious, extensive. Quintil. Manus extensiores. Liv. Castra extensissima.

**EXTENSŪS**, us, m. See *Extensus*, us.

**EXTENTE** (extentus), adv. extendendo. 3 Ammian. Quadratus eminent stylus extensus. — Al. leg. extensus.

**EXTENTŪ** (extendo), onis, f. a stretching 2 out, extending, ἐκτασις. Vitruv. Radii solis extensionibus porrecti. — Al. leg. extensionibus.

**EXTENTŌ** (frequenter. from extendo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to stretch out, stretch, extend. Lucret. Extentat nervos, torqueatur, anhelat. Ammian. Homo brevis humeros extentans angustus. Plaut. Qui alieno vires tuas extentes ostio, h. e. strain, exert; or, otherwise (as a compound of ex & tento), try, prove. Id. Quid tute homo venisti huc extentatum, h. e. to exert, put to the stretch, try your strength in clamoring; or, to plague, vex, torment; or, to try, attempt.

**EXTENTŪS** (extendo), us, m. a stretching 3 out, extending, the extent or space. Sil. Per laterum extensus venit vulnus. — Al. leg. extensus.

**EXTENTŪS**, a, um, particip. from extendo. — ¶ Adj. extended, either of space or time, extensive, long. Horat. Stagnia latus extenta Lucrifo. Sokn. Extentissima spatia. Liv. Extentis itinibus ire, h. e. by long marches. Vellei. Extentum vite spatium, a long life.

**EXTENŪTIŪ** (extenuo), ōnis, f. a thinning, rarefying, λεπρόσις. Senec. Aera aut inotus extenuat, aut extenuatio incendit. Plin. Vitium extenuatio, et dormitura palmitum. — ¶ As a rhetorical figure, diminution, lessening, extenuation. Cic.

**EXTENŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from 2 extenuo. — ¶ Adj. weak, small, insignificant. Brutus ad Cic. Copiolæ meæ sunt extenuatissime. Auct. ad Herenn. ratio, h. e. weak, trifling, poor.

**EXTENŪ** (ex & tenuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make thin or slender; to thin, rarefy, καταλεπτύνω. Varr. falce lignum. Cic. Aer extenuatus sublime fertur. Ovid. Extenuari in aquas, melt, dissolve, waste away. Liv. Quum extenuando infirmam et vix cohærentem mediam aciem haberet, h. e. by extending the line, and thus diminishing the depth of the army. Plin. Serenitas corpus oleæ extenuat. So, Id. (of a medicine) Nitrum extenuat, reduces. Id. cutem, to soften. — ¶ Also, to make small or smaller, diminish in size. Cic. cibum, h. c. by chering. Liv. Cære sortes extenuatæ. Vitruv. crassitudines columnarum. — ¶ Also, to narrow, make narrow, narrow in. Liv. Angustia extenuabant agmen, h. e. make them pass with few abreast. So, Cæs. equitatem Cæsaris, h. e. to make them take narrower ground, narrow them in. — ¶ Also, more generally, to lessen, diminish, reduce, impair, weaken, remove; and, of diseases, &c. to reduce, break up, discuss. Cic. Spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit. Id. Error extenuatur die, is impaired or removed by time. Id. census cujusque, to diminish. Id. sumptus. Id. crimen (where it is opposed to tollere omnino). Liv. famam belli. Ovid. mala ferendo, to lighten. Pandect. æs alienum, to reduce. Liv. vires. Plin.

nervorum vitia, reduce, remove. Id. albugines. Cels. pituitam. — ¶ See, also, *Extenuatus*, a, um.

**EXTĒR,** or **EXTĒRŪS** (ex; as *citer* from cis), a, um, adj. (comp. exterior; *superl.* extrĒmus and extĒmus) being without; as, of another country, government, family, fraternity, &c.; of another, foreign, strange, extraneous, outboard, external. Pandect. Si duos de familia heredes scripserit, et partem quartam extero legaverit. Id. ExtĒr heres. Lucret. ExtĒra vis multos pellit. Cic. Nationes extĒræ. Plin. Apud extĒros. Id. ExtĒra Europæ, h. c. countries not European. Id. ExtĒra corporum, external diseases and injuries. Cic. ExtĒra sacra, h. e. extĒra (as *dextra* for *dextera*). — ¶ Comp. Exterior, us, outward, outer, exterior. Cæs. Exterior hostis, h. e. the enemy without (for he was between two). Cic. ExtĒriorem amplexus orbem. Cæs. collis. Horat. ExtĒriorem ire añci, h. e. latus tegere, to go on his left. — ¶ There are two *superl.*, *Extremus* and *Extimus*. — ¶ *Extremus*, a, um, the most outward, outermost; hence, *Extremum*, the outside, outermost part, exterior. Liv. In fronte extĒra, h. e. in parte prima frontis. Cic. Cælum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est. — ¶ Hence, the last, latest, final. Cic. pars epistolæ, h. e. the close. Id. Mensis extremus anni. Horat. Extremi primorum, the last of the first. Cic. spiritus, the last breath. Id. manus, the last hand, finishing hand, finish. Id. Extremum illud est (or *Extremum est*), ut (or quod) te orem, &c. it remains only, that; the last thing is, that, &c. — Hence, the last, most remote, farthest; in the end, the earth. Horat. Extremos curri ad Indos. Ovid. orbis. — Also, *Extremum*, the furthest point, extremity; the last; the end, close. Cic. Quod finitum est, habet extremum, has an end. Sallust. æstatis, of summer. Liv. hiemis, anni. Sallust. diei. Id. montis, the summit. Ovid. Durare in extremum, even to the end, to the last. Liv. Illostiteri, præterquam ad extremum, at the extremity. Cic. Ad extremum vitæ, even to the end, to the last. Id. Testis ad extremum reservatus, till the last, to the last. Ovid. Ira ad extremum tenax, to the very last. Cic. Ad extremum loqui cœperunt, at length, at last. (So, Cæs. and Liv.) Liv. Ad extremum perditus, in the extreme, to the last degree, extremely, utterly. Id. Extrema agri Romani, the border, extremity, frontier. Tacit. imperii, the frontiers. Flor. Gallia, the remotest parts. Also, Virg. Ferro extrema sequi, h. e. death. (So, Justin.) Further, Cic. Scis esse in extremo, sero sapiunt, h. e. at the end (of the play). — Also, *Extremum*, adv. sc. ad. Ovid. Extremum liquefacta tabuit, at last. And, Id. Alloquor extremum amicos, for the last time. Also, Virg. Extremum, quod te alloquor, hoc est, the last time. — And *Extremo*, adv. at length, at last. Nepos. and *Pandect.* So, Cic. fragm. Extremo Semiplacentinus, at last, last, in the last place. — ¶ *Extremus* often stands for *pars extrema*. Cic. In extremo libro, In extrema oratione, In extremis litteris, in the close of, at the end of. Cæs. In extremo ponto turrim constituit, at the head of the bridge. Cic. Extremis digitis, the tips of the fingers. Id. Extrema hieme, at the end of winter. Nepos. Extremo bello, at the close of the war. Cic. In hac insula extrema, at the extremity. — ¶ Also, *extreme*, h. e. resorted to only in the utmost necessity. Cæs. Decurrunt ad illud extremum Senatusconsultum. — ¶ Also, *extreme*, h. e. worst, most dangerous or desperate, utmost, uttermost, severest, greatest, of situations or measures, on which depends our last hope, or of cases where there is no hope of deliverance. Cic. Extremis reip. temporibus, extreme exigency, most critical condition. Cæs. fames. Cic. Extremum malorum, the greatest evil. Cæs. Res perducta ad extremum casum, to the last pass. Id. In extremis suis rebus, last pass. Id. In extremis suis rebus, last pass. Pandect. In extrema valetudine esse, h. e. dangerously

ill. Cic. Ad extrema jura descendere, to have recourse to the severest, most summary or fatal laws. Sallust. Extrema dementia, the height of madness. — Abs. Curt. Ad extrema periculum est, to extremities. Poll. ad Cic. Ad extrema descendere, to resort to extreme or desperate measures. Sallust. Esse in extremo, to be reduced to the last extremity. Tacit. Vita in extremum adducta, into extreme danger. — ¶ Also, extreme, h. e. the highest; in a good sense. Cic. Extremum bonorum, the greatest good. — ¶ Also, the last, lowest, vilest, meanest, most degraded, most worthless, most wretched. Virg. Haud Ligurum extremus, not the worst. Liv. ingenium, of the lowest order, of the lowest capacity. Senec. mancipia. Tacit. Extrema vitæ alimēta. Justin. Juvenis extremæ sortis, of the lowest condition, of unknown origin, of the utmost indulgence, &c. — ¶ From Extremus we find a new comp. and superl. Apul. Extremius. Tertull. Extremissimi. — ¶ Extimus, a, um, the outermost, farthest, last. Cic. orbis. Lucret. membrorum circumtextura. Plin. promontorium Oceani. Id. gentes, most remote. Apul. Extima membrorum. (But compare Extremus above.)

**EXTEREBRŌ** (ex & terebro), as, āvi, iātum, a. 1. to extract by boring; to bore out, ἐκτροπᾶω. Cic. Ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset. — ¶ Figur. to extort, force, bring about by force. Plaut. Nunquam hercle exterebrabis, tu ut sis pejor.

**EXTEREBRONIDES.** See *Argentiterrebromides*.

**EXTERGEŌ** (ex & tergeo), es, and also **EXTERGŌ** (ex & tergeo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 2. and 3. wipe clean, wipe dry, wipe, ἀπορρογῆν, ἐκκαθαίρω. Cato. spongia bene. Plaut. manus linteæ. Vitruv. coronas. Pandect. Spongiæ, quibus columnæ, pavimenta, podia exterguntur. — ¶ Figur. or in jest. Cic. Fanum eversum atque extersum, wiped clean, stripped clean.

**EXTERIOR, us.** See *Exter*.

**EXTERIOR, us.** See *Exter*.

**EXTERIOR** (exterior or extra), adverb, without, on the outside, on the other side. Colum. Vasa exterius picare. Ovid. Urbes exterius sitæ.

**EXTERMINATOR** (extermino), ōris, m. one who drives out or banishes; an ejecter, expeller. Hieronym.

**EXTERMINATUS, a, um, particip. from extermino.** — ¶ Adj. removed from, out of. Apul. Sic exterminatus animi vigilans somniabar.

**EXTERMINIUM** (ex & terminus), ii, n. 3 banishment, driving away, subversion, destruction. Tertull.

**EXTERMINŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to drive over the boundary; to drive out, banish, expel, exile, ἐξορίζω. Cic. Marcellum ex illa urbe. Id. aliquem urbe atque agro. Id. oppugnatores reipublicæ de civitate. Id. cives a suis diis penatibus. Id. Pergrinos urbibus uti prohibere, eosque exterminare. — ¶ Figur. to banish, expel, drive away, put out, put away, remove. Cic. auctoritatem Senatus e civitate. Id. genus pestiferum ex hominum communitate. Id. questiones physicorum. Hence, Apul. Cubiculo exterminatur (mustela), for se exterminat, makes its departure, clears out. — ¶ See *Exterminatus, a, um*.

**EXTERMINŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. beyond the boundary, driven away, banished. Tertull. (or Cypri.) Hinc exterminus ito, get you hence, away.

**EXTERNŌ** (externus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. Apul. Ut intelligatur iratus externasse eam, h. e. to have regarded her as a stranger, or as not his child. — Ed. Elm. has *extraneasse*. — ¶ See *Exsterno*.

**EXTERNŌS** (exter), a, um, adj. out of one's self, outward, external, from without. Cic. Nec enim ille externus et adventitious habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus. Id. Inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo. Cic. Res externæ, out of ourselves, outward (as wealth, honors, and the like). So, Ovid. bona. Cic. comoda vel incommoda. Id. Acad. 4. 2. Externa (Luculli), h. e. on the outside,

apparent to the world (as his bravery, &c.; opposed to interiora, which denotes those qualities which are known only to his more intimate friends). — ¶ Also, foreign, alien, strange; it may be, of another country, government, family, &c. Cic. Nec externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus. Id. Apud externos populos. Virg. Non me tibi Troja externum tulit. Id. terra. Id. vir. Cic. Externa et aliena religio. Nepos. Diuturnitate externi mali exarsit intestinum bellum. Quintil. Externa verba et nostra. Cæs. Vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis, h. e. of other cities or nations. Tacit. Externas gratias querere, of foreigners. Curt. Morum mutatio externa, h. e. ab externis petita. Ovid. Externus amor, h. e. of a foreigner. Liv. timor, h. e. of a foreign enemy. Cic. victoria, h. e. over a foreign enemy (opposed to domestica, which denotes a victory over one's fellow-citizens). Plin. orbis, h. e. Africa or Asia. — Absol. Externus, i, m. a foreigner or stranger. Cic. So, the plural. Cic. Canum odium in externos, to strangers. Ovid. Arcebat externos finibus, foreigners.

**EXTERŌ** (ex & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to rub out, bring out or elicit by rubbing or bruising, ἐκτριβω. Lucret. Exprimitur validis exitris viribus igitis. Varr. Jumentorum unguis e spica exterruntur grana, us trodden out. Plin. Messis alibi tribulis, alibi equarum gressibus exterritur, isbruised out, threshed out. — Hence, to strike out, drop, omit a letter or syllable in pronunciation or writing. Varr. and Quintil. — Also, to rub away, wear away by rubbing. Plin. rubiginem ferro. Id. digitis scabritiem. Quintil. Opus poliat lima, non exterat, polish, not impair. — ¶ Also, to break up, bruise to pieces. Cic. Alivus calorem multum habet in exterendo cibo, h. e. digesting. — Hence, to tread to pieces, dash to pieces, crush or smother. Phædr. frontem calcibus. Ovid. nives, h. e. by walking thereon. Senec. hominem pondere. — ¶ Also, to use frequently, use up, consume. Plin. Tabes mercium, aut fraus Sephasiæ sic exterritur.

**EXTERREŌ** (ex & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to frighten out or up from something. Enn. ap. Cic. Anus exterrita somno. — Hence, Exterritus, a, um, as it were, frightened out of one's self, maddened, raving. Virg. Geo. 3, 434. Anguis sævit exterritus æstu. — ¶ Also, to put in great fear, strike with terror, terrify, frighten, καταφοβέω. Cic. Aspectu exterrita nutrix. Horat. Improvisa species exterrit utrumque. Tacit. legiones vultu, to intimidate, frighten into obedience, frighten from their purpose. Id. Falsa exterritus (ψευδῆ ἐκτεπληγμένος), h. e. rebus falsis (al. leg. falso).

**EXTERRITŪS, a, um, particip. from exterrito.**

**EXTERSŪS, a, um, particip. from extergeo.**

**EXTERSŪS** (extergeo), us, m. Plaut. Linteumque extersui, h. e. ad extergendum aptum. — But many editions have *extersum*.

**EXTERSŪS.** See *Exter*.

**EXTEXŌ** (ex & texo), is, a. 3. to unravel, 3 unweave. — Figur. Plaut. Extexam ego illum pulcre, h. e. will sponge him; or, perhaps, will pull to pieces all his plans or measures.

**EXTILLO.** See *Exstillo*.

**EXTIMEŌ** (ex & timeo), es, a. 2. to fear greatly, fear. Tacit. Ann. 15, 71. Extimerentur. — But others, as Edd. Ern. and Oberl., read otherwise.

**EXTIMESCŌ** (ex & timesco), is, mui, n. and a. 3. to be greatly afraid, become frightened, fear greatly, fear, περιφοβέομαι. Terent. Extimui illico. Cic. de fortunis communibus. Id. ne id jure venerit. Id. Equi ipsi gladiatorum repentini sibilis extimescebant, h. e. propter sibilos. — With acc. Cic. adventum nostrum. So, Id. Ab Antonio periculum extimescendum est, to be feared, apprehended. Tacit. Posse extimesci.

**EXTIMŌ**, as, sometimes occurs in MSS. for *æstimo* or *existimo*.

**EXTIMŌLO.** See *Exstimulo*.

**EXTIMŌS, a, um.** See *Exter*

**EXTINCTUS, EXTINGUO, &c.** See *Exstinctus, &c.*

**EXTIRPO.** See *Exstirpo*.

**EXTISPĒX** (exta & absol. specio), icis, m. (properly, one who looks into the exta) one who divines or draws presages from the exta of beasts slain in sacrifice, σπλαγχνοσκοπός, ἡπατοσκοπός. Cic.

**EXTISPICIUM** (extispex), ii, n. the inspection of the exta, in order to predict future events. Sueton.

**EXTO.** See *Exsto*.

**EXTOLLŌ** (ex & tollo), is, (extūli, ēlātum), a. 3. to lift out, raise out. Plaut. pedem domo, h. e. to go out or forth. — ¶ Also; to lift up, raise up, ἐξείρω. Varr. onera in jumenta. Cic. alte pugionem. Auct. B Afric. militem in sublime. Cic. Extollere jacentem. Plaut. Fundamentum liberorum substruunt, extollunt, h. e. tollere, educare, to rear, bring them up. — Figur. Cic. Vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis. Id. Libertas extollere jam caput debebat. Id. se ad aequitatem animi, raise one's self, rouse up. Id. aliquem in cælum (and ad cælum) laudibus, to extol. Id. meritum alicujus verbis, to praise, extol. Plaut. Vero extolli, to be praised. Quintil. orationem amplificationibus, to heighten. Cic. Extollere animos, to grow haughty. Liv. aliquid in majus, to represent beyond the truth, exaggerate, magnify. Tacit. Vetera extollimus, magnify, heighten, exaggerate. Id. piscinas, hortos, h. e. to beautify, adorn. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, protract. Plaut. res serias ex hoc die in alium diem. Cæcil. ap. Non. Hodie extollat nuptias. — ¶ Extollit has, properly, no preterit or supine; but, as extuli and elatum happen to bear the same signification, they may supply their place, though commonly referred to *effero*. See *Effero*.

**EXTŌRĒSCŌ** (ex & torpesco), is, pui, 3 n. 3. to become stiff or torpid. Venant. Fortun.

**EXTORQUEŌ** (ex & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to twist out, wrench out, wrest. Cic. arma e manibus civium. Id. alicui sicam de manibus. Petron. pedem mensulæ, wrench off. — Figur. to wrest, force, tear, extort, take by force, elicit by force. Cic. talenta a Cæsare. Id. nihil ab egentibus. Liv. alicui regnum. Id. per vim suffragium, to obtain by forcible means. Cic. sententias de manibus judicum. Id. ex animis cognitiones verborum, h. e. evellere. Lucret. vitam membris, h. e. tears away, expels. Cic. humanitatem alicujus, h. e. force him to relinquish or abandon it. Id. alicui veritatem. Id. alicui errorem, to force from one, force him to give up. Id. Si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, eam ratio convellet, veritas extorquebit, draw out. Id. Extorsisti, ut faterer, you have constrained me to confess. — ¶ Also, to put out of joint, dislocate, put out of place, distort, put awry. Senec. articulum. Id. Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti minutim. Juvenal. Prava extortaque puella. — ¶ Also, to torture, rack. Terent. Extorque, nisi ita factum est, sc. illum; or, it may be, get the truth from him by the torture. Liv. In servilem modum extorti.

**EXTŌRRĒŌ** (ex & torreo), es, to parch, 2 dry, burn. Ccls. Si vero ardens febris extorret.

**EXTŌRRIS** (quasi extra terram patriam pulsus), e, adj. exiled, banished, especially from one's country. Cic. Hinc extorres profugerunt. Liv. Extorem ab solo patrio ac diis penatibus in hostium urbem. Id. agro Romano. Sallust. patria, domo. Liv. Brevi extorres hinc omne Punicum nomen, &c. Sueton. Extorres egit oppido. Turpil. ap. Non. Extorem aliquem facere. Gell. Exsul extorrisque esto.

**EXTŌRTŌR** (extorqueo), ōris, m. one who takes away by force; a robber, extortioner. Terent. Bonorum extortor.

**EXTŌRTŪS, a, um, particip. from extorqueo.**

**EXTRĀ** (for extera, sc. parte), adv. and

prepos. — I. ADVERB. *without, on the outside, outside, externally, ἔξω.* Cic. *Animus inclusus in corpore, et ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplant.* Cæs. *Cum extra, et intus hostem haberent.* Plin. *Sal extra faucibus illitus.* Cic. *Et in corpore, et extra.* Quintil. *Ad causam extra pertinet tempus, &c. h. e. (though not actually included in the cause) are accessaries, accidents, concomitants.* — Also, *except; followed by quam.* Cic. *Extra quam si ita negotium gestum est, ut, &c. except if.* Liv. *Extra quam si qua navis portabit pecuniam, except some ship conveying money.* Cic. *Extra quam præiudicium fiat, unless, except.* Liv. *Omnes, extra quam qui apud hostes essent.* — II. PREPOSITION. governing the accusative, *without, on the outside of, exterior to, out of, not in, not included in, not concerned in.* Cæs. *Extra provinciam.* Liv. *Extra orbem terrarum.* Id. *Ut Cephallenia insula extra jus fœderis esset, had not been comprehended.* Cic. *Extra periculum belli.* Id. *Extra conjurationem, non esse ex conjuratis.* Quintil. *Minus contentione habent ea, quæ sunt extra quæstionem.* Cic. and Quintil. *Extra ordinem (for its various significations see Ordo).* Id. *Extra modum absona, exceedingly.* Id. *Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas, beyond bounds, beyond measure.* Horat. *Extra limen Apuliæ.* — After its case. Tacit. *Urbem extra.* — Also, *except, besides.* Cic. *Extra ducem, reliqui rapaces.* Terent. *Extra unam aniculani.* Pers. *te extra, for extra te.* — Also, *without.* Cic. *Extra jocum, joking apart, seriously, in right earnest.* Id. *Esse extra culpam.* Tacit. *Extra vitia.*

**EXTRACLŪSŪS** (extra & clusus, h. e. 3 clausus), a, um, same as *Exclusus.* Frontin.

**EXTRACTŌRIŪS** (extrahō), a, um, adj. 2 *having the power of drawing out, drawing out, extracting.* Plin.

**EXTRACTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *extrahō.*

**EXTRAHŌ** (ex & trahō), is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. *to draw out, extract.* Plaut. *Extrahere aquam, scil. e puteo.* Id. *rete ex aqua.* Nepos. *copias ex hibernaculis.* Ovid. *telum de vulnere.* Horat. *vivum puerum alvo.* Id. *turba aliquem.* Cic. *domo quempiam.* Horat. *Rure extractus in urbem.* Liv. *senatores vi in publicum.* Plin. *spinas, venena corpori.* Senec. *ab sede infausta inferorum.* Senec. *Extrahere candidatos.* — *Also, to draw off.* Sueton. *annulum alicui.* — *Figur. to free, rescue, liberate, extricate.* Nepos. *Se, ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.* Cic. *urbem ex periculis maximis.* Senec. *aliquem pœnæ, to withdraw.* Terent. *Nescis, Parmeno, ex quanta ærumna extraxeris.* — *Also, to tear out, root out, eradicate.* Cic. *Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicibus religionem.* Id. *Ex animis extrahere temeritatem.* — *Also, to bring out, bring to light.* Liv. *Extrahere scelera ex occultis tenebris in lucem.* Senec. *Secreta mentis verberum vis extrahit.* — *Also, to protract, prolong.* Cic. *Res extracta est variis calumniis.* Liv. *Tergiversando, rem in adventum consulis extrahere.* Id. *Extractum in tertium annum bellum est.* Tacit. *Somnum plerumque in diem extrahunt.* Liv. *certamen usque ad noctem.* Quintil. *aliquid in infinitum, to lengthen out.* Senec. *diem de die extrahere, to put off.* Stat. *Spes anxia mentem extrahit, h. e. holds in suspense.* — Hence, *to draw out, spend or pass away the time upon some business, without coming to any result, to fritter away, waste, use up, to consume, waste, pass away.* Cæs. *Dicendi mora diem extrahere.* Id. *Triduum disputationibus extrahitur.* Curt. *Prolatando aliquid quantum extraxerant temporis.* Liv. *Ne, misso e manibus hoste, sine ullo effectu æstas extraheretur.* — *Also, to delay, defer, put off.* Liv. *rem in adventum consulis.* — Also, Liv. and Sueton. *aliquem, to put him off (from one time to another).*

**EXTRAMUNDANŪS** (extra & mundus), a, um, adj. *extramundane.* Martian. Capell.

**EXTRAMORANŪS** (extra & murus), a, 3 um, adj. *that is outside of the wall, without the walls; to which intramuranus is opposed.* Lamprid.

**EXTRANĀTURĀLIS** (extra & naturalis), 3 e, adj. *not pertaining to nature; not natural.* Tertull.

**EXTRANĒO**, as. See *Externo.*

**EXTRANĒŪS** (extra), a, um, adj. *extraneous, without, out of one's self, foreign, ἀλλόγεντος.* Cic. *Extranæ res.* Colum. e. Cic. *Exercitatio forensis et extranea, h. e. out of doors, abroad.* Cic. *ornamenta, drawn from without, not from the thing itself.* — *Also, of a different country, family, &c.; strange, foreign, alien, unconnected.* Auct. ad Herenn. *cognomen (as, for instance, Africanus nepos for Gracchus).* — Hence, *Extranæus, one not related, one with whom we stand in no near connection; also, a stranger.* Sueton. *Filium extraneorum cœtu prohibuit.* Id. *Hereditatem inter pœne extraneos nuncupavit.* Justin. *Non tam in extraneum translatus, quam in familiam reversus.* Plin. *Extranei interventu.* Tacit. *Finis vitæ extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit.*

**EXTRĀORDINĀRIŪS** (extra & ordinarius), a, um, adj. *extraordinary, contrary to common order or custom, out of the common run, ἔκτακτος.* Varr. *Extraordinariæ fructuum species duæ.* Cic. *imperium.* Id. *Extraordinaria consularis petitiō, out of course.* Liv. *equites, cohortes, the most select of the auxiliary troops; to wit, the fifth part of the infantry and the third of the cavalry.* Id. *porta, h. e. prætoria, because near this the milites extraordinarii had their tents.* Cic. *pecunia, h. e. money which, having been obtained by unfair or disgraceful methods, they did not dare to credit in the account-book.* Id. *munus and honores, h. e. not perpetual in the state, but established to meet some exigency, or which are conferred on some individual by a special law.* Pandect. *crimina, h. e. which fall under no existing law, and require a special investigation.* In a similar sense, *Id. coercitiō, extraordinary, not established by existing laws.* Cic. *cupiditates, extraordinary, excessive, extravagant, neither conformable to nature nor demanded by necessity.*

**EXTRĀRIŪS** (extra), a, um, adj. *outward, external, extrinsic, coming from without.* Cic. — *Also, foreign, strange, not domestic, h. e. either of a different house, family, or country, &c.* Terent. *Hanc conditionem si cui tulerō extrario, this match.* Sueton. *Canis extrarius, a strange dog.* Pandect. *Præterito patruo, extrarios reliquit heredes.*

**EXTRĒMISCŌ** (ex & tremisco), is, mui, n. 3. *to tremble greatly; to tremble.* Sedit. *Extremuit lethale chaos.* Al. leg. *et tremuit.*

**EXTRĒMITĀS** (extremus), ātis, f. *the whole outer surface, edge, or exterior; also, the end or extremity of any thing.* Cic. *Infinitasque regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas.* Id. *Mundus globosus est fabricatus: quod σφαιροειδές Græci vocant: cuius omnis extremitas paribus a medio radiis attingitur, the superficies.* So, Plin. *circuli, the circumference.* Id. *picturæ, the edge, frame.* Id. *Extremitates Æthiopiæ, the confines.* Id. *Febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, of the extremities.* Cic. *Extremitas et quasi liberamentum, h. e. extrema superficies, ἐπιβάσεια.*

**EXTRĒMŪS**, a, um. See *Exter.*

**EXTRICĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. and adj. from *extrico.* See *Extrico.*

**EXTRICŌ** (ex & trico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 l. *to disentangle, extricate, clear, free.* Horat. *Extricata densis cervæ plagis.* Colum. *agrum silvestrem, h. e. to clear, make arable.* Pandect. *Margaritæ extricatæ, h. e. loose, not strong.* — *Figur. to clear, disentangle, extricate, unthread.* Varr. ap. Non. *tricas atellanas.* Plaut. *Aliaque ope extricabor, will free or clear myself.* Cic. *Solutio extricata, h. e. expedita.* — *Also, to unravel, find out or discover with pains-taking, to raise, or scrape together, bring to pass.* Vatini. ad Cic. *nihil de Dionysio, find out nothing, get no information.* Horat. *mercedem*

*aut nummos unde unde.* Phædr. *magna minaris, extricas nihil, bring to pass, accomplish, effect.*

**EXTRĪLĪDŪS** (extra & lædo, as some 3 think), a, um, adj. *fearless, dauntless, unterrified.* Gell. *Hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum.* (Others explain it, *pale with fear.* Others doubt the reading.)

**EXTRINSECŪS** (extra & secus), adverb, from *without, ἔξωθεν.* Cic. *Pulmones et cor extrinsecus spiritum adducunt.* Liv. *Extrinsecus imminens bellum.* Lucret. *Plagis extrinsecus ictus.* Senec. *Extrinsecus auscultare, from without, standing without.* — Also, *on the outside, outwardly, without.* Cic. *Columna extrinsecus inaurata.* Cels. *Jecur extrinsecus gibbum.* Liv. *Ut extrinsecus puri aliquid pateret soli.* — *Also, for extra rem, foreign to the purpose.* Colum. *Hæc etsi extrinsecus, non tamen impetive videor hoc loco retulisse.* — *Also, as an adj. in Tertull. de Pall. c. 1. Pallii extrinsecus habitus, outward, exterior.*

**EXTRĪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *extero.*

**EXTRŌ** (extra), as, n. 1. *to go out.* Afran. 3 ap. Non.

**EXTRUCTIO**. See *Exstructio.*

**EXTRŪDŌ** (ex & trudo, is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to thrust or drive out or forth, thrust off.* Cic. *domo aliquem.* Plaut. *aliquem ex ædibus, or, Id. ædibus.* Terent. *foras.* Cæs. *Marc aggere ac molibus extrudere, to exclude, drive off, repel.* — *Figur. Pompon. Mela.* *Eubœa promontorium Geræston, et Capharea extrudit, pushes out, shoots out.* Lucret. *Rem novitate extrusa vetustas, crowded out.* — *Also, to send away with speed (to thrust or force away, as it were), to compel to go.* Cic. *aliquem in viam.* Terent. *Eo invitum Pamphilum extrusit pater, has compelled to go thither, has sent.* Cic. *Extrudi a Senatu in Macedoniam.* — *Also, Extrudere merces, to put off, eagerly to sell.* Horat. *merces.* — *Also, Extruderint for extruserint is read in Vitruv. l. 6. c. 11.*

**EXTRŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *extrudo.*

**EXTRŪO**. See *Exstruo.*

**EXTŪBERĀTIŪS** (extubero), ōnis, f. a 2 bunch, swelling. Plin.

**EXTŪBERŌ** (ex & tubero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1. *to bunch out, swell out, grow out.* Plin. — *Also, Sometimes, transitively, to cause to swell, to raise.* Senec. *valles.* Ammian. *ventrem, to swell out.*

**EXTŪLŌ**, is, an old form for *Extra fero*, is read by some in Plaut. *Mostell. 1. 2. 41.* Others read *extollunt.*

**EXTŪMEŌ** (ex & tumeo), es, ui, n. 2. 3 *to swell greatly, swell up, ἐξυϊδῶ.* Plaut.

**EXTŪMEŪSŌ** (ex & tumesco), is, mui, n. 3. same as *Extumeo.* Plin.

**EXTŪMIDŪS** (ex & tumidus), a, um, ad 3 ject. *swollen, elevated, raised; same as Tumidus.* Varr.

**EXTŪNDŌ** (ex & tundo), is, tūdi, tūsum, 2 a. 1. *to strike or beat out, form by blows of a hammer; hence, for cælare, to raise a figure from a plane surface, to work in relief, emboss.* Virg. (of the shield of Æneas made by Vulcan) *Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos extuderat, had formed or forged in relief, embossed.* Senec. *Diminutas scapulas in deformē tuber extundit, bangs, bruises, thumps into a shapless bump, or raises a bump by the blows.* — *Figur. to form, fashion.* Quintil. *Alios (discipulos) continuatio extundit (a metaphor drawn from sculptors, who, by dint of blows, form a block of marble into a statue); but it may be rendered, brings, forces them to learn.* — Also, *to force out.* Cels. *Tussis sanguinem extundit.* — Also, *to drive away, banish, work off; a stronger term than expello.* Horat. *Cum labor extuderit fastidia (sc. cibi).* — Also, *to strike out, h. e. draw out, bring forth, produce, elicit, by striking.* Auct. *Perueg. ad Pison. dulce melos pollice.* — *Also, to strike out, find out, devise, contrive, procure, obtain, get, acquire.* Virg. *Quis deus hanc nobis extudit artem? Id. Quem (honorem) mihi vix pœdum custodia solers extuderat, &c. h. e. peperat, comparaverat.* Gell. *Eloquetia*

tiae unius extendendae gratia Athenas venisse, h. e. acquirendae, addiscendae. — Also, to accomplish, complete or execute by labor; to make, produce. *Auct. dial. de Orat. toto anno unum librum.* — ¶ Also, to bring about, bring to pass by dint of exertions, gain by prayer or importunity, effect, obtain, extort. *Plaut. Ut impetravi, atque olim, priusquam id ex-tudi. Sueton. aliquid magis convicio, quam precibus, vel auctoritate. Followed by ut Val. Max. Vix extenderunt, ut domum rediret, hardly prevailed upon or persuaded him.*

**EXTURBŌ** (ex & turbo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to drive, or thrust out, force out, expel, ἐξωθήω, ἐκβάλλω. *Plaut. alicui oculos atque dentes. Id. aliquem ædibus, and ex ædibus. Id. foras. Id. ex animo ægritudinem. Justin. ex animo facti memoriam. Cic. homines e possessionibus, to dispossess, deprive of. Id. hominem e civitate; and, Id. provinciam. Ovid. cæde nefanda animas, h. e. ex corporibus ejicere. Cic. Exurbari fortissimi omnibus, h. e. to be stripped.* — ¶ Also, to beat down, tear down, overthrow. *Ascon. in argum. Miltianæ. Milo exurbari tabernam jussit. Catull. Pinus radicibus exturbata (but this may mean, torn up from its roots).* — ¶ Figur. *Brut. ad Cic. Cicero judicium suum tanta firmitate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio. Cic. Q. Fr. Multa convenerunt, quæ mentem exturbarent meam, h. e. de statu deicerent, trouble, disquiet.* — ¶ Also, to throw into confusion, confound, disturb. *Plaut. omnia. Stat. odii silentia noctis.* — ¶ Also, to annihilate, dissipate, destroy. *Liv. spem.*

**EXTUSSIO** (ex & tussio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2. 4. to cough up, void by coughing. *Cels. and Plin.*

**EXVAPORŌ**. See *Exsupuro*, & *Evaporo*.

**EXUBERANS**, tis, partic. from *exubero*. — ¶ Adj. *exuberant, abounding greatly. Gell. Vigoreque et colore exuberantisimo. Lactant. Fons exuberans. Pa-ev. ap. Varro. Calydonia altrix terra exuberantium virum, h. e. multorum: or, fortium, magnorum, illustrium, virtute exuberantium.*

**EXUBERANTIA** (exubero), æ, f. *exuberance, superabundance. Gell.*

**EXUBERATIO** (Id.), ñnis, f. *exuberance, 2 superabundance, excess. Vitruv. Exuberantibus aut defectionibus laborare.*

**EXUBERŌ** (ex & ubero), as, avi, atum, n. 2. 1. to abound, be very fruitful. *Virg. pomisque exuberat arbor. Valer. Flacc. sanguis exuberat ulna, h. e. abunde exit. Sueton. Lucrum exuberat. Auct. dial. de Oratorib. Ex multa eruditione exuberat eloquentia. Gell. Luxuriare, et exuberare.* — ¶ Also, actively; to make abundant, make fruitful. *Colum. Que favorum ceras exuberant.*

**EXUCCUS**. See *Exsuccus*.

**EXUDO**. See *Exsudo*.

**EXVEHO**. See *Eveho*.

**EXUGO**. See *Exsugo*.

**EXUL**, &c. See *Exsul*.

**EXULCERATIO** (exulcero), ñnis, f. a. 2. *soreness, festering, exulceration. Plin. Et interaneorum, vesicarumque exulcerationibus. Cels. Si nulla exulceratio est. Senec. Verebar, ne hæc non consolatio, sed exulceratio esset, h. e. doloris renovatio, a renewal of pain, aggravation.*

**EXULCERATORIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2. *causing sores; fretting, provoking. Plin. Exulceratorium medicamentum.*

**EXULCERATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. *that makes sore. Plin. Vis ei styptica et exulceratrix.*

**EXULCERŌ** (ex & ulcus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make sore, exulcerate, ἐξελεῖω, ulcus induco. *Cels. Cutis exulcerata. Id. Omnis agitatio exulcerat. Plin.*

Caustica vi exulcerat cicatrices. — ¶ Figur. to displease, exasperate, fret, irritate, provoke, offend. *Cic. Exulcerare vestram gratiam. Id. Ea quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant? fret. Plin. Ep. Exulcerare dolorem.*

**EXULO**. See *Exsula*.

**EXULTŌ**, &c. See *Exsulto*.

**EXULŌLĀTŌS** (exululo), a, um, particip. invoked with howlings. *Ovid. Ista jube faciant, quorum Cybeleia mater concinitur, Phrygiis exululata modis.* — ¶ Also, with the pass. form, but act. sense, *howling. Ovid. Usque suum Bacchis non sentit saucia vulnus, dum stupet Edonis exululata jugis.*

**EXULŌLŌ** (ex & ululo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to howl or cry out, make to resound with howling, ἐξολοῦω, valde ululo. *Ovid. Nactusque silentia ruris exululat. Valer. Flacc. Sic genitrix, similique implet soror omnia questu exululans. Sil. Solutis crinibus exululant matres.*

**EXUNDATIO** (exundo), ñnis, f. an over-2. *flowing, inundation. Plin. Nisi exundatione fluminum in vecto semine a Tiaris.*

**EXUNDŌ** (ex & undo), as, avi, atum, n. 2. 1. to overflow, break out from its proper channel, diffuse itself, ἐκπλημμυρῶ, καταλύω, extra undo, abunde effluo. Properly, of water, but is also used of other things. *Plin. Fons exundat. Senec. Sanguine exundans solum. Sil. Medusæis terram exundasse chelydris, was filled to overflowing. Id. Flammarum exundat torrens. Stat. Exundant diviso vertice flammæ. Sil. Spiritus exundans perflavit campum, h. e. morientis anima exiens. Senec. Mersus alte magnus exundat dolor. Id. Exundat furor, bails over. Auct. dial. de Oratorib. Exundat et exuberat eloquentia. Juvenal. Exundans ingenii fons.* — ¶ With acc., *Sil. Exundat fumum piceus caligine vertex, pours forth in a stream. (Al. leg. exundat fumans.)*

**EXUNGŌ** (ex & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. 3. to anoint, besmear all over. *Plaut. Eluatum, an exungere, ciccum non interduim. Id. Exunctum (sc. argentum), h. e. spent in purchasing ointments.*

**EXUNGUIS** (ex & unguis), e, adjunct. 3. *without claws or nails. Tertull. Bestia edentula et exunguis et exornis.*

**EXUNGŪLŌ** (ex & ungula), as, avi, atum, 3. n. 1. to lose the hoof. *Vegct. Si exungulaverit jumentum.*

**EXŪ** (as if exduo, from ἐξδύω), is, ui, atum, a. 3. to strip off, put off, ἀποδύω, ἐξδύω. *Virg. Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacterosque exuit, bares. Sueton. Vestē aliquid exuere. Plaut. pallam. Horat. membra pellibus. Virg. Amor exuit alas, lays aside. Martial. Exuere digitos, sc. anulis. Apul. manticam humero. Ovid. alicui clypeum. Cic. se ex laqueis. Liv. jugum, and se jugo. Ovid. amplexus, to be released or extricate himself from. — Passively, and by a Greek construction. Ovid. Minuuntur corporis artus, cornuaque exiunt, necnon cum cornibus annos. Virg. Unum exuta pedem vinculis. — ¶ Also, to pull or draw out. Stat. Vulnere telum exuit. — ¶ Also, to uncover. Martial. Mensas et opertos exuit orbis. — ¶ Stat. Exuere vaginam ense, to unsheath the sword. — So, Ovid. Hordea exue de palea, tegminibusque suis; strip or deprive of, clear from. — ¶ Figur. to strip, deprive, take away, remove. Cæs. Impedimentis exuere hostem. Sallust. and Liv. armis. Sallust. classe. Vellei. and Liv. castris. Senec. Sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, h. e. detrahit, expellit. Tacit. hostem sedibus, to drive, remove. — ¶ Also, to put or cast off, lay aside. Cic. humanitatem. Juvenal. Ante meum, quidquid dolet, exue limen. Virg.*

Exue mentem, put away, lay Martial. and Ovid. metum omni Petron. moras omnes, to remove a source of delay. Ovid. animam, to a. Id. vultus severos. Liv. mores antiquos. Id. servitutum. Sil. mente monita. Tacit. virtutes, and vitia. Id. amicitiam alicuius. Id. pacem, to break, interrupt. Id. fidem, to change parties, become a turncoat. Id. pacta, to forego, not abide by. Id. promissa, to break his word. Id. obsequium in matrem. Id. jus fasque. Id. magistrum, to forsake not to heed. Id. patriam, to forget, lose sight of, lay aside all affection for. Id. jussa, to disobey. Liv. se agro paterno, sc. dividendo æris alieni causa. Senec. se omnibus vitiis. Cic. Fugere plano ipse se, et hominem ex homine exuens, naturam odisse videatur. Stat. Exuere montes, h. e. to strip of trees. Tacit. Exutus Lepidus, h. e. spoliatus auctoritate et dignitate. — ¶ Also, exsuo.

**EXUPERŌ**, and its derivatives. See *Exsupero*.

**EXURDŌ**. See *Exsurdo*.

**EXURGEŌ** (ex & urgeo), es, a. 2. to 3. squeeze or crush out. *Plaut.*

**EXURGO**. See *Exsurgo*.

**EXURŌ** (ex & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn, set on fire, κατακαίω. *Virg. de B. Afric. Villas exuri. Cic. Domi suæ vivus exustus est. Virg. Exurere classem Argivum. Curt. Fervido solo exurente vestigia, blistering. So, Tibull. Sol exurit artus. Plin. segetem. Phædr. Sol omnes unus exurit lacus, dries up. — ¶ Figur. Tibull. Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos, accendit geminas lampadas acer amor, h. e. to inflame, or inspire with love. Lucret. and Curt. Sitis exurit fatigatos, parches. Curt. Vim veneni talem esse constat, ut ferum quoque exurat, corrode, consume. Sil. Quos plurima passos tertius exurit lacrymosis casibus annis, troubles, galls, afflicts. — ¶ Also, to remove, to divest one's self of. Cic. Mihi quidem ex animo exuri non potest, esse deos, I cannot divest myself of the idea that there are gods. (Al. aliter leg.)*

**EXUSCITO**. See *Exuscito*.

**EXUSTIO** (exuro), ñnis, f. a burning, setting on fire. *Cic. Propter eluviones, exustionesque terrarum. Plin. Exustio solis.*

**EXUSTŪS** (Id.), a, um, burned. *Virg. Exustus ager. Id. Exusta palus, dried up. Sallust. Loca exusta solis ardoribus, scorched, parched, burned up. Sil. Clausus ubi exusto liquor indignatur aeno, h. e. ferventi. — ¶ Allegorically, Cic. Sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit.*

**EXŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *exuo*.

**EXUVIÆ** (exuo), arum, f. clothes or any thing else appertaining to the body, put off or left, or laid aside, ἐξδύματα. It is never used in the sing. *Virg. Has olim exuvias mihi perdidit ille reliquit. Fest. Exuviae deorum, h. e. the ornaments or insignia. So, Sueton. Cum fulmine et scepro, exuviisque Jovis. Senec. Exuviae capitis, and Catull. verticis, hair. — ¶ Also, the skin of an animal, that has been put or stripped off, slough, hide. Virg. (de angue) Cum positus novus exuviis, nitidusque juvenis, &c. slough. Id. Pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias. Id. tigridis. Valer. Flacc. Exuvia sacrae pecudis, h. e. the golden fleece. Id. Bovis exuvias multo frangere olivo, the hide. Plant. Exuvia bubulae, thongs or lashes made of ox-hide. — ¶ Also, the spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, garments, &c. λάφυρα, ἐναιρα. Virg. Exuvias viri tua quercus habebit. Cic. nauticae, h. e. beaks taken from the enemies' ships. Tibull. hostiles Juvenal bellorum.*

F.

**F** the sixth letter of the alphabet, in Roman abbreviations stands for *filii*; but in *Cic. de clar. Orat. c. 48.* Festivitate et facetiis C. Julius L. F. et superioribus, &c., F. is thought by some to stand for *frater*. — In inscriptions, it stands for *facio*; as *V. F., vivens fecit*: *F. I., fieri jussit*: *F. C., faciendum curavit*.

**FĀBĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a kind of pulse, a bean. *Faba*, in Greek *κίβανος*, is thought by many to be different from our *bean*, which was called *phaselus*. *Plin.* Inter legumina maximus honos fabæ. *Id.* *Faba fracta* or *fresa*, pottage made of beans broken and bruised together. *Cic.* Pythagoricis interdixit, ne faba vesceretur. — *Terent.* Istæ in me eudetur faba, *h. e.* hoc malum in me recidet. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Inventus est jam et scapus unum centum fabis onustus, *h. e.* spicis. *Id.* In fabis caprini fini, *h. e.* globulis fini fabæ magnitudine.

**FĀBĀCĒŪS**, and **FĀBĀCĪŪS** (*fabā*), *a, um*, adj. of or relating to beans, *fabaceous*, *fabalis*, *κνήμελος*. *Maerob.* Carnæ dæ pulte fabacia et larido sacrificatur. *Plin.* (absol.) Quin et prisco ritu fabacia sæ religionis diis in sacro est, *h. e.* fabæia religio.

**FĀBĀGINŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um*, adj. of or relating to beans. *Cato*.  
**FĀBĀLĪS** (*Id.*), *e*, adj. of a bean, *beanlonging* to beans. *Ovid.* Stipulasque fabales. — ¶ *Fabalia*, *ium*, *n.* beanstraws, bean-stalks. *Cato* and *Plin.*

**FĀBĀRĪS**, *is*, *m.* now *Farfaro*, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of the Sabines, and emptying into the Tiber. *Virg.* Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt.

**FĀBĀRĪŪS** (*fabā*), *a, um*, adj. same as *Fabæus*. *Cato.* Pilum fabarium (*sc. fabis tundendis*). *Maerob.* Fabariæ calendaræ, *h. e.* Junie.

**FĀBĀTĀRIUM** (*Id.*), *ii*, *n.* a large vessel for receiving beans. *Lamprid.*

**FĀBĒLLĀ** (*dimin.* of *fabula*), *æ, f.* a short fable, a fable, a story which is not true. *Horat.* Aniles fabellas garrire. *Cic.* Nihil debet esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis loci. — ¶ Also, a brief tale or story which is true. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, a play. *Cic.*

**FĀBER** (*facio*), **FĀBRĪ**, *m.* one who works in wood, iron, brass, marble, or other hard materials; a forger, smith, artificer, handicraftsman, *τέκτων, ρεχναστής*. Its signification is limited by the word joined to it, thus, *Faber ferrarius*, a blacksmith; *ignarius*, a carpenter; *aurarius*, a goldsmith, &c. So, *Faber aris*; *marmoris*; *eboris*, &c. *Cic.* Ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium. *Cæs.* Præfectus fabrum (the more common form of the *gen. pl.* for *fabrorum*), director or overseer of the workmen. — *Figur.* *Sallust.* Sue quisque fortunæ faber est, the framer, maker. — ¶ Also, *Faber*, a fish, otherwise called *Zeus* (*Zeus Faber of Linu.*), the *Dory*. *Plin.*

**FĀBER** (*Id.*), *fābra, fābrum*, adj. ingenious, workmanlike, artificial. *Ovid.* Dædalus ingenio fābræ celeberrimus artis. *Apul.* Annulus aureus faberrimo signaculo.

**FĀBERĪANŪS**, *a, um*, adj. of or pertaining to *Faberius*, the name of a Roman citizen. *Cic.*

**FĀBIĀNŪS** (*Fabius*), *a, um*, adj. *Fabian*. *Cic.* Fabianus fornix, *h. e.* erected by *Fabius*, the censor. *Sueton.* Fabiani, *h. e.* persons of the *Fabian* tribe.

**FĀBĪ**, *grum, m.* the name of a very distinguished Roman gens; the one who was first called by the name of *Fabius*, at a time when nearly all the Romans were employed in agriculture, was probably noted for the cultivation of the bean (*fabā*), and hence his name was derived. The mother of the first *Fabius* is said to have been the daughter of *Evander*, and his father, *Hercules*; hence, *Silius* uses the expressions

*Tirinthia proles* and *Herculei*. — The family of the *Fabii* was so numerous, that they alone, with their clients and slaves, undertook a war against the *Veientes*: they were, however, after some slight successes, overthrown by the *Veientes*, and entirely cut to pieces, not one of the number, which was 306, being left alive. The whole family would thus have been extinct, had it not been that one, who was not of suitable age to bear arms, had been left at *Rome*: from this one, by a long line of posterity, was descended *Fabius Maximus*, the dictator in the war against *Annibal*.

**FĀBĪŪS PĪCTŌR**, a Roman patrician, well skilled in civil law, literature and antiquities, is quoted by *Plin., Liv., Gell., &c.*

**FĀBĪŪS**, *a, um*, adj. of or pertaining to one of the *Fabii*. *Ovid.* Fabæ lux, *Maxime*, gentis. *Cic.* fornix. (See *Fabianns*.) *Horat.* In *Fabia* valet, *sc. tribu*, one of the rustic tribes, a very numerous one, named from the *Fabian* gens.

**FĀBRĀTERĪĀ**, *æ, f.* now *Favateria*, *Falvaterra*, a town of the *Volsci*, in *Latinum*. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* — Hence, *Fabraterenus*, *a, um*, adj. of or pertaining to this place. — *Fabraterni*, *orum*, the inhabitants. *Liv.*

**FĀBRĒ** (*faber*), adverb, in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously. *Plaut.* Hoc factum est fabre. *Apul.* Navis faberrime facta.

**FĀBRĒFĀCĪŌ**, or **FĀBRĒ FACIŌ** (*fabre* & *facio*), *is, fæci*, factum, *a. 3.* to make or devise, build skilfully. *Aurel. Viet.* Classem fabrefecit. *Liv.* Ex ære multa fabrefacta. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Fallacia fabrefacta est.

**FĀBRĪCĀ** (*faber*), *æ, f.* a workshop, place to work in, *ἐργαστήριον*, proprie est fabri officina. *Vegët.* Fabrica armorum. — ¶ Also, the art of framing, working, making, building, or forging. *Plin.* Fabrica ferrea, *h. e.* ars duendi ferrum. *Cic.* Omnis fabrica æris et ferri. — ¶ Also, the work itself, construction, fabric. *Cic.* Admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium. — ¶ *Figur.* a device, trick, stratagem. *Terent.* Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? — ¶ Also, adjectively. *Pandect.* Servus arte fabrica peritus.

**FĀBRĪCĀTĪŌ** (*fabricō*), *ōnis, f.* a making, framing, building, forging; work. *Cic.* Si erit tota hominis fabricatio perfecta. *Vitruv.* Fabricationes ædificiorum. *Id.* Pythagoras normam sine artificis fabricationibus inventam ostendit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* In verbo fabricatio, *h. e.* artificium, ars, artifice.

**FĀBRĪCĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a maker, framer, forger, contriver. *Cic.* Utrum ille fabricator tanti operis sit imitatus exemplar. *Virg.* Doli fabricator. *Jul. Firmic.* Fabricatores deorum, *h. e.* who make statues of the gods.

**FĀBRĪCĀTRĪX** (*fabricator*), *icis, f.* that makes, causes, produces. *Lactant.* Mortis fabricatrix voluptas.

**FĀBRĪCĀTŪS** (*fabrico*), *us, m.* the same as *Fabricatio*. Used only in *abl. sing.* *Sidon.*

**FĀBRĪCENSIS** (*fabrica*), *is, m.* one who is employed in the public workshops in making arms. *Cod. Justin.*

**FĀBRĪCĪANŪS** (*Fabricius*), *a, um*, adj. *Fabrician*. *Cic.*

**FĀBRĪCĪŪS**, *a, um*, a Roman gentile (gentis) name. — Adj. *Fabrieian*. *Horat.* pontis, a bridge which led to an island in the Tiber (it is now called *Ponte di quattro capi*). — Substant. *C. Fabricius*, for instance, who conducted the war against *Pyrrhus* and the *Sannites*, and is famous for his poverty, moderation and disinterestedness. *Cic.*

**FĀBRĪCŌ**, *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* and **FĀBRĪCŌR** (*faber*), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to make, frame, forge, construct, build, *τεκταίνωμαι*, *fabrili arte* quidpiam *faciō*. *Cic.* *Pictores*, et *ii*, qui signa fabrican-

tur, suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult. *Id.* Capitoli fastigium illud non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. *Id.* Qui fabricatus gladium est. *Id.* Jovi fulmen fabricati Cyclopes. *Tacit.* Pontes et scalas fabricati. *Id.* Naves fabricatur plano alveo. *Ovid.* Cratera fabricaverat *Albou*. *Sueton.* Fabricavit et de cedris *Liburnicas*, gemmatas puppibus. *Phædr.* Fabricasset *Argus* opere *Palladio* ratem. *Vellei.* Speciosissima fabricata classe. *Apul.* Prandium fabricatur opipare, *h. e.* preparare. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Philosophia animum format et fabricat, *fashious*. *Manil.* Ætheriusque *Platon*, et qui fabricaverat illum, damnatusque suas melius damnavit *Athenas*, *h. e.* instituerat, docuerat. *Cic.* Nihil est clarius *ἐναργεῖα*, ut *Græci*: perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus; fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba, *let us invent or forma novo words*. — ¶ *In pass.* *Quintil.* Dum illa verba fabricentur, et vox prepararetur. — ¶ Also, to frame a crafty device, to contrive, devise. *Plaut.* Fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, pericito, argentum hodie ut habeat filius.

**FĀBRĪCŪS** (*faber*), *a, um*, adj. See *Fabrica*.

**FĀBRĪLĪS** (*Id.*), *e*, adj. of a workman or an artist, pertaining, belonging to or made by a workman. *Cic.* Erratum fabrile putavi. *Liv.* Fabrile scalprum. *Ovid.* Et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, excidit. *Id.* Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit. *Plin.* Fabrile glutinum. — ¶ *Fabrilia*, *ium*, the things or tools of workmen. *Horat.* Tractant fabrilia fabri, mechanics handle the tools of mechanics.

**FĀBRĪLĪTER** (*fabrilis*), adverb, ingeniously, in a workmanlike manner. *Prædent.*

**FĀBŪLĀ** (*from fari*, with antepennult long), *æ, f.* a narration, narrative, account, talk, report, *ῥῆσις*, common talk, the subject of common talk; hearsay, rumor, *λόγος, μῦθος*. *Ovid.* Fabula narrata est postquam vulgaris ab illo, laudant omnes facta, *piamque fidem*. *Cic.* Fabula ficta, a tale, fable. *Plin. Ep.* Sunt omnes fabulæ *Tullus*, all the conversation turns upon *Tullus*. *Horat.* Asiæque paternum cognomen vertas in risum, et fabula fias, and become the town's talk. *Id.* Fabula quanta fui! a subject of common talk. *Ovid.* Fabula tota jactaris in urbe, you are talked of all over the city. *Sueton.* Cæna ejus secretior fuit in fabulis, was much talked of, was noised abroad. — Also, conversation. *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* 2. Fabulæ eorum, et disputationes et arcana semotæ dictionis. — Hence the proverb *Lupus in fabula*, the wolf comes while they talk about him; the very man we are talking about. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a fictitious narrative or statement, tale, story, fable. *Terent.* Fabulam inceptat. *Cic.* Me cogis etiam fabulis credere? *Ovid.* Non fabula rumor ille fuit, *h. e.* non fuit fictus. *Horat.* Jam te premet nox, fabulæque *Manes*, the *fabulous* *Manes*.

*Phædr.* Fabularum cur sit inventum genus, fables. *Quintil.* *Æsopum*. — Hence, in reply to a person whom we do not believe, *Fabulæ* (absol.), *aera stories*, all false! stuff! nonsense! *Judgel Terent.* (Sy.) Vera causa est. (Cl.) fabulæ. — ¶ Also, a play, drama, dramatic exhibition, whether tragedy or comedy. *Cic. Eschyl.* *Quintil.* Fabulas in scenam componere. — The phrases *Fabulam dare*, and *docere*, are used of those who compose plays and give them to the actors to be represented; to exhibit a play; it may mean simply to copostulate. *Terent., Cic.* and *Horat.* — *Fabulam agere*, to act, play, perform. *Varro.* — Hence, *Terent.* Quæ hæc est fabula? what play is performing here? what is the meaning of this? what is going on here?

— ¶ Also, *Fabula*, an epic poem. *Horat. Ep. 1, 2, 6.* (where he refers to the *Iliad*.)  
**FABŪLĀ** (dimin. from *faba*, with short 3 antepenult), *æ, f. a small bean. Plaut.*  
**FABŪLĀRIS** (*fabula*), *e, adj. fabulous, 2 same as Fabulosus. Sueton.*  
**FABŪLĀTOR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m. a teller of 2 tales, fables or stories, whether true or false. Senec. and Sueton.*  
**FABŪLINŪS** (*fari*), *i, m. se. deus; a god supposed to have particularly the charge of children first beginning to speak, to whom the Romans offered sacrifice at this period of their children's lives. Non. ex Varr.*  
**FABŪLIS** (*faba*), *e, adj. same as Fabalis. Varr.*  
**FABŪLŌ** (*fabula*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as Fabulor. Plaut.*  
**FABŪLŌ** (*Id.*), *ōnis, m. same as Actor Fabula. Macrob. Sat. 2, 1., where others read subulo.*  
**FABŪLŌR** (*Id.*), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to 2 speak, talk, converse, chat. Plant. cum aliquo. Id. inter se. Id. aliquid. Fabulent. alicui. Gell. Vir lēta inter fabulandum venustate, in his conversation. — ¶ Also, to talk idly, say the thing that is not. Plant. Non didici fabulari. Plin. Ars medendi, ictum fulmine Æsculapium, fabulata.*  
**FABŪLŌSĒ** (*fabulosus*), *adv. fabulously, 2 in a fabulous manner, μυθωδῶς, cum fabula. Plin. Hesiodus fabulose multa de hominum ævo referens; et reliqua fabulosus in phœnice.*  
**FABŪLŌSITAS** (*Id.*), *ātis, f. fabulons in-2 vention, fabulosity, fabulantium vanitas. Plin.*  
**FABŪLŌSŪS** (*fabula*), *a, um, adj. fabu-2 lous, about which many things are feigned, or many stories told, μυθωδῶς. Horat. quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes. Plin. Mons Atlas fabulosissimus. Id. Fabulosior annulus.*  
**FABŪLŪM**, *i, n. or FABŪLŌS (*faba*), *i, m. a bean, faba, vel fabæ granum. Ca-2 to and Gell.*  
**FACĒLINUS**, see *Fascelis. 3*  
**FACĒSSŌ** (*facio*), *is, essi and sivi, sītum, ēre, a. and n. 3. to do, perform, execute, accomplish, facio, præsto, exsequor. Ovid. Mille facesse jocos: turpe est, nescire pefflam ludere. (Al. leg. fac esse, or face esse.) Virg. Imperio læti parent ac jussa faciunt. Id. Matris præcepta facessit. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, to bring on, occasion, cause, create. Cic. Ipse profecto metueret incipies, ne innocenti periculum facessero. Id. De temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facessero, trouble or vex you. Id. Si cui forte hac lege negotium facessero. — ¶ Also, to retire, go away, depart. Terent. Hæc hinc facessat: ut molestus ne sies. Liv. Ni facessero, propere urbe finibusque, make the best of their way. Id. Facesse hinc Tarquinius, aut Corinthium. Cic. Ab omni societate reipubl. paulisper facessant, rogamus. Apul. cubiculo, and, Id. cubitum, to go to rest. Id. e conspectu. — ¶ Also, with the acc., to remove. Plant. Dictum facessas doctum, et discaveas malo, go to with that saying of yours.  
**FACĒTE** (*facetus*), *adverb, facetiously, pleasantly, humorously, jocosely, merrily, wittily. Cic. Facete dicere. Id. Nosque ab isto nebulone facetiis eludinur. Id. Facetissime tres libellos tribus legentibus dedit. Plaut. Facete verba dare. Gell. Præclare, et apposite, et facete scripsit. Plin. Facete ludere in aliqua re, to jest on any subject. Plant. and Terent. Facete dictum! — ¶ Also, exactly, fitly, appositely, suitably. Plaut.  
**FACĒTIĒ** (*Id.*), *ārum, f. facetiousness, pleasantry, wit, humor, drollery; grace, gracefulfulness. Cic. P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat. Id. Accedit oportet lepos quidam, facetiisque. Id. Facie magis, quam facetiis ridiculus. Vellei. Dulces Latini sermonis facetiæ. Tacit. Per facetiis incusare aliquem. Id. Asperis facetiis illudere aliquem. Plaut. Facetiis facere. — ¶ In the sing. numb. in Plaut., Gell. and Apul.  
**FACĒTIŌR** (*facetiæ*), *āris, dep. 1. to use 3 pleasantry, be facetious. Sidon*****

**FACĒTŪS** (*facio*), *a, um, facetious, merry, pleasant, witty, jocos, humorous, εὐπά-2 πελος. Used both of persons and things. Cic. Homo acutus, elegans, facetus. Id. Ironia faceta et elegans. Justin. Faceti joci. Plin. Argutæ facetissimi salis. Cic. Facetus sermo. Id. Facetus narrator. Id. Aristophanes, facetissimus poeta veteris Comædiæ. Lucil. ap. Fest. Quo facetiore videare id scire plus quam ceteri. — ¶ Plaut. Facetus victus, elegant, fine, splendid. — ¶ Also, Facetus, who adapts his words to suit the inclinations and wishes of another. Horat. — ¶ Also, who endeavors to excite laughter by base or unseemly acts. Horat. sat. 1. 2, 25. queinque facetus adopta.  
**FACĒS** (*facio*), *ēi, f. the face, countenance, visage, πρόσωπον. Plin. Facies homi-2 ni tantum: ceteris os, aut rostra. Cic. Velim, mihi dicas, L. Turselius qua facie fuerit, qua statura. Id. De face uosse aliquem, by sight. Juvenal. Cubare in faciem, to sleep on his face. Id. Multas facies fingere, many heads or pic-2 tures. — Hence, beauty of countenance, beauty. Prop. Faciem quærent. Ovid. Cura dabit faciem; facies neglecta peribit. — Plin. Perfricare faciem, to lose modesty or shame. — ¶ Form, appearance of men. Cic. senatus. Of inanimate things. Virg. montis. Plin. Ep. urbium. Plaut. Qua facie sunt cre-2 punda? how do they look? — Hence, form, condition. Cic. civitatis. — Also, external appearance, look, view, sight. Pandect. Prima facie. Tacit. Publici consilii facie, pretence, pretext. Calpurn. Facies adumbrati honoris, mere appearance. — Also, form, kind, manner. Virg. In faciem unam. — ¶ Facies and Imago are thus distinguished: the former is the true form of a thing, the latter the seeming one. The former shows a thing in its true light, the latter only in an imaginary form.  
**FACĪLE** (*facilis*), *adv. easily, readily, with-2 out difficulty, ῥαδίως, εὐχερῶς, nullo negotio sine labore. Cic. Facile ediscere aliquid. Id. Facillime fingere quidpiam. Nepos. Quo facilis intelligi possit. — ¶ Also, willingly, freely, contentedly. Cic. Te aberrare a proposito facile patiebatur. Terent. Facile omnes perferre ac pati. Cic. Facile carere aliqua re. Id. Locum habeo nullum, ubi facilis esse possim, quam Astura, more gladly, with less inconvenience. Id. Vina ceteraque, quæ in Asia facillime comparantur, are met with in abundance. — ¶ Also, out and out, certainly, beyond dispute, unquestionably. Cic. Facile deterrimus. Id. Tui ordinis facile princeps. Plaut. Facile palman habes: hic victus. — ¶ Also, for valde, or optime. Plaut. Novistin' fidicinan? (Fi.) tam facile, quam me, as well I do myself. — ¶ Also, well, finely, splendidly, happily, according to one's wish or mind. Terent. Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxime potentes, dites, fortunati; tam maxime vos oportet, &c. Plaut. Vivo facilius.  
**FACĪLIS** (*facio*), *e, adj. easy, ready, with-2 out labor, εὐχερῆς, ῥαδίως, qui fieri potest, qui est sine labore, expeditus, explicatus, proclivis. Cic. Facilis res. Terent. Bonam rem imperas, et factu facilem. Id. Facile scitu est. Nepos. Cuius facile intellectu fuit. Virg. Nec visu facilis, nec dictu effabilis. Tacit. Facilis corruptus. Lucan. Roma capi facilis. Terent. Id esse verum, cuius facile est noscere. Cæs. Iter multo facilis, atque expeditus. Cic. Causa facilis et explicata. Id. Facilius et commodius iudicium. Id. Materies facilis ad exardescendum, easily set on fire. Virg. Facilis labor. Id. Quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat. Id. Da facilem cursum, prosperous, successful. Id. Cotendi haud facilis via, a method not unattended with difficulty. Id. Facilis victus, h. e. copiosus, abundant. Id. Facilis victu gens, h. e. abundans, dives, abounding. Petron. Afræ volucres placent palato, quod non sunt faciles, h. e. are not easily found. So, Horat. Facilis et parabilis. Lucan. Iræ faciles, h. e. easily excited. Virg. Facilis jactura sepulcri, h. e. can be pa-****

2 tently submitted to. Juvenal. cardo, h. e. easily moved. Horat. somnus, h. e. qui facile capitur. Valer. Flacc. arcus, h. e. qui facile gestantur, vel flectuntur. Curt. humus, h. e. easily tilled. Plin. fagus, h. e. easy to work with the tool. Id. Palma facilis ad scandendum. Propert. jugum, h. e. of easy ascent. Nemesian. canis, h. e. swift, or ready for the chase. Virg. oculus, moving easily, rolling. Plin. Femina faciliore utentes utero, h. e. facilius edente partum. — ¶ In reference to a person, it is used of him, who does a thing easily; ready, prompt. Cic. Facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. Sueton. Latine Græceque vel in orando, vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis, ad extemporalitatem usque. — Also, of him who readily and easily submits, gives way, or yields to another; submissive, readily or promptly yielding. Cic. Faciles ad concedendum. Id. Facilem populum habere. Valer. Flacc. Haccine nos animæ faciles rate nublata contra mittimur? Stat. Faciles grassatus cuspidum turmas. Lucan. Ad juga faciles populi. Horat. Sævitia facilis, h. e. easily pacified. — Also, of him who is mild, gentle, kind, easy of access, affable, courteous. Cic. and Terent. Facilis et liberalis pater, kind, good-humored, indulgent. Id. Facilem et festivum esse alicui. Cic. Comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines. Ovid. Sic habes faciles in tua vota deos. Virg. Nymphæ faciles. — Also, industrious, skilful. Tibull. Ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites rusticus, et facili grandia poma manu. — ¶ Res faciles, h. e. in good condition. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ It is joined sometimes with the infin. Lucan. Terror facilis vertere mentes. Id. Facilis cedere. Sil. Planties facilis adiri. — With the genit. Liv. Facilis impetranda venia Claudius. Valer. Flacc. Rex alloqui facilis. — With the abl. Sallust. Facundus, callidus, amicitia facilis, h. e. facile sibi amicos parans. — With the dat. Facilis alicui rei, h. e. aptus, idoneus. Sil. Milites nec soli faciles, longique laboris anhelos, unaccustomed to endure the heat of the sun. Id. Facilis periculis. Lucan. Morti faciles animi, h. e. parati ad mortem subeundam. Tacit. Juvenis improvidus, et facilis inanibus. Virg. Terra facilis pecori, h. e. quæ facile et abunde suppeditat alendo pecori. — Used sometimes passively. Quintil. declam. Cæcus contumeliæ opportunus, injuriæ facilis, h. e. cui facile inferri injuria potest. — ¶ Facile est (with an infin. following; or ut with the subj.), it is an easy matter; it is no difficult thing. Curt. Verba innocenti reperire facile est. Plin. Nec situs, originesque persequi, facile est. Plin. Paneg. Facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit. — ¶ Ex facili, h. e. facile, easily. Plin. and Ovid. So, Liv. In facili. So, De facili (but this is very seldom used). Jal. Firmic.

**FACĪLITAS** (*facilis*), *ātis, f. easiness, fa-2 cility, readiness, ῥαδιότης, habitus, quo quis facile quidpiam facit, promptitudo, facultas. Cic. Hæc in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur: in malis proclivitas. Sueton. sermoneis. Quintil. puerilis ætatis, h. e. qua facile omnia discunt. Id. oris, h. e. readiness in pronouncing. Sæc. corporis, h. e. proclivitas ad erubescendum. Plin. soli. Id. pariendi. — ¶ Figur. gentleness, courteousness, kindness, good humor. Cic., Nepos, &c.  
**FACĪLITĒR** (*Id.*), *easily, same as Facile. 2 Quintil. and Vitruv.*  
**FACĪNŌRŌSŪS** (*facinus*), *a, um, adj. wicked, villainous, atrocious, nefarious, di-2 abolical, κακοῦργος, qui mala facinora perpetrat, flagitiosus, scelestus. Cic. Facinorosa vita. Justin. animus. Id. Clearchus exsilio facinosior redditus. Cic. Republica a facinosissimis siccariis oppressa.  
**FACĪNŌS** (*facio*), *ōris, n. a glorious ac-2 tion, deed or exploit; it is used both in a good and bad sense, oftener the latter; a bad action, wickedness, villainy, guilt, crime. Antonius apud Cic. Rec-***

tissimum facinus. *Cic. pulcherrimum. Auct. de Herenn. præclarissimum. Tacit. Ramn ea tempestate facinus. Terent. magna et memorabile. Sallust. Ingenii egregia facinora. Ovid. Facinus mortale, the wickedness of mortals. Cic. Cui nihil unquam nefas fuit nec in facinore, nec in libidine. Id. Homines ad vim, facinus, eademque delecti. Id. Furia vindices facinorum et sceleris. Id. Obire facinus. Id. committere. Sallust. suscipere. Id. patrare. Cæs. in se admittere. Ovid. hen facinus! O! shams! So, Cic. O indignum facinus! Ovid. per facinus, h. e. per scelus. — ¶ Also, a thing. Plaut. Nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo, &c. 'tis a thing to be wondered at. Id. Quod facinus video! (Dæ.) quid vides? (Sc.) mihercules video sedentes in scapha solas duas.*

**FACIØ** (from *fuo* or *fio*), is, *æci, Æctum*, a. and n. 3. to make, do, act, ποιέω, ἐργάζομαι. *Cic. Ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum. Id. Hoc bene fecit. Hence, frequently with the accus. of a noun, in which case it serves as a circumlocution. Cic. Finem facere, h. e. to finish, put an end to. Id. Impetum facere, h. e. to attack. Id. moram, h. e. to retard, delay. Sueton. Facere exitum, h. e. to perish. — It is frequently followed by ut. Cic. Quos consules futuros putes, facito ut sciam. — Ut is also omitted, particularly after fac. Cic. Fac sciam. — It is also followed by ne for ut non. Ovid. Mors faciet ne sim exsul. — Or by an accus. with an infinit. Colum. Mel ter interfere facito. — Hence, Cic. Non possum facere ut non, or quin, &c. h. e. I cannot, but, &c., I cannot help, &c., I must. Cato, R. R. Surculos facito sint longi pedes binos, for facito (ut) surculi sint, &c. Facere, with ut following, is also used as a circumlocution. Cic. Invitus feci, ut ejicerem, for invitus ejeçi. — Also, in another sense, to do, with an ablat. Cic. Quid hoc homine facias, h. e. what must be done with this man? Also with a dative. Id. Quid huic tu homini facias, h. e. what would you do with such a man? Also, with de. Nepos. Quidnam facerent de rebus suis. — *Fuere* may also frequently be rendered, to let. Cic. Aliquem missum facere, h. e. to let him go, dismiss him. Id. Facito ut sciam, h. e. let me know. Colum. Mel ter interfere facito. — ¶ Also, to make. Cic. rem unam ex duabus. — Particularly, of books, poems, speeches, verses, &c. to write, compose. Id. versus, poema, orationem. — Also, to cause to be made, or to have made. Id. Quum vellet sibi anulum facere. — Hence, to produce, procreate, bring forth, beget, generate, breed, hatch. Varr. Volucres ova et pullos faciunt. Plin. Apes subolem faciunt. — Also, of plants, to sprout, shoot. Colum. cymam. Id. siliquam. — Also, in a more extended signification. Colum. Stercus quod asinus facit, makes. Varr. frumentum ex arvo, to raise, obtain. Id. fructum e terra. — ¶ Also, to make, render, choose, create, elect, with two accusatives. Cic. aliquem heredem, h. e. to appoint. Id. aliquem consulem. Justin. aliquem regem. So, also, with adjectives. Cic. Animum dubium facere. Terent. Facere aliquem suum, h. e. to make one his friend, gain over to himself, gain his favor, conciliate. Cæs. Teram facere suam, h. e. to subject to his power. — Also, to collect, raise. Cic. tributum. Id. manum, h. e. forces, a body of soldiers. Vell. exercitum. Tacit. auxilia mercede. — Also, to make, cause, excite. Cic. clamores. Id. controversiam. Liv. silentium. Quintil. risum. Sueton. spem alicujus rei. — Also, to make, procure. Cic. audientiam orationi. Id. fidem alicui. — Also, to do. Cic. alicui injuriam. Terent. insigne aliquid alicui. — Also, to make, give, exhibit. Cic. cœnas. Id. ludos. Plaut. exempla in aliquem. Cic. Facere sacra, or merely Facere, to sacrifice, ἱεζεῖν. — Also, with an ablat. of that which is sacrificed. Virg. vitula. Colum. catulo. — Also, in grammar. Quintil.*

**Aper facit apri** (*h. e. aper makes apri in the genit.*). — ¶ Also, to do, perform. *Cic. facinus, a deed. Hence, to commit. Id. scelus. Id. fraudem senatusconsulto. Horat. furtum. — ¶ Also, to feign, say, assert, pretend. Cic. Facio, me alias res agere. Id. Plato construi a Deo atque ædificari mundum facit. Id. Me unum ex iis feci, h. e. finxi, simulavi. Hence, to suppose, assume. Id. Fac animos non remanere post mortem. — ¶ Also, to practise, follow, profess an art, trade or business. Cic. argentariam, h. e. to be a banker or exchanger. Id. præconium, h. e. to be a crier. Id. piraticam. — ¶ Also, to give. Cic. potestatem, permission. Virg. Æn. 5, 231. Vela facere, sc. ventis. — Figur. Cic. Tuse. 4, 4. — ¶ Also, to spend or live. Pandect. annum in fuga. — ¶ Also, to suffer, sustain. Cic. Facere detrimentum, damnum, jacturam, naufragium. — ¶ Also, to esteem, value. Plaut. Si aliter nos faciant, quam æquum est. Particularly with a genit. of the value. Plaut. parvi. Id. minimi. Terent. maximi. Cic. pluris. Id. Nec pluris nunc facere Camillum hunc bellum, h. e. did care as little about, &c. — ¶ As an intrans. it signifies to act. Cic. humaniter, bene, amice, imperite. Id. recte aut perperam. Hence, Terent. Bene facere alicui, to serve or do good to a person. Plaut. Male facere alicui, h. e. to do ill to, or to injure a person. Terent. Ægre facere alicui, to injure, afflict or mortify a person. — Also, of medicines, to be of use, to be good for. Plin. Hic succus facit ad difficultatem urinæ. Id. Radix cœliaci præclare facit. — Also, in a more extended signification. Ovid. Nec cœlum nec aquæ faciunt, h. e. prosunt. Quintil. Plurimum facit totas nosse causas. — Also, to fit. Prop. Non faciet capiti dura corona meo. Ovid. Ad talem formam non facit iste locus. — Cic. Facere cum aliquo, to take one's part, or to side with one. So, also, Id. Facere ab aliquo. And, Nepos. Facere adversus aliquem, to take part against a person. — ¶ Terent. and Ovid. Face, for fac. Cic. e leg. XII. tab. Faxit, for fecerit. Cic. Faxint, for fecerint. Terent. and Liv. Faxo, for fecero, or faciam. So, also, Liv. Faxitis. Plaut. Faxem, for fecissem or facerem. — In the pass. *facitur* and *faciatur* occur only in the most ancient writers. *Fio, factus sum, fieri*, is used instead of it, which see below.*

**FACTEØN**, *h. e. faciendum. Cic. Att. 1, 1, 16. Quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφηέον, et istos consulatus non flocci facteøn (jocosely formed after the preceding Greek word).*

**FACTICIØS** (factus), a, um, adj. made 2 by art, opposed to that which is natural. Plin. color.

**FACIYØ** (facio), *õnis, f. a making, doing; a power of making. Cic. Factionem testamenti habere. — ¶ Also, a faction, party, side, order, sect, used both in a good and bad sense. Plaut. Neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus; neque opes nostræ tam sunt validæ, quam tuæ. Plin. Alia factio (ab experimentis cognominant Empiricem) cœpit in Sicilia. Id. Est et alia factio Magices, a Mose, &c. Cato ap. Charis. Utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, adherents, partisans. Sallust. Hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est. Cæs. In Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque pagis, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt: earumque factionum sunt principes, qui, &c. — Also, too great power, undue influence. Cæs. Ut se, et populum R. paucorum factione oppressum in libertatem vindicaret. Cic. Tenuisti provinciam per decem annos, non tibi a Senatu, sed a te ipso per vim et factionem datos. Nepos. Officia amicis sine factione præstanda sunt. — ¶ Also, a company. Sueton. Quinque millia e plebe robustissimæ juventutis undique elegit, qui divisi in factiones, plausuum genera condiscerent, operamque navarent cantanti sibi. — ¶ At the Circensian games in Rome, there were four distinguished factions or parties of char-*

ioteers, *Alba, Russata, Veneta, Præana*, named from the colors of the dresses which they wore at the games, *white, red, Turkey blue, and green*. To these were afterwards added two more, *Aurata* and *Purpurea*, *golden* and *purple*. Tertull. and Sueton.

**FACIYONARIY** (factio), *those who preside over the parties of charioteers. Cod. Theod.*

**FACIYØSÈ** (factiosus), *factiously*, per factionem. Sidon.

**FACIYØSØS** (factio), a, um, adj. heading a party, attaching persons to one's self for the sake of forming a party or faction, *factious, seditious*; used generally in a bad sense. Plin. Ep. Est enim locuples factiosus. Plaut. Venit hoc mihi in mentem, te esse hominem divitem, factiosum. Nepos. Cum antea semper factiosus andaxque fuisset. Id. Homo factiosus et potens. Sallust. Scelesti et factiosi homines. Plin. Ep. Factiosissimum quomque offendere. Aurel. Vict. Mulier factiosior, h. e. more eager after power and influence. Plaut. Lingua factiosi, h. e. promising to do many things, but in fact doing nothing, *mighty in tongue*.

**FACIYATAMENTA** (factito), *h. e. res factitæ. Tertull.*

**FACIYATIYØ** (Id.), *õnis, f. a making. 3 Tertull.*

**FACIYATYØR** (Id.), *õris, m. he that makes, 3 a maker. Tertull.*

**FACIYIYØS**, or **FACIYICIYØS** (facio, factus), a, um, adj. artificial, done or made by art, *fuctitious, τεχνικός*, inanu et arte factus: the opposite of naturalis, natus. Plin. sal. Id. gemmæ. Id. colores.

**FACIYIØ** (frequenter from facio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make, do or make often, *præstitè, ενεργέω, sæpe facio. Gell. inducias cuni aliquo. Plin. Gemmæ tantæ magnitudinis, ut inde capulos factitant. Id. Simulacra ex ea arbore factitavere. Horat. versus, to write, compose. Cic. heredem. Id. accusatorem. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. artem, to exercise or profess. So, Quintil. medicinam, and Gell. Vecturas onerum corpore suo factitare. Suet. Coactiones argentarias factitavit.*

**FACIØ**, as, a. 1. frequentat. from facio; 3 but is often used for *facio* by Plautus.

**FACIØR** (facio), *õris, m. a maker, doer, 3 ποιητής. Pallad. Cuparum doliorumque factores. Corrip. Factor solis, h. e. se. deus, creator. (In which sense it is used by Tertull. and Lactant.) Pandect. Qui prepositum suum non protexit, cum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, h. e. illi, qui fecit injuriam. Id. Consocii vel factores sceleris. — ¶ Factor se olei, one that presses olives and makes oil. Cato. — Factor, sc. pilæ, the one who in the game of bull (pila) strikes the ball. Plaut.*

**FACTORIUM** (factor), ii, n. an oil-press. 3 Pallad.

**FACIYUM** (factus, a, um), i, n. that which is done, an action, a deed, exploit, πράξις, ἐργον. Cic. egregium. Ovid. Facta boum, work, labor, h. e. a ploughed field. — Hence, Varr. Factum olci, as much oil as is made at a time. — Plaut. Factum, for res. — Bonum factum! a form at the beginning of edicts, &c. (as with us, in the name of God). Sueton. — Factum, for factorum. Pucuv. ap. Cic.

**FACIYRA** (facio), æ, f. the making of any 2 thing, ποιηρις. Plin. — Hence, a formation. Gell. corporis. — ¶ Also, a thing made, a creature. Prudent.

**FACTØS** (Id.), i, and us, m. a making. 2 Varr. villæ, h. e. a building. Particularly of oil, a pressing of olives. Cato, for which, also, *fuetum*, i, is used. Varr. and Colum.

**FACTØS**, a, um, particip. from *fio*. — ¶ Adj. Plaut. Factus nihilo facit, h. e. he is no nearer bringing it about, h. e. it is of no use or advantage to him.

**FACØL**, an old form for *Facile* or *Faciliter*. 3 Pæuv. ap. Non.

**FACØLA** (dimin. of fax), æ, f. a small 3 torch; a piece of wood suitable for a torch. Varr. Utuntur in vinea alliganda fasces, incisos fustes, faculas. Cato. Palos siccos dolato, faculas facito, split them into fagots. Propert. Quorum alii



faculas, alii retinere sagittas. —  
 † *Figur. Plaut.* Faculam lucrificam allu-  
 cere, h. e. occasionem, viamque lucrandi  
 præbere.  
**FACULTAS** (facul for facilis), *âtis*, f.  
 power, ability, faculty, δύναμις. Terent.  
 pariendi. — Hence, occasion, opportunity,  
 power, means, possibility. Cic. Miloni  
 manendi nulla facultas, h. e. could not  
 remain. Id. Dare alicui facultatem ad  
 dicendum, h. e. opportunity. Id. Facere  
 (for dare) aliquid facultatem iudicandi.  
 Id. Si res facultatem habitura sit, h. e.  
 if the affair will admit of, &c. Also,  
 with ut following. Id. — Also, opportu-  
 nity of having, seeing, getting, &c.  
*Planc. in Cic. Ep. hominis præsentis.*  
 Id. — *sumptuum. Id. nummorum, h. c. of*  
*obtaining money.* — Sometimes it may be  
 rendered copious supply, abundance, plenty.  
*Cæs. Omnium rerum in oppido sum-*  
*ma facultas. Cic. virorum. Cæs. Ha-*  
*bere facultatem navium.* — † Also,  
 but generally in the plural, property,  
 wealth, riches. Cic. — The genit. Facul-  
 tatiuum is found in *Pandect.*  
**FACULTATŪLĀ** (facultas), *æ*, f. small  
 3 power or ability. Hieron.  
**FACUNDĒ** (facundus), adv. eloquently,  
 2 εὐφραδῶς. Liv. alioqui. Gell. Facun-  
 dissime.  
**FACUNDIĀ** (facundus), *æ*, f. eloquence, λο-  
 2 γιότης. Sallust. The pl. is found in Gell.  
**FACUNDIŌSŪS** (facundia), a, um, adj.  
 3 eloquent, well-spoken. Asellio ap. Gell.  
**FACUNDITĀS** (facundus), *âtis*, f. same  
 3 as *Facundia. Plaut.*  
**FACUNDŌS** (fari), a, um, adj. eloquent,  
 2 speaking well, εὐφραδῆς. Sallust. and  
 Ovid. homo. Quintil. Facundior. Id.  
 Facundissimus. — Also, of things. Ovid.  
 vox, os, dicta. Horat. lingua. Sallust.  
 oratio.  
**FÆCARIŌS** (fæx), a, um, adj. pertaining  
 3 to dregs. Cato.  
**FÆCĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made of dross,  
 2 made from the dregs, not refined, dreggy,  
 τρυψώδης. Cato. vinum.  
**FÆCINIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having or  
 2 yielding lees or dregs. Colum.  
**FÆCINŌS** (Id.) a, um, adj. same as *Fæ-*  
*cinus. Colum.*  
**FÆCŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of dregs  
 or grounds, dreggy. Martial. 13, 102,  
 2. Some Edd. read *fastosum.*  
**FÆCŪLĀ** (dimin. of fæx), *æ*, f. dregs.  
 3 Scrib. Larg. — † Also, a sauce made  
 of the dregs of wine and other ingredi-  
 ents. Horat.  
**FÆCŪLENTIĀ** (fæculentus), *æ*, f. lees,  
 3 dregs; dirt, filth. Sidon.  
**FÆCŪLENTŪS** (fæx), a, um, adj. full of  
 2 dregs, lees, dirt or impurities. Colum.  
 vinum. Cels. pus. Sidon. Fæculen-  
 tior. Augustin. Fæculentissimus.  
**FÆSŪLĀ**, *ârūm*, f. a town of Etruria.  
 Cic. — Sil. uses *Fæsula*, *æ*. — Hence,  
 Fæsulanus, a, um, adj. Fæsulan, of  
 or belonging to Fæsula. Cic. ager. — Al-  
 so written *Fesale*, &c.  
**FÆX** (unc.), *cis*, f. the dregs or lees of wine,  
 &c. sediment, τρυψή. Horat. — Also, of  
 metals and other things. Plin. æris.  
 Ovid. Nihil terrenæ fæcis. Hence, figur.  
 of bad, low or mean people. Cic.  
 Fæx populi or plebis. So, also, Id.  
 Romuli, h. e. the dregs of the people,  
 the lowest of the people. Id. Hauris de fæ-  
 ce, h. e. you cite also bad orators. —  
 † Also, a kind of sauce or brine. Horat.  
 and Ovid. — † Also, a sort of paint.  
 Ovid. — † *Martial.* Dies sine fæce,  
 h. e. a clear day.  
**FĀGEŪS**, a, um, and **FĀGINEŪS**, a, um,  
 2 and **FĀGINŪS** (fagus), a, um, adj. of  
 beech, beechen, φήγινος, φγγίνεος. Plin.  
 Fageum nemus. Id. Fagea glans. Cato.  
 Faginea materia. Colum. Arcula faginea.  
 Virg. Faginus axis. Id. Fagina pocula.  
**FĀGŪS** (φήγιος), *i*, f. a beech-tree, (Fagus  
 silvatica of Linn.) Virg. Patulæ recu-  
 bans sub tegmine fagi. Cæs. Materia  
 cujusque generis in Britannia est, præ-  
 ter fagum et abietem. — † Also, found  
 of the fourth decl. Virg. in *Culice*, v.  
 139. Umbrosæque manent fagus, hede-  
 ræque ligantes brachia.  
**FĀGŪTĀLĪS**, n. or **FĀGŪTĀLĒS**, *cis*. sa-  
 3 cellum, a shrine or temple of Jupiter,  
 near which was a beech-tree sacred to him.  
 Varr. and Plin.

**FĀLĀ**, or **PHĀLĀ** (φάλα), *æ*, f. a kind of  
 3 round tower erected on the walls of cities  
 to discharge weapons from. Enn. Hence,  
 Plaut. Sub phalas subire, h. c. to attack  
 or besiege. — † Also, a scaffold for the  
 spectators in the circus. According to  
 others, a wooden pillar; seven such pil-  
 lars stood near the spina in the circus.  
*Juvenal.* — † Also, same as *Fallacia*.  
*Næv. ap. Non.* where others read *fallam*.  
**FĀLĀRICĀ**, or **PHĀLĀRICĀ** (fala), *æ*,  
 2 f. a kind of missive weapon bound about  
 with wild-fire, which used to be thrown  
 from the catapulta, φαλαρική. Liv. 21,  
 8. Lucan. 6, 193. Sū. 1, 351. It was al-  
 so thrown with the hands. Liv. 34, 14.  
 — Also, a spear with a broad iron. Virg.  
*Jenoid.* 9, 705.  
**FĀLCĀRIŪS** (falx), a, um, adj. pertaining  
 to scythes. Hence, Falcarius, sc. artifex, a  
 scythe-maker. Falcarius, sc. negotiator, a  
 dealer in scythes. Cic. Inter falcarios, h. c.  
 in the street where the scythe-makers live.  
**FĀLCĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. provided  
 2 with scythes. Liv. quadrigæ, h. e. arm-  
 ed with scythes. — † Also, like a scythe  
 or sickle, bent like a scythe, hooked, curved,  
 δεσπαιοειδής. Ovid.  
**FĀLCŪLĀ** (dimin. of falx), *æ*, f. a  
 3 small praving-hook or knife. Pallad.  
**FĀLCIDIĀNŪS** (Falcidius), a, um, adj.  
 Falcidian, called after Falcidius, a Ro-  
 man. Cic. crimen.  
**FĀLCIDIŪS**, *ii*, m. a Roman. — Hence,  
 Falcidius, a, um, adj. Falcidian. *Pandect.*  
 lex, proposed by the tribunc Falcidius.  
 According to it, the testator was obliged to  
 leave at least the fourth part of his fortune  
 to the person whom he named his heir.  
**FĀLCIFĒR** (falx & fero), a, um, adj.  
 3 bearing a scythe, used especially as an  
 epithet of Saturn. Ovid. Falciferum  
 senem. Martial. Falciferi defendere  
 templa tonantis. Sil. Agmina falcifero  
 circumventi arcta covino, h. e. falcato.  
**FĀLCIGĒR** (falx & gero), a, um, adj.  
 3 same as *Falcifer. Auson.* Falcigerum  
 placant sanguine sanguine Cæligenam.  
**FĀLCIPĒDIŪS** (falx & pes), a, um, adj.  
 bauh-legged. Martial.  
**FĀLCŌ** (falx), *ōnis*, m. a falcon. 3 *Serv.*  
**FĀLCŪLĀ** (dimin. of falx), *æ*, f. a small  
 2 hook or pruning-knife. Cato and Colum.  
 — † Also, from the resemblance,  
 crooked claws, talons of animals. Plin.  
**FĀLERĒ** (unc.), *is*, n. a pile or buttress.  
 3 *Varr.*  
**FĀLERIŪ**, *ōrum*, m. a town of Etruria,  
 now Civita Castellana. Its inhabitants  
 were called Falisci.  
**FĀLERINŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Faler-*  
 2 *nus. Liv. tribus.*  
**FĀLERNŪS**, a, um, adj. Falernian. Liv.  
 ager, a fertile plain of Campania, famous  
 for its wine. Horat. Falernæ vites,  
 uve, cellæ.  
**FĀLISCĀ** (unc.), *æ*, f. a rack or wooden  
 3 grate in which hay is placed for cattle.  
 Cato.  
**FĀLISCŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining or be-  
 longing to the town of Falerii or its in-  
 habitants. Liv. ager. Varr. venter, h. e.  
 a sausage made in the stomach of a pig,  
 haggess. Liv. Falisci, a people of Etru-  
 ria, and inhabitants of Falerii. They  
 were also called *Æqui Falisci*, perhaps  
 on account of their being related to the  
*Æqui. Virg.* — Faliscum, the country  
 of the Falisci. Plin. — Falisci, same as  
 Falerii. *Entrop.* 1, 18.  
**FĀLLĀ** (fallo), *æ*, f. friend, deceit. *Næv.*  
 3 *ap. Non.* See, also, *Fala.*  
**FĀLLĀCIĀ** (fallax), *æ*, f. deceit, trick,  
 artifice, craft, ἀπαρῆ, δόλος. Cic. Nihil  
 est opus simulatione et fallaciis. Ter-  
 rent. Fallaciam facere. Id. intendere  
 in aliquem. Id. alicui portare, or  
 Plaut. ferre, h. e. to make use of, to prac-  
 tise. Prop. deductæ lunæ, h. e. jug-  
 gling.  
**FĀLLĀCIĒS**, *ei*, f. same as *Fallacia*.  
 3 *Apul.*  
**FĀLLĀCILŌQUENTIĀ** (fallax & loquen-  
 tia), *æ*, f. deceitful language. Acc. ap.  
 Cic.  
**FĀLLĀCIŌSŪS** (fallacia), a, um, adj. de-  
 3 ceitful, full of deceit. Gell.  
**FĀLLĀCITER** (fallax), adv. deceitfully,  
 fallaciously. Cic. Fallaciter portenta  
 interpretari. Id. Fallacissime se vendi-  
 tare alicui.

**FĀLLĀX** (fallo), *âcis*, adj. deceitful, eva-  
 sive, fallacious, treacherous, hollow, false,  
 used both of persons and things. Cic.  
 Astrologi fallaces. Id. Homo fallacissi-  
 mus. Id. Spes fallax. Id. Fallaces in-  
 terrogationes. Id. Fallax imitatio vir-  
 tutis. Ovid. At tu nec voces (quid enim  
 fallacius illis?) crede, nec æternos pon-  
 dus habere deos. — With the gen. in  
 Tacit. Ann. 16, c. 32. Homines amicitie  
 fallaces.  
**FĀLLŌ** (σφάλω), *is*, fēfelli, falsum, a.  
 and n. 3. properly, to make to fall. Hence,  
 to deceive, εξαπαρῶ, ψεύδω. Cic. ali-  
 quem. Nep. Res illum fēfellit, h. e.  
 he was deceived in it. Ovid. Ager fē-  
 fellit dominum, h. e. did not bear any  
 fruit. Cic. Animus me fallit, h. e. I am  
 mistaken. Id. alicujus opinionem, h. e.  
 to disappoint in his expectation. Id. Fal-  
 lit me tempus, dies, res, h. c. I am mis-  
 taken as to, &c. Id. Id me fēfellit, h. e.  
 I am mistaken in it. So, also, Virg. Non  
 te sententia fallit. Cic. Nisi me omnia  
 fallunt, h. e. unless I am egregiously mis-  
 taken. Also, absolutely. Liv. Ne fal-  
 leret bis relata eadem res, h. c. might  
 cause a mistake. Also, impers. me fallit,  
 I am mistaken or deceived, I do not know.  
 Cic. Num me fēfellit. Id. Nisi me fallit.  
 Id. Nec eum fēfellit. Sometimes, also,  
 with a gen. following. Lucret. Nec me  
 animi fallit, nor am I ignorant. (So,  
 pass., Plaut. Nec satis exaudiebam, nec  
 sermonis fallebar tamen, nor yet did it  
 escape me what they were talking about.)  
 — Also, with an accus. and infinit. follow-  
 ing. Terent. — Also, with quin fol-  
 lowing. Cæs. Neque Cæsarem fēfellit,  
 quin, &c. So, also, passiv. Fallor, I am  
 deceived or mistaken. Horat. Ordinis  
 hæc virtus erit, aut ego fallor. Nep.  
 Falleris. Terent. Falsus es, h. e. you  
 are mistaken. Terent. Ut falsus animi  
 (h. e. in animo), est! Sallust. Falsum  
 habere, h. e. to deceive. — † Also, fallum  
 to cheat, deprive fraudulently of a thing.  
 Ovid. depositum. Acc. ap. Cic. ali-  
 quem fructu. — † *Figur.* to deceive, re-  
 main concealed, escape notice or observa-  
 tion. Ovid. custodes, h. e. escape the  
 vigilance of. Id. deos. Id. Mors mea  
 matrem fallere posset. Horat. domi-  
 num. Plin. visum. — † *Figur.* to de-  
 ceive, cheat, beguile, spend or pass imper-  
 ceptibly. Ovid. spatiosam noctem, h. e.  
 to beguile or cheat. Id. labores, sermo-  
 nes. Horat. curam vino et somno, h. c.  
 to beguile. — † Also, to violate deceit-  
 fully or unexpectedly. Cic. fidem, h. c.  
 to violate or break his promise. Ovid. ju-  
 ra tori. Id. mandata, h. c. not to exe-  
 cute or not to obey. Curt. promissum.  
 So, also, Plin. imperium. Ovid. nomi-  
 na (for nomen, sc. Brutii) animo, h. c. to  
 act otherwise than was expected from his  
 supposed stupidity. — † Also, to avoid,  
 shun, elude, escape. Horat. socerum et  
 scelestas sorores. Ovid. retia. —  
 † Also, to make imperceptible, conceal,  
 cover. Ovid. furta. Plin. amaritudi-  
 nem. — † Also, to feign, counterfeit.  
 Virg. faciem alicujus. — † As an in-  
 trans. it signifies to swear falsely. Cic.  
 Si sciens fallo. — Also, not to be noticed,  
 to escape notice or observation, to do a  
 thing unobserved or unexpectedly. Liv.  
 Speculator biennium fefellerat, h. e. had  
 lain concealed or escaped notice. Id. Fal-  
 lere se ita posse. — Hence, Facio fal-  
 lens, or fallo faciens, I do a thing unob-  
 servedly or secretly. Liv. Fallens ascen-  
 derat. Id. Fallit incedens. Plin. Fal-  
 lunt gravida, h. e. their being big with  
 young is not perceived. — Hence, Horat.  
 Moriens fēfellit, h. e. he died unnoticed.  
 Virg. Longe fallens sagitta, h. c. which  
 unexpectedly hits from a distance. Gell.  
 Fallere pro aliquo, to pass off unobserved  
 for another. — Also, to vanish or pass  
 away imperceptibly. Ovid. Ætas fallit.  
 — † *Pers.* Fallier, for falli. — See, al-  
 so, *Falsus*, a, um.  
**FĀLSĀRIŪS** (falsus), *ii*, m. a forger or  
 2 signer of false deeds or writings. Sueton.  
**FĀLSĀTIŌ** (falso, are), *ōnis*, f. a falsify-  
 3 ing. Hieronym.  
**FĀLSE** (falsus), adverb, falsely. Cic. As-  
 I sentiri false alicui rei. Augustin. Fal-  
 sissime disputare.  
**FĀLSIDICŪS** (falsus & dico), a, um, adj

speaking falsely, lying, ψευδολόγος. *Plaut.* Me, meamque rem tuis scelestis falsidicis fallacis dilaceravisti. 3  
**FALSIFICUS** (falsus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 that acts falsely, working deceit, ψευδοποιός. *Plaut.* Domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium.  
**FALSIJURUS** (falsus & iuro), a, um, 3 adj. that swears falsely. *Plaut.*  
**FALSILÖQUIUM** (falsiloquus), ii, n. 3 falsehood. *Augustin.*  
**FALSILÖQUUS** (falsus & loquor), a, um, adj. accustomed to speak falsely, ψευδολόγος. *Plaut.*  
**FALSIMÖNYA**, a, f. or **FALSIMÖNIUM** (falsus), ii, n. a trick, imposition. *Plaut.*  
**FALSIPÄRENS** (falsus & parens), tis, 3 owning a wrong father. *Catull.* Quod quondam cæsis montis fodisse medullis ausus falsiparens Amphitryoniades, the reputed son of Amphitryo.  
**FALSITAS** (falsus), ätis, f. falsehood. 3 *Cic.*  
**FÄLSÖ** (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. I. to falsify. *Pandect.*  
**FÄLSÖ** (Id.), ablat. See *Falsus*.  
**FÄLSÖS**, a, um, particip. from fallo. — ¶ Adj. deceived. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, pretended, feigned, untrue, false, counterfeited, forged. *Terent.* lacrimula. *Id.* gaudium. *Cic.* visum, spes, suspicio, testis, literæ. *Id.* Voculæ falsæ, h. e. sung in a false or feigned treble. — ¶ Also, deceitful, treacherous, faithless, false, dissembling, hypocritical. *Sallust.* homo. *Catull.* Falsus sodalibus, h. e. false with regard to. *Sueton.* Falsus, a cheat. — ¶ Also, ignorant, doubtful. *Plaut.* Haud sum falsus. — ¶ *Petron.* Falsior. *Column.* Falsissimus. — ¶ Substant. Falsum, a falsehood, a lie. *Cic.* Falsum scripseram. *Tacit.* In falsum, in vain. *Horat.* Falsa, orum. Hence, Falso, falsely, untruly, without reason, unjustly. Falso is sometimes used instead of a sentence, falsely, h. e. but therein he is or was mistaken, or, this was or is false. *Nepos, Alcib. 9. Cic. Offic. 3, 18.* — Also, Falsum, forger, fraud. *Pandect.* Reus falsi. *Quintil.* In falso ratio similis.  
**FÄLX** (unc.), falcis, f. δρέπανον, a sickle, reaping hook, hook with which corn is cut; a scythe. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, any instrument resembling a sickle, a pruning-knife, pruning-hook; a hedging-bill. *Varr.* arborea. *Cato.* vineatica. *Plin.* Vitem falce curare. *Horat.* Falce vitem premere. — Also, in war, *Cæs.* Falces murales, a warlike instrument, used in sieges.  
**FÄMÄ** (φήμη or φάμα), æ, f. fame, report, rumor. *Nepos.* Fama fuit, there was a rumor. *Cic.* Nulla fama venerat. h. e. no news had been brought. *Cæs.* perferunt, reaches. *Cic.* pererebunt, h. e. is spread. *Id.* manat, is spreading. *Nepos.* exierat, h. e. a report was spreading. *Cæs.* Fama accipere, h. e. to learn from report or hearsay. *Cic.* Famam temeritatis subire. *Id.* Contra opinionem famamque omnium. *Id.* Fama nuntiabat, te isse, &c. *Vellei.* Ut fama loquitur. — ¶ Also, fair fame, reputation, character, renown. *Cic.* Quint. 15. hominis, h. e. reputation. *Cic.* Bonam famam honorum expetunt. *Nepos.* Magnam sui famam relinquere. *Cic.* Famam collectam servare. *Id.* abjicere. *Nepos.* Famæ servire, h. e. consulere. — Of women, honor, unspotted reputation. *Prop.* and *Sallust.* — Also, pride. *Propert.* Argivæ fama pudicitia, h. e. the pride of Argive chastity. — Also, ill fame, infamy, scandal. *Cic.* inconstantia. *Virg.* Fama movetur. *Terent.* Famam in se transtulit.  
**FÄMELICUS** (fames), a, um, adj. hungry, 2 famished, starved, βουλιμῶν. *Terent.* Miser famelicus videt, &c. *Plaut.* Famelica hominum natio. *Plin.* ales. *Apul.* convivium, h. e. nimis parcum, et famelicus dimittens convivas.  
**FÄMES** (unc.), is, f. hunger, appetite, desire of food, λιμός. *Cic.* Famem depellere, or explere, to satiate. — ¶ Also, dearth, famine. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, poverty, wretchedness. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, fasting, abstaining from food, diet. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, violent or greedy desire. *Virg.*

auri. Also, figur. of speech, poorness, meagerness. *Cic.* — ¶ *Varr.* Famis, for fames. *Cato.* Famii (genit.), for famis. — ¶ In the abl. sing. the final e is made long as if of the 5th decl.; unless it be considered as made long on account of the casual pause. *Virg., Lucan., Juvenal., Ovid., &c.*  
**FÄMESCÖ** (fames), is, Ære, n. 3. same as *Esurio.* *Alcim.* *Avit.*  
**FÄMEX** (φήμα), icis, m. an abscess. *Co-2 tum.*  
**FÄMIGER** (fama & gero), m. spreading 3 reports or slander. *Varr.*  
**FÄMIGERABILIS** (famigero), e, adj. 3 celebrated, known by character. *Apul.*  
**FÄMIGERATIÖ**, (Id.), önis, f. tale-bearer 3 ing, διαβόησις. *Plaut.*  
**FÄMIGERÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a spreader 3 of reports, tale-bearer. *Plaut.*  
**FÄMIGERÄTÖS** (fama & gero), a, um, 2 adj. famed, celebrated. *Apul.*  
**FÄMILIA** (famulus), æ, f. the slaves belonging to one master; a retinue of slaves subject to one master, δουλεία, οίκια. *Cato R. R.* Familiam exercere. *Cic.* liberare. *Cæs.* Omnem suam familiam undique coegit. *Phædr.* Æsopus domino quum solus esset familia, h. e. when Æsop was all the slave he had. — Hence, a troop, a band, gladiators. *Sallust.* Gladiatoria familia. *Sueton.* Familia gladiatorum. *Cic.* Familia maxima. *Id.* Comparare familiam. Hence, *Cic.* Familiam ducere, properly, to be the leader of such a band; hence, to be at the head, to be the principal one, to be the chief. — Also, a band or troop of players. *Plaut.* — Also, serfs, vassals, dependants. *Cæs. B. G. I, 4.* — ¶ Familia Martis, attendants upon the temple of Mars. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one's whole property, both real and personal, houses, lands, money, cattle, slaves, &c. *Cic.* Familia herciscunda. *Id.* Pater familias, or, *Liv.* familia, h. e. the master of the house. *Cic.* Patres familias, or, *Cæs.* familia, or, *Sueton.* familiarum. So, also, *Cic.* Mater familias, or, *Liv.* familia, h. e. the mistress of the house. *Cic.* Matres familias, or, *Pandect.* familiarum. So, also, *Cic.* Filius familias, h. e. a son who is yet under paternal authority, a son who is yet a minor. *Sallust.* Filii familiarum. So, also, *Senec.* Filia familias. *Pandect.* Filia familiarum. — Hence, provisions. *Terent.* decem dierum. — ¶ Also, a family, a part of a gens. *Cic.* illustis. *Cæs.* antiquissima. — Figur. a sect or school of philosophers. *Cic.* Also, of writers. *Quintil.* Libros subditicios summovere familia.  
**FÄMILIÄRESCÖ** (familiaris), is, n. 3. to 3 grow familiar. *Sidon.*  
**FÄMILIÄRICÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 2 to slaves. *Vitruv.* cellæ, h. e. dwellings for slaves or servants. — ¶ Also, relating to a house or family. *Varr.* sella, h. e. a privy or close-stool.  
**FÄMILIÄRIS** (familia), e, adj. relating 2 to slaves. Hence, Familiaris, a slave, servant. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, relating to a house. *Plaut.* filius. *Auct. ad Herenn.* negotia, h. e. family affairs. *Column.* focus. *Cic.* lares. *Liv.* copia, h. e. private property. *Tacit.* pecunie, h. e. private fortune. *Cic.* *Tusc. I, 1.* Res domestica et familiares tueri, h. e. household affairs. *Cic.* dignitas. *Plaut.* Res familiares, household, or, *Cic.* fortune, estate. *Tacit.* Rei familiaris principis in Asia impositi, h. e. estate or lands belonging to the emperor. — ¶ Also, relating to a family. *Cic.* funus, h. e. of a member of a family. *Liv.* consilium. — Hence, intimate, friendly, familiar. *Sueton.* Veteres amici ac familiares, h. e. old and familiar friends. *Cic.* Familiaris nobis. Also, Familiaris, subst., an acquaintance, friend, intimate friend. *Id.* So also, *Id.* Familiarissimus meus. It is also applied to things, intimate, familiar, confidential, known, friendly, usual. *Cic.* sermo. *Liv.* Aditus familiarior. *Liv.* jura, h. e. rights of friendship. *Plin.* Ars familiaris Italia, h. e. known, common. *Plin.* Ep. Mihi familiaris est communicare. *Sueton.* Familiari vultu, h. e. with a friendly countenance. — Also, relating to us, our friends, or to the state, as at the inspec-

tion of the entrails, which were divided into two parts; from one of them was conjectured what was to happen to themselves; and from the other what was to happen to the enemy, the former was called *pars familiaris, Liv., or, Cic.* Fissum familiare; the latter, *pars hostilis. Lucan.*  
**FÄMILIÄRITÄS** (familiaris), ätis, f. familiarity, acquaintance, amity, familiar friendship, intimacy, συνήθεια. *Cic.* In allicuius familiaritatem venire. *Id.* intrare. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* Mihi cum allicuius familiaritas est, or intercedit. *Terent.* Familiaritatem conflare, h. e. to make. — *Sæton.* *Tib. 51.* Familiaritates, for familiares.  
**FÄMILIÄRITÄTE** (familiaris), adv. familiarly, as if he were one of the family, on friendly terms, tenderly, intimately, οικίως. *Cic.* Familiariter loqui. *Id.* Familiarius. *Id.* Familiarissime. *Liv.* Familiariter arridere. *Terent.* Familiariter ferre mortem allicuius, h. e. tenderly, acutely. *Plaut.* Odio es nimis familiariter, h. e. it is that familiarity I detest you for. *Quintil.* Causam familiariter nosse, h. e. particularly, exactly, minutely, thoroughly. — ¶ Also, by families. *Frontin.*  
**FÄMILJÖLÄ** (dimin. of familia), æ, f. a 3 small family. *Hieronym.*  
**FÄMÖSÄ** (famosus), adv. with fame or glory. *Tertull.*  
**FÄMÖSITÄS** (Id.), ätis, f. fame, particularly ill fame, infamy, ignominy. *Tertull.*  
**FÄMÖSÖS** (fama), a, um, adj. much talked 2 of, much known, πολὺφημος. Hence, famous, celebrated, glorious. *Tacit.* Urbs famosa, h. e. Jerusalem. *Horat. mors Flor.* Victoria famosissima. — Also, infamous, that has an ill fame, notorious. *Cic.* Me ad famosas mater vetuit accedere, h. e. prostitutes, courtesans. [Famosus was only by later writers used in a good sense.] — ¶ Also, defamatory slanderous. *Tacit.* libelli, or, *Sueton.* carmina, h. e. lampoons, libels. *Ovid.* pudor.  
**FÄMÖL**, same as *Famulus.* *Lucret. 3, 3 1048.*  
**FÄMÖLÄ** (famulus), æ, f. a female slave, maid servant, female attendant, θεραπαινίς. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Figur. *Cic.* Virtus famula fortunæ est, the handmaid.  
**FÄMÖLÄBÖNDÖS** (famulor), a, um, adj. 3 same as partic. *Famulans.* *Tertull.*  
**FÄMÖLÄNTER** (famulans), adv. in a servile way. *Acc.*  
**FÄMÖLÄRIS** (famulus), e, adj. of or pertaining to a slave or servant. *Cic.* vestis, h. e. a dress of a servant or slave. *Ovid.* Jura familiaria dare, h. e. to treat the people like slaves.  
**FÄMÖLÄTJÖ** (famulor), önis, f. a servile 3 ing. — ¶ Also, servants, domestics, attendants. *Apul.*  
**FÄMÖLÄTÖRJE** (famulatorius), adv. in a servile manner. *Cassiod.*  
**FÄMÖLÄTÖRJÖS** (famulor), a, um, adj. 3 of a slave, servile. *Tertull.*  
**FÄMÖLÄTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a handmaid, 3 serving. *Sidon.*  
**FÄMÖLÄTÖS** (Id.), us, m. the condition or 1 service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery, δουλεία. *Cic.*  
**FÄMÖLITÄS** (famulus), ätis, f. a serving, 3 servitude, slavery. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*  
**FÄMÖLITJÖM** (Id.), ii, n. a serving, servitude, slavery. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, the servants or slaves belonging to a household. *Macrob.* Unis e famulitia. *Spartian.* alicuius, h. e. the court servants.  
**FÄMÖLÖ** (Id.), as, a. I. to make one a servile 3 vant. *Tertull.*  
**FÄMÖLÖR** (Id.), äris, dep. I. to serve, at 1 tend, or wait upon, λατρεύω. *Plin.* alicui. *Valer. Flacc.* Captivæ (genit.) indigno famulator anore.  
**FÄMÖLÖS** (from the Oscan word famel), 3 i, m. a servant, attendant, ἐπηρετής. *Cic.* of a man. *Id.* of a god. So also *Ovid.* sacrorum.  
**FÄMÖLÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. serving, attending, servile, subject, submissive. *Ovid.* vertex. *Id.* aqua. *Id.* Venus, h. e. a slave for his mistress.  
**FÄNÄTJÖCÄ** (fanaticus), adv. frantically 3 madly. *Apul.*  
**FÄNÄTJÖCÖS** (fanum), a, um, adj. in-

*spired, enthusiastic, ἐπαρκὸς, ἔνθεος.*  
*Cic. philosophus. Liv. carmen, cur-*  
*sus. — Also, frantic, mad, crack-brained,*  
*furious, outrageous. Cic. homo. Liv.*  
*jactatio. Horat. error.*  
**FANESTRIS CŌLŌNĪA**, *h. e. the town of*  
*Fonum, now Fano. Mel.*  
**FANNĪUS**, *ii, m. a Roman.* Hence, *Fan-*  
*nus, a, um, adj. Fanian. Gell. lex.*  
*Also, Fannianus, a, um, adj. Fannian.*  
*Cic.*  
**FANŌ** (*fanum*), *as, a. i. to dedicate, con-*  
*3 secret. Varr.*  
**FANS.** See *Faris.*  
**FANUM** (*unc.*), *i, n. a piece of ground con-*  
*secrated; opposed to profanum. Cic. Div.*  
*1, 41. Liv. 10, 37. Hence, a temple and*  
*the country around belonging to the*  
*temple. Cic., Cæs. and Nep. — ¶ Also,*  
*o town of Umbria on the Adriatic sea,*  
*now Fano. Cæs. It was also called Fan-*  
*um Fortunæ. Tacit. Also, Fanest-*  
*rum. Vitruv. Also, Colonia Fanest-*  
*tris. Mel.*  
**FĀR** (*unc.*), *farris, n. corn or grain of any*  
*2 kind. Varr. adreum. Colum. tritice-*  
*um. — ¶ Also, a species of corn or*  
*grain, spelt, ζέα, (Triticum spelta, L.)*  
*Cato, Horat. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a*  
*sort of coarse meal. Cato. Farinam bo-*  
*nam et far subtile sciat facere.*  
**FĀRCĪMEN** (*farcio*), *inis, n. a sausage,*  
*3 ἄλλας. Varr.*  
**FĀRCĪMINŌSŪS** (*farciminum*), *a, um,*  
*3 adj. h. e. farcimino laborans. Veget.*  
**FĀRCĪMINUM**, *i, n. a disease in horses,*  
*3 &c. called the farcy. Veget. de re Vct. 1, 7.*  
**FĀRCĪNŌ**, *as, a. i. for Farcio 3 Marc. Cap.*  
**FĀRCĪŌ** (*unc.*), *is, rsi, ctum or tum; a. 4.*  
*to fill up, stuff, or cram, σάρρω, συμπλη-*  
*ρῶω. Plin. Medios parietes farcire cæ-*  
*mentis, h. c. to fill up with mortar. Cic.*  
*Pulvinus rosa fartus. Vitruv. Rex vecti-*  
*galibus fartus, h. e. abundans. — Hence,*  
*to feed, fottica. Varr. gallinas. —*  
*¶ Also, to cram or stuff into. Senec. pan-*  
*nos in os. Hence, to heap. Martial.*  
*Farta Ceres, h. e. copious, abundant. —*  
*¶ Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19. Centones farcire,*  
*to contrive lies or tricks.*  
**FĀRCŪS**, or **FĀRTŪS**, *a, um, partic.*  
*from farcio.*  
**FĀRFĀRŌS**, *i, m. a river, same as Fabar-*  
*is. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a plant, colt's-foot,*  
*(Tussilago, L.) Also called chamæleuce*  
*and farfugum. Plin. 24, 85. Also, Far-*  
*ferus. Plaut.*  
**FĀRFERUS**, } See *Farfarus.*  
**FĀRFUGĪUM**, }  
**FĀRI**. See *For.*  
**FĀRĪNĀ** (*far*), *æ, f. meal, flour, ἄλφιτον.*  
*2 Varr. of corn. Martial. Facis farinam,*  
*h. e. you sponder or caste your fortune.*  
*— Also, the dust or powder of any thing.*  
*Plin. Folia myrti siccantur in farinam.*  
*Id. marmoris, cornu cervini. — ¶ Fig-*  
*ur. Pers. Fueris nostræ farinæ, h. e.*  
*like us.*  
**FĀRĪNĀRĪŌS** (*farina*), *a, um, adj. of or*  
*2 relating to meal. Cato and Plin. cri-*  
*brum.*  
**FĀRĪNŌSŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. of meal,*  
*3 meal. Veget. de re Veterin.*  
**FĀRĪNŌLENTŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. mealy.*  
*3 Apul.*  
**FĀRĪŌ** (*unc.*), *ōnis, m. a fish, perhaps a*  
*salmon-trout. Auson.*  
**FĀRĪŌR**, *āris, dep. I. same as Fari. Gell.*  
*3 e xii tab.*  
**FĀRĪS.** See *For.*  
**FĀRĪNŌS** (*farnus*), *a, um, adj. of an ash-*  
*3 tree. Apic. fungi.*  
**FĀRĪNŌS** (probably from *fraxinus*), *i, f.*  
*2 an ash. Vitruv. 7, 1.*  
**FĀRĪCĒŪS**, and **FĀRĪCĪŌS** (*far*), *a,*  
*2 um, adj. of spelt or corn. Varr.*  
**FĀRĪGĪNĀRĪĀ** (*farrago*), *ōrum, n.*  
*same as Farrago. Colum.*  
**FĀRĪGŌ** (*far*), *inis, f. a mixture of far*  
*2 and other grains or herbs, given to cattle,*  
*κολυμψία. Varr., Virg. and Colum.*  
*— ¶ Also, a medley, something made up*  
*of a variety of things. Juvnal. Farrago*  
*libelli, h. e. miscellaneous matter or*  
*subject. — Also, a trifle, thing of no mo-*  
*ment. Pers.*  
**FĀRĪRĪŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. pertaining*  
*2 to grain. Cato. fistula, a sort of hand-*  
*mill for grain, same as Fistula serrata.*  
*Plin. xviii, 10, 23. — Hence, Farrarium,*  
*a place where fodder is kept. Vitruv.*

**FĀRĪRĪŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. containing*  
*3 grain or food made of grain. Pers. olla,*  
*filled with pap (puls). — ¶ Also, made of*  
*grain or corn. Juvnal. Omnia farrata,*  
*h. c. food prepared of meal, pap, &c.*  
**FĀRĪRĪŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. same as*  
*3 Farrarius. Cato.*  
**FĀRĪRĪŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. made of spelt,*  
*2 corn, or meal. Colum. panis. Hence,*  
*Farreum, sc. libum, h. e. a cake made of*  
*spelt. Plin.*  
**FĀRĪCŪLŪM** (*Id.*), *i, n. same as Farre-*  
*3 um. Pallad.*  
**FĀRĪSĪLĪS** (*farcio*), *e, adj. same as Far-*  
*3 tiliis. Apic.*  
**FĀRĪSŪRĀ** (*Id.*), *æ, f. same as Fartura.*  
*3 Tertull.*  
**FĀRĪCŪLŪM** (*dimin. of fartum*), *i, n.*  
*a little pudding. Titin. ap. Nou.*  
**FĀRĪTĪLĪS** (*farcio*), *e, adj. fattead, cram-*  
*2 med in order to be made fat. Plin. — Fig-*  
*ur. Tertull.*  
**FĀRĪTĪM** (*fartus*), *adv. as full as possible,*  
*3 as full as it can hold. Apul.*  
**FĀRĪŌR** (*farcio*), *ōris, m. a maker of*  
*2 puddings or sausages, ἄλλαντοπῶλης.*  
*Plaut., Terent. and Horat. Sat. II, 3,*  
*229. — ¶ Also, a fattener of fowls,*  
*poulterer, σιττουρῆς, ὀρνυτοτρόφος. Co-*  
*lum.*  
**FĀRĪTŪM**, *i, n. and FĀRĪŌS (*Id.*), *us,*  
*2 m. that which is stuffed or crammed in-*  
*to another thing, the interior of a thing.*  
*Plaut. vestis, h. e. the body. Colum. fici,*  
*h. e. the flesh. Plin.*  
**FĀRĪTŪRĀ** (*Id.*), *æ, f. a fattening of fowls.*  
*2 Colum. — ¶ Also, that wherein any*  
*thing is stuffed or filled up. Vitruv.*  
**FĀRĪŌS.** See *Fartum.*  
**FĀRĪŌS**, *a, um, partic. from farcio.*  
**FĀS** (*for*), *neutr. indecl. divine law, what*  
*is just or right by the rules of religion;*  
*opposed to jus. Fas denotes the laws*  
*of nature, reason and religion; leges are*  
*civil laws. Cic. Omne jus fasque dele-*  
*re. Id. Clodium nihil delectat, quod*  
*aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges li-*  
*ceat. — ¶ In general, that which is*  
*lawful, just, right, equitable, proper, fit,*  
*permitted. Cic. Si hoc nomine appella-*  
*rī fas est. Id. Contra fas. Id. Contra*  
*quam fas erat, amore capta. Id. Mihi*  
*dicere fas fuisset, h. e. licuisset. Id. Si*  
*hoc est fas dictu. — Hence, right, privi-*  
*lege, authority. Tacit. gentium. Virg.*  
*Fas omne abruptum. Tacit. armo-*  
*rum. — ¶ Also, that which is possible,*  
*possibility. Cic. Negabas fas esse. Ho-*  
*rat. Nec scire fas est omnia. — ¶ Also,*  
*same as fatum; fate, or predetermined by*  
*fat. Ovid. Si cadere fas est. — Also,*  
*the gods. Liv. Audiat fas. — ¶ Also,*  
*for fastus. Varr. Dies vocatus fas.*  
**FĀSCELĪS**, *īdis, and FĀSCELĪTĪS (*fascis*),  
*īdis, f. a name of Diana, so called,*  
*because Orestes and Iphigenia enclosed*  
*her image in a bundle of fagots, to con-*  
*vey it away in safety. — Hence, Fasc-*  
*celinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana.*  
*Stat. — Others read Facelinus (from*  
*φάκελος), which is preferable.*  
**FĀSĪCĪA** (*unc.*), *æ, f. a fillet, band, ban-*  
*2 dage, girdle, ἐπίδεσμος, σπάργανον. —*  
*Hence, a bandage for wounds or broken*  
*limbs. Cic., Suet. and Gell. — Also, fil-*  
*lets, bands or rollers wrapt round the*  
*hips and legs, and used instead of stockings*  
*and breeches. Cic. — Also, a sort of*  
*stomacher or breast-cloth used by women.*  
*Ovid. — Also, a bed-girth. Cic. — Also,*  
*a fillet or band tied round the head, a di-*  
*adem. Suet. — Also, a snath. Plaut.*  
*— ¶ Figur. In architecture, a wreath*  
*round the top of a pillar, a listel. Vitruv.*  
*— Also, a zone. Marc. Cap. — Also, a*  
*cloudy streak in the heavens. Juvnal.*  
**FĀSĪCĪATĪM**, or **FĀSĪCĪATĪM** (*fascis*),  
*2 adv. by bundles. Quintil.*  
**FĀSĪCŪLĀRĪĀ** (*fasciculus*), *ōrum, n.*  
*3 that which is carried like a bundle. Veget.*  
**FĀSĪCŪLŪS** (*dimin. of fascis*), *i, m. a*  
*small bundle, δεσμός, φάκελλος. Cic.*  
*Fasciculum (florum) ad nares admove-*  
*re, a nosegay. Id. epistolarum, a packet.*  
**FĀSĪCĪGER** (*fascis & gero*), *a, um, adj.*  
*3 h. c. fascin vel fasces gerens. Paulin.*  
*honor, h. e. consulatus.*  
**FĀSĪCĪNĀTĪŌ** (*fascino*), *ōnis, f. enchaat-*  
*2 ment, incantation, βασκανία. Plin.*  
**FĀSĪCĪNŌ** (*bascaivō*), *as, a. l. to enchant,*  
*2 bewitch, charm, fascinate. Virg. and Plin.***

**FĀSĪCĪNŌSŪS** (*fascinum*), *a, um, adj. h. e.*  
*pene magno præditus. Auct. Priap.*  
**FĀSĪCĪNŪM** (*bascaivō*), *i, n. enchan-*  
*2 ment, incantation, witchery. Plin. —*  
*¶ Also, same as Peais. Horat.*  
**FĀSĪCĪŌ** (*fascia*), *as, avi, ātum, a. i. to*  
*3 snathe, σπαργανῶω. Capitolin. Tiliaceis*  
*tubulis fasciabitur. Martial. 12, 57, 12.*  
*Fasciato trunco, h. e. bound with bandages.*  
**FĀSĪCĪŌLĀ** (*dimin. of fascia*), *æ, f. a small*  
*3 bandage or swath, ἐπιδέσμιον, or, in gen-*  
*eral, a bandage, band. Cic. Purpureæ*  
*fasciolaræ, h. c. bandages wrapt round the*  
*legs and feet, instead of stockings. Such*  
*bandages were worn by women; hence,*  
*also, by Clodius, as he introduced him-*  
*self in women's clothes into the house*  
*of Cæsar. Varr. Fasciola, qua capil-*  
*lun in capite colligant. Horat. Po-*  
*nas insignia morbi, fasciolas.*  
**FĀSĪCĪS** (*unc.*), *is, m. a bundle of wood,*  
*twigs, straw, reeds, &c. δέσμη, φάκελλος.*  
*Liv. sarmenorum, h. e. a jagot. Hirt. sarmen-*  
*torum. Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. Te fasce*  
*levabo, sc. hædorum. — Fasces, particu-*  
*larly a bundle of rods with which the lictors*  
*went before the highest magistrates, espe-*  
*cially before the consul. Criminals used to*  
*be beaten with such rods (virgæ) before*  
*their execution. Cic. Fasces habere,*  
*h. c. to cause the fasces to be carried be-*  
*fore one's self. Liv. Cujus tum fasces*  
*erant, h. e. who then had the rule. Id. (of*  
*the lictors) Fasces præferre. The provin-*  
*cial quæstors were also attended by*  
*lictors. Cic. Also, the prætors at Cap-*  
*pua. Id. The fasces were carried on*  
*the shoulders. Hence, Liv. Summitere*  
*fasces, h. e. to lower them, a mark of*  
*respect. Figur. Cic. alicui, to yield*  
*precedence. — Hence, Fasces, high places*  
*of honor, particularly the consulship.*  
*Virg., Horat. and Ovid.*  
**FĀSĪLŪS** (*φάσηλος*), *i, m. and f. a sort of*  
*bean with a large and sahr-like pod, a*  
*phasel, kidney-bean, French bean, (Phase-*  
*olis vulgaris, L.) Colum. and Plin. —*  
*¶ Also, a little ship shaped like a phasel.*  
*Cic. and Juvnal.*  
**FĀSĪŌLŪS**, same as *Phaseolus.*  
**FĀSSUS.** See *Fateor.*  
**FĀSTĪ, ōrum.** See *Fastus, a, um.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪBĪLĪS** (*fastidio*), *e, adj. nau-*  
*3 scous, loathsome, disagreeable. Tertull.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪENTER** (*fastidius*), *adv. dis-*  
*dainfully, with loathing and aversion. Apul.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪLĪTER** (*fastidio*), *adv. with*  
*3 loathing and aversion. Varr.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪŌ** (*fastus, us*), *is, ivi, itum, n.*  
*1 and a. 4. to bear one's self haughtily, to*  
*carry-one's head high. Plaut. Ut fastidit!*  
*— ¶ Also, to find fault with, to take offence*  
*at, show displeasure, be displeased. Cic.*  
*in re. Liv. Plebs cœperat fastidire mun-*  
*us vulgatum a civibus isse in socios.*  
*— ¶ Also, to loathe, disdain, scorn, de-*  
*spise with haughtiness, be ashamed of a*  
*thing. Liv. preces alicujus. Horat. olus.*  
*— Also, with a genit. Plaut. — Also, with*  
*an infinit. Liv. Ne fastidieris nos in*  
*numerum accipere.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪŌSĒ** (*fastidiosus*), *adv. scornful-*  
*ly, disdainfully, loathingly, squeamishly,*  
*ὕπεροπτικῶς. Cic. — ¶ Also, with*  
*great or too great accuracy and attention,*  
*fastidiously. Cic.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪŌSŪS** (*fastidium*), *a, um, adj.*  
*squeamish, fastidious, disdainful, scornful,*  
*ὕπεροπτικός. Auct. ad Herem. In æquos*  
*fastidiosus. Cic. Fastidiosior. Auct. ad*  
*Herem. Fastidiosissimus. — Also, with*  
*a genit. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Also,*  
*causing loathing, exciting disgust, loath-*  
*some, disagreeable. Plin. Ep. and Horat.*  
**FĀSTĪDĪUM** (*fatis & tedium*), *ii, n.*  
*loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness,*  
*nauseousness, aversion, dislike, disgust,*  
*καταφρόνησις. Cic. cibi. — Figur. Id.*  
*audiendi. Id. Fastidium habere. —*  
*Also, complaint. Virg. — ¶ Also, pride,*  
*haughtiness, contempt. Cic.*  
**FĀSTĪGĪŌ** (*fastigo*), *ōnis, f. a point-*  
*2 ing, sharpening to a point. Plin. — Fas-*  
*tigiatio is also found instead of fastig-*  
*atio, but the latter seems to be preferred,*  
*though Ed. Elmenh. and Vulg. read*  
*fastigiatio in Apul.*  
**FĀSTĪGĪTŪS**, and **FĀSTĪGĪTŪS**, *a,*  
*3 um, particip. from fastigo. — ¶ Adj.*  
*pointed, narrowed gradually into a sharp*  
*point. Cæs. collis. Liv. Collis in mo-*

dum metā in acutum cacumen fastigatus. *Id.* testudo. — ¶ Also, erect, raised on high, elevated, exalted. *Figur. Sidon.* Duo fastigatissimi consularis. — ¶ Also, hanging downwards, steep, going downwards, sloping, descending, having an inclination. *Cæs. collis. Id. tigna. Vitruv.* Solum rivi habeat libramenta fastigata.

**FASTIGIATIO.** See *Fastigatio.*

**FASTIGIATUS**, a, um. 3 See *Fastigatus.*

**FASTIGIUM** (fastus, us), n. the projecting point, top or highest part of a temple. *Cic. Capitolii. Liv. templorum.* Also, of the palaces of the emperors. *Flor. and Suet.* Also, of private buildings. *Cic.* — Hence, in general, the roof of a house. *Virg. Iguem ad fastigia jactant.* Hence, *Cic.* Fastigium imponere rei, to finish. — ¶ Also, any eminence or height, the uppermost, extreme or highest part of any thing, whether pointed or not; as of a hill in *Cæs. B. G. 7, 69. Id. scrobis. Lucret. surarum.* Particularly, an elevated place on which a person stands to view the country. — Hence, dignity, rank, authority, reputation, esteem. *Nep.* In summo esse fastigio. *Liv.* Altior suo fastigio. *Suet.* Ampliora humano fastigio, h. e. above the lot of humanity, more than a man can expect who has attained the height of fortune. Also, figur. summit, height. *Quintil. eloquentiæ.* Also, in general, kind, sort. *Varr.* Also, quality, condition. *Id. fundi. Nep. Pari fastigio.* — Also, the heads, leading circumstances. *Virg. Summa fastigia rerum.* — ¶ Also, an accent, accentual mark. *Marc. Cap.* — ¶ Also, steepness, declivity, slope, descent. *Cæs., Varr. and Liv.* Hence, the fall of the water of rivers, streams, &c. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, depth. *Virg.*

**FASTIGĪŪ** (allied to fastigium), as, a. 1. to narrow gradually into a sharp point, to point, raise, elevate. *Plin.* Frumenta fastigantur in stipulam, grow up into a straw with a sharp point. — ¶ *Figur. Sidon.* statum celsitudinis, exalts. — ¶ The reading fastigiandi critics do not approve of. — ¶ See, also, *Fastigatus, a, um.*

**FASTĪŪS** (fastus), a, um, adj. full of pride, proud, haughty, arrogant, ἄνερ-φρων. *Petron. and Martial.* — ¶ Also, sumptuous, costly. *Martial. 13, 102. garum.* Other *edd.* read fecosum.

**FASTŪS** (unc.), us, m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, disdain, ἀλαζονεία. *Plin.* Supercilia maxime indicant fastum. *Ovid.* Fastus inest pulcris. *Tacit.* Fastus erga patrias epulas. *Petron.* Fastum facere alicui, h. e. to despise. — Also, coldness with a degree of haughtiness, disregard, neglect. *Prop.* Constantis lumina fastus, fixed and haughty looks. — ¶ *Plur.* Fastus, plur. for fasti, annuals. See *Fastus, a, um.*

**FASTŪS** (φάω, φάσκω, h. e. φημι), a, um, adj. Hence, Dies fastus, a day on which the prætor administered justice. *Ovid.* Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur; fastus erit, per quem lege libebit agi. These dies fasti (also, absolut. fasti. *Cic. Mur. 11. Liv. 9, 46*) were marked in a book or calendar, and published. — Hence, Fasti, sc. dies, the days marked in the calendar. *Cic.* Enumeratio fastorum. *Id.* Fasti, sc. dies, the calendar or little book in which all the days of the year were marked, what days were fasti, and what nefasti, &c. The books of *Ovid.* which describe the causes of the Roman festival for the whole year, are called fasti. — Fasti denotes, also, chronicles, annals. *Cic., Liv. and Horat.* — ¶ Fastus, plur. for fasti, is also found.

**FATALIS** (fatum), e, adj. decreed, determined, ordered or given by fate, ended with any quality by fate, fated, fatal. *Cic.* consulatus, bellum, casus. *Ovid. pignora, h. e. Palladium,* on which the fate of Rome was supposed to depend. *Virg. virga. Vellei. mors, a natural death* (opp. to violenta). Hence, calamitous, destructive, fatal, bringing or causing misfortune. *Cic. annus. Ovid. Met. 9, 411. aurum, the golden necklace of Eriphyle. Virg. telum, deadly.* — ¶ Also, containing the fate or destinies. *Liv. libri. Ovid. verba.* — ¶ Also, determining or directing the fate or destiny. *Ovid. dea, h. e. Parca.*

**FATALITAS** (fatalis), ātis, f. fatality. 3 *Cod. Justin.*

**FATALITER** (Id.), adv. according to fate, fatally. *Cic.* Definita fataliter. *Eutrop.* Fataliter mori, to die a natural death.

**FATEŪR** (from φάω, φάρδς, or φάθω), ēris, fassus sum, dep. 2. to confess, own, acknowledge, ἐξομολογέω. *Cic. verum. Id.* Fateor atque etiam profiteor. — ¶ Also, to show, indicate, manifest, discover. *Ovid. iram vultu. Id. animum. Id.* se suasque flammæ. *Plin. arenas. Id.* motum vitalem. — Hence, *Varr. and Quintil.* Modus fatendi, h. e. indicativus. — Hence, to praise. *Plunc. in Cic. Ep. fidem alicujus.* — ¶ Also, passively. *Ovid. Fassus pudor. Cic. Fateatur. Pandect. Fatebatur.*

**FATICANŪS** (fatum & cano), a, um, adj. 3 prophesying, prophetic. *Ovid.*

**FATICINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Faticanus. Ovid.*

**FATĪDICŪS** (fatum & dico), a, um, adj. foretelling future events, prophetic, χρησμολόγος. *Virg. vates. Cic. anus. Ovid. deus, h. e. Apollo. Plin. augurium.* — Hence, Fatidicus, a prophet or foreteller of things to come. *Cic.*

**FATĪFER** (fatum & fero), a, um, adj. 3 fatal, destructive, deadly, μόρσιμος. *Virg.*

**FATĪGABILIS** (fatigo), e, adj. that may 3 be wearied. *Tertull.*

**FATĪGĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. weariness, fuge 2 tigue, κόπος, κάματος. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, raillery. *Sidon.*

**FATĪGĀTŪRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. railing, bantering. *Sidon.*

**FATĪGŪS** (for fatim, h. c. ad fatim, ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tire, weary, fatigue, plague, torment, καταπονέω, κόπος. *Liv.* se pugna atroci. *Cic.* vinculis et carcere. *Nepos. lectores. Ovid. dentem in dente* (in chewing). *Cæs.* Fatigatus æstu. *Cic.* Fatigatus verberibus, tormentis, igni. *Liv.* alicquem precibus, to importune. So, also, absolutely. *Sallust.* Fatigare. — Hence, figur. *Virg. os. Tacit.* dextram oculis, to load with kisses. *Ovid.* Fluvius vicina fatigat. — Also, to incite, stimulate, push on, rouse. *Virg. socios.* — Also, to spend without intermission. *Virg. noctem diemque.* — Fatigare locum, h. c. to keep driving or riding about in a place; to fatigue it as it were. *Virg. silvas. Sil. Hebrum.* — Also, to conquer, subdue, oppress, exhaust. *Sallust. animos. Horat.* Somno fatigatus, oppressed with sleepiness. — ¶ Also, to vex, trouble, harass. *Virg. terras cœlumque.* — Hence, to render difficult, obstruct, hinder. *Ovid. triticeas messes, mar, check the growth of.* — ¶ Also, to occupy one's self with any thing; to do, perform, make. *Val. Flacc. arma. Sil. curas.* — ¶ Also, to rully, satirize, make sport of. *Sidon.*

**FATĪLEGŪS** (fatum & lego), a, um, adj. 3 h. e. fatum, seu mortem colligens. *Luca.*

**FATĪLŪQUŪS** (fatum & loquor), a, um, 2 adj; prophetic; same as Fatidicus. *Liv.*

**FATĪM.** See *Fatis. 3*

**FATĪS** (unc.), is, f. sufficiency. — It is found only in the acc. fatim, which denotes the same as adfatim or affatim. See *Affatim.*

**FATĪSCŪS** (χατέω, χαρίσκω), is, n. 3. to 2 chink, open or gape with chinks; to fall apart. *Virg. Fatisit area. Id.* tellus, falls to pieces, dissolves into dust. *Tibull.* janua, is opened. — ¶ Also, to get tired, exhausted, wench; to droop, faint, decrease. *Colum. Ovis fatiscit. Id.* solum. *Tacit.* seditio. — ¶ Fatiscor occurs as a dep. to fall to pieces. *Lucret.* — Also, to grow tired. *Pacuv.*

**FATŪA**, æ, f. the wife of Faunus, also called Fauna and Bona Dea. *Labeo ap. Macrobr.* — ¶ Also, any prophetess, sibyl. *Marc. Cap.* — ¶ Also, a fool, a female jester. See *Fatuus.*

**FATŪE** (fatuus), adv. foolishly, absurdly. 2 *Quintil.*

**FATŪITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. folly, simplicity, fatuity, εὐήθεια. *Cic.*

**FATŪM** (for), i, n. literally, that is said or spoken; particularly, a declaration with regard to future destiny. *Virg.* of Jupiter. *Id.* of an oracle. *Cic.* Fata Sibyllina, or, absolutely, *Liv. 29, 10.* the Sibylline predictions. — Also, the will or command of the gods. *Liv.* Fata imple-

re. — Hence, fate, destiny, εἰμαρμένη. *Cic.* Si fatum tibi est convalescere. *Id.* Omnia fato fieri. *Ovid.* Sic erat in fati, it was so fated or destined. — Also, good or bad fortune, chance, calamity, mishap. *Cic. and Horat.* — Also, death; particularly, a natural death: the term of life destined to a person. *Tacit.* Fato obire, to die a natural death. *Cic.* Præter fatum. *Id.* Maturius extingui quam fato suo. *Virg.* Nec fato nec merita morte peribat. — Also, a violent death. *Virg. and Ovid.* — Hence, *Virg.* Fata proferre, to prolong life. — Hence, the ashes and bones of burnt bodies. *Propert.* — Also, that whereon the fate of a state depends. *Plaut. and Justin.* — Hence, that which causes calamity or destruction. *Cic.* Duo illa reipublicæ fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, h. e. who almost caused the destruction of the republic.

**FATŪŪR** (fatuus), āris, dep. 1. to be in- 2 spoiled. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, to talk or act foolishly; to play the fool. *Senec.*

**FATŪS**, a, um. See *For.*

**FATŪS** (for), us, m. a word, saying. *Prud.* Promite secretos fatus, h. c. prophecies. — ¶ Also, same as *Fatum. Petron.*

**FATŪSŪS** (unc.), a, um, tasteless, insipid, mankish. *Martial. beta.* So, also, perhaps, *Varr.* puls, h. e. not salted. — ¶ Also, foolish, silly, simple. *Cic.* Hence, Fatua, a fool, simpleton; a female jester. *Senec.* — ¶ *Fatuus, a, um,* (from for), prophesying, foretelling, inspired. (See *Fatua.*) — Fatui, spectres or spirits supposed to plague women. *Plin. 27, 83.*

**FAVĪS.** See *Faux.*

**FAVĒNTĪĀ** (faveo), æ, f. same as *Favor.* Acc. Faventiam adhibete, h. c. silentium. — ¶ Also, a town of Italy, now Favenza. — Hence, Faventinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Faventina. *Varr. ager.*

**FAVĒŪS** (unc.), es, favi, fatum, n. 2. to favor, be favorably inclined to. *Cic.* and *Terent. alicui. Cic.* alicujus dignitati. *Liv.* Faveo orationi tuæ, I do not take your words amiss. — ¶ Particularly, to manifest one's favor; to advance, promote, assist, countenance, serc by one's favor. *Cic. alicui. Id.* alicujus laudi. *Id.* accusationi. *Ovid.* Faventes venti. — Especially, of spectators at the theatre, to applaud, utter acclamations. *Ovid.* and *Plin. Ep.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* honoribus alicujus. — Favere ore, lingua, εὐφημεῖν, at sacrifices and other religious ceremonies, to abstain from words of ill omen; to be silent. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to be inclined; to wish. *Ovid.*

**FAVĪLLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. hot ashes or embers 2 (opp. cinis). *Ovid.* and *Sueton.* — *Figur.* *Propert.* Favilla mali, h. e. beginning, origin. — ¶ In general, ashes. *Terent., Vitruv. and Virg.*

**FAVĪLLĀCĒŪS**, and **FAVĪLLĀTĪCĒŪS** 3 (favilla), a, um, adj. of ashes, or resembling ashes. *Solin.*

**FAVĪLLĒSCŪS** (Id.), is, n. 3. to be reduced 3 to ashes. *Fulgent.*

**FAVĪSSĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a place under ground near a temple, where they used to keep broken images of the gods, and such sacred vessels as had become useless. *Gell. 2, 10.*

**FAVĪTŪR** (faveo), ōris, m. a favorer. *Plaut.*

**FAUNĀ**, æ, f. same as *Bona Dea. 3 Macrobr.*

**FAUNĪGĒNĀ** (Faunus & gigno), æ, n. de- 3 scended from Faunus. — Hence, *Sil.* Faunigēnæ, arum, the inhabitants of Latium.

**FAUNŪS**, i, m. one of the most ancient kings of Latium, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus. *Virg.* — His great popularity, and his fondness for agriculture, made his subjects reverence him after his death as one of their country deities. *Ovid.* — He answers to the Pan deities. *Ovid.* — He answers to the Pan deities of the Greeks, and his sons (by Fatua or Fauna) Fauni, correspond with the Grecian Panes, as guardian-gods of the herds, woods and fields. *Calp.* Fauni vates.

**FAVŪNIŪS** (perhaps from faveo), ii, m. the west wind; same as *Zephyrus, Zēphuros.* *Horat.* and *Vitruv.* — It began to blow towards the middle of February, and the beginning of spring was reckoned from that time. *Cic.*

**FAVŪR** (faveo), ōris, m. favor, good-will, kindness, partiality, benevolence, εὐφροσύνη. *Cic.* populi. *Liv.* Amplecti alicquem

**favore** *Sallust.* In favorem alicujus venire. *Liv.* Favorem alicui conciliare, to make beloved or popular, *endeare, gain favor.* *Justin.* In favorem ultionis, for the sake of; or, to gratify. — ¶ Also, acclamation, applause, particularly applied to the spectators at the theatre. *Cic.* — Hence, in general, approbation, thanks. *Virg.* and *Sueton.*

**FAVORABILIS** (favor), e, adj. favored, popular, in favor, beloved, pleasing, agreeable. *Quintil.* causa. *Plin.* Favorabilior. — ¶ Also, gaining or procuring favor. *Plin. Ep.* Id favorabilis.

**FAVORABILITER** (favorabilis), adverb, with applause; favorably. *Sueton.* Trojan favorabiliter lusit. *Pandect.* Favorabilis responderetur.

**FAUSTE** (faustus), adverb, prosperously, successfully, luckily, favorably. *Cic.*

**FAUSTIANUS**, a, um, adj. Faustian. *Plin. vinum.*

**FAUSTITAS** (faustus), ātis, f. happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness. *Horat.*

**FAUSTULUS**, i, m. a shepherd ordered to expose *Romulus* and *Remus*. He privately brought them up at home. *Liv.*

**FAUSTUS** (faveo), a, um, adj. lucky, auspicious, favorable, fortunate, prosperous, *cirvifis.* *Lucret.* and *Cic.*

**FAUTOR** (laudat), ōris, m. a patron, favorer, furtherer, maintainer, promoter, *σπουδαγρις.* *Cic.* dignitatis. *Id.* laudis. *Id.* flagitii. — Also, with a dat. *Id.* honorii.

**FAUTRIX** (fautor), icis, f. she that favors, favorable, propitious. *Cic.* suorum. — Also, with a dat. *Tercut.* auctoritati.

**FAYOS** (unc.), i, m. the cells of wax in which the bee lodges her honey. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, these cells filled with honey, a honey-comb, *κηρίον.* *Ovid.* Expressis mella liquata favis. *Varr.* Favos eximere; or, *Colum.* demetere, to gather honey. — ¶ Also, six-cornered tiles. *Vitr.*

**FAUX** (unc.), cis, f. (but the nom. does 3 perhaps not occur) the gullet, pharynx, passage to the stomach. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Phaedr.* Faux improba, gluttony. — More frequently used in the plur. Fauces, ium, the gullet, throat. *Horat.* Sitis fauces urit. *Cels.* Fauces tussientes. *Plant.* Exscreare ex faucibus. — ¶ Also, the weasand, throat. *Ovid.* Laqueo fauces innectere, to strangle. *Plaut.* Fauces alicui prehendere atque enecare. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quum faucibus preme-retur, h. e. when he was in difficulty. *Id.* Premt fauces defensionis tuæ, h. e. makes a defence impossible. *Crass.* ap. *Cic.* Eripite nos ex eorum faucibus, h. e. from their jaws; or, from them. *Cic.* Urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse. — ¶ Also, any narrow passage, inlet or outlet; or, merely, way, passage, entrance. *Cic.* Corinthus posita in faucibus Græciæ, at the mouth or entrance. *Id.* macelli. *Cæs.* portus, the mouth of the harbor. *Liv.* Fauces obsessis, the outlets. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Ex faucibus cur-rus emittit, h. e. carceribus. *Curt.* In Cilicis faucibus, in the narrow passes or defiles. *Plin.* Bosphori, the straits of Constantinople. *Id.* Nilus multis faucibus se evomit, through many mouths. — ¶ Also, the entrance-hall of a house. *Vitr.*

**FAX** (φαῦ), fācis, f. a torch, *δαῖς, λαμπάς,* of unctuous or anointed wood. *Virg.* and *Plin.*; or of broom. *Plin.* — Torches were used to see by, instead of candles, or at night in the streets. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Gell.* Fax prima noctis, or fax prima, h. e. the evening, when torches were lighted; or, early torch-light. *Cic.* Facem alicui præferre, h. e. to be a leader. — Also, at nuptials, to light the bride home. *Plaut.* and *Virg.* — Also, at funerals. *Virg.* — Also, to set any thing on fire. *Cic.* Ardentes faces in tecta jacere, fire-brands. — Hence, fax is used of any thing which is the cause of ruin, destruction; or any bad thing; or generally, a person or thing that causes, excites or incites to, something else. *Id.* Subjicere faces invidia alicujus. *Id.* Antonius omnium incediorum fax. *Vellei.* Sertorius belli fax. *Plin. Ep.* accusationis. *Lucret.* iræ. *Cic.* Dolorum faces. *Plin.* Caius et

**Nero** faces generis humani, h. e. destruction. — With later writers it is also used in a good sense for stimulus. *Quintil.* Alicui ad studia dicendi faces subdere, h. e. to incite. — Cupid is represented with a torch. *Nepos.* — Also, the Furies. *Virg.* — ¶ *Figur.* light. *Horat.* Crescentem face Noctilucam. — Also, beautiful eyes are called faces. *Propert.* — Also, a meteor, comet, &c. *Cic.* Faces cælestes or cœli; or, absolutely, *Virg.* and *Plin.* Faces.

**FAXIM**, and **FAXO** (facio), is, it, for faci-am, fecerim and fecero. *Cic., Plaut.* and *Tercut., &c.*

**FEBRESO** (febris), is, n. 3. to be ill of a fever. *Solin.*

**FEBRICITO** (Id.), as, n. 1. to be ill of a fever, have an ague. *Cels.*

**FEBRICOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having a fever or ague. *Veget. de re Vet.*

**FEBRICULA** (dimin. of febris), æ, f. a slight fever. *Cic.*

**FEBRICULENTUS** (febris), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Febricosus.* *Marc. Emp.*

**FEBRICULOSUS** (febricula), a, um, adj. 3 having a fever. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, feverous, having the nature of a fever. *Gell.*

**FEBRIFUGIA** (febris & fugo), æ, f. se. 3 herba, febrifuge, having the power to cure fevers. — The herb centaurry is so called. *Apul.*

**FEBRIS** (febris), is, Ivi, itum, n. 4. to be ill of a fever. *Cels.*

**FEBRIS** (for ferbis from ferveo), is, f. a fever; an ague, *πυρετός.* *Cic.* Febrem habere. *Id.* Febri carere. *Id.* Te Roman venisse cum febrī. *Cels.* Febris accedit, decedit, intermittit. *Id.* lenta.

**FEBRUA**, orum, n. See *Februus.*

**FEBRUALIS**. See *Febrilis.*

**FEBRUMENTUM** (februus), i, n. an ex-3 piation; a purification. *Censorin.*

**FEBRŪARIUS** (februus), a, um, adj. relating to purification. *Cic.* mensis, the month *Februa*ry, *Φεβρουάριος.* In this month the people were solemnly purified, sacrifices were performed, and a feast was held in behalf of the manes of the deceased. The month of February was the last of the Roman year until 304 A. U., and from that time the second.

**FEBRŪATIUS** (februus), ōnis, f. an expia-3 ting, purifying. *Varr.*

**FEBRŪLIS**, or **FEBRŪALIS**, a name of *Juno.* *Martian.* *Capell.* and *Fest.* — She was also called *Februa*. *Fest.* — Also, *Februtis.* *Arnob.*

**FEBRŪS** (februus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to expiate, purify, *καθαρίζω.* *Varr.*

**FEBRŪTIS**. See *Febrilis.*

**FEBRŪS** (perhaps from ferveo or ferbeo), a, um, adj. purifying, particularly applied to sacred rites. — Hence, subst. *Februum*, and plur. *Februa*, that wherewith a purification or an expiation is performed; or, that has the power of purifying. *Ovid.* *Februa.* *Varr.* *Februum.* — Also, an annual frost of purification at the end of the year in the month of February (for this was anciently the last month of the year). So, perhaps, *Ovid.* *Fast.* 5, 423, where the plural is used.

**FECIALIS**. See *Fetialis.*

**FECUNDĒ** (fecundus), adv. abundantly, 2 fruitfully, *γονίμως, εὐφόρως.* *Varr.*

**Fecundus**. *Plin.* *Fecundissimc.*

**FECUNDITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. fruitfulness, fertility, *εὐφορία, εὐγονία.* *Cic.* terrarum. *Id.* mulieris. — Also, the goddess of fruitfulness. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, figur. abundance, plenty. *Plin.* lactis. *Cic.* Volo, se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, h. e. stilli ubertas, richness of style or expression.

**FECUNDŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 fertilize, make fertile or fruitful, *εὐδαιμονίζω.* *Virg.* *Egyptum.*

**FECUNDŌS** (obsol. feo), a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, abounding, *γονίμος, εὐφόρος.* *Cic.* Terra fecundior. *Id.* segetes. *Plin.* Tellus fecunda metallorum. *Horat.* lepus, h. e. big with young. — ¶ Also, figur. *Tacit.* Genus fecundum bonorum civium. *Horat.* Fe-cunda culpa sæcula. *Plaut.* Amor et melle, et felle est fecundissimus, abounds largely in. *Sil.* Veri fecunda sacerdos. *Id.* Fecundum in fraudes hominum

genus. *Plin.* ingenium. *Id.* Fecundissima ars. — ¶ Hence, frequent, plentiful, rich, abundant, copious. *Horat.* calices. *Cic.* questus. *Id.* Pericles fecundus, h. e. in dicendo copiosus. *Plin.* Fecundissima gens, h. e. annona et frugibus dives. *Ovid.* Specus fecundus aquis. — ¶ Also, making fruitful or fertile. *Plin.* Nilus. *Ovid.* dextra.

**FEDŪS** (unc.), i, m. anciently used for *hedus* or *hadus.* *Varr.*

**FEL** (unc.), fellis, n. gall, *χολή.* *Plin., Cels.* and *Cic.* — *Figur.* any thing bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable. *Ovid.* Spicula (amoris) felle madent. — So, also, of speech, bitterness, acrimony. *Plin. Ep.* — Also, as a quality of poison. *Virg.* Sagitta armata felle veneni, with poison — ¶ Also, anger. *Virg.* — ¶ *Fel* terre, an herb, fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ The plural *fella* is found in *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**FELĒS**, or **FELLES**, and **FELIS** (unc.), is, f. a cat, *αἰλουρος.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a marten or *fulmar* *Varr.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Figur.* a robber, thief. *Plaut.* virginaria.

**FELICITATUS**, a, um, adj. See *Felicatus.*

**FELICITAS** (felix), ātis, f. fruitfulness, fertility. *Plin. Ep.* terræ. — ¶ Also, felicity, happiness. *Cic.* — Also, good fortune, success. *Cæs.* rerum gestarum. — ¶ Also, in the plural. *Cic.* Felicitates. *Tercut.* Bonæ felicitates.

**FELICITER** (Id.), adverb, fruitfully, abundantly. *Virg.* Illis veniunt felicius uvæ. — ¶ Also, happily, fortunately, luckily, prosperously. *Cic.* vivere, navigare. *Ovid.* Felicius. *Cic.* Felicissime. — Also, in exclamations and wishes, good luck, &c. *Phædr.* Feliciter, succuliant. *Cic.* Feliciter velim. — Also, with a dat. *Sueton.* patruo. *Flor.* victoriæ.

**FELINUS** (feles), a, um, adj. of or belong-2 ing to a cat or marten. *Cels.* stercus.

**FELIS**. See *Fcles.*

**FELIX** (obsol. feo), icis, adj. fruitful, fertile, productive. *Liv.* arbor. *Ovid.* regio. *Plin.* Arabia. — ¶ Also, rich, wealthy, opulent. *Ovid.* Tam felix esses. — ¶ Also, happy, fortunate, felicitous, blessed. *Cic.* vir. *Ovid.* secula. *Cic.* Felicior. *Id.* Felicissimus. — Also, with a genit. *Horat.* cerebri. — Also, with an infin. *Virg.* Felicior ungero tela mann, h. e. more skilful or fortunate. — ¶ Also, auspicious, advantageous, favorable, propitious. *Ovid.* omen. *Virg.* hostia. *Id.* Sis felix tuis! *Cic.* Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, h. e. which may God prosper. *Liv.* Quod tibi mihi que sit felix.

**FELLĀTOR** (fello), ōris, m. qui fellat. 3 *Martial.*

**FELLEBRIS** (Id.), e, adj. sucking. 3 *Solin.*

**FELLES**. See *Fcles.*

**FELLEUS** (fel), a, um, adj. of gall, full 2 of gall, bitter as gall. *Plin.* sudor.

**FELLICŌ** (frequentat. of fello), as, a. 1. 3 to suck. *Solin.*

**FELLYDUCUS** (fel & duco), a, um, adj. 3 carrying off gall. *Cæsar.* *Aurcl.*

**FELLYFLŪS** (fel & fluo), a, um, adj. flow-3 ing or proceeding from gall. *Cæsar.* *Aurcl.*

**FELLYTŌ**, or **FELITŌ** (fello), as, a. 1. 3 same as *Fellico.*

**FELLYTUS** (fel), a, um, adj. imbued with 3 gall, steeped in gall, saturated with gall. *Avien.* sapor.

**FELLŌ** (φηλάω for *θηλάω*), as, a. I. to 3 suck, *θηλάζω.* *Varr.* — ¶ Refertur et ad obscenam infandamque libidinem. *Martial.*

**FELLŌSUS** (fel), a, um, adj. full of gall. 3 *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**FELSINA**, æ, f. same as *Bonomia.* *Plin.*

**FEMĒLLĀ** (dimin. of femina), æ, f. a 3 little woman, female. *Catull.*

**FEMĒN** (obsol. feo), ūnis, n. same as *Fe-* 3 *mar*, the thigh. *Cic.* — The nom. does not occur.

**FEMINA** (Id.), æ, f. the female in all animals. — Hence, a woman, female, *γυνή.* *Cic.* — *Prop.* Femina turba, for feminea. — Hence, figur. a woman, a term of reproach applied to effeminate men. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, of animals, female, she, &c. *Cic.* anguis. *Id.* Porcus femina. *Plin.* anas. — Also, of plants and gems. *Plin.*

FEMINAL (femina), ālis, n. h. e. femine-3 um pudendum. *Apul.*

FEMINALIS (femen), e, *adject. relating to the thighs.* — Hence, *Sucton.* Feminalia, *se. tegumenta, bandages for covering the thighs.* The Romans wore neither stockings nor breeches, but used sometimes to wrap their legs and thighs with pieces of cloth, named, from the parts which they covered, *tibialia* and *feminalia*, used first, probably, only by persons in bad health, but afterwards, also, by the effeminate.

FEMINALIS (femina), e, *adject. relating to women.* — Hence, *feminal.* See *Feminal.*

FEMINATŪS (Id.), a, um, *adj. rendered 3 effeminate, womanized.* *Cic. e. Sophocl.*

FEMINEŪS (Id.), a, um, *adject. of or be-2 longing to a woman; womanly, like a woman, soft, delicate, feminine, ἡθελός.* *Virg. plangor. Plin. sexus, the female sex. Ovid. Marte femineo cadere, by the hand of a woman. Id. amor, h. c. quo femina amatur. Tiball. labor, h. c. lanificium. Ovid. dolor, h. e. quo femina dolet. Virg. nullum pœna, h. e. qua punitur femina. Juvenal. Calendæ, h. e. cal. Martii, a festival of the Roman ladies (matronalia). — ¶ Also, effeminate, womanish, womanly, delicate. *Act. ad Herem. plangor. Ovid. pectus.**

FEMININĒ (femininus), *adverb, feminine-3 ly. Arnob.*

FEMININŪS (femina), a, um, *adject. of 2 a woman, feminine, female. Varr. nomen.* — Also, in grammar. *Quintil. Nomina feminina.*

FEMORALIS (femur), e, *adject. same as Femoralis. Sueton. Ang. 82. Femoralia.* But most *Edd. read feminalia.*

FEMŪR (fœo), ōris, n. same as *Femen, the thigh, ἄρθος.* *Cic. — ¶ Femur bubulum, an herb. Plin. — ¶ In architecture, the plane space between the cavities of a triglyph. Vitruv.*

FENARIŪS, or FENARIŪS (fenum, or fœnum), a, um, *adject. relating to hay. Varr. falx.*

FENDICÆ (perhaps from findo), ārum, f. 3 *intestiacs, entrails. Arnob.*

FENEBRIS, and FENEBRIS (fenus, or fœnus), e, *adject. pertaining to the interest of a capital, or to usury. Liv. lex. — ¶ Suct. Pecunia fenebris, money lent on interest.*

FENERARIŪS (fenus), i, m. same as *Fœ-3 nerator. Jul. Firmic.*

FENERATICIŪS (Id.), a, um, *adj. h. e. 3 ad fenus pertinens. Cod. Just. cantio.*

FENERATIŪS (fenero), ōnis, f. a lending on interest or usury, *δανεισμός. Cic.*

FENERATŪS (feneratus), *adv. with interest, 3 ἐπί τόκω. — Figur. Plant. Illm fenerato abstulisti, to your detriment and loss.*

FENERATŪS, and FENERATŪS (fenero, or fœnero), ōris, m. one that lends money on interest, a money lender, banker. *Cic. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, one that takes exorbitant interest, an usurer. Cic.*

FENERATŪS (fenerator), a, um, *adj. 3 relating to usury. Valer. Max.*

FENERATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that lends 3 on usury. *Valer. Max.*

FENERATŪS, and FENERATŪS, a, um, *particip. from fenero.*

FENERŪS, and FENERŪS (fenus, or fœnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to lend money on interest or usury, *δανείζω. Pandect. pecuniam.* So, absolutely, *Liv. Fenerare. Pandect. pecuniam sub usuris solitis. Id. Pecunia gravioribus usuris fenerata. — ¶ Also, to compensate, repair or restore with profit, to repay with interest. Terent. Metuisti, ne tibi istuc feneraret. Id. Feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices. — ¶ Also, to give one thing for another thing. Senec. Mortes feneraverunt, fell each by the other's hand. — ¶ Also, to lend without interest. *Pandect. — Figur. to lend, impart. Plin. Sol suum lumen ceteris sideribus fenerat.**

FENERŪS (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to lend on interest. *Cic. pecunias. Ill. binis centesimis, at 24 per cent. — Also, to practise usury. Cic. — Hence, figur. to do a thing with the hope of deriving profit. Id. beneficium, to do a kindness in the hope of receiving a greater. — Fenerari pro-*

*vinciam, to lend money on interest, in a province, or, to practise usury in a province. Id. Parad. 6, 2. Ed. Ern.; but other Edd. read defener. — ¶ Also, to borrow money on interest or usury. Pandect.*

FENESTELLA (dimin. of fenestra), æ, f. 2 a little window, hole to let in light. *Colum. — ¶ Fenestella, or porta Fenestellæ, a gate of Rome. Ovid.*

FENESTRA (φαίνω), æ, f. a window, opening, hole in a room, stable, &c. *Ovid. Lusein admittre fenestris, h. e. windows. Cæs. Fenestra ad tormenta mittenda, h. e. loop-holes. Horat. Junctas fenestras quater, h. e. perhaps window-shutters. Virg. Lato dedit ore fenestram, h. e. opening or gap. The ancient Romans had only openings in the walls to admit the light, covered with two folding leaves of wood, and sometimes with a curtain or net. Under the emperors, windows were composed of a certain transparent stone, called *lapis specularis.* Glass windows are not mentioned till about the middle of the fourth century. — ¶ Figur. a voy, an occasion. *Terent. Fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris.**

FENESTRŪS (fenestra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 I. to provide with an opening or window, to open or make a window. *Plia. — Fenestratus, a, um, having openings or windows. Vitruv.*

FENESTRŪLĀ (dimin. of fenestra), æ, f. 3 same as *Fenestella. Apul.*

FENEŪS, or FENEŪS (fenum, or fœnum), I a, um, *adj. made of hay. Cic. fragm.*

FENICŪLARIŪS, or FENICŪLARIŪS (feniculum, or fœniculum), a, um, *adj. pertaining to fennel. Cic. campus.*

FENICŪLŪM, or FENICŪLŪM (unc.), i, n. fennel, *μάραθρον. Plin.*

FENILĒ, or FENILĒ (fenum, or fœnum), is, n. sc. stabulum, a hay-loft, place for keeping hay, *χορτοδοχείον. Virg. and Colum.*

FENISECĀ, or FENISECĀ (fenum & seco), æ, m. a cutter or mower of grass, *χορτοκόπος. Colum. — ¶ Also, a countryman, husbandman. Pers.*

FENESECTŪR, or FENESECTŪR, or 2 FENISECTŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a mower of grass. *Colum.*

FENISEX, or FENISEX (Id.), ěcis, m. a 2 mower of grass. *Varr.*

FENISICIĀ, or FENISICIĀ (Id.), æ, f. 2 the cutting of hay, hay-harvest, grass cut. *Varr.*

FENISICIŪM, or FENISICIŪM, or FENISECIŪM (Id.), ii, n. the cutting of hay, hay-harvest, *χορτοκομία. Varr.*

FENŪM, or FENŪM (unc.), i, n. hay. *Cic. Fenum esse, to eat. Colum. Fenum cedere, demetere. Plin. scare, to cut. Horat. Fenum habet in cornu, h. e. he is a dangerous person. Cic. Orat. 2, 57. Fenum alios oportere, blockheads. — Plur. Fena. Apul. — ¶ Fenum Græcum, or Fenumgræcum, the herb fennel. *Colum. and Plia.**

FENŪS, and FENŪS (fœo), ōris, n. that is produced. — Hence, the interest of a capital, *ρόκος. Cic. Pecuniam alieni dare feneri; or, Plant. fenore, to lend money on interest. Id. Sumere pecuniam fenore, to borrow money on interest. Also, Liv. Accipere fenore. Cic. Pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, to lend at high interest. So, also, Horat. Nummos ponere in fenore. Suct. Pecuniam graviore fenore collocare. Pandect. Dare pecuniam in fenus. Id. Fenus exercere, to lay out money at interest. — Hence, figur. interest, h. e. gain, advantage, profit. Tiball. Semina magno fenore reddat ager. Plia. Cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, fifty times as much. Prop. Sæpe venit magno fenore amor. — ¶ Also, debts augmented by the increase of interest, a burden of debts. Liv. Fenore obrui, mersum esse, laborare. — ¶ Also, money laid out at interest, a capital. *Plant. Fenus argenti creditum. Tacit. Duas feneratoris partes in agris collocare. — Figur. Plin. Terra creditum fenus reddit.**

FENUSCŪLŪM (dimin. of fenus), i, n. the interest of money. *Plant.*

FĒŪS (probably φῶω, gigno, edo, pario), es, ěre, a. 2. h. c. create, procreate, gignere, facere. — This word does not occur,

but from it some derive *fetus, secundus fœnus, femino, felix, &c.*

FĒRA, æ. See *Ferus, a, um.*

FERACITĀS (ferax), ātis, f. fruitfulness 2 fertility, *εὐφορία. Colum.*

FERACITĒR (Id.), *adverb, fruitfully, 2 Liv. Feracius.*

FĒRALIS (unc.), e, *adject. relating to the 2 deceased or to corpses. Virg. cyprusus. Id. carmen, a funeral song, a dirge. Tacit. reliquæ. — Hence, Cic. and Ovid. Feralia, sc. sollemnia, on annual feast in behalf of the manes of the deceased, celebrated at Rome in the month of February. — Hence, Ovid. Tempus ferale, or, Id. Dies ferale, h. c. feralia. Colum. mensis, h. e. Februarius. — ¶ Also, deadly, dangerous, dismal, mournful. Plin. Idus Mart. ferale Cæsari. Tacit. annus, bellum. — ¶ The first syllable is generally long, but is made short by *Ovid. Fast. 2. 367.**

FĒRĀX (fero), ācis, *adj. fruitful, fertile, abundant, εὐφορος. Ovid. rus. Virg. planta. Cæs. Ager feracissimus. — Also, with a genit. Plin. Ep. Terra ferax arborum, abounding in. Horat. venenorum. — Also, with an ablat. Virg. oleo. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Nullus feracior locus est quam de officis. — Also, with a genit. Horat. prolix novæ. — Also, with an ablat. Plin. Ep. aribus.*

FĒRĪŪS. See *Ferreo.*

FĒRĪŪM. See *Fertum.*

FĒRĪŪM (for fericulum from fero), i, I n. a frame on which any thing is carried, a haad-barrow, bier, &c. *Cic. pomparium, on which the images of the gods were carried at the public games. — ¶ Particularly, a frame on which several dishes were brought in at once, and set upon the table. — Hence, a course of dishes. Petron. and Suct. — Also, a dish, mess, the food served up in a dish. Horat. and Plin.*

FĒRĒ (fero), *adverb, almost, within a little, nearly, well near, well nigh, μικρὸν ἄν.* *Cic. Omnes fere. Onanes is frequently to be supplied. Horat. Paria esse fere (sc. omnia) peccata. Cic. Nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, &c. and as yet I have hardly found one person who, &c. Id. Non fere quemquam invidia consecuta est, hardly any one. — ¶ Also, about, h. e. in substance, in amount. Cic. Hæc fere dicere habui. — ¶ Also, for the most part, generally, commonly. Cic. Hoc jam fere sic fieri solet. Id. Fit fere. — ¶ Also, greatly, very, considerably, tolerably. Cic. Nihil aut non fere multum. — ¶ Also, just. Cæs. Nec fere omnes locos.*

FĒRĒTĀNŪS, a, um. See *Ferentum.*

FĒRĒTĀRIŪS (fero), a, um, *adject. 2 Ferentarii, a sort of light-armed troops. Sallust. — ¶ Ferentarius amicus, h. e. qui openi fert. Plant.*

FĒRĒTŪM, i, n. a town of Apulia. *Horat. — Hence, Ferentianus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Ferentum. — Ferentani, the inhabitants thereof. Cic. and Liv. But some think there is no town in Apulia by the name of Ferentum, and prefer the reading *Ferentina.**

FĒRĒŪS (unc.), a, um, *adj. Colum. 3 2. vitis, a sort of vine.*

FĒRĒTRĪŪS (from feretrum, or fero), ii, m. a surname of Jupiter. He had a temple at Rome, where the spoils called *optima* were carried. *Liv.*

FĒRĒTRŪM (fero), i, n. a frame on which 3 any thing is carried. *Sil. — Particularly, a bier. Virg.*

FĒRIĀE (unc.), ārum, f. holidays, days on which no work was done, vacation, festive days, *ἑορτὰ ἡμέραι.* They were either private or public. The former were privately observed by families and individuals on account of birth-days, prodigies, &c.; the latter by the whole people. *Cic. Ferias habere triduum. Id. forenses. Liv. agere. Varr. bell. h. e. indutiæ, a truce. Plant. Venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, h. e. jejnant. Coto. Per ferias, on holidays, during the vacation. — Hence, tranquillit, pence. Horat. Od. 4, 5, 37.*

FĒRIATYCŪS, a, um, *adject. same as Feriatus. Paadect.*

FĒRIATŪS, a, um, *particip. from ferio — ¶ Adject. free from labor, at leisure, free, disengaged, living in repose, idle*

**Cic. Deus feriatus torpet. Id. Feriatus a negotiis publicis. Horat. Male feriatus, unseasonably keeping holiday or feasting when destruction threatens. — Plin. Ep. Dies feriatus, a holiday. Id. toga, undress. — Also, undisturbed, quiet, calm. Prud. freta.**

**FERICULUS (dimin. of ferus), a, um, adject. somewhat wild. Petron. 39. (si lectio certa).**

**FERINUS (fera), a, um, adject. of or belonging to a wild beast. Cic. victus. Virg. lac. Ovid. cædes, killing a wild animal. Lucret. vestis, made of the skin of wild beasts. Ovid. vox, fierce. Sallust. carofera, and absol. in the same sense, Virg. Ferina, se. caro. Gell. Voluptates ferinæ, brutal sensuality.**

**FERIÖ (Id.), is, a. 4. to strike, smite, beat, hit, knock, cut, thrust, push, παίω, ρύπτω, κόπτω. Cic. frontem, to smite his forehead. Virg. Caper cornu ferit, pushes, butts. Cic. adversarium. Sallust. murum arictibus, to batter. Cic. parietem, to strike the wall with his head. Plaut. fores, to knock. Plin. Ferri a serpente, or Ovid. ab angue, to be wounded. Virg. mare, to row. Tibull. pede uvas, to stamp or tread. Virg. retinacula ferro, to cut asunder or in pieces. — Also, figur. Lucret. Acre ferit frigus, h. e. pinches. — Hence, figur. to strike at, upon, or against, to reach, touch. Horat. sidera vertice. Cic. His spectris si oculi possent feriri. Lucret. Res ferunt aciem oculorum, or oculos. Virg. Ferit æthera clamor. Ovid. Sol radiis ferit cacumina. — Also, to stamp coin. Plin. asses. — Also, to kill by striking or cutting, to slay, kill. Horat. agnam. Cic. aliquem securi, to behead, decapitate. Sallust. hostem. Liv. porcum. — Hence, Cic. and Liv. fœdus, to make or ratify an alliance, &c. because it was customary to kill a sow at such an occasion. — Also, to hit. Virg. aliquem telo. Figur. Cic. medium. — Also, to utter. Horat. verba palato. — ¶ Also, to cheat, overreach, defraud. Terent. aliquem munere. — ¶ Also, to punish, chastise. Cod. Just.**

**FERIÖR (feriæ), aris, atus sum, dep. I. to keep holiday, to rest, be free from work or study, σχολάζω. Varr. and Maerob. — ¶ See, also, Feriatus, a, um.**

**FERITAS (ferus), atis, f. savageness, wildness, roughness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarity, ἀγριότης. Hirt. Trevirorum. Ovid. loci, wildness of the climate. Stat. vie. Plin. musti. Id. arboris. Ovid. Feritas mollita, deposita. Id. Peritatem exuere.**

**FERITÖ (frequentat. of fero), as, i. same as Fero.**

**FERME (superlat. of fere, for ferime), adverb. same as Fere, almost, nearly, οχεδόν. Cic. and Liv. Non ferme, or Terent. Haud ferme, hardly, almost not. — ¶ Also, for the most part, generally, commonly, usually. Liv. Virgulta, quibus inculca ferme vestiuntur. — ¶ Also, about, nearly. Liv. Hæc ferme gesta. Id. Sex ferme onerarie. — ¶ Also, very, remarkably. Liv. 36, 43. Non ferme impates. (This passage may also be referred to the next signification.) Gell. Virum esse ferme bonum. — ¶ Also, just, precisely. Liv. 36, 43.**

**FERMENTESCÖ (fermentum), is, n. 3. to ferment, ζυμοῦμαι. — Hence, figur. to swell, rise, open, to become loose. Plin. Tellus fermentescit.**

**FERMENTÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cause to ferment, swell or rise, to ferment, leaven. Plin. Farina fermentabatur. Colum. Ficus fermentatur. — ¶ Also, to make loose, relax, open. Varr. terram. — ¶ Fermentatus, a, um. Cels. panis, leavened bread. Varr. solum, se. pedis, rising gently, soft. Colum. terra. Prud. mores, corrupted, bad.**

**FERMENTUM (for fermentum, from ferveo), i, n. that which causes any thing to ferment or to rise, leaven, ferment, yeast, &c. Plin. Spuma concreta pro fermento utuntur. Tacit. Panis nullo fermento, unleavened bread. — Figur. Plin. 17, 35, 4. Ed. Har. Quaternum pedum fermento, rising. — Hence, anger, passion. Plaut. In fermento jacere or esse. Juvenal. Illud fermentum tibi habe, cause for anger or indignation.**

— ¶ Also, fermented liquor, beer. Virg.

**FERÖ (φέρω; the perf. tuli, from the obsol. tolo, h. e. tollo; the supin. latum, for tlatum, from the obsol. tlaō, τλάω), fers, triling, latum, irreg. a. and n. to carry, bear, bring. Cic. Leticia ferri. Plaut. argentum ad aliquem. Liv. arma in aliquem, or Nep. contra aliquem, h. e. to fight. Virg. Sacra ferre, to sacrifice. Id. preces Junoni, to pray, offer up his prayers. Cic. nomen alicujus, to bear or have. Id. in oculis ferre, to hold dear, be warmly attached to. Plaut. Ferre gradum, or, Terent. and Virg. pedem, or, Virg. se, or, Nep. Dat. 4, ferre (se. se) ad aliquem, to rush upon. Cic. se alicui obvium, to go to meet. Virg. Via fert ad undas, leads. Id. Nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant. Cæs. Vestigia eo ferunt. Cic. Quo sua quemque natura fert. Liv. Signa ferre, to march, decamp. Liv. in hostem, to attack. So, also, Justin. Ferre impetum. — The pass. ferri expresses any swift, rapid, impetuous motion, and is rendered, to move swiftly or rapidly, to go, ride, fly, drive, flow, run, &c. Cic. Stellæ circum terram feruntur. Virg. In Pallanta feror, h. e. eo. Id. in prælia. Id. Classis interrita fertur. Id. Equo ferri. Hirt. Flumen fertur. Virg. Salto super venabula fertur, leaps, springs. Cic. Vitis ad terram fertur, is borne down. Hence, figur. Id. Demosthenes in eam partem ferebatur oratione, came or proceeded. — Also, to be carried away, overcome, incited, impelled. Id. crudelitate, avaritia. Nep. odio. — Præ se ferre, properly, to carry before one's self; hence, to show, manifest. Cic. Also, absol. without præ se. Id. Aperte ferre dolorem. Id. luctitiam apertissime. Id. Læte tulit, &c. But, Id. Ferre obscure, or, Liv. clam, to keep secret, conceal. — Ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, big with child or young. Varr. and Liv. So, also, Plin. Partum ferre. Also, absol. ferre. Sil. Quem tolerat mater Laconi, borne. — Liv. Personam alienam ferre, to represent, personate, to act the part of another. — ¶ Also, to bear, generate, produce. Cic. Terra fert fruges. Cato. Arbor fert. — Also, figur. Cic. Ætas tulit oratorem. Nep. poetam. — ¶ Also, to bear, tolerate, endure, support. Cic. contumaciam hominum. Terent. miserias. Ovid. mala. Terent. aliquem. — Hence, Cic. aliquid æquo animo. Id. animo iniquo, to bear with reluctance, or to take it ill. Id. moleste. Id. facile, willingly, without complaint. Id. ægre, or graviter molesteque, unwillingly, with complaint, chagrin; consequently, to be mortified, to grieve, &c. Also, with de instead of the accusat. Id. Moleste fers de illo. Also, with an ablat. without a preposition. Id. Interservo regali dono graviter vos tulisse. Cæs. impetum, to sustain. Cic. Annæ. 19. (of wine) vetustatem, to be old. Ovid. Scripta nostra vetustatem ferent, to become old, to last long. — Also, with an infinit. following. Id. Servo nubere tuli, I condescended. — Hence, intransit., to permit, demand, require, to be of such a nature, quality, condition, disposition. Cic. Tempus ita fert. Id. Prout hominis facultates ferebant. Id. Si vestra voluntas feret, if such be your pleasure. Id. Natura fert, ut extrema, &c. sonent, such is the nature of things. Id. Ut opinio et spes fert, as I presume, expect, hope. Ovid. Si animus fert, if you like, are disposed or inclined. Sallust. Si maxime animus ferat, if my inclination or desire was ever so great. Cic. Si occasio tulerit, if occasion shall require. Id. Quam tua consuetudo ferebat, than you are in the habit of doing. Id. Ut ætas illa fert, as is usual at that time of life. — ¶ Also, to bear, carry, take away. Liv. aliquem ex prælio. Virg. Omnia fert ætas. Hence, Liv. Ferre et agere (ἀγαιν και φέρειν), to plunder. — Hence, to receive, obtain, acquire, gain, get. Cic. fructus. Liv. victoriam ex aliquo. Id. decretum. Cic. palmam, to bear or carry off, to win. Id. primas. Id. repulsam, to be rejected or refused. Id. responsum ab aliquo. Id. tribum, centuriam, to get the votes**

of the tribus, centuria. Terent. Eun. 5, 9, 27. præmia. Sueton. Liberos tulisse, ex aliqua, to have got children by a woman. — Figur. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. calumniam, to be convicted of a false accusation. Cic. Non tacitum feres, I shall not be silent. Liv. Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum, Turnus had not been silent, &c. Cæs. aliquid impune, or, Terent. inultum ferre, not to be punished. — Also, absolutely, ferre. Plaut. Non feret, quin vapulet, he shall not get off without a drubbing. — ¶ Also, to enter or write down in a book of accounts. Cic. Ferre alicui aliquid expensum, to mark down on the creditor side, as paid or given away. Id. acceptum, to mark on the debtor side, as received. Id. ad Div. 5, 20. Rationes ferre, to enter in a book of accounts; but Ed. Ernest. reads relatis. — ¶ Also, to offer, proffer, tender. Cic. conditionem. Id. judicem alicui. Id. aliquam, to offer for wife. Liv. complexum matri, to wish to embrace. — ¶ Also, to give. Virg. Æn. 1, 605. alicui præmia. Id. alicui fidem, to give credit to, to believe. Ovid. osculum alicui, to kiss. — ¶ Also, to carry about. Cic. Cuius scripta feruntur, h. e. sunt in manibus hominum. Liv. 23, 31. Fama ferebant, they talked of it, spread abroad. Plaut. Famam ferre, to spread abroad. Terent. Eun. 3, 1, 39. Et fertur in primis, sc. dictum, is much talked of. — Hence, to say, tell, relate. Virg. mihi fama tulit. Id. Si vera feram. Liv. Haud dubie ferebant. Cic. Ferunt, fertur, people say, it is said. — Also, to pretend to be, pass for, to call, feign, assert. Liv. Se oriundum ab Alexandro ferens. Cic. Si te perditorem fero. Liv. si libertum. Se fere denotes, also, to behave like, &c. Id. Snaorem se haud dubie ferebat. — Also, to report, propose, propound, particularly to the people. Cic. ad populum, ut, &c. Liv. rogationem, h. e. legem, ad plebem. Also, without ad populum. Cic. Legem ferre. Liv. rem. Also, ferre, with ut following. Cic. Ferebamus ut haberetur. Ferre legem significat, also, to make a law. Liv.; also, without legem. Id. — ¶ Sententiam ferre, to vote, of judges and of the people, Cic., literally, to carry one's vote to the urn (sitella); for judges, as well as the people, voted with tablets at the time of Cicero. So, also, Suffragium ferre, of the people. Id. But Sententiam ferre, of judges, is also used for Sententiam dicere, to pass sentence. Id. — Hence, Sententiam ferre is probably every where used for Sententiam dicere, particularly as ferre is used for dicere also in other connections, and the custom of voting viva voce is more ancient than that by ballot. — ¶ Also, same as effere; to raise. Virg. animum celo. Cic. aliquem laudibus, or absolutely, Efferre, to praise, extol. Id. Supra ferre, quam fieri possit, to exaggerate. — Also, to make, cause, procure, bring. Cic. opem, or Terent. auxilium, to assist. Virg. finem, to put an end to. Cic. fraudem, to do a fraudulent action, inflict an injury. Liv. alicui luetum et lacrimas. Id. perniciem. Ovid. gradus ingentes, to walk with long steps, to stride. Sil. vota, to offer or pay his vows. — ¶ Liv. 8, 9. Veniam peto feroque, to ask, — ¶ Plaut. Tetuli, for tuli. So, also, Terent. Tetulit, tetulissesem.

**FERÖCIA (ferox), æ, f. ferocity, fierceness, savageness. Cic. and Tacit. — ¶ Also, valor, bravery, courage. Liv. pud. Cic. — ¶ Figur. harshness, roughness. Plin. vini.**

**FERÖCYÖ (Id.), is, n. 4. to be fierce, heady, unruly, ungovernable. Quintil. Equus ferociens. — Figur. Gell. Oratio ferociens. — Also, to rage, be furious. Apul. and Tertull.**

**FERÖCITAS (Id.), atis, f. ferocity, fierceness, savageness, impudence, insolence. Cic. — Also, courage, intrepidity. Id.**

**FERÖCITER (Id.), adv. fiercely, savagely, impudently, insolently. Cic. dicta. Nep. and Sallust. Ferocius. — Also, courageously, valorously, bravely. Liv. facta. Cic. Ferocius. Liv. Ferocissime.**

**FERÖCULUS (dimin. of ferox), a, um,**

adject. somewhat fierce, surly. *Auct. B. Afric. and Turpil. ap. Non.*  
**FERONIA**, æ, f. the goddess of freedmen. *Liv.*  
**FEROX** (fero), ōcis, adject. fast, rapid. *Horat. Currit enim ferox ætas.* —  
 ¶ Also, courageous, brave, warlike. *Plaut. equus, mettled. Nep. Ferocior civitas. Liv. Juvenis ferocissimus. Nep. Elephantus ferocissimus.* —  
 ¶ Also, insolent, impudent, wild, headstrong, untamable, unrestrained. *Cic. Victoria ferociore reddidit. Sallust. animus. Liv. Ferox viribus. Also, with an infinit. Plaut. and Sil. Also, with a genit. Ovid. mentis. Tacit. lingue.* —  
 ¶ Also, cruel, ferocious, savage, wild. *Ovid. Scopulis undaque ferocior. Virg. Infremuit ferox.* — ¶ *Auct. Consol. ad Liv. Ferocum, for ferocium.*  
**FERRAMENTUM** (ferrum), i, n. an instrument of iron, or shod with iron; an edged or pointed weapon, σιδηριον. *Cic., Cæs., Horat., Liv. and Colum.*  
**FERRARIUS** (Id.), a, uni, pertaining to iron, occupied with iron. *Plaut. faber, a blacksmith. Plin. metalla, an iron mine. Id. aqua, h. e. in which the hot iron is quenched. Id. officina, an iron-foundry; also, a smithy — Hence, Cæs. and Liv. Ferraria, sc. fodina, an iron-mine.* — ¶ *Ferraria, an herb called vervain, or vervain. Apul.*  
**FERRATILIS** (Id.), adj. relating to iron.  
 3 *Plaut. genus, slaves in chains.*  
**FERRATOS** (Id.), adj. a, um, provided, 2 furnished, done, covered, shod with iron. *Virg. orbis, h. e. rotæ, covered with iron. Liv. hasta, shod with iron. Plaut. servus, fettered, shackled, or luid in irons. Senec. aquæ, impregnated with iron. Tacit. Ferrati, sc. milites, harnessed in armor. So, also, Horat. Agmina ferrata.* —  
 ¶ Also, of iron, iron. *Tacit. obices portarum. Val. Flacc. Ferrata forma sum. Enn. ap. Horat. postes belli.*  
**FERREUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of iron. *Cæs. Ferreus clavus.* — ¶ *Figur. of iron, iron. Hence, cruel, hard-hearted, unfeeling, barbarous. Cic. Ferreus essein. Id. os, impudent. Ovid. bella. Cic. scriptor, h. e. crabbed, hard, difficult to be understood. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. proles, h. e. ferreæ ætatis homines. — Also, strong. Virg. vox, Stentorian lungs. Liv. corpus et animus Catonis. — Also, hard, heavy, grievous. Ovid. sors. Virg. somnus, iron sleep, h. e. death. — ¶ Also, resembling iron. Plin. color. — ¶ Also, for ferrarius. Plin. 7, 57. Ed. Hard. Fabrica ferrea. But Ed. Elz. reads Ferrarin.*  
**FERRICREPINOS** (ferrum & crepo), a, 3 um, adj. clanking with irons. *Plaut. Ferricrepinæ insulæ.*  
**FERRIFODINA** (ferrum & fodina), æ, f. an iron mine. *Varr.*  
**FERRITERIUM** (ferriterus), ii, n. aprison, place where fetters clink. *Plaut.*  
**FERRITEROS** (ferrum & tero), a, um, adj. 3 that rubs iron; a slave in chains. *Plaut.*  
**FERRITRIBAX** (ferrum & τριβω), ācis, 3 adj. same as Ferriterus. *Plaut.*  
**FERRUGINANS** (ferrugo), tis, adj. tasting of iron. *Tertull. guttæ.*  
**FERRUGINEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. properly, 2 of the color of iron, iron-colored. — Hence, dark blue. *Plaut. pallium. Virg. hyacinthus.* — ¶ In general, dark-colored, dusky. *Virg. cymba.* — ¶ Also, resembling iron. *Plin. sapor, taste of iron.*  
**FERRUGINOS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Ferrugineus. *Lucret.*  
**FERRUGO** (ferrum), inis, f. properly, the 2 color of iron. — Hence, a dark-blue color. *Virg. of the Iberian purple. Ovid. of sea-gods. Claudian. of violets.* —  
 ¶ In general, a dark color, darkness. *Virg. of the lower regions. Id. of the sun surrounded with a mist.* —  
 ¶ Also, rust of iron. *Plin. — ¶ Figur. envy. Auct. Pnæg. ad Pison.*  
**FERRUM** (unc.), i, n. iron, σιδηρος. *Cic. — Figur. hardness of heart, &c. Ovid. — ¶ Any iron instrument. Horat. an axe. Senec. a chain, or fetters. Ovid. scissors, or a razor. Virg. and Ovid. a curling-iron. Ovid. a javelin. Virg. a dart. Ovid. a stylus, an iron pencil used for writing. Virg. Æquor ferro scindere, the ploughshare. — Particular-*

ly, a sword. *Cic. and Nepos. — Hence, Ferro et igni, with fire and sword. Liv. and Cic. Hence, Ferro, by war, sword in hand. Cic. and Virg. So, also, Cic. Cum ferro. Sometimes it may be rendered by force, forcibly. Virg.*  
**FERRUMEN** (ferrum), inis, n. cement. 2 *Plin. — ¶ Also, rust of iron. Plin. 37, 10. Ed. Hard.*  
**FERRUMINATIO** (ferrumino), ōnis, f. 3 a cementing. *Pnndect.*  
**FERRUMINOS** (ferrumen), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to solder, glue, cement, join, συνάπτω, κολλάω. *Plin. muros bitumine. Pnndect. scyphum plumbo. — Figur. Plaut. labra labris.*  
**FERTILIS** (fero), e, fertile, fruitful, abundant, copious, rich, εὐφορος. *Cic. ager. Propert. annus. Horat. oliveta. Ovid. herba. Id. serpens. Plin. Milium fertilissimum. Ovid. Fertiliior seges. — Also, with a genit. or abnt. Liv. Gallia fertilis hominum frugumque. Plin. Ager fertilis arboribus. — Also, figur. Ovid. Pectus fertile. Plin. cura. Lucan. Aer fertilis in mortes. — ¶ Also, making fruitful. Ovid. dea, h. e. Ceres. Tibull. Nilus. Plin. Fertillissimum in agro oculum domini esse.*  
**FERTILITAS** (fertilis), ātis, f. fertility, 1 fruitfulness, abundance, richness. *Cic. agrorum. Plin. frugum. Cic. barbara, h. e. products of foreign countries, foreign luxuries. — ¶ Also, of animals, fruitfulness, fecundity. Ovid. and Plin. — ¶ Figur. Plin. artis.*  
**FERTILITER**, adv. fruitfully, abundantly. 2 *Plin. Fertilius.*  
**FERTORIUS** (fero), a, um, adj. serviceable 3 for carrying. *Cæl. Aurl. lectus, sella.*  
**FERTUM**, or **FERTUM** (from fertus, 3 fertus, or from fartum), i, n. a sort of offering-cake. *Cato.*  
**FERTUS** (fero), a, um, adj. rich, fruitful. 3 *Vetus Poeta ap. Cic.*  
**FERVEFACIO** (ferveo & facio), cis, ēci, actum, a. 3. to make hot, heat, cause to boil, to seethe, make red-hot. *Cato. oleum. Plin. Patinæ se fervesciunt. Cæs. Pix fervefacta. Id. Facula fervefacta. Cato. Ferve bene facito, for fervefacio bene.*  
**FERVENS**, tis, particip. from ferveo. —  
 ¶ *Adj. boiling, seething, heated, burning, glowing, red-hot, hot. Ovid. rota. Cic. aqua. Colum. Aqua ferventissima. Plin. cinis. Ovid. vulnus, fresh, recent. — Figur. Cic. Fortis animus ferventior est, too ardent and impetuous, too eager. Horat. ingenium. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Ferventes latrones, furious.*  
**FERVENTER** (fervens), adv. hotly. —  
 2 *Figur. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. loqui, with vehemence. Id. Ferventissime. Augustin. Ferventius.*  
**FERVEO**, es, and **FERVŌ** (φέρω), is, vi and hui, n. 2. and 3. to ferment, be hot or heated, to seethe, boil, burn, glow, ζέω. *Plin. Fervet mustum. Id. loca. Cato. brassica. Gell. sol. — Also, of other things. Virg. omnia vento nimisque videbis fervere, h. e. misceri, to be disturbed or put into confusion. — ¶ Also, figur. of passions, to burn, rage, be vehement, agitated or transported by any passion. Cic. Usque eo fervet. Ovid. Animus fervebat ab ira. — Also, with an infinit. following. Claudian. Sceptrum capessere fervet, he has an ardent desire. — Also, to be done with eagerness, vehemence, &c. Virg. Fervet opus, goes on busily. — Also, of much frequented places, to be filled with a great multitude, to swarm with, be crowded by, &c. Virg. Opere omnis semita fervet. Martial. Fora litibus fervet. Virg. Marte fervere Leucaten. — Also, to come forth in great numbers. Ovid. Examina fervent de bove.*  
**FERVESCO**, or **FERVISCO** (ferveo), is, 2 n. 3. to begin to be boiling, to boil. *Plant. — Also, to grow or begin to be hot. Lucret. and Plin.*  
**FERVIDUS** (fervor), a, um, adj. fermenting, hot, boiling, burning, undulating, waving. *Ovid. musta. Cic. pars mundi. Curt. Diei fervidissimum tempus. Horat. Fervidus æstus, sultry. Virg. axis, kindling. Horat. Venti æquore fervido depræliantes, stormy, boisterous. Plin. Herba sapore fervido. Ho-*

rat. Fervidus merum. — ¶ *Figur. furious, vehement, earnest, hot, eager, impetuous, hasty. Liv. ingenium, hot-head, hot-spur. Virg. dicta, passionata and threatening language. Horat. puer, h. e. Cupido. Cic. genus dicendi. Id. Oratio fervidior. — Also, with a genit. Sil. ingenii.*  
**FERULA** (fero), æ, f. the herb or shrub called fennel-giant, νάρθηξ, (Ferula, L. particularly communis.) *Plin. Rods of it were used in chastising boys or slaves, or as splints in the setting of broken bones. — ¶ Also, a thin branch of any other tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, the branches of a stag's horn. Plin.*  
**FERULACEUS** (ferula), a, um, adj. made 2 of ferula. *Plin. 34, 50. — ¶ Also, resembling ferula. Plin. Caulis Id. genus. FERULAGŌ (Id.), inis, f. u smaller species of the plant ferula. *Plin.*  
**FERULEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made of ferula. *Plin. 16, 83.*  
**FERVOR** (ferveo), ōris, m. a fermentation, waving, roaring, raging, violent heat. *Plin. inusti. Cic. oceani. Plin. febris. Id. capitis. — ¶ Figur. heat, ardor, passion. Cic. atatis. Id. mentis, animi. Cnlp. amoris. — ¶ Also, tempestuous raging. Cic. maris.*  
**FERUS** (φέρω), a, um, adj. wild, not tame, not domestic, not cultivated, growing wild, living in the wilderness, ὑπιρος. *Cic. bestia. Id. belua. Virg. mous. Id. fructus. Cic. Invent. 1, 2. Ed. Ern. victus. Plin. arbor. Hence, Fera, sc. bestia, a wild animal, game. Cic. — A constellation, the Wolf, is called Fera in Germanicus. The two constellations Ursa Major and Minor are called so. Ovid. Trist. 4, 3, 1. Magna minorque feræ. — Also, of a sea-monster. Ovid. Met. 4, 718. — Ferus, subst. a wild animal, and, in general, an animal, a beast. Ovid. a wild boar. Id. an ox. Virg. a horse. Id. the wooden Trojan horse. Id. a stag which had been tame. Sil. a serpent. — ¶ Also, wild, not polished, rude, uncivilized. Cic. vita. — ¶ Also, fierce, hard, severe, harsh, cruel, barbarous. Id. hostis. Virg. Jupiter. Ovid. ensis. Nep. Nemo tam ferus fuerit, h. e. hard, unfeeling. Ovid. cædes, dolores. Id. sacra (of a human sacrifice). Id. hiems.*  
**FESCENNIA**, æ, f. a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses, the name of which conveys an idea of vulgar obscenity, were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satirical humor and merriment endeavored to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials, and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion, as also at harvest home, when gestures were made adapted to the sense of the unpolished verses. — Hence, Fescenninus, a, um, adj. of, at, or pertaining to Fescennia. *Virg. acies. Liv. versus. — Hence, Macrobi. Fescennini, sc. versus. Plin. Fescennini nuptiales, wanton nuptial songs.*  
**FESCENNINICOLA** (Fescenninus & colō), æ, m. and f. h. c. amans versus Fescenninos. *Sidon.*  
**FESSONIA** (fessus), æ, f. a goddess invoked 3 ed by weary or sick persons. *Augustin.*  
**FESSŌLŌS** (dimin. of fessus), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat wearied. *Apul.*  
**FESSUS** (faticor), a, um, adj. wearied, tired, fatigued, κατάρωτος. *Cic. devia. Id. plorando. Id. bello. Plin. Homo fessus vita, weary of life. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. caput. Virg. naves. — Also, with an infinit. following. Plaut. Fessus sum querere. — Also, with a genit. following. Virg. Fessi rerum. — ¶ Also, debilitated, feeble, weak, infirm, faint. Ovid. annis. Virg. ætate. Liv. vulnere. Id. morbis. Cic. inedia fluctibusque. Tacit. Fessa ætas. — Also, diseased, sick. Horat. artus. — Hence, in a bad condition, miserable, unfortunate. Virg. Res fessæ, h. e. distress, misery, misfortune. Plin. cardines, worn out, old.**



**FESTATŌS** (festum), a, um, adj. *h. e. ad* 3 festum paratus. *Fab. Pict. ap. Gell.* Dialis quotidie festatus est.  
**FESTICĒ** (Id.), adv. *pleasantly, joyfully.* 3 *Varr.*  
**FESTINĀBŪNDŪS** (festino), a, um, adj. 3 *hastening.* *Valer. Max.*  
**FESTINĀNTER** (festinans), adv. *hastily, speedily, quickly.* *Plin. Festinantius. Augustin.* Festinantissime. — Also, *overhastily, rashly.* *Cic.*  
**FESTINĀTĒ** (festinatus), adv. *hastily, speedily.* *Gell. Festinatus.*  
**FESTINĀTIM** (Id.), adv. same as *Festinantur.* *Sisen.*  
**FESTINĀTIŌ** (festino), ōnis, f. a *hasten-2 ing, speed.* *Cic. Omni festinatione properare in patriam.* — Hence, *Nepos.* Festinatio, ut ea explicem, *h. e. zeal, eagerness, strong desire.*  
**FESTINĒ** (festinus), adv. same as *Festinantur.* *Cic. Attic. 4. 14. Al. leg. festive.*  
**FESTINIS** (Id.), e, adj. *quick, speedy.* 3 *Titin.*  
**FESTINŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to hasten, make haste, be in a hurry, σπεύδω.* *Horat. Etsida festinante, pilenta, petorita, naves.* *Cic. Plura scripsisse, nisi tui festinarent. Id. Ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, hastens to arrive at.* — Also, with an infinit. following. *Cic. migrare.* — Hence, *Snet.* Festina lente, *hasten slowly, be in a haste, but not in a hurry.* — Also, *to have a bustling air. Ter. Quid festinas? why so busy?* — ¶ Also, *transit, to hasten, accelerate, hurry, do speedily.* *Virg. fugam. Ovid. vestes. Tacit. mortem in se, to bring on speedily. Gell. se, to hasten. Tacit. Nec virgines festinantur, h. e. they are not married too early.* — Hence, *Festinus, a, um, hastened, accelerated, done with speed or expedition.* *Ovid. iter. Snet. nuptiæ. Martiul. Annis festinatis raptus, h. e. by a premature death.*  
**FESTINŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *quick, 3 speedy, ταχύς.* *Virg. and Ovid.* — Also, with a *genit. Stat. laudum.*  
**FESTIVĒ** (festivus), adv. *in a pleasant, agreeable manner.* *Plaut.* — Hence, *prettily, wittily, handsomely, smartly, humorously, facetiously, &c.* *Cic. agere fabellam. Gell. Festivissime.*  
**FESTIVITAS** (festivus), ātis, f. *pleasantness, pleasure.* *Plaut.* Hence, it is used as a term of endearment. *Id. Mea festivitatis, my dear, my angel.* — Hence, *politeness, courteousness, complaisance, kindness.* *Terent. patris.* — Also, *fineness and pleasantness in speaking.* *Cic. Particularly, wit. Id.* — ¶ Also, *a feast, festival, festivity.* *Lamprid. and Cod. Theod.*  
**FESTIVITER** (festive), adv. *in a pleasant, 3 agreeable manner.* *Nev.* — Also, *finely, pleasantly, wittily, humorously, jocosely.* *Gell.*  
**FESTIVŪS** (δωρεῖος), a, um, adj. *pleasant, agreeable, dear.* *Terent. Pater festivissime.* — ¶ Also, *fine, handsome, beautiful, excellent.* *Plaut. Operam festivam prebuit. Id. femina, pretty, handsome. Id. ludi, excellent. Terent. caput, for homo. Cic. Nonne sunt illa festiva? Plin. Ep. Area parva, sed festiva. Cic. poema. Id. copia librorum, h. e. a considerable number of, &c. Id. acroama. Gell. alea.* — Particularly, *polite, comely, well-behaving.* *Cic. Pueri, quibus nihil potest esse festivius.* — Also, *witty, jovial, jocose, pleasant, humorous. Id.* — ¶ Also, *festive, festival.* — Hence, *Festivum, a feast, festival.* *Lamprid.*  
**FESTRĀ**, æ, f. same as *Fenestra.* 3 *Petron.*  
**FESTUCA** (unc.), æ, f. u stalk, strno, stem, 2 κάππος. *Plin.* — Also, *a weed, same as Ægilops. Id.* — ¶ *Festuca liber, a slave freed with the usual formalities.* *Plaut.* But the real meaning of *festuca*, in this instance, is doubtful. Some think it synonymous with *vindicta*, a rod which the prætor put on the head of a slave when he pronounced him to be free.  
**FESTUCĀRIŪS** (festuca), a, um, adj. 3 *performed merely as a ceremony.* *Gell. vis.*  
**FESTUCŪLĀ** (dimin. of *festuca*), æ, f. a 3 *small stalk or straw.* *Pallad.*

**FESTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *festival, festive, solemn, εαράσιμος.* *Cic., Sallust. and Ovid. dies, a festival, feast, a festive, solemn day. Horat. tempus. Virg. Fronde festa. Ovid. chorus. Stat. dolor, public mourning. Nepos. Natalem, sc. diem, festum habere, to celebrate a birth-day. Tacit. Festis vocibus excipi, h. e. lætis. Claudian. Aurea festæ, h. e. lætæ. So, also, Plin. Pax festa. Claudian. Annus festior. Vopisc. Festissimi dies.* — ¶ *Festum, substant. n festival, feast. Ovid. Plural. Festa. Id.* — Also, *festivity, feast, banquet, entertainment. Id.* — *Figur. Festa longa, h. e. res lætæ. Stat. Silv. 2, 7, 95. Dies festus, also a term of endearment. Plaut. Mi animule, meus dies festus.*  
**FESULĒ**, **FESULANŪS.** } See *Fasulæ, &c.*  
**FETIĀLIS** (unc.), and **FECIĀLIS**, is, m. a *herald.* The *fetiales* were priests employed in declaring war, making peace, and forming alliances. The *fetialis*, who took the oath in the name of the Roman people in concluding a treaty of peace, was called *pater patratus.* See *Liv. 1, 24.* — ¶ *Adj. Fetialis, e. Cic. jus, laws relating to the justice or legality of wars, the customs and ceremonies to be observed in declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties.* — So, also, *Liv. carminia.* — Hence, *Id. Legatus Fetialis, h. e. the fetialis.*  
**FETIFĒR** (fetus & fero), a, um, adj. *pro-2 lific, fruitful.* *Plin.*  
**FETIFICŌ** (fetus & facio), as, a. 1. *to 2 bring forth, to breed.* *Plin.* — Also, of fishes, *to spawn. Id.*  
**FETIFICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, 2 prolific.* *Plin.*  
**FĒTŌ** (fetus, us), as, n, & a. 1. *to bring forth 2 young, breed, hatch, lay, τίκτω.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *to make fruitful, fruitful, impregnate.* *Augustin. feminas, armenta.*  
**FĒTŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful. 3 Vulg.*  
**FĒTŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, pro-3 lific.* *Hieron.*  
**FĒTURĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a *procreation, genera-1 tion, engendering, propagation. Varr.* — Also, of animals, *a breeding.* *Virg. Ætas feturæ habilis.* — *Figur. of a book. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the young or offspring of animals.* *Virg., Ovid. and Plin.* — Also, of vines. *Plin.*  
**FĒTURĀTŪS** (fetura), a, um, adj. *made 3 fruitful, fructific.* *Tertull.*  
**FĒTŪS**, and **FĒTŪS** (from the obsol. 1 *feto*), us, m. a *producing, procreating, generating, bringing forth, breeding.* *Cic. terræ. Id. Labor bestiarum in fetu. Plaut. Uno fetu, ut one birth.* — ¶ Also, *the young or offspring of any creature, the fruit, produce of the earth, trees, &c. Cic. Fetus procreare, to bring forth young. So, also, Id. Fetum fundere, h. e. procreate. So, also, Id. edere (of fields). Ovid. of a nut-tree. Apul. of man. So, also, Virg. dare; or Plin. facere. Virg. Fetus arborei, fruits of trees. Ovid. triticeæ. Virg. Fetus nucis, a young nut-tree.* — *Figur. Cic. Fetus oratorum. Id. animi.*  
**FĒTŪS**, and **FĒTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 *having brought forth, bred or produced. Varr. feta (of a woman). Virg. and Colum. ovis. Colum. equa. Ovid. ursæ, lupa.* — ¶ Also, *bringing forth, producing, productive, fruitful.* *Cic. Terra feta frugibus. Colum. palmites.* — ¶ Also, *that will yet bring forth, pregnant.* *Colum. capra. Ovid. ager.* — *Figur. full of or filled with any thing. Virg. Machina feta armis (of the Trojan horse). Id. Loca feta austris. Ovid. Feta furore Megæra. Also with a genit. Claudian. Martis.*  
**FĒX.** See *Fex.*  
**FĒ**, imperat. of *fi.* — ¶ *Interject. foh! 3 foh! Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7. Fi, fi! fœtet, &c. But better Edd. read ei, ei.*  
**FĒBER** (unc.), fĒbri, m. a *castor, beaver. κάστωρ. Plin.*  
**FĒBLĀ**, for *Fibula.* *Apic. 3*  
**FĒBRĀ** (from the obsol. word *fiber*), æ, f. 3 *the point or extremity of any thing, ἴς, ἰβός.* *Varr. and Fest.* — Hence, *a fibre, filament of a root, plant, &c. Cic. stirpium, radicum. Cic. fragm. cincinnati-2 norum. Also, of entrails, particularly*

of the liver. *Cic. Venæ in prætenues fibras subter totam cutem dispersæ, capillary veins. Plin. Altera fibra, sc. jecoris. Cels. Pulmo in duas fibras dividitur.* — Hence, *Fibræ, the entrails. Ovid. bidentis.* — *Figur. Plin. Terræ fibras persequimur, the bowels of the earth.* — Hence, *Pers. Neque mihi cornea fibra (h. c. cor) est, I am not so insensible or stupid.*  
**FĒBRĀTŪS** (fibra), a, um, adj. *fibrous. 3 Priap.*  
**FĒBRĒNŪS**, i, m. a *river near Arpinum. Cic.*  
**FĒBRINŪS** (fiber), a, um, adj. *of the bea-2 ver. Plin. pelles, beaver skins.*  
**FĒBRŪM**, same as *Fibra.* *Varr.*  
**FĒBŪLĀ** (perhaps from *figo*), æ, f. *any thing for joining, fastening, stitching, clasping two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, brace, cramp, nail, peg, &c. Virg. Aurea fibula subnectit vestem. Id. Fibula auro (h. e. ex auro) crimem internectit, h. e. a hair-pin. Cæs. Trabes fibulis distinebantur. Cuto. Iligneæ fibulæ, h. e. hoops.* — In surgery, *an instrument for contracting the lips of a wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up. Cels.*  
**FĒBŪLATIŪS** (fibulo), ōnis, f. *a bracing or 2 fastening together. Vitruv.*  
**FĒBŪLATŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is 3 or may be fastened together by clasps. Tertull.*  
**FĒBŪLŌ** (fibula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to 2 join together with a clasp, buckle, &c. κορπίαι.* Also, in general, *to join together. Colum.* — ¶ Also, *to furnish or provide with a clasp, buckle, &c. Vopisc. Pallia fibulata.*  
**FĒCANĀ**, æ, f. a *town of Latium. Liv.*  
**FĒCĀRIĀ** (ficus), æ, f. same as *Ficetum. 3 Pallad.*  
**FĒCĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to 2 figs. Cato and Plin.*  
**FĒCEDŪLĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *the beccafigo or fig-pecker, σκακίς. (Motacilla Ficedula, L.). Varr. and Martial.*  
**FĒCEDŪLENSES** (ficedula), ni, plur. a 3 *fictitious name, alluding to ficedula. Plaut.*  
**FĒCĒTUM** (ficus), i, n. a *place where fig-2 trees grow, σκακίω. Valer. and Plin.* — ¶ *Figur. carious tumor. Martial. Nil, nisi ficetum, nunc Labienus habet.*  
**FĒCĒTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. *an abundance of 3 figs. According to others, a gathering of figs. Nev.*  
**FĒCĒTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one that takes care 3 of figs, or one that likes figs, or a gathering of figs. Nev.*  
**FĒCŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of or dis-3 tressed with the piles. Martial. 7. 70. Auct. Priap. Ficosissimus.*  
**FĒCTŪS** (fictus), adv. *feignedly, falsely, fic-2 titiously. Cic.*  
**FĒCTILIS** (fingo), e, adj. *made of earth or 3 clay, earthen, fictile. Cic. and Nep. vasa, earthen ware, earthen vessels. Cic. figuræ. Liv. Antefixa fictilia deorum. Vitruv. dolia.* — Hence, *Plin. Fictile, sc. vas, an earthen vessel, earthen utensil. Id. Fictilia, sc. vasa.*  
**FĒCTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a making, forming, 2 formation, ποίησις. Gell. vocum. Lactant. hominis.* — ¶ Also, *a transform-2 ing, changing, altering, nominis, h. e. when a word receives another signification by adding, omitting, or changing one of its letters (as, Tullius (from tollere, h. e. furari), for Tullius.) Quintil.* — Also, when a word of mascul. gender is changed into one of fem. gender. (*Porca for porcus.*) *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *a fiction, disguising, dissembling. Quintil. voluntatis. Id. personæ, h. e. prosopopœia, a fiction by which things are made persons.* — Also, in rhetoric, *Quintil. Fictio, a supposition, a fictitious or assumed case. Pandect. Fictio legis, an assumption made for the purposes of justice, though the same fact could not be proved, and may be literally untrue.*  
**FĒCTITŪS**, or **FĒCTICIŪS** (fictus), a, 2 *um, adj. feigned, counterfeited, fictitious, not genuine. Plin. gemma. Id. vinum.*  
**FĒCTŌR** (fingo), ōris, m. *one that makes 3 or forms any thing. Varr. and Cic. a baker of offering cakes.* — Particularly, *one who makes images of wax, clay, wood, &c. a carver, sculptor, statuary. Cic.* — Hence, *figur. Plaut. fortunæ Id vitæ*

agendæ. — Also, a feigner, counterfeiter. *Virg.* fundi, h. e. qui ficta fatur.

**FICTRIX** (fictor), icis, f. she that forms 1 any thing. *Cic.*

**FICTURĀ** (fingo), æ, f. formation, composition. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

**FICTŪS**, a, um, partic. from fingo.

**FICŪLA** (dimin. of ficus), a small fig. 3 *Plaut.*

**FICULĒA**, or **FICULNĒA**, æ, f. a town of Latium. *Liv.* — Hence, *Ficulensis*, or *Ficulnensis*, e, adj. pertaining to *Ficulea*. *Cic.* In *Ficulensi*, sē. prædiō.

**FICŪLNĒŪS**, and **FICŪLNŪS** (ficula), a, 2 um, adj. of a fig-tree. *Varr.* *Ficulneum* lignum. *Horat.* *Truncus ficulnus*.

**FICŪS** (unc.), i and us, f. a fig tree, συκῆ. *Plin.* *Ficus bifera*. *Cic.* *Arbor fici*, for *ficus*. — ¶ Also, a fig, σῦκον. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — Also, of mouse. gender. *Maerob.* — *Ficus prima*, h. e. initium autumni. *Horat.* — ¶ *Ficus*, i, m. piles, or a carious tumor. *Martial.* — Also, one who is distressed with them. *Martial.*

**FIDĀMEN** (fido, ēre), inis, n. same as *Fiducia*. *Tertull.*

**FIDĒ** (fidus), adv. faithfully, trustily. 1 *Gell.* *Fidissime*.

**FIDĒICTŌR** (fidedico, same as *fidejuc* 3 *beo*), ōris, m. a surety. *Bonif.* ap. *Augustin.*

**FIDĒICŌMMISSĀRIŪS** (fideicommitto), 3 a, um, adj. relating to a feoffment in trust. *Pandect.* hereditas, got as a feoffment in trust. Hence, *Id.* *Fideicommissarius*, se. heres.

**FIDĒICŌMMISSUM**. See *Fideicom* 2 *mitto*.

**FIDĒICŌMMITTŌ** (fides & committo), 3 is, isi, issum, a. 3. h. e. *Fidei* (alicujus) committo, to intrust a person with any thing, on condition that he should give it up to some other person; particularly, to order by one's last will or testament that a person shall pay something to another person. — Hence, in general, to order in one's last will. *Pandect.* *Avia fideicommissat*, ut, &c. *Id.* *Fideicommittere a patre, a patrono*. — Hence, *Fideicommissus*, a, um, adj. *Pandect.* *libertas*. — Hence, *fideicommissum*, a, legacy left in trust to a person, on condition that he should give it up to some other person or persons. *Suet.* Also, in general, any legacy. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.*

**FIDĒJŪBĒŌ** (fides & jubeo), es, ssi, ssum, 3 n. 2. to be surety for, give bail for, give surety, ἐγγυῶμαι, τῇ ἐμῇ πίστει κελύω. *Pandect.* pro aliquo.

**FIDĒJŪSSĪŌ** (fidejubeo), ōnis, f. bail, a 3 giving security or being surety for another. *Pandect.*

**FIDĒJŪSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a surety for 3 another. *Pandect.*

**FIDĒJŪSSŌRIŪS** (fidejussor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to a surety or bail. *Pandect.* causa.

**FIDĒLĒ** (fidelis), adv. same as *Fideliter*. 3 *Prudent.*

**FIDĒLIĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a vessel, pot, κερῶν 2 μιον. *Plaut.* and *Pers.* — Particularly, a vessel wherein plasterers keep their lime or coloring materials. *Cur.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare*, h. e. to kill two birds with one stone.

**FIDĒLĪS** (fides, ei), e, adj. faithful, sincere, trusty, sure, that may be relied on, πιστός. *Cic.* *amicus, amicitia, animus*. *Id.* *alicui, or in aliquem*. *Sallust.* *Cat.* 9. *Ed.* *Cort.* in *amicis, for in amicos, towards their friends*. *Cic.* *Socii fideliores*. *Id.* *Fidelissima conjux*. Also, of other things. *Id.* *Consilium fidele*. *Id.* *opera*. *Horat.* *silentium, canis, oculus*. *Ovid.* *Lacrimæ fideles*, h. e. veræ. *Id.* *portus*. And, according to *Cic.* *ad Div.* 16, 17, it may be joined with *doctrina, donus, ars, ager*. — Hence, *Fidelis*, subst. a confidant, an honest person, one that may be relied upon, one who may be trusted. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, durable, lasting, stroag. *Virg.* *lorica*. *Frontin.* *structura*. *Plin.* *glutinum*. *Id.* *Fidelior pice*.

**FIDĒLĪTĀS** (fidelis), ātis, f. faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity, honesty, probity, πιστότης. *Cic.*

**FIDĒLĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. faithfully, sincerely, honestly, πιστῶς. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, properly, fitly, aptly, du-

ly. *Flor.* *Exstincta parum fideliter incendia*, h. e. not entirely. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Fidelius*. *Plin.* *Fidelissime*. *Tiro* ap. *Cic.* *Fideliter* inservire valetudini.

**FIDĒNĒE**, ārum, and **FIDĒNĀ**, æ, f. a town of Latium. — Hence, *Fidēnas*, ātis, pertaining to *Fidēna*. *Liv.* *bellum*. *Id.* *Fidēnates*, the inhabitants of *Fidēna*.

**FIDĒNS**, tis, particip. from *fido*. — ¶ *Adj.* without fear, confident, courageous, bold, θάρσαλος. *Cic.* *homo, animus*. Also, with a genit. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* *animi*, h. e. in animo. *Lucan.* *armorum*. *Amian.* *Fidentior*. *Id.* *Fidentissimus*.

**FIDĒNTĒR** (fidens), adv. boldly, confidently, with assurance, fearlessly, τεισαρηκότως. *Cic.* *Timide* evenlebat, quod *fidenter* infixerat. *Id.* *Fidentius*. *Amnian.* *Fidentissime*.

**FIDĒNTĪĀ** (fido), æ, f. boldness, confidence, 1 assurance, θάρσος. *Cic.*

**FIDĒS** (fido), ei, f. confidencee put in a person that he deals honestly and uprightly, credit. *Terent.* *Mihi fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, my credit with him is such, he confides in me, &c.* *Id.* *Propter fidem* decepta, by the confidence, &c. *So, also, Liv.* *Per fidem* decipere, or *Cic.* *fallere*. *Liv.* *Per fidem* violare. — Particularly, of merchants and money-matters, credit, h. e. confidence in a person that he will pay. *Cic.* *Fides* concidit, is ruined or sunk. *Cæs.* *angustior, loco credit*. — ¶ Also, uprightness, honesty, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness. *Cic.* *Fidem* experiri. *Id.* *præstare*. *Cæs.* *Fides æduorum* erga *populum Rom.* *Terent.* *Homo antiqua fide*. Hence, *Fides bona* and *mala, good and bad faith*. *Cic.* *Judicia de fide mala*. Hence, *Bona fide, honesty or conscientiously*. *Plaut.* *Dic bona fide, tell me honestly, do not lie*. *Terent.* *Bonane fide? in truth? don't you lie?* *Cic.* *Ex fide bona, with honesty, conscientiousness*. *Id.* *Bona fide pollicer, by my honor, as an honest man*. *Id.* *Optima fide*. — *Quintil.* 10, 3. *Bona fide, with certainty, certainly, surely*. — ¶ Also, a promise, engagement, word. *Cic.* *Fidem* alicui dare. *Id.* *fallere, to break, or not to keep*. *So, also, Id.* *violare*. *Liv.* *Fallere fidem* datum *hosti, to violate*. *Terent.* and *Liv.* *mutare*. *Terent.* *frustrari*. *Cic.* *Fidem suam obligare, to plight one's faith*. *Id.* *servare, or Plane*, in *Cic.* *Ep.* *solvere, or Cic.* *liberare, or, Id.* in *fide manere, to keep one's word, perform one's promise*. *Id.* *Fide mea, upon my word, I answer for it*. — *Liv.* 27, 5. *Ed.* *Drak.* *Fides a consule, for consulis*. — Hence, *Fides publica, or, absolut., Fides (fideia)*, on the part of the state, a promise of protection, an assurance of impunity, a promise of pardon, public faith, security. *Cic.* *Fidem publicam ei dedi*. *Id.* *Contra fidem* interpositam. *Id.* *Fides Saturnino data est*. *Liv.* *Fide accepta venerat*. — Also, assurance, promise which may be relied upon, word. *Terent.* *Fidem habere, to know for certain*. *Cæs.* and *Terent.* *dare*. *Liv.* *accipere*. Also, a protestation of love. *Ovid.* and *Prop.* — Also, a promise of secrecy, secrecy, discreet observance of silence. *Prop.* *Fidem tenere, to observe silence or secrecy, keep secret*. — ¶ Also, protection, defence. *Terent.* In *fidem* alicujus se committere. *Cæs.* *Fidem alicujus sequi, to place one's self under the protection of a person*. *Cic.* In *fidem* recipere nationes. *Id.* *Se conferre in fidem et clientelam alicujus*. *Id.* *Quæ in fide mea sunt*. — *Venire in fidem alicujus, to surrender unconditionally, or merely, to surrender*. *Liv.* In *fidem* consulis *venire*. — ¶ Also, help, aid, assistance. *Cic.* *Deum atque hominum fidem implorare*. *Id.* *Fidem vestram oro*. Hence, *Terent.* *Dii vestram fidem, se. obsecro, h. e. for heaven's sake*. *So, also, Terent.* and *Cic.* *Pro (proh) deum (or deorum) atque hominum fidem, for heaven's sake*. *So, also, Liv.* *Pro (proh) deum fidem, or Cic.* *Pro deum (or deorum)*. *Auet.* *Dial. de Orat.* 35. *Per fidem, by my faith! faith!* — ¶ Also, faith, belief, credit. *Cic.* *Fidem alicui habere, or Virg.* *ferre, or Cic.* *adjungere, or Id.* *tribuere, or Pandect.*

adhilere, to give credit to, believe. — ¶ Also, credibility, probability. *Cic.* *ta bularum, authority*. *Id.* *Litteræ fidem habent*. *Id.* *Orationi fidem afferre*. *Ovid.* *Dare fidem verbo, to make credible or probable*. *Sueton.* *Fides est, it is credible, probable or likely*. *Ovid.* *Res fidem habuit, was credible, or gained credit, passed as true*. *Cic.* *Res nullam fidem habent*. *Id.* *Fidem facere, to make credible*. *So, also, Cæs.* *Fides fieri non poterat*. Also, with a genit. following. *Cic.* *Facit fidem judicii sui*. — Hence, *proof*. *Liv.* *Ad or in fidem rei*. Also, *proof, instance*. *Ovid.* *Sun fides vocis*. — Also, certainty, sureness, truth. *Virg.* and *Liv.* *Manifesta fides*. *Ovid.* *Plena fide*. *Plin.* *Paneg.* 23. *Fides gaudii, unfeigned, sincere joy* (opposed to *necessitas gaudendi*). — Also, a fulfilment, performance. *Ovid.* *Verba fides sequitur*. *Id.* *Fidem nancisci*. *Id.* *Promissa exhibere fidem, h. e. were fulfilled*. *Id.* *Pollicitum dictis adde fidem, h. e. keep your promise*. — ¶ Also, a certain end, issue or event, particularly with poets, of the fulfilment of oracles. *Virg.* *En hæc promissa fides est?* — ¶ Also, a thing. *Stat.* *Mira fides*. *Id.* *Miranda fides! what a wonderful, astonishing or marvellous thing!* — ¶ *Fides* was also the name of a Roman goddess. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ *Fide*, for *fidei*. *Ovid.* *id.* — *Fidēi*, for *fidēi*. *Lucret.* and *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

**FIDĒS**, and **FIDĪS** (unc.), is, f. a string of a musical instrument, χορδή. In the plur. and with poets also in the sing. it denotes a stringed instrument of music, a lute, lyre, κιθάρα. *Cic.* *Fidibus canere*. *Terent.* *Fidibus scire, se. canere*. *Cic.* *Discere fidibus, se. canere*. *So, also, Id.* *Docere fidibus*. *Ovid.* *Sume fidem*. *Horat.* *Fidibus Latinis, h. e. carmine lyricis*. — ¶ Also, in the sing., a constellation, otherwise called *Lyra*. *Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Nomin.* *Fidis*. *Colum.*

**FIDĒCĒN** (fides, -ium, & cano), inis, m. one who plays on a stringed instrument of music, a lute-player, harper, κιθαροῦς. *Cic.* — *Horat.* *Romanæ fidicen lyrae, h. e. poeta lyricus*.

**FIDĒCĒNĀ** (fidicen), æ, f. a female that 3 plays on the harp, lute, &c., κιθαρίστρια. *Terent.*

**FIDĒCĒNŌ** (Id.), as, n. 1. to play on the 3 lute, harp, &c. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**FIDĒCŪLA** (dimin. of fides, is), æ, f. a chord of a musical instrument. *Cic.* *Fidiculae sonantes, h. e. a stringed instrument of music, a lute, harp, &c.* — Hence, *Fidiculae*, a constellation, otherwise called *Lyra*. *Id.* — ¶ Also, an instrument of torture, consisting of a number of strings; generally in the plur. *Fidiculae, arum*. *Senec.* and *Suet.*

**FIDĒCŪLĀRIŪS** (fidicula), a, um, adj. 3 wound or twisted like a cord. *Frontin.* *verba*.

**FIDĪS**. See *Fides*, is.

**FIDĪŪS**, ii, m. a certain divinity, thought by some to be *Hercules*. *Plaut.* *Per deum Fidium*. Hence, *Cic.* *Me dius fidius, or medius fidius, by my faith! by God! God knows it! According to others, so help me God!*

**FIDŌ** (unc.), is, sus sum, n. 3. to trust to, rely upon, put confidence in, σαφέως, with a dat. or an ablat. *Cic.* *prudētia*. *Id.* *hac duce*. *Id.* *sibi*. *Ovid.* *ope*. *Virg.* *nocti*. *Id.* *fuga and fugæ*. Also, with an accus. and infin. *Horat.* — Also, to believe, give credit to. *Plaut.*

**FIDŪCĪĀ** (fido, ēre), æ, f. trust, confidence, reliance, dependence, θάρσος. *Cic.* *hominis, confidence placed in a person*. *So, also, Horat.* *mea, for mei*. *Cic.* *arce nostræ, confiding in my strong-box*. — Hence, *Plaut.* *Qui tuæ mandatus est fidei et fiduciae, h. e. care, superintendence, or fidelity*. — Also, self-confidence, courage, boldness, assurance. *Terent.* *Hirt.* and *Liv.* — Also, with sui, confidence in one's self, boldness. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a deposit, pledge, pawn, security, mortgage. *Cic.* *Flacc.* 21. — Also, any alienation or sale on condition of return; the contract or agreement about it. *Cic.* *Per fiduciae rationem*. *Id.* *Formula fiduciae, the formula used in making such*

a contract. *Id.* Judicium fiduciæ, a trial about the violation of such a contract. *Id.* *Offic.* 3, 15 and 17. Fiducia, for judicium fiduciæ. — *Id.* *Top.* 19. Accipere fiduciam, to receive a thing on condition of delivering it to somebody else.

**FIDUCIALITER** (fiducia), adv. confident-ly. *Augustin.*

**FIDUCIARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is given upon trust to be restored again, or to be resigned to another person. *Lic. urbs.* *Cæs.* Operam fiduciarium prestare, to perform the duties of an office as a commissary or delegate. — ¶ Also, that receives any thing on condition of resigning it to some other person. *Pandect. heres.*

**FIDUCIÖ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to 3 pledge, mortgage. — Hence, Fiduciatu, a, um, pledged. *Tertull.*

**FIDUS** (fido, fere), a, um, adj. faithful, trusty, to be relied on, sure, certain, safe, secure, πιστός. *Lio. pax.* *Cic. amicis.* *Id.* custodia canum. *Id.* Fidissima conjux. *Ovid.* Nox fidissima arcanis. *Cic. fuga, sof.* *Virg. ensis.* *Id.* Statio male fida carinis, unsafe. *Lio.* Ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset. Also, with a genit. *Virg. Regina tui fidissima, so faithful to you.* Hence, *Lio.* animus, firm, undaunted.

**FIDULINÖS** (for fuliginus, from fuligulus), a, 2, um, adj. of or belonging to a potter. *Varr. creta, potter's earth.* *Plin. opera (plur.), made of potter's earth.* — Hence, *Fidulina, sc. ars, the art or craft of a potter.* *Varr.* Also, a potter's workshop. *Plin.* — *Fidulinum, sc. vas, earthen ware.* *Id.* — *Fidulinus, a, um, is found in Plin. and Arnob.*

**FIGMEN** (fingo), inis, n. same as *Fig-3 mentum.* *Prudent.*

**FIGMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. an image, something made or formed, πλάσμα. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a fiction. *Apul. somniorum.*

**FIGÖ** (unc.), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to stick, fix, fasten, thrust in; to affix, post or set up, πῆνυμι. *Cic. mucrones in cive.* *Id. cruce.* *Lio. clavum.* *Plaut. palum in parietem.* *Sueton.* aliquem cruci, to nail. *Justin. in cruce.* *Plin. aliquem sub aquis, to plunge or immerse.* *Liv. cuspidem in terra.* *Cic. Figere in terram, in scuta.* *Id. leges, to post up publicly.* *Tucit. senatusconsultum ære publico, to engrave.* *Justin. caligas aurum, h. c. aurum suffigere caligis.* *Cic. virus in venas, to inject.* *Virg. Fixa sagitta, a dart shot into something.* — Hence, figur. to fasten, fix, direct earnestly. *Cic. mentem in re.* *Senece. oculos in terram; or Virg. solo; or Pers. terram oculis, for oculos in terram.* *Virg. oscula, to kiss.* — Also, to fasten, make fast, durable or lasting. *Virg. vestigia, to stand still.* *Horat. modum nequitie, to put an end to or set bounds.* *Juvenal. sedem, to fix his abode, take up his residence.* *Senece. Malum se fixit, is deeply rooted.* *Virg. dicta animis, impress or mark.* *Juvenol. Querelas intra te fige, keep them with yourself.* — Hence, *Fixus, a, um, fast, immovable, unchangeable, unalterable.* *Cic. decretum.* *Id. Maneat et fixum sit.* *Id. Fixum et statutum est.* *Id. Vestigia fixa, lasting.* *Id. Bonum fixum, h. c. perpetuum.* *So, also, Id. Mala fixa.* *Manil. astra, fixed stars.* — ¶ Also, to hit, pierce, transfix, shoot. *Hirt. aliquem telis.* *Virg. cervos.* *Id. columbam.* — Also, *Martial. vulnus, to make a wound by shooting; to wound.* *Senece. mortem, to slay by shooting or piercing; to strike dead.* — Hence, figur. *Cic. aliquem maledictis, to rally, taunt, scoff, mock at; to satirize.* *So, also, Id. adversarios.*

**FIGULARIS** (figulus), e, adj. pertaining to a potter. *Plaut. rota, a potter's wheel.* *Colum. creta, potter's earth or clay.* — Hence, *Id. Figularia, potter's ware.*

**FIGULATIÖ** (figulo), önis, f. a formation, 3 joining together. *Tertull.*

**FIGULATIÖRIS**, ire. See *Figularis.*

**FIGULATÖS** (figulus), a, um, adj. made of a certain Figulus. *Asin. ap. Quintil. 8, 3, 32. Spald.* — Others read *Figulaturit, h. c. imitates Figulus* (the name of a Roman citizen).

**FIGULINÖS.** See *Figlinus.* 2

**FIGULÖ** (figulus), as, avi, atum, are, a. I. 3 to form. *Tertull.*

**FIGULÖS** (fingo), i, m. a potter or worker 2 in clay, κεραμεύς. *Plin.*

**FIGURA** (Id.), æ, f. a figure, form, shape, make, fashion, image, likeness, σχῆμα. *Cic. hominum.* *Id.* humana. *Cæs. navium.* *Ovid. Lapidis figuram trahe- re, to be changed into a stone.* — Hence, figur. form, kind, species, manner, way, method. *Ovid. Met. 1, 436.* *Figure, kinds of animals.* *Pandect. Figure capiendi, ways, methods.* — Also, kind, nature, quality. *Cic. negotii.* — ¶ In grammar, the manner of declining and conjugating. *Quintil. Græcam figuram sequi.* *Id. Variare figuras.* — Also, the termination, form. *Id. Quædam verba tertie personæ figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget.* *Varr. Nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus.* — Also, a manner of connecting words. *Quintil. Græcæ figuræ.* — ¶ In rhetoric, a figure of speech, σχῆμα. *Cic. Figura dicendi.* *Quintil. Figuræ sententiarum et verborum.* — Also, a figurative way of speaking. Hence, a scoff, taunt. *Sueton.*

**FIGURALITER** (figura), adv. same as 3 *Figurate.* *Tertull.*

**FIGURATE** (figuratus), adv. figuratively. 3 *Ascon. Figurate dixit.*

**FIGURATIÖ** (figuro), önis, f. a fashioning, 2 *figuring, moulding, shaping; a figure, form.* *Vitruv. and Plin.* — Hence, figur. manner, form. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, imagination. *Quintil. decl.* — ¶ Also, figurative expression, use of figures. *Lactant.*

**FIGURATÖ** (figuratus), adv. same as *Fig-3 urate.* *Tertull.*

**FIGURATÖR** (figuro), öris, m. one who 3 forms or fashions any thing. *Arnob.*

**FIGURÖ** (figura), as, avi, atum, a. I. to form, fashion, shape, figure, σχηματίζω. *Cic. mundum.* *Plin. caseos, to make.* — Hence, *Figuratus, a, um, formed, fashioned, having a shape or figure.* *Cic. terga boum.* *Cels. Venter reddit figurata, h. c. well-formed stools.* — Hence, in grammar, to give a certain form to a word, as is done by declining and conjugating. *Quintil.* — In rhetoric, *Quintil. Figure orationem, to deviate from the simple form of speech and make use of rhetorical figures, in order to render the impression more strong and vivid.* *Id. Figurata controversie.* — ¶ Also, to conceive, imagine, think. *Senece. iram.* *Cart. species animo.*

**FILATIM** (filum), adv. thread by thread. 3 *Lucret.*

**FILIX**, icis, same as *Filix.* *Vitruv.*

**FILIA** (filius), æ, f. a daughter, θυγάτηρ. *Cic. Despondit ei filiam suam.* *Senece. Filia familias, a daughter who is yet under the authority of her father.* *Pandect. (plur.) Filie familias.* — ¶ *Dat. and ablat. Filiis.* *Plaut., Liv. and Hirt.: Filiabus.* *Liv. and Senece.* — ¶ Also, figur. *Catull. Massilia Graium filia, h. c. a colony.*

**FILICATIÖS** (filix), a, um, adj. embossed with the figures of the leaves of ferns. *Cic. paterna.*

**FILICTUM** (for filicetum, from filix), i, 2, n. a place abounding with fern. *Colum.*

**FILICÖLÄ** (dimin. of filix), æ, f. an herb resembling fern; rock-fern, wall-fern, polypody. *Plin.* — It is also called *felicula.* *Cato.*

**FILIÖLÄ** (filia), æ, f. a little daughter. *Cic.*

**FILIÖLÖS** (dimin. of filius), i, m. a little 2 son. *Cic.*

**FILIÖS** (unc.), ii, m. a son, υῖός. *Cic. Adoptare sibi aliquem filium.* — *Id. Filius familias, a son who is yet under the authority of his father.* *Sallust. Filii familiarum (plural).* — *Horat. Filius fortunæ, or Juvenal. albæ gallinæ, fortune's favorite.* — *Cic. Terra filius, a mean, obscure person.* — ¶ With poets, an inhabitant of a country. *Catull. Celtiberie filius.* — ¶ *Filii, children, sons and daughters.* *Quintil.*

**FILIX** (unc.), icis, f. fern, a plant, πρίψ. *Virg. and Colum.*

**FILUM** (unc.), i, n. a thread, νῆμα. *Cels. Filum in acum conjicere, to thread a needle, to thread.* *Ovid. Velamina filo*

pleno, thick stuff, of coarse cloth. *Liv. Capite velato filo, h. c. lana velamine.* *Ovid. Toga filo tenuissima, of the finest drapery.* *Id. Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, h. c. in danger, or unstable.* — Also, of other things. *Lucret. Fila aranei, web.* *Martial. (of flowers and plants), fibres.* *Plin. Mel filo mittit.* *Id. Tenui filo stantibus in medio crocis, stamina.* *Ovid. lyre, the chords or strings.* — Also, the thread of life. *Ovid. Hence, death.* *Id.* — ¶ Also, form, make, fashion, shape. *Plaut. mulieris. Gell. corporis.* — Hence, figur. form, formation. *Cic. Orat. 3, 26. orationis. Calp. Filum tenue vocis, a clear voice.* — Also, kind, species, sort. *Cic. Amic. 7. orationis tuæ.* — Also, kind, manner, quality, nature. *Cic. argumentandi.* *Id. Munusculum crasso filo.* *Id. Ueberiore filo, h. c. style or manner of speech.*

**FIMBRIA** (unc.), æ, f. the extremity of any thing; the border, hem, selvedge, guard, or welt of a garment; a fringe, ζώνου, ζώνου, κρῆστρον. *Varr. and Ovid.* — Also, a thread, fibre. *Ccls. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, the extreme part of a lock or curl. *Cic.*

**FIMBRIATIÖRIS** is, 4. See *Fimbriatus.*

**FIMBRIATÖS** (fimbria), a, um, adj. fringed. *Plin. folia.* — ¶ Also, fringed. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, made, changed or transformed into *Fimbria.* *Asin. ap. Quintil. 8, 3, 32. Spald.* Others read *Fimbriaturit, h. c. he imitates Fimbria.*

**FIMETUM** (fimus), i, n. a dunghill, κο 2 πρῶν. *Plin.*

**FIMÖS** (unc.), i, m. and **FIMUM**, -i, n. 2 dung, ordure, compost, κοπρός. *Virg. and Liv.* — Also, dirt, mire. *Virg.*

**FINALIS** (finis), e, adj. relating to bound- 3 aries, ὅριος. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, relating to, or being at the end, final, ultimate, τελικός. *Macrob.*

**FINDÖ** (unc.), is, fidi, fissum, a. 3. to cleave, cut, split, σχίζω. *Virg. lignum.* *Sueton. Equus unguis fissis.* — Also, to make by cleaving, splitting, cutting. *Virg. viam.* *Valer. Flacc. vulnus.* — ¶ Also, to divide, sever, separate. *Cic. Fluvius finditur, divides itself.* *Virg. Via se findit in partes ambas.* *Horat. agros sarculo.* *Ovid. Terras findere vomere, to plough.* *Horat. Dies (Idum) findit Aprilem, divides in two.* *Ovid. aera, cleaves the air in his flight.* *Propert. and Ovid. fretum, æquor, to plough the sea, sail upon.* — ¶ Also, to tear. — Hence, *Findi, to burst.* *Ovid. Finduntur cantibus angues, are charmed until they burst.* *Pers. Findor, I am ready to burst with rage.* — *Fissus, a, um, particip. cleft, split, divided.* Hence, *Fissum, subst., a slit, cleft, fissure, crack, chink.* *Cels. in ano.* — Hence, *Cic. Fissum jecoris and jecorum, or in extis, h. c. in the doctrine of the Haruspices, a division into two parts, familiare and hostile.* See *Familiaris.*

**FINGIBILIS** (fingo), e, adj. that may 3 be imagined, seeming. *Cal. Aurel.*

**FINGÖ** (perhaps from πῆνω or πῆνυω), is, finxi, fictum, a. 3. to form, fashion, frame, make, πλατρω. *Ovid. pocula de humo.* *Plin. aliquid ex argilla.* *Cic. e cera, to model.* *Id. A Lysippo fingi volebat, have his statue made.* — Hence, *Id. Ars fingendi, statuary, sculpture.* *Plin. Fingendi conditores.* *Cic. Imago ficta, a statue.* — Also, of animals. *Id. Apes fingunt favos, mild.* *Id. nidos.* — Hence, figur. to form, improve, teach, instruct. *Horat. equum, to train.* *Cic. vocem, oratorem.* *Sil. mentes orando, to turn or manage according to one's views; or, to gain their favor.* — Also, to adorn, dress, trim, arrange properly, neatly, elegantly. *Ovid. se. Virg. crinem fronde.* *Ovid. comas.* *Virg. vitam putando.* — Also, to regulate, adapt, accommodate. *Cic. se ad arbitrium alicujus.* *Id. se ex forma reipubl.* — Also, to alter, change. *Cic. Sull. 23. vitam.* *Cic. animos.* — *Fingere manus, to touch, press gently.* *Ovid.* — Also, in general, to make. *Cic. orationem, to compose.* *Virg. aliquem miserum.* — ¶ Also, to imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self. *Cic. ceteros ex sua natura.* *Id. Finge, aliquem fieri sapientem, suppose, &c.* — Hence

to devise, contrive, feign. Terent. causas. — Hence, Pictus, a, um, false, feigned, fictitious. Cic. dii. Id. fabula. Virg. carmen, containing fictions, fabulous. — Hence, Fictum, subst., a fiction. Virg. and Ovid. — And, Fictus, subst., a feigner, dissembler, hypocrite. Horat. — Also, to dissemble. Cæs. Fingere vultum, h. e. to assume a look at variance with their real state of feelings. — Also, to intend, design. Plaut. fugam.

**FINIENS** (finio), tis, particip. from finio. — Subst. masc. (sc. orbis), the horizon. Cic. **FINIÖ** (finis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to confine in limits; to circumscribe, limit; to fix or determine by limits. Cæs. Rhenus finit imperium populi Rom. Liv. signum animo. Cic. Lingua finita dentibus. — Figur. to bound, restrain, check. Cic. cupiditates Liv. censuram. — Also, to determine, prescribe, assign, appoint. Cic. tempus. Liv. diem. Id. decem vades. Id. locum. Cic. modum. Cæs. latitudinem silvæ. — Hence, Finitus, a, um, fixed, appointed, determined. Cic. Mors est omnibus finita. Quintil. Modus finiendi, h. e. indicativus. — Hence, impers. Liv. Finitur, ne, &c. it is determined, decided, &c. — Hence, to define, explain. Quintil. causam. — Also, to finish, terminate, end, put an end to, τελέω. Cæs. bellum. Horat. sitim, to quench. Cic. sententias verbis, to close with a verb. Plin. vitam, or Ovid. animam, or absol. Tacit. Finire, to end, come to an end, cease. — Hence, Ovid. and Quintil. Finire, to cease to speak. — See, also, Finiens.

**FINIS** (unc.), is, m. and sometimes f. a limit, boundary, ὄρος. Cic. loci. Plur. Fines; the limits, boundaries. Id. agrorum. — Also, the country itself, a territory. Cæs. In finibus Eburum. Also, a station. Virg. Æn. 5, 139. of ships. — Hence, figur. a limit, bound. Cic. Mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egressi non possum. Horat. nature. — Also, a measure, duration, length. Cic. Qui finis istius consilii? Liv. temporis. Cic. Ad eum finem, or, usque ad eum finem, h. e. so long as, so far. Id. Quem ad finem? how long? — Hence, Fine or fini, to, or up to. Cato. Amphoras implere ansarum fini. Cæs. B. G. 7. 47. Pectoris fine. — Quem ad finem significat, also, how far any thing extends, &c. Cæs. — Finis denotes, also, a measure, amount, or, nature, quality, kind, manner. Pandect. pretii. Gell. Hac fini, in this manner; as far as. Id. Qua fini, how far, or, in what respect. — Also, the end or conclusion of any thing. Cic. Finem constituere, or Terent. statuere. Tacit. ponere. Cic. facere scribendi, or Terent. and Cæs. alicui rei. Virg. dare, or, facere, or, Id. ferre, imponere. Cic. afferre. Id. habere. Liv. capere, h. e. to come to an end, terminate. Cic. Finis vite, and absol. Tacit. Finis, sc. vite. Ovid. Nullo fine, or Nullo cum fine, or Id. Fine dempto, or exempto, without end, endless. Id. Ad finem, to the (very) end. Liv. Ad finem venire, to be accomplished. — Also, a definition, explanation. Quintil. — Also, the extreme, highest, greatest point. Cic. bonorum, malorum. Id. honorum, the highest offices or posts of honor. Tacit. Duodecim tabulæ, finis æqui juris. — Also, end, intention, design. Cic. Domus finis est usus. Tacit. Ad eum finem, with this intention, for this purpose.

**FINITE** (finitus), adv. to a certain extent, 2 within limits, with limitation, restriction. Cic. — Also, definitely, particularly, in particular. Gell.

**FINITIMÖS** (finis), a, um, adj. neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining, πρόσσπος. Cic. — Finitimus, substant., a neighbor, borderer. — Figur. bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like, connected, closely allied. Cic. Nomen finitimum periculo. Id. alicui rei.

**NIYÖ** (finio), önis, f. a limiting, limit, boundary. Vitruv. — Also, a termination, state, condition. Id. — Hence, a rule Colum. — Also, a definition, explanation. Quintil. — Also, a division or part. Hygin.

**FINITIVÖS** (finitus), a, um, adj. defining, 2 explaining. Quintil.

**FINITÖR** (finio), öris, m. one who fixes or determines and measures boundaries, a surveyor of lands. Cic. — Hence, the horizon. Senec. — Also, one that determines, fixes, finishes, ends. Stat.

**FINITUS**, a, um, partic. from finio.

**FIÖ** (φύω), fis, factus sum, fieri, irreg. n. passiv. to become, γίνομαι. Plaut. Nihil fit. Cic. Pompeio melius est factum. Particularly with an ablat. to the question with or of whom or what? Id. Quid illo fiet, what will become of him? Id. Quid fiet artibus. — Hence, Id. Si quid eo factum esset, if an accident should befall him. — Also, with de following. Id. Quid de Tulliola mea fiet? — Also, to occur, happen, fall out, come to pass. Terent. Inter ea fiet aliquid. — Also, without a nominat. Cic. Ut fit, or ita ut fit, or ut fieri solet, as it happens, as is usually the case. Particularly with ut following. Id. Fit sæpe ut non respondeat ad tempus. Hence, Fieri potest, fieri non potest, it is possible, impossible. Id. — Also, to arise. Id. Fit clamor maximus. — Hence, to follow as a consequence. Id. Ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi. — Also, same as esse; to be. Terent. Mihi non fit verisimile. Cic. Nec potest fieri me quicquam superbius. — Also, as the passiv. of facio it signifies, also, to be done or made. Cic. — Also, to be committed. Plaut. Cui furum febat. — Also, to be produced, procreated, bred, born. Varr. Lepores in Gallia fiunt permagni. — Also, to grow. Plaut. Ubi absinthium fit. — Also, to be made, chosen, created. Cic. Consules facti sunt. Nepos. Prator fit. — Also, to be sacrificed. Id. Quum pro populo fieret. — Also, to be given. Liv. Id ei loco nomen factum. — Also, to be esteemed, valued. Cic. Mihi demonstravit, me a te plurimi fieri. — The partic. Factus, a, um, has all these significations, and denotes, besides, wrought, manufactured, made. Cic. Argentum factum, silver vessels. Id. Phalere pulcherrime factæ. — Also, polished, instructed. Cic. Qui illuc factus institutusque venisset, h. e. prepared and instructed. Horat. Ad unguem factus homo, h. c. perfectus. — Also, made, born for a thing, as it were; naturally formed for a thing, fitted, having talent for a thing. Cic. Homo ad ista experienda factus. — Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 91. Factum volo, for faciam, or facere volo. — Terent. Alicui factum velle, or Gell. Alicui factum esse velle, to favor a person, wish well to him. — Facto opus est, h. e. it must be done. Terent. — Also, with the accus. quid. Id. Quid opus facti sit, vide. Usus est is also used for opus est. Plaut. and Terent. — Terent. Dictum factum, no sooner said than done, immediately, in a moment. — Plaut. Bene factum, well done. Id. Male factum, badly! — Terent. Factum, for factum est, in affirmative answers, just so, yes, or, it is done. — Fior was anciently also used. Cato ap. Prisc. Fitur, fiebantur. Liv. ap. Non. Fitum est. — See, also, Factus, a, um.

**FIRCÖS**, a word used by the Sabines for hircus, according to Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

**FIRAMEN** (firmo), önis, n. same as Firmamentum. Ovid.

**FIRMAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. any thing used for fortifying Cæs. — Figur. stay, support, strength. Cic. republicæ. — Hence, proof. Id. — Also, a reason for recommendation. Id. — Also, main point. Id. — Also, the heavens, firmament. Augustin.

**FIRMANÖS** (Firmum), a, um, adj. at, of, near Firmum, pertaining to it. Liv. — Firmiani, the inhabitants of Firmum. Cic. — Cic. Firmianum, sc. prædium, a country seat near it.

**FIRMÄTOR** (firmo), öris, m. a confirmer, 2 establisher. Tacit.

**FIRMĒ** (firmus), adv. with firmness, firmly. Sueton. insistere, to stand firmly. Plin. Firmus. Vitruv. Firmissime. — Figur. firmly, with firmness, steadily, resolutely, constantly, durably. Cic. aliquid comprehendere. — Id. Firmissime asseverare.

**FIRMIANÖS** (Firmius), a, um, adj. called 2 after the artist Firmius. Plin.

**FIRMITAS** (firmus), ätis, f. firmness, solidity, durability, stability, στερεότης, βεβαιότης. Plaut. postis. Cæs. materix. Vitruv. adificiorum. — Also, firmness, strength, vigor, robustness. Cic. corporis. Gell. vocis. — Hence, strength, power, constancy. Cic. animi. Planc. in Cic. Ep. exercitus, valor, process.

**FIRMITER**, same as Firme. Cæs.

**FIRMITÜDÖ** (firmus), önis, f. same as Firmitas, firmness, constancy, strength, vigor. Auct. ad Herem. vocis. Cic. animi. Id. salutis, stability.

**FIRMÖ** (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to make firm or fast, στερεώω. Virg. vestigia Curt. gradum, h. c. to stand fast. Plin. mobiles dentes. — Hence, figur. to fortify, strengthen, secure. Cæs. locum munitionibus. Liv. urbem præsidio. Id. aciem. Id. muros. Virg. aditum urbis, to guard. — Also, to make stable, durable, firm. Cic. imperium. Cæs. pacem. Cic. animum. — Also, to stay, stop, bind. Cels. alvum. — Also, to make strong or stronger, to strengthen, invigorate, recruit, refresh. Cic. corpus labore, to harden. Liv. corpus cibo, to refresh. So, also, Curt. vexatos milites. Virg. vires. Cic. vocem. Tacit. valetudinem. Quintil. memoriam. Liv. aliquid præsidii, to reinforce with a body of soldiers. Id. præsidium, to reinforce or increase a garrison. — Hence, to confirm, make sure, secure. Terent. fidem, to keep one's word or promise. Cic. aliquid iurejurando. Hirt. civitates obsidibus. — Also, to confirm, share, prove. Cic. Naturam fati ex divinationis ratione. — Also, to affirm, declare, assert. Hirt.

**FIRMUM**, i, n. a town of Picenum, on the Adriatic. It was also called Castellum Firmianum. Plin.

**FIRMÖS** (for fidus, from fido), a, um, adj. firm, not easily shaken, not movable, βεβαιός. Ovid. janua, arbor, sera. Curt. solum. Virg. robora. Hence, figur. firm, constant, steady, steadfast, persevering, immovable, inflexible. Cic. Firmior in sententia. Id. Senatum firmiorem reddidisti. Id. Firmissimus in causa. — Also, firm, faithful. Id. amicus. Id. Socios firmissimos redderem. Id. spes Id. candidatus, who may expect to get an office. Id. accusator, not timid, bold. Hence, Firmum, i, n. a cause, reason. Terent. Nihil satis firmi video. — Also, durable, lasting. Virg. vina. Cic. præsidia.

— Also, strong, stout, robust, provided with strength. Cic. corpus. Id. Si firmior esses. Nepos. vires. Sueton. Vixdum firmus a gravi valetudine. — Hence, strong, provided with every thing necessary to perform great things. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Firmus ab equitatu, strong in cavalry. — Also, strong, powerful, considerable, able to resist. Cæs. civitas. Cic. manus evocatorum. — Also, fit, able, apt, capable, qualified. Cæs. cohortes. Liv. Exercitus firmus ad bellum. Cic. Firmus ad defensionem. — Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. Pacere firmus. Hence, to be depended on, relied upon, certain. Cic. Hoc, quod dico, firmum fore. Id. Literas firmas, containing news which may be depended upon. Id. benevolentia. — Also, solid, substantial, nourishing, strengthening. Varr. cibus. — Also, healthy. Ovid. Male firma, sickly.

**FISCALIS** (fiscus), e, adj. fiscal, relating 2 to the exchequer. Sueton. calumnix, h. e. false prosecutions for defrauding the imperial treasury. Capitolin. gladiatores, maintained at the emperor's private charge, paid out of the treasury.

**FISCARIÖS** (Id.), ii, m. one who owes 3 something to the treasury of the emperor. Firmic.

**FISCELLÄ** (dimin. of fiscina), e, f. 4 2 little frail or basket, Σίβη, καλάστρον. Virg. and Colum. — Hence, a muzzle. Fürg. Cato.

**FISCELLÖS** (dimin. of fiscus), i, m. 2 same as Fiscella. Colum.

**FISCINÄ** (fiscus), e, f. a basket, frail, hamper, pannier, καλάπος. Cic., Virg. and Colum.

**FISCUS** (unc.), i, m. a basket, frail, *τάλοφος*. Colum. — Particularly, a basket for holding money, with us, a money bag, purse. Cic. — Hence, at the time of the emperors, the emperor's treasury, or privy purse, the revenue of the emperor. Senec. (opposed to *ærarium*, the public treasury). Hence, Sueton. *Fiscus* Judæicus, a tax paid by the Jews into the emperor's treasury. — Sometimes it is used for *ærorium*. Entrop. 2, 15. Also, in Cic. Qu. Fr. III. 4. and Sueton. Oct. 40. it seems to be used for *ærarium*, exchequer, revenue.

**FISSICULŌ** (findo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 *Apul. exta*, to divide the catrails, in order to derive from thence omens of futurity.

**FISSYLIS** (Id.), e, adj. that may be cleft. 2 *Liv.* — ¶ Also, cleft, split. Colum. — Hence, *Plaut. caput*, a broken head.

**FISSŪ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a cleaving, dividing. 1 *Cic.*

**FISSIPES** (fissus & pes), ēdis, cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed. Auson. — Figur. *Id.* calamitas, a pen to write with.

**FISSŪRA** (findo), æ, f. a cleft, gap, chink, crevice, fissure, *σχισμῆ*. Plin.

**FISSŪS**, a, um, particip. from findo.

**FISTUCA** (perhaps from *ιστάω*), æ, f. a mallet, commoder. Cæs. — ¶ Also, a hammer, pavier's beetle. Plin. and Cato.

**FISTUCATIŌ** (fistuco), ōnis, f. a driving or ramming down with u mallet or rammer. *Vitruv.* *Fistucationibus* solidare. — ¶ Also, a levelling of the ground by ramming. *Vitruv.*

**FISTUCŌ** (fistuca), as, a. 1. to drive piles into the earth, *ραοί* iron stones in paving, drive down or level with a mallet or paving-beetle. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Fistucatum*, i. n. same as *Fistucatio*. Plin.

**FISTŪLA** (unc.), æ, f. a pipe. Cic. for con-veying water, *σιφών*, *σάλην*. Plin. the *æso-phagus*. *Id.* only chunnel. — Hence, a reed or cane. *Id.* — Also, a pipe, particularly, a shepherd's pipe, *σφύριξ*. *Virg.* — Also, a pen, made of a reed. *Pers.* — Also, a fistula, a sinuous ulcer. *Nepos.* — Also, the blow-hole of a whale. Plin.

¶ Also, an instrument for cutting, a shoemaker's paring-knife. Plin. — ¶ *Fistula* *farraria*. Cato, or, *Fistula serrata*, Plin. an instrument for grinding corn, perhaps like our coffee-mills.

**FISTULARIS** (fistula), e, adj. good for fistulous ulcers. *Veget.*

**FISTULATIM** (Id.), adv. shaped like a fistula. *Apul.*

**FISTULATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a player on a pipe or flute, *σφικτῆς*. Cic.

**FISTULATŌRIŪS** (fistulator), a, um, adj. pertaining to a player on a pipe or flute. *Arnob.*

**FISTULATŌS** (fistula), a, um, adj. 2 made hollow like a pipe. Sueton. *tabulæ*.

**FISTULESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become hollow or full of holes. *Fulgent.* *Ligna* fistulosa.

**FISTULŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. bored or hollowed out like a pipe, fistular. Plin. — ¶ Also, full of eyes or holes like a sponge. Colum. *caseus*. — ¶ Also, fistulous. Cato. *cancer*.

**FISŪS**, a, um, partic. from fido.

**FITILLĀ**, æ, f. a kind of pap used at sacrifices. *Arnob.* Also, in *Senec. de Benef.* 1, 6. and *Plin.* 18, 19. where others read *fitilla*.

**FIXĒ** (fixus), adv. fast, firmly. *Augustia.*

**FIXŪS**, a, um, partic. from figo.

**FLABELLIFER** (flabellum & fero), a, 3 um, adj. bearing a fan. *Plaut.*

**FLABELLŌ** (flabellum), as, a. 1. to fan. 3 *Tertull.*

**FLABELLŪLUM** (dimin. of flabellum), i, 1 a. a little fan. *Terent. Eun.* 3, 5, 50.

**FLABELLUM** (flabrum), i, n. a fan, *ἄντιόω*. — ¶ Figur. Cic. *seditionis*, an exciter.

**FLABILIS** (flo), e, adj. that may be blown, airy. Cic. — ¶ Also, spiritual. *Prudent.*

**FLABRILIS** (flabrum), e, adj. same as *Flabilis*. *Prudent.* *frigus*, a cooling breeze.

**FLABRUM** (flo), i, n. a blast, breeze, puff

of wind, *πνοή*, *πνεῦμα*. It is generally used in the plural. *Virg.*

**FLACCĒŌ** (flaccus), es, ui, n. 2. to be withered or faded. *Lacil.* — ¶ Figur. to be faint, languid, weak, or feeble, to flag, droop, wane. Cic. *Messala* flaccet, se. in petitione, gives up his hope.

**FLACCĒSCŌ**, and **FLACCISCŌ** (flac-1 ceo), is, ui, n. 3. to become withered, faded or dry, to wither. *Vitruv.* frons. *Varr.* *Stereus* flaccuit. — ¶ Figur. to grow weak, feeble, droop, languish; to wane, lose ardor or vivacity. Cic. *Flaccescebat oratio*.

**FLACCIANŪS** (Flaccus), a, um, adj. belonging to Flaccus, called after him. *Varr.*

**FLACCIDŪS** (flaccus), a, um, adj. withered, flaccid, flabby, hanging down. 2 *Colum. auris*, Plin. *folium*. — ¶ Also, languid, weak, feeble, without strength or force. *Lucret.* *Flaccidior turbo*. *Arnob.* *Argumentatio* flaccida.

**FLACCŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. withered, flaccid, slack, hanging down. *Varr.* *auriculæ*. — Also, flap-eared. Cic. (Hence, *Flaccus*, the name of a Roman family).

**FLAGĒLLATIŌ** (flagello), ōnis, f. 3. 3 gellation, scourging. *Tertull.*

**FLAGĒLLŌ** (flagellum), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to whip, scourge, lash. Sueton. *ali-quein*. Also, in general, to beat, strike. *Ovid.* *robora* parte caudæ. Plin. *messem* *pericis*, to thrash out. *Martial.* *Comæ* ora flagellent. *Quintil.* in *tergum*, to strike the back with the hand. *Stat.* *pondera*, to shake. — ¶ Figur. to plague, torment, trouble, importune, treat harshly. — Hence, *Pers.* *puteal* *vibice*, perhaps to plague or torment debtors. *Martial.* *Arca* flagellet *opes*, to keep close locked up. Plin. *annonam*, to keep the grain back, not to sell it, and by this means to raise the price of grain.

**FLAGĒLLUM** (dimin. of flagrum), i, n. a whip, scourge, *μάστιξ*. Cic. and *Horat.* — Hence, figur. the stings of conscience. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a young branch of a tree, particularly of a vine, the shoot of a vine. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — Hence, *Ovid.* *Flagella*, the feet of a polypus. — ¶ Also, the thong which was fastened to a javelin, and used as a handle. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 731.

**FLAGITATIŌ** (flagito), ōnis, f. a request, earnest entreaty or desire; a dunning or claiming a debt. Cic.

**FLAGITATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. oae who 1 calls for or claims a debt, a dunner. *Plaut.* — Figur. one who reminds another of a promise. Cic. — ¶ Also, an importunate asker, demander. Cic.

**FLAGITATRĪX** (flagitator), icis, f. she 3 who claims a debt or duns, demands earnestly. *Augustia.*

**FLAGITIŌSE** (flagitosus), adv. basely, infamously, wickedly, profligately, flagitiously. Cic. *Flagitiose* vivere. *Arnob.* *Flagitiosus*. Cic. *Flagitiosissime*.

**FLAGITIŌSŪS** (flagitium), a, um, adj. shameful, infamous, flagitious, wicked, profligate, dissolute, abandoned. Cic. *vita*. *Sallust.* *Flagitiosior*. Cic. *Flagitiosissimus*.

**FLAGITIUM** (flagito), ii, n. a disgraceful, or shameful thing or act; also, shame, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, reproach. Cic. *Præsee* *agro* *colendo* *flagitium* *putas*, you consider it a disgrace. *Id.* *Flagitium* *committere*. *Id.* *Flagitia* *facere* *et* *dicere*, shameful things. Particularly, profligacy, dissoluteness, lewdness. *Id.* Hence, *scelera* *et* *flagitia* *are* *frequently* *joined*. *Id.* *Scelera* *et* *flagitia* *facere*. Sueton. *Flagitia* *atque* *dedecora*. *Plaut.* *Flagitium* *hominis*, h. e. *homo* *flagitiosissimus*. *Sallust.* *Flagitia* *atque* *facinora*, h. e. *homines* *flagitiosi* *atque* *facinorosi*. — ¶ According to some it signifies, also, a demand. *Plaut.* *Epid.* 3, 4, 77; and *noise*, clamor, bawling. *Plaut.* *Merc.* 2, 3, 82.

**FLAGITŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dun, demand as something due. Cic. *ali-quein*. *Id.* *aliquid* *ab* *aliquo*. *Id.* *filium* *ab* *aliquo*. *Id.* *cistophorum*. — Also, with two accus. *Id.* *aliquem* *frumentum*. Hence, *Id.* *Res* *flagitatur* *ab* *aliquo*, and *Homo* *flagitatur* *rem*, the thing is demanded of him. Cæs. *Quum* *stipendium* *ab* *legionibus* *flagitaretur*. —

¶ In general, to ask, demand with importunity, entreaty, or earnestly solicit. *ἐξάρτω*. Cic. *Quæ* *tempus* *flagitat*. *Id.* *Causa* *postulat*, non *flagitat*. *Id.* *Quid* *studia* *a* *te* *flagitent*. *Id.* *Flagitare*, ut, &c. *Id.* *A* *philosopho* *non* *flagitenti*. *Id.* *alicujus* *auxilium*. *Id.* *aliquem*, for *ab* *aliquo*. — Hence, to demand to know. *Id.* *cimen*. — Also, to demand, send for. *Plin.* *siser* *e* *Germania*. — Also, to accuse. *Tacit.* *Ut* *peculatore* *flagitari* *jussit*, h. e. *postulari* *ad* *judicium*. — ¶ Also, to dishonor by fornication. *Apul.* *juvenem*. *Luctant*, *puclitiam*.

**FLAGRANS**, tis, particip. from flagro. — ¶ Adj. burning, glowing, blushing, eager, earnest, vehement, ardent, glittering, shining. *Sil.* *Flagrantior* *lampas*, h. e. *sol*. *Tacit.* *Cupido* *flagrantior*. Cic. *Homo* *flagrantissimus*, very eager. *Liv.* *Flagrantissimus* *æstus*. — ¶ *Pandect.* *Flagranti* *crimine* *comprehendi*, in the very act.

**FLAGRANTER** (flagrans), adv. ardently, 2 eagerly, vehemently, earnestly. *Anaïan.* *Flagrantius*. *Tacit.* *Flagrantissime*.

**FLAGRANTIĀ** (flagro), æ, f. a burning, 1 blazing. *Gell.* *montis*. *Apul.* *solis*, the heat of the sun. — ¶ Figur. a burning, ardor, ferocity, ardent desire, lewdness. Cic. *oculorum*, on anger or fond looking. *Prudent.* *pectoris*, desire. *Gell.* *materna*, strong maternal affection. *Plaut.* *Flagitii* *flagrantia*, most flagitious man.

**FLAGRIFER** (flagrum & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing a lash or whip. *Auson.*

**FLAGRIŌNES** (flagrum), um, m. slaves were called so on account of their being whipped. *Afran.*

**FLAGRĪTRĪBĀ** (flagrum & *τριβω*), æ, 3 m. one who is almost constantly whipped. *Plaut.*

**FLAGRŌ** (flo, are), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to burn, be on fire, *φλέγομαι*. Cic. *Oneria* *flagrantes*. *Virg.* *Telum* *flagrans*, lightning. — Also, with poets, of things on which there is a fire. *Ovid.* *Aræ* *flagrantes*. — Hence, figur. Cic. *Italia* *flagrans* *bello*. *Id.* *Flagrare* *infamia*, to be ill spoken of. So, also, *Id.* *invidia*, to be inflamed with envy. *Horat.* *rumore* *malò*. *Sallust.* *inopia*, for *laborare*. *Id.* *Ut* *cujusque* *studium* *flagrabat*. *Tacit.* *Flagrante* *ctiam* *tum* *libertate*, the spirit of freedom being yet alive. Particularly, to burn with a passion. Cic. *cupiditate*, *desiderio*, *amore*, *odio*, *studio* *dicendi*. — Also, to be very desirous. *Stat.* *comitari*. — Also, to be carried on with eagerness, ardor, vehemence. Cic. *Flagrante* *vitia* *libidinis* *apud* *illum*. Plin. *Flagrantia* *comitia*. — Also, to be very busy, to be much occupied with. Cic. *Convivia* *stupris* *flagrant*. — Also, to be in commotion, to be turbulently, tumultuous, in a passion. *Id.* *Multitudo* *Judæorum*, *flagrans*. *Virg.* *tumultus*. — Also, to burn, flush, glow, sparkle, shine. *Virg.* *Flagrantes* *genæ*, glowing, flushed. *Ovid.* *oculi*, shining, sparkling. *Sil.* *Lacus* *sanguine* *flagrantes*, reddened. — ¶ As a transit. it signifies, to love ardently, to be enamored of, in love with. *Prop.* — Also, to inflame with a passion, to make enamored. *Stat.* *Elisam*. — ¶ See also, *Flagrans*.

**FLAGRUM** (unc.), i, n. a whip, scourge, 2 *μάστιξ*, an instrument wherewith slaves were chastised. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* Hence, *Plaut.* *Gymnasium* *flagri*, one who is almost constantly scourged.

**FLAMĒN** (unc.), inis, m. a flamen, priest appointed to some particular god, *ἱερεῖς*. *Liv.* *Dialis*, the priest of Jupiter. *Id.* *Martialis*, of Mars. *Id.* *Quirinalis*, of Quirinus, h. e. *Romulus*. Cic. *Cæsaris*. *Id.* *prodere*, appoint, create. *Liv.* *capere*.

**FLAMĒN** (flo), inis, n. a blowing. *Horat.* 3 *tibiæ*. *Ovid.* of the wind. — Also, a wind, blast, gale, breeze, *πνεῦμα*. *Virg.*

**FLAMINIĀ** (flamen), æ, f. the house of a flamen. *Fab. Pietor.* *ap.* *Gell.*

**FLAMINICĀ** (Id.), æ, f. sc. uxor, the 2 wife of a flamen. *Tacit.*

**FLAMINIUM** (flaminus), ii, n. sc. sacerdotium or munus, the office or dignity of a flamen, *ἱερατεία*. Cic.

**FLAMINŪS** (flamen), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a flamen. *Fest* — ¶ Also,



or, grace, ornaments of grace and expression, embellishment. *Id.* vocis et modorum. *Id.* In cantu flexiones.

**FLEXIPES** (flexus & pes), ēdis, adject. 3 crook-footed. *Ovid.*

**FLEXIVICE**, same as *Flexuose*. 3 Πευω.

**FLEXŪ** (flecto), as, a. 1. to bend, bow. 3 Cato.

**FLEXUMINĒS** (*Id.*), um, in. h. c. equites 2 Romani. *Plin.* Celeres sub Regibus appellati sunt, deinde Flexumines.

**FLEXŪOSE** (flexuosus), adv. with turnings or windings, crookedly. *Plin.*

**FLEXŪOSŪS** (flexus, us), a, um, adj. full of turnings or windings, crooked, winding, tortuous, flexuous, στρεβλός. *Cic. iter.* *Plin.* Flexuosissimus. — *¶* *Figur.* Prudent. fraudes.

**FLEXŪRĀ** (flecto), æ, f. n bending, winding, turning. *Lucret.* and *Sucton.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Varr.* nominum, the flexion, inflection, declining.

**FLEXŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. n. bending, bowing, κάμψις. — Hence, a winding, turning. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Also, a roundabout way, by-way, sideway, crooked way. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. u roundabout way in speaking. *Quintil.* — Particularly, a turning round the pyramid (meta) at the end of the circus. They usually ran seven times round the course. *Figur.* *Pers.* 3, 68. Flexus meta, h. e. manner of living. — Hence, a passing or transition from one stage of life to another. *Cic. Cael.* 31. In hoc flexu quasi ætatis. Hence, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 1. Flexus ætatis, h. e. senectus. — Also, a passage from one season to another, or, the end. *Tacit.* autumni. — *¶* Also, change, variation, modulation, inflection. *Quintil.* vocis. *M.* verborum, nominum, a conjugating, declining. *Id.* In diversos flexus exeunt, h. e. terminations.

**FLEXŪS**, a, um, particip. from flecto. 2

**FLECTŪS** (flecto), us, m. a striking or 3 dashing against, collision. *Virg.*

**FLĪGŪ**, is, h. c. utum, a. 3. to heat, strike, 3 or dash against any thing, ὄλιβω. *Liv.*, *Andr.*, *Accius*, and *Lucret.*

**FLĪ** (unc.), as, avi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to blow, πνέω. *Cæs.* Corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit. *Ovid.* Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis. *Plaut.* Simul flare sorbereque, haud facile est. — Also, of instruments, to sound. *Ovid.* Tibia (nominat.) flat. — *¶* As a transit. it signifies to blow. *Auet. B. Afr.* pulverem. Also, to blow, breathe. *Varr.* Anima quæ flatur, the breath coming out of one's mouth. Also, to blow away. *Figur.* to despise. *Prud.* rosas. Also, of instruments, to blow. *Ovid.* Tibia flatur. Also, to speak boastingly, haughtily. *Quintil.* magna. — Also, to make by blowing, to melt, found, or cast metal. *Plin.* lapidem Phrygium. *Pandect.* nummos, to coin. Hence, *Varr.* Æs flatum. *Gell.* Pecunia flata.

**FLŪCCIDŪS** (floccus), a, um, adj. same as *Floccus*. *Apul. met.* 7. *Ed.* *Elmenh.*

**FLOCCIFACIO**. See *Floccus*.

**FLOCCŌSŪS** (floccus), a, um, adj. h. e. 3 plenus floccis. *Apul.*

**FLŪCCŪS** (unc.), i, m. n. lock or flock of wool, κοκκίς. *Varr.* Also, the nap of cloth. *Cels.* In veste floccos legit. — Hence, *Plaut.* Flocci facere, to value at a straw, h. e. slightly, a little. *Cic.* Non flocci facere, or, *Terent.* pendere, to set at nought, value at a rush, make no account of. *Id.* Flocci facere, and, *Plaut.* æstimare, not to care a fig for.

**FLOCCES** (unc.), um, f. the dregs or lees 3 of wine, στέμφυλα. *Gell.*

**FLŪRĀ** (flos), æ, f. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, Χλωρίς. *Ovid.*

**FLŪRALĪA**. See *Floralis*. 2

**FLŪRALĪCĪŪS** (floralia), a, um, adj. relating to the festival of *Flora*. *Murt.*

**FLŪRALĪS** (*Flora*), e, adject. relating to 3 *Flora*. *Ovid.* Sacrum Florale, or, *Varr.* *Floralia*, sc. sacra, a festival or games in honor of *Flora*. — *¶* *Floralis* (flos), e, adject. relating to flowers. *Varr.* *Floralia*, sc. loca, a flower-garden.

**FLŪRĒNS**, tis, particip. from floreo. — *¶* *Adj.* flourishing, blooming, in the height or prime, in great repute, prosperous, successful, bright, glittering, beautiful, excellent. *Cic.* Liberi florentes, blooming. *Id.* Homo florentissimus. *Id.* Res florentissimæ *Id.* Quæ florentiora visa.

*Lucret.* ætas, the prime of life. *Nemes.* Aves florentibus alis, beautiful. *Cic. castra.* *Gell.* oratio, flowery. — Also, glad, joyous, joyful. *Id.* animus.

**FLŪRENTĒR** (florens), adverb, bloom- 3 ingly, successfully, excellently. *Hieron.* Florentissime docent.

**FLŪRENTĪĀ**, æ, f. the city of Florence. *Flor.* — *¶* Also, a sort of vine. *Plin.* 14, 4, 7.

**FLŪRENTĪNŪS** (Florentia), a, um, adj. of or at Florence, pertaining to it. *Frontin.* — Florentini, orum, the inhabitants of Florence. *Tacit.*

**FLŪRĒŌ** (flos), es, ui, n. 2. to bloom, blossom, flower, ἀνθίσω. *Ovid.* Florent segetes, vinea. *Cic. arbor.* *Virg.* Florentes ferulæ. *Colum.* Vinum floret (in a vessel), froths. — *¶* *Figur.* to flourish, be in prosperous or pleasant circumstances, to be in repute or esteem, be conspicuous or esteemed, to make a figure, be distinguished, excel, shine, ἀκμάζω. Absol. without an ablat. *Cic.* Floret Epicurus. *Horat.* verba, are in frequent use. *Nep.* in re militari. Also, with an ablat. *Cic.* gratia et auctoritate. *Id.* Studiis et artibus. *Id.* laudibus. — *Id.* acumine ingenii. *Id.* honoribus. *Id.* omnibus copiis. *Nep.* fama justitiæ. *Virg.* Tibi pampineo gravidus autumnum floret ager. — It denotes, also, to be full of, or filled with, to abound with. *Lucret.* Mare florebat navibus. — Also, of the first growth of the beard. *Martial.* 3, 6, 4. Genæ florentes. Also, to be beardless. *Stat.* Theb. 1, 705. Genæ florent. — Also, to shine, glitter. *Virg.* Florentes are catervas. *Lucret.* Florentia lumina flammis. *Val. Flacc.* Variis floret via discolor armis.

**FLŪRESCŌ** (floreo), is, n. 3. to begin to blossom. *Cic.* — *¶* *Figur.* to begin to flourish, to grow into repute, flourish, prosper, increase. *Cic.* Homo ad summam gloriam florescens. *Id.* Hæc tua justitia florescet. *Plin.* Patria nostra florescit.

**FLŪRĒŪS** (flos), a, um, adj. made of flow- 3 ers, ἀνθευός. *Plaut.* and *Tibull.* — *¶* Also, full of flowers, flowery, bloomy, blooming, ἀνθηρός. *Virg.* rura.

**FLŪRICŌMŪS** (flos & coma), a, um, adj. 3 having the head or hair adorned with flowers. *Anson.*

**FLŪRIDĒ** (floridus), adv. with flowers, 3 beautifully. *Apul.* Vestis floride depicta. *Lactant.* Ecclesia floridius enituit.

**FLŪRIDŪLŪS** (dimin. of floridus), a, 3 um, adject. u little florid or blooming. *Catull.*

**FLŪRIDŪS** (flos), a, um, adject. full of 3 flowers, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming. *Ovid.* and *Lucret.* — Also, of flowers. *Ovid.* sarta. — *¶* *Figurat.* blooming, flourishing, lively. *Catull.* ætas, h. e. youth. *Id.* puella. *Ovid.* Galatea floridior pratis, h. e. beautiful, charming. — *Quintil.* Floridius dicendi genus, flowery, florid. So, also, *Cic.* Demetrius est floridior. — Of colors, lively, gay, bright, shining. *Plin.* colores floridi.

**FLŪRĪFER** (flos & fero), a, um, adject. 3 bearing flowers, ἀνθοφόρος. *Lucret.*

**FLŪRĪGER** (flos & gero), a, um, adject. 3 same as *Florifer*. *Sedul.*

**FLŪRĪLEGŪS** (flos & lego), a, um, gath- 3 ering flowers, ἀνθολόγος. *Ovid.*

**FLŪRĪPĀRŪS** (flos & pario), a, um, adj. 3 producing flowers. *Anson.*

**FLŪRĪTĪŌ** (floreo), ōnis, f. a blossoming, 3 flowering. *Hieron.*

**FLŪRĪŪS** (from *Flora*, or flos), a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to *Flora*, or pertaining to flowers. *Gell.*

**FLŪRŪLENTŪS** (flos), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Floridus*, or *Florens*. *Solin.* Hymettus.

**FLŪRŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same as *Flor-* 3 *reus*. *Gell.*

**FLŪRŪS**, i, m. *L. Annæus Florus*, a Lat- 3 in historian, who lived at the time of *Trajan* and *Hadrian*. He wrote an abridgment of Roman annals.

**FLŪS** (φλόος), flōris, m. n. flower, blossom, 3 ἄθος. *Plin.* Florem mittere, to produce flowers, to bloom. — *¶* Flores, wax. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.* the best and most excellent part of any thing. — Hence, flourishing condition. *Cic.* In

*Græciæ* flore, while Greece was in its 3 splendor. *Liv.* virium. — *Lucret.* *Flos* vini, excellent wine, or, flower, spirit, strength, or, *Plin.* 14, 27. *Flos* vini, froth. — *Cic.* *Flos ætatis*, or, *absol.* *Terent.* *Flos*, the prime of life, youth. *Plin.* In *flos* flore exstingui, in the flower of youth. — *Liv.* *Flos juventutis* or in juvenile, the choicest young men. So, also, *Cic.* nobilitatis et juventutis, the flower of the nobility. *Id.* Gallia est flos Italiae, ornament. *Id.* Florem et colorem defuisse, elegance, embellishment. *Plin.* olei, the best. So, also, *Id.* salis, cereæ. *Id.* (of meal), the finest or bolted flour. *Id.* visci, the uppermost, highest. *Colum.* marmoris et gypsi, h. e. far. na tenuior et purior. — Also, virginity. *Apul.* Also, freedom from contamination in a young man. *Sucton.* — *Claudian.* *Flos juvenilis*, h. e. prima barba, the down. So, also, *Lean.* *Flos genæ*, and *absol.* *Virg.* *Flos*. — *Favor.* ap. *Gell.* cœnæ, the best dish, chief course. — *Lucret.* 1, 898. flammæ, glitter, lustre, shine. But *Ed.* *Creec.* reads fulgore. — In architecture, an ornament placed upon the entablature. *Virruv.* Also, festoons on the head of pillars. *Id.* — The stars are also called flores. *Manil.* — Also, Flores, excerpts or selections of beauties from authors. *Plin.*

**FLŪSCĒLLŪS** (dimin. of flos), i, m. a 3 floweret. *Apul.*

**FLŪSCŪLĒ** (flosculus), adv. bloomingly. 3 *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

**FLŪSCŪLŪS** (dimin. of flos), i, m. a little 3 flower, floweret, blossom, ἀνθηλον. *Cic.* Also, the floweret or top of a fruit, the part opposite to the pedicle, where the blossom was. *Colum.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Omni ex genere orationis flosculus carpan. *Catull.* juvenculorum.

**FLŪCTYŌLĀ** (fluctus & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. living in waves. *Sidon.*

**FLŪCTYŌLŪS** (dimin. of fluctus), i, m. 3 a little wave, a wave. *Apul.*

**FLŪCTYFER**, same as *Fluctiger*.

**FLŪCTYFRĀGŪS** (fluctus & frango), a, 3 um, adj. breaking the waves. *Lucret.*

**FLŪCTYGENĀ** (fluctus & gigno), æ, m. 3 and f. born in waves. *Marc.* *Cap.*

**FLŪCTYGENŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. born in 3 waves. *Avien.*

**FLŪCTYGER** (fluctus & gero), a, um, ad 3 ject. bearing the waves. *Cic.* *frugm.*

**FLŪCTYŌ** (fluo), ōnis, f. same as *Fluxio*. 2 *Plin.* 31, 47. *Ed.* *Hard.*

**FLŪCTYŌNŪS** (fluctus & sono), a, um, 3 adj. sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Sil.*

**FLŪCTYVĀGŪS** (fluctus & vagor), a, um, 3 adj. wandering on the waves, or driven by waves, ποντοπόρος. *Stat.*

**FLŪCTŪĀTĪM** (fluctus), adv. like a wave, 3 in a waving manner. *Afran.*

**FLŪCTŪĀTĪŌ** (fluctuo), ōnis, f. the mo- 2 tion of the raging sea. Hence, a moving to and fro, a turbulent, restless motion, agitation, tremor. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, a wavering, irresolution. *Liv.*

**FLŪCTŪŌ** (fluctus), as, avi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to wave, undulate, move stormingly to and fro. *Plaut.* Mare fluctuat. Also, to be tossed or driven by the waves, to float on the sea. *Cic.* of men. *Id.* of ships. *Plin.* Quædam insulæ semper fluctuant. — Hence, to wave, to move like waves, to move to and fro. *Lucret.* Aer fluctuat. *Gell.* Comæ fluctuantes. *Virg.* Fluctuat tellus ære rentidit, h. e. flashes, glenms. — Also, to waver, be uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, undetermined, irresolute. *Plaut.* animus. *Virg.* Animo nunc huc nunc illic fluctuat. *Cic.* Sententia fluctuans. *Liv.* Acies fluctuans, wavering, undetermined whether to retreat or to advance. *Cic.* in suo de- creto. *Id.* Oratio quasi fluctuans, not rhythmical, &c. — Also, to rage like the sea, to be in commotion and disturbance. *Virg.* Ira fluctuat. *Id.* Fluctuat irarum æstu. *Gell.* populus. — *¶* Also, to float, swim. *Plin.* Lapidem fluctuare tradunt.

**FLŪCTŪŌR** (*Id.*), āris, ātus sum, dep 1. 3 same as *Fluctuo*, to be tossed about by the waves. *Senec.* and *Plin.* Also, in general, to be driven about. *Senec.* per adversa. *Plin.* Nomen *Ambrosiæ* circa alias herbas fluctuatun, h. e. is given to

several herbs. — ¶ Also, to be uncertain, to be in doubt, waver. Liv. animo.

**FLŪCTŪSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 waves, boisterous, tempestuous, stormy, κωματώδης. Plaut. In mari fluctuosus.

— ¶ Also, like waves, streaked as it were with waves. Plin. smaragdus.

**FLŪCTŪS** (fluō), us, m. a flowing. Lucret. aquæ. Figur. Id. odorum.

— ¶ Also, a wave, κύμα. Cic. Jactari fluctibus. With poets, also, the sea. Virg. and Horat. — Hence, figur. Cic. concionum. Nep. Fluctus civiles, h. c. civil broils. Virg. irarum. — In fluctum, in the form of waves, undulating, waving. Manil. 5, 147. Ed. Stoeber. Tortosque in fluctum ponere crines.

**FLŪENTER** (fluens), adv. flowingly. Lucret. Fluenter ferri, to flow.

**FLŪENTIA** (fluō), æ, f. fluency. Ammian. 3 loquendi.

**FLŪENTISŌNŌS** (fluentum & sono), a, 3 um, adj. sounding with waves. Catull. **FLŪENTUM** (fluō), i, n. flowing or running water, the waters of a river, a stream, river, ῥέμα, ῥός. Virg. Xanthi fluenta. — In the sing. it is found in Auson. — ¶ Also, a flowing. Figur. Apul. flammam.

**FLŪESCĒ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to dissolve, become 3 liquid. Augustin.

**FLŪIBŪNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. fluid, dissolving. Martian. Capell. luxu.

**FLŪIDŪS** (fluidus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 make fluid or liquid. Cal. Aurel.

**FLŪIDŪS** (fluō), a, um, adj. flowing, fluid. 3 Virg. and Colum. — ¶ Figur. Lucret. frondes, h. e. caducæ. — Also, soft, tender. Plin. caro. Ovid. lacerti, flabby, weak. Liv. corpora, weak, languid, exhausted. — Also, rendering weak, feeble. Ovid. calor. — Justin. vestis, flowing, loose, wide.

**FLŪITŪS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to flow, I float, swim, ἐπιπλάζω, ἐπιπλέω. Cic. — Also, to sail. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Figur. to move like waves, to waver. Ovid. Fluitantia lora, flowing, waving. Tacit. vestis, flowing, loose, wide. — Also, to waver, be doubtful or uncertain. Horat. and Tacit.

**FLŪMEN** (Id.), inis, n. a flowing or running of water, running water. Ovid. fontis. Virg. and Liv. vivum, river-water. Cæs. Flumine secundo, down or along the stream. Id. adverso, against the stream. — ¶ Also, a river, stream (generally, one that is navigable), ποταμός. Cic. — Figur. a copious flowing. Lucret. sanguinis, copious discharge. Virg. Largo humectat flumine vultum, with a flood of tears. Lucret. Magnesii flumina saxi, the particles that fly off from the loadstone. Also, of men. Sil. Effusæ ruunt inopino flumine turbæ. — Also, of orators and poets, copiousness, richness, exuberance. Cic. Flumen orationis aureum, a golden tide of words. Ovid. ingenii.

**FLŪMENTĀNĀ PŌRTĀ**, a gate of Rome, 2 nov Porto del Popolo. Cic.

**FLŪMINĀLIS** (flumen), e, adj. same as 3 Fluminæus. Cal. Aurel.

**FLŪMINĒUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. being in or 3 on a river. Ovid. aqua. Id. cygnus. Id. avis, h. e. cygnus, a swan. Id. volucres, h. e. cygni.

**FLŪS** (from πλέω, πλῶν, Attic. φλόω), is, 3 xi, xum, n. 3. to flow, ῥέω, of rivers, blood, sweat, &c. Cic. and Ovid. — Also, of air. Lucan. Aura fluens de litore. — Of fire. Sil. Fluit undique, makes its way. — Of flowing, waving hair. Virg. and Prop. — Of wide, loose garments. Ovid. Vestes fluentes, flowing garments. — Also, of persons wearing such garments. Virg. Fluere in veste. — Also, of speech. Cic. Ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio. Ovid. Carmen vena pauperiore fluit. — ¶ Also, to be fluid. Cels. Fluit corpus. Id. alvus. Id. Morbus fluens, h. e. where there is any discharge of blood, bile, &c. — ¶ Also, to flow over, be very wet, drip or drop with. Ovid. eruro, sudore. Virg. tabo. Colum. Vites minus fluunt, yield but little must. Cic. Buccæ fluentes, h. e. painted. — ¶ Also, to melt, dissolve, relax, slacken, languish. Liv. Membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine. Curt. luxu. Cic. mol-

litie. — ¶ Also, to go or move swiftly. Lucret. Venti fluunt. Virg. Turba fluit castris. — ¶ Also, to go on, succeed, prosper. Cic. Res ad voluntatem fluentes. — Hence, to come to, arrive at, to end. Id. Res fluit ad interregnum. Id. Videamus, rationes illius quorsum fluant. — ¶ Also, to spread. Cic. Doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque fluere. Virg. Rami fluentes. — ¶ Also, to flow or pass away, vanish, disappear, perish, go to ruin. Cic. Fluit voluptas. Horat. tempora. Vellci. Fluentein reipublicam restituere, sinking, harrying on to ruin. — ¶ Also, to originate, arise, take rise, flow, spring, be derived. Cic. Multa luna fluunt. Id. ex eodem fonte. — ¶ Also, to fall or drop off, full out. Ovid. Fluunt poma. Cels. capilli.

**FLŪŌNĪA**, æ, f. Juno was so called a 3 retinendo sanguinis fluore in conceptu. Fest.

**FLŪŌR** (fluō), ōris, m. a flowing. Apul. 2 annium. Cels. Ager fluore, sc. ventris. — ¶ Also, a fluid. Nemes. lactis.

**FLŪSTRĀ** (unc.), orum, n. a calm of the 3 sea. Fest. and Tertull.

**FLŪTĀ** (πλώτης), æ, f. a kind of murene. Varr.

**FLŪTŪS** (fluō), as, n. 1. to flow, same as Fluito. Lucret.

**FLŪVIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. same as Fluvius. Sili. 3 sena.

**FLŪVIĀLIS** (fluvius), e, adj. same as 2 Fluviatilis. Virg. and Colum.

**FLŪVIĀTICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 Fluviatilis. Varr.

**FLŪVIĀTILIS** (Id.), e, adj. of or pertaining to a river. Cic. testudo. Liv. naves. 2 soaked in river-water. Plin.

**FLŪVIDŪS** (fluō), a, um, adj. same as 3 fluidus. Lucret.

**FLŪVIŌNĪA**, same as Fluvonia. Arnob.

**FLŪVŌNĪA**. See Fluvonia.

**FLŪVĪS** (fluō), ii, m. a river, ποταμός. Cic. — ¶ Also, running water. Virg. and Plin.

**FLŪXĒ** (fluxus), adv. flowingly, copiously, 3 Varr. — ¶ Figur. negligently. Ammian. Fluxus.

**FLŪXILIS** (fluxus), e, adj. fluid. Tertull. 3 tull.

**FLŪXIŪS** (fluō), ōnis, f. a flowing, defluxio, flux, ῥοή, διάρροια. Cic.

**FLŪXIPĒDŪS** (fluxus, a, nm, & pes), a, 3 nm, adj. going down to the feet. See Fluxipilus.

**FLŪXIPILŪS** (fluxus & pilus), a, um, adj. Avien. in Arat. 287. vestis. But the reading fluxipedæ seems to be preferable.

**FLŪXŪRĀ** (fluō), æ, f. a flowing. 2 Colum.

**FLŪXŪS** (Id.), is, m. a flowing. Quint. 2 til. — ¶ Figur. Tertull. Mæandrico fluxu vestem humi protrahere.

**FLŪXŪS** (Id.), a, nm, adj. flowing. Lucret. 2 crct. vas, leaking. — ¶ Also, weak, soft, slack, loose. Liv. habena. — ¶ Also, frail, perishable. Sallust. gloria, fleeting, transient. — ¶ Also, of a bad quality, not lasting, weak. Liv. fides, unsteady, not to be depended upon. Sallust. Pluva fide uti, to be treacherous. Cic. Res fluxæ, disordered, impaired, reduced. Tacit. auctoritas, uncertain, waverering. Id. Mens senio fluxa, chitlisch. — ¶ Also, wide, loose, slack. Lucan. amictus. Id. carbasæ, h. e. vestes. Suet. cinctura. — ¶ Also, negligent, inattentive; loose, dissolute. Sallust. animus. Suet. Drusus animi fluxioris erat.

**FŌCĀLE** (for faucele, from focu), is, n. sc. 2 lintum or vinculum, a bandage or cravat, to keep the throat and neck warm, ποσγναστίδιον. Horat.

**FŌCĀNEŪS PALMES**, a by-branch or 2 sprout. Colum.

**FŌCĀRIŪS** (focus), a, um, adj. occupied 3 at the hearth. Pandect. Focarius, perhaps a cook. Id. Focaria, a female cook or housekeeper. — ¶ Also, baked at the hearth. Isid. panis.

**FŌCILLŪS** (Id.), as, a. 1. and FŌCILLŌR, 2 aris, dep. 1. to bring a person to life again by means of fire or warmth; to revive, refresh, warm, ἀναλαμβάνω. Senec. — Figur. to revive, cherish. Suet. societatem. Id. Amicitia focillata.

**FŌCŪLĀ** (perhaps from focus), ōrum, n.

refreshments, τροφαί Plaut. ventris, food.

**FŌCŪLŪS** (dimin. of focus), i, m. a little 2 hearth, small portable altar. Cic. — ¶ Also, a small vessel for cooking or warming. Plaut.

**FŌCŪS** (for fovicus, from foveo), i, m. fire. Prop. — ¶ Any place where a fire is made. Ovid. Hence, a hearth, ἑσχαρά. Cic. — Also, a coal-pan, or chafing-dish. Senec. — Hence, a house. Horat. Agellus habitatus quinque focus. Cic. Certare pro aris et focus, for the altars of the Dii Penates in the Impluvium, and of the Lares in the Atrium; for God and one's country. — Also, an altar. Ovid. — Also, a funeral pile. Virg. — ¶ Also, a sort of cooking-vessel. Cato.

**FŌDICŪS** (fodio), as, a. 1. to pierce, bore, 1 ὑπέρω. Horat. latus, punch, push, jog. — ¶ Figur. to hurt, grieve, afflict, sting, gall, vex. Cic.

**FŌDĪNĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a pit, mine, quarry, 2 μέταλλον. Vitruv. Salis fodina. Id. Argenti fodina. Plin. Anri fodina. — Also, salifodina, argentifodina.

**FŌDIŪS** (unc.), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig, deluc, ὀρύττω. Plaut. hortum. Plin. solum. Figur. Sil. aquora remis, to row. — Also, to dig out, dig. Liv. argentum. — Also, to make by digging. Cæs. puteum. Liv. fossam. Cæs. scrobes. Virg. cubilia. — ¶ Also, to prick, pierce, stab, goad, ὑπέρω. Plaut. aliquem stimulis. Tacit. militem bastas. Virg. equum calcaribus. Ovid. pectora telis. Also, to scratch out. Plaut. oculos. Ovid. lumina, h. e. oculos. — Hence, figur. to trouble, torment, fill with anguish. Cic. Dolor fodit. — Also, to irritate, provoke, incite. Sil pectus in iras. Id. mentes invidiæ sit mulo. — ¶ Fodere latus, and, absol Fodere, to push, punch, jog. Horat. (Ep. 1, 6, 51. where other Edd. read fodicet) and Terent. — ¶ Sensu obsceno. Priap. — ¶ Fodiri (inf.), for fodi. Plaut. — ¶ Intr. to dig. Cic. & Ter.

**FŌECUNDUS**, &c. See Fecundus, &c.

**FŌEDĒ** (fœdus), adv. basely, cruelly, foully, 1 disgracefully. Liv. Fœde interempti. Id. Fœdius. Cic. Fœdissime agere causam.

**FŌEDĒRĀTICŪS** (fœdus, eris), a, um, adj. h. e. ad fœdera, vel fœderatos pertinentes. Justin. Novell.

**FŌEDĒRŪS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 make by an alliance. Ammian. pacem. — ¶ Also, to league, confederate. Hence, Fœderatus, a, um, confederate, leagued together, allied, σύμμαχος. Cic.

**FŌEDĪFRĀGŪS** (fœdus & frango), a, um, 1 adj. breaking or violating a league, παράσπονδος. Cic. — ¶ Fœdiferagus, also, seems anciently to have been in use. Gell. 19, 7.

**FŌEDITĀS** (fœdus, a, um), atis, f. horribleness, dreadfulness, ugliness, deformity, baseness, dishonor, foulness, filthiness, αἰσχρότης. Cic. and Liv.

**FŌEDŪS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 1 figure, deform, make ugly by scratching and beating. Virg. — Also, by soiling. Hence, to soil, defile, pollute, stain, contaminate. Virg. Ovid. and Plin. Figur. Cic. Romam. Liv. annum clade. Plaut. gloriam. — Also, by killing. Hence, to kill, slay, pierce. Plaut. copias. Virg. volucres. — Also, by devastation. Hence, to lay waste. Liv. agros. — Also, by injuring, hurting. Hence, to hurt, injure. Cic. e poeta. Me vivum fœdat miseria. — Also, by disgrace. Hence, to disgrace, dishonor. Cic. extinctorem belli.

**FŌEDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. ugly, deformed, unscemly, unsightly, foul, loathsome, filthy, nasty, αἰσχρός, μωρός. Quintil. Homo fœdissimus. Sallust. Loca fœda. Horat. simulacra. Id. cicatrix. Plin. Fœdissimus odor. Lucret. sapor. Cic. Fœdissimum monstrum. — ¶ Figur. base, shameless, disgraceful, vile, mean. Cic. Quid fœdius? Id. Fœdior in Pompeii tuti fœdissima. Valer. Flacc. fugati fœdissima. Plin. exprobratio, a base, dishonorable. Plin. exprobratio, a foul reproach. Ovid. pudor, foul dishonour. — ¶ Also, cruel, barbarous, horrible, dreadful, abominable, detestable.



**Qc. bellum. Terent. facinus. Liv. tergum. Virg. and Liv. tempestas. Liv. Pestilentia fœda homini, dreadful, destructive.**  
**FŒDŪS (unc.)**, ōris, n. an alliance, confederacy, league, treaty, σπονδή. **Cic. Fœdus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, or, Virg. componere, or pangere, to make. Tiball. Fœdera alicui dare, h. e. fœdere alicui fidem dare. Virg. Mittere se in fœdere, to make. Cic. Fœdus frangere, rumpere, violare, or, Virg. solvere. — Frequently, it denotes a contract, agreement, compact. Nep. Hannib. 7. — Also, an alliance, union, connection between private persons. Liv. civile (between citizens) et humanum (between individuals in their capacity as members of the human family). Ovid. amicitie. Justin. hostitii. Cic. amorum. Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Fœdus, friendship. Ovid. Veneris fœdus inire. Cic. scelerum. Ovid. thalami, h. e. marriage. So, also, absol. Id. Cœlestia fœdera, marriages of the gods. — ¶ Also, a firm order, settled decree, law, order, command. Virg., Ovid. and Colum. — ¶ Also, disgrace. Paul. in Pandect. 23, 2, 47. Ed. Torrent.**

**FŒDŪS, i, m.** was anciently used for fœdus, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 14.  
**FELIX.** See Felix.  
**FŒMEN.** See Femen.  
**FŒMINA, &c.** See Femina.  
**FŒNARIUS, a, um.** See Fenarius.  
**FŒNERATOR, FŒNEROR, &c.** See Fenerator, &c.  
**FŒNEUS, a, um.** See Feneus.  
**FŒNICULARIUS, a, um.** See Fenicularius.  
**FŒNICULUM.** See Feniculum.  
**FŒNILE.** See Fenile.  
**FŒNISECA.** See Feniseca.  
**FŒNISECIA.** See Feniseia.  
**FŒNISECIUM.** See Feniseicium.  
**FŒNISECTOR.** See Fenisector.  
**FŒNISEX.** See Fenisex.  
**FŒNUM.** See Feuum.  
**FŒNUS, oris, &c.** See Fenus.  
**FŒTEŌ, and FETEŌ (unc.)**, es, n. 2. to smell foul, have an offensive smell, stink, δυσώδης. Plaut. Fœtet anima uxori, she has a stinking breath. — ¶ Figur. Plaut. Fœtet mihi tuus sermo.  
**FŒTIDŪS (fœteo)**, a, um, adj. fetid, stinking, rank, frozzy. Cic. Ore fœtido. Cels. Fœtidior. — ¶ Figur. foul, disgraceful. Prudent. libido.  
**FŒTOR (Id.)**, ōris, m. a stink, rank or of a fensive smell, δυσώδης. Colum. Particularly, stinking breath. Plin.  
**FŒTULENTER (fœtulentus)**, adv. with a stink, stinkingly. Veget. de re Vet. 3, 4. But Ed. Gesn. reads fœculentum.  
**FŒTULENTŪS (fœtor)**, a, um, adj. stinking, smelling badly. Apul.  
**FŒTUS.** See Fetus.  
**FŒTINÆ (fœteo)**, ārum, f. stinking places. Apul. Hence, figur. Prob. Val. ap. Gell. grammaticæ, poor, miserable explanations of the grammarians.  
**FŒLIACEŪS (folium)**, a, um, adj. of or like leaves. Plin.  
**FŒLIATILIS (Id.)**, e, adj. of leaves. For-3 tum.  
**FŒLIATŪRĀ (Id.)**, æ, f. the form of leaves; foliage. Vitruv.  
**FŒLIATŪS (folium)**, a, um, adj. leaved, having leaves. Plin. and Apul. — ¶ Also, consisting or made of leaves. Plin. Foliatum, se. unguentum, an ointment made of the leaves of spikenard.  
**FŒLIŪS (Id.)**, a, um, adj. leafy, full of leaves, φυλλώδης. Plin.  
**FŒLIUM (φύλλον)**, ii, n. the leaf of a tree, herb or flower. Cic. laureæ. Juvenal. Sibyllæ, h. e. oraculum. (The Smyl used to write her prophecies on leaves.) Plin. Folium nardi, (of which unguentum nardi was made). — ¶ Also, a leaf of paper. Plin.  
**FŒLLĒS (follis)**, es, n. 2. to move to and fro, to bag or belly out. Hieron.  
**FŒLLICŪS (Id.)**, as, n. 1. to swell and contract like a pair of bellows, 'as in eating, breathing. Apul. Hence, Hieron. Calige follicantes, h. e. wide, loose, bogging out.  
**FŒLLICŪSŪS (folliculus)**, a, um, adj. h. e. folliculis plenum. Apul.

**FŒLLICŪLŪS (dimin. of follis)**, i, m. a small leather bag, Σολάκιον. Liv. Folliculis frumentum vehere. Anct. ad Herenn. 1, 13. Folliculus lupinus, a bag made of the skin of a wolf, in which parricides were sewed up. — Hence, a ball to play with, made of inflated leather (opp. to pila, a ball stuffed with feathers, &c.). Sact. — Also, shell, husk, pod, case, skin. Varr. Hence the body is called the folliculus of the soul. Lucil.  
**FŒLLIS (unc.)**, is, m. a bag of leather, or a skin. — Hence, a ball to play with, made of inflated leather. Plaut. and Mortal. — ¶ Also, a pair of bellows, φύσα. Liv. Follis fabrilis. Folles spirant mendacia. (Others explain it by buccæ.) Also, of the stomach. Macrobi. — ¶ Also, a leather money-bag or purse. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, u sort of inflated cushion or pillow. Lamprid.  
**FŒLLITIM (follis)**, adv. h. e. cum folle.  
**FŒLLITARE, h. e. to cheat him out of his money.**  
**FŒMENTARIŪS (fomento)**, ōnis, f. fomentation. Pandect.  
**FŒMENTŪS (fomentum)**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to foment. Veget.  
**FŒMENTUM (for fomentum, from foveo)**, i, n. that wherewith any thing is warmed. Hence, an application to assuage pain (either hot or cold. Sact. Oct. 81. Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus), a fomentation, cataplasm, poultice. Cels. — Also, a bandage for wounds. Tacit. — ¶ Figur. a mitigation, consolation, alleviation, remedy. Cic. dolorum. — Also, food, nourishment. Horat. Hence, fucl. Clod. ap. Serv.  
**FŒMES (foveo)**, itis, m. alinent of fire, 2 fael, ὑπόκαυμα. Virg. and Plin. Figur. Gell. ingenii.  
**FŒNS (probably for fans, id quod φαίνει, brings to light)**, tis, m. a fountain, spring, well, fount, κρήνη. Cic. Also, spring-water, fountain-water. Virg. Also, u river. Læan. — ¶ Figur. fountain, cause, origin, source. Cic. philosophiæ. Liv. mali.  
**FŒNTĀNALIS (fons)**, e, adj. same as Fontanus. Vitruv.  
**FŒNTĀNEŪS (Id.)**, a, um, adj. same as Fontanus. Solin.  
**FŒNTANŪS (Id.)**, a, um, adj. of a fountain or spring. Colum. aqua, spring-water or fountain-water. Ovid. Ora fontana, h. e. fontium scaturigines.  
**FŒNTIŪS, a, um,** the name of a Roman gens. Hence, adj. Fonteian. Cic. gens. — Hence, Fonteianus, a, um, Fonteian. Cic.  
**FŒNTICŪLA (fons & colo)**, æ, m. and f. 3 living in, on or near a fountain. Augustin.  
**FŒNTICŪLŪS (dimin. of fons)**, i, m. a 2 little fountain. Plin. and Horat.  
**FŒNTYGENĀ (fons & gigno)**, ie, m. and 3 f. same as Fontigenus. Marc. Cap. Fontigenæ doctæ, h. e. Musæ.  
**FŒNTYGENŪS (Id.)**, a, um, adj. born in or by a fountain, fountain-born. Marc. Cap. Fontigenæ virgines, h. e. Musæ.  
**FŒNTYNĀLIS (fons)**, e, adj. relating to a fountain. Vitruv. 8, 3, 1. Ed. Schneid. aqua. Liv. porta. h. e. porta Capena. Plaut. deus. — Hence, Varr. Fontinalia, a festival.  
**FŒR (φῶν, φῶ)**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to say, speak. Cic. ad aliquem. Virg. aliquid. Id. Talia fando. Hence, to celebrate by song, to sing. Prop. Tarpeium nemus. — ¶ Also, to pronounce, utter. Paeno. Fata fari, to foretell. Enn. Fari, to prophesy. — ¶ For and fer are probably not found any where. — Suet. ap. Prisc. Fatur (passiv.). — Plaut. Fans. Virg. Fanti. — Fandus, a, um, h. e. dicendus, a, um. Fandum, that is said or spoken, a rumor. Cic. Fando audire. Also, words. Varr. Pictor fandi. Also, same as fas, right, just. Virg. Memor fandi atque nefandi.  
**FŒRĀBILIS (foro)**, e, adj. that may be 3 bored or pierced. Ovid.  
**FŒRĀGŌ (Id.)**, īnis, f. a thread by which 3 spinners mark so much as they spin in a day; a slip or lea of yarn. Symn.  
**FŒRĀMEN (Id.)**, īnis, n. any opening, aperture or hole, ὀπή. Cic., Horat. and Colum. Also, outlet. Siscenn.

**FŒRĀMINĀTŪS (foramen)**, a, um, adj. 3 bored, pierced, with holes in it. Sidor.  
**FŒRĀMINŪSŪS (Id.)**, a, um, adj. full of 3 holes, τρηματώδης. Tertall.  
**FŒRĀS (unc.)**, adv. out of doors, forth, out, έξω, ὑπάγε. Plaut. ire, or, Id. se edere, or, Terent. se promere, to go out. Cic. efferre, to spread abroad. Id. dare, to publish. Id. proferre. — Also, to strangers. Terent. Locitare agellum foras. — With an acc. Hieron. Foras portas, h. e. without, out of. Also, with a subst. Plaut. Foras gerones. Also, for foris. Cic. cœnare.  
**FŒRĀTŪS (foro)**, us, m. a boring, τρησις. 3 Varr. ap. Lactant.  
**FŒRCĒPS (forinus & capio)**, īpis, m. and 2 f. a pair of tongs, properly, of one who works in metal. Ovid. Met. 12, 277. — Also, in general, a pair of tongs, nippers, piners, pliers, tweezers, forceps. Cels. Also, for forfex. Martial. 7, 94, 12, according to some Edd. — ¶ Also, any thing resembling tongs. Plin. the claw of crabs, lobsters. Id. of beetles, scarabees. — Also, Forceps, u sort of acies or order of battle. Cato.  
**FŒRCILLŌ, as, n. 1. to doubt. Plaut. fidem. (si lectio certa).**  
**FŒRCŪLŪS (for foriculus, from fores, 3 ium)**, i, m. a deity of the Romans, presiding over the doors. Augustin.  
**FŒRDĀ.** See Fordas, a, um. 2  
**FŒRDEŪM, i, n.** anciently used for hordeum, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 14.  
**FŒRDIŪDIUM (forda & cædo)**, ii, n. the sacrifice of a cow that is with young. Varr.  
**FŒRDŪS (fero)**, a, um, adj. big with 3 young. Ovid. and Colum. Forda, sc. vacca or bos.  
**FŒREM (contr. from fuerem, from the obs. suo, φῶν, I am)**, es, et, &c. h. e. essem, esses, &c. Sallust. Vellem, hæc vana forent. — Also, for fuisse, es, &c. Ovid. — ¶ Infinit. Fore, h. e. futurum (am, os, &c.) esse, representing, according to grammar, sometimes the present tense, and at other times the imperfect. Cæs., Cic. and Nep. — Also, to happen in a future time. Sallust. Nunquam ego ratus sum, fore, ut, &c., I never thought it would happen. — Also, with the fut. partic. for esse. Liv. Facturos fore. Cic. Fore venturum. So, also, forem. Nep. Laudaturi forent. Liv. Visuri forent. Also, after possum. Gell. Si quid possit remedium fore.  
**FŒRENSIS (forum)**, e, adj. pertaining to the forum, being at the forum. Liv. factio, and turba, loro, worthless people, who used to spend their time at the market-places, and were easily bribed and corrupted by turbulent tribunes, to attend on them, to applaud their speeches, and to vote as they wanted them to do. — ¶ Also, being out of doors, used in public. Liv. vestitus, dresses worn in public. So, also, Suet. Forensia, sc. vestimenta. Colum. exercitatio, h. e. out of doors. — ¶ Also, relating to the forum, as a place where justice was administered; relating to courts, forensic, judicial. Cic. causa, a cause to be judged of or tried in the forum. Id. homo, a lawyer, advocate. Id. rhetorica, such as is used at the bar. Nep. opera. Horat. opella, attendance in the forum, or at the bar. Quintil. genus dicendi. Ovid. Mars, h. e. eloquentia.  
**FŒRENTUM, i, n.** a town of Apulia, now Forento. Liv.  
**FŒRFEX (foris & facio)**, icis, f. a pair of 2 scissors or shears, φαλις. Cic. — ¶ Also, an instrument for pulling out teeth, a forceps. Cels. — ¶ Also, a battle-order, in the form of a pair of scissors. Veget.  
**FŒRFICŪLA (dimin. of forfex)**, æ, f. a 2 small pair of scissors, ψαλίδιον. Plin. — ¶ Also, the claw of crabs, lobsters, &c. Plin.  
**FŒRĪ, orum.** See Forus.  
**FŒRĪĀ (unc.)**, æ, f. a disease of hogs, 3 flux, diarrhæa. Varr.  
**FŒRĪĀ (unc.)**, ōrum, n. thin excrement, liquid dung. Non.  
**FŒRĪCA (foria)**, æ, f. a public jakes or 3 house of office, ἀφόδευτήριον Juvenal.  
**FŒRĪCĀRIŪS (forica)**, ii, m. one u ho rents 3 public jakes. Pandect.

**FÖRÍCŪLA** (dimin. of foris), æ, .a sort of 3 window-shutters, a little door or roicket. *Varr.*

**FÖRINSECŪS** (foris & secus), adv. from 2 without, on the outside, ἔξωθεν. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, out of doors, out. *Apul.*

**FÖRÍŪLŪS** (foria), i, m. one who is troubled with a looseness; one that hath the lax. *Lober.*

**FÖRÍS** (perhaps from *θύρα*), is, f. n door, gate. *Terent., Cic. and Liv.* More frequently used in the plural. fores, ium, when it consists of two folds. *Plant., Cic. and Liv. Terent.* Foris crepuit, h. e. is about to be opened. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Artis fores aperire. *Cic.* Quasi amicitiae fores aperire. — ¶ Also, any entrance, inlet or opening. *Cic. equi ænei. Plin. nassarum.* — ¶ *Plaut.* Forum, for forum. — ¶ There is this difference between *fores* and *porta*, that the latter denotes the aperture and the former the folds of a door.

**FÖRÍS** (unc.), adv. to the question where? without, ἔξω. *Nepos.* Intra vallum et foris. Particularly, without doors, out, not at home. *Plaut. cœnare, or, Cic. cœnare, to sup with a friend, not at home. Terent.* Foris sunt, h. e. apud alios. *Id. sapere.* — Also, without the senate-house. *Cic. ad Div. l. 9.* — Also, out of the city or state, out of Rome, abroad. *Cic. and Liv.* — Hence, perhaps, *Cic. Pis. 6.* Foris esse, to have lost one's fortune. *Plin. A foris, from without.* — ¶ To the question whence? from without, from other people. *Cic. petere. Lucret. venire.* — ¶ To the question whither? out, out doors. *Plin. ferre.*

**FÖRMA** (from *μορφή* or *fero*), æ, f. form, figure, shape, μορφή. *Cic. corporis.* — Hence, beautiful form, beauty. *Terent. and Cic.* — Also, same as *Formosa puella*; a beauty. *Terent. and Prop.* — ¶ Also, a picture, image, figure. *Cic. Formas virorum, h. e. pictures, paintings. Lin.* Formas quas in pulvere descripsit, h. e. mathematical figures. — Also, a pattern, model, mould, last, &c. *Horat.* Formæ sutorum, h. e. shoemaker's lasts. *Plin.* Formæ in quibus æra funduntur, h. e. moulds. *Colum.* Formis buxeis caseum exprimere, h. e. cheese-vats. — *Virg.* Formæ luporum, for lupi. *So, also, Ovid. ferarum. Id. deorum.* — Also, a draught, design, sketch, *Plin. Vitruv.* — Hence, figur. a description, sketch. *Cic. republicæ. Id. vitæ beatæ.* — ¶ Also, in logic, a species. *Cic.* — Also, in grammar, form, difference of gender, declension, conjugation. *Varr.* — Also, manner, kind, form, condition. *Cic. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, of coins, the stamp, impression, impress. *Quintil.* Hence, a coin, coined money. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also, a channel, pipe, conduit of water or the channel of an aqueduct. *Pandect. and Frontin.* Also, an aqueduct. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, the set form of a letter, h. e. the phrases, expressions, titles, in it. *Sæd.* — Hence, a letter, decree, mandate, proclamation, circular of the emperor. *Capitol.*

**FÖRMABILIS** (formo), e, adj. that may be 3 formed or fashioned. *Prudent.*

**FÖRMACEŪS** (forma), a, um, adj. same 2 as *Latericius. Plin.*

**FÖRMALIS** (Id.), e, adj. relating to the 2 outside, having to do with the appearance only. *Pandect. pretium.* — ¶ *Plin.* Temperatura æris formalis, h. e. in order to make moulds of it. — ¶ Also, formal, solemn, eustachary. *Cod. Just. verba.* — Hence, *Suet. epistola, a circular letter, rescript.*

**FÖRMAMENTUM** (formo), i, n. n form. 3 *Lucret.*

**FÖRMĀTYŪS** (forma), ōnis, f. a forming, 2 fashioning, moulding, framing; a form, plan, model. *Vitruv.* — Figur. *Senec. morum.*

**FÖRMĀTÖR** (formo), ōris, m. a maker, 2 fashioner, former. *Senec. universi, the creator.* — Figur. *Colum. animi. Plin. Ep. morum.*

**FÖRMĀTRIX** (formator), icis, f. she that 3 forms. *Tertull.*

**FÖRMĀTURĀ** (formo), æ, f. a shaping, 3 forming, fashioning. *Lucret.*

**FÖRMĒLĀ** (dimin. of forma), æ, f. a 3 kitchen vessel. *Apic.*

**FÖRMĒ**, ārum, f. a town of Latium on the borders of Campania, now *Mola di Gæta.* — Hence, *Formiānus, a, um, pertaining to Formia, Formian. Liv. ager. Cic. Formianum, sc. prædium. Liv. Formiāni, the inhabitants of Formia.*

**FÖRMĪCĀ** (μόρμηξ, Æol. βόρμηξ), æ, f. an ant, pismire. *Cic.*

**FÖRMĪCABILIS**, and **FÖRMĪCALIS** 3 (formica), e, adj. in the manner of an ant, resembling the running of an ant. *Cal. Aarel. pulsus, a pulse that is quick and short, like the motion of an ant.*

**FÖRMĪCATYŪS** (formico), ōnis, f. small 2 pimples attended with a sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants, μύρμηκας. *Plin.*

**FÖRMĪCINŪS** (formica), a, um, adj. of 3 or like ants. *Plaut. gradus.*

**FÖRMĪCŪS** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to 2 iteh as if ants ran about on it. *Plin. Cutis formicat.* — ¶ Also, to move quickly, but at the same time faintly or lowly. *Plin. Formicans percussus venarum.*

**FÖRMĪCŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 ants. *Plin.*

**FÖRMĪCŪLA** (dimin. of formica), æ, f. 3 a little ant. *Arnob.*

**FÖRMĪDABILIS** (formido, āre), e, adj. 3 dreadful, formidable. *Ovid.*

**FÖRMĪDĀMEN** (Id.), ōnis, n. a terror, n 3 spectre. *Apul.*

**FÖRMĪDŪS** (formido), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. 1 to fear, dread, φόβος. *Cic. aliquid. Plaut. aliquid. Ovid. Aquæ formidatæ, h. e. hydrophobia.* — Also, to fear, hesitate. *Plaut. credere.* — ¶ Also, intrusus; to fear, be afraid. *Plaut. Also, with ne. Id.*

**FÖRMĪDŪS** (probably from formus), ōnis, f. 1 fear, terror, dread, φόβος. *Cic. Formidinem alicui injicere, or, Curt. incutere, to frighten one.* — Also, veneration, reverence, awe, δεισιδαιμονία. *Sil. Templum patria formidine cultum.* — ¶ Also, timidity. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, any thing which produces fear, a dreadful thing, terror, a scurcerow, bugbear. *Cic. Particularly, a foil or net set with fentlers of different colors to scare birds or wild beasts, μύρμηξ. Senec. Hence, Virg. pennæ puniceæ. Horat. Furum aviumque formido, h. c. Priapus.*

**FÖRMĪDŪLŪSĒ** (formidolosus), adv. fear- 1 fully, timorously. *Cato.* — Also, dreadfully. *Cic. Formidolosus.*

**FÖRMĪDŪLŪSŪS** (formido, ōnis), a, um, 3 adj. timorous, afraid, περιφοβός. *Terent. and Colum.* — Also, with a genit. *Tacit. Formidosior hostium, h. e. magis timens hostes.* — ¶ Also, causing fear, terrible, formidable, φοβερός. *Cic. Bellum formidolosissimum.*

**FÖRMĪDŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Formus*, 3 h. s. calidus. *Cato.*

**FÖBMĪŪS**, or **PHÖRMĪŪS** (φορμίον), ōnis, 3 m. a sort of matting. *Pandect.*

**FÖRMŪS** (forma), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 3 form, frame, fashion, shape, make, τρῶδος, μορφόω. *Cic. materiam. Figur. Id. orationem. Id. verba ad, &c. Liv. se in mores alicuius. Plin. Paneg. mores alienius. Sæton. Formatus in admirationem, who feigns to be astonished.* — ¶ Also, to form by instruction, to instruct, train, teach. *Plin. Ep. aliquid. Virg. boves ad usum agrestem. Colum. Artibus formatus.* — ¶ Also, to effect, make, arrange, order, regulate. *Cic. consuetudinem. Plin. Ep. librum, h. e. to write, compose. Tibull. mœnia. Suet. epistolas. Horat. personam novam, to invent, bring upon the stage. Justin. regnum, h. e. to set in order, settle. Liv. Formatis omnibus (neutr.) ad belli et pacis usus. Sueton. In admirationem formata, h. e. that pretends to be astonished.* — ¶ Also, to imagine, conceive. *Ovid. gaudia tacita mente.* — ¶ Also, to form with one's tongue, to utter, articulate, pronounce, express. *Quintil. verba.* — ¶ *Plin. Ep. versus cithara, to accompany one's song with playing on the guitar, or to accompany one's playing on the guitar with a song.* — ¶ Also, to form, represent, depict, delineate, sketch. *Cic., Ovid. and Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to make an impression on. *Cic. animos.*

**FÖRMŪSĒ** (formosus), adv. beautifully, 2 *Apul. cubare. Prop. Formosius. Augustin. Formosissimè.*

**FÖRMŪSĪTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. beauty. *Cic.*  
**FÖRMŪSŪLŪS** (dimin. of formosus), a, 3 um, adj. (a little) beautiful, pretty. *Varr.*

**FÖRMŪSŪS** (forma), a, um, adj. of a beautiful form or shape, beautiful, handsome, εὐμορφός. *Cic. Formosior, formosissimus.* — Also, in general, beautiful, fine, fair. *Ovid. tempus, h. e. spring. Cic. Virtute nihil est formosius.*

**FÖRMŪLĀ** (dimin. of forma), æ, f. form, shape. — Hence, beauty. *Plaut.* Also, that is formed or shaped. *Pallad. of cheese.* — Also, form, condition, regulation, order. *Cic. disciplina.* Also, form, quality, manner, kind. *Id. dicendi.* — ¶ Also, a rule for judging of things. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a direction, order, rule, according to which any thing is to be regulated, and which others are to observe. *Liv. censendi. Sueton. Ex formula vivere. Liv. Milites ex formula paratos habere. Cic. consuetudinis. Particularly, in law, a rule or method which judges and parties are to observe. Id. postulationum, sponsionis, testamentorum.* Hence, a direction or form prescribed to the judges by the prætor, according to which they were obliged to determine a case. *Cic. Quint. 8. Also, a writ which the prætor gives to the plaintiff. Cic. Rosc. Com. 8. Also, a direction, rule or form, which a lawyer gives to his client, how to carry on a suit. Cic. Mur. 13. Cic. ad Dir. 7. 12. Also, a suit, lawsuit. Hence, Quintil. Formula cadere, or, Sæton. Claud. 14. excidere, to lose his suit.* — Also, in general, any legal rule. *Cic. Aquilii de dolo malo. Also, n form, model, pattern, mould, &c. Ammian. Formula, a shoemaker's last. Hence, a tube or conduit of an aqueduct. Frontin.* — ¶ It is frequently used redundantly. *Liv. Restituere in antiqui juris formulam, h. e. in antiquum jus.*

**FÖRMŪLĀRIŪS** (formula), ii, m. a person 2 skilled in composing writs or forms of process in courts of law. *Quintil.*

**FÖRMŪS** (θερμός), a, um, adj. hot, warm. *Varr. ap. Non.*

**FÖRNĀCALIS** (fornax), e, adj. relating to 3 furnaces. *Ovid. dea, h. e. the goddess Fornax.* — ¶ Also, relating to the goddess *Fornax.* — *Fornacalia, her festivals, first instituted by Numa. Ovid. and Plin.*

**FÖRNĀCĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. occupi- 3 ed with furnaces, relating to furnaces. *Pandect.*

**FÖRNĀCĀTÖR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 heats n furnace, oven, or stove. *Pandect.*

**FÖRNĀCŪLĀ** (dimin. of fornax), æ, f. a 3 little furnace. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Figur. *Apul. calumniæ, h. e. author.*

**FÖRNĀX** (unc.), ācis, f. a furnace, stove, 3 oven, κάμινος. *Virg. Reccoque fornacibus enses.* — ¶ Also, a goddess who presided over the baking of bread. *Ovid.*

**FÖRNĪCĀRIŪS** (fornix), ii, m. a fornica- 3 tor. *Tertull.* — *Fornicaria, æ, f. a prostitute. Id.*

**FÖRNĪCĀTIM** (fornicatus), adv. in the 2 form of an arch, arched, vaulted. *Plin.*

**FÖRNĪCATYŪS** (formico), ōnis, f. n vault- 3 ing or arching over, a building, or constructing in the form of an arch, καμάριος. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also (from fornico), fornication. *Tertull.*

**FÖRNĪCĀTÖR** (fornico), ōris, a fornica- 3 tor. *Tertull.*

**FÖRNĪCĀTRIX** (fornicator), icis, f. a 3 fornicatress. *Isid.*

**FÖRNĪCŪS** (fornix); as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 3 arch, vault over. *Fornicatus, a, um, arched, vaulted over. Cic. paries. Liv. Via fornicata, h. e. via fornicibus seu porticibus ornata.*

**FÖRNĪCŪS** (Id.), āris, dep. l. to for- 3 nicate, commit fornication. *Tertull.*

**FÖRNĪX** (unc.), icis, m. an arch or vault, 3 triumphal arch, in memory of some great victory. *Id. Fabii.* — ¶ Also, an arched ceiling. *Plin. Fornices edificiorum. Virg. Fornix saxi, h. e. a cavern, because they were in vaults under ground. Horat. — Figur. Enn. ap. Cic. Fornices cæli, h. e. arch or vault of heaven.*

**FÖRNÖS** (unc.), i, m. *an oven*, *καμίνιον*. *Varr.*  
**FÖRÖ** (πόρος), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 bore, pierce, *τερέω*. *Colum., Plaut.* and *Macrob.*  
**FÖRĒX** (unc.), icis, f. *fire-tongs*. *Cato*, 3 R. R. 10, 3. — ¶ Also, *scissors*. *Sueton.* *But. Suet. Oct. 75*, it probably denotes, also, *fire-tongs*.  
**FÖRS** (fero), tis, f. *chance, luck, hap, fortune*, *τύχη*. *Cic.* *Fors* in aliquibus rebus plus, quam ratio potest. *Gell.* *Fors* fuit, ut, &c. *h. e. it happened, &c.* *Terent.* *Fors* fuat, *h. e. sit, h. e. good luck to it.* — Hence, *ablat.* *Forte*, *by chance, casually, accidentally, peradventure, fortunately.* *Terent., Cic.* and *Liv.* Frequently it may be rendered perhaps, particularly after *si, sin, ne, nisi*; also, *just.* *Terent., Cic., Virg.* and *Liv.* *Si forte, for forte, perhaps.* *Cic. Orat.* 3, 12. — ¶ *Forte temere, by mere chance.* *Terent.* and *Liv.* So, also, *Forte temere, casu.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Fors, for forte.* *Virg.* — ¶ *Fors fortuna, chance.* *Cic.* *Casu aut forte fortuna.* Frequently it may be rendered *good fortune, good luck.* *Terent.* *Forte fortuna affuit, h. e. by a piece of good fortune.* — *Fors fortuna* is, also, the goddess of chance. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* — Hence a difference is made between *Fors* and *Fors fortuna*. *Terent.* So, also, between *Fortuna* and *Fors.* *Cic.* So, also, between *forte* and *fortuna.* *Aec.* *Fortunane an forte reperitur?*  
**FÖRSAN** (for *fors an*, or rather for *fors sit* 2 an) *adv. perhaps, perchance, peradventure, ἴσως.* *Terent.*  
**FÖRSIT** (for *fors sit*), *adv. perhaps.* *Lu-* 3 *cret.* and *Horat.*  
**FÖRSITAN** (for *fors sit an*), *adv. same as Forsan.* *Cic.*  
**FÖRTASSE** (fors), *adv. perhaps, ἴσως.* *Cic.* Also, with an infinitive. *Plaut.* *Fortasse arbitrari, h. e. may be he believes.* — ¶ Also, *about.* *Cic.* *Triginta fortasse.* — ¶ Sometimes it cannot be rendered into English.  
**FÖRTASSEAN** (instead of *fortasse an*), 3 *adv. perhaps.* *Varr.*  
**FÖRTASSIS** (fors), *adv. perhaps.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.*  
**FÖRTAX** (φόραξ), ācis, n. *one who bears.* 3 *Cato.* *foracis, h. e. the basis.*  
**FÖRTE** (fors), *adv. perhaps, &c.* See *Fors.*  
**FÖRTESCO** (fortis), n. 3. *to become brave.* *Lec. ap. Gell.*  
**FÖRTICULÖS** (dimin. of *fortis*), a, um, 1 *adj. somewhat patient or courageous.* *Cic.* *Tusc. II, 19.*  
**FÖRTIFICÖ** (fortis & facio), as, a. I. to 3 *strengthen, ἰσχυρίζω.* *Cael. Aarel.* — Hence, *Fortificatio.* *Id.*  
**FÖRTIS** (fero), e, adj. *brave, gallant, valiant, courageous, firm, intrepid, undaunted, stout-hearted, manful, ἀνδρείος.* *Cic.* *animus.* *Id.* *Vir fortissimus contra audaciam.* *Id.* *gladiator.* *Id.* *Sententia fortissima.* *Cic.* *Fragm.* *Fortior in dolore.* *Cic.* *factum.* *Id.* *Vir fortis, a man of courage and energy.* When personal bravery is spoken of, some word is frequently added. *Nep.* *Manu fortis*; or, an *adj.* joined with it, expresses an opposition. *Nep.* *Vir fortis ac strenuus* (here *strenuus* denotes the other qualities of a soldier). Hence, *full of courage, expressing courage.* *Cic.* *oratio, cupiditas, oculi, genus dicendi.* *Id.* *Fortis fortuna juvat, h. e. fortune favours the brave.* — ¶ Also, *excellent, good, noble, fine.* *Plaut.* *familia.* *Id.* *puella.* *Terent.* *vir.* *Horat.* *maritus.* *Cic.* *Vir fortissimus.* *Gell.* *Causa fortior, h. e. melior.* — ¶ Also, *strong, stout, vigorous.* *Colum.* *villicus.* *Virg.* *taurus.* *Plin.* *Stomachus fortior.* — Also, in general, *strong.* *Horat.* *Ligna fortissima.* *Justin.* *Cura fortior, h. e. major.* — Also, *strong, nourishing.* *Plin.* *Frumenta fortiora.* — Also, *strong, healthy.* *Plin.* *Ep.*  
**FÖRTYTER** (fortis), *adv. bravely, gallantly, courageously, valiantly, valorously, resolutely, undauntedly, manfully, ἀνδρείως.* *Cic.* *ferre dolorem.* *Id.* *bellum gerere.* *Cæs.* *Fortius pugnare.* *Id.* *Fortissime.* Also, *boldly, confidently.* *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *strongly, stout-*

*ly, vigorously, vehemently, impetuously, well, ἰσχυρῶς.* *Plaut.* *astringere.* *Nepos.* *venari.* *Ovid.* *Fortius.*  
**FÖRTYTÖDÖ** (Id.), inis, f. *fortitude, bravery, courage, resolution, intrepidity, ἀνδρεία.* *Cic.* *Fortitudo est dolorum, laborumque contemptio.* *Id.* *Sunt ergo domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, h. e. instances of valor or intrepidity.* — ¶ Also, *strength, stoutness.* *Phadr.* and *Lactant.*  
**FÖRTÖITÖ.** See *Fortuitus*, a, um.  
**FÖRTÖITÖS** (fors), us, m. *chance.* Hence, *Fortuütu*, *by chance, perchance, peradventure, fortuitously, τυχόν.* *Cic.*  
**FÖRTÖITÖS** (Id.), a, um, *adj. happening, or falling out by chance, accidental, casual, fortuitous, τυχηρός.* *Cic.* *bonum.* *Horat.* *cæpes.* — Hence, *Fortuütum*, *subst. chance, accident.* *Tacit.* *Fortuita* (plural). — Hence, *ablat.* *Fortuito*, *by chance, accidentally.* *Cic.*  
**FÖRTÖNA** (fors), æ, f. *fortune, chance, hap, luck, τύχη.* *Cic.* *secunda, good fortune.* *Id.* *adversa, misfortune.* *Id.* *durior.* Hence, *a favorable sign.* *Prop.* *Nullane placata veniet fortuna procellæ.* — ¶ Also, *the goddess of fortune, Fortune.* *Horat.* *Fortunæ filius, Fortune's favorite.* *Sueton.* *Fortunæ Antiatinæ, two sisters who delivered oracles and were worshiped under this name at Antium.* — ¶ Also, *good fortune.* *Cic.* *Diuturna eum fortuna fore.* *Liv.* *Fortunam sibi ipsum facere.* — ¶ Also, *a fortune, estate; possessions, property, effects, wealth, riches.* *Nepos.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *fortune, state or condition in life, condition, situation, circumstances.* *Cic.* *infirma servorum.* *Id.* *misera, florens, afficta.* *Id.* *Bona fortuna belli.* *Ovid.* *Intra fortunam debet quisque manere suam.* — ¶ Also, *share, part.* *Ovid.* *Cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, h. e. Pluto.* — ¶ *Fortunæ, ærum, fortune, fate, either good or bad.* *Cic.* *Fortunas suas accusare, h. e. misfortune.* *Terent.* *Laudare fortunas meas, h. e. my good fortune.* *Cic.* *Fortunæ secundæ, h. e. good fortune.* Hence, *Id.* *Per fortunas provide, h. e. for heaven's sake.* — Also, *property, possessions, effects.* *Cic., Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Also, *good circumstances, prosperity.* *Cic.* *Fortunis maximis ornatus, goods or gifts of fortune, as honor, riches, &c.*  
**FÖRTÖNATE** (fortunatus), *adv. prosperously, fortunately, luckily, happily, εύτυχός.* *Cic.* *vivere.* *Colum.* *Fortunatus.*  
**FÖRTÖNATIM** (Id.), *adv. same as Fortunate.* *Enn.*  
**FÖRTÖNATUS**, a, um, *particip. from fortunatus.* — ¶ *Adj. happy, fortunate, lucky, blest, εύτυχός.* *Cic.* *resp. Id.* *homo.* *Id.* *Nihil nobis fortunatus.* *Terent.* *Fortunatissimus.* *Plin.* *Insule fortunatæ, or, Plaut.* *fortunatorum, (supposed to be) the Canary Islands.* — ¶ Also, *in good circumstances, opulent, wealthy, rich.* *Cic.* *homo.* *Cæs.* *Fortunatissimus.* — Also, with a *genit.* *Virg.* *Fortunatus laborum.*  
**FÖRTÖNÖ** (fortuna), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. 1 *to prosper, make happy or prosperous, bless, εύδαμονίζω.* *Cic.* *Tibi patrimonium dii fortunent.* *Horat.* *Quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, h. e. to give.* See, also, *Fortunatus, a, um.*  
**FÖRÖLĪ**, örüm, m. *a town of the Sabines.* 2 *Virg.*  
**FÖRÖLÖS** (fors), i, m. *a shelf.* — *Plur.* *Foräli, örüm, cases or shelves, in which books were kept.* *Sueton.*  
**FÖRUM** (fors, as being out of a dwelling-house or other building), i, n. *a street.* *Nep.* *De foro decedere, not to appear in public.* *Cic.* *Verba de foro accipere, to make use of common expressions.* — ¶ Also, *an inclosure or vestibule of a sepulchre.* *Cic.* *e. xii. tab.* — Also, *Forum, h. e. market place, a public place of buying and selling.* *Liv.* *boarium.* *Id.* *piscatorium.* *Pandect.* *suarium.* Hence, *a great many towns are called Forum, because markets or public fairs were held there, a market-town, a town.* — Also, *Forum, h. e. the place where the shops of the bankers were, and the business concerning the borrowing and lending of money was transacted.* Hence, *Cic.*

*Fidem (credit) de foro sustulisti.* *Id.* *In foro versari, h. e. esse negotiatorem, to carry on a banking business.* *Id.* *Postumum non habere in foro, h. e. he would be bankrupt.* *Pandect.* *Cedere foro, to become a bankrupt.* Hence, *Terent.* *Uti foro, to conform to time and circumstances.* — Also, *Forum, h. e. a public place where magistrates performed certain solemn acts.* — Hence, *Cic.* *In forum venire, or forum attingere, h. e. to receive the toga virilis from the prætor, and therewith obtain permission to attend to public affairs.* Also, *a public place where justice was administered.* Hence, *Nep.* *In foro esse, to be a lawyer.* *Cic.* *Forum et jurisdictionem.* Hence, *Forum, a place in a province, where the governor administered justice.* *Id.* *civitates, quæ in id forum convenient, h. e. belonged to this jurisdiction.* *Id.* *Extra forum suum vadimonium promittere.* Also, *an administering of justice.* *Id.* *Forum agere, h. e. to hold a meeting for the purpose of administering justice; to hold an assize or court of justice.* *Virg.* *indicere.* — ¶ Also, *a vessel used about the wine-press.* *Virg.* *vinarium.*  
**FÖRÖS** (unc.), i, m. *the gangways or hatches of a ship, the deck of a ship, καταστρώματα.* *Gell.* — *Plur.* *Fori.* *Cic.* and *Virg.*; also, *fora.* *Cic.* and *Gell.* *ap. Char.* — *Fori, plur. rows of seats at the theatre, separated by passages.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *a garden-bed.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *a cell in a bee-hive, or a row of such cells, the honey-comb without the honey.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *a gaming-board.* *Aug. ap. Suet.* *Forum aleatorium calcicimus.* — ¶ Also, *market-place, for forum.* *Luclil.*  
**FÖSI**, örüm, m. *a people of Germany.* *Tacit.*  
**FÖSSÄ** (fodio), æ, f. *a ditch, τάφρος.* *Cic.* *Fossæ transitus.* *Id.* *Fossa Rheni, h. e. the channel of the Rhine.* *Plin.* *Fossam ducere, or, Liv.* *fodere, facere, or, Plin.* *Ep.* *peccitere, or, Hirt.* *deprimere, h. e. to make.* *Cæs.* *præducere, to make before.* — *Figur.* *for fines.* *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, *same as Cunnus.* *Juvenal.*  
**FÖSSICÖS** (fossus), a, um, *adj. same as Fossilis.* *Vitruv.* *arena.*  
**FÖSSILIS** (fodio), e, *adj. that is, or may be, dug out of the earth, fossil.* *Varr.* *sal.* *Plin.* *arena.*  
**FÖSSIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. *a digging, delving.* 1 *Cic.* *agri.* *Vitruv.* *putei.* — ¶ Also, *a hole, pit.* *Vitruv.* 8, 1, 5.  
**FÖSSITÖS** (fossus, a, um), a, um, *adj. same as Fossicus.*  
**FÖSSÖ** (fodio), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. same 3 as *Fodio.* — Hence, *Fössätum, a ditch, moat.* *Pullad.* — ¶ Also, *to pierce.* *Enn.*  
**FÖSSÖR** (Id.), öris, m. *u digger, delver, laborer.* *Virg.* Hence, *a rule, ignorant man.* *Pers.* — ¶ Also, *a miner, pic- nuer.* *Stat.*  
**FÖSSÖLÄ** (dimin. of *fossa*), æ, f. *a little ditch, or trench, όρυγάριον.* *Cato.*  
**FÖSSÖRÄ** (fodio), æ, f. *a digging, delving, ditching.* *Vitruv.* *Summa fossura, h. e. summa fossæ pars.*  
**FÖSSÖS**, a, um, *particip. from fodio.*  
**FÖTÖS**, a, um, *particip. from foveo.*  
**FÖTÖS** (foveo), us, m. *a warning, fo- 2 mentation.* *Plin.*  
**FÖVEA** (unc.), æ, f. *a deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts in; a pitfall, pit; βόθυνος.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* *artifice, trick.* *Plaut.*  
**FÖVEÖ** (unc.), es, fövi, fötum, a. 2. *prop- 1 erty, to nourish, refresh, cherish.* Hence, *to warm, keep warm, ζάλλω.* *Plaut.* *epulas.* *Cic.* *Gallinæ pullos pennis fovent.* *Plin.* *ova, h. e. to hatch.* *Cic.* *Pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, h. e. hatched.* *Virg.* *Fovere sinu, or gremio, h. e. to hold or take in one's lap.* *Id.* *amplexu, h. e. to hug, embrace closely.* — Also, *to foment, apply fomentations.* *Colum.* *genua calido aceto.* *Cels.* *nares vapore enlido.* Also, *with cold water, to clean, bathe.* *Virg.* *vulnus lympha.* *Id.* *Prius ora fove.* — *Figur.* *to cherish, keep within one's self.* *Plaut.* *aliquid in pectore.* Also, *to cherish, foster, favor, caress.* *Cic.* *aliquem.* *Id.* *sensus hominum, h. e. to flatter, caress.* *Virg.* *colla, by leaning*

against a tree. — Also, to favor, main-  
tain, support, assist, encourage. Liv.  
voluntatem patrum, h. c. to second,  
promote. Virg. bella. Tibull. vitani.  
Liv. aliquem certa spe. Martial. spem,  
h. c. to entertain. Tacit. partes alicujus,  
h. c. to espouse, enter warmly into the  
interest of. Sueton. ingenia et artes,  
h. e. to patronize. Fovere, to favor, par-  
ticularly with regard to one's standing  
in society, is generally joined with  
tollere or sustinere. Tacit. Annal. iv. 8.  
Suum sanguinem foret ac tolleret. —  
Also, to inhabit, occupy, possess. Virg.  
humum. — Also, to spend. Virg. hie-  
mem inter se luxu.

FRACĒS (unc.), um, f. Ices, or dregs of oil,  
2 πρῶτες, στέρηψα. Cata and Colwa.

FRACĒSCŌ (fraces), is, cui, n. 3. to grow  
2 mellow, of fruit. Varr. Hence, Terra  
fracescit, becomes soft. — ¶ Also, to  
grow too mellow; to rot. Varr. olea.  
Hence, to become rancid. Colum. oleum.

FRACIDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. mellow,  
3 overripe, rotten ripe, rotting with rip-  
ness, σαπρός. Cato.

FRACTIŌ (frango), ōnis, f. a breaking,  
3 breaking into pieces. Hieronym.

FRACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a breaker. Si-  
3 don.

FRACTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a fracture, crack,  
2 fissure, cleft. Cels. — ¶ Also, a frag-  
ment, piece. Plin.

FRACTŪS, a, um, particip. from fran-  
go. — ¶ Adj. weak, feeble, faint. Cic.  
animus. Plia. Ep. pronuntiatio. Al-  
so, with a genit. Sil. Fractus opum,  
h. e. weakened with regard to power. It  
is particularly applied to speech. Cic.  
and Quintil. — ¶ Also, effeminate, weak,  
unmanly. Juvenal. vox. Petron. gres-  
sus. Cic. Istuc fractum et humile. Id.  
Fractor animo. — ¶ Virg. Fractus  
sonitus, broken, h. e. resembling the  
sound made by something which is broken,  
the crash.

FRĒNUM, &c. See Frenum.

FRAGĒSCŌ (frango), is, n. 3. same as  
3 Frangor. Acc.

FRAGĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. soon broken, brittle,  
fragile, ψαδρὸς, καρατὸς, ἐδρπ-  
τος. Virg. rami. Horat. phaselus.  
Ovid. Aquæ fragiles, h. e. glaciers. Plin.  
Fragilior. — Figur. frail, perishable, not  
lasting, inconstant. Cic. corpus. Sal-  
lust. gloria. Plin. Vita fragilior. —  
Also, feeble, weak. Ovid. anni. Horat.  
Pediata, h. e. delicate, without strength.  
— ¶ Also, flexible. Ovid. cera. —  
¶ Also, crackling. Virg. laurus. —  
¶ Superlat. Fragilissimus. Acc. and  
Thieronym.

FRAGILITĀS (fragilis), ātis, f. brittleness,  
fragility, ψαδρῶτης. Plin. — ¶ Fig-  
urat. frailty, inconstancy. Cic. 3

FRAGIUM (frango), ii, n. a fracture. Apul.  
FRAGMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a fragment,  
2 broken bit or piece, part of any thing  
broken. Virg. Ovid. and Vellei.

FRAGMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a fragment,  
piece. Cic. lapidis. Plin. panis.

FRAGŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a breaking, κλά-  
1 σις. Lucret. — ¶ Figur. because,  
when a thing is broken, a noise is made,  
a crash, noise, κτύπος. Liv. Fragor  
tectorum, quæ diruebantur. Virg. pe-  
lagi. Id. Fragore intonuit lævium, a  
peal or crack of thunder. Quintil. Fra-  
gor plaudentium et acclamantium, the  
noise. Id. cælestis, h. c. thunder. — Also,  
rumor. Val. Flacc.

FRAGŌSĒ (fragosus) adv. with a loud  
2 noise or crash. Plin. Fragosius.

FRAGŌSŌS (frango), a, um, adject. full  
2 of broken stones. Hence, rough, craggy,  
steep. Ovid. silva. Grat. mons. Figur.  
Quintil. oratio, h. e. abrupt, not well con-  
nected. — ¶ Also, fragile, apt to break,  
brittle. Lucret. — ¶ Also, full of noise,  
noisy, crashing, roaring, sounding. Virg.  
torrens. Claudian. murmura leonum.  
Val. Flacc. lux, h. e. lightning with thun-  
der.

FRĀGRĀNTER (fragens), adv. with a  
3 scent or odor. Solin. Fragrantius.

FRĀGRANTIĀ (frago), æ, f. the scent or  
3 odor of a thing. Valer. Max.

FRĀGRŌ (unc.), as, avi, ātum, n. 1. to  
2 smell, emit a scent, ὀσώ. Virg. and Suet.

FRĀGUM (unc.), i, n. a strawberry (Fra-  
3 garia vesca, L.). Plur. Fraga. Virg.

and Plin. — ¶ Also, a strawberry-bush  
or tree. Apul.

FRĀMĒA (unc.), æ, f. a short spear, lance,  
2 used by the ancient Germans. Tacit.

FRĀNCIĀ, æ, f. Franconia, a country of  
3 Germany. Eumen. and Auson. — Hence,  
Franci, ōrum, m. the Franks. Vopisc.  
— Francus, a, um, pertaining to the  
Franks. Hieronym.

FRĀNGŌ (ρήσσω), is, frēgi, frāctum, a.  
3. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces,  
κλάω. Cic., Virg. and Horat. aliquid.  
Sallust. laqueo gulam, h. e. to choke,  
strangle. Also, to bruise. Horat. caules.  
— Hence, Fractus, a, um. Cic.  
crus, annulus. Cæs. navis, shattered.  
Horat. lagena. Virg. cerebrum. As  
we say in English, 'I have broken my  
arm,' &c. instead of "my arm, &c. is  
broken," so, also, the Romans. Cic.  
Frangere brachium. Plin. Ep. coxam.  
Ovid. Capra fregit cornu. Terent. na-  
vem, to be shipwrecked. — Also, to break,  
as it were. Plaut. fores, to knock loud-  
ly. — ¶ Also, to break, crumble, grind or  
bruise small, pound. Virg. glebas rastris.  
Id. fruges saxo. Plin. hordeum molis.  
Hence, to spend, shorten. Horat. diem  
mero. — ¶ Also, to diminish, lessen,  
abate, weaken. Cic. Calor se frangit, h. c.  
decreases. Quintil. nervos mentis. Cic.  
vin, opes. Id. furorem alicujus. Id.  
bellum proliis. Id. audaciam. Id. se  
laboribus. Id. sententiam alicujus, to  
encounter successfully, set aside. Id. so-  
riten, to refute. — ¶ Also, to tame,  
render tractable, break, restrain. Cic.  
se. Id. nationes, cupiditates, impetu-  
m. Liv. concitatos animos. —

¶ Also, to subdue, suppress, quench, de-  
stroy, hinder, thwart, check. Cic. con-  
siliium alicujus, to thwart, obviate. Id.  
invidentes. — ¶ Also, to dishearten,  
discourage, depress, humble, subdue. Nep.  
Contumelia eum non fregit. Cic. Clo-  
dium. Hence, Frangi, to become discour-  
aged. Ovid. and Nep. — ¶ Also, to  
ninke soft. Val. Fl. exuvias boum aceto.  
— Hence, to make milder. Martial. vina.

— Also, to soften, move, affect, make one  
change his mind. Cic. Te u ulla res  
frangit? — Also, to enervate, effeminate,  
castrate, emasculate. Stn. sexum. Sil.  
pectora carmine. — ¶ Also, to conquer,  
subdue, overcome, overpower. Nep. Clas-  
sis fregit Corcyraos. Cic. Frangi do-  
lore, metu, cupiditate. Hence, Sil. fu-  
vium, h. e. to swim through. Virg.  
Frangitur fati. — ¶ Also, to break,  
violate, infringe, injure. Cic. fidem,  
dignitatem suam, fœdus. Horat. man-  
data. — ¶ Also, to bend or form.  
Quintil. comam in gradus. — ¶ Also,  
to press. Martial. toros, h. e. to sit on  
them. — ¶ Quintil. Consonantium  
nulla nisi alteram frangit, h. e. no con-  
sonant, when doubled, can twice be sound-  
ed in the same syllable.

FRĀTER (φράτηρ), tris, m. a brother,  
ἀδελφός. Cic. Mi frater. Id. Fratres  
gemi, or, Ovid. gemelli, twins. Id.  
Fratres germani, own brothers. Pandect.  
Fratres uterini, brothers by the same  
mother only. Sueton. Dii fratres, or,  
Ovid. Fratres gemini, h. c. Castor and  
Pollux. — Fratres, brothers and sisters,  
ἀδελφοί. Tacit. and Pandect. —

¶ Fratres patruales, cousins german, h. e.  
the sons of two brothers. Cic. Also,  
absol., Fratres. Cic. Att. I, 5. Ovid.  
Her. 8, 27. Met. 13, 31. Liv. 35, 10. —  
Also, the sons of two sisters. Cic. p. red.  
Senat. 10. — Also, a brother-in-law. Liv.  
23, 35. — ¶ Also, brother, a term of  
endearment, for friend. Horat. — The  
Romans sometimes called their allies  
fratres, brethren. Cic. — ¶ Fratres,  
brothers, h. c. things resembling each oth-  
er. Ovid. of books by the same author.  
Plin. of mountains.

FRĀTERCŪLŌ (fraterculus), as, n. 1. to  
3 grow up together like brothers. Plaut.  
fraga.

FRĀTERCŪLŌS (dimin. of frater), i, m.  
a little brother. Juvenal. — Also, a term  
of endearment. Timarch. ap. Cic.

FRĀTERNE (fraternus), adv. like a broth-  
er, in a brotherly way, lovingly. Cic.  
FRĀTERNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. fraternity,  
2 brotherhood. Quintil. decl. and Tacit.  
FRĀTERNŪS (quod fraterinus, from frater),

a, um, adj. of a brother, brotherly, fra-  
ternal. Horat. lyra, h. e. a Mercurio  
fratre accepta. Id. Scelus fraternæ necis,  
of Romulus, who killed his brother Re-  
mus. Ovid. Fratennis Jupiter subdidit  
undis, h. e. sea. — ¶ Also, related, kin,  
allied to. Ovid. Fraterna peto. Val.  
Flacc. Fraterna pectora jungens. —  
¶ Also, of animals. Virg.

FRĀTRĪX (frater), æ, f. a brother's wife,  
ειβάτειρ. Fest. — ¶ Also, same as  
Tribus. Varr.

FRĀTRICĪDĀ (frater & cædo), æ, m. and  
2 f. ἀδελφοκτόνος, a fratricide, the murderer  
or the murderer of a brother. Cic.

FRĀTRICĪDIUM (fratricida), ii, n. fra-  
3 tricide, ἀδελφοκτονία. Tertull.

FRĀTRŪELĪS (frater), e, adj. Fratru es  
3 (plur.), sons of two brothers. Hieron.

FRĀUDĀTIŌ (fraudo), ōnis, f. a deceiv-  
1 ing, beguiling; deceit, fraud. Cic.

FRĀUDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a defrauder,  
1 cheat, impostor. Cic.

FRĀUDĀTŌRIŪS (fraudator), a, um, adj.  
3 relating to defrauders, deceivers, or im-  
postors. Pandect.

FRĀUDĀTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. she who  
3 cheats. Tertull.

FRĀUDIGĒR (fraus & gero), a, um, adj.  
3 fraudulent, cheating. Tertull.

FRĀUDŌ (fraus), as, avi, ātum, a. I. to  
defraud, cheat, deceive, cozen, impose upon  
ἀποστερέω, πλεονεκτήω. Cic. and Liv.  
aliquem re. Figur. to cheat, deprive o,  
Cic. aliquid nomine suo. Ovid. al.  
quem somno. Liv. se victu suo. —

¶ Also, to deprive of by overreaching, to  
purloin, steal; to diminish, lessen. Cæs.  
stipendium equitum. Id. Fraudata re-  
stituere. Plin. Saturitate fraudata, h. e.  
inminuta. — ¶ Also, to evade, elude,  
violate fraudulently. Pandect. legem. —  
¶ Plaut. Fraudassis, for fraudaveris.

FRĀUDŌLĒNTER (fraudulentus), adv.  
2 deceitfully, fraudulently. Colum. infest-  
are. Plin. Fraudulentius.

FRĀUDŌLĒNTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. disposi-  
3 tion to cheat, deceitfulness, fraudulence.  
Plaut.

FRĀUDŌLĒNTŌS (fraus), a, um, adj.  
deceitful, full of fraud, fraudulent. Cic.  
homo. Gell. calliditas. Tertull. Fra-  
udulentior. Plaut. and Plin. Fraudulen-  
tissimus.

FRĀUDŌLŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. deceit-  
3 ful, fraudulent. Pandect.

FRĀUS (unc.), dis, f. any action, by  
which the rights of another person are  
injured, fraud, deceit, guile, artful im-  
position, treachery, dishonesty, δόλος,  
ἀπάτη, ἀποστέρησις. Cic. Aut vi aut  
fraude fit injuria. Virg. Fraude cæli  
sereni deceptus. Pandect. In fraudem  
creditorum, h. c. in order to cheat them,  
or, to their loss. Cic. and Liv. Sine  
fraude, without fraud, honestly. Horat.  
Fraude mala, deceitfully, fraudulently,  
thievishly, filchingly. Liv. Fraudem fa-  
cere legi, or, Cic. senatus consulto, h. e.  
to elude. Pandect. In fraudem legis. —

Hence, Fraus, a cheat, a term of reproach.  
Terent. — ¶ Also, a deceiving of one's  
self, delusion, error, mistake. Cic. In  
fraudem decidere or delabi. Lucret.  
se induere, to deceive one's self, to be mis-  
taken. Lucret. Esse fraudi, to deceive.  
Id. Dare alicui fraudem, h. e. to deceive.  
Virg. Fraus loci et noctis, error caused  
by the night and ignorance of the place.  
— ¶ Also, loss, damage, detriment, harm,  
injury. Cic. Alicui fraudem ferre or  
fraudi esse, to injure, do harm, be prej-  
udicial to. Id. Sine fraude, without hurt  
or harm. — Hence, misfortune, calamity,  
distress, difficulty, trouble. Terent. In  
eandem fraudem incidis. Virg. In  
eandem agere. — ¶ Also, a fault,  
offence, trespass, crime, bad action. Cic.

Fraudem concipere or suscipere, or,  
Horat., committere, to commit.  
Fraudem capitalemittere, to commit.  
Id. In fraudem incidere, to commit.  
Id. In fraudem impellere. — ¶ Cic.  
Fraudium (genit.). Gell. Fraudium.

FRĀUSŌS (fraus), a, um, particip. of an  
3 absol. verb, one who has done something  
bad. Plaut. Metro, nequam fraudem  
frausus sit.

FRĀXINŌS (fraxinus), a, um, adj. of  
2 ash, ashen. Virg.

FRĀXINŪS (unc.), i, f. an ash-tree, μέλα,

(*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.). *Virg.* —  
 ¶ Also, any thing made of ash. 3 *Ovid*.  
**FREGELLÆ**, ārum, f. a town of Latium.  
 — Hence, *Fregellānus*, a, um, adj. per-  
 taining to *Fregelle*. *Cic.* — *Fregellani*,  
 the inhabitants of *Fregelle*. *Liv.*  
**FREGENÆ**, ārum, f. a town of Etruria.  
*Liv.*  
**FREMBUNDŌS** (*fremo*), a, um, adj.  
 making a great noise. *Acc. ap. Cic.* —  
 ¶ Also, grumbling, surly, muttering.  
*Ovid.*  
**FREMITŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. a grumbling,  
 murmuring. *Cic. egeantium*. Hence,  
 displeasure, indignation, manifesting it-  
 self loudly. *Liv. gentis*. — ¶ Also,  
 any loud noise. *Cic. armorum*, h. e. clang,  
 clashing. *Id. terræ. Valer. Flacc. canis*,  
 growling or barking. *Virg. equo-*  
*rum, neighing. Id. apum, the busy hum.*  
*Lucret. Fremitus et fulgura, thunder.*  
*Senec. tubæ, clang, clangor. Cæs. Clamor*  
*fremitusque, noise, clamor.*  
**FRENŌ** (*βρέμω*), is, ui, itum, n. 3. to  
 murmur, mutter. *Liv. gaudio. Virg.*  
 Simul ore fremebant, h. e. murmured  
 approbation. Particularly, to murmur  
 with discontent; to grumble. *Liv. Frem-*  
*unt omnibus locis.* Hence, to show  
 one's dissatisfaction, complain loudly.  
*Cic. and Liv.* — Also, of inanimate  
 things. *Plin. Epistolæ frementes.*  
 Also, with an acc. *Virg. Eadem omnes*  
*fremebant, h. e. murmured or said*  
*the same thing. Id. Arma fremit, h. e.*  
*demands clamorously.* — ¶ *Fremo*  
 expresses also any loud noise. *Virg.*  
*Equus fremit, h. e. neighs. Id. leo.*  
*Ovid. venti. Virg. ripæ. Id. lupus, howls.*  
 Also, figur. *Valer. Flacc. fama. Mart.*  
 terror. — It may generally be rendered,  
 to make a great noise, roar, rage, &c.  
**FREMŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. same as *Fremitus*.  
 3 *Virg. of men. Apul. leonum, roaring.*  
**FRENTATOR** (*freno*), ōris, m. a curber,  
 2 restrainer, tamer, ruler. *Stat. equorum.*  
*Plin. Paneg. potestatis.*  
**FRENDĒŌ** (*unc.*), es, and **FRENDŌ**, is,  
 2 endui, esum or essum, n. 2. and 3. to  
 crush, bruise, grind, break. *Varr. fabam.*  
 Hence, *Colum. Faba fressa*; or,  
*Cels. fresa.* — ¶ *Plaut. dentibus*;  
 and, absolutely, *Liv. Frenderē, to grind*  
*or gnash the teeth, consequently, to be in-*  
*ignant. Hence, Senec. Dolor frendens.*  
**FRENDŌR** (*frendo*), ōris, m. a gnashing  
 3 or grinding. *Tertull.*  
**FRENĒTICUS**, a, um. See *Phreneticus*.  
**FRENI**, orum, m. See *Frenum*.  
**FRENIGER** (*frenum & gero*), a, um,  
 3 adj. bearing a bridle, bridled. *Stat ala,*  
*caudry.*  
**FRENŌ**, or **FRĒNŌ** (*frenum*), ās, āvi,  
 ātum, a. 1. to bridle. *Hirt. equos.* —  
 ¶ *Figur. to check, restrain, repress, keep*  
*in, guide, govern. Cic. furorem. Liv.*  
*voluptates temperantia. Virg. gentes*  
*justitia.*  
**FRENŪM**, and **FRĒNUM** (*unc.*), i, n.  
 and, in acc. plur. also, *Frenos*, m. a  
 bit, bridle, curb, rein, χαλινός. *Ovid.*  
*Frena remittere, to give or slacken the*  
*reins. Liv. Frenos dare, h. e. remitte-*  
*re. Cic. Frenos adhibere, to make use of;*  
*so, also, Liv. inhilbere. Ovid. ducere, to*  
*draw or hold in. — Hence, figur. rein,*  
*curb, bridle, restraint. Cic. Frenum morde-*  
*re (proverb.), to take courage; to show*  
*courage. Stat. Frena mordere, to take,*  
*submit to. Virg. and Liv. Frenum accipe-*  
*re. — ¶ Also, the band which connects*  
*the foreskin with the glans. Cels.*  
*for a bridled horse. Stat. — So, also, Sil.*  
*Frena, a team.*  
**FREQUĒNS** (*unc.*), tis, adj. that is often  
 somewhere, or with something, or about  
 something; often, frequent, συχνός. *Cic.*  
*Urat Romæ frequens. Id. Quibuscum-*  
*si frequentes sunt. Liv. Filium fre-*  
*quentiorem cum illis, quam secum, vi-*  
*debat, h. e. more frequently. Plin. Lac-*  
*tucæ frequentiores in cibo. — ¶ Also,*  
*that often happens, often, frequent. Nep.*  
*Frequentes honores delati sunt. Cic.*  
*pocula. Nepos. Frequentior familiaritas.*  
*Pandect. Frequens est, h. e. is*  
*common, usual. — ¶ Also, that is done,*  
*received, approved of by many, common.*  
*Plin. Ep. sententia, h. e. approved of.*  
 — ¶ Also, assembled in great numbers,  
 visited by many, much frequented, fre-

quently visited, numerous, many. *Cic.*  
*senatus. Id. Frequentes fulmus. Suet-*  
*on. convivium. Cic. Senatus frequen-*  
*tissimus. — ¶ Also, where there is a*  
*great number of people, where many peo-*  
*ple meet, &c.; or, where there is any mul-*  
*titude; populous, much frequented, crowd-*  
*ed, full, well-cultivated, &c. Cic. thea-*  
*trum, municipium. Liv. emporium,*  
*castellum. Id. Utra pars vicis frequen-*  
*tior esset, h. e. more inhabited. Id. Loca*  
*frequentia ædificijs. Colum. Vivarium*  
*frequens piscibus.*  
**FREQUENTAMENTUM** (*frequento*), i,  
 3 n. a frequent repetition, as in a speech;  
 or, that which is frequently repeated in it.  
*Gell.*  
**FREQUENTATIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. frequen-  
 cy, frequent use; a crowding together,  
 πικνότης; πικνωμα. *Cic. argumentor-*  
*um. — Hence, in speeches, a frequen-*  
*repetition. Auct. ad Herenn.*  
**FREQUENTATIVŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj.  
 3 signifying the frequent repetition of an  
 action, frequentative. *Gell. verba.*  
**FREQUENTATOR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who  
 3 frequently does any thing or resorts to  
 any place, a frequenter. *Tertull. prandi-*  
*orum.*  
**FREQUENTATŪS**, a, um, particip. from  
 I *frequento*. — ¶ *Adj. inhabited by great*  
*numbers; often visited, frequented. Sal-*  
*lust. — ¶ Also, much used, common,*  
*usual, frequent. Plin. — ¶ Also, full of,*  
*crowded with, rich or abounding in. Cic.*  
*Sententiis frequentatum.*  
**FREQUENTER** (*frequens*), adv. frequent-  
 ly, often, συχνός, πολλάκις. *Ovid. Fre-*  
*quentius. Cic. Frequentissime. —*  
 ¶ Also, numerously, in great numbers,  
 by many. *Cic. and Liv.*  
**FREQUENTIA** (*Id.*), æ, f. frequency, mul-  
 titude, great number. *Cic. epistolarum.*  
 — ¶ Also, a crowd, throng, concourse,  
 multitude, numerous attendance, meeting  
 or assembly, particularly of the senate.  
*Nepos. vulgi. Cic. vestrum, for vestra.*  
*Id. Frequentia ac multitudine. —*  
 ¶ Also, density. *Vitruv. aeris.*  
**FREQUENTŌ** (*Id.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 to frequent, go often to, resort much to,  
 φοιράω. *Cic. domum. Tacit. Cætu*  
*solutantium frequentari, h. e. to receive*  
*frequent visits. — ¶ Also, to visit in*  
*great numbers; to celebrate. Cic. ludos,*  
*dies, ferias. Ovid. sacra. Sueton.*  
*dies sollemnes. — ¶ Also, to make*  
*numerous or populous, people, fill with in-*  
*habitants, crowd, fill. Cic. urbes. Id.*  
*orationem luminibus. Ovid. templa.*  
*Id. solitudinem Italia. Sueton. exse-*  
*quias, to attend a funeral procession with*  
*the rest, and, by this means, render it*  
*more solemn. — ¶ Also, to use frequen-*  
*tly, crowd, heap together, amass. Cic.*  
*verbi translationem. Id. multa acer-*  
*vativim. — ¶ Also, to bring together in*  
*great numbers, collect, assemble. Cic.*  
*scribas, populum. — ¶ Also, to do a*  
*thing frequently; to repeat. Ovid. Hy-*  
*menæe frequentant; Senec. memoriam*  
*alicujus, h. e. to remember frequently.*  
*Plaut. operam alicui, h. e. frequentem*  
*operam dare. Hence, to represent fre-*  
*quently to one's self. Auct. ad Herenn.*  
*aliquid in animo. — ¶ Also, perhaps,*  
*to make. Pallad. Inductio frequentetur.*  
 — ¶ See, also, *Frequentatus*, a, um.  
**FRĒSŪS**, or **FRĒSSŪS**, a, um, particip.  
 from *frendeo*.  
**FRETALIS** (*fretum*), e, adj. relating to  
 3 straits. *Amnian. Oceanus, the channel*  
*between France and England. — ¶ Fret-*  
*ale, a frying-pan. Apic.*  
**FRETĒNSIS** (*Id.*), e, adj. same as *Freta-*  
*lis. Cic. mare, the straits of Sicily.*  
**FRETUM** (*ῥέειν*), i, n. a strait, sound,  
 channel, πορθμός. *Cic. Fretum Sicili-*  
*ense; or, absolutely, Fretum, the straits*  
*between Sicily and Italy. Liv. Fretum*  
*perfordere, h. e. fodiendo facere.*  
 — ¶ With poets, the sea. *Ovid. Euxinum,*  
*Lybicum. Also, the waves of the sea.*  
*Valer. Flacc. — ¶ Also, heat, ardor,*  
*fervecy, violence. Flor. adolescentie.*  
*Lucret. ætatis. Gell. invidiæ.*  
**FRETŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. obsol. for *fretum*.  
 3 *Cic. Perangusto fretu. Enn. Fretus*  
*cæli, h. e. cælum. Lucret. Fretus anni,*  
*h. e. summer.*  
**FRETUS** (*unc.*), us, m. confidence. 3 *Symm.*

**FRETŪS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. trusting to.  
 3 relying or depending on, πεποιθός. —  
 With an abl. *Cic. Fretus intelligentia*  
*vestra. Rarely with an infin. Stat. Naves*  
*fretæ irrupere pontam, h. e. au-*  
*dent, dare. — When joined with esse,*  
*it denotes to trust to, rely or depend upon.*  
*Cic. Qui voce freti sunt. — [Sometimes*  
*it is used in a bad sense of insolence,*  
*foolish conceit. Nepos. Opulentia fretus.*  
*So, also, Tacit. Annal. vi. 31.]*  
**FRIABILIS** (*frio*), e, adj. easy to be crum-  
 2 bled or broken small, friable, ψαθυρός.  
*Plin.*  
**FRIUSCŪLUM** (*unc.*), i, n. a quarrel;  
 coldness. *Pandect. Ed. Torr.*  
**FRICAMENTUM** (*frico*), i, n. a rubbing;  
 3 or that where with one rubs. *Cal. Aurel.*  
**FRICATIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a rubbing. *Fri-*  
 2 *tion. Colum. — Also, a plastering, par-*  
*geting. Vitruv.*  
**FRICATOR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who rubs.  
 3 *Cal. Aurel.*  
**FRICATURA** (*Id.*), æ, f. a rubbing, rub-  
 2 bing off. *Vitruv.*  
**FRICATŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. a rubbing. 2 *Plin.*  
**FRICŌ** (*unc.*), as, cui, cātum and ctum,  
 2 a. 1. to rub, σφραγιάω, ψίχω. *Virg.*  
*costas. Gell. mulos. Vitruv. pavi-*  
*menta, to polish, make smooth.*  
**FRICTIŌ** (*frico*), ōnis, f. a rubbing, *frie-*  
 2 *tion. Cels.*  
**FRICTRIX** (*Id.*), icis, f. she who rubs,  
 3 τριβάς. *Tertull.*  
**FRICTŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. a rubbing. *Juven.*  
**FRICTUS**, a, um, particip. from *frico*;  
 also, from *frio*.  
**FRIGĒŌ** (*frigeo*), inis, f. same as *Fri-*  
 3 *gus. Varr.*  
**FRIGĒFACTŌ** (*frigidus & facio*), as, a. 1.  
 to make cool or cold, ψύχω. *Plaut.*  
**FRIGĒŌ** (*ψύχω*), es, xi, n. 2. to be cold,  
 freeze, ψύδω. *Terent. and Cic.* Hence,  
 of an old man, *Virg. Vires frigent. Id.*  
*Corpus lavant frigentis, h. e. mortui.*  
 — ¶ *Figur. to be inactive, have nothing*  
*to do. Cic. Jam frigeo. — Also, not to*  
*obtain any advantage. Cic. Te frigere*  
*(it may also be rendered not attain your*  
*end). Id. Sin autem ista frigeant,*  
*h. e. will not be of any advantage to you.*  
 — Also, not to attain one's end; to accom-  
 plish nothing. *Cic. — Also, not to pro-*  
*ceed without hinderance, not to succeed; or,*  
*to be carried on slowly and without prof-*  
*it. Cic. Judicia frigent. Terent. Ubi*  
*friget, sc. oratio, h. e. as the conversation*  
*flagged. Id. Sine Cerere et Baccho*  
*friget Venus. — ¶ Also, to be heard*  
*coldly and without approbation. Cic.*  
*Friget oratio. Id. tibicen. — Also, not*  
*to enjoy the favor of others; to be dis-*  
*liked, looked coldly upon. Terent.*  
**FRIGĒRŌ** (*frigus*), as, a. 1. to make cool.  
 3 *Catull.*  
**FRIGĒSCŌ** (*frigeo*), is, n. 3. to become or  
 2 grow cold, ἀποψύχομαι. *Lucret. Friges-*  
*cit terra. Quintil. sanguis. — ¶ Fig-*  
*ur. to lose one's ardor or energy; to be-*  
*come inactive or languid. Cal. in Cic. Ep.*  
*Frigescit homo. Quintil. affectus. —*  
*Also, to grow cold, indifferent, withdraw*  
*one's favor. Pers.*  
**FRIGĒDARIŪS** (*frigidus*), a, um, adj. per-  
 2 taining to cooling or cold. *Vitruv. ahe-*  
*num, h. e. containing cold water. Plin.*  
*Ep. cella, h. e. a room where cold baths*  
*are taken. Pallad. maltha, h. e. for a*  
*cold bath. — Hence, Frigidarium, ii, n.*  
*same as cella frigidaria. Vitruv. Also,*  
*a cool place where food is kept, as an ice-*  
*house, &c. Lucil.*  
**FRIGĒDĒ** (*frigidus*), adv. coldly, ψυχρός.  
 2 — *Figur. coldly, frigidly, without life or*  
*animation, without effect upon the heart,*  
*flatly, insipidly, silyly, badly. Gell. Non*  
*minus frigide quam inaniter. Quintil.*  
*Dieta frigidus. Id. Frigidissime. —*  
*Also, sleepily, dully, slowly, inactively.*  
*Cal. in Cic. Ep. agere.*  
**FRIGĒFACTŌ**, as, a. 1. to cool. *Plaut.*  
**FRIGĒDUSCŪLŪS** (*frigidus*), a, um, adj.  
 3 somewhat or rather cold. *Figur. without*  
*effect upon the heart, without point, dull,*  
*flat, silly. Gell.*  
**FRIGĒDŌ** (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to make cold; to  
 3 cool. *Cal. Aurel.*  
**FRIGĒDŪLŪS** (*dimin. of frigidus*), a, um,  
 3 adj. a little cold, somewhat cold, chilly  
*Virg. — ¶ Also, languid, faint. Catull.*  
**FRIGĒDŪS** (*frigus*), a, um, adj. cold, cool,

ψυχρός. *Horat.* Sub Jove frigido, under the cold air. *Cic.* Flumen frigidus. *Cels.* Frigidissima loca. *Plaut.* Aquam frigidam suffundere, h. e. to speak with envy; to criticise maliciously. Hence, *Cels.* and *Saeton.* Frigida, for frigida aqua. — *Virg.*, of dead bodies, cold. — Also, cold, of persons frightened, terrified or filled with anguish. *Valer.* *Flacc.* Esouides stans frigidus. *Virg.* horror. — Also, of tedious or slow speakers. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* without effect upon the heart, flat, dull, insipid, frigid, without point. *Cic.* acumen. *Id.* Verba frigidiora. Also, of men, dull, insipid. *Id.* Frigidiores. Hence, unapt, absurd. *Id.* calumnia. *Id.* solatia. — Also, without ardor or energy, inactive, indifferent, remiss. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* in accusatione. *Virg.* Frigida bello dextera. *Id.* Equus frigidus in Venerem, cold. *Id.* apum tecta. — Also, cold, speaking without applause. *Cic.* accusator. — Also, cold, without feeling, without manifestation or signs of affection. *Cic.* litera. — ¶ Also, making cold, chilling. *Plin.* febris, h. e. fever and ague. *Virg.* horror. *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* negotia, h. e. trifling, without importance, not exciting the mind. *Horat.* Frigida curarum fomenta, inefficacious, powerless.

**FRIGILLA.** See *Fringilla*.

**FRIGŌ** (φρύγω), is, xi, xum and ctum, 2 a. 3. to roast, dry, parch. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Frixus*, a, um. *Cels.*, and *Fricus*, a, um. *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**FRIGŌRIFŪCŪS** (frigus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. cooling, occasioning coldness. *Gell.*

**FRIGŪLŌ** (unc.), as, n. 1. the verb expressing the voice of a jackdaw. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

**FRIGŪS** (φρύγος), ōris, n. cold, ψύχος. *Cic.* Esse in frigore. *Cels.* Frigus est, it is cold. — In particular, coldness of death, death. *Virg.* — Also, coldness from fear; a chilly horror. *Virg.* — Also, coolness, cool air. *Virg.* Pecudes umbras et frigora captant, h. e. the coolness of the shade. *Id.* Frigus captabis opacum, h. e. the cooling shade. *Horat.* Fons præbet frigus. *Martial.* Jacet frigus, h. e. a cool place. *Ovid.* Frigus non habitabile, a cold country. — ¶ *Figur.* coldness, coolness, diminution of affection. *Horat.* and *Senec.* — Also, absence of applause, listlessness, coldness or indifference in listening to a speech. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* 6, 15. — Also, inactivity. *Cic.* — Also, unattractiveness, insipidness. *Quintil.*

**FRIGŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. of frigus), i, n. 3 a trifling degree of cold. *Tertull.*

**FRIGŪTYŌ, FRINGŪTYŌ, FRIGŪTTYŌ, FRIGŪLTYŌ, FRINGŪLTYŌ** (perhaps from *fringilla*), is, n. 4. to twitter or chirp. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to stammer, stutter. *Apul.* and *Plaut.* Also, with an acc. *Apul.* aliquid, to utter stammeringly.

**FRINGILLĀ, FRIGILLĀ, or FRINGUILLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a small bird, according to some a chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*, *Linn.*); but more probably the red-breast (*Motacilla rubecula*, *Linn.*). *Martial.*

**FRIO** (unc.), as, a. I. to grind, crumble, 2 break or bruise into small pieces, *Spaῖω*, *Σπρίτω*. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**FRISIŪ, ōrum**, m. a people of Germany. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Frisius*, a, um, adj. *Id.* nomen.

**FRIT** (frio), indecl. the small grain at the top of an ear of corn, *ἀθήνη*. *Varr.*

**FRITILLĀ.** See *Fitilla*.

**FRITILLŪS** (unc.), i, m. a dice-box, *πύρρος*. *Martial.*

**FRITINNIŌ** (unc.), is, n. 4. to twitter, 3 chirp, of swallows and other small birds. *Varr.* — Also, of balm-crickets. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* *Fritinnit* cicada.

**FRIVOLŪS** (perhaps from *frio*), a, um, 2 adj. frivolous, trifling, of no account, worth or value, sorry, pitiful, futile, nugatory, empty, vain, *σαφρός, φλύαρος*. *Auct. ad Herenn.* sermo. *Plin.* jocus. *Quintil.* convicia. *Apul.* pisces. *Sueton.* homo, silly, foolish. — Hence, *Frivola*, lumber, trumpery, trifles, *hægatelles*.

**FRIXŌRIUM, or FRICTŌRIUM** (frigo), 3 ii, n. n. frying-pan, *τήγανον*. *Plin.* *Valer.*

**FRIXŪS**, a, um, particip. from *frigo*.

**FRŌNDARIŪS** (frons, dis), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to leaves. *Plin.* *fiscina*.

**FRŌNDĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a pruning of 2 trees. *Colum.*

**FRŌNDĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a pruner of 2 trees, wood-lopper, vine-dresser. *Virg.*

**FRŌNDĒŌ** (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. to hve or 2 produce leaves, sprout, spring. *Virg.* Hence, *Frondens*, leafy. *Id.*

**FRŌNDĒSCŌ** (frondeo), is, n. 3. to put forth leaves. *Cic.*

**FRŌNDĒŪS** (frons, dis), a, um, adj. of 2 leaves, made of leaves, leafy. *Virg.* tecta, h. e. arbores frondentes. *Id.* *Nemora frondea*. *Ovid.* casa, h. e. frondibus contacta. *Plin.* corona. *Martial.* cuspis, h. e. a tooth-pick made of a small branch

**FRŌNDICŌMŪS** (frons, dis, & coma), 3 a, um, adj. leafy. *Prudent.*

**FRŌNDIFĒR** (frons, dis, & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing leaves or branches, leafy. *Næv.* and *Lucret.*

**FRŌNDIFLŪS** (frons, dis, & fluo), a, 3 um, adj. making the leaves fall off. *Boet.* brumæ.

**FRŌNDŌSŪS** (frons, dis), a, um, adj. 3 abounding with leaves, leafy. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

**FRŌNS** (unc.), dis, f. the leaf of a tree, *θαλλός, φύλλον*. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Plur.* *Frondes*. *Cato* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a branch with leaves, green bough. *Ovid.* *Campi sine fronde*. — Hence, a tree with leaves. *Curt.* *Frondibus læti colles*. — Also, a garland made of leaves. *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

**FRŌNS** (unc.), tis, f. the forehead, brow, *μέτωπον*. *Horat.* *tenuis*. *Ovid.* *Frons ovis*. *Senec.* *leonis*. *Cic.* *Verissima fronte aliquid dicere, candidly, sincerely*. *Id.* *Frontem contrahere, to wrinkle*. *Terent.* *exporrigerere; or, Horat.* *explicare, or, Plin. Ep.* *remittere, to smooth, look cheerful*. *Cic.* *ferire or percutere, to strike his forehead, a sign of indignation*. *Cato.* *Frons occipitio prior, things are better done before the master's face than behind his back*. — ¶ Also, the fore-part, front, *Ovid.* of a door. *Cæs.* of a camp. *Virg.* *navium*. *Liv.* the front of an army, the van. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 2, 24, the wings of an army. *Vitruv.* of a house. — Hence, *Cic.* *À fronte; or, Sullust.* *In fronte, in front, on or from the front side*. — ¶ Also, the exterior or outside of any thing. *Cic.* *Frontes aperit*. — Hence, perhaps, *Frontes, the extreme prominent corners of a book* (according to others, the frontispiece or beginning of a book). *Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the beginning of a thing. *Quintil.* *causæ*. — ¶ Also, appearance. *Tacit.* *Decorum in frontem, h. e. in appearance*. *Quintil.* *Prima fronte, at first sight*. — ¶ Also, gravity, seriousness. *Cic.* *pristina*. — ¶ Also, shame. *Pers.* *Frons perit*. — ¶ Also, breadth, in measuring fields. *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 8, 12. *Mille pedes in fronte*. — ¶ *Frons, tis, m.* *Cato ap. Gell.* and *Vitruv.*

**FRŌNTĀLE** (frons, tis), is, n. sc. ornamentum, an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, particularly of horses and elephants, *κεφαλόδεσμος*. *Liv.*

**FRŌNPĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. constituting, or destined for, the fore-part or front. *Vitruv.* *lapides, stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, and face both ways; perpenders, perpent, or coping stones*.

**FRŌNTŌ** (Id.), ōnis, m. one that hath a broad forehead, *μετωπίας*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family. *M. Cornelius Fronto, an orator at the time of the emperor Hadrian; he wrote a book de differentiis verborum, also letters and orations discovered by Angelo Maio*.

**FRŌNTŌNIĀNŪS** (Fronto), a, um, adj. 3 called after a Roman by the name of *Fronto*. *Pnndect.*

**FRŌNTŌSŪS** (frons, tis), a, um, adj. 3 having several foreheads. *Augustin.* *Frontosior*. — ¶ Also, bold. *Augustin.*

**FRŪCTYFĒR** (fructus & fero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing fruit, fruitful, *καρποφόρος*. *Colum.*

**FRŪCTYFĪCĀTYŌ** (fructifico), ōnis, f. a 3 bearing fruit. *Tertull.*

**FRŪCTYFĪCŪS** (fructus & facio), as, a. 1. 3 to bear fruit, *καρποφορέω*. *Calpurn.*

**FRŪCTŪARIŪS** (fructus), a, um, adj. 2 bearing or producing fruit, fruitful, *ἐπικόπιος*, of animals, trees, and plants. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, used for keeping fruits. *Colum.* *cella*. — ¶ *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* *Ager fructuarius, for the use of which a yearly rent is to be paid*. — ¶ *Pnndect.* *Servus fructuarius, whose services a person makes use of, though he is the property of another person*. — ¶ *Pnndect.* *Fructuarius, a person who has the use and enjoyment of a thing, but not the power or property of alienating it; a usufructuary*. Also, *Id.* *Stipulatio fructuaria, relating to it*.

**FRŪCTŪŌSĒ** (fructuosus), adv. with use, 3 usefully, fruitfully, profitably. *Augustin.*

**FRŪCTŪŌSŪS** (fructus), a, um, adj. bearing fruit, fruitful, *πολύκαρπος*. *Cic.* *ager*. *Cæs.* *locus*. — ¶ Also, profitable, advantageous, gainful. *Cic.* *alicui*. *Vorr.* *Fructuosior*. *Cic.* *Fundus fructuosissimus*.

**FRŪCTŪS** (fruor), us, m. use, enjoyment. *Cic.* *voluptatum*. *Id.* *libidinum*. — ¶ Also, use, profit, advantage, benefit. *Cic.* *pecuniæ*. *Id.* *Fructum edere ex se*. *Horat.* *decerpere*. Hence, income, produce, revenue, rent. *Cic.* *prædiorum*. *Liv.* *metallorum*. *Cæs.* *pecuniæ, h. e. interest*. *Cic.* *Pecuniæ fructibus alere exercitum, h. e. at his own expense, with his income*. Particularly, the fruits or produce of fields and trees. *Id.* *Fructus percipere, demetere*. So, also, *Quintil.* of vines. Also, fruit, offspring of the womb. *Varr.* *Fructum ferre*. Hence, *Plin.* *In fructu esse, to be of use*. *Cic.* *In fructu habere, to consider as useful*. *Id.* *Fructus capere utilitatis, h. e. to derive advantage or benefit*. So also *Id.* *Fructum capere or percipere, to derive benefit; also, to derive pleasure*. *Id.* *ferre, to bring profit; also, to derive profit or pleasure*. — ¶ Also, pleasure. *Cic.* *Fructum capere or ferre, to enjoy*. *Næv.* *Fructum capere oculis ex re, to feast his eyes*. — ¶ The genit. *fructi* is found in *Terent.*, and the genit. *fructus* in *Varr.*

**FRŪGĀLĪS** (frux), e, adj. relating to fruits. *Apul.* *maturitas, h. e. frugum*. — ¶ Also, useful, yielding profit, to be so regulated or managed as to yield profit. *Vorr.* *Villa frugalior*. — ¶ Also, of man, regular in his business and household economy, correct, honest, sober, frugal, thrifty, careful, temperate. *Terent.* *Frugalior*. *Cic.* *Frugalissimus*.

**FRŪGĀLĪTĀS** (frugalis), ātis, f. temperance, moderation, thriftiness, frugality, parsimony. *Cic.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ Also, honesty, probity, integrity. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the fruits of the earth. *Apul.*

**FRŪGĀLĪTER** (frugalis), adv. in a temperate manner, moderately, soberly, discreetly, frugally, *σωφρόνως*. *Plaut.* *Aliquam rem frugaliter accuravit*. *Horat.* *Frugaliter vivere*. *C. C.* *Quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste*. *Quactant.* *Frugalior*.

**FRŪGĒS**, um. See *Fruz*.

**FRŪGĒSCŌ** (frux), is, n. 3. to bear fruit. 3 *Tertull.*

**FRŪGĒ**, indecl. adj. See *Fruz*.

**FRŪGĪFĒR** (frux & fero), a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, bearing fruit. *Cic.* *ager*. *Ovid.* *messis*. *Id.* *numen, h. e. Ceres*. — *Figur.* useful, profitable. *Cic.* *philosophia*. — ¶ *Enn.* *Terrai frugifera, for terræ frugifera*.

**FRŪGĪFĒRENS** (frux & fero), tis, adj. 3 bearing fruit, fruitful. *Lucret.*

**FRŪGĪLEGŪS** (frux & lego), a, um, adj. 3 gathering corn. *Ovid.*

**FRŪGĪPĀRENS** (frux & pario), tis, adj. 3 bearing fruit. *Fortunat.*

**FRŪGĪPĀRŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. bearing 3 fruit. *Arien.*

**FRŪGĪPERDĀ** (frux & perdo), æ, f. adj. losing its fruit. *Plin.* *salix*.

**FRUITŪRŪS**, } See *Fruor*.

**FRUITUS**, }

**FRŪMĒN** (fruor), inis, n. a sort of pop 3 (puls) used at sacrifices. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, the throat, *oesophagus*, or the upper part of the throat, *λάρυγξ*. *Donat.* *ad Terent.*

**FRŪMĒNTĀCĒŪS** (frumentum), a, um, 3 adj. made of corn. *Veget.*

**FRŪMĒNTĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of œ

belonging to corn. Cic. lex, a law concerning corn. Apu. spicæ, ears of corn. Pandect. messor. Cic. lucra. Cas. and Cic. res, provision, corn. Varr. ager, a corn-field. Plin. ricada, found in corn. Cic. provincia, h. e. which raise corn. Hence, Hirt. Frumentarius, sc. homo, a purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores, corn-ma chant. Cic. and Liv. Frumentarius, sc. negotiator, a corn-merchant.

FRUMENTATIÖ (frumentor), ðnis, f. a providing, or procuring of corn; a foraging. Cas. — ¶ Also, a distribution of corn. Sueton.

FRUMENTATÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who procures corn by purchase. Liv. — Also, one who procures corn by foraging, a forager. Liv.

FRUMENTÖR (frumentum), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to collect corn, πυροει, forage, σιτολογέω. Cas. Legionem frumentatum mittere. Liv. Cum frumentarentur. Cic. Attic. viii. 12. Frumentatum ire.

FRUMENTUM (fruo), i, n. corn, or grain of all kinds, particularly wheat and barley, σίτος. Cic. — Figur. Plin. Frumenta, the small stones or grains of figs.

FRUNDIFER, a, um, adj. same as Frondifer.

FRUNDÖSUS. See Frondosus.

FRUNSCÖR (perhaps from fruor) äris, ätus sum, dep. 3. to enjoy. Metell. ap. Gell. gloria. Plaut. malum.

FRÖÖR (unc.), äris, ätus and ctus sum, dep. 3. to enjoy, ἀπολαύω. Cic. voluptate, vita, civitate, lucc. Nepos. pace. Terent. auditio. Also, of love, Horat. Qui nunc te fruitor. Sometimes also with an accus. Terent. ingenium. Cato. pabulum. — Hence, Fruendus, a, um. Cic. Fruenda sapientia. — ¶ Also, to be delighted with, take pleasure in. Martial. poema. Plin. Paneg. 34. Fruebamur, quum, &c. — Frui oculis, to feast his eyes. Liv. Ad rem fruendam oculis. Cic. Amicitie recordatione frui, h. e. to remember with pleasure. — ¶ Also, to have the use and temporary profit of a thing, but not the property of it; to enjoy the usufruct of any thing. Liv. Agrum fruendum locare. Cic. fundis certis. Terent. Demus (agellum), qui (for quo) fruatur. — ¶ Senec. Fructi sumus (perfect.). Vellei. Fructus sum. Priscian. Fruturus.

FRÖSINÖ, ðnis, m. a town of Latium. Liv. — Hence, Frusinas, ätis, adj. pertaining to it. Liv. ager. Cic. fundus. Liv. Frusinate, its inhabitants.

FRÖSTATIM (frustum), adv. by pieces, 2 piece by piece, in pieces, κατὰ μέρη. Plin. and Apul.

FRÖSTILLÄTIM (frustillum), adv. in 3 small pieces, κατὰ λεπτά μέρη. Plaut.

FRÖSTILLUM (dimin. of frustum), i, n. 3 a small piece, morsel. Arnob.

FRÖSTÖ (frustum), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 3 cut into small pieces or parts. Flor.

FRÖSTRÄ (frus), adv. in a deceitful manner, deceitfully. Plaut. and Sall. Frustra esse, to be deceived, mistaken. Also with a genit. Apul. Longe hujus animi frustra es. Tacit. and Ammian. Frustra habere, to deceive, sham. — ¶ Also, to no purpose, in vain, without any use or effect, μάτην. Cic. Frustra tempus contero. Plaut. and Sallust. Frustra esse, to be in vain. Tacit. Frustra habere, to neglect. — ¶ Also, gratis, for nothing, without a recompense. Plaut. — ¶ Also, seemingly. Tacit. — ¶ Also, unjustly. Quintil.

FRÖSTRÄBLIS (frustro), e, adj. that 3 will be disappointed, vain, deceitful. Arnob.

FRÖSTRÄTIÖ (Id.), ðnis, f. a deceiving, 2 ἀπάρη. Varr. and Liv. — ¶ Also, disappointment, failure, frustration. Planc. in Cic. Ep. and Colum. — ¶ Also, a missing one's aim. Quintil. — ¶ Also, error, mistake. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a delusion. Pöndect.

FRÖSTRÄTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. a deceiver, 3 delayer. Symmach.

FRÖSTRÄTÖRÖS (frustrator), a, um, 3 adj. vain, deceitful. Tertull.

FRÖSTRÄTÖS (frustro), us, m. a deceiving. Plaut. Frustrati habere, to deceive.

FRÖSTRÖ (frustra), as, ävi, ätum, a 1

to deceive, disappoint, frustrate. Plaut. aliquem. Sallust. Frustrantur spe. Justin. Frustratus, a, um, delayed. Also with a gen. Gell. captivus.

FRÖSTRÖR (frustro), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to deceive, disappoint, frustrate, ψεύδομαι, ἔξαπατάω. Plaut. aliquem. Cic. se. Terent. Spes me frustrata est. Liv. aliquem spe auxilli. Plin. Ep. Expectationem alicuius. Virg. Inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, h. e. they could not cry. — ¶ Also, figur. to make vain, of no effect, or useless. Colum. impensas, laborem. Solin. vincula, h. e. to escape.

FRÖSTÖLÖNTÖS (frustum), a, um, adj. 3 full of small pieces. Plaut. aqua.

FRÖSTÖLUM (dimin. of frustum), i, n. a 3 very small piece, morsel, crumb, ψωμίον. Apul.

FRÖSTUM (fruo), i, n. a bit, or piece of any thing, τέμαχος. Cic. esculentum. h. e. food. Virg. In frusta scare. Plaut. Frustum pueri! h. e. you bit of a boy!

FRÖTÖCTÖSÖS, or FRÖTÖTÖSÖS (frutex), a, um, adj. full of shrubs or bushes, shrubby, bushy, bosky, full of twigs or shoots. Colum. and Plin.

FRÖTÖCTUM, or FRÖTÖTUM (for fruticetum, from frutex), i, n. a place full of shrubs or bushes, a copse or thicket, ἄμυθος. Plin. — ¶ Also, a bush, shrub. Solin.

FRÖTÖX (unc.), äcis, m. a shrub, bush, 2 ἄμυθος. Colum. and Plin. Perhaps, also, a tree. Ovid. Art. 3. 250. Also, a place full of bushes. Varr. — ¶ Also, a branch of any plant or shrub. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, the trunk of a tree. Sueton. — ¶ Also, a word of abuse, as, blockhead, loggerhead. Plaut.

FRÖTÖCTATIÖ (frutico), ðnis, f. a sprouting or springing forth into young shoots or sprigs. Plin.

FRÖTÖCESÖ (frutex), is, n. 3. to grow 2 shrubby, ἄμυθουαί. Plin.

FRÖTÖCETUM (Id.), i, n. a place full of 2 shrubs or bushes, a copse or thicket. Horat.

FRÖTÖCÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. and 1 FRÖTÖCÖR, äris, dep. 1. to sprout, send forth shoots or sprigs, ἄμυθίζω. Colum. Seges fruticat. Id. Sallx fruticat e trunco. Plin. brassica.

FRÖTÖCÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 shrubs or bushes. Ovid. and Plin. — ¶ Also, full of shoots or sprigs, bushy. Ovid. and Plin.

FRÖTÖS, supposed to be Venus. Solin. 3 — Hence, Frutinal for Frutinalis, sc. templum, her temple. Fest.

FRÖX (from fruor, or from φρύγω), frugis, f. any fruit, κάριος. — Hence, corn or grain, pulse, produce of the fields. Plin. Natura frugum. Cic. Senect. 2. Terræ fruges. Particularly, corn, grain. Cic. Frugem in agro reperire. Also, any thing made of it, as meal, pap, bread, &c. Virg. Medicatis frugibus. — Also, the fruit of trees. Colum. Arbor curvetur frugibus. Horat. Multa fruge. — ¶ Figur. fruit, fruits. Quintil. Ingeniorum præcox genus non temere pervenit ad frugem, h. e. at maturity, so as to produce fruit. Cic. Fruges industriae. Liv. Bonam frugem libertatis ferre. — Hence, fitness, ability, excellence, use, advantage, profit. Horat. Expertia frugis, h. e. that is good for nothing. — Also, a reformation, emendation, a more correct, or a correct manner of life, probity, honesty, integrity. Cic. Ad bonam frugem se recipere, to correct one's self. — ¶ Frugi (dat.), used adjectively, instead of frugalis, being of use, fit, good, right, proper, honest, sober, discreet, moderate, temperate. Cic. Homo frugi. Id. Servus frugi, or, absol., Tercut. Frugi es. Cic. Antonius frugi factus est. Horat. Sum bonus et frugi. Cic. Permodestus et bonæ frugi. Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. Vita frugi. — Frugi is frequently used by Plaut. and Terent. in praise of slaves, and denotes a good, orderly slave, one that minds the interests of his master. The opposite is servus nequam. — Frugi is also a surname of L. Piso. Cic. — Also, Frugi, parsimonious, saving, economical, thrifty, frugal. Plin. Ep. atrium. Id. cæna. Quintil. victus. — ¶ The nominat. frux is found in Enn. and Auson.

FÖCATE (fucatus), adv. with paint. Auson. Fucatus.

FÖCÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from fuco. — ¶ Adj. painted, colored, polished, adorned. Horat. color. Quintil. corpus. Cic. candor et rubor. Gell. Fucator.

FÖCINÖS (φύκινος), a, um, adj. dyed or painted with the color from the plant alkanet (φύκος). Quintil. Spald.

FÖCINÖS, i, m. a lake of Latium, now 2 Lago di Celano, di Marso, di Tagliacozzo. Virg.

FÖCÖ (fucus), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to dye, 2 φύκος. Virg. and Tacit. — ¶ Also, to paint, embellish. Ovid. — Figur. Gell. genus dicendi.

FÖCÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. colored, painted, counterfeited, showy, seeming; having only the outward appearance. Cic. merx. Id. amicitia, insincere.

FÖCÖS (φύκος), i, m. a marine shrub (according to some, the same with red alkanet) from which they made a dye or paint. (Lichen roccella, L.) Plin. — Hence, any juice for coloring or dyeing, as purple, purple color. Ovid. Tyrius. Valer. Flacc. Tænarius. Virg. Ge. 4. 39. uses it also of live-dress or bee-glue (propolis). — Also, paint. Propert. and Quintil. Hence, figur. paint; seeming, shining, showy, not genuine, artificial ornament. Cic. Sententiæ sine fuco. Quintil. Ornatus (orationis) non fuco eminentem colorem amet. Horat. Mercem sine fucis. Also, pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation. Q. Cic. Fucum facere, to deceive. Terent. alicui. Cic. Sine fuco, without dissimulation. — ¶ Also, a drone-bee. Virg. and Colum.

FÖE, an interjection expressing rifting. 3 Plaut. — Phui is also found. Plaut.

FÖFÖS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Adj. Fufian. Cic. lex. — Subst. Fufius, a man belonging to the gens Fufia. Fufia, a woman belonging to the gens Fufia.

FÖGÄ (φύγη), æ, f. a fleeing, a flight, running away. Nep. Fuga salutem petere, to save one's self by flying. Id. Ex fuga, in one's flight. Cas. Ex fuga se recipere, h. e. to take breath, recover one's self. Cic. Esse in fuga, to be fleeing. Cas. Hostes in fugam dare, or, convertere, or, conjicere, or, Liv. vertere, or, Justin. agere, to put to flight. Cas. Fugam capere or petere, or, Cic. in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, or, Cas. se mandare, or, Cic. dare, to flee; Virg. Fugam dare, to fly; also, to suffer to escape, to give an opportunity for flight. Sallust. and Liv. Fugam facere, to flee. Cic. and Liv. Fugam facere, to put to flight. — ¶ Also, flight from one's country, expatriation, exile, banishment. Cic. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a flying, swift course or motion, speed. Virg. Volucrum fuga pervertitur Hebrum. Horat. temporum. Also, voyage or departure. Virg. facilis. — ¶ Also, an avoiding, desire to escape, disinclination, aversion. Cic. bellandi. Id. literæ. Horat. culpæ. Cic. laboris. Virg. Immisit fugam. — ¶ Also, a means of escape. Liv. Fugam claudere. Id. explicare. Virg. reperire. — ¶ It is also found in the plural. Horat. Celeres fugas. Colum. 10, 125. Fugarum, for fugitivorum.

FÖGÄCTER (fugax), adv. by fleeing. 2 Liv. Fugacius bellum gerere.

FÖGÄLYÄ (fuga), um, n. sc. sacra, a festival at Rome to celebrate the banishment of the Tarquins. Augustin.

FÖGÄTÖR (fugo), ðris, m. one who puts to 3 flight. Tertull. mortis.

FÖGÄTRIX (fugator), äcis, f. she that 3 puts to flight. Tertull.

FÖGÄX (fugio), äcis, adj. apt to flee. 1 Virg. caprea. Liv. Fugacissimus. Hence, Plant. Fugax, for fugitivus. — Also, flying swiftly, swift, fleet. Ovid. Fugacior aura. — Also, flying, fleeing. Horat. vir. Id. lympha, h. e. running, flowing. — ¶ Figur. fleeting, transient, fading, decaying. Horat. anni. Plin. Ep. blanditiæ, h. e. short, momentary. Cic. Fugacia, caduca. — Also, fleeing, avoiding. Ovid. ambitionis. Senec. gloriæ.

FÖGÄLYÄ (Id.), æ, f. same as Fuga. Cato 3 and Apul.

FÖGÄENS, tis, particip. from fugio. — ¶ Adj. flying, shunning, avoiding. Cas.

Fugiens laboris. — ¶ Subst. same as *Reus*. *Cod. Just.*  
**FUGIÖ** (φεύγω), is, fugi, fugitum, ēre, n. and a. 3. to flee or fly. *Cic.* a Troja, ex praelio. *Terent.* e conspectu. *Cas.* oppido. *Ovid.* e corpore, for a corpore. *Petron.* ad cœlum. *Figur. Prop.* Portus fugiens ad litora, h. e. recedens. — Hence, to fly, run. *Hornt.* Currus fugiens. *Stat.* Missile fugit. *Val. Flacc.* Ratis fugit. *Terent.* Fuge intro, h. e. run in. — Also, to fly, pass away, vanish, disappear, decay. *Cic.* Fugit tempus. *Ovid.* dies. *Senec.* Dies fugiens, h. e. the evening. So, also, *Ovid.* mensis, the latter end of a month. *Cic.* Vinum fugiens, wine that will not keep. *Lucan.* Nunquam fugiens rosa, h. e. not faded and scentless. *Ovid.* Oculi fugientes, h. e. morientes. — ¶ Also, to fly, seek to avoid, shun. *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquid. *Liv.* aliquem iudicem. Hence, *Cic.* Mors fugitur. *Id.* Genus fugiendum. — Hence, with poets, to hesitate, forbear, neglect, omit, with an infinit. following. *Horat.* Fuge querere, do not ask. — ¶ Also, to escape. *Ovid.* aciem or visus, to escape the sight, not to be seen. *Cic.* scientiam alicuius, h. e. to remain unknown to him. *Id.* satietatem. *Gell.* memoriam alicuius, or, *Cic.* aliquem, to escape the notice of any one, remain unknown to him. — Hoc me fugit, I do not know it, or, I have forgotten it. *Cic.* Me fugit scribere, it escaped me, I forgot. *Id.* Te non fugit, you are well aware. — Also, in general, to go or run away. *Horat.* and *Senec.* — ¶ Also, to have recourse to. *Petron.* ad verba. — ¶ See, also, *Fugiens*.  
**FUGITANS**, tis, partic. from fugito. — ¶ Adj. fleeing from, shunning, avoiding. *Terent.* litium.  
**FUGITIVARIÖS** (fugitivus), ii, m. one employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves. *Flor.* — *Figur. Varr.* (de cochleis).  
**FUGITIVÖS** (fugio), a, um, adj. fugitive, running away, δραπέτης. *Varr.* Apes fugitivæ fiunt, fly away. — Also, a deserter. *Pandect.* — Particularly, a runaway slave. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, a word of abuse applied especially to slaves. *Horat.* Sat. ii. 7, 113. Fugitivus et erro (*erro* denotes one who neglects his business and loiters about). — It is also followed by a or a genit. *Cic.* a domis, a legibus. *Horat.* sacerdotis. *Plin.* loci. *Flor.* regni.  
**FUGITÖ** (fugio), as, avi, atum, n. i. to flee, δραπέτεω. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, to avoid, shun, endeavor to escape. *Cic.* aliquid. — Also, with an infinit. for *nolo*. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, rarely, frequent. of fugo, same as fugo. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* prol.  
**FUGITÖR** (fugio), öris, m. a flier or runner away. *Plaut.*  
**FÜGÖ** (obsol. fugus), as, avi, atum, a. i. to put to flight, rout, discomfit, τρέπω εἰς φυγήν. *Cic.* and *Cas.* aliquem. — ¶ In general, to drive away, remove. *Cic.* aliquem. *Ovid.* flammæ a classe. *Horat.* Phœbus fugat astra. *Ovid.* maculas, ore, h. e. ab ore. Also, to drive into exile, to exile, banish. *Id.* — ¶ Also, to throw, hurl, cast. *Sil.* tela nervo, h. e. to shoot.  
**FÜLCIMEN** (fulcio), inis, n. same as *Fulcimentum*. *Ovid.*  
**FÜLCIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. n. prop, stay, support, rest. *Macrob.* and *Pandect.*  
**FÜLCIÖ** (unc.), is, lsi, ltum, a. 4. to prop, support by stays or any kind of support, ἐπιδω. *Cic.* porticum. *Id.* Vitis fulta. *Virg.* cœlum vertice, h. e. to bear. *Id.* Caput Pallantis fultum. *Hornt.* Pravis fultus male talis. — ¶ *Figur.* to support, sustain, uphold, countenance, protect, confirm, not to suffer to sink, to assist in distress. *Cic.* amicum. *Id.* remp. *Id.* imperium. *Prop.* serie genus, to keep up, preserve. *Cic.* Thermum literis, to keep in the same mind. — ¶ Also, to fasten, secure. *Virg.* postes. — Also, *Prop.* Pedibus fulcire pruinæ, ἐπιδεν τὴν γῆν ποσί, to tread hard. — ¶ Also, to strengthen or refresh by eating and drinking. *Colum.* and *Senec.* — ¶ Particip. Fulcitus, a, um. *Cæl.* *Aurel.*  
**FÜLCRUM** (fulcio), i, n. a prop, stay,

support, rest, ἔπεισμα. *Ovid.* the foot or pillar on which a bedstead stands, ἐμπί. *Virg.* and *Sueton.* the props or supports of a couch (lectus tricliniaris). — Hence, a bed. *Prop.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, a couch to lie on at table. *Juvenal.*  
**FÜLCÜRÄ**, same as *Fultura*. *Vitruv.*  
**FÜLGENS**, tis, particip. from fulgeo. — 2 ¶ Adj. shining, bright; illustrious, famous. *Vell.* Fulgentissimus.  
**FÜLGENTER** (fulgens), adv. resplendent. 2 ly. *Plin.* Fulgentius.  
**FÜLGESÖ** (φλέγω), es, lsi, n. 2. to flash, lighten. *Cic.* Jove fulgente. *Id.* Cælo fulgente. *Id.* Si fulserit. *Fig. Ill.* of a great orator. — ¶ Also, to shine, be bright, glitter, glisten, στίλβω. *Cic.* Fulgent purpura. *Horat.* Luna fulgebat. *Cic.* Tecta ebore et auro fulgentia. *Horat.* Oculi fulgentes. — ¶ *Figur.* to shine forth, to be prominent or eminent, to distinguish one's self. *Nep.* Fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, h. e. shone conspicuous. *Horat.* Virtus fulgens honoribus. *Id.* Fulgens imperio Africa, h. e. imperans Africa, or, latissimas in Africa possessiones habens. — ¶ This verb is also found in the third conjugation. *Lucret.* Fulgit. *Virg.* and *Lucret.* Fulgère. — ¶ See, also, *Fulgens*.  
**FÜLGESCÖ** (fulgeo), is, n. 3. to shine, 3 glisten. *Jul.* Firm.  
**FÜLGETRÄ** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Fulgetrum*. *Plin.*  
**FÜLGETRÖM** (Id.), i, n. a flash in the heavens during the heats of summer. *Plin.*  
**FÜLGIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. shining, 3 bright, glittering, resplendent. *Lucret.*  
**FÜLGINIÄ**, æ, f. a town of Umbria. Hence, *Fulgina*, atis, belonging to it. *Fulgina*, the inhabitants. *Plin.*  
**FÜLGIETRÖÄ** (fulgur), plural, n. flashes of lightning. *Hygin.*  
**FÜLGO**, 3. See *Fulgeo*. 3  
**FÜLGÖR** (fulgeo), öris, m. a flash of lightning. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, brightness, splendor, a glimmer in the heavens. *Cic.* candelabri. *Plin.* solis. *Horat.* armorum. — *Figur.* splendor, brightness, glory, renown. *Ovid.* nominis. *Val.* Max. gloriæ.  
**FÜLGÖRÄ** (fulgur), æ, f. a goddess who presided over lightning. *Augustin.*  
**FÜLGÖR** (fulgeo), öris, n. a flash of lightning; lightning, σέλας. *Cic.* Also, a flash of lightning which strikes. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, brightness, splendor. *Lucret.* solis.  
**FÜLGÖRÄLIS** (fulgur), e, adj. relating to lightning, &c. *Cic.* libri.  
**FÜLGÖRÄT**. See *Fulguro*.  
**FÜLGÖRÄTÖ** (fulguro), önis, f. a heat-2 lightning, or flashing of lightning, fulguratio. *Senec.*  
**FÜLGÖRÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. he who sends forth flashes of lightning. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* — ¶ Also, an interpreter of omens from lightning, or one who buries things struck by lightning. *Cic.*  
**FÜLGÖRÖS** (fulgur), a, um, adj. full 3 of or charged with lightning. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**FÜLGÖRIS** (Id.), is, lvi, ltum, n. and a. 4. 3 to lighten, send forth flashes of lightning, ἀσπράπω. *Næv.* ap. *Non.* Fulgurivit Jupiter. — ¶ Also, to strike with lightning. Hence, *Fulguritus*, a, um, struck or killed by lightning. *Plaut.*  
**FÜLGÖRÖ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. 1 to lighten, send flashes of lightning. *Cic.* Jove fulgurante. *Plin.* Fulgurat, it lightens. — *Figur.* of a great orator, to dart lightning. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to shine forth. *Plin.* Fulgurat vis eloquentiæ. — ¶ Also, to flash like lightning, shine, gleam, glitter, glisten. *Stat.* auro. *Sil.* Ignis oculis fulgurat. — ¶ Also, to strike with lightning. *Vnrr.* Locus fulguratus.  
**FÜLICÄ**, æ, and **FÜLIX** (unc.), icis, f. a 2 coat. *Virg.*  
**FÜLIGINÄTÖS** (fuligo), a, um, adj. 3 streaked with soot. *Hieron.*  
**FÜLIGINEÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or full 3 of soot, or resembling soot. *Petron.* nubes. *Arnob.* color.  
**FÜLIGINÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 soot, sooty. *Prudent.*  
**FÜLIGÖ** (furfus), inis, f. soot, καπνία. *Cic.* *Figur.* *Gell.* verborum et arguti-

arum. — ¶ Also, smoke, a smoky blaze or flame. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, same as *Sibium*. *Juvenal.*  
**FÜLIX**. See *Fulcica*. 3  
**FÜLLÖ** (unc.), önis, m. a fuller or cleanser 2 of cloth, νυφάδης. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of beetle. *Plin.*  
**FÜLLÖNICÖS** (fullo), a, um, adj. relating 3 to fullers or fulling. *Cato.* pila. — *Fulonica*, sc. ars, a fuller's craft, the art of fulling. *Plaut.* — *Fullonica*, sc. officina, or *Fulonica*, örüm, n. a fuller's shop, fullery. *Prudent.*  
**FÜLLÖNÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 *Fullonicus*. *Plin.* ars. *Senec.* saltus *Plaut.* fructus, h. e. kicks and boxes on the car. *Plin.* creta, fuller's earth.  
**FÜLMEN** (for fulgimen, from fulgeo), inis, n. lightning darting down and striking, a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt, κεραυνός. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* fortunæ, h. e. shock, violent stroke. Also, of any sudden, unforeseen calamity. *Liv.* Duo fulmina domum perculerunt. So, also, of wild boars. *Ovid.* Fulmen habent in dentibus, h. e. carry death in their teeth. Also, severe punishment. *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, of any thing whose power cannot be resisted, a thunderbolt, irresistible power or person. *Cic.* verborum, h. e. impetuosity. Hence, of heroes. *Id.* Duo fulmina nostri imperii Cn. et P. Scipiones. Also, of flashing or fiery eyes. *Sil.* — ¶ *Fulgur* denotes lightning in general; *fulgor* and *fulgetrum*, lightning with reference to its glare; *fulmen*, lightning striking.  
**FÜLMENTÄ** (for fulcimenta, from fulcio), 3 æ, f. n. prop, support. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, the sole or heel of a shoe. *Plaut.*  
**FÜLMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as *Ful-* 2 *crum*. *Vitruv.*  
**FÜLMINÄTIS** (fulmino), önis, f. a dart- 2 ing of lightning. *Senec.*  
**FÜLMINÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one that casts 3 down lightning, a thunderer. *Arnob.*  
**FÜLMINÄTRIX** (fulminator), icis, f. 3 she that lightens, thunders. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* legio (so called from their shields, on which Jupiter tonans was represented).  
**FÜLMINÖS** (fulmen), a, um, adj. relating 3 to lightning or thunder. *Ovid.* ignis, of lightning. *Horat.* ictus, a peal of thunder, a thunder-clap. — ¶ Also, like lightning, destructive, killing. *Ovid.* os apri. *Virg.* ensis. *Id.* Mnestheus.  
**FÜLMINÖ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. 2 to lighten, thunder, fulminate, κεραυνώ. *Horat.* and *Plin.* Jupiter fulminans. — *Virg.* Fulminat (impers.), it thunders, lightens, a flash of lightning darts down. — *Fig.* *Virg.* Cæsar fulminat bello. *Plin.* Marte fulminante. — ¶ Also, to kill or strike with lightning. *Lactant.* aliquem. *Plin.* Fulminati, persons struck with lightning. — *Figur.* *Petron.* Fulminatus, thunderstruck.  
**FÜLPÖR** (fulcio), öris, m. a sustainer, 3 supporter. *Venant.* Fortun.  
**FÜLTÖRÄ** (Id.), æ, f. a prop, stay, sup- 2 port, στήριγμα. *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Figur.* a strengthening, refreshing. *Horat.*  
**FÜLTÖS**, a, um, particip. from fulcio.  
**FÜLVÄSTER** (fulvus), a, um, adj. yellow- 3 ish. *Apul.* radix.  
**FÜLVIANÖS**, a, um, adj. Fulvian, pertain- 2 ing to the gens Fulvia, called after Fulvius. *Plin.*  
**FÜLVINIÄSTER**, h. e. imitator Fulvini. *Cic.* *Attic.* 12, 44. *Al. leg.* Fulvianaster alii aliter.  
**FÜLVÖS** (perhaps from fulgeo), a, um, 2 adj. yellow or yellowish, gold-colored, reddish-yellow, reddish, ταννύ, κίρρός, κίρρος. *Horat.* of lions. *Virg.* of wolves, sand, gold. *Plin.* cera. *Tibull.* sidera. *Virg.* nubes, reddish, fiery red. *Id.* cæsaries, flaxen, light-colored. *Id.* aquila (on account of its yellowish eyes).  
**FÜMÄRIÖLUM** (dimin. of fumarium), i, 3 n. a hole for letting out smoke. *Tertull.*  
**FÜMÄRIUM** (fumus), ii, n. a place where 2 wine was ripened in the smoke, καμνιστήριον. *Martial.* and *Colum.*  
**FÜMÖS** (fumus), a, um, adj. full of 3 smoke, smoking, reeking, fuming. *Virg.* — Also, smoked, smoky. *Martial.* vina  
**FÜMIDÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of smoke 3 or vapor, smoking. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of a smoky color. *Plin.* chryso-



**lithus.** — ¶ Also, *smelling of smoke, smoky.* *Plin. virus.*  
**FUMIFER** (fumus & fero), a, um, adj. 3 *producing smoke or vapor, smoking.* *Virg.*  
**FUMIFICUS** (fumificus), as, a. 1. *to cause smoke, burn incense.* *Plaut.*  
**FUMIFICUS** (fumus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 *causing or emitting smoke or vapor, smoking.* *Ovid.*  
**FUMIGIUM** (fumigo), ii, n. *a fumigation.* 3 *Theod. Priscian.*  
**FUMIGUS** (fumus & ago), as, avi, atum, a. 2 and n. 1. *to fumigate, perfume by smoke, θυμάω.* *Varr.* — Also, *to smoke.* *Colum.* Pulli fumigentur. — ¶ Also, *to make or emit a smoke, to smoke.* *Gell.*  
**FUMUS** (fumus), as, avi, atum, n. 1. *to emit smoke, reek, smoke, fume, καπνίζω.* *Cat. Animadversum est, fumare aggerem.* *Virg. Loca sulphure fumant.* — *Figur.* *Cic. Domus fumabat, h. e. there was much feasting in it.*  
**FUMOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of smoke, smoking.* *Cato. ligna.* *Martial.* December (many fires being made in this month). — ¶ Also, *full of smoke, blackened by smoke, long kept in smoke, sooty.* *Ovid. cadus.* *Petron. paries.* *Cic. imagines, h. e. images of ancestors blackened by smoke.* — ¶ Also, *full of smoke, smoked, dried by smoke.* *Horat. perna.* — ¶ Also, *smoky, smelling of smoke.* *Plin.*  
**FUMUS** (from fūo, for θύω), i, m. *smoke, fume, καπνός.* *Cic. Hominem fumo excruciatum reliquit.* *Vitruv. Fumum concipere.* *Martial. Fumos Massiliae, h. e. vinum fumo inveteratum.* Also, *steam, vapor, exhalation, as of food.* *Cic. geararum.* *Horat. Vertere in fumum et cinerem, h. e. to consume, spend in eating, drinking, &c.* *Apul. Vendere fumum, to sell smoke, amuse one with fair hopes.* So, also, *Capitol. Vendere aliquid per fumum.* *Ammian. Tendere de fumo ad flammam, out of the frying-pan into the fire, τὸν καπνὸν φέδγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐπέσεν.*  
**FUNALE.** See *Funalis.*  
**FUNALIS** (funis), e, adj. *consisting of a rope or cord.* *Val. Max. Cereus funalis, a wax-torch, a torch made of a rope besmeared with wax.* — Hence, *Funale*, is, n. subst., *a cord, rope, thong, strap, σείρά.* Also, *a torch, wax-torch.* *Cic. Plur. Funalia.* *Virg. and Horat.* Also, perhaps, *a chandelier.* *Ovid. Met. 12, 246.* — ¶ Also, *Funalis, attached by a cord or trace, not yoked.* *Suet. equus.*  
**FUNAMBULUS** (funis & ambulatio), i, m. *a rope-dancer, χορονοβάτης.* *Terent.*  
**FUNCTIO** (fungor), onis, f. *a doing, performing, executing, discharging.* *Cic. muneris.* *Pandect. Functionem recipere per solutionem, to be made use of for payment.* — ¶ Also, *a paying of taxes.* *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, *end, ruin, destruction, death.* *Arnob.*  
**FUNCTUS**, a, um, particip. from *fungor.*  
**FUNDĀ** (from fundo, or from σφενδόνη), a, f. *a bag, small bag.* Hence, *a small money-bag, purse.* *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, *a kind of net shaped like a tunnel, a casting-net, drag-net, βόλος.* — ¶ Also, *a sling, σφενδόνη.* *Liv.* Also, for glans. *Sil. 10, 152.* — ¶ Also, *a circle of gold or any other metal in which gems were set; the bezel of a ring, σφενδόνη, called, in Cic. Off. iii. 9. pala annuli.* *Plin.* Funda includere.  
**FUNDALIS** (funda), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a sling.* *Prudent. stridor.*  
**FUNDAMEN** (fundo), onis, n. *a foundation.* *Virg. Fundamina rei ponere, or, Ovid. jacere, to lay.*  
**FUNDAMENTALITER** (fundamentum), adv. *from the very foundation.* *Sidon.*  
**FUNDAMENTUM** (fundo, are), i, n. *a foundation, ground-work, basis, θεμέλιον.* *Cic. Agere fundamenta, or, Liv. jacere, to lay.* So, also, *Cic. Facere pacis fundamenta.* *Nepos. A fundamentis, entirely, totally.* *Cic. Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.* *Plaut. Movere mare usque a fundamento, from the very bottom.*  
**FUNDANUS** (Fundi), a, um, adj. *at or of Fundi, pertaining to it.* *Cic. ager.* — *Liv. Fundani, the inhabitants of Fundi.*

**FUNDATIUS** (fundo, are), onis, f. *a found-2 ing, foundation.* *Vitruv.*  
**FUNDATOR** (Id.), onis, m. *a founder.* 3 *Virg.*  
**FUNDATUS**, a, um, particip. from *fundo.* — ¶ Adj. *lasting, of a good condition.* *Cic. opes.* *Horat. Pecunia fundata villis nitidis, h. e. laid out safely, or laid out, expended.* *Vitruv. Fundator.* *Cic. Fundatissima familia.*  
**FUNDI**, *a maritime town of Latium, now Fondi.* *Horat.*  
**FUNDIBALATOR**, or **FUNDIBULATOR** (fundibalis), onis, m. *h. e. qui fundibalis lapides jacit.* *Veget. (si lectio certa).*  
**FUNDIBALUS**, i, m. or **FUNDIBALUM**, or **FUNDIBULUM** (perhaps from fundatio and βάλλω), i, n. *a sort of military engine for throwing missiles.* *Isidor.*  
**FUNDITUS** (fundo, ere), as, a. 1. *to pour* 3 *out.* *Plaut. verba, to prattle, chatter.* — ¶ Also, *to cast, throw, hurl at a person; to cast down, prostrate.* *Plaut. aliquem.*  
**FUNDITOR** (funda), onis, m. *one that fights with a sling, a slinger, ἀφειδότης.* *Sallust.*  
**FUNDITUS** (fundus), adv. *from the very bottom, from the very foundation, ἐκ θεμελίων, ἀρῶν.* *Cic. urbem delere.* — Hence, *figur. utterly, entirely, totally.* *Id. evertere amicitiam.* *Id. vincere, perire, repudiare.* — ¶ Also, *at the bottom, below.* *Spartian.*  
**FUNDŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to found, lay the foundation or ground-work, θεμελιόω.* *Virg. urbem.* *Figur. Cic. disciplinam.* — ¶ Also, *to make fast, firm, or durable, to fasten, fortify.* *Virg. navem ancora.* *Figur. Cic. imperium.* *Virg. urbem legibus.* — ¶ Also, *to lay the bottom of any thing, as the keel of a ship.* *Plaut. navem.* *Ovid. puppim carina.* — ¶ See, also, *Fundatus, a, um.*  
**FUNDŌ** (from χέω, χύω, χύνω), is, fudi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour, pour out, shed; to fuse, to melt.* *Cic. sanguinem e patera.* *Curt. sanguinem de regno.* *Virg. lacrimas.* Hence, *Fundi, to discharge itself.* *Liv. Imber fusus.* *Plin. Aes fundere, h. e. to melt.* Also, *to cast, pour, pour out somewhere.* *Liv. segetem in Tiberium.* Hence, *to make by pouring, to cast, found, &c.* *Auct. B. Afric. leaden balls.* *Plin. vitrum, to make glass.* Also, in general, *to make.* *Varr. circuitum.* Also, *to moisten, wet, sprinkle.* *Tibull. tempora mero.* — ¶ In general, *to produce, bring forth, particularly quickly or in great numbers.* *Cic. Ova fundunt fetum.* *Id. Terra fruges fundit.* *Virg. Fundit victum tellus.* *Id. Quem Maia fudit, has borne.* *Id. preces a pectore, to pour forth, utter.* *Cic. sonos iuanes.* *Id. oracula.* *Virg. dicta.* *Cic. versus ex tempore.* *Val. Flacc. se carcere, to rush or sally forth.* *Virg. Luna per fenestram se fundebat, poured her light, shone.* — ¶ Also, *to enlarge, extend, spread.* *Cic. and Plin. se.* Hence, *Fundi, to spread itself.* *Cic. Vitis funditur.* *Id. virtutes et vitia.* Hence, *Fusus, a, um, extended, spread, ample, large, diffuse.* *Virg. crines.* *Cic. sanguis in corpore.* *Virg. Campi fusi in omnem partem.* *Id. Fusus barbam, h. e. habens barbam fusam.* *Liv. Fusa corpora Gallorum, h. e. broad, fleshy.* *Sueton. Fusa toga, h. e. loose, not tight.* *Figur. Cic. genus facietiarum.* — ¶ Also, *to lay prostrate, overthrow.* *Virg. corpora servorum humi.* *Val. Flacc. Fundi in alga, to lie down.* So, also, *Virg. Aen. 6, 423.* *Fusus humi, lying at full length, lying.* So, also, *Virg. Fusi sub remis nautæ.* *Cic. Fundere hostes, to rout, discomfit, disperse.* So, also, *Id. Fusus.* *Fugare* is also joined with it. *Sallust. and Cic.* — ¶ Also, *to hurl, cast, throw.* *Virg. tela.* *Sil. sagittam.* *Liv. vestes de jugis.* — ¶ Also, *to make fluid, liquefy.* *Plin. æs* (see above). So, also, *Cels. Corpus, alvum, &c. or aliquem, h. e. to produce a lax or looseness.* Hence, *Id. Alvus fusa.* *Id. Alvus fuisior.* *Figur. of writing and speaking, flowing, fluent.* *Cic. Genus orationis fusum.* *Quintil. Herodotus.*  
**FUNDŪLÆ** (fundus), arum, f. *a turn-again alley, a lane that has no thoroughfare.* *Varr.*

**FUNDŪLŌS** (Id.), i, m. *the cecum, τρυβλὸν* 2 *ἐντερον.* *Varr.* — ¶ Also, *the sucker of a pump.* *Vitruv.*  
**FUNDŪS** (unc.), i, m. *the bottom of any thing, πυθμήν, βυθός.* *Cic. armarii.* *Plin. ollæ.* *Id. annis.* *Virg. maris.* *Id. Aetnae.* Hence, *Cic. Largitio non habet fundum, h. e. measure, bounds.* Hence, *a vessel, as a drinking vessel, a cup.* *Martial.* — ¶ Also, *field, land.* *Terent. or, farm, estate, χωρίον, ἀγρός.* *Cic. The lands round Capua are called fundus populi Romani by Cicero.* — ¶ Also, *one who approves of any thing.* *Cic. Populus fundus factus esset, had consented to or approved of it.* — ¶ *Gell. Fundus cœnæ, the principal dish.*  
**FUNEBRIS** (funus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a funeral, ἐπιτάφιος.* *Cic. epulum, funeral repast, mourning-feast.* *Id. vestimentum, mourning-dress.* *Liv. Iusta funebria, or, Plin. (absol.) Funebria, funeral rites.* — ¶ Also, *deadly, mournful, dismal, calamitous, cruel, bloody.* *Horat. bellum.* *Ovid. signa, of a letter, containing bad news.* *Id. Sacra funebria, of human sacrifices.*  
**FUNERA**, a. See *Fanus.*  
**FUNERARIUS** (funus), a, um, adj. *per-3 taining to a funeral.* *Pandect. actio.*  
**FUNERATICIUS**, or **FUNERATICIUS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a funeral.* *Pandect. actio.*  
**FUNERATIUS** (funero), onis, f. *a funeral,* 3 *κηδεία.* *Martian. Capell.*  
**FUNEREPUS** (funis & repo), i, m. *same* 3 *as Funambulus.* *Apul.*  
**FUNERES** (funus), a, um, adj. *of a fu-3 neral, relating to a funeral, funeral.* *Virg. Funeræ faces, funeral torches.* — ¶ Also, *deadly, mournful, dismal, calamitous.* *Ovid.*  
**FUNERŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to* 2 *bury, inter, κηδεύω.* *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, *to kill.* *Horat.*  
**FUNEROR** (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. *to* 3 *bury.* *Capitol.*  
**FUNESTUS** (funestus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to pollute, contaminate, or disgrace by* 1 *dead bodies, murder, or in a similar man-ner, μιαινός.* *Cic. aras ac templa hostiis humanis.* *Id. curiam.* *Juvenal. gentem.*  
**FUNESTUS** (funus), a, um, adj. *causing* 1 *death, destruction or calamity, deadly, fatal, destructive, mournful, dismal, calamitous, dangerous, horrible, δλεθριος.* *Cic. tribunatus.* *Id. fax.* *Id. Dies funestior.* *Entrop. Funestissimus.* *Cic. alicui.* — Also, *polluted by a dead body, containing a dead body.* *Liv. familia.* *Id. annales, accounts of those who died.* — ¶ Also, *ill-omened, inauspicious, unlucky, ominous.* *Propert. volucris.* *Id. omen.* *Vellei. epistola, h. e. cladem nuntians.* *Claudian. Funestior nuntians.*  
**FUNETŪM** (funis), i, n. *a winding of the* 2 *twigs or branches of a vine one about another so as to form an arbor.* *Plin.*  
**FUNGINGUS** (fungus), a, um, adj. *of or* 3 *like a mushroom.* *Plaut. genus, a species of mushroom.*  
**FUNGŌR** (unc.), onis, ctus sum, dep. 3. *either intrans. with an ablat. or trans. with an accusat., to do, execute, perform, discharge, conduct, administer, observe, &c.* *Cic. officii justitiæ.* *Id. muneribus corporis.* *Justin. voto.* *Ovid. cæde alicuius, h. e. to murder.* *Horat. Virtute fungi, h. e. to act bravely, give proofs of valor.* *Terent. officium.* *Liv. Militia fungenda.* *Cic. munere ædificio, to do the duties of an ædile.* *Nepos. honoribus.* *Horat. vice cotis, h. e. to act the whetstone.* *Nepos. munus militare.* *Cic. Munus fungendum.* *Id. munere, h. e. to do a service.* *Tacit. Suprema erga memoriam filii munera.* *Nepos. more barbarorum, h. e. to observe.* — Hence, *to pay, contribute, discharge what is due, furnish the proper amount or number.* *Vellei. numero militum.* *Cic. Quid muneris fungi velitis.* *Figur. Ovid. Focus fungitur accenso igne, h. e. has, maintains.* — ¶ Also, *to enjoy.* *Ovid. dapibus, h. e. to take.* *Id. lacrimis pro somno, h. e. to weep.* Hence, *Id. Functus sepulcro, h. e. buried.* *Pandect. Monumentum functum, h. e. a tomb in which there has been already*



gonce. *Cæs. Furore impulsus. Cic. Indamnatu furore. Liv. Cæci furore in vulnera ruent, rage in fighting. Sneton. impendiorum, h. e. extravagance in expense. So, also, of ardent love. Virg. Particularly, of those who fight, rebel, &c. against their country. Also, of inanimate things, rage, fury. Catull. cæll. — Also, that which causes mudness or rage. Prop. Ut tibi sim semper furor. — ¶ Also, strong or ardent desire, both in a good and in a bad sense. Sil. laudum. Scæc. lucri. — ¶ Also, a goddess, same as *Nemesi*. Val. Flocc.*

**FURTIFICUS** (*furtum & facio*), a, um, 3 adj. pilfering, thieving, thievish, ἐπικλοῦος. *Plaut.*

**FURTIVUS** (*fur*), adv. by stealth, secretly, ἰσχυρῶς, λαθραῖως. *Cic.*

**FURTIVUS** (*furtivus*), adv. same as *Furtivus*. *Ovid.*

**FURTIVUS** (*furtum*), a, um, adj. stolen, pilfered, κλεπτικός. *Plaut. virginis. Horat. lana. — ¶ Also, secret, clandestine. Cic. iter. Virg. amor. Id. Quem furtivum partu edidit, h. e. furtum peperit. Justin. victoria. Ovid. Art. 3, 640. vir, h. e. concealed. — Hence, hidden, concealed. Ovid. Furtivæ conscia mentis littera, h. e. of the secrets of the heart. Gell. Furtivo scripto cuiusdam res occultas nuntiare, h. e. in epher. — Also, favorable to secrets, or secrecy. Ovid. nox. — Also, doing a thing secretly. Ovid. Pont. 3, 3, 56. vir, h. e. a gallant.*

**FURTIVUS** (*for furatum, from furari*), i, n. o thing stolen. *Cic. Furtum reddere. — Also, theft, κλοπή. Horat. and Cic. Furtum facere, to steal. So also Terent. of plagiarism. Cic. Furtum facere alicujus rei, h. e. to steal a thing. Pandect. Alicui furtum facere, to steal from or rob. Id. Duo furta facere. Cic. Furti damnari. Virg. Fœdera solvere furto, h. e. raptu (Helenæ). — ¶ Also, any secret action. Virg. Furto lætatus inani. Martial. 5, 51, 5. Furtum facere, to sup secretly. — Hence, Virg. and Plin. Furto, secretly, by stealth. — Particularly, Furtum, an intrigue, or secret love, or a secret meeting of lovers. Virg., Tibull. and Ovid. — Also, a crafty wife or device; a stratagem or ambushade. Liv. Furto et fraude rem agere. Ovid. Furtis decipit hostem. Virg. Furta belli, h. e. insidiae. — Also, a pretence. Q. Cic. in Ep. Cic.*

**FURUNCULUS** (*dimin. of fur*), i, m. a pilferer, petty thief. *Cic. — ¶ Also, a furuncle, sort of tubercle or bile. Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of knob in a vine. Colum.*

**FURVESCUS** (*furvus*), is, n. 3. to become black or dark-colored. *Martian. Capell.*

**FURVUS** (*ἄρπός*), a, um, adj. dusky, swarthy, dark, black, μέλος, ἀμαυρός, σκοτεινός. *Horat. Proserpina. Valcr. Max.*

hostia, sacrificed to the infernal gods. — Figur. Prudent. culpa, black or odious crime. — Also, dressed in black. *Propert.*

**FUSCATOR** (*fusco*), ōris, m. that darkens, 3 a darkener. *Lucan.*

**FUSCINA** (*unc.*), æ, f. a three-pronged instrument, a trident. *Cic. Neptuni. Juvenal. and Sueton. retriariorum.*

**FUSCINOLA** (*dimin. of fuscina*), æ, f. 3 a small three-pronged-instrument. *Vulg.*

**FUSCITAS** (*fuscus*), atis, f. blackness, 3 darkness, cloudiness, gloom. *Apul.*

**FUSCŪS** (*Id.*), as, avi, atum, a. l. to make 3 swarthy or dusky, darken, blacken, ὀπμελανίζω. *Ovid. corpus. Id. dentes. — Figur. to dishonor, disgracc. Sidon. — ¶ Also, intrans. ; to become black or dark-colored. Stat.*

**FUSCUS** (*furvus*), a, um, adj. brown, tawny, blackish, swarthy, dusky, dark, φαιός, λευκόφαιος. *Cic. purpura. Id. cornix. Ovid. Andromede. Martial. Fuscior laterna, h. e. dark, not clear or transparent. Plin. Fuscior fraxinus. Virg. Nox fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis. Apul. Fuscis avibus, h. e. at an unlucky time. — ¶ Also, hoarse, broken, rough, of voice and sounds. Cic. Fuscum vocis. Quintil. Vox fusca.*

**FUSUS** (*fusus*), adv. copiously, diffusely, χυδόν. *Cic. dicere. Id. Fusius.*

**FUSILIS** (*fundo, ere*), e, adj. that may be poured out or melted, fusible, fusile; molten, liquid. *Ovid. aurum. — ¶ Also, east, formed. Prudent. numen. Cæs. Ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes. Perhaps, balls of clay, or, balls made in moulds of clay.*

**FUSIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a pouring out, diffusion, χυσις. Figur. a spreading. *Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, a melting, founding, casting. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, a disbursement, payment, εἰσφορὰ, δημοσίωv. Pandect. 7, 1, 27. Ed. Torrent.*

**FUSIŌS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens, afterwards changed into *Furius*, a, um.

**FUSOR** (*fundo, ere*), ōris, m. a founder, 3 meller. *Cod. Just.*

**FUSORIUM** (*Id.*), ii, n. a sink, drain. 3 Pallad.

**FUSTERNA** (*for fusterina, sc. pars, from 2 fustis*), æ, f. the upper part of a fir-tree. *Vitruv. and Plin.*

**FUSTIBALUS** (*fustis & βάλλω*), i, m. a 3 military machine consisting of a long stick, to the middle of which there is a sling attached. *Veget.*

**FUSTICULUS** (*dimin. of fustis*), i, m. a 3 small piece of wood. *Apul. — ¶ Also, the stalk of plants. Pallad. allii.*

**FUSTIM** (*fustis*), adv. with cudgels. *Valer. Max.*

**FUSTIS** (*unc.*), is, m. a stake, club, pole, staff, βᾶκτηρον. *Plaut. and Horat. Par-*

ticularly, a stick to strike with, a cudgel. *Cic. Male mulcati fustibus, soundly cudgelled. Tacit. Decimum quemque fuste necare.*

**FUSTITUDINŌS** (*fustis & tundo*), a, um, 3 adj. a fictitious word used by *Plaut.* *Fustitudo insula, h. e. ergastula.*

**FUSTIARIUM** (*fustis*), ii, n. sc. supplicium, a beating to death; a punishment, used chiefly in the army, when a soldier, for certain crimes, was beaten to death with sticks by his fellow-soldiers, ζυλοκομία. *Cic. and Liv.*

**FUSURA** (*fundo, ere*), æ, f. u melting, east-2 ing, founding, fusing, χυσις. *Plin. plumbi.*

**FUSUS**, a, um, particip. from *fundo, ere.*

**FUSUS** (*fundo, ere*), us, in. a pouring out. 3 *Varr.*

**FUSUS** (*Id.*), i, m. a spindle, ρλωστήρ. 3 *Ovid. and Plin.* One of the *Parca* was represented as holding a spindle. *Virg. Hence, Ovid. Tunc sorores (h. e. Parca) debuerant fusos evolvisse meos, h. e. at that time I should have died. — ¶ Also, from resemblance, part of a machine for rolling heavy bodies, a rundle. Vitruv.*

**FUTATIM** (*unc.*), adv. frequently. 3 *Plant.*

**FUTILE** (*fundo, ere*), is, n. a vessel with a 3 wide mouth, and a narrow-pointed bottom, used at the sacrifices offered to *Vesta. Lactant., and Donat. in Terent.*

**FUTILE** (*futilis*), adv. badly, not well. *Plaut.*

**FUTILIS** (*unc.*), e, adj. had in its kind, of no value, of no account, frivolous, futile, vile, trifling. *Cic. haruspex. Terent. servus. Phædr. lingua. Plin. causa. Cic. lœtitia, sententia. Liv. glacies, h. e. brittle, fragile. — ¶ Also, vain, without effect, useless. Sil. ictus, votum. — ¶ Also, transient, perishable, not lasting. Plin. Ep. tempus.*

**FUTILITAS** (*futilis*), atis, f. worthlessness, 1 folly, silliness, vanity, futility, φλυαρία. *Cic.*

**FUTILITER** (*Id.*), adv. uselessly, vainly, 3 idly, foolishly. *Apul.*

**FUTŌ** (*unc.*), as, a. l. same as *Arguo. Fest.*

**FUTUM** (*fundo, ere*), i, n. a vessel into which water is put. *Varr.*

**FUTŌ** (*φυνεύω*), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to lie 3 with, cohabit with, βινέω. *Martial. aliquam. Hence, Catull. Mulier fututa. — Also, without an accus. Horat., Catull. and Martial.*

**FUTURUS**, a, um, particip. from *sum.*

**FUTURUS** (*futuro*), ōnis, f. a lying with, 3 copulation. *Martial. and Catull.*

**FUTURUS** (*Id.*), ōris, m. h. e. qui futuit. 3 *Martial.*

**FUTURUS** (*futuro*), ōnis, f. h. e. quæ 3 futuit. *Martial. manus, lingua.*

**FUTURUS**, a, um, particip. from *futuro*. 3

G.

**G.** This letter was introduced into the Roman alphabet, 520 A. U. C., and is therefore not found in the Duilian inscription, where *maecstratus* is read for *magistratus, lectiones for legiones, &c.*

**GABALIUM** (*unc.*), ii, n. an aromatic 2 shrub. *Plin.*

**GABALUS** (*unc.*), i, m. a gallows, cross, 3 gibbet, σταυρός. *Varr. — ¶ Also, a word of abuse, a gallows-bird. Mucrin. ap. Capitol.*

**GABATA** (*cavus*), æ, f. a porringer, platter. *Martial.*

**GABBARE** (*unc.*), arum, f. mummies. *Augustin.*

**GABIENSIS** (*Gabii*), e, adj. same as *Gabinus*. *Plin.*

**GABI**, urum, m. a town of *Latium*. *Liv.*

**GABINIANUS** (*Gabinus*), a, um, adj. called after *Gabinus*. *Val. Max.*

**GABINUS**, a, um, adj. *Gabinian*. *Cic. lex. — Also, the name of a Roman gens.*

**GABINUS**, and **GABINIUS** (*Gabii*), a, um, adj. at or of *Gabii*, pertaining to it. *Liv. via, h. e. from Gabii to Rome. Virg.*

*Juno, h. e. worshiped at Gabii. Liv. Gabini, eius inhabitans. — Virg. and Liv. Gabinus cinctus. See Cinctus.*

**GADĒS**, ium, f. a colony of the Phœnicians on an island of the same name on the coast of Spain, now *Cadiz*. *Horat. and Liv.*

**GADITANUS** (*Gades*), a, um, adj. at or of *Gades*, Γαδερικός. — *Gaditani*; the inhabitants of *Gades*. — *Cic. civitas, h. e. Cadiz*

**GÆSUM**, or **GESUM** (*γαῖσόν, γαισός*), i, n. a heavy dart or javelin, used especially by the ancient *Gauls*. *Liv. Cæs., Virg., Stat. — Hence, Gæsati, ōrum, armed with the gesum; a name applied to Gallic mercenary troops. Oros.*

**GÆTULIA**, or **GĒTULIA**, æ, f. *Getulia*, a country of *Africa*. — Hence, *Gætulus*, æ, um, adj. *Getulian*, of, pertaining to, belonging to, from *Getulia*; also, *Libyan, African. Martial. mapalia. Plin pastor. Virg. Syrtis. Horat. læna. Claudian. Gætula Thetis, h. e. the Libyan sea. — Hence, also, Gætulicus, a, um, adj. same as Gætulus. Plin.*

**GAGATES**, æ, m. an agate stone, γαγάρης λίθος. *Plin.*

**GAIVS, GAIA.** See *Caius, &c.*

**GALACTITES** (*γαλακτίτης*), æ, m. or **GALACTITIS**, (*γαλακτίτις*), idis, f. a precious stone of a milk-white color. *Plin.*

**GALÆSUS**, or **GALESUS**, i, m. a river of Lower Italy, now *Galeso*. *Liv.*

**GALANTHIS**, idis, f. *Galantis*, a female attendant of *Alcmena*, the mother of *Hercules*, changed by *Lucina*, whom she had deceived by a falsehood and divided into a vessel (*γαλή*). *Ovid.*

**GALATA** (*Γαλαρίς*), æ, m. an inhabitant of *Galatia*, a *Galatian*. *Galatae, the Galatians. Cic. — Hence, Galatia, æ, f. Galatia, a country of Asia Minor. — Galaticus, a, um, adj. in or of Galatia, pertaining to it, Galatian. Colum. — Galaticor, aris, dep. 1. to imitate the Galatians, h. e. to mix Jewish and Christian customs. Tertull.*

**GALATIA, GALATICOR, &c.** See 2 *Galata.*

**GALAXIAS** (*γαλαξίας*), æ, m. a stone found in *Egypt*. *Plin. — ¶ Also, the galaxy, milky way. Macrobr.*

**GALBA**, æ, m. a Roman family name. *Sue-*

ton. — ¶ Galba, æ, f. a little worm; (perhaps, the Bombyx æsculi of Linn.) Sueton. — ¶ Also, in the Gallic tongue, very fat. Sueton. 2

**GALBANĀTŪS** (galbanus), a, um, adj. 3 clothed in yellow. Martial. Jacet galbanatus in lecto.

**GALBANĒŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of galba-3 num. Virg.

**GALBANŪM** (γάβανον, χαλβάβν), i, n. the concreted juice or gum of an herb called ferula, of a strong, offensive smell; galbanum. Plin. — ¶ Also, a garment of a yellowish color, worn by luxurious persons. Juvenal. — ¶ Hence, Galbanus, a, um, adj. effeminate. Martial. (Alii leg. galbinus.)

**GALBINĀTŪS**, same as Galbanatus.

**GALBINĒŪS**, a, um, adj. same as Galbus. 3 Veget.

**GALBINŪS**, same as Galbanus.

**GALBŪLA**, æ, f. a witcull, or golden oriole, or golden thrush, ἰκτέρος. Martial.

**GALBŪLŪS**, i, m. the nut or little round 3 ball of the cypress-tree. Varr.

**GALBŪS**, a, um, adj. of a yellow color. — ¶ Also, same as Calvus. Plin.

**GALĒĀ** (from γαλή, as κωνή from κών), æ, f. a helmet, helm, head-piece, cash, morion, (properly of leather, while cassis was of metal). Cic. — Figur. the comb of the Guinea fowl (gallina Africana). Colum.

**GALĒĀRIS** (galea), e, adj. of or pertaining 3 to a helmet. Quadrig.

**GALĒĀRĪ** (Id.), ōrum, m. slaves or ser-3 vants of soldiers. Veget.

**GALĒĀTŪS** (galeo), a, um, adj. particip. wearing a helmet. Cic.

**GALĒNĀ** (nnc.), æ, f. the ore of lead, μ-2 λβδαινα. Plin. — ¶ Also, dross, that remains after melting lead. Plin.

**GALĒŌ** (galea), as, a. I. to put on a helmet. Hrt. de B. Afr.

**GALĒŌLĀ** (dimin. of galea), æ, f. a ves-3 sel to hold wine, so called from its resembling a helmet, κορδών. Varr.

**GALĒŌPSIS** (γαλιόψις), is, f. water-chony, dead-nettle, or archangel, also called Galeobdolon and Galion. Plin.

**GALĒŌS** (γαλεός), i, m. a kind of lamprey. Plin.

**GALĒŌTĀE** (γαλεῶται), ōrum, m. inter-3 preters of prodigies in Sicily. Cic. — Others read Galleote. — Others Galleate.

**GALĒŌTES** (γαλεῶτης), æ, m. a kind of lizard. Plin.

**GALĒRICŪLUM** (dimin. of galerum), i, 3 n. a cap of false hair, peruke, periwig, πιλιδίον. Sueton.

**GALĒRĪTŪS** (galerus), a, um, adj. wear-2 ing a cap, galero tectus. Propert. Prima galeritus posuit prætoriam Lucom. — ¶ Galerita avis, a lark (alauda cris-3 tata, L.). Plin. — Hence, Galeritus (absol.), sc. ales. Varr.

**GALĒRŪS** (perhaps from galea), i, m. 3 seldom GALĒRUM, i, n. a round hat or cap like a helmet, κωνή, πιλίον. Varr., Suet. and Stat. — Also, a peruke, peri-3 wig. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, the bud of a rose. Auson.

**GALĒSUS**, same as Galesus.

**GALGŪLŪS**, i, m. same as Galhula. Plin.

**GALILĒŪS**, a, um, Galilæan, Γαλιλαῖος. 2 Sedul. Galilæa per arva. Tacit. Galilæ-3 orum natio.

**GALLĀ** (nnc.), æ, f. gall-nut, oak-apple, 3 κηκίς. Not used in the plur. Plin. — ¶ Also, an inferior sort of wine, bitter like gall. Lucil. — ¶ Also, Galla, æ, m. a priest of Cybele; same as Gallus. Catull.

**GALLĒCĪĀ**, æ, f. now Gallizia, a country 2 of Spain. Sil. — Also, written Callæ-3 cia. — Hence, Gallæcus, a, um, adj. Gallæcian. Vellei. A Brutus Gallæcis perdomitis, Gallæci cognomen meruit, the Gallæcian. — Hence, also, Gallæ-3 cus, a, um, adj. Gallæcian. Martial. and Plin.

**GALLEŌTĀE**. See Galeote.

**GALLĪĀ**, æ, f. Gaul, France, Γαλλία. Gaul, before the time of Cæsar, was di-3 vided into Togata, Braccata, and Comata. By Gallia Togata the Romans under-3 stood Cisalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, togæ, were usually worn, as the inhabitants had been admitted to the rank of citizenship at Rome. Transal-3 pine Gaul was called Braccata, on ac-

count of the peculiar covering of the 3 inhabitants for their thighs. That part of Gaul which did not belong to the Romans before the time of Cæsar, was called Comata, because the people suf-3 fered their hair to grow to an uncom-3 mon length. It was divided into Bel-3 gica, Aquitania, and Celtica. Braccata and Togata were two Roman provinces governed by proconsuls. The former was beyond the Alps, where now Nur-3 bonne is situated, and, on that account, called Transalpina, or Narbonensis. The latter was in Italy, where now Savoy, Piedmont, & Milan are situ-3 ated, and used to be divided into Cispa-3 dana and Transpadana, h. e. the country on this side the Po and beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. — Gallia quæstoria, or provincia Gallia (quæstoria), or ager Gallicus, was situated in Italy on the river Po, bordered upon Picenum, and was governed by a quæstor.

**GALLIAMBUS**. See Galliambus.

**GALLICÆ**. See Gallicus.

**GALLICANŪS** (Gallia), a, um, adj. in or 3 of Gaul.

**GALLICĒ** (Gallicus), adv. in the manner 3 of the Gauls. Gell.

**GALLICINIUM** (Gallus & cano), ii, n. 3 cock-crowing, that part of the night when the cocks begin to crow, h. e. towards morn-3 ing, ἀλεκτροφοβία. Plin. and Ammian.

**GALLICRŪS** (galli & crus), ūris, n. crow-3 foot, ranunculus, a plant. Apul.

**GALLICŪS** (Gallia), a, um, adj. ia or of 3 Gaul, pertaining to Gaul. Cic. ager (see Gallia). Id. copie. Vitruv. ven-3 tus, h. e. north-north-east wind. — Hence, Gallica, sc. solea or crepida, a sort of slipper worn by the Gauls and the fash-3 ionable in Rome. Plur. Gallicæ. Cic. — ¶ Also, relating to the river Gallus. Propert. miles, h. e. Nestor. — ¶ Also, relating to the priests of Cybele or to those of Isis. Ovid. turma, h. e. priests of Isis.

**GALLIAMBŪS**, and poetie. **GALLIAM- 2 BŪS** (Gallus & iambus), i, m. a song sung by the Galli, priests of Cybele. Martial. mollis. Plur. Galliamba. Quint.

**GALLINĀ** (gallus), æ, f. a hen, ἀλεκτροπίς. Varr. It is also used as a term of en-3 deardment. Plaut. Dic igitur me tuum passerulum, gallinam, &c. — Terent. gallina cecinit, h. e. has crowed, which was considered as ominous. Juvenal. Albæ gallinæ filius, h. e. fortune's favor-3 ite. Suct. Ad Gallinas, the name of a villa near Rome.

**GALLINACĒŪS** (gallina), a, um, adj. of 3 or relating to a hen, ἀλεκτροπίς. Varr. pullus, a chicken. Id. ova, hen's-eggs. Cic. gallus, a cock. Plin. Gallinaceus, sc. gallus, a cock. Colum. Mares gallinacæi, cocks. — Lac gallinaceum, pig-3 eon's milk, γάλα ὀρνίθων, a proverbial expression of things rare. Plin. Ut vel lactis gallinacæi sperare possis hanstium, h. e. copiam omnium rerum. — ¶ Also, relating to cocks. Colum. salacitas, h. e. the salaciousness of a common poultry-3 cock.

**GALLINĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertain-2 ing to poultry. Varr. curator, or, absol., Cic. Gallinarius, a poulterer. Cels. sca-3 la, h. e. a roost. — Hence, Gallinarium, sc. stabulum, a place for keeping poultry, hen-coop, hen-roost. Colum. — Insula Gallinaria, an island of the Tuscan sea, so called from the great number of 3 hens found on it, now Gallinara and Isola d'Albenga. Varr. — Gallinaria silva, a wood near Cumæ in Italy. Cic.

**GALLINŪLĀ** (dimin. of gallina), æ, f. a 3 little hen, chicken, ἀλεκτροπίς. Arnob.

**GALLIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Gal-3 licus. Sallust.

**GALLŌ** (gallus), as, n. I. to rave or revel 3 like a priest of Cybele, βακχεῖω. Varr. **GALLŌGRĒCĪĀ**, æ, f. same as Galatia. Liv. — Hence, Gallogræcus, a, um, adj. Galatian. Cic. — Gallogræci, the Gala-3 tians. Liv.

**GALLIŌLĀSCŌ** (gallus), is, n. 3. a verb 3 used of the voice of boys when it is chang-3 ing at the time of puberty. Nær. ap. Non.

**GALLŌLŪS** (dimin. of Gallus), a, um, 3 adj. Gallic. Auson.

**GALLŪS** (perhaps from the German word 3 gall), i, m. a cock, ἀλέκτωρ. Varr.

and Cic. — ¶ Also, a Gaul. Cic. — ¶ Also, a river of Phrygia. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a priest of Cybele. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family, Cornelius Gallus, a poet and friend of Virgil.

**GALLŪS** (Gallus), a, um, adj. same as 3 Gallicus. Martial.

**GALŪMNĀ**, ātis, n. an incorrect read-3 ing for calumnia or calymma, from κάλυμα, a cover. Martian. Capell.

**GAMBĀ** (καμπή), æ, f. a hoof. 3 Veget.

**GAMBŌSŪS** (gambus), a, um, adj. having 3 a swelling near the hoof. Veget. animal.

**GAMĒLĪŌN** (γαμηλιών), ōnis, the name of 1 the month of January with the Athenians; according to others, the month of Octo-3 ber. Cic.

**GĀMMĀ** (γάμμα, γδ), æ, f. the third letter 3 of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin G. Auson. — ¶ With writ-3 ers on surveying, the right-angled form of a field. — Hence, Gammatus, a, um, 3 adj. having the form of a gamma. Auson.

**GĀMMARŪS**, i, same as Gammarus.

**GĀNĒĀ**, æ, f. and **GĀNĒUM** (γάνος, γαν-3 ειον), i, n. a cook-shop or ordinary. In ancient times, it was considered inde-3 cent to go to such a place, because pros-3 titutes were kept there. — Hence, a stea, brothel, bawdy-house, bagnio, ἀσπρωτεῖον, πορνεῖον. Sueton. — ¶ Also, debauchery, riot, revelling, gluttony. Cic.

**GĀNĒĀRĪŪS** (ganca), a, um, adj. where 3 there are good viands. Varr. trichnium.

**GĀNĒŌ** (ganca, or ganæum), ōnis, m. a 3 frequenter of brothels, rioter, reveller, glutton, debauchee, ἀσπρωτός. Cic.

**GĀNĒUM** (γάνειον), i, n. same as Ganca, 3 an ordinary, a brothel. Plaut. and Terent.

**GĀNGĀBĒ**, (unc.), ārum, m. porters, 3 carriers of burdens, in the Persian lan-3 guage. Curt.

**GĀNGĀRIDES**, um, and **GĀNGĀRIDĒ**, 3 ārum, m. Γαγγαρίδες and Γαγγαρίδαι, a people of India near the mouths of the 3 Ganges. Plin.

**GĀNGĒS**, is, m. the Ganges, Γάγγης, a 3 large river of India, dividing it into two parts, India citerior intra Gangem, and 3 ulterior extra Gangem. Plin. — Hence, Gangeticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the 3 river Ganges. Ovid. — Gangetis, idis, 3 f. same as Gangetica. Ovid.

**GĀNGLIŌN** (γάγγλιον), ii, n. a swelling 3 or lump on the head or neck. Cels. — ¶ Also, a sprain, the spraining of a sin-3 e. Veget.

**GĀNGRĒNĀ** (γάγγραινα), æ, f. a gan- 3 grene, eating ulcer. Cels.

**GĀNNĪŌ** (nnc.), ire, n. 4. to yelp, cry, 3 whine, whimper, κνίζομαι. Varr. of dogs. Hieron. Vulpecula ganniens. — ¶ Also, of man, to growl, grumble, snarl. Terent. — Also, to tattle, chat. Apul.

**GĀNNĪTĪŌ** (gannio), ōnis, f. a yelping, 3 whining, whimpering. Fest.

**GĀNNĪTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a whining, bark- 3 ing, yelping. Lucret. (of dogs) Gannitius advulans. — Hence, also, of per-3 sons, a grumbling, snarling. Martial. — Also, a chattering, tattling, prattling. 3 Apul. — Also, the meaning of a sea-nymph. Plin. — Also, a chirping of a sparrow. 3 Apul.

**GĀNTĀ**, or **GĀNZĀ**, æ, f. the German 2 word gans, a goose. Plin. 10, 27, says, a sort of white, small geese were called 3 so in Germany.

**GĀNŪMĒDES** (Γαννημῆδης), is, m. Gan-3 nymede, a son of the Trojan king Troas, He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter, and became the cup-bearer of the gods in the 3 place of Hebe. — Hence, Gānŷmēdēs, a, um, adj. pertaining to Ganymede, 3 Ganymædean. Martial. pocula. Id. cho-3 ritis, h. e. beautiful servants.

**GANZĀ**. See Ganta.

**GĀRĀMĀS**, antis. Plur. Garamantes, 3 um, m. a people in the interior part of Africa. — Hence, Garamanticus, a, um, 3 adj. Garamantian, African. Plin. — Garamantis, idis, f. Garamantian, African. 3 Virg.

**GĀRGĀNŪS**, i, m. a mountain of Apulia, 3 now Monte Gargano and Monte di S. Angelo. Horat. — Hence, Garganus, a, um, 3 adj. Sil. cacumina.

**GĀRGĀPHĒ**, es, f. a fountain of Bœotia. 3 Ovid. Plin. — ¶ Also, a valley of Bœotia. Ovid.

**GĀRGĀRĀ**, ōrum, n. τὰ Γάργαρα, the

summit of mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name. *Virg.*  
**GARGARIDŌ**, as, a. l. same as Gargarizō.  
**GARGARISMA** (γαργαρία), ātis, n. a. 3 gargle. *Theod. Priscian.*  
**GARGARISMATIUM** (γαργαρισμᾶτιον), 3 i, n. same as Gargarisna. *Marcell. Empir.*  
**GARGARIZATIŌ** (gargarizo), ōnis, f. u. 2 gargling, γαργαρισμός. *Cels.*  
**GARGARIZATŌS** (Id.), us, m. same as 2 Gargarizatio. *Plin.*  
**GARGARIZŌ** (γαργαρίζω), as, n. and a. l. 2 to gargle and wash the mouth and throat; to use as a gargle. *Cels. medicamentis.* Id. ex fico, h. e. with a gargle made of figs. Id. aliquid, with a thing.  
**GARGETTŌS**, i, m. u. district (pagus) of Attica, in which Epicurus was born. — Hence, Gargettius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Gargettus. *Cic. Gargettius, h. e. Epicurus.*  
**GARITES**, um, m. a people of Aquitania. *Cæs.*  
**GARUCELĀ**, ōrum, m. a people living on the Alps in Gaul. *Cæs.* But *Ed. Oudend.* reads Grajoceli.  
**GARRĪŌ** (from γάρριος, Dor. γαρίω), is, i, ū, a. 4. to prate, prattle, tattle. *Cic. Garrinus quicquid in buccam venit. Id. plura, h. e. to write. Horat. fabellas. Id. libros, h. e. to write. Martial. alicui aliquid in aurem. Also, of philosophers. Cic. in gymnasiis, h. e. to talk, discourse. — ¶ Also, implying contempt, to talk idly, to babble. Plaut. nugas. — ¶ Also, of animals. Martial. Raue garriunt, h. e. croak. Apul. (of nightingales) Garriunt canticum.  
**GARRĪŌS** (garrio), us, m. a prating, 3 chattering, talking idly. *Sidon.*  
**GARRŪLĪTĀS** (garrulus), ātis, f. a. 1. 2 ing, prattling, chattering, babbling; loquacity, garrulity, ἀδόλεξία. *Senec. and Quintil.* — Also, of birds. *Plin. cornis, chattering.*  
**GARRŪLŌS** (garrio), a, um, adj. garrulous, prating, prattling, talkative, loquacious, both in a good and in a bad sense. Of man, in a pleasing manner. *Tibull. Also, of man in a displeasing manner. Auct. ad Herenn. Disciplina garrula. Ovid. forum, h. e. noisy. Id. lingua. Prop. hora, h. e. spent in conversation. — Particularly, telling what ought to be kept secret; a blab, blubber, tattle, tattletale. Terent. and Horat. — Also, of birds, chattering, chirping, warbling, twittering. Virg. hirundo. Plin. noctua. Id. cantus lusciniæ. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, purling, murmuring, making a shrill, trembling noise. Ovid. rivus. Tibull. lyra, h. e. warbling. Calp. humor. — ¶ Perhaps, also, prudent. Varr. ap. Non. 4, 220.  
**GARŪM**, or -ŌN (γάρον), ī, n. a costly fish-sauce, made chiefly from the scomber, formerly from the garus. *Hor. and Plin.*  
**GARŪMNA**, æ, m. u. river of Gaul, now called la Garonne. *Pompon. Mela.*  
**GARŪS** (γάρος), i, m. a kind of fish of which a sauce was made. *Plin.*  
**GARYŌPHĒLLŌN**, or **CARYŌPHĒLLŌN** (καρυόφυλλον), ī, n. a sort of spice in India. *Plin. 12, 15.* According to Sprengel, vitæ trifolia, L.; according to Vincent, clove, Caryophyllus aromaticus, L.  
**GĀSTER** (γαστήρ), ēris and stri, f. the 2 belly. *Cæl. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, a big-bellied vessel. *Petron.*  
**GAU**, for Gaudium. *Enn. ap. Auson.*  
**GAUDĒBUNDŌS** (gaudium), a, um, adj. rejoicing. *Apul. Met. 8.* But *Edd. Oudend., Eln. and Vulc.* read gaudibundus.  
**GAUDĒŌS** (γαυριῶ), es, gāvīsūs sum, n. pass. 2. to rejoice, be glad, χαίρω. *Cic. aliqua re. Also, with an accus. Terent. id, sc. ob. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. and Prudent. gaudiū alicujus, h. e. ob gaudium. Also, with de, with regard to. Cic. de Bursa. Also, with a genit. following. Apul. voti. Also, with in. Lucret. in funere, h. e. at, or on account of. Also, with sibi, for seum. Id. So, with quod. Id. Or with an accus. and Greek χαίρειν, is used in congratulations, greetings, prosperity, joy. *Horat. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin.****

*Myrt. gaudet rastris. Id. Humore omnia hortensia gaudent. — Cic. In sinu gaudere, to rejoice inwardly. — ¶ Also, to be delighted with, take pleasure in. Cic., Horat. and Liv. aliqua re. Also, with an infin. following. Horat. Hence, Virg. Gaudet equo, h. e. he rides delighted. — ¶ Also, to enjoy a thing. Liv. ingenio suo. — ¶ Symm. Gaudendus, a, um. Liv. Andr. Gavisi, for gavisus sum.*  
**GAUDIALIS** (gaudium), e, adj. glad, 3 joyful, joyous. *Apul.*  
**GAUDIBUNDUS**. See *Gaudebundus*. 3  
**GAUDIMŌNIUM** (gaudeo), ii, n. joy. *Pe- 2 tron.*  
**GAUDIUM** (Id.), ii, n. joy, gladness, χαρά, χάρις. *Cic. Cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium est: cum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa lætitia gestiens, vel nimia dici potest. Terent. Præ gaudio, for joy. Id. Lacrumare gaudio. Cic. Gaudio aliquem afficere, h. e. to gladden, delight. Ovid. Gaudium percipere. Liv. Gaudium saltus superati, h. e. ob saltum, &c. Cic. Gaudio triumphare. Q. Cic. Gaudio exsilire, or, Cic. Gaudio exsultare, h. e. to leap for joy. Id. Gaudio efferri, to be transported with joy. Sallust. Gaudium atque lætitia. — Hence, congratulation. Tacit. Gaudio fungi. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Flos est gaudium arborum. Id. Gaudia annorum, h. e. tempora veris. — ¶ Also, pleasure. Sallust. Gaudia corporis, h. e. sensual pleasures. — Hence, of the enjoyment of love. *Lucret. and Liv. — ¶ Also, pleasure, delight, that which affords pleasure. Plin. — Hence, also, a lover. Virg.*  
**GĀVIĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a sea-mew or sea-gull, λάρος. *Plin. 10, 48 and 95.*  
**GĀVISŌS**, participle from gaudeo.  
**GAULŌS** (γαῦλος), i, m. a kind of boat or 3 galley. *Gell. — ¶ Also, a cup like a boat, γαυλός. Plaut.*  
**GAUNĀCE** (γαυνάκη), es, f. or **GAUNĀCUM**, ī, n. a thick sag or frieze. *Varr.*  
**GAURŌS**, i, m. a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines. *Cic. — Hence, Gauranus, a, um, adj. Plin.*  
**GAUSĀPĀ**, æ, and **GAUSĀPĒ**, es, f. and 2 **GAUSĀPĒ**, is, n. and **GAUSĀPUM** (γαυάπησ. ὀ), i, n. a rough, shaggy cloth, used for coverlets, table-cloths, &c.; a coarse outer garment to keep off the cold and rain. *Horat., Ovid. and Plin.* It was shaggy on one side only, whilst an amphimallum was so on both sides. — *Figur. Pers. Gausape balantum, h. e. barba or coma.*  
**GAUSĀPĀTŌS** (gausapa), a, um, adj. 2 clothed with a rough great-coat. *Senec.*  
**GAUSĀPILĀ** (gausapa & pila), æ, f. a garment made of gausapa. *Petron.*  
**GAUSĀPINŌS** (gausapa), a, um, adject. 3 made of gausapa. *Martial. Gausapina, sc. pænilla, or vestis, a rough, shaggy great-coat.*  
**GAZĀ** (a Persian word), æ, f. the treasure of a prince, the royal coffer, king's treasury. *Nep. regia. — ¶ Also, wealth, riches, treasure. Virg. and Suet. Also, in the pl. Lucret. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a town of Palestine.*  
**GĀZĒTICŌS** (Gaza), a, um, adj. of Gaza. 3 za. *Sidon.*  
**GEBĒNNA**, or **CEBĒNNA**, æ, f. mountains of Gaul, now called Les Cévennes. *Cæs. — Hence, Gebennicus, a, um, adj. Mela. montes.*  
**GĒDRŌSI**, or **GĒDRŌSIY**, ōrum, m. a people of Asia, who lived near Persia. Their country was called Gedrosia, the modern province of Mekran.  
**GĒDUSĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. *Cic. Agr. 2, 19. ager in Asia (si selectio certa).*  
**GĒHENNĀ**, or **GĒENNĀ**, æ, f. the valley 3 of Hinnom, where children were sacrificed to Moloch, and thence (metaphorically), from the shrieks of those children, put for hell, γέεννα. *Hieron., Tertull., Prudent., Sedul. and Auson. — Hence, Gehennalis, e, adj. Cassiod.*  
**GĒLA**, æ, f. a town of Sicily, near the river Gelas. *Virg. — Hence, Gēlous, a, um, adj. Virg. — Gēlensis, e, adj. Gēlenses, the inhabitants of Gela.*  
**GĒLAS**, æ, m. a river of Sicily. *Ovid.**

**GĒLASCŌ** (gelo), is, avi, n. 2 to freeze, πήγνυμαι. *Plin.*  
**GĒLĀSIANŌS** (γελᾶω), i, m. mimic, droll, zany, jack-pudd  
**GĒLĀSINŌS** (γελᾶσίνος), i, m. 3 the check that is seen when a pi  
*Martial.*  
**GĒLATĪŌ** (gelo), ōnis, f. a free 2 ἔκπηξις. *Plin.*  
**GĒLENSIS**. See *Gela*.  
**GĒLICIDIUM** (gelu & cado), ii, n. frost, 2 πάχυνη αἰθρος. *Cato.*  
**GĒLĪDE** (gelidus), adv. coldly, ψυχρῶς. 3 *Horat.*  
**GĒLĪDŌS** (gelu), a, um, adj. cold as ice, gelid, κρυεός. *Virg. nox. Cic. aqua, or, absol. Horat. Gelida, sc. aqua. Ovid. Aqua gelidissima. Cic. Gelidior. Virg. humor, h. e. icc. Ovid. December Liv. loca. — ¶ Also, figur cold, cold as ice, making cold. Virg. tremor. Ovid. horror, h. e. chilly. Id. metuis, pallor. Virg. of an old man, sanguis, h. e. chilled. Horat. mors. — ¶ Lucret. Gelidai, for gelidæ.  
**GĒLLĪŪS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Aulus Gellius, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus, wrote a work called *Noctes Atticæ*. — Hence, Gellius, a, um, adj. *Gellian.*  
**GĒLŌ** (gelu), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to cause to 2 freeze, πήγνυω. *Plin. aliquid. — Hence, Cohum. Gelari, to freeze. Plin. Amnes gelati, h. e. frozen. — Figur. Stat. Gelat ora pavor. Juvenal. Gelantur pavido pectore. — Hence, Gelatus, a, um, cola like ice. Lucan. Stat corde gelato attonitus, h. e. timoris pleno. Id. Gelatos orbes effodere, h. e. frigidus oculus et emortuus. Stat. Gelatis vultibus, h. e. pale. — ¶ Also, intrans., to freeze. *Plin.*  
**GĒLĀNDŌ** (gelando), tis, m. a fountain of Phrygia, the waters of which, when drunk, had a powerful effect upon the risibility of a person. *Plin.*  
**GĒLŌNI** (Γελωνοί), ōrum, m. a people of Scythia or Sarmatia, living on the shores of the Borysthènes. — Hence, Gēlonus, a, um, adj. *Gēlonian.*  
**GĒLOTĪANŌS** (Gelotius), a, um, adj. belonging to Gelotius. — Hence, Gelotiana, sc. domus, the house of Gelotius, or the balcony of his house. *Suet.*  
**GĒLŌTŌPHĒLLIS** (γελωτόφυλλισ), idis, f. an herb, the juice of which, when used internally, is said to have a powerful effect upon the risibility of a person; perhaps a species of ranunculus. *Plin.*  
**GĒLŪS**, a, um. See *Gela*.  
**GĒLŪ** (unc.), n. indecl. or **GĒLUM**, i, n. or 2 **GĒLŪS**, us, m. cold, frost, πυγερός, κρυμός. *Virg. Rura gelu claudit hiems. — ¶ Also, ice. Plin. Vulpes aure ad glaciem apposita conjectat crassitudinem gelus. — With poets, also, hail. Lucret. Geli fragor. — ¶ Also, figur. cold, coldness, want of warmth. Virg. Tarda gelu senectus. Lucan. Pectora stricta gelu, h. e. frigore inortis. Senec. Frigidum sanguis gelu.  
**GĒMBĒNDŪS** (gemo), a, um, adj. groaning 3 ing much, ἐπιταρῆνος. *Ovid. 14, 183.* But better *Edd.* read fremebundus.  
**GĒMĒLLĀR** (for gemellare, sc. vas), āris, 2 n. a vessel for holding oil. *Cohum.*  
**GĒMĒLLĀRIĀ** (gemellar), æ, f. same as 3 *Gemellar. Augustin.*  
**GĒMĒLLĪPARĀ** (gemelli & pario), æ, f. 3 bearing twins, gemelliparous, διδυμοτόκος. *Ovid. dea, h. e. Latona.*  
**GĒMĒLLŌS** (dimin. of geminus), a, um, adj. twin, δίδυμος. *Ovid. Gemelli fratres. Id. fetus. Hence, Id. Gemelli, twins. Catull. Gemellus, a twin-brother. Horat. Cetera pæne gemelli. Also, of animals. Virg. — Hence, resembling or like. Horat. Par fratrum amore gemellum. — Plin. Poma gemella, two on the same pedicle or stalk. So, also, Id. Vites gemellæ. — Cæs. Legio gemella, h. e. formed of two.  
**GĒMINĀTIŌ** (gemino), ōnis, f. a doubling, 1 ἐπαυδιπλωσις. *Cic.*  
**GĒMINITŪDŌ** (geminus), īnis, f. differ- 3 ence between twins. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*  
**GĒMINŌ** (Id.), as, avi, ātūni, a. l. to double, redouble, repeat, διπλόω. *Varr. favos. Ovid. honorem. Horat. æra, h. e. geminatis ictibus pulsare. So, al-*****

so, Geminatus, a, um, *doubled, double.* Cic. sol. Liv. victoria. Cic. verba, repeated. Plin. Nec aliud pomum ingeniosius geminatum est, h. e. propagated by grafts. — ¶ Also, to join or unite two things. Horat. agnos tigribus. Sueton. castra legionibus.

**GEMINUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *twain, born at the same time, διδυμος.* Virg. Gemini pueri. Id. proles. Cic. Fratres gemini, or, merely, Gemini. Plant. Geminus frater. Id. Frater germanus geminus, a twin-brother. — Hence, Plin. Gemini, a constellation called *Gemini*. Ovid. Geminus Castor, or, Horat. Pollux, h. e. Castor et Pollux. Plant. Geminissimus, a twin-brother. — Solin. Gemini, h. e. testiculi, διδυμοί. — Also, like, equal. Cic. Audacia gemini. Id. Geminus et simillimus nequitia. Also, with a *genit.* or *dat.* following. Id. — ¶ Also, *double*, with regard to nature or limbs. Ovid. Chiron geminus, h. e. the centaur, half man and half horse. Id. Cecrops, h. e. both a Greek and an Egyptian. — ¶ Also, *double, twain, two.* Terent. nuptiæ. Cic. lumen. Virg. portæ. — ¶ Also, *both.* Ovid. pes. Id. Gemini pedes. Virg. acies. — ¶ Also, *large, huge, big, bulky.* Lucret.

**GEMISCŌ** (gemo), is, n. 3. to sigh, or to begin to sigh. Claudian.

**GEMITES** (unc.), æ, m. a precious stone, unknown to us. Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**GEMITORIUS** (gemo), a, um, adj. *lamentable.* See *Gemontus*.

**GEMITUS** (Id.), us, m. a groan or sigh, στεναγμός. Cic. Gemitus fit. Virg. Gemitum dare a pectore, or, Id. tollere ad sidera, or, Id. ciere, or, Id. de pectore ducere, or, Ovid. edere, to sigh. Virg. petere de alto coram, h. e. to fetch a deep sigh. — Also, *pain, sorrow, sadness.* Virg. Æn. 2, 413. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *sigh, groan, a crackling, sounding, a noise.* Virg. Tellus dat gemitum. Id. pelagi. — ¶ *Plant.* Gemitii, for gemitus.

**GEMMA** (unc.), æ, f. a gem, precious stone, jewel, λίθος. Cic. — Also, a vessel made of a precious stone. Virg. Ut gemma bibat. Senec. Gemma ministrare. — Particularly, the stone that is fixed in the bezel of a ring; a signal, seal-ring. Plin. Cyliudros ex beryllis facere malunt, quam gemmas. Ovid. Imprimere gemmam, h. e. to make an impression with a seal, to seal. Id. Gemma, qua signabat. — Also, a pearl. Prop. — Hence, ornament, adornment. Martial. — ¶ Also, an eye, bud, gem, or button of a vine or tree. Virg.

**GEMMARIUS** (gemma), ii, m. a jeweller. Inscript. ap. Don.

**GEMMIASCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to begin to bud or gem, ὀφθαλμιζειν. Plin.

**GEMMATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *gemmed, jewelled, ornamented with gems, set with precious stones.* Liv. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, *having buds.* Pallad.

**GEMMESŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become a gem. Plin.

**GEMMEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a gem, of precious stones. Cic. — ¶ Also, set with precious stones, διάλιθος. Ovid. — Figur. Martial. pavo. Plin. Ep. prata, h. e. bedewed, adorned with pearls as it were. — ¶ Also, *resembling a precious stone.* Plin. — ¶ Also, *shining, glittering.* Plin. Ep. Euripus.

**GEMMIFER** (gemina & fero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing or yielding gems. Plin. Gangæ.

**GEMMŌ** (gemma), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to be set with jewels, to glitter or shine with jewels. Ovid. Sceptra gemmantia. — ¶ Also, to resemble precious stones, to glitter, sparkle or shine like a precious stone. Lucret. Herbæ gemmantes rore recenti. Martial. Alæ gemmantes pavonis. — ¶ Also, to bud, gem, put forth buds or gems. Cic. Vitis gemmat.

**GEMMOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of gems, 3 set with gems. Apul.

**GEMMŪLĀ** (dimin. of gemma), æ, f. a small gem. Apul. — ¶ Figur. of the pupils of the eyes. Apul. Pupularum nitidas geminas gemmulas.

**GEMŌ** (unc.), is, ui, itum, a. and n. 3. to groan, moan, sigh, στεναζω. Cic. desiderio. Virg. multa, nuch. — Also, to sigh at, lament, deplore. Cic. aliqui. Id. Status gemitur. — ¶ Figur. of animals,

uttering moanful or plaintive sounds.

**Virg.** Turtur gemit, h. e. cooes. — Also, of inanimate things, to sigh, groan, creak, crack. Ovid. Gemit fenestra. Virg. cymba. — ¶ Also, to speak Avien. **GEMŌNIŪS** (gemo), a, um, adj. perhaps lamentable, deplorable. — Hence, Val. Maz. Scalic gemoniæ, or, Suet. Gemoniæ, se. scale, a precipitous place in Rome, down which the corpses of criminals were thrown. This place was also called Gradus gemonii. Plin. 3, 61. Ed. Elzev., where, however, Ed. Harduin. reads gemitorii.

**GEMŌLŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. sighing, 3 groaning. Apul.

**GEMŪRSĀ** (unc.), a, corn or swelling un-2 der the little toe. Plin.

**GENĀ** (unc.), æ, f. and, more frequently,

**GENÆ**, arum, the eyelid, eyelids, βλέφαρα. Plin. — Hence, the eye, eyes. Ovid. In these significations it is only found in the plural. — ¶ Also, the cheek, ball of the cheek, παρτιαί. Suet. in the sing.; but more frequently in the plural. Cic., Horat. and Plin.

**GENABUM**, i, n. a town of Gaul, now Orleans. Cæs. — Hence, Genabensis, e, adj. Genabenses, the inhabitants of Genabum. Cæs.

**GENAUNI**, arum, m. a people of Vindelicia, bordering upon the Brenni. Horat.

**GENEALŌGGIĀ** (γενεαλογία), æ, f. a gene-3 alogy. Messala Corvin.

**GENEALŌGŪS** (γενεαλόγος), i, m. a gene-1 alogist. Cic.

**GENĒR** (unc.), eri, m. a son-in-law, daughter's husband, γαμβρός. Cic. — Also, the husband of a granddaughter or great granddaughter. Punct. — ¶ Also, the husband of a sister, a brother-in-law. Justin. 18, 4. and Nep. Paus. 1.

**GENERABILIS** (genero), e, adj. that may 2 be produced, generable. Manil. opus.

— ¶ Also, that has the power of producing, generating or begetting, generative, creative. Plin.

**GENERALIS** (genus), e, adj. general, 1 universal, γενικός, καθολικός. Cic. — ¶ Also, generic, general. Cic.

**GENERALITĀS** (generalis), atis, f. gene-3 rality. Martian. Copell. and Symmach.

**GENERALITER** (Id.), adv. generally, uni-1 versally, in general, γενικώς. Cic. definire.

**GENERĀSCŌ** (genero), is, a. 3. to be pro-3 duced, grow after its kind, γίνουμαι. Lucret. 3, 745; but Ed. Creech. reads ingenerascunt.

**GENERĀTIM** (genus), adv. generally, in general. Cic. loqui. — ¶ Also, by kinds, sorts, divisions, κατά γένω. Cic. componere. Cæs. Omnibus generatim gratias agit, h. e. he thanks each class of his hearers separately. — ¶ Also, by nations or tribes. Cæs. copias educere.

**GENERĀTIŪS** (genero), ōnis, f. a begetting 2 or producing, generation, γένεσις. Plin.

**GENERĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a begetter, 1 producer, generator, father, ancestor, γενετήρ. Virg. equorum. Cic. Gene-3 ratorēs suos nosse, h. e. ancestors.

**GENERĀTORIŪS** (generator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to generating or begetting. Tertull.

**GENERĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that pro-2 duces. Pompon. Mela.

**GENERŌ** (genus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to beget, produce, procreate, engender, generate, bear, bring forth, γεννώω. Cic. Deus hominem generavit. Justin. Terra animalia generat. Plin. Asina generare cœperit. — So, also, Generatoris, a, um, generated, produced, begotten, engendered, bred, brought forth, sprung from, γεννητός. Cic. semina. Nep. Ab origine ultima stirpis Romane generatus. Virg. Troja generatus Acestes. Ovid. Generatoris Alemonis Myscelos. Cic. Exemplum generatum (opp. to æternū), h. e. created, not from eternity. — ¶ Also, in general, to produce, make, invent. Justin. ignem. Quintil. nihil ex se. Il. litem. — Also, of the creative genius of a poet or orator. Quintil. and Sueton.

**GENERŌSŪS** (generosus), adv. nobly, brave-3 ly, gallantly, generously, γενναίως. Ho-3 rat. Generosus perire.

**GENERŌSITĀS** (Id.), atis, f. excellenc-2 e. Plin. vini. — Also, fruitfulness, fecun-

dity. Plin. In ipsa ove satis generos-3 tatis ostenditur. Id. feminarum. —

Also, noble appearance. Plin. tauri. —

¶ Also, generousness of soul, generosity magnanimity. Plin. leonis.

**GENERŌSŪS** (genus), a, um, adj. noble, 2 born of a noble race, descended from illustrious ancestors, εὐγενής, γενναίος. Cic. virgo. Horat. Generosior. Solist

Generosissimus. Figurat. Cic. ortus amicitia. — ¶ Also, noble-hearted, noble-minded, magnanimous, generous. Cic. virtus. Plin. leo. — Also, loving honor, ambitious. Nep. discipul.

— ¶ Also, noble, of noble or excellent condition or quality, excellent, superior to others. Cic. Fornia dicendi. Horat. vini.

Colum. vitis. — ¶ Also, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, abounding, πολύγονος. Virg. Insula generosa metallis. Plin. sues. Ovid. flos, h. e. multus, abundans.

**GENĒSIS** (γένεσις), sis, sēs or iōs, f. gene-2 ration, creation, birth, γενεσις. — Hence, the first book of Moses. Tertull. —

¶ Also, the horoscope, nativity, or natal hour of any one, or the star that happened to be then rising, which was supposed to determine his future fortune. Sueton.

Genesim habere imperatoriam (of a person to whom an astrologer had foretold at his birth that he would be emperor).

**GENĒSTA**, same as Genista. 3

**GENETHLIACŪS** (γενεθλιακός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to nativities as calculated by astrologers, genethliacal. Hence, Gell.

Genethliacus, i, m. an astrologer or person who foretold future events by observing the stars. — Genethliace, es, f. astrology Mare. Cap. — Genethliologia (γενεθλια-3 ολογία), æ, f. a casting of nativities, genethliology. Vitruv. — Genethliacum, or Genethliacum, a poem in commemoration of one's birth-day. Stat.

**GENĒTRIX**, and **GENĒTRIX** (genitor), 2 icis, f. a mother, γενέτειρα. Horat.

Virg. and Plin. — Cybele is called so, because she was supposed to be the mother of the gods. Virg. Æn. 9, 117. — Julius Cæsar, supposed to be descended from Venus, erected a temple to Venus genitrix. Sueton. — ¶ Figur.

mother, authoress, she that produces. Ovid. frugum, h. e. Ceres. Justin. virtutum. Senec. primæ lucis, h. e. Aurora.

**GENĒTYLLIS** (Γενετυλλίς), idis, f. the goddess presiding over birth. Horat. Carm. Sec. 16. Ed. Bentl. e conject. Other Edl. read genitilis.

**GENĒLĪS** (genius), e, adj. that comes from or originates with genius, the god of joy and festivities. Hence, delightful, pleasing, pleasant, joyful, gratifying, delicious, voluptuous, joyous, cheerful, glad; and, sometimes, festive, solemn. Ovid. rus, præda. Id. uva, h. e. sweet. Id. sarta, at wine-drinking. Id. festum. Virg. hiems, h. e. in qua celebratum convivium. Apul. vultus, h. e. friendly. Stat. Divi geniales, h. e. Ceres et Bacchus. — ¶ Also (from gigno), matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial. Lin. torus, or, Cic. lectus, h. e. nuptial couch, marriage-bed. — Hence, thriving, prosperous, fruitful, happy. Plin. Genialis copia pecudum. Id. sors.

**GENĒLĪTĀS** (genialis), atis, f. festivity, 3 conviviality. Ammian.

**GENĒLĪTER** (Id.), adv. jovially, merrily, 3 with good cheer, genially, τρυφερώς. Ovid. GENĒNES, æ, m. See *Gonio*.

**GENĒNŪS** (genius), a, um, adj. same as Genialis. Helv. Cinn. ap. Gall.

**GENĒTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 Genialis.

**GENĒCŪLĀTIM** (geniculum), adv. from 2 knot to knot, by knots on each joint, κατά γώνυ. Plin.

**GENĒCŪLATŪS** (geniculo), ōnis, f. genu-3 3 flexion, kneeling. Tertull.

**GENĒCŪLATŪS** (geniculum), a, um, adj. that hath many joints or knots, growing into knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated. Plin. πολυγόναρος. Cic. culmus.

— ¶ Also, with curved knees, arundo. — ¶ Also, a constellation, same as Engonasi. Vitruv.

**GENĒCŪLŌ** (Id.), as, n. 1. to grow into knots, be distinguished by knots. Plin. 18, 16. Harduin. habet gelaret ex Nis-

**GENĒCŪLUM** (dimin. of genu), i, n. 1. 2 little knee, γόνυ. Varr. and Tertull.

— ¶ Also, the joints or knots of a stalk of corn. *Plin.*  
**GENICULUS** (Id.), a little knee. — Figur. 2 an angle, corner formed by two pipes of an aqueduct. *Vitruv.*  
**GENIUMEN** (geno, or gigno), inis, n. off-3 spring, progeny. *Tertull.*  
**GENISTA** (perhaps from genu), æ, f. brown, *σπαρόν* (*Spartium junceum*, L.). *Virg.*  
**GENITA MANA**, *Γενετήρην Μάνην*, dea, quæ 3 feminarum mensibus præerat. *Plin.*  
**GENITABILIS** (geno, or gigno), e, adj. 3 same as *Genitalis*, generative. *Lucret.* ap. *Varroa*. tempus. *Arnob.* partes, h. e. genitalia.  
**GENITALIS** (Id.), serving to produce, 2 nutritive, *γεννητικός*. *Virg.* semina. *Lucret.* corpora, h. e. elementa. *Gell.* menses, h. e. in which a woman, after having conceived, will bring forth a child. *Plin.* profluuium, se. feminæ, h. e. menses, the catamenia; also, se. viri, h. e. gonorrhœa, *γυνόρροια*. — *Diaca* is also called *genitalis*. *Horat.* *Carm.* *Sæc.* 16, where *Ed. Bentl.* reads *genityllis*, h. e. she that presides over birth. *Sat.* *Fœdus* gentile, h. e. matrimonial engagement. *Colum.* Partes genitales; or, *Ovid.* Membra genitalia; or, *Coluana*. Loca genitalia; or, *absol.*, *Plin.* Genitalia, h. e. the genitals, τὰ αἰδοῖα. So, *Id.* Genitale, sc. membrum. — ¶ Also, producing, begetting, bringing forth: relating to procreancy, &c. *Plin.* anni hora, h. e. verna tempestas. *Tacit.* dies, h. e. birth-day. *Amatian.* terra; or, *Prudent.* sedes, h. e. one's own country or birthplace.  
**GENITALITER** (genitalis), adv. aptly for 3 producing or generating, fruitfully. *Lucret.*  
**GENITIVUS** (geno, or gigno), a, um, adj. 2 natural, that is born in us, innate, *ἐγγενέμενος*. *Ovid.* imago. *Sueton.* nota. — Hence, belonging to a gens. *Ovid.* nomen. — ¶ Also, producing, begetting, bringing forth. *Macrob.* *Apollo*. — ¶ Also, in grammar, Genitivus casus, or Genitive, the genitive case. *Sueton.* and *Quintil.*  
**GENITOR** (Id.), Æris, m. a father, sire, creator, *γενετήρ*. *Cic.* Imitantes genitorem. *Ovid.* Deum genitor, h. e. Jupiter. *Id.* Tridentiger genitor profundus, h. e. Neptuneus. *Virg.* *Æn.* 1, 716. Genitor, h. e. Neptuneus. *Colum.* universi, h. e. God. — ¶ In general, author, producer. *Plin.* vitiorum. *Sil.* fraudum. *Horat.* Quæ genitor produxerit usus.  
**GENITRIX** (genitor), icis, f. See *Gene-3* tris.  
**GENITURÆ** (geno, or gigno), æ, f. generati-2o, *γένεσις*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the power of generating, the seed of generation. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, one's natal hour. *Sueton.*  
**GENITUS**, a, um, particip. from gigno.  
**GENIVUS** (geno, or gigno), us, m. same 3 as *Generatio*. *Apul.*  
**GENIUS** (Id.), ii, m. a deity, demon or genius that was supposed to attend every person from his birth to his death, *δαίμων*. Sacrifices were performed to him at stated times, and it was customary to swear by one's *genius*. Every place was supposed to have its particular *genius*. *Horat.*, *Virg.*, &c. — ¶ Also, inclination to feasting and luxury, appetite for good eating and drinking. *Tereot.* *Defraudare* genium suum, h. e. to pinch one's appetite. *Pers.* Indulgere genio, h. e. to indulge one's appetite. So, also, *Horat.* Genium curare. — ¶ Parasites used to call their patrons *genii*. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, good taste in eating or drinking. *Martial.* and *Plaut.* — Figur. taste, wit. *Martial.* — ¶ *Tibull.* *Geni* (vocat.).  
**GENO** (*γενέω*, *γενῶ*), is, ui, itum, a. 3. 3 absol. for gigno, to generate, beget, produce, *γεννάω*. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 32. *Genitur.* *Varr.* Genat, genunt, genit. *Lucret.* Geni, genantur. See, also, *Gigno*.  
**GENS** (*γένος*, or *γένος*), tis, f. a clan among the Romans, *ἔθνος*. It is generally used in a signification more extended than that of *familia* or *stirps*, which denote only a part of a gens and are applied to relations having the same cognomen. Thus, in the gens *Coraelia* were the families of the *Scipiones*, *Len-*

*tuli*, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Genos* is particularly applied to the patricians. Hence, *Horat.* *Homo sine gente*, h. e. ignobilis. *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Patricii majorum et minorum gentium*, h. e. of the first and second rank or order. The former were descended from the senators chosen by Romulus; the latter, from those chosen by Tarquin. In allusion to this division of senators, the gods were also divided into *dii maiorum gentium* and *minorum gentium*, h. e. the great celestial deities and the inferior deities. *Cic.* It was also applied to others. *Id.* *Qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus*, h. e. of a distinguished kind. — ¶ Also, of animals, a breed, herd, swarm, shoal, &c. *Colum.* (of bees) *Intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur*. *Virg.* (of horses) *In spem gentis submittere*. *Ovid.* of foxes and dogs. — Also, a descendant. *Virg.* *Gens deum*, h. e. *Æneas*. — ¶ Also, a nation, comprehending several tribes (*populi*) or smaller communities. Thus, the Germans are the gens of the Saxons, Austrians, &c., and the latter are *populi* of the German nation (*gens Germanoræ*). *Cic.* and *Liv.* But *gens* is frequently used instead of *populus*. *Cic.* *Cilicium*. — Also, of a single town, the inhabitants. *Cæs.* *Oppidum, quæ gens*, &c. — Also, country. *Nepos.* *Catonianum, quæ gens jacet*, &c. — ¶ *Genium* is, by way of emphasis joined with many adverbs of place. *Cic.* *Ubinam genitium sumus?* h. e. where on earth are we? So, also, *Id.* *Abesse longe genitium*, h. e. far away. *Sallust.* *Ubi genitium*. *Cic.* *Ubiunque genitium*. *Plaut.* *Quoquo abducta est genitium*. *Id.* *Usquam genitium*, h. e. somewhere. *Terent.* *Nusquam genitium*, h. e. nowhere. — It is also joined with *minime*. *Terent.* *Minime genitium*, h. e. not at all, by no means; or no account. — ¶ *Genates*, same as *barbari*. *Tacit.* *German.* 33. — ¶ *Gentes*, the *Gentiles*. *Tertull.*  
**GENTYANA** (unc.), æ, f. the herb gentian, bitter-wort or feboort. *Plin.*  
**GENVICUS** (gens), a, um, adj. national. 2 *Tacit.*  
**GENVICIUS**. See *Gentilius*. 2  
**GENVICUS** (Id.), e, adj. of the same gens or claa, pertaining to a gens. *Ovid.* (of the three hundred *Fabii*) manus. *Tacit.* *Eloquentia, gentile domus nostræ bonum*. *Sæton.* stemma. — Hence, *Gentiles*, persons belonging to the same gens, relations hearing the same nomen. *Cic.* *Tuus gentilis*. *Id.* *deorum*. *Agur.* *Cap.* 2, 41. *Gentilia poma*, h. e. produced by a graft. — ¶ Also, of the same country or laod. *Sil.* metallum. — Hence, *Gentilis*, subst., a countryman. *Gell.* 17, 17. But *Ed. Longol.* reads *gentis*. — ¶ The Romans called persons belonging to foreign nations, *gentiles*. *Auson.* — Hence, *heathens* are called *gentiles* by Christian writers. *Hieronym.* — Hence, *Gentilis*, e, adj. *heathenish*. *Hieronym.* and *Prudent.*  
**GENVICITAS** (genitium), atis, f. the relation arising from one's being of the same gens with another, *οἰκειότης*, *γένεθλον*. *Cic.* — Figur. of plants bearing the same name. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, relations bearing the same name. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the heathens. *Hieronym.* — Also, the religion of the heathens. *Lactant.*  
**GENVICITER** (Id.), adv. after the manner of a country, in the language of a country. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, in a heathenish manner. *Fulgent.*  
**GENVICITUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to a particular gens or clan, *ἐθνικός*. *Cic.* *Gentilitia sacrificia, sacra ritæ peculiaris* to his gens; family ceremonies or sacred rites. *Liv.* *Adjectæ mortuo nomine sunt: publica una, ne quis patritius in arce habitaret: gentilitia altera, ne quis deinde Manlius vocaretur, a mark of infamy or stigma, imposed on his gens.* *Sueton.* *Gentilitie hereditates, estates to which he succeeded by consanguinity*. *Id.* *nomina*. *Plin.* *Scribit elegos; gentilitium hoc illi, h. e. it is a talent that runs in his family*. — ¶ Also, national. *Gell.*  
**GENVICITUS** (Id.), adv. in the manner of a country. *Tertull.*

**GENU** (*γόνυ*), n. indecl. in sing., and in plur. *genua*, um, bus, a knee. *Cic.* *Genu terram tangere*. *Ovid.* *Genum orbis, the patella or kecean*. *Plin.* *flectere*; or, *Ovid.* *inclinare*, h. e. to bend the knee. So, also, *Curt.* *ponere alicui, h. e. to kneel down before*. So, also, *Tacit.* *Provolvi genibus alicuius*; or, *Id.* *Genua alicuius advolvi*. *Sueton.* *Ad genua admittere, h. e. to permit one to fall at one's knees, admit as a suppliant*. — ¶ *Senece*. *Genubus*, for *genibus*. — *Geous*, n. is also found for *genu*. *Cic.* in *Arat.* *Lævium genus*. — *Vitruv.* *Genurum*, for *genuum*. — *Virg.* *Genua* (dissyllabic).  
**GENVA**, æ, f. a town of Liguria, now *Genoa*. *Liv.*  
**GENVALE** (genu), is, n. se. vinculum, a kind of covering for the knees, garters below the knee. *Ovid.*  
**GENVICINE** (genuinus), adv. candidly, sincerely. *Cic.*  
**GENVICINUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. ionate, 1 native, natural, *γνήσιος*. *Pandect.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, genuine. *Gell.* *fabula Plauti*. — ¶ *Dens*, a back or jaw-tooth, *wisdom-tooth*, *κρᾶνθηρ*, *σώφρονιστήρ*. *Cic.* Also, *absol.* *Invenal.* *Genuinus*, se. *dens*. — Hence, *Pers.* *Genuinum* in aliquo frangere, h. e. to bite, indulge in biting language, detract.  
**GENVICUS** (*γένος*), Æris, n. all those belonging together by birth or resemblance; a race, family, stock, *γένος*. *Cic.* *Genus numantium or hominum*, h. e. the *humaan race*. *Id.* *Romanum*, h. e. the Roman people. *Lucret.* *leonum*. *Horat.* *pis-cium*. *Lucret.* *Genus propagare*; or, *Justin.* *facere*, h. e. to breed, beget offspring. — ¶ Also, all those bearing the same name, and, in this respect, belonging together; a race, family. *Cic.* *nobile*. *Id.* *Genere primus*. *Id.* *Auctores generis mei*, h. e. my ancestors. *Virg.* *Ducere genus ab aliquo*, h. e. to be descended from. — Also, *sex*, either male or female. *Liv.* *virorum*. *Cic.* *nuliebres*. — ¶ Also, in logic, a genus (comprehending several species): a general term. *Cic.* *Genus est, quod partes aliquas complectitur, ut cupiditas pars est, quæ subest generi, ut cupiditati amor, avaritia*. — Hence, *Gall.* *In Genus, in general, generally*. — ¶ Also, a species, kind, sort, quality, description. *Terent.* *Est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt*. *Plin.* *ovium*. *Cic.* *Amici, cujus generis magna penuria est*. — The acc. *Genus* is frequently joined with *id*, *quod*, *omne*, &c. for *generis*. *Varr.* *Aves omne genus*, h. e. every species of. *Id.* *Verba id genus*. *Cic.* *Aliquid id genus scribere*, h. e. something of that kind. *Id.* *Quod genus virtus est*, h. e. such, of such a kind, of that description. — *Quod genus* denotes, also, for instance, for example. *Cic.* *Invent.* 2, 54. *Vitanda sunt illa, quæ propinqua videntur: quod genus, fidentie contrarium est diffidentia*. — ¶ With poets, also, a child, son, offspring, descendant; also, descendants. *Virg.* *deorum*. *Ovid.* *Genus Adrastii, h. e. Diomedes, the grandson of Adrastus*. — ¶ Also, nation, people, race, tribe. *Sollust.* *Fraga*, and *Flor.* — ¶ Also, a thing. *Cic.* *In simplici genere*. — ¶ Also, kind, nature, manner, condition. *Cic.* *belli*. *Nepos.* *In omni genere vitæ, h. e. in every situation of life*. *Coluana*. *Hoc genere*, h. e. in this manner. *Cic.* *Quod genus, as, for instance*. (See above.) — Hence, a manner of writing, of composing. *Phædr.* *Æsopi*. — ¶ *Genus*, for *geni*. See *Genai*.  
**GENVICUS**, or **GENVICUS**, i, m. a river of Macedonia falling into the Adriatic, now *Vajussa*. *Cæs.*  
**GEODES** (*γεώδης*), adj. containing earth, full of earth. Hence, *Geodes*, subst., the name of a precious stone. *Plin.*  
**GEODRAPHIA** (*γεωγραφία*), æ, f. a description of the earth, geography. *Cic.*  
**GEODRAPHICUS** (*γεωγραφικός*), a, um, 3 adj. geographical. *Amian.*  
**GEOMETR**, tri, m. same as *Geometres*. *Senece*.  
**GEOMETRES**, or **GEOMETRA** (*γεωμέτρης*), æ, m. a measurer of the earth, geometrician, geometer. *Cic.*





**GESTŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to carry, I bear, have, φέρω. Terent. puerum in manibus, dauided in my arms. Cic. caput in pilo. Horat. Lictica gestare aliquem. Plin. digito gemmam, to wear. Id. in utero, to be with young. Hence, figur., Terent. aliquem in sinu, h. e. to be very fond of. So, also, Terent. in oculis. Plaut. Gestas meum animum, h. e. you know my sentiments. — Also, to carry about, report. Plaut. and Senec. — Also, to carry, in a sedan, carriage, ship, on horseback. Plin. Ep. Equo gestari, h. e. to ride on horseback. Senec. Nuuc gestemur, h. e. now let us take a ride. Martial. Gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, h. e. riding in a carriage drawn by two horses. — Also, in a passive signification, to be carried, to ride, sail, &c. Sucton. Domit. 11. Simul gestanti, vis, inquit, &c. being carried in a chair. So, also, Sucton. Galb. 8.

**GESTŌR** (gero), ōris, m. a bearer; as, Plaut. 3 Gestores linguis, a bearer of news. — ¶ Also, a performer, manager. Pandect. negotiorum.

**GESTŌSŪS** (gestus, us), a, um, adj. full of gesture or notion. Gell. manus.

**GESTŪS**, a, um, particip. from gero.

**GESTŪS** (gero), us, m. a carrying, bearing. — Hence, a motion or carriage of the body, a gesture, posture, ὑπόκρισις, ἄλμα. Cic. corporis. Ovid. edendi, h. e. in eating. Particularly, gestures, motions of the hands of orators and actors, in opposition to motus, a motion of the whole body. Sucton. Motu gestuque. Cic. In gestu peccare. Quintil. Gestum componere, or, Cic. agere, h. e. to make. Id. Histrionum nonnulli gestus. Suct. Gestus avium, h. e. the motion of the wings of birds when flying. — ¶ Also, management, administration. Pandect. GESUM. See Gæsum. 3

**GETA**, and **GETĒS**, æ, m. one of the Getæ. Ovid. Also, adj. Getan. Id. poeta. Plur. Getæ, the Getæ, Γέται, a people of Lower Media on the banks of the Danube and the shores of the Black sea, near Thraee. Virg., Mela, &c. — Geta, the name of a Roman family. Cic. — Also, the name of a stone. Terent.

**GETHIUM**, or **GETHÏŌN** (γῆθιον), i, n. a scallion. Plin.

**GETICE** (Geticus), adv. Ovid. loqui.

**GETICOS** (Geta), a, um, adj. Getan, and, sometimes, Thracian. Ovid. sermo. Stat. maritus Veneris, h. e. Mars. Id. volucres, h. e. hirundines. Id. Iyra, h. e. of Orpheus.

**GETULŌS**. See Gætulus.

**GEUM** (unc.), i, n. the herb avens or ben-net (Geum urbanum, L.). Plin.

**GIBBA** (gibbus, a, um), æ, f. n. swelling, 2 bunch on the back, ὕβωσις. Sucton.

**GIBBER** (Id.), ēris, m. same as Gibba, 2 a bunch on the back. Varr. and Plin.

**GIBBER** (Id.), a, um, adj. bunched, hump-backed, hunch-backed, huckle-backed, con-vex, gibbous, ὕβος, κυβός. Varr. gallina. — Figur. protuberant. Varr. caput.

**GIBBERŌSŪS** (gibber, ēris), a, um, adj. 2 bunched, crump-shouldered, hunch-backed. Orbil. ap. Sueton.

**GIBBŌSŪS** (gibbus, i), a, um, adj. same as Gibberosus. Pandect.

**GIBBŪS** (unc.), i, m. a swelling, bunch on the back, gibbous protuberance. Juvenal.

**GIBBŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. euroed, con-vex, gibbous, protuberant, ὕβος, κυβός. Cels.

**GIGANTEŪS** (γιγάντειος), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the Gigantes, or giants. Horat. triumphus, n triumph over the giants. Ovid. Gigantei prælia belli, the war with the giants. Propert. litoris ora, h. e. near Cumæ and Puteoli, where the Gi-ants were struck with lightning. — Also, like a giant. Sil. corpus.

**GIGANTŌMACHIA** (γιγαντομαχία), æ, f. the battle of the giants against the gods, a poem of Claudianus.

**GIGAS** (Γίγας), antis, m. a giant. The Gigantes were sons of Terra, and are represented as being of gigantic size, and having serpents instead of legs. They conspired to dethrone Jupiter, and had already heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heav-en; but Jupiter, with the assistance of Her-cules, defeated and destroyed them. Ovid.

**GIGERIA** (unc.), ōrim, n. the stomach and 2 entrails of poultry. Lucil. and Petron.

**GIGNŌ** (γίγνομ), is, gēnūi, gēnitum, a. 3. to generate, beget, engender, produce, bring forth, γεννάω. Cic. Hercules, quem Jupiter genuit. Id. Hecuba Alexandruum genuit. Id. Pisces ova genuerunt. Id. Deus animum ex sua divinitate genuit. Id. Que terra gignit. Id. Ad majora quedam natura nos genuit. Curt. Ubi crocum gignitur, grows. Plin. Aurum Asturia gignit. Id. Berylos India gignit. — Gigni, to be born. Plin. So, also, Genitus, a, um. Virg. Genitus diis. Ovid. de sanguine nostro. Id. Vaccam e terra genitam. — Figur. to produce, cause. Cic. permotionem animorum. Horat. itam. Plin. sitim. — ¶ Gignentia, herbage, τὰ φυτὰ, τὰ φύμενα. Sallust. Loca nuda gignentium, h. e. plants, trees, shrubs, &c.

**GILVŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. of a pale 3 yellow color. Virg. equus. — Gilbus is also found. Pallad. in Mart. tit. 13.

**GINDĒS**. See Gynodes. 3

**GINGIBER**. See Zingiber.

**GINGIDĪŌN** (γγιδιον), ii, n. a plant of Syria. According to Sprengel, the French enroot (Daucus gingidium, L.). Plin.

**GINGIVA** (unc.), æ, f. the gum in which 2 the teeth are set, ὀδων. Cels.

**GINGIVŪLA** (dimin. of gingiva), æ, f. a 3 small gum. Apul.

**GINGRĪNĀ** (perhaps from gingritus), æ, 3 f. a sort of small pipe or flute. Solin.

**GINGRIŌ** (unc.), is, n. 4. to cackle, make a noise as a goose. Fest.

**GINGRITŪS** (gingrio), us, m. the cackling 3 of geese. Arnob.

**GINNŪS** (γίννος), i, m. a male. Martini. 6, 77. — ¶ Also, a gimmel, bred by a mare and a mule. Plin. 8, 69. Ed. Hard.

**GITH**, and **GIT** (unc.), indecl. n. a kind of seed, gith, the seed of Nigella sativa, L. Plin.

**GLĀBELLŪS** (dimin. of glaber), a, um, 3 aij. without hair, smooth. Apul.

**GLĀBER** (unc.), bra, brum, adj. smooth, 2 bare, bald, without hair or wool, φαλακρός, λεῖος. Varr. Oves ventre glabro. Apul. Maritum sortita sum cucurbita glabriorem, as bald as a gourd.

**GLĀBRĀRIĀ** (glabro), æ, f. a woman that 3 deprives herself of her property. Martiol.

**GLĀBRĒŌ** (glaber), es, n. 2. to be smooth, bare or bald. Colum. Loca glabrentia, h. e. without corn or grass.

**GLĀBRESCŌ** (glabreo), is, n. 3. to grow 2 bare, smooth, or bald. Colum.

**GLĀBRĒTUM** (glaber), i, n. a bare place, without corn or grass. Colum.

**GLĀBRITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. smoothness, 3 baldness. Arnob.

**GLĀBRŌ** (Id.), as, a. I. to make bare or 2 bald, ψιλώω. Colum.

**GLĀCIĀLĪS** (glacies), e, adj. icy, frozen, 2 full of ice. Juvenal. Oceanus, h. e. the frozen ocean. Virg. hiems. Ovid. frigens, h. e. coldness like ice. Colum. regio.

**GLĀCIĒS** (perhaps from gelo), ōi, f. ice, 2 κρύσταλλος. Liv. In the plural number, it is found in Virg. and Sidon. — ¶ Figur. hardness, solidity. Lacret. æris.

**GLĀCIŌ** (glacies), as, a. and n. I. to make 2 to freeze, congeal, turn by frost from a fluid to a solid state, πηγνύω. Horat. nives. — Figur. to make hard, thick, solid, compact. Colum. caseum. — ¶ Also, to be turned into ice, to be congealed. Figur. to become hard, thick, solid, compact; to conge- late, curdle. Plin.

**GLĀDIĀTŌR** (from an obsol. verb gladiator, ari), ōris, m. n. gladiator. Cic. Gladiators were for the most part slaves, and con- demned to fight to death at the ludii gla- diatorii, for the amusement of the spec- tators. Gladiators were sometimes exhibited at the funeral pile. Freeborn citizens also fought in the arena. The instructor of gladiators was called lanista. — Cic. Gladiatores, for ludii gladiatorii. — Gladiator denotes, also, a bandit, thief, robber. Cic. — Also, a word of abuse for audacious, criminal and sedi- tious people, thief, robber. — Also, a sword-cutter, μαχαιροποιός. Pandect.

**GLĀDIĀTŌRIĒ** (gladiatorius), adv. in 3 the manner of gladiators. Lamprid.

**GLĀDIĀTŌRIŪS** (gladiator), a, um, of a gladiator, relating to gladiators, ποιο μαχικός. Cic. ludus, a school of gladi- ators. Id. certamen. Id. iracundia. Id. consessus, h. e. the spectators at the exhibition of gladiators. Id. Locum su- um gladiatorium cuiquam concedere, h. e. a seat at the amphitheatre. Sacton. mun- nus, h. e. a show or exhibition of gladi- ators. Sallust. familie, h. e. the whole number of gladiators under one lanista. Terent. Phorm. 5, 7, 71. Gladiatorio animo, h. e. prepared for any danger. Cic. Gladiato- ria corporis firmitas. — ¶ Gladiatorium, ii, n. the hire of freemen who became gladiators. Liv. 44, 13.

**GLĀDIĀTŪRĀ** (gladior, ari), æ, f. the 2 trade or employment of a gladiator, ποιο- μαχία. Tacit.

**GLĀDIŌLUM** (dimin. of gladius), i, n. 3 a little sword. Messala ap. Quintil.

**GLĀDIŌLŪS** (dimin. of gladius), i, m. a 2 little sword, ξιφιδιον. Gell. Also, in general, a sword. Apul. — ¶ Also, a plant, glader or gladen, sword-grass, a kind of sedge, ξυρίς, εἶρις ἀγρία. Also, a plant with leaves resembling a sword, ξιφιον, κύπειρος, κόπερος, φασγάνιον, μαχαίριον. Plin. — ¶ Gladiolus was also the name of one of the comedies of Livius Andronicus. Fest.

**GLĀDIUM**, ii, n. See Gladius. 3

**GLĀDIŪS** (unc.), ii, m. a sword, ξίφος, μά- χαιρα. Cic. Gladium destringere or stringere, h. e. to draw. Id. e vagina educere, or, merely, educere, h. e. to unsheath. Ovid. nudare. Tuetit. condere, h. e. to put up. — Hence, Capitol. Gladii potestas, or, Pandect. jus, h. e. power over life and death. Senec. and Pandect. Damnari ad gladium, h. e. ad gladiatorium certamen. — Figur. Terent. Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, h. e. I turn this man's weapons against himself. Cic. Plumbeo gladio jugulari, h. e. to have his throat cut with a sword of lead. Id. Tuo gladio conficiatur defensor. Id. Licentia gladiatorum, h. e. murders. So, also, Lu- can. Sublatus modus gladii. Horat. Scrutari ignem gladio, πῦρ σιδήρου σκα- λεύειν, ignem gladio fodere, proverbial of mad or foolish persons. — ¶ Gladi- us vomeris, the collar of a plough. Plin. — ¶ Also, same as Xiphias, the sword- fish. Plin. — ¶ Gladium, neutr. Lucil.

**GLÆSUM**, } See Glessum, &c.

**GLÆSARIUS**, }

**GLĀNDARIŪS** (glands), a, um, adj. of or belonging to acorns or mast. Cato. Glan- daria silva.

**GLĀNDIFĒR** (glands & fero), a, um, bear- ing mast or acorns, glandiferous, βαλα- νοφόρος. Cic. quercus.

**GLĀNDIONĪDĀ** (glands), æ, f. same as Gladium. Plaut. suilla.

**GLĀNDIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a kernel in the 2 flesh, glandule; the neck of a boar full of glandules. Plinat. and Plin.

**GLĀNDŌ** (unc.), īnis, f. same as Glans. 3 Avien.

**GLĀNDŪLĀ** (dimin. of glans), æ, f. a 3 small acorn, βαλάνιον. — Hence, a gland of the throat, a tonsil, ἀδην. Cels. — Also, a swelling of a gland or tonsil. Cels. — ¶ Also, perhaps, same as Glandi- um. Martial. 7, 19, 4.

**GLĀNDŪLŌSŪS** (glandula), a, um, adj. 2 full of kernels, or glandules, glandulatus. Colum.

**GLĀNVS** (γλάνις), īdis, f. and **GLĀNŪS** (γλάνος), i, m. a fish allied with the shent-fish. Plin.

**GLĀNS** (from the Doric word γάλανος), dis, f. any kernel-fruit, as a date, chest- nut, walnut, &c., particularly an acorn, βάλανος. Cic. Glanle vesci. Plin. Glans fagea or fagi, n beech-acorn. — ¶ Also, a ball, as balls of lead which were discharged at the enemy by the slingers. Cæs. — ¶ Also, summa pars penis. Cels.

**GLĀRĒĀ** (unc.), æ, f. gravel, coarse sand, grit. Ψηφίς. Cic. and Virg.

**GLĀRĒŌSŪS** (glarea), a, um, adj. full of 2 gravel or sand, gravelly, gritty. Varr. terra. Plin. rivi.

**GLĀSTUM** (unc.), i, n. the herb woad, with which they dyed blue, ἰσάρις. Cæs.

**GLAUCEUM** (γλαυκειον), i, n. same as Glaucion. Colum. 10, 104.

**GLAUCĒS** (glaucion), a, um, adj. of 3 the herb glaucion. *Scrib. Larg. succus.*  
**GLAUCYCŌMĀNS** (glaucus & como, 3 are), tis, adj. h. e. glaucam comam ha; bens. *Juven.*  
**GLAUCINŪS** (glaucus), a, um, adj. h. e. glaucum habens colorem. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, same as *Gleucinus*. *Pandect.*  
**GLAUCIŌN** (γλαυκίον), ii, n. a plant of bluish color, a species of celandine (*Che-lidonium glaucium*, L.). *Plin.*  
**GLAUCIS** (γλαυκίς), idis and idos, f. haviag bluish eyes. *Propert.*  
**GLAUCISCŪS** (γλαυκίσκος), i, m. a fish of blue color. *Plin.*  
**GLAUCITĒ** (unc.), as, n. 1. a verb expressing the voice of puppies, to yelp. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*  
**GLAUCŌMĀ** (γλαυκωμα), ātis, n. and 2 **GLAUCŌMĀ**, ā, f. a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur. Plant.* Glaucōmam ob oculos objicere, to throw dust in one's eyes.  
**GLAUCŌS** (γλαυκός), a, um, adj. gray 2 or grayish. *Virg. equus.* — ¶ Also, blue, bluish. *Virg. lumen. Plin. oculi.* — ¶ Also, green, greenish, of things in or near the water. *Virg. amictus. Id. ulva. Id. salix. Stat. sorores, h. e. Nereides.*  
**GLAUCŪS** (unc.), i, m. a fish. — ¶ Also, a fisherman of *Anthedon* who was made a sea deity. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a son of *Sisyphus*, who was torn to pieces or devoured by his horses. *Virg. Gc. 3, 267.*  
**GLAUX** (γλαυξ), cis, f. the herb rail-root or sea-trifoly. *Plin.*  
**GLĒBĀ** (unc.), ae, f. a clod or lump of earth; glebe, βῶλος. *Cic. and Virg.* — Also, soil, ground, earth, laud. *Virg. Terra potens ubere glebe.* — ¶ *Figur. a piece, bit, lump, little ball. Lucret. thuris. Cels. picis. Id. sevi. Plin. marmoris.*  
**GLĒBALIS** (gleba), e, adj. of clods. *Am-3 mian. agger.* — ¶ Also, relating to fields or land. *Cod. Theod. collatio, h. e. a tax paid from lands.*  
**GLĒBĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 clods of earth. *Varr. bos, h. e. ploughing oxen.*  
**GLĒBĀTIM** (Id.), adv. by clods of earth. 3 *Lactant.*  
**GLĒBĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Glebalis* 3 *collatio, tithes or taxes paid from grounds. Cod. Theod.*  
**GLĒBŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of clods, 2 in the form of a clod, cloddy. *Plin. Terra glebosior. Id. Glebosum sulphur.*  
**GLĒBŪLĀ** (dimin. of gleba), ae, f. a little 2 clod of earth. *Colu.* — Also, of other things, a small piece, lump. *Vitriv. myrrhæ. Plin. Ep. ex metallo, h. e. ore-gold.* — ¶ Also, a little farm or piece of laud. *Juvenal.*  
**GLĒBŪLĒNTŪS** (gleba), a, um, adj. clod- 3 dy, consisting of earth. *Apul. animalia.*  
**GLĒCHŌNĪTES** (γληχωνίτης), vinum, 2 wine seasoned with pennyroyal. *Colu.*  
**GLĒSSUM**, or **GLĒSUM**, or **GLĒSUM** 2 (from the German word *Glaisen*), i, n. amber, ἡλεκτρον. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Gles-sarius*, a, um, adj. *Plin. insula, an island in the Baltic.*  
**GLĒVA**, for *Gleba*.  
**GLĒVĀLIS**, for *Glebalis*.  
**GLEUCINŪS** (γλεῦκινος), a, um, adj. of 2 wax, or mixed with wax. *Plin. oleum.*  
**GLINŌN** (γλίνος, or γλεῖνος), i, n. a kind of maple. *Plin.*  
**GLIRĀRIŪM** (glis), ii, n. a place where 3 dormice are kept. *Varr.*  
**GLIS** (unc.), gliris, m. a dormouse, ελεῖός. *Sciurus glis, L., Glis esculentus, Blumenb. Varr.*  
**GLISCŌ** (unc.), is, n. 3. to begin to burn. 1 *Lucret. Ignis gliscens.* — *Figur. to be-gin, arise. Plant. Gliscit prœlium. Virg. violentia Turno. Liv. Bellum per aliquot annos gliscens.* — ¶ Also, to grow, increase, spread. *Liv. Gliscit seditio. Tacit. multitudo. Id. negotia. Liv. in occulto.* — Hence, to swell, rise, become tumid or bloated. *Stat. Cutis gliscit.* — *Figur. Tacit. Gliscere singulos, h. e. angere divitiis.* — Also, to grow fat, become fertile. *Colu. Gliscit asellus, turtur. Id. terra.* — ¶ *Figur. to exult, rejoice greatly. Turpil. ap. Noa. gaudium.* Also, without desire, desire greatly. *Stat.*

**GLISSOMARGĀ** (from the German word *Glitzen*, *Gleissen*, *Glaenzen*), w, f. a kind of saarl. *Plin.*  
**GLŌBĀTIM** (globus), adv. by troops, ἰλα- 3 δόν. *Ammian.*  
**GLŌBŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make 2 round, form into a round body, σφαιρῶν. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to gather into a heap. *Plin.* — Hence, *Globatus*, a, um, round round, globated. *Plin.* Also, gathered into a heap, united in round groups. *Solin.*  
**GLŌBŌSITĀS** (globosus), ātis, f. rotundi- 3 ty, sphericallness. *Macrob.*  
**GLŌBŌSŪS** (globus), a, um, adj. round as 2 a ball, globose, spherical, σφαιρικός. *Cic. and Liv.*  
**GLŌBŪLŪS** (dimin. of globus), i, m. a 2 little round ball, globule, σφαιρίδιον. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, food formed like a ball, damping. *Cato.* — *Figur. Petron. Verborum globuli.* — In medicine, a pill. *Scribo. Larg.*  
**GLŌBŪS** (unc.), i, m. a globe, round body, 2 bull, bowl, sphere, σφαῖρα. *Prudent.*  
**GLŌBI** dierum et nocturni, h. e. the orbs of 2 day and night, the sun and the moon, *Plaut.* In fundas visci indebant globos, h. e. balls, bullets. *Varr. farinæ, a cake. Valer. Flacc. telorum, h. e. a cloud of weapons. Virg. flammæ. Apul. Crinum globi, h. e. curls, locks.* — ¶ Also, a troop, crowd, body. *Liv. Particularly, a number of men crowding together in a circular form. Cato.* — Also, a knot or band of conspirators. *Nep. and Liv.*  
**GLŌCIŪS** (unc.), is, n. 4. to cluck as a hen, 2 κλώζω. *Colum.*  
**GLŌCTŌRŪS** (unc.), as, n. 1. the verb ex- 3 pressing the voice of a stork. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*  
**GLŌMĒRĀBILIS** (glomerō), e, adj. that 3 turns or winds about; round. *Mamil.*  
**GLŌMĒRĀMEN** (Id.), īnis, n. a small, 3 round body, heap. *Lucret.*  
**GLŌMĒRĀTE** (glomeratus), adv. in a 3 crowd or heap, thickly. *Auson.*  
**GLŌMĒRĀTIM** (Id.), adv. in round heaps, 3 in crowds or troops. *Macrob.*  
**GLŌMĒRĀTIŪS** (glomerō), ōnis, f. a wind- 2 ing round. — Hence, the ambling of a horse. *Plin.*  
**GLŌMĒRŌ** (glomus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to wind round, wind up, form into clens or balls, μνηύω, νέω. *Ovid. lanam in orb- es. Id. Viscera glomerata, h. e. wrapped or wound up.* Hence, *Cels. Venæ glomerantur.* — ¶ Also, to make round. *Varr. offas.* — Hence, *Cic. Annus glomerans, sc. se, h. e. turning round, perhaps, the revolution of the year. Virg. (de equo) Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos, h. e. to amble, curvet, praece.* — ¶ Also, to collect, assemble, gather into a round heap. *Virg. tempestatem, agmina. Id. se. — Figur. Prudent. fas et nefas. Cic. ex Æschylo. cladem.* — Hence, *Glomerari, to be con-globated or heaped up, to gather, flock together. Virg. Glomerantur apes in orbem. Tacit. legiones. Virg. hostes. Ovid. frusta.*  
**GLŌMĒRŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. round. 2 *Colum.*  
**GLŌMŌS** (unc.), ēris, n. a clew, ἀγασίς. 2 *Lucret. lanæ. Plin. lili.* — Also, *Glo-mus*, i, m. *Horat. Glomos.* — ¶ Also, a thickct. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* In glomis (from glomus). — ¶ In *Lucret.* the first syllable is long.  
**GLŌRIĀ** (unc.), ae, f. glory, renown, fame, κλέος, δόξα. *Cws. belli. Cic. In sum-mam gloriam venire. Id. Gloriam habere. Id. consequi. Id. capere. Id. acquirere. Id. sequi, h. e. to strive after.* The plur. is found in *Cic.* — Also, with poets, ornament. *Ovid. Taurus, armenti gloria.* — ¶ Also, a boasting, vaunting, bragging, vaia-glory, vanity. *Cic. and Virg. Also, pride, haughtiness. Horat.* — ¶ Also, desire of glory, passion for glory, ambition. *Cic.* — Also, in general, desire. *Virg. generandi mellis.*  
**GLŌRIĀBŪNDŪS** (gloria), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Glorians*. *Gell.*  
**GLŌRIĀTIŪS** (glorior), ōnis, f. a boasting, 1 vaunting, bragging, καύχησις. *Cic.*  
**GLŌRIĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a boaster. 3 *Apul.*

**GLŌRIFICATIŪS** (glorifico), ōnis, f. glori- 3 fication, glory. *Augustin.*  
**GLŌRIFICŪS** (glorificus), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to glorify, give glory to, laud, δοξ-άζω. *Terull.*  
**GLŌRIFICŪS** (gloria & facio), a, um, adj. 3 glorious, full of glory. *Cod. Just.*  
**GLŌRIŪLĀ** (dimin. of gloria), ae, f. small 1 or little glory, δοξάριον. *Cic.*  
**GLŌRIŪR** (gloria), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to praise. Hence, *Cic. Beata vita est glorianda.* — ¶ To glory, boast, brag, vaunt, pride one's self, καυχάομαι. *Cic. nominibus veterum. Cels. sua victoria. Cic. in virtute. Id. de divitiis. Gloriatas, se relinquere.*  
**GLŌRIŪSĒ** (gloriosus), adv. with glory, 2 gloriously, ἐνδόξως, εὐκλεώς. *Cic. tri-umphare. Sallust. Gloriosus. Cic. Gloriosissime.* — ¶ Also, in a boasting manner. *Cic. mentiri. Id. exordiri. Id. Gloriosus de se prædicare.* — Also, pompously, magnificently, proudly, haugh-tily. *Plaut. Amicibor gloriose.*  
**GLŌRIŪSŪS** (gloria), a, um, adj. glorious, 2 renowned, illustrious, far-famed, ἐνδοξός, εὐκλεής. *Cic. mors. Nepos. honores. Cic. Gloriosus alicui. Id. Gloriosis-simum factum.* — ¶ Also, boasting, vain-glorious, ostentatious, ἀλάζων. *Cic. miles. Liv. homo. Cic. Gloriosus fuisti. Plin. Ep. epistola.* — ¶ Also, proud, haughty, conceited. *Plin. Pavo, gloriosum animal.* — ¶ Also, desirous of glory, ambitious. *Sueton. animus.*  
**GLŌS** (γῶλος), glōris, f. the husband's sis- 3 ter, ἀνδραδέλφη. *Pandect.*  
**GLŌSSĀRIŪM** (γλωσσάριον), ii, n. a dic- 2 tionary of obscure or antiquated words, a glossary, vocabulary, dictionary, λεξι-κόν. *Gell.*  
**GLŌSSĒMĀ** (γλώσσημα), ātis, n. an ab- 2 strasse or obsolete word. *Quintil.*  
**GLŌSSŌPETRĀ** (from γλώσσα, tongue, 2 and πέτρα, stone), ae, f. a precious stone resembling a tongue. *Plin.*  
**GLŌTTIS** (γλωττίς), idis, f. a kind of 2 bird that accompanies the quail in its migra-tion. *Plin.*  
**GLŪBĒŪS**, es, a. 2. same as *Glubo*.  
**GLŪBŌ** (γλύβω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to 3 bark, pecl, pull off the bark or rind of a tree, ἀποδέρω. *Varr. ramos.* — Also, to cast off the shell or bark. *Cato.* — ¶ *Figur. Catull. nepotes, h. e. spoliare.*  
**GLŪMĀ** (glubo), ae, f. the husk of corn, 3 chaff, ἔλυτρον. *Varr.*  
**GLŪS** (unc.), glutis, f. glue, same as *Gl-3 us. Auson.*  
**GLŪTEN** (unc.), īnis, and **GLŪTINUM**, i, 2 n. glue, κόλλα. *Virg., Vitriv. and Plin.*  
**GLŪTINĀMENTUM** (glutino), i, n. a 2 glued or pasted place. *Plin.*  
**GLŪTINĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a gluing, 2 κόλλησις. *Figur. Cels. vulneris, the agglutination or closing up of a wound.*  
**GLŪTINĀTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. glu- 3 ing or drawing together, agglutinating. *Apul.*  
**GLŪTINĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a gluer, 2 κολλητής. *Cic.*  
**GLŪTINĀTŌRIŪS** (glutinator), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Glutinosus. Theod. Priscian.*  
**GLŪTINĒŪS** (gluten), a, um, full of 2 glue, glutinosus. *Rutil.*  
**GLŪTINUM** (Id.), ii, n. same as *Gluten.* 3 *Apul.*  
**GLŪTINŌ** (gluten), a. 1. to glue, solder, 2 paste, κολλῶ, συνάπτω. *Plin. chartas.* — ¶ Also, to agglutinate, close up, join. *Cels. Ore vulneris se glutinant. Plin. Cicatricibus glutinandis.*  
**GLŪTINŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. glutinous, 2 gluey, viscous, tenacious, glutinosus, κολλώ-δης. *Colu. terra. Id. Terra glutino-sissima. Cels. Pus glutinosus.*  
**GLUTINUM**. See *Gluten*.  
**GLŪTIŪS** (glutus), or **GLŪTTIŪS**, is, īviana 2 ii, ptum, a. 4. to swallow, γλύζω. *Juvenal. epulas. Plin. Glutiant vocem, make a rattling noise in their throats.*  
**GLŪTŪS** (glutus), ōnis, m. a glutton, gur- 3 mundizer. *Isidor.*  
**GLŪTŪS** (unc.), i, m. the throat, gullet. 3 *Pers.*  
**GLŪTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. compact, or 2 well beata together; or loose. *Cato. locus.*  
**GLŪCYMĒRIS** (γλυκυμερίς), idis, f. a 2 sort of shell-fish. *Plin.*

**GLYCFRRHIZAZ** (γλυκέρριζα) *æ*, *f.* and **GLYCFRRHIZON** (γλυκέρριζον), *i*, *n.* sweet root, liquorice. *Plin.*  
**GLYCFYSIDE** (γλυκυσιδῶν), *es*, *f.* the herb piony. *Plin.*  
**GNÆS**, *i*, *m.* a Roman prænomen, abbreviated *Cn.*  
**GNAPHALION**, and **GNAPHALIUM** (γναφάλιον), *ii*, *n.* the herb cudwort or chaffoed. *Plin.*  
**GNARIGŌ** (perhaps from *gnarus*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. *l.* same as *Narro*. *Liv. Andr.*  
**GNARITAS** (*gnarus*), *atis*, *f.* skilfulness, 2 experience, knowledge. *Sallust. locorum.*  
**GNARORIS** (*unc.*), *e*, *adj.* knowing, skilful, expert. *Plaut.*  
**GNARŌS** (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* skilful, practised, expert, learned, knowing, επιστήμων. *Cic. alicuius rei.* Also, without a *genit.* *Id.* — ¶ Also, known. *Tacit.*  
**GNATHŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* the name of a parasite in *Terent.* Hence, *Gnathouci*, his scholars or pupils, as it were; flatterers. *Id.*  
**GNATHŌS** (*nascor*), *a*, *um*, *born*, γεννη- 3 *deis*. *Plaut.* Also, constituted. *Id.* — Hence, *Gnatus*, *i*, *m.* a son, υἱός. *Gnata*, *æ*, *f.* a daughter, θυγάτηρ. *Terent.* and *Plaut.*  
**GNAVITAS** (*gnavus*), *atis*, *f.* activity. 3 *Arnob.*  
**GNAVITER** (*Id.*), *actively*, *diligently.* *Horat.*  
**GNAVŌS** (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, *active*, *industrious.* *Cic. homines.*  
**GNIDŌS**, or **GNIDŌS**, or **CNIDŌS**, or **CNTDŌS**, *i*, *f.* a town of *Caria.* *Venus* was the chief deity of that place, and had there a famous statue made by *Praxiteles.* — Hence, *Gnidius*, or *Cnidius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Cnidian.* *Plin.* *Venus*, *h. e.* the marble statue of *Venus* at *Cnidus.* *Id.* *granum*, *h. e.* the seed of *Daphne Mezereum.* — *Cnidii*, or *Gnidii*, the inhabitants of *Cnidus.* *Cic.* and *Plin.*  
**GNŌBILIS** (*unc.*), *e*, *adj.* well-known, 3 noted, famous, same as *Nobilis.* *Acc. ap. Fest.*  
**GNŌMŌN** (γνώμων), *ōnis*, *m.* one that 2 shows or points at a thing. Hence, the cock or pin of a dial, a dial-pin, *gnomon*, style. *Vitruv.* 9, 1, 1. — ¶ Also, an instrument for measuring angles. *Vitruv.* 1, 6, 14.  
**GNŌMŌNICŌS** (γνομονικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 relating to *sun-dials*, of a dial. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Gnomonica*, *sc. ars*, or *Gnomonice* (γνομονική, *sc. τέχνη*), *es*, *f.* the art of dialing, science of making dials, *gnomonics.* *Vitruv.* — *Solin.* *Gnomonici*, *h. e.* persons experienced in *gnomonics.*  
**GNŌSCŌ** (γνώσκω, γινώσκω, γινώσκω), *is*, 3 *a. 3.* the ancient form of *nosco*, to know. *Cæcil.* — *Gnoscer*, for *gnosci.* *S. C. de Bacch.*  
**GNŌSŌS**, or **GNŌSSŌS**, or **GNŌSSŌS**, *i*, *f.* a city of *Crete*, and formerly the residence of *Minos.* — Hence, *Gnōsiacus*, or *Gnōsiacus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gnosian*, *Cretan.* *Ovid. rex*, *h. e.* *Minos.* — *Gnōsias*, or *Gnosias*, *adis*, *f.* *Gnosian*, *Cretan*; also, a *Cretan woman.* *Ovid. Art. 1*, 556. *Gnosias*, *h. e.* *Ariadne.* — *Gnosis*, *idis*, *f.* same as *Gnosias.* *Ovid. corona*, the *Crown of Ariadne*, a constellation. — Also, a *Cretan woman.* *Id.* *Gnosis*, *h. e.* *Ariadne.* — *Gnōsius*, or *Gnosios*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gnosian*, of or at *Gnosios.* *Liv.* *Gnosii*, the inhabitants of *Gnosios.* Also, *Cretan.* *Virg. tellus*, *h. e.* *Crete.* *Propert. 1*, 3, 2. *Gnosia*, *h. e.* *Ariadne.* *Virg. stella coronæ*, *h. e.* the *Crown of Ariadne*, a constellation. So, also, *Colum.* *Ardor Gnosius Bacchi* (so called because *Bacchus* was said to have given a crown of seven stars to *Ariadne*).  
**GNŌSTICŌI** (γνωστικοί), *ōrum*, *m.* *h. e.* 3 having knowledge: thus certain heretics of the second century were called, who prided themselves on their profound learning. *Augustin.*  
**GŌBYŌS** (κωβύδος), *i*, and **GŌBYŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* a gadgem, fish of small value. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — It is also called *cobio.* *Plin.*  
**GŌMŌRRHŌS** (*Gomorrha*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 relating to the town of *Gomorrha.* *Tertull.*  
**GŌMPHŌS** (γόμπος), *i*, *m.* a nail, peg. 3 *Tertull.* — ¶ *Gomphi*, a town of *Thesaly.* *Cæs.* — Hence, *Gomphenses*, its inhabitants. *Id.*

**GŌNGŪLYS** (γογγυλῖς), *Idis*, *f.* a rape, turnip. *Colum.*  
**GŌNIÆAZ**, *æ*, *f.* a precious stone, unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 59. *Hard.* More ancient *Edd.* read *genianen.*  
**GŌNŌRRHŌEA** (γονόρροια), *æ*, *f.* a go- 3 *norrhæa.* *Jul. Firmic.*  
**GŌRDÆI montes**, mountains of *Armenia.* *Curt.*  
**GŌRDĪUM** (Γόρδιον), *ii*, *n.* a town of *Phrygia.* *Curt.* — Hence, *Gordiensis*, *e*, *adj.* *Curt.*  
**GŌRDĪŪS**, *ii*, *m.* a king of *Phrygia.* The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree of his chariot was made in such a manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. A report was spread that the empire of *Asia* was promised, by the oracle, to him that could untie the *Gordian knot.* *Alexander*, when he passed by *Gordium*, cut the knot with his sword. *Curt.*  
**GŌRGŌN** (Γοργών), *ōnis*, or **GŌRGŌ**, *us*, *f.* *Plur.* *Gorgones*, three (according to some, four) sisters, daughters of *Phorcys.* Their hair was entwined with serpents. All those who fixed their eyes upon them were turned into stones. *Medusa* is the most famous of the *Gorgons.* *Percussus* cut off her head, and gave it to *Minerva*, who placed it on her *ægis.* *Cic. Os Gorgonis.*  
**GŌRGŌNÆAZ**, *æ*, *f.* same as *Gorgon*, or *Medusa.* *Prud.*  
**GŌRGŌNÆS** (Γοργόνιος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 *Gorgonian.* *Ovid. crinis.* *Virg. Gorgoneis infecta venenis*, *h. e.* having hair entwined with serpents like *Medusa.*  
**GŌRGŌNÆAZ**, *æ*, *f.* coral. *Plin.*  
**GŌRTŪNÆAZ**, *æ*, and **GŌRTŪNÆ** (Γορτύνη), *es*, *f.* a town of *Crete.* — Hence, *Gortynius* (Γορτύνιος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to *Gortyna.* *Cic.* Also, *Cretan.* *Virg.* — *Gortynii*, the inhabitants of *Gortyna.* *Nep.* — *Gortyniacus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Gortynius.* *Ovid. Gortynis*, *Idis*, *f.* *Gortynian.* *Lucan.*  
**GŌSSĪMPINŌS**, or **GŌSSĪMPINŌS**, or **GŌSSĪMPINŌS** (*unc.*), *i*, *f.* the cotton-tree (*Gossypium arboreum*, *L.*). *Plin.*  
**GŌSSĪPIŌN**, or **GŌSSĪPIŌN**, *ii*, *n.* or **GŌSSĪPIŌS**, *ii*, *m.* same as *Gossimpin-* 3 *os.* *Plin.*  
**GŌTHI** (Γόθοι, or Γότθοι), *ōrum*, *m.* the *Goths*, a nation of *Germany.* *Auson.* — Hence, *Gothia*, *æ*, *f.* the country of the *Goths.* *Ammian.* — *Gothicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gothic.* *Inscript. ap. Gruter.*  
**GŌTHINI**, *ōrum*, *m.* same as *Gothi.* *Tac.*  
**GRĀBĀTŌLŪS** (*dimin.* of *grabatus*), *i*, 3 *m.* a little couch. *Apul.*  
**GRĀBĀTŌS** (κράβατος), *i*, *m.* a small 1 couch, couch of little value; a bed to rest on. *Cic.*  
**GRĀCCĀNŌS** (*Gracchus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to the *Gracchi.* *Cic. judices.* *Valer. Max. tumultus.*  
**GRĀCCĀRIS** (*Gracchus*), *Idis*, *f.* a town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, called after *Sempronius Gracchus*, now *Agreda.* *Liv.*  
**GRĀCILĒNS** (*unc.*), *tis*, *adj.* same as *Gracilis.* *Næv. ap. Non.*  
**GRĀCILĒNTŌS** (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* lean, 3 slender, same as *Gracilis.* *Enn. ap. Non.* and *Gell.*  
**GRĀCILĒPES** (*gracilis & pes*), *ēdis*, *adj.* 3 having long or slender legs. *P. Syrus ap. Petron.*  
**GRĀCILYS** (*unc.*), *e*, *adj.* slender, λεπτός. 2 *Terent. virgo*, slender-waisted. *Sueton.* *Crura gracillima.* — ¶ Also, thin, narrow. *Plin.* *Glans gracillior.* *Id. arbor.* *Ovid. comæ*, *h. e.* fine, soft. *Martial.* *via*, *h. e.* narrow. — ¶ Also, lean, meagre. *Liv. eques.* *Plin. ager*, *h. e.* a light and thin soil. — *Figur.* *Ovid. materia*, *h. e.* light, easy. *Plin. Ep. vindemia*, *h. e.* scanty, poor. *Quintil. orator.*  
**GRĀCILITAS** (*gracilis*), *atis*, *f.* slender- 3 *ness.* *Cic. corporis.* *Sueton. digitalis.* — ¶ Also, leanness, meagreness. *Suet. crurum.* — *Figur.* *Quintil. narrationis*, *h. e.* want of ornament.  
**GRĀCILITER** (*Id.*), *slenderly.* *Apul.* — 3 *Figur.* *Quintil. Gracilius dicere*, *h. e.* with less embellishment.  
**GRĀCILITŪDŌ** (*Id.*), *Inis*, *f.* same as 2 *Gracilitas.* *Acc. ap. Non.*  
**GRĀCILLŌ** (*unc.*), *as*, *n.* *l.* to cluck as a 3 hen. *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*  
**GRĀCILŌS** (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Gracilis.* *Terent.*

**GRĀCŪLŌS**, or **GRĀCCŪLŌS** (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* a jackdaw, κορακίας, κολοιός (*Corvus monedula*, *L.*). *Plin.*  
**GRĀDALIS** (*gradus*), *e*, *adj.* step by step. 3 *Dioned.*  
**GRĀDARIŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* going or 2 proceeding step by step. *Lucil. equus*, *h. e.* ambling, moving softly, going an easy pace. — ¶ *Figur.* *Senec. Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit*, *sc.* in dicendo.  
**GRĀDATIM** (*Id.*), *adv.* step by step, by degrees, by little and little, gradually; stepwise, by regular gradations. *Cic.*  
**GRĀDATĪŪS** (*Id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* the making of a 1 staircase, a staircase, κλίμαξ. *Vitruv. scalarum.* — ¶ Also, a gradation, climax, a figure of rhetoric. *Cic.*, *Quintil.*, and *Auct. ad Herenn. iv.* 25.  
**GRĀDĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* provided 2 with steps, κλιμακείος. *Plin.*  
**GRĀDILYS** (*Id.*), *e*, *adj.* having steps. 3 *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, distributed on the steps. *Cod. Theod. panis.*  
**GRĀDIŪR** (*gradus*), *ēris*, *gressus sum*, *dep. 3.* to take steps, to step. *Cic. Animania alia gradiendo*, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, by stepping. *Virg. longe*, *h. e.* to take long steps. — ¶ Also, to walk, go. *Cic. ad mortem.* — *Figur.* *Lucret. Clamor foras gradiens.*  
**GRĀDIVICŌLĀ** (*Gradivus & colo*), *æ*, 3 *m.* a worshiper of *Mars.* *Sil.*  
**GRĀDIVŪS** (*gradior*), *i*, *m.* a surname of *Mars*; the advancing, striding. *Ovid.* So, *Virg. Rex Gradivus.* *Liv. Mars Gradivus.* — ¶ The first syllable is found short in *Ovid.*  
**GRĀDŪS** (*unc.*), *us*, *m.* a step, βήμα. *Cic.* *Gradum facere*, to take a step. *Liv. inferre* in hostes, to advance, go forward. *Plaut.* and *Virg. conferre*; or, *Plaut.* conferre alicui, to come together, join one; so, *Liv. conferre cum aliquo*, to close with, in fight. *Ovid. Tremuloque gradu venit ægra senectus.* *Liv. Addere gradum*, to quicken pace; so, *Virg. celerare*; *Horat. corripere.* *Virg. Gradum sistere*, to stop; so, *Ovid. sustinere.* *Virg. revocare*, to turn back. *Ovid. referre.* *Stat. vertere.* *Petron. reducere.* *Ovid. Ingentes ferre gradus*, to take huge strides. *Plaut. Celeri gradu ire.* *Trebon. in Cic. Ep. Pleno gradu ingredi*, go at a brisk pace. *Petron. Gradum componere ad præliandum*, *h. e.* to take a fighting attitude. *Quintil. Gradum firmant*, make firm foot. — Hence, *figur. step.* *Cic. Primus gradus imperii factus est.* *Liv. Gradum fecit ad censuram*, *h. e.* has immediately been made a censor. *Cic. Spoudeus habet stabilem gradum.* *Id. Gradus reditus mei*, *h. e.* the beginning, the first step. *Horat. mortis*, *h. e.* ad mortem. — Also, step, action, from which something follows. *Liv. Eo gradu via facta est ad consulatum.* *Cic. Gradum jacere*, for facere. — Also, of soldiers or gladiators, step, ground, posture, place. *Ovid. Stare in gradu*, *h. e.* to stand firm. *Liv. De gradu*, with firm foot, standing firm. *Id. Gradu movere*, or demovere, *h. e.* to compel one to give ground. — Hence, *figur. good condition, favorable situation.* *Cic. De gradu dejicere*, or, *Nep. Gradu depellere*, *h. e.* to deprive one of his advantage. — ¶ Also, step, stair, κλίμαξ. *Cic. Gradus templorum ab infima plebe completi erant.* *Horat. Gradu post me sedet uno.* *Vitruv. Cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur.* — Hence, *figur. step, degree, condition, rank.* *Cic. honoris vel ætatis.* *Id. bonorum.* *Id. temporum*, *h. e.* the order of time. *Id. peccatorum.* *Id. officiorum.* *Id. Altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi.* *Id. Oratorum ætates et gradus*, *h. e.* rank or difference of merit. *Id. Gradibus ire*, *h. e.* step by step, gradually. *Ovid. Gradus distamus ab illo*, *h. e.* degrees of consanguinity. — Hence, *rank, post, office, post of honor, character.* *Cic. and Nep.* — Also, a degree of a circle, ποῖρα. *Manil.* — In agriculture, as much as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. *Colum.* — Also, *Gradus*, the wrinkles on the palate of horses. *Veget.* — Also, braids of hair. *Sueton. Coma in gradus formata.* — In grammar, the degrees of comparison. Hence, *Ovid. Nec gradus*

est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus (the cognomen of the Fabii being Maximus).  
**GRÆĀ** (γραιᾶ), æ, f. an old woman. Plur. Grææ, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, two, or, according to some, three sisters, who looked like old women from the time of their birth, and lived on the western shores of the ocean, near the Gorgons.  
**GRÆCĀNICĒ** (Græcānicus), adverb, in 3 Greek, in the Greek language. Varr.  
**GRÆCĀNICŪS** (Græcus), a, um, adj. 2 Grecian, used by the Greeks, customary with the Greeks. Plin. — Also, living in the Greek manner, voluptuously. Vulcat. — Also, borrowed from the Greeks, derived from the Greek language. Varr. nomina.  
**GRÆCĀTIM** (Id.), adv. in the Greek 3 manner or fashion. Tertull. amiciri.  
**GRÆCĀTŪS** (Græcor), a, um, adj. imitating the Greeks. Græcator epistola.  
**GRÆCĒ** (Græcus), adv. in Greek, Ἑλληνιστί. Cic. loqui. Id. scire, to know Greek.  
**GRÆCI**. See Græcus.  
**GRÆCĪĀ**, æ, f. Græce, Ἑλλάς. — In general, the country where the Greeks live, including, consequently, Macedonia, the Peloponnesus, &c. — ¶ Also, Græce Proper, to which Attica, Bœotia, Phocis, Ætolia, &c. belonged, was bounded by Thessaly, Macedonia and the Peloponnesus. — ¶ Magna Græcia comprehended the southern parts of Italy. Liv. It was also called Major Græcia. Id. So it was called by the Romans. The Greeks called it Παρὸν Græcia. Plant. — Magna Græciæ denotes, sometimes, the whole of Italy. Ovid. Fast. 4, 64. — In Ovid. Her. 16, 340, Græce Proper is meant. — ¶ Græcia is also used as an adjective. Nepos. Græcia civitas. Id. gens.  
**GRÆCIENSIS** (Græcia), e, adj. Grecian. 1 Plin.  
**GRÆCIGENĀ** (Græcus & gigno), æ, m. 3u Greek by birth. Augustin.  
**GRÆCISMŪS** (Γραικισμός), i, m. a Greek manner of speaking.  
**GRÆCĪSSŪS** (γραικίζω), as, n. 1. to imitate the Greeks. Plaut.  
**GRÆCĪTĀS** (Græcus), ātis, f. Greek, the 3 Greek language. Cod. Theod. Facundia Græcitatīs pollere.  
**GRÆCĪŪS** (Græcus), a, um, adj. Grecian, Nep. civitas. Id. gens.  
**GRÆCŪR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 3 to use the soft diversions or luxurious manners of the Greeks. Horat. — ¶ See, also, Græcatus, a, um.  
**GRÆCŪSTADIŪM** (Γραικοστάδιον), ii, 3 n. perhaps same as Græcostasis. Capitul.  
**GRÆCŪSTĀSIS** (Γραικοστᾶσις), is, f. u 1 building at Rome, near the senate-house, where ambassadors from Greece and other foreign countries used to live. Cic.  
**GRÆCŪLĪŪS** (Græcus), ōnis, m. same as 2 Græculus. Petron. 76.  
**GRÆCŪLŪS** (dimin. of Græcus), a, um, adj. Grecian, generally expressing littleness or implying contempt. Cic. concio. Id. cautio chirographi mei, h. e. a Grecian note of hand. — Hence, GræcŪlus, i, m. a Greek, a paltry Greek. Cic. — ¶ Also, a scholar, but implying contempt, a pedant. Cic.  
**GRÆCŪS** (Γραικός), a, um, adj. of Greece, Greek, Grecian, Ἑλληνικός. Cic. literæ, h. e. the sciences flourishing among the Greeks, as oratory, philosophy, &c. Id. Græca leguntur, h. e. Greek, Greek books. Macrobi. nux, h. e. amygdala. Cic. Orat. 2, 16. Res Græcæ, h. e. Greek, Greek writings or studies. In other passages it may be rendered Greek history. Plant. Græca fide mercari, h. e. with ready money. Cic. Græco more bibere. Id. Ludi Græci, h. e. plays expressing Greek manners. Id. via, h. e. perhaps the road leading to Magna Græcia. Suet. Ad calendās Græcās, h. e. nunquam, never. — Hence, Græcus, a Greek. Græci, the Greeks. Cic.  
**GRĀJŪGENĀ** (grajus & gigno, or geno), æ, m. and f. a Greek by birth. Virg. — Also, adj. Greek, Grecian. Catull.  
**GRĀJŪS**, a, um, adj. same as Græcus. Nepos. Hercules. Id. saltus, h. e. Alps Graia. — Grajus, n. Greek. Graji, the Greeks. Ovid. Graium murus, Achilles, for Graiorum.

**GRĀLLÆ** (for gradulæ, from gradior), 3 ārum, f. stilts, scatches, crutches. Varr.  
**GRĀLLĀTŪR** (grallæ), ōris, m. one who 3 goes on stilts, or makes great strides, καλοβάτης. Plaut.  
**GRĀLLĀTŪRĪŪS** (grallator), a, um, adj. pertaining to one who goes on stilts. Plaut. gradus, the pace of one who went on stilts; a great, long stride.  
**GRĀMĒN** (γρᾶμ), inis, n. grass, χότρος. 2 Liv. Herba gramīnis, h. e. a stalk of grass, or grass with its roots. — Also, dog-corona, ἄγρωστίς. Plin. — ¶ Also, plant, herb. Virg. Cerinthe gramen. Stat. Gramen Indium, h. e. costum.  
**GRĀMĪĀ** (perhaps from γλήμη), æ, f. the rheum that is in the eye, bicaredness or running of the eyes. Plin.  
**GRĀMĪNĒŪS** (gramen), a, um, adj. of or belonging to grass or herbs, grassy, χορτώδης. Ovid. cæspes. Liv. corona, h. e. a crown made of grass, and given by the soldiers of an army, that had been freed from a blockade, to their deliverer. It was also called obsidionalis. Cic. Verr. 4, 56. Hastæ gramīnæ, h. e. large stalks of grass. — ¶ Also, full of grass, grassy. Virg. campus.  
**GRĀMĪNŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. over- 2 grown with grass, full of grass, grassy, χορτώδης. Colum. ager.  
**GRĀMĪŪSŪS** (gramia), a, um, adj. full 3 of matter, purulent. Cæcil. oculi.  
**GRĀMMĀ**, æ, f. or GRĀMMĒ (γραμμῆ), es, 3 f. a line. Macrobi.  
**GRĀMMĀ** (γρᾶμμα), ātis, n. a weight of 3 two oboli. Rh. Fannu.  
**GRĀMMĀTEŪS** (γραμματεὺς), ēi and 3 ēos, m. a scribe, notary, copyist. Apul.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀS** (γραμματιᾶς), æ, m. a kind of jasper. Plin.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀ**, æ, and GRĀMMĀTIĀCĒ (γραμματική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. grammar, philology. Cic. and Quintil.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀCĀLIS** (grammatica), e, adj. grammatical. Sidor.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀCĀLĪTER** (grammaticalis), 3 adv. grammatically. Trebell. Poll.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀCĒ**, adverb, grammatically, 2 γραμματικῶς. Quintil.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀCŪMĀSTĪX** (γραμματικο- 3 μάστιξ), īgis, m. n. persecutor of the gram- matic. Anon.  
**GRĀMMĀTIĀCŪS** (γραμματικός), a, um, 2 adj. relating to grammar, grammatical. Auct. ad Herenn. ars, or, absol., Cic. Grammatica, sc. ars, or, Quintil. Gram- matice, h. e. philology. Horat. Tribus grammaticas adire, h. e. grammaticos. — Hence, Grammaticus, a grammarian, philologer. Cic. and Suet. — ¶ Gram- matica, ōrum, n. grammar, philology. Cic.  
**GRĀMMĀTĪSTĀ** (γραμματιστής), æ, m. 2 a teacher of the rudiments of a language. Sueton.  
**GRĀMMĀTŪPHĪLĀCIŪM** (γραμματο- 3 φιλᾶκίον), ii, n. a place where records were kept, archives. Pandect.  
**GRĀMMĪCŪS** (γραμμικός), a, um, adject. 2 consisting of lines, made by lines, linear. Vitruv. deformatio, h. e. a draught, sketch, design.  
**GRĀNĀRIŪM** (granum), ii, n. a granary, place where corn is kept, σιτοφυλάκιον. Varr.  
**GRĀNĀTIM** (Id.), adv. by grains. 3 Apul.  
**GRĀNĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 many grains or seeds. Colum. Malum granatum, or, absol., Plin. Granatum, sc. malum, h. e. a pomegranate.  
**GRĀNĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a gathering of 3 grains or seeds. Cato.  
**GRĀNĀEVĪTĀS** (grandævus), ātis, f. 3 longevity, length of life, πολυετία. Acc. ap. Non.  
**GRĀNĀEVŪS** (grandis & ævum), a, um, 2 adj. in years, advanced in years, aged, πολυετής. Virg.  
**GRĀNDESCŪ** (grandis), is, n. 3. to grow 2 great or big, μεγαλόνομαι. Cic., Lucret. and Plin.  
**GRĀNDICŪLŪS** (dimin. of grandis), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat large or big. Plaut.  
**GRĀNDĪFER** (grandis & fero), a, um, 3 adj. producing great things, great. Nazar.  
**GRĀNDĪFICŪS** (grandis & facio), a, um, 3 adj. high, great. Ammian. mens.  
**GRĀNDĪLŪCŪS** (grandis & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. speaking greatly of a thing; speaking in a lofty style, grandiloquent. Cic.

**GRĀNDINĒŪS** (grando), a, um, adj. full 3 of hail. Alcim.  
**GRĀNDINŪ** (Id.), as, n. 1. to hoil. Gran- dinat, (impers.) it hails. Senec.  
**GRĀNDINŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 hail, haily, grandinous, tempestuous, χαλαζώδης. Colum.  
**GRĀNDĪŪ** (grandis), is, a. & n. 4. to make 3 great, increase, enlarge, ἐπιτείνω. Plaut. and Varr. — ¶ Intr. to increase, grow, become great. Cato.  
**GRĀNDĪS** (unc.), e, adj. large, big, very large, μέγας. Cic. epistola, h. e. large, long. Id. Grandiores fetus agri. Varr. Grandissima seges. Cic. vitium. Id. pecunia, h. e. much money, a large sum of money. Id. Nomen grandibus litte- ris incisum, h. e. in large characters. Quintil. Grandes cœnæ, h. e. sumptuous feasts. Virg. snax, h. e. huge. Plin. Grandissime olivæ, h. e. very large. — Hence, big, tall, grown up. Cic. puer. Id. Ætas grandior. — Also, advanced in years. Cic. Grandis natu. Suet. Grandi natu. Ovid. Grandior ævo. Cic. Grandior natu. Also, absol., Cic. Grandis. — ¶ Also, great, noble, brave. Horat. alumnus. — ¶ Also, of speeches, great, grand, lofty, sublime. Cic. oratio. Id. Oratores grandes verbis. — ¶ Grande, and Grandia, adverb. Stat. Grande frimens, h. e. very much. Am- mian. Grandia incedens, or, Gell. in- grediens, h. e. taking long steps, striding, μακρὰ βήσας.  
**GRĀNDISCĀPIŪS** (grandis & scapus), a, 2 um, adj. of a big trunk. Senec. arbor.  
**GRĀNDISŪNŪS** (grandis & sono), a, um, 3 adj. high-sounding, sounding greatly. Sædul.  
**GRĀNDITĀS** (grandis), ātis, f. greatness, 1 μέγεθος. Siscenn. ap. Non. Ætatis gran- ditas, advanced age, πολυετία. — ¶ Also, loftiness, grandeur, sublimity, Cic. verborum.  
**GRĀNDĪTER** (Id.), adv. largely, greatly, 3 sublimely, μεγάλως. Ovid.  
**GRĀNDĪŪSŪLŪS** (dimin. of grandior, 3 us), a, um, adj. somewhat large, pretty well grown. Terent. virgo.  
**GRĀNDŪ** (unc.), inis, f. hail, a shower of 3 hail, χάλαζα. Cic. Si grando quippiam nocuit. Also, in the plur. Id. Terrere animos grandinibus. — Sil. Saxorum grando, a shower of stones. — Also, of mascul. gender. Varr. Grandine albo. — ¶ Figur. of powerful oratory. Anon.  
**GRĀNŪS** (granum), a, um, adj. of 3 grains. Cato. Granea, sc. pulis, a sort of pap made of ground grains.  
**GRĀNICŪS** (Γρηνικός), i, m. the Gronicus, 3 a river of Mysia. Plin.  
**GRĀNĪFER** (granum & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing grains. Ovid. agmen, h. e. anti- GRĀNŪS, i, n. a surname of Apollo, 3 probably so called from the place where he was worshipped. Inscript.  
**GRĀNŪSŪS** (granum), a, um, adj. full of 2 grains, κοκκώδης. Plin.  
**GRĀNŪM** (unc.), i, n. a grain of corn, κόκκος. Varr. — Hence, any thing re- sembling a corn of grain, a grain. Plaut. thuris. Plin. salis. — ¶ Also, of fruits, the seed, a kernel, grain. Ovid. uvæ. Plin. fici. Ovid. mali punici.  
**GRĀPHĪĀRIŪS** (γράφω), a, um, adj. per- 2 taining to writing. Suet. theca, a writing- case, a case for holding styli, γραφίδιον. So, also, Martial. Graphiarium, sc. in- strumentum.  
**GRĀPHICĒ** (graphicus), adv. finely, nice- 3 ly, masterly, exactly, to the life, γραφικῶς. Plaut.  
**GRĀPHICŪS** (γραφικός), a, um, adj. per- 2 taining to painting or drawing. — Hence, Graphicæ, sc. ars, the art of drawing. — Ἡ γραφική. Plin. 35, 36. Ed. Harl. — An so, exquisite, excellent, done as it were to the life, notable, nice, perfect, fine, curious. Vitruv. Delectatio graphicotera (con- Græc.). — Also, one who knows how to paint. Hence, fine, nice, cunning, inge- nious. Plaut. servus (or as above).  
**GRĀPHĪS** (γραφίς), idos, f. an instrument 2 for drawing, a drawing-pen. Seren. Diomed. — ¶ Also, a drawing, draught, design. Plin. — ¶ Also, the art of drawing. Vitruv.  
**GRĀPHĪŪM** (γραφίον), ii, n. an iron 2 or style, with which they wrote on tables covered with wax. Ovid.

**GRASSATIÖ** (grassor), önis f. a going 2 about to assault and rob persons in the streets. *Plin.*  
**GRASSÄTOR** (Id.), öris, m. one who assaulted or maltreated passengers in the streets or highways; a street-robber, highwayman, assassin. *Cic.*  
**GRASSÄTÖRÄ** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Grassatio*. *Sucton.*  
**GRASSÖR** (grador), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1 to go. *Pluac.* and *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Justin.* Per nervos hincore grassante. — Hence, *Plaut.* in aliquem, to assault, attack. *Liv.* in possessionem agri publici. — Hence, *figur.* to go. *Sallust.* Ad gloriam virtutis via, h. c. to proceed, aspire to. *Sil.* Grassandum ad clara periculis, h. c. we must aspire to. — Also, to act, proceed against a person. *Liv.* Jure, non vi, h. c. to proceed on the principles of justice. *Id.* In te hac via grassaremur, h. e. proceed against. *Tacit.* veneno, h. c. to use poison. *Id.* dolo. *Horat.* obsequio, h. e. perhaps, to flatter. *Liv.* Consilio grassandum, si nihil vires jurent, ratus, h. c. that we must proceed by stratagem. — Particularly, to act harshly, maltreat, rage. *Justin.* in senatum. *Id.* in deos. *Id.* In ædificia igne grassatur, h. e. wreaks his fury. *Tacit.* Vis grassabatur. Also, with an accusat. *Stat.* Grassatus cuspidis turmas. — ¶ Also, to walk about. *Ovid.* — Also, to rave, to ramble riotously. *Liv.* in subura.  
**GRÄTÄNTER** (gratans), adv. congratulatory, with pleasure, with rejoicings. *Capitolin.* and *Ammian.*  
**GRÄTÄTÖRÖS** (grator), a, um, adj. congratulatory. *Sidon.*  
**GRÄTÄ** (gratus), adv. gratefully, with pleasure, ἀποκόνωτος. *Cic.* Præterita grate meminit. *Justin.* Gratius. — ¶ Also, thankfully, acceptably. *Cic.* facere. *Phn.* Gratissime.  
**GRÄTES** (gratus), plur. f. thanks, χάρις. 1 *Cic.* Grates tibi ago, I thank thee. *Curt.* Vobis grates ago, habeoque, I return you thanks, and am sensible of the favor. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* Laudes et grates alicui habere, to thank and congratulate. *Ovid.* Grates alicui referre, to make a requital. *Id.* Superis decernere grates, h. e. a thanksgiving. *Virg.* Dignas cuiquam grates persolvere, to requite, make a suitable return. *Id.* Grates alicui dicere, to thank. *Stat.* Grates alicui rependere pro re aliqua, to return thanks. — ¶ *Plaut.* Deberi tibi multas grates gratias (a pleonasm). — ¶ Grates is particularly used of thanks to the gods, gratiæ of thanks to men. — ¶ There does not occur any other case besides grates and gratibus.  
**GRÄTÄ** (Id.), æ, f. pleasantness, agreeableness, grace, χάρις. *Quintil.* in vultu, h. e. grace. *Id.* verborum. *Prop.* Gratia non deest verbis. *Plin.* Vinis gratiam affert fumus, h. c. flavor. — Hence, grace, as a person, a Grace. There were three Graces, Χάριτες, *Aglaia* or *Pasithea*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*. — ¶ Also, favor, grace with others. *Cic.* Gratiam alicujus sibi conciliare. *Id.* Gratiam inire ab aliquo, or, *Liv.* apud aliquem, or, *Id.* ad aliquem, h. e. to find favor with one, conciliate the friendship or good will of any one. Also, without ab, quod ad. *Cic.* Also, *Curt.* alicujus. *Cic.* In gratia esse, h. e. to be in favor, to be beloved or liked. *Id.* Bona gratia. *Id.* Bonas gratias attulit. — Also, good terms, friendly relations, friendship. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Mihi cum hominibus his et gratia, et necessitudo est. *Cic.* In gratiam recipere. *Id.* In gratiam redire cum aliquo, h. e. to renew friendship, to be reconciled. *Id.* Ponere in gratia, or in gratiam, h. e. to bring or put in favor with one. *Id.* Esse in gratia cum aliquo, h. e. to be in favor. *Terent.* In gratiam reducere, or restituere, or redigere, h. e. to conciliate, reconcile. *Id.* Componere gratiam, h. e. with friendship, kindly, in peace. *Id.* Cum mala gratia, h. e. with dissatisfaction, chagrin, enmity. — Habere in gratia, to show favor to, love, esteem. *Sueton.* Consularem virum condemnaturus, in eadem gratia habuit, &c. — *Cæs.* Gratiam alicujus sequi, to seek the favor of any one. — ¶ Also, power, authority,

influence. *Gell.* Senatusconsultum faciendum per gratiam curavit, h. e. by interest. *Suet.* Senatores per gratiam allecti. — ¶ Also, a kindness, favor, service, obligation. *Cic.* Nullam esse gratiam, quam non capere animus meus posset. *Id.* Petivit in benefici loco et gratia, h. e. as a favor. *Terent.* Alicui gratiam dare, or, *Plaut.* facere, h. e. to do a favor to a person, to grant or permit a thing. — Hence, *Liv.* In gratiam alicujus, h. e. to oblige a person, in favor of, on account of, because. *Liv.* In gratiam judicii, h. e. because the people had acquitted him. — Gratia, ablat. for the sake of, on account of. *Cic.* Dolorem effugiendorum gratia, h. e. for the sake of, &c. *Terent.* Ea me hic restitisse gratia, h. e. for that reason. *Id.* Qua gratia te accessi jussi, auscultat, h. e. with what intent, on what account. *Plaut.* Num mea gratia pertimescit? on my account? *Id.* Qui nihil oculus venit hac gratia, h. e. does not on that account come the sooner. *Plin.* Exempli gratia, h. e. for instance. — Also, a dispensing with or remitting a thing. *Plaut.* Jurisjurandi volo gratiam facias, h. e. jusjurandum remittas, I wish that you would dispense with my taking the oath. *Liv.* Omnium tibi, quæ impie es ausus, gratiam facio, h. c. I forgive you. *Sueton.* Bononiensibus gratiam fecit conjurandi cum Italia pro partibus snis, h. e. released them from, &c. dispensed with their, &c. *Id.* Criminum gratiam facere, h. c. to pardon. Also, with de following. *Plaut.* De cæna facio gratiam, h. e. I dispense with, I thank you, but I cannot come. — Facere alicui malam gratiam cum aliquo, to cause to be out of favor with, to make to quarrel with. *Senec.* Volo tibi malam gratiam cum sponso tuo facere, habet amicam. — ¶ Also, thanks, gratitude, acknowledgment of a kindness, return, requital. *Terent.* Postulare, id gratiæ apponi sibi, h. e. that it should be considered as a favor. *Cic.* Gratiam persolvere. *Id.* Gratiæ agere, h. e. to give thanks in words. *Id.* Gratiarum actio, h. e. a thanking in words. *Id.* Gratiam habere alicui, h. e. to entertain a grateful sense of a favor, feel himself obliged or indebted. *Cic.* Referre gratiam, or gratias, h. e. to recompense, remunerate, make a requital. *Id.* parem. Referre gratiam is sometimes used ironically, to make one pay for a thing, to revenge one's self. *Terent.* and *Cic.* So, also, *Ovid.* Gratiam reddere. *Sallust.* reddere. Referre gratiam is also used figuratively of a field which bears fruit. *Colum.* So, also, of vines. *Id.* — Hence, *Terent.* Gratia est, I thank you, I am obliged to you. *Plaut.* Gratia est, sc. tibi, h. c. I thank you, but I cannot. — *Terent.* Gratiis (ablat. plur.), without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratis, ποῦκα. Hence, by contraction, Gratis. *Cic.* Gratis habere. *Id.* Gratis constat, h. e. it does not cost any thing.  
**GRÄTÄ**, ærum, f. the Graces. See *Gratia*.  
**GRÄTÄNÖS** (Gratius), a, um, adj. Gratian, called after or made by Gratius. *Plin.*  
**GRÄTÄFYCÄTÖS** (gratificor), önis, f. a 1 gratifying, obliging, χάρισμα. *Cic.*  
**GRÄTÄFYCÖR** (gratus & facio), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to gratify, oblige, do what is agreeable, χαρίζομαι. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alieni aliquid, h. e. to gratify n person in n thing, do a thing to please a person, to do a favor. — Hence, to present, give, sacrifice. *Sallust.* libertatem alicui.  
**GRÄTÄYS**, ablat. plur. from *Gratia*, which see.  
**GRÄTÄLLÄ** (unc.), æ, f. a sort of cake 3 (libum). *Arnob.*  
**GRÄTÄÖSE** (gratiosus), adv. from favor, 1 graciously, χαριέντως. *Pnndct.* Gratiose. *Ascon.* Gratiosius.  
**GRÄTÄÖSITÄS** (Id.), ätis, f. agreeable-3 ness, pleasantness, grace. *Tertull.*  
**GRÄTÄÖSÖS** (gratia), a, um, adj. in great favor or interest, agreeable, beloved, χάρις. *Cic.* Semper fuerunt viri boni, qui apud tribules suos gratiosi esse velint. *Id.* Gratiosior. *Id.* Gratiosissimus. — ¶ Also, pleasant, agreeable. *Plin.* umbra. *Cic.* Lig. 13. *Ed. Græv.* Causæ gratiosiores. — ¶ Also, that is

done as a favor. *Liv.* missio. — ¶ Also, enjoying favor, favored, protected. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, gracious, condescending, doing a favor, complaisant, obliging. *Cic.* scriba.  
**GRÄTÄS**, adv. See *Gratia*. 3  
**GRÄTÄTÖ** (unc.), as, u. 1. to caulk as a goose. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*  
**GRÄTÄYÖS**, ii, m. a poet in the time of *Ovid*. His poem is called *Cynegeticon*, h. e. on hunting and things relating to it.  
**GRÄTÖR** (gratus), äris, ätus sum, dep. 2 1. to show joy, to congratulate. *Virg.* alicui. — Also, without a dat. to rejoice, manifest one's joy. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Gratiari sibi, to feel an inward joy, rejoice within himself on account of a thing. — Sometimes, to thank. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 3, 417.  
**GRÄTÖYTÖ** (gratuitus), adv. for nought, without a recompense, ἀμισθί. *Cic.* Multorum causas gratuito defendens. *Sueton.* Gratuito aut levi fenore, h. e. not little or no interest. *Id.* Gratuito aliquem obstringere, h. e. by lending money without demanding the interest thereof. — ¶ Also, without cause or reason. *Senec.* Odiun ex offensa sic vitabis neminem lacessendo gratuito.  
**GRÄTÖYTÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. given freely, and without hire, gratuitous, ἀμισθός. *Colum.* Examina apum gratuita contingunt, of themselves. *Plin.* Gratuitam pecuniam dare alicui, without requiring interest. *Cic.* liberalitas, voluntary, gratuitous. *Plin.* Hospitium gratuitum. *Cic.* suffragia, h. e. free, spontaneous. *Id.* Gratuita comitia, h. c. where the votes are not bought. *Senec.* Gratuita nave ferre per flumen. *Cic.* prohibitas, voluntary. *Id.* amicitia, h. e. disinterested. *Sueton.* Proposito millies H. S. gratuito, h. e. without interest. *Id.* Gratuita et sine frumento stipendioque opera; (sine frumento stipendioque explains in this passage gratuita opera). *Id.* Gratuita in Ciro loca, h. e. places for the spectators for which nothing is to be paid. — ¶ The penult is short in *Stat.*  
**GRÄTÖLÄBÖNDÖS** (grator), a, um, 2 rejoicing greatly, congratulating. *Liv.* and *Justin.*  
**GRÄTÖLÄTÄYÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a wishing one joy, congratulation, gratulation, εύχάρια. *Cic.* Tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, &c. *Id.* alicujus rei, h. e. proper rem. — ¶ Also, joy, especially public joy. *Cic.* — Hence, a public festivity, particularly, public thanksgivings. *Cic.* Republicæ bene gestæ, h. c. propter rempublicam bene gestam.  
**GRÄTÖLÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one who congratulates. *Cic.*  
**GRÄTÖLÄTÖRIE** (gratulatorius), adv. 3 congratulatory, in the manner of a person congratulating. *Augustin.*  
**GRÄTÖLÄTÖRÖS** (gratulator), a, um, 3 adj. congratulatory, gratulatory. *Capitolin.* epistola.  
**GRÄTÖLÖR** (gratus), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to congratulate, wish one joy, εύχαιρω. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* de filia. *Id.* de reditu. *Terent.* adventum, h. e. on account of. *Cic.* libertatem recuperatam. *Id.* Tibi in hoc gratulor, h. e. on account of. *Col.* in *Cic.* Ep. Gratulor tibi affinitate viri, h. e. de affinitate, &c. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Ovid.* Also, with quod following. *Cic.* Also, apud aliquem *Sueton.* — Sibi gratulari, to rejoice. *Cic.* Also, without sibi. *Ovid.* *A. A.* III, 122. *Suet.* *Tib.* 60. — ¶ Also, to manifest one's gratitude, particularly, towards the gods. *Terent.* and *Quintil.*  
**GRÄTÖS** (χαρὸς), a, um, adj. pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, εὐάρεστος, χάρις. *Cic.* Grata tibi mea esse officia, non miror. *Id.* Gratius. *Liv.* Grate in vulgus leges fuere. *Terent.* Habere aliquid gratum, to accept, receive kindly; So, also, *Cic.* Gratum acceptumque habere. — Hence, Gratum, i. n. a favor. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Gratum facere alicui, to do that which shall please. *Cic.* Gratius, a greater favor. *Id.* Gratissimum. — Hence, procuring or gaining favor, that renders agreeable, making pleasant or beloved. *Terent.* Gratum mihi esse potuit. *Cic.* Quam sit beneficio gratum, &c. —

Also, *deserving acknowledgment or thanks, received with thankfulness, gratefully acknowledged.* Cic. Quum ita sit (incundum), gratum esse necesse est. Horat. Quod adest, gratum juvat. — Also, *worthy of approbation, agreeable, pleasing, joyful.* Cic. Diis immortalibus gratum potius, quam grave. — ¶ Also, *grateful.* Cic. erga aliquem. Id. Grator. Id. Gratissimus. Id. Animus gratus, h. e. a grateful heart, gratitude. Id. Animus gratissimus. — ¶ Cic. Grati in te bene merito, for meritum.

GRAVABILIS (gravo), e, adj. oppres-  
3 sive. Cael. Aurel.

GRAVAMEN (Id.), inis, n. trouble, com-  
3 plaint. Cassiod.

GRAVASTELLŌS (unc.), i, m. greyish,  
3 dark-colored, or old. Plaut.

GRAVATE (gravatus), adv. unwillingly,  
hardly, with reluctance, grudgingly, ἀκού-  
στως, δυσχερῶς. Cic.

GRAVATIM, adverb, same as Gravate.  
2 Liv.

GRAVATIŌS (gravo), ōnis, f. heaviness.  
3 Cael. Aurel. post cibum.

GRAVEDINŌSŪS (gravedo), a, um, adj.  
1 subject to a catarrh, καθαρῶν. Cic.  
Also, causing catarrh.

GRAVEDŌ (gravis), inis, f. heaviness of  
the head, καθηζούσα. Cels. Also, heaviness  
of the whole body. Apul. — ¶ Also,  
a catarrh, κόρυζα. Cic. — ¶ Also,  
troublesomeness. Plin. crapulae. —  
¶ Also, pregnancy. Nemes.

GRAVEŌLĒNS (grave & olens), tis, adj.  
3 smelling strongly or offensively, noisome,  
δυσώδης. Virg.

GRAVEŌLĒNTĪA (graveolens), æ, f. an  
2 offensive smell, δυσώδεια. Plin. halitus,  
h. e. stinking breath.

GRAVESCŌ (gravis), is, n. 3. to become  
2 heavy or heavier, βαρύνωμαι. Hence, to  
grow worse, increase. Lucret. Gravescit  
ærumma. Tacit. Gravescitibus publi-  
cibus malis. — ¶ Also, to become preg-  
nant. Plin. — Figur. Nemus fetu gra-  
vescit, h. e. impletur.

GRAVIDITĀS (gravidus), ātis, f. preg-  
nancy, κύησις. Cic.

GRAVIDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
1 load with. Cæcil. — ¶ Also, to im-  
pregnate, ἔγκυον ποιεῖν. Aur. Vict. Gra-  
vidari ex aliquo. — Figur. Cic. Terra  
gravidata seminibus, h. e. impregnated.

GRAVIDŪS (gravis), a, um, adj. loaded or  
filled with, full, laden, ἐμπόρτος. Plaut.  
manus. Virg. aristæ, heavy. Horat.  
Phaetra grävida sagittis. Val. Flacc.  
moles. — ¶ Also, pregnant, with child,  
with young, ἔγκυος. Cic. uxor. Terent.  
Aliquam gravidum facere. Id. Gravi-  
dam esse ex aliquo. Ovid. De semine  
Jovis gravidam esse. Id. Grävida al-  
vus. Plaut. Pucro grävida. — Also,  
absol. Grävida, a woman that is with child.  
Plin. Adsidere gravidis. — So, also, of  
animals. Horat. murena. Virg. pec-  
cus. — Figur. fruitful, full, filled. Virg.  
Grävida imperii Italia, pregnant with,  
which should produce many great com-  
manders. Id. Urbis bellis grävida. Ovid.  
nubes. Id. Grävidae semine terræ.  
Virg. Ager gravidus autumnno. Also,  
with a genit. following. Ovid. metalli.

GRAVIS (unc.), e, adj. heavy, weighty,  
ponderous, βαρῦς. Cic. amiculum. Virg.  
inflexi grave robur atrati. Id. gravis  
ære domum mihi dextra redibat, full,  
loaded. Horat. sarcina. Quintil. Onus  
gravissimum. Liv. Æs grave, h. e. coins  
which have the full weight which  
their name imports. Virg. Stat gravis  
Entellus, heavy on account of the weight  
of his body, h. e. firm, immovable. Sæst.  
Gravus fenus, h. e. higher interest. —  
Hence, weighty, important, of weight,  
of importance. Cic. causa. Horat. incep-  
ta. Cic. Id apud iudicem grave et sanc-  
tum esse ducetur. Terent. Nondum  
audistis, quod est gravissimum. —  
Hence, important, credible. Cic. testis.  
Plin. auctor. — Also, of authority, repu-  
tation, eminence, consideration; eminent,  
great, venerable. Cic. Quis Catone gra-  
vior in dicendo. Id. Homo gravissi-  
mus. Id. civitas. Plin. supellex, h. e.  
costly. Cic. Gravis Stoicus, h. e. of great  
reputation. Nep. Gravissimi historici,  
h. e. of great authority and credibility. —

Also, violent, vehement, great, strong.  
Horat. amor, h. e. passionate. Id. Gra-  
ves ictus excipere, h. e. heavy, violent.  
Cic. supplicium. Nep. morbus, h. e.  
acute, virulent, grievous. Liv. vulnus,  
h. e. severe. Plin. odor, h. e. strong,  
powerful; or offensive, fetid, stinking.  
Sallust. pretium, h. e. great or high.  
Varr. grex pavonum, h. e. large, great.

— Also, violent, vehement against a per-  
son. Cic. adversarius. Liv. hostes. — Al-  
so, not easily to be conquered. Horat. Gra-  
ves Persæ. — Also, grave, serious, sober,  
considerate, discreet, circumspect, acting  
from principles Terent. animus. Quintil.  
Æsopus. Id. ætas. Cic. Aliud  
grävius scribere, h. e. of a more serious  
nature. Prop. Grave carmen, h. e. an  
epic poem (opp. to mollis versus, h. e. an  
elegiac poem). — Also, heavy, hard, op-  
pressing, harsh, grievous, severe, rigour-  
ous, troublesome, burdensome, sad, afflict-  
ing, melancholy, disagreeable. Cic. Si  
tibi grave non erit. Virg. Nuntius  
grävior, h. e. afflicting, disagreeable. Liv.  
Ætas ad militandum grävior. Also,  
with in following. Cic. Grave est in  
populum, h. e. hard. Horat. hasta. —  
Gravem esse alicui, to be troublesome.  
Prop. auribus. — Hence, unwholesome.  
Cic. anni tempus. Cæs. autumnus.

Liv. locus. Virg. umbra. — Also, hard  
to digest. Cic. and Cels. cibus. Also,  
nourishing. Cels. Gravissima bubula  
est. — Also, of disagreeable taste or smell;  
strong-tasted, bitter; offensive, fetid, stink-  
ing. Varr. absinthium. Horat. hircus.  
— Also, of sound, deep, grave.  
Cic. Sonus gravissimus, h. e. bass voice.  
Quintil. vox. Cic. Genus vocis grave.  
Hence, Quintil. Syllaba gravis, h. e.  
with the grave accent (opp. to syllaba acu-  
ta). — ¶ Also, loaded, laden; troubled,  
incommoded; sometimes it may be ren-  
dered full, abounding with, rich in, &c.  
Liv. Naves spoliis graves. Cic. Gravis  
oneribus. Liv. vulnere. Plin. vincu-  
lis, h. e. loaded with chains. Prudent.  
Arbor gravis, h. e. loaded with fruit.

Liv. Oculi vino et somno graves, h. e.  
heavy. Virg. morbo. Liv. Hostis gra-  
vis præda. Ovid. Gravis somno. Liv.  
Gravis etate, or, absol., Val. Flacc. Gra-  
vis, h. e. aged, old. Ovid. Colus lana  
gravis. Nep. Liber gravis verbis, h. e.  
containing a great deal of information. —  
Hence, heavy, languid, faint, moving  
with difficulty. Cic. oculi. Horat. corpus,  
h. e. diseased. Val. Flacc. Grävior  
de vulnere. — Also, pregnant, with  
young. Virg., Ovid. and Plin. Figur.  
Liv. Nubes graves imbre. So, also,  
Virg. equus (the Trojan horse). Ovid.  
rani. — ¶ Stat. Grave, for grävior.

GRAVISCÆ, ærum, and GRAVISCÆ, æ,  
f. a town of Etruria.

GRAVITAS (gravis), ātis, f. heaviness,  
weightiness. Cic. terræ. Cæs. armo-  
rum. Id. navium. Ovid. Tendebat  
gravitas uterum, h. e. pregnancy; or,  
burden, fetus. — Figur. Cels. capitis, h. e.  
heaviness. Cic. membrorum, h. e. heaviness,  
faintness, sickness. So, also, Id.  
corporis. Id. lingue (in pronouncing).  
Id. in sensibus. Plin. auditus, or au-  
rium, or audiendi, h. e. thickness of hear-  
ing. — Hence, impressiveness. Cic. ver-  
borum et sententiarum. — Also, impor-  
tance, power. Cæs. civitatis. — ¶ Al-  
so, incommoding, troublesome quality. —  
Hence, unwholesomeness. Cic. celi.  
Liv. loci. — Also, offensive smell, solid-  
ness. Plin. anime, or oris. — Also,  
strength, powerfulness. Plin. odoris. —  
Also, severity, violence, virulence. Cic.  
morbis. Liv. belli. — Also, severity, cru-  
elty, greatness. Sallust. Injuria gravita-  
te tutior est. — Also, earnestness, scarcity.  
Tacit. annonæ. — ¶ Also, firmness, a  
firm mind, acting from principle. Cic.  
Cum gravitate et constantia vivere. —  
Hence, gravity, seriousness. Cic. Comi-  
tate condita gravitas. Id. iudiciorum,  
h. e. severity. — Also, circumspection,  
considerateness, prudence. Nep. Lace-  
dæmoniorum. — Also, firmness in bear-  
ing misfortunes. Cic. Gravitatem in  
dolore adhibere. — Also, dignity, serious-  
ness. Cic. sententiæ. Liv. oris. Cic.  
imperii. Cic. Brut. 95. Gravitatem ha-  
bere. Cic. Facere aliquid cum dignita-

te. So, also, of speeches. Cic. Ora  
1, 13.

GRAVITER (gravis), adv. heavily, βαρῦ-  
ως. Virg. and Ovid. cadere. Virg.  
Hasta graviter pressa, h. e. deeply,  
strongly, forcibly. — Hence, vehemently,  
strongly. Terent. pellere fores, with  
great force. Id. Graviter crepuerunt  
fores, with a great noise, loudly. Cæs.  
Naves gravissime afflictæ, h. e. very  
much shattered. — Also, vehemently, vi-  
olently, much, very. Cic. ægrotare. Plaut.  
amare, h. e. to be deeply in love. Terent.  
iratus. Cic. suspectus. Id. Grävius  
ægrotare. Id. Gravissime dissentien-  
tes. Cæs. Gravissime dolere. Terent.  
Gräviter advertunt, h. e. are very atten-  
tive, observe attentively. — Also, gravely,  
decently, properly, fitly. Cæs. Gravissi-  
me iudicare de aliquo, attentively, and  
in a dignified manner. Cic. tractare ali-  
quid, h. e. properly, fitly. — Also, severe-  
ly, grievously. Cic. agere. Terent.  
Gräviter dicere in aliquem, h. e. obusie-  
ly, contumeliously. Cæs. Grävius in ali-  
quem vindicare. — Also, of sound,  
deeply. Cic. sonare, h. e. to sound bass  
— ¶ Also, with trouble, chagrin, indig-  
nation, sorrow, impatience: unwillingly,  
reluctantly. Terent. Adolescentulus,  
sæpe eadem et gräviter audiendo, victus  
est, h. e. being continually teased with the  
same lesson. Cic. Quippiam gräviter  
ferre, h. e. to take amiss. Id. Casus hu-  
manarum miseriarum graviter accipere,  
h. e. with feeling and compassion. Tacit.  
Gräviter accipere quippiam, h. e. with in-  
dignation and sorrow. — Cic. Gräviter se  
habere, h. e. to be much indispensed.

GRAVITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. a catarrh.  
2 Vitruv.

GRAVIUSCŪLŌS (dimin. of grävior, us),  
3a, um, adj. somewhat heavy, somewhat  
deep. Gell. sonus.

GRAVŌ (gravis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
burden, load, weigh down, βαρύνω, ονο-  
ρο. Tacit. Praefectum castrorum sarce-  
nis gravant. Ovid. Membra gravant  
onus. Plin. caput. Ovid. Fortunam,  
h. e. to render more miserable. Horat.  
officium me gravat. — Hence, Grävatus,  
a, um, weighed down, burdened, loaded,  
troubled, incommoded, &c. Liv. vulne-  
ribus, h. e. loaded, overpowered. Id. vi-  
no somnoque, h. e. heavy. Also, heavy.  
Colum. caput. Ovid. Oculi morte gra-  
vati. — ¶ Gravor, atus sum, ari, is also  
used as a deponent verb, and denotes to  
be reluctant, to hesitate, doubt, make dif-  
culties. Cic. Primo gravari caput. Liv.  
Cum hand gravati venissent, h. e. with-  
out hesitation. Also, with an infinitive  
following. Cic. Qui gravere literas ad  
me dare. — Also, to be or become irrite-  
ted, vexed, angry, out of humor. Tacit.  
Gravatus Vitellius. Suet. Ob nimiam  
contumaciam gravatus. — Also, with  
an accus. to think one's self troubled with  
a thing, to bear with reluctance, consider as  
a burden. Plaut. aquam, h. e. to give un-  
willingly or with reluctance. Horat. Bel-  
lerophontem, h. e. to bear with reluctance,  
spurn, or throw off. Sil. Incem, h. e. to  
consider life as a burden. Suet. Matrem  
gravabatur, h. e. he disliked, could not en-  
dure. Senec. Tuum pedem terræ gra-  
vantur, h. e. is loath to sustain. Id. Il-  
lum necesse est graventur stipitatione  
sui, h. e. he weary of supporting him-  
self.

Quintil. Quæ si quis gravabitur, h. e.  
who thinks himself incommoded by it, who  
does not like to have any thing to do with it.

GREGĀLIS (grex), e, adj. of the same  
flock or herd, ἀγελῶτος. Plin. — Hence,  
Gregales, subst. of the same flock or herd,  
fellows or comrades, as it were. Varr.  
Equus cum gregalibus contendens. —  
Hence, also, of men, comrades, fellow-  
companions, associates, acquaintances, con-  
fidential friends. Cic. Also, with a genit.  
following. Id. Gregales Catilinae. —  
¶ Also, common, vulgar, ordinary, vulgus.  
Sænt. poma. Plin. silvæ. —  
Also, common, customary with or belong-  
ing to common people. Liv. amulnatio.  
Tacit. habitus, h. e. of a private soldier.

GREGĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a flock,  
ἀγελῶτος. Colum. pastor, shepherd.  
— ¶ Also, of soldiers, common. Cic.  
milites, h. e. common or private soldiers.  
Tacit. eques. Gregarius miles implens

contempt. — ¶ Also, common, mean, indifferent, bad. *Sidon. poeta, a sorry poet, poetaster.*

**GREGATIM** (Id.), adv. in flocks or herds, *ἀγέλην*. *Plin.* Elephantim gregatim senper ingrediuntur. — Also, of men, in troops, in crowds. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, among the common people. *Plin.* Accidit, ut nova genera morborum gregatim sentirentur.

**GREGŌ** (grex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to collect in flocks, or, merely, to collect. *Stat.* Idaliæ volucres gregatæ.

**GREMIUM** (unc.), ii, n. the lap, bosom, *κόλπος*. *Cic.* Puer in gremio sedens. *Virg.* Gremio accipere. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Sterni gremio telluris, to lie down on the ground. *Cic.* Terra gremio molito et subacto semen sparsum excipit. *Plin.* Padus gremio Vesuli montis profuens. *Cic.* Abstrahi e gremio patriæ. *Id.* Hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consularis tui. *Id.* Aetolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, in the heart, centre, middle. *Sil.* In gremio Thebes, h. e. in the midst of Thebes. *Id.* Arenosum gremium fluminis, bed, channel. *Claudian.* Tethys invasit gremium, the bottom. *Cic.* Soror in fratris gremio consensescibat. *Virg.* In vestris pono gremis, I place in your hands; I trust to your care. *Quintil.* Ad gremium præceptoris, h. e. in the presence and under the guidance of the teacher.

**GRESSIŌ** (gradior), ōnis, f. same as *Gressus*. *Macrob.*

**GRESSUS** (Id.), us, m. a step, pace, going, gait, *βάδισμα*. *Cic.* Ne aut tarditibus utamur in gressu mollioribus. *Virg.* Inferre gressus, h. e. incedere. *Id.* Tendere gressum ad mœnia. *Id.* Gressum recipere, to return. *Id.* comprimere. *Senec.* efferre arvis, to go from. *Id.* ferre in penates, to go in. *Valer. Flacc.* tenere, to stop. *Id.* agere ad litora, to walk. *Ovid.* Quaque ferens gressus, wherever you go. *Senec.* Gressibus feram vincere, in the chase.

**GREX** (unc.), grēgis, m. a flock, herd, drove, &c. *ἀγέλη*. *Cic.* Greges equarum. *Id.* armentorum, reliquique pecoris. *Varr.* asinorum. *Virg.* Greges lanigeri, the fleecy flocks. *Juvenal.* Porcorum grex. *Plin.* elephantorum. *Ovid.* Dux gregis, h. e. taurus. *Varr.* Pavonum greges. *Id.* anserum. *Id.* anatum. *Horat.* avium. — ¶ Also, of men, a company, assembly. *Cic.* Honestissimorum hominum greges, assemblies. *Id.* philosophorum. *Id.* amicorum. *Horat.* Scribe tui gregis hunc, h. e. receive him among your friends. — Particularly, of players, company, troop, band. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* — Hence, *Salust.* and *Liv.* Grege facti, h. e. united, collected together. So, also, *Curt.* Uno grege, all at once. — ¶ Sometimes it implies contempt, the crowd. *Cic.* In grege annumerer, h. e. of the crowd. *Id.* hominum desperatorum. *Horat.* Epicuri de grege porcus. *Id.* Grex indocilis, h. e. vulgaris. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Plaut.* virgarum, h. e. bundle. — ¶ *Grex* is found in the feminine gender in *Lucret.*

**GRĪPHŌS** (γρίφος), i, m. a net. — Hence, a puzzling question, a riddle, enigma. *Gell.*

**GRŌCCŪS** (unc.), is, n. 4. to croak as a raven does. *Apul.*

**GRŌMĀ**, and **GRŪMĀ** (γρῶμη), æ, f. an instrument for measuring fields. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, the centre of a camp, where the instrument just mentioned was put so as to form four right angles and divide the camp in four parts, the *vias* of which met at the place where the *gruma* was fixed. *Hygin.*

**GRŌMĀTICŪS** (γροματικός), a, um, adj. relating to measuring of fields or to castigation. *Cassiod.*

**GRŌMPHĒNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a certain herb. *Plin.* 26, 23. According to Sprengel *Amaranthus tricolor*, L., a species of *amaranth*.

**GRŌMPHĒNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a bird of *Sardinia*, said to resemble a crane. *Plin.*

**GRŌSPHŪS** (γρόσφος), i, m. the point of a javelin. *Arnob.*

**GRŌSSŪS** (dimin. of *grossus*), i, m. a small unripe fig. *Colum.*

**GRŌSSŪS** (unc.), i, m. and f. a green or 2 unripe fig, *ἀλυσος*. *Plin.*

**GRŪIS**, same as *Grus*. *Phaedr.* 3

**GRŪMĀ**, same as *Groma*. 3

**GRŪMŪLŪS** (dimin. of *grumus*), i, m. a little hillock, mole-hill. *Plin.*

**GRŪMŪS** (unc.), i, m. a hillock of earth, *ῥόμβος*. *Vitruv.* Grumos e terra. *Id.* Grumorum tumuli.

**GRŪNIUM**, ii, n. a castle of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*. *Nepos.*

**GRŪNNIŪS**, and, anciently, also, **GRŪNDIŪS** 2 (unc.), is, i, vi and ii, itum, n. 4. to grunt like a hog, *γρῶλλίζω*. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**GRŪNNITŪS** (grunniŏ), us, m. grunting, *γρῶλλισμός*. *Cic.*

**GRŪŌ** (κρῶω), is, n. 3. to crunk or crunkle 3 like a crane, *γρῶνίζω*, *κλαγγάζω*. *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

**GRŪS**, and **GRŪIS** (from *γέρανος*, or from *gruo*), is, f. and m. a crane. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a warlike machine for pulling down the walls of fortified places; also called *corvus*. *Vitruv.*

**GRŪLLŪS**, or **GRILLŪS** (gryllus), as, n. 1. 3 to cry or chirp like a cricket. *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

**GRŪLLŪS** (γρῶλλος), i, m. a cricket. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, in painting, *Grylli*, ridiculous and grotesque figures. *Plin.*

**GRŪNĒŪS**, or **GRŪNĒŪS** (Γρῦνείος), a, 3 um, adj. *Grynian*, pertaining to *Grynia* or *Grynum*, a town of *Æolia* in *Asia*, with a grove sacred to *Apollo*. *Virg. nemus*. *Id.* *Apollo*. — Hence, of or pertaining to *Apollo*. *Sil.* vates.

**GRŪPS** (γρῶψ), ŷphis, and **GRŪPHŪS**, i, m. a griffin; a fabulous bird with four feet. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

**GRŪPŪS** (γρῶπός), i, m. one who has a crooked nose. *Justin.*

**GŪBERNACLUM**, i, n. for *Gubernaculum*. *Virg.*

**GŪBERNACŪLUM** (gubernŏ), i, n. the helm or rudder of a ship, *πρόβαλον*. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* almost always in the plural, *helm*, *government*, *direction*. *Cic.* republicæ. *Id.* civitatum. *Plin.* vitæ. *Vellci.* 2, 113. it is found in the singular.

**GŪBERNATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. the steering or piloting of a ship; or, the art of steering a ship. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* the management or direction of any thing. *Cic.* tantarum rerum. *Id.* consilli, h. e. the government of reason.

**GŪBERNĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a pilot, steersman, *κυβερνήτης*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* a governor, director, ruler. *Cic.* republ. *Senec.* *Gubernator* poli, h. e. deus.

**GŪBERNĀTRIX** (gubernator), icis, f. a governess, directress, *κυβερνήτρια*. *Cic.* civitatum.

**GŪBERNIŪS**, ii, m. same as *Gubernator*. 3 *Laber. ap. Gell.*

**GŪBERNŌ** (κυβερνώ), as; āvi, ātum, a. 1. to guide, steer or pilot a ship. *Cic.* Si nauæ certant, quis eorum gubernaret. *Quintil.* *Ars gubernandi*, the art of steering a ship. — ¶ *Figur.* to manage, conduct, guide, direct, govern. *Cic.* orbem terrarum. *Id.* vitam. *Id.* consillis aliquem. *Flor.* imperium religione atque iustitia. *Plaut.* rem docte, to carry the matter well through. *Martial.* *Virga gubernat equum.*

**GŪBERNUM**, i, n. same as *Gubernaculum*. 3 *Lucret.*

**GUGERNĪ**, ōrum, m. a people of *Germany*.

**GŪLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the gullet, *oesophagus*, windpipe, *οισοφάγος*. *Plin.* — Hence, also, the neck. *Cic.* Obtorta gula. *Salust.* Laqueo gulam frangere, to break his neck with a noose, strangle. — *Figur.* *gluttony*, *appetite*. *Salust.* *Gulæ irritamenta*. *Plin.* Temperare gulæ. *Horat.* *Gulæ parere*. *Martial.* Non minus ingenua est mihi gula, a nice palate. *Sueton.* Profundam alieuius gulam explore, a ravenous appetite. *Id.* Intempestivæ ac sordidæ gulæ homo. — ¶ Also, the nose or pipe of a pair of bellows. *Plaut.*

**GŪLŌ** (gula), ōnis, m. a glutton, *γοστρομαργος*, *guzzler*, voracious eater, *γοστρομαργος*. *Apul.*

**GŪLŌSĒ** (gulosus), adv. gluttonously, 2 *γοστρομαργως*. *Colum.* and *Martial.* *Gulosius*. *Tertull.* *Gulosissime*.

**GŪLŌSŪS** (gula), a, um, adj. gluttonous,

luxurious, *γοστρομαργος*. *Senec.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Martial.* lector, h. e. one who likes to read much. 2

**GUMEN** (unc.), inis, n. same as *Gummi*. 3 *Pallad.*

**GUMĪĀ** (unc.), æ, m and f. a glutton, 3 *gormandizer*. *Lucil. ap. Non.*

**GUMMĀ**, ātis, n. same as *Gummi*. *Pallad.*

**GUMMATŪS** (gummi), a, um, adj. having 3 or producing gum. *Pallad.*

**GUMMEŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. gummy. 3 *Auson.*

**GUMMI** (κόμμι), n. indecl. and **GUMMIS**, is, f. gum that drops from trees. *Plin.* and *Colum.*

**GUMMINŪS** (gummi), ās, n. 1. to emit or 3 distil gum. *Pallad.*

**GUMMITIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a gumming, 2 daubing or smearing with gum, *κόμμωσις*. *Colum.*

**GUMMŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. gummy, 2 full of gum. *Plin.*

**GŪRDŌNICŪS** (gurdus), a, um, adj. stu- 3 pid, awkward, clumsy. *Sulpic. Sever.*

**GŪRDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. clod-pated, 2 numskulled, doltish. *Laber. ap. Gell.*

**GŪRGĒS** (unc.), ātis, m. a whirlpool, gulf, *δίνη*. *Ovid.* *Sinuatus gurgis in curvos arcus*. — Also, a deep place in a river. *Cic.* *Rheni fossa gurgitibus redundans*. — *Figur.* of an extremely vicious person. *Val. Max.* *Gurges turpitudinis*. *Cic.* libidinum. *Id.* vitiorum. — Hence, a spendthrift, prodigal. *Cic.* patrimonii. Also, without a genit. *Id.* *Tu gurges atque heluo*. *Gell.* *Pecuniam prandiorum gurgitibus proluere*, h. e. to spend in eating. — ¶ With poets, any deep water; a river, lake; the sea. *Virg.* *Gurges Carpathius*. *Stat.* *Atlanteus*.

**GŪRGŪLĪŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. the weasand, windpipe, gullet, *γαργαρέων*. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, same as *Curculio*, a corn-worm. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, same as *Penis*. *Pers.* 4, 38.

**GŪRGŪSTIŪLUM** (gurgustum), i, n. a 3 small cottage or hut. *Apul.*

**GŪRGŪSTIUM** (perhaps from *gurgulio*), ii, n. a mean, obscure dwelling; a hut, cottage. *Cic.*

**GŪSTATIŪS** (gusto), ōnis, f. a tasting; an 2 occasional repast taken through the day; something taken before supper to whet the appetite. *Petron.*

**GŪSTATŌRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. an antepast 2 or collation; something taken to whet the appetite. *Petron.* — Also, a plate, dish, vessel for eating. *Plin.* *Ep.*

**GŪSTATŪS** (Id.), us, m. the sense of tast- ing. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a tasting. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the taste of a thing. *Cic.* pomorum.

**GŪSTŌ** (γεύω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to taste. *Cic.* *aquam*. *Cæs.* *leporem et gallinam*. *Cic.* *Nemo gustavit unquam cubanam*. — Hence, to take something before dinner; to whet or keep up the appetite; to partake of a collation or *nunchion*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Lavabatur, deinde gustabat*. *Augustin.* *ap. Sueton.* *Panem et palmulas gustavimus*. — *Figur.* to taste, partake of a thing, enjoy, understand, hear, learn, see. *Cic.* *sanguinem civilem*. *Id.* *partem republicæ*. *Id.* *partem voluptatis*. *Id.* *physiologiam primis labris*. *Lucret.* *amorem vitæ*. *Horat.* *lucellum*. *Cic.* *Metrodorum*, h. e. to attend his lectures a short time. *Id.* *studia literarum sensu*, h. e. to like or take pleasure in.

**GŪSTŪLŪS** (dimin. of *gustus*), i, m. or 3 **GŪSTŪLUM**, i, n. a small dish. *Apul.* — *Figur.* a kiss. *Apul.*

**GŪSTUM**, i, n. same as *Gustulum*. *Apic.*

**GŪSTŪS** (contract. from *gustatus*), us, m. 2 a tasting. *Colum.* and *Tacit.* — Hence, a tasting or eating a little of a thing. *Plin.* *salis*. — Also, an antepast, fore-taste. *Martial.* — Also, a draught, taste, smack, gust. *Petron.* *Gustus ex amphora*. — Also, relish, specimen. *Senec.* *Gustum tibi dare volui*, h. e. I wished to give you a relish. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Ad hunc gustum totum librum re-promitto*, h. e. according to this taste. — ¶ Also, a taste, flavor. *Plin.* *Gustus vini austerior*. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* *Sermo præ se ferens in verbis proprium quendam gustum urbis*. — ¶ Also, the sense of tasting. *γεύσις*. *Colum.* and

*Plin.* — Figur. taste for a thing: a taking pleasure in a thing. *Cic.* laudum.  
**GŪTTA** (perhaps from *χυρός*), *æ*, f. a drop of any liquid, *σταλαγμός*. *Cic.* Gutta imbrium. *Virg.* Atro sanguine guttae. *Plin.* Gutta sanguinea. *Martial:* Gutta Phaenontis, or gutta succinea, *h. e.* amber. *Apul.* Gutta Arabicae, *h. e.* perhaps oil of myrrh. — ¶ Also, any thing resembling a drop. — Hence, Guttae, spots or specks on the skin of animals. *Virg. (de apib.)* Paribus lita corpora guttis. *Ovid. (de laeerto)* Variis stellatus corpora guttis. *Id. (de angue)* Nigra caeruleis variari corpora guttis. — Also, in architecture, a small ornament of Doric pillars immediately under the triglyph, resembling a drop; a gutta. *Vitrub.* — ¶ Figur. a drop, small bit; a little. *Plaut. consilii.* Lueret. dulcedinis.  
**GŪTTATIM** (gutta), adv. drop by drop, 3 by drops, *κατὰ σταγύνας*. *Plaut.*  
**GŪTTATŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. spotted with 3 specks like drops, speckled, motley-colored. *Martial.*  
**GŪTTŪLĀ** (dimin. of gutta), *æ*, f. a little 3 drop, *Ψεκάδιον*. *Plaut.*  
**GŪTTŪR** (unc.), ūris, n. the throat, *φάρυγγ*, *βρόγχος*. *Plin., Horat. &c.* — Also, a gōitre, wen or swelling in the neck. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, figur. voracity. *Juvenal.* — ¶ The acc. gutturem occurs in *Plaut.*  
**GŪTTŪRNIUM** (gutta), ii, n. a laver, ewer, *πρόχοος*. *Fest.*  
**GŪTTŪRŌSŪS** (guttur), a, um, adj. wide-3 throated, frog-throated, having a tumor in the throat, *εξέβρογχος*. *Pandect.*  
**GŪTTŪS** (gutta), i, m. a vessel with a narrow neck for oil or ointment, which was poured from it by drops; an oil-eruct, *πρόχοος*, *ἐπιχυσίς*. It was used in bathing and at sacrifices. *Juvenal., Horat. and Plin.*  
**GŪYĀRŪS**, and **GŪYĀRĀ**, i, and **GŪYĀRĀ**, *æ*, and **GŪYĀRĪ**, ōrum, f. an island of the Aegean sea, now *Calairo*. *Cic. and Juvenal.*  
**GŪYĀS**, and **GŪYĒS** (*Γύγης*), *æ*, m. the name of a giant, who was also called *Gyges*. *Hor.*

**GŪYĀEŪS** (*Γυγαίος*), a, um, adj. relating 3 to king *Gyges*. Hence, *Lydian. Propert.*  
**GŪYĒS** (*Γύγης*), *æ*, m. i. and is, m. 3. a giant. *Horat. and Ovid.* — ¶ *GŪyĒs*, a king of *Lydia*. *Cic.* — Also, a beautiful boy of *Cnidus*. *Horat.*  
**GŪYĒNĀS** (*γυμνᾶς*), ādis, f. the exercise of 3 boxing or wrestling. *Stat.*  
**GŪYĒNĀSIĀRCHĪĀ**, *æ*, and **GŪYĒNĀSI-**  
**3 ĀRCHŪS** (*γυμνασίαρχος*), i, m. the master or teacher of a gymnasium. *Cic.*  
**GŪYĒNĀSIUM** (*γυμνάσιον*), ii, n. a place of exercise, or school for wrestlers, boxers, &c. *Plaut.* Hence, *Id.* Gymnasium flagri, one who is constantly whipped. — ¶ Also, a public place where young men were taught philosophy, &c.; a college; a school. There were three such gymnasia at Athens: *Academia, Lyceum, Cynosarges*. *Cic.*  
**GŪYĒNĀSIŪS** (*γυμνασίος*), or **GŪYĒNĒ-**  
**SIŪS** (*γυμνήσιος*), a, um, adj. relating to the exercise of boxing, wrestling, throwing, shooting, &c. called after it. *Plin. insulæ, h. e. Baleares.*  
**GŪYĒNĀSTICŪS** (*γυμναστικός*), a, um, 3 adj. of or belonging to the exercise of boxing or wrestling, gymnastic. *Plaut.*  
**GŪYĒNĒSIŪS**. See *Gymnasticus*.  
**GŪYĒNICŪS** (*γυμνικός*), a, um, adj. same as *Gymnasticus*, gymnastic, gymnical. *Cic. ludī, h. e. gymnastic exercises, γυμνικοί ἀγῶνες*. So, also, *Sueton. certamina.*  
**GŪYĒNŌSŌPHISTĒ** (*γυμνοσοφισταί*), 2 ōrum, m. the gymnosophists; a sect of Indian philosophers who voluntarily submitted to strange austerities. *Plin.*  
**GŪYĒNĒCEUM** (*γυναικείον*), i, n. the 3 apartment of the women in Grecian houses, where they lived separately from the men. *Terent. and Cic.* — ¶ Also, a place where hired women used to spin and weave for the emperor. *Cod. Just.* — Hence, *Gynæciarius* and *Gynæcius*, the superintendent of such a place. — ¶ Also, the seraglio of an emperor. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, *Gynæcium*.  
**GŪYĒNĒCŌNITYS** (*γυναικωνίτις*), ūdis, f. 2 same as *Gynæcium*, in its first signification. *Nepos.*

**GŪYĒNĒS**, or **GŪYĒNĒS**, is, m. a river of *Assyria*. *Tibull.*  
**GŪYĒSATŪS**, a, um, particip. from *gyppo*. 1 — ¶ Adj. covered with gypsum. *Cic. ad Div. 7, 6.* Gypsatisimis manibus, as actors used to have when they were performing the parts of women.  
**GŪYĒSĒS** (gypsum), a, um, adj. of gypsum, *γυψώδης*. *Spartian.*  
**GŪYĒSŌ** (*Id.*), *as, āvi, ātim, āre, ā*, i. to plaster, parget, whitewash, *γυψός*. *Column. lagenam.* Hence, *Gypsatus*, a, um. *Ovid. pes, h. e. servilis, for captives that were to be sold were marked with gypsum.*  
**GŪYĒSŌPLĀSTĒS** (*γυψοπλάστης*), *æ*, m. 3 a plasterer. *Cassiod.*  
**GŪYĒSUM** (*γύψωμα*), i, n. gypsum; a kind of parget or plaster resembling lime. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a statue or image made of gypsum. *Juvenal.*  
**GŪYĒRĪNŪS** (*γυρῖνος*), i, m. a tadpole. 2 *Plin.*  
**GŪYĒŌ** (gyrus), *as, āvi, ātim, āre, ā*, i. to 2 wheel or turn round. *Veget. se.* — Hence, *Gyratus*, a, um, shaped in the form of a circle, circular, rounded. *Plin.*  
**GŪYĒRŪS** (*γῦρος*), i, m. a circle made by moving, wheeling, turning, running, driving, flying, &c. round. *Virg. Anguis gyrum trahit. Ovid. Ducens per aera, gyros milvus, h. e. describing circles.* *Plin. Grues gyros peragunt. Id. Apes gyros edunt. Senec. and Sueton. In gyrum, h. e. round about.* — Hence, also, a maze or ring in which horses are driven around in order to exercise or break them. *Cic. Equum in gyrum ducere. Ovid. In gyros ire.* — Also, the place where it is done: a riding-place. *Propert.* — Figur. circle, compass, course. *Cic. Oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, h. e. to confine, limit. Gell. In dialecticæ gyris consenescere.* — ¶ Also, a course, circuit; the revolution or period of a day. *Horat. Bruma trahit diem interiore gyro. Senec. Dies habet angustissimum gyrum.*  
**GŪYĒTHIUM**, **GŪYĒTHIUM**, and **GŪYĒTHĒUM**, i, n. a maritime town of *Laconica*. *Cic.*

H.

**HA**, int. heyday; ah, away. *Plaut.* — *Ha, ha, he!* expresses laughter. *Terent.*  
**HĀBĒNĀ** (habeo), *æ*, f. properly, that whereby any thing is held. — Hence, a thong wherewith any thing is held, tied, put on, &c. *Lucean.* Cum jaculum amentavit habena, *h. e. the thong of a spear.* Also, the thong of a sling. *Virg.* Also, the sling itself. *Lucean.* Also, the strings of a helmet. *Val. Flacc.* Also, the strings of a shoe. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a rein. *Virg. Habenas effundere, or, Valer. Flacc. immittere, or, Virg. dare, h. e. to let loose. Virg. adducere or premere, h. e. to draw in.* — Hence, figur. *Cic. Amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere. Id. legum. Ovid. Fluminibus immittere totas habenas. Virg. Irarum omnes effundit habenas, h. e. gives a loose to. Id. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, h. e. furiously.* — Also, figur. rein, administration, direction, government. *Ovid. populi. Virg. rerum, h. e. of the state.* — Also, of ships. *Virg. Immittit habenas classi, h. e. eroids all sail.* — ¶ Also, any thong, tie, string, strap. *Virg. Turbo actus habena, h. e. lash. Horat. In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habena.* — Figur. a small stripe. *Cels. Tenuis excidenda habena est, h. e. a stripe of flesh.*  
**HĀBĒNTĪĀ** (*Id.*), *æ*, f. what one has; 3 fortune, substance, *οὐσία*. *Plaut.*  
**HĀBĒNTŪLĀ** (*Id.*), *æ*, f. a small thong or 2 piece of lenth. Hence, a small stripe of flesh. *Cels. V. G. lib. 7.*  
**HĀBĒŌ** (unc.), *es, ui, itum, ā*, and *n. 2.* to have, hold, keep, possess, enjoy, *ἔχω*. *Cic. spem de aliquo. Id. amorem erga*

*aliquem. Nepos. amorem omnium, h. e. to be beloved. Cic. appetitum. Trajan. in Plin. Ep. fiduciam alicui, h. e. in aliquo. Cic. aliquid in ore atque in animo, h. e. in the mouth and in the mind. Varr. Habere aliquid in animo, h. e. to have in mind. So, also, Sallust. Habere animo. Id. Habere in animo consulum petere, h. e. to intend to. So, also, Liv. Eum bello invadere animo habuit. Cic. Habere in animo, to believe, represent to one's self. Sallust. Avaritia pecuniae studium habet, h. e. covetousness comprehends an inordinate desire of money. Cic. auctoritatem. Nepos. Talem habuit exitum vite, h. e. so ended his life. Id. timorem, or, Propert. metum, h. e. to fear, be afraid. Nepos. Habere spem in aliquo, h. e. to rely upon a person. Cic. Habere timorem, h. e. to cause fear. Id. odium, h. e. to be hated. Id. odium in aliquem, h. e. to hate. Nepos. suspicionem, h. e. to be suspected. — Hence, absol., Habere, to have a fortune; to have property, be rich. Cic. Habere in nummis et praediis, h. e. to possess in money, &c. Id. Res suas sibi habere habuit (a formula used in divorces). Hence, figur. of Cupid. *Plaut. Res tuas tibi habe, h. e. abi. Terent. Habeat, or habeat sibi, h. e. let him do as he pleases. — Habere, joined with a part. perf. pass., is frequently used as a circumlocution. Cic. Habeo dictum, h. e. dixi. Id. Quae habes instituta, for instituiti. So, also, with a part. fut. pass. *Tacit. Nunc primum statuendum haberebus, h. e. statuendum nobis esset. So, also, with a dat. Terent. udibrio, h. e. to ridicule. Plaut.***

*despicatui, h. e. to despise. Gell. derellectui, h. e. derelinquere. Nepos. odio haberi ab aliquo, h. e. to be hated by a person. Cic. Habere religioni nocentem defendere, h. e. to scruple. — Habere is also joined with an infin. Cic. Illece fere dicere habui, h. e. I have had to say. Id. Habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte deiecerit, h. e. I can say. Id. De causa regia tantum habeo polliceri, h. e. this is all that I can promise. Liv. Illud affirmare habeo, h. e. I can. Varr. Rogas, ut habeam curare, for curesm. Tertull. Etiam filius Dei mori habuit, h. e. debuit. — Non habeo, quod agam, dicam, h. e. I have nothing to do, &c. So, also, Cic. Nihil habeo, quod scribam. It may also be rendered, I do not know what to do, say, &c. *Id.* also, *Terent. Quid agam non habeo. — Satis habere, to have sufficient; to be content. Cic. Si non satis habet, avaritiam explere, h. e. if he has not sufficient. Id. Satis habet republica a vobis, h. e. is contented with you. Id. Satis habeas, nihil me tecum conqueri, h. e. be content or satisfied. The opposite is *non habere. Sallust. Talia facinora impune suscipisse, parum habuerit, h. e. they were not content, esteemed it but little. — Rationem habere, (See to take into consideration, consider. Ratio.) — Habeo, I have found, caught, &c. him or her. Terent. Habesne hominem? Curt. Habeo te incolumem. Plaut. Habet, h. e. now he has found it. — Particularly, of a gladiator who was wounded. *Virg. Hoc habet, or habet, se. vulnus, he has got it. — Figur. Terent. Captus est (se. mulieris amore, of a muliere), habet, h. e. ictus est vulnera****



*amoris*. — *Habere* alicui gratiam, *h. e.* to feel himself obliged or indebted. (See *Gratia*). — Also, to have, receive, take possession of. *Plant.* Anne habebit? *Cic.* Ne malum habeat. — Also, to have or keep. *Cic.* hereditatem. — Also, to have, contain. *Cic.* Nihil habet epistola. *Virg.* Me habuit thalamus, *h. e.* I was in bed. *Cic.* Profectio voluntatem turpem non habuit. — Also, to have, occupy, possess, be in possession of, captivate, &c. *Virg.* muros. *Sallust.* Aninus incorruptus habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur. *Cic.* Habco (Laidein), inquit, non habeo a Laide. *Id.* virtutes. — ¶ Also, to know, have heard. *Cic.* Habes nostra consilia, *h. e.* you have heard. *Cic.* Nos patrem mortuum habebamus, *h. e.* have understood that, &c. Non habeo quod, or quid, &c. (See above.) Also, in general, to know. *Cic.* Sic habet, *h. e.* know, consider it as certain, be persuaded. — ¶ Also, to have a habit, be accustomed. *Cic.* Cæsar hoc habebat. — ¶ Also, to use, make use of. *Cic.* vim. *Id.* studium. *Ovid.* vestem, *h. e.* to wear. — ¶ Also, to make, occasion, cause. *Cic.* dolorem, misericordiam, interitum. *Id.* mare infestum. *Vellei.* Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit. — ¶ Also, to make, hold, deliver, utter, pronounce. *Cic.* orationem, verba. *Id.* querelam, *h. e.* to complain. *Id.* dialogum, *h. e.* to write. *Nep.* sermonem de re, *h. e.* to speak of a thing, or to hold a discourse. — ¶ Also, to hold, make, do, perform. *Cic.* comitia, senatum. *Tercnt.* Iter hac habui, *h. e.* happened to pass this way. *Cæs.* iter ad legionem, *h. e.* to travel towards, &c. *Cic.* In Sardiniam iter habebat, *h. e.* he was ready to start for, &c. *Liv.* auspicia. *Cic.* nihil sine auspiciis. — ¶ Also, to have, keep, detain, suffer to be somewhere. *Sallust.* in vinculis. *Cels.* regros in tenebris. — Hence, *Haberi*, to be, to line. *Liv.* Prope a pueritia in castri habitus. — ¶ Also, to treat, use well or ill. *Cic.* aliquem liberalissime. *Cæs.* male, *h. e.* to inconvenience, annoy, trouble. *Liv.* pro hoste. *Sallust.* Sic uti pleraque mortalium habentur, *h. e.* as generally is the fate of mortals, *ὡς ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*. — ¶ Also, to keep. *Cic.* Tecum habeto, *h. e.* keep it secret. — ¶ Also, to account, judge, esteem, think, believe, consider. *Cic.* aliquem parentem. *Id.* deum. *Id.* pro certo. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* nauci, *h. e.* lightly. — *Habere* aliquid post aliquid, *h. e.* to think less of. *Haberi*, to be considered, to be thought, is not synonymous with *esse* and *existimare*; the latter denotes an opinion based on experience. — Hence, to reckon or number amongst. *Cic.* aliquem numero hostium. *Id.* in numero oratorum. *Nep.* in summis ducibus. — ¶ Also, to suffer, bear, endure, support, sustain. *Liv.* ægre, *h. e.* with reluctance, with chagrin. *Sallust.* ægrus. — ¶ Also, to pass, spend. *Plaut.* ætatem. — ¶ Also, to show, pay. *Cic.* alicui honorem. — ¶ Also, to give. *Cic.* Mandavi, ut medico honos haberetur, *h. e.* merces, præmium. — ¶ Also, to inhabit. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Corinthum. *Liv.* Capnam. — ¶ *Habere*, to be, to be constituted, of men and things. *Cic.* se præclare, melius, male. *Id.* Sic profecto res se habet, nullum ut sit, &c. *h. e.* it is a clear matter. *Id.* Quæ cum res ita se haberet, *h. e.* matters then being so. *Id.* Præclare se res habeat, si, &c. *h. e.* would go on well, would turn out well. *Id.* Graviter se habere, *h. e.* to be very ill. — ¶ Aliquid in metu, to be afraid of a thing. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to be. *Cic.* Bene habet, *h. e.* it is good. *Id.* Bene habemus. *Horat.* Sic habet, *h. e.* it is even so, that is the fact. — ¶ Also, to live. *Plaut.* In his dictus est locus habere mihi Periphanes. *Liv.* Qua Numidæ habent. — ¶ *Cic.* Habuit suum negotium, *h. e.* he treated the affair as his own. — ¶ *Cic.* e legg. xii tab. Habessit, for habuerit. — ¶ See, also, *HABILIS* (habco), *e*, *adj.* easily to be managed; fit, fitted, suitable, proper. *Virg.* arcus. *Id.* filia. *Ovid.* papillæ. *Vellei.* exercitus. *Tacit.* Naves velis habiles. *Val.* Flacc. Non habiles Colchi, *h. e.* rude,

uncivilized. *Cic.* calcei. *Id.* figura corporis. *Virg.* Bos habilis feturæ. *Colum.* terra frumentis. *Liv.* ingenium habilium ad rem. *Suet.* Habilis publico muneris. — ¶ Also, fixed to, fitted to. *Virg.* Habilis lateri clipeus. — ¶ Also, movable, swift. *Ovid.* cursus. *Id.* puella. *Cels.* Corpus habilissimum est quadratum. *Virg.* vigor, *h. e.* making swift or active.

**HABILITAS** (habilis), *ætis*, *f.* fitness, *1ability*, εὐαρμοσία. *Cic.* corporis.

**HABILITER** (*Id.*), *adv.* fitly, easily. *2 Pomp.* Mela.

**HABITABILIS** (habito), *e*, *adj.* habitable, that may be inhabited, οἰκήσιμος. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, uninhabited. *Sil.*

**HABITACULUM** (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* a dwelling, *3 habitatio*, οἰκῆμα. *Gell.*

**HABITANS** (*Id.*), *tis*, *an inhabitant.* *Ovid.*

**HABITATIO** (*Id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* an inhabiting, abiding in; a place of abode, dwelling, οἰκησις. *Plaut.* Mostell. Impia est habitatio. *Cæs.* Mercedes habitationum, *h. e.* house-rent. — ¶ Also, house-rent. *Sueton.* Annua Romæ habitatio, a year's rent.

**HABITATIUNCULA** (*dimin.* of habitatio), *æ*, *f.* a small dwelling. *Hieronym.*

**HABITATOR** (habito), *ōris*, *m.* an inhabitant, οἰκῆτωρ. *Cic.* mundi.

**HABITATRIX** (habitor), *icis*, *f.* she *3 that inhabits.* *Auson.*

**HABITIUS** (habeo), *ōnis*, *f.* a having. *3 Gell.*

**HABITUS** (frequentat. of habeo), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, *a.* and *n.* *1.* to have, hold often, ἔχει. *Varr.* comas. — ¶ Also, to inhabit, οἰκέω. *Virg.* urbes. *Id.* casus. *Cic.* Urbs habitatur. So, also, *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Tacit.* Habitatus. — ¶ Also, to be somewhere, to live, dwell, abide, reside. *Cic.* apud aliquem, or cum aliquo, *h. e.* with a person. *Nep.* bene, *h. e.* to live comfortably, to have comfortable lodgings. *Cic.* Habito triginta millibus (æris, *h. e.* assium), *h. e.* my rent amounts to 30,000, &c. *Liv.* Populus habitat duabus urbibus. *Cic.* Habitari ait in luna, *h. e.* that the moon is inhabited. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Metus habitat in vita beata. *Id.* Animus cum curis habitans. — ¶ Also, to live somewhere, as it were, to be or remain constantly at a place. *Cic.* in foro. *Id.* in oculis, *h. e.* to be always before one's eyes, to appear constantly in public. *Id.* Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, *h. e.* quos perpetuo aspicio. *Id.* Theophrastus habitabat in eo genere, *h. e.* was at home there, was familiar with it, made it his only occupation. *Pers.* Tecum habitans, *h. e.* examine yourself. — Also, to dwell upon a thing, to continue. *Cic.* in una ratione tractanda, *h. e.* to be occupied with nothing else. — Also, to dwell upon a point in speaking, to spend much time in speaking about a thing. *Cic.* Or. 2, 72.

**HABITUDŌ** (habeo), *ōnis*, *f.* habit, plight, *2 condition* or constitution of body, ἕξις, κατάρσις. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* corporis.

**HABITUUS** (habitus), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, *a.* *1.* *3 to bring on a habit.* *Cæl.* Aurel.

**HABITURIUS** (habeo), *is*, *a.* *4.* to long to *3 have.* *Plaut.*

**HABITUS** (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* habit, plight, condition, state, manner, fashion, σχῆμα. *Cic.* oris. *Id.* virginialis. — Hence, health, state of health. *Cic.* optimus. — ¶ Also, dress, attire. *Quintil.* Permutato cum uxore habitu. *Suet.* Habitus vestitusque, *h. e.* carriage of body and dress. — ¶ Also, state, condition of mind and other things. *Liv.* animi, *h. e.* disposition. *Cic.* divinus naturæ, *h. e.* natural ability or disposition. *Liv.* pecuniarium, *h. e.* having, possessing. *Id.* Italiæ, *h. e.* form. — ¶ Also, rank, character, condition or situation in life. *Phædr.*

**HABITUUS**, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from habeo. — ¶ *Adj.* affected, inclined, disposed. *Tercnt.* — Also, corpulent, fleshy, fat. *Tercnt.* Si qua est habitior, *h. e.* a little too plump. *Sabin.* Massur. ap. *Gell.* Habitissimus. *Id.* Male habitus, *h. e.* lean.

**HAC** (*ablat.* of hic, hæc, hoc, *sc.* parte or *1* via), *adv.* here, by this place, this way, τὰς τῆν. *Nep.* Hac copias traduxit. *Tercnt.* Vos me hac sequimini. *Id.* Hac illac circumcursa, *h. e.* this way and that.

*Id.* Hac atque illac perfluo, *h. e.* on all sides. — ¶ Also, hither. *Plant.* and *Tercnt.*

**HACTENUS** (properly hac tenus, *sc.* parte), in so far, in as much, as far as, so far as, followed by ut, quoad, quod, ne, si, quatenus. *Cic.* Patrem familiæ hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem prædiorum percurro. *Tacit.* Hactenus adito discrimine, ne auctor dubitaretur, *h. e.* so far as to be sufficient to leave no doubt, &c. — ¶ Also, so much for this, thus far, thus much, so far. *Cic.* Sed hæc hactenus, nunc ad ostenta veniamus, *h. e.* but of this no more. Also, merely, hactenus. *Ovid.* and *Cic.* Particularly, in transitions from one object of a discourse to another. *Plin.* Hactenus de aquis; nunc de aquatilibus. — ¶ Also, with regard to this point, in this matter, herein, here. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, until now, until this time or period, *ἄρ* to this moment, hitherto, thus far, μέχρι τούτου. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, here, at this point. *Ovid.* Hactenus ut media cetera nocte silent. — ¶ Also, in the mean time. *Ovid.* *Hcr.* 15, 156. — ¶ Also, only, merely, nothing but. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, absol. *Domit.* ap. *Suet.* *Domit.* 16. Utinam hactenus! *h. e.* let this be sufficient!

**HADRIA**, or **ADRIA**, *æ*, *f.* a town in the country of Picenum, the birthplace of the emperor Hadrianus, nov *Atri.* *Mela.* — Also, a town in the country of the Veneti, situated at the mouth of the river *Po* on the shore of the Adriatic, which received its name from this town. *Liv.* It was also called *Atria*, nov *Adria*. — ¶ *Hadria*, *æ*, *m.* the Hadriatic. *Horat.*

**HADRIACUS**, and **ADRIACUS** (*Hadria*), *3 a*, *um*, *Adriatic.* *Propert.* æquor. *Virg.* undæ.

**HADRIANALIS**, and **ADRIANALIS** *3* (*Hadrianus*), *e*, *adj.* pertaining to the emperor Hadrianus. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

**HADRIANUS**, and **ADRIANUS** (*Hadria*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* at or of *Adria*, pertaining to it. *Liv.* ager. *Id.* Hadriani, the inhabitants of *Adria*. *Horat.* mare, the Adriatic sea.

**HADRIATICUS**, and **ADRIATICUS** (*Id.*), *2 a*, *um*, *adj.* *Adriatic.* *Liv.* mare, or, *absol.* *Catull.* Hadriaticum, *h. e.* the Adriatic sea, the gulf of Venice, which was also called *Mare Superum*.

**HADRŌBŌLŌN** (ἀδρόβωλος), *i*, *n.* *sc.* gummi, a black gum of the tree bdellium. *Plin.*

**HADRŌSPHÆRUM** (ἀδρόσφαιρον), *i*, *n.* *2 se.* nardum, a kind of spikenard with large leaves. *Plin.* *2*

**HADRŌMETUM**, or **ADRŌMETUM**, *i*, *n.* a town of Africa Propria.

**HÆBŪDES**, and **HEBŪDES** (Αἰβούδαι, and Έβούδαι), *um*, *f.* islands near the northern coast of Ireland. *Plin.*

**HÆDILĒ** (hædus), *is*, *n.* a kid-fold, ἐπιφαστάσιον. *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 17, 8. Hædilia. But other *Edd.* read hædulcæ.

**HÆDILLŌS** (*dimin.* of hædus), *i*, *m.* a *3 little* kid. *Plaut.*

**HÆDINŌS** (hædus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a kid, ἐπίφειος. *Cic.* pelliculæ.

**HÆDUL**. See *Ædai*.

**HÆDŪLĒA** (hædus), *i*, *f.* a little kid. *3 Horat.* See *Hædile*.

**HÆDŪLŌS** (*dimin.* of hædus), *i*, *m.* a little kid, ἐπίφειον. *Juvenal.*

**HÆDŪS** (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* a kid, ἐρίφος. *Cic.* — ¶ *Hædi*, the hædi, the kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga. Also, in the *sing.* *Horat.* Impetus orientis Hædi.

**HÆMACHĀTES** (αἱμαχάτης), *æ*, *m.* an agate of a blood color. *Plin.*

**HÆMATINŌS** (αἱμαίντος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *2 bloody* or blood-red. *Plin.*

**HÆMATITES** (αἱμαίντης, *sc.* λίθος), *æ*, *m.* a blood-stone. *Plin.*

**HÆMATŌPOS** (αἱματόπους), *ōdis*, *m.* a kind of bird with red feet, found in Egypt. *Plin.*

**HÆMŌNYA**, **HÆMŌNYUS**, &c. See *Æmonia*, &c.

**HÆMŌPHTHISICŪS** (αἱμοφθισικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *h. e.* cui sanguis ex morbo corrumpitur. *Æmil.* Macer.

**HÆMORRHAGĪA** (αἱμορραγία), *æ*, *f.* an hemorrhage, violent flux of blood; a bleeding at the nose. *Plin.*

**HÆMORRHŌICŪS** (αἱμορροϊκός), *a*, *um*,

adject. afflicted with the hemorrhoids. Firmic.

**HÆMORRHOÏS** (αἱμορροΐς), *idis*, f. the piles, hemorrhoids or emorods, a swelling of the parts about the anus, attended with a discharge of blood. Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of serpent. Lucan. and Plin.

**HÆMŪS** (ἄμος), *i*, m. mountains of Thrace, now the Balkan. Liv.

**HÆREDITAS**. See *Hæreditas*. 3

**HÆRĒŌ** (perhaps from οἰρέω), *es*, *hæsi*, *hæsum*, n. 2. to be fastened or united, be fixed, adhere, stick, συμφύομαι. Terent. Pugnans in mala hæreat. Curt. Classis in vado hæreat, h. e. ran aground. Cic. in equo, or, Iorat. equo, h. e. to keep firm, keep his seat. Phædr. Os devoratum fance quum hæreat lupi. Cic. Terra radicibus suis hæreat. Virg. Hæret pede pes. Quintil. in complexu alicujus, or, Ovid. amplexibus, h. e. to cling to one's embrace. — Hence, figur. Cic. Dolor animo infixus hæret. Id. in oculis. Id. Memoria rei in populo hærebit, h. e. manebit. Id. in memoria. Ovid. Hæsuraque mihi tempus in omne fide, h. e. which I shall always remember. Terent. in parte apud feminam, h. e. to remain with her. Liv. in terga hostium, h. e. to keep close to their rear. So, also, Virg. visceribus cervi. Cic. Sic hæreo, h. e. maneo. Id. In quo non modo crimen non hæreat, &c. h. e. there not only did not subsist room for accusation, &c. So, also, Id. Peccatum potest hære homini, h. e. may be imputed to him. Tacit. Nec dubie reputandarum crimine hærebant, h. e. they were guilty of, &c., or, they could not clear themselves of, &c. Cic. in eadem opinione, h. e. to stick to, entertain for a long time the same opinion. Id. in penis. Suet. Circa libidines hæsit, h. e. gave himself entirely up to them. Curt. Hære in eodem vestigio, h. e. to remain fixed in the same place. — ¶ Also, to be suspended or retarded, to hesitate, be embarrassed, at a loss, confused. Virg. Victoria hæsit, h. e. was retarded. Cic. Hæret aqua (of a person who is embarrassed, and at a loss what to do). Id. Hæreat nebulo. Terent. Lingua hæret metu. Id. Hæreo quid faciám. Ovid. Amor hæsit, h. e. ceased. Cic. Hære homo, versari, rubere, h. e. was embarrassed. Id. in nominibus, h. e. to be at a loss what to call them. Virg. Aspectu territus hæsit, h. e. startled. Plaut. Hæret hæc res, h. e. this is an intricate business. Id. Hæret negotium, h. e. the affair perplexes me.

**HÆRES**. See *Heres*. 3

**HÆRESĒŌ** (hæreo), *is*, *hæsi*, n. 3. to 3 adhere, stick, συμφύομαι. Lucret. and Liv.

**HÆRESIARCHA** (ἀρχειάρχης), *æ*, m. an 3 arch-heretic, heresiarch. Augustin.

**HÆRESIS** (ἀρσις), *is* and *ēs*, f. a sect. Cic. — Among ecclesiastical writers, heresy. Tertull.

**HÆRETICŪS** (ἀρσιτικός), *a*, *um*, *adject.* 3 heretical. Arat. — Hence, Hæreticus, a heretic. Tertull.

**HÆSITABUNDŪS** (hæsito), *a*, *um*, *adject.* 2 hesitating greatly, doubtful. Plin.

**HÆSITANTIA** (Id.), *æ*, f. a stammering, 1 stuttering. Cic. lingua.

**HÆSITANTIŪS** (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a stammering, 1 stuttering. Cic. — ¶ Also, hesitation, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment, ἀπορία. Plin. Ep.

**HÆSITATŪR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. one who hesitates or doubts, a stammerer. Plin. Ep.

**HÆSITŌ** (frequat. of hæreo), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. 1. to stick, adhere, stick fast. Liv. in vadis. Terent. in eodem luto, h. e. to stick in the same mire, be exposed to the same danger. — ¶ Also, to hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed or at a stand, flutter, doubt, ἀπορία. Cic.

**HÆGIŌGRAPHĀ** (ἡγιόγραφα), *ōrum*, n. 3 sacred writings. All those writings of the Old Testament were called so which belonged neither to the pentateuchus nor to the prophets. Hieron.

**HALĒSA**. See *Halesa*. 3

**HALĒSUS**. See *Halesus*.

**HĀLĀTŪS**, *us*, m. same as *Halitus*. Martian. Capell.

**HALCEDO**. See *Alcedo*. 3

**HALCYŌNE**. See *Alycone*.

**HALEC**. See *Alec*.

**HALES**, *ētis*, m. a river of Lucania, now *Halente*. Cic.

**HALĒSA**, **HALĒSA**, **ALĒSA**, *æ*, f. a town of Sicily. — Hence, *Halesinus*, *a*, *um*, *adject.* pertaining to Halesa. — *Halesii*, the inhabitants of Halesa. Cic.

**HALĒSŪS**, **HALĒSŪS**, **ALĒSŪS**, **ALĒSŪS**, *i*, m. a river of Sicily. Colum. — Also, a descendant of Agamemnon. Ovid.

**HĀLIĀCMON**, or **ALIĀCMON**, *ōnis*, m. a river of Macedonia.

**HĀLIĀĒTŪS**, or **HĀLIĀĒTŪS** (ἀλιαιέτος, or ἀλιαιέτος), *i*, m. the osprey or sea-eagle (Falco halietus, L.). Plin.

**HALICA**, &c. See *Alica*. 3

**HALICACĀBUM**, or **HALICACĀBŌN** (ἁλικάκαβον), *i*, n. or **HALICACĀBŪS** or **HALICACĀBŪS** (ἁλικάκαβος), the winter-cherry, red night-shade, alkekengi. Plin.

**HALICĀRNĀSSŪS**, or **HALICĀRNĀSSŪS** (ἁλικάρνασσος), *i*, f. a city of Caria. — Hence, *Halicarnassensis*, *e*, *adject.* at or of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassian. Liv. Halicarnassensis, the inhabitants of Halicarnassus. — Halicarnassens [five syllables], *ēi* and *ēs*, m. of Halicarnassus. Nep. — Halicarnassius, *a*, *um*, *adject.* same as *Halicarnassensis*. Nep.

**HALICĀSTRUM**. See *Alicastrum*.

**HALICŪÆ**, *ārum*, f. a town of Sicily. — Hence, *Halicyns*, *a*, *adject.* Cic.

**HĀLIĒTYICŪS** (ἁλιευτικός), *a*, *um*, *adject.* of or pertaining to fishes or fishing. Gallien. ap. Trebell. Poll. — Hence, *Haliuticon* (ἁλιευτικῶν), *sc. liber*, a poem of Ovid's.

**HĀLIPLHŌĒŪS** (ἁλιφλοιός), *i*, f. a species of oak. Plin.

**HĀLIPLĒUMŌN** (ἁλιπλεύμων), *ōnis*, m. sea-lungs, a kind of fish. Plin.

**HĀLITŪS** (frequat. of halo), *as*, *a*. 1. 1 same as *Halo*. Plin.

**HĀLITŪS** (halo, are), *us*, m. breath, ἐκ-2 πνοή. Cic. Efflavit extremum halitum. Plin. Commendandi halitus gratia, to sweeten the breath. Id. A pulmone halitus graveolentia, bad breath. — ¶ Also, a vapor, damp, exhalation, steam. Quintil. terræ. Val. Flacc. Averni. Colum. solis, h. e. heat. Id. caloris. — ¶ Also, a breeze, wind. Ruil. — ¶ Also, the soul, spirit. Prudent.

**HALLEX**, *icis*. See *Allex*. 3

**HALLUCINŌR**, &c. See *Alucinor*. 3

**HĀLMYRHĀX** (ἁλμυρῆς), *āgis*, m. a sort of saltpetre. Plin. 31, 66. Halmyrhaga (accus.).

**HĀLŌ** (unc.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. and *a*. 1. to 3 breathe, exhale, emit a vapor or smell, ἐκπνέω. Virg. Aræ sertis halant. — ¶ Also, with an accus. to exhale. Lucret. nectar.

**HĀLŌ** (ἅλω), *ōnis*, a halo, circle round the 3 sun or moon. Senec.

**HĀLŌPHĀNTĀ** (ἀλοφάντης), *æ*, m. 3 properly, one who informs against those who export salt against the law. Hence, a rascal. Plaut.

**HĀLŌSIS** (ἅλωσις), *is*, f. a taking by storm, 2 capture. Sueton.

**HĀLTĒR** (ἅλτηρ), *ēris*, m. one that leaps. 3 — Hence, *Halteres*, a plummet or weight of lead, which leapers held in their hands to counterpoise their own weight. Martialis.

**HĀLŪS**, or **ALŪS**, *i*, m. the herb comfrey. Plin.

**HĀLYATTES**. See *Alyattes*. 3

**HĀLYS** (ἅλυσ), *ōis*, m. a river of Asia Minor, now *Kisil Irmak*.

**HĀLYSIS** (ἅλυσις), *is* and *ēs*, f. same as *Halo*. Apul.

**HĀMĀ** (ἄμη), *æ*, f. a water-bucket. 2 Plin.

**HĀMĀDRYĀS** (ἡμαδρύας), *ādis*, f. *sc. nympha*, a wood-nymph, *hamadryad*, living in a tree, and said to live and die with it. Virg. — Prop. *Hamadryasin*, for *Hamadryadibus*.

**HĀMĀRTYGENĪĀ** (ἡμαρτιγένεια), *æ*, f. the Origin of Sin, a poem of Prudentius.

**HĀMĀTYLIS** (hamo), *e*, *adject.* with hooks, 3 formed like a hook. Plaut. and Tertull.

**HĀMĀTŪS** (hamus), *a*, *um*, *adject.* hooked, 1 made like a hook, crooked, ἄγκιστροτός. Cic. *Hamatis* corporibus concretā. Ovid. In cor hamata percussit arundine Di-

tem, bearded, barbed. Id. *Hamatis* lacera-verat unguibus ora, hooked claws or talons. Id. ensis. Id. sentes, h. e. cares. — ¶ Figur. *Hamata* munera, presents given, like disguised bits, to catch the property of others. (Martial. Munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo.) Plin. Ep. *Hamatis* numeribus aliena corripere.

**HĀMĀXAGŌGĀ** (ἄμαξα and ἄγω), *æ*, m. 3 who carries out a thing in a wagon. Plaut.

**HĀMĀXŌ** (ἄμαξα), *as*, *a*. 1. to yoke to a 3 wagon. Plaut.

**HĀMĀXŌBYI** (ἄμαξόβιοι), *ōrum*, m. a nomadic Scythian nation, carrying their goods and chattels along with them in wagons. Plin.

**HĀMIŌTĀ** (hamus), *æ*, m. one who fishes with a hook; an angler. Plaut.

**HĀMMITYS** (ἄμμιτις), *idis*, f. *sc. gemma*, or *HAMMITES* (ἄμμιτης), *æ*, m. *sc. lapis*, a precious stone, resembling spawn Plin.

**HAMMOCHRYSUS**, } See *Ammochrysus*,  
**HAMMON**, }  
**HAMMONIACUS**. } &c. 3

**HĀMŌ** (hamus), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to angle, fish with a hook, ἄγκιστροέω. Hence, to fish for, strive after. Petron.

**HĀMŌLĀ** (dimin. of hama), *æ*, f. a small 3 bucket. Colum.

**HĀMŌLŪS** (dimin. of hamus), *i*, m. a little hook or instrument resembling a hook. Cic. — ¶ Also, an angle. Plaut.

**HĀMŪS** (unc.), *i*, m. a hook, ἄγκιστρον. Plin. *Hami ferrei*, h. e. hatchets or iron combs for dressing flax or hemp. Virg. *Loricam consertam hamis auroque triliem*, h. e. a sort of rings with which coats of mail were set thick. Ovid. *Addidit ferrum curvo tenus hamo*, h. e. plunged or buried it up to the hilt. — ¶ Also, figur. of artifice, deceit. Ovid. *Semper tibi pendeat hamus*. Martial. *Mu nera mittere in hamo*. See *Hamatus*, *a*, *um*. — ¶ Also, any thing resembling a hook. Ovid. *Curvos dedit unguibus hamos*, h. e. crooked talons. Id. *Obunci hami rubi et sentium*, h. e. prickles, thorns.

**HANNIBAL**, } See *Annibal*, *Anno*.  
**HANNO**, }

**HĀPHĒ** (ἄφή), *es*, f. properly, the act of 2 touching or feeling. — Hence, the act of sprinkling wrestlers with dust before they began to fight. Martial. — Hence, dust raised by walking. Senec.

**HĀPSŪS** (ἄψος), *i*, m. a handful, small roll 2 or parcel. Cels.

**HĀRĀ** (unc.), *æ*, f. a hog-sty. Cic. — ¶ *Hara suis*, a word of abuse. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a goose-pen or coop. Varr.

**HARENA**. See *Arena*. 3

**HĀRIŌLĀ** (hariolus), *æ*, f. a prophetess, 3 diviner. Plaut.

**HĀRIŌLĀTIŪS** (hariolor), *ōnis*, f. a diviner, conjecturing, soothsaying, foretelling, μαντεία. Acc. ap. Cic.

**HĀRIŌLŌR** (hariolus), *āris*, *dep. l.* to divine, prophesy, foretell, soothsay, predict, μαντεύομαι. Cic. — ¶ Also, to talk foolishly or idly. Plaut.

**HĀRIŌLŪS** (unc.), *i*, n. a diviner, soothsayer, μάντις. Cic.

**HĀRMĀMĀXĀ**. See *Armamaza*.

**HĀRMŌGĒ** (ἄρμωγή), *es*, f. the skillful mixing or tempering of colors; the warmishing or glossing of different colors, wherewith they run into one another. Plin.

**HĀRMŌNYĀ** (ἁρμονία), *æ*, f. or **HĀRMŌNYĒ**, *es*, f. *harmony*, concord. Cic. *senorum*. Lucret. *animi et corporis*. — ¶ Also, the wife of Cadmus, daughter of Mars and Venus, and mother of Semele, Ino, &c. — ¶ Lucret. *Harmoniai*, for *harmonia*.

**HĀRMŌNICE** (ἁρμονική, *sc. τέχνη*), *es*, f. 2 the art of harmony. Vitruv.

**HĀRMŌNICŪS** (ἁρμονικός), *a*, *um*, *adject.* 2 harmonic, harmonious. Varr.

**HĀRPĀ** (ἄρπη), *æ*, f. a harp. Venantius Fortun.

**HĀRPACTYŌN** (ἄρρακτικόν), *i*, n. a kind 2 of brimstone. Plin.

**HĀRPĀGĀ**, *æ*, f. or **HĀRPĀGĒ** (ἄρπαγή), 3 *es*, f. a crook or hook. Sisenp.

**HĀRPĀGINĒTŪLŪS** (harpago), *i*, m. 2 small hook. Vitruv. 7, 5. (si lectio certa.)

**HĀRPĀGŌ** (ἄρπαγή), *ōnis*, m. a hook for pulling down or pulling something towards

a person, a grappling-hook, grapple, drag. Ces. — ¶ Also, a rapacious person. Plaut.

HARPAGŌ (ἀρπάζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 *rob, plunder. Plaut.*

HARPALŪCĒ (Ἀρπαλῶκη), es, f. the daughter of Harpalus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and injured her early to sustain fatigues. — ¶ Also, a daughter of Clymenus, king of Arcadia.

HARPASTUM (ἀρπαστόν), i, n. a kind of 3 *hand-ball. Martial.*

HARPAX (ἄρπαξ), āgis or āgos, f. robbing, 1 *seizing. A whirl, or wharve, for a spindle, made of amber, is called so by Plin.*

HARPE (ἄρπη), es, f. a short crooked sword, falchion, cimeter. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a species of falcon, the goshawk or gentil falcon, (Falco gentilis, L.) Plin.

HARPOCRATĒS (Ἀρποκράτης), æ, m. 3 the god of silence among the Egyptians, and therefore represented as holding one of his fingers on his mouth. Varr.

HARPYIÆ (Ἀρπυιᾶ), ārum, f. [trysyll.] 3 the Harpies, winged monsters who had the face of a woman and the body of a vulture. Virg.

HARUGA, and } Same as *Arviga*. 3

HARVIGA. }

HARUNDO, &c. See *Arundo*. 3

HARUSPEX, and ARŪSPĒX (ἑρασοπέπος), icis, m. one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer, diviner. Plaut.

HARUSPICĀ, and ARŪSPICĀ (harus-3 pex), æ, f. a prophetess. Plaut.

HARUSPICINŪS, and ARŪSPICINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to divination. Cic. liber. — Haruspician, sc. ars, the art of divination. Cic. Haruspician facere, h. e. to be a haruspex.

HARUSPICUM, and ARŪSPICUM 2 (Id.), ii, n. divination. Catull. and Plin.

HASTĀ (unc.), æ, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin, λόγχη, ὄβρι. Cic. Hastas torquere, or vibrare, h. e. to hurl. Id. jactare, or, Virg. jacere, or, Ovid. mittere, h. e. to throw. Sueton. Hasta pura, h. e. a spear, without any iron on it. Calp. Hastæ de vitibus, h. c. thyrsi. — Hence, figur. Cic. Hasta amentata, (of rhetorical arguments.) Id. Hastam abjicere, h. e. to lose courage, give up hope, despair. — ¶ Also, a spear set up at public auctions. Liv. Sub hasta vendere, or, Sueton. Hastæ subjicere, h. e. to sell by public auction. Cic. Hasta venditionis. Id. Sub hasta venire, to be publicly sold. Hence, Hasta publica, or, absol., Hasta, a public sale, an auction. Nepos. Ad hastam publicam accessit. Cic. Emptio ab hasta. Tacit. Jus hastæ, h. e. the right of selling a thing at public auction. Cic. Hasta Pompeii, h. e. of his property. Liv. Hasta, or Hasta censoria, h. c. a leasing, farming. Id. Cum censoris se jam locationibus abstinerent; convenere ad eos, qui hastæ hujus generis assueverant, h. e. to contracts of this kind. Id. Ibi nunc ad hastam locamus, ut, &c. h. e. are let by public auction. — The centumviri, when they acted as judges, had a spear set upright before them. Hence, Sueton. Hastam centumviralem cogere, h. e. centumvirorum judicium convocare. Val. Mar. Judicium hastæ, h. e. centumvirale. Martial. Centum gravis hasta virorum, h. e. the tribunal of the centumviri. — A spear was also used to part the hair of a bride. Ovid. Fast. 2, 560. — A spear was anciently used by kings instead of a sceptre. Justin. — ¶ Also, a sort of comet shaped like a spear, λόγχινης Plin. 2, 22.

HASTARIUM (hasta), ii, n. a public auc-3 tion, or the place where a public auction is held, or, the catalogue for an auction. Tertull.

HASTARIŪS, ii, m. same as *Hastatus*. 3 *Ammian.*

HASTĀTŪS (hasta), a, um, adj. armed with a spear, λογχοφόρος. Curt. — Particularly, Hastati, sc. milites, a part of the Roman infantry, consisting of young men in the flower of life, and forming the first line in battle. The principes occupied the second line, and the triarii formed the third line. Liv. The hastati were di-

vided into ten ordines or companies. Hence, Liv. Primus hastatus, sc. ordo, h. e. the first company of the hastati. So, also, Id. secundus. Also joined with ordo. Id. Decimum ordinem hastatum. Vgget. Primus, or secundus hastatus, sc. centurio, h. e. the captain of the first or second company of the hastati.

HASTILIS (Id.), e, adj. belonging to a spear. — Hence, Hastile, sc. lignum, the long, round piece of wood, on which the iron of a spear is fixed, a shaft, ὄβρι. Nep. Ferrum quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat. Liv. 21, 8. Missile telum hastili abiegn. — Also, the whole spear. Cic. and Ovid. — Also, a piece of wood resembling a spear, or, wood of which a shaft can be made. Hence, a branch. Virg. Densis hastilibus horrida myrtus. Also, a stake, prop or pole to support vines. Plin. Graciliatem vitium firmare hastilibus.

HASTŪLĀ (dimin. of hasta), æ, f. a little 3 spear. — Hence, a small twig. Senc. — Hastula regia, the herb asphodel. Plin.

HAU. See *Au*.

HAUD (perhaps from οὐδὲ, or οὐδ', or from οὐτὲ, or οὐτ',) adv. not, οὐ, οὐκ. Cic. Haud difficilis. Liv. Haud dum, or haud dum, not yet. Terent. and Cic. Haudquaquam or haud quaquam, sc. ratione, by no means, not at all, οὐδέπῃ, μηδενὶ τρόπῳ. — ¶ Haud with quam following, for haud tam — quam. Tacit. Ad Drusum pergit, quem haud fratris interitu trucem, quam reimoto æmulo, æquiorum sibi sperabat. Tam is frequently omitted before quam. (See *Quam*.) — ¶ Haud vidi magis, h. e. far from it. Plaut. Expectatus advenio? Haud vidi magis. — ¶ Haud scio an (for annon) expresses a modest affirmation or assertion, I do not know whether, &c., I should think, according to my opinion, perhaps. Cic. Est id magnum, et haud scio an maximum. Id. Ut tibi tanti honores haberentur, quanti haud scio an nemini. — It is also followed by a subjunctive. Cic. Off. 1, 11. Haud scio, an satis sit, eum pœnitere. Cic. Quem haud scio an recte dixerim principem philosophorum. — Haud scio, followed by ne, expresses doubt. Ces. Haud scio mirandumne sit. — It is also followed by ne quidem. Cic. Haud scio anne opus quidem sit. — ¶ It is sometimes redundant.

Plaut. Haud non velles dividi?

HAUDQUAQUAM. See *Haud*.

HAVE, HAVEO. See *Avco*.

HAURIŪ (ἀρῶω), is, si, stum and sum, rarely ivi or ii, itum, a. 4. to draw, draw forth or out. Cic. aquam ex puteo. — Figur. to take or derive from. Cic. Ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consecretur. In a more extended signification. Id. sumptum ex arario. — Also, to fetch up. Ovid. suspiratus, h. e. to sigh. — Also, to tear up. Lucret. arbusta ab imis radicibus. — Also, to spill, shed. Cic. sanguinem. Ovid. cruorem. — ¶ Also, to draw in, let in. Ovid. Alveus haurit aquas. Virg. aurar, h. e. to respire. Id. Cum primæ lucem pecudes hausere, h. e. breathe in the light, h. e. the air. — Hence, to drink. Plin. Non respirare in hauriendo. — Also, to swallow, devour. Colum. cibos integros. Plin. solidos cervos. Figur. Cic. aliquid cogitatione. — Also, to consume. Liv. Multos hausit flamma. Martial. patrias opes, h. e. to squander. Tacit. sua, h. e. to consume, waste, squander. — Also, to see, to hear. Virg. Hauriat hunc oculis ignem, h. c. see, witness, or enjoy the sight. Id. Vocem his auribus hausit, h. e. I heard. Also, absol., Valer. Flacc. Magnum sonantes haurit, h. e. hears. — Also, to swallow. Liv. Multos hausere gurgites. Id. Arbores in profundum hausta sunt, h. c. were precipitated. Plin. Hauriri urbes terræ hiatiibus, h. e. are swallowed up. — Also, to enjoy, get, receive, derive. Cic. voluptates. Id. luctum, dolorem. Virg. spem animo, h. e. to conceive. Id. Hoc animo hauri, h. e. take it to heart, or listen, attend to it. Tacit. Expugnationes urbium, h. e. to intend. — Also, to suffer, bear, endure. Cic. calamitates. Virg. supplicia. — ¶ Also, to empty, drink

off, drain. Virg. pateram. Ovid. pœculum. — Also, to dig out, dig up. Ovid. terram. — ¶ Also, to exhaust, penetrate. Virg. Haurit corda pavor pulsans, h. c. ferit, percellit. — Hence, to pierce, transfix, stab. Virg. latus gladio. Ovid. pectora ferro. — Also, to occupy, take possession of. Stat. Pariter pallorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas. — Also, to finish, accomplish, pass through or over. Virg. orbem. Stat. iter. — ¶ Virg. Haururum, for hausturum. Varr. Haurierint (perf.). Apul. Facilis hauritu. — As a deponent it is found in Solin. Foramen, qua Diten patrem, ad raptus Liberæ exeventem, fama est lucem hausum.

HAUSTŌR (haurio), ōris, m. a drauer. 3 *Firmic.* — ¶ Also, a drinker. Lucan.

HAUSTRUM (Id.), i, n. a vessel for draw-3 ing water, a bucket, ἀντλιοῦ. Lucret.

HAUSTUS, a, um. See *Haurio*.

HAUSTŪS (haurio), us, m. a drawing, 2 ἀντλήσις. Colum. Hence, a drinking, a draught. Ovid. Haustus aquæ, n draught. Id. Exiguus haustibus bibere, by small draughts. Flor. Ignis haustu, h. e. by swallowing fire. — Figur. Quintil. Haustus justitiæ bibere. Horat. fontis Pindarici, h. e. imitatio. Curt. Alium domi cæli esse haustum, h. e. another air. Virg. Haustus aetherii, h. e. heavenly, divine souls. — ¶ Also, the right of drawing water. Cic.

HAUT, same as *Haud*. 3

HEAUTONTIMORŪMĒNŌS (ἑαυτὸν τιμωροῦμενος), the self-avenger, self-punisher, self-tormentor. A comedy of Terent.

HEBDŌMADĀ (hebdomas), æ, f. a number 3 of seven. Gell. annorum. — Hence, a week. Gell.

HEBDŌMADALIS (Id.), ē, adj. weekly, 3 hebdomadal, hebdomadary. Sidor.

HEBDŌMAS (ἑβδομάς), ādis, f. the number seven; a week. Varr. ap. Gell. Septima hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, totus homo in utero absolvitur. Gell. Hebdomadibus lunæ, h. e. every quarter of the moon. — Also, in medicine, a critical day. Cic. quarta, h. e. the fourth week or fourth critical day. Every seventh day was considered as critical by physicians. — The ancient Romans did not divide their time into weeks, but only into days.

HEBDŌMATIŪS (hebdomas), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the number seven. Hence, critical with regard to climacterical years. Jul. Firmic.

HEBĒ (Ἥβη), es, f. Hebe, the goddess of youth, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, cup-bearer of the gods before Ganymedes, and wife of Hercules.

HEBĒNUS. See *Ebenus*. 3

HEBĒŌ (hebes), es, n. 2. to be blunt, ἀμβλύ-2 νομα. Liv. Ferrum hebet. — ¶ Figur. to be dull, heavy, or slow. Virg. Senecta sanguis hebet. Ovid. Temporis adversi mihi sensus hebet. Valer. Flacc. Ardor hebet, is extinguished. Id. Corpus hebet somno, is languid. Id. Stella hebet, becomes obscure, dim or faint. Stat. Hebet ire. Tacit. homo.

HEBĒS (unc.), ētis, blunt, dull, obtuse, ἀμβλύς. Ovid. gladius. Cic. Tela hebetiora. Id. cornua lunæ. Ovid. icutus, h. e. a blow that does not take effect. — ¶ Also, figur. of sight or eyes, weak. Plin. oculus. — Also, applied to the mind, dull, heavy, slow, stupid, doctish. Cic. ingenium. Id. homo. Sallust. exercitus, h. e. raw, unskilful, without experience. — ¶ Also, without sensation. Ovid. os, h. e. without appetite. Plin. Animalia hebetissima. Cels. caro, h. e. dead. — ¶ Also, faint, dim, dull. Ovid. color, h. e. dead, dull. Cic. dolor. Plin. carbunculus. — ¶ Also, hard of hearing. Cic. aures. — ¶ Also, without smell or taste. Colum. uva, h. e. tasteless, insipid. Plin. crocum.

HEBESCŌ (hebeo), is, n. 3. to grow blunt, dim, or languid, ἀμβλύνομαι. Plin. Hebescent sensus. Id. berylli. Tacit. sidera, are eclipsed. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Mentis acies hebescit.

HEBĒTĀTIŪ (hebetō), ōnis, f. dulness, 2 obtuseness, bluntness. Plin. oculorum, weakness, dimness.

HEBĒTĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. making dull. 2 Plin. umbra, that eclipses

**HEBETESCO** (hebes), is, n. 3. same as *2* **HEBESCO**. *Plin.*  
**HEBETŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make *2* blunt, or dull, ἀμβλύνω. *Liv. hastas.* *Plin.* oculorum aciem. *Id.* Lunam convenit umbra terrā hebetari, to be eclipsed. *Virg.* visus. *Cels.* aures. *Plin.* sensus. *Ovid.* flammas, to extinguish. *Id.* Dies hebetarat sidera, had dulled or dimmed. *Sil.* vipereum herbis et carmine dentem, to charm, enchant. *Plin.* Gemmas hebetari, lose their vigor, are blasted. *Id.* Oleum venena omnia hebetat. *Id.* amaritudines, h. e. to lessen. *Id.* Primores dentes hebetantes verba, rendering the voice faint. *Ovid.* Lethe hebetans pectora, taking away the memory.  
**HEBETŪDŌ** (Id.), īnis, f. dulness, bluntness, stupidity, ἀμβλυσίς. *Macrob.* sensuum.  
**HEBRÆVS** (unc.), a, um, adj. Hebrew, 2 Jewish, Ἑβραῖος. *Tacit.*  
**HEBRÆICE** (Hebraicus), adv. in Hebrew. *Lactant.*  
**HEBRÆICŪS** (Hebræus), a, um, adj. Jewish, Hebrew. *Lactant.*  
**HEBRŪS** (Ἑβραῖος), i, m. a river of Thrace, now Marizza. *Ovid.* calls it sacer on account of the orgies of Bacchus celebrated in its neighborhood.  
**HECALĒ** (Ἑκάλη), es, f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus. *Ovid.*  
**HECATĒ** (Ἑκάτη), es, f. Hecate, Hecat, a goddess, and daughter of Perseus, the same as Proserpine. She was supposed to preside over magic and enchantments, and was generally represented as a woman with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*  
**HECATEVS** (Ἑκατηΐς), īdos, adj. proceeding from or produced by Hecate; magic. *Ovid.*  
**HECATEIŪS**, and **HECATEŪS** (Hecate), 3 a, um, adj. relating to Hecate, or Diana. *Stat.* — † Also, relating to Hecate, the daughter of Perseus; magic. *Ovid.* carmina.  
**HECATŌMBĒ** (ἑκατόμβη), es, f. a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, sheep, swine, or of any animals of the same species. Also, in general, any great sacrifice at a great festival. *Capitolin.*  
**HECATŌMBIŌN**, ii, n. same as *Hecatombē*. *Sidon.*  
**HECTŌR** (Ἑκτωρ), ōris, m. a son of king Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, and the most valiant of all the Trojans that fought against the Greeks. He was killed by Achilles.  
**HECTŌREŪS** (Hector), a, um, adj. relating to Hector. *Virg.* — † Also, Trojan. *Virg.* — † Also, Roman. *Sil.*  
**HECŪBĀ**, æ, and **HECŪBĒ**, es, f. Ἑκαβή, the wife of Priam, king of Troy.  
**HECŪRĀ** (Ἑκπυρ), æ, f. a mother-in-law, step-mother. A comedy of Terent.  
**HEDERĀ**, or **EDERĀ** (perhaps from hederō), æ, f. ivy, κισσός, (Hedera Helix, L.). *Virg.* — Wine-bibbers used to crown themselves with ivy. The thyrsus of Bacchus was bound with ivy. Poets also were crowned with it.  
**HEDERĀCEŪS**, or **EDERĀCEŪS**, or **HEDERĀCIŪS**, or **EDERĀCIŪS** (hedera), a, um, adj. of ivy, κισσωτός. *Cato.* — † Also, resembling ivy. *Vopisc.*  
**HEDERĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. crowned with ivy. *Calpurn.*  
**HEDERIGĒR** (hedera & gero), a, um, adj. bearing ivy. *Catull.*  
**HEDERŌSŪS** (hedera), a, um, adj. abounding in ivy. *Propert.*  
**HEDŪL**. See *Hedui*.  
**HEDŪCHRUM** (ἡδύχρον), i, n. any thing of an agreeable color. — † Also, a kind of sweet ointment. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 3, 19.  
**HEDŪSŌMŌS** (ἡδυσσμός), i, m. wild mint. *Plin.*  
**HEDŪPNŌIS** (ἡδυνπνοΐς), īdis, f. a species of succory. *Plin.*  
**HEDŪSMĀ** (ἡδυσμα), ātis, n. a kind of sweet ointment. *Plin.*  
**HEHEU**. See *Eheu*.  
**HEI**, interj. ah! alas! οὐ, οὐ μοι. *Terent.* 3 *Hei!* metuo lenonem. *Id.* *Hei!* vereor, ne, &c. *Plaut.* *Hei mihi!* wo is me! *Terent.* *Hei misero mihi!*  
**HEJA**. See *Eja*. 3  
**HEJŪLO**, for *Ejulo*. *Gell.*

**HELICIARIŪS** (helcium), ii, m. a haler, 3 hauler, haltster, ἑλικίων. *Martial.*  
**HELICIŪM** (ἑλικιον), ii, n. a horse-collar, 3 hame, yoke. *Apul.*  
**HELICŪSMA** (ἑλικυσμα), ātis, n. the dross of 2 silver. *Plin.*  
**HELENĀ**, æ, and **HELENĒ**, es, f. Helena, Hēlen, Ἑλένη, the daughter of Leda by Tyndarus or Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra; also mother of Hermione, and wife of king Menelaus; she was the most beautiful woman of her age, and seduced by Paris, who persuaded her to follow him to Troy, which caused the Trojan war. — † When two flames of fire appeared near a vessel during a storm, this phenomenon was called by seamen *Castor et Pollux*, and considered a prognostic of fair weather; but if only one was seen, it was called *Helena*, and regarded as a sign of foul weather. *Plin.* 2, 37.  
**HELENIŪM** (ἑλένιον), ii, n. a plant; according to some, the herb elecampane. *Plin.*  
**HELENŪS**, i, m. a son of king Priam, and a celebrated soothsayer.  
**HELEŌSELINŌN**, or **HELIŌSELINŌN** (ἑλεοσειλινον), i, n. the herb small-age, (Apium graveolens, L.). *Pallad.* and *Plin.*  
**HELEPŌLIS** (ἑλεπολις), is, f. a warlike 2 engine constructed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in the siege of Rhodes. *Vitruv.* and *Ammian.*  
**HELIĀDES**, um. See *Helias*.  
**HELIANTHĒS** (ἡλιανθῆς), ōs, n. sun-flower. *Plin.*  
**HELIĀS** (ἡλιάς), ātis, f. *Plur.* Heliades, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phaeton. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother, that they were changed by the gods into poplars; their tears were changed into amber. Hence, *Ovid.* *Nemus Heliadum* h. e. poplars. *Id.* lacrimæ, h. e. amber.  
**HELIŪCIŌN**, ōnis, m. a son of Antenor, 3 and the founder of Padua. — Hence, *HeliconiŪs*, a, um, adj. same as *Patalvinus*. *Martial.*  
**HELYCE** (Ἑλικη), es, f. a maritime town of Achaia. *Ovid.* — † Also, a constellation, Ursa Major, the Great Bear. *Ovid.* — Hence, the North. *Senec.* — † Also, a sort of willow. *Plin.*  
**HELYCŌN** (Ἑλικών), ōnis, m. a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now *Zagara*. — Hence, *Heliconiās*, ādis, *Heliconian*. *Plur.* *Heliconiades*, the Muses. *Lucret.* — *Helicōnis*, same as *Heliconiās*. *Plur.* *Heliconides*, the Muses. *Pers.* — *Heliconius*, a, um, *Heliconian*. *Ovid.*  
**HELYCALLIS** (ἡλυκαλλίς), īdis, f. same as *Helianthes*. *Plin.* 24, 102.  
**HELYCĀMINŪS** (ἡλυκάμινος), i, m. a 2room exposed to and heated by the sun. *Plin.* *Ep.*  
**HELIŌCHRŪSŌS** (ἡλιόχρυσος), i, m. and **HELIŌCHRŪSŌN**, i, n. marsh gold-flower; according to some, *gnaphalium Stachas*, L. Others take it for *Tanaetum annuum*, L. *Plin.*  
**HELIŌPŌLIS**, is, f. a city of Egypt. — Hence, *Heliopolites*, æ, m. pertaining to it. *Heliopolitæ*, its inhabitants. *Plin.* — *Heliopolitānus*, a, um, adj. *Ammian.* — † Also, a town of Cœlœsyria, now *Baalbeck*. *Plin.*  
**HELIŌSCŌPIŪS** (ἡλιοσκόπιος), ii, m. a kind of tithymal, or spurge. *Plin.* 26, 42. — † *Helioscopion*, ii, n. a species of the turnsol, ἡλιοσκόπιον. *Plin.* 22, 29.  
**HELIŌSELINŪM**. See *Helioselinon*. 3  
**HELIŌTRŌPIŪM** (ἡλιωτροπίον), ii, n. the turnsol, or sun-flower. *Plin.* — † Also, a precious stone, a kind of gasper, of leek-green color, with blood-red veins. *Plin.*  
**HELIX** (ἑλιξ, and εἰλιξ), icis, f. a kind of creeping ivy. *Plin.* — Also, an ornament on the chapter of a pillar of the Corinthian order. *Vitruv.*  
**HELLADICŪS** (Ἑλλαδικός), a, um, adj. 2 Grecian, Greek. *Plin.*  
**HELLĀS** (Ἑλλάς), ādos, f. Greece. *Plin.*  
**HELLĒ** (Ἑλλη), es, f. a daughter of Athamas, and sister to Phryxus. She fled on a golden ram from her father's house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of her step-mother Ino, which was drowned in that part of the sea which from her received the name of Hellespont.

**HELLEBŌRINE** (ἑλληβορίνη), es, f. an herb resembling hellebore. *Plin.*  
**HELLEBŌRITĒS** (ἑλληβορίτης), æ, m. wine seasoned with hellebore. *Plin.*  
**HELLEBŌRŌSŪS** (helleborus), a, um, adj. full of hellebore, that hath taken too much hellebore, or who very much needs hellebore; mad, frantic. *Plaut.*  
**HELLEBŌRŪS** (ἑλληβορός), i, m. and **HELLĒBŌRŪM**, i, n. hellebore. The ancients mention two kinds of it, black and white hellebore. The former, growing principally on mount Ceta, is *Veratrum album*, L. The latter, growing principally on the islands of Anticyra and Eubœa, on mount Helicon, &c. was also called *Melampodium*, and is the same as *Helleborus orientalis*, Willd. Hellebore was formerly used with great success in the cure of madness, epilepsy, and other diseases. *Plin.*  
**HELLEN** (Ἑλλη), enis, m. the son of Deucalion, king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks are called Hellenes. — † Also, a Greek. *Plur.* *Hellenes*, the Greeks. *Plin.*  
**HELLENISMŪS** (Ἑλληνισμός), i, m. a Hellenism, Grecism.  
**HELLESPŌNTIACŪS** (Hellesponticus), a, um, and **HELLESPŌNTIŪS**, a, um, adj. of or relating to the Hellespont. *Virg.* deus, h. e. Priapus.  
**HELLESPŌNTIĀS** (Ἑλλησποντίας), æ, m. same as *Cæcias*. *Plin.*  
**HELLESPŌNTIŪS**. See *Hellespontiacus*.  
**HELLESPŌNTŪS** (Ἑλλησποντος), i, m. the straits of Gallipoli; the straits of the Dardanelles. *Cic.* — † Also, the country on both sides of the Hellespont. *Cic.* and *Liv.*  
**HELLŌR**, &c. See *Helnor*. 3  
**HELŌPS** (ἑλλοψ), or **ELŌPS**, or **ELLŌPS**, ōpis, m. and **HELŌPE**, es, f. a delicious fish, perhaps the sword-fish. *Colum.* and *Plin.*  
**HELŌRŪS**, i, m. a river of Sicily. *Virg.* 3  
**HELŪS**, n. a town of Læconiā, taken and destroyed by the Spartans; its inhabitants were reduced to slavery.  
**HELŌTES**, um, or **HELŌTĒ**, ārum, m. public slaves of the Lacedæmonians. *Step.* — They were also called *Ilota*. *Liv.* They were originally inhabitants of the town of Helos.  
**HELŪTĪŪS** (heluor), ōnis, f. a gormandizing, guzzling. *Cic.*  
**HELVĒLĀ**, or **HELVĒLLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. 1 any small herb, kitchen or pot-herb, λαχνηνάριον. *Cic.*  
**HELVENĀCŪS**, or **HELVENĀCIŪS** (helveticus), a, um, adj. pale red, yellowish. *Colum.* and *Plin.*  
**HELVŌLŪS**, same as *Helvolus*. 3  
**HELVĒTICŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Helvetius*. *Cæs.*  
**HELVĒTICŪS**, ii, m. a Swiss. *Cæs.* *Helvetii*, the Helvetii, the Swiss. Their country was anciently a part of Gaul. — Hence, *Helvetius*, a, um, adj. *Helvetian*. *Cæs.* *ager.*  
**HELVĪI**, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul. *Cæs.* They were also called *Helvi*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Helvicius*, a, um, adj. *Plin.* *vinum.*  
**HELVINŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Helvolus*. 2 *Plin.*  
**HELŪŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. one that squanders his property in excesses, a gormandizing glutton. *Cic.* *patrimonii.*  
**HELŪŌR** (heluo), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. b. eat voraciously, eat like a glutton, gormandize, guzzle, λαφύσω. *Cic.* — *Egredere libris*, h. e. to be an insatiable reader. — † Also, to squander, waste. *Cic.* *sanguinem reipublicæ.*  
**HELVŌLŪS** (helvus), a, um, adj. of a 2 pale red, yellowish. *Colum.*  
**HELVŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. of a carnation 3 color, pale red. *Varr.* — † *Helvi*, people of Gaul. See *Helvii*.  
**HELLINĒ** (ἑλλίνη), es, f. a small thorny plant yielding a sort of mastic. *Plin.* 21, 56. — † The herb parietary, or pellitory of the wall, *helxine*, (*Parietaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.* 23, 19.  
**HEM**, interj. ah! oh! alas! in wonder, astonishment, grief. *Terent.* — † Also, well! in answers. *Terent.* *Heus heus well!* — (Syn.) *Hem, quid est? well!* — (Syn.) *Hem, quid est? well!* — (Syn.) *Hem, quid est? well!* — † Also, only see! do not see! just look! *Terent.* *Hem Dardan*

tibi, here is Davus now! — ¶ Also, of a person striking another. *Plaut.* Hem tibi pro maledictis tuis, h. c. there! take that!

**HEMERESIÖS** (ήμερήσιος), ii, of a day. *Plin.*

**HEMERIS** (ήμερίς), idis, f. a kind of oak bearing the largest acorns and best gall-nuts; according to *Hard.*, same as *Esculus*. *Plin.*

**HEMERÖBİÖS** (ήμερόβιος), living only one day. *Plin.* animal.

**HEMERÖCALLES** (ήμεροκαλλές), is, n. a sort of lily. *Plin.*

**HEMERÖDRÖMÖS**, or **HEMERÖDRÖMÖS** 2 (ήμεροδρόμος), i, m. a day-post, a courier. *Nep.* and *Liv.*

**HEMICYLLOS** (from ἡμισυς, half, & κύλλος, 1 ass), i, m. half an ass, a word of abuse. *Cic.*

**HEMICRANEUM**, or **HEMICRANIUM** 2 (ἡμικράνιον), i, n. the megrim, hemicranium, a headache affecting one side of the head. *Plin.* *Valerian.*

**HEMICYCLİÖS** (ἡμικύκλιος), a, um, adj. shaped like a semicircle. — Hence, *Hemicyclium*, any thing of semicircular form, as a sort of sofa. *Sidon.* — Also, an instrument that tells the hour, a horologe. *Vitruv.*

**HEMICYCLÖS** (ἡμικυκλος), i, m. a semicircle, hemicycle. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* *Ep.*

**HEMICYLINDRÖS** (ἡμικύλινδρος), i, m. half a cylinder. *Vitruv.*

**HEMINA** (ἡμίνα), æ, f. a small measure, the half of a sextarius. *Plaut.* and *Cels.* — Also, a vessel containing such a measure. *Senec.*

**HEMINARIÖS** (hemina), a, um, adj. containing a hemina, κοινολαίος. *Quintil.*

**HEMIÖLİÖS**, or **HEMIÖLİÖS** (ἡμιόλιος), a, um, adj. expressing the proportion 3:2. *Gell.*

**HEMIÖNIÖN** (ἡμιόνιον), ii, n. same as *Asplenon*, an herb supposed to cause sterility in women, a species of spleen-root, (*Asplenium hemionitis*, L.). *Plin.*

**HEMİSPHERİYUM** (ἡμισφαίριον), ii, n. a 2 hemisphere, half a sphere. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a cupola. *Vitruv.*

**HEMİSTİCHIUM** (ἡμιστίχιον), ii, n. a 3 hemistich. *Ascon.*

**HEMİTHEÖS** (ἡμίθεος), i, m. a demi-god, 3 half-deity. *Mortian.* *Capell.*

**HEMİTÖNIUM** (ἡμιτόνιον), ii, n. half a 2 tone, a semitone. *Vitruv.*

**HEMİTRİGLYPHÖS** (ἡμιτρίγλυφος), i, m. 2 half a triglyph. *Vitruv.*

**HEMİTRİTÄÖS** (ἡμιτρίταλος), ii, m. a 3 semi-tertiary ague. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, one who has the semi-tertiary ague. *Martial.*

**HEMİTRİTAYCÖS** (ἡμιτρίταικός), a, um, 3adj. same as *Hemitritæus*. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

**HEMİT, önis**, anciently used for *Homo*. *3Fest.*

**HENDĒKASYLLÄBÖS** (ἐνδεκασύλλαβος), 2i, m. a hendecasyllabic versè, verse consisting of eleven syllables. *Plin.* *Ep.*

**HENDİADYS** (ἐν δὶα δύοιν), a rhetorical figure, when two substantives are joined, one of which should be an adjective; as, *patere et aurum*, for *pateræ aureæ*.

**HENETI**, ðrum, m. *Ἐνετοί*, a people of *Paphlagonia*, who are said to have settled in Italy near the *Adriatic*, where they gave the name of *Venetia* to their habitations. *Plin.*

**HENİÖCHİ** (Ἠνιοχοί), ðrum, a people of *Asiatic Samartium*. — Hence, *Heniochius*, a, um, adj. *Heniochian*. *Plin.* — *Heniochus*, a, um, adj. *Heniochian*. *Ovid.*

**HENİÖCHÖS** (ἡνιοχος), i, m, a carter, wagoner, charioteer. Hence, a constellation, which is also called *Auriga*, the *Charioteer*. *Mamili.*

**HENNA**, **HENNEÜS**, **HENNENSIS**, &c. See *Enna*, &c.

**HĒPAR** (ἡπαρ), ätis, n. same as *Jecur*, the 3 liver. *Marc.* *Emp.* — ¶ Also, a sort of fish. *Plin.*

**HĒPÄTÄRİÖS** (hepar), a, um, adj. of the 2 liver, ἡπατικός. *Plaut.* *morbis.*

**HĒPÄTİCÖS** (ἡπατικός), a, um, adj. diseased in the liver, troubled with a hepatic complaint, ἡπατικός. *Cels.*

**HĒPÄTİTİS** (ἡπατίτις), idis, f. sc. gemma, or **HĒPÄTİTTES** (ἡπατίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, a gem so called from its resembling the color or form of a liver. *Plin.* 37. 11

**HĒPÄTIUM** (ἡπάτιον), ii, n. a small liver. *Petron.*

**HĒPÄTİZÖN** (ἡπαρίζων), ontis, resembling 2 the form or color of a liver. *Plin.*

**HĒPHĒSTİTİS** (ἡφαιστίτις), idis, f. sc. gemma, or **HĒPHĒSTİTTES**, æ, m. sc. lapis, a precious stone. *Plin.*

**HĒPSEMX** (ἔψημα), ätis, n. same as *Sapa*. 2 *Plin.*

**HĒPTÄPHÖNÖS** (ἐπτάφωνος), i, f. re- 2 sounding seven times. *Plin.*

**HĒPTÄPHŪLLÖN** (ἐπτάφυλλον), i, n. an herb with seven leaves. *Apul.*

**HĒPTÄPLEURÖS** (ἐπτάπλευρος), h. e. having seven sides), i, f. a species of the plant *plantain*. *Plin.*

**HĒPTÄPŪLÖS** (ἐπτάπυλος), or **HĒPTÄPŪLÖS**, a, um, or on, adj. having seven gates, an epithet of *Thebes*. *Apul.*

**HĒPTÄS** (ἐπτάς), ädis, f. the number seven. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.*

**HĒPTÄSEMÖS** (ἐπτάσημος), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Septenarius*. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**HĒPTÄSTÄDIUM** (ἐπταστάδιον), ii, n. 3 a dam seven stadia in length. *Ammian.*

**HĒPTĒRES** (ἐπτήρης), is, f. sc. navis, a 2 galley having seven banks of oars on either side. *Liv.*

**HĒRÄ** (Ἥρα), æ, f. the goddess *Juno*. *Solin.*

**HĒRÄ** (herus), æ, f. the mistress of a house, 3 οικοδόποινα, κυρία. *Tercnt.* — ¶ Also, in general, mistress, governess, ruler. *Val.* *Flucc.* Also, with a dative following. *Plaut.* — Hence, mistress, sweetheart. *Ovid.* — *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* *Cæ.* 8. *Hera* errans, h. e. *Medea*.

**HĒRÄCLĒÄ**, æ, f. *Ἡράκλεια*, the name of several cities in *Magna Græcia*, *Pontus*, *Syria*, *Thrace*, &c.

**HĒRÄCLĒENSİS** (Heraclea), or **HĒRÄCLĒENSİS**, e, adj. pertaining to *Heraclea*. *Cic.* *Heracleenses*, the inhabitants of *Heraclea*.

**HĒRÄCLĒÖTES** (Ἡρακλειώτης), æ, m. of *Heraclea*, pertaining to it. *Cic.*

**HĒRÄCLĒÖTYCÖS** (Ἡρακλειωτικός), a, 2 um, adj. pertaining to *Heraclea*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Heracleotici*, a kind of crabs.

**HĒRÄCLĒÖS** (Ἡράκλειος), a, um, adj. 2 *Herculean*. — Hence, *Heraclea*, æ, f. a town of *Lower Italy*, *Sicily*, *Pontus*, &c. Also, an island near *Sicily*. — *Plin.* *Heracleus lapis*, h. e. a magnet, so called from the town of *Heraclea*, in *Lydia*, which bore also the name of *Magnesia*. — ¶ *Heracleum*, i, n. a town of *Macedonia*, &c.

**HĒRÄCLİDES** (Ἡρακλείδης), æ, m. a de- 2 scendant of *Hercules*. *Vellci.*

**HĒRÄCLİENSİS**. See *Heracleensis*.

**HĒRÄCLİTÖS**, i, m. a celebrated *Greek philosopher* of *Ephesus*. He was naturally of a melancholy disposition, passed his time in a solitary and unsocial manner, and received the appellation of the obscure philosopher and the mourner, from his custom of weeping at the follies, frailty and vicissitude of human affairs. — Hence, *Apul.* *Heracitæ*, the scholars of *Heracitus*.

**HĒRÄCLİYUM** (Ἡράκλιον), ii, n. the herb 2 milfoil or yarrow. *Plin.*

**HĒRÄCLİÜS**, a, um, adj. same as *Heracleus*.

**HĒRÄÖS** (Ἡραῖος), a, um, adj. relating 2 to *Juno*, *Junonian*. — *Heræa* (τὰ Ἡραῖα), ðrum, n. sc. *sollemnia*, games in honor of *Juno*. *Liv.*

**HĒRÄ** (from φορβή, ἔοβ. φέρβα), æ, f. grass, βοράνη. *Cic.* In herba recumbere. *Plin.* Herbam porrigere, h. e. to own himself conquered. — ¶ Also, an herb, herbage. *Virg.* Herba veneni, h. e. a poisonous herb. *Ovid.* *pollentes*, h. e. of great virtue or efficiency. — ¶ Also, any green stalk or blade. *Virg.* Herba graminis, h. e. new shoots or blades of grass. — Hence, a green stalk or blade of corn, green corn lately sprung up. *Virg.* *frumentum*. *Cic.* *Herbis non fallacibus*. *Ovid.* *Primis segetes moriuntur* in herbis. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Tua mesis* in herba est, h. e. is still in the blade, exists but in hope.

**HĒRÄCĒÖS** (herba), a, um, adj. green 2 as grass, grassy, herbaceous, βοτανικός. *Plin.* color.

**HĒRÄRİÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or be- 2 longing to herbs, βοτανικός. *Plin.* *ars*, h. e. the science of botany. *Id.* *Herbarius*, a botanist.

**HĒRÄTİCÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. feeding 3 on grass or herbs, ποιφάγος. *Vopisa* oves.

**HĒRÄÖ** (Id.), es, n. 2. to be full of green grass. *Apul.* *Prata herbantia*.

**HĒRÄESCÖ** (herbeo), is, n. 3. to become 1 full of herbs or grass. *Cic.* *Viriditas* herbescens, h. e. green corn springing up.

**HĒRÄÖS** (herba), a, um, adj. green as 3 grass, βοτανικός. *Plaut.* *oculi*.

**HĒRÄBİDÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of herbs, 2 grassy, herbid, βοτανικός, ποώδης. *Varr.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, resembling grass, green as grass. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, made or produced by grass. *Plin.* *lac.*

**HĒRÄBİFER** (herba & fero), a, um, adj. 2 yielding herbs or grass, ποώδης. *Ovid.*

**HĒRÄBİGRÄDÖS** (herba & gradior), a, um, 3 adj. going on the grass. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

**HĒRÄBİLİS** (herba), e, adj. fed with grass. 3 *Lucil.*

**HĒRÄBİPÖTENS** (herba & potens), tis, 3 adj. powerful by herbs, or, that knows the virtue and efficacy of herbs. *Boeth.*

**HĒRÄBİTÄ**, æ, f. a town of *Sicily*. — Hence, *Herbitensis*, e, adj. pertaining to *Herbita*. *Cic.* — *Herbitenses*, its inhabitants. *Cic.*

**HĒRÄÖ** (herba), as, n. 1. to be full of green grass. *Apul.* (*Ed.* *Oudendorp.*) *Prata herbantia*. But others read *herbentibus*.

**HĒRÄÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of grass, 3 grassy, ποώδης. *Horat.* *campus*. *Cato.* *Stramenta herbosissima*. — ¶ Also, full of green herbs, herbous. *Ovid.* *moretum*, h. e. composed of various herbs. — ¶ Also, resembling grass, green as grass. *Marc.* *Cap.*

**HĒRÄÖLÄ** (dimin. of herba), æ, f. a small herb, βοτάνιον. *Cic.*

**HĒRÄBÜM**, i, n. same as *Ervum*. *Pallad.*

**HĒRÄÖFÖS** (Ἡρακλῆϊός), i, m. an epithet given 3 to *Jupiter* as protector of houses. *Ovid.* *Jupiter*. — Hence, *Lucan.* *Aræ Hercææ*.

**HĒRÄÖSCÖ** (hercum & cieo), is, a. 3. to divide, part, separate. *Cic.* *familiam*, h. e. to divide an inheritance. Hence, *Apul.* *viam*, h. e. to take, choose.

**HĒRÄÖLE**. See *Hercules*.

**HĒRÄÖCTUM**, or **ĒRCTUM**, or **HÖRCTUM** (unc.), an estate, inheritance, patrimony. *Cic.* *Herctum cieo*, to divide an inheritance.

**HĒRÄÖLANUM**, or **HĒRÄÖLANĒUM**, i, n. a town of *Campania*, swallowed up, with *Pompeii*, by an earthquake, produced from an eruption of *mount Vesuvius*, in the reign of the emperor *Titus*. — Hence, *Heracleensis*, e, adj. relating to the town of *Heraculanum*. *Cic.*

**HĒRÄÖLANÖS**, and **HĒRÄÖLANĒÖS** (from *Hercules* or *Heraculanum*), a, um, adj. relating to *Hercules*, *Herculean*, Ἡρακλικός. *Gell.* *pes*. *Plaut.* *canis*, h. e. decima (so called because some used to consecrate the tenth part to *Hercules*). *Plin.* *formicæ*, h. e. *maximæ*. — ¶ Also, relating to the town of *Heraculum*. *Plin.* *via*.

**HĒRÄÖLE**. See *Hercules*.

**HĒRÄÖLES** (Ἡρακλῆς), is, m. a son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, generally called the *Thæban*. He is held out by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and his whole life was employed for the common benefit of mankind. Of the great number of his achievements the most celebrated are his twelve labors, which *Eurystheus* imposed upon him. His wife was *Dejanira*, a daughter of *Æneus*. The centaur *Nessus*, when mortally wounded by *Hercules*, gave his poisoned tunic to *Dejanira*, assuring her that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unfaithful loves. *Dejanira*, informed of her husband's attachment to *Iole*, sent him this tunic, and *Hercules*, as soon as he had put it on, fell into a desperate distemper, and burnt himself on *mount Oeta*. After his death, he was made a god, and *Juno*, who had persecuted him during his life on earth, gave him her daughter *Hebe* in marriage. — He is considered the giver of riches (*πλουροδότης*). *Horat.* *Sat.* ii. 6, 12, whence the tenth part of riches gained used to be sacrificed to him. He is also represented as the companion and guide of the *Muses* (*μουσαγέτης*). *Suet.* *Oct.* 29. *Hercules Musarum*. — ¶ The vocat. *Hercules* or *Hercule*, and contract.

*Hercle*, is frequently used as an oath, by *Hercules!* truly! by my truth, *μὴ τὸν Ἡρακλέα*. Cic. *Mhercules*, or *Mhercule*, is sometimes used instead of it. Cic. — Also, *Mhercle*. Terent. Some other words denoting assurance are frequently joined with *Hercle*. Terent. *Hercle certe*. Plaut. *Hercle sane*. Terent. *Sane hercle*. — Genit. *Herculi* is found in Cic. *Herculei* in Catull. — The poplar was sacred to *Hercules*. Phedr. — Ovid. *Trist.* 2, 405. Uxor *Herculis*, h. e. *Dejanira*. Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 65 and 78. Uxor *Herculis*, h. e. *Hebe*. **HERCULEUS** (*Hercules*), a, um, adj. relating to *Hercules*, *Herculeum*, Ἡράκλειος. Horat. labor. Ovid. *Met.* 15, 8. hostes, h. e. *Croton*, who received *Hercules* as a guest. Hence, Ovid. *Urbs hospitibus Herculei*, h. e. the town of *Crotona*. Id. *Trachin*, h. e. built by *Hercules*. Ovid. *Rem.* 47. hostis, h. e. *Telephus*, the son of *Hercules*. Prop. litora, h. e. near *Herculanum*. Ovid. gens, h. e. *Fabia*. Id. urbs, h. e. *Herculanum*. Virg. arbor, h. e. the poplar (*Populus alba*, L.). *Martial.* astrum, h. e. signum *Leonis*. **HERCYNIVS** (*Ἡρκύνιος*), a, um, adj. *Hercynian*. Cæs. silva, or, Tacit. saltus, or, absol. Id. *Hercynia*, a large forest extending over a great part of ancient Germany. **HERI**, same as *Heri*. Cic. 3 **HEREDIOLUM** (dimin. of *heredium*), i, 2 n. a small inheritance, a small patrimony, κτημάτιον. Colua. **HEREDIPETA** (*heredium & peto*), æ, m. 2 a will-hunter, a legacy hunter. Petron. **HEREDITARIUS** (*hereditas*), a, um, adj. relating to an inheritance, κληρονομικός. Cic. auctio. Id. *Habere cum aliquo controversiam hereditariam*. — ¶ Also, inherited, hereditary. Plin. agri. Flor. *Jure hereditario possidere aliquid*. Curt. *Hereditarium imperium vindicare*. Cic. cognomen. Flor. bellum. Quintil. odia. Valer. Mar. paupertas. **HEREDITAS** (*heres*), atis, f. inheritance, heirship, κληρονομία. Cic. *Hereditate possidere aliquid*. Id. *Hoc mihi hereditate venit*. Plin. *Domus, quæ mihi hereditate obvenit*. — ¶ Also, that which is inherited or got by inheritance, on inheritance. Cic. *Hereditas est pecunia, quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento, aut possessione retenta*. Id. *Hereditas mihi venit, or, Plin. Ep. obvenit, h. e. I get an inheritance*. Cic. *Hereditatem adire*. Id. *cernere ex testamento, h. e. to enter upon or to take possession of an inheritance*. Id. *tenere*. Id. *capere ab aliquo*. Id. *obire*. Id. *tradere alicui*. Tacit. *usurare*. Plin. *alicui transmittere*. Cic. *Hereditas jaccens, h. e. an estate in the interval of time between the demise of the last occupier and the entry of the successor*. — ¶ Figur. Cic. gloria. *Justitia, paternæ scientiæ*. **HEREDIUM** (*Id.*), ii, n. sc. prædium, a 2 small hereditary farm or estate, κτήμα. Varr. and Nep. **HERES**, and **HERES** (*χῆρος*), ædis, m. and f. an heir or heiress, κληρονόμος. Cic. *Herēs sum alicui, for alicujus*. So, also, Id. *bonis, for bonorum*. Id. *Herēdem scribere, facere, instituere, h. e. to name or make one his heir*. Id. *Herēs secundus, h. e. an heir substituted in the room of another, who was first appointed, but did not choose to accept, or died under the age of puberty*. Id. *Herēs ex asse, ex semisse, ex triente, &c. h. e. heir to one's whole fortune, to the half, third, &c.* — Hence, figur. heir, follower. Cic. *academiæ*. Ovid. *criminis*. Id. *fraudis*. Id. *laudis*. — ¶ Also, jocosely, a proprietor, possessor. Plaut. — Also, for stolo. Plin. 16, 67. **HERI** (perhaps from *χθῆς*), adv. yesterday. Cic. — ¶ Also, a short time ago, a few days ago. Pandect. **HERIFUGA** (*herus & fugio*), æ, m. a runaway slave. Catull. **HERILIS** (*herus*), e, adj. of a master or mistress of a family, δεσποτικός. Terent. filius, h. e. the young master. Virg. mensa. Plaut. *metus, h. e. metus de herā*. Horat. *peccatum, h. e. of a mistress*. **HERILLVS**, i, m. a philosopher, disciple of

*Zeno*. Cic. — Hence, Cic. *Herillii, h. e. the disciples of Herillus*.

**HERMA**. See *Hermes*.

**HERMÆVS** (*Ἑρμῆος*, or *Ἑρμαῖος*), a, um, adj. sacred to *Mercury*, called after him. Sact. *Hermæum, sc. cubiculum*.

**HERMAGORAS**, æ, m. u *Greek rictorian*. Cic. — Hence, *Hermagorei, his disciples*. Quintil.

**HERMAPHRODITVS** (*Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*), i, 2 m. a hermaphrodite. Plin. — Also, adj. Plin. *Equæ hermaphroditæ*.

**HERMATHENA** (*Ἑρμῆς and Ἄθηνᾶ*), æ, f. a double bust of *Mercury* and *Minerva*, on the same base. Cic.

**HERMENEUMA** (*Ἑρμηνεῦμα*), atis, n. an 2 interpretation, exposition. Senec. Excerpt. Controv.

**HERMERACLES** (*Ἑρμῆς and Ἡρακλῆς*), is, m. a statue of *Mercury* and *Hercules*, on the same pedestal. Cic.

**HERMES** (*Ἑρμῆς*), æ, or **HERMA**, æ, m. *Mercury*. — ¶ Also, a statue of *Mercury*, consisting of a four-cornered block or stone with a head of *Mercury* on it. Such images of *Mercury* were, especially at Athens, erected at the entrance of temples and private buildings.

**HERMIONE**, es, or **HERMIONA**, æ, f. a daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helea*. — ¶ Also, a town of *Argolis*, where *Ceres* had a famous temple. Plin.

**HERMIONES**, um, a people in the middle part of *Gervania*. Plin.

**HERMUNDURI**, ðrum, m. a people of Germany living near the sources of the river *Elbe*. Tacit.

**HERMURIA** (*Ἑρμούρια*), æ, f. the herb *Mercury*. Plin.

**HERMVS**, i, m. a river of *Asia Minor*, the sands of which were covered with gold. Virg.

**HERNIA** (unc.), æ, f. the disease when the 2 intestines fall into the scrotum; a rupture, hernia, κήλη, ἐντεροκήλη. Cels. — Hence, *Herniosus*, a, um, adj. afflicted with a hernia. Lampr.

**HERNICI**, ðrum, m. a people of *Latium*. — Hence, *Hernicus*, a, um, adj. *Hernician*. Virg. — *Hernicum*, the country of the *Hernici*. Liv.

**HERNYSVS**, a, um. See *Hernia*. 3

**HERO**, us, f. a beautiful girl of *Scotos*, greatly enamored of *Leander*, a youth of *Abydos*, who frequently swam across the *Hellepont* to have an interview with *Hero*, but was at last drowned as he attempted his usual course in a tempestuous night. Ovid.

**HERODES** (*Ἡρώδης*), is, m. *Herod*, the name of several kings of *Judæa*. Macrob. and Horat.

**HEROICE** (*heroicus*), adv. heroically, in 3 the heroic style, Ἡρωικῶς. Macrob.

**HEROICVS** (*Ἡρωικός*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a hero, heroic. Cic. tempora. Id. personæ. Hence, Quintil. carmen, h. e. an epic poem. So, also, Id. *Heroica*, ðrum, h. e. heroic or epic poems.

**HEROINA** (*Ἡρώϊνη*), æ, f. a heroine. 3 Propert.

**HEROTON** (*Ἡρώτειον*), ii, n. same as *Asphodelus*. Plin.

**HEROVS** (*Ἡρώς*), idis, f. a heroine, illustrious dame, woman above the common lot of humanity by reason of her beauty, accomplishments, or virtues. Saeton. — Ovid. *Heroisn*, for *heroidibus*.

**HEROPHILE** (*Ἡροφίλη*), es, f. a priestess of *Apollo*. Tibull.

**HEROS** (*Ἡρώς*), ois, m. a hero, demi-god, man who was descended from the gods by his father's or mother's side, or one who, on account of his noble deeds, was ranked among the gods. Virg. *Troius*, h. e. *Æneas*. Ovid. *Laertius*, h. e. *Ulysses*. — ¶ Figur. a distinguished man, a man of singular virtue. Cic. *Herobus nostris*, h. e. *Brutus* and *Cassius*. Id. *Heros ille noster Cato*.

**HEROSTRATVS** (*Ἡρόστρατος*), i, m. an *Ephesian* who burned the famous temple of *Diana*, to immortalize his name.

**HEROVS** (*Ἡρώς*), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Heroicus*. Stat. Hence, Cic. *pes, h. e. a foot of a heroic verse or hexameter*. Id. *versus, or, absol. Ovid. Heroicus, sc. versus, consisting of such feet, or by which heroes are celebrated*. Plin. *Heroum, sc. monumentum, a monument erected to*

the memory of some hero; also, in general, a monument. Plin. — ¶ Also, relating to *Hero*. Lucan.

**HERPES** (*ἕρπης*), atis, creeping. Hence, 2 a herpes, a kind of creeping or spreading ulcer. Cels. — ¶ Also, animal quo præcipue sanantur quæcunque serpunt. Plin.

**HERPESTICVS** (*ἕρπεστικός*), a, um, adj. 3 spreading, eating. Lucil. gangræna.

**HERSILIÆ**, æ, f. the wife of *Romulus*. Liv.

**HERTHA**, æ, f. a goddess of the ancient *Germans*, the earth. Tacit. Germ. 40. Some manuscripts read *Nerthua*.

**HERULI**, ðrum, m. a people in the northern part of *Germany*, who overthrew the western part of the Roman empire. Sidon.

**HERVS** (unc.), i, m. the master of a family or of slaves, δεσπότης. Terent. and Cic. — *Herus major*, the master of the house. *Herus minor*, the young master. Plaut. — ¶ Also, master, ruler, governor, proprietor. Horat. *telluris*. Catull. *Celestes heros, h. e. deos*.

**HESIODVS**, i, m. a Greek poet, who lived in the age of *Homæ*, and wrote a poem on agriculture. — Hence, *Hesiodæus* or *Hesiodius*, a, um, adj. relating to *Hesiod*. Cic.

**HESIÖNÆ** (*Ἡσιόνη*), es, or **HESIÖNÆ**, æ, f. a daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*. *Hercules* delivered her from a sea monster, to which she had been exposed and gave her in marriage to his friend *Telamon*. Virg.

**HESPERIA**, æ, f. See *Hesperus*. 3

**HESPERIDES**, um, f. See *Hesperis*.

**HESPERIÆ**, es, f. a daughter of the *Cebrenus*. Ovid.

**HESPERIS** (*Ἑσπερίς*), idis, f. relating to the evening. — Hence, *Hesperis*, sc. herba, a kind of gilliflower (*Hesperis tristis*, L.). It is called *hesperis*, because it smells stronger in the evening and at night than in the day-time. Plin. — ¶ Also, situated towards the west, western. Virg. aquæ, h. e. *Italian*. — *Hesperides*, sc. feminae or puellæ, h. e. western or African girls. The *Hesperides* were three sisters who possessed a garden with golden apples (*Hesperidum mala*, h. e. oranges), which were guarded by a dragon. According to some, they were daughters of *Hesperus*; if this be correct, *Hesperis* would denote a daughter of *Hesperus*.

**HESPERIVS** (*Ἑσπερίος*), a, um, adj. situated towards the west, western. Ovid. fretum, h. e. the western ocean. Virg. terra, h. e. *Italia*. — Also, absol. Horat. *Hesperia, sc. terra, h. e. Spain*. Virg. *Hesperia, sc. terra, h. e. Italy*. Ovid. axis, h. e. occidentalis. Id. rex, h. e. *Hesperus* or *Atlas*. — ¶ Also, *Italian*. Virg. *Latium*.

**HESPERVGO** (*hesperus*), inis, f. the evening-star. Seac.

**HESPERVS**, and **HESPERVS** (*Ἑσπερος*), i, m. the evening-star. Cic., Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, the west. Plin. Ad *Hesperum jacentes terræ, h. e. towards the west, westward*. — ¶ *Hesperus* is, also, by some, supposed to be a son or brother of *Atlas*, and the father of the *Hesperides*.

**HESTERNVS** (*heri*), a, um, adj. of yesterday, ἐχθρονός. Cic. dies. Ovid. *Hesternæ nocte, last night*. Cels. panis, baked yesterday; a day old. Virg. *Inflatus hesternæ Iaccho, h. e. by the wine he had drunk yesterday*. Justin. *Hesternæ mero saucii*. Pers. *Hesternæ Quirites, h. e. emancipated or set free yesterday*. Propert. *corolla, h. e. put on yesterday*. — Hence, *Sisenn. Hesternæ, sc. die, yesterday*.

**HESVS**, or **ESVS**, i, m. a deity among the 3 Gauls, supposed to be the same as the *Mars* of the Romans. Lactant.

**HETÆRIA** (*ἑταίρια*), æ, f. fraternity, 2 brotherhood; a private or secret meeting. Plin. Ep.

**HETÆRIÆ** (*ἑταιρικῆ*), es, f. sc. ala, one of the wings of the Macedonian cavalry, faithful and devoted to the king. Nepos.

**HETEROCLYTVS** (*ἑτερόκλυτος*), a, um, 3adj. varying in declension, heteroclitus. Priscian.

**HETEROCRANÆ**, and **HETEROCRANÆ**, 2NIÆ (*ἑτεροκρανία*), æ, f. a pain or tumor on one side of the head. Plin.

**HETEROGENEÏOS** (ἑτερογενής), a, um, adj. heterogenous, heterogeneous.

**HETRURIA**, } See *Etruria*, &c. 3

**HETRUSCUS**, }

**HETTEMATICÛS** (ἡττηματικός), a, um, 3 adj. mean or inferior of its kind. *Jul. Firmic.*

**HEU** (unc.), int. *ah! alas! woe is me! a!*, *oh!*. *Cic.* Heu me miserum! *Terent.* Heu me infelicem! *Plin.* Heu vanitas humana! — ¶ Sometimes it expresses admiration. *Plaut.* Heu edepol specie lepida mulier! *Id.* Heu hercle mortalem catum!

**HEURTES** (εὐρητής), æ, m. an inventor, 3 author, deviser. *Plant.*

**HEUS** (unc.), int. *holla! ho! ho! ho there! soho! harik you! see! mark ye!* *ω.* *Terent.* Heus puer, dic sodes, quis heri Chrysidem habuit? *Id.* Heus, heus: Æschimenes ego sum: aperite aliquis actutum ostium. *Plaut.* Heus equis hic est? *Pers.* Hens age, responde.

**HEXACHORDÛS** (ἑξαχορδος), i, m, and 2 f. having six musical strings or chords. *Vitruv.*

**HEXACLINON** (ἑξάκλινον), i, n. a couch 3 for six persons. *Martial.*

**HEXAGONÛS** (ἑξάγωνος), a, um, adj. having six sides or corners, hexagonal. *Varr.*

**HEXAMETER**, or **HEXAMETRÛS**, a, um, adj. having six feet, consisting of six measures, hexameter. *Cic.*

**HEXAPHORÛS** (ἑξάφορος), on, carried by 2 six persons. *Martial.* Hexaphoros, sc. lectica, h. e. a sedan carried by six slaves. — ¶ Hexaphori, sc. homines, h. e. six persons carrying together the same thing. *Vitruv.*

**HEXAPTÔTA** (ἑξάπτωρα), sc. nomina, 3 h. e. such nouns as have six cases. *Priscian.*

**HEXAPYLON** (ἑξάπυλον), i, n. properly, a gate with six entrances. Hence, a gate at Syracuse. *Liv.*

**HEXAS** (ἕξας), Ædis, f. the number six. 3 *Martian. Capell.*

**HEXASTICHÛS** (ἑξάστιχος), a, um, adj. 2 having six rows. *Colum.* hordeum, h. e. having six rows of corn in each ear, supposed to be the same as *Hordeum caeleste*, L.

**HEXASTYLÛS** (ἑξάστυλος), on, having 2 six columns or rows of pillars. *Vitruv.*

**HEXECONTALITHÛS** (ἑξηκοντάλιθος), on, having the colors of sixty different stones. — Hence, *Plin.* Hexecontalithos, sc. lapis, a precious stone unknown to us.

**HEXERYS** (ἑξήρης), is, f. sc. navis, a galley with six banks of oars on each side. *Liv.*

**HIANTYA** (hio), æ, f. a gaping, opening. 3 *Tertall.*

**HIASCÛ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to open, χαίνω. 3 *Cato.*

**HIATÛS** (Id.), us, m. a gaping, yawning, opening, aperture, χάσμα, χάσμα. *Cic.* terre. *Plin.* cœli. *Virg.* spelunca. *Cic.* oris, h. e. an opening of the mouth. Also, *absol.*, *Virg.* Hiatus, an opening of the mouth; or, an open mouth. *Calp. corticis*, h. e. a cleft. — ¶ Also, a hiatus in speaking, when a word terminates in a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, eagerness, desire. *Tacit.* præmiorum. — ¶ Also, a speaking or talking, particularly, of one who speaks of things either really great, or great according to the opinion of the speaker. Hence, it may sometimes be rendered, a bragging, boasting. *Horat.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu.

**HIBER**, } See *Iber*, &c. 3

**HIBERIA**, }

**HIBERNA**, ðrum. See *Hibernus*.

**HIBERNACULUM** (hiberno), i, n. an apartment in houses adapted for winter residence. *Vitr.* — ¶ Also, plur. tents for winter quarters; winter quarters for soldiers, τὰ χειμάδια. *Nepos.* and *Liv.*

**HIBERNYA**, and **HÏBERNYA**, æ, f. *Ireland*. *Plin.*

**HIBERNÛ** (hibernus), as, Ævi, Ætum, n. 1. to winter, pass the winter, διαχειμάζω. *Varr.* — Particularly, of soldiers in winter quarters. *Nepos.* and *Liv.*

**HIBERNÛS** (hiems), a, um, adj. of or belonging to winter, wintry, χειμερινός, χειμάδιος. *Cic.* tempora. *Id.* menses.

*Auct. B. Alex.* Hibernum tempus anni. *Cic.* cubiculum, h. c. for the winter. *Virg.* Lycia, h. e. where Apollo lives in winter. *Horat.* Alpes, h. e. wintry, cold. *Plin.* occidens (see *Occido*). *Id.* pirum. *Sueton.* legio, h. c. in winter quarters. Hence, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Hiberna, huts or tents used in winter. Particularly, *Liv.* Castra hiberna; or, *absol.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Hiberna, sc. castra, winter quarters. — ¶ Also, stormy. *Horat.* mare. *Virg.* ventus. — ¶ *Plaut.* Hibernum, for hiberno modo.

**HIBERÛS**. See *Iberus*. 3

**HIBISCUM** (ἰβίσκος), i, n. the marsh-mallow (*Althæa officinalis*, L.). *Plin.* Pastinacæ simile hibiscum. *Virg.* Compellere hibisco, h. e. virga ex hibisco; (according to *Servius*, instead of ad hibiscum).

**HIBRIDA** (unc.), æ, m. and f. a mongrel creature that is begotten between animals of different species; particularly, a pig of a tame sow and a wild boar. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave. *Horat.*, *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

**HIC** (perhaps from heus, or from is), **HÆC**, **HÛC**, pron. dem. this, *ὅτος*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* In speeches it refers to all persons present, but especially to the party of the orator, *iste* to the opposite party, and *ille* to persons absent, but known to the audience. In letters, it refers to the first person and to every thing in close connection with the writer. — ¶ Also, present, of this time, now customary. *Cic.* Hi mores. *Liv.* Hæc magnificentia. — Also, now living, at or of our time. *Cic.* Hujus *Catonis*. — ¶ Also, the same, this, that, it, for is, ca, *id.* *Cic.* Quam quisque norit artem, in hæc se exerceat. — ¶ Also, such, of such a kind, for talis. *Horat.* Non his juventus orta parentibus infecit æquor sanguine Punico, h. c. it was not the spawn of such as these. — Also, such, for tantus. *Cic.* Quoniam vos his ingeniis homines, tantum operæ mihi ad audiendum datis, h. e. with such talents and understanding. — Also, for ego. *Terent.* Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, h. e. were you in my place, you would think different. — ¶ Also, that. *Nepos.* De his, qui, &c. *Cic.* Hæ sedes, e quibus, &c. — ¶ *Hic* — *ille*, the latter — the former. See *Ille*. — ¶ For *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, is also used *hicce*, *hæcce*, *hoccæ*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Hence, by affixing the interrogative particle *ne*, *hiccine*, *hæccine*, *hoccine*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* is sometimes put for *hujus rei*, or *de hac re*. *Liv.* Hac ira, h. g. incensed on this account. — ¶ The neuter, *hoc*, is often used as a substantive, and followed by a *genit.* *Cic.* Hoc commodi, for commodum. *Liv.* Hoc copiarum. *Id.* Hoc noctis, h. e. at this time of the night. — ¶ The *abl. neut.*, *huc*, frequently signifies on this account, for that reason, therefore, by this means. *Horat.* Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus. — Also, in *hoc*, for that reason, therefore. *Vellei.* In hoc scilicet, ne, &c. — *Hoc*, when put before a *comp.*, denotes the, the more. *Cæs.* Consilio vestro utar hoc libentius, quod, &c. h. e. so much the more willingly. *Cic.* Quod hoc etiam mirabilis debet videri, &c. — ¶ *Hoc* is sometimes used for *huc*. *Virg.* Æn. 8, 423. — ¶ *Hæc* (*plur. neut.*) is used for *hæc tempora*. *Cic.* — Also, for *hæc republica*, or *hæc urbs*. *Cic.* Cat. 1, 8. — Also, for the whole visible world. *Cic.* — ¶ *Hæc*, for *hæ* (properly, for *hæce*). *Terent.* — ¶ *Hicce*, for *hice*. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Hujus*, for *hujus rei*. *Terent.* Hujus non facio, h. e. I do not care about it. — ¶ *Hæ rei*, for *huic rei*. *Cato.*

**HIC**, or **HEIC** (hic), adv. here, in this place, ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθάδε. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Terent.* Hic viciniæ, h. e. hercabouts, here in this neighborhood. — Hence, *Hic* — *illic*, here — there. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, in this particular, on this, for in *hæc re*. *Cic.* Hic si quid erit offensum. — ¶ Also, then, upon this, hereupon. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Virg.*

— ¶ Also, under these circumstances, upon this occasion. *Cic.*

**HICCE**, **HÆCCE**, **HOCCE**. See *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*.

**HICCINE**, **HÆCCINE**, **HOCCE**. See *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*.

**HIEMALIS** (hiems), e. adj. of winter, winterly, χειμερινός. *Nep.* tempus, h. c. winter-time, winter. *Colum.* dies, h. e. a day in winter. *Cic.* vis. *Plin.* provincie, h. e. cold. *Pallad.* loca, h. e. apartments for the winter. *Plin.* faba, h. e. sowed in winter. — ¶ Also, stormy, exposed to storms. *Cic.* navigatio. *Ovid.* nimbus. *Sallust.* aquæ, h. e. collections of rain-water.

**HIEMATÛS** (Id.), ðnis, f. a wintering, or 3 subsisting in winter, χειμασίου. *Varr.*

**HIEMÛ**, (Id.), as, Ævi, Ætum, n. 1. to winter, pass the winter, παραχειμαζω. *Horat.* and *Suet.* — Particularly of soldiers, to be in winter-quarters. *Cæs.* and *Nep.* — ¶ Also, to be winter. *Colum.* Hiemat, h. e. it is winter, it is cold as winter — Hence, to be stormy. *Plin.* Dies hiemat, h. e. is rough or stormy. *Horat.* mare. — ¶ Also, transitively, to freeze, congel. *Plin.* aquas.

**HIEMPSAL**, Ælis, m. a son of *Micipsa*, king of *Numidia*. *Sall.*

**HIEMS** (χειμών), ðnis, f. rainy, stormy weather; a storm, tempest. *Nep.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* storm, vehemence, violence. *Stat.* Vesuvii. — ¶ Also, the rainy season, winter, consisting in Greece and Italy, for the most part, in rainy weather and storms. — *Hiems* is frequently joined with *anni*, that, as *Serv.* ad *Virg.* Æn. ii, III, remarks, *hiems* may not be understood a storm. — Hence, with poets, cold, chillness. *Ovid.* Letalis hiems (h. e. mors), in pectora venit. *Figur.* *Ovid.* Amoris mutati, h. e. chillness, coolness. — ¶ Also, the winter signs of the zodiac. *Virg.* Sol hiemem contingit. — Also, for a year. *Horat.* Post certas hiemes.

**HIERA** (ἱερά, h. e. sacra), æ, f. one of the 3 Æolian islands near Sicily. — ¶ Also, the name of an antidote. *Scrib.* *Larg.*

**HIERABÛTANE** (ἱερά βοτάνη), es, f. cer-vaing, also called *peristereon* and *verbe-uaco*.

**HIERACYA**. See *Hierceus*.

**HIERACITIS** (ἱερακίτις), *idris*, f. sc. gemma, and **HIERACITÛS** (ἱερακίτης), æ, m. a precious stone not known to us. *Plin.*

**HIERACÛS** (ἱεράκιος), a, um, adj. relating to a hawk. — *Plin.* Hieracia, hawk-weed. *Id.* collyrium, a sort of eye-salve.

**HIERATICÛS** (ἱερατικός), a, um, adj. 2 sacred, destined to sacred uses. *Plin.* charta.

**HIEREMIAS**, æ, m. the prophet *Jeremiah*. *Prudent.*

**HIERICÛ**, or **HIERICÛS**, or **HIERICÛS**, untis, f. the town *Jericho*. *Plin.*

**HIERÛ**, ðnis, m. a king of Syracuse. — Hence, *Hieroniscus*, a, um, adj. relating to king *Hiero*. *Cic.* lex, h. c. given by *Hiero*.

**HIERÛDÛS** (ἱερόδουλος), i, m. employed 3 in religious service; a servant of the temple. *Firmic.*

**HIERÛGLYPHICÛS** (ἱερογλυφικός), a, 3 um, adj. hieroglyphic, hieroglyphical. *Ammian.*

**HIERÛGRAPHICÛS** (ἱερογραφικός), a, 3 um, adj. hierographic, same as *Hieroglyphicus*. *Ammian.*

**HIERÛNTICÆ** (ἱερωνίκαι), Ærum, m. the victors in the sacred games of the Greeks. *Sueton.*

**HIERÛNICÛS**, a, um. See *Hiero*.

**HIERÛNÛMÛS**, i, m. a king of Syracuse, grandson of *Hiero*. — ¶ Also, the name of a philosopher. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a Christian writer, commonly called *St. Jerome*, distinguished for his zeal against heretics; he lived in the fourth century.

**HIERÛPHANTA**, and **HIERÛPHANTÛS** (ἱεροφάντης), æ, m. an interpreter of sacred mysteries among the Greeks and Egyptians. *Nepos.*

**HIERÛPHÛLAX** (ἱεροφύλαξ), Æcis, m. a 3 keeper of sacred things. *Pandect.*

**HIERÛSÛLYMA** (ἱεροσόλυμα, τὰ), ðrum, n. *Jerusalem*. *Cic.* *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* Also, *Hierosolyma*, æ, f. *Sueton.* — Hence, *Hierosolymarius*, a surname of *Pompey*, who had taken *Jerusalem*. *Cic.*

**HIETŌ** (hio), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to 3 *gape, yawn*. *Plaut.* — **TRANS.** to open. *Laber.*

**HIILARĒ** (hilarus, or -is), adv. cheerfully, merrily, joyfully, blithely, φαιδρῶς. *Cic.* vivere. *Id.* Hilarius loqui.

**HIILARESCŌ** (hilaris), is, n. 3. to grow 2 cheerfully, ἰλαρῶνμα. *Varr.*

**HIILARIS**, e, and **HIILARŪS** (īlarōs), a, um, adj. cheerful, merry, gay, blithe, jocund, pleasant, jovial, ἰλαρός, φαιδρός. *Cic.* Animus hilaris. *Id.* Esse vultu hilari atque leto. *Id.* Hilara vita. *Id.* Convivis hilaris. *Quintil.* vox. *Cic.* Hilariores. *Plin.* Color hilarior. *Plaut.* Hilarissimus. — Hence, **Hilaria**, sc. *sollemnia, a festival in honor of Cybele.* *Vopisc.*

**HIILARITĀS** (hilaris), ātis, f. cheerfulness, mirth, gayety, joyfulness, jollity, alacrity, good-humor, merriment, hilarity, ἰλαρότης. *Cic.* hominis. *Figur.* *Colum.* diei, h. e. n fair and clear day. *Plin.* arboris.

**HIILARITER** (īd.), adv. cheerfully, same 2 as **Hilare**. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

**HIILARITODŌ** (īd.), inis, f. same as **Hilaritus**; cheerfulness. *Plaut.*

**HIILARŌ** (īd.), as, a. 1. to cheer, make cheerful or merry, please, exhilarate, φαιδρῶν, ἰλαρῶν. *Cic.* alieum. *Id.* sensum. *Plin.* vultum.

**HIILARŪS** (dimin. of hilarus), a, um, 1. adj. somewhat cheerful. *Cic.*

**HIILĀRUS**. See **Hilaris**.

**HILLĀ** (dimin. of hira), e, f. the small or front intestine of animals, except of sheep. *Plin.* — Also, in general, intestine. *Laber.* — **TRANS.** Also, a sort of sausage. *Horat.*

**HIILUM** (unc.), i, n. the least, or somewhat. 3 It is always joined with a negation. *Lucret.* Nec desit ponderis hillum. — Nec or neque hillum, h. e. nothing, not the least. *Cic.* e poeta. Sisyphū versat saxum sudans nitendo. neque proficit hillum, h. e. advances not a whit, makes no speed.

**HIIMANTŌPŌDES** (ἱμαντόποδες), um, m. n. people of *Æthiopia*. *Plin.*

**HIIMELLĀ**, e, f. a small river in the country of the *Sabines*. *Virg.*

**HIIMERĀ**, e, m. the name of two rivers of Sicily, rising at different points on mount *Nebrodes*. The one, now *Grande*, runs in a northerly direction; the other, now *Salso*, flows towards the south. *Liv.* It is also called *Himerns*. *Vitruv.* Also, *Himera*, fem. *Sil.* 14, 233. — **TRANS.** Also, *Himera*, e, f. a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the first-named river. *Cic.* Hence, **Himeræus**, a, um, adj. *Plin.*

**HIIMERĀS**, e, m. See **Himera**.

**HIINC** (hic), adv. hence, from this place, ἔνθεν, ἐντεῦθεν. *Cic.* — Also, with a or the ablat. of a town. *Cic.* A nobis hinc profecti. *Id.* Hinc Roma qui veneramus. — Also, thence, from thence. *Cæs.* Calones in proximum tumulum procurrunt: hinc celeriter dejecti, &c. — **TRANS.** Also, on this side (frequently joined with *illinc*, on that or on the other side). *Cic.* Hinc pudicitia pugnat, illinc stuprum, h. e. on this side, &c. on the other, &c. *Liv.* multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, h. e. on this side and that, on both sides. — **Hinc** or *inde* is sometimes put for *illinc*. *Liv.* Hinc patres, hinc viros orantes *Virg.* Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, h. e. on this side and on that, on every side. *Suet.* Hinc inde, hinc et inde, on both sides. — **TRANS.** Also, from this, of this, out of this. *Plin.* Videret, hinc dona fortium fieri, h. e. ex argento. — Also, from this, from this cause. *Cic.* Hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur. *Tercnt.* Hinc ille lacrimæ. — **TRANS.** Also, for ex hoc homine, from this person. *Tercnt.* Syrum ire video: hinc scibo jam, ubi siet. — **TRANS.** Also, from this time; then, afterwards. *Val.* Flacc. Hinc, operum quæ maxima, posco, h. e. from this time. *Tacit.* Didium Veranias excepti, isque intra annum extinctus est. *Suetonius* hinc Paulinus biennio, &c. h. e. then. *Id.* Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur, h. e. deinceps. — **TRANS.** Also, for abhinc; ago, stue. *Plaut.* Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, h. e. two hundred years ago. *Plin.* Septimo hinc anno inventa est.

**HINNIBILIS** (hinnio), e, adj. neighing, 3 apt to neigh, χρομετιστικός. *Apul.*

**HINNIBUNDĒ** (īd.), adv. with neighing, 3 neighing. *Claud.* Quadrigar.

**HINNILITŌ** (īd.), as, n. 1. to neigh. *Lucil.*

**HINNYŌ** (unc.), is, n. 4. to neigh as a 2 horse, whinny, χρομερίζω. *Quintil.* and *Lucret.*

**HINNITŌS** (hinnio), us, m. a neighing, whinnying, χρομετισμός. *Cic.*

**HINNŪLA** (hinnulus), e, f. a young hind. *Arnob.*

**HINNŪLĒS** (unc.), i, m. a young hind or fawn, νεβρός. *Horat.*

**HINNŪLŪS**, i, m. same as **Hinnuleus**. 3 *Snat.*

**HINŪS** (from ἴννος, or ὄννος), i, m. on 3 animal procreated of a horse and she-ass, a mule. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

**HIŌ** (from χᾶω, χαινω), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. to open. *Prop.* and *Colum.* — **TRANS.** Also, to open one's mouth. *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.* — Hence, to gape, yawn. *Sil.* — Also, to long for, desire eagerly, crave after, covet greatly. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, to make a hiatus in writing or speaking, make frequent use of vowels. *Cic.* — **TRANS.** Also, to be open. *Cic.* Coucha hians. *Plin.* Oculi hiantes. — *Figur.* not to be well connected. *Cic.* Hiante loqui. Particularly when words terminating or beginning with vowels are joined with each other, which is called hiatus. *Quintil.* Oratio hiat. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Oratio hians. — **TRANS.** to say or speak with open mouth. *Pers.* Fabula mesto hianda tragædo. — Also, to spit, vomit. *Val.* Flacc. cruores ex ore.

**HIPPĀCE** (ἱππᾶκη), es, f. cheese made of 2 mare's milk. *Plin.* — **TRANS.** Also, a plant. *Plin.*

**HIPPAGINES**, same as **Hippagogi**. *Gell.*

**HIPPAGŌGI** (ἱππαγόγοι), naves, sc. to 2 transport horses, horse-transporters. *Liv.*

**HIPPAGŌS** (ἱππηγός), i, a transport for 2 horses. *Plin.*

**HIPPĀLŪS**, i, m. n wind, same as **Favonius**, so called in the Indian ocean. *Plin.*

**HIPPARCHIŪS**, i, n. a mathematician and astronomer of *Nicaea*, who lived about 150 years before the Christian era. *Cic.*

**HIPPEUS** (ἵππεος), ēi and eos, m. a 2 comet resembling the mane of a horse. *Plin.*

**HIPPĪAS** (ἵππιος, h. e. equester), ādis, f. sc. statua, the statue of a female on horseback. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌ** (ἵππῶν), ōnis, m. the name of two towns in Africa, one of which is situated in *Namidia*, and called *regius*, now *Bona*, the other *diarrhytus*, situated in Africa *Propria*, now *Ben Zert*. — **TRANS.** Also, a town of Spain. *Liv.* — **TRANS.** Also, a town of the *Bruttii*, afterwards called *Vibo*. — Hence, **Hipponensis**, e, adj. *Plin.* *Ep. colonia*, h. e. Hippo diarrhytus.

**HIPPŌCAMELŌS** (ἵπποκάμηλος), i, m. a 3 large camel, or, a beast partly horse, and partly camel. *Auson.*

**HIPPŌCAMPŌS** (ἵπποκάμπος, and ἵπποκάμη), i, m. the sea-horse, a sea-fish with a head resembling that of a horse, (*Syngnathus Hippocampus*, L.) *Plin.*

**HIPPŌCENTAURŪS** (ἵπποκένταυρος), i, m. u hippocentaur, a sort of monster, half man, and half horse. *Cic.*

**HIPPŌCŌMŪS** (ἵπποκόμος), i, m. a groom. 3 *Cod.* *Theod.*

**HIPPŌCRATES**, is, m. n celebrated physician of *Cos*, living about 436 before the Christian era. — Hence, **Hippocraticus**, a, um, adj. *Prudent.*

**HIPPŌCRĒNĒ** (ἵπποκρήνη), es, f. the horse's fountain, a fountain of *Beotia*, near mount *Helicon*, sacred to the *Muses*. It first rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse *Pegasus*. *Ovid.*

**HIPPŌDĀMĒ** (ἵπποδάμη), es, and **HIPPŌDĀMĪĀ** (ἵπποδάμεια), e, f. a daughter of *Enomaus*, king of *Pisa*, in *Elis*, who refused to marry her, except to him who could overcome him in a chariot-race. *Pelops* overcame him by bribing his charioteer, and married *Hippodamia*. — Hence, proverbially, *Prop.* Hippodamie regnum, a great fortune, good luck. — **TRANS.** Also, the wife of *Pirithous*. *Ovid.* She is also called *Ischomache* by some, and *Deidamia* by others. — **TRANS.** Also, a mistress of *Achilles*, daughter of *Brises*.

**HIPPŌDĀMŪS** (ἵπποδάμος), i, m. a tamer 3 of horses. — Hence, a rider, horseman. *Martial.*

**HIPPŌDRŌMŌS** (ἵπποδρόμος), i, m. a 3 place for horses to run in, a place for chariot-races. *Martial.*

**HIPPŌGLŌSSĀ**. See **Hypoglossa**. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌGLŌTTION**, ii, n. See **Hypoglotition**.

**HIPPŌLĀPĀTHUM** (ἵππολάπαθον), i, n. the herb patience, or monk's rhubarb. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌLŪTĒ**, es, and **HIPPŌLŪTĀ**, e, f. an Amazon, and sister of *Orithyia*, queen of the *Amazons*; she was conquered by *Hercules* or *Thescus*, and had a son by the latter, called *Hippolytus*. — **TRANS.** Also, the wife of *Acastus*, who accused *Peleus* of attempts upon her virtue, before *Acustus*, only because he refused to gratify her desires. *Horat.*

**HIPPŌLŪTŪS** (ἵππολυτός), i, m. a son of *Thescus* and *Hippolyte*. His step-mother *Phædra* fell in love with him, and when he refused to gratify her criminal desires, she accused him before *Thescus* of offering violence to her person. *Thescus* cutroted *Neptune* to punish his son, and as the latter pursued his way along the sea-shore, his horses were so much frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which *Neptune* had purposely sent there, that they tore him in pieces. *Æsculapius* restored him to life, and he received the name of *Virbius*. His son is also called *Virbius*. *Virg.*

**HIPPŌMĀNES** (ἵππομάνης), is, n. a slimy 2 humor, said to distil from the groin of a mure. *Virg.* — **TRANS.** Also, a viscous substance on the forehead of a colt newly foaled. *Plin.* — The ancients took it for a piece of flesh which the mare presently bites off. It was used in love-potions and for other superstitious things.

**HIPPŌMĀRĀTHRUM** (ἵππομάριθρον), i, n. the herb wild-fennel. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌMĒNES** (ἵππομένης), e or is, m. the husband of *Atalanta*, daughter of *Schæneus*. — **TRANS.** Also, the father of *Limone*. — Hence, *Ovid.* Hippomenæis, *Idis*, f. *Limone*, the daughter of *Hippomenes*.

**HIPPŌNĀX** (ἵππονᾶξ), actis, m. a Greek poet, who wrote such bitter invectives and satirical lampoons against some persons, that they hanged themselves. — Hence, **Hippónactæus**, a, um, adj. *Cic.* præcium, h. e. biting, satirical.

**HIPPŌNĒNSIS**. See **Hippo**.

**HIPPŌPERĀ** (ἵπποπήρα), e, f. a cloak-bag 2 or portmanteau. *Senec.*

**HIPPŌPHĀES**, and **HIPPŌPHĒS** (ἵπποφᾶες, and ἵπποφῆες), n. a plant, a species of *Euphorbia* (perhaps *Euphorbia spinosa*, L.). *Plin.*

**HIPPŌPHĀESTŌN** (ἵπποφαιστον), i, a 2 kind of shrub used by fullers in dressing their cloth (supposed to be *Centaurea calcitrapa*, L. common star-thistle.). *Plin.*

**HIPPŌPŌDES** (ἵπποπόδες), um, m. u. a people of *Scythia* who have horses' feet. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌPŌTĀMŪS** (ἵπποπόταμος), i, m. the river horse, hippopotamus. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌSELĪNUM** (ἵπποσέλινον), i, n. the plant, common *Alexander*. *Plin.*

**HIPPŌTĀDES** (ἵπποτες), e, m. the patronymic of *Æolus*, grandson of *Hippotes*. *Ovid.*

**HIPPŌTŌXŌTĀ** (ἵπποτόξότης), e, m. an archer who fought on horseback. *Cæs.*

**HIPPŌURIS** (ἵππουρίς), *Idis* f. the herb horse-tail. *Plin.*

**HIPPŪRŪS**, or **HIPPŪRŌS** (ἵππουρός), i, m. n sort of fish (supposed to be the same as *Coryphæna Hippurus*, L.). *Plin.*

**HIPPŪS** (ἵππος), i, m. a sort of crab-fish. *Plin.*

**HIR** (χσιρ), a hand. *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* 3

**HIRĀ** (unc.), e, f. a goat. 3 *Plaut.*

**HIRCINŪS** (hircus), a, um, adj. of a goat, 2 τρήχειος. *Plaut.* barba. *Plin.* sarr. 2 τρήχειος. *Plaut.* sidus, h. e. the constellation called *Capricorn*. — **TRANS.** Also, smelling like a goat. *Plaut.* alæ.

**HIRCIPĒS** (hircus & pes), e, *Idis*, having 3 goat's feet. *Martian.* *Copell.*

**HIRCŌSŪS** (hircus), a, um, adj. smelling 2 like a goat, goatish, τραγομάσχαλος. *Plaut.*

**HIRCŪLŪS** (dimin. of hircus), i, m. a little goat, τραγίσκος. *Catull.* — **TRANS.** Also,



so, ar herb like spikenard, bastard-nard. Plin.  
**HIRCŪS** (unc.), i, m. a he-goat, buck, ἵρκυος. Virg. Barbas tondent hirci. Horat. Olere hircum, h. e. to smell like a goat. — Hence, Hircus, a word of abuse applied to voluptuous persons. Plaut. — ¶ Also, the rank saell of the arm-pits. Horat. — ¶ Also, de cunilingis et fellatoribus, propter oris fetorem. Catull. and Suet.  
**HIRNEĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a pot, earthen vessel. 3 Cato.  
**HIRPEX**. See Irpez. 3  
**HIRPI**, ōrum, m. a family near Rome who at an annual sacrifice used to walk without injury over burning wood. Plin.  
**HIRPINI**, or **IRPINI**, ōrum, m. a people of Lower Italy. — Hence, Hirpinus, or Irpinus, a, um, adj. Cic. and Liv.  
**HIRQUINŪS**, a, um, same as Hircinus. Plaut.  
**HIRQUYTĀLLIŪ** (hirquus), is, n. 4. 3 to imitate the voice, &c. of a he-goat, of boys at the age of puberty, τραγίζω. Censorin. — Such a boy was called hirqutallus. Id.  
**HIRQUUS**, same as Hircus.  
**HIRRIŪ**, or **IRRIŪ** (unc.), n. 4. to snarl, 3 snarl, grin like a dog. Sidon.  
**HIRRTŪS** (hirrio), us, m. a growling, 3 snarling. Sidon.  
**HIRSŪTIĀ** (hirsutus), æ, f. roughness, 3 shagginess, δασύτης. Solin.  
**HIRSŪTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adject. hairy, shaggy, rough, rugged, bristly, prickly, ἀκανθώδης, δασύς. Cic. Bestie spinis hirsute. Virg. castaneæ. Id. vepres, thorny. Curt. comæ, shaggy, dishevelled. Plin. Hirsutiora folia. Martial. imagines, sc. priscorum virorum. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, h. e. rough, rugged, rude, unpolished.  
**HIRTIANŪS** (Hirtius), a, um, adj. pertaining to Hirtius, called after him. Cic. jus, h. e. sauce, broth. Pollio in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 10, 33. prælium. Al. hic leg. Hirtinum.  
**HIRTINŪS**, a, um. See Hirtianus.  
**HIRTŪS**, ii, m. a name of several Romaas. 2 Anlus Hirtius was consul with Paasa, and assisted Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony. — Hence, Hirtius, a, um, adj. Hirtium.  
**HIRTŪSŪS**, a, um, adj. same as Hirtus. 3 Apul. Metam. 5. Ed. Vulc. & Ouidend.  
**HIRTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, λίστιος, δασύς. Curt. comæ. Sil. frons. Varr. oves. Plin. cor, hairy. Lucan. toga. Colum. sepes, h. e. thorny. Apul. Hirtiora folia. — ¶ Figur. Horat. ingenium, unpolished. Vellei. Marius.  
**HIRŪDŪ** (unc.), īnis, f. a leech, horse-leech, blood-sucker, βδέλλα, called sanguisuga, in the time of Plin. — ¶ Figur. Cic. ærarij, h. e. the leech or exhauster of the treasury.  
**HIRUNDINEŪS**, a, um, adj: same as Hirundinus. Sidon. adventus.  
**HIRUNDINŪS** (hirundo), a, um, adj. of 2 a swallow, χελιδόνιος. Plin. sanguis. Plaut. nidus.  
**HIRŪNDŪ** (unc.), īnis, f. a swallow, χελιδόν. Plin. — It is also used as a term of endearment. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a flying sea-fish (Exocætus volitans, or evolans, L.). Plin.  
**HISCŪ** (contr. f. om hisco), is, n. & a. 3. to open, gape, γασπ, chink, χάλω. Plaut., Ovid. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to open the mouth in order to speak, to mutter. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ TRANS. to speak. Prop. reges et opera, h. e. to sing of, celebrate by song.  
**HISPĀLIS**, is, f. and **HISPĀL**, is, n. a town of Spain, now Seville. — Hence, Hispaniensis, e, adj. Tacit. — Hispaniensis, e, adj. Plin.  
**HISPĀNE** (Hispanus), adv. after the manner of Spaa. Ena.  
**HISPĀNIĀ**, æ, f. Spaa. Liv. — Also, plur. Hispaniæ. Cic. and Cæs. — It was divided by the river Iberus into exterior and ulterior. The former was also called Tarracoenensis, and the latter was afterwards divided into Bætica and Lusitanin.  
**HISPANICŪS** (Hispania), a, um, adject. 2 Spanish Vitruo.

**HISPANIENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. relating to Spain, Spaaish; but generally of things which are not produced in Spain, and of persons who are foreigners, not natives of Spain. Vellei. Non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus. Cic. bellum, h. e. carried on by the Romans in Spain. Id. legatus, h. e. a Roman anabassador in Spain. Id. iter, h. e. leading to Spain. Tacit. exercitus, h. e. a Roman army in Spaa. Plin. oceanus. Cic. æstus maritimi. Plin. Rhodani ostium, h. e. towards Spain. Cato. mola, h. e. made in the Spmish maaner.  
**HISPĀNŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or in Spain, pertaining to it, Spanish. Plin. mare, h. e. the Spanish sea. Cic. Hispani, the Spaniards.  
**HISPIDŪ** (hispidus), as, a. I. to make 3 rough, hairy or shaggy. Solin.  
**HISPIDŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. hairy, shaggy. Catull. 16, 10. Al. leg. hispidulosus.  
**HISPIDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. hairy, shaggy, rough, bristly, prickly, thorny, rugged, λίστιος. Horat. facies, bearded. Virg. frons. Martial. mater, h. e. capella feta. Plin. Corpus squamis hispidum. Horat. ager, h. e. not cultivated. — Figur. Gell. auris, h. e. rough, unpolished, uncouth.  
**HISTĀR** (unc.), tri, m. same as Histrio, 3 in the Etrurian language. Liv. — ¶ Also, same as Ister.  
**HISTŪN** (ιστών), ōnis, m. a place where people weave. Varr.  
**HISTŪRIĀ** (ιστορία), æ, f. history, narration of things past. Cic. Historia testis temporum. Ovid. Conditor historie, h. e. an historian. — ¶ Also, any particular history. Plaut. and Horat. — ¶ Also, any narrative, tale or account. Prop. Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia. Cic. Historia dignum, h. e. worthy of record, worthy of being related, memorable. — ¶ Also, the subject of a discourse, or of conversation. Prop. Uti fieres nobilis historia.  
**HISTŪRIĀLIS** (historia), e, adj. histori- 3 cal. Sidon.  
**HISTŪRICĒ** (historicus), adv. historical- 3 ly, ιστορικῶς. Plin. Ep.  
**HISTŪRICĒ** (ιστορικῆ, sc. τέχνη), es, f. 2 sc. ars, that part of grammar which treats of the explanation of authors. Quintil.  
**HISTŪRICŪS** (ιστορικῶς), a, um, adj. relating to history, historical. Cic. Historiam historico genere perscripsit. Id. Historicus, sc. scriptor, an historian. — Also, more frequently, one who makes historical researches, a student of history. Nepos. and Cic.  
**HISTŪRYŪGRĀPHŪS** (ιστοριογράφος), i, 3 m. a writer of history, historian, historiographer. Capitol.  
**HISTRIA**. See Istria. 3  
**HISTRICŪSŪS**. See Hystricosus.  
**HISTRICŪS** (hister), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to a play-actor, ὑποκριτικός. Plaut. imperator, h. e. the manager.  
**HISTRĪŪ** (from the Tuscan word hister), ōnis, m. a play-actor, stage-player, comedian, ὑποκριτής, μῦθος. Cic. — Also, a pantomime. Liv. — Figur. a boaster, idle pretender. Cels.  
**HISTRĪŪNĀLIS** (histerio), e, adj. of or 2 belonging to a play-actor. Auct. Dinl. de Orat. — ¶ Also, like an actor. Tacit.  
**HISTRĪŪNĀ** (Id.), æ, f. sc. ars, the art 3 of a stage-player, dramatic art, ὑποκριτική. Plaut.  
**HISTRĪŪNICŪS**, a, um, same as Histri- 3 cus. Paudect.  
**HISTRIX**. See Hystrix.  
**HIŪLCE** (hiulcus), adv. in a gaping man- 1 ner, διεσχισμένος. Figur. Cic. loqui, h. e. to speak so that the mouth remains always open, which is the case when a person makes use of too many words that terminate and begin with vowels.  
**HIŪLCŪ** (Id.), as, a. I. to make to gape 3 or chink, to open, σχίζω, διασχίζω. Catull.  
**HIŪLCŪS** (for hiulcus, from hio), a, um, 3 adj. gaping, broken or cleft into chinks, chapping, διεσχισμένος. Virg. arva. Sidon. vulnus. — ¶ Also, having one's mouth open. — Hence, desirous of obtaining a thing, longing for, coveting. Plaut. — Also, of the meeting of words which end and begin with vowels, which is also

called hiatus. Cic. concursus verborum Id. voces, h. e. verba. — ¶ Also, opening. Stat. fulmen, h. e. dashing every thing to pieces.  
**HOC**, the neuter of hic, hæc, hoc. See Hic. — ¶ Also, adv. for hic. Virg.  
**HŪDIĒ** (contr. from hoc die), adv. to-day, ἄσμερον. Terent. — Also, to-night. Ovid. Fast. 2, 76. — Also, now, immediately, τήμερον. Horat. Sat. 2, 7, 21. — ¶ Also, until now, to this day. Plaut., Cic. and Nep. — Hodieque, for hodie quoque, even now-a-days, to this very time, to this very day. Cic. and Plin.  
**HŪDIĒRNŪS** (hodie), a, um, adj. of this 3 day, σημερινός. Cic. Hodiernum edictum. Id. dies. Id. Hodierno die, h. e. to-day. Id. Ad hodiernum diem, or, Plin. In hodiernum, sc. diem, h. e. to this day.  
**HŪDCEPŪRICŪN** (δοδοπορικόν, sc. σύγ- 3 γραμα), i, n. an itiacrary, journal, book of travels. Hieron.  
**HŪDUS**, **HŪDINŪS**, &c. See Hædus, &c.  
**HŪI**, interj. ah me! alas! oh! Terent. Phorm. 4, 3, 58. and Eun. 4, 4, 48.  
**HŪLCE** (δράκη), es, f. same as Drachma. 3 Rh. Fawc.  
**HŪLCŪS** (δλκος), i, m. mouse-barley (Hor- 3 deum murinum, L.). Plin.  
**HŪLŪCAUSTŪMĀ** (δλοκαύτωμα), ātis, 3 n. same as Holocaustua. Tertull.  
**HŪLŪCAUSTUM** (δλόκαυστον), i, n. sc. 3 sacrificium, a burnt-offering, holocaust. Prudent.  
**HŪLŪCHRŪSŪS** (δλόχρυσος), i, f. a plant. 3 Plin.  
**HŪLŪCŪRON** (δλόκυρον), i, n. same as 3 Chamæpitys. Apul.  
**HŪLŪGRĀPHŪS** (δλόγραφος), a, um, adj. 3 written entirely with one's own hand. Hieronym.  
**HŪLŪSCHENŪS**, or **HŪLŪSCHENŪS** (δλόσχοινος), i, m. a sort of rush. Plin.  
**HŪLŪSERICŪS** (δλοσηρικῶς), a, um, made 3 entirely of silk, velvet. Varr.  
**HŪLŪSIDERŪS** (δλοσίδηρος), a, um, adj. 3 entirely of iron. Theod. Prisc.  
**HŪLŪSPHERĀTŪS** (δλοσφύρατος), a, um, 2 adj. solid, worked with hammers. Plin.  
**HŪLŪSTEŪN** (δλόστειον), i, n. a species 3 of plantain, plantago albicans, L. Plin.  
**HŪLŪTHŪRIĀ** (δλοθούρια), ōrum, n. a 3 kind of zoophytes or sea-animal resembling a sponge. Plin.  
**HŪLŪVERŪS**, or **HŪLŪBERŪS** (δλοβη- 3 ρος), a, um, adj. Cod. Just. vestimenta, perhaps entirely of purple, or same as Holoserica. — See Olus. 3  
**HŪMERŪS** (Ὀμηρεως), a, um, adj. Ho- 3 rat. de ar. Poet. 120. e lect. Bœutl.  
**HŪMERIACŪS**, a, um, adj. same as Ho- 3 mericus. Priap.  
**HŪMERICŪS** (Ὀμηρικῶς), a, um, adj. re- 3 lating to Homer, Homeric. Cic. versus. Id. Agamemnon, h. e. mentioned by Homer. Plin. senex, h. e. Nestor. Ter- 3 tull. oculi, h. e. blind.  
**HŪMERISTA** (Ὀμηριστής), æ, m. one who 2 recites Homer's poems. Petron.  
**HŪMERŪCENTŪ** (δμηροκέντων), ōnis, m. 3 n. poem made up of verses from Homer Tertull.  
**HŪMĒRŪMĀSTIX** (Ὀμηρομάστιξ), īgis, 2 m. the scourge of Homer, a surname given to Zoilus the critic. Vitruv. — ¶ Figur. a censorious person. Plin.  
**HŪMĒRŪNIDES**, æ, m. an imitator of Ho- 3 mer. Plaut.  
**HŪMĒRŪS** (Ὀμηρος), i, m. Homer, a cele- 3 brated Greek poet. His most celebrated poems are the Iliad and Odyssey.  
**HŪMICĪDĀ** (homo & cædo), æ, m. and f. 3 a murderer, homicide, ἀνοσοφθός. Cic. — ¶ Sometimes, in a good sense, of those who have slain many in battle, a slayer of the enemy. Horat. Hector homi- 3 cidia.  
**HŪMICĪDIARIŪS**, or **HŪMICĪDIARIŪS** 3 (homicida), a, um, adj. homicidal. Auct. Paneg. ad Constantin. 4. sanguis.  
**HŪMICĪDIUM** (Id.), ii, n. homicide, mur- 2 der, manslaughter, ἀνδροφονία. Petron. Homicidium facere. Plin. Convictus in homicidio.  
**HŪMŪ** (for humo, from humus, h. e. made 3 of earth), īnis, m. and f. a man or woman, άνθρωπος. Homines, men, peo- 3 ple. Cic. — It is sometimes redundant.

*Terent.* Homo senex. *Cic.* Homines Romani. *Terent.* Homo servus. *Cic.* Homo nemo. — Sometimes it is used as a feminine. *Salpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Homo nata fuerat. — *Cic.* Inter homines esse, *h. e.* to live. Hence, *Pandect.* Inter homines esse desinere, to die. *Cic. Rosc. Am. 23.* Inter homines esse, *h. e.* to have intercourse with the world. *Terent.* Mostrum hominis, a wicked, detestable person. So, also, *Cic.* Odium hominis. *Id.* Eum nihil hominis esse, *h. e.* a bad fellow. — Also, a person of good manners, a gentleman. *Cic.* Homines visi sumus. — Also, a man of taste. *Cic.* Si homo esset, eum potius legeret. — Also, a man of sense, a humane person, a good man. *Terent.* Si homo esses. — It is also frequently used instead of *is*, and corresponds to the English *man*, or *fellow*. *Cic.* Valde hominem diligo, *h. e.* eum, *him*, *that man*. *Cic.* Nosti os hominis, *h. e.* the face of that fellow. — In *Terent.* it denotes, also, somebody, a man. *Terent.* Reliqui me homo. — ¶ Also, a man, like *vir*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the master of a house, father of a family. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, for *servus*. *Cic.* — Homines tui, your folks, your relations. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, homines for *pedites*. *Liv.* Hominum et equitum. — ¶ Also, for *bona hominis*. *Cic.* Hominis maniceps fit Chrysogonus. — ¶ Also, a free man. *Petrone.* Patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse. — ¶ Also, a learned or polished person. *Petrone.* — ¶ *Terent.* Quot homines, tot sententiae, *h. e.* two heads think alike. *Id.* Ut homo est, ita morem gerat, *h. e.* as the man is, so you must humor him.

**HOMIOPHORIA** (ὁμοιομερία), *æ*, *f.* a 3 likeness of parts. *Lactant.*

**HOMIOPHORIA** (ὁμοιοπρόθερον), 3 *n.* alliteration. *Enn.* O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta Tyrane tulisti.

**HOMIOPHORIA** (ὁμοιοπύτων), of the same cases. *Martian. Capell.*

**HOMIOPHORIA** (ὁμοιοτέλειον), 3 having similar terminations. *Martian. Capell.*

**HOMIOPHORIA** (ὁμογενής), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of the same family, race, or kind.

**HOMOLE** (Ὀμόλη), *es*, *f.* a mountain of Thessaly. *Virg.* — Hence, *Homoloidis*, *idis*, *f.* Stat. portæ, *h. e.* gates of Thessalian Thebes.

**HOMONYMIA** (ὁμωνυμία), *æ*, *f.* similarity of name. *Quintil.*

**HOMONYMOS** (ὁμώνυμος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 having the same name; under the same name or word, having different meanings. *Quintil.*

**HOMOTONOS** (ὁμότονος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 having similar tension, tone or strength, homotonous. *Vitrav.*

**HOMOUSIOS** (ὁμοούσιος), *adj.* consubstantial. *Hieronym.*

**HOMULUS**, and **HOMULLUS**, (*dimin.* of *homo*), *i*, *m.* a little man, *mannikin*. *Cic.* and *Lactant.*

**HOMUNCIO** (*Id.*), *onis*, *m.* a *mannikin*, *sorry*, *mean fellow*, *rascal*. *Cic.*

**HOMUNCULUS** (*Id.*), *i*, *m.* same as *Homuncio*. *Cic.*

**HONESTAMENTUM** (*honesto*), *i*, *n.* an ornament, reward. *Senec.*

**HONESTAS** (*honestus*), *atis*, *f.* respectability, honor, character, reputation, credit, τὸ καλὸν, κάλλος. *Cic.* Honestatem amittere. *Id.* Appetens honestatis, *h. e.* laudis, gloriæ. *Id.* Honestatis gratia. — ¶ Also, honor, honorable thing. *Cic.* Ante partis honestatibus privare. — ¶ Also, decency, propriety of conduct. *Cic.* vitæ. *Nep.* Ab honestate remota. — Also, honesty, probity, goodness. *Suet.* Hence, virtue is called *honestas* by *Cic.* *Fin.* 2, 15. — ¶ Also, dignity, good grace, eminence, beauty. *Cic.* (of an orator) in rebus. *Id.* testudinis. — ¶ *Cic.* Honestates, for honesti homines.

**HONESTE** (*honestus*), *adv.* decently, virtuously, honorably, becomingly, with proper decorum, καλῶς. *Cic.* Honestè se gerere. *Id.* Honestissime. *Suet.* Honestus. *Hirt.* de *B. Afric.* Quam honestissime se intra munitiones recipere, *h. e.* in the best possible manner. *Plaut.* Neque illa matrem satis honestè sequi poterit comes, *h. e.* honorably. *Id.* Honestè aliquem

accipere, *h. e.* to receive kindly. *Id.* Honestè ferre aquam, *h. e.* becomingly, gracefully. *Sueton.* Adolescentulus honestè natus, *h. e.* of a respectable family. *Plin.* Honestè facta, *h. e.* deeds of glory. *Terent.* vivere, *h. e.* virtuously, honorably. *Id.* abire, *h. e.* honorably, creditably. *Varr.* vestitus, *h. e.* decently, becomingly.

**HONESTITUDŌ** (*Id.*), *inis*, *f.* same as *Honestas*. *Aec.*

**HONESTŌ** (*Id.*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, *l.* to make honorable or respectable, adorn, dignify, grace, set off, embellish, ἐπικοσμεῖω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Act.* ad *Herenn.* rem. *Sallust.* aliquem honore. *Cic.* aliquem laude. *Id.* domum. *Id.* currum. — ¶ Also, to give, present with, bestow upon. *Apul.* aliquem beneficiis.

**HONESTŌ** (*honor*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* honorable, gaining, procuring, conferring honor, respectable, eminent, decent, proper, becoming, right, fit. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* res. *Cic.* convivium. *Id.* Honestus est, *h. e.* it is more honorable. *Id.* Dies honestissimus. *Sallust.* Honestarum rerum egens, *h. e.* not being able to live conformably to his rank. — Hence, *Honestum*, what is honorable, decent, proper; honor, honesty, virtue, morality. *Cic.* — Also, *Honestus*, well-proportioned, good looking, handsome, beautiful, graceful. *Terent.* facies. *Id.* Eunuchus. *Virg.* os. *Nep.* Dignitate erat honesta, *h. e.* of a dignified and prepossessing appearance. *Virg.* equus. *Varr.* asiurus. (*Honestas*) applied to form or countenance, expresses dignity, nobleness. — Hence, *Honestum*, beauty, something beautiful. *Horat.* — Also, *Honestus*, specious, showy. *Cic.* Honestò nomine bono viro error objicitur. *Lactant.* Causas abundi quærat honestas. *Terent.* oratio. — ¶ Also, honored, respected, respectable. *Cic.* familia. *Id.* homo. *Id.* Honestò loco natus. *Id.* Homo honestissimus. *Nep.* Honestò genere, *h. e.* of a good family, of noble birth. — Hence, *Honesti*, persons of distinction, people of rank or quality. *Quintil.* Also, persons in offices of honor. *Horat.* — Cicero frequently gives to Roman knights the title *vir honestus*, and *honestissimus*, *h. e.* the honorable.

**HONŌR**, and **HONŌS** (perhaps from *αἰνός*), *oris*, *m.* honor, τιμή. *Cic.* Honorè alicui habere or tribuere, or, *Ovid.* præstare, or, *Cic.* Honore aliquem afficere, *h. e.* to honor, do honor to. So, also, *Cæs.* Honore aliquem augere. *Cic.* In honore habere. *Id.* In honore esse. *Id.* Fuit Miloni summo honori. *Id.* Decernere honores alicui, *h. e.* honors, marks of distinction. *Id.* Adducere aliquem in honorem, *h. e.* to raise to honor. *Horat.* In Junonis honorem, *h. e.* in honor of *Juno*. *Plin.* In honorem *Cælie*, *h. e.* out of compliment to. *Sallust.* Honori ducitur, *h. e.* it is considered honorable. *Cic.* Adjumenta honoribus quæram, *h. e.* consulship, triumph, thanksgiving. *Liv.* Honos medius, *h. e.* oratio. *Cic.* Honoris causa, *h. e.* out of respect. — Hence, *valæ*, esteem, worth. *Plin.* Sunt in honore cæpæ. *Id.* Vino honos durat. — Also, esteem, regard, respect. *Virg.* *Æn.* 12, 57. — Also, a public office, magistracy, preferment, post, dignity. *Liv.* Honore acto. *Nep.* Honores petiit. *Id.* Honoribus operam dare, *h. e.* to seek preferment. *Cic.* Honoribus amplissimis perfunctus. *Id.* Ad honores ascendere, or, *Liv.* pervenire. *Cic.* Honoris gradus, *h. e.* a degree of preferment. *Sueton.* Honores capere. *Liv.* Curuli honore uti. *Petrone.* Ad summos honores pervenire, *h. e.* to obtain the highest honors. *Cic.* Maximis honoribus usus, *h. e.* having enjoyed the highest offices. *Senec.* Honori honorem habere, *h. e.* to make obeisance to a magistrate. *Sueton.* Abire honore, *h. e.* to resign an office. *Id.* Inire honorem. — Also, a title of honor. *Liv.* militaris. — Also, reward, recompense, fee. *Cic.* Medico honorem habere. *Id.* Honoris sui causa laborare. — Hence, inheritance, legacy. *Cic.* — Also, a sacrifice and other religious ceremonies. *Virg.* Meritos aris mactavit honores. *Ovid.* Nullos aris adoleret honores. *Virg.* Divum templis indicit honorem, *h. e.* appoints a sacrifice. *Liv.* Aræ honore

cumulentur. — Also, of honors paid to others, as of a triumph, a funeral, &c. *Virg.* Mortis honore carentes, *h. e.* deprived of a funeral. *Ovid.* Honor sepulcri. *Vulser.* Flacc. Solutus honos cineri. — Also, praise, song of praise, hymn. *Virg.* Baccho suum dicemus honorem. — Also, a festival in honor of a person. *Virg.* *Æn.* 5, 601. — ¶ Also, ornament, splendor, beauty, any thing that embellishes. *Horat.* ruris, *h. e.* fruits. *Ovid.* Cinctus honore caput, *h. e.* corona. *Virg.* Lætos oculis afflaret honores, *h. e.* had given his eyes a pleasing vivacity or beauty. *Id.* silvarum, *h. e.* foliage, leaves. *Stat.* Veris honore soluto accumulans artus, *h. e.* apertis rosis. — Also, color. *Sil.* croceus. — ¶ *Cic.* Honorem præfari, or, *Plin.* dicere, *h. e.* to ask permission to use an improper expression. So, *Curt.* Honor auribus sit, *h. e.* with all respect be it spoken, pardon the expression, &c. — ¶ Honor was also worshipped as a deity. *Cic.* — ¶ Malus honor, affront, insult, abuse. *Metell.* ap. *Gell.* — ¶ Honor exsilii, honorable banishment. *Tacit.*

**HONORABILIS** (*honor*), *e*, *adj.* worthy of honor, estimable, honorable, ἀξιότιμος, τίμιος. *Cic.*

**HONORABILITER** (*honorabilis*), *adverb.* 3 honorably. *Ammian.*

**HONORARIUM**. See *Honorarius*.

**HONORARIUS** (*honor*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* that which is done in honor of a person, honorary. *Sueton.* tumulus, *h. e.* an honorary tomb or cenotaph. *Cic.* frumentum, *h. e.* corn given as a present to a governor of a province. *Id.* arbiter, *h. e.* an honorary arbiter, agreed on by both parties. *Id.* arbitria. *Id.* opera. So, also, *Pandect.* tutor. *Cic.* Honorarium est, *h. e.* it is done in honor of the audience, or, it is honorable. — *Honorarium*, *subst.* an honorary fee, a present. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, that which is done on account of a post of honor. *Sueton.* ludii, *h. e.* exhibited to gain the favor of the people. — Hence, *Honorarium*, *ii*, *n.* a certain sum paid by persons upon their admittance to a post of honor or station of dignity, γερουσίον. *Plin.* Ep. decurionatus. — ¶ Also, relating to a post of honor. *Pandect.* jus, *h. e.* edicts of the prætors. So, also, *Id.* liber. *Gell.* munus, *h. e.* a post of honor to which the inhabitants of municipal towns were admitted.

**HONORATĒ** (*honoratus*), *adv.* with honor 2 or respect, ἐντίμως. *Justin.* Honoratissus. *Valer. Max.* Honoratissime. *Tacit.* Honorate aliquem custodire.

**HONORATIŌ** (*honor*), *onis*, *f.* honor, a 3 mark of honor, expression of esteem. *Arnob.*

**HONORATŌS**, *a*, *um*, *participle* from *honoro*. — ¶ *Adj.* honored, respected, ἐντίμος. *Cic.* Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud *Scipionem* *Panætius*. *Vellei.* Honoratissimus locus. — ¶ Also, bearing or having borne a public office. *Ovid.* comæ, *h. e.* viri honorati. *Sueton.* Familia censuris duabus honorata. *Vellei.* Honoratori parere mactavit, *h. e.* occupying a more distinguished post. — Particularly the prætor is called *honoratus*. — ¶ Also, honorable, respectable, distinguished. *Liv.* Decretum honoratissimum, *h. e.* most honorable. *Ovid.* rus. *Liv.* militia.

**HONORIADES** (*Honorius*); *æ*, *m.* *h. e.* 3 filius *Honorii*. *Claudian.*

**HONORIŌS** (*Id.*), *adis*, *f.* *h. e.* filia *Honorii*. *Claudian.*

**HONORIFICĒ** (*honorificus*), *adv.* honorably. *Cic.* Honorifice consurgitur. *Id.* Honorificentissime. *Id.* Honorificentissus.

**HONORIFICENTIA** (*Id.*), *æ*, *f.* honor. 3 *Veris.*

**HONORIFICŌ** (*Id.*), *as*, *a*, *l.* to honor, 3 reverence, respect, τιμάω. *Lactant.*

**HONORIFICŌS** (*honor & facio*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* causing or bringing honor, honorable, τιμιός. *Cic.* mentio. *Nepos.* Honorificentior. *Vellei.* Honorificentissimus.

**HONORIGER** (*honor & gero*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 honorable, bringing honor. *Tertull.*

**HONORINŌS** (*honor*), *i*, *m.* *h. e.* deus *Honoris*. *Augustin.*

**HONORIPETA** (*honor & peto*), *æ*, *m.* making efforts to obtain distinction and honor, ambitious, φιλότιμος. *Apul.*

**HONOR** (honor), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to honor, respect, reverence, τιμάω. Cic. virtutem. Id. Amphiarum. — ¶ Also, to present with, to reward, recompense. Curt. donis. Vellei. populum congiariis. Liv. aliquem sella curuli. Sueton. certantium quemque. — Hence, Pandect. Legato honorari, h. e. to receive a legacy. — ¶ Also, to decorate, adorn, embellish, dignify, glorify. Liv. diem. Petron. Iyram flore. — ¶ See, also, Honoratus, a, um.

**HONORUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that brings honor, honorable, τίμιος. Ovid., Tacit., Stat. and Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, worthy of honor, noble. Stat.

**HONOS**, ōris, m. same as Honor. Cic. and Ovid.

**HOPLITES** (ὀπλίτης), ōdis, f. armed. Plin. 38, 36, 5; but Ed. Hard. reads Hoplitēs alter, &c.

**HOPLITIS** (ὀπλίτης, for ὀπλίτης), 2 e, m. armed; one who contended at the Olympic games in running completely armed. Plin. See Hoplitēs.

**HOPLOMACHUS** (ὀπλομαχος), i, m. a gladiator who fought with arms. Martial.

**HORA** (ῥα), æ, f. time in general. Horat. Mihi forsā, tibi quod negarī, porriget hora. Id. Verni temporis hora. — ¶ Also, a season of the year. Plin. Arbor omnibus horis pomifera. Id. Genitalis anni hora, h. e. ver. Hence, Horæ, the goddesses presiding over the seasons of the year. Ovid. — Also, an hour, the twelfth part of a day or night. Martial. Prima hora, h. e. from six until seven o'clock in the morning. Cic. In horam vivere, h. e. to live from hand to mouth. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Hora ante venit, h. e. to arrive before. Cic. Hora amplius moliebantur, h. e. above an hour. Sæc. Quartana ad horam venit, h. e. always at the same hour. Plin. Ep. Expectare in horas, h. e. hourly, hour after hour. Horat. In horas mutare clavum, h. e. every hour. Quintil. Homo omnium horarum, h. e. one fit for all purposes. Sueton. Amicus omnium horarum, h. e. at all times fit for intercourse. Liv. Una hora, or, Plaut. In una hora, or, Cic. In hora, h. e. in an hour's time. Horat. Hora quota est? what's the time? what o'clock is it? Cic. Horæ legitimæ, h. e. a number of hours which an orator is not permitted to exceed in speaking. — Hence, Horæ, arum, any thing that tells or points out the hours; a horologe. Cic. Mittere ad horas. Id. Moveri horas. — Hora is also sometimes omitted. Cæs. Prima vesperi. — ¶ Sometimes, the time of one's nativity; one's natal hour. Sæc. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a goddess presiding over beauty, and supposed to be Hersilia, the wife of Romulus. Enn. ap. Non. and Ovid. — Hōra, or ōra, in Ovid. Metam. 14, 851.

**HORÆ** (ῥαίαι), a, um, adj. that may be had in spring. Plaut. Horarum, sc. salsamentum, h. e. a kind of pickle made in spring from the tunny-fish.

**HORALIS** (hora), c, adj. of an hour's time, of an hour. Venant. Fortunat.

**HORARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to hours. — Hence, Censorin. Horarium, sc. instrumentum, h. e. an instrument to tell the time by; a horologe. — ¶ Also, of an hour, lasting an hour. Sueton. Ner. 37. Ed. Græv. spatium. But Edd. Burm. and Ern. read horarum.

**HORATIANS** (Horatius), a, um, adj. Horatian. Gell.

**HORATIUS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Horatius Cocles opposed alone the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge. — Horatius Flaccus, a celebrated poet in the time of Augustus. — Hence, Horatius, a, um, Horatian. Liv. gens.

**HORDA**, æ, f. See Hordus.

**HORDEACEUS** (hordeum), a, um, adj. of barley, κριθίνος. Plin. farina. Id. messis. Id. farrago. Colum. pyra, h. e. getting ripe at the time of the barley-harvest.

**HORDEARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. living on barley, κριθίνος. Plin. — ¶ Also, called after barley. Plin. pruna and pyra, h. e. getting ripe at the time of the barley-harvest. — ¶ Also, resem-

bling barley; puffed up, conceited. Sueton.

**HORDEIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 Hordeaceus. Plaut.

**HORDEOLUS** (dimin. of hordeum), i, m. 3 a sty in the eye. Marcell. Emp.

**HORDEUM** (unc.), i, n. barley, κριθή. Plin. and Liv. — Plur. Hordea. Virg. and Plin.

**HORDICALIA** (hordus), se. sacra, or 3 sollemnia, a festival at which cows big with young were sacrificed. Varr.

**HORDUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. same as Hordus, big with young. Varr. vacca, or, absol., Id. Horda.

**HORIA** (unc.), æ, f. a fishing-boat, small skiff, smack. Plaut. and Gell.

**HORIOLA** (dimin. of horia), æ, f. same 3 as Horia. Plaut. and Gell.

**HORIZON** (ὀρίζων), ontis, m. sc. circulus, the circle which bounds our view, or which seems to join the heaven with the earth; the horizon. Hygin. — ¶ Also, that line on a sun-dial which is drawn through the centre, and divides the whole into two semicircles. Vitruv.

**HORMESION** (unc.), ii, n. a precious stone not known to us. Plin.

**HORMINODES** (ὀρμινώδης), is, a precious stone of a color like that of the herb horminum. Plin.

**HORMINUM** (ὀρμινον), i, n. the herb clary (Salvia horminum, L.). Plin.

**HORNŌ** (hornus), adv. this year. 3 Plaut. **HORNŌTINGŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of this year. Cic. frumentum.

**HORNŌS** (contract. from ὄρνισος), a, um, 3 adj. of this year, of one year's growth, αὐτοετής. Horat. vina. — Also, Hornus, subst., this year's produce of wool, milk, cheese, &c. Calp. 2, 71.

**HORŌLOGIŌS** (ὀρολογικός), a, nm, adj. 3 horological. Martian. Capell. vasa.

**HORŌLOGIUM** (ὀρολόγιον), ii, n. any thing that tells or points out the hours; a sun-dial, water-glass, horologe. Cic. Horologium mittam. Vitruv. Horologium ex aqua.

**HORŌSCŌPIUM** (ὀροσκοπεῖον), ii, n. an 3 instrument used in taking the time of one's nativity. Sidor.

**HORŌSCŌPŌ** (ὀροσκοπέω, ῶ), as, n. l. 3 to take the time of one's nativity. Manil.

**HORŌSCŌPŌS** (ὀροσκοπός), a, um, adj. 2 showing the hours. Plin. vasa, h. e. sun-dials. — Hence, Horoscopus, or Horoscopus, i, m. a horoscope; one's natal hour. Manil.

**HORREARIUS** (horreum), ii, m. a super- 3 intendent of stores. Pandect.

**HORREATICUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to a barn or store-house. Cod. Theod. species, h. e. corn stored up in a barn or magazine.

**HORRENTIA** (horreo), æ, f. same as Hor- 3 ror. Tertull.

**HORREŌ** (unc.), es, ui, n. & a. 2. to shudder. Terent. Horreo. Plaut. Corpus horret. — With poets, in general, to tremble, move tremblingly, be in a trembling motion. Acc. Mare horret fluctibus. Val. Flacc. Draco horruit. — Hence, to shudder, be affrighted or terrified. Cic. animo. — Also, to tremble with cold, shiver. Ovid. — Also, to tremble or quake with fear, shudder for fear. Cic. Horreo, quem admodum accepturi sitis. — Also, to be astonished, amazed. Cic. Horreo soleo. — Also, to look or be terrible. Cic. Horret terra. Ovid. tempestas. Virg. Horrens umbra. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, to bristle. Virg. Ager horret hastis. Liv. Phalanx horrens hastis. Ovid. Terga horrentia setis. Virg. Horrebat regia culmo, h. e. was rough. Ovid. Draco horrens squamis. — ¶ Also, to stand on end, stand erect, bristle. Ovid. Comæ horrent. Virg. Hastæ horrentes. — ¶ Also, with an acc., to shudder, be affrighted or terrified at a thing. Cæs. crudelitatem alicujus. Cic. crimen. — Also, to be afraid. Cic. Non horrii progredi. Also, with an accus. and infin. following. Liv. — ¶ Particip. Horrendus, a, nm, dreadful, terrible, terrific, horrible, frightful, horrific. Virg. monstrum. Ovid. nox. Liv. carmen. Particularly, striking with awe, venerable. Virg. Sibylla. — Horrendum is also found as an adverb. Virg. sonare, h. e. terribly. — Also,

astonishing, wonderful. Virg. Horrenda virgo.

**HORREŌLUM** (dimin. of horreum), i, n. 3 a small granary or barn. Val. Max.

**HORREŌS** (herreo), is, n. & a. 3. to tremble, quake, shake, shudder through fear. Cic. Fera horrescunt. Terent. Horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce incipio fores. — Also, in general, to tremble, shake. Virg. Segetes horrescunt flabris, h. e. are shaken or agitated by the winds. — Also, with an acc. following, to shudder, tremble at, be afraid of, dread. Virg. mensarum morsus. Val. Flacc. Nullo horrescere visus. Stat. mortem. — ¶ Also, to bristle, present points; to be rough or rugged. Enn. ap. Macrobr. Horrescit telis exercitus. Ovid. Brachia horrescunt villis. Id. setis. Virg. Seges (h. e. acies) horrescit ensibus strictis. — Hence, to be terrible to look at; to become fearful or terrible. Sil. Tempestas horrescit nimbis. Cic. Mare cepit horrescere. — ¶ Also, to stand erect, stand on end. Senec. Coma horrescit.

**HORREUM** (perhaps from hordeum), i, n. any place for laying up stores, ἀποθήκη. — Hence, a barn, granary, repository for corn, σιτοφυλάκειον. Virg. Ruperunt horrea messes. Cic. Capuam horreum agri Campani esse volnerunt. Liv. Horrea ponere. Cæs. constituere, to build. — Also, a store-house of wines, a wine-cellar. Horat. and Pandect. — Also, a store-house for merchandise, n. ware-house. Pandect. — Also, a library. Sæc. — Also, a place where statues are kept. Plin. — Also, a place for olives. Colum. — Also, of bees, a bee-hive. Virg. — Also, a place where ants keep their stores. Ovid.

**HORRIBILIS** (horreo), e, adj. to be dreaded, dreadful, horrible, frightful, terrible, horrific, φρικτός, φοβερός. Cic. Horribilis est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere. Cæs. Horribilior aspectus. — ¶ Also, very great, astonishing. Cic. celeritas. — ¶ Also, awful, sacred, venerable. Petron.

**HORRICŌMIS** (horreo & coma), e, adj. 3 with hair erect or on end, bristly, shaggy. Apul. hircus. Id. canis.

**HORRIDE** (horridus), adv. without ornament or embellishment. Cic. dicere. Id. Ornamentis utetur horridus, h. e. with less refinement. — ¶ Also, roughly, severely, harshly. Tacit. Allocuti sunt horridius.

**HORRIDŌS** (dimin. of horridus), a, um, adj. shuddering or troubling with cold. Pers. — ¶ Also, strutting, swelling, protuberant. Plaut. — ¶ Also, rough, rude, unpolished. Martial. puer. Cic. oratio.

**HORRIDŌS** (horreo), a, um, adj. horrid, horrible, dire, dreadful, hideous, ghastly. Virg. grando, prælia, fata. Horat. fluctus. Plin. tempestas. Ovid. Horridior locus. — Hence, strong, powerful. Plin. Ruta horrida ad effectum est. — ¶ Also, trembling with cold, shivering. Ovid. Senilis hiems tremulo venit horrida passu. Martial. December, h. e. cold. — ¶ Also, rough, standing on end, horrid, bristly, shaggy, prickly, thorny. Virg. Hastilibus horrida myrtus. Id. sus. Cic. barba. Ovid. cæsaries. — Hence, rough, rude, unadorned, unpolished, uncouth. Liv. modus dicendi. Cic. oratio. Id. Tubero vita et oratione horridus. Liv. miles. Terent. virgo. Cic. Verba horridiora. — Also, rough, uncouth, with regard to one's manner of living or manners. Cic. vita. Virg. gens. Vellei. Marius hirtus atque horridus. — Also, of taste, sharp, tart, sour. Plin. sapor. — Also, rough, rugged (the opposite of vitidus). Cic. jecur. Id. campus.

**HORRIFER** (horror & fero), n, um, adj. 3 causing terror, horrible, horrid, terrible, horrific, φρικώδης. Lucret. and Ovid.

**HORRIFICALIS** (horrificus), e, adj. same 3 as Horrificus. Acc.

**HORRIFICE** (Id.), adv. in a dreadful manner. 3 ver. Lucret.

**HORRIFICŌ** (Id.), a. l. to frighten, terrify. Virg. — ¶ Also, to make horrible, or terrible. Sil. and Flor. rem. — ¶ Also, to make rough, boisterous, stormy. Catull. mare.



Also, figur. in the game of chess, a man.  
 Ovid.  
 HÖSTÖRIUM (unc.), ii, n. sc. lignum, a  
 3 strickle, strickless or strichel, that which  
 strikes the huskel or other measure of corn  
 eant, ἀπομάκτρα, ἀπόψηστον. Pris-  
 cian.  
 HÖSTÖS (unc.), i, m. a certain measure of  
 2 oil; the quantity of oil which olives yield  
 of one pressing, χλωστός. Varr. R. R. 1,  
 24.

HÖC (hic), adv. hither, to this place, where  
 the person speaking happens to be, or at  
 which he points, δέωρο. Virg. Huc  
 ades, come hither. Terent. Huc intro.  
 Also, with a genit. following. Commu-  
 gravit huc viciniam, into this neighbor-  
 hood. — ¶ Also, of the place spoken  
 of, this way, precisely hither, there, thither.  
 Cæs. Locus erat castrorum editus.  
 Huc magno cursu contenderunt. Cic.  
 Tum huc, tum illuc. Virg. Nunc huc,  
 nunc illuc, h. e. now this way, now that  
 way. Cic. Huc et illuc, or huc atque  
 illuc, or huc illuc, or, Cels. Huc illucve,  
 or, Plin. Huc illucque, or, Horat. Huc  
 et huc, h. e. this way and that, hither and  
 thither, first on one side, then on another.  
 — Hence, Huc usque, or hucusque.  
 (See Hucusque.) — ¶ Also, for ad hanc  
 rem, ad has res, ad hoc, ad hunc statum,  
 &c. to this, for this, to this issue or  
 point. Cæs. Naves longas expedienti numero  
 decem. Multa huc minora naviga-  
 adunt. Cic. Huc te pares: Plin.  
 Huc pertinet, h. c. to this. Cic. Huc uni-  
 us mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam,  
 ut, &c. h. e. to such a length as, &c. Id.  
 Rem huc deduxi, h. c. to this issue. —  
 Also, with a genit. following. Tacit.  
 Huc arrogantia venerat, h. e. to such a  
 pitch of arrogance. — ¶ Hucine, hith-  
 er! to this place? to this state? thus far?  
 so far? Cic.

HUCINE. Sec Huc.  
 HUCOSQUE, or HUC USQUE, adv. so far,  
 as far as this, hitherto, μέχρι, δέωρο. Plin.  
 HUI, interj. expressing wonder, admira-  
 tion and astonishment, hah! ho! oh! ô,  
 ôh. Terent. Hui! dixi pulcre. Id.  
 Triginta? hui! percarā est. — ¶ See,  
 also, Heus.

HUCUSQUE, or HUC USQUE, adv. so far,  
 as far as this, hitherto, μέχρι, δέωρο. Plin.  
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 ôh. Terent. Hui! dixi pulcre. Id.  
 Triginta? hui! percarā est. — ¶ See,  
 also, Heus.

HUMANANE (humanus), adverb. agreeably  
 to human nature, ἀνθρωπικῶς. Terent.  
 pati. Cic. Aliquid fecit humanum,  
 h. e. somewhat merrily or pleasantly.  
 Horat. Intervalla vides humane com-  
 moda, h. e. sufficiently commodious (iron-  
 ically). — ¶ Also, humanely, gen-  
 tly, kindly. Cic. Fecit humane. Pe-  
 tron. Ducem se itineris humanissime  
 promisit. Cic. fil. in Ep. Cic. ad Fam.  
 Humanissime nobiscum jocator.

HUMANITAS (Id.), ātis, f. human nature,  
 humanity, ἀνθρωπότης. Cic. Omnem  
 humanitatem exuere. — ¶ Also, hu-  
 manity, human feelings, including the pas-  
 sions, inclinations, aversions. Cic. Vis  
 humanitatis. Id. Natura tibi dedit, ut hu-  
 manitatis non parum haberes. — ¶ Also,  
 duty of man; as, to take care of one's  
 health, Cic. ad Div. 16, 11; or, some-  
 times, to amuse one's self. Cic. Or. 1, 8.  
 — ¶ Also, humanity, benevolence, gentle-  
 ness, kindness, politeness, φιλανθρωπία.  
 Cic. edictorum, h. c. in edictis. Pandect.  
 Humanitatem exhibere alicui, h. e. to  
 show courtesy. — ¶ Also, learning,  
 erudition, education, liberal knowledge, pol-  
 ished manners, παιδεία. Cic. Or. 1, 60.  
 Homo literarum et politioris humani-  
 tatis expertus. Cic. Studia humanitati-  
 s. — ¶ Also, the human family, human  
 race, mankind. Senec.

HUMANITER (Id.), adv. after the manner  
 of men. Cic. vivere. — ¶ Also, po-  
 litely, friendly, kindly. Cic. ap. Non.

Litteræ humaniter scriptæ. — ¶ For  
 comp. and superl. see Humane.  
 HUMANITUS (Id.), adv. after the manner  
 of men, ἀνθρωπικῶς. Afran. ap. Non.  
 Ferre humana humanitus. Cic. Si quid  
 nihl humanitus accidisset, if any thing  
 should befall me, h. e. if I should die. —  
 ¶ Also, humanely, kindly, gently. Terent.

HUMANUS (homo), a, um, adj. human, of  
 or belonging to a man, ἀνθρώπινος. Cic.  
 facies. Id. genus, h. e. the human race.  
 Ovid. casus. Plin. vites, h. e. fire daily  
 made use of. Cic. vita. Id. Voluptas  
 humanissima. Id. Humanum est, h. e.  
 it is natural. Terent. Humani nihil a  
 me alienum puto, h. e. nothing which re-  
 lates to man, nothing which befalls another  
 person. Cic. Res humanæ, or, Id. Hu-  
 mana (neatr.), h. e. human affairs. Pan-  
 dect. Si quid mihi humanum contigerit,  
 h. e. si moriar. Plin. Humana hostia,  
 h. e. a human sacrifice. Flor. Cibi hu-  
 mani, h. e. man's flesh; So, also, Ovid.  
 Humana dape. Plin. Dapes humanæ,  
 h. e. man's excrements. — ¶ Also, hu-  
 mane, kind, gentle, courteous, good-nat-  
 ured, obliging. Cic. erga aliqueum. Id.  
 Homo humanissimus. Id. ingenium.  
 Planc. in Cic. Ep. Scelus humanissimum.  
 — ¶ Also, polished, polite, well-educated,  
 learned, well-informed, refined. Cic. gens.  
 Id. Scipio homo humanissimus. Id. Sy-  
 racusani homines periti et humani. —  
 ¶ Also, rational. Quint. Humano modo.  
 — ¶ Also, one of the human race, a man.  
 Cic. Possum falli, ut humanus. Ovid.  
 Romulus humano major. — ¶ Liv.  
 Scelus humanum, h. e. contra homi-  
 nes.

HUMATYÖ (humo), önis, f. a barying, in-  
 1 terring, ραφή. Cic.

HUMATOR (Id.), öris, m. one who buries,  
 3 ταφείς. Lucan.

HUMATUS, a, um. See Humo.

HUMECTÖ (humectus), as, āvi, ātum, a,  
 2 and n. 1. to make moist or wet, moisten,  
 water, irrigate, humectate, βρέχω. Virg.  
 and Colum. — Also, to moisten, bedew with  
 tears. Lucret. and Virg. — ¶ Also,  
 to weep, shed tears, have eyes full of tears.  
 Plin. — Also, to be moist. Plin. Oculi  
 humectantes.

HUMECTÖS (humeo), a, um, adj. wet,  
 3 moist, damp, humid, dank, ὑγρός. Cato.  
 locus. Lucret. Stomachi humectum  
 servare tenorem. Macrob. Humectior.  
 Id. Humectissimus.

HUMEFACTÖS (humefacio), a, um, adj.  
 moistened. Plin.

HUMËÖ (unc.), es, n. 2. to be wet or moist,  
 2 vorέω, vorίζω. Ovid. Humens tellus.  
 Sueton. Plucentis nares. Flor. Hu-  
 mens cælum, h. c. a damp atmosphere.  
 Sl. Fluvius humens (pleonastically).  
 Id. nox. Virg. umbra, sc. noctis. Stat.  
 astra. Ovid. oculi, h. e. bedewed with  
 tears, weeping.

HUMËRALIS (humerus), e, adj. belonging  
 to the shoulder. Pandect. Humerale, sc.  
 tegumentum.

HUMËRÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. on the  
 shoulder. Colum. locus, h. e. on the  
 shoulder of a vine, almost the middle of it.

HUMËRÖLÖS (dimin. of humerus), i, m.  
 3 a little shoulder. Valg.

HUMËRÖS (unc.), i, m. properly, the bone  
 of the upper part of the arm. Cels. — Hence,  
 the upper part of the arm, or a part of it.  
 Propert. — Generally, the shoulder of  
 man, ὤμος. Cic., Horat. and Plin.  
 Figur. Cic. Comitia humeris suis sus-  
 tinere. — Also, a shoulder of beasts,  
 as of oxen. Cic. of cocks. Colum. —  
 Figur. of trees and vines, the middle  
 part, part between the stem and the top.  
 Colum. and Plin. — Also, of mountains,  
 the ridge. Stat. and Plin.

HUMËSCÖ (humeo), is, n. 3. to grow  
 2 moist or wet, ὑγραίνωμαι. Virg. and  
 Plin.

HUMI. See Humus.

HUMIDË (humidus), adv. moistly, damply,  
 3 ὑγρῶς. Plaut. Humide putrent, on ac-  
 count of the wet.

HUMIDÖ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
 make moist or wet. Cels. 1, 3. (si lectio  
 certa.)

HUMIDULÖS (dimin. of humidus), a,  
 3 um, adj. a little moist, dampish, wetish.  
 Ovid.

HUMIDÖS (humeo), a, um, adj. moist, wet,

humid, damp, dank, ὑγρός. Cic. ligna  
 Id. lectus, h. e. wet from tears. Cæs.  
 naves. Virg. nox. Id. regna, h. e. the  
 river Peneus. Ovid. lumina, h. e. oculi.  
 Colum. Humidius solum. Varr. Humidissimus  
 ager. Virg. solstitia, h. e. rainy. —  
 Hence, Humidum, a moist or wet place.  
 Curt. Castra in humido locare. Plin.  
 Herba in humidis nascens. Tacit.  
 paludum. Hence, Avien. Humida, h. e.  
 maria. Virg. Maria humida (pleonasti-  
 cally). — ¶ Also, flowing, liquid, fluid.  
 Virg. mella. Id. vina. Figur. Gell.  
 verba, flowing out rapidly.

HUMIFËR (humor & fero), a, um, adj.  
 3 bringing moisture, νοτιζόμενος. Cic.  
 succus.

HUMIFICÖ (humificus), as, a. 1. to make  
 3 moist or wet. Auson.

HUMIFICÖS (humor & facio), a, um, adj.  
 2 making moist. Plin.

HUMIGÖ (humeo & ago), as, āvi, ātum,  
 a. 1. to moisten, βρέχω. Apul.

HUMILIATYÖ (humilio), önis, f. an hum-  
 3 bling, abasing, humiliation. Tertull.

HUMILIFICÖ (humilis & facio), as, a. 1.  
 3 to humble. Tertull.

HUMILIÖ (humilis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 3 to abase, humble, ταπεινώ. Tertull.

HUMILIS (χαλαρός, or χαμαλός), e, adj.  
 not high, low, near the earth, ταπεινός,  
 πρόσγειος. Cic. Arbores, et vites, et  
 ea, quæ sunt humiliora. Cæs. Vallus  
 humiliora munitione. Valer. Flacc.  
 aræ. Virg. Italia. Id. Avis volat  
 humilis. Justin. Solum humillimum.  
 Nepos. Humilis statura, h. e. low of  
 stature; to a little person. So, also, Curt.  
 homo. — Also, low, not deep. Virg.  
 and Tacit. fossa. Plin. Ep. radix. —  
 ¶ Also, low with regard to expression.  
 Cic. sermo, oratio, verbum. — ¶ Also,  
 low with regard to rank, birth, power,  
 authority, humble, mean, obscure, poor.  
 Cic. homo. Cæs. Humiliores. Cic.  
 Humilibus parentibus natus. Liv.  
 Humillimus de plebe. Id. Satis super-  
 que humilis est, h. e. sufficiently humbled.  
 — ¶ Also, low with regard to mind,  
 manner of thinking, &c. mean, little,  
 abject, vile, base, sordid. Cic. apparitor.  
 Id. animus or mens. — ¶ Also, low  
 with regard to quality, inferior, indif-  
 ferent, mean, poor, bad. Cic. ars. Ne-  
 pos. vestitus. Cic. Humilior est homo  
 bestii. — ¶ Also, peculiar to mean or  
 low people, being a proof of a mean soul,  
 mean, servile, base. Virg. pavor, metus.  
 Plin. Ep. curæ. — ¶ Also, degrading  
 or humbling one's self, cringing, crouch-  
 ing, humble, submissive. Cic. oratio.  
 Id. obsecratio. Ovid. homo.

HUMILITAS (humilis), ātis, f. lowness,  
 nearness to the earth, ταπεινότης. Cic.  
 animalium, h. e. low stature, littleness.  
 Sallust. arborum. Cæs. navium. Cic.  
 siderum. — ¶ Also, lowness with re-  
 gard to rank, birth, power, authority,  
 weakness, inability. Cic. Alenjus hu-  
 militatem despiciere. Liv. Objicere  
 alicui humilitatem. Plin. natalium.  
 Sallust. generis. — ¶ Also, meanness,  
 baseness, abjectness. Cic. Habet humili-  
 tatem metus. — ¶ Also, lowness of  
 expression. Quintil. — ¶ Also, lowness,  
 meanness, littleness, insignificance of  
 a thing or person. Plin. reum. —  
 ¶ Also, a degrading or humbling of one's  
 self, submissiveness, humility. Cic. Sæ-  
 pe magnificentia plus proficit quam  
 humilitas et obsecratio. Liv. Summit-  
 tere in humilitatem causam dicentium.  
 Plin. asinorum. — Particularly, humili-  
 ty, as a virtue. Lactant.

HUMILITER (Id.), adv. lowly, ταπεινῶς.  
 Pandect. Humiliter. — Hence, decply.  
 Plin. Ep. Humillime deprimere.

¶ Also, meanly, abjectly, poorly, submis-  
 sively. Liv. servire. Cic. sentire. Sen-  
 nec. ferre infamiam.

HUMILITÖ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
 lover, humble. Amian.

HUMÖ (humus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
 cover with the earth, bury, inter. Σάπρω.  
 Cic., Propert. and Plin. — Also, to burn.  
 Nep. Eum. 13. Some take it for to per-  
 form the customary funeral ceremonies.

HUMÖR (humeo), öris, m. moisture, sap,  
 humidity, dampness; any thing liquid, as  
 water, blood, &c. χυμός, ὑγρότης,

ἰδωρ. Cic. Nares humorem semper habent. *Id.* Humoribus marinis. *Virg.* Bacchi, h. e. vine. *Ovid.* lacteus, h. e. milk. *Catull.* roscidus, h. e. dew. *Horat.* Humor in genas labitur, h. e. tears. *Ovid.* Caret os humore, h. e. spittle. *Id.* circumfluus, h. e. the sea. *Plin.* Humoris e corpore effluviū, h. e. urine. *Id.* Ranarum in humore vita, h. e. in the water. — ¶ Also, chyle. *Virg.*

**HŪMŪS** (χαμῶς), i, f. the ground, earth, soil, γῆ. Cic. Humus injecta. *Virg.* Mandare humo corpus, to bury. *Sallust.* Humi pabulum, h. e. herbs, grass, &c. *Virg.* Humum mordere, to bite the earth as it were, to die, ὀδᾶξ ἐλεῖν γαῖαν. *Horat.* Repere per humum, h. e. on the ground. *Virg.* Fundit humo (h. e. ex humo) victum tellus. *Ovid.* Propter humum volare, h. e. near the ground, low. *Id.* Sedere humo nuda, h. e. on the bare ground. *Id.* Humo se movere, h. e. to raise himself from. — In answer to the question *whither?* in humum, and sometimes also humi, is used. *Ovid.* — Humi answers to the question *where?* Also, humo and in humo. *Ovid.* — Humi is used both to the question *where?* and to the question *whither?* Cic. Humi jacere. *Id.* Stratus humi. *Virgil.* and *Ovid.* Prostrernere aliquem humi. *Sallust.* Ed. Cort. Humi arenoso, for in humo arenoso. — ¶ Also, earth, country. *Ovid.* Punica, Pontica. — ¶ Sometimes, though rarely, it is used as a masculine. *Gracch.* ap. *Prisc.* Humidum humum. — ¶ *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Humu, for humo.

**HŪNNI**, orūm, m. the Huns, a people of 3 Sarmatia, who afterwards settled in Pannonia. — Hence, Hunnicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the Huns. *Veget.*

**HŪACINTHŪS**, a, um, adj. same as 3 *Hyacinthus*. *Vennut.* Fortun.

**HŪACINTHŪS** (ὕακινθος), a, um, 3 adj. hyacinthine. *Catull.* flos, h. e. a hyacinth. — ¶ Also, of the color of a hyacinth. *Pers.*

**HŪACINTHŪS** (ὕακινθος), a, um, adj. relating to *Hyacinthus*. *Ovid.* *Hyacinthia*, sc. sollemnia, a festival in his honor.

**HŪACINTHIZŌN** (ὕακινθίζων), tis, having the color of a hyacinth. *Plin.* berylli.

**HŪACINTHŪS**, and **HŪACINTHŌS** (ὕακινθος), i, m. a beautiful youth, greatly beloved by *Apollo*, who unfortunately killed him with a blow of a quoit; his blood was changed into the plant which bears his name. — Also, a flower with the word αἶ on its leaves, which is not the flower called by us hyacinth, but either the common flower-de-luce (*Iris Germanica*, L.), or the common vervain-mallow (*Glaucium communis*, L.), or a kind of garden larkspur (*Delphinium Ajacis*, L.). *Plin.* By the Romans it was also called *vaccinium*. — ¶ Also, n precious stone of hyacinth color, probably a kind of sapphire or dark-colored amethyst. *Plin.*

**HŪADES** (Ἰαδες), um, f. seven daughters of *Atlas*, and sisters (according to some, daughters) of *Hyas*. They became stars after death, and were placed on the head of *Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

**HŪĒNA** (Ἰαίνα), æ, f. a hyena. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.*

**HŪĒNŪS** (hyæna), a, um, adj. called 2 after the hyena. *Plin.* gemma, a precious stone supposed to be found in the eyes of the hyena.

**HŪĒLŪS** (Ἰάλινος), a, um, adj. of 3 glass, glassy. *Fulgent.* — ¶ Also, green. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**HŪĒLŪS** (Ἰάλος), i, m. glass. *Virg.* 3 Color hyali, n glass-green color. — ¶ Also, a grecu color like that of glass. *Marc.* *Cap.*

**HŪĒNTĒS** (Ἰαυαντες), um, m. the ancient name of the inhabitants of *Bœotia*, from king *Hyas*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Hyantens*, a, um, adj. of *Bœotia*, *Bœotinn*. *Martial.* aqua, h. e. Castalia. — *Hyantius*, a, um, adj. same as *Hyantens*. *Ovid.* *Hyantius*, h. e. *Actæon*, the grandson of the *Bœotian* king *Cadmus*. *Sat.* sorores, n. e. the *Muses*, who dwell on *Parnassus*, a mountain of *Bœotia*.

**HŪARŌTIS**, idis, m. See *Hydraotes*.

**HŪĀS** (Ἰας), antis, m. n son of *Atlas*, and brother (according to some, father) of the *Hyades*. Hence, *Ovid.* *Sidus Hyantis*, h. e. the *Hyades*. — ¶ Also, a king of *Bœotia*.

**HYBERNŪS**. See *Hibernia*.

**HYBERNUS**, &c. See *Hibernus*.

**HŪBLĀ**, æ, and **HŪBLĒ** (Ἰβλη), es, f. a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its honey. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Hybleus*, a, um, adj. *Hyblean*. *Virg.* mella. *Calp.* *Hyblæa* avena, h. e. the poems of *Theocritus*. — ¶ Also, the name of three towns of *Sicily*, parva, major and minor. — Hence, *Hyblensis*, e, adj. *Hyblean*. *Hyblenses*, the inhabitants of *Hybla*. *Cic.*

**HYBRIDA**, same as *Hibrida*. 3

**HŪDĀSPĒS**, is, m. a river of *India*, which falls into the *Indus*, now *Behut*. *Plant.* — Hence, *Hydaspeus*, a, um, adj. *Hydaspean*. *Sidon.*

**HŪDĀTIS** (ὕδατις), idis, f. a water-colored gem. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**HŪDRĀ** (ὕδρα), æ, f. a water-serpent. *Lucret.* *Hydra Lernæa*, or, absol. *Horat.* *Hydra*, the *Lernean* hydra, a serpent in the neighborhood of the lake *Lerna*. It had seven heads, and, according to some, fifty or a hundred; as soon as one of them was cut off, two immediately grew up. *Hercules* destroyed it. Hence, *Cic.* *Video ne hydra sit tibi et pellis* (h. e. that which is easier and of less importance), *Hercules* autem (h. e. that which is more difficult and of greater importance) relinquitur. — *Hydra* is also the mother of *Cerberus*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, otherwise called *Anguis*. *Cic.*

**HŪDRĀGŌGĪĀ** (ὕδραγωγία), æ, f. an 3 *aqueduct*, a channel. *Varr.*

**HŪDRĀGŌGŪS** (ὕδραγωγός), a, um, adj. 3 carrying-ry. *Calp.* *Aurel.*

**HŪDRĀLĒTES** (ὕδραλητης), æ, m. a 2 water-mill. *Vitruv.* 10, 5, (10), 2. *Ed.* *Schneid.*

**HŪDRĀŌTES**, æ, m. a river of *India*, now *Rauwee*. It is also called *Hyarotis*. *Curt.*

**HŪDRĀRGŪRŪS** (ὕδραργυρος), i, m. a 2 kind of quicksilver, made by art. *Plin.*

**HŪDRĀULĀ**, and **HŪDRĀULĒS** (ὕδραυλος), æ, m. a player on a musical instrument that went by water. *Sueton.* — ¶ *Hydrantia*, æ, f. a water-mill, ὕδραυλις. *Vitruv.* 10, 5 (10), 2. some read *hydrantia*.

**HŪDRĀULŪS** (ὕδραυλικός), a, um, 2 adj. *hydraulic*. *Vitruv.* machineæ, h. e. hydraulic organs. *Suct.* organa, h. e. musical instruments that played by the force of water.

**HŪDRĀULŪS** (ὕδραυλος, ὕδραυλις), i, m. a musical instrument that played by the motion of water; an hydraulic organ. *Cic.*

**HŪDRĒUM** (ὕδρευον), i, n. a place where water may be drawn, particularly a watering-place for camels. *Plin.*

**HŪDRĒUMĀ** (ὕδρευμα), ātis, n. same as 2 *Hydreum*. *Plin.*

**HŪDRĪĀ** (ὕδρια), æ, f. an urn, water-pot, ewer. *Cic.* argentea. *Id.* Conjicere sortes in *hydriam*. *Sulpic.* Sever. *farris*.

**HŪDRĪNŪS** (hydrus), a, um, adj. of a 3 *ter-serpent*. *Prudent.* vulnera.

**HŪDRĪŪS** (ὕδωρ), a, um, adj. relating to 3 water. *Prudent.* puer, h. e. *Aquarius*, one of the signs of the zodiac.

**HŪDRŌCELĒ** (ὕδροκύλη), es, f. a watery 3 rupture, hydrocele. *Martial.* — Hence, *Hydrocelicus*, a, um, adj. *hydrocelic*, afflicted with a hydrocele. *Plin.*

**HŪDRŌCHŌS** (ὕδροχόος), i, m. he that 3 pours out water, h. e. *Aquarius*, a constellation. *Catull.*

**HŪDRŌGARUM** (ὕδρογαρον), i, n. ga- 3 rum mixed with water. *Lanprid.* See *Garum*. — Hence, *Hydrogaratus*, a, um, adj. seasoned with hydrogarum. *Apic.*

**HŪDRŌGERŌN** (ὕδρογέρον), tis, m. same as *Seueico*. *Apul.*

**HŪDRŌLĀPĀTHUM** (ὕδρολάπαθον), i, n. water-dock (*Rumex aquaticus*, L.). *Plin.*

**HŪDRŌMĀNTĪĀ** (ὕδρομαντεία), æ, f. a 2 kind of divination by water, hydromancy. *Plin.*

**HŪDRŌMĒLĪ** (ὕδρομελί), itis, n. water 2 and honey sodden together, *metheglin*, mead, *hydromel*. *Plin.*

**HŪDRŌPHŌBĪĀ** (ὕδροφοβία), æ, f. the

fear of water, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; the hydrophobia. *Calp.* *Aurel.* 3 **HŪDRŌPHŌBĪCŪS** (ὕδροφοβικός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to hydrophobia. *Calp.* *Aurel.* passio, h. e. hydrophobia.

**HŪDRŌPHŌBŪS** (ὕδροφοβός), a, um, adj. 2 seized with the hydrophobia. *Plin.*

**HŪDRŌPHŪLĀX** (ὕδροφύλαξ), ācis, m. 3 he that hath the care of the water. *Cod.* *Just.*

**HŪDRŌPICŪS** (ὕδροπικός), a, um, adj. 3 laboring under a dropsy, dropsical. *Horat.* **HŪDRŌPĪSIS** (ὕδροπσις), is, f. a dropsy, 2 *Plin.*

**HŪDRŌPS** (ὕδρωψ), ōpis, m. a hydropsy or 2 dropsy. *Horat.*

**HŪDRŪS**, and **HŪDRŌS** (ὕδρος), i, m. a water-serpent. *Plin.* marinus. — Hence, any serpent. *Virg.* Tot *Erinnys* sibilat *hydri*. *Val.* *Flacc.* *Squalens* *hydri* *Mædusa*. *Juvenal.* *Caderent* a *crinibus* *hydri*, h. e. he would not have represented the *Furies* with serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair. — Also, poison of serpents. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, same as *Hydra* or *Anguis*. *Hygin.*

**HŪĒMS**, **HŪĒMALIS**, &c. See *Hiems*, &c.

**HŪĒĀ**, and **HŪĒĪĀ** (ὕγεια, contr. from ὑγίεια), æ, f. health. — Hence, the goddess of health. *Plin.*

**HŪĒRĀ** (ὕγρος), æ, f. a salve or ointment for the eyes, perhaps same as *hygremplastrum*. *Scrib.* *Larg.*

**HŪĒMPLĀSTRUM** (ὕγρέμπλαστρον), i, n. a wet-plaster. *Plin.*

**HŪĒRŌPHŌBĪĀ** (ὕγροφοβία), æ, f. the 3 fear of every thing liquid. *Calp.* *Aur.*

**HŪĒŪS** (Ἰλαίος), i, m. one of the Centaurs, who attempted the virtue of *Alalanta*, but was killed by her. *Ovid.*

**HŪĒLĀS** (Ἰλάος), æ, m. a beautiful youth and companion of *Hercules* in the *Argonautic* expedition. On the coast of *Mysia* the *Argonauts* landed, and *Hylas* went to a fountain to fetch some water, but was carried away by the nymphs. *Hercules* sought him long, but in vain. *Virg.*

**HŪĒĒ** (Ἰλη), es, f. matter, subject-matter. 3 *Attei.* ap. *Snet.*

**HŪĒLŪS**, and **HŪĒLŪS** (Ἰλος), i, m. a son of *Hercules* and *Dejanira*, and husband of *Ialc*. *Ovid.*

**HŪĒN** (Ἰμην), ēnis, m. the god of marriage. *Ovid.* *Hymen* and *Hymeneus* are sometimes joined. *Catull.* *Hymenæe* *Hymen*. — ¶ Also, a nuptial song. *Ovid.* *Cantatus* *Hymen*.

**HŪĒNĒŪS**, and **HŪĒNĒŪS** (ὕμνητος), i, m. the god of marriage. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a nuptial song. *Terent.* and *Ovid.* *Hymenæum* canere, h. e. to sing the nuptial song. — ¶ Also, nuptials, marriage. *Virg.* — Also, of beasts, copulation. *Virg.*

**HŪĒNĒŪS** (ὕμνητος), a, um, adj. he- 3 longing to nuptials. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**HŪĒMĒTTŪS**, and **HŪĒMĒTTŪS** (Ἰμμητός), i, m. a mountain of *Attica*, famous for its bees, honey and marble. — Hence, *Hymettius*, a, um, adj. *Hymettian*. *Horat.* *trabes*, h. e. made of *Hymettian* marble. *Plin.* columnæ. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 763. *Hymettia* *litora*, is not correct; the reading *hymettia* is preferable.

**HŪMŪNĪFER** (hymnus & fero), a, um, adj. singing hymns. *Ovid.* *Met.* 11, 54. This verse is, however, not to be found in good editions.

**HŪMŪNĪS** (hymnus), is, n. 4. to hymn, 3 sing hymns. *Prudent.*

**HŪMŪNĪSŌNŪS** (hymnus & sono), a, um, 3 adj. chanting hymns, singing praises. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

**HŪMŪNŌDĪCŪS** (ὕμνωδικός), a, um, adj. 3 chanting hymns. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

**HŪMŪNŪS** (ὕμνος), i, m. a hymn, song of 3 praise. *Prudent.*

**HŪŌSCŪAMĪNŪS** (hyoscyamus), a, um, 2 adj. made of henbane. *Plin.*

**HŪŌSCŪAMUM**, i, n. same as *Hyoscyamus*. *Cels.*

**HŪŌSCŪAMŪS** (ὕοσκάμος), i, m. the herb henbane. *Cels.*

**HŪŌSĪRĪS**, or **HŪŌSERĪS** (ὕοσεις), f. a plant like *succory*. *Plin.* According to *Sprenzel*, *Centaurea nigra*, L.

**HŪĒPĒRĀ**, ōrum, n. n small town of *Lydia*. — *Hypæpi*, its inhabitants. *Tacit.*

**HŪPĒTHRŪS**, and **HŪPĒTHRŪS** (ὕπα-

ἤσπος), a, um, adj. under the open air. Vitruv. Hypæthrae ambulationes, walks open at a top. — Hence, Hypæthrum, subst., a sort of temple open at the top. Vitruv. 2

HYPALLAGE (ὑπαλλαγή), es, f. a change of words or of construction, hypallage. As in Virg. dare classibus Austros, for dare classes Austris.

HYPANIS, is, m. a river of Sarmatia, now the Bog. Virg.

HYPASIS, or HYPHYSIS, is, m. a river of India.

HYPATA, æ, f. a town of Thessaly. Hence, Hypatæus, a, um, adj. and Hypatensis, e, adj. Liv.

HYPATE (ὑπάτη), es, f. sc. chorda, the 2 last or lowest string. Vitruv.

HYPECÖÖN (ὑπήκοον), i, n. a plant (Hypocoum procumbens, L.). Plin. 27, 68.

HYPELATE (ὑπελάτη), es, f. same as Hypoglotton. Plin. 15, 39.

HYPENEMIOS (ὑπηνέμιος), a, um, adj. 2 windy. Plin. ova, wind-eggs, ὠὰ ὑπηνέμια.

HYPÉBATÖN (ὑπέβατον), i, n. a figure 2 of syntax, when the common order of words in a sentence is transgressed. As in Quintil. In duas divisam esse partes, for in duas partes, &c.

HYPÉBÖLÄ, æ, and HYPÉBÖLE (ὑπεβολή), es, f. a figure of rhetoric, when a thing is magnified beyond the truth; a hyperbole. Cic.

HYPÉBÖLÆS (ὑπερβόλαιος), a, um, 2 adj. hyperbolic. Vitruv.

HYPÉBÖLICÖS (ὑπερβολικός), a, um, adj. hyperbolic. Sidon.

HYPÉBÖREÜS (ὑπερβόρειος, or ὑπερβόρειος), a, um, adj. living or being beyond the wind Boreas, far northern, hyperborean, applied to the countries beyond Thrace. Virg. glacies. Cic. Hyperborei, the Hyperboreans.

HYPÉCATÄLECTICÖS (ὑπερκαταληκτικός), a, um, adj. sc. versus, a hypercatalectic verse, verse having a superfluous syllable. Virg.

HYPÉRIÄ, æ, f. a fountain of Thessaly. Plin. and Val. Flacc.

HYPÉRICÖN (ὑπερικόν), i, n. the herb called St. John's wort. Plin. 26, 53.

HYPÉRIÖN (ὑπερίων), önis and önos, m. Sol, the sun. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the father of Sol. Cic. — Hence, Ovid. Hyperione natus, h. e. Sol. — Also, the father of Lana and Aurora.

HYPÉRIÖNIDES, æ, m. the son of Hyperion or Sol, h. e. Æetes. Val. Flacc.

HYPÉRIÖNIS, idis, f. the daughter of Hyperion or Sol, h. e. Aurora. Ovid. Fast. 5, 159. Postera quum roseam Hyperionis lampada tollit.

HYPÉRIÖNICÖS (Hyperion), a, um, adj. 3 belonging to Sol. Val. Flacc. currus. — ¶ Also, relating to Hyperion, the father of Sol. Aoiën. Sol.

HYPÉRMETER, and HYPÉRMETRÖS (ὑπερμετρος), a, um, adj. same as Hypercatalectic.

HYPÉRMNESTRÄ, æ, and HYPÉRMNESTRÉ (ὑπερμνήστρη), es, f. one of the daughters of Danaus, who suffered her bridegroom Lynceus to escape, though her father had commanded her to murder him. Ovid.

HYPÉRTHËRUM (ὑπερθυρον), i, n. the 2 ornaments above the lintel. Vitruv.

HYPHASIS. See Hypasis.

HYPHEAR (ὑφέαρ), ätos, n. mistletoe. According to others, birdlime taken from the larch, fir or saviue, so called because,

without injury to the tree, it may be taken away. Plin.

HYPHEN (ὑφ' ἐν, ὑφέν), a hyphen, note of conjunction.

HYPNALE (ὑπναλή), es, f. a kind of ad-3 der. Solin.

HYPÖBÖLIMÆÜS (ὑποβολιμαῖος), i, m. one who is substituted for another person, the name of a comedy of Menander. Quint.

HYPÖBRËCHYUM (ὑποβρόχιον), ii, n. a 3 gulf, whirlpool. Tertull.

HYPÖCAUSIS (ὑπόκαυσις), is, f. a sort of 2 stove. Vitruv.

HYPÖCAUSTUM, and HYPÖCAUSTÖN (ὑπόκαυστον), i, n. a place or chamber warmed from below. — Hence, a chamber for sweating. Vitruv. and Plin. It is properly an adj. Pandect. Diætæ hypocaustæ, h. e. rooms.

HYPÖCHÖNDRIA (ὑποχόνδρια, rà), örum, 3 n. the hypochondres. Theod. Prisc.

HYPÖCHËMÄ (ὑπόχημα), ätis, n. same 3 as Hypochysis. Marcell. Empir.

HYPÖCHËSIS (ὑπόχυσις), is, f. a disease 2 of the eye producing blindness, amaurosis or cataract. Plin.

HYPÖCISTHIS (ὑπόκισθις, and ὑπόκισ- rics), idis, f. a parasitical plant, growing under a shrub called cistus (Asarum hypocistis, L.). Plin.

HYPÖCÖRIÄSIS (ὑποκορίασις), is, f. a 3 disease of cattle. Veget.

HYPÖCÖRISMA (ὑποκόρισμα), ätis, n. a 3 diminutive. Charis.

HYPÖCRISIS (ὑπόκρισις), is and ös, f. 3 an imitation of the pronunciation, gestures, &c. of a person. Donat.

HYPÖCRITES (ὑποκριτής), and HYPÖ- CRITÄ, æ, m. an actor who represents by dancing what another expresses by singing. Sueton.

HYPÖDIÄCÖNÖS (ὑποδιάκονος), i, m. a 3 sub-deacon, sub-dean. Hieron.

HYPÖDIDÄSCÄLÖS (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), i, m. an assistant to a schoolmaster, usher, under-teacher. Cic.

HYPÖDRÖMÖS (ὑπόδρομος), i, m. a covered place to walk in. Plin. — The reading hippodromus is more correct.

HYPÖGÆUM (ὑπόγειον), i, n. same as 3 Hypogœum.

HYPÖGËSÖN (ὑπόγεισον), i, n. sen-green, house-leek. Plin. 25, 102.

HYPÖGËUM (ὑπόγειον), i, n. a cellar, vault, place under ground, hypogœum. Vitruv. — Hence, a sepulchre. Petron.

HYPÖGLÖSSÄ (ὑπόγλωσσον), æ, f. a species of holly (Ruscus hypoglossum, L.). Plin.

HYPÖGLÖTTIÖN (ὑπογλωττιον), i, n. a shrub, a species of holly (Ruscus hypophyllum, L.). Plin.

HYPÖLËSÖS, i, same as Artemisia. Apul.

HYPÖMELIS (ὑπομηλις), idis, f. a kind of 3 sourish fruit. Pallad. (si lectio certa.)

HYPÖMNEMÄ (ὑπόμνημα), ätis, n. a com- 2 mentary, memoir, composition, note. Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.

HYPÖMNEMÄTÖGRAPHÖS (ὑπομνημα- 3 τογράφος), one who writes compositions, memoirs, &c. Cod. Justin.

HYPÖMÖCHLIÖN (ὑπομόχλιον), ii, n. a 2 roller or the like, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to move them the more easily. Vitruv.

HYPÖSTÄSIS (ὑπόστασις), is and ös, f. 3 person or personality. Hieron.

HYPÖTHËCÄ (ὑποθήκη), æ, f. a pledge, 3 gage, deposit; a mortgage of land. Cic. and Pandect. — Sometimes a difference is made between hypotheca and pignus. In this case, the latter denotes movables,

and the former immovable things. Pan- dect. — Hence, Hypothecarius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a pledge. Pandect.

HYPÖTHËTICÖS (ὑποθετικός), a, um, 3 adj. conditional. Apul.

HYPÖTHËRUM (ὑπόθυρον), i, n. the threshold or groundseel. Vitruv. 4, 6, 1. But Ed. Schneid. reads hypæthri.

HYPÖTRACHELIUM (ὑποτραχήλιον), ii, 2 n. the lower part of the neck. In archi- tecture, the part of a column below the neck.

HYPÖTRIMMÄ (ὑπότριμμα), ätis, n. a sort 3 of sauce made of various ingredients. Apic.

HYPÖTYPÖSIS (ὑποτυπωσις), is, f. a lively rhetorical description. Quintil.

HYPÖZEUXIS (ὑπόζευξις), is, f. a rhetorical figure, when each clause has its own verb.

HËPSIPËLE (Ἰψιπύλη), es, or HËPSI- PËLÄ, æ, f. a queen of Lemnos and daughter of Thoas. When all the women of Lemnos put to death their male relations, Hypsipyle spared the life of her father. She received the Argonauts hospitably, and had two sons by Jason, their leader. — Hence, Hypsipylæus, a, um, adj. Ovid.

HËPSÖMÄ (Ἰψωμα), ätis, n. height. Ter- 3 tull.

HËRCÄNIA (Ἰρκανία), æ, f. a country of Asia near the Caspian sea, now Kor- kan. — Hence, Hircænus, a, um, adj. Hircanian. Prop. mare, h. e. the Caspi- an sea. Mela. sinus, a part of the Caspi- an sea. — Hircani, the inhabitants of Hircania. Mela. — Campus Hircanus, a place of Lydia where some Hircanians had settled. Liv. So, also, Tacit. Macedones Hircani, h. e. Macedonians and Hircanians mingled. — ¶ Hircanius, a, um, adj. Hircanian. Plin. mare.

HËRIË (Ἰρήνη), es, f. a town and lake of Bœotia.

HËRIËÜS (Ἰριεύς), öi and ös, m. the father of Orion. — Hence, Hiriëus, a, um, adj. Ovid. proles, h. c. Orion.

HËRTÄCIDËS (Ἰρτάκιδης), æ, m. Nisus, a son of Hyrtæus. Virg.

HËSGINÖS (Ἰσγινοσ), a, um, adj. called af- ter the herb hyssop, which was used for dyeing dark-red. — Hence, Hysginum, a dark-red dye. Vitruv.

HËSSÖPITËS (Ἰσσωπίτης οἶνος), æ, m. 2 vinum, h. e. hyssop-wine, wine prepared or seasoned with hyssop. Colum. and Plin.

HËSSÖPÖS (Ἰσσωπος, ἦ), i, f. and HËSSÖ- PUM (Ἰσσωπον), i, n. the herb hyssop. Colum. and Cels.

HËSTÄPËS, is, m. the father of the Per- sian king Darius, who is therefore called by Nepos. Darius Hystaspis filius; and also, commonly, Darius Hystaspis (sc. filius), or merely Darius.

HËSTËRICÖS (Ἰστερικός), a, um, adj. 3 hysterical, troubled with hysterics. Martial.

HËSTËRÖLÖGIA (Ἰστερολογία), æ, f. and HËSTËRÖN PRÖTERÖN (Ἰστερον πρότερον), inversion, the last first; a figure of speech, when the natural order is inverted (as in Terent. Valet atque vivit, for vivit atque valet). Serv.

HËSTËRON PRÖTERÖN. See preced- ing word.

HËSTRICÖSÖS (hystrix), a, um, adj. 3 prickly, thorny. Figur. Hieron. mens.

HËSTRICÖLÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. prickly, 3 hairy, bearded. Tertull. puer. Arnob pusio. But the reading is doubtful.

HËSTRIX (Ἰστρίξ, Ἰστρίξ), icis, f. a por- cupine. Plin. — ¶ Also written HË- striz

## I &amp; J.

I and J are properly the same. To find, then, a word beginning with J, look for it as if it began with I.

JĀ, plur. of Ion. See Ion.

JABOLENŪS, or JAVOLENŪS, i, m. a jurist in the time of Antonius Pius.

JACCIUS (Ἰακχος), i, m. a name of Bacchus. Virg. and Ovid. — Poetically, for wine. Virg. Inflatum hesterno venas iaccho.

JACENS, tis, particip. and adj. from jaceo. See Jaceo.

JACEŌ (perhaps derived from jacio, to throw, and properly signifying to be thrown, to be somewhere in consequence of being thrown thither), es, ui, itum, n. 2. to lie, lie down, lie at full length or prostrate, recline, κείματ. Cic. Jacere humi, on the ground. Id. in limine. Id. stratum ad pedes alicujus. Id. in lecto. Ovid. lecto. Id. Agris corpora jacent. Id. Ossa sparsa jacuere. Id. super corpus alicujus. Virg. Strata jacent sub arbore poma. Ovid. in aversa ora, on one's face. Id. Lora jacentia, lying loose, slack, let go. Hence, Colum. Pisces jacentes, h. e. flat, broad. Also, Cic. Verba jacentia sustuli de medio, h. e. common, known to all. — In particular, to lie or recline at meat; for the Romans reclined at table upon couches. Sil. Quid? tanto in casu comitum juxtaque jacentum torpuebant dextra? — Also, to lie in bed, for sleep, rest, reading, or other purposes. Horat. Ad quartam jaceo. Petron. in triclinio (asleep). Id. una, to lie together. — Of the sick, to lie sick or ill. Cic. Ne te jacentē, tua bona comedim. Plin. Ep. Gravier jacere, to lie very ill. — Of the dead, of the buried, to lie dead, to have lost or sacrificed life, to have fallen. Ovid. Qui bene pro patria, cum patriaque jacent. Id. mortē merita. Phædr. Rup- to jacuit corpore. Stat. Vetito jaciture sepulcro. Nepos. Neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, h. e. who had fallen in battle. Valer. Flacc. Facta jacentum.

— ¶ Of countries and places, to lie, be situated. Nepos. Portus jacens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, lying between. Id. Quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam. Justin. Urbes in planis campis jacent. Plin. Ad Hesperum jacentes terræ. Ovid. Locus sub Atlante jacens. — More generally, to lie, be placed, rest. Ovid. Jacet super ora Ætne. Colum. Aqua jacens infra libram maris. — ¶ Also, to lie, h. e. to remain some time any where, to stay, to be. Plaut. Facito, in aqua jacentē (cibaria). Cic. Jacere Brundisii. (For figur. use, see below).

— ¶ And of low places, &c. to be low, lie low; jacens, low. Tacit. Loca jacentia. Cic. fragm. Jacens domus. Calp. Jacens Notus. — ¶ Also, to be extended, spread out, extend, stretch out. Virg. Tautum campi jacet. Id. Planities jacet. — Hence, of calm waters, to be laid, to be calm or still (as it were, to be stretched out flat or at full length). Lucan. Et posito Borea, jacuit mare. Juvenal. Postquam jacuit plenum mare.

— ¶ Of the hair, to hang or lie loose, to flow, to be dishevelled. Ovid. Vagi crines per colla jacebant. Id. Crinis in collo jacens. Propert. sparsas cæde jacere comas. — So, of robes dragging on the ground. Ovid. Jacent tua pallia terræ: collige. — ¶ Also, to be cast down. Ovid. Vultus attolle jacentes, your fallen countenance. Id. (De Somno) Dens jacentes vix oculos tollens, sinking, falling, closing, heavy. (For its figurative sense, see below.) — ¶ Jaceo has several figurative uses — and, first, to lie prostrate, h. e. to have lost all one's power or consequence, to be in a low condition, to be in fallen circumstances, to be out of favor; to lie without hope, be hopeless, not to gain one's end (used especially of candidates who have no hope of being chosen, or of those who

forbear to seek public honors, because they have no hope of success). Cic. Si jacens vobiscum aliquid ageret, audirem fortasse; stanti resistendum est, h. e. fallen, prostrate. Id. Homo afflictus et jacens. Id. Jacet tota conclusio, is refuted, overthrown. Id. Jacere Cæsarem offensione populari. Id. Videssne tu illum tristem? jacet, abjecit hastas. Id. C. Marius, cum a spe consulatus longe abesset, et jam septimum annum post præturam jaceret. Id. Multi viri fortes jacebant. Id. Jacent suis testibus, accomplish, avail, effect nothing. — Also, to remain inactive, not to come forward, not to show one's self, lie on one's oars. Cic. In pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit. — In a similar sense, to be drowsy, sleepy, heavy, dull, listless, languid, feeble. Quintil. Segnis et jacens. Gell. Surda et jacens auris. Id. Demissa jacentisque oratio. — ¶ Also, to lie dormant, to be practised poorly or not at all, to be at a stand, disused, neglected. Cic. Justitia jacet omnesque virtutes. Ovid. Ars tua jacet, is at a stand, of no avail or effect. Cic. Non erat illa tum civitas, cum judicia jacebant. Id. Ut jacere rem non pateremur, h. e. not let the matter rest. Hence, Id. Jacet beneficium Nuculæ, is despised, little valued, or brought to a stand, not in operation. — In a similar sense, to lie idle or dead, not to be put to its proper use, to lie neglected or forgotten. Cic. Nomen jacet in adversariis, h. e. is not brought out or forward. Id. Quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? h. e. is not entered in the account-book; or is not thought of, is neglected. Plin. Ep. Ne otiosæ (pecuniæ) jaceant, h. e. not be put out. Pandect. Ne bona jaceant, h. e. lie vacant, remain unoccupied. — ¶ Also, to be little valued, made no account of, despised. Ovid. Dat census honores; pauper ubique jacet. Id. Hederæ sine honore jacent. — Also, to be of little value, to have fallen in value, be low or cheap. Cic. Accepit agrum, cum jacerent pretia prædiorum, were low, had fallen. Petron. agrî, bear little, are unfruitful. — ¶ Also, to lie prostrate, conquered, fallen, subject, be surpassed or exceeded. Ovid. Nobilitas sub amore jacet. Plin. Ep. Africanî infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt. — ¶ Also, to be cast down, dejected, depressed, spiritless, give way to grief, be sunk in affliction. Cic. in sordibus, lamentis, luctu, mœrore. Id. Cnæus noster ut totus jacet. Id. Animus jacet. — ¶ Also, in general, to lie, remain, continue, be. Cic. in oblivione. Id. in silentio, h. e. sileri. Id. in mœrore.

JACIŌ (lengthened from jō, to send, let go, make to go), is, jēci, jactum, a. 3. to throw, cast, fling, hurl, βάλλω, ῥίπτω; in general, to set in motion by an exertion of bodily power. Cic. In quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus est. Virg. tela manu. Cic. lapides. Id. fulmen in medium mare. Hirt. tela tormentis ad aliquem locum. Virg. ense fluctibus, for in fluctus. Cæs. materiem de muro in aggerem. Virg. ancoram de prora, throw, cast. Plin. Ursi jaciuntur, throw themselves. Ovid. Humili super arva fenestra se jacit. Cic. se in profundum. Lucan. se in agros, h. e. prorupit, diffugit. Tacit. conjugem in præceps, headlong. Plaut. Jacere genu ad aliquem, h. e. to hit or push him with the knee. Plin. Aves aliquæ ante se pedes jaciunt, h. e. celeriter prononvent, move them forward quickly, throw them forward. Pandect. Merces jacere levandæ navis causa, to throw overboard. Plaut. talos, to throw, east. — Hence, figur. to throw, east. Plin. Sol arborum umbras jacit. Tacit. oscula, h. e. to kiss the hand (compare jacto). — Also, to

emit, send forth, shed, spread, bring forth, bear. Lucret. de corpore odorem. Ovid. poma. Cic. igniculos viriles, to show, manifest, exhibit (perhaps, to send out in sparks, spit). Hence, Plin. Tannarus ex Apennini latere jactus, h. e. effusus. — Also, to scatter, strewn. Virg. flores. Id. semen, to sow. Ovid. farrā. Hence, Tacit. Odia in longum jaciens, h. e. sowing the seeds or laying the foundation of hatreds which should break out long after. — Also, in words, to throw out, give vent to, indulge one's self in, lay to one's charge, hint, intimate, give out, object; utter, say, state, publish, spread abroad, rumor; proclaim, threaten. Cic. contumeliam in aliquem. Id. injuriam in quempiam. Id. adulteria. Tacit. probra in feminas illustres. Cic. In jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, h. e. subito et paucis ridiculum quippiam præferendo, h. e. a jest, bon-mot. Tacit. Edicta probrosa adversus Vitellium jecerat. Id. Si vera forent, quæ jacerentur, spread abroad, rumored. Id. Quædam de habitu cultuque, et institutis ejus jecerat, had touched upon. Liv. Omissio discrimine vera an vana jaceret, whether he spoke true or false; made true or false accusations. Cic. Jacere non suspicionem, sed iracundiæ vocem. Tacit. Fortuitos jacere sermones, to enter into conversation upon incidental topics. Cic. Terrores jacere et denuntiare, to throw out, hint, menace. Id. Illud quid sit scire cupio, quod jactis obscure, hint. Liv. Qui per ambages de lacu Albano jaceret, throw out ambiguous expressions concerning, &c. Sueton. Multas nec dubias significationes sæpe jecit, ne reliquis quidem se parurum Senatoribus. Sallust. Jugurtha inter alias res jacit, oportere, &c. throves out, proposes, says. Propert. Mutæ jace verba favillæ, utter. Cic. voces, h. e. verba. Id. Assiduus jacit ore querelas. Vellei. mentionem conditionum, for facere. — ¶ Also, to lay, place, erect, raise, throw or cast up. Liv. fundamenta urbi. So, Cic. (figur.) fundamenta pacis, to lay the foundation. Liv. vallum, to throw up, raise. Cæs. aggerem. Virg. muros, to build up, raise. — Hence, Cic. gradum atque aditum ad rem, to place, set, prepare. Virg. salutem in arte, place, rest. — ¶ Also, to throw away. Plaut. Scuta jacere, fugereque hostes.

JACTABŪNDŌS (jacto), a, um, adj. that 3 tosses hither and thither; hence, agitated, troubled, stormy. Gell. mare. — ¶ Also, vaunting, full of boasting. Gell.

JACTĀNS, ntis, particip. from jacto. — ¶ Adj. boasting, bragging, vain-glorious, ostentatious, ἀλαζών. Cic. fragm. Insolens, arrogans, jactans. Quintil. Tullius, ac sui jactans. Plin. Ep. Miserat epistolas jactantes et gloriosas. Id. Neque vereor, ne jactantior videar. Horat. Jactantior hic paulo est, makes a little too much of himself, too boastful or ostentatious. Spartian. Plebis jactantissimus amator. — In a good sense, elevated, lofty, splendid, superb. Claudian. Annus nota fruitur jactantior aula. Stat. Et septemgemino jactantior æthera pulset Roma jugo.

JACTĀNTER (jactans), adv. ostentatiously, 2 ly, with display, boastfully, vauntingly, ἀλαζονικῶς. Tacit. Nulli jactantius mœrent, quam qui maxime letantur. Id. Litteras ad Vespasianum composuit, jactantius, quam ad principem. Ammian. Minæ jactanter sonantes.

JACTĀNTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity, ἀλαζονεία. Tacit. Neque Marobodius jactantia sui abstinerebat. Id. Militari jactantia. Quintil. Frivola in parvis jactantia. Plin. Ep. Private jactantia studere.

JACTĀNTICŪLŪS (dimin. from jactans), 3 a, um, adj. somewhat boastful or vain-



*glorious.* Augustin. Academicus jactantissimus.  
**JACTATIO** (jacto), ōnis, f. a tossing, shaking, agitation, violent or frequent motion, *accipitōs*. Cic. Prope jam ex magna jactatione (h. e. of a ship at sea) terram videntem? Id. Actio non tragica, nec scenæ, sed modica jactatione corporis, movement of the body in speaking. Quintil. Jactatio manus, pedis suppositio. Curt. Equi crebra jactatione cervicium jugum excusserant, tossing. Liv. Pati jactationem, motion. Figur. Cic. animorum, h. e. restlessness or tumult of the feelings. — ¶ Also, an appearance in public, a public display of one's self or one's powers, in order to gain popularity. Cic. Cum homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur. Id. Atque hic primus est aditus ad popularem jactationem atque ascensus, appearance or display before the people (as a means of gaining their favor). — ¶ Also, an uttering or declaring openly. Brut. ad Cic. Jactatione verborum et denuntiatione periculi pertimesfactus (but others render jactatio verborum, empty threats). — ¶ Also, boasting, vain-glory, ostentation, empty display, vanity. Cæc. ad Cic. Nonnullorum hominum insolentia et jactatio. Tacit. Cultus, vain display. Quintil. eruditionis. Id. circularia. — ¶ Also, approbation, which is expressed by frequent mention of the excellence of a thing. Cic. Eloquentia forensis jactationem habuit in populo, might boast of the approbation of the people. — ¶ Hygin. lapidum, a throwing; but others read jactio.  
**JACTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who makes a display of any thing, who is fond of celebrating his own merits, deeds, &c. a boaster, braggart, braggart. Quintil. rerum a se gestarum. Sueton. Jactator civilitatis. Stat. stirpis. Gell. Jactator et venditor Sallustianæ lectionis. — With infin. Sil. Ille educere cælo jactator.  
**JACTATUS**, a, um, particip. from jacto.  
**JACTATUS** (jacto), us, m. a moving or tossing hither and thither; the flapping of wings; the tossing of any thing by the motion of the sea, &c. Ovid. and Plin.  
**JACTATABUNDUS** (jactio), a, um, adj. 3 boasting, bragging, vaunting, ostentatious. Sidor.  
**JACTITUS** (frequentat. from jacto), as, a. 1. to throw out, utter, deliver, *ἔρπυλλέω*. Liv. Ipsa ridicula intexta versibus jactitare cæpit — ¶ Also, to make a parade of, display, pride one's self upon. Phædr. Come officium jactitans.  
**JACTUS** (frequentat. from jacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw, cast, fling, hurl, discharge, especially when a frequent repetition of the action is implied, *βάλλω*. Cic. Ardentes faces in vicinorum tecta jactare. Id. hastas. Ovid. fulmina. Id. ossa post tergum. Curt. se e muris in præceps, to precipitate himself from. Cæs. vestem argentumque de muro. Virg. cinerem per agros, to scatter, disperse. Ovid. semina per undas. Id. lumina in alicujus vultum, to cast a glance. Id. numeros manu eburnos, h. e. talos, the dice. Varro. semen, to sow. — Hence, to throw out, send out, emit, shed. Lucret. proprio de corpore lucem. Virg. odorem late. — By words, to throw out, hint, intimate, allege, object, make mention of, state openly, say, speak, utter, talk about, agitate, discuss, canvass. Liv. probra in aliquem, fling out. Cic. minas. Id. terrorem, h. e. to speak of, hint, menace. Liv. Magis jactari quam peragi accusatio ejus potuit, be threatened, talked of. Cic. rem in concione, to agitate, make frequent mention of. Ovid. verba. Liv. querimonias. Id. preces. Id. versus, to sing off, sing. Id. irritum munus, to mention, speak of, promise. Id. Sæpius jactata in senatu res, mentioned, handled, agitated, discussed. Id. rem sermonibus, to converse about, talk about. Ovid. Fabula jactaris in urbe, you are become the town's talk. Virg. Talia jactans, uttering. Liv. (absol.) Jactatum est in conditionibus de Tarquinii restituen-

dis, mention was made, something was said. — In particular, to speak of or mention in high terms, to extol, laud, celebrate, display, make a boast of. Cæs. gratiam urbanam. Horat. genus et nomen. Ovid. Regna Jovis conjux jactat, represents to me in high terms, temptingly displays; or simply, sets before my eyes, holds out. Curt. Hæc magnificentius jactata, quam verius. Quintil. Non ingenii jactandi gratia, boasting of, displaying, parading. — So without case. Curt. Victoriam sui operis fuisse, jactavit. — ¶ Also, to throw to and fro (with or without removing from its place), to toss, toss about, move this way and that, drive to and fro, shake, swing, flourish, wave, &c. Lucret. brachia in numerum. Ovid. Jactatis ingreditur pennis, moved, flapped. Cæs. Diu jactato brachio, tossed about (in order to shake off something). Cic. Exsultare immoderateque jactari. Juvenal. a facie manus, h. e. oscula jaceret. Id. jugum, to toss. Lucret. oculos, h. c. to glance about. Cic. cæstus, to flourish, wave (as a sort of prelude). Virg. bidentes, (as it were) to make them fly, use them lustily, ply. Cic. Jactari fluctibus, to be tossed about or to and fro. Id. tempestate, and in tempestate. Ovid. ventis. Cic. Jactor in turba, am pushed about, knocked about. So, Id. Jactatur domi suæ. — Of an orator who is too much pleased with himself, and whose gestures are consequently excessive or affected. Cic. Nisi se suo more jactavisset, te muscæ comedissent, had thrown himself about. Id. Jactare cerviculam (where he speaks of Hortensius), to toss. — Of money. Cic. Jactabatur nummus, fluctuated in value; or, the money market was unsettled. — Of the thoughts or feelings. Virg. tales pectore curas, revolving, casting in one's mind, nourishing. Cic. Opiniones se jactantes inconstanter et turbide, crossing each other, being in commotion. — Of a diseased person, Jactari, to toss about, be made uneasy and restless; also, generally, to be vexed, harassed, plagued, disquieted. Lucret. morbis. Cic. estu febrique. Id. clamore et conviciis. Curt. varietate fortunæ. Plaut. Jactor, crucior. In the active. Cic. Te omnino jactaturus, handle you roughly, give you a good shaking, harass, &c. — In conversation, &c. to toss about, bandy about, gossip about. Ovid. Fabula jactaris in urbe (see above: and perhaps other examples, signifying, to treat, handle, discuss, may be referred here). Cic. Jactantur voces, are spread, disseminated. — Also, Jactare se, or Jactari, to be often engaged in, to take an active part in, to busy or exert one's self. Cic. Jactare se in causis, in republica. Id. Forensi labore jactari. Also, Cæl. ad Cic. Curionem video se dupliciter jactaturum, exert himself, use every effort. — Also, to move, affect, excite. Cic. Te jactare non audebis. — Frequently also, Jactare se, to show one's self in public, especially, in order to make a figure, to display one's self, make a show, to pride one's self, boast, brag, strut, behave insolently, curry favor, carry one's head high. Cic. Quam se jactare, quam ostentare solebat. Id. se magnificentissime in illo loco. Id. se in bonis S. Roscii, to strut. Id. se (in) insperatis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque, to make a display; or, to indulge in all manner of expenses. Id. se in populari ratione, h. c. venditare se, gratiam captare. Id. Video, ubi se jactaturus sit Hortensius, where he will exert himself most, on what he will insist, what point he will make the most of. Id. Non ita diu jactare se potuit, h. e. sibi placere. Liv. Tribunicis se jactare actionibus, h. e. to seek to gain distinction, or make one's self of consequence by supporting the propositions of the tribunes. Cic. in eo se in concione, pride himself in, exult in, &c. Virg. Nequis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, pride himself upon, take pride or exult in, glory in. Ovid. se alicui, h. e. apud aliquem, make a boast of one's self, vaunt. Cic. Intolerantius se jactare, to be immoderately arrogant. — ¶ Also, to throw away, throw off, throw down. Liv. arma. Ju-

venal. jugum. Pandect. pecunias. — ¶ See also Jactans.  
**JACTURA** (jacio), æ, f. the throwing, especially of goods overboard in a storm, *ἀποβολή*. Cic. Si in mari jactura faciendâ sit, equi ne pretiosus potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? to throw overboard a valuable horse. Sallust. De istis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt: — ¶ Also, a lessening, impairing, abatement, loss occasioned. Cic. Jacturam criminum facere, h. c. to omit in the accusation. Id. Etsi in magnam jacturam causæ fecero, h. e. shall impair, weaken, abate. Id. Cum tanta a nobis facta sit jactura juris, h. e. when I have yielded so much of my right. — ¶ Also, a loss, damage, detriment, sustained; hence, Jacturam facere, to sustain a loss, &c.; and, Jacturam facere alicujus rei, to sustain the loss, &c. of something; to lose. Cic. Si qua etiam jactura faciendâ sit in representando. Id. Jacturæ rei familiaris erunt faciendæ. Colum. Magnas dominis afferunt jacturas, occasion heavy losses. Colum. Jacturam pati; and Liv. accipere, to suffer, undergo. Sulp. ad Cic. Jacturâ facta in animula, for animula. Cic. Dignitatis jacturam facere. Id. suarum trium. Cæs. honoris et dignitatis. Liv. temporis. Id. parva jactura accepta, h. c. levi clade, having sustained a trifling loss. Virg. Facilis jactura scpulcri, h. e. a sepulchre is easily forgone. Ovid. Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, h. e. nulla temporis injuria. — ¶ Also, expense, especially great expense, presents, gifts, largesses. Cæs. Magnis jacturis animos conciliare. Cic. Provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta. Id. Aurium, non magna jactura facta, interficiendum curavit.  
**JACTOS**, a, um, particip. from jacio.  
**JACTOSUS** (jacio), us, m. a throwing, hurling, throw, cast, *βολή*. Cic. Jactus fulminum. Virg. Intra teli jactum, within the reach. Curt. Extra teli jactum esse. Id. Jam ad teli jactum pervenerant. Liv. In prospero tesserarum jactu. Plin. Jactus truces in sublime. Id. Jactus radiorum. Virg. pulveris exigui. Id. Se jactu dedit in æquor, throvo himself, vaulted. — ¶ Also, a throwing down, out, or overboard. Valer. Max. Jactum mercium facere levandæ navis gratia. — ¶ Jactus retis and jactus (absol.), the fishes taken by a single throw of the net; the haul, the draught of fishes. Valer. Max. A piscatoribus jactum emerat. Pandect. Cum futurum jactum retis a piscatore emimus. — ¶ Figur. a throwing out. Valer. Max. vocis, h. c. speaking.  
**JACULABILIS** (jaculor), e, adj. that may be thrown or darted, *βλητός*. Ovid. telum. Stat. Jaculabile dextra pondus, by the right hand.  
**JACULATIUS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a throwing, 2 darting, hurling, *ἀκοντισμός*. Plin. Jactulatio equestris, throwing the javelin on horseback. Apul. fulgoris. — ¶ Figur. Quintil. In hac veluti jactulatio verborum.  
**JACULATÖR** (Id.), ōris, m. a thrower of the javelin or spear; Jactulatores, a kind of troops, who threw the javelin or spear. Liv. — ¶ Also, a thrower or caster of a net, a fisherman. Plaut. ap. Isid. — ¶ Generally, a hurler, thrower. Horat. Evulsis truncis Encelâdus jaculator audax. Stat. fulminis.  
**JACULATÖRIUS** (jaculator), a, um, adj. 3 Pandect. campus, h. e. serviceable for the exercise of throwing the javelin, in which this exercise is practised.  
**JACULATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a female darter, huntress. Ovid. Nonne vides jaculatricem Dianam.  
**JACULATUS** (jaculor), us, m. same as 3 Jactulatio. Tertull.  
**JACULÖR** (jaculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to throw a javelin or other missile weapon, fight with a javelin, *ἀκοντίζω*. Absol. Cic. Magnam laudem consequere equitando, jactulando, omni militari labore tolerando. Id. Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineet? — Figur. Liv. Probris jaculari in aliquem, h. c. to assail one with abuse. Quintil. in uxorem obliquis seu-

tentiis. — ¶ Transitively, to hurl, throw, cast, dart, fling, βάλλω. Virg. Hector Danaum Phrygus jaculatus puppibus ignes. Tacit. missilem ignem in obsessos. Ovid. silicem in hostes. Plin. fulmina. Id. Panthera jaculando se deficit, by frisking, bounding. Flor. In confertissima se hostium tela jaculatus, rushing, precipitating himself. Plin. In quas partes se jaculetur cometes, h. e. feratur, runs, is borne, shoots. — Also, to throw down, hurl down, send down. Colum. duros imbres. — Also, to throw out, send forth, dart, shed, emit. Plin. Oculi lucem jaculantur, dart. Id. umbram. Lucret. verba. Quintil. Sententias vibratis digitis. — ¶ Also, to throw at, to shoot, hit, strike. Horat. cervos. Id. arces rubente dextra. Ovid. æra disco. — ¶ Also, to aim, throw or shoot at a mark, hence, figur. to strive or struggle after, aim at. Horat. Quid jaculamur multa? — ¶ Jaculatus is found in a passive signification in Lucan., Tertull. and Arnob.

JACULUM, i, n. See Jaculus.

JACULUS (jacio), a, um, adj. that is or may be thrown. Plaut. Rete jaculum; also, Ovid. Jaculum, sc. rete, a casting net (called also funda). — ¶ Hence, Jaculum, i, n. (sc. telum), a javelin, dart, ἀκόντιον. Cæs. — ¶ Also, Jaculus, i, m. (sc. anguis), a kind of serpent which darts on passengers from trees, ἀκοντίας. Lucan. — ¶ Also, Jaculus, i, m. (sc. funis, laqueus, or nodus), a noose or loop thrown over the horns of oxen. Colum.

JALYSUS, i, m. a celebrated painting at Rome, executed by Protogenes; so called either because painted at Ialysus, a city of Rhodes, or because it represented Ialysus, the grandson of Phœbus. — ¶ Ialysius or -os, a, um, adj. of Ialysus, a city of Rhodes, which was afterwards taken into the city Rhodes. Ovid.

JAM (unc.), adv. now, ἤδη (but usually implying more than nunc, which properly signifies simply now, at this time, at this moment; this difference will appear more clearly from the examples below). Terent. Postulo, ut redeat jam in viam, now (not merely at this instant, but with a reference to his having before been out of the way). Id. Abi, ut uxorem arcessas. (Æsch.) quid? jam uxorem? (Mi.) jam. (Æsch.) jam? (h. e. now? so soon?) (Mi.) jam quantum potest (h. e. yes, now, instantly, as soon as possible, right off). Cic. Quo autem pacto deceat, jam videbimus; nunc dicendum est (where jam signifies, presently, shortly; but nunc signifies now, just now). — Hence, Jam — jam, now — now, at one time — at another, one while — another while. Liv. Jam secundæ, jam adversæ res. Virg. Jam hos eursu, jam præterit illos. — Jamjam, now, just now, instantly, forthwith, without delay; or, now now, or already. Terent. (Mi.) Ah, pergisne? (Dc.) jamjam desino, I stop immediately, or already. Ovid. Jamjam tacturos sidera summa, putes. Cic. Jam jam intelligo, quid dicas. Virg. Jam jam nec maxima Juno, nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis, now, now indeed (where it is expressive of indignation). Sallust. Jam jam, frater, lætandum magis quam dolendum, puto easum tuum, now indeed, my brother. — Also, Jam jamque, immediately, forthwith, immediately now, as soon as possible. Cic. Cogitandum est, jam jamque esse morieundum. Id. Jam jamque adero. — ¶ Very frequently now, in the sense of already; either of present, past, or future time; and may sometimes be rendered already; or, even; or, immediately, directly; or, then, now, accordingly, as a matter of course, thereupon. Terent. Cur non accersitur? jam advesperascit. Id. Sperantes, jam anoto metu. Cæs. Jam per fines Sequanorum copias transdixerant. Cic. Sunt duo menses jam dices, it is now two months. Terent. Accede ad ignem hunc; jam calces plus satis, immediately, or then, or even. Cic. Aliquid perspicere jam ab illo tempore, euni, &c. even. Id. Jam a prima adolescentia. Nepos. Jam tertium diem sie teneri, now the third day. Tibull. Vidi ego jam juvenem merentem, be-

fore this, before now, before. Nepos. Jam tum illis temporibus, even in those times, as far back as those times. Cic. Jam tum, eum aderas. Liv. Jam tum, dum pecunia deferretur. Cic. Jam inde ab ortu nature, from the very beginning of nature. Id. Exercitatio jam inde ab Aristotele constituta. Terent. Amicus jam inde a puero, ever since. Cic. Tibi jam inde præscribo, from hence. Terent. Jam inde usque a pueritia. Virg. Ac jam olim cum vinea posuit frondes, jam tum acer rusticus, &c. when at length — even or already then. Terent. Jam primum, even first of all, in the very first place. So, Liv. Jam primum omnium constat. Virg. Jam tandem prendimus oras, now at length, after all. Liv. Minus jam tandem fortunæ pœnitere, now at length, at length. Cic. Jam ante and antea, already before. Nepos. Cum admirarentur, non jam sumptum esse supplicium, not yet, as yet not. Phædr. Abire jam non potest, no longer, not now. (But see below.) Cic. Jam pridem cupio Alexandriam visere, I have long desired. Terent. Jam pridem equidem audivi, long since, for a long while. (So, Jam diu and Jam dudum). Cic. Hermæ tui jam nunc me admodum delectant, already now, even now, as soon as this. Phædr. Quem volo refelli jam nunc responso meo, already now, with my answer and no more, without more ado. Terent. Sat est: eam jam nunc intro (as if he had said, we have talked enough; it is therefore already or even now time for us to go in). Cic. Venio nunc, non jam ad furtum, sed facinus, &c. Id. De quibus jam dicendi locus erit, eum de Senioribus pauca dixero (where it may be rendered then; or taking jam and cum together, as soon as, when). Id. Tollatur hæc civitate discordia: jam omnes isti, qui portenduntur metus, exstinguentur, and already, as an immediate consequence, forthwith. Id. Remove perturbationes: jam videbuntur monstra dicere, and immediately, the direct consequence will be, that, &c. Terent. Omitte: jam adero, straightway, right away. Plaut. Jam ut me collocaverat, already when, as soon as. — ¶ With a negation it has also the sense of more, longer, beside. Cic. Non est jam in lege modus, there is no longer. Liv. Non jam, ut ante. Varr. Neque jam, not now. Cic. Jam nemo, no one beside, not another. — ¶ In transitions, it stands for deinde, præterea, or nunc, and may be rendered further, furthermore, moreover, in the next place, now, then, accordingly, but, &c.; sometimes first in the sentence, sometimes after a word. Cic. Jam vero quod jubent, &c. recte admovent. Id. Jam vero illa Allobrogum sollicitatio, and now, and furthermore, indeed. Id. Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? but now. Id. Videte jam porro cetera, but moreover, now further. Id. Jam illud ejus est, non dico audaciæ, sed stultitiæ? — As a corrective particle. Cic. C. Licinius probabilis orator; jam vero etiam probatus, even I may say. — Tacit. Germ. 45. Ergo jam gentes alluuntur (where with ergo it seems to mark the introduction of a new topic).

JAMBEUS (iambus), a, um, adj. iambic. 3 Horat.

JAMBICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. iambic. 3 Martian. Capell.

JAMBICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. iambic. Dio-3 mcd.

JAMBŪS (ἰαμβός), i, m. an iambus, poetic foot, consisting of a short and long syllable. Horat. — ¶ Also, an iambic verse, iambic poem. Cic.

JAM DIU, or JAMDIU. See Jam.

JAM DŪDUM, or JAMDŪDUM. See Jam and Dudum.

JAM JAM, or JAMJAM. See Jam.

JAM PRIDEM, or JAMPRIDEM. See Jam and Pridem.

JANĀ, æ, f. same as Diana, the moon. 3 Varr.

JANĀLIS (Janus), e, adj. of or pertaining to Janus, received from Janus. Ovid.

JANICŪLUM, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, upon which, in earlier times, there was a town of the same name, said to have

been built by Janus, whence the name Ovid.

JANIGENĀ (Janus & gigno), æ, m. and 3 f. child of Janus. Ovid.

JANITŌR (janua), ōris, m. a janitor, door-keeper, porter, Στεφύπος. Cic. Hunc vestri janitores, hunc cubicularii diligunt. Plaut. Heus, equis hic est janitor? aperite. Cic. Janitor carceris, a jailer. Ovid. cœlestis aulae, h. e. cœli, porter of heaven, namely, Janus (as Cerberus is called by Virg. the janitor of the lower world). — The Romans used to chain the slaves who were stationed at their doors; and of course they were reckoned among the lowest of the slaves. Ovid. Janitor religate catena.

JANITRIX (janitor), icis, f. a female door-keeper, portress, Στεφύπος. Plaut. Anus hic solet cubitare, janitrix. Figur. Plin. Laurus janitrix Cæsarum, h. e. want to be planted before their doors. — ¶ Janitricæ (from the Greek εἰναίτρις), the wives of two brothers. Pandect. — Scaliger thinks they are so called, because they both have their beds opposite to the door (janua), and are thus, as it were, its keepers.

JANTHINŪS (ἰανθίνος), a, um, adj. violet-colored, violet. Plin. vestis, color. — ¶ Absol. Plur. Ianthina, violet-colored garments. Martial.

JANTHIS (ἰανθίς), idis, f. a plant or flower of a purple color; others explain it, a violet-colored garment. Marcell. Empir.

JANŪĀ (perhaps from Janus, as presiding over it), æ, f. a door, house-door, θύρα, primus ingressus ad interiora domus. Cic. Fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur. Ovid. Reserare januam. Plaut. occludere. Id. pultare, to knock at the door. Ovid. aperire, to open. But Pandect. aperire, to open a door, make a door-way, cut a door-way. — ¶ Figur. door, entrance, passage. Virg. Noces atque dies patet atri janua Ditis. Ovid. Præclusa janua leti luctus extendit in ævum. Id. Januam pulsare sepulchri. Id. maris gemini, h. e. Bosphorus. Also, Cic. Qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam. Plin. Ep. Illa actio mihi januam famæ patefecit. Q. Cic. Janua animi frous est.

JANŪĀLIS (Janus), e, adj. pertaining to Janus, named from Janus, &c. Varr. porta. — Hence, Januāl, for Januale (sc. libum). Fest. — ¶ Porta Janalis is also read.

JANŪARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. named from Janus. Cic. Januarius mensis, and Cæs. Januarius (sc. mensis), the month of January, at first the eleventh and afterwards the first month of the Roman year.

JANŪS (perhaps from Ζῆν, h. e. Zeus, as Jupiter from Ζεὺς πατήρ), i, m. an ancient Italian divinity, who, as god of the sun, marked the course of the year. In his statues he was represented as having two faces growing together and looking in opposite directions, the one with and the other without a beard. These appear to have been anciently symbolical of the sun and moon, though the true interpretation of the symbol was afterwards lost, and both faces represented with a beard. (See Boettiger's Ideas on the Mythology of Art; first series.) He is said to have reigned the city Janiculum. The month of January was sacred to him (hence, Ovid. Jani mensis, h. e. Januarius); and in general, not only the beginning of the year and day, but also all beginnings: thus in solemn rites they sacrificed first to him. He had the epithet pater (as Ζεὺς πατήρ). He had a small temple or chapel with two doors directly opposite to each other, which was closed in time of peace and open during war. This temple or chapel seems to have been nothing more than a covered passage with doors. — ¶ Hence, Janus, any passage-way, thoroughfare, as an arch, vault or arcade. Cic. Nat. Deor. 2, 27. Sueton. Aug. 31. Liv. Deor. 41, 27. — Hence, the passage of a gate, or, a gate. Liv. Dextro Jano porte. —

¶ Also, *January*. Ovid. Janus habet finem. Martial. Calendæ Jani. — Also, the first of *January*. Auson. Totidem venturos congere Janos (implying years). — ¶ Also, Janus, for the temple of Janus. Liv. Janus apertus. Vellei. Janus Geminus clausus. — ¶ Also, a certain spot, public place, or street in Rome, where merchants, brokers, and also booksellers, had their stand; a sort of exchange: it had three parts, Janus summus, imus, medius. Ovid Remed. 561. Qui puteal, Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, h. e. fears the Janus, as being the seat of the usurers. Horat. Ep. 1, 1, 54. Hæc (h. e. the superior worth of money over virtue) Janus summus ad inum perdocet. Id. Sat. 2, 3, 18. Omnes res mea Janum ad medium fracta est. Cic. Boni viri, qui ad Janum medium sedent, h. e. qui sunt fenatores. (Some understand by Janus Summus, &c. three statues of Janus. They may perhaps have been merely three passages or arches upon a street.) — ¶ See its derived adjectives in their alphabetical order.

JANUSPATER, an ancient form for Janus Pater. Gell.

IAPETOS (Ἰαπετός), i, m. one of the Giants, husband of Clymene, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus. Horat. Iapeti genus, and Ovid. Satus Iapeto, h. e. the son of Iapetus, Prometheus. — Hence, Ἰαπετιόνιδēs, æ, m. the son of Iapetus. Ovid. Iapetionides Atlas. Claudian. Iapetionidæ fratres gemini, h. e. Prometheus and Epimetheus.

IAPIS, IAPIDIA, } See Iapys.  
IAPYDIA, }  
IAPYDIA, }  
IAPYGIUS, } See Iapyx.

IAPYDIA, or IAPYDIA, Ἰαπυδία, adj. Iapydian; the Iapydes were a nation of Illyricum. Virg. Timavus Iapyx. — Also, Iapydia or Iapidia, æ, f. the region inhabited by the Iapydes. Tibull.

IAPYX, Ἰαπύξ, m. the son of Dædalus, who settled in Apulia or Calabria; from whom the portion of Italy where he settled was called Iapygia. Ovid. — ¶ As an adj. Iapygian, h. e. Apulian or Calabrian. Virg. Gargamus Iapyx. — Hence, Iapyx, sc. fluvius, a river in Iapygia. Plin. — Iapyx, sc. ventus, a wind, blowing from this region upon Greece, the W. N. W. wind. Horat. — ¶ Hence, Iapygius, a, um, adj. Iapygian, Apulian or Calabrian. Plin. promontorium (now Capo S. Maria di Leuca). — Iapygia, sc. terra, Iapygia, a portion of Apulia or Calabria. Ovid.

IARBAS, æ, m. an African king, and sister of Dido. Virg. — Ovid. has also Iarba. — ¶ Hence, Iorat. pleasantly calls Cordus, Iarbitis, as being a Mauritanian, as if he were a descendant of Iarbas.

IARDANUS, Ἰαρίδης, f. daughter of Iardanus, h. e. Omphale. Ovid.

IASIDES, æ, m. son or descendant of Iasius. Virg.

IASION. See Iasius.

IASIONĒ (Ἰασίωνη), es, f. a plant with a white flower, which creeps on the ground (probably *Convolvulus sepium*, L.). Plin.

IASIS. See Iasius.

IASYOS, ii, m. a king of the Argives, father of Atalanta. Hygin. — Hence, Iasis, Ἰασις, f. the daughter of Iasius, h. e. Atalanta. Propert. — Iasides, æ, m. son or descendant of Iasius. Stat. Iasides, h. e. Adrastus, who reigned at Argos, as Iasius had done. — Also, Iasius, a, um, adj. Argive. Val. Fl. virgo, h. e. lo, the daughter of Inachus, king of Argos. — ¶ There was also another Iasius, the brother of Dardanus and lover of Ceres (h. e. fond of agriculture). Virg. and Ovid. — Called, also, Iasion, ὄνις. Ovid.

IASIUS, a, um, adj. of or from Iasius, Iasian or Argive. Val. Flacc. (See Iasius, ii.) — ¶ Also, Iasius, Iasian, of or belonging to Iasus or Iassus, a city of Caria. Plin.

IASON, ὄνις, m. the son of Æson, a king of Thessaly. He was deprived of his kingdom by his paternal uncle Pelias, to whose care he had been intrusted by

his dying father, and sent to Colchis to get the golden fleece. He sailed thither with several companions in the ship Argo (whence they were called Argonauts), obtained the golden fleece by the help of Medea, married her in return, then deserted her and married Creusa (or Glauce), the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. Val. Flacc. — Hence, Iasonides, æ, m. son of Iason. Stat. juvenes, h. e. Thoas and Euneus, sons of Iason and Hyppipyle. — Also, Iasônium, a, um, adj. pertaining to Iason. Propert. carina, h. e. the ship Argo. Ovid. remex, h. e. the Argonauts. — ¶ Another Iason, a prince or king (tyrannus) at Phæra, in Thessaly. Cic.

IASPACHATES (Ἰασπαχάτης), æ, m. a gem of the agate kind, having some affinity with the jasper. Plin.

IASPIDĒS (Ἰασπίδης), a, um, adj. of the 2 jasper kind, jasper-like. Plin.

IASPIS (Ἰασπίς), ἰdis, f. a jasper, a precious stone of a green color. Plin. — Virg. Iaspis fulva, probably our topaz. — Plin. says, that one kind of iaspis was called aerizusa from its resembling the air in color; some think it is the turquoise. — Figur. Aug. ap. Macrob. Iaspi figulorum, (as we say) jewel.

IASPIOS (Ἰασπίος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the jasper. Macen. ap. Isid.

IASPONĒX (Ἰασπώνηξ), Ἰχίς, f. a kind of jasper, with cloudy and snow-white spots. Plin.

IASSUS, or IASUS, i, f. a city of Caria, in Asia Minor. Plin. — Hence, Iasius (Iassius), a, um, adj. (See Iasius.) — Iassenses, or Iasenses, ium, the inhabitants of the same. Liv.

IATRALIPTA, or IATRALIPTES (Ἰατραλείπτης), æ, m. a physician that cures by anointing and rubbing. Cels. — Hence, Iatraliptice, or -lépticē (Ἰατραλείπτικῆ, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the art of curing in this way. Plin. — ¶ Written, also, Iatroleptes, and Iatroleptes. — Iatrolipta occurs in an Inscript.

IATRICE (Ἰατρικῆ, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the healing art. Martian. Capell.

IATRONICES (Ἰατρονίκης), æ, m. con-2 queror of physicians. Plin.

JAVOLENUS, same as Jabolenus.

JAXAMATÆ, arum, m. a people on the Palus Maotis; near the mouth of the Tanais. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Mela calls them Icamata.

JAXARTES, æ, m. a river in and near Sogdiana, which flows into the Caspian sea. Plin. and Mela.

IAXGES, um, m. a Sarmatian people dwelling by the Danube. Ovid. and Tacit. — Sing. Iaxyx. Ovid.

IBER, or HIBER, Ἰβήρ, m. (Ἰβήρ, -ηρος), an inhabitant of Iberia in Spain, an Iberian. Lucan. Durus Iber aut Cantaber. — Hence, a Spaniard. Horat. — ¶ Also, an inhabitant of Iberia in Asia; an Iberian. Val. Flacc.

IBERIA, or HIBERIA, æ, f. Ἰβηρία, Iberia, the whole of Spain received this name among the Greeks. Plin. — ¶ Also, a region of Asia, now Imeriti and Georgia, between the Black and Caspian seas. Plin.

IBERICUS (Iberia), a, um, adj. Iberian, Spanish. Sil.

IBERICUS (Id.), a, um, adject. Iberian, 2 Spanish. Horat. Ibericis peruste funibus latus, h. e. sparteis, for spartum was abundant in Spain. Plin. mare (which washes Spain on the eastern side).

IBERIS (Ἰβηρίς), ἰdis, f. a kind of cresses. Plin.

IBERUS, or HIBERUS, i, m. Ἰβήρ, a river in Spain. now the Ebro. Plin. — ¶ Another in Asian Iberia. Plin.

IBERUS, or HIBERUS, a, um, adj. Iberian, h. e. Spanish. Virg. Gurgite Phœbus Ibero tingat equos, h. e. Oceano occidentali. Ovid. Forma triplex pastoris Iberi, h. e. Geryonis. Horat. piscis, h. e. scomber. — Iberi, örüm, the Spaniards. Virg. — ¶ Also, of Iberia in Asia, Iberian; Iberus, an Iberian; Iberi, the Iberians. Val. Flacc. and Tacit.

IBEX, ἰcis, m. a kind of wild goat; according to Hard. the chamois. Plin. 8, 53, sect. 79.

IBI (is), adv. there, in that place, ἐκεῖ,

in eo loco. Cic. Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit. Pandect. Ibi de eo damno prætor loquitur, h. e. in that case. Plin. Ibi loci, for in eo loco. — ¶ Also, for In iis rebus, in eo, in that, therein, on that. Sallust. Ibi (h. e. in bellis intestinis, cædibus, &c.) juvenentum suam exercuit. Cic. Si quid est quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratior reperiet, there, in that, in that matter. Terent. Ibi nunc sum, I am thinking of that, my mind is busy with that. — ¶ Of time, immediately, thereupon, then, straightway. Terent. Si tu negaris ducere, ibi culpam in te transferet. Liv. Ibi inest, annum se tertium, &c. Id. Ibi ira est suppressa, henceforth, from this time. Terent. Ibi demum, then first. — Redundantly: Cic. Ibi tum. — ¶ Rarely, thither. Pandect. Cum ibi venerimus, to that matter, subject, for istuc.

IBIDEM (ibi & dem or idem), adv. in the same place, ἀνθὺ, in eodem loco. Nep. Ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Cic. Ne heic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur. Plaut. Si redierit illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, for in eodem loco. — ¶ For In eadem re, in the same thing, in the same matter. Cic. Cæcin. 9. Læsit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit ibidem. — ¶ Rarely, to the same place. Plaut.

IBIS (ἰβίς), is and ἰdis, f. the ibis, a bird of Egypt, held sacred by the Egyptians, which destroys serpents. Cic. [This bird was usually supposed to be the Tantalus Ibis of L.; but its real nature was first discovered by Bruce (see Travels, vol. 5, p. 172), and placed beyond a doubt by Cuvier's investigations. It has been more lately called Numenius Ibis. (See Cuvier's Memoir on the Ibis of the Egyptians, in the Annals of the Museum of Hist. Nat., Cahier 20.)] — ¶ Also, a biting and scornful poem of Ovid.

IBISCUM, } Same as Hibiscum, &c. 3  
IBRIDA, }

IBUS, for iis. See Is.

IBYCUS, i, m. Ἰβύκος, a Greek lyric poet. He fell among robbers, and, having been mortally wounded, besought some cranes that were flying by to be the witnesses and avengers of his death. A short time after, these robbers, seeing some cranes pass by them in the midst of the city, whispered in jest to one another, Here are the avengers of Ibycus. They were seized, and, having confessed the crime, were punished. Cic., Stat. and Auson.

ICADION, ὄνις, m. a cruel pirate. Lucil. ap. Fest. — ¶ Called, also, Iadius. Cic.

ICARIUS, æ, f. now Nicaria, a small island in the Ægean sea, near Samos, one of the Sporades. Pompon. Mela. — ¶ Called, also, Icaros. Plin.

ICARIOTIS, ἰdis, f. the daughter of Icarus, h. e. Penelope. Propert. — Adj. Ovid. Tela Icarotide.

ICARIS, ἰdis or ἰdos, f. the daughter of Icarus, h. e. Penelope. Ovid.

ICARIUS, ii, m. the son of Æhalus, king of Lacedæmon and father of Penelope. Ovid. (He seems to have been also called Icarus.) — ¶ Also, Icarus, or Icarus, father of Erigone. He was slain by drunken peasants in Attica. He is commonly called Icarus. He, with his daughter and his dog Mæra, became constellations; his name is Bootes, or, at any rate, the star Arcturus; Erigone is the Virgin (virgo), and Mæra the Canis Major. Propert. and Hygin.

ICARIUS, a, um, adj. Icarian, h. e. relating to Icarus or Icarus, the father of Erigone. Ovid. Canis, h. e. the constellation Canis Major. Propert. Icarii boves, h. e. septentriones, quos Icarus (Bootes) regit. Stat. palmes (so called because Icarus learned the culture of the vine from Bacchus and practised it). Id. umbra, h. e. vitibus plena. — ¶ Also, relating to the island Icaria or Icaros; or, according to the fable, to Icarus, the son of Dædalus. Plin. mare, and, Ovid. aquæ; also, Id. Icarium (ab sol.), h. e. that part of the Ægean sea which is near the island Icaria. Ovid. litus, h. e. of Asia Minor, which is washed by the Icarian sea.

ICARUS. See Icaria.

**ICARUS**, i, m. the son of *Dædalus*, who escaped with his father from Crete by means of artificial wings; but he approached so near the sun that it melted the wax which fastened the wings together, and he fell into the sea, which is said to have its name from him, but seems more correctly to be so called from the island *Icaros* or *Icaria*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Another, the father of *Erigone*. See *Icarus*.

**ICAS** (εἰκάς), ādis, f. the number twenty; 2 the twentieth day of the month; hence, *Idæus*, um, a festival, kept by the *Epicureans* in honor of their master, on the twentieth day of every month; for he was born on the twentieth of the month. *Plin.*

**ICCIRCO**. See *Icirco*.

**ICCIUS PORTUS**. See *Icius*.

**ICELÖS** (εἰκλός, h. e. like), i, m. the brother of *Morpheus*. *Ovid.*

**ICHNEUMON** (ἰχθυόμων), ōnis, m. the *ichneumon* or *Egyptian rat*, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an insect very hostile to the spider, called *phalangium* (*Sphex sabulosus*, L.). *Plin.*

**ICHNOBATES** (ἰχνοβάτης), æ, m. *Treaders* or *Tracers*, the name of one of *Actæon's* dogs. *Ovid.*

**ICHNOGRAPHIA** (ἰχνογραφία), æ, f. the *ichnography*; the plan or ground-plot of a building. *Vitruv.*

**ICHNOSA** (ἰχνοσά), æ, the ancient Greek name of the island of *Sardinia*, from its resembling the sole of a human foot, *ἰχνοσά*. *Plin.*

**ICHOR** (ἰχὼρ), ōris, m. *watery matter* or *humor*; or *watery blood*. *Cels.*

**ICHTHYOCÖLLA** (ἰχθυόκολλα), æ, f. a fish with a glutinous skin, great sturgeon (*Acipenser luso*, L.); and the glue made of it, perhaps *isinglass*. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

**ICHTHYÖESSA** (ἰχθυόεσσα, h. e. abounding in fish), æ, f. a name of the island *Icaria*. *Plin.*

**ICHTHYOPHAGI** (ἰχθυοφάγοι), ōrum, m. the fish-eaters, *Ichthyophagi*, a name given to several nations. *Plin.*

**ICÖ** (unc.), is, icti, ictum, a. 3. to strike, smite, hit, stab, sting, &c. πλῆττω. *Lucret.* Emicat in partem sanguis, unde icimur ictu. *Catull.* (de musca), caput telis, sting. *Plant.* ap. *Non.* Fuscina icti vidulum. *Turpil.* *ibid.* Si iceris me posthac. *Plant.* femur, to strike, as a mark of indignation and grief. *Liv.* Corruit icta, stabbed, slain. *Cæs.* Lapide ictus perit, hit, struck. *Horat.* Mordaci ferro icta pinus. *Liv.* Ictus vulnere, h. e. being wounded by a missile weapon. *Id.* Fulmine ictus; or, *Cic.* E cælo ictus, struck by lightning. — Hence, *Cic.* Me ictum fumantemque vultistis, struck by lightning; figuratively. *And, Ovid.* Domus icta, h. c. struck down, struck with misfortune, unfortunate. — Hence, to hit, h. e. to reach, attain. *Senec.* Magnitudinem non icturi. — ¶ *Plant.* Colaphum icti, fetch a slap, give a buffet. — ¶ *Icere fœdus* (with or without cum aliquo), to make or strike a compact, league; because, as some suppose, a hog was slain on such occasions. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to strike, rouse, touch, disquiet, agitate, affect vehemently. *Liv.* Consul rebellione Bergistanorum ictus, struck, alarmed. *Id.* Nova re icti, struck, surprised, astonished. *Id.* Metu icta, struck, alarmed, disquieted. *Id.* Conscientia ictus. *Horat.* Desideriis icta fidelibus, struck, moved, touched. *Id.* Ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, struck with wine, heated with wine, drunken.

**ICÖN** (εἰκὼν, -ὄνος), ōnis, f. an image, picture, likeness, statue, icon. *Plin.* Pictæ cera icones, waxen images used for chessmen.

**ICÖNICÖS** (εἰκονικός), a, um, adj. painted or sculptured after the life. *Plin.* statua; and, *Sueton.* simulacrum, h. e. a statue resembling in portraiture the original, and also of the natural size. *So, Plin.* Iconicos duces pingere.

**ICÖNIUM**, ii, n. a city of *Lycaonia*. *Cic.*

**ICÖSAPRÖTI** (εἰκοσάπρωτοι), ōrum, m. 2 the first twenty. *Pandect.* — Their dignity or rank was called *Icosaprotia* (εἰκοσάπρωτεία). *Pandect.*

**ICÖTERIÄS** (ἰκτεριᾶς), ādis, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

**ICTERICÖS** (ἰκτερικὸς), a, um, adj. ill of 2 the jaundice, jaundiced, icteric. *Juvenal.*

**ICTERÖS** (ἰκτερός), i, m. a small yellowish bird, which *Pliny*, 30, 28, takes to be the *Gulgulus*, and the sight of which is said to cure the jaundice, which also is called *icterus*. *Plin.*

**ICTIS** (ἰκτῖς), idis, f. a kind of weasel or marten. *Plin.*

**ICTÖS** (ico), us, m. a stroke, blow, stab, hit, thrust, cast, πλῆγῆ. *Cic.* *Vulnus* in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatorio probari, h. e. a stab or thrust with a sword. *Curt.* *Ictu certo* destinata ferire. *Plin.* *Vibrare ictus*. *Id.* *eminus* cominusque inferre. *Cic.* *infigere*, or *infigere*. *Tacit.* *intentare*. *Vellei.* *Dare cervicem ad ictum* servi sui. *Ovid.* *graves ferre*, h. e. *inferre*, *infigere*. *Cæs.* *defendere*, *ac repellere*, to ward off. *Virg.* *Medicari ictum* hastæ, the wound inflicted by. *Id.* *Lapis non pertulit ictum*, nor kept up its force so as to strike. *Plin.* *Ictibus cedere arborem*, by blows of the axe. *Id.* *serpentium vesparum*, the sting. *Cic.* *A bestiis ictus*, morsus, impetus, a blow, kick, thrust, &c. *Ovid.* *Phœbei ictus*; and, *Horat.* *fervidi*, h. e. the beating rays of the sun. *Plin.* *Ictus alæ*, the flapping. *Id.* *pedum*, the stamping. *Id.* *murorum*, battering. *Aurel.* *Vict.* *Ictu sanguinis extinctus est*, of an apoplectic fit. *Auct.* *ad Herenn.* *Ictus enim fit et vulnerantur arteriæ*, a stricture, sudden pain, paroxysm, shock, in consequence of excessive exertion of the voice. *Cæs.* *pilorum*, throw, discharge. *Liv.* *Sopitum fuisse regem subito ictu*, sc. *securis*, stroke, cut. *Plin.* *Ictu primo*, at the first blow, at the first cast, at once. *Tacit.* *Singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere*, h. e. by single, separate attacks, and not at once, with one continued attack. *Auct.* *B. Afric.* *Uno ictu contendere*, neque remittere, with one unremitting effort, with a continued attack, without intermission. *Gell.* *Eodem ictu temporis*, at the same moment. *Tacit.* *Sub ictum dari*, to come within reach or sight of the enemy, come to close quarters with the enemy. *Senec.* *Sub ictu habere aliquid*, to have within reach, near, before the eyes. *Id.* *Extra ictum esse*, out of reach of weapons, h. e. out of danger. *Id.* *Sub ictu nostro positum*, h. e. in our power. *Id.* *Sub ictu esse*, h. e. in danger, at stake. *Sil.* *Sub ictu esse*, to be before the eyes. *Further, Cic.* *Ictus fulminis*, stroke. *Liv.* *arrietis*, the blow or thrust of the battering-ram. *Sueton.* *calcis*, a kick. *Plin.* *Ictus languidis*, beating of the pulse, pulse. — Hence, the beat (called also *percussio*) of the feet or fingers, to mark time, or to denote the recurrence of the equal members of a verse. *Horat.* *Cum senos redderet ictus*, h. e. sex pedes omnes iambos. *Quintil.* *Pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant*. (Compare *Horat.* *Facta canit pede ter percusso*, h. e. in iambic trimeters; so that this ictus or beat marked, in this case, not a foot, but a metre. Perhaps, in the preceding example, *ictus* may refer both to the rise and fall of the foot or hand. *Quintil.* says that musicians marked by an *ictus* sometimes a single note, and sometimes more.) *Plin.* *Ad ictus modulantium pedum moveri* (in music). *Horat.* *pollicis*, sc. quo *lyra pulsatur*, the regular stroke. *So, Plin.* *citharæ*, h. e. upon the strings of the cithara. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Ictus calamitatis*, a blow or stroke. *Id.* *Voluptas non illum habet ictum*, quo pellat animum, h. e. *shauuling power*, strong impulse. — ¶ *Lucean.* *Ictus fœderis*, striking, concluding. — ¶ Also, the stress laid in pronunciation upon an accented syllable. *Quintil.* — ¶ Anciently, *Ictus*, i, 2d decl. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.*

**ICTÖS**, a, nm, particip. from *ico*.

**ICÖNCÖLA** (dimin. from *icon*), æ, f. a 2 small image, parva icon, εἰκόνιον. *Sueton.*

**IDÄ**, æ, and **IDÆ**, es, f. Ἴδα, *Ida*, a mountain in *Phrygia* and *Troas*, where *Cybele* was worshiped, and *Paris* passed judgment on the three goddesses. *Virg.* *Imminet Ida super*. *Senec.* *Decies nivibus*

*canuit* *Idæ*. — Also, *Ida*, a mountain in *Crete*, where *Jupiter* was concealed, in order to escape the voracity of his father. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Idæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ida* in *Phrygia* and *Troas*. *Virg.* *Alma parcos Idæa demum*; and, *Cic.* *mater*, h. e. *Cybele*. *Id.* *Idæi chori*. *Val.* *Flacc.* *Idæa buxus*, h. e. *tibia Bercynthia*. *Mela.* *mons*; and, *Cic.* *collis jugum*, h. e. *mount Ida*. *Senec.* *Idæus lco*, h. e. *ingens*, *horribilis*, *quales* in *Ida* *sunt*, ubi et *Bercynthia* *enrrun* *trahere* *dicuntur*. *Horat.* *Idææ naves*, h. e. *Trojan*. *Ovid.* *hospes*; and *iudex*; and, *Cic.* *pastor*, h. e. *Paris*. *Martial.* *puer*, h. e. *Ganymæde*. *Sil.* *sanguis*, h. e. *Romanorum*, qui a *Trojanis* per *Æncam* *oriundi*. — Also, *Idæan*, of or pertaining to *Ida* in *Crete*. *Virg.* *mons*, h. e. *mount Ida*. *Plin.* *Idæi Dactyli*, h. e. certain precious stones, or stones in the shape of a finger or thumb, dug from *mount Ida*. (But *Cic.* *Idæi Dactyli* and *Digitii*, priests of *Cybele*.) *Martial.* *bustum*, h. e. of *Jupiter*, supposed by the *Cretans* to have died. — ¶ *Propert.* 3, 1, 27. confounds the *Phrygian* *Ida* with the *Cretan*.

**IDÄLIS**, idis, f. adj. se. tellus, a region not far from the *Phrygian* *Ida*, in *Mysia* or *Æolis*. *Lucan.* 3, 204. (si lectio certa.) Others read *Æolis*.

**IDÄLIUM**, ii, n. a town, mountain and wood in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Idalius*, a, um, adj. *Idalian*. *Virg.* *Venus*. *Stat.* *volucres*, h. e. doves, as sacred to *Venus*. *Id.* *succi*, *Cyprian ointments*. *Propert.* *astrum*, h. e. the planet *Venus*. *Sil.* *sigitta*, h. e. of love. — *Idalia*, sc. terra, the region about *Idalium*. *Virg.* — *Idalic*, es, f. (for *Idalia*); sc. dea, h. e. *Venus*. *Ovid.*

**IDCIRCÖ**, and **ICCIRCÖ** (id & circa), adv. on that account, therefore, for that reason, τοῦνεκα, διὰ τοῦτο. *Cic.* *Non, si Opimum defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt*. *Id.* *Aliud aliud videtur esse*: et *idcirco* alius alio nomine *id* appellat. *Id.* *Idcirco*, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi. *Cæs.* *Idcirco* discedere, quo facilius, &c. *Cic.* *Idcirco*, &c. *Id.* *Idcirco* nemo superioris attigit, ut iste tolleret. *Id.* *Non idcirco* eorum usum dimiseram, quod iis succenserem. *Colum.* *Idcirco*, quoniam, &c. — ¶ Also, in that or this, therein, so far. *Cic.* *Si mens voluntasque divina idcirco* consulit hominibus, quod iis largita est rationem, inasmuch as, in this, that it has, &c.

**IDÄÄ** (idæä), æ, f. properly, a Greek word, 2 signifying a form, and which *Cic.* expresses by *species* or *forma*. — Hence, a form or image present to the mind (as distinguished from the sensible form of a thing), an idea, notion, conception, as representing the actual, inherent, eternal form or nature (and not that which may appear to the senses); an ideal model, the pure, absolute, abstract idea of a thing. *Cic.* — Also, a model, pattern, original, as the living countenance of a picture. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, the thinking faculty, the intelligent mind, the power to think. *Posid.* ap. *Macrob.*

**IDÄÄLIS** (idæä), e, adj. existing in idea, 3 *ideal*; or, *forming* or *conceiving* ideas. *Mart.* *Cap.*

**IDEM** (is & the syllable dem), **IDEM**, **IDEM**, pron. the same, just that, just the, ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό. *Cic.* *Ejusdem generis animantes*, of the same kind. *Id.* *Ad causas simillimas inter se*, vel *potius easdem*, or rather identical. *Id.* *Sed ubi Xenocrates*, ubi *Aristoteles* *ista tetigit?* hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis. *Id.* *Dedit divinis duo genera motus*: unum, quod semper esset in eodem æque, et *idem* in omnibus, atque uno modo celeraret. *Id.* *Amicus est tanquam alter idem*, a second self. — ¶ To express the identity of two things, it is followed by *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *ae* or *atque*, and also *ut*, *quam*, *quasi* (h. e. *quam si*, the same as if); where in English we use *as*, and sometimes *who* or *with*. *Cic.* *Tua eadem virtus fuit*, *quæ* in privato quondam tuo proavo, the same with that, which, &c. *Id.* *idem* *abeunt*, qui venerant, *as*. *Id.* *Non*

*bus canuit* *Idæ*. — Also, *Ida*, a mountain in *Crete*, where *Jupiter* was concealed, in order to escape the voracity of his father. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Idæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ida* in *Phrygia* and *Troas*. *Virg.* *Alma parcos Idæa demum*; and, *Cic.* *mater*, h. e. *Cybele*. *Id.* *Idæi chori*. *Val.* *Flacc.* *Idæa buxus*, h. e. *tibia Bercynthia*. *Mela.* *mons*; and, *Cic.* *collis jugum*, h. e. *mount Ida*. *Senec.* *Idæus lco*, h. e. *ingens*, *horribilis*, *quales* in *Ida* *sunt*, ubi et *Bercynthia* *enrrun* *trahere* *dicuntur*. *Horat.* *Idææ naves*, h. e. *Trojan*. *Ovid.* *hospes*; and *iudex*; and, *Cic.* *pastor*, h. e. *Paris*. *Martial.* *puer*, h. e. *Ganymæde*. *Sil.* *sanguis*, h. e. *Romanorum*, qui a *Trojanis* per *Æncam* *oriundi*. — Also, *Idæan*, of or pertaining to *Ida* in *Crete*. *Virg.* *mons*, h. e. *mount Ida*. *Plin.* *Idæi Dactyli*, h. e. certain precious stones, or stones in the shape of a finger or thumb, dug from *mount Ida*. (But *Cic.* *Idæi Dactyli* and *Digitii*, priests of *Cybele*.) *Martial.* *bustum*, h. e. of *Jupiter*, supposed by the *Cretans* to have died. — ¶ *Propert.* 3, 1, 27. confounds the *Phrygian* *Ida* with the *Cretan*.

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Also, *Tacit.* Non sum mihi ignarus, posse, &c. *h. e.* non sum nescius, I know very well that, &c. Absol. *Virg.* Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? not knowing whither you had come. — Hence, unthinking, forgetful. *Virg.* Neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum. Figur. ignorant, unknowing, free from, devoid, experts. *Stat.* Curarum ignara voluptas. — ¶ Passively, unknown. *Ovid.* Proles ignara parenti. *Senee.* Quibus circumscriptio ignara est et fraus. *Salust.* Regio hostibus ignara. *Id.* Cupido ignara visundi, *h. e.* res ignotas.

**IGNAVE** (ignavus), adv. *stolthfully, slowly, lazily, without spirit, without life, παθημως.* *Cic.* Ne quid abjecte, quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriter faciamus. *Virg.* Carpentem ignavus herbas. *Horat.* Dicere ignave multa, *h. e.* nullo acumine, aut elegantia.

**IGNAVESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become 3 *stolth or inactive.* *Tertull.*

**IGNAVIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. inactivity, sluggishness, sloth, stolthfulness, idleness, laziness, want of spirit, listlessness; cowardice. *Cic.* Contraria sunt fortitudini ignavia, justitie injustitia. *Id.* Æquitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia. *Salust.* Socordia sese atque ignaviæ tradere. *Id.* Per luxum atque ignaviam ætatem agere. *Plin.* Ignaviam alicujus ad opera excitare. — Hence, want of bodily exercise. *Cels.* Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat. — Figur. impotency, feebleness, faintness. *Pha.* Ignavia odoris.

**IGNAVIŌ** (ignavus), is, a. 4. to make spir- 3 *ill or inactive.* *Aec.* ap. *Non.*

**IGNAVIŌ** (Id.), ðnis, m. *h. e.* ignavus homo. *Gell.* ex *Ver.* *Flacc.* Ita leg. Lips. at alii ignaviores.

**IGNAVITAS** (Id.), atis, f. same as *Ignavia.* *Justin.* Ignavitae et macie terræ. Sed alii leg. exiguitate.

**IGNAVITER** (Id.), adv. *lazily, sluggishly, 2 tardily.* *Horat.* ad *Cic.* An ego, cum omnes caleant, ignaviter aliquid faciam?

**IGNAVUS** (in & gnavus), a, um, adj. *inactive, stolthful, remiss, sluggish, lazy, indolent, παθημος, ἀπῶς.* *Plaut.* Ignavorem potis est ficere ignaviam. *Id.* Si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicto ignavissimum. *Cic.* Iners, ignava, somniculosa senectus. *Virg.* Cunctantur (apes) in ædibus omnes, ignavae fume, *sluggish, inactive.* *Id.* Ignavum pecus, *h. e.* fuci, the lazy race of drones. *Ovid.* Ignavi anni, *h. e.* per ignaviam traducti. *Lucan.* Ignavum est redituro parcere vitæ. — Hence, cowardly, dastardly, without spirit, timid. *Cic.* Ignavus miles ac timidus. *Liv.* Ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis. *Horat.* Canis ignavus adversum lupos.

¶ Of lifeless things. *Ovid.* mora. *Virg.* nemora, *h. e.* sterilia et infructuosa, unproductive, unfruitful. *Ovid.* Ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, *h. e.* tarda, immobili. *Id.* palatum, *h. e.* nihil loquens. *Plin.* Ne convolutus aer ignavo globo torpent, *immovable, fixed, never parting.* *Id.* Quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquæ partes ignavae, *h. e.* sine ulla vi, aut odore. *Id.* Aliis insectis cornicula ante oculos prætentantur ignava, *h. e.* without use, to no purpose. *Id.* Succus multum opio ignavior, *h. e.* less potent, less efficacious. *Juvencal.* Ignava lux, idle day. *Vellei.* Gallia ignavum conferunt stipendium, a lazy tribute, an idle quota, *h. e.* in money, and not in men and arms (though the sense is not quite clear, and other readings have been proposed). — ¶ By metonymy, that makes *sluggish, &c.* *Ovid.* frigus. *Id.* vestus. *Plin.* Mæret plebs ignavo dolore. Hence, *Cic.* Ignava ratio (Gr. ἀπῶς λόγος), a sophism, the tendency of which is to make us wholly inactive, n lazy argument; one, for instance, which should maintain that all our efforts can have no effect on our destiny. And, *Id.* genus interrogationis (in the same sense).

**IGNIFACTUS**, a, um, particip. as if from ignifacio, that has become ignited or glowing with heat. *Theod. Priscian.*

**IGNIFACTUS** (dimin. from igneus), a, um, 3 adj. fiery. *Prudent.*

**IGNESCO** (ignis), is, n. 3. to become fire, 1 turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, πρῶομαι. *Cic.* Ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnium mundus ignesceret. — ¶ Figur. to become inflamed, to glow, become ardent or fiery, to burn. *Virg.* Rutulo ignescunt iræ, *h. e.* vehementer accenduntur. *Valer. Flacc.* Ille furis ignescit opteris. *Colum.* Atque amor ignescit menti, sevitique medullis. *Stat.* Odi ignescencia. *Claudian.* Spumis ignescunt frena. — With ias. *Sil.* Ignescunt animi tecta subire, *h. e.* ardent, cupiunt, burn, desire ardently. — Of color, to glow, burn. *Plin.* — ¶ Labor. ap. *Non.* Figura ignescitur.

**IGNĒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, igneus, πυρῶς. *Cic.* Sidera tota esse ignea. *Virg.* Sol igneus. *Anet.* ad *Herenn.* Ignæus ardor. *Ovid.* Ætne. *Cic.* Omnia ad igneam vim referre, to a fiery virtue, energy, principle, *h. e.* to a pure fire, as the source and support of animation. *Ovid.* Ignæa convexi vis cæli, the fiery force or nature. So, *Horat.* arces, *h. e.* æther, cælum. — Hence, fiery, *h. e.* burning, hot. *Horat.* æstas. — Also, glowing like fire, flashing, sparkling, of a fiery hue, burning. *Virg.* astra. *Plin.* Gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes. *Stat.* Ignea gemmis cingula. — ¶ Figur. fiery, burning, glowing, hot, inflamed, ardent, vivid, fervent, furious, eager. *Ovid.* furor. *Lucan.* virtus. *Virg.* Volat igneus Tarchon, eager, ardent, swift. *Stat.* corda, burning with anger. *Sil.* Igneus in pugnas. — Also, glowing with beauty, splendid, bright. *Claudian.* forma.

**IGNIARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. dry stuff for ex- 2 citing fire, for instance, by rubbing, an instrument for kindling a fire. *Plin.*

**IGNICŌLŌR**, ðris, or **IGNICŌLŌRUS** (ignis & color), a, um, adj. of the color of fire, fiery. *Juvencal.*

**IGNICŌMANS** (ignis & comans), tis, 3 same as *Ignicomus.*

**IGNICŌMŌS** (ignis & coma), a, um, adj. 3 having fiery hair. *Nemes. leo.* *Auson.* sol, having fiery rays, fiery.

**IGNICŌLUS** (dimin. from ignis), i, m. a little fire, πυρῶδιον. *Quintil.* and *Juvencal.* *Plin.* Alumen limpidum lacteumque eum igniculo quodam calor. — Also, a little brightness, sparkling, glimmer, flash. *Plin.* Onyx Indica igniculos babet. *Id.* Extremis igniculus in anethysti violam exit. — ¶ Figur. heat, glow, fervency, ardor. *Cic.* Quo tolerabilis feranus igniculum desiderii tui, *h. e.* dolorem, quo veluti nrimur, to absente. — Also, a spark, considered as the beginning, root, seed, germ, first principle, early manifestation. *Cic.* Natura parvulus nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter, malis moribus opinionibusque depravati sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturæ lumen appareat. *Id.* Quorum similia sunt prima in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina. *Id.* Nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, some sparks of a manly and determined way of thinking. *Quintil.* Igniculos ingenii ostendere, to show sparks, give signs, afford promise, in boyhood.

**IGNIFER** (ignis & fero), a, um, adj. bearing fire, fiery, πυροφόρος. *Lucret.* Inde æther ignifer ipse. *Ovid.* Ignifero consistere in axe, *h. e.* the chariot of the sun. *Val. Flacc.* tauri. — Figur. *Sil.* Ignifero mentes furibat in aras hortatu.

**IGNIFLŌS** (ignis & fno), a, um, adj. 3 flowing with fire, pouring fire, emitting fire. *Claudian.* cavernæ.

**IGNIGENĀ** (ignis & gigno), æ, m. fire-born, son of fire: *Ovid.* gives this epithet to Bacchus, because his mother when pregnant was killed by lightning.

**IGNIGENŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. producing 3 fire. *Apul.*

**IGNIŌ** (ignis), is, ðvi, ðtum, a. 4. to ignite, make red-hot. *Prudent.* His membra pergunt urere, ut igniverint, sc. illas acus. — Hence, Ignitus, a, um, which see.

**IGNIPES** (ignis & pes), ðdis, adj. fiery-footed, πυροπόδης. *Ovid.* equi. *Martial.* tauri.

**IGNIPŌTENS** (ignis & potens), tis, adj. 1 fire-powerful, potent with fire, fire-ruled, ignipotent, πυροσθενής. *Virg.* deus, and absol. Ignipotens, *h. e.* Vulcan.

**IGNIS** (unc.), is, m. fire, πῦρ. *Cic.* Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, is brought out, struck, elicited. *Id.* Ignem concipere, to catch or take fire. *Cæs.* comprehendere. *Cic.* Ignem subdere or subicere, to lay under, put under. *Id.* admovere, to apply, set to. *Cæs.* Ignem facere, to kindle, light, make. *Virg.* accendere, to kindle. *Id.* suscitare, to blow up, wake. *Cæs.* In ignem inferre aliquid. *Id.* Ignem operibus inferre. *Cic.* Ignem injicere, to throw or apply. *Cæs.* Igni necare, to burn alive. *Horat.* Turdos versare in igne, for ad ignem. *Cic.* Ignem restinguere, to quench, extinguish. *Id.* Ignem ab igne capere, to light a fire (light) at the fire (light). — Hence, n watch-fire. *Liv.* and *Cæs.* — Also, a torch, or burning piece of wood. *Virg.* Deus facies ministrat. Hæc memorans corripit ignem. (So *Liv.*) — Also, the fire of a funeral-pile, the burning funeral-pile. *Terent.* In ignem ponere. *Id.* In ignem sese injicere. — Also, the fire of lightning, lightning. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — Also, fire, for the erreckling of the fire. *Virg.* Clarior ignis auditur. — ¶ Applied also to things of a fiery appearance or quality. — Of the heavenly bodies. *Horat.* Luna micat inter ignes minores, lesser lights, stars, constellations. *Ovid.* Sideri ignes, the flames of the sun; the sun. — Also, fire, *h. e.* splendor, brilliancy, sparkling, brightness, lustre. *Horat.* Andromedæ pater (*h. e.* Cepheus, as a constellation) ostendit ignem. *Martin.* Gemmatum ut luceat ignibus aurum (*h. e.* poculum aureum), sparkles with gems. *Claudian.* Acies stupet igne metalli, with the blaze of the metal. *Ovid.* Oculi igne micantes, flashing or sparkling with fire. — Also, the fire of the cheeks, redness, blush. *Cic.* Ignis, qui est ob os suffusus. Hence, Sacer ignis, *St. Antony's fire*, so called; erysipelas, or other violent eruption of the body. (*Cels.* in describing this disease, distinguishes it from erysipelas; he also divides it into two sorts; *Virg.* makes it contagious and fatal; and *Colum.* gives the name to an incurable contagious disease of sheep.) — Also, fire, *h. e.* heat. *Sil.* Letiferos accendens Sirios ignes, his deadly fires or flames. — ¶ Also applied to an excited state of feeling. — Thus, the fury of inspiration, divine enthusiasm. *Stat.* Laurigeros ignes avidissimus hauri, *h. e.* fireorem æstrumque Apollinis. — Often also, the fire of love; love, whether chaste or not. *Virg.* Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni, is wasted by a hidden flame. *Ovid.* Littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes. *Horat.* Quam lentis penitus macer ignibus. *Val. Muz.* Castissimi ignes Porciæ. *Prudent.* Anus ignis secundi nesciæ, *h. e.* of second love, second marriage. — Also, the person loved, one's flame, one's love. *Virg.* Mens ignis, Amyntas. — Also, a fire or flame, *h. e.* a stimulant, inactive, provocative. *Ovid.* Ebrietas ignis in igne (*h. e.* amore) fruit. — Also, fire, ardor, vehemence, heat, passion, rage, desire. *Virg.* Exarsere ignes animo, ray mind was all on fire. *Valer. Flacc.* Irarum concipit ignes. — ¶ Otherwise figuratively. *Cic.* An iicitia igne perspecta, tried, proved, as gold in the fire. *Id.* Cum odium non restingueretis, hinc ordini ignem novam subjeci non sivistis, a new flame of hatred, a fresh cause of hatred. — ¶ Abl. Igne, is common; but igni frequently occurs for instance, in *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — ¶ In *Horat.* *Od.* 1. 15, 36. Ignis has the final syllable long, though followed by a word beginning with a vowel, and not having the cæsura. But others read *Pergræmus* for *Iliacus*.

**IGNISPICIUM** (ignis & specio, obsol.) 2 ii, n. divination from the inspection of fire, πυροσκοπία, πυρομαντεία. *Plin.*

**IGNITABILUM** (ignis), i, n. u means or 3 instrument for producing fire, as for instance, wood which will take fire on being rubbed. *Solin.* — Figur. *Macrobi.* Ignitabilum ingenii virtutisque, means of kindling or exciting.

**IGNITŪLŪS** (dimin. from ignitus), a, um, 3 adj. *fiery*. Tertull.

**IGNITŪS**, a, um, properly, particip. from ignio. — ¶ Adj. *fiery, glowing hot, ignited*. Cels. ferramentum. Apul. tela. Id. æther. — Figur. Gell. Vinum ignitias, more warm or fiery. Prudent. iugenum. Sidon. dens, h. e. as it were red-hot, burning.

**IGNIVAGŪS** (ignis & vagus), a, um, adj. 3 *wandering about like fire*. Martian. Cupel.

**IGNIVŌMŪS** (ignis & vomo), a, um, adj. 3 *vomiting fire, πορεκβόλος*. Lactant. (or Ven. Fort.)

**IGNŪBILIS** (in & nobilis), e, adj. *unknown, unknown to fame, not noted, undistinguished, inglorious, not renowned, obscure, humble, nothing spoken of, αγνωστος*. Cic. Quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremam diem perventurus. Plin. Humilis in plebe, et ideo ignobilis pauper. Id. Vinum ignobilis, less noted, of the poorer sort. Id. Ignobilissimi artifices. Plaut. Peregrina facies atque ignobilis. Apul. Janque aderat ignobilis maritus, h. e. whom she married without knowing him. Cic. Apud Demetrium Syrum, veterem, et non ignobilem dicendi magistrum, *not unknown, not without reputation as a teacher*. — ¶ Also, of mean extraction, of low birth and parentage, meanly-born, base-born, δυσγενής, αγενής. Cic. Ex aliqua familia non ignobili delecta. — Among the Romans those were called *ignobiles*, who belonged to a family which had never enjoyed any of the Curule magistracies, from any cause whatever, from choice or necessity. — ¶ Also, poor, miserable, contemptible, vile, low. Liv. agmen. Virg. Sævit ignobile vulgus. To this may be referred, Cic. Non ignobilem dicendi magistrum. (See above.) Hence, Plaut. Ignobilis, vile fellow.

**IGNŪBILITAS** (ignobilis), ātis, f. *obscurity, want of repute or fame*. Cic. Num igitur ignobilitas, aut humilitas, aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? (But this may also be referred to the next head.) Plin. Ignobilitas (artificis), the obscurity. Ovid. Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum. — ¶ Also, low birth, mean origin. Cic. generis. — ¶ Also, poor quality, inferiority, degeneracy. Colum. (de vino) Neque enim post annos quindecim deprehendi potest ignobilitas in gusta.

**IGNŪBILITER** (Id.), adv. *meanly, humbly, unbecomingly*. Solin. and Entrop.

**IGNŪMINIA** (in & nomen), æ, f. (properly, the deprivation or loss of a good name), *ignominy, disgrace, dishonor, ἀτιμία*; also, the inflicting of a punishment which brings dishonor. (This word is frequently used of the disgrace inflicted by the censors, and also applied to a military disgrace, and further to a defeat, as implying want of courage. It governs a genit. either actively or passively.) Cic. Cum ignominia et dedecore. Id. Castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominibus affici. Id. Ignominia omnibus appetitus. Id. Ignominia concisus. Id. Ignominia notare eos, qui militiam subterfugerunt. Liv. Mille milites, quia serum auxilium post prelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi. Cæs. Ut rebus feliciter gestis, aut cum honore aliquo, aut certe sine ignominia domum revertantur. Id. Sic se, illo imperante, meruisse, ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, *suffered no disgrace*, namely, by being defeated. So, Id. Milites ignominiam non tulerunt, *did not brook the disgrace*. Justin. Ignominiam bello acceptam virtute delere. Liv. Ignominiam alicui injungere, to inflict. So, Id. inferre. Lucil. ap. Non. imponere. Cic. alicui inurere, to burn in, brand (where it is lasting). Id. Ignominiam habere, to lie under, sustain. Plin. In urbanas tribus transferri, ignominia est, is a disgrace (Ed. Hurd. has ignominia). Cic. Per ignominiam, with the infliction of disgrace. Id. frugm. Animadversio illa (h. e. censoria) ignominia dicta est. Id. Senatus, inflicted by the senate. Id. mortis. Nepos. Cui summa ignominia familiae, to the family, sustained by the family.

**IGNŪMINIATŪS** (ignominia), a, um, par-

ticip. ignominia affectus. Gell. (but only in the title). 3

**IGNŪMINIŌSE** (ignominiosus), adv. *in an ignominious manner, ignominiously, disgracefully, to one's shame or dishonor, ἀτιμῶς*. Eutrop. Ignominiose pugnare. Ariob. Ignominiosius tractare aliquein. Oros. Ignominiosissime fugere.

**IGNŪMINIŌSŪS** (ignominia), a, um, adj. 1 *full of ignominy, utterly disgraceful, shameful, dishonorable, infamous, ἀτιμῶς*. Cic. Ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio. Liv. Ignominiosa fuga. Horat. Immunda et ignominiosa dicta. Pandect. Ignominiosa missio, h. e. when the one that dismisses the soldier adds that he does it by way of disgrace. — Of persons, suffering or sustaining disgrace, in disgrace, disgraced: especially of one who has been disgraced by a censor, branded with disgrace. Quintil. Exsul et ignominiosus. Pandect. Ignominiosa filia. Tertull. Ignominiosissimum caput.

**IGNŪRABILIS** (ignoro), e, adj. *unknown, αγνωστος*. Cic. Non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium. Gell. Alterum illud ignorabilis obscurisque est.

**IGNŪRABILITER** (ignorabilis), adverb, 3 *in an unknown manner*. Apul. Laminæ ignorabiliter literatæ, h. e. with unknown characters.

**IGNŪRANTER** (ignorans), adv. *ignorantly, through ignorance*. Cyprian.

**IGNŪRANTIA** (Id.), æ, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge, want of information, ἀγνοια*. Cic. litterarum. Cæs. Ignorantia loci. Nepos. bonarum rerum, inability to distinguish, want of discernment of. Ovid. veri. — Actively. Nepos. Ignorantia lectorum. — Without a genitive. Tacit. Mutua ignorantia fallentes, by not knowing one another. Id. Ignorantia, quid sit illud, quod, &c.

**IGNŪRATIŌ** (ignoro), ōnis, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge or acquaintance, ἀγνοια*. Cic. Eadem ignoratio. Id. Causarum ignoratio. Id. Quanta ignoratio sui? Cart. Ignorantem nunquam antea visi regis excusans. Plin. Ep. Juris ignorantem inducere.

**IGNŪRŌ** (ignarus), as, āvi, ātum, a, and n. 1. to be ignorant of, not to know, have no knowledge of, ἀγνοῦν. Terent. Erras, si id credis; et me ignoras, Clinia, you do not know me (h. e. my character). Nepos. Respondit se ignorare Aristidem, did not know Aristides. Terent. Ignoratur parens, is not recognized, owned. Sueton. Sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, for they did not know him. Cic. Ignorante rege, ut eorum esset Orestes. Ovid. Monstrumne, densue ille sit, ignorans. Lucan. Ignorant populi, an scieris adversa pati. Ovid. Qua ferar, ignoro. Cic. Domitius ignorat de filio. Nepos. Id vos ignorare nolui, I would not conceal it from you. Cic. Ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit, necne, &c. shall be so ignorant of itself as not to know whether it be wisdom or no. Nepos. Non ignorabat, ea vere scripta, he knew very well. Cic. Non enim ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putatis, an not ignorant, am well aware. — Also, with quin, instead of the accus. and infn. Cic. Quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint, that there are. — ¶ Hence, Ignoratus, a, um, *unknown, which one is unacquainted with*. Horat. ars. Cic. Ignoratum a Syracusensis sepulcrum. — Also, *unknown, h. e. unobserved, unrecognized, undiscovered*. Sallust. Ignoratus Romanos aggreditur. Tacit. Servili habitus ignoratus evasit. — And, also, Ignorans, *not knowing, not aware, without being aware, unawares*. Plaut. Ignorans suo servit patri, without knowing it. Plin. Lienem dant ignorantem, not aware of it. — ¶ Also, not to know, h. e. not to wish to know, to pretend not to know, be determined not to know, to mistake willfully. Plaut. Ne tu me ignores, cum extemplo meo e conspectu abscesseris. Propert. Jupiter, ignoro pristina furta tua, I know nothing about, I don't acknowledge (because your present conduct disproves them). Cic. De proximo bello civili non libet dicere: ignoro causam, detestor exitum. — ¶ Also,

not to know how, to be unable. Claudian dicere causas.

**IGNŪSCENS**, tis, particip. from ignosco 3 — ¶ Adj. *ready to pardon, forgiving, placable, propitiab.* Terent. Animus ignoscentior

**IGNŪSCENTIA** (ignoscens), æ, f. *pardon, forgiveness, συγγνώμη*. Gell.

**IGNŪSCIBILIS** (ignosco), e, adj. *pardonable, excusable, συγγνωστός*. Castrit. ap. Gell.

**IGNŪSCŌ** (in & gnosco, corresponding to γινώσκω, which afterwards became nosco; as, gnatus, natus, and gnavus, navus), is, ōvi, ōtum, a. and n. 3. properly, *not to know*, in which sense it is doubtful whether it occurs, though ignotus, unknown, is common; in Domit. Af. ap. Quintil. Princeps, qui vult omnia scire, necesse habet multa ignoscere, we may, perhaps, render it, *not to know*, or (as in ignoro), *to seem not to know, to overlook*; or it may be simply to pardon. — Its common signification is, to pardon, forgive, remit, excuse (as it were, *not to know, to overlook*), συγγνώσκω; with a dative, either of the person or thing. Cic. Velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties. Id. Mihi ignoscite, si, &c. Id. alicui in aliquo scelere. Quintil. Semper erit, propter quod nobis ignoscamus, indulge ourselves, spare ourselves. Id. Ignoscas velim huic festinationi meæ. Plaut. Ignoscere delictis et adolescentiæ. — With accus. Virg. in Cul. parvum peccatum. Terent. istuc factum. Quintil. declam. Ignoscite invalorum periculorum metus, ignoscite humana discrimina. — With dat. of the person, and accus. of the thing. Cic. Hoc ignoscent dii huic ordini, remit this to this order, forgive them this. Plaut. delicta eis. Vellci. Familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, h. e. to indulge themselves in every thing, to allow every thing to themselves, to deem every thing right for themselves. — Without case. Cic. Ad ignoscendum. Id. Ignoscendi pretenda venia est. — Impersonally, in the passive. Cic. Quibus non erat ignotum, who were not forgiven. Terent. Ignotum est, tacitum est, se. illi, he is pardoned. — ¶ Ignoturus. Cic. fragm. — Ignosciturus. Piso Frugi ap. Prisc. — ¶ Ignotus, a, um, *pardoned*. Cic. and Terent. (See above; see, also, Ignotus, below.) Also, *Ant. B. Afric.* Sæpe a se fugatis ignota peccata. — ¶ Ignoscendus, a, um. Virg. and Terent.

**IGNŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from ignosco. — ¶ Adj. (from in & gnatus, notus), *not known, unknown, αγνωστος*. Cic. Ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, not unknown to you, well known by you. Id. Res ignota in vulgus. Id. Jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum. Liv. Et quod longinqua, eoque ignotior, gens erat. Quintil. Obscuriora et ignotiora verba. Cic. Ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis, h. e. most obscure, that no one knows any thing about. Nepos. In navem omnibus ignotus omnibus ascendit, unrecognized, unknown. — Hence, of low birth or condition, *ignoble*. Horat. Non minus ignotos generosis. — ¶ Also, actively, *unacquainted with, not knowing, who does not know, ignorant*. Cic. Illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, known to those who did not know or had not seen them. Phædr. Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, those who do not know him. Nepos. Ignoti, faciem ejus cum intuerentur, contemnebant, those who did not know him, strangers. Nev. ap. Non. Ignote iteris (itineris) sumus. Pandect. Ignotus juris sui (according to Torrenum; or others have ignarus).

**IGŪVIUM**, ii, n. a town of Umbria, now Gubbio, Ugrubio. Cæs. and Cic. — Hence, Iguvini, ōrum, m. Cæs.; and Iguvinates, ium, m. Cic., the inhabitants of the same.

**IIBUS**, for iis. See Is.

**ILĒ**, is, n. See Ili.

**ILĒŌS**, or ILĒŪS (ειλεός), i, m. the twist-ing of the small gut, the iliac passion, ileus volvulus. Plin.

**ILERDĀ**, æ, f. a city of Spain, now Lerida in Catalonia. Horat. — Hence, Iler-



denses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. Plin.

ILEX (unc.), icis, f. a kind of oak with prickly leaves and small acorns, an evergreen-oak, holm-oak. Plin. says that the ilex bore the coccum or kermes-berry. There was also the Ilex aquifolia (or holly-oak), πρῖνος. Virg., Ovid. and Plin.

ILIA (unc.), ium, ibus, n. the guts, bowels, entrails, intestines. Horat. O dura messorum ilia, bowels, or stomach. Ovid. Trahet ilia vultur. — ¶ Also, the lower part of the body, from the lowest ribs to the middle, the flanks, loins, abdomen, &c. which parts are expanded and contracted by the act of respiration, and are most violently shaken in running and panting, λαγόνες, κοῖλα. Horat. Solve senescentem equum, ne peccet ad extremum ridendus, et ilia ducat, h. e. contract his flanks with hard breathing, pant hard, give out from fatigue. So, Plin. Iliā trahere. Virg. Iliā singultu tendunt, h. e. strain, heave. Id. Per ilia venit arundo. Senec. Religans ilia baltheo. Virg. Invidia rumpantur ilia Codro, h. e. that he may burst with envy. — ¶ Also, in animals, the haunch, the reins, the more delicate intestines, &c. Horat. and Juvenal. — ¶ Plin. l. 11. c. 37. s. 83. says the ilia are arteriae inter vesicam ad alvum ad pubem tendentes, quæ, &c. But Hard. reads qua for quæ. — ¶ Also, the cavity of a vessel (vasculum). Juvenal. — ¶ Iliis, for ilibus, occurs in Cels. — ¶ The sing. seems not to occur, though Serv. says it is il.

ILIA, æ, f. daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus. Virg. and Ovid. She is called also Rhea.

ILIACUS (Ilium or -on), a, um, adj. Trojan, relating to Troy. Virg. classis. Id. Iliaci cineres. Id. Iliaca fata. Martialis. Iliaci anores, h. e. of Paris. Sil. Iliacus hospes Didus, h. e. Æneas. Stat. Mons Libys, Iliacusque nitent, h. e. Numidicum et Phrygium marmor. Id. Iliaca sumere dextra merum, h. e. of Ganymede. Id. Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, h. e. the promontory of Misenum. Ovid. Iliaca Vesta, h. e. worshipped before at Troy. Lucan. Iliacæ nimen quod præsidet Albæ, h. e. Vesta. Horat. Iliacum carmen, h. e. about Troy or the Trojan war. So, Ovid. Iliacus Macer, h. e. Macer, a poet who wrote thereon. — Hence, Roman; because Romulus was supposed to have been descended from Æneas. Sil. Iliaca cuspis, h. e. hasta Flamini R. consulis.

ILIADÆ, æ, m. patronym. one from Troy, a Trojan. Ovid. Abripit Iliaden, h. e. Ganymede. — ¶ Also, the son of Iliad. Ovid. Iliadæ fratres, h. e. Romulus and Remus. Id. Iliades pater, h. e. Romulus. ILIAS, adis, f. adj. Ἰλιάς, of or pertaining to Troy, Trojan; hence, sc. femina, a Trojan woman. Virg. Iliades, crimem de more soluta. Id. Iliadum turba. — Also, sc. musa, the famous poem of Homer upon the Trojan war, the Iliad. Ovid. Ilias eternum opus. Id. Ilias quid est nisi turpis adultera, h. e. the theme or subject of the Iliad. — Hence, as the Iliad is full of disasters, Cic. Tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, h. e. such a world of disasters. Ovid. Quæ (anala) si coner præscribere, Ilias est futura, a poem like the Iliad.

ILICET, or ILLICET, for ire licet, adv. 3 you (we) may go, let us go, get you gone, away (a word which was used to denote the termination of an affair; as, actum est, at a sacrifice: at a funeral, for instance, after all the ceremonies had been finished, ilicet was pronounced, you may go. Donat. and Serv.). Plaut. Illicet parasiticæ arti in malam crucem, let the profession of the parasite go and be hanged. Terent. Hoc nihil est, Phædria; illicet, let us go. Id. Illicet, ne te damisce, go, away. So, also, Tibull. 2, 5, 114. (6, 16.) Amor, fractas utinam sagittas illicet, extinctas adspiciamque faces, h. e. get you gone, away with you, clear out (unless we strike out the comma after illicet, and render it, immediately, forthwith). — ¶ Also, 'tis done, it looks ill, alas! Plaut. Illicet, mandata

heri perierunt, una et Sosia. Virg. Illicet obruimur numero. — ¶ Also, 'tis all over, 'tis too late, 'tis all in vain. Terent. Illicet, desine, jam conclamatum est. — ¶ Also, immediately, forthwith, straightway, instantly, παρὰντίκα. Virg. Illicet in muros tota discurrat urbe. Val. Flacc. Illicet arrectæ mentes.

ILICETUM (ilex), l, n. a thicket or grove 3 of holm-oaks, πρῖνόν. Martial. Focus vicini strue cultus iliceti.

ILICEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining 3 to holm-oaks, πρῖνύν. Stat. trabes.

ILIENSIS (Ilium or -on), e, adj. Trojan, 2 from or belonging to Ilium. Sueton. legati. — Ilienses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. Liv. — ¶ Also, Ilienses, the inhabitants of Ilium in Sardinia. Liv.

ILIGNÆUS (ilex), a, um, adj. belonging to 3 holm-oaks, πρῖνίνος. Colum. frons. Id. frutices.

ILIGNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of the ilex or 3 holm-oak. Horat. glans. — ¶ Also, made of the wood of this tree, of holm. Terent. Lectulos ilignis pedibus facinodos. Virg. Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam.

ILION, or ILIUM, ii, n. the city Troy. Virg. and Liv. — When it is joined with a fem. adj. the substantive urbs is to be supplied. Ovid. Alta Ilium. — Also, Ilios, f. Horat. and Ovid. — Hence, Virg. Ilium in Italiam portans, h. e. the remains of Troy, her surviving citizens. — ¶ Also, a city of Macedonia. Liv. — ¶ Also, a city of Sardinia; hence, Ilienses, its inhabitants. Liv.

ILIONA, æ, and ILIONÆ, es, f. the eldest 3 daughter of Priam, and wife of Polynestor, king in Thrace. — ¶ Also, Hecuba, the wife of Priam. Cic. Hence, Horat. Iliomam edormit, h. e. the part of Hecuba.

ILIOS, ii, f. See Ilium. 3

ILIÖSUS (ilia), a, um, adj. troubled with 2 pain in the bowels. Plin.

ILITHIÄ (Εἰλειθία), æ, f. [four syllables], the goddess of women in travail, the midwife; called, also, Diana or Juno Lucina. Ovid. and Horat.

ILIUM, ii, n. See Ilium.

ILIUS (Ilium or -on), a, um, adj. Trojan. 3 Virg. — Ilii, ñrum, the Trojans. Plaut.

ILLA (abl. from ille, sc. via or parte), adv. 2 that way, in that direction, there. Plaut. Illa aspicio Philocomarum. Tacit. Ne pervium illa exercitibus foret. — ¶ Also, away there, thither. Tacit. Ilac atque illa rapti, this way and that way, hither and thither.

ILLABEFACTUS (in & labefactus), a, 3 nm, adj. unshaken, unimpaired, unbroken, untravering, ἀλόναμος. Ovid. Quæ (affinis vincula) semper maneant illabefacta precor. Id. Concordia venit ad albentes illabefacta comas.

ILLABOR (in & labor), ñris, apsus sum, 1 dep. 3, to glide, slide, or fall into, flow into, εἰσπίπτω; καταρρέω. Cic. In stomachium primo illabuntur ea, quæ accepta sunt ore, pass, glide. Plin. Illabitur mari, flows into. — Figur. Cic. Quæ (voluptas) ad sensus cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, insinuate itself. Id. Sensim pernicies illapsa civium animos, having crept, stolen, glided into. Virg. Animis illabere nostis, descend upon, enter. — ¶ Also, to fall or precipitate itself (on onc). Horat. Si fractus illabatur orbis (on simply, fall in).

ILLABORATUS (in, privative, & laboratus), a, um, adj. unlabored, uncultivated, unworked, acquired without labor, spontaneous, ἀκατέργαστος. Senec. Terra ipsa fertilior erat illaborata. Quintil. Cum omnia fluunt illaborata. Id. Virtus obvia et illaborata, acquired without labor. Id. Fructus illaborati offerunt se se.

ILLABORÖ (in & laboro), as, n. 1. to work upon, labor upon, ἐπιργάζομαι. Tacit. Venari beatius arbitrantur, quam ingemere agris, illaborare domibus, to labor in building houses (hardly in their houses, for ingemere means, to labor hard upon, and Tacit. had just said they had no houses).

ILLAC (abl. from illic), sc. parte, via, 1 adv. that way, ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖσε. Terent. Hac iliac circumcursa, this way and that. Id. Plennis rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfuio, this side and that, here and there

(unless it be hither and thither). Liv. Illac fuga et cædes est, ubi, &c. — ¶ Also, thither. Ovid. Revertebar illac. Plaut. Hac, an illac eam, hither or thither (or this way or that). — ¶ Illac, pron. abl. fem. of Illic, which see.

ILLACERABILIS (in & lacerabilis), e, 3 adj. that cannot be (or is not) torn. Sil.

ILLACCESSITUS (in & lacessitus), a, um, 2 adj. not attacked, unprovoked. Tacit. Ut nulla Britannia nova pars illacessita transierit. Id. Marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt.

ILLACRIMABILIS (in & lacrimabilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot be moved to tears, pitiless, merciless, inexorable, ἄδακρυς. Horat. Places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris. — ¶ Also, unwept, unlamented. Horat. Omnes illacrimabiles urgentur, carent quia vate sacro (where, possibly, it may mean, who cannot be lamented, because their memory has not been preserved).

ILLACRIMÖ, as, avi, atum, n. 1. and 2 ILLACRIMÖR (in & lacrimo or lacrimor), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. with the dat. to shed tears, or weep for something, ἐπιδακρυös. Cic. Morti Socratis illacrymari soleo, to weep over. Liv. Qui meo infelicis errori unus illacrimasti. Ovid. Illacrimare malis. Sueton. iustis suppliciis. — With accus. Justin. Ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum. — Without case, to shed tears, weep. Cels. Oculi illacrimant. Liv. Illacrimasse dicitur gaudio. Sil. Talibus illacrimant noctemque diemque quereles. Horat. Illacrimare (imperat.), si potes, weep at it, weep. — ¶ Figur. to weep, drop, distil, emit moisture. Virg. Et mæstum illacrimat templis ebur. Colum. Aut fons illacrimet putei non sede profunda, h. e. modicas fundat aquas.

ILLACTENUS (illac tenus), adverb, so 3 far. Gell. Precum ejus commiseratum illactenus, ut, &c. Alii leg. illatenus.

ILLÆC. See Illic. pron.

ILLÆSIBILIS (in & lædo) e, adject. out 3 of the reach of injury, invulnerable, inviolable. Lactant.

ILLÆSUS (in & læsus), a, um, adj. un- 2 hurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired, safe and sound, ἀβλαβής. Ovid. and Senec.

ILLÆTABILIS (in & lætabilis), e, adj. 3 gloomy, cheerless, unpleasant, joyless, ἀχαρίς. Virg. Drepani illætabilis ora. Id. Illetabile murmur. Stat. onus, h. e. infans mortuus. Senec. Hymen funestus, illætabilis.

ILLÆVIGATUS. See Illevigatus. 3

ILLANC. See Illic. pron.

ILLAPSUS (illabor), us, m. a gliding or 2 running in, εἰσποός. Colum. humoris.

ILLAPSUS, a, um, particip. from illabor.

ILLÆQUEÖ (in & laqueus), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to ensnare, entrap, entangle, παγιδεύω. Prudent. volucres pedicis. — Figur. Cic. Illaqueatus periculis, entangled, ensnared. Horat. Munera sævos illaqueant duces. — ¶ Fest. says that illaqueatus was also used in the sense of solutus.

ILLARGIÖ (in & largio), is, a. 4. same 3 as Largior. Catto. pecuniam alicui.

ILLARIDÖ, or ILLÄRDÖ (in & lardum) as, to lard. Apic.

ILLATABILIS (in & latus), e, adj. with- 3 out breadth. Gell.

ILLÆTEBRÄ (in & latebra), æ, f. a place 3 where nothing can be hid. Plaut. ap. Macrobr.

ILLÆTEBRÖ (Id.), as, a. 1. to hide in 3 lurking places or corners, ἐναποκρύπτω. Quadrigrar. ap. Gell.

ILLÄTENUS, adv. or ILLÄ TENUS, 3 so far. Gell. Precum ejus commiseratum illatenus, ut, &c. Al. leg. illactenus. Apul. Illatenus qua dixi.

ILLÄTIÖ (infero), ñnis, f. a carrying, or 3 bringing in, εἰσφορά. Pandect. Illatio mortui, sepulture causa. — ¶ Also, the payment of a tax or impost. Cnssiod. — ¶ Also, an inference, conclusion from premises. Apul. — ¶ Also, an inflicting, perpetrating, doing, causing. Paul. Sent. Injuriam patimur in corpus illatione stupri.

ILLÄTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adject. infer- 2 ring, concluding, illative. Apul. Illa-

tivum rogamentum. *Plin. ap. Diomed.* Illativæ particulae (such as *quamquam, etsi, &c.*).

**ILLĀTRŪ** (in & latro), as, n. 1. to bark 3 at. \* *Lucan.* Manibus illatrat, at the manes. — ¶ Also, to bark within; or to bark. *Sil.* Illatrat jejunis faucibus.

**ILLĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from infero.

**ILLAUDĀBĪLĪS** (in & laudabilis), e, 3 adj. unworthy of praise, beneath praise, ἀνεγκρίσιμος. *Stat.* carmen.

**ILLAUDĀNDŪS** (in & laudandus), a, 3 um, adj. not to be praised, unworthy of praise, blamable. *Cyprian* (or *Tertull.*).

**ILLAUDĀTŪS** (in & laudatus), a, um, 2 adject. unpraised, uncommended, without praise. *Plin. Ep. 25.* Gubernator cum placido mari vehitur, admirante nullo, illaudatus, inglorius subit portum. *Stat.* Facta ipsi non illaudata Tonanti, not uncommended by the Thunderer. — Also, without fame, ignoble, obscure. *Sil.* anima. — ¶ Also, not deserving of praise; blamable, detestable. *Claud.* Non illaudata seditio, not unworthy of praise, commendable. *Virg.* Quis illaudati nescit Busiridis aras?

**ILLAUTŪS** (in & lautus), a, um, adj. unwashed. *Plaut.*

**ILLĒ, ILLĀ, ILLŪD** (from *is, ea, id*), genit. illius, that; that man (he), that woman (she), that thing (it), referring to something preceding, ἐκείνῳ. *Cic.* Quid quæris? dum illum redeo, pæne sum factus ille, I am almost become himself. *Id.* Persio litterato homine orationem scriptam aiebant, illo quem, that one, the same. *Propert.* Quæ fax omen prætulit, illa traxit lumina nigra, that same, the same one. *Nep.* Secutum est illud, occiso Cæsare, cum respublica penes Brutus videretur esse, that time or state of things. *Virg.* Ex illo fluere spes, sc. tempore, from that time, thenceforth. *Ovid.* Ex illo permanet ira, quo, &c. from the time when, since. Also, Postillā or post illā, afterwards, after that, either of past or future time. *Terent.* Post illa, nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum. *Catull.* Nec sibi postillā metuebant talia verba. *Terent.* Si eam sustinueris, post illa ludas licet. (For *illa*, see *ILLĀ*.) — It is sometimes used emphatically, either alone or with other pronouns. *Horat.* Non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulyssem, not he. *Nepos.* Ab illo eodem vita privatus dicitur, by that very same son (to whom he had resigned his kingdom). *Cic.* Ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, that very Carneades, that same, himself. — It is often joined with *quidem*, usually preceding it, when some praise is conceded from which a drawback is afterwards to be made, or when some unfavorable concession is to be balanced by praise. *Cic.* Libri dicuntur scripti ab optimis illis quidem viris, sed non satis eruditus. *Id.* Est tarda illa quidem medicina, sed tamen magna, quam affert longinquitas et dies, the medicine which time brings is slow indeed, but yet great (the signification of *ille* in this passage belongs below). — Also, redundantly with *quidem*, serving only to mark rather more strongly the contrast expressed by *quidem*. *Cic.* O hominem semper illum quidem mihi aptum, nunc vero etiam suavem! *Id.* Philosophi, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti. *Id.* Amor tuus, non ille quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus. — Otherwise, redundantly. *Terent.* Quem neque fides neque illum misericordia repressit (where, however, the repetition of the pronoun seems to make the want of feeling appear in a stronger light). *Tacit.* Quidquid illud et quæcunque tribuisset. *Virg.* Velut ille in montes sese abdidit, occiso pastore, lupus. — ¶ That, in reference to a more distant word. *Cic.* Tum ille inquit; Scævola, &c. *h. e.* Crassus, who had spoken before, but whom Scævola had just answered; where *ille* means the first speaker — Especially when placed in contradistinction to *hic*; for example, *ille* — *hic*, that one — *this one*, the former — the latter; and *hic* — *ille*, *this one* — that one, the latter — the former; but this rule is frequently disregarded. *Cic.*

Ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum, that — *this*. On the other hand. *Id.* Stoici et Peripatetici: illi (*h. e.* Peripatetici) — *hi* (*h. e.* Stoici). — It stands also after *alter* instead of a second *alter*. *Liv.* Duo terrores; diutinus alter, sed segnior; ille (*for alter*) non pavor vanus. — Also, *Hi* — *illi*, *these* — *those*, *h. e.* some — others. *Plin.* (where, however, it stands *illi* — *hi*). — Also, *Martial.* Ille vel ille, literally, that one or that one; *this* or *that*. And *Terent.* In illis — in illis, for in his — in illis. — ¶ That, marking notoriety and that usually in one's favor; the ancient, the well-known, the notorious, the famous. *Cic.* Ille Cato. *Id.* Medea illa, the noted Medea. *Vellei.* Magno illi Alexandro simillimus, the famous Alexander the Great. *Nepos.* Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui, &c. that illustrious Pittacus. — In the same way with the first or second person. *Virg.* Ille ego, qui quondam, &c. that same poet. *Ovid.* Ille ego ferrox tacui, I, that fierce one, fierce as I am. *Senec.* Ille efferatus mihi te reservas? *Val. Flacc.* Tuque ille ades auguriis promissæ. — Hence, in judicial language, *Ille* has reference to an absent person, in so far as he is known by the hearers. In epistolary style it marks a third person in some third place. — ¶ That, *h. e.* the great. *Plaut.* Ille Jupiter. — ¶ That man, he, without further specification, where it is sufficient evidence to whom the writer refers. *Cic.* Illum ab Alexandria discessisse, nemo nuntiat, *h. e.* Cæsarem. — ¶ *Ille* differs from the English *that*, in being used of something about to be mentioned, where we usually say *this*. *Cic.* Unum illud dico, ut, &c. *this one thing I say.* *Id.* Illud quidem per libenter audivi, te esse Cæsari familiarem, *this thing.* *Id.* Illud moleste fero, nihil me habere. *Sallust.* Illud intelligo, ora in me conversa esse. *Id.* Tantum illud vereor, ne quos agat. — So, with *annus, mensis, dies*, to denote the current year, &c., the period of time now passing; like *hic*. *Sallust.* Ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, that *this* is the twentieth year. — Also, *Cic.* Nec sum ille ferreus, qui non movear, so steeled that I am not; of such an iron spirit, that, &c. — So, also, in distinction to *hic*. *Colum.* Hæc dicta sunt; illa (*h. e.* the following). *Cic.* Atque hæc oblectationis; illa necessitatis; cultus dico exstructionesque tectorum, and these things are matters of delight, but what I now mention, of necessity; namely, &c. — ¶ Also, as a correlative of *qui, quæ, quod*, it may be rendered the man; or with a subst. *the*, with the implied idea, whoever he is, as such. *Terent.* Illis, quibus debui, *h. e.* to those I owed, my creditors. *Cic.* Illum legi illum, in quo, &c. the book. *Id.* Si illum objurgas, qui auxilium tulit, *him who.* *Id.* Illorum orationi, qui dissentiant, responderere posse videamur. — ¶ *Illece*, &c. for *ille*, &c. *Plaut.* and *Cato.* — *Illumnet*, for *illum*. *Cic.* — *Illæ* (*genit.*), for *illius*. *Lucret.*; *illi*, for *illius*. *Cato.* — *Illæ* (*dat.*), for *illi*. *Cato* and *Plaut.* — *illi*, for *illie* (see *ILLIC*).

**ILLĒCE, ILLĀCE, &c.** See *ILLĒ*.

**ILLĒCEBRĀ** (*illicio*), *ie, f.* any thing that entices, a lure, decoy, enticer; an enticement, allurements, attraction, charm, inducement, seduction, stimulant, Σέληγγρον. *Plaut.* Es illecebra. *Liv.* Pecus in conspectu præsidii Rom. propulsam: ad quam illecebram cum moveretur nemo, &c. lure, decoy. *Cic.* Maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes. *Id.* Suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus. *Id.* Irretire aliquem corruptelarum illecebris. *Id.* Omne tale flagitium nullis aliis illecebris excitari, nisi voluptatis. *Id.* Quæ tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit. *Id.* Erunt apud eum illecebræ libidinum, *h. e.* he was naturally prone to lusts. *Horat.* Illecebris erat, et grata novitate morandus spectator. *Plaut.* Munditia illecebra animo est amantum. — ¶ In magic. *Apul.* frugum, *h. e.* the bewitching of the corn, for instance, from my neighbor's field into my own. *Id.* Exercere illece-

bras Magiæ, to practise witchcraft or sorcery. — ¶ Also, a certain plant, same as *Andrachne agria*, wild parsley. *Plin.*

**ILLĒCEBRŪS** (*illicebra*), as, a. 1. to allure, 3 entice, captivate. *Augustin.*

**ILLĒCEBRŪSĒ** (*illicebrosus*), adverb, alluringly, attractively, in an alluring manner, seductively. *Ammian.* Hæc ita illecebrosius atque inhumanus agi, loquebatur rumor. *Plaut.* Hui! illecebrose, *h. e.* festive, lepidic, charmingly; where it may be an *adject.* Some prefer *illicebra*.

**ILLĒCEBRŪSŪS** (*illicebra*), a, um, adj. 3 alluring, attractive, enticing, seducing, Σελκῆρτος. *Plaut.* Istoc illecebrosius fieri nihil potest. *Prudent.* Illecebrosus sapor. *Amnian.* Illecebrosis regem insidiis ambiens.

**ILLECTAMENTUM** (*illecto*), *i, n.* a means 3 of alluring, an allurements, charm. *Apul.*

**ILLECTĀTIŪS** (*Id.*), *ōnis, f.* attraction, 3 charm. *Gell.*

**ILLECTŪS** (frequentat. from *illicio*), as, a. 3 *i.* to attract, allure, invite. *Tertull.*

**ILLECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *illicio*. 3 — ¶ *Adj.* (from *in* & *lectus*), unread, not read. *Ovid.* Si scriptum illectum remittet. — ¶ Also, uncollected, ungathered. *Paulect.* Stipula illecta.

**ILLECTŪS** (*illicio*), *us, m.* an enticing, 3 alluring, allurements. *Plaut.*

**ILLEGĪTĪMŪS** (in & legitimus), a, um, adj. illegal, unlawful, unrightful. *Val. Ma.* 2, 1, 3. (But *Ed. Torrent.* has *legitima*).

**ILLEMĒT, ILLĀMĒT, ILLUDMĒT**, for *ille, &c.* *Cic.*

**ILLENĒSCŪ** (in & *lentesco*), *is, n.* 3 same as *lentesco*. *Colum.* (But *Edd. Gesn.* and *Schneid.* have *lentescat*).

**ILLEPIDĒ** (*illepudus*), *adv.* inelegantly, ungracefully, without wit, rudely, ἀχαρίτως. *Plaut.* Qui istoc pacto tum lepudam illepide appelles. *Plin.* Animam sui pro sale datam, non illepide existimatur, *h. e.* with some humor, humorously. *Gell.* Non satis scite, ac pæne etiam illepide exponitur. *Horat.* Poema crasse illepideve compositum.

**ILLEPIDŪS** (in & *lepidus*), a, um, adj. 1 without grace, wit, or humor, inelegant, ill-mannered, rude, unpolished, impolite, unpleasant, unhandsome, disagreeable, morose, harsh, in language, manners, &c. ἀχαρίς, ἀναφρόδιτος. *Catull.* Delicia illepide atque inelegantes. *Id.* Votum non illepudum, neque invenustum. *Gell.* Verba dura et illepide novitatis. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Parentem habere avarum, illepudum, in liberis difficilem. *Plaut.* Impos animi, inamabilis, illepudus vivo.

**ILLEVIGĀTŪS** (in & *levigatus*), or *IL-* 3 **LÆVIGĀTŪS**, a, um, adj. rough; figur. rough, harsh. *Diomed.* sonus.

**ILLEX** (in & *lex*), *ēgis, adj.* that liveth 3 without law, that breaks the law, lawless, ἀνομος. *Plaut.* Impure, dishonest, injure, illex, labes populi.

**ILLEX** (*illicio*), *icis, adj.* alluring, enticing, Σελκῆρτος. *Apul.* oculi, lascivious, wanton. *Prudent.* ars, winning art. — ¶ Subst. an enticer, seducer.

*Illex animi Venus.* *Plaut.* Illi male rei tante fuimus illices, *h. e.* cum in fraudem malam illeximus, have drawn him into. — Also, *sc.* avis, a decoy-bird, lure. *Plaut.* *Asm.* 1, 3, 68, where others read *Illex*.

**ILLĒ**, for *Illic*, *adv.* there, in that place, ἐκεῖ. *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

**ILLĪBĀBĪLĪS** (in & *libo*), *e, adject.* in- 3 copable of diminution. *Lactant.*

**ILLĪBĀTŪS** (in & *libatus*), a, um, adj. 1 untasted, untouched, unimpaired, undiminished, whole, entire, full, ἀδίκτος, ἀφασαρος. *Cic.* Ut eorum veteres illibatasque divitias in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem profundat. *Paulect.* Ut quadrantem illibatam habeat. *Colum.* Illibatam robur. *Liv.* Illibatam imperium. *Vellei.* Et quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos. — ¶ Also, undefiled, unspotted, unpolluted, pure, spotless, uncontaminated. *Lucan.* torus. *Val. Mar.* Illibata virginitas.

**ILLĪBĒRĀLĪS** (in & *liberalis*), *e, adj.* thinking or acting unworthily of a free man, mean, sordid, ignoble, ungenerous, ἀνελεύθερος. *Terent.* Servum haud il-

liberalem præbes te. *Quintil. mens.* — Hence, *ungracious, uncomplying, disobliging, discourteous.* *Cic.* Non te in me illiberalem putabit. — ¶ Of things, unworthy of a freeman, *ungenerous, ignoble, slavish, low, servile, unbecoming, dishonorable, disreputable.* *Terent.* Ex illa familia tam illiberale facinus esse ortum. *Cic.* Illiberales ac sordidi quæstus mercenariorum, *low occupations and unworthy of a freeman.* *Id.* Res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, *not so contemptible as to be unworthy of being learned, not unworthy to be learned.* *Id.* Jocandi genus illiberale, *petulant, obscene.* *Plin.* cibus, *ungeatcel, vulgar* (because producing certain unpleasant effects). — Hence, *close, pinching, stingy, niggardly.* *Liv.* adjectio.

ILLIBERALITAS (illiberalis), ātis, f. conduct unworthy of a freeman; in particular, *stinginess, close-fistedness, niggardliness, ἀνελευθέρια.* *Cic.* Habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio.

ILLIBERALITER (Id.), adv. *ungenerously, meanly, basely, ἀνελευθέρως.* *Terent.* Vestram familiaris is aspernatur nunc tam illiberaliter. *Id.* Factum a vobis duxerit, *inimiscorditerque: atque etiam illiberaliter.* — Hence, *in a niggardly manner, stingily, sordidly.* *Cic.* Superficium ædium consules aestimaverunt. *Id.* S vicies: cetera valde illiberaliter.

ILLIBERIS (in & liberi), e, adj. *childless, without issue, ἀραις.* *Tertull.*

ILLIC (probably from illic, pron. as hic, adv. from hic, pron.), adv. *there, in that place, ἐκεῖ.* *Cæs.* Cives R. qui illic negotiantur. *Terent.* Melius hic, quam illic, ubi sum assidue. — ¶ Also, of persons. *Juvenal.* Illic si Stratoclem comparas, *for cum illis.* *Tacit.* Bellum a Vitellio cœpit, et ut de principatu certaremus armis, *initium illic fuit, h. e. ille fecit.* — ¶ Also, *there, h. e. in that matter, in a matter, in an affair of that nature.* *Terent.* Hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur. — ¶ Also, *at that time, then.* *Cæs.* Illic occurat oculus gladio Varenus (but *Ed. Oud.* omits illic).

ILLIC, ILLÆC, ILLŌC and ILLŪC, pron. for ille, or ille hic. *Terent.* and *Plaut.* — *Terent.* Ubi illic est scelus, *for scelestus.* — For illic, sc. parte, &c. see *Illac.* — Hence, *in a question, illicine, or Illicine.* *Plaut.*; *illancine, or illancine.* *Terent.* — For illoc, *thither, see Illoc.*

ILLICENTIOSUS (in & licentiosus), a, um, adj. *improper, immoderate, unbecoming, excessive.* *Apul.* caehinnus. (But *Salmus.* and *Ouid.* read *licentiosus*).

ILLICET. See *Illicet.*

ILLICIBILIS (illicio), e, adj. *attractive, enticing, alluring, seductive.* *Lactant.* Illicibiles voluptates.

ILLICIDŌ (in & lacio), illexi, ectum, a. 3. *to draw in, allure, entice, decoy, trepan, inveigle, attract, invite, induce, ἑλγω, δελάζω, ἐπάγω.* For the most part in a bad sense. *Cic.* Qui non sat habuit conjugum illexe (for illexisse) in stuprum. *Plaut.* Amorem multos illexe in dispendium. *Id.* Is me ad illam illexit, *draco me to her.* *Terent.* Illicere quempiam in malam fraudem. *Sallust.* Quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat. *Vellei.* Inescare et illicere multitudinem. *Plaut.* Illiciebas me ad te blande. *Lucret.* Illicere aliquem, ut cœpiat, &c. *to lead, induce him to desire.* — ¶ Also, *to provide or furnish with nets or toils.* *Næv.* ap. *Non.* Saltus illicere.

ILLICITATOR, ōris, m. emptor. *Festus;* it is also read by *Hensing.* in *Cic. Off.* 3. 15. and means a nominal purchaser, one who bids at an auction merely to make another bid higher; (but *Edd. Græv.* and *Ern.* have *licitatorca*).

ILLICITE (illicitus), adverb, *in an unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally, in a forbidden manner, ἀνεπίστως.* *Pandect.* Si quis illicite adfiscasset. *Id.* Illicite matrimonium contrahere. — ¶ Also (from illicio), *alluringly, invitingly, by allurements or incitation.* *Varro.*

ILLICITUS (in & licitus), a, um, adj. *unlawful, illegal, illicit, unallowed, forbidden, ἀνεπίστος.* *Cic.* Multitudinem

illicitum est contra dicere. *Tacit.* Illicitus amor. *Id.* Illicite exactiones. *Id.* Per licita atque illicita fœdatus. *Val. Flacc.* Illicite tentare vias. *Augustin.* Res illicitissima atque indignissima. *Stat.* Lanipas illicita cœli, *h. e. a thunder-bolt, lightning, the places struck by, which may not be touched.*

ILLICIUM (illicio), ii, n. a means of attracting, that which attracts, an enticement, *ἀλλυρεαυτ, ἑλγυτρον.* *Varr.* Alvearia apiastro perficienda, quod illicium hoc illis (apibus). — ¶ *Festus* says, *Illicium dicitur, eum populum ad concionem eleitit, id est vocatur.* Hence, *Illicium vocare, to call to an assembly.* *Varro.* Privatos voea illicium huc ad me. *Id.* Omnes illicium visite hue ad iudices.

ILLICŌ (for in loco), adv. *there, in that place, in that very place, on the spot, αὐτόθι.* *Hemii.* ap. *Non.* His persuadent, ut illico manerent: pars illico manent. *Nævius* *ibid.* Septimum decimum annum illico sedent. *Terent.* Otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste. *Id.* Sta illico, *stand still there.* — ¶ Often, *straightway, instantly, immediately, directly, αὐτίκα.* *Cic.* Simul atque inerepuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostræ conticescunt. *Id.* Nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum, aut falsum est, sequitur illico, *esse causas immutabiles.* (The passages from *Terent.* may be referred to this head.) — Followed by ubi, *as soon as.* *Plaut.* Illico, ubi ille poscit, denegavit, *immediately upon his asking.* — ¶ Also, *to that place, thither.* *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

ILLIDŌ (in & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3. *to dash or bent against, strike against, throw against, to beat; strike, dash, any whither, προσβάλλω, ἐναρούσω.* *Cic.* ex *Æschyl.* Non ad gravescens vulnus illidat manus, *strikes his hand against.* *Lucret.* Dentes illidunt sæpe labellis. *Horat.* dentem fragili, *to strike the tooth into something brittle.* *Virg.* cæsus in ossa, *dash, strike, forc into.* *Suet.* caput foribus, *against the door.* *Plin.* Gemma illisa tinnitum reddit, *when struck.* *Id.* Linum æquum crebro in silice, *beaten.* *Virg.* Æquora illisa scopulis, *dashed upon, breaking on.* *Phædr.* Corticem super scopulum, *make it strike upon, let it fall upon.* *Tacit.* Tela arbutis illisa. *Quintil.* Fluctus illidit se in litus, *dashes against, breaks upon.* *Val. Max.* Tota cum classe vicinis litibus illisus est. *Cels.* Quorum faucibus in febre illiditur spiritus, *h. e. rattles.* — Hence, *to thrust, drive, pursue, any whither.* *Val. Flacc.* Quos rex illisit pelago, *drove to the sea, forced to navigate the sea.* *Stat.* Cursus in aliquem, *to direct vehemently, urge.* — ¶ *Cic.* *Harusp.* 25. Serpens illisa morietur, *crushed, dashed to pieces, shattered* (but *Ed. Ern.* has *elisa*).

ILLIGATIŌ (illigo), ōnis, f. a tying, binding, connecting, joining, ἑνδοπος. *Arnob.* and *Martian.* *Cupell.*

ILLIGŌ (in & ligo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind, tie, ἐνδω.* *Liv.* In currus illigat Metium. *Cæs.* literas in jaculo. *Liv.* manus post tergum. *Horat.* aratra juvenicis, *to bind, fasten, tackle.* *Plin.* faciem laxis vesicis. — ¶ Also, *to join, fasten, fix, connect to something.* *Cic.* emblemata in peculis. *Id.* sigilla peculis. *Pandect.* cymbia argentea crustis aureis (by *an inverted construction for crustas cymbiis*), *to set.* *Cic.* pæonem in orationem, *to insert, introduce, weave in.* *Pandect.* Dolia illigata ædibus, *firmly fixed.* *Cic.* motus stellarum in spheram. *Id.* personas graves sermonibus ejusmodi, *to introduce* (see below). — ¶ Also, *to bind together, combine, construct.* *Cic.* sententiam verbis, *h. e. to express.* *Id.* In quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores, *are combined; or, are introduced, used.* — Also, *to bind, oblige, tie, fasten.* *Cic.* aliquem pignori. *Tacit.* primores conscientia, *to get from them a promise to join the conspiracy, and thus hold them bound.* *Liv.* Non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, *ut movere bellum (rex) possit, h. e. held to the performance of such conditions; or as below, fettered, encumbered, embar-*

rassed; or as above, *constructed, concluded.* — ¶ Also, *to entangle, involve, encumber, fetter, impede;* properly and figur. *Virg.* Ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus cedebat, *for illigatus, encumbered, impeded, entangled.* *Tacit.* Illigatus præda. *Id.* se et copias impeditis locis. *Liv.* Illigari Romano bello. *Cic.* Libri angustis disputationibus illigati, *clogged, cramped, made obscure.* *Id.* personas sermonibus, *to engage, involve.* — Also, *to tie up, fetter, render inactive.* *Tacit.* aliquem veneno, *h. e. to take away his life by poison.* *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Illigatus peste interimor textili.

ILLIM, for illinc. *Lucret.* *Ed. Gif.;* but *Ed. Creech.* has *illua.* Also, in *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. *Ed. Græv.*

ILLIMATUS, a, um, particip. as from *2* illimo, of in & limus or limo, *fastened or attached by mud or rich earth.* *Culva.* Convenit alvearia luto Punico frondibus illimatis adumbrari (*Ed. Schneid.;* but others have *illinitis*). Or, it may mean, *besmeared with mud.*

ILLIMIS (in & limus), e, adj. *without mud or slime, clear, pure, ἄσολος.* *Ovid.* Illimis fons.

ILLINC (perhaps from illic, pron.), adv. *from that place, thence, ἐκεῖθεν.* *Cic.* Fugit illinc. *Terent.* Se illic subducet. — ¶ Also, *thence, h. e. from that side, on that side.* *Cic.* Quum eadem metuum hac parte, si illic beneficium non sit, *rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti.* — ¶ Also, *thence, h. e. from that person.* *Cic.* Omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc atque in hanc transfudisse, *h. e. ab ea, as in English, from that quarter.*

ILLINIMENTUM (illīnio), i, n. *what serves for anointing or besmearing; an anointing.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

ILLINŌ (in & linio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. 1 same as *Illino.* — *To lay upon, smear upon, apply by anointing.* *Plin.* animum phreneticis (*Ed. Har.*; but *Elz.* and others have *illūunt*). *Cels.* Folia illinita linteolo (others read *illita*). — ¶ Also, *to anoint, besmeer, bedaub.* *Colum.* Mala recentia creta figulari. *Plin.* ventrem fimo.

ILLINŌ (in & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. *to smear, daub, lay on, to apply an ointment or liquid, spread.* *Horat.* oculis nigra collyria. *Ovid.* aliquid teneris genis. *Plin.* semen igni sacro. *Id.* Ad omnes epiphoras ventis illini caseum suadent. Hence, *Horat.* Quodcumque chartis illevertit, *he has daubed upon the paper, has written.* — Hence, *to lay over, lay on.* *Plin.* aurum marmoris candido ovi. *Senec.* multum auri tecto. Hence, *Horat.* nives agris, *to scatter snow over the fields, cover the fields with snow.* — Also, *of golden threads woven or wrought into a garment.* *Horat.* Aurum vestibus illitum, *garments woven, embroidered with gold.* — ¶ Also, *to besmeer, anoint, bedaub, with something.* *Curt.* pedes odoribus. *Plin.* ventrem sanguine. *Curt.* Navis bitumine illita. *Cic.* Color venustatis non fuce illitus. Hence, *Pers.* Braccatis illita Medis porticus, *h. e. painted with, furnished with pictures of.* And *Ovid.* Pocula illita ceris, *lined, covered.* And *Plin.* aliquid gypso, *to overlay.* — More generally. *Catp.* Porticus illita auro, *overlaid, covered, adorned.* — Also, *Senec.* Purpura atque auro illitæ vestes, *h. e. inwoven, embroidered.* — *Figur.* *Liv.* Donum inimicorum veneno illitum. *Sil.* Vita illita maculo.

ILLIQUFACTUS (in & liquefactus), a, um, particip. *melted, liquefied, liquid.* *Cic.* Quæ sunt omnes unius generis ad profundendum animum tanquam illi-quefactæ voluptates.

ILLIQUŌR (in & liquor), ōris, dep. 3. *to flow into.* *Symmach.* Cum illis de celo nihil illiquitur. (*Al. leg. liquitur*).

ILLISYŌ (illido), ōnis, f. a striking, beating or dashing against. *Hieronym.* Navis nostra scopulorum illisionibus pertrabata est.

ILLISUS, a, um, particip. from illido. ILLISUS (illido), us, m. a dashing against, the being dashed against. *Sil.* and *Plin.*

ILLITERATUS (in & literatus), a, um

adj. unlearned, unlettered, illiterate, ignorant, ἀγράμματος, ἀνοήτος. Cic. Quem eognovimus virum bonum, et non illiteratum. — Also, who cannot read and write. Colum. Potest illiteratus rem administrare. — Of things, unlearned, void of learning, inelegant. Cic. Incidunt in sermone vario multa, quæ fortasse illis cum dixi, nec illiterata, nec insulsa esse videantur. Plin. Ep. Scribo plurimas, sed illiteratissimas litteras. Id. Illiteratum est, non putare tanti cognitionem, qua nulla est jucundior, it is a mark of ignorance, proceeds from ignorance. — ¶ Also, not drawn up in writing, unwritten. Gell.

ILLITŪS, a, um, partic. from illino. ILLITŪS (illino), us, m. an anointing, be-2 smearing. Plin. ILLIŪSMŌDI, or ILLIUS MŌDI, of that sort or kind, of such sort, such. Cic. ILLIX. See Illex.

ILLŌ (probably the old dat. of ille), adv. to that place, thither, ἐκεῖ, ἐνθά. Plaut. Ego illo accessero. Cic. Nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est. Cæs. Neque illo adit quisquam. — ¶ Also, thereto, to that, to that end. Cæs. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitratur, ut, &c.

ILLŌC, abl. of illic, illæc, &c. Plaut. and 3 Terent. — Also, accus. neut. of the same. Plaut. — ¶ Adv. thither, to that place. Terent. Illoc adventio (some read illo).

ILLŌCABYLIS (in & loco), e, adj. that cannot be disposed of in marriage, that nobody will marry. Plaut. virgo.

ILLŌRSUM (for illoversum), adv. towards that place. Cato ap. Fest.

ILLŌTŪS (in & lotus), a, um, adj. un-2 washed, uncleaned, unpurified, impure, unclean, dirty, ἀνίπτος. Plaut. Ut tu quidem hujus oculos illotis manibus tractes ac teras? Plin. Fax vini illota. Plin. Illotæ cochleæ. — Also, Illutus, a, um. Cato. vinacei. Horat. Echinos illutos, or illotos, in their brine, and so not washed or cleansed from salt. Arnob. Pes illutus, unmoistened, not wet. — Hence, Illotus sermo, filthy, indecent. Pseudo-Cic. in Sallust. — Also, Gell. Facere aliquid illotis manibus, or Macrob. pedibus (proverbially), h. e. to do any thing without due care or preparation, over-hastily, all at once, prematurely. — ¶ Also, not washed off. Virg. sudor.

ILLŪBRICANS, antis, particip. as from 3 illubrico, of in & lubrico, h. e. lubrice movens, moving in a slippery or gliding manner. Apul. Simul membra sua leniter illubricans.

ILLŪC, pron. n. from illic, illæc, &c. Terent. Illuc est sapere! Plaut. Illuc etatis qui sit. — ¶ Adv. to that place, thither, ἐκεῖ. Nepos. Adversarios illic suas contraxisse copias. Plaut. Cum illic veneris. Sallust. Huc et illic, quasi vitabundi, agitare. Cic. Huc atque illic intuens. Terent. Animus paulo momento huc vel illic impellitur, hither and thither. — ¶ Also, to that thing, thereto, to this, to my subject. Horat. Quo res hæc pertinet? illic: Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. Nepos. Sed illic redeamus, and Id. Sed illic revertor, to my subject, the thread of my narrative. — ¶ Also, Cic. Omnes damnatione dignos illic facere, side with that party, take part on that side.

ILLŪCĒS (in & luceo), es, uxi, n. 3. to 3 shine on something, ἐπιλάμπω. Plinut. Atra pax tuo epit illuceat. Id. Sol, luna scelestiorem nullum illuxere, have ever shone upon. — Illuxi, and the tenses derived from it, are for the most part from Illuceseo.

ILLŪCESCĒS, or ILLŪCISCĒS (in & luceo, or lucisco), is, luxi, n. 3. to begin to shine, become bright, become light, dawn. Cic. Illucescet aliquando ille dies, the day will dawn or break, h. e. will come. Id. Quam tertio die sol illuxisset. Id. Qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti. — With a dative. Sueton. Ea nocte, cui illuxit dies cædis, broke upon, h. e. followed. — Hence, impers. Liv. Ubi primum illuxit, as soon as it was light, when day first dawned. Id. Ubi illuxit postero die, when the

morroo dawned. — Also, for illuceo, to shine upon, give light to; with neens. Plaut. Ut mortales illuciscas luce clara. — Figur. to shine forth, appear, break forth, become evident. Cic. Quum populo Rom. vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit. Vellei. Deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, shone forth, beamed out, dawned. Cod. Just. Apud quem si illuxerit, pretia non processisse, h. e. it shall have been made clear, shall have been proved, made apparent.

ILLŪCTANS (in & luctor), tis, particip. 3 struggling in or with. Stat. Teneris verba illuctantia labris, h. e. struggling for utterance (of an infant that cannot speak plain).

ILLŪCĒBRATŪS (in & lucubratus), a, 3 um, adj. not labored by night. Sulpic. Sever.

ILLŪDIŪS, as, same as Illudo. Gell.

ILLŪDIUM (illudo), ii, n. an illusion, such as appears in a dream. Tertull.

ILLŪDŪS (in & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. and a. 3. to play with, divert one's self with, jest with, crack jokes upon, ἐπαιζω. Horat. Illudō chartis, I amuse myself with writing verses. Id. Heu, Fortuna, ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis! to sport with. Theit. pecuniæ, to sport with, h. e. to spend lavishly. Cic. In Albutium illudens, non a me quidem abstinuit, playing upon, bantering. — Also, of illicit intercourse, to pollute, defile, ὀβριζω. Tacit. Matri ejus illusit. — Hence, Avien. Illudunt vestes (acc.) auro, and Virg. Illusæ auro vestes, h. e. lightly woven, wrought or embroidered with threads of gold. — ¶ Also, to make sport of, make game of, mock, scoff at, deride, laugh to scorn, ridicule, jeer at, set at naught, despise; sometimes, to impose upon, deceive, trick. Absol. Cic. In Albutium illudens Lucilius, ne a me quidem abstinuit. Id. Alicujus miseri fortunis, et virorum talium dignitati illudere. Id. Illudere auctoritati summorum virorum. Id. Ipsa vero precepta sic illudere solebat, ut, &c. Id. Miseros illudi nolunt. Terent. Satis superbe illuditis me. Cic. Ut ne plane illudamur ab accusatoribus. Tacit. Illudere voces Neronis, quoties caneret. Cic. Illuseras, quod dixeram (though id may be understood). Terent. Videmur idonei, in quibus sic illudatis. Id. Ut ne impune in nos illuseris. Nepos. Illusis Cretensibus omnibus. Horat. Illusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, cheated, as it were, h. e. unsteady, staggering. — ¶ Also, to violate, abuse, treat ill, insult. Tacit. corpus Vari. Id. pueritiæ Britannici. Sueton. capitibus illustrium feminarum. — ¶ Also, to destroy, consume, spend, in sport or pleasure. Terent. Pene illusi vitam filie, sported away. So Tacit. Illudere pecuniæ (see above). Virg. Vitibus illudunt, injure, break, by sporting with them; or, as above, abuse, insult. — ¶ Virg. Tum variæ illudunt pestes, sport, do their pleasure; or, de-lude you, mock your hopes; or, consume, destroy, as if in sport.

ILLŪMINATE (illuminate), adv. lumi-1 nously, ornately, with embellishment; as, for instance, in speaking. Cic.

ILLŪMINATIŪS (illumino), ōnis, f. a 3 lighting, enlightening, illuminating. Macro-2 b. — ¶ Figur. Tertull. Ad illuminationem bonorum, to set them off, to make them more conspicuous, heighten by contrast.

ILLŪMINATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. an en-3 lightener, illuminator, he that gives light; figur. Tertull. and Augustin.

ILLŪMINŪS (in & lumen), as, ūvi, ūtum, a. 1. to light, make light or bright, enlighten, illuminate, καταλάμπω. Cic. Luna illuminata a sole. Stat. vias igni. Apul. noctem facibus. Plin. Puteum totum illuminari, se. a sole. Colum. Tabulata parvis fenestellis illuminantur. — ¶ Figur. to enlighten, make clear, set in clear light, render conspicuous, set off; it may sometimes be rendered, to embellish, adorn. Cic. orationem verbo-rum conformationibus. Id. verba, se tropis. Id. sententias, se. figuris. Vellei. Horum fidem Mitylenæorum per-

fidia illuminavit, set off, heightened by contrast, make prominent. Id. Cicero re-um natura corpus eloquentia illumina- vit. Plin. Purpura omnem vestem il- luminat. Auct. ad Her. coronam gem- mis. — ¶ Also, to bring to light, dis- close, clear up. Apul. Quin tuæ mortis illuminas arcana? — ¶ Also, to make famous, render illustrious, give celebrity to. Vellei. Nisi Thebas unum os Pin- dari illuminaret.

ILLŪMINŪS (in & lumen), a, um, adj. 3 without light, dark. Apul.

ILLŪNC, accus. masc. of illic.

ILLŪNIS (in & luna), e, adj. without moonlight, moonless, ἀσέληνος. Plin. Ep. and Sil. — ¶ Also, Illunus, a, um Apul. caligo.

ILLŪS (in & luo), is, a. 3. to wash, h. e. to flow against or along, ἐσκέζω, συγ- κλέζω. Plin. Mare Hispanum nuncupatur, quatenus Hispanias illuit. — Al- so, to wash upon, add by washing up. Pavdeet. Id, quod annis fundo illuit, h. e. fluendo intulit. (Ita Torrentin. Alii illuit).

ILLURICUS, } See Illyrius, &c. 3

ILLURII. }

ILLŪSIŪS (illudo), ōnis, f. a bantering, sneering at one, jeering; in particular, as a figure of speech, irony. Cic. and Quintil.

ILLŪSŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a mocker, scoffer, 3 jeerer, ἐπαικτικός. Tertull.

ILLŪSTRAMENTUM (illustro), i, n. that 2 which makes clear or distinct; or, which graces, adorns, an embellishment, orna- ment, beauty, κατωγασμός. Quintil.

ILLŪSTRATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. in rhetoric, 2 a clear, distinct, nud, as it were, visible representation by words; it may be ren- dered, picturesqueness, vividness, κατω- γασμός. Quintil. Ἐπιόρεια, quæ a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nomi- natur, quæ non tam dicere videtur, quam ostendere.

ILLŪSTRATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. an en-3 lightener. Lactant. — ¶ Also, an en- nobler, glorifier. Inscript.

ILLŪSTRIS (in & lustro), e, adj. in the light, filled with light, light, clear, bright, luminous, φαεινός. Cic. Sin illustris et per lucida stella apparuerit. Id. Locus plenus stellarum, illustris et clarus. Id. lumen. Colum. Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, ut sint usque in vesperum illustria, light. Plin. Pisces noc- tibus illustribus, æque quam die, cer- nunt, clear, serene. Cic. Bonis et illus- tribus domiciliis sub terra, h. e. which have light; or, perhaps, beautiful, splen- did. Id. Candor solis est illustrior. — ¶ Figur. manifest, clear, evident, open, known, acknowledged, plain, perspicuous, distinct. Cic. Factum illustre notum- que omnibus. Id. Præter hæc, quæ sunt testata et illustria, habeo multa oc- cultiora. Id. A certis et illustrioribus colibes assensum. Id. Illustris oratio, h. e. which sets things as it were in the light, brings them clearly before us. Id. Quia visum habent quendam insignem et illustrem, h. e. a plausible ap- pearance, strong probability, a broad show of reality. — ¶ Also, important, consid- erable, prominent; also, remarkable, nota- ble, distinguished, illustrious, famous, re- nooned, far-famed, noted. Cic. Causas illustres defendere. Sueton. Illustres femina, of high rank, noble. Cæs. Pa- terfamilias illustriore loco natus. Co- lum. agricola. Nepos. Legationes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem adminis- trabantur. Cic. Vita remota ab honore populari, et ab hac illustri gratia, emi- nent, conspicuous. Id. Ejus in omni vi- ta nihil est ad laudem illustrius, quam calamitas ipsa, h. e. nothing has contrib- uted more to his glory. Cæs. Ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, more nota- ble than usual, remarkable, important, striking. Nepos. Hujus illustrissimum est prælium apud Plataeas. Id. Xerxi est prælium est illustre, quod, &c. Cic. maxime est illustre, quod, &c. Cic. Themistoclis nomen est, quam Solonis, the illustrius. — Equites illustres, in the illustrius. — Equites illustres, were those knights, time of the emperors, were those knights, who, though not senators, possessed the amount of property requisite for members of that order, and were consequently at

loured to wear the latus clavus, and of course had hopes of attaining the senatorial dignity. Tacit.

**ILLŪSTRĪUS, ILLŪSTRĪSSIMĒ** (illustris), adv. comp. and superl. as from illustriter or illustre, which seems not to occur, more (most) clearly, perspicuously or distinctly. Cic. Semper (vidi) equidem, sed nunquam illustris, more clearly. Gell. Q. Claudius purissime atque illustrissime descripsit.

**ILLŪSTRŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to make light, light, illuminate, enlighten, λαμπρύνω, καταλάμπω. Cic. Sol cuncta sua luce illustrat et complet. Horat. Qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras. Colum. Ergastulum illustratum fenestris, to bring to light, make manifest, make known. Cic. Ut ea consilia quæ clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrantur. Id. Illustrantur, erumpunt omnia. Id. Patefacere et illustrare veritatem. — ¶ Also, to throw light upon, make clear or evident, clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain. Cic. philosophiam veterem illam Latinis literis. Id. Jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare. — In particular, by figures and embellishments of language, when it may also be rendered, to embellish, set off, adorn. Cic. Illustrant orationem quasi stellæ quædam, translata verba. — ¶ To render illustrious or famous, make renowned, celebrate, heighten, do honor to, honor, ennoble, make known to the world. Cic. Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria. Id. Qui libri non modo Lucullum, verum etiam populi R. nomen illustrent. Luccei. ad Cic. Illustrare aliquem laudibus. Plin. Quem Brutus cognovit suo illustravit. Stat. hospitio me tecta, honor. Horat. aliquid Musa. Plin. Vina illustrata Messale potu. — ¶ Same as Lustro, to visit. Mamertin.

**ILLŪSUS**, a, um, particip. from illudo.

**ILLŪTIBĀRBŪS** (illutus & barba), a, 3 um, adj. with a dirty beard. Apul.

**ILLŪTIBILIS** (in & luo), e, adj. that 3 cannot be washed out. Plaut.

**ILLŪTUS**. See Illutus.

**ILLŪVIĒS** (in & luo, as not having been washed off; or, illuo, as being washed upon something), ei, f. filth, dirt, dirtiness, uncleanness, nastiness, ἀλυσία, λυμα. Poeta ap. Cic. Barba intonsa infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum. Tacit. Illuvie ac squalore obsitus. Id. Illuvic deformis. Terent. Ancillula immunda illuvie. Virg. Vellera illuvie peresa. Colum. Nisi obesam illuviem atque distentam pabulis alvini demerserit, ac refrigeraverit, h. e. their filthy body (perhaps illuvie would be better). Pandect. Ex illuvie oris. — As a term of reproach. Plaut. Germana illuvies, filth, dirt, dirty dog. — ¶ Also, an overflowing of water, inundation, flood; in which sense it seems to come only from illuo. Justin. Aquarum illuvies majorem partem populorum Græciæ absumpsit. — Also, the water which has overflowed. Tacit. Placidia illuvie.

**ILLŪRYIA**, æ, f. Ἰλλυρία, Illyria, a country between the Adriatic and Pannonia, now Dalmatia and Albania. Propert. — In prose it is commonly called Illyricum.

**ILLŪRYCIANŪS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Illyricum, Illyrian or Illyrican. Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. Claudium Illyricianæ gentis virum. Cod. Theod. Illyricianos omnes, quos patria complectitur.

**ILLŪRYCŪS**, a, am, adj. of or pertaining to Illyria or Illyricum, Illyrian or Illyrican, Ἰλλυρικός. Virg. Illyricos penetrare sinus. Cic. mare. — Hence, Illyricum, i, n. Illyria or Illyricum; called also Illyria and Illyris. (See Illyria.) Cic. — ¶ Also, Illyricus. Plaut., after the Greek orthography.

**ILLŪRYIS**, idis, adj. fem. Illyrian. Ovid. 2 ora. Lucan. Epidamnos. — ¶ Absol. sc. terra, Illyria. Ovid. and Mela.

**ILLŪRYIŪS**, a, um, adj. Ἰλλυρῖος, Illyrian. Cato ap. Gell. ager. — Illyrii, grum, m. the Illyrians; the dwellers in Illyria. Liv. Also, Illyrii, after the Greek. Plaut. ILVX, æ, f. the island Elba, near the coast of Italy, in the Tuscan sea. Virg.

**ILŪS**, i, m. the son of the Trojan king Tros. Virg.

**IM**, an old form for eum. Lucret. and Cic. e. zii. tab.

**IMAGINĀBŪNDŪS** (imagineor), a, um, 3 participial adj. imagining, picturing or representing to one's self; with the acc. Apul.

**IMAGINALĪTER** (imago), adv. by an 3 image, figuratively, per imaginem, vel in imagine. Augustin.

**IMAGINARIĒ** (imaginarius), adv. Sidon. 3 Epigrammata, quæ imaginariæ tantum, et quodammodo umbratilitate effingimus, h. e. without premeditation, just as imagination prompts us.

**IMAGINARIŪS** (imago), a, um, adj. 2 having only the show of reality, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary, φανταστικός. Liv. Imaginarius fascibus cedere. Sueton. Imaginariæ militiæ genus, quo absentes et titulo tenus fungerentur, a sort of titular soldiery. Pandect. Imaginaria venditio.

**IMAGINATIŌ** (imagineor), ōnis, f. an 2 imagination, representation or picture in the mind, image of the mind, φαντασία. Plin. Imaginationes libidinum in somno compeescere. Tacit. Provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitans, h. e. intending to visit.

**IMAGINŌS** (imago), a, um, adj. repræ- 3 senting, serving as a likeness. Venant. Fortun. Imaginæ figuræ, h. e. imaginem alieujus referentes. — ¶ Also, imaginary, ideal. Sedul. pœna (others, h. e. ob imaginem, h. e. punishment for refusing to worship the image).

**IMAGINŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 3 give an image of, represent, εικονίζω. Gell. Ut speculum nihil imaginat. Lactant. Terra digitis suis imaginata, shaped into an image or idol.

**IMAGINŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 2 to imagine, picture to one's self, conceive, φαντάζομαι. Plin. Ep. Imagineor, qui concursus, quæ admiratio te maneat. Id. Balinea imaginatur et fontes, h. e. his thoughts are full of, he imagines, nothing but. Tacit. Pavorem eorum imaginatus, having conceived, pictured to himself. — Also, to picture to one's self in a dream; to dream. Sueton. Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus. Plin. Venerem crebro per somnia imaginantes.

**IMAGINŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 fancies or vagaries, fantastical. Catull. Non est sana puella; ne rogat, qualis sit: solet hæc imaginosa, h. e. the imagination is wont to play these tricks (considering imaginosa as the neut. in the sense of imaginatio); others explain it differently.

**IMAGŌ** (as if imitago from imitor; or, from an obsol. verb imor, the primitive of imitor), inis, f. an image, figure, likeness, form, picture, statue, representation, εἰκών. Cic. Imaginem (Demosthenis) ex ære vidi. Id. Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, h. e. neither portrait nor statue. Id. Unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium, statuasque superavit. Id. Epicuri imaginem non modo in tabulis nostri familiaris, sed etiam in poculis, et in anulis habent. — Those Romans who had reached the dignity of curule ædile, or any of the higher honors of the state, had the right of transmitting their images to posterity. These images (according to Casaubon, busts, according to Schweighæuser, masks) were carefully kept in the atrium or hall, and carried out at funeral processions with the robes of office, as if to supply the place of the persons they represented. One who had images of this kind was called nobilis; hence, imagines, the images of one's ancestors, h. e. his ancestors. Cic. Obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, h. e. of your ancient family and illustrious ancestors. Id. Si quid deliquero, nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecantur, h. e. no ancestors of distinction; I am a novus homo. Cic. Ob earum rerum laborem fructus illos datos, togam prætextam, sellam curulem, jus

imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ. Liv. Vir honoratissimæ imaginis futurus ad posteros. Sueton. Gens Flavia obscura illa quidem ac sine ullis majorum imaginibus, never having produced a curule magistrate. Cic. Ipse tum imaginis ornandæ causa duumviratum gerebat, for the sake of inscribing an additional title on his image. Hence, Liv. Titulus imaginis, of his office, namely, the tribuneship. — Also, the form or likeness of a person or thing, as it appears to us; an apparition, spectre, shade, vision. Virg. Umbra Creusæ visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago. Id. Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, shade, spirit. Tibull. Nocturnis fallit imaginibus, dreams Ovid. Imago noctis, or somni, a dream Hence, Plin. Ep. Magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, in imagining you before me. Also, Cic. Imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrupere, the forms of things from without. Id. Imagines, quæ idola nominant. Id. Qui tum imagines earumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, tum illam naturam quæ imagines fundat. — ¶ Also, the form and presense of any thing, a likeness, resemblance, delineation, portraiture, impress. Cic. Ut in alienis personis expressam imaginem nostræ vitæ videremus. Id. Recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis. — Also, merely the form, the exterior form, appearance, similitude, shadow, image, show, opposed to the reality, like nomen. Cic. Umbram equitis Rom. et imaginem videtis. Id. Imago judiciorum aut simulacrum aliquod futurum in civitate reliquum, only the appearance, merely the name. Ovid. Amicitia mendacis imagine, appearance, pretence. — ¶ Also, the image, representation or idea of any thing in the mind, conception, imagination, thought. Virg. Subiit eari genitoris imago, ut regem vidi vitam exhalantem. Id. Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago, thought, consideration, idea, &c. Ovid. Es timidus genitoris imagine falsi, with the thought, the idea, the conceit. Id. Pœna in imagine tota est, her thoughts are wholly bent on vengeance, she is taken up with the thought of vengeance. Plin. Ep. In imagine tua, h. e. in cogitatione tui, in thinking of you. (But see above; indeed, some other of those examples may be brought under this head.) — ¶ Also, a delineation by words, description, picture, sketch, comparison, similitude, image. Cic. Imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem. Auct. ad Herenn. Imago est formæ eum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio (one of his instances likens an impetuous soldier to a lion). Senec. Movit me imago ab illo posita: ire quadrato agmine. Horat. Hæc a te non multum ablutit imago. — ¶ Virg. Imago vocis, echo. So, Cic. Ea virtuti resonat, tanquam imago. Horat. Nomen resonat jocosa imago. Also, Sil. Imago clamoris. — ¶ Also, the form, sight, appearance. Virg. Haud alia est Turni venientis imago. Id. Magna mei imago, shade, spirit. (See above.) — ¶ See Fucias, at the end.

**IMAGŪNCŪLĀ** (dimin. from imago), æ, f. 2 a little image, εἰκονίον. Sueton.

**IMĀS**, i, m. a ridge of mountains between the Caspian sea and the Ganges; now Mustang. Plin.

**IMBĀLNĪTĪES** (in & balneum), ei, f. 3 neglect of the bath, dirtiness, uncleanness. Lucil. ap. Non.

**IMBECĪLLIS**, e, and oftener IMBECĪLLŪS (as some think, from in & bacillum, as needing a staff; or, in & vacillo, as tottering; but in both the antepenult is short), a, um, adj. weak, feeble, ἀδυνής. Of the body, Cic. Quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius is, qui te adoptavit? Id. Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur. Horat. Tractari mollius ætas imbecilla volet, h. e. old age. Quintil. vox, weak Cic. Marius et valetudine, et natura imbecillior. Cels. Exigui imbecillique vena rum pulsus, faint, low. Senec. Imbecil-



ras imbuat, first ploughed. Catull. Cursu prima imbuat Amphitriten, first navigated. Martial. Munera (h. e. phialam) imbuere nectare, to fill for the first time, consecrate (unless it be merely a poetical expression for fill). Propert. Imbuis exemplum primæ palmæ, you afford the first instance, are the first to set the example. Plin. cados amurca; und, Cato, Imbuere dolia, sc. amurca, to prepare, make ready, as it were, dedicate them. (See above.) Cic. Imbutus crudelitate hac, having begun with. Virg. Sanguine bellum imbuat, begin the war with blood, set the war in motion by shedding blood (or, it may be, stained, dyed).

IMBURUM, h. e. vasis genus, quod sursum versus redit. Parr.

IMBŪTAMENTUM (imbuo), i, n. instruction, teaching. Fulgent. Mythol.

IMBŪTUS, a, um, particip. from imbuo.

IMITABILIS (imitor), e, adj. that may or can be imitated, imitable, μίμητός. Cic. Nam orationis subtilitas imitabilis videtur. Plin. Ep. Tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris. Virg. Non imitabile fulmen, h. e. imitabile. Ovid. Est tamen ex illo nobis imitabile quiddam. Plin. Neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, more easy to be imitated or counterfeited. — ¶ Also, given to imitation, imitating. Vitruv.

IMITATIONEM (Id.), inis, n. an imitation, 3 representation, likeness. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the act of imitating, an imitating. Ovid.

IMITAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an imitating, 2 imitation, counterfeit. Tacit.

IMITATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an imitation, imitating, counterfeiting, μίμησις. Cic. Uti excellentium civium virtutem imitatione dignam, non invidia putarent. Id. In omni re vincit imitationem veritas. Id. Ut nihil ostentationis, aut imitationis afferre videatur. Id. Nihil nisi falsum, et imitatione simulatum. — ¶ Also, a copy, likeness, image of a person or thing. Plin. Ep. Difficillima est imitationis imitatio, the copying of a picture, &c. — ¶ Also, the imitation or expression of a peculiar sound or voice by a word, as in murmur, sibilo, and the like (so, in English, buzz, splash, cackle, &c.). Auct. ad Herenn.

IMITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an imitator, one who copies or endeavors to resemble another, μιμητής. Cic. Imitatores principum existunt. Id. Imitator et narrator faciens, mimic. Nepos. Moris majorum summus imitator fuit. Ovid. Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, counterfeit, feigner. — ¶ Also, a mere imitator, an ape. Horat. O imitatores, servum pecus.

IMITATRIX (imitator), icis, f. she that imitates, counterfeits. Cic. Imitatrix boni voluptas. Plin. Avis imitatrix ac parasita.

IMITŌ, as, avi, ātum, a. l. same as Imitor. Varr. ap. Non. Tuum opus nemo imitare potest. Liv. or Læv. ibid. Si malos imitabo. — Hence, Imitatus, a, um, passively; imitated, copied. Cic.

IMITŌR (perhaps from an obsol. verb imor, from which imago), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to imitate, seek to resemble, follow in another's footsteps, copy after, counterfeit, μίμησάτω. Cic. Accedat exercitatio, qua illum, quem ante delegendi, imitando effingat, atque exprimat. Id. Factum preclarum expositum ad imitandum, for imitation. Cæs. in Cic. Ep. Præter L. Sullam, quem imitatus non sum. Plin. Quam postea imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo. Cic. De industria, tum verbis tum etiam ipso sono imitabatur antiquitatem, imitated, studied, affected. Id. Imitari chirographum alicuius, to counterfeit. Id. amictum aut statum aut motum alicuius. Id. vitia in aliquo (homine). Id. Consuetudo medicorum imitanda est. Horat. Hoc (in his) sunt imitandi, they are worthy of imitation, should be imitated. — Hence, to resemble, be like, have the appearance of. Cic. Quem si imitari atque exprime non possumus. Id. Humor allapsus extrinsecus potest imitari sudorem. Ovid. Cornua imitata lunam, like the moon. — ¶ Also, to imitate, ex-

press, portray, represent, copy, hit by imitation, take off an original. Cic. Quoniam summum illum luctum penicillo non posset imitari, could not express. Horat. Imitabitur ære capillos, infelix operis summa, will hit, take off. Ovid. Somnia veros imitantia casus, representing, portraying. Tibull. Difficile est imitari falsa gaudia, to make like the true, to counterfeit, feign. Tacit. Quanquam mœstiam imitentur, though they put on, tried to express. Id. Imitari principem, h. e. gerere se pro principe. Ovid. Mimos imitantes turpia, representing. Virg. putre solum arando, h. e. to make loose earth by ploughing, to procure a loose soil. — ¶ Also, to imitate a thing, h. e. to supply its place, use another for it. Virg. pocula vitea acidis sorbis, h. e. uti sorbis pro vino. Id. ferrum sudibus, h. e. uti sudibus pro ferro. — ¶ When the particip. Imitatus is used passively, it may be referred to Imito. See Imito.

IMITŌS (imus), adv. from the very bottom, 3 from the lowest part. Gell. and Apul.

IMMACŪLABILIS (in & maculo), e, adj. 3 that cannot be stained. Auson.

IMMACŪLATŪS (in & maculatus), a, 3 um, adj. not stained, unstained, unspotted. Lucret.

IMMACŪLŌ (in & maculo), as, a. l. to 3 spot, stain. Jul. Firmic.

IMMADESCŌ (in & madesco), is, dui, n. 2 3. to become moist, to be moistened or soaked, to be wet or moist. Ovid. Credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas. Plin. Cum terra immaduit imbre.

IMMANE (properly, neut. of immanis), 3 adv. terribly, hideously, fiercely, dreadfully. Virg. Fluctus immane sonat. Id. Spirans immane. — Immane quantum. See Immanis, at the end.

IMMANĒŌ (in & maneo), es, n. 2. same 3 as Maneo, in aliqua re maneo, immoror. Augustin.

IMMANIFESTŪS (in & manifestus), a, um, adj. non manifestus, obscurus. Rufin.

IMMANIS (according to Macrobius, of in & manis or manus, h. e. bonus), e, adject. monstrous, inhuman, wild, savage, cruel, fierce, ruthless, frightful, heinous, injurious, harsh, ἀγριος, ἠπιώδης. Cic. Hostis ferus et immanis. Id. Tetra et immanis bellua. Plaut. Spurcificus, immanis, intolerandus, vesanus. Virg. Scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Cic. Immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum. Id. Voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur. Id. Scelus tam importunum, audacia tam immanis. Id. Patientiam duritia immanis imitatur, h. e. agrestis, effera, savage, inhuman. Virg. Cæptis immanibus effera Dido, h. e. sibi inferendi manus. Cic. Tantum facinus, tam immane, h. e. patris occidendi. Ovid. Edictum immane minaxque, h. e. severum, triste. — ¶ Also, monstrous (in size), abominably great, immense, enormous, beyond bounds, huge, vast, exceeding great. Cic. Ambitus redit immanis; nunquam fuit par. Sallust. avaritia. Cic. In ipsis tuis immanibus illis poculis. Cæs. Simulacra immani magnitudine. Cic. Ingens immanisque præda. Id. Illa fuit pecunia immanis, hæc parvula, that amount of money was immense. Virg. antrum, vulnus, hiatus (speluncæ), baratrum, tegumen leonis, pondus. Id. Immanis in antro baccharum vates, h. e. raves fearfully (for the adverb immanic). — Also, generally, great or very great, exceeding, extraordinary, wonderful, astonishing, θαυμαστός. Ovid. Ipsius (h. e. Herculis) datur hoc immanibus actis. Virg. Tempa Jovi immania posuit. Vellei. (who frequently uses the word in this sense). Immanis amicorum frequentia. Id. Cum deinde immanes res, vix multis voluminibus explicandas, C. Cæsar in Gallia ageret. Id. Immanis victoria. Sallust. Immane dictu est, quanta discesserint. Similar to this is the elliptical expression, Immane quantum, which seems properly to signify, it is wonderful how much; so that, of course, immane remains unchanged, though quantum may be used in various cases. Horat. Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces imma-

ne quantum discrepat, h. e. literally, differs, it is wonderful how much, h. e. exceedingly, wonderfully. Tacit. Civilis immane quantum suis pavoris indidit, h. e. occasioned an extraordinary panic among his soldiers. Apul. Matrimonium huic immane quanto angori fuit. (This resembles the Gr. κ θαυμαστόν ὄσον).

IMMANITAS (immanis), ātis, f. savageness, wildness, fierceness, barbarity, cruelty, stern or inhuman manners or conduct, stern insensibility, savage apathy, boorish fierceness, ἀγριότης, ἀπῆθεια. Cic. Prudentiam malitia, temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernantis imitatur. Id. Feritas atque agrestis immanitas. Id. Asperitas et immanitas naturæ. Id. Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras. Id. M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est) sed immanitas. Id. Omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus. Id. Immanitas ista verborum, an unheard-of innovation in language, unnatural use of words. Plin. Paneg. Priorum temporum immanitas studia exsiliis puniebat. — ¶ Also, monstrous size, enormity, hugeness, vastness, excess. Cic. Tot vitiorum tanta immanitas. Justin. Immanitas frigris. Gell. Serpens inusitata immanitatis. Tacit. Seu conceperit animo tantum immanitatis Agrippina, &c. a crime of such enormity, so monstrous a crime.

IMMANITER (Id.), adv. savagely, wildly, 3 fiercely, cruelly, ἀγριος. Ammian. Leonnes per ea loca sævientes immaniter. Id. Immanius efferascunt. — ¶ Also, immoderately, excessively, οφῆδρα. Gell.

IMMANSUETŪS (in & mansuetus), a, 2 um, adj. untamed, wild, savage, ἀγριος. Senec. Trucem atque immansuetum bovem cædimus. Ovid. ingenium. Cic. Nulla gens tam immansuetas, uncivilized. Senec. Quid immansuetissime ventis.

IMMARCESCIBILIS (in & marcesco), e, 3 adj. never-fading. Tertull.

IMMASTICATŪS (in & masticatus), a, um, adj. not well masticated. Cæl. Aurel.

IMMATŪRE (immaturus), adv. before the 2 time, out of season, immaturely, unseasonably, too early, untimely. Colum. Neque præfestinatum opus nimium immature videri possit. Senec. Numquid immature ab Oceano? Vellei. Filius præreptus immature. Apul. Sed haud immaturus redito.

IMMATURITAS (Id.), ātis, f. unripeness, 1 being below age, ἀσπία. Sueton. Immatunitas sponsarum. — ¶ Also, untimely haste, hasty anticipation. Cic. Quid hæc festinatio, quid hæc immaturitas tanta significat?

IMMATŪRŪS (in & maturus), a, um, adj. unripe, untimely, not fully grown, premature, unseasonable, before the time or season, ἀσπιος, properly and figur. Cels. Pyra immatura. Plaut. Vomitam immaturam scare. Cic. Negavi posse mortem immaturam esse Consulari, could be premature, before the time. Sueton. puella, and, Pandect virgo, not of marriageable age. Horat. Filius immaturus obit. Liv. Immaturum consilium ante tempus præcipere, premature.

IMMEDICABILIS (in & medicabilis), e, 3 adj. incurable, ἀθεράπευτος. Ovid. Immedicabile vulnus. Virg. telum, h. e. inflicting an incurable wound, h. e. armatum felle veneni, atque adeo insanabile vulnus inferens. Sil. ira, implacabile.

IMMEDICATŪS (in & medicatus), a, um, 3 particip. medicated, painted. Apul.

IMMEDITATE (immeditatus), adverb, 3 without premeditation, off-hand, ἀπροσέπικτος, ἀπροβλεπτός. Gell. Incuriose et immeditate Atticas noctes inscripsimus.

IMMEDYTATŪS (in & meditatus), a, um, 3 adj. passiv. signif. not thought on, unstudied, artless, natural, unaffected, unpremeditated, ἀμελέτητος. Apul. incensus, a natural gait.

IMMEJŌ (in & mejo), is, n. 3. to make 3 water into; hence, Pers. vulvæ, h. e. rem habere cum femina.

IMMEMŌR (in & memor), ōris, adj. for-





*Sallust.* Bocchi pacem imminuere, *h. e.* to thwart. *Tacit.* Perculo Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, *h. e.* evertere, to overthrow, ruin. *Sallust.* Id imminutum, quod ceteri dolere soleant, ego lætor, *h. e.* mutatum, has been altered or reversed, is no longer so. *Apul.* virginem, to violate. *Sō.* *Plaut.* pudicitiam. *Tacit.* Quaquam Augusta se (*h. e.* suam dignitatem) imminui quereretur.

**IMMINUTIŌ** (imminuo), ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminution, impairing, abating, weakening, violatiō, derogatiō, ἐλάτρωσις. *Cic.* Sine ulla imminutione dignitatis tuæ. *Id.* Si pravitate imminutionemque corporis propter se fugiendam putamus, *h. e.* debilitatem, aut abscissionem alicujus membri. *Quintil.* Defensio criminis, aut imminutiō, aut excusatiō, an abating or refuting. *Auson.* sponsæ, *h. e.* devirginatiō.

**IMMINUTŌS** a, um, particip. from imminuo. — Also, adj. *Solin.* Imminutiō. — *¶* Adj. (of in & minutus), unimpaired, unviolated, not encroached on. *Pandect.* jus suum.

**IMMISCEŌ** (in & misceo), es, isculi, 2 *xtum* or *istum*, a. 2. to mix in, mingle, intermingle, intermix, ἐκκεράννωμι, ἐμύγγωμι. *Plin.* Radicem contusam, immixta calce, in mare sparsere. *Curt.* Vos meorum militum corpori immiscui. *Liv.* Immisti turbæ militum togati. *Virg.* manus manibus, *h. e.* manus conserere. *Horat.* fugienda petendis. *Phædr.* Graculus se pavonum immiscuit gregi, introduced himself, joined himself. *Virg.* se mediis armis. *Id.* Nubi se immiscuit atræ, vanished, disappeared, was lost in. *Senec.* Vestis immiscet cutem, *h. e.* adheres so closely to the skin, as to become one with it. *Virg.* Immiscerier (by paragoge for immiscer) igni, to mingle with. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Cum se immiscuissent colloquiis tantuorum. *Id.* Qui sortem omnem fortune regniq; sui cum Romanis immiscuissent, made common cause, had united, had identified. *Id.* Fidenati bello se immiscuerant, had joined or taken part in. *Pandect.* se negotiis alienis, to intermeddle with. *Tacit.* Quibus necessitudinibus immiscere te mihi parem, make you nearly allied.

**IMMISERABILIS** (in & miserabilis), e, 3 adj. unpitied. *Horat.*

**IMMISERICŌDIA** (immisericors), æ, f. 3 hardness of heart, unmercifulness, mercilessness. *Tertull.*

**IMMISERICŌDITER** (Id.), adv. unmercifully, without mercy or pity, cruelly, ἀνελεγκυώς. *Terent.*

**IMMISERICŌRS** (in & misericors), dis, 1 adj. unmerciful, without pity, merciless, ἀνελεγκυός. *Cic.* and *Gell.*

**IMMISERŌR** (in & miseror), āris, dep. 3 1. to commiserate, pity. *Plaut.* ap. *Nov.* Al. leg. in misericantur: alii aliter.

**IMMISSARIUM**, ii, n. a receptacle attached to the water-tower of an aqueduct, and distributing water through pipes in different directions; a cistern, reservoir. *Vitruv.*

**IMMISSŌ** (immitto), ōnis, *f.* a letting in, 1 introduction. *Pandect.* — *¶* Immissio sarmentorum, letting them grow, (opposed to amputatio). *Cic.*

**IMMISSŌS**, **IMMISŌLŌS**, **IMMISTŌLŌS**, **IMMOSŌLŌS**, **IMMŌSSŌLŌS**, **IMMŌSTŌLŌS**, i, a certain bird, probably of the vulture, falcon, or eagle kind. *Plin.* and *Fest.* (Perhaps derived from immitto.)

**IMMISSŌS**, a, um, particip. from immitto.

**IMMISSŌS** (immitto), us, m. a letting in. 3 *Macrob.*

**IMMISTŌS**, a, um. See *Immixtus*.

**IMMITTIGABILIS** (in & mitigo), e, adj. 3 that cannot be stilled, allayed or assuaged. *Cel.* *Aurel.*

**IMMITTIS** (in & mitis), e, adj. unripe, sour, 2 harsh, sharp, wild, rude, ἀνωπός. *Horat.* Immitis uva. *Plin.* Palmæ ir. maritimi Hispaniæ fructum ferunt, verum immitem, harsh, unpleasant. *Id.* Immites raphani, *h. e.* silvestres. — Of places, rude, wild, sterile. *Plin.* Eaque immitibus tantum, et desertis locis proveniunt. *Tacit.* Insulam Gyarum im-

nitent et sine cultu hominum esse. — Hence, figur. untimely, premature. *Ti-bull.* Immiti consumptus morte. — *¶* Also, stern, inflexible, inexorable, savage, cruel, pitiless, remorseless, ruthless. *Virg.* Immitis tyrannus (*h. e.* Pluto), inexorable. *Liv.* Natura et moribus immitis ferusque. *Virg.* Perunt nidis immitibus escam, *h. e.* crudel, because hostile to bees. *Ovid.* Immitia fata. *Id.* Immitibus oculis tueri. *Id.* Immitior hydro. *Plin.* Serpentes, immitissimum animalium genus. *Tacit.* Eo immitior, quia toleraverat, more severe, rigid. — And of inanimate objects. *Ti-bull.* Quam juvat immites ventos audire cubantem, fierce, raging, boisterous. *Ovid.* vulnera, eruel. *Id.* ara, barbarous, eruel, because used for human sacrifices. *Plin.* Ep. Immite et turbidum cælum, boisterous, tempestuous, stormy. — *¶* Neat. Immite, adverbially. *Sil.* Stridor rudentum immitte sibilat.

**IMMITTŌ** (in & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send or let in, despatch into or against, cause to go into or to any place, discharge at or into, let loose upon, introduce, ἐμβάλλω. *Cic.* Eone tu servos ad spoliandum fanum immittere ausus es, quod, &c.? *Id.* Servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi. *Pandect.* Aquam ex superiore in inferiora. *Ovid.* corpus in undas. *Id.* aliqueum flammis. *Cæs.* naves completas pice in Pomponianam classem. *Cic.* tela in aliqueum, to throw, hurl, shoot. *Galba* ad *Cic.* Repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, spurred towards, drove towards. *Plaut.* Neque ego id immitto in aures meas, *h. e.* I do not listen to. *Pandect.* Corpus ejus in aliquam valetudinem immisisset, *h. e.* had thrown into a sickness. *Plin.* Caseus recens immittitur ad utrumque vitium, *h. e.* injicitur, infunditur. *Cic.* Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, threw himself, rushed. *Valer.* Flacc. Mediam se immisit. *Virg.* Superis immissa repente Alecto, sent or let into the upper places, *h. e.* upon the earth. *Id.* Trepidant immisso lumine Manes, let in. *Cæs.* Ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere possit. *Ovid.* Veste procul jacta, mediis immittitur undis, for in undas, springs, leaps into, throws herself into. *Cæs.* Pluribus immissis cohortibus, let loose upon the enemy, sent upon the enemy. — Hence, to let into, mortise. *Cæs.* Tigna bipedalibus trabibus immissis distinebantur. *Pandect.* tignum in parietem. — Also, *Cic.* In mea bona, quos voles, immittes, *h. e.* put in possession. — Also, to send or let loose upon one, set at work, employ, set on, suborn, instigate. *Sallust.* Tarquinius a Cicerone immissum aiebant. *Justin.* Creditum est, immissum ab Olympiade fuisse. *Virg.* Cervos immisissis canibus agitare, let loose upon, urge on. *Cic.* Injuriam in me, to aim, wish to inflict. — Also, to put on, apply, put round. *Petron.* mappam circa cervices oneratas veste. — Also, to induce, infuse, occasion. *Virg.* Fugam Teucris, atrumque timorem. *Val.* Flacc. vires alicui. *Senec.* amorem. Also, to set in, ingraft. *Virg.* Deinde feraces plantæ immittuntur. — Also, to insert, weave in. *Ovid.* aurum filis. — *¶* To let a thing go as it will; thus, to let loose. *Nepos.* Hann. 5. Ejus generis (jumentorum) multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit, let loose, let run. *Virg.* Immissis aurige undantia lora consensere jugis (*h. e.* equis jugalibus, span of horses, or literally, the yokes or collars, considered as slackened by loosening the reins; as in *Phædr.* jugum temperare). — Also, to let go, let drop, let out, slacken. *Plin.* Ep. Immittere rudentes, pandere vela. — Hence, *Ovid.* Totas habenas fluminibus, give full rein, free course. *Virg.* habenas classi, give free course, full sail. *Id.* Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, unchecked, uncontrolled, with full fury. — Also, to let grow, suffer to grow. *Varr.* Ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas. *Plin.* Cupressus immittitur in peticas. *Virg.* Palmes laxis immissus habenas, *h. e.* allowed to grow unhindered. *Lucil.* barbam, let grow. *Sō.* *Virg.* Immissa

barba, hanging down long. *Ovid.* Immissi capilli.

**IMMIXTŌS**, or **IMMISTŌS**, a, um, particip. from immisceo. — *¶* Adj. (of in & mistus or mixtus), unmixed. *Auson.*

**IMMŌ**, or **IMŌ** (unc.), adv. *yes, yea* (in earnest or ironically), μάλλον δὲ, ἀλλὰ. It marks in general the opposite of that which the interrogator has in his mind, and is sometimes *yes*, and sometimes *no*. It also serves to express an emphatical assertion, like *maxime, yes indeed, yea verily, by all means*. — *¶* Yes, yea, in answers. *Terent.* *And.* 4, 2, 25. Verum vis dicam? (*Da.*) Immo etiam, yes, yes. *Id.* Quid? Hoc intellexit? An nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? (*Da.*) Immo callide, yes, very well. *Cic.* Non igitur patria præstat omnibus officiis? Immo vero; sed, &c. Yes indeed, by all means. — *¶* Yes, by way of assent or permission, willingly or not. *Terent.* An ut pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam? Immo habeat, vivat, valeat cum illa, yes, he may have her. *Id.* Immo ita volo, yes, that is just my wish; I wish as you say. *Plaut.* Sine respirem, quæso. (*Pc.*) Immo adquiesce, very well. *Terent.* *And.* 4, 1, 49. Imo etiam, indeed I do, yes indeed, ironically, *h. e.* no, no; not so, not at all. *Cic.* An censere non necesse esse? Immo prorsus ita censeo, yes, by all means; that is altogether my opinion. — *¶* Yes, when one interrupts another to answer him, and consequently appears to agree with him, true, very true. *Plaut.* Tanto melior Bacchis. (*Pist.*) Immo (where the other goes on immediately). Immo abiero potius. — And so, when one answers the very opposite or something different. *Terent.* Non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit. (*La.*) Immo vero maxime, O yes, it did by all means. — Or something stronger. *Terent.* (*Sy.*) Pessuma hæc est. (*Ch.*) ita videtur. (*Sy.*) imo, si scias, yes indeed, if you only knew what she does; you may well say so. — *¶* Yes, *h. e.* even. *Cic.* Vivit! immo in senatum venit! Yes, and comes; he even comes. — *¶* Yes, ironically, *h. e.* nay rather, on the contrary, the reverse of this, I should rather say; which we may sometimes express by *no, or but no*. *Cic.* Concessit, credo; immo calumniam obtrivit. *Id.* Regnum est dicere in quem velis. Immo servitus est, non dicere in quem velis, rather. *Id.* Si patriam prodere conabitur pater, silebitne filius? Immo vero observabit patrem, ne, &c. nay, rather. *Id.* Levem? Immo gravissimum: mobilem? Immo constantissimum: familiarem? Immo alienissimum. *Terent.* Siccine hunc decipis? (*Do.*) immo enimvero, hic me decipit. *Id.* (*Pa.*) Expedies? (*Da.*) certe, Pamphile. (*Pa.*) nempe, ut modo (as you have just done, that is). (*Da.*) Immo melius, no better. *Virg.* Immo ego videar anarior, &c. Si non hæc lux, &c. moy I rather seem. — Sometimes when one is about to say something less than he had before said. *Virg.* Cui tanta permissa potestas? Immo mortalem eripiam formam, rather, nay. — *¶* It is sometimes put after a word. *Plaut.* Perneque immo. *Liv.* Maneant immo. *Tacit.* Statueretur immo.

**IMMŌBILIS** (in & mobilis), e, adj. immovable, steadfast, fixed, ακίνητος. *Cic.* Terra immobilis manens, ima sede semper hæret. *Curt.* Elephas pæne immobile animal. *Plin.* Balæne ad flexum immobiles. *Lucan.* Immobilis Austro, *h. e.* ad Austri flatum, firm against. *Ovid.* Immo bilior scopulis. *Pandect.* res, immovable property, immovables, as a house, farm, &c. — *Figur.* *Tacit.* Princeps immobilem se precibus ostendit, inflexible, unyielding. *Id.* Adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, unmoved, steed. *Virg.* Ardet inexcita Ausonia, atque immobilis ante, never stirred to war before, hitherto quiet. *Lactant.* stupor mentis, dead, apothetic. — Also, constant, unalterable. *Sueton.* Pietatis immobilis erga Principem.

**IMMŌBILITAS** (immobilis), atis, *f.* unmovableness, inflexibility, apathy, deadness, insensibility, properly and figur., ἀκίνησία. *Justin.* Lacus qui propter mag-

nitudinem, et aquae immobilitatem, mare mortuum dicitur. *Lactant.* Qui immobilitatem animi asserunt.

**IMMÖDERANTIA** (in & moderor), æ, f. same as *Immoderatio*. *Tertull.*

**IMMÖDERATE** (immoderatus), adv. *without method or rule.* *Cic.* Totum animal movebatur illud quidem, sed immoderate et fortuito. *Id.* Lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit. — ¶ Also, *without moderation, immoderately, excessively, intemperately, beyond measure, ἀμέτρος.* *Cic.* Immoderate quidam et ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur. *Id.* jactari. *Id.* vivere. *Id.* Ferre immoderatus casum incommodorum tuorum, *with too little moderation, too despondingly or dejectedly.* *Sucton.* Immoderatus liceri, *extravagantly.* *Spartian.* Immoderatissime latari.

**IMMÖDERATIÖS** (ir & moderor), önis, f. 1 *want of moderation, excess, ἀμετρία, ἀράζια.* *Cic.* Interdum effertur immoderatione verborum, *immoderate expressions, exaggerated language.*

**IMMÖDERATÖS** (in & moderatus), and **IMMÖDERATÖS**, a, um, adj. *immoderate, excessive, intemperate, without measure, unrestrained, beyond measure, ἀμετρος.* *Cic.* Ne immoderata sit oratio, *h. e. sine modo et numero, unrhymical, inharmonious.* *Id.* Immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupescit. *Id.* Veni vehementiores, immoderate tempestates. *Sallust.* Incendium immoderatum ac sibi maxime calamitosum patabat, *keeping no bounds, following no rule, making no distinctions.* *Cic.* Ipsum illum (*Alcxandrum*), posteaquam rex appellatus sit, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse. *Auct. ad Hecren.* Immensæ cupiditates, infinite, et immoderate sunt. *Gell.* Motus animi immoderatores. *Sucton.* Immoderatissimæ luxuriæ esse. — ¶ Also, *boundless, endless, immeasurable.* *Cic.* ex *Eurip.* Vides immoderatum æthera. *Lucrct.* Patet immoderatum. *Cic.* Vincit ne immoderatos cursus haberet.

**IMMÖDESTE** (immodestus), adv. *beyond 2 bounds, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly, ἀμετρος.* *Plaut.* amare. *Id.* dare. — ¶ Also, *intemperately, improperly, unbecomingly, impudently, insolently.* *Liv. gloriari.* *Sucton.* (Legiones) immodeste missionem postulantes exauctoravit. *Quintil.* Immodeste proponere, sine pudore affirmare. *Senec.* Processit immodestus.

**IMMÖDESTIÄ** (Id.), æ, f. *intemperate conduct, irregular behavior, excess, intemperance, ἀμετρία.* *Plaut.* Incogitantia, excors immodestia, petulantia, cupiditas. *Id.* Hæc heri immodestia coegit. *Nepos.* Ne immodestia militum nostrorum occasio detur hosti opprimendi exercitus, *want of discipline.* *Tacit.* Crebræ populî flagitationes, immodestiam publicanorum arguentes, *avarice, fraudulence, extortion.* — ¶ Also, *unruly conduct, licentiousness, presumptuousness, audacity, assurance.* *Tacit.* De immodestia histrionum retulit.

**IMMÖDESTÖS** (in & modestus), a, um, 2 *adj. excessive, extravagant, unrestrained, immoderate, intemperate, ill-behaved, rude, unmannerly, ἀμετρος.* *Tercnt.* Vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti! *Cic.* Ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, sed ingenuum et factum esse debet. *Tacit.* Immodesti fautores histrionum, *turbulent.* *Plaut.* Immodesti mores. *Senec.* Immodesta largitione effundere.

**IMMÖDICE** (immodicus), adv. *immoderately, beyond bounds, excessively, beyond measure, ἀμετρος.* *Colum.* Frequentur id potius, quam immodice facere. *Plin.* Si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat. *Liv.* Immodice immodesteque gloriari.

**IMMÖDICÖS** (in & modicus), a, um, adj. 2 *going beyond bounds, immoderate, beyond measure, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained, ἀμετρος.* *Horat.* Immodicæ mero rixæ. *Ovid.* Prominet immodicum pro longa cuspidè rostrum. *Id.* frigus. *Id.* labor. *Colum.* Immodica possidendi libido. *Plin.* Ep. Immodica oratio, *h. e. nimis longa.* *Vellei.* Immodicus in appetendis honoribus, *too eager or covetous.* *Liv.* Immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *is*

*given to extravagant statements.* *Martial.* Immodico Nerone calet, *h. e. thermis.* *Neronianis immodice calentibus.* *Liv.* Lingua immodica, *an unruly tongue.* *So, Tacit.* Immodicus lingua (*abl.*). — Also, *with the genit. Vellei.* Immodicus gloriæ, *h. e. in appetenda gloria, immoderately covetous of glory.* *Tacit.* lætitiæ et mæroris, *extravagant, immoderate.* *Id.* Cæcina corpore ingens, animi immodicus.

**IMMÖDLÄTÖS** (in & modulatus), a, 3 *um, adj. not well measured, inharmonious.* *Horat.* poemata.

**IMMÖLÄTÖS** (immolo), önis, f. *a sacrificium, θυσία.* *Cic.*

**IMMÖLATITIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *sacrificed, offered.* *Augustin.* caro.

**IMMÖLATÖR** (Id.), öris, m. *one who sacrifices, a sacrificer.* *Cic.*

**IMMÖLITÖS** (in & molitus; as if from 2 *immolior*), a, um, particip. passive, *erected or laid out in or into any place.* *Liv.* Quæ in loca publica inædificata immolite privati habebant.

**IMMÖLÖ** (in & mola), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. *properly, to sprinkle with the mola salsa, or sacrifice-meal, sacrifice-bran.* *Ca. to ap. Scr.* Boves immolatos, priusquam cæderentur. — ¶ Hence, *to sacrifice, immolate, θύω.* *Cic.* musis bovem. *Id.* Barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum. *Id.* Quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo. *Cæcili.* ad *Cic.* Quum immolaret. — Hence, *Virg.* Quos immolet umbris, *may sacrifice, as it were, slay in order to avenge or appease.* — Also, generally, *to slay, kill.* *Virg.* and *Phædr.*

**IMMÖRÖR**, öris, ortuus sum, dep. 3. *to die in or upon, ἐναροθνήσκω.* *Ovid.*

Fortiter Euxinis immoriemur aquis. *Id.* Illa sorori immoritur, *falls dead upon her sister's corpse.* *Senec.* Ut manibus immoriar tuis, *may die in your arms.* *Quintil.* Qui se legationi immoriturum dixerat. *Plin.* Apes immortuæ in melle. *Justin.* Tormentis immortui, *h. e. while suffering them.* — Figur. *Lucan.* (Manus recisa) dirigit tenens strictis immortua nervis. *Stat.* Aura immoritur velis, *dies upon the sails.* *Horat.* Immoritur studiis, *applies himself, as it were, even unto death, is all intent upon.* — ¶ Also, simply *to die, or die quite.* *Cic.* Att. I, 14. Immortuæ reliquæ conjurationis (where *Ed. Sch.* hæc *intermortuæ*).

**IMMÖRÖR** (in & moror), äris, dep. 1. 2 *to remain in, stay or linger in or upon, or in that place, ἐμμένω.* *Colum.* Ut saturre studiosius nidis immorentur. *Plin.* Ep. Immorari honestis cogitationibus. *Quintil.* Non arbitror, nihi in hoc immorandum, *that I need dwell upon this.* *Plin.* Meridiano immorans, *staying there.*

**IMMÖRSÖS** (in & morsus; as from 1 *mordeo*), a, um, particip. *bitten into.* *Stat.* Immorsa cadens obmutuit hasta (of one who had received a weapon in his mouth). *Propert.* Immorso collo.

— ¶ Adj. (of in, negative, & morsus). *Horat.* Sat. 2, 4, 61. Stomachus flagitat immorsus refici, *h. e. fasting (but, according to Heindorf, baited; — in morsus is also read).*

**IMMÖRTÄLIS** (in & mortalis), e, adj. *undying, properly and figur.; immortal, everlasting, imperishable, ἀθάνατος.*

*Cic.* Dii immortales. *Id.* Animus est immortalis. *Id.* Alienjus memoriam immortalæ reddere. *Liv.* Immortalia opera edere. *Horat.* Immortalia ne spes, monet annus. *Martial.* Immortale Falerum, *eternally famous.* *Varron.* Immortales, *sc. dii, the immortal gods, the immortals.* — Hyperbolically. *Plaut.* ad *Cic.* Immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam, *endless, everlasting; or, it may be, extraordinary, unbounded.* *Cic.* Quo tempore cepi fructum immortalæ vestri amoris, *which may be immense, overwhelming; or, lasting, enduring.* — Also, *lasting while life lasts, life-long, perpetual.* *Nepos.* Percepta beneficia immortalæ memoria retinere, *to keep in perpetual remembrance, never to forget.* *Tacit.* Quod pretium expectatis, nisi immortalia tributa, *perpetual; or, considering them as a nation, everlasting, endless.* — ¶ Also, *blest as the immortal gods.* *Propert.*

¶ *Ncut.* Immortale, adverbially. *Stat.* Immortale virens.

**IMMÖRTÄLITÄS** (immortalis), ätis, f. *immortality, everlastingness; in particular, an immortal life on earth, everlasting duration upon earth, imperishableness, ἀθανασία; properly and figur.* *Cic.* De immortalitate animorum disserere. *Id.* Memoria immortalitatis, *immortal remembrance.* *Id.* Historiam commendare immortalitati, and *Id.* Ingenium tradere immortalitati, *h. e. to immortalize.* *Plin.* (de cedro) Quædam immortalitas materię, *imperishableness.* — ¶ Also, *divine nature, godship, godhead.* *Cic.* Ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *h. e. immortal natures.* — Also, *godlike blessedness, the life of the gods, the height of happiness.* *Tercnt.* Mihi immortalitas parva est, si nulla æritudo accesserit.

**IMMÖRTÄLITÄR** (Id.), adv. *immortally; 1 hence, infinitely, immensely, incredibly.* *Cic.* Immortaliter gaudeo.

**IMMÖRTÄLITÖS** (Id.), adv. *from the 3 gods, by the gift of the gods, like Divinitus.* *Terpili.* ap. *Non.*

**IMMÖRTÖS**, particip. from *immorior.*

**IMMÖTÖS** (in & motus), a, um, adj. *unmoved, ἀκίνητος.* *Liv.* Arbores ita inciderant, ut immotæ starent, *momento levi impulsæ occiderent, if not moved, undisturbed.* *Lucan.* arenæ, *not cultivated, unploughed.* *Ovid.* Immotæ aquæ, *motionless, because frozen.* *Tacit.* dies, *calm, still, without wind.* *Virg.* Non hiemes illam convellunt; immota mare, *unmoved, immovable, steadfast.* — ¶ Figur. *unmoved, unshaken, unaltered, fixed, firm, steadfast.* *Virg.* Mens immota scdet, *unshaken.* *Id.* Manent immota tuorum fata, *unshaken, unaltered.* *Tacit.* Immota pax, *undisturbed.* *Id.* Iis immotus, *h. e. iis rationibus nihil motus, unmoved.* *Tocit.* Immotum adversus eos sermones Tiberio fuit, *non omittere caput rerum, h. e. he persisted.* *Virg.* Mibi animo immotum sedet, *it remains my firm resolution.*

**IMMÖGÖ** (in & mugio), is, ivi or ii, n. 3 *4 to bellow or roar in or upon.* *Virg.*

Immugit Ætna cavernis, *in her caverns.* *Sil.* Procella antennæ immugit, *roars upon or against.* — ¶ Also, simply *to roar, resound.* *Virg.* Immugit regia luctu. *Sil.* Immugit tellus.

**IMMÖLGEÖ** (in & mulgeo), es, a. 2. *to 2 milk into or upon any place.* *Virg.* Immulgeus ubera labris, *into the lips.* *Plin.*

In dolore si lac immulgeatur.

**IMMÖNDÄBILIS** (in & mundo), e, adj. 3 *that cannot be cleansed.* *Tertull.*

**IMMÖNDÄ** (immundus), adv. *impurely, 3 foully.* *Jul.* Obscq.

**IMMÖNDITIÄ** (Id.), æ, f. *impurity, filthiness, dirtiness, uncleanness, nastiness, filth.*

*Colum.* Vinaria cella sumnota procul ab immunditatis tetrum odorem spirantibus, *impurities, unclean substances.* *Id.* Valedudinaria immunditatis liberare, *to free the infirmaries from all kinds of filth.* *Plaut.* Sibi reperit odium sua immunditia.

**IMMÖNDITIÖS** (Id.), ei, f. *impurity.* 3 *Tertull.*

**IMMÖNDÖS** (in & mundus), a, um, adj. *unclean, dirty, filthy, nasty, funi, impure, ἀκάθαρτος.* *Cic.* fragm. Humus erat immunda, *lutulenta vino.* *Virg.* Harpyiæ contactu immundo omnia fædant.

*Horat.* Dicta immunda et ignominiosa. *Plin.* Supernæ deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta. *Plin.* Ep. Cloaca turpis et immundissima aspectu. *Plaut.*

Homo immundus. *Id.* Immunda (*h. e. illota, inculta, impexo capillo*) ibis? (*Si.*) Immundas fortunæ equum est squalem sequi, *h. e. miseræ, adversas, inopiam rei familiaris.* *Pallad.* Immundus ager, *h. e. silva, sentibus, lapidus obstitus.*

**IMMÖNDÖS**, i, m. *a subst. coined by Tertull.* Cultum dicimus, quem mundum muliebrem vocat: ornatum, quem mundum muliebrem conventit dici.

**IMMÖNIFICÖS** (in & munificus), a, um, 3 *adj. not liberal, not bountiful or generous, stingy, niggardly, close-fisted, ἀνελθεσπος.* *Plaut.*

**IMMÖNÖ** (in & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2 *4. to fortify or secure any where.* *Tacit.*

Ne jussa exuerent, presidium immuni

vit, placed a strong guard or garrison over them.

**IMMUNIS** (in & munus), e, adj. free or exempt from a public office, burden or charge, ἀρκελῖς, ἀπαρῖμων. — Of taxes, exempt from taxes or tribute, tax-free. Cic. ager. Id. prædia. Id. Piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus. Id. Qui sunt immunes, ii certe nihil debent. So, Sueton. Ab omni onere immunes (which may be, all public burdens). And with the genit. Liv. Immunes portiorum, exempt from the payment of. — Of military service, exempt. Liv. Una centuria facta est immunis militia, exempt from military service. Tacit. Ceterorum immunes, nisi pro-pulsandi hostis, exempt from other duties. — Of repairing, paving, &c. the roads. Cic. Font. 4. — ¶ Also, not rendering service, exempting one's self, unwilling to oblige, disobliging. Cic. Non est inhumana virtus neque immunis, neque superba: thus, Ed. Grav. and also Schuct. and Gernhard; but Ed. Ern. immunis. — ¶ Also, not doing one's part, bearing no burden, lazy. Virg. Immuris sedens aliena ad pabula fucus. — ¶ Also, giving no gift, sending no present. Horat. Ep. 1. 14, 33. Quem scis immunem Cinara placuisse rapaci. — To this may, perhaps, be referred, Horat. Od. 3, 23, 17. Immunis manus, bearing no gift, empty. (But see below.) And Id. Od. 4, 12, 23. Non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, plena dives ut in domo, h. e. unless you bring a gift (as, nard, &c.); I have no thoughts of getting you drunk upon my wine for nothing; where, however, immunem may be, not oaring your part, contributing no share (which comes to nearly the same thing). — ¶ Also, not sharing in, not engaged in, not partaking, unconcerned, free from, without, devoid of. Virg. tanti belli. Ovid. tanti boni. Id. huius mali. Id. Manus immunes cædis. Vellei. delictorum, innocent, guiltless. Senec. metu, without. Vellei. vitis, free from. Id. calamitate, free, clear Plin. Dentes immunes a dolore. Vellei. Domus immunis ab arbitris. Ovid. Immunis dabat omnia tellus, free, unforced. Horat. Immunis manus, sc. a scelere, innocent, unspotted, pure, pious. (But see above.) — ¶ Also, Plaut. Amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam immunus est facinus, verum in ætate (h. e. sometimes, occasionally) utile, a thankless task, an unacceptable office, that will not be taken as a favor; as others render it, not obligatory, not a matter of duty.

**IMMUNITAS** (immunis), atis, f. exemption from a public office, burden or charge, ἀνάθεια. Cic. Tabule figurantur, immunitates dantur. Id. Immunitas et libertas provinciae. Cæs. Militiæ vacationem et omnium rerum immunitatem habere. Sueton. Veteres immunitates adimere. Curt. Immunitate donare aliquem. Tacit. Alios immunitatibus juvare. — Figur. immunity, exemption, freedom from. Cic. Qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris.

**IMMUNITUS** (in & munitus), a, um, adj. not fortified, unfenced, ἀρκελῖστος. Liv. Ut quibus oppida castellaque immunita essent, hi in loca tuta commigrarent. — ¶ Cic. Cæs. 19. Si via sit immunita, jubet (lex), qua velit, agere jumentum. Potest hoc ex verbis intelligi, licere, si via sit in Brutiis immunita, agere, si velit, jumentum: per M. Scauri Tusculanum, h. e. not paved; according to Forcellini, open, laid, paved; from immunis.

**IMMURMURŌ** (in & murmurō), as, n. 1. to murmur in, into or against a person or thing. Virg. Silvis immurmurat haustæ, into. Stat. Tacita immurmurat aure. Pers. Illa sibi introrsus, et sub lingua immurmurat. Ovid. Increpor a cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen, se mihi, at me. Macrob. Quod immurmurat, h. e. quod tibi in aurem dicit. — ¶ In some of these passages, it is, perhaps, the same as murmurō, simply to murmur.

**IMMŪSŪLŌS, IMMŌSSŪLŌS, IMMŪSŪLŪS, IMMŌSSŪLŪS.** See *Immissulus*.

**IMMUSICŪS** (in & musicus), a, um, adj. 3 unmusical, not understanding music. Tertull.

**IMMUTABILIS** (in & mutabilis), e, adj. immutable, unalterable, unchangeable, ἀμειτάβλητος. Cic. Esse causas immutabiles. Id. Immutabile ex vero in falsum, that cannot be changed, altered. — ¶ Also (from *immuto*), changed, altered. Plaut.

**IMMŪTABILITĀS** (immutabilis), atis, 1 f. unchangeableness, immutability, unalterableness. Cic.

**IMMŪTABILITĒR** (Id.); adv. immutably, 3 unchangeably, unalterably. Pandect. and Apul.

**IMMŪTATŪS** (immuto), ōnis, f. a change, ἐναλλαγή. Cic. verborum. Id. ordinis. — ¶ Also, an exchanging, putting of one for another. Cic. Immutationes verborum, τρόποι, tropes. So, Id. Translatio multa, tamen immutationes nusquam crebriores. (Quintil. also applies this word to a solecism).

**IMMŪTATŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 changes. Oros.

**IMMŪTĀTŪS, a, um, particip.** from *immuto*. — ¶ Adj. (of in & mutatus), unchanged, constant, steadfast, immutable. Cic. and Terent.

**IMMŪTESCŌ** (in & mutesco), is, tui, n. 2 3. to become dumb or silent, κωφάομαι. Quintil. and Stat.

**IMMŪTILĀTŪS, a, um, particip.** as from 2 *immutilo*, of in & mutilo, maimed, mutilated. Sallust. fragm. — ¶ Adj. (of in, negative, & mutilatus), not mutilated, entire. Cod. Theod.

**IMMŪTŌ** (in & mutō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change or alter, ἐναλλάττω. Cic. Cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis primorum. Id. verborum ordinem, the order of the words. Plaut. ingenium moribus. Id. alicui nomen. Nepos. Mirabiliter vulgi immutata est voluntas, became changed, changed, turned. Terent. Non possum immutari, I cannot change my nature. Cic. Quædam pestes hominum et te nonnunquam a me alienerunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, h. e. erga te. — Several times, in Sallust., to alter, reverse, usually for the worse. — ¶ Also, to exchange and put one for another. Cic. Ennius profus immutat Africam, h. e. by metonymy, puts Africa for the Africans. So, Id. Immutata verba.

**IMO.** See *Immo*.

**IMPACATŪS** (in & pacatus), a, um, adj. 3 never quiet, without peace, not peaceable, unquiet, implacable. Virg. Impacatos horrebis Iberos. Stat. Impacata consanguinitate ligavit Fortunam, Invidiæque.

**IMPACTŪS** (impingo), ōnis, f. a striking 2 or dashing against, collision, impact. Senec.

**IMPACTŪS, a, um, particip.** from *impingo*.

**IMPĀGĒS** (impingo), is, f. that which is 2 driven in or unto; an edge or border, for instance, about the panel of a door. Vitruv.

**IMPĀLLESCŌ** (in & pallesco), is, lui, n. 3 3. to grow pale, in, at or upon; or simply, to grow pale, ὀχραιώω. Pers. At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartis, h. e. at your nightly studies. Stat. Eventu impalluit ipse secundo.

**IMPĀLPEBRĀTŪS** (in & palpebratio), 3 ōnis, f. privation of motion of the eyelids. Cæl. Aarel.

**IMPANCRĀRE, h. e. invadere:** verbum a Græco tractum, quasi πᾶν κρέας, consumere. Varr. ap. Non. (si lectio et explicatio certa.)

**IMPANNIS** (in & pannus), e, adj. ragless. Plaut. Ita leg. Lipsius. Al. aliter.

**IMPĀR** (in & par), āris, adj. uneven, not exact, ἀνισός, ἀνάριος. Horat. Toga dissidet impar. Cic. and Virg. numerus, uneven, odd. Horat. Ludere par impar, to play at odd and even. — ¶ Also, unequal, dissimilar, different, unequally sustained. Horat. Impares formæ atque animi. Ovid. In paribus facta carmina modis, of hexameters and pentameters. Liv. clamor. — ¶ Also, unequal, inferior, not a match for, unable to cope with. Cic. Ambo diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, inferior,

less. Ovid. Viribus impar, unequal in strength. Horat. Ceteris major, tibi impar. Sueton. Thrax munerario impar. Tacit. Batavi impares numero, inferior. Virg. pugna. — ¶ Also, not equal to something, unable to sustain or bear, not sufficient for, unfit. Sueton. Ne mox majore dedecore impar tantis honoribus inveniretur. Tacit. Impares bello. Id. Muliebri corpus impar dolori, unable to bear the pain. Id. Impar moribus patriis, not able to accustom himself to, unable to bear. Sueton. Velut impar dolor, overpowered with grief. Id. Impar militum ardori, pugnam depescientium, not being able to restrain. Pandect. Impar sumptui, not equal to the expense. — ¶ With *abl.* for *dat.* Ovid. Nec facies impar nobilitate fuit.

**IMPĀRĀTŪS** (in & paratus), a, um, adj. not ready, unprepared, not in proper condition, ἀσκεπής. Cæs. Ut in ipsum incautum atque imparatum incideret. Hirt. Imparati disjectique. Nepos. Imparati imprudentesque. Cic. Paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat. — It may be rendered, also, unprovided, unfurnished. Cic. Sumus enim flagitiose imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia. Cæs. Omnibus rebus imparatissimus.

**IMPĀRĒS.** See *Imperco*.

**IMPĀRĒNTĪĀ, or IMPĀRĒNTĪĀ** (in 3 & pareo), æ, f. disobedience. Gell. Al. leg. impatiencia.

**IMPĀRILIS** (in & parilis), e, adj. unequal, 3 unlike, different. Aurel. Vict.

**IMPĀRILITĀS** (imparilis), atis, f. inequality, want of agreement or harmony, disproportion, ἀνισότης. Gell. — ¶ Also, diversity, variety. Gell.

**IMPĀRITĒR** (impar), adverb, unequally, 3 in different measure or proportion, ἀνίσως. Horat. Versibus impariter junctis, h. e. elegiac verses, consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter.

**IMPĀRTĪŪS, ire, and IMPĀRTYŌR,** Iri, same as *Impertior*. Cic. and Liv.

**IMPĀSCŌR** (in & pascor), ēris, dep. or 2 passiv. 3. to feed in; to be pastured in a place. Colum. Pecus impascitur locis. Id. Neque suem velimus impasci, sc. prato.

**IMPĀSSIBILIS** (in & passibilis), e, adj. 3 incapable of suffering, impassible, independent of external agency. Lactant. — Hence, *Impassibilitas*, atis, f. incapability, &c. ἀπάθεια. Hieron.

**IMPĀSTŪS** (in & pastus), a, um, adj. un- 3 fed, fasting, hungry, ἄριστος. Virg.

**IMPĀTYIBILIS** (in & patibilis), e, adj. in- 1 tolerable, insufferable, insupportable, ἀβύποιστος. Cic. dolor. Plin. valetudo. — ¶ Actively, impassible. Lactant.

**IMPĀTYĒNS** (in & patiens), tis, adj. that 2 cannot or will not bear, suffer, support, endure, impatient under, ἀλιγόμενος. Ovid. Corpus laborum impatiens. Virg. Vuleris impatiens. Sil. moræ, impatient of delay. Tacit. solis, pulveris, tempestatum. Ovid. viri, h. e. nuptias aversata. Val. Flacc. somni, not allowing, not yielding to. Colum. Sues impatientissima fumis, least able to bear. — Of inanimate things. Plin. Caulis impatiens vetustatis, that does not last. Id. Pisum impatiens frigorum. Ovid. Cera impatiens caloris, unable to bear, yielding to. Plin. Mammæ impatiens lactis, unable to contain the abundance. Curt. Navis gubernaculi impatiens, not obedient to the helm. Marob. Imperitia nihil est impatiens. — With *infin.* Sil. Impatiens cohibere furem. — ¶ Also, that cannot govern itself, ungovernable, unable to control or moderate. Ovid. impatiens animus. Id. Impatiens iræ. — ¶ Also, unascapable, insensible, apathetic. Senec. animus. — Also, that does not suffer or feel. Lactant.

**IMPĀTYĒNTĒR** (impatiens), adv. impatiently, restlessly, unwillingly, uneasily, with difficulty, reluctantly, hardly. Tacit. Æquari adolescentes senectæ suæ, impatienter indoluit. Plin. Ep. Amavi juvenem tam ardentem, quam nunc impatienter requiro. Id. Quo propius accesseris ad spem fruenti, hoc impatientius careas. Id. Dolet, ut qui impatientissime.

**IMPĀTYĒNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. inability to 2 bear, impatience, restlessness or uneasiness

under any thing, want of patience or endurance, ἀνάσσια. Plin. Frigorum impatientia villis inherescere. Tacit. Ne ipse ad impatientiam dilaberetur. Suet. Quum impatientiam nauseæ, et molestiam navigandi vitasset. Apul. Veneris, h. e. moræ in concubitu. — ¶ Also, impassibility, insensibility, unsusceptibility, apathy. Senec. who renders by this word the Greek ἀνάσσια.

IMPAVIDE (impavidus), adverb, without fear, fearlessly, courageously, undauntedly, ἀφόβως. Liv. Et poculo impavide exhausto band ita multo post exspiravit.

IMPVIDŪS (in & vidus), a, un, adj. 2 fearless, undaunted, untimid, intrepid, dauntless, with a firm heart, ἀδής. Horat. Si fractus illabar orbis, impavidum ferient ruina. Liv. Pectora semper impavida. Senec. Impavidos ducere somnos.

IMPCCABILIS (in & pecco), e, adj. 3 without fault or sin, faultless, sinless, ἀναμάρτητος. Gell.

IMPCCANTIA (in & peccantia), æ, f. 3 freedom from fault or sin, faultlessness, or sinlessness, ἀναμάρτησια. Hieron.

IMPEDIŪS (impedo), ōnis, f. a propping up 2 or undersetting, of a vine, for instance. Colum.

IMPEDICŌ (in & pedica), as, avi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to entangle, catch, fetter, ἐμποδίζω. Ammian.

IMPEDIMENTŌSŪS (impedimentum), a, um, adj. impedimentis abundans. Cusiodor.

IMPEDIMENTUM (impedio), i, n. that which entangles or hampers one, a shackle, impediment, burden, ἐμποδισμα. Senec. Compeditos primo ægre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum. — Hence, the baggage or luggage of an army or a traveller; and sometimes, also, the beasts of burden; and sometimes the men attached to the baggage, &c. are included in the signification of the word. Cæs. Ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Cic. Clodius expeditus in equo, nulla rheda, nullis impedimentis. Id. Quum veheretur in rheda, vulgi magno impedimento (but Ed. Ern. omits vulgi). Frontin. Interfectis omnibus impedimentis. Veget. Impedimenta sub signis ordinanda duxerat. — In general, a hindrance, impediment, obstruction, bar, obstacle. Cic. Demosthenes impedimenta naturæ superavit. Cæs. Hæc res non est impedimenti loco, stands in the way, is an obstacle or hindrance. So, Cic. Ad dicendum impedimento est ætas et pudor. Quintil. Studiis impedimento sunt. Cæs. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, &c. Hirt. Nullus periculi timorem multitudini fore impedimento, quominus. Cic. Impedimentum alicui rei inferre, and, Tacit. afferre, and, Pandect. facere.

IMPEDIŌ (in & pes; and properly used of the feet, hence, of the body in general), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to entangle, hamper, shackle, ἐμποδίζω, ἐμπεδάω. Plaut. se in plagas. Ovid. Illis (h. e. visceribus) crura quoque impediit. Id. Impediunt vincula pedes, shackle. Plaut. pisces reti. Phædr. In silva impeditus cornibus. — ¶ Hence, figur. to entangle, involve, hamper, shackle, embarrass, perplex, confound, bring into difficulty. Terent. Qui me et se hisce impediavit nuptiis. Id. Tot me impediunt curæ, quæ meum animum divorse trahunt, perplex, embarrass. Cic. Ipse te impedit. Id. Alicuius causam stultissimis interrogationibus impedire, to confound, perplex. Id. Mentem dolore impedire. Id. Annus super nimia copia, inopia etiam nonnunquam impeditus. Id. Quanquam eram maximis occupationibus impeditus. Id. Nec furiosus, nec domesticis malis impeditus, involved in, taking part in. Id. Invidia atque obtreactione impediri, to be led astray, to be confounded. Id. Nisi te impediivisti, sc. negotiis, have involved or engaged yourself; or, have hampered yourself. — Hence, of a place, to render impassable, block up, fortify against the enemy. Liv. saltum munitionibus. Curt. ea, quæ plana sunt, novo munimenti genere. — ¶ Also, to surround, envelop, encircle, clasp. Ovid. alicquem amplexu. Id. Vita impeditu comas. Horat. caput myrto.

Id. medium crus pellibus. Ovid. Frenis impediuntur equi, arc bridled. — ¶ Also, to involve or fold in each other. Virg. orbis orbibus. — ¶ Also, to hinder, prevent, stop, debar, obstruct, impede. Ovid. Lacrimæ vocem impediere, checked, stopped. Cic. Me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me expediero, &c. Id. Omnia removement, quæ obstant et impediunt. Id. Impedire aut tardare profectorem. Ovid. cursum gravitate oneris. Cic. Solutio (payment) impeditur. Sulpic. ad Cic. Quod religione se impediari dicent. Cic. Impediari a republici bene gerenda. Id. Nos, qui ab delectatione omni negotiis impediuntur. Plin. alicquem ab opere. Tacit. alicquem fuga, h. e. a fuga. Cic. Utere tuo iudicio: nihil enim impedio, am not in your way. Id. Nec ætas impedit, quominus teneamus. Id. Impediatur, ne dicam, from speaking. Auct. ad Herenn. Ne quid impediatur, quin progredi possis. — With infn. Cic. Pudor impedit exquirere. Id. Quod me impediatur sequi. — So, Id. Nullius amicitia impediari ad propulsanda pericula. — Governing the dative. Varr. Novitati non impedit consuetudo. — ¶ Inque pediri, for impediarique. Lucret. — ¶ See, also, Impeditus, a, um.

IMPEDITŌ (impedio), ōnis, f. a shackling, 3 hindering, obstruction, hindrance. Cic.

IMPEDITŌ (frequentat. from impedio), as, 3 a. 1. to impede, hinder, interfere with, Stat.

IMPEDITŌR (impedio), ōris, m. an entangler, involver, obstructer. Augustin.

IMPEDITŪS, a, um, particip. from impedio. — ¶ Adj. involved, impeded, obstructed, burdened, retarded, intricate, confused, embarrassed, difficult, straitened. Liv. miles, so heavily laden that he cannot fight. Cæs. Aggressi hostes impeditos in flumine, not having their hands free. Liv. agmen, h. e. which carries baggage, loaded with baggage; the opposite of expeditus. Hirt. Silvæ undique impeditissimæ, difficult of passage, intricate. Id. Impeditissima itinera, difficult of passage, blocked up. Liv. Saltus arcticus et impeditior. Brut. ad Cic. Locus impeditissimus ad iter faciendum, difficult, presenting obstacles. Cic. Impedita reip. tempora, confused, embarrassed. Quintil. oratio, overburdened with epithets, &c. Liv. Tarda nomina et impeditiora inertia debitorum, quam facultatibus, more difficult to recover. Hirt. Impeditores ad receptum, less free, more obstructed. Cic. Quid horum non impeditissimum? h. e. plurimum impedimentis afferens. — ¶ Inque peditus, for impeditus. Lucret.

IMPEDŌ (in & pedo), as, a. 1. to underset, 2 prop, support by props, ἐμπεδάω. Colum. vineam.

IMPELLŌ (in & pello), is, pūli, pulsum, a. 3. to push, drive, press, force against, into or forward, to urge on or against, to set in motion, propel in any direction, impel, ἐπωθέω. Virg. navem remis, to propel by oars, row it. So, Id. marmor (h. e. mare) remis, to press or push the sea with oars, to strike. Id. Impellite remos, ply your oars. Id. Impulit arma, struck, set in motion by striking (in reference to the custom of striking the shield with the spear, before a battle). Horat. Impellunt animæ lintea, the winds impel or swell the sails. Plin. sues, to drive into the place, bring in. Virg. Zephyris impellentibus undas, driving, agitating. Ovid. Impulsæ segetes Aquilonibus, h. e. motæ. Virg. Sonus impulit aures, struck, reached. Ovid. auras mugitibus, to strike. Id. sagittam nervo, to shoot, impel. Id. ferrum in meos penates. Senec. Lapis impellat humeros, press, urge, bear against. Horat. alicquem sermone, to assail, interrupt. Plin. florem, to put forth, send out. Ovid. Chordæ impulsæ pollice, struck. Lucret. sensus, to strike. Virg. montem in latus, strike. Cic. Quum ignaviæ ratio te in fugam atque in latebras impelleret, drive. — Hence, to drive, bring or lead into. Cic. alicquem in hunc casum (misfortune). Auct. B. Afric. vos in magnum periculum. — ¶ Also, to push so as to throw down, to overthrow, overturn, precipitate. Lucan. Nodosa

impellitur ilex. Cic. Præcipitanti impellamus, et perditum prosternamus, give him a push as he goes down, h. e. add to his misfortunes, complete his ruin. Tacit. Reluctantis et impulsæ (conjugis) cernebantur, precipitated, thrown headlong. — Hence, Impellere hostes, to make to yield, break, put to flight. Liv. and Vellei. — Also, Virg. labantem animum alicuius, to bring to yield. Lucan. Impulsuun bellum, h. e. profligatum, nearly brought to a close. Plin. Immenso momento ad impellendos mores, to overthrow, corrupt. — ¶ Also, to move to any thing, induce, impel, lead on, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, seduce, egg on, stimulate, influence. Cic. Nisi eum Dii immortales in eam mentem impulsissent, ut, &c. Id. Quæ te causa in sermone impulsisset. Id. Cæsarem in spem consulatus. Id. Voluntates impellere quo velit. Quintil. Initio movendus est iudex, et summo impellendus. Cic. alicquem ad scelus, ad bellum, ad artem, ad injuriam faciendam. Id. in fraudem. Justin. in cædem, in bellum. Cic. alicquem, ut, &c. Virg. Cassandra impulsus furis, impelled, induced. Cic. Nullo impellente. Cæs. Impulsi a suis principibus. Id. Furore atque amentia impulsus, impelled, moved, incited by; or it may be rendered, out of madness. Id. Hac impulsu occasione, induced, influenced. — With infn. Virg. Quæ mens impulit cingi? Stat. Impellunt credere Parca.

IMPENDĒŌ (in & pendeo), es, n. 2. to hung over, or above, overhang, ἐπικέυμαι, ἐπαράσσομαι. Cic. Gladium e lacunari demitti jussit, ut impenderet illius beati cervicibus. Id. Saxum impendere Tantal. Plaut. fragm. Nucem impendere super tegulas. Pandect. Arbor impendet in ædes or ædibus, or without case. Cic. Impendentium montium altitudines. — ¶ Figur. to impend, hover over, threaten, be near, be imminent. Cic. Licet omnes in me terrores impendant. Plaut. Tanta in te impendent ruina. Id. Omnibus terror impendet. Id. Tantum reipubl. sceleris impendere a consulis, non suspicabar. — And without case. Cic. Ut ea, quæ partim jam adsunt, partim impendent, moderate feramus. Id. Impendebat fames, cædes, direptio. Virg. Vento impendente. Id. Pluvia impendente. — With accus. by the force of the preposition. Terent. Tanta te impendent mala, threaten, await.

IMPENDIŌ, ablat. of impendium, is used adverbially, much, very much, greatly, πολὺ, σφόδρα, and is usually joined with comparatives. Terent. Impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi. Plaut. Minus minusque impendio curare. Cic. At ille impendio nunc magis odit Senatium. Gell. Nonne hoc impendio venustus gratiusque est, quam si diceret, &c. — With verbs. Apul. Cum impendio excusarem. Id. Impendio commoveri.

IMPENDIŌSŪS (impendium), a, um, adj. 3 spending or consuming too much. Plaut.

IMPENDIUM (impendo), ii, n. money laid out for any thing, outlay, expense, cost, charge, δαπάνη. Cic. Qui quæstum sibi instituisset sine impendio. Plin. Ep. Impendia maxima facere. Id. Impendium reddere. Quintil. Reposcere rationem impendiorum, quæ in educationem contulerat. Plin. Impendio fossarum munire vineam, by going to the expense of digging ditches. Id. Nullo impendio constat. Pandect. Impendia procuracione oculi vitati. Id. Suo impendio dare, at his own expense. — Hence, generally, outlay, consumption. Plin. Messes colligere non expectat, si computetur impendium operæ. — ¶ Also, that which is paid for the use of money, interest, usury. Cic. Fenus et impendium reculare sine impendio interest. — Figur. Cic. Ut impendissis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui daturis. Id. Tantulo impendio ingens daturus. Id. Tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, cost so small a loss of men. Plin. Multatio non nisi ovium boumq; impendio dicebatur. Quintil. Prohibit-

is impendio constat. —  $\uparrow$  Impendium and jactura differ in this, that jactura implies a positive loss, whereas impendium may be merely outlay for useful purposes or at another's risk. Liv Rem difficillimam tractatu, cum alia moderatione, tum impendio magis publico, quam jactura sustinuerunt. —  $\uparrow$  See Impendio.

IMPENDĒ (in & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to lay out or expend for some thing or use,  $\delta\alpha\pi\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$ . Cic. pecuniam in eas res. Id. sumptum ad incertum casum. Id. Posteaquam nescio quid impendit, et in commune contulit. Id. Certus sumptus impenditur. Plin. Ep. in aqueductum H-S XXX. Cic. Ubi tandem istuc latet, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum? — Rarely with in and the ablat. Pandect. in unguentis pecuniam. —  $\uparrow$  Figur. to expend, lay out, to bestow, employ. npply, devote, use. Cic. Quid censetis in hoc fœdere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operæ, pecuniæ, ne hæc biremis adscriberetur? Id. curam in aliquid. Quintil. studia erudiendis juvenibus. Tacit. vitam usui alicujus. Vellei. Impensuram omne ævi sui spatium in aliquod opus. Lucan. Ætas impensa labori. Juvenal. vitam vero, to profess and defend the truth at all times, even at the peril of one's life. Sueton. Capream secessi quadrimum impendit. Petron. Hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, have sacrificed, lost. Valer. Flacc. Impendere preces. Varr. Nihil impendunt, ut requirant. — With infn. Virg. Impendant curas distendere. —  $\uparrow$  Also, simply for pendo, to pay. Sueton. Claud. 9. —  $\uparrow$  See, also, Impensus, a. um.

IMPENETRABILIS (in & penetrabilis), 2e, adj. that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\rho\varsigma$ . Liv. Silex sæpe impenetrabilis ferro occurbat. Plin. Specus imbribus impenetrabilis, impenetrabilis. —  $\uparrow$  Figur. impenetrable, invincible, unconquerable, inflexible. Sil. Impenetrabilis ille luctibus. Tacit. Pudicitia Agrippinæ impenetrabilis. Senec. Impenetrabilis blanditiis, inflexible.

IMPENSA (impensus, a, um), æ, f. outlay, expense, charge, cost,  $\delta\alpha\pi\alpha\nu\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$ . Cic. Impensa facere in rem, and, Liv. imponere rei, to bestow expense upon, lay out money upon. Id. Impensa præstare alicui. Cic. Omnes illæ columnæ nulla impensa dejectæ, without cost. Id. Magna impensa. Nepos. Nolo meis impensis illorum ali angérique luxuriam, at my expense. Colum. Reformidans impensam. Id. Amplissimas impensas vineæ poscut. Horat. Venor suffragia plebis impensis cœnarum, by being at the expense of a supper, by giving them a supper. Liv. Nec impense, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum. Hirt. Maximis impensis onerare provinciam. — Hence, generally, expense, cost, outlay, h. e. employment, application, consumption, use. Liv. officiorum. Virg. Nihil omnibus actum tantorum impensis operum. Ovid. Superare sine impensa sui cruoris. —  $\uparrow$  Also, expense, h. e. that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of any thing; it may be rendered materials or ingredients. Apic. Teres pipercis unciam, mel, vinum: hæc impensa porcellum imples, with this compound, these materials. Arnob. Impensarum varietate condita. Petron. Impensa sacrificii, the things necessary for the sacrifice. Pallad. Impensa pumicea, a preparation, coat, layer of pumice-stone, to make something impervious.

IMPENSE (Id.), adv. at great charge or cost,  $\delta\iota\pi\alpha\nu\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ . Pers. Impensus unge caules. Sueton. Bibliothecas impensissime reparari curavit. —  $\uparrow$  Hence, greatly, very, very much, exceedingly, earnestly, eagerly, zealously, diligently, urgently, pressingly. Terent. Quæ vos propter adolescentiam minus videtis, magis impense cupitis. Plaut. Impense improbus. Liv. Impensus orare. Id. Impensus gratias agere. Cic. Nunc eo facio id impensus, quod, &c. Liv. Nilites, si quid impense retineret, exaruri. Ovid. Impensus venerari numina, more zealously or diligently.

IMPENSIBILIS (in & pendo), e, adj. that cannot be sufficiently weighed and estimated on account of its uncertainty, that cannot be decided, uncertain in its nature. Gell. Al. leg. incomprehensibilem; alii aliter. IMPENSĪS, us, m. same as Impensa, ex-3 pense. Symmach.

IMPENSŪS, a, um, particip. from impendo. —  $\uparrow$  Adj. Impenso pretio emere or venire, at a high price, dear. Cic., Cæs. and Liv. So, Horat. Impenso coemptas, at a high price. Also, Plaut. Ingrato homine nihil impensus est, is more costly or expensive, costs more favors; or, deriving it from the next signification, more burdensome. — Hence, generally, large, great, earnest, fervent, urgent. Ovid. Arcadiæ tamen est impensor illi cura sæ. Sueton. Impensissimæ preces. Gell. Impensus damnium. Lucrct. Impensa libido. Gell. Impensa opera conquirete veteres libros, h. e. magna diligentia. Liv. Impensa voluntas (inclination) erga aliquem, h. e. magnum studium, favor, amor, propensa voluntas. —  $\uparrow$  Senec. nulla dominetur aula, Qui putet solum decus esse regni, Semper impensum tenuisse ferunt, h. e. occupatum, evaginatum, nunquam otiosum, sicut pecunia otiosa non est, quæ impenditur; or, perhaps, expended, h. e. used, employed (like impendere curam, laborem); or may it not be suspended (giving in the force which it has in imminere and impendeo?)

IMPÉRATIVE (imperativus), adv. impera-3 tively, commandingly, with a command. Pandect. Legis modo, id est imperative. IMPÉRATIVŪS (impero), a, um, adj. com-3 manded at will. Macrobi. ferie, h. e. commanded by a magistrate in virtue of his authority; for instance, on some special occasion; distinct from conceptivæ and stative.

IMPÉRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. every commander, chief, overseer, director, &c. Plaut. Imperator histricus, director of the actors. Cic. Populus est dominus regum, victor, atque imperator omnium gentium. Hence, Sallust. Imperator vitæ animus est. —  $\uparrow$  In particular, the commander-in-chief of an army,  $\sigma\rho\alpha\tau\eta\rho\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\gamma\epsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ . Cic. Constituendum, quis esset Imperator, qui cum esset constitutus admin'istrator belli gerendi, &c. Id. De imperatore ad id bellum deligendo. Id. Nullus imperator fuit, was no commander, did not deserve the name. — It was properly a title, which was conferred by the army and the senate upon that general who had obtained an important victory, and slain a certain number of the enemy. The victorious general affixed this title to his name till he triumphed, as may be seen in the superscription of some of Cicero's letters. —  $\uparrow$  After the republic had been changed to a monarchy, Imperator was a title borne by the emperor,  $\alpha\rho\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\rho\varsigma$ , and prefixed to his name; as, for instance, Imp. Augustus; whereas the title mentioned above was subjoined to the name. Sueton.

IMPÉRATORIÆ (imperatorius), adv. as 3 becomes a commander-in-chief. Trebell. Poll.

IMPÉRATORIŪS (imperator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a commander (imperator), imperial. Cæs. Ne imperatoris sibi partes sumpsisse videretur, the part of commander. Cic. Ab eo huius imperatoria non admodum expectabatur. Nepos. Imperatoria forma, becoming a general, commanding. Plin. navis, flagship, admiral's ship. Vellei. appellatio, h. e. of Imperator. —  $\uparrow$  Also, of or pertaining to an emperor, imperial. Tacit. and Sueton.

IMPÉRATRIX (imperator), Icis, f. she 1 that commands, a mistress, commandress, empress. Cic. Deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice in insidiis locatos. Plin. Imperatrix Italia.

IMPÉRATŪS (impero), us, m. a command, 3 order. Ammian.

IMPÉRCEPTŪS (in & perceptus), a, um, 3 adj. not perceived, unperceived, unknown,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\lambda\pi\rho\varsigma$ . Ovid. Impercepta mendacia latebant. Gell. Minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, not so well comprehended; or, less comprehensible.

IMPERCŌ (in & parco), is, n. 3. to spare 3 forbear. Plaut. Imperce, quæso. Id. Amabo, integræ atque imperitæ huic impercito. Est qui leg. imparce.

IMPERCŪSSŪS (in & percussus), a, um, 3 adj. unstruck. Ovid. Atque impercussos nocte movere pedes, h. e. not hitting any thing, and so making no noise.

IMPERDITŪS (in & perditus), a, um, 3 adj. not slain or destroyed by. Virg. O Graiis imperdita corpora, Teueri.

IMPERFECTE (imperfectus), adv. imper-3 fectly. Gell.

IMPERFECTIŪS (in & perfectio, or imperfectus), ōnis, f. imperfectness, incompleteness,  $\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$ . Augustin.

IMPERFECTŪS (in & perfectus), a, um, 1 adj. imperfect, unfinished, incomplete,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\lambda\eta\varsigma$ . Virg. Pars imperfecta manebat. Quintil. Obambulare sermone imperfecto. Ovid. verba, not all spoken, unfinished. Plin. Imperfecta loqui, broken. Stot. Imperfecta mors, h. e. partial death, speaking of blindness. Juvenal. Cibus imperfectus, undigested. Gell. Hoc imperfectus est. —  $\uparrow$  Of the mind, imperfect. Senec. Ad imperfectos, non ad sapientem. Est qui leg. imperitos.

IMPERFŪSSŪS (in & perfossus), a, um, 3 adj. unpierced, unstabbed,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\rho\tau\circ\varsigma$ . Ovid.

IMPERFUNDĪS (in & perfundo), eī, f. 3 filth, impurity, uncleanness. Lucil. ap. Non.

IMPERABILITER (imperium), adverb, 3 same as Imperiose. Cato ap. Charis. Some read imperabiliter.

IMPERIALIS (Id.), e, adj. of the empire 3 or emperor, imperial. Pandect.

IMPERIALITER (imperialis), adv. pro 3 imperii, seu imperatoris munere. Cod. Just.

IMPERIOSE (imperiosus), adv. imperious- 3 ly, rigidly, severely, tyrannically, arbitrarily,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ . Varr. ap. Non. Sæfutum interemit pene imperiosius, quam humanius. Gell. Non severe, non imperiose præcepit.

IMPERIŪSŪS (imperium), a, um, adject. possessed of command or dominion, far- 3 ling, potent, powerful, mighty, puissant. Cic. Maxime scilicet nostræ civitatis, sed et imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium. Liv. Eodem tenore hæc imperiosa dictatura geretur, possessed of absolute power. Ovid. Virga imperiosa, h. e. fasces magistratum. Horat. Quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, h. e. who rules himself. Plin. Imperiosus sui inter initia principatus. Id. Imperiosissima humanæ mentis artes, h. e. having most absolute sway over. Quintil. Risus habet vim imperiosissimam, supreme, irresistible. —  $\uparrow$  Also, that makes an excessive use of power, imperious, dictatorial, overbearing, oppressive, tyrannical, arbitrary, severe. Cic. Cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, quam vehemens? Id. Nimis imperiosi philosophi est vetare meminisse. Liv. Familia imperiosissima et superbissima. Senec. Imperiosi nœsis ipsis. Plin. Imperiosa inedia. Horat. Imperiosius æquor, h. e. stormy, boisterous, violent. Lucan. Carmina imperiosa, h. e. magic incantations.

IMPERITĒ (imperitus), adv. ignorantly, 2 unskillfully, clumsily, unaptly,  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\varsigma$ . Cic. Dicebat Scipio non imperite. Id. Quil potuit dici imperitius? Id. Quam illud est imperitissime dictum. Id. Imperite factum.

IMPERITIĀ (Id.), æ, f. ignorance, unskil- 2 fulness, want of knowledge or experience, inexperience, dulness, stupidity,  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\alpha$ . Sallust. Cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati. Tacit. Studiis inertibus et juvenum imperitiæ suetus. Plin. Contra Circium serere, imperitia existimatur. Gell. Homines a turpi agrestique rerum atque verborum imperitia vindicare.

IMPERITŪS (frequat. from impero), as, 2 ævi, ætium, a. and n. 1. to command, order. Plaut. Quod antehac imperitabam, nunc oro. —  $\uparrow$  Also, to have command, to rule, govern, manage. Liv. Cære, opulento tum oppido, imperitans. Horat. Olim qui magnis legionibus impe-



**IMPETORBABILIS** (in & perturbo), e, 3 adj. *undisturbed*. *Augustin.*

**IMPETORBATIO** (in & perturbatio), 3 ōis, f. *perfect tranquillity, composure, freedom from suffering, ἀτάσεια*. *Ieron.*

**IMPETORBATUS** (in & perturbatus), a, um, adj. *undisturbed, untroubled, calm, ἀταρακτος*. *Ovid.* Imperturbato quod bibit ore reus (h. e. Socrates). *Senec.* Imperturbata publicis occupationibus quies.

**IMPERVIUS** (in & pervius), a, um, adj. 2 *impassable, affording no passage, not to be passed, ἀδιάρτος, non pervius*. *Ovid.* Vorticibus frequens, atque impervius. *Valer. Flacc.* Tellus populi impervia lucis Eoae, h. e. quae adiri non potest. *Tacit.* Itinera impervia. *Id.* Lapis ignibus impervius, h. e. qui ignis non sentit.

**IMPES** (in & peto), ōtis, m. same as *Impetus*; force, vehemence, impetuosity, onward impulse. *Ovid.* Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus inbribus annis, fertur. *Lucret.* Non potuit nubes capere impetis auctum. — ¶ Also, vastness, great size. *Lucret.* Hominem tanto membrorum impete natum. — ¶ This word seems to be used only in the *genit.* and *abl. sing.*

**IMPETĒ**, *abl. sing.* See *Impes*. 3

**IMPETIBILIS** (in & peto), e, adj. *that cannot or should not be sought, desired, or attempted*. *Apul.* scelus, base, abominabile, detestabile. *Plin.* valetudo, h. e. undesirable or intolerable, or, that cannot be reached and cured by medicines (Al. leg. *impatibilis*). *So, Id.* cruciatus (Al. leg. *impatibilis*). — Some think this word is put for *impatibilis*, and therefore signifies, *insufferable, intolerable*. — ¶ From *impeto*, *assailable, or, apt to be assailed*. *Solin.* (de chanaeleonte) *Impetibilis* est coraci.

**IMPETIGINOSUS** (impetigo), a, um, adj. 3 *troubled with the impetigo*. *Pandect.*

**IMPETIGŌ** (impeto), inis, f. a kind of 2 eruption on the skin, a sort of scab, letter, ring-worm, of which *Cels.* enumerates four sorts. — In beasts, impetigines, callous places without hair, warts. *Colum.* — In trees, a sort of eruption upon the bark. *Plin.*

**IMPETŌ** (in & peto), is, a. 3. *to rush up* 3 on, assault, attack, *πρὸςβάλλω*. *Stat.* Cedentem Aethiopiæ heros impetit. *Lucan.* Impetis Scorpion arcu. — ¶ *Figur.* to accuse, charge. *Sidon.* aliquem edacitatis.

**IMPETRABILIS** (impetro), e, adj. *that may be obtained, or easily obtained, ἐξαίτητος*. *Liv.* Omnia impenetrabilia et tuta erant apud Romanos. *Id.* Spein impetrabilis venie ostendebant. *Id.* Quo impetrabilior pax esset. — ¶ Also, *that obtains easily, persuasive, successful in one's requests*. *Plaut.* Non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis. — ¶ Also, *that easily brings things to a happy conclusion, effective, accomplishing one's undertakings, successful*. *Plaut.* Impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est. *Antonian.* Nicator Seleucus efficacia impetrabilis rex. *Plaut.* Diem facilem atque impetrabilem, h. e. in which I have gained my wishes, favorable, propitious, happy.

**IMPETRABILITER** (impetrabilis), adv. 3 *in a manner likely to obtain*. *Symmach.* Impetrabilis cuncta nunc petitis, quam aliquando jussistis.

**IMPETRASSERE**. See *Impetro*.

**IMPETRATIŌ** (impetro), ōis, f. *an oblation by request, κατ᾽ἄνοιαν*. *Cic.*

**IMPETRATOR** (id.), ōris, m. *an obtainer*, 3 *getter*. *Cod. Theod.*

**IMPETRITUM**. See *Impetrio*.

**IMPETRIŌ**, is, ōis, itum, a. 4. *the same* 3 as *Impetro*, or nearly allied to it, *to consult the gods about any thing, by augury or sacrifice, in order to obtain a favorable omen; to obtain or seek to obtain a favorable omen with regard to any thing*. *Cic.* Ut nunc extis, sic tum avibus magnæ re impetriti solebant. *Id.* Qui eventit, ut qui impetritre velit, convenientem hostiam rebus suis immolet? (Est qui legit impetriti.) *Plaut.* Impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, the auspices give a good omen: the thing is as good as won. *Val. Max.* Prisco institutum rebus divinis opera datur, cum aliquid exquirendum est vel extis vel sor-

tibus, impetrato (*abl.*), h. e. *by taking the augury, by divining from victims or birds*.

**IMPETRŌ** (in & petro), as, ōis, itum, a. and n. 1. *properly, to bring about, accomplish, go through with, efficit*. *Plaut.* Incipere multo facilis est, quam impetrare. *Id.* Ipse mandavit mihi, ut fidecina emeretur sibi: id ei impetratum reddidi. — Hence, it usually signifies, *to obtain, get, procure, bring about, bring to pass, by one's entreaties, demands, exertions, &c.* *Cic.* Ut vester honos dignitate impetratus esse videatur. *Id.* Optavit interitum filii sui; quo optato impetrato, which wish having been gained, got. *Id.* A me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt: etenim quum ab Epicuro non impetret ut verum esse concedat, when they do not get that from Epicurus. *Id.* Si impetraritis, ut concedamus, eandem esse figuram, if you get us to grant. *Liv.* Nec tamen impetrare ab animo (suo) posset, ut faceret, &c. could he bring or persuade himself to, &c. *Petron.* A te impetres, ne sis nugax. — Especially to obtain, get, gain, win, procure, carry, by entreaties. *Cic.* Impetrabis a Cæsare, ut tibi esse otioso liceat. *Hirt. ad Cic.* Facile a te de me impetrare possunt. *Cic.* Civitatem alicui ab aliquo, to obtain for some one from another. *So, Quintil.* aures alicui, h. e. ut audiatur, a hearing. *Tacit.* veniam pro aliquo. *Brut. ad Cic.* salutem precibus. *Cæs.* Ab eo de sua salute impetrari posse, that he can be persuaded to spare his life. *Cic.* Id, quod petis, fieri potest ut impetres. *Cæs.* Aëgre ab his impetratum est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Impetrato, ut manerent, h. e. postquam impetratum erat. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Illud mirum, a solo impetrari, ut alienas (arbores) alat, that the ground can be made to support, &c. — ¶ Also, same as *Impetrio*, to obtain or seek to obtain by sacrifices, &c. *Plin.* fulmina. Also, *Cic.* Magna vis videtur esse in impetrandis consulendisque rebus, obtaining favorable omens with regard to things. (See *Impetrio*). — ¶ *Impetrassere*, for *impetratum esse*. *Plaut.*

**IMPETŪLĀNS**, tis, adj. same as *Petulanus*, 3 or *Volde petulanus*. *Martian. Copell.*

**IMPETŪSĒ** (impetuosus), adv. *impetuously*. *Messala Corvin.*

**IMPETŪSŌS** (impetus), a, um, adj. *impetuous, vehement, ὀρηκτικός*. *Plin.* Impetuosus animus. (So, *Ed. Elzev.* But *Hardain* rejects the word as not genuine).

**IMPETŪS** (impeto), us, m. *an attack, assault, shock, onrŕt*; and sometimes, *effort, exertion, ὀρμή*. *Cic.* Incurso atque impetus armorum. *Id.* Infractus furor tuis inanes faciebat impetus. *Id.* Gladiatoris impetum comprimere. *Id.* Facere impetum in aliquem. *Liv.* in agros. *Id.* ad aliquem. *Cic.* Impetum alicujus reprimere. *Id.* frangere. *Cæs.* excipere. *Id.* sustinere. *Liv.* Dare impetum in hostem, h. e. facere. *So, Plin.* capere. *Id.* Impetum sumit Hellespontus, begins to flow. *Id.* Impetu ferri, to rush violently. *Cic.* In alios cæco impetu incurere. *Cæs.* Primo impetu hostium pulsus. *Plin.* Tribus comitis epotis uno impetu, at a breath; at a draught; at once. — ¶ *Figur.* attack, fit, paroxysm, violence, vehemence, force, of a disease, for instance. *Cels.* Impetum febris sustinere, the height, crisis. *Plin.* Farina collectione impetuosque discutit, inflammations. *Cels.* Circa caput aliquis pituitæ impetus, crowding, pressing. *Plin.* Celiacorum impetus, pains. *Id.* oculorum, inflammations. *Id.* vulnorum. *Id.* podagræ, fits. *Aar. Viet.* sanguinis, h. e. apoplexy. — ¶ Also, *force exerted upon any thing by pressure, weight, pressure*. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *motion forward; especially rapid or impetuous motion*. *Enn. ap. Macrob.* Labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas. *Catull.* Ullius natantis impetum trabis præferire, speed, rapid course (unless it be a periphrasis for *trabs*, expressive, however, of a certain force or impetuosity). *Senec.* Animantia quedam impetum habent, have the power of moving from place to place. *Cic.* Impetum cæli admirabili cum celeritate

moveri vertique videmus, constantissime conficientem vicissitudines anniversary, the moving energy, continual revolution; the march of heaen; or, this may be a periphrasis (compare *vis*). *Acc. ap. Cic.* Quietit corpus nocturno impetu dedi, h. e. noctu. — ¶ Generally, *impetuosity, vehemence, ardor, exertion, heat, fire, vigor, force, spring, spirit, desire, strong passion, impulse, inclination, zeal, eagerness*. *Cic.* Impetu magis quodam animi uti quam cogitatione. *Id.* Aliter in oratione nec impetus ululus, nec vis esse potest, force, strength, vigor. *Plin. Ep.* Actiones, quæ recitantur, impetum omnem calorem perdunt, life. *Id.* Resumere impetum fractum omnisumque, ardor, energy, spirit. *Id.* Repentino quodam, quasi vento, impetu animi incitati, inconsiderate impulse. *So, Plin. Ep.* Non impetu sed consilio. *Cic.* Tota mente omnique animi impetu in rempubl. incumbere, the whole vigor or energy. *Id.* Auguria, non divini impetus, sed rationis humanæ, inspiration. *Ovid.* Impetus sacer, qui vatium pectora nutrit, enthusiasm, inspiration, fire. *Stat.* Male cuncta ministrat impetus, rashness, excessive haste, impetuosity. *Plin.* Impetus hominum et iracundias domare. *Ovid.* Si quid fert impetus, opta, h. e. si quid cupis. *Id.* Currere impetus est, I have a strong inclination, my will impels me. *Cic.* Quis tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter *Cn. Pompeio* duce belli impetus navigavit. *Id.* Neque unquam ex illo delendi hujus imperii tam consceleratus impetus existisset, attempt, endeavor, determination (implying, however, great energy and violence). *Sueton.* and *Senec.* Impetum capere, to take a resolution (frequently implying hastily, rashly, inconsiderately); for instance, mortis, te consolandi, &c. *Vellei.* Adolescens impetus (*genit.*) ad bella maximi. — ¶ Also, *extraordinary size, vast extent, as implying free motion and great exertion of strength*. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 8.* In magno impetu maris, atque aperto, in the vast and open reach of the sea; or *Impetus maris* may be equivalent to *Mare impetuosum*. *Acc. ap. Cic.* Impetus biformatus Centauri. *Stat.* Impetus autæ liberior, large extent. *Lucret.* Cæli impetus ingens, vast circuit.

**IMPEXŌS** (in & pexus), a, um, adj. 2 *combed, ἀκτένιστος*. *Virg. barba*. *Horat.* Caput impexa porrigine fœdum. — ¶ *Figur.* rude, unpolished, uncouth. *Auct. Dial. de Orator.* Antiquitas tristes et impexa.

**IMPIAMENTUM** (impio), i, n. *impious* 3 *contamination, defilement, offence*. *Cyprian.* altaris.

**IMPICŌ** (in & pico), as, a. 1. *to rub over* 2 *with pitch, πισσω*. *Colum.* Eam impicato diligenter. *Id.* pediculos dura pice.

**IMPIĒ** (impius), adv. *impiously, irreverently, in an ungodly manner, without conscience or principle, irreverently, undutifully, wickedly, ἀσεβώς, ἀνομίως*. *Cic.* Quæ qui videat, non solum indocet, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget. *Id.* Impie ingratum esse. *Sueton.* Impie loqui. *Curt.* Impie deserere regem, undutifully. *Salvian.* Impiissime.

**IMPIETAS** (id.), ātis, f. *impiety, irreligion, ungodliness, unnatural, irreverent or undutiful conduct, wickedness, sin, ἀσέβεια*. *Cic.* Nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus. *Ovid.* Impietate pia est *Tacit.* Albuilla defertur impietatis in Principem, of treason.

**IMPIGER** (in & piger), gra, grum, adj. *diligent, active, prompt, ready, strenuous, unwearied, indefatigable, alert, energetic, zealous, quick, unhesitating, ἄοκος*. *Cic.* Quis est tam impiger in scribendo, quam ego? *Id.* Virum ad labores belli impigram. *Sallust.* Impigro atque acri ingenio esse. *Id.* *fragm.* Impigra linguæ, ignavi animi, a quick or busy tongue. *Liv.* Gratiis ob impigram militiam actis. *Cic.* In itineribus præbere se patientem atque impigram. *Tacit.* Impiger manu. *Horot.* Impiger equus. — With *infin.* *Horot.* Impiger hostium vexare turmas. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Impiger militiæ. — And *partitively*





**IMPLICITUS**, a, um, particip. from **im-plico**.

**IMPLICŌ** (in & plico), as, āvi, ātum, and ūi, itum, a. l. properly, to fold into or within; hence, to enfold, envelop, envelop, involve, entangle, entwine, encircle, encompass, embrace, grasp, clasp, ἐμπλέω. *Catall.* Hederā huc et illuc arborem implicat errans, winds round, elusps. *Virg.* Draconem fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, sc. ei, h. e. has grasped him in her claws. *Id.* Effusus equitem super ipse secutus implicat, encumbers, fetters, by his weight. *Id.* Implicuit comam læva, grasped, seized. *Ovid.* Implicuit mater- no brachia collo, folded round. *Id.* Implicuit suos circum mea colla lacertos. *Catall.* Implicari in complexum alicujus. *Virg.* Implicare se dextræ, grasp, take fast hold. *Id.* tempora ramo, to encircle, gird. *Ovid.* Comæ angue implicatæ, entwined, intertwined. *Valer.* Flacc. manum, to grasp the hand, take by the hand. *Virg.* orbis, to make circle within circle; or, to intersect circle with circle; to confound, mingle. *Ovid.* Implicuit laqueis, entangled, involved. *Id.* Implicuit sinu, clasped. *Horat.* Implicata crines (acc. us to her hair) viperis. *Liv.* Ancorale implicatum remis, having caught, having become entangled. *Plin.* Polium ita implicatum, ut plura videantur, involvcd. — Hence, figur. to involve, entangle, envelop, engage. *Cic.* Nisi etiam mulicribus religionibus te implicuisses, had entangled and involved yourself, had meddled with. *Id.* Contrahendis negotiis implicari, to be occupied or engaged. *Id.* Ratio neglecta multis implicatur erroribus, is enveloped, is entangled. *Id.* Ipse te impediēs: ipse tua defensione implicabere. *Virg.* Quænam vos Fortuna implicuit bello? h. e. immiscuit, et irretivit. *Horat.* Litibus implicatum eripere. *Liv.* Ni privato periculo publicum implicatum esset, had been involved. *Cic.* Animi angoribus et molestiis implicati. *Id.* Expectatione supplicii implicatus. *Id.* Implicatum legibus teneri, h. e. fettered, hampered, subject, amenable. *Plaut.* Implicatus muliere. *Cic.* familiaritate. *Nepos.* and *Liv.* In morbum implicatus decessit, having fallen into a disease. *So, Cæs.* Graviore morbo ex frigore implicatus, having fallen into, being seized or attacked with. *Tacit.* Implicatus morbo. *Martial.* Quum lues ureret implicatum, sc. morbo. *Pomp.* ad *Lentul.* in *Cic.* Ep. Quod veritus sum, factum est, ut Domitius implicaretur, got into difficulty, shut in. *So, Id.* ad *Domit.* Ut, omnibus copiis conductis, te implicet, shut you in. — ¶ Also, to embarrass, perplex, confuse, disorder. *Sallust.* Implicare ac perturbare aciem. *Liv.* Tanti errores implicat (sc. nos) temporum, ut nec, &c. confuse the mind, perplex us. *Id.* Implicare aliquem incertis responsis. *Cic.* Nihil implicatum. — ¶ Also, to wrap in, as it were; to fix deeply and firmly, work in, root in, implant, infuse, inspire, instil, mingle. *Cic.* Dii vim suam hominum naturis implicant. *Id.* Voluptas penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet. *Virg.* Ossibus implicat ignem. — ¶ Also, to attach closely, connect ultimately, unite, join. *Cic.* Nobis, atque omnibus qui nostris familiaribus implicantur. *Id.* Se implicet civium societate. *Id.* Omnes habeo implicatos consuetudine. *Id.* Implicati ultro et citro, usu diuturno. *Id.* Inconstantia perjurio implicata, joined with. *So, Id.* Implicata incertia impudentia est, si &c. *Plin.* Ep. Privatis mihi necessitudinibus implicatus. *Cic.* Hæc ratio implicata est cum illis, inseparably connected. — 2. Quæ quatuor inter se colligata sunt implicata sunt, entwined, as it were; intimately connected. *Id.* Ita diu vixit, ut multarum ætatum oratoribus implicaretur, associated with them, was acquainted with them. *Nepos.* Dion utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum; namque ille superior (Dionysius) sororem Dionis habuit in matrimonio, h. e. related or connected by marriage; or, as others explain it, concerned in, taking part in. — ¶ See, also, *Implicatus*,

**IMPLORABILIS** (imploro), e, adj. to be 3 implored or prayed to for help. *Valer.* Flacc. Lumen (h. e. apex Castorum) implorabile nantis.

**IMPLORATŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. an imploring, 1 entreating, beseeching, invoking, ἀνάκλησις. — Actively. *Cic.* Si te illius acerba imploratio non inhibeat. — Passively. *Cic.* Omnium deorum imploratio.

**IMPLORŌ** (in & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to call upon with tears, beseech earnestly, implore, invoke, entreat, call earnestly for, pray for, ἐπικαλέω. *Cic.* Quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? *Id.* Vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimæ deæ. *Id.* Deos implorare debetis, ut urbem defendant. *Justin.* Imploratus ad auxilium, and in auxilium. *Cic.* Misericordiam implorare et exposcere. *Id.* Consulit auxilium implorare et flagitare. *Id.* Implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis in crucem sustulit. *Cæs.* Auxilium a Romanis imploratos. *Id.* Milites, ne se in servitutum Romanis traderent, mulieres fletus implorabant. *Cic.* Mater me suam salutem appellans, te suum carnificem nominans, filii nomen implorans, repeating with tears, calling to witness. *Id.* Ille Heracliti memoriam implorans, querere ex eo, num ea e Philone audivisset aliquando, h. e. petens ab Heraclito, ut memoriam ipse suam consulere, num, &c. *Horat.* Cælestes aquas prece implorare, to pray for, entreat for. *Cic.* Quum me republica imploravit, prayed for, besought my return; from the gods, for instance.

**IMPLUMBŌ** (in & plumbo), as, a. l. to 2 solder in or make fast with lead. *Vitruv.* Ferreos chodaces in capitibus scaporum implumbavit.

**IMPLŪMIS** (in & pluma), e, adj. without 2 feathers, unfeathered, cillone, ἀρήν. *Horat.* Assidens implumibus pullis avis. *Sil.* eoni, h. e. without crests. — ¶ Also, without hair. *Plin.* Aliud pilis vestium, aliud implume.

**IMPLŪS** (in & pluo), is, ui, n. and, for 2 the most part, impers. 3. to rain into or upon, ἐβῶ. *Varr.* Deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum. *Colum.* Prius quam impluerit (sc. satis), ab avibus sata edi. *Al. leg.* impluverit. *Plin.* in aram. — Figur. *Plaut.* Malum cum impluit ceteros, non impluit mihi. — Simply, to rain. *Senec.* Rorabit, et leviter impluet. — ¶ Transitive, to rain upon or cause to be rained upon. *Ovid.* Peneas aspergine silvas impluit.

**IMPLŪVIATŪS** (impluvium), a, um, adj. 3 *Plaut.* Quid erat induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam, an impluviatam? ut istæ faciunt vestimentis nomina. (*Ep.*) utin? impluvium induta eat? sc. vestem, a kind of garment worn by women, so called, because it is color was such, as if it had been rained upon; dark brown, dun; or because it was four-sided, like an impluvium.

**IMPLŪVIUM** (impluio), ii, n. the base or ground of the court in a Roman house; so called because the rain from the roofs fell there. *Cic.* — Some think that impluvium signifies a quadrangular basin, placed in the middle of the court, to receive the rain from the compluvium.

**IMPENITENDŪS** (in & penitendus), a, 3 um, adj. non penitendus, not to be repented of. *Apul.*

**IMPENITENS** (in & penitens), tis, adj. 3 not repenting. *Quintil.* declin.

**IMPENITŪS** (in & pena), a, um, adj. 3 for impunitus, unpunished. *Gell.*

**IMPŌLĪTE** (impolitus), adv. without ornament, ἀκόσμος. *Cic.* Cum tibi Senatus breviter impoliteque dicenti maximis fit de rebus assensus.

**IMPŌLĪTYA** (Id.), æ, f. neglect of elegance 3 or ornament, slovenliness, especially of an Eques, in regard to his horse. *Gell.*

**IMPŌLĪTŪS** (in & politus), a, um, adj. unpolished, rough, not well wrought, ἀζωος, ἀκομπος. *Quintil.* Structuræ lapidum impolitorum. — ¶ Figur. unpolished, inelegant, unrefined, rude. *Cic.* Orationes Catonis significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam, et plane rudem. *Id.* Genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur,

hebes atque impolitum, ignorant. *Id.* Timæus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus. — ¶ Also, unfinished, unsettled. *Cic.* Impolite res, et acerba.

**IMPŌLLŪTŪS** (in & pollutus), a, um, 2 adj. unpoluted, untainted, unspotted, unstained, ἀπιαντος. *Tacit.* virginitas. *Sil.* fides.

**IMPŌNŌ** (in & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to place, put, set or lay into or in a place, ἐπιτίθημι. *Plaut.* pedem in undam. *Id.* pedem in navem. *Ovid.* Membra impone sepulcro. *Liv.* coloniam in agro Samnitium. *Pandect.* fenestras in ædificia. *Cæs.* exercitum in naves, to embark, put on board. *So, Ovid.* Imposita est Philomela carinæ (h. c. navi). *And, Sueton.* Vetustissima nave impositos. *And, absol., Cic.* Cum M. Crassus exercitum Prædusii imponeret. *Curt.* Imponere præsidium arei, to place a garrison in the citadel. *So, Liv.* præsidium Medione (in Medice, a town). *And, Id.* Præsidium imposit, garrisoned it (the name of the place had just been mentioned; so that ubi, or some such word, is understood). *Nep.* Ubi telum erat impositum. — Hence, *Cæ.* ad *Cic.* Qui me in hanc perditam causam imposit, brought or led me into. — It is to be observed, that the most usual construction is *Impone*re alicui rei or in aliquam rem; a more rare construction is in aliqua re; always alicui homini. This applies to all the significations. — ¶ Also, to put or place upon. — Properly, to put, or place upon, set upon, lay upon, clap upon. *Cic.* coronam alicui. *Id.* clittas bovi. *Liv.* dextram in caput. *Id.* frenos animo, to apply. *Id.* claves portis. *Tacit.* pontes paludibus, to throw over. *Horat.* Arces impositæ Alpihus. *Virg.* Juvenes impositi rogis. *Cic.* aliquem in rogam. *Liv.* aliquem in equum, in plastrum. *Horat.* Impositus mannis. *Stat.* natum axi, h. e. in currum. — *Ovid.* semineces artis mensis, set upon the table. *Curt.* pedem super cervicem. *Virg.* montes insuper. *Id.* Ingenti mole sepulcrum imponit, for molem sepulcro. — Of sacrifices. *Virg.* dona aris, to place upon the altars. *Plaut.* Hæc imponentur in foco nostro Lari. *So, Ovid.* libum Jano, to offer. — In medicine, to apply, lay upon. *Plin.* porrum vulneribus and allium in vulnera. *Id.* raphanos super umbilicum. *Id.* Folia imponuntur. — Of male beasts. *Colum.* Imponi equæ, to cover. — ¶ Figur. to lay upon, put upon, in various senses. — To lay upon, impose, enjoin, assign. *Cic.* agris prægrande vectigal imponere, to impose a tax. *Cæs.* tributum in capita. *Id.* stipendium victis. *Id.* Sibi quisque pœnæ loco graviores imponeret labores. *Cic.* De imponendis, non de accipiendis legibus. *Id.* duras leges huic ætati. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* has partes mihi, ne paterer, &c. *Cic.* hanc personam mihi. *Pandect.* probationem actori. *Ovid.* Ferre onus Urbis impositum, laid upon his shoulders. — To inflict upon, throw upon, press upon, force upon, impute. *Cic.* injurias contumeliasque alicui. *Id.* vim alicui, do violence. *Sallust.* servitutum civibus, to inflict, impose. *Cic.* plagam alicui. *Id.* vulnera reipublicæ. *Sallust.* invidiam belli consuli, lay upon, impute. *Cic.* Consul est impositus is nobis, is thrust upon us. — To set upon, apply, put, fix, attach, give. *Cic.* finem spei. *Plin.* Ep. modum dolori. *Ovid.* manum supremum bellis. *So, Plin.* sunnam manum operi, and *Virg.* extremam manum alicui rei, to put the last hand upon, bring to a close. *Quintil.* pretium alicui rei, to affix, set. *Pandect.* pœnam delicto. *Liv.* impensam rei. *Cic.* Huic prædæ nomen cellæ imponis, give the name. *Horat.* Imponens eognata vocabula rebus. *Lucret.* Nomen ab re impositum. *Ovid.* Majestatem verendam imposit (illis), gave them, imparted to them. — To set over. *Cic.* Quem villicum imponeremus. *Liv.* regem Macedoniae. *Nepos.* custodem hortis. *Act. B. Afric.* ad portas centurionibus impositis. *Cic.* dominum in cervicibus alicujus. — To impose upon, deceive,

*trick; with the dative, perhaps with fraudem, fallaciam, or the like, understood.* Cic. alicui egregie. Nep. praefectis Autigoni. In a similar way, Cic. Si mihi imposuisset aliquid, put off upon me.

— ¶ Also, to expose. Petron. alicui periculo. — ¶ Imposuisset, imposuisse, for imposuit, imposuisse. Plaut. — Impositus, for impositus, among the poets.

**IMPORCATŪS** (in & porca), a, um, adj. brought into furrows or ridges. Colu. Cum semen crudo solo ingesserimus, inarabimus, imporcatumque occabimus.

**IMPŌRTABILIS** (in & portabilis), e, adj. 3 not portable, not to be carried or borne. Tertull.

**IMPŌRTATITIVŪS** (importo), a, um, adj. 2 imported. Auct. B. Afric. Frumento, nisi importatitio, uti non posse.

**IMPŌRTŪS** (in & porto), as, avi, ātuni, a. 1. to carry or convey into, bring in, introduce, import, εἰσφέρειν. Cels. Minime ad eos mercatores comeant, atque ea, quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important. Id. Vium ad se omnino importari non sinunt. Id. comeatus in oppidum. Id. Aere utuntur importato. Plin. linguam Graecam. — ¶ Also, to bring upon, occasion, cause, make. Horat. odium libellis. Cic. Si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus. Id. alicui calamitatem. Cic. fil. in Cie. Ep. suspicionem alicui, raise in his mind. Cic. detrimenta publicis rebus. Id. Important (perturbationes) aegritudines acerbis, bring on, occasion. Plin. Grandines Septentrio importat.

**IMPŌRTŪNE** (importunus), adv. without regard to time, place, or persons; unsuasably, awkwardly, rudely, importunately, oppressively, grievously, unreasonably. Pandect. Si pugillares mihi commodasti, non recte facies importune repetenda. Plin. Per quam importune fortuitum hoc quoque fuit. Cic. Confidere suis testibus, et importune insistere. Gell. Importunissime fecerunt, qui scripturam istam sincerissimam corruperunt. Laetant. Importunius veritati insultare. Justin. Tyrannica crudelitate civitates importune vexavit.

**IMPŌRTŪNTAS** (Id.), ātis, f. unsuitableness, inconvenience. Gell. loci, a bad, inconvenient situation. — Particularly in one's actions, unseasonableness, importunity, vexatiousness, unreasonableness, want of regard for others, incivility, violence, impetuosity, savageness, boldness, cruelty, licentiousness. Terent. Importunitatem spectate aniculæ. Cic. Importunitatem matris a filii capite depellite. Id. Queni propter animi importunitatem nemo recipere tecto vellet. Id. Animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate, et omnium flagitiorum impunitate, concretum. Id. Vide inter importunitatem tnam, senatusque bonitatem quid intersit. Id. Importunitas et inhumanitas omni ætati molesta est, peevishness, morosness. Plaut. Tanta importunitas, tantaque injuria facta in nos est ab hero nostro, insolence. Cic. Ex tuo scelere, importunitate, avaritia, crudelitate. Auct. B. Afric. Sedandæ eorum importunitatis gratia, singulis HS centum divisit.

**IMPŌRTŪNŪS** (in & portus, porto; or an obsol. primitive from which these are derived), a, um, adj. unseasonable, inconvenient, unsuitable, disadvantageous, ill-adapted, ἀκαρπός. Cic. Num aut locus hic non idoneus videtur, aut importunum tempus in tanto otio? (So, Ed. Ern. Some prefer inopportunus.) Tacit. Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat. Gell. Leves et importuni locutores, unseasonable or troublesome prattlers. Sallust. Locus turribus importunus. Sil. Importuna locorum, unfit to travel upon. — ¶ Also, troublesome, grievous, distressing, painful, oppressive. Horat. Importuna pauperies abest, pinching, clamorous. Cels. Neque alius importunior morbus est. — Particularly in one's conduct, regardless of time, place, or persons, vexatious, troublesome, urgent, rude, harassing, importunate, unkind, harsh, hard, churlish, peevish, morose, oppressive, peremptory, cruel, savage; also, restless, unquiet, ever-raging, violent, unrestrained, clamor-

ous. Terent. Immo ille fuit senex importunus semper, churlish, peevish, surly. Horat. Alter dives et importunus, stern, hard. Plaut. Uxor importuna atque incommoda. Cic. Si vultum importunum in forum detulisset, gloomy, savage. Id. Importunissimæ libidines, unbridled, outrageous, unquiet, restless, craving. Liv. Crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, cruel and unfeeling. Cic. Crudelis atque importuna mulier. Id. Inimicus atque importuna natura, savage. Id. Importunissima pestis, most grievous plague, h. e. Verres. Id. Importunissimus hostis, outrageous. Liv. Importuni decemviri, arbitrary, absolute, tyrannical. Cic. Importunus atque amens tyrannus. Ovid. Omne sacrum mors importuna profanat, unsparing, cruel; or it may be, obtrusive. Horat. Importunus transvolat, for importune, impetuously. Id. Importunus amat laudari? for importune, is he unduly fond of praise? — ¶ Also, bad, vicious, worthless. Cic. Quare ad patres censeo revertare: plebeii quam fuerint importuni, vides.

**IMPŌRTŪSŪS** (in & portuosus), a, um, adj. without harbors, ἀλίμενος. Sallust. mare. Plin. Ep. litus. Plin. alter. Importuosissima insula.

**IMPŌS** (in & potis), ōtis, adject. not having power over, not master of, ἀκράτης. Plaut. Impos animi or sui animi, not master of one's mind, not of sound mind, non compos. So, Senec. Impos sui amore, out of his right mind with love. Apul. Impos, absol., out of one's wits. Fronto. Ep. verborum suorum. Aason. damni, unable to bear. — ¶ Also, unable to acquire, not partaking, without. Apul. veritatis.

**IMPŌSITŪS** (impono), ōnis, f. a putting 2 or laying on, imposition, application, ἐπιθεμα. Plin. Succus impositione spicula ejicit. Varr. Impositio verborum aut nominum, invention and application to signify certain things.

**IMPŌSITIVŪS**, and **IMPŌSITIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. applied, attached, imposed, ἐπιθετικός. Varr. nomina, imposed, h. e. not derived. Pandect. canthari, laid on, attached, not a part of the house.

**IMPŌSITIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 Impositivus. Varro. nomina.

**IMPŌSITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who imposes. Varr. Ad erudendam voluntatem impositoris, h. e. of him who imposed the name upon the thing.

**IMPŌSITŪS**, a, um, partic. from impono. **IMPŌSITŪS** (impono), us, m. a laying on or upon, application. Plin.

**IMPŌSSIBILIS** (in & possibilis), e, adj. impossible, that cannot be done or be, ἀδύνατος. Quintil. Non longum tantum, sed etiam impossibile, ac potius infinitum est. Pandect. Impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus. Quintil. Impossibilia aggredi, impossibilities.

**IMPŌSSIBILITAS** (impossibilis), ātis, f. 3 impossibility. Apul.

**IMPŌSTŌR** (for impostor, from impono), 3 ōris, m. a cheat, deceiver, πλάσος, ἐπιθέτης. Pandect. Nec gulosos, nec impostores, aut mendaces, aut litigiosos. Hieron. Si tunica non canduerit, statim illud e trivio: impostor et Græcus est.

**IMPŌSTŪRĀ** (for impostura, from impono), æ, f. a fraud, deception, ἐπίθεσις. Pandect. Si quis imposturam fecerit.

**IMPŌSTŪS**, a, um, for Impositus. 3

**IMPŌSTĒNS** (in & potens), tis, adj. powerless, weak, feeble, unable, impotent, ἀκράτης. Cic. Ad salutem innocentium ad opem impotentium, ad auxilium calamitosorum. Id. Neque homini infanti atque impotenti injuste facta conducunt. Horat. Cesserat impotens tellure. — ¶ With genit. having no power over, not master of, unable to control or manage.

Liv. ire, unable to moderate. Id. lætitiæ. Cart. animi. Senec. consilii, impatient under or incapable of. Liv. Gens impotens rerum suarum. — With infin. Horat. Sperare quid libet, h. e. sperandi. — ¶ Also, without case, unable to govern one's appetites and passions, especially ambition and love of rule; passionate, violent, furious, outrageous, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, thirsting for power and so of things in regard to

which one does not govern himself, moderate, ungoverned, unbounded, excessive, violent, outrageous, intolerable, oppressive. Cic. Victoria etiam ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, more ungovernable, unruly. Id. Impotens, iracundus, contumeliosus, superbus, semper poscens, semper rupiens, semper ebrius, unable to govern himself. Id. Homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, animo hostili in omnes bonos. Vellei. Marius immodicus gloriæ, insatiabilis, impotens, semper inquietus. Cic. Nihil feci iratus, nihil impotenti animo, under the influence of passion. Id. Impotenti lætitiæ efferi, unmoderate intemperate. Id. Ista pax perditum hominem in possessionem impotentissimi dominatus restitutura est, insolent, cruel, intolerable tyranny. Nep. Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringere. Liv. In multo impotentiore subito rabiem accensi, uncontrollable. Catull. Illud depertit impotente amore, immoderate, that knows no bounds. Quintil. Impotentissimæ cogitationes cupiditatis, avaritiæ, invidiæ. Tacit. Pervicacia et impotentia mulierum jussa, unrestrained, insolent. Liv. Impotens postulatam, an insolent or exorbitant demand. Id. Impotens injuria, outrageous or tyrannical injustice. Senec. Quis tam impotens casus te rotat? cruel, unfeeling, uncontrollable, irresistible. Catull. Tot per impotentia freta herum tulisse, ungovernable, stormy, raging. — Impotens alicui, for erga aliquem, overbearing, imperious, despotic, haughty. Justin.

**IMPŌTENTĒR** (impotens), adv. weakly, 2 without power or control. Liv. Elephantum impotentem regi. — ¶ Also, passionately, immoderately, intemperately, insolently, tyrannically, ἀκράτως. Hirt. Impotenter regnare. Justin. Cum plebs divisionem agrorum impotenter flagitaret. Quintil. Ne quid cupide, ne quid improbe, ne quid impotenter faciat, monendus est puer. Senec. Subita potentia impotenter uti. Id. Facere aliquid impotentissime.

**IMPŌTENTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. weakness, impotence, poverty, humble condition, ἀδυνατία. Terent. Magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi.

— ¶ Also, unruliness, licentiousness, ungovernableness, excess, extravagance, intemperance, passion, violence, heat. Cic. animi. Id. Impotentia efferi. Plin. Impotentia libidinis, inordinate or excessive passion. Tacit. Fovete militum impotentiam, the insolence, presumption. — In particular, want of moderation in respect of ambition or power, despotism, tyranny. Sueton. (de Julio Cæsare) Nec minoris impotentia voces propalam edebat, language not less despotic or arbitrary. Vellei. Potentia ad impotentiam usus, h. e. tyrannically, despotically.

**IMPŌPĒDITŪS** (in & præpeditus), a, 3 um, adj. unhindered. Ammian. cursus. — Hence, ablat. Impræpedito (adverbially), without let or hindrance. Ammian.

— ¶ Hence, Impræpedite, adv. same as Impræpedito. Ammian.

**IMPŌPŪTIATŪS** (in & præputiatus), 3 a, um, adj. having the prepuce, or foreskin, uncircumcised. Tertull.

**IMPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀ** (in & præscientia), 3 æ, f. the not knowing beforehand. Tertull.

**IMPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM** (contracted from in 2 præsentia rerum), or **INPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM**, or **INPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM**, or **INPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM**, not only of what now is, but of what has been or will be, present, in present circumstances, as things are (were or shall be), for the present, at present, for now, now, ἐν τῷ παρόντι. Nepos., Tacit., Apul. and Pandect.

**IMPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM** (in & præstabilis), e, 3 adject. that does nothing, unserviceable. Firmic.

**IMPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM** (in & præstans), tis, adj. that does nothing, unserviceable. Iren.

**IMPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM** (in & pransus), a, um, adj. 3 that hath not breakfasted, ἀναπότος, or generally, that hath not eaten, fasting. Horat. Impransi necum disquirent. Plaut. Quia illo die impransus fui.

**IMPŌPŪSCIENTĪĀRUM** (imprecor), ōnis, f. an imprecation, curse, ἀπά. Senec. dīra.

**IMPRECOR** (in & precor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to wish or pray for something to some one; commonly, in a bad sense, to imprecate, call down upon one's head, καταράσθαι. *Virg.* litora litoribus contraria. *Plin.* Diras Pompeio imprecari. *Quintil. declam.* Imprecari debilitates. *Martial.* Hoc tibi pro meritis, et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, &c. — ¶ In a good sense. *Apul.* salutem ei, wish him health. *Petron.* Ut totus mihi populus bene imprecetur. — ¶ Also, to pray to, call upon, invoke. *Apul.* incrementa solis.

**IMPRESIBILIS** (in & prendo), e, adj. 3 incomprehensible. *Gell.* Alii aliter leg. **IMPRESSE** (impressus), adv. strongly, 3 forcibly, with effect, impressively, emphatically. *Tertull.* Alte et impresso recogitare. *Car. Aurel.* Dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressus.

**IMPRESSIO** (imprimo), ōnis, f. a pressing in or into; a stamping upon, an impressing, εἰσβολή. *Cic.* Cum visa in animos imprimuntur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species, et quasdam formas eorum. *Apul.* Initium omnium corporum materiam esse: hanc signari impressione formarum. *Cic.* Explanata impressio vocum, h. e. clear articulation, distinct expression. — And passively. *Augustin.* Impressiones numerorum. — ¶ In war, an assault, attack, shock, onset, brunt, irruption, inroad, implying a giving way or retreat on the part of the enemy. *Varr.* Hostes impressionem facere cœperunt in castra. *Liv.* Hastati non ferentes impressionem Latinorum, se ad principes recepere. *Id.* Dant impressionem, make an attack, press in. *Id.* Dein valida impressione pulsus, terga vertunt. *Hirt.* Impressionem facere in fines hostium, an irruption, inroad. — *Figur.* force, violence, assault. *Cic.* Aliqueni vi atque impressione evertere. — ¶ Also, emphasis, stress, percussion of the voice. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an impression, stamp, form impressed or stamped. *Apul.*

**IMPRESSUS**, us, m. same as *Impressio*. 3 *Prudent.*

**IMPRESSUS**, a, um, particip. from *imprimere*. — ¶ Adj. (of in & pressus), not pressed. *Propert.* Impressis uberibus, not pressed, not milked, as some explain it.

**IMPRIMIS** (in & primus, for in primis), adv. especially, eminently, particularly. *Cic.* — Frequently, written separately, in primis. See *Primum*.

**IMPRIMĒ** (in & premo), is, essi, essum, 2 a. 3. to press into, stick or stamp into; to press upon, impress, imprint, stamp, ἐντυπῶ. *Cic.* Sus rostro si humi A litteram imprimeret. *Id.* Vestigia ubi imprimas, non habes. *Id.* Vestigia in aliquo loco impressa. *Id.* sigilla in cera. *Petron.* Convertite huc manus, imprime mucrones, infix, thrust. *Horat.* Imprimere dente notam labris, to leave the mark of the teeth upon. *Colum.* vulnus, to make, inflict. *Lucan.* dentes alicui. *Horat.* aratrum muris, plough up the place where the walls had been. *Virg.* pecori signum, to imprint, brand. *Martial.* oscula, to imprint a kiss. *Valer. Flacc.* gressus dorso alicujus, to walk on the back. *Plin.* Exempta scutula cortici, imprimuntur ex alia cortex par, is introduced, inserted. *Virg.* Pes collo impressus, pressed upon. *Id.* Impresso genu nitens, pressed upon. *Cic.* Sulcus altius impressus, ploughed, sunk, pressed. — The construction is also varied; thus, *Cic.* Italian vestigiis impressis, for vestigia Italiae. *Id.* Imprimi, quasi ceram, animum, for in cera, receives impressions. *Liv.* Tabellæ signo suo impressæ, impressed, stamped, marked, h. e. sealed. *Virg.* Crater impressus signis, for cui signa impressa sunt. — *Figur.* to impress. *Cic.* In animis notionem deorum impressit natura. *Id.* Visum objectum imprimet, et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem. *Id.* Visa in animos imprimuntur. *Id.* dedecus reipublicæ, to stamp, implying durability. *Id.* Motus in ipso oratore impressi atque inusti, stamped, impressed, so as to seem natu-

ral and not assumed. *Id.* Memoria tabulis publicis impressa, impressed, so as to be visible, clear, evident. — ¶ Simply, to press. *Pers.* Cippus imprimit ossa. — ¶ Also, to press to or against; to press to one's self. *Propert.* Impressa (ipsa) siccabat lumina lana, h. e. by applying the wool to her eyes. *Plin.* Ubi videt stirpem, imprimens corpus, venam vulnerat. — Also, to offiz. *Plin.* tabulas parieti. — ¶ Also, to engrave. *Virg.* Nefas impressum. — ¶ Simply, to dig, sink. *Pallad.* puteum.

**IMPRŌBABILIS** (in & probabilis), e, adj. 1 not worthy of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable; it may sometimes be rendered, improbable, not capable of proof. *Cels.* Rationes sequi non improbabiles. *Senec.* Affectus sunt motus animi improbabiles, subiti, et concitati. *Plin.* Haud improbabili argumento. *Pandect.* Non improbabilis mos.

**IMPRŌBABILITER** (improbabilis), adv. 3 in an exceptionable or unsatisfactory manner; or, improbably. *Sidon.*

**IMPRŌBATIO** (improbo), ōnis, f. a showing to be unworthy of approbation; a discrediting, disapproving, disapprobation, rejection, blame. *Cic.* Accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Improbatio testium. *Cic.* Siciliæ omne frumentum improbas; ista omnis improbatio, &c.

**IMPRŌBATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 disapproves; a condemner. *Apul.*

**IMPRŌBATŪS**, a, um, particip. from *improbo*.

**IMPRŌBĒ** (improbus), adv. badly, wrongly, poorly, unskillfully. *Gell.* Inscitia improbe dicentium, quæ non intelligunt. — ¶ Also, not uprightly, badly, wickedly, unjustly, in an unprincipled manner, dishonestly, shamelessly, villainously, *πονηρῶς*. *Cic.* Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti. *Id.* Est aliquid, quod improbus fieri potest. *Id.* Improbissime tractare alicquem. *Id.* Præda improbe parta. *Id.* Improbissime respondere, impudently, in a barefaced manner. *Plaut.* Improbe rogare. *Publ. in mimis* ap. *Gell.* Improbe Neptunum accusat, qui iterum naufragium facit, unjustly. *Plin. Ep.* Tantum mihi copiarum tuo nomine datum est, quas omnes improbe quidem, accepti tamen, h. e. rudely, coldly; or, without shame, presumptuously. — ¶ Also, largely, greatly, enormously, immoderately. *Sueton.* De quodam (homine) improbus nato, remarkably well-furnished in one particular. *Marcell. Empir.* Ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominere. — ¶ Also, wantonly, lasciviously. *Catull.* and *Petron.*

**IMPRŌBITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. bad quality, pooriness; of wild apples, for instance. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, wickedness, dishonesty, knavery, depravity, improbity, unfairness, perverseness, *πονηρία*. *Cic.* Non ita, ut sperant mali, alacris exsultat improbitas in victoria. *Id.* Cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit. *Id.* Improbitas Æbutii, illegal violence. — ¶ Also, boldness, hardness, temerity, audacity, presumption, impudence, shamelessness. *Quintil.* Improbitas licet adversario molesta sit, iudici invisa est. *Ovid.* Improbitas muneris instar habet. *Plin.* Mirum, quo procedat improbitas cordis humani. *Cic.* simiæ. — Also, voracity, ravenousness joined with boldness. *Plin.* Adversus improbitatem alium semina depascuntium.

**IMPRŌBITER**, same as *Improbe*. 2 *Petron.*

**IMPRŌBITŌ**, as, frequentat. from *improbo*, of the same signification. *Gell.*

**IMPRŌBŌ** (in & probo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to show, prove or represent to be unworthy of approbation; to throw discredit upon; to disapprove, reject, condemn, disallow, ἀποδοκιμάζω. *Cic.* Vitam ejus accusator improbare debet, show to be wicked or objectionable. *Id.* Ex his sequendas esse alias, alias improbandas. *Id.* Ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint. *Id.* Hæc improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur. *Plin.* Virgilius terram non improbat vitibus. *Id.* Sardonyches faculentæ improbantur, are not esteemed. *Cæs.* Curio utrumque improbens consilium.

*Pandect.* Facere aliquid improbatum, prohibited, unlawful. *Apul.* Juvenis morum improbatum, h. e. ob mores. — ¶ Also, to condemn, ridicule, deride. *Ovid.* Improbatus (nimphæ) pastor. — ¶ Also, to make void, rescind. *Cic.* iudicium sacerdotis. — ¶ *Plaut.* Improbant ingenium, h. e. show to be evil or worthless; or, otherwise, make wicked, corrupt (si lectio certa).

**IMPRŌBŪLŪS** (dimin. from *improbus*), 3 a, um, adj. somewhat dishonest or knavish, a little bold or presuming. *Juvenal.*

**IMPRŌBŪS** (in & probus), a, um, adj. not good, bad, of bad quality, poor, miserable. *Plaut.* Improbæ merces. *Martial.* panis. *Plaut.* Postes improbiores. *Id.* Semper improbus nihilque sis, vile, worthless, abject, of no account. — ¶ In a moral sense, bad, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villainous, malicious, *δενυῶνδ*, ungodly, unprincipled, unjust, unfair, not equitable, *πονηρῶς*, *κακῶς*. *Cic.* Improbus homo et perfidiosus. *Plaut.* Improbati et scelesti. *Brutus* ad *Cic.* Hæmo nequissimus atque improbissimus. *Cic.* Te ipsum quodam modo hic violavit, cum in me tani improbus fuit. *Plaut.* Inprobis improbum esse. *Id.* Improbum esse ab ingenio, naturally bad. *Cic.* Inprobissima lex, most unjust. *Quintil.* Improbata causa. *Plaut.* Improbata facta facere. *Cic.* Improbum testamentum, not according to law. *Ovid.* Improbata verba, h. e. perjury. — Also, malicious, roguish, arch. *Horat.* Improbata anus. *Martial.* Quærit compositos manus improba mittere talos. — ¶ Also, beyond the common measure. — Hence, great, violent, vehement, urgent, excessive, immoderate, immense, enormous. *Virg.* Labor improbus omnia vincit, uncens, persevering, obstinate. *Id.* rabies ventris, h. e. insatiable hunger. *Id.* anser, anguis, insatiable, greedy, voracious, ravenous. *So, Stat.* Improbata connubii. *Martial.* Ingenti fruor improboque somno. *Quintil.* spes. *Sallust.* patibulum, very high. *Valer. Flacc.* arva, invensurabile, vast, great. *Senec.* Austro flante, imber improbius est, is more violent. *Stat.* Hominem super improbus exit, very tall. *Plin.* villus, very long. *Senec.* Lacernæ coloris improbi, rich, superb. *Virg.* Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? — Also, bold, daring, courageous; commonly, in a bad sense, audacious, presumptuous, impudent, shameless. *Plin. Ep.* Audax hæc, non tamen improba, quia secreta contentio. *Stat.* Assurgentem alio puer improbus ictu percult. *Virg.* Eneas equitum levia improbus arma præmisit: quaterent campos (which may be boldly or cunningly). *Senec.* Quo apertior adulatione, quo improbius, hoc citius expugnat. *Quintil.* Perficere faciem, et quasi improbam facere. *Martial.* Improbata non fuerit si mea charta, dato, h. e. libellus supplex si inverecundus non fuerit. *Sueton.* Oris improbi homo. *Plin.* Improbum ausum. — Also, wanton, lewd, lascivious, licentious, indecent. *Ovid.* verba, and carmina. *Martial.* satureia, exciting lust. — Also, malign, cruel. *Virg.* amor. *Id.* puer. *Id.* ora (leonis). But these may perhaps be all referred to other significations. — *Improbus* seems sometimes to be only a milder expression for *impius*, *scelustus*, h. e. accused, outrageous, detestable, wicked, shameless, &c.

**IMPRŌCĒRŪS** (in & procerus), a, um, adj. 2 not tall, lwo of stature, μικρὸς, βραχὺς. *Tuic.* and *Gell.*

**IMPRŌCRĒABILIS** (in & procreo), e, adj. 3 that cannot be procreated. *Apul.*

**IMPRŌFESSŪS** (in & professus), a, um, 2 adj. not having professed or declared himself to be something. *Sueton.* Deferebantur qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra urbem viverent vitam, without professing Judaism. *Pandect.* Si quis improfessus servus fuerit. — ¶ Passively, *Quintil. declam.* 341, in the super-scription. Quod quis improfessum transtulerit.

**IMPRŌMISCŪS**, or **IMPRŌMISCŪS** (in & promiscuus or promiscus), a, um, adj. unmingled, unqualified, genuine, pure. *Gell.* In his versibus suavitas impro-

*miscua. Id. Verbum impromiscuum, h. e. separatum, neque cum alio concordans.*  
**IMPRŌMPTŪS**, or **IMPRŌMTŪS** (in & 2 promptus or promptus), a, um, adj. *not ready, not quick, wearied out. Tacit.* — ¶ Also, *not ready in something, unapt, not handy. Liv. Quia infacundior sit, et lingua impromptus. Auson. Ser-mone impromptus Latio.*  
**IMPRŌPK** (in & prope), adv. *near, same* 3 as *Prope. Tertull. cælo.*  
**IMPRŌPERĀNTER** (in & properanter), 3 adv. *gradually. Auson.*  
**IMPRŌPERĀTŪS** (in & properatus), a, 3 um, adj. *not hastened, without haste. Virg. Vestigia Turnus improperata re-ferit.*  
**IMPRŌPERIUM** (impropero), ii, n. a re-3 *proach or ill word, a taunt. Lactant. A. 18, 32. (from an old translation of the Bible). Also, read by some in Quintil. decl.*  
**IMPRŌPERŌ** (in & propero), as, n. I. to 3 *hasten within, to enter with haste. Varr. ap. Plin. Quo (h. e. in quem labyrinthum) siquis improperet. — ¶ Also, to taunt, upbraid. Petron. Non impro-pero illi.*  
**IMPRŌPERŪS** (in & properus), a, um, 3 adj. *not hastening, slow. Sil.*  
**IMPRŌPRIĒ** (improprius), adv. *improper-* 2 *ly, not correctly, οὐ κριτῶς. Plin. Spi-rant haud improprie appellata manu, h. e. with the proboscis. Gell. Reprehen-dit Hyginus præpetibus pennis, quasi improprie et inscite dictum.*  
**IMPRŌPRIĒTĀS** (Id.), atis, f. *impropr-* 3 *ity, improper use. Gell.*  
**IMPRŌPRIŪS** (in & proprius), a, um, adj. 2 *not belonging to a thing, not suitable, im-proper, ἀκρῶς. Plin. Iaspis terebinthi-zusa, improprio, ut arbitrator, cognomine dicta. Quintil. Proprietati contrarium est vitium id, quod apud nos impropri-um, ἀκρῶν apud Græcos vocatur (as, for instance, sperare dolorem, far pre-sentire), impropriety of speech, by which one word is made to bear the sense of another. — Hence, faultily. Quintil.*  
**IMPRŌPŪGNĀTŪS** (in & propugnatus), 3 a, um, adj. *undefended. Ammian.*  
**IMPRŌSPĒCTĒ** (improspectus), adv. *im-* 3 *providently, without foresight. Tertull.*  
**IMPRŌSPĒCTŪS** (in & prospectus), a, 3 um, adj. *unseen. Sever. in Ælina.*  
**IMPRŌSPĒR** (in & prosper), ēra, ērum, 2 adj. *unprosperous, unsuccessful, unfortu-nate, unlucky, ἀτυχής. Tacit. — ¶ Also, unfavorable. Tacit. fama apud ex-ercitum.*  
**IMPRŌSPĒRĒ** (improspere), adv. *unhappi-* 2 *ly, unfortunately, unprosperously, unsuc-cessfully, δυστυχῶς. Tacit. Libertas improspere repetita. Gell. Nihil quic-quam tam improspere Virgilium ex Ho-mero vertisse.*  
**IMPRŌTECTŪS** (in & protectus), a, um, 3 adj. *unprotected, undefended, uncovered. Gell. and Ammian.*  
**IMPRŌVIDĒ** (improvidus), adv. *improvi-* 2 *deathly, without forethought, incautiously, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, without consid-eration, ἀπρονοήτως. Liv.*  
**IMPRŌVIDĒNTIĀ** (in & providentia), æ, 3 f. *improvidence, want of foresight. Ter-tull.*  
**IMPRŌVIDŪS** (in & providus), a, um, 3 adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating. Liu. Improvidus futuri certaminis. Plin. Improvida hujus mali civitas. — Hence, improvident, taking no thought, without foresight or forethought, incautious, un-heedful, careless, heedless, thoughtless, in-considerate, ἀπρονοήτος. Cic. Fatalis quedam calamitas incidisse videtur, et improvidas hominum mentes occupa-visse. Id. Improvidi et negligentes duces. Liv. Improvidos incantosque hostes opprimere. Cic. Sc adolescens improvida ætate irritatit erratis. — With genit. Tacit. Vitellius, ignarus militiæ, improvidus consilii, h. e. ratio-ne consilii. Id. futuri, careless about, taking no thought for. — With infin. Sil. — ¶ Passively, that happens unexpected-ly, unforeseen. Plin. Tela, quæ cæca et improvida feruntur.*  
**IMPRŌVISĒ** (improvisus), adv. *unexpect-* 3 *edly, without being foreseen or anticipated. Tertull.*

**IMPRŌVISŌ**, properly *ablnt.* of improv-  
sus, but used also adverbially. See *Im-  
provisus.*  
**IMPRŌVISŪS** (in & provivus), a, um,  
adj. *unforeseen, unlooked for, unthought  
of, unexpected, sudden, ἀπροβήτης, ἀπροβ-  
ήτος. Cic. Mala sunt improvisa gravi-  
ora. Id. Unde iste amor tam improv-  
visus ac tam repentinus? Id. Cum tot  
bella subito atque improvisa nascentur.  
Virg. Cunctis repente improvisus ait,  
for improvise, unexpectedly to all. Tacit.  
Pestis improvisior. Id. Ad improvisa,  
against accidents. — De improvivo, or Ex  
improviso, or Improviso (absol.), *unex-  
pectedly, without being seen beforehand,  
on a sudden, without warning. Cic. and  
Cæs.*  
**IMPRŪDĒNS** (in & prudens), tis, adj. *not  
foresesing, not anticipating or expectiag,  
not thinking of or supposing, not knowing,  
not meaning, unaware, unconscious, ἀγ-  
νῶς. Nepos. Omnes imparatos impru-  
dentesque offendit, expectiag no such  
thing, and so off their guard. Cæs. Im-  
prudentes atque inopinantes hostes  
aggreduuntur. Auct. B. Afric. Ne im-  
prudentes suæ naves in classem ad-  
versariorum incidere, unaware. Ter-  
rent. Probe horum facta imprudens de-  
pexit senex, unknowingly. Id. Plus  
hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens  
ante hunc diem unquam, without know-  
ing it. Cic. Imprudens Servilium præ-  
teritisse videris. Id. Omnia impruden-  
te L. Sylla facta esse, contrary to the ex-  
pectation of Syllæ, without the knowledge  
of Syllæ. Cæs. Imprudentibus militibus.  
— ¶ Also, ignorant, unacquainted, not  
knowing, unaware. Cic. Imprudentes  
legis, vitulum immolaverunt. Liv.  
maris, unacquainted with, inexperienced  
in. Colna. Antiquitatis imprudens con-  
suetudo. — So, with accus. and infin.  
Curt. Non imprudens, usurum eum ra-  
bie. — Figur. Virg. (de vite) Fons ter-  
renus, imprudensque laborum, not having  
yet experienced. — Hence, ignorant, un-  
wise. Senec. Quæ ab imprudentissimis  
fieri videntur (where it is opposed to  
sapientis). — ¶ Also, improvident, with-  
out forethought, imprudent, inconsiderate.  
Petron. consilium. Senec. Quidquid  
horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, negli-  
gendum.  
**IMPRŪDĒNTER** (imprudens), adv. *igno-*  
rantly, unwittingly, through ignorance,  
unknowingly, unaware, δὲ ἄγνοια.  
Vellei. Pastoralem cultum induit, im-  
mixtusque castris hostium, imprudenter  
interemptus est. Cic. Illud impruden-  
ter, si arbitrantur, &c. through igno-  
rance. — ¶ Also, imprudently, inconsider-  
erately. Terent. Ad flammam accessit  
imprudentius. Cæs. ad Cic. Etsi te ni-  
hil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum  
judicarem.  
**IMPRŪDĒNTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *want of knowl-*  
edge, ignorance, ἄγνοια. Cic. Impru-  
dentia est, cum scisse aliquid is, qui  
arguit, negatur. Terent. Si id est pec-  
catum, peccatum imprudentia est Po-  
tæ, non qui furtum facere studerit,  
without the knowledge of, unintentionally.  
— Also with genit. Liv. Imprudentia  
eventus, ignorance or uncertainty with re-  
spect to the issue. Petron. Imprudentia  
locorum. — Also, chance, accident, mis-  
take, error. Cic. Imprudentia teli emis-  
si, h. e. when the weapon flies from the hand  
accidentally or unexpectedly. Id. Quod  
non solum curiosos oculos excludit, sed  
etiam errantes; quo non modo improbi-  
tas, sed ne imprudentia quidem possit  
intrare, inadaertence, chance, or mistake.  
Id. Inculcatus per imprudentiam ni-  
nus usitatos versus, inadaertently, un-  
intentionally, unaware. — ¶ Also, want  
of foresight, imprudence, indiscretion, in-  
considerateness. Nepos. Totum exercitum  
propter prætorum imprudentiam in-  
scitiamque belli periturum. Id. Se ar-  
mat imprudentia Dionis. Cic. Quod  
(h. e. perperam judicare) sæpe per im-  
prudentiam fit, through inconsiderateness.  
**IMPŪBĒS**, ēris, and **IMPŪBĪS** (in &  
pubes), e, adj. *not having attained the  
years of manhood, below the age of puber-  
ty, not yet of marriageable age, ἀνήβος;*  
properly, *not having a beard, &c., beard-  
less. Ovid. Nam puer impubes, et***

*adhuc non utilis armis. Plin. Capillus  
impubium impositus. Horat. Impubes  
corpus. Virg. Impubes mala, beard-  
less, not yet bearded. Cic. Filium im-  
puberem in carcere necatum esse dixit.  
Sueton. Impuli teneoque togam dare,  
to a stripling. Liv. Impubes (acc.) ele-  
gisse dicitur. — ¶ Also, not married  
or without carnal intercourse, a bachelor,  
chaste. Cæs. Qui duntissime impube-  
res permanserunt, maximam inter suos  
ferunt laudem.*  
**IMPŪBĒSCĒNS** (in & pubescens), tis,  
adj. *not yet becoming mature. Plin. — Or  
as a particip. as from impubesco, grow-  
ing to maturity; the passage is, Corticem  
ejus impubescentem puer impubis si  
detrahat.*  
**IMPŪDĒNS** (in & pudens), tis, adject.  
*shameless, impudent, barefaced, ἀναίδης.  
Terent. Os impudens videtur. Cic.  
Qui semel verecundiæ fines transierit,  
eum bene et naviter oportet esse impu-  
dentem. Id. Ut cum impudens fuisset  
in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si  
negaret. Id. Impudentissima litteræ.  
Id. Magnum et impudens mendacium.  
Id. pecunia, h. e. very great, so that it  
is a shameless action to ask for it.*  
**IMPŪDĒNTER** (impudens), adv. *impu-*  
dently, without shame, shamelessly,  
without respect, ἀναίδως. Cic. Neque tamen  
ignoro, quam impudenter faciam, qui,  
&c. Id. Impudentissime mentiri. Id.  
Batuit, impudenter: despit, multo impu-  
dentius.  
**IMPŪDĒNTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *shamelessness,  
impudence, effrontery, boldness, ἀναίδεια.  
Cic. Verecundiæ negandi scribendi im-  
pudentiam suscepi. Id. Reprimere ali-  
cujus impudicam impudentiam. Id. An  
ego tantam aut animi duritiam habere,  
aut oculorum impudentiam possim, ut  
possim intneri, &c.?*  
**IMPŪDICĒ** (impudicus), adv. *immodestly,  
3 lewdly, unchastely, ἀσελγῶς. Tertull.*  
Impudice. Eutrop. Impudicissime.  
**IMPŪDICITĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *unchasteness,  
2 immodesty, lewdness, incontinence, ἀσελ-  
γεια, and especially of an unnatural  
kind, pederasty, buggery, pathicism.  
Plant. and Tacit.*  
**IMPŪDICŪS** (in & pudicus), a, um, adj.  
*shameless, impudent, barefaced. Plant.*  
*facinus. — ¶ Also, unchaste, immodest,  
lewd, lustful, sensual, ἀναγνός, ἀσελγής,  
and especially unnaturally so. Cic. In  
his greibus omnes aleatores, omnes  
adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique  
versantur. Id. Et consul, et impudicis-  
simus. Plant. Si est quippiam impudi-  
cior. Martial. Digitus impudicus, the  
middle finger. — Also, violated, polluted.  
Auct. Præp. — ¶ Also, foul, fetid.  
Mortial. odor.*  
**IMPŪGNĀTIŌ** (impugno), ōnis, f. *an as-*  
1 *sault, πρὸςβολή. Cic.*  
**IMPŪGNĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from im-  
3 *pugno. — ¶ Adj. (of in & pugnatus),  
unassailed, unattacked. Gell.*  
**IMPŪGNŌ** (in & pugno), as, avi, atum, a.  
1. *to fight against a person or thing, to at-  
tack, assail by fighting, πρὸςβάλλω. Liv.*  
Impugnare terga hostium. Cic. Sceler-  
atos cives ab impugnanda patria deter-  
rere. Justin. Syracusæ a cive impug-  
nate sunt, besieged, laid siege to. —  
Without accus. Cæs. Nostri acris im-  
pugnare cœperunt. — Hence, Sueton.  
Veneficis et devotionibus impugnari se  
comperit. — ¶ Figur. to assail, attack,  
oppose, impugn, cross, speak against.  
Cic. Nullam malivolentiam, quæ te  
impugnare audeat. Hart. dignitatem  
alicujus. Tacit. sententiam. Orid.  
meritum et fidem. Quintil. Sæpe quæ  
in aliis litibus impugnantur, cadem in  
aliis defendunt. Sallust. Accerrime  
impugnare aliquem. Plin. morbum  
regium, centaurio poto.  
**IMPŪLSIŌ** (impello), ōnis, f. *a pressing or  
forciaig from without, external impression  
or impulse, influence. Cic. Congmentatio  
aliqua impulsione vehementi labefac-  
tatur. — ¶ Also, an instigating, in-  
citing, stimulating, provoking. Cic.  
ad hilaritatem. — ¶ Also, impulse,  
violent affection or passion, as urging to  
action, without regard to reason. Cic.  
**IMPŪLSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an inciter,  
instigator, adviser. Cic. protectionis**

meæ. *Id.* Impulsor atque adjutor. *Terent.* Me impulsore hanc esse empanit ait, *at my advice or instigation.*

**IMPULSRIX** (Id.), icis, f. *she who instigates.* Non.

**IMPULSUS** (Id.), us, m. *a setting in motion.* *Plin.* corporum, *h. c. moving, impelling, propelling.* *Sueton.* Eum impulsu turbæ prope vulneravit, *pressure.* — *¶* Also, *a striking, or beating, an impact, impression, external force or impulse.* *Cic.* scutorum, *the clashing of the shields as a prelude to the fight.* *Id.* Is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, *by no foreign influence or impulse.* *Id.* Sonus impulsu orbium conficitur. — Hence, *Plin.* velorum, *swelling.* — *¶* Also, *instigation, incitement, persuasion.* *Cæs.* Ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret. *Cic.* Ad hæc bona Chrysgonum accessisse impulsu suo. — *¶* Also, *an inward impulse, violent affection or passion, as prompting to action.* *Cic.* Impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obedientium deorum et hominum jura violaverunt. *Id.* Qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint.

**IMPULSUS**, a, um, particip. from impello.

**IMPULVEREUS** (in & pulvereus), a, um, 3 adj. *without dust.* *Gell.* Impulverea in cruentaque victoria, *h. c. without trouble, easy.*

**IMPUNCTUS** (in & punctus), a, um, adj. 3 *not pricked, without points, dots or spots, clear, pure.* *Apl.* crystallum. — It is otherwise rendered, *dotted, spotted,* (in which case it would be derived from *in & pingo*, as if *impungo*.)

**IMPUNE** (impunis), adv. *without punishment or penalty, without fear of punishment, with impunity, safely, ἀσφαλιως.* *Cic.* Id Sextilius factum negabat: poterat autem impune: quis enim redargueret? *Id.* Ut dictator quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere. *Id.* Qui nummos in tribus pronuntiar, si non dederit, impune sit. *Sallust.* Impune injuriam accipere, *without resenting it.* *So, Phædr.* Impune lædi, *without exacting punishment.* *Terent.* Hoc impune facere, *to do with impunity.* *Sallust.* Impune quælibet facere, *it est regem esse.* *Terent.* Siquidem istuc impune habueris, *h. e. are not punished for it, come off with impunity.* *Tacit.* Neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *h. e. impunitum relinquendum.* (See *Impunis*.) *So, Cic.* Cum multos libros surripisset, nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *h. c. would come off unpunished.* *Cæs.* Quod tam diu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur, *h. c. that they had so long remained unpunished for the injuries they had inflicted.* *Sil.* Impune relinquere, *to remain unpunished.* *Tacit.* Dicta impune erant. *Cic.* Libertate usus est, quo impunus dicax esset. *Plaut.* Impunissime tibi vendere hæc: ædes licet, *with the fullest impunity or liberty.* — *¶* Also, *without danger, harm, hurt, or loss, safely.* *Cic.* Majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, *without danger, with safety.* *Horat.* Mercator revisens æquor Atlanticum impune. *Id.* Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ, *freely; without fear or reserve; at his expense.* *Juvenal.* Impune diem consumpsert ingens Telephus? *h. c. without a return in kind.* *Plin.* Lupinum impune jacet, *avaritidine sua tutum, in safety.*

**IMPUNIS** (in & pœna), e, adj. *without punishment, unpunished, with impunity, ἀσφαλιως, ἀδωως.* *Solin.* Mulier impunis rediit. *Apl.* Impunem me fore. — Also, the following, unless they are to be referred to the *adv.* *Plaut.* Impune est viro. *Ovid.* Haud impune scelus sinit esse. *Tacit.* Neque tantum maleficium impune habendum.

**IMPUNITAS** (impunis), atis, f. *impunity, freedom or security from punishment, remission of punishment, ἀδωωσις.* *Liv.* Impunitate tua in perpetuum arroganda sunt consulim imperia. *Cic.* Quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? *Id.* Impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui et ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine do-

lore. *Id.* Ceteris veniam et impunitatem dandam puto. *Id.* Quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, *h. e. full security or freedom.* — *¶* Also, *full license, unrestrained excess, unbounded freedom.* *Cic.* Quum præsertim tanta gladiatorum sit impunitas. *Id.* animal, ex scelorum importunitate, et flagitiorum impunitate concretum. — So also in speech, *redundancy, diffusiveness, excess of ornament.* *Cic.* Nos superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia.

**IMPUNITATE** (impunitus), adv. *with impunity.* *Matius* ad *Cic.* O superbiam inauditam! alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunitate licere. *Al. leg.* impune.

**IMPUNITUS** (in & punitus), a, um, adj. *unpunished, exempted from punishment, ἀτιμωπητος.* *Cic.* Possemus hanc injuriam, ignominiamque nominis R. inultam impunitatem dimittere. *Id.* Tibi vexatio direptionque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera. *Liv.* Libidinem Appii, quo impunitior sit, eo effrenatiorem fore. — Hence, *unrestrained, excessive, shameless, barefaced.* *Cic.* Impunitum mendacium. — *¶* Also, *free from danger or harm, safe, secure, complete, unimpaired.* *Cic.* Omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere. *Horat.* Qui tu impunitior illa opsonia captas?

**IMPURATUS**, a, um, properly particip. from impuro. — *¶* Adj. *nasty, impure, abominable, loathsome, vile, infamous, abandoned, as a word of reproach.* *Terent.* Impuratus me ille ut etiam irideat? *Plaut.* Scio probiorem hanc esse, quam te, *impuratiorem.*

**IMPURE** (impurus), adv. *impurely; hence, unchastely, basely, disgracefully, shamefully, meanly, unworthily, basely, flagitiously, vily, ἀκαθάρτως, αἰσχρως.* *Cic.* Quis animo æquo videt eum, quem impure atque flagitiose putet vivere? *Id.* Multa facere impure atque tete. *Id.* Ea, quæ ipse in se, atque in domesticum dedecus impure atque intemperanter fecerit. *Id.* A quo impurissime hæc nostra fortuna despecta est, *h. e. minime liberaliter.*

**IMPURGABILIS** (in & purgabilis), e, 3 adj. *inexcusable.* *Amniam.*

**IMPURITAS** (impurus), atis, f. *foulness, impurity, wickedness, abomination, ἀκαθάρσια.* *Cic.*

**IMPURITIA** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Impuritas*. *Plaut.*

**IMPURUS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to render impure, to defile, contaminate.* *Senec.* Utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? — *¶* See also *Impuratus*, a, um.

**IMPURUS** (in & purus), a, um, adj. *unclean, impure, foul, nasty, filthy, ἀκαθάρτος.* *Ovid.* *l. b. 223.* — Hence, figur. *impure, defiled, contaminated, filthy, foul, nasty.* *Petron.* Impurus omni libidine. *Cic.* In his gregibus omnes impuri impudicique versantur. *Plaut.* Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimas. *Cic.* Omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus. *Id.* In me absentem orationem ore impurissimo evomit. — *¶* Generally, as a word of reproach, *hateful, abominable, loathsome, infamous, unprincipled, abandoned, wicked, execrable, necursed.* *Sallust.* Namque animus impurus neque vigilis, neque quietibus sedari poterat. *Terent.* O hominem impurum! *Cic.* Nec se addue posse, ut hoc a Biante dictum crederet; sed impuri cujusdam aut ambitiosi esse sententiam. *Terent.* Conyeni hodie hominem haud impurum. *h. c. as we say, no bad fellow.* *So, Id.* Annus haud impura.

**IMPUTATUS** (imputo), onis, f. *an entering in the book as paid out, expensilatio.* *Pandect.*

**IMPUTATIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *imputative, imputing or attributing some crime, accusatory.* *Tertull.*

**IMPUTATOR** (Id.), oris, m. *one who casts up, and enters as paid.* — Hence, *Senec.* Multi sunt tam prævæ nature, ut malint perdere quæ præstiterint, quam videri recepisse, superbi et imputatores, *sc. beneficii, h. e. making a merit of*

*their kind deeds, priding themselves upon them.*

**IMPUTATUS** (in & putatus), a, um, particip. from imputo. — *¶* Adj. (of in & putatus), *not pruned or trimmed, unpruned, ἀτμητος.* *Horat.* vinea. *Plin.* buxus.

**IMPUTO** (in & puto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to bring into the reckoning, enter in the account, reckon, charge, προσλογίζομαι, ἀναρίθνημι.* *Colum.* Villicis longe plus imputant seminis jactu, quam quod severint. *Pandect.* Si quis ex sociis propter societatem profectus sit, eos duntaxat sumptus societati imputabit, qui in eam rem impensi sunt. Viatica igitur et vecturas reete imputabit, *charge.* *So, Plin.* Ep. Eidem civitati imputata sunt terna millia, quæ viatici nomine annua dabantur legato, *charged to, laid upon, assessed, imposed.* *Pandect.* In quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit. *Id.* Eos numos quadranti imputare debet. Hence, *Senec.* Fatum pereuntis dies imputat, *counts, reckons.* *Martial.* Boni soles nobis pereunt et imputantur. — *¶* Figur. *to set down in the account, to charge, to reckon as a favor or merit, to make a merit of, make a boast of.* *Phædr.* Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, *do not charge me with this pretended benefit of yours, do not call me your debtor for this benefit.* *Tacit.* Gaudent muneribus: sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, *account as a favor.* *Id.* Imputare perfidiam non possunt, qui Vitellium Vespasiano prodidere, *cannot make a merit or boast of.* *Id.* Dolo a se flexos, imputavit Civilis, *took credit to himself, boasted.* *Plin.* Ep. Alii transeunt quadam, imputantque, quod transeant. — And absol. *Tacit.* Hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, *h. e. who can present the largest account of benefits, who can show that I am under most obligations to him, or simply, can render the most.* (See below.) *Plin.* Paneg. Copiam tui, non ut imputes, facis, *not to make a boast thereof, not to throw it in our teeth.* *Id.* Materia obligandi imputandique. — *¶* Also, *to give, grant, bestow, devote.* *Martial.* Imputet nobis otia parva, roga, *that he bestow or devote to me, thus putting me under obligation, and establishing a claim of his own.* *So, Id.* Imputet deus nectar mihi, *h. e. as it were, enter it in the account as made over to me, give it to me, bestow it upon me.* — *¶* Also, *to ascribe, impute, charge, lay the blame or fault on one, lay at one's door, commonly in a bad sense.* *Ovid.* Natum imputat illis, *h. e. charges them with his son's fate.* *Id.* Bos mortem senioribus imputet annis, *let him impute his death to his old age, h. e. let him die of old age, do not kill him.* *Tacit.* Prospera omnes sibi vindicant: adversa uni imputantur. *Plin.* Hanc igitur audaciam tibi imputabis, et in nostra culpa tibi ignoscas. *Pandect.* Sibi imputet, qui compromisit, *let him blame himself.* *Id.* Sibi imputent, cur accepterint, &c. *Plin.* Ep. Tibi imputabis, si ne digna quidem, &c. *you will take the blame upon yourself.* — In a good sense. *Justin.* Huic imputari victum Annibalem.

**IMPURESCO** (in & putresco), is, trui, 2 n. 3. *to putrefy, rot or decay in any thing.* *Colum.* Et cum imputruit, conteritur.

**IMPURIBILIS** (in & putresco), e, adj. 3 *incorruptible, not liable to decay.* *Hieron.*

**IMPURIBILITER** (imputribilis), adv. 3 *incorruptibly.* *Augustin.*

**IMUS** (dimin. from imus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Imus*, when one speaks diminutively. *Catull.* Mollior imula oricilla, *h. c. ima parte auriculæ.*

**IMUS**, a, um, adj. superl. of inferus. by contraction for infimus, *what is lowest, at the bottom, undermost, the lowest, inmost, deepest, κατώτατος, ὑψιστος.* *Cic.* Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *h. e. at the lowest extremity.* *So, Sueton.* Usque ad imos pedes, *even to the toes.* *Cic.* Terra immobilis manens, ima sede semper hæret. *Virg.* Fundo volvantur in imo, *down at the bottom, in the lowest deep.* *Ovid.* Superis imisque deorum, for diis. *Horat.* Voce modo summa, modo ima. — Hence, absol.

*Imum, the lowest or undermost part, the bottom. Plin. Annis ambiens ima montis, the roots, foot. Id. Ina maris, the bottom. Horat. Ina petere, to go to the bottom. Id. Ina summis mutare, and Vellei. miscere, to turn upside down, turn topsy-turvy. Ovid. Aquas perspicuas imo, at the bottom. Id. Inspirare ab imo, to sigh deeply. Auct. ad Herenn. Nihil intersit, utrum a summo, an ab imo dicere incipiamus. — Imus, a, um, stands also for *haum*, or *haa pars*. Virg. Ab imo pectore, for ab imo (or ima parte) pectoris, the bottom of the breast. Plin. In ima aure, down at the bottom of the ear, at the root of the ear. Phædr. Ad imam quercum, at the roots. — ¶ Also referred to the order of a thing, last. Horat. Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processerit, to the last, to the end. Id. Ad imum Threx erit, at last, finally, last of all. Ovid. Imus mensis, February, the last month of the year. Id. Fundus imus, h. e. finis fundi. Horat. Faber imus, the poorest, most miserable; but others read *imus*.*

**IN**, a separable preposition, from the Greek ἐν. — I. With the *accus.* to denote direction or motion to a place. — ¶ In answer to the question, whither? *into, to, unto, upon* (implying motion). Cic. Abire in alias terras. Cæs. In fines Eburonum pervenerat. Nepos. In Asiam mittere. Cic. Aliquem in humeros suos efferre, to, upon. Sisena. ap. Non. In populum perducere servulum armatum, to the people. Cic. Pompeio in hortos nunciavit, h. e. to Pompey, who was in the gardens (where the *accus.* is used on account of the motion implied). — Yet the *ablat.* sometimes stands in answer to the question, whither? for instance, *Plant. Introrumpam in ædibus. Colum. Infundere in naribus. Phædr. Venire in conspectu.* — According to the rule, the prepos. is omitted before names of towns, as, *Eo Romam, I go to Rome*; yet *in* is also used, as, *Plant. Mulierem in Ephesum advehit. Id. Advenis in Epidaurum.* — ¶ *In*, to signify dimension. Cæs. Sex pedes in altitudinem, in height. Id. Pedes CC in longitudinem, in length. Id. Fines in latitudinem millia passuum CLXXX patebant, in breadth. — In these cases a certain motion, or extent in a certain direction, is implied, which accounts for the *accus.* — ¶ *Towards, in the direction of. Plant. In celum conspicis.* — ¶ *Towards, to, unto, for, erga*; and also, *against, in opposition to, contra. Cic. Inflammari amore in patriam. Id. Obsequia in homines, religiones in deos. Id. Merita in remp. Id. Populum inflammare in improbos. Id. Injuria in homines. Id. Crimen in hunc. Id. Dicere in aliquem, against. Id. Impetum facere in aliquem, against, upon.* — In this sense the *ablat.* is sometimes used. Nepos. In hoc tantum fuit odium, against or towards. Cic. Grati in te bene merito, to or towards. — ¶ To express the final cause, end, aim, purpose of an action, for the sake or purpose of, to, unto. *Plaut. Hos accipias coquos in nuptias, for the marriage. Cic. In privignorum funus nupsit, to the death of. Vellei. Cibo in vitam non in voluptatem uti, for. Id. In hoc, ne suspectus foret, to the end, that not. Senec. In hoc, ut, to the end, that. Cic. Hæc scripsi in eam partem, ne, &c. Also, *Lucan. In classem cadit nenus, for a fleet, to build a fleet.* And, *Sueton. Conscriptæ in Cilicium legiones, for Cilicia, to be led into Cilicia.* — Also, with the *ablat.* *Virg. Quem (cratera) Anchisæ in magno munere Cisseus ferre dederat, for a great present, as a valuable gift.* — ¶ *According to, in, after, conformably to*, expressing drift or purport. Cic. *Judicium quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba, que Nævius edebat, non recusasse. Virg. In plumam, h. e. in modum plumæ, after the manner of feathers, like feathers. Cic. Cives Rom. hostilem in modum cruciati, like enemies. Liv. In modum fugientium, as if flying. Tacit. Neque in barbarum corrupta, sed conditoris Seleuci retinens. Cic. In eam sententiam dicere, to that effect, pur-**

*port, amount. (For In morem, see Mos.)* — ¶ *Upon or for*, in answer to the question, to or for whom? for how long? for how much? *Liv. In pedites singulos dati octingenti æris, were bestowed upon. Id. Centum assibus in modios, for a peck. Cic. Verres ab aratoribus in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegit. Id. In singulos annos, for every year. Liv. In unum diem, for a single day. Cic. Ad cenam invitavit in postero diem, for the next day. Id. Vivere in diem, for the day, h. e. from hand to mouth, for the moment. Id. In dies (or indies), for every day, daily. Id. In horas, hourly. — ¶ *Through, throughout. Cic. Leges in omnes terras distributæ. Id. Id in totam orationem confundendum.* — ¶ *Until, to, up to, down to, as long as. Plin. Vulturum non durabit in noctem: at Subsolanus in majorem partem noctis extenditur. Varro. Boves pariunt in decem annos. Colum. In partem dimidiam deoquere aquam. Horat. Horam summe nauæ, nec dulcia differ in annum.* — ¶ *To, for, on account of. Liv. Pecuniam in stipendium pendere. Id. In hæc obsides dati, to these things, therefore. — ¶ In, h. e. in respect of, in regard to. Ovid. Partem damnatur (Midias) in unam, in one part (of his body), as to one part, namely, his ears. — ¶ In ante diem. (See Ante.) — ¶ *Respecting, concerning, in relation to, about, of, de. Cic. Non satis sit id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum. (But see below the ablat. in this sense.)* — II. With the *ablat.* to denote being, rest, state, condition, or an action or transaction in any place. — ¶ *In* answer to the question, where? *in, upon. Cic. Esse in Cilicia. Id. Sedere in solis. Id. Manere in villa. Id. Dicere in Senatu. Id. Coronam habebat in collo, on.* — Yet this is often reversed, and *in* governs an *accusative*, though expressing rest, &c. This construction is borrowed from the Greeks, who often use *eis* in this manner. *Cic. Esse in amicitiam populi Rom. Cæs. Habere in potestatem. Cic. In prædonum fuisse potestatem. Id. In iudicium habere. Id. Lituram in nomen Licinii videtis.* — Before names of towns the prepos. is commonly omitted, as, *Sum Carthagine, Athenis, &c. I ana at Carthage, &c.* Yet it is sometimes expressed. *Plaut. In Epidaurum. Liv. In Alexandria.* — Especially is *in* (as the Greek ἐν) joined with names of towns, to express the country about them, the vicinity; as, *In Philippis, at or near Philippi, in the neighborhood of Philippi.* — It also has this sense of *at, near, by*, in other cases. *Propert. Fessa concidit in Apidano (a river). Id. Arbutus surgat in austris. Horat. Turdos versare in igne, at the fire.* — ¶ *Of time, especially when a long term is spoken of, in, in time of, in the course of. Plaut. In ætate utile est, at times, in one's life, occasionally. Nepos. In pueritia inter primos ferebatur, in his boyhood, while he was a boy. Id. Hunc non solum in bello, sed in pace desideraverunt.* — Also, to mark a precise time, when the prepos. might have been omitted. *Terent. Nolo, me in tempore hoc videat senex, at this time. Cic. In hoc tempore. Nepos. Hoc in tempore.* (But in these cases, *In hoc tempore* has perhaps the signification of, *in these circumstances, as things now are, at this important or decisive moment.* See *Tempus*.) — But, *In tempore, at the right time, at the proper moment. Terent. and Liv.* — ¶ *Among, in the number of, inter. Cic. Esse in clarissimis civibus. Id. In magnis viris non est habendus. Liv. Duo millia civium; in his quatuor centuriones, among these. So, Nepos. Multa inventus; in eisque, and among them. And Liv. Classis XXXVII navium; in quibus tres hepteres habebat, among which, and among them. (This expression is used, especially when a general expression has preceded in the plural number, in order to introduce an example, and among them, among others, for example.)* — ¶ *Among, with, by, apud. Cæs. Caesaris nomen in barbaris erat obscurius.* — And with the *accus.* *Cic. Non***

*probantur in vulgus.* — ¶ *Out of, from. Flor. Bibere in ossibus.* — ¶ *For super or supra, upon, over. Nepos. Pontem fecit in flumine.* — ¶ *With. Cic. Potare in rosa, crowned with roses. Virg. Occurrit horridus in jaculis. Valer. Flacc. Neptunus in hasta. Sueton. Processit in crepidis, with slippers on; as we say, in slippers.* — ¶ *In*, expressive of a circumstance, attribute or condition, as simply existing, or existing at the same time with something else. *Sallust. Novorum fidem, in tanta perfidia veterum, experiri periculosum dicebat, when old adherents and friends were so perfidious. Terent. In experiundo repudiare aliquid, when you try it, in the trial, upon trial. Liv. In variis voluntatibus, regnari tamen omnes volebant, h. e. notwithstanding these different views, all occurred in desiring a king. Cic. In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, notwithstanding your very great occupations, with all your business, busy as you are. Plin. In bibendo nares mergit, when he drinks, in drinking. So, In legendo, in audiendo, &c. in (or while) reading, &c.* — ¶ *Of, concerning, respecting, in regard to, de. Cic. Quod quidem his temporibus in multis licet dicere. Id. Quod in servo bono dici solet.* — In a similar manner, in the case of, in relation to, for. *Cæs. Se id, quod in Nervii fecisset, facturum. Id. Multitudo armis concrepat, quod facere in eo consuerunt, cujus orationem approbant.* — Also, *for, on account of, as a recompense for. Nepos. Ne qua in re jure plecteretur. Id. In quo facto domum revocatus. Id. In ea re gratias agere.* — ¶ *Esse in integro, h. e. esse integrum. Liv. — So, In facile esse, to be easy. Liv. — ¶ In is sometimes redundant. Propert. In parva sustulit ossa manu. — And in the poets is often suppressed; and also in prose writers, as, *Cic. Literis, quibus erat scriptum.* (Yet in *Cic.* there is this difference between *litteris* and *in litteris*, that the former embraces the whole contents of the letter; while *in* has respect to a part of the letter.) — ¶ *In eo est, ut, &c. it is on the point of, &c. (See Is.)* — ¶ *In* composition this preposition signifies, *into, upon, against, in, as, incurro, impono, illido, irrumpo, inambulo: sometimes above or over, as, immineo, impendeo: sometimes it is intensive, as in insono, increpo, infractus.* (For the inseparable preposition, see the next word.)*

**IN**, inseparable preposition, prefixed only to nouns (substantive or adjective) and participles; from the Greek ἀνέν, without, or the primitive syllable ἀν, answering to *an* in English. It expresses the opposite of the simple word with which it is united, as *infans, inductus.* When a particip. has this particle prefixed, it becomes an adjective, and is construed accordingly; as, *Impatiens laborum.*

**INABRÛPTÛS** (in & abruptus), a, um, adj. not broken off, unbroken, unsevered. *Stat. Longa concordia junxit vos inabruta catena.*

**INABSÛLÛTÛS** (in & absolutus), a, um, 3 adj. unfinished, not complete, imperfect. *Apul.*

**INACCENSÛS** (in & accensus), a, um, 3 adj. unkindled, not inflamed. *Sil. ignes, not kindled by any one, but burning spontaneously. Claudian. Pectus inaccensum Veneri.*

**INACCESSIBILIS** (in & accessibilis), e, 3 adj. unapproachable, inaccessible. *Ter-tull.*

**INACCESSÛS** (in & accessus), a, um, adj. 2 not approached or unapproachable, inaccessible, ἀπερίβατος, ἄβατος. *Virg. Inaccessi luci* (where perhaps it signifies, that should not be approached). *Senec. Loca inaccessa omnibus. Sil. Rumpit Loca inaccessa omnibus. Plin. Oppidum circumdatum montibus inaccessis.*

**INACCRESCÛ** (in & accresco), is, n. 3. 3 same as *Accresco. Tertull. Others read inaccrescit, h. e. inaccrescit.*

**INACCÛSATÛS** (in & accusatus), a, um, 3 adj. not accused. *Tertull.*

**INACESCÛ** (in & acesco), is, acui, n. 3

to become sour in any thing, or simply, to become sour, ξξόθυμαι. Plin. Acidolacte addito in recens, quod velis inacescere. Scribon. Larg. Quibus frequenter inacescit cibus. — Figur. to become bitter, harsh, unpleasant, sting, pain. Ovid. Hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, h. e. acris fiant, pungant, displiceant. Apul. Si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia. 2

**INACHUS**, or -OS, i, m. a river of the Peloponnesus, which flowed by the city Argos, now Najo; also, the first king of the Argives, and father of Io and Phoroneus. Stat. and Horat. — ¶ Hence, Inachides, æ, m. a son or descendant of Inachus, also, on Argive. Ovid. Met. 1. 753. Non tulit Inachides, h. e. Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus. Id. Met. 4, 719. Inachides, h. e. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, king of the Argives. Stat. Inachide, the Argives. — ¶ Also, Inachis, idis or idos, f. adj. Inachian, of Inachus (river or king). Ovid. Inachidas ripas. — Inachis, sc. filia, the daughter of Inachus, h. e. Io (Isis). Ovid. and Propert. — Also, Inachis, an Argive woman. Ovid. And, Inachides, um, Argive woman. Claudian. — ¶ Inachius, a, um, adj. Inachian, of or pertaining to Inachus. Virg. juvenca, h. e. Io, the daughter of Inachus, transformed into a heifer. Id. Argi, which Inachus built and ruled over. Val. Flacc. undæ, of the river Inachus. Propert. heroine, h. e. the Danaides, who were descended from Inachus. Claudian. Perseus. (See Inachides.) — Also, Argive or Grecian. Lucan. undæ, h. e. of the Lernean lake, near Argos. Ovid. litus, h. e. of the Argolic gulf. Stat. rex, h. e. Adrastus, king of the Argives. Virg. urbes, Argive or Grecian. Senec. urbs, h. e. Cumeæ, founded by the Greeks. — ¶ Inachus, a, um, adj. Argive, Grecian. Stat. pubes.

**INACRESCO**. See *Inacerco*.  
**INACTOSUS** (in & actuosus), a, um, 3 adj. inactive. Augustin.  
**NACTUS**, a, um, particip. from *inigo*.  
**INADC**. For words beginning thus, see *Inacc*.

**INADFFECTATUS**, a, um. See *Inaffectatus*.

**INADIBILIS** (in & adeo), e, adj. inaccessible. Sidon.

**INADPARATIO**, **INADPREHENSIBILIS**. See *Inapparatio*, &c.

**INADSCENSUS**, a, um. See *Inascensus*.

**INADSPECTUS**, **INADSPICUUS**. See *Inaspectus*, &c.

**INADSUETUS**, a, um. See *Inassuetas*.

**INADTAMINATUS**, **INADTENTE**, **INADTENUATUS**, **INADTRITUS**. See *Inattaminatus*, &c.

**INADULABILIS** (in & adulo or -or), e, adj. who does not suffer himself to be flattered, inaccessible to flattery. Gell. judex.

**INADUSTUS** (in & adustus), a, um, adj. 3 not burnt at all, unburnt, unsmoked. Ovid.

**INÆDIFICATIUS** (inædifico), ðnis, f. a building, erecting. Plaut.

**INÆDIFICIUS** (in & ædifico), as, ævi, ðtum, a. 1. to build against, into, in or upon. Colum. parietes clivulo. Cic. In domo est inædificatum sacellum. Cæs. mœnia in muris. Liv. Quæ in loca publica inædificata habebant. — Without accus. Pandect. supra pilas, to build upon. — Figur. Lucret. Nubila nubilis inædificata, piled upon. — Also, to fix in, fasten or set in. Plin. Inædificatur nido lapis ætius. — Also, simply, to build, erect, construct. Hirt. Quæ erant inædificata. — ¶ Also, to build upon, build up, cover or occupy with buildings, block up, wall up. Pandect. locum. Cic. Sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata, oppressa. Liv. Nec clausæ modo portæ, sed etiam inædificata. Cæs. vicios plateasque, block up, barricade.

**INÆQUABILIS** (in & æquabilis), e, adj. 1 not alike throughout, varying, diversified, irregular, unequal, various. Varr. Campesiter locus inæquabilis. Plin. Venantibus inæquabili, aut fornicante percussu. Cic. Inæquabili varietate distinguere.

**INÆQUABILITAS** (inæquabilis), ætis, f. 3 inequality. Arnob.

**INÆQUABILITER** (Id.), adv. not uniformly, irregularly, variously, unequally. Varr. Ova inæquabiliter maturescunt. Sueton. Varie et inæquabiliter provinciana rexit.

**INÆQUALIS** (in & equalis), e, adj. 1 even, not all alike, inconsistent, unequal, unlike, ἀνίσωλος. Martial. Pinguis inæquales onerat cui villicia mensas. Plin. Ep. Nihil est ipsa æqualitate inæqualius. Sueton. Inæqualissimarum rerum sortes, dissimilares, unlike. Ovid. Inæquales autumnii, h. e. irregular, inconsistent, changeable. Horat. Inæqualis tonsor, h. e. who does not cut even. Id. Siccat inæquales calices conviva, h. e. now full, and now not, at his pleasure. Id. Vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, h. e. inconsistent, changeable, inconsistent. Ovid. Inæquales juveni, unequally matched, not a pair.

**INÆQUALITAS** (inæqualis), ætis, f. 2 equality, disparity, unlikeness, unequal distribution, ἀνισότης. Varr. Cum dissimillima sit virilis toga tunica muliebri, tamen inæqualitatem hanc sequimur. Colum. Opus est inter has inæqualitates magno temperamento. Quintil. Inæqualitas coloris. Plin. Inæqualitates temporum. — ¶ Also, irregularity, anomaly. Varr. and Gell.

**INÆQUALITER** (Id.), adv. unequally, 2 with inequality, without uniformity, not alike, ἀνίσως. Colum. Sicubi inæqualiter findi videbitur. Liv. Inæqualiter alios deprime, alios extollere. Cels. Brachia inæqualiter dispergere.

**INÆQUATUS** (in & æquatus), a, um, 3 adj. unequal, not equally distributed. Tibull. 4, 1, 43. — Forcellini gives it the sense of æquatus, equalis, equalized, equal, from *inæquo*.

**INÆQUUS** (in & æquo), as, a. 1. to make plane, even, level, ἰσώω. Cæs. Hæc levibus cratibus terræ inæquat.

**INÆSTIMABILIS** (in & æstimabilis), e, adj. that cannot be valued or estimated, not calculable. Liv. Nihil tam inæstimabile est, quam animi multitudinis, there is nothing so impossible to form a judgment of. Id. Quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secrevisset, as if his merit could not be estimated, as if beyond calculation. Id. perjurium, h. e. of incalculable enormity. — In particular, inestimabile, invaluable, beyond valuation or price, incalculable. Liv. gaudium. — ¶ Also, not worthy of being valued, not estimable or valuable, not worthy of choice, ἀποπροηγμένον. Cic. Fin. 3. 6.

**INÆSTIMABILITER** (inæstimabilis), 3 adv. inestimably, extraordinarily.

**INÆSTIMATUS** (in & æstimatus), a, 3 um, adj. unappraised, not rated or valued. Pandect. prædia.

**INÆSTUUS** (in & æstuo), as, n. 1. to swell, 3 boil, rage. Horat. Si bilis inæstuet præcordiis.

**INÆFFECTATUS** (in & affectatus), a, 2 um, adj. unaffected, unartificial, natural. Quintil. oratio.

**INÆGGERATUS** (in & aggeratus), a, um, particip. as if from *inaggero*, heaped up in some place, or simply, heaped up. Sidon.

**INAGITABILIS** (in & agitabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be moved or agitated. Senec.

**INAGITATUS** (in & agitatus), a, um, 2 moved, not agitated. Senec. Inagitati terroribus. Id. Inagitata remigio vastitas, not moved, not agitated, unruffled.

**INALBEUS** (in & albeo), es, n. 2. to be or 3 become white or clear. Apul. Ut primum dies inalbebat.

**INALBESCO** (in & albesco), is, n. 3. to 2 become white. Cels.

**INALBES** (in & albo), as, a. 1. to make 3 white or light. Apul. Cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabat.

**INALGESCIO** (in & algesco), is, n. 3. to 2 become cold. Cels.

**INALIENATUS** (in & alienatus), a, um, 3 adj. uncorrupted, not tainted. Scribon. Larg.

**INALPINUS** (in & Alpinus), a, um, adj. 2 dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine. Sueton. Domuit Vindelicos, ac Salassos, gentes Inalpinas. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Progres-

sus sum ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, sc. populos or homines.

**INALTERUS** (in & alter), as, ævi, ðtum, 3 a. 1. to include or embrace the one in the other. Tertull.

**INALTUS** (in & alto), as, ævi, ðtum, a. 1. 3 to exalt, elevate, raise on high. Apul. and Paulin.

**INAMABILIS** (in & amabilis), e, adj. 2 not worthy of love, not agreeable, unlovely, unpleasant, hateful, odious, disagreeable, revolting, ἀνέπατος. Plin. Ep. Genus operis inamabile. Virg. Palus inamabilis, h. e. the Styx. Ovid. Inamabile regnum, sc. Inferorum. Id. Non cadit in mores feritas inamabilis istos. Id. Illa sonat raucum, quiddamque inamabile stridet. Senec. Nihil est inamabilis, quam diligens stultitia. Plaut. Vivo inamabilis.

**INAMARESCO** (in & amaresco), is, n. 3. 3 to become bitter or sour. Horat.

**INAMATUS** (in & amatus), a, um, adj. 3 not loved, disliked. Sil. Alifanus Iaccho non inamatus ager.

**INAMBIYOSUS** (in & ambitiosus), a, um, 3 adj. not seeking after glory, unambitious, simple, artless. Ovid. Secretos montes et inambitiosa colebat rura.

**INAMBULATIUS** (inambulo), ðnis, f. a walking up and down in a place, or simply, a walking up and down, a walking about. Cic. — Hence, a moving or shaking to and fro, of a couch, for instance. Catull. — ¶ Also, a walk, place to walk in. Plin. and Vitruv.

**INAMBULUS** (in & ambulo), as, n. 1. to walk up and down in a place, or simply, to walk up and down, pace to and fro, περιπατέω. Cic. Ante lucem inambulabam domi. Id. in viridi ripa. Liv. per muros. Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Cum nudis pedibus inambulare.

**INAMISSIBILIS** (in & amissibilis), e, 3 adj. that cannot be lost. Augustin.

**INAMENUS** (in & amenus), a, um, adj. 3 unpleasant, disagreeable, unattractive, gloomy, ἀνήθιος. Ovid. Inamena regna unbrarum. Stat. Et feritas inamœna vie.

**INANESCIO** (inanis), is, n. 3. to become 3 empty or void, κενόθυμαι. Ammian.

**INANIXA** (Id.), æ, f. emptiness. Plaut. 3 Inaniis sunt oppletæ (ædes) atque araneis.

**INANILQUUS** (inanis & loquor), a, um, adj. babbling, prattling, talking idly, κενολόγος. Plaut. Surdus suni: profecto inaniloquus es. Al. leg. inanilogus, alii inaniloga, in the same sense.

**INANIMALIS** (in & animalis), e, adj. 3 inanimate. Apul.

**INANIMANS** (in & animans), tis, adj. 2 inanimate. Senec.

**INANIMATUS** (in & animatus), a, um, adj. inanimate, ἀψυχος. Cic.

**INANIMENTUM** (inanio), i, n. emptiness. 3 Plaut. Inanimentis explementum quaerito.

**INANIMIS** (in & anima), e, adj. without 3 breath or blast. Apul. Ventos inanimis expirare. — ¶ Also, without breath, or destitute of animation, senseless. Apul. Eram inanimis, imo vero semimortuus.

**INANIMUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. inanimate, without life, ἀψυχος. Cic.

**INANIUS** (inanis), is, Ivi, itum, a. 4. to 2 empty, make void or empty, evacuate, ἰνέω, κενόω. Plin. Herbacea arefacta per se inanit alium. Id. Sidus Lunæ accedens corpora impleat, abscedens inaniat. Lucret. Hoc ubi inanitur spatium.

**INANIS** (ἰνέω, or ἰνέω), e, adj. empty, void, κενός. Cic. Physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet. Id. Domum ejus iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem. Plin. Granum inane cassumque. Plin. Pa-neg. navigia. Cic. Agrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est. — With the ablat. Cic. Nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, devoid, destitute. — With genit. Ovid. Sanguinis atque animi pectus inane fuit. Cic. Omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum. Id. Quæ inanissima prudentiæ reperta sunt. — ¶ Hence, Inane, neut. absol. a void, the great void, empty space. Cic. inuitum. Id. Nullum inane. — Also, the air. Virg. Vacuum per inane

volutus. *Plin.* Pes per inane emicit. So, also, *Ovid.* Raptos per inania vento, the air. — ¶ In particular, void of something, empty, without something. *Plaut.* Incedo inanis, without burden. *Propert.* Janitor, si pulset inanis, surdus, h. e. empty-handed, bringing no present. *Plaut.* Hic homo est inanis, hath not a penny in his pocket. *Cic.* Structores inanes redierunt, without the corn, with empty hands. *Horat.* Inani ventre diem durare, with empty paunch, hungry. *Cic.* Jubet illos candelabrum relinquere. Sic illi inanes revertuntur, empty, without it. *Id.* equus, without rider. *Virg.* galea, h. e. sine capite. *Stat.* leo, lion's skin. *Cic.* corpus, without life, dead. *Senec.* vultus, without eyes, blind. *Ovid.* lumina, blind. *Id.* umbra (of the dead), without body, incorporeal, unsubstantial. So, *Id.* imago, and *Id.* vultus, without body. *Virg.* tumulus, without bodies. Hence, *Id.* inania regna, the empty realms, the kingdom of the dead. So, *Ovid.* Inania Tartara. *Virg.* verba, h. e. mere words, words without thought, without volition. *Cic.* Quoniam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit, by a mere imagination, the mere thought, without the reality. *Id.* Aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit, judicant, defective in rhythm or haraony. *Virg.* Tempus inane peto, vacant time, pause, un-employed time. — Hence, empty, profitless, useless, fruitless, vain, frivolous, groundless, powerless, ineffectual. *Virg.* Causas necitis inanes. *Horat.* mimae, empty. *Id.* decus purpure. *Id.* Inanem operam insimulare. *Virg.* cura, spes. *Cic.* Cupiditates inanes (opposed to those a natura), h. e. without use, unnecessary, vain, idle. *Id.* O inanes nostras contentiones, quae in medio cursu saepe franguntur et corrumpunt! — Hence, *Tacit.* Inania famae, the empty, idle things of report, h. e. idle reports, groundless rumors. — ¶ Also, vain, boastful, ostentatious, proud, puffed up. *Cic.* Nihil est in me inane: sed tamen omnium ordinum consensus me commovet. *Liv.* Totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia, et nostrorum tumidiorem sermonem esse. *Sallust.* Homo inanis et regiae superbiae. — Or, of little weight, light, weak. *Lucret.* Clarus ob obscuram linguam, magis inter inanes, quam de (h. e. quam) graves inter Graios, qui vera requirunt. — Or, small, low, little, contracted, grovelling. *Cic.* Animus ipsa malevolentia jejunus atque inanis. — Also, hollow. *Ovid.* vulnus.

**INANITAS** (inanis), ātis, f. emptiness, vacuity, empty space, void, κενότης. *Cic.* Cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur. *Plaut.* Mihi inanitate jaundum intestina murmurant. — ¶ Also, hollowness; cavity. *Quintil.* Nec verba patietur oris inanitate resonare. — ¶ Also, uselessness, needlessness, vanity, emptiness. *Cic.* Amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni et errore, naturae finibus contentus.

**INANITER** (Id.), adv. vainly, idly, uselessly, without reason, κενῶς. *Cic.* Inaniter et effuse animus exultat. *Horat.* Poeta, pectus inaniter angit, h. e. rebus inanis quidem et fictis, moventibus tamen. — ¶ Also, in vain, ineffectually. *Ovid.* Et medicas exercet inaniter artes.

**INANTE**. See *Aute*.

**INANTESTATUS**. See *Inattestatus*.

**INAPERTUS** (in & apertus), a, um, adj. 3 not open, not exposed. *Sil.* fraudi.

**INAPPARATIUS** (in & apparatus), ōnis, 2 f. want of preparation, negligence. *Aact.* ad *Herenn.*

**INAPPREHENSIBILIS** (in & apprehensibilis), e, adj. that cannot be comprehended. *Tertull.*

**INAQUUS** (in & aqua), as, a. 1. to turn 3 into water. *Cōl.* Aarel. corporis nutrimenta.

**INAQUOSUS** (in & aquosus), a, um, adj. 3 poorly supplied with water. *Tertull.*

**INARATUS** (in & aratus), a, um, adj. 3 unploughed, untilled, uncultivated, ἀνήποτος. *Virg.* — ¶ Particip. from *inaro*.

**INARDEO** (in & ardeo), es, arsi, n. 2. to

burn in or upon any thing, or simply, to burn. *Horat.*

**INARDESCO** (in & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 2 3. to take fire, to become kindled or inflamed, kindle up, ignite. *Virg.* Cærula nubes solis inardescit radiis, kindles, takes a fiery glow. *Plin.* Arbusculas in igne, ut ferrum inardescentes. — Figur. to become kindled or inflamed. *Quintil.* Affectus voce, vultu, totius prope habitus corporis inardescant. *Tacit.* Cupidine vindictae inardescere. — Also, to redden up, glow with redness, blush. *Senec.* Nunc inardescunt genae.

**INAREFACTUS** (in & arefactus), a, um, 2 adj. made dry, dried. *Plin.* sanguis.

**INARESCO** (in & areasco), is, arui, n. 3. 2 to become dry somewhere; or simply, to become dry; or, to become quite dry; καταξηραίνονται. *Colum.* Nec patitur fructum inarescere. *Id.* Cum tectorium inaruerit. *Cels.* Medicamenta inarescunt. *Plin.* Cœnum illitum sole inarescit. *Id.* Inarescere in sole. *Id.* Ut paulum capiti inarescant. *Quintil.* Nihil facilius, quam lacrimas, inarescere.

**INARGENTATUS** (in & argentatus), a, 2 um, adj. covered or plated with silver, silvered over, ἐπάργυρος. *Plin.*

**INARGUTE** (in & argute), adv. without 3 acuteness, without subtilty. *Gell.*

**INARGUTUS** (in & argutus), a, um, adj. 3 not acute, without point. *Pandect.*

**INARIMĒ**, es, f. an island of the Etrurian sea, near Campania, under which Typhoeus is said to lie; now Isehia. *Virg.*

**INARO** (in & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 plough into the ground, cover by ploughing. *Cato.* sarmenta. *Colum.* fimum. *Plin.* semina. — ¶ Also, to plough. *Plin.* solum.

**INARTICULATUS** (in & articulatus), a, 3 um, adj. inarticulate, of the voice, ἀναρτος. *Arnob.*

**INARTIFICIALIS** (in & artificialis), e, 2 adj. inartificial, not according to art. *Quintil.*

**INARTIFICIALITER** (inartificialis), ad- 2 verb, inartificially, without art, not according to art, ἀτέχνως. *Quintil.*

**INASCENSUS** (in & ascensus), a, um, 2 adj. not mounted or ascended. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Procedere in rostra, inascensumque illum superbiae principum locum tenere.

**INASPECTUS** (in & aspectus), a, um, 3 adj. not seen. *Stat.*

**INASPICUUS** (in & aspicio), a, um, adj. 3 invisible. *Anon.*

**INASSATUS** (in & assatus), a, um, roast- 2 ed, ἐνοπτος. *Plin.*

**INASSUETUS** (in & assuetus), a, um, 3 adj. unaccustomed, unused. *Ovid.* Diurnum lumen inassueti vix patiuntur equi. *Id.* Frondes inassueti subsecuisse manu. — ¶ Also, unusual. *Sil.*

**INATTAMINATUS** (in & attaminatus), 3 a, um, adj. not contaminated, unajured, undamaged. *Tertull.* Serva Deo rem suam inattaminatam.

**INATTENTE** (in & attente), adv. inat- 3 tentively, inconsiderately, rashly, heedlessly. *Amian.* Al. leg. in a mente.

**INATTENUATUS** (in & attenuatus), a, 3 um, adj. undiminished, unimpaired, not lessened. *Ovid.*

**INATTESTATUS** (in & attestatus), a, um, adj. qui testatus non est, qui in jus non est vocatus. *Plant.* Hoccine pacto indemnatum atque inattestatum me arripi? Al. leg. intestatum, alii inattestatum.

**INATTRITUS** (in & attritus), a, um, adj. 3 not worn. *Paulin.* Nolan. Fulget inatrito auro.

**INAUDAX** (in & audax), ācis, adj. not 3 bold, timid, fearful, δειδός. *Horat.* Dura post paulo fugies inaudax praelia raptor.

**INAUDIBILIS** (in & audio), e, adj. in- 3 audible. *Censorin.*

**INAUDIENTIA** (in & audientia), æ, f. 3 disobedience. *Cyprian.* Alii leg. inobedientia.

**INAUDIUS** (in & audio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. and n. 4. to hear, particularly something not generally known, get information or intelligence, ἐνακούω. *Cic.* Fabratere consilia sunt inita de me: quæ te video inaudisse. *Id.* Num quid de quo in-

audisti? *Id.* *fragm.* Quorum erupit illa vox, de qua ego ex te primum inaudieram. *Plaut.* Credo, jam illum inaudisse, mihi esse thesaurum domi. *Id.* Metuo, ne de hac re quippiam hic inaudiverit. — With accens. *aud infra.* *Plant.* So, *Cic.* Re inaudita, fore, ut periculum crearetur, & c. being learned by report, having got wind.

**INAUDITIONCŪLA** (in & auditioncūla), 3 æ, f. a little lecture, prolection, ἀκροματιον. *Gell.*

**INAUDITUS** (in & auditus), a, um, adj. unheard, unheard of, unusual, strange, new, ἀνήκουστος. *Cic.* Nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis, aut cuiquam novum. *Id.* Incredibili quadam quod inaudita virtute præditus. *Id.* Quod in omni memoria est omnino inauditum. *Id.* Novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum. *Id.* Sacra maribus non invisâ solum, sed etiam inaudita, unheard. — ¶ Also, unheard, untied, without a hearing. *Senec.* Qui statuit aliquid parte inaudita altera. *Tacit.* Ut te inauditum et indefensum primo rumore rapiant. *Suet.* Aliquem inauditum punire. — ¶ Also, without the sense of hearing. *Gell.* Quædam animalium gignuntur inodora, inauditive. Al. leg. *iaora*, inauritave, h. e. sine ore et auribus. — ¶ Particip. from *inaudio*.

**INAVERSIBILIS** (in & averto), e, adj. that cannot be turned from its course, hence, unchangeable, or inevitable, unavoidable, ἀναπρόσρεπτος. *Apul.* where others read *inaversabilis* and *inversibilis*.

**INAUGURATIUS** (inauguro), onis, f. a 3 beginning. *Tertull.*

**INAUGURATIO** (properly, ablat. of in- 2 guratus), adv. after having taken the augury, with augury, οἰωνοστικῶς. *Liv.* Id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat. *Id.* Locum inaugurato consecrare.

**INAUGURUS** (in & auguro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. to consult the birds, take an augury, to divine from an augury, οἰωνομα. *Plaut.* Impetritum, inauguratum est, the thing has been tried by augury, the augury has been taken. *Liv.* Ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. *Id.* Inaugura, fierine possit, divine by augury. — ¶ Transitive, to give a certain sanctity to any person or thing by the ceremony of taking the augury; to consecrate, choose after having taken an augury. *Cic.* templum. *Liv.* locum. — In the case of a public officer, it may be rendered, to consecrate, install, solemnly invest. *Liv.* al. quem Flaminem. *Cic.* Cur non inaugurare? *Liv.* Augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius.

**INAURATOR** (inauro), ōris, m. a gilder, 3 χρυσόχους. *Inscript.* and *Firmic.*

**INAURATUS**, a, um, particip. from in- 2 auro. — ¶ Adj. (of in & auratus), not gilt, without gold. *Titim.* ap. *Charis.* mulier. *Tertull.* Omni patagio inaurator pavo.

**INAURIS** (in & auris), is, a. 4. to give 3 hearing to, make to hear. *Lactant.* Surdos inauribat.

**INAURIS** (Id.), is, f. an ear-ring, pen- 2 dant, an ornament for the ear, ἐνώτιον, ἔλλαβιον. *Plaut.* Inaures da mihi fiducundas. *Plin.* Muræna inares addidit. *Plant.* Non meministi, me inaurum ad te afferre natali die?

**INAURITUS** (in & auritus), a, um, adj. 3 without ears, ἄωτος. *Gell.* See *Inauditus*.

**INAURUS** (in & auro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 1. to gild, cover, overlay, or adorn, with gold, χρυσόω. *Cic.* Inaurata statua. *Id.* Columna inaurata. *Ovid.* Inaurata vestis, wrought or woven with gold. So, *Anct.* ad *Her.* palla. *Plin.* Laquearia inaurata sunt. *Id.* vasa. *Cic.* e poeta. *Pellis* inaurata arietis, the golden fleece. — ¶ Figur. to enrich, cover with gold. *Horat.* and *Cic.*

**INAUSPICATIO** (properly, abl. passiva, 2 from inauspicatus), adv. without the auspices being taken or consulted. *Cic.*

**INAUSPICATUS** (in & auspicatus), a, um, adj. at which the auspices have not been held, made or done without auspices. *Liv.* lex. — ¶ Hence, inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or signification. *Plin.* nomen. *Senec.* bos. *Plin.* animal-



tes. *Id.* *Bibente conviva mensam tolli, inauspicatissimum judicatur.*  
**INAUSŪS** (in & ausus), a, um, adj. *un- dard.* *Virg.* Ne quid inausum sceleris fuisse. *Val. Flacc.* Si quod inausum nefas superest. *Senec.* Audere inausa. *Tacit.* Quid inausum intemertumve vobis?  
**INB.** For words beginning thus, see *Imb.*  
**INCÆDŪS** (in & cædus), a, um, adj. *3* that has not been cut or cut down, uncut, unfelled, uncleared, ἀρπυρός. *Ovid.* lucus. *Id.* silva.  
**INCALCATUS** (in & calcatus), a, um, *3* adj. *untrod.* *Paulin. Nolan.* humus.  
**INCALESCO** (in & caleo), is, lui, n. *3.* *2* to become warm or hot. *Colum.* Anni tempore jam incalcescente. *Liv.* Incaluerant vino, they had by this become heated. — *Figur.* to grow warm or hot, warm, become heated. *Ovid.* Acres incaluit animi (sc. equorum). *Id.* Incaluit deo, grew warm with divine fire, kindled with inspiration. *Id.* Ipsa quoque incalui, h. e. caught the fire of love.  
**INCALFACIŪS**, is, a. *3.* to make warm, to *3* heat. *Ovid.*  
**INCALLIDĒ** (incallidus), adv. *without* *1* subtlety or ingenuity, without cunning or art, ἀλλοίς. *Cic.*  
**INCALLIDŪS** (in & callidus), a, um, adj. *not* acute, not subtle, not shrewd, without skill, simple. *Cic.* Non incallidi homines. *Cic. Catull.* Fuit in iure non incallidus, h. e. non imperitus. — *¶* Also, not cunning, not crafty. *Cic.* servus.  
**INCALLŪS** (in & callus or callum), as, a. *3* *1.* to turn to callus, make callous. *Veget.* carnem.  
**INCANDESCŪS** (in & candesco), is, dui, *2* n. *3.* to become very hot, become inflamed, ignite, begin to glow, kindle up, ἐμπυρόμα. *Ovid.* Illud (h. e. plumbum c. funda emissum) incandescit eundo. *Id.* Incanduit ignibus ara. *Virg.* Tempestas toto autumni incanduit æstu. — *Figur.* to become inflamed, for instance, with anger. *Cæ. in Cic. Ep.*  
**INCANDIDŪS** (in & candidus), as, a. *1.* *3* to make white. *Firmic.*  
**INCANESCO** (in & canesco), is, nui, n. *3* *3.* to become white, παλιόμα. *Catull.* Spumis incanuit unda, whitened with foam. *Virg.* Ornus incanuit albo flore pyri. — *¶* Also, to become hoary or gray. *Sil.* Incanuit ætas.  
**INCANTAMENTUM** (incanto), i, n. *a* *2* means of enchantment, a charac, incantatio, ἐπωδή. *Plin.*  
**INCANTATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. *an* enchant- *3* *ing* or bewitching, enchantment, charm. *Firmic.*  
**INCANTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an* enchant- *3* *er, charmer.* *Tertall.*  
**INCANTŪS** (in & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. *3* *3* and a. *1.* to sing in any place. *Apul.* Dum forte passerim incantantem sepulchri (h. e. in sepulchra) consecratur arripere. — *¶* Transitive, to recite, mutter over or sing a magic form of words against any person. *Plin.* e. xii. tab. Qui malum carmen incantasset. — *¶* Also, to enchant, bewitch, charm. *Apul.* Quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi, sc. illam. — So, Incantatus, a, um, charmed, bewitched. *Horat.* vincula. *Apul.* mulier.  
**INCANŪS** (in & canus), a, um, adj. *white,* *2* *hoary, gray* unto whiteness. *Catull.* crines. *Virg.* incanta. — *Figur.* *Catull.* sæcula.  
**INCAPABILIS** (in & capio), e, adj. *in-* *3* *comprehensible.* *Arrian.* ap. *Augustin.*  
**INCAPAX** (in & capax), ācis, adj. *not* *3* *able to hold or keep;* also, *incapable.* *Prudent.* sacramenti. — *With* *infin.* *Prudent.* Aedes incapax solvi, h. e. *in-* *3* *soluble, indestructible, imperishable.*  
**INCAPISTRŪS** (in & capistro), as, āvi, *3* *ātum, a. 1.* to halter or muzzle. — *Figur.* *3* to entangle, ensnare, catch. *Apul.* me erroribus.  
**INCASSUM.** See *Cassus.* *3*  
**INCASTĒ,** same as *Incest.* *Senec.*  
**INCASTIGATUS** (in & castigatus), a, um, *3* *alt.* *unreproved, uncorrected, unpunished,* ἀδοξαστος. *Horat.*  
**INCASTITAS** (in & castitas), ātis, f. *un-* *3* *chastity.* *Sidon.*  
**INCAVŪS** (in & cavo), as, a. *1.* to hollow or *2* *scoop out, make hollow, κολόω.* *Colum.*

**INCAUSTICUM**, i, n. same as *Causticum.* *Veget.* See *Causticum.*  
**INCAUTE** (incautus), adv. *un-* *3* *guardedly, inconsiderately, ἀπρονοήτως.* *Cic.* Stulte omnia et incaute. *Liv.* Sed dum murum incautus subit, femur tracula ictus cecidit. *Augustin.* Ut se ipsos incautissime proderent. *Plin.* Ep. Cænare nusquam incautius, with more freedom, with less anxiety or reserve.  
**INCAUTĒLA** (Id.), æ, f. *want* of fore- *3* *sight, improvidence, incautiousness.*  
**INCAUTŪS** (in & cautus), a, um, adj. *un-* *3* *wary, incautions, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate, ἀδόκητος.* *Cic.* Qui te incautum fortasse nunc tuo loco dimovere poterunt. *Liv.* Juventa incautior. *Sidon.* Incautissimus, quia credulus. *Liv.* Ab secundis rebus incauti, h. e. propter secundas res, by reason of. *Id.* Incautus a fraude fraterna, h. e. in regard to. — Also, with gent. *Stat.* sul, careless of his own safety. *Horat.* futuri. — *¶* Passively, not guarded against, not provided for, unexpected, unforeseen. *Sil.* ictus. *Propert.* Sic est incautum quidquid habetur Amor. *Tacit.* Iter hostibus incautum. — Also, not admitting of precaution. *Lucan.* tenebræ. — Also, unguarded. *Liv.*  
**INCEDŪS** (in & cedo), is, cessi, cessum, *n. 3.* simply expressive of the motion, to go, go along or on, βαδίω. *Liv.* Si pedes incedat, go on foot, walk. *Ovid.* Incedere molliter, to have a soft gait. *Id.* durius, to have a heavy, stiff gait. *Justin.* Servi pedibus, liberi equis incedunt, go on foot, on horseback, *Virg.* Pueri incedunt, sc. equis, ride. *Plaut.* Cautē incedere via. — In particular, to walk slowly and with an air of dignity or consequence. *Senec.* Tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus. In like manner, *Sallust.* Incedunt per ora vestra magnifice. *Cic.* Repente vero incessi omnibus lætitiis. *Horat.* Meo superbus incedis malo. — Hence, for apparere or esse, to show one's self, appear, be, but still implying a stateliness of gait and carriage. *Virg.* Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina. *Propert.* Incedit vel Jove digna soror. *Plaut.* Ut ovans præda onustus incederem. (To this may also be referred the last three examples of the preceding signif.) — *¶* In general, to go, proceed, advance, march, with reference to some direction. *Cic.* Quamque incederet, tecta pervertere. *Liv.* Incessit, qua duxit prædæ spes. *Plaut.* domum a foro. *Id.* Incedere sessum, to go to sit, consequently, to seat one's self. *Liv.* ad portas urbis. *Plaut.* Malitiæ alicujus contra incedere, to endeavor to baffle or thwart. *Tacit.* Incessit itineri, et prælio, equally prepared to journey or fight. — Hence, to advance to the attack, to rush upon. *Sallust.* in percussos Romanos. *Id.* Cohortes paulatim incedere jubet. — Also, figur. to proceed, advance, move on. *Cic.* Facilius ad inventionem animus incedet. — *¶* Also, to come, come up, arrive. *Plaut.* Huc incedit cum amica sua. *Tacit.* Nuntii incedunt, qui afferent, &c. — *¶* Also, to go into, to enter. *Justin.* Illum Ægypto, si jam incessisset (sc. Ægyptum), excedere jubet. *Tacit.* Incedunt mæstos locos. — *¶* Also, figur. of inanimate things, to come on, come upon any one, attack, fall upon, befall, seize, appear, arise. *Tacit.* Occultus rumor incedebat, had spread, become prevalent, was abroad. *Id.* Postquam tenebræ incedebant, came on. *Colum.* Ubi crepusculum incesserit. *Tacit.* Pro modestia vis incedebat. *Sallust.* Ubi Romam legati venire, tanta commutatio incessit, ut, &c. came on, befall, took place. *Liv.* Admiratio incessit homines. *Id.* Cupido incessit eum. *Id.* Cura patribus incessit. *Tacit.* Licentia deterrimo cuique incedebat, invidiam in bonos excitandi. *Colum.* Sterilitas annonæ incessit hominibus. *Terent.* Religio in te incessit. *Liv.* Tanta incessit in ea castra vis morbi, ut, &c. — *¶* Compare *Incesso.*  
**INCELEBRATUS** (in & celebratus), a, *2* *um, adj.* not published, not spread abroad, not spoken of. *Tacit.*

**INCELEBRIS** (in & celebris), bre, adj. *3* *not* celebrated, ἀδοκίμαστος. *Gell.*  
**INCENDEFACIŪS** (incendo & facio), is, a. *3* *3.* to set on fire. *Trebell. Poll. Claud.* *3.* e lect. *Salmas.*  
**INCENDIARIŪS** (incendium), a, um, adj. *2* *causing* a conflagration, setting on fire. *Plin.* avis. — Hence, Incendiarius, ii, m. *an* incendiary, τυφέος. *Tacit.* and *Suet.*  
**INCENDIOSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *burning,* *2* *hot, heating.* *Apul.* folia. *Fulgent.* Incendiosior.  
**INCENDIUM** (incendo), ii, n. *a* *fire, con-* *3* *flagration, ἐμπρησις.* *Cic.* excitare. *Liv.* conflare, or, *Cic.* facere, to cause a conflagration, set fire to. — *¶* Also, heat, as in the stomach. *Lucret.* — *¶* Also, figur. fire, heat, vehemence, as of a passion. *Cic.* cupiditatum. *Ovid.* Excitare incendium, h. e. amorem. — *¶* Also, anything setting an fire or causing a fire, a torch. *Virg.* Incendia poscit. — *¶* Incendium annonæ, h. e. a raising of the price of provisions. *Quantil.* and *Manil.* — *¶* Also, figur. great danger, destruction, calamity. *Cic.* belli civilis. *Id.* invidiæ. *Id.* civitatis. *Sallust.* Incendium meum, h. e. the fire which consumes me. — Incendium is frequently used in Cicero for any danger threatening the welfare of the state.  
**INCENDŪS** (in & caudeo), is, di, sum, a. *3.* to kindle, set fire to, ἐμπυρίζω. *Cæs.* cupas pice refertas. *Cic.* tus et odores. *Virg.* lychnos. *Id.* aras votis, h. e. votivæ victimas aris cremare. *Id.* altaria, h. e. to kindle a fire on, &c. *Id.* aras votis, for vota (h. e. victimas) in aris. Also, figur. *Cels.* febriculam, h. e. to make worse. — Hence, Incensus, a, um, lighted, kindled, burning. *Virg.* Incensus æstus, burning heat. — *¶* Also, to set on fire, burn. *Cic.* classem. *Cæs.* oppida. — *¶* *Figur.* to inflame, stir up, animate, incite, excite, irritate. *Cic.* cupiditatem. *Id.* odia. *Terent.* aliquem. — Hence, Incendi, to burn, be inflamed, animate, incited, excited, irritated. *Cic.* amore, desiderio. *Nep.* dolore. *Virg.* dictis. *Horat.* Equus incensus calcari- bus. Also, without an ablat. *Nep.* Adeo erat incensus, ut, &c. h. e. incensed, exasperated, irritated, provoked. — Hence, Incendere, absol. to inflame with love. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* — Also, to instigate, set one against another, make angry. *Cic.* animos iudicium in aliquem. — *¶* Also, to make clear, bright, shining, illumine, brighten, give a fiery color to. *Cic.* Luna incensa radiis solis. *Virg.* Squamam incendebat fulgor. — Hence, *Plaut.* Trin. 3, 2, 49. genus suum, h. e. to render celebrated, respected or distinguished, according to Gronov.'s explanation. According to others, to ruin his family. — *¶* Also, to make warm or hot, to heat. *Colum.* fornacem. — *¶* Also, to increase, heighten, raise. *Varr.* annonam, h. e. to raise the price of, make dear. *Virg.* vires. — *¶* Also, to fill. *Virg.* cælum clamore. *Justin.* regiam luctu. — *¶* Also, to ruin, destroy, lay waste. *Stat.* campos. — *¶* *Plaut.* *Men.* 1, 2, 44. Rogum incendere, h. e. to kill the day in eating and drinking.  
**INCENSE** (incensus), adv. *vehemently,* *3* *earnestly.* *Gell.*  
**INCENSIŪS** (incendo), ōnis, f. *a* *burning,* *3* *setting on fire, ἐμπρησις.* *Cic.*  
**INCENSOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an* incendiary, *3* *ἐμπρηστής.* *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, one who incites or excites.  
**INCENSŪS**, a, um, particip. from incendo. — *¶* Also, (from in & census), that has not enrolled his name and the valuation of his fortune in the censor's book. *Cic.*  
**INCENTIŪS** (incinc), ōnis, f. *a* *blowing* of *3* *an instrument, ἐπαύλησις.* *Gell.* tibia- rum. — *¶* Also, a charm, enchantment. *Gell.*  
**INCENTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *begin-* *3* *ning to sing or play, ἐπαυλητικός.* *Varr.* tibia. — *¶* Also, that provokes or incites. *Prudent.* lues. — Hence, Incentivum, i, n. *an* incitative. *Hieronym.* and *Prudent.*  
**INCENTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. *ane* who begins *3* *to sing or play, a singer.* *Paul.* *Nol.*



pulcherrimum. *Plaut. iter.* — ¶ Also, to begin, commence, make a commencement. *Tercat., Cas. and Liv. aliquid.* Also, with an *infin.* following. *Cic. and Cæs.* — Also, to begin (to speak or to sing). *Sallust. and Virg.* — ¶ Also, intrans. to begin, commence. *Plaut., Cic. and Virg.*

INCIPISSO, or INCIPESSO (incipio), is, 3 a. and n. 3. same as *Incipio.* *Plaut.*

INCIRCUMCISUS (in & circumcisus), a, 3 um, adj. uncircumcised. *Tertull.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTUS (in & circumscriptus), a, um, adj. unbounded, unlimited, infinite. *Prudent.*

INCISE, and INCISIM (incisus, a, um), adv. in short clauses or members of a sentence of from three to seven syllables, κατὰ κόμματα. *Cic.*

INCISIO (incido), ðnis, f. an incision, διατομή. — Hence, a small, unperiodical member of a sentence, consisting of only from three to seven syllables, *Cic.*, otherwise called *incisam.* — ¶ Also, a gringing. *Veget.*

INCISUM (Id.), i, n. a short clause of a sentence consisting of from three to seven syllables, otherwise called a comma, κόμμα, κόλον. *Cic.*

INCISURA (Id.), æ, f. an incision. *Plin.* 2 — ¶ Also, a notch or hollow in any thing that appears to be formed by an incision. *Plin.* — ¶ In painting, the division between light and shade. *Plin.*

INCISUS, a, um. See *Incido.*

INCISUS (incido), us, m. an incision. *Plin.*

INCITABULUM (incito), i, n. an incitement, inciting, excitement. *Gell.*

INCITAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an incitement, motive, inducement, incentive, κίνησις. *Cic. periculum, h. e. ad pericula.* — Also, of persons. *Tacit. Uxor que incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, h. e. who instigated.*

INCITATE (incitatus), adv. with a violent motion, violently. *Cic. Orat. 20. Incitatus.* — ¶ Also, speedily, rapidly, quickly. *Cic. Orat. 63.*

INCITATIO (incito), ðnis, f. a putting in motion, an exciting, exhorting, inciting, instigating, ὀργισμός, ὀργή. *Cic. populi. Id. mentis, h. e. enthusiasm.* — ¶ Also, violent motion, vehemence, force, quickness, rapidity. *Cic. Sol tanta incitatione fertur, ut, &c. Cæs. animi.*

INCITATOR (Id.), ðris, m. an inciter, 3 ὀργιστήρ. *Prudent.*

INCITATRIX (incitator), Icis, f. she that incites. *Lactant.*

INCITATUS, a, um, partic. from *incito.* 2 — ¶ Adj. running, flying, going, flowing, sailing, &c. swiftly. *Cæs. luntres, equi. Cic. Equo incitato, h. e. riding hastily, or with great speed. Id. Incitator. Id. Incitissima conversio.*

INCITATUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Incitatus.* *Plin.*

INCITO (frequentat. of *incieo*), as, avi, atum, a. I. to set in rapid motion, παρορμα. *Cæs. equos, h. e. to spur on. Val. Flacc. hastas.* — Hence, *Se incitare* or *Incitari*, to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, run, fly, go swiftly, flow, sail, &c. *Cæs. Alii ex castris sese incitant. Cic. Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur.* — ¶ Also, to excite, stimulate. *Cic. studium. Ovid. sitim. Cic. aliquem cupiditate imitandi.* — ¶ Also, to excite, incite to n thing, encourage. *Cic. aliquem ad studium. Id. in aliquem. Hirt. contra aliquem.* — ¶ Also, to inspire. *Cic. Terræ vis Pythium Delphis incitabat.* — ¶ Also, to promote the growth of any thing. *Pallad. vitem.* — ¶ Also, to increase, augment, enlarge. *Tacit. pœnas. Cic. celeritatem. Liv. Annis incitatus pluviis.* — ¶ See, also, *Incitatus, a, um.*

INCITUS, a, um, partic. from *incieo.* 3 ¶ Adj. unmoved, immovable. *Incita calx, a chess-man blocked up or which cannot be moved. Hence, Incite calces, a place upon the chess-board whence a move cannot be made. Plant. Ad incitas redigere, to bring the chess-men of another person to a point whence they cannot be moved; and figur. to bring into an extremity, difficulty or embarrassment. So, also, Lucil. Ad incita redigere or redire.*

INCIVILIS (in & civilis), e, adj. unmannily, impolite, uncivil. *Gell.*

INCIVILITAS (incivilis), atis, f. incivility, uncourteousness. *Ammian.*

INCIVILITER (Id.), adv. without civility, 2 uncourteously. *Pandect. Inciviliter extorta. Sueton. Incivilius.*

INCLAMATIO (inclamo), ðnis, f. an exclaiming or calling out against any one. *Tertull.*

INCLAMITO (frequentat. of *inclamo*), 3 as, avi, atum, a. I. to call out against any one, to assail with harsh language, abuse, scold. *Plaat. Inclainitor quasi servus.*

INCLAMITO (in & clamo), as, avi, atum, a. and n. I. to call upon with a loud voice, cry out to, whether in a good or bad sense, ἐπιβοάω. *Cic. comitem suum, h. e. call to.* — Hence, to call upon for assistance. *Cic. Nemo inclamavit.* — In a bad sense, to assail with harsh language, abuse, chide, rebuke. *Gell. in aliquem. Plaut. and Liv. aliquem. Ovid. alicui.* — ¶ Also, to call. *Liv. aliquem nomine. Cæl. ap. Quintil. nomen alicujus. Cic. Ut, si inclamaro, advoles. Plin. Delphinus inclamatus a puero.* — ¶ Also, to call upon, invoke. *Gell. Deum atque hominum fidem.*

INCLARESCO (in & claresco), is, rui, 2 n. 3. to become famous, gain credit and reputation, ἐπιβαίνομαι. *Plin.*

INCLAROS (in & clarus), a, um, adj. obscure, unknown. *Symmach.*

INCLEMENS (in & clemens), tis, rigorosus, harsh, rough, ἀπρηγής. *Liv. dictator. Id. Inclementi verbo appellare. Macrobi. Inclementissimus.*

INCLEMENTER (inclemens), adv. unmercifully, harshly, rigorously, roughly, unkindly, ἀπρηγός. *Plaat. dicere alicui. Liv. Inclementius.*

INCLEMENTIA (Id.), æ, f. rigor, severity, unmercifulness, harshness, ἀπρηγεία. *Virg. divum. Id. mortis. Stat. fati.* — ¶ Figur. *Claudian. maris, fury. Justin. cæli, severe climate.*

INCLINABILIS (inclino), e, adj. inclinable. *Senec.*

INCLINAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. inclination, 3 tion. *Nigid. ap. Gell. verbi, h. e. the termination of a word.*

INCLINATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. an inclining or bending, ἐγκλίσις. *Plin. lateris unius. Vitruv. cæli, h. c. latitude. Cels. Vertebrarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes.* — ¶ Also, change. *Cic. vocis. Id. minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt. Tacit. Utendum inclinatione ea ratus.* — Figur. *inclination, tendency. Cic. ad meliorem spem, h. c. appearance, prospect.* — Hence, *inclination, propensity, favor. Cic. voluntatum. Tacit. Principum inclinatio in hos. Sen. Crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora.* — ¶ Also, the derivation of one word from another, and termination of words. *Varr.*

INCLINATUS, us, m. same as *Inclinatio, termination.* *Gell. 2*

INCLINATUS, a, um, partic. from *inclinatio.* 3 ¶ Adj. inclined, prone, favorably disposed. *Liv. Inclinatum esse deterioribus, for ad deteriora. Liv. Plebs inclinatur ad Prenos fuerat.*

INCLINIS (in & clino), e, adj. bending forward, stooping. *Valer. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, unbending, unalterable. *Mamil.*

INCLINO (in & clino), as, avi, atum, a. I. to incline, bend any thing towards, or simply, to bend, incline, ἐγκλίω. *Ovid. genua arenis.* — Also, to bend, curve, crook. *Ovid. cursus.* — Hence, *Inclinari, to incline, be inclined to. Lucret. Terra inclinatur. Liv. Acies inclinatur or inclinat, sc. se, h. e. gives way, falls back, loses ground. So, also, Liv. Inclinare in fugam. Id. Acies inclinat in neutram partem, h. c. gives way. Id. Res inclinatur in fugam.* — Figur. *Cic. Inclinari timore. Liv. Sol inclinavit, h. c. was near his setting. Horat. meridies inclinat. Plin. Ep. Inclinato die. Liv. Opes inclinari in Sabinos videbantur, h. e. to be inclined rather to the Sabinæ. — Hence, to incline, h. e. to vary, change. *Cæs. Fortuna se inclinat.* — Hence, *Inclinari, to go to ruin, sink, perish. Virg. Inclinata domus. Id. Res inclinata, h. e. weakened, sunk. Cic. Fortuna inclinata. Cels. Morbus inclinatus, when on the decline. Id. Febris se**

inclinat, h. e. decreases. *Cic. Vox inclinata, h. e. a deep tone, bass. Calp. 5, 13*

Inclinata senectus, h. c. stooping old age — ¶ Also, to give a turn to. *Liv. rem, h. e. to a thing. Cic. Res inclinata est, h. e. is near a crisis.* — ¶ Also, to bend, turn, direct. *Ovid. aquas ad litora. Figur. Liv. culpam in aliquem, h. c. to transfer. Id. Inclinauit animos (suos) in hanc sententiam, h. e. he was inclined. — Hence, Inclinari, to be inclined towards, approach, come or be near. *Cic. Dies in tempus pomeridianum inclinatur. Plin. colore, ad aurum inclinato, h. e. gold-colored.* — Particularly, to render disposed. *Liv. Hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, &c.* — Hence, *Inclinare se, to be inclined, favorably disposed to. Cic. ad Stoicos. Se is also omitted. Liv. Inclinant ad nomina danda. Cic. Sententia inclinat ad aliquid. Liv. Sententia inclinat eo. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Horat. pluribus hisce. Also, with an infinit. following. Liv. — ¶ Also, to lessen, weaken. Liv. rem. Quintil. eloquentiam.* — Hence, in grammar, to vary a word in any manner, as by derivation, &c. *Gell.* — ¶ Inclinata rerum, for res inclinatæ. *Sil. Rerum inclinata feramus, h. e. misfortunes, calamity.* — ¶ See, also, *Inclintus, a, um.***

INCLITUS. See *Inclitus. 2*

INCLUDO (in & claudio), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut up, confine, keep in, κατακλείω. *Cic. aliquem in cella. Id. in custodia. Virg. lateri. Liv. carcere. Id. se Heracleæ and Heracleam.* — Hence, figur. to put in, insert. *Cic. orationem in epistolam. Id. verba versu. Id. aliquid orationi. Id. emblemata in scyphis, h. e. to enclose. Lucret. smaragdum auro, h. c. to set in gold. Horat. sententiam versibus, h. e. to compose in verse. Id. tempora fastis. Virg. germen, h. e. to ingraft. — Also, to confine, restrain. Liv. Temporis inclusus angustiis. — Also, to surround, incase. *Virg. suras auro.* — ¶ Also, to block up, obstruct, hinder. *Liv. viam. Cic. vocem.* — ¶ Also, to close, finish. *Propert. fata. Cels. potiones aqua frigida.* — ¶ Also, to close, stop up. *Senec. alicui os spongia.* — ¶ Also, to bound, limit. *Plin. Unam partem inclusit ab Oriente.* — ¶ Also, to contain, hold. *Pallad. locum.**

INCLUSIO (includo), ðnis, f. a shutting I up, confinement. *Cic.*

INCLUSUS, a, um. See *Includo.*

INCLYTUS, INCLYTUS, or INCLYTUS (from in & clutus, κλυτός), a, um, adj. illustrious, renowned, remarkable, notable, famous, celebrated, noble, glorious, διάσημος. *Plaut. Jupiter. Cic. iudicium. Liv. iustitia religioque. Colum. Dux inclytissimus. Virg. Gloria inclyta fama.*

INCOACTUS (in & coactus), a, um, adj. 2 unforced, not constrained, voluntary, ἐκούσιος. *Senec.*

INCOCTILIS (incoquo), e, adj. covered 2 with some metal. *Plin. Incoctilia, sc. vasa, h. c. tinned.*

INCOCTIO (incoquo), ðnis, f. a boiling in 3 any thing, an incoction. *Cæl. Aurel.*

INCOCTUS, a, um, partic. from *incoquo.* 3 — ¶ Adj. unboiled. *Plaut.*

INCCENATUS (in & cœnatus), adj. not 3 having supped, ἀδειπνος. *Plaut.*

INCCENIS (in & cœna), e, adj. without 3 supper, supperless, ἀδειπνος. *Plaut.*

INCCENUS (in & cœno), as, n. I. to sup 2 any where. *Sueton. Incœnante eo (others read canante).*

INCCOPTUS (in & cœptus), a, um, adj. same as *Inceptus.* — Hence, *Inceptum, i, n. n. design. Tacit.*

INCOGITABILIS (in & cogitabilis), e, 3 adj. inconsiderate, thoughtless, ἀλόγητος. *Plaut. Also, inconceivable, incomprehensible. Ammian.*

INCOGITANS, tis, partic. from *incoqito.* 3 to. — ¶ Adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate. *Trent.*

INCOGITANTIA (incogitans), æ, f. thoughtlessness, heedlessness, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, ἀλογία. *Plaut.*

INCOGITATUS, a, um, partic. from *incoqito.* 2 cogito. — ¶ Adj. unpremeditated, unstudied, not weighed or considered. *Senec.*

opus. — ¶ Also, *inconsiderate, thoughtless*. *Plaut.*  
**INCŌGITŌ** (in & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to think of, contrive, design. *Horat.* Non fraudem socio incogitat.  
**INCŌGNITŪS** (in & cognitus), a, um, adj. not examined, untried. *Cic.* Causa incognita condemnare, h. e. without trial, without a hearing. — ¶ Also, *unknown*. *Cic.* vocabula. *Liv.* Incognitus famæ, h. e. of whom we never heard. *Suet.* Habere aliquem incognitum, h. e. not to know. — Hence, *Incognito*, ablat. without knowledge, unknowingly. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *unclaimed*. *Liv.* 5, 16. Incognita sub hasta veniere, h. e. things of which no owners are found, or, which no one claims as his own.  
**INCŌGNŌSCŌ** (in & cognosco), is, a. 3. 3 same as *Cognosco*. *Apul.* *Florida.* 4. *Ed. Elm.*  
**INCŌHIBILIS** (in & cohibilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be kept together. *Gell.* 5, 8. onus. Other *Edd.* read *incohibili*, h. e. quod non conjungi potest. — ¶ Also, that cannot be restrained. *Amnian.*  
**INCŌIBILIS**, e. See *Incohibilis*.  
**INCŌLĀ** (incolo), æ, m. and f. an inhabitant, ἐνοικος, πάροικος. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* mundi. *Nep.* insule. — Also, of animals. *Cic.* aquarum. — Also, of vegetables, rivers, winds. *Plin.* arbores, h. e. trees brought from another country and naturalized. *Id.* Incolæ Padī, h. e. rivers that discharge themselves into the Po. *Horat.* Aquilo. — ¶ Also, a native, countryman. *Cic.* Pythagoreas, incolas pæne nostros. — ¶ Also, one who resides in any town, &c. without being a citizen. *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 34, 125. — ¶ Also, adjectively. *Ovid.* Turba incolæ, for incolæ, the inhabitants.  
**INCŌLATŪS** (Id.), us, m. a dwelling in a 3 different country from that in which one was born. *Pandect.*  
**INCŌLŌ** (in & colo, ere), is, cōlūi, cultum, 3 a. and n. 3. to abide or dwell in a place, κατοικέω. *Cæs.* trans *Rhenum*. *Liv.* inter mare Alpesque. — ¶ Also, to inhabit. *Cic.* *Delum.* *Id.* urbem.  
**INCŌLŌRĀTE** (incoloratus), adv. without 3 alleging a cause. *Pandect.*  
**INCŌLŪMIS** (in & columis), e, adj. unimpaired, uninjured, undiminished, in good condition, safe, sound, whole, entire, ὑγιής, ὅλης. *Cic.* Urbem et cives incolumes servare. *Id.* a calamitate. *Quadrig.* Incolumior. — Also, without loss, unconquered. *Cæs.* and *Cic.*  
**INCŌLŪMITĀS** (incolumis), ātis, f. good condition, preservation, safety, soundness, ἀβλάβεια, σωτηρία. *Cic.* mundi, h. e. preservation. *Tacit.* Pro incolumitate principis vota suscipere. — Also, with a or ab following. *Cic.* ab aliquo. — *Plur.* Incolumitates. *Arnob.*  
**INCŌMĒS** (in & comes), Itis, adj. h. e. 3 sine comite. *Festas.*  
**INCŌMIS** (in & comis), e, adj. unpleasant, 3 rustic, rude, ἄετος. *Macrob.*  
**INCŌMITĀTŪS** (in & comitatus), a, um, 3 adj. unaccompanied, unattended, ἀνακλούθων. *Cic.* and *Varr.*  
**INCŌMITIŌ** (in & comitio), as, a. 1. per 3 haps to affront, rebuke in public. *Plaut.*  
**INCŌMIUM** (unc.), il, n. one of the ingre- 3 dients of an ointment. *Veget.* de re *Vet.* 4, 28, 18.  
**INCŌMMĀ** (ἐγκομμα), æ, f. the standard 3 by which the height of soldiers was measured. *Veget.* de re *Mil.* 1. 5. Others read, a consule *Mario*.  
**INCŌMMEABILIS** (in & commeabilis), 3 e, adj. impassable. *Amnian.* via.  
**INCŌMMENDĀTŪS** (in & commendatus), 3 a, um, adj. uncommended, disregarded, not cared for, given up, exposed. Hence, *Ovid.* Incommendata tellus, sc. ventis.  
**INCŌMMINŌR** (in & comminor), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. 1. to threaten. *Apul.* Incomminata nece (passively).  
**INCŌMMISCIIBILIS** (in & commiscibi- 3 lis), e, adj. that cannot be mingled. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌMMŌBILITĀS** (incommobilis), ātis, 3 unmovableness, stupor, insensibility. *Apul.*  
**INCŌMMŌDĒ** (incommodus), adv. incon- 3 veniently, incommodiously, unsuitably, not well, badly, ἀρρήτως. *Vnrr.* and *Cic.* — Also, badly, unfortunately, unhappily. *Cæs.* accidere. *Cic.* Incommodus. *Id.*

*Incommodissime navigare.* — ¶ Also, 3 unseasonably, at an unseasonable time. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌMMŌDISTYCŪS**, a, um, adj. a word 3 coined by a parasite, for *incommodus*. *Plaut.*  
**INCŌMMŌDITĀS** (incommodus), ātis, f. 1 inconvenience, unseasonableness, incom- 3 modity, incommodiousness, unsuitableness. *Tertull.* rei. *Liv.* temporis. — ¶ Also, disadvantage. *Tertull.* *Andr.* 3, 3, 35.  
**INCŌMMŌDŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, incommode, put to inconvenience, annoy, βλάπτω. *Cic.* alicui nihil. *Tertull.* alicui. — ¶ Also, to incommode, render difficult, obstruct, prevent. *Pandect.* navigationem.  
**INCŌMMŌDŪM**. See *Incommodus*.  
**INCŌMMŌDUS** (in & commodus), a, um, 3 adj. inconvenient, troublesome, incommo- 3 dious, unsuitable, βλαβερός. Particularly, unseasonable, troublesome, disagree- 3 nable. *Cic.* valetudo, h. e. indisposition. *Id.* In rebus ejus incommodis, h. e. dis- 3 tress, misfortune. *Plaut.* Esse alicui incommodum, h. e. to be troublesome. *Pandect.* Incommodior. — ¶ Hence, 3 Incommodum, i, n. inconvenience. *Cic.* Incommodo tuo, or simply, *Id.* Incommodo, h. e. with inconvenience to you. — Also, 3 trouble, disadvantage, detriment, loss, mis- 3 fortune. *Cic.* valetudinis, h. e. injury. *Id.* Incommodo affici. *Id.* Alicui in- 3 commodum ferre, or, *Cæs.* afferre, or, *Cic.* dare or importare, h. e. to occasion. *Id.* capere or accipere, h. e. to receive or 3 suffer. *Plin.* corporis, h. e. indisposition, 3 disease.  
**INCŌMMŌTE** (in & commotus), adverb, 3 immovably, unchangeably, firmly. *Justin.*  
**INCŌMŪNIS** (in & communis), e, adj. 3 not common. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌMŪTABILIS** (in & commutabilis), 3 e, adj. unchangeable, ἀμετάβλητος. *Varr.*  
**INCŌMŪTABILITĀS** (incommutabi- 3 lis), ātis, f. immutability, ἀμεταβλησία. *Augustin.*  
**INCŌMŪTABILITER** (Id.), adv. un- 3 changeably, ἀμεταβλήτως. *Augustin.*  
**INCŌMPĀRABILIS** (in & comparabilis), 2 e, adj. not to be compared, incomparable, 3 ἀσύγκριτος. *Plin.*  
**INCŌMPĀRABILITER** (incomparabilis), 3 adv. incomparably, beyond comparison, 3 ἀσύγκριτος. *Augustin.* *plura.*  
**INCŌMPĀSSIBILIS** (in & compassibilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot suffer together with an- 3 other. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌMPĒRTŪS** (in & compertus), a, um, 2 adj. of which we have no information, not 3 found out, not ascertained, unknown, un- 3 certain, ἀγνώριτος. *Plin.* Origo ejus in- 3 comperta est mihi. *Id.* Incompertum 3 habeo, I have not discovered.  
**INCŌMPĒTENTER** (in & competens), 3 adv. incompetently.  
**INCŌMPLETŪS** (in & completus), a, um, 3 adj. not completed, imperfect. *Jul.* *Fir- 3 mic.*  
**INCŌMPŌSITE** (incompositus), adv. out 2 of order, disorderly, ἀτάκτως. *Liv.*  
**INCŌMPŌSITŪS** (in & compositus), a, 2 um, adj. not well put together, out of order, 3 disordered, discomposed, ἀτάκτος. *Liv.* and *Horat.*  
**INCŌMPREHENSIBILIS** (in & compre- 2 hensibilis), e, adj. that cannot be held or 3 kept in the hand. *Colum.* parvitas arenæ. — ¶ *Figur.* that cannot be caught hold 3 of or refused, not tangible. *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ Also, incomprehensible. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, 3 that cannot be attained or reached. *Solin.* fuga, h. e. that cannot be overtaken or 3 equalled in running. — ¶ Also, uncon- 3 querable, unwinable. *Senec.* arbitrium 3 consuetudinis. — ¶ Also, endless. *Senec.* opus.  
**INCŌMPREHENSŪS** (in & comprehen- 2 sus), a, um, adj. not comprehended, not 3 to be understood, incomprehensible, ἀκόλ- 3 λητος. *Cic.* — Also written *incompre- 3 sus*, a, um. *Prudent.*  
**INCŌMPTE**, and **INCŌMTE** (incomptus, 3 or incoptus), adv. without ornament, 3 roughly, inelegantly, ἀκόμψως. *Stat.*  
**INCŌMPTŪS**, and **INCŌMPTŪS** (in & 3 comptus), a, um, adj. undressed, un- 3 combed, unpolished, unadorned, inelegant,

rough, ἀκόμψως. *Horat.* caput. *Cæ* 3 oratio. *Sucton.* Incomptior capillus 3 *Virg.* Incompti versus.  
**INCŌNCESSIBILIS** (in & concessibilis), 3 e, adj. inadmissible. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌNCESSŪS** (in & concessus), a, um, 2 adject. not allowed, unlawful, forbid- 3 den, ἀσυνχώρητος. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, 3 impassible. *Quintil.*  
**INCŌNCILYŌ** (in & concilio), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to treat badly. *Plaut.* ali- 3 quem. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to act 3 badly, make difficulties. *Plaut.*  
**INCŌNCINNE** (inconcinuus), adv. incle- 3 gantly, awkwardly, absurdly. *Apul.*  
**INCŌNCINNIŪS** (Id.), ātis, f. incle- 3 gance, awkwardness, impropriety, ἀναρμο- 3 σία. *Sucton.* and *Apul.*  
**INCŌNCINNIŪTER** (Id.), adv. awkwardly, 3 without grace, inelegantly, ἀναρμόστως. *Gell.*  
**INCŌNCINNŪS** (in & concinnus), a, um, 1 adj. unpolished, inelegant, slovenly, un- 3 ward, improper, ἀναρμόστος. *Cic.* ho- 3 mo.  
**INCŌNCITŪS** (in & concitus), a, um, 3 adj. not quick. *Amnian.* gradus, slow.  
**INCŌNCRETŪS** (in & concretus), a, um, 3 adj. bodiless, incorporeal. *Nazar.* sub- 3 stantia.  
**INCŌNCŪPISCŌ** (in & concupisco), is, a. 3 3. to desire. *Apul.* 4, 3. *Ed. Elm.*  
**INCŌNCŪSSE** (inconcessus), adv. firmly, 3 resolutely, ἀσίστως. *Augustin.*  
**INCŌNCŪSSŪS** (in & concussus), a, um, 2 adj. unshaken. *Plin.* *Paræg.* — ¶ *Figur.* firm, constant, unchanged. *Senec.* homo. *Tacit.* pax.  
**INCŌNDITE** (inconditus), adv. confused- 3 ly, disorderly, without grace, inelegantly, 3 ἀτάκτως. *Cic.*  
**INCŌNDITŪS** (in & conditus), a, um, 3 adj. disordered, out of order, confused. *Liv.* acies. *Plin.* *Ep.* clamor. — ¶ Also, 3 unformed, undigested, not properly 3 constituted, wild, uncouth, rude, without 3 order. *Liv.* libertas. *Cic.* jus civile. *Suet.* senatorum turba. *Virg.* carmi- 3 na, h. e. not artificial, rude. — Hence, 3 badly formed, inelegant. *Cic.* verba. — 3 ¶ Also, not laid up in a store-house. *Colum.* fructus. — ¶ Also, unburied. *Lu- 3 can.* — ¶ Also, not made, not created. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌNFACTŪS** (in & confectus), a, um, 2 adj. undigested. *Cels.*  
**INCŌNFESSŪS** (in & confessus), a, um, 3 adject. not having confessed or declared. *Ovid.* *Metum.* 2, 557. This verse is 3 omitted in most *Edd.*  
**INCŌNFŪSŪS** (in & confusus), a, um, 2 adj. unconfused, regular. *Senec.* — 3 ¶ Also, not embarrassed, not disconcerted. *Senec.*  
**INCŌNGELABILIS** (in & congelabilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot be frozen, ἀκροτάλι- 3 τος. *Gell.*  
**INCŌNGRESSIBILIS** (in & congressibili- 3 lis), e, adj. unapproachable, inaccessible. *Tertull.* 3  
**INCŌNGRŪĒ** (incongruus), adv. unsuita- 3 bly, incongruously. *Macrob.*  
**INCŌNGRŪĒNS** (in & congruens), tis, adj. 3 inconsistent, incongruous, ἀναρμόστος. *Plin.* *Ep.* — Also, with a *dat.* *Gell.*  
**INCŌNGRŪĒNTER** (incongruens), adv. 3 incongruously, unsuitably. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌNGRŪĒNTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. unsuitable- 3 ness, inconsistency, incongruity, incongru- 3 ence. *Tertull.*  
**INCŌNGRŪŪS** (in & congruus), a, um, 3 adj. inconsistent, unsuitable, incongru- 3 ous. *Valer.*  
**INCŌNNEXŪS** (in & connexus), a, um, 3 adj. not joined, unconnected. *Ascon.*  
**INCŌNNIVĒNS** (in & connivens), tis, 3 that does not close itself. *Amnian.* oculi. — ¶ Also, not closing the eyes. *Gell.*  
**INCŌNNIVŪS**, a, um, same as *Incom-* 3 3 *vens*. *Apul.*  
**INCŌNSENTANĒŪS** (in & consentane- 3 us), a, um, adj. unsuitable, unfit. *Mar- 3 tian.* *Capell.*  
**INCŌNSEQŪENS** (in & consequens), tis, 3 adj. inconsequent, without just conclusion, 3 ἀνακόλουθος. *Ascon.* — Hence, Per in- 3 consequens. *Gell.*  
**INCŌNSEQUENTĪĀ** (inconsequens), æ, 2 f. inconsequence, want of just inference, 3 inconclusiveness, ἀνακόλουθος. *Quintil.*

**INCŌNSIDERĀNS** (in & considerans), 3 tis, *inconsiderate*. Tertull. *Inconsiderantissimus*.

**INCŌNSIDERĀNTĒR** (inconsiderans), 3 adv. *inconsiderately*. Hieronym.

**INCŌNSIDERĀNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *inadverſity, rashness, inconsiderateness, ἀβλυσία, ἀλογιστία*. Sueton. and Cic.

**INCŌNSIDERĀTE** (inconsideratus), adv. *inconsiderately, rashly, ἀσκέπτως*. Cic. agere. Valer. Maz. *Inconsideratius*.

**INCŌNSIDERĀTŪS** (in & consideratus), a, um, adj. *inconsiderate, unthinking, heedless, rash, injudicious, thoughtless, unadvised, ἀπειροσκέπτως*. Cic. cupiditas. Id. *Plenus inconsideratissimæ temeritatis*. Nepos. *Inconsiderator in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna*.

**INCŌNSĪTŪS** (in & consitus), a, um, adj. 3 *not sown, uncultivated*. Varr.

**INCŌNSŌLABĪLĪS** (in & consolabilis), 3 e, adj. *not to be comforted, inconsolable, that cannot be mitigated, ἀπαράκλητος*. Ovid. *vulnus*.

**INCŌNSPĒCTŪS** (in & conspectus), a, 3 um, adj. *not well considered*. Gell.

**INCŌNSPĪCŪŪS** (in & conspicuus), a, 3 um, adj. *not conspicuous, not remarkable*. Flor. mors.

**INCŌNSTĀNS** (in & constans), tis, adj. *inconstant, light, wavering, capricious, changeable, fickle, irresolute, ἀβέβαιος, ἀστατος*. Cic. *Inconstantes literæ*. Id. *Quid inconstantius deo?* Senec. *Inconstantissimus*.

**INCŌNSTĀNTĒR** (inconstans), adv. *inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, ἀβέβαιος*. Cic. loqui. Id. *Hæc dicuntur inconstantissime*.

**INCŌNSTĀNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *inconstancy, lightness, fickleness, wavering, changeableness, unsteadiness, irresolution, instability, ἀστασία*. Cic. *mentis*.

**INCŌNSŪĒTŪS** (in & consuetus), a, um, 2 adj. *unusual, unnoted, ἀήθης*. Virg. sermo. — ¶ Also, *unaccustomed*. Sil. *Inconsuetis opimæ mensæ*.

**INCŌNSŪLTĒ** (inconsultus), adv. *inconsiderately, imprudently, unadvisedly, rashly, injudiciously, thoughtlessly, foolishly, indiscreetly, ἀβουλοῦς*. Cæs. *Inconsultus*. Liv. *Prelium inconsulte commissum*.

**INCŌNSŪLTŪS** (in & consultus), a, um, adj. *not consulted*. Liv. 36, 36. *Inconsulto senatu*. Varr. *Inconsulto domino, without asking leave of their master*. — ¶ Also, *that has not received any advice, or any advice of importance*. Virg. *Inconsulti abeunt, h. e. without having received advice, or a response*. — ¶ Also, *imprudent, inconsiderate, unadvised, indiscreet, rash, foolish, thoughtless, injudicious, giddy, ἀβουλος*. Cic. homo. Id. *ratio, h. e. proceeding*. Liv. *largitio*. Nazar. *Inconsultor dolor*. Salv. *Inconsultissimum est*. — Hence, *Inconsultum, i. n. an inconsiderate proceeding, inconsiderateness, indiscretion, imprudence*. Sil. — Hence, *abl.*, *Inconsiderato, unadvisedly, inconsiderately*. Auct. ad Herenn.

**INCŌNSŪLTŪS** (Id.), us, m. *the not consulting mother person*. Plant. *Inconsultu meo, h. e. without my advice, without asking my leave, without consulting me*.

**INCŌNSŪMMĀTŪŪS** (in & consummatio), 3 ōnis, f. *incompleteness, imperfection*. Tertull.

**INCŌNSŪMMĀTŪS** (in & consummatus), 3 a, um, adj. *not finished, incomplete, imperfect*. Ammian.

**INCŌNSŪMPTŪS**, or **INCŌNSŪMTŪS** 3 (in & consumptus), a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*. Ovid.

**INCŌNTĀMINĀBĪLĪS** (in & contaminatus), e, adj. *that cannot be defiled*. Tertull.

**INCŌNTĀMINĀTŪS** (in & contaminatus), a, um, adj. *uncontaminated, unpolluted, undefiled, pure, ἀμύντος*. Liv.

**INCŌNTĀNTĒR**. See *Incontantem*.

**INCŌNTĒMPLĀBĪLĪS** (in & contemplatus), e, adj. *that cannot be looked upon or contemplated*. Tertull.

**INCŌNTĒMPTĪBĪLĪS**, or **INCŌNTĒMPTĪBĪLĪS** (in & contemptibilis), e, adj. *not contemptible*. Tertull.

**INCŌNTĒNTŪS** (in & contentus), a, um, 1 adj. *not stretched, slack, loose*. Cic.

**INCŌNTĪGŪŪS** (in & contiguus), a, um, 3 adj. *that cannot be touched*. Arnob.

**INCŌNTĪNĒNS** (in & continens), tis, adj. 2 *not holding together or retaining*. Plin. uterus. — ¶ Also, *intemperate, immoderate, incontinent, ἀκόλαστος, ἀκρατής*. Plaut. homo. Horat. *Incontinentes manus injicere*. Senec. *Incontinentes sui, h. e. not master of, that cannot restrain*.

**INCŌNTĪNĒNTĒR** (incontines), adv. 2 *incontinently, intemperately, immoderately, immodestly, ἀκρατῶς*. Cic.

**INCŌNTĪNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *inability to keep together or retain*. Plin. urinae. — ¶ Also, *inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence, ἀκράτεια*. Cic.

**INCŌNTĪNGĪBĪLĪS** (in & contingibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be touched*. Apul. *de mund*. But other Edd. read *immobilem*.

**INCŌNTRĀDICĪBĪLĪS** (in & contradicibilis), e, adj. *not to be contradicted*. Tertull. *Quid in contradicibilis?*

**INCŌNTRŌVĒRSŪS** (in & controversus), a, um, adj. *undisputed, undoubted, uncontroverted*. Cic. Orat. 1, 57. (*si lectio certa*).

**INCŌNVĒNIĒNS** (in & conveniens), tis, 2 adj. *unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent, ἀνάρμοστος*. Cass. ad Cic. — ¶ Also, *improper, not becoming, unbecfitting*. Apul. — ¶ Also, *unlike, dissimilar*. Phædr.

**INCŌNVĒNIĒNTĒR** (inconveniens), adv. 3 *unsuitably*. Augustin.

**INCŌNVĒNIĒNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *inconsistency, incongruity*. Tertull.

**INCŌNVERTĪBĪLĪS** (in & convertibilis), 3 e, adj. *unchangeable, unalterable, immutable*. Tertull.

**INCŌNVŌLVŪŪS** (in & convolvō), is, a, 3. 3 same as *Convolvō, Involvō*. Ammian. *Inconvolutus casus*.

**INCŌPIŪŪS** (in & copiosus), a, um, adj. 3 *not furnished with provisions*. Tertull.

**INCŌQUŪŪS** (in & coquo), is, ōxi, ōctum, a, 2 3. *to boil in or with any thing, ἐνέψω*. Virg. *radices Baccho*. Plin. 1. 15. c. 17. *cotonea melle*. Id. *allium fabæ*. — Also, *without a case*. Plin. *Si crusta panis incoquatur*. — ¶ Also, *to boil in or into, inspissate by boiling*. Plin. *Sucum incoqui sole*. — ¶ Also, *to boil, seethe*. Cels. *sucum cum melle*. Hence, Sil. *Incocti corpora Mauri, h. e. burnt by the sun, black*. — ¶ Also, *to dip in, dye, color, cover or overlay with*. Virg. *Vellera incocta rubores, h. e. dyed*. Plin. *Stannum terreis operibus, h. e. to tin*. Id. *argentum, h. e. to cover, lay over or plate with silver*. — Figur. Pers. *Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, h. e. filled with*.

**INCŌRAM**, adv. same as *Coram*, in the 3 presence of. Apul. *omnium*. — ¶ Also, *without a genit., openly, publicly*. Apul.

**INCŌRŌNĀTŪS** (in & coronatus), a, um, 3 adj. *uncrowned*. Apul. *simulacra*.

**INCŌRĪPŌRĀBĪLĪS** (in & corporabilis), 3 e, adj. *bodiless, incorporeal*. Tertull.

**INCŌRĪPŌRĀLĪS** (in & corporalis), e, adj. 2 *having no body, incorporeal, immaterial, ἀσώματος*. Quintil.

**INCŌRĪPŌRĀLĪTĀS** (incorporalis), ātis, 3 f. *incorporality*. Tertull.

**INCŌRĪPŌRĀLĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. *without a body, incorporeally*. Claud. Mamert.

**INCŌRĪPŌRĀTĪŪS** (incorporo), ōnis, f. 3 *bodily constitution, μετεσωματώσις*. Colum. 6, 2, 13. But Ed. Gesn. reads *in corporatiōne*, and Ed. Schœd. reads *in comparatiōne*.

**INCŌRĪPŌRĒŪS** (in & corporeus), a, um, 3 adj. *without body, incorporeal, immaterial, ἀσώματος*. Gell.

**INCŌRĪPŌRŪŪS** (in & corporo), as, a, 1. *to unite with the body, paint on it, ἐνωμαρίζω*. Solin. *Animalium effigies incorporantur*. — ¶ Also, *to incorporate, incarnate*. Prudent.

**INCŌRĪRĒCTŪS** (in & correctus), a, um, 3 adj. *not corrected, incorrect, ἀεταυρωθῆς*. Ovid.

**INCŌRĪRĪGĪBĪLĪS** (in & corrigibilis), e, 3 adj. *incorrigible*. Cassiod.

**INCŌRRŪPTĒ** (in corruptus), adv. *purely, incorruptly, justly, ἀφθάρτως*. Cic. *judicare*. Id. *Incorruptus*.

**INCŌRRŪPTĒLĀ** (in & corruptela), æ, f. 3 same as *Incorruptio*. Tertull.

**INCŌRRŪPTĪBĪLĪS** (in & corruptibilis),

e, adj. *incorruptible, imperishable*. Lucian. 3

**INCŌRRŪPTĪBĪLĪTĀS** (in corruptibilis), 3 ātis, f. *incorruptibility, imperishableness*. Tertull.

**INCŌRRŪPTĪŪS** (in & corruptio), ōnis, 3 f. *incorruption, imperishableness, ἀφθαρσία*. Tertull.

**INCŌRRŪPTĪVŪS** (in & corruptivus), 3 a, um, adj. *imperishable*. Hieronym.

**INCŌRRŪPTŪRĪŪS** (in & corruptorius), 3 a, um, adj. *imperishable*. Tertull.

**INCŌRRŪPTŪS** (in & corruptus), a, um, adj. *uncorrupted, ἀφθάρτος*. Cic. *sucus et sanguis*. Liv. *templum, h. e. not injured, not destroyed*. Plin. *Lignum incorruptus, h. e. less liable to decay*. Id. *aque, h. e. untaunted*. — ¶ Figur. *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, pure, genuine, not bribed, not seduced*. Cic. *sensus, animus, testis*. Liv. *judiciūm, h. e. true, upright*. Cic. *virgo, h. e. pure*. Plin. *origo, h. e. true, genuine*. Tacit. *Incorrupta vita, h. e. blameless*. Horat. *Custos incorruptissimus, h. e. unbribed*. Tacit. *Incorruptus adversus blandientes, h. e. suffered himself not to be seduced*. Id. *præda, h. e. genuine; or, undiminished; or, honorable*. Id. *Quonam modo incorruptum foret, h. e. how it could best be ascertained*.

**INCŌXŪS** (in & coxa), as, a, 1. *to cover, 3 to squat*. Pompon.

**INCŪSSŪS** (in & crasso), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a, 1. *to thicken, render thick*.

**INCŪBĒSCŪS**, or **INCŪBĒSCŪS** (in & crebresco), is, ui, n. 3. *to become strong; to increase, be augmented, grow frequent, prevail, spread, διηρθρολλοῦμαι*. Cic. *Ventus increbrescit*. Liv. *fama, gained ground*. Cic. *numerus*. Id. *consuetudo*. Id. *nonnullorum sermo*. Liv. *proverbio increbruit, it passed into a saying*.

**INCŪBRŪS** (in & crebro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. *to do any thing frequently*. Plaut. *Sin increbravit*.

**INCŪDĒNDŪS**, or **INCŪDŪNDŪS** (in & credendus, or credundus), a, um, adj. *incredible*. Apul.

**INCŪDĪBĪLĪS** (in & credibilis), æ, adj. *not to be believed, incredible, wonderful, strange, παράδοξος, ἀπίστος*. Cic. *vis ingenii*. Id. *auditu, h. e. to hear*. Nepos. *dictu, or, Sallust. memoratu, h. e. to relate*. Senec. *Incredibilis*. Justin. *Incredibile quantum, h. e. uncommonly*. — ¶ Also, *incredulous, unbelieving*. Apul. — ¶ Also, *deserving no credit; or, not believed*. Plaut. *Bacch. 4, 33*.

**INCŪDĪBĪLĪTĀS** (incredibilis), ātis, f. 3 *incredibility, ἀπιστία*. Pandect. — ¶ Also, *incredulity*. Apul.

**INCŪDĪBĪLĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. *incredibly, astonishingly, beyond belief, in an indescribable manner, extraordinaryly, ἀπίστως*. Cic.

**INCŪDĪTŪS** (in & creditus), a, um, adj. 2 *disbelieved, discredited, ἀπίστος*. Apul. *vaticinia*.

**INCŪDŪLĪTĀS** (incredulus), ātis, f. 3 *incredulity, hardness of belief*. Apul.

**INCŪDŪLŪS** (in & credulus), a, um, adj. 2 *incredulous, hard of belief, unbelieving, ἀπίστος*. Horat. and Quintil. — ¶ Also, *incredible*. Gell. res.

**INCŪDŪNDŪS**, a, um. See *Incredendus*.

**INCŪMENTŪLŪM** (dimin. of *incrementum*), i, n. n. *small increase*. Apul.

**INCŪMENTŪM** (*increso*), i, n. *that by which any thing grows*. Ovid. *Dentes incrementa populi, h. e. the seed from which a people was to spring*. Recruits, or raw soldiers, were called *incrementum*, h. e. augmentation, increase. Curt. — ¶ Also, *growth, increase, and sometimes size*. Cic. *Incrementa vitium*. Pnndect. *fluminis*. Colum. *Animalia parvi incrementi, h. e. size*. Liv. *urbis*. Plin. *lucis*. Cic. *Incrementum afferre rei*. Colum. *capere, h. e. to grow, increase*. Sueton. *Legata cum incremento restituere, h. e. with interest*. — Hence, *pupil or child*. Virg. *Jovis*. — ¶ Also, *a figure of rhetoric, when that which is said in a member of the sentence, is more strongly expressed in the next, ἀνέσις*. Quintil.

**INCŪMŪS** (in & cremo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a, 1. *to burn, consume by burning*. Flor.

**INCŪPATĪŪS** (inrepto), ōnis, f. *a chiding, 3 rebuking*. Tertull.

**INCREPATIVE** (increpatus), adv. *chidingly*. *Sidon.*

**INCREPATORIUS** (increpo), a, um, adj. *chiding, reprehensive, objuratory*. *Sidon.*  
**INCREPITUS** (frequentat. of increpo), as, avi, atum, a. I. to cry or call out to any one. *Virg.* Tum Bitie dedit increpitans. — Hence, to blame, censure. *Propert.* Tibi increpitant. — ¶ Also, to assail with harsh language, chide, rebuke. *Cæs. vocibus.* Liv. verbis. *Cæs.* Increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas. *Virg.* æstatem seram. *Sil.* aliquem moræ. — ¶ Also, to upbraid or reproach with. *Propert.* alicui rugas. — ¶ Also, to beat, strike. *Stat.* pectora dextra.

**INCREPITUS**, a, um. See *Increpo*.

**INCREPITUS** (increpo), us, m. a chiding, 2 rebuking; same as *Increpato*. *Apul.*

**INCREPO** (in & crepo), as, ui, itum, and, 2 less frequently, avi, atum, a. I. to sound, resound, make a noise, *ῥοφέω*. *Cic.* Discus increpuit. *Id.* Quicquid increpuit, h. e. at the least noise. *Virg.* Increpare clipeo, h. e. to make a noise with the shield; to strike upon it. *Id.* Umber (canis) increpuit malis, h. e. grinds his teeth. *Liv.* Increpere arma, h. e. resounded, were struck with the swords. *Ovid.* Grando increpat, h. e. patters, rattles. *Plaut.* Increpi hibernum, h. e. have raised a storm, have made the noise of a storm. — Also, figur. to sound, make a noise, be noised abroad. *Cic.* Increpuit suspicio tumultus. *Liv.* Si quid increpet terroris. — ¶ Also, to call or cry out to a person. *Virg.* Increpat ultro. — ¶ Also, to make a noise at or against a person or thing. *Plaut.* Totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter. *Ovid.* Increpuit unda latus, h. e. dashes against the side. *Liv.* Tullium nomine increpans, h. e. calling by his name. — Hence, to assail with harsh words, blame or rebuke loudly, chide, reprove. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Horat.* Phœbus volentem prælia me loqui increpuit lyra, h. e. Phœbus sternly reproved me when wishing to tell on the lyre of battles. *Flor.* Vallum increpat saltu, h. e. leaps over the wall with scornful words. *Sueton.* Maledictis increpat honos, h. e. abuses honest people. *Id.* Adolescentulum voce gravissima increpuit, h. e. rebuked him severely. — Hence, figur. to excite, stimulate, urge on. *Tibull.* boves stimulo. *Virg.* Morantes æris rauci canor increpat. — Also, to shake, move, frighten. *Horat.* pectus, h. c. to disturb. — ¶ Also, to cause to sound or resound; to utter. *Propert.* minas. *Virg.* sonitum. *Ovid.* lyram, h. e. to play upon. *Liv.* Ilæc in regem increpans. Also, with an acc. and *infin.* following. *Liv.* Victor timeri increpans hostes. — Hence, to upbraid or reproach with. *Cic.* perfidiam. *Liv.* mollitiem ignaviamque. — ¶ Also, to resound with any thing. *Propert.* Ityn.

**INCRESCO** (in & cresco), is, evi, a. 3. to grow to or upon any thing. *Ovid.* Squamæ cuti crescent. *Virg.* Jaculis increvit acutis, h. e. grew into pointed spears, grew into trees or shrubs of which javelins were made. — ¶ Also, to increase, grow, *αὐξάνομαι*. *Colum.* Increscit arbor. *Liv.* audacia. *Cels.* morbus. — Hence, of an orator, to make use of stronger expressions, advance from weaker to stronger words and expressions. *Quintil.*

**INCRETUS** (in & creta), as, a. I. to smear 2 or whitened with chalk, *γυψέω*. *Petron.*

**INCRETUS** (in & cretus), a, um, adj. not sified or sieced. *Apul.* furfures. — ¶ Also, not separated or divided. *Plin.*

**INCRIMINATIUS** (in & crimatio), ðnis, 3 f. innocence, unblamableness, blamelessness. *Tertull.*

**INCRISPATIUS** (incrispo), ðnis, f. a curl-3 ing, *crisping*. *Augustin.*

**INCRUENTATUS** (in & cruentatus), a, 3 um, adj. unstained with blood, not imbued with blood. *Ovid.*

**INCRUENTE** (incruentus), adv. without 3 blood, without bloodshed, *ἀναιμεί*. *Prudent.*

**INCRUENTUS** (in & cruentus), a, um, 2 adj. bloodless, without bloodshed or slaughter, not bloody, *ἀναιμακτος*. *Liv.* prælium *Sallust.* and *Liv.* victoria. It is

generally preceded by a negation, as *neque, hand, &c.* — ¶ Also, bloodless, that has not shed his blood, without blood, without bloodshed. *Liv.* miles.

**INCRUSTATIUS** (incrusto), ðnis, f. an incrusting with plaster, chalk, marble, &c. *Pandect.* parietum, h. e. a pargeting.

**INCRUSTUS** (in & crusto), as, avi, atum, a. I. to cover with a coat or rind. *Varr.* ollam sapa. — Figur. *Horat.* vas sincerum, h. e. to stain or varnish over virtues with the names of vices.

**INCUBATIUS** (incubo, are), ðnis, f. a lying 2 upon. — Hence, a sitting on eggs to hatch them, brooding, incubation, *ἐγκομῆσι*. — ¶ Figur. an unlawful possession. *Cod. Just.*

**INCUBATOR** (Id.), ðnis, m. one that lies 3 any where. *Tertull.* fani. — ¶ Also, one that keeps possession of any thing by oppression or injustice, an usurper. *Macroch.*

**INCUBITUS** (frequentat. of incubo, are), 2 as, n. I. to lie in or upon any thing. Hence, to brood. *Colum.*

**INCUBITUS**, a, um. See *Incubo*.

**INCUBITUS** (incubo, are), us, m. a lying 2 upon. *Plin.* lateris, h. e. on the side. — Hence, a brooding. *Colum.*

**INCUBUS** (Id.), ðnis, m. one who lies upon 2 any thing. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, the nightmare. *Tertull.*

**INCUBUS** (in & cubo, are), as, ui, itum, and, avi, atum, a. I. to lie in or upon a thing, *ἐγκυμαι, ἐπίκειμαι*. *Plaut.* in fano. *Virg.* pellibus. *Plaut.* Jovi, h. e. in the temple of Jupiter. (In these three passages, there is a reference to the custom of the ancients, particularly of sick persons, to lie down in the temples of their deities, in order there to receive by dreams some communication from them about futurity or their disease.) *Liv.* cortici. *Senec.* purpura atque auro. *Apul.* tabernulam, h. e. in a hut. — Particularly, to lie any where for some time. *Colum.* ovis, or, *Varr.* ova, h. e. to sit upon the eggs; to brood; to hatch. Hence, *Plin.* Ova incubita. Also, without ovis or ova. *Id.* Incubare, to brood. *Figur.* *Cic.* pecuniæ, h. e. to lie on it in order to watch or enjoy it. *Virg.* divitiis. Especially, of those who possess any thing unjustly. *Ascon.* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Nox incubat ponto. *Valer. Flacc.* Cœlum, quod incubat urbi. — Also, to reside, dwell, abide at. *Ovid.* Erymantho. — Also, to be situated near a thing; to be near or contiguous to; to border upon. *Plin.* Jugum incubans mari. — ¶ Also, to lean or fall upon. *Senec.* gladio, h. e. to fall upon his sword, stab himself.

**INCUBUS** (incubo, are), i, m. a vulgar 3 name of the Sylvania and Fauni. *Augustin.*

**INCUDUS** (in & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to forge, form by the hammer, work, fabricate. *Pers.* Incusa auro dona, h. e. gifts of unworked gold, or vases forged of thick gold and rough with earings. *Virg.* Lapis incusus, h. e. a rough or indented stone for a hand-mill to grind corn.

**INCULCATUS** (inculco), ðnis, f. an inculcating. *Tertull.*

**INCULCATOR** (Id.), ðnis, m. he who 3 tramples upon. *Tertull.* diaboli.

**INCULCUS** (in & calco), as, avi, atum, a. I. to tread down, or in, *ἐπισάττω, ἐπισοτεῖβω*. *Colum.* aream. — Also, to stuff or put in. *Plin.* lanam morsibus canis, h. e. into a wound made by the bite of a dog. — Also, to make thick with any thing, to cover thickly with any thing. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to stuff, foist, or cram in. *Cic.* verba Græca. — Also, to enlarge or improve with additions. *Cic.* Att. I6, 3. Ἀρχέτροπον inculcatum crebris locis et refectionum. — ¶ Also, to inculcate, impress by frequent repetition. *Cic.* Tradatur, vel etiam inculetur. *Quintil.* aliquid memoriæ judicis. — ¶ Also, to urge, press or force upon, to obtrude. *Cic.* imagines oculis. *Id.* se alicujus auribus.

**INCULPABILIS** (in & culpabilis), e, adj. 3 blameless, inculpable. *Prudent.*

**INCULPATIM** (in & culpatum), adv. 3 without blame. *Cod. Theod.*

**INCULPATUS** (in & culpatus), a, um, 3 adj. blameless, untainted, spotless, inculpable, *ἀνέλεγκτος*. *Ovid.* vita. *Gell.* Inculpatissima.

**INCULTE** (in & cultus), adv. plainly, rudely, clownishly, boorishly, inelegantly, uncouthly, without ornament, without taste, *ἀγπύως, ἀκόσμως*. *Cic.* Inculte vivere. *Sallust.* Incultus. *Cic.* Orat. 9. 28. Inculte dicere, h. e. to speak aphoristically, make no use of rhetorical ornaments.

**INCULTUS** (in & cultus), us, m. a neglecting or omitting to take care of a thing, a want of cultivation, *ἀγεωργητός*. *Sallust.* ingenii. *Liv.* honorum. — ¶ Also, squalor, filthiness. *Sallust.*

**INCULTUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, undressed, rude, uninhabited, desert, horrid, neglected, *ἀγεωργητος, ἀκοσμος*. *Cic.* ager. *Id.* via, h. c. unbeaten, untródden. *Id.* regio, h. e. uncultivated. *Prop.* frames. *Cic.* Quid incultius oppidis? *Id.* Incultus vita sic oratione, h. c. rude, unmannedly. *Horat.* ingenium. *Id.* corpus, h. e. undressed, untrimmed, not dressed out. *Ovid.* comæ, h. e. uncombed, not dressed. So, also, *Virg.* canities. *Ovid.* genæ, h. e. filthy, squalid. *Lucan.* equus, h. e. not harnessed, without bridle and saddlecloth. *Cic.* homo, h. e. ill-dressed, or, rude, uncouth. *Horat.* versus, h. e. unpolished, rough, bad. *Tibull.* Incultus adiit Læstrygonas, h. e. savage, wild.

**INCUMBAS** (incumbo), v, f. the impost, 2 h. e. the part of a pier from which the arch springs. *Vitruv.*

**INCUMBUS** (in & cumbo), is, cūbi, cūbitum, a. and n. 3. to lay one's self upon, to lean or recline upon, *ἐπίκειμαι*. *Virg.* toro, thero herself upon. *Id.* remis. *Ovid.* ad aliquem, h. e. to turn towards. *Curt.* in aliquem, h. e. to lean, recline upon. *Cic.* in gladium, or, *Auct.* ad Her. gladio, or, *Plaut.* gladium, h. e. to fall upon his sword, stab or slay himself. *Oet. ap. Sueton.* Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, h. e. had been destroyed by a sponge, jocosely, since Ajax fell upon his sword. — Hence, to fall down upon. *Virg.* armo. *Senec.* Pergamum incubuit sibi, h. e. fell in ruins. *Virg.* Tempestas incubuit silvis. — ¶ Also, to rush into, come or fall upon. *Plin.* Incubere maria. *Horat.* cohors febrim. — ¶ Also, to press or lean against, to stand near, border upon. *Virg.* Laurus incubens are. *Plin.* Hellespontus mare incubit. *Pandect.* Onera, quæ in parietem incumbent. — ¶ Figur. to exert one's self, to take pains, apply one's self to, attend to, bend one's whole attention to. *Cic.* in rem. *Id.* ad rem. *Plin.* Ep. alicui rei. *Quintil.* Huc incubat orator. *Cic.* Inclinatione incubit ad bonum virum, h. e. has leaned towards, &c. *Id.* Hi mores ad nimiam lenitatem incubuerint, h. e. pay attention to, or, are inclined to. — Also, with an accusat. following. *Stat.* haustus Palladios. — Also, with ut. *Liv.* Incubuit, ut dicerent. — ¶ Also, to put a finishing stroke to any thing. *Liv.* rei. *Cic.* judicii inclinatio. *Virg.* fato, h. e. to further, hasten. — ¶ Also, to press upon, fall upon. *Liv.* in hostem. *Id.* in Macedoniam. — ¶ Also, to lie, or to lie, rest on or upon any thing. *Petron.* super prædam. — Hence, to be incumbent upon as a duty. *Pandect.* Judicii incumbit officium. *Id.* Ei incumbit probatio.

**INCUNABULA** (in & cunabula), ðnum, n. that which is in the cradle, the cradle-bed. *Plaut.* True. 5, 13. In this passage it may also mean the cradle-band. So, also, *Plaut.* Amph. 5, 1, 32. — ¶ Also, a cradle. *Liv.* Ab incubabilis, h. e. from childhood. — Figur. birthplace. *Cic.* nostra. *Ovid.* Jovis. — Also, of the new hive for young bees. *Virg.* — Also, origin, beginning. *Cic.* doctrinæ, h. c. rudiments. *Quintil.* dicendi, h. e. of rhetoric.

**INCUNCTABILIS** (in & cunctabilis), e, 3 adj. that admits not of doubt or delay, unhesitating, without delay. *Pandect.*

**INCUNCTANS** (in & cunctans), tis, adj. 3 not hesitating, not delaying. *Paulin.*

**INCUNCTANTER**, or **INCUNCTANTER**

(incurctans), adv. without doubting or delay. Lactant. 3  
**INCUNCTATUS**, and **INCUNCTATUS** (in 3 & cunctans), a, um, adj. without delay. Apul.  
**INCUPIDUS** (in & cupidus), a, um, adj. 3 not desirous, or, not desiring. Afran. Incupidiotes.  
**INCURATUS** (in & curatus), a, um, adj. 3 not provided for or taken care of. Vopisc. — ¶ Also, not healed, uncured. Horat.  
**INCURIA** (in & cura), æ, f. want of care, 1 carelessness, indifference, negligence, neglect, ἀμέλεια. Cic. Also, without a genit., levity, indiscretion. Tacit. and Cic.  
**INCURIOSĒ** (incuriosus), adv. carelessly, 2 negligently, ἀμελῶς. Liv. Castra in hostico incuriose posita. Tacit. Incuriosus.  
**INCURIOSUS** (in & curiosus), a, um, adj. 2 careless, regardless, indifferent, negligent, ἀμελῆς. Sueton. in re. Also, with an ablat. following. Tacit. serendibus frugibus. Also, with a genit. following. Plin. Ep. rei, for in re. Tacit. Aetas incuriosa suorum. — ¶ Also, careless, negligent, not made or done with curc. Tacit. finis. Sueton. historia.  
**INCURRĒ** (in & curro), is, cūri and cūcūri, cursum, a. 3. to run to or upon, ἐπιτρέχω. Cic. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to assail, assault, attack. Ovid. armentis, to rush upon, attack. Tacit. Romanis, attack. Liv. cornibus. Id. in Romanos. Also, without in. Tacit. novissimos. Also, absolutely. Nepos. Snos jam incurrentes taba revocant. Also, figur. in aliquem, to inveigh, censure. Trebon. in Cic. Ep. In quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret. — ¶ Also, to make an incursion, invasion, inroad or irruption. Liv. in Macedoniam. — ¶ Also, to hit upon, stumble, commit a fault, offend, injure. Cic. nusquam. Id. Qui in me incurrit. Id. in genus injustiæ. Id. in aliquem bene meritum, h. e. to injure. — ¶ Also, to come or fall upon, meet with, as, in reading, writing, speaking. Cic. in aliquem, in aliquid. — ¶ Also, to happen, occur, befall. Cic. Incurrunt tempora. Pandect. Incurreret hæsitatio, h. e. a doubt arose. Id. Disputatio, in quam non locus incurrat, h. e. be fit. Id. Casus in sapientem potest incurrere. — ¶ Also, of events in time, to fall, take place. Cic. -in Etesias, in diem. Sueton. circensibus. — ¶ Also, to border upon, be contiguous or near to. Cic. Agri in publicum incurrebant. — ¶ Also, to fall into, strike, occur to. Cic. in oculos, or, Senec. oculis. Id. in crimen, in fraudem, in reprehensionem, in morbos, in odia. — Hence, to commit, transgress, do wrong. Lamprid. aliquid.  
**INCURSATIUS** (incurso), ðnis, f. same as 3 Incurso. Non.  
**INCURSA** (in & cur), æcis, adj. making frequent incursions or inroads. Sidon.  
**INCURSUM** (incurro), adv. running, quick-3 ly. Cicil.  
**INCURSUM** (in & cur), ðnis, f. a running against or upon, ἐπιβολή. Cic. atomorum. — ¶ Also, an attack, assault. Cic. Figur. Id. seditionis. — ¶ Also, an incursion, irruption, inroad. Cas. Hostium incursiones sustinere. Liv. Incursionem facere in fines.  
**INCURSUM** (frequenter. of incurro), as, 2 n. 1. to attack, assault, rush upon. Scæv. in aliquem. — ¶ Also, to dash against, clash with, offend. Senec.  
**INCURSUM** (frequenter. of incurro), as, 2 n. 1. to run to, upon, or against; to dash or strike against, ἐπιτρέχω. Ovid. ramis. Id. rupibus. — ¶ Also, to assault, attack, make an incursion, irruption or inroad. Auct. ad Her. in amicos et inimicos. Liv. in hostem. Also, transitively, Tacit. aciem. Liv. agros, h. e. to make an irruption into. Plant. aliquem pugnis. Also, absolutely, Cels. Si febris incurrat, h. e. comes on, attacks. Also, passively. Liv. Agmen incursum ab equitibus. — Figur. Cic. Incursum in te dolor, h. e. will come upon you. — ¶ Also, to fall into, strike, meet, occur to. Quintil. oculis. Plin. Cui

nullus alius color incursaverit, h. e. mixed with no other color.  
**INCURSUS** (incurro), us, m. a running 2 in, flowing into or upon. Plin. Ep. fluminis. — ¶ Also, an attack, inroad, incursion, ἐπιβολή, εἰςβολή. Cas. equitum.  
**INCURVATIUS** (incurvo), ðnis, f. a bend-2 ing, curving, incursion, κύφωσις. Plin.  
**INCURVESCĒ**, or **INCURVISCĒ** (incur-3 vus), is, n. 3. to be bent down, κνυρόμυ. — Vetus Poeta ap. Cic.  
**INCURVICERVICUS** (incurvus & cer-3 vix), a, um, adj. having a curved or wry neck. Pacuv.  
**INCURVUS** (incurvus), as, a. 1. to bend, bow, curve, make crooked, crook, κνυρόμυ. Virg. arcum. — Figur. to afflict, disquiet, grieve, deject, dispirit, dishearten. Senec. Magnum animum non incurvat injuria. — ¶ Also, to prevail upon. Pers. — ¶ Also, same as pædicare. Martial.  
**INCURVUS** (in & curvus), a, um, adj. 2 crooked, beading, curved, stooping, κνυρόμυ. Cic. bacillam.  
**INCUS** (incudo), ūdis, f. a smith's anvil, ἀκρον. Cic. — Figur. Id. Bandum incudem tundere, h. e. to labor always at the same thing, teach the same lesson. Horat. Male natos incudi reddere versus, h. e. to write or polish over again, revise, retouch. Auct. dial. de Orat. Juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, h. e. as long as they learn at school.  
**INCUSABILIS** (incuso), e, adj. blame-3 worthy. Tertull. Incusabilior.  
**INCUSATIUS** (Id.), ðnis, f. a blaming, ac-1 cusing, αἰτίασις. Cic.  
**INCUSATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. an accuser. 3 Cod. Just.  
**INCUSĒ** (in & causa), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to accuse, blame, find fault with, lay the charge of, complain of, αἰτιάσθαι, μέρφομαι. Cas. aliquem. Plaet. aliquem probri. Ovid. and Colum. aliquid.  
**INCUSOR** (incutio), ðris, m. one who 3 strikes. Paulin. Petricord.  
**INCUSUS** (Id.), us, m. a dashing or strik-2 ing against. Tacit. and Senec.  
**INCUSUS**, a, um. See Incutio.  
**INCUSTODITUS** (in & custoditus), a, 2 um, adj. not watched, unguarded, ἀφύλακτος. Ovid. ovile. Tacit. urbs. — ¶ Also, unobserved, not observed or kept, omitted, neglected. Tacit. observatio dierum. Id. Cum incustoditi spem aut metum proferrent, h. e. unobserved, un-noticed. — ¶ Also, not concealed, not kept secret. Tacit. amor. — ¶ Also, heedless, inconsiderate, improvident. Plin. Ep.  
**INCUSUS**, a, um, particip. from incudo. 2 — ¶ Also, Adj. unthought, rough. Auson.  
**INCUTIUS** (in & quatio), tis, ūssi, ūssum, a. 3. to strike or dash upon. Quintil. pedem terræ, to strike the ground with the foot. Liv. Scipionem in caput. Id. arietem muro. Juvenal. alicui colaphum, h. e. to give one a box on the ear. Plin. Incussi articuli, h. e. struck, injured by a blow. — ¶ Also, to throw or cast to a place. Tacit. faces et hastas. — ¶ Also, to shake, cause to tremble. Val. Flacc. mentem, h. e. to alarm. — ¶ Also, to cause, produce, excite, inspire with, strike into, inflict. Cic. alicui timorem, h. e. to frighten, strike fear into. Id. errorem. Lucret. anorem, h. e. to inspire with. Id. morbum. Horat. desiderium urbis. Id. bellum. Id. aliquid negotii alicui. Ovid. minas, h. e. to threaten. Virg. vim ventis, h. e. to occasion, give, impart. Liv. fœdum nuntium, h. e. to bring mournful news.  
**INDAGATIUS** (indago, are), ðnis, f. a searching, exploring: an inquiry or investigation concerning the beginning or principles of things, ἵζησις. Cic. veri, a search after truth. Gell. rarioris verbi, an examination, explanation.  
**INDAGATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a searcher, 2 inquirer, one who explores or investigates, ἱζητητής. Colum. and Plant.  
**INDAGATRIX** (indagator), icis, f. she that 1 investigates. Cic. virtutis.  
**INDAGATUS** (indago, are), us, m. same 3 as Indagatio. Apul.  
**INDAGES** (Id.), is, f. same as Indagatio. 3 Prudent.  
**INDAGĒ** (from indh, for in, & ago), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to search or trace out as

dogs in hunting, ἐξιχνιάζω, ἵζησθε. Cic. Canis natus ad indagandum. — ¶ Figur. to make diligent inquiry, explore, investigate. Cic.  
**INDAGĒ** (indago, are), inis, f. a series of 2 toils, or nets, placed round a wood or forest by hunters, ἐξιχνιασμός. Virg. Saltus indagine cingunt, with toils. Tibull. Indagine colles claudere. Hirt. Campus silvis velut indagine munitum. — ¶ Also, any kind of inclosure, as, by a line of circumvallation, a chain of fortifications, line of defence. Lucan. 6. 42. Hence, Plin. Paneg. Delatores poenarum indagine inclusi. Tacit. Testamenta velut indagine capi, by his nets. — ¶ Also, a diligent search, inquiry, investigation. Plin. doctrinæ. Gell. cupidarium.  
**INDE** (perhaps from ἐνθεν), adv. thence, from thence, from that place, ἐκεῖθεν. Cic. Eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi. — ¶ Also, from that, therefrom. Cic. Ex avaritia erumpit audacia, inde omnia scelera gignuntur. Plin. Ep. Inde est, quod, &c. from thence, there is, what, &c. — It is also put for ab illa parte, on that side. Liv. Comparavit inter se, ut ab utra parte cedere Romanus exercitus cœpisset, inde se consul devoveret pro populo Romano. — ¶ Also, of those persons. Terent. Nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, the elder of them. — ¶ Also, from that time, then, next, afterwards, thenceforth. Nep. Ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas. Inde iudicio damnatus, &c. Sueton. Exhinc Rhæticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit. Liv. Agrippa inde, post Agrippam Romulus Silvius regnat. So, also, Deinceps inde. Cic. Brut. 90. (where deinceps is redundant, or means successively). Lucret. Inde loci, h. e. then, upon this. — Also, thenceforward, from that time. Cic. Inde usque repetens. — Inde a is also found. Id. Inde a principio, h. e. from the beginning. Liv. Inde a cunabulis, h. e. from childhood. Also, of place. Virg. Inde a Stygia unda prospiciens.  
**INDEBITĒ** (indebitus), adv. without being 3 due, unduly, without just cause. Pandect.  
**INDEBITUS** (in & debitus), a, um, adj. 3 not owed, undue. Virg. Aen. 6. 66. and Ovid. Heroid. 16. 19. Præmia magna quidem, sed non indebita posco. It may also be rendered not granted. — Hence, Indebitum, i, n. that which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due. Pandect. — Hence, Indebito, unduly, without being owed. Pandect.  
**INDECENS** (in & decens), tis, adj. unbecom-2 ing, unseemly, indecent, improper, ugly, ἀπρεπής. Martial. nasus. Id. morbus, disgraceful, dishonorable. Sueton. risus. Senec. Indecentior. Sidon. Indecentissimus.  
**INDECENTER** (indecens), adv. unbecom-3 ingly, indecently, disgracefully, ἀπρεπῶς. Quintil. Indecenter efferri. Martial. Quam sit lusca Philænis indecenter, &c. how frightfully she blinks. Senec. Indecentius.  
**INDECENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. unbecomingness, 2 impropriety, disgracefulness. Vitruv.  
**INDECEUS** (in & decco), n. 2. to misbecome, 2 not to become. Plin. Ep. aliquem.  
**INDECLINABILIS** (in & declinabilis), e, 2 adj. inflexible, constant, unchangeable, invariable, firm, ἀκαμπτος, ἀκλινής. Senec.  
**INDECLINABILITER** (indeclinabilis), 3 adv. not to be avoided, unavoidably. Cassiodor.  
**INDECLINATUS** (in & declinatus), a, 3 um, adj. unchanged, constant. Ovid.  
**INDECORĒ** (indecorus), adv. indecently, unbecomingly, ἀπεικῶτως. Cic. and Tacit.  
**INDECORIS** (in & decoris), e, adj. indec-2 orous, unbecoming, inglorious, disgraceful, dishonorable, ἀσχίμων, ἀπρεπής. Virg. Non erinus regno indecores, h. e. we will not disgrace. Id. Genus indecores, h. e. ignoble in their birth, ἀσχήμονες τῷ γένος. Valer. Flacc. Indecores obitus, h. e. without honor, inglorious.  
**INDECORĒ** (in & decoro), as, a. 1. to dis-3 honor, disgrace, disfigure. Accius and Horat.  
**INDECORUS** (in & decorus), a, um, adj.

undecorating, unscemly, indecent, ungraceful, dishonorable, indecorous, ἀρεπής. Cic. Indecora dicere. Quintil. gestus. Plin. Uva indecora visu, h. e. unscemly.

INDEFATIGABILIS (in & defatigabilis), 2 e, adj. that cannot be wearied or tired, indefatigable, ἀκάματος. Senec.

INDEFATIGATUS (in & defatigatus), a, 2 um, adj. unwearied, unwearied, unceasing, ἀκάματος. Senec.

INDEFECTUS (in & defectus), a, um, 3 adj. not decreasing, not ceasing, not exhausted, not wearied, never failing. Apul.

INDEFENSE (indefensus), adv. without defence. Cod. Just.

INDEFENSUS (in & defensus), a, um, 2 adj. unprotected, undefended, defenceless. Liv.

INDEFESSE (indefessus), adv. unwearied-3 ly. Spartian.

INDEFESSIM (Id.), adv. unweariedly. 3 Sidon.

INDEFESSUS (in & defessus), a, um, 2 adj. unwearied, indefatigable, ἀκάματος. Virg., Ovid. and Tacit.

INDEFICIENS (in & deficiens), tis, adj. 3 not wanting, not deficient, unfulfilling, incessant, not decreasing. Tertull.

INDEFICIENTER (indeficiens), adv. continually, incessantly. Augustin.

INDEFINITĒ (indefinitus), adv. indefinitely-3 ly. Gell.

INDEFINITUS (in & definitus), a, um, 3 adj. indefinite, ἀόριστος. Gell.

INDEFLETUS (in & defletus), a, um, adj. 3 unlamented, ἀκλαυστος. Ovid.

INDEFLEXUS (in & deflexus), a, um, 2 adj. unchanged, unbent, ἀκαμπτος. Plin. Paneg.

INDELECTUS (in & delectus), a, um, adj. 3 not thrown down, not cast down. Ovid. domus.

INDELAESSATUS (in & delassatus), a, 3 um, adj. unwearied. Manil. labor.

INDELEBILIS (in & delebilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be effaced or blotted out, indelible, perpetual, everlasting, ἀνεξάλειπτος. Ovid. nomen.

INDELECTATUS (in & delectatus), a, 2 um, adj. not delighted. Petron.

INDELIBATUS (in & delibatus), a, um, 3 adj. uninjured, untouched, undiminished, entire, pure, ἀψαντος. Ovid. opes. Sil. virgo, chaste, pure.

INDELICTUS (in & delictus), a, um, adj. 3 not criminal, faultless. — Hence, Indelictum, no crime. Acc.

INDEMNATUS (in & damnatus), a, um, 1 adj. uncondemned, untried, unheard, ἀκριτος. Cic. Bona indemnatorum civium auctione vendere.

INDEMNIS (in & damnus), e, adj. with-2 out hurt, loss, or damage, ἀζημιος. Senec.

INDEMNITAS (indemnitas), ātis, f. security from loss or damage, ἀζημία. Pandect.

INDEMONSTRABILIS (in & demonstrabilis), e, adj. not to be demonstrated or proved, undemonstrable. Apul.

INDEMUTABILIS (in & demutabilis), e, 3 adj. unchangeable, immutable. Tertull.

INDEMENTIATUS (in & denuntiat), 2 a, um, adj. not declared or announced. Senec.

INDEPISCOR, same as Indipiscor. 3 Fest.

INDEPLORATUS (in & deploratus), a, 3 um, adj. unlamented, unwept, undeploded, ἀκλαυστος. Ovid.

INDEPRAVATUS (in & depravatus), a, 2 um, adj. uncorrupted, undepraved, ἀφ-3 Sarpus. Senec.

INDEPRECABILIS (in & deprecabilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot be averted by prayer, ἀπαράτητος. Gell.

INDEPREHENSIBILIS (in & deprehensibilis), e, adj. not to be discovered, ἀκατάληπτος. Quintil.

INDEPREHENSUS, and INDEPRENSUS 3 (in & prehensus, or deprehensus), a, um, adj. unobserved, not found, not discovered. Virg. error.

INDEPTUS, a, um. See Indipiscor.

INDESCRIPTUS (in & descriptus), a, um, 2 adj. not divided or distinguished. Colum. vites.

INDESERTUS (in & desertus), a, um, adj. 3 not abandoned, not relinquished, unfor-3 ken. Ovid. regna.

INDESSES (in & deses), idis, adj. quick, 3 active, not sluggish, ἀκνως. Gell.

INDESINENTER (in desinens), adv. in-3 cessantly, continually, ἀδιαλείπτως. Cy-3 prian.

INDESPECTUS (in & despectus), a, um, 3 adj. unsecu, indivisible. Lucan. Tartara.

INDESTRICTUS (in & dstrictus), a, um, 3 adj. not touched, unhurt, unwounded. Ovid.

INDETERMINABILIS (in & determina-3 bilis), e, adj. indeterminate, that cannot be defined. Tertull. quæstio.

INDETERMINATUS (in & determinatus), 3 a, um, adj. unlimited, undefined, indeter-3 minate. Tertull.

INDETONSUS (in & detonsus), a, um, 3 adj. unshorn, unshaven, uncut, ἀκαρτος. Ovid.

INDETRITUS (in & detritus), a, um, adj. 3 not worn out. Tertull.

INDEVITATUS (in & devitatus), a, um, 3 adj. unavoiued. Ovid. telum.

INDEVORATUS, a, um, adj. same as De-3 voratus, dcourved. Martial. 7. 19. 15. Others read et devorato.

INDEVOTĒ (indevotus), adv. irreligious-3 ly, impiously, not conscientiously. Justin.

INDEVOTIUS (in & devotio), ōnis, f. im-3 piety, want of principle or conscience, a want of reverence or respect to God, the laws, the last will of a testator, or one's duty generally. Cod Just.

INDEVOTUS (in & devotus), a, um, adj. 3 without reverence towards God or the laws, irreligious, impious not conscientious. Cod. Just.

INDEX (indico), icis m. and f. of per-3 sons, a discoverer, discloser, informer, ἐκδίκτης, μνηστήρ. In Cicero's time, it was also a term of reproach, an in-3 former, spy, wicked person, as under the emperors the word delator. Cic. Mur. 24. — Of things, a sign, mark, index. Cic. Continentis vocem, indicem stulti-3 tiae vestre, h. e. that betrays your folly. Ovid. Auctoris annulus index. — Hence, Horat. Digitus index, the fore-finger. — Also, a catalogue, list, index. Senec. philo-3 sopherium. Liber is also put with it. Varr. Scribam tibi tres libros indices. Hence, Ascou. ad Cic. Rem exponere per indicem, h. e. in a summary manner. — Also, the title, frontispiece, titlepage, table of contents. Cic. Parantur oratio-3 nibus indices gloriosi. Sueton. Duo li-3 belli diverso titulo. — Also, the inscrip-3 tion upon a painting or statue. Tibull. and Liv. — Also, a certain stone, per-3 haps, the touchstone. Ovid. Met. 2, 706.

INDĪ, ōrum. See Indus.

INDIA, æ, f. India, n country in Asia; it is 3 divided by the river Ganges into two parts, called India intra Gagem, and India ex-3 tra Gangein.

INDICABILIS (indico), e, adj. denoting, 3 indicating. Cæsar. Aurel.

INDICATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. an indicating. 2 Hence, the fixing of a price on a thing, esti-3 mating the value of a thing, τίμησις. Plin. and Plaut.

INDICATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that points 3 out. Solin.

INDICATURA (Id.), æ, f. a setting a price 2 on a thing, or estimating its value. Plin. dolorum, h. e. the fee of physicians for 3 curing diseases.

INDICENS, particip. from indico. — 2 ¶ Adj. that does not say. Terent. and 3 Liv. Me indicente, h. e. without my say-3 ing it.

INDICINA (index), a, f. a notice, infor-3 mation. Apul.

INDICIUM (Id.), ii n. a discovery or 3 disclosure, μνηστια. Cic. conjurationis. Terent. Indicium fecit, disclosed to me. Lucret. Indicium edere. Cic. Afferre ad 3 aliquem indicium rei alicujus. Tacit. Deferre indicium ad aliquem. Terent. and Cic. Esse indicio, to be a proof, indi-3 cate. — Hence, an accusing, informing in 3 a court of justice. Tacit. Indicium ad Fulcinium detulit. — ¶ Also, evidence, 3 deposition in a court of justice. Cic. Le-3 ge indicium. Sallust. Proferri indicium, h. e. to give evidence, to depose. So, 3 also, Tacit. Indicium offerre, h. e. to 3 act the part of an informer. Also, a per-3 mission to give evidence or name one's ac-3 complices. Cic. Att. 2. 24. Indicium 3 postulare — ¶ Also, a remuneration 3 for giving evidence or informing. Cic. Partem indicii accipere. Pandect. In-3 dicium alicui dare. — ¶ Also, a sign,

symptom, mark, token, proof. Cic. sce-3 leris.

INDICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to show, 3 discover, disclose, declare, inform, make known, reveal, indicate, μνησθω, ἐκείκνυ-3 μι. Terent. rem patri. Nepos. dolorem lacrimis, h. e. to show, express. Cic. alicui de epistolis. Cic. Vultus indicat mores, h. e. is the index of, speaks. Te-3 rent. Hoc res ipsa indicat. Cic. Indi-3 care se, h. e. to show one's self in one's true character. Cic. Indicare aliquid in vulgus, eis πάντας λέγειν. — ¶ Some-3 times it denotes, to show briefly, touch upon. Plin. Priusquam hæc generatim persequamur, indicare convenit, &c. Id. Indicare aliquid obiter. — ¶ Also, 3 to give evidence, as in a court of justice, to depose, inform, betray. Cic. conscios delude tyrannidis. Terent. filium pa-3 tri. Sallust. de conjuratione, h. e. con-3 jurationem. Id. de homine conjurato. — ¶ Also, to tell or set the price at which 3 a thing is to be sold, to value, put a price upon. Cic. fundum alicui. Plaut. Ut sciam, quanti indicet.

INDICŌ (in & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to 3 denounce, declare, proclaim, publish, ap-3 point, καταγγέλλω. Liv. diem concilii, comitia. Id. diem comititia. Cic. fun-3 nus. Sueton. Ut ferias pretor indice-3 ret, h. e. should notify by proclamation. Cic. inimicitias. Liv. exercitum in lo-3 cum, h. e. to cause to assemble, or, appoint a place for meeting. So, also, Id. exerci-3 tum ad portam. Cic. bellum populo, h. e. to declare. Sueton. Indicebat fami-3 liaribus cœnas, h. e. invited himself to sup with; ordered them to prepare. Virg. honorem templis divum, h. e. to appoint a sacrifice. Id. forum, h. e. to appoint a court of justice. Sueton. funus, h. e. to invite to a funeral. Virg. Choros index-3 it tibia Bacchi, h. e. summoned. — ¶ Also, to impose. Liv. tributum. Plin. mulctam. — Also with ut without an accus. to enjoin, order by proclamation. Liv. — ¶ Plaut. Indice, for indic. — ¶ Indicens, h. e. non dicens. See Indi-3 cens. — ¶ Indictus. See Indictus.

INDICTIUS (indico), ōnis, f. the imposition 3 of a tax; an impost, duty. Plin. Paneg. — ¶ Also, indiction, in the calendar, 3 a way of reckoning time by a period of 15 years. Cod. Theod.

INDICTYONALIS (indictio), e, adj. rela-3 ting to an impost or tax. Ammian.

INDICTIUS, or INDICTICIUS (indi-3 co), a, um, adj. same as Indictus, declar-3 ed, proclaimed. Cassiod. onera.

INDICTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. declared, 3 proclaimed, given out, to which the people are called by proclamation. Vorr.

INDICTUS, a, um, particip. from indico. — ¶ Adj. (from in & dictus), not 3 said, unsaid. Terent. and Liv. — Also, not mentioned, not celebrated, un-3 sung. Virg. carminibus nostris. — Indicta causa, h. e. without being tried or heard. Cic. Indicta causa civem R. capitis condemnare. — Also, unspeak-3 able, ineffable, ἀβήητος. Apul. deus.

INDICULUM, or INDICULUS (dimin. of 3 index), i, n. or m. a short catalogue or list. Symmach.

INDICUS (Indukōs), a, um, adj. Indian, of 3 India. Martial. Pcus Indica, h. e. ele-3 phantus. Id. dens, h. e. ivory. Plin. Indicum, sc. pigmentum, h. e. indigo, a 3 blue color. Id. Indicum nigrum, h. e. Indian ink.

INDIDEM (inde & idem), adv. from the 3 same place, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ. Liv. The name of the place is generally put with it. Nepos. Indidem Thebis, h. e. also 3 from Thebes. Cic. Indidem Amerla. Liv. Indidem ex Aventino. — ¶ Also, 3 Ind. of or from the same thing. Apul. Indi-3 dem de potione gnatat, h. e. of the same 3 drink. — ¶ Also, hereupon. Apul.

INDIFFERENS (in & differens), tis, adj. 3 in which there is no difference. Hence, Indifferens, that is neither good nor bad, indifferent, ἀδιάφορος. Cic. — Indifferens syllaba, h. e. which is both short and long. Quintil. — Indifferens homo, h. e. not 3 very nice or curious, to whom all things are alike. Sueton. circa victum.

INDIFFERENTER (indifferens), adv. 2 3 without distinction, indiscriminately, ἀνο-3 τως, ἀδιάφορος. Quintil. Utraque appel-



lacione indifferenter uti licet. *Cæl. Aur.* vivere, *h. e.* to eat all kinds of food. — ¶ Also, with *indifference*. *Sucton.* Populus indifferenter tulit, *h. e.* were quite indifferent about.

**INDIFFERENTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. *indifference*; 3 likeness, similitudo, ἀδιαφορία. *Gell.* utriusque vocabuli.

**INDIGENĀ** (indu, *h. e.* in, & geno), æ, m. and f. a native of a country, ἀρθόξαν. *Liv.* Non indigenæ, sed advēnæ. Also, adjectively. *Colum.* Coloni indigenæ. *Vitr.* Indigenæ Latini. — Also, adjectively, of other things, indigenous, native, made, produced, grown, or born in a country. *Ovil. bos.* Flor. potio. *Plin.* Indigena vinum, *h. e.* wine made from grapes produced in the same country.

**INDIGENTĪA** (indigeo), æ, f. *indigence*; 1 want, need, poverty, ἐνδεΐα. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, insatiableness, insatiable desire. *Cic.*

**INDIGĒD** (from in or indu, & egeo), es, ui, n. 2. to want, need, stand in need of, require, ἀποπέω. With a *genit.* *Cic.* consilii. *Terent.* patris. *Nepos.* alienarum opum. *Sucton.* Indigens somni, *h. e.* sleepy, overcome with sleep. — Also, with an *ablat.* *Cic.* aliis. *Cæs.* rebus. *Nepos.* medicina. — Also, with an *accus.* *Varr.* nihil. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Gell.* addiscere. — ¶ Also, to long for, desire. *Cic.* auri. — ¶ Also, to be poor or needy. Hence, Indigens, a poor person. *Cic.*

**INDIGĒS** (indigeo), is, adj. *indigent*, 3 needy. *Pacuv.*

**INDIGĒS** (from indu or in, & γέω, γείνω, 2 i. e. γίνομαι), ētis, m. indigenous, native. *Virg.* Indigetes (ἐγχώριον), or *Liv.* Dii indigetes, *h. e.* with the Romans, such of their ancestors as were deified after death and considered tutelary deities of the country, as *Picus, Faunus, Æneas.*

**INDIGĒSTE** (indigestus), adv. *confusedly*, immethodically, without arrangement, ἀτάκτως. *Gell.*

**INDIGĒTYBĪLIS** (in & digestibilis), e, 3 adj. *digestible*. *Theod. Priscinn.*

**INDIGĒSTŪS** (in & digestio), ōnis, f. in-3 digestion. *Hieron.*

**INDIGĒSTŪS** (in & digestus), a, um, adj. not separated into parts, ill-arranged, disordered, indigested, confused, without method, ἀτάκτως. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, undigested. *Macrob.*

**INDIGĒTES**, um, m. u. people of Spain.

**INDIGĒTŪS** or **INDIGĒTŪS** (perhaps from 3 indico), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to declare, make known. *Varr.* deam. *Tertull.* precem, *h. e.* to publish, proclaim. — Hence, to name. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, to invoke, call upon God. *Macrob.* Vestales ita indigētant.

**INDIGĒTAMENTUM** (indigito), i, m. a 3 register or list of names. *Arnob.*

**INDIGĒTŪS**. See *Indiveto*.

**INDIGNĀBŪNDŪS** (indignor), a, um, 2 adj. raging greatly, full of indignation, ἀδυσχεραίνων, ὀσῶππος. *Liv.*

**INDIGNĀNS**, tis, partic. from indignor. — ¶ Adj. one who cannot bear or endure any thing. *Colum.* Genus indignantissimum servitutis.

**INDIGNĀNTER** (indignans), adv. *indignantly*, with indignation. *Ammin.*

**INDIGNĀTĪŌ** (indignor), ōnis, f. indignation, rage, disdain, ἀνανάκρησις. *Liv.* Indignationem movere, *h. e.* to excite. *Plin.* Indignationem alicujus in se convertere. — ¶ Also, an exciting of indignation by rhetorical art. *Cic.* Præcipere de indignatione. — ¶ Also, unbecomingness, unseemliness. *Quintil.* declam. — ¶ Also, an injuring of a limb, a hurt. *Veget.*

**INDIGNĀTYŪNCŪLA** (dimin. of indigē-2 natio), æ, f. slight rage or indignation. *Plin.* Ep.

**INDIGNĀTIVŪS** (indignor), a, um, adj. 3 *indignant*. *Tertull.*

**INDIGNĒ** (indignus), adv. *unworthily*, contrary to desert, unjustly, undeservedly, ἀεικῶς, ἀναξίως. *Cæs.* Indignissime perire. — ¶ Also, unbecomingly, in an unseemly manner, shamefully, basely. *Terent.* An quidquam est factum indignus? — ¶ Also, with indignation, indignantly, unwillingly. *Cic.* pati, or *Nep.* ferre, *h. e.* to take it ill, suffer with impatience.

**INDIGNĪTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. *unworthiness*, ἀνπέρεια. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *unbecomingness* in a person, indecorum, indecent behavior, meanness, baseness. *Cic.* — Also, *unsuitableness*, *unfitness*. *Cic.* Deist. 1. — Also, *unworthy* or *shameful* treatment of a person; indignity to be suffered. *Liv.* Indignitatem ferre. *Cæs.* perferre. *Liv.* Indignitatis compulsus. — Also, *unbecomingness* of a thing; *heinousness*, *atrocily*. *Cic.* injuriæ. — ¶ Also, *indignation*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**INDIGNŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to consider as unbecoming or unseemly, to scorn, disdain, be unwilling to brook, be very angry or displeas'd with, be enraged, incensed, or highly offend'd at, be indignant, ἀνανάκρῶ. *Cic.*, *Nep.* and *Liv.* aliquid. — Also, de re. *Anct. B. Hesp.* de jugulatione. — Also, with *quod* following. *Cæs.* Indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent. — Also, with *quandoque* following. *Horat.* Indignor, quandoque (*h. e.* quandoeunque) bonus dormitat Homerus. — Also, with *si* following. *Sulpic.* in *Cic.* Ep. Indignamur, si quis nostrum iustit. — Also, with an *accus.* and *infinit.* following. *Cæs.* Indignari cœpit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari. — Also, simply with an *infinit.* *Ovid.* Cedere peritis indignantur. *Quintil.* Non indignandum est discere. — It is also followed by a *native*. *Pandect.* 48, 5, 2. *Ed. Torrent.* Contaminationi indignatur. — Hence, *Indignandus*, a, um, that deserves indignation. *Cic.* factum. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Pontem indignatus Araxes, *h. e.* disdaining to bear. So, also, *Id.* venti, *h. e.* raging, indignant at being confined. *Id.* æquor. *Ovid.* verba. *Cul. Aurel.* Ne tumentia indignentur, *h. e.* grow worse.

**INDIGNŪS** (in & dignus), a, um, adject. *unworthy*, *undeserving*, ἀνάξιος. *Cic.* honore. *Liv.* Indigni, ut redimeremur. *Cic.* Indigni, qui impetrant. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Virg.* avorum. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Fabula non indigna referri. — Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Quamvis indignus. *Virg.* Digna atque indigna relatu, *h. e.* good and bad, something of all sorts. — Also, in a good sense, *undeserving*; as, of an injustice. *Cic.* homo. *Terent.* Indignus injuria. — ¶ Also, not deserved, *undeserved*. *Virg.* mors. *Id.* Digna indigna pati, *h. e.* all manner of treatment. — Hence, *rough*, *cruel*, *harsh*, *severe*, *intolerable*. *Virg.* hiems. *Id.* amor. — Also, *indecent*, *not honorable*, *shameful*, *unbecoming*, *not proper*, *unfit*, *unworthy*. *Terent.* facinus. Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Cæs.* majestate populi. *Cic.* Legatione tua indignissimus. *Id.* Quicquam non vidit indignus. — Hence, *Indignum* est, it is not proper. *Cic.* — Hence, as an exclamation, *Indignum!* oh shame! *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *whom any thing does not become*. *Terent.* Tu indignus, qui faceres, *h. e.* it did not become you. *Id.* Se esse indignam deputat matri meæ, for indignum deputat matri meæ cedere, *h. e.* she deems it improper to yield to my mother.

**INDIGŪS** (indigeo), a, um, adj. *needing*, 2 in want of, ἐνδεΐης, ἀπορος. *Virg.* opis. *Lueret.* nostri. *Plin.* stipendiorum. — Also, with an *ablat.* *Lueret.* auxilio. — Also, without a case, *needy*, *poor*. *Stat.* — ¶ Also *desirous*. *Lucan.* servitii.

**INDIGŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, same as *Indigus*. 2 *Paulin.* Nolan.

**INDILIGĒNS** (in & dil-gens), tis, negli-2 gent, careless, heedless, ὀλιγοπρος. *Terent.* Vereor, ne indiligens nimium sies. *Cæs.* Indiligentior. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Gell.* rerum memoria, *h. e.* in memoria. — ¶ Also, *neglected*, *not taken care of*. *Plin.* hortus.

**INDILIGĒNTER** (indiligens), adv. negli-1 gently, carelessly ἀμελῶς, ὀλιγοπρος. *Cic.* Indiligenter factum. *Cæs.* Indiligentius.

**INDILIGĒNTĪA** (id.), æ, f. *negligence*, 1 carelessness, ὀλιγοπρία. *Cic.* litterarum, *h. e.* in literis. *Tacit.* Indiligentia veri, *h. e.* from being careless about inquiring into the truth.

**INDIMIŪSŪS** (in & dimissus), a, um,

adj. not divorced or put away. *Tertull.* uxor. 3

**INDIPISCŌ**, same as *Indipiscor*. 3

**INDIPISCŌR** (from in or indu, & apiscor), ēris, eptus sum, dep. 3. to obtain, attain, reach, ἐπιτυγχάνω. *Liv.* navem. *Gell.* Amœnitates verborum Latina facundia, *h. e.* to express. — Hence, to get, obtain, acquire. *Plaut.* divitiis. — *Gell.* animo, *h. e.* to think upon. — ¶ Also, to begin, commence. *Gell.* pugnam. — ¶ *Indeptus*, a, um, is also used passively. *Cod. Just.*

**INDIRECTŪS** (in & directus), a, um, 2 adj. not direct. *Quintil.* actio.

**INDIREPTŪS** (in & directus), a, um, adj. 3 unpillaged, unwansacked. *Tacit.* Capitolium.

**INDISCIPLINĀTŪS** (in & disciplinatio), 3 ōnis, f. want of discipline. *Cassiod.*

**INDISCIPLINĀTŪS** (in & disciplinatus), 3 a, um, adj. without discipline, dissolute, undisciplined. *Cyprian.*

**INDISCISSŪS** (in & discissus), a, um, 3 adj. not cut to pieces, not divided. *Hieronym.*

**INDISCRETE** (indiscretus), adv. *indifferently*, *confusedly*, without distinction, ἀδιακρίτως. *Plin.*

**INDISCRETIM** (Id.), adv. same as *Indiscrete*. *Solin.*

**INDISCRETŪS** (in & discretus), a, um, 2 adj. not separated, undivided, being in connection. *Plin.* caput. *Varr.* agricultura. *Tacit.* Sum cuique sanguinem (*h. e.* children) indiscretum, *h. e.* were in the closest connection. — ¶ Also, *undistinguished*, *indistinct*, without distinction, ἀκρίτως. *Cels.* Indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, *h. e.* indiscriminately. — Also, that cannot be distinguished, *undistinguishable*. *Plin.* Imagines indiscretæ similitudinis, *h. e.* so much alike that they cannot be distinguished. *Virg.* Proles indiscreta suis. *Tacit.* voces, *h. e.* confused. Hence, *equal*. *Cod. Theod.* dignitas.

**INDISCRIMINĀBĪLIS** (in & discrimina-3 bilis), e, adj. *undistinguishable*. *Claud.* Mamert.

**INDISCRIMINĀTĪM** (in & discrimina-3 tim), adv. *indifferently*, *indiscriminately*, without any distinction, ἀκρίτως, ἀδιακρίτως. *Varr.*

**INDISCOSSŪS** (in & discissus), a, um, 3 adj. not discussed, ἀλογοφῆτης. *Claud.* Mamert.

**INDISERTĒ** (indisertus), adv. *indistinctly*, not plainly, without eloquence. *Cic.*

**INDISERTŪS** (in & disertus), a, um, adj. not eloquent, inelegant, ἀφραδής. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* prudentia. — Also, *poor* in words. *Cic.* interpres.

**INDISPENSĀTŪS** (in & dispensatus), a, 3 um, adj. not properly divided or distributed, immoderate, unbounded. *Sil.* nisus.

**INDISPŌSITE** (indispositus), adv. with-2 out order. *Senec.*

**INDISPŌSĪTŪS** (in & dispositus), a, um, 2 adj. out of order, confused. *Tacit.*

**INDISSIMĪLIS** (in & dissimilis), e, adj. 3 not unlike. *Varr.*

**INDISSIMŪLABĪLIS** (in & dissimulabi-3 lis), e, adject. that cannot be dissembled. *Gell.*

**INDISSŪCIĀBĪLIS** (in & dissociabilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot be separated. *Lactant.*

**INDISSŪLŪBĪLIS** (in & dissolubilis), e, adj. that cannot be dissolved or loosed, undissoluble, ἄλυτος. *Plin.* and *Cic.*

**INDISSŪLŪBĪLITER** (indissolubilis), ad-3 verb, *undissolubly*. *Claud.* Mamert.

**INDISTINCTĒ** (indistinctus), adv. *indis-3 tinctly*, *confusedly*, ἀδιακρίτως. *Gell.*

**INDISTINCTŪS** (in & distinctus), a, um, 2 adj. without distinction or arrangement, indistinct, confused, disordered, ἀδιακρίτως. *Quintil.* and *Catull.* — Hence, *not clear* or *plain* in signification. *Gell.* vocabulum. — Also, *indistinct* or *obscure* in delivery. *Quintil.*

**INDISTRĪCTŪS** (in & districtus), a, um, adj. not touched or hurt. *Ovid.* Met. 12, 92. But better *Edd.* read *indistrictus*.

**INDITŪS**, a, um. See *Indo*.

**INDIVĪDŪTĀS** (individuus), ātis, f. in-3 divisibility. *Tertull.*

**INDIVĪDŪS** (in & dividiuus), a, um, adj. that cannot be divided, inseparable, ἄτμος. *Cic.* corpora. *Id.* Individua

(absol.), h. e. atoms. — ¶ Also, not divided or separated. *Tacit.*  
**INDIVISE** (indivisus), adv. undividedly. *Ascon.*  
**INDIVISIBILIS** (in & divisibilis), e, adj. 3 indivisible. *Tertull.*  
**INDIVISIBILITER** (indivisibilis), adv. 3 indivisibly, ἀδιαίρετος. *Tertull.*  
**INDIVISUS** (in & divisus), a, um, adj. 2 undivided, not separated, ἀσχιςτος. *Varr.* eorum ungula, not cloven. — Hence, Indivisum, i, n. the community. Hence, Pro indiviso, h. e. in common. *Plin.* Pro indiviso possessa. — ¶ Also, not distinguished. Hence, Pro indiviso, without distinction, equally. *Plin.* Jus temperatur aqua, et pro indiviso humani potus incremento, h. e. with an equal quantity of wine. *Id.* Pro indiviso valere, h. e. perinde, æque.  
**INDIVULSUS** (in & divisus), a, um, adj. 3 not parted or separated. *Macrob.* comes.  
**INDŌ** (in & do), is, Idi, Itum, a, 3. to put, 2 set or place into, ἐντίθημι. *Plant.* guttam vini in os. *Cels.* cataplasmata in dentem. *Tacit.* aliquem lecticæ. *Plant.* fenestras. *Curt.* Venenum potioni inditum, h. e. put into, mixed with. *Sence.* Dens toti operi suo inditus, h. e. pervading the whole. *Gell.* Catonis verba huic commentario indidissem, si, &c. h. e. I should have placed or inserted. *Plant.* cicatrices in scapulas, h. e. to imprint, make. — Hence, to introduce. *Tacit.* novos ritus. — Also, to cause or occasion. *Tacit.* alicui pavorem. — ¶ Also, to put, set, place, lay somewhere or upon a thing. *Plant.* ignem in aram. *Id.* alicui compedes, h. e. to put on. *Tacit.* Custodes inditi, h. e. additi. *Sence.* Ferrum inditum visceribus, h. e. buried. — Hence, to give. *Liv.* Puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen, h. e. the boy received the name Egerius. So, also, *Id.* Superbo ei Romæ inditum cognomen. — Also, to build or erect somewhere. *Flor.* urbem monti. *Tacit.* castella rupibus.  
**INDŌCIBILITAS** (indoeibilis), atis, f. 3 aptness to learn, dulness of comprehension, indocility. *Apul.*  
**INDŌCILIS** (in & docilis), e, adj. not easy to be taught, indocile, indoctus, ἀδόξωτος, δόξαδής. *Cic.* homo. Also, with a genit. *Sil.* pacis. Also, with a dot. *Juvenal.* imitandis turpibus. Also, with an infu. *Horat.* pauperiem pati, h. e. who has not learned. — Hence, ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, stupid, unlearned, rude, barbarous. *Virg.* genus. *Plin.* Indocilis cæli agricola. *Figur.* *Ovid.* Indocili gutture vernat avis. — Also, unapt, unfit for any thing. *Sil.* Terra indocilis Cereri. *Plin.* Arbores indociles nasci alibi. — Also, that cannot be taught. *Cic.* disciplina. — ¶ Also, untaught. *Propert.* via.  
**INDŌCTĒ** (indocinus), unlearnedly, ignorantly, not skilfully, awkwardly, ἀναθῶς. *Cic.* Indocte facere. *Gell.* Indocinctus.  
**INDŌCTOR** (as from indocens, for doctus), 3 ōris, ni, an overseer of slaves. *Plant.*  
**INDŌCTUS** (in & doctus), a, um, adj. untaught, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, unskilful, ἀπαιδευτος, ἀμαθής. Of persons. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Indocitor. *Id.* Indocitissimus. Also, with a genit. *Horat.* pilæ discive. Also, with an infu. *Id.* Cantabrum indocum ferre jugæ nostræ, h. e. that has not yet learned, is not yet accustomed. Also, with an acc. *Gell.* pleraque alia. — Also, of things. *Quintil.* manus. *Horat.* Canet indocum, for indocte, h. e. rusticly.  
**INDŌLATILIS** (in & dolatilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be cut with an axe, that cannot be prepared or fashioned. *Sidon.*  
**INDŌLATUS** (in & dolatus), a, um, adj. 3 rough, not heven. *Arnob.*  
**INDŌLĒNTIA** (in & dolentia), æ, f. the absence of pain, freedom from pain, ἀναλγησία. *Cic.*  
**INDŌLES** (from indu or in, & oleo or olesco), is, f. the natural quality of a thing, its nature, φύσις. *Liv.* frugum. *Gell.* arborum. — Also, good natural quality, excellenc. *Liv.* 1, 3. Tanta indoles, so good natural talents! *Plant.* Que indoles in savio est! h. e. in labris et ore. — Particularly, of persons, nature, natural disposition or inclination,

natural talents or abilities. *Cic.* Bona indoles, h. e. good natural talents; or, good disposition. *Id.* Indoles ad virtutem, or virtutis. *Id.* Præclara indoles ad dicendum. *Gell.* Indoles invidæ, for menda.  
**INDŌLESCĒ** (indoleo), is, lui, n. 3. to be sorry or grieved at, to feel pain, ἀλγέω. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Also, with an acc. following. *Ovid.* *Id.* indoluit Juno. *Justin.* inæctum. — ¶ Also, to be in pain, smart, ache. *Cels.* Locus tactu indolescit. *Plin.* Oculi indolescunt.  
**INDŌLŌRIA** medicamenta, anodynes. 3 *Carl. Aurl.*  
**INDŌLŌRIA** (in & dolor), æ, f. same as Indolcatia. *Sidonius* says that *Cicero* used this word.  
**INDŌMABILIS** (in & domabilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be subdued or tamed, untamable, ἀδάμαστος. *Plant.*  
**INDŌMITUS** (in & domitus), a, um, adj. unsubdued, untamed, unbridled, contumacious, fierce, wild, ungovernable, ἀδάμαστος. *Varr.* hos. *Cæs.* pastor. *Liv.* ingenia Gallorum. *Cic.* cupiditates. *Id.* furor. *Id.* libido. *Ovid.* amor. *Plant.* mulier. *Virg.* Mars, h. e. hot fighting. *Arnob.* argentum, h. e. infectum. — ¶ Also, untamable, unconquerable, invincible, that cannot be overcome, checked or restrained. *Virg.* ira. *Plin.* tarditas. *Id.* vis. *Id.* Aurum igni indomitum. *Id.* prela, h. e. immensa. *Plin.* Ponege. *Hercules*, h. e. invincible. So, also, *Ovid.* dextra. *Horat.* mors.  
**INDŌNATUS** (in & donatus), a, um, adj. 3 without a present, ἀδόρητος. *Lamprid.*  
**INDŌRMIS** (in & dormio), is, n. 4. to sleep or fall asleep at, upon or over any thing, ἐπικουμάω. *Horat.* congestis saccis. — ¶ Also, to sleep over any thing, do a thing negligently. *Cic.* causæ, h. e. to nod over, not to attend to. *Id.* tempori. *Senec.* sibi, h. e. to be extremely lazy. *Cic.* in homine colendo, h. e. to be careless. *Plin.* Longæ desidiæ indormiens, h. e. indulging. — Also, to sleep over, feel secure or careless respecting a thing. *Curt.* malis suis. — Also, of a member of the body, to sleep, be numb or torpid. *Veget.*  
**INDŌTATUS** (in & dotatus), a, um, adj. without a dowry, having no portion, ἀπροκοπος. *Terent.* and *Horat.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* ars, h. e. poor, not adorned. *Ovid.* corpora, h. e. not honored with the ceremonies customary at the burning of corpses. *Id.* præmia, h. e. perhaps, not needing a doctry.  
**INDŪ**, preposit. same as In. *Enn.* Indu 3 mari.  
**INDŪBITABILIS** (in & dubitabilis), e, 2 adj. not to be doubted, indubitable, certain. *Quintil.* genus causæ.  
**INDŪBITABILITER** (indubitabilis), adv. 2 doubtless, without doubt, indubitably. *Arnob.*  
**INDŪBITANDUS** (in & dubitandus), a, 3 um, adj. same as Indubitabilis. *Augustin.*  
**INDŪBITANTER** (in & dubitanter), adv. 3 certainly, without doubt, ἀναμφιβόλως. *Augustin.*  
**INDŪBITATE** (indubitatus), adv. without doubt, indisputably, indubitably. *Liv.* 33, 40. Quæ indubitatae Lysimachii fuerint. *Fellei.* 2, 60. Indubitatae corrupti commentarii. *Oros.* Indubitatissime.  
**INDŪBITATUS** (in & dubitatus), a, um, 2 adj. certain, sure, undoubted, ἀναμφιβόλος. *Quintil.* — Hence, Indubitato, adv. *Tertull.*  
**INDŪBITŌ** (in & dubito), as, n. 1. to 3 doubt in, question, ἀπιστέω. *Virg.* viribus.  
**INDŪBIUS** (in & dubius), a, um, adj. not 2 doubtful. *Tacit.* innocentia. *Quintil.* exempla.  
**INDUCĒ**. See Inducere.  
**INDŪCŌ** (in & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or bring in, lead into, introduce, εἰσάγω. *Varr.* armenta in rura. *Stat.* mœnibus. *Sueton.* mare urbi, to let into. *Hirt.* aquam in domos. *Plin.* aliquem in Senatum. *Id.* aliquem Romanam. *Varr.* aliquem in viam, to put into the way. *Liv.* exercitum in Macedoniam. *Sueton.* obsides ad spectaculum. *Virg.* messorum arvis. *Sallust.* cohortem in medios hostes, to lead.

Also, without in. *Liv.* exercitum Ægyptum. *Plin.* Ep. filiæ novæcam, h. e. to give a step-mother by marrying a second time. — Also, figur. *Cic.* aliquem in errorem. Hence, *Id.* In errorem induci, h. e. to fall into error; or, to be led or drawn into. *Id.* in hanc consuetudinem scribendi, h. e. brought or led. *Id.* novum verbum in linguam, h. e. to introduce. *Id.* discordiam in civitatem. — Also, to occasion, cause, do. *Pandect.* Injuriam adversus liberos testamenti. — Animum, or in animum inducere, to represent to one's self, imagine. *Terent.* aliquem. Also, to bring one's mind to a thing; to resolve. *Id.* adsentari. Also, with ut. *Liv.* Quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent. Also, with quin. *Liv.* Also, with ne. *Plant.* Possum inducere animum, ne ægre patiar. Also, with quo minus. *Plin.* Non sustinui, inducere in animum, quo minus illi indicarem. Also, to believe. *Terent.* Also, to conclude, determine, propose. (See *Animus*.) — Also, to fill or inspire with. *Cic.* *Anic.* 16. spem cogitationemque meliorem, sc. in animum amici. — Also, to induce, move, persuade, incite to a thing. *Nepos.* aliquem ad bellum. *Cic.* ad misericordiam. *Terent.* Vide, quo me inducas, h. e. whether you lead me. Also, with ut following. *Liv.* Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Pretio, spe inducere aliquem. — Hence, Inductus, a, um, moved, induced, persuaded, incited, ἐπαχθεῖς, with an abl. following. *Cic.* odio, spe, cupiditate. It may often be rendered through, from, under the influence of. — ¶ Also, to put on, draw on, clothe. *Cic.* soles in pedes, or, *Auct.* ad *Hercun.* pedibus. *Sueton.* calcæum sibi. *Virg.* cæstus manibus. *Id.* Tunica (obl.) inducitur artus. — *Stat.* humeros amictu. — Also, of any thing which one puts on as a covering. *Plin.* pellieulam collo. *Ovid.* laurum capillis. — ¶ Also, to introduce or bring forward as a speaker. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* sermonem hominum, h. e. to write a dialogue. — Also, to introduce new customs, &c. *Cic.* morem novum iudiciorum in rempublicam. *Id.* aliquid in nostros mores. *Id.* verbum novum in linguam Latinam. — ¶ Also, to represent, exhibit, bring forward a play or game. *Sueton.* Inducta est et Afranii togata, h. e. was represented. *Plin.* elephantos in circeum. *Cic.* Att. 4, 11. gladiatores, to exhibit gladiators. *Cic.* personam. — ¶ Also, to lead, command. *Virg.* turmas. — Also, to mislead by deceitful advice; to deceive, cajole, take in. *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, to bring forward, mention, relate. *Cic.* causam. — Also, to bring forth, produce, bring, bear, yield, put forth. *Colum.* fructum et frondem. — ¶ Also, to lay, draw or put one thing over another in order to cover it. *Plin.* colorem picturæ, h. e. to varnish. *Id.* aurum ligno, h. e. to overlay. *Cic.* tectorium. *Cæs.* eoria super lateres. *Horat.* varias plumas membris. Hence, *Id.* umbras terris. *Plin.* Ep. nubium. *Liv.* nuhem. *Curt.* pontem flumini, h. e. to throw across. *Plin.* Ep. cicatricem, h. e. to cicatrice, draw the skin over a sore. — ¶ Also, to overlay with any thing in order to cover it. *Cæs.* scuta pellibus. *Plant.* postes pice, h. e. to pitch, daub with pitch. *Ovid.* brachia penna. *Id.* Inducta cornibus aurum victima, h. e. having gilded horns. — Hence, to make level by overlaying. *Plin.* solum. — Also, to blot or strike out, erase, which was done by the ancients by drawing the wax over the letters on the tablets. *Cic.* nomina. — Hence, to annul, cashier, abrogate, cancel, reverse. *Cic.* senatusconsultum, locationem. *Sueton.* decretum. — ¶ Also, to state or mark down in an account. *Cic.* in rationibus. *Id.* pecuniam in rationem. — Hence, to charge in an account. *Cic.* — Hence, Induci, Inducti, to be derived, arise, spring. *Cic.* Sermo inductus a tali exordio. — ¶ *Terent.* Inducti, for induxisti. — *Varr.* Induce, for inducere. — ¶ The particip. Inductus, a, um, signifies, also, introduced from foreign

countries or from other places, strange, foreign. *Plin. Ep. Sermo insiticius et inductus.* — Also, *Inductus, strange, not belonging to a place. Id.*

**INDUCTIBILIS** (induco), e, adj. that may be overlaid, drawn or smeared over any thing. *Cel. Aurel.*

**INDUCTIVS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a bringing in or into; an introducing, *εἰσαγωγή.* *Liv. juvenum. Cic. Ficta personarum inductio.* — ¶ Also, a bringing in or into, letting in, conducting. *Cic. aquarum.* — ¶ Also, a drawing over, as, of coverings over the amphitheatre in rain or excessive heat. *Vitruv. velorum.* — Also, an overlaying, as of lime, &c. on a wall; a plastering, *pargeting. Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a cancelling, erasing, obliterating, blotting or striking out of a writing. *Pandect.* — ¶ **Inductio animi, inclination, propensity. Cic. ad Div. l. 8.** Also, an intention, purpose, resolution. *Cic. Q. Fr. l. 1.* — ¶ Also, n bringing forward. *Cic. erroris.* — ¶ Also, in rhetoric, induction. *Cic.*

**INDUCTIVE** (inductivus), adv. by yielding; or, by inciting. *Cel. Aurel.*

**INDUCTRIX** (induco), icis, f. she that 3 misleads or deceives. *Apul.*

**INDUCTUS** (Id.), us, m. an inciting, misleading. *Cic.*

**INDUCTUS**, a, um. See *Induco.*

**INDUCULA** (induo), æ, f. a kind of undergarment worn by women. *Plaut.*

**INGREDIOR**, same as *Ingridior.* *Lu-3 cret.*

**INDULCITAS** (in & dulcitas), ātis, f. 3 want of sweetness. *Cæcil.*

**INDULCŌ** (in & dulcŏ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to make sweet, sweeten, *γλυκαίνω.* *Tertull.*

**INDULGENS**, tis, particip. from *indulgeo.* — ¶ Adj. tender, indulgent, kind, obliging, courteous, *συγχαροῦν, φιλόστοργος.* *Nepos. pater. Liv. in aliequem.* *Cic. Indulgentius nomen maternum. Senec. Indulgentissimus. Plin. Ep. Indulgentissime Imperator, h. e. most gracious.* — ¶ Also, dear, tenderly beloved. *Quintil. decl.*

**INDULGENTER** (indulgens), adv. indulgently, courteously, kindly, condescendingly, *πειθῆναι, φιλοστοργως.* *Cic. loqui. Senec. Indulgentius. Id. Indulgentissime.*

**INDULGENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. indulgence, favor, condescension, courtesy, complaisance, gentleness, fondness, *ἀνεῖς, συγγνώμη, φιλοστοργία.* *Planc. in Cic. Ep. in aliequem. Cic. Homines naturali indulgentia et benevolentia contineri. Id. corporis.* Hence, *Virg. cæli, h. e. mild weather.* — ¶ Also, tender love, tenderness, affection, as towards one's children, parents, relations, &c. *Nepos. and Cic.* — ¶ Also, a remission of punishment, pardon, forgiveness. *Capitol.* — Also, a remission of taxes, relief from paying tribute. *Amnian.*

**INDULGEO** (in & dulcis), es, si, tum, n. and a. 2. to be complaisant, courteous, kind, tender, indulgent, to indulge, gratify, *honor, εἰκο, χαρίζομαι.* *Cic. sibi. Nepos. Indulgebat sibi, h. e. he indulged or humored himself, or, took such liberties. Liv. ardoni aliequus. Plin. Ep. amori. Id. precibus. Nepos. debitori. Cic. peccatis.* In some ancient writers, it is found with an accus. *Afran. ap. Non. and Terent. Eun. 2, 1, 16.* — ¶ Also, to give one's self up to, to be given to, *indulgein, not to resist, yield to. Nep. dolori. Justin. Hannibalem non plus quam sextario vini indulsisse, h. e. drank no more than, allowed himself no more than, &c.* *Virg. Indulge ordinibus, h. e. laxa ordines. Ovid. animo, h. e. to humor the inclination. Cic. amicitias. Tacit. somno. Virg. vino.* — ¶ Also, to take care of, attend to. *Cic. valedudini. Virg. labori. Id. hospitio, h. e. pay attention to his guest.* — ¶ **TRANS.** to grant, permit, allow, give, present. *Quintil. and Suet. alicui aliquid. Sact. essedario rudem, h. e. to give a staff or rod to a gladiator, which was a sign of his being discharged from fighting; hence, to dismiss, discharge. Martial. patientiam flagello, h. e. to submit patiently to the lash.* — Also, passively. *Pandect. Abolitio, que indulgetur.*

¶ Also, to give up to. *Juven. se tribuno.* — ¶ See, also, *Indulgens.*

**INDULGITAS** (indulgeo) ātis, f. same 3 as *Indulgentia. Sisenn.*

**INDULTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who grants 3 or indulges. *Tertull.*

**INDULTUS**, a, um. See *Indulgeo.*

**INDULTUS** (indulgeo), us, m. leave, permission. *Sidon.*

**INDUMENTUM** (induo), i, n. a garment, 3 vest, *ἔνδυμα. Gell.*

**INDŪS** (ἐνδύω), is, ui, ūturi, a. 3. to put on, clothe. *Cic. Induere alicui tunicam. Ovid. vestes humeris. Cæs. galeam. Liv. arma alicui. Ovid. annulum articulis, or, simply, Cic. annulum, h. e. to put on. Terent. Indui veste. Cic. Soccis indutus Liv. Indutus vestem. Virg. Indutus galea. (Induere se veste, or sibi in vestem, to put on. But Amicire se veste, to wrap round or throw on as a cloak). — ¶ **Figur.** to clothe, surround, cover, furnish with. *Cic. Indutos esse a natura duabus quasi personis, h. e. covered with two masks, we have received two parts to act. Id. Dil induti specie humana. Plin. Ægyptus eget bus induebatur. Apul. Induere avem, h. e. to assume the form of a bird. Liv. alicui speciem latronis, h. e. to represent as, &c. Ovid. Induere scalam, h. e. to put the head through the steps of a ladder in order to carry it, to take a ladder on the head. Virg. homines in vultus ferarum, h. e. transform. So, also, *Val. Flacc. Quos scopulis induit. Virg. Arbor induit se in florem, h. e. veils itself in flowers as it were, blossoms. Id. In flore novo pomis se induit arbos, h. e. shows the fruit in the blossom. Id. cratera corona, h. e. to crown. Colum. Vites se induunt uvis, h. e. plenæ sunt.* — ¶ **Se** induere, to fall into or upon, to be entangled in, properly and figur. *Cic. in laqueum. Virg. inuicrone, h. e. to stab himself. Cæs. acutissimis vallibus. Liv. hastis. Cic. in captiones. Lucret. in fraudem. Cic. Indui confessione sua. Quintil. Indui in penas legum.* — ¶ Also, to assume, make use of. *Liv. sibi novum ingenium. Tacit. munia ducis. Curt. mores Persarum. Cic. imaginem mortis, h. e. somnum.* — ¶ Also, to impart, give, procure, cause. *Cic. cognomen. Gell. alicui amorem sui. Plin. vino vetustatem, h. e. to cause it to smell like old wine. Quintil. orationem fictam personis, h. e. to introduce them as speakers.* — ¶ Also, to engage, join, embark in. *Tacit. seditionem.***

**INDŪPEDIŌ**, same as *Impedio.* 3 *Lucret.*

**INDŪPERATOR**, same as *Imperator.* *Lu-3 cret.*

**INDŪRESCŌ** (in & duresco), is, rui, n. 2 3. to harden, grow or become hard, *σκληρύνωμαι. Cels. Cohum. and Virg.* — ¶ **Figur.** to harden one's self, become hardy. *Ovid. Corpus induruit usu. Tacit. Miles induruerat pro Vitellio, h. e. the soldiers were faithful to him, their fidelity was unshaken.*

**INDŪRŌ** (in & duro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to make hard, harden, *σκληρύνω. Plin. and Ovid.* — **Figur.** *Senec. animum. Id. frontem, h. e. to make shameless or impudent. Liv. Timor induratus, h. e. obdurate. Senec. Quid germanis induratus?*

**INDŪS** (Ἰνδός), i, m. a river of India, now called *Sind.* — ¶ Also, a river of Phrygia.

**INDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Indian. *Virg. ebur. Catull. dens, h. e. ivory. Propert. conchæ, h. e. pearls.* — Hence, *Indus, an Indian. Plur. Indi. Prop. — The Ethiopians are also called Indi. Virg. Georg. 4, 293. Also, the Arabians. Ovid. Fast. 3, 720. — Liv. 38, 14. Indus, h. e. rector elephant.*

**INDŪSIARIŪS** (indusium), ii, m. one who 3 makes under-garments. *Plaut.*

**INDŪSIŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 clothe. *Martian. Capell. — Hence, Indusiatius, a, um, clothed. Apul. — Indusiatia, a kind of under-garment for females, perhaps, a chemise. Plaut.*

**INDŪSIUM** (induo), ii, n. a kind of garment 3 for women worn next to the skin. *Varr. writes intusium, and derives it from intus.*

**INDŪSTRIĀ** (industrius), æ, f. industry, careflessness, diligence, activity, endeavor,

pains, *σπουδή, φιλοπονία. Cic. Industrian in re ponere. Sucton. itineris, h. e. in itinere. — It is found in the plural in Cic. and Plaut. — Hence, Cic. De industria, or, Liv. Ex industria, or, Plin. Industria, or, Plaut. Ob industriam, h. e. on purpose, purposely, designedly.*

**INDŪSTRIĒ** (industrius), adv. industriously, diligently, with earnestness, eagerness or alacrity, *σπουδαίως. Cæs. Castra industrie defendere. Cic. Industrius.*

**INDŪSTRIŌSE** (industriosus), adv. industriously, same as *Industriæ, τεχνικώς. Suet. Industriose. Cato. Industriosissime.*

**INDŪSTRIŌSŪS** (industrius), a, um, adj. 2 industrius, diligent, careful, *σπουδαίως, τεχνικώς. Senec.*

**INDŪSTRIŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. industrious, prompt, active, sedulous, assiduous, careful, diligent, *φιλόπονος, σπουδαίως. Cic. homo. Plaut. Industrior. Cato. Industrior.*

**INDŪTYĀE**, and **INDŪCIĀE** (induo), ārum, f. a truce or cessation from hostilities, an armistice, *ἀνοχαί. Cic. Indutias facere. Sallust. Per indutias, h. e. during the armistice. — Figur. cessation, delay. Terent. in amore. — ¶ Also, stillness, quiet. Apul. noctis.*

**INDŪTYLIS** (Id.), e, adj. that can be in- 3 serted or joined in. *Cato.*

**INDŪTUS**, a, um. See *Induo.*

**INDŪTUS** (induo), us, m. a putting on, as 2 of a garment. *Tacit. — ¶ Also, clothing, apparel, raiment. Amnian.*

**INDŪVIĀE** (Id.), ārum, f. clothes, apparel 3 put on, *ἐνδύματα. Plaut.*

**INEBRIATOR** (inebrio), ōris, m. one that 3 makes drunk. *Tertull.*

**INEBRIŌ** (in & ebrío), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to inebriate, make drunk, *μεθύσκω. Plin. Palma vescentes inebriat. — Figur. to fill, impregnate or saturate with a liquid. Id. Ūvæ vino suo inebriantur. Id. Radices inebriatæ, h. c. uimis rigatæ. Particularly of colors. Id. Amethystum absolutum inebriatur Tyrio, h. e. saturatur. — Also, in general, to fill, fill up. Sidon. Spiritus aeris flatibus inebriatur. Hence, *Javenal. Vinosus inebriat aurem, h. e. waxy with talking.**

**INEDIĀ** (in & edo), æ, f. an abstaining from eating, a fasting, *δωρία. Cic. — It is found in the plural in Plin.*

**INEDITŪS** (in & editus), a, um, adj. not 3 published, not promulgated, still unknown, *ἀνεκδότος. Ovid.*

**INEFFABILIS** (in & effabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be uttered, inexpressible, ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable, *ἀνεκφώνητος. Plin.*

**INEFFABILITER** (ineffabilis), adv. in- 3 effably, unspeakably, inexpressibly, *ἀρήτως. Augustin.*

**INEFFICACITER** (inefficax), adv. ineffec- 3 tually, to no purpose, uselessly. *Pandect.*

**INEFFICAX** (in & efficax), ācis, ineffectu- 2 al, of no force or strength, wanting power, useless, *ἀνεύρητος. Senec. ratio. — Also, with a genit. following. Id. Vox inefficax verborum, h. e. not bringing forth or uttering. Plin. Inefficacor.*

**INEFFIGIABILIS** (in & effigio, are), e, 3 adj. that cannot be portrayed, delineated or represented. *Tertull.*

**INEFFIGIATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. with- 3 out form, shapeless, *ἄμορφος. Gell. fetus.*

**INEFFUGIBILIS** (in & effugio), e, adj. 3 inevitable. *Apul.*

**INEFFUSŪS** (in & effusus), a, um, adj. 3 not poured forth, not spread. *Apul. crinis, h. e. not loose.*

**INELĀBORATUS** (in & elaboratus), a, 2 um, adj. not labored, unlabored, *ἀεργατος. Senec.*

**INELĒGANS** (in & elegans), tis, adj. inele- 1 gant, ungraceful, without beauty or grace, not well chosen, without taste or neatness, *ἄκομψος. Cic. copia orationis. — ¶ Also, not good, bad, poor. Plin. odor. Sact. Sermo non inelegans. Cic. Ratio non inelegans, a theory not without reason.*

**INELĒGANTER** (inelegans), adv. without 1 elegance or grace, inelegantly, *ἀκόμψως. Cic. Historia ineleganter scripta. Cic. Divisit ineleganter.*

**INELŌQUENS** (in & eloquens), tis, adj. 3 ineloquent, not eloquent. *Lactant*

INELIBIBILIS (in & eloquor), e, adj.

3 inefable. Lactant.

INELUCTABILIS (in & eluctabilis), e, adj. from which one cannot extricate himself, inevitable, unavoidable. Stut. cœnum. Virg. tempus. Id. and Vellei. fatum. Vellei. vis fati.

INELUIBILIS (in & eluo), e, adj. that cannot be washed out, indelible. Lactant. macula.

INEMENDABILIS (in & emendabilis), e, 2 adj. incorrigible; that cannot be amended, ἀδιόρθωτος. Quintil.

INEMERIBILIS (in & emereo), e, adj. 3 that cannot be acquired or merited. Tertull.

INEMORIÖR (in & emorior), ēris, tuus 3 sum, dep. 3. to die in or at a thing, ἐπι-θνήσκω. Horat. spectaculo, to die or pine away in looking at.

INEMPTUS, and INEMTUS (in & emptus, or emtus), a, um, adj. unbought, not purchased, ἀπωριστός. Virg.

INENARRABILIS (in & enarrabilis), e, 2 adj. that cannot be told or described, inexpressible, ἀνεκφραστός, ἀνεκδήγητος. Liv. labor.

INENARRABILITER (inenarrabilis), ad-2 verb, in a manner that cannot be told, inexpressibly. Liv.

INENARRATUS (in & enarratus), a, um, 3 adj. unexplained. Gell.

INENATABILIS (in & enatabilis), e, adj. 3 from which one cannot swim out. Tertull.

INENODABILIS (in & enodo), e, adj. not to be unravelled, unloosed or solved, ἀκατάλυτος. Apul. capillus. — ¶ Figur. that cannot be explained, inexplicable, intricate, perplexed, obscure. Cic.

INENORMIS (in & enormis), e, adj. not 3 irregular; not immoderate. Apul. proceritas.

INENUNTYABILIS (in & enuntio), e, adj. 3 unspeakable. Censorin.

INEO (in & eo), is, ivi or ii, itum, irrēg. n. and a. 4. to go into, enter, εἰσέρχουαι. Liv. in urbein. Also, impersonally. Plaut. Inibitur tecum, h. e. I will enter with you. — Also, simply, to go. Plaut. Neque iniiit hac. Gell. ad alterum. —

¶ Also, to begin, commence, take a beginning. Cic. Ab ineunte ætate, h. e. from his infancy. Nepos. Ineunte adolescentia, h. e. from his earliest youth. Sueton.

Anno ineunte, h. e. at the beginning or opening of the year. Virg. Te consule hoc decus ævi inibit, h. e. will take its beginning, will enter into the world, or be born.

— ¶ Also, to go into, to go to. Liv. urbein. Id. agrum Romanum. Cic. domum. Id. conviviam, h. e. to feasts. Id. pericula præliorum, h. e. to encounter. —

Also, passively Ovid. Nensus initur nullis equis, h. e. is entered by no horses. —

Also, absolutely, to enter. Tacit. Ut ovans iniret, sc. urbem. — Also, to fall upon, attack, seize. Plaut. Iniiit te nunquam febris? — Hence, to begin, make a beginning. Cic. prælium. Liv. bellum. —

Also, to enter upon, enter upon the duties of, assume the badges and power of, begin. Cic. magistratum. Liv. consulatum. Sueton. huiorem, h. e. an office of honor. Id. imperium. Liv. interregnum. —

Also, to copulate, lie with, cohabit with, συνονοῦσθαι. Sueton. aliquam. Also, of animals, to copulate, cover, &c. Varr. matrem. Also, passively. Plin. Ineuntur. Liv. Vaceam initam. —

Also, to enter upon, begin, proceed on. Cic. viam. Curt. iter. Hence, figur. Liv. Viam inire, h. e. to find out or devise a way or means. —

¶ Also, to undertake, attempt, make. Liv. numerum intersectorum, h. e. to tell the number of, or, to count, enumerate. Cic. rationem, h. e. to make an estimate. Id. rationem questus. Cato. Inire et subducere rationem, h. e. to make and adjust an estimate. —

Figur. to find out means, devise, contrive, think of, consider, take measures. Nepos. Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniiit rationem, h. e. contrived this scheme. Cic. Rogo, ut in eas rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur. Cæs. Consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, h. e. deliberated, consulted. Hence, Cic. Inita et subdueta ratione, h. e. after due consideration. Also, inire rationem denotes to estimate, imagine,

conceive, conjecture. Liv. 29, 17. Vix ratio iniri potest, uter easus sit detestabilior. Liv. 28, 8. Vix rationem iniri posse, utrum ab se audacious, an fugacius ab hostibus, geratur bellum, h. e. it could hardly be determined or ascertained. Senec. æstimationem, h. e. to value, estimate. Colum. mensuram agrorum, h. e. to measure. Cic. societatem, h. e. to make, form an association. Propert. fœdus, h. e. to make, enter into. Plin. inducias, h. e. to make. Cic. consilium, h. e. to form a resolution, to resolve. Id. Inire consilium contra aliquem. Cæs. de salute. Also, with a genit. following. Cic. facinoris. Also, with an infinit. following. Nepos. Iniiit consilia, reges tollere, h. e. he formed a plan to, &c. conceived the design of, &c. Also, to consider, reflect. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33. Cic. gratiam ab aliquo, or, Liv. apud aliquem, to conciliate the friendship, gain the favor of any one. Hence, Cic. Plures ineuntur gratiæ. Tacit. formam vitæ, to enter upon a certain course of life. Virg. somnum, h. e. to sleep, fall asleep. Liv. suffragia, h. e. to vote. Virg. munus alienjus, h. e. to perform. — ¶ Also, to submit to, comply with. Liv. nexum. Stut. imperia, h. e. to obey, execute, comply with. — ¶ Partic. Initus, a, um. Cæs. Inita æstate, h. e. in the beginning of summer. Cic. Nondum initis tribunis, h. e. factis, ortis. Id. Beneficium initum, h. e. inceptum.

INÉPTĒ (ineptus), adv. inappropriately, impertinently, awkwardly, absurdly, foolishly, ἀλόγως, ἀναρμότως. Cic. disse-rere. Lactant. Ineptus. Quintil. Ineptissime. — ¶ Also, at an improper time. Cæcin. in Cic. Ep.

INÉPTYÄ (Id.), æ, f. a silly behavior, absurdity, folly. Terent. The plural is more frequently used. Ineptiæ, absurdities, trifles, insignificant niceties, fooleries; folly, nonsense, silliness, impertinence, ἀπειροκαλία. Cic. and Terent. Also, excessive affectation, with regard to the arrangement of ideas in a composition. Sueton.

INÉPTYÖ (Id.), is, n. 4. to do, or say, 3 what is inproper for the time, place, or circumstances; to trifle, play the fool, παραοῦμαι. Terent.

INÉPTYÖLA (dimin. of ineptia), æ, f. ab-3 surdity, folly. Auson.

INÉPTYTÜÖ (ineptus), Inis, f. same as 3 Ineptia. Cæcil.

INÉPTUS (in & aptus), a, um, adj. unsuitable to the time, place, and circumstance, unfit, impertinent, improper, absurd, foolish, silly, ἀπειροκαλος. Cic. Qui autem tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur. Catull. Ineptior. Quiatil. Ineptissimum. — ¶ Also, of persons, acting absurdly, foolishly, improperly. Cic. Particularly, of persons exaggerating or carrying every thing too far, Inepti, pedants, fops, fools. Id. Orat. 2, 4, 17.

INÉQUITABILIS (in & equitabilis), e, 3 adj. not to be ridden upon. Curt. campus.

INÉQUITÖ (in & equito), as, n. 1. to 3 ride in or upon, ἐπιπάσσομαι. Apul. Aurora cælium inequitabat, h. e. the day broke. — Figur. Macrobi. philosophiæ, h. e. insultare.

INERMIS, e, and INERMÖS (in & arma), a, um, adj. without arms, unarmed, weaponless, defenceless, ἀνοπλος. Lepid. ad Cicer. Multitudo inermorum. Senn. Inermi in castra perfugiunt. — Particularly, without shield. Liv. 35, 11. — Also, of inanimate things. Liv. ager. Plin. Nilus fama tantum, inermi quæsit, cognitus, h. e. without war. — Hence, figur. unarmed. Cic. in philosophia, h. e. not practised, not well versed, weak. Ovid. earmen, h. e. unwearlike, that hurts or traduces no one, harmless. Propert. earmen lyræ, h. e. unwearlike, not adapted for war. Juveal. gingiva, h. e. toothless. Claudian. Orion dextram miratur inermem, h. e. giving but little light, shining but faintly.

INERRABILIS (in & errabilis), e, adj. 3 unerring. Apul.

INERRANS, tis, partic. from inerro — 1 ¶ Adj. not wandering, ἀπλανής. Cie stellas, the fixed stars.

INERRÖ (in & erro), as, n. 1. to wander 2 in or on, ἐμπλανώομαι. Plin. Ep. montibus. Id. Memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, h. e. swam before the eyes. — Hence, of those engaged in a dance, to dance. Apul.

INERS (in & ars), tis, adj. without art, unskilled in any art or trade, without skill, ἀρεχθος. Cic. — Also, unskilled, not cunning. Propert. — ¶ Also, inactive, idle, lazy, sluggish, slothful, indolent. Cic. senectus. Colum. gallina ad paridium. Id. in Venerem. Cic. Homo inertior. Id. Otium inertissimum. Claudian. Averni vulgus iners, (of the souls in the infernal regions.) — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. and Senec. aqua, h. e. with little or no motion, stagnant, dead. Lucan. æquora, h. e. calm. Ovid. stomachus, h. e. without digestion. Horat. terra, h. e. sluggish, heavy, immovable. Virg. glebæ, h. e. that do not bring forth without cultivation. Sil. and Stat. lucus, h. e. difficult of access, seldom visited. Quadrigar. victoria, h. e. without trouble. — Hence, idle, in which nothing is done, that is spent without business. Horat. horæ. Ovid. tempus. — Hence, weak, without energy or spirit, spiritless, frigid, flat. Horat. versus. — Particularly of food, tasteless, insipid, without flavor. Plin. caro. — Liv. censoria nota, h. e. ineffectual. Sil. ignis. — Also, cowardly, without courage. Virg. pecora. — Ovid. letum, h. e. by sickness. — ¶ Also, inactive, quiet. Tibull. vita. — ¶ Also, useless, good for nothing. Calp. avenæ. — ¶ Also, making lazy, idle, dull, or inactive. Cic. genus interrogationis. Ovid. frigus. Plin. Viridia serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inerti, h. e. fill the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and so render it unfit for sawing.

INERTYÄ (iners), æ, f. want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance, ἀρεχθία. Cic. — ¶ Also, sloth, idleness, laziness, inactivity, sluggishness, dullness, βαθυμία. Cic. — Also, with a genit. following. Cic. laboris.

INERTYÖLÖS (dimin. of iners), a, um, adj. inactive. Colum. vitis, h. e. producing no strong wine.

INERTYÖTĒ (ineruditus), adv. unlearned-2 ly, ignorantly, unskilfully, ἀπαιδέτως. Quintil.

INERTYÖTÖS (in & eruditus), a, um, adj. unstructed, unlearned, illiterate, unlettered, ignorant, unskilful, ἀπαιδέωτος. Cic. Epicurus. Sueton. Ineruditissimus.

INESCÖ (in & esco), as, a. 1. to catch with a bait, ensnare, allure, wheedle, δέλε-άζω. Figur. Terent. Nescis inescare homines, you do not know how to catch men. — ¶ Also, to fill with food, sate, feed. Apul. — Also, in general, to sate, fill. Apul. Inescatus odore sulfuris.

INÉVĒCTÖS (in & evectus), a, um, 3 same as Evectus, mounted upon anything. Virg.

INÉVITABILIS (in & evitabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be avoided, inevitable, ἀδι-δραστός. Senec. mala. Tacit. crimen, h. e. a reproach which cannot be refuted.

INÉVITABILITER (inevitabilis), adv. 3 unavoidably, inevitably. Augustin.

INÉVÖLÖTÖS (in & evolutus), a, um, 3 adj. not rolled out or unfolded, unopened. Martial. liber.

INÉVÖLSIBILIS (in & vello), e, adj. 3 undivided, inseparable. Augustin.

INEXAMINATÖS (in & examinatus), a, 3 um, adj. not examined, not inquired into. Firmic.

INEXCITABILIS (in & excitabilis), e, 2 adj. from which one cannot be aroused or awakened. Senec. Oppressus inexcitabili somno, h. e. deep.

INEXCITÖS (in & excitus), a, um, adj. 3 not in motion, quiet, not excited. Virg.

INEXCÖCTÖS (in & excocutus), a, um, 3 adj. not exhausted, drained, consumed or shrunk away. Sidon. gleba.

INEXCÖGYTABILIS (in & excogito), e, 3 adj. inconceivable, incomprehensible, that cannot be found out, unsearchable. Lact.

INEXCÖGYTATÖS (in & excogitatus), a, 3

um, adj. not invented, not thought of, unprepared, not found out. *Plin.* 2  
**INEXCULTUS** (in & excultus), a, um,  
 3 adj. uncultivated, unadorned, unpolished, ἀκαμάτος, ἀνεργαστος. *Gell.* villa.  
**INEXCUSABILIS** (in & excusabilis), e,  
 3 adj. that admits of no excuse; without excuse, not to be excused, inexcusable, ἀναπόδυστος. *Horat.* homo. *Ovid.* tempus, h. e. which admits of no excuse for refusal. *Pandect.* onera, h. e. which cannot be refused.  
**INEXCUSUS** (in & excusus), a, um,  
 3 adj. unshaken. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, not examined. *Pandect.*  
**INEXERCITATUS** (in & exercitatus), a, um, adj. unexercised, ἀγύμναστος. *Cic.* histriones, not trained, unskilful. *Id.* miles, undisciplined. *Id.* Inexercitatus ad dicens, unpractised. — ¶ Also, unoccupied, not busy. *Cels.*  
**INEXERCITUS** (in & exercitus), a, um,  
 3 adj. not exercised, not occupied. *Macrob.*  
**INEXESUS** (in & exesus), a, um, adj. not consumed. *Minut.* Felix.  
**INEXHAUSTUS** (in & exhaustus), a, um, adj. unexhausted, inexhaustible, ἀνεξάντλητος. *Virg.* metalla. *Cic.* aviditas, h. e. insatiable. *Sil.* urbes, h. e. not plundered or sacked.  
**INEXORABILIS** (in & exorabilis), e,  
 1 adj. implacable, inexorable, ἀραπαίρητος. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* odium. *Tacit.* disciplina, h. e. rigorous. — ¶ Also, not to be obtained by entreaties, unattainable. *Val.* Flacc.  
**INEXORATUS** (in & exoratus), a, um, adj. 3 unasked, not desired. *Arnob.* beneficia.  
**INEXPECTATUS**. See *Inexpectatus*.  
**INEXPEDIBILIS** (in & expeditio), e, adj. 3 not to be freed from difficulty, inexplicable, unavoidable, inevitable. *Ammon.* mora.  
**INEXPEDITUS** (in & expeditus), a, um,  
 3 adj. not ready, unprepared, not quick at any thing. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, difficult. *Arnob.*  
**INEXPERIENTIA** (in & experientia), e, 3 f. inexperienced. *Tertull.*  
**INEXPERRECTUS** (in & experrectus), a, 3 um, adj. unawakened, sound asleep. *Ovid.*  
**INEXPERTUS** (in & expertus), a, um,  
 2 adj. not having made trial of, ἀρσιτος. *Horat.* Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* lascivie, h. e. unacquainted with. — Hence, unaccustomed to, unexperienced in. *Liv.* ad contumeliam. *Tacit.* belli. — ¶ Also, untried. *Liv.* fides. *Stat.* carmen, h. e. not yet recited, new.  
**INEXPIABILIS** (in & expiabilis), e, adj. that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable, ἀνακάθαρτος. *Cic.* religio, implacable, the violation of which cannot be expiated or atoned for. *Id.* scelus, h. e. unpardonable. So, also, *Cic.* fraus. — ¶ Also, implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate. *Liv.* odium, h. e. implacable. *Id.* bellum, obstinate. *Cic.* Se alcuni inexplabilem præbere, irreconcilabile.  
**INEXPIABILITER** (inexpiabilis), adv. 3 inexpiably, irremediably. *Augustin.* Inexpiablem corruptus, h. e. irremediably.  
**INEXPIATUS** (in & expiatus), a, um,  
 3 adj. unexpiated. *Augustin.* Dedecus in expiatum.  
**INEXPLANABILIS** (in & explanabilis), e, adj. inexplicable. *Martian.* Capell.  
**INEXPLANATUS** (in & explanatus), a, um,  
 2 um, adj. unintelligible, not distinct or articulate, that cannot pronounce articulately. *Plin.* lingua.  
**INEXPLEBILIS** (in & explebilis), e, adj. not to be filled, insatiable, ἀστυμλήρωτος. *Cic.* cupiditas. *Liv.* Vir in explebilis virtutis, h. e. of insatiable courage, of courage which never satisfied him. *Senec.* stomachus. Also, with a genit. following. *Senec.* colloquium. — ¶ Also, not satiating or satisfying. *Apul.*  
**INEXPLETUS** (in & expletus), a, um,  
 3 adj. not filled, satisfied or satiated, insatiable. *Stat.* amor. Hence, *Virg.* In expletum (adv.) lacrimans, h. e. insatiably, excessively, beyond measure.  
**INEXPLICABILIS** (in & explicabilis), e, adj. perplexed, inextricable, intricate, from which it is hard to disengage one's self, ἀλόγος. *Quintil.* laqueus. *Plin.* Ep. morbus, h. e. incurable. *Tacit.* bellum, h. e. constant, endless. — ¶ Also,

figur. intricate, perplexed, connected with insuperable difficulties. *Cic.* res. *Id.* legatio, h. e. impracticable. *Liv.* via, h. e. impassable. — Hence, inexplicable. *Cic.* — Also, innumerable, not to be counted. *Plin.* multitudo, h. e. immense. — Hence, impossible. *Plin.* De singulis disserere, inexplicable est. — ¶ Also, that by which nothing is done or performed, useless. *Liv.* facilitas, h. e. politeness, where one is not willing to demand and the other does not choose to offer.  
**INEXPLICABILITER** (inexplicabilis), 3 adv. inexplicably. *Apul.*  
**INEXPLICATUS** (in & explicatus), a, 3 um, adj. unexplained. *Arnob.*  
**INEXPLICITUS** (in & explicitus), a, um,  
 3 adj. unexplained, inexplicable, intricate, obscure. *Stat.* dicta.  
**INEXPLORATE** (inexploratus), adverb, 3 without exploring, searching, or examining beforehand; rashly, precipitately, ἀκατασκόπως, ἀνεξετάστως. *Gell.*  
**INEXPLORATUS** (Id.), adv. See *Inexploratus*.  
**INEXPLORATUS** (in & exploratus), a, 2 um, adj. unexplored, not examined, untried, unknown, ἀνεξετάστος. *Liv.* vada. — Hence, Inexplorato, without previous examination. *Liv.* Inexplorato angustiis superatis, h. e. without first exploring the country.  
**INEXPUGNABILIS** (in & expugnabilis), e, adj. not to be taken by assault, not to be conquered, or subdued, impregnable, unconquerable, inexpugnable, ἀνάλωτος. *Liv.* locus. — ¶ *Figur.* unconquerable, firm, resisting all attacks. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* gramen, h. e. that cannot be rooted out. *Id.* pectus amoris. *Plin.* terra, h. e. so hard that it cannot be broken to pieces. *Quintil.* finitio verborum. *Liv.* via, h. e. impassable.  
**INEXPUGNATUS** (in & expugnatus), a, 3 um, adj. unconquered. *Paulin.* Nolan. voluntas.  
**INEXPUTABILIS** (in & exputo), e, adj. 2 incalculable, incomputable, innumerable, ἀσάλλογος. *Colum.* numerus.  
**INEXSATURABILIS**, and **INEXSATURABILIS** (in & exsaturatio), e, adj. insatiable, ἀπλήρωτος. *Virg.* Et in exsaturabile pectus, implacable (others read nec exsaturabile). *Arnob.* appetitus.  
**INEXSPECTATUS**, and **INEXPECTATUS** (in & expectatus), a, um, adj. not expected, unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος. *Cic.*  
**INEXTINGUIBILIS**, and **INEXTINGUIBILIS** (in & extinguibilis), e, adj. 3 unextinguishable. *Lactant.* flamma. — ¶ *Figur.* *Varr.* consuetudo.  
**INEXTINCTUS** (in & extinctus), and **INEXTINCTUS**, adj. a, um, unextinguished, unextinguishable. *Ovid.* ignis. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* nomen, h. e. imperishable. *Id.* fames, h. e. insatiable. *Id.* libido.  
**INEXTIRPABILIS**, and **INEXTIRPABILIS** (in & extirpabilis), e, adj. that cannot be extirpated. *Plin.*  
**INEXSUPERABILIS**, and **INEXSUPERABILIS** (in & exsuperabilis), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed. *Liv.* Alpes, h. e. insurmountable. *Id.* munimentum, h. e. insurmountable, unconquerable. — ¶ Also, unconquerable, invincible, ἀνυπέρβλητος. *Liv.* vis fati. — ¶ Also, not to be surpassed. *Liv.*  
**INEXTERMINABILIS** (in & extermino), 3 e, adj. that cannot be exterminated, eternal. *Claud.* Mamert.  
**INEXTRICABILIS** (in & extrico), e, adj. not to be extricated or disentangled, not to be disengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable. *Virg.* error. *Plin.* Incomperata et inextricabilia, h. e. that cannot be determined. — ¶ Also, that cannot be loosened, separated, or severed. *Plin.* cortex. — ¶ Also, incurable. *Plin.* vitia stomachi.  
**INEXTRICABILITER** (inextricabilis), 3 adv. inextricably. *Apul.*  
**INFABRE** (in & fabre), adv. without art, 2 unskilfully, rudely, not in a workmanlike manner, ἀτέχνως, ἀκόμψως. *Liv.* Vasa non infabre facta.  
**INFABRICATUS** (in & fabricatus), a, 3 um, adj. unworked, unheaven, unfashioned, ἀκατασκευαστος, ἀνεργαστος. *Virg.* robora.  
**INFACETE**, and **INFICETE** (infacetus), 2 adv. without humor or pleasantry, un-

pleasantly, unwittingly, rudely, coarsely, unmanly, ἀκόμψως. *Sueton.* Infacete *Plin.* Infacetissime.  
**INFACETYAE** (Id.), arum, f. coarse raille 3 ryl, poor puns, stale jests, low wit. *Cottull.*  
**INFACETUS**, and **INFICETUS** (in & infacetus), a, um, adj. destitute of humor or wit, unpleasant, insipid, not witty, unmanly, rude, unpolished, ἀκόμψως. *Cic.* Homo non infacetus, h. e. polished, polite. *Sueton.* dictum. *Cic.* mendacium infacetum. *Cottull.* Inficeter rure inficeto.  
**INFACUNDIA** (infacundus), e, f. want 3 of eloquence, rudeness of speech, ἡ ἐν τῷ λέγειν ἀπειρία. *Gell.*  
**INFACUNDUS** (in & facundus), a, um,  
 2 adj. inelegant, rude in speech, ἡ ἐν τῷ λέγειν ἀπειρία. *Liv.* vir. *Id.* Infacundior.  
**INFACUS** (in & facio, from flex), as, avi,  
 3 atum; a. 1. to pollute. *Tertull.*  
**INFALSO** (in & falso), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to falsify. — Hence, Infalsatus, a, um, falsified, corrupted. *Augustin.*  
**INFAMIA** (infamis), e, f. ill fame, an ill report of a thing or person, δυσφήμια. *Terent.* Res est mihi infamia, h. e. brings me into disrepute, gives me a bad name. *Id.* In infamia esse. *Nepos.* Infamia aspergi, h. e. to come into bad report. *Cic.* flagrare, h. e. to be in very bad repute. *Hirt.* Infamiam capere, h. e. to come into bad report. *Cæs.* habere: *Cic.* inferre, or *Liv.* movere, h. e. to occasion, bring into. *Cæs.* sarcire, h. e. to repair. Also, in plural; as, *Tacit.* Annal. 4, 33. Infamias subire. — It may often be rendered disgrace, dishonor, blame, loss of character. — ¶ Also, figur. disgrace, dishonor, one who brings any thing into ill repute. So *Cæcus* is called infamia silva. *Ovid.* — ¶ Both ignominium and infamia denote ill report, disgrace: the former implies, that it is not deserved, the latter that it is deserved by some bad action.  
**INFAMIS** (in & fama), e, adj. infamous, ill-spoken of, disreputable, disgraceful, dishonorable, ignominious, notorious, ἀτιμος. *Cic.* vita. *Id.* homo. *Liv.* annus: *Cic.* tabella. *Liv.* Alpes frigidibus infames. *Ovid.* carmen, h. e. incantation, spell, charm. *Cod. Just.* Infamissima utilitas. — ¶ Also, bringing into ill repute, disreputable. *Gell.* materia. Hence, *Pers.* digitus, the middle finger, probably because by this others were insulted.  
**INFAMITER** (infamis), adv. infamously. 3 *Capitolin.* Infamissime.  
**INFAMUS** (infamis), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to defame, slander, blacken or hurt the character of, disgrace, brand with infamy, to bring into ill repute, ἀτιμάω. *Nepos.* aliquem. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquid. — Hence, to blame, accuse, charge. *Senec.* aliquem apud aliquem temeritatis. — ¶ Also, to give an ill report of, to spread a report about. *Stat.* Acheloon.  
**INFANDUS** (in & fandus), a, um, adj. properly, that cannot be expressed, unspeakable, ἀήρητος. Hence, unfortunate, calamitous; detestable, shocking, abominable, heinous. *Virg.* labores, dolor, amor, dies, casus. *Cic.* res. *Liv.* epulæ. *Virg.* mors, caput. *Liv.* Infanda, abominable things. *Varius ap. Quintil.* Infandissima. — Hence, Infandum, or Infanda, adv. shockingly, horribly, in a detestable manner. *Virg.*  
**INFANS** (in & fans), tis, adj. that cannot speak, speechless, dumb, ἄλαλος. *Cic.* Divin. 1. 53. — Hence, of children that cannot yet speak, young, little. *Cic.* filius, h. e. an infant son. *Id.* puer. — Also, substant. Infans, tis, m. and f. a child that cannot yet speak, a little child, an infant, babe. *Cic.* Fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore emittit vocem: ab eo, antequam ita faciant pueri, dicuntur infantes. *Quintil.* 6, 1. 39. Infantem suam reportavit. *Tacit.* Quartum intra mensem defuncta infante. *Plin.* Ep. Infantes parentibus orbatæ. Also, a child in the womb, a fetus. *Liv.* 24. 10. — Hence, *Senec.* Ab infante, or *Cels.* (of several) Ab infantibus, h. e. from early infancy, from childhood. — Also, of or belonging to infants or children, infantile, childish, childlike. *Ovid.* Pectora infantia, h. e. infantium.

**Inf.** Infanti vagiat ore puer, *h. c.* child-like, *lispiaq.* *Id.* manus, *h. e.* the hand of an infant. *Id.* manes, *h. e.* the shades of children. — Also, childish, foolish, silly. *Cic.* Omnia fuere infantia. — *Infans* is also applied to young animals and every thing that is young or new. *Plin.* Infantes catuli, *h. e.* whelps, puppy dogs. *Id.* Infans boletus, *h. e.* small, young. *Horat.* Infans statua, *h. e.* newly created, new; (others explain it, dumb). — Also, ineloquent. *Cic.* homo. *Horat.* pudor. *Cic.* Infantius. *Id.* Infantissimus. — ¶ Also, for *Infandus*. *Aec.* facinus.

**INFANTARIUS** (infans), a, um, adj. 3 *having intercourse with children.* — Hence, fond of children. *Martial.* — Also, hunting children. The Christians were called *Infantarū*, because they were accused of killing children and eating them. *Tertull.*

**INFANTIA** (Id.), æ, f. *inability to speak,* ἀλαλία, ἀφωμία. *Lucret.* linguæ. — Hence, *infancy, childhood, νηπιότης*, the age before children begin to speak plainly, which is extended by some to the seventh year. *Quintil.* — Hence, figur. the youth of animals, plants, &c. *Plin.* asini. *Macrob.* Vinum cum in infantia est. — Also, children. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, want of eloquence, unskillfulness in speaking. *Cic.*

**INFANTICIDA** (infans & cædo), æ, m. 3 *an infanticide.* *Tertull.*

**INFANTICIDIUM** (infanticida), ii, n. 3 *infanticide.* *Tertull.*

**INFANTILIS** (infans), e, adj. *of or belonging to children.* *Poudect.* vestis. — ¶ Also, young. *Apul.* uterus, *h. e.* young, *h. e.* of a young person pregnant; small.

**INFANTO** (Id.), as, a. 1. *to nourish or feed as a child.* *Tertull.*

**INFANTULA** (dimin. of infans), æ, f. a 3 *little female child.* *Apul.*

**INFANTULUS** (Id.), i, m. a *little infant.* *Apul.*

**INFARCIO**, and **INFERCIO** (in & farcio), is, si, sum, tum or tui, a. 4. *to stuff or cram into, ἐμπλάττω.* *Colum.* Salem infarcito. *Cic.* Inferciens verba. *Plin.* parietes. — ¶ Also, *to fill, fill up.* *Plin.* Bractæas leviore materia.

**INFARSUS**, and **INFERSUS**, a, um. See *Infarcio.*

**INFASTIDITUS** (in & fastiditus), a, um, adj. *not disagreeable, not louthsome.* *Sidon.*

**INFATIGABILIS** (in & fatigabilis), e, 2 adj. *unwearied, indefatigable, ἀκάματος.* *Plin.*

**INFATIGABILITER** (infatigabilis), adv. 3 *indefatigably.* *Augustin.*

**INFATIGATUS** (in & fatigatus), a, um, 3 adj. *wearied.* *Martian.* Capell.

**INFATUO** (in & fatuus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to cause to act foolishly, to mislead, fool, infatuare, μωπαίνω.* *Cic.* hominem stultum.

**INFAVORABILIS** (in & favorabilis), e, 3 adj. *unfavorable, disagreeable.* *Pandect.* sententia.

**INFAVORABILITER** (infavorabilis), ad- 3 verb. *unfavorably.* *Poudect.*

**INFAUSTUS** (in & faustus), a, um, adj. 2 *unlucky, unfortunnic, unprosperous, disastrous, ominous, δυστυχής.* *Tacit.* homo. *Id.* castra. *Id.* amicitia. *Virg.* puppes. *Id.* nomen. — Hence, *Infauftum, n calamity, misfortune.* *Plin.* 16. 66. *Ed. Hard.*

**INFECO**. See *Infat:*

**INFECTIO** (inficio, ònis, f. the not finish- 3 ing, accomplishing, performing or doing a thing, ἀπραξία. *Eumen.* *Puneg.* ad *Constant.* 18. (si lectio certa.)

**INFECTIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that has received its color from a thing, is dyed or colored with it, βαφικός.* *Vitruv.*

**INFECTOR** (Id.), òris, m. a *dyer, βαφέας.* 1 *Cic.* — ¶ Also, adjectively. *Plin.* Infector succus, *h. e.* a dye.

**INFECTORIUS** (infector), a, um, adj. 3 *that serves for coloring.* *Murcell.* *Empir.* alumen.

**INFECTUS** (in & factus), a, um, adj. *not having happened, not done, undone, not made, unmade, not performed, wrought or finished, ἀπρακτός.* *Cic.* Pro infecto habere, *h. e.* to consider as undone or not having happened. *Terent.* Infectum fie-

ri nequit. *Liv.* Omnia pro infecto sint, *h. e.* let every thing be accounted as though it had not been done; let all things be placed in the state in which they were before. *Plaut.* Infecta dona facere, *h. e.* to take them back. *Id.* Quæ sunt facta infecta refert, *h. e.* says they have not been done. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Infecta re, *h. e.* without effecting his purpose; so, also, *Nepos.* Infectis rebus. *Liv.* Infecta victoria, *h. e.* without having conquered. *Id.* Infecto bello, *h. e.* without prosecuting the war. *Id.* Argentum infectum, *h. e.* unwrought, uncoined silver, bullion; so, also, *Virg.* aurum. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* Reddere infectum, *h. e.* to render undone, to undo. *Cæs.* Facta et infecta, *h. e.* things done and not done, true and false. *Val. Flacc.* Infecta sacra, *h. e.* unperformed, broken off. *Varr.* verbum, *h. e.* denoting a thing which is not yet finished.

— ¶ Also, impracticable, impossible. *Sallust.* Rex nihil infectum Metello credens. *Apul.* Multa usum venire mira et pæne infecta, *h. e.* impossibilities. — ¶ Also, particip. from inficio.

**INFECTUS** (inficio), us, m. a *staining, dyeing, βαφή.* *Plin.*

**INFECUNDUS** (infecundus), adv. *barrenly,* 3 *unfruitfully, ἀφόρος.* *Gell.* laudare, *h. e.* coldly, sparingly.

**INFECUNDITAS** (Id.), atis, f. *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility, ἀφορία.* *Colum.*

**INFECUNDUS** (in & fecundus), a, um, 2 adj. *unfruitful, unfertile, barren, ἀφορος.* *Colum.* Infecundior. *Virg.* Infecunda.

**INFELICITAS** (infelix), atis, f. *unfruitfulness, sterility.* *Figur.* *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *unhappiness, infelicity, calamity, adversity, δυστυχία.* *Cic.*

**INFELICITER** (infelix), adv. *unhappily,* 2 *unluckily, unsuccessfully, disastrously, δυστυχώς.* *Terent.* Fit mihi obvium infelicitate. *Liv.* Toties infelicitate tentata. *Quintil.* Infelicitus.

**INFELICITUS** (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make un-* 3 *happy or wretched, make miserable, plague, vex, distress, δυστυχῆ ποτῶ.* *Plaut.*

**INFELICUS** (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make unhappy,* 3 *wretched or miserable.* *Plaut.*

**INFELIX** (in & felix), icis, adj. *unfruitful, barren.* *Virg.* Tellus frugibus infelix. *Id.* olcester. *Id.* lolium. — *Arbor infelix, an unfruitful tree.* *Plin.* Also, *the tree on which malefactors were hung, the gallows.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunnic, unsuccessful, hapless, δυστυχής.* *Cic.* homo. *Liv.* Infelicio. *Cic.* Infelicissimus. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* fama. *Id.* patria. *Plin.* ingenium. *Virg.* victus.

— Also, with a genit. following. *Virg.* animi, *h. e.* in animo. *Sil.* fidei. — ¶ Also, *causing misfortune or calamity to a person, unlucky, calamitous, mournful.* *Propert.* Terra infelix Prometheo.

*Virg.* thalamus, exilium.

**INFENSE** (infensus), adv. *hostilely, bitter-* 2 *ly, with acrimony, ἐχθροῦδῶς.* *Liv.* Infensus hostes pro vallo pugnabant, *more eagerly, more furiously.* *Tacit.* Tiberius infense invectus.

**INFENSUS** (Id.), as, a. 1. *to act like an ene-* 2 *my, or be hostilely disposed.* *Tacit.* Quasi infensantibus diis. — ¶ Also, *to treat in a hostile manner, ravage, destroy, inflict, harass, ἐνοχλέω.* *Thcil.* Armeniam.

**INFENSUS** (from the obsol. word infendo), a, um, adj. *exasperated, irritated, provoked, angry, displeased, enraged, hostile, inimical, ἐχθρός.* *Cic.* animus. *Liv.* hostis. *Virg.* Infensus alciui. *Id.* Infensa hasta. *Tacit.* Infensor. Hence, *Id.* valetudo, *h. e.* sickness. *Id.* Servitium infensus, *h. e.* hard, oppressive. *Id.* Opes principibus infense, *h. e.* dangerous.

**INFER**, or **INFERUS** (from ἐνερ, with the Æolic digamma ἐνφέρ), a, um, adj. *Comp.* Inferior. *Superl.* Infimus or Imus. — **I. POSIT.** Infer, or Inferus, a, um, denotes, being in or below the earth, subterranean. *Liv.* dii, *h. e.* the gods below, the infernal gods. Hence, *Inferi*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead; the infernal regions. *Cic.* Elicere animas inferorum, *h. e.* to summon the ghosts of the dead. *Id.* Cerberus apud inferos, *h. e.* in the infernal regions. *Id.* Ab inferis excitare or revocare, *h. e.* to raise or call up from the dead. *Liv.* Ab inferis exis-

tere, *h. e.* to rise from the dead, to come from the lower regions. — *Infer*, or *inferus*, denotes, also, below, beneath, underneath, the lower. *Plaut.* Limen superum inferumque. *Plin.* fulmina, *h. e.* which are said to proceed from the earth. *Cic.* Loca infera, the lower regions. *Id.* Infera in loca obire, to set (of stars). *Id.* Infera lumborum, *h. e.* the lower parts of the body. *Varr.* aqua, *h. e.* ruin-water. *Cic.* mare, *h. e.* the lower or Tuscan sea (as the Adriatic is called superum). *Cato.* Infer vicinus. — **II. COMPARATIVE.** Inferior, denotes the lower in situation or place. *Cæs.* pars. *Id.* locus. *Ovid.* In inferius ferri, *h. e.* to sink down. *Hirt.* Aqua inferior, *h. e.* that lies in the lower part of the town. *Tacit.* Exercitus inferior, *h. e.* Germaniæ inferioris. Ex inferiori loco, on the ground, below, in reference to a higher place; as, *Cic.* dicere. Hence, *living below, dwelling in the lower parts of a town.* *Hirt.* — Also, lower, with regard to order, the latter. *Ovid.* versus, *h. e.* which stands below, as a pentameter is placed below a hexameter. *Varr.* Inferiores quinque dies, *h. e.* the latter. — Also, lower, with regard to time, later, younger, subsequent to. *Cic.* Erant inferiores, quam illorum ætas, *h. e.* lived later, were younger. So, also, *Cic.* Ætate inferiores, quam, &c. *h. e.* younger. So, also, *Id.* Inferioris ætatis. — Also, with regard to number, inferior. *Cæs.* Inferior numero navium. — Also, with regard to family, descent, rank, dignity, honor, power, &c. inferior. *Cic.* Non inferior, quam magister. *Id.* Dignitate non inferior. *Id.* Supplices inferioresque. So, also, *Id.* Inferiorem esse fortuna. *Cæs.* animo. *Justin.* velocitate. *Nep.* copiis, *h. e.* inferior in forces. Hence, *conquered, overcome, defeated, whether in battle or in a court of justice.* *Cur.* Alexandrum inferiorem fore. *Cic.* causa, *h. e.* a lawsuit lost. — **III. SUPERLATIVE.** Infimus, a, um, denotes the lowest, lost. *Cic.* Teram esse infimam. *Id.* Quum scripsissent hæc infima, *h. e.* the last. *Plaut.* Ab infimo, *h. e.* from below. *Infimus, o, um,* is also used for *infimo pars.* *Cic.* Ab infima ara, *h. e.* ab infima parte are. — Also, figur. the lowest, meanest, poorest, basest, worst. *Cic.* fax populi, *h. e.* the very lowest dregs. *Id.* conditio servorum. *Id.* Infimos, se. homines. *Liv.* Precibus infimis petere, *h. e.* most humbly. — ¶ *Imus, a, um,* is also found as superlat. for *infimus.* See *Imus.*

**INFERAX** (in & ferax), acis, adj. *unfruit-* 3 *ful.* *Hieron.*

**INFERCIO**. See *Infarcio.*

**INFERI**, orum, m. See *Infer.*

**INFERIE**, arum, f. See *Inferius, o, um.*

**INFERIALIS** (inferia), e, adj. *belonging* 3 *to a funeral.* *Apul.*

**INFERIOR**. See *Infer.*

**INFERIUS** (infero), a, um, adj. *that is* 3 *offered or sacrificed.* *Cato.* vinum, *h. e.* a part of the wine which they devoted or offered to the gods, before they tasted it themselves. — *Inferia, se. victimæ, dapes or res, sacrifices in honor of the dead,* *χοαί.* *Cic.* and *Virg.*

**INFERIUS**, adv. See *Infra.* — ¶ *Adj.* neut. compar. See *Inferior, in Infer.*

**INFERMENTATUS** (in & fermentatus), 3 a, um, adj. *unleavened, ἀζυμος.* *Paulin.* Nolan. panes.

**INFERNALIS** (infernus), e, adj. *infernal,* 3 *κρηταθδενιος.* *Prudent.* Jupiter, *h. e.* Pluto.

**INFERNAS** (Id.), atis, adj. *of or from the* 3 *lower country, lowland.* *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Infernas abies, *h. e.* a fir, brought from the region of the mare inferum or Tuscan sea.

**INFERNE** (infernus), below, beneath, un- 3 *derneath, κάτωθεν.* *Lucret.*

**INFERNUS** (infer), a, um, adj. *of or be-* 3 *longing to the regions of the dead, infernal, subterranean.* *Liv.* dii, *h. e.* the infernal gods, the gods below. *Virg.* rex, *h. e.* Pluto. *Id.* Juno, *h. e.* Proserpine. *Id.* Diana, *h. e.* Hecate. *Horat.* Val. Flacc. Diana, *h. e.* Ixionis tenebræ. *Propert.* rota, *h. e.* Ixionis. *Ovid.* palus, *h. e.* Styx. *Prop.* ratis, *h. e.* Charon's boat. *Claudian.* sorores, *h. e.* Furia. *Sil.* ara, *h. e.* sacred to the infernal deities. *Tacit.* Velut infernum

aspectum, *h. e. infernal aspect.* Tacit. umbræ, *h. e. the shades below.* — Hence, Inferni, the shades below. Prop.—Inferna, sc. loca, the infernal regions, Hades, ἀδης. Tacit. — ¶ Also, lower, lying or situate beneath, below, δκάτω. Lucan. mare, *h. e. inferum.* Cic. partes. Liv. stagna, *h. e. which are in the lower parts of the country.* Senec. fulmina, *h. e. lightnings issuing from the earth.* Plin. Infera, *h. e. the lower parts of the body.*

INFERO (in & fero), fers, ferre, intūli, illātum, irreg. a. to bring or carry into, to bring or throw to or at a place, to throw, bring, put, place, &c. upon a thing, εἰσφέρειν. Cæs. aliquid in ignem, *h. e. to throw, cast.* Cic. ignes tectis, *h. e. to set fire to, set on fire.* Horat. ignem genitibus, *h. e. ad gentes.* Plaut. ignem in aram, *h. e. to put or kindle upon the altar.* Liv. scalas ad mœnia, *h. e. to apply, fix.* Id. spolia templo. Id. vallum usque ad stationem. Tacit. semina arvis. Cæs. in equum, *h. e. to bring and set upon a horse.* Liv. in scopulum, *h. e. to drive.* Plaut. in pauperiem, *h. e. to bring.* — ¶ Also, to bring to a place for interment, to bury, inter. Cic. alienum. Nepos. corpus eodem. — ¶ Also, to bring, set or place upon the table, to serve up. Plin. mensam secundam. — ¶ Also, to bring or to enter, of an account. Cic. Inference rationes falsas, *h. e. to give in a false account.* Pandect. in rationes, or, Colu. rationibus, *h. e. to bring into account, to enter or note down.* Sueton. Rationibus inferri, *h. e. to be brought into account.* — Hence, to charge, in reckoning. Cic. Sumptum civibus intulit, *h. e. put to their charge or account.* — ¶ Also, to contribute, pay a tax or tribute. Plin. Paneg. vigesimam. Colum. tributum alicui. — ¶ Also, Inferre signa, to bear the standards against the enemy, to march against the enemy in battle array, to advance to an attack, to attack. Liv. Hostibus inferunt signa. Cæs. in hostem. Liv. contra hostem. Auct. B. Afric. hostibus — ¶ Inferre bellum, to make war, bring war upon. Cic. bellum Italiae, or, Id. alicui. Id. contra patriam, or patriæ, *h. e. to make war upon his country, invade with war.* So, also, Liv. arma, *h. e. to begin war, make war upon.* Nepos. bellum in Italiani, *h. e. to carry into.* — ¶ Inferre pedem, to set foot upon or into, to go into, towards, or to a place, to enter. Plaut. in ades. So, also, Virg. gressum. Prop. Nostro limine intulit pedes, *h. e. put his foot over the threshold, went over, &c.* — Inferre pedem means, also, to advance, attack. Liv. alicui. So, also, Id. gradum. Id. pugnam. — ¶ Se inferre, to go. Plaut. So, Terent. Viden? ignavum, ut se inferat, *h. e. how he struts, how proudly he walks!* — Also, to enter, go into, betake himself to; particularly with velocity, to rush into, precipitate himself into. Liv. Lucus, quo se infererat, *h. e. ibat.* Virg. se per medios. Id. se foribus, *h. e. to come in at the door.* Vellei. se flammæ. Cic. se in periculum, *h. e. to expose himself.* — Also, to attack, rush upon or into. Liv. Adeo concitato impetu se intulerant, &c. *h. e. had attacked with such fury.* — Also, to offer himself, to obtrude one's self, to intrude, to meddle, to appear or present one's self, appear unbidden. Cic. Se ipse infererat et intrudebat. — So, also, Inferri, for inferre se, to go, ride, flow, &c. into or to a place, to present one's self, to attack, rush into, &c. Liv. In medios ignes inferitur, *h. e. he rushes.* — ¶ Also, to deliver, utter. Cic. sermonem. Liv. mentionem, *h. e. to make mention;* (but Id. 4, 1. to broach a proposal). Cæs. causam, *h. e. to allege an excuse or pretext.* Auct. B. Afr. alicui, *h. e. a pretext against a person.* Cic. alicui causam belli, *h. e. to seek a pretence for making war upon him.* Id. crimina. — ¶ Also, to offer, sacrifice. Virg. spumantia cymbia lacte. Id. honores (*h. e. sacrificium*) Anchisæ. — ¶ Also, to lay upon, use against any one. Cic. manus alicui, or, Ovid. in aliquem, *h. e. to lay hands on.* Cic. vim alicui, *h. e. to offer violence.* Vellei. vim vite sue, *h. e. to lay violent hands on him-*

self. Figur. Cic. misericordiam, invidiam, *h. e. to seek to excite.* — ¶ Also, to do, occasion, cause, make Cæs. injuriam. Id. alicui terrorem. Cic. alicui mortem. Id. injurias in aliquem. Id. periculum alicui. Liv. certamen alicui, *h. e. to commence a quarrel.* Cæs. spem alicui. Id. moram, *h. e. to occasion delay, to delay.* Id. spem alicui, *h. e. to give hope to.* — ¶ Also, to conclude, draw an inference. Cic.

INFERSUS, and INFERTUS. See Infurcio.

INFERVĒFACIŌ (in & fervefacio), is, a. 2 3. to cause to boil in a thing, or, simply, to cause to boil. Cato. In the passive Infervescio, factus sum. Colum.

INFERVĒŌ (in & ferveo), es, bui, n. 2. 2 to boil in any thing, or, simply, to boil, grow hot, be heated. Colum. mel. Horat. Inferbuit herbis. — The perfect may also be referred to Infervesco.

INFERVESCŌ (in & fervesco), is, n. 3. 2 to grow hot, be heated, boil in any thing, or, simply, to boil. Cato. Fabæ tertia pars infervescat, *h. e. to boil or boil in.* Plin. Ne infervescat aqua sole, *h. e. become hot in the sun.*

INFĒRŌS, a, um. See Infer.

INFĒSTATIŌ (infesto), ōnis, f. a disturb-

3 ing, troubling, ἐνόησις. Tertull.

INFĒSTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who in-

2 fests; a troubler, disturber, vexer. Plin.

INFĒSTE (infestus), adv. in a hostile man-

1 ner, fiercely, violently, grievously, outrageously, ἐχθρόδως. Liv. facere. Id.

Infestius. Cic. Infestissime.

INFĒSTIVĒTER (infestivus), adv. with-

3 out humor, unpleasantly. Gell.

INFĒSTIVŌS (in & festivus), a, um, adj.

3 unwhitly, clownish, dull, ἐκράπελος, σκαί-

6ς. Gell.

INFĒSTŌ (infestus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1.

2 to trouble, molest, vex, plague, gall, annoy, infest, ἐνοχλέω. Ovid. aliquem.

¶ Also, to attack, destroy, spoil, damage, injure, hurt. Hir. munitiones. Plin.

Aloe non infestat stomachum. Id. saporem, *h. e. to unbitter.* Id. Vinum infestat nervos, *h. e. impairs.* Colum. animos, *h. e. spoil, injure.* Id. rem familiarum, *h. e. impair.* Also, absol. Sueton.

Duos corvos huc et inde infestantes.

INFĒSTUS (for infensitus, from in & fendo), a, um, adj. insecure, unsafe, treated in a hostile manner, disturbed, molested, annoyed, infested, unquiet, troublesome.

Cic. vita, iter, via. Liv. civitas. Id. agrum infestum reddere, or facere, *h. e. to render unsafe.* Cic. Si hujus salus esset infestior, *h. e. more unsafe, more exposed to danger.* Infestum habere aliquid, to infest, render insecure or unsafe; as, Cic. mare. Liv. Macedoniam.

Cic. Infestior salus. Id. Infestissima pars Ciliciæ. Calp. Infesta statio, *h. e. not favorable.* — ¶ Also, rendering insecure or unsafe, acting in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, vexatious, troublesome, spiteful, dangerous, ἐχθρός, ὀχληρός, δάιος. Cic. provincia. Id. homo.

Sallust. Gens infestissima nomini Romano. Cic. Pests infesta reipublicæ. Hir. Regionibus sibi infestis. Cic. Infestis oculis conspici. Liv. Exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti.

Cic. Animo infestissimo. Id. scelus. Nepos. bellum. Sueton. Infestis spectatoribus dimicare, *h. e. the spectators being unfavorable, and demanding that the gladiators should fight to the very death.* — It is also applied to things employed in making an attack. Cæs. Infestis signis impetum facere, *h. e. hostile standards, standards pointed against the enemy.* Cæs. Infestis pilis procurrere. Virg. Tela infesta tulere.

INFĒBŪLĀ (infibulo), æ, f. buckle, clasp or the tongue of a buckle. Tertull.

INFĒBŪLŌ (in & fibulo), as, avi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to buckle, button or clasp together, ἐμπερνάω. Cels.

INFĒCĒTUS, &c. See Infacetus, &c.

INFĒCIALIS. See Inficialis.

INFĒCIAS. See Inficias.

INFĒCIATYO, &c. See Inficiatio, &c.

INFĒCIENS, tis, partic. from inficio. —

3 ¶ Adj. inactive, doing nothing, idle. Varr.

INFĒCIŌ (in & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. properly, to put into. — Hence, to mix. Virg. Hoc (ubl.) annem inficit, *h. e.*

mixes the water with it. Valer. Flacc. Infecta pocula, sc. veneno, *h. e. poison ed.* — ¶ Also, to dip into some fluid moisten, stain, dye, color, tinge, paint βάπτω. Virg. Arma infecta sanguine fractoque cerebro. Horat. æquor sanguine Punico. Plin. lanas. Cæs. se vitro. Senec. Non inquinati sumus, sed infecti, *h. e. pleni, or corrupti.* Id. Non animum coloravit, sed infecit. Ovid. Inficere diem, *h. e. to darken.* Plin. Indos ante glacialis polus, Scythasve tepida Phœbus inficet rota, *h. e. sooner shall the Indians grow white and the Scythians black.* — Hence, to construct in any thing. Cic. aliquem artibus. — Also, to season. Plin. Sapore alieno infici, *h. e. to receive another or strange flavor.* — Also, to spoil, infect, taint, corrupt, poison. Virg. pabula tabo. Manil. Aer infectus. Plin. Mel infectum fronde, *h. e. spoiled, having a taste of leaves.* Cic. Vitius infici. Virg. Scelus infectum, *h. e. quo animæ infectæ sunt.* Cic. Ne hoc, quod infectum est, latius serpat. — ¶ Inficiens, inactive, idle. (See Inficiens). — Infectus, a, um, undone. See Infectus.

INFĒCIŌR. See Inficior.

INFĒCTUS, a, um, for infixus. Pandect

INFĒDELIS (in & fidelis), e, adj. that cannot be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless, not keeping one's promise, not performing one's duty, treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, false, ἀπίστος. Cic. Nullam esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit. Id. Infidelissimi socii. Plaut. Infidelis. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Silex ad structuram infidelis. — ¶ Also, in a religious sense, unbelieving, infidel Salvan. Christiani infideles.

INFĒDELITAS (infidelis), ātis, f. want of fidelity, infidelity, treachery, faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, dishonesty, ἀπιστία. Cic.

INFĒDELITER (Id.), adv. unfaithfully, 3 treacherously, deceitfully, perfidiously, dishonestly, ἀπίστως. Cic.

INFĒDIBŪLUM. See Infundibulum.

INFĒDUS (in & fidus), a, um, adj. not to be depended upon, unsafe, unfaithful, faithless, false, treacherous, perfidious, ἀπίστος. Cic. amicus. Liv. pax. Id. fuga. Plin. sedes. Lucret. mare.

INFĒGŌ (in & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix, thrust or fasten in, ἀπειρώω. Cic. Gladium hosti in pectus infixit. Id. signum, *h. e. standard.* Hence, Sil. oscula natis, *h. e. to kiss.* Virg. vulnus, *h. e. to make by a thrust.* — Hence, Infigi, to be fixed, struck, thrust or fastened somewhere; to stick fast or remain fixed somewhere. Virg. Hasta infigitur portæ. Id. Infigitur arbore, *h. e. sticks, remains fixed.* Liv. Pila infixa. Plin. Infixa corpori extrahere. — ¶ Figur. to fix in a place, impress, imprint, inculcate. Cic. Sidera certis infixa sedibus. Quintil. aliquid animo, or, Id. auditori, *h. e. to impress.* Cic. Cura erit infixa animo. Id. Animus infixus est in patriæ caritate, *h. e. closely bent or intent upon.* Liv. Res memoriæ infixa. Cic. In hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est. — Hence, Infixum est mihi, I have firmly resolved, I am determined. With an infinitive following. Sil. With a gerund. following. Tacit. vitandi.

INFĒGURABILIS (in & figuro), e, adj. 3 shapeless, ill-shaped, disproportionate. Amnian.

INFĒIMAS (infimus), ātis, m. and f. or INFĒIMATIS, e, a person of the lowest condition. Plaut. Ego infimatis infimus.

INFĒIMITAS (Id.), ātis, f. abasement, low-3 ness, humility. Amnian. sortis.

INFĒMŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 lower, depress. Apul.

INFĒMUS. See Infer.

INFĒNDŌ (in & findo), is, ūdi, issum, 3 a. 3. to cut into, cleave, ἐπιτοίχο. Val.

Flacc. salum, *h. e. to sail through, furrow.* — Also, to make by cleaving. Virg. sulcos telluri. Id. sulcos (maris), *h. e. to row, sail through.*

INFĒNIBILIS (in & finio), e, adj. endless. 3 Apul.

INFĒNITAS (in & finis), ātis, f. infinity, 1 infinitude, endlessness, immensity, infinita nature, number or space, ἀπείροτα, ἀπειρία. Cic. locorum. Also, without a

genit. *Id.* Infinitatem omnem peregrinabatur.

**INFINITĒ** (infinitus), adv. *infinitely, excessively, without bounds, without intermission, ἀδιόριστος.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *infinitely, universally.* Gell.

**INFINITŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. *endlessness, infinity.* Cic.

**INFINITŪS** (in & finitus), a, um, adj. *unlimited, infinite, without bounds, ἀσπρος, ἀδιόριστος.* Plin. Mundus finitus et infinito similis. Cic. potestas. *Id.* spes, odium. — ¶ Also, *endless.* Cic. multitudo, altitudo, tempus, labor. Nepos. bellum. — Hence, *Infinitum, i, n. infinitude, infinite or endless number or quantity.* Eutrop. auri. Hence, *Ad infinitum, without end.* Plin. crescere, durescere. So, also, *In infinitum.* Pandect. Sectio in infinitum. So, also, *In infinito, every where, according to one's pleasure.* Cels. in Pandect. Cujus edificium jure superius est, ei jus est in infinito supra suum edificium imponere. Pandect. Si cui simpliciter via per fundum cuiuspiam cedatur, in infinito videlicet per quam libet ejus partem ire agere licebit. — *Infinitum quantum, very much, exceedingly.* Plin. Infinitum quantum illo tempore cadentes pruinis congelat, h. e. it is incalculable how much, &c. — Hence, *abl. Infinito, very much, exceedingly.* Plin. prestare ceteris. — *Infinito plus, or magis, infinitely more, far more.* Quintil. Infinito plus cogitare. *Id.* Infinito magis flexa. — ¶ Also, *ample, large, great, diffuse.* Cic. Nimis infinitum videtur. Pandect. pretium, h. e. immoderate. — ¶ Also, *indefinite, indeterminate, general.* Cic. Infinitior distributio. — Especially, *indefinite, h. e. where no certain time or person is mentioned or thought of, without regard to persons or times.* *Id.* questio, res, h. e. a general subject which is treated of without reference to certain persons or times. So, also, *Id.* Res infinitior. — Hence, *Quintil.* Modus infinitus, h. e. the infinitive. Varr. pronomen, h. e. where no person or thing is implied. Cic. conjunctiones and connexa, h. e. indefinite premises and conclusions. Hence, *Id.* Negationes infinitarum conjunctionum, h. e. when preceded by non.

**INFIRMATŪS** (infirmus), ōnis, f. *a weakening, enfeebling, invalidating; confuting, disproving, ἀσθενώς.* Cic.

**INFIRMĒ** (infirmus), adv. *weakly, faintly, slightly, not much, ἀσθενώς.* Cic. Socii infirme animatus, h. e. faintly attached, not warmly interested. — Also, *feebly, without rhetorical ornament.* Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, *superstitiously.* Sueton. Tonitrua infirmius expavecebat.

**INFIRMUS**, e, adj. same as *Infirmus.* 3 Ammian.

**INFIRMITAS** (infirmus), atis, f. *weakness, feebleness, of a person or thing.* Cic. puerorum. Plin. Ep. oculorum. Cæs virium Pandect. edificii. Cic. valetudinis. — Hence, *disease, sickness, malady, indisposition, illness, infirmity.* Sueton. Also, in the plural. Plin. Ep. Infirmitates meorum. — ¶ Also, *of the mind.* Cic. animi, h. e. of the mind, of courage. Pandect. memorie. Senec. mentis, or, simply, Cæcin. in Cic. Ep. Infirmitas, *fatuity, want of judgment or sense, weakness of understanding.* — Hence, *of those who are infirm or weak, either by reason of their sex or on account of their age.* Liv. 35, 7. Hæc infirmitas, h. e. women. So, also, of children. Quintil. 2, 2, 14. — Also, *feckleness, levity, inconstancy.* Cæs. Gallorum. — ¶ Also, *of wine, when it does not bear age.* Colum. Propter infirmitatem vini.

**INFIRMITER** (infirmis), adv. *weakly.* 3 Arnob.

**INFIRMŪS** (infirmus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to weaken, enfeeble, ἀσθενώ.* Cels. hominem. Tacit. legiones. — Figur. Cic. fidem testis. — ¶ Also, *to invalidate, disprove, confute.* Cic. aliquid. — ¶ Also, *to make void, annul, disannul.* Liv. legem. Pandect. testamentum. — ¶ Also, *to dispirit.* Cic. Infirmatus conscientia.

**INFIRMŪS** (in & firmus), a, um, adj. *weak, feeble, infirm, not strong, ἀσθενής,*

of the body and other things perceptible by the senses. Cic. vires. Horat. caput. Cic. classis. Cæs. Infirmi (homines) ad resistendum. Cic. Valetudo infirmissima. Cels. Panis infirmior, h. e. less nutritive, less substantial. Colum. Infirmi saporis vinum, h. c. not racy. Ovid. pecus, h. c. oves. Plin. arbor. Terent. nuptiæ, h. c. not durable or lasting. — Also, *tired, weary.* Cic. Sum admodum infirmus. — Also, *unwell, indisposed, sick.* Plin. Ep. Optimi sumus, dum infirmi sumus. — Hence, *Infirmum, that which is weak, weakness.* Plin. Infirma lineæ, h. e. the weak parts of the line. — ¶ Also, *of spirit and mind.* Cæs. animus. *Id.* B. C. 1, 3. Infirmiores, h. e. they that have less spirit, the faint-hearted, timid. Cic. Animo infirmo esse, h. e. to be dejected, depressed, low-spirited. — Hence, *inconstant, fickle, dishonest.* Colum. 3, 10, 6. — Also, *superstitious.* Horat. Sum paulo infirmior. — ¶ Also, *of other things, weak, of no weight or consequence, trivial, inconclusive, ineffective.* Cic. Res infirma ad probandum. *Id.* cautiones.

**INFIT**, defect. same as *Incipit, ἀρχεται.* he or she begins, with an *inf.* following. Plaut., Lucrct. and Virg. — ¶ Also, *he or she begins to speak, sc. dicere.* Virg., Ovid. and Liv. — ¶ Also, *he or she speaks.* Prudent. — ¶ Marc. Cap. Infunt.

**INFITIÆ** (in & fateor), arum, f. *a denying.* 2 iug. It occurs only in the acc. with the verb *eo.* Terent. and Nepos. Infitiās ire, h. e. to deny, not to confess. Also, with an *inf.* following. Liv. Also, with an acc. and *inf.* following. *Id.*

**INFITIĀLIS** (infitiæ), e, adj. *containing a denial, consisting in denial, negative.* Cic. questio.

**INFITIĀTIŪS** (infitiator), ōnis, f. *a denying, a disavowing, pleading not guilty, ἀρνῶντις.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *a denying or disavowing of a debt; or, a denying or refusing to restore a deposit.* Senec.

**INFITIĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who denies any charge brought against him. Particularly, one who denies or refuses to pay a debt or to restore a deposit, a cheat, ἀποστρεφτής.*

**INFITIĀTRIX** (infitiator), icis, f. *she that denies or disowns.* Prudent.

**INFITIŪR**, and **INFICIŪR** (in & fateor), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. *to deny, disavow, disown, not to confess, ἀρνέουμαι.* Cic. verum. Flor. prædam. Cic. vitia. Varr. de re. Also, with an *accusat.* and *inf.* following. Nep. Non est infitiandum, Annibalem tanto præstitisse, &c. h. e. it cannot be denied, it must be owned, &c. Ovid. notitiam alicujus, h. c. to act as if one did not know him; to be ashamed of his acquaintance. *Id.* Fama factis infitianda tuis, h. c. of which thy deeds may be ashamed, which casts dishonor on thy deeds. — Particularly, *to deny or disown a debt.* Cic. Quid si infitiatur, sc. se debere. — Also, *to hinder the receipt of (a deposit).* Juvenal. depositum.

**INFIXUS**, a, um. See *Infigo.*

**INFLABELLŪS** (in & flabello), as, a. 1. *3 to blow or breathe into.* Tertull. ignem elementis.

**INFLABILIS** (inflō), e, adj. *that may be inflated.* Lactant. pulmo.

**INFLACCĒS** (in & flacceo), es, n. 2. *3 to be flaccid or weak.* Figur. to be useless, weak. Enn.

**INFLĀGRŪS** (in & flagro), as, a. 1. *to 3 inflame, kindle.* Solin.

**INFLĀMMĀTER** (inflammo), adv. *in 3 an inflammatory manner, ardently.* Gell.

**INFLĀMMĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. *an inflaming, kindling, lighting up, φλόγωσις, φλεγμονή.* Flor. Imperium quasi inflammatione corripere. Cic. Inferre inflammationem tectis, h. e. to set fire to. — Hence, *figur.* Cic. animorum, h. c. poetic fire. — ¶ Also, *of diseases, an inflammation.* Plin. aurium. Cels. Inflammationem excitare.

**INFLĀMMĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. *she that 3 kindles or inflames.* Ammian.

**INFLĀMMŪS** (in & flammo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to set on fire, kindle, light, φλογώ, επιφλέγω.* Cic. tædas. —

Hence, *figur. to inflame, kindle, rouse, incite, excite, stir up, stimulate.* Cic. populum in alieum. *Id.* cupiditates. *Id.* odium. *Id.* Inflammari ad cupiditates. *Id.* In quos proster eorum crudelitatem inflammate nostræ mentes fuerunt, h. e. enraged, indignunt. *Id.* Inflammatus insolita victoria, h. e. transported. — Also, *of diseases, to inflame, cause too much heat.* Plin. vulnera ac morbos. *Id.* bovem. Hence, *Id.* Inflammata, parts inflamed. — ¶ Also, *to set on fire, burn.* Cic. classem, urbem.

**INFLATĒ** (inflatus), adv. *swellingly, 2 haughtily, pompously, boastingly, exaggeratedly.* Cæs. Inflatus.

**INFLATIŪS** (inflō), ōnis, f. *a blowing or puffing up, inflation, flatulence, swelling, φούση.* Colum. stomachi. Cic. Inflationem habere, or, Colum. facere, or, Plin. parere, h. c. to cause flatulence. Suet. præcordiorum, h. e. inflammation of the breast. — Also, *of boiling water that bubbles up.* Vitruv.

**INFLATŪS**, a, um, particip. from *inflō.* — ¶ Adj. *swollen, inflated, puffed or blown up, turgid, rising.* Cic. collum, h. e. bloated. Ovid. capilli, h. e. flowing, dishevelled. Tertull. Vestis inflator, h. e. swelling, flowing. — Figur. Cic. Animus inflatus, h. e. angry, swollen with passion. — ¶ Also, *puffed up, elated, haughty, proud, with an ablat.* following. Cic. lætitia, spe. Liv. jactatione. *Id.* Inflator juvenis. — ¶ Also, *turgid, inflated, bombastic.* Auct. ad Herem. oratio. Quint. orator.

**INFLATŪS** (inflō), us, m. *ἐμπνευσίς, a blowing, as upon the flute.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *a breathing into.* Cic. divinus, h. e. divine inspiration.

**INFLĒCTŪS** (in & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend, bow, crook, curve, ἐπικάμπω.* Colum. radices in nodum. Cic. bacillum. Cæs. Quin ferrum se inflexisset. Sueton. capillum. Hence, *Inflecti, to be bent, to bend.* Cic. Sinus inflectitur ad urbem. — ¶ Also, *to bend, soften, mitigate, move, appease.* Cic. oculos, h. e. to render compassionate. *Id.* vocem, h. e. to make softer, more melancholy or mournful. So, also, *Tibull.* voces cantu. Hence, *Cic.* Sonus inflexus, h. e. soft, melancholy, mournful, plaintive, sorrowful. So, also, *Id.* orationem. Stat. aliquid lacrimis, h. e. to move by tears. So, also, *Virg.* sensus. *Id.* Precibus inflectere nostris, h. e. be persuaded by, comply with. — ¶ Also, *to alter, change, lessen.* Cic. magnitudinem animi. *Id.* vestigium sui cursus, h. e. to alter. *Id.* jus gratia, h. e. to wrong, give a wrong turn to. — ¶ Also, in grammar, *to mark a syllable with a circumflex accent.* Arnob.

**INFLĒTŪS** (in & fletus), a, um, adj. *unlabeled 3 mented, unpitied.* Virg.

**INFLĒXIBILIS** (in & flexibilis), e, adj. *2 that cannot be bent, inflexible, ἀκαμπτος.* Plin. 28, 52. dolor, h. e. opisthotonos. — ¶ Also, *unchangeable.* Senec.

**INFLĒXIŪS** (inflecto), ōnis, a bending, 1 *bovino, turning, winding, ἔγκαμψις.* Cic.

**INFLĒXŪS**, a, um. See *Inflecto.*

**INFLĒXŪS** (inflecto), us, m. *a bending, curving, inflecting, κατὰκαμψις.* Juvenal. Figur. Senec. modulationis, h. e. change, variation, modulation.

**INFLICTŪS** (infligo), ōnis, f. *a striking 3 on; also, an inflicting, imposing.* Cod. Theod. multæ.

**INFLICTŪS**, a, um. See *Infigo.*

**INFLICTŪS** (infligo), us, m. *a striking on 3 or against.* Arnob. dentium et laborum.

**INFLIGŪS** (in & fligo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to strike one thing on or against another, προστρίβωμαι, ἐμβάλλω.* Cic. alicui securim. Virg. Navis inflicta vadis. — Figur. Cic. Infigere aliquid in adversarium, h. e. to attack the opponent with a thing. — ¶ Also, *to make by striking.* Cic. alicui plagam, vulnus. — ¶ Also, in general, *to cause, inflict, attach.* Cic. alicui turpitudinem. Pandect. damnum. Justin. detrimenta. — Also, *to impose.* Pandect. alicui usuras.

**INFLŪS** (in & flo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to blow or breathe into, blow upon, ἐμπνέω, φυσάω.* Cic. tibiam, or, simply, *Id.* Acad. 4, 27. Inflare, to blow, play upon the flute. Cic. Inflare sonum alieum.



*h. e. to blow a tone.* — Also, of other things, to blow or blow into. *Cato. aquam in os.* — Hence, *Cic. Verba inflata, h. e. uttered with blowing, blown out, uttered with too great exertion.* — Hence, *Cic. Inflavit vehementius, h. e. blew stronger (opposed to exilis).* — ¶ Also, to swell, inflate, cause to swell. *Horat. utrem. Id. ambas buccas. Virg. Carbasus inflatur austro. Liv. Annis inflatus aquis.* — Hence, to elate, raise, increase, augment. *Cic. animos. Liv. spem. Pandect. vectigalia.* — Also, to inflate, make flatulent. *Cels. corpus.* — ¶ See, also, *Inflatus, a, um.*

**INFLORĒSCĒ** (in & floresco), is, rui, n. 3. 3 to begin to blossom. *Claudian.*

**INFLŪĒ** (in & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow or run into, εἰσπέω. *Cic. Hispanis in Pontum influit, discombogues itself.* Also, without in. *Cæs. lacum.* Also, with quo following. *Id. Mare, quo Rhenus influit.* Also, with huc following. *Ovid. Huc Sagaris influit.* — Hence, to steal into imperceptibly, to insinuate one's self. *Cic. in aures. Id. in animos. Quintil. Sermone Græco in civitates Asiæ influente, h. e. introducing itself into. Auct. consol. ad Liv. Dolor influit menti.* —

¶ Also, to stream in, to come or rush into, or to invade in great numbers. *Cic. Copiæ in Italiam influentes.* Also, with a dat. following. *Quintil. decl. Italicæ.* Also, with eo following. *Plin. Influxisse eo Scythas tradunt.* — Hence, figur. to come in thickly, to crowd in, come in. *Plin. Paneg. Negotia influentia. Senec. Tantum bonum nobis influere, h. e. happen.* — Hence, to impart itself. *Senec. Fortuna influens, h. e. favorable.*

**INFLŪVIUM** (influo), ii, n. a flowing, flowing forth or out, an effusion. *Vellei. cerebr.*

**INFLŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. flowing in. 3 *Paulin. Nolan.*

**INFLŪXIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a flowing in. 3 *Macrob.*

**INFLŪXŪS** (Id.), us, m. power, force, influence. *Firmic. stellarum.*

**INFŪDIŌ** (in & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. 2 to dig, bury in the earth, inter, ἐπισκάπτω. *Virg. frugis. Plin. libros. Nep. hominem (mortuum). Cæs. taleas in terram. Virg. corpora terræ, h. e. in terram. Horat. Infossus puer.* — Figur. to cause n thing to penetrate deeply. *Sil. Saxum perfractæ cassidis æra ossibus infodiens. Stat. Vulnera infossa cerebro, h. e. driven deep.* — ¶ Also, to dig into, or, to dig. *Colum. locum alte, h. e. to dig deep. Id. sulcum. Id. lacum, h. e. to dig a lake, make a lake by digging.*

**INFECUNDUS**, &c. See *Infecundus*, &c.

**INFĒDERATŪS** (in & federatus), a, 3 um, adj. not allied. *Tertull.*

**INFŌRMĀBĪLĪS** (in & formabilis), e, 3 adj. that is not susceptible of form or another form. *Tertull.*

**INFŌRMĀTIŌ** (informo), ōnis, f. the sketch or first draught of a thing, ἐπιτοῦσις, περιγραφή. *Vitruv. ædium.* — ¶ Figur. on idea, n conception. *Cic. deorum. Id. sententiæ. Id. verbi, h. e. on explanation of the signification of a word. Id. Antcepta animo rei quædam informatio, h. e. an innate idea, a conception a priori, πρόληψις.*

**INFŌRMĀTŌR**, ōris, m. that fashions or forms, n instructor. *Tertull. populi.*

**INFŌRMĪDĀBĪLĪS** (in & formidabilis), 3 e, adj. not formidable. *Coripp.*

**INFŌRMĪDĀTŪS** (in & formidatus), a, 3 um, adj. not feared. *Sil.*

**INFŌRMĪS** (in & forma), e, adj. having 2 no form, or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless, ἀμορφός. *Auct. ad Herenn. res. Plin. caro.* — ¶ Also, ill-formed, deformed, misshapen, ugly, hideous, horrid, disagreeable. *Virg. cadaver. Horat. hiemes. Tibull. color. Tacit. exitus. Id. sors. Virg. letum.*

**INFŌRMĪTĀS** (informis), ātis, f. deformity. *Solin.*

**INFŌRMĪTER** (Id.), adv. hideously, horribly, discredibly. *Augustin.*

**INFŌRMŌ** (in & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give form to a thing, to form, shape, fashion, ἰστροπέω, διαμορφόω. *Virg. clypeum. Plin. Ep. martem cera. Colum. aream, h. e. to prepare. Sil. effigiem.*

So, also, *Cic. cansam, iudicium. Id. Animus bene a natura informatus, h. e. well constituted.* — Hence, figur. to describe, show, how a thing is or ought to be. *Cic. oratore.* — Also, to form by instruction, to inform, instruct, guide, lead. *Cic. ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem.* — Also, to form or frame in the mind. *Cic. cogitationem, h. e. to form a plan. Id. informatum mentibus, h. e. sketched, delineated.* — Also, to imagine, conceive, picture to one's self, form a notion of. *Cic. deum conjectura.*

**INFŌRŌ** (in & foro), as, a. 1. to bore a hole 3 in, ἐπιτρῆμι. *Plin.* — ¶ Also (from forum), to accuse in a court of justice, to cite before the prætor in the forum. *Plaut.*

**INFŌRTŪNĀTŪS** (in & fortunatus), a, 1 um, adj. unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, hopeless, δυστυχής. *Terent. O infortunatum senem! Cic. Nihil me infortunatus. Apul. Infortunatissimus.*

**INFŌRTŪNĪTĀS** (in & fortuna), ātis, f. 3 misfortune. *Gell.*

**INFŌRTŪNIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a misfortune, 2 calamity, mishap, disaster, ἀτυχία. *Terent. Ferres infortunium. Liv. Habitarum infortunium, h. e. meritam pœnam. Plaut. Invenies infortunium, h. e. will be unfortunate. Id. Mactare aliquem infortunio or multare, to make unhappy.*

**INFŌSSŌ** (infodio), ōnis, f. a digging 3 in. *Pallad.*

**INFŌSSUS**, a, um. See *Infodio*.

**INFŌRĀ** (for infra, h. e. infera parte, from infer, a, um), adv. under the earth, in the infernal regions. *Tibull.* — ¶ Also, below, beneath. *Cic. Exemplum infra scripsi.* — Also, with quo following. *Cels. Infra, qua committitur, h. e. beneath, where.* — Also, with quam following. *Plin. Si infra, quam rami fuere, præcidatur, h. e. beneath the place where. Varr. In qua vite inserunt, in ea paulo infra, quam insitum est, incidunt.* — Compar. Inferius, lower, further below, deeper. *Ovid. currere. Also, below, lower down. Id. Persequar inferius* — posse noscere animis carminis omne genus, h. e. I will show lower down. — Also, figur. *Infra, inferior. Tacit. Liberos ut multum infra despectare.* — ¶ Also, prepos. below, under, in situation or place. *Cic. Infra oppidum.* — Also, with regard to size, inferior in size to. *Cæs. Magnitudine infra elephantos, h. e. smaller than.* — Also, in value, esteem, worth, dignity. *Terent. Quem infra omnes puto, h. e. below, more despicable than. Cic. Omnia infra se esse. Plin. Laser in Armenia multo infra Cyrenaicum, h. e. of less value than, inferior to.*

**INFŌRĀCTŪS** (infringo), ōnis, f. properly, 1 n breaking to pieces. Hence, a weakening. *Cic. animi, h. e. dejection.*

**INFŌRĀCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from in- 3 fringo. — ¶ Adj. (from in & fractus), unbroken, not weakened. *Symm. animus.*

**INFŌRĒNO**, &c. See *Infreno*, &c.

**INFŌRĀGĪLĪS** (in & fragilis), e, adj. that 2 cannot be broken, infrangible, ἀβήκτος. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, strong, not weakened, not discouraged, invincible, undaunted. *Ovid. vox. Senec. animus.*

**INFŌRĒMŌ** (in & fremo), is, ui, n. 3. to 3 make a noise. Hence, of living creatures, to growl, bellow, grumble. *Virg. Aper infremuit.* — Of inanimate things, to resound, roar. *Sil. Bellum infremuit.*

**INFŌRĒNĀTŪS**, and **INFŌRĒNĀTŪS** (in- 3 freno, or infreno), ōnis, f. a bridling, checking, taming. *Tertull. libidinis.*

**INFŌRĒNĀTŪS**, and **INFŌRĒNĀTŪS**, a, 2 um, particip. from infreno. — ¶ Adj. (from in & frenatus), without a bridle, unbridled, ἀχάλιμος. *Liv. equites.*

**INFŌRĒNDŌ**, es, n. 2. and **INFŌRĒNDŌ** (in & frendo, or frendeo), is, n. 3. to gnash the teeth, τοῦς ὀδόντας βρῶω. *Virg. dentibus. Stat. alticui, h. e. to gnash the teeth against a person, attack him angrily.*

**INFŌRĒNIS**, and **INFŌRĒNIS**, e, and **INFŌRĒNŪS**, and **INFŌRĒNŪS** (in & frenum, or frænum), a, um, adj. without a bridle, unbridled, ἀχάλιμος. *Virg. Infrenis equus. Id. Numidæ infreni, h. e. making use of unbridled horses.* —

¶ Also, unchecked. *Gels. Lingua infrenis, h. e. unbridled, unrestrained.*

**INFŌRĒNŌ**, and **INFŌRĒNŌ** (in & freno, or fræno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to furnish a horseman with a bridle. Hence, *Sil. Infrenati manipli.* — Also, to furnish a horse with a bridle, to bridle. *Liv. equum. Id. Equus infrenatus. Virg. Infrenant alii currus, h. e. to yoke, put horses to a carriage.* — ¶ Figur. to tame, curb, bridle, check, restrain, fasten. *Plin. navigia ancoris. Id. impetus.* — ¶ *Infrenatus, h. c. non frenatus. See Infrenatus.*

**INFŌRĒNUS**. See *Infrenis*. 3

**INFŌRĒQUENS** (in & frequens), tis, adj. in small number, not crowded, few, not numerous, unfrequent, μωδός. *Cic. senatus, h. e. when the number of senators assembled was not large enough for the transaction of business. Liv. hostes, h. e. few. Id. agmen. Cæs. Copiæ infrequentiores, h. c. a less number.* —

¶ Also, one who is seldom at a place or seldom does n thing, seldom, rare, not often. *Cic. Sum Rome infrequens, h. e. not often. Horat. cultor deorum, h. e. sparing. Plaut. miles, or, with a genit. Auct. ad Herenn. rei militaris, h. e. absent, not always appearing at his standard.* — ¶ Also, not visited by great numbers, thinly inhabited, unfrequented, lonely, solitary, manned or guarded by a small force only. *Liv. Pars urbis infrequens ædificiis erat. Colum. Alvi paucitate plebis infrequentes. Liv. Signa infrequentia armatis, or, simply, signa infrequentia, h. e. standards to which but few soldiers belong. Id. Infrequentissima urbis, h. c. parts of the town which were least inhabited. Hence, *Cic. causa, h. e. a cause the pleading of which is attended but by few hearers, an unimportant cause.* — ¶ Also, not much used. *Gell. vocabulum.* — ¶ Also, not much acquainted with, not well versed in, ignorant, unexperienced. *Gell. vocum Latinarum.**

**INFŌRĒQUĒTĀTŪS** (in & frequentatus), 3 a, um, adj. not much used. *Sidon. metrum.*

**INFŌRĒQUĒTIĀ** (infrequens), æ, f. small number, fewness, paucity, thinness, scantiness, μωδότης. *Liv. senatus (see Infrequens).* — ¶ Also, when a place is not much inhabited, small number of people in a place, small population. *Tacit. locorum.*

**INFŌRĒCŌ** (in & frico), cas, cui, ctum and 2 cātum, a. 1. to rub in, ἐντριβώ. *Colum. fulgigem ulceri.*

**INFŌRĒCTŪS** (infrico), ōnis, f. a rubbing, 2 ἐντριβύσις. *Cels.*

**INFŌRĒCTŪS**, a, um. See *Infrico*.

**INFŌRĒGĒSCŌ** (in & frigesco), is, xi, n. 3. 2 to become cold. *Cels. and Veget.*

**INFŌRĒGĒDĀTŪS** (infrigido), ōnis, f. a 3 growing cold, cooling. *Veget. sudoris.*

**INFŌRĒGĒDŌ** (in & frigido), as, a. 1. to 3 cool, make cold. *Cal. Aurel.*

**INFŌRĒGŌ** (in & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to break, break in pieces, καταρρήνυμι. *Cic. remum. Val. Flacc. Infringitur unda genibus. Plin. Radium infracti resiliunt.* — Hence, figur. to break, interrupt, check, restrain, suppress, weaken, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, soften, mitigate, amehilate. *Cæs. viim militum. Cic. spem. Id. conatus adversariorum. Tacit. potentiam. Id. jus consulis. Propert. vires. Cic. aliquid, h. e. to cast down, deject, dishearten. Pandect. testamentum, h. e. to null, make void. Modestin. immunitatem, h. e. to take away, deprive of. Liv. animum, h. e. courage. Cic. numerum, or, Id. ambitum verborum, h. e. to interrupt. Senec. vocem, h. e. to make plaintive. Quintil. articulos, or, Petron. manus, h. e. to snap or crack the fingers. Colum. difficultatem, h. e. to surmount, overcome. So, also, *Infractus, a, um. Cic. animus. Liv. oratio. Virg. Latini. Id. Juno, h. e. conquered, overcome, subdued, or, weakened, pacified. Gell. vox, h. e. not manly, effeminate. So, also, Lucret. loquela, h. e. broken, lispng, as nurses speak to an infant. Cic. Infracta loqui, h. e. interrupted, not well connected.* — Also, to break off. *Ovid. lilia. Virg. Infracta arundine telum.* — Also, to bruise, or, to make sore by long-con-*

tinued lying. *Horat.* lumbos postibus et liminibus. — Also, to appease. *Stat.* deos. — Also, to tear. *Ovid.* vestes. — ¶ Also, to beat, knock or dash against a thing. *Ovid.* cratera alicui. *Plant.* aulam in caput. *Stat.* digitos citharæ, h. e. to play upon, to strike. — Hence, *Terent.* alicui colaphum, h. e. to give a box on the ear.

INFRIÖ (in & frio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 crumble into, rub upon, strew upon. *Colum.* paulum tritivalis vulneribus. *Ca-* to. farinam in aquam.

INFRÖNS (in & frons), dis, adj. without 3 foliage, without leaves or trees, leafless. *Ovid.* agri, h. e. without trees or shrubs.

INFRÜCTÖSE (infructuosus), adverb, 3 without fruit, unfruitfully, without usc. *Hieronym.*

INFRÜCTÖSITAS (Id.), atis, f. unfruit-fulness. *Tertull.*

INFRÜCTÖSÖS (in & fructuosus), a, 2 um, adj. without fruit, bearing no fruit, unfruitful, barren, yielding little, άκατος. *Colum.* vitcs. — ¶ Also, without use or profit, useless. *Plin.* Ep. preces.

INFRÜNTÖS (in & fruniscor), a, um, 2 adj. without taste, silly, foolish, senseless, stupid, that knows not how to enjoy what he has, doltish, blockish, άφρων, άπειροκαλος. *Senec.* mulier.

INFUCATÖS, a, um, partic. from infuco. 1 — ¶ Adj. (from in & fucatus), not painted. *Arnob.*

INFUCÖ (in & fucio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to paint or daub over, color, cloak, disguise, counterfeit, φνκτω. *Plant.* — Hence, *Infucatus*, a, um, painted, colored. *Cic.* oratio, h. e. too much ornamented.

INFÜLÄ (infulo), æ, f. a sacred woollen head-dress, worn by priests, victims and supplicants, and tied round the head by a riband or bandage (vitta) which hung down on both sides of the head. *Cic., Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Senec.* Infularum loco esse, h. e. to be sacred, highly esteemed. *Id.* habere, h. e. to hold sacred, esteem highly. — ¶ Figur. an ornament. Hence, the lands of the Roman state were called infulæ imperii *Romani.* *Liv.* Also, the ornaments of a house, carved work, festoons, &c. *Lacur.* Also, the insignia of an office. *Cod. Just.* honorum. — ¶ Also, perhaps, any bandage, band. *Cic.* In infulis rem depingere.

INFÜLATÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing 2 an infula. *Sucton.*

INFÜLCIÖ (in & fulcio), is, ulsi, ultum, 2 n. 4. to cram in. *Sucton.* Mori inedia destinanti infulciri cibum jussit. — ¶ Figur. to put in, foist in. *Senec.* omnibus locis verbum. *Id.* aliquid epis- tolae.

INFÜLGENS (infulgeo), tis, adj. same as *Fulgens.* *Catull.* 63, 387. But the reading in fulgente is preferable.

INFÜMÖ (in & fumo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to smoke. *Plin.* Cerebrum infumatum.

INFÜNDIBÖLUM (infundio), i, n. a tun- 3 nel or funnel, to pour liquor into vessels, χώνη. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a tunnel in a mill through which the corn is poured, a hopper. *Vitruv.*

INFÜNDÖ (in & fundo), is, üdi, üsum, a. 3. to pour in or into, έγχέω. *Colum.* vinum fancibus. *Plin.* aurum alicui in os. *Colum.* aliquid in naribus. *Id.* aliquid per nares. *Cic.* venenum alicui. *Horat.* poculum alicui, h. e. to pour in, to fill a person's cup. *Juvenal.* jumentis hordeæ, h. e. to give to eat, to pour out. — Hence, *Infundi.* *Plin.* Maria infusa terræ, h. e. spread over. *Id.* Oceanus infusus in multos sinus. *Figur.* to come to, to enter, break into. *Cic.* Homines humiliores infunderentur in genus alienum. *Cart.* Hinc agmina infusa in Græciam. — Hence, figur. to pour or bring into, to spread, communi- cate, impart. *Cic.* orationem in aures. *Senec.* lumen rebus. *Plin.* Ep. Tepor solis infusi. *Virg.* Sole infuso, sc. ter- ris, h. e. at day-break. *Id.* Infusus gremio, h. e. in her lap infused, resting on her lap. — Also, to cast, throw, pour somewhere, to pour upon. *Virg.* nimbum alicui. *Ovid.* ceram tabellis. *Ca-* tull. pulverem, h. e. to throw dust upon.

*Ovid.* Collo infusus amantis, h. e. em- bracing. *Sueton.* merum super altaria. *Ovid.* Humeris infusa capillos, h. e. ha- bens capillos humeris infusus. — ¶ Also, to water, sprinkle, wet, moisten. *Colum.* olivas aceto. *Figur.* *Macrob.* Vino infusus, h. e. drunk.

INFÜRNYBÖLUM (in & furnus), i, n. same as *Infundibulum.* *Plin.*

INFÜSCÖ (in & fusco), as, avi, atum, a. 2 1. to darken, blacken, make dusky or dark, άναρρώω. *Plin.* aquam atramento. *Gell.* colorem rubrum nigro. *Virg.* vellera maculis pullis. — Also, of the voice. *Senec.* Vox infuscata, h. c. ob- scure, not clear. *Plin.* Sonus infuscatu- r. — ¶ Also, to obscure, sully, tarnish, stain, corrupt, pollute. *Justin.* gloriam. *Cic.* Eos barbaries infuscaverat. *Col-* lum. saporem vini. — Hence, *Plant.* merum, h. e. to weaken with water, to dilute with water. *Id.* Mil. 2, 6, 46. ali- quid, to spoil, not to make as it ought to be made, to make confusion.

INFÜSCÖS (in & fuscus), a, um, adj. 2 dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny. *Colum.*

INFÜSIÖ (infundio), önis, f. a pouring in, 2 injecting, έγχυσις. *Plin.* Infusio in oleo, h. e. a chyster of oil. — ¶ Also, u moistening, wetting. *Pallad.*

INFÜSÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who infuses or 3 pours in. *Prudent.* fidel.

INFÜSÖS (Id.), us, m. same as *Infusio.* *Plin.*

INFÜSUS, a, um. See *Infundo.*

INGEVÖNES, um, m. an ancient people in the north of Germany, on the shores of the German ocean. *Tacit.*

INGEMINÖ (in & gemino), as, avi, atum, a. 3 1. to repeat often, double, redouble, reiterate. *Virg.* voces. *Id.* ictus. *Ovid.* Ingemi- nat me miserum! h. e. he repeats, ah! woe is me. *Virg.* vulnera lateri, h. e. ad latus. — ¶ INTR. to be redoubled, to increase. *Virg.* Ingeminant curæ. — ¶ *Virg.* Ingeminant plausu, for plau- sum.

INGEMISCÖ (in & gemisco), is, n. 3. to groan or sigh over or at a thing. *Cic.* e *Sophocl.* ulli malo. *Sueton.* ad aliquid. *Plin.* Paneg. Ingemiscamus illis, quæ, &c. *Cic.* Pueri ingemiscunt. *Figur.* *Senec.* Ignis ingemiscit. — Passively, *Ingemiscendus.* *Amnian.*

INGEMÖ (in & gemo), is, ui, n. 3. to groan 2 or sigh at a thing, σενάζω. *Cic.* in re. *Liv.* conditioni suæ. *Ovid.* exsiliis. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Limen ingemuit. — ¶ Also, transitively, to lament, bewail, mourn, grieve. *Virg.* interitum. Also, with an accus. and infin. *Martial.*

INGENERÄSCÖ (ingenero), is, n. 3. to be 2 implanted. *Lucret.*

INGENERÖ (in & genero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to implant, produce in any thing at the time of its formation, έμφώω, ένεργάζομαι. *Cic.* Non ingenerantur homi- nibus mores. — Hence, *Ingeneratus*, a, um, implanted, innate, bred in one natu- rally, born with. *Cic.* Ingenerata fami- liæ frugalitas. — Also, without a dat. *Cic.* Natura ingenerat amorem. — ¶ Also, to generate, create, produce, bring forth. *Cic.* Animum esse ingeneratum a deo. *Liv.* Societas, quam ingenera- vit natura.

INGENIÄTÖS (ingenium), a, um, adj. 3 naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature. *Plant.* lepide.

INGENICÖLATÖS (ingeniculo), a, um, adj. kneeling. — Hence, subst. *Ingenu-* culatus, i, m. the man on his knees, a con- stellation otherwise called *Geniculatus* and *Engonasi.* *Vitruv.*

INGENICÖLÖ (in & geniculo), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to cause one to bend his knees. Hence, *Hygin.* se, or, simply, *Lamprid.* *Ingenticulare*, to bow the knee, kneel, γο- ναρίζω.

INGENICÖLÖS, or INGENICLÖS (in & 3 geniculum), a, um, adj. kneeling. *Manil.* imago, or, *Firmit.* *Ingenticulus*, sc. Her- cules, a constellation, otherwise called *Engonasi.*

INGENIÖLUM (dimin. of ingenium), i, 3 n. a little contrivance or device. *Arnob.*

INGENIÖSE (ingeniosus), adv. ingenious- 3 ly, acutely, wittily, εύφώς. *Cic.* Inge- niose et diligenter electas res collocare. *Plin.* *Ingensiosus.* *Vellei.* *Ingensiosis-* sine.

INGENIÖSÖS (ingenium), a, um, adj. en- 3 dued with a good capacity for learning, of a quick apprehension and retentive memory, gifted with good natural talents, clever, εύφώς. *Cic.* Aristoteles ait, omnes inge- niosos melancholicos esse. *Id.* Inge- niosior. *Id.* Ingeniosissimus. *Ovid.* Res est ingeniosa, dare, h. e. requirere discernment. — ¶ Also, acute, witty, inge- nious. *Ovid.* ad aliquid. *Martial.* in re. *Plin.* Paneg. similitudo. — ¶ Also, clever, ingeniously invented, con- trived or made. *Plin.* argumentum. — ¶ Also, adapted or fit for any thing. *Ovi-* id. ager ad segetes. *Id.* terra colenti, h. e. fertile. *Id.* vox sonis mutandis.

INGENITÖS, a, um, particip. from ingig- 3 no. — ¶ Adj. (from in & genitus), unbegotten, not born or created. *Arnob.* deus.

INGENIUM (from in & geno, or gigno), ii, n. natural or inborn quality, nature, φύ- 3 σις, εύφύια, άγγίνοια. Of a thing, *Virg.* arvorum. *Tacit.* campi. *Gell.* lactis. *Plin.* *Ingenia soli.* *Sullust.* loci. *Næv* Arbusta ingenio nata sunt, h. e. sponte sua. Of a person, natural disposition, temper, character, manner, way. *Terent.* Novi ingenium mulierum. *Id.* Inge- nium liberale, durum inhumanum, bon- um. *Plin.* Ep. mobile. *Terent.* Anti- quum ingenium obtines, h. e. the old way. *Liv.* Ingenio suo vivere, h. e. ac- cording to his own humor. *Terent.* Re- dire ad ingenium, h. e. manners agree- able to his natural disposition. *Liv.* Vol- scis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, h. e. their original inclination to be at war. *Plant.* Feci ego ingenium neum, h. e. have humored, have satisfied the bent of my genius. *Terent.* Ingenio bono esse, h. e. of a good disposition, well-disposed, good- natured. — Also, natural capacity, genius, understanding, parts, abilities. *Cic.* tar- dum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum. *Plin.* Ep. pulcherrimum. *Cic.* acies ingenii. — Cum ingenio, with discern- ment, discrimination or sense. *Cic.* ver- sari in re. — Also, genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, talent, mind, wit. *Cic.* ad fingendum. *Id.* Motus celeres ingenii, h. e. flashes of genius. *Id.* In- genio abundare, h. e. to abound in genius, acuteness, clever thoughts. *Id.* accusatoris, h. e. acuteness, clever thoughts, flashes of wit. — Also, a genius, a man of genius. *Senec.* — Also, invention, good idea, clever thought. *Plin.* Paneg. cœnarum. *Tacit.* Hist. 3, 28.

INGENÖ (in & geno), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to 3 implant by birth or nature. *Lucret.* Inque genuntur, for inguntur. — The perfect and supine, with the derived tenses, are generally referred to *Ingigno.*

INGENS (perhaps for incens, and this for 2 incens, h. e. quod intenditur, or inten- sum est), tis, adj. very great, vast, huge, big, large, prodigious, immense, εύμεγέ- θης. *Terent.* flagitium, gratie. *Liv.* aquæ. *Id.* clamor. *Cic.* pecunia, h. e. a large sum of money. *Id.* numerus, campus. *Virg.* *Ingentia polliceri*, h. e. to promise great things. *Veget.* Inge- tissimus. — Hence, great, distinguished, respectable, remarkable, celebrated. *Virg.* genius. *Id.* Vir fama ingens, ingentior armis. *Id.* exitus. *Ovid.* bellum. — Also, great, strong, powerful. *Liv.* In- gens viribus. *Tacit.* Vir ingens animi. *Id.* Ingens rerum. — Also, with an infin. following. — *Sil.*

INGENÖE (ingenuus), adv. liberally, 2 as becomes a freeman, έλευθερίως. *Cic.* educatus. — ¶ Also, openly, candidly, ingenuously, απλώς. *Cic.* confiteri. — ¶ Also, freely, frankly, boldly. *Quin-* til.

INGENÖITÄS (Id.), atis, f. the state of be- 2 ing freeborn, the condition of a gentle- man, έλευθεριότηης. *Cic.* Ornamenta ingenuitatis. — ¶ Also, honorable sen- timent, noble-mindedness, candor, frank- ness, openness, ingenuousness. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

INGENÖS (ingenio), a, um, adj. native, 2 natural, not foreign. *Lucret.* fontes. *Ju-* venal. tophus. — ¶ Also, innate, natu- ral. *Plant.* indoles. *Propert.* color. — ¶ Also, freeborn, born of free parents who had never been slaves, έλευθερος, εύγενής. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, liberal, ingenu-

*ous, like or becoming a freeborn person, becoming a gentleman, not servile, noble, respectable, genteel. Cic. animus, vita, artes, studia, timiditas. Martial. gula, h. e. delicate, dainty. — Also, frank, open, candid, ingenuous, noble, sincere. Cic. homo. Id. fastidium. — Also, weak, delicate, feeble, since freeborn persons cannot endure so much labor as slaves. Ovid. Trist. I, 5, 72.*

**INGERĀ** (in & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to carry, throw, pour, put into, to or upon, ἐπιφέρειν, εἰσφέρειν. Plaut. Tu, qui urnam habes, aquam ingere. Plin. aquam in salinas. Colum. stercus vitibus. Tibull. ligna foco. Liv. nunc tela, nunc saxa. Id. saxa in subeuntes. Plaut. In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, h. e. we are talking to the wind, are wasting our words in air. Senec. scelus sceleri, h. e. to heap upon, add. Justin. se, h. e. to betake one's self to a place. — Figur. Terent. pugnōs in ventrem, h. e. to strike, beat, cudgel. So, also, Curt. verbera. Senec. supplicia, h. e. to inflict. — ¶ Also, to utter, say, throw out. Liv. probra. Tacit. contumelias, h. e. to revile. Horat. convicia alicui. Terent. multa mala. Sueton. omne probi genus, h. e. to say, utter. — ¶ Also, to give, offer, bring. Plin. ocimum equis. Sueton. alicui osculum. — Hence, Ingeri, to show itself, appear. Claudian. sopori. — ¶ Also, to obtrude, press or force upon. Plin. Paneg. se. Tacit. nomen alicui.*

**INGESTĀBILIS** (in & gestabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be borne or carried, ἀβάστακτος. Plin. onus.*

**INGESTYĀ** (ingerō), ōnis, f. an uttering. *3 Martian. Capell. primæ vocis.*

**INGESTŌ** (in & gesto), as, a. 1. *to bear. 3 Apul.*

**INGESTŪS** (ingerō), us, m. *a bringing in, 3 to, a putting on, clothing with. Tertull. immortalitatis.*

**INGESTUS**, a, um. *See Ingero.*

**INGIGNŌ** (in & gigno), is, gēni, gēnī-tum, a. 3. *to instil by birth or nature, to implant, ἐγγενῶς. Cic. Natura cupiditatem ingenuit homini. — Hence, Ingenitus, a, um, implanted, innate, in-born, natural. Tacit. nobilitas. Sueton. vita.*

**INGLŌMERŌ** (in & glomero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. *same as Glomero. Stat.*

**INGLŌRYŪS** (in & gloria), a, um, adj. *of no renown, fame or reputation, without glory, inglorious, ignoble, obscure, mean, ἀδόξος. Cic. homo, vita. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. militiæ. — Hence, mean-looking, uncomely. Stat. cassis, h. e. sine crista. Virg. rex apum.*

**INGLŪVIES** (gula), ēi, f. *the craw, crop, or gorge of a bird, πρόλοβος. Colum. — Also, of a snake, the swallow. Virg. Of men, the gullet. Apul. — ¶ Also, gluttony, voraciousness. Horat. Figur. Petron. fenoris.*

**INGRĀDESCŌ** (in & grandesco), is, dui, 2 n. 3. *to grow big, increase, μεγαλύνομαι. Colum.*

**INGRĀTĒ** (ingratus), adv. *disagreeably, ἀχαριστως. Plin. and Ovid. — Hence, unwillingly, against one's will. Plin. nominare. — ¶ Also, with ingratitude, ungratefully. Cic. Ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur. Tacit. Consilia ingrate tulisset, h. e. received with unthankfulness. — ¶ Also, in vain, to no purpose. Pallad.*

**INGRĀTYĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *ingratitude, ἀχαριστία. Tertull. — Hence, Ingratilis (abl.), against one's will, in spite of, whether one be willing or not, ἀέκτι. Plaut. alicujus. — Also, without a genit. unwillingly. Terent., Cic. and Nep. — Instead of ingratis, we meet also with the contracted form ingratis, unwillingly, against my, thy, & c. will. Lucret. & Cic.*

**INGRĀTYFICŪS** (ingratus & facio), a, 3 um, adj. *ungrateful. Acc. ap. Cic.*

**INGRĀTIIS**, and **INGRATIS**. *See Ingratia.*

**INGRĀTYTUDŌ** (ingratus), īnis, f. *ingratitude, ἀχαριστία. Jul. Firmic. — ¶ Also, displeasure, disfavor, disgrace. Cassiod.*

**INGRĀTŪS** (in & gratus), a, um, adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, disgra-*

*cius, unacceptable, ἀχαριστος, ἀπόης. Cic. — Hence, loathsome, nauseous. Horat. Ingrata ingluvie. — ¶ Also, ungrateful, unthankful. Terent. homo. Cic. in aliquem. Vellei. Vir adversus merita ingratus. Plaut. Ingratum amas, h. e. one who does not return your love. Cic. Nihil ingratus. Also, with a genit. following. Virg. salutis, h. e. ob salutem. Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. forum. Martial. Ager non ingratus, h. e. fruitful. Virg. Cinis ingratus, h. e. which cannot return thanks. Martial. Colit ingratas pauper amicitias, h. e. amicos ingratos, or, which are not thankfully received or repaid. — Hence, receiving no thanks. Stat. humeri. — Also, for which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged. Terent. Et id erit ingratus. Martial. amicitia, h. e. which are not returned. Ingratus, of persons, denotes also one who is never satisfied. Prop. Nihil ingrata posse negare tñæ. Of things, which cannot be done so as to please. Cic. Sin ingrata esse sciam. Catull. Omnia sunt ingrata. Hence, unfriendly. Prop. Ingrata fronte.*

**INGRĀVĀTĒ** (ingravatus), adv. *with good 3 will, willingly. Ammian.*

**INGRĀVĀTYŌ** (ingravo), ōnis, f. *trouble, 3 burden. Cod. Theod.*

**INGRĀVESCŌ** (in & gravesco), is, n. 3. *to grow heavy or to grow more and more heavy, ἐπιβαρύνομαι. Plin. Vix credibili pondere ingravescit. — Hence, to become pregnant. Lucret. — Also, to increase, become greater. Cic. Ingravescit studium, ætas. — Also, to become more oppressive or irksome, to grow worse. Cic. Caesar ingravescit. Id. morbus. Liv. Fenus ingravescens. Cic. Annona ingravescit, h. e. provisions grow dearer. — ¶ Also, to be troubled or incommoded. Cic. Corpora defatigatione ingravescunt. — Also, to be oppressed. Tacit. falsis.*

**INGRĀVIDŌ** (in & gravido), as, a. 1. *3 to weigh down, trouble, oppress. Augustin. — ¶ Also, to get with child, impregnate. Paulin. Nolan.*

**INGRĀVŌ** (in & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. *to weigh down, oppress with a weight, make heavy, ἐπιβαρῶ. Stat. puppem. — Also, absolutely, to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest, trouble. Plin. Sevitia hiemis ingravat, affects, destroys. Phædr. Annis ingravitibus. — Also, to make worse, aggravate, increase. Virg. aliquid.*

**INGREDIŌR** (in & gradior), ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to enter, go into, εἰσέρχομαι. Cæs. intra munitiones. Justin. ad deos penates, h. e. domum. Virg. castris, h. e. in castra. Figur. Cic. in vitam. — Hence, to engage in, apply one's self to a thing. Cic. in causam. Id. in bellum. Auct. B. Afric. in rem publicam, h. e. to begin to serve the state. — ¶ Also, to go, walk, step, stulk, advance, proceed. Cic. tardius. Virg. in arvis. Quintil. per funes. Plin. Elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur. Figur. Cic. vestigiis patris, h. e. to tread in the steps of, imitate. — ¶ To begin, commence. Lucan. Vere ingresso, h. e. at the commencement of spring. — ¶ Also, transitively, to go into, enter. Cic. domum. Figur. Cic. pericula, h. e. to undergo, encounter. — Hence, to tread upon, set foot upon. Cic. viam. Id. pontem. Id. mare, h. e. to go to sea. Liv. vestigia patris, h. e. to tread in. — Also, to enter upon. Cic. iter, h. e. to set out. Quint. consulatum. Id. annum ætatis decimum. — Also, to commence, begin, apply one's self to. Cic. orationem. Id. rationem studiorum. Quint. Priusquam ingrediar hanc partem. Also, with an infinit. following. Cic. dicere. — Also, to begin to speak. Virg. Æneid. 4, 107. — ¶ Also, for aggressi, to attack. Cic. and Tacit.*

**INGRESSIŌ** (ingredior), ōnis, f. *an entering, going in, entrance, εἰσόδος. Cic. fori. — Hence, beginning. Cic. orationis. — ¶ Also, a walk, gait, pace. Cic.*

**INGRESSŪS** (Id.), us, m. *a walking into, entering, entrance, εἰσόδος. Plin. Ep. Hence, beginning, commencement. Quintil. operis. Vitruv. operum, h. e. the*

*beginning or laying the foundation of a structure. Virg. ingressus capere, h. e. to take a beginning, commence. — Also, an entrance, a door. Prudent. — Also, execution, performing, doing. Vitruv. operis. — ¶ Also, a going, walking, gait. Cic.*

**INGRESSŪS**, a, um. *See Ingreddior.*

**INGRŪDŌ** (κορῶ), is, ui, n. 3. *to fall, break 2 or rush in, to come violently upon, fall on with violence or great force, approach violently, invade, assail, threaten, be hard at hand, overhang, ἐπιπέτω, ἐπιπίπτω. Plaut. Nostri ingruunt viciniis, h. e. make a furious onset. Virg. Ingruit Italia, h. e. falls upon, attacks. Plin. Fera ingruens. Liv. Periculum ingruit. Id. Morbi ingruunt in remiges, h. e. fall on, seize. Plin. Gentibus ingruunt morbi. Virg. Bellum ingruit. Id. Ferreus ingruit imber, h. e. pours down.*

**INGUEN** (perhaps from ingeno), īnis, 2 n. *the groin, βουβών. Virg. and Cels. More frequently in the plural, Inguina. Virg. and Ovid. — Hence, the abdomen. Stat. — Also, the privy members. Plin. Tumores inguinum. Juvenul. Nihil ab inguine tutum, h. e. a libidine. — Also, a swelling in the groin. Cels. — ¶ Figur. of vegetables, the place where the branches are joined to the trunk, as of a vine, a reed. Plin.*

**INGUINALIS** (inguen), e, adj. *inguinal. Plin. herba, same as argemone, βουβώνιον, starwort, cudwort, sharewort.*

**INGUIOMERUS**, i, m. *the brother of Arminius. Tacit. Ann. 1. 60.*

**INGŪRGITĀTYŌ** (ingurgito), ōnis, f. *im- 3 moderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling. Firmic.*

**INGŪRGITŌ** (in & gurgis), as, a. 1. *to dip, throw or plunge into. Lactant. Sus se ingurgitat cæno, h. e. wallows. — Hence, intransitively, of snow, to enter. Plin. 17, 2. — ¶ Figur. to dip or steep in, immerse. Gell. ingenium poculis, h. e. to drink. — Ingurgitare se, to addict, devote, give one's self up to, engage deeply in, be absorbed in. Cic. in flagitia. Gell. in philosophiam. Also, to glut one's self with meat or drink, stuff or cram one's self immoderately with food, γαστριζω. Cic. — ¶ Also, to pour or throw into. Plaut. merum in se, h. e. to swallow greedily. Apul. aliquem poculis crebris, h. e. to make drunk. Cic. se in copias alicujus, h. e. to seize, take, take possession of.*

**INGŪSTABILIS** (in & gusto), e, adj. *that 2 cannot be eaten or drunk, not fit for food, not eatable. Plin.*

**INGŪSTATŪS** (in & gustatus), a, um, 3 adj. *not tasted. Horat.*

**INGŪSTŌ** (in & gusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 l. *to give to taste. Tertull. Jovi sanguinem.*

**INHABILIS** (in & habilis), e, adj. *diffi- 2 cult to manage, unmanageable, awkward, unwieldy. Liv. Telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, that cannot easily be thrown back, by persons unacquainted with it. Id. navis. — ¶ Also, unfit, unapt, improper, incapable, unqualified, unable, ἀνεπίτητος. Liv. ad consensum. Senec. Reddere alicum inhabilem studiis. Colum. Progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem. Also, with an infinit. following. Pandect.*

**INHĀBITABILIS** (in & habitabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be inhabited, uninhabitable, ἀνοίκητος. Cic. — ¶ Also (from inhabito), inhabitable. Arnob.*

**INHĀBITĀTYŌ** (inhabito), ōnis, f. *an in- 3 habiting, a habitation, dwelling, place of abode. Tertull.*

**INHĀBITĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an inhab- 3 itant. Pandect.*

**INHĀBITŌ** (in & habito), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. *to inhabit, dwell, or abide in, ἐνοικῶ. Petron. solum. Plin. Inhabitor regio. Also, intransitively. Apul. in asini corio. — Inhabitantes, the inhabitants. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, of garments, to wear. Tertull.*

**INHĀRĒŌ** (in & hæreo), es, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. *to stick in, stick or cleave to, cling or be fast to, be closely connected with, be fixed in, adhere to, inhere, προσέχομαι, προσκολλῶμαι. Cic. ad saxa. Id. Sidera suis sedibus in hærent. Id. corporibus*

*Id. visceribus, and, in visceribus. Id. in rei natura. Colum. Prioribus inhærens vestigiis, treading or going in the same track. Virg. Dextram amplexus inhæsit, grasped. Plin. Ut illa patris cervicibus inhærebat! clung to, hung about. Cic. in mentibus. Ovid. Vultibus illa tuis inhæret. Id. pectoribus. Id. studiis, h. e. incumbere. Id. semper alicui, to be continually at his side, to be attached or devoted to, to adhere to. Petron. statuæ lineamentis, h. e. intent upon. Cic. Opinio inhærens. Id. Virtutes semper voluptatibus inhærent, h. e. are joined or connected with. — Also, with an accusat. Apul. Inhesimus laqueos.*  
**INHÆRESCĒ** (inhæreo), is, hæsi, hæsum, n. 3. to stick fast in, adhere to, προσκολληόμαι. Cic. in sordibus. Ovid. Canis inhæsurus similibus, h. e. as if he had already caught the hare. Cæs. Ignis inhærescit. Plin. Succum villis inhærescere. Cic. penitus in mentibus.  
**INHALĀTUS** (inhalo), us, m. a breathing 3 at, breath. Apul. oris.  
**INHĀLŌ** (in & halo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to breathe at or upon, εισπνέω. Lactant. ceræ. — ¶ TRANS, to breathe upon. Apul. aliquid. — Also, to blow or breathe a thing to any one. Cic. alicui popinam, for midorem popinæ, h. e. the smell of the food eaten.  
**INHĀNTĒR** (inhio), adv. with open 3 mouth. Hence, eagerly. Augustin.  
**INHĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an opening of 3 the mouth, as in astonishment. Trebell. Poll.  
**INHĪBĒŌ** (in & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to exercise, set in operation, practise, perform, usc. Liv. imperium in deditos. Id. damnum, h. e. to inflict a fine. Cic. supplicia alicui. Liv. modum, h. e. to set a measure. — ¶ Also, to hold in, keep back, check, restrain, repress, curb, prevent, hinder, stop, to make one change his mind, ἐπέχω, ἀνέπυο. Virg. tela, h. e. to stay. Id. frenos, h. e. to draw in. Ovid. equos. Liv. impetum victoris. Cic. aliquid. Petron. manus, h. e. to keep off. Ovid. cruorem, h. e. to staunch. Plin. alvum, h. e. to stay or stop a flux. Also, with an infinit. following. Plin. Inhibentur rectum agere cursum. Also, with quo minus following. Plin. Nec potuit inhibere, quo minus, &c. — ¶ Lucan. Inhibere puppem remis, or, Curt. Inhibere remis, or, simply, Cic. Inhibere, sc. navem remis, or, Liv. Navem retro inhibere, h. e. to row backwards, without turning the ship, in order to avoid the appearance of flight.  
**INHĪBITIŌ** (inhibeo), ōnis, f. h. e. actus 1 inhibendi, the motion of the rowers when the sailors suddenly stop and row the ship backwards. Cic. remigum.  
**INHĪBITUS**, a, um. See *Inhibeo*.  
**INHĪŌ** (in & hio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to stand open. Stat. Ora inhiasse luporum. — ¶ Also, to open the mouth in order to take hold of a thing, to gape at, stand open-mouthed. Cic. uberibus. Valer. Flacc. Pistris adest, misereque inhiat jam proxima prædæ. — Hence, to covet, desire eagerly, to long for. Plaut. aurum. Senec. gazis. Virg. postes. — A. so, to seek earnestly or eagerly after. Virg. pectoribus reclusis. — Also, to listen eagerly. Valer. Flacc. dictis. — Also, to look eagerly upon, to look at with open mouth, to gaze at. Lucret. in aliquid. — ¶ Also, to open the mouth, to gape, as with amazement. Virg.  
**INHŌNĒSTĀMENTUM** (inhonesto), i, n. 3 disgrace, dishonor, disparagement, ἀτιμία. Græch. ap. Isid.  
**INHŌNĒSTĀS** (in & honestas), ātis, f. 3 disgrace, dishonor. Tertull.  
**INHŌNĒSTĒ** (inhonestus), adv. dishonestly, disgracefully, basely, ἀισχῶς. Terent. Inhoneste parere divitias, by dishonest means. Gell. Inhoneste facere aliquid. Capitolin. Inhonestius. Vellei. Inhoneste submitti alicui, with shame and disgrace.  
**INHŌNĒSTŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dishonor, disgrace, ἀτιμάζω. Ovid. palmas adeptas.  
**INHŌNĒSTŪS** (in & honestus), a, um, adj. dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful,

base, foul, ἀρῆος, ἀισχρῶς. Cic. Inhonestissima cupiditas. Val. Max. Inhonestini. Horat. Ignota matre inhonestus, debased by the obscurity and meanness of his mother. Cic. Homo inhonestissimus. — ¶ Also, unsightly, unseemly, dirty, nasty, filthy, sordid, ugly, deformed. Terent.  
**INHŌNŌRĀBĪLĪS** (in & honorabilis), e, 3 adj. not honored. Tertull.  
**INHŌNŌRĀTŪS** (in & honoratus), a, um, adj. without honor, not honored, not respected by the world, ἀρίμνος. Liv. In honorator triumphus, less honored. Cic. Vita inhonorata, h. e. not spent in the enjoyment of any public office, private, retired. Ovid. dea, h. e. unhonored, disregarded. Liv. Honoratus atque inhonoratus, h. e. in office and not in office. — ¶ Also, unrewarded. Liv. Amicum inhonoratum dimittere. Id. Inhonoratissimi, the least honored or regarded.  
**INHŌNŌRĪFĪCŪS** (in & honorificus), a, 2 um, adj. not honorable, dishonorable. Senec.  
**INHŌNŌRŌ** (inhonorus), as, āvi, ātum, 3. a. 1. to dishonor. Tertull.  
**INHŌNŌRŪS** (in & honorus), a, um, adj. 2 without honor, not honored or regarded, not looked up to or respected, of small note, inconsiderable, obscure, ignoble, ἀκλής. Plin. — ¶ Unhappily, hateful to behold. Tacit. signa, h. e. sine ornamentis. Sil. facies, h. e. a dismal appearance.  
**INHŌRRĒŌ** (in & horreo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 shudder, as in a fever. Cels. Quam primum aliquid inhorruit. Petron. Inhorru frigore, h. e. shuddered with cold. — Also, to shudder with horror. Cic. Dicitur inhorruisse civitas, h. e. to have been struck with horror. — ¶ Also, to stand on end, stand or rise erect, become rough, bristle, ἐπιφύπτω. Liv. Acies vallo septa inhorreret. Virg. Messis inhorruit, h. e. bristled or waved. Id. Aper inhorruit armos, h. e. raised up the bristles on his shoulders. Apul. Aper pilis inhorrentibus. — Also, in general, to be stiff. Lucret. Inhorruit rictum. — ¶ Also, to tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion. Ovid. Inhorruit æther. — ¶ Also, to shake one's self. Virg. Aper inhorruit armos.  
**INHŌRRĒSCŌ** (inhorreo), is, rui, n. 3. to 1 shudder. Plin. Gallina inhorrescunt. — Particularly in a fever, to shudder, shake, tremble. Cels. Also, in general, to shudder with cold. Id. Also, to shudder or tremble with fear. Apul. Also, with an accusat. following. Aur. Vict. vim. — ¶ Also, to raise, erect, raise the points, bristle. Virg. Messis inhorruit. — Also, to rise erect, stand on end. Petron. Mihi pili inhornerunt. — ¶ Also, to tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion. Virg. Inhorruit unda tenebris. Curt. Mare inhorrescens. Plin. Trifolium inhorrescere. — ¶ Also, to become stiff. Apul. Aer inhorrescit nivibus.  
**INHŌRTŌR** (in & hortor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to encourage, incite, instigate. Apul. canes alicui, h. e. to set on. Passively, Id. Inhortatus.  
**INHŌSPĪTĀLĪS** (in & hospitalis), e, adj. 2 inhospitable, ἀξενος. Horat. Caucasus. Plin. Paueg. litus. Plin. feritas. Figur. of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting or inoculation. Plin. duritia. — ¶ Also, that is against the rights of hospitality. Plin. injuriæ potestatum.  
**INHŌSPĪTĀLĪTĀS** (inhospitalis), ātis, f. 2 inhospitality, unkindness to strangers, ἀξενία. Cic.  
**INHŌSPĪTĀLĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. inhospitably. Tertull.  
**INHŌSPĪTŪS** (in & hospitus), a, um, adj. 3 inhospitable, ἀξενος. Ovid. tecta. Hence, Sil. terra Baccho, h. e. where no vines grow. — ¶ Also, not inhabited, uninhabitable. Virg. and Horat.  
**INHŪMĀNĀTIŌ** (inhumano), ōnis, f. in 3 carnation, ἐνσάρκωσις. Cod. Just.  
**INHŪMĀNĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. incarnated, incarnate, embodied with flesh, ἐνσάρκωσις. Cod. Just.  
**INHŪMĀNĒ** (inhumanus), adv. inhumanly, uncharitably, savagely, cruelly, barbarously, ἀνθρώπων. Cic. Inhumane feceris. Id. Inhumanus.  
**INHŪMĀNĪTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. inhumanity, uncharitableness, cruelty, savageness,

barbarity, ἀπανθρωπία. Cic. — ¶ Also, rudeness, incivility, unkindness, discourtesy, disrespect. Cic. — ¶ Also, nigardliness, sordidness. Cic.  
**INHŪMĀNĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. uncivilly 1 rudely, discourteously, unkindly, inhumanly, ἀνθρώπων. Cic.  
**INHŪMĀNŪS** (in & humanus), a, um, adj. inhuman, ἀνθρώπων. Cic. vox, homo. — ¶ Also, rude, unpolished, discourteous, uncivil, ill-bred, morose, churlish, unsoctable. Cic. homo. Id. Irhumanior. Terent. Inhumanissimus. — ¶ Also, not human, superhuman, divine, extraordinary, excessive. Apul. mensa. Tacit. via, h. e. ornamented in an extraordinary manner from motives of mean flattery.  
**INHŪMATŪS** (in & humatus), a, um, adj. unburied, ἀραφος. Cic.  
**INHŪMĒCTŪS** (in & humectus), a, nm, 3 adj. not moist, dry. Cal. Aurel. corpus.  
**INHŪMĪGŌ** (in & humigo), as, a. 1. to 3 moisten. Livius Andron.  
**INHŪMŌ** (in & humio), as, a. 1. to bury in 2 the ground, cover with earth, inter, ἐνθάπτω. Plin. taleas.  
**INĪBY** (in & ibi), adv. in that place, in that 1 matter, in that, therein. Plant. and Cic. — ¶ Also, nearly, almost, soon, at the point, presently, by and by, shortly, anon. Gell. Cumeum inibi mors occuparet, h. e. when he was at the point of death. Hence, Inibi est, sc. res, it is near at hand, will soon happen, is at the point or about. Cic. Phil. 14. 2. Quod sperare debemus, aut inibi esse, aut jam esse confectum. Pauc. Profecto aut inibi est, aut jam potentur Phrygum.  
**INĪCTIŌ** (injicio), ōnis, f. a laying upon, 2 ἐπιβολή. Quintil. manus. — ¶ Also, an instigation, suggestion. Tertull. Satanæ. — ¶ Also, an objection. Tertull. Nihil frequentis hac sua injectione.  
**INĪCTŌ** (ejuscat. of injicio), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to lay or put upon. Stat. dextram.  
**INĪCTŪS** (injicio), us, m. a casting upon. 2 Plin. pulveris. — ¶ Also, a putting in. Lucret. animi in corpus. — ¶ Also, a throwing over, as of a garment. Plin. — ¶ Also, a laying on. Plin. unguinum. — ¶ Also, a throwing upon. Stat.  
**INĪCTŪS**, a, um. See *Injicio*.  
**INĪEXIT**, h. e. injecerit. Plant. 3  
**INĪGŌ** (in & ago), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. to drive in or to a place, ἐπάγω. Varr. capram in arcem. — Hence, to drive on, urge. Senec. — ¶ Also, to throw, cast or precipitate somewhere. Apul. Anus eum præceps inegit, h. e. threw him down.  
**INĪCIŌ** (in & jacio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to throw, cast or put into or in, ἐμβάλλω, ἐπιβάπτω. Plin. semen. Cic. ignes, sc. in domum. Terent. se in ignem. Quintil. viscera flammæ. Liv. manum foculo. Cic. se in hostes. Virg. Se per ignem injicere saltu, h. e. to leap through the fire. So, also, Injici, for injicere se. Cic. Tusc. 4. 6. Ed. Ern. Libido ad id injecta. Cic. Animus se injicit in rem, h. e. considers, thinks, meditates upon it. — Hence, figur. to cause, occasion, inspire with. Cic. alicui formidinem. Id. spem. Nep. suspicionem. Id. admirationem. Cic. scrupulum. Id. alicui mentem. Liv. certamen, tumultum, h. e. to cause, occasion. Terent. verba, h. e. to add. — ¶ Also, to throw to, upon or at. Cic. securim alicui. Val. Flacc. tædas ad fastigia. Liv. pontem flumini, h. e. to throw over, to make. Virg. terram alicui, h. e. upon any one. Ovid. brachia collo, h. e. to throw about, to embrace. — Hence, to lay or put on. Ovid. sibi vestem, h. e. to put on. Cic. pallium alicui, or, Plant. in aliquid. Cic. frenos alicui, h. e. to put reins upon, to bridle. Virg. vincula. So, also, Cic. vincula animo. — Injicere manum, to lay one's hand on, take hold of a person, in order to make him stand still, ἐπιβάλλειν χεῖρα. Petron. Hence, figur. Cic. Mihi veritas manum injecta. Also, to lay hands on, claim as one's property, take possession of, seize. Liv. 3, 44. Also, with in following. Ovid. in jura. Figur. Virg. Injicere manum Parcæ. Plin. Ep. Quicquid ejus manus injeci, h. e.

ajus operam mihi vindicavi. Also, in citing one before a court of justice. *Plaut.* Ubi quempiam injexit manum. *Liv.* laqueum, *h. e.* to put on, throw over, bind one with. *Prop.* 1, 13, 16. Injunctis manibus, *h. e.* injectis brachiis. — ¶ Also, to give a hint, say, mention, suggest. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui nomen. — ¶ *Plaut.* Injexit, for injecerit.

**INIMICALIS** (inimicus), *e*, adj. inimical, 3 hostile. *Sidon.* stimuli.

**INIMICE** (Id.), adv. hostilely, inimically, like an enemy, in an unfriendly manner, spitefully, ἐχθρῶδῶς. *Cic.* agere. *Id.* Inimicissime.

**INIMICITER** (Id.), adv. same as *Inimice*. 3 Acc.

**INIMICITIA** (Id.), *æ*, *f.* enmity, hostility, ἐχθρα. *Cic.* Cum aliquo mihi inimicitia sunt, or, intercedunt, *h. e.* I am on terms of, &c. *Id.* Inimicitias gerere. *Sallust.* exercere. *Cic.* suscipere. *Anton.* in *Cic.* Ep. deponere, or, *Caes.* in *Cic.* Ep. ponere. *Cic.* Suas inimicitias reipublicæ donare, *h. e.* to renounce his enmity for the good of the state, to forgive his enemy for the public good. (In all these passages the plural occurs, which is much more frequent than the singular. But the singular is also found in *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Pandect.*)

**INIMICŪS** (Id.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* to set 3 at variance, make enemies, produce enmity between, ἐχθραίνω. *Horat.* Inimicare alicui, to be at variance with, be an enemy to, act in a hostile manner. *Cic.*

**INIMICŪS** (in & amicus), *a*, *um*, adj. at enmity with, inimical, hostile, unfriendly, unkind, contrary, adverse, hurtful, destructive, injurious, prejudicial, δυσμενής, ἐχθρός. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* Inimicum esse alicui. *Id.* Cum ei omnia inimica fuerint. *Horat.* Dis inimice senex, *h. e.* forsaken by all the gods, θεοῖς ἐχθρῆ. *Nepos.* Consilia capere cum patriæ tum sibi inimica. *Cic.* Nec quicquam inimicus. *Id.* Animorum motus inimicissimi. — Also, of inanimate things, injurious, hurtful. *Plin.* Raphani dentibus inimici. *Horat.* Odor nervis inimicus. *Id.* and *Varr.* Inimicum est, *h. e.* it is not good, it is useless. It may frequently be rendered, as a substantive, enemy. Est mihi inimicus, *h. e.* my enemy. Inimicior mihi, *h. e.* greater enemy. Inimicissimus mihi, *h. e.* my greatest enemy. — It is also frequently used as a substantive. *Cic.* Plenior inimicorum. — *Inimica*, a female enemy. *Cic.* alicujus. — ¶ Also, of an enemy in war, hostile. *Virg.* Terra inimica. *Id.* tela.

**INIMITABILIS** (in & imitabilis), *e*, adj. 2 not to be imitated, inimitable, ἀμιμητός. *Quintil.* opera.

**ININITIATUS** (in & initiatus), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. not begun. *Cluvd.* Mamert.

**ININTELLIGIBILIS** (in & intelligibilis), *is*, *e*, adj. unintelligible.

**ININTERPRETABILIS** (in & interpretabilis), *is*, *e*, adj. inexplicable. *Tertull.*

**ININTERPRETATUS** (in & interpretatus), *a*, *um*, adj. unexplained, uninterpreted. *Hieronym.*

**ININVENTIBILIS** (in & invenio), *e*, adj. 3 not to be found, inscrutable. *Tertull.*

**ININVESTIGABILIS** (in & investigabilis), *is*, *e*, adj. unsearchable, not to be investigated. *Tertull.*

**INIQUUS** (iniquus), adv. unequally. *Aur.* Viet. dividere. *Terent.* Iniquus. *Cic.* Iniquissime comparatum esse. — ¶ Also, unjustly, unfairly, partially, without a cause, ἀδικῶς, παραδίως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, not patiently. *Sueton.* Iniquissime ferre, *h. e.* to bear with great indignation, to be indignant, take amiss, or ill.

**INIQUITAS** (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* inequality, ἀδικία. *Apul.* ponderis. — Also, unevenness. *Caes.* and *Liv.* loci. — Also, steepness, height. *Liv.* 2, 65. loci. — ¶ Also, difficulty, disadvantage, trouble, misfortune, calamity. *Caes.* rerum. *Colum.* operis. *Cic.* temporis. *Id.* temporum. — ¶ Also, injustice, severity, unfairness, unreasonableness. *Cic.* hominis. *Tacit.* exitii.

**INIQUŪS** (Id.), *as*, *a. 1.* *h. e.* iniquum factio. *Laber.*

**INIQUŪS** (in & æquus), *a*, *um*, adj. unequal, ἀνίσταλος. *Virg.* pugna, *h. e.* an unequal combat. *Pandect.* pensiones. —

Also, *high.* *Liv.* 2, 65. locus, *h. e.* height. — ¶ Also, incommodious, difficult, troublesome, unfavourable, disadvantageous, hurtful, injurious. *Caes.* and *Liv.* locus. *Virg.* dorsum, *h. e.* dangerous. *Tacit.* Palus iniqua nesciis, *h. e.* impracticable to those unacquainted with it. *Caes.* Locus iniquior. *Cic.* Defensio iniquior. *Plin.* Vina iniqua capiti. *Liv.* ascensus, *h. e.* difficult. *Id.* Iniqua ad transitum loca, *h. e.* difficult, impracticable. — ¶ Also, not of the right measure. — Hence, too large, too great, too high, immoderate, excessive. *Virg.* pondus. *Id.* sol, *h. e.* too great heat of the sun. *Vul.* Flacc. passus. *Pandect.* pretium. — Also, too small. *Pandect.* pondus. — ¶ Also, unfair, unreasonable, unjust. *Terent.* judex. *Horat.* lex. *Terent.* causa. *Cic.* conditio. *Id.* iniquius. — ¶ Also, disinclined, unfavourable, unkind, hard, contrary, disaffected, adverse, hostile. *Cic.* alicui. *Terent.* in aliquem. *Id.* Animo iniquissimo. — *Iniquus* is also used as a substantive, an enemy, adversary. *Cic.* Iniquos meos, *h. e.* my enemies. — ¶ Also, not patient, impatient; uneasy, disconcerted, unwilling. *Cic.* Animo iniquo ferre, *h. e.* unwillingly, with reluctance, impatience or indignation. *Id.* Iniquissimo animo mori, *h. e.* most unwillingly. — ¶ Also, hard, calamitous, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, hapless, unseasonable. *Liv.* tempus. *Virg.* casus, sors. — ¶ Also, fugitious, vicious. *Juvenal.* urbs.

**INITIÁLIS** (initium), *e*, adj. original, in-3 cipient, initial. *Apul.*

**INITIAMENTUM** (initio), *i*, *n.* an initiation or instruction. *Tertull.*

**INITIATIŪS** (Id.), *ōnis*, *f.* an initiation, 2 admission or introduction to a knowledge of the sacred mysteries, μυστήρις. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a participation in, or celebration of, sacred mysteries; or, the sacred mysteries. — *Sueton.*

**INITIATOR** (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* he who initiates, 3 μυσταγωγός. Hence, an author. *Tertull.*

**INITIATRIX** (initiator), *icis*, *f.* she that 3 initiates. Hence, an authoress. *Tertull.*

**INITIŪS** (initium), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* to begin, commence. — *Tertull.* Ex his initiata sunt cetera. *Cod. Just.* Jurgium initiatum. — ¶ To initiate, consecrate, admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites, μύεω, particularly of Ceres. *Cic.* aliquem Cereris eo ritu. Also, to admit to the sacred rites of other deities. *Liv.* aliquam Bacchis, *h. e.* to admit to the society of Bacchantes. *Plin.* aliquem magicis cœnis. *Terent.* puerum, *h. e.* to put his name on the list of citizens. — Hence, to baptize. *Tertull.* — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Studiis initiari. *Plin.* Ep. aliis literis, *h. e.* to study other branches of literature.

**INITIUM** (ineo, ire), *ii*, *n.* a going in, entrance. — Hence, a commencement, beginning, ἀρχή. *Cic.* Initium dicendi sumere, *h. e.* to make. So, also, *Id.* facere, or ponere, *h. e.* to make. Also, *Quintil.* ducere ex re, *h. e.* to make. — *Initio* (abl.), in the beginning, at first. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Hence, the elements or principles of a science. *Cic.* Initia mathematicorum. — Also, the first or constituent parts of things, the elements. *Cic.* — Also, birth, origin. *Vellei.* Natus obscurissimis initiis, *h. e.* of the very meanest origin. — Also, the beginning of a reign. *Tacit.* Initiis Tiberii auditis. *Curt.* Novis initiis opus est, for a new king. — *Cic.* Acad. ii. 9. Initium cognoscendi, a principle of cogitation. — ¶ Initia, sacred rites or mysteries; particularly, those of Ceres. *Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Justin.* Also, those of Bacchus, the Bacchanalia. *Liv.* Also, things used at the celebration of those mysteries. *Catull.*

**INITŪS** (frequentat. from ineco), *as*, *a. 1.* 3 to go into to enter, ἐμβυρέω. *Pacuv.*

**INITUS**, *a*, *um* See *Ineo*.

**INITŪS** (ineo), *us*, *m.* an arrival, approach, entrance. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, copulation. *Plin.*

**INJŪCŪNDE** (injucundus), adv. unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner, disagreeably, ἀνδῶς. *Cic.* Injucundus.

**INJŪCŪNDITAS** (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* unpleasantness, disagreeableness, ἄρεπτης. *Cic.*

**INJŪCŪNDŪS** (in & jucundus), *a*, *um*, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, displeasing, ἀνδῶς. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, angry, violent, harsh, bitter, severe. *Tacit.*

**INJUDICATŪS** (in & judicatus), *a*, *um*, 2 adj. not condemned, not formally tried by a judge, ἀκρίτος. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, undecided, undetermined. *Quintil.*

**INJŪGATŪS** (in & jugatus), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 unyoked. *Sidon.*

**INJŪGIS** (in & jugum), *e*, adj. not yoked, 3 that has borne no yoke, ἀζευκτός. *Nacrob.* hostia.

**INJŪNCTIŪS** (injungo), *ōnis*, *f.* an in-3 junction, command. *Sidon.*

**INJŪNCTŪS**, *a*, *um*, particip. from in-3 jungo. — ¶ Adj. (from in & junctus), not joined. *Tertull.*

**INJŪNGŪS** (in & jungo), *is*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a. 3.* to join into, συνάπτω, ἐπιζεύγνυμι. *Liv.* tignos in asseres, *h. e.* to let in. *Pallad.* arborem scrobi, *h. e.* to set or plant into. — Also, to join to, join with, unite or attach to. *Liv.* vineas et aggerem muro. *Colum.* marem feminæ, for admittere. *Pallad.* sarmenta, *h. e.* to bind or fasten to, not to cut off. *Colum.* pondus. *Pandect.* Area injuncta domui. — Hence, figur. to do, inflict, occasion, bring upon. *Liv.* alicui injuriam, ignominiam. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. detrimetum reipublicæ. *Pandect.* alicui pœnam. — ¶ Also, to lay or impose upon. *Caes.* civitatibus servitatem. *Liv.* alicui laborem, onus, leges. *Hirt.* Nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitate demque injungebat, quin, &c. *h. e.* he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained. — Also, to enjoin, commit, order, command, commission. *Liv.* alicui munus. Also, with ut following. *Plin.* Ep. Nam mihi Bassus injunxerat, ut, &c. — ¶ Injunctus, for non junctus. See *Injunctus*.

**INJŪRATŪS** (in & juratus), *a*, *um*, adj. that has not sworn or taken an oath, ἀνὸ μωρός. *Cic.*

**INJŪRIĀ** (injurius), *æ*, *f.* any thing that is done unjustly, injury, wrong, injustice, ἔβρις, ἀδικημα. *Cic.* Alicui injuriam inferre, or, imponere, or, facere, or, *Terent.* offerre, or, *Cic.* in aliquem immittere, or, jacerre, or, *Terent.* Injuria aliquem afficere, *h. e.* to do wrong to a person. *Cic.* Injuriam accipere. *Id.* propulsare, or, *Liv.* repellere, or, *Caes.* defendere, *h. e.* to ward off. *Caes.* Defendere aliquem ab injuria. *Terent.* Tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. *Liv.* judicii, *h. e.* injustice, severity of a sentence. *Cic.* Parad. 4. Injuria tua, *h. e.* which you have done or committed. *Sallust.* Catil. 51. Injuria sua, *h. e.* in se. *Id.* Catil. 52. sociorum, *h. e.* in socios. *Cic.* Prætor decernit injuriam, *h. e.* something unjust. — Hence, *Cic.* Per injuriam, *h. e.* with injustice, in an unlawful manner. *Id.* Injuria, unjustly, undeservedly, without reason, without cause. — ¶ Also, unjust, unlawful conduct, injustice. *Cic.* prætoris. *Id.* Tuæ tibi occurrunt injuriæ. — Hence, a dishonoring, disgracing, deflowering of an unmarried woman. *Plaut.* Injuriæ fecisse filiæ. Also, of unchastity of any kind, seduction, debauching. *Quintil.* Teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat. *Virg.* sprete formæ, *h. e.* dishonor, disgrace on account of. — ¶ Also, an unjust or unlawful damage, hurt, injury, insult. *Cic.* Actio injuriarum, *h. e.* an action for personal injuries or affronts. *Terent.* Injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, *h. e.* to institute such an action. *Pandect.* Agere injuriarum, *h. e.* to bring an action, &c. — Also, simply, *Injuria*, an action for a personal injury or affront. *Terent.* Injuria est tecum. — (*Injuriæ* denotes especially slanderous, defamatory affronts. *Injuria* means any thing done against right and justice; Contumelia, any thing injuring good fame or dignity, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy.) — Also, rigor, severity. *Terent.* paternæ. — ¶ Also, any damage, injury, harm, hurt. *Plin.* frigorum. *Id.* Injuriæ (serpentina), *h. e.* stings, bites. *Plin.* Ep. Al*i* injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, *h. e.* to rescue from oblivion. *Colum.* Sine injuria, *h. e.*

without injury. — ¶ Also, any thing unjustly taken or acquired. Liv. Injuriam obtinere, h. e. to recover. — ¶ Also, revenge or punishment for an injury. Virg. cædis. Liv. consulis.

**INJURĪE** (Id.), adv. unjustly, unlawfully. 3 *Nar.*

**INJURĪOR** (injuria), āris, ātus sum, dep. 2 1. to injure, do an injury, ἀδικέω. Scæc. — Also, impersonally. Tertull. Injuriam est.

**INJURĪOSE** (injurious), adv. unlawfully, wrongfully, injuriously, ὀβριστικός. Cic. decernere. Id. Injuriosus. Augustin. Injuriosissime.

**INJURĪOSUS** (injuria), a, um, adj. acting unjustly, criminal, wicked, injurious, unjust, wrongful, ὀβριστής, ὀβριστικός. Cic. in aliquem. Id. vita. Senec. Adversus patrem injuriosior. Hadrian. ap. Vopisc. Injuriosissimus. — Figur. Horat. ventus, h. e. wicked, insulting. — ¶ Also, hurting, hurtful. Plin. ictus.

**INJURĪUS** (in & jus), a, um, adj. acting 1 unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust, ὀβριστικός, ἀδικός. Terent. homo. Cic. Injurium est, h. e. it is wrong.

**INJURUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as In-3 jurus. Plaut.

**INJUSSUS** (in & jussus, a, um), a, um, 2 adj. not ordered, unbidden, without command, voluntary, of one's own accord, spontaneous, of itself, ἀκένετος. Virg. Injussa virescunt gramina, spontaneous, of itself, without culture. Horat. Injusse veniunt ad mulctra capellæ.

**INJUSSUS** (in & jussus, us), us, m. It is found only in the ablat. Injussu, without being ordered or commanded. Cic. Injussu suo. Id. imperatoris.

**INJUSTĒ** (injustus), adv. unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, ἀδικώς. Cic. facere. Sallust. Injustissime. Cic. multa injuste fieri possunt, h. e. many acts of injustice may be committed. Id. Injuste facta, h. e. injuries, acts of injustice. Cels. Morbus non injuste terret, h. e. not without reason. Plaut. Loqui injuste alicui, h. e. to slander, revile, traduce.

**INJUSTITIYA** (Id.), æ, f. injustice, unjust proceeding, iniquity, ἀδικία. Cic. Injustitia duo genera sunt, unum eorum, qui inferunt, &c. Id. Totius injustitie nulla capitalior est. — ¶ Also, severity, harsh proceeding. Terent. Ego eum hinc ejeci injustitia mea, by being too strict with him; by being too severe.

**INJUSTUS** (in & justus), a, um, adj. unjust, wrongful, iniquitous, unreasonably, ἀδικός. Cic. homo. Virg. noverca, h. e. severe, hard, cruel. Cic. iracundia. Id. Id quam injustum in patriam, quam inutile esset, non videbat. Terent. Multa injusta fiunt. Id. Injustus homine. Cic. Incommoda injustissima. Ovid. regna, h. e. obtained by unjust means. Id. Livor injusto carere dente solet. — Hence, Injustum, i, n. same as Injustitia. — ¶ Also, heavy, oppressive, burdensome. Cic. onus. Virg. fascis. — ¶ Also, not as it ought to be, unequal. Stat. vires.

**INL.** For words beginning thus, see in Ill.

**INM.** For words beginning thus, see in Imm.

**INNABILIS** (in & no), e, adj. not to be 3 swum in, that cannot be swum in. Ocl. unda.

**INNARRABILIS** (in & narrabilis), e, adj. 3 inexpressible, that cannot be related. Lactant.

**INNASCIBILIS** (in & nascibilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be born. Tertull. virtus.

**INNASCOR** (in & nascor), ēris, nātus sum, dep. 3. to grow in, grow, spring up or be born in a place, ἐμφέομαι. Horat. Filix inascitur agris neglectis. Plin. Aquis herbæ virentes inascuntur. Quintil. Eodem solo innati. — ¶ Also, to arise, or be produced in or with. Cic. In hac elatione animi cupiditas inascitur. Cæs. Cupiditas belli gerendi innata est. — Hence, Innatus, a, um, in-born, innate, inbred, natural. Cic. cupiditas. Id. Animis insitum atque inatnam. Plin. Carunculi innato fulgore radiantes.

**INNATŌ** (in & nato), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to swim into, or to a place, εἰσπύω. Cic. in coucham. — ¶ Also, to swim in or on.

Plin. Homines flumini innatant. Also, with an accusat. following. Virg. Undam innatit alnus. — Hence, figur. to flow, discharge itself. Plin. Nilus innatit terræ, h. e. flows in upon, spreads over. Ovid. Innatit unda dulcis freto (h. c. Ponto Euxino), the river water flows into the sea. — Also, figur. Quintil. Innatans verborum facilitas, h. e. floating on the surface, superficial, obvious. — Also, figur. to float. Val. Flacc. Innatit unda erinis, h. e. waves, moves like a wave, to swim or float upon.

**INNATŪS**, a, um, particip. from innascor. 3 — ¶ Adj. (from in & natus), not born, unborn. Tertull.

**INNAVIGABILIS** (in & navigabilis), e, 2 adj. not to be sailed on, not navigable, ἀπλοός. Liv.

**INNAVIGŌ** (in & navigo), as, n. 1. to 2 soil, navigate. Mel.

**INNĒCTŌ** (in & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 2 3. to tie, bind, join or fasten to, together or about, ἐμπλέκω, ἐνείρω. Virg. comas. Id. Colla auro innectuntur, h. e. are bound with golden chains. Id. Palmas innectere armis. Ovid. fauces laqueo. Id. colla lacertis, h. c. to hug, embrace. Stat. brachia collo, h. e. to clasp, fold, twine around. Horat. viucula gutturi. Stat. Ambos innectens manibus, h. e. taking them by the hand. Tacit. Innecti cervicibus, h. e. amplexi cervices. Claudium. Innectere retia histris, to stretch, spread, pitch. — Figur. Virg. causas morandi, h. e. to bring forward one after another. Stat. plures moras, h. e. to frame, devise, contrive. Virg. Fraus innexa clienti. — Also, to implicate, entangle. Tacit. Innexus conscientie alijcus. Senec. Innectere mentem, to charm. — Also, to join, connect. Tacit. Ilyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat.

**INNEXSUS**, a, um. See Innecto.

**INNISŪS**. See Innitro.

**INNITŌR** (in & nitro), ēris, ixus and isus sum, depon. 3. to lean or rest upon, recline upon, ἐνισχυρίζομαι. Plin. baculo. Cæs. scutis. Stat. hastæ. Ovid. arenæ. Liv. hasta. Ovid. Avis innixa alis, h. c. supporting herself on her wings, flying. Id. Templa innixa columnis. Plin. Arbores radicibus innituntur. Also, with in and an accusat. Nepos. in cubitum. Plin. In frater innixus. — Figur. Cic. Vix hæc innixa in omnium nostrum humeris cohærebunt. Tacit. Cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, h. e. were confided. Id. Sallustem suam incoluntate Pisonis inniti, h. e. depends upon. Quintil. Omnia curæ unius innixa, h. e. relying upon. Id. Syllabæ nostræ in b litteram, et d innituntur, h. e. terminate.

**INNIXUS**. See Innitro.

**INNŌ** (in & no), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 2 swim in, float upon, εἰσπύω. Liv. aquæ, or, Sucton. aqua. Also, in poets, with an accusat. Virg. fluvium. — ¶ Also, to sail upon, to navigate. Tacit. Quo levior classis vadoso iuari innaret. In poets, also, with an accusat. Virg. Stygius lacus. — ¶ Also, to flow upon, to wash. Horat. Innantem Maricæ litoribus Litrim.

**INNŌBILITATŪS** (in & nobilitatus), a, 3 um, adj. same as Ignobilis. Lamprid.

**INNŌCENS** (in & nocens), tis, adj. that does no harm, injures no one, innocent, faultless, free from fault, harmless, guiltless, blameless; disinterested, ἀκακός, ἀβλαβής. Cic. homo. Plin. vita. Cic. Innocentissimus. Vellci. Vita innocentissimus, h. e. who leads a blameless life. Tacit. Sanguis innocens. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. factorum, h. e. with regard to, &c. — ¶ Also, of other things, innocent, harmless, not noxious or injurious. Cic. epistola. Plin. Vinum innocentius. Id. Cibis innocentior.

**INNŌCENTER** (innocens), adv. without 2 injuring others, innocently, harmlessly, blamelessly, ἀβλαβώς. Quintil. vivere. Tacit. Innocentius. Plin. 18, 23. Innocentius, more safely. Auct. declam. in Sallust. Innocentissime.

**INNŌCENTIYA** (Id.), æ, f. harmlessness, innocuousness. Plin. ferarum animalium. Pallad. fumi. — Particularly of man, honesty, abstemiousness, abstinence, disinterestedness, integrity, probity. Cic.

and Nepos. — ¶ Also, innocence. Cic.

**INNŌCŪE** (innocuus), adv. without harm, 2 not injuriously, innocently, innocuously, harmlessly, ἀβλαβώς. Sueton. evadere Ovid. vivere.

**INNŌCŪS** (in & nocuus), a, um, adj. 2 not injurious, harmless, innocuous, ἀβλαβής. Ovid. herbæ. Plin. Innocuum homini. Virg. litus, h. e. where one may lie in safety. — Particularly of men, blameless, irrefragable, inoffensive, harmless, innocent. Ovid. homo. Id. Agere causas innocuas, h. e. of the innocent. — ¶ Also, not injured, unhurt, free from damage or harm. Virg. carinæ. Ovid. iter.

**INNŌDŌ** (in & nodō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to tie with a knot, περιστρέφω. Amian. guttur, h. e. to strangle. — Figur. to entangle, implicate. Cod. Just. Causa ambagibus innodata.

**INNŌMINABILIS** (in & nomino), e, adj. 3 that cannot be named, nameless, ἀνόνομος. Tertull.

**INNŌTESCŌ** (in & notesco), is, tui, n. 3. 2 to become noted or known, διαγνωρίζομαι. Ovid., Suet. and Justin. aliqua re. — Pandect. Innotesceret prætor, for prætor. Id. Innotuit tutor, for tutori.

**INNŌTIYA** (in & notitia), æ, f. igno-3 rance. Gell. 16, 13, e lect. Gron

**INNŌTŌ** (in & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to mark, observe. Hygin. Astron. 4, 1. (si lectio certa.)

**INNŌVATIŌ** (innovo), ōnis, f. a renew-3 ing, altering, innovation. Apul.

**INNŌVŌ** (in & novo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 1. to alter, renew, ἐγκαίνιω, νέω. Lactant. Animas corporibus innovatis suscitare. Cic. se ad suam intemperantiam, h. e. to betake himself again to his former habits of intemperance.

**INNŌXIĒ** (innoxius), adv. without injury, 2 innocuously, harmlessly, innocently. Plin. — ¶ Also, honestly, blamelessly, innocently. Mimus. Fel.

**INNŌXIŪS** (in & noxius), a, um, adj. 2 harmless, not hurtful, innocuous, ἀβλαβής. Plin. Animalia indigenis innoxia. Id. Vitis viribus innoxia. Id. vulnera, h. c. curable, not mortal. Id. saltus, h. e. safe, without danger, secure from noxious animals. Tacit. iter, h. e. secure. Sallust. magistratus, h. c. not responsible. — Hence, innocent, not guilty, doing no harm. Nepos. Maluit eum innoxium plecti, quam, &c. Cato. Animus innoxior. Also, with a genit. following. Curt. consilii. — ¶ Also, not injured, unhurt. Sallust. homo. Colum. Faba a curculionibus innoxia. — ¶ Also, not deserved. Tacit. paupertas.

**INNŌBILŌ** (in & nubilō), āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to cloud, darken, make gloomy. Figur. Solin. lapillos.

**INNŌBILŪS** (in & nubilus), a, um, adj. 3 without clouds, cloudless, clear, serene, ἀέθριος. Lucret.

**INNŪBIS** (in & nubes), e, adj. cloudless, 3 serene, ἀνεφέλος. Scæc.

**INNŪBŌ** (in & nubo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 2 to marry into, as into a family, ἐγγυμέω. Liv. Ea cum inuipisset, had married into the family. Ovid. thalamis. — ¶ In-nuptus, a, um, unmarried. See Inuuptus.

**INNŪBŪS** (in & nubo), a, um, adj. un-3 married, ἄγαμος. Ovid. Sibylla. Id. laurus, the virgin laurel, perhaps because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it.

**INNŪMERABILIS** (in & numerabilis), e, adj. that cannot be numbered, numberless, without number, infinite, countless, innumerable, ἀνὰριθμητος. Cic. multitudine, pecunia, homines. Gell. numerus an-norum.

**INNŪMERABILITAS** (innumerabilis), ātis, f. an infinite number, ἀπειρία. Cic.

**INNŪMERABILITER** (Id.), adv. innum-1 merably, without number. Lucret.

**INNŪMERĀLIS** (in & numeralis), e, adj. 3 same as Innumerabilis. Lucret.

**INNŪMERŪS** (in & numerus), a, um, 1 adj. without number, numberless, count-1 less, innumerable, ἀνὰριθμος. Plin. mult-1 tudo. Id. cura. Virg. gentes. Ovid. miles. Cic. monumenta. — ¶ Also, prosaic, without metre. Augustin. Num-1 ri innumeri, h. c. prosaic verses, prose.

**INNŪŌ** (in & uo), is, ui, ātum, n. 3. 1 2 nod or beckon with the head, make signs to

one, intimate by a nod, give a nod, ἐπι-  
νεύω. Terent. alicui. Plin. Stabat in-  
nuebaturque digito, h. e. beckoned with the  
finger. — ¶ Also, to make a sign, inti-  
mate. *hint.* Terent.

**INNŪPTŪS** (in & nuptus), a, um, adj.  
3 unmarried, unwedded, of women. *Virg.*  
— Figur. Senec. bos. — Innupta, subst.  
an unmarried woman, a virgin. — ¶ In-  
nupte nuptiæ, aa irregular marriage;  
an unlucky marriage; a marriage that  
does not deserve the name, like the Greek  
ἀγάμος γάμος. Cic. e poeta.

**INNŪTRIBILIS** (in & nutritibilis), e, adj.  
3 not nourishing. Cael. Aurel. juscellum.

**INNŪTRIŪS** (in & nutrio), is, iui, itum, a.  
2 4. to nourish or bring up in, ἐντρέφω. Sil.  
Ne castris innutritetur, bred up in.  
Plin. Ep. Homines innutritos inani, h. e.  
accustomed to the sea. Sucton. Innutritus  
amplis opibus, h. e. brought up in  
great opulence. Figur. Tacit. Pessi-  
mis innutriti. Senec. Certis ingeniis  
immaribus et innutriti oportet. Id. Li-  
beralibus disciplinis innutritus.

**INNŪTRITŪS** (in & nutritus), a, um,  
3 adj. not nourished, without food. Cael.  
Arel.

**INŌ** (Ἰνώ), us and ōnis, f. a daughter of  
Cadmus, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes,  
mother of Learchus and Melicerta, step-  
mother of Helle and Phrixus; being pur-  
sued by the raving Athamas, she threw  
herself, together with her son Melicerta,  
into the sea, whereupon both were made  
sea-deities. Ino was called Leucotheca by  
the Greeks, and Matata by the Romans.  
Melicerta was named Palæmon and Por-  
tunus. — Hence, Inōus, a, um, adj. re-  
lating to Ino. *Virg.*

**INŌBAUDIENŪTIĀ** (in & obaudientia),  
3 e, f. disobedience. Tertull.

**INŌBAUDIŌS** (in & obaudio), is, n. 4. to  
3 disobey. Tertull.

**INŌBEDIENŪTER** (inobediens), adv. diso-  
3 beliently. Augustin.

**INŌBEDIENŪTIĀ** (Id.), e, f. disobedience,  
3 παρακοή, ἀπειθεία. August.

**INŌBEDIŪS** (inobedio), a, um, adj. disobe-  
dient. Arnob.

**INŌBLECTŌR** (in & oblector), āris, dep.  
3 I. to take delight in. Tertull. in filiis.

**INŌBLITERĀTŪS** (in & obliteratus), a,  
3 um, adj. not obliterated. Tertull.

**INŌBLITŪS** (in & oblitus), a, um, adj.  
3 not forgetful, miadful. Ovid.

**INŌBRŪTŪS** (in & obrutus), a, um, adj.  
3 not overwhelmed, not covered, not drown-  
ed. Ovid.

**INŌBSCŪRĀBILIS** (in & obscuro), e, adj.  
3 that cannot be obscured. Tertull.

**INŌBSCŪRŌ** (in & obscuro), as, a. 1. to  
darken, obscure, ἀμαρῶω. Cic.

**INŌBSEPTŪS** (in & obseptus), a, um,  
3 adj. not hedged in, not inclosed, open.  
Lactant.

**INŌBSEQUENS** (in & obsequens), tis,  
2 adj. not yielding, stubborn, contumacious,  
disobedient, ἀπειθείης. Senec.

**INŌSERVABILIS** (in & observabilis),  
2 e, adj. imperceptible, not to be observed,  
unobservable. Catull.

**INŌSERVĀNS** (in & observans), tis,  
3 adj. unobserving. Pallad.

**INŌSERVĀNTIĀ** (inobservans), e, f. in-  
2 difference, negligence, inattention. Quin-  
til. — ¶ Also, want of punctuality, ir-  
regularity. Sucton. Aug. 76.

**INŌSERVĀTŪS** (in & observatus), a,  
2 um, adj. not observed, unobserved, ἀπρο-  
σέβλατος. Martial.

**INŌSŌLETŪS** (in & obsoletus), a, um,  
3 adj. not old or obsolete. Tertull. vestimen-  
ta.

**INŌCCIDŪS** (in & occiduis), a, um,  
3 adj. that never sets. Lucan. axis, h. e.  
the never-setting pole. Claudian. ignes,  
h. e. unextinguishable, unquenchable. Stat.  
visus, h. e. ever watchful; that never sleep.

**INŌCCŪ** (in & occo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
2 to harrow in, cover with earth, ἐμβωλο-  
κπέω. Colum. semen.

**INŌCCŪLTŪS** (in & occultus), a, um,  
2 adj. not secret. Quint. Ed. Spald.

**INŌCŪLATIŌ** (inoculo), ōnis, f. the taking  
2 of a bud or gem from one tree and insert-  
ing it in another, ingrafting, inoculation,  
ἐνοφθαλμιμός. Colum.

**INŌCŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an inocula-  
2 tor, one who practises the inoculation of  
trees. Plin.

**INŌCŪLŌ** (in & oculo), as, āvi, ātum, a.  
2 1. to take the bud or gem from one tree  
and insert it in another, insert the eye of a  
bud into another stock, ingraft, inoculate,  
ἐνοφθαλμιζέω. Colum. arborem. Figur.  
Macrob. justitiæ affectum pectoribus, h. e.  
to implant. — ¶ Also, to adorn. Apul.

**INŌDŌRŌ** (in & odor), as, a. 1. to make  
2 smell, give a smell to, taint or infect with  
a smell. Colum. halitum mandentium.

**INŌDŌRŪS** (in & odorus), a, um, adj.  
3 without odor, without scent or fragrance,  
ἀνοδός. Apul. — ¶ Also, wanting  
the sense of smelling. Gell. ap. Non.

**INŌFFENSE** (inoffensus), adv. without  
3 stumbling, consequently, without hin-  
drance. Gell. Inoffensus.

**INŌFFENSŪS** (in & offensus), a, um,  
2 adj. at which one does not stumble. Tū-  
bulo. Pedem inoffensum referre, h. e.  
without stumbling, without hindrance. —  
¶ Also, that goes on without hindrance,  
not obstructed, uninterrupted. Martial.  
via. Tacit. cursus honorum. Pallad.  
lumen oculorum, h. e. clear, distinct,  
seeing well, a good eyesight. Virg.  
Mare inoffensum, h. e. without hindrance.  
Quintil. copulatio vocum, h. e. easy,  
smooth. Id. literarum inter se conjunc-  
tio, h. e. not harsh or grating, not offen-  
sive to the ears. — ¶ Also, that does not  
stumble at anything, not minding it. Plin.  
Ep. Regionis abundantiam inoffensa  
transmitteret. — ¶ Also, without mis-  
fortune, fortunate. Ovid. vita.

**INŌFFŪCIŌSŪS** (in & officiosus), a, um,  
1 adj. that does not perform his duties, un-  
dutiful. Tertull. dei, h. e. erga deum.  
Pandect. patrono, h. e. erga patronum.  
— Hence, disobliging, not obligi-  
ng. Cic. in aliqueum. — ¶ Also,  
not according to duty. Cic. testamen-  
tum, h. e. when the testator neglects his  
nearest relatives.

**INŌLENS** (in & olens), tis, adj. without  
3 smell, ἀνοδός. Lucret.

**INŌLESCŌ** (in & olesco), is, ēvi, n. & a. 3.  
2 to grow in, at, to or upon, ἐπιφύομαι  
Virg. libro, h. e. to unite with the  
bark. — Figur. Gell. Inoleverat lingua  
vox, h. e. remained in his memory. Id.  
In plures libros mendæ indoles indo-  
levit, h. e. has found its way into several  
copies. — ¶ Also, actively, to im-  
plant. Gell. amore in alicui.

**INŌMINĀLIS** (in & ominalis), e, adj. in-  
3 auspicious, unlucky, ill-boding, ill-omened.  
Gell. dies.

**INŌMINĀTŪS** (in & ominatus), a, um,  
3 adj. inauspicious, unlucky, κακόφημος,  
δυσοίωνιστος. Horat. cubilia.

**INŌPACŌ** (in & opaco), as, a. 1. to over-  
2 shadow. Colum. avium receptacula.

**INŌPERĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from  
3 inoperor. — ¶ Adj. (from in & ope-  
ratus), unoccupied, inactive. Tertull.

**INŌPERĀR** (in & operor), āris, ātus sum,  
3 dep. 1. to effect, operate, produce. Tertull.

**INŌPERTŪS** (in & operatus), a, um, adj.  
2 bare, naked, uncovered, unveiled. Senec.  
caput.

**INŌPIĀ** (inops), e, f. a want of necessa-  
ries, ἐνδεία, ἀποπία. — Particularly, a  
want of property, wealth or riches. Cic.  
Amicit. 8. Propter inopiam desiderata  
amicitia. Id. Catil. 2, 11. Neque vero  
præsidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia  
conferre debeo. Salust. Inopiam tole-  
rare mercede manuum. — Also, a want  
of provisions. Liv. 23, 19. — Also, a  
scarcity of friends. Cic. Quint. 1, and  
27. Client. 20. — ¶ Also, in general,  
want. Plaut. argenti. Cic. consilii.  
Cæs. frumentaria, h. e. of corn. Liv.  
loci, h. e. of room. Sucton. veri, h. e.  
inability to discover the truth. — Of an  
orator, poverty of expression, want of  
words, voidness of thoughts. Cic. Brut.  
55. — ¶ Also, small store or stock,  
small quantity of provisions. Liv. Revo-  
lutus ad dispensationem inopie.

**INŌPINABILIS** (in & opinabilis), e, adj.  
3 that no one would have thought of, not to be  
supposed or imagined, difficult to conceive,  
strange, unaccountable, παράδοξος. Gell.  
latebra. — ¶ Also, dishonorable, infam-  
ous. Gell. materia.

**INŌPINĀNS** (in & opinans), tis, adj. not  
expecting, contrary to expectation. Hence,  
it may frequently be rendered, unexpect-  
ed, unawares. Cæs. Inopinantes hostes

aggredi. Id. Inopinante Curione, h. e.  
contrary to the expectation of, &c.

**INŌPINĀNTER** (inopinans), adv. unex-  
2 pectedly, on the sudden, ἀπροσδοκῶς.  
Sucton.

**INŌPINĀTE** (inopinatus), adv. unexpect-  
2 edly. Senec.

**INŌPINĀTŌ**. See Inopinatus.

**INŌPINĀTŪS** (in & opinatus), a, um,  
adj. that happens contrary to expectation,  
not thought of, unexpected, unlooked for,  
sudden, ἀπροσδοκῆτος. Cic. res. Id.  
Cum hoc illi inopinatum accidisset  
Augustin. Inopinatissimus sensus. —  
Hence, Inopinatum, any thing unexpect-  
ed. Cic. Nihil inopinati. Id. Hæc sunt  
inopinata. Id. Ex inopinato, or, Liv.  
Inopinato, contrary to expectation, unex-  
pectedly.

**INŌPINŪS** (in & opinus), a, um, adj. not  
2 thought of, unexpected, unlooked for, sud-  
den. Virg. quies. Ovid. visus.

**INŌPIŪSŪS** (inopia), a, um, adj. standing  
3 in need. Plaut. consilii.

**INŌPPIDĀTŪS** (in & oppidum), a, um,  
3 adj. having no town, not living in a town.  
Sidon.

**INŌPPŌRTŪNŪS** (in & opportunus), a,  
1 um, adj. unseasonable, inconvenient, unfit,  
inopportune. Cic. sermoni.

**INŌPS** (in & ops, or opis, or plur. opes),  
ōpis, adj. helpless. Cic. Inopes relictī  
a duce, h. e. left helpless, abandoned.  
Virg. Solari inopeni, h. e. destitute,  
fortorn. — ¶ Also, poor, needy, radi-  
cally, ἀπόπος. Cic. ærarium. Suet.  
homo. — Hence, figur. poor in anything,  
in want of. Cic. ab amicis. Id. verbis,  
and without verbis. Id. causa, h. e.  
barren, on which little can be said. Ho-  
rot. animus. Cic. oratio, h. e. jejune,  
barren. Horat. Versus inopes rerum,  
h. e. void of matter, more sound than sense.  
Calpurn. carmen, h. e. poor, jejune.  
Cic. disciplina, lingua. — ¶ Also, with a  
genit. following. Cic. amicorum, h. e.  
friendless. Liv. auxilii. Ovid. pacis,  
h. e. sine pace. Id. somni cibique, h. e.  
who neither sleeps nor eats. Id. mentis,  
h. e. out of his mind, beside himself. So,  
also, Virg. animi. Stat. rationis, h. e.  
not knowing what to do. Id. tumuli, h. e.  
unburied. Horat. paterni fundi, h. e.  
deprived of. Juvenal. æris, h. e. without  
money. Ovid. martis, h. e. having no  
opportunity for fighting. — ¶ Also,  
without money. Liv. Inopem iter in-  
gressum. — ¶ Also, poor, mean, mis-  
erable, bad. Martial. sturnus. Ovid.  
senecta. — ¶ Also, powerless, weak,  
unable. Liv. Nihil cum potentiore juris  
humani relinquatur inopi. Also, with  
an infinit. following. Propert. Inopes  
laudis conscendere carmen.

**INŌPTABILIS** (in & optabilis), e, adj.  
3 undesirable, unpleasant. Apul. officina.

**INŌPTĀTŪS** (in & optatus), a, um, adj.  
2 not wished for, unpleasant. Senec. res.

**INŌPŪS** (Ἰνῶπος), i, m. a river of the  
island of Delos. Plin. and Val. Flacc.

**INŌRĀBILIS** (in & oro), e, adj. inexora-  
3 ble. Acc.

**INŌRĀTŪS** (in & oratus), a, um, adj.  
1 not formally proposed or pleaded. Cic.  
Legati re inorata reverterunt, h. e. with-  
out obtaining a hearing.

**INŌRDINĀLĪTER** (in & ordinalis), adv.  
3 disorderly. Cael. Aurel.

**INŌRDINĀTE** (inordinatus), adv. not in  
2 order, disorderly, irregularly, ἀτάκτως.  
Cels. agere.

**INŌRDINĀTIM** (Id.), adv. disorderly.  
3 Ammon. incedere.

**INŌRDINĀTIŌ** (in & ordinatio), ōnis, f.  
3 disorder, confusion, ἀταξία. Apul.

**INŌRDINĀTŪS** (in & ordinatus), a, um,  
1 adj. not put in order, not arranged, disor-  
dered, irregular, confused, ἀτάκτος. Liv.  
inlites. — Hence, Inordinatum, disor-  
der. Cic. Ex inordinato ordinem  
adducere.

**INŌRDINŌ** (in & ordino), as, a. 1. to ar-  
2 range, bring into order. Colum. solum.

**INŌRIŌR** (in & orior), īris, n. 4. to show  
2 itself, appear. Tacit.

**INŌRMITĀS**, same as Enormitas. Cod.  
3 Theod.

**INŌRNĀTE** (inornatus), adv. without or-  
2 nament, inelcgantly, ἀκόμψως. Auct. ad  
Hecren. dicere.

**INŌRNĀTŪS** (in & ornatus), a, um, adj

without ornament, unadorned, inelegant, ἀκευφός. Cic. mulier. Ovid. comæ. Cic. orator. Horat. verba. — ¶ Also, unpraised, unhonored, unsung. Horat. INÖRNÖ (in & orno), as, a. 1. to adorn. 3 Tertull. INÖRÖ (in & ora), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 crown or adorn the brim of a drinking-vessel. Tertull. calicem. INÖRÖS (in & os), a, um, adj. *having no 3 mouth, mouthless, speechless, ἄστομος. Gell. animalia.* INÖTÖSÖS (in & otiosus), a, um, adj. 2 not at leisure, not idle, busy, too busy, ἄσυχλος. Quintil. actio. INÖS (Inös), a, um, adj. See Ino. 3 INP. For words beginning thus, see in Imp. INPRIMIS. See Prius. INQUÆSITÖS (in & quæsitus), a, um, 3 adj. same as Inquisitus, searched, sought after. Tertull. INQUAM. See Inquo. INQUIES (in & quies), etis, f. *want of rest, restlessness, disquiet. Plin.* INQUIES (Id.), etis, adj. *restless, unquiet. 3 Sallust.* INQUIETATIÖ (inquieta), önis, f. 2 *turbance, agitation. Senec.* INQUIETATÖR (Id.), öris, m. *one who 3 disturbs. Tertull. animum.* INQUIETE (inquietus), adv. *without rest, 3 restlessly, unquietly, without ceasing or intermissio. Solin. Mons per æternum fervidus, et inquiete jugis flagrantibus. Amman. Inquietus.* INQUIETÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 *disquiet, disturb, harass, trouble, molest, ἐνταράττω. Senec.* INQUIETÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. *disquietude, 2 disquiet, restlessness, want of rest, inquietude, ταραχή. Senec.* INQUIETÖS (in & quietus), a, um, adj. 2 *unquiet, restless, troublesome, ἄστατος. Liv. animus. Senec. Inquietissimus. Amman. Inquietor.* INQUILINÄ (inquinus), æ, f. *a female 2 inhabitant of a hired house; also, a female inhabitant. Tertull.* INQUILINÄTÖS (Id.), us, m. *an inhabit- 2 ating of a place which is not one's own property. Tertull.* INQUILINÖS (for incolinus, from incolo), i, m. *an inhabitant of a place which is not one's own property, a doeller in a strange place, one who lodges in a hired house; a renter or tenant, ἐνοικος. Suet. prædiorum alicujus. Hence, Cicero is called by Catiline inquinus civis Romæ, because he was not born in Rome. Sallust. Hence, of scholars not learning much. Senec. Non discipulos philosophorum sed inquinus voco, h. e. that ore present with them only in body. — ¶ Also, in general, an inhabitant. Plia. Padi. Amian. carceris.* INQUINAMENTUM (inquimo), i, n. *filth, 2 ῥυπαρία. Vitruv.* INQUINATE (inquinatus), adv. *filthily, 1 dirtily, impurely, ῥυπαρώς. Figur. Cic. loqui.* INQUINATÖS, a, um, particip. from inquino. — ¶ Adj. *polluted, defiled, contaminated, sullied, foul, filthy, sordid, nasty, base, disgræeful, μολυνθεῖς. Cic. Hominem vita omni inquinatum. Id. Nihil illo homine inquinatus. Id. Ratio inquinatissima. — Also, of words that are too low, common or antiquated. Cic.* INQUINÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to *pollute, defile, contaminate, befoul, stain, μολύνω, κοινώω. Plaut. vestem. Ovid. aquam venenis, h. e. to infect. Pausan. segetem injiciendo lolio. Cic. Aqua cadaveribus inquinata. — Figur. Cic. agros turpissimis possessoribus. Id. se vitii. Id. amicitiam nomine criminoso. Vitruv. parietem luto. Liv. famam alicujus, h. e. to blemish, soil, traduce. Curt. innoxios, h. e. to disparage. — ¶ Also, to dye, color. Martial. vellus murice. — Hence, to instruct. Petron. literis. — Also, to make worse, deprave, corrupt, vitiate. Horat. ære tempus aureum.* INQUIÖ, and commonly INQUAM (from ἐνέπω), is, it, to say, λέγω, φημί. It is placed after one or more words of a speaker, and used in quoting the words of a person. Nep. Alcibiades, quoni-

am, inquit, victoriæ repugnas, &c. h. e. since thou, said Alcibiades, &c. Cic. Est vero, inquam, signum, h. e. it is, I said, a sign. Terent. Ecce me, inque, h. e. say, here I am. So, also, Plaut. Inquito. Cic. Inquiet, inquietabat, inquieti, inquietunt. Horat. Inquimus. Arnob. Inquitis. Catull. Inquit. Also, with a dat. following. Cic. Inquit mihi. — Sometimes it is used redundantly. Liv. Exclamat: Adspice, imperator, inquit. — ¶ It is also used in repetitions. Cic. Hunc unum, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende. So, also, after a parenthesis. Id. Nostra est enim (si nos — principes sumus) nostra est, inquam, omnis, &c. — ¶ Inquit, sc. aliquis, in objections, denotes, I say, you say, they say. Cic. Fin. 1, 2. Synechebos potius ego, inquit, potius Cæcili legam? for inquis. Cic. Cluent. 34. Hoc vos — putatis — oportere? — idcirco illius damnatione aliquid de Cluentio judicabatur? non, inquit, sed, &c. for inquitis. Cic. Fin. 4, 24. At quo nitantur homines acuti argumento ad probandum, operæ pretium est considerare, quarum, inquit, artium, &c. for inquitunt. INQUIRÖ (in & quæro), is, sivi, situm, a. 3. to seek for, endeavor to obtain. Liv. corpus. Cic. honestatem. — ¶ Also, to examine, investigate, make inquiry, inquire, ask, demand, ἐξετάζω, ἐπιζητέω. Ovid. in annos. Horat. and Liv. aliquid. Curt. and Quintil. de re. Also, without a case or preposition. Cic. Quum inquiritur, quid, &c. — Particularly, of an accuser or plaintiff, to search for documents, proofs or grounds of accusation against. Cic. in aliquem. INQUISITÖ (inquisitus), adv. *carefully. Gell.* INQUISITÖDÖ (inquirö), önis, f. *a seeking or searching for, ἐξέτασις. Curt. novorum militum, h. e. a levy. Plaut. Sed tu cave, inquisitioni mihi sis, take care that I have not to seek for you, take care and be in the way. — ¶ Also, an inquiry, investigation, examination. Cic. veri. — ¶ Particularly, of an accuser or plaintiff, who inquires into the conduct of the defendant or person accused, and seeks for witnesses, documents, proofs, &c. a seeking after matter for impeachment; searching for documents or proofs with a view to accuse; legal inquiry, inquisition. Cic. candidati, h. e. contra candidatum. Id. accensatoris, h. e. of the plaintiff against the defendant. Tacit. Inquisitionem annuum impetrare, h. e. a year for the investigation.* INQUISITÖR (Id.), öris, m. *a searcher, inquirer, one who searches for any thing, ἐξεταστής. Suet. Ut prope per singulas noctes commutare latebras cogeretur, seque ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere. — Particularly, one who searches for proofs or grounds of accusation against any one. Cic. — ¶ Also, one who examines or investigates. Cic. rerum. Plin. Vestigia canis persequitur, comitantem ad ferum inquisitorem trahens, h. e. venatorem. Juvenal. Inquisitores algæ, h. e. who search even the sea-weed. — Also, under the emperors, one commissioned to search for suspected persons, a catch-pole. Suet. — ¶ Also, one who leads to a trial or judicial examination. Tacit.* INQUISITÖS, a, um, partic. from inquirö. 3 — ¶ Adj. (from in & quæsitus), not inquired into, not investigated or examined. Plaut. INR. For words beginning thus, see in Irr. INSALÜBER (in & saluber), übris, übrey, and INSALÜBRIS, e, adj. *unhealthy, unwholesome, insalubrious, ἀνυγιής, νοσώδης. Plin. Ager insalubris. Id. Vinum insaluberrimum. Gell. Insalubrius. — ¶ Also, unserviceable, unprofitable. Plin. 17, 2. — ¶ The noainat. Insaluber is not found.* INSALÜBRITÄS (insalubris), ätis, f. *unwholesomeness. Plin. 31, 3. Ed. Elzev. aquarum. It is found only in the superscription, which perhaps was not written by Pliny.* INSALÜBRITÖR (Id.), adv. *unwholesome- 3 ly, disadvantageously. Macrob. — ¶ Also, unserviceably, unprofitably. Sallustian.*

INSALÜTÄRIS (in & salutaris), e, adj. *not salutary. Apul. Met. 2. But Edd. Elm. and Oudend. read salutare.* INSALÜTÄTÖS (in & salutaris), a, um, 3 adj. *unsaluted, ἀπροσηγόρητος. Sidor. — ¶ Also, without taking farewell. Virg. Æn. 9, 288.* INSANÄBILIS (in & sanabilis), e, adj. 1 *that cannot be cured or healed, incurable, desperate, past remedy, ἀνίατος. Cic. morbi. Horat. Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile. — Figur. incurable, not capable of improvement. Cic. contumelia. Liv. ingenium. Id. Insanabilis. Plin. Insanabili leto perire, irreparable.* INSANÖ (insanus), adv. *insanely, without 3 reason, madly, foolishly, imprudently, ἐπιμανθός. Plaut. amare. Horat. Insanus. Augustin. Insanissime. — ¶ Also, very, exceedingly, much. Plaut. Esuriens insane bene.* INSÄNYÄ (Id.), æ, f. *madness, folly, distraction, infatuation, ἀνοία, μανία. Cic. Nomen insanie significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et ægrotum animum, quam appellarunt insaniam. Virg. belli. Plin. purpura, h. e. ardent desire of. Martial. Iucris. Cic. Concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, h. e. even to distraction. Sueton. Favere alicui ad insaniam. Plin. Insaniam facere, gignere, abolere. Terent. Adigere ad insaniam, to drive mad. It is found also in the plural. Cic. Noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias. — Also, madness, brain-fever, φρενίτις. Cels. — ¶ Also, poetic enthusiasm, rapture or transport. Horat. — ¶ Also, figur. excess, extravagance. Cic. villarum. Plin. mensarum. Id. vestium. Cic. libidinum, h. e. immoderate. Liv. Ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, h. e. extravagance, excess.* INSÄNYÖ (Id.), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. *to be mad, insane or without reason, as a disease. Cels. 3, 18. Also, of animals. Plin. 27, 76. — Hence, of passions, to be mad, beside one's self, furious or outrageous, to rage. P. aat. ex amore, or, Plin. amore, h. e. with love. Terent. and Liv. ex injuria, h. e. on account of an injury. Cic. Nisi ego insanio. Horat. Insanire juvat (of extravagan joy). Also, of inanimate things. Horat. Insaniens Bosphorus. Hence, of things impossible. Terent. Insanire cum ratione. — ¶ Figur. to act like a madman, be mad, of excess, extravagance, or things in which due measure is not observed. Terent. Homo insanibat, h. e. made an extravagant demand. Cic. Insanire tibi videaris? Auct. ad Ilerenn. In Tusculano cæpi insanire, h. e. to be possessed with a mania for building. Horat. Insanit status emendo. Id. Insanit in libertinas. h. e. spends madly or foolishly his fortune with, &c. Also, with an accus. following. Horat. similem (errorem). h. e. to be mad in a similar manner. Id. sollenia, h. e. after the common manner. Prop. seros amores, h. e. falls in love late. Senec. hilarem insaniam.* INSÄNYTÄS (Id.), ätis, f. *ill health, indis- 1 position. Cic.* INSÄNYTÖR (Id.), adv. *same as Insane. 3 Pompon.* INSÄNÖS (in & sanus), a, um, adj. *not well, ill, diseased, indisposed, of bodily complaints. — Commonly, diseased in mind, mad, insane, without reason, out of one's wits, μανικός, παράφρων. Cic. — ¶ Also, acting like a madman, mad, frantic, outrageous, distracted, foolish. Cic. Homo flagitiis insanus. Id. Insanissimus. Id. concio. Prop. forum, h. e. where there is a great bustle. Virg. amor Martis. — Hence, raging, furious, tempestuous, boisterous. Virg. fluctus. — ¶ Also, excessive, extravagant, vehement, violent, very great, immensely great, large, big, vast, huge, massy. Cic. moles. Id. Cupiditas insanior. Liv. trepidatio. Horat. amores. Liv. and Flor. montes. — Hence, Insanum, adv. *very, excessively. Plaut. magnus. Id. bona. — ¶ Also, enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired. — ¶ Also, raving mad, producing madness, madden- ing. Ovid. aqua. Sereu. Samnon. herba, h. e. hyoscyamus, the herb henbane.* INSÄTYÄBILIS (in & satio), e, adj. *that**



cannot be satiated, *insatiabile*, ἀπλήρωτος. Cic. cupiditas veri videndi. Sallust. avaritia. Liv. animus. Also, with a genit. following. Justin. sanguinis. Also, that never cloy or satisfies; that cannot satiate or tire by enjoyment. Cic. pulchritudo. Id. Insatiables species.

**INSATIABILITAS** (insatiabilis), ātis, f. 3 insatiableness, ἀπληροσία. Arrianum.

**INSATIABILITER** (Id.), adv. insatiably, 2 excessively, ἀκοπέστως. Lucret. and Plin.

**INSATIATUS** (in & satiatus), a, um, 3 adj. insatiable, not satiated. Stat. ardor eundi.

**INSATIETAS** (in & satietas), ātis, f. a 3 greedy or insatiable disposition, insatiableness. Plaut.

**INSATURABILIS** (in & saturo), e, adj. 1 that cannot be satiated, insatiate, insatiable. Cic.

**INSATURABILITER** (insaturabilis), adv. 1 insatiably. Cic.

**INSATURATUS** (in & saturatus), a, um, 3 adj. not sated, insatiate. Avien. Noverca insaturata odiis.

**INSCALPŌ** (in & scalpo), is, psi, ptum, 2 a. 3. to engrave or etch in. Plin.

**INSCENDŌ** (in & scando), is, di, sum, n. 2 & a. 3. to go into, go up, ascend, climb up to, mount, ἀναβαίω. Plaut. in arborem. Id. in lectum. Id. in curram. — Also, transitively. Plaut. quadrigas. Sueton. equum. Tacit. scenam, h. e. to mount the stage. — ¶ Inscendere, sc. navem, to go on board, embark. Plaut. — ¶ Also, of copulation, for inire, συννοηάζειν. Apul. aliquam. — ¶ Also, to tread upon. Apul. pisces.

**INSCENSIO** (inscendo), ōnis, f. a climbing 3 up, mounting. Plaut. in navem, h. e. embarking.

**INSCENSUS** (Id.), us, m. a mounting. 3 Apul. equarum, h. e. initus, coitus, covering.

**INSCENSUS**, a, um. See *Inscendo*.

**INSCIE** (inscius), adverb, unknowingly, 3 through ignorance or simplicity. Apul.

**INSCIENS** (in & sciens), tis, adj. not knowing, not thinking, unceding, ἀγνώσ. Cic. Me insciente, h. e. without my knowledge. Terent. Insciens feci, h. e. without thinking, through imprudence. Liv. Inscientibus cunctis, without any one's knowledge. — ¶ Also, ignorant, stupid, silly. Terent.

**INSCIENTER** (insciens), adv. ignorantly, 1 unknowingly, unwittingly, δι' ἀγνοίαν. — Hence, stupidly, unskillfully. Cic. face-re. Hygin. Inscientissime.

**INSCIENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience, unskillfulness, ἀγνοία. Cic. — Also, with a genit. following. Cæs. vulgi. Nep. belli, h. e. ignorance of the art of war. Cæs. locorum. — ¶ Also, philosophically speaking, ignorance, h. e. a want of full and satisfactory knowledge, either real or assumed, in order to an investigation of a thing. Thus Socrates professed to know nothing (h. e. with certainty). Cic. Acad. 1, 11. Nat. D. 1, 1.

**INSCITĒ** (inscitus), adv. ignorantly, unskillfully, rudely, absurdly, ἀμαθῶς, ἀτέχνως. Cic. Inscite nugari. Id. Quid autem est inscitius? h. e. what can be less consistent? Gell. Inscitissime.

**INSCITIA** (Id.), æ, f. ignorance, unskillfulness, inexperience, ἀγνοία. Tacit. ceterorum. Cic. negotii gerendi. Id. rerum. Horat. legum. Tacit. republicæ. Sueton. artis. Plin. temporum. Tacit. edificandi. Id. Amisæ naves per inscitiam regendi. Id. Per inscitiam occidere aliquem. Id. Quo fidem inscitie pararet, atrox adversus socios, h. e. the better to escape suspicion of being a party concerned. — Also, with erga following. Tacit. erga domum suam, h. e. rerum domesticarum. — ¶ Also, folly, absurdity, inconsiderateness. Plaut., Terent. and Cic.

**INSCITULUS** (dimin. of inscitus), a, um, 3 adj. silly, simple, insipid. Afran. ancillula.

**INSCITUS** (in & scitus), a, um, adj. unskillful, ignorant, ἀτέχνος. Gell. Inscitiores. — ¶ Also, unknown. Gell. — ¶ Also, stupid, awkward, unskillful, absurd, silly, foolish, μωρός. Plaut. mulier. Suet. jocus, h. e. without point, destitute of wit or humor, stale, flat, insip-

id. Gell. Ancilla non inscito ministerio, h. e. of some quickness or ability. Plaut. somnium, h. e. extravagant, strange. Cic. Quid inscitius? Plaut. Inscitissimus.

**INSCIOUS** (in & scio), a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant, unskillful, rude, ἀμαθῆς, ἀνεπιστήμων. Cic. homo. Cæs. Inscii, quid gereretur. Cic. Quem insciii misistis, h. e. without knowing it, unknowingly. Id. Tu, me inscio, notes, &c. h. e. without my knowledge. — Also, with a genit. following. Cic. omnium rerum. Figur. Virg. culpæ, h. e. knowing no fault, unconscious of guilt, free from it. Id. Equus inscius ævi, h. e. that knows not the strength of his youth, not restive. Val. Flacc. Lumina inscia somni, h. e. sleepless. — Also, with de following. Pandect. de malitia. — Also, with an infinit. following. Varr. facere. — Also, with an accus. following. Turpil. Quæ fuisti inscius. — Non inscius, knowing, acquainted with, or, knowing well. Cic. Nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, h. e. I know very well, I am well aware. — ¶ Also, unknown. Apul. trames:

**INSCRIBŌ** (in & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write in, at, or upon, inscribe. ἐπιγράφω. Cic. Sit inscriptum in fronte, h. e. on the forehead. Id. Quis robur illud cecidit, inscripsit, h. e. curved, sculptured, engraved. Id. Statuæ illæ quas tu inscribi jussisti, h. e. to have inscriptions placed upon them. Id. aliquid in basi. Id. libellis nomen sum. Id. In statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, h. e. wrote this inscription. Gell. Oplius in primo librorum, quos Musarum inscripsit, h. e. inscribed, entitled. — Figur. Cic. in animo. Senec. alicui stigmata, h. e. to brand. — ¶ Inscrubere aliquid, to write upon a thing; to write something upon a thing, place an inscription upon, inscribe. Cic. statuas, h. e. to make an inscription upon. Sueton. aras. — Hence, Cic. epistolam patri, h. e. to direct a letter to his father. — Inscrubere librum, to inscribe, give a title to. Cic. Oratorem meum (sic enim inscripsi), Sabino tuo commendavi, h. e. that is the title I have given it. Id. Libros inscripsi rhetoricos. Id. Liber, qui Economicus inscribitur, h. e. which bears the title. — Hence, Inscriptum, i, n. an inscription, title. Gell. — Inscrubere ædes, to write on a house. Plaut. ædes venales, h. e. to write on a house that it is for sale; to offer a house publicly for sale. So, also, Terent. ædes mercede, h. e. to give notice of a house to be let. — Also, to attribute, appropriate. Cic. sibi nomen philosophi, h. e. to give to one's self; to assume. Hence, Ovid. deos sceleri, h. e. to make the gods the authors of; or, to make the gods a pretext for wickedness; to profess that it is committed in honor of the gods. — Also, to indicate, show. Ovid. Sua quæque deorum inscribit facies. — Also, to mark. Virg. Versa pulvis inscribitur hasta. — Also, to brand. Plin. vultus. Juvenal. Inscripta ergastula, h. e. servi. — ¶ Also, to write, make known by writing. Cic. Ea inscribam brevi, quæ te puto potissimum ex meis litteris velle cognoscere.

**INSCRIPTYŌ** (inscribo), ōnis, f. an inscribing, writing upon, ἐπιγραμματα, ἐπιγραφή. Cic. nominis. — ¶ Also, a branding upon the forehead. Petron. — ¶ Also, an accusation. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a being written upon. — Hence, an inscription, as on a statue. Cic. — Also, the title of a book. Cic.

**INSCRIPTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Inscriptio*. Tertull.

**INSCRIPTUS**, a, um, particip. from *in-scribo*. — ¶ Adj. (from in & scriptus), not written. Quintil. — Also, not marked at the custom-house, that has not paid the duty or toll, contraband. Varr. pecus. — Also, concerning which nothing is appointed by the laws. Quintil. maleficium, ἄγραφον δίκημα.

**INSCRUTABILIS** (in & scrutor), e, adj. 3 inscrutable. Augustus.

**INSCRUTŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to search, examine. Macrob. aliquid.

**INSCULPŌ** (in & sculpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to engrave, carve, cut out upon,

ἐγγλύφω. Horat. summam patrimoni saxo, h. e. in a stone. Liv. fœdus columna ænea. Sueton. elogium tunulo — Figur. Cic. Res insculptas in animo, h. e. imprinted.

**INSCULPTUS**, a, um. See *Insculpo*.

**INSECABILIS** (in & secabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be cut or severed, inseparable, indivisible, ἀμετρητος. Quintil. corpora, h. e. atomi, infinitely small particles of matter, atoms.

**INSECE**, h. e. persequere, dic, narra. See *Inseco*.

**INSECO** (in & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. 2 to cut into, cut up, cut in pieces, make an incision into, ἐντέμνω. Auct. ad Herenn. aliquid dentibus. Plin. corpora mortuorum, h. e. to dissect. Id. Folia insecta pectinum modo. Ovid. Insecti pectine dentes.

**INSECO**, for insequo or insequor. Enn. Insece, h. e. dic.

**INSECTANTĒR** (insectans), adv. acris 3 monstrously, bitterly, vehemently, outrageously, οὐνεϊδιστικῶς. Gell. vituperari.

**INSECTATIŌ** (insector), ōnis, f. a pursuing, διώξις. Liv. hostis. — ¶ Also, a censuring; an inveighing or railing against, persecution. Liv. alicujus. Quintil. fortunæ. Tacit. Annal. 2, 54. Insectationibus petitus. — ¶ Also, mockery, sportive insult. Curt.

**INSECTATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a persecutor; an inveigher against, reprover. Liv. plebis. Quintil. vitiorum.

**INSECTIŌ** (inseco), ōnis, f. a narration. 3 This word was used by the ancients, according to Gell. 18, 9.

**INSECTŌ** (for insector), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to pursue. Plaut. aliquem lapidibus. Auct. B. Afric. Insectatus, h. e. pursued, pressed upon.

**INSECTOR** (in & sector), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to pursue closely, chase, press upon, attack, assault, assail, διώκω. Cic. Impios insectantur Furie. Plaut. patrem hastis. — ¶ Also, to censure, blame, speak harshly to, reproach, inveigh against, rail at, speak ill of. Cic. aliquem maledictis. Id. aliquem vehementius. Id. aliquem inimice. Plin. Ep. vitia. Brut. in Cic. Ep. dolores alicujus. — ¶ Virg. Insectari terram rastris, to urge or ply, h. e. to work it industriously.

**INSECTUM** (insectus), i, n. an insect, 2 έντομον. Plin.

**INSECTURĀ** (inseco), æ, f. an incision, notch. Senec.

**INSECTUS**, a, um, particip. from *inseco*. 3 — ¶ Adj. (from in & sectus), h. e. non sectus. Fest.

**INSECTŌR** (insequor), ōnis, f. a following after, pursuing. Apul.

**INSECTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who follows, a persecutor. Tertull. and Apul.

**INSECTUS**, a, um. See *Insequor*.

**INSEDBILITER** (in & sedo), adv. so 3 as not to be allayed or quenched, perpetually. Lucret.

**INSEMINŌ** (in & semino), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to sow or plant in, ἐμβάλλω. Gell. morbos visceribus. — ¶ Also, to fructify, fertilize, impregnate. Vitruv. terram. — ¶ Also, to sow, generate, beget, produce. Arnob.

**INSENECO** (in & senesco), is, nui, n. 3. 2 to grow old in, at or on any thing, spend one's life in, ἐγγηράσκω. Tacit. negotiis. Horat. libris.

**INSENSATUS** (in & sensatus), a, um, adj. 3 irrational, ἄλογος. Tertull.

**INSENSIBILIS** (in & sensibilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be felt or perceived, imperceptible, insensible, ἀαίσθητος. Sereu. Sannoni. morbus. — Hence, incomprehensible. Gell. — ¶ Also, incapable of feeling, insensible, without feeling, senseless. Lactant. simulacrum.

**INSENSIBILITER** (insensibilis), adv. 3 insensibly, imperceptibly. Cassiod.

**INSENSILIS** (in & sensilis), e, adj. in- 3 sensible. Lucret.

**INSENSUALIS** (in & sensualis), e, adj. 3 insensible. Cassiod. res.

**INSEPARABILIS** (in & separabilis), e, 2 adj. not to be separated, inseparable, ἀχώριστος. Senec. Bonum honestumque aliquid inter se habent inseparabile. Augustin. Inseparabilior.

**INSEPARABILITAS** (inseparabilis), ātis,

f. inseparableness, inseparability. *Augustin.* 3  
**INSEPARABILITER** (Id.), adv. inseparabiliter, ἀδιχωρίστως. *Macrob.* and *Lactant.*  
**INSEPARATUS** (in & separatus), a, um, 3 adj. not separated. *Tertull.*  
**INSEPIUS** (in & sepio), is, psi, ptum, u. 4. 2 to hedge round, surround, girt. *Senec.* Inseptum muro.  
**INSEPTUS**, a, um, particip. from insepio. 3 — ¶ Adj. (from in & septus), not hedged round, not surrounded. *Fest.*  
**INSEPTUS**, a, um, particip. as from insepio, buried. *Figur.* *Cic.* Virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit. — ¶ Adj. (from in & sepultus), unburied, uninterred, unentombed, ἄταφος. *Cic.* Cerno insepultos acervos civium. *Senec.* Mors insepulta, h. e. sine sepultura. *Cic.* Sepultura insepulta, h. e. not performed with the proper ceremonies, and consequently not deserving the name of a burial, τάφον ἄταφον.  
**INSEQUE**, h. e. dic, narra. *Enn.* ap. 3 *Fest.*  
**INSEQUENTER** (in & sequens), adv. 3 without proper consequence, unconnectedly, inconsequently, not to the purpose, ἀνακόλουθως. *Gell.*  
**INSEQUOR** (in & sequor), ēris, quātus and cātus sum, dep. 3. to follow after; to follow, ἐπιπορεύω, ἀνακολουθῶ. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Mors insecuta Gracchum est, h. e. came upon; or, Gracchus died. *Ovid.* pinum (h. e. navem) lumine, h. e. to look after, follow with the eyes. *Also*, intransitively. *Liv.* Annus insequens, h. e. the year following. *Quintil.* Ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia. *Cic.* Postremam literam detrahcbant, nisi vocalis insequeretur. *Virg.* Clamor insequitur. — ¶ Also, to pursue closely, press upon, harass, persecute, διώκειν. *Liv.* hostem. *Cæs.* agmen. *Cic.* aliquem stricto gladio. *Id.* aliquem clamore ac ininis. *Ovid.* crimen. *Virg.* bello aliquem. — ¶ Also, to censure, reproach. *Cic.* turpitudinem vite. — Also, to proceed in a subject, continue it. *Cic.* Pergam atque insequar longius, h. e. I will go on. — Also, to ply one with questions. *Cic.* *Nat. D.* 3, 17. — Hence, to take pains, endeavor. *Cic.* Non te insequor, ut erudiam. *Virg.* Convellere vimem insequor. — Hence, *Virg.* arva jacto semine, h. e. to work without ceasing.  
**INSERENUS** (in & serenus), a, um, adj. 3 not clear or serene, cloudy. *Stat.*  
**INSERERE** (in & sero), is, ēvi, sītum, a. 3. to sow or plant in, ἐνσπείρω. *Colum.* frumentum. — ¶ Also, to ingraft, insert the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. *Varr.* in pirum silvaticam pirum bonam. *Colum.* omne genus surculi omni generi arboris. *Id.* sarmen-tum. *Id.* vitem, h. e. to graft. *Virg.* arbutum fetu nucis, fur nucis fetum arbuto. — So, also, *Institut.* a, um, grafted, ingrafted, inoculated, cioned. *Virg.* mala. *Colum.* arbor. — Hence, *Institut.* i, n. a. cion, graft, twig or bud ingrafted. *Varr.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Figur.* to implant. *Horat.* vitia. *Id.* In calatinos insitus, h. e. adscriptus, admitted, adopted. — Hence, *Institut.* a, um, implanted by nature, inbred, innate, natural, inherent, acquired by practice. *Cic.* virtus. *Id.* Insitus menti cognitionis amor. *Id.* opinio, h. e. deeply rooted. *Id.* Hoc natura insitum est, ut, &c. *Horat.* Doctrina vim promovet insitam, h. e. innate or natural vigor, force, or genius. *Also*, one's own, peculiar, lying at heart. *Cic.* Ut esset insitum militibus vincere. *Id.* Huic populo ita fuerat libertas insita. — ¶ Also, to insert, put in. *Colum.* Stirps alieni generis insita (utero mular). ¶ Also, to unite, join. *Cic.* corpora animis.  
**INSERERE** (in & sero), is, ēruī, ertum, a. 3. to put, bring or introduce into, insert. *Cic.* collum in laqueum. *Ovid.* oculos in pectora, h. e. to look into. *Cic.* cibum alicui in os. *Curt.* gemmas soleis, h. e. to set. *Ovid.* seram posti. *Quintil.* sensum sermone medio. *Id.* grana civeris in acum, h. e. to thread. *Stat.* Inscm, h. e. to plunge, drive. — ¶ Also, to bring into, mix, mingle. *Liv.* deos

minimis rebus. *Ovid.* jocos historiae. *Tacit.* rationes orationibus. — Hence, *Inserere* se, to mingle with, join, go into. *Ovid.* turbæ, bellis. — ¶ *Stat.* aliquem vitæ, h. e. to preserve alive. *Auct.* *Dial.* de *Orat.* romen famæ, h. e. to give to fame, render celebrated. — ¶ Also, to ingraft, inoculate, ἐμφυτεύω. *Colum.* surculum. — Hence, *Institut.* a, um, adopted. *Sueton.* familiæ, numero civium.

**INSERPĒ** (in & serpo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 3 to creep any where, creep in. *Stat.* Somnus inserpit curis, h. e. creeps over or upon.

**INSERTĀ** (insero), æ, f. an ornament. *P.* 3 *Syr.* ap. *Gell.* numōris boni.

**INSERTĀTIŌ** (inserto), ōnis, f. an inserting. *Cal. Aurelian.*

**INSERTIM** (insertus), adv. by insertion, 3 by immission. *Lucret.* fundere, h. e. to pour in.

**INSERTIŌ** (insero), ōnis, f. an insertion, 3 putting into, an ingrafting. *Macrob.*

**INSERTIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. joined in-3 to, ingrafted. *Calpurn.* declam. stirps.

**INSERTŌ** (frequentat. of insero, ni), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to put into or insert frequently, put into or insert, παρεντίθημι. *Virg.* sinistram clipeo. *Senec.* manum leonibus, h. e. in the jaws of the lions.

**INSERTUS**, a, um. See *Insero*, -erui.

**INSERVĪŌ** (in & servio), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. to serve, be a slave, δουλεύω. Hence, to be a vassal. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, to serve, to be devoted or attached to, to gratify, endeavor to please, be complaisant or courteous, do a favor, attend to or upon, promote the interest of. *Cic.* and *Liv.* alicui. *Gell.* auribus. *Id.* legibus definitionis, h. e. to conform to. *Plaut.* unum amanti. *Cic.* Nihil est inservitum a me temporis causa, h. e. factum gratificandi causa. *Terent.* amico, h. e. to serve, aid, assist. — ¶ Also, to be addicted or devoted to a thing, to take pains about a thing, attend to, take care of. *Cic.* commodis, artibus, honoribus. *Id.* Inservi et fac omnia. *Colum.* Examina (apum) fortius operibus inservient, h. e. will do their work better. *Hirt.* Omnibus rebus inserviendum statuit, h. e. to take all possible pains, use every means.

**INSERVŌ** (in & servo), as, a. 1. to watch, 3 observe. *Stat.* Inservante noverca. *Id.* Inservare volucres.

**INSESSŌR** (insideo), ōris, m. one who sits 3 any where or keeps possession of a place. *Symmach.* viarum.

**INSESSŌS**, a, um. See *Insideo*.

**INSIBILŌ** (in & sibilo), as, a. 1. to whistle or blow in, make a hissing noise, whiz, ἐπισπύρω. *Ovid.* Ubi insibilat Euris, murmur pinetis fiunt. — ¶ Also, to breathe in with hissing. *Sil.* Verbera Erinnyis incutit atque atros insibilat ore tumores.

**INSICCABILIS** (in & siccabilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be dried. *Sidon.*

**INSICCATUS** (in & siccatus), a, um, adj. 3 undried, not dried up. *Stat.* vulnera.

**INSICIA**, æ, f. and **INSICIUM**, or **INSICI-3 UM** (from insico, for insecō, are), ii, n. a kind of sausage or a dish of chopped meat. *Varr.* — It is also written *Insitia*. — Hence, *Insiciarius*, ii, m. one who makes such dishes. *Hieron.* — *Insiciatus*, a, um, adj. provided with or made like insicia. *Apic.* — *Insiciolum*, i, n. h. c. parvum insicium. *Apic.*

**INSIDĒŌ** (in & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, ēre, n. and a. 2. to sit or rest in or upon, ἐπικἀθημαι. *Liv.* equo. *Ovid.* toro. — *Figur.* to be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in. *Cic.* Pictum crimen insidet in animo, h. e. makes impression upon the mind. *Lucret.* Insidet mihi desiderium. *Horat.* Vapor insedit Apulie. *Plin.* Ep. Dolor pedibus insedebat. — ¶ Also, transitively, to sit upon. *Varr.* currum. *Gell.* Equus insidetur. — Also, to keep possession of, occupy. *Liv.* arcem, h. e. garrison. *Id.* fauces. *Tacit.* Cherusci juga insedere, h. e. posted themselves upon. — Also, to inhabit. *Tacit.* ea loca. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Joppe insidet collem, h. e. stands or lies on a hill.

**INSIDIÆ** (insideo), ārum, f. troops or men who secretly keep possession of a place,

lying in wait for others whom they may attack, an ambush, ambuscade. *Liv.* insidias locare. *Cæs.* collocare. — ¶ Also, a place where men are lying in wait, an ambuscade. *Cæs.* Milites in insidiis collocare. *Cic.* Signa in insidiis ponere. *Sallust.* Invadere ex insidiis. — ¶ Also, snares, treachery, plot, artifice, crafty device. *Cic.* Insidias vite facere or ponere. *Id.* ponere contra aliquem. *Id.* alicui parare. *Id.* opponere, tendere, collocare, instruere, adhibere, comparare. *Ovid.* struere. *Tacit.* componere. *Calpurn.* afferre. *Quintil.* disponere. *Plaut.* dare, for facere. *Cic.* Per insidias, insidiously, craftily, slyly, treacherously. So, also, *Id.* insidias, or ex insidiis. *Also*, figur. *Val.* Flacc. maris. *Insidias*, with a genit. of the object. *Cic.* Insidias cædis deponere, h. e. the part of secretly occasioning murder in the city.

**INSIDIANTER** (insidians), adv. cunningly, slyly, treacherously. *Justin.* Al. leg. insidiantes.

**INSIDIATOR** (insidiator), ōris, m. a soldier placed in ambush. *Hirt.* — ¶ Also, any one who lies in wait for, lays snares or traps, watches for, ἐπιβουλος. *Cic.* via. *Nepos.* imperii.

**INSIDIATRIX** (insidiator), Icīs, f. she 3 that lies in wait. *Ammian.*

**INSIDIŌ** (insidiæ), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to lie in wait. *Pandect.*

**INSIDIŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to lie in wait, lie in ambush, lay snares or ambuscades for, plot against, ἐνεδρεύω. *Cic.* alicui. *Martial.* apris. Perhaps, also, with an accusat. *Cic.* Insidiandis legatis. — ¶ Also, to wait for or expect. *Cic.* somno maritorum. *Liv.* temporis.

**INSIDIŌSĒ** (insidiosus), adv. treacherously, deceitfully, craftily, cunningly, fraudulently, insidiously, ἐπιβουλως. *Cic.* Insidiosus in gratiam rediit cum illo. *Id.* Insidiosissime.

**INSIDIŌSŌS** (insidiæ), a, um, adj. full of snares, crafty, cunning, deceitful, dangerous, insidious, ἐπιβουλευρός, ἐπιβουλευτικός. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* Facies oculis insidiosus meis. *Cic.* Quis insidiosior? *Id.* clementia. *Sueton.* itinera. *Plin.* Paneg. Insidiosissimus.

**INSIDŌ** (in & sideo), is, sēdi, sessum, a. and n. 3. to sit down in or on, to settle on, ἐπιζήνω, ἐνίζω. *Virg.* Apes floribus insidunt. *Id.* Nescia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ deus. *Also*, with an accus. following. *Stat.* Apex insiditur astris, h. e. the stars rest upon it. *Id.* locum. *Tacit.* Insessum diris avibus Capitolium, h. e. birds have settled themselves upon it. — Hence, to press into, sink into. *Ovid.* Dignos insidere membris. — ¶ Also, to settle in a place in order to dwell there. *Virg.* jugis. *Also*, with an accusat. following. *Virg.* cineres patriæ. — ¶ Also, to occupy, take possession of, establish one's self any where. *Virg.* silvis. *Also*, with an accusat. following. *Liv.* tumulos. *Id.* viam. *Id.* Ad itinera insidenda. *Id.* Saltus ab hoste insessus. *Tacit.* Arcem insedit milite, h. e. garrisoned. *Figur.* *Cic.* Semen in locis insedit. — Hence, to settle, be fixed, adhere to, be rooted in, remain. *Cic.* Quod here to be rooted in, remain. *Cic.* Quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, h. e. which did not remain fixed. *Quintil.* Verba memoria insident, h. e. be fixed upon, be committed to. *Cic.* Insedit in animo oratio, h. e. remained fixed, took firm root. *Id.* Tibi insedisset suspicio. *Cic.* Colum. Jugum cervicibus insidat. *Cic.* Macula insedit in nomine. — ¶ *Quintil.* Litera sibi insidit, h. e. is put double, and yet pronounced in the same syllable.

**INSIGNE**, is, n. See *Insignis*.

**INSIGNIŌ** (insignis), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. 3 to put a mark upon, to mark, ἐπισημαίνω. *Plaut.* Pueri insigniti, h. e. marked with some bodily defect. — Hence, *Insignita*, orum, marks, bruises, contusions, render — ¶ Also, to mark, distinguish, render remarkable. *Liv.* aliquem tristi nota. *Tacit.* animum morbis, h. e. to render remarkable. So, also, *Id.* finem belli. — Hence, *Insigniti* often signifies to distinguish one's self, to be remarkable

*Plin.* aliqua re. — ¶ Also, to adorn, ornament. *Virg.* clipeum auro. *Id.* agros tropæis. — ¶ Also, to make known, name, describe. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem. — ¶ Also (from signum), to provide with a standard or ensign. *Enn.* Milites insigniti. — ¶ *Virg.* Insignibat, for insigniebat.

**INSIGNIS** (in & signum), e, adj. distinguished by some mark, marked, ἐπίσημος. *Virg.* Maculis insignis et albo. — ¶ Also, remarkable, distinguished, noted, striking, prominent, extraordinary, in a good and bad sense. *Ovid.* Crinibus insignis Phœbus. *Plin.* officinæ, h. e. celebrated and remarkable. *Sueton.* Insignes debilitate aliqua corporis, h. e. manifestly crippled. *Cic.* virtus. *Id.* improbitas. *Id.* Homo insignis notis turpitudinis, h. e. infamous. *Id.* impudentia, h. e. consummate. *Liv.* vestis. *Id.* gaudia. *Id.* annus. *Ovid. vir.* *Cic. vis.* *Ovid.* Insignia facta, h. e. glorious deeds. *Terent.* Aliquid insigne facere. *Liv.* Insignior contumelia. *Tertull.* Insignissima religio. *Cic.* Insignis ad laudem. *Id.* Insignis ad deformitatem. — Hence, substant. Insigne, is, n. a mark, sign, signa. *Cic.* Quod erat insigne, eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam. *Id.* veri, h. e. criterion. *Cæs.* Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurrerit oporteret. *Liv.* Insigne nocturnum, h. e. a signal given in the night, a night signal. — Particularly, Insigne, plur. insignia, the badges of an office, insignia. *Cæs.* imperatoris. *Liv.* sacerdotum. *Cic.* regia. *Tacit.* triumphii. *Sueton.* Insigne vestis, h. e. latus clavus. — Hence, *Cic.* Quasi verborum insignibus, h. e. figures. — Hence, in general, public ornaments, ensigns, badges of honor, marks of distinction. *Cic.* virtutis, gloria. *Cæs.* militaria, h. e. ornaments on the helmet of officers. *Virg.* Insigne inimicum humeris gerebat, h. e. the girdle of Pallas worn by Turnus as an ornament.

**INSIGNITE** (insignitus), adv. in an extraordinary manner, remarkably, notably, signally, παρασημως. *Cic.* Insignite improbus. *Liv.* Insignitius.

**INSIGNITER** (insignis), adv. in an extraordinary manner, remarkably, notably, notoriously, signally, mightily, extremely, παρασημως. *Cic.* Amicos insigniter diligere. *Plin.* Dixit insigniter, h. e. remarkably well. *Gell.* Verba nove et insigniter dicta. *Nepos.* Insignius ornare.

**INSIGNITŪS**, a, um, partic. from in-3 signio. — ¶ Adj. marked, distinguished, clear, plain, ἐπίσημος. *Cic.* imago. — ¶ Also, remarkable, noted, notorious, notable, striking, manifest. *Liv.* Ignominia insignitior.

**INSILĒ** (insilio), is, n. said to signify the 3 treadle of a weaver's loom. *Lucret.* 5, 1352. *Voss.* ad *Catull.* p. 249. reads *ensilia*. Others prefer the reading *insubala*.

**INSILIŪ** (in & salio), is, silui (silivi, si-2 lii), sultum, a. and n. 4. to leap into or upon, εἰσάλλομαι, ἐπιπηδάω. *Plaut.* in scapham. *Cæs.* in phalangas. *Liv.* in equum. *Ovid.* tergo. *Id.* proræ puppique. *Phædr.* supra tignum. Also, with an accusat. following. *Horat.* Ætnam. *Ovid.* undas. *Sueton.* tauros. — Also, absolutely. *Plin.* Leo insilit saltu, h. e. leaps, ramps. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Palmes in jugum insilit. *Plaac.* in malum cruciatum, h. e. to come.

**INSIMŪL** (in & simul), adv. at the same 3 time, together, jointly. *Flor.*

**INSIMŪLĀTYŪ** (insimulo), ōnis, f. an accusation, charge, ἐγκλησις. *Cic.* criminis.

**INSIMŪLĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. an accuser, 3 κατηγορος. *Apul.*

**INSIMŪLŪ** (in & simulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to allege or maintain any thing against a person. *Cic.* Quod ego insimulo. *Id.* Insimulant hominem discessisse. — Hence, to blame, tax with. *Liv.* Neque aliud, quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit. — ¶ Also, to charge, accuse, κατηγοροῦμαι, προβάλλομαι. *Cic.* aliquem flagitii. *Id.* aliquem peccati. *Id.* aliquem falso. *Ovid.* aliquem criminibus

falsis. Also, with an accus. of the object. *Plaut.* aliquem malum facinus. Also, to accuse in a court of justice, to impeach. *Quint.* aliquem repetundarum crimine.

**INSINCERŪS** (in & sincerus), a, um, 3 adj. not in its natural state, spoiled, not sound, corrupt, patrid, δικοφθαρμένος. *Virg.* cruor. — ¶ Also, not honest, not candid, insincere, fallacious, captious. *Gell.*

**INSINŪĀTYŪ** (insinuo), ōnis, f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way. *Avien. ponti.* — ¶ Also, an insinuating or ingratiating one's self into any one's favor, as of an orator, in the beginning of his speech, by a captatio benevolentiae. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a notification, publication. *Cod. Just.*

**INSINŪŌ** (in & sinuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to put into one's bosom or sinus, ἐκκοπίζω, παρεισάγω. *Tertull.* manum. — ¶ Also, to cause a person or thing to get to a place by windings or turnings. Also, in general, to cause to reach or make one's way any where. *Arien.* terribilem ratem, h. e. to land. *Lucret.* æstum per septa domorum, h. e. immittere. *Liv.* Ordines, quacunq; intervalla data essent, insinuare, h. e. to cause the ranks to press into the vacant spaces of the enemy. *Plin.* Pangc. aliquem animo Cæsaris, h. e. to bring into favor. — So, also, Insinuari, to be imparted, to come to, make its way, reach. *Prop.* Tibi insinuantur opes, h. e. tribuantur, contingant. *Sæton.* Insinuatus est Augusto, h. e. amicus factus. *Lucret.* Anima insinuata est nobis, h. e. data. *Id.* Vox in aures insinuata, h. e. ingressa. — Hence, Se insinuare, and, simply, insinuare, to steal into, to make one's way into, to get into. *Liv.* Qua te insinuaveris, via repetenda. *Curt.* Tigris mari se insinuat, h. e. flows into. *Liv.* Flumen inter valles se insinuat. *Cic.* Insinuare in forum. *Liv.* se inter corpus et arna. *Cæs.* se in equitum turmas. *Justin.* se alicui, and, simply, *Cic.* Insinuare alicui, or, *Id.* se in familiaritatem, or, *Id.* Insinuare in familiaritatem, or, *Id.* Se insinuare, h. e. to ingratiate himself with, steal gradually into the good graces of. *Id.* se in sermonem hominum. *Id.* se in causam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ad causam. — Also, to bring to, when this is done with difficulty or pains. *Aur. Vict.* mores feris mentibus. *Apul.* Sacris insinuari, h. e. initiari. — ¶ Also, to make known. *Pandect.*

**INSIPIDŪS** (in & sapidus), a, um, adj. 3 tasteless, insipid, ἄχνημος. *Jul.* Firmic. sapor. — ¶ Also, insipid, absurd. *Gell.* 6. 1. Insipidius. *Al.* leg. insabidius.

**INSIPIENS** (in & sapiens), tis, adj. foolish, silly, sottish, unwise, witless, ἀνόητος. *Cic.* Turpe est sapientem ex insipientium sermone pendere. *Id.* Insipientior. *Senec.* Insipientissimus.

**INSIPIENTER** (insipientis), adv. foolishly, unwisely, indiscreetly, ἀνοήτως. *Cic.*

**INSIPIENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. folly, indiscretion, imprudence, ἀνοησία. *Cic.*

**INSIPŪ** (in & sipo), is, ui, a. 3. to throw 3 into. *Cato.*

**INSTŪ** (in & sisto), is, stiti, stitum, a. and n. 3. to step towards. *Liv.* Ad spolia legenda insistunt. — Hence, figur. to arrive, appear, come. *Ovid.* Tempora institerant. — ¶ Hence, to tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step. *Cæs.* Firmiter insisteret, h. e. to stand firm. *Id.* Proximi jacentibus insistent. — Hence, Insistisse, to stand upon. *Ovid.* Insisterant ramis. Also, with an accus. following. *Plaut.* plantam, h. e. on the foot. *Figur.* *Cic.* Naturam, qua animus insistens. *Cic.* e poetu. jugo imperii, h. e. to govern. — Hence, to tread upon, enter upon, enter. *Cic.* vestigiis. *Tacit.* campis. *Terent.* viam. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* vestigia. *Virg.* lumen. *Liv.* iter. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Ep. alicujus honoribus, h. e. to fill the same office. *Cæs.* Neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugne insisterent, h. e. what manner of fight to begin. *Virg.* viam, h. e. to act, pursue a course, use means. Also, without viam. *Terent.* Prave insisteret, h. e. to act unjustly. —

Also, to apply one's self to, to do, perform. *Plaac.* in dolos. *Liv.* rei. *Quint.* studiis. *Cic.* munus. Also, with an infin. following, to begin, commence, undertake. *Cic.* Instittit flagitare. *Liv.* Instittit deprecari. — ¶ Also, to stand upon. *Cic.* Ille ciugulus terræ, in quo qui insistent, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Villæ margini fluminis insistent. *Horat.* Cineres insistent victor. — ¶ Also, to stand still, stop, halt, pause. *Cic.* Stellæ insistent. *Figur.* *Id.* Oratio insistent interius, h. e. to be too short. — Hence, figur. to stop, pause at any thing. *Cic.* singulis peccatorum gradibus, h. e. to consider. — Also, to persevere, continue, persist in. *Cic.* Importune insistere. *Tocit.* crudelitati. *Val.* Flacc. Animus insiste tuis. — Also, to doubt. *Cic.* Acad. 4, 33. — ¶ Also, to press upon, pursue closely. *Liv.* Effusis (hostibus) institerunt. *Nep.* Hostes instittit. *Tacit.* Nec Antonius ultra instittit. — Also, to inveigh against. *Tacit.* Ann. 4, 60. — Also, to urge, crave, solicit earnestly, entreat, importune. With an infin. following. *Macrob.* Quid ipsi mater audire instittisset, enarrat. Also, with ut following. *Augustin.* Instittit, ut illum liberaret. — ¶ Also, to attend to, bestow pains upon, apply one's self to. *Cæs.* Totus in bellum insistent, h. e. bends his whole mind and thought upon. *Plin.* funeri.

**INSITIVŪS** (insero, ēvi), ōnis, f. an ingrafting, grafting, cioning, ἐμφυτεία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, that which is ingrafted. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, the time of ingrafting. *Ovid.*

**INSITIVŪS**, and **INSITICIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is inserted. *Varr.* somnus, h. e. a nap at mid-day. — ¶ Also, ingrafted. *Varr.* mulus, h. e. sprung from two kinds of animals. *Plin.* Ep. sermo, h. e. foreign, acquired, not natural.

**INSITIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 1 ingrafting, ingrafted, ἐνστέος. *Horat.* pira. — ¶ Also, bastard, spurious, illegitimate. *Cic.* Gracchus. *Phædr.* liberi. *Gell.* alimentum lactis, h. e. of another person than the mother. — Also, adopted. *Senec.* heres.

**INSITŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. an ingrafter, 2 grafter. *Plin.*

**INSITŪS**, a, um. See *Insero, ēvi*.

**INSITŪS** (insero, ēvi), us, ni. an ingraft-2 ing. *Plin.*

**INSŌCYABILIS** (in & sociabilis, e), adj. 2 that cannot be joined or united together, insociable, incompatible, ἀσυνάλλακτος, ἀσύννακτος. *Liv.* gens, h. e. unsocial, rude, uncivilized, with whom no alliance can be formed. *Curt.* regnum, h. e. that does not admit a partner. *Liv.* Homines generi humano insociabiles, h. e. not sociable. *Tocit.* nurui.

**INSŌLABILITER** (insolabilis), adv. in-3 consolably, without solace or comfort, ἀπαρημόδητος, ἀπαρηγορήτως. *Horat.* dolere.

**INSŌLĀTYŪ** (insolo), ōnis, f. an exposing 2 to the sun, drying in the sun, ἡλιασις. *Plin.* cera, h. e. bleaching.

**INSŌLENS** (in & solens), tis, adj. contrary to custom, ἀήθης. *Ter.* Quid tu Athenas insolens? — ¶ Also, unaccustomed to. *Cic.* in dicendo. *Id.* infamia. *Cæs.* belli. — ¶ Also, unusual, not in use, seldom met with, strange, new, rare. *Cic.* verbum. — ¶ Also, too great, excessive, exceeding, immoderate. *Horat.* lætitia. *Cic.* ostentatio. — ¶ Also, that behaves towards others in a strange or unusual manner, insolent, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous. *Cic.* homo. *Hirt.* Insolentiores rebus secundis. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. Homines insolentissimi. — ¶ *Pallad.* Regio insolens, h. e. uninhabited, desert, desolate.

**INSŌLENTER** (insolens), adv. in an uncommon manner, contrary to custom, seldom, unusually, rarely, ἀήθως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, too much, too frequently, excessively, immoderately, beyond what is right. *Cic.* Insolentius abutitur. — ¶ Also, insolently, proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, presumptuously. *Cæs.* Victoria sua insolenter gloriari. *Id.* hostem insequi. *Id.* Insolentius. *Valer. Mar.* Insolentissime.

**INSŌLENTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. the not being accustomed to a thing, ἀήθεια. *Cic.* Prop-

ter fori insolentiam urbem reformidat, h. c. from not being accustomed to. Salust. Timidus insolentia itineris, h. c. from the strangeness and difficulty. Cic. loei, h. c. the wretched, unusualness, straggleness. Id. verborum. Id. Peregrina insolentia, h. c. a foreign method of speaking, and unusual amongst us. — ¶ Also, excess, want of moderation. Cic. Majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus sæculi insolentiam vituperabat. — ¶ Also, pride, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance. Cic. Cæperat esse tanta insolentia, ut neminem liberum duceret. Horat. Mæe terra cedet insolentia. — ¶ It is found in the plural in Phædr and Gell.

INSÖLĒŌ (in & soleo), es, n. 2. same as 3 Soleo. Cæcil.

INSÖLĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to grow haughty or insolent, be mightily elated. Gell.

INSÖLIDŪS (in & solidus), a, um, adj. 3 not solid, soft, weak, tender, μαλακός. Ovid. herba.

INSÖLITE (insolitus), adv. contrary to 3 custom, unusually. Augustin.

INSÖLITŪS (in & solutus), a, um, adj. unaccustomed to, unacquainted with, not inured to, ἀσθής. Cic. Cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invitasque prodire cogis. Cæs. ad laborem. Salkust. rerum bellicarum. Id. servitii. Virg. Insolite fugiunt in flumina phœæ, h. c. who are not accustomed to live upon land. — ¶ Also, unusual, strange, extraordinary. Cic. Insolita mihi loquacitas. Quintil. labor. — Hence, Insolitum, a thing unusual. Tacit. Insolitum est, it is unusual. With an infinitive following. Pandect. Idque insolitum esse fieri. Also, with ut following. Plin. Paneg.

INSÖLŌ (in & sol), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 sun, dry by the heat of the sun, expose to the sun, ἠλιάζω. Colum. uvæ. Id. Humus insolatur, h. c. is warmed. Id. Dies insolatur, a clear day on which the sun shines.

INSÖLŪBILIS (in & solubilis), e, adj. not 2 to be loosed, insoluble, ἀλυτός. Macrob. vineulum. — ¶ Also, that cannot be paid. Senec. — ¶ Also, that cannot be refuted, indubitable, certain. Quintil.

INSÖLŪBILITAS (insolubilis), ātis, f. 3 indissolubleness, difficulty, intricacy. Sidon.

INSÖLŪBILITER (Id.), adv. indissolubly. 3 Macrob.

INSÖMNIĀ (insomnis), æ, f. sleeplessness, 1 want of sleep, watching, walking, lying awake, ἀνομία. Sueton. — The plural is found in Cic. Senect. 13. Insomniis earere h. c. sleeplessness (or, unpleasant dreams, from insomnia).

INSÖMNIŌSŪS (insomnia), a, um, adj. 3 sleepless, unable to sleep, troubled with want of sleep. Cato.

INSÖMNIŪS (in & somnus), e, adj. want 2 ing sleep, sleepless, watching, ἀνομιος. Virg. nox. Ovid. draco. Stat. oculi.

INSÖMNIUM (Id.), il, n. a dream, ἐνύπνιον. Tacit. More frequently in the plural. Tibull. and Virg. — ¶ Also, sleeplessness. Val. Flacc.

INSÖNŌ (in & sono), as, ui, itum, n. 1. to 2 make a noise in, to sound, sound loudly, resound, ἐνηχέω, καθηχέω. Ovid. calanias. Lucan. Insonuere tubæ. Virg. Insonuit flagello, h. e. snapped with her whip. Id. Boreæ spiritus alto insonat Ægæo, h. e. hisses, whistles. Ovid. Insonuit nervus ab areu. Id. Unda insonuit. Quintil. 11. 3. 121. Insonarc, h. e. to clear the throat, to hawk, hem. — Also, with an accusative following. Virg. verbera, to crack or snap with a whip.

INSÖNS (in & sons), tis, adj. innocent, 2 guiltless, ἀσθής, ἀνομιος. Horat. Purus et insons. Plaut. Insons probrī. Id. Aliquem falso atque insontem arguere. Liv. regni crimine. Id. enlæ. — ¶ Also, without hurting, harmless. Horat. Cerberus. Ovid. ease.

INSÖNŪS (in & sonns), a, um, adj. mak 3 ing no noise or sound, without noise, noiseless, silent, ἄσπρος. Apul. vestigium. Id. litteræ, h. e. the mutes, ἄφωνα γράμματα.

INSÖPIBILIS (in & sopio), e, adj. that 3 cannot be laid asleep. Martiar. Capell. ignis, h. e. inextinguishable.

INSÖPITŪS (in & sopitus), a, um, adj. 3 not lulled to sleep, never sleeping, watchful, sleepless, ἀπυρνος. Ovid. draco. Clavdian. ignis, h. c. inextinguishable.

INSÖRDĒSCŌ (in & sordeseo), is, dui, n. 3 3. to become sordid. Sidon.

INSÖPARGŌ (in & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 2 3. same as Inspargo. Plin.

INSÖPARSŪS. See Inspargo.

INSÖPATIŪR (in & spatior), āris, dep. 1. 3 to walk leisurely in or to a place. Prudent.

INSÖPECIĀTŪS (in & speciatus), a, um, 3 adj. unformed, unshapen. Tertall substantia.

INSÖPECIŌSŪS (in & speeiosus), a, um, 2 adj. unseemly, ugly. Petron.

INSÖPECTĀTIŌ (inspecto), ōnis, f. a 2 holding, looking into, considering. Senec.

INSÖPECTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. same as 3 Inspector. Symmach.

INSÖPECTYŌ (inspicio), ōnis, f. a looking 2 into, viewing, beholding, observing carefully, inspection, ἐπισκεψίς, ἐπισκέψεως. Colum. Ager prima inspectione vitia ostendit, at first sight. Quintil. tabularum, a reading. Trajan. in Plin. Ep.

Eos, qui pro consulibus hanc provinciam obtinuerunt, abstinuisse inspectionem rationum. Apul. speculi. — ¶ Also, consideration, contemplation. Quintil. Hence, theory, opposed to practice. Quintil. Artium alia positæ in inspectione, alia in agendo, &c. some depend on theory, &c. others again on practice, &c.

INSÖPECTŌ (frequentat. of inspicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to behold, observe, look at or view attentively, ἐφοράω. Plaut. aliquid. — Also, absolutely. Plaut. Ego inspeetavi. Cic. Me inspeetante, h. c. before my eyes.

INSÖPECTŌR (inspicio), ōris, m. a beholder. 2 Plin. — ¶ Also, an inspector, overseer, examiner of things to be sold, ἐπόπτης. Cod. Theod.

INSÖPECTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as Inspect 2 tio. Senec.

INSÖPECTŪS, a, um. See Inspicio.

INSÖPERĀBILIS (in & sperabilis), e, adj. 3 not to be hoped for or expected, ἀεπιπρότος, ἀελπτος. Gell. pax.

INSÖPERĀNS (in & sperans), tis, adj. not 2 hoping for, not expecting, ἀεπιπρόων. Cic. Insperanti mihi cecidit. Terent. Feci ut fierent nuptiæ, insperante hoe.

INSÖPERĀTĒ (insperatus), adv. unexpected 3 ly. Val. Max. Insperatus.

INSÖPERĀTŌ. See Insperatus.

INSÖPERĀTŪS (in & speratus), a, um, adj. not hoped or looked for, un hoped for, ἀεπιπρότος, ἀελπτιστος. Cic. præsidium. Id. pecunie. Terent. gaudium. Plaut. Hanno, insperatissimè mihi, salve. — Also, of disagreeable things. Cic. malum. Hence, Liv. Ex insperato, or, Lucil. Insperato, un hoped for, un expectedly.

INSÖPERGŌ (in & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to sprinkle upon, scatter upon, ἐπιπάσσω. Cic. molam et vinum. Plin. fari-nan potioni. — Figur. Horat. Nævös corpore inspersos. — ¶ Also, to besprinkle, bestrewn, sprinkle over. Cato. oleam salc. Plin. Inpersa vino.

INSÖPERSIŌ (inspergo), ōtis, f. a sprin 3 kling upon, besprinkling, διάπασμα. Pallad. cineris.

INSÖPERSŪS (Id.), us, m. same as Insper 3 sio. Apul.

INSÖPERSŪS, a, um. See Inspergo.

INSÖPICIŌ (in & specio), is, exi, eetum, a. 3. to look into, εισπράω, ἐμπρεύω. Terent. Inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium. Plaut. libros. Ovid. Quam Romam inspexerit Eos. — Hence, to look into or at, to read. Cic. leges. Ovid. verba. Tacit. literas. — ¶ Also, to look at, see, behold, view. Colum. agrum. Horat. equos. Liv. singulos milites, h. e. to review, muster. — Also, simply, to look at, look, see. Ovid. Inspice, quid, &c. — ¶ Figur. to consider, contemplate, examine, weigh, ponder, muse upon, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend, perceive. Cic. aliquem a puero. Plaut. morbum alicujus. Quintil. Inspicere quid deceat. Id. mores alicujus. Plaut. sententiam alicujus. Plin. Ep. rationes.

INSÖPICŌ (in & specio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to point, sharpen at the end. Virg.

INSÖPIRĀMENTŪM (inspiro), i, n. same 3 as Inspiratio. Cæl. Aurel.

INSÖPIRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a blowing into, 3 inspiration, ἐμπνευσίς. Solin.

INSÖPIRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an inspirer. 3 Cæl. Aurelian. furoris.

INSÖPIRĀTĀLIS (in & spiritalis), e, adj 3 not spiritual. Paulin. Ep.

INSÖPIRŌ (in & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 and n. 1. to blow or breathe in or upon, εἰσπνέω, ἐμπνέω. Quint. Inspirantes ramis arborum auræ. Ovid. conchæ, h. e. to blow upon. — Gell. litææ, h. e. to pronounce with full breath, as an aspirate. — ¶ Also, to blow or breathe into. Plin. foramen, h. e. into a hole. Colum. Granaria aquilonibus inspi-rentur, h. e. be ventilated. — Also, to blow into, bring into by blowing. Plin. aliquid gravitati aurium per fistulas. — Also, in a more extended signification, to blow or breathe into, infuse. Virg. venenum morsibus. Colum. animam homini.

— Figur. to excite or produce in a person in an imperceptible manner. Virg. alicui occultum ignem. Id. magnam mentem. Quintil. misericordiam. — ¶ Also, to produce by blowing. Gell. sonum fistula. — ¶ Also, to inspire. Justin. aliquem. — Figur. of an orator, to inspire, excite, inspire. Quintil. Quibus viribus inspi-ret (orator), h. c. with what strength will he inspire his hearers.

INSÖPISSŌ (in & spisso), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to make thick, inspissate. Veget. INSÖPŪLIĀTŪS (in & spoliatus), a, um, 2 adj. not plundered, not spoiled or stripped, not robbed. Quintil. and Virg.

INSÖPŪMŌ (in & spumo), as, n. I. to foam. 2 Tertull.

INSÖPŪŌ (in & spuo), is, ui, ātum, a. 3. to 2 spit into or upon, ἐπιπτύω. Senec. alicui in frontem. Id. in faciem alicujus. Plin. oculis.

INSÖPŪTŌ (in & sputo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to spit upon, εἰσπτύω. Plaut. alicu-

quum.

INSTĀBILIS (in & stabilis), e, adj. that 2 does not stand fast, unobole, unsteady, tottering, not firm, ἀβεβαίος, ἀσταθής. Liv. pedes. Virg. cymbæ. — Figur. Quintil. membrum orationis. — ¶ Also, not to be stood on. Ovid. tellus. — ¶ Also, not standing firm, not keeping its ground, sometimes being here, sometimes there. Liv. hostis. Figur. Curt. manus, h. e. rapaces. — ¶ Also, inconstant, fickle, wavering, changeable. Cæs. motus. Virg. animus. Tacit. fortuna. Liv. ingressus, h. e. unsafe. Aur. Vict. Instabilior.

INSTĀBILITAS (instabilis), ātis, f. un 2 steadiness, uncertainty, instability, ἀστα-sin. Plin. mentis, h. e. disorder or deprivation of reason.

INSTĀBILITER (Id.), adv. unsteadily. 3 Augustin.

INSTĀNS, tis, particip. from insto. — ¶ Adj. present. Quint. tempus. Cic. Instantia, things present. — ¶ Also, pressing, earnest, urgent, importunate. Quintil. Gestus instantior.

INSTĀNTĒR (instans), adv. earnestly, 2 pressingly, forcibly, vehemently, importunately, urgently, ἐνστατικῶς. Quintil. dicere. Id. Instantius. Apul. Instantissime.

INSTĀNTIĀ (insto), æ, f. prescocc. Cic. I — ¶ Also, a pressing into, intrusion. — Hence, close application, assiduity, activity, persevering diligence, παρουσία, σπουδή. Plin. Ep. — Also, vehemence, force, strength, vigor, as in speaking. Plin. Ep. — Also, earnestness in supplication, importunity, urgency. Pandect.

INSTĀR (unc.), n. used only in the nom. and acc. sketch, image, likeness, resemblance, kind, manner, ὁμοίωμα, ἀπικό-νισμα. Plin. Primum operis instar. Sueton. Equi instar, h. e. a picture. Cic. Est tanquam animi instar in corpore, h. e. as the soul in the body. Liv. Parvum instar eorum, h. e. merely a shadow of. Hence, Ad instar, as, like, after the manner of. Apul. Ad instar speculati. Justin. Ad instar eastorum, h. e. after the manner of, like. So, also, simply Instar. Cic. Fuit non vici in-

star, sed urbis, *h. e. was not like a village, but, &c.* *Cæs.* Instar muri. *Virg.* Instar montis. *Horat.* Instar veris. — Instar, *sc. ad, about.* *Hort.* Trium cohortium instar exposit. *Cic.* Habet instar septuaginta (epistolarum), *h. e. as many as amount to.* *Vurr.* Instar librorum octo, *h. e. eight in number.* *Vellei.* Multorum voluminum instar, *h. e. a work of many volumes.* — ¶ Also, *forma, figure, apparuace.* *Virg.* Quantum instar in ipso est. *Cic.* Navis urbis instar habere videtur. *Cic.* Terra quasi puncti instar obtinet, *h. c. looks like a point.* — ¶ Also, *value, amount.* *Cic.* Vix minimi momenti instar habet. *Ovid.* Habet instar militis innumeri, *h. e. is equivalent to.* — Hence, *Instar, sc. ad, as, like, as good as.* *Cic.* Erat mortis instar, *h. e. was as good as dead.* *Id.* Plato est mihi instar omnium, *h. e. is equal to them all, is worth them all.*

INSTAURĀTIŌ (instauro), ōnis, *f. a renewal, repetition, ἀνασκευή.* *Cic.* ludorum. *Pandect.* Instaurationem causæ deprecere, *h. c. to demand a fresh trial.* — ¶ Also, *a reasoning, restoring, refitting, repairing.* *Enaen.* templorum.

INSTAURĀTIVŌS, or INSTAURĀTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. renewed. *Macroh.* dies, *h. c. on which the games were repeated.*

INSTAURĀTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. renewed, repeated. *Cic.* ludi, *h. e. games repeated or celebrated anew, on account of some informality in the first celebration.*

INSTAURĀTŌR (Id.) ōris, m. a restorer, 3 restoror, ἐπισκευαστής. *Amniana.* INSTAURŌ (perhaps from instar), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to renew, repeat, celebrate anew, ἀνασκευάζω, of sacrifices, games, &c. which are repeated at stated times. *Cic.* sacrificium. *Virg.* epulas. *Liv.* ludos. — Hence, in general, to celebrate. *Liv.* ludos diem unum. — Also, in general, to renew, repeat. *Cic.* scelus, cædem. *Liv.* bellum. *Virg.* proelium. — ¶ Also, to renew, restore, repair, refit. *Enaen.* templa. — ¶ Also, to erect, make. *Plin.* monumenta sibi. *Id.* sibi tunicas. — ¶ Also, to repay, requite. *Virg.*

INSTERNŌ (in & sterno), is, strāvi, strā- 2 tum, a. 3. to cover as with a saddle-cloth, ἐπιστρώωνμι. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to lay a covering upon. *Horat.* pulpa modicis tignis (dativ.). — Hence, *Insturatum, u covering, blanket. Cato.* — ¶ Also, to throw down or into. *Stat.* se ignibus.

INSTIGĀTIŌ (instigo), ōnis, *f. an instigation, incitement, inducement.* *Act.* ad *Herenn.*

INSTIGĀTŌR (Id.) ōris, m. an instigator. 3 Tacit.

INSTIGĀTRIX (instigator), icis, *f. she that instigates.* *Tacit.*

INSTIGĀTŌS (instigo), us, m. an instigation. *Pandect.*

INSTIGŌ (probably from στίζω), as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1. to instigate, incite, stimulate, ἐπιενεργίζω, παροξύνω, παρορμάω. *Terent.* aliquem. *Liv.* aliquem in aliquem. *Vellei.* in arma, *h. e. to rouse, animate, encourage.* *Cic.* Instigante te, *h. e. at your instigation.* *Petroa.* canem in aliquem, *h. e. to set at.* Also, with an infinitive following. *Lucret.*

INSTILLĀTIŌ (instillo), ōnis, *f. an infusion, instillation, pouring in by drops,* ἐνστάσις. *Plin.*

INSTILLŌ (in & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pour in drop by drop, infuse by drops, instill, ἐνσταλάζω. *Cic.* lumini oleum. *Ovid.* merum in ignes. — Figur. to instill, whisper in one's ear. *Horat.* præceptum auribus. — ¶ Also, to fall on or into by drops, to drop on or into. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* saxa, *h. c. on the rocks.*

INSTIMŪLĀTŌR (instimulo), ōris, m. 1 an instigator, inciter. *Cic.* seditionis.

INSTIMŪLŌ (in & stimulo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to instigate, stimulate, incite, push on. *Ovid.*

INSTINCTŌR (instinguo), ōris, m. an inciter, encourager, setter on, prompter. *Tacit.* belli.

INSTINCTŌS, a, um. See *Instinguo.*

INSTINCTŌS (instinguo), us, m. instiga-

tion, incitement, impulse, inspiration, incitaci, παρορμησις, ἐνθουσιασμός. *Cic.* divinus.

INSTINGUŌ (in & stinguo), is, nxi, 1 nctum, a. 3. to incite, instigate. *Gell.* — Hence, *Instinctus, a, um, instigated, incited, stimulated.* *Cic.* furore. *Liv.* vocibus, furis. *Quintil.* divino spiritu.

INSTIPŌ (in & stipo), as, a. 1. to stuff or 3 cram into, fill up to the brim, ἀντροιβάζω. *Marc.* Emp. — Hence, *Cato.* vinum in culleum, *h. e. to make quite full.*

INSTIPŪLŌR (in & stipulor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to stipulate, get a promise or obligation for any thing from another. *Plaut.*

INSTITĀ (unc.), e, f. the fringe, border, 2 guard, or selvedge of a garment; the broad border or purple put round the lower part of a woman's robe, λῶμα, κράσπεδον, περιχρῶνιον. *Horat.* By *Ovid* it is used for a lady. *Ovid.* Art. 1, 32. — ¶ Also, any bandage, as, to tie hands or feet with. *Petron.* — Also, a girth of a bedstead or sofa, to put the cushions upon. *Petron.*

INSTITIŌ (instisto), ōnis, *f. a stopping or 1 standing still.* *Cic.* errantium stellarum, *h. c. the apparent suspension of motion in the planets; their appearing to be stationary.* *Al.* aliter leg.

INSTITŌR (insto), ōris, m. one who sells 2 goods or carries them about for sale in the market and on account of another, a commission-merchant, a hawker, pedler, broker, a retailer, huckster, shop-keeper, trader, dealer, factor; or one who keeps a shop for another, and sells goods on his account, παλιγκάπηλος, ἐπιστῆρης. *Liv.* mercis. *Pandect.* cæuponum, *h. e. an assistant, or a bar-keeper.* — Hence, *Quintil.* eloquentiæ, *h. e. an orator displaying his eloquence, as a merchant exposes and praises his wares.*

INSTITŌRŌS (institor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to institores. *Pandect.* actio, *h. e. an action against a trader, or against the master or employer of the trader, on account of his transactions.* *Sueton.* Institorium, the trade of a huckster, &c.

INSTITŪŌ (in & statuo), is, ui, ātum, a. 3. to set, put or place iato, καθιερῶν, ἐνιστάται. *Plaut.* argumenta in pectus, *h. e. to introduce.* *Terent.* aliquid in animum. — Hence, to determine or resolve upon. *Nep.* tempus querere. — ¶ Also, to begin, commence. *Cic.* historiam, viam. *Id.* Perge, ut instituisti. — Also, with an infinitive following. *Cic.* scribere. — Hence, to make, give. *Cæs.* delectum, *h. c. to make a levy.* *Id.* sermonem, *h. e. to hold a discourse.* *Sueton.* convivium. *Virg.* dapes. — Also, to establish, introduce, appoint. *Ovid.* sacros ludos. *Liv.* dies festos. *Id.* censum. — ¶ Also, to erect, build, make, fabricate, construct. *Cæs.* turres, naves, pontem. *Cic.* exedria. *Horat.* amphoram. *Vol.* Facc. toros. — Figur. *Cic.* sibi quæstum, *h. c. to procure, get, or gain.* *Id.* conditionem, *h. e. to make.* — ¶ Also, to institute, give a certain form or quality, to form, fashion, regulate, arrange. *Cic.* actionem, *h. e. to draw up or prepare a process.* *Cæs.* rationem operis. *Sollust.* Ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, *h. e. had regulated his life so.* *Quintil.* Familia bene instituta, *h. c. well-regulated.* — Also, absolutely, to make a regulation or arrangement, introduce, establish, ordain, appoint. With in following. *Sueton.*

In re militari multa instituit, *h. e. made many new regulations.* Also, with ut following. *Cic.* Instituit, ut, &c. Also, with an infinitive following. *Cæs.* Quotannis facere instituerat, *h. e. was wont to, &c.* — Hence, to make, found, plant, build, &c. *Liv.* metalla, *h. e. to make or sink mines.* *Cic.* vineas. *Id.* portorium. *Varr.* segetes. *Plin.* plantaria. *Cic.* officinam. *Plin.* bibliothecam. — Also, to ordain, institute, appoint, decree. *Cic.* legem, pœnam. *Virg.* Hoc sibi Proserpina ferri instituit. *Sueton.* Instituit (ut) subsortio a prætore fieret. — Hence, to appoint, make, pronounce, declare. *Cic.* aliquem heredem, tutorem. — Also, to procure, hire, or,

to get together, collect. *Cæs.* remiges ex aliquo loco. — ¶ Also, to form, teach, instruct, bring or train up, educate, παιδεύω. *Quintil.* mores. *Id.* oratorem. *Cic.* aliquem ad dicendum. *Quintil.* aliquem artibus. *Colwa.* aliquem Latine loqui.

INSTITŪTIŌ (instituo), ōnis, *f. a disposition, arrangement.* *Cic.* rerum. — Hence, *custodia.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, instruction, direction. *Cic.* puerilis. *Tacit.* Cynica institutio, *h. e. principles.*

INSTITŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who makes or founds any thing. *Amniana.* urbium, *h. c. founder.* — ¶ Also, a teacher, instructor, master. *Lucret.*

INSTITŪTUM (Id.), i, n. a purpose, object, plan, design, προαίρεσις, σκοπός. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a regulation, custom, way, practice, manner, fashion, institution, ἔθος. *Cic.* Me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, rarius ad te scribere, *h. e. habit.* *Id.* Si qua mulier sit instituto meretricio, *h. e. profession.* *Cæs.* Meo instituto usus sum, *h. e. I have acted agreeably with my practice.* *Cic.* Institutum vitæ capere, *h. e. a tenor, manner.* *Cic.* Bene Juris publici leges et instituta cognoverat. *Id.* majorum. *Nepos.* Instituitis patrie prætere. — ¶ Also, a rule. *Cic.* Abundare præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *h. e. lessons.* *Quintil.* Optimis institutis mentem infantium informare. — ¶ Also, a bargain, stipulation, agreement. *Liv.* 6, 10.

INSTITŪTŌS, a, um. See *Instituo.*

INSTŌ (in & sto), as, iti, ātum, n. 1. to 2 stand in or upon any thing, ἐνίστημι. *Virg.* jugis. *Sueton.* in triclinio. *Plaut.* Rectam instas viam, *h. c. you are on the right way, you have precisely hit the matter.*

— ¶ Also, to be near or at hand, draw nigh, inpend, approach, threaten. *Salust.* Instat nox. *Liv.* hiems. *Cic.* iter, pœna. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* bellum. *Terent.* Partus prope instat. *Liv.* Nihil mihi instat. — Also, with an accusative. *Plaut.* Tantum eum instat exitii. — Hence, *Instant, present.* *Instantia, things present.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to push or press upon, urge, harass, attack; also, to pursue, advance. In war. *Liv.* alicui. Also, without a dative. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Also, with an accusative following. *Nep.* hostes. — Also, in general, to urge, ply, harass, pursue. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Liv.* Clades instantes. — Also, to urge or press upon a person to do or say a thing, to request strongly, demand, insist. *Cic.* Cupienti atque instanti negare. *Id.* Quod te instante faciet, *h. e. at your instance.* Also, with ut following. *Cic.* Tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium. *Liv.* Evincunt instando, ut, &c. *Terent.* Unum instat, ut conficiantur nuptiæ. Also, with ne following. *Plaut.* Uxor instat, ne mihi detur. — Hence, *Instare sibi, to exert one's self with zeal and eagerness.* *Act.* ad *Herenn.* Nunc identidem nosmet ipsi nobis instemus. — ¶ Also, to apply one's self to a thing, commence working at. *Virg.* curum, *h. e. to work at.* — ¶ Also, to take pains. *Cic.* de Milone. *Virg.* operi. *Tacit.* Non ignarus instandium famæ, *h. c. that he ought to improve the first impression of fame.* — ¶ Also, to maintain or endeavor to maintain, insist upon, persist in, stick to his opinion. *Terent.* Instat, factum esse, *h. c. in insts upon, says positively that it was done.* *Cic.* Instat poscere, *h. c. continues, insists, persists.* — ¶ See, also, *Instans.*

INSTRĀGŌLUM (insterno), i, n. a covering 3 ing, coverlet, στράμα. *Cato.*

INSTRĀTŌS, a, um, particip. from insto 3 sterno. — ¶ Adj. (from in & stratus), not covered or strowed with any thing. *Virg.*

INSTRENŌE (instrenuus), adv. not cour- 3 agously. *Justin.* Lysimachus non instrenue moriens, *h. e. in a cowardly or dastardly manner.*

INSTRENŪS (in & strenuus), a, um, 3 adj. not industrious, sluggish, inactive, spiritless, mean, weak, φαθνυος. *Terent.*

INSTREPIŌ (frequentat. of instrepo), 3 as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. same as *Instrepo.* *Venat.* Fortun.

**INSTREPŌ** (in & strepo), is, ui, itum, n. 3. *to make a noise any where, or, simply, to make a noise, to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, crackle, creak, &c.* Virg. Sub pondere axis instrepat. — ¶ Also, with an accus. following. Apul. lamentabiles questus.

**INSTRICŪS**, a, um. See *Instringo*.

**INSTRICŪS** (instringo), us, m. *an exertion.* Catull. 75, 11. (si lectio certa).

**INSTRIDŌ** (in & strido), is, n. 3. *to hiss* 3 in a place. Sil. pelago.

**INSTRINGŌ** (in & stringo), is, inxi, 2 etum, a. 3. *to bind.* Quintil. declam.

— ¶ Also, *to irritate.* Apul. — ¶ Also, *to bring into order.* Catull. 75, 11. (si lectio certa).

**INSTRUCŪTE** (instructus), adv. *with great* 2 preparation. Liv. Instructus.

**INSTRUCŪTILIS** (in & struo), e, adj. *not* 3 joined. Tertull.

**INSTRUCŪTIŌ** (instruo), ōnis, f. *a constructing, erecting, building, furnishing, κατασκευή.* Trajan. in Plin. Ep. balinei. Vitruv. tubulorum in cloacas, h. e. immisio. — ¶ Also, *a disposing, setting in array or order.* Cic. signorum. Auct. ad Herenn. militum. — ¶ Also, *instruction.* Arnob.

**INSTRUCŪTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who pre-1 pures, κατασκευαστής.* Cic. Instructores convivii.

**INSTRUCŪTORA** (Id.), æ, f. *array, dispo-3 sition, same as Instructio.* Frontin.

**INSTRUCŪTUS**, a, um, particip. from in-3 struo. — ¶ Adj. *furnished, provided.*

Cic. Græcia instructa copiis. Horat. Decem vitis instructor. Cic. Rebus instructissimus. — ¶ Also, *instructed.*

Cic. in jure civili, h. e. versed. Id. artibus. Id. Instructor a jure civili. Id. Ad dicendum instructissimus a natura.

**INSTRUCŪTUS** (instruo), us, m. *prepara-1 tion, provision.* Cic.

**INSTRUMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. *any thing*

*by which one prepares, fits out, puts in or-1 der, works at, exercises or practises a thing.*

Hence, *tool, instrument, furniture, effects, goods, provision, household stuff, mova-3 bles, utensils, implements, equipage, gear, ἐργαλείον, τὰ σκεύη.* Cic. Instrumentum villæ, or, Phædr. rusticum, or, simply, Cic. Instrumentum, sc. rusticum, h. e. the implements of husbandry. Sneton. regium. Horat. artis, h. e. the tools or instruments of his trade. Plin. Ep. venatorium, h. e. the apparatus for hunt-3 ing. Cæs. hibernorum. Id. militare, or, Cic. belli, h. e. every thing necessary for war, as arms, provision, &c. Sucton. imperii, h. e. documents or a body of rec-3 ords relating to the empire, as the de-3 crees of the senate and people, which were kept in the capitol. Quintil. In-3 strumenta litis, h. e. all the papers or documents relating to a lawsuit. — ¶ Also, a single instrument or implement. Hence, plur. Instrumenta. Colum. corporis.

Ovid. necis. Plin. ciborum, h. e. organs of digestion. — ¶ Figur. stock, provisions, materials. Cic. oratoris. Id. caesarum.

— ¶ Also, *means, assistance, further-3 ance, promotio, advancement.* Cic. boni-3 tati. Id. regni. Id. Instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam. Sallust. In-3 strumenta luxuriæ. Quintil. 12. 5. In-3 strumenta oratoris, h. e. accomplishments requisite for an orator. — ¶ Also, or-3 nament, embellishment. Ovid. Trist. 1, 1, 9. — ¶ Also, *dress, apparel.* Ovid. Met. 14, 767. Anilla demit instrumenta sibi. Sucton. Cæs. 84. Instrumentum triumphorum, h. e. garments used at tri-3 umphal processions on the stage.

**INSTRUDŌ** (in & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to put together in order, set in order, arrange, compose.* Cic. In instruendo, sc. orationem. — ¶ Also, *to erect, construct, build, κατασκευάζω.* Nepos. muros, h. e. to build, or, to make prepara-3 tions for building. — ¶ Also, *to draw up in battle array.* Cic. aciem. Id. copias. Liv. elephantos. Id. Exercitus instructus. Id. Instrui in ordinem, or ordinibus, h. e. in ranks. — ¶ Also, *to prepare, make ready.* Liv. apparatus belli. Id. Tempus ad instruendum, sc. se, h. e. to place himself in order. Id. fraudem. Id. insidias in loco, h. e. to lay snares. — ¶ Also, *to prepare, fur-3 nish, provide, equip, fit out, accoutre, fur-*

*nish with necessities.* Liv. agrum. Cic. domum, convivium. Id. accusationem, h. e. to prepare, furnish the proper evi-3 dence or documents for. Justin. classem. Sucton. filiam, h. e. to provide with every requisite. Cic. se, h. e. to be provided, prepare himself, get ready. Liv. Instruc-3 tus dimicationi. Id. ad cadem. Pandect. Fundus instructus. Cic. naves, domus. — ¶ Also, with an ablat. following. Virg. aliquem armis. Senec. Rerum, quæ vitam instruunt, diligens, h. e. which embellish. — Hence, *to instruct, teach.* Cic. aliquem artibus. Plin. Ep. ignorantiam alicujus. — ¶ Also, *to procure, give.* Plaut. alicui aurum.

— ¶ Also, *to put into, insert.* Cæs. contabulationem in parietes. — ¶ See, also, *Instructus, a, um.*

**INSTŪDIŌSŪS** (in & studiosus), a, um, 3 adj. *not studious, not taking pains, ἀφιλό-3 πονος.* Apul. medicinæ.

**INSTŪPEŌ** (in & stupeo), es, n. 2. *to be* 2 torpid, void of feeling, benumbed. Plin.

**INSUASUM** (in & suasum), i, n. *a smoky* 3 yellow color. Plaut. Trucul. 2. 2. 16.

**INSUAVIS** (in & suavis), e, adj. *unpleas-3 ant, disagreeable, offensive, ἀήδης.* Cic. vita. Id. Insuavius. Id. Insuavissima.

**INSUAVITĀS** (insuavis), ātis, f. *unpleas-3 antness, disagreeableness.* Gell.

**INSŪBER**, bris, bre, adj. *in or of Insubria,* 3 a country of Italy, near Milan, Insbrium. Liv. eques. — Hence, *Insuber, an Insubrian.* Cic. — Plur. Insubres. Liv.

**INSŪBIDĒ** (insubidus), adv. *inconsiderate-3 ly, rashly, foolishly.* Gell.

**INSŪBIDŌS** (in & subidus), a, um, adj. 3 *inconsiderate, silly, foolish.* Lanprid.

Fuit vultu insubido. Gell. Insubidius.

**INSŪBITILIS** (in & subtilis), e, adj. 3 *coarse, not subtle.* Pandect.

**INSŪBITILITER** (insubtilis), adv. *coarsc-3 ly, without subtilty.* Pandect.

**INSUBULUM**, i. See *Insile*. 3

**INSŪCCŌ** (in & succus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. *to moisten, soak, steep, ἐμβάλλω.* Co-3 lum.

**INSŪDŌ** (in & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 2. *to sweat in or at, εὐιδόω.* Horat. Nul-3 la taberna meos habet libellos, queis manus insudet vulgi, h. e. on which the hands of the vulgar may sweat; which may be spoiled by the sweaty hands of the vulgar. Calp. labori. — ¶ Also, *to sweat.* Cels.

**INSUEFACTŌ** (from in, sueo & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. *to accustom or habituate* 3 to. Pass. Insuefio. Hence, *Insuefactus*, a, um, *accustomed or inured to any thing.* Cæs.

**INSUESCŌ** (in & sueo), is, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. and n. 3. *to be accustomed, be in the habit of, ἐξίζομαι.* Terent. mentiri. Tacit. corpori. Sallust. potare. — ¶ Also, *to accustom to.* Horat. Insuevit pater hoc me. Colum. aqua pecus. Hence, Id. Insuesci debent. Hence, *Insuetus*, 3 *accustomed.* Liv.

**INSUEŪTE** (insuetus), adv. *contrary to cus-3 tom.* Cæl. Aurelium. Insueite immorari. Augustin. — *Insuetus*.

**INSUEŪTŌDŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a being unac-3 customed to.* Surtin. cili.

**INSUEŪTŪS** (in & suetus), a, um, adj. *un-3 accustomed to, not accustomed to, ἀνηθής.* Cic. contumelie. Cæs. laboris. Id. navigandi. Liv. moribus. Id. Civitas vinci insueta. Id. Insuetus vera audire. Liv. Eques insuetus ad pugnam. Cæs. Corpora insueta ad onera portanda. — ¶ Also, *not experienced in, unacquainted with.* Auct. ad Herenn. rerum majorum, h. e. unacquainted with. — ¶ Also, *unusual, unvoiced.* Virg. pabula. Id. iter. Liv. solitudo. — Hence, *Insueta*, neut. plur. adverbially, *unusually.* Virg. rudere. — ¶ It is also the particip. of *Insuesco*, which see.

**INSŪFFICIENS** (in & sufficiens), tis, 3 adj. *insufficient.* Tertull.

**INSŪFFICIENTIA** (insufficiens), æ, f. 3 *insufficiency.* Tertull.

**INSŪFFLATŌ** (insufflo), ōnis, f. *a blow-3 ing into.* Cæl. Aurel.

**INSŪFFLŌ** (in & sufflo), as, a. 1. *to* 3 breathe or blow into or upon. Prudent.

**INSŪLĀ** (perhaps from νῆσος), æ, f. *an* 3 island, isle, νῆσος. Cic., Virg., &c. — ¶ Also, *a building at Rome separated from other buildings, or a collection of houses*

*apart from others, and belonging to one proprietor, who generally let the whole or a part of them.* Cic.

**INSŪLANŪS** (insula), a, um, adj. *on or of* 3 an island. Cic. Insulani, sc. homines.

**INSŪLARIS** (Id.), e, adj. *relating to an* 3 island, insular, insulary, νησιωτικός. Annian. pœna, h. e. banishment to an island. — ¶ Justin. Insulares, sc. homines, h. e. keepers of a temple, or tea-3 ants living next the temple.

**INSŪLARIŪS** (Id.), ii, m. *a tenant of an* 3 insula. Pandect. — ¶ Also, *an overseer of an insula as a building, a house-keeper, steward.* Pandect.

**INSŪLATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *made an* 3 island of, insulated. Apul.

**INSŪLENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. *same as Insu-3 laris.* Solin. 54. (e lect Sulmas.).

**INSŪLŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of* 3 islands. Annian.

**INSŪLSĒ** (insulsus), adv. *absurdly, in-3 sipidly, foolishly, sillily, ἀνοήτως.* Cic. Multa insulse dicuntur quotidie. Gell.

**INSŪLSIUS**. Id. Insulsissimus.

**INSŪLSITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. *absurdity, fol-3 ly, want of sense or taste, sottishness, insipidness, ἐπιπροσροτής, ἀπειροκαλία.* Cic. villæ, h. e. want of taste displayed in building it. Id. Græcorum.

**INSŪLSŪS** (in & salsus), a, um, adj. *without salt, unsalted.* Colum. Hence, *insipid, tasteless, flat, stult, unsavory.* Hieron. Cibus insulsior. — ¶ Also, *absurd, silly, foolish, flat, dull, stupid, insipid, heavy, sottish.* Cic. adoles-3 cens. Id. Acutus nec insulsus homo, h. e. not unwitty. Id. genus ridiculi. Catull. Insulsissimus.

**INSŪLTĀBŪNDŪS** (insulto), a, um, adj. 3 *same as Insultans.* Augustin.

**INSŪLTĀTŪŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a leaping* 2 upon any thing; or, simply, *a leaping, bounding.* Solin. — ¶ Also, *an insolent behavior towards any one, wantonness, scoffing, reviling.* Quintil. and Flor.

**INSŪLTĀTŪRIĒ** (insultatorius), adv. 3 *insolently, wantonly, scornfully, insult-3 ingly, tauntingly.* Sidon.

**INSŪLTĀTŪRIŪS** (insulto), a, um, adj. 3 *scornful, mocking, ironical.* Tertull.

**INSŪLTŌ** (insilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to leap or spring against, in or upon any* 3 thing, ἐπιπηδάω; or, simply, *to leap or leap about.* Terent. fores calcibus, h. e. to kick or beat against. Virg. floribus, h. e. to leap or frisk upon, to trample upon. Horat. busto. Ovid. fluctibus, h. e. into the waves. Tacit. aquis, h. e. into the water. Virg. Nemora insultant matres, h. e. rush bounding through. — Also, without any case. Virg. Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli? h. e. leap about, be-3 have insolently or scornfully. — ¶ Also, *to behave wantonly towards a person, abuse, insult, scoff at, revile, deride, taunt.* Lucil. aliquem. Cic. alicui. Id. in republicanum. Propert. morte alicujus, h. e. at the death of a person. Sucton. Insultans omnium capitibus, h. e. treat-3 ing wantonly.

**INSŪLTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. *a leaping in or* 3 upon. Plaut.

**INSŪM** (in & sum), ines, sui, esse, *to be* 3 in or upon, ἐνεπι. Cic. In superstitione inest timor. Id. Auctoritas sermoni inesset. Ovid. Annulus digitis inest. Id. Comæ insunt capiti. — Also, abso-3 lutely. Sallust. Multus lepos inerat. — ¶ Also, *to be found, to find place.* Sucton. Admonitio frequens inerat, h. e. took place, was used.

**INSŪMŌ** (in & sumo), is, mpsi or msi-3 mptum, a. 3. *to take for any thing.* Hence, *to make use of, apply, spend, consume, lay out, expend, bestow, ἀναίεκο.* Cic. teruncium in aliquem. Id. sumptum in rem. Lin. operam frustra. Auct. Dial. de Oral. operam in re. Tacit. operam libellis. — ¶ Also, *to take, take up, assume.* Stat. medium latus, sc. for dwelling. Tacit. annum interficiendi, h. e. to resolve.

**INSŪMPTŪŌ**, or **INSŪMPTŪŌ** (insumo), 3 ōnis, f. *cost, expense.* Cod. Theod.

**INSŪŌ** (in & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to* 3 sew into, sew or stitch up, ἐνπάρω. Cic. aliquem in culeum, or, Senec. culeo, h. e. to sew up in a bag, which was a punishment of paricides. Ovid. Insu-3 tus pelle. — Hence, *to embroïur.* Ovid.

Insutum vestibus aurum, n. e. gold-embroidered garments. — ¶ Also, to sew or stitch to, join to or into, put into. Plin. pilos vulneri. Virg. Terga boum insuto, (h. e. adjecto) plumbo, h. e. caestus.

INSUPER (in & super), adv. upon, above, ὑπέρ. Liv. humum injicere. Also, with an acc. following, over, above. Cato. Insuper arbores trabem planam imponito. Vitruv. Insuper coronas. — Also, from above. Lucan. 3, 610. — ¶ Also, besides, over and above, moreover, προσέτι. Virg. and Liv. — Insuper quam, besides that. Liv. — ¶ Insuper habere, to neglect, look upon slightly, overlook, slight. Gell. and Apul. aliquid. Also, with an infin. following. Gell. discere.

INSUPERABILIS (in & superabilis), e, 2 adj. that cannot be passed, insurmountable, impassable. Liv. transitus. Id. via. — ¶ Also, unconquerable. Virg. — Hence, incurable. Plin. Ep. valetudo. — ¶ Also, unavoidable, inevitable. Ovid. fatum.

INSUPERABILITER (insuperabilis), adv. 3 insuperably. Augustin.

INSUPERATUS (in & superatus), a, um, 3 adj. unconquerable, unconquered. Corn. Gall.

INSURGĒ (in & surgo), is, rexi, rectum, 2 n. 3. to rise upon, rise up or to; to mount. Virg. remis, h. e. to rise upon the oars, ply them vigorously, row hard. Also, with an acc. following. Apul. jugum, h. e. to ascend. Figur. Virg. Silex speluncæ dorso insurgens, h. e. rising on, towering. — Hence, to rise against. Ovid. regifis. — ¶ Also, to rise in fetching a blow. Virg. Æn. 12, 902. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. hastæ. — Also, to rise, as dust. Virg. — Also, of persons, to rise from the ground. Tacit. — Hence, figur. to rise, grow. Tacit. Insurgere paulatim, munia senatus, magistratum, legum in se trahere, h. e. he gradually increases his power. Id. Ope insurgunt. — Also, in speaking, to be sublime, speak sublimely. Quintil. Insurgit Horatius, h. e. becomes sublime. Id. oratio. Id. sententiæ, h. e. to rise, increase in force. — Also, to arise. Horat. Insurgat aquilo. — Also, to appear on high. Virg. Insurgit anguis. Tacit. sylva, h. e. rises, appears, shows itself.

INSUSCEPTUS (in & susceptus), a, um, 3 adj. not taken upon one's self, not undertaken, not taken or received. Auct. consol. ad Liv.

INSUSTENTABILIS (in & sustentabilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot be endured, intolerable. Lactant.

INSUSURRATIUS (insusurro), ðnis, f. a 3 whispering in one's ear, a suggesting. Capitolin.

INSUSURRĒ (in & susurro), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to whisper into the ear, whisper, κρυψιπρῆσις. Cic. alicui. Id. in aures. Id. ad aurem, h. e. into the ear. Id. alicui cantilenam. — Figur. Cic. Favonius insusurrat, h. e. reminds us.

INSUTITUS, and INSUTICIUS (insuo), 3 a, um, adj. wherein any thing is sewed. Apul. asinus.

INSUTUS, a, um. See Insuo.

INTABESCĒ (in & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3. 2 to pine or waste away, wither away, ἐκρήκναι. Horat. and Ovid. — Also, with a dat. following, to pine away with or through any thing. Senec. dolori. — Hence, to melt, be dissolved. Ovid. Ut intabescere igne cere.

INTACTILIS (in & tactilis), e, adj. that 3 may not be touched, not tangible, ἀψαυτός, ἀναδής. Lucret.

INTACTUS (in & tactus), a, um, adj. not 2 touched, untouched, unharmed, ἀψαυτος, ἀναπτος. Curt. Regia intacta, se bello. Virg. cervix juvencæ, h. e. that has never borne the yoke. Liv. homo, h. e. illius. Horat. Britannus, h. e. unconquered. Sallust. bellum, h. e. non finitum. Liv. Intactus infamia, cupiditate, religione. Curt. Intactus superstitione, h. e. carens, expers. Virg. and Horat. Pallas, virgo, h. e. chaste, pure, that has not known a man. Sallust. Bellum intactum, h. e. non inceptum.

Stat. Intacta fides, h. e. integra. Curt. Intactæ vires, h. e. not diminished. Juvenal. Intactor, h. e. castior. — ¶ Also, not treated of, not tried or attempted, unsung. Horat. carmen. Plin. Nova intactaque ratione. Virg. saltus, h. e. not celebrated.

INTACTUS (in & tactus), us, m. the 3 property of not being perceived by the touch, intangibility. Lucret.

INTAMINATUS (in & taminatus), a, um, 3 adj. uncontaminated, unsullied, undefiled, immaculate, unspotted. Horat.

INTARDĒ (in & tardo), as, avi, atum, 3 n. 1. to abide, stay. Cæsar. Aurel.

INTECTUS, a, um, particip. from intego. 2 — ¶ Adj. (from in & tectus), uncovered, naked, ἀκαλυπτος. Tacit. — Hence, frank, open-hearted. Tacit.

INTEGELLUS (dimin. of integer), a, um, 1 adj. same as Integer. Cic. Suavissimum συμβῳτῶν nostrum præstabo integellum, h. e. pretty safe.

INTEGER (from in & tango, h. e. tango), ðgra, ðgram, adj. that has lost nothing from itself, its quality and condition, but is still such as it was, with which also we can still make whatever we choose. — Hence, unharmed, uninjured, not violated, not spoiled, unchanged, remaining in its former state. Cic. Ut integrum se velit. Sueton. malum (apple). Cic. jus. Sueton. Parum integra veritate, h. e. with too little observation of truth. — Hence, not wounded. Liv. 1, 25. Integer fuit. — ¶ Also, uncorrupted, untainted, undefiled, unpolluted, clear, pure. Horat. aper. Id. fons. Cic. Ut antequantur integra contaminatis. — ¶ Also, undiminished. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Pericula integerrima. — ¶ Also, fresh, vigorous, active, lively, not tired or exhausted. Cæs. vires. Id. milites. Nepos. Integrior exercitus, h. e. fresher, fitter for action. — Also, one who has recovered strength, active, lively, not weary. Liv. 2, 65. — Hence, one who has not yet fought. Liv. 5, 38. miles. — Also, still young. Terent. ætas. Id. Mulier ætate integra, h. e. in the bloom of youth, in the flower of her age. Virg. Integer ævi. Stat. Integer annorum, h. e. in the prime of life. — Also, not crammed with food, and therefore still fresh, lively; or, sober. Cic. Div. 1, 29. Si ad quietem integri iremus. — Cic. Orat. 2, 45. sententiæ, h. e. lively. — ¶ Also, whole, entire. Cic. annus. Horat. dies. Cic. fames, h. e. as yet unbroken. — Hence, Macrob. Ad integrum, altogether, entirely. — Hence, Auct. ad Herenn. Integer in voce, h. e. that has full power over his voice. — ¶ Also, cool, dispassionate, unbiased, impartial, unprejudiced. Cic. discipulus. Horat. Integer laudo. Cic. Integrum se servare, h. e. favoring neither party, neutral. Also, not captivated by. Valer. Flacc. urbis. — ¶ Also, upright, honest, virtuous, spotless, irreproachable. Cic. homo, testis. Id. Nemo integrior. Id. Vita integerrima. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Integer vitæ, h. e. in vita. — ¶ Also, unconquered. Cæs. B. C. 2, 5. — ¶ Also, in a good condition, free from injury or danger. Cic. vectigalia. Id. valetudo. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Mentis, h. e. in his senses, sound in mind. — ¶ Also, new, not used. Terent. causa, h. e. preterit. Hence, Cic. De integro, or ab integro, or, Sueton. Ex integro, h. e. afresh, anew. — ¶ Also, remaining in its previous state or condition, unchanged, undecided, undetermined. Cic. Causam integram alicui reservare, h. e. to leave the whole cause to him, without deciding any thing concerning it. Liv. certamen. Cic. Re integra, h. e. the matter being still in its old condition; or, while there was yet time. — ¶ Also, that is in our power or at our disposal, that which we are at liberty to do. Cæs. loca. — Hence, Integrum, power, control. Cic. dare, h. e. to grant full power. Id. sibi reservare. Hence, Cic. Integrum est mihi, tibi, &c. h. e. it is in my, your power, I am or you are at liberty. It is also followed by an infin. Cic. Non est integrum Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, h. e. it is not now in his power, he has no longer the means. Also, followed by ut. Ei

ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret. — So, also, Res est in integro. Cic. nobis. — ¶ Also, that is in its former condition. — Hence, Integrum, the former state or condition. In integrum restituere, to restore to its former state. Terent., Cic. and Cæs. alicquem. — ¶ Also, sound, well, not sick. Cels. — ¶ Also, not fleeing, in their ranks. Cæs. B. C. 2, 42.

INTEGĒ (in & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 2 3. to cover, clothe, ἀμφικαλύπτω. Cæs. Turres coris intexerant. Plin. Status auro integere, h. e. to gild. Id. Intestina tenui omento integuntur, h. e. are inclosed. Inscript. ap. Gruter. Integere viam, h. e. to pave.

INTEGRASCĒ (integer), is, n. 3. to break 3 out afresh, begin anew, ἀνασκευάζομαι. Terent. Malum integrascit.

INTEGRATIUS (intero), ðnis, f. a re- 3 storing, renewal, ἀνακενή, ἐπανήλπισ. Terent.

INTEGRATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a renewer, 3 restorer, ἀνασκευάζομενος. Tertull.

INTEGRĒ (integer), adv. entirely. Tacit. mutare. — ¶ Also, impartially, dispassionately. Cic. judicare. — ¶ Also, honestly, uprightly. Cic. Manil. 1. In amicorum periculis integre versatus, h. e. disinterestedly, ἀδωροδοκήτως. Plin. Ep. Procuratore provincia integerrime functus, h. e. with integrity, uprightly. — ¶ Also, chastely, purely, accurately, correctly, καθάρως. Cic. dicere.

INTEGRITAS (Id.), atis, f. the unimpaired condition of any thing, soundness, healthfulness, ἀδιαφθορία. Cic. valetudinis. Pandect. mentis. — ¶ Also, completeness, where no part is wanting. Cic. corporis. Phædr. Integritatis testes desunt mihi, h. e. testiculi, qui ἀρσενότητος testes sunt. — ¶ Also, vigor, freshness. Cic. Acad. 4, 17. — ¶ Also, purity, correctness. Cic. sermonis Latini. — Hence, integrity, uprightness, probity, honesty, innocence. Cic., Nep. and Sallust. — ¶ Also, the whole or aggregate of any thing. Macrob. — ¶ Also, health. Cels.

INTEGRITUDĒ (Id.), inis, f. same as In- 3 tegritas. Pandect.

INTEGRĒ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to re- 2 new, renovate, repeat, begin again, ἀνασκευάζω. Liv. lacrimas. Id. pugnam. Stat. bellum. Liv. seditionem. Virg. carmen. — ¶ Also, to recreate, refresh. Cic. and Gell. animum. — ¶ Also, to cure, heal, restore. Tacit. elapsos in pravum artus. — ¶ Also, to supply or fill. Lucret. mare.

INTEGUMENTUM (intego), i, n. a cover- 2 ing, integument, σκέπασμα. Liv. — ¶ Figur. Cic. dissimulationis, h. e. disguise.

INTELLECTIUS (intelligo), ðnis, f. an un- 2 derstanding, νόησις, a figure of rhetoric, which is also called synecdoche. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 33.

INTELECTOR (Id.), ðris, m. he who un- 3 derstands. Augustin.

INTELLECTUALIS (intellectus), e, adj. 3 relating to the understanding, intellectual. Apul. philosophia.

INTELLECTUALITAS (intellectualis), 3 atis, f. same as Intellectus. Tertull.

INTELLECTUS (intelligo), us, m. an un- 2 derstanding, insight into a thing, knowing, νόησις. Plin. Elephantis est intellectus patrii sermonis. Tacit. Intellectum habere, h. e. to be understood. Quintil. Carere intellectu, to be unintelligible. Plin. Intellectus in cortice peritis, h. e. an experienced man knows the tree by its bark. — ¶ Also, a discerning by the senses, perception, sense. Plin. saporis. Vellei. Corinthiorum. — ¶ Also, signification, sense, meaning. Quintil. Ἐμφασίς altiore præbet intellectum, quam verba per se ipsa declarant, h. e. implies or signifies more. — ¶ Also, the faculty of understanding any thing, understanding, intellect. Sennec. Per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante.

INTELLECTUS, a, um. See Intelligo.

INTELLIGENS, tis, partic. from intelligo — ¶ Adj. understanding, comprehend- 2 ing, knowing well, acquainted with, intelligent. Cic. vir. Also, with a genit.

following. Cic. generis. Plin. Ep. Intelligentis principis nostri, h. e. well acquainted with the character or sentiments of our prince. Tacit. Imminentium intelligens, h. e. sensible of his danger. — ¶ Also, subst. a connoisseur. Cic. Homo ingeniosus atque intelligens.

INTELLIGENTER (intelligens), adv. intelligibly. Cic. audiri. — ¶ Also, with understanding or judgment, intelligently, σωφροῦς. Plin. Ep. lectitare.

INTELLIGENTIA (intelligo), æ, f. the power of discerning or understanding; intellect, understanding, apprehension, ἐννοια, νόησις. Cic. Intelligentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quæ sunt. Id. communis, h. e. common sense. Id. Quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit, h. e. within the reach or compass of. Id. Quod longissime est ab imperitorum intelligentia distinctum, h. e. capacity. — ¶ Also, knowledge, skill, science; a notion, idea. Cic. Rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere. — ¶ Also, art, skill, taste. Cic. Ut intelligatis in homine intelligentiam esse, non avaritiam; artificii cupidum, non argenti fuisse, h. e. skill in judging of nice workmanship.

INTELLIGIBILIS (intelligo), e, adj. that may be understood, intelligible, νοητός. Senec. — ¶ Also, sensible, perceptible. Macrob.

INTELLIGIBILITER (intelligibilis), adverb, intelligibly, sensibly, νοητῶς. Augustin.

INTELLIGĒ, and INTELEGĒ (inter & lego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to understand, comprehend, know, have an insight into, have a notion or knowledge of any thing, συνιημι, διανοέω. Cic. aliquid. Id. De gestu intelligo, quid respondeas. Id. Acriter intelligens, h. e. with an acute understanding. — ¶ Also, to see, perceive, observe, with the mind. Nep. Quia nocere se ei non posse intelligebat. Ces. Ubi neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri, intelligit, h. e. found. Cic. Propositio ex se intelligitur, h. e. is clear by itself. — It is also used of philosophers, to reason, search into nature, inquire into the causes of effects. Cic. Non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, h. e. master both in reasoning and delivery. — Also, to perceive with the senses, to feel. Ovid. Illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, h. c. is not susceptible of love. Colum. Intelligere saporem aquæ salisæ. — Hence, Cic. Ex quo intelligitur, h. e. from this we see, from this it is evident. — Hence, Intellexisse, to know. Terent. Intellexistint? — Volo intelligi, to hint at, point out. Cic. and Nepos. — ¶ Also, to distinguish. Lactant. Præstigias a veritate intelligere. — ¶ See, also, Intelligentis.

INTEMLI, ōrum, m. a people of Liguria. Liv.

INTEMERABILIS (in & temero), e, adj. 3. inviolable. Claud. Mamert.

INTEMERANDUS (in & temerandus), a, 3 um, adj. that may not be profaned, inviolable. Val. Flacc.

INTEMERATE (intemeratus), adv. in 3 an uncorrupted manner. Cod. Theod. Ali. leg. intemerate, alii intemperanter.

INTEMERATUS (in & temeratus), a, um, 2 adj. unpolluted, pure, chaste, untainted, undeiled, inviolate, ἀπιαυτός. Virg. fides, h. e. inviolate. Martiāq. Capell.

INTEMERATOR (intemeratus), adv. in 3 an uncorrupted manner. Cod. Theod. Ali. leg. intemerate, alii intemperanter.

INTEMERATUS (in & temeratus), a, um, 2 adj. unpolluted, pure, chaste, untainted, undeiled, inviolate, ἀπιαυτός. Virg. fides, h. e. inviolate. Martiāq. Capell.

INTEMERABILIS (in & temero), e, 3 adj. not to be moderated. Cæl. Aurel.

INTEMERANS (in & temperans), tis, adj. not knowing how to govern himself, intemperate, excessive, immoderate, ἀκρατής, ἀκόλαστος. Cic. homo. Id. Intemperantior. Liv. animus. Senec. fera. — Particularly, profligate, debauched. Cic. vir. Id. Intemperantissimæ pecudis cœnum (alluding to Piso).

INTEMERANTER (intemperans), adv. immoderately, excessively, extravagantly, intemperately, ἀκρατῶς, ἀκολαστως. Cic. Intemperantior. Plin. Intemperanter lacerare aliquem. Apul. Intemperantissime gloriari.

INTEMPERANTIA (Id.), æ, f. intemperateness, inclemency, ἀκρασία. Senec. and Colum. cæli. — ¶ Also, want of moderation, immoderation, excess, intemperance, incontinence, ἀκρασία. Cic. and Nep. — Hence, of one's behavior towards persons inferior in rank, haughtiness, arrogance, the opposite of æquitas. Nep. — Of inferior persons towards their superiors, insolence, insubordination, impudence, the opposite of temperantia. Id. — Also, with a genit. of the object. Cic. libidinum. Tacit. linguæ.

INTEMPERATE (intemperatus), adv. in 1 temperately, excessively, extravagantly. Cic. vivere.

INTEMPERATUS (in & temperatus), a, um, adj. unmixed. Cæl. Aurel. vinum, h. e. merum, ἀκρατος. — ¶ Also, immoderate, excessive, intemperate, ἀκρατός, ἀκρατής. Senec. Intemperatus. Cic. Intemperata benevolentia.

INTEMPERIA (in & tempero), æ, f. intemperateness. It is usually found in the plur. Intemperia, intemperateness of the sky or weather, inclemency of the weather. Cato. — Also, figur. intemperate behavior, wild or outrageous conduct. Plaut. Quæ te intemperie tenent? h. e. are you crazy? — ¶ Also, inquietude, unquiet life. Gell.

INTEMPERIE (in & temperies), ſi, f. 1 intemperateness, ἀκρασία, δυσκρασία. — Hence, of the weather. Colum. solis aut anni, h. e. excessive heat or unseasonable weather. Liv. cæli, h. e. unhealthy weather, too warm or too cold. Id. aquarum, h. e. an excessive fall of rain, inundations. — Hence, in general, a tempest, storm. Plaut. — ¶ Also, intemperateness, want of moderation, passion, fury, madness. Cic. amici. — ¶ Also, intemperance, insobriety. Justin. ebrietatis.

INTEMPESTIVĒ (intempestivus), adv. out of season, at an unseasonable or improper time, unseasonably, improperly, inconveniently, ἀκαιρός, παρακαιρός. Cic.

INTEMPESTIVITAS (intempestivus), atis, f. unseasonableness, ἀκαρία. Gell.

INTEMPESTIVITER (Id.), adv. unseasonably. Gell. 4, 20.

INTEMPESTIVUS (in & tempestivus), a, um, adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient, inopportune, ἀκαιρός, ἀνωρός. Cic. epistola. Ovid. timor. Plaut. convivium, because a banquet lasts beyond the time of an ordinary meal. But most scholars prefer the reading tempestivum. Val. Max. Intempestivus. — ¶ Also, doing a thing unseasonably. Plin. Anseres clangore intempestivi. — ¶ Also, improper. Tacit. honor. Curt. and Suet. convivium.

INTEMPĒSTUS (in & tempestus), a, um, adj. unseasonable, ἀκαιρός, ἀνωρός. Cic. nox, h. e. midnight, the dead of night; (but Virg. Æn. 12. Nox, h. e. dismal as the mother of the Furies). — ¶ Also, unwholesome. Virg. Gravisca. — ¶ Also, tempestuous, stormy. Stat.

INTEMPORALIS (in & temporalis), e, 3 adj. not temporal, eternal. Apul. — ¶ Also, untimely. Cæl. Aurel. cibus, somnus.

INTEMPORALITAS (intemporalis), atis, 3 f. unseasonableness. Cæl. Aurel. somni.

INTEMPORALITER (Id.), adv. unseasonably. Cæl. Aurel.

INTENDĪTUS, a, um. See Intendo.

INTENDŌ (in & tendo), is, di, tum and sum, a. 3. to stretch out, ἐκτείνω. Plin. cutem. Cic. dextram ad statuum. Virg. brachia remis. — Hence, to spread out, bend a bow, pitch a tent. Cic. chordas. Virg. arcum. Cic. tabernacula velis. — Also, to furnish with any thing by stretching or straining. Quintil. sellam loris. Id. citharam nervis. Virg. brachia tergo, h. e. induere cæstus. — Also, to exert, strain. Cic. corpus, latera, fauces. Sallust. Si intenderis ingenium, valet. Cic. se ad firmitatem, h. c. to make one's self strong. — Hence, Intentus, a, um, strained, exerted. Val. Flacc. vires. — Also, to augment, increase, extend. Tacit. alimentorum pretia. Id. formidinem. Liv. Se intenditibus tenebris. Id. Nox interdiu visa intendi. Cels. Tormentum intenditur. Cic. Animum per naturam rerum intentum, h. e.

extended. Prop. Nemus intendit silvas, h. e. spreads, causes them to grow. Hence, Plin. Ep. leges, h. e. to render more severe. Gell. syllabam, h. e. to lengthen, pronounce long. — Also, to lay or place upon. Colum. folia scarificationi. Virg. vincula collo. — ¶ Also, to direct, turn, bend towards. Liv. itet in locum. Cic. aciem in omnes partes. Liv. cogitationes ad aliquid. Cic. considerationem in aliquid. Id. animum ad aliquid, h. e. to turn one's mind, direct one's attention. Horat. animum studiis. Liv. aliquem ad curam rei, h. e. to direct his attention to. Cic. and Liv. Se intendere, h. e. to turn, go or march to. Liv. Intendi animo in rem, h. e. attendere. — Hence, Intendere se, bend the mind, apply, strive, exert himself, have in view. Quintil. in rem. So, Intendere, se. se or animum. Justin. Ad nuptias Cleopatree intendit, h. e. turned his mind. Plin. Ep. Intende libro, h. e. give your attention to, read attentively. Also, with an infinitive following. Liv. fugere. Tacit. In potestate redigere animo intendit. Also, with ut following. Quintil. Intendentibus, ut oratores fiant. Also, with an accusat. following. Sallust. Neque quod intenderat, efficere poterat. Terent. consilium, h. e. to resolve. Liv. fugam, h. e. to betake himself to flight. — Also, to pretend, assert, maintain. Cic. Lupus intendere cepit, se oportere — facere. Terent. Hanc se intendit esse, ut est audacia. — ¶ Also, to threaten one with any thing, endeavor to bring upon or into, endeavor to afflict with. Cic. periculum alicui, or in aliquem. Liv. bellum alicui. Id. crimen in aliquem. Cic. alicui item. Val. Flacc. alicui necem. — ¶ Fronto. Intendit, fur intentus.

INTENDI (intendo), ōnis, f. an extension, expansion. Senec. aeris.

INTENTATIŌ (intento), ōnis, f. an attempt to bring, clap or fix a thing on one. Senec. digitorum, a threatening (of one's eyes) with the fingers. — Tert. criminum.

INTENTATUS, a, um, partic. from Intendo 2 — ¶ Adj. (from in & tentatus), untended, unattended, not yet tried or proved, not touched. Horat. Nihil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ. Senec. Vacca intentata jugo, h. e. that as yet has borne no yoke.

INTENTĒ (intensus), adv. with exertion, 2 consequently, attentively, diligently, carefully, with close attention, intently, earnestly, accurately, ἐνθῶς. Quintil. audire. Liv. Intentius. Lamprid. Intentsissime.

INTENTĪŌ (intendo), ōnis, f. a stretching, straining, ἐνθῶσις, ἐπίτασις. Cic. corporis. — Hence, an exertion, endeavor, effort. Cic. animi. Plin. Paneg. Hac intentio tua, ut libertatem revoces. — Also, care, carefulness. Plin. Ep. rei familiaris obunde. — Also, on increase. Gell. Væ particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem. — Also, vehemence, intenseness. Senec. doloris. Cels. febris. — ¶ Also, a directing towards any thing. Hence, attention. Liv. lusus, h. c. to a game. Plin. Ep. auditorum, h. c. of the audience. — Also, intention, design, purpose, will. Pandect. Intentionem defuncti prima facie retragari. — Also, the first or major premise in a syllogism. Quint. Ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia contentio, secunda adsumtio, tertia contentio. — Also, the bringing of a charge, an accusation, opposed to depulsio. Quintil. Judiciale genus officii constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis. Cic. facti.

INTENTĪŌ (frequentat. of intendo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to endeavor to bring, put or inflict any thing upon a person, or to make use of against him, to threaten with. Liv. manus in aliquem, or, Auct. B. Hisp. alicui, h. e. to seek to lay hands upon. Cic. ardentis faces. Virg. mortem alicui. Liv. arma Latinis. Quintil. crimen. Justin. verbera. Tacit. nus ad sidera. Id. ocnos in aliquem. — ¶ Also, to attack. Cic. Invent 2, 43.

extended. Prop. Nemus intendit silvas, h. e. spreads, causes them to grow. Hence, Plin. Ep. leges, h. e. to render more severe. Gell. syllabam, h. e. to lengthen, pronounce long. — Also, to lay or place upon. Colum. folia scarificationi. Virg. vincula collo. — ¶ Also, to direct, turn, bend towards. Liv. itet in locum. Cic. aciem in omnes partes. Liv. cogitationes ad aliquid. Cic. considerationem in aliquid. Id. animum ad aliquid, h. e. to turn one's mind, direct one's attention. Horat. animum studiis. Liv. aliquem ad curam rei, h. e. to direct his attention to. Cic. and Liv. Se intendere, h. e. to turn, go or march to. Liv. Intendi animo in rem, h. e. attendere. — Hence, Intendere se, bend the mind, apply, strive, exert himself, have in view. Quintil. in rem. So, Intendere, se. se or animum. Justin. Ad nuptias Cleopatree intendit, h. e. turned his mind. Plin. Ep. Intende libro, h. e. give your attention to, read attentively. Also, with an infinitive following. Liv. fugere. Tacit. In potestate redigere animo intendit. Also, with ut following. Quintil. Intendentibus, ut oratores fiant. Also, with an accusat. following. Sallust. Neque quod intenderat, efficere poterat. Terent. consilium, h. e. to resolve. Liv. fugam, h. e. to betake himself to flight. — Also, to pretend, assert, maintain. Cic. Lupus intendere cepit, se oportere — facere. Terent. Hanc se intendit esse, ut est audacia. — ¶ Also, to threaten one with any thing, endeavor to bring upon or into, endeavor to afflict with. Cic. periculum alicui, or in aliquem. Liv. bellum alicui. Id. crimen in aliquem. Cic. alicui item. Val. Flacc. alicui necem. — ¶ Fronto. Intendit, fur intentus.

INTENDI (intendo), ōnis, f. an extension, expansion. Senec. aeris.

INTENTATIŌ (intento), ōnis, f. an attempt to bring, clap or fix a thing on one. Senec. digitorum, a threatening (of one's eyes) with the fingers. — Tert. criminum.

INTENTATUS, a, um, partic. from Intendo 2 — ¶ Adj. (from in & tentatus), untended, unattended, not yet tried or proved, not touched. Horat. Nihil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ. Senec. Vacca intentata jugo, h. e. that as yet has borne no yoke.

INTENTĒ (intensus), adv. with exertion, 2 consequently, attentively, diligently, carefully, with close attention, intently, earnestly, accurately, ἐνθῶς. Quintil. audire. Liv. Intentius. Lamprid. Intentsissime.

INTENTĪŌ (intendo), ōnis, f. a stretching, straining, ἐνθῶσις, ἐπίτασις. Cic. corporis. — Hence, an exertion, endeavor, effort. Cic. animi. Plin. Paneg. Hac intentio tua, ut libertatem revoces. — Also, care, carefulness. Plin. Ep. rei familiaris obunde. — Also, on increase. Gell. Væ particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem. — Also, vehemence, intenseness. Senec. doloris. Cels. febris. — ¶ Also, a directing towards any thing. Hence, attention. Liv. lusus, h. c. to a game. Plin. Ep. auditorum, h. c. of the audience. — Also, intention, design, purpose, will. Pandect. Intentionem defuncti prima facie retragari. — Also, the first or major premise in a syllogism. Quint. Ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia contentio, secunda adsumtio, tertia contentio. — Also, the bringing of a charge, an accusation, opposed to depulsio. Quintil. Judiciale genus officii constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis. Cic. facti.

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**INTENTUS**, a, um, partic. from *intendo*.  
— ¶ Adj. *intent upon, fixed, attentive, waiting for.* Liv. in occasionem. Id. rei. Id. Intention ad parendum. Id. Intensus in ventu. Also, with an *ablat.* following. Sallust. Aliquo negotio intentus. Also, with *quam* following. Liv. Intenti, quam mox signum daretur. Also, with *sive* — *sive* following. Liv. 6, 6. — ¶ Also, *careful, accurate, exact.* Liv. Custodia intencior. Id. Intentissima cura. — ¶ Also, *violent, vehement.* Cels. febris. Senec. Impetus intencior.

**INTENTUS** (*intendo*), us, m. a *stretching in or holding out.* Cie. palmarum.

**INTEPEO** (in & tepeo), es, pui, n. 2. to be lukewarm. Propert.

**INTEPESCO** (intepesco), is, pui, n. 3. to grow or become lukewarm. Senec. cibus. Petron. Intepescente sævitia, h. e. abating.

**INTÉR** (in), prep. *between, betwixt, μεταξύ.* Ces. Mons est inter Sequanos et Helvetios. Nep. Inter quos est contentio. Cie. Nihil interest inter te et quadrupedem. — ¶ Also, *among, amongst.* Cie. Inter homines esse. Liv. Inter cetera, h. e. among other things. Particularly when it is the same as *de* or *ex*. Cie. Inter omnes unns excellat. — ¶ Also, *during*, for which *in, at, or on* are sometimes used in English. Cie. Inter cœnam, h. e. during supper. Liv. Inter prœlium. Gell. Inter diem, h. e. by day, in the day-time. Cie. Inter tot annos. Justin. Inter bibendum. Cels. Inter principia, h. e. in the beginning. Cie. Inter viam, or Terent. Inter vias, h. e. on the way. Senec. and Suet. Inter jocum, h. e. among (during) jokes. (But, Per jocum, by way of joke, in joke, has reference to the intention of the agent.) Gell. Inter suam ætatem, h. e. in his time, among his contemporaries. Suet. Inter moras, h. e. in the mean time, meanwhile. Liv. Inter hæc, or Cels. Inter quæ, h. e. in the mean time, meanwhile. — ¶ Also, *for, invicem, mutually, reciprocally.* Terent. Quasi non novimus nos inter nos, h. e. as if we did not know one another, as if we were not acquainted with each other. Cie. Amic. 22. Ed. Ernest. Se colent inter se. (But in Ed. Grav. the first se is omitted. So *inter se* is frequently used instead of *se invicem*, or *sibi invicem*.) Cie. Amare inter se, h. e. each other. Liv. Inter se complecti. Nep. Obtreare inter se, h. e. sibi invicem. — ¶ Also, *instead of, n. p. d., with, among.* Cie. Inter omnes constat. — ¶ Also, *for, ad, through or to.* Virg. Te inter præmia ducet. — ¶ Also, *for in.* Cie. Inter manus auferri, h. e. in the arms. — ¶ Sometimes it is put after its case. Cie. Siquos inter societas est. — It is sometimes put between two accusatives. Liv. Phœulas inter Arretiumque. — It is also sometimes transposed. Horat. Inter errum nuda leones. — Cie. Inter scarios defendere, h. e. on the charge of assassination. — Liv. Provincia inter peregrinos, h. e. prætura peregrina. Cie. Inter falcarios, h. e. in the street where the sythe-makers live.

**INTERÆSTIMATIUS** (inter & estimatio), 3 ñnis, f. same as *Æstimatio*. Pandect.

**INTERÆSTIUS** (inter & æstuo), as, n. 1. to boil up at interonls. Plin. Ep. Stomachus interæstians, h. e. rising frequently.

**INTERAMENTUM** (unc.), i, n. Liv. 28. 45. Interamenta navium, h. e. according to some, timber for the lower part of a man-of-war. Gronovius reads Incramenta, h. e. that with which a ship is pitched.

**INTERAMNÆ**, æ, f. See *Interamnus*.

**INTERAMNANUS** (interamnus), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Interamnus*. Lamprid. Alex. Ser. 56. But others read *Interamnus*.

**INTERAMNÆS**, ætis, adj. of or at *Interamna*. Liv. — Hence, *Interamnates*, the inhabitants of *Interamna*. Plin.

**INTERAMNÆS**, e, adj. same as *Interamnatus*.

**INTERAMNUS** (inter & amnis), a, um, 3 adj. *between two rivers.* Solin. spatium. — Hence, *Interamna*, æ, f. a town of Umbria. — Also, a town in the ager Præ-tutianus. — Also, a town of Latium.

**INTERAMNUS** (interus, which is not 3 used), a, um, adj. *interior, internal.* Scrib. Lurg. vomica. — Hence, *Interaneum*, i, n. an *intestine, gut.* Plin. The plural is also found in Plin.

**INTERARESCO** (inter & areasco), is, rui, n. 3. to be dried up, grow entirely dry, διαξηραίνωμαι. Vitruv. and Cie.

**INTERBIBO** (inter & bibo), is, n. 3. to 3 drink up wholly, ἐκπίνω. Plaut.

**INTERBITO**, is, n. 3. same as *Intereco*. 3 Plaut.

**INTERCALARIS** (intercalo), e, adj. *inserted between, interposed, interpolated, intercalary, intercalar, ἐμβολιαμαίος, ἐμβόλιμος.* Plin. dies, h. e. the intercalary day. Liv. mensis, h. e. an intercalary month. Such months were intercalated by Numa. The first day of an intercalary month was called *calendæ intercalares*. Cie. Julius Cæsar also inserted two months. Hence, Cie. Intercalares calendæ priores, the first day of the first intercalary month. — ¶ Plin. Annus intercalaris, a leap-year, in which the intercalary day was inserted. — Hence, *Figur.* Versus intercalaris, a verse inserted between two others (as in *Virg. Ecl.* 7.)

**INTERCALARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same 1 as *Intercalaris*. Liv. mensis.

**INTERCALATIUS** (Id.), ñnis, f. the act of 2 intercalating, intercalation. Plin.

**INTERCALATOR**, ñris, m. See *Interea*. 2 lo.

**INTERCALO** (inter & calo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, *to proclaim or make known that anything has been intercalated.* — Hence, *to interpose, insert between, interpolate, intercalate, παρεμβάλλω.* Sueton. diem. Cie. Intercalatur, h. e. there is an intercalation of one or more days. (Before Cæsar brought the Roman calendar into order by inserting two months, the pontifices used sometimes to insert or sometimes to leave out some days, with regard to the seasons of the year or for private purposes.) Maerob. Dies intercalantes, h. e. intercalares. But others read *intercalatores*. — ¶ Also, *to defer, delay.* Liv. pœnam.

**INTERCAPEDINUS** (intercapedo), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to interrupt. Fulgent.

**INTERCAPEDINUS** (inter & capedo), ñnis, 2 f. an interval of time, intermission, pause, respite, διαχώρημα, διάστημα. Cie. Me non pœnitebat intercapedinem scribendi fecisse, h. e. of having for some time past omitted to write. Id. molestiæ, h. e. respite from trouble. Sueton. jurisdictionis. Id. Post longam intercapedinem temporis. Plin. Ep. Post intercapedinem temporis.

**INTERCARDINATUS** (inter & cardino), 2 a, um, adj. *jointed by hinges.* Vitruv. 10, 14, 2. But Ed. Schneid. reads *interordinatus*.

**INTERCEDO** (inter & cedo), is, essi, esum, n. 3. to go or come between, intervene, ἐπιέρχομαι. Plin. Non posset totus sol adimi terris, intercedente luna, si, &c. So, also, of time, to intervene, pass. Liv. Intercessere pauci dies. Cie. Nox nulla intercessit. Id. Vix annus intercesserat, quum, &c. — Hence, *to contradict, hinder, prevent, oppose, withstand, stand up against, protest against, obstruct, impede.* Cie. legi. Id. alicui. Also, with *quo minus* following. Liv. Pronuntiavit, prætori non intercedere tribunus, quo minus sua potestate utatur, h. e. should not obstruct the prætor in the exercise of his judicial office. Also, with *ne* following. Auet. ad Herenn. — This was done particularly by the tribunes of the people with the word *veto*, by which they annulled the decrees of the senate. — Also, *to interpose one's credit, become surety for.* Cie. pro aliquo. Also, with an *accusnt.* following. Id. pccuniam pro aliquo. — ¶ Also, *to come to or up.* Plaut. Si tertius intercedat. Terent. Si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, h. e. shall come across, disturb, interrupt. — Hence, *figur.* to be added. Cie. Vestra auctoritas intercessit. — Also, *to occur, happen, take place, be made.* Cie. Nullum dictum intercessit. Cas. magni casus. Liv. res. Cie. Senatus auctoritas intercessit. — ¶ Also, *to be, stand, or lie between, ἐνίστασθαι.* Cas.

Palus intercedebat. — Hence, *to be, when a word signifying between is joined with it or understood, or when a relation between two persons or things is expressed.* Cie. Inter nos vetus usus intercedit, h. e. est. Id. Intercedunt mihi inimicitia cum eo. Nep. Obtretractatio tanta intercedebat, h. e. erat.

**INTERCEPTIO** (interceptio), ñnis, f. a 1 taking away. Cie.

**INTERCEPTOR** (Id.), ñris, m. a forestall- 2 er, interceptor, μετολαβών. Liv.

**INTERCEPTUS**, a, um. See *Interceptio*.

**INTERCEPTUS** (interceptio), us, m. same 3 as *Interceptio*. Fulgent.

**INTERCESSIO** (intercedo), ñnis, f. inter- 2 vention, presence. Gell. — ¶ Also, an interposition, protesting against, ἀντιπαρ- 3 τάσις. Cie. Cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura. Gell. Intercessionem facere pro aliquo. Liv. remittere. — ¶ Also, an interposition, mediation, assistance. Cie. — Part cularly, in money affairs, a giving of surety or security for the payment of money. Cie. — ¶ Also, *performanee, fulfilment.* Cod. Just.

**INTERCESSOR** (Id.), ñris, m. he who 2 poses or protests against, διατροπεύμενος. Cie. Cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit. Liv. legis. — Also, in general, an obstructor, hinderer. Cie. dictatura. — ¶ Also, a mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation, intercessor. Cie. Rose. Am. 38. — Hence, in money matters, a surety, bondsman, one who gives security for another. Senec. Ep. 119. (Here it may mean a broker, factor.) — ¶ Also, same as *Executor*. Cod. Just.

**INTERCESSUS** (Id.), us, m. an interven- 3 tion, intercession. Valer. Max.

**INTERCIDO** (inter & cado), is, idi, isum, 1 a. 3. to cut asunder, cut in pieces, δια- 2 κόπτω. Hirt. venas fontis. — Particularly, *to cut in the middle, cut off or away here and there, elip, thin.* Colum. arundinetum densatum. Plin. Ep. commentarios. — ¶ Also, *to separate, cut off, interrupt.* Hirt. Colles intercesi valibus, h. e. interrupted by, interspersed with. Senec. Insula ab Italia freto intercesa. Cie. montem, h. e. to cut through. Quintil. Isthmon. Liv. pontem, h. e. to break off. Pandect. ædes, h. e. to pull down, demolish. Gell. sententias. — Hence, *Macrob.* Dies intercisus, a half-holiday.

**INTERCIDO** (inter & cado), is, idi, n. 3. 2 to fall between, διαπίπτω. Liv. — ¶ Also, *to fall out, happen, come to pass.* Cie. — ¶ Also, *to fall, decay, go to ruin, be lost, perish, become extinguished, vanish.* Plin. Intercludit ova. Cie. e poeta. inimici. Quintil. verba, h. e. go into disuse, become obsolete. Horat.

**INTERCIDERE** alicui, or, Liv. Memoria alicuius intercidere, h. e. to be forgotten, slip from the memory.

**INTERCIDONA**, æ, f. a goddess who assisted women in childbirth. Varr.

**INTERCINO** (inter & cano), is, a. 3. to 3 sing between or in the middle of a thing, παρὰ δὲ. Horat.

**INTERCIPIO** (inter & capio), is, epi, eptum, a. 3. to catch, catch up, intercept. Cas. pila. — Hence, *to catch, catch away, intercept.* Cie. Literæ non sunt committendæ ejusmodi periculo, ut intercepti possint, h. e. be intercepted. — Also, *to capture, make prisoner, surprise, cut off.* Cas. Inopinantes aggressi magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum intercepti. — Hence, *to snatch away.* Also, in general, *to take away, deprive of.* Cie. honorcm. Liv. agrum ab aliquo. Ovid. alicui aliquid. Tacit. pecunias e publico. — Hence, *Ovid.* Terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, h. e. cut off between their backs and their heads. — Also, *to carry off, cut off, destroy, overthrow, particularly unexpectedly.* Ovid. Cererem. Tacit. aliquid veneno. Plin. Ep. Rex mortalitate interceptus. Apul. Urbs intercepta, h. e. swallowed up, destroyed. Quintil. Si me fata interceptissent. — Hence, *Quintil.* Interceptus, h. e. mortuus. — Also, *to catch against one's will, to receive what was intended for another.*

*Virg. hastam, h. e. to be struck or killed by.* Cic. *venenum.* — Also, *to interrupt, hinder.* Curt. *iter, h. e. to block up Quintil. sermonem.*

**INTERCISE** (intercisus), adv. *piecemeal, 1 bit by bit, not in continuity, in a mixed manner, interruptedly, ἀποτόμως.* Cic.

**INTERCISIO** (intercisio), ōnis, f. a cutting, διὰκόψις. *Varr.*

**INTERCISIVUS**. See *Intersecivus*.

**INTERCLAMŌ** (inter & clamor), as, n. 1. 3 *to interrupt by crying.* Ammian.

**INTERCLUDŌ** (inter & claudor), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut or block up, stop the passage, prevent, hinder, take away, deprive of, διακλείω.* Cic. *alicui fugam. Id. aditum alicui ad aliquid. Id. vias seditionum. Liv. animam, or spiritum, h. c. to stop the breath, stifle, suffocate.*

¶ Also, *to cut off or separate a person from any thing, not to let him come to it.* Cæs. *aliquem ab exercitu. Id. re frumentaria. Id. itinere.* — Hence, in general, *to hinder, prevent.* Cic. *Intercludere ore, quo minus, &c. Id. Via interclusa ironibus.* — ¶ Also, *to shut in, hena in. Cæs. aliquem locorum angustias.* — Hence, *to cover.* Stat. *latus pelta.*

**INTERCLUSIO** (intercludo), ōnis, f. a 1 *stopping or shutting up, ἀπόληψις.* Cic. *anime, h. c. a stoppage or suspension of the breath.* — ¶ Also, *a parenthesis.* Quintil.

**INTERCLUSUS**, a, um. See *Intercludo*.

**INTERCOLŌ** (inter & colo), is, ui, ultum, 3 a. 3. *to cultivate between.* Sicul. *Flacc.*

**INTERCOLUMNIUM** (inter & columna), ii, n. *a space between the pillars of a building, μεσόστυλον, μεσοστύλιον.* Cic.

**INTERCONCILIŌ** (inter & concilio), as, 2 avi, ātum, a. 1. *to conciliate, gain over, procure the favor of.* Quintil. (without case).

**INTERCULCŌ** (inter & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread in between.* Colum.

**INTERCURRŌ** (inter & curro), is, cūcurri and curri, cursum, a. and n. 3. *to run or go between, παρεπιπίρω.* Plin. *Latitudine intercurrentis freti.* — Hence, *to be between.* Lucret. *Intercurret distantia formis, h. e. intercedit.* Plin. *Folium intercurrentibus spinis.* — Also, *to step between, intercede, interpose, intervene.* Cic.

¶ Also, *to run to a place in the mean time.* Liv. 5, 19. — ¶ Also, *to be intermingled with: to be among.* Cic. *Excitationibus dolor intercurrit.* — ¶ Also, *to run through.* Ammian. *Intercursu spatia maris.*

**INTERCURSŌ** (frequentat. of intercurro), 2 as, āvi, ātum, u. 1. *to run or go between, intervene.* Liv. *Segnius intercursantibus barbaris, junctæ copiæ, h. e. attacking less furiously.* — Also, *figur. to be or lie between.* Plin. *Intercursant, eینگتque has urbes tetrachis, regionum instar singulæ, h. e. lie between.*

**INTERCURSUS** (intercurro), us, m. *a running between; an intervention, interposition.* Liv. *Impeditus intercurso snum usus hastarum. Id. Consulium intercursu rixa sedata est.*

**INTERCURSUS**, a, um. See *Intercurro*.

**INTERCUS** (inter & cutis), ūtis, adj. *under the skin, between the flesh and the skin, intercutaneous.* Cic. *aqua, h. e. the dropsy, hydropsy, anasæra.* — ¶ Also, *inward, internal, secret, hidden.* Gell. *vitia.*

**INTERCŪSSUS** (inter & quatio), us, m. 2 *a striking between.* — Hence, *Senec. luminum, h. e. a flashing between.*

**INTERDATŪS**, a, um, adj. See *Interdo*.

**INTERDIANŪS** (interdiu), a, um, adj. 3 *during the day, daily.* Cæl. *Anrel.*

**INTERDICO** (inter & dico), is, xi, ictum, a. 3. *to forbid, prohibit, interdict, παρὰγγελλω.* It is followed by *ne.* Terent. *Interdico, ne extulisse extra ædes puerum velis, h. e. I charge you not to carry, &c. Cæs. Interdicit Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio noceat.* Also, *by ut ne.* Cic. *Interdictum est, ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse licent.* Also, *with a dat. and ne following.* Cic. *Pythagoricis interdictum putatur, ne faba vescerentur.* Also, followed by *alicui aliquid.* Liv. *reminis usum purpuræ. Sueton. histriōnis scenam* Also, passively. *Ne*

*pos. Interdici non poterat socero gener. Senec. Nulli interdici misericordiam.* Cic. *Premio interdicto. Cæs. and Liv. alicui aliqua re.* Cic. *Amoribus interdictum juventuti.* — Hence, *Cæs. and Cic. Interdicere alicui aqua et igni, h. e. to forbid one the use of fire and water; to banish. So, also, Brut. in Cic. Ep. Interdicamur aqua et igni.* Also, absolutely. Cæs. *Sacrificiis interdicunt, h. c. excommunicate, exclude from public worship.* — Hence, *Interdictus, a, um, forbidden, prohibited, unlawful.* Cic. — ¶ Also, of the prætor, *to forbid, interdict; especially, to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed property, until the right of property should be decided.* Cic. Also, in general, *to order, decree; to mention, mention by the way.* Auct. ad *Herenn.* — Hence, *to avail one's self of the interdict of the prætor, to institute a complaint according to such an interdict.* Pandect.

**INTERDICTIO** (interdico), ōnis, f. a prohibition, interdiction, debarring from or forbidding the use of, ἀπορήσις. Cic. *aquæ et ignis, h. e. a banishing from Italy.* Liv. *finium.*

**INTERDICTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a forbiddor.* 3 Terull.

**INTERDICTUM** (Id.), i, n. *an interdict, prohibition, παράγγελλμα.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *a provisional decree of the prætor before final decision of a cause.* Cic.

**INTERDICTUS**, a, um. See *Interdico*.

**INTERDIGITĀ** (inter & digitus), ōrum, 3 n. probably, *warts or similar excrescences between the fingers and toes.* Marcell. *Enapir.*

**INTERDIŪ** (inter & diu), adv. *in the day-time, μεθ' ἡμέραν.* Cæs.

**INTERDIUS**, same as *Interdiu.* 3 Plaut.

**INTERDO** (inter & do), as, dēdi, dātum, 3 dāre, a. 1. *to distribute.* Lucret. *cibum, h. e. distribute through the body.* — ¶ We find also, *Interduo, to give for any thing; or, simply, to give.* Plaut. *Nihil interduo, h. e. I would give nothing for it, I do not value it at all.* So, also, subjunct. *Interduim, for interdem.* Plaut.

**INTERDUCTUS** (interduco), us, m. *a pointing between, as the insertion of a comma, colon, &c.* Cic.

**INTERDUM** (inter & dum), adv. *sometimes, now and then, occasionally, ἐπιότε, ὄτε.* Cic., Horat., &c. — ¶ Also, *meanwhile, in the mean time.* Sil., Apul. and Pandect.

**INTEREĀ** (inter & ea), adv. *in the mean time, meanwhile, in the meanwhile, in the interim, ἐν τούτοις, ἐν τῷ μεταξύ χρόνῳ.* Cic., Virg., &c. — Also, *notwithstanding, however.* Virg. *Nec ulla interea est inarata gratia terræ.* — *Locī* is also joined with it redundantly. Terent. — ¶ Also, sometimes. Sil.

**INTEREMPTIBILIS**, or **INTEREMPTIBILIS** (interimo), e, adj. *that can be destroyed or killed.* Tertull.

**INTEREMPTIO**, and **INTEREMPTIO** (Id.), 3 ōnis, f. *slaughter, destruction, κατάρσις.* Cic.

**INTEREMPTOR**, or **INTEREMTOR** (Id.), 2 ōris, m. *one that destroys or kills; a slayer, murderer.* Senec.

**INTEREMPTRIX**, or **INTEREMPTRIX** (interemtor), icis, f. *she that destroys or kills; a murderess.* Lactant.

**INTEREMPTUS**, and **INTEREMTUS**, a, um. See *Interimo*.

**INTEREŌ** (inter & eo), is, ii, itum, irr. n. 4. *properly, to go among several things, so as no longer to be distinguished. Hence, to perish, go to ruin or decay, be annihilated, cease to exist, be destroyed, be slain, die, διαφθείρωται.* Cic. *Interit magnitudine maris stilla muræ. Sever. in Ætina. Saxa intereunt venis, h. e. miscetur venis.* Cic. *Intereunt sacra. Nepos. pecunia.* Cic. *ignis. Id. literæ.* Horat. *estas. Cæs. Naves naufragio intereunt. Id. usus, h. e. is in vain.* Pandect. *possessio, h. e. is lost or ceases.* Terent. *Interi, h. c. I am ruined, I am undone.* Horat. *Inteream, h. e. may I perish.* Cæs. *Fame aut ferro interire.* — Particip. *Intereitus. Quadrig.*

**INTEREQUITŌ** (inter & equito), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. 1. *to ride between or in the midst.* Liv. — Also, with an acc. following. Liv. *ordines*

**INTERERRŌ** (inter & erro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. *to waaver, come, go or be between.* Prudent.

**INTERFĀRIS**. See *Interfor*.

**INTERFĀTIŌ** (interfor), ōnis, f. *a speaking between, a clause interposed.* Quintil. — Also, *aa interrupting in speaking.* Cic.

**INTERFECTIBILIS** (interficio), e, adj. 3 *deadly.* Apul. *Ruta interfectibilis viperarum.*

**INTERFECTIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a killing, 3 slaying, murdering, φόνος.* Brut. in Cic. *Ep.*

**INTERFECTIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 *deadly, mortal, fatal.* Cæl. *Anrel.*

**INTERFECTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who 1 slays or kills; a slaughterer, murderer, φονεύς.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *a destroyer.* Tertull. *veritatis.*

**INTERFECTORIX** (interfector), icis, f. a 2 *murderess.* Tacit.

**INTERFECTUS**, a, um. See *Interficio*.

**INTERFEMINIŪS** (inter & femeni), a, um, adj. *between the thighs.* — Hence, *Interfeminiū, h. e. cunnus.* Apul.

**INTERFICIŌ** (inter & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to destroy.* Plaut. *usum, fructum.* Virg. *messes.* Cic. *frogm. herbas.* — ¶ Also, *to kill, slay, murder, put to death, destroy, ἀναπέω, κρένω.* Cic. *aliquem.* Lucret. *feras. Nepos exercitum, h. e. to cut to pieces.* — ¶ Also, *to consume, eat.* Lucil. *panem.* — ¶ Also, *to interrupt.* Apul. *sermone.* Cod. Theod. *negotium.* — ¶ Also, *to finish.* Cod. Theod. *negotium.*

**INTERFĪŌ** (interfacio), is, n. irreg. pass. 3 *to be consumed, be destroyed, perish, die, ἀναπέομαι.* Lucret. and Plaut.

**INTERFLŌ** (inter & fluo), is, ūxi, ūxum, 2 n. 3. *to flow or run between or through, διαρρέω.* Plin. — Also, with an acc. Liv. — ¶ Figur. *to pass away or elapse between.* Cic. *Senect. 6. Ed. Ern. Anni decem interfluxissent.*

**INTERFLUUS** (interfluo), a, um, adj. 2 *flowing between or through the midst, interfluent, μεσορρός.* Plin. and Pallad.

**INTERFŌDIO** (inter & fodio), is, ōdi, 3 ossum, a. 3. *to dig or pierce to pieces; to pierce, penetrate.* Lucret.

**INTERFŌMINIŪS**, a, um. See *Interfeminus*.

**INTERFŌR** (inter & for), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. *to speak between.* Liv. and Virg. — ¶ Also, *to interrupt one in speaking.* Liv. *aliquem.*

**INTERFŌSSUS**, a, um. See *Interfodio*.

**INTERFRINGŌ** (inter & frango), is, ēgi, 3 actum, a. 3. *to break to pieces.* Cato.

**INTERFUGIO** (inter & fugio), is, a. 3. to 3 *fly between or into.* Lucret.

**INTERFULGĒŌ** (inter & fulgeo), es, n. 2. 2 *to shine between or among.* Liv.

**INTERFUNDŌ** (inter & fundo), is, ūdi, 2 ūsum, a. 3. *to pour through or between, διαχέω.* Hence, *Interfundi, to flow between.* Virg. *Styx interfusa.* Also, with an acc. following. *Avien. Pelagus interfunditur oras.* — Hence, *Virg. Maculis interfusa genas, h. e. habens genas interfusus maculis.* — Hence, *to be between.* Stat. *Nox interfusa.*

**INTERFŪRŌ** (inter & furo), is, n. 3. to 3 *rage between or through.* Stat. *Alternum Mavors interfurit orbem, h. e. rages or exercises his fury between the one and the other world, amidst both worlds, viz. excites both Europe and Asia to war.*

**INTERFUSIO** (interfundo), ōnis, f. a 3 *flowing between.* Lactant.

**INTERFŪSUS**, a, um. See *Interfundo*.

**INTERGARRIO** (inter & garrio), is, ūvi, 3 itum, n. 4. *to talk between.* Apul.

**INTERGERINŪS** (intergero), a, um, adj. 2 *that is placed between.* Fest. *paries, h. e. a partition wall.* Also, simply, *Intergerinus, sc. paries.* Plin.

**INTERGERIUM** (Id.), ii, n. *that which is 2 placed between.* Plin.

**INTERGERŌ** (inter & gero), is, essī, es- 3 tum, a. 3. *to place between, insert, interpose.* Fest.

**INTERGRESSUS** (intergredior), us, m. 3 *intercreation, interposition.* Minue. *Feliz.*

**INTERHIO** (inter & hio), as, n. 1. to 3 *be open between.* Tertull.

**INTERJACEŌ** (inter & jaceo), es, n. 2. 2 *to lie between, παρέκειμαι.* Liv. *Interjacebat campus.* Plin. *via.* Also, with

inter. *Id.* — Also, with a *dat.* *Liv.* Campus interjacens Tiberi ac mœnibus. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Plin.* Duas syrtis interjacet.

**INTERJACTŌ.** See *Interjicio.*

**INTERIBI** (inter & ibi), *adv.* meanwhile. *3 Plaut.* and *Gell.*

**INTERIBILIS** (intereo), *e, adj.* perishable, *3 mortal.* *Tertull.*

**INTERJECTIŌ** (interjicio), *ōnis, f.* a *2* throwing or placing between; the interposition or insertion of something extraneous in the middle of a sentence, *παρένθεσις.* *Auct. ad Herenn. verborum.* — *¶* Also, in grammar, an interjection. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, a parenthesis. *Quintil.*

**INTERJECTIVŌS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* placed between. *Simplic.*

**INTERJECTŪS**, *a, um.* See *Interjicio.*

**INTERJECTŪS** (interjicio), *us, in.* a *1* throwing or placing between. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, an interposition, intervention. *Cic. terræ.* *Tacit. temporis.* *Id.* Interjectu noctis, *h. e.* after a night. *Id.* Petit paucorum dierum interjectu, *h. e.* an adjournment, respite. *Colum.* Interjectibus capere, *h. e.* at different times.

**INTERJICIŌ** (inter & jacio), *is, jeci, jectum, a. 3.* properly, to throw between, *παρεβάλλω.* Hence, to place or put between. *Cæs. legionarias cohortes.* — Hence, *Interjectus, a, um, put or placed between, lying between.* *Cic. solitudines.* *Tacit. flumen.* *Cic. Aer interjectus inter mare et cœlum.* *Id.* Nasus oculis interjectus. *Liv.* Regio interjecta inter Roman et Arpos. *Cic. Anno interjecto, h. e.* after a year, at the expiration of a year. So, also, *Cæs.* Interjectis aliquot diebus. *Id.* Interjecto spatio, *h. e.* some time after. *Cic.* Interjecto longo spatio, *h. e.* at a great distance. — *¶* Also, to join or add to, *intermix.* *Tacit. preces et minas.* — *¶* Also, to scutter. *Claudian.* Erat interjecta comas. — *¶* *Cic.* Librum interjicere, *h. e.* to write or compose between. — *¶* *Interjacio* is found in *Tacit.*

**INTERIM** (inter), *adv.* in the mean time, meanwhile, in the meanwhile, in the interim, *μεταξύ.* *Cic. and Terent.* — Also, notwithstanding, however. *Cic. and Quintil.* — Also, hereupon, then. *Terent.* — *¶* Also, sometimes, now and then, occasionally. *Senec., Quintil. and Colum.* — Hence, *Quintil.* Interim — *interim, h. e.* sometimes — sometimes; at one time — at another.

**INTERIMŌ** (inter & emo), *is, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3.* to take away, deprive of, destroy, annihilate, bring to nothing, *ἀφαιρέω.* *Plaut. vitam.* *Lucret. sensum.* *Cic. sacra.* *Pandect. dilationem.* — *¶* Also, to kill, slay, murder, destroy, *διὰφείρω.* *Cic. and Liv.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Me interimunt voces, *h. e.* greatly distress or affect.

**INTERIOR**, *us, ōris, comparat.* of the obsolete *Interus, a, um.* *Superlat.* *Intimus.* — *I. comparat.* *Interior* signifies inner, interior, *ἐνδοτέρος.* *Cic. pars ædium.* — Hence, in geography, more distant from the sea, more inland. *Cic. nationes.* *Liv.* Interiora regni. — Hence, *Cic.* Interiore epistola, *h. e.* in the middle of the letter. — *¶* Also, nearer. *Cic. timor.* *Id.* societas. *Liv.* Interior periculo vulneris, *h. e.* too near to be now wounded. *Id.* ictibus, too near to be now hit. — Hence, in walking, nearer to the wall, further from the street. *Ovid.* — Hence, superior. *Horat. nota Falerni.* — *Ovid.* torus, or *Sueton. sponda, h. e.* nearer to the wall of the chamber. — in a race course, nearer to the goal, or, driving on the left. *Ovid. rota.* (for they drove from right to left). — *¶* Also, more hidden, secret or unknown. *Cic. literæ, h. e.* profound, abstruse. *Nep. consilia, h. e.* secret counsels. — *¶* Also, more intimate. *Cic. amicitia.* — *¶* Also, smaller, shorter, when a circle is spoken of. *Cic. cursus.* *Horat. gyrus.* — *II. superlat.* *Intimus, a, um,* signifies the inmost, innermost, and is frequently used for *intima pars.* *Cic. Intina Macedonia, h. e.* the interior of Macedonia. *Id.* In eo sacratio intimo. — Hence, the most rare, most difficult, greatest. *Cic. artificium.* *Id.*

disputatio. *Id. vis.* — Also, the most intimate, most secret. *Nepos. familiaritas.* — Hence, *substant.* *Intimus, i, m.* a most intimate friend. *Cic. Ex meis intimis.* Also, *Nepos. alicui.* Also, *Terent. alicujus consiliis.* — *¶* *Plaut.* Homo interior, *h. e.* perhaps a friend. According to others, the inner man; life, soul. — *Pullad.* Interiora, *h. e.* the intestines, entrails.

**INTERITIŌ** (intereo), *ōnis, f.* a decaying, *1* perishing, destruction, death. *Cic.*

**INTERITŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* destruction, ruin, utter decay, extinction, death, annihilation, *ἀναίρεσις, διάλυσις.* *Cic.*

**INTERITŪS**, *a, um.* See *Intereo.*

**INTERIŪS**, *comp. adj.* See *Interior.* — *Comp.* of *intra.* See *Intra.*

**INTERJŪNGŌ** (inter & jungo), *is, nxi, nctum, a. and n. 3.* to join one with another, to join. *Liv. dextras.* *Stat. equum equis.* — *¶* Also, to yoke. *Martial. equos.* — *¶* Also, figur. to rest. *Senec.*

**INTERLABŌR** (inter & labor), *labēris, 3 lapsus sum, dep. 3.* to glide, fall, slip, fly, flow between, *παρεπιπρω.* *Stat. Stellæ interlabentes, h. e.* gliding amidst the darkness. *Virg. Inter enim labentur aquæ.*

**INTERLATĒŌ** (inter & lateo), *es, n. 2.* to be concealed between, to lurk or lie hid between or amongst. *Senec.*

**INTERLATRŌ** (inter & latro), *as, n. 1.* to bark between. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**INTERLECTIŌ** (interlego), *ōnis, f.* a reading between. *Tertull.*

**INTERLĒGŌ** (inter & lego), *is, ēgi, ec- 3 tum, a. 3.* to gather or cull here and there, to pick, gather, break off. *Pallad. poma, h. e.* to skin. So, also, *Virg. Carpendæ frondes interque legendæ.* (In this passage it is separated by *thesis.*)

**INTERLIDŌ** (inter & lido), *is, si, sum, 3 a. 3.* to thrust out of the midst, to strike out. *Macrob. literam.* — *¶* Also, to strike against. *Paulin. Nolan. dentem.*

**INTERLIGŌ** (inter & ligo), *as, a. 1.* to *3* fasten between. *Stat. Alterno maculas interligat ostro, h. e.* intermingles a purple color among the spots.

**INTERLINŌ** (inter & lino), *is, ēvi, itum, a. 3.* properly, to smear between. Hence, to write between, correct, to erase, blot out, cancel, *καταλείπω.* *Cic. tabulas, testamentum.* — *¶* Also, to besmear. *Plin. caseum oleo.* *Liv. Cæmenta interlita luto.*

**INTERLISŪS.** See *Interlido.*

**INTERLITŪS**, *a, um.* See *Interlino.*

**INTERLOCŪTIŌ** (interloquo), *ōnis, f.* a *2* speaking between, interposition of speech, interlocution, *διαλογισμός.* *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, an interlocutory sentence, a sentence pronounced while a cause is pending, which partially decides the same. *Pandect.*

**INTERLOQUŌR** (inter & loquor), *ēris, 3 quātus or cātus sum, dep. 3.* to interrupt one while speaking, interrupt in discourse, *διαλέγομαι, διακόπτω.* *Terent. alicui.* Also, without a *dat.* *Gell.* — *¶* Also, to pronounce an interlocutory sentence. *Pundect.*

**INTERLŪCĀTIŌ** (interluco), *ōnis, f.* a *2* lopping or thinning off of useless branches. *Plin.*

**INTERLŪCĒŌ** (inter & luceo), *es, uxi, n. 2.* to shine or glitter forth, *παρεμφαίω.* *Liv.* Duos Soles visos, et noctu interluisse. — *¶* Also, to be seen, to appear. *Auct. ad Her. Loci interlucent.* — Also, figur. to be capable of being seen through from a thinness of substance or fewness of number. *Virg. Interluccet corona (militum), h. e.* is seen through. *Frontin. acies.*

**INTERLŪCŌ** (inter & lux), *as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1.* to lop or thin, so that the branches may be seen through, top off the superfluous branches, *διακαταίρω.* *Plin. arbores.*

**INTERLŪDŌ** (inter & ludo), *is, ūsi, 3 āsum, a. 3.* to play between. *Auson.*

**INTERLŪNIS** (inter & luna), *e, adj.* at *3* new moon. *Amnian. nox.*

**INTERLŪNIUM** (*Id.*), *ii, n.* the change of the moon; the space of time that elapses between the disappearing of the old moon and the appearance of the new, *συνμηνυία.* *Horat. and Plin.*

**INTERLŪŌ** (inter & luo), *is, ūi, a. 3.* to

wash while doing any thing. *Cato. manus.* — *¶* Also, to flow or run between, wash, *διακλύζω.* *Liv.* Quantum interluit fretum? Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* Fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit. *2*

**INTERLŪVIĒS** (interluo), *ēi, f.* a water *3* flowing between two places, a strait, *ὁ μεταξὺ πορθμός.* *Solin.*

**INTERMANĒŌ** (inter & maneo), *es, n. 3.* to remain in the midst of. *Lucañ.*

**INTERMĒDIŪS** (inter & medius), *a, um, 3* adj. in the middle, between two, intermediate, *ἕρμεσος.* *Varr.*

**INTERMENSTRŪS** (inter & menstruus), *a, um, adj.* between two months. Hence, *Plin.* luna, or, *Varr.* Intermenstruum, *se. tempus, h. e.* the new moon, the time when the moon is in the change.

**INTERMĒŌ** (inter & meo), *as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1.* to run or flow through, *διὰπρῆω.* *Plin.* Pergamum, quod intermeat Selinus.

**INTERMĒSTRIS** (inter & mensis), *e, adj.* *2* same as *Intermenstruus.* *Cato. iuna.*

**INTERMICŌ** (inter & mico), *as, ui, n. 1.* *3* to shine in the midst or among, shine forth, shine at intervals, twinkle, *διαστρίβω.* *Stat. E speculis intermicet ignis.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Val. Flacc.* Tenebras intermicat ignis.

**INTERMINABILIS** (in & termino), *3 e, adj.* without boundary, interminable, *ἀόριστος.* *Tertull.*

**INTERMINATIŌ** (intermino), *ōnis, f.* a *3* threatening, menacing, forbidding. *Cod. Theod.* Sub viginti interminatione librarum auri, on pain of a fine of, &c.

**INTERMINĀTŪS** (in & terminatus), *a, 1* um, *adj.* unbounded, boundless, unlimited, interminate, *ἀπέριστος.* *Cic. magnitudo.* — *¶* Also, *partic.* from *intermino*, or *interminor*, forbidden, prohibited. *Horat.* — Also, threatened. *Cod. Theod.*

**INTERMINŌ** (inter & mino), *as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1.* to threaten. *Plaut. Quis homo interminat?* — *¶* Also, to threaten with. — Hence, *Interminatus, a, um.* *Cod. Theod. pœna.* — *¶* Also, to forbid with threats. *Horat. Cibus interminatus.*

**INTERMINŌR** (inter & minor), *āris, ātus 3* sum, *dep. 1.* to threaten, menace, threaten with, *διαπειλέω.* *Plaut. alicui vitam, h. e.* to threaten to take away his life. — *¶* Also, to forbid with threats, forbid strictly, charge upon pain. *Terent.*

**INTERMINŪS** (in & terminus), *a, 3* adj. without bounds, without ends, less, endless. *Avien.*

**INTERMISCEŌ** (inter & misceo), *2* scui, *stum and xtum, a. 2.* to mingle, intermix, *παρεμμίγνυμι.* *Liv. babant equos pedites intermixtos,* with a *dat.* following. *L. quem bonis.*

**INTERMISSŪS** (intermitto), *ōnis, continuance, ceasing, intermission, leaving off, omitting, neglecting, ψις.* *Cic. forensis operæ.* *Cel. Cic. epistolarnm.* *Id.* consuetudine officii. *Pandect. Si furiosus heremissionem, h. e.* a lucid interval. *Partit. Verba disposita aut circumscriptione conclusa, aut intermissione, in a full, connected period, or in detached numbers.*

**INTERMISSŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* same as *Intermissus.* *Plin.* Sine intermissu, *h. e.* without intermission.

**INTERMISSŪS**, *a, um.* See *Intermitto.*

**INTERMITTŌ** (inter & mitto), *is, īsi, issum, a. 3.* to give over for a time, leave off, intermit, discontinue, omit, neglect, *διαλείπω.* *Cic. studia.* *Cæs. iter.* *Id.* prœlium. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic. literas mittere.* — *¶* Also, to suffer to pass. *Cæs.* Quinque intermissis diebus. — Also, to omit, pass by, exclude from participation. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 33.* Omisiss magistratibus (si lectio certa). — *¶* Also, to interrupt. *Plin. otium.* — Hence, *Intermissus, a, um,* interrupted, not continued, broken, not continuing without interruption. *Cæs. ventus, h. e.* ceasing, abating. *Id.* flamma. *Cic. libertas.* *Ovid. cursus.* *Cæs.* Planities intermissa colibus, *h. e.* broken. *Id.* Qua erat opus intermissum, *h. e.* open. *Id.* Non certis spatiis intermissis, *h. e.*

no interval being left. *Id.* Intermissis passibus 400, *h. e.* at a distance of 400 paces. *Id.* Pars a flumine intermissa, *h. e.* where the river is not. *Liv.* inœnia, *h. e.* a place where there is no wall. — Also, Intermissus, not connected. *Cæs.* trabes. — ¶ Also, to neglect, omit. *Liv.* locum custodiis, *h. e.* not to station guards in a place. — ¶ Also, to leave an interval, to cease, break off, stop. *Cæs.* Qua flumen intermittit, where the river does not flow, whither it does not come. *Cic.* Sic canere cœpisse, ut nihil (*h. e.* non) intermitterent. *Plin.* Aves intermittentes bibunt, *h. e.* by draughts, not with one continued draught. *Cels.* Febris intermittit, *h. e.* is an intermitting fever.

INTERMIXTUS, and INTERMISTUS, a, um. See *Intermiseco*.

INTERMORIUS (inter & morior), ēris, tuus sum, dep. 3. to die, ἀποθνήσκω. *Sueton.* — Figur. to perish, fall to decay. *Plin.* Radices intermoriuntur. *Curt.* ignis. *Liv.* civitas. *Plant.* Mores intermortui, *h. e.* corrupted. *Cic.* reliquæ conjurationis. *Id.* Memoria intermortua, *h. e.* almost extinct. *Id.* conciones, *h. e.* dead, lifeless, powerless. — ¶ Also, to faint, swoon, become sick of a mortal disease. *Cels.*, *Liv.* and *Plin.*

INTERMORTUUS, a, um. See *Intermorio*.

INTERMUNDIUM (inter & mundus), ii, n. a space between the worlds, where, according to Epicurus, the gods live. *Cic.* (in the plur.)

INTERMURALIS (inter & muralis), e, 2 adj. that is between two walls. *Liv.*

INTERMUTUS (inter & mutus), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to interchange, exchange. *Tertull.*

INTERNASCOR (inter & nascor), nascē-2 ris, nātus sum, dep. 3. to grow amongst or in the midst, grow between, παρεμψύμα. *Plin.*

INTERNATUS, a, um. See *Internascor*.

INTERNE (internus), adv. within, inwardly, ἐνδόν. *Auson.*

INTERNECIVUS. See *Interneceivus*.

INTERNECIUS (interneco), ōnis, f. a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, overthrow, defeat, utter destruction, extermination, πανολέθρια. *Cic.* civium. *Salust.* Hispaniam ad interneccionem vastavit, *h. e.* till we have almost exterminated its inhabitants. *Nep.* Bella, quæ interneccionem gesta sunt, *h. e.* to the utter destruction of the vanquished. *Liv.* Perini ad interneccionem cæsi, *h. e.* to a man put to the sword. *Vellei.* Perinus ad interneccionem trucidatus, utterly destroyed. *Liv.* Nomen Perinum ad interneccionem deletum.

Solan interneccionem gentis bello fore. *Cæs.* Prope ad interneccionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum. *Colum.* Internecciones hostium. *Curt.* Persequi aliquem ad interneccionem, *h. e.* to pursue even to death. *Sueton.* Multi armis inter interneccionem concurrerunt, *h. e.* till despatched one another. — Hence, *Colum.* Vineta ad interneccionem cære. *Plin.* memoriæ, *h. e.* an ex-pression of memory. — It is also written *Internecio*. *Colum.*

INTERNECIVE (internecivus), adverb, with utter destruction, destructively. *Antoninian.*

INTERNECIVUS, or INTERNECIVUS 1 (internecio), a, um, adj. mortal, deadly, destructive, πανώλεθρος. *Cic.* bellum. *Gell.* genus morbi.

INTERNECUS (inter & neco), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to kill. *Plaut.* — Figur. to destroy. *Prudent.* culmum.

INTERNECTUS (inter & necto), is, a. 3. to tie or bind together, bind up, συμπλέκω. *Virg.*

INTERNICIUS. See *Internecio*.

INTERNIDIFICUS (inter & nidifico), as, 3 āvi, ātum, n. 1. to build nests between. *Plin.*

INTERNIGRUS (inter & nigrus), as, n. 1. 3 to be mingled with black. *Stat.*

INTERNITENS (inter & nitens), es, ui, n. 2. 2. to shine amidst or among, shine forth, καταλάμπω, συλλάμπω. *Curt.* Si qua sidera internitabant.

INTERNODIUM (inter & nodus), ii, n. the 2 space between two knots or joints, of

trees, plants, men, and animals, γόνυ, ὑποκόλιον. *Plin.* Arundines tantæ proceritatis, ut singula internodia ternos homines ferant, *h. e.* each of the parts between two joints. *Colum.* (de arborib.) Brevis internodia habent. *Ovid.* Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, *h. e.* makes the space between the joints soft. *Varr.* (de caubus) Internodiis articulorum longis. *Calpurn.* Longa internodia, *h. e.* longa crura.

INTERNOSCUS (inter & nosco), is, ōvi, ōtum, a. 3. to know one thing from another, discern, distinguish, διαγνώσκω. *Cic.* geminos. *Id.* Quæ internoscis a falsis non possunt. *Id.* Ut internoscat, visa vera illa sunt, amne falsa.

INTERNUNCIUS, or INTERNUNTIUS (inter & nuntio), as, a. 1. to send messengers between two parties, or to bring intelligence from both parties. *Liv.*

INTERNUNCIUS, or INTERNUNTIUS (inter & nuncius), a, um, adj. Internun- tius, subst. ii, m. a negotiator, a messenger that goes between two parties, διάκτωρ. *Tereut.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Hence the augurs are called by *Cic.* Jovis interpretes internuntique. — So, also, Internuncia, æ, f. *Cic.* Aves internuncie Jovis. *Plin.* Columba internuncia fuere. — Internuntium, ii, n. *Apul.* Internun- cia sentiendi, *h. e.* the organs of sense.

INTERNUNDINIUM (inter & nundina), 3 ii, n. the time between two nundinae. *Mar. Vict.*

INTERNUS (intus), a, um, adj. that is 2 within, inner, interior, internal, ὀ ἐντός. *Senec.* Aer corruptus interiorum ignium vitio, *h. e.* subterranean fires, fires in the bowels of the earth. *Plin.* maria. *Tacit.* discordiæ. *Id.* bellum. — Hence, Interna, the interior, inner parts. *Plin.* mundi. Also, that is domestic. *Tacit.* Si ad interna præverterent, *h. e.* to domestic occurrences. Also, entrails. *Veget.* boum.

INTERUS (in & tero), is, trivi, tritium, a. 2 3. to rub, crumble, bruise or pound into any thing, ἐνρίβω. *Cato.* Eo interito, quod volet, cibi postea edit. *Plin.* Quidam ex aceto intrivisse contenti sunt. *Tereut.* Tute hoc intristi, tibi omne exedendum est, *h. e.* you have prepared this dish, you must eat it up; you have made up this pill, you must swallow it. *Plin.* aliquid potioni, *h. e.* in potionem. — Hence, Intritus, a, um, crumbled or rubbed into, bruised, pounded. *Varr.* panis in aquam. *Plin.* Cantharides cum uva taminia intritæ. Also, unacerated, steeped, soaked. *Varr.* Hordeum intritum in aqua. — Hence, Intrita, æ, f. any thing broken or crumbled into a fluid substance; hence, a cold liquid with bread in it. *Cels.* Intrita panis e vino, a sop from wine, crumbs of bread steeped in wine. — Also, a paste, mash, as of mortar, clay, &c. *Plin.* laterum. — Intritum, same as *Intrita*. *Apul.*

INTERORDINATUS (inter & ordinatus), 2 a, um, adj. fixed between. *Vitruv.* Ed. *Sehmiel.* trabes. Others read *intercardinatus*.

INTERORDINIUM (inter & ordo), ii, n. a 2 space between two rows or ranks, μεσοστή- χιον, μετόρθιον. *Colum.*

INTERPATEUS (inter & pateo), es, ui, n. 3 2. to be open between or among, be open. *Macrob.*

INTERPEDIUS (inter & pes), is, ivi, itum, 3 a. 4. same as *Impedio*, to impede, hinder. *Macrob.*

INTERPELLATIUS (interpello), ōnis, f 1 an interrupting in speaking. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, interruption, hindrance, disturbance. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an accusation, prosecution, suit. *Pandect.*

INTERPELLATOR (id.), ōris, m. one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, ὁ ἐπιβάλλων. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who interrupts or disturbs. *Cic.* Ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. *Pandect.* matrimoniorum, *h. e.* a seducer.

INTERPELLATRIX (interpellator), icis, 3 f. she that interrupts or disturbs. *Hieronym.*

INTERPELLUS (inter & pello, as, obsol. for loquer), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to interrupt by speaking, ἐπιβάλλω, διακόπτω. One who is speaking. *Cic.* Nihil te

interpellabo: continentem orationem audire malo. *Cæs.* alicujus orationem. Also, a person who is engaged in business. *Curt.* Si quis arti tuæ intentum, et exta spectantem sic interpellat. — ¶ Also, to interrupt, hinder, molest, disturb, prevent, stop, obstruct. *Cæs.* aliquem in jure suo. Also, with quo minus following. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. Interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim. Also, with quin following. *Mat.* in *Cic.* Ep. *Cæs.* nuncquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uter. Also, with ne following. *Liv.* Tribunus interregem interpellantibus, ne Senatusconsultum fieret, *h. e.* preventing the interrex by their veto. So, also, *Cic.* rein. *Liv.* stuprum. *Cæs.* victoriam. *Curt.* otium. Also, with an infin. following. *Horat.* durare. — ¶ Also, to address, accost. *Curt.* aliquem. *Suet.* Qui adiri interpellarique possit, *h. e.* who could be applied to and solicited. — Particularly, to tempt to illicit amours, to attempt, try. *Pandect.* mulierem — Also, to dun for payment. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to speak between, or to speak, say. *Cic.* Quod interpellavit Hortensius.

INTERPENSIVUS (interpendeo), a, um, 2 adj. hanging or suspended between. *Vitruv.* Interpensiva, joint-beams, cross-beams, or corbets.

INTERPLICUS (inter & plico), as, a. 1. to 3 fold or plait between, παρεμπλέκω. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, to interweave; to surround. *Stat.*

INTERPOLATUS (interpolo), ōnis, f. an 2 alteration made here and there. *Plin.*

INTERPOLATOR (id.), ōris, m. one who 3 gives another form to a thing, one who fur bishes, polishes; one who corrupts, spoils. *Tertull.*

INTERPOLATRIX (interpolator), icis, f 3 she that alters the appearance of a thing. *Tertull.*

INTERPOLIS (inter & polio), e, adj. that 2 is altered in appearance, painted, dressed. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, that is altered here and there. *Plin.* ars. — Hence, not gemine. *Fronto.* vestis.

INTERPOLUS (interpolus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give a new form, shape or appearance to any thing, to dress up, polish, furbish, ἀνακενάζω. *Plaut.* Me interpolabit, *se.* by beating. *Cic.* togam pretextam, *h. e.* to whiten or wash anew. *Plin.* tura. So, also, of slaves. *Pandect.* Veteratores (*h. e.* the old slaves) interpolant et pro novitiis vendunt, *h. e.* set off as new. — ¶ Also, to spoil, corrupt, falsify, interpolate. *Plaut.* Opus nova pictura. *Cic.* tabulas. — ¶ Also, to vary, interrupt. *Curt.* silentium genitu. (The reading *interpellare* is, however, to be preferred.)

INTERPOLUS (interpolus), a, um, adj. that has received a new form or appearance, repaired, new dressed, revamped up. *Pandect.*

INTERPONUS (inter & pono), is, ōvi, ōsitum, a. 3. to put in between or amongst, παρεντίθημι. *Hirt.* Equitatum interponi præsidia levis armaturæ. *Liv.* decretum, *h. e.* to make between two parties. *Nep.* Libet interponere, *h. e.* to mention at this occasion. — ¶ Also, to intermix, intermingle. *Cic.* querelas. *Id.* gladiatores, *h. e.* to bring forward together with. *Id.* se in rem, *h. e.* to intermeddle. *Liv.* se bello, *h. e.* to join in. Also, absol. *Nep.* Se interponere, *h. e.* to interfere. *Cic.* Nihil me interpono. Also, with quo minus following. *Cic.* Num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quo minus, &c. *h. e.* who will intercede or interpose his negative, to prevent your being impeached. — ¶ Also, to interpose. *Val. Mar.* intercessionem suam. *Liv.* jurandum. *Cic.* moram, *h. e.* to delay. *Cæs.* spatium, *h. e.* to give time. *Plin.* frigidum cibus, *h. e.* to place between. — So, also, Interpositus, a, uni, placed or put between, being between. *Cic.* Spatio interposito, *h. e.* some time after. *Hirt.* Interposita senatus auctoritate, *h. e.* by means of a decree of the senate. *Cæs.* Suspicionem interposita, *h. e.* orta. *Cic.* nox, *h. e.* night intervening. — Hence, to oppose. *Pandect.* Interponere exceptionem actioni. *Cic.* se audientem alicujus. — Also, to apply, use. *Cic.* la

borem pro aliquo. — Also, to add. Cic. accusatorem. *Ces. fidem, h. e. to pledge one's credit, engage his word or honor, pledge his word of honor.* Suetoa. aliquem epulis or convivio, *h. e. to invite to one's table.* — Also, to bring forward, utter, pronounce, say. Cic. nullum verbum. *Id. iudicium sum.* Nep. causam, *h. e. to allege, pretend.* Quint. Interponens precibus, quid respondebo patri meo? — Also, to make, ordain, decree. Cic. decreta, pœnas, edicta. — ¶ Also, to falsify. Cic. Rationibus populorum non interpositis.

INTERPŌSITIŪS (interpono), ōnis, f. a putting in between. Cic. personarum. — ¶ Also, an insertion of some words in a book already composed. Cic. — ¶ Also, a parenthesis, παρενθεσις. Quintil.

INTERPŌSITŪS, a, um. See Interpono. INTERPŌSITŪS (interpono), us, m. a putting in between, an interposition. Cic. Luna interpositu interjectuque terre repente deficit, *by the interposition of the earth between it and the sun.*

INTERPRES (inter & pres), ētis, m. and f. an intermediate agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business. Hence, any agent, mediator or negotiator, μεσίτης. Cic. Interpretes corrumpti iudicij, *h. e. agents employed in corrupting or bribing the judges.* Liv. pacis. Valer. Flacc. Regius interpres ut fœdera jungat, *h. e. a plenipotentiary.* Virg. Interpres divum, *h. e. Mercury, the messenger of the gods.* Id. Iharum interpres curarum, et conscia Juno, *h. e. match-maker.* — ¶ Also, an explainer, expounder, interpreter, ἐξηγητής. Cic. iuris, *h. e. a lawyer.* Id. poetarum. Id. cœli, *h. e. astronomer.* Id. Interpres est mentis oratio. Horat. Effert animi motus interprete lingua. Plin. Menander diligentissimus interpres luxuriæ, *h. e. most curious in discussing such superfluities.* Liv. Metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinat. Virg. divum, *h. e. a prophet.* Cic. Augures interpretes internuntique Jovis. Liv. Mater veridica interpres demum, *h. e. a prophetess.* The haruspices are called by Cic. Interpretes comitiorum, *h. e. who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held.* Sueton. Aliquo uti interprete de aliqua re, *h. e. to make use of a person to obtain explanation or information about a thing.* — Hence, a translator, interpreter. Cic. Also, an interpreter, dragoman. *Ces.*

INTERPRETĀBILIS (interpreter), e, adj. 3 that can be explained or translated. Tertull.

INTERPRĒTĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an explanation, interpretation, translation, ἐπιήνευο. Gell.

INTERPRĒTĀTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. an interpretation, exposition, explanation, translation, ἐρμηνεία. Cic. juris. Liv. Nec interpretatio est facilis, *h. e. nor is it easy to determine from conjecture.* Plin. fulgurum. Id. ostentorum, et somniorum. Id. nature, *h. e. the study of nature.* — ¶ Also, meaning or signification of a word. Plin. nominis. Id. Singula magnas interpretationes habent, *h. e. important meanings.* — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, when one expression is explained by another that follows. Auct. ad Herenn.

INTERPRĒTĀTIŪNCŪLA (dimin. of interpretation), æ, f. a brief interpretation, an interpretation. Hieronym.

INTERPRĒTĀTOR (interpreter), ōnis, m. 3 one who interprets or explains. Tertull.

INTERPRĒTIUM (interpres), ii, n. the profit arising from the sale of a thing purchased, when it is sold for more than its cost. Ammian.

INTERPRĒTOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to interpret, expound, explain, ἐρμηνεύω. Cic. jus populo. Id. fulgura, somnia. Id. religiones, *h. e. to give information concerning.* Vellei. victorium ut suam, *h. e. to lay claim to.* Also, with an infinitive following. Liv. Pomœrium postmœrium interpretantur esse. — ¶ Also, to translate. Cic. epistolam. Also, passively. Id. Nomen interpretatum. — ¶ Also, to view in a good or bad light, to take in good or evil part, to acknowledge. Cic. male. Id. in partem mitiorem. Id. ita de re.

Id. alicujus felicitatem grato animo. Plin. Ep. beneficia grate. — Also, in general, to understand, take the meaning of, comprehend. Cic. sententiam alicujus. Also, with an accusat. and infinitive following. Cic. se liberatum esse. — Also, to conclude, infer. Cic. consilium ex necessitate, *h. e. to argue from necessity to the intatio.* — ¶ Plaut. Interpretari memoria alicujus, *h. e. to assist the memory of any one.* Tertull. diabolo, *h. e. to ascribe, attribute.* — ¶ Also, to decide. Liv. Neque, recte an secus, interpretor.

INTERPRĒMŪS (inter & premo), is, essi, 3 essum, a. 3. to press to pieces, crush, squeeze. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to suppress, conceal. Minuc. Fel.

INTERPŪCTIŪS (interpungo), ōnis, f. 1 the placing of marks of distinction between words, pointing, distinguishing by points, interpunction, διαστολή. Cic.

INTERPŪCTŪS, a, um. See Interpungo.

INTERPŪNGŌ (inter & pungo), is, a. 3. 1 to point, distinguish by putting points or marks between, διαστῆλλω, διαστίζω. Seac. Cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus. Cic. Interpuncta narratio, *h. e. well-divided.* — Hence, Interpunctum, i, n. a distinguishing or dividing by points. Cic. Interpuncta verborum.

INTERPŪRGŌ (inter & purgo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. I. to purge or clear here and there. Plin. ficus.

INTERPŪTŌ (inter & puto), as, a. I. to 2 prune here and there, cut off the small branches or twigs up and down. Varr. oleam.

INTERQUERŌR (inter & queror), ēris, 2 estus sum, dep. 3. to interrupt with complaints, complain while one is speaking or doing any thing. Liv.

INTERQUIESCŌ (inter & quiesco), is, 1 ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to rest between icles, rest in the middle of any work, pause in speaking or doing any thing; to rest, pause. Cic. Cum hæc dixissem, et paululum interquiescissem. Senc. Dolor interquiescit.

INTERRĀDŌ (inter & rado), is, si, sum, a. 2 3. to scrape, polish, cut out, or carve here and there, διαξέω. Plin. latera vasorum, *h. e. perhaps, to make them with hollowed work, to ornament with figures.* Id. Marmor interrassum, *h. e. ornamented with figures.* — ¶ Also, to prune here and there. Colum. arbores.

INTERRĀSILIS (interrado), e, adject. 2 scraped or pruned here and there. Hence, Plin. aurum (of hollowed work, ornamented with figures).

INTERRĀSŪS, a, um. See Interrado.

INTERREGNUM (inter & regnum), i, n. an interreign, interregnum, the space of time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one king and the accession of another, μεσοβασίλεια. Liv. Interregno into. (He who was invested with royal power during such a time, was called interrex. After the Romans had expelled the kings, and had elected consuls, &c. in their stead, they retained the words interregnum and interrex.) — Hence, interregnum denotes the office of an interrex, and the space of time when the chief magistrates were either dead, or absent, or not yet elected. Cic. and Liv. (The interrex was an officer who presided at the election of the new magistrates.)

INTERREX (inter & rex), ēgis, m. a person appointed to discharge the royal functions during the vacancy of the throne, or between the death of one king and the accession of another; one invested with vicarious royalty; a interrex, regent, protector, μεσοβασίλευς. Liv. — ¶ Also, one who, after the death, or in the absence of the chief magistrates, presided at the election of new ones. His power lasted five days; but the interrex first appointed could not hold the comitia, but he nominated a second; on one occasion, the comitia were held by the eleventh. Cic. and Liv. Interregem proder. Liv. crearo, *h. e. to create, nominate, choose.*

INTERRITĒ (interritus), adv. intrepidly. 3 Martian. Capell.

INTERRITŪS (in & territus), a, um, adj. 2 undaunted, dauntless, intrepid, fearless,

bold, not afraid, not intimidated, undiscouraged, ἀδείς. Virg. Classis interrita fertur, *h. e. unobstructed, without hindrance.* Quintil. vultus. — Also, with a genitive following. Ovid. Ieti, fearless of death.

INTERRIVATIŪS (interrivo), ōnis, f. a 3 drawing off of water between two places. Martian. Capell.

INTERRIVĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. drawn 3 off between two places (of water). Martian. Capell.

INTERRŪGĀTIŪS (interrogo), ōnis, f. a question, demand, interrogation, ἐρωτήσις πειθισίς. Cic. — Also, in rhetoric, interrogation. Quintil. — ¶ Also, speech, when it chiefly consists of questions. Cic. ad Dir. l. 9. — ¶ Also, an argument, syllogism. Cic.

INTERRŪGĀTĪVE (interrogative), adv. 3 in the form of a question, interrogatively, ἐρωτηματικῶς. Ascon.

INTERRŪGĀTIŪNCŪLA (dimin. of interrogation), æ, f. u short syllogism. Cic.

INTERRŪGĀTĪVŪS (interrogo), a, um, 3 adj. relating to a question, interrogative, πειθισικός. Priscian.

INTERRŪGĀTOR (Id.), ōnis, m. an in- 3 terrogator, ἐρωτηρητής. Pundect.

INTERRŪGĀTŌRIŪS (interrogator), ā, 3 um, adj. interrogative, interrogatory, ἐρωτηματικός. Pandect. and Tertull.

INTERRŪGŌ (inter & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to ask, question, demand, inquire, interrogate, ἐρωτάω. Cic. aliquem de re. Id. Interrogabat suos quis esset. Liv. aliquid, *h. e. to ask or inquire after or about any thing.* Also, Cic. aliquem aliquid. Liv. Sententia interrogari cœpta, *h. e. the opinions were demanded.* Also, Liv. Interrogatus sententiam, *h. e. asked about, &c.* — Hence, Interrogatum, a question, inquiry. Pandect. Ad interrogatum responderet. Cic. Ad interrogata responderet. — Also, figur. to ask, consult. Gell. Interrogare aurem suam. — Also, to examine judicially, interrogate. Cic. testem. Id. Bene interrogare testem, *h. e. to confound a witness by one's questions, so that he contradicts himself.* Plin. Ep. testes in reos. — Also, to go to law with one, to bring an action against, to take legal measure against, to sue or accuse. Liv. aliquem legibus. Cic. aliquem lege. Also, without lege or legibus. Tacit. Pepigerat Pallas, ne cuius facti in præteritum interrogaretur. — ¶ Also, to reason syllogistically, to argue, dispute. Seac. — ¶ Nigid. ap. Gell. Casus interrogandi, *h. e. genitive.*

INTERRŪMPŌ (inter & runpo), is, āpi, ūptum, a. 3. to break down, break off or asunder, διαρρήννυμι. *Ces.* and Liv. pontes. Tacit. Venæ interruptæ, *h. e. opened, cut.* — ¶ Also, to interrupt, disturb. Cic. iter amoris nostri. *Ces.* orationem. Colum. ordinem. Varr. Ni medici adventus nos interruptisset. — Hence, Interruptus, a, um, interrupted. Virg. ignes, *h. e. at intervals, here and there.* Cic. Ilos interruptos esse, *h. e. separatos.* — Figur. Cic. voces. Id. officium. Id. consuetudo. Virg. opera.

INTERRŪPTĒ (interruptus), adv. in a 1 broken manner, interruptedly. Cic.

INTERRŪPTĪŪS (interruptus), ōnis, f. an 2 interrupting. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, the breaking off in the middle of a speech, ἀποσιώπησις.

INTERRŪPTŪS, a, um. See Interruptus.

INTERSCALMIUM (inter & scalmus), ii, 2 n. the space between two thovels in a ship, μεσοκάμιον. Vitruv. l. 1. c. 2.

INTERSCAPILIUM (inter & scapula), 3 ii, n. that part of the back which lies between the shoulders, μεράσπερον. Apul.

INTERSCINDŌ (inter & scindo), is, īdi, issum, a. 3. to cut asunder or in the midst, cut down, hew asunder, διακόπτω. Cic. pontem. *Ces.* aggerem. Tacit. venas, *h. e. to cut, or open.* — ¶ Also, to separate, interrupt. Liv. Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, *h. e. is separated or cut off.* Gell. viticulum amoris. Senec. lætitiæ.

INTERSCRIBŌ (inter & scribo), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 3. to write between, interline, insert, παρεγγράφω. Plin. Ep. — Also, to mark between. Hence, figur. Solia interscribentes eum (the gates) venæ, *h. e. intercurrentes.* Id. Interscribitur nitor, *h. e. intercurrent.*

**INTERSECVS, or INTERCISIVS** (interseco), a, um, adj. separated, cut off. *Frontin.*

**INTERSECŪ** (inter & seco), as, cui, ctum, 2 a. 1. to cut asunder, διατέμνω. *Vitruv.* lateres. *Auct. ad Herenn.* res in aninīs auditorum, h. e. perhaps to render very impressive, or to impress piece by piece. — ¶ Also, to separate, divide. *Amnian.*

**INTERSECTIŪ** (interseco), ōnis, f. a cutting asunder or in pieces, an intersecting. Hence, in architecture, the space between parts of indented work on a pillar. *Vitruv.*

**INTERSEMINŪ** (inter & semino), as, 3 evi, ātumi, a. 1. to sow between or at intervals. *Apul.*

**INTERSEPIŪ** (inter & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. to fence about, hedge in, stop or block up, hem in, secure, inclose, διείρω. *Cic. foramina. Liv. quaedam operibus.* — Hence, to hinder, prevent, cut off, separate, deprive of, take away. *Cic. iter. Liv. urbem vallo ab arce. Id. alicui conspectum exercitus, h. e. to prevent from seeing.*

**INTERSEPTŪS**, a, um. See *Intersepio.*

**INTERSERŪ** (inter & sero, sevi), is, evi, 2 itum, a. 3. to plant, put or sow between, παρεμφυτεύω. *Colum. malleolum vitibus. Lucret. Pomis intersita.*

**INTERSERŪ** (inter & sero, serui), is, 2 erui, ertum, a. 3. to put between, interpose, to add. *Nep. Causam interserens, h. e. alleging as a reason. Ovid. oscula mediis verbis.*

**INTERSTIŪ** (inter & sisto), is, n. 3. 2 to stand still in the middle. Hence, to stop in the midst, to make a pause in speaking, διαστῆμαι. *Quintil.*

**INTERSTITIŪS**, a, um, partic. from *inter-sero*, evi. — ¶ Adj. (from *inter* & *situs*), lying or situated between. *Plin. Nullis ossibus intersitis.*

**INTERSONŪ** (inter & sono), as, ui, n. 1. 3 to sound or play amongst. *Stat. remigiis.*

**INTERSPERGŪ** (inter & spargo), is, si, 3 ssum, a. 3. to besprinkle or strew upon here and there. *Apul. Interspersus rara canitie.* — Also, to strew or sprinkle between or here and there. *Apul. Sunt multa naturae munere interspersa.*

**INTERSPIRATIŪ** (interspiro), ōnis, f. a drawing or fetching breath between, as while one is speaking, drinking, &c. διαπνοή. *Cic.*

**INTERSPIRŪ** (inter & spiro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, n. 1. to breathe between, διαπνέω. Hence, of a vessel that is not entirely closed, to admit air. *Cato.*

**INTERSTERNŪ** (inter & sterno), is, strā- 2 vi, strātum, a. 3. to strew, lay or put between or amongst. *Justin. Bitumine interstrato.*

**INTERSTES** (inter & sto), itis, adj. standing or being between or amongst. *Tertull.*

**INTERSTINCTIŪ** (interstinguo), ōnis, f. 3 a distinction. *Arnob.*

**INTERSTINCTŪS**, a, um. See *Interstinguo.*

**INTERSTINGUŪ** (inter & stinguo), is, 2 xi, ctum, a. 3. to extinguish. *Lucret. Ignis.* — Hence, to kill. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to variegate, intersperse, or checker with any thing. *Plin. Lapis interstinctus aureis guttis. Tacit. Facies interstincta medicaminibus, h. e. covered here and there with salves and medical applications.*

**INTERSTITIŪ** (intersisto), ōnis, f. a 3 pausing, leaving off, respite, μεταπαύω- λή. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a difference, dissimilarity. *Arnob.*

**INTERSTITIUM** (intersisto), ii, n. n 3 break, interval, space between, interstice, διάστημα, διαχώρημα, τὸ μεταξύ. *Macro-*

**INTERSTŪ** (inter & sto), as, ēti, n. 1. to 3 stand or be in the midst, stand or be between, διαστῆμαι. *Amnian. Cum tempus interstisset.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Avien. Interstatque iugo mediam, sc. Asiam.*

**INTERSTRATIŪS**, a, um. See *Intersterno.*

**INTERSTREPŪ** (inter & strepo), is, ui, 3 itum, n. 3. to make a noise or sound in the midst of, διαφασέω. *Virg. olores. Clu- dian. undis.*

**INTERSTRINGŪ** (inter & stringo), is, 3 inxi, ictum, a. 3. to strain or squeeze close,

διασφίγγω. *Plant. Illi interstringam gulam, h. e. break his gullet by squeezing, strangle him, throttle him.*

**INTERSTRŪ** (inter & struo), is, xi, 3 ctum, a. 3. to join together, συνήπτω. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, to add. *Tertull.*

**INTERSUM** (inter & sum), es, fui, ir- reg. n. to be in the midst, come or lie between, διαγίγνομαι, μέτεμι. *Cic. Ut Tiberis inter eos interest. Liv. Via interest.* Also, of time. *Cic. Inter primum et sextum consulatum 46 anni interfuerunt. Liv. Anni triginta interfuere, h. e. have elapsed in the mean time.* — ¶ Also, to be distant. *Cato. Clatros interesse oportet pede.* — Hence, figur. to differ, be different, διαφέρω. *Cic. Hoc pater ac dominus interest, h. e. in this, &c. Cic. Quod ab eo nihil inter- sit, h. e. in nothing.* Also, with a *dat.* following to the question *from what?* *Terent. intelligens stulto.* Also with a *genit.* following. *Cic. Quoniam τὸ νεμεσῶν interest τοῦ φθονῶ.* — Interest, there is a difference. *Cic. Nihil interest, h. c. there is no difference. Id. Interest aliquid, h. c. there is some difference. Id. Nihil omnino interest, h. c. there is no difference whatever. Liv. Tantum id interest, h. e. there is only this difference. Cic. Ne minimum quidem interest, h. c. there is not the least difference.* — ¶ Also, to be present, be on the spot, παρῆμι. *Cic. Ac si ipse interfuerit.* Particularly with a *dat.* or *in.* *Cic. negotiis, consiliis. Id. in convivio. Id. in rebus.* Also, with a *dat.* of the person. *Suet. sacrificanti.* Also, of things. *Cic. Ratiocinatio dicitur interfuisse, h. e. affuisse.* — ¶ Also, to import, concern, be of importance. To the question *Whom does it concern?* the *genit.* is put. *Cic. reipublice. Id. cuius.* Also, the *ublat.* *Id. mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, h. e. it concerns me, you, &c. Sometimes cuja is used for cuius. Cic. fragm. Ei, cuja nihil interfuit. Also, absolutely. Cic. Non tam interest, quo animo, &c. Id. Multum interest. Also, with ad. Id. ad laudem. Id. ad honorem nostrum. Id. Ad id, quod agimus, nihil interest, h. e. has nothing to do with it.* — To the question *How much?* the *neuters multum, tantum, nihil, &c.* are used. *Cic. Multum interest, te venire. Id. Quid illius interest? h. e. what does he care?* Also, the *adverbs maxime, quantopere. Id. Vestra hoc maxime interest. Also, the genit. magni, much. Id. Mea magni interest, h. e. it is of great importance to me. Cæs. Magni interest, it is of great importance, is also followed by an *accusat.* and *infinit.* *Pandect. minoris vel pluris, h. e. less or more.* — To the question *What is of importance, or what concerns?* the *infinit.* is put, or the *accusant.* and *infinit.* or *ut.* *Cic. Multum interest, te venire. Id. Mea maxime interest, te valere, h. e. I am greatly concerned in your health. Id. Illud mea maxime interest, ut te videam. Also, with ne following. Tacit. Illius interesse, ne faciat moram. Also, with *qualis* following. *Cic. Interest, qualis, &c. The nominat. is also found. Id. Non quo mea intersit loci natura. So, also, hoc. Id. Vestra hoc maxime interest.***

**INTERTEXŪ** (inter & texo), is, xui, xtum, 2 a. 3. to intertwave, διωθαίωω. *Ovid. Flores hederis intertextos, h. e. entwined.* — ¶ Also, to weave. *Stat. telas.* — Hence, to join. *Macrobr.* — ¶ Also, to adorn by weaving, to intersperse. *Virg. Chlany auro intertexta. Quintil. Vestis intertexta notis.*

**INTERTEXTŪS**, a, um. See *Intertexto.*

**INTERTIGNIUM** (inter & tignum), ii, n. 2 the interval or space between two beams. *Vitruv.*

**INTERTRAHŪ** (inter & traho), is, āxi, 3 āctum, a. 3. to take away, deprive of, ἐξέλκω. *Plaut. alicui aliquid.*

**INTERTRIGŪ** (intertero), inis, f. a gall- 2 ing, chafing, or fretting of the skin, by rubbing against any thing, an inflammation of the skin brought on by friction, παράρισμα. *Cato and Colum.*

**INTERTRIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. the waste 1 of gold or silver in melting or working it; that part which in melting turns into what is called calx, παράρισμα. *Liv.* —

¶ Also, loss, damage, waste. *Terent and Cic.*

**INTERTRITORA** (Id.), æ, f. waste, wear 3 and tear. *Pandect.*

**INTERTURBATIŪ** (interturbo), ōnis, f. 2 disquietude, confusion. *Liv.*

**INTERTURBŪ** (inter & turbo), as, a. 1. 3 to cause disquietude or confusion, to disturb, trouble, hinder, interrupt, διαταράττω. *Terent.*

**INTERVACŪ** (inter & vaco), as, n. 1. to 2 be empty, vacant or void between. *Colum.*

**INTERVALLATIŪS** (intervallum), a, um, 3 adj. separated, having an interval, περι- δικός. *Gell. febris, h. e. intermittent. Amnian. Intervallato brevi tempore, h. e. after the expiration of a little time.*

**INTERVALLUM** (inter & vullus), i, n. the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; a space, interval, distance, διάστημα. *Cic. signi. Cæs. Pari intervallo, h. e. at an equal distance. Cic. locorum et temporum. Id. sonorum. Sueton. Per intervalla digitorum, h. e. openings. Liv. Ex intervallo, h. c. from afar, at a distance.* — ¶ Also, an interval of time. *Cic. literarum. Liv. annum regni, h. e. interregnum. Cic. Sine intervallo loquacitas, h. e. without intermission. Liv. Hoc intervalli datum, h. e. time, respite. Varr. Sine intervallo cibum dare, h. e. presently. Cic. Intervallo dicere, h. e. with pauses. Id. Longo intervallo, h. e. after a long time. Gell. Ex intervallo, h. e. soon after. Liv. Ex tanto intervallo, or, Cic. Tanto intervallo, h. e. after so long a time.* — ¶ Also, difference, dissimilitude. *Cic. Agr. 2, 33.*

**INTERVELLŪ** (inter & vello), is, elli, 2 and ulsi, ulsum, a. 3. to pluck, pull or pick here and there, διαρίλλω. *Senec. barbam, h. e. to thin by pulling hairs here and there. Plin. poma. Colum. arbores, h. e. to prune. Id. semina, h. e. to thin.*

**INTERVENIŪ** (inter & venio), is, evi, entum, n. 4. to come between, come in the midst, to come upon, come in while any thing is doing, ἐπέρχομαι. *Cic. queletis alicujus. Liv. orationi. Id. Nox proelio intervenit. Cic. Casus quidam intervenit. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit. Ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant.* — ¶ Also, to come in one's way, to fall upon unexpectedly, to fall in with. *Terent. Ubi de improvviso est interventum mulieri, h. e. when she came in upon the woman unexpectedly.* — ¶ Also, to happen, occur, to meet with. *Terent. Nulla res mihi potest intervenire tanta. Sueton. Quamquam et offensis interventibus.* — ¶ Also, to stand in the way, oppose, resist, hinder, prevent, disturb. *Tacit. alienæ gloriæ. Calp. Quis vestro deus intervenit amori. Sueton. Intervenebat, ne quid perperam fieret.* — ¶ Also, to interfere, intermeddle, interpose. *Pandect. Si filius familias aut servus pro aliquo fidejussor vel alias intervenit, h. e. will exercise his authority. Suet. Neque senatu interveniente.* — ¶ Also, to take care of, to manage. *Pandect. rebus alicujus.**

**INTERVENIUM** (inter & vena), ii, n. the 2 intermediate space between veins of the earth, stones. *Vitruv.*

**INTERVENTIŪ** (intervenio), ōnis, f. an 3 intercession, giving bail or security. *Pandect.*

**INTERVENTOR** (Id.), ōnis, m. one who 1 comes in, an interrupter, ὁ ἐπιθεῶν. *Cic. Vacuo ab interventoribus die, h. e. from visitors.* — ¶ Also, a surety, bondsman, one who makes himself responsible for another. *Pandect.* — Also, an intercessor, mediator. *Lamprid.*

**INTERVENTŪS** (Id.), us, m. n coming between, intervention, interposition, interruption, ἐπέλευσις. *Cæs. noctis. Cic. raptum, Plin. amnis. Id. Solem in hominis. Plin. amnis. Cic. Nullo terventu Lune occultari. Cic. Nullo malorum interventu, h. e. without any mixture of evil.* — ¶ Also, interference, mediation, assistance. *Plin. Ep., Sueton. and Pandect.*

**INTERVERSIŪ** (interverto), ōnis, f. an 3 overthrowing, destroying, frustrating,

thwarting. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a purloining, pilfering, embezzling. *Cod. Just.*  
**INTERVERSŌ** (frequentat. of *interverto*),  
 2 as, a. 1. to turn hither and thither. *Plin.*  
 9, 74. *Interversando*, sc. se.  
**INTERVERSŌR** (*interverto*), ōris, m. a. n.  
 3 embezzler of the public money. *Cod. Just.*  
**INTERVERSŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. a bending,  
 3 turning. *Hygin.*  
**INTERVERSŪS**, a, um. See *Interverto*.  
**INTERVĒTŌ**, or **INTERVŌRTŌ** (*inter*  
 & *verto*), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn aside,  
 turn out of the regular channel, ἀποτρέπω.  
*Vitrav.* semicanaliculos. *Pandect.*  
*aqueductum*. — Also, to hinder, prevent.  
*Pandect.* querelam. *Cic.* ædilitatem.  
 — Also, to alter, change. *Senec.* ingenia.  
 — ¶ Also, to take away, deprive of, to  
 intercept, turn aside to one's own use, par-  
 loin, embezzle, ὑπεκτρέπω, παρακλέπτω.  
*Cic.* receptum. *Sueton.* vectigalia. *Cic.*  
*donum*. *Id.* promissum. *Pandect.* ali-  
 cui rem. — ¶ Also, to deceive, dupe,  
 cheat, defraud, chouse. *Plant.* aliquem.  
*Gell.* and *Plant.* aliquem re. — ¶ Also,  
 to spend, squander, waste. *Tacit.*  
**INTERVĒRŌ** (*inter* & *vibro*), as, n. 1.  
 3 to shine or glitter amongst. *Mare. Cap.*  
**INTERVĒGĪLŌ** (*inter* & *vigilo*), as, āvi,  
 3 ātum, n. 1. to watch between whiles, sleep  
 only by fits, awake now and then during  
 sleep. *Lanpril.*  
**INTERVĒRĒ** (*inter* & *vireo*), es, n. 2. to  
 3 be green here and there or amongst. *Claudian.*  
*and Stat.*  
**INTERVĒSŌ** (*inter* & *viso*), is, si, sum,  
 a. 3. to look after, to go to see, ἐπισκέπτομαι.  
*Cic.* Crebro *interviso*. *Plaut.* *Intervisam*  
*domum*, si, &c. h. c. I shall go home. — ¶  
 Also, to visit for some time, to visit now  
 and then. *Cic.* *aliquem*.  
**INTERŪLŌS** (dimin. of *interus*, not used),  
 3 a, um, adj. inward, interior, internal.  
*Mare. Cap.* *nexus*. *Apul.* *tunica*, or,  
 simply, *Id.* *Interula*, se. *tunica*, h. c. an  
 under-garment made of linen or cotton,  
 a shirt. It was worn by men as well as  
 by women; that of men was called *sub-*  
*bucula*, that of women *indusium*.  
**INTERŪDATŌS** (*inter* & *undo*), a, um,  
 3 adj. in the form of waves here and there,  
 striped, variegated with lines of different  
 color, party-colored, speckled, spotted.  
*Solin.*  
**INTERŪCALĪTER** (*inter* & *vocaliter*),  
 3 adv. loudly. *Apul.*  
**INTERŪLĪTŌ** (frequentat. of *inter-*  
*vol*), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly among. *Liv.*  
**INTERŪLŌ** (*inter* & *volo*), as, āvi,  
 2 ātum, n. 1. to fly between or among,  
 fly up and down. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Vul-*  
*ter. Flacc.* *Mediasque intervolat urbes*,  
 h. c. sails. *Id.* *Oculis intervolat Idmon*,  
 h. c. flits before. *Stat.* *Intervolat auras*  
*hæta*.  
**INTERŪMŌ** (*inter* & *vomo*), is, ui,  
 3 itum, n. 3. to pour or throw out amongst.  
*Lucret.* *undas*.  
**INTERŪSŪRIUM** (*inter* & *usura*), ii, n.  
 3 usury accruing in the mean time. *Pandect.*  
**INTERŪSŪS**, a, um. See *Interuoello*.  
**INTĒSTABILĪS** (in & *testabilis*), e, adj.  
 2 not permitted to give evidence in a court of  
 law or to make a will, on account of mis-  
 conduct, ἀδόκιμος, ἀμάρτυρος. *Pandect.*  
 — ¶ Also, infamous, dishonorable, dis-  
 honest. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, as a term of  
 reproach, execrable, detestable, odious, in-  
 famous, abominable. *Sallust.* *homo. Tacit.*  
*sævitia*. *Plin.* *ars magica*. *Sallust.*  
*and Tacit.* *Intestabilior*.  
**INTĒSTATŌS** (in & *testatus*), a, um,  
 adj. that has made no testament or will,  
 ἀδιὰθερος. *Cic.* *Si intestata esset inor-*  
*tua*, h. e. without having made a will.  
 — Hence, *Intestato*, and *Ab intestato*,  
 without a will, intestate, ἀδιὰθερος. *Cic.*  
*Intestato mori*. *Pandect.* *Ab intestato*  
*heres*. — ¶ Also, not convicted by wit-  
 nesses. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, emascula-  
 ted, castrated, σπάδων *Plaut.*  
**INTĒSTĪNA**, ōrum. See *Intestinus*.  
**INTĒSTĪNĪŌS** (*intestinus*), ii, m. se.  
 3 artificer, an artist, who does the work on the  
 interior of a house; particularly, a joiner.  
*Cod. Theod.* But perhaps it means,  
 one who makes inlaid work.  
**INTĒSTĪNŌS** (*intus*), a, um, adj. inter-  
 nal, inward, intestine, ὁ ἐνδοθεν. *Cic.*  
*malum*. *Id.* *bellum*, h. e. intestine, civil.  
*Sulpic.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *dolor*. *Justin.* *dis-*

*cordia*, h. e. domestic, civil, intestine.  
*Cart.* *Intestino facinore peti*, h. e. a se-  
 cret and domestic conspiracy. — ¶  
**INTĒSTĪNUM OPIS**, inlaid work, checker-work  
 of a joiner, festoons, work carved in  
 wood; or, the plastering, and wainscot-  
 ting, or inner wood-covering of a wall,  
 λεπτοπυγία. *Varr.* and *Vitrav.* So,  
 also, *Plaut.* *Intestina*, sc. opera. —  
 ¶ *Intestinum*, i, and *Intestina*, ōrum,  
 the intestines, guts, bowels, έντερα, έντό-  
 σθια. *Cic.* *Cum decimum jani diem*  
*graviter ex intestinis laborarem*, h. e.  
 suffered from the belly-ache, or was disor-  
 dered in my bowels. *Cels.* *Intestinum*  
*tenuis*, crassius, jejunium, rectum, h. e.  
 the straight gut or rectum. *Cic.* *Intesti-*  
*num medium*, h. e. the mesentery, μεσεν-  
 τέριον, or μεσάριον. *Sueton.* *Creberrimo*  
*frigidae aquæ usu intestina vitare*. —  
 We find, also, *Intestinus*, sc. *canalis*.  
*Varr.* and *Plin.*  
**INTĒSTĪS** (in & *testis*), e, adj. castrated,  
 3 σπάδων. *Arnob.* 5. 7.  
**INTĒXŌ** (in & *texo*), is, xui, xtum, a. 3.  
 to weave into, involve, ένφαίνω. *Ovid.*  
*purpureas notas filis*. — Also, to join in-  
 to, to add to *Cic.* *aliquid in causa*. *Id.*  
*parva magnis*. *Tibull.* *facta chartis*,  
 h. e. to describe. — Also, to interweave,  
 twist or plait. *Claudian.* *lilia violis*.  
*Cic.* *Venæ toto corpore intextæ*. —  
 ¶ Also, to interweave, embroider. *Aact.*  
*ad Herculi*. *Chlamys* *intertexta coloribus*.  
 — Also, to plait, interlace, intermin-  
 gle, twist over or together, surround, cov-  
 er. *Virg.* *hastas foliis*. *Plin.* *Sidera*  
*intertextata mundum*, h. e. surrounding.  
*Vitrav.* *Camera* *intertextæ*, sc.  
*arundine*, h. e. covered with reed. *Ovid.*  
*Hederæ solent intertexere truncos*, h. e.  
 to surround. — Also, to put together,  
 construct. *Plin.* *nidum*. *Calp.* *calamos*.  
**INTĒXTŌS** (*intexo*), us, m. a weaving in-  
 2 to. — Hence, a joining into, inserting,  
 adding of words. *Quintil.* Also, a join-  
 ing together. *Plin.*  
**INTĒXTŌS**, a, um. See *Intexo*.  
**INTĒMATĪŌ** (*intimo*), ōnis, f. an announce-  
 3 cing, declaring, intimation, insinuation.  
*Martian.* *Capell.* and *Cod. Just.*  
**INTĒMATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who an-  
 3 nounces. *Copitolin.*  
**INTĒMĒ** (*intimus*), adv. in the inmost part,  
 1 within, inwardly, internally, ένδοτάτω.  
*Apul.* — ¶ Also, most intimately. *Nep.*  
*Utatur intime Hortensio*, h. e. was on  
 terms of close intimacy with. — ¶ Also,  
 cordially, strongly. *Cic.* *Quem scribis*  
*tibi a me intime commendari*, h. e.  
 strongly recommended.  
**INTĒMĪDĒ** (as from *intimidus*), adv. fear-  
 3 lessly. *Amnian.* *Intimidus*.  
**INTĒMŌ** (*intimus*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 3 to put or bring into. *Solin.* *Nilus mari*  
*intimatur*, h. c. runs into. *Id.* *partem*  
*gurgiti*, h. e. has sank. — ¶ Also, to  
 announce, publish, intimate, make known,  
 explain, notify. *Cod. Just.* *legem judi-*  
*cibus*.  
**INTĒMŌS**, a, nm. See *Interior*.  
**INTĒNCTĪŌ** (*intingo*), ōnis, f. a dipping  
 3 in, baptizing. *Tertull.*  
**INTĒNCTŪS**, a, um. See *Intingo*.  
**INTĒNCTŪS** (*intingo*), us, m. a dipping  
 2 in. Hence, sauce, seasoning, brine, pic-  
 kle, in which meat, &c. is dipped, έν-  
 βρασμα. *Plin.*  
**INTĒNŌ**, and **INTĒNŪŌ** (in & *tingo*,  
 or *tingno*), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3 to dip  
 in, wet, moisten, ένβάπτω. *Ovid.* *faces*  
*sanguine*. *Vitrav.* *aliquid in aqua*.  
*Quintil.* *calamum*. — Hence, to pickle,  
 dip into pickle or brine. *Cato.* *brassicam*  
*in acetum*. — ¶ Also, to baptize. *Ter-*  
*tull.*  
**INTŌLERĀBĪLĪS** (in & *tolerabilis*), e,  
 adj. not to be borne, intolerable, ἀτλήτος,  
 ὄσοιστος. *Cic.* *odor*. *Id.* *Intolerabilior*.  
 — ¶ Also, impatient. *Afran.*  
**INTŌLERĀBĪLĪTER** (*intolerabilis*), adv.  
 2 intolerably, in an intolerable manner. *Co-*  
*lum.*  
**INTŌLERĀNDŌS** (in & *tolerandus*), a,  
 2 um, adj. not to be borne or endured, in-  
 tolerable, insufferable. *Cic.* — ¶ *Intol-*  
*erandum*, adv. intolerably. *Gell.*  
**INTŌLERĀNS** (in & *tolerans*), tis, adj.  
 unable to bear, ὄσανάσχετος. *Tacit.*  
*Vir æqualium intolerans*. *Liv.* *Intol-*  
*erantior rerum*. *Id.* *Corpora intoleran-*

*tissima laboris*. — ¶ Also, intolerable  
 insufferable. *Tacit.* and *Gell.*  
**INTŌLERĀNTER** (*intolerans*), adv. intol-  
 erably, immoderately, excessively, ὄσανα-  
 σχέτως. *Cic.* *dolere*. *Id.* *Intolerantius*  
*se jactare*. *Id.* *Intolerantissime gloriari*  
**INTŌLERĀNTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. insolence,  
 insufferable pride, intolerance, want of mod-  
 eration, ὄσβωρία. *Cic.* *regis*. *Sueton.*  
*monum*. — ¶ Also, impatience. *Gell.*  
**INTŌLERĀTŪS** (in & *toleratus*), a, um,  
 3 adj. not nourished or refreshed by food.  
*Cal.* *Aurelian.* æger.  
**INTŌLLŌ** (in & *tollo*), is, a. 3. to raise.  
 3 *Apul.* *clamores*.  
**INTŌNĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Inton*.  
**INTŌNŌDĒŌ** (in & *tondeo*), es, ondi, on-  
 2 sum, a. 2. to clip off, κείνω. *Colum.*  
**INTŌNŌ** (in & *tono*), as, ui, rarely āvi,  
 ātum, n. 1. to thunder loudly. *Cic.* *Parti-*  
*tibus intonuit Pater sinistris*. *Virg.*  
*Fragore intonuit hævum*, h. c. it thundered  
 on the left. *Id.* *Intonnere poli*. —  
 ¶ *Figur.* *to thunder*, cry out vehemently.  
*Cic.* *Vox tribuni intonuit*. — Also, in  
 general, to make a noise, resound. *Plin.*  
*Canis intonuit latratu*. *Valer. Flacc.*  
*Eurus intonat Ægeio*. *Sil.* *Armis intonat*  
*urbi*, h. e. he causes his arms to resound  
 against, &c. — ¶ Also, to thunder forth.  
*Liv.* 3, 48. *Quum hæc intonuisset ple-*  
*nus ire*. *Ovid.* *minas*. *Propert.* *Phle-*  
*græus tumultus*, h. e. sings. — ¶ Also,  
 to thunder upon or against, to hurl down  
 with a loud noise. *Val. Flacc.* *Clavam*  
*superne intonat*. *Horat.* *Intonata flucti-*  
*bus hiems*.  
**INTŌNSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *inton-*  
 1 deo. — ¶ *Adj.* (from in & *tonsus*),  
 unshorn, with the hair uncut, ἀκούρος.  
*Acc.* ap. *Cic.* *coma*. *Horat.* *capilli*.  
*Ovid.* *caput*. *Virg.* *ora*. *Curt.* *men-*  
*tum*, h. e. unshaven. *Colum.* *oves*, h. e.  
 unshorn, unclipped. *Ovid.* *Intonsus de-*  
*us*, h. e. *Apollo*. *Stat.* *myrtus*, h. e. not  
 pruned, luxuriant. — Hence, of the most  
 ancient Romans, who suffered their  
 beards to grow, bearded. *Ovid.* *Intonsi*  
*avi*, h. e. unshorn, unshaven, rough. *Id.*  
*Nunia*. *Horat.* *Cato*. — Also, of per-  
 sons not polished, rude, uncivilized, sav-  
 age. *Liv.* *homines*. *Tibull.* *Cilices*.  
*Ovid.* *Getæ*. — ¶ Also, covered with  
 leaves. *Virg.* *Intonsa capita quercuum*,  
 h. c. leafy. *Id.* *montes*, h. c. covered  
 with grass, herbs, bushes.  
**INTŌRQUEŌ** (in & *torqueo*), es, orsi, or-  
 1 tum, a. 2. to turn round, turn to, to twist,  
 writhe, bend, ένστρέβω. *Cic.* *mentum*  
*in dicendo*. *Virg.* *oculos*. *Liv.* *pallu-*  
*daumentum circum brachium*, h. e. to  
 throw round, wrap round. — ¶ Also, to  
 brandish, throw, cast, hurl. *Virg.* *hastam*  
*equo*. *Id.* *telum in hostem*. — *Figur.*  
*to throw out, hurl, or dart against one*.  
*Cic.* *contumelias*. *Sil.* *vocein*, h. e. to  
 make a noise. — ¶ Also, to sprain.  
*Aact.* *B. Hisp.* *talum*. — ¶ Also, to crisp,  
 curl. *Martial.* *capillos*. — ¶ *Figur.* *in*  
*plexer, involve, make intricate or obscure*.  
*Plaut.* *orationem*. — ¶ Also, to dis-  
 tort, corrupt. *Pers.* *mores*. — ¶ Also  
 of the voice, to trail, prolong. *Plin.* *So-*  
*nus lusciniæ intortus*.  
**INTŌRTĒ** (*intortus*), adv. windingly,  
 2 crookedly. *Plin.*  
**INTŌRTĪŌ** (*intorqueo*), ōnis, f. a twisting,  
 3 curling. *Arnob.*  
**INTŌRTĪS**, a, um. See *Intorqueo*.  
**INTRĀ** (from the obsol. *interus*, a, um).  
 As an adverb it signifies within, on the in-  
 side, έντός, έντοθι. *Colum.* *Vasa intra*  
*picta*. *Cels.* *Viridis intra caro adparet*  
 — *Comparat.* *Interius*. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*  
 — *Figur.* *Juvenal.* *Interius attendere*  
 h. e. to give close attention to. *Senec.* *Spa-*  
*tium vitæ interius flectere*, h. e. to take  
 the shortest way. *Cic.* *Ne insistat inter-*  
*rius*, h. e. be too short. — *Superlat.* *Inti-*  
*me* (see *Intime*). — ¶ As a preposition  
 it governs an accusat. and denotes with-  
 in, on the inside of. *Cic.* *Intra montem*.  
*Id.* *Intra Oceanum*. *Id.* *Intra parietes*.  
 Hence, *Plin.* *Intra se consumunt*, h. e.  
 amongst themselves, in their own country,  
 they do not export it. *Quintil.* *Intra nos-*  
*met componimus*, h. e. among ourselves.  
*Plin.* *Ep.* *Intra vos futura*, h. c. to re-  
 main among yourselves, secret. *Plin.* *Ep.*  
*Intra se*, h. c. within itself. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Se*  
*intra silentium tenere*, h. e. to remain si-

lent. Cels. Intra verba desipiunt, h. e. are silly in words only. Id. Intra aquam manere, h. e. to drink water only. — Also, to the question whether? in, into, within. Cic. Ingredi intra finem loci. Cels. Se recipere intra fines. — Also, of time, within. Cels. Intra annos 14. Plin. Intra calendas, h. e. before the expiration of that day. — Also, with quam following. Liv. Intra decimum diem, quam venerat. — Also, below, less than. Liv. Intra centum. Hence, Quintil. Hortensii scripta intra famam sunt, h. e. below his reputation as an orator. Cic. Intra legem epulari, h. e. less expensively than the sumptuary law allows. — Intra is sometimes found after its case. Tacit. Lucem intra.

INTRABILIS (intro, e, adj. that may or 2 can be entered. Liv.

INTRACTABILIS (in & tractabilis), e, 2 adj. unmanageable, intractable, rough, ἀδάμαστος, ἀπραξιότητος. Senec. Tentatus animum intractabilem, h. e. intractable, ungovernable, unmanageable, stubborn. Senec. atas, h. e. incorrigible Virg. Genus intractabile bello, h. e. fierce, invincible. Plin. Pastinacæ virus intractabile est, h. e. its bad taste cannot be removed or got rid of. Gell. Homo natura intractabilior.

INTRACTATUS (in & tractatus), a, um, adj. not handled. — Hence, undone, unattempted, untried. Virg. scelus. Cic. equus, h. e. not broken in.

INTRAHĒ (in & traho), is, āxi, āctum, a, 3 3. to draw, drag along, trail. Apul. gressus, h. e. to walk slowly. — Intra, to draw up or on. Apul. vesperam.

INTRAMURANŌS (intra & murus), a, 3 um, adj. within the walls. Ascon.

INTREMISŪS (incept. of intremo), is, 2 mui, n. 3. to begin to tremble or quake. Cels.

INTREMŌ (in & tremo), is, mui, n. 3. to tremble, quake, quiver. Cels. and Virg. — Also, with an accusat. following, to tremble or be terrified at. Sil. regum eventus. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. Hannibal (others read Hannibalem).

INTREMŪLŌS (in & tremulus), a, um, 3 adj. tremulous. Auson. manus.

INTREPIDE (intrepidus), adv. without 2 trembling, intrepidly, fearlessly, boldly, ἀδώς. Lic.

INTREPIDŪS (in & trepidus), a, um, adj. 2 without trembling, intrepid, fearless, bold, undaunted, not afraid, dauntless, ἀδής. Ovid. vultus. Tacit. Intrepidus minantibus. Id. hiems, h. e. hiberna quieta.

INTRIBŪŌ (in & tribuo), is, a, 3. to contribute, pay tribute or taxes, εἰσφέρειν. Trujan. in Plin. Ep.

INTRIBŪTIŪS (intribuo), ōnis, f. a 3 tribution, εἰσφορά. Pandect.

INTRICŌ (in & trico), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1 1. to embarrass, hamper, entangle, involve, ἐμπλέκω. Plaut. hominem. Pandect. reu.

INTRIGŌ, ōnis, f. same as Intertrigo. Varr. INTRIMENTŪM (intero), i, n. that which 3 is rubbed in, a condiment or seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in. Apul.

INTRINSECŪS (intra & secus), adv. on the inside, within, internally, ἔσωθεν. Varr. and Colum. — Also, towards the inside. Sueton.

INTRITŪS, a, um, partic. from intero. — 2 Inj. (from in & tritus), not worn away, perfect, complete, not weakened. Colum. oliva. Cels. Cohortes intrite ab labore.

INTRŌ (properly for intero, sc. loco, from interus, not used), adv. into a place, ἔσω. Plaut. Sequere intro me, amabo, h. e. into the house. Cic. Cur ad nos filium tuum non intro vocari jubes? h. e. into our house. — Intra, for Intus, inwardly, internally. Cato.

INTRŌ (perhaps from interus, not used), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1. to go into, enter, εἰσφέρειν. Cic. lumen. Id. pomerium. Id. regnum. Virg. maria. Liv. Intrate silvas. Also, with eo. Plin. Intravere eo arma Romana. Also, with quo. Cels. Quo qui intraverant, &c. Ovid. in hortos. Auct. ad Her. ad se. Liv. ad munimenta. Cels. intra præsidia. Also, with a dat. following. Stat. turribus. — Figur. to enter, penetrate. Cic. in rerum naturam. Id. in alicujus familiaritatem, h. e. to become an intimate friend. Sil.

Phœbo intrata sacerdos, h. e. inspired. — Intra, to attack. Stat. hostem. — Intra, to transfuse, pierce. Martial. aprum. — Intra, to appear before a magistratē. Plin. Ep. A parte heredum intraverunt duo.

INTRŌCEDŌ (intro & cedo), is, essi, es- 3 sum, n. 3. to go or come into, to enter. Apul.

INTRŌCŪRRŌ (intro & curro), is, n. 3. 3 to run into. Nov. ap. Non. per fretum.

INTRŌDŪCŌ (intro & duco), is, xi, ctum, a, 3. to bring or lead in or into, conduct within, εἰσφέρειν. Cels. Copias in fines hostium. Id. Eo naves introduxerunt. Liv. exercitum in Ligures. Cic. philosophiam in domos. — Intra, to introduce, bring into practice, into vogue. Cic. fil. consuetudinem. Liv. exemplum. Pandect. senatus consulta. — Intra, to bring forward, maintain. Cic. Introducebant Carneades, summum bonum esse, frui iis rebus, quas, &c.

INTRŌDŪCTIŪS (introduco), ōnis, f. a lead- 1 ing in, an introduction, εἰσαγωγή. Cic.

INTRŌDŪCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an intro- 3 ducer, εἰσαγωγός. Rufin.

INTRŌEŌ (intro & eo), is, i, vi and ū, itum, irr. n. to enter, go into, εἰσέρχομαι. Cic. porta, h. e. by the gate. Id. in urbem. Terent. ad aliequem. Also, with an accusat. following. Cic. domum. Tacit. urbem. Pandect. Domum introitam esse. Cato. in naso, for in nasum.

INTRŌFERŌ (intro & fero), ers, tūli, fā- 1 tum, irreg. a. to bear or carry within, bring in, εἰσφέρειν, εἰσφέρειν. Cic.

INTRŌGRĒDIŌR (intro & gradior), ēris, 3 essus sum, dep. 3. to enter, εἰσέρχομαι. Virg.

INTRŌITŪS (introeo), us, m. a going or coming in, entrance, εἰσόδος. Cic. Smyrnam. Id. in urbem. Colum. Sol in Geminos introitum facit. Id. Sol introitum in Cancro facit. Cic. Aliquem introitu promovere, h. e. to prevent from entering. — Also, an entering upon an office or into a society. Sueton. sacerdotii. Pandect. Militiam comparare cum introitu, h. e. pecunia pro introitu. — Intra, a place of entry, an entrance. Cic. Litus propter introitum portus, h. e. mouth, entrance. Cels. Omnes introitus erant præclusi, h. e. the passes. Plin. annis, h. e. mouth. — Intra, a beginning, introduction, prelude, preamble. Cic. fabule Clodianæ. Id. defensionis. Plin. operis.

INTRŌITŪS, a, um. See Introeo.

INTRŌMISSŪS, a, um. See Intromitto.

INTRŌMITTŌ (intro & mitto), is, itī, I issum, a. 3. to let in, permit to enter, εἰσδέχομαι. Terent. and Cic. — Intra, to send in, into, or to, εἰσπέμπω. Cels. — Intra, to introduce. Gell. verba in usum linguæ. Id. exemplum.

INTRŌREPŌ (intro & repo), is, n. 3. to 3 creep within or into. Apul.

INTRŌRSŪM, and INTRŌRSŪS (for in- 2 troversum), adv. inwards, into. Cels. Ut non facile introitus perspicui posset. Liv. Hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt. — Intra, inwardly, internally, within. Liv. Nihil introrsus roboris ac virium esse. Horat. Sed videt hunc omnis domus introrsus turpem.

INTRŌRŪMPŌ (intro & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, n. 3. to break or burst into, break in, rush in, enter by force, εἰσβάλλω. Cels. and Terent.

INTRŌSPECTŌ (intro & specto), as, a, 1. 3 to look into. Plaut.

INTRŌSPICIŪS (intro & specio), is, exi, ectum, a, 3. to look in or into, εἰσπάω. Cic. domum. — Intra, to examine, weigh, consider, observe attentively, view closely. Cic. mentes. Id. in mentem. Id. in partes reipublicæ. — Intra, to see, behold, gaze upon. Id. aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis.

INTRŌTRŪDŌ (intro & trudo), is, si, 3 sum, a, 3. to thrust in or into. Cato.

INTRŌVERSŪS, same as Introversus. 3 Lucil.

INTRŌVOCATŪS (introvoco), us, m. a calling in. Ammian.

INTRŌVŌCŌ (intro & voco), as, a, 1. to 1 call in, εἰσκαλέω. Cic.

INTRŪDŌ (in & trudo), is, si, sum, a, 3. 1 to thrust in, εἰσφέρειν. Cic. Se ipse intrudebat, obtrudens seipsum.

INTŪBACŌS (intubus), a, um, adj. of 2 succory, cichoraceous. Plin. folia.

INTŪBŪS, or INTŪBŪS, i, m. or f. or in- 1 TUBUM, or INTŪBUM (unc.), i, n. cichory or succory, growing wild, with blue flowers (Cichorium intybus, L.). Virg. Ge. 1, 120. — Also, succory raised in gardens, endive (Cichorium endivia, L.). Virg. Ge. 4, 120.

INTŪEŌR (in & tueor), ēris, itus sum, dep. 2. to look not upon, εἰσπάω, βλέπω. Cic. solem. Id. aliequem, or in aliequem. Id. huc atque illuc. — Intra, figur. to pay attention to, regard, keep before the eyes, observe, contemplate, consider. Cic. and Nep. aliquid. — Intra, to look towards, be situate towards. Plin. Ep. Cubiculum montes intueitur.

INTŪITŪS, a, um. See Intueor.

INTŪITŪS (intueor), us, m. a looking up- 3 on, beholding, view. insight, glance, ἐπι- οψίς. Quintil. — Intra, regard, respect, consideration. Pandect.

INTŪMESŌ (in & tumesco), is, mui, n. 2 3. to swell, ὀγκόλλομαι. Plin. Fluctus intumescens. Ovid. Intumuit venter.

INTŪMESŌ (intueor), us, m. a looking up- 3 on, beholding, view. insight, glance, ἐπι- οψίς. Quintil. — Intra, regard, respect, consideration. Pandect.

INTŪMĒLĀTŪS (in & tumulatus), a, um, 3 adj. unburied. Ovid.

INTŪNDŌ (in & tundo), is, a, 3. to pound. 3 Scribon. Larg.

INTŪŌR, ēris, dep. 3. same as Intueor, 2 to look at or upon. Terent. and Nep. aliequem. — Intra, to see, behold. Plaut. cornicem.

INTŪRBATŪS (in & turbatus), a, um, 2 adj. not alarmed, composed, calm, undisturbed, ἀτάραχος. Plin.

INTŪRBĪDŪS (in & turbidus), a, um, 2 adj. not disturbed, undisturbed, quiet. Tacit. annus. — Intra, not turbulent,averse to disturbance. Tacit. homo.

INTŪRGESCŌ (in & turgesco), is, n. 3. 3 to swell up. Veget.

INTŪS (ἐντός), adv. within, ἔσσω, ἔσω. 3 Cic. Intus in corpore esse. Id. Intus relictus. Id. canere, h. e. to play inwards, towards one's self, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience hence, to look only to one's own interest. Also, with an accus. following. Plaut. Intus domum, h. e. within the house. — Intra, into, in. Cels. ire Also, with an accusat. following. Scrib. Larg. Injicere intus navem cochleæ carmen. — Hence, figur. Ovid. Equos intus agere, h. e. to drive inwards or towards the goal, to be brief. — Intra, from within. Plaut. exire, egredi.

INTUSIŪM, &c. See Indusium.

INTŪTŪS (in & tutus), a, um, adj. un- guarded, defenceless, ἐπισφαλής. Liv. castra. Id. urbs. Nazar. Intutor. — Intra, unsafe, insecure. Tacit. latebræ. Id. amicitia.

INTŪBŪS. See Intubus.

INVĀDŌ (in & vado), is, si, sum, n. and a, 3. to go, come, get into, whether with or without force. Cic. in urbes. Also, with an accus. following. Virg. urbem. Id. portum. Apul. cubiculum. — Intra, to enter upon, set foot upon. Virg. viam. — Intra, to fall upon, invade, attack, assail, rush upon. Cic. in Asiam. Id. in hostem. Liv. Adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, &c. Cic. in col- lum alicujus, h. e. to embrace. Also, with an accus. following. Nep. Euro- paim. Sallust. Hostis invaditur. Ce- lum. Cane alicquem invadunt. Sueton. alicui barbam, h. e. to take hold of his beard. — Hence, figur. to fall upon, at- tack. Cic. in arcem causæ. — Also, to take possession of, seize, usurp. Cic. in prædia alicujus. Also, with an accus. following. Suet. dictaturam. Tacit. fas- ces et jus prætoris. — Also, to fall upon, seize, attack, befall. Cic. Pestis in vitam invasit. Id. Furor invaserat improbis. Also, with an accus. following. Sallust. Alio, with an accus. following. Liv. Pes- ne reliquos metus invaderet. Liv. Pes- nentia populum invasit. Also, abso- lutely. Cels. Tantus terror invasit, sc. urbem. — Also, to undertake, attempt, with or without force. Virg. aliquid magnum. Id. Martem, h. e. pugnam.



**Id.** Continuo invadit, *h. e. addresses, accosts.* — **¶** Also, *to go, accomplish by travelling.* Tacit. Tria milia stadiorum. — **¶** Particip. Invasus, *a, um.* Pal-lad. ramus, *h. e. ingrafted.*  
**INVALENTIA** (in & valentia), *æ, f.* 3 weakness, inability, indisposition. Gell.  
**INVALEŒ** (in & valeo), *es, lui, n. 2.* to be strong, be in health. Lucret. Inque va-lebunt, for invalebuntque.  
**INVALESCŒ** (incept. of invaleo), *is, lui,* 1 n. 3. to grow strong, acquire strength, increase, ἐπιβιβάζωμαι. Cic. Tantum opibus invaluit. — Hence, *to increase, prevail, predominate, gain ground.* Sucton. Invaluit libido. Quintil. consue-tudo. — Also, *to come into vogue or use.* Quintil. Verba invalescunt.  
**INVALETUDŒ**, or **INVALETUDŒ** (in & valetudo, or valitudo), *inis, f.* want of health, indisposition, infirmity, sickness, ὀψύχορτῖα. Cic.  
**INVALIDĒ** (invalidus), *adv. weakly.* Ar-3 nob.  
**INVALIDŒS** (in & validus), *a, um, adj.* 2 not strong, infirm, feeble, weak, impotent, unable; indisposed, ill, sick, ἄρρωστος. Liv. Seneca invalidus. Id. milites, *h. e. invalids.* Ovid. vires. Justin. In-validiore Parthi. Plin. Invalidissimi urso caput. Tacit. Invalidi ignes, *h. e. half extinguished, dying.* Gell. Ho-mo ad ingrediendum invalidus, *h. e. unable to walk.* — Figur. vocak. Liv. statio, *h. e. a weak post, not strongly defend-ed.* Claudian. venenum. Pandect. argu-mentum.  
**INVALIDITUDŒ**, *inis.* See Invaletudo.  
**INVASIŒ** (invasio), *Œnis, f.* an attack, in-3vasion. Symmach.  
**INVASŒR** (Id.), *Œris, m.* an invader. Cod. 3 Just.  
**INVASŒS** (Id.), *us, an attack.* 3 Cæl. Aurcl.  
**INVASŒS**, *a, um.* See Invasio.  
**INVEHĒR** (in & uber), *Œris, adj.* not full; ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor. Gell.  
**INVECTIŒ** (inveho), *Œnis, f.* a bringing in, importing. Cic. — **¶** Also, an at-tacking or assailing with words, an in-veighing against, upbraiding; an invec-tive. Cic. and Ascon.  
**INVECTIVŒS**, and **INVECTICIŒS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* imported from a foreign coun-try, not indigenous or native. Plin. colum-ba. Senec. gaudium, *h. e. false, not sin-cere.*  
**INVECTIVALITER** (as from invectivalis, 3 from invectivus), *adv. inactively.* Sidon.  
**INVECTIVŒS** (invehor), *a, um, adj.* scold-3ing, abusing, assailing with harsh lan-guage, full of invectives, στελιτεντικός. Amian. oratio.  
**INVECTOR** (inveho), *Œris, m.* one who im-ports or leads into. Symmach.  
**INVECTŒS**, *a, um.* See Inveho.  
**INVECTŒS** (inveho), *us, m.* a bringing in 2 or carrying to. Plin. terræ.  
**INVEHŒ** (in & veho), *is, exi, ectum, a. 3.* to bring or carry into or to a place, ἐπιφο-ρέω, ἐπάγω. Lin. vinum in Galliam. Cic. pecuniam in ærarium. Plin. frum-menta (in horrea). Liv. Terræ motus mare fluminibus invehit. — Hence, In-vehere se, *to rush on, advance, as a com-batant.* Liv. Cum victores se undique invehent. — So, also, in the passive, which is often used as a deponent. Liv. Exsulés invehit. — Also, Invehor, *to ride, fly into or to a place.* Liv. carpento in forum. Id. corpori patris vehiculo. Cic. curru Capitolium. Virg. curru per urbes. So, also, without curru, &c. Liv. Triumphans urbem invehitur, *h. e. rides into.* So, also, equo, *to ride into or to a place.* Liv. Quacunq; equo invectus est, ibi pavebant. Plin. Delphinus in arenam invectus, *h. e. having swum.* Cic. Angues volucres invectas, *h. e. flown.* Liv. Invehit litori, *to land.* Cic. flumine, *h. e. to sail upon.* Id. in portuum, or, Plin. portum. Liv. nave ad ostium portus. — Invehens is also used for invec-tus. Cic. bellnis, *h. e. riding upon.* Hence, Pandect. Invecta et illata, or Invecta illata, *h. e. movables, goods, household-stuff, furniture which the tenant brought into the house.* — Hence, Invehit in aliquem, *to inveigh against, attack with words.* Cic. In eum vehementer est in-vectus. Id. Petulanter in aliquem in-vehit *h. e. to scoff or mock at, bite.* Also,

without in aliquem. Ovid. — So, also, Invehens. Cic. in te. Also, with an accusat. neuter. Nep. multa in aliquem, *h. e. much.* Id. nonnulla, *h. e. in some measure.* — **¶** Also, figur. *to occasion, produce.* Liv. avaritiam. Cic. Quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat.  
**INVELATŒS** (in & velatus), *a, um, adj.* 3 unveiled, uncovered. Martinn. Capell.  
**INVEDIBILIS** (in & vendibilis), *e, adj.* 3 unsalable. Plaut. merx.  
**INVENĒDITŒS** (in & venditus), *a, um,* 3 adj. unsold. Pandect. prædia.  
**INVENIŒ** (in & venio), *is, Œni, entum, a.* 4. to find, meet with, ἐπιρίκω. Cic. ali-quem. Cas. naves. Cic. Thesaurum inveniendum credunt, *h. e. inventum iri.* — Hence, Invenire se, *to show one's self, appear, be visible.* Petron. Multis jam diebus venter mihi non respondet, nec medici se inventum, *h. e. cannot manifest their skill.* Senec. Minus se in-veniunt, quo in majorem materiam in-ciderunt, *h. e. are worse in.* Ovid. Dolor se invenit. — Also, *to see, find out, dis-cover.* Cic. Non inveniebat, quomodo confirmaret. — Also, *to detect, discover, bring to light.* Terent. aliquem in cul-pa. Id. Pamphilam inventam esse eivem, *h. e. was discovered to be a citi-zen's daughter.* — **¶** Also, *to find out, contrive, devise, invent, hit upon.* Te-rent. fallaciam. Tibull. Inveniet suc-cumbere, *h. e. facultatem succumben-di.* — **¶** Also, *to raise, procure.* Plaut. argentum, *h. e. money.* Liv. pi-cula. — **¶** Also, *to detect, get informa-tion of.* Cic. conjurationem. — **¶** Al-so, *to procure, effect, bring to pass.* Cic. Incredibilem cursum. Id. auspacia. — Hence, *to acquire, earn, gain, get, pro-cure.* Cic. eognomen. Terent. lau-dem. — **¶** Terent. Inventas dabit, *h. e. inveniet.*  
**INVENTARIUM** (invenio), *ii, n.* a list, an 3 inventory, ἀναγραφῆ. Pandect.  
**INVENTIŒ** (Id.), *Œnis, f.* an inventing, invention, εὑρεσις, εὑρημα. Cic. — Al-so, *the power of finding out or discovering any thing new.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.  
**INVENTIŒNCŒLA** (dimin. of inventio), *æ, f.* a little invention. Quintil.  
**INVENTOR** (invenio), *Œris, m.* one who finds out or contrives something new; an inventor, finder out, εὑρετήρ. Cic. — **¶** Also, an author. Cic.  
**INVENTRIX** (inventor), *icis, f.* she that finds out, invents, or contrives. Cic.  
**INVENTUM** (invenio), *l, n.* an invention, discovery, contrivance, device, scheme, εῖρημα. Cic.  
**INVENTŒS**, *a, um.* See Invenio.  
**INVENTŒS** (invenio), *us, m.* a finding out, 2 inventing, discovering, an invention. Plin.  
**INVENŒSTĒ** (invenustus), *adv.* without 3 grace, ungracefully, not wittily, not agree-ably, ἀμοστος, ἀχρηστος. Gell.  
**INVENŒSTŒS** (in & venustus), *a, um,* 3 adj. not elegant or graceful, without grace, ungraceful, ἀμοστος. Cic. actor. — **¶** Also, *unfortunate in love, ἀνα-φρόδιτος.* Terent.  
**INVERECŒNDĒ** (inverecundus), *adverb,* 2 shamelessly, without being ashamed, im-modestly, ἀνασχηματός. Quintil. Non invereconde dicet, *h. e. improperly.* Hieronym. Inverecundius.  
**INVERECŒNDIA** (Id.), *æ, f.* immodesty, 3 shamelessness, ἀνασχηματία. Tertull.  
**INVERECŒNDŒS** (in & verecundus), *a,* 1 um, *adj.* without shame, shameless, im-modest, ἀναίδης. Cic. Sin inverecon-dum animi ingenium possidet, &c. Val-ler. Max. Inverecundus. Horat. Inve-recundus deus, *h. e. Bacchus.*  
**INVERGŒ** (in & vergo), *is, a. 3.* proper-3ly, *to bend, incline or turn to, a word used at sacrifices for to pour upon, ἐπι-χέω.* Virg. fronti vina. Ovid. Inver-gens earchesia lactis. Valer. Flacc. Pe-lago vina invergens. Plaut. Invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductim.  
**INVERSIBILIS** (in & verito), *e, adj.* un-changeable. Apul.  
**INVERSŒ** (inverto), *Œnis, f.* an inversion. verborum, *h. e. a trope;* especially, irony. Cic. Ornt. 2; 65. Also, an olle-gory. Quintil. 8, 6, 44. Also, inver-sion, transposition. Quintil. 1, 5, 40. Quoque ego, for ego quoque.  
**INVERSŒR** (in & versor), *aris, dep. l.* to

be in or among; to be employed about Lucil. 3  
**INVERSŒRA** (inverto), *æ, f.* a turn, bend. 2 Vitrw.  
**INVERSŒS**, *a, um.* See Inverto.  
**INVERTŒ**, or **INVERTŒ** (in & verito or vorto), *is, ti, sum, a. 3.* to turn upside down, turn the contrary way, turn about, ἀναστρέφω. Virg. terram, *h. e. to plough, cultivate, turn up.* Id. cælum. Id. vinar-ia, *h. e. to upset or empty.* Plin. Si poly-pus invertatur, *h. e. be placed on its back.* — Hence, figur. Cic. se, *h. e. to change himself or his conduct.* Horat. virtutes, *h. e. to pervert.* Apul. talium, *h. e. to dislocate.* Cic. ordinem, *h. e. to invert;* or, *to pervert.* — Hence, Inversus, *a, um, turned about, turned upside down.* Sallust. alveus mavis. Horat. mare, *h. e. boisterous.* Martial. charta, *h. e. aversa.* Horat. Inversum constrictat Aquarius anium, *h. e. saddens the inverted year.* — Figur. perverted, inverted. Horat. mores. Terent. and Lucret. verba, *h. e. obscure, unintelligible, the meaning of which is to be guessed at.* — **¶** Also, *to change, alter.* Tacit. Quæ invetere supersedeo, *h. e. to deli-ver in a different form.* — Hence, *to give a different form or color.* Sil. lan-nas. — **¶** Also, *to change, exchange, barter.* Ascon. res.  
**INVERSERASCIT** (in & vesperascit), 2 ebat, *impers. 3.* evening draws on, ἑσπε-ράζει. Liv.  
**INVESTIGABILIS** (investigo), *e, adj.* 3 investigable. Tertull.  
**INVESTIGATIŒ** (Id.), *Œnis, f.* a searching for or after, seeking out, inquiring into, tracing or finding out, investigation, ἐξιχ-νιασμός. Cic.  
**INVESTIGATŒR** (Id.), *Œris, m.* a tracer or finder out, discoverer, ἀνιχνευτής. Cic.  
**INVESTIGATRIX** (investigator), *icis, f.* 3 she that finds out. Martian. Capell.  
**INVESTIGŒ** (in & vestigo), *as, avi, atum,* a. 1. *to trace or find out by the prints of the feet or by the smell; to track, scent, ἐξιχ-νέω.* Cic. — **¶** Also, *to search for or after, search diligently, investigate.* Cic. — **¶** Also, *to find out, discover, ascertain.* Cic. Ubi Lentulus sit, investiga-re non possum. Sucton. Literas per notas scriptas investigare, *h. e. to de-cipher.*  
**INVESTIŒ** (in & vestio), *is, tvi, itum,* 2 a. 4. *to clothe, cover, adorn, κοσμέω.* Plin. porticus pictura. Macen. ap. Se-neca. focum, *h. e. circumsident, cingunt;* or, *veste obducta tegunt.*  
**INVESTIS** (in & vestis), *e, adj.* without 3 clothes, naked, ἀχίρων. Tertull. — **¶** Also, *heedless, ἀνηθός.* Apul. — Also, *unmarried.* Tertull. — **¶** Also, de-prived of. Tertull. dotalibus.  
**INVETERASCŒ** (invetero), *is, ravi, n. 3.* to grow old, continue too long, περιγηράσ-κω. Ces. in Gallia. Neq; Inveterasce-re as alienum non patiebatur, *h. e. to con-tinuct too long.* Cic. Macula inveteravit. — **¶** Also, *to become firmly seated, pre-dominant, prenil, gather strength by age or time.* Ces. Inveterascit consuetudo. Cic. res. Id. opinio. Hence, Invet-eravit, *it has grown into use, is an old cus-tom.* Cic. Intelligo, inveterasse jam, ut, &c.  
**INVETERATIŒ** (Id.), *Œnis, f.* a growing 1 old, taking root, inveteracy, παλαιότης. Cic. morbi.  
**INVETERŒ** (in & vetero), *as, avi, atum,* a. 1. *to render old, give age or duration to a thing.* Plin. eapam, aquam. — In Cic. N. D. 2, 2, the infin. Inveterare is used in a neuter sense, and has the same signification as inveterasce-re. — Hence, Inveterari, *to become old, acquire age or durability.* Plin. — Hence, In- veteratus, *a, um, that has lasted a long time, old, inveterate.* Cic. ira. Id. ami-citia. Neq; licentia. Plin. vinum. — **¶** Also, *to abolish, cause to cease.* Lactant.  
**INVEYITŒS** (in & vetitus), *a, um, adj.* 3 unforbidden, unrestrained. Sil.  
**INVICEM**, or **IN VICEM** (in & vicis), *adv.* by turns, one after another, alternate-ly, ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους. Ces. and Cic. — **¶** Also, *one another, each other, mutually.* Plin. Ep. diligere. — **¶** Also, *on the contrary, in exchange or*

return for it. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, for, instead of, with a genit. following. *Liv. Invicem alicujus succedere.*  
**INVICTE** (invictus), adv. invincibly, irre-  
 3 futabh. *Augustin. Invictissime.*  
**INVICTŪS** (in & victus), a, um, adj. un-  
 conquered, unsubdued. — Hence, invinci-  
 ble, unconquerable, ἀνίκητος. *Cic. ho-  
 mo, animus.* Also, with a following. *Cic. Invictum se a labore præstare.*  
 Also, with ad following. *Ovid. Corpus  
 ad vulnera invictum.* Also, with con-  
 tra following. *Plin. Crocodilus contra  
 omnes ictus cute invicta, h. e. impene-  
 trable, invulnerable. Id. spartum, h. e.  
 incorruptible. Ovid. adamas. Senec.  
 necessitas, h. e. unavoidable, unchange-  
 able. Liv. Invicta quædam, h. c. unal-  
 terable. Cic. Invictissimus. Also, with a  
 genit. following. *Sil. hiemis, æstus,  
 famis, h. e. as respects.* Also, with an  
 infin. following. *Sil. Palmam ex omni  
 ferre labore.* — ¶ Also, against which  
 one labors in vain, irrefutable. *Cic. de-  
 fensio. Augustin. Ratio invictior.*  
**INVIDENTĪA** (invideo), æ, f. the act of  
 envying, envy, φθόνος, βασκανία. *Cic.*  
**INVIDEŪS** (in & video), es, idi, isum, n.  
 and a. 2. to envy, grudge, φθονέω, βασ-  
 κείνω. *Cic. alicui. Id. honori. Id. alicui  
 aliquid. Horat. alicujus rei. Plin. Ep.  
 Quid invident mihi felicissimo errore?  
 Quintil. 9, 3, 1. Hac re invidemus, non  
 — hanc rem. Invidetur is also used for  
 invidetur mihi. Horat. Ego, cur in-  
 videor? — Hence, Invidendus, a, um,  
 to be envied, exposed to envy, enviable.  
*Horat. — Invideo is also used without  
 a case. Cic. Qui invidet. — ¶ Also,  
 to be reluctant, not to be willing, with an  
 infin. following. Horat. invidens de-  
 duci. — ¶ Also, to hinder, prevent, re-  
 fuse, deny. Horat. Quæ invidant rem  
 apparere. Plin. Vinum Africæ natura  
 invidit.*  
**INVIDĪA** (invidus), æ, f. envy, grudging,  
 jealousy, φθόνος, βασκανία. *Cic. Res  
 habet invidiam, h. c. excites envy or jeal-  
 ousy. Nepos. Eumenes invidia ducum  
 Antigono est deditus. Propert. In-  
 vidia fimum, h. e. we were an object of  
 envy, were too happy. — Hence, Invidi-  
 sine invidia, h. e. willingly, readily.  
 Liv. Absit verbo invidia, h. e. without  
 boasting. — ¶ Also, hatred, particu-  
 larly against men in public life, hatred of  
 the people, odium, evil report, bad charac-  
 ter. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Alicui invidiam fa-  
 cere, or, Cic. conflare, h. e. to render him  
 odious or bring him into bad report. Lin.  
 Alicui esse invidia. Cic. Habere in-  
 vidiam, h. e. to be an object of hatred. Nep.  
 Esse minori invidia. — The plural is  
 found in Cic.  
**INVIDIOSE** (invidiosus), adv. in a man-  
 ner calculated to rouse envy or odium,  
 enviously, odiously, spitefully, hatefully,  
 invidiously, ἀπεχθῶς. *Cic. criminari.*  
*Sueton. Invidiose queri aliquid, h. e. to  
 complain bitterly of. Vellei. Invidiosus.*  
**INVIDIOSŪS** (invidia), a, um, adj. full  
 of envy, envious, φθονερός. *Ovid. ve-  
 lustus.* Also, with a dat. following.  
*Propert. Illa peraque præ se formosis  
 invidiosa dea est. — ¶ Also, causing  
 envy, enviable, envied; the object of envy,  
 ἐπιφθόνος. Cic. Pecunia non invidio-  
 sa, h. e. small. Ovid. Herba non in-  
 vidiosa, h. e. small. Propert. spes, h. e.  
 enviable. — ¶ Also, causing hatred or  
 ill report, rendering hateful, hated, hate-  
 ful, odious, offensive, disliked. Cic. pos-  
 sessiones. Id. homo. Id. Damnatio  
 invidiosior. Id. Crimen invidiosissi-  
 mum. Id. Triumphum accipere, in-  
 vidiosum ad bonos, h. e. is an odious  
 thing with the good. Id. Neque id ego  
 dico, ut invidiosum sit in eos, quibus  
 gloriosum esse debet, h. e. to make it  
 odious to those, to whom, &c. Liv. In-  
 vidiosum vobis est, h. e. brings odium  
 upon you. Ovid. Ceres stetit invidiosa,  
 h. e. to the discredit of Jupiter for not  
 taking more care in the government of the  
 world, and of Pluto for having committed  
 the robbery. Sueton. Invidiosus jocus,  
 h. e. a joke producing indignation against  
 a person, a bitter joke.  
**INVIDĪUS** (invideo), a, um, adj. envious,  
 invidious, malignant, spiteful, φθονερός,  
 βασκανός. *Cic. homo.* Also, with a****

dat. following. *Nepos. potentia.* — It  
 is also used as a substantive, one who  
 envies. *Cic. Persuaserat nonnullis in-  
 vidis meis.* Hence, with a genit. fol-  
 lowing. *Cic. laudis.* — ¶ Also, figur.  
 of things, depriving us of any thing or  
 hindering us in doing any thing. *Horat.  
 ætas. Id. cura. Ovid. Nox ceptis in-  
 vida nostris.*  
**INVIGILŪS** (in & vigilo), as, avi, atum,  
 2 n. 1. to be awake at, in or on account of  
 any thing, ἐπαιρησμένω. *Ovid. malis,  
 h. e. in a sickness. — ¶ Figur. to watch  
 over, be watchful on account of any thing.  
 Sil. Mens invigilat curis. — ¶ Also,  
 to be intent on, pay attention to, besto  
 pains upon. Virg. venatu, victu, for  
 venatui, victui. Also, without a case.  
*Colum. Invigilate, viri, &c. Also,  
 with pro following. Ovid. Invigiles  
 nostris pro casibus oro. Also, with an  
 infin. following. Valer. Flacc. Omnes  
 prohibere minas invigilat.*  
**INVINCIBILIS** (in & vincibilis), e, adj.  
 3 invincible, ἀνίκητος. *Tertull. malum.*  
 — ¶ Also, irrefutable. *Apul.*  
**INVINCIBILITER** (invincibilis), adv.  
 3 invincibly, irrefutably. *Apul.*  
**INVINCĪO** (in & vincio), is, inxi, inctum,  
 a. 4. to chain. *Pandect.*  
**INVINIŪS** (in & vinum), a, um, adj. ab-  
 3 staining from wine, ἵνοτος. *Apul.*  
**INVIŪS** (in & vio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to  
 3 trend upon, set foot upon, ἐνοδίξω. *So-  
 lu.*  
**INVIOLABILIS** (in & violabilis), e, adj.  
 3 inviolable, ἀνεκβίαστος. *Lucret. In-  
 violabilia hæc ne credas forte vigere, h. e.  
 unimpaired, undiminished by time. Sil.  
 Caput inviolabile telis, h. c. that cannot  
 be hurt.*  
**INVIOLABILITER** (inviolabilis), adv.  
 3 inviolably, ἀνεκβίαστως. *Marcellin. and  
 Frustin.*  
**INVIOLATE** (inviolatus), adv. inviolably,  
 I faithfully. *Cic.*  
**INVIOLATŪS** (in & violatus), a, um,  
 I adj. inviolate, unhurt, uninjured, untaint-  
 ed, irrefragable, uncorrupted, pure, im-  
 maculate, ἀνεκβίαστος. *Cic. homo. Id.  
 amicitia. Varr. terra, h. c. unploughed.  
 Sil. vita, h. e. happy, pleasant. Id. Mens  
 involata mero, h. e. unaffected by wine,  
 sober. — ¶ Also, inviolable. Liv. tein-  
 plum.*  
**INVISERŪS** (in & viscerō), as, avi, atum,  
 3 a. 1. to put deep into the entrails; to put  
 deep. *Nemesian. Hoc canibus blandis  
 viscerat æstus.*  
**INVISIBILIS** (in & visibilis), e, adj. that  
 2 cannot be seen, invisible, out of sight, ἀόρα-  
 τος. *Cels.*  
**INVISIBILITAS** (invisibilis), atis, f. in-  
 3 visibility. *Tertull.*  
**INVISIBILITER** (Id.), adv. invisibly,  
 3 ἀόρατως. *Tertull.*  
**INVISITATŪS** (in & visitatus), a, um,  
 2 adj. not seen, not seen before. *Liv. and  
 Cic. — ¶ Also, not visited. Quintil.  
 declam. civitas.*  
**INVISŪS** (in & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. to  
 go to see, ἐπισκέπεσθαι. *Plant. Ad me  
 invisam domum.* Hence, to go to a  
 place in order to see or visit a person.  
*Plant. Ad meam filiam inviso domum.*  
 — Also, to visit. *Cic. alicquem. — Also,  
 to look after any thing; to visit, look at,  
 view, examine. Cic. res rusticas. Id.  
 sacrificium. Plant. Delum. Id. Capti-  
 vos inviso. Cic. Domum nostram in-  
 visas. — ¶ Also, to see, perceive. Ca-  
 tull. Also, to look into. *Apul. speculum.*  
**INVISŪR** (invideo), oris, m. one that en-  
 3 vies, an envier. *Apul.*  
**INVISŪS** (in & visus), a, um, adj. not  
 seen, unseen, ἀόρατος. *Cic. Sacra ma-  
 ribus invisæ. Cæs. Communi fit vitio  
 nature, ut invisus rebus magis confida-  
 mus. Cato. morbus, h. e. unknown. —  
 Also, unseen, invisible. Apul. Cantavit  
 invisus. — ¶ Also (from invideo), odi-  
 ous, hated, hateful, offensive, disliked, loath-  
 ed, detested, μισητός. *Tereat. Invisos  
 omnes nos esse illis sentio. Cic. In-  
 visior. Plin. Ep. Invisissimus. — Also,  
 hostile. Virg.*  
**INVITABILIS** (invito), e, adj. attractive,  
 3 alluring, delightful, charming, ἐπαγωγός.  
*Gell.*  
**INVITAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. an attrac-  
 1 tion, allurements, inducement, incitement,***

motive. *Cic. Also, in the plural. Id.*  
 Invitamenta nature.  
**INVITATIŪS** (Id.), oris, f. an invitation,  
 πρόσκλησις. *Cic. Ad invitationes hospiti-  
 um, h. c. for treating his guests. —  
 ¶ Also, an incitement, invitation. Cic.  
 — ¶ Also, an enjoying one's self in  
 eating or drinking; a feast, banquet.  
 Liv. benigna, h. c. a sumptuous banquet.  
 Gell. vini largior, h. e. an immoderate  
 drinking of wine, a wine-banquet.  
**INVITATIŪNCŪLA** (dimin. of invitatio),  
 3 æ, f. a moderate banquet. *Gell. 25, 2. vini.*  
**INVITATŪR** (invito), oris, m. an invi-  
 3 ter. *Martial.*  
**INVITATŪRIŪS** (invitator), a, um, adj.  
 3 inviting, belonging to invitation, invitato-  
 ry. *Tertull.*  
**INVITATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she who in-  
 3 vites. *Symmach.*  
**INVITATŪS** (invito), us, m. an invitation.  
 I *Cic.*  
**INVITĒ** (invitus), adv. against one's will,  
 unwillingly, forcibly, involuntarily, ἀκού-  
 στως. *Cic. Invite cepi Capuam. Id.  
 Invitus.*  
**INVITIABILIS** (in & vitabilis), e, adj.  
 3 inviolable, imperishable. *Prudent.*  
**INVITŪS** (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1.  
 to invite, πρόσκαλεσθαι. *Cic. alicquem  
 in legationem. Iirt. hostes ad de-  
 ditionem. Also, with an infin. fol-  
 lowing. Virg. Vicina invito decede-  
 dere ripa calori. Cic. ad cenam. Id.  
 alicquem hospitio, or, Liv. in hospitium.  
 Cic. alicquem domum suam. Id. Invito  
 eum, ut apud me deversetur. Liv. In-  
 vitati hospitaliter per domos, h. e. in  
 domos. Cic. tecto, domo, h. e. in tec-  
 tum, domum. — Also, simply, to bid to  
 an entertainment, give a feast. *Cic. ali-  
 quem. Hence, Invitare alicquem, to  
 treat, entertain with a feast. Cæs. Inter-  
 rim alios suos in castra invitandi causa  
 adducunt. — Figur. Plant. alicquem  
 gladio, h. e. to kill, intend to kill. Id.  
 alicquem clava, h. e. to cudgel one sound-  
 ly. Id. alicquem poculis, h. e. to chal-  
 lenge, pledge a person frequently in order  
 to make him drunk. *Sallust. and Plant.*  
 Invitare se, h. e. to enjoy one's self in  
 eating and drinking, to carouse, eat and  
 drink freely. *So, also, Sallust. fragm.  
 pag. 991. Ed. Cort. Cum se ibi cibo  
 vinoque læti invitarent. — ¶ Also, to  
 invite, attract, allure, incite, induce. Cic.  
 alicquem præmiis ad rem. Id. Ingenia  
 quæ gloria invitantur. Id. appetitum  
 animi. Virg. Hiems invitat. — Hence,  
 Invitare aliquid, to invite, incite, allure  
 to any thing. *Cic. assentationem. Ho-  
 rat. somnos. Vellei. luxuriam, h. c. to  
 encourage luxury. Plin. vomitiones,  
 h. e. to provoke. — Solin. Mare invitavit,  
 h. c. derivavit.*  
**INVITUPERABILIS** (in & vituperabilis),  
 3 e, adj. unblamable. *Tertull.*  
**INVITŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. unwilling,  
 reluctant, against one's will, involuntary,  
 ἀκούσιος. *Cic. Ut nihil faciat invitus,  
 h. e. against his will. Id. Ego eum a me  
 invitissimus dimisi, h. e. very much  
 against my will. Id. Quod et illo et me  
 invitissimo fiet, much against the will of  
 us both. Id. Invitus feci, ut Flaminius  
 e Senatu eicerem, h. e. it was much  
 against my inclination, that I was obliged to  
 eject. Id. Status inviti per vim atque  
 imperium dederunt, against their will  
 or inclination, in spite of their teeth. Id.  
 Fannium invitum dicere ego. Horat.  
 Verba non invita sequentur, h. e. readi-  
 ly. — Hence, Me, te, se, &c. invito,  
 h. c. against my, thy, &c. will. *Cæs. Si  
 se invito conarentur. Cic. Diis homi-  
 nibusque invitis, h. e. despite of both  
 gods and men. Id. Me invitissimo. —  
 So, also, Non invitus, very willingly,  
 gladly. Cic. Feci non invitus, ut pro-  
 dessem multis tuo rogata. Also, with  
 a genit. following. *Pandect. Non invi-  
 tum fore solutionis, h. e. would not be  
 averse from this payment. — ¶ With  
 poets, involuntary, that is done unwill-  
 ingly. Ovid. Invita ope.*  
**INVITŪS** (in & via), a, um, adj. not to be  
 passed, impassable, without a way, ἀπόδο-  
 τος. *Liv. saltus. Virg. Maria in-  
 ābaros. Liv. sultus. Ovid. Invia virtuti nulla  
 via Tenuris. Ovid. Invia virtuti nulla  
 est via. Hence, Liv. Invia, sc. loca,  
 impassable places. Fronto. Invia, h. e.*******

in invio. — ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Lori-  
ca invia sagittis, *h. e. impenetrable.*  
INŪLĀ (ἐλενιον; *æ, f. the herb clecampa-*  
*pane, evulacampane, or star-wort, (Inula*  
*Helenium, L.).* *Lucret., Horat. and Plin.*  
INŪLCERŌ (in & ulcero), *as, a. I. to ul-*  
*3 cerate. Veget.*  
INŪLTĒ (inultus), *adv. without being re-*  
*vengeed. Curt.*  
INŪLTŪS (in & ultus), *a, um, adj. unre-*  
*vengeed, not revengeed, ἀνεκδικητός. Cic.*  
*Marius vitam suam, ne inultus esset,*  
*ad incertissimam spem reservavit. Ho-*  
*rat. preces, h. e. inaudita, sc. ultio-*  
*nis causa. — Hence, safe, secure, unhurt,*  
*without injury, disadvantage or danger.*  
*Horat. Dum catulos feræ celent inultæ,*  
*h. e. illæse. Curt. Unde inultus subeun-*  
*tum hostem prohibere potuisset. —*  
*¶ Also, unpunished. Cic. Vos eum re-*  
*gem inultum esse patiemi, qui lega-*  
*rum populi Romani necavit? Terent. Id*  
*inultum nunquam auferet. Val. Max.*  
*Inultum habuit, h. e. non ulta est.*  
INŪMBRĀTIŌ (inumbro), *ōnis, f. an*  
*3 overshadowing, darkness. Martian. Ca-*  
*pell.*  
INŪMBRŌ (in & umbro), *as, āvi, ātum,*  
*2 a. I. to shade, darken, cast a shadow upon,*  
*ἐπισκιάζω. Virg., Lucret. and Plin.*  
*— Hence, to cover. Lucret. ora cor-*  
*onis. — Also, to obscure. Plin. Paneg.*  
*sidera. — Also, to bring on shade or*  
*darkness. Tacit. Vespera inumbrante,*  
*h. e. when the evening closed in. —*  
*¶ Also, to furnish with shadows. Varr.*  
*solarium. — Hence, Inumbratus, a,*  
*um, oppant, feigned, not real. Pan-*  
*dect. quies.*  
INŪNCŌ (in & unco), *as, āvi, ātum, a.*  
*1. I. to hook, catch with a hook, ἀρπάζω.*  
*Apul. agnum unguibus. — Hence, In-*  
*uncari, to adhere to, be caught as if*  
*were with a hook. Colum. Lana rubis*  
*inuncata. — Figur. to seize. Lucil.*  
*Nummos inuncat.*  
INŪNCTIŌ (inungo), *ōnis, f. an anointing,*  
*2 besmearing, unction, ununction, ἀλειψίς.*  
*Plin. — ¶ Also, an applying, laying*  
*on, covering over. Cels. medicamen-*  
*torum.*  
INŪNCTŪS, *a, um. See Inungo.*  
INŪNDATIŌ (inuundo), *ōnis, f. an unin-*  
*2 dating, deluging, overflowing of water,*  
*inundation, κατακλυσις. Sueton. Urbs*  
*inundationibus obnoxia. Plin. Joppe*  
*Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inunda-*  
*tionē, h. e. than the flood.*  
INŪNDŌ (in & undo), *as, āvi, ātum, a.*  
*and n. I. to overflow, overwhelm or cover*  
*with water, deluge, inundate, πλημμυρῶ.*  
*Liv. Tiberis campum inundavit. Id.*  
*Campis inundantes imbres. Hence,*  
*hyperbolically. Curt. Cilicia inundata*  
*sanguine Persarum. Liv. Vestro san-*  
*guine Enna inundabitur. Also, with-*  
*out a case, to overflow, as a river and*  
*the sea. Liv. Qua fluvius inundaverat.*  
*Plin. Æstus maris inundantes. —*  
*Hence, figur. to fill, cover. Justin. Cim-*  
*bros inundasse Italiam. Petron. In-*  
*undatus invidia, h. e. obrutus. Id.*  
*Troes inundant, h. e. rush forth in great*  
*numbers. — ¶ Also, to be deluged or*  
*inundated. Val. Murt. Urina ejus omnes*  
*Asiaticas gentes inundasse. — Figur.*  
*to be full. Virg. Inundant sangu-*  
*ine fossæ.*  
INŪNGITŌ (frequentat. of inungo), *as, a.*  
*1. same as Inungo. Cato.*  
INŪNGŌ, or INŪNGŪŌ (from in & ungo,  
*2 or unguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to anoint,*  
*ἐναλείφω. Cels. and Horat. — ¶ Also,*  
*to besmear. Plin.*  
INŪNIŌ (in & unio), *is, ūvi, itum, a. 4.*  
*3 to unite. Tertull.*  
INŪŌCATIŌ (invoco), *ōnis, f. a calling*  
*2 upon, invoking, invocation, ἀνάκλησις.*  
*Quintil.*  
INŪŌCATŪS, *a, um, partic. from invoco.*  
*— ¶ Adj. (from in & vocatus), not*  
*called, ἀκλήτος. Cic. — ¶ Also, unin-*  
*3 vited. Terent. and Nepos.*  
INŪŌCŌ (in & voco), *as, āvi, ātum, a. I.*  
*to call, call to, call in, invite, εἰσκαλέω,*  
*ἐπικαλέω. Enn. — ¶ Also, to call by*  
*name, name, designate by the appellation*  
*of. Enn. ap. Cic. Hoc sublime quem*  
*invocat Jovem. Curt. dominum. —*  
*¶ Also, to call upon. Iav. Deos testes.*  
*Particularly, to call to for assistance. Cic.*

Junonem in pariendo. *Quintil. deos in*  
*auxilium. Plaut. sibi deos. Tacit. deos*  
*precibus. Liv. opem deorum. Tac-*  
*cit. leges.*  
INŪŌLATŪS (involo), *us, m. a flying,*  
*1 flight. Cic.*  
INŪŌLGŌ, *as, I. See Involgo.*  
INŪŌLITŌ (frequentat. of involo), *as,*  
*3 āvi, ātum, n. I. to fly in or to a place.*  
*Prudent. Involitare terris. — ¶ Figur.*  
*Horat. Humeris involitant comæ, h. e.*  
*flow over, hang loose and waving upon.*  
INŪŌLŌ (in & volo), *as, āvi, ātum, n.*  
*1 and a. I. to fly into or to a place, ἐπιπτα-*  
*μαί. Varr. in villam. Colum. nidis. —*  
*Figur. to fly at, fall or rush upon, at-*  
*3 tack. Plin. aliquid, h. e. to fall upon,*  
*attack. Hirt. ad aliquid, h. e. to*  
*fall upon, attack. So, also, Apul. in ali-*  
*quem. Cic. in possessionem, h. e. to*  
*make one's self master of. — ¶ Also,*  
*to attack. Plin. aliquem. Tacit. castra. —*  
*Hence, to take possession of. Tacit. An-*  
*imos involat cupido eundi, h. e. seizes.*  
*— ¶ Also, to take away, carry off, make*  
*off with, filch, purloin, steal. Catull., Pe-*  
*tron. and Pandect.*  
INŪŌLŪCER (in & volucer), *ūcris, ūcre,*  
*3 adj. as yet unable to fly, unfledged, ἀπτε-*  
*ρος. Colum. pulli.*  
INŪŌLŪCERĒ (involvero), *is, n. a cloth or*  
*3 napkin wrapped round the body in order to*  
*preserve the clothes clean, as in shaving,*  
*ὀμόλινον. Plaut.*  
INŪŌLŪCRUM (Id.), *i, n. any thing with*  
*which another thing is wrapped round; a*  
*wrapper, covering, case, εἰλημα. Cic.*  
*clipei, candelabri. Plin. chartarum. —*  
*Figur. Cic. Involutra ingenii, h. e. veils,*  
*coverings. Id. simulationum, h. e. cover-*  
*ings, cloaks. — ¶ The penult is short*  
*in Prudent. and Symmach.*  
INŪŌLŪMENTUM (Id.), *i, n. same as*  
*3 Involutrum. Augustin.*  
INŪŌLŪNTARIĒ (involuntarius), *adv.*  
*3 involuntarily. Pandect.*  
INŪŌLŪNTARIŌS (in & voluntarius), *a,*  
*3 um, adj. involuntary. Cæsar. Aurelian.*  
INŪŌLŪNTĀS (in & voluntas), *ātis, f.*  
*3 unwillingness. Tertull.*  
INŪŌLVŌ (in & volvo), *is, olvi, olvum,*  
*a. 3. to tumble or roll to or upon, ἐπειλέω.*  
*Cæs. Cupæ involuta labuntur. Virg.*  
*Olympum Ossæ. Id. Mons silvas se-*  
*cum involvens. Id. Involutur aris in*  
*caput. — ¶ Also, to wrap up, envelop,*  
*cover. Cæs. sinistras sagis. Liv. ma-*  
*num ad digitos usque. Pallad. poma*  
*argilla. Phædr. se farina. Plin. ali-*  
*quod corpori. Virg. nemus flammis. Id.*  
*Nox involvit umbra diem. So, also,*  
*Involutus, a, um. Cic. candelabrum.*  
*Plin. sal in linteolo. — Hence, figur. to*  
*wrap up, envelop; involve. Cic. se literis,*  
*h. e. to devote one's self to study. Virg.*  
*se virtute, h. e. to cover, defend himself.*  
*Sil. bello Italiam. Cic. Bellum pacis*  
*nomine involutum, h. e. latens in pace.*  
*Tacit. Homo involutus fraudibus, h. e.*  
*plenus. Plin. Ep. se laqueis insidiosæ*  
*interrogationis, h. e. to become entangled,*  
*perplexed, embarrassed. Plin. Quæ singula*  
*improvidam mortalitatem involvunt,*  
*h. e. confound, perplex. Lucan. Involvat*  
*populos una fortuna ruina, h. e. simul*  
*opprimat. — ¶ See, also, Involutus,*  
*a, um.*  
INŪŌLVŌLŪS. *See Involutus.*  
INŪŌLŪTE (involutus), *adv. obscurely,*  
*3 Spartan.*  
INŪŌLŪTIŌ (involvero), *ōnis, f. an in-*  
*2 wrapping, or, that which is wrapped or*  
*infolded. Vitruv.*  
INŪŌLŪTŌ (frequentat. of involvo), *as,*  
*āvi, ātum, a. I. to wrap, unfold. Apic.*  
INŪŌLŪTŪS, *a, um, particip. from in-*  
*volvō. — ¶ Adj. obscure, intricate, in-*  
*3 volved. Cic. Res involutas explicare,*  
*h. e. obscure matters. Senec. Res invo-*  
*lutissima, h. e. intricate, involved.*  
INŪŌLVŌLŪS, or INŪŌLVŌLŪS (in-  
*volvō), i, m. a small worm or caterpillar,*  
*that winds itself round the leaves of vines*  
*and other trees; a vine-fretter, ἴψ, ἴψολος.*  
*Plin.*  
INŪRĀNĒ (inurbanus), *adv. unmanner-*  
*ly, unpolitely, rudely, inelegantly, without*  
*vit or humor, unpleasantly. Cic.*  
INŪRĀNŌS (in & urbanus), *a, um, adj.*  
*unpolite, unpolished, rude, clownish, un-*  
*3 mannerly, boish, ἀγροίκος. Cic. habi-*

tus. *Quintil. gestus, h. e. unpleasing.*  
*Horat. Scimus inurbanum lepido sepo-*  
*nere dicto, h. e. to distinguish u coarso joke*  
*from a smart or witty saying.*  
INŪRĒĒ (in & urgeo), *es, si, a. 2. to*  
*press strongly, urge, push, thrust, ἐπι-*  
*σπέρχω. Lucret. Inurget vitulus corni-*  
*bus. Apul. linguæ susurros, h. e. to be*  
*always whispering to a person what he*  
*does not like to hear.*  
INŪRĒŌ (in & urino), *as, āvi, ātum,*  
*2 n. I. to dive or plunge into the water*  
*Colum.*  
INŪRŌ (in & uro), *is, ussi, ustum, a. 3.*  
*to burn in, ἐγκαίω. Plin. picturas (of*  
*encaustic painting). Virg. notam, h. e.*  
*to burn in a mark. Colum. foramen,*  
*h. e. to make an uneven hole, such as is*  
*made by burning. — Hence, figur. to*  
*brund, uttuch or imprint indelibly. Cic.*  
*alicui leges. Cic. notam turpitudinis*  
*vita alicujus. Cic. alicui dolorem. Id.*  
*mala reipublicæ. Id. maculam genti.*  
*Cic. Odium inustum animis hominum,*  
*h. e. deeply imprinted, deeply rooted. Id.*  
*Motus in ipso oratore impressi atque*  
*inusti videbuntur. Id. aliquem nota,*  
*for alicui notam, h. e. to mark. Id. Sig-*  
*na inusta notis. — ¶ Also, to scorch,*  
*burn, consume by fire. Ovid. sanguinem*  
*vulnere. Colum. Quicquid vitiosi est,*  
*inurere, h. e. to destroy by burning.*  
*Hence, Inusta, burns of the body. Plin.*  
*Medetur inustis. Id. Ros inustus sole,*  
*h. e. dried up. — ¶ Also, to burn, scorch,*  
*make hot. Cels. Sol inurens. Colum.*  
*Urinam testis candentibus. — ¶ In-*  
*ustus, a, um, h. e. non ustus. See In-*  
*ustus.*  
INŪSITĀTĒ (inusitatus), *adv. in an*  
*unusual manner, unusually, strangely, ἀ-*  
*3 σῶς. Cic. loqui Id. Inusitatus. Ma-*  
*crob. Inusitatissime.*  
INŪSITĀTŌ. *See Inusitatus.*  
INŪSITĀTŪS (in & usitatus), *a, um, adj.*  
*unusual, uncommon, strange, extraordi-*  
*3 nary, unaccounted, not in use, ἀήθης. Cic.*  
*magnitudo. Cæs. Inusitator. — Hence,*  
*Inusitatus, contrary to custom, in an un-*  
*usual manner. Plin. Paneg. 5, where, how-*  
*ever, Ed. Gesn. reads inusitato indicio.*  
*INŪSQUE, or IN ŪSQUE, for usque in.*  
*3 Stat.*  
INŪSTŪS, *a, um, partic. from inuro. —*  
*3 ¶ Adj. (from in & ustus), unconsumed.*  
*Lucan.*  
INŪTILIS (in & utilis), *e, adj. unuseful,*  
*useless, vain, unserviceable, unprofitable,*  
*needless, ἀχρηστος. Cic. homo. Id. Ad*  
*usus civium non inutile. Cæs. Ad pug-*  
*nam inutiles, h. e. unable, unfit. Id.*  
*Homo inutilis bello. Colum. Inutilissi-*  
*3 mus. — ¶ Also, hurtful, prejudicial,*  
*injurious. Cic. civis. Liv. res. Ho-*  
*rat. aurum. Vellci. exemplum. Liv.*  
*alicui. Ovid. Inutilior sibi.*  
INŪTYLITĀS (inutilis), *ātis, f. useless-*  
*ness, unprofitableness, inutility, ἀχρησ-*  
*3 tia. Lucret. — ¶ Also, hurt, harm. Cic.*  
INŪTYLITER (Id.), *adv. uselessly, un-*  
*2 profitably, ἀχρηστος. Liv. — ¶ Also,*  
*injuriously, harmfully, hurtfully. Hirt.*  
*administrari. Varr. Inutilius.*  
INŪVLGŌ, or INŪVLGŌ (in & vulgo),  
*I as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to publish or spread*  
*ubroad. Gell. — Hence, Invulgatus, a, um,*  
*known, common. Gell. verba. — ¶ Also,*  
*to give evidence, make a deposition. Cic.*  
INŪVLNERABILIS (in & vulnerabilis),  
*2 e, adj. that cannot be wounded, invulnera-*  
*3 ble, inviolable, ἀτραυματικός. Senec.*  
INŪVLNERĀTŪS (in & vulneratus), *a,*  
*1 um, adj. unwounded, not wounded, un-*  
*3 hurt, ἀτρωτος. Cic.*  
INŪŌS (ineo), *i, m. the god Pan. Liv. I. 5.*  
INŪŌXŌRŪS (in & uxor), *a, um, adj. un-*  
*3 married. Tertull.*  
IŌ (iō, iōd), *interj. expressing joy, oh!*  
*2 ah! Ovid. Dicite, io Pæan, et io, bis*  
*dicite, Pæan. Tibull. Laurus io, bona*  
*signa dedit, gaudete coloni. Horat. Io*  
*triumphe. — Also, an exclamation used*  
*in pain and grief, oh! alus! Ovid. Ec-*  
*quis io silvæ, crudelius, inquit, ama-*  
*3 vit? Tibull. Uror! io, remove sæva*  
*puella faces.*  
IŌ (iō), *us and ōnis, f. a daughter of Ina-*  
*chus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter.*  
*As Juno became jealous of his intrigues,*  
*he changed Io into a cow; but the goddess,*  
*who knew the fraud, obtained from her*

husband the animal, and set over her as a guard the hundred-eyed Argus, whom, however, Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, lulled to sleep and destroyed. After many misfortunes, upon Juno's being somewhat pacified, Io was changed again from a cow into a woman, and brought forth Epaphus, married Osiris, and became an Egyptian goddess under the name of Isis. Ovid. — The nominat. Ion is also found. Ovid.

**JOCABUNDUS** (jocor), a, um, adj. jesting greatly or much, jocular. Valer. Max.

**JOCALITER** (jocus), adv. jocosely. Ammin.

**JOCĀSTĀ** (Ἰοκάστη), ae, or **JOCĀSTĒ**, es, f. a daughter of Menæceus, sister of Creon, king of Thebes, and wife of Laius; she was the mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, and Antigone.

**JOCŪTIŌ** (jocor), ōnis, f. a joking, jesting; a facetious or jocular saying, τὸ γελοῖον. Cic.

**JOCINORIS**. See *Jecur*.

**JOCŪ** (jocus), as, n. 1. to jest, joke. Plaut.

**JOCŪR** (Id.), āris, ātus sun, dep. 1. to joke, jest, πῆζομαι. Cic. — ¶ Also, to say in a jocular manner. Cic. Hæc jocularium sim.

**JOCŪSĒ** (jocosus), adv. pleasantly, merrily, sportively, jocosely, παιδικῶς. Cic. Eun lusi jocosè satis. Id. Jocosus.

**JOCŪSŪS** (jocus), a, um, adj. merry, sportive, frolicsome, jocosè, humorous, witty, pleasant, ludicrous, facetious, εὐτράπελος. Varr. homo. Cic. res. Ovid. Nilus, h. e. full of jests, since the Egyptians led a merry life.

**JOCŪLĀNTER** (joculans), adv. jestingly, 3 jokingly. Sidon.

**JOCŪLĀRIS** (joculus), e, adj. jocular, laughable, ludicrous, comical, πικρυϊδής. Terent. audacia. Cic. licentia. Liv. Jocularia, h. e. jests.

**JOCŪLĀRĪTER** (jocularis), adv. in a jocular manner, jocosely, humorously, πικρυϊδῶς. Sueton.

**JOCŪLĀRIŪS** (joculus), a, um, adj. ludicrous, droll. Terent.

**JOCŪLATĪŌ** (jocolor), ōnis, f. a jest, joke, 3 sport. Firmic.

**JOCŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a joker, jester, 1 droll, boon companion. Cic.

**JOCŪLŌR** (joculus), āris, dep. 1. to joke, 2 jest, say in jest, speak jocosely or merrily. Liv. aliquid.

**JOCŪLŪS** (dimin. of jocus), i, m. a jest. 2 Plaut. Per joculum oblectare aliquem. Id. Jocolo, h. e. in jest. Vitruv. Jocoli, h. e. playthings.

**JOCŪNDŪS**. See *Jucundus*.

**JOCŪS** (perhaps from juvo), i, m. a joke, jest. Plur. Joci, ōrum, m. jests. Joca, ōrum, n. a jesting talk. Ovid. Jocos agitare. Sallust. Joca agere. Cic. Quibuscum joca, seria, sc. aguntur, h. e. confidentiul fricandis. Id. Hospes multi joci, h. e. that jests much. Horat. Jocos dare alicui, h. e. to give rise to a joke. Prop. Jocum esse alicui. Sallust. Jocum movere, h. e. to crack a joke. Horat. Alicui movere jocum, h. e. to divert. — Hence, Terent. Joco, or, Cic. Per jocum, h. e. by way of joke. So, also, Id. Per ludum et jocum. Id. Extra jocum, or remoto joco, or, Plin. Ep. Omissis jociis, h. e. without joking, jesting apart, in earnest. — ¶ Also, a trifle. Terent. and Liv. — ¶ Also, play, sport. Ovid. Milie facesse jocos. — ¶ Also, bad behavior. Justin. — Also, a lying with. Ovid.

**JŪGĀLIS**. See *Jugalis*.

**IOHĀ**, an exclamation. Plaut.

**IŌLĀŪS** (Ἰόλαος), i, m. a son of Iphichus, a companion of Hercules. Ovid.

**IŌLCHŌS**, and **IŌLCHŌS** (Ἰωλχός), and Ἰωλχός), i, f. a town of Thessaly; from it Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts. — Hence, Iolchicus, a, um, adj. Iolchian. Ovid. — Iolchus, a, um, adj. Iolchian. — Iolci, the inhabitants of Iolchos. Serv. ad Virg.

**IŌLĒ** (Ἰόλη), es, f. a daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules carried away and gave to his son Hyllus. Ovid.

**IŌN** (ἰὼν), i, n. a kind of violet. Plin. — ¶ Also, a gem of a violet color. Plin.

**IŌN**, ōnis, f. See *Io*.

**IŌNĒS** (Ἰωνες), um, m. the Ionians. Cic.

**IŌNĪA**. See *Ionius*.

**IŌNIACŪS** (Ἰωνιακός), a, um, adj. Ionian. Ovid.

**IŌNICE** (Ionicus), adv. in an Ionian manner, 3 ier, in the Ionian language or dialect, Ἰωνικῶς. Gell.

**IŌNICŪS** (Ἰωνικός), a, um, adj. Ionian, 2 Ionic. Horat. motus, h. e. dances.

**IŌNIS** (Ἰώνης), ūdis, f. Ionian, an Ionian 3 rooman Senec.

**IŌNIŪS** (Ἰώνιος), a, um, adj. Ionian. Plin. — Ionia, sc. terra, Ionia, a part of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Ægean sea, between Caria and Æolis. — Mare Ionium, the Ægean sea. Val. Flacc. Usually, the sea between Italy, Sicily and Greece. Virg. It is also called Æquor Ionium. Ovid. Also, Sinus Ionius. Horat., or, simply, Ionium. Virg. The Adriatic is also called Mure Ionium. Cic. — ¶ In speaking of the sea, the first syllable of Ionius is generally long, and the second short.

**IŌNŪS** (Ἴωνος), a, um, adj. same as Ioni-3 us. Hence, Prop. Iona, same as Ionia.

**IŌS**, i, f. an island of the Ægean sea. Plin.

**IŌTĀ** (ἰῶτα), n. the name of a letter of the Greek alphabet. Cic. — Iota, æ, f. is found in Ausou.

**IŌTACTISMŪS** (ἰωτακτισμὸς), i, m. a too 3 frequent repetition of the letter j or i, as in Marc. Cap. Juno Jovi jure irascitur.

**JŌVĪALIS** (Jovis), e, adj. of or belonging 3 to Jupiter. Macrobr. poculum. Id. stella, h. e. the planet Jupiter.

**JŌVIS** (probably from the Hebr.), is, m. 3 Jove, Jupiter. Varr.

**JŌVISJŪRANDUM** (Jovis & jurandum), 3 i, n. a swearing by Jove. Eun.

**JŌVIŪS** (Jovis), a, um, adj. of or belong-3 ing to Jupiter. Arnob. nomen. — ¶ Claudian. Jovia cohors, h. e. named after the emperor Diocletian, who was called also Jovius.

**IPIHĀNASSĀ** (Ἰφιάνασσα), æ, f. same as 3 Iphigenia. Lucret.

**IPIHĀS** (Ἰφιῆς), ādis, f. the daughter of 3 Iphig, h. e. Evadne. Ovid.

**IPIHĒNĪĀ** (Ἰφιγένεια), æ, f. a daughter of Agamemnon. Her father having unintentionally killed at Aulis a hart belonging to Diana, she was to be offered up to this goddess by way of expiation; but Diana having pity upon her, brought a hart into her place, and conveyed Iphigenia to Chersonesus Tauricus, where, being received by king Thous, she became a priestess of Diana; she recognized her brother Orestes, as she was going to sacrifice him. Ovid.

**IPIHĒMĒDĪĀ** (Ἰφιμέδεια), æ, or **IPIHĒMĒDĒ** (Ἰφιμέδη), es, f. a daughter of Triops, wife of Aloetus; she had two sons by Neptune, named Otus and Ephialtes. Hygin.

**IPIHIS** (Ἰφίς), is or ūdis, a youth of Cyprus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a virgin who was changed into a nun. Ovid.

**IPSE** (from is & pse, the Greek σφς), a, um, himself, herself, itself, αὐτός. Cic. Ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invidius erraverim, h. e. I myself. Terent. Tute ipse his rebus finem præscriptur, h. e. thou thyself. Cic. Ipse ille illa dicit facta fortuito, h. e. he himself. Id. Ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro proficitur, &c. h. e. the self-same Gorgias. — Ipse and ipsi are also used for ego ipse, tu ipse, ille ipse, nos ipsi, &c. Cic. Ipse intervviso. Quintil. Ipsos (nos) erubescere, etiam cum ab aliis laudabimur, decet. Virg. Ipsum ludere permisit. — It is often used with me, mihi, tibi, te, sibi, se. Cic. Agam per me ipse. Id. Mihi ipse adsentor. Id. In me ipso probavi. Id. Ne me ipsum irideam. — Per se is often redundantly joined with it. Cic. Per se ipsa maxima est. — Particularly, in one's own person, personally. Cic. Ego ipse erraverim. Ovid. Ipse veni. — Also, I myself, she herself, he himself, &c. when other persons or things besides the chief person or thing have been mentioned before. Cæs. Ei loco præsidioque C. Volcatium Tullum præfecit (Cæsar); ipse ad bellum profectus, &c. — Also, self, or, as regards my, your, his, &c. person. Cic. Te ipsum pluris feci. Also, of things, in itself, of itself. Terent. Res ipsa

Cic. Id ipsum. — Et ipse, also, likewise is used, when a predicate is referred to two or several subjects. Sueton. Qui et ipse crus fregerat, h. e. who also, like those just mentioned, had broken his leg.

— ¶ Also, he, she, &c. of the principal person. Plaut. Quo me ipsa misit, h. e. hera. So, also, Ipse, he, h. e. the teacher or master. So, of Pythagoras. Cic. Ipse dixit. So, also, Liv. Ipsi, h. e. the passengers, in opposition to the ship.

— ¶ Also, in definitions of time or number, just, exactly. Cic. Triginta erant dies ipsi, h. e. exactly thirty days. Id. Ipso vicesimo anno. Cæs. Sub ipsa profectio, h. e. at the moment of departure. Hence, Cic. Nunc ipsum, h. e. just now. — ¶ Also, the very. Cic. Ea ipsa hora. Liv. Eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, h. e. and that was the very cause, &c. Cic. Illo ipso tempore. Id. Illo ipso die. Id. Ejus ipsius liberis qui, &c. — ¶ Also, even, even himself, &c. Cic. In his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere. Id. Ipsa virtus contemnitur. — ¶ Also, of himself, of his own accord. Cic. Valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt. Terent. Animus ipse ægrotus. Also, redundantly, with sponte. Liv. Ipse sponte sua. — ¶ Also, alone. Virg. His actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volut. So, in Greek, αὐτὸς is used for μόνος. Comp. Juvenal. 1, 32, 136. — ¶ Also, he, she, it, or, the some. Cic. Ex ipsius virtute voluntatem cepi, h. e. illius. Nep. Tanquam ab ipsiis corruptum, h. e. a se. — ¶ Ipsus is sometimes found for ipse. Terent. — ¶ In Plaut. We meet with the obsolete forms capse for ipsa; eopse, for ipso; campse, for ipsam. — ¶ The superlat. Ipsissimus, a, um, αὐτότατος, is used emphatically. Plaut. Ipsissimus, sc. sum, h. e. I am the very person. — ¶ The penult in ipsius is sometimes short. Virg.

**IPSŪS**, a, um. See *Ipse*. 3

**IPSŪS**, i, f. a town of Phrygia.

**IRĀ** (perhaps from ἔρις), æ, f. anger, displeasure, wrath, passion, cholera, ire, rage, resentment, pique, ὄργη. Terent. Iram concire. Virg. acnere. Ovid. concitare. Terent. evomere in aliquem. Virg. excitare. Sil. sibi induere. Horat. ponere. Liv. Iræ indulgere. Virg. Alicui esse iræ, h. e. to be the object of one's anger. Liv. Iræ cœlestes, h. e. the wrath of the gods. — Ira, with a genit. following, denotes the anger of any one; also, anger on account of any thing. Liv. fugere. Id. prædæ amissæ. Id. dictatoris creati, h. e. ob creatum, &c. — Hence, Liv. Plenus suarum, plenus paternarum irarum, h. e. anger or hatred towards himself and his father. — ¶ Also, figur. rage, fury. Sallust. belli. Sil. ventorum. Id. Dant mucronibus iras, h. e. whet, sharpen. — ¶ Also, cause for anger. Ovid. Dic aliquam, quæ te mutaverit, iram. — ¶ Lucræ. Irai, for iræ.

**IRACŪNDE** (iracundus), adv. angrily, passionately, ὄργιλῶς. Cic. agere. Id. Iracundius.

**IRACŪNDĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a readiness or natural inclination to be angry, hastiness of temper, irascibility, ὄργιλότης. Cic. — ¶ Also, violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera, anger. Terent. Præ iracundia vix sum apud me. Cic. Iracundiam prohibere, or, Terent. reprimere. Cæs. dimittere republicam, h. e. to sacrifice for the good of the state.

**IRACŪNDĪTER** (Id.), adv. same as Iracundus. Eun.

**IRACŪNDŪS** (perhaps from ira), a, um, adj. choleric, irascible, angry, passionate, boisterous, raging, ireful, ὄργιλῶς. Cic. senex. Id. in se. Ovid. leo. Horat. Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, h. e. his wrathful bolts. Justin. Iracundior. Senec. Iracundissimus.

**IRASCĒNTĪĀ** (irascor), æ, f. same as 3 Iracundia. Apul.

**IRASCIBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. irascible. 3 Firmic.

**IRASCŌR** (ira), ēris, dep. 3. to be angry or enraged, be displeased or out of humor, be in a rage, be hot with anger, swell with wrath, rage, ὄργίζομαι. Cic. Nunquam sapiens irascitur. Virg. In cornua irasci, h. e. to butt with his horns. Al

so, with a *dat.* following. *Cic. amicis. Quintil. admonitioni alicujus.* Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cato. id. h. e. on account of this. Liv. nostram vicem, h. e. with us.* — ¶ *Figur. Petron. Irascitur ventus. Plin. mare, h. e. is tempestuous.* — ¶ *Iratus, a, um, adj. See Iratus.*

**IRATE** (iratus), adv. *angrily, in anger, in an angry mood, irefully, χαλεπῶς, ἐπικρότως. Phædr. dimissus. Colum. Iratus.*

**IRATUS** (ira), a, um, adj. *angry, displeased, enraged, ireful, furious, ὀργισθεῖς. Cic. Nolo te illum iratum habere, h. e. that he should be angry with you. Id. Iratus de judicio. Nep. Qua ex ire iratus. Plin. Ep. Iratus, quod evocasset invitatus Terent. Sum tibi iratus, h. e. with you. Cic. Irator alicui. Id. Iratissimus alicui.* — ¶ *Figur. Horat. mare, h. e. troublesome, stormy, tempestuous. Id. venter, h. e. craving, hungry. Propert. sitis. Id. ventus. Petron. fluctus. Claudian. Irati vultus Lunæ, h. e. rubentes.*

**IRÉNARCHA**, or **IRÉNARCHIÉS** (εἰρηναρχία), æ, m. *a magistrate appointed to keep the peace in the provinces, a justice of the peace. Pandect.*

**IRICOLOR** (iris and color), ðris, adj. *of the 3 color of the rainbow. Auson.*

**IRINUS** (ἰριος), a, um, adj. *of the iris or 2 flower-de-luce. Cels. and Plin. unguentum, or, simply, Irinum, sc. unguentum.*

**IRIO** (unc.), ðnis, m. *winter-creases, rock-gentle, or rock-gallant, ἑρσομιον (Sisybrium polyceratium, L.). Plin. 22, 75.*

**IRIS** (ἴρις), is and ðdis, f. *a goddess and messenger of the gods. Virg.* — ¶ Also, the rainbow deified. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a sweet-smelling plant, perhaps sword-lily, iris, *flower-de-luce. Plin.* — ¶ Also, a precious stone, supposed to be a six-sided prismatic crystal.

**IRNEA**. See *Hirnea.*

**IRÓNIA** (εἰρωνεία), æ, f. *irony, a figure of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. Cic.*

**IRÓNICE** (εἰρωνικῶς), adv. *ironically. 3 Auson.*

**IRPÆX** (unc.), ꝑcis, m. *an agricultural instrument made of iron and having teeth; it was drawn by oxen to pull up weeds from the land, ἄρπαξ, ἄρπάγη. Varr.* — *Urpex is found instead of it. Cato.*

**IRPINI**. See *Hirpini.*

**IRRADIŌ**, and **IRRADIŌ** (in & radio), as, 3 avi, atum, a. and n. 1. *to illumine, irradiate, ἀκτιβολέω. Stat.* — ¶ Also, to beam, radiate, cast forth rays. *Sedul. Dies irradiat, h. e. beards.*

**IRRADŌ**, and **IRRADŌ** (in & rado), is, si, 3 sum, a. 3. *to scrape into. Cato.* — ¶ Also, to scrape, scratch, make smooth. *Plaut. Caput irrasum, h. e. shorn, bald.*

**IRRASŌS**, and **IRRASŌS**, a, um, particip. 3 from irrado. — ¶ *Adj. (from in & rasus), not shaved, not polished, not smooth. Sil. clava.*

**IRRATIONABILIS**, and **IRRATIONABILIS** (in & rationalis), e, adj. *irrational, without reason, ἄλογος. Quintil. declam.* The reading *irrationulis* is, however, to be preferred.

**IRRATIONABILITAS**, and **IRRATIONABILITAS**, (in & rationabilitas), atis, f. *irrationality, want of reason. Apul.*

**IRRATIONABILITER**, and **IRRATIONABILITER** (irrationabilis), adv. *irrationally, without reason, ἄλογως. Tertull.*

**IRRATIONALIS**, and **IRRATIONALIS** (in & rationalis), e, adj. *without reason, irrational, ἄλογος. Senec. and Quintil.* — ¶ Also, without making use of reason. *Quint. Usus irrationalis, h. e. mechanical.*

**IRRATIONALITER**, and **IRRATIONABILITER** (irrationalis), adv. *irrationally, ἄλογως. Tertull.*

**IRRAUCESCŌ** (in & rauceo), is, ausi, 1 n. 3. *to grow hoarse, βραγχιάω. Cic.*

**IRRAUCŌS** (in & rauceus), a, um, adj. 3 *hoarse. Plin. Ep.*

**IRRECITABILITER**, and **INRECITABILITER** (irrecitabilis), adv. *unutterably, unspeakably. Vquant. Fortun.*

**IRRECŌGITATŌ**, and **INRECŌGITATŌ** (in & recogitatio), ðnis, f. *incogitancy, thoughtlessness. Tertull.*

**IRRECŌRDABILIS**, and **INRECŌRDABILIS** (in & recordabilis), e, adj. *not to be remembered. Arnob.*

**IRRECŌPERABILIS**, and **INRECŌPERABILIS** (in & recuperatio), e, adj. *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable, ἀνεπισκευάστος. Tertull.*

**IRRECŌSABILIS**, and **INRECŌSABILIS** (in & recusabilis), e, adj. *not to be refused. Cod. Just.*

**IRREDIVIVŌS**, and **INREDIVIVŌS** (in & redivivus), a, um, adj. *irreparable, that cannot be restored. Catull.*

**IRREDŪX**, and **INREDŪX** (in & redux), 3 ūcis, adj. *not bringing back. Lucan.*

**IRREFŌRMABILIS**, and **INREFŌRMABILIS** (in & reformo), e, adj. *unalterable, that cannot be mended or improved. Tertull.*

**IRREFŪTABILIS**, and **INREFŪTABILIS** (in & refuto), e, adj. *that cannot be refuted or overthrown by argument, irrefutable. Arnob.*

**IRREFŪTATŌS**, and **INREFŪTATŌS** (in & refutatus), a, um, adj. *not disproved or refuted. Lactant.*

**IRREGIBILIS**, and **INREGIBILIS** (in & regibilis), e, adj. *ungovernable. Veget.* — ¶ Also, immoderately great. *Cal. Aurel.*

**IRREGRESSIBILIS**, and **INREGRESSIBILIS** (in & regredior), e, adj. *from which there is no returning. Augustin.*

**IRRELIGATŌS**, and **INRELIGATŌS** (in & religatus), a, um, *not tied, unbound, loose. Ovid. Nuda pedem irreligata comas. Albinov. ratis, h. e. not moored.*

**IRRELIGIŌ**, and **INRELIGIŌ** (in & religio), ðnis, f. *irreligion, want of principle. Auct. ad Herenn. and Apul.*

**IRRELIGIŌSE**, and **INRELIGIŌSE** (irreligiosus), adv. *impiously, irreligiously, ἀσεβῶς. Tacit.*

**IRRELIGIŌSITAS**, and **INRELIGIŌSITAS** (Id.), atis, f. *irreligion, impiety, ἀσεβεία. Tertull.*

**IRRELIGIŌSŌS**, and **INRELIGIŌSŌS** (in & religiosus), a, um, adj. *impious, irreligious, undevout, ἀσεβής. Plin. Ep. Templi dedicationem differre, irreligiosum est. Arnob. Irreligiosius. Tertull. Irreligiosissimum.*

**IRREMEDIABILIS**, and **INREMEDIABILIS** (in & remediabilis), e, adj. *from which there is no return, not to be repassed. Virg. error. Id. unda, h. e. Styx. Senec. via. Sil. litus.*

**IRREMEDIABILIS**, and **INREMEDIABILIS** (in & remedio), e, adj. *not to be cured or remedied, incurable, irremediable, ἀνήκεστος. Plin.*

**IRREMISSIBILIS**, and **INREMISSIBILIS** (in & remissibilis), e, adj. *irremissible, not to be forgiven. Tertull.*

**IRREMŌTŌS**, and **INREMŌTŌS** (in & remotus), a, um, adj. *unremoved, irremovable. Prudent.*

**IRREMUNERABILIS**, and **INREMUNERABILIS** (in & remunerator), e, adj. *that cannot be rewarded, not to be remunerated, ἀναιτάλακτος. Apul.*

**IRREMUNERATŌS**, and **INREMUNERATŌS** (in & remuneratus), a, um, adj. *unrewarded. Cassiod.*

**IRREPARABILIS**, and **INREPARABILIS** (in & reparabilis), e, adj. *not to be repaired, irreparable, irreconquerable, irretrievable, ἀνεπισκευάστος. Senec.*

**IRREPERCŌSSŌS**, and **INREPERCŌSSŌS** (in & repercusus), a, um, adj. *not retorted, not refuted. Tertull.*

**IRREPŌRTŌS**, and **INREPŌRTŌS** (in & reptus), a, um, adj. *not found out, undiscovered, ἀνεύρητος. Horat.*

**IRREPLETŌS**, and **INREPLETŌS** (in & repletus), a, um, adj. *not filled. Paul. Nolan.*

**IRREPŌ**, and **INREPŌ** (in & rcpo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep into, steal into, get into by little and little, enter by stealth, προσέειπω, ὑπεστέρχουμαι. Plin. arbori, h. e. upon a tree. Sueton. Draconem irrepisse ad eam. Colum. Irrepentibus aquis. Also, with an accus. following. Apul. Summa cum trepidatione irrepit cubiculum.* — ¶ *Figur. To come or get into in an imperceptible manner, insinuate one's self or itself. Cic. Eloquens irrepit in sensus, insinuates itself. Id. Irrepere in mentes hominum. Id. in opinionem gratie. Id. in tabulas municipiorum. Id. in testamenta locupletium. Senec. Dolor animo irrepit. Plin. Irrepit hæc lues in Italiam. Also, with an accusat. following. Tacit.*

*militares animos.* — Also, absolutely, *to steal into a place. Tacit. Adolescentuli irrepserant per luxum secreta. Id. Irrepentibus dominationis magistris.*

**IRREPŌSCIBILIS**, and **INREPŌSCIBILIS** (in & reposito), e, adj. *that cannot be demanded back. Apul.*

**IRREPŌHENSIBILIS**, and **INREPŌHENSIBILIS** (in & reprehendo), e, adj. *irreprehensible. Tertull.*

**IRREPŌHENSŌS**, and **INREPŌHENSŌS** (in & reprehensus), a, um, adj. *with-out blame, blameless, harmless, irreprehensible, irreprehensible, ἀνελεγκτος. Ovid.*

**IRREPŌTŌ**, and **INREPŌTŌ** (frequentat. of irrepo), as, n. 1. *to creep or steal into or to a place. Stat. humeris. Also, with an accus. Id. Mycenæ.*

**IRREPŌTŌR**, and **INREPŌTŌR** (irrepo), 3 ðris, n. *an encroacher, or one who obtains any thing in a clandestine manner. Cod Theod. agrorum.*

**IRREQUIÆBILIS**, and **INREQUIÆBILIS** (in & requiesco), e, adj. *restless, incessant. Scribon. sitis.*

**IRREQUIÆS**, and **INREQUIÆS** (in & requies), etis, adj. *restless. Auson.*

**IRREQUIÆTŌS**, and **INREQUIÆTŌS** (in & requietus), a, um, adj. *without rest, restless, unquiet, incessant, troubled, disturbed, ἀταρατος. Ovid. and Plin.*

**IRRESECTŌS**, and **INRESECTŌS** (in & resectus), a, um, adj. *uncut, not cut, not pared. Horat. pollex.*

**IRRESŌLŪBILIS**, and **INRESŌLŪBILIS** (in & resolubilis), e, adj. *indissoluble. Apul.*

**IRRESŌLŪTŌS**, and **INRESŌLŪTŌS** (in & resolutus), a, um, adj. *not loosed or slackened. Ovid.*

**IRRESPIRABILIS**, and **INRESPIRABILIS** (in & respiro), e, adj. *in which one cannot breathe. Tertull.*

**IRRESTINCTŌS**, and **INRESTINCTŌS** (in & restinctus), a, um, adj. *unextinguished. Sil.*

**IRRETYŌ**, and **INRETYŌ** (in & rete), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle, σαγηνέω, πείδω. Cic. aliqueum.* — *Figur. Cic. se erratis. Id. adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris. Calp. Frons irretita capistro, h. e. bound, covered.*

**IRRETYŌS**, and **INRETYŌS**, a, um. See *Irretio.*

**IRRETŌRTŌS**, and **INRETŌRTŌS** (in & retortus), a, um, adj. *not turned back or aside, unmoved, fixed, straight. Horat. oculo irretorto, h. e. without looking back.*

**IRRETRACTABILIS**, and **INRETRACTABILIS** (in & retracto), e, adj. *unchangeable, irrevocable. Augustin.*

**IRREVERENS**, and **INREVERENS** (in & reverens), tis, adj. *not paying due respect, not expressing or conceiving due veneration, irreverent, ἀνευλαβής. Plin. Ep. Irreverens operis (gen.). Spartian. Marti irreverentem esse. Tertull. in aliqueum.*

**IRREVERENTER**, and **INREVERENTER** (irreverens), adv. *without showing due veneration or respect, irreverently, ἀναιδμονως. Plin. Ep.*

**IRREVERENTIA**, and **INREVERENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. *want of reverence, want of veneration or respect, irreverence, ἀναιδέεια. Tacit. juventutis. Plin. Ep. studiorum, h. e. indifference to, neglect of.*

**IRREVŌCABILIS**, and **INREVŌCABILIS** (in & revocabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be recalled, irrevocable, ἀναπόστροπος. Lucret. utas. Horat. verbum.* — ¶ Also, not to be pulled back, difficult to be drawn back. *Plin. pondus.* — ¶ Also, irreparable, irremediable, irretrievable. *Liv. casus. Plin. Ep. constantia.* — ¶ Also, not to be altered. *Pandect. donatio.* — ¶ Also, not to be kept back or restrained. *Tacit. ira.*

**IRREVŌCABILITER**, and **INREVŌCABILITER** (irrevocabilis), adv. *irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly. Augustin.*

**IRREVŌCANDŌS**, and **INREVŌCANDŌS** (in & revocandus), a, um, adj. *Claudian.*

**IRREVŌCATŌS**, and **INREVŌCATŌS** (in & revocatus), a, um, adj. *not recalled, not to be recalled.* — Hence, *not asked to repeat a thing. Horat.* — Also, *not to be recalled or kept back. Ovid.*

**IRREVŌLŪTŌS** (in & revolutus), a, um, adj. *not unrolled, unopened. Martial.*



agunt et moliantur, *the very thing which, which indeed.* *Id.* Diem consumi volebant: id quod fecerunt, *which they have done; or the very thing they have done.* *Id.* Si nos, id quod debet (*and it must be so*), nostra patria delectat. *Id.* Si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, *which indeed might easily have been done.* — Also, *Id.* quod, on that account, because; or, simply, because. *Terent.* Sed, quod magis credendum fiet, id quod est consimilis moribus, facile convinces ex te natum, *for the reason that; because.* *Id.* Exclamant, venit, id quod me repente asperant. — Otherwise, redundantly. *Cic.* Quod ne id facere posses. *Plaut.* Quorum eorum unus. (So, also, *Cic.* Quod est, quo non eodem progrediatur.) Especially, when it stands somewhat late; and may serve for emphasis or distinctness. *Liv.* Urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat. *Cic.* Nescire, quid acciderit, id est semper esse puerum. — On the contrary, it is sometimes omitted before *qui, quae, quod*, especially when both are in the same case. *Cic.* Non facile est perficere, ut irascatur (*sc. ei*), cui tu velis, iudex. *Id.* Nunc redeo ad quaerenda mihi mandata, *for ad ea, quae.* — *Id.* often stands as a *subst.* and so may be followed by a *genit.* *Liv.* Nec se ad id locorum scire, *up to that time, as yet, to the present time.* In a like sense. *Id.* Ad id. *Gell.* Ad id diei, ubi jam advesperaverat, *at that time of day.* Especially in the sense of such (which signification will be found below). *Cic.* Venit ad me, et quidem id temporis, ut retinendus esset, *at such a time, at a time.* *Id.* Homo id aetatis, *of that age, of such an age.* *Id.* Et id aetatis jam sumus. — So, also, *Id.* for proper *id*, on that account, therefore. *Terent.* Id prode, ut, &c. *Cic.* Id gaudeo. *And, Plaut.* Id obsequi gnato meo, *in that, therein.* — Also, for *Ad id*, or *Ejus rei.* *Terent.* Idne estis auctores mihi, *h. e. do you advise me that (or to that)?* — Also, redundantly. *Terent.* Id adjuva me, quo, &c. *And* especially before an *accus.* with the *infinitive.* *Cæs.* Cæsari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam iter facere. So with *ut.* *Id.* Id facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. So, *Id.* Id factum graviter tulit, suam gratiam minui. — Further, *Liv.* In id fide a rege accepta, *thereto, for that.* *And, Cic.* Si quid est in me, ex eo est, quod, &c. *from that, hence.* *Id.* Ex eo, quod videtur, &c. versatur in angustiis, *in consequence of that, for that reason.* Also, *Id.* Hodie, id est, *Cal.* Oct. *that is.* *Id.* Maximam multitudinem, id est, totam Italiam, *that is, that is to say.* (*Sueton.* for instance, often uses *id est*, by way of definition of some general expression.) Also, *Tacit.* Donec idque vetitum, *for id quoque, that too.* — *Id.* Et id, atque id, idque, *and that, and that too, and indeed, and besides, and what is more; so, also, Et is, &c.* *Isque, &c.; also, Nec is (ea, id), and that not, and indeed not, nor that indeed.* *Cic.* Expectabam tuas literas, idque cum multis, *and that, and indeed.* *Id.* Audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis. *Id.* Cum una legione eaque vacillante, *and that one.* *Id.* Literæ, nec eae vulgares, and those not common. *Id.* Causas, et eas tenues. So, *Cic.* In una domo, et ea quidem angusta. — Also, redundantly, before *quidem*, when *scd* follows. *Cic.* Tuus dolor, humanus is quidem, sed magnopere moderandus. (So stands, also, *ille quidem.*) — *Id.* *Abl. fem.* *Ea* is also used *absol. sc. via or parte.* (See *Ea.*) — *Id.* *Abl. neut. Eo*, used often *adverbially*, or, at least, *absolutely.* (For these uses, see *Eo.*) — But further, *In eo*, upon the point, at the point, at that pass. *Nepos.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur. *Liv.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros eo aderet miles, *h. e. when the soldiers were just on the point of mounting the walls.* — Also, *Cic.* Quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not so.* — *And, Cic.* Totum in eo est, *it, &c. it all consists in or rests upon that.* *Id.* Ejus oratio versata est in eo, ut defenderet, was

wholly occupied with that (or rather, as we say, with this), that he might defend, &c. — *Ex eo*, see above. — Also, *Liv.* Cum eo, ut, &c. with the condition, restriction, stipulation. — *Id.* is also used for the reciprocal pronouns *sui* and *suis.* *Cæs.* Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis proficiantur, *for secum, with them, h. e. themselves.* *Cic.* Sese meruisse, ut ei victus publice præberetur, *for sibi.* *Nepos.* Quum viderent, de eorum virtute non dubitari, *for de sua virtute.* — *Id.* In imitation of the Greeks, the subject of a proposition is sometimes made to depend upon a verb, as if it were the object. Thus, *Liv.* Eum postulare, ut sibi dederat, *for postulare, ut is sibi dederat.* (Compare *Cæs. ap. Cic.* Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus sit, *for nosti, quam tardus Marcellus sit.*) — *Id.* It is sometimes to be referred to a *subst.* which is not actually expressed, but must be inferred from the sense of the sentence. *Cic.* Quid sentiam, &c. ne ad eam (*sc. sententiam*) meditare (where *sententiam* must be inferred from *quid sentiam*). — In a somewhat similar manner, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 44.* Amicitiam Pop. Rom. sibi ornamento et præsidio non detrimento esse oportere, idque se ea spe petisse (where *eam* would do, agreeing with *amicitiam*; and the *neut.* is to be referred to the whole sentence). — *Id.* As a correlative of *qui, quae, quod*, it may be rendered the *mn* (*woman, &c.*), the one, that one; very often so used. *Cæs.* Comparare ea, quæ ad proficiendum pertinent, *those things which, the things which.* *Cic.* Si is, qui erit adductus, &c. *he who, the man who.* *Id.* Is, qui physicus appellatur. So, with the first and second person. *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* Hæc is feci, qui sodalis eram, *I who, the one who.* — *Id.* Also, *such, of such a sort, kind, character, quality, &c.* *Cic.* Nescit tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, *are not the sort of men to be ignorant.* *Id.* Is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, *am such — as.* *Id.* Nec eas cœnas quæro, ut magna reliquæ fiant, *of such a kind, of such a description or quality.* *Id.* Cujus ea credulitas ut nemo matrem appellare possit, *such.* *Terent.* Non sum ea ætate, ut siet æquum, &c. *of that age, such age, an age, that, &c.* *Cic.* Qui (*h. e. how*) potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat, &c. *h. e. one of such an opinion, belief.* *Id.* Non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, *not such, not of such a belief or feeling.* — *Id.* It sometimes has a syllable added. *Plaut.* *Isce.* *Id.* Eapse, eopse, eampse. — *Id.* *Eji* (*dat.*) for *ei.* *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* — *Ea* (*dat.*) for *ei.* *Cato.* — *Cic.* Eo loco præerat (perhaps for *ei*; but it seems better to take *eo loco* absolutely for *in eo loco*). — *Ei* seems to have been an old form for *ii* (*nom. plur.*), and is read by some in *Cic.* — *Dat.* and *ablat. plur.* *Iis*, more frequently than *eis*; and anciently, *iibus*, or *ibus.* *Plaut.*; and *fem. eabus.* *Cato.*

**ISÆŪS**, *i, m.* a Grecian teacher of rhetoric of Chalcis; he was the instructor of Demosthenes. *Quintil.* — *Id.* Also, another of Assyria, who lived at Rome at the time of the emperor Hadrian. *Juvenal.*

**ISĀGŌGĒ** (εἰσαγωγή), *es, f.* an introduction. *Gell.* — Hence, *isāgōgicus*, *a, um, adj.* belonging to an introduction. *Gell.* 14, 7.

**ISĀRĀ**, *æ, m.* a river of Gaul, now called *Izere.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.*

**ISĀTIS** (ισάτις), *is and iadis, f.* the herb woad. *Plin.* 20, 25.

**ISĀURIĀ**, *æ, f.* a country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Cilicia. — Hence, *Isauricus*, *a, um, adj.* belonging to it. *Cic.* — *Isaurus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Isauricus.* *Ovid.* — *Isauri*, the inhabitants of Isauria. *Mela.*

**ISCHĀMŌN** (ισχαίμων), *ōnis, f.* an herb, resembling millet, good for staunching blood. *Plin.*

**ISCHĪACŪS** (ισχιακός), *a, um, adj.* afflicted with the gout in the hip. *Cato.*

**ISCHĪADICŪS** (ισχιαδικός), *a, um, adj.* ischiadic, sciatic. *Plin.* Ischiadici dolores, *h. e. the sciatic, or gout in the hip.*

**ISCHĪAS** (ισχιάς), *ādis, f.* the sciatica or

hip gout. *Plin.* — *Id.* Also, an herb good for the hip gout, otherwise called leucacantha, the white thorn. *Plin.*

**ISCHŌMACHĒ** (Ἰσχομάχη), *es, f.* the wife of Pirithous. *Prop.* She is also called Hippodamia.

**ISCHŪRIA** (ἰσχυρία), *æ, f.* a stoppage of the urine, strangury, ischury. *Veget.*

**ISELASTICŪS** (εἰσελαστικός), *a, um, adj.* *Plin. Ep.* Certamen or agon, *h. e. a contest in the public games, the victors in which were conducted home with a kind of triumphal procession.* — Hence, *Iselasticum*, *i, n.* the reward or present which was given them by the emperors. *Trajan.* *to Plin. Ep.*

**ISEUM** (Ἰσεῖον), *i, n.* the temple of Isis. *Plin.*

**ISĪACŪS** (Ἰσιακός), *a, um, adj.* relating to Isis, *Isiac.* *Enn.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Isiæcus*, *sc. sacerdos.* *Sueton.*

**ISYCIUM**, &c. See *Isicia.*

**ISĪS** (Ἰσίς), *is and iadis or iōdis, f.* an Egyptian goddess, representing nature; she was also worshipped at Rome, particularly by women. *Ovid.* — *Isidis crinis*, a kind of foreign tree. *Plin.* 13, 52. — *Isidis sidus*, the planet Venus, as it is called by some, according to *Plin.* 2, 6. — The *accusat.* *Isim* is found *Lucan.* 8, 831; 9, 158. *Burn.* But *Ed. Cort.* reads *Isin.*

**ISITIYA.** See *Isicia.*

**ISMĀRŪS**, or **ISMĀRŌS**, *i, m.* and *pl.* *Ismara*, *grum, n.* a mountain and town of Thraee upon the river Hebrus. *Virg.* — Hence, *Ismaricus*, *a, um, adj.* *Ismarian, Thracian.* *Aeian.* — *Ismarus*, *a, um, adj.* *Ismarian, Thracian.* *Ovid.* tyrannus, *h. e. Teres.*

**ISMĒNŪS**, or **ISMĒNŌS** (Ἰσηνός), *i, m.* a river of Æolia near Thebes. — Hence, *Ismēnis*, *iadis, f.* a Theban woman. *Ovid.* — *Ismēnius*, *a, um, adj.* *Theban.* *Ovid.*

**ISŌCĪNNAMŌN** (ἰσοκιννάμων), *i, n.* a kind of odoriferous shrub, resembling cinnamon, otherwise called *cassia daphnoides.* *Plin.*

**ISŌCŌLŌN** (ἰσοκῶλον), *i, n.* a figure of rhetoric, when the several members of a period contain each an equal number of words. *Quintil.* — In Greek it is also called *παρίσσωσις*, and in Latin *compar.*

**ISŌCRĀTĒS** (Ἰσοκράτης), *is, m.* a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens; through timidity he did not speak in public. *Cic.* — The *genit.* *Isocrati* is found *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. — Hence, *Isocratæus*, *a, um, adj.* of *Isocrates, Isocratic.* *Cic.* — *Isocratius*, *a, um, adj.* *Isocratic.* *Lucil.* — *Isocratiscus*, *a, um, adj.* *Isocratic.* *Isocratici*, pupils or imitators of *Isocrates.* *Gell.*

**ISŌDŌMŌS** (ἰσοδόμος), *on, adj.* built equally. *Plin.* Genus *isodomon*, *h. e. a form of building in which the stones are of equal size like brickwork.* *Plin.*

**ISŌETĒS** (ἰσοεῖς), *n.* a species of the herb *ay-green.* *Plin.* 25, 102.

**ISŌPLEURŌS** (ἰσοπλευρός), *on, adj.* equilateral. *Auson.*

**ISŌPYRŌN** (ἰσοπυρόν), *i, n.* a plant (perhaps *Isopyrum aquilegoides, L.*) *Plin.* 27, 70.

**ISŌSCĒLĒS** (ἰσοσκελῆς), *is, isosceles.* *Au-3 son.*

**ISŌX**, *ōcis, m.* same as *Esox.* *Isidor.*

**ISRĀĒLĪTĒ**, *ārum, m.* the Israelites. *Juvenal.*

**ISSĀ**, *æ, f.* the name of a little dog. *Martial.* — *Id.* Also, an island near *Illyria*, now *Lissa.* — Hence, *Issensis*, *es, adj.* belonging to it. *Liv.* — *Issenses*, *its inhabitants.* *Liv.* — *Issæus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Issensis.* *Liv.* — *Issæicus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Issensis.* *Liv.*

**ISSŪS**, or **ISSŪS** (Ἰσσοῦς), *i, f.* a maritime town of Cilicia, where Alexander defeated Darius. — Hence, *Issicus*, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to *Issus.* *Mela.* *sinus.*

**ISTAC** (istic, istæc, &c.), *adv.* this way, *3 ἵστω.* *Terent.* Abi sane istac, *istorsuin, quovis.*

**ISTACTENŪS**, or **ISTAC TENŪS**, *adv.* *3 so far.* *Plaut.* *Istactenus tibi, Lyde, libertas data est.*

**ISTÆC.** See *Istic.*

**ISTÆVŌNES**, *um, m.* an ancient people of Germany, bordering upon the Rhine. *Tacit.*

**ISTĒ** (*is & te*), *a, ud, pron.* the same. *Cic.* Idem iste sapiens. — *Id.* Also, *this.* *Cic.* Nec ab isto officio abduci debui. —

Also, *that*. Cic. Ista — hæc. — ¶ Also, *such*. Cic. Quam ista sis auctoritate. — ¶ In letters, it refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, and may be rendered *there*. Cic. Perfer istam militiam, *h. e. the service there*. Id. Ista inaniora, *h. e. affairs there*. — In speeches delivered before a court, it refers to the opposite party, or is applied to the plaintiff or defendant standing opposite to the orator. Thus in Cicero's orations against Verres, the pronoun *iste* is applied to Verres as the person accused, and not always by way of contempt, as some suppose. — ¶ It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, *that fellow*. Cic. Istius decreta. — Sometimes it stands with another pronoun, in which case it cannot always be translated. Ovid. Iste tuus vates. Stat. Quis iste arcuit? *h. e. who is he that, &c.* — ¶ Also, *he, she, &c.* Cic. — ¶ *Iste, a, ud*, agrees with its subject. Cic. Non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, for *Istud non erit amicitia, h. e. that will not be friendship, but, &c.* — The neuter *Istius* is sometimes used for *istius rei*. Terent. Nihil istius, *h. e. nothing of that kind*. — *Ce* is sometimes appended. Plaut. Istisce. — Cato. Isti, for *istius*. — Plaut. Istæ, for *isti*. — Ablat. Isto, for *ista re, ob istam causam, for this reason, on that account, therefore*. Plaut. Isto tu pauperes, cum nimis sancte pius. Also, *thither*. See *Isto*.

ISTER, and HISTER, tri, m. the Danube, but generally only the lower part of it, as far as it was known to the Grecians. Plin. By the Romans it was generally called *Daubius*. In *Claudian*, it denotes the people living on the Danube. ISTHMIACOS (ἰσθμιακός), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Isthmius*. Sil. Isthmiaci coloni, *h. e. Syracusani*. ISTHMIOS (ἰσθμῖος), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Isthmius*. Val. Max. ISTHMIUS (ἰσθμῖος), a, um, adj. situated on or relating to an isthmus, *Isthmian*. Liv. Isthmia, sc. sollempnia, or certamina, *h. e. games celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth*. — Hence, Horat. Labor Isthmius, *h. e. a fighting at the games*.

ISTHMOS, and ISTHMOS (ἰσθμὸς), i, m. an isthmus, neck of land separating two seas. Especially, the isthmus near Corinth, where the Isthmian games were celebrated. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a strait. Prop. Propontica qua fluit isthmus aqua, *h. e. the straits of the Dardanelles*. ISTIC, or ISTHIC (iste & hic), Æc, oc and uc, pron. the self-same, *this same, this, ὁ αὐτός*. Terent. Quid istic narrat? Plaut. Is ne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? *was this the person?* Id. Istic labor. Terent. Istuc ætatis homo, *h. e. at this time of life*. Cic. Istuc considerabo. Cic. Non posse istuc sic abire. — Hence, Terent. Istoc, for *ob istoc*. — Istac, there, *thither*. Terent. — The syllable *ce*, and, in a question, *ciac*, is sometimes annexed to it. Plaut. Itæce ridicularia. Terent. Itucine interminata sum? — Istæc (plur. gen. fem.), for *istæce*. Terent. Jam mihi istæc res voluptatis ferunt. Here the letter *e* is omitted.

ISTIC, or ISTHIC (from the pron. istic), adv. in that place, there, αὐτόθι. Cic. Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare. Liv. Quocunque istic loco seu volens sen invitus constitisti. It is particularly used to express the place, where the person, to whom one writes a letter, happens to be. — ¶ Also, here. Terent. Istic mane, *h. e. wait here*. — Also, figur. there, here, in this or the same affair, on this occasion. Terent. Quid istic? sc. faciendum est, *h. e. what is to be done in this business?* Cic. and Terent. Istic sum, *h. e. I pay attention to what you say*. — In questions, *cine* is appended. Plaut. Isticene habitatis?

ISTIM, adv. thither. Cic. 3 ISTIMODI, for *istiusmodi*. Plaut. 3 ISTINC, or ISTHINC (from iste & hinc), i adv. thence, from thence, ἀπὸθεν. Plaut. Istinc excludere. — Particularly of that place, where the person happens to be, to whom one writes or speaks, from your place, from your country. Cic. Qui istinc veniunt, superbum te esse dicunt.

— ¶ Also, thereof, of that thing. Plant. Memento dimidium istinc mihi de præda dare, *h. e. the half of it*.

ISTUSMODI, or ISTIUS MODI, of that kind or sort, such. Terent. Et vos esse istiusmodi, et nos non esse, haud mirabile est. Plaut. Istiusmodi amicos.

ISTO (iste), adv. thither, to that place, to the place where you are, to your place, to you, of the place where the person is, whom we address. Cic. venire. — ¶ Also, for *in istam rem*. Cic. Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est.

ISTOC (istic), adv. thither. Plaut. Do fidem, istoc me intro ituram. — ¶ Also, from that place. Terent. Accede illuc, Parmeno: nimium istoc abisti.

ISTORSUM (for isto versum), adv. thitherward, towards that place, that way, πρὸς τὸν ὅδον τὸν ὅρον. Terent. Concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Sophrona.

ISTRĪ, or HISTRĪ, ðrum, m. the Istrians, the inhabitants of Istria. Liv.

ISTRĪA, or HISTRĪA, Æ, f. a country upon the borders of Illyria. Liv.

ISTRĪANŌS (Istria), a, um, adj. of Istria, Istrian. — Istriani, the inhabitants of Istria. Justin.

ISTRICŌS, or HISTRICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to Istria, Istrian. Liv. tumultus. — ¶ Also (from Ister), relating to the Danube. — Istrici, people living on the banks of the Danube. Mela.

ISTRŌS, a, um, same as *Istricus*. Martial. Testa Istra. But the uominat. may also be *Ister, stra, strum*. — Tibull. 4, l. 146. Ed. Heyne. Istrus, the Danube.

ISTUC, or ISTHUC (istic), adv. thither, to that place, there. Plaut. ire. Particularly of the place, where the person resides, whom one addresses by letter or word of mouth. Cic. Dabo operam, ut istuc veniam, ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo. — ¶ Also, thither, to that matter. Terent. Post istuc veniam. Id. Istuc ibam, *h. e. I was just about to speak on that subject*.

ISTUCINE. See *Istic, &c.*

ITA (is), adv. such, thus constituted. Terent. Ita est homo. Cic. Ita sunt res nostræ. — It is often followed by *ut, that, ut, as, quasi, quemadmodum, quomodo, &c.* Terent. Cæpit studiosè educere, ita uti si esset filia, *h. e. just as though*. Id. Cæpi egomet mecum inter vias, ita ut sit, aliam rem ex alia cogitare, *h. e. as my way is*. Cic. Hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem, &c. *h. e. with the air of a person doubting*. — ¶ Also, thus, in this manner. Cic. Ita fit, ut, &c. Terent. and Cic. Est ita, *h. e. it is even so, you are right, it is true*. Cic. Quæ quum ita sint, *h. e. things being so*. Id. Quid ita? *how so? why so?* Id. Itane? *indeed? is it true?* — It is also used in phrases expressing indignation or wonder at the words of another person. Cic. Casu inquis: itane vero? — Hence, in answers, *yes, it is so*. Terent. Mihin? Ita, *h. e. ay, yes*. Cic. Ita, inquit Antonius, *h. e. yes, said Antony*. Plaut. Ita vero, *h. e. yes indeed*. Horat. Ita Davus, *h. e. yes, it is Davus*. Plaut. Ita loquor, *h. e. I say yes, or yes*. Cic. Ita prorsus, *h. e. yes indeed*. — ¶ Also, so, so much, thus, to such a degree. Cic. Ita accurate, ut nihil possit supra. Horat. Si veteres ita admiratur, ut nihil anteferat, errat. — Hence, so, so very, so very much, very, with *not* or *neque*. Cic. Non ita disertus. Id. Nec ita multo post. Liv. Haud ita multum. Cic. Non ita diu, *h. e. not particularly long*. — Also, with such result or effect. Cic. Ita sum locutus, ut, &c. Liv. Carthaginiensibus ita pax negari possit, ut non bellum, &c. — ¶ Also, on this condition. Cic. Ita tamen, si vacas animo. Id. Atque ita, si idem fiet a nobis. — Hence, so far, in such a manner, with this restriction. Cic. Ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse. — Ita — ut may often be rendered *indeed — but*. Cic. Ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam. — ¶ In swearing, as truly as I wish that, with a subjunctive, followed either by *ut* with an *indicat.* or with a subjunctive denoting a new wish. Cic. Ita deos velim mihi propitios, ut — perhorresco, *h. e. as truly*

as I wish for the favor of heaven, so true is it that I tremble. Id. Ita vivam, ut facio, *h. e. as truly as I wish to live, or as surely as I live*. Also, without *ut*. Terent. Præ gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio. Cic. Sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi. — This *ita* is also followed by an *indicat.* Plaut. Ita me amabit. — ¶ *Ut — ita* may also be rendered, as well — as, not only — but also. Cic. Ut Titanis, ita gigantibus. — ¶ Also, therefore, for that reason. Cic. Ita intercessit, quod, &c. Liv. Ita per se ipsum impetum facit. In this signification, it is not often found in Cicero, but more frequently in Ovid. So, also, Sueton. Atque ita, *h. e. and therefore*.

ITÆOMELIS (unc.), is or idis, a kind of made wine. Plin.

ITALĪA (Ἰταλῖα), Æ, f. Italy. Cic. — Sometimes, by metonymy, the inhabitants of Italy. Cic. Deiot. 4. Totam Italiam effusam.

ITALICĀ, Æ, f. a town of Italy, same as *Corfinium*. — ¶ Also, a town in Hispania Bætica. Hence, Italicensis, e, adj. belonging to it. Hirt.

ITALICĒ (Italicus), adv. in the Italian 3 manner. Messala Corvin.

ITALICENSIS. See *Italica*.

ITALICŌS (Italia), a, um, adj. Italian. Plin. jns, *h. e. rights, privileges*. These were inferior to the Latin, and the latter to the Roman. Cic. bellum, *h. e. sociale, with the Italiae allies*. Liv. Italici, *h. e. Italians*.

ITALĪS (Id.), idis, f. Italian. Ovid. — 3 Hence, Italis, sc. femina, an *Italiae woman*. Virg.

ITALĪŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. Italian. Virg. 3 genus.

ITALŌS (Ἰταλός), a, um, adj. *Italiae*. 3 Virg. — Itali, *Italians*. Cic.

ITAEQUE (ita & que), conj. and so, and thus. Cic. Cum quæstor in Sicilia fuisset, itaque ex ea provincia decessisset. — Also, as truly as I wish that. Terent. Non, ita me dii ament, mi Laches, itaque una inter nos ætatem agere liceat. — ¶ Also, hence, accordingly, therefore, οὖν, τοιγαροῦν. It is sometimes found at the beginning of a sentence, and sometimes not. Cic. Itaque ut eandem, &c. Hor. Nunc itaque, &c. — It is also used after a parenthesis, as in English *then, or I say*, by which the connection is restored. Cic. Dein homo acutus — itaque adtulit. — Itaque ergo are often found together, and hence therefore, and so for that reason. Terent. Tametsi bona natura est, reddunt curatura juncea: itaque ergo amantur. Liv. Loca difficilia hosti quæsita, ipsorum tum sua fraude impediabant. Itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit.

ITARGŌS, i, m. a river of Germany, supposed to be the *Weser*. Auct. Consol. ad Livianam.

ITEM (prob. from ita), adv. likewise, in like manner, ὁμοίως. Terent. Ut item — habeat. Sallust. Ipse armatus, — item milites cogeat, sc. esse, *h. e. to be armed in like manner as himself*. — Also, for *ejusdem generis, or similis, talis*. Varr. Lapides substernendi aut quid item, *h. e. or something of that kind*. Id. Substernitur eis acus aut quid item aliud, *h. e. or something similar*. — It is also followed or preceded by *ut, quasi, quemadmodum, atque, tanquam, &c.* Cic. Item ut in versu. Id. Fecisti item, ut prædones, &c. *h. e. you have acted in the same manner as, &c.* Id. Ut — item. Liv. Item — quasi. Cic. Item — quemadmodum. Id. Tanquam — item. Varr. Item — atque. — ¶ Also, also, as well. Cic. Romulus angur cum fratre item augure. — Hence, Non item, but not, not so. Cic. Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item. — ¶ Also, the second time, afterwards. Suet. Parentes bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ubere; item, cum a sinu matris auferretur. (Ed. Oudend. reads iterum.)

ITER (from the obsol. itiner), iteris, and, more frequently, itineris, n. a going along, a walk, way, πορεία, ὁδία. Terent. Dicam in itinere, *h. e. on the way, as we go along*. Plin. Paneg. Iter in forum. Terent. Iter pergeris, *h. e. to con-*



*inue. Id. Iter hac habui, h. e. my way led me hither. Liv. 1, 23. In diversum iter equi concitati. — Particularly, a going to a distant place, a journey, way, march. Cic. Committere se itineri. Nep., Cic. and Cels. Iter facere, h. e. to go, journey, travel, march. Cic. Iter habere Capuam, h. e. to intend to travel to, or to travel to Capua. Id. Tantum itineris contendere, h. e. to travel so much, or, to hasten his journey. Liv. Iter movere aliquo, or, Cæs. convertere, or, Plaut. in Cic. Ep. dirigere, or, Liv. intendere, h. e. to direct. Cæs. maturare, h. e. to hasten. Ovid. agere, h. e. to bend one's way towards. Pandect. Iter agentes, h. e. travelling. Liv. petere, h. e. to go, travel, or, Cic. to travel to. Nep. comparare, h. e. to prepare for his journey. Liv. avertere, h. e. to change one's route. Virg. flectere. Cæs. continuare. Sallust. pergere. Liv. extendere, h. e. to hasten. Cic. ingredi, or, Curt. inire, h. e. to enter upon. Brut. in Cic. Ep. In itinere esse. Cic. Ex itinere redire, venire, or reverti. Cæs. In itinere, or, Liv. Ininere, h. e. on the way, on the march. So, also, Ex itinere. Cæs. and Liv. — Hence, a journey, a space to be travelled over. Cic. Cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, h. e. a day's journey. — Also, a march, considered as a measure of distance. Cæs. Maximis itineribus in Galliam contendit, h. e. by forced marches, with all speed. — ¶ Also, a place in which one goes, travels, &c. — Hence, a way, passage, as from one room into another. Vitruv. Hence, Colum. Iteraque. Cels. urinæ, h. e. urethra. — Also, a road, way, path. Cæs. Erant omnino duo itinera. Id. Dare iter alicui in provinciam, h. e. to allow to pass. Cic. Facere alicui iter in locum. Id. Itineribus devis proficisci, h. e. by by-roads. Liv. Iter facere, h. e. to make a road. Figur. Ovid. Facere iter sceleri, h. e. to make a way. Sallust. Ferro iter aperire, h. e. to cut his way. — Hence, Liv. Itinera, h. e. streets of a town. — Also, the right of going somewhere. Cic. Aquæ ductus, haustus iter. — ¶ Also, figur. a way, course, method, plan, custom of a thing or person. Cic. amoris. Id. Ire nostris itineribus, h. e. according to our custom. Id. sermonis, h. e. design, plan. — ¶ The ablat. itere is found in Lucret. — Itiner occurs also in Plaut., Lucret. and Varr.*

**ITERABILIS** (itero), e, adj. that may be repeated. Tertull.

**ITERATIÖ** (Id.), ðnis, f. a repetition, iteration, ἀνάληψις. Cic. verborum. Colum. arationis, h. e. the second ploughing.

**ITERATIÖ** (iteratus), adv. again, a second time, twice, αὐτίς. Justin.

**ITERÖ** (perhaps from iterum), as, avi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to repeat, do a second time, do over again, begin again, renew, δὲρῶ. Cic. verba. Horat. mella, h. e. to celebrate again. Liv. pugnam, h. e. to renew. Cic. agrum, h. e. to plough once more. Colum. locum fossione. Plin. segetes, h. e. iterum sarrire. Horat. equor, h. e. to embark again. Id. lanam, h. e. to dye twice. Ovid. januam, h. e. to come again out of. Plin. vitium morte, h. e. to be restored to life. Tacit. tumulum, h. e. to erect again. — Also, with a participle following, once more. Ovid. iterant jactata, h. e. iterum jactant. — Hence, Iteratus, a, um, repeated. Val. Flacc. Iterata muris saxa, h. e. a double wall of rocks. — ¶ Also, to narrate, say, tell, recount. Plaut. Operam date, dum mea facta itero.

**ITERUM** (iter), adv. again, a second time, anew, αὐτίς. Cic. Fabulæ non dignæ, quæ iterum legantur. Id. Flaminius consist. iterum. Cæs. Cum his Æduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, h. e. once and again, repeatedly. Horat. Iterum atque iterum, or, Virg. Iterumque iterumque, h. e. again and again, over and over again, repeatedly. — ¶ Also, on the other hand, on the contrary. Cæs. Ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus.

**ITHACA** (Ἰθάκη), æ, f. an island of the Ionian sea, the kingdom of Ulysses, now Tacki. — Hence, Ithacensis, e, adj. of Ithaca. Horat. — Ithacensis, a, um, adj. same as Ithacensis. Sil. — Ithacus, a, um, adj. same as Ithacensis. Ovid. — Hence, Ithacus, the Ithacan, h. e. Ulysses. Virg., Prop. and Juvenal.

**ITHACE**, es, f. same as Ithaca. Horat.

**ITHYPHALLÖS** (ἰθυφάλλος), i, m. Priapus. Colum. — Hence, Ithyphallicus, a, um, adj. Serv. carmen, h. e. a kind of poem consisting of three trochees.

**ITIDEM** (ita & idem), adv. in like manner, likewise, also, παραπλησίως. Cic. Est itidem duplex. Also, with ut following. Terent. Ut doleret tibi itidem, ut mihi dolet. Also, with quasi following. Plaut. Itidem olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit cocus.

**ITINER** (eo). See Iter. 3

**ITINERARIÖS** (iter), a, um, adj. relating to a journey or a march. Lamprid. suntuus. — Hence, Itinerarium, ii, n. a signal for marching. Ammian. Sonare itinerarium, h. e. to give the signal for marching. Also, a journal, book of travels, itinerary. Veget.

**ITIÖ** (eo), ðnis, f. a going, walking, travelling, πορεία. Cic. De obviam itone ita faciam, ut suades, h. e. about meeting him. Id. Reditum ac domum itionem dari, h. e. a going home. Terent. Itiones crebræ, h. e. journeys.

**ITYTÖ** (frequentat. of ito), as, n. 1. to go. 3 Növ.

**ITÖS**, or **ICCIÖS** portus, a port of France, probably Boulogne. Cæs.

**ITÖ** (frequentat. of eo), as, n. 1. to go frequently, φοιτάω. Cic. ad cænas.

**ITURÆÄ**, or **ITYRÆÄ** (Ἰτουραία), æ, f. a small tract of country in Palestine or Cælesyria, according to Plin. 5, 9. — Hence, Ituræi, Ityræi, Ityrei, its inhabitants, who were famous as good archers. Cic. and Virg.

**ITÖS** (eo), us, m. a going, gait. Cic. — It is generally opposed to and joined with reditus, and but rarely found alone in the signification of a going, motion. Lucret. Nec repentis itum cujusviscunque animantum sentimus.

**ITYLÖS** (Ἰτυλος), i, m. a son of Zethus. He appears to be confounded with Itys. Catull.

**ITYRÆUS**. See Ituræus.

**ITYS** (Ἴτυς), ðos, m. a son of Tereus and Progne; he was torn in pieces by his mother, and served up as meat before his father. Ovid.

**JÖBÄ** (perhaps from ὄβη), æ, f. the mane of a horse or other beast, χαιτή. Cic., Virg. and Plin. — Hence, in general, hair, as of man. Senec. Also, of the comet which is called Pogonias. Plin. Also, of dogs. Val. Flacc. Also, of the foliage of trees. Plin. — ¶ Also, a tuft of feathers on the head, a crest, comb, as of a cock. Colum. Also, the red flesh like crests in the neck of a serpent. Virg. Also, the crest of a helmet. Id. Also, of the mullet. Auson. — ¶ Juba, æ, m. a king of Numidia. Horat.

**JÖBÄR** (for jubare, se. lumen, from juba), 3 äris, n. the radiance of the stars, σέλας. Also, any radiant light, or, simply, light, splendor, glittering, as of the morning-star. Ovid. of fire. Id. of gold. Val. Flacc. of the morning twilight. Ovid. of comets. Plin. Hence, any luminous heavenly body. Virg. Exorto jubare, h. e. sole. Ovid. Fac jubar, h. e. stellam. Especially, the morning-star. Varr. — ¶ Figur. Martial. Fundens Cæsar ab ore jubar. — ¶ As a masculine, it is found in Enn.

**JÖBATÖS** (juba), a, um, adj. having a mane or crest, maned, crested, χαιτήεις. Plin. leo. Liv. anguis. — Figur. Varr. stella.

**JÖBEÖ** (unc.), es, jussi, jussum, a. 2. to approve, ratify, decree, order, of the people. Cic. legem. Liv. societatem, h. e. to conclude an alliance. Id. Quando id bellum populus Romanus jussisset. Id. regem, h. e. to elect. So, also, Id. tribunos. — Also, passively. Cic. De legibus jubendis. — Also, without an accusat. Liv. Populus jussit de bello. — Also, of other things. Ovid. Volucres regna jubentes, h. e. discernentes, portendentes. — Also, with an accusat. of the thing, and a dat. of

the person. Sallust. alicui provinciam Tacit. alicui tributum, h. e. to impose. — Also, without a dat. Tacit. cædem, h. e. to command. — ¶ Also, to say that a person shall do a thing, whether by way of wishing, entreating, advising, or commanding. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, to wish, desire, entreat, advise, tell, bid, command, charge, enjoin, let, suffer. Terent. Jubesne? h. e. do you desire it? Id. An, que jubeam, faciat? Id. Fecisse, quod jusseram. Cic. Cæsar te sine cura esse jussit, h. e. said, you should, &c. Id. Iphigenia duci se inmolandum jubet, h. e. suffers herself to be led away. Id. Dionysium jube salvere, h. e. commend me to, salute for me, my service to. So, also, Terent. Jubeo Chremetem, sc. salvere, h. e. I salute, I greet. Cic. Jussi valere illum, h. e. took any leave, bade him adieu or farewell. — It is generally followed by an accusat. and infinit. When a person or thing is spoken of, with which any thing shall be done, the infinit. pass. is used, as, for instance, Jussit homines occidi, he commanded to kill the men. But sometimes the active, also, is found. Virg. Urben reserare jubent, for reserari. Also, an accusat. of the subject that is to do any thing. Plaut. Jube famulos, reim divinum adparent, sc. ut. Cic. Literæ, non quæ te aliquid jubent, h. e. should command you any thing. Martial. Jussisses Eurysthea. — It is also followed by ut, that. Liv. Jussit, ut peterent. Cic. Populus jussit, ut, &c. — Also, by ne. Hirt. Quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt. — Ut is more frequently omitted. Terent. Jube mihi respondeat. — It is also followed by a dat. Cic. Hæ mihi literæ jubent reverti. Liv. Interroganti scribæ jussit, &c. Many critics will not admit this use of the dative, and either alter the text in those passages or explain them differently. — ¶ The passive, Jubeor, signifies, I am desired or commanded. Cæs. Quod jussi sunt, faciunt. Liv. Consules jubentur scribere. Plaut. Opto, ut ea jubear, quæ, &c. Jubetur significat, also, any thing is commanded. Cic. De legibus jubendis. Liv. Lautia jussa dari. — Hence, partie. Jussus, a, um, that has received a command, or is desired, commanded, ordered. — Also, appointed, decreed, ordered, destined. Horat. pœna. Tacit. mors. — Hence, Jussum, a command, order, decree. Sallust. Jussa effecere. Virg. capessere, h. e. to perform, execute. — Particularly, a decree of the people, a law. Cic. — ¶ Terent. Jussi, for jussisti. Virg. Jusso, for jussero.

**JÖBERNA**. See Juverna.

**JÖBILÆÖS**, or **JÖBELÆÖS**, or **JÖBELÆÖS** (ἰωβηλαίος), a, um, adj. Arator. annus, h. e. the year of jubilee among the Israelites.

**JÖBILÄTIÖ** (jubilo), ðnis, f. a shouting, 3 ἀλάλαγμα, ἀλαλαγμός. Apul.

**JÖBILÖ** (jubulum), as, avi, ätum, a. 1. to shout, ἀλαλάζω. Varr. — ¶ Also, to call aloud to any one. Acc. Quis me jubilat?

**JÖBILUM** (unc.), i, n. a wild cry, shout, 3 shepherd's song. Sil. and Catp.

**JÖCÜNDE** (jucundus), adv. pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully, merrily, gladly, with pleasure or delight, ἡδέως, ἀλσπῶς. Cic. vivere. Id. Jucundius bibere, h. e. with a greater appetite. Id. Jucundissime.

**JÖCÜNDYTAS** (Id.), ätis, f. pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness, mirth, jollity, pleasure, delight, ἡδονή. Cic. vitæ. Id. agri. Id. Dare se jucunditati, h. e. to give himself to enjoyment. Id. Erat in homine jucunditas, h. e. good humor. It is also found in the plural in Cic.

**JÖCÜNDÖ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to cause pleasure to, delight, please, ἡδύω. Augustus. animam. — Hence, Jucundari, to divert one's self. Lactant. Jucundabar ante faciem ejus.

**JÖCÜNDÖS**, or **JÖCÜNDÖS** (juvo), a, um, adj. pleasant, agreeable, delightful, grateful, pleasing, joyful, jovial, merry, jocund, ἡδός, τερπνός. Cic. amor. Id. agri. Id. odor. Id. verba. Id. Comes alicui jucundus. Id. Officia jucundiora. Id. Conspectus jucundissimus.

**JÖDÆÄ** (Ἰουδαία), æ, f. Judæa, the coun-

try of the Jews. In a more confined sense it comprehends only the two tribes Judah and Benjamin. In a more extended signification it contains, also, Samaria, Galilee and Idumæa, and is, then, the same as Palestine. *Plin.*

JUDÆUS (Ἰουδαῖος), a, um, adj. Jewish, Judaic. *Plin.* — Judæus, a Jew. Judæi, the Jews. *Cic.*

JUDÆICE (Judaicus), adv. Jewishly, in a Jewish manner. *Cod. Just.*

JUDÆICUS (Ἰουδαϊκός), a, um, adj. Jewish. *Cic.* aurum, h. e. collected by the Jews in the provinces and sent to Jerusalem. *Tacit.* bellum. *Id.* victoria, h. e. over the Jews.

JUDÆISMUS (Ἰουδαϊσμός), i, m. the Jewish religion, Judaism. *Tertull.*

JUDEX (judico), icis, m. and f. a judge, in a legal sense, κριτής. *Cic.* Apud judicem causam agere. *Id.* Habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam. *Id.* Sedere judicem in aliquem. *Id.* Esse judicem de re pecuniaria. *Id.* inter aliquos. *Id.* Judicem de quaque re constituere. *Id.* Æquum se judicem rei alicui præbere. *Petron.* Judici litem committere. *Cic.* Judices nullos habemus, h. e. bad ones. *Id.* Dare judicem, h. e. to give, which was done by the prætor. *Id.* Judicem ferre alicui, h. e. to offer or propose a judge to any one; this was done by a person about to sue or prosecute another. *Liv.* Dicere judicem, h. e. to name a judge; this was done by a defendant willing to submit his cause to a trial. *Cic.* Judex quæstionis, h. e. a judge who presided over the trial of causes in room of the prætor. So, also, *Id.* Quæstioni judex præest. — Judges were chosen first from the senate; afterwards, upon the motion of Gracchus, from the knights; then again, upon the motion of Sylla, from the senate; at last, by the Aurelian law, from the senate, the knights and the people. They were divided into *decuriæ*. The judges were chosen by lot, which was called *sortitio*. The plaintiff and defendant were at liberty to reject an obnoxious judge, which was called *rejectio*, whereupon the number was again filled up by lot, and this was called *subsortitio*. — ¶ Also, in general, a judge, in any matter, one who judges, decides or gives an opinion on a subject. *Cic.* studiorum. — ¶ In the most ancient times the *consul*, also, was called *judex*. *Liv.* 3, 55.

JUDICABILIS (Id.), e, adj. that may be judged of. *Martian.* *Capell.*

JUDICATIÖ (Id.), önis, f. a legal inquiry, judicial examination. *Cic.* — Hence, in law-language, the examination of an alleged excuse. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a judgment, opinion. *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11. — Judicatio arbitralis, the decision of an arbiter. *Macrob.*

JUDICATÖ (judicatus, a, um), adv. de-3 liberately. *Gell.*

JUDICATORIÖS (judico), a, um, adj. judicial, judicial, δικαστικός. *Augustin.*

JUDICATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that judges. 2 *Quintil.* 2, 15, 21.

JUDICATUM (Id.), i, n. the thing judged or determined. *Cic.* Judicatum facere. — ¶ Also, decision, sentence, judgment. *Cic.* *ornm.*

JUDICATÖS (Id.), us, m. the office of a judge, authority to judge, κρίσις. *Cic.*

JUDICIALIS (judicium), e, adj. of a judge or trial, judicial, δικαστικός. *Cic.* causa. *Id.* genus dicendi. *Id.* annus, h. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials. *Sueton.* laudatio, h. e. a testifying before a court in favor of the person accused.

JUDICIARIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. judiciary, judicial, δικαστικός. *Cic.* controversia. *Id.* leges, h. e. laws which determine from what order the judges are to be chosen; also, *livos* according to which a person is to be tried on account of an offence.

JUDICIÖLUM (dimin. of judicium), i, n. 3 same as Judicium. *Ammian.*

JUDICIUM (judex), ii, n. judgment; a trial, κρίσις, κρίμα. *Cic.* exercere, h. e. to institute. Hence, *Id.* Qui judicium exercet, h. e. prætor. *Id.* accipere, h. e. to submit to the decision of a judge. *Id.* dare or reddere, h. e. to grant. Hence, *Id.* Qui judicia dant, h. e. prætores. *Id.*

committere, h. e. to institute. *Id.* pati, h. e. to submit to. *Id.* In judicium deducere, or adducere, or vocare, h. e. to summon before a judge, to sue, bring an action against, accuse. *Id.* aliquem judicio arcessere, h. e. to sue, accuse. So, also, *Id.* Revocare in judicium. To the question *wherefore?* the cause is sometimes put with a preposition, and sometimes in the *genit.* *Cic.* de fide mala, fiducia, injuriarum. *Id.* consulis designati, h. e. propter, &c. *Id.* inter scarios, h. e. on account of assassination. *Id.* publicum, h. e. on account of crimes against the state. *Id.* privatum, h. e. relating to private affairs. *Cic. Rose. Am.* 38. turpe, h. e. on account of disgraceful actions. *Tertent.* Judicium reddere and adipisci, h. e. permission to institute a judicial inquiry, or sentence. *Cic. Off.* 3, 20. Cum pœna et judicio, h. e. that he should be prosecuted and condemned. — Also, any examination or inquiry. *Cic.* Judicium (censuram) cum re conjunctum. *Plin.* Judicium agere, h. e. to institute, sc. respecting the wager between Antony and Cleopatra. — *Nep.* Judicium nulum habuit, h. e. nunquam accusatus est. — Hence, a process, suit at law. *Cic.* In familiarissimi tui judicio. *Id.* Judicia contraria, h. e. reciprocal, as when the ward accuses the guardian, and again the guardian accuses the ward. *Id.* Judicium habere, h. e. to have a suit at law. *Id.* vincere, h. e. to gain a cause. — Also, any sentence or decision, particularly of a judge, a judicial sentence. *Cic.* Multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse. *Liv.* Judicia domi conflabant. Hence, the sentence or decision of a judge or condemnation. *Cic.* Magis me hoc judicio lætatum. — Also, a court of justice. *Nepos.* In judicium venire. — Also, a body of judges. *Cic.* Judicium sortiri. — ¶ Also, any judgment, decision, opinion. *Cic.* Judicium facere, h. e. to judge, give an opinion. *Id.* Meo judicio, h. e. according to my judgment. *Id.* Nature judicia, h. e. self-evident principles or maxims. *Horat.* Id tibi judicium est. — Hence, a power of judging, judgment, discernment. *Cic.* Est mei judicii, h. e. I can judge of it. *Horat.* Judicium subtile videndis artibus, h. e. a fine taste. — Also, an acting, proceeding, course, conduct. *Cic.* Chrysogoni. *Cic. Manil.* 1. Ex vestro judicio. — Hence, *Justin.* Judicium, or, *Sueton.* Judicium supremum, h. e. a testament, last will. — Also, consideration, discretion. *Cic.* Judicio aliquid facere. *Nepos.* Non inertia, sed judicio fugisse, h. e. deliberately, on set purpose. *Sueton.* Necessitate magis, quam judicio.

JUDICÖ (jus & dico), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to examine judicially, to be a judge. *Cic.* Hi non judicabant, h. e. will not be judges. *Id.* Qui judicarent, h. e. judges. — Also, to be a prætor. *Cic.* Qui judicarat, h. e. Verres. — ¶ Also, to give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine as a judge, κρίνω. *Cic.* falsum, h. e. to pass an unjust sentence, decide unjustly. *Id.* rem, h. e. to decide in a matter, or, to pass sentence. *Id.* contra aliquem. *Id.* in rebus judicandis. Also, with an accusat. and *infin.* following. *Cic.* Judicare, debere dotem. Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Non judicare. Also, alicui. *Liv.* alicui perduellionis. *Id.* alicui capitis vel pecunie, h. e. to pass sentence of life or death, or to fine. Also, aliquem. *Cic.* Ut judicetur, qui, &c. h. e. that he may be condemned who, &c. — Hence, Judicatus, a, um. Of persons, sentenced, condemned. Of things, decided. *Cic.* causa. *Id.* res. — ¶ Also, to judge, think. *Cic.* recte. — Also, with an accusat. following, to judge, judge of. *Cic.* ex æquo, h. e. according to equity. *Id.* aliquid sensu oculorum. — Also, with a following. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* a veri sensu. — ¶ Also, to judge, deem, believe, suppose, think. *Cic.* Sic statuo et judico, neminem habuisse. — ¶ Also, to conclude, resolve, think fit. *Cæs.* Cum ab eorum consiliis abesse judicasti. — ¶ Also, to intimate,

declare, pronounce publicly. *Nepos.* all quem hostem, h. e. to declare an enemy *Cic.* Ipse judicavit, quam, &c. — ¶ Also, to decide, pronounce a decision. *Cic.* Victoria belli judicavit. *Id.* Disserrere malui quam judicare. — Hence, Judicatus, a, um, decided, determined, certain, indubitable. *Cic.* Judicatum est.

JUGABILIS (jugo), e, adj. that may be 3 joined together. *Macrob.*

JUGALIS, or JÖGALIS (jugum), e, adj. 2 yoked together. *Curt.* equi, or, simply, *Virg.* Jugales, h. e. that ure yoked together, a team. — Hence, conjugal, matrimonial. *Virg.* vinculum, h. e. the bond of marriage, nuptial tie. *Id.* Cisseis ignes enixa jugales, for filium facis instar incendientem Asiam. — ¶ Also, fastened to the loom. *Cato.* tela. — ¶ *Cels.* Os jugale, h. e. a bone of the head above the ears and near the temple.

JUGAMENTO. See *Jugumento*. 3

JUGAMENTUM. See *Jugumentum*.

JÖGARÖS (Id.), ii, m. sc. servus, one who 2 takes care of or feeds oxen. *Colum.*

JÖGATINÖS (jugo), i, m. the god of marriage. *Augustin.*

JÖGATIÖ (Id.), önis, f. a binding as of a vine to rails. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a kind of land-measure. *Coll. Just.*

JÖGATÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who yokes. 3 *Arnob.* boun.

JÖGATÖS, a, um. See *Jugo*.

JÖGÖ (jugis), adv. continually. *Prudent.* 3

JÖGERALIS (jugerum), e, adj. of or be-3 longing to an acre. *Pallad.*

JÖGERATIM (Id.), adv. by acres, acre by 2 acre, κατά πᾶσα. *Colum.*

JÖGERATIÖ (Id.), önis, f. the dividing of 3 land into acres. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, a measure of land. *Cod. Theodos.*

JÖGERUM (jugis), i & is, n. a jugerum of land, a piece of land 240 feet long and 120 feet broad. *Varr.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Pliny* renders the Greek word πᾶστρον by *jugerum*; in this case it is, therefore, a measure of length of 100 Grecian or 104 Roman feet. *Plin.* 36, 17, 3 (comp. *Herodot.* 2, 125). *Id.* 12, 54 (comp. *Theophrast.* hist. 9, 6).

JÖGFLÖÖS (jugis & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 always flowing. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

JÖGIS (jungo), e, adj. joined. *Fest.*

JÖGIS (perhaps from ζῶσις), e, adj. living. 1 Hence, commonly, perpetual, continual, never-failing, perennial, ἀνεχής, διηνεκής. *Plaut.* thesaurus. *Cic.* puteus. *Sall.* aqua. — With writers of the golden age, it is always applied to spring-water, in opposition to cistern-water. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 2, 13. Jugis aqua, h. e. fresh spring-water. — Hence, *Cic.* Juge auspicium, h. e. (according to *Festus*) cum junctum jumentum stercus facit.

JÖGYTÄS (jugis), ätis, f. continuance, per-3 petuity, long duration. *Marcell.* *Empir.* lacrimarum. *Cod. Just.* temporis.

JÖGYTÖR (Id.), adv. continually, perpetu-3 ally, διηνεκῶς. *Apul.* Probably, also, in *Plant. Mil. Glor.* 3, 1, 62. — ¶ Also, immediately, instantly. *Auson.*

JÖGLANS (for Jostis glans), dis, f. a wal-3 nut or walnut-tree, κάστρον. *Cic.* — Also, Nux juglans. *Plin.*

JÖGÖ (jugum), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to tie or fasten to laths or rails. *Colum.* vitem. — Also, to fasten or tie in a similar manner. *Colum.* pascos perticis. — ¶ Also, to marry. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to join, connect. *Cic.* Virtutes inter se jugatae sunt. — Hence, *Quintil.* Verba jugata, h. e. derived from each other.

JÖGÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. mountainous. 3 *Ovid.*

JÖGÖLÄ, æ, and JÖGÖLÆ (jugulus), 3 arum, f. properly the three stars composing the girdle of Orion. Also, the constellation Orion. *Plumt.* The singular Jugula is found in *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3, and *Fest.* — ¶ Also, two stars in *Concer.* otherwise called *Aselli.* *Manil.*

JÖGÖLATIÖ (jugulo), önis, f. a butcher-3 ing, cutting of one's throat, killing, slaying, ἀποσφαγίς. — *Auct. B. Hipp.*

JÖGÖLÖ (jugulum), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. 2 cut the throat, butcher, kill, slay, σφάγω. *Cic.* suem. *Id.* hominem. *Virg.* In flammam jugulant pecudes, h. e. kill and throw into the fire. *Cels.* Quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, h. e. carries off. — ¶ *Figur.* to silence, confute, con-

nict. Cic. aliquem factis decretisque. Terent. hominem, sc. dictis. Plin. Ep. reum. So, also, Martial. curas, h. e. to banish. Id. Falernum, h. e. to spoil.

**JUGULUM**, i, n. and **JUGULUS** (jungo), 2 i, m. the collar-bone. Cels. — The plural Juguli is found, Plin. 11, 98. Ed. Hard. — ¶ Usually, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bones, and, the neck itself, the throat. Cic. Jugula concava. Id. Jugulum dare, or, Horat. porrigere, h. e. to give, present, sc. to be killed. So, also, præbere Quintil. Præbendus est jugulus. Ovid. resolve-re, h. e. to cut, pierce. Cic. Jugulum petere, h. e. to attempt to cut. — Figur. Quintil. Jugulum petere, h. e. to attack the main points in a refutation. So, also, Plin. Ep. Jugulum causæ, h. e. the main point, chief argument.

**JUGUM** (ζυγόν), i, n. that by which one thing is joined to another. Hence, a yoke or curved instrument of wood, laid upon the necks of two oxen, so as to keep them together. Cic. Juga imponere bestiis (h. e. bubus). — Also, a yoke or collar for horses, asses, &c. Ovid. Decemere juga equis. Virg. Frena ferre jugo. Cato. Jugum asinarium. So, also, Plin. Leones juga subdere. Hence, a yoke, team. Plin. Jugum boum. Also, without boum. Cic. Multa juga. — Hence, figur. a pair, couple. Plin. aquilarum. Val. Maz. Fratrum jugum, h. e. two brothers. Cic. impiorum, h. e. Antoxy and Dolabella. — Also, a quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, an acre. Varr. R. R. 1, 10. — Also, a team of horses. Virg. Æn. 5, 146; 10, 594. — Hence, also, a chariot. Sil. 7, 683. — Also, figur. a yoke. Cic. servile. Liv. Jugum exuere. Justin. accipere. — Also, the yoke of marriage, marriage. Horat. Od. 2, 5, 1. — Also, of distress, misfortune. Horat. Od. 1, 35, 26. — Plin. Ep. Pari jugo niti, h. e. with equal effort or exertion. — ¶ Also, any transverse piece of wood connecting two things. Hence, a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular laths or poles, on which vines were fastened, a cross-beam. Varr. and Colum. Hence, Colum. Vineam (h. e. vites) sub jugum mittere, h. e. to fasten. — Hence, a yoke or frame, consisting of two perpendicular posts, joined at the top by one horizontal beam, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace, which was called Mittere sub jugum. Cic. and Liv., or sub jugo. Liv. — Hence, figur. Senec. Sub jugum mittere terrores, h. e. to subdue. — Also, the beam of a pair of scales. Hence, the constellation Liôra. Cic. — Also, a bar on the beam of a chariot. Liv. — Also, the beam of a sower's loam. Ovid. — Also, the bench on which rowers sit. Virg. — Also, a height, or the summit of a mountain. Virg. montis. Liv. collis. Also, simply, Cæs. Jugum.

**JUGUMENTO**, or **JUGAMENTO** (jugumentum, or jugamentum), as, a. 1. to fasten across, or, to fasten with transverse beams, or, simply, to fasten together. Vitruv. parietes.

**JUGUMENTUM**, or **JUGAMENTUM** (jugum), i, n. that with which any thing is fastened together or joined across, as a cross-beam, a lintel, a threshold. Cato.

**JUGURTHA**, æ, m. a king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a war of some length, until C. Marius conquered him, and led him captive to Rome. — Hence, Jugurthinus, a, um, adj. relating to Jugurtha, Jugurthan. Cic.

**JUGES** (jugo), a, um, adj. belonging to 3 gether. Cato. Sex juga vasa.

**JULIANUS** (Julius), a, um, adj. relating to, or proceeding from, Julius Cæsar, Julian. Cic.

**JULIUS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — As a substantive, Julius is a man's name, and Julia, a woman's. The most celebrated is Caius Julius Cæsar, the author of the commentaries De Bello Gallico et Civili. After having governed Spain as prætor, and having creditably held the same office in Gaul, and having afterwards overcome Pompey and his adherents, in the capacity of dictator, he ruled over Rome like a king, as did also, after

him, his adopted son Octavius, who bore his name C. Julius Cæsar, and was at last, when emperor, named Augustus. — As an adjective, it signifies Julian, h. e. proceeding from or belonging to a certain Julius, particularly, relating to Julius Cæsar. Cic. lex, h. e. originating with one of the Julian family, particularly, with Julius Cæsar, the dictator. Horat. sidus, h. e. Julius Cæsar, after he had been received among the gods; for at the time of his death there appeared a comet, as a proof of his deification. Martial. Mensis Julius, or, simply, Julius, h. e. the month of July, so named out of respect to Julius Cæsar; it was previously called Quintilis. Sueton. Portus Julius, between Puteoli and the promontory Misenum.

**JULUS** (ιουλος), i, m. the moss or down of plants; a catkin, gosling. Plin.

**JUMENTARIUS** (jumentum), a, um, adj. 3 relating to animals used for drawing. Pandect. mola, h. e. moved by such animals.

**JUMENTUM** (for jumentum, from jungo), i, n. a beast used for carrying or drawing, a beast of burden, draught-cattle, ἄροσθιον. Nep. Jumentis junctis vehi, h. e. to ride. Liv. Jumenta oneraria. — Sometimes it comprehends only horses, mules and asses, and not oxen, elephants, &c. Liv. Non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephanti. Colum. Jumenta bovesque. — Formerly, it meant, also, a carriage, according to Gell. 20, 1.

**JUNCETUM** (juncus), i, n. a place full of 3 rushes, σχοίνων. Varr.

**JUNCUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of rushes. 2 Ovid. — ¶ Also, resembling rushes. Plin. caulis. Terent. virgo, h. e. slender as a bulrush.

**JUNCINUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of bulrushes. 2 Plin.

**JUNCOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of bul- 2 rushes. Plin. and Ovid.

**JUNCTIM** (jungo), adv. jointly, together, 2 ζυγάδην. Geil. — ¶ Also, continually, successively, without intermission. Sueton.

**JUNCTIO** (Id.), ðnis, f. a joining, uniting, 1 unio, ζεύξις. Cic.

**JUNCTURA** (Id.), æ, f. a joining, uniting, 2 ζεύξις. Horat. verborum. Colum. boum, h. e. a yoking together. Ovid. generis, h. e. relationship. Virg. Laterum junctura, h. e. the two ends of a girdle which are joined. — Also, the place where two things are joined, a joint, seam, commissure. Ovid. verticis, h. e. the sutures of the skull. Id. genuum, h. e. the joint. Plin. Ut humor teneat juncturas, h. e. the commissures. — ¶ Also, traces, a part of harness. Capitolin.

**JUNCTUS**, a, um, partic. from jungo. — ¶ Adj. joined, united, coupled, ἐζευγμένος. Cic. Junctior cum exitu. Ovid. Junctior ponto, h. e. nearer. Ovid. and Tacit. Junctissimus. Cic. Juncta oratio, h. e. well connected.

**JUNCTUS** (jungo), us, m. same as June- 3 tio. Varr.

**JUNCUS** (σχοίνος), i, m. a bulrush. Virg. and Plin. — ¶ Also, any small twig, resembling a rush. Plin.

**JUNGERE** (from ζῶω, ζῆναι, h. e. ζεύνναι), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to join, unite, bind or tie together, ζεύνναι. Cic. res inter se. Id. aliquid cum re. Id. amicitiam cum aliquo. Liv. cum aliquo pacem, affinitatem. Virg. dextram dextræ. Curt. aliquam scenam in matrimonio, or, Liv. matrimonio. Justin. noctem dici. Petron. oscula, h. e. to kiss, exchange kisses. Cic. Juncta facere, h. e. to join. Liv. Juncta vehicula, h. e. to which horses are yoked. Cic. Rheda equis juncta. Plin. Ep. Junctis (sc. equis) vehi, h. e. in a wagon. — Hence, Liv. Fluvium ponte jungere, h. e. to throw a bridge over a river. So, also, Tacit. pontem. Stat. fossas saltu, h. e. to leap over. — Also, to join, make. Liv. fœdus. — Stat. vulnera, h. e. to heal, cure. — Quintil. verba, h. e. to connect, compound. Hence, Cic. Verba juncta, h. e. compounds, or, phrases. (Verba jungere significat, also, to speak. Martial. tria verba). — Sil. gradus, h. e. to go together, or, step by step. Juvenal. ostia, h. e. to shut, close. — ¶ Also, to add, join, or unite with any thing. Cic.

rem alicui rei. Id. se ad aliquem Liv. socia arma alicui. Plin. Ep. libellum epistolæ. Virg. equos curru, for curru, or, Plin. ad currum, h. e. to yoke to, put the horses to; also, simply, Virg. equos. So, also, Id. Jungentur gryphes equis. — ¶ Also, to connect, leave no interval, not to interrupt, pursue without interruption, continue. Plin. Ep. laborem. Petron. fundos, h. e. to buy them all together, to possess them all. — ¶ See, also, Junctus, a, um.

**JUNIANUS** (Junius), a, um, adj. named from one Junius. Cic.

**JUNICULUS** (unc.), i, m. an old branch of a vine. Plin.

**JUNIOR**. See Juvénis.

**JUNIPERUS** (unc.), i, f. the juniper-tree, ἵκκευθος. Virg.

**JUNIUS**, a, um, a name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is Lucius Junius Brutus, who abolished royal power at Rome, and the two Bruti, M. Junius Brutus and D. Junius Brutus, who killed Cæsar. — Also, adjectively, Junian. Cic. lex. — ¶ Also, the name of a month. Cic. Mensis Junius, or, Ovid. Junius, h. e. the month of June.

**JUNIX** (juvenis), icis, f. a young cow, 3 calf, κείφα, δάμαλις. Plaut. and Pers.

**JUNO**, ðnis, f. the goddess Juno, a daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the guardian deity of women. Plin. — ¶ Also, same as Dea. Hence, Virg. Juno inferna, or, Ovid. Averna, h. e. Proserpina. So, also, perhaps, Lucina, h. e. dea parturientium. — ¶ Also, jestingly, for wife. Plaut. Mea Juno. — ¶ Ovid. Urbs Junonis, h. e. Argos. — ¶ Plin. Stella Junonis, h. e. the planet Venus, as it was called by some.

**JUNONALIS** (Juno), e, adj. same as Juno- 3 nius. Ovid. tempus, h. e. mensis Junius.

**JUNONICOLA** (Juno & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. a worshipper of Juno. Ovid.

**JUNONIGENA** (Juno & gigno), æ, m. a 3 son of Juno, h. e. Vulcan. Ovid.

**JUNONIUS** (Juno), a, um, adj. relating to 2 Juno, Junonian. Ovid. custos, h. e. Argus. Id. mensis, h. e. Junius. Virg. hospitia, h. e. Carthage, where she was worshipped. So, also, Ovid. Samos. Id. ales, h. e. pavo. Id. Hebe, because she was supposed to be the daughter of Juno. Apul. stella, h. e. the planet Venus.

**JUPITER**, and **JUPITER** (from Ζεύς & πατήρ), Jövis, Jovi, Jovem, Jove, m. Jupiter, Jove, a son of Saturn, brother to Neptune and Pluto, husband of his sister Juno, and chief god among the Romans. Cic. Jupiter lapis, h. e. perhaps a stone statue of Jupiter. Ovid. Jovis ales, h. e. the eagle. — ¶ Also, same as Deus. Virg. and Ovid. Stygius, h. e. Pluto. — ¶ Also, the planet Jupiter. Cic. — ¶ Also, the air or the sky. — Hence, Ovid. Sub Jove, h. e. in the open air. Horat. Sub Jove frigidus. Id. malus. Virg. metuendus, h. e. pluvius.

**JURA**, æ, m. a mountain of Gaul near Switzerland. Cæs. — Hence, Jurenis, e, adj. Sidon.

**JURAMENTUM** (juro), i, n. an oath, ὅρκος. 3 Ammian. Juramentum concordiam sponte mansuram. Cod. Just. præstare, h. e. to swear.

**JURANDUM** (Id.), i, n. an oath. Plaut. 3 and Tacit.

**JURATIO** (Id.), ðnis, f. a swearing, an 3 oath. Tertull.

**JURATO** (juratus), adv. with an oath. 3 Pandect.

**JURATOR** (juro), ðris, m. a swearer. Ma- 3 crob. — Hence, a sworn witness. Senec. (But Ed. Gron. reads Jurato res.) — ¶ Also, one who administers an oath. Hence, a censor. Plaut. — Figur. a judge. Plaut.

**JURATORIUS** (jurator), a, um, adj. re- 3 lating to swearing, joined with it. Pandect.

**JURATUS**, a, um, partic. from juro and juror. — ¶ Adj. (from jus), having sworn, bound by oath, under oath. Cic. Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum Tacit. Eligi a magistratibus juratis Plin. Juratissimus auctor, h. e. the most credible, the most to be depended upon.

**JURECONSULTUS**. See Jurisconsultus.

**JUREJURÖ** (jus & juro), as, avi, atum, a 2 i. to swear. Liv.

**JURĒNSIS.** See *Jura*. 3  
**JUREPERITŪS.** See *Jurisperitus*.  
**JUREŪS** (jus), a, um, adj. of broth, full of 3 broth. *Plaut.* Quasi juream esse jus decet collyricum, sc. placentam.  
**JURGATORĪUS** (jurgo), a, um, adj. quar- 3 rdsome. *Amaian.*  
**JURGATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she who quar- 3 rds. *Hierou.*  
**JURGIŌSŪS** (jurgium), a, um, adj. brawl- 3 ing, quarrelsome, φιλονεικος. *Gell.*  
**JURGIUM** (jurgo), ii, n. a dispute, quarrel, altercation, strife, contention, φιλονεικία, ἔρις. *Cic.* Si jurgant, benevolorum concertatio, non his inimicorum, jurgium dicitur. *Id.* Ex inimicitis jurgia gignuntur. *Ovid.* Jurgia nocere cum aliquo, or, *Virg.* jactare, h. e. to quarrel. — Also, a lawsuit. *Ascon.* Jurgium de possessione.  
**JURGŌ** (for jure ago), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2 and **JURGŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to quarrel, brawl, chide, scold, ἐρίζω, ζυγομαχέω. *Terent.* Cedo, quid, jurabit tecum. *Horat.* Ne mea sevens jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret. — Also, to sue at law, litigate. *Justin.* Apud ediles adversus lenones jurgari. *Cod. Theodos.* Omnes jacturam litis incurrant, qui non ante in proprio foro jurgaverint. — Also, to blame, censure. *Horat.* Jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis.  
**JURIDICALIS** (juridicus), e, adj. relating to right or justice. *Cic.* constitutio, or, *Quintil.* status, h. e. when the question is, whether a thing be done justly or not.  
**JURIDICINĀ** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Jurisdictio*, administration of justice, the office of a prætor. *Tertull.*  
**JURIDICŪS** (jus & dico), a, um, adj. administering justice. — Hence, *Juridicus*, i, m. a judge, one who sits in judgment. *Senec.* Those especially were called so, who administered justice in Egypt and Alexandria. *Pandect.* — Also, relating to the administration of justice, judiciary. *Plin.* conventus, h. e. a place where justice was administered, an assize town.  
**JURICŌNSŪLTŪS**, or **JURICŌNSŪLTŪS** (consultus & juris, or jure), i, m. a lawyer, one experienced in the law, νομικός. *Cic.*  
**JURISDICTIŌ** (juris & dictio), ōnis, f. the administration of justice, δικαιολογία. — In Rome, at the time of Cicero, *jurisdictio* related only to the cognizance of private causes, such as concerned the two prætores urbanus et peregrinus. Hence, *Liv.* *Jurisdictio urbana et peregrina*, h. e. prætura urbana et peregrina. — It consisted of two parts, an edict, manifesto (edictum), published at the time when the prætor entered upon his office, and containing regulations about conducting lawsuits, and of sentences (decreta) pronounced by him. In the provinces it seems to have comprehended private as well as public causes, and likewise to have consisted of an edict and decreta. *Cic.* *Asiatica jurisdictio*. — Also, a place where justice was administered, an assize town. *Plin.* — Also, legal authority, jurisdiction, power, authority. *Cic.*  
**JURISPĒRITŪS**, or **JUREPERITŪS** (peritus & juris, or jure), i, m. one experienced in the law. *Cic.* *Juris et litterarum peritus.* *Id.* *Jure peritor.*  
**JURISPRĒDENTĪA** (juris & prudentia), 3 æ, f. jurisprudence, νομικὴ τέχνη. *Pandect.*  
**JURŌ** (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to swear, ὀρνυμι. *Cic.* Qui si juraret, crederet nemo. *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Jurare* alicui, h. e. to swear allegiance to. *Cic.* per Jovem, h. e. by Jupiter. *Horat.* and *Liv.* in verba alicujus, h. e. to take a prescribed form of oath. So, also, *Id.* in certa verba. Especially, *Tacit.* in verba principis, or, *Sueton.* in nomen principis, h. e. to swear allegiance or obedience to. So, also, *Cic.* in litem, h. e. to make oath respecting the cause of dispute. *Id.* in legem, h. e. to swear to observe. *Liv.* in fedus. *Ovid.* *Jurantia verba*, h. e. the words of an oath. — Also, to conspire. *Ovid.* in facinus. *Id.* in aliquem. — Also, transitively, to take an oath, make oath. *Cic.* *Juravi verissimum juris-*

**jurandum.** — Also, to swear any thing, confirm by oath. *Cic.* morbum, h. e. to swear that one is in bad health. *Id.* *Falsum jurare*, h. e. to swear falsely. *Liv.* aliquid in se, h. e. to call down imprecations upon himself. — Also, alicui uliquid, h. e. to promise by oath. *Sil.* *Cineri juret patrio Laurentia bella.* — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* me ea sentire. *Cæs.* *Juravit*, se non reversurum. — Also, with a nominat. and infinit. following. *Propert.* Me quoque consimili impositum torqueri igni, jurabo et bis sex integer esse dies, for me integrum esse. Hence, also, in the passive. *Cic.* *Quod juratum est.* *Sil.* *Juratum bellum.* — Also, to swear by. *Orth.* deos. *Cic.* *Jovem lapidem*, h. e. by the stone statue of Jupiter, in the Capitol. Others explain it differently. — Hence, *Juror*, they swear by me. *Stat.* *Jurabere.* So, also, *Ovid.* *Jurata numina*, h. e. sworn by. *Id.* *Diis juranda palus*, h. e. Styx. — Also, to abjure, swear not to do or to have, renounce upon oath. *Orth.* in *Cic.* *epalumniam*, h. e. to abstain from chicanery.  
**JURŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same 1 as *Juro*, to swear. *Cic.* *Quid juratus sit.* *Id.* in legem. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Liv.* *Juratus se eum interenturum pervicit*, &c. *Cic.* *Jurato mihi crede*, h. e. believe me upon my oath. — The present, and the tenses derived from it, seem not to occur.  
**JURŌLENTĪA** (jurulentus), æ, f. broth. 3 *Tertull.*  
**JURŌLENTŪS** (jus), a, um, adj. having 2 broth or gravy. *Cels.* *cibus.*  
**JŪS** (ζῆσος), jūris, n. broth, soup, ζωμός. *Terent.* *Ex jure hesterni panem atrium vorare.* *Cic.* *Negavit*, se jure illo nigro delectatum. *Id.* *Jus Verrinum*, h. e. swine broth, or the law of Verres. — The plural is found in *Serco.* *Samm.* — Also, any juice or liquid. *Plin.* *Addita creta in jus idem*, sc. purpure.  
**JŪS** (for jurs, from juro), jūris, n. that which is conformable to the laws, right, law, justice, δικη, τὸ δίκαιον. *Cic.* *Jus suum tenere* or tōdere. *Id.* *amittere.* *Id.* *sumum*, h. e. the utmost rigor of the law. *Liv.* *Jus reddere* or dare, or *Cæs.* *dicere*, h. e. to administer justice, pronounce sentence. This expression is particularly applied to the prætor urbanus and peregrinus. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, to a provincial governor. *Cic.* — Also, law, h. e. the body of laws, decrees, regulations and customs. *Cic.* *civile gentium.* — Also, a law. *Liv.* *Jura dare*, h. e. to give laws. — Also, right, justice, any thing that is just, right, permitted, fair, reasonable. *Cic.* *Jus est*, pugnare, &c. *Id.* *Jus non est*, depellere, &c. *Plaut.* *Jus dicere*, h. e. to say right. *Liv.* *Decedere suo jure*, or, *Cic.* *de suo jure*, or, *Id.* *de jure suo cedere*, h. e. to yield one's right. *Sallust.* *Contra jus fasque*, h. e. against right and duty. *Id.* *Jus bonumque*, h. e. right and justice. *Cic.* *Jure*, h. e. justly; reasonably, naturally. — Also, a place where justice is administered, a court of justice. *Plin.* *In jus ire*, h. e. to go to law. *Terent.* *Ambula in jus.* *Cic.* *In jus vocare*, h. e. to summon to court. *Plaut.* *In jus rapere*, h. e. to drag to court. *Cic.* *In jus adire.* — Also, justice. *Liv.* *Absolverunt admirationem magis virtutis, quam jure causæ*, h. e. out of regard to the justice of his cause. — Also, power or authority founded upon the laws, or, in general, power, authority, leave. *Liv.* *Jus retinendi.* *Cic.* *Jus agendi cum plebe.* *Liv.* *Alicui jus de aliquo dare.* — Hence, *Cic.* (Homo) sui juris, h. e. his own master. — Also, right, h. e. rights and privileges, state, condition, circumstances. *Liv.* *Qui optimo jure rex Romæ creatus sit*, h. e. with the most ample rights, advantages. *Cic.* *Domus jure optimo.* *Id.* *Ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent.* *Liv.* *Jura muliebria*, h. e. rights of women. *Suet.* *Jus metallorum*, h. e. the right of working mines on one's own estate. *Id.* *Jus osculi*; (relations enjoyed the privilege of kissing each other whenever they met in the street.) — Also, obligation, connection. *Ovid.* *Jura conjugalia.* *Suet.* *Jus necessitudinis.*

*Pandect.* *Jus cognationis.* — Also, right, h. e. valid, binding, lawful. *Cic.* *e leg. xii. tab.* *Jus ratumque esto.* — Also, *Cato.* *Jurum*, for *jurium*.  
**JUSCELLUM** (dimin. of *jusculum*), i, n. 3 same as *Jusculum.* *Theod.* *Prisc.*  
**JUSCŪLUM** (dimin. of *jus*), i, n. broth, 3 soup, ζωμίδιον. *Cato.*  
**JUSJURĀNDUM** (jus & jurandum), juris- 3 jurandi, jurijurando, jusjurandum, jurerando, n. an oath, ὄρκος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* *Jusjurandum dare alicui*, h. e. to take an oath, to swear. *Cic.* *Jusjurandum pulcherrimum jurare.* *Cæs.* *accipere, take of another.* *Nep.* *servare*, or, *Cic.* and *Nep.* *conservare*, h. e. to keep, observe. *Liv.* *Jurejurando interposito*, h. e. by means of an oath. *Cæs.* *Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum*, or, *Liv.* *Adigere aliquem jusjurandum*, or, *Id.* *Jurejurando*, or, *Cæs.* *Aliquem per jusjurandum in verba alicujus*, h. e. to swear one, bind one by oath. *Liv.* *Adactio jurisjurandi*, h. e. a binding by an oath, administering an oath. — Also, *Cic.* *Jurisque jurandi.* — *Pacuv.* *Jurajuranda.*  
**JUSQUIAMŪS**, same as *Hycosyamus*. *Pal.* 3 *lad.*  
**JŪSŪSŌ** (jubeo), ōnis, f. an order, com- 3 mand, πρόσταγμα. *Lactant.*  
**JŪSŪSŌ** (Id.), is, a. 3. to command. *Cato.* 3 *Jussitar.* — Also, *Jusso*, for *jussero*. See *Jubeo*.  
**JŪSŪLENTŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Ju-* 3 *rulentus.* *Apul.*  
**JŪSSUM**, i, n. See *Jubeo*.  
**JŪSSŪS** (jubeo), us, m. a command. *Cic.* *Vestro jussu.* *Nep.* *Populi jussu.*  
**JŪSTĒ** (justus), adv. justly, impartially, uprightly, lawfully, regularly, equitably, duly, δίκαιως. *Cic.* *Juste imperare.* *Horat.* and *Cic.* *Justus.* *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Justissime.*  
**JŪSTIFICATRIX** (justifico), icis, she that 3 justifies. *Tertull.*  
**JŪSTIFICŌ** (justificus), as, a. 1. to do 3 justice to, act justly towards. *Tertull.* *aliquem.* — Also, to justify. Hence, *Prudent.* *Justificatus.* *Tertull.* *Justificator.*  
**JŪSTIFICŪS** (justus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. acting justly, doing what is just, δίκαιως. *Catull.*  
**JŪSTINIĀNŪS** (Justinus), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the emperor Justinus. *Co-* *ripp.*  
**JŪSTĪTYĪA** (justus), æ, f. justice, impar- 3 tiality, δικη, δίκαιοσύνη. *Cic.* — Also, mildness, gentleness, clemency, mercy. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* — Also, equity, love of justice. *Cic.* and *Nep.* *hominis.* — Also, the laws. *Flor.*  
**JŪSTĪTYIUM** (for *juristitium*, from *jus* & 3 *sisto*), ii, n. a total cessation from business in the courts of justice, ἀπαλία. *Cic.* *Justitium edicere*, or *indicere*, h. e. to ordain, appoint. (Such cessations took place on occasion of some signal calamity, when the shops were shut, and no business was transacted.) — Also, in general, a cessation, pause, suspension. *Liv.* *omnium rerum.* — Also, a *sidon* or public mourning. *Tacit.* and *Sidon.*  
**JŪSTŪS** (jus), a, um, adj. just, δίκαιως. 3 Of persons. *Cic.* *Vir justus.* *Id.* *Justissimus.* Also, of things. *Cic.* *supplicium.* *Liv.* *bellum.* — Also, just, lawful, true. *Cæs.* *imperium.* *Id.* *Causa justissima.* *Cic.* *Justa uxor.* *Id.* *hostis, justissima.* *Cic.* *Justa uxor.* — h. e. that has a right to carry on war. — Also, moderate, clement. *Terent.* *servitus.* *Cic.* *Ut justioribus iis utamur.* *Liv.* *jus.* — Also, regular, proper, right. *Cic.* *bellum.* *Id.* *prelium.* *Cic.* *victoria.* *Id.* *iter*, h. e. a journey or march that can be accomplished in one day. — Also, due. *Terent.* *Justa tua*, h. e. your rights or privileges. *Cic.* *Justa præbere*, h. e. to give what is due to any one. — Hence, *Justa*, due ceremonies, any one. — Hence, *Justa*, due offices. *Liv.* *militaria.* *Cic.* *improper offices.* *Liv.* *Omnia justa perficere.* Especially at funerals. *Id.* *Justa funebria*, or, *Cic.* *exsequiarum.* Also, simply, *Justa.* *Id.* *Justa facere alicui.* *Id.* *solvere funeri paterno.* *Ovid.* *ferre aliosolvere funeri paterno.* *Ovid.* *ferre aliosolvere funeri paterno.* — Also, proper, suitable, sufficient. *Liv.* *numerus.* *Id.* *exercituum.* *Id.* *arma.* *Cæs.* *altitudo.* *Tacit.* *redidit.* — Also, sufficient ad sumptus necessarios. — Also, *Justum*, that which is

right or just, justice, equity. Cic. colere.  
 — Horat. Plus justo, h. e. too much. So, also, Ovid. Longior justo. Lucret. Præter justum, h. e. too much.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΑ** (Λυφώωνη), æ, f. a fountain of Latium, and a nymph and sister of Turnus. Virg.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝ**, a, um. See Juvō.  
**ΛΥΦΩΜΕΝ** (juvo), inis, n. help, assistance, 3 ὠφέλιμα. Æmil. Macr.  
**ΛΥΦΩΜΕΝΤΟΜ** (Id.), i, n. help, aid. 3 Feget.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΑΛΙΣ** (juvenis), e, adj. youthful, 2 juvante, for young men. Virg. corpus. Liv. Iulus. Tacit. Juvenalia, or, Suet. Ludi juvenales, h. e. a sort of games, introduced by Nero, and at first consisting of theatrical exhibitions. See Lips. ad Tacit. Annal. 14, 15.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΑ**. See Juvencus.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΟΛΟΣ** (dimin. of juvenus), a, um, 3 adj. young. Tertull.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΟΣ** (for juvenicus, from juvenis), 2 a, um, adj. young. Lucret. equus. Plin. gallina. — Hence, Juvencus, se. homo, a young man. Horat. Also, Juvencus, se. bos, a young bullock, or, a bull not yet old, whether used in ploughing or not. Varr. and Virg. — Juvencus æquoreus, a sea-calf. Sil. — Juvencus, neal's leather. Stat. — Juvencia, a girl. Ovid. — Also, Juvencia, a young cow, heifer. Virg.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΕΣΚΩ** (juvenis), is, nui, n. 3. to 2 grow up, νεαρίζω. Horat. Vitulus juvenescit. — ¶ To grow young again. Ovid. Juvenescit homo. Plin. rosa. — Figur. Claudian. corpus regni, h. e. to recover. Stat. gladius. — The perfect juvenuit is found in Tertull.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΙΛΙΣ** (Id.), e, adj. youthful, juvenile, νεανικός. Cic. licentia. Ovid. anni. Id. Juvenilior annus. — Figur. violent, strong. Stat. Præceptis juvenile pericli, h. e. ingens periculum.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΙΛΥΤΑΣ** (juvenilis), ātis, f. the age of youth, juvenility, νεότης. Varro.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΙΛΥΤΕΡ** (Id.), adv. like a young man, youthfully, νεανικώς. Cic. exsultare. Ovid. Feecit juveniliter, h. e. with violence or merrily.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΙΣ** (juvo), is, m. and f. young, youthful, νέος. Ovid. anni. Colum. ovis. Plin. Ep. Juvenior. Horat. and Liv. Junior. — Hence, subst. Juvenis, a young man, a youth, one who is in his best years, from about twenty to forty, or a little under or over. Cic. — Juvenes are especially those citizens who are fit for military service. Liv. — Juvenis denotes, also, a young woman.

Phædr. Animos ejus pulchra juvenis ceperat. — Ovid. Fast. 6, 735. Juvenis afflatus, &c. h. e. Æsculapius, as the constellation Ophiucus, because he was killed with lightning by Jupiter. — Juvenes denotes, also, young people. Suet. Juvenes utriusque sexus.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΩΡ** (juvenis), āris, dep. 1. to act or 3 speak like a young man, wanton, νεαρίζω. Horat.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΤΑ** (Id.), æ, f. youth, the age of 2 youth, νεότης. Of persons. Liv. A juvena. Also, of animals. Plin. elephantorum. Also, of trees. Id. Huie arbori in juvena folia circinatæ rotunditatis sunt. — ¶ Also, youth, young people. Horat. and Martial.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΤΑΣ** (Id.), ātis, f. youth, the age of youth. Lucret. and Virg. — ¶ Also, the goddess of youth, otherwise called Hebe, Ἥβη. Cic.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΤΟΣ** (Id.), ātis, f. youth, the age of youth, from about twenty to forty years. Cic. — ¶ Also, youth, young people from twenty years and upwards, or, of soldiers, young men fit for military duty. Cic. and Liv. — Hence, Princeps juvenutis, in the time of the republic, the first of the knights, or, according to others, the first on the list of knights. Cic. In the time of the emperors, the emperor's son, the prince. Tacit. — ¶ Also, Youth, as a goddess, otherwise called Hebe. Hygin.  
**ΛΥΦΩΡΝΑ**, or **ΛΥΦΩΡΝΑ**, æ, f. Ireland. Mela.  
**ΛΥΦΩ** (unc.), as, jūvi, jātum, a. 1. to help, aid, assist, succor, profit, benefit, ὠφέλειω, βοηθέω. Cic. aliquem in re. Ovid. aliquem auxilio. Cic. aliquem auxilio laboris. Cæs. hostes frumento. Cic. Juvante deo, or, Liv. Deis bene juvantibus, h. e. with God's help, with the blessing of Heaven, ὀνυθεῖω. — Also, to promote. Cic. disciplinam beatæ vitæ. — Pass. Juvor, aid is afforded me, I am supported. Hence, Jutus, a, um. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to please, delight, amuse, entertain, divert. Liv. Nee me vita juvaret. Cic. Juvit me to profuisse. Id. Juvare, to be delighted. — Hence, Juvat, it delights, I, you, he, &c. am delighted, take pleasure in, &c. Cic. Sin me juvat fingere astutum, h. e. if you please. Cæs. Quantum juvat, h. e. as long, as much as you please. — Plin. Ep. Juvaturus, for juturus. — Catull. Jūverint.  
**ΛΥΦΩΤΑ** (for junxta from jungo), adv. nigh, near to, by, hard by. Cæs. Cum legionem, que juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset. Ovid. Neque enim est

accedere juxta ausa, h. e. to come near Suet. Qui juxta erant. — Also, equally, alike, in like manner. Liv. Ceteri juxta insontes. Sallust. Mortem vitamque juxta æstimo, h. e. I consider both as equal. Also, with a dat. following. Liv. Rem juxta magnis difficilem, h. e. as difficult as great things. Also, with the particles æ, atque, et, quam, cum. Cic. Juxta ac si meus frater esset, h. e. in like manner as, us if, &c. Liv. Juxta hieme atque ætate. Sallust. Juxta necum omnes intelligitis. Id. Juxta bonos et malos interficere, h. e. indiscriminately. — ¶ Also, prep., by, close to, next to, hard by. Cæs. Juxta murum. — Also, like, even as, nearly as. Liv. Juxta se vexari, h. e. nearly as themselves. — Also, immediately after, immediately upon, next to, next after. Cæs. Neque enim convenit inediam juxta satietatem esse. Tacit. Juxta deos, h. e. next to the gods. Also, without any case. Gell. Juxta dicit, h. e. immediately after. — Also, along with, together with. Varr. Cum interea lubricando faceret juxta ancillas lanam. Tacit. Inimicitie juxta libertatem, h. e. among free men, in a free state. — Also, conformably with, agreeably with, according to. Justin. Juxta præceptum. — Juxta is also put after its case. Tacit. Rhenum juxta.  
**ΛΥΦΩΤΙΜ** (perhaps from juxta), adv. next to, close by. Liv. Andr. In sedes se collocat regias: Clytemnestra juxtim. — ¶ Also, near, near to us. Lucret. Curea, que fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda. — ¶ Also, next to, near. Sisenun. Juxtim flumen.  
**ΛΥΦΩΤΑ** (ίζία), æ, f. a kind of plant, same as Chamæleon. Plin.  
**ΛΥΦΩΤΩΝ**, Ixionis, m. Ἴξιων, a king of the Lapithe in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous; he sought the embraces of Juno, but she supplied a cloud in her place whence the Centaurs are said to have been produced. By way of punishment, he was, in the infernal regions, tied to a wheel which continually whirled round. Ovid. Ixione natus, h. e. Pirithous. Id. Ixione nati, h. e. the Centaurs. — Hence, Ixionæus, or Ixionius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Ixion. Ovid. — Ixionides, æ, m. the son of Ixion. Ovid. — The Centaurs are also called Ixionides. Lucan.  
**ΛΥΦΩΝΥΧ** (ἰνυγίς), gis, f. a bird remarkable for its shrill cry, the wryneck (lynx, or Yunx torquilla, L.). Plin. — Among the ancients, it was used in magic as a means of procuring a return of love. Apul., who shortens the first syllable.

K.

**K.** or **KÆSΘ**, or **CÆSΘ**, ōnis, a prænomēn, particularly of the gens Fabia. Liv.

**KALENDÆ**, Karthago. See *Calendæ*, Carthago.  
**KÖPPA**, a letter of the ancient Greek alpha-

bet, in later times used only as a cypher denoting ninety. Quint.

L.

**L.** anciently written I, the sign of the number fifty. — ¶ With a period, it denotes the Roman prænomēn Lucius; as, L. Sulla, h. e. Lucius Sulla. — ¶ Also, the sign of the Roman as (libra). Hence, IIS, or HS, h. e. sestertius, sestertium, &c.  
**LABARUM** (Bret. or Basq.) i. n. a certain standard. Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown and a cross and the first letter of the name Jesus, and made it the standard of the Roman empire; imperial standard, oriflamb. Prudent.  
**LABASCÖ**, is, n. 3. and **LABASCÖR** (labo), ēris, dep. 3. to be ready to fall, waver, totter. Lucret. — ¶ Figur. to droop, lose courage, give ground. Te-

rent. Labascit victus uno verbo, h. e. gives way, yields. Plaut. Leno labascit.  
**LABDÆ**, æ, m. same as *Irrumator*. 3 Varr. **LABDACISMÖS**, or **LAMB DACISMÖS** (λαβδακισμός, or λαμβδακισμός), i, m. a fault in speaking, when the letter l is too often or improperly repeated; as, elluuet, for luuet. Marc. Cap.  
**LABDACÖS**, i, m. Λάβδακος, a king of Thebes, father of Lajus. — Hence, Labdacides, æ, m. a descendant of Labdacus. Stat. Addit Labdacides, h. e. Polynices, grandson of Lajus. Id. Labdacidæ, h. e. Thebani. — Labdacius, a, um, adj. of, belonging to, or descended from Labdacus. Stat. dux, h. e. Eteocles.

**LABÆX**, æ, f. same as *Labium*. Gell.  
 3 Also, of an oil-press. Cato.  
**LABECÖLÆ** (dimin. of labes), æ, f. a small stain, a disgrace, κηλίς. Cic. Alicui aspergere labeculam.  
**LABEFACIÖ** (labo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. pass. Labefio, actus sum, to loosen, make to totter, shake, make ready to fall, πρὸσπάλλω, μετακινέω. Terent. dentes. Cæs. partem muri. Ovid. arborem. Id. epistolam a suis vinculis, h. e. to open. — Hence, figur. to cause to waver. Cic. aliquid, h. e. in his mind, his opinions. Suet. fidem. — Hence, to incite to mutiny. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to shake, put in motion. Virg. ossa, to thrill. Id. Jugera

labefacta movens, for labefaciendo. — ¶ Also, to overthrow, destroy, ruin or seek to ruin. Cic. Vix hæc labefacta. Colum. Ceteros contagione labefaciati, h. e. perdat. — Hence, to work the ruin of. Tacit. aliquem. — Also, to weaken. Lucret. ignes. — Senec. Nix labefacta, h. e. loose, soft.

**LABEFACTATIŪS** (labefacto), ōnis, f. a weakening, loosening, undermining. Quintil. Medicis labefactatio cædi comparatur. Plin. dentium.

**LABEFACTŪS** (frequentat. of labefacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to loosen, shake, cause to totter or fall, παρακινέω. Cic. signum vectibus. Plin. Phalangii morsu genua labefacta, weakeners, renders feeble. — ¶ Also, to hurt, injure, impair. Colum. colla boum. Ovid. onus ventris. Lucret. sensus. — Figur. Lucret. animum. Cic. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to lessen, disparage. Cic. alicujus dignitatem. — ¶ Also, to weaken, lessen, overthrow, destroy, ruin. Cic. Ne invidia verbi labefactetur oratio mea. Id. Labefacture leges ac jura. Id. Labefactura conspirationem. Id. rempublicam. — ¶ Also, to corrupt, to bribe. Cic. fidem. Catull. aliquam munere.

**LABEFACTŪS**, a, um. See *Labefacio*.

**LABEFICIŪS**. See *Labefacio*.

**LABELLŪM** (dimin. of labrum), i, n. a little lip, lip, χειλάριον. Cic. — ¶ Also, a small water-vessel, a small vat or tub. Cic.

**LABEŪS**, ōnis, m. one that has large lips, one who is blob-lipped or blobber-lipped. Arnob. — ¶ Also, a surname of several families. Gell.

**LABERIŪS**, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name; as, D. Laberius, author of a mimick poem. Sæton. — Hence, Laberianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Laberius. Senec. versus.

**LABES** (labor, to fall), is, f. a fall, a sinking down or in. Cic. Labes agri Privernatensis. Liv. terræ. Cic. Multis locis labes factæ sint, terræque desederint. Lucret. Magni mœnia mundi expugnata dabant labem, will fall. Arnob. Labes imbris e cælo, a heavy fall of rain. Figur. a fall. Virg. Prima labes mali, the beginning of misfortune. Hence, a fall, h. e. destruction, ruin, loss. Plaut. Quanta labes (veniet) larido! Val. Flacc. Regnorum labes. Cic. Innocentiæ labes. Quintil. declam. frumenti. — Also, a dangerous citizen, an injurious person, is called labes. Cic. Non sinit eadem ista labes: eas habet conciones, ut, &c. Id. Illa labes ac flamma republicæ, that pest and incendiary. Id. Labes atque perniciæ provincie Sicilie. — Also, a disease, plague, pestilence. Sæton. Sammon. Concilium populi labes horrenda diremit. — ¶ Also, a spot, mark, stain, blot, blur, blemish. Horat. Tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta. Pens. purum et sine labe salinum. Ovid. Sive labe toga. Virg. Concretam exemit labem. Sæton. Senio vel aliqua corporis labe insignes, defect, deformity. Ovid. Victima labe carens, spotless. — Figur. a stain, blot, shame, dishonor, discredit, disgrace, ignominy, infamy. Cic. Animi labes. Id. civitatis. Id. Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula, virtuti invidere. Id. Ne qua ex tua indignitate labes illius dignitati adpersa videatur. Id. Labem integris inferre, to attack. Id. Labem turpitudinis et inconstantie sustinere. Curt. Labem imponere felicitati alicujus. Tacit. Abolere labem prioris ignominie. Ovid. Mores labe carent. Id. Vita sine labe peracta. — ¶ Labi, for labe. Lucret. — Labes, plur. Cic.

**LABIŪA**, æ, f. same as *Labiam*, a lip, generally plur. Labiæ, the lips. Seldom used. Apul.

**LABICI**, or **LAVICI**, ōrum, m. and **LAVICUM**, i, n. Λαβικοί, a town and colony of Latium between Tusculum and Praeneste. Liv. and Sil. — Also, Labici, or Lavici, ōrum, the inhabitants. Virg. — Hence, Labicianus, or Lavicanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this place. Liv. ager. — Labicanum, i, the territory belonging to this town. Cic. Habuit fundum in Labicano. Liv. Labicani, the inhabitants of this territory.

**LABIDŪS** (labor), a, um, adj. slippery, 2 δλιζήρης. Vitruv. Labidis itineribus.

**LABIENŪS**, i, m. a general (legatus) of Cæsar in Gaul. Cæs. — Hence, Labianus, a, um, adj. of Labienus. Auct. B. Afric.

**LABILIS** (labor), e, adj. slippery, apt to slip, δλιζήρης. Ammian. — ¶ Figur. Arnob. Et quisquam est, qui deos sibi persuadeat dulcedinis labilis volucris titillatione mulceri? unstable, inconstant, frail, momentary, that soon passes away.

**LABIŪS**, ōnis, m. same as *Labiosus*. Ver-3 rias Flacc. ap. Charis.

**LABIŪSUS** (labium), a, um, adj. having 3 great lips, blobber-lipped. Lucret.

**LABIUM** (perhaps from labio), ii, n. a lip, χείλος. Terent. Labia demissa, hanging lips. Plaut. Labiis ductare alquem. — The sing. is found in Seren. ap. Non.

**LABŪS** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to totter, be ready to fall, give way, be loosened. Cic. Signum illud nulla lababat ex parte. Virg. Labat ariete crebro janua. Id. genua. Cels. dentes, are loosened. Ovid. naves. Id. pedes. Id. Vincla labant (of Icarus), begin to sink. Id. Littera labat, h. c. when written with a shaking or trembling hand. — ¶ Figur. to totter, to waver, be at a loss, hesitate. Cic. Scito, labare meum consilium. Id. Cum ei labare M. Antonius videretur. Liv. Qui sociorum ad eam diem firmi steterant, tum labare cœperunt. Id. Labare fidem sociorum. Ovid. In dubio pectora nostra labant. Id. Ex nimia matrem pietate labare, sensit. Id. Cur labat ambiguo spes mihi mixta metu? Val. Flacc. Ægra virorum corda labant, know not which party to espouse. — Also, to totter, to be in danger. Ovid. Pars nulla est, quæ labet, imperii. Id. Cum res Trojana labaret. Cic. Ut labent omnia, go to ruin. — Also, to totter, to fall. Liv. Memoria labat. Apul. Labanti spiritu totam se super corpus effudit.

**LABŪR** (unc.), ōris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. used to express any gradual and unobserved motion, especially in a downward direction; hence, to glide down, slip down. Ovid. Lacrimæ labuntur per genas. Virg. Stellæ præcipites cælo labi. Id. Folia lapsa cadunt, h. e. sensim decidunt, fall gliding to the earth. Id. Labi per funem demissum, to let one's self down. Ovid. Flumina labantur, to flow. Id. Labi per æquora rate, to sail. Virg. Abies labitur, the ship swims. Ovid. Serpens labitur, glides. Tacit. Ignis lapsus in porticus. Figur. Virg. Dolor lapsus ad ossa. Ovid. Somnus labitur in artus. Plaut. Illico res foras labitur, slips out, h. e. goes to ruin. Virg. Lumina labuntur lætis, become dim or dull. Sæton. Malæ labentes, the falling jaws. — Hence, to fall, h. e. to go to ruin, come to an end, sink. Cic. Homo labitur. Liv. Res lapsa est. Id. Labuntur mores. Tacit. Spiritus labitur. — Hence, Cæs. Labi spe, to be deceived in one's hope. Pandect. Labi facultatibus, to become poor. Hence, Propert. and Ovid. Lapsus, a, um, unfortunate. — Also, to slip, or hosten away, pass away, glide away. Ovid. Labitur ætas. Virg. annus. Id. Labente die. — Also, to slip away, escape. Curt. e manibus. Tacit. custodia. Figur. Virg. Nostro illius labatur pectore vultus. Tacit. Vox forte lapsa. — Also, of the voice, to die away without reaching the ear, to be lost, not to be heard. Cic. Voces adjectæ laberentur. — ¶ Also, to fall in, give way. Ovid. Lapsuram domum subire. — ¶ Also, to fall into or upon, come to. Cic. Ne labar ad opinionem. Horat. in vitium. Petron. in somnum, or, Propert. somno, fall asleep. Cic. Labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, incline to that. Id. Labi longius, to go too far in speaking, speak too much. — ¶ Also, to miss, err, commit a fault or error. Cic. consilio, casu, opinione. Id. per errorem. Id. in officio. Cels. mente, to become insane. Lucret. a vera ratione. Sæton. memoria.

**LABŪR** (unc.), anciently **LABŪS**, ōris, m. labor, toil, fatigue, πόνος. Cic. corporis, exercise. Id. Res est magni laboris.

**LABŪR**. Hoc est mihi labori. Plin. Le thargicos excitare, labor est, is laborious, is difficult. Id. In labore esse. Cic. Laborem sibi sumere, et alteri imponere. Quintil. alicui injungere. Cic. Laborem insumere in rem aliquam, pains. Virg. Alicui rei laborem impendere. Cic. Multum operæ laboris consume. Id. Laborem sustinere. Id. exantlare. Id. suscipere. Virg. adire. Cic. subire. Id. capere, h. e. subire, sentire. Nepos. ferre. Liv. Pericula et labores obire, hardships. Terent. Labori haud parcere. Plin. Ep. Laboribus conteri. Cic. Labores magnos excipere. Id. Laboribus maximis perfunctus. Id. Se in magnis laboribus exercere. Id. Se magnis laboribus frangere. Id. Cum labore operoso moliri aliquid, by dint of labor. Terent. Sine labore potiri aliquid. Plin. Nullo labore. Cic. Laborem levare alicui. Id. detrahere. Ovid. minuere. Id. intermittere. Curt. relaxare. Sil. Labori incumbere. Cæs. Ex labore se refecere. Sallust. Corpus in laboribus habui, have subjected to toil. — Also, work, workmanship. Val. Flacc. Pocuclaque, insignis veterum labor. Virg. Artificumque manus inter se, operumque laborem miratur. Id. Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error, h. c. ingeniosum opus labyrinthi. Val. Flacc. Chlamydem, textosque labores. — Also, a deed in war, warlike exploit. Virg. and Val. Flacc. Belli labores. Claudian. Decertati labores. — ¶ Also, fatigue, drudgery. Cic. militiae. Cæs. militum. — ¶ Also, activity, industry. Cic. — ¶ Also, need, distress, trouble, misfortune, hardship, difficulty. Cic. In labore meo. Virg. Iliacos iterum demens audire labores exposcit. Id. Trojæ supremum audire laborein. Id. Tædet pelagi perferre laborem, dangers, disasters. Nepos. Multis variisque perfunctus laboribus. Hence, Virg. Solis labores, eclipses of the sun. Id. lunæ, eclipses of the moon. — Also, sickness, disease. Plaut. Valetudo decrevit, accrescit labor. Vitruv. Sulphurosi fontes nervorum labores reficiunt. — Also, pain. Scribon. Larg. and Plaut. — Also, weight. Plin. and Vitruv. — Claudian. Labores uteri, h. e. filii.

**LABŪRĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from laboro. — ¶ Adj. laborious, troublesome. Terull. Custodia laborator. — Also, passed amidst toil and fatigue, full of hardship. Val. Flacc. ævum. Stat. vita.

**LABŪRIÆ**. See *Laborinus*.

**LABŪRIFER** (labor & ferro), a, um, adj. 3 bearing labor, inured to toil, ἐπιπρόνος. Ovid.

**LABŪRINŪS**, a, um, adj. as, Plin. Campus Laborinus, or Campi Laborini, or Laboriæ, ærum, f. a district in Campania, now Terra di Lavoro.

**LABŪRĪŪSĒ** (laboriosus), adv. laboriously, with toil and fatigue, wearisomely, with difficulty, ἐπιπρόνος. Catull. and Cels. Laboriose. Cic. Laboriosus. Id. Laboriosissime.

**LABŪRĪŪSŪS** (labor, ōris), a, um, adj. laborious, requiring much pains, tiresome, toilsome, wearisome, fatiguing, irksome, troublesome, ἐπιπρόνος. Terent. deambulatio. Cic. Nihil erit his domo sua dulcius, nec laboriosus molestiusque provincia. Liv. Operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum. Catull. Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis, doctis, Jupiter! et laboriosis. Nepos. Quod utrum ei laboriosus, an gloriosus fuerit, difficile fuit judicare. — ¶ Also, indoctrinus, pains-taking, laborious. Cic. homo. Nepos. Fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus. Colum. Bos laboriosissimus laboriosus. — ¶ Al-  
minis socius in agricultura. — ¶ Also, exercised in hardship, schooled in toil, that endures hardship. Cic. Quid enim nobis duobus laboriosus? Auct. earm. Priap. Sed quod carmina pessimi poetæ ramis sustineo laboriosis. Cic. Dolores Trebonius perituli magnos: multi ex morbi gravitate majores: quos tamen non miseris, sed laboriosis dicere solentur. — ¶ Also, oppressed by work. Cic. Vos (judices) laboriosos existimat, quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse.

**LABORŌ** (labor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a.  
 1. to labor, endeavor to obtain, do one's utmost to effect, exert one's self, strive, take pains, πυνέω. Cic. sibi, h. e. for one's self. Id. Labore ideum, quod tu, h. e. on account of the same thing. Also, with ut following. Cic. Ut vos decerneretis, laboravi. Also, with ne following. Cic. Sponso illane fieret, laborasti, h. e. you did all you could to prevent, &c. Also, with an infinit. following. Nepos. Ut ne querere quidem de tanta re laborari. Horat. Obliquo laborat lymphā fugax trepidare rivo. Also, Cic. Laborare in re aliqua. Liv. Adeo, in quā laboramus sola, crevinius, divitiis luxuriamque, &c. for in iis, quæ laboramus. Tacit. Nec laborare contentunt, ut pomaria conferant, h. e. they do not exert themselves to effect, &c. — ¶ Also, to grieve, be sorrowful, anxious, solicitous or concerned, to care, trouble one's self about. Cic. alienis malis. Id. Cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, h. e. it concerns me not, I do not trouble myself. Id. Nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis. — ¶ Also, to be in want, need, difficulty, trouble, embarrassment, at a loss, to labor under, be oppressed, afflicted or troubled with, to suffer. Cic. Te prorsus laborare, h. e. that you are considerably indisposed. Id. morbo, h. e. to be sick. Id. ex pedibus, h. e. to have the gout. Id. ex intestinis, h. e. to be troubled with the diarrhæa. Terent. e dolore, or, Horat. utero, h. e. to have the pains of childbirth. Id. ex renibus, h. e. to be afflicted with the gravel. Colum. frigore, or, Plin. a frigore, h. e. to be benumbed with cold, to suffer from cold. Id. fame. Cæs. a re frumentaria, h. e. to be in want of corn. Liv. magnitudine sna. Id. annonæ. Id. vitii. Cic. ex inscientia, h. e. to be ignorant. Horat. ob avaritiam. Cic. ex invidia, or, Liv. odio, h. e. to be hated. Cæs. ex ære alieno, h. e. to be oppressed with debt. Sueton. obsidione, h. e. to be closely besieged. Quintil. crimine teueritatis, h. e. to be accounted rash. Id. fastidio, h. e. to be haughty and fastidious. — Also, absolutely, without an ablat. to be in distress, difficulty, danger, &c. Lin. Acien laborare vidit. Quintil. Naturalis favor est pro laborantibus, h. e. for the weaker party. Cæs. Quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat, h. e. hard pressed, with difficulty maintaining their ground. Cic. Non laboremus, h. e. we would not be in such a difficulty, &c. Id. Laboratur vehementer, h. e. they are much concerned. — Also, of inanimate things, to be in a bad condition, &c. Cæs. Triemes laborant. Ovid. Laborantem ratem deserere, h. e. in danger. Liv. Laborat veritas. Flor. Laborat annulum fides, ut credamus, &c. h. e. are hardly of such authority as to induce us to believe, &c. Cic. Digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, h. e. does not find any difficulty in any motion. — ¶ Also, transitively, to work, labor, fashion, form, make or prepare with pains. Horat. aliquis. Cic. Hæc a me laborata. Sil. Et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, h. e. you work the common destruction of, &c. Laborare aliquid denotes, also, to endeavor to obtain or effect. Tacit. Frumentum patientius laborant. — ¶ See, also, Laboratus, a, um.  
**LABŌS**. See Labor. 2  
**LABŌSUS**, a, um, same as Laboriosus. 3 Lucil.  
**LABRADEUS** [trisyll.], ei and eos, m. or 2  
**LABRADIUS**, ii, m. or LABRANDEUS [trisyll.], ei and eos, m. a surname of Jupiter, probably from the village Labranda in Caria, where there was a temple to Jupiter. Plin. and Lactant.  
**LABRŌS**, or LABRŌS (λάβρος, greedy), 1, m. the name of a dog. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a fish. Plin.  
**LABRŌSUS** (labrum), a, um, adj. with 2 large lips. Cels.  
**LABRUM** (perhaps from lambo), i, n. a lip, χείλος. Generally used in the plur. Labra, the lips. Cic. Apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedissee pueri. Cæs. Labrum superius, the upper lip. Virg. Poculo labra admovere.

Horat. Labra movet metuens audiri. Id. Hæc ego mecum compressis agito labris, h. e. tacitus considero, mutter over to myself. Senec. Vix labra diduxit, hardly opened his mouth. Juvenal. Longa manantia labra saliva, slabbering. Cn. Matias ap. Gell. Labra labris consere, h. e. to kiss. So, Plaut. Labra ad labella adjungere. Id. Devoravi nomen imprudens modo: atqui etiam modo versabatur mihi in labris primibus, I had it at my tongue's end. — ¶ Martial. Linere alicui labra, h. e. to deceive. — ¶ Cic. Primis, or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere, h. e. to have had only a slight taste of; to understand superficially; to be but a smatterer. — ¶ Also, from resemblance, the extremity, edge, brim, brink or margin of any thing. Cæs. fossæ. Id. Cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, atque popoculis utuntur, they tip the edges with silver. Cato. doliorum. Plin. Herba in labris fontis virens. — ¶ Also, a trench. Auson. — ¶ Also, any large open vessel; a vat, tub, cistern. Cato. Labrum lupinarium. Id. olearium. Virg. Spumat plenis vindemia labris, with full vats. Plin. Ep. Marmoreo labro aqua exundat. Cic. Labrum si in balneo non est, &c. the basin of a bath, place in which they bathed. — ¶ Labrum Venerium, an herb growing in rivers. Plin.  
**LABRŌS**. See Labros.  
**LABRŪSCŪS**, a, um, adj. as, Plin. Labrusca vitis, or, Virg. (absol.) Labrusca, sc. vitis, a kind of wild vine (Vitis labrusca, L.). So, also, Colum. Uva labrusca; hence, Virg. in Cnl. Labruscum, i, n. the fruit of the wild vine.  
**LABRŪSCUM**. See Labruscus. 3  
**LABSO**, } See Lapsio, &c.  
**LABSUS**, }  
**LABUNDŌS** (labor, ēris), a, um, falling, 3 gliding, running. Accius ap. Non.  
**LABURNUM**, i, n. a shrub, a species of 2 cytisus, (Cytisus laburnum, L.) Plin.  
**LABYRINTHŌS** (λαβύρινθος), i, m. a labyrinth; a place formed with many windings from which it is difficult to extricate one's self. Virg. — ¶ Hence, Labyrinthus, a, um, adj. Catall. and Labyrinthus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthean. Sidon.  
**LAC** (perhaps from γάλα, gen. γάλακτος), lactis, n. milk, γάλα. Not used in the plur. Lucret. Femina quæque, cum peperit, dulci repletur lacte. Virg. Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ ubera. Cæs. Lacte atque pecore vivunt. Virg. Agni a lacte depulsi, weaned. Ovid. Lac dare alicui, to suckle, give suck. Cic. Cum lacte nutricis, errorem suxisse videantur, with their nurse's or mother's milk. Virg. Lac recens, or, Virg. novum, new milk. Id. concretum, cheese. — Plaut. Tam simile est, quam lac lacti (proverb. of things very much alike), as like as one egg to another. — Plin. Lac gallinacem (proverb. of a thing very rare). — ¶ Also, the juice of herbs, &c. Ovid. and Cels. — ¶ Also, a milky color; a milk-white color. Ovid. (de tauris). Signatus tenui media inter cornua nigro. Una fuit labes: cetera lactis erant, milk-white; of a milky white. — ¶ Figur. Plaut. In melle sunt lingue site vestræ, atque orationes, lacteque: corda felle sunt lita. Quintil. Satiari velut quodam iuncudioris disciplinæ lacte. — ¶ It is found masc. in Plaut., Petron., Gell. and Apul. — ¶ Also, nom. Lacte, Plaut., Plin. and Apul. — ¶ Lactes, plur. See Lactes.  
**LACÆNĀ** (Λακωνία), adj. f. a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman. Virg. virginēs. — Subst. a Spartan woman. Virg. Scelus exitiale Lacænæ, h. e. Helen. Val. Flacc. Fervere cæde Lacænæ, h. e. Chytemnestra. Martial. Cycno nupta Lacænæ, h. e. Leda.  
**LACCĀ**, a, f. a knot or swelling of the 3 veins in the hips or legs of cattle. Veget. — ¶ Also, a kind of herb. Apul.  
**LACEDÆMŌN** (Λακεδαίμων), ōnis, f. Lacedæmon or Sparta, a noted city of Peloponnesus, the territory of which was called Laconia. Cic. and Nepos. — Abl. Lacedæmoni. Nep. — ¶ Lacedæ-

dæmones, um, m. the Spartans. M. mertin.  
**LACEDÆMŌNICŪS** (Λακεδαίμωνιος), a, um, adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian. Plin. Lacedæmonium marmor. Horat. and Ovid. Lacedæmonium Tarentum, h. e. built by Spartans. Martial. Lacedæmonius Galesus, h. e. that flows near Tarentum. Lucan. Heniochi Lacedæmonii, h. e. a Lacedæmonian, Castore et Polluce, oriundi. Juvenal. Lacedæmonius orbis, h. e. perhaps a table of Lacedæmonian marble. Nepos. Lacedæmonii, the Spartans.  
**LACER** (unc.), a, um, adj. maimed, 2 mangled, torn in pieces, lacerated, dismembered, disabled. Liv. corpus. Ovid. currus. Id. homo. Id. puppes. Tacit. vestis, rent. Stat. crines, dishevelled. Figur. Plin. Paneg. gentilitates. — Hence, mutilated. Ovid. Caput lacera cornu. Virg. Deiphobum lacerum ora. Ovid. Lacerum corpus (Philomela), h. e. deprived of her young. Hence, Sil. castra (of an army that has lost its leader). — ¶ Also, actively, tearing, rending, lacerating. Ovid. Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu cepit.  
**LACERĀBĪLĪS** (lacerō), e, adj. that may 3 be torn, easy to be torn. Auson.  
**LACERĀTIŌ** (id.), ōnis, f. a tearing, mangling, rending, lacerating, laceration. Cic. corporis. Id. Muliebres lacerationes genarum.  
**LACERĀTŌR** (id.), ōris, m. one who 3 mangles, lacerates. Augustin.  
**LACERNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of great coat; a thick outer garment of the Romans, worn particularly in rainy or cold weather and in war. Cic. Ovid. and Vellei. — ¶ Hence, Lacernatus, a, um, adj. clothed in a lacerna. Vellei. and Juvenal.  
**LACERNĀTŪS**, a, um, adj. See Lacer- 2 na.  
**LACERNŪLĀ**, æ, f. dimin. of lacerna. 3 Arnob.  
**LACERŌ** (lacer), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 tear in pieces, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate. Ovid. genus, comas, vestem. Liv. tergum virgis. Cic. e Sophoc. viscera morsu. — Also, to cut into pieces, divide, carve, as food. Petron. obsonium. Hence, figur. reliquias vitæ. Lucan. Lacerandas præbuit urbes, to be distributed. — ¶ Figur. to pull to pieces with words; to asperse, carp at, rail at, censure. Cic. Obtrectatio invidiæ, qua solet lacerare plerosque. Id. Verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerare. Liv. Lacerare aliquid probris. Id. famam sepulti. Ovid. alicujus carmina. Sueton. Acerbissima satyra lacerari. — ¶ Also, figur. to ruin, dissipate, waste, consume. Cic. omni scelere patriam. Plaut. rem suam, or, Sallust. bona patria, to waste, squander. Plaut. Fenore lacerant homines, impoverish, ruin. Cic. Hæc te lacerat oratio. Id. pecuniam, squander. Plaut. diem, to waste, spend badly.  
**LACERTA**, æ, f. and LACERTŪS, i, m. a lizard, newt, evet, est, σαύρα. Plin., Virg., Martial., Horat., &c. — ¶ Also, a sea-fish. Cic. — ¶ Lacertus, an arm. See Lacertus.  
**LACERTŌSŪS** (lacertus), a, um, brazen, 3 sinewy, nervous, strong. Cic. Centuriones lacertosi. Ovid. Lacertosi coloni. Varr. Equus lacertosus.  
**LACERTŌS**, i, m. the upper muscular or 3 sinewy part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow. Ovid. — Also frequently, the arm. Ovid. Immanes lacerti, brazen arms. Id. Lacertis colla complecti. Ovid. and Senec. Lacertum excutere, to throw out the arm in order to strike a blow. Hence, Lacertus, a blow. Sil. — Figur. Lacerti, muscular arms, muscle, nerves, strength, force, vigor. Cic. In Lysia sunt lacerti. — Also, applied to bees. Virg. Aptant lacertos. — ¶ Also, same as Lacerta, a lizard. Virg. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a sea-fish. Juvenal., Plin., &c.  
**LACESSITIŌ** (laccio), ōnis, f. a challen- 3 ging, provoking. Amian.  
**LACESSITŪS**, a, um, particip. from lac- 3 cesso.  
**LACESSŌ** (lacio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 3. to provoke, irritate, exasperate, excite,

*incite, stimulate, προκαλέω, προπηλακίζω.* Cic. aliquem injuria. Sueton. jureis petulantibus. Liv. jurgiis. Id. pugnam. Colum. apes. Lucrēt. aures. Virg. Mambus lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, h. e. *animate the horses by patting them on their breasts.* Virg. pugnam, h. e. ad pugnam. So, also, Cæs. hostes, sc. ad pugnam. Lucan. Martem, sc. ad pugnam, h. e. bellum commovere. — ¶ Also, to challenge, invite. Liv. aliquem ad pugnam. Cic. aliquem scripto, h. e. by writing to cause another to write. Also, absolutely. Virg. Cursu ictique lacessunt, sc. se invicem. — ¶ Also, to attack, assail. Cic. aliquem ferro. Cæs. prælio, bello. — Figur. Ovid. Equus pede lacessit fores, h. e. *kicks against, seeks to get out.* Virg. Æra fulgent sole lacessita, h. e. *percuta, tacta.* Plin. Ep. aliquem capitaliter, h. e. to accuse. — Hence, Horat. Lacesere deos, sc. precibus, h. e. to entreat, importune. Colum. Vindemia pluvias lacessita, h. e. *affected, injured.* Tacit. Pax lacessita, h. e. *disturbed.* — ¶ Also, to attempt, essay, dare, try. Horat. pelagus carina. Virg. pugnam, h. e. to begin, dare the fight. So, also, Id. ferrum, h. e. pugnam. — ¶ Also, to occasion. Cic. sermones. Quintil. risum. — ¶ Colum. Lacessiri, fur lacessi.

**LACHANIZŌ, or LACHANISSŌ (λάχανος, oīus), as, n. l. to be faint, feeble or weak, λαχανίζω, languere, vacillo.** Sueton.

**LACHESIS (Λάχαισις), is, f. one of the three Fates.** Ovid.

**LACHRIMA, &c.** See *Lacrīma, &c.* 3

**LACIADĒS, iē, m. belonging to the Lacian canton or district in Attica.** Cic.

**LACINIĀ (λακίς, -idos), æ, f. the lappet, flap or fringe of a garment.** Sueton. toga. Cic. Obtinere laciniā, by the lappet, h. e. *scarcely, as if it were about to slip from the hands shortly.* — ¶ Also, any cloth or wrapper in which a thing is wrapped. Plin. Porrum, et allium semit in laciniis colligatum, in pieces of linen rag. Hence, Plaut. Sume laciniam, a cloth, a handkerchief (but this may be referred to the first meaning of the word). — Figur. any thing like a lappet, as the dewlap in cattle. Plin. Feminarum generositatis insigne, laciniæ corporibus a cervicē binæ dependentes. — ¶ Also, by synecdoche, an entire garment. Apul. — ¶ Also, any small division, a part, a piece. Colum. Grex in laciniis distribuitur, h. e. in minorēs partes. So, Plin. Brevis laciniā, a narrow strip or neck of land. — ¶ Laciniū Juno. See *Laciniū.*

**LACINIĀTĪM (laciniā), adv. in small divisions.** Figur. Apul.

**LACINIŌ (perhaps from laciniā), as, a. l. to delude.** Apul. Ut ventus adherens pressule, membrorum voluptatem graphice laciniaret, h. e. *membra per laciniās distingueret, et singulorum pulcritudinem exprimeret.* (Ed. Elmoh. reads *laciniaret, to cover.*) — ¶ Also, to cut or rend in pieces. Figur. Tertull. Dens blasphemis laciniatur. Al. leg. *lanciatnr.* Senec. Vitam deducimus in particulas, ac laciniamus. Al. leg. *lanciamus.*

**LACINIŌSĒ (lacinosus), adv. like lappets, with lappets.** Plin.

**LACINIŌSŌS (laciniā), a, um, full of 2 lappets, crumpled, jagged.** Tertull. and Pila. — ¶ Figur. full of redundancies, superfluous. Tertull. Sermo lacinosus. Hieron. Sermo lacinosissimus. — Also, full of obstructions, obstructed, troublesome. Apul. imbecillitas. Tertull. Impedimenta lacinosæ vitæ.

**LACINIUM, ii, n. a promontory in the southern part of Italy, in the territory of the Brutii, now Capo de Colonne, Λακίριον.** Plin. — ¶ Laciniū is properly an adj. sc. promontorium, from lacinius, a, um, *locinian.* Hence, Ovid. Laciniā Pora. Liv. Laciniā Juno, and Virg. Diva Laciniā (there was here a temple of Juno, six miles from Crotona). Ovid. *templū, the temple of Locinia Juno.*

**LACIŌ (unc.), is, a. 3. to allure, to deceive, 3 decipio.** Lucrēt. Quæ lacere in fraudem possent, vincitose tenere.

**LACŌ, and LACŌN (Λάκων), ōnis, m.**

adj. Spartan, *Lacedæmonian.* Horat. Flumen et regnata petam Laconi rura Phalanto. Nep. A quo cum Laco pœnium numeratam accepisset, &c. Horat. Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, sc. canis (Laconia being famous for its breed of dogs). — In plur. Lacōnes, um, ni. the *Lacedæmonians, the Spartans.* Propert. Quod si jura fores, pugnasque imitata Laconum, &c. *Martial.* Qualia Ledæi facta Lacones habent, h. e. *Castor and Pollux, sons of Lacedæmonian Leda.* So, Id. Pios Laconas.

**LACŌNIĀ, æ, f. same as Laconica.** Plin.

**LACŌNICĀ, æ, sc. terra, and LACŌNICĒ (Λακωνική, sc. γῆ), es, f. a country of Peloponnesus, of which Sparta or Lacedæmon was the chief city.** Nep. and Pompon. Melo.

**LACŌNICUM.** See *Lacōnicus.*

**LACŌNICŪS (Λακωνικός), a, um, adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian, Laconic.** Horat. Lacōnice purpure. Al. leg. *Lacōnicæ.* Plin. canes. Spumach. brevitās. Plant. Lacōnica clavis, h. e. *by which the doors could be opened and closed from without, an invention of the Spartans, and differing from keys previously made, by which doors were opened only from within.* — Lacōnicum balneum, or Lacōnicum (absol.), the *sitting-room in a bath.* Cic. — Also, *Plaut.* Lacōnicum, sc. vestimentum.

**LACŌNĪS (Λακωνίς), idis, adj. f. Spartan, Lacana.** Ovid. Et patre Dictæo, sed matre Laconide nati. — ¶ Lacōnis (absol.), sc. terra, the same as *Lacōnica.* Pompon. Melo.

**LACŌNIUS, a, um, adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian.** — Hence, *Laconia*, which see.

**LACŌTŌMŌS.** See *Leotomos.*

**LACRĪMĀ, and LACRĪMĀ, or LACRŌMĀ (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα), æ, f. a tear.** Cic. Cito arecit lacrima. Ovid. Lacrimam dare ignoto, h. e. *ignotum lugere.* Terent. Homini illico lacrymæ cadunt, quasi puero, gaudio. Virg. Vultum lacrymis atque ora rigabat, bedewed with tears. Id. Lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes. Id. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, with rising tears. Tacit. Effundit in lacrymas, to burst into tears. Cic. Neque enim præ lacrymis jam loqui possum. Id. Lacrymas non tenere. Id. Tradere se lacrimis et tristitia. Id. Lacrymis confici. Curt. temperare. Val. Flacc. abstulit. Cæs. Multis cum lacrymis obsecrare. Curt. Manantibus præ gaudio lacrymis. Plin. Ep. Din cohibite lacrymæ prorumpit. Lucan. Lacrymas luctusque remitte. Cic. Lacrymas effundere. Id. profundere. Ovid. emittere. Virg. demittere. Senec. mittere. Justin. Dolorem in lacrymas effundere, to vent forth his grief. Valer. Flacc. Fatiscere in lacrymas. Ovid. In lacrymas cogere aliquem. Id. Lacrymis madidos corrumpere ocellos. Id. indulgere. Propert. Lacrymas siccare cadentes. Id. suppressere. Virg. dare, h. e. to shed. Id. ire in lacrymas. Id. lacrymas cedere, h. e. *movere, fletum excitare.* Id. Lacrymis quempian flectere. Quintil. Lacrymas alienjus concitare, to move to tears. So, Id. *movere, and Curt.* commovere, and *Albinus.* alieni elicere. — ¶ Figur. a moisture like tears, which exudes from trees, plants, &c. Plin. E lacrymis arborum, quæ glutinum pariunt, tears, gum-drops. Id. Lacryna vitium, quæ veluti gumi est. — ¶ Of the three forms of writing the word, the first, *Lacrīma*, is considered the best. — It was, also, anciently written with an *h*, *Lachrimo*, &c.

**LACRĪMĀBĪLĪS, or LACRĪMĀBĪLĪS (lacrimo), e, adj. sad, worthy of lamentation, lamentable, mournful, woful, miserable, δακρυτός, πολυδάκρυς.** Virg. Gemitus lacrimabilis. Id. bellum. Ovid. Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit. — ¶ Also, like tears. Arnob. Lacrymabilis destillatio.

**LACRĪMĀBĪLĪTER, or LACRĪMĀBĪLĪTER (lacrimabilis), adverb, with tears, mournfully.** Hieron.

**LACRĪMĀBŌNDŌS, or LACRĪMĀBŌNDŌS (lacrimo), a, um, adj. full of tears, weeping much, ready to weep, tearful, tear-falling.** Liv

**LACRĪMĀTIŌ, or LACRĪMĀTIŌ, or**

**LACRĪMĀTIŌ (lacrimo), ōnis, f. a weeping, δάκρυσις.** Plin. Omphacium emen dat oculorum lacrymatum.

**LACRĪMŌ, and LACRĪMŌ, or LACRŌMŌ (lacrima), as, avi, atum, n. l. Of tener used than Lacrimō, ārīs, atū sum, dep. J. to weep, shed tears, plain, lament, δακρῶ.** Cic. Te, ut a me discesseris, lacrymasse, moleste ferbam. Id. Equis fuit, quin lacrymaretur? Senec. Nec sicci sint oculi, amisso amico, nec flant: lacrymandum est, non plorandum. Terent. Lacrymo gaudio. Id. Quid tu igitur lacrymas? — Sometimes it is followed by an acc. governed by *ob* or *propter* understood. Terent. Num id lacrimat virgo? Nep. casum. — ¶ Used, also, of plants. Venant. Fortun. Candice desecto lacrimat sua gaudia palmes, drops, distils, weeps. Plin. Calamus lacrimans. Ovid. Nondum pertulerat lacrimatas cortice myrrhas.

**LACRĪMŌSĒ, or LACRĪMŌSĒ (lacrimo), adv. with tears.** Gell.

**LACRĪMŌSŪS, or LACRĪMŌSŪS (lacrima), a, um, adj. full of tears, weeping, causing tears, sad, doleful, δακρυδών.** Horat. Lacrimosa Trojæ funera. Id. bellum. Ovid. Luminā lacrimosa vino. Id. Lacrimosum carmen. Stat. Lacrimosus risus. Horat. and Ovid. Lacrimosus fumus, h. e. *causing tears to come into the eyes.* So, Plin. Capis omnibus oīor lacrimosus. — ¶ Used, also, of plants. Plin.

**LACRĪMŌLĀ, or LACRĪMŌLĀ (dimin. l of lacrima), æ, f. a little tear, δακρυόιον.** Cic.

**LACTĀ, æ, f. a kind of cassia.** Plin.

**LACTĀNS (lacto), antis, particip. having milk, suckling, giving suck, γαλάζων, lac habens, aut præbens.** Gell. Nam plerumque sine discrimine, quæcumque id temporis lactans est, adhiberi solet. Al. rectius leg. *lactans.* (Lactans and lactens are constantly confounded, as in Ovid. Uteraque ehibent avidi lactantia nati.) — ¶ Also, *sucking milk.* Varr. Equis annientis dandum hordeum, usque quo erant lactantes. Al. rectius leg. *lactentes.* Liv. ap. Non. Ego puerum interea ancillæ subdam lactantem meæ. Al. leg. *lactantem.* — ¶ Lactantia, um, *milkmaid.* Cels. Al. leg. *lactentia.* — ¶ Lactantes anni, in Anson. *Edyll.* 4. v. 67. *sucking years, years of boyhood (unless lactentes be the correct reading).* — ¶ *Martial.* Lactantes metæ, h. e. *metæ lactis.* — ¶ Figur. *alluring, deceiving.* Acc. ap. Non. Frustratio lactans. Cic. Malevolentia lactans alieno malo. (Ita Non.; sed al. rectius al. leg.)

**LACTĀRĪS (lac), e, adj. having milk, 3 giving milk.** Marcell. Empir.

**LACTĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 milk.** Plin. Lactaria herba, tithymal, spurge or milk-weed. — ¶ Made of milk. Lactarium opus, food made of milk, milk diet, γαλακτινον. Lamprid. Cœnam exhibere de opere lactario. So, Cels. Omne opus pistorium, lac, mel, itemque lactaria. Al. leg. *lactentia.* — ¶ Lactarius, ii, m. one that prepares food made of milk, qui cibos e lacte conficit. Cels. Dulciarios et lactarios tales habuit, ut, &c. — Also, one sucking milk. Varr. Dandum bubus lupinum, et lactariis Medica, et clystium, h. e. *calves.* (Some understand lactariis in this place, giving milk, h. e. *milk cows.*)

**LACTĀTŌS (lacto), as, m. a giving suck, a suckling with milk.** Plin. 32, 5. *Hadrian.* leg. *jectatu ex MSS.*

**LACTĒ.** See *Loc.* 3

**LACTĒNS (lacteo), entis, particip. sucking milk, hanging at the breast, suckling, γηλάζων.** Cic. Romulus parvus, atque lactens, uberibus lupinis imbutus. Lactentes hostie. Liv. Lactentibus lactentes hostie. Varr. Porci lacrem divinum facere. Varr. Catulus. Orentes. Id. agni. Colum. catulus. Orentes. Id. Carpere dicuntur lactentia viscera id. Carpere dicuntur lactentium. — rostris, sc. *puerorum lactentium.* — ¶ Also, *having or containing milk, full of milky juice.* Virg. Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent. Ovid. Sati stipula lactentia turgent. Plin. vère novo teneris lactentia succis. Plin. vère novo teneris lactentia succis. — ¶ Also, made of lactuca lactens. — ¶ Also, made of milk. Cels. Facile intus corruptuntur



omne pistorium opus, lac, mel, itemque lactentia. *Id.* Alvim movent mel crudum, lac, lactentia omnia, mulsum, vinum dulce. — *¶* *Ovid.* Lactens annus, *h. e.* the spring (as it were like a young nursing child).  
**LACTEŌ** (lac), es, n. 2. to grow milky, swell with milk. *Pallad.* — See *Lactens*.  
**LACTEŌLŌS** (dimin. of lacteus), a, um, 3 adj. white as milk, milk-white. *Cutull.* Lacteolæ puellæ. *Auson.* Viscus lacteolum, *h. e.* caro candida testæ marinæ inclusa. *Prudent.* agnus, *h. e.* lacteus.  
**LACTES** (lac), ium, f. the small gruts, chitterlings. *Plin. Pers.*, *Plaut.* — *¶* *Lactis*, sing. *Titium.* Lactis agnina.  
**LACTESCŌ** (lacteo), is, n. 3. to turn into milk, become milk, γαλακτοποιῶ. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to swell with milk, to be filled with milk. *Plin.*  
**LACTĒS** (lac), a, um, adj. of milk, made of milk, milky full of milk, γαλακτικός. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* Lacteus humor, *h. e.* milk. *Virg.* Ubera lactea, *h. e.* lacte plena, distended with milk. — *¶* Also, suckling. *Martial.* Cingunt serenum lacte focum vernæ. *Id.* Lacteus porcus. — *¶* Also, of the color of milk, white as milk, milk-white. *Virg.* Lactea colla. *Id.* cervix. *Martial.* gemma. — Hence, *Cic.* Orbis lacteus, *Ovid.* Via lactea, and *Plin.* Circulus lacteus (in the heavens), the milky way, γαλαξία, γαλαξία.  
**LACTICŌLŌR** (lac & color), ōris, adj. of 3 the color of milk, milk-white. *Auson.*  
**LACTILAGŌ** (lac), inis, f. a low laurel; 3 the same as *Chumadaphne*. *Apul.*  
**LACTINEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of the color 3 of milk, milk-white. *Venant.* Fortun.  
**LACTIS** (Id.), is, f. See *Lactes*. 2  
**LACTITŌ** (frequentat. from lacto), as, n. 1. to give milk, give suck. *Martial.*  
**LACTŌ** (lac), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to give 3 milk, suckle, give suck, feed with milk, γαλαξίω. *Ovid.* Ubera lactantia. — *¶* Also, to suck milk, suck. *Auson.* Infans lactavit. — *¶* Figur. (in which sense it is by some derived from lactio), to allure, deceive with fair words, wheedle, cajole, trepan, dupe. *Terent.* Sollicitando et pollicitando eorum animos lactas. *Id.* amantem. *Plaut.* Ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, raptat, retinet, lactat. — *¶* See *Lactans*.  
**LACTŌRIS** (Id.), is, f. a plant with a milky juice. *Plin.*  
**LACTŪCA** (Id.), æ, f. lettuce, Σπιδάξ. *Plin.*  
**LACTŪCŪLA** (dimin. of lactuca), æ, f. 2 a small lettuce, Σπιδάκτις. *Sueton.*  
**LACTŪRCIA** (lac), æ, f. a goddess among 3 the Romans, who presided over the corn swelling with milk. *Augustin.* 1. 4. de Civ. Dei, c. 8. where others read Deum lacturnum.  
**LACTURNUS**. See *Lacturcia*.  
**LACŪNA** (lacus), æ, f. a ditch, pool, body of stagnant water, τέλμα, τέταγος. *Lucret.* In magnas aquas, vastasque lacunas. *Virg.* Cavæ tepido sudant humore lacunæ. *Stat.* Hi siccant hibulas manu lacunas. *Martial.* Quod siccæ redolet palus lacunæ. *Lucret.* Salsas lacunas, water of the sea, salt water. *So, Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Neptunias lacunas. — *¶* Also, any ditch, pit. *Cic.* Cæcas lacunas. *Lucret.* Aut tenebras Orci visat, vastasque lacunas. — *¶* Also, any hole or cavity; a cleft, opening, chasm. *Virg.* Pavimenta testacea sunt diligenter exigenda, ut non habeant lacunas, nec exstantes tumulos. *Varr.* Quæ aratrum vomer: lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur. *Martial.* Lippa sub attrita fronte lacunna patet. — *¶* Used, also, of a vacant place in which something is wanting. Hence, figur. loss, defect, want. Lacunam explere, to supply a defect. *Cic.* Lacunam rei familiaris explere, to get back their expenses; to stop up that hole in. *Id.* Vide quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, *h. e.* ne quod detrimentum, ne quid minus probum in auro sit.  
**LACŪNAR** (unc.), āris, n. the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented or filled up afterwards; a carved or fretted ceiling, σανίδωμα, φάτωμα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* *Juvenal.* Doctus spectare lacunar (proverb.), *h. e.* to look upwards, not to concern himself about what is passing before his very eyes. — *¶* Genit. plur. Lacunarium, for

lacunarium. *Dat. pl. lacunaribus and lacunariis. Vitruv.*  
**LACŪNARIUM**, ii, n. same as *Lacunar. Vitruv.*  
**LACŪNŌ** (lacuna), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to fret or pit, hollow out. *Plin.* Intus exiles nucleos lacunatis includit toris. — *¶* Also, to ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling. *Ovid.* Summa lacunabata alterno murice conchas.  
**LACŪNŌSŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 ditches, holes, or cavities; uneven, pitted, rugged. *Cic.*  
**LACŪS** (λάκκος, a ditch), us, m. a lake, λίμνη. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Among the poets, generally, for water, a body of water, whether a river, fountain, or other stream of water. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a cistern or reservoir in which the water is received from pipes, fountains, &c.; a basin. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, a quenching trough used by smiths to quench glowing iron. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, every vessel of a larger kind, for liquids; a tub, cask; especially, a vat into which the wine flows when pressed. *Ovid.* — Hence, as much wine ns is pressed at once. *Plin.* — *Cic.* Oratione de musto ac lacu fervida, *h. e.* yet new, not yet having ceased fermenting. — *¶* Also, every receptacle, keep. *Colum.* for pulse. *Prudent.* for lions. — Also, the hole in which lime is slaked, a lime hole. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, for lacunar. *Lucl.*  
**LACŪSCŪLŌS** (dimin. of lacus), i, m. a small lake, ditch. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, a little vat, chest, &c. for olives, &c. *Colum.*  
**LACTŪRRIS**, is, m. a sort of large cabbage or cauliflower. *Plin.*  
**LADA**, or **LĒDA**, æ, f. or **LĒDŌN** (λήδων), i, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.* — Hence, *Ladānum*, i, n. the dewy moisture which is found on the leaves of the herb lada (*Cictus Creticus*, L.), λήδανον. *Plin.*  
**LADAS**, æ, m. Λάδας, a swift runner of Alexander the Great. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* and *Martial.*  
**LADŌN**, ōnis, m. Λάδων, a river of Peloponnesus, which flows through Arcadia into the Alpheus. *Ovid.* — *¶* In fabulous history, *Ladon* is sometimes called the father of *Daphne*. *Serv.* — *¶* *Ladon* is also the name of one of *Actæon's* dogs. *Ovid.*  
**LĒDŌ** (according to some, from δηλέω, by transposition of the letters), is, si, sup, a. 3. to strike or dash with force against anything. *Lucret.* Turbida ponti æquora lædebant naves ad saxa virosque. — *¶* Hence, to injure, hurt, harm, offend, trouble, vex, annoy, βλάπτω. — *Plaut.* Lora lædunt brachia. *Ovid.* Frondes lædit hiems. *Id.* Teneros lædunt juga prima juvencos. *Id.* Lædere aliquem vulnere. *Phædr.* dente. *Virg.* ferro retaso plantas. *Id.* rubigine ferrum. *Ovid.* Herbas morsu lædere juvencæ. *Plin.* Grana lathyridis stomachum lædunt. *Hæmat.* Si te pulvis, strepitusque rotarum, si lædet caupona, Ferentinum ire jubeho, shall annoy you. *Virg.* Ah, ne te frigora lædant! *Id.* Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) eamus, will be less tedious. *Plin.* Thymum læditur imbribus, is injured. *Id.* Smaragdī sole læduntur, lose their lustre. *Terent.* Clemens, placidus: nulli lædere os, arididere omnibus, *h. e.* to abuse no one to his face. *Sueton.* famam alicujus gravi opprobrio. *Metell.* ad *Cic.* Ludibrio alicquem lædere. *Quintil.* infamia, to speak ill of, asperse, slander, defame. *Horat.* tristi versu, to lash, satirize. *Plaut.* dico aut facto. *Cic.* fidem, to break, violate. *Nep.* Nullas inimicitias gessit; quod neque lædebat quemquam, neque, &c. *h. e.* disoblige. *Sallust.* Marius antea infestus nobilitati, tum vero multus atque ferrox instare, singulos modo, modo universos lædere, vailed at.  
**LĒLĒPS** (λαίλαψ, a storm), āpis, m. the name of a dog. *Ovid.*  
**LĒLIANŌS** (Lælius), a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to Lælius (the name of a Roman gens). *Cæs.* Lælianæ naves, *h. e.* which D. Lælius commended.  
**LĒNA** (χλαίνα), æ, f. an upper robe or mantle. *Cic.* — It was properly, according to *Varro*, the garment of men, as *ricinium* was that of women.

**LĒNĀS**, ātis, m. and f. a surname in the gens *Popilia* in *Rome*. *Liv.*  
**LĒŌTŌMŌS** (λαϊότομος), i, f. the chord 2 of a segment of a circle. *Vitruv.* 9. 7 (8). 6. (*Ll. Schneid.* where, before, *lacotomus* was read).  
**LĒERTĒS**, æ, m. and **LĒERTĀ**, æ, m. Λαέρτης, the son of *Acrisius* or *Arcesius*, and father of *Ulysses*. — Hence, *Laertiades*, æ, m. the son of *Laertes*, *h. e.* *Ulysses*. *Ovid.* and *Horat.* — Hence, also, *Laertius*, a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to, or sprung from *Laertes*, *Laertian*. *Ovid.* heros, *h. e.* *Ulysses*. *Virg.* regna, realms of *Laertes*, *h. e.* *Ithaca*, where *Laertes* reigned.  
**LĒSTŌ** (lædo), ōnis, f. a hurting, harming, injuring, ὄνησις. *Pandect.* Si quid, absente socio, ad læsionem ejus fecit. *Lactant.* Irrit læsio dolorem. — *¶* Also, an attack made by an orator on the character of his opponent. *Cic.*  
**LĒSTRYĠŌN**, ōnis, m. a *Læstrygonian*. *Ovid.* — Generally used in plur. *Læstrygones*, um, m. a people of *Campania* in *Italy*, in the region round the city *Formiæ*, which town is said to have been built by *Lamnis*, the people were said to be very savage. *Plin.*, *Gell.*, *Juvenal.* — *¶* Also, a people of *Sicily*. *Sil.* — *¶* Hence, *Læstrygonius*, a, um, adj. of, or pertaining to the *Læstrygones* in *Italy*. *Ovid.* domus, *h. e.* *Formiæ*. *Silo.* rupes, *h. e.* *Formiana saxa*. *Liv.* Litora Caietæ, *Læstrygoniosque* recessus, *h. e.* now the gulf of *Gætu*. *Horat.* amphora, *h. e.* wine from the *Formian hills*. — Also, of, or pertaining to the *Læstrygones* in *Sicily*. *Plin.*  
**LĒSŪRĀ**, æ, f. same as *Læsiō*. *Tertull.* 3  
**LĒSŪS** (lædo), a, um, particip. *harmcd, injured*. *Cic.* Læsus injuria. *Id.* dignitas. *Pandect.* jus. *Ovid.* silva. *Lucret.* Læsus nibe dies, darkened. *Sil.* Res læsæ, misfortune. Also, that has suffered wrong or loss. *Pandect.* — *¶* See *Lædo*.  
**LĒTĀ**, ōrum, n. τὰ λατῶ, agri publici. *Cod. Theod.* — *¶* Hence, *Læticius*, a, um, adj. of, or pertaining to the public lands. *Cod. Theod.*  
**LĒTĀBILIS** (lætor), e, adj. joyful, glad, gladsome, joyous. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*  
**LĒTĀBŪNDŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. greatly 3 rejoicing, joyful, glad. *Gell.*  
**LĒTĀMEN** (Id.), inis, n. dung, manure, 2 compost, soil; any thing used to fertilize the soil, κόπρος. *Plin.* Scæle nascitur qualicumque solo, ipsumque pro lætamine est. *Pallad.* Anserum lætamen.  
**LĒTĀNTER** (Id.), adv. joyfully. *Lam-* 3 *prid.*  
**LĒTĀSTER** (lætus), tri, adj. somewhat joyful. *Titinn.*  
**LĒTĀTIŌ** (lætor), ōnis, f. a rejoicing, joy. *Cæs.*  
**LĒTE** (lætus), adv. gladly, joyfully, cheerfully, γηθοσύτως, ἰαυρῶς. *Cic.* Læte atque insolenter tulit. *Gell.* Lætissime gaudere. *Vellei.* Neque quisquam aut expulsius invidiosius, aut receptus est lætus. — Figur. fruitfully, abundantly, well. *Colum.* Truncus lætus frondet, *h. e.* uberius, more abundantly. *Plin.* Lanrus recisa lætius fruticat. *Id.* Segetes læte virens.  
**LĒTICUS**. See *Læta*; orum. 3  
**LĒTIFICĀNS** (lætificor), tis, adj. cheerful, joyful. *Plaut.*  
**LĒTIFICŌ** (lætificus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to gladden, exhilarate, make glad or joyful, βύθραινω. *Lucret.* Non illum gloria pulsi lætificat Magni. *Plaut.* Nunc alii eo lætificantur meo malo et damno. — Figur. *Cic.* Sol quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, tum vicissim lætificat, ut cum cælo hilarata videatur. — *¶* Also, to manure. *Cic.*  
**LĒTIFICŌS** (lætus & facio), a, um, adj. making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous, χαρῶς, lætus. *Lucret.* Uti sine certis imbribus anni lætificos nequeant fetus submittere tellus. *Senec.* Læthica referre alicui. *Stat.* Lætifici tumultus. *Id.* plausus.  
**LĒTISCŌ** (lætus), is, n. 3. to rejoice, 3 βύθραινω. *Sisæun.*  
**LĒTITĀ** (Id.), æ, f. joy, gladness, mirth, joyfulness, χαρῶ, γηθοσύνη. *Cic.* Percipere lætitiā ex re quāpiam, to derive joy. *Id.* Efferri lætitiā, to be transported.

with joy. *Id.* exsultare. *Id.* perfri.  
*Id.* adicere aliquem. *Id.* Comitia ista  
præclara me lætitia extulerunt. *Id.* Re-  
pente incesi omnibus lætitiis. *Id.* Læti-  
tiam capere oculis. *Id.* dare alicui,  
h. e. latandi occasionem. So, *Terent.*  
obijcere. *Id.* offerre. *Plin.* afferre.  
*Plaut.* parere alicui. *Liv.* Tantam ex  
metu lætitiâ fecere, ut, &c. *Terent.*  
Ne me in lætitiâ frustra concias.  
*Sallust.* Magna lætitia nobis est. *Nepos.*  
*Victoria* tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut,  
&c. *Plaut.* Præ lætitiâ lacrymæ præ-  
siliant mihi. *Justin.* Totus in lætitiâ  
effusus. *Terent.* Diem perpetuum in  
lætitiâ degere. — ¶ *Figur. gracæ.*  
beauty, richness. *Stat.* membrorum.  
*Auct. Dial. de Orat.* orationis. — Also,  
fruitfulness, vigor. *Colum.* loci. *Id.*  
trunci. *Justin.* pabuli, plenty, abundance.  
— ¶ *Lætitiâ* is distinguished from  
*gaudium*, as signifying a more extrava-  
gant joy.

LÆTYTUDŌ, inis, f. same as *Lætitiâ*.  
3 *Acc. ap. Non.*

LÆTŌ (lætus), as, avi, atum, a. l. to de-  
3 light, make joyful, gladden, εὐφραίνω.  
*Liv. ap. Non.* Jamne oculos specie læ-  
tavit optabili? — *Pallad.* Lætæ ar-  
bores, h. e. stercoreare.

LÆTŌR (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. l. to  
rejoice, be glad or joyful, γηθεύω, χαίρω.  
*Cic.* An Cn. Pompeium censes maxi-  
marum rerum gloria lætaturum fuisse,  
si scisset, &c. *Id.* Lætior tum præsentii,  
tum sperata tua dignitate. *Id.* de com-  
muni omnium salute. *Id.* in omnium  
gemitu. *Id.* In hoc est semper lætatus,  
quod, &c. *Id.* Illud in primis mihi læ-  
tandum jure esse video, quod, &c. *Id.*  
Utrumque lætor, et sine dolore corporis  
te fuisse, et animo valuisse. *Sallust.*  
Lætandum magis, quam dolendum pu-  
to casum tuum. — It is sometimes, by a  
Greek construction, joined with the  
*gen.* *Virg.* Nec veterum meminî læ-  
torve malorum. — *Figur. for* delectari,  
invari, to be delighted with, take delight  
in. *Sæton.* Asturconem, quo maxime  
lætatur, &c. which he took great pleas-  
ure in. *Colum.* Omne vitis genus natura-  
liter lætatur tepore potius, quam frigore.

LÆTŌRŌS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining  
to Lætorius. Lætorius is the name of a  
Roman gens. *Cic.* Lætoria lex, a law  
proposed by one Lætorius, which prohib-  
ited one less than 25 years of age from  
making contracts.

LÆTŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. glad, joyful,  
cheerful, γηθόσυνος. *Cic.* Lætus ho-  
mo. *Terent.* de re. *Liv.* oratio. *Cic.*  
vultus. *Virg.* elamor. *Liv.* pax. Al-  
so, with a *genit.* following. *Vellei.* ani-  
mi. *Virg.* laborum. *Liv.* Neutra ætes  
læta ex certamine abiit, h. e. neither had  
reason to be glad; or, both had reason to  
be displeased. — Also, doing any thing  
with joy, ready, willing, cheerful. *Sal-  
lust.* Senatus supplementum lætus de-  
creverat. *Virg.* Dardanio juveni læta  
dedi. — Also, delighting or taking pleas-  
ure in. *Horat.* sanguine. Also, with an  
*instr.* following. *Sil.* ferro vivere.  
— Also, pleased, content, satisfied. *Mar-  
tial.* meo. Also, with a *genit.* follow-  
ing. *Valer. Flacc.* Lætus opum pacis-  
que meæ. — ¶ Also, making cheerful,  
delighting, gladdening, pleasing, accepta-  
ble, grateful, welcome. *Cic.* Omnia erant  
lætiora. *Valer. Flacc.* Virtus laud læta  
tyranno. *Tacit.* Lætum militibus  
nomen. — Also, propitious, favorable,  
auspicious, lucky. *Plaut.* Lætus, sc.  
Mercurius. *Plin.* prodigium. *Sæton.*  
Exta lætiora. — ¶ Also, joyous in ap-  
pearance, looking cheerful, lively or beau-  
tiful, agreeable, pleasant. *Plin.* color,  
h. e. lively, apt to cheer the eye. *Cic.*  
Vite quid est læti? *Virg.* seges.  
*Id.* Lætissima farra. *Id.* armenta. *Id.*  
Lætos oculis afflavit honores. — Hence,  
fertile, fruitful, rich, fat. *Varr.* ager.  
*Horat.* paseua. *Virg.* farra. *Id.* ar-  
menta. Also, with a *genit.* following.  
*Sallust.* Pabuli lætus ager. *Virg.* Lu-  
eus lætissimus umbra. — *Figur.* *Plin.*  
*Ep.* Ingenium lætissimum. — Also, of an  
orator and speeches, fertile, rich, florid,  
flowery. *Cic.* genus orationis. *Quintil.*  
*Homerni.* — Also, abundant, copious.  
*Virg.* Flumina læta manabunt.

LÆVE (lævus), adv. on the left hand;  
3 hence, badly, incorrectly, slowly. *Horat.*  
Puer hic non læve jussa Philippi acci-  
piebat.

LÆVIANŌS, a, um, adj. of or belonging  
to or named after Lævius (an old Roman  
poet, considered by many to be the  
same as Livius Andronicus). *Gell.*  
Lævianum earmen. *Id.* Læviana ver-  
ba.

LÆVIGATIO, LÆVIGO, LÆVIS, LÆ-  
VITAS, LÆVO, LÆVOR. See *Levi-  
gatio*, *Levigo*, &c.

LÆVŌRSUM, and LÆVŌRSŌS (lævus  
3 & versum), adv. towards or on the left  
hand, ἐπ' ἀριστερά. *Apul.* and *Am-  
nian.*

LÆVŌS (λαῖος), a, um, adj. left, on the  
left side. *Cic.* manus. *Ovid.* latus.  
*Id.* auris. *Id.* pes. *Id.* humerus. *Id.*  
Ponti qua plaga læva jacet, on the left  
side. *Id.* Lævo fulmina missa polo,  
h. e. læva cæli parte. *Id.* Lævus Pon-  
tus, h. e. situated to the left. *Virg.* Ra-  
dit iter lævum interior. — Hence, Læv-  
a (absol.), the left hand. *Virg.* Hænae  
petit dextra, lævaque Serestum. *Ovid.*  
Cognovi clypeum læva gestamina nos-  
træ. — Also, Lævâ (absol.), the left side.  
*Liv.* Dextra montibus, læva Tiberi am-  
ne sepius. *Id.* Dextra lævaque duo  
maria claudunt. *Ovid.* Lævam pete.  
— So, Ad lævam, in lævum (sc. latus),  
in lævum, on or towards the left. *Cic.*  
Ad lævam. *Ovid.* Fleximus in lævum  
cursus. *Plin.* Si in lævum detorsit.  
— Hence, Lævâ, n. pl. sc. loca, places  
situated on the left. *Ovid.* Lævâ Pro-  
pontidis intrat. *Plin.* Insule Fortuna-  
tes contra læva Mauritanie. — Lævi bo-  
ves, h. e. quorum cornua terram spec-  
tant. *Serv.* — ¶ As the left hand is  
not so well suited to labor as the right,  
lævus sometimes signifies foolish, silly,  
infatuated. *Virg.* Si mens non læva  
fuisset. *Horat.* O ego lævus, qui pur-  
gor bilem sub verni temporis horam!  
— Also, unsuitable, improper, inconv-  
enient. *Horat.* Tempore lævo aliquem  
interpellare. — ¶ As the Roman aug-  
urs turned to the south, the left side  
(the east) was the favorable quarter;  
therefore lævus, in augury, signifies  
happy, fortunate, good, lucky, propitious.  
*Virg.* Subitque fragore intonuit læ-  
vum. *Phædr.* Lævâ omnia. *Ovid.*  
Tonitru dedit omnia lævo Jupiter, et  
lævo fulmina missa polo. *Virg.* Si  
quem numina læva sinunt, auditque  
vocatus Apollo (but *Gellius* explains  
this passage, unlucky, adverse). —  
¶ Also, unlucky, adverse, unpropitious,  
as the Greeks turned to the north, and  
consequently the left would be opposite  
to the favorite quarter. *Horat.* Lævus  
piens. *Valer. Flacc.* Lævum omen.  
— *Stat.* Lævus ignis, h. e. pestilentia.

LÆGANUM (λαγανόν), i, n. a thin cake  
2 made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Horat.* and  
*Cels.*

LÆGÆA vitis. See *Lageos*.

LÆGENA (λάγνηος), æ, f. a flagon, flask,  
2 bottle made of earth, and also of other  
materials, and used for various pur-  
poses, as for keeping fruit, wine, &c.  
*Horat.*, *Colum.*, &c. — ¶ Also writ-  
ten *Lagæna*, and *Lagona*, and also, *La-  
guno*.

LÆGEŌS (λάγειος, of a hare), a, on, adj.  
2 *Plin.* Vitis Lagea, the name of a kind  
of vine. *Virg.* Lageos, sc. vitis (per-  
haps so called from its being of the  
color of a hare).

LÆGEŌS (Lagus), a, um, adj. of or be-  
longing to or named after Lagus (the  
father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt).  
Hence, *Egyptian.* *Lucan.* Lageus Ni-  
lus. *Sil.* Lagea ratis. *Id.* Iagens am-  
nis, h. e. Nilus. *Martial.* Lagea litora.

LÆGŌ, inis, f. a kind of scammony; a  
plant which is also called *scammonia*  
tenuis. *Plin.*

LÆGŌIS (λαγῶς), idis, f. a bird, perhaps  
3 same as *lagopus*; unless it be black  
grouse. *Horat.*

LÆGŌNŌPŌNŌS (λαγῶνων πόνος), i, m.  
2 a pain in the bowels; the gripes. *Plin.*

LÆGŌPHTHALMŌS (λαγῶφθαλμός), i,  
2 m. a disease of the eyes, when the upper  
eyelid does not fall, but leaves the eye  
half open; from *λαγῶς*, a hare, and

ὄφθαλμός, the eye, because hares are  
said to sleep with open eyes. *Cels.*

LÆGŌPUS (λαγῶπος), ōdis, f. white  
2 grouse or white partridge. *Plin.* and  
*Martial.* — ¶ Also, the herb hare's-foot  
or hare's-cumin. *Plin.*

LÆGŌTRŌPHŌŌN (λαγωτροφέιον), ii, n.  
a warren of hares, hare-warren. *Colum.*

LÆGŌNA. See *Lagena*.

LÆGŌNCŌLĀ (dimin. from *lagena*), æ, f.  
2 a small bottle or flagon. *Plin.* *Ep.* and  
*Colum.*

LÆGŌNCŌLŌS, i, m. a kind of cake or  
3 pastry. *Stat.*

LÆŌS (λαός, the people), a, um, adj.  
3 not belonging to the priesthood, belonging  
to the laity, laical, laic. *Tertull.*

LÆŌS, idis and idos, f. LæŌs, a famous  
courtesan of Corinth. *Ovid.*

LÆŌS, or LÆŌS, i, m. a king of Thebes,  
father of *Œdipus*. *Stat.* — Hence, LæŌ-  
ŷadēs, æ, m. the son of Læius, h. e. *Œdi-  
pus*. *Ovid.*

LÆLETANIA, æ, f. a country in Spain.  
*Martial.* and *Sallust.* — Hence, Læletā-  
nus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this  
country. *Plin.* — Læletāni, ōrum, m.  
the inhabitants of the same. *Plin.*

LÆLĪSŌ, ōnis, m. the foal of a wild ass.  
*Plin.* and *Martial.*

LÆLLŌ (from the sound), as, n. l. to sing  
3 lulla or lullaby, sing as a nurse to a child,  
entice to suck or sleep by singing. *Pers.*  
Et similis regum pueris, pappare minu-  
tum poscis, et iratus mamma, lallare  
recusas, h. e. fastidis et respus cantilen-  
am nutricis ad soporem invitantis  
— A singing in this way was called *lal-  
lum*, or *lallus*. *Auson.*

LÆLLUM, i, n. or LÆLLŌS, i, m. See  
3 *Lallo*.

LÆMĀ (λάμος), æ, f. a slough, bog, puddle,  
ditch. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a kind of mas-  
tich. *Plin.*

LÆMBDACĪSMŌS (λαμβδακισμός), i, m.  
a faulty manner of pronunciation, when  
the letter L is sounded too strongly. *Div-  
med.*

LÆMBERŌ, as, a. l. to tear in pieces, beat  
3 *Figur.* *Plaut.* Lepide, Charine, me  
meo ludo lambras, h. e. me meo laces-  
sis ludo.

LÆMBITŌ (frequentat. from *lambo*), as,  
3 a. l. to lick. *Solin.* *Ægyptii* canes e  
Nilo nunquam nisi currentes lambant.

LÆMBITŌS (lambo), us, m. the act of  
2 licking; a licking. *Aurel. Vict.*

LÆMBŌ, is, bi, (bitum, according to *Pris-  
cian.*), a. 3. to lick, lap with the tongue,  
λείχω. *Cic.* Hi canes, quos tribunal  
meum vides lambere. *Phædr.* Cum  
vulpes lagonæ frustra collum lamberet.

*Martial.* Pisces norunt dominum, man-  
nunque lambunt. *Id.* Catellæ lam-  
bentes. — *Figur.* to lick, touch lightly,  
glide to. *Horat.* Flamma summum pro-  
perabat lambere tectum. *Virg.* Tac-  
tine innoxia molli lambere flamma  
comas. *Id.* (Ætina) Attollique globos  
flammarum et sidera lambit. *Plaut.*  
Imagines lambunt hederæ, h. e. circum-  
dant. *Horat.* Quæ loca fabulosus lam-  
bit Hydaspes, genitly washes. — ¶ *Lam-  
bai*, in preterit, is found in the *Vulgate*.  
*Judic.* 7. 5, 6, 7.

LÆMELLĀ (dimin. of *lamina*), æ, f. a  
2 small or thin plate. of metal. *Vitræo*.  
*Speculum argenteum tenui lamella duc-  
tum.*

LÆMELLĀLĀ (dimin. of *lamella*), æ, f. a  
3 small plate of metal. *Petrone*.

LÆMĒNTĀ (lamentor), æ, f. a wailing, a  
3 lamentation. *Pætr.*

LÆMĒNTĀBĪLĪS (Id.), e, adj. lamenta-  
bles; doleful, mournful, woful, πολυθρήνος.  
*Id.* *Cic.* Lamentabili voce deplorans. *Id.*  
Sumptuosa funera, et lamentabilia.  
*Stat.* carmen. — ¶ Also, worthy of  
lamentation, to be deplored or lamented.  
*Virg.* regnum. *Ovid.* Jam lamentabile  
Athensæ pendere desiderant, Thesea  
laude, tributum.

LÆMĒNTĀRĪUS (lamentum), a, um, adj.  
3 causing lamentation, θρηνώδης. *Plaut.*  
LÆMĒNTĀTĪŌ (lamentor), ōnis, f. a  
lamentation, wailing, mourning, bewailing,  
weeping, weeping, mourning. *Cic.*  
lamentation, θρήνος. *Cic.*

LÆMĒNTĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, participy  
having lamented, mourned. *Cic.* —  
¶ Passively, mourned, lamented, bewailed  
*Sil.* Armipotens ductor, quam sunt tua

fata per urbem lamentata diu! *Stat.* Nocte velut Phrygia cum lamentata resultant Dindyma, *h. e.* clamoribus, et ululatus se vulnerantium completa.

**LAMENTOR** (unc.), *aris, atus sum, dep.* 1. to lament, bewail, bemoan, weep or mourn for, *θρηνηω.* *Plaut.* Lamentari, cruciari, et lacrymantem se afflictere. *Sueton.* Lamentari, ac plangere. *Cic.* Lapidēs mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset. *Id.* Lamentari cecitatem alicujus. *Sueton.* aliquid per afflictio. *Terent.* matrem mortuam. *Plaut.* se ipsum. *Horat.* Cum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros. *Cic.* Ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur. *Gell.* Ejulans, atque lamentans. *Cic.* Lamentari vitam, *h. e.* ostendere, lamentatione dignam esse. — *Pass. impers.* *Apul.* Lamentatur diebus plusculis.

**LAMENTUM** (unc.), *i, n. a wailing, lamenting, lamentation, lament, θρηνηος,* lamentatio. Generally used in the plural. *Cic., Virg.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Plin.* Lamenta gallinarum.

**LAMIA** (λαμια), *ae, f. a sorecess, enehana 2 brass, with.* *Horat.* — *¶ Also,* Lamia, a certain flat fish. *Plin.* — *¶ Also,* a Roman family name in the *Aelian* gens. *Juvenal.* — Hence, Lamianus, a, um, adj. Lamian, of or belonging to this family. *Cic.*

**LAMINA** (unc.), by syncope, **LAMNA**, *ae, f. a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, marble, &c.* *Cic.* Cum lamina esset inventa. *Cæs.* Eo super tigno bipedalā injiciunt, eaque laminis, clavisque relegant. *Cic.* Ardentēs laminæ, plates of red-hot metal (for torture). *So, Plaut.* Laminæ, *sc.* ardentēs. *Tacit.* Laminæ ferreæ. *Ovid.* Lamina argenti. *Id.* fulva, *h. e.* of gold. *Senec.* Laminæ utriusque materię, *h. e.* auri et argenti. *Plin.* plumbi. *Id.* Æs in laminas ducere. *Ovid.* Extrema percussæ parte columinæ lamina dissiluit, the blade of his sword. *Virg.* Argutæ lamina serræ. *Tacit.* Cataphractorum tegmen ferreis laminis, aut præduro corio consertum. *Petron.* Brachium armilla aurea cultum, et eboræ circulo lamina splendēte connexum. *Plin.* Doliorum laminas scabendo purgare, staves. *Val. Flacc.* Pinus gracili dissolvere lamina, in thin planks. *Plin.* Ossa in laminas secare. — *¶ Also,* a saw. *Senec.* Tenues crustas, et ipsa, qua secantur, lamina graciliores. — *¶ Also,* gold and silver in its uncoined state, ingots, bullion; money, riches. *Pandect.* Argentum factum recte quis ita definierit, quod neque in massa, neque in lamina, neque in signato, &c. sit. *Horat.* Injuice lamnæ, to money. — *¶ Also,* the shell of fruit while yet thin and soft. *Ovid.* — *¶ Aurium laminæ,* the cartilaginous part of the ear. *Arnob.* — *¶ Lamna,* for lamina, is used in prose, as well as poetry.

**LAMYUM**, *ii, n. dead-nettle, archangel.* *Plin.*

**LAMNA.** See Lamina.

**LAMNOLA**, *ae, f. same as Lamella.* *Ter-3 tull.*

**LAMPADA** (from the Gr. acc. λαμπαδα), *ae, f. same as Lampas.* *Plaut.* and *Man-1*

**LAMPADARIUS** (lampas), *ii, m. a torch-3 bearer, δαδουχος.* *Cod. Just.*

**LAMPADIAS** (λαμπαδιος), *ae, m. sc. co-2 metes, a comet, blazing star.* *Plin.*

**LAMPAS** (λαμπας), *adis, f. a torch, fax, ignis.* *Virg.* Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, et flammam affixit lateri. *Ovid.* Nunquam rapido lampadēs igne vacent. *Val. Flacc.* Pingui bitumine lampas. — Torches were used at nuptials. — Hence, *Stat.* Prima lampade, *h. e.* primis nuptiis. — Hence, a candlestick, lamp. *Colum.* Ferræ lampadēs ardentes. — Also, splendor, brightness, lustre. *Stat.* Lampade clara percussus. *Virg.* Phœbea, *h. e.* the light of the sun, the sun. — Hence, a day. *Lucret.* Nona lampade. — Also, moonlight, moonshine. Hence, poetically, a night. *Val. Flacc.* Decima lampas Phœbes. Also, a month. *Nemes.* Cum se bina formavit lampade Phœbe, *h. e.* after two months. — *¶ Also,* a meteor, resembling

a flambeau. *Lucan.* Lampas emicuit cælo. *Plin.* Emicant et faces, non, nisi cum decidunt, visæ. — *¶ At Athens,* it was customary for the runners in certain games to carry a torch so that it was not extinguished, and, after finishing his course, to deliver it to his successor. Hence the proverb, *Varr.* Lampada cursu tibi trado, *h. e.* now is your turn, I give up my office to you. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Vitæ lampada tradunt, *h. e.* they have finished their course, they die.

**LAMPASCUM**, *i, n. Cic.* and **LAMPSCA-CUS**, or **LAMPSCAOS**, *i, f. Val. Flacc.* and *Ovid.* a city in Mysia, near the Hellespont. — Hence, Lampascæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Lampsaæus. *Val. Max.* — Lampscæni, ðrum, the inhabitants of the same. *Cic.* — Hence, also, Lampscæus, a, um, adj. same as Lampsaæus. *Martial.* Non mea Lampscacio lascivit pagina versu, *h. e.* obsceno et Priapo digna (Priapus was worshipped in Lampsaæus with especial honor, as being its founder).

**LAMPSONA**, *ae, f. same as Lapsana.* *Cels.*

**LAMPYRIS** (λαμυρις), *Idis, f. a glow-worm.* *Plin.*

**LAMYRUS** (λαμυρος), *i, m. a kind of sea-fish.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

**LANA** (λανος, Dor. λανος), *ae, f. wool, εριον.* *Ovid.* Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant. *Plaut.* Inter ancillas sedere, lanam carere. *Lucret.* Carmine lanam trahere. *Id.* and *Ovid.* facere, to spin. *Pandect.* expediendam conducere, *h. e.* carendam, et faciendam. *Justin.* tractare, to spin. *Ovid.* rudem excolere. *Id.* glomerare. *Id.* mollire. *Virg.* fucare veneno Assyrio. *Ovid.* tingere murice. *Horat.* medicare fucō. — *¶ Also,* the soft hair of animals; the down; also, the soft feathers of birds. *Pandect.* Lana legata, etiam leporinam lanam, et aserinam, et caprinam credo contineri, et de ligno, quam Græci ἐριδελων appellat. *Martial.* Lassus Amyclæa poteris requiescere pluma, interior cyni quam tibi lana dedit, down. — Also, the down of leaves, apples, plants, &c. *Martial.* Celatur simili ventura cydonia lana. *Id.* Niliacum ridebis olus, lanasque sequaces. Also, of trees. *Virg.* Nemora Æthiopiū molli canentia lana. — *¶ Virg.* Tenuia nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri, *h. e.* thin, fleecy clouds. — *¶ Horat.* Rixari de lana caprina, *h. e.* about a thing of no value. — *¶ Ovid.* De lana sua cogitare, *h. e.* to take care of one's own affairs.

**LANAMENTUM** (lana), for linamentum, *3 lint,* is read by some in *Veget.* 2, 56, rei *Veterin.*

**LANARIS** (Id.), *e, adj. bearing wool.* *2 Varr.*

**LANARIUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. of or per-2 taining to wool.* Hence, *Plin.* Lanaria herba, fuller's weed, endwort, soajwort (this, used in washing wool, increases its whiteness and softness). *Plaut.* Lanarius, *sc.* artifex, one that works or deals in wool; εριωργος. — *¶ Lanarius* is also a Roman surname in the Calpurnian gens. *Cic.*

**LANATUS** (Id.), *n, um, adj. having or 2 bearing wool, woolly, εριωδης.* *Colum.* Lanatæ pelles. *Id.* oves, *h. e.* intonsæ. *Martial.* Lanatæ soleæ, lined with wool. — Lanata (absol.), a sheep. *Juvenal.* —

*¶ Also,* covered with moss or down, mossy, downy. *Plin.* and *Colum.* Lanata vitis, *h. e.* having down on its leaves. *Plin.* Lanata mala. *Id.* Lanatus lupus, *h. e.* soft like wool. *Id.* Folia molliora, et lanatiore cantie. — *Petron.* Dii lanatos pedes habent, *h. e.* come to inflict vengeance with noiseless steps; with feet, as it were, covered with wool. — *¶ Lanatus* is also a Roman surname in the Menenian gens, as *T. Menenius T. F. Lanatus.*

**LANCEA** (unc.), *ae, f. a lance, spear, javelin, pike, dart.* *Hirt.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* *Apul.* Mihi quoque non parvam incusisti sollicitudinem, immo vero fornicidnem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne, &c. *h. c.* gravi timore, quo animum meum quasi transadegisti.

**LANCEARIUS** (lancea), *ii, m. one armed*

with a lance; a lancier or lancer, λανχο φeros. *Ammian.*

**LANCEO** (Id.), *as, a. l. to handle a lance, 3 hurl or strike with a lance.* *Terull.*

**LANCEOLA** (dimin. of lancea), *ae, f. a 3 small lance.* *Capitolin.*

**LANCICULA** (dimin. of lanx), *ae, f. a lit-3 the platter.* *Arnob.*

**LANCINATOR** (lancino), *ðris, m. one 3 that lacerates, that cuts or tears in pieces.* *Prudent.* Lancinatorēs gregum.

**LANCINIO** (unc.), *as, avi; atum, a. l. to 2 lacerate, mangle, tear in pieces, ἀνύσσω, λανκίω, καρακίω.* *Plin.* Morsu lancinare aliquem. — *Figur.* to waste, consume, destroy, run through. *Catull.* Paterna bona lancinare.

**LANCEOLA**, *ae, f. same as Lanceola.*

**LANCULA** (dimin. of lanx), *ae, f. parva 2 lanx.* *Vitruv.* (de statera). Cum ansa propius caput, unde lancula pendet, &c. the scale or basin of a small balance.

**LANESTRIS** (lana), *e, adj. of wool, wool-3 len, laneus.* *Vopisc.* Lanestre pallium.

**LANEUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. made of wool, woolen, ερινεος.* *Cic.* Laneum pallium. *Propert.* Lanea vitta. *Virg.* infula. *Sact.* Subuculæ thorax laneus. *Stat.* Lanea cui Phrygi est coma flaminis, *h. e.* filum laneum in capite flaminis.

— *¶ Also,* downy. *Plin.* Pyra laneo corio. — *¶ Figur.* soft like wool, soft. *Catull.* Laneum latuscolum.

*Martial.* Laneus lupus, *h. e.* the pike (a fish), called laneus, or lanatus, soft like wool, from the softness and whiteness of its flesh. — *Petron.* Dii irati laneos pedes habent, *h. e.* come to inflict vengeance with noiseless steps; with feet, as it were, covered with wool.

**LANGA**, and **LANGURIA**, *ae, f. an animal from whose urine the stone called langurium, or lingurium, is said to be produced.* *Plin.*

**LANGOBARDI**, ðrum, *m. a people of North-ern Germany, on the western side of the Elbe.* *Tacit.*

**LANGUEFACIO** (languet & facio), *is, æci actum, a. 3. to make languid or faint.* *Cic.* Incitare languentes, et languefacere excitatos.

**LANGUENS**, particip. and adj. from *Languet*, which see.

**LANGUEO** (λαγγέω), *es, gūi, n. 2. to languish, be feeble, weary or faint, as from a journey.* *Cic.* Cum de via languerem. *Cæs.* Nostri languentes. —

*¶ Hence,* to be feeble, faint, weak, languid, from disease, to be sick, ill, indisposed. *Virg.* Tristi languebat corpora morbo. Or without morbo. *Tibul.* Languet ter quinos sed mea membra dies. *Sueton.* Sub natale suum plerumque languebat. *Id.* Ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit. *Petron.* Languentem visere officii causa, an invalid. — *¶ Also,* to be languid, dull, heavy, weak, used both of things with and without life. *Cic.* Languet juvenus, groves listless. *Id.* Languere otio. *Id.* In otio hebescere, et languere, to grow dull or heavy. *Gell.* Languet animus. *Ovid.* Languet amor.

*Propert.* Flos languet, droops, fades, withers. *Ovid.* vires. *Sallust.* Si paululum modo vos languere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt, *h. e.* remisse ac timide agere. *Sil.* Mihi gratia languet. Hence, Languens, faint, feeble, languid, drooping, weak, inactive. *Cic.* senatus. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. stomachus. *Cic.* vox. *Virg.* hyacinthus. *Lucan.* ictus. *Sueton.* ramus. *Phædr.* ævum, *h. e.* the period of old age and debility. — *¶ Also,* to be still, calm, motionless, unruffled. *Martial.* Nec languet æquor. — *¶ The præter. langui* is a trisyllable.

**LANGUESCO** (languet), *is, gūi, n. 3. to languish, grow languid, faint, weak, or feeble.* Used of things with or without life. *Cic.* Corpore languescit. *Id.* Senectute languescere. *Catull.* Languescunt luuina morte. *Virg.* flos, droops. *Ovid.* Ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, *h. e.* cessare, minui post flatum. *Valer. Flacc.* Deficit: infracti languescunt frigore cursus. *Plin.* Vites languescunt. *Id.* Color in luteum languescens, *h. e.* qui diluitor fit, et ad luteum accedit. *Tacit.* Lana claro repente cælo visa languescere, to be obscured or darkened. *Plin.* Ep. Omnium

rerum cupido, is lessened. *Id.* *Paneg. studia, are remitted. Quintil. affectus.* —¶ Also, to become sick or ill. *Ovid. Nec meae consueto languescet corpore lecto?* —¶ Also, to become soft, *id.* *Horat. Bacchus languescit, h. e. vinum.*  
**LĀNGUIDE** (*languidus*), adv. faintly, feebly, languidly, remissly, carelessly. *Colum. Cunctanter et languide procedere. Petron. Languide agere. Cas. Suosque languidus in opere versari iussit. Plin. Palmæ languide dulces, of a flat and insipid sweetness. Id. Carunculi languidius ac lividius lucent, less brilliantly.* — Hence, effeminately. *Cic. Dictum languidus.*  
**LĀNGUIDŪLŪS** (dimin. of *languidus*), a, um, adj. a little languid. *Catull. Languiduli somni.* — Also, faded, withered. *Cic. Corona languidula.*  
**LĀNGUIDŪS** (*languo*), a, um, adj. faint, languid, without vigor, dull, sluggish, weak, feeble, ἀσθενής, ἀνεμύηνος. *Cic. Tarda et languida pecus. Id. Vino languidi, heavy, dull. Horat. Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves collo trahentes languido. Plin. ignis. Lucan. carbaso, h. e. not filled with the wind. Cic. Languidius studium.* —¶ Also, faint, dull, faded. *Plin. Languidus color. Id. Folia languidiora. Id. Arborea amissione foliorum languide.* —¶ Also, weak, feeble, languid. *Plin. Venarum languidus ictus, languid pulse. Cic. senectus. Ovid. ventus.* —¶ Also, feeble, sick, ill. *Martial. Languidior noster si quando est Paulus.* —¶ Also, mild, of wine. *Horat. Promere languidiora vina.* —¶ Also, flowing gently, smoothly. *Liv. aqua.* —¶ Also, effeminate, womanly. *Cic. philosophus.* —¶ Otia languida, idle leisure, in which nothing is done. *Tibull. So, Virg. quies, h. e. somnus.*  
**LĀNGŪIFICŪS** (*languo & facio*), a, um, 3 adj. making faint or feeble. *Auson.*  
**LĀNGŪOR** (*languo*), ōris, m. faintness, feebleness, weakness, languor, ἀσθενεία, βάρβαλα. *Terent. Hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, h. e. has fatigued me. Catull. Multis languoribus peresus. Ovid. Mollis languore solutus.* —¶ Also, sickness, disease. *Cic. Languor corporis. Ovid. Nunc ficto languore moram trahit. Horat. Languor aquosus, the dropsy. Sueton. In languorem incidere.* —¶ Also, of colors, faintness, want of brilliancy. *Plin.* —¶ Also, listlessness, sluggishness, inactivity, torpor. *Cic. Otium et solitudo languorem afferunt. Id. Vides languorem bonorum, timidity, faint-heartedness. Tacit. Attonitas subito terrore mentes falsum gaudium in languorem vertit, carelessness, supineness, indifference.* —¶ Also, of the sea, calmness, a perfect calm. *Senec.*  
**LĀNGURIUM**, ii, n. See *Langra*.  
**LĀNIARIŪS** (*lanias*), a, um, adj. *Inscript. 3 ap. Gruter. Lanarius (absol.), a butcher's stall, shambles.*  
**LĀNIATIŪS** (*lanio*), ōnis, f. a tearing or 2 cutting. *Senec. In cædes hominum, et laniationes pervenit, slaughter, butchery, carnage.*  
**LĀNIATŪS** (*lanio*), us, m. a tearing or cutting to pieces, same as *Laniatio. Cic.* — Figur. *Tacit. Laniatus, se. animi, anguish.*  
**LĀNICIĀ** (*lania*), æ, f. same as *Lanicium. 3 Luber.*  
**LĀNICIUM** (*lanio*), ii, n. wool; the pro-3 duct or supply of wool. *Virg. Si tibi lanicium cure, &c. Plin. Seres lanicio silvarum nobiles.*  
**LĀNICŪTIS** (*lania & cutis*), e, adject. 3 having wool, bearing wool. *Luber.*  
**LĀNIENĀ** (*lanias*), æ, f. a butcher's shop or stall, shambles, κρεοπωλείον. *Plaut.* —¶ Also, a cutting, dissection. *Prudent.*  
**LĀNIFER** (*lania & fero*), æra, ěrum, bear-2 ing or producing wool, εἰσοφόρος. *Plin.*  
**LĀNIIFICIUM** (*lanificus*), ii, n. the work-2 ing of wool, art of making wool into cloth, spinning wool, ἐπινουσία. *Vitruv. and Justin.*  
**LĀNIIFICŪS** (*lania & facio*), a, um, adj. 2 working in wool, spinning wool, making wool into cloth, ἐπινουσίος. *Martial.*

*Laniciferae sorores, h. e. the Fates. Tibull. Manum lanificam imponere pensis. Ovid. ars.* —¶ *Lanicifa, æ, f. the spinning of wool. Vitruv.*  
**LĀNIGER** (*lania & gero*), æra, ěrum, bear-2 ing wool, fleeced, fleecy, ἐπινοφόρος. *Acc. ap. Cic. pecus. Virg. greges. Plin. arbor.* — Hence, *Phædr. Laniger (absol.), se. agnus, a lamb. Ovid. Laniger, h. e. aries. Manil. Laniger, the constellation Aries, the Ram.*  
**LĀNIŌ** (unc.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to tear or cut in pieces, cut up, lacerate, mangle, ἀμόσσο. *Cic. Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur. Virg. Filia laniata genas. Liv. and Ovid. Lanianda viscera nostra præbere. Virg. Discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus. Tacit. Ceteri crura brachiaque fæde laniavere. Id. Laniare vestem. Ovid. Laniata classis. Id. Laniata comas, for laniatis comis. So, Id. Laniata sinus. Virg. Laniata crines, for laniatis crinibus. Ovid. crimem manibus. Id. ora digitis. Id. Venti, mundum laniant.*  
**LĀNIŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. a butcher. *Pan-3 3 dect.* — Figur. *a butcher, a blood-thirsty man. Sedul.*  
**LĀNIŌNIŪS** (*lanio*), a, um, adj. of or be-2 longing to a butcher, κρεοσυγικός. *Sueton. Mensa lanionia, a butcher's table or board.*  
**LĀNIPENDIŪS** (*lania & pendo*), a, um, adj. that weighs out wool, h. e. distributes it to others to be carded and spun. Hence, *Pandect. Lanipendia, se. mulier. Inscript. ap. Gruter. Lanipendius, se. vir or homo.*  
**LĀNIPES** (*lania & pes*), pēdis, adj. wool-2 footed, whose feet are covered with wool, or are soft and weak as wool. *Cass. ap. Quintil. 5, II, 24. Spald.*  
**LĀNISTĀ** (unc.), æ, m. a teacher or trainer of gladiators, fencing-master, μονομαχο-τροφός. *Cic. and Juvenal.* —¶ Figur. one that excites others to battle. *Cic. and Liv.* Hence, a trainer of fighting-cocks, a cock-muster. *Colum.* —¶ As gladiatores frequently signifies robbers, murderers, banditti, so *lanista* signifies a captain of robbers, &c. *Cic.*  
**LĀNISTITŪS**, or **LĀNISTICŪS** (*lanis-2 ta*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a trainer or teacher of gladiators. *Petron.*  
**LĀNIŪIĀ** (*lania*), æ, f. and **LĀNIŪIĀ**, ei, 3 f. same as *Lanicia. Tertull.*  
**LĀNIŪIUM** (*lanio*), ii, n. same as *Lanicium.*  
**LĀNIŪS** (unc.), ii, m. a butcher, κρεοπώ-λης, κρεοσυγίος. *Terent. and Phædr.* — Also, a sacrificing priest. *Plaut.* —¶ Also, a hangman, executioner. *Plaut.*  
**LĀNIVINUS**, **LĀNIIVUM**, same as *Lanuvinus, Lanuvium.*  
**LĀNŌSYTĀS** (*lanosus*), ātis, f. the woolli-3 ness of a thing. *Tertull.*  
**LĀNŌSŪS** (*lania*), a, um, adj. woolly, 2 fleecy. *Colum.*  
**LĀNTERNA**, } See *Laterna*, &c.  
**LĀNIERNARIUS**, }  
**LĀNŪGINĒSŪS** (*lanugo*), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Lanuginosus. Apul.*  
**LĀNŪGINŌSŪS** (*lanio*), a, um, adj. woolly, 3 downy, mossy, λαχαίος. *Plin. Lanuginosus araneus. Id. Lanuginosa folia. Id. Herba lanuginosior.*  
**LĀNŪGŌ** (*lania*), īnis, f. the soft, tender 2 hair or down which grows upon the faces of young people; the soft wool, down, gossamer or fur, upon fruits, leaves, herbs, &c. the down upon young birds, &c. ἰο-λός, λάχνυ. *Virg. Flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytiūm. Ovid. Octonis iterum natalibus actis signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas. Sueton. A prima lanugine, h. e. from early youth. Virg. Cana legam tenera lanugine mala. Lucret. Herba lanugine abundans. Ovid. Comæ graciles, et lanuginis instar. Colum. Vitis lanescit lanugine. Plin. Arundinum lanugo illita auribus. Id. Folia araneosa lanugine obducta. Id. Cervorum cornua arundinea in paniculas molli plumata lanugine. Id. Linea lanugo, h. e. which is seraped from linen rags.* —¶ Also, saw-dust, filings. *Colum.*  
**LĀNŪLĀ** (dimin. of *lania*), æ, f. a small 2 lock of wool. *Cels.*  
**LĀNŪVIUM**, or **LĀNIIVUM**, ii, n. a city

of Latium, on the Appian way, in the Lan-  
 rentian territory, between Aricia, Alba  
 Longa and Ardea. — Hence, *Lanuvinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Lanu-  
 vium. Horat. ager. Liv. magistratus. Id. Municipales Lanuvini, or, Id. (absol.) Lanuvini, the inhabitants of Lanuvium. Cic. (absol.) Lanuvinum, se. prædium, an estate at Lanuvium.*  
**LĀNX** (unc.), lancis, f. a broad plate,  
 platter, charger, dish, πύναξ. *Cic., Virg.,  
 &c.* —¶ *Gell. Per lanceam, et licium*  
*furta concipere (a law phrase), h. e. to*  
*search a house for stolen property. The*  
*search was made per licium, with which*  
*the person making the search was*  
*clothed instead of his usual garments,*  
*that there might be no suspicion of his*  
*bringing in himself the articles for*  
*which the search was instituted; and*  
*per lanceam, which, being perforated,*  
*he held before his face, that he might not*  
*be recognized by the women.* —  
 ¶ From resemblance, the scale of a  
 balance (hence, *bilanx, a balance, pair*  
*of scales). Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Pers*  
*Scias etenim justum genima suspende*  
*lance ancipitis libræ. Plin. Is*  
*demum profecto vitam æqua lance*  
*pensabit, &c. h. e. will form a just*  
*estimation of human life. Pandect.*  
*Æqua lance servari, h. e. pari, codem-*  
*que modo.*  
**LĀOCŌON**, ontis, m. Λαοκόων, a priest  
 of Apollo at Troy, who, with his two sons,  
 was slain by serpents. *Virg.* — Three  
 artists of Rhodes, Agesander, Polydo-  
 rus and Athenodorus, made a statue of  
 Laocoon and his sons, from a single  
 block of marble. *Plin.*  
**LĀŌDAMIĀ**, æ, f. Λαοδάμεια, daughter  
 of Acastus, and wife of Proteusius, to  
 whom she was so dearly attached that when  
 she heard of his being slain by Hector, she  
 was unwilling to live any longer. Hav-  
 ing obtained permission of the gods to  
 hold the shadow of her husband, she died  
 in his arms. *Ovid.*  
**LĀŌDICEĀ**, æ, f. the name of several cities.  
 — In Phrygia Major, on the river Lycus.  
*Cic. — Also, one on the coast of Seleucia,  
 in Syria. — Also, another on mount Libanus  
 in Cæle-Syria. — And, also, several  
 others. — Hence, Laodiceus, e, adj.  
 of or belonging to Laodicea, Laodicean.*  
*Cic. civitas, h. e. Laodicea in Phrygia  
 Major. — Also, Laodicæus, a, um, adj.  
 Laodicean. Cass. in Cic. Ep., &c.*  
**LĀŌMĒDŌN**, ontis, m. Λαομέδων, son of  
 Ilius, father of Priam, &c. king of Troy.  
 Apollo and Neptune undertook to build the  
 walls for him for a stipulated reward.  
 After the walls were completed, Laomedon  
 refused to adhere to his engagement, at  
 which Apollo and Neptune were highly in-  
 censed; and the former sent a pestilence  
 upon the city, the latter overflowing water.  
 In this emergency, Laomedon consulted  
 the oracle, and it was replied that the gods  
 could only be appeased by his exposing  
 every year a Trojan maiden to be torn in  
 pieces by a sea-monster, which Neptune's  
 had sent. When the lot fell upon his  
 daughter Hesione, and she, already bound  
 to a rock, was awaiting the approach of the  
 monster, Hercules, by chance being there,  
 undertook to kill the monster and liberate  
 the maiden, provided he should receive from  
 Laomedon some horses of divine stock.  
 This having been agreed to, Hercules slew  
 the monster, and as Laomedon was un-  
 faithful to his promise, he took the city,  
 killed the king, and gave Hesione to his  
 companion Telamon. — Hence, Laomedon-  
 ians, a, um, adj. of or belonging to La-  
 omedon; Trojan. *Virg. gens. Ovid.  
 omedon; Trojan. Flaec. penates. Sil. Nam-  
 arva. Val. Flaec. penates. Sil. Nam-  
 arva, h. e. the vestal fire, brought by Æne-  
 ma, h. e. the vestal fire, brought by Æne-  
 ma, as to Rome. — Also, Laomedontius, a,  
 as to Rome. — Also, Laomedontius. Virg.  
 um, adj. same as Laomedontius. Virg.  
 — Also, Laomedontides, æ, m. a son  
 — Also, Laomedontides, as Priam,  
 or descendant of Laomedon, as Priam.  
 Virg. — Laomedontiada, pl. the Tro-  
 jans. Virg.*

**LĀPĀTHŪM**, ii, n. same as *Lapathum.*  
**LĀPĀTHUM** (Λάπαθον), i, n. a kind of  
 sorrel, monk's-rhubarb or dock. *Plin.*  
 —¶ Also, *Lapathus, i, m. and f.*  
*Lucil. ap. Cic. and Colum.*  
**LĀPICĪDĀ** (*lapis & cædo*), æ, m. a cutter  
 3

or hewer of stones, stone-cutter. *Varr. and Liv.*

**LAPICIDINĀ** (Id.), *æ, f.* a quarry of stones, stone quarry, *λατομία*. Generally used in the plural. *Cic.* In Chiorum lapicidinibus. *Plaut.* In lapicidinas compeditum condidi. *Vitrav.* bituminis, a pit where bitumen was obtained.

**LAPIDARIŪS** (lapis), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to stones. *Plaut.* Latoniarē lapidariē, stone quarries. *Petr.* Lapidaria navis? *h. c.* in which stones are carried. *Id.* Lapidarias litteras scio, *h. c.* cut out in stone, inscribed on stone. *Pandect.* (absol.), Lapidarius, *sc.* faber, a stone-cutter, worker in stone, lapidary. — *¶* Also, stony, abounding in stones. *Solin.* campus.

**LAPIDATIŌ** (lapido), *ōnis, f.* a throwing of stones. *Cic.* — *Cod. Just.* Grandinis lapidatio, a falling of hail-stones, a hail-storm.

**LAPIDATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a thrower of stones, *λιθοβόλος*. *Cic.*

**LAPIDESCŌ** (lapis), *is, n.* 3. to grow hard as stone, turn to or become stone, petrify, *λιθόμα*. *Plin.*

**LAPIDEŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of stone, hard as stone, stony, of the nature of stone, like stone, *λίθινος*. *Cic.* Lapidus imber, a shower of stones. *Liv.* Muro lapideo urbem cingere. *Plin.* Lapidea duritia. *Plaut.* Lapidus sum: commovere me miser non audeo, *I am petrified with horror and astonishment.* — *¶* Also, stony, full of stones, abounding in stones. *Plin.* Lapidei campi.

**LAPIDŌ** (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a 1.* to stone, throw stones, strike with stones, *λιθάζω*. *Petr.* and *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Aliquem lapidare. *Flor.* Exercitus imperatorem lapidavit. *Sueton.* Lapidata sunt templa. — Also, to cover with stones, in order to bury. *Petr.* — *¶* Imperson. it rains stones. *Liv.* De caelo lapidaverat, a shower of stones had fallen. *Id.* Imbri lapidavit, it rained stones.

**LAPIDOSITAS** (lapidosus), *ātis, f.* a hardness like stone. *Tertull.*

**LAPIDOSUS** (lapis), *a, um, adj.* abounding in stones, stony, *λιθώδης*. *Varr.* Lapidosus terra. *Ovid.* montes. *Id.* ager. *Id.* fluvius. *Id.* rivus. — *Figur.* *Pers.* chirona. — *¶* Also, hard as stone. *Claudian.* Lapidosus grandinis ictus. *Virg.* corna, *h. e.* quæ nucleum intus habent durissimum. *So.* Colum. poma pruni. *Horat.* Lapidus panis. *Plin.* Lapidosior.

**LAPILLŪLŪS** (dimin. of lapillus), *i, m.* a very small stone. *Solin.*

**LAPILLŪS** (dimin. of lapis), *i, m.* a little stone, pebble, pebble-stone, *λιθάριον*. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, a calculus, stone in the reins or bladder. *Plin.* — The Thracians and some others used to mark fortunate days with white stones, unfortunate days with black ones; hence, *Martial.* Dies nobis signanda melioribus lapillis, *h. e.* albis. *So.* *Pers.* Hunc, Macrine, diem numera migliore lapillo, set this down for a happy day. — It was also a custom, according to *Ovid.* to use white and black stones in trials at law, by the former to acquit, by the latter to condemn. — *¶* *Lapillus* also signifies, a pearl, a precious stone, gem, jewel. *Horat.*, *Prop.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, marble. *Horat.* Lapilli Libyici, *h. c.* tessellæ e marmore Numidico.

**LAPIDŌ** (lapis), *is, īvi, ītum, a 4.* to make hard like a stone, harden, petrify, *λιθόω*. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* Lapid cor cura.

**LAPIS** (*Λάας*, a stone), *īdis, m. n.* stone, *λίθος* (particularly in opposition to saxum, which implies roughness and hardness), any soft, small stone. *Plin.* Lapis, non saxum est. *Virg.* Lapis bibulus, *h. e.* a sand-stone or pumice-stone. *Horat.* albus, *h. e.* a table of white marble. *Catull.* Lapidē candidiore diem notare, *h. c.* also calculo. (See *Lapillus*.) *Plaut.* Verberare lapidem, *h. c.* to labor or take pains in vain. *Id.* Lapidē loqui, *h. c.* to speak vexatious words. — Hence, *Lapis*, a slow, heavy, dull fellow. *Terent.* I, quid stas, lapis? — *¶* Particularly, a landmark. *Tibull.* Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis. *Senec.* Nullus in campo sacer divisit agros lapis. — Also,

a grave-stone, tomb-stone. *Tibull.* Fac, lapis hic scriptus sit super ossa notis. *Propert.* Lapis indicet ossa sepulcro. *Id.* Lapis ultimus. — Also, a precious stone, gem, jewel, especially a pearl. *Horat.* Gemmas et lapides. *Tibull.* Lapides gemmæque. *Catull.* Lapis pelucidulus. *Horat.* Phrygius, *h. e.* marble. — Also, a milestone on paved roads or highways, denoting an Italian mile or a thousand Roman paces, one fifth of a geographical mile, and marked with an inscription. Hence, frequently, an Italian mile. *Nepos.* Ad quintum lapidem, *h. e.* at the fifth milestone, five miles from Rome. — Also, the stone or eminence of stone on which the præco stood, when slaves were sold. *Plaut.* In eo ipso lapide, ubi præco prædicat. Hence, *Cic.* Duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *h. e.* bribed, corrupted. — Also, a stone staccæ. *Cic.* Jovem lapidem jurare, *h. e.* to swear by the stone statue of Jupiter. A stone representing Jupiter, the protector of boundaries, was worshipped by the ancient Romans. — *¶* It was also declined lapis, is, &c. *Enn.* Lapi. — Sometimes it is found as a noun of feminine gender. *Enn.* Sublatæ lapides.

**LĀPITHĀ**, *æ, m.* and *F. and LĀPITHES, *æ, m.* in plur. **LĀPITHÆ**, *ârum, M. ἀπίθαί*, a people of Thessaly, about Mount Olympus, inhabiting the city Larissa, named, according to *Isidor.*, from *Lapitha*, a daughter of Apollo. This people is said to have first acquired the art of breaking horses, and to have invented the bit, &c. *Ovid.*, *Virg.*, &c. — Hence, *Lapithæus*, *a, um, adj.* Lapithæan, pertaining to the *Lapithæ*. *Ovid.* — Also, *Lapithæus*, *a, um, adj.* *Ovid.* and *Lapithonius*, *a, um, adj.* *Lapithæan*. *Stat.**

**LĀPPĀ** (from *λαβεῖν*, to take hold of), *æ, f.* a bur. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

**LĀPPĀCĒŪS** (lappa), *a, um, adj.* of or like a bur. *Plin.*

**LĀPPĀGŌ** (from lappa, on account of its resemblance), *īnis, f.* the herb maiden-lips, shepherd's rod, or teasel. *Plin.*

**LĀPRIŪS**, a name of Jupiter. *Lactant.*

**LĀPSĀBŪNDŪS** (lapsus), *a, um, adj.* falling to ruin, decaying. *Senec.* Fundamenta lapsabunda. *Al. leg.* lassarnut.

**LĀPSĀNĀ** (*λαψάνη*), or **LĀMPSĀNĀ** (*λαμψάνη*), *æ, f.* wild colewort or dock-let, *nippelwort*. *Varro.* and *Cels.* — *Plin.* Lapsana vivere (proverb.), *h. e.* to fare hard, live frugally.

**LĀPSIŌ** (labor), *ōnis, f.* a falling, sliding; a going to decay or ruin; a trip, failure, mistake, *ὀλισθημα, πτώσις*. *Cic.*

**LĀPSŌ** (frequentat. of labor), *as, n.* 1. to slip, trip, totter, *ὀλισθαίνω*. *Flor.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, to fall. *Stat.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Gell.* Lapsantia verba.

**LĀPSŪS**, *a, um, particip.* from labor.

**LĀPSŪS** (labor), *us, m.* a sliding, slipping, falling, fall. *Virg.* Infrenis equi lapsu jacens. *Apul.* Assiduis lapsibus contusa crura. *Plin.* Contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque. *Id.* Nullo lapsu frangitur. *Id.* Lapsu scalarum exanimatus. *Liv.* Sustinere se a lapsu. — *Figur.* a fault, error, trip, oversight, *σφάλμα*. *Cic.* Ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem. *Id.* Cum sint populares multi varique lapsus. — *¶* Also, any rapid or unobserved motion, as of water, stars, birds, &c. a gliding, running, flowing, flying, swimming, motion, course. *Cic.* Si lacus emissus lapsu ad mare profluxisset. *Id.* in curru. *Stellæ* certo lapsu feruntur. *Virg.* Medio voluntur sidera lapsu. *Cic.* Volucrum lapsus. *Colum.* Aqua pigro lapsu repit. *Horat.* rapidos fluminum lapsu morari, course. *Virg.* Gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones effugiunt. *Cic.* Vitis serpens multiplici lapsu. — *¶* *Virg.* Lapsus rotarum, *h. c.* ipsæ rotæ.

**LĀQUEĀR**, *âris, n.* and **LĀQUEĀRĒ**, *is, n.* the roof of a house, or chamber, fretted or formed into raised work and hollows; a fretted ceiling, same as *Lacunar*. It is generally found in the plur. *Virg.* Dependent lychni laquearibus altis. *Plin.* Laquearia, quæ nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, &c. *Virg.* in *Cul.* Si nitor auri sub laqueare domus animum non tangit avarum.

**LĀQUEĀRIŪS** (laquear), *ii, m.* that makes 3 fretted ceilings. *Cod. Theodos*

**LĀQUEĀTOR** (laqueo), *ōris, m.* one that 3 entangles, that throws the noose. *Isid.*

**LĀQUEĀTŪS** (laqueus), *a, um, in* snared, entangled, *ἐμπυλιόσεις*. *Colum.* — *¶* **Lāqueātūs** (laquear), *a, um, adorned* with a fretted ceiling, fretted, formed into raised work, channelled, fluted, *φαρματός*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*, and *Horat.* Tecta cæclata, laqueata. *Lucret.* templa. *Sueton.* cœnationes. *Ovid.* Antra subit topiliis, laqueataque pumice vivo.

**LĀQUEŪS** (unc.), *i, m.* a noose, halter, snare, trap, *γύμ*. *Cic.* Collum inserere in laqueum, *h. e.* to hang or strangle. *Sallust.* Laqueo gulam ab cui frangere, to strangle. *Senec.* Laqueo vitam finire, to hang himself. *Ovid.* claudere animam. *Id.* innectere fauces. *Id.* ligare guttura. *Horat.* premere collum. *Id.* aliqueum interimere. *Senec.* Implacare laqueo tenaci corpus. *Propert.* In validis laqueis hæreret. *Sueton.* Injicere cervicibus laqueum. *Plin.* Quempiam ad laqueum compellere, to drive him to hang himself. *Horat.* Laqueum nectere, to prepare a halter. *Virg.* Laqueis capture feras. — *¶* *Figur.* a snare, trap, fraud, treachery. *Ovid.* Rivali laqueos disponere. *Id.* In laqueos cadere, or, *Quintil.* incidere. *Cic.* Laqueus verbi, *h. e.* equivocation. *Id.* Laquei interrogationum. *Id.* Ad Chrysipi laqueos revertamur, specious arguments. *Gell.* Laquei juris, knotty points, difficulties, intricacies.

**LĀR** (thought by some to signify chief or master, and allied to the English *lord*, and Scotch *laird*), or **LĀR**, or **LĀRĒS**, *tis, m.* a Roman or Tuscan prænomen. *Cic.* Lar Tolumnius. *Liv.* Lars Tolumnius. *Id.* Ad Lartern Tolumnium.

**LĀR** (unc.), *lâris, m. plur.* Lâres, *um* (*Cic.*), and *ium* (*Liv.*), a kind of guardian gods of towns, ways, &c. *Plaut.* viâles. *Sueton.* compitales (because they stood at the compita, and were worshipped there). — There were also field-lares. *Tibull.* — Especially, of houses; every house had its own Lar. *Plaut.* Ego sum lar familiaris ex hac familia (belonging therefore to one family and the same house). — The Lâres had a temple at Rome. *Ovid.* Every one also offered them incense in his own house; they were kept by the hearth in a shrine (*lararium*). *Horat.* — *¶* Hence, *Lar* and *Lares*, instead of dwelling, house, home. *Ovid.* Nostro juncta fuere Lari. *Horat.* Lare certo gaudere. *Cic.* Ad Larem suum (reverti) liceret. *Also, Sallust.* and *Cic.* Lar familiaris, *h. e.* domus. *Ovid.* Lares, *housc.* — *¶* Also, the nest of birds. *Val. Flacc.*

**LĀRĀ**, *æ, and LĀRŪNDĀ*, *æ, f.* a nymph, daughter of *Almo*, deprived of her tongue by Jupiter on account of her loquacity. She is hence called *Dea muta*. The Lâres are said to be her children. *Ovid.*

**LĀRĀLĪX**, *ium, sc. festa, n. plur.* festive days in honor of Lâres. *Festus.*

**LĀRĀRIŪM** (lares), *ii, n.* a private chapel in which the tutelary gods (lares) were placed, place of private worship. *Lamprid.*

**LARDUM**. See *Laridum*. 3

**LĀRĒNTĀLĪS**, *e, adj.* of or belonging to *Acca Larentia*. Hence, *Larentalia*, or *Laurentalia*, *sc. festa*, a festival in her honor. *Ovid.* Hence, also, *Larentinâlia*, or *Laurentinâlia*, *sc. festa*. *Lactant.* and *Perie Laurentinæ*, a festival in her honor. *Varr.*

**LĀRĒNTĪĀ**, *æ, f.* *Acca Larentia*, the wife of *Numitulus* and nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*. *Liv.* — Also written *Laurentia* and *Larentina*.

**LĀRĒS**, *um* and *ium*. See *Lar*.

**LĀRGĒ** (largus), *adv.* bountifully, largely, plentifully, liberally, abundantly, *δαψιλόως, ἐνπόρως*. *Cic.* dare. *Sallust.* Largus nti, *h. c.* too freely. *Plin.* Ep. Varietas rerum largissime suppetit. *Plin.* Large deos adorare, with much incense. *Id.* Quibus (vita) largissime contigit, whose lot it has been to be very long-lived. *Id.* Large frequentare locum, in great numbers. *Horat.* Largus æquo, beyond what is right. *Gell.* Literam largius pronuntiare, with too full a sound, with too strong an utterance. — *¶* Also,

abundantly, h. e. well, easily. Plin. —  
 ¶ Also, widely, far and wide. Plin.  
**LARGIANUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to, or proceeding from *Largius*. Cod. Just. *Largianum senatus consultum*.  
**LARGIFICUS** (*largus* & *facio*), a, um, 3 adj. bountiful, liberal, giving largely or bountifully. Lucret.  
**LARGIFLŪS** (*large* & *fluo*), a, um, adj. 3 flowing copiously. Lucret.  
**LARGILOQUUS** (*large* & *loquor*), a, 3 um, adj. full of words, talkative, verbose, wordy, πολυλόγος. Plaut.  
**LARGIŌ**, ire, same as *Largior*. — 3 ¶ *Largitus*, a, um, passively. Tibull.  
**LARGIŌR** (*largus*), iris, itus sun, dep. 4, to give in abundance, give or grant liberally, bestow largely, lavishly; or, simply, to give, grant, bestow, προτεμαί, χορηγέω. Cic. alicui civitatem. Id. populo libertatem. Hirt. De sua pecunia largitus est. Cic. Cum natura semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictor. Plaut. cœnam esurientibus. — Also, to give largesses, bribe. Sallust. Senatum criminando, plebem exagitare, dein largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere. Id. Quemcunq; possint largiundo parare, ne cunctentur. Liv. Largiundo de alieno, populare fieri. — ¶ Figur. to grant, concede, yield, permit. Cic. Id largiamur inercitiae nostrae. Id. Aniori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare. Plaut. mores liberis. Also, followed by *ut*. Cic. Si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac teta-te repuerascan. Virg. Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humani est, largior, I grant, permit it. — ¶ Also, to give, impart, occasion. Plaut. alicui lætitiā. Id. Tu te vilem feceris, si te ultro largiare, h. e. make yourself too cheap, are too easy of access. Sil. habenas equo, to let go, throw the reins loose upon the neck. Plin. Largiri cuiquam occasione impudentia, h. e. præbere. Cic. rationem homini. — ¶ Propert. Largior, future, for largiar. Id. Largibar, for largiebar. — *Largitus*, pass. Tibull. Cum largita tuis sunt muta silentia vocis.  
**LARGITAS** (*largus*), atis, f. liberality, bounty, abundance, plenty, largeness. Cic. muneris. Id. Terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit.  
**LARGITER** (id.), adv. largely, in abundance, plentifully, much, δαφιλῶς. Cæs. Apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, to have great influence. Plaut. Opus nutrici, utrum ut habeat veteris vini largiter. Horat. Istinc largiter abstulerit longa ætas, h. e. multum. Plaut. Argentum stulte datum reor, atque peccatum largiter, a great fault has been committed. Sueton. Largiter epulatus. Id. Largiter prestare alicui, to surpass greatly. Hirt. Ut iumenta bestiarum odorem, stridorem, speciem non reformidarent, largiter erat consecutus, had succeeded fully in bringing about, that, &c. Lucret. Facies hominum distare videntur largiter, a great deal. — ¶ Sometimes it has the force of a subst. (see some of the above examples), and is followed sometimes by a genit. Plaut. Credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter. Id. Largiter merceas indispicere.  
**LARGITIŌ** (*largior*), onis, f. a giving freely, bestowing liberally, bountifulness, liberality, δωρημα, χορηγία. Hirt. Largitio in milites. Cic. Largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari. — Hence, a distributing of money with a view to gain an advantage or to conciliate the favor of any one. Hence it may frequently be rendered, corruption, bribery. Cic. Largitionis suspicionem recipere. — Also, profusion, prodigality. Senec. beneficiorum. Cic. Largitio non fundum habet. — ¶ Also, an imparting, presenting, granting. Cic. civitatis, h. e. of citizenship. Id. equitatis, h. e. a showing of or dealing with equity. — ¶ *Largitiocæ*, in later times, the imperial treasury. They were either sacra or privata; the former was expended for public purposes, as for the maintenance of soldiers, the latter for private use. The managers of them were called *Largitionales*, or *Comites largitionum*. Cod. Just.

**LARGITIONĀLIS** (*largitio*), e, adj. of or belonging to the treasurer of the emperor. Cod. Theod. *Largitionales officiales*, h. e. qui curant fiscum, masters of the treasury, lords of the treasury.  
**LARGITŌR** (frequentat. of *largior*), aris, 3 dep. 1. to bestow liberally. Plaut.  
**LARGITŌR** (*largior*), onis, m. a profuse spender, liberal giver, μεγαλόδωρος. Liv. — ¶ Sometimes, one that gives bribes or largesses, a briber. Cic.  
**LARGITŪDŌ** (*largus*), inis, f. same as 2 *Largitas*. Nepos. ap. Charis.  
**LARGITŪS** (id.), adv. same as *Largiter*. 3 Afran.  
**LARGIŪSCŪLŪS** (dimin. of *largus*), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat large. Solin.  
**LARGŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. abundant, plentiful, copious, large, unach, extensive, εὐπρόσος, δαφιλῆς. Cic. Cum sol terras larga luce compleverit. Virg. sanguis. Id. fletus. Id. *Largi copia lactis*. Id. *Largus imber*. Ovid. messis. Id. opes. Id. odore. Tacit. *Largiora stipendia exposcere*. Sueton. Munus edidit apparatusissimum, largissimumque, very splendid. Horat. *Largior ignis ardet*. Petron. *Largiore cibo excitare vires*. Liv. *Largiore vino uti*. Valer. Flacc. *Largus honor*, h. e. amplius, multa orbi dignitas. Plin. *Pili equis in iuba largi*, in armis leoni, long and thick. Lucret. *Largo sermone*, in a long discourse. — Also, rich, abounding in. Virg. *Largus opum*. Lucan. *Fons largus aquæ*. Plin. *Folia larga succo*. — ¶ Also, liberal, profuse, prodigal, bountiful, generous. Cic. Duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Id. Si largissinus esse vellet, cumulatior mensura uteretur. Tacit. *Vir largus animo*, et par opibus, of a liberal mind. Id. *promissis*. Sil. *rapinæ*, h. e. de alieno largiens. Id. *Pœnus mercandi dextras largus*, h. e. facilis et largus in conducendis militibus. Stat. *animæ*, prodigal of life. Lucan. *habenas*, that rides with a loose rein. Al. *leg. habeas*: al. *habena*. Horat. *Spes donare novâ largus*. — ¶ *Largus* was also a surname of several Roman families.  
**LARIDUM** (as if *large aridum*), by syncope **LARDUM**, i, n. bacon, the fat of bacon; lard. Horat., Ovid., &c. — ¶ *Laridus*, a, um, adj. Cod. Theod. *Larida caro*, bacon.  
**LARIFŪGA** (*lar* & *fugio*), æ, m. and f. a 2 vagabond. Petron.  
**LARIGNŪS** (*larix*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the larch tree, πεύκινος. Vitruv.  
**LARINUM**, i, n. a city in Italy, in the boundaries of Apulia. Cic. — Hence, *Larinus*, atis, adj. of or pertaining to *Larinum*. Cic. municipium, h. e. *Larinum*. Id. *Larinate*, the inhabitants.  
**LARISSĀ**, æ, f. now *Larissa*, a city of Thessaly, Λάρισσα. Plin. and Horat. — ¶ There are also other cities of the same name. — ¶ Hence, *Larissæus*, a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to *Larissa*. Virg. *Larissæus Achilles*. Ovid. *Larissæus Coronis*. Seren. *Sauwion*. Stat. *Prima manu rutilam de vertice Larissæo ostendit Bellona facem*, h. e. *Larissæ*, a fortress of the Argives. — Hence, also, *Larissensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Larissa*. Liv. *Larissenses*, the inhabitants of *Larissa*.  
**LARIŪS**, ii, m. now *Lago di Como*, a lake in Italy. Virg. — Hence, *Larius*, a, um, adj. of *Larius*. Catull. *Larium litus*.  
**LARIŪS** (λάρηξ), icis, m. and f. the larch tree. Vitruv. and Plin.  
**LARŌS**. See *Larus*. 3  
**LARS, LARTES**. See *Lar, lartis*.  
**LARVĀ** (*lar*), æ, f. a spectre, ghost, phantom, walking spirit, hobgoblin, goblin, noxious spirit, μορφολόκειον. Plaut. and Senec. — ¶ Also, a mask, vizor. Horat. — ¶ Also, an automaton, a puppet. Petron.  
**LARVALIS** (*larva*), e, adj. like a ghost, 2 ghastly, terrible, frightful, μρόμος. Senec. *Larvalis habitus*. — In *Priap. carm.* 32. *Maciem larvalem* (*Al. leg. larvaleni*).  
**LARVŌ** (id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 frighten with ghosts; to frighten. Firmic. *Fascinautes mulieres*, quæ etiam ipsos artus larvari, ac fascinari faciunt.

Plaut. *Larvatus* (or, as some read, *larvatus*), distracted, mad, out of one's wits as it were frightened by ghosts.  
**LARUNDA**. See *Lara*.  
**LARŪS**, and **LARŌS** (λάρος), i, m. a klan of bird, perhaps the *ucio*. Plin.  
**LASĀNUM** (λασανόν), i, n. a chamber-pot, 3 closestool. Horat.  
**LASCIVE** (*lascivus*), *vaatoaly*, sportively, 3 lasciviously, ἀσελγῶς, ἀκόλαστως. *Martial*. *Lascive loqui*. Avien. *Et si persultans aries lascivus herbas appetit*.  
**LASCIVĀ** (id.), æ, f. wantonness, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness. Pauc. ap. Cic. *pisicum*. Cic. *Nec lascivia, nec risu*. Fig. *Plin. nature*. *Lascivia virgarum*, h. e. ea whose back the stripes exercise their petulance, one that is frequently whipped. — *Lascivia* is frequently joined with *letitia*, *gaudium* and *risus*, and in this case denotes a wanton joking, extravagant gayety, mirth, jollity. — ¶ Also, licentiousness, insolence, impudence. Quintil. *maledicendi*. Tacit. *theatralis*. — ¶ Also, wantonness, lasciviousness, lewdness, lustfulness. Sueton. *Lascivæ notis*.  
**LASCIVIBUNDŪS** (*lascivio*), a, um, adj. 3 wanton, sportive. Plaut.  
**LASCIVIŪS** (*lascivus*), is, ii, itum, n. 4. 2 to be wanton, play the wanton, sport, frolic, εὐερίσω. Ovid. *Fuga lascivii agnus*, h. e. leaps away. Liv. *plebs, h. e. is wanton*. — Figur. Quintil. *Pedes in oratione simili pære licentia lascivientes*.  
**LASCIVITĀS** (id.), atis, f. wantonness. 3 Firmic. and *Cal. Aurcl.*  
**LASCIVITER** (id.), adv. *ia a wanton* or 3 sportive manner. *Lælius* ap. Charis.  
**LASCIVŪLŪS** (dimin. of *lascivus*), a, um, 3 adj. a little wanton. *Lælius* ap. *Priscia*.  
**LASCIVŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. petulant, 2 wanton, sportive, frolicsome, playful, frisky, ἀκόλαστος, ἀσελγῆς, ὑβριστικός. *Varr. homo*. Virg. *Malo me Galatæa petit, lasciva puella*. Id. *capella*. Ovid. *Tenero lascivior hædo*. Horat. *verba*. Id. *ætatis*. — Also, insolent. Cic. *Epicratem suspicor, ut scribis, lascivum fuisse*. — Figur. of things without life. Horat. *Lascivæ hederæ*, h. e. that twines itself here and there as in sport. *Martial*. *Lasciva acus*, h. e. comatoria, calamistrum. So, *Tertull.* *Acu lascivior comam sibi inferunt*. *Mart.* *Nunc veniunt subitis lasciva numismata nimbis*, h. e. huc illuc vage super populum cadentia, et illius aviditatem ac proterviam in colligendo extantia. — ¶ Also, lustful, lascivious, obscene. Ovid. *puella*. Id. *femur*. *Martial*. *libelli*. *Sueton.* *Lascivissime pictura*. — ¶ *Gell.* *Lasciva oratio, too much ornamented*. So, *Quintil. narratio*.  
**LĀSER** (λασάριον), onis, n. the juice of the herb *laserpitium*, or *silphium*, ασάφετιδα. Plin. — Also, the plant itself. Plin.  
**LĀSERĀTŪS** (*laser*), a, um, adj. mixed or seasoned with laser. Plin. *Valer.* — Hence, *Laseratum* (absol.), h. e. condimentum ex lasere. *Apic.*  
**LĀSERPITYĀTŪS** (*laserpitium*), a, um, 3 adj. mixed with *laserpitium*. *Cato* and *Plin.* *acetum*.  
**LĀSERPITYFĒR** (*laserpitium* & *fero*), a, 3 um, adj. producing *laserpitium*. *Catull.*  
**LĀSERPITYŪM**, or **LĀSERPICŪM**, i, n. a plant, otherwise called *silphium*, from which the juice laser distils; *asafoetida* (*Ferula Asa foetida*, L.). The juice is also called *Laserpitium*. Plin.  
**LĀSES**, an ancient form for *Lares*. *Quintil.*  
**LĀSESCŌ** (*lassus*), is, n. 3. to grow tired 2 or weary, begin to be tired. Plin.  
**LĀSSITŪDŌ** (id.), inis, f. weariness, fatigue, faintness, lassitude, κόπτος. Cic. 1 *tigue, faintness, lassitude*. *Nepos.* *Lassitudine dormire*. *Nepos.* *Lassitudine acquiescere*. Id. *Lassitudine nem sedare*. — Followed by the gen. of the object. Plin. *Lassitudo armorum, equitandive*, h. e. quæ oritur ex armorum aut equitandi labore. Id. *Itinerum lassitudines levare*. — ¶ According to *Celsus*, *Lassitudo* in signification is not so strong as *fatigatio*.  
**LĀSSŌ** (id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to weary, 2 tire, fatigue, κόπῶ. Generally used by

the poets. *Propert.* Nostris lassavit brachia plagis. *Curt.* Jamque lævam, qua clipeum ad ictus circumfererat, lassaverat. *Ovid.* corpus. *Valer. Flacc.* Vacuos lassant æquora visus, tire the eye. *Id.* Visu lassatur inani, is fatigued with gazing at vacancy. *Lucan.* Lassare numina, sc. votis, or precibus, to importune. *So, Martial.* Supplicibus dominum lassare libellis. — *Figur. Lucan.* Ventus lassatur. *Manil.* Astra lassata, h. e. quæ deficiunt et absconduntur. — † In re turpi. *Tibull.* and *Juvenal.* *cat.* 6. v. 129. — † Absol. *Senec. Ep.* 52. **LASSŪLŪS** (dimin. of lassus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat weary, fatigued. *Catull.* **LASSĪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. weary, tired, 2 fatigued, spent or worn out, κωπυδεῖς. Used both of mind and body. *Sallust.* Romani itinere, atque opere castrorum, et prælio fessi lassique erant. *Plaut.* opere faciundo. *Lucret.* Lacrimis lassi, lactere redibant. *Plin.* assiduo gaudio. *Terent.* Animus lassus, cura confectus. *Horat.* ab equo indomito. *Ovid.* ab hoste. *Plaut.* de via. *Horat.* Lassæ aures. With a gen. like *fessus.* *Horat.* Lassus maris, et viarum, militiæque. *Plaut.* animi. With an acc. by a Greek construction. *Senec.* Lassus an pondus titubavit Atlas, h. e. ob pondus. With the infin. *Propert.* Nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum. — *Figur. Ovid.* Humus lassa fructibus assiduis. *Plin. Ep.* natura. *Virg.* Lasso papavera collo. *Stat.* (Cithærone) lassum inclinat ad æquora montem, h. e. declivē fit et paulatim in plana descendit. **LASTAURŪS** (λασταυρος), i, m. a term 2 of reproach used of an infamous, lustful person. *Sueton.* **LATE** (latus), adv. in breadth, widely, πλατῆρος, στιπ. *Cæs.* Longe lateque, or *Cic.* Longe atque late, or *Id.* Late longæque, in length and breadth, far and wide, extensively. — † Also, in length and breadth, far and wide. *Hirt.* Vallis late patens. *Cic.* Ars late patet. *Id.* Hoc dictum latissime patet, extends very far. *Id.* Nomen latissime patet. *Cæs.* Late vagari. *Id.* Latius vagari. *Liv.* Murus latus, quam cæderetur, ruebat, h. e. fell to a greater extent than it was cut. *Virg.* Populus late rex, h. e. late regnans. — † Also, copiously, diffusely. *Cic.* Latius loquuntur rhetores, dialecticis compressius. *Cæs.* Latius perscribere, more at length, more amply. *Pandect.* Verba late concipere, in a broad sense. **LATEBRA** (lateo), æ, f. a lurking-place, hiding-place, shelter, covert, den, recess, retreat. *Cic.* Cur balneæ publicas potissimum constitueras? in quibus non invenio, quæ latebra togatis hominibus esse possit. *Id.* Mithridates se Cappadociæ latebris occultare non vult. *Lucan.* Non satis est muris latebras quæsisse pavori? *Ovid.* Latebram petere. *Cic.* Cum ignavie ratio te in fugam, atque in latebras impelleret. *Justin.* Cum in latebris ageret, a filio interficatur. *Ovid.* Mænala latebris horrenda ferarum. *Virg.* Curvis frustra defensa latebris vipera. *Id.* Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram, h. c. the place where the weapon is hid or buried in the body. *Id.* Tum latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, h. e. the seat of the soul, of life. *Lucret.* Solis defectus, lunæque latebras, h. e. when the moon is hid by an eclipse. — *Figur. Cic.* Adhibere latebram obscuritatis. *Id.* Cum in animis hominum tanta latebra sint, et tanti recessus. *Id.* Latebras suspitionum. *Id.* Tabellæ latebra. — † *Gell.* Latebra scribendi, a secret writing, writing in cipher. — † Also, a cloak, cover, disguise, shift, subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse. *Cic.* Si tuam dicerem, latebram haberes: ad corpus dicerem, pertinere. *Id.* Te mirificam in latebram conijecisti. *Ovid.* Latebram dare vitis. **LATEBRICŪLA** (latebra & colo), æ, m. 3 and f. one who dwells in lurking-places; a lurcher, φωλητήρ. *Plaut.* Latebrico-**LATEBRŪSĒ** (latebrosus), adverb, privily, secretly, κρυβδην, occulte, clam. **LATEBRŪSŪS** (latebra), a, um, adj. full

of lurking-places, full of hiding-places or coverts, fit for concealment, hidden, retired, secret, φωλεώδης. *Cic.* Via latebrosa. *Liv.* Latebrosus locus. *Virg.* flumina. *Sil.* colles. *Lucan.* Latebrosæ tempora noctis, h. c. dark. *Virg.* Latebroso in pumice, h. e. full of holes. — † *Plaut.* Latebrosa loca, places of concealment for dissipated young men, h. e. taverns, brothels. — *Figur. Augustin.* Latebrosissima quæstio.

**LATENTER** (latens, from lateo), adverb, 1 secretly, privily, λάθρα, clam, occulte. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

**LATEŌ** (λαθέω, h. e. λανθάνω), es, ui, n. and a. 2. to lurk, lie hid, be concealed, skulk, λανθάνω. *Cic.* Inklusus atque abditus later in occulto. *Id.* abdite. *Ovid.* clam. *Cic.* occulte. *Id.* Omnia late censebant in occulto. *Virg.* Latet anguis in herba. *Id.* Tu post carecta latebas. *Horat.* Naves latent portu. *Virg.* Tutâ lateat arce viator. *Nepos.* Latebat apud P. Volunium. *Plaut.* Intra labra atque dentes latuit. *Pandect.* In latenti, in secret, in retirement. — In law, Latere is used of those who, to avoid the payment of a debt, the fulfilling a contract, &c. do not appear; to be concealed, lie hid, not to appear. *Cic.* pro Quint. 23. — † Also, to be concealed from, unknown to, with an acc. and sometimes with a dat. instead of the acc. *Plin.* Latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, qui decidui, &c. many persons are ignorant that, &c. *Virg.* Nec latere doli fratrem Junonis, escaped the observation of. *Val. Flacc.* Nec latere diu sævum spolia illa Syenen, were not long unobserved by. *Ovid.* Nil illum, toto quod fit in orbe, latet. *Justin.* Res Eumenem non latuit. *Varr.* Oculis et auribus lateo. *Sil.* Hostique propinquo Roma latet. *Cic.* Ubi nobis hæc auctoritas tamdiu tanta latuit? *Id.* Nihil agis, nihil assequeris, quod mihi lateo valeat in tempore. (Al. leg. quod me: alii omittunt.) Hence, Latet, it is unknown, no one knows. *Nepos.* And, Latens, concealed, secret, unknown. *Virg.* — † Also, to be in retirement, to live retired from public affairs. *Ovid.* Crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit. — † Also, to be safe or free from danger. *Liv.* Latere sub umbra amicitia Romanæ. *Phædr.* Minuta plebes facili præsidio latet.

**LATER** (unc.), èris, m. a brick or tile, πλινθος. *Cic.* In latere, aut in cæmento, ex quibus urbs effecta est. *Cæs.* Lateres, qui super musculo struantur. *Vitruv.* Later testaceus. *Id.* Lateres ducere, to make. *Id.* coquere, to burn, bake. *Terent.* Laterem lavare (proverb), to wash a blackamoor white, spend one's time idly, lose one's labor. — † Later aureus, argenteus, a bar, ingot, or wedge of gold or silver. *Plin.* — † Later, neut. gen. *Varr.* **LATERALIS** (latus), e, adj. of or belonging to the side, lateral, πλευρικός *Lucil.* dolor, h. e. the pleurisy. *Calpurn.* cingula, a girdle, belt. — *Pandect.* Lateralis (absol.), wallets, saddle-bags. **LATERAMĒN** (later), inis, n. an earthen 3 vessel. *Lucret.* Conlaxat, rareque facit lateramina vasi, h. e. vas ipsum lateritium. **LATERANŪS**, a, um, adj. a Roman family name. *Tacit.* Plautius Lateranus. — † Lateranus, the god of hearths, so called because hearths used to be made of bricks. *Arnob.* **LATERARIŪS** (later), a, um, adj. of a brick, fit for making bricks, πλινθίως. *Plin.* Terra lateraria, h. e. good for making bricks, clayey. — *Id.* Lateraria (absol.), sc. officina, a brick-kiln or tile-kiln. — *Non.* Laterarius, ii, a brick-maker. **LATERARIŪS** (latus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the side, lateral. *Vitruv.* Lateraria, sc. signa.

**LATERCŪLENSIS** (laterculum), is, h. e. 3 gerens curam laterculi. *Cod. Just.* **LATERCŪLUM** (dimin. of later, because 3 the book resembled a tile in shape), i, n. a register, note book of all the offices, &c. of a country, both military and civil. *Cod. Just.* **LATERCŪLŪS** (dimin. of later), i, m. a small brick or tile. πλινθιον, πλινθίς.

*Cæs.* — Hence, from resemblance, a brick, sort of sweet cake or biscuit shaped like a brick. *Plaut.* — Also, a piece of land in the shape of a brick, containing a certain number of acres. *Sicul. Flacc.*

**LATERĒNSIS** (latus), e, adj. of or belonging to the side. — Hence, *Tertull.* Laterensis, a body-guard, a yeoman of the guard. — † Also, a Roman family name. *Cic.*

**LATERIANUS**, a, um. See *Lateritanus* **LATERICIUS**. See *Lateritius*.

**LATERĪNA** (later), æ, f. a common sewer, sink. *Tertull.* l. 2. advers. *Marcian.* c. 20. Pro laterinis deductis, pro civitatibus ædificatis. Al. laterinas hic intelligunt laterarias officinas, vel lateritia opera.

**LATERITANŪS**, or **LATERITIĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. *Colum.* pira, a most excellent kind of pear, called by *Plin.* Lateriana; and by *Macrob.* Lateresiana.

**LATERITIŪS**, and **LATERICIŪS** (later), a, um, adj. of bricks, made of brick, πλινθίως. *Cæs.* Lateritii muri. *Id.* turris. *Id.* Ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discutere, sc. opus.

**LATERŪNA**, or **LANTERNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a lantern or lantern, λυχνούχος. *Cic.*

**LATERNARIŪS** (laterna), or **LANTERNARIŪS**, ii, m. a lantern-bearer, λυχνουχοφόρος. *Cic.*

**LATESCŌ** (latus), is, n. 3. to grow broad 2 or large, πλεονομαί. *Colum.* and *Cels.* **LATESCŌ** (lateo), is, tui, n. 3. to lie hid 3 or concealed. *Cic.*

**LATET**. See *Lateo*.

**LATEX** (unc.), icis, m. water, spring-3 water, running water, vāma. A poetic word. *Virg.* Latices simulatos fontis Averni. *Ovid.* Nec tibi sunt fontes, laticis nisi pæne marini. *Id.* Desilire in latices. *Id.* Mutari in laticem, into a fountain. *Lucret.* Laticum frugumque cupido, h. e. hunger and thirst. — † Often used of wine. *Virg.* Latex Lyæus. *Id.* In mensam laticum libavit honorem. *Ovid.* Latex meri. *Lucret.* Liqueoris vitigeni latex. — † Also, used of other liquids. *Lucret.* Absinthii latex, juice. *Ovid.* Palladii latices, h. c. oil. *Prudent.* Nivei latices, h. e. milk. — † Also, fem. in *Acc.* ap *Priscian.*

**LATHYRĪS** (λαθύρις), idis, f. the herb spurge. *Plin.*

**LATYALIS** (Latium), e, adj. of or belonging to Latium, Latin. *Ovid.* populus. *Plin.* sermo. *Lucan.* Et residens celsa Latialis Jupiter Alba, and *Id.* Fulmen percussit Latiale caput, h. c. of the statue of Jupiter Latialis. (Others read *Latialis*, in the same sense.)

**LATYALITER** (Latialis), adv. in the 3 Latin way or manner. *Sidon.* (Others read *Latiariter* in the same sense.)

**LATYAR** (Latiare, sc. sacrum), āris, n. a festival in honor of Jupiter Latiaris. *Cic.*

**LATYARIŪS**, e, adj. same as *Latialis*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Jupiter Latiaris.

**LATIARITER**. See *Latialiter*. 3

**LATIARIŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Latiaris*. *Plin.* Latiarius Jupiter.

**LATIBŪLŌ** (latibulum), as, same as *La-* 3 *teo*. *Non.*

**LATIBŪLŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. l. same as 3 *Latco*. *Accius.*

**LATIBŪLUM** (lateo), i, n. a lurking-place, hiding-place, place of shelter or retirement, covert, retreat, den, κρυβδης, used both of beasts and men. *Cic.* Cum etiam feræ latibulis se tegant. *Id.* Serpens e latibulis. *Cic.* (de prædonibus) Defendendi facilis est cautio, non solum latibulis occultorum locorum, sed etiam tempestatum moderatione et conversione. — *Figur. Cic.* Latibulum doloris mei.

**LATICLAVIŪS** (latus & clavus), a, um, adj. that has a broad purple stripe (latus clavus), used particularly of tunica. *Valer. Max.* Et tunica laticlavia donatum ad Masinissam remisit, a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple on the breast. — Hence, *Laticlavius*, that wears such a tunic. *Sueton.* Laticlavius tribunus. — *Laticlavius* (absol.) ii, m. one that has the right of wearing such a tunic, a senator. *Sueton.*

**LATIFOLIŪS** (latus & folium), a, um, adj. having large or broad leaves, πλατύφυλλος. *Plin.*

**LATIFUNDIUM** (latus & fundus), ii, n. a large farm, extensive landed possessions, *εὐρυχωρία*. *Plin.*  
**LATINE** (Latinus), adv. after the manner of the Latins, *Λατίνωσι*. *Lic. vendere*. *Cic. dicere. Liv. loqui.* (But *Latine loqui*, also, signifies, to speak Latin with elegance and propriety. *Cic. in Brui.* 37. and 45. Also, to speak plainly, without any amplification, disguise, or concealment. *Cic. Latine me scitote*, non accusatorie loqui.) — *Latine scire*, h. e. scire *Latine loqui*, to be skilled in the Latin tongue. *Cic. — Latine reddere*, to turn or translate into Latin. *Cic.*  
**LATINI**, *ōrum*, m. the Latins. See *Latinus*.

**LATINIENSIS** (Latinus), e, adj. Latin. *Cic. ager. Plin. Latinienses, the Latins.* — *¶ Latiniensis* is also a surname. *Cic. LATINITAS* (Id.), atis, f. the Latin tongue; *Latinity*. *Cic. — ¶ Also, for Jus Latii. Cic.*  
**LATINIZŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to turn or translate late into Latin. *Cel. Aurel.*  
**LATINŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. same as *Latinizo*. 3 *Cel. Aurel.*  
**LATINŪS** (Latium), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Latium, Latin, *Λαρινος*. *Virg. Genus unde Latinum.* *Cic. Latina lingua.* *Colum. Cicero, qui eum (Xenophonem) Latine consuetudini tradidit, h. e. has translated into Latin.* *So, Quintil. Vertere in Latinum. Hieron. Nihil Latinus tuis voluminibus. Id. Homo Latiniissimus.* — Hence, *Latinus*, i, m. a Latin, and *Latini, ōrum*, the Latins. — *An inhabitant of Latium.* *Liv. — That enjoys the jus Latii. Tacit. — That speaks the Latin language. Quintil. — ¶ Feriæ Latinae, or (absol.), Latine, sc. feriæ, an annual festival, which continued four days. — ¶ Via Latina, or (absol.), Latina, sc. via, h. e. that commenced at the Latin gate. Cic. — ¶ Porta Latina, near the porta Capena. — ¶ Casus Latinus, h. e. ablativus. Varr.*

**LATINŪS**, i, m. *Λαρινος*, a king of the Laurentes, to whose daughter Lavinia Æneas was married. *Virg. Urbs Latini, h. e. Laurentum.*  
**LATIŪS** (fero), *ōnis*, f. a carrying, bringing, &c. *Liv. auxilii. Cic. Legum latio, the proposing or passing of laws. Liv. Suffragii latio, voting, giving a vote. Gell. Expensi latio, a noting down what he has laid out.*  
**LATYPES** (latus & pes), *ēdis*, having 3 broad, large feet. *Avien.*  
**LATYTĀBŪNDŪS** (latio), a, um, adj. 3 lying hid, skulking. *Sidon.*  
**LATYTĀTIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a lurking or 2 hiding. *Quintil.*  
**LATYTŌ** (frequentat. of lateo), as, *āvi*, *lātum*, n. 1. to lie hid, lurk, be concealed, *διαλανθάνω*. *Cic. Jube adesce: latitat omnino: sed si requiri jusseris, inventi. Lucret. Latitare in terris. Ovid. Fumida jamdudum latitant per tecta sorores. Plaut. Ille ignavissimus mihi latitabat, hid himself from me. — Used particularly of those who hide themselves or abscond to avoid a public trial. Cic. Qui fraudationis causa latitari, has absconded. — *Pandect. Latitare aliquem, to hide one's self from any one.*  
**LATYTŪDŌ** (lātus), *īnis*, f. breadth, width, broadness, *πλάτος*, *πλάτος*. *Cic. — Also, size, extent, with the notion of breadth included. Cic. possessionum.* — *¶ Also, a vicious pronunciation, with too wide a mouth; a speaking broad, a broad pronunciation. Cic. — ¶ Also, copiousness of expression. Plin. Ep. Platonica.**

**LATIUM**, ii, n. a country of Italy, in which the city Rome was situated. *Cic. — Tacit. Jus Latii* (same as *Latinitas*), the Latin privileges. Also, *Id. and Plin. Latium, for jus Latii.*  
**LATIUS** (Latium), a, um, adj. relating to Latium, *Latian, Latin*; also, *Roman.* *Ovid. Latius annus. Id. Jupiter. Id. Latii agri. Valer. Flacc. fasti. Ovid. Latia gens. Id. Latia Amata. Id. lingua. Id. Latia vulnera, h. e. received by Roman soldiers. H. Latium forum, h. e. Romanum, the place in Rome where causes were tried.*

**LATMŪS**, or **LATMŌS**, i, m. *Λάτμος*, a mountain of Caria, on the confines of Ionias

where *Endymion* is fabled to have been drowned in sleep by the moon (*Luna*), that she might steal a kiss from him. *Cic. — Hence, Latmius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this mountain. Ovid. Latmius Endymion. Val. Flacc. venator, h. e. Endymion.*

**LATŌ** (Λατώ, Dor. for Δητώ), us, f. 3. *Latona. Varr.*

**LATŌIDES**, *æ*, m. *Λατωίδης*, the son of *Latona*, h. e. *Phœbus*. *Stat. — Plur. Latoidæ, ārum*, the children of *Latona*, h. e. *Apollo and Diana. Auson.*

**LATŌIS**, or **LĒTŌIS**, *īdis* and *īdos*, f. *Λατωίς*, for *Δητωίς*, *Diana*, daughter of *Latona*. *Ovid. — Also, sacred to Diana. Ovid. Calauræ Letoides arva.*

**LATŌIŪS**, or **LĒTŌIŪS**, a, um, adj. *Λατωίος*, or *Δητωίος*, of or pertaining to *Latona*, *Latonian*. *Ovid. proles, h. e. Apollo and Diana. — Hence, Ovid. Latinius (absol.), h. e. Apollo. Id. Latoia (absol.), h. e. Diana.*

**LATOMIA**, *æ*. See *Loutumia*.  
**LATŌNA**, *æ*, f. *Δητώ*, daughter of *Cæus*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter*.  
**LATŌNIGENĀ** (*Latona* & *gigno*), *æ*, m. and f. a child of *Latona*. *Ovid. Latoni-genæ duo, h. e. Apollo and Diana.*

**LATŌNICŪS** (*Latona*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Latona*. *Virg. Latonia Delos. Tibull. Latonia Luna. Colum. Latonia Phœbe. Stat. Cynthus Latoni-us, h. e. a mountain of Delos, where Latona brought forth her children. Virg. Latonia virgo, or Id. Latonia (absol.), h. e. Diana.*

**LATŌR** (fero), *ōris*, m. qui fert, a bearer, carrier, &c. *Senec. Debet plus virum esse in latore, quam in onere. Al. leg. vectore. — ¶ Cic. Lator legis, or Liv. rogationis, or Id. Lator, sc. legis, the proposer of a law.*

**LATŌŪS** (Λατώος), a, um, adj. same as *Latoius*. *Horat. Latous, son of Latona, h. e. Apollo.*

**LĀTRĀBILIS** (latro, are), e, adj. barking. 3 *Cel. Aurel. vox.*  
**LĀTRĀTŌR** (Id.), *ōris*, a barker; a dog. 2 *Martial. Latratores Molossi. Hence, Virg. Latrator Anubis (as Anubis was represented with a dog's head). — ¶ Figur. a barker; a brawler. Quintil.*

**LĀTRĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a barking, bay-ing, *δλακτώσ, δλακῆ*. *Virg. Apros latratu turbabis agens. Plin. Ingenti latratu intonuit. Virg. Venator cursu canis, et latratibus instat. Ovid. Implevit latratibus auras. Id. Latratus edere.*

**LĀTRĪNĀ** (contracted for *lavatrino*, from 2 *lavo*), *æ*, f. a bath, *λουτήριον, ἀπόλοτριον*. *Lucil. ap. Non. — ¶ Also, a privy, necessary, water-closet, jakes; the sink of a private house. Colum.*

**LĀTRĪNUM** (contracted for *lavatrinum*, 3 from *lavo*), i, n. a bath. *Lucil. ap. Non.*

**LĀTRŌ** (probably from the sound of barking dogs), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. and a. 1. to bark or bay, *δλακτέω*. Properly of dogs. *Cic. Si canes latent. Virg. Æternum latrans (Cerberus). Propert. Colla latrantia canis. — Hence, Ovid. Latrans, h. e. a dog. — Hence, figur. of persons, to bark, shout, rant. Cic. Latrant quidam oratores. — Also, to make a noise, resound, roar. *Sil. Unde latrantes. Enn. ap. Varr. Animus cum (al. leg. in) pectore latrat, h. e. irascitur et vociferatur. Petron. Curæ latrantes. — Also, to demand, require. Lucret. Nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut, &c. Horat. Stomachus latrans, craving food, empty, hungry. — ¶ Transitively, to bark at, both properly and figuratively. *Plaut. and Horat. aliquem. Plin. Latrari a canibus. Stat. Latrare nubila, h. e. (as in English) to bark at or bay the moon.***

**LĀTRŌ** (λάτρις), *ōnis*, m. one who serves for hire, as a life-guardsmen. *Varr. Latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, atque ad latera habebant ferrum. — ¶ Also, a soldier hired for money, and discharged at the end of a war; a mercenary. *Plaut. Misi parasitum meum, ut latrones, quos conduxit, ad Seleucum duceret, qui ejus regnum tutarentur. — Latrones are frequently opposed to justii hostes, and seem to have been a kind of freebooters or brigands. Liv. 40, 27. — ¶ Also, a robber, high-**

wayman, cut-throat, bandit. *Cic. Non semper viator a latrone, nonnunquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur. — Hence, a wolf is so called. *Phædr. — Also, those who carry on a war without having a right to do so, as a citizen against his state, and those who oppose the state or its laws are called latrones, robbers, banditti, &c. It is also used as a term of reproach. Cic. — ¶ Also, a chessman, because it represents a soldier. *Ovid. — ¶ Also, a hunter, because he waylays, as it were, animals. Virg. — ¶ Portius Latro, an orator and rhetorician. *Quintil.****

**LĀTRŌCYNĀLIS** (latrocinium), e, adj. 3 of or relating to robbers. *Apul. Latrocinialis manus, h. e. a band of robbers.*  
**LĀTRŌCYNĀLITĒR** (latrocinialis), adv. 3 after the manner of a robber. *Mortian. Capell.*

**LĀTRŌCYNĀTIŪS** (latrocinor), *ōnis*, f. a 2 robbing, plundering. *Plin.*

**LĀTRŌCINIUM** (Id.), ii, n. military service. *Plaut. ap. Non. Apud regem in latrocinio fuisti. — Hence, of the game of chess. Ovid. Sive latrocinii sub imagine calculus ibit, fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus. — ¶ Also, robbery, highway-robbery, assassination. Cic. (who includes unlawful warfare under this name). Hence, it is frequently applied to citizens neglecting their duty. — Also, piracy. *Justin. Latrocinio maris. Vellei. Latrocinis infestatum mare. — Hence, figur. ortifice, stratagem, fraud. Sallust. Per latrocinia, h. e. by artifice, fraud. Cic. Quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum. — Also, a band of robbers or citizens acting against the state. Cic. Unus ex tanto latrocinio. Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. Latrocinium, non judicium.**

**LĀTRŌCINŌR** (latro), *āris*, *ātus* sum, dep. 1. to serve as a mercenary soldier; to do military service, be a soldier. *Plaut. Ibit latrocinatum aut in Asiam, aut in Ciliciam. Id. An quia latrociniam, arbitramini, quidvis licere facere vobis, verbero? — ¶ Also, to rob, plunder like robbers, rob on the highway, *ληστέω*. (Also, to engage in unlawful warfare.) *Cic. — ¶ Figur. of beasts of prey, to hunt. Plin. — Also, of a surgeon. Cels. Itaque demum mortui præcordia, et visticus omne in conspectum latrocinantis medici dari, h. e. vivorum corpora secant.**

**LĀTRŌNIANŪS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the orator *Latro Senec. Latroniano colore usus est.*

**LĀTRŌNCŪLĀRIŪS** (latroculus), a, um, 2 adj. of or pertaining to a chessman or the game of chess. *Senec. tabula, a chess-board.*

**LĀTRŌNCŪLĀTŌR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. one 3 that is sent by the emperor to try robbers. *Pandect.*

**LĀTRŌNCŪLŪS** (dimin. of *latro*), i, m. a robber, highwayman; also, one that carries on an unlawful war. *Cic. and Vopisc. — ¶ Also, a chessman. Senec.*

**LĀTŪMIĀ**. See *Lautumia*.

**LĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *fero*.  
**LĀTŪS** (πάρους), a, um, brood, wide, *εὐρύς, παρύς*. *Cic. Latum mare. Id. εὐρύς, παρύς. Cic. Latissimæ solitudines. Lata via. Cæs. Latissimam flumen. In answer to Id. Latissimum flumen. In answer to the question How wide or brood, it is joined with an acc. Cæs. Fosse quin-decim pedes late, fifteen feet broad. Plin. Latera pedum lata tricenum, Or, with the gen. thirty feet broad. Or, with the ablat. *Plin. Latum cito. Or, with the abl. So, Cæs. Palus pede, one foot broad. So, Cæs. Palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, for non latior quam, &c. as quam is often non latior quam, &c., especially omnia, omitted after a comp., especially omnia, and the like. Ovid. Crescere in minus, and the like. Sueton. Latius latum, in width; in bulk. Latius, see broad-shouldered. [Latus clavus, in pronuncia-Clavus.] — Also, broad, — Hence, *Horat. Cic. verbum. — Hence, Horat. Latus ut in circo spatiere, h. e. to walk erect and with the arms akimbo; or, haughty. — Also, of speeches, copious, diffuse, detailed. Cic. oratio. Id. disputatio. — Also, large, spacious, of great extent. *Virg. moenia. Id. fun-****



Id. fenestra. *Cæs. fines. Id. solitudines. Cic. locus. Liv. quæstio. Id. regnum. Virg. humerus. Plin. Ep. gloria, h. e. far-famed, widely spread.* — Hence, in general, *great. Pandect. culpa, h. e. too great or manifest. Id. fuga, h. e. a kind of banishment by which all places but one were forbidden to an exile.* — *Pandect. interpretatio, h. e. an interpretation according to equity rather than the strict letter of a law.*

**LATŪS** (unc.), *ēris, n. the side, flank, of men or animals. Cic. Cecidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer. Id. Dolor lateris, or laterum, a pain in the side, pleurisy.* — Also, *the side of a camp. Cæs. Iatus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat.* Also, *of an island. Cæs. Insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam.* Also, *of a hill. Cæs. Ab utroque latere collis.* Also, *of an army, the side or flank. Liv. and Cæs. Also, of crystals. Plin. Crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, with six sides. Cic. A fronte, a tergo, a lateribus tenetur, on the sides.* — Hence, *Latus dare, or præbere, of gladiators, to offer their side, h. e. expose themselves to a blow; and, hence, figur. to lay one's self open. Tibull. Sæpe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, will lay yourself open. Senec. Nec adulatoribus natis præbeas artifices sunt ad captandum. Flor. Nudum imperii latus ostentabat procul Marius, Sulla, Sertorius.* — *Liv. Adherere lateri, or ab latere, to be near a person, at his side; to be with him, about his person.* — *Hirt. and Horat. Latus alicujus, or alicui tegere, or, Juvenal. claudere, or, Senec. dare alicui, to give one the wall; to walk on one's left side; to give one the post of honor or precedence.* (But *Latus tegere* also signifies *to cover the side or whole body; hence, Terent. Tecto latere abscedere, to come off unharmed.*) — *Ovid. Artifex lateris, a dancing-master.* — *¶ Also, of orators, the lungs. Cic. Legem Voconiam bona voce et bonis lateribus suavissem, h. e. with good lungs. Id. Vocis sonus, latera, vires. Horat. Latere imo petere spiritum. Plin. Ep. Ut sæpius admoneret, voci laterique considerem.* — Hence, in general, *force, strength of body. Cic. Non ex te es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis.* — *¶ Also, the body. Ovid. Latus submit in herba. Horat. Europe niveum doloso credidit tauro latus.* — *¶ Also, kindred, relationship. Plin. Ep. A meo tuoque latere. Hence, collateral relationship. Pandect.* — *Also, the connection of friendship. Liv. Avertit ab consiis in insontes indiciam, ab latere tyranni, among the intimate friends of the tyrant. Curt. Cum ab latere pecunia sollicitaret hostis. So, Martial. Ille tuum, castrice, dulce latus, your bosom-friend.*

**LATŪSCULUM** (dimin. of latus), *i, n. a little side. Cutull. and Lucret.*

**LAVACRUM** (lavo), *i, n. a bath, bagnio, place to wash in, λουτρόν. Gell.*

**LAVANDRIA** (Id.), *ōrum, n. things to be washed. Labor. ap. Gell.*

**LAVATŪS** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a washing, bathing, bath, in the sense of bathing. Plaut.* — *¶ Apparatus for bathing. Cic. Ante te certiore faciam, ut lavatio parata sit. Phædr. Lavationem argenteam.* — *¶ Also, a place for bathing, a bath, bagnio. Vitruv.*

**LAVATRINA** (Id.), *æ, f. a bath. Varr. 2 and Non.* — *¶ Also, a sewer, sink, jakes. Varr.* — *¶ From this word Lavatrina is formed by syncope.*

**LAVATŪS**, *a, um, particip. from lavo.*

**LAUDABILIS** (laudo), *e, adj. laudable, commendable, praiseworthy, deserving of praise or commendation. Cic. orator. Horat. carmen. Ovid. fides. Cic. Honestum esse laudabile. Auct. ad Herenn. ab aliquo. Cic. Laudabilior.* — *¶ Also, very good, precious, valuable, esteemed. Plin. mel. Id. Laudabilis vinum.*

**LAUDABILITAS** (laudabilis), *ātis, f. laudableness, praiseworthiness. Cod.*

**LAUDABILITER** (Id.), *adv. laudably, commendably, praiseworthy, επιαιετως. Cic. Ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter,*

*postremo ad bene vivendum. Valor. Max. Laudabiliter.*

**LAUDATE** (laudatus), *adv. praiseworthy, commendably, laudably. Plin. Regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans.*

**LAUDATIŌ** (laudo), *ōnis, f. a praising, extolling, commending, αἰνεσις. Cic. hominis turpissimi.* — *¶ Also, a laudatory oration, panegyric, encomium; or, an attestation of one's good character; as, a testimony borne by an inhabitant of a province to the good character of a person accused at Rome. Cic.* — *Also, a funeral oration. Cic.* — *Also, with a genit. of the person who is praised. Liv. matronarum. Id. Laudatio funebris.*

**LAUDATIVŌS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. commendatory, ἐγκωμιστικός. Quintil. genus caesarum, h. e. demonstrativum.*

**LAUDATŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m. a praiser, commender, panegyrist, επαυτηρής, ἐγκωμιστής. Cic. rerum gestarum. Id. integritatis et elegantiae. Horat. Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.* — *Especially, one that bears testimony to the good character of an accused person. Cic.* — *Also, the pronouncer of a funeral oration or eulogy. Liv. and Plin. Ep.*

**LAUDATŌRIŪS** (laudator), *a, um, adj. commendatory, laudatory. Fulgent.*

**LAUDATRIX** (Id.), *icis, f. she who praises or commends. Cic. Vitorum laudatrix fama popularis. Ovid. Laudatrix Venus est invidiosa mihi.*

**LAUDATŪS**, *a, um, partic. from laudo.* — *¶ Adj. praiseworthy, excellent, precious, highly esteemed, inestimable. Ovid. Inter Phæstidas quæ laudatissima formæ dote fuit virgo, of exquisite beauty. Plin. Saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India. Id. Laudatissimus caseus. Id. Feniculum pulmonibus et jecinoribus laudatissimum, h. e. ad sanandos pulmonem et jecoris morbos probatissimum. Id. Olus laudatum in cibis.*

**LAUDICENŌS** (laudo & cæno), *i, m. 2 a supper-praiser; h. e. a man who praises or applauds, that he may get an invitation to supper. Plin. Ep.*

**LAUDŌ** (laus), *as, avi, atum, a. 1. to praise, commend, extol, make honorable mention of, laud, αἰνέω. Cic. aliquem. Id. rationem. Also, with acc. and infin. Horat. Also, with gen. of the object. Sil. Laudabat leti juvenem, h. e. ob letum. Horat. Agricola laudat juris peritus, h. e. praises him as happy, extols his happiness.* — *Cic. Laudare aliquem, h. e. to give a favorable testimony to a person accused.* — *Also, to pronounce a funeral oration. Cic. Serrani filii funus perlectuosum fuit. Laudavit pater scripto meo. Suet. Laudare defunctum.* — *Terent. Laudare aliquem alicui, h. e. to or in presence of any one.* — *Cic. Laudari alicui, for ab aliquo.* — *Id. Laudare laudibus.* — *Also, to recommend, esteem, value, prize a medicine. Plin. Apri cerebrum contra serpentes landatur.* — *¶ Also, to quote, cite, name. Cic. auctorem.*

**LAVĒR**, *ēris, n. a kind of herb, otherwise called sion or sium. Plin.*

**LAVĒRNĀ**, *æ, f. a goddess, under whose protection thieves were thought to be. Plaut. and Horat.* — *¶ Also, a thief. Auson. (others read taberna).*

**LAVĒRNALIS** (Laverna), *sc. porta, a gate of Rome, near which was the altar of Laverna. Varr.*

**LAVĒRNIO** (Id.), *ōnis, m. a thief, robber. 3 Festus.*

**LAVICI, LAVICUM, &c.** See *Labici, &c.*

**LAVINIĀ**, *æ, f. the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas. Liv. and Virg. (The a is short in Virg. Æn. 7. 359.)*

**LAVINIUM**, *ii, n. a city of Latium built by Æneas, and so named after his wife Lavinia. Virg.* — *Hence, Lavinienis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Lavinium, Lavinian. Varr. Lavinienenses, the inhabitants of this town.* — *Also, Lavinius, a, um, adj. same as Lavinienis. Virg.* — *Lavinus, a, um, adj. same as Lavinus. Prop.* — *¶ Lavinium, i, n. poetical form for Lavinium. Juvenal., Virg., &c.*

**LAVITŌ** (frequentat. of lavo), *as, a. 1. 3 same as Lavo. Pompon.*

**LAVŌ** (λαύω), *as and is, lavāvi, and of-*

*tener lavī, lavātum and lautum (for lavitum), and lotum, a. 1. and 3. to wash, bathe. Cic. Manus lavare. Hence, pass. Cic. and Cæs. Lavari, to be washed, to bathe. So, Lavare or lavere (intrans.), Plaut., Terent. and Liv.* — *¶ Figur. to wash or bathe, h. e. to moisten, besprinkle, bedew. Ovid. vultum lacrimis. Virg. ora. Plaut. tabellas lacrimis. Horat. Padus Matina lavavit cacumina.* — *Horat. to wash away, to remove. Terent. Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, h. e. ad purgandum, excusandum, deprecandum. Horat. mala vino.* — *¶ The following are examples of the 3d conj. Plaut. lavis. Virg. lavit (pres.). Tibull. ap. Non. lavite. Cato R. R. lavito. Lucret. and Horat. lavere (infin.). Val. Flacc. lavitur. Pomp. ap. Non. lavi (infin.).* — *¶ Perf. pass partic. lavatus, lautus, lotus, washed. Plaut. lavatus. Plin. lotus. Terent., Cic. and Horat. lautus.* — *¶ See Lavtus.*

**LAURĒĀ**, *æ, m. Tullius Laurea, a freedman of Cicero. Plin.* — *¶ Laurea, æ, f. a wreath of laurel, &c. See Lavreus.*

**LAURĒĀTŪS** (laurea), *a, um, adj. crowned or wreathed with laurel, laurelled, laureate, δαφνιφόρος. Sueton. Plebs laureata. Vitruv. Naves laureate. Cic. Imago laureata. Id. Laureti lictores. Id. fasces. Senec. Laureatæ fores. Liv litteræ, or Tacit. (simply), Laureatæ, sc. litteræ, letters bound up with bay-leaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, and sent by the Roman commander to the Senate; laurelled letters.*

**LAURENS**, *entis, adj. of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian. Liv. Hence, Laurentes, the inhabitants. Liv.* — *Also, Roman. Sil. Laurentia bella. Id. Laurens præda.*

**LAURENTALIA.** See *Larentalia. 3*

**LAURENTIA.** See *Larentia.*

**LAURENTINŌS**, *a, um, adj. same as Laurens. Martial. Laurentinum litus. Plin. Ep. Laurentinum meum, sc. prædium.* — *¶ Varr. Laurentinæ feriæ, same as Larentalia.*

**LAURENTIS**, *idis, adj. f. h. e. Laurentina, Laurens. Enn. ap. Priscian.*

**LAURENTIŪS**, *a, um, adj. same as Laurentinus. Virg.*

**LAURENTUM**, *i, n. a town of Latium, the city of king Latinus. Virg.*

**LAURĒLĀ** (dimin. of laurea), *æ, f. a crown or garland of laurel.* — *Cic. As this was worn by the triumphant general, as a token of victory, Laureola, also, signifies a triumph. Cic. Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, h. e. to seek fame in trifles.*

**LAURĒTUM**, and **LŌRETUM** (laurus), *i, n. a thicket or grove of laurels. The name of a place in Rome on mount Aventine, where there was formerly a grove of laurels. Varr. and Plin.*

**LAURĒŪS** (laurus), *a, um, adj. of laurel, δάφνιος. Cato. Laurea folia. Id. Vectes lauri. Martial. Laureum nemus. Plin. oleum, h. e. e baccis lauri, vel folio, vel folio simul, et cortice baccarum. Id. and Colum. Laurea pira, h. e. odorem lauri habentia. Plin. cerasa, h. e. grafted on laurel.* — *Hence, Liv. Laurea, sc. arbor, the laurel-tree.* — *Also, Liv. Laurea corona, or Cic., Liv., &c. (simply) Laurea, sc. corona, a wreath or garland of laurel worn by triumphant generals in the triumphal processions: they also carried a branch of laurel in their hands: the letters announcing the victory, the lictors, fasces, &c. were also adorned with laurel.* — *Hence, Laurea also signifies a triumph or victory. Cic. Quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, garland of laurel or triumph.*

**LAURĒX**, or **LAURIX**, *icis, a whelp cut out of its mother, or torn from her teats. Plin.*

**LAURICŌMŪS** (laurus & coma), *a, um, 3 adj. covered with laurels. Lucret. montes.*

**LAURIFĒR** (laurus & fero), *a, um, adj. bearing laurel, with laurel. Plin. tellus.* — *¶ Also, crowned or decorated with laurel. Lucan. currus. Id. juvena.*

**LAURIGĒR** (laurus & gero), *a, um, adj. 3 bearing or wearing laurel, decorated with a wreath of laurel. Ovid. Phæbus. Propert. manus. Martial. faces. Id. hasta.*

**LAURINUS** (laurus), a, um, adj. of *laurus*. 2 rel. Plin. folium. Id. oleum.  
**LAURÏOTIS** (Λαυριώτις), ïdis, f. of a region in Attica, called Laurion, where the Athenians had silver mines. Plin. — Also written *Lawrestis*, but less correctly.  
**LAURIPÏTENS** (laurus & potens), tis, 3 adj. laurel-ruler, an epithet of Apollo. Martian. Cupell.  
**LAURÏON**, or **LAURÏ**, ðnis, f. a town of Spain. — Hence, Lauronensis, e, adj. of or belonging to this town. Plin.  
**LAURÏS**, i and us, f. a laurel-tree, laurel. Plin. and Horat. — This tree was sacred to Apollo. His image was decorated with a bough of laurel. It is also attributed to poets; and persons, who went to consult the Delphic oracle, wore garlands of laurel. — The *flamines*, on certain festivals, wore garlands of laurel. Ovid. — The images of parents and ancestors were crowned with laurel on festive occasions. Cic. Also, houses. Tacit. — Laurel was used especially after a victory and in a triumphal procession; the general wore a garland, and the fasces of the lictors were bound with boughs of laurel, &c. — Hence, Cic. Laurus, for laurca, h. e. a bough or garland of laurel, a triumph, victory. Plin. Paneg. Parthica laurus.  
**LAUS** (unc.), dis, f. praise, commendation; glory, honor, good report, fame, renown, esteem, enjoyed by a person of merit, ἔπαινος. Nep. Laus rei militaris, h. e. esteem on account of deeds in war. Cic. In laude vivere. Id. Laudem sibi parere. Virg. Alicuius laudes dicere, h. e. to sing one's praise, to praise. Gell. Dicuntur in laudem, h. e. by way of praise. — Laus est, it is a praise. Horat. Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est. Senec. Est laudis, h. e. it is a laudable deed, it is praise-worthy. Cic. Laude celebrari. Id. Hoc in tua laude pono, h. e. esteem it as a praise to you. Id. Aliquem laudibus ad cælum efferre. Id. ornare. Id. Habere laudes de aliquo, h. e. to praise. Liv. Laudes et grates alicui agere, h. e. to praise and return thanks. Id. Laudem habere, h. e. to be praised or to be praise-worthy. Ovid. Non laudem habet de me, h. e. cannot boast with regard to me, sc. as if he conquered me. Cic. Laude aliquid officere, or, Id. Laudem alicui tribuere, h. e. to give praise, to praise. Id. Laudes alicuius celebrare. Nep. Laudi ducitur adolescentulis, h. e. is esteemed praise-worthy. Cic. Dare alicui-aliquid laudi, h. e. to speak of any thing to a person's praise, to praise any thing in a person. Phæ. Supremæ laudes, h. e. a funeral oration. — ¶ Also, a praise-worthy thing or action. Cic. Abundans bellicis laudibus. Id. Gloriam laudum adamare. — ¶ Also, value, estimation, repute, worth. Plin. Coccum in laude est. Id. Creticæ cotes diu maximam laudem habuere. — ¶ Also, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, near Placentia. Cic.  
**LAUTÈ** (lautus), adv. as if washed, consequently cleanly, neatly; hence, elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously, daintily, nobly, magnificently, λαμπρῶς. Plaut. Laute exornatus. Terent. Laute munus administrasti tuum, have played your part to some purpose. Nepos. Vivebat laute. Sucton. Quo lautius invitati acciperentur. Cic. Villa lautius edificata. Al. leg. latius. Id. Mores ad instituta vitæ, resque domesticæ melius tueri, et lautius. — ¶ Figur. remarkably, excellently, splendidly, well. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. Lautissime ludere aliquem. Plant. Militem lepide et facete et laute ludificari, h. e. amply, valde, insinuate. Terent. Facete, lepide, laute, h. e. ornate.  
**LAUTÏX** (unc.), ðrum, n. presents (as some explain it) given at Rome to ambassadors or other distinguished foreigners, or an allowance of provisions for their maintenance at the public charge, ξένια. Liv.  
**LAUTÏTÏX** (lautus), æ, f. elegance in style of living, splendor, luxury, magnificence, πολυτέλεια. Cic. Fama ad te de mea nova lauitia veniet. — Particularly frequent in the plural, *Lautitia*,

arum, when it sometimes may be rendered *excessive splendor or luxury*.  
**LAUTÏSCÏLÏS** (dimin. of compar. lautior), a, um, adj. somewhat splendid. Apul.  
**LAUTÏLÆ**, and **LAUTÏLÆ** (perhaps from *lavo, lautum*), ærum, f. a place in Rome where there was a warm bath. Varr. — ¶ Also, a place out of the city between Anxur and Fundi. Liv.  
**LAUTÏMIÆ**, and **LATÏMIÆ** (λατομίαι), ærum, f. stone-quarries, in which slaves, by way of punishment, were obliged to work. Plaut. — ¶ *Lautumia* is especially applied to a prison at Syracuse cut out of rock. Cic. — Hence, a prison, jail. Liv. — ¶ Latomia, æ, sing. in Varr.  
**LAUTÏS**, a, um, particip. from *lavo*. — ¶ Adj. elegant, neat, splendid, noble, sumptuous, luxurious, gay. Cic. Nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum. Id. Lauta supellex. Id. victus. Gell. paratus. Plin. Acer crispus ad lautiora opera, for works that are more delicate and expensive. Catull. convivia. Plin. Ep. and Martioli. Lautissima cœna. Stat. Epulæ lautiores. Plin. Lautissima vina. — ¶ Also, abundant, great, wealthy, rich, opulent. Cic. patrimonium. Id. Civitas Halesina tam lauta, quam nobilis. Terent. Omnes te in lauta et bene acta parte putant. Plin. Hinc victimæ opimæ, et lautissimæ deorum placatio, most sumptuous, most costly. — ¶ Also, that lives luxuriously, daintily; daintily, nice, delicate. Cic. Valde jam lautus es. Nepos. Lautus eques Romanus. Cic. Libertis minus lautis, servisque nihil defuit, nam lautiores elegantar accepti. Afran. ap. Non. Lautus conviva. Martialis. Lautorum cœnæ. Cic. Homines laut et urbani. Plaut. Est lepida, et lauta, nice. Also, with the infinitive. Pers. Rhombos libertis ponere lautus.  
**LAX**, h. e. frans. Festus.  
**LAXAMENTUM** (laxo), i, n. a letting out, widening, extending; space, room. Vitruv. — Hence, Macrobi. Laxamentum ventris, a relaxing or loosening, &c. — ¶ Also, a relaxation of severity, indulgence, alleviation, ease, respite. Cic. Laxamentum dare legi. Liv. Eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, quævit in præsentia seditio. Id. Si quid laxamenti bello Samnitium esset. Id. Minus laxamenti dabatur hostibus.  
**LAXATÏÏ** (Id.), ðnis, f. a widening; 2 width, space, room. Vitruv.  
**LAXATÏVÏS** (Id.), a, um, adj. widening, loosening, mitigating. Cæsar. Aurel.  
**LAXATÏS**, a, um, particip. from *laxo*. — ¶ Adj. enlarged, widened, extended, wide. Liv. custodia, h. e. standing singly or separately. Plin. Membrana laxatio.  
**LAXÈ** (laxus), adv. widely, spaciously. Cic. habitare. — Hence, of time, as, at payments. Cic. Volo laxius, sc. pecuniam curari, h. e. not at once, but at intervals, by degrees. — ¶ Also, widely, far. Plin. distare, h. e. to be distant. Cic. Laxius proferre diem, h. e. to put off to a greater distance. Plin. Laxissime vagatur Mercurii stella. — ¶ Also, unrestrainedly, freely. Liv. Laxius vivere. Sallust. Romanos laxius futuros, h. e. dispersed, their discipline relaxed, &c. (In this passage, it is used adjectively.) — ¶ Varr. De numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constitutere solent, h. e. some less, some more.  
**LAXÏTAS** (Id.), ætis, f. spaciousness, roominess, largeness, capacity, wideness. Cic. domi. Plin. maris. Pollad. aeris, h. e. a free current of air. — ¶ Also, laxness, languor. Arnob.  
**LAXÏ** (Id.), as, avi, ætum, a, I. to enlarge, widen, let out, dilate, expand, make spacious, ἐξέρχω, χαρύνω. Cic. forum. Cæs. manipulos. Ovid. foramina. Calp. Litera se laxat, sc. in cortice. — Hence, to extend, stretch out. Stat. ferrum, h. e. to draw or beat out. — Also, to lessen, thin. Stat. tenebras. Sil. noctem, h. e. to enlighten, illuminate, supply with light. — Also, to procure a free passage out, forward, promote. Plin. ructum, h. e. to excite. Justin. vocem. — Also, to spread, extend, loosen, disengage. Virg. rudentes. — ¶ Also, to slacken, relax, loosen. Phadr. arcum, h. e. to unbend. Plin. intestina concreta, h. e. to loosen.

*vid. Corpora laxantur rugis, h. e. be come wrinkled.* — ¶ Also, to open, loosen, unloose. Nepos. vincula epistolarum. Lucan. nodos Herculeos. Virg. claustra. — Hence, to destroy, frustrate, disappoint, remove. Val. Max. fiducias. Sil. jugum. Liv. pugnam, h. e. to cease fighting. — Also, to disclose, discover, reveal. Stat. fata. — ¶ Also, to lighten, relax, relieve, recreate. Cic. animum, h. e. to recreate one's self. Liv. labore, h. e. to lighten or remit. — ¶ Also, to lighten, lessen, relax, remit, abate, cease. Stat. iram, h. e. to moderate. Cic. Lax ari aliquid velim. Curt. Vis morbi videbatur laxata. Liv. Annona laxaverat, h. e. the price of grain had lowered. — ¶ Also, to deliver, free, release. Luccei. in Cic. Ep. sc. molestiis. Cic. Laxatus curis. — ¶ Also, to lengthen, prolong, delay, defer. Senec. tempus. Quintil. necessitatem dicendi.  
**LAXÏS** (unc.), a, um, adj. loose, roomy, spacious, wide, εύρως. Horat. calceus. Tibull. toga. Sallust. Agmen laxius. Ovid. annulus, h. e. when it is not on the finger. — Also, wide, spacious, large. Virg. casses. Senec. spatium. — Also, in general, great. Mortal. opes. — Also, copious, diffuse. Gell. Verbis laxioribus dicere. — ¶ Also, open, open. Ovid. janua. Virg. compages. — Hence, Gell. Vox laxa, h. e. with open mouth. — ¶ Also, slack, lax, slackened, loosened, not tight. Virg. arcus, h. e. unstrung, un bent. Horat. funis. Id. Male laxus in pede calceus hæret, h. e. too negligent. Virg. habena. Calp. capistra. Figur. Cic. Laxissimas habenas habere amicitiarum. Liv. Laxior negligentia locus esset, h. e. major. Sallust. Milites laxiore imperio habere, h. e. liberiore, to keep them less strict, to indulge them, let them do as they please. Liv. Annona laxior, h. e. cheap, reduced price of corn. — Pers. Caput laxum, h. e. drowsy, sleepy. — ¶ Also, of time, long, deferred, distant. Cic. Diem statuo satis laxum, h. e. appoint a time sufficient by distant. Plin. Ep. Tempus laxius.  
**LÏX** (leo), æ, f. a lioness; same as *Leona*, 3 but not so much used, and generally poetical. Lucræti, Ovid., &c.  
**LÏXNA** (λῆινα), æ, f. a lioness. Cic., Virg., &c.  
**LÏANDER**, and **LÏANDRÏS**, dri, m. Λέανδρος, a young man of Abydos, a town on the Hellespont, who, being enamored of Hero, a girl who lived at Sestos, on the opposite side of the straits, was in the habit of swimming across to visit her, but finally, in one of his attempts, was drowned. Ovid. and Martialis. — ¶ Hence, Leandrius, a, um, and Leandrius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Leander. Fulgent. Leandrici natusus. Sil. Leandrius Hellespontus, h. e. swum over by Leander.  
**LÏARCHÏS**, i, m. Λέαρχος, a son of Athamas and Ino, whom Athamas slew in a fit of madness. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Learchus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Learchus. Ovid.  
**LÏBADIAX**, æ, f. a town of Bœotia. Cic.  
**LÏBÏDÏS**, or **LÏBÏDÏS**, i, f. Δῆβιδός, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor. Horat. and Plin.  
**LÏBÏS** (λέβης), ætis, m. a vessel of metal, 3 used for boiling, washing the hands, &c. a caldron, kettle, basin. Virg. and Ovid.  
**LÏCHÆUM**, i, n. a town and harbor of the Corinthians, near the Corinthian gulf. Propert. and Liv. — Also, Lechæ, ærum, f. same as *Lechæum*. Plin. — Also, Lechiæ, ærum, f. Stat. (Others read differently). — ¶ Hence, Lechæicus, a, um, adj. Plin. mare.  
**LÏCTÈ** (lectus), adj. choicely, selectly, ἁλοῦν. Varr. Lecte. Id. Lectus. Id. Lectissime.  
**LÏCTÏCÀ** (lectus), æ, f. a litter, couch, scdan, palanquin, κλιβίδιον, φέρτρον, φορέων. The person who was carried in *lectica* was in a recumbent posture. a lectica was in a recumbent posture. Horat. All-Suston. Lectica cubans. They were quem lectica gestare. They were borne by slaves, called *lecticarii*. In early times, they were used only on an early journey. Sulpie. in Cic. Also, for invalids. Nepos. Also, for carrying out the dead. Id. In later times, they were used in the city as a luxury, and were

furnished with curtains against dust and the sun, &c. — They were frequently sufficiently large to accommodate several persons. *Thcil. Hist.* 3, 6. *Suet. Ner.* 9. — *Cic. Lectica scutorum*, *h. e.* filled with shields. — *Figur. Plin. arboris*, *h. e.* that part of the trunk of a tree from which the branches spring.

**LECTICARIOLA** (lecticarius), *æ, f.* the mistress of a litter-bearer or sedan-carrier. *Marlin.*

**LECTICARIUS** (lectica), *ii, m.* the bearer of a litter or sedan; litter-bearer, chairman, *sedan-mun, κλινοφόρος, φορετοφόρος.* *Cic.* — In early times, slaves were employed as *lecticarii*, but afterwards the poorest citizens and *liberti*, who were divided into *corpora*. *Inscript. ap. Gruter.*

**LECTICULA** (dimin. of lectica), *æ, f.* a small chair or sedan, *κλινίδιον.* *Cic. Lecticula in curiam esse delatum.* — *Alto, a soft, couch, settee* used by day in studying, &c. *Suet. Oct.* 78.

**LECTIO** (lego), *ōnis, f.* a gathering, collecting, *συλλογή.* *Colum. lapidum.* — *Alto, a reading, ἀνάγνωσις.* *Cic. librorum.* *Nep.* Neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum est. — Hence, *Liv.* Lectio senatus, *h. e.* a calling over of the names of the senators, which, at the time of the republic, was done by the censor, who read the names of the most worthy first, and, by passing over those of unworthy senators, ejected them from the senate. — *Alto, that which is read, the words, text, piece, letter.* *Amnian. juris, h. e.* the letter of the law, the law. — *Alto, a choosing, choice, ἀρεσις.* *Cic. Iudices, quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur reipublice dedecus.*

**LECTISTERNIATOR** (lectisternum), *3 ōris, m.* he that prepared and arranged the table and couches for reclining thereat. *Plaut.*

**LECTISTERNIUM** (lectus & sterno), *i, n.* an entertainment for the gods, when their images were laid on pillows or couches (lecti), and food was served up for them in public. *Liv.* This entertainment was provided by priests called *Epulones*. *Id. LECTITIO* (frequentat. of lego, ēre), *as, āvi, ātum, a. i.* to gather often, gather here and there, collect. *Val. Max.* — *Alto, to read o' en, read again and again, peruse.* *Cic. Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse.* *Plin. Ep.* Non legendos libros, sed lectitandos.

**LECTIUNCULA** (dimin. of lectio), *æ, f.* a short reading, a reading. *Cic. Quin per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpsis.*

**LECTO** (frequentat. of lego, ēre), *as, āvi, ātum, a. i.* to read often, read. *Horat. Ant ego lecto, aut scripto, quod me tacitum juvet* (but here it may be the *abl.* from *lectus*).

**LECTOR** (lego, ēre), *ōris, m.* a reader, *ἀναγνώστης.* *Cic., Virg., &c.* — *Alto, a person (generally n slave) employed to read to another.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Sueton.*

**LECTUALIS** (lectus), *e, adj.* *Spartian.* In morbum incidit lectualem, *h. e.* qui diu in lecto ægrotum detinet, *h. e.* causing him to be bedrid, confining him to his bed.

**LECTULUS** (dimin. of lectus), *i, m.* a small couch or bed, *n couch, bed, κλινίδιον.* *Cic. Liber lectulus.* *Id.* In suo lectulo mori, *to die in his bed, or to die a natural death.* — *Alto, a couch, sofa or settee to study on.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Ovid.* — *Alto, a couch to recline on at table.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.* — *Alto, a funeral bier.* *Tacit.*

**LECTURIUS** (desiderat. of lego, ēre), *is, ire, 3 a. 4.* to desire to read, *ἀναγνωσέω.* *Sidon.*

**LECTUS**, perhaps from *λέκτρον*, *i, m.* a bed or couch to sleep on, *κλίνη, ἐνή, λέκτρον.* *Cic. cubicularis, or simply, Id.* lectus, *h. e.* a bed to sleep in. *Id.* Lecto teneri, *h. e.* to be confined to one's bed. *Virg. Lectus jugalis, and, simply, Ovid.* lectus, *h. e.* a marriage-bed. *Cic. genialis, h. e.* a nuptial bed, which after the nuptials was called *adversus*, *Prop.* because it was then put before the chamber-door in the antechamber. *Ovid. cœlebs, h. e.* a bachelor's bed. *Prop. Vacuo vivere lecto, h. e.* to lead a single life, to have no bed-fellow. — *Alto, a sofa or couch to recline on at table.* This couch was pro-

vided with cushions, and contained generally three persons. *Cic.* Hence, *Horat. Lectis Archiacis recumbere.* *Suet. In imo lecto adsidere.* *Plaut. Lectus est stratus.* — *Alto, a couch, bed, sofa, settee* used by day to rest or read on. *Senec.* (See, also, *Lectulus*). — *Alto, a bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bed of state, a bier or hearse.* *Prop. Omnia crede mihi, secum uno munera lecto auferet extremi funeris atra dies.* *Suet. Lectum in forum detulerunt.* — *Alto The genit. Lectus* is found in *Plaut.* — In *Pandect.* it occurs as a *neuter, Lectam.*

**LECTUS**, *us, m.* See *Lectus, i.*

**LECTUS**, *a, um, partic.* from lego. — *Alto Adj. chosen, selected.* *Cic. pueri. Id.* verba. *Id.* Verba lectissima. — Hence, *choice, excellent, exquisite.* *Cic. Vir lectissimus. Id.* Femina lector. *Horat. vinum Massicum.* — *Alto, good.* *Terent. argentum, h. e.* good money.

**LEDĀ**, *æ, f. n. plant.* See *Lada.*

**LEDĀ**, *æ, f.* or *LĒDĒ*, *es, f.* the daughter of *Thestius*, and wife of *Tyndarus* king of *Laconia*, with whom *Jupiter*, under the form of *n swan*, had an intrigue: *Leda* brought forth two eggs, one immortal, from which were born *Pollux* and *Helen*, the other, mortal, from which *Castor* and *Clytemnestra* were produced. *Ovid.* — *Alto Hence, Ledæus, a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to *Leda*; also, *Spartan.* *Virg. Ledæa Helena.* *Ovid. Ledæis templa dicata deis, h. e.* *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Martial. Ledæi olores. Id.* Ledæum ovum, *h. e.* of a swan. *Id.* Ledæus *Timavus, h. e.* quia redeunte *Castore* cum *Argonautis*, *Cyllarus* ejus equus eo fluviisitu depulit. *Virg. Ledæa Hermione, h. e.* granddaughter of *Leda.* *Lucan. Ledæa sidera, h. e.* the constellation *Castor* and *Pollux*, or *Gemini*. So, *Martini. Ledæum astrum. Stat. Cyllarus Ledæus. h. e.* the horse of *Castor.* *Martial. Ledææ palæstra, h. e.* where *Pollux* exercised. *Id.* Ledæum *Phalantum, h. e.* *Spartan*; because *Tarentum* was founded by the *Spartan Phalantus*. *Sil. Ledææ Amyclæ, h. e.* *Spartan*, or in which *Castor* and *Pollux* were born. *Id.* Ledæus *Xantippus, h. e.* *Amyclænn.*

**LEDANUM**, same as *Ladanum*. See *Ladn.*

**LEGALIS** (lex), *e, adj.* relating or belonging to law, *legally, νομικός.* *Quintil. Legale genus questionis. Id.* Legales tractatus. — *Alto, according to law.* *Tertull. Legalis vita, h. e.* spent according to divine law, religious, holy.

**LEGALITER** (legalis), *adv.* according to law, *legally, νομικῶς.* *Cassiod.*

**LEGARIUM**, *ii, n.* same as *Legumen*. *3 Varr.*

**LEGATARIUS** (legatum), *a, um, adj.* of 3 or pertaining to a legatus. Hence, *Legatarius, ii, m.* a legatee, one to whom a legacy is left. *Sueton.* and *Pandect.* So, also, *Legataria, æ, f.* a room to whom a legacy is left. *Pandect. Legataria, or Id.* *Mulier legataria.* — *Alto, enjoined by a last will or testament.* *Tertull. Legatarie editiones.*

**LEGATIUS** (lego, āre), *ōnis, f.* properly, a sending of an ambassador. — Hence, an embassy, the office of an ambassador, *προεβεία.* *Cæs. Legationem suscipere, h. e.* to undertake. *Cic. obire, h. e.* to perform. *Nep. administrare. Cic. Legatio libera, h. e.* a free legation, with which the senate charged a senator, who went on private business or for pleasure into the provinces, where the title of ambassador procured him all the privileges of a real ambassador. It is, also, simply called *legatio*. *Cic. Leg. 3, 8.* Also, *Legatio votiva*, when the journey had reference to a vow. *Cic.* — *Alto, the object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, the answer which he is to bring back, the report or result.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Legationem renuntiare, or, Liv. referre, h. e.* to deliver a message or make a report of the object for which one is sent on an embassy, or to state the result of his embassy. — *Alto, an embassy, persons employed as ambassadors.* *Cæs. Legationem mittere. Cic. Legatio Roman venit. Cæs. Legationes reverti jubet.* — *Alto, the office of a lieutenant (legatus) of a general or proconsul or proprætor. Cic. Legationem obire.*

**LEGATIVUS** (Id.), *adj.* of or relating to 3 an embassy. *Pandect. Viatium legativum, or, Id.* Legativum (absol.), *sc.* *viaticum, an allowance made to an ambassador for his expenses.*

**LEGATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* he that gives any 2 thing by will. *Sueton.*

**LEGATORIUS** (legatus), *a, um, adj.* of or 1 pertaining to a legatus. *Cic. provincia, which is assigned to a legatus.*

**LEGATUM** (lego, āre), *i, n.* a legacy, *dequest.* *Cic.*

**LEGATUS** (Id.), *i, m.* an ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, legate, *προσβευτής.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Alto Legatus* also signifies a lieutenant, deputy, assistant officer of a general, *ἀντιστρατηγός, ὑπαρχος.* There were usually two of them, who commanded the wings of an army. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — In the time of the emperors, *Legati legionum, commanders of a legion, are mentioned. Suet. Tib. 19. Vesp. 4.* — *Alto, a deputy or chief assistant of the governor of a province.* If in a consular province, where the governor was a proconsul, the *legatus* assisted both in the command of the army and in the administration of justice; if in a prætorian province, where the governor was a proprætor and had no army, he then assisted only in the administration of justice; in the former case he may be called either a *legate*, or a *lieutenant*; in the latter he is called only a *legate*. *Nep. Legati locum obtinere. Cic. Legatum sibi legare.* — In the time of the emperors, the governors sent into the provinces by the emperors were called *legati. Tacit.*

**LEGIBILIS** (lego, ēre), *e, adj.* that may be 3 read, legible. *Pandect.*

**LEGIFER** (lex & fero), *a, um, adj.* making or giving laws, law-giving, legislative, *νομοθέτης.* *Ovid. Minos legifer. Virg. Legifera Ceres.*

**LEGIO** (lego, ere), *ōnis, f.* a legion, body of foot-soldiers. Of Romans. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* It consisted of ten cohorts, each of them reckoned at 420 men, and consequently contained 4200 men, to whom were added 300 Roman horsemen. But this was not always the number; it was sometimes greater, and sometimes less; and to each legion were more than an equal number of auxiliaries added, which consisted partly of infantry, partly of cavalry. The whole number of soldiers belonging to a legion amounted, therefore, to nearly 10,000 men. The legionary soldiers were all Roman citizens; but in times of extreme danger, slaves were enrolled among them. *Liv.* The chief standard was an eagle. (See *Aquila*.) A consul had the command of two legions, a prætor of one; but in later times the command of each was increased. — *Alto, n legion of other nations, as, the allies, Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians. Liv.* — *Alto, in general, an army. Plaut. and Virg.* — *Alto Figur. Plaut. Legiones parat, h. e.* aid, assistance.

**LEGIONARIUS** (legio), *a, um, adj.* of a legion, legionary. *Cæs. Legionarie cohortes. Id.* Legionarii milites. *Plin. Ep. Centurio legionarius.*

**LEGIRUPĀ**, *æ, m.* and **LEGIRUPIŌ** (lex 3 & erumpo), *ōnis, m.* a breaker or violator of the laws. *Plaut.*

**LEGIRUPŌS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* breaking or 3 violating the laws. *Prudent.*

**LEGISLATOR**, more correctly **LEGISLATOR**. See *Lex* and *Lator*

**LEGITIME** (legitimus), *adv.* according to law, legally, justly, legitimately, lawfully, *νομικῶς.* *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* — *Alto, properly, in due form. Juvenal. Legitime fixis vestitur tota tabellis porticus. Auet. dinl. de Oratorib. Legitime stудиisse. Plin. Fæx legitime cocta.*

**LEGITIMUS** (lex), *a, um, adj.* according to law, required or appointed by law, legal, lawful, right, just, legitimate, *νομικός.* *Sallust. Romani Imperium legitimum. Cic. Dies legitimus. Id. Legitimum imperium habere* (to this is opposed *extra ordinem*). *Id. Potestas legitima. Id. Jus legitimum. Id. Legitima et civiles controversiæ, h. e.* which come under the laws and are settled by the laws. So, *Id.* Legitima quæstio



— As a neuter verb. *Plaut. Occultabo me aliquot dies, dum hæ consulescent turbæ, atque ira leniunt.* — *Virg. Lenibant, for leniebant.* — *Propert. Lenibunt, for lenient.*

LENIS (*ἄνυός*), is, m. a kind of vessel. 3 *Afrin.*

LENIS (nnc.), e, adj. soft, smooth, mild, gentle, sweet, easy, delicate, merciful, indulgent, kind. *Cic. Lene et asperum. Plin. fricatio. Cels. cibis, easy of digestion. Horat. tormentum. Quintil. motus. Id. jocus. Horat. vinum, mild, smooth. Terent. Vinum lenius. Cic. venerum, slow. Id. Ventus lenissimus. Liv. civius, gradual in its ascent Plin. fastigium, tapering gradually. Cæs. Lenius fastigium, of more easy ascent. Cic. vita. Liv. gradus, a slow pace. Id. stagnum, flowing gently. Terent. ingenium, gentle, merciful. Cic. oratio, gentle, not violent. Id. In hostes lenissimus. Plin. color. Tibull. Spiritum lenem agere, to breathe gently or softly. — Hence, *Priscian. Spiritus lenis* (opposed to spiritus asper). — ¶ *Lene*, adverbially. *Ovid.**

LENITAS (lenis), ātis, f. softness, smoothness, of the touch. *Plin. lini.*

¶ Also, mildness, of taste. *Plin. vini.*

¶ Also, absence of violence or vehemence, mildness, gentleness, calmness. *Cic. vocis, orationis. Id. oratoris. Id. pratoris, h. e. when he graciously hears. Id. verborum. Id. animi, or, simply, Terent. Lenitas, h. e. gentleness.*

¶ Also, mildness, when a thing does not strike upon the senses too strongly. *Plin. Smaragdī viridī lenitate lassitudinem nullcent, h. e. relieve the eye by the pleasantness of the color, which is green.*

¶ Also, gentleness of notion. *Cæs. Infrat incredibili lenitate, h. e. slowness.*

LENITER (lenis), e, adv. gently, softly, mildly, gradually, *λύδρν, ἡρεψα Cic. aridere. Ovid. ire, h. e. gently, without noise. Cæs. Lenius agere, h. e. slowly. Cic. Lenissime sentire. Liv. Collis leniter editus, or, Cæs. acclivis, h. e. gradually, of a gentle ascent. Cic. dicere. Ovid. ferre, h. e. patiently, calmly.*

LENITUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as *Lenitas*, softness, mildness, gentleness. *Cic. orationis.* — ¶ Also, a mild or gentle behavior towards a person. *Cic. in aliquem.*

LENŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a dealer in slaves, especially in female slaves, who were either sold by him or hired to men for the gratification of their passions. *Plaut., Terent., Cic. and Horat.* — ¶ Also, a pander, procurer. *Cic.* — Also, figur. a pander. *Ovid. Puella, me lenone, placet, h. e. I huac, as it were, offered my girl for sale by my poems.* — Also, in a bad sense, a negotiator, mediator, go-between. *Cic.* — Hence, an ambassador. *Justin.*

LENOCINAMENTUM (lenocinor), i, n. 3 for lenocinium. *Sidon.*

LENOCINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that endeavors to conciliate by flattery. *Tertull.*

LENOCINIUM (leno), īi, m. the trade of a procurer or pimp, *hawdry.* *Cic. Qui egestatem domestico lenocinio sustentavit. Pandect. Lenocinium facere, to serve at this trade. Sueton. Lenocinium profiteri. Pandect. Lenocinium præbere uxori, h. e. to be a pander to.*

¶ Figur. m. allurements, enticement, inducement. *Cic. Utrum lenocinium a grege delicatae juventutis, an orbis terrarum imperium a populo R. petebas? Id. Et se vitiorum illecebris, et cupiditatum lenociniis dederunt.* — ¶ Also, finery or nicety of dress. *Sueton. Omnis lenocinii negligens, et in capite comendo incuriosus. Cic. corporum. Menil. formæ. Senec. Lenocinium est numeris antecedens metus, h. e. renders the present more agreeable.* — ¶ Also, enticing words, cajoling, coaxing. In a bad sense. *Sueton. Cui instrumento distrahendo nihil non fraudis ac lenocinii adhibuit. Tacit. Orationi lenocinium addere.*

LENOCINOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to hand, pimp, pander, procurer. *Cic. Tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur.*

— Hence, to flatter, wheedle. *Cic. gloriae aliojus.* — Also, to advance, promote,

serve, forward, increase. *Quintil. forme puerorum.* — Also, to procure, favor. *Plin. Ep. Libro novitas lenocinatur.*

LENŌNICĒ (Id.), adv. like a pimp. *Lam-3 prid.*

LENŌNIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a procurer or pimp. *Plaut. Lenoniæ ædes. Id. Lenonia servitus. Id. Lenonia fide uti. Id. Lenonimū genus. Apul. Lenonia illectamenta.* — Hence, *Plaut. Lenonimū lutum, h. e. the vilest of pimps.*

LENIS (unc.), lendis, f. a nit; the egg of a louse. *Plin.*

LENIS (nnc.), lentis, f. lentils, a kind of pulse. *Plin., Virg., &c.*

LENTE (lentus), adv. slowly. *Cæs. procedere. Id. Lentius. Colum. Lentissime.* — ¶ Also, long. *Liv. Quæ res quum lentius spe ipsorum traheretur.*

— ¶ Also, without animation or energy; calmly, coolly, dispassionately, patiently; carelessly, indifferently, negligently. *Cic. dicere, ferre. Id. respondere, h. e. to answer calmly or dispassionately. Id. Lentius disputare. Figur. Plin. Arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt.*

— ¶ Also, considerately, deliberately. *Cic. Nisi eum lente ac fastidiose probavissent.*

LENTEŌ (Id.), es, n. 2. to be slow. *Lucil. 3 ap. Priscian. Lentet opus, gets on slowly.*

LENTESCŌ (lenteo), is, n. 3. to remit, 2 relax, slacken, flag. *Ovid. Lentescent tempore curæ.* — ¶ Also, to become clumsy or glaucy, become pliant or soft. *Virg. Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo. Colum. Pulum aqua macerat, dum lentescat, h. e. becomes soft.*

LENTICŪLĀ (lens), æ, f. a lentil. *Cels. 2* — ¶ Also, the form of a lentil. *Plin.*

— Hence, a vessel in the shape of a lentil. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a freckle on the skin, pimple on the face, *φακός. Plin. and Cels.*

LENTICŪLĀRIS (lenticula), e, adj. of or 3 pertaining to a lentil, lenticular. *Apul. LENTIGINŌSŪS* (lentigo), a, um, adj. 3 full of freckles, scurfy. *Val. Max. Vir flavi coloris, lentiginosi oris.*

LENTIGŌ (lens), īnis, f. a freckle or scurfy eruption upon the skin, lentigo; a freckle on the skin, pimple on the face. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of other spots, a spot. *Plin. chartæ.*

LENTIPES (lentus & pes), ēdis, adj. slow 3 of foot, slow-paced. *Auson.*

LENTISCIPER (lentiscus & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing mastich-trees. *Ovid. LENTISCINŪS* (lentiscus), a, um, adj. 2 of or made of the mastich-tree. *Plin.*

LENTISCŪS, i, f. and LENTISCUM, i, n. the mastich-tree or lentisc, *σχίλνος* (Pistacia lentiscus, L.). *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a resin or oil made from the mastich-tree. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, a tooth-pick of mastich-wood, this wood being especially used for this purpose. *Martial.*

LENTITIĀ (lentus), æ, f. plimtness, flexibility. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, viscosity, stickiness, glutinousness, tenacity. *Plin.*

LENTITIĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Lentitia.* *Sever. in Ætna.*

LENTITUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. slowness, sluggishness, inactivity, *βραδύτης. Tacit.*

— Also, in reading or writing, want of energy, want of spirit. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* — ¶ Also, coolness, dispassion, *apathy, phlegm. Cic.*

LENTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make 3 soft. Hence, to bend. *Sint. Tela tibi, longæque feros lentandis in hostes arcus. Id. Gortynia lentant cornua.*

— Lentare remos, to row, ply the oar. *Virg. Trinacria lentandis remis in nuda. So, Claudian. Evertunt lentandis navita tonsis.* — ¶ Figur. to retard, lengthen out, protract. *Sil. bella.* — ¶ Also, to moderate. *Sidon. Lentatus vapor.*

LENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. pliancy, flexibility. 2 *Plin.* — ¶ Also, clominess, viscosity, stickiness, tenacity. *Colum. and Plin.*

LENTULITAS. See *Lentulus.*

LENTŪLŪS (dimin. of lentus), a, um, adj. somewhat tough, pliant, slow, slack. *Cic.* — ¶ *Lentulus*, i, m. a surname of the Cornelian gens; *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, who, in his consulate, favored the recall of Cicero from banishment. — Hence, *Lentulitas*, h. e. the name or nobility of a *Lentulus.* *Cic.*

LENTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. tough. *Virg. radix. Plin. in frangendo. Figur. Id. vivacitas, h. e. a tough or tenacious life. Prop. Tellus lenta gelu. Cic. Teucris illa lentum negotium, h. e. from whom it is difficult to get any thing.*

— Hence, pliant, flexible. *Virg. vimen. Id. vitis. Ovid. Lentior salicis ramis, h. e. more pliant or elastic. (Thus Polyphemus called Galatea, who neglected his love.) Horat. Lentissima brachia.*

— Also, slender. *Ovid. Nais.* — Also, viscous, tenacious, clammy, sticky, glaucy. *Virg. Gluten pice lentius.* — Also, long, of long duration. *Tibull. amor. Senec. Tedium lentissimum. Ovid. Lentus abesto, h. e. stay long away. Val. Flacc. somnus.* — ¶ Also, slow, sluggish. *Plin. annis. Virg. marior, h. e. mare calm. Ovid. Lento igne torrere bovem. Id. Carbones lenti, h. e. slow-burning coals. Cic. Lentus in dicendo. Plin. Color lentus, h. e. dull, not lively. Liv. Spes lenta, h. e. slowly fulfilled. Also, with a genit. or infinit. following. *Sil. Lentus cæpti. Id. Lenta incaluisse.**

— Hence, slow in payment. *Cic. initiator.*

— Also, with poets, that renders slow, heavy. *Prop.* — ¶ Also, slow to anger, love and other passions, phlegmatic, insensible, unfeeling, unmoved, unconcerned, calm, cool, unaffected, cold-blooded. *Liv. Hannibalem lenti speetamus. Ovid. Adulteria vidisti lentus. Cic. Nihil isto lentius. Id. iudex. Ovid. Lentissima pectora.* — Hence, calm, easy, fearless. *Virg. Lentus in umbra.* — ¶ Also, not pliant or yielding, stiff. *Plin. Herba in coquendo lentior. Ovid. fastus. Hence, Suet. Lenta natura, a headstrong, wilful, stubborn, obstinate character.* — ¶ Also, ready, willing. *Lucil. Solvere nulli lentus.* (But perhaps a comma is to be put after nullus; he pays no one, the slow man.)

LENTŪLŪS (dimin. of leno), i, m. a sor- 3 ry pimp, young hawd. *Plaut.*

LENTŪCŪLŪS (leno), i, m. u young pimp 3 or procurer. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also (unc.), a barge, bark, skiff, *σκαφίδιον. Cæs.*

LEŌ (λέων), ōnis, in. a lion. *Ovid., Plin., &c.* — *Leo*, also, stands sometimes for *leona*, a lioness. *Stat. and Val. Flacc. So, Leo femina, for leona. Plaut. in fragm. ap. Philarg. ad Virg. Ecl. 2. 63.*

— Also, a lion's skin. *Val. Flacc.* — Also, figur. a lion; a person us courageous and bold as a lion. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, the constellation *Leo.* *Horat. and Plin.*

— ¶ Also, a kind of crab. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an herb, the herb lion's-foot. *Colum. (for which stands in Colum. Ora leonis feri.)* — ¶ Also, *Leo*, a Roman surname in the *Valerium* gens. *P. Valerius Leo. Ascon.* — ¶ *Leones Mithræ*, priests of the god *Mithras.* *Tertull.*

LEŌCŌRYŌN (Λεωκόριον), ii, n. a temple in Athens, erected to the three daughters of *Leos*, who immolated themselves for the good of their country; it is also called *Leonticium. Cic.*

LEŌNĀTICŪS, a, um. See *Leocorion.*

LEŌNINŪS (leo), a, um, adj. of or belong- 2 ing to a lion, *λεοντόνως, λεόντιος. Varr.*

— *Canis sit colore potissimum albo, quod in tenebris specie leonina. Plin. Leonina pellis. Id. Leonica juba. Id. Leoninus adeps. Pandect. Leonina societas, h. e. in which one received benefit, the other injury.* — ¶ Also, of the emperor *Leo.* *Cod. Just. lex.* — ¶ *Leoni- ni versus*, h. e. a kind of verse in rhyme, h. e. when the fifth half foot, forming a cæsura, and the preceding syllable, rhyme with the two last syllables of an hexameter verse.

LEŌNTICĒ (λεοντική), es, f. wild chervil, same as *Cacolia. Plin.*

LEŌNTINĒ, ōrum, m. a town of Sicily. *Cic.* — Also, the inhabitants. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *Leontinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this town or people. *Cic. ager LEŌNTIŌS* (λεοντίος), ii, m. a precious stone, so called because its color resembled a lion's skin. *Plin.*

LEŌNTŌPETĀLŌN (λεοντοπέταλον), n. an herb having leaves like coleworts or lion's-foot (*Leontice leontopetalon, L.*) *Plin.*

LEŌNTŌPHŌNŌS (λεοντοφόνος), i, m.

*small animal whose urine is said to be fatal to the lion.* Plin.  
**LEONTOPODIŌN** (λεοντοπόδιον), ii, n. 2 *an herb called lion's-foot, same as Leontopodium.* Plin.  
**LEOPARDINŌS** (leopardus), a, um, adj. 3 *of a leopard.* Marc. Empir.  
**LEOPARDŌS** (leo & pardus), i, a leopard, 3 λεοπάροδος. Vopisc.  
**LEPĀS** (λεπᾶς), ādis, f. *a kind of muscle that adheres to rocks.* Plaut. — It seems to be the same as *Lapas.* Non.  
**LEPIDANŌS** (Lepidus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lepidus.* Sollast. — Also, Lepidianus, a, um, adj. *of Lepidus; tumultus, raised by M. Æmil. Lepidus.*  
**LEPIDĒ** (lepidus), adv. *elegantly, pleasantly, prettily, neatly, well.* Plaut. Lepidestratus lectus. Id. Lepide mihi est, h. e. it is agreeable to me. Id. Lepidissime. Id. Lepide, licet, h. e. well, yes. — ¶ Also, *elegantly, in speaking, with a grace, humorously, wittily, smartly.* Terent. and Cic.  
**LEPIDIANUS.** See *Lepidanus.* 3  
**LEPIDIUM** (λεπίδιον), ii, n. *dittander or peppercorn, a kind of crosses, (Lepidium sativum, L.).* Colum.  
**LEPIDŌTĪS** (λεπίς, squama), is, f. *sc. gemina, and LEPIDŌTES, æ, m. *sc. lapis, a gem resembling the scales of a fish.* Plin.  
**LEPIDŪLŌS** (dimin. of lepidus), a, um, 3 adj. *somewhat humorous or witty.* Martian. Copell.  
**LEPIDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *neat, pretty, fine, elegant, pleasant, agreeable, genteel, polite, mannerly, good.* Terent. pater. Id. Pater lepidissime. Id. puella. Plaut. locus. Cic. pueri. Plaut. Lepidior. Terent. Capitulum lepidissimum, h. e. dearest man. — ¶ Particularly, *smart, witty, humorous, facetious.* Horat. dictum. — ¶ Lepidus, a Roman family name, as, *M. Æmil. Lepidus, a colleague of Antony and Octavianus in the triumvirate.* Cic.  
**LEPIS** (λεπίς), īdis, f. *a scale, scales* 2 Plin.  
**LEPISTA**, or **LEPĀSTA** (unc.), æ, f. *a sort of water-vessel.* Varro.  
**LEPŌNTĪ**, ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the Alps in Italy, near Lago Maggiore.* Cæs.  
**LEPŌR**, and **LEPŌS** (unc.), ōris, m. *pleasantness, agreeableness.* Cic. dicendi. Plaut. Liberi, h. e. wine. Id. Lepores sententiarum. — Also, *pleasantness in behavior, politeness, urbanity.* Cic. — ¶ Particularly, *pleasantness in speaking and conversation, pleasantry, mirth, facetiousness.* Cic. Inst lepos. — ¶ Also, *wit, humor.* Cic. scurrilis.  
**LEPORĀRIUM** (lepus), ii, n. *a hare-warren, place for keeping hares; also, a warren or preserve for other animals.* Varro.  
**LEPORINŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a hare,* 2 λευρός. Plin.  
**LEPOS.** See *Lepor.*  
**LEPRĀ** (λεπρα), æ, f. *generally, LEPRÆ, 3 *rum, f. plur., the leprosy.* Plin.  
**LEPROSŪS** (lepra), a, um, adj. *infected with the leprosy, leprosy, λερωδής.* Sedal.  
**LEPTIS**, is, f. *Leptis, or Magna Leptis, a city in Africa between the two Syrtes.* Plin. — *Leptis, or Parva Leptis, a city in Africa Proper.* Liv. — Hence, *Lepticus*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Leptis.* Plin. — Also, *Leptitanus*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Leptis.* Sallust. Leptitani, the inhabitants of Leptis. — ¶ Also, *Leptis, a city in Spain.* Mart. Alex. B. 57. Ed. Ouden.  
**LEPTIMAGNENSIS**, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Leptis Magna.* Cod. Just.  
**LEPTŌN CENTAURIUM** (κενταύριον 2 λεπτόν), ii, n. *the lesser centaury.* Plin.  
**LEPTŌRHĪLLŌN** (λεπτόφυλλον), i, n. *a kind of spruce with small leaves.* Plin.  
**LEPTŌPSĒPHŌS** (λεπτός, tenuis, & ψήφος, calculus), h. e. *minutus lapis, seu calculus: species est marmoris porphyritæ rubei; albis punctis distincti.* Plin. 1. 36. c. 7. ut quidem legit Harduin. nam alii leucostictos, h. e. albis punctis distinctus: a λευκός, albus, et σικτός, compunctus.  
**LEPTŌRĀX** (λεπτοράξ), āgis, f. *a kind of small grapes like corinths or currants.* Plin.  
**LEPŪS** (from Æolic λέπορις, a hare), ōris, *a hare, λανός.* Plin., Terent. and**

*Virg. — Petron. Leporem alis excitare, or Ovid. exagitare, h. e. (proverb.) to find some advantage, which another and not the finder may enjoy; I beat the bush, another catches the hare. — Terent. Lepus tute es, et pulpanimentum queris, (proverb. the sense of which is obscure), you are game yourself and want venison; or, you wish others may meet with the same evil that has befallen yourself. — Also, of the fem. gender. Horat. — ¶ Also, a sea-fish. Plin. — ¶ Also, a constellation, the Hare. Cic.*  
**LEPŪSCŪLŌS** (dimin. of lepus), i, m. *a young or little hare, leveret, a hare.* λαυότιον. Cic.  
**LERNĀ**, æ, and **LERNĒ**, es, f. *Λέρνη, a lake and town near Argos in Peloponnesus. Hercules here slew the Hydro, a serpent having seven heads (but mythologists do not agree about the number of heads), one of which being cut off, seven others grew in its place, and a crab sprang from it, which wounded Hercules in his foot.* Virg. Bellua Lerna, h. e. Hydra Lerna. — Hence, *Lernans*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lerna.* Virg. anguis, or, Propert. hydra, or, Ovid. echidna, or, Lucret. pestis, the hydra. Colum. cancer, the crab. — Also, *Lernæus, Argive, Grecian.* Stat.  
**LESBIACUS, LESBIAS, &c.** See *Lesbos.*  
**LESBŌS**, or **LESBŪS**, i, f. *Λέσβος, now Metelin, an island in the Ægean sea, the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion and Sappho.* Plin. — Hence, *Lesbiacus*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lesbos.* Cic. libri, three books of Diocæarchus against the immortality of the soul, so called because the conversation purports to be held in Lesbos. Sardon. metrum, h. e. Sapphic. — *Lesbias*, ādis, f. *Lesbian.* Ovid. Lesbiades, sc. femine, women of Lesbos. Plin. Lesbias, sc. gemma, a precious stone found originally in Lesbos. — *Lesbis*, īdis, f. *same as Lesbias.* Ovid. Iyra, h. e. of Arion. Id. Lesbides, sc. femine, Lesbian women. Id. Lesbis, or Lesbis puella, h. e. Sappho. — *Lesbius*, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lesbos.* Horat. civis, h. e. Alcaeus. Id. plectrum, h. e. Alcæum, or Lyricum. Id. pes, h. e. carmen Lyricum. Ovid. vates, h. e. Sappho. Plin. Lesbium vinum, or, Horat. Lesbium, sc. vinum, wine of Lesbos. Plin. Lesbium marior. Festus. Lesbium, sc. vas, a kind of carved vessel invented by the Lesbians. — *Lesbŏus*, a, um, adj. *of Lesbos, Lesbian.* Horat. barbiton, the Lesbian lyre, h. e. a poem in the style of Alcaeus or Sappho.  
**LESSŪS** (unc.), i or us, m. *the acc. les-1 sum only occurs, a lamentation for the death of my one, a lamentation over the dead.* Cic. and Plaut.  
**LETĀBILIS** (leto), e, adj. *deadly, fatal.* 3 Ammian. lues.  
**LETĀLIS** (letum), or **LETĀLIS**, e, adj. 3 *deadly, mortal, fatal, θανάσιμος.* Virg., Sueton, &c. — Stnt. Letale, for letaliter.  
**LETĀLĪTER** (letalis), adv. *mortally, in a deadly manner, καίριος.* Plin.  
**LETĪHEUS**, a, um. See *Lethe.*  
**LETĪHALIS**, &c. same as *Letalis*, &c. 3  
**LETHARGĪĀ** (ληθαργία), æ, f. *same as* 2 *Lethargus.* Plin.  
**LETHARGICŌS** (lethargus), a, um, adj. 2 *lethargic, affected with lethargy; of or pertaining to lethargy, ληθαργικός.* Horat. and Plin.  
**LETHARGŪS** (ληθαργός), i, m. *a lethargy, morbid drowsiness, morbid sleepiness.* Horat. Lethargus grandi oppressus. Plin. Lethargus olfactorius excitatur. Id. Lethargos resolvere.  
**LETĪĒ** (λήθη, oblivion), es, f. *the river Lethe, Λήθη, a river of the infernal regions, of which the shades of the dead drank, that they might forget the past.* Ovid. — Hence, *Lethæus*, a, um, adj. *Ληθαῖος, Lethæum, of or pertaining to Lethe; also, causing forgetfulness of the past.* Virg. annis, or, Catull. gurgis, or, Propert. stagna, the river Lethe. Tibull. ratis, the boat of Charon. Colum. tyrannus, h. e. Pluto, in whose realms Lethe was. Lucan. dii, h. e. the infernal gods. Stot. janitor, h. e. Cerberus. Horat. Lethæa vincula alicui abrumperet, to raise one from the dead. Virg. Lethæo perfusa

*papavera somno, causing forgetfulness.* Id. Ramum Lethæo rore madentem Ovid. Lethæi gramina succi. Id. Lethæa nox, deep sleep. Senec. Lethæa vates, h. e. inspired by the god and forgetful of herself (others read repleta). Ovid. Lethæus amor, h. e. amoris obliuia ingerens.  
**LETĪFER** (letum & fero), a, um, adj. 2 *causing or bringing death, mortal, deadly, θανατικός.* Virg. arcus. Id. annus, pestilential. Colum. morbus. Ovid. locus (corporis), dangerous, mortal.  
**LETŌ** (letum), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. *to put to death, kill, slay, θανατώ.* Ovid.  
**LETŌIS, LETŌIŌS.** See *Letois*, &c.  
**LETUM**, or **LETĪUM** (λήθη, forgetfulness; or from the obsol. leo, letam, whence deleo), i, n. *death, θάνατος.* Plaut. and Lucret. Letum sibi consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self. Virg. sibi parere manu. Nepos. Pari letic est affectus. Cic. Turpi leto perire Virg. Letum ferre, to occasion death. Id. Aliquem leto dare, to kill. Cic. e Legg. xii tab. Leto datus, dead. — Lucret. Mortis letique potitum (a pleonastic expression). — ¶ Also, *ruin, destruction.* Virg. Teucrum res eripe leto. (To this signification the passage from Cic. Att. x. 10. Turpi leto perire, may be referred.)  
**LEVĀBILIS** (lēvo), e, adj. *that can be lightened.* Cæl. Aurel.  
**LEVĀMEN** (Id.), inis, n. *same as Levamentum.* Cic.  
**LEVĀMENTĀRIŪS** (levamentum), a, um, 3 adj. *used for lightning.* Cod. Theod. navicularius.  
**LEVĀMENTUM** (lēvo), i, n. *an alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort, κομψομός.* Cic.  
**LEVĀNĀ** (Id.) æ, f. *a goddess that raised 3 new-born children from the earth.* Augustin.  
**LEVĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a lifting or raising up, ἀρσις.* Vitruv. Onerum levationes facere. — ¶ Also, *an alleviation, mitigation, comfort, relief.* Cic. Alciui esse levationi. Id. Habere levationem agritudinum. Id. Levationem invenire doloribus et molestiis, for dolorum et molestiarum. Hence, *a lessening.* Cic. vitiorum.  
**LEVĀTŌR** (Id), ōris, m. *a lifter, a thief* 3 *Petron.*  
**LEVĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *lēvo.*  
**LEVĀTŪS, and LEVĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *lēvo.* — ¶ Adj. *smooth, polished.* Senec. Levati mensarum orbes. Gell. Levator.  
**LEUCA** (unc.), æ, f. *a Gallic mile of* 3 *1500 Roman paces.* Ammion.  
**LEUCACĀNTHĀ** (λευκάκανθα), æ, f. *the white thorn, a name of two plants. — Thus, same as Phyllon, or Ischios, or Polygonatum.* Plin. 22, 18. — Also, same as *Phalangites, or Leucanthemon.* Plin. 27, 98.  
**LEUCACĀNTHŌS**, i, f. *same as Leucacantha.* Plin.  
**LEUCĀCHĀTES** (λευκαχάτης), æ, m. *a white agate.* Plin.  
**LEUCĀDĪĀ**, æ, and **LEUCĀS**, ādis, f. *Λευκαδία, an island, anciently a peninsula, in the Ionian sea near Acarnania, now S. Maara, in which was the town Leucas, formerly the capitol of all Acarnania.* Liv. and Ovid. — ¶ Hence, *Leucadius*, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this island.* Δευκάδιος. Ovid. Leucadium æquor. Plin. litus. Id. vinum. Ovid. Quotannis tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo, h. e. after the manner of the Leucadians, who used annually, at the sacred rites of Apollo, to cast a guilty person from a cliff into the sea; they used every precaution, that the person thus sent might not be injured by the fall. Ovid. Leucadius deus, Apollo, who was here worshipped. Propert. Leucadia, sc. puella, h. e. a Leucadian girl, mistress of Varro Atacianus. Cic. Leucadia (the name of a tragedy by an old poet, Turpilius).  
**LEUCĀTHĪŌPES** (Λευκαθίονες), um, 2 *m. inhabitants of Libya, so called because they were whiter than the other Ethiopians.* Plin. — In *Mela.* Leucōthiōpes  
**LEUCĀNTHĒMĪS** (λευκονθήμις), īdis, f. 2 *the herb camomile, also called anthēmis.* Plin.

**LEUCANTHEMŌN**, or **LEUCANTHEMUM** (λευκάνθημον), i, n. same as *Leucanthemis*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an herb, same as *Phalangites* or *Leucacantha*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an herb, in smell resembling *abrotonum*. *Plin.*

**LEUCANTHES** (λευκανθής, having white flowers), is, n. *motherwort*, *feverfew*. *Plin.*

**LEUCARGILLŌS** (λευκάργιλλος), i, f. a kind of white clay. *Plin.*

**LEUCAS**, *adis*, f. now *S. Maura*, *Λευκάς*, same as *Leucadia*. *Ovid.* — ¶ More often, the chief town of *Leucadia*. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a promontory of this island. *Ovid.*

**LEUCASPIS** (λευκασπίς, albis scutis armata), *idis*, adj. f. armed with a white shield. *Liv.*

**LEUCATE**, es, f. and **LEUCATĒS**, æ, m. *Λευκάτης*, a promontory of the island *Leucadia*, where was a temple of *Apollo*, now *Cubo Ducato*. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

**LEUCE**, (λευκή, white), es, f. aa herb, like *mercurialis*, having a white stripe, a species of *urtica*, *Lamium maculatum*, *L.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the white poplar. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a kind of wild radish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a species of white spots on the skin. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the name of several islands.

**LEUCŌRŌN** (λευκόρονον), i, n. an herb, same as *Leontopodium*. *Plin.*

**LEUCI**, *drum*, m. a people of *Gallia Belgica*. *Cæs.*

**LEUCIPPUS**, i, m. the father of *Phæbe* and *Hilaira*. — Hence, *Leucippis*, *idos*, f. a daughter of *Leucippus*. *Prop.* *Leucippides*, daughters of *Leucippus*, h. e. *Phæbe* and *Hilaira*, who were betrothed to *Atlas* and *Lyncæus*, but were carried off by *Cæstor* and *Pallux*. *Ovid.*

**LEUCŌCHRYSŌS** (λευκός, white, & χρυσός, gold), i, f. a precious stone, *λευκόχρυσος*, gemma in crystalli uicem albicans. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of jacinth. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌCŌMŌS** (λευκόκομος), a, um, adj. having white hair; applied to pomegranate trees, which have white leaves or blossoms. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌCŌUM** (λευκοκόων), se. vinum, white *Coan* wine. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌGĒS** (λευκόγειος, from *λευκός*, white, & *γῆα*, earth), a, um, adj. of white earth. Hence, *Plin.* *Colles Leucogæi*, a place in *Campania*, so called on account of its white earth. — *Leucogæa*, se. gemma; a precious stone, otherwise called *Leucographia*. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌGRĀPHĪA**, æ, f. See *Leucogæus*.

**LEUCŌGRĀPHĪS** (λευκόγραφίς), *idis*, f. a species of thistle, (*Carduus leucographus*, *L.*) *Plin.*

**LEUCŌIDŌN** (λευκόιδον, white, & *ἴον*, violet), 2 i, n. a stock gillflower. *Colum.*

**LEUCŌN** (λευκόν, h. c. album), i, n. white. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌNYCŌS**, a, um, adj. *Leuconic*, h. e. coming from the *Leucones*, people of *Gaul*. *Martial.* *Leuconica lanæ*. — Absol. *Leuconicum*, se. genus *lanæ*, or tomentum, a sort of stuffing for cushions, &c. — ¶ Other *Edl.* have *Lyngonicus*, &c.

**LEUCŌNTŌS** (λευκόνοτος), i, m. prop. 3erly, the white, clear, dry south wind; the south-south-west wind. *Auson.*

**LEUCŌPHĒATŌS** (λευκοφῆατος), a, um, 3 adj. clothed in a blackish or dark-colored dress. *Martial.*

**LEUCŌPHĒŌS** (λευκοφῆος), a, um, adj. 2 of an ashy gray, russet or dusky brown color. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

**LEUCŌPHĒRUM**, or **ŌN** (λευκοφῆρον), i, n. a sort of solder for laying gold upon wood. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌPHRYNĀ** (λευκοφρύνη), æ, f. having white eyebrows, a name of *Diana* among the *Magnæsians*. *Teit.*

**LEUCŌPHTHALMŌS** (λευκόφθαλμος), i, m. white-eye, a precious stone. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌPĪS** (λευκόπις, h. c. pulcros oculos habens), *idis*, f. a plant, same as *Artemisia*. *Apul.*

**LEUCŌPŌCĪLŌS** (λευκοποίκιλος), i, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌSTĀ**, æ, f. an island near *Italy*, otherwise called *Leucusia*. *Ovid.* and *Stat.*, who shorten the second syllable, though *Strabo* and *Lucoph.* write it with *o*.

**LEUCŌSTICTŌS** (λευκοστικτός), i, dotted or spotted with white. *Plin.*

**LEUCŌSYRĪ** (λευκός & Syri), *drum*, m. the white Syrians, a people of *Cappadocia*. *Curt.*

**LEUCŌTHĒĀ**, æ, or **LEUCŌTHĒĒS**, es, f. a sea-goddess, otherwise called *Matuta*, and *Ino*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

**LEUCŌTHŌĒ**, es, f. daughter of *Orchamus*, king of *Babylon*, who, having become pregnant by *Apollo*, was buried alive by her father; but the god took pity upon her, and changed her into a tree distilling incense. *Ovid.*

**LEUCŌZŌMŌS** (λευκόζωμος), a, um, adj. 3 boiled with a white broth. *Apic.* pullus.

**LEUCRŌCŌTA**, or **LEUCRŌCŌTA**, or **LEOCRŌCŌTA**, æ, m. a swift wild beast in *India*. *Plin.*

**LEUCTRĀ**, *grum*, n. a small town or village in *Bœotia*, where *Eponainondas*, the Theban general, gained a splendid victory over the *Lacedæmonians*. *Nepos.* — Hence, *Leuctrius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this place. *Nepos* and *Cic.* pugna. Hence, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. *Leuctrica pugna* (in jest), h. e. the affray between *Milo* and *Clodius*, in which the latter was slain.

**LEVĒNA**, or **LEVĒNNA**, adj. for *Lēvis*. 3 *Lnher.* ap. *Gell.* homo.

**LEUGA**, same as *Leuca*. *Joraand.*

**LEVĪCŪLŌS** (dimin. from *lēvis*), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat light or vain. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, small, trifling, insignificant. *Gell.*

**LEVĪDENSĪS** (lēvis & densus), e, adj. 1 woven coarsely and slightly. *Isid.* vestis. — ¶ Figur. poor, cheap, of little value, slight. *Cic.* Sed ego hospiti veteri, et amico munusculum mittere volui levidense, crasso filo, cuiusmodi ipsius solent esse munera.

**LEVĪFĪDŌS** (lēvis & fidus), a, um, adj. 3 of slight credit, not to be trusted, *ἐπιπίστος*, *ἀπίστος*. *Plaut.*

**LEVĪGĀTĪŌ** (lēvigo), [or *LÆ*], *ōnis*, f. a 2 smoothing, polishing. *Virg.*

**LEVĪGĀTŌS** [or *LÆ*], a, um, particip. from *levigo*. — ¶ Adj. plaaced, smoothed, polished. *Macrob.* *Oleum levigatus* et spissius est.

**LEVĪGŌ** (lēvis & ago), [or *LÆVĪGŌ*], 2 as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. to smoothen, make smooth, polish, plane, *λείω*, *λείω*. *Varr.* *Parietes tectorio levigantur.* *Plin.* *Levigatur falce truncus.* *Id.* Ad levigandum cutem in facie. — ¶ Also, *Gell.* *album*, h. e. to loosen the bowels. — ¶ Also, to make small, bruise small, comminute, pulverize, macerate, and so make soft and smooth. *Colum.* *Semina levigata cum vino dantur potanda.* *Id.* *Omnia in unum levigata.* *Id.* *Galla eum vino levigata.* *Id.* *Quæ diligenter contrita levigantur.*

**LEVĪGŌ** (lēvis & ago), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. 3 to make light, lighten. *Apul.* *Omni sarcina levigati.* Some prefer *levifaci*, or *levati*.

**LEVĪPĒS** (lēvis & pes), *ēdis*, adj. light-3 footed, swift of foot, *ἀεπίπους*. *Cic.* *lepis*.

**LEVĪR** (from the Greek *δᾶρ*), *īri*, m. a 3 husband's brother, *Pandect.*; also, a wife's brother, according to *Fest.*

**LEVĪS** (unc.), e, adj. light, h. e. not heavy, easy to bear or carry, of little weight, *κοῦφος*, *ἡβαρής*. *Plaut.* *Leviur*, quam *pluma*. *Virg.* *stipulæ.* *Ovid.* *pondas.* *Plin.* *Piper levissimum.* *Liv.* *Quo leviores in ardua evaderent, less burdaed.* *Cæs.* *Levis armatura*, light armor. *Cic.* *Levis armatura*, light-armed soldiers; so, *Liv.* *Leves milites.* *Virg.* *terra*, light, meagre, poor (the opposite of *pinguis*). — Also, light, in respect of motion, quick, nimble, swift, fleet. *Nepos.* *Peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores.* *Phædr.* *Cursu levi canes (cervus) elusit.* *Virg.* *Messapus cursu levis.* *Valer. Flacc.* *Levis equus.* *Virg.* *Parthi.* *Id.* *cervi.* — So, with *īfina*. *Sil.* *Omnes ire leves.* — ¶ Of food, light, easy of digestion. *Cæs.* *Leviur eibus.* *Id.* *Levissima suilla (caro) est.* *Id.* *Omne fenum animal domesticu levius.* *Horat.* *Leves malvæ.* — ¶ Also, light, small, little, slight. *Cæs.* *Leve prælium*, a skirmish. *Id.* *Mea in vos merita sunt mea voluntate leviora.* *Terent.* *Pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt.* *Cic.* *Dolor in longinquitate levis solet esse.* *Liv.* *præsidium.* *Cæs.* *Levis periculum.* *Plaut.* *Leviur labor.* *Sil.* *Leviur*

*numerus.* *Id.* *Leviur opum (in or as to).* — Also, insignificant, trifling, trivial, inconsiderable, of no esteem, of little credit, of small moment, of little worth. *Cic.* *Quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud iudices grave et sanctum esse judicetur?* *Id.* *Inania et levia conquerere.* *Cæs.* *Levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, h. e. a flying rumor.* *Id.* *Leviore de causa.* *Nepos.* *Hoc genus scripturæ leve, et non satis dignum summorum virorum personis.* *Liv.* *Auctor levis nec satis fidus.* *Cic.* *Cui levissima pecunia semper fuit, thought very little of.* *Tacit.* *In levi habere aliquid, h. e. parvifacere, negligere, to deem it a trifle.* — In particular, of the lighter sort of poems, such as love-songs, fables, humorous verses, &c. light, trifling, playful. *Ovid.* *inusa.* *Tacit.* *carmina.* *Phædr.* *Levi calamo ludere.* — ¶ Also, easy to do. *Liv.* *Quod levissimum videbatur. Or, easy to destroy.* *Horat.* *Leviura Pergana.* — ¶ Also, light, not burdensome, not pressing, soft. *Tibull.* *Terra sit super ossa levis (for it was usual to wish terram levem to the buried).* — And, in general, light, gentle, soft, mild. *Sil.* *Levis secunda aspirans aura flatus.* *Virg.* *susurrus.* *Horat.* *somnus.* *Cic.* *Quod levius huic levitati nomen imponam, what more gentle or milder name? what name less harsh? So, Id.* *Leviur reprehensio.* *Plin.* *Vinum levissimum, h. e. very-mild, not oppressing or intoxicating.* *Sueton.* *exsilium, tolerabile, supportabile.* — Hence, wholesome, healthy, salubrious, or, at least, not unhealthy. *Varr.* *loca, or terra (opposed to gravis).* — Also, agreeable, pleasant, complaisant, obliging. *Plaut.* *Suis concinnat se levem.* — ¶ Also, light, in changing one's opinion, inconstant, fickle, unsteady, wavering, not to be relied on, changeable, faithless, vile, unworthy of respect or honor. *Cic.* *Quidam sæpe in parva pecunia cognoscuntur, quam sint leves: quidam, quos parva movere non potuit, cognoscuntur in magna.* *Id.* *Leves amicitia, h. e. levium hominum.* *Ovid.* *Veniunt leve vulgus, euntque.* *Id.* *Parva leves capiunt animos.* *Terent.* *Mulieres sunt levi sententia.* *Cæs.* *Quid levius, aut turpius, quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium?* — Hence, vain, lying, not speaking the truth. *Tibull.* *Sit illa levis.* *Also, Petron.* *verba, vain, empty.*

**LEVĪS**, or **LĒVĪS** (λέϊος), e, adj. smooth, not rough. *Cic.* *Corpuscula quadam levia, alia aspera, rotunda alia.* *Id.* *Loci plani, an montuosi; leves, an asperi; opaci, an aprici.* *Ovid.* *Leviur assiduo detritis æquore conchis.* *Virg.* *Leve marmor.* *Id.* *pharetra, smoothly wrought.* *Ovid.* *Cona pævine levis, smooth, sleek.* *Id.* *Levia stamina.* *Martial.* *pallia, h. e. ex panno non villosa.* *Cato.* *brassica, h. e. which has broad leaves; the opposite of erispa.* *Læret.* *Levissima corpora.* — Absol. *Leve, what is smoothed or polished, a smooth surface.* *Pers.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, smooth, polished. *Virg.* *pocula.* — ¶ Also, smooth, without hair, beardless. *Horat.* *juventas.* *Juvenal.* *cura.* *Id.* *Canes scabie leves.* *Ovid.* *senex, bald.* — Hence, smooth, white, beautiful, fair, youthful or tender. *Virg.* *II. Æn.* *Levi patens in pectore vulgus.* *Id.* *humeri.* *Id.* *frons.* *Ovid.* *colla.* — ¶ Also, slippery. *Virg.* *Levi sanguine Nisus labitur.* — ¶ Also, well rubbed, macerated or softened, of a medical compound. *Scribon.* *Larg.* — ¶ Also, soft, effeminate; or, spruce, genteel, highly-dressed. *Ovid.* *Femina quid faciat, cum vir sit levior ipsa?* *Pers.* *Trossulus exsultat tibi per subsellia levis.* — ¶ Also, smooth, well-connected or compacted, flowing equally, of the words of an oration or poem. *Cic.* *Ut neve asper verborum concursus, neve hiuleus s.t. sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis.* *Id.* *oratio (opposed to asper, &c.).*

**LEVĪSŌMŌNŌS** (lēvis & somnus), a, um 3 adj. having light sleep, easily waked. *Læret.* *Levissimum canum corda.*

**LEVĪTAS** (lēvis), *ātis*, f. lightness, as to weight, *κουφότης.* *Cæs.* *Levitas armo-*

rum. — ¶ Also, *lightness*, in respect of motion, *agility*, *swiftness*, *velocity*. *Lucret.* Volucris hæc levitate feruntur. — Also, *mobility*, *power of changing place*. *Ovid.* Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est. — Also, referred to the mind, *lightness*, *light conduct*, *frivolity*. *Cic.* Amatoriis levitatibus dedit. *Id.* Levitates comice, *lightness*, *wanton acts*, such as are represented in a comedy; as, for instance, when a son baffles his father. — Or, *changeableness*, *levity*, *inconstancy*, *fickleness*, *unsteadiness*, *want of consideration*, *inconsiderateness*. *Cic.* Perpetua in populari levitate levitas. *Cæs.* Mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant. *Phædr.* Non levitas mihi, sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit. — Also, *playfulness*, *jocoseness*, *wantonness*. *Petron.* poetica. — ¶ Also, *lightness*, *insignificance*, *groundlessness*, *vainity*, *airiness*, *nullity*. *Cic.* opinionis, *shallowness*. — ¶ Also, *badness*, *bad quality* or *condition*. *Cic.* Judiciorum levitate ordo quoque alius ad res judicandas potulatur. — ¶ *Ernest.* in *Clav.* *Cic.* says: *Levitas* is attributed to all violent and vain desires and affections of the mind, because in these there is no constancy or steadiness; whence, also, those are called *leves* who are given up to them. And, as *gravitas* is said of all virtue, in which there is a constancy and evenness of action, so *levitas* of all vice, because vice is for the most part without steadiness (*gravitas*).

LEVITAS, or LÆVITAS (lævis, or lævis), *ātis*, f. *smoothness*, *placeness*, *eccanness*, *λεῖότης*. *Cic.* Speculorum levitas. *Id.* In ipso tactu est modus mollitudinis, et levitatis. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* verborum, *smoothness*, *equableness*, *polish of expression*. Other *Edd.* have *lenitas*. — ¶ *Cels.* Levitas intestinorum, *lubricity*, *looseness*.

LEVITER (lævis), *adv.* *lightly*, in respect of weight, *κοῦφως*. *Curt.* Thraces leviter armati. — ¶ Also, *lightly*, *h. e.* not oppressively or grievously, without molestation, without injury. *Cæs.* Levitis casura pila sperabat, in loco retentis insidiis, quam si ipsi immisissis telis occurrissent, *h. e.* with less injury; or, more literally, with less force or effect. *Cic.* Omnia levius casura, more happily, better. — ¶ Also, *lightly*, *easily*, without trouble, with equanimity. *Cic.* Eo levius ferendum est, quod, &c. *Id.* Levissime feram, si, &c. with the least concern. — ¶ Also, *lightly*, *slightly*, a little, somewhat, not much. *Cic.* Leviter sancius, *slightly*. *Id.* Leviter a summo inflexum bacillum. *Id.* Genæ leviter eminentes. *Id.* Leviter ægotans, *slightly indisposed*. *Id.* Homines leviter eruditi, *scantly*. *Id.* Aliquid leviter agnoscere. *Sucton.* Leviter recreata mens. *Quintil.* Quæ libro quinto leviter in transitu attigeram. *Cic.* Leviter significare. *Id.* Ut levissime dicam, to say the least of it. — Hence, *Levius*, *less*, *minus*. *Horat.* Levius miser. — Also, *lightly*, *softly*, in a low voice. *Ovid.* *Her.* 3, 89, and *Cic.* *Sall.* 10, dicere. — ¶ Also, *slightly*, *negarely*, *scantly*, *poorly*, not much, not particularly. *Plant.* Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, we are not profuse in our good wishes to, &c. we are sparing of our affection, *h. e.* we hate. *Id.* Leviter laudare, to give scant praise, *h. e.* to blame, abominate. Also, *Curt.* Porta levius custodiebatur, *h. e.* indiligentius.

LEVITES (λεῖτήρις), or LEVITA, *m.* properly, a *Levite*; afterwards, in the Christian church, a *deacon*. *Sidon.* and *Prudent.*

LEVITIS, *idis*, f. *adj.* of the race of *Levi*. 3 *Prudent.* gens, *h. e.* *Levite*.

LEVITUDŌ (lævis), [or LÆV], *inis*, f. 3 *smoothness*. *Lucret.*

LEVISCULŌS (dimin. from lævior), [or LÆV], *a*, *um*, *adj.* *h. e.* paulo levior. *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 16. Facit versus molliusculos leviusculosque, duriusculos quosdam. But *Ed.* *Gesn.* does not have the word.

LEVŌ (lævis), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a. l.* to make lighter, lighten, alleviate, ease, relieve (either alicui aliquid, or aliquem re).

*Cic.* Hæc tibi ad levandas molestias magna esse debent. *Phat.* alicui paupertatem. *Cic.* angorem animi mei sermone tuo. *Id.* His levabat metum gloria. *Virg.* viam vario sermone, to lighten, beguile. *Cic.* Me molestia valde levatur: utinam omnino liberasset. *Id.* Multa omni aere alieno liberata, multa valde levata. *Virg.* Te fasce levabo, will relieve you of. *Cic.* se aere alieno. — Hence, to cleanse, purify. *Martial.* dentes penna. — Also, to free, liberate, release, disburden. *Horat.* ægrum ex præcipiti. *Cic.* aliquem opinione. *Liv.* aliquem metu. *Id.* animos religione. *Varr.* se vita. *So*, *Plant.* Me omnium laborum (venit.) levans. — Also, to refresh, relieve, set up, strengthen, restore. *Ovid.* Pars jacet, et molli gramine membra levat. *Horat.* Fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia. *Id.* fessos artus salutaris arte. *Curt.* Vim morbi potione levaturus. *So*, *Cic.* Animi exercitando levantur, are refreshed, relieved. Hence, *Ovid.* Levari luctu alicujus, to take delight in. — Also, to make lighter, *h. e.* to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair, reduce. *Cic.* Auctoritas levatur inconstantia. *Id.* suspicionem. *Liv.* invidiam. *Tacit.* Levavitque, apertis horreis, prætia frugum. *Horat.* Multa fidei promissa levat. *Ovid.* sitim fonte, to allay, slake. *Id.* famem fraude. *Cæs.* inopiam multum. *Virg.* omen, to allay, avert. — Also, to support, assist. *Virg.* aliquem auxilio. — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise, elevate, *ἀρῶν*. *Ovid.* se de cæspite, *h. e.* rises. *Id.* se saxo. *Id.* membra humo. *Liv.* se alis; and, *Colum.* se, to fly up. *Plin.* ignea vi levantur in sublime. *Ovid.* Paulum levatus, having raised himself. *Liv.* Quum se quisque levare vellet, wished to rise. *So*, *Cic.* (figur.) Ut me levaret tuns adventus, sic discussus affixit, lifted me up, refreshed me. — Hence, to take away, remove. *Ovid.* Levat terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno, takes down. *Virg.* Jubet vincula levari viro. *Pallad.* terram ab radicibus. *Liv.* Levasse superimpositum capiti decus, *h. e.* the cap. Hence, *Quintil.* (figur.) Consuetudine difficultas omnis levatur. — Also, to raise, receive, take. *Pandect.* tributum in eam civitatem. — ¶ Levasso, for levavero. *Ban.* ap. *Cic.*

LEVŌ (lævis), or LÆVŌ, *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a. l.* to make smooth, plane, polish, smooth, *λεῖω*. *Cels.* Levant id, quod exasperatum est, spodium, hebenus, gummi. *Lucret.* Levare et radere tigna. *Stat.* mensas, to furbish. *Cic.* fragm. vultum. — *Figur.* in writings, *Horat.* nimis aspera, to smoothen, soften. — ¶ See, also, *Levatus*

LEVŌR (Id.), or LÆVŌR, *ōris*, *m.* smoothness. *Cic.* Multis modis concors et aptus redditus in levore cõsedit. *Plin.* in chartis. *Lucret.* Levor (voci) levore (principiorum) creatur.

LEUSŌN, *i. n.* that part of the fir-tree, nearest the pith, which in the larch-tree is called *ægis*. *Plin.* (*Theophr.* calls it *λοῦσσον*.)

LEX (lego, *ere*, to choose, select, according to *Cic.*), *lægis*, f. a proposal or proposition for a law, which (at Rome) was made to the people by a magistrate from the rostra, a bill; thus, *Legem ferre*, to propose, offer, present a bill to the people, to be acted upon; *Legem rogare*, the same; *Legem perferre*, to carry through, for which *Cic.* and *Liv.* use, also, *Legem ferre* (of the magistrate who carried it through); *Legem promulgare*, to make publicly known, or to fix up, publish, so that every one may read it before it is voted upon; *Legem suscipere*, or *jubere* (of the people), to accept, pass. For example, *Cic.* De me retulisti, *legem promulgasti*, tulisti. *Id.* Legem tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur. *Id.* Legem de injuriis publicis tulisti Anagnino nesocio cui, in favor of some person of Anagnina. *Vellei.* Legem ferre ad populum. *Liv.* Legem promulgavit, pertulitque, ut, &c. *Id.* Legem centuriatis comitiis (consules) tulere, ut, &c. carried through. *Cic.* Cum legem agrariam ferret (proposed): quam tamen antiquari (to be rejected, thrown out) facile passus

est. *Id.* Lex suffragiis populi repudiata est, rejected. *Id.* Hanc tibi legem Clodius scripsit, drew up, dictated. *Id.* Ego leges perniciosas rogavi, proposed. *Id.* Legem suscipere (to pass) de re aliqua. *Id.* Populus R. legem jussit (passed) de civitate tribuenda. *Id.* Legem accipere, to accept, pass, adopt. — ¶ Also, the bill or proposition, which, having received the approbation of the people in the comitia, has become a law; a law, ordinance, statute, resolve, decree. *Liv.* Legem abrogare, to annul, repeal. — And, in general, a law, &c. whether in a free state or a monarchy. *Liv.* Leges regie, originating from the Roman kings. *Id.* Leges duodecim tabularum. *Nepos.* Hanc (legem) Epaminondas quum republice conservanda causa latam (passed, enacted) videret. *Id.* Leges Atheniensium, and Laedæmoniarum. *Cic.* Leges imponere alicui, to impose. *Id.* Legem facere, to make. *Id.* constitnere alicui, and *Horat.* Ponere leges, to make. *Cic.* sancire, to make a law in which is fixed the penalty for the transgression of the same. *Liv.* condere, to frame, digest. *Cic.* Legibus alicum solvere, to exempt from, give a dispensation from. *Id.* Legem figere, to post up. *Ovid.* Per leges ire, to submit to, comply with. — *Lege*, according to the law; or, rather, by law, by virtue of the law. *Tercut.* Ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona. *Nepos.* Ut de eo legibus fieret judicium. *Id.* Neque legibus Atheniensium emitti (e custodia) poterat. — Hence, *Lege agere*, to proceed by law; for instance, *Liv.* of a dictator, when he executes the sentence of a judge; also, *Cic.* to bring an action by or according to a law, which gives the power of bringing such action, for which *Nepos.* has *Experiri legibus*; so, *Sucton.* Pluribus legibus agere, to bring repeated actions. In its widest sense, it includes whatever is done before the prætor according to law, for the purpose of maintaining one's right; as, vindicatio, in jure cessio, &c.; to which *jus dicere*, or *reddere*, on the part of the prætor, corresponds. (See *Cic. Mur.* 11. and *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 47.) — *Lex* is also followed by *ut*; as, *Cic.* Lex est, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, a law, rule, which one prescribes to himself. *Cic.* Legem sibi statuere. — Hence, a habit, or way, which one has adopted and lives by, as if it were a law. *Tercut.* Mea lege utar, ut potior sit, qui prior ad dandum est, my rule, my way, my way. — ¶ Also, rule, precept, canon; for instance, of an art or science. *Cic.* Versibus est certa lex. *Id.* Hanc ad legem formanda est oratio. *Gell.* Secundum Grammaticam legem. *Cic.* Populis leges vivendi dare. *Ovid.* Legem dicere alicui. — Hence, a natural law, prescribed rule or way. *Ovid.* Qua sidera lege mearent. — Also, manner, quality, nature. *Ovid.* Hæc ex lege loci commoda Circus habet. *Id.* (de Polypo) Suh lege loci mutat colorem. *Calp.* Qua lege. — Also, circumstances, situation of a thing. *Cic.* Optima lege, with the best circumstances or advantages. — Also, regularity, order, method; for instance, *Sine lege*, without rule, irregularly, in disorder, confusedly, not after the proper order. *Ovid.* Capilli jacent sparsi sine lege. *Id.* Equi sine lege riuunt. *Senec.* Legem dare capillis, *h. e.* to arrange, set in order. — ¶ Also, every contract, stipulated agreement, covenant. *Cic.* mancipii, of sale. *Id.* Lex censoria, and Lex (absol.), a contract which the censors (or others also) laid before the undertakers or farmers, and concluded with them; a deed of conveyance. *Id.* Lex opere faciundo, *h. e.* lex Censoria, sive locatio operis faciundo a Censore proposita. *Id.* Legem edicere, to make this contract public. *Id.* Lex prædii, *h. e.* a form defining the extent of the estate, and the conditions on which it had been sold. — It is often only a single point or stipulation of a contract, a condition of the same; and, also, a condition, generally. *Ovid.* Accipiunt legem, the condition. *Plant.* yncographi leges, the terms of the contract. *Virg.* Leges fœderis. *Liv.* Pax data in hæc leges, upon these terms, with these conditions. *Tercut.* Ea lege atque omni-



ne. — And figur. a condition. Cic. Nos ea lege natos, ut, &c. *Id.* Lex vitæ, the condition of life, the tenure by which life is held, as it were the stipulation made at our birth, namely, that we should be subject to the accidents of humanity.

LEXIDIUM (λεξιδίον), ii, n. a little word. 3 *Gell.*

LEXIPYRETOS, or -OS (λεξιπύρετος), a, um, adj. good against fever, antifebrile. *Plin.*

LEXIS (λέξις), is, f. a word. 3 *Lucil. ap. Cic.* LEXOBII, or LEXOVII, Ærum, m. a people of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine. *Cæs.*

LIACULUM (λειάινω), i, n. an instrument used in plastering, a sort of trowel. *Vitruv.* (The reading is doubtful.)

LIBA, acc. of Libs. — *¶* Plural of Libum. LIBACUNCULOS, i, m. h. c. parvum libum, a little cake. *Tertull.* (But others read *lucunculo*, and *luculo*.)

LIBADIÖN (λιβάδιον), ii, n. a kind of centaur. *Plin.*

LIBAMEN, inis, and LIBAMENTUM 3 (libo), i, n. what is poured out, scattered, or offered at the sacrifices of the gods, a libation, drink-offering, any thing offered in sacrifice, λοιβή, σπονδή. The former word is, for the most part, poetical. *Val. Placc.* Ipse gravi patera sacri libamina Bacchi rite ferens. *Apul.* Cæspes (at- tur of turf) libamine humigatus. *Virg.* Summas carpens setas, ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima. *Cic.* Ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, h. c. fruges et buccæ, quæ sacerdotes publice libant. *Justin.* Oceano libamenta dare. *Id.* Libamenta Veneri solvere. — Also, that which was cast upon the funeral pile with the dead body. *Stat.* Libamen. — *¶* Figur. *Ovid.* Tu nova servate capies libamina famæ, h. e. the first diminution; you will first diminish my honor. — Also, Libamentum, a proof, the first trial or essay, specimen, sample. *Gell.*

LIBANIÖS (λιβάνιος), i, f. a kind of vine, 2 with the odor of incense. *Plin.*

LIBANÖCHIRÖS (λιβανόχρως), i, f. a precious stone, of the color of incense. *Plin.* 37, 10. sect. 62. perhaps a sort of amber.

LIBANÖTYS (λιβανωρίς), idis, f. rose-2 mary, so called from its scent. *Plin.*

LIBANÖTUS, i, m. for which others read *Libanotus*, which see.

LIBANUS, i, m. Λιβανός, a mountain of Syria, the Lebanon of the Bible. *Plin.* and *Anson.* — *¶* Adjectively. *Sedul.* Libana cedrus (where the first syll. is long, though in *Anson.* it is short).

LIBARÖS (libum), ii, m. a confectioner, 2 pastry-cook, one that makes and sells cakes. *Senec.*

LIBATIÖ (libo), Ænis, f. the pouring out or scattering of any thing in honor of a god, a drink-offering, libation. *Cic.*

LIBELLA (dimin. from *libra*), æ, f. the same as *as*, the smallest silver coin of the Romans, the tenth part of a denarius. *Varr.* — Hence, proverbially, for a very small coin or sum of money, as with us, a farthing, a groat. *Plaut.* Una libella liber possum fieri, at the cost of a single farthing. *Id.* Ob eam rem mihi libellam ne dñis, quis so much as a farthing. *Cic.* Et quis Volcatio nam libellam dedisset? — Hence, *Cic.* Ad libellam, to a farthing, quite, exactly, of a debt. — *¶* Like *as*, for the whole of a thing. *Cic.* Fecit te (sc. heredem) ex libella, he ex teruncio, has made you heir to the whole estate, but with this condition, that you make over to me one fourth of the same; but *Gronovius* (with whom *Ernesti* agrees) says that libella is a tenth part of a sestertius, h. e. quatuor uncie, tres sicilci et scriptulum. Some read the passage otherwise. — *¶* Also, an instrument for detecting any variation of a plane surface from a level, a level, plumb-rule. *Plin.* Ad normam et libellam fieri, by square and level. Hence, *Varr.* Campanester locus ad libellam æquis, quite level, perfectly horizontal.

LIBELLARIS (libellus), e, adj. relating to a book (books) or little book (books). *Sidon.*

LIBELLATICÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. Libellatici, a name given to Christians, who, through fear of persecution, purchased of the magistrate a (false) certificate (libellus), that they had sacrificed after the heathen fashion, and so were no longer Christians. *Cyprian.*

LIBELLËNSIS (Id.), is, m. an officer, 3 whose business it was to receive and enter in the public records (acta) the petitions which were presented to the emperor; a sort of clerk to the master of requests. *Pandect.*

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LIBENS, or LIBËNS (libet, or lubet), tis, adj. that does any thing willingly or with readiness, willing, contented, ready, free, with pleasure, with good will, the opposite of *involuntus*, ἐκόν. *Cic.* Cum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset. *Id.* Non modo patienti, sed etiam libenti animo parebo, a willing heart, willingly, readily. *Id.* Cum Musis nos delectabimus animo a quo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti. *Id.* Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, with my own free and ready consent, to my own joy. *Id.* Libentissimis Græcis, aliquid consequi, the Greeks being perfectly willing or contented. *Plaut.* Cape atque serva: me lubente feceris. *Tacit.* Populus habitum dolentum, simulatione magis, quam libens induc- bat. *Terent.* Fugit hinc? (*Byr.*) Ego vero ac lubens, indeed I will, and shall be glad to do it. *Id.* Tibi ob eam rem, siquid usus venerit, lubens bene faxim. — Libens or lubens merito, a form of expression used by one in paying a vow, or rendering thanks to the gods. *Plaut.* Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor. — *¶* Also, glad, merry, cheerful, joyful, blithe. *Plaut.* Uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia est? may put them in better spirits than, &c. *Terent.* Hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, be pleased, joyful, glad.

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LIBËNTIA, or LÖBËNTIA (Id.), æ, f. 3 delight, pleasure. *Plaut.* Onustum pecus porto lœtitia, libentiaque. — Plural. *Gell.* Libentice convivorum. — *¶* Also, as a goddess or person. *Plaut.* Lubentiores, quam Libentia est.

LIBËNTINA, or LÖBËNTINA (libentia, 3 or libido), æ, f. a name of *Venus*, as the goddess of pleasure or desire. *Cic.*

LIBËR (perhaps λέπος, cortex), bri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree, which lies under the cortex; and hence, the bark, generally. *Cic., Virg. and Colum.* — *¶* Hence, as the ancients used the bark of trees to write upon, every writing, which consists of several leaves, βιβλίος. — *¶* A book, h. e. the leaves of a writing collectively. *Cic.* Dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi. *Id.* Libros per volutare. *Id.* volvere. *Id.* legere. *Id.* edere. *Quintil.* emittere. *Id.* componere. *Cic.* conficere. — Also, a poem. *Quintil.* — And an oration. *Quintil.* — And a comedy. *Quintil.* — Also, a book, h. e. a division of a book or writing. *Cic.* Tres libri de natura deorum. — In particular are the *Sibylline* books termed, simply, *libri*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — And other similar books. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Legeret* libros, sc. angulares. — *¶* A list, catalogue, register. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 71. — *¶* A written account, by way of testimony, of a person's good or bad actions; unless it may be rendered, a letter. *Nepos. Lys.* 4. — *¶* A rescript. *Plin. Ep.* principis. — *¶* Librum, i, n. for *liber*. *Petron.*

LIBËR (libet, Ære), Æra, Ærum, adj. free in every view, ἐλεύθερος; and first, free, h. e. no slave, or freeborn. *Cic.* In jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est. *Nepos.* Omnes servi atque liberi opus facerent. Hence, *Cic.* Aliquem non liberum putare, to deem him no free- man, hold him for a worthless fellow, have him in no esteem. — *¶* Also, free, h. e. thinking, saying, doing, without regard to the opinion of others, frank, open, independent, manly, unreserved, bold, fearless. *Cic.* Ludimur ab homine non tam faceto, quam ad scribendi licentiam libero. *Id.* Integro animo ac libero Sullæ causam defendere. *Plaut.* Libera uti lingua collibitum est mihi. *Liv.* Vocem libera- rum mittere adversus aliquem. *Cic.* Hominibus Epiroticis paulo liberiores litteras committere non audeo. *Horat.* Liberrima indignatio. *Cic.* Liber in ulciscendo, in tuenda libertate. — *¶* Also, free, without let or hindrance, free from some particular thing, unim- peded. *Cic.* Liberum Senatui judicium propter metum, non fuit. *Id.* Hoc liberiores et soltiores sumus, quod in- tegra nobis est judicandi potestas. *Id.* Loca ab arbitris libera. *Id.* Soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis. *Id.* Sum et ab observando homine perverso liber, et ad dignitatem retinendam solutus. *Ovid.* Libera a ferro crura, h. e. unshackled. — With *ablat.* without a prepos. *Cic.* Domus libera religione. *Liv.* Om- ni liber metu, free. *Ovid.* Carcere li- ber equus. *Cic.* Robustus animus om- ni est liber cura, void of, exempt from. — Also, with *genit.* *Horat.* Liber labo- rum. *Virg.* Gens Lydia libera fati. — *¶* Also, free, not bound or fettered. *Plaut., or, not shut up, not confined. Cic.* bestia. — Also, in a moral sense, free; as the wise man is said to be the only freeman. *Cic.* — Hence, free, unfet- tered, unshackled, unchecked, uncontrolled, unrestrained, unlimited, bound to nothing, without master, at one's own command.

who, through fear of persecution, purchased of the magistrate a (false) certificate (libellus), that they had sacrificed after the heathen fashion, and so were no longer Christians. *Cyprian.*

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*Cic. Sit adoleſcentia liberior, be ſome- what free, take ſome liberties or indulgences. Id. Conſuetudo peccandi libera. Ovid. Flumina campo recepta liberioris aquæ, h. e. the ſea. Id. Tiberis campo liberiore natat, more ſpacious, open, roomy. Horat. Otia liberiora, at my full control. Liv. Libera fide incepta exsequi, h. e. ſhacked by no promiſe. Id. Libero mendacio abuti, to tell what lies one pleaſes. Id. Colloquium liberum fingenti, h. e. which one in repeating may miſrepreſent if he pleaſes, as having been ſecret. Cic. lectulus, h. e. of an unmarried man. Id. quaſtio, general, not limited to particular perſons. Cic. Ne videar tibi liber omnino fuiſſe, dirupi me, &c. may own maſter, free to do what I would. In like manner, Liv. Liber populus, ſubject to no kiag. Cic. tempus, free, unlimited, arbitrary. Liv. Liberum habere aliquid, to have ſomething entirely in one's power, to do what he pleaſes with it. Id. Liberum ſenus, unlimited intereſt, h. e. at the control of the lender. Id. Legati cum liberis mandatis veneſunt, with full powers, with diſcretionary power. Ovid. Toga libera, or liberior, or Veſtis libera, h. e. the toga virilis. Salluſt. Libera cuſtodia, h. e. euſtody, but not cloſe confinement; detention, but not imprisonment; ſometimes in a houſe, and ſometimes in the town of Italy. Cic. and Plia. Ep. Liberum eſt mihi, tibi, &c. (followed by an infinitive), it is at my (thy) choice, I am at liberty or free, to do ſomething. — With genit. Ovid. Liber revertendi, free to return. — Hence, free from taxes, tribute, public ſervice, &c. Cic. Agri immunes et liberi. Liv. civitates. Cic. Soluti ac liberi ab omni ſumptu, moleſtia, munere. — So, alſo, Liv. Libera ædes, a free dwelling, h. e. occupied by no one elſe, at one's convenience; applied to the houſes which were aſſigned to foreign ambaffadors. — Alſo, Plaut. Libera ædes, and Liber locus, free, undiſturbed. — (For Libera legatio, ſee Legatio.) — Alſo, not obligated, not pledged, not indebted. D. Brut. ad Cic. Ut rei familiaris liberum quicquam ſit. — And more generally, not liable, not waeanable, exempt or free from puniſhment. Plaut. Libera a legibus. Cic. Liber ab irriſione, in no danger of. Id. Direptio impunita ac libera. — Alſo, unpledged, free from all obligation, by reaſon of preſents, &c. Cic. Verr. 2, 78. Liberi ad cauſas veniebant. — ¶ Alſo, unreſtrained, taking all manner of liberties, indulging to exceſs, unbridled. Cic. Libera turba temulentorum. Id. Convivium liberorum, of free fellows. Plaut. Libera luſtra. — With genit. Plaut. Quam liber harum rerum (ſc. Jupiter) ſiet, what liberties he takes in theſe matters; how much he allows himſelf, &c.; how free he is.*

**LIBER** (perhaps from liber, a, um, as being freeborn), *ëri*, m. a ſoa. *Cod. Juſt.* — But the plural *Liberi* is much more frequently uſed; which ſee.

**LIBER** (from *libo*, *λείβω*, to pour, moiſten), *ëri*, m. an old Italian god, preſiding over planting, who was afterwards confounded with the Grecian Bacchus, the diſcoverer of the art of making wine. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Hence, like Bacchus, wine. *Tereat.* and *Horat.*

**LIBERA** (*Liber*), *æ*, f. *Proſcripiæ* (ſo called, perhaps, becauſe ſhe was ſiſter to Bacchus (*Liber*), or becauſe ſhe was the daughter of Ceres.) — ¶ Alſo, *Ariadne*, becauſe ſhe was the wife of Bacchus. *Ovid.*

**LIBERALIS** (*Id.*), *e*, adj. relating to Bacchus. Hence, *Liberalia*, *ium*, or *ïorum*, n. the feſtival of Bacchus, which took place on the 17<sup>th</sup> of March. On this day boys took the *toga virilis*. Cic. and *Ovid.* Alſo called *Ludi Liberales*; perhaps becauſe public ſhows were exhibited at this feſtival. *Neo. ap. Feſt.*

**LIBERALIS** (*liber*), *e*, adj. relating to a freeman, pertaining to freedom or the being freeborn, *ἐλευθέριος*. Cic. *cauſa*, a cauſe or ſuit in which one's freedom is concerned. *Terent.* Nam ego illam liberali cauſa aſſero manu, h. e. formally aſſert that ſhe is freeborn. *Quinzil. judicium*, h. e. in cauſa liberali.

*Varr. nomina*, h. e. hominum liberorum. *Plant. nuptiæ*, between freeborn perſons. — ¶ Alſo, befitting a freeman, noble, fair, becoming, decorous, genteel. *Terent.* ingenium, a noble diſpoſition. Cic. Huic facinori tua mens liberalis eonſcia eſſe non debuit. *Terent.* vir, an honorable man, a noble-minded man. Cic. artes, or doctrine, ſciences, which are ſuitable for a freeman, ſuch as, poetry, eloquence, hiſtory, philology, philoſophy; the liberal arts or ſciences. Id. Liberaliſſima ſtudia. *Tacit.* Liberalibus ſtudiis præditi, h. e. learned. *Liv.* Fortuna liberalior, more reſpectable ſtanding or condition. *Terent.* conjuſium. *Liv.* Liberalior victus, better, more genteel. — Hence, gracious, kind. Cic. reſponſum. Id. Liberalis voluntas gratificandi. — Alſo, beautiful, generous, munificent, liberal. Cic. Roſcius ſemper liberaliſſimus munificentiſſimusque fuit. Id. Liberales ſunt, qui, &c. *Sueton.* In omne genus hominum liberaliſſimus. *So, Saluſt.* Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales erant. Id. Sint ſane liberales ex ſociorum fortunis. — Alſo, copious, plentiful, abundant, large. *Cels.* Primis diebus fauces, deinde liberalius alimentum; fomentum aquæ calidæ, dum inflammatio eſt, liberale. Cic. Largum et liberale viaticum. (But this may be, perhaps, better referred above, in the ſenſe of reſpectable, genteel.) Id. Quæ perpetuos ſumptus ſuppeditet, nec ſolum neceſſarios, ſed etiam liberales (which may be quite as well rendered, ſuch as one's dignity or ſtation demands; the expenſes of a gentleman). *Tacit.* epulæ. — Alſo, beautiful, fine, noble. *Terent.* Quam liberali facie. Id. forma (virginis).

**LIBERALITAS** (*liberalis*), *âtis*, f. in general, a way of living and acting, befitting a freeborn and well-bred man; hence, nobleneſs of ſpirit or diſpoſition, good nature, unſuſpiciousneſs, *εὐθδεια*. Cic. *Q. Fr.* 1. 1. 4. — ¶ Alſo, graciousneſs, kindneſs, obligingneſs, affability, openneſs. *Terent.* Liberalitate liberis retinere ſatius eſt, quam metu. Cic. Homo non liberalitate, ſed tritiſtitiâ (gloomy temperament) popularis. — ¶ Alſo, liberality, munificence, generoſity, *ἐλευθεριότης*. Cic. Juſtiæ eſt conjuncta beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet. Id. Ea liberalitate utamur, quæ proſit amicis, nocet nemini. — Hence, a gift, preſent. *Sueton.* Ne enumerem revocatas liberalitates.

**LIBERALITER** (*Id.*), adv. as befits a freeborn man, liberally, with propriety, with decorum, like a gentleman, *ἐλευθερίως*. Cic. Eſſeque hominis ingenui, et liberaliter educati velle bene audire a parentibus, h. e. well-bred. Id. Qui liberaliter eruditi, adhibita etiam diſſerendi elegantia, ratione et via philoſophantur, well-educated, inſtructed in the liberal arts; like our having enjoyed a liberal education. *Terent.* Liberaliter ſervire, h. e. readily, reſpectfully, not from fear of puniſhment, with no eye-ſervice: in ſhort, like a gentleman. *So, Liv.* Liberaliter obire officia, with good will, freely. — ¶ Alſo, graciously, obligingly, courteouſly, in a friendly manner, civilly. *Cæs.* Legatis liberaliter reſpondit. Id. Remos liberaliter oratione proſequutus. *Nepoſ.* Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur, h. e. promiſes to do it with pleaſure. Cic. Liberaliſſime erat pollicitus omnibus. — ¶ Alſo, liberally, generously, bountifully, munificently. Cic. Nec potui accipi liberalius. — ¶ Alſo, richly, amply, largely, copiouſly. *Cæs.* Erant honeſto loco nati et inſtructi liberaliter. *Nepoſ.* Indulgere ſibi liberalius, h. e. to live in more ſtyle, more ſumptuoſly. Cic. Vivo liberalius, quam ſolebam.

**LIBERATIÖ** (*libero*), *önis*, f. a freeing, delivering, reſeaſe, remiſſion, abſolution, *οὐάλυσις*. Cic. Impetrare ab al'quo liberationem culpæ. Id. Cum privamur dolore, ipſa liberatione et vacuitate omnis moleſtiæ gaudemus. — ¶ Alſo, an acquittal, diſcharge, in court. Cic. — ¶ Alſo, a ſetting free, liberating. *Juſtin.* Ne iterum republ. ſub obtentu liberationis invaderet, under the pretence of ſetting it at liberty. — ¶ Alſo, a freeing from a debt, reſeaſe; whether in conſequence of payment, or by a remiſſion of

the debt, in a will, for inſtance. *Pan dect.*

**LIBERATOR** (*Id.*) *öris*, m. a freer, deliverer, liberator, *ἐλευθεριότης, λυττορήτης*. Cic. patriæ. — Hence, *Liv.* (of Brutus) Liberator ille populi Rom. animus. — ¶ As an epithet of Jupiter. *Tacit.*

**LIBERË** (*liber*, *era*, *erum*), adv. freely, not ſervilely, worthily of a freeborn man, liberally, *ἐλευθέρως*. *Terent.* Adoleſcentulos, imperitos rerum, educatos libere in fraudem illicis, h. e. well-bred, brought up like gentlemen. — ¶ Alſo, freely, without fear, with all boldneſs, frankly, independently, *μετὰ παρρησίας*. Cic. Conſtante et libere me geſſi. Id. Ne quis hoc me magis accuſatorum, quam libere dixiſſe arbitretur. Id. *Asperius*, inquit, locutus eſt: imo fortasſe liberius. — ¶ Alſo, freely, without let or hindrance, without reſtraint, unreſtrictedly. *Terent.* Liberius vivendi fuit potetas. Cic. Animus ſomno relaxatus movetur libere. Id. Ingredi libere, non errare licenter. — ¶ Alſo, liberally, munificently, copiouſly, largely, richly, generouſly. *Virg.* Ipſa tellus omnia liberius, nullo poſcente, ferebat.

**LIBERÏ** (plur. of *liber*; the ſing. is very rarely uſed), *örum*, m. children (freeborn, not ſlaves) without reſpect of age, but merely in regard to their parents, *τὰ τέκνα, οἱ παῖδες*. Cic. Vagamur egentes cum conjuſibus, et liberis. Id. Ut ſciant, eum ex C. Fadii filia liberis habuiſſe. Id. ſuſcipere, to get or beget. (But ſee *Suſcipio*.) Id. procreare. Id. Liberis operam dare, h. e. to beget. *Tacit.* gignere ex aliqua. — Jus trium liberorum, the right of three children, h. e. a privilege which a man who had had three or more children, enjoyed; by which in the firſt place he had a prior claim to ſuing for a magiſtracy; ſecondly, held precedence, while a magiſtrate; and thirdly, was permitted to hold an office before his twenty-fifth year. *Plin. Ep.* and *Sueton.* The emperors, however, ſometimes conferred this privilege upon thoſe who had not had three children. Hence, *Martial.* Jura trium petiit a Cæsare diſcipulorum. — ¶ *Liberi* is often uſed (as with us, *children*) of a ſingle child. *Terent.* Uxor, liberi inventi, invito patre, h. e. you have married and had children, againſt your father's will (where only one is in reality intended; but the offence is ſtated generally). *Pandect.* Liberos habet, he has children, whether one or more. Cic. Per eum et per liberos ejus, h. e. his ſon. — ¶ Alſo, for filius, a ſon; oppoſed to *filia*. *Higin.* — And for grandchildren, great grand children, &c. *Pandect.* — ¶ Alſo, of beaſts. *Plaut.* Liberi orbe oves. — ¶ Progenies liberum (*gen. pl.*), for *liberi*. *Liv.* — ¶ *Liberum*, for *liberorum*. Cic. and *Liv.* (of which Cic. ſays, ut plerique loquimur).

**LIBERÖ** (*liber*, *a*, *um*), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to ſet at liberty, free, make free, *ἐλευθερόω*; and firſt, to free or manumit a ſlave. *Plaut.* Amicæ emite, liberate, paſcite. *Cæs.* Servos omnes puberes liberaverunt. Cic. Si quis apud nos ſerviſſet, ſeſequæ liberaret. — Alſo, to liberate from confinement, let out. Cic. pullos caſtra. — ¶ In general, to ſet free from any thing, to free, deliver, reſeaſe, extricate. Cic. Quorum lingua, ſcalpello reſectæ, liberarentur, were unlooſed. Id. Eum ab omni erratione liberavit. Id. Liberatus a quartana. — And without a prep. Cic. Deſenſionum laboribus liberatus. Id. Liberatus ære alieno. Id. Liberare multos ex his incommodis. Id. aliqueum culpæ. Id. aliqueum ſuſpicione cupiditatis. *Terent.* aliqueum metu. *Cæs.* Ubi obſidione. *Curt.* militem alidanno et fame. With genit. *Liv.* alidanno et fame. Id. Liberari voti. — quem culpæ. Id. Liberari voti. — Alſo, *Liv.* obſidionem urbis, for urbeum obſidione, to raiſe the blockade. — In particular, to free from taxes. Cic. Byzantiacus, alid Privata publicata, publicatios. Id. Privata publicata, publicatios. (h. e. agros publicos) liberare, ſc. ver-tigalibus (and ſo make them private). — Alſo, Cic. Liberare domum, ſc. religioſam, Cic. Liberare domum, ſc. religioſam, Cic. Liberare domum, ſc. religioſam; one, from the ſacredneſs attached thereto; one, from the ſacredneſs attached thereto; one, from the ſacredneſs attached thereto. — Alſo, to free from ſome order. Cic. Ut eos ad facultatem ædific-

candi liberarem, *h. e. from my prohibition or interdiction.* — Also, *Cic. Buthrotios liberavisset, namely, from a division of their lands.* — Also, *to free from an obligation.* *Cic. Volusium, h. e. from the suretyship and payment Pandect. fundum obligatum alii, from the mortgage, &c.; to release.* *So, Cic. fidem suam, to fulfil one's promise.* *Id. promissa, make void, cancel, free from obligation.* Hence, *Pandect. Debitor liberatur, is freed from obligation, by paying his debt.* Hence, *figur. Colum. Omnem impensam suo pretio liberet, repays, makes good, clears, covers.* — Also, *to free from difficulties, clear up, put in order, adjust.* *Liv. nomina, h. e. debts.* — Also, *to discharge, acquit, absolve.* *Cic. aliquem, and aliquem aliquo crimine.* So also, *Id. Liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, is acquitted or proved to be innocent of having set out with that design.* — Also, *Cic. e legg. xii. tab. Tempora liberata, h. e. from whatever interferes with the prospect.* — ¶ Also, *to cross over (as we say), clear.* *Hygin. and Frontin. flumen. Petron. lumen.* — ¶ *Liberasso, for liberavero. Plaut.*

**LIBERTA** (fem. corresponding to *libertus*), æ, f. a freed-woman. *Horat. Hence, Cic. Liberta Veneris, who has bought her freedom of Venus, h. e. has paid a sum of money in order to be freed from certain services to that goddess, or certain expenses attending her worship, to which she would otherwise have been subjected.* — ¶ The *dat. and ablat. plur. end properly in is, Plin. Ep.; but in Pandect. we have the form Libertis libertasque, for the sake of distinction.* — ¶ See *Libertus*, and *Libertinus*.

**LIBERTAS** (liber, a, um), ātis, f. liberty, freedom, the condition of a freeman, who is his own master, and can do what he will, *ἐλευθερία.* *Cic. Quid est enim libertas? potestas vivendi, ut velis.* — More particularly, *freedom from slavery, liberty.* *Cic. Se in libertatem vindicare, to make one's self free.* *Pandect. Libertatem alicui imponere, h. e. dare (for a rod was laid by the prætor upon the head of a manumitted slave). Especially, freedom, liberty, h. e. the free condition of a citizen of a free state, by which are meant the collective rights and privileges such a man enjoys, as, of voting in public meetings, upon proposed laws or in the choice of magistrates, and so on.* *Cic. Ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, to exercise his rights as a freeman, h. e. to vote.* *Liv. Civitatem et libertatem eripere, h. e. to take forcibly away the citizenship and the rights included therein (jus Quiritium).* So, *Cic. Libertas mulieris, h. e. the rights and privileges she enjoyed as a free Roman woman (jus Quiritium).* — Of a republic as having no ruler or king, *freedom, independence.* *Liv. 2. 1. (several times). Cic. Libertatem retinere. Quintil. Libertas reipublicæ.*

— ¶ Also, *freedom, liberty, license, power, permission, leave to do something.* *Cic. Nunc equiti Rom. in plorando non est concessa libertas. Id. Præcidere sibi libertatem vivendi. Id. Dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant.* — With *infinitive.* *Propert. Libertas loqui, que volet ira.* — And with the *genit. of a subst. Liv. Femina omnium rerum libertatem, inmo licentiam, desiderant.* — Also, *want of restraint, indulgence, excess.* *Cic. Libertas nimia in adolescentia.* — ¶ Also, *freedom or boldness of speech, independence, fearlessness, frankness.* *Cic. Si quis aliquid de libertate mea deminutum putat. Justin. Libertatis pœnas pendens. Liv. Libertate intemperantius invecus in regem.* — ¶ Also, *immunity or freedom from a servitude (servitus) or tax; of a house or lands, for instance.* *Pandect.* — ¶ *Libertas, as a goddess, had a temple at Rome upon the Aventine mount; the atrium of this temple was very large.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Plur. Libertates. Plaut. and Pandect.*

**LIBERTINITAS** (libertinus), ātis, f. the condition of freed-men. *Pandect.*  
**LIBERTINIUM** (Id.), ii, n. the property of a freed-man obtained at the death of his patron. *Calpurn. declam.*

**LIBERTINŪS** (libertus), a, um, adj. belonging to the number and rank of freed-men. *Plin. plebs. Pandect. conditio. Cic. Homo libertinus, or merely, Libertinus, a freed-man, but only in reference to his condition; for in regard to his master, he is called libertus. Horat. Libertino patre natus, having a freed-man for his father. Martial. Libertinæ opes.* — Also, *Horat. Libertina, a freed-woman.* — ¶ Writers after the time of Augustus seem sometimes to disregard this distinction; but even though *libertinus* be placed in opposition to *patronus*, the reference may be to him as belonging to freed-men as a class. — ¶ *Sueton. Claud. 24. says, that in the time of App. Claudius (this was A. U. C. 447), and for some time after, not the freed-men themselves, but their sons, were called libertini, although freeborn.*

**LIBERTŪS** (for liberatus), i, m. a freed-man, slave made free, *ἀπελευθερος*; but only in reference to his master (compare *Libertinus*). *Terent. Feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi. Cic. Libertus alicujus hominis.*

**LIBĒT**, or **LŪBĒT** (unc.), bēbat, būit or būtum, scire, impers. 2. *it pleases; it is agreeable, δοκέι, ἀρέσκει, φίλον ἐστίν.* It is followed by the *dat. as, mihi, tibi, &c.;* but is also used without it. *Plaut. Cur id ausus facere? (B.) lubuit, sc. mihi, it suited me. Id. Ubicumque libitum erit animo meo. Cic. Sin et poterit Nævius id, quod libet, et ei libebit, quod non licet. Id. Sed de republ. non libet plura scribere, sc. mihi, I am not disposed. Terent. Atqui jam dabitur. (Ba.) ut lubet, sc. tibi, as you please, as you like. — With accus. and infinitive. Plaut. Lubet scire ex hoc me. — Personally, Sueton. Cetera item, quæ cuique libuissent, dilargitus est. In a similar way. Cic. Cui facile persuasi, mihi id non libere.* — ¶ See, also, *Libens*, and *Libitus*.

**LIBĒTHRŪS**, or **ŪS**, i, m. a fountain in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses; according to some, in Thraee; to others, in Bœotia. *Solin.* — Called, also, *Libēthra, æ, f. Melu.* — Hence, *Libēthris, idis, f. of or pertaining to this fountain. Virg. Nymphæ Libēthrides, the Muses.*

**LIBIDINITĀS**, or **LŪBIDINITĀS** (libido, or libido), ātis, f. same as *Libido. Liber. ap. Non.*

**LIBIDINŌR**, or **LŪBIDINŌR** (Id.), āris, 2 dep. 1. *to indulge or gratify lust. Martial. LIBIDINŌSE, or LŪBIDINŌSE (libidinosus), adv. according to one's pleasure or caprice, wilfully, wantonly, from mere whim, licentiously, intemperately. *Sallust. Ubi paulatim licentia crevit, juxta bonos et malos libidinosos interficiunt. Cic. Quæ ille libidinosæ, quæ nefariæ, quæ crudeliter fecerit. Liv. Abstinebatur a patribus: in humiliores libidinosæ, crudeliterque consuebatur. Tertull. Libidinosus sævire.**

**LIBIDINŌSŪS**, or **LŪBIDINŌSŪS** (libido, or libido), a, um, adj. doing one's desire and pleasure, capricious, wilful, wanton, arbitrary; also, lustful, libidinous, sensual, licentious, dissolute, luxurious, serving to gratify the passions, ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος. *Cic. Quid acerbissimas damnationes, libidinosissimas liberationes proferam? Id. Quos ab inconstantia gravitas, a libidinosâ sententia certum et definitum jus religionum, partial or arbitrary. Senec. Fortuna varia et libidinosâ, working her own pleasure, capricious. Colum. Cum nostra ætas dapiibus libidinosus pretia constituerit, equisite, dainty, luxurious. Cic. Scitote, nihil isto esse luxuriosius (more prodigal), nihil libidinosius (more immoderate in his desires). Nep. Luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur, a profligate, a rake. Cic. Homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequissimusque. Horat. caper. Cic. amor, sensual. — ¶ Also, *thirsting after, eager for, passionately desirous. Tertull. gloriæ.**

**LIBIDŌ**, or **LŪBIDŌ** (libet, or lubet), inis, f. desire, inclination, will, longing appetite, passion for any thing, thirst, also, pleasure, but chiefly that pleasure which comes from the indulgence of an unreasonable or inconsiderate desire, ἐπιθυμία. *Cic. Lætitia presentium bonorum, libido*

futurorum. *Id. Iracundia libidinis (desire, appetite) est pars, sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, the desire or appetite for revenge. Id. In libidine esse. Plin. Quippe non citharæ libido illi major fuit, greater passion for. Gell. Libido urinæ læcessit, inclination, desire, to discharge, &c. Cic. Suffragandi nimia libido in non bonis causis. Id. Positum est (h. e. it depends upon) in alterius voluntate, ne dicant libidine. Id. Ex ea ratione, quæ in mentem, aut in libidinem venerit, rem administrare, h. e. for which one has conceived a desire; which suits his fancy. Id. Ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, just as he pleases, to his own content. Id. Ad libidinem aliorum judicare, to please others. Id. Ipsa declinatio (atomi) ad libidinem fingitur, to suit himself gratuitously, without reason, arbitrarily. Liv. Instruitur acies ad libidinem (os their humor directed them) militum forte procurrentium: deinde per libidinem (whim, impulse), aut metum deserentium locum. Tacit. Ne regibus quidem parere, nisi ex libidine, soliti, save only when they are in the humor. Sallust. Fortuna res ex libidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat, to suit herself, arbitrarily. So, Cic. Libidine. Also, *Plaut. Libido est scire, it pleases me, I will. Sallust. Juventus in decoris armis libidinem habebat, delighted in, sought their enjoyment in. Lucrēt. Quod libido venerit, for cujus.**

— ¶ Also, *immoderate, unrestrained desire, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness, when one desires simply because he desires. Cic. Libido judicium, wantonness, depraved desire of doing injustice, readiness to acquit or condemn, as one may happen to feel, recklessness. Plin. Quædam artis libido, a certain wantonness of art, depraved fondness for the marvellous. — Hence, Libidines, desires, h. e. bad desires, evil propensities, lusts. Cic. — ¶ Also, desire or passion for the other sex, for instance, desire, love. Terent. — And, particularly, evil concupiscent, criminal appetite, sensuality, debauchery. Cic. and Liv. (In the times of the emperors used in opposition to impudicitia, as relating to a different class of offences.) — Hence, Libidines, obscene representations in painting or sculpture. Plin. — Also, of beasts. Plaut.*

**LIBITINĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the goddess of corpses, h. e. a goddess, in whose temple every thing appertaining to the burial of the dead was sold or let, and where undertakers, &c. were procured; where, also, a register of the dead was kept. Hence, *Sueton. Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, were entered upon the register of Libitina; were recorded. Horat. Quæstus Libitinæ acerbæ. — Hence, the whole supply of things and persons appertaining to the burial of the dead. Liv. Pestilentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, that all the dead were buried with difficulty; literally, that Libitina was hardly equal to her office. — Also, a hier, or funeral pile. Martial. Arsura libitina. Plin. Arma et libitina, h. e. on which slain gladiators were carried out to burial. — Also, the business of an undertaker or sexton. Val. Maz. Libitinam exercere. — By metonymy, death. Horat. and Juvenal. — Libitinæ (or, perhaps, Libitini) seems to be used by Petron. for men of ill omen.*

**LIBITINARIŪS** (Libitina), ii, m. an undertaker. *Senec.*

**LIBITINENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. *Lamprid. 3 porta, h. e. the gate at an amphitheatre by which the bodies of the gladiators who had been slain were carried out.*

**LIBITŪS**, or **LŪBITŪS** (libet, or lubet), 2 a, um, adj. pleasing, agreeable, that suits one's inclination. *Terent. and Cic. Libitum est mihi, it pleases or suits me. Tertull. Facere libita sibi, the things that please them. — Hence, substantively, Libitum, i, n. one's will, pleasure, liking, humor. Tacit. Arripi ad libita Cæsarum. Ib. Sua libita exercebant.*

**LIBŌ** (λείβω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pour out (a part of the wine, or other liquor, or any offering, in honor of the god or gods to whom the sacrifice was made),

to make a libation of or with, pour out in honor of a god. *Valer. Flacc.* Hac (pater) libat latices. *Virg.* Duo rite mero libans carthesia Baccho. *Id.* In mensam laticum (h. e. wine) libavit honorem. *Id.* Nunc pateras libate Jovi. *Liv.* Libare diis dapes. *Virg.* Pateris altaria libant, for pateras altaribus. — Hence, to offer or consecrate any thing to a god, and especially as the first of its kind; and generally, to offer, consecrate, devote solemnly. *Tibull.* uvam. *Ovid.* frugem Cereri. *Id.* tura diis de aceris. *Id.* ovis viscera flammis. *Gell.* Quam Jovi libaretur. *And.* *Plin.* (with *abl.*) lacte, vino. — *Figur.* In this last sense. *Ovid.* Celso lacrimas libamus adempto. *Propert.* Libare carmina aris. — Also, merely to pour out or down. *Val. Flacc.* rorem in tempora nati. — *Figur.* to take a small portion from any thing. — In particular, to taste, sip, eat or drink a portion. *Virg.* Libabant pocula Bacchi. *Id.* Flumina libant summa leves (apes), sip. *Id.* Nulla annem libavit quadrupes. *Calpurn.* Gramina primum teneris libavit dentibus, crapped. *Liv.* jecur, to eat thereof. — Also, to touch lightly. *Ovid.* suamnam arcum celeri pede. *Id.* cibos digitis. *Virg.* Oscula (mouth, lips) libavit nutæ (wenit), h. e. kissed. — Also, to cull, pluck, extract, take out, draw. *Cic.* ex variis ingenii excellentissima quæque. *Id.* Multa legendo percurrisse, neque ea, ut sua possedisse, sed, ut aliena, libasse. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Qui nomini tuo velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem. *Cic.* A natura deorum libatos animos habemus, h. e. our souls are from the divine essence. — *Figur.* to lessen, diminish, impair. *Lucret.* nil de corpore. *Liv.* vires. *Propert.* Ne quid cras libet ab ore dies, impair beauty. *Ovid.* virginitatem, to deflower.

**LIBONŌTŌS**, or -ŌS (λιβονότος), i, m. same as *Austroafricanus*, the south-south-west wind. *Senec.* and *Vitruv.*

**LIBRĀ (λίτρα)**, æ, f. a pound, the Roman pound, twelve ounces, equivalent to an as. *Plin.* Libra radice decocta. *Id.* Thynnus pinguiscent ad mille libras. *Varro.* As erat libræ pondus. *Liv.* Coronam auream libram pondo, a pound in weight. *Plin.* Binæ libræ ponderis, two pounds weight. — Liquids, also, were sometimes weighed. *Suet. Cas.* 38. Totidem olei libras (unless libra signifies a measure which consisted of 12 equal parts or ounces). — *Figur.* a balance, pair of scales. *Cic.* and *Pers.* Hence, *Liv.* and *Horat.* Libra et ære, cash, by payment, or formal payment. *Also.* *Pandect.* Per as et libram; and *Suet.* Per assem et libram, h. e. a certain formality, attending the transfer of property; for an explanation and description of which, see *Mancipium*. — Hence, the Scales (Libra), a constellation. *Virg.* — Also, an instrument used in determining a level or the difference of level; a level, water-poise, plumb-rule; hence, also, the level, as of the sea. *Vitruv.* aquaria. Hence, *Colum.* Locus pari libra cum æquore maris est, on the same level, on a level with. *So.* *Id.* Aqua jacens infra libram maris, below the level of the sea. Hence, *Cæs.* Alteram navem pluribus aggressus navibus, in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, h. e. pari libra hinc et hinc, ne navis inclinet. (*Al.* *expon.* æqualis altitudinis.) — Also, for libramantum, equilibrium, equipoise, balance. *Plio.*

**LIBRĀLYS** (libra), e, adj. of a pound, of a 2 pound weight, libral, λιτραῖος, qui est unius libræ. *Plin.* pondus. *Colum.* Librales offas.

**LIBRĀMEN** (libro), ynīs, n. that which serves to give a steady and well-poised motion to a weapon; for instance, the feathers upon a dart. *Liv.* — *Figur.* Also, examination, pondering, deliberation. *Claud.* Mamert.

**LIBRĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. that which gives by its weight a downward pressure to any thing, a weight. *Liv.* Arietem libramento plumbi gravatum, ad terram urgebant, h. e. by a leaden weight thrown upon it. — Hence, the power of a thing, by virtue of which it moves rapidly to any

place. *Plin.* aquæ, h. e. an ascending or descending force, fall, slope, declivity. — Hence, that which gives a power of equal and poised motion through the air. *Tacit.* Libramenta tormentorum, h. e. the weights attached to the ballistæ, by which they could discharge missiles with more force and steadiness. — *Figur.* Also, an even, plane surface, horizontal plane, level line. *Cic.* — Also, generally, evenness or equality, equipoise, balance, counterpoise. *Colum.* Temperatum libramantum ventorum hiemalium et æstivorum.

**LIBRĀRYĀ** (librarius, from *liber*), æ, f. 3 se. taberna, a bookseller's shop, βιβλιοπωλείον. *Gell.*

**LIBRĀRYĀ** (librarius, from *libra*), æ, f. se. ancilla, a female slave, whose office it was to weigh out or dispense the wool to those who spun. *Juvenal.*

**LIBRĀRYŌLŌS** (dimin. from *librarius*), i, m. a copyist, transcriber, secretary; also, one who copied and sold books. *Cic.*

**LIBRĀRYŌM**, ii, n. See *Librarius*.

**LIBRĀRYŪS** (liber, bri), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to books. *Varro.* scriba, and *Horat.* scriptor, h. e. copyist, transcriber of books; this was done by slaves, who also transcribed other writings, partly for their masters and partly for pay; they also wrote several things for their masters, such as letters, &c.; hence, we may also render, secretary, clerk, amanuensis. *Cic.* Libraria taberna, a bookseller's shop. — *Figur.* Hence, substantively, *Librarius*, ii, m. a copyist, transcriber, clerk, secretary, amanuensis, scribe, scrivener, bookkeeper. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Pandect.* — Also, a bookseller. *Senec.* — *Figur.* Also, *Libraria*, æ, f. se. taberna, a bookseller's shop. *Gell.* — *Figur.* Also, *Librarium*, ii, n. a receptacle for books and other writings, a book-elf or box. *Cic.*

**LIBRĀRYŪS** (libra), a, um, adj. of a pound, of a pound weight. *Colum.* frustum. *Cato.* foramen, h. e. a mass of iron of a pound weight, with a hole in it. — *Figur.* Also, pertaining to scales or weighing. *Juvenal.* Libraria, se. femina or ancilla. See *Libraria*.

**LIBRĀTYŌ** (libro), ōnis, f. a weighing, 2 poising, balancing; also, a levelling, level, horizontal position. *Minuc.* Fel. Jam scies, quam sit in eo (se. cælo) summi moderatoris mira et divina libratio. *Vitruv.* Qui Archimedis libros legit, dicit, non posse fieri veram ex aqua librationem. *Id.* Libratio terræ.

**LIBRĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that finds the difference of level between places, a leveller, surveyor. *Plin.* Ep. — *Figur.* Also, one that shoots weapons by means of an engine, a sort of gunner, or cannonier. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 2, 20; 13, 39. *Ed. Ern.*; but *Ed. Gron.* has *libratores* in the same sense.

**LIBRĀTURĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a making even. 3 *Veget.* cutis.

**LIBRĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *libro*. — *Figur.* Adj. level, horizontal. *Vitruv.* Aquam non esse libratam. *Id.* planities. — *Figur.* Also, sent or moved with a steady and, as it were, well-balanced course, well-aimed, steady and sure. *Tacit.* Ingerunt desuper Othoniani pila, librato magis, et certo ictu. *Liv.* Gravior, ac pondere ipso librator superne ex onerariis ictus erat.

**LIBRĪGER** (liber, -bri, & gero), ĕri, m. 3 that bears a book. *Paulin.* Nolan.

**LIBRĪLYS** (libra), e, adj. of a pound, same as *Libralis*. *Cæs.* Fundis, librilibus, sudibusque Gallos perterret, se. saxis, stones of a pound weight; as others read, fundis librilibus, h. e. slings discharging stones of a pound weight; some read *libralibus*. — *Figur.* *Librile*, is, n. se. instrumentum, a balance. *Gell.* — Also, according to *Fest.* the beam of a balance.

**LIBRĪPENS** (libra & pendo), dis, m. the person that weighed out or paid to the soldiers their wages; a pay-master. *Plin.* — *Figur.* Also, in nominal sales, he that held the balance, as if to weigh out the brass to pay for the purchase. *Plin.*

**LIBRĪTŌR**. See *Librator*.

**LIBRŌ** (libra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh, weigh out, balance. *Figur.* *Pers.* crimina in antithetis. — *Figur.* Also, to make level, to level. *Cato.* Pavimenta

ad hunc modum facito; ubi libaveris, &c. — *Figur.* *Colum.* Et paribus Titan orbem libaverit horis, h. e. æquaverit nocti diem. — Also, *Librare* aquam, to determine the difference of level between the water and the place to which it is to be brought. *Vitruv.* — *Figur.* Also, to hold in equilibrium, poise, balance, and so to cause to hang or hover, to suspend, bear up, sustain, hold in its place. *Cic.* Quibus terra librata ponderibus, maintained or continuing in equilibrium. *Plin.* Aëris vi suspensam librari medio spatio telurem. *Id.* Tenui pediculo librator pondus immobile auræ, is balanced, supported, sustained. *Gell.* Acervum ratione quadam quasi geometrica librari continueque animadvertit. *Ovid.* Vela cadunt primo, et dubia libratur ab aura, h. e. non intenduntur, sed suspensa antennis laxæ agitantur. *Sil.* Fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit. *Plin.* Terram stare pendente, librantem (ea) per quæ pendeat, h. e. holding in equilibrium or sustaining upon its surface the air and water by which it is itself borne up. — *Figur.* *Tacit.* Si immensum imperii corpus librari sine rectore posset. — *Figur.* Also, to poise, wave, aim, direct, launch, hurl. *Ovid.* Quod (h. e. jaculum) dextera librat dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento, lumina deflexi, &c. *Virg.* Telum librat ab aure. *Id.* Robur (the spear) in Pallanta diu librans jacit. *Id.* Reducta dextra (*abl.*) libravit castus media inter cornua (juvenci). *Lucan.* Librare bipennem ansus, et proscindere quercum *Senec.* Sic huc et illuc impium librat manum. *Plin.* Halimetus librans ex alto sese, raising itself upon its wings. *Ovid.* Libravit in alas suum corpus, h. e. raised his body upon his wings. *Id.* Liquido librare in aere cursus, h. e. fly. *Virg.* His (lapillis) sese (apes) per inania nubila librant, balance themselves in their flight, fly steadily. *Ovid.* Librare corpus in herba, to let it down gently, as it were with a poised or suspended motion. — *Figur.* Also, to weigh, ponder, consider, examine. *Stat.* Paulum stetit heros, librabatque metus. *Pandect.* præscriptiones. — *Figur.* See, also, *Libratus*, a, um.

**LIBS** (λιψ, λιβός), libis, adj. pertaining to Libya, African; absol. a Libian or African. *Sidon.* Libs, h. e. Antous. — Libs, se. ventus, same as *Africanus*, the west-south-west wind. *Plin.*

**LIBUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of cake, a cake. 3 *Cato* and *Martial.* — Especially, a kind of cake which was offered to the gods, made of meal, milk, eggs and oil; an offering-cake. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Cakes of this sort used to be baked on birthdays. *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Libus*, i, m. *Nigid.* ap. *Non.*

**LIBURNĀ**, æ, f. a region of Illyricum, between *Istria* and *Dalmatia*, the modern *Croatia*. *Plin.* — *Figur.* Hence, *Liburnus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Liburnia*, *Liburnian*. *Lucan.* terræ. — *Liburnus*, i, m. a *Liburnian*; of these many were slaves at *Rome*. *Juvenal.* — *Liburni*, ōrum, the *Liburnians*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — *Liburna*, se. navis, a light and swift vessel; a brigantine, felucca, galliot, pinnace, or the like. *Cæs.* and *Horat.* — *Figur.* Also, *Liburnicus*, a, um, adj. same as *Liburnus*. *Plin.* insulæ. — Hence, *Liburnica*, se. navis, h. e. *Liburna*. *Sueton.*

**LIBYĀ**, æ, and **LIBYĒ** (λιβών), es, f. Libya, a part of Africa, situated between *Ethiopia* and the *Atlantic*. *Cic.* — Or in a narrower sense, the part of *Africa* between *Egypt* and the *Syrtis*, called by *Plin.* *Libya Mareotis*. — *Figur.* Often put for all *Africa*, as by the Greeks. *Virg.* — *Figur.* Adjectively. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**Libya Citrus**.

**LIBYŌCŪS** (λιβυκός), a, um, adj. Libyan, African. *Plin.* Mare *Libyicum*, that part of the *Mediterranean* which washes the coast of *Africa*. *Virg.* *Libycus* cursus, h. e. navigatio per mare *Libyicum*. *Horat.* *Libycæ* aræ, the threshing-floors of *Africa*; for *Africa* was very fertile in corn. *Id.* *Libyci* lapilli, h. e. pieces of *Nubian marble*, for incrusting walls, or for a pavement. *Ovid.* *Libycæ* fera, h. e. *leena*. *Id.* *Libycus* Jupiter, h. e.

*Jupiter Ammon.* Plin. Libyca populus, h. e. the trembling poplar, aspen. Stint. palæstræ, h. e. where Hercules wrestled with Antæus. Lucan. crines, h. e. curly, crispy. Id. pestes, h. e. venomous serpents, with which Libya abounds. Calp. calores. — Libyci, ðrum, n. the Lybians; the Carthaginiens. Macrobo. and Sil.

**LIBYPHŒNICĒS**, um, m. a people of Africa, of Phœnician origin, but who had mingled with the Africans. Liv.

**LIBYŒS** (Λιβυός), ōs, adj. in or from Libya, Libyæ. Sil. ductor, h. e. Hannibal. Virg. (in Ciri) lectulus, h. e. Citreus. — Hence, Libys, vos, a Libyan. Ovid.; plur. Libyses. Sallust.

**LIBYŒCUS**, a, um, adj. Libyan. Colum. 2 licens. Ed. Schneid. has Libyssa.

**LIBYŒSSA** (Λιβυσσα), æ, f. adj. Libyan. 3 Catull. arena. Sil. gens.

**LIBYŒSTICÆ** (Λιβυστικός) fabulæ, h. e. fables, in which men and beasts are made to converse together, as if speaking a common language. Isidor.

**LIBYŒTINŒS**, a, um, adj. Libyan. Catull. 3 montes.

**LIBYŒTIS** (Λιβυστίς), idis, f. adj. Libyæ. Virg. ursa.

**LIBYŒUS**, a, um, adj. Libyan. Varr. citrus. See Libya.

**LICĒNS**, tis, particip. from liceor. Cæs. and Curt. — ¶ Adj. (from licet), of persons, free, taking liberties, bold. Gell. Audacem et licentem esse. — Also, free, wanton, saucy. Senec. Turba licens Naidides improba. Propert. Lupercus. — ¶ Also, of things, free, unrestrained, bold, loose. Stat. Jocos licentes. Cic. Licentior et divitior dithyrambus, more arbitrary, less strict. Val. Max. Licentior vita, h. e. dissoluta. Id. Licentis imperii magistra, arbitrary, inordinate.

**LICĒTER** (licens), adv. freely, after one's pleasure or fancy, without restraint, extravagantly, ἀνεπιμέπως. Tacit. Licentior agere. Cic. Licentior errare (in speech) to wander about irregularly or arbitrarily. Id. Servos licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere. — Also, boldly, fearlessly, daringly, ἀδέως. Cic. Tanta est impunitas garrandi. At quam licentior! but with what boldness, with what assurance. Tacit. Multa in theatro licentius efflagitata, quam ut, &c. more boldly.

**LICĒNTIA** (Id.), æ, f. freedom, liberty, leave, permission to do any thing, license, power. Terent. Deteriores sumus licentia, by having our own way. Cic. Pueris ludendi licentiam dare. Id. Licentiam concessam habere. Id. Hac licentia permissa, ut tantum ah aratore auferret. Id. Nobis magnam licentiam dat ut liceat, &c. Id. Tantum licentia dabat gloria. Id. In ea (voce poetarum) licentiam statim majorem esse, faciendorum verborum. Pundect. Licentiam habet migrare. — ¶ Also, freedom or liberty which one allows himself; in a bad sense, boldness, presumption. Liv. Licentiam sibi sumere. Cic. Licentia poetarum, poetical license. Id. Redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia. — And particularly, unbounded license, intemperate freedom, contempt of restraint, excess, unruliness, abuse of liberty, licentiousness, dissoluteness, inordinate indulgence. Cic. hujus seculi, licentiousness, libertinism. Nepos. Illa phalanx, invertebrata quom gloria, tum etiam licentia, non perere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat, contempt of authority, indulgence. Cic. Obtinere licentiam suarum cupiditatum, full indulgence, free range, unbounded license. Id. Habere licentiam sempiternam. — And of inanimate things. Ovid. (of the deluge), Immensa licentia ponti.

**LICĒNTIOSUS** (licentia), a, um, adj; too free, taking too much upon one's self, too indulgent to one's self, arbitrary, excessive, wanton, licentious. Quintil. Nam ebor dicere non est minus licentiosum, &c. Apul. lamentationes. Id. Fortuna. Senec. Conversatio cum viris licentiosior. Augustin. Licentiosissimum.

**LICĒŒ** (perhaps from licet, sc. emere or vendere), es, cui, citum, n. 2. to be put up or exposed at auction or to sale, have (such) a price put upon it, be prized ar

valued (at so much), πλειστηρίαζομαι. Plaut. Omnia veniunt, quicquid licebit, presentis pecunia, shall be put up, shall be bid upon. Cic. De Drusi hortis quantu licuisse tu scribis, &c. h. e. how high the price was. Horat. Lævinius unius assis non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, h. e. was never valued at more than an as. Martial. Parvo cum pretio diu liceret, &c. h. e. little was offered for her. — ¶ Also, of the seller, to offer for sale, to ask (so much) for; with accus. Plin. opera effecta. (Ita Harduin. ex MSS. Alii licitaretur.)

**LICĒŒR** (liceo), ēris, licētus sum, dep. 2. to bid money for, offer a price for, for instance, at an auction, ἀπρωπόμα. Cic. Liciti sunt usque eo, quoad efficere posse arbitrantur. Id. Licetur (bids, makes a bid) Ebutius, deterrentur emptores multi, fundus addicitur Ebutio. Cæs. Illo licente (particip. from liceo) contra liceri audebat nemo, h. e. to make a higher offer. Cic. Qui digito licitus sit, h. e. by raising his finger. Apul. Liceri de pretio, to name one's price; say how much one asks. — With an accus. of the thing for which the bid or offer is made. Cic. Hortos liceri. — And an ablat. of the amount. Pers. Centum Græcos centusse licetur. — Figur. Plin. matronam.

**LICĒSSIT**. See Licet.

**LICĒT** (δική, according to some), ēbat, uit and itum est, impers. 2. it is lawful, right; it is allowed, permitted; with dat. and often without it; it may be often rendered, one may, one can, one is free, (to do this or that), I may, I can, &c. taking in of course the dat. when it has any. It is used either morally or potentially, to express either moral and legal right, or possibility, power, permission; ἔμεις ἐσθι, ἔξεσθι, ἔνεσθι. Cic. Licet nemini contra patriam exercitum ducere, h. e. (as he says after) by the laws and the manners and institutions of our ancestors. Id. Beatusne igitur, quia hos interfecit? Mihi contra non solum eo videtur miser, quod ea fecit, sed etiam quod ita se gessit, ut ea facere ei liceret. Etsi peccare nemini licet. Sed sermonis errore labimur. Id enim licere dicimus, quod cui conceditur. Id. Licet rogare? may I question him? Id. Licet consulere? (an expression used by one who wished to ask advice of a lawyer.) Terent. Here, licetne? se loqui, may I speak? Horat. Dum licet, vive beatus, while it is permitted you, whilst it is possible, while you may. Ovid. Dixerat hæc, sed et hæc, et multo plura licebat dicere, he might have said this and much more, for all the good it would do him. — It may also have an infin. pass. Cæs. Hinc cognoscit licet, quantum, &c. from this it may be known. Cic. Cujus ex epistolis intelligi licet, quam frequens, &c. it may be seen. Id. Quam vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, which may be called, which we may call. — Followed by ut. Neque mihi licet, ut non impertiam. — And by the subj. in which construction, especially, it has the sense of may, be it so, let, Cic. Fremant omnes licet: dicam, quod sentio, h. e. let them murmur if they please, they may, &c. Id. Hanc si quis partem putarit orationis, sequatur Hermagoram licebit, he may, let him. Id. Altercatio ejusmodi, ex qua licet pauca degustes, h. e. of which I give you a specimen, for you to read if you please. Horat. Sis licet felix, ubi eum que mavis, et memor nostri vivas, h. e. you may be happy, so far as depends upon me; and so, may you be happy. Cic. Et præter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, you may instance never so many (and yet not make your argument good). — In answers, yes, very well, be it so; it seems strictly to mean, it may be so for all me. Plaut. Propera ergo. (Cic.) licet. — Also, with per, to denote the person or thing with whose permission a thing is done, for all me, thee, &c. for any thing I, &c. do to the contrary, with my, &c. permission. Cic. Id postea, si per vos, iudices, licitum erit, aperietur, if you will allow it. Id. Cnr his per te frui libertate sua non licet? Id. Per me

licet. Id. Quod per leges liceret. — Instead of the dative, it is sometimes joined with the accus. and infin. Terent. Non licet homineum esse sape ita ut volt, it is not permitted that a man should be, &c. a man cannot be. Cic. Nos frui liceret. — ¶ When the infin. (which after licet commonly expresses the thing allowed) is followed by a noun, that noun stands in the dat. Cic. Licuit Theuistocli esse otioso. Cæs. Quibus licet esse fortunatissimis. — Yet, also, in the accus. Cic. Si civi Rom. licet esse Gaditanum. Id. Licet esse miser. (This construction with the accus. is elliptical. Thus, Licet esse miser, h. e. licet nobis, nos esse miseros.) — The accus. stands also with fieri; thus, Cæs. Annus, quo per leges ei consulenti fieri liceret. — And the dat. is found with vivere. Liv. Si ei (Virginiæ) libera vivere licitum fuisset. — It is also followed by posse, which is redundant. Cic. Licuit posse domesticis copiis ornare convivium. — And even preceded by permissum est. Cic. Neque permissum est, ut vobis impune liceat, &c. — ¶ Licet has sometimes the sense of, one must, one ought, one cannot but, one is forced to. Cic. Mirari licet, quæ sint animadversa a medicis herbarum genera. Propert. Sis ignota licebit, you must be unknown; or, as above, you may be unknown, for aught I care. Id. Nunc licet in trivis requiescere, non I must sleep in the street; she lets me sleep in the street; or as in English, I may sleep in the street. — ¶ Licet also has a neut. nominative joined with it, and sometimes in the plural. Cic. Neque quid quisque potest, id ei licet Senec. Quæ licent. Id. In servos omnia licent. — In like manner, accus. and infin. Cic. Id licere dicimus. — ¶ Liciturum occurs. Cic. — ¶ Licessit, for licuerit. Plaut.

**LICĒT**, conj. which has sprung from the verb licet; though, although, albeit, notwithstanding, κἀν, κούτοι, εἰ καί. With subj. Cic. Licet omnes terrores impendant, succurram. Brut. ad Cic. Licet ergo patrem appellet, tamen illud apparebit, &c. Cic. Licet tibi significari, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, &c. — Also, with indic. Pandect. Licet ruina, vel incendio subjecta transactio est. Id. Licet directæ libertates deficiunt, attamen, &c. Ammian. Quæ licet affectabant, erant tamen, &c.

**LICHANŒS** (Λιχανός), i, f. a certain musical note: Lichanos hypaton, h. e. D.; Lichanos meson, h. e. G. Vitruv.

**LICHAS**, æ, m. the servant of Hercules. Ovid.

**LICHĒN** (Λειχήνη), ðnis, m. a cater, ring-worm, impetiginous affection, mentagra, impetigo. Martial. Sordidi Lichenes. Plin. In fricando lichene. — Also, of beasts. Plin. Equi lichene vexati. — ¶ Also, the herb liver-wort. Plin.

**LICYATŒS** (licium), a, um, adj. of the 3 threads of a web, laid, warped; figur. begun, commenced. Augustin.

**LICINIANŒS** (Licinius), a, um, adj. pertaining or relating to one Licinius; named for Licinius. Cato. olea. Colum. jugera.

**LICINIO**, as, to set off, show plainly, deliver cate. Apul. Ed. Eln. See Lacinio.

**LICINIUM** (licium), ii, n. a tent to put 3 in wounds. Veget.

**LICINIŒS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — Adj. Licinini, of or pertaining to Licinius. Cic. lex; of these there were several, one of which, proposed by L. Licinius Crassus the orator, relating to the rights of citizenship, was the chief cause of the Italic war. — Subst. Licinius, a man of this gens; Licinia, a woman of the same. — One of the most noted of this gens is M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

**LICYTATIŒ** (licitor), ðnis, f. a bidding or offering of a price, ἀπρωπόμα, at an auction or sale, and also in the division of an inheritance, when, on account of the difficulty of dividing equally, an offer in money is made by way of compensation for the poorer parts. Cic. Exquisitis palam pretiis, et licitationibus factis, describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. Id. Cum ea pars, quæ vide-

tar esse minor, licitatione expleri posset. *Sueton.* Prædam ad licitationem dividere, to sell in lots to the best bidder. *Pandect.* Ad licitationem remi deducere, ut qui licitatione vicerit, hic habeat instrumenta hereditaria, non placet. *Id.* Penes quem licitatio remansit, h. e. qui plus licitatus superavit.

**LICITATOR** (licitor), *ōris*, m. an offerer of a price; a bidder, ἀνοσιώμενος. *Cic. Off.* 3, 15, ad *Div.* 7, 2. Licitatore apponere, h. e. to employ a person to bid higher, that the thing may bring more.

**LICITE** (licitus), adv. in a lawful manner, 3 rightly, lawfully. *Pandect.*

**LICITŌ** (abl. from licitus), adv. with permission, by right. *Solin.*

**LICITŌR** (frequentat. from liceor), *āris*, 3 ātus sum, dep. 1. to bid or offer a price, ἀνοσιώματ. *Plaut. Potin?* ut ne liceat adversum animi mei sententiam? *Curt.* Licitamini hostium capita, h. e. offer a price for, set a price upon. — ¶ Also, to contend, fight. *Enn. ap. Non.* Jactant saxa, inter se licitantur.

**LICITŌS** (licet), a, um, adj. allowed, permitted, lawful, allowable, ἔμμετος. *Virg.* Licito tandem sermone fruuntur. *Tacit.* Per licita atque illicita fœdatus. *Pandect.* negotiatio, contractus. *Plaut.*

Licium est, it is allowed. *Tacit.* Id jure licitum. — ¶ See *Licito*.

**LICIUM** (unc.), *ii*, n. plur. Licia, the 2 threads or ends of the old warp or threads of the old web, to which the threads of the new warp or web were joined. *Virg.* Licia telæ addere, h. e. to begin to weave. *Plin.* Pluribus liciis texere, h. e. in plures ordines, quam duos, diviso stamine: qui ordines plura licia postulant, quibus jugo adnectantur. — Also, the threads of the web. *Anson.* Licia texere. — ¶ Also, Licium, a thread, string. *Ovid.* Licia dependent, h. e. the strings or silken threads by which votive tablets were suspended. *Plin.* Aliquid licio e collo suspendere. *Anson.* Licia glomerata, h. e. a clew of thread. — ¶ *Gell.* Per lanceam et licium; see *Laur.* — ¶ Also, Licia, an ornament for the head, used by women. *Petron.* Licia crinibus addunt.

**LICTŌR** (unc.), *ōris*, m. a licitor, sergeant or beadle who attended on the principal Roman magistrates, βαβδόχος. *Cic.* The duties of the licitors were, among others, first, to go in single file before certain magistrates, with the fasces upon their shoulders, and to give the people warning to clear the way (which act on the part of the licitors was called *summovere*), and to pay due respect to the magistrate who was coming (which act of the licitors was called *animadvertere*). The dictator (or at least *Sylla*, when such) was preceded by 24 licitors, a consul by 12, a prætor in the city by 2, and so on. The licitor who led the file, and to whom especially the *summovere* and *animadvertere* fell, was called *licitor primus*; the one next preceding the magistrate, *licitor proximus*. — Secondly, to execute the commands of the magistrates; as, for instance, to bind, beat with rods (ex *fascibus*), or to behead offenders, &c.; but this only with free people or Roman citizens. — Thirdly, in the *Comitia Curiata*, thirty licitors represented the original thirty *Curie*, and voted for them. *Cic.* — The director of a funeral used a licitor and an *accensus*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Licitorem femine unionem esse dicitant, h. e. conciliates attention and respect, as the licitors do.

**LICTŌRIŌS** (licitor), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a licitor. *Flor. virg.*

**LIEN** (unc.), *ōnis*, and **LIENIS**, *is*, m. 2 the mill or spleen, σπλήν. *Plin.* and *Cels.* — Plur. *Cato.* Lienes turgent. — ¶ The spleen is apt to swell and become painful when one runs; hence, the phrases, Lienem extinguere, consumere, minuere, coercere, extenuare, as applied to remedies. *Plin.* and *Cels.* So, *Plaut.* Seditonem facit lien.

**LIENICŌS** (lien), a, um, adj. same as *Lienosus*. *Plin.* 29, sect. 11. But *Ed. Hard.* has *liciterius*.

**LIENŌSŪS** (ld.), a, um, adj. splenetic, 2 σπληνικός, σπληνώδης. *Plaut.* Cor lie-

nosum, opinor, habeo, h. e. it swells and is troublesome, like the spleen. *Plin.*

**LIENTERIA** (λιεντερία), *æ*, f. a lientery; 3 a sort of looseness or diarrhœa, in which the food is passed almost without alteration. *Cels.* (but in Greek.) — Hence, *Lientericus*, a, um, adj. troubled with this looseness. *Plin.* 29, sect. 11. *Ed. Hard.*

**LIGAMEN** (ligo, are), *inis*, n. a band, 3 striag, tie, δεσμός. *Propert.* Ligamina mitræ solvere. *Colum.* Ad vitium ligamina præparari. — In particular, a bandage, ligature. *Colum.* Sanguis inlibetur papyri ligamine.

**LIGAMENTUM** (ligo), *i*, n. a band, bandage. *Tacit.* Vulneribus ligamenta parare.

**LIGARIŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. As a subst., *Ligarius*, a man of this gens: *Ligaria*, a woman of the same; *Q. Ligarius*, an adherent of *Pompey*, whom *Cicero* defended in an oration before *Cæsar*. — Hence, *Ligariānus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ligarius*. *Cic.* *Ligariana*, se. oratio, the above-named oration.

**LIGATIŌ** (ligo), *ōnis*, f. a binding. *Scrib. bon. Larg.*

**LIGATŌRA** (ld.), *æ*, f. a band, ligature, 3 of a vine, for instance. *Pallad.* — Hence, an amulet, suspended from the neck or fastened to any other part of the body. *Augustin.*

**LIGĒA** (Λιγεία), *æ*, f. a water-nymph. *Virg.*

**LIGĒR**, *ēris*, m. a river of Gaul, now the *Loire*. *Cæs.*

**LIGNARIŪS** (lignum), a, um, adj. having 2 to do with wood, pertaining or belonging to wood, ξυλικός. *Capitolin.* *Lignaria negotiatio, trade in wood.* *Pallad.* *Lignarius faber, a carpenter, joiner, ξυλοκόπος.* *Liv.* Inter lignarios, h. e. a place at Rome; perhaps, upon the wood-square, street or market.

**LIGNATIŌ** (lignor), *ōnis*, f. a cutting 2 down or felling of wood; a fuelling, ξυλοφορία. *Virg.* Lignatio maxime necessaria est ad cibum excoquendum. *Cæs.* Qui lignationis, munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent. — ¶ Also, a place where wood may be got or felled. *Colum.*

**LIGNATŌR** (ld.), *ōris*, m. one sent to get 2 or fetch wood; especially, a soldier. *Liv.* and *Cæs.*

**LIGNEŌLŌS** (dimin. from *ligneus*), a, 1 um, adj. of wood, wooden, used of little things. *Cic.* Ad *lychnuchum ligneolum.* *Apul.* Qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movent, puppets.

**LIGNEŌS** (lignum), a, um, adj. of wood, wooden, ξυλινός. *Cic.* *Lignea materia.* *Id.* *Ligneus ponticulus.* *Cæs.* *Lignee turres.* *Plaut.* *Lignea custodia, h. e. lignei compedes.* *Id.* *Lignea salus, h. e. salus (a greeting) in tabella scripta.* — ¶ Also, woody, like wood, hard as wood. *Plin.* *putamen.* *Id.* *semen.* — ¶ *Figur.* wooden, sapless, dry, tough as wood. *Catull.* *conjux.*

**LIGNŌR** (ld.), *āris*, ātus sum, dep. 1. to 2 get or gather wood, fetch wood for firing or other purposes, ξυλοφοματ, a camp-word, like *aquor*, *pabulor*, &c. *Liv.* and *Cæs.*

**LIGNŌSŪS** (ld.), a, um, adj. resembling 2 wood, hard as wood, ligneous, ξυλώδης. *Plin.* *Lignosus fructus.* *Id.* *caules.* *Id.* *Lignosiora sunt reliqua.*

**LIGNUM** (unc.), *i*, n. wood, ξύλον. *Pandect.* — Hence, *Ligna*, wood, h. e. pieces of wood, sticks of wood, as for burning; billets, fagots. *Cato.* *Ligna ardebunt bene.* *Cic.* *Ligna circumdare, ignem subjicere.* *Horat.* *Ligna super foco large reponere.* *Id.* (proverbially) *In silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle.* — Hence, we find *lignum* (wood for fuel) opposed to *materia* (building-wood, lumber, timber). *Pandect.* — *Lignum*, in the sing., sometimes (though rarely) stands for wood, though several pieces are meant. *Cato* and *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, what is made of wood. *Juvenal.* *Chirographa ligni, h. e. writing-tablet.* — ¶ Also, among the poets, for arbor. *Virg.* — ¶ *Plin.* names the hard substance on the outside or inside of

fruits, lignum; as, the stone of the olive, cherry, &c.; the seed of the date; the shell of a nut; the grape-stone. — *Lignum* is also the name given to a defect in tables, when the grain is straight, and not curling or striped. *Plin.*

**LIGŌ** (allied to the Greek *λίγος*), *ōnis*, 3 m. n. mattoek, grub-axe, hoe, rake for grubbing up roots and plants, and for hoeing the ground, δίκελλα, μάκελλα. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* Also, *Colum.* *Fracti dens ligonis.* — Hence, put for agriculture, tillage. *Juvenal.* *Ætas patiens ligonis.*

**LIGŌ** (perhaps from *λυγῶω*), *as*, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bind, tie, tie up or fast, δέω. *Tacit.* *Ligatus vinculo.* *Ovid.* *Manus post terga ligatæ.* *Thibul.* *Crines ligatos vitta.* *Gell.* *Ligare et vincire eura et manus.* — Also, to tie, bind to something, make fast. *Lucan.* *Funis ligatus litonibus.* *Horat.* *Dum mula ligatur, is tæctled.* *Plin.* *Cornu ad crus ligato.* *Sueton.* *sudarium circum collum.* — Also, to tie; to knot. *Senec.* *nodos.* — ¶ Also, to bind up, close up by binding. *Ovid.* *vulnera veste.* *Id.* *guttura laqueo.* — ¶ *Figur.* to bind up, unite, fasten, surround, gird, fix. *Valer. Flacc.* *Baleus loriam ligat, goes round.* *Plin.* *Cæmenta in tectis ligantur.* *Ovid.* *Pisces hæere in glacie ligatos.* *Petron.* *Nimbos fregere ligatos, h. e. ice.* *Quintil.* *argumenta in catenas, to make chains of them.* *Ovid.* *Dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit.* *Id.* *Vinclo tecum propiore ligari.* *Propert.* *Pacta ligat.*

**LIGŪLĀ**, or **LINGŪLĀ** (dimin. from *lingua*; but *lingua* is inelegant. See *Martial.* 14, 120), *æ*, f. properly, a little tongue. — ¶ Hence, a tongue of land. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 12. — ¶ Also, the tongue of a shoe, shoe-strop, shoe-latchet. *Mortiol.* — Hence, as a word of reproach, *your shoe-latchet!* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a spoon, skimmer; for instance, to take off the scum. *Colum.* *Purgandus est ligula.* — Also, for taking out and dropping aromatic essences, a little spoon. *Plin.* — In *Cato, R. R.* 84. we find them mentioned as placed before the guests to eat a sweet preserve (*savillum*) with. — As a measure, o. spoonful. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a little sword, made oblong like a tongue. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the extremity of a post or stake, which is let into a perch or bar. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the tongue or short end of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the pointed extremity of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the mouth-piece or reed of a flute. *Plin.* — ¶ *Apul.* *Tubulatio ligulæ, h. e. tongue-formed.* — ¶ *Apul.* *Solignum lingulæ, h. e. something like an oblong, tongue-formed member, ara or bone.*

**LIGŪR**, or **LIGŪS**, *āris*, m. and f. *Altyus*, of *Liguria*; a *Ligurian*. *Cic.* *Ligus iste nescio qui.* *Tacit.* *Femina Ligus.* *Sallust.* *Ligus mulier.* *Lucan.* *Tonse Ligur.* — *Plar.* *Ligures, the Ligurians.* *Virg.* and *Liv.* — *Ligures* stands often for the *Ligurian territory, Liguria.* *Cic.* *Terra motus in Liguribus.*

**LIGŪRIĀ**, *æ*, f. *Liguria*, a part of Italy, a great portion of which is now the *Genese territory.* *Plin.* and *Flor.* — Hence, *Ligurinus*, a, um, adj. *Ligurian.* *Grat.* — ¶ See *Ligusticus*, &c.

**LIGŪRIŌ**, or **LIGŪRRIŌ** (lingo), *is*, *ivi* and *ī*, *ītum*, a. and n. 4. to lick, taste a little, be dainty or lickerish, pick out the choicest bits, λικυρώω. *Terent.* *Quæ cum amatore quam cœnant, liguriunt.* *Varr.* (*de apibus*) *Itaque his metus qui accessit, pungunt, non, ut muscæ, si gurriunt.* *Horat.* *Servus, qui tepidum liguririt jus, h. e. licked up a little of, just tasted.* *Plaut.* *Parasiti latent, dum ruri rurant homines, quos liguriunt, h. e. quorum cibos lingunt, quorum invitatu cœnant.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Non reperietis hominem thuide, nec leviter hæc improbiissima lucra ligurientem: devorare omnem pecuniam publicam non dubitavit, tasting or taking a small part of, sipping a little.* *Id.* *Cum quidam de collegis nostris agrariam curationem ligurirent, disturbavi rem, h. e. hankered or longed after;*

plains it, made mention of it in the senate (as we say, broached it), that it might be assigned to some one, and, in this way, might have shown their cupidity. *Id.* Sexte (Clodi) noster, bona venia, quoniam dialecticus es et hoc quoque ligurris, *h. e.* have slightly touched, have paid some attention to; but here is a reference to the literal signification of the word with a different application.

LIGURITÏÖ, and LIGURRITÏÖ (ligurio, or ligurrio), ðnis, *f.* lickerishness. *Cic.* LIGURITÏÖR, or LIGURRITÏÖR (*Id.*), ðris, 3 *m.* a lickerish fellow, an epicure, a sweet tooth. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, a licker. *Auson.*

LIGUS. See *Ligur.*

LIGUSTICUS, a, um, adj. Λιγυστικός, *Ligurian, of, from in Liguria.* *Plin.* In Ligustico mari est Corsica. *Juvenal.* Saxa Ligustica. *Varr.* montes. — *Liguscus* (like *Etruscus* from *Etruria*) is found in a *Cod.* of *Varro.* — ¶ *Subst.* Ligusticum, *i, n.* lovage (*Ligusticum Levisticum* of *L.*), an umbelliferous plant. *Colum.* and *Plin.* It is called by *Veget.* de re *Vet.* 3, 82. *Levisticum.* *Edd. Gesn.* and *Schneid.*

LIGUSTINUS, a, um, adj. same as *Ligusticus.* *Liv.* — *Ligustini*, the *Ligurians.* *Plin.*

LIGUSTIS, idis, adj. Αίγυπτις, *Ligurian.* 3 *Sidm.* gens.

LIGUSTRUM, *i, n.* privet (*Ligustrum vulgare* of *L.*), a plant bearing a white flower, and growing in great abundance. *Virg.* — ¶ *Plin.* mentions another *ligustrum*, which some have thought to be the same as *Cyprus.* (See *Cyprus.*)

LILIAEUS (lilium), a, um, adj. made 3 from *lilias.* *Pallad.* oleum.

LILLETUM (*Id.*), *i, n.* a lily-bed. *Pal-* 3 *lad.*

LILIUM (from λείριον), *ii, n.* a lily. *Plin.* — Particularly, the white lily. *Virg.* Lilia candida, and alba. *Propert.* Lilia lucida, and argentea. *Ovid.* Lilia candida. — But also of other colors; for instance, rubens and purpureum. *Plin.* — ¶ In military architecture, a sort of fortification, consisting of several rows of pits, in which sharp stakes were set, so as to project four inches above the ground; it is described by *Ces. B. G.* 7, 73.

LILYBEUM, *i, n.* a promontory of Sicily, looking towards Africa, now *Boco*; also, a town near the promontory, now *Marsala.* *Plin.* and *Cic.* — Called by *Priscian.* in *Perieg.* Lilybe. — ¶ *Lilybæus*, a, um, adj. *Lilybean.* *Lucan.* litus. — ¶ *Lilybætanus*, a, um, adj. in, from, or belonging to *Lilybeum, Lilybean.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Lilybæus*, a, um, adj. Διλυβήτιος, *Lilybean.* *Virg.*

LIMAX (perhaps allied with λείω), æ, *f.* a file, *pivn.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* as applied to literary composition, file, polish, finish, criticism, revision. *Horat.* Poetarum limæ labor. *Ovid.* De fruit scriptis ultima lima meis, the last polish, the finishing stroke. *Martial.* Quem (libellum) censoria docti lima monorderit *Secundi.* *Id.* Carmina rasa lima recenti, lately revised and polished. *Apul.* Sed Charite ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, *h. e.* that she might subject it to the scrutiny of reason and judgment; might weigh and ponder it.

LIMACEUS (limus), a, um, adj. made of 3 clay, mud, earth. *Tertull.* Primus nōmo limaceus.

LIMARIUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. pertaining to 3 slime or mire. *Frontin.* piscina, in which the water settles and deposits slime.

LIMATE (limatus), adv. with polish, elaborately, strictly; carefully, accurately, correctly. *Cic.* Duo genera librorum, unum populariter scriptum, alterum limatus. *Amnian.* Cum limatius superstitionum quæreret sectas.

LIMATULUS (dimin. from limatus), a, um, adj. polished, refined, subtle, chaste. *Cic.* Opus est hic limatulo et polito tuo iudicio.

LIMATUS, a, um, particip. from limo. — ¶ Adj. polished, refined, elegant, finished, elaborate, cultivated, chaste. *Cic.* Vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus. *Horat.* Fuerit Lucilius comis,

et urbanus, fuerit limatior idem quam, &c. *Cic.* Genus limatus dicendi. *Martial.* Togæ limatus in usu, an adept. — Also, neat, plain, precise; of a style, which, though accurate and correct, does not abound in ornament. *Cic.* Limata tenuitas. *Id.* Limatus oratione atque subtilis.

LIMAX (perhaps limus), æcis, *m.* and *f.* a snail, dew-snail, slug, that eats plants. *Plin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* of prostitutes, who prey upon the goods of their lovers.

LIMBATÏS (limbus), a, um, adj. bordered, 3 edged. *Gallien.* ap. *Trebell.* *Poll.*

LIMBOLARIÏS (*Id.*), *ii, m.* one who bor- 3 ders garments. *Plaut.*

LIMBÏS (unc.), *i, m.* the hem, welt, border, edge, guard, or selvedge, of a garment, κροσός. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — And of a weaver's web. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a band or belt; for instance, *Varro*, duodecim signorum, *h. e.* the zodiacal belt, the zodiac. *Claudian.* Frontem limbo velata, *h. e.* a head-band, riband, or fillet. *Stat.* Picto discingit pectora limbo, belt, girdle.

LIMEN (perhaps limus, a, um), inis, *n.* the threshold of a door; also the lintel, βηλός, οὐδός. *Plaut.* Limen superum inferumque salve. *Plin.* Imponere limen foribus. *Juvenal.* Deos per limina tende corymbos, lintels. *Virg.* Superant vix limen, cross with difficulty the threshold. *Propert.* Limen Arabicum, of Arabian marble. *Id.* Non alio limine dignus eras, of no other threshold, *h. e.* no other mistress. *Cic.* Non existimo, illos tam cupidos liminum meorum fuisse. — ¶ By synecdoche, as with us, threshold, for the door, entrance. *Cic.* Fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, januæ nominantur. *Plaut.* Intrare intra limen; and *Juvenal.* limen, to cross the threshold, enter the house. *Juvenal.* Limina subire. *Id.* Limine submoveor, I am thrust from the door. *Virg.* Miratur limen Olympi. — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* Leti limine ab ipso ad vitam reverti, from the very threshold or gates of death. *Tacit.* In limine mortis, at death's door. *Senec.* A limine salutare, to greet in passing, *h. e.* to touch upon slightly, barely to touch. — ¶ Also, for a house, dwelling. *Virg.* Dulcia limina mutant, homes. *Id.* Se limine pelli. *Liv.* Limine contineri. *Virg.* Tua limina adirem. *Id.* sceleratum, the abode of the damned below; the accursed habitation. — Also, an apartment, room. *Ovid.* Intrare limen. — ¶ Also, the starting point of a course, goal, carceres. *Virg.* — ¶ More generally, the beginning, commencement, outset. *Tacit.* In limine belli. *Senec.* In primo limine vitæ (as we say), threshold of life. — Also (for the threshold is the place of departure as well as of entrance), the end. *Apul.* In limine finitæ lucis (unless here finitæ lux should be taken as equivalent to *nox* or *mors*, in which case limen would mean entrance, gate). *Justin.* Instit. Limina in domo finem faciunt. — Or, a limit, boundary. *Horat.* Apuliæ. *Plin.* Interni maris, *h. e.* the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar.

LIMENARCHA (λιμενάρχης), æ, *m.* the 3 warden of a port. *Pandect.*

LIMENATIS. See *Limnatis.*

LIMENTINUS (limen), *i, m.* a god, who 3 watched over the threshold and lintel. *Tertull.*

LIMES (perhaps from limus, as crossing something; or from limen, as affording entrance and egress), itis, *m.* a cross-road, cross-path, by-road, strip of unploughed land serving as a path through a field or vineyard, ἀρπαρός. *Plin.* Limes decumanus, one of the main paths or strips of land, from east to west. *Id.* transversus, a cross-path, narrower than the former, and intersecting it from north to south. — ¶ Also, a limit, boundary, for instance between fields, made either by a strip of unploughed land, a way, or a stone. *Virg.* Nec partiri limite campum fas erat. *Id.* Saxum antiquum ingens, limes agro positus, as a limit, landmark. — *Figur.* *Stat.* carminis. *Quintil.* Tenui limite dividi. — Hence,

the boundary, of one's dominion, for instance, *h. e.* that which makes the boundary; boundary wall. *Tacit.* Limitem scindere. — Also, difference, interval, distance. *Ovid.* Judicium brevi limite falle tuum. — ¶ Also, a path, way, road, lane, passage, in general. *Varr.*, *Ovid.*, *Lin.*, and *Colum.* Also, *Tertull.* Limites Circi, *h. e.* passages between the roofs of seats. — Hence, a way, path, passage, one makes for himself; with his sword, for instance. *Virg.* — And, figur. way, track, channel, train. *Ovid.* Attritus solitarum lines aquarum. *Id.* Solito dum flumina currant limite, channel. *Cic.* Quasi limes ad cæli aditum patet, path. — Particularly of comets and meteors. *Ovid.* Stella trahens spatioso limite crinem, train, trail. *Virg.* Longo limite sulcus dat lucem. — Also, *Ovid.* Sectus in obliquum limes, *h. e.* the zodiac. — *Figur.* way, track, course. *Plaut.* Si maledicetis, vostro gradari limite, I will follow in your track, I'll do the same. — So, *Ovid.* Eundem limitem agere, to use the same means. — ¶ Also, a line; for instance, on a gem. *Plin.* Nigram materiam distinguente limite albo.

LIMÆUM, *i, n.* a plant, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their hunting shafts (*Ranunculus Thora*, of *L.*). *Plin.*

LIMICOLA (limus & colo), æ, *m.* or *f.* 3 dwelling in slime or mire; an inhabitant of the slime. *Auson.*

LIMIGENUS, a, um, or LIMIGENA (limus & gigno), æ, *m.* and *f.* produced in the slime or mire; slime-born. *Auson.*

LIMINARIUS (limen), e, adj. belonging to 2 the threshold or lintel. *Vitruv.*

LIMIS, e, for limus, a, um. *Amnian.* 3

LIMITANEUS (limes), a, um, adj. situated 3 or stationed on the boundaries, frontier. *Capitolin.* civitas. *Spartian.* milites, stationed on the frontiers of the empire: (the lands which were bestowed on such soldiers were called *Limitrophæ agri* or *fundi.* *Cod. Just.*)

LIMITARIUS (*Id.*), e, adject. *Varro.* iter, 3 *h. e.* a narrow way separating two contiguous fields.

LIMITATIÏS (limito), ðnis, *f.* a fixing or 2 marking out by boundaries; hence, a marking out, fixing, determination, prescription. *Colum.* and *Vitruv.*

LIMÏTÏS (limes), as, avi, ætum, a. *l.* to 2 mark off or divide by paths, &c., ἀφορίζω. *Plin.* Vineas limitari decumanum XVIII pedum latitudinis. — ¶ Also, to set boundaries or limits to, to settle, finish, bring to a close. *Varr.* Limitata est pecuaria questio.

LIMITRÏPHÏS (limes & τρέφω), a, um, 3 adj. See *Limitaneus.*

LIMMÆ (λείμμα), ætis, *n.* a semitone. 3 *Macrob.*

LIMNATIS, idis, *f.* an epithet of *Diana.* *Tacit.* *Ed. Ern.* has *Limnatis.*

LIMNE (λιμνή), es, *f.* a lake. *Vitruv.* 2

LIMÏD, adv. See in *Limus*, a, um.

LIMÏS (lima), as, avi, ætum, a. *l.* to file, 2 βίβρω. *Plin.* gemmas. — ¶ Also, to rub, whet. *Plin.* cornua ad saxa. *Id.* cornua arbore. — Hence, *Plaut.* Limare caput cum aliquo, *h. e.* to embrace or kiss each other. — ¶ *Figur.* to file, polish, finish, take away what is superfluous, elaborate, sharpen. *Cic.* Quædam institui, quæ limantur a me politius. *Id.* Neque hæc ita dico, ut ars aliquid limare non possit. *Id.* Stilus et alia, et hoc maxime ornat ac limat. *Id.* Videtur esse jejuniior, quoniam se ipse consulto ad minutarum genera causarum limaverat, had qualified himself, by diligent effort. *Id.* Acumen arte limare, to subtilize, sharpen, give a keener edge or better temper. — ¶ Also, to remove by filing. *Plin.* Plumbum limatum, lead filings. *Id.* Scobs limata. — Hence, to file off, figur. *h. e.* to take away, remove, diminish, impair. *Cic.* Tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit. *Id.* Etsi de tua proluxa beneficiaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus. — *Horat.* Non obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, *h. e.* detest invidendo. — ¶ Also (as the file by removing the surface shows what is beneath), to bring to light, detect, scrutinize, examine narrowly

*Cic.* Veritas ipsa limatur in disputati-  
one. *Phedr.* Si mendacium subtiliter  
limasset, non evertisset domum. —  
¶ See, also, *Limatus*, a, um.

LIMŌ (limus), as, a. 1. to bespatter with  
mud. *Plant.* Ut tibi limem caput.

LIMŌDŌRŌN, i, n. a plant, mentioned by  
*Plin.* So, *Herd.*; but others differently.

LIMŌNĪA (Λειμωνία, h. e. pratensis), æ,  
f. a plant, same as *Scolymos*. *Plin.* —  
¶ Also, a species of anemone. *Plin.*

LIMŌNIATES (Λειμωνιάτης), æ, m. or  
LIMŌNIATIS (Λειμωνιάτης), idis, f. a  
precious stone of a green color; it is, ap-  
parently, the emerald. *Plin.*

LIMŌNIŌN (Λειμωνίων), or LEMŌNIUM,  
ii, n. wild beet. *Plin.*

LIMŌNUM, i, n. a town of Gaul, now  
*Poitiers*. *Hort.*

LIMŌSUS (limus), a, um, adj. full of  
2 slime, miry, slimy, λιμώδης. *Virg.* Li-  
moso palus obducit pascua junco. *Id.*  
Iacus. *Ovid.* arena. — *Plur. neut.* Limo-  
sa, slimy or miry land, slimy places. *Plin.*

LIMPIDŌ (see next word), as, a. 1. to  
render clear. *Veget.*

LIMPIDŌS (perhaps another form for  
2 liquidus), a, um, adj. limpid, clear, pure,  
transparent, translucent, διωδής. *Colum.*  
Vinum limpidissimum. *Catull.* Lim-  
pidus lacus. *Vitruv.* Limpidior aqua  
fiet. *Plin.* alumen. *Hurd.* *Apul.* teg-  
men. *Plin.* vox (but *Hurd.* omits it as  
not found in his MSS.).

LIMPIDŌDŌ (from limpidus, but irregu-  
2 larly; perhaps both are from an obsol.  
limpus, like albus, albidus, albitudo),  
inis, f. clearness, transparency, λαμπρία.  
*Plin.*

LIMŌLA (dimin. from limus), æ, f. a small  
3 file, δίον. *Terentian.* *Maur.*

LIMŌLŌS (dimin. from limus, a, um),  
3 a, um, adj. sidelong, askance, askew.  
*Plaut.* Viden', limulis, obsecro, ut in-  
tuentur! sc. oculis.

LIMŌS (unc.; perhaps λιμὸν, λίμη, λῶ-  
μα, or λιμνή), i, m. soft mud, slime, mire,  
such as is collected at the bottom of  
liquids, λῶς. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — *Figur.*  
*Ovid.* Pectora limo vitata malorum.  
— ¶ Also, moist earth, mud, clay, loam,  
lutum. *Ovid.* Linit ora luto. — Hence,  
the feces. *Pallad.*

LIMŌS (perhaps from limus, a, um), i, m.  
an apron which the persons who waited  
upon a sacrifice wore about their bellies.  
*Virg.* *Æn.* 12, 120; (where once limo  
was read). — ¶ Also, Limum, i, n.  
*Tiro* ap. *Gell.* as worn by attendants  
upon magistrates.

LIMŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. oblique, side-  
long, askance, askew, aslant, πλάγιος;  
for the most part, of the eyes. *Ovid.*  
Limis subrisit ocellis, with eyes askance.  
*Plaut.* Limis oculis aspicere, or, *Terent.*  
Limis (sc. oculis) spectare, or, *Plin.*  
Limis oculis intueri, to look askance,  
look sideways. — Hence, Limo (abl.),  
adverbially, askance, sideways. *Sidon.*  
Leones nunquam limo vident. — Also,  
Limus, of other things. *Ammian.* (who  
sometimes uses the form in is) Clima-  
tiæ (a kind of earthquakes) limes ruen-  
tes et obliqui. — ¶ Also, looking as-  
kance or sideways. *Varro.* — ¶ *Arnob.*  
Limi dii, the guardian gods of obliquities.

LIMŌYRA, æ, f. a river and town of Lycia.  
*Plin.* — Also, Limyre. *Ovid.* — The town  
is called *Limyra* (δρυν, n.) by *Vellei.*

LINAMENTUM (linum), i, n. whatever is  
2 made of flax or linen; for instance, the  
wick of a lamp. *Cels.* — Especially,  
a lint or tent for wounds, λιμνίσκος, πο-  
τός. *Colum.*

LINCTŌS (lingo), us, m. a licking. 2 *Plin.*  
LINCTŌS, a, um, particip. from lingo.

LINDŌS, or -ŌS, i, f. a town of Rhodes;  
hence, Lindius, a, um, adj. *Lindian.*  
*Plin.*

LINŌX (linum), æ, f. a thread made of  
flax; a line, cord, string, λίνον, λινάριον.  
*Varr.* Nectere lineas, restes, funes.  
*Colum.* Ligato pede longa linea gallina  
custoditur. *Pandect.* Lineam margari-  
tarum triginta quinque legavit, a string  
strung with pearls. *Id.* Linæ duæ ex  
margaritis. So, *Martial.* Omnis habet  
sua dona dies, nec lineæ dives cessat,  
a string of pearls. — Also, Linæ, the  
threads of a net, which inclose the meshes.  
*Plin.* Ut in plagis linæ. — Also, the

net itself. *Plin.* Infirma linæ (gen.  
sing.), quæ facile prærodant. — Also,  
a line, to which were attached colored  
feathers, to frighten beasts into the toils.  
*Senec.* — Also, a fishing-line. *Martial.*  
Captum linea trahit piscem. Hence,  
*Plaut.* Mittam lineam, I'll cast the line,  
I'll fish for him, I'll try to catch him. —  
Also, a carpenter's or mason's line, by  
which he makes a thing straight. *Cic.*  
Aliquando perpendiculo (plumb-line) et  
linea (line), disacet uti. *Vitruv.* Ut lon-  
gitudines ad regulam et lineam, alti-  
tudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad  
normam respondentibus exigantur. *Pal-  
lad.* Tensa per tabulam linea. *Gell.*  
(proverb.) Alba, ut dicitur, linea, sine  
cura discriminis, &c. heedlessly, care-  
lessly, without choice. — Hence, Ad li-  
neam and Recta linea, in a straight line,  
straight, also, vertically, perpendicularly;  
(but perhaps these should be referred to  
the next signification, in a straight (geo-  
metrical) line, and so vertically, perpen-  
dicularly). *Plin.* Ad lineam grana bina  
paxillo demitti. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence,  
from the resemblance, a line, mark,  
stroke with a pen, pencil, &c. γραμμή.  
*Plin.* Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo,  
nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi,  
ut non, lineam ducendo (drawing a line,  
sketching, painting), exerceret artem:  
quod ab eo in proverbium venit (the  
proverb is, Nulla dies sine linea, no day  
without its labor). *Id.* Tenuis linea nu-  
bis in longum porrecta, a thin streak or  
stripe of cloud, &c. *Id.* Lineam cinere  
ducere, to draw a line with ashes. *Id.*  
(de sectione marmorum) Serra in præte-  
nui linea premente arenas. *Pers.* Quin-  
ta linea tangitur umbra, h. e. the hour-  
line upon the sun-dial. — Also, a geomet-  
rical line; length without breadth. *Quin-  
til.* Spatium his lineis continetur. *Id.*  
Circumcurrens linea si efficiat orbem.  
*Plin.* Lineas producere. *Id.* secare. —  
Also, Lineæ, the first draught of a picture,  
the sketch, outline, design. *Quintil.* and  
*Gell.* — ¶ Also, any line or row. —  
A narrow path, for a boundary of a field,  
and, sometimes, to walk in, &c.; and,  
more generally, a path, way. *Hygin.*  
and *Prudent.* — In the circus, it seems  
to have been a line or barrier, to prevent  
persons from passing from one row to  
another. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — There  
was, also, in the circus, a Linea alba  
(called, also, calx) in front of the car-  
ceres. *Cassiod.* — More generally, a  
limit, bound, end, mark. *Horat.* Mors  
ultima linea rerum est. *Senec.* Nunc  
incredibilis cursus (temporis) apparet,  
sive quia admoveri lineas sentio, h. e.  
that the end of life is drawing near. *Cic.*  
Peccare est tanquam transilire lineas,  
to pass the limits prescribed. *Terent.*  
Extrema linea amare, to love at a dis-  
tance, h. e. to be allowed only the sight of  
one's mistress. — A line of descent or kin-  
dred, a lineage. *Stat.* and *Pandect.* —  
Lineæ, lineaments, features. *Arnob.* So,  
*Stat.* Te doctæ referet linea ceræ, h. e.  
the lines of a waxen image. — ¶ Also,  
a bowstring. *Terent.* *Maur.*

LINŌALIS (linea), e, adj. composed of  
3 lines, made with lines, lineal. *Ammian.*

LINŌALITER (linealis), adv. in the man-  
ner of a line. *Martian.* *Capell.*

LINŌAMENTATIŌ, ōnis, f.; for which  
others read *Lineatio*. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

LINŌAMENTUM (lineo), i, n. a line  
drawn with the pen, chalk, &c. a stroke of  
the pen, a mark, a line, γραμμή. *Cic.* In  
geometria lineamenta, lines. — Extre-  
ma lineamenta, the extreme or outer lines,  
which give the picture its true form; the  
outline, contour; hence, figur. *Cic.* Nu-  
merus quasi extrema lineamenta ora-  
tioni attulit, perfectness, consummate  
grace and beauty. — ¶ Hence, Linea-  
menta, features, lineaments, lines. *Cic.*  
Lineamenta oris effingere. *Id.* Figura  
et lineamenta hospite. — ¶ *Figur.* fea-  
tures, lineaments, of the mind. *Cic.* ani-  
mi. — Of works of art. *Cic.* Operum  
lineamenta solertissime perspicere, fea-  
tures. — And of writings. *Cic.* Cata-  
tonis, h. e. as it were, outlines, sketches;  
as being plain, simple, unadorned descrip-  
tions or representations, though correct  
and judicious.

LINŌARIS (linea), e, adj. linear, lineal  
2 relating to lines, consisting of lines. *Plin.*  
*Inventam linearem dicunt a Philocle*  
*Ægyptio, sc. picturam, the art of design-  
ing or sketching in lines without colors,  
the monographic art.* — Hence, geomet-  
rical. *Quintil.* ratio, h. e. geometry.  
*Id.* probatio.

LINŌARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as  
3 *Linearis*. *Hygin.* limes; this was nar-  
rower than the limes actuarius (see, al-  
so, *Linea*).

LINŌATIŌ (lineo), ōnis, f. a drawing or  
lengthening out of a line, a line. *Vitruv.*  
Solis radii paribus lateribus, forma, li-  
neationibus extenduntur. — ¶ Also,  
a declination, features, lines. *Jul.* *Firm.*  
Corporis lineatio.

LINŌŌ (linea), as, avi, atum, to delineate,  
mark by lines, make a design, sketch or  
plan of. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to direct  
according to a straight line or perpendicu-  
larly. *Vitruv.*

LINŌŌLA (dimin. from lineo), æ, f. a lit-  
3 tle line; speaking diminutively. *Gell.*

LINŌŌS (linum), a, um, adj. of flax or lint,  
2 flaxen, linen, λίνεος. *Virg.* Linea vin-  
cula. *Tacit.* Lineis amictibus velari.  
*Plin.* Linea lanugo, h. e. lint.

LINŌŌ (λεχών), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to  
2 lick, lap. *Plaut.* Mel mihi videor lin-  
gere. *Plin.* Ep. Lingere digitos.

LINŌŌN, ōnis, m. one of the *Lingones*,  
*Tacit.* — *Plur.* *Lingones*, um, m. peo-  
ple of Celtic Gaul, in the region of what  
is now Langres. *Cæs.* — ¶ Hence,  
*Lingŏnicus*, a, um, adj. *Lingonian.* *Mar-  
tial.* — Also, *Lingŏnus*. *Martial.* —  
¶ Also, *Lingones*, in Italy, this side the  
Po. *Liv.*

LINŌŌA (allied with lingo), æ, f. the  
tongue, γλῶσσα, γλῶττα. *Cic.* Deinde  
in ore sita lingua est. *Ovid.* Linguam  
solvere ad jurgia, to give a loose to.  
*Id.* Lingua titubante loqui, hesitating,  
stuttering, stammering. *Plin.* Lingua  
exserta, and, *Cic.* ejecta, lolled out.  
*Ovid.* Nata, tene linguam, hold your  
tongue, be silent. *Cic.* continere. —  
Hence, language, speech, words. *Ovid.*  
Nulla mihi cum gente fera commercia  
linguæ. *Cic.* Lingua adstricta mercede.  
*Plin.* Dicemus aliena lingua, in the  
words of another. *Virg.* mala, sorcery,  
enchantment. *Cic.* Linguam excudere,  
to form by practice. — Also, fluency, elo-  
quence. *Virg.* Largus opum, lingua  
melior. *Horat.* Latiumque beabit di-  
vite lingua. — Also, an unruly tongue,  
license of speech, detraction, slander, cal-  
umny. *Cic.* Lingua quasi flabello se-  
ditionis, concionem ventilare. *Id.* Ut  
vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas  
minus facile possumus. *Id.* Linguam  
diligentissime continere (when one is  
angry). — Also, a tongue, language.  
*Cic.* Latinam linguam non modo non  
inopem, sed locupletiozem etiam esse,  
quam Græcam. *Horat.* Utraque lingua,  
h. e. Greek and Latin. — And, more par-  
ticularly, a dialect. *Cic.* *Fl.* 26. — Also,  
the voice, note, song. *Virg.* Volucrum  
linguæ, h. e. cantus, garritus. — Also,  
*Quintil.* Lingua secretior, h. c. an obscure,  
unintelligible expression. — ¶ From the  
resemblance to a tongue, a plant, called,  
also, *lingulaca*. *Plin.* — Also, *Lingua*  
bubula, ox-tongue, bugloss, lang de bœuf.  
*Plin.* — Also, *Lingua canis*, or *Lingua*  
canina, a plant, called, also, *cynoglossos*.  
*Apul.* and *Cels.* — Also, a tongue of land.  
*Liv.* Eminent in altum lingua, in qua  
urbs sita est. — Also, a promontory.  
*Ovid.* — Also, a spoon, or spoonful.  
*Plin.* Semen duabus linguis ex aqua  
potum. — Also, the tongue of a wind in-  
strument. *Plin.* — Also, the short end  
of a lever, which is placed under the weight  
to be raised. *Vitruv.* vectis. — ¶ *Lin-*  
gual, for lingua. *Lucret.*

LINŌARIUM (lingua), ii, n. a fine or  
2 penalty for a rash saying. *Senec.*

LINŌATIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished  
3 with a tongue; hence, eloquent. *Tertull.*

LINŌLA. See *Lingula*.

LINŌLACA (lingula), æ, m. or f. a gos-  
sip, tattle-basket, tongue-pad, a prater.  
*Plaut.* — ¶ *Lingulaca*, f. a sole (kind of  
fish). *Varro.* — Also, a plant, which  
grows about fountains; supposed to be



marsh-crowfoot (*Ranunculus lingua* of L.). *Plin.*  
**LINGULATUS** (*lingula*), a, um, adj. of a 2 tongue-shape. *Vitruv. tubi. h. e. sharpened so as to be inserted into others.* (See *Lingula*.)  
**LINGULOSUS** (*lingua*), a, um, adj. full of 3 tongue, having a luvish tongue, gossiping, prattling. *Petron.*  
**LINTIARIUS**, } See *Lintharius*. 3  
**LINIPIO**. 3  
**LINIGER** (*linum & gero*), ěra, ěrum, adj. 3 wearing linen, clothed in linen; especially of the priests of Isis. *Ovid. turba, h. e. priests of Isis.* — And, of Isis herself. *Ovid. Isis. Id. juvenca, h. e. Isis, who was a heifer for a while.*  
**LINIMENTUM** (*linio*), i, n. a smearing 3 or greasing; grease. *Pallad.*  
**LINTŌ**, is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as *Lino*, but of less frequent use; to smear upon any thing. *Pallad. oleum latebris vermium.* — ¶ Also, to anoint, daub, besmear. *Colum. and Vitruv.* — ¶ *Linihis.* *Pallad.*  
**LINPHIARIŌS**, ii, and **LINPHIŌ** (*linium*), ōnis, m. a linen-weaver. *Ep. Afr. ap. Vopisc. and Cod. Theodos.*  
**LINTŌS** (*linio*), us, m. an anointing upon 2 something. *Plin.*  
**LINŌ** (unc.), is, lēvi (rarely *livi*), litum, 2 a. 3. to smear, daub upon something, lay on. *Ovid. medicamenta per corpora.* — ¶ *Ostener, to anoint, besmear, bedaub, ἀλείψω, χρίω.* *Virg. tenuia spiramenta cera.* *Colum. Picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt.* *Id. Nova dolia crassa gummi liverunt.* *Horat. Vile Sabinum (vinum), quod ego levi, sc. pice, h. e. bunged up.* *Martial. Linere et obliquare plantas, to apply salves or plasters to.* *Senec. Succis linere sagittas, to poison.* *Ovid. Lita felle sagittæ.* *Martial. Lita mater, painted.* *Juvenal. Linit faciem, besmears.* *Martial. labra alicui, to daub his mouth, h. e. to deceive, dupe him.* Hence, *Virg. Lita corpora guttis, spotted, marked, dropped.* — Hence, to cover, incrust, overlay. *Ovid. Auro sublimia tecta linuntur.* *Martial. Et linit Hesperium bractea viva pecus.* — Also, to blot out, erase, cancel, something written, for instance. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to dirty, hemire, foul, pollute. *Ovid. Linit ora luto.* *Horat. carmine fœdo splendida facta.*  
**LINŌS**. See *Linus*.  
**LINŌSTRŌPHŌN** (*λινδοστροφον*), i, n. *hour-hand.* *Plin.*  
**LINŌZŌSTIS** (*λινδωστις*), is and *īdis*, f. the herb mercury. *Plin.*  
**LINQUŌ** (from *λείπω*, as sequor from *ἔπω, ἔποιμα*), is, liqui, a. 3. to leave, forsake, quit, depart from, *λείπω.* *Cic. Eum linqwentem terram eam, quam servaverat, lacrymis prosequuti sunt.* *Plant. Urben exsul linqnat factus hic causa tui?* *Prop. Limina linque fuga.* *Sueton. Linqni animo, and Ovid. Linqni (absol.) to fall into a swoon, to swoon away.* So, *Senec. Linqmit me animus, forsook.* *Curt. Linqnente spiritu, failing, departing.* — ¶ Also, to leave, resign, commit, abandon. *Sil. Me linque meæ menti, leave me to my thoughts.* *Catull. Irrita ventosæ linqnens promissa procellæ.* So, *Virg. Ignotæ socios linqnere terræ.* — ¶ Also, to leave, let alone, let be, omit, say nothing or no more about, drop, give over. *Horat. Dona presentis cape horæ, et linqne severa.* *Id. Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ.* *Cic. Linqnamus igitur hæc, quæ cognitionem habent facilem.* *Id. Linqnamus naturam, artesque videamus, say no more of nature.* *Senec. lacrymas.* — ¶ Also, to leave in any place. *Plant. Herum in obsidione linqnet, will leave him, let him stick.* *Id. Lupum apud oves. Id. aliquem domi custodem.* *Val. Flacc. Ubi linqnam habenas (regrorum).* — ¶ Also, to leave, leave behind. *Lucan. vacuos cultoribus agros, h. e. to lay them waste, and at departing leave them so.* *Val. Flacc. monumentum insigne in umbra.*  
**LINTEAMEN** (*linteum*), īnis, n. a linen 3 cloth. *Lamprid.*  
**LINTEARIŌS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. having to do with linen or linen cloths, pertaining to linen, &c. *Pandect. negotiatio, the trade of a linen-draper.* — ¶ *Lintearius*,

ii, m. one who makes or sells linen cloths or linen. *Pandect.*  
**LINTEATUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. clothed or 2 dressed in linen. *Senec. senex. Liv. legio, the linen legion; so called from an inclosed space covered with linen, in which they had devoted themselves by oath.*  
**LINTEŌ**, (*Id.*), ōnis, m. a linen-weaver, 3 linen-manufacturer, linen-draper. *Plant.*  
**LINTEŌLUM** (*dimin. from linteum*), i, 3 n. a small linen cloth; a rag, clout. *Plant.* — ¶ *Adj. Prudent. Palliolum linteolum.*  
**LINTER** (unc.), tris, f. a small boat, skiff, wherry, canoe. *Liv. and Cæs.* — *Figur. Ovid. Naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, h. e. incipiamus alium librum.* *Tibull. In liquida nat tibi linter aqua, h. e. you have now a good opportunity.* — *Masc. gen. Tibull. Exiguus linter.* — *Nom. Lintris. Sidon.* — ¶ Also, from the resemblance, a trough or tray to carry or tread grapes in. *Virg. and Tibull.*  
**LINTERNUM**, &c. See *Liternum*.  
**LINTEUM**, i, n. See *Linteus*, a, um.  
**LINTEUS** (*linum*), a, um, adj. made of liut or flax, linen, flaxen. *Cic. vestis. Liv. tunicæ. Id. thorax. Nep. Genus loricanum mutavit, et pro ferreis atque æneis linteas dedit.* *Liv. Libri linteï, an old chronicle of the Roman people, written upon linen and laid up in the temple of Juno Moneta.* — ¶ *Subst. Linteum, i, n. a linen cloth.* *Catull. Tollis lintea negligentiarum, towels, napkins.* *Sueton. Ad pedes stare succinctos linteo.* *Cic. Merces linteis delatæ.* *Martial. Recens sella finteis, curtains, blinds.* — Hence, a sail. *Virg. and Ovid. Lintea, sails.* — Also, cloth of other materials; cotton, for instance. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, linen. *Liv. Polliciti sunt lintea in vela.*  
**LINTRARIŌS** (*linter*), ii, m. a boatman, 3 waterman. *Pandect.*  
**LINTRICŪLŌS** (*dimin. from linter*), i, m. 1 a little boat, small skiff. *Cic.*  
**LINTRIS**, is. See *Linter*. 3  
**LINUM** (*λίνον*), i, n. flax, lint. *Cic. Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, of the finest flax.* *Virg. Urit enim lini campum seges.* — ¶ Hence, what is made thereof. — For instance, a thread, string. *Cic. Nos linum ineidimus: legimus, h. e. the thread or string, with which the Romans used to tie their letters; which of course must be undone or cut, before the letter could be opened; wills and other instruments were also bound in this way and preserved.* (*Sueton. and Pandect.*) *Cels. Acu duo lina ducente (in sewing).* — Also, a fishing-line. *Ovid. Moderabar arundine linum.* — Also, among later writers, as, *Tertull. a string of pearls.* — Also, linen; a linen garment. *Horat. Massica lino vitiata, h. e. sacco lineo colata.* *Ovid. Lino celantibus ulvam.* *Virg. Velati lino; where lino (from limus, i) is a better reading.* — Also, cotton or cotton cloth. *Curt.* — Also, a sail. *Senec. Lina tendere.* — Also, a rope, line; though it be not made from flax. *Ovid. Torto subducere carbasa lino.* — Also, a hunter's net, toils; a fisher's net, drag-net. *Ovid. Nodosa tollite lina.* *Id. Lina plagarum.* *Id. Dum lina madentia sicco.* *Virg. Pelagoque alius trahit humida lina.* Hence, *Juvenal. Cymbæ linique magister, h. e. fisherman.*  
**LINŌS**, or **LINŌS**, i, m. a poet and singer of *Thebes*, son of *Apollo*, and teacher of *Orpheus* and *Hercules*. *Hercules killed him with a harp (cithara).* *Virg.* — ¶ Another, the son of *Apollo* by an *Argive* princess, who was torn in pieces in his infancy by dogs. *Stat.*  
**LIŌ** (*λείω, ō*), as, a. 1. to make smooth; 3 plaster over. *Tertull.*  
**LIŌSTREA**. See *Leiostrea*.  
**LIPARA**, æ, and **LIPARE**, es, f. the chief of the *Æolian* islands, in the *Tuscan* sea, now *Lipari*. *Mela.* — *Plur. Liparæ, Liv.*; where perhaps it is to be understood the town upon the island *Lipara*. — ¶ Also, *Lipara* (from the Greek *λιπαρός, ἄ, ὄν*), a mild plaster. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a certain gem. *Plin.*  
**LIPARÆŌS**, a, um, adj. *Λιπαραῖος*, pertaining to *Lipara*, *Liparæan*. *Juvenal.*

*taberna, h. e. of Vulcan in Lipara* — *Liparæi, drum, in the Liparæans.* *Plin. Liparæorum insulæ, h. e. the Æolian isles.*  
**LIPARĒNSIS**, e, adj. same as *Liparæus*. *Cic. ager.* — *Liparenses, the Liparæans.* *Cic.*  
**LIPARIS** (*λιπαρός*), is or *īdis*, f. a fish, mentioned by *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the island *Liparu*. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a certain gem. *Plin. De lipare; but this may be from a nominat. Lipare.*  
**LIPARITĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. same as *Liparænsis*. *Valer. Max.* — *Liparitani, the Liparæans.* *Valer. Max.*  
**LIPPIŌ** (*lippus*), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to have watery eyes, to be bleared-eyed, *ληπιός.* *Cic. Cum flenter lippirem, has literas dedi.* *Plin. Lippituros.* — Also, of those whose eyes are not watery, but only inflamed. *Cels. Calor adjuvat lippientes (sc. homines), si nec dolor, nec lacrymæ sunt.* — *Figur. and in jest. Plant. Lippiuti fauces fame.*  
**LIPPIŌDŌ** (*Id.*), īnis, f. blearedness, rheum in the eyes, *ληπιή.* *Cic. Mihi molestior lippitudo erat, quam ante fuerat.* *Plin. Lippitines.* — There was also a dry lippitudo, in which the eyes were not watery or swollen, but inflamed and filled with matter, and at the same time somewhat (but generally slightly) painful. *Cels. arida.*  
**LIPPIŪS** (*dimin. from lippus*), a, um, 3 adj. aliquantum lippus. *Arnob.*  
**LIPPŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. having watery 3 eyes, bleared-eyed, *ληπιών.* *Plant. Lippa mulier, atque oculis turgidis.* *Horat. Non contemnas lippus iungi.* — Also, in general, dim-sighted, thick-sighted, purblind, half blind. *Juvenal. Fuliginè lippus.* *Martial. Lippa sub atrita fronte lacuna patet, h. e. a cavity where an eye had been, and which was constantly running.* Hence, proverb. *Horat. Omnibus et lippis notum, et tonsoribus esse, h. e. universally known.* — *Figur. of the mind, not seeing well, blind, for instance, to one's faults.* *Horat.* — ¶ Also, blear, running. *Plant. oculus.* — Hence, *Martial. fleus, flowing or dropping with juice.*  
**LIQUABILIS** (*liquo*), e, adj. that may be 3 dissolved or melted, liquidable, *τηκτός.* *Apul. cera.*  
**LIQUAMEN** (*Id.*), īnis, n. any thing made 2 liquid; a liquid mass. *Colum.* — In particular, grease, dripping, gravy, sauce, garum. *Colum. and Pallad.*  
**LIQUAMENTUM**, i, n. same as *Liquamen*. 3 *Veget.*  
**LIQUAMINĀTŌS** (*liquamen*), a, um, 3 adj. h. e. liquamine conditus. *Apic.*  
**LIQUAMINŌSŌS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full 3 of gravy or sauce. *Marcell. Empir.*  
**LIQUATIŌ** (*liquo*), ōnis, f. a melting. 3 *Vopisc.*  
**LIQUATŌRIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. suitable for straining or percolating. *Cel. Aurel. Ligatorium, &c. vas, a strainer.*  
**LIQUATŌS**, a, um, particip. and adj. from *Liquo*, which see.  
**LIQUEFĀCIŌ** (*liqueo & facio*), is, fæci, factum, a. 3. (the pass. is *Liquefio, færi, factus sum*), to make liquid or fluid, melt, dissolve, liquefy, *τήκω, ἀνίημι.* *Plin. Sol ceram liquefaciat.* *Cic. Glacies liquefacta, thawed, having thawed.* *Plin. Sevum liqueferi prius iubent.* — ¶ *Figur. Cic. Illi beati, quos nullæ fuitiles lætitiæ exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, soften, enervate.* *Virg. Liquefacta boum viscera, become putrid; putrefied.* *Ovid. Liquefiunt pectora curis, wastes away, is consumed.* *Sil. Carmina Pieria liquefacta lyra, h. e. flowing with liquid notes, sung with a melting voice.* — ¶ The second syllable is sometimes lengthened.  
**LIQUEFACTŌS**, and **LIQUEFĪŌ**. See *Liquefacio*.  
**LIQUENS**, tis, particip. and adj. from *liquo*. — ¶ *Liquens, tis, particip. and adj. from liquor.*  
**LIQUEŌ** (perhaps from *λείβω*, though the quantity does not agree), es, liqui or *licui*, n. 2. to be liquid; hence, *Liquens, fluid, liquid.* *Varro. Omnium rerum liquentium, h. e. fluids, liquids.* *Virg. Cælum, ac terras, camposque liquentes, the liquid plains; the sea.* — Hence, to be clear, serene. *Prudent Per poli liquentiis*

axem. — ¶ Also, to be clear, appear clearly, be evident, manifest, plain, certain, sure, obvious; chiefly vapors, or with a neut. subject. *Plant.* Quidquid incerti mihi prius fuit, nunc liqueat, nunc defatatum est. *Id.* Ut liqueant omnia, et tranquilla sint. *Id.* Hoc non liquet, utrum potius, &c. *Id.* De hac re mihi satis haud liquet. *Terent.* Illam, liquet mihi dejerare, non vidisse, I can take my oath upon it, I have no scruple or hesitation to swear, &c. *Cic.* De diis habere, quod liqueat, h. e. something clear or certain. *Id.* Cui neutrum liquerit, nec esse deos, nec non esse. *Quintil.* Non mihi liquet, quid velit. *Pandect.* Si liquerit eum vivere. — Non liquet, it doth not appear, said the judges, when they neither acquitted nor convicted the accused. *Cic.* Non liquere dixerunt, returned a verdict of ignoramus. *So, Id.* Quum causam non audisset dixit, sibi: liquere, that he was satisfied. — *Gell.* Fides liquens, h. e. certa, sure, sound.

LIQUESCĪO (liqueo), is, licent, n. 3. to become fluid or flowing, to melt, dissolve, liquefy. *Liv.* Nix liquescens, thawing. *Plin.* Galaxia in ore liquescit, melts in the mouth. *Virg.* Hæc, ut cera, liquescit. — ¶ *Figur.* to become soft, languid, enervated, effeminate. *Cic.* Quum voluptate liquescimus, flumimusque molliæ. — Also, to melt away, dissolve, waste away, pass away. *Ovid.* Fortuna liquescit. *Id.* Mens mihi liquescit. *Id.* Corpora dilapsa liquescunt, dissolve, decay, putrefy. — ¶ Also, to become clear or pure. *Hirt.* Aqua paulatim spatio temporis liquescit. — ¶ In grammar, to become liquid. *Valer. Prob.*

LIQUET. See *Liquo*.

LIQUIDĒ (liquidus), adv. purely, clearly, serenely. *Gell.* Cælum liquide serenum. — ¶ Also, clearly, plainly, distinctly, with certainty, without scruple, confidently, surely, positively. *Cic.* Tuis literis lectis, liquidius de sensu tuo iudicavi. *Id.* Eo liquidius faciet, si perspexit, &c. *Plin.* Liquidius audiunt talpæ, more surely, distinctly. *Augustin.* Liquidissime atque invictissime defendere.

LIQUIDITAS (Id.), atis, f. fluidity. *Ap.* 3 LIQUIDIUSCŪLŪS (dimin. from liquidus), a, um, adj. somewhat more soft, mild, gentle. *Plaut.* Liquidiusculus ero quam ventus Favonius.

LIQUIDŪS, ablat. of *Liquidus*, which see. — *Liquidius* and *Liquidissime* belong to *Liquide*.

LIQUIDŪS (liqueo), a, um, adj. liquid, fluid, ὑγρός. *Lucret.* Ignis liquidum facit æs. *Horat.* plumbum. *Id.* odores, unguents, ointments. *Lucret.* moles, h. e. mare. *Ovid.* Nymphæ, h. e. Nymphæ fontium. *Cels.* alvus, and venter, loose. *Virg.* iter, h. e. through the liquid air. *Propert.* iter, through the sea. — *Figur.* *Cic.* genus orationis, flowing, moving on agreeably (opposed to exile and aridum). *Val. Flacc.* somnus, refreshing, placid; by a figure taken from the dew. *Diomed.* consonantes, the liquids; namely, l, m, n, r. — *Subst.* *Liquidum*, i, n. something liquid; water. *Horat.* Urna liquidi. *Ovid.* Cum liquido mixta poleata. *Plur.* *Liquida*, liquid things, liquids, fluids. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, liquid and pure, clear, limpid, ἐκκρίνεις. *Horat.* Falernum. *Virg.* fons. *Id.* mella. *Curt.* Liquidior lux. *Virg.* Liquidus ignis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Oratio ita pura erat, ut nihil liquidius. *Ovid.* fides, h. e. sincera, vera. — Of sound. *Lucret.*, *Virg.* and *Horat.* vox, clear, liquid. *So, Lucret.* citharæ carmen. — Hence, pure, clear, serene. *Virg.* nox. *Id.* æther. *Lucret.* Liquidissima cæli tempestas. *Horat.* Bajæ, h. e. having a clear atmosphere. — And, pure, unmixed, sincere, unsophisticated, unqualified. *Cic.* Gustare partem ullam liquidæ voluptatis et libera non potest. — And, placid, calm, unruffled, serene, tranquil. *Plant.* Tam liquidus est, quam liquida esse tempestas solet. *Id.* Animo liquido et tranquillo es: tace. *Catull.* mens. — *Figur.* clear, plain, evident, manifest, certain, sure. *Plaut.* Auspicio liquido atque ex sententia. — In this sense, *subst.* *Liquidum*, certainty, truth, manifestness, something palpable. *Liv.* Donec ad liqui-

dum veritas explorata esset, to a certainty, with certainty. *Cart.* Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur: omnia, illa tradente, majora sunt vero. — *So, abl.* *Liquido*, clearly, plainly, with perfect certainty, without scruple or hesitation, with confidence, and, also, with a clear conscience. *Plin.* *Liquido* patet. *Pandect.* Si liquido constiterit, palpably, positively, clearly. *Cic.* Confirmare hoc liquido possum. *Terent.* *Liquido* iurare. *Cic.* Alia liquido negare soleo, flatly, without scruple or hesitation, outright. *Liv.* *Liquido* discere ab aliquo, to get clear information. — ¶ The first syllable is found long in *Lucret.* as derived from *liquor*, ἔρις.

LIQUIRITIA, æ, f. same as *Glycyrrhiza*, 3 licurice-wood. *Veget.* de *Re Vct.*

LIQUIS, e, adj. same as *Obliquus*. 3 *Front.* LIQUŪS (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to make liquid, melt, dissolve, liquefy, fuse, τήκω, διαλύω. *Plin.* Vitrum continuis fornicibus, ut æs, liquatur. *Id.* Anchusa liquari non potest in aqua. *Cels.* *Liquanda* alvus. — ¶ Also, to strain, percolate, clarify, διηρέω, διυλίζω. *Colum.* Contextus saccus quo vinum liquatur. *Horat.* Vina liques. — And, in general, to purify, cleanse. *Manil.* Silicem rivo saliente. — ¶ *Liquatus*, a, um, made liquid, liquefied, melted, fused. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo*. *Liquatæ* ardore solis guttæ. *Ovid.* mella. *Plin.* æs. *Id.* nives. — Also, strained, passed, percolated. *Plin.* *Liquatum* vinum. *Colum.* Succus per colum liquatus. — Hence, become pure, clarified. *Quintil.* *Liquata* dicta, h. e. purified, purged of useless words. — Also, clear. *Host.* ap. *Macrob.* *Liquata* vox.

LIQUOR (liqueo), ōris, m. fluidness, fluidity, liquidness. *Cic.* Vis concretions et liquoris. *Lucret.* Calor ignibus, liquor aquæ (h. e. aquæ). — ¶ Also, fluid moisture, fluid; for instance, water, honey, milk, oil, &c. *Cic.* *Liquores* perlucci ammonii. *Lucret.* *Liquor* melis. *Ovid.* *Liquor* Stygius. *Cic.* Saxa salis (h. e. maris) niveo spumata liquore. *Virg.* *Fluidus liquor*, h. e. tabes. *Stat.* *Assyrius*, h. e. amomum. *Colum.* *Liquor*, h. e. mel. *Id.* and *Plin.* *Liquor* albus ovorum, white of eggs. *Ovid.* *virgineus*, h. e. aquæ *Virginis* (named *Virgo*). *Propert.* *Pactoli liquores*, h. e. amnis, waters. *Plin.* oleaceus. — Hence, the sea. *Horat.* *Liquor* scernit *Europen* ab *Afro*. — Also, *Plin.* In liquorem solvere, h. e. to dissolve into vapors. — ¶ The penult is found long in *Lucret.* as from *liquor*, ἔρις.

LIQUOR (perhaps λείβω), ōris, dep. 3. to become or be liquid, melt, dissolve, run, flow, τήκω. *Virg.* *Montibus humor* liquitur. *Ovid.* *Liquitur* ut *glacies*. — Hence, *Liquens*, flowing, fluid, liquid, clear. *Virg.* mella, flumina. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* In partem pejorem liquitur ætas, wastes or wears away, declines. *Plaut.* *Res liquitur*, is spent. *Æc.* ap. *Cic.* *Liquier*, h. e. defluere.

LIRĀ (unc.), æ, f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, the ridge between two furrows. *Colum.* — ¶ It seems, also, to mean a furrow in *Colum.* 2, 8, 3.

LIRĀTIM (lira), adv. in ridges, ridge-wise. *Colum.* *Liratim* seri.

LIRINŌN (λείρινον), oleum, or unguentum, oil or ointment of lilies. *Plin.*

LIRIŌPE, es, f. a sea-nymph, mother of *Narcissus* *Ovid.*

LIRIS, is, m. a river of Italy, separating *Latiun* from *Sannium* and *Campania*, now *Garigliano*. *Plin.*

LIRŌ (lira), as, avi, atum, n. and a. I. make balks or ridges in land; to cover the seed in ploughing. *Varr.* Quum arant jacto semine, lirare dicuntur: id est, cum tabellis additis ad vomerem, simul et satum frumentum operiunt in porcis, et sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur. *Plin.* *Tabula aratro adnexa*, quod vocant *lirare*, operiente semina: unde primum appellata deliratio est. *Colum.* *jugera*. — Hence, for delirare. *Auson.* — Also, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* *labias* alicui, to tear by scratching.

LIROE (λήροι), trifles, bagatelles, fooleries. 3 *Plaut.*

LIS (from ἔρις, dropping ἔ, and changing ρ into λ), litis, f. strife, contention, dis-

pute, controversy, quarrel; for instance, between two persons. *Terent.* *Lites* factæ sunt inter eos. *Virg.* *Lites* componere, to compound, adjust, settle. *Id.* *Lites* agro positus, item ut discernere ret arvis, h. e. decide, determine. *Horat.* *Adhuc* sub iudice *lis* est (which is derived from the judicial signification of *lis*, though referring to a literary controversy). *Quid.* In *litem* ire, to enter into dispute, quarrel. *Cic.* *Mecum* quid habent *litium* (referring to a matter of opinion)? — In particular, a judicial controversy or contest, lawsuit, suit, process or action at law. *Cic.* *Lites* privatæ. *Id.* *Litem* alicui intendere, to raise or bring a suit against, to sue. *So, Id.* *Inferre* in alicui *litem* capitis. *Id.* obtinere, aut amittere, to carry or lose. *Horat.* perdere, to lose his cause, be cast. *Cic.* orare, to plead. *Pand.* instrnere testibus. *Id.* instituire de re quæpiam. *Horat.* *Lites* habere cum aliquo. *Terent.* *Lites* sequi, or sectari. *Cic.* *Litem* suam facere (of an advocate who forgets his client's cause, and is occupied in his own defence). *Pandect.* *Litem* suam ficere (of a judge who, in consequence of an unjust decision, from partiality, interest or ignorance, &c. subjected himself to the payment of the amount in controversy). *Titius* ap. *Macrob.* *Litem* suam facere (of a party who did not appear in the forum when the judge was appointed). *Cic.* *Litem* dare secundum aliquid, h. e. to give sentence, decide the cause. *Val. Max.* *Litem* dare secundum aliquem, to give sentence in one's favor. — *Figur.* of inanimate things, strife, variance, discrepancy, opposition. *Ovid.* *Lis* est cum forma magna pudicitie. *Id.* *Hanc* *litem* *Natura* diremit, h. e. interference, discord, of the jarring elements of chaos. — ¶ Also, the thing or matter which is the subject of a judicial contest or trial. *Liv.* *Litem* in rem suam vertere (as judges), to convert to their own use (appropriate to themselves) the lands which were the subject of controversy. *So, Id.* *Interceptor* *litis* alienæ. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* *Litem* æstimare, to sum up the amount of money which is to be paid by the offender, or to estimate the amount of injury done, and so to rite the damages, fix the penalty in the case. *Also, Cic.* *Litem* æstimare alicui; and *Id.* alicujus. *Also, Id.* In inferendis *litibus*, in reckoning the sum which is in controversy. *Id.* *Summa* *litium*, the amount of damages in the case. — *Figur.* *Liv.* *Litem* voluntatis æstimare, to fix the penalty we are to pay for our inclinations. — ¶ Proverbially, *Horat.* *Litem* lite solvere, h. e. to explain a controverted (or obscure) point, by another quite as much so.

LISSŪS, i, f. or LISSUM, i, n. a town of *Illyricum*, on the borders of *Macedonia*. *Cæs.*

LI TABILIS (lito), e, adj. with which an acceptable or successful offering may be made, acceptable, propitiatory. *Lactant.* *Victima* *litabilis* *Priapo*, meet and acceptable. *Id.* *Litabilior* *victima*.

LITAMEN (Id.), imis, n. a sacrifice, serving to satisfy, or in order to satisfy the gods. *Stat.* *divum*.

LITANIA (λιτανία), æ, f. public prayer or supplication to God, litany. *Sidon.*

LITATIŌS (lito), ōnis, f. the obtaining of 2 favorable omens in a sacrifice, a successful sacrifice. *Liv.* *Hostiæ* sine *litatione* cæsæ.

LITERĀ, and its derivatives, LITERĀTŪS, &c. See *Littera*, *Litteratus*, &c.

LITERNUM, i, n. a town in *Campania*, on the *Tuscan* sea. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence,

*Liternus*, a, um, adj. belonging thereto, *Literman*. *Cic.* *ager*. — Also, *Literinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Liternum*, *Literman*. *Plin.* *rus*. *Cic.* and *Lir.*

*Literuinum* (absol.), sc. prædium, a country estate at *Liternum*. — ¶ *Writ-*

ten, also, *Liternua*. *LITERNŪS* [LINT.], i, m. the *Liternus*, a river, near which was the town of *Liternum*. *Liv.*

LITHIANICŪS (λιθιάω, λιθάω), i, m. and that suffers with the stone. *Plin.* (Others read differently.)

LITHARGYRUM, or -ŌN (λιθάργυρος),

**i, n. litharge, the scum, froth, spume or dross of silver, made into a hard mass.** *Plin.*

**LITHIZONTES** (λιθίζων, stone-like), *m. pl.* those Indian carbuncles which had a faint brilliancy, and were of a brown-yellow color, of the garnet sort. *Plin.*

**LITHOSPHERMŌN** (λιθόσφερμον), *i, n.* the herb gromwell or stone-crop. *Plin.*

**LITHOSTROTŌS** (λιθόστρωτος), *a, um, 3 adj.* laid with stones. *Varr.* pavimentum, a pavement composed of small pieces of marble of different colors; a tessellated or mosaic pavement. *Id.* Lithostrotum (absol.), mosaic work.

**LITUCEN** (lituus & cano), *inis, m.* one who blows a cornet (lituus); a corneter. *Varr.*

**LITIGANS, tis.** See *Litigo*.

**LITIGATOR** (litigo), *ōris, m.* a word which first occurs in writers of the silver age, a person who has a dispute or contest. — Before a court, a party in a suit, a litigant, ἐριστής. *Quintil.* Litigator rusticus. *Sueton.* Appellationes urbanorum litigatorum. — Not in court, for instance, in literary controversies, a disputant. *Lactant.*

**LITIGATOR** (Id.), *us, m.* a lawsuit, pro-  
2 cess. *Quintil.* declam.

**LITIGIOSUS** (litigium), *a, um, adj.* full of dispute and wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious. *Cic.* Longa et satis litigiosa disputatio. — In particular, full of controversy, filled with lawsuits. *Ovid.* forum. — ¶ Also, in controversy, in dispute, *h. e.* being the subject of a controversy or suit, disputed. *Cic.* pradiolum. — ¶ Also, fond of controversies or lawsuits, litigious, quarrelsome, contentious, φιλόδικος. *Cic.* Hominem minime litigiosum. *Sidon.* Duæ anus, quibus nihil unquam litigiosius, bibacius, vomacius erit. *Augustin.* Homines pertinacissimi, et litigiosissimi.

**LITIGIUM** (Id.), *ii, n.* contention, wrangling, quarrel, strife, ἐρις, in court or out. *Plaut.*

**LITIGŌ** (for litem ago), *as, āvi, ātum, n.* 1. to strive, contend, quarrel, wrangle, dispute, debate, generally; and particularly, to contend judicially, be engaged in a lawsuit, litigate; ἀμφισβητέω, ἐρίζω. *Cic.* Hirtium cum Quinto acerrime pro me litigasse. *Plaut.* inter se de aliqua re. *Petr.* cum ventis, to wrestle with the winds; contend to no purpose. *Cic.* Litigare fratres, et iudicis turpibus conflictari. *Id.* In causis litigare. — ¶ Hence, Litigans, a disputant, wrangler. Not in court. *Gell.* — In court, Litigantes, the parties litigant. *Plin.*

**LITŌ** (according to *Varr.* for luto, from luo; *Voss.* prefers λιτή, suppliant prayers, supplication), *as, āvi, ātum, n.* and *a. 1.* to present an offering, make a sacrifice, which (as appears from the result of the inspection of the victim) is acceptable to the gods, and consequently affords an assurance that a contemplated enterprise may be commenced; it may be rendered, to sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain auspicious omens for an enterprise, to offer an acceptable sacrifice, καλλιερέω. *Liv.* Bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, my colleague's offering has proved acceptable. *Cic.* Qui (how) tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis (Diis), aliis non litetur? that by some the sacrifice is accepted, by others not; and the offering is made to some successfully, to others not. Also, *Id.* Proxima hostia (abl.) sepe litatur, a successful sacrifice is made. *Virg.* Anima (abl.) litandum Argolica. Hence, *Liv.* Nec auspicato nec litato (abl. absol.), instrument aciem, *h. e.* after having obtained favorable omens — Transitivity, to sacrifice acceptably or successfully. *Virg.* Sacrisque litatis, indulge hospitio. *Flor.* sanguinem humanum diis. *Propert.* Pastor exta litabat ovis. Also, *Ovid.* sacra fonda (abl.) bove. — ¶ Figur. to offer or sacrifice, appease with victims, satisfy, render satisfaction. *Cic.* Litemus igitur Lentulo, let us, then, appease with victims the manes of Lentulus (who had been put to death for his share in Catiline's conspiracy); ironically. *Senec.* Plura non habui, dolor, tibi quæ litarem. *Apul.* sepulcrum mariti cruore alicujus. — ¶ Also, of the sacrifice, to give a

favorable omen, to promise a happy event. *Ovid.* Victima nulla litat. *Martial.* Victima litat. *Sueton.* Sacrificio non litante, not presenting favorable omens.

**LITŌRALIS** (litus), *e, adj.* of or on the sea-side or shore, ἀκταίος. *Plin.* Litorales pisces. *Justin.* Litorales Indi, maritime. *Catull.* Vota facta litoralibus diis, *h. e.* who protect the shores.

**LITŌREUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to the sea-shore, on the shore, ἀκταίος. *Ovid.* arena. *Martial.* Ibis litoreas Salonas, maritime. *Virg.* aves, shore-birds. *Ovid.* cancer, haunting the shore.

**LITŌRŌSUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* same as Litoralis, Litoreus. *Plin.* Callais litoroso mari similis.

**LITTERA, or LITERA** (derived by some from lino, to streak; but litum, the supine, has a short penult, which quantity is retained in litura, and, as it seems, should be here), *æ, f.* a letter of the alphabet, γράμμα. *Plur.* Litteræ, letters. *Cic.* Si huius A litteram impresserit. *Id.* Maximis litteris incisum. *Plin.* Reliquas gemmas litterarum ordine explicabimus, alphabetically. *Senec.* Digerere in litteram, in the order of the alphabet. *Cic.* Lenis appellatio litterarum. *Id.* Ad me litteram nunquam misit, never a letter (of the alphabet); as we say, not a line. *Id.* Littera tristis, *h. e.* C; and salutaris, *h. e.* A; because, upon the voting-tablets of the judges, C stood for *Condemno*, and A for *Absolvo*. *Plaut.* Homo trium litterarum, *h. e.* fur, a thief. *Id.* Litteram ex se longam facere, to make a long I of one's self, *h. e.* to hang one's self. *Quintil.* Quem locum ad litteram subjeci, to the letter, letter for letter. *Cic.* Facere litteram, and *Plaut.* litteras, to make a letter or letters; to write. *Vitruv.* Scire litteras, to know how to write. *Sueton.* Nescire litteras, not to know how to write. *Colum.* Nescius litterarum. *Varr.* Sine litteris, without the knowledge of writing. *Pandect.* Scientia litterarum, *h. e.* scribendi. (But *Cic.* *Brut.* 74. Nescire litteras, to be unlearned, not a learned man.) *Cic.* In mente scriptoris, non in verbis ac litteris vim legis positam esse, letters. *Id.* Ea quæ scripta sunt, et ea quæ sine litteris, &c. *h. e.* unwritten, not contained in written law. *Id.* Ea littera (*h. e.* prævaricator) de accusatore solet dari iudici, *h. e.* that writing, that written word. *Id.* Liber non parum continet litterarum, *h. e.* satis longus est. — It is put for a peculiar way of writing, one's hand. *Cic.* Prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ litteræ. — ¶ Also, Litteræ, whatever is drawn up in writing; a writing or writings, documents, papers. *Cic.* Litteræ publicæ in ærario conditæ. *Liv.* Libros omnes litterasque deferret. *Cic.* Litteræ Græcæ de philosophia, books, writings; or, written literature. So, *Id.* Historia abest litteris nostris, is not yet written in our books, *h. e.* by Romans; or, in our language; or, which is perhaps the best, is yet wanting to our literature. *Id.* Nullam artem literis percipi posse, for e literis, *h. e.* as we say, from books. *Id.* Litteris mandare, or consignare aliquid, to commit to writing. *Id.* Quod litteris exstat, in writing, in books. *Id.* Litteræ rerum decretarum, *h. e.* specification or order therefor. *Id.* Tabulæ (accounts) et litteræ (other papers). *Id.* Ratio omnis et omnes litteræ, the papers containing the accounts. *Id.* Prætoris litteræ frumenti imperati, edict, orders. — Particularly, Litteræ, what is written to an absent person; a letter, and sometimes (as with other words which have a *sing.* signif. in the *plur.*) letters. *Cic.* Litteras dare alicui ad aliquid. *Id.* reddere alicui, to deliver, hand. *Id.* Unis litteris totius æstatis res gestas ad Senatam perscribere. *Id.* Queri apud aliquid per litteras. *Id.* Litteras mittere, dare ad aliquid, to write to any one; (on the contrary, Scribere ad aliquid, to give information by letter of some single incident or circumstance; to announce or mention by letter). *Id.* Invitare per litteras, by letter. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Binæ litteræ, two letters (not duæ). *Cic.* Litteræ creberrimæ, very frequent. *Id.* plures *Id.* Tuæ litteræ

(which he divides into *et eæ* — *et eæ*, so that it means letters). *Id.* Venio ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis (*h. e.* in this place, packets, despatches) accipi. — In the poets, the *sing.* Littera is sometimes used to signify a letter. *Ovid.* and *Martial.* — Also, Litteræ, written memorials, literature; also, the liberal arts, as illustrated by writings. *Nepos.* *Præf.* 2. Expertes litterarum Græcarum, of Greek literature. *Cic.* Cur poetas Latinos Græcis litteris eruditi legant. *Id.* Leviter Græcas litteras attingere, *h. e.* the arts of the Greeks, as illustrated in their writings. *Id.* and *Sallust.* Litteris Græcis et (atque) Latinis doctus. — In particular, written history. *Nepos.* *Pelop.* 1. Rudes litterarum Græcarum. *Cic.* Qui litteris delectantur. — Also, generally, the liberal arts, belles-lettres, letters, learning, the sciences, studies, scholarship, without special reference to written works. *Cic.* Instructa litteris eloquentia. *Id.* Litteræ reconditæ. *Id.* Iis litteris, quibus infinitatem rerum cognoscimus. *Plin.* altiores, *h. e.* magica ars. *Cic.* *Brut.* 93. uses litteræ generally, and then particularizes philosophia, jus civile, historia, &c. — But, also, more narrowly, of a particular art or science; frequently in *Cic.* for philology, grammar; also, for philosophy; also, in *Pis.* 29. the liberal arts, with the exception of philosophy.

**LITTERALIS** (litteræ), *e, adj.* pertaining to letters (of the alphabet). *Diomed.* grammatica, *h. e.* beginning with letters. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to letters (epistles), writings, books. *Symmach.* and *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**LITTERARIUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* relating to letters (of the alphabet), to writing, reading, language, learning. *Quintil.* ludus, a school.

**LITTERATE** (litteratus), *adv.* learnedly, eruditely, elegantly, accurately, critically, like a scholar, παιδαγωγέως. *Cic.* Belle et litterate dicta laudantur. *Id.* Antiquitatis, scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus, critically. *Id.* Perbene Latine loqui putabatur, litteratusque, quam ceteri, learnedly, correctly, scientifically. *Id.* *Itin.* 8. Litterate respondisse, politely, elegantly; ironically for without point, witlessly; but others explain it, to the letter, literally. *Id.* *Pis.* 25. Rationes perscriptæ ac litterate, accurately; or, otherwise, in a clear hand.

**LITTERATIŌ** (litteræ), *ōnis, f.* instruction or knowledge in reading, writing, &c.; elementary instruction or knowledge, such as a boy gets at the lowest schools. *Varr.*

**LITTERATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* one who teaches boys to read and write; a school-master. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a professor of language; a critic, philologist, grammarian; for instance, who explains the writings of the poets. *Sueton.* and *Catull.* — *Sueton.* says that some made a distinction between *litteratus* and *litterator*, using the former of a man of profound learning, the latter of one only moderately learned (a poor philologist, small critic), which distinction is found in *Gell.*

**LITTERATORIUS** (litterator), *a, um, adj.* grammatical. *Tertull.* eruditio. — Hence, Litteratoria, grammar, philology. *Quintil.* 2, 14. uses the word, but only (as it seems) to reject it.

**LITTERATRIX**, *icis, f.* from litterator; a word blam'd by *Quintil.*

**LITTERATŪLUS** (dimin. from litteratus), *i, m.* something of a critic, &c. *Hieronym.*

**LITTERATŪRA** (litteræ), *æ, f.* the forming or writing of (alphabetical) letters; writing. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the art or science of language, grammar, philology. *Quintil.* Grammaticæ, quam in Latinum transferentes, litteraturam vocaverunt. — Also, instruction in language; for instance, in reading, &c. *Senec.* Prime illa, ut antiqui vocabant, litteratura per quam pueris elementa traduntur. — ¶ Also, learning, erudition, scholarship. *Cic.* Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio memoria, litteratura, cogitatio, diligentia.

**LITTERATUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* inscribed

with letters, lettered. *Plaut.* Litterata urna. *Apul.* Laciniae auro litteratae, h. e. aureis litteris intertextae. — Hence, branded. *Plaut.* Si hic litteratus (sc. servus) me sinat. — ¶ Also, skilled in writing; a writer, amanuensis. *Cic.* Commentatum in quadam testudine cum servis litteratis fuisse. — Also, able to read. *Cic. N. D.* 3. 9. — ¶ Also, learned, erudite, especially in philology and grammar, παιδευμένος. *Cic.* Caninus nec infacetus, et satis litteratus. *Senec.* Quibus nec litterator fit quisquam, nec melior. *Cic.* Frater tuus, quem litteratissimum fuisse iudico, facile diceret, hic versus Plauti non est, h. e. a great philologist. *Nepos.* Pueri litteratissimi, very scientifically educated. — In particular, grammarians and eritics were called litterati. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, relating to learning, devoted to learning, literary. *Cic.* Quid est enim dulcius otio litterato?

**LITTERIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, m. a smatterer in 3 letters, sciolite, grammaticaster. *Ammian.*

**LITTERŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. an old 3 form, synonymous with *Litteratus*. *Cass. Hem. ap. Non.*

**LITTERŪLĀ** (dimin. from littera), æ, f. a small (alphabetical) letter, γραμματίον. *Cic.* Accepi tuam epistolam vacillanti-bus litterulis. — ¶ *Plur.* Litterulæ, a short letter or epistle. *Cic.* — Also, learning, studies, literary or philological knowledge, when one speaks disparagingly or modestly. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

**LITTŪS**, and its derivatives **LITTŌRĀ-LIS**, &c. See *Litus*, *Litoralis*, &c.

**LITURĀ** (litum, supine of lino), æ, f. a smearing, anointing, ἀλειψίς. *Colum.* Pluvias arceat ejusmodi litura. — Commonly, the drawing or smearing of the wax of a writing-tablet over a letter or word, in order to efface it; the rubbing out of a letter or word; a rasure, ἐξάλειψις. *Cic.* Et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. *Horat.* Carmen multa litura coercuit, erasure, correction. — ¶ Hence, figur. change, alteration. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, the part or passage which is thus smeared over, or, as we say, stricken out; the letter, word, place erased. *Cic.* Nomen esse in litura, h. e. written where something had been before written and erased. — ¶ Also, the spot, blot, blur, streak, which one makes in writing; by one's tears, for instance, which, by obscuring the impression, make the writing illegible. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* — Figur. any blur, blot, streak; as, a wrinkle. *Martial.*

**LITURĀRIŪS** (litura), a, um, adj. *Auson.* 3 *Liturarii* (sc. libri, or codicilli) mei, tablets, copy-books, where one writes down his lines, and occasionally erases such as do not please him.

**LITURGŪS** (λειτουργός), i, m. one who discharges some public duty; a public officer, servant of the state. *Cod. Theod.*

**LITURŌ** (litura), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 blot out, erase. *Sidon.*

**LITŪS** (unc.), ōris, n. the sea-shore, sea-side, strand, αἰγιαλός, ἀκτῆ. *Cic.* Solebat Aquilus quarentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire, qua fluctus alludret. *Id.* Litus commune ejectis (the wrecked). — Proverbially, *Ovid.* Litus arare, to plough the sea-shore (to the same amount as our preach to the winds). *Id.* In litus arenas fundere, h. e. to carry coals to *Newcastle*. — Figur. *Cic.* Metellus non homo, sed litus, atque aer, et solitudo mera, h. e. (as it seems) having nothing genial about him; as the shore, air and deserts are barren and bare. — More widely, land lying near the sea, sea-coast. *Virg.* Cui litus arandum. Also, *Tacit.* De electione litorum loqui, h. e. retreats upon the coast. — ¶ Also, the shore or strand of a lake. *Ovid.* Trasimena litura. *Catull.* Litus Larium, h. e. of lake Larius. — ¶ *Ripa* properly signifies the bank of a river; and is directly opposed to litus by *Ovid.* Flumina campo recepta liberioris aquae, pro ripis litura pulsant. — Yet litus is found in *Virg.* for the bank of a river; and *ripa* in *Horat.* for the shore of the sea. — ¶ Some write littus.

**LITŪS**, a, um, particip. from lino.

**LITŪS** (lino), us, m. an anointing, unctio, smearing. *Plin.*

**LITŪSŪS** (unc.), i, m. a wind instrument, a little bent at the top, used in war; a sort of cornet. *Cic., Virg., Horat.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ From the resemblance (unless, indeed, this is the primitive use), a staff a little bent at the top, used by the augurs; an augur's staff or crook. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Hence (borrowed from the use of a trumpet), a setting or urging on to fight, inciting, stimulating, instigation. *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. De lituis βοάπιδος, de signifero Athenione. — And, of men, the author, instigator. *Cic.* Lituum perfectionis meae fuisse.

**LIVEDŌ** (liveo), inis, f. lividness, the purple or black and blue color which is left on the body by blows, &c. *Apul.*

**LIVENS**, entis. See *Liveo*.

**LIVENTER** (livens), adv. lividly, with a 3 leaden color. *Paulin. Petroc.*

**LIVĒŌ** (unc.), es, n. 2 to be of a lead color, be bluish, black and blue, livid, περιδόνουμα. *Ovid.* Livent rubigine dentes. (See *Livens*, below.) — Particularly, of marks on the body caused by blows, bruises, pinching, &c. *Propert.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, figur. to be envious, because envy makes those who feel it pale, wan and livid. *Martial.* Livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, is wan or livid with envy. *Stat.* Liveat aspera Juno. — With a dative, to envy, repine at the prosperity of. *Tacit.* and *Martial.*

— ¶ *Livens*, tis, partic. and adj. leaden-colored, bluish, black and blue, livid. *Virg.* plumbum. *Ovid.* Pruna nigro liventia succo. *Stat.* Liventes in morte oculi, glazed. *Ovid.* Compeditibus liventia crura. — Also, envious. *Martial.*

**LIVESCŌ** (liveo), is, n. 3. to become of a 3 leaden color, to become black and blue, livid, περιδόνουμα. *Lucret.* Digni livescunt in pedibus. — ¶ Figur. to become envious. *Claudian.*

**LIVIANŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Livius* or *Livia*, *Livian*. *Liv.* exercitus, h. e. commanded by *Livius*. *Plin.* æs, and charta, h. e. named from *Livia*, wife of *Augustus*.

**LIVĪDE** (lividus), adv. with a leaden color, 2 somewhat obscurely. *Plin.* Carbunculi languidini et lividus lucent.

**LIVIDINĀNS** (Id.), tis, particip. or adj. 3 wan with envy, envious. *Petron.* (Alii leg. libidinantium, alii litigantium.)

**LIVIDŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to make livid, wan, 3 ghastly. *Paul. Nolan.*

**LIVIDŪLŌS** (dimin. from lividus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat envious and spiteful. *Juvenal.*

**LIVIDŪS** (liveo), a, um, adject. of a leaden color, bluish, blue, περιδόνός. *Horat.* racemi, blue clusters of grapes. *Virg.* Vada livida verrunt, the leaden-colored waters (of the Styx). *Catull.* Lividissima vorago paludis. *Horat.* dens, h. e. dark yellow. — In particular, black and blue, livid, from a bruise, blow or hard pressure, which forces the blood from the vessels, and sends it under the skin. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Figur. on account of the blue or livid color which belongs to envy, envious, malignant, grudging; or, openly, manifestly envious (in which it seems to differ from *invidus*, from which it is distinguished by *Cic.* though the distinction does not always hold good). *Martial.* Omnibus invidias, livide, nemo tibi. *Cic.* Et invidi, et malevoli, et lividi. *Ovid.* lingua, malignant, calumnious. *Horat.* Lividus et mordax videor tibi. *Id.* Non tuos patiar labores carpere lividas obliviones, envious oblivion, h. e. malicious withholding of merited praise, and, as it were, forgetfulness of merit. *Senec.* Lividiorem sententiam dixit.

**LIVIŪS**, a, um, adj. *Livian*, of or pertaining to *Livius* or *Livia*. *Cic.* leges, h. e. of *M. Livius Drusus*, the tribune. *Colum.* arbos, h. e. *Liviana ficus*. — ¶ Subst. *Livius*, a man of the *Livian* gens; *Livia*, a woman of the same. Among the most noted of this name are *T. Livius Patavinus* (h. e. of *Padua*, the *Paduan*), the author of a history of Rome from the foundation of the city to the time in which he lived (under *Augustus* and *Tiberius*): *L. Livius An-*

*dronicus*, the dramatist; *Livia*, the second wife of the emperor *Augustus*.

**LIVŌR** (liveo), ōris, m. leadenness of complexion, a bluish color. *Juvenal.* Uva livorem ducit ab uva. — Hence, blueness or lividness, or a blue or livid spot, especially when caused by violence, as by blows, bruises, pressure, &c. *Colum.* Oliva contusione livorem contrahit. *Ovid.* Sed niger in vacca pectore livor erat. *Id.* Livor impresso cre, h. e. a spot caused by a kiss; a red spot. *Sueton.* Livores toto corpore erant, blue spots, the effect of poison. — ¶ Hence, on account of the leaden or blue (or, at least, changeable) complexion of the envious, envy, malignity, spite, malice, ill-will, especially as exhibited outwardly. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Summa malevolentia et livore impediuntur. *Phadr.* Si livor obtrectare curam voluerit. *Ovid.* Pascitur in vivis livor: post fata quiescit. *Tacit.* Obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Propert.* Livor cupidus, envy which wishes ill to others.

**LIX**. *Varr.* ap. *Plin.* est cinis foci, h. e. 3 ashes: ap. *Non.* est cinis, vel humor cinerum admixtus, ashes or lie, which seems better.

**LIXĀ** (according to *Non.* from *lix*, which once signified water), æ, m. a sutler, victualer in a camp, ἀγοραῖός. *Liv.* — *Justin.* 38, 10. enumerates, among the *lixæ*, the coqui, pistores, scenici; so that it might be rendered baggage-men, waiters, retainers. Also, *Sallust.* Jug. 44. *Lixæ* permixti cum militibus. — ¶ Also, an attendant upon a magistrate. *Apul.*

**LIXIVIŪS** (lix), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Cinis 2 *lixivius*; or *Colum.* Cinis *lixivia*; or *Id.* *Lixivia* (absol.); or *Pallad.* *Lixivium* (absol.), h. e. lie.

**LIXIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Scribon.* 2 *Larg.* Cinis *lixiva*; or *Pallad.* and *Colum.* *Lixivum* (absol.), h. e. lie. *Colum.* mustum, h. e. must which flows spontaneously from grapes before they are pressed.

**LIXŪLĀE**, arum, f. in the *Sabine* tongue, 3 circular cakes of meal, cheese, and water. *Varr.*

**LOBA**, æ, f. the stalk or stem of *Indian millet*. *Plin.* — In *Apul.* *Cannæ* quas *Græci lobas* appellat.

**LŌCALIS** (locus), e, adj. of or pertaining 3 to a place, local, τοπικός. *Tertull.* Esse aliquam localem determinationem, h. e. loci. *Id.* clades, h. e. locorum. *Tertull.* opposet locale to universale. *Charis.* *Localia adverbia*, of place.

**LŌCALITĀS** (localis), ātis, f. locotness, 3 *locality*, h. e. the being in a certain place. *Claud. Mam.*

**LŌCALITER** (Id.), adv. locally, in the way 3 of the place; and as the manner of the place is. *Tertull.* and *Ammian.* 1. 19, c. 12.

**LŌCARĪŪS** (locus), a, um, adj. concerning 3 or having to do with letting out anything. — Hence, subst. *Locarius*, ii, m. one who lets out anything, for instance, places at the public shows. — And, *Locarium*, ii, n. rent, of a stable or tavern.

*Varro.*

**LŌCATIŌ** (loco), ōnis, f. a placing, ordering, arranging, disposition. *Quintil.* verborum. — ¶ Also, a letting out, leasing, bargaining for any thing to be done, ἐκμισθωσις. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

**LŌCATITIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. let out, 3 bargained out. *Sidon.*

**LŌCĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who lets out 2 something to another, or who bargains to have some work done for a certain price. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

**LŌCELLŪS** (dimin. from *loculus*), i, m. 3 a compartment or division of a locker or little chest; or, a little box, coffer, casket. *Martial.* Si quid adhuc superest in nostri facie locelli, munus erit. *Id.* Omnes persequeris pratorum, *Cotta*, locellos.

**LŌCITŌ** (frequent. from *loco*), as, a. 1. to 3 let out or lease. *Terent.*

**LŌCŌ** (locus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to place, set, lay, dispose, arrange, station, καταστήσει. *Cic.* castra ad *Cystris*, to pitch.

*Quintil.* equites pro cornibus. *Sallust.* milites super vallum. *Cic.* Membra suo quæque loco locata. *Id.* Viri in insidiis

locati. *Plaut.* insidias alicui, to place, set, lay. *Virg.* *Sacra* longævum in se-

locavit. *Id.* viros sedili, *seats.* *Id.* fundamenta urbis, *to lay the foundation.* *Id.* urbem, *found.* *Sallust.* Ubi stipendium et commeatum locaverat, *had deposited.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Castellum in loco munito locatum, *placed, situate.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Inter recte factum, atque peccatum media locabat quædam. *Id.* Artes, quæ possunt locare homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis. *Id.* Omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi, et locavi. *Id.* Civitas in alicujus fide locata, *placed under the protection of.* *Id.* Prudentia locata est in delectu, *rests upon, consists in.* — ¶ *Locare puellam, to bestow or give in marriage, to marry to any one.* *Plaut.* Neque eam queo locare cuiquam, *I cannot get a husband for her.* *Id.* Locare in matrimonium. *Id.* Locare aliquam in luculeitum familiam. *Cic.* Locare in matrimonio stabili. *Em. ap. Auct. ad Herenn.* aliquam alicui nuptiis. *Terent.* Locare virginem alicui nuptum. — ¶ Also, *to let out, let out to hire or farm, to lease; or opposed to conduco; ἐκμισθῶ, ἀπομισθῶ.* *Cic.* Si Rhodiis turpe non est portorium locare, ne Hermaerconti quidem turpe est conducere. *Id.* Censoribus vectigalia locare licet. — With *ablat.* of the rent. *Liv.* Agrum omnem locavit frumento, *let for a rent of corn.* *Plin. Ep.* Prædia locare non nunno, sed partibus, *to let, not for money, but for a part of the produce.* — Also, *Cic.* Se locare, *to let one's self out, h. e. one's services.* *Plaut.* se pro manduco. *Id.* operam suam tribus numis ad artes navigatorias. *Juvenal.* vocem, *to let one's voice, become a crier.* *Gell.* operam alicui. — Hence, *Locatum, a letting or farming out, a contract of this kind.* *Cic.* Judicia, quæ fiunt ex conducto aut locato. *Pandect.* Ex locato agere cum aliquo. — ¶ Also, *to let a thing out to be done for a certain price, to bargain to have a thing done; or to which answers suscipere, or redimere.* *Cic.* Ut Quæstores eam hasim, statuamque faciendam, et in Rostris statuendam locent: quantique locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam curent. *Id.* columnas dealbandas. *Id.* Palam vivorum funera locabantur. *Plaut.* Loces efferendum, nam mortuus est, *h. e. hire some one to attend to the funeral.* *Cic.* Anseribus cibaria publice locantur, sc. præbenda. So, *Liv.* Vestimenta locare exercitui, *h. e. faciendâ pro exercitu.* — ¶ Also, *to lay out, expend.* *Plaut.* Nec quidquam argenti locavi usquam æque bene. — Hence, *to put out at interest.* *Plaut.* Locare argenti nemini nunnum queo. — And, *figur.* *to apply, bestow, employ.* *Liv.* beneficium apud gratos. *Cic.* operam in re. — ¶ *Phædr.* 1, 16. 1. Locare nomen, *to borrow money; or, to give or lend one's name, by way of surety.* — ¶ *Locasit, for locaverit.* *Cic. e legg. xii tab.*

**LOCRENSIS**, e, adj. of, belonging or pertaining to Locri in Italy; *Locrian.* *Plin. ager.* — *Locrenses, the Locrians.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to Locris in Greece; *Locrenses, the (Greek) Locrians.* *Liv.*

**LOCRI**, Grum, m. the inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; they were divided into the Locri Epienemidii, Locri Opuntii, and Locri Ozolæ. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town of Italy, in the Bruttian territory, colonized by Locrians from Greece. *Liv.* — Its inhabitants were called Locri, and Locrenses. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a comedy by Menander. *Quintil.*

**LOCROSIS**, idis, f. a region of Greece, lying between Æolia, Phocis, Bœotia and Eubœa, inhabited by the Locri. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a region of Italy, in which was situated the town of Locri.

**LOCULAMENTUM** (loculus), i, n. a cell, compartment, small division; or, the series of such apartments or cells; in a pigeon house or book-case, for instance. *Colum.* and *Sucton.* — Also, a bee-hive. *Colum.* — Also, a receptacle, case, box, for other things. *Veget.* and *Vitriv.*

**LOCULARIS** resina, occurs in *Pallad.*; but it is not known what it means.

**LOCULATUS** (loculus), a, um, adj. having compartments or divisions. *Varro.* arcule, and piscine.

**LÖCULÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of little cells or compartments. *Plin.* putamen.

**LÖCULÖS** (dimin. from locus), i, m. a small place, σπρυαλωπία. *Plaut.* — ¶ In particular, a place in a sepulchre where the bodies are kept, cavity, niche, coffin. *Plin.* and *Justin.* — Also, a tier. *Fulgent. Planc.* — ¶ Also, a place partitioned off, a compartment; for instance, a stall, manger. *Veget.* — Hence, *Loculi, a receptacle with compartments; for instance, a small box, chest or press; a coffer or casket, of wood or ivory, for money or jewels.* *Pallad.* Pulpæ fîcorum duplicatæ in cistellis serventur, aut loculis. *Horat.* Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere. *Juvenal.* Gemma princeps Sardonyches, loculis quæ custoditur eburnis. *Martial.* Excussi loculosque, sacculumque. *Plin.* Quod loculos, in quibus erant claves vinariæ cellæ, resignavisset, a box, in which each key had its place. *Horat.* Lævo suspensi loculos, tabulamque lacerto, perhaps a little box of counters. *Sueton.* Loculi peculiaries, private chest, private purse, as we say.

**LÖCUPLES** (locus & plenus, or, obsol. pleo), etis, adj. rich in lands, landed. *Cic. fragm.* Quod tunc res erat in pecore, et in locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi, et locupletes vocabantur. *Plin.* Locupletes dicebant, loci, hoc est agri, plenos. *Cic.* Majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima: sunt enim locupletes. — ¶ Generally, rich, wealthy, opulent, πλούσιος. *Cic.* Mulier copiosa plane, et locuples. *Hirt.* Locupletiores domini. *Cæs.* Locupletissimæ urbes. *Horat.* Mancipiis locuples; in slaves. *Apul.* pecuniæ, in money. *Juvenal.* Ut locupletem Aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, *h. e. gradum in militia, qui te locupletem reddat.* — Hence, rich, ample, sumptuous, copious. *Nepos.* munerâ. *Horat.* Annus locuples frugibus. — Also, rich, richly stored, stocked, provided, abundantly furnished. *Cic.* Locupletior igitur hominum natura ad beate vivendum est. *Id.* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejuniis, rich in expression. *Id.* Latina lingua locupletior, quam Græca. *Id.* Locuples et referta domus. *Nepos.* Regio locupletissima. — ¶ Also, worthy of credit, in whom you may rely, safe, sure, in respect of an engagement or suretiship, because a rich man is better able to fulfil such an agreement than a poor man. *Liv.* Samnitibus sponsores nos sumus, rei (nom. pl. of reus) satis locupletes, *h. e. sufficient to discharge the obligation.* — And, generally, credible, trusty, faithful, sufficient. *Cic. testis.* *Id.* tabellarius. *Id.* Locupletissimi auctores, most credible or excellent authorities, able vouchers. — ¶ *Gentil. pl.* Locupletium. *Cic.; and Locupletum. Cæs.*

**LÖCUPLETATOR** (locupletor), oris, m. 3 one who enriches. *Eutrop.*

**LÖCUPLETISSIMĒ** (locupletissimus; for 3 the positive, which would be locupletiter, does not occur), adv. superl. very richly, amply, abundantly. *Spartian.* and *Aurel. Vict.*

**LÖCUPLETÖ** (locuples), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make rich, enrich, furnish richly, πλουτίζω. *Cic.* Hæc lex eos homines fortunis locupletat. *Nepos.* Magna præda milites locupletati. *Id.* Equis, armis, viris, pecunia totam locupletavit Africanam. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Sapientem locupletat ipsa natura. *Id.* eloquentiam graviorum artium instrumento. *Id.* templum picturis.

**LÖCÖS** (unc.), i, m. (plur. Loci, m. and Loca, n.) a place, τόπος. *Pompej. in Cic. Ep.* Omnes copias in unum locum convenire. *Ovid.* Facere alicui locum in turba, room. *Liv.* Locorum situm, naturam regionis nosse. *Quintil.* Locum perdere, *h. e. spectandi in ludis.* *Cæs.* Galli, qui ea loca incoherent, those parts. *Sallust.* Proximos nostro mari locos occupavere. *Cic.* Quo loci nasceretur, *h. e. quo loco.* *Tacit.* Eo loci, *h. e. eo loco.* *Sueton.* Eodem loci consistere, *h. e. eodem loco.* *Sallust.* Ad ibi loci, *h. e. ad eum locum.* *Horat.* Ubi cumque locorum. *Cic.* Ex or de loco supe-

riore dicere, agere, *h. e. from an elevated place; either of an orator from the rostra or a magistrate from the tribunal:* Ex æquo loco, &c. *h. e. from the same level, namely, in the senate (and so of one who converses familiarly with others):* Ex inferiore loco, *h. e. from a lower place, of one who addresses the judges, who sit upon the tribunal.* *Terent.* Da locum melioribus, *give place, give way, yield.* So, *Cic.* Dandus est locus fortunæ. *Sallust.* Loco cedere, *give way, abandon their post.* *Cic. Q. F. 2, 3.* Urgere illi, ut loco nos moverent, *drive us from the place.* *Horat.* Præsidium loco deiecit, *h. e. dislodged.* *Cic.* Hæc turba forensis dat locum vitiosissimis oratoribus, *gives a place, admits, lets in.* — Hence, *figur. place.* *Cic.* Aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisses, *some place.* *Id.* Qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum quem habet locum fortitudo? *what place, force, worth, use?* *Pandect.* Rescriptum locum habebit, *will have place, effect; or will come into play.* *Liv.* Nullum misericordiæ locum habuerunt, *no pity found place with them.* *Cic.* Si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini, nisi litigioso, *there was place, admittance, h. e. no one could get admittance to it.* *Id.* In poetis non Homero soli locus est. *Id.* Maledicto nihil loci est, *no room.* *Terent.* Nihil est precii loci relictum, *there is no place left for entreaty; I can effect nothing by entreaty.* *Cic.* Vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit, *leaves room, allows of, admits.* *Id.* Nec precibus nostris relinquit locum, *leaves no room, makes them needless, by doing unasked what we wish.* *Pandect.* Huic edicto locus est, *this edict finds place.* *Liv.* Locum aperire hosti ad occasionem, *to afford an opening for an opportunity.* — Also, *figur. place, standing.* *Cic.* Quem locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti, *h. e. what consideration, repute.* *Id.* Tenerent oratorum locum. *Id.* Secundum locum obmutinere. *Id.* Filii loco esse, *h. e. pro filio, in the stead, for, as, like.* *Id.* Habere aliquem loco patris. *Terent.* Te in fratris dilexi loco, *as a brother, as I would a brother.* *Cic.* Criminis loco putant esse, *hold it to be a crime, deem it criminal.* *Id.* Vocari in locum mortui. *Id.* Invitari in locum alicujus. *Id.* Si in eo loco esset, *if he were in his place; or, also, in that situation.* — It frequently means place or standing, in the sense of consideration, esteem, account, favor. *Cic.* Eodem apud me loco, *quo apud patrum.* *Id.* Honestatem eo loco habet, *ut, &c. holds in such esteem, values so highly.* *Id.* Voluptatem nullo loco numerare, *to hold it in no esteem, account it nothing of.* — Also, *figur. place, post of honor, dignity, office, post, standing, rank.* *Cæs.* Majorum locum ei restituerat, *h. c. regnum.* *Id.* Loco movit signiferos, *took from them their posts or rank, deposed them.* *Liv.* Duo consularia loca. *Cic.* Summus locus civitatis. *Id.* Esse equestri loco, *of equestrian rank, an eque.* *Cæs.* De loco contendebant. — Also, *Cic.* Secundo loco, *secondly, in the second place.* *Id.* Priore loco causam dicere, *h. c. first, before the accuser.* *Id.* Ut, qui pro capite diceret, is posteriore loco diceret, *h. e. last, after his accuser.* *Id.* Aliquot locis significavit, *several times, or in several places in his speech.* — Also, *the place or spot which a combatant must maintain if he will get the victory, post, position, posture, attitude, especially in gladiatorial contests, status, gradus.* *Cic. Catil. 2, 1.* Loco ille motus est, *quum est ex Urbe depulsus, forced from his position, driven from his advantageous stand or post.* *Horat.* Virtutis locum deseruit, *abandoned the post.* *Id.* Verba movere loco, *to dislodge.* — Also, *Loci, or Loca, the scruval parts: the womb.* *Cic., Cels., Cato and Plin.* (of human kind and beasts). — Also, *a passage, portion, head of a book or science; or, the subject, matter.* *Cic.* Non te expectare, dum ad locum venias, *till you come to the place or subject.* *Id.* Habent omnes philosophiæ notas et tractatos locos. — Also, *a place or subject from which arguments are drawn, a topic, source of*

*argument.* Cic. Locum esse argumenti sedem. II. Locus nosse debemus. II. Loci communes, general sources of argument, common places. — Also, a portion of an estate (fundus). Pandect. — And, an estate, piece of land, land. Cic. Agr. 3, 2. — Also, a place to dwell in, whether a house, town, land, or the tomb. Liv. Aedes, loca, lautia, legatis decreta (but here, as aedes and loca are distinguished from each other, the latter refers, perhaps, to places abroad assigned to the ambassadors, such as seats at public shows, or in the forum, &c.). Virg. Loca tacientia (in the lower world). Cic. Opportunitas loci, place, town. Especially of towns, villages, &c. which are no longer in existence, site. Plin. Oppidum Olenum, colonia Dyme: loca Buprasium, Hymine. Hence, Ovid. Ubi nunc urbs est, tunc locus urbis erat. Also, Cæs. Loca temperatiora, regions. Inscript. Locum consecravit, sepulchre. — ¶ Locus has, also, the sense of time, space, room. Terent. Ignoscendi dabitur locus. Hence, Lucret. Inde loci. Sallust. and Liv. Ad id locorum, to that time, till then, hitherto. Plaut. Post id locorum. Id. Adhuc locorum, till then. Terent. Interea loci. Sallust. Postea loci. Terent. Tunc locorum, for tunc. — Hence, the right time; thus, Loco, and in loco, at the right time, opportunely, seasonably, appositely, at the proper moment. Terent. Pecuniam in loco negligere, interdum non in loco reddite. Id. Posuisti loco versus Accianus, haec applied well. Id. Aedilitas in loco posita, rightly, well. — Also, opportunity, occasion, fit season, cause, handle, reason. Cic. Nactus locum rescandæ libidinibus. Id. Non nihil dare loci iniquis secus existimandi. Id. Dare suspicioni locum. Nepos. Nunquam hosti locum nocendi dedit. Liv. Locum seditionis querere. Id. Locum dare ad incendenda opera. — ¶ Also, situation, condition, state, footing, circumstances, predicament, pass. Terent. Ego in eum incidi locum, ut, &c. Id. Pejore loco res non potis est esse. Cic. Meliore loco erant res nostræ. Id. Res erat eo loci, ut, &c. for eo loco. Id. Is, si eo loco esset, negativit se facturum, if he were in that predicament, if it were his affair. So, Plaut. Si ego in istoc siem loco, dem, &c. if I were in your place. — ¶ Also, standing, rank, station, degree, bestowed by birth. Cic. Isto loco femina. Liv. Summo loco nata, of high birth. Cic. Homines inferiore loco. — ¶ Also, a point, particular, article, part. Cic. Cui loco consulte, for this point. Id. Ex quatuor locis, in quos honesti naturam divisimus. Id. Alter locus cautionis, the other point, article, division. Id. Uno loco melior, in one point, particular, thing. — ¶ Also, Plaut. Ex hoc loco; or, Liv. Ad locum, forthwith, immediately, on the moment.

**LOCUSTA**, æ, f. a locust, ἀράβης, ἀκρίς. Tacit. and Plin. — Prudent. and Juvenal. use the word, and shorten the first syllable. — ¶ Also, a kind of shell-fish, lobster. Cels. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a woman famous for her skill in poisons, of whose help Nero and Agrippina availed themselves. Tacit., Sueton., and Juvenal. who lengthens the first syllable.

**LOCUTIÖ**, or **LOCUTIÖ** (loquor), önis, f. a speaking. Cic. Ex locutione, ex recitativa. — ¶ Also, speech, discourse. Auct. ad Herenn. Sermo est oratio remissa, et finitima quotidiana locutioni. Cic. Omnis locutio oratio est. — ¶ Also, a way of speaking or pronouncing, pronunciation. Cic. Locutio emendata, et Latina. — ¶ Also, a phrase, idiom, manner of speaking. Gell. Copia talium locutionum. — Also, Locutiones, words, generally speaking. Quintil. says some spoke in this way.

**LOCUTIUS**. See Aius.

**LOCUTÖR**, or **LOCUTÖR** (loquor), öris, 3 m. one who speaks, a speaker. Apul. exotici sermonis. — Hence, a prattler, talkative fellow. Gell.

**LOCUTÖREUS** (Id.), ii, m. a prater, great talker, prattler, tattle-box. Gell.

**LÖCÖTÖS**, or **LÖQUÖTÖS**, a, um, parti-  
3 cip. from loquor.  
**LÖCÖTÖS**, or **LÖQUÖTÖS** (loquor), us,  
m. a speaking, speech. Apul.  
**LÖDICÖLÄ** (dimin. from lodix), æ, f. a  
2 small coverlet, blanket, sheet. Sueton.  
**LÖDIX** (unc.), icis, f. a coverlet, blanket,  
sheet, στρώμα, πύλη. Juvenal. — Masc.  
gen. in Poll. ap. Quintil. (but Quintil.  
blames it)  
**LÖDÖRÄ** (λοιδωρία), æ, f. a bitter taunt,  
3 keea inceptive. Macro.  
**LÖGÄRÖN** (λογάριον), ii, n. a small ac-  
3 count-book, account of ordinary daily ex-  
penses or the like. Pandect.  
**LÖGEUM**, or **LÖGIUM** (λογεῖον, or λό-  
γιον), i, n. archives. Cic. ad Div. 5,  
20 (si lectio certa). — ¶ Also, the part  
of the stage next to the audience (even be-  
fore the proscenium), where the actors  
spoke, same as palpitina. Vitruv.  
**LÖGICÖ** (λογική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the art  
of reasoning, logic. Cic. Totaque est  
Logice, quam rationem disserendi voco;  
(but Ed. Ern. has logica, from logica, æ.)  
**LÖGICÖS** (λογικός), a, um, adj. pertaining  
to logic, logical. Cic. Habes ea, quæ de  
perturbationibus enucleate disputant  
Stoici, quæ Logica appellant, quia dis-  
seruntur subtilibus. Sidon. Physica vel  
logico, logicum vel jungit ad ethos, logic.  
**LÖGISTÄ** (λογιστής), æ, m. an account-  
3 ant, computer; also, the president or prov-  
ost of a town, who had the superintend-  
ence of the finances. Cod Just.  
**LÖGISTÖRICÖS**, i, m. or **LÖGISTÖR-  
ICUM** (λογιστορικός), i, n. a work of  
Varro, now lost, which contained acute  
sayings and remarkable anecdotes of every  
kind. Gell.  
**LÖGÖDÄDÄLÄ** (λογοδαδάλια), æ, f.  
3 excessive nicety and art in one's words.  
Auson.  
**LÖGÖGRÄPHÖS** (λογογράφος), i, m. a  
3 clerk of accounts. Pandect.  
**LÖGÖS**, or **LÖGÖS** (λόγος), i, m. a word;  
2 hence, Terent. Logi, words, all talk,  
stuff, nonsense. — Also, Logi, words,  
talk. Plaut. Loquere paucis: non longos  
logos, no prosing. — ¶ Also, a  
witty saying, good thing, bon-mot, jest.  
Plaut. Logos ridiculos vendo. Cic.  
fragm. Omnes logos, qui ludis dicti  
sunt, animadvertisse. — ¶ Also, a fa-  
ble. Senec. Fabellæ, et Aespei logi.  
— ¶ Also, reason. Auson.  
**LÖLIÄCÖS** (lolium), a, um, adj. made  
3 of darnel or tares. Varr. farina.  
**LÖLIÄRÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining  
to darnel or tares; darnel. Colum. cri-  
brum.  
**LÖLIGÖ**, önis, f. the calamary, ink-fish, cut-  
1 tic-fish, or sleeve (Sepia loligo, L.), τεύ-  
σις, τεύσις. Cic. — Plin. 9, 20, distin-  
guishes it from *sepia* (Sepia officinalis,  
L.), with which others held it to be  
identical. — ¶ Figur. Horat. Nigræ  
succus loliginis, h. e. livor. — ¶ Writ-  
ten, also, Lolligo.  
**LÖLIGÖNCÖLÄ**, or **LÖLIGÖNCÖLÄ**  
3 (dimin. from loligo), [LÖLL.], æ, f. a  
small calamary, τεύσις. Plaut.  
**LÖLIUM**, ii, n. ray, darnel, cockle, or tares  
3 (Lolium temulentum of L.), αἶπα, ζιζάν-  
ιον. Virg. — It was thought that it  
injured the sight to live upon the meal  
of this plant. Ovid. and Plaut.  
**LÖLLIÄNÖS** (Lollius), a, um, adj. Lol-  
lian, pertaining to or named from Lol-  
lius. Tacit. clades, h. e. which M. Lolli-  
us suffered in Germany.  
**LÖMENTUM** (lavo, lotum; as, fomen-  
2 tum, from foveo, fotum), i, n. a wash;  
hence, a mass made of bean-meal and rice  
kneaded together, which the Roman ladies  
made use of to get the wrinkles out of their  
skins. Martial. (Compare Boettiger's  
Sabina, i. pag. 39.) — Figur. Cæl. ad  
Cic. Censuram lomentum aut nitrum  
esse. Nam sordes eluere vult, makes a  
good wash. — ¶ Also, a blue color used  
by painters, made from the ceruleum,  
and lighter. Plin.  
**LÖNCHITIS** (λόνχίτις), ödis, f. a plant  
2 (Serapias Lingua, L.). Plin.  
**LÖNCHÖS** (λόγχος), i, m. a spear, lance.  
3 Tertull.  
**LÖNDINIUM**, ii, n. London in England.  
Tacit. — Hence, Londiniensis, e, adj.  
Ennea.  
**LONGABÖ**, önis. See Longano. 3

**LÖNGÄVITÄS** (longævus), ätis, f. long  
3 life, longevity, old age, πολωνία. Macro.  
**LÖNGÄVÖS** (longus & ævum), a, um,  
3 adj. of great age, well stricken in years,  
aged, ancient, πολυετής. Virg. Sacra  
longævum in sede locavit. Propert.  
Longævum caput. Martial. capilli. Pro-  
pert. senectus. Stat. pons.  
**LÖNGÄNÖS**, **LÖNGÄNÖN**, **LÖNGÄDÖ**, and  
**LÖNGÄBÖ** (perhaps longus), önis, m.  
the straight gut, rectum, ἀνευσθυσμένον  
έντερον. Veget. de re Vet. and Cæl.  
Aurel. — Also, a sausage. Varro.  
**LÖNGE** (longus), adv. long, to a great  
length, in length. Cic. Sol longe late-  
que collucet, far and wide. Id. Animus  
longe lateque peregrinatur. Virg. Lou-  
ge gradi, to take long steps. — Or, for,  
afar, a long way off, at a distance; and,  
far, to a great distance, τήλη, πόρρο.  
Plaut. Ubi tu hic habitas? (Gri.) Porro  
illic longe usque in campis ultimis.  
Cic. Longe absum. Id. Longius non  
discedam. Nepos. Progredi longius.  
Quintil. Longe subsequi, to follow at a  
distance. Cic. Videre longe, to see for.  
Martial. Hic longe est mihi, is far from  
me. Cic. Honestatem sic complectitur,  
ut omnia, quæ sine ea sint, longe et re-  
tro poneuda censeat. Id. Bidis oppi-  
dum est non longe a Syracusis, at no  
great distance from. Id. Quam longe est  
hinc in saltum, how far is it? Cæs. Lo-  
cum castris elegit ab Avarico longe  
millia passuum 16, h. e. 16,000 paces  
from Avaricum, at a distance of 16,000  
paces from Avaricum. Liv. Longius ab  
urbe mille passuum, h. e. farther than  
a thousand paces, &c. — The genit.  
genium is sometimes added. Cic. Abes  
longe gentium, you are far away (in the  
world). — Also, Apul. Longe parentum,  
for a parentibus, far from. — Figur.  
Cic. Absit longissime a vero. Id.  
Quod abest longissime, I am very far  
from that, h. e. that is very far from be-  
ing my aim. — So, also, Longe abesse,  
to be far from, h. e. to be of no avail or  
help to. Cæs. Longe ab his fraternum  
nomen populi Rom. abfuturum. So,  
Virg. Longe illi dea mater erit. Ovi-  
d. Quam tibi nunc longe regnum do-  
tale erat, of how little avail. — Also, far,  
from afar, from a distance. Ovid. vide-  
re. Virg. audire. Terent. Accurit ad  
me quam longe. Plin. Ep. Strepitus  
longius primo, deinde e proximo redde-  
batur. Val. Flacc. Longeque, for longe  
quoque, even from afar. Hence, Cic.  
Exspectare te arbitror, hæc tam longe  
repetita principia quo spectent, h. e.  
fetched from such a distance, going so far  
back. — ¶ Also, of time, far or long,  
to a great length or distance of time. Cic.  
Longe ante videre. Id. Ætate longius  
provectus, h. e. more advanced in years.  
Nepos. Neque longius, quam dictum es-  
set, eos debere passus est, to be longer  
indebted. Plaut. Quam dudum in por-  
tum venis huc? (Ep.) longissime, a  
very great while since. Id. Quid longis-  
sime meministi, the farthest back. —  
¶ Also, of a multitude of words, long,  
at great length, diffusely, with prolixity.  
Cic. Hæc dixi longius, quam instituta  
ratio postulabat. Quintil. Si quid longius  
circum duxerunt. — ¶ Often, al-  
so, much, very much, greatly, a great  
deal, exceedingly. Terent. Errat longe,  
mea quidem sententia, he is very much  
out. — Especially with superlatives or  
words having the same force, much, far,  
by far. Cæs. Longe nobilissimus et dis-  
tissimus apud Helvetios, by far. Cic.  
Cæremonia longe maxime. Id. Longe  
plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur. Id.  
Longe princeps municipii. Id. Longe  
primus civitatis. — And comparatives.  
Virg. Longe melior. Vellei. tumultu  
Virg. Longe magis inagis prosior.  
Id. Prælium longe magis prosiorum.  
— And with verbs, adverbs or dif-  
ferences and opposition, very, very much,  
far. Cic. Inter æquales longe præsti-  
far. Cic. Inter æquales longe præsti-  
tit, he far outstripped. Id. Aedes duc-  
tit, hæc far outstripped. Id. A  
quæ longe ceteris antecellant. Id. A  
quæ longe ceteris voluntas abhorre-  
quo mea longissime voluntas abhorre-  
quo mea longissime voluntas abhorre-  
bat. Id. Longe dissentire. Id. Quod  
longe secus est, far otherwise. Liv. Id  
longe aliter longe judico esse. Cic. Lon-  
gissime diversa ratio est. Id. Erat huius

judicio longe dissimilis illa contentio. *Liv.* Longe ante alias insignis. — And with *multum*. *Cic.* Longe omnes multumque superare. *Id.* Cum longe multumque ratio præstat. — It is also repeated, *by far, very much indecl.* *Cic.* Plurimum, et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati. *Horat.* A vulgo longe longeque remotos.

**LONGIMANUS** (longus & manus), a, um, 3 adj. long-handed, having long hands, μακροχέρις; in which sense it seems not to occur. It is used by *Hieron.* to mean, having one hand longer than the other, as a surname of Artaxerxes.

**LONGINQUE** (longinquus), adv. long, a 3 long time. *Gell.* Longinquus diutiusque adesse. — ¶ Also, a long way off, far away. *Acc. ap. Non.* a domo.

**LONGINQUITAS** (Id.), âtis, f. length, extent. *Flor. viæ. Plin.* navigandi. — ¶ Also, length, long continuance or duration. *Cic.* Nihil est, quod non longinquitas temporum efficere possit. *Id.* gravissimi morbi. *Terent.* ætatis, long life, longevity. — And, absol. length of time, continuance, duration. *Cic.* Dolores longinquitate producti vehementius torquent. — ¶ Also, remoteness, far distance. *Cic.* Quo propter longinquitatem tardissime perferuntur.

**LONGINQUO** (Id.), as, a. 1. to remove to 3 a distance. *Claud. Mamertin.* Deum a se longinquare.

**LONGINQUO**. See *Longinquitas*.

**LONGINQUOS** (longus), a, um, adj. long, spacious, extensive. *Plin.* linea. *Claudian.* æquora. — ¶ Also, long, of long duration. *Cæs.* Longinquam oppugnationem sustinere. *Id.* consuetudo. *Liv.* morbus, lingering. *Nepos.* Longinquitate tempore bellum conficere. *Cic.* Longinqua observatio. *Id.* dolor. *Id.* in longinquo tempore differre. *Plaut.* vita. *Tacit.* spes, h. e. which has a late fulfilment, tardy. — Hence, Longinquo, sc. tempore, h. e. diu. *Pandect.* — And, Longinquum, adv. *Plaut.* Longinquum loqui, to speak a long while. — Also, *Plaut.* Longinquum istuc ananti est, too long. — ¶ Also, far off, remote, distant. *Cic.* locus. *Id.* Ab extero hoste et longinquo. *Cæs.* Longinquitores loci. *Tacit.* Adire longinqua imperii, the remote parts. *Lucan.* vulnera, h. e. received from a distance. — Hence, E longinquo, from afar, from a distance. *Plin.* intueri. *Id.* venire. Also, Ex longinquo. *Senec.* suadere. — Also, in opposition to propinquus, one who is not related to us, not a near friend. *Cic.* In longinuos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruerat. — Also, living afar off, foreign, strange. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* piscis. — Also, old, ancient, h. e. remote in point of time. *Plin.* Ita sunt longinqua monumenta Gracchorum.

**LONGIPES** (longus & pes), ædis, adj. 2 long-footed, or long-legged. *Plin.*

**LONGISCÖ** (longus), is, n. 3. to become 3 long. *Enn. ap. Non.*

**LONGITER** (Id.), adv. same as *Longe*. 3 *Lucret.*

**LONGITIVIX** (Id.), æ, f. length. *Vegat. de 3 re Vet.* (where it is also written *longica*). *Ed. Schneid.* has *longitudo*. The word also occurs in *Auct. de Limit.*

**LONGITUDÖ** (Id.), inis, f. length, μακρότης. *Cic.* In hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum. *Id.* itineris. *Cæs.* agminis. *Cic.* Noctis longitudo flagitii contrebatur. *Id.* Longitudines in sonis. *Id.* orationis. *Id.* Diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, lengthwise. *Cæs.* Medio fere colle in longitudine murum prædixerant. *Hirt.* Arbores, quæ longitudine ripam contingunt. *Cæs.* Silva millibus amplius quingentis in longitudinem patet, in length. *Plin.* Italia patet longitudine ab, &c. in length. *Id.* Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, in the length, through its length. — Hence, *Terent.* Consulere in longitudinem, look far ahead, take thought and care for the future.

**LONGITURNITAS** (Id.), âtis, f. for diu- 3 turnitas. *Cassiod.* vitæ.

**LONGIUSCÖLÖ** (longiusculus, or the adv. 2 longus), adv. somewhat far, to a considerable extent. *Sidon.* progredi.

**LÖNGIUSCÖLÖS** (diminut. from longior, 1 comp.), a, um, adj. somewhat long, rather longer than usual. *Cic.*

**LÖNGÖBÄRDĪ**, ðrum, m. same as *Langobardi*.

**LÖNGÖLĒ** (dimin. from longe), adv. some- 3 what far off, at a little distance. *Plaut.* Haud longule ex hoc loco. *Terent.* Non cogitas hinc longule esse.

**LÖNGÖLÖS** (dimin. from longus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat long. *Cic.*

**LÖNGÖRIÖ** (longus), ðnis, m. a tall fellow, 3 a steeple of a fellow, contemptuously. *Varr. ap. Non.*

**LÖNGÖRĪÖS** (Id.), ii, m. a long pole, rod, 2 perch, or rail, κάμαξ. *Varr.* and *Cæs.*

**LÖNGÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. long, in whatever direction the length may be, μακρός. *Cæs.* Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur. *Id.* Longissimo agmine. *Virg.* via. *Id.* Longis adnixi hastis, long, tall. *Plaut.* homo. *Cic.* Longissima epistola. *Id.* Horæ, quibus expectabant, longa videbantur, long. *Cæs.* Longa interjecta mora. *Cic.* Nonnunquam uno die longiorem mensem faciunt. *Ovid.* Longo tempore. *Liv.* navis, a long ship, h. e. a sort of ship-of-war, which might be sailed or rowed. — With *accus.* in answer to the question, how long? *Cic.* Mensis 45 dies longus. Or with *genit.* or *ablat.* *Colum.* Scrobis longus pedum sex. *Plin.* Longum sesquipedale. Also, with *in.* *Colum.* Sulcus in quatuor pedes longus. — Quam longus, a, um, for totus, a, um, *Virg.* Nocte, quam longa est, h. e. nocte tota. — Hence, Longum, length. *Plin.* Quatuor pedes in longo constat, in length. *Id.* Sonus trahitur in longum, h. e. is prolonged. *Id.* Tres in longum habebat pedes, in length. *Sil.* Per longum (sc. tempus) celata, for a long time, long. *Virg.* Ex longo, sc. tempore, since a long time back, long ago. *Vellei.* In longum duravit constantia, long, for a long time. *Virg.* Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, put off long. *Tacit.* Otium haud in longum paravit, for no great length of time, for but a short time. — And, Longum, adv. long, for a long time. *Virg.* and *Horat.* So, *Stat.* Nec longum, et, &c. nor was it long, and; in a short time. Also, *Id.* Longa (neut. pl.), adv. long; thus, Longa tueri. — Also, Longus versus, h. e. hexameter. *Enn. ap. Cic.* — Also, Longus homo, a tall fellow, contemptuously, a loggerhead. *Catull.* — Also, Longa syllaba, a long (in quantity) syllable. *Cic.* — Also, Longus spe, indulging long hopes, h. e. hopes which stretch very far; looking far ahead; it is otherwise explained, slow to hope. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 172. — ¶ Sometimes the breadth is taken in with the length, and longus may be rendered great, vast, spacious, far-stretching. *Horat.* pontus. *Ovid.* freta. *Horat.* fluctus. — ¶ Also, long, h. e. of long duration or continuance. *Cels.* morbus; chronic; opposed to acutus. *Horat.* spes, a hope of long continuance, not fulfilled till late. *Liv.* oratio, long. *Id.* societates. *Virg.* Longos promiserat annos, long life. *Cic.* Non faciam longius, I will put it off no longer; I will not keep you longer in suspense. *Horat.* Ne longum faciam, not to make a long story of it, to be brief. *Cic.* Ne longum fiat, videte, that it be brief. *Id.* Nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me videret, nothing was longer to him, he was full of impatience to see me, could not wait, &c. *Id.* Nihil ei longius videbatur, quam dum videret argentum, h. e. he was all impatient to see the money. — Hence, too long tedious, prolix. *Cic.* Quas iste prædas fecerit, longum est dicere, 'twould be a long story, 'twould be tedious. *Terent.* Longum est, si tibi narrem, &c. *Cic.* Longum est ea dicere, 'twould take too much time. *Terent.* Longum est, nos illum expectare. *Ovid.* Diocere longa mora est, 'twould be a tedious tale to tell. — And of persons. *Cic.* Nolo esse longus, I will not be too long, I will not make a roary business of it. — ¶ Also, a long way off, far, distant. *Justin.* Militia tam longa a domo. *Sallust. fragm.* Longa spes, auxilium, h. e. longe posita. — ¶ Longus was also a Roman family name. *Cic.*

**LOPAS.** See *Lepas*.

**LÖQUACITÄS** (loquax), âtis, f. talkativeness, loquacity. *Cic.* Facit autem non loquacitas mea, sed benevolentia longiores epistolas. *Plin.* Expressior loquacitas picarum generi, h. e. facilitas loquendi.

**LÖQUACITER** (Id.), adverb, talkatively, pratingly, verbosely, wordily, loquaciously. *Cic.* Quid huic tam loquaciter litigioso responderet ille? *Horat.* Scribetur loquaciter situs agri, h. e. satis verbose. *Paulin. Nolan.* Loquacius vos fatigo.

**LÖQUACÖLÖS** (dimin. from loquax), a, 3 um, adj. a little loquacious, inclined to loquacity. *Lucret.*

**LÖQUAX** (loquor), âcis, adj. talkative, full of words, wordy, prating, loquacious, garrulous, λαλός, σπερμολόγος. *Cic.* Ars in judicandis argumentis nimium loquax. *Id.* Et senectus est natura loquacior. *Id.* Repente homo loquacissimus obmutuit. *Id.* epistola. *Propert.* Loquacem esse de aliquo, h. e. multa dicere. *Gell.* M. Acilius loquax inagis, quam facundus, λαλεῖν ἄριστος, ἀδύνατος λέγειν. — ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Ranæ loquaces, croaking. *Id.* nidi, h. e. in which the young birds chatter. *Id.* stagna, h. e. where swans, frogs, &c. dwell. *Tibull.* oculi, speaking, expressive. *Ovid.* vultus. *Horat.* lymphæ, marmuring, purling. *Plin.* Avium loquaciores, quæ minores.

**LÖQUELÄ** (Id.), æ, f. speech, talk, discourse, words, λαλία. *Plaut.* Commoda loquelani tuam. *Lucret.* Almæ nutriticis blanda atque infracta loquela. — ¶ Also, a word. *Virg.* Fudit has ore loquelas. — ¶ Also, language or way of speaking. *Ovid.* Graia loquela.

**LÖQUELÄRIS** (loquela), e, adj. *Valer. Prob.* Præpositiones, h. e. inseparable prepositions, which are nothing by themselves, but have some force when joined to other words.

**LÖQUENTIX** (loquor), æ, f. in a bad 2 sense, what eloquentia is in a good sense, talk, fluency of words, readiness of speech *Sallust.* Satis loquentia, sapientia parum (but eloquentia is also found). *Plin.* Ep. Julius Caudidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam.

**LÖQUITÖR** (frequentat. from loquor), 3 äris, dep. 1. to talk much, prate, babble, chatter, πολλαλογέω. *Plaut.* alicui male.

**LÖQUÖR** (perhaps λέγω or λόγος), äris, quötus and cütus sum, dep. 3. to speak, talk, converse, discourse, say, λαλέω, φράζω. *Cic.* Magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem nuntium magistratum. *Id.* Ut pure et Latine loquamur. *Id.* male. *Id.* Quid tu, Epicure? loquere: putas solem esse tantulum? speak, say. *Id.* Fueram ego et tu inter nos de sorore in Tusculano locuti. *Id.* Litteræ tuæ, de quibus eramus jam cum Pompeio locuti, with Pompey. *So, Plaut.* alicui, h. e. cum aliquo. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* alicui male, speak ill of any one, upbraid, abuse. *Terent.* adversum aliquem, h. e. coram aliquo. *Cic.* Loqui pro aliquo, to speak in defence of, or in favor of. *Id.* pro alio, in the name of; in behalf of. *Id.* apud aliquem. *Id.* In jure, aut in judiciis, aut apud populum, aut in Senatu copiose loqui. *Id.* Poetæ sunt quasi alia quadam lingua locuti. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* ad aliquem, to any one. *Gell.* Non loquens, that cannot speak, dumb. — With *acc.*, to speak, say, tell, speak out, utter. *Cic.* Horrible est, quæ loquantur, quæ minitentur. *Ovid.* Plura locuturum. *Terent.* Loquitor paucula, say little. *Id.* Aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nihil circuitione usus es. *Plaut.* deliramenta. *Cic.* pugnancia. *Plaut.* Loquere tui mihi nomen. — Also, to tell of, make mention of, sing of, celebrate, talk about, have ever on the lips, say. *Plaut.* Quas tu mulieres, quos tu parassos loquere? h. e. narras, noninas. *Horat.* prælia et victas urbes. *Senec.* Quid loquar marmora, quibus templa fulgent? why should I speak of the marbles? *Lucan.* Nullam majore locuta est ore ratem fama. *Cic.* Nil nisi classes loquens, et exitus. *Martial.* Quem famæ damus loquendum, to be talked of. *Cic.* Quum vulgo loquerentur suppositum in ejus locum, seeing that it was





*Plaut.* Prius quam lucet, adsunt, before day-break. *Catull.* Nam si luxerit. *Cic.* Nondum lucebat. — So, with *hoc*. *Plant.* Hoc lucet, that is day, that is morning, pointing with the finger; for, it is day. — Hence, to shine out, be visible or apparent. *Martial.* Corpus lucet per bombycina. — ¶ Also, figur. to shine out or shine, strike the sight, be visible, apparent, or conspicuous, be clear or distinct. *Cic.* Nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, is apparent or conspicuous. *Id.* Cum res; tam claris argumentis luceat, appears clearly, is evident. *Id.* Virtus lucet in tenebris, shines bright. *Id.* Mea officia luxerunt.

**LUCERENSES**, ium, m. same as *Luceres*. *Fest.*

**LUCERES**, um, m. the name given by *Romulus* to a century of horsemen (*Liv.*), or to a tribe (*Varro*). — ¶ The antepenult is lengthened by *Ovid.*, but shortened by *Propert.*

**LUCERIĀ**, æ, f. a town of *Apulia*, in *Italy*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Lucerinus*, a, um, adj. belonging thereto, *Lucerian*. *Liv.* finis (the boundary). — *Lucerini*, ðrum, the *Lucerians*. *Liv.*

**LUCERNĀ** (luceo), æ, f. a lamp, λυχνος. *Cic.* Duo pro uno lucernæ lumina videntur. *Horat.* Ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, numerusque lucernis, when the lamps have increased in number, as it seems to him in his drunkenness. *Juvenal.* Pereundum est ante lucernas, h. e. ante noctem. *Phædr.* Lucernam accendere. *Horat.* Lucernas frandare olivo. Hence, *Juvenal.* Venusina digna lucerna, h. e. of the lucubrations of *Horace*. — ¶ Also, a certain fish, which shines in still nights, the lantern of the sea. *Plin.*

**LUCERNĀTUS** (lucerna), a, um, adj. 3 lighted with lamps. *Tertull.*

**LUCERNOLA** (dimin. from *lucerna*), æ, f. 3 a small lamp. *Hieronym.*

**LUCESCĒ** (luceo), is, n. 3. to grow 3 light, begin to lighten up or shine. *Cic.* cum lucis. *Liv.* Et jam lucecebat, omniaque sub oculis erant. *Virg.* Novum stapeant lucescere solem. *Ovid.* Lucescere nonas, break, dawn. — ¶ Also, to become brilliant, shine. *Jul. Firm.* — ¶ Compare *Luciscit*.

**LUCETIUS** (lux; or allied thereto), a, 3 um, adj. *Jupiter Lucetius*, so called, perhaps, as bringing light. *Læn. ap. Gell.* So, *Juno Lucetia*. *Mart. Capell.*

**LUCI**, for *luce*, ablat. of *lux*. *Cic.* Quis laudeat luci illustrem aggressi? by day, in the day time. So, *Plaut.* Venire luci. *Lucet.* In luci, in the light, by day.

**LUCIDE** (lucidus), adv. luminously, brightly, clearly, plainly, distinctly. *Cic.* Ut verbum lucide definiat. *Senec.* Animus lucidus et tranquillius inter divina mansurus. *Quintil.* Causam lucidissime ostendere. *Pandect.* Lucidus intelligi.

**LUCIDUS** (luceo), a, um, adj. having 2 light, full of light, bright, clear, resplendent, glittering, shining, sparkling, brilliant, lucid, φωτεινός. *Lucet.* aer. *Horat.* sidera. *Ovid.* gemma. *Id.* Lucidior domus. *Vitruv.* Lucidissima stella. *Stat.* Lucida saxa, h. e. nitida marmora, bright, polished. *Quintil.* amnis, limpid. *Plin.* vestis, pellucid, transparent. — *Lucidum*, adv. for *lucide*. *Horat.* Lucidum fulgentes oculi. — Hence, clear, white. *Tibull.* Lucida ovis. *Prop. lilia*. — *Figur.* clear, distinct, lucid, luminous. *Quintil.* A notissimo exemplo, quo sit res lucidior, more clear, more evident. *Id.* Philistus imitator *Thucydidis*: et ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior. *Horat.* Lucidus ordo, clear, perspicuous, methodical.

**LUCIFĒR** (lux & fero), æra, ðrum, adj. bringing or bearing light. *Ovid.* equi, the horses of the moon. *Lucet.* pars Luna, the illuminated part. *Ovid.* Luciferæ manus (*Lucinæ*), h. e. bringing to the light, and so, giving light. *Cic.* Diana *Lucifera*. — ¶ Hence, *Lucifer*, ðni, m. the planet *Venus*, the morning-star, day-star, Φωσφόρος. *Cic.* — In fable, he is the son of *Aurora* and father of *Ceyx*. *Ovid.* *Lucifero* genitus, h. e. *Ceyx*. — By metonymy, the day. *Ovid.* Tres *luciferos*. *Propert.* Paucis *luciferis*.

**LUCIFICUS** (lux & facio), a, um, adj. 3 emitting or giving light, illuminating. *Col. Aurel.* *Lucificus* sol.

**LUCIFLŪS** (lux & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 flowing or streaming with light. *Prudent.* and *Juven.*

**LUCIFUGA** (lux & fugio), æ, m. flying or 2 shunning the light. *Apul.* — Hence, one who uses might for day. *Senec.*

**LUCIFUGAX** (lux & fugax), æcis, adj. 3 same as *Lucifugus*. *Mimuc. Fel.* (*Al. leg. lucifuga*.)

**LUCIFUGUS** (lux & fugio), a, um, adj. flying or shunning the light, delighting in darkness. *Virg.* *Lucifugis* congesta cubilia blattis. — *Figur.* shunning the light. *Cic.* *Lucifugi*, maledici, monstrosi.

**LUCILIUS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ As an adj. *Lucilian*. — ¶ *Subst.* *Lucilius*, a man of this gens; *Lucilia*, a woman of the same. The most noted of this name is *C. Lucilius*, the knight and satirist, who flourished a little before the time of *Cicero*. *Cic. Or. 1, 16. Quintil. 10, 1, 93.* — Hence, *Lucilianus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Lucilius*, *Lucilian*. *Varro.*

**LUCINĀ** (lux), æ, f. a name of *Juno*, as giving light, author of light. *Tibull. 3, 4, 13.* — ¶ Also, of *Juno*, as bringing to the light, helping childbirth (but *Plin.* derives the name from *lucis*, and *Ovid. Fast. 2, 449*, leaves it doubtful). *Terent.* *Juno Lucina*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* *Lucina* (without *Juno*). — *Diana*, also, is called *Juno Lucina*, from the same cause. *Catull.*; where *Juno* is equivalent to *Dea*. — By metonymy, childbirth. *Virg.* *Lucinæ labores*. *Id.* *Pati Lucinam*.

**LUCINUS** (lux, or *Lucina*), a, um, adj. 3 *Prudent.* hora, natal hour.

**LUCIPARENS** (lux & parens), tis, adj. 3 producing light; parent of light. *Avien. nox.*

**LUCIPŌR**, h. e. *Lucii puer*. *Plin. 2*

**LUCISATOR** (lux & sator), ðris, m. the 3 author or creator of light. *Prudent.*

**LUCISCIT** (lux), ðre, impers. it becomes light or day, it dawns. *Cic.* Quum lucisceret, at day-break. *Plaut.* *Luciscit hoc jam*, there, day is breaking (compare *luceo*). — This should not be confounded with *lucesco*, which is derived from *luceo*.

**LUCIUS**, ii, m. a Roman prænomen, commonly written *L.*; thus, *L. Cornelius Sylla*. — ¶ Also, a certain fish, which some take to be the pike. *Auson.*

**LUCŌMEDIUS**, ii, m. *Propert.* perhaps same as *Lucumo*. See *Lucumo*, near the end.

**LUCOMO**, **LUCMO**. See *Lucumo*.

**LUCRĀTIŪS** (lucror), ðnis, f. the getting 3 of gain, gain, profit. *Tertull.*

**LUCRĀTIVUS** (id.), a, um, adj. gained, 2 won. *Quintil.* opera, h. e. subseciva, which one has over and above his stated occupation; but the reading is doubtful. *Fronto.* *Lucrativa* tempora, spare moments. — ¶ Also, relating to gain, attended with gain and profit; *Res lucrativæ*, things which are acquired without any expense or loss on the part of the receiver; which are, as we say, clear gain; as, a legacy, &c. *Col. Theod.* Hence, *Pandect.* *Tesseram* frumenti ex causa *lucrativa* habere, h. e. ex legato. *Id.* *Lucrativa* possessio.

**LUCRETILIS**, is, m. a mountain in the Sabine territory. *Horat.*

**LUCRETINUS**, a, um, adj. refers to a region of the Sabine territory, in the vicinity of mount *Lucretilis*, where *Atticus* had an estate. *Cic.* In tuo *Lucretino* sole.

**LUCRETIUS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adject. *Lucretian*. — ¶ *Subst.* *Lucretius*, a man of this gens; *Lucretia*, a woman of the same. The most famous is *Lucretia*, daughter of *Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus*, and wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*. Having been violated by the son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, she stabbed herself; which *Brutus* and others made an occasion of overthrowing the regal power at *Rome*. — *T. Lucretius Carus*, a poet and Epicurean philosopher, wrote a poem de *Rerum Natura*.

**LUCRIFICIŪS**, is, ðci, actum, or, properly, **LUCRIFĀCIŪS**, &c. a. 3. (and in

the pass. **LUCRIFIŪS**, fieri, factus sum or properly, **LUCRIFĪŪS**, &c.), to gain, get, win, acquire, make (profit), make gain of, κερδαίνω, for the most part without expense, loss or labor. *Patron.* *Advocati*, qui volebant pallium *lucrificare*. *Martial.* Emit *lucernas* *Bassus*: *lucrificet*, h. e. did not pay for them, got them clear. *Cic.* *Omnes* illam ex arario pecuniam *lucrificant* videtis, made his own, shifted to his own pocket. *Id.* *Si ostendo*, *lucrificari* tritici modios centum. — ¶ *Figur.* to gain, get, acquire (as profit or gain). *Varro.* *Lucrificerent* hoc nomen *turdi*, h. e. have as it were appropriated to themselves, although it is common to all birds. *Auct. de B. Hispan* Illo beneficio suum maleficium existimabant se *lucrificare*, had got their mischief clear, h. e. escaped punishment. *Plin.* *Quam* injuriam *lucrificet*, h. e. impune tulit. *Valer. Maz.* *Lucrificat* censoriam notam, h. e. think yourself lucky in having escaped the censure.

**LUCRIFACTUS**, a, um, particip. from *lucrificatio*.

**LUCRIFICABILIS** (lucrifico), e, adj. 3 bringing gain, gainful, profitable. *Plaut.*

**LUCRIFICŪS** (lucrificus), as, a. 1. to get, 3 gain, win, acquire. *Tertull.*

**LUCRIFICUS** (lucrum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. bringing gain, gainful, profitable. *Plaut.*

**LUCRIFIŪS**. See *Lucrifaeo*.

**LUCRIFUGA** (lucrum & fugio), æ, m. one 3 who shuns gain or lucre. *Plaut.*

**LUCRINUS**, a, um, adj. For instance, *Horat.* and *Mela.* *Lucus Lucrinus*, or, *Cic.* and *Virg.* merely, *Lucrinus*, a lake in *Campania*, near *Baia*; the *Lucrine lake* or *lake Lucrinus*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Lucrina ostrea*, oysters of this lake. So, *Horat.* *Lucrina conchyli*. *Martial.* *Lucrina* (absol.). — ¶ *Lucrinensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to lake *Lucrinus*. *Cic. res*, h. e. *Lucrine oysters*.

**LUCRIPĒTĀ** (lucrum & peto), æ, m. 3 greedy of gain; a gain-seeker, a lover of lucre. *Argum. Mostel.* *Plaut.* *Lucripeta* funerator. — ¶ *Cassiod.* has *lucripetes*.

**LUCRIUS** (lucrum), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 ing to gain. *Arnob.* *Lucrii dii*, gods presiding over gain-getting.

**LUCRŌR** (lucrum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to gain, get, win, acquire, make (as gain), κερδαίνω; for the most part as clear gain; without expense or labor on our part. *Cic.* Qui depositum nullo teste, cum *lucrari* impune posset auri pondo decem, reddiderit. *Id.* Ut incomplete suum perdat, debitores *lucrentur* alienum. *Id.* *Missorum* omne stipendium *lucrari*, not to pay them, put it into his own pocket. *Plin.* *Marina aqua* (panem) subigi, occasione *lucranda* salis, inutilissimum. *Pandect.* *Dotem* maritus vel in totum, vel in partem fuerat *lucraturus*. *Tucit.* *Aleam* sobrii inter seria exerceat, tanta *lucranda*, perdevide tementate, ut, &c. winning. *Horat.* *Nomen* ab *Africa* domita, to get, win, obtain. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Lucretur* indicia veteris inimicæ, he may get them clear, h. e. I will give them to him, will not bring them forward.

**LUCRŌSĒ** (lucrosus), adv. profitably, advanced 3 tawcously. *Hieronym.* *Lucrosius* perire.

**LUCRŌSŪS** (lucrum), a, um, adj. gainful, 2 profitable, yielding gain or profit, lucrative, κερδαλέος. *Ovid.* *Tibi* *lucrosa* voluptas. *Tucit.* *Donec* quod omnibus in promptu erat, paucis *lucrosus* fieret. *Plin.* *Nec* est ulla *fraus* vitæ *lucrosior*. *Id.* *Id* peræque etiam *lucrosissimum*.

**LUCRŌSUS** (luo), i, n. gain, profit, advantage, acquisition, emolument, lucre, κέρδος. *Cic.* *Alii* emendi, aut vendendi quæstus et *lucro* ducerentur (quæstus and *lucrum* differ herein, that the former is got by labor, industry, expense (from *quæro*), the latter by donation, legacy or inheritance, or even by theft or fraud; this distinction, however, is not constant). *Id.* *Qui* ex publicis vectigali bus tanta *lucra* facit, reaps such profit. *Id.* *Frumentaria* *lucra* exigere. *Plaut.* *Ego* recte valeo, et rem gero, et facio *lucrum*, make money. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* *Ut* quamplurimum *lucri* faciant. *Plin.* *Lucri* causa, or gratia, for the sake of gain

*Terent.* Quid mihi lucri est te fallere? *what can it avail me? what better should I be?* *Cic.* Numerare lucri H. S. xxx millia. *Plaut.*, and *Anton.* in *Cic. Ep.* Lucro esse alicui, to be profitable or advantageous to some one. *Cic.* Aliquid ad lucrum prædamque revocare, to turn to one's profit. *Terent.* Quidquid præter spem eveniat, omne id deputare esse in lucro, to reckon it clear gain, count it so much profit. *Id.* De lucro putato esse omne, *put that down as clear profit.* *Cic.* Id ego in lucris pono. *Id.* In lucro ponere. *So, Horat.* Quem sors dierum cumque dabit, lucro appone. *Ovid.* Nunquam fortasse licebit amplius: in lucro, quæ datur hora, mihi est. — Hence, *Lueri* with dare, *facere*, &c. as profit, as gain. *Cic.* Jube Sest. xxx lucri dari. *Id.* Lucri facere (see *Luerificatio*). *Plaut.* Me esse trecentos Philippos facturum lucri. *Figur.* *Nepos.* Multa hic sine Alcibiade gessit: ille nullam rem sine hoc: que ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, h. e. gained (as it were), got all the credit of, made his own. — Also, De lucro vivere, to live by clear gain or luck, h. e. contrary to one's expectation; by the forbearance or sufferance of another. *Cic.* De lucro quadriennium vivimus. *Liv.* De lucro tibi me vivere scito. *So, Plaut.* Id lucro est, quod vivis. — ¶ Also, thirst for gain, avarice, lust of luere. *Lucan.* Lucri pallida tabes. *Senec.* Impius lucri furor. *So, perhaps, Phadr.* Periculosum semper putavi lucrum, and *Ovid.* Omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus; unless wealth, riches, be here meant.

**LUCTA** (unc.), æ, f. wrestling, πάλη.

3 *Auson.*

**LUCTAMEN** (luctor), inis, n. a wrestling, struggling, striving, toiling, effort, exertion, πάλασμα, luctatio, nisus. *Virg.* Remo ut luctamen abeset, h. e. that there was no need of toiling with the oars against the stream. *Claudian.* Lento luctamine Pænum compressit Fabius, h. e. lente resistendo. *Lamprid.* Post lectionem operam palæstræ, aut sphaeristerio, aut cursui, aut luctaminibus mollioribus dabat, less fatiguing exercises. *Pallad.* Sine luctamine alterius generis, sc. vini, admixtura, which would make the two kinds struggle, as it were, together.

**LUCTAPIUS**, same as *Lutatus*.

**LUCTATIŌ** (luctor), ōnis, f. a wrestling. *Cic.* Sine adversario nulla luctatio est. — ¶ *Figur.* a wrestling, struggle, contest, fight; with words, for instance. *Cic.* Nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant. *Vellei.* Una tamen veluti luctatio civitatis fuit, pugnantis cum Cæsare, ut stationi paterna succederet. — ¶ Also, figur. struggling, toil, effort, exertion. *Liv.*

**LUCTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a wrestler, 3 παλαστής. *Ovid.* Luctor ab hospite fusus, h. e. Antæus, whom Hercules overcame in wrestling and slew. *Senec.* Luctor ter abjectus perdidit palmam. *Gell.* Tres filios habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiasten, tertium luctatorem. *Senece.* Luctatores et totam oleo constantem scientiam expello (the wrestlers among the Greeks used to anoint their bodies with oil and wax, to make them slippery). Hence, *Plaut.* Pedes (vinum) captat primum: luctor dolosus est.

**LUCTATŌS**, us, m. same as *Luctatio* 2 *Plin.*

**LUCTIFER** (luctus & fero), ěra, ěrum, 3 adj. bringing or announcing mourning, mournful, sorrowful, dolorous, Vol. *Flacc.* annus. *Senec.* bubo, boding ill.

**LUCTIFICABILIS** (as from *luctifico*, 3 which does not occur), e, adj. mourning, sorrowful, afflicted. *Pers.* e *Pucuv.*

**LUCTIFICUS** (luctus & facio), a, um, adject. bringing mourning, lamentable, mournful, sorrowful, dolorous, woful, baleful, γοῶδης. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* Luctifica clades. *Virg.* Luctifica Alecto. *Senec.* verba. — ¶ Adverbially. *Val. Flacc.* Luctificum clangente tuba.

**LUCTISŌNŌS** (luctus & sono), a, um, 3 adj. sounding mournfully, mournful, γοῶδων. *Ovid.* mugitus.

**LUCTITŌ**, as, frequentat. from *lucto*. 3 *Priseian.*

**LUCTŌ**, as, n. 1. same as *Luctor*. *Te-* 3 *rent.* — ¶ The particip. *luctans* may perhaps be referred to this form, but it is better to refer it to *luctor*, as more frequently used.

**LUCTŌR** (lucta), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wrestle, παλαίω. *Virg.* Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena. *Nepos.* Exercebatur plurimum currendo, et luctando. *Cic.* Luctabitur Olympiis Milo. *Plin.* Polypus luctatur (cum homine) complexu. *Propert.* Inter luctantes viros, the wrestlers. — ¶ *Figur.* to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend. *Virg.* Inter se luctantur cornibus hædi. *Id.* Luctantem animam resolvere, struggling to depart. *Cic.* Nondum statuo, te virium satis habere, ut ego tecum luctari et congrédi debeam. *Plin.* Malus est ager, cum quo dominus luctatur, h. e. which demands a greater expense in its cultivation, than the owner can afford. — With *dativ.* *Sil.* morti, for cum morte. *Horat.* fluctibus. — With *ablat.* without a prepos. *Lucan.* (of fire) viridi robore.

— ¶ Also, figur. to struggle, strive or exert one's self greatly, make a powerful effort, strain every nerve, to toil, be in difficulty or distress. *Liv.* An æquum esse, dedititios suos illa fertilitate perfrui, se militando fessos, in pestilentiaque arido solo luctari? *Horat.* Luctandum in turba, et facienda injuria tardis. *Quintil.* Est et illud vitium nimium solliciti, et circa omnia momenta luctantis. *Virg.* Tonse luctantur in marmore. *Ovid.* Remis ad opem luctare ferendam, to ply with all his might. — With *infin.* *Virg.* Luctatur telum eripere. *Ovid.* Luctor deducere versum.

**LUCTŌSĒ** (luctuosus), adv. mournfully, 2 sorrowfully, lamentably. *Varr.* Inscinia, quod luctuose canere existimatur. *Liv.* Imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis, perierunt.

**LUCTŌSŪS** (luctus), a, um, adj. full of mourning or mournfulness, h. e. bringing sorrow, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, sad, doleful, baleful, afflictive, calamitous, Σρηνώδης. *Cic.* O diem illum funestum Senatui, reipubl. luctuosum. *Id.* Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriæ, grave bonis omnibus. *Id.* Luctuosum est, tradi alteri cum bonis; luctuosius, inimico. *Id.* Misera et luctuosæ precēs. *Id.* Crudelissimum et luctuosissimum exitum patriæ comparare.

— ¶ Passively, full of mourning or sorrow, overwhelmed with grief and mourning, covered with sorrow. *Horat.* Dii dederunt Hesperia mala luctuosæ.

**LUCTŌS** (lugere), us, m. mourning, affliction at the early loss of a dear friend, as *Cic.* says, *Ægritudo* ex ejus, qui carus fuerit, interitu acerbo. — In a wider sense, grief at any heavy calamity, chiefly outward, as shown by the countenance, gestures, cries, &c.; lamentation, mourning, wailing; sorrow, heaviness, affliction, grief, Σρηνωός, πένθος. *Cæs.* Re cognita, tantus luctus excepit, ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur. *Sallust.* Luctu atque cæde omnia complentur. *Ovid.* Luctus gemitusque sonabant. *Cic.* Hunc miserum, luctu perditum, nudum eiecit domo. *Id.* Desperans rebus tuis, in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti. *Id.* Ut eos, quos luctu affecerat, lugere non sineret. *Id.* Sustinere jam populus R. omnium nationum luctum, lacrymas, querimonias non potest. *Id.* In luctu vivere. *Id.* Luctum ex aliqua re percipere. *Id.* haurire. *Id.* Luctum et mærorem deponere. *Id.* Luctum tollit duntinnitas. *Id.* Luctum omnem abstergere. — ¶ *Virg.* Accensus luctu, with grief and regret. *Ovid.* Per coarctatos perent donus impia luctus, by repeated losses; by death upon death. — ¶ Also, mourning apparel, weeds, mourning. *Liv.* Senatus consulto diebus tringinta luctus est finitus. *Tuic.* Luctum amissæ sororis tum primum læto cultu mutavit.

**LUCU.** See *Lux*, at the end.

**LUCŌBRATIŌ** (lucubro), ōnis, f. a studying or working by lamp-light, sitting up

at night to study; night-work, nocturnal study, lucubratiō, ἀγρυπνία, of literary men in their studies, rustics in finishing their labors, &c. *Cato.* Per hiemem lucubratiōne hæc facito: ridicas, et palos dolato, &c. *Colona.* Multa sunt, quæ in lucubratiōne recte aguntur. *Id.* Nulla regio non aliquid affert, quod ad lucubratiōnem confici possit. *Id.* Ad lucubratiōnem vespertinam palos decem conficere totidemque per antelucanam lucubratiōnem. *Cic.* Lucubratiōnes detrahi. *Id.* Ista sunt vix digna lucubratiōne anicularum, h. e. are hardly good enough to be told at evening by the old wives over their spinning-wheels. — ¶ By metonymy, any thing composed by night; a lucubratiō. *Cic.* Perire lucubratiōnem meam nolui, h. e. epistolam noctu scriptam.

**LUCŌBRATIŌNCŪLA** (dimin. from *lucubratiō*), æ, f. same as *Lucubratiō*, when one speaks diminishingly or modestly: night-work, night-study or a little night-work, &c. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, a lucubratiō, or a short lucubratiō, h. e. what is composed at night. *Gell.*

**LUCŌBRATIŌNIS** (lucubro), a, um, adj. 2 serviceable for work or study at night. *Sucton.* lectionula.

**LUCŌBRŌ** (lux), as, avi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to work at night by the light of a lamp, study or compose at night or by lamp-light. *Liv.* 1, 57. Inter lucubrantes ancillas sedentem invenit. *Plin.* Ep. Lucubrare a Vulcanalibus incipiebat statim a nocte multa. — ¶ Transitively, to make, compose or perform at night or by lamp-light. *Cic.* Hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus. *Martial.* Hæc dat nocturnis nox lucubrata Camenis, h. e. the night spent in lucubratiō (nox lucubratiō); or, these composed at night (hæc lucubratiō). *Apul.* Lucubrare viam, to travel by night.

**LUCŌLENTE** (luculentus), adv. clearly, distinctly, brilliantly, luminously, aptly; or, more generally, excellently, splendidly, nobly, well. *Cic.* Luculente scriperunt, etiam si minus, quam tu, polite. *Id.* Quanquam ab impio rege dicitur, luculente tamen dicitur. *Gell.* Liber luculente scriptus. *Plaut.* Ut hunc diem luculente habeamus, nobly, bravely, freely, gayly. *Id.* Nam luculente vendere, at a bargain. *Cic.* Eodem die Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Memmius, had given him a good warming, elaborated or harassed well.

**LUCŌLENTER** (Id.), adv. clearly, distinctly, brilliantly, luminously; or, generally, excellently, splendidly, well. *Cic.* Cum ex eo quæreretur, quid esset dolus malus, respondebat, cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, hoc quidem sane luculenter. *Id.* Græce luculenter sciam, well. *Id.* Sane terebatur opus (h. e. Libri de Rep.) luculenter.

**LUCŌLENTIŌ** (Id.), æ, f. brilliancy, beauty, excellence. *Arnob.*

**LUCŌLENTITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. splendor, 3 magnificence. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

**LUCŌLENTĪS** (lux), a, um, adj. full of light, bright, λαμπρός, διαγής. *Plaut.* Viden' vestibulum ante ædes hoc? et ambulacrum ejusmodi? (*Tra.*) Lucentulum edepol profecto. *Cic.* Valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quantum camino lucentulo utendum censeo, h. e. multo igne abundant. — ¶ Hence, beautiful, fair, handsome, comely, fine. *Martial.* Nec dictat mihi lucentulum Atys galliambum. *Terent.* Mulier luculenta forma. *Plaut.* Luculenta femina. — Also, of riches, because they bring splendor and dignity, splendid, ample, rich, wealthy. *Plaut.* divitiæ. *Id.* familia. *Cic.* patrimonium, a large fortune. *Plaut.* Magna et lucentula hereditas, rich, large, splendid. *Id.* Lucentiam conditionem ferre aliud. Lucentiam conditionem ferre aliud, advantageous, profitable. — Applied also to writing and speaking; thus, *Luculentus* scriptor, rich in expression, eloquent, luminous, clear, perspicuous, easy; *Luculenta* oratio, finished, elegant, well-written, clear, perspicuous, distinct; or, more generally, excellent of the kind, or splendid, beautiful. *Sallust.* Tullius orationem habuit luculentam, atque uti-

iem reipublicæ. *Cic.* Cato verbis luculentioribus, et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderit. *Id.* Fimbria habitus est sane, ut ita dicam, luculentus patronus. *Plin. Ep.* Erudita et luculenta materia. — Also, *signal, illustrious, brilliant, notable.* *Plaut.* Vin' tu facinus luculentum inspicere? *Id. fragm.* Pulcrum et luculentum prolium. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Tironum vel luculentissima ex omnibus una (legio), h. e. firmissima. — Also, *fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.* *Plaut.* Mili hunc diem dedistis luculentum! — Also, *great, conspicuous.* *Cic.* Luculentam tamen ipse plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix (unless it be *splendid, glorious, ironically*). — Also, *Cic.* Navigia luculenta, h. e. *large, and also well-equipped and goodly.* — Also, *worthy of credit, credible, respectable, trustworthy, sure.* *Cic.* De duabus legibus luculentos auctores esse dicebat.

**LUCULLUS**, i, m. a Roman family name; for instance, L. Licinius Lucullus, who commanded in the war against Mithridates. *Cic.* has much to say of him in the beginning of lib. 4 (2), *Acad.* — ¶ Hence, *Lucullianus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Lucullus, Lucullan.* *Frontin.* ager. — Also, *Lucullianus*, a, um, adj. *Lucullan, pertaining to Lucullus, named or derived from or invented by Lucullus.* *Sueton.* lanceæ. *Plin.* marmor. — Also, *Lucullianus*, a, um, adj. *Lucullan, of or pertaining to Lucullus, named from Lucullus.* *Tacit.* and *Sueton.*

**LUCULLUS** (dimin. from *lucus*), i, m. a small grove. *Sueton.*

**LUCUMIO**, **LUCUMIO**, and, by syncope, **LUCUMIO** (an Etrurian word), ñis, m. according to *Fest.* certain persons were called *Lucumiones*, or insatiable, as being mad or possessed. *Ser.* says that *Thucida* had twelve *Lucumiones* or kings. These may have been from a caste of martial priests, constituting the grandees or heads of Etruria. — ¶ Also, an Etrurian. *Ser.* — Hence, *Lucumionius*, a, um, adj. *Proper.* 4, 2, 51. *Sociis* venit *Lucumionis* armis, the Etrurian; where others read *Lucomionius*, which, perhaps, means the same. — ¶ Nom. Propr. the son of *Damarratus*, who became king of Rome, under the name of *Tarquinius Priscus.* *Liv.*

**LUCUNUS**, tis, f. a sort of baked food. *Varr.* 3 ap. *Non.* — ¶ Dimin. *Lucuncululus*, i, m. *Afram.* ap. *Non.* and *Apul.*

**LUCUS** (unc.), i, m. a wood or thicket of trees conserved to some deity; a sacred grove, ἄσος. *Tibull.* Nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos. *Cic.* Vos, Albani tumuli atque luci, imploro. — ¶ Also, a wood in general. *Virg.* Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos. — ¶ By synecdoche, for wood. *Plaut.* *fragm.* Sine ludo, auro, ebore, &c. — ¶ *Lucus* was, also, the name of several towns. (Compare *Lucensis*.)

**LUDIA** (ludius), æ, f. an actress, especially one that danced upon the stage; a female stage-dancer. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, in later times, the wife of a gladiator (*ludius*). *Juvenal.*

**LUDIBRIOSE** (ludibriosus), adv. full of 3 mockery and derision, with scorn, deridingly. *Ammian.*

**LUDIBRIOSUS** (ludibrium), a, um, adj. 3 full of mockery and scorn, sarcastic, reproachful, scornful. *Gell.*

**LUDIBRYUM** (ludo; or ludus, as manubrium from manus), ii, n. a mocking, derision, scoff, jest, sport which one makes of another. *Metell.* ad *Cic.* Ludibrio aliquid lædere. *Cic.* Ille hæc ludibria fortunæ ne sua quidem putavit. *Plaut.* Ludibrio me habuisti, made a jest or mock of me. *Terent.* Eam ludibrio haberi, should be abused, played foul with. *Cic.* Hosti ludibrio esse imperium populi Romani, serve as a sport or mockery. *Lic.* Hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, this misfortune too fate makes me survive, as if in derision of me. *Horat.* Debere ludibria ventis, to expose one's self to be the sport of the winds. — ¶ Also, a mock, laughing-stock, sport, derision, h. e. that which serves for a jest, sport or pastime. *Liv.* Is ab *Tarquinius* ductus Delphos, ludi-

brium verius, quam comes. *Virg.* Ne turbata volens rapidis ludibria ventis.

**LUDIBUNDUS** (ludo), a, um, adj. full of 3 play, in play or sport, playful, playsome, gamesome, wanton, sportive, gay, merry. *Liv.* Milites per lascivium ac jocum ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur. *Cic.* Austro lenissimo in Italian ludibundi pervenimus, we reached Italy in high spirits. *Gell.* Quum oculos ejus ludibundos, atque illecebraz plenos videret. — ¶ Also, playing, sporting, h. e. without trouble. *Cic.* Omnia ludibundus conficiat.

**LUDICER** (ludus), or **LUDICRUS** [neither of which actually occurs], crum, adj. serving for sport, play or pastime, done in sport, for pleasure, sportive, jocular, πατριωδης. *Cic.* Pueri exercitatione ludicra delectantur. *Senec.* Ludicra artes sunt, quæ ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt. *Cic.* Ludicra ars armorum, h. e. fencing. *Id.* Quasi clarorum virorum esse oporteat ludicos sermones. *Tacit.* Nox solemnibus epulis ludicra, h. e. per ludum et hilaritatem acta. *Gell.* historia, pleasant, amusing. *Horat.* Versus et cetera ludicra pono, pleasant or sportive things, toys. *Plaut.* Cor meum cepit artem facere ludicram, h. e. to move about and gesticulate, as it were, like a stage-player (ludio); for *ars ludicra* has reference here to the art of an actor. (See *Liv.* 7. 2.) — Hence, *Ludicrum*, i, n. a show, exhibition, games; a pastime, diversion. *Liv.* Olympiorum sollempne ludicrum. *Plin.* Coronæ ludicræ quæritæ, h. e. won in contests at the public games. *Catull.* Quos Hamadryades deæ ludicrum sibi nutriunt, an amusement, pastime, diversion. *Justin.* Vario ludicrum genere contendere, of contests at the Olympic games. — The adj. also signifies belonging to a show or games, theatrical, histrionic. *Tacit.* Cithara ludicrum in modum canere, after the manner of players.

**LUDICRE** (ludicer, or ludicrus), adv. play- 3 fully, wantonly, sportively, in play. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Ludicre jactant saxa.

**LUDICROR** (Id.), ñris, dep. 1. to joke, jest, sport. *Antonin.* ap. *Fronton.*

**LUDICRUS.** See *Ludicre*.

**LUDIFICIUS** (ludus & facio), ñcis, ñci, 3 actum, a. 3. same as *Ludifico.* *Plaut.*

**LUDIFICABILIS** (ludifico), e, adj. with 3 which one makes game of another. *Plaut.* Hic intus sunt ludi ludificabiles seni nostro.

**LUDIFICATIUS** (Id.), ñis, f. a making sport or game of one; a mocking, deceiving, veiling. *Cic.* Cum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia Senatûs auctoritas impediretur. *Liv.* Exacta æstate per ludificationem hostis. *Id.* Ea ludificatio veri et ipsa in verum vertit, turning into ridicule.

**LUDIFICATOR** (Id.), ñris, m. a mocker, 3 cozenor, deceiver. *Plaut.*

**LUDIFICATUS** (Id.), us, m. a mocking, 3 derision, mockery. *Plaut.* Tum profecto me sibi habento scurræ ludificatui, h. e. make sport or game of me.

**LUDIFICUS** (ludus & facio), as, ñvi, ñtum, a. and n. 1. same as *Ludifico*, to mock, deceive, make sport of, make a fool of, make game of, chouse, cozen, ψεύδομαι. *Plaut.* Qui herum ludificas dictis delirantibus. *Sallust.* Pacis mora consulem ludificare. *Cic.* Si diutius ludificare videatur. *Plaut.* Cujus ego hic ludificabo corium, si vivo, probe, h. e. will make fine game of his back; will cuckold him soundly, trounce him to some purpose. — Passively. *Plaut.* Abeo ah illis postquam video me sic ludificari. *Sallust.* Ludificati incerto prælio.

**LUDIFICOR** (Id.), ñris, ñtus sum, dep. 1. to mock, make game of, turn to ridicule, deceive, ψεύδομαι. *Cic.* Aperte ludificari et calumniari. *Plaut.* Lepide ludificari aliquid. *Terent.* Ludificatus est virginem, wronged, abused. *Plin. Ep.* Terrificis vaticinationibus et sua et aliena mala ludificabantur, h. e. pejora vaticinando veluti illudabant, fallebantque. — ¶ Figur. to make sport or game of; to evade, elude, thwart or frustrate by all manner of arts and tricks. *Liv.*

Edicto sammotis ab hasta, qui ludificati priorem locationem erant. *Id.* Archimedes ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ipse perlevi momento ludificaretur. *Tacit.* Hostis irritum fessumque Romanum impune ludificabatur. *Val. Max.* Fabius Annibalibus pugnae ludificans.

**LUDIMAGISTER**, or **LUDI MAGISTER**, stri, m. a schoolmaster, γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, γραμματιστής. *Cic.*

**LUDIUS**, ñis, m. same as *Ludius.* *Liv.*

**LUDIUS** (it seems to be allied with *ludo*), ii, m. a player, actor, especially one who dances at the same time or expresses every thing by gestures, a stage-dancer, or, also, pantomime. *Cic.* — ¶ Afterwards, the same as *gladiator*; a gladiator. *Juvenal.*

**LUDŌ** (unc.), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. and a. 3. to play at some sport for pastime, παίζω. *Cic.* Vel in foro bene, ludere, to play at dice. *Id.* Pila bene, et duodecim scriptis ludere. *Terent.* tessericis. *Horat.* trocho. *Martial.* nucibus. — With a prepus. *Punct.* in alea. *Id.* in pecuniâ, for money. — With accus. *Ovid.* pœlla latronum, to play at chess. *Sueton.* aleam, at dice. *Horat.* par impar. *Id.* opus, to play child's plays. Hence, *Ovid.* Alea (nomin.) luditur, is played. — Figur. *Plaut.* Solere illanc atatem tali ludo ludere. *Terent.* Consimilem luserat ille Indum, had played a like game. — It is also used of the contests at public shows. *Liv.* Ludis Circensibus elephantos lusisse. — ¶ Also, to play, sport, make pastime, trifle, wanton. *Cic.* Suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi. *Horat.* Ludere qui nescit, campetribus abstinet armis. *Ovid.* Nec nisi lusura movimus arma manu, to play, for sport. *Virg.* In numerum ludere, to dance. *Ovid.* Ludere nitida palæstra. *Terent.* Congrum in aqua sinito ludere, to play, wanton, or sport in the water. — Figur. *Ovid.* Audet in exiguo ludere cymba lætu, to disport, run sportively along. *Virg.* Jubæ ludunt, play, fluit. *Claudian.* Ludunt per cæcula flammæ. — Also, of sensual love. *Horat.* Ludere. *Proper.* Ludere in aliqua. — ¶ Also, to exercise one's self in any thing sportfully or for pastime, amuse one's self with, occupy one's self with; often of studies, especially of a lighter sort. *Cic.* Illa ipsa ludens coniecti in communes locos. *Catull.* Ludebat numero modo hoc, modo illo. *Virg.* Versibus incomptis ludunt. — With accus., to exercise one's self in for pleasure, amuse one's self with, practise as a pastime, play. *Virg.* Carmina qui lusi pastorum, amused myself with, recited, sung. *Ovid.* Niliaci carmina lusa modis. *Martial.* Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, launch in sport or to amuse himself, indulge in, play off. *Ovid.* Talia luduntur mense decembris, are sung in sport. *Martial.* Ludere pericula, h. e. pericula per ludum experiri, try or engage in for sport. *Calp.* causas, to exercise one's self publicly in pleading causes or in managing public affairs. — ¶ Also, to spend in play or amusement, sport away. *Martial.* Per undas tuta luditis otium carina. — So, *Plaut.* Ludere operam, to throw his labor away, toil in vain. *Terent.* In illis opera luditur. — ¶ Also, to play, h. e. to represent in sport or jest, feign. *Cic.* Civen bonum ludit, sports the good citizen. *Apul.* Ludere magistratum fascibus purpuræque. — ¶ Also, to make sport of some person or thing, have one's joke with him, make merry at his expense, banter, jest, jeer. *Cic.* Domitius in Senatu ludit Appium collegam, propterea isse ad Cæsarem, ut aliquid tribunatum auferret. *Id.* Eum lusi jocose satis. *Id.* Hæc oratio aut nulla sit, necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur. *Id.* Pueris ludentes minamur, in jest. *Terent.* Cur non ludo hunc aliquantisper? banter him a little? *Id.* Num ludi tu nunc me? are you jeering me? are you bantering me? — Also, to make game of, impose upon, chouse, trick, deceive. *Virg.* Senectus falsa vatem formidine ludit. *Terent.* Ludere

allquem dolis. *Ovid. Mater falsa sub imagine lusa.*

UDUS (allied with ludo), i, m. *play, sport, diversion, exercise, pastime, ἀγών, παίγιον. Cic. Ad pilam se conferunt, aut novum sibi excogitant ludum. Id. Ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur. Virg. Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo, h. e. canendi certamini. Cic. Datur huic aliquis ludus ætati, some diversion is allowed. Plaut. Ludus datus est argentariis, holiday. So, Id. Dare ludum desidæ.*

— Hence, *Ludi, games, spectacles, sights, shows, exhibitions, which were threefold at Rome, viz. the Circenses, called, also, Ludi Romani and Magni, which consisted of horse-races and various trials of strength (equi pugilesve), and were introduced by Tarquinius Priscus; Secneci, upon the stage, as comedies, tragedies, &c.; and Gladiatorii, called, also, munera gladiatoria, or merely munera, where gladiators fought even to death: there were, also, Ludi gymnici, Oscii, &c. Nepos. Cum spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est. Cic. Hoc prætor ludos Apollini faciente. Id. Ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos. Id. Ludos facere, to make, hold, exhibit. Id. Quo die ludi committentur, began. Id. spectare. Ovid. aspicere. Cic. and Liv. Ludis, for tempore ludorum.*

— ¶ Also, *mere play, mere child's play, sport, of any thing which is done without difficulty. Cic. Omnium ceterarum rerum oratio, mihi crede, ludus est homini non hebeti. Id. Illa perdiscere ludus esset. Id. Ad honores vos per ludum et per negligentiam pervenistis, playing, without pains. And with jocus, Terent. Ludum jocumque dices fuisse illum alterum, prænt, &c. but child's play, mere sport, in comparison of, &c.*

— ¶ Also, *play, sport, jest, joke, fun. Horat. Sed tamen amoto queramus seria ludo, joking apart. Cic. Neque ita, ut ad ludum et jocum facti esse videamur. Id. Aliquem per ludum et jocum fortunis evertere, out of joke, for the joke, out of fun. Terent. Ut ludos facit! hoo he jests! Horat. (of fortune) Ludum insolentem ludere. Liv. Frui ludo ætatis, sensual gratification. (Ludus, pastime, diversion, amusement, is joined with actions, and serves as a recreation and means of whiling away time: jocus, joke, jest, is an expression of humor or wit: lusus, sport, is vain stirring or bustle, as opposed to real business.)*

— Especially, *Terent. Ludos præbere, to afford sport to others, make a butt or laughing-stock of one's self. Also, Id. Quos mihi ludos redderet, what sport or game he would make of me! Plant. Miris modis dii ludos faciunt hominibus, mock men, make sport of men. Also, Id. Nunc is te ludos facit, makes you a jest, makes game of you. Id. Fieri ludos. Cic. Si ille tibi ludus fuit. Plant. Si non te ludos pessimos dimisero. Id. Operam ludos facit, makes a jest of his pains, as it were; loses his labor.*

— ¶ Also, *a school, of any kind. Plaut. Eam vidit ire e ludo didicino domum, h. e. music-school. Sueton. Ludum gladiatorium edificare, a gladiatorial school, fencing-school. So, Cæs. Gladiatores, quos Cæsar in ludo habebat. Liv. Ludus litterarum; or, Quintil. litterarius; or, Cic. discendi, n school, where reading, writing, reckoning, and letters generally are taught. Id. Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, to have opened or set up a school. Nepos. Puerum in ludo cognorat, at school; as a school-fellow. Cic. Ludum habere; or, Tacit. exercere, to keep school. (See Ludimagister.) Also, Liv. Ludus militaris, a military school, or exercise in the art of war, or a place for such exercise.*

— ¶ Also, *a book containing merry things and pleasantries. Cic. In Nævii ludo.*

LŪELĀ (luo), æ, f. *expiation, punishment. 3 Lucr.*

LŪES (from luo, or λύω), is, f. *a plague, pestilence, contagious or epidemic disease, infection, λοιμός. Virg. Miserauda venit arboribus satisque lues, a blight. Ovid. Diras lues vitaverat auras. Mar-*

*tin. Inque ipsos vultus serperet atra lues. Lucan. Terræ cælique lues. Plin. gives this name to the lichenes. — Hence, as a word of reproach against a bad and mischievous man, plague, pest, corruption. Cic. Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, this foul person. Senec. Sæva Thebarum lues, h. c. Sphinx. — Also, of other things, corruption. Plin. Lues morum. — ¶ More widely, any wide-spreading evil, misfortune, or calamity; for instance, war, fire, a storm, an earthquake, &c. Tacit. and Senec. — ¶ Also, melted snow or ice. Petron. — ¶ Also, water. Licin. Mac. ap. Non. — ¶ Nom. Luis. Prudent; but others read lues.*

LŪGDŪNUM, i, n. *Lyons in France. Plin. — Hence, Lugdunensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Lyons. Juvenal. ara. Senec. colonia. — A part of Gaul bore the name of Lugdunensis (or Celtica), as being round this town. Plin. — ¶ Lugdunum Batavorum, Leyden in Holland.*

LŪGĒŌ (λύζω), es, xi, n. and a. 2. *to mourn, be in mourning, lament, bewail, deplore, weep for, show grief by outward signs, and especially at the death of a dear friend, πενθέω. Cic. Illa detestabilia genera lugendi, pædores, lacerationes genarum, &c. Id. Hos pro me lugere, hos genere videbam. Id. Lugere mortem alicujus. Id. interitum reipublicæ. Catull. Orbem luxti cubile, for luxisti. Id. (impers.) Ad rogum filii legetur. — With accus. and infin. Cic. Urbem ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget. — Figur. Virg. Campi lugentes, the fields or plains of mourning in the lower world, h. e. where the mourners abide. — ¶ More narrowly, to wear mourning. Liv. Matrone annuum eum luxerunt, wore mourning for him. Id. Nec lugentibus id facere fas est. So, Martial. Pullo lugentes vellere lanæ.*

LŪGŪBRIS (lugeo), e, adj. *relating to mourning. Cic. Frateris mei quotidiana lacrimæ, sordesque lugubres, at the loss of my brother. Id. Lngubris lamentatio, h. c. for the dead. Horat. Lugubres cantus, strains of mourning, dirge. Terent. vestis, mourning garment. So, Tacit. cultus, mourning dress, mourning. — Hence, Lugubria, mourning robes, weeds. Ovid. Lugubria indue. Id. Illa dies veniet, mea qua lugubria ponam. — ¶ Also, in mourning, mourning, mournful, sorrowful. Liv. domus, house of mourning, h. e. in which dead bodies are. Ovid. genitor. — ¶ Also, causing, or boding grief or mourning, mournful, doleful, lamentable. Horat. bellum. Id. Troja renascens alite lugubri. — ¶ Also, mournful, full of wo, sorrowful, dismal, lamenting, plaintive. Lucr. Tollunt lugubri voce querelam. Ovid. verba. — ¶ Lugubre, adverbially. Virg. Comete lugubre rubent, dimally, bodily, Sil. Sonitu lugubre minaci Mulciber innugit.*

LŪGŪBRITER (lugubris), adv. *mournful-ly, plaintively. Apul.*

LŪIS. See Lues.

LŪITIŌ (luo), ōnis, f. *payment. Prædict. 3 — Also, Cod. Just. Luitio pignoris, redemption, by paying the money due.*

LŪMĀ, æ, f. *a kind of thorn. Fcst. 3 LUMĀRIŪS (luma), a, um; adj. relating to 2 thorns. Varr. falx, h. e. for cutting thorns, a sort of hedge-bill.*

LŪMBĀGŌ (lumbus), inis, f. *a lumbago, 3 distress in the loins. Fcst.*

LŪMBELLŪS, i, m. *dimin. from lumbulus. 3 Apic.*

LŪMBIFRĀGIUM (lumbus & frango), ii, 3 n. *n breaking of the loins. Plant.*

LŪMBRICŪS, i, m. *a worm found in the earth, and in the intestines, a maw-worm, stomach-worm, earth-worm, dew-worm. Colum.*

LŪMBŪLŪS (dimin. from lumbus), i, m. *2 a little loin. Plin. Lumbulis suum tostis.*

LŪMBŪS (nnc.), i, m. *the loin, ὀσφύς. Plin. Lumbus aprugnus. Cic. Lumborum tenuis, up to the loins. Horat. Nantæ lumbos fuste dolat. Plin. Lumborum dolor, pains about the loins. — Also, Lumbi, instead of, the privy parts. Juvenal. — ¶ Figur. a part of the*

*vine, so called from the resemblance Colum.*

LŪMĒCTUM (luma), i, n. *a place full of 3 thorns. Varr.*

LŪMĒN (for lucimen, from luceo), inis n. *illuminating light, the light, which an object sheds, φῶς. Cic. Luna distat a sole, cujus luminæ collustrari putatur. Enn. ap. Cic. Lumen de suo lumine accendere. Cic. Obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernæ. Ovid. Lumine cælesti solem fulsisse serenum. Id. Diurnum lumen, daylight, or sunlight; or rather, the sun himself, as being the light of the day. Lucr. Solem lumineque diurnum, h. e. morning-star. Cic. Tabulas pictas collocare in auro lumine, in a good light. Virg. Aurora spargebat lumine terras. — Hence, light, h. e. a light, lamp, torch, &c. Cic. Nocti, lumine apposito, nutrix animadvertit puerum. Id. Lumini oleum instillare. Plin. Papilio luminibus accensis advolitans. Sueton. Ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, by the light of torches or lanterns. Colum. animi. — Also, daylight, or day. Cic. ex Enn. Si te secundo lumine hic offendero, moriere. Virg. Lumine quarto. — Also, light, h. e. the light of life, life. Lucr. Lumine adeptio. Plant. Lumen linque. — Also, the sight, eyesight; and also, the eyes. Nepos. Lumina oculorum amisit, h. c. oculos, his sight. Ovid. Et patiar fossis lumen abire genis. Aact. Priop. Minerva flavo lumine est. Cic. Cæcitas luminis. Virg. Monstrum, cui lumen ademptum. Cic. Luminibus amissis, having lost his sight. — And, Lumina, the eyes. Ovid. Lumina fodere, to dig out. Id. flectere. Id. defixa tenere in aliqua re. — And, Lumen, eye. Virg. Adstantes lumine torvo fratres (h. c. Cyclopes). — And, Lumen, the apple or pupil of the eye. Veget. — Also, light in buildings, h. e. free air and daylight. Cic. Obstruere luminibus alicujus, to block up, obstruct his light. So, Pandect. Luminibus or luminis officere. And figur. Cic. Catonis luminibus obstruxit posteriorum oratio, h. e. obscured his fame. Id. Nec mentes quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortuna. — Also, brightness, splendor, glimmer, glare. Stat. ferri. Hence, the splendor, brilliancy of a flower, beauty. Colum. Flaventia lumina calthæ. — In painting, light, opposed to shade, umbra. Plin. Ep. Lunien non alia res magis, quam umbra commendat. — Also, light, figur. h. c. defence, protection, safeguard. Cic. Urben hanc, lumen gentium, redemi. Liv. Hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubiis futurum, præsidiumque regie (where, perhaps, deliverer would be more exact). — Also, a light, figur. h. e. the most excellent or distinguished, the main person or thing, chief man, leading man, luminary, ornament, honor, glory, head, bright character. Cic. Clarissimis viris intersectis, lumina civitatis extincta sunt, the lights or ornaments of the patriæ lumen animi, ingenii, consiliique tui. Id. In eo quasi lumen aliqno prohibitatis et virtutis perspicere videmur. Id. Hoc vestrum lumen est, your principal, head, chief character. Id. Hoc lumen consulatus sui fore putavit, the ornament, glory, grand work, main action. Id. Illorum prædiorum scito mihi vicinum Marium lumen esse. Id. Græciæ totius lumen (speaking of Corinth). — So, also, in speaking and oratory. Cic. Lumina dicendi, ornaments, embellishments, graces. Id. Verborum et sententiarum illa lumina, que vocant Græci σχήματα, ornaments, figures. Quintil. Luceat lux, ornaments, embellishments, mina orationis, ornaments, embellishments, by which single parts of the beauties, by which single parts of the speech are elevated, especially striking thoughts, figures, tropes. — Also, light, figur. h. e. clearness, distinctness, luminous-ur. h. e. clearness, distinctness, luminousness. Cic. Ordo est, qui memorie lumen affert. — ¶ Lumen stands also for an opening, by which light may enter. Vi. Lumen hypothryi, the aperture of trav. Lumen majoris luminis, the door. Frontin. Calix majoris luminis, h. e. capacity. — Hence, a chink, cleft crack. Val. Flaec. — Also, an air-hole vent, spiracle. Plin. — Also, a window Pandect. Obscurentur lumina cœnaculi*

*Pallad.* Stabula non egeant septentri-  
onis luminibus, north windows.  
LUMINARE (lumen), is, n. a light, φωστήρ.  
3 *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, an opening in  
the wall. *Cato.* — And a window. *Cic.*  
*Att.* 15, 26.  
LUMINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to  
3 illuminate, illumine, light, give light to,  
φωρίζω. *Apul.* (ad *Isidem*) Tu luminas  
solem, regis mundum. *Cael. Aarel.*  
Locus fenestris luminatus. *Apul.* Male  
luminatus, poorly lighted, h. e. having  
weak sight.  
LUMINŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. luminous,  
full of light, φωτεινός. *Vitruv.* Adifi-  
cia luminosa, well windowed or lighted.  
*August.* Oleum luminosius. — ¶ *Figur.*  
full of light, bright, prominent, re-  
markable. *Cic.* Sunt maxime luminosæ,  
et quasi actuosæ partes duæ (orationis)  
bright. *August.* Luminosissima charitas.  
LŪNĀ (for *Lucina*, from *luceo*) æ, f. the  
moon, σελήνη, μήνη. *Cic.* Luna est ma-  
jor, quam dimidia pars terræ. *Juvet.*  
Luna bicornis, regina siderum. *Cæs.*  
plena, full. *Horat.* nova, new. *Juvenal.*  
laborans, and *Plin.* deficiens,  
eclipsed. *Liv.* Lunæ defectus, an eclipse  
of the moon. *Plin.* Luna quarta, h. e.  
the fourth day after the new moon. *Colum.*  
Trigesima luna, quæ est fere no-  
va. *Liv.* Duas lunas visas. — Hence,  
a month. *Plin.* Centesima revolvente  
se luna. — Also, the moon, h. e. the form  
of a half-moon or letter C, which the sena-  
tors had sewed upon their shoes. *Juvenal.*  
— And, *Sidon.* Lunas frangere, h. e.  
the semicircular cartilages in the throat or  
windpipe. — ¶ In mythology, Luna,  
the goddess of the moon, daughter of *Lato-*  
*na*, and sister of the god of the sun (*Sol*):  
later fable confounded them with *Diana*  
and *Apollo*. Their temple, dedicated  
by *Servius Tullius*, stood, according to  
*Liv.* 40, 2, upon mount *Aventine*, and  
was burnt in the time of *Nero*. *Facil.*  
*Ann.* 15, 41. The poets give her a char-  
iot drawn by two animals, which *Ovid.*  
calls horses. — ¶ Also, a town of  
*Etruria*. *Sil.* (See *Lunensis*.) — ¶ *Luna-*  
*ria*, for *luna*. *Lucret.*  
LŪNĀRIS (luna), e, adj. of or pertaining  
to the moon, lunar, σεληνιακός. *Cic.*  
Lunaris cursus. *Varr.* Lunares dies.  
*Id.* Lunaria cornua. *Vitruv.* mensis.  
*Luca.* virus. — ¶ Also, like the moon.  
*Ovid.* Inerant lunaria fronti cornua.  
LŪNĀTICŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. lanatic.  
3 *Pandect.* mancipium. *Veget.* oculus, h.  
e. which becomes dim and blind at cer-  
tain times, a moon-eye.  
LŪNĀTŪS, a, um. See *Luna*. 3  
LŪNCHŪS, i, m. same as *Lonehus*, for  
3 which it is another reading.  
LŪNENSIS, e, adj. from or in *Luna* (a  
town of *Etruria*), belonging to *Luna*.  
*Liv.* ager. *Plin.* marmor, h. e. the pres-  
ent marble of *Carrara*, of remarkable  
whiteness. *Sueton.* ara, h. e. construct-  
ed of this marble. *Plin.* caseus (re-  
markable for its size). — *Lunenses*,  
the inhabitants of *Luna*. *Plin.*  
LŪNŌ (luna), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to crook  
3 or bend like a half-moon, form like a cres-  
cent. *Ovid.* arcum. *Propert.* acies  
(the lines of battle) in geminos arcus.  
— ¶ Hence, *Lunatus*, a, um, bent or  
fashioned like a half-moon, formed like a  
crescent, falated, lunated, mooned. *Virg.*  
pelte Amazonidum. *So.* Stat. agmen,  
h. e. of *Amazons* armed with mooned  
shields. *Colum.* ferramentum. *Lucaen.*  
ferrum, h. e. harp. *Stat.* Nondum lu-  
nata fronte juvenici, h. e. horned. —  
Also, adorned with the figure of a half-  
moon. *Martin.* Lunata pellis, h. e.  
a shoe adorned with a moon.  
LŪNŌLA (dimin. from *luna*), æ, f. a little  
3 moon; hence, an ornament or trinket  
worn by women, in the form of a half-  
moon. *Plaut.*  
LŪNŌS, i, m. *Luna* or the moon, as of the  
male sex. *Spartian.*  
LŪŌ (LŪŌ; but see below at the end), is,  
lūi, lūitum or lūitum, a. 3. to pay. *Plin.*  
Cautum est duodecim Tabulis, ut qui  
injuria cecidisset alienas arbores, lue-  
ret in singulas æris xxv, should pay,  
should be fined in. *Curt.* æs alienum.  
*Pandect.* debitum. — Hence, figur. to  
pay by way of recompense or atone-

ment, to suffer (punishment which is  
viewed as an atonement or ransom).  
*Cic.* Itaque mei peccati luo pœnas. *Id.*  
Eos ad luendas reipublicæ pœnas *Fu-*  
*riæ* quædam incitaverunt. *Justin.* sup-  
plicia crucibus. *Vellei.* Utrique (dat.)  
meritas pœnas luere supplicii. *Ovid.*  
pœnam pro cæde. — ¶ Also, to free  
by payment of a certain sum. *Pandect.*  
fundum obligatum. — Hence, to free  
by rendering a certain recompense, to  
render satisfaction for, atone for, expiate,  
suffer the due punishment for, pay for.  
*Cic.* stuprum morte. *Liv.* noxam pecu-  
nia. *Cic.* Acerbum est, parentum  
scelera filiorum pœnis lui, should be  
expiated by, that the crimes of the fathers  
should be visited upon the children. *Quin-*  
*til.* Certe patroni petulantiam litigator  
luit, pays for, suffers for. *Liv.* Obsides,  
qui capite luere, si pacto non stare-  
tur, should forfeit their heads. *Liv.* Lu-  
ere sponsonem, to render the due satis-  
faction for, discharge. *Horat.* delicta  
majorum, to atone for, suffer for. —  
In a like sense, to avert by a punish-  
ment or sacrifice. *Liv.* pericula. —  
More widely, to free, purge. *Val. Flacc.*  
insontes errore. — ¶ Also, to wash,  
lave. *Sil.* Græcia luitur Ionio profun-  
do. In this sense it seems better to de-  
rive the word from *λύω*. We may,  
if we please, take this as the root, and  
derive the other meanings from it. For  
instance, to atone for, suffer for any  
crime, or pay a forfeit, may be regarded  
as washing away that crime, wiping off  
and cancelling the penalty. But the  
other seems less forced.  
LŪPA (lupus), æ, f. a she-wolf, λύκαινα.  
*Liv.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a common  
prostitute, *barod.* *Cic.*  
LŪPANĀR (lupa; for *lupanare*), āris, n.  
a brothel, brothel-house, bordel, *barody-*  
*house*, stew, house of ill-fame, πορνείον,  
πορνοβοακείον. *Juvenal.* — ¶ As a  
word of abuse. *Catull.*  
LŪPANĀRIS (lupa), e, adj. of a brothel.  
3 *Apul.*  
LŪPANĀRIUM, ii, n. same as *Lupanar*.  
3 *Pandect.*  
LUPARIÆ, ārum, f. a part of *Rome*, so  
called, in the *Subura*. *Sex. Ruf.*  
LŪPĀTŪS (lupus), a, um, adj. provided  
3 with wolf's teeth (h. e. iron points in  
the form of wolf's teeth). *Horat.* Lupata  
frena. — Hence, *Lupati*, sc. freni, or  
*Lupata*, sc. frena, a sharp bit, set with  
iron teeth, called *lupi*; a biting carb.  
*Martial.* and *Solin.*  
LŪPERCĀ, æ, f. a goddess among the *Ro-*  
*mans*. *Varro* ap. *Arnob.*  
LŪPERCAL. See *Lupercalis*.  
LŪPERCĀLIS, e, adj. relating to *Pan*  
(*Lupercus*), or his priests (*Luperci*);  
hence, *Surton.* Lupercale sacrum, or  
*Cic.* Lupercalia, sc. sacra (genit. *inn*  
or *iorum*), a festival in honor of *Pan*,  
which was celebrated by these priests.  
— *Lupercal* stands, also, for *Lupercal*;  
thus, *Liv.* Lupercal ludicrum, the festi-  
val *Lupercal*, the *Lupercalian* shows.  
Also, *Cic.* and *Virg.* *Lupercal*, for *Lup-*  
*ercal*, sc. antrum, a cave under mount  
*Palatine*, sacred to *Pan*.  
LŪPERCŪS, i, m. the god *Pan*. *Justin.*  
— ¶ Also, a priest of *Pan*. *Cic.* and  
*Virg.*  
LŪPĪLLŪS (dimin. from *lupinus*), i, m. a  
3 small lupine. *Plaut.*  
LŪPĪNĀRĪŪS (lupinus), a, um, adj. per-  
taining or belonging to lupines. *Cato.* —  
*Lupinarii*, dealers in lupines or pulse.  
*Lamprid.* (Al. leg. aliter.)  
LŪPĪNŪS (lupus), a, um, adj. of or be-  
longing to a wolf, λύκινος. *Cic.* ubera,  
h. e. of a she-wolf. *Plin.* pellis, wolf's  
skin. *Anet.* ad *Herenn.* folliculus, made  
of a wolf's skin.  
LŪPĪNŪS, i, m. and LŪPĪNUM (perhaps  
from *λύπη*, on account of its extreme  
bitterness), i, n. a lupine, white-lupine,  
kind of pulse, ζέρπος, (*Lupinus* albus,  
*L.*) *Ovid.* and *Colum.* — Children and  
players used it as a substitute for coin.  
*Plaut.* and *Horat.*  
LŪPŌR (lupa), āris, dep. 1. scortari or  
3 prostitui. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*  
LŪPŌLA (dimin. from *lupa*), æ, f. a little  
3 she-wolf, as a term of reproach; sorce-  
ress, witch, hag. *Apul.*

LŪPŪS (λύκος), i, m. a wolf. *Virg.* —  
The ancients believed that the sight of  
a wolf was hurtful, and if he should see  
a man, before he was seen by him, that  
the man lost his speech. *Virg.* Lupi  
*Mærim* videre priores. — The wolf  
figures in several ancient proverbs;  
for instance, *Terent.* and *Cic.* *Lupus*  
in fabula, h. e. comes, when you are  
talking about him; used when the man,  
you are talking about, comes upon  
you. *Terent.* and *Suctou.* *Lupum*  
auribus tenere, to have a wolf by the  
ears; to be unable to hold on and afraid  
to let go; borrowed from the Greek.  
*Terent.* *Ovem* lupo committere, to set  
the wolf to keep the sheep; the fox to keep  
the geese. *Plaut.* *Lupo* agnum eripere,  
to snatch the lamb from the wolf, the meat  
from the dog's mouth; of a difficult or  
desperate matter. *Virg.* *Tantum* cura-  
mus frigora, quantum numerum (se.  
ovium) *lupus*, as the wolf cares for the  
number of the sheep; as the wolf spares  
the counted sheep. *Id.* *Lupus* fugit oves  
(of an impossibility). — ¶ Also, a  
fish, so called from its voracity; per-  
haps, the pike. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a  
sort of spider. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *Lupi*,  
teeth or points, resembling wolf's teeth,  
with which bits were armed; and thus the  
bit itself; called, also, frenum *lupatum*.  
*Ovid.* and *Stat.* — ¶ Also, a sort of  
hook or drag. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a little  
hand-saw. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, hops  
(*Humulus lupulus*, *L.*). *Plin.* — ¶ *Al-*  
*so*, a Roman family name. *Cic.*  
LŪRĀ, æ, f. a leathern bag or bottle, or the  
3 mouth of the same. *Fest.*  
LŪRCĀBŪNDŪS, or LŪRCHĀBŪNDŪS,  
3 or LŪRCHĪNĀBŪNDŪS (lurco, or lur-  
cor), a, um, adj. eating very greedily, vo-  
racious, gluttonous. *Cato.*  
LŪRCŌ, as, a. 1. and LŪRCŌR (lurco,  
3 onis), āris, dep. 1. to eat gluttonously,  
gormandize, guzzle, λαφύσσω. *Lucil.* ap.  
*Non.* Ut lurcetur lardum. *Pompon.*  
*ibid.* *Lardum* lurcabat.  
LŪRCŌ (according to *Fest.* from *lura*),  
3 onis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, voracious  
eater, greedy-gut, paunch-belly, λίχνος.  
*Lucil.* — Also, a debauchee, impure fellow.  
*Apul.*  
LŪRCŌNIĀNŪS (lurco), a, um, adj. glut-  
tonous, epicurian. *Tertull.* *Lurconiana*  
condimenta (unless it should be *Lur-*  
*coniana*, from *Lureo*, the name of a  
man).  
LŪRIDĀTŪS (luridus), a, um, adj. defiled,  
3 soiled. *Tertull.*  
LŪRIDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. very pale,  
2 livid, inclined to black, yellowish or yellow,  
sallow, ghostly, wan, lurid, περιδνός,  
ώχρός. *Colum.* Turgescit lurida caulio  
brassicæ. *Horat.* Quia luridi dentes,  
te quia rugæ turpant, foul, black, yellow.  
*Id.* Ossa amicta pelle lurida, pale. *O-*  
*vid.* *Luridus* pallor. *Id.* membra (name-  
ly, of one who has strangled himself).  
*Juvenal.* sulphura, h. e. burning with a  
faint blue light. *Senec.* *Luridæ* bilis suf-  
fusio, the jaundice. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Sol* etiam  
effulsit, luridus tamen, qualis esse, cum  
deficit, solet, lurid, pale. — Hence, pale,  
wan, sallow, or waking pale, &c. *Ovid.*  
horror. *Sil.* mors. *Ovid.* aconita.  
LŪRŌR (unc.), ōris, m. yellowness or yel-  
3 lowish color, sallowness, wanness, livid-  
ness, ώχρότης. *Lucret.* *Luroris* de  
corpore eorum semina fluunt, h. e. the  
yellowness of the jaundice. *Apul.* *Lur-*  
*ore* buxæ macieque fœdatus. *Claudian.*  
*Luror* permanat in herbas, pale-  
ness, wanness, sickly hue.  
LŪSCĪNYĀ (unc.), æ, f. a nightingale, ἀν-  
δών. *Horat.*  
LŪSCĪNYŌLA (dimin. from *luscinia*), æ,  
3 f. *Plaut.*  
LŪSCĪNYŪS, ii, m. a nightingale, same  
3 as *Luscinia*. *Senec.* and *Phædr.* —  
¶ Also (from *luscus*), one-eyed. *Lam-*  
*prid.*  
LŪSCĪNŪS (allied with *luscus*, or *luscio-*  
3 *sus*), a, um, adj. same as *Luscelosus*.  
*Plin.*  
LŪSCĪŌLA (dimin. from *luscinia*), æ, f.  
3 nightingale. *Varr.* (Al. leg. *luscinia*).  
LŪSCĪŌSŪS (perhaps allied with *luscus*),  
2 a, um, adj. that cannot see by lamp-light  
(though some passages seem to give the  
meaning, that cannot see well by day.

light); at any rate, dim-eyed, dim-sighted, moon-eyed, purblind. Varr. ap. Nan., Plin. and Fest. — Luscitiosus is found in Plaut. and Pandect.

LŪSCITIŪS, ōnis, f. a defect of the eyes, for 3 which see the preceding word. Pandect.

LŪSCITŪSUS. See Lusciosus. 3

LŪSCŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. blind of an eye, one-eyed, mope-eyed, ερεβόφαλλος. Cic. and Martial. — ¶ Juvenal. 7, 126.

Ipsē curvatum hastile minatur eminus et statua meditatū prœlia lusca, h. e. either with one eye shut, for the better aim; or, bent or turned so as to hide an eye; or, a statue of a one-eyed person; or, which seems preferable, with sunken eyes, dim-sighted, purblind, in reference to the flattened eye of the statue; this may be the primitive sense; or, a statue in profile.

LŪSIŌ (ludo), ōnis, f. a playing, diversion, recreation, sport, παίγνια. Cic. Ducens mecum Ciceronem niuem in ludum descendendi, non lusionis. Id. Pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur. Id. Pilæ usio.

LŪSITANIA, æ, f. a portion of Spain, now Portugal. Plin. — Hence, Lusitanus, a, um, adj. in or from Lusitania, Lusitanian. Plin. cerasa. — Lusitani, ōrum, the Lusitanians. Cic. — Lusitanus, i, m. Sil.

LŪSITŌ (frequentat. from ludo), as, n. 1. 3 to play, especially, often, αἴθερος. Plaut.

LŪSITŪS, ii, m. a river in Arcadia. Cic.

LŪSOR (ludo), ōris, m. a player, παίκτης. 3 Senec. Lutor bonus pilam mittat. Ovid. Non cessat perdere lutor, se. at dice.

¶ Figur. who does something for pastime or pleasure. Ovid. Tenerorum lutor amorum, a writer of love verses. — ¶ Also, one that makes game of another, n. mocker. Plaut. Te ut deludam contra lusorem meum.

LŪSORĪE (lusorius), adverb, collusively. 3 Pandect.

LŪSORĪŪS (lusor), a, um, adj. pertaining 2 to play, for playing with, παικτικὸς. Plin.

Lusorius alveus cum tesseris, a gaming-board, gaming-table. Id. Lusoria pila, balls for playing with. — Lusorium (absol.), a place for play or diversion; for instance, an amphitheatre. Lamprid. — Also, playing, as it were, h. e. moving about lither and thither, flying to and fro. Ammian. Lusoriis navibus discurrens flumen ultro citroque, h. e. armed vessels which the Romans had upon the rivers which formed the boundaries of the empire; fly-ships, spy-ships. So, Vopise. Lusorie, se. naves. — ¶ Also, serving for sport, pastime, diversion, pleasant, diverting. Plin. quæstio. Senec. spectaculum. Id. trimesis. — ¶ Also, done for sport or joke, not in earnest, feigned. Senec. nomen. — Also, vain, empty, without effect. Pandect. minæ. Id. imperium prætoris.

LŪSTRAGŌ, inis, f. a plant, same as hiera botana, verbena, columbina. Apul.

LŪSTRALIS (lustrum), e, adj. pertaining 2 to purification or expiation. Ovid. Spargit aqua captos lustrali Graia sacerdos, holy or lustral water. Liv. Lustrale sacrificium, a purifying sacrifice, sin-offering. Senec. Lustrale caput, h. e. quod expiaret classem Doricam. Virg. exta. Lucan. Lustrales bellis animæ, h. e. who have sacrificed themselves in war for the good of the army. — ¶ Also, relating to the period of five years, happening every five years. Tacit. Propinquo jam lustrali certamine.

LŪSTRAMEN (lustrum), inis, n. n means of 3 purification. Val. Flacc.

LŪSTRAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a purifying 3 or means of purification. Pandect. Lustram uti causa dare cantharides, h. e. as a means of purification; or (from lustrum) as an incentive to lust.

LŪSTRATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a purifying sacrifice, purification by sacrifice, lustration, κάθαρσις. Colum. Lustrationum morem præcis usupatum. Liv. Lustrationis sacro peracto. — ¶ Also, a going round, travelling over. Cic. Lustratio municipiorum? going round from city to city. Id. solis, the course or circuit of the sun. Id. Cursus et lustrationes ferarum.

LŪSTRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. that travels or 3 wanders over, traverser, περιεδωτής. Apul.

LŪSTRICŪS (lustrum), a, um, adj. Sue 2 ton. dies, h. e. the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the child was purified and named; corresponding to the day of circumcision among the Jews.

LŪSTRIFICŪS (lustrum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. purifying or pertaining to a purifying sacrifice. Val. Flacc. Cantus lustrificus, a sacred song, or form of words, uttered in performing an expiatory sacrifice.

LŪSTRŌ (lustrum), ōnis, m. a wench; but the reading is doubtful. Catull. and Næv. ap. Fest.

LŪSTRŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to purify by certain religious rites, and especially by carrying about the victim previously to its being killed. Tibull. Fruges lustram et agros. Ovid. oves. Liv. Capitolium. Id. exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus. Cic. Quum imperator exercitum, censor populum lustraret. Tibull. Tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat cæsa juvencos. Id. aliquem tædis. Virg. Lustramque Jovi, h. e. we bring to Jupiter a purifying sacrifice. Ovid. Magico lustrare ritu. — Hence, to despatch, slay, for purification. Cic. e Sophocle. Multa alia victrix nostra lustravit manus. — Also, to review. Cic. exercitum; because this review was attended with an expiatory sacrifice.

And, figur. to review, survey, view, observe, examine. Virg. Totum lustrabat lumine corpus, h. e. with his eyes. Petron. Postquam lustravi oculis totam urbem. Virg. Anchises animas lustrabat. Id. Lustrare alicujus vestigia, h. e. to watch and follow. So, Cic. Cum omnia ratione animoque lustraris, have weighed or considered. To this may be referred, Virg. Lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, enlightened. Id. Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, surveyest, viewest. (But see below.) — ¶ Also, because in lustrations the victim was carried about, to go round, go through, traverse, wander over. Cic. Pythagoras Egyptum lustravit. Virg. Lustrandum navibus æquor. Id. Lustrat equo muros. Id. Regem lustrant choreis, dance round him. Id. periculum, go through, encounter. Cic. Mercurii stella anno fere vertens lustrat orbem, completes its revolution, goes round its orbit.

¶ From lux or luceo, it means, to illuminate, light, brighten. Cic. Nam retinent Arcti, lustrantes lumine suras. Virg. Lustrabat lampade terras Aurora. — Hence, to make visible or apparent, display. Cic. Atum, crura, humeros lustrans (of a constellation).

LŪSTRŌR (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to 3 wench, frequent brothel-houses, πορνέω. Plaut.

LŪSTRUM (luc, or lavo), i, n. properly, a place to bathe in; hence, a place where swine wallow, slough, bog, morass. Varr. — Hence, generally, a haunt or den of wild beasts in the woods, a chase. Virg. Saltus ac lustra ferarum. Id. Inter deserta ferarum lustra domosque. And, also, for a wood, grove, glade, lone place. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Metaphorically, a pot-house, den, hell, brothel, stew. Cic. In lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus retatis omne consumere. Id. In lustris et heluotionibus. Horat. Mala lustra alicui objicere. — Hence, Lustra, sensual practices, debauchery. Cic. Vino lustrisque confectus.

LŪSTRUM (luc, h. e. solvo; otherwise, from luceo), i, n. a purifying sacrifice, offered in behalf of the whole people by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people, at the end of every five years. The sacrifice was with the suovetaurilia, h. e. a swine, sheep and bull. The censor, also, offered up a solemn prayer for the prosperity of the state, &c. Sueton. Oct. 97. Hence, Lustrum condere, to go through with these ceremonies; consequently, also, to terminate the censorship. Cic. and Liv. Also, Cic. Sub lustrum censori, h. e. at the close of the censorship, just before the lustrum. — Hence, any expiatory sacrifice, sin-offering. Liv. 45, 41. — Also, because the lustrum took place every five years, the space of five years; n lustrum. Cic. Populi, nullo gemitu, publicanis, quibus hoc ipso lustrum nihil solverant,

et iam superioris lustrum reddiderunt (h. e. the money for farming the taxes, which used to be leased for five years). Ovid. Troja lustris obsessa duobus, ten years. Martial. Vixisti tribus, o Calene, lustris, fifteen years. — Also, a show or games, celebrated every five years. Stat. (Compare Sueton. Dom. 4.) — More generally, a period of several years; for instance, of four years, in reference to the Julian calendar. Ovid. Fast. 3, 163. Plin. 2, 47: and of a hundred years. Martial. 4, 1, 7. Ingens lustrum.

LŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from ludo.

LŪSŪS (ludo), us, m. play, sport, pastime, n game, παίγνια, παίγμα. Colum. Catulos emitti lusos ac lascivie causa. Ovid. Illas virgines exercent lusibus undas Naiades æquoreæ. Plin. Ep. Laxare animum lusu calcolorum. Sueton. Ex lusu aleæ. Gell. Eum lusum ludere, to play that game. — ¶ Also, a playing, sporting, joking, jesting, sport, fun, whatever is done for pleasure and pastime; especially, play, sport, toying, in opposition to real business. Ovid. Sunt apti lusibus anni, for jest and love. Senec. Quibus omne fas nctasque ludus est, a mere toying with words. Quintil. Dant lusos, afford an occasion for jest, make themselves ridiculous. Liv. Per lulum atque lasciviam, out of fun, for amusement. Propert. Lusus, amorous trifling, toying. — ¶ Also, a school. Varr. ap. Non. Dimittere lulum.

LŪTAMENTUM (luto), i, n. what is 3 made of mud or besmeared therewith, mud or clay work. Cato.

LŪTARIŪS (lutura), a, um, adj. living in 2 mud or slime. Plin. testido. — ¶ Also, living upon mud, feeding on mud. Plin. nullus.

LŪTATIŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ Adj. Lutatium. Cic. lex. — ¶ Subst. Lutatius, ond Lutatia; for instance, Q. Lutatius Catulus. — Hence, Lutatianus, a, um, adj. Lutatian. Cic.

LŪTEA, æ, f. a name of mountain-green or 2 chrysolite. Plin. — ¶ Also, a plant, same as lutum. Plin. 33, 26. Ed. Elyzen.; but Ed. Hord. has lutum.

LŪTENSIŪS (lütum), e, adj. pertaining to 2 mud, living in mud or slime. Plin.

LŪTEŪS (dimin. from luteus), a, um, 3 adj. yellowish. Virg.

LŪTESCŌ (lütum), is, n. 3. to turn to 2 mud, become muddy. Colum.

LUTETIA PARISIŪRUM, now Paris. Cæs.

LŪTEUM, i, n. See Luteus and Lutum.

LŪTEUS (lütum), a, um, adj. colored with 2 the plant lutum. Plin. Chrysocolia lutea. — ¶ Also, yellowish, of a golden yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow. Virg. aurora. Ovid. sulphura. Horat. pallor, sallow, sickly. — Also, of a rose color, rose-red, bright purple. Catull. paver. — ¶ Hence, Luteum, subst. yellow, the yellow. Plin. Color in luteum languescens. Id. Lutea ex ovis, yolks. — Also, same as Lütum. Vitruv. 7, 14. Ed. Let.

LŪTEŪS (lütum), a, um, adj. of mud or 2 loam, πίλιος. Horat. Defingit Rheni luteum caput. Ovid. Hirundo luteum subtrabe fingit opus. — Also, splashed or be-daubed with mud, covered with mud. Plin. daubed, besmeared, avoined, bespes. — Hence, besmeared, avoined, be-daubed. Martial. Luteum ceromate coram-pus. Juvenal. Vulcanus luteus, besmeared with soot and smut. — ¶ Figur. vile, ed with worthless, miserable. Plaut. mēdix. Cic. negotium, a sorry commodity. — ¶ Also, made of clay. Martial. Hispanæ luteum rote toreuma. Prudent. homo, h. e. Adam.

LŪTŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cover 3 or bedaub with mud or loam, πηλώω. Cato and Calp. — ¶ In general, to be smeared, avoined. Martial. Ne luteo ceromā capillos.

LŪTŌ (frequentat. from luo), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. h. e. sepe solvo, or solve. Varr. ap. Nou.

LŪTŌSŪS (lütum), a, um, adj. full of mud, 2 muddy, dirty. Plin.

LŪTRĀ, or LYTRĀ, æ, f. an otter. Plin. 2 and Vitruv.

LŪTŪLENTŪS (lütum), a, um, adj. full of mud, splashed with mud, muddy, dirty 2 turbid. Horat. Lutulenta sus. Ovid.

**Diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti.** *Id.* amnis. — Also, in general, *anointed, besmeared, as with ointment.* *Martial.* — ¶ *Figur.* *fithy, dirty, nasty, vile.* *Plaut.* Lenone istoc non lutum est lutulenti. *Cic.* Ne tum quidem emeristi, lutulente Cæsonine, ex miseris naturæ tuæ sordibus. *Id.* vitia.

— ¶ Also, of a manner of speaking or writing, *turbid, impure, not chaste in style and language.* *Horat.* Lutulentus Lucilius, *h. e.* full of loto and vulgar words.

**LŪTULŌ** (*Id.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to defile with mud; figur. to usperse, bespatter. *Plaut.*

**LŪTUM**, or **LŪTEUM** (unc.), i, n. a plant, which imparts a yellow dye, woad, yellow root, dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*, L.). *Vitruv.* Herba, quæ lutum (luteum) appellatur, cæreuleum inficiunt. *Plin.* Luteum putant a luto herba dictam. — Also, the dye or color itself. *Tibull.* Luto (luteo) corpora tangit (tingit) amor, *h. e.* a yellowish paleness.

**LŪTUM** (perhaps luto, or λῦω), i, n. moist earth, mud, loam, πηλός. *Cic.* ap. *Plin.* In Narniensis agro siccitate lutum fieri, imbre pulverem. *Horat.* Imbre lutoque aspersus. *Colum.* Urceus diligenter oblitur luto paleato. *Petron.* Annona pro luto erat, *vas* as cheap as dirt. — Hence, *Plaut.* In luto esse or hærere, to stick in the mud, be at a dead stop, be in a scrape. So, *Terent.* In eodem luto hæstas. — Also, as a word of reproach or abuse, *stinkard; foul, dirty fellow.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, potter's clay, clay. *Tibull.* Pocula de facili luto compositi, the piant, ductile clay. *Colum.* Punicum, a fat African clay. — *Figur.* *Juvenal.* Meliore luto finit præcordia Titan, of better clay. — ¶ Also, the dust or sand, with which athletes besprinkled themselves. *Senec.* — ¶ *Lutus*, i, masc. *Claud.* *Quad.* ap. *Non.*

**LŪX** (from the old Greek λῦξ, or λῦκη), lucis, f. the light, as spread about us, sunlight, light of day, φῶς. *Cic.* Quum id solis luce videatur clarius. *Virg.* Lux æstiva, summer light. *Lucret.* diurna, light of day. *Ovid.* brumalis, winter-light, *h. e.* winter-time. *Cic.* Consilia luce clara, more open, evident, manifest, than the light of day. *Id.* Signis omni luce clarioribus crinina refellere. — Also, the light (of the moon and stars).

*Virg.* Sub luce maligna (lunæ). — Hence, any illuminated heavenly body, as giving light. *Ovid.* Lux publica mundi, *h. e.* sol. *Cic.* *Arat.* 95. Illæ, quæ fulgent lucēs, lights, *h. e.* stars. — And in general, light, splendor, brightness, brilliancy. *Cic.* Lux lychnorum. *Lucret.* Viridi cum luce smaragdī. *Plin.* Luccm non emittentes geminæ. *Stat.* Lux ferri. *Manil.* Tyrius imitata pappavera lucēs, *h. e.* colores. — ¶ Also, daylight, as opposed to night and darkness. *Cic.* Si ante lucem venisset, before daylight. *Sueton.* Tandem ad lucem luce reperio, about the dawn.

*Cæs.* and *Liv.* Prima luce, at break of day, as day begun to break. *Cic.* Arma in templum Castoris luce et palam comportare, by daylight, in open day. *Tacit.* Multa luce reiecti hostes, the day bring considerably advanced. *Cic.* Cum prima luce in campum curriebat, with, *h. e.* at. *Curt.* In lucem quieverunt, until morning. — Also, the day itself, daytime. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Luce noctem, nocte lucem expectatis, in the daytime. *Ovid.* Anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit. *Cic.* Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu P. Clodii.

*Virg.* Crastina lux, the morrow, to-morrow. *Ovid.* Lux natalis, birthday. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* Luci, by day, in the daytime (see below at the end). — ¶ Also, the light of life. *Cic.* Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui, &c. that he ought not to live, who, &c. *Ovid.* Lucem videre, to live. *Cic.* Aliquem communi luce privare. *Id.* Lucis usuram dare alicui. *Id.* Suscipi in lucem, to be born. *Id.* Lucem aspicere. — Also, life itself. *Virg.* Corpora luce carentum. *Id.* O luce magis dilecta sorori. *Cic.* Lucem propriam accipere, sc. by birth. *Id.* Lux mea (as a word of endearment), my life (unless it be, my light), my angel, &c.

— ¶ Also, the eyes or sight. *Stat.* Effossæ vestigia lucis. *Ovid.* Damnum lucis ademptæ. *Rutil.* Sicca luce, with dry eyes, without tears. — ¶ *Figur.* light. And, first, public view, public life, the world, public. *Cic.* Nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior. *Id.* Isocrates forensi luce caruit, intraque parietes aluit gloriam, *h. e.* took no part in the public business of the forum, did not appear in public. *Id.* Lucem non aspicere, carere publico, to keep himself from the public eye, live in a retired manner. *Id.* Res occultas aperire, in lucemque proferre. *Id.* Deiotarus vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocavit, made known, brought into notice, rescued from obscurity. *Id.* Benefacta in luce collocari volunt, *h. e.* in others' view. — And light, *h. e.* elucidation, explanation, illustration, clearing up. *Cic.* Sententiæ auctoris lucem desiderant. *Id.* Historia, lux veritatis. — Again, light, *h. e.* encouragement, animation, enlivening, life. *Cic.* Lux liberalitatis et sapientiæ tuæ. *Liv.* Hoc factio Senatus-consulto, luto quadam affulsisse civitati visa est. — Also, light, *h. e.* bright and joyful circumstances, help, succor, deliverance. *Cic.* Lucem dispicere cæpistis. *Id.* Tanta unius hominis virtus lucem afferre reip. potuit. *Id.* Lucem ingenii porrigere civibus. — Also, light, *h. e.* ornament. *Cic.* Hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum. — So, also, ornament, honor, distinction, eminence. *Sil.* Genus sine luce. — ¶ *Luci* sometimes stands in the *ablat.* instead of *luce*, referred to day or light of day. *Cic.* Quis audiat luci? by day, in the daytime, by daylight. *Plaut.* Mane cum luci simul. *Lucret.* In luci, *h. e.* cum lucet, in the light, in the daytime. — Also, *Lucu* (*nasc.*); for *luce*. *Terent.* Cum primo lucu. — In *Plaut.* Lux is found *masc.*

**LŪXĀTURĀ** (*luxo*), æ, f. a disjoining, 3 *luzation.* *Marcel.* *Empir.*

**LŪXŌ** (λοξός, or λοξώ), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. l. to disjoint, dislocate, put out of joint, put out of its place, ξγαρθῆω. *Senec.* Ut fracta pars jungatur, ut luxata in locum reponatur. *Plin.* Articulis luxatis. *Cato.* Luxatum si quod est. — *Figur.* to put out of its place, displace. *Plin.* radices vitium, sc. in ploughing. *Id.* Ne luxetur calamus (graft, scion).

**LŪXŌR**, āris, dep. l. same as *Luxurior*.

3 *Plaut.* (The common reading is *luzuriantur*.)

**LŪXŌRĪĀ**, æ, and **LŪXŌRĪES** (*luxus*), ēi, f. excessive vegetation, superfluity, rankness, overgrowth. *Cic.* In oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries. *Virg.* Luxuriam segetum depascit. *Plin.* Luxuria segetum castigatur dente pecudis. — So, also, *Plin.* Luxuria humoris, *h. e.* superabundance and great fruitfulness. — ¶ Hence, wantonness, wild gaiety, friskiness, frolicsomeness. *Val.* *Placc.* His (tauris) luxuriam dedit. — ¶ Also, luxury, excess, profusion, lavish expense in eating, drinking, &c. extravagance, dissipation. *Plaut.* Inopiam Luxurie filiam facit. *Vellei.* Lucullus profuse huius in ædificiis luxuriæ primus auctor fuit. *Cic.* Luxuries Annibalem ipsum Capuæ corruptit. *Id.* Domus, in qua lustra, libidines, luxuries, omnia denique inaudita vitia versantur. *Id.* Odit populus Rom. privatam luxuriam. *Nepos.* Aliquem a perditâ luxuria ad virtutem revocare.

**LŪXŌRĪŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, n. l. and **LŪXŌRĪŌR** (*luxuria*), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. of the earth and plants, to vegetate excessively, be over-fruitful, grow rank, be too luxuriant, have too much sap. *Ovid.* Resecanda falce luxuriat humus. *Id.* Mens ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo. *Colum.* Cacumina virgarum, ne luxurientur, demutilato. *Plin.* Cavetur, ne in frondem luxurient. *Ovid.* Ager assidua luxuriabat aqua. — Hence, to have or use in abundance or superfluity. *Ovid.* Faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, *h. e.* valde ornatam esse. — Also, of the large growth of men and beasts. *Gell.* (of a corpulent man) Cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxurasset, had overgrown. *Virg.* Luxuriat

toris animosum pectus, abounds, swells. — ¶ *Figur.* to be luxuriant, run riot, to be too fruitful, diffuse, or florid. *Plin.* Luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas. *Horat.* Luxuriantia compescere, and *Quintil.* astringere. — Also, figur. to be exuberant with life and spirit, to wanton, frisk, leap, skip, riot, exult, bound. *Ovid.* Ludit in pratis, luxuriatque pecus. *Virg.* Emicat (equus), arrectisque frenit cervicibus alte luxurians. *Ovid.* Ut serpens luxuriare solet. *Id.* (of the renovation of Æson) Membra luxuriant, are instinct with life, are all alive with vigor; or, swell. — Also, to wanton, go beyond bounds, run riot, give way to joy and delight, exceed, indulge too far, riot, revel, live luxuriously. *Liv.* Ne luxuriarentur otio animi, quos metus hostium continerant. *Curt.* Si multitudo nova libertate luxuriat. *Ov.* id. Luxuriant animi rebus secundis. *Liv.* Capuam luxuriantem felicitate. *Id.* Vereor, ne hæc quoque læticia luxuriet nobis, et vana evadat, *h. e.* run wild, go too far; or perhaps better, run to waste, like a tree. *Id.* Læta principia nimis luxuriavere. *Id.* Nimia gloria luxuriat ingenium.

**LŪXŌRĪŌSĒ** (*luxuriosus*), adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively, wildly. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Ne hæc læticia nimis luxuriose eveniat, *h. e.* degenerate into excess; or breed luxury and insolence. — ¶ Also, luxuriously, voluptuously. *Cic.* Cum facinorosis audacter, cum libidinoso luxuriose vivere. *Nepos.* Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam qui aderant, perpeti possent. *Augustin.* Luxuriosissime bibere.

**LŪXŌRĪŌSŪS** (*luxuria*), a, um, adj. exuberant, over-fruitful, rank, luxuriant, growing excessively. *Cic.* Lætas segetes, luxuriosa frumenta. *Colum.* Vitis valida et luxuriosa, growing too much to wood. *Ovid.* Divitis pereat luxuriosa (seges) suis. — ¶ *Figur.* wanton, excessive, immoderate, insolent. *Liv.* Patribus nimis luxuriosa fuit ea læticia. *Ovid.* Divitis alitur luxuriosus amor, wanton, capricious, wayward; unless it be luxuriosus, profuse, extravagant. *Colum.* Luxuriosissimum dictum. — ¶ Also, excessive, profuse, extravagant, in one's life and expenses, luxuriosus, voluptuosus. *Cic.* Reprehendere luxuriosos. *Id.* Suppellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis. *Nepos.* Idem (Alcibiades), simul ac se remiserat, luxuriosus, dissolutus, &c. *Cic.* Nihil luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius (homine illo). *Justin.* Luxuriosa convivia.

**LŪXŌS** (it seems to be allied with luxo, and luxus, a, um), us, m. a dislocation, luxation. *Apul.* — ¶ Also (in which sense it is perhaps allied with λῶω), immoderate expense, luxury, revelling, profuseness, æstoria; also, luxuries. *Terent.* Domus sumptuosa, adolescens luxu perditus. *Cic.* (only once). Nisi forte existimatis, eum in vino ac luxu non risisse, qui nunc in periculo atque exitu suo risum tenere non possit. *Sallust.* Luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas. *Id.* Non se luxu (for luxu) neque inertia corrumpendum dedit. *Id.* Per luxum et ignaviam ætatem agere. *Virg.* *Æn.* 4. 193. Hiemem luxu fovere. *Lucan.* Nondum translato Romana in sæcula luxus, *h. e.* suas copias, et apparatus. *Sil.* Combibat luxus, *h. c.* delicias Campaniæ. — ¶ Also, sensual delights, voluptuousness. *Sueton.* (The passage quoted from *Virg.* may be referred to this meaning; compare the following line.) — ¶ Also, in a good sense, sumptuousness, costliness, splendor, magnificence, state. *Virg.* regalis, and regifcus.

**LŪXŌS** (λοξός), a, um, adj. disjointed, dislocated, put out of place, loosened. *Sallust.* *fragm.* Luxo pede. — Hence, Lux um, i. n. a dislocation, luxation. *Cato* Ad luxum, aut ad fracturam alliga, sanum fiet.

**LŪXŌS** (Λάβος), i, m. the relaxer, unbender, the freer from care, a name of Bacchus. *Ovid.* Bacchumque vocant, Bromiumque, Lyæumque. *Virg.* Legi feræ Cereri, Phæboque, patrique Lyæo — Hence, poetically, for wine. *Horat.*

and *Propert.* — ¶ Adj. *Virg.* Latex *Lycæus*, the liquor of *Bacchus*, h. e. wine.

**LŶCÆUS** (Λύκαιος), i, m. a mountain of *Arcadia*, where *Jupiter* and *Pan* were worshiped. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Adj. *Lycæan*. *Ovid.* collis, nemus. *Virg.* *Pan.* *Ovid.* *Faunus.* — ¶ Written, also, *Lycæus*.

**LŶCAMBES**, æ, m. a man who, having betrothed his daughter to *Archilochus*, and afterwards given her to another, was driven, by the biting verses of the poet, to hang himself. *Horat.* — Hence, *Lycambeus*, a, um, adj. of *Lycnabes*. *Ovid.*

**LŶCÆON**, ðnis, m. a king of *Arcadin*, father of *Callisto*, who was changed into a wolf. *Ovid.* — Also, his grandson, son of *Callisto*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a beast, of the wolf kind. *Mela.* — ¶ Also, a *Lycæonian*; plur. *Lycæones*. *Mela.*

**LŶCÆONIA**, æ, f. a district of *Asia Minor*, between *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, and *Pisidia*. *Liv.* and *Cic.*

**LŶCÆONIS**, idis, f. daughter of *Lycæon*, h. e. *Callisto*. *Ovid.*

**LŶCÆONIUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Lycæon*. *Ovid.* mensa. *Id.* *Arctos*, h. e. *Callisto*, a constellation. *Id.* axis, h. e. *northero*, where this constellation is. — ¶ Also, in, from or belonging to *Lycæonia*, *Lycæonian*. *Virg.*

**LŶCAPSIS**, i, f. See *Lycopsis*.

**LŶCÆUM**, or **LŶCIUM** (Λύκειον), i, n. a gymnasium at *Athens*, where *Aristotle* taught. *Cicero* also gave the name to a part of the gymnasium of his *Tuscan* estate. *Cic.*

**LŶCÆUS**, i. See *Lycæus*.

**LŶCHAS**, æ, m. See *Lichas*.

**LŶCHNICUS** (Λυχνικός), a, um, adj. shining, lighting. *Hygin.* lapis, same as *Lychnites*.

**LŶCHNIS** (Λυχνίς), idis, f. lighting, furnished with lights. *Fulgent.* *Lychnides* puellæ. — Hence, sc. gemma, a gem of a fiery color. *Plin.* — Also, sc. herba, a kind of rose, with a flower of fiery red. *Plin.* — Also, *Lychnis agria*, a plant, same as *antherrhinon*, lion's-mouth.

**LŶCHNITES** (Λυχνίτης), æ, m. *Lapis* 2 *lychnites*, a kind of white marble from the island of *Paros*, so called because they cut it by the light of lamps. *Plin.*

**LŶCHNITIS** (Λυχνίτης), idis, f. a certain 2 plant, so called because it was used for wicks. *Plin.*

**LŶCHNŌBIUS** (Λυχνόβιος), ii, m. a liver 2 by lamp light, one that makes night day. *Senec.*

**LŶCHNŌCHUS** (Λυχνόυχος), i, m. any 1 thing that supports a lamp, lamp-stand, candlestick, candelabra, chandelier. *Cic.*

**LŶCHNOS** (Λυχνος), i, m. a lamp, light. 1 *Cic.* and *Virg.*

**LŶCIA**, æ, f. *Lycia*, a district of *Asia Minor*, between *Caria* and *Pamphylia*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Lyciæus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Lycia*, *Lycian*. *Ovid.* gens. *Id.* hasta, h. e. of the *Lycian* king *Sarpedon*. So, *Horat.* catervæ, his troops. *Propert.* *Lycius* deus, h. e. *Apollo*, who had an oracle at *Patara* in *Lycia*, called by *Virg.* *Lyciæ* sortes. *Stat.* *Pæan* *Lycie* (with long i, from *Λύκειος*). *Cels.* *Lycium*, sc. medicamentum, a medicine made of a species of thorn. *Virg.* *Lycii*, the *Lycians*.

**LŶCIMNIUS**, a, um, adj. *Lycimnian*, h. e. so called from the town *Lycimnæ*. *Stat.*

**LŶCISCA**, æ, or **LŶCISCÆ**, es, f. the name of a dog. *Virg.* — *Isidor.* quotes *Plin.* as saying that dogs bred between wolves and dogs, wolf-dogs, were called *Lycisci*.

**LŶCIUM**, ii, n. See *Lycius*, a, um, under *Lycia*.

**LŶCIUS**, a, um. See *Lycia*.

**LŶCŌMĒDES**, is, m. a king of *Scyros*, at whose court *Achilles* remained concealed in woman's clothes. *Pyrrhus* or *Neoptolemus* was the son of *Achilles* by *Deidamia*, the daughter of *Lycomedes*. *Stat.*

**LŶCŌPHON**, n plant, otherwise called *herba sclerenta*. *Apul.*

**LŶCŌPHŌS** (Λυκόφως), the morning twilight. *Fest.*

**LŶCŌPHRŌN**, ðnis, m. a Greek tragic poet. *Sint.* and *Ovid.*

**LŶCŌPHTHALMŌS** (Λυκόφθαλμος), i, 2 m. wolf's-eye, a precious stone. *Plin.*

**LŶCŌPSIS** (Λύκοψις), is, f. wolf's-face, a plant, resembling ox-tongue (*anchusa*). *Plin.* 27. 73., where *Ed. Hard.* has *Lycapsos*.

**LŶCŌRIAS**, ædis, f. a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

**LŶCŌRIS**, idis, f. a freed-woman of *Vollunnius*, of whom *Gallus* the poet, and afterwards *Antony* the triumvir, were enamored. Her real name was *Cytheris*. *Ovid.* and *Virg.*

**LŶCŌRMAS**, æ, m. a river of *Ætolia*. *Ovid.*

**LŶCŌS** (λύκος), i, m. a Greek word, signifying wolf. — ¶ Also, a kind of spider. *Plin.*

**LŶCTŌS**, or -ŌS, i, f. a town of *Crete*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Lyctius*, a, um, adj. *Lycian* or *Cretean*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

**LŶCŌRGŌS**, i, m. the famous *Spartan* lawgiver. *Cic.* — Hence, put for a very strict judge. *Ammian.* *Lycurgos* invenisse se prædicabat. — ¶ Also, an *Athenian* orator, famous for his justice and impartiality, when at the head of the government. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Nemea*. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Thrace*, son of *Dryas*, who had all the vines in his kingdom cut down, in order to check the intemperance of his subjects. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a son of *Aleus*, and father of *Ancæus*. — ¶ *Lycurgæus*, a, um, adj. *Lycurgæan*. *Cic.* Att. 1, 13. Qui *Lycurgei* fuissimus, h. e. strict as *Lycurgus*, either the *Spartan* lawgiver, or the *Athenian* orator. — ¶ *Lycurgides*, æ, m. son of *Lycurgus*, h. e. *Ancæus*. *Ovid.*

**LŶCŌS**, or -ŌS, i, m. a king of *Thebes*, husband of *Antiope*. — ¶ Also, a son of *Pandion*, and king of *Lycia*. *Mela.* — ¶ Also, a river by *Laodicea*, in *Great Phrygia*; one in *Mysia*, in *Pontus*, &c.

**LŶDIÆ**, æ, f. a district of *Asia Minor*, of which *Sardis* was the capital. *Plin.* — The *Etrurians* were supposed to be of *Lyidian* origin; hence, *Lydia*, for *Etruria*. *Rutil.* — ¶ Hence, *Lydius*, a, um, adj. *Lydian*, in, of or from *Lydia*. *Tibull.* *Lydia* regna, h. e. *Gygis*. *Id.* *Lydius* aurifer amnis, h. e. *Pactolus*. *Martial.* *Lydia* pensa, h. e. which *Omphale*, queen of *Lydia*, assigned to *Hercules*. *Propert.* *Cinget Bassaricus* *Lydia* mitra comas, h. e. especially used by the *Lydians* and *Phrygians*. *Plin.* lapis, a touchstone, for proving gold, silver or brass; cotricula. — Also, *Etrurian*, *Tuscan*. *Virg.* *Thybris*. *Sil.* stagna, h. e. lacus *Trasimenus*. *Catull.* *Lydiæ* lacus (*Benaci*) undæ (perhaps because the lake was formerly under the dominion of the *Etrurians*; others read otherwise). — ¶ Also, *Lydus*, a, um, adj. same as *Lydius*, *Lydian*. *Ovid.* *Lyda* puella, h. e. *Omphale* regina *Lydiæ*. *Stat.* *Lydæ* pondera gazæ, h. e. *Pactoli* aurum. *Cic.* *Lydus*, a *Lydian*. *Id.* *Lydi*, the *Lydians*. — Also, *Etrurian*, *Tuscan*. *Sil.* ora. *Virg.* *Lydorum* manus, h. e. of the *Tuscans*. Hence, *Plaut.* *Lydi* barbari, h. e. *ludii* e *Tuscia*, in *ludis Romanorum* adhibiti, players, and especially dancers.

**LŶGDINIUS lapis** (Λυγδίνιος λίθος), a dazzling white stone or marble, in the island of *Paros* (or, as many read, in *Taurus*). *Plin.* — Called, also, *Lygdos*. *Martial.*

**LŶGDŌS**, or -ŌS, i, m. See *Lygdinus*.

**LŶGŌS** (λύγος), i, f. same as *Vitex*. *Plin.*

**LŶMIRA**, &c. See *Limyra*.

**LŶMPHÆ** (perhaps for *limpa*, whence 3 *limpidus* may come; or, by the change of a letter, for *λύπη*), æ, f. water, *υδωρ*. *Virg.* fluvialis. *Horat.* *Loquaces* *lymphæ* desiliunt. *Lucret.* *Lymphæ* puteales. *Ovid.* *Vulnera* *lymphis* abluere. *Senec.* *Sancta* fontis *lymphæ*. *Catull.* *Hinc* abite *lymphæ*, vini perniciës. — Also, water impregnated with juices of any kind. *Virg.* *Fovit* ea *vulnus* *lymphæ*. *Senec.* *Sannoon*. *Lymphæ* intercus, the dropsy, *hydro*psy.

**LŶMPHÆSŌS** (*lymphæ*), a, um, adj. of 3 a crystal or water color. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**LŶMPHATICŌS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. amazed, 2 mad, frantic, furious, distracted, raving, beside himself, frightened out of his wits, panic-struck. *Liv.* *Ita* victorem equitatum velut *lymphaticus* pavor dissipat (*πανικός φόβος*), a panic. *Senec.* *Lymphatici* metus. *Apul.* *Cogitabam* subito, velut *lymphaticus*, exsilire. *Plin.*

*Lymphatica* somnia. *Id.* *Helleborum* ineditur melancholicis, insanientibus, lymphaticis, sc. hominibus. *Serenn. Samm.* *Helleboro* purgatur lymphaticus error, madness (others read humor, and render *lymphaticus* by watery, understanding the *hydro*psy, which may be the sense as it stands here). *Plaut.* *nummi*, crazy, mad, h. c. which will not stay in one's purse, are ever for leaping out. *Id.* *Lymphaticum*, for lymphaticus morbus. (Compare *Lymphatus*.)

**LŶMPHATICŌS** (*lympho*), ðnis, f. wild of 2 fright, consternation, panic, frenzy, madness, *νυμφόληψία*. *Plin.*

**LŶMPHATŌS**, a, um. See *Lympho*.

**LŶMPHATŌS** (*lympho*), us, m. same as 2 *Lymphatio*. *Plin.*

**LŶMPHŌS** (*lymphæ*), as, avi, atum, a. 1 2 to amaze, drive out of his senses, madden with terror, distract with fear, make beside himself, make mad, *ἐκμαίνω*. *Val. Flacc.* *Deus* ancipitem *lymphaverat* urbem. *Stat.* *Horrificis* *lymphæ* incurisibus urbes. *Plin.* *Hæc* herba pota, *lymphari* homines, become mad, lose their reason. — Hence, *Lymphatus*, a, um (corresponding to the Greek *νυμφόληπτος*, struck with madness in consequence of having seen a nymph, hence, in general), maddened, driven out of one's wits, crazed, panic-struck, wild, furious. *Horat.* *Mentem* *lymphatam* (*panic-struck*). *Mareotic* (sc. vino) rededit in veros timores *Cæsar*. *Liv.* *Lymphati* et attoniti. *Virg.* *Furit* *lymphata* per urbem. — *Lymphans*, for lymphatus. *Apul.* and *Plin.*

**LŶMPHŌR**, ðris, m. same as *Lymphæ*. 3 *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

**LŶNCĒSTÆ**, arum, m. inhabitants of the town *Lyncæus*, in *Macedonia*, and the region about it. *Plin.* — Hence, *Lyncæstis*, idis, f. adj. of or belonging thereto. *Plin.* aqua. — Also, *Lyncæstius*, a, um, adj. belonging to the same. *Ovid.* *amnis*. — Also, *Lyncæstus*, a, um, adj. same as *Lyncæstius*. *Vitruv.* fons.

**LŶNCĒUS** (*dissyll.*), ei and eos, m. *Ary-* 3 *ceus*, one of the *Argonauts*, remarkable for his keen sight. *Horat.* and *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, son of *Ægyptus*, and husband of *Hypermetra*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, son of *Thestius*, and brother of *Althæa*. *Hygin.*

**LŶNCĒUS**, a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to *Lyncæus*, *Lyncæan*, *Λυχνικός*. *Ovid.* ensis. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lyncæan*, sharp-sighted, like *Lyncæus*. *Cic.* *Quis* est tam *Lyncæus*, qui, &c.; but this is better derived from *lynx*, and signifies *lynx-eyed*, *keen-sighted*, as the *lynx*.

**LŶNCIDĒS**, æ, m. seems to be a son or 3 descendant of *Lyncæus*. *Ovid.*

**LŶNCŪRIŌN** (Λυγκούριον), or -UM, ii, n. *lynx-stone*, a hard, transparent stone, of a fiery color, supposed by the ancients to be formed from the urine of the *lynx*. *Plin.* 8, 57. According to *Beckmann* (*Hist. of Inventions*, 1, 2.) probably the *hyacinth*, or *jacinth*; according to others, the *tourmaline*, a transparent amber.

**LŶNCŌS**, i, m. a king of *Scythia*, who was 3 changed into a *lynx*. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Fem.* a town of *Macedonia*; see *Lyncæste*.

**LŶNX** (λύγξ), lynceis, f. and m. a *lynx* or 3 ounce, a spotted animal, with bright and fiery eyes; *Bacchus* made use of them to draw his chariot. *Virg.* *Lyncæ* *Bacchi* variæ. *Stat.* *Velatum* *geninæ* dejectu *lynceis*, h. e. *pellis* e *lynce*.

**LŶRÆ** (λύρα), æ, f. a lyre, lute, harp, a 3 stringed instrument, which differed from the *cithara* only in form. *Ovid.* *Mercury* invented it and presented it to the *Apollo*. It is often attributed to the lyric poets (and even to other poets), because their poems were sung to the lyre; thus, *Ovid.* *Pindaricæ* *fidicæ* *lyræ*. *Horat.* *Non* hæc *josæ* *conveniant* *lyræ*. Also, *Stat.* *Quamvis* *mea* *carmina* surgant inferiore *lyra*. — ¶ Also, *Lyræ*, a constellation. *Ovid.*

**LŶRCĒS**, **LŶRCIŌS**, or **LŶRCÆS**, i, m. a fountain or river in *Peloponnesus*. *Stat.* — Hence, *Lyræus*, a, um, adj. *Val. Flacc.*; and *Lyræus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* *Lyræan*, of or pertaining to the *Lyræus*.

**LŶRICEN** (*lyra* & *cano*), tris, m. a player 3 on the lyre, harper, *λυριστής*. *S. A.* *De* sides *Baiæ*, *lyricenæ* *notus* *Hectoris*



armis, *h. e. Misenus* (but here *liticen* is also read).

**LÝRICŪS** (lyra), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a lyre, lute, or harp, lyric, lyrical, λυρικός. Ovid. Lyrici modi. Id. soni. Horat. vates, a lyric poet. Ovid. Lyrici Teia musa sentis, *h. e. Anacreontis*. Stat. Regnator Lyrica cohortis, *h. e. Pindar.* — Lyrica, *sc. carmina, lyric songs, odes.* Plin. Ep. — Lyrici, *se poete, lyric poets, writers of lyric poetry* Quintil.

**LÝRISTĒS** (λυριστής), æ, m. a lyrist. 2 Plin.

**LÝRNĒSŪS, LÝRNĒSSŪS, or -ŪS**, i, f. a town in Phrygia, the birthplace of *Bri-seis, the mistress of Achilles.* — Hence, *Lýrnēsis, or Lynnessis, idis, adj. f. Lynnesian, of or pertaining to Lynnesus.* Ovid. Abducta Lynnesside tristic Achilles, *h. e. Briseis.* — Hence, also, *Lýrnēs-ius, or Lynnessius, a, um, adj. Lynne-*

*sian.* Ovid. mœnia. — Also, *Lýrne-sias, ädis.* Festus.

**LÝRŌN** (λύρον), i, n. a plant; same as *Alisma.* Plin.

**LÝSĀNDER**, dri, m. a celebrated general of the Spartans. Nepos. — Also, another *Lysander, a Spartan magistrate.* Cic. Off. 2. 23.

**LÝSĀS**, antis, a plant; same as *Artemisia.* 3 Apul.

**LÝSIĀS**, æ, m. a celebrated orator. Cic. — Hence, *Lýsiācus, ä, um, adj. of or belonging to Lysias.* Quintil.

**LÝSIMĀCHĪĀ** (λυσίμαχία), æ, f. willow-herb (*Lysimachia vulgaris, L.*) Plin. — ¶ *Lýsimachia, æ, f. a city of Thrace, founded by king Lysimachus.* — Hence, *Lýsimachiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to this city.* Liv. *Lýsimachienses, the inhabitants of the same.*

**LÝSIMĀCHŪS**, i, m. a stone resembling *Rhodian marble, with veins of gold.* Plin.

## M.

**M.** is the prænomen *Marcus*; as, *M. Cicero, Marcus Cicero*; but *M'* signifies *Manius*; and *M*, when a number, denotes a thousand.

**MĀDĪĀ** (μάδια), by *Jove*, an oath common with the Greeks. Petron.

**MĀCĀREYS**, idis, f. *Μακαρήs, the daughter of Macareus.* Ovid.

**MĀCĀREUS** (Μακαρεύς) [trisyll.], ãi and ãos, m. the son of *Æolus, who had a child by his sister Canace.* Ovid.

**MĀCŪS** (μακκῶω), a, um, adj. foolish, 3 doltish, stupid. Apul.

**MĀCĒDŌ, and MĀCĒDŌN** (Μακεδών), ãnis, m. in or of *Macedonia*; a *Macedonian.* Cic. Macedo Alexander. Horat. Vir Maceo, *h. e. Philippus.* Nepos. Macedones milites. — ¶ Also, a certain usurer. Pandect. See *Macedonianus.*

**MĀCĒDŌNĪĀ** (Μακεδονία), æ, f. *Macedonia, Macedon, a country situated between Thessaly and Thrace, which had rulers of its own, until it was conquered and reduced to a Roman province by Q. Cecilius Metellus. The most celebrated kings of Macedon were Philip, and his son, Alexander the Great. The original inhabitants of Macedon were of Illyrian descent, but mingled afterwards with the Greeks.*

**MĀCĒDŌNĪĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. In Pandect. Senatusconsultum *Macedonianum, against an usurer by the name of Macedo*; whereby it was decreed, that a person lending money to minors, should not be entitled to sue them after the death of their parents.

**MĀCĒDŌNĪCŪS** (Μακεδονικός), a, um, adj. *Macedonian.* Plin. mare. Id. cerasa. Id. chlamys. Plaut miles. Liv. preda. — ¶ *Macedonicus, a surname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedon.* Vellei., Plin., and Valer. Mar.

**MĀCĒDŌNĪĒNSĪS**, e, adj. same as *Macedonicus.* Plaut.

**MĀCĒDŌNĪŪS** (Μακεδόνιος), a, um, adj. *Macedonian*; same as *Macedonicus.* Ovid.

**MĀCĒLLĀRĪŪS** (macellum), a, um, adj. pertaining to flesh and other provisions; whose business is with these. Val. Max. taberna. — *Macellarius (subst.)*, ii, m. a victualler, seller of any kind of victuals. Varr. and Sueton.

**MĀCĒLLĪNŪS** (Id.), was the emperor *Opilius Macrinus* thus called by his servants for shedding the blood of their fellow servants like a butcher. Capitolin.

**MĀCĒLLŪM** (unc.), i, n. a provision-market, market, shambles, &c. Cic. — ¶ Also, figur. all sorts of provisions or victuals, which were sold at the macellum. Manil. — ¶ Also, *Macellus, i, m. for macellum.* Martial. 96, 9. **MĀCĒLLŪS** (dimin. of macer), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat lean or meagre. Lucil. homo

**MĀCĒŌ** (unc.), es, n. 2. to be lean, meagre 3 or thin. Plaut.

**MĀCĒR** (unc.), cra, crum, adj. lean, meagre, thin, poor, barren. Virg. taurus. Cic. solum. Colum. Macerrima stirpes. Varr. Ager macrior. — ¶ *Figur. meagre, thin.* Martial. libellus, *h. e. small, thin.* Horat. Me macrum reducit, *h. e. sad, sorrowful.* — ¶ It was also a Roman family name. Æmilius Macer, a poet, and friend of Virgil. Ovid.

**MĀCĒRĀTĪŌ** (macero), ãnis, f. a steeping in liquor, soaking, maceration. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a making soft or tender. Arnob.

**MĀCĒRESĒŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become soft 3 or tender. Cato.

**MĀCĒRĪĀ** (unc.), æ, f. any wall inclosing grounds; a garden-wall, park-wall, &c. Terent., Varr. and Cæs.

**MĀCĒRĪĒS** (unc.), ãi, f. affliction, distress. Afran. — ¶ Also, same as *Maceria.* Prudent.

**MĀCĒRŌ** (unc.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 2 soak in liquor, soften by steeping, macerate, Terent. Salsamenta hæc fac macerentur probe. Colum. Fimum assiduo macerari liquore. Vitruv. Macerare glebas calcis. Plin. panem, *sc. aqua.* Id. in-testina piscium sale, *h. e. to pickle.* Id. aliquid fumo. Id. totum corpus lacte, to bathe, wash, in order to soften the skin.

— ¶ *Figur. to soften or break down, weaken, enervate, harass.* Liv. Alterum annum circumvallatos inclusosque nos fame macerant. — ¶ It is elegantly applied to the mind: to afflict, grieve, trouble, tease, torment, consume, waste, make to pine away, fret, vex, mortify, prey upon. Terent. Sed quid ego? cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Plaut. Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo. Ovid. Maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi. Horat. Huius et in genus furtim labitur, arguens, quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus, *h. e. consumar lento amore.* Calp. Quam nunc ego maceror una, whom alone I ardently love. — ¶ *Macerare expectationem, to torment by procrastination.* Senec. Non tamen expectationem vestram macerabo, singulos producendo: liberaliter hodie, et plena manu faciam.

**MĀCĒS**. See *Macotes.*

**MĀCĒSCŌ** (maceo), is, n. 3. to grow lean 3 or thin, become meagre or barren, pine or waste away. Varr.

**MĀCĒTĀĒ** (Μακέρτα), ārum, and, by contract., um, m. poet. for *Macedones, the Macedonians.* Stat. — Also, same as *Syri.* Sil. 13, 878.

**MĀCĒTES**, um, m. a nation in Africa, about the region of the Syrtis, perhaps the same whom *Pliny* calls *Macæ*, and *Ptolemy Μακαῖοι Συρτίται.* Sil. Et Macetum prinii, atque incocci corpora Mauri. — ¶ The singular is *Maces*, etis. Sil. Marmarides, tum Maurus atrox, Garamasque, Macesque.

**LÝSĪPPŪS**, i, m. a celebrated statuary of *Sicyon.* Quintil.

**LÝSĪS** (λύσις), is, f. a solving, opening. 2 Vitruv. — ¶ In architecture, the same as *Sima* or *Cymatium.* Vitruv.

**LÝTĀĒ** (λύται, from λύω), ārum, m. those who are able to solve and return proper answers to the questions proposed for examination at the end of the fourth year of their studies. Justin. — Those who, at the end of the fifth year, are more learned, are called *prolyta.* Id.

**LÝTRĀ.** See *Lutra.*

**LÝTRŪM, or LÝTRŌN** (λύτρον), i, n. 3 the ransom of a prisoner. Enn ap. Fest. and Non.

**LÝTŪĀ** (λύτρα), æ, f. a small worm (called the *greedy worm*) said to be under the tongue of a dog, which, being taken out while he was a whelp, was absurdly supposed to prevent him from going mad. Plin.

**MĀCHĀĒRĀ** (μάχαιρα), æ, f. a sword, 1 sabre. Plaut. — ¶ Also, for *Mentula.* Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85. — ¶ Also, the name of a præco. Juvenal.

**MĀCHĀRĪŪM** (μαχαίριον), ii, n. a little 3 sword. Plaut.

**MĀCHĀRŌPHŌRŪS** (μαχαίροφόρος), i, 1 m. one who bears a sword or sabre. Cic.

**MĀCHĀŌN** (Μαχάων), ãnis, m. a son of *Æsculapius, and a skilful physician.* Cels.

**MĀCHĀŌNĪCŪS** (Machaon), and **MĀ- 3 CHĀŌNĪŪS**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Machaon.* Sidon.

**MĀCHĪNĀ** (μηχανή), æ, f. a frame, fabric, work. Lucret. mundi. — ¶ Especially, an instrument or a machine, by which things of considerable weight are moved or transferred; as, a crane, cylinder, &c. Vitruv. Machina est continens ex materia conjunctio, maximas ad onerum motus habens virtutes, a machine, engine. Cic. Omnes illæ columnæ, machina apposita dejectæ, et repositæ sunt. Horat. Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingenis machina tignum. Id. Trahentes siccas machinæ carinas. Pandect. Machina frumentaria. — ¶ Also, a stage or scaffold where slaves were exposed to sale. Q. Cic. Amicam, quam palam domi haberet, de machinis emit. — ¶ Also, a scaffold, frame of timber; a trestle, easel. Plin. Pingebat semper togatus, quamquam in machinis. Pandect. Si servum tibi tectorem commodavero, et de machina ceciderit. Id. Si, ut de plano opus faceret; tu eum imposuisti machinæ: aut si machinæ culpa factum est, minus diligenter ligatæ, vel funium, perticarumque vetustate. — ¶ Also, a military machine, warlike engine. Virg. Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros. Sallust. Vinea, turribus, et machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum. Plin. Murales machinæ. Vitruv. Arietaria machina. Flor. Machinis urbem quater. — Figur. Cic. Hanc legem ad evitendas illius opes, tanquam machinam comparari. Id. Iis cæm machinis sperant me posse labefactari, quibus antea stantem perculerunt. — ¶ Frequently, a trick, artifice, device, stratagem, plan, contrivance. Plaut. Aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam herili filio. Accius. Nec quem dolum ad eum, aut machinam commoliar, scio. Cic. Ut omnem adhibeam machinam ad tenendum adolescentem. Plaut. Quantas res turbo! quantas moveo machinas!

**MĀCHĪNĀLĪS** (machina), e, adj. relating 2 to machines, μηχανικός. Plin. scientia.

**MĀCHĪNĀMENTŪM** (machinor), i, n. 2 a machine. Liv. — ¶ *Figur. an instrument, organ.* Apul. Machinamenta, quibus ad sentiendas dijudicandasque quantitates, et qualitates census instructi sunt, *h. e. organs of sense.* — Also, trick, artifice. Cod. Theod

**MACHINARIUS** (machina), a, um, adj. 3 relating to a machine. *Apul. mola, h. e. that is turned about by an ass or a horse, by means of a machine. Pandect. asinus, h. e. the ass that does this. Id. mensor, h. e. one who measures lands with instruments, a surveyor. Solia. commentator, h. e. an inventor of machines or engines. — Hence, Machinarius, ii, m. absolutely, who works in or standing on a machine; or, a constructor of machines. Pandect.*

**MACHINATIÖ** (machinor), önis, f. artificial construction of a machine to put a thing in motion; mechanism; mechanical device, contrivance, skill. *Cic. Cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut spheram, ut horas, non dubitamus, quin illa opera sint rationis. Id. Data est quibusdam bestis etiam machinatio quadam atque solertia: ut in araneis aliae quasi rete texunt, ut si quid inhaerit, conficiant, &c. — ¶ Also, a machine, engine. Vitruv. Portationes fructuum non essent, nisi plaustorum, aut sarracorum per terram, navicularum per aquam inventæ essent machinationes. Cæs. Qui tantæ altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent. Id. Hæc (tigna) cum machinationibus demissa in flumen defigere. Hirt. Aquæ magnam vim ex mari rotis, ac machinationibus exprimere. — Figur. Cic. Judex, tanquam machinatione aliqua, tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi, tum ad tristitiam, tum ad letitiam est contorquendus. Pandect. Dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio, ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita. Id. Quæ non magnam machinationem exigunt, artificie, craft. Id. Per machinationem obligatus, h. e. per dolum.*

**MACHINATÖR** (Id.), öris, m. an engineer, machinist, architect. *Liv. tormentorum. — Also, without a genit. Senec. Ludicris artibus annumeres licet machinatores, qui pugnata per se surgentia excogitant, et tabulata tacite in sublime crescant, &c. — ¶ Figur. generally in a bad sense, a cunning deceiver, subtle contriver, inventor. Cic. Omnium architectus et machinator. Id. scelerum. Tacit. doli. Apul. accusationis. Senec. fraudis.*

**MACHINATRIX** (machinator), icis, f. aa 3 inventress, author, beginner, contriver. *Senec. facinorum.*

**MACHINATUS** (machinor), us, m. same 3 as Machinatio. *Apul.*

**MACHINATUS** (Id.), a, um, particip. with passive signification. *Vitruv. Aspicimus solis, lunæ, quinque stellarum naturam, quæ ni machinata versarentur, non habuissent in terra lucem, by mechanism, mechanically. Sallust. Indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, framed, devised, contrived. — ¶ See, also, Machinor.*

**MACHINÖR** (machina), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to contrive, devise, design, frame, make, build, μηχανάομαι. *Cic. Ad usum autem orationis, incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit. Id. Qui hæc machinatus est, ut molitionem novam quæreret. Id. Hæc duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum, atque cantum. Vitruv. Tritonem æreum collocavit, et ita est machinatus, ut vento circumageretur. — ¶ Frequently in a bad sense, to plot or contrive with an ill design, scheme maliciously. Mihi illa nabet: machinare quod lubet. Id. Nisi si meo aliquam corde machinor astutiam. Id. Aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam. Cic. Cum arma in ædem Castoris comportabas, nihil aliud, nisi uti ne quid per vim agi posset, machinabare. Id. Sibi ipsi nefariam pestem machinari, to plot his own destruction. Liv. necem alieni. Sallust. perniciem euipiam. Cic. pestem in aliquem. Justin. exitium occultis insidiis. Id. exitium per insidias. Pandect. adversus hostem, vel latronem.*

**MACHINÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. cunningly contrived. *Sueton. Repentique Baulos in locum corrupti navigii machinosum iud obtulit.*

**MACHINÖLÄ** (Id.), æ, f. a small machine. 3 Fest.

**MACHLIS**. See Achlis.

**MACIES** (maceo), ei, f. leanness, thinness, meagreness, lackness, want of flesh, λεπτότης. *Col. Inde tussis, et macies. Cic. Ovid. Addeique cutem macies. Cic. Profectus est ad bellum: at qua imbecillitate! qua macie! how much weakened! Id. Homo vegrandi macie torridus, parched with excessive leanness. Plin. Hoc maciem facit, occasio leanness. — ¶ It is also used of barren lands, and the scanty, stunted growth of herbs or plants. Colum. Cultoris diligentia maciem soli vincere potest, poorness, barrenness. Ovid. Seges macie deficit. Pallad. Corticis macies jejuna nihil nutrit, dryness. — Solin. Macies aquarum, diminution or deficiency of water; as at the ebb. — ¶ Figur. meagreness of expression. Auct. dial. de Oratorib. Qui hæc ossa, et hanc maciem probant.*

**MACILENTÖS** (macies), a, um, adj. lean, 3 lank, meagre. *Plaut.*

**MÄCIÖ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to make lean; to less 3 sen, diminish. *Solin.*

**MÄCIR** (μάκρη), the aromatic, red bark of a tree in India. *Plin.*

**MÄCIS**, idis, f. mace; according to others, a fictitious spice. *Plaut.*

**MÄCÖR** (maceo), öris, m. leanness, meagreness. *Pacuv. Corpus macore senet. (Al. leg. maerore.)*

**MÄCRÄ**, æ, m. a river of Italy between Liguria and Etruria. *Liv.*

**MÄCRESCÖ** (macer), is, erui, n. 3. to grow 2 lean, pine away. *Colum. Ne penuria cibi macrescat pecus. Varr. Fames maerescere cogit. Festus. Curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macruisset.*

**MÄCRITÄS** (Id.), ätis, f. meagreness, 2 leanness, poorness of soil, &c. *Vitruv. and Pallad.*

**MÄCRITÖDÖ** (Id.), inis, f. same as Mac 3 cies. *Plaut.*

**MÄCRÖBII** (μακρός & βίος), örum, m. a nation in Ethiopia; so called on account of their longevity. *Plin.*

**MÄCRÖBÖS**, ii, m. Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, a man of consular dignity, who lived towards the end of the fourth century, and wrote a commentary on Cicero de Somnio Scipionis, and another book called Saturnalia.

**MÄCRÖCHERÄ** (μακρόχειρα, from μα 3 κρός, long, and χείρ, hand). *Lamprid. tunica, h. e. long-sleeved.*

**MÄCRÖCHIR**. See Longimanus.

**MÄCRÖCÖLUM** (μακρός & κόλον), i, n. paper or parchment of the largest size, or, as we say, royal paper, μακρόκολον. *Cic. Ἀρχέτυπον translatum in macrocolum lege convivis tuis.*

**MÄCRÖLÖGIÄ** (μακρολογία), f. macrology, prolixity, verbosity. *Quintil., Charis. and Diomed.*

**MÄCRÖR**. See Macor.

**MÄCTÄYLIS** (macto), e, adj. deadly. 3 Lucret.

**MÄCTÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a killer, slayer, 3 murderer. *Senec. Perge mactator senum.*

**MÄCTÄTÖS** (Id.), us, m. a sacrificing, 3 killing. *Lucret.*

**MÄCTË**, } See Mactus.

**MÄCTI**, }

**MÄCTEA**. See Mattya.

**MÄCTÖ** (perhaps obsol. mago, whence may come Mactus and Magnus), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to augment, enrich, present. *Varr. Pulsem diis mactare. Cic. Puerorum extis deos Manes mactare. Liv. Eos se Orco mactare Junius dictitans. — ¶ Also, to sacrifice, immolate. Virg. Mactant lectas de more bidentes. — ¶ Figur. to increase, advance, honor in any manner. Cic. Ferunt laudibus, mactant honoribus, advance, heap honors upon. Arnob. Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, do honor to. — ¶ Also, to slay, kill, murder, assassinate, destroy. Cic. Clodius divisores Tribuum domi suæ crudelissima morte mactavit. Id. Non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Martial. Ibi iligatas mollibus damas plagis mactabis, et vernas apros. — ¶ Also, for violare, delere, e medio tollere. Cic. Cum videant, jus civitatis illo supplicio esse*

mactatum. — ¶ Also, to punish, afflict Plaut. Divitem audacter solemus mactare infortunio. Id. Dotata mactant et malo, et damno viros. *Enn. ap. Non Qui illum dii deæque magno mactassint malo. — ¶ Also, to trouble, vex, plague to death. Plaut. Hoc, quod me mactat, concinnem lutum. — ¶ Also, to throw, cast, precipitate. Acc. ap. Non. Aut illorum opes fundam in campo, aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo in mare.*

**MÄCTRÄ** (μάκτρα), æ, f. a kneading-trough. *Petron. De mactra illam sustulit. (Others read de mactrilla, h. c. parva mactra.)*

**MÄCTRILLA**. See Mactra.

**MÄCTÖS** (mago; see Macto), a, um, adj. augmented, increased; appeared or honored with a sacrifice. It is used in addressing the gods, and signifies happy, contented. Thus, in *Serv. ad Æneid. and in Cato: macte hoc vino inferio esto: macte hac dape polluceada esto: macte hoc porco esto, macte esto is put instead of mactus esto, which was likewise used; esto is frequently omitted. — ¶ Macte, and sometimes macti, is also used in congratulating and applauding men, in bidding them to be happy, &c. Cic. Macte virtute, iacrase in virtute; go on and prosper. Virg. atque his victorem affatur Inlun: Macte nova virtute puer: sic itur ad astra. Senec. Macte virtute esto sanguinolentis, et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, brave! gallant! valvrous! Liv. Macti virtute milites Romani este: vestrum iter ac reditum omnia secula laudibus ferent. Val. Flacc. Macte, ait o nostrum genus. Lucil. Macte, inquam, virtute, simulque his versibus esto, h. e. honoratus, laudatus, auctus tum virtute tua, tum versibus meis. Plin. Macti ingenio este, cæli interpretes. Liv. Macte virtute diligentiaque esto. Stat. Macte animo juvenis. Id. Macte toris, Latios inter placidissime mates, h. e. felix connubii. Silv. Macte bonis animi. Martial. Claudia, Rufe, meo nubit Peregrina Pudenti: Macte esto tædis, o Ilyneææ, tuis. Plin. Macte hac gravitatis gloria, Cæsar. Id. Macte uterque ingenti in rempuli merito. — ¶ Remarkable is the expression in Liv. Juberem, macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret: where others read Juberem, to macte, &c. So, Flor. Macte fortissimam, et meo iudicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! asseruit cum fide socios, &c. Others read macte esse fortissimam, &c. asseruit: eua fide, &c. In these passages, macte is used as indeclinable, or as an adverb. — ¶ It is also put with the genitive. Martial. Macte animi, quem rarus habet, morumque tuorum, Quos Numa, quos hilaris possit habere Cato. — ¶ Absol. Cic. Servuli dicunt, eum, et agripetas ejectos a Buthrotiis: macte! good! excellent! bravo! or, be glad at it!*

**MÄCÖLÄ** (unc.), æ, f. a spot, stain, blot, blem, blemish, mark. *Cic. Est corporis macula, nevus: illi tamen hoc lumen videbatur. Ovid. Maculas auferre de vestibus. Plin. in veste facere. Id. e veste abluere. Id. Lentiginis ac maculae e facie tollit elaterium, spots, freckles, pimples, macule. Id. Rura illita cicatrices et maculas toto corpore emendat. Id. Melittis medetur maculis corporis. Petron. Aquæ aspergo eorpori maculam imponit. Ovid. Conbibit os maculas. Plant. Maculatur corpus maculis luridis. Cic. Vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis: et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas. — ¶ Figur. a fault, slur, disgrace, stain of infamy, infamous blot; dishonor, infamy Lucil. Quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque. Cic. Delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatic bello suscepta, quæ penitus jam inedit atque inveteravit in populi R. no. Id. Homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus. Id. Errabas, Verres, cum te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum, sociorum innocentium sanguine elucere arbitraberis. Id. Hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? do you defame, do*

you asperse? *Id.* Legionis cæremoniam perfidia polluere, maculaque afficere. *Senec.* Imprimere maculam laudibus. *Cic.* Ut ejus adolescentiæ maculas ignominiasque præteream. *Id.* Illam non pudor, non pietas, non macula familie a cupiditate revocavit. *Id.* Est luxus sæculi labes quædam et macula, virtuti invidere. *Terent.* Effigere maculam avaritiæ. *Plaut.* Inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, quæ elui nequitiam potest. *Id.* Jani ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas merorurum tibi. *Horat.* Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit, aut humana parum cavit natura. — ¶ Also, a natural spot or mark. *Plin.* Gemma purpurea nigris interpellantibus maculis. *Virg.* Bos maculis insignis et albo, a. c. albis maculis. *Id.* Maculis auro squalentibus ardens, specked or dropped with gold. *Id.* Equus albis maculis, with white spots. — ¶ Also, a mesh in a net, an artificial hole in knit work. *Ovid.* Retia sæpe comes maculis distincta tetendi. *Colum.* Locus clatris, vel grandi macula retibus contegitur. *Varr.* Septium totum rete grandibus maculis integitur. *Cic.* Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosæ. — ¶ The precious stone *telicardios* was called *macula* by the Persians, according to *Pliny*, 37, 68; *Ed. Hard.*, however, reads *muchulum*, for *maculam*.

**MACULATYŌ** (maculo), ōnis, f. a spotting 3 or staining. *Apul.* Ea tabes primorem cutem vitiligine insignit, et omnimodis maculationibus convariatur. — Figur. *Jul. Firmic.* Aliqua infamiae maculatione pollutus.

**MACULŌ** (macula), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to spot, stain, defile with spots. *Virg.* Atro liquuntur sanguine guttæ, et terram tabo maculant. *Plaut.* Maculatur corpus maculis luridis. — ¶ Figur. to pollute, defile. *Cic.* Castissimos ludos omni flagitio, dedecore maculare, to taint, contaminate. *Id.* Maculare omni nefario stupro et scelere sacra loca, to defile, pollute. *Id.* Eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, blemish. *Liv.* Maculare partus suos paricidio. *Nepos.* Belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. *Virg.* Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen. *Aurcl. Vict.* Hunc nulla vitiorum labes maculavit. *Lucret.* Metus maculat pœnarum præmia vite, h. e. corruptit. — Maculantia verba, h. e. disfiguring. *Gell.* Obsœta quoque, et maculantia ex sordidior vulgi usu ponit. — ¶ Also, to dye or paint at intervals, and to make spots as it were for ornament. *Val. Flacc.* Lumina non aliter toto cui vertice, quam si Lyda nurus sparso telas maculaverit ostro, variegates.

**MACULŌSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. spotted, stained, blotched. *Cic.* Auctionis vero miserabilis aspectus: vestis Pompeii non multa, caque maculosa, argentea vasa collisa, &c. *Plin.* Maculosa luna. *Ovid.* Maculosæ sanguine arenæ. *Id.* Littera sinuatus quod habet maculosa litteras, &c. *Plaut.* Si unam peccavisses syllabam, fieret corium tam maculosum, quam est nutricis pallium, covered with weals and bruises. — ¶ Also, speckled, spotted. *Virg.* Maculosæ tegmine lyncis, spotted, speckled, brindled. *Plin.* Maculosum marmor. *Colum.* Equus coloris nigri, vel maculosi. — ¶ Also, figur. tainted, contaminated, polluted, foul, impure, ill-famed. *Cic.* Maculosi Senatores, nudi equites. *Horat.* Maculosum nefas. *Tacit.* Vir omni dedecore maculosus. *Aurcl. Vict.* Maculosa adolescentia.

**MADAURENSIS** (Madaura), e, adj. of or belonging to Madaura, a city in Africa, the native place of Apuleius. Hence, Apuleius is called *Madaurensis*. *Aurustin.*

**MADĒFACTYŌ** (madeo & facio), is, ōci, actum, a. 3. (Pass. *Madefio*, fieri, factus sum) to wet, make wet, moisten. *Cic.* Vaticinatus est, madefactum iri Græciam sanguine. *Virg.* Sanguis madefecerat herbas. *Plin.* Lanam aceto et nitro madefacere. *Ovid.* Imbutum nec-

tare corpus terram suo madefecit odore, h. e. imbuit, perfudit. *Cic.* Imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius madefacti. *Tibull.* Vellera bis madefacta sucis, dyed. *Catull.* Madefient cæde sepulcra, be moistened or drenched. — ¶ Hence, to make drunk, intoxicated. *Plaut.* Vinovos madefactis. *Colum.* Madefactus Iaccho (h. e. vino), drenched or intoxicated with wine. *Sil.* Molli luxu madefacta membra, relaxed. — ¶ Also, to steep, soak. *Plin.* Caulis concisos madefaciunt diebus quindecim, atque ita succum exprimunt.

**MADĒFACTŌ** (madefacio), as, a. I. to 3 moisten frequently. *Venant. Fortun.* Si tamen est fluvius, qui madefaciat humum.

**MADĒFACTŌS**, a, um. See *Mudefacio*.

**MADĒFIŌ** (madefacio), is, irreg. passiv. (See *Madefacio*) to become wet or moist, be moistened, &c. *δαίνωμα*.

**MADĒNS** (madeo), tis, particip. wet, moist, *δαίβροχος*, *ένυγπος*, humore plenus, madidus. *Plin.* Madentes spongiæ. *Id.* Linteolum vino madens. *Quintil.* Vestis madens sanguine. *Petron.* Madens sudore. *Stat.* Madens oculis, h. e. flens. *Ovid.* Os fletu madens, moistened or bedewed with tears. *Id.* More nivis lacrymæ sole madentis eunt, melting in the sun. *Stat.* Ense madens, h. e. ense habens madentem sanguine, having his sword drenched in or reeking with gore. — Cæde madens, reeking with blood. *Juvenal.* Hoc nocuit Laniamur cæde madenti. *Senec.* Populisque madens ferrum, h. e. sanguine cæsurum populorum. *Id.* Puerili madens arundo leto, reeking with infant blood. — Absolut. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Madens coma, h. e. delibuta unguentis, perfumed. *Lucret.* Sudor madens per collum, h. e. manans, fluens. *Tacit.* Madentes campi, marshy. *Figur. Sever.* Madentes flumina, h. e. fluentes. *Senec.* Madens Auster, h. e. pluvius. *Martial.* Madens bruma, a rainy winter. *Stat.* Madens deus, h. e. Neptunus. — Vino madens, full of wine, drenched in wine, inebriated. *Senec.* Vir moderatus et gravis, sed mersus vino et madens. — Also, without vino, or mero, *βεβρημένος*, drunk, intoxicated. *Sucton.* Nec temere unquam triclinio abscessit, nisi distentus ac madens. — ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Jure madens, varioque togæ limatus in iusu, h. e. well versed in the law. *Gell.* Vitia facundissime accusant, intercutibus ipsi vitis madentes, full of. *Auson.* Cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens.

**MADĒŌ** (μαδάω), es, ui, n. 2. to be or become wet or moist, be soaked, drenched or steeped, μαδάω, voréō. *Cic.* Natabant pavimenta vino, mædebant parietes. *Virg.* Plurima fuso sanguine terra madet. *Id.* Vere madent udo terre, ac pluvialibus austris. *Martial.* Scis, quoties Phario mædeat Jove fusca Syene, h. e. pluvia perfundatur. *Id.* Continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis, h. e. tempus vindemiæ pluvium est. *Id.* Et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, h. e. perfusi sunt croco. *Id.* Madent capilli, sc. unguento. *Plin.* Persæ unguento madent. *Id.* Radix succo madet. *Id.* Capræ si aquam biberint, in qua folia ea maduerint, mori dicuntur. *Ovid.* Lacrymis madent genæ, are moistened or bedewed. *Val. Flacc.* Quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextræ, h. e. qui invitæ cædem patrarunt. *Lucan.* Nati maduere paterno sanguine, have been imbued with, &c. h. e. occiderunt patres suos. — *Madere vino*, and *madere* (absolutely) signify to be drenched in wine, be full of wine, be inebriated or drunk. *Tibull.* Atque satur libo sit, mædeatque mero. *Plaut.* Si alia membra vino mædeant, cor sit saltem sobrium. *Id.* Ecquid tibi videor madere? do you take me to be tipsy? *Id.* Non vides me, ut madide mædeam? *Tibull.* Non festa luce madere est rubor. — ¶ Also, to be full of, abound with. *Tibull.* Mædeant generoso pocula Baccho, be filled up to the brim. *Plin.* Cæcubæ vites in Pomptinis paludibus mædeant. *Propert.* Cum pagana madent fercula deliciis. *Plaut.* Istæc blanda dicta quo eveniant, madeo

metu. *Lucret.* Arte madent sinu ulacra, h. e. arte imbuta et prædita sunt (Another reading is *valent*.) *Horat.* Socraticis madet sermonibus, h. e. imbutus est, et abundat præceptis gravioris philosophiæ, is seasoned with or instructed in the philosophy of Socrates. *Martial.* Cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, h. e. peritissima sunt Græcæ linguæ, are well imbued or tintured with. — ¶ *Virg.* Et quamvis igni exiguo properata mædeant, h. e. hastily cooked. *Plaut.* Jam ergo hæc mædeant, faxo: nihil morabitur, h. e. coquentur. *Pers.* Collyra facite ut mædeant, et colliphia: ne mihi incocta detis. — ¶ See, also, *Madens*.

**MADĒSCŌ** (madeo), is, dui, n. 3. to be 2 conc moist or wet, be soaked or drenched.

*Virg.* Semusta mædescent robora. *Ovid.* Tellus nubibus assiduis, pluvioque mædescit ab austro. *Id.* Multa terra mædescit aqua. *Claudian.* Largis tunc imbribus ora mædescunt. *Cels.* Spectare oportet, num tempora, partesve corporis aliæ paulum mædescant, h. e. sudore perfundantur. — ¶ Also, to become soft or tender, be macerated. *Colum.* Ut stabulentur siccò loco, ne humore mædescant unguæ. *Id.* Brassica in coctura celerius mædescit. *Id.* (de cucumere) Riguoque mædescit linteus arvo. *Plin.* Triticum mædescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis.

**MADIDANS**. See *Mudido*.

**MADIDĒ** (madidus), adv. moistly. *Plaut.* 3 madere, h. e. to be drenched with drink.

**MADIDŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 3 moisten. *Arnob.* Proluvie linerent et madidarent se sua. *Id.* Mero multo madidari. — ¶ Particip. *Madidans* instead of *madidus*, madens. *Claudian.* Ille (Zephyrus) Novo madidantes nectare pennas concutit, moistened, bedewed (a false reading for *madidatus*).

**MADIDŌS** (madeo), a, um, adj. wet, moist, humid, soaked, steeped, drenched. *Cic.* Fasciculum illum epistolarum totum sibi aqua madidum redditum esse. *Plin.* Radix succo madida. *Id.* Madidus spiritus, a moist or damp atmosphere. *Ovid.* Madidis Notus evolat alis. *Id.* Capilli madidi myrrha. *Id.* Madidæ genæ, h. e. madentes lacrymis. *Id.* Madidæ comæ, h. e. madentes unguento. — Hence, filled with water. *Ovid.* Ut levis in madida canna palude tremat. *Id.* Multa madidæ celebrantur arundine fossæ. *Martial.* Presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus. *Id.* Madidus Jupiter, h. e. pluvius. — Figur. *Cæcil.* Itan' est immemoris? itan' est madida memoria? h. e. quæ nihil retinet, velut si in aqua scribas. — ¶ Also, soft, tender. *Plin.* Semina in siliquis nigriora, et madidiora lenticla. — Hence, of food, sufficiently boiled, cooked, macerated, well done. *Plaut.* Madida quæ mihi apposita in mensam, &c. *Id.* Nisi quas madidas glutias. *Martial.* Madidum cicer. *Id.* Et madidum thyyni de sale sumen erit. *Lucan.* Tabæ jecur madidum, h. e. corruptum, et stillans. — ¶ Madidus vino, and Madidus (absolutely), intoxicated. *Plaut.* Ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe. *Id.* Faciam, ut sit madidus sobrius. — ¶ Also, dyed. *Martial.* Vestis cocco madida, vel inurice tincta. — Figur. *Martial.* Cecropiæ madidus, Latiæque Minervæ artibus, well read, deeply instructed. *Id.* Nec torva lege fronte, sed remissa lascivis madidos jocis libellos, h. e. full of.

**MADŌN**, i, n. same as *Vitis Alba*. *Plin.* **MADŌR** (madeo), ōris, m. moisture, humidity. *Sallust.*

**MADŪLSA** (Id.), æ, m. drunk, a drunken 3 man. *Plaut.*

**MÆANDR**. See *Mæandrus*.

**MÆANDRATŌS** (Mæandrus), a, um, adj. full of curves, flexuous. *Varr.*

**MÆANDRICŌS**, and **MÆANDRIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Mæander, Meandrian. *Tertull.* Si quis Mæandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahat. *Ovid.* Juvenis Mæandrius, h. e. Caunus Mæandri nepos. *Claudian.* Mæandria flumina. *Propert.* Phrygio fallax Mæandria campo errat, et ipsa suas decipit unda vias. *Avien.* Mæandria gleba, h. e. arva, quæ Mæandro alluuntur.

**MÆANDRŌS** (Μαίανδρος), or **MÆAN-DRŪS**, or **MÆANDER**, dri, n. a river of Phrygia. It is celebrated for its windings. *Ovid.* Mæandros, toties qui terris errat in isdem: Qui lassas in se sæpe retorquet aquas. Hence, *Colum.* More Mæandri, crookedly, with turnings and windings. — Hence, Mæandri, meanders, mazes, flexuous turnings or windings, tortuous passages, labyrinthic, crooked, winding roads, roundabout ways; hence, indirect modes of speaking. *Cic.* Quos tum Mæandros, dum omnes solitudines persequeris, quæ diverticula, flexionisque quæsisisti? *Gell.* Ne tu quoque in illis dialecticæ gyris, atque mæandris, tanquam apud Sirenios scopulos, coudenescas. *Ammian.* Hi locorum guaritate confusi, quod ille, ut peregrinus et insuetus, mæandros faciebat, et gyros, &c. — Also, winding or zigzag work wrought with the pencil or needle; a lace, or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. *Virg.*

**MÆCENAS**, atis, m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight descended from the kings of Etruria. He was a friend of the emperor Augustus, and a patron of learned men and of letters. Hence, all patrons of literature have ever since been called Mæcenas.

**MÆCENATIĀNŪS** (Mæcenas), a, um, adj. belonging to Mæcenas, deriving the name from him. *Sueton.* Mæcenateiana turris. *Id.* Mæcenateiani horti. *Plin.* Mæcenateiana vina.

**MÆCĪA** tribus, one of the Roman country tribes, thus called from a town or region near Lanuvium. *Fest.* and *Liv.*

**MÆLES.** See *Meles.*

**MÆLIANŪS** (Mælius), a, um, adj. pertaining to Mælius, the proper name of a Roman citizen. *Liv.* Seditio mota ex Mæliana cæde.

**MÆLIUM** (unc.), ii, n. a dog's collar, armed with sharp points. *Varr.*

**MÆNA** (μαῖνη), æ, f. a kind of sea-fish, small and cheap, of which they used to make a brine or a pickle. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Used also in sacrifices to the infernal gods. *Ovid.*

**MÆNĀDES** (μαῖνας), um, f. the priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes, bacchanals. *Catull.* Ubi capita Menades vi jaciunt hederigeræ. — Also Mænades Priapi, h. e. priestesses or worshippers of Priapus, and figur. unchaste, lascivious. *Juvenal.* Vix neque feruntur attonitæ, crimine ro-tant, ululantque Priapi Mænades. — The singular Mænās, atis, is found in *Senec.* Verba nunc eluso male custodit ore Mænās impatiens dei (where mænās signifies a prophetess). — Deglupta Mænās in *Plaut.* is a reproach of an effeminate person. Others read manā, a person resembling the fish of that name, a filthy, mean, contemptible person, a shotten herring.

**MÆNALA**, ñrum. See *Mænalus.*

**MÆNALĪDES**, æ, m. the god Pan. *Auson.* 3 (So called from Mænalus.)

**MÆNALIS**, idis, adj. fem. on or of mount 3 Mænalus, belonging to it. *Ovid.*

**MÆNALĪŪS** (Mænalus), a, um, adj. relating to mount Mænalus, belonging to it, Mænalian, Arcadian. *Ovid.* deus, h. e. Pan. *Id.* Arctos, h. e. Callisto. *Virg.* versus, h. e. bucolic, pastoral. *Colum.* pater, h. e. Bacchus. *Propert.* ramus, h. e. the club of Hercules. *Stat.* ales, h. e. Mercury.

**MÆNALĪŪS** (Μαῖναλος), or **MÆNALŪS**, i, m. and plur. **MÆNALĪA**, ñrum, n. now Menalo, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to the god Pan, and greatly frequented by shepherds. It received its name from Mænalus, a son of Lyeon. On this mountain there was a town of the same name.

**MÆNAS**, atis, f. See *Mænades.*

**MÆNIĀ** columna, a column or pillar in Rome, where thieves and bad slaves were tried and (probably) punished; it received its name from a Roman by the name of Mænius. *Cic.*

**MÆNIĀNUM** (Mænius), i, n. what projects from a building or wall (paries), a gallery, balcony. *Cic.* Mænianorum umbram sequi.

**MÆNŌMENŌN** mel (μαίνόμενον μέλι),

n. a kind of honey making those go mad that eat it. *Plin.*

**MÆŌN** (Μαῖον), ñnis, m. the name of a Theban priest of Apollo. *Stat.* —

Also, a Mæonian, or Lydian. *Claudian.*

**MÆŌNIĀ** (Μαῖονία), æ, f. Lydia, a country of Asia Minor. *Plin.* — Also, Etruria, because the Etrurians were said to be descended from the Lydians. *Virg.*

**MÆŌNĪDES**, æ, m. a Mæonian or Lydian. — Also, an Etrurian. *Virg.* — *Hom.* is called thus, because he was said to have been born in Mæonia. *Ovid.*

**MÆŌNIS** (Μαῖονίς), idis, f. a woman that is from Mæonia. *Ovid.* Mæonīs elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, h. e. Arachne. *Id.* Mæonīs aurato conspicenda sinu, h. e. Omphale. — *Mæonides*, a name given to the Muses, probably because Homer, their greatest favorite, was supposed to be a native of Mæonia. *Ovid.* (Others read differently.)

**MÆŌNIŪS**, a, um, adj. Μαῖονίος, belonging to Mæonia or Lydia. *Virg.* rex. *Id.* Mæonii carchesia Bacchi, h. e. vini Lydii. *Ovid.* Mæonia ripæ, h. e. Mæandri. *Claudian.* rex, h. e. Midas. — Hence, Mæonii, ñrum, Lydians. *Plin.* — Also, belonging to Etruria, Tuscan. *Ovid.* nauτæ, h. e. Tyrrheni. *Sil.* latus, h. e. Trasymenus. *Id.* terra, h. e. Etruria. — Also, relating to Homer. *Ovid.* carmen.

**MÆŌTÆ** (unc.), ñrum, n. a Scythian nation living on the shores of the Palus Mæotis. *Plin.*

**MÆŌTYCŪS**, and **MÆŌTYŪS**, a, um, 2 adj. pertaining to the Mæotæ, or Palus Mæotis. *Plin.* palus. — *Mæotici*, ñrum, nations bordering upon that lake. *Pompon.* Mela, and *Plin.*

**MÆŌTIDÆ**, ñrum, m. the Mæotians. 3 *Vopise.*

**MÆŌTIS** (Μαῖωτις), idis, idos and is, 2 adj. f. pertaining to the Mæotians or the Mæotian lake. *Ovid.* ora. *Id.* hiems, h. e. Scythica. — *Mæotis palus*, a large lake or part of the sea, at the north of the Euxine, with which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now called the sea of Tana, or of Zabacche, or sea of Asoph. *Plin.* — *Mæotides peltifera*, h. e. the Amazons. *Sabin.*

**MÆŌTIŪS.** See *Mæoticus.* 2

**MÆRĒO**, } See *Mæreo.*

**MÆSTŪS**, &c. }

**MÆSĪCŪS.** See *Mæsicus.*

**MÆSĪŪS**, the month of May in the language of the Oscii. *Fest.*

**MÆVIANŪS** (Mævius), a, um, adj. belonging to Mævius, a Roman. *Pandect.* Mævianus fundus. *Id.* Mæviana hereditas.

**MÆVIŪS**, ii, m. the name of a Roman citizen. In *Virg.* and *Horat.* a poet of inferior note in the Augustan age.

**MAGA**, æ. See *Magus*, a, um. 3

**MAGALĪĀ** (a Carthaginian word), ium, n. 3 Carthaginian huts or cottages. *Virg.* Miratur molem (sc. arcis), magalia quondam. — Also, the suburbs of Carthage. *Virg.* Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantas.

**MAGARIA**, ium, n. same as *Magalia.*

3 *Plaut.* *Pen. Prol.* 86. *Ed. Gron.*

**MAGDALĪDES** (unc.), um, f. and **MAG-**

**DĀLIĀ**, ñrum, n. cylindrical figures. *Plin.* *Val. So. Serib.* Larg. Emplastrum re-dactum in rotundas ampliores, quas magdalidas dicunt.

**MAGĒ**, adv. same as *Magis.* *Plaut.* and 3 *Virg.*

**MAGĪĀ** (μαγεία), æ, f. the science of the 3 *Magi.* *Apul.* — Also, sorcery. *Apul.*

**MAGĪCĒ** (μαγικῆ, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the 2 magic art, magic. *Plin.*

**MAGĪCŪS** (μαγικός), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to magic, magic, magical. *Virg.* artes. *Tacit.* superstitiones.

*Plin.* vanitates. *Id.* herbæ. *Propert.*

aque. *Colum.* Magicis sopitus cantibus

anguis, charmed by incantations. —

*Tibull.* and *Lucan.* Magici dii, that were

invoked by incantations, as Pluto, Hecate,

Proserpine, &c. — *Magicæ linguæ*,

hieroglyphical characters. *Lucan.*

**MAGĪDĀ** (magnus), æ, f. a platter. *Varr.*

3 *Magidam*, aut lanculam, alterum a magnitudine, alterum ab latitudine fixerunt.

**MĀGĪRĀ** (μάγειρος), æ, f. the art of cook 3 ery. *Cato ap. Frontin.*

**MĀGĪRISCŪM** (Id.), ii, n. a little cook 2 *Plin.* Fecit idem et cocos, magiriscia ap-pellatos, parvulis potioris.

**MĀGĪS** (μάγισ), idis, f. a large dish or 2 platter. *Plin.* It seems to be the same as *magida.* — Also, a kneading-essel, or the like, a baking-trough. *Mar-cell.* *Empir.* and *Pandect.*

**MĀGĪS** (unc.), adv. more. *Cic.* Magis erit parricida. — It is joined with the ablatives eo, quo, tanto, quanto, &c. *Cic.* Legem sibi ipsi dicant innocentiæ, atque eo magis, si id, &c., and that the more, &c., and so much the more, &c. *Nep.* Quo magis præceptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, and for that the more. *Id.* Ab hoc Eumenes vulneratur, neque eo magis ex prælio excessit, h. e. et tamen non. *Cic.* Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. *Id.* Magis erit parricida. *Id.* Illa sumite, quibus concessis, nihilo magis efficiatur quid velit. *Id.* Expecto tuas literas, te ipsum multo magis. — *Quo magis* is sometimes opposed to *quo minus*, not in a comparative, but in an affirmative sense. Thus in *Pandect.* Cum rescissio quo magis, non quo minus adhibeatur. — It is followed by *quam*, *than*, *Cic.*; also by *atque* for *quam*, *Terent.*; or by *ac*, *Cic.* — It is also joined with the abla-tive, which may be resolved by *quam*. *Liv.* Magis solito, more than usual. *Id.* Magis Allienſe die Alliam reformidaturus, h. e. quam Allienſem diem. —

Also, without the ablat. before numerals. *Cic.* Annos natus magis quadringenta, above forty years of age. — It supplies the comparat. of such adjectives as have no compar. in or. *Cic.* Ut quadam magis necessaria ratione sit vivendum. — Also, before any positive adjective or adverb, for the comparative degree. *Terent.* Magis elegans. *Id.* Magis impense. — Also, redundantly with a comparative. *Plaut.* Magis dulcius. *Valer. Max.* Magis locupletior. *Terent.* Magis cautius. — Sometimes it is wanting, and to be understood. *Plaut.* Tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, far magis tacita. *Liv.* Ipsorum, quam Hannibal-*lis* interesse. *Tacit.* Legiones, præde quam periculum sociæ. (Thus, particularly in *Tacitus* and *Livy*.) — It is frequently repeated. *Cic.* De Græcia quotidie magis et magis cogito, more and more. *Id.* Magis magisque. *Catull.* Magisque magis. *Virg.* Magis atque magis. — *Tam magis*, and *quam magis*, for *eo magis*, *quo magis*, *Virg.* And frequently, *Quam magis*, for *quo magis*, *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* Also, *Magis quam*, for *quo magis*. *Plaut.* — *Magis est* for *quo magis*. *Plaut.* — *Magis est* quod, or ut, there is greater reason. *Cic.* Magis est, quod gratuler. *Id.* Magis est ut ipse moleste ferat. Also, *Magis est* ne, *Pandect.*, or with the accus. with the infinit. following. *Pandect.* — *Non magis* — *quam*, not only — but

Also, rather. *Liv.* and *Nep.* — *Magis*, rather. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — *Magis*, for *magis*. (See *Magis*.) — The superlat. of *magis* is *maxime* (maxime), in the highest degree, most, most of all, remarkably, eminently, much, very. *Cic.* fidelis. *Nep.* florere. Hence, *Cic.* Ut quisque maxime — ita maxime (or potissimum), for *quo magis* — *eo magis*. Also, for this, *Terent.* — *tam maxime* — *tam maxime*, quam *Cic.* *Tam sum amicus reipubl.*, quam qui maxime, h. e. as any one can possibly be. *Liv.* Grata ea res ut quæ maxime senatui unquam fuit, for *grata ea res* senatui unquam fuit. *Cic.* Domus ce-maxime senatui fuit. *Cic.* Domus ce-lebratur ita, ut quum maxime, sc. ce-lebraretur, h. e. to the highest degree.

(See *Quum*.) — It supplies the super-lative of such adjectives as have no superl. in *mus*. *Cic.* Maxime naturalis. And is often used instead of the superlat. of those which admit of a superlat. *Terent.* Maxime utile. When put with the superlat., it strengthens its signifi-cation. *Cic.* Maxime liberalissima. —

When preceded by *quam*, or *rel.* of *multo*, its signification is strengthened. *Cic.* Quam maxime, very much, extreme

ly. Also, with *possum*. Cic. Verbis, quam maxime possem, lectis. Thus, also, Cic. Vel maxime. Sallust. Multo maxime. *Quum* is also put before it, instead of *quam*. Cic. Nunc quum maxime, now especially, or, also, just now. — *Ut quum maxime* is also used instead of *iterent*. (See *Quum*.) — *¶* Also, chiefly, especially, particularly. Cic. Poetas et maxime Homerum. — *¶* In answers: yes, well, certainly, assuredly. Terent. — *¶* Also, at the most, at best. Gell. Puer ad annos maxime natus octo. — *¶* Also, just. Cic. Quum hæc maxime cognosceremus. Hence, *Quum* (for *quam*) maxime, Terent. and Cic., just now; for which also stands *nunc quum maxime*, Cic., or *ut quum maxime*. Terent. See *Quum*.

**MAGISTER** (magis, or μέγιστος), tri, m. a master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, commander, superintendent. Pandect. Quihus præcipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis, quam ceteri, diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus præsumt, debent, hi magistri appellantur. Quin etiam et ipsi magistratus per derivationem a magistris cognominantur. — *¶* Hence, Magister populi, a dictator, in more ancient times. Cic. and Fest. — *¶* Magister equitum was usually nominated by the dictator, generally, from those of consular or prætorian rank; his proper office was to command the cavalry, and also to execute the orders of the dictator, a master of horse, a general of horse, or the dictator's lieutenant. Liv. — *¶* Annian. Magister peditum, a general of infantry. — *¶* Also, a commander of a corps. Virg. — *¶* Magister morum, a censor. Cic. — *¶* Magister curiæ, the master of a ward (curia). Plaut. Nearly the same is magister vici, Suet. And vicinmagister, Inscript. ap. Gruter. And vicinmagister, P. Vict., a superintendent of a street. — *¶* Magister Saliorum, the chief of the priests of Mars. Inscript. ap. Gruter. — *¶* officiorum, and operarum, an overseer of the labors and laborers on a farm. Colum. — *¶* chori canentium, the leader of a band or choir. Colum. — *¶* scripturæ, and in scriptura, a collector-general of the scriptura. Cic. societatis. The equites who farmed the revenues, were divided into certain societies, and he who presided in such a society, was called magister societatis. Cic. — *¶* pecoris, a chief herdsman; also, any shepherd; a groom. Varr. — *¶* Apul. Magister asini, h. e. proprietor, driver. — *¶* auctionis, an officer who made a public sale of debtors' goods. Among jurists, he is also called curator. Pandect. — *¶* convivii, the president of a feast. Varr. and Apul. — *¶* navis, the master or captain of a ship. Liv. — *¶* Also, Magister (navis), a pilot, steersman. Virg. — *¶* ludi, a school-master. (See *Ludi magister*.) — *¶* gladiatorum, a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master. Cic. — *¶* In particular, a master, teacher, instructor. Cic. — *¶* Figuræ, a teacher, an author, adviser, instigator. Cic. Stilius, optimus dicendi magister. Id. Magister ad despoliandum templum. Senece. Sæpe in magistrum scelera redierunt sua. — *¶* For pedagogus, a pedagogue, tutor, or educator of children. Terent. Senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum.

**MAGISTERIUM** (magister), ii, n. the office or power of a master, president, governor, &c. Sueton. equitum. Cic. inorum, h. e. the office of censor. Sueton. Municipalibus magisteriis contentus, h. e. with the offices in municipal towns. Id. sacerdotii. — *¶* Especially, the office of a governor, tutor, or instructor of youth. Plaut. Hence, figur. instruction, advice, Cels. of a physician. Plaut. Virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, h. e. by your advice.

**MAGISTERIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a magister. Cod. Just. Magisteria potestas.

**MAGISTERŌ** (Id.), or **MAGISTRŌ**, as, 3 avi, âtum, a. l. to rule, govern, command. Spartian. Inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans.

**MAGISTRA** (Id.), æ, f. a mistress, tutor-ess, instructress, schoolmistress. Terent.

ludo. Cic. officiorum. — *¶* Adjectively, Virg. Arte magistra, h. e. by the direction of. Sil. Asper frena pati, aut jussis parere magistris.

**MAGISTRALIS** (Id.), e, adj. pertaining to a master, superior, ruler, chief, &c. Vopisc.

**MAGISTRATIŌ** (magistro), ðnis, f. in-3 struction; a school. Cod. Theod. Publicæ magistrationes sunt publicæ scholæ.

**MAGISTRATUS** (Id.), us, m. the office or place of a magistrate; a magistracy, civil office. Cic. Magistratus mandare. Id. dare. Id. committere. Id. Magistratum habere. Cæs. obtinere. Liv. occipere. Sullust. ingredi. Cic. pctere, capere, gerere. Id. inire. Id. Magistratu abire. Pandect. se abdicare. Id. Magistratum sibi prorogare. Cic. abrogare alicui. Cæs. deponere. Liv. In magistratu manere. Id. In magistratu esse. Ascon. Magistratum imminuere. — *¶* The Roman magistrates were variously divided; into ordinarii and extraordinarii; the former were those who were created yearly or at stated times, as, the consuls, prætors, censors, tribunes of the people, ædiles, quæstors, &c.; the latter were only created on extraordinary occasions or emergencies, as, a dictator, a master of horse. — The magistratus curules were those who had the right of using the sella curulis, namely, the dictator, the consuls, censors, prætors, and curule ædiles. The magistratus plebeii were chosen from the plebeians, the ædiles and tribunes of the people belonged to them. — The magistratus majores were the consuls, prætors and censors, who were created at the comitia centuriata; the magistratus minores were the tribunes of the people, the ædiles, and quæstors, who were created at the comitia tributa. — *¶* Magistratus was, properly, a civil magistracy in the city; imperium, military command in the provinces; as may be gathered from those passages in which magistratus and imperium are joined, and signify offices civil and military; but this distinction is not always observed; imperium is not always opposed to magistratus. (See *Imperium*.) Sallust. Magistratus, et imperia minime mihi capiunda videntur. Sueton. Abstinentiam neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus præstitit. — *¶* Sometimes the magistratus in the city are called magistratus, whilst potestas denotes a magistracy in the provinces. Sueton. Jurisdictionem in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, atque etiam per provincias potestatibus. Pandect. Qui magistratum potestatemve habebit. — *¶* Magistratus very frequently signifies a person invested with public authority, a magistrate, a public functionary. Cic. Est proprium munus magistratus intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis. Sallust. Oppida per magistratus administrare. Liv. Creare magistratus. Nep. Magistratu quempiam tradere, sc. puniendum. Id. His enim magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, h. e. his consulibus.

**MAGISTRO**. See *Magistero*.

**MAGMĀ** (μάγμα), âtis, n. the drugs of 2 an ointment. Plin.

**MAGMENTUM** (for magimentum, from 3 the obsol. mago), i, n. increase. — Also, addition to a sacrifice. Varr.

**MAGNA GRÆCIA**. See *Græcia*.

**MAGNALIS** (magnus), e, adj. great, magnificent, splendid. Magnalia, um, n. mighty deeds, great exploits. Tertull.

**MAGNANIMITAS** (magnanimus), âtis, 1 f. greatness of soul, magnanimity. Cic. Omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis.

**MAGNANIMUS** (magnus & animus), a, 1 um, adj. great of mind, of great spirit, magnanimous, brave, μεγαλόψυχος. Cic. Magnanimi viri. Virg. equi, high-spirited, mettlesome.

**MAGNARIUS** (magnus), a, um, adject. 3 Apul. Magnarius negotiator, a wholesale merchant.

**MAGNĒS** (Μάγνης), etis, m. of Magnesia,

Magnesian, a Magnesian. Cic. Lapis magnes, or, absol. Magnes, a loadstone, magnet; also, manganese. Plin. — *¶* Magnetes, the inhabitants of the city of Magnesia, in Lydia, Tacit. Also, those of a city of the same name in Ionia. Tacit. Also, the inhabitants of the country of Magnesia. Ovid. and Liv.

**MAGNĒSIA** (Μαγνησία), æ, f. a country of Mucedon, bordering on Thessaly. Also, a town of Asia Minor, on the Mæander. Nep. and Liv. Also, a town in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus. Liv.

**MAGNĒSIUS** (Μαγνησιος), or **MAGNĒSUS**, a, um, adj. of Magnesia, Magnesian. Lucret. Magnesium saxum, the magnet.

**MAGNESSA**, æ, adject. femin. Magnesia, a Magnesian woman. Horat. Hippolyte.

**MAGNETĀRCHES** (Μαγνητάρχης), æ, m. the chief magistrate of the Magnetes (in Thessaly). Liv.

**MAGNETICŌS** (Magnes), a, um, adj. of 3 Magnesia, or magnetic. Claud. Magnética gemma.

**MAGNETIYS** (Μαγνητις), idis, f. Magnesia, of or at Magnesia. Ovid. Argo, h. e. Thessalian, thus called, because it was said to have been built at Pagasæ in Magnesia, and to have been launched into the sea near Aphetæ.

**MAGNICIES** (unc.), ei, f. the name of a 3 bird in Arabia. Lactant.

**MAGNIDICŌS** (magnus & dico), a, um, 3 adj. boasting, bragging. Plaut. homo. Id. mendacium.

**MAGNIFACIŌ** (magni & facio), is, a. 3 to value greatly, esteem highly. Terent. — *¶* So, with the superl. Maximifacere. Plaut.

**MAGNIFICATIŌ** (magnifico), ðnis, f. a 3 magnifying. Macrobian. Personarum magnificatio.

**MAGNIFICĒ** (magnificus), adv. magnificently, splendidly, nobly, generously, grandly, pompously, sumptuously. Cic. ornare convivium. Id. habitare. Id. vivere. Nep. Magnifice donare aliquem. Cic. vincere, gloriously, nobly. Liv. Incedere, pompously, stately, proudly. Thus, Plaut. inferre se, haughtily. Id. amirari. Auct. ad Herenn. se jactare, braggingly, pompously. — *¶* Sometimes it is applied to speeches, in a lofty and high strain, sublimely, pathetically. Tibull. loqui. Plaut. Collaudare aliquem. Liv. — *¶* Very much. Terent. se efferre. Plin. prodesse. Cic. laudare. — *¶* Comparativ. Magnificius. Cato. Superlat. Magnificissime. Acc. ap. Prisc.

**MAGNIFICENTER** (Id.), adv. same as *Magnifice*. Vitruv. Oppidum magnificentius dicere et sentire. Id. Cum consulatum magnificentissime gesseris, with great honor and much credit to yourself. Id. appetere virtutes, h. e. greatly, very much.

**MAGNIFICENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. magnificence, grandeur. Cic. Magnificentia est rerum magniarum et excelsarum, cum animi ampla quadam et splendida propositione, agitatio, atque administratio. — *¶* Hence, magnificence, splendor, costliness, grandeur. Cic. epularum, villarum, liberalitatis, funerum, sepulcorum. Id. verborum (μεγαλοσπρέπεια), grand and pompous diction, sublime, lofty speech. So, also, absol. Id. Magnificentia. — *¶* Also, in a bad sense, boasting, bragging. Tacit. Composita in magnificentiam oratio, a high-flown, pompous speech. Cic. Phœnices primi magnificentiam supportarunt in Græciam. — *¶* Also, greatness of soul, magnanimity, noble-mindedness. Cic. — *¶* Also, great talents and skill. Plin.

**MAGNIFICŌ** (Id.), as, avi, âtum, a. l. to 2 value or esteem greatly. Terent. and Plaut. — *¶* Also, to extol, magnify, praise. Plin.

**MAGNIFICŌS** (magnus & facio), a, um, adj. compar. magnificentior, us: superlat. magnificentissimus, a, um. one who has performed any thing by which he appears or becomes great. Plaut. Facio me magnificum. Hence, august, glorious, respectable, great. Sallust. civitas. Liv. Vir factis magnificus. Also, splendid,

*magnificent, stately, great.* *Nep.* Elegans, non magnificus. Also, *boastful, bragging.* *Plaut.* Cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermis capit. — ¶ Res magnificæ, *sumptuous, rich, costly, magnificent, splendid.* *Cic.* apparatus. *Cæs.* funera. *Sallust.* spolia magnifica. *Id.* honores. *Justin.* res gestæ. *Id.* villæ. *Plin.* oppidum. — ¶ Also, applied to words or speeches, of high strain, pompous, pathetic. *Cic.* genus dicendi. *Plin.* oratio. *Terent.* verba, boasting language. Sometimes it may be rendered splendid, lofty, grand, sublime. *Cic.* Magnificentius dicendi genus. — ¶ Also, valuable, useful, admirable. *Plin.* Laser magnificum in usu, medicamentisque. *Id.* Myriophyllum magnifici usus ad vulnera. — ¶ *Magnificior* and *magnificissimus* were in use with the ancients, according to *Festus*.

**MAGNILŌQUENTĪA** (magniloquus), æ, f. a lofty and high strain or manner of speaking. *Cic.* Dactylicus numerus hexametrorum magniloquentiæ est accommodator. *Id.* Homeri. — ¶ Also, a vaunting, bragging, boasting. *Gell.*

**MAGNILŌQUUS** (magnus & loquor), a, um, adj. speaking in a lofty style, sublime. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, boasting, bragging. *Tacit.* and *Ovid.*

**MAGNIPENDŌ**, or **MAGNĪ PENDŌ** 3 (magnus & pendo), is, a. 3. to value greatly, esteem highly, account much of. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

**MAGNISŌNANS** (magnus & sonans), tis, 3 adj. sounding loud. *Acc. saxa.* (*Al.* aliter leg.)

**MAGNITAS** (magnus), ātis, f. same as 3 *Magnitudo.* *Acc.*

**MAGNITUDŌ**, inis, f. greatness, bulk, magnitude. *Cic.* mundi. *Id.* regionum. *Id.* maris. *Cæs.* corpus. *Id.* fluctuum et tempestatum. *Id.* Silva magnitudinis infinitæ. *Id.* fluminis. *Cels.* Catapotia fiunt ad fabæ magnitudinem, to the size of. — ¶ Sometimes, a multitude, great quantity, great number, plenty, abundance. *Nep.* copiarum. *Cic.* fructuum. *Id.* pecuniæ. *Id.* quæstus. — ¶ Also, greatness of immaterial things. *Cic.* amoris. *Id.* odii. *Id.* causarum, weight, importance. *Nep.* rerum gestarum. *Cic.* beneficii. *Id.* periculi. *Id.* frigoris. *Nep.* virium, strength. *Plin.* doloris. *Id.* ingenii. — ¶ *Magnitudo animi*, greatness of soul, loftiness of spirit, magnanimity; also, high spirit. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, applied to time, length. *Plin.* Dierumque ac noctium magnitudines. — ¶ Also, dignity. *Tacit.* imperatoria. *Id.* Invidia infra tuam magnitudinem jacet. — ¶ Also, a title, highness, excellency, &c. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ The plural magnitudines occurs in *Cic.*

**MAGNŌPERE** (magnus & opere), adv. very much, much, greatly, exceedingly. *Cic.* — ¶ *Magno opere* is also used. *Cic.* Thence, also, *Magnoque opere*, *Cic.* And, inversely, *Opere magno*, *Acc.* Also, in the compar., *Cato.* Quo majore opere, the more, the more earnestly. *Superlat.* *Terent.* Maximopere or, *Cic.* Maximo opere, very much.

**MAGNŌS** (obsol. mago), a, um, adj. great, large, μέγας, grandis, amplus: compar. major, superl. maximus, a, um, great with respect to size, length, breadth, &c. to which is opposed parvus. *Cic.* domus. *Catull.* montes. *Cæs.* æstus maritimi. *Id.* Oppidum maximum. *Liv.* Aquæ magnæ fuerunt. — ¶ It is also applied to weight and number, much, considerable, great. *Cic.* pondus auri, numerus frumenti, vis mellis. *Id.* pecunia. *Cæs.* pabuli copia. *Id.* multitudo. *Nepos.* divitiæ. *Virg.* populus. *Nep.* concursus. — Also, great in energy or force. *Cic.* vox, a loud voice. *Nep.* spes. *Cic.* infamia. *Cæs.* Multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus. *Id.* Homines magnæ virtutis. *Nep.* Magno animo esse. — ¶ Great with respect to expense, pomp, splendor, &c. Hence, *Cic.* Magni ludi; also called *Romani*, or *maximi*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, great with regard to power, authority, merits, and talents. *Cic.* vir. *Nep.* Magnus bello. — *Id.* Potentior et major, in possession of greater authority and power. Hence, *Cic.* Jupiter optimus maximus, h. e. omnipotent. *Virg.*

*Magna sacerdos*, h. e. great, venerable, &c. *Liv.* Prætor maximus, h. c. the dictator. *Suet.* Maxima virgo, the high priestess of the vestal virgins. — ¶ Also, with regard to importance, great, momentous, important, strange, singular, &c. *Nep.* res. *Id.* Majores res. *Vellci.* Majora, attempts to attain to more power than is consistent with the laws and constitution. *Pallad.* vinum, h. e. good. *Cic.* causa. *Cels.* Morbus major, epilepsy. *Cæs.* casus, a singular incident; (also, *Plane*, in *Cic.* *Ep.* critical condition, great risk.) *Cic.* Magni est (with *infin.*). it is a great thing. *Id.* Quod erit majus. — ¶ Great in its kind. *Cæs.* virus. *Cic.* mina. *Terent.* nebulo. *Cic.* fur. — ¶ Great in speaking, be it in earnest and truth, or jokingly and boastingly. *Virg.* verba, bragging, boastful, or exaggerating words. *Ovid.* Magna loqui, to speak boastingly as of one's self. *Virg.* Dixerat ille aliquid magnum. *Terent.* Magni sumus atque humiles, h. e. proud. — *Magnum*, adv. very. *Plaut.* Magnum clamat, i. e. with a loud voice. Thence, also, *Maximum*. *Id.* Exclamat maximum, h. e. as loud as he can. — *Magni* (for *magni pretii*), and *magno* (for *magno pretio*), high, dear, at a high price. *Cic.* Magni esse, to be highly esteemed. *Id.* Estimare magni, or magno, to esteem highly. *Id.* Magni interest ad, &c. it is of much importance, it greatly concerns, &c. *Id.* Magno vendere, or conducere, or emere, at a high price. *Liv.* Magno illi stetit, cost him dear. *Magni* facere, to esteem highly. (See *Magnifacio*.) *Plaut.* Maximi facere. *Phædr.* Majoris veneunt, dearer, at a higher price. — ¶ In *in majus*, greater, greater than a thing really is. *Liv.* accipere. *Id.* extollere. *Id.* ferre. *Id.* credere. — ¶ *Major*, with a genit. following. *Plin.* Omium triumphorum laureum adeptæ majorem, for maximam, or for triumphis. — ¶ *Major*, for *magnus*. *Cic.* *Senect.* 7. Opera majora fiunt. — ¶ *Magnus* signifies, also, long. *Spartian.* crines. *Liv.* sermones, hence, long with regard to time. *Justin.* Magno tempore, h. e. diu. *Id.* Magno post tempore, a long time after. Hence, of the age of a person, with the ablat. *natu.* *Nep.* and *Liv.* Magno natu, advanced in years, aged. *Nep.* Filiius maximo natu, the eldest son. — ¶ *Major*, or *maximus*, of men of definite age, sometimes joined with *natu* or *annis*, sometimes without them. *Cic.* Fuit major natu quam *Plautus*, h. e. older. *Id.* Audi vi ex majoribus natu. *Liv.* Natu major frater. *Terent.* Frater major, the elder of two. *Natus* is, also, joined with them. *Nep.* Major annis sexaginta natus, above sixty years of age. So, also, *annorum*. *Liv.* Neu majores quinnum quadragenum (annorum), and not above forty-five years of age. Hence, *Cic.* Majores, forefathers, ancestors. *Plaut.* Major herus, the master of the house, master of a family. *Id.* Minor herus, the young master. So, also, *Id.* Hera major, and minor. So, also, *Maximus*, a, um, the oldest. *Liv.* stirpis. *Suet.* virgo, the eldest, and, consequently, most respected of the vestal virgins. Also, joined with *natu*. *Virg.* Hence, *Paulect.* Patruus magnus, h. e. frater avi. *Id.* Avunculus magnus, h. e. frater avie. *Id.* Amita magna, h. e. soror avi. *Id.* Matertera magna, h. e. soror aviæ. So, also, *Id.* Patruus inajor, h. e. frater proavi. *Id.* Avunculus inajor, h. e. frater proaviæ. *Id.* Amita inajor, h. e. soror proavi. *Id.* Avunculus maximus, h. e. frater abaviæ. *Id.* Amita maxima, h. e. soror abavi. *Id.* Matertera maxima, h. e. soror abaviæ. *Id.* Patruus maximus, h. e. frater abavi. — ¶ *Liv.* Maximus stirpis, of two brothers, for major.

**MAGŪDARIS**, or **MAGŪDARIS** (μαγούδαρις), is, f. the stalk of a plant called *Lascripitium*, according to others the root, seed, or juice of it. *Plin.*

**MAGŪS** (μάγος), i, m. a wise and learned man, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a magician, diviner, enchanter. *Horat.* and *Lucan.*

**MAGŪS**, a, um, adj. magic, magical. 3 *Ovid.* — ¶ *Maga*, æ, f. an enchantress,

sorceress, witch. *Ovid.*, *Senec.*, *Augustus* tin.

**MAIĀ** (Maia), æ, f. a daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*. She was one of the *Pleiades*. Hence, *Virg.* Maja genitus, or. *Ovid.* creatus, or, *Horat.* natus, h. c. *Mercurius*. — ¶ Also, the daughter of *Favrus*, *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, a kind of large crabfish. *Plin.*

**MAJĀLIS** (according to some, from *Maja*), is, m. a barrow-pig, fat hog. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, an abusive word. *Cic.*

**MAJĒSTĀ** (from the old word *majus*), æ, 3 f. the wife of *Vulcan*. *Macrob.* and *Soturn.*

**MAJĒSTĀS** (majus, a, um), ātis, f. greatness, majesty, grandeur, dignity. *Cic.* deorum. *Id.* judicum. *Liv.* senatus. *Id.* matronarum. *Varr.* boum, on account of their usefulness in agriculture. *Liv.* loci. *Id.* ætatis. *Cic.* in oratione. — Also, divinity. *Suet.* *Ner.* 1. — ¶ Especially, majesty, supreme power, sovereignty. *Cæs.* regia. *Phædr.* ducis, h. e. his imperial majesty. *Horat.* tua. *Cic.* populi Romani. *Id.* Majestatem minuire, to offend against the majesty of the *Roman* empire. — So, also, *Id.* Deminutio majestatis. Hence, sc. minuta, violated majesty, violation of the majesty, h. e. any act against the real and honor of the state. *Cic.* Crimen majestatis, high treason. *Id.* Lex majestatis, h. e. for punishing any crime against the people, and, afterwards, against the emperor. So, also, *Id.* Condemnari majestatis. *Suet.* *Judicia* majestatis.

**MAJOR**. See *Magnus*.

**MAJŌRINŌS** (major), a, um, adj. of the 2 larger sort. *Plin.* Majorinæ olivæ. — *Majorinæ* pecuniæ, a coin of a little value, but larger than the as. *Cod. Theod.*

**MAJŪGENĀ** (Maia & gigno), æ, m. the 3 son of *Mora*, h. e. *Mercury*. *Martian.*

**MAJŪMĀ** (majus), æ, f. a game celebrated 3 among the *Romans* in the month of *May*. *Cod. Theod.*

**MAIŪS**, **MAJŪS** (obsol. mago), a, um, adj. same as *Magnus*. *Macrob.* Deus Maius, the great god, h. e. *Jupiter*. — ¶ Also, relating to the month of *May*. *Cic.* Mensis Maius, or, simply, *Ovid.* Majus, h. e. the month of *May*. *Propert.* Idus Maiæ, the fifteenth of *May*. *Ovid.* Calendæ Maiæ, the first of *May*. — *Nuptials* celebrated in the month of *May* were considered unlucky. *Ovid.*

**MAJŪSCŪLŪS** (major), a, um, adj. somewhat greater, larger. *Plin.* — Also, somewhat great. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, something older. *Terent.*

**MALĀ** (mando), æ, f. the cheek-bone, jaw. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, the ball of the cheek, check. *Plin.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Male, the teeth. Thus it may be rendered in *Virg.* *Æn.* 3, 257, &c.

**MALABĀTHIRON**. See *Malobathron*.

**MALĀCĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a city in *Spain*, now *Malaga*. *Plin.*

**MALĀCHE** (μαλάχη), es, f. a kind of malloes. *Plin.* and *Colum.* Another reading is *moloche*, which signifies the same.

**MALĀCĪĀ** (μαλακία), æ, f. a calm at sea, dead calm. *Cæs.* — ¶ *Figur.* languor, effeminacy. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, want of appetite, nausea. *Plin.* stomachi. Also, without stomach. *Id.*

**MALĀCĪSSŌ** (μαλακίςσω), as, a. 1. to 2 soften, make soft, supple, pliant, gentle. *Plaut.* and *Senec.*

**MALĀCTYCŪS** (μαλακτικός), a, um, adj. 3 mollient, mollifying. *Theod.* *Priscian.*

**MĀLĀCŪS** (μαλακός), a, um, adj. soft, 3 delicate. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, voluptuous. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Supple*, pliant. *Plaut.*

**MĀLAGMĀ** (μάλαγμα), ātis, n. an emollient. *Virg.* *Veget.*

**MĀLĀCŪS** (μαλάκω), as, a. 1. to soften, 3 mollify. *Laber.*

**MĀLDĀCŌN** (unc.), i, n. the gum of a tree called *bdellium*. *Plin.*

**MALĒ** (malus), adv. comparat. *pejus, superlat. pessime, badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly.* Cic. *olere.* Attic. in Cic. *Ep. facere, to act unwisely.* Cic. *Male facere, or Malefacere alicui, to injure, harm a person.* Plaut. *velle alicui, to wish ill to, detest.* Cic. *cogitare de aliquo, to intend or plot harm against.* Cic. *loqui, to speak ill, talk irrationally, absurdly or foolishly.* Terent. *loquialicui, to speak ill of any one.* Thus, also, Cic. *male dicere, to speak absurdly.* Id. *Male dicere, or maledicere alicui, to abuse, to slander, revile, speak ill of a person.* (See *Maledico*.) Cic. *Male accipere verbis alicquem, to use ill language to, abuse.* Cas. *Agmen adversariorum male habere, to molest, annoy, harass.* Thus, Nepos. *Antigonum male acceptum in Medium coegit redire, roughly handled.* Sallust. *Prælium male pugnatum, unsuccessful;* and Terent. *Hoc male habet virum, this is what annoys him.* Thus, Id. *Male se habere, to be in trouble or uneasiness, to be dejected, low-spirited.* Plaut. *Animo male est, I feel myself unwell, or it grieves me.* Thus, also, Plaut. *Animo male sit. Cic. Antonio male sit! come to some harm.* Terent. *Res tibi vertat male, much good may it do you! may it turn out to your loss!* — ¶ Also, *badly, not quite as it ought to be, or should be, of a faulty superfluity or deficiency.* Horat. *Male lippus, too blind.* Cic. *facere sponsonem, h. e. wrongly.* Id. *percipere fructus.* Nepos. *consulere patriæ.* Thus, also, Id. *pejus consulere.* Terent. *pessime in aliquem consulere.* Cic. *Male vestitus.* Ovid. *gratus. Id. sanus.* Sueton. *Male præcinctus.* Horat. *Digitus male pertinax, feignedly.* Val. Flacc. *Male lætus, with feigned joy.* Terent. *Male conciliare.* Cic. *Male emere, to buy at too high a price, to make a bad bargain.* Id. *vendere, too low, too cheap.* — ¶ Sometimes, *much, exceedingly.* Cas. in Cic. *ad Attic.* *Non dubito, quin me male oderit.* Terent. *Male metuo.* Horat. *Male rauci.* Id. *Calceus male laxus.* — ¶ Also, *scarce, hardly.* Horat. *Male tangentis.* Ovid. *Male viva. Id. se continere.* Liv. *sustinere arma.* — ¶ *Unseasonably.* Horat. *Cui male si palpere.* — ¶ *Mis-erably.* Auct. B. Afric. *vagari.* — ¶ *Ill, unfortunately.* Cas. *cadere, i. e. to turn out ill.* Horat. *vivere, to live wretchedly (the opposite is recte vivere).* Cic. *Factum male de Alexione, old great misfortune.*

**MALĒĀ**, and **MALĒĀ** (Μαλέα, and Μάλεια), *æ, f. a promontory in Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia, now cape Malio or cape S. Angelo.* Ovid. — Hence, *Malēus, a, um, adj. belonging to the promontory of Malæa.* Flor.

**MALĒDICĀX**, or **MALĒ DICĀX** (male-dico), *âcis, adj. slanderous, foul-mouthed.* Plaut.

**MALĒDICĒ** (maledicus), *adv. slanderously, abusively.* Cic.

**MALĒDICĒNS** (maledico), *tis, adj. slanderous, abusive, scurrilous.* Plaut. *Ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines.* Id. *Maledicentior.* Gell. *Maledicentissimum librum conscribere.*

**MALĒDICENTĪA** (Id.), *æ, f. slander, ob-3 loquy, detraction, backbiting.* Gell.

**MALĒDICŌ** (male & dico), *is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. to speak ill, absurdly, irrationally.* Cic. In this sense, it is generally written *male dico.* (See *Male*.) — ¶ *To speak ill of, rail or carp at, revile, slander, asperse, abuse, reproach.* Cic. *alicui.* Petron. *alicquem.* Also, without any case depending upon it. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ *Maledictus, a, um, partic. accursed.* Spartian. See *Maledicēns.*

**MALĒDICTYŌ** (maledico), *ōnis, f. railing, 1 slander, detraction, obloquy, backbiting, malediction.* Cic.

**MALĒDICTYTŌ**, or **MALĒ DICTYTŌ** (male & dicitio), *as, n. 1. to rail at or slander frequently.* Plaut.

**MALĒDICTŌR** (maledico), *ōris, m. same 3 as Maledictus.* Cato.

**MALĒDICTUM** (Id.), *cti, n. a reproach, railing accusation; opprobrious words, foul or abusive language.* Cic. *Maledic- 1 in aliquem dicere, or conferre, or con-*

*dicere.* — ¶ Also, *an imprecation, curse.* Plin. — ¶ Also, *mischievous talk.* Sal- 1 lust.

**MALĒDICTŌS**, *a, um, particip. of maledi- 3 co.* See *Maledico*.

**MALĒDĪCŌS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. slanderous, 1 foul-mouthed, backbiting, reproachful, scurrilous, abusive.* Cic. (Comp. *Maledi- centior, and superl. Maledicentissimus.* See *Maledicēns*.)

**MALĒFABĒR** (male & faber), *bra, brum, 3 adj. badly devised; cunning, crafty, sly, 1 subtle.* Prudent.

**MALĒFACĪŌ** (male & facio), *âcis, ac- 3 tum, n. 3. to do a thing badly, act badly.* In this sense, it is generally written *male facio.* (See *Male*.) — ¶ Also, *to do harm or mischief, injure, hurt, harm.* Terent.

**MALĒFACTŌR** (malefacio), *ōris, m. an 3 evil-doer, one that injures another person.* Plaut.

**MALĒFACTUM** (Id.), *i, n. an ill turn 1 or deed; an injury.* Cic.

**MALĒFYCŌĒ** (maleficus), *adv. badly, to the 3 injury of others, wickedly, mischievously.* Plaut.

**MALĒFYCENTĪA** (Id.), *æ, f. the doing of 2 bad things, acting to the injury of others, 1 mischievousness.* Plin.

**MALĒFYCIUM** (Id.), *ii, n. a bad action, 1 misdeed, mischief, wickedness (opp. to be- neficium).* Cic. *committere.* Id. *admit- 1 tere.* Plin. *Adulteratur seminis succo: vixque maleficium deprehenditur, the 3 cheat.* — ¶ Hence, *the infliction of injury or harm.* Cas. *Sine maleficio, h. e. without committing any outrage.* — 1 *Any thing injurious, noxious or perni- cious.* Hence, *Maleficia, noxious ani- 1 mals, as snakes, &c.* Plin. *Urceis acetum 1 habentibus leguminum acervos superin- 1 gerunt, ita non nasci maleficia creden- 1 tes.* — ¶ Also, *witchcraft, sorcery.* Apul.

**MALĒFYCŌS** (malefacio), *a, um, adj. hurt- 1 ful, ill-disposed, mischievous, villainous, 1 malicious, wicked.* Plaut. *Malefici mo- 1 res.* Cic. *homo.* Sueton. *Maleficien- 1 tissimus.* — ¶ Also, *hurtful, injurious, 1 pernicious.* Sueton. *superstitio.* Plin. *Malefica sidera.* Id. *Capræ, malefici- 1 cum frondibus animal: — ¶ Also, un- 1 propitious, unfavorable.* Nepos. *natura, 1 &c.* — ¶ Also, *an enchanter, charmer.* Cod. Júst. — ¶ Another reading is *Ma- 1 lificus, as in Plaut. Mil. 2, 2. 39. and 1 Pseud. 1, 2, 61.*

**MALĒFERĪATŌS**, }  
**MALĒFĪDŌS**, }  
**MALĒFORTYS**, } Same as *Male feriat-*  
**MALĒLŌQUĀX**, } *us, &c.*  
**MALĒNĀTŌS**, }  
**MALĒŌLENS**, and }  
**MALĒSĀNŌS**, }

**MALĒSUADŌS** (male & suadeo), *a, um, 3 adj. same as Male suadens, ill-advising, 1 persuading to do wrong.* Virg. and 1 Plaut.

**MALĒTRACTĀTYŌ** (male & tracto), *3 ōnis, f. bad treatment.* See *Male*.

**MALĒVENTUM** (μαλεις, abounding in 1 apples), *i, n. a town in Italy, the name 1 of which, as being of ill omen, was 1 changed into Beneventum.* Liv.

**MALĒVŌLENS**, and **MALĪVŌLENS** (ma- 1 le & volo), *entis, adj. ill-disposed, dis- 1 affected, bearing ill-will, envious, ill-natur- 1 ed, spiteful, malevolent.* Plaut. *Est mise- 1 rorum, ut malevolentes sint.* Cic. *Mal- 1 evolentissimæ obtrecciones.*

**MALĒVŌLENTĪA**, and **MALĪVŌLEN- 1 TYĀ** (malevolens), *æ, f. pleasure at the 1 misfortunes of others, disaffection, hatred, 1 ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence.* Cic.

**MALĒVŌLŌS**, and **MALĪVŌLŌS** (male 1 & volo), *a, um, adj. disaffected, malevo- 1 lent, invidious, envious, spiteful, ill-dispo- 1 sed, ill-natured.* Cic. *alicui.* Id. in ali- 1 quem. Id. *Malevoli sermones.* — 1 ¶ It is also used as a *subst.* Cic.

**MALĒŌS**, *a, um.* See *Malea*.

**MALĪACŌS**, *a, um, adj. Liv. sinus, in 1 Thessaly, opposite Eubæa; perhaps 1 named from a town Malia. — Hence, Ma- 1 liensis, e, Malian.* Liv. *âger.* — Also, 1 *Malius, a, um, Malian.* Catull.

**MALĪCŌRIUM**, *ii, n. the rind or outward 1 coat of a pomegranate.* Plin.

**MALĪENSĪS.** See *Maliacus*.

**MALĪFER** (malum & fero), *a, um, adj. 3 bearing apples.* Virg.

**MALĪFYCŌS.** See *Maleficus*.

**MALĪGNĒ** (malignus), *adv. malignantly, 2 maliciously, malignly, spitefully, envious- 1 ly, κακῶς.* Liv. *loqui.* Curt. *Cum 1 suspicatur, malignius habitum esse 1 sermonem.* — ¶ Hence, *too sparingly, 1 niggardly, grudgingly, hardly.* Liv. *Materiam præbebat criminibus âger ma- 1 ligne plebi divinus.* Catull. *Non mihi 1 fuit tam maligne, ut, &c. she was not so 1 chary of her charms, as, &c.* Senec. *Ma- 1 ligne famem extinguere.* Horat. *lauda- 1 re.* Petron. — ¶ Thence, *little, not 1 much.* Senec. *Qui per fores maligne 1 apertas non intrat, sed illabitur, half 1 closed, half-shut.* Plin. *Ærugo maligne 1 virens, of a dead or pale green.*

**MALĪGNĪTĀS** (Id.), *âtis, f. malignity, ill- 2 will, envy, spite, malice, malvolence.* Liv. 1 and Sueton. — ¶ Also, *stinginess, illib- 1 erality, niggardliness.* Plaut. and Liv. 1 — ¶ Also, *bad condition or quality, as 1 of vines.* Colum.

**MALĪGNŌ** (Id.), *as, a. n. 1. Amm. ve- 3 nena, h. e. to mix poison with an evil in- 1 tent.*

**MALĪGNŌS** (for malignus, h. e. mali 2 generis), *a, um, adj. properly, of bad 1 quality or disposition.* Hence, *bad, ma- 1 licious, wicked.* Horat. *caupo.* Suct. 1 sermo. Senec. *Capita malignissima.* 1 Virg. *Oculis malignis spectare.* Ovid. 1 leges. Stat. *tellus; a bad road.* — 1 ¶ Also, *envious.* Horat. *vulgus.* — 1 ¶ Also, *noxious.* Ovid. *studia.* Calp. 1 lolium. — ¶ Also, *stingy, niggardly, 1 illiberal, too sparing.* Quintil. in laudan- 1 dis discipulorum dictionibus. Hence, 1 figur. *barren, unfruitful.* Plin. *terra.* 1 Virg. *collis.* Also, *figur. sparing, h. e. 1 little, small, narrow, scanty.* Virg. *lux.* 1 Id. *aditus.* Senec. *ostium.* — ¶ Also, 1 *cold, reserved in one's demeanor towards 1 another person.* Terent., or, *prudish, coy.* 1 Ovid.

**MALĪLŌQUĀX** (male & loquax), *âcis, 3 adj. speaking ill, slanderous.* P. Syrus.

**MALĪLŌQUIUM** (male & loquor), *ii, n. 3 evil-speaking, slander.* Terent.

**MALĪNŌS** (μῆλινος, Dor. μάλινος), *a, um, 2 adj. of an apple-tree.* Plin. *pruna, h. e. 1 grafted upon apple-trees.*

**MALĪTĀS** (malus, a, um), *âtis, f. harm, 3 evil.* Pandect.

**MALĪTYĀ** (Id.), *æ, f. bad quality.* Hence, 1 *wickedness, vice, the doing mischief design- 1 edly, malice, perversity, villainy, artful- 1 ness, cunning, craft.* Cic. and Sallust. 1 Also, in the plural, Cic. *Evericulum 1 malitiarum omnium, of every species 1 of villainy.* Also, *jocosely, roguery, 1 &c.* Cic. *Nisi tua malitia affuisset.* 1 Also, *art, cunning, artifice, stratagem, 1 trick.* Cic. *Indicabo malitiam meam.* 1 — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *bad- 1 ness, bad condition or quality.* Pallad. 1 terre. Id. *arboris, h. e. unfruitfulness.*

**MALĪTYŌSĒ** (malitiosus), *adverb, mali- 1 ciously, deceitfully, craftily, artfully, kna- 1 vishly, perfidiously, κακῶς.* Cic. 1 *Malitiose facere.* Id. *Malitiosus.*

**MALĪTYŌSĪTĀS** (Id.), *âtis, f. malice, art- 3 fulness, knavishness.* Tertull.

**MALĪTYŌSŌS** (malitia), *a, um, adj. ma- 1 licious, crafty, knavish, cunning, κακῶς- 1 γος.* Cic. — ¶ *Silva malitiosa, a for- 1 est in the country of the Sabini.* Liv.

**MALĪVŌLŌS.** See *Malevolus*.

**MALĪVŌLŌR** (malleo), *ōris, m. one who 3 works with a mallet or hammer, ὁ σφύρα 1 ἐλάων.* Martial.

**MALĪVŌLŌS** (Id.), *a, um, partic. wrought 2 or beaten with a mallet or hammer, ham- 1 mered, malleated.* Pandect.

**MALĪVŌLĀRĪS** (malleo-us), *e, adj. relat- 2 ing to a vine sprout, ὑσχευματικός.* 1 Colum.

**MALĪVŌLŌS** (malleus), *i, m. a small 1 mallet or hammer, σφύρα.* Cels. — 1 ¶ Also, *a mallet shoot, i. e. the new shoot 1 of a tree or a vine, springing from a rod 1 or branch of the former year, cut off for the 1 sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood 1 on each side of it, in the form of a mallet.* 1 Colum. — ¶ Also, *a kind of fire dart, 1 which they used to shoot at the buildings of 1 a besieged town, to set them on fire.* Cic. 1 and Liv.

**MALĪVŌS** (unc.), *i, m. a mallet, hammer, 2*

*mall* or *maul*, σόβρα. *Plin.* Malleus stuparius, a mallet to beat hemp.—Also, an instrument used in sacrifices to kill the animal, perhaps a hatchet, an axe. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a disease. *Veget.*

**MALLI**, grum, m. a nation in India. *Plin.*

**MALLŌ** (μαλλός), ōnis, m. *Veget.* capap-3 rum, perhaps the stem of onions. — ¶ Also, a scellling, tumor. *Veget.*

**MALLŌTES**, and **MALŌTES** (μαλλώτης), 2 and μαλώτης), α, m. a person from Mallos in Cilicia. *Sueton.*

**MALLŪVIA** (manus & luo), α, f. and 3 **MALLŪVIUM**, ii, n. a basin to wash the hands in, χειροπύριον. *Fest.*

**MALŌ** (for mavolo or magis volo), mavis, mavult, irreg. n. to choose rather, prefer, ἀρέσθαι. With the accus. of the thing or person. *Tacit.* ambigua. *Cael.* in *Cic.* Ep. Bones malet. *Cic.* Ilaud paulo hunc animum malum. — Also with the infin. following. *Cic.* Multo stare malo. — Also, with the accus. with the infin. *Cic.* And, redundantly, with the accus. of the subject which the verb implies. *Cic.* Mavult se esse, &c. *Id.* Carere me malleum quam, &c. — With the subjunctive following without ut. *Cntall.* Malleum dedisses. — ¶ *Potius*, or *magis*, are sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Cic.* An ille Uticæ potius, quam Komæ, esse maluisset. *Liv.* Magis viuere, quam imperare malit. — ¶ *Cic.* Malo alicui, or malo alicui omnia, to wish well to a person. — ¶ *Quod malleum*, I would rather, I should rather wish, that, same as *Quod utinam potius*, I would prefer. *Ovid.* Si tibi deformis, quod malleum, visa fuisset. *Id.* Si, quod malleum, vacuus fuisset. — ¶ *Mavolo*, *mavolan*, *mavelim*, *mavellem*, &c. for *malo*, *malam*, *malum*, *malleum*, &c. occur especially in *Plaut.*

**MALŌBĀTHRĀTŪS** (malobathron), a, 3 um, adj. anointed with malobathrum. *Sidon.*

**MALŌBĀTHRŌN**, or **-UM** (μαλόβαθρον), i, n. an Indian (according to *Pliny*, a Syriac) tree, or, properly, the aromatic leaf of it, which produced an ointment much valued. *Plin.* Some suppose this tree to be the same with the wild cinnamon (*Laurus Cassia*, L.). Others take it for the betel (*Piper betel*, L.). — ¶ Also, the ointment of that leaf. *Horat.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Another reading is *Malabathrum*.

**MALŌGRĀNĀTUM** (malum & granatum), i, n. a pomegranate. *Plin.*

**MALTHĀ** (μάλθα & μάλθη), α, f. a kind of petroleum or fossil tar; it was thus called by the Samosians, according to *Plin.* 2, 108. — ¶ A kind of plaster made of slaked lime and hog's fat. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* an effeminate person. *Lacil.*

**MALTHINŌS** (maltha), i, m. an effeminate man. — Others take it for a proper name. *Horat.*

**MALTHŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 glue or plaster with maltha. *Plin.*

**MALVĀ** (μαλάχη), α, f. mallows. *Plin.*

**MALVĀGŌS** (malva), a, um, adj. mnde 2 of mallows, like or belonging to mallows. *Plin.*

**MALVĀNA** (unc.), α, m. a river in Mauritania. *Plin.*

**MALUM**, i, n. any thing evil in its kind, an evil. *Plaut.* Pessimum malum. — ¶ Hence, misfortune, calamity. *Nopos.* externum, h. e. war. *Cic.* Mala civilita. *Ces.* pejus, h. e. a greater misfortune. *Liv.* pessimum publicum, h. e. a great public calamity. — ¶ Also, punishment. *Cic.* habere, to be punished. *Liv.* Malum militibus (erit). — ¶ Hence, torment, torture, whipping, crucifixion, and other punishments inflicted upon slaves. *Liv.* Auditis, Quiritis, sicut, servis, malum minitantem militibus? *Cic.* Vi, malo, plagis, illi usage. *Terent.* Sine malo fateri. — ¶ Also, injury, prejudice, disadvantage. Hence, Malo esse alicui, to be prejudicial to, stand in the way of. *Nep.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an evil action, crime. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, disease, sickness. *Ovid.* Hence, the fever and ague. *Cels.* — ¶ *Malum* is frequently used as an interjection expressing indignation. *Cic.* Quæ, malum, est ista tanta audacia? *Id.* the plague; what, with a mischief.

— ¶ For *Male*. *Horat.* Malum respon- sare.

**MALUM** (μῆλον, Dor. μάλον), i, n. an apple. *Colum.* Quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, and lemons were likewise comprehended under this name. Hence, *Virg.* Aurea mala, quinces. — *Figur.* *Jastin.* Malum discordiæ, an apple of contention, h. e. subject of quarrel. *Horat.* Ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end of the meal. (See *ovum*.)

**MALŪNDRUM**, i, n. supposed to be a wild species of *Lychnis*. *Plin.* (Ed. *Hard.*)

**MĀLŪS** (malum), i, f. an apple-tree. *Virg.* — ¶ *Malus*, i, m. the mast of a ship. *Cic.* — Hence, a pole in the circus and amphitheatr to support the coverings (vela) drawn over them in rain or excessive heat. *Liv.* — Also, the beam erected in the middle of a wine-press. *Plin.* — Ad malum Punicum was the name of a placè in the sixth ward or quarter of Rome. *Sueton.*

**MĀLŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. compar. pejor, superlat. pessimus, a, um, bad, evil, wicked, κακός. *Javenal.* Nemo malus felix. *Plaut.* Malus, et nequam homo. *Nep.* civis. *Cic.* philosophi. *Id.* versus. *Id.* poeta. *Quintil.* conscientia. *Id.* causa. *Cic.* Mala opinio de aliquo. *Horat.* consuetudo. *Sallust.* mores. *Terent.* Abi in malam rem, go and be hanged! *Sallust.* Mala res, spes multo asperior, h. e. res angusta domi. *Quintil.* vox. *Virg.* ager, barren, unfruitful. — ¶ Also, rogaish, wanton. *Plaut.* puella. *Catull.* Pessimæ puellæ. — ¶ Also, poisonous, noxious, hurtful, baneful. *Tibull.* herbæ. *Virg.* falk. *Tibull.* manus. *Virg.* gramina. *Plin.* carmen, h. e. magicum. *Virg.* lingua, h. e. bewitching. — ¶ Also, burdensome, disagreeable. *Plaut.* ætas, h. e. senectus. — ¶ Also, unsuccessful, unfavorable, adverse. *Cic.* pugna. *Horat.* avis, h. e. augurium. *Cic.* nuncius. — ¶ Also, ill, sick. *Cels.* Quum æger pejor fiat. *Id.* Quum (ægroti) pessimi fiunt. — ¶ Also, cunning, crafty, artful, mischievous. *Plaut.* Oves stultæ, atque haud malæ videntur. *Id.* Niniio minus perhibemur malæ, quæ sumus ingenio. *Id.* Amat hercle me: delituit mala. — ¶ Unseenly, ugly, deformed. *Plaut.* forma. *Id.* mulier. *Quintil.* facies. *Ovid.* pes. *Horat.* crus. *Plaut.* mancipium. — ¶ *Malum pondus*, light weight. *Plaut.*

**MĀMĒRŌS** (Mamers, i. e. Mars), i, m. an Oscan prænomine, same as *Mareus*. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, a surname of the gens *Ænilia* in Rome. *Cic.* — Also, *Mamerminus*. *Liv.*

**MĀMĒRS**, tis, m. the name of Mars in 3 the Oscan language. *Fest.*

**MĀMĒRTINŌS** (Mamers), a, um, adj. Mamertini, the inhabitants of the city of Messana in Sicily, who called themselves thus, on account of their valor (from Mamers, h. e. Mars): *Cic.* They emigrated from Italy. — Hence, *Mamertinus*, a, um, adj. Mamertianum. *Cic.* Mamertina civitas, h. e. Messana. *Plin.* vina.

**MĀMILYŌS**, a, um, adj. Mamilian. *Cic.* lex. — When used as a subst., *Mamilia* is the name of a man, and *Mamilia*, that of a woman.

**MĀMILYANŌS** (Mamilius), a, um, adj. relating to Mamilius. *Sallust.*

**MĀMILLĀRE** (mamilla), α, f. a pap or dug, 2 πρὸς τὸν. *Vellei.* — ¶ Also, a spout from which water runs. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a term of endearment, my dear! *Plaut.*

**MĀMILLĀNŌS** (mamilla), a, um, adj. 2 having paps or dug. — *Figur.* *Plin.* ficus, h. e. having protuberances.

**MĀMILLĀRE** (Id.), is, n. a breast-cloth, 3 stomacher, ἐπιπαιριδίων. *Martini.*

**MĀMMA** (μάμμα), α, f. the breast, h. e. the fleshy protuberance on both sides of the breast, especially of women. *Plaut.* Mammam dare, to suckle. — Also, of men. *Cic.* — Also, of animals, a teat, dug. *Cic.* *Varr.* and *Virg.* — *Plin.* Mammam præbere, to suckle. — *Figur.* the bump or protuberance of a tree, out of which the branches sprout. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an infant's word calling mother, mamma. *Varr.* — Also, a nurse, wet-

nurse. *Pers.* — Also, a term of endearment, as, my dear! *Plaut.*

**MĀMMĒA**, α, f. the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus.

**MĀMMĒANŌS** (Mammæa), a, um, adj. belonging to Mammæa. *Lamprid.*

**MĀMMĒALIS** (mamma), e, adj. pertaining 3 to the breasts, good for complaints of them. *Apul.* Mammalis herba, h. e. chamæpity.

**MĀMMĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 breasts. — *Figur.* provided with tubes or pipes. *Plin.*

**MĀMMĒATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Mammæan*. *Plaut.*

**MĀMMILLA**, α, f. an incorrect form for *Mamilla*.

**MĀMMŌNĀS** (μαμμωνᾶς), or **MĀMMŌ- 3 NĀ**, α, m. wealth, riches. *Tertull.*

**MĀMMŌNĒS** (mammonas), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to mammon or riches. *Prudent.* Mammonea fides, a faith professed from motives of avarice (where the second syllable is short).

**MĀMMŌSŪS** (manima), a, um, adj. full- 2 breasted, having large breasts, dug. or paps, μεγαδμαστος. *Martial.* — ¶ *Figur.* protuberant. *Plin.* pira, swelled up, as it were, like a breast. *Id.* tus, h. e. in the form of clusters, because the drops hang on each other.

**MĀMMŪLĀ** (Id.), α, f. a little breast or teat. *Varr.*

**MĀMPHŪLĀ** (unc.), α, f. a kind of Syrian bread. *Fest.*

**MĀMŪRYŪS**, ii, m. the name of the smith or artist who made eleven shields quite like the *Ancile*, so that the latter could not be distinguished from the rest. *Propert.* and *Ovid.* — The second syllable is short in *Ovid*, and long in *Propert.*

**MĀMŪRRĀ**, α, m. a Roman of the equestrian order, born at Formiæ. *Horat.* Urbs Mamurrarum, h. e. Formiæ.

**MĀNĀBILIŪS** (mano), e, adj. flowing, 3 penetrating. *Lucret.* frigus.

**MĀNACŪS**. See *Mænus*.

**MĀNALIS** (mano), e, adj. out of which 3 any thing flows or runs. *Fest.* fons, perennial. Hence, *Varr.* Manale, a little water-pitcher. — ¶ Also, *Manalis*, e (from manes). *Fest.* lapis, h. e. ostium Orci, the entrance to the infernal regions.

**MĀNĀMEN** (Id.), inis, n. a flowing, run- 3 ning. *Auson.* Bivium manamen, tide,ebb and flood.

**MĀNĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a dropping or 3 running of water. *Frontin.*

**MĀNĀCĒPS** (manus & capio), ipis, one who acquires property by way of purchase, as at an auction, a purchaser. *Cic.* prædæ. *Id.* Manceps fit Chrysogonus. *Plin.* Manceps ammonam flagellat, a huckster, forestaller. Also, he that buys the property of the proscribed: same as *Sector*. *Cic.* Hence, *figur.* one that hires people to applaud an orator. *Plin.* Ep. — Hence, a renter, farmer, especially a farmer of the public taxes. *Plin.* sutrinæ, a shop-keeper. *Sueton.* operarum, one who hires laborers and makes profit by employing them in the service of others. *Plin.* Ep. agri. — Also, an undertaker of a work or charge. *Cic.* — Also, a surety, bondsman. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Also, the proprietor or possessor of a thing. *Tertull.*

**MĀNCĪNIANŪS** (Mancinus), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to Mancinus. *Flor.* Manciniana deditio.

**MĀNCINŪS**, i, m. a consul of Rome, who was given up to the Nuntantines for making a disgraceful peace with them. *Cic.*

**MĀNCIŌLĀ** (manus), f. a small hand. 3 *Lænius* ap. *Gell.*

**MĀNCIPĀTĪŌ**, and **MĀNCIPĀTĪŌ** (mancipio), ōnis, f. the act of transferring certain things called res mancipi, farms, slaves, &c. which could take place only between Roman citizens, and was performed with particular solemnities; a manner of sale before witnesses by scisin and delivery. — Hence, sale or purchase. *Plin.* Mancipationem probare (*Ed.* *Har.* *Id.* *Ed.* *Elzev.* has nuncupati- onem).

**MĀNCIPĀTŌS** (Id.), us, m. a sale. *Plin.* 2 in mancipationem venire. — ¶ Also, the business or office of a farmer (manceps). *Cod.* *Theod.*

**MĀNCIPĀTŌS**, and **MĀNCIPĀTŌS**



(*Id.*), a, um, partic. from *mancipo* or *mancipo*.  
**MANGIPI**, for *mancipii*, genit. of *mancipium*.  
**MANCIPYUM**, or **MANCOPYUM** (*mancipis*), ii, n. the buying of a thing with all due formalities, per *as* et *libram*, as it was termed, *h. e.* by striking the balance with an *as*, in the presence of six witnesses, the seller being also obliged to guaranty the possession to the purchaser. The same rites were observed at an imaginary sale, as, when a father wished to free his son from his authority, in which case, however, the sale was to be thrice repeated. *Cic. Lex Mancipii*, the terms agreed on at the sale, or a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included. *Plin. Emptio Mancipi* (for *mancipii*), such a purchasing. *Cic. Jus Mancipii*, the rights obtained by the purchase, right of possession. *Id. Mancipio dare*, to convey the property of a thing according to the form used in transferring the property of certain things, called *res Mancipii*, *h. e.* to sell. *Cic. Mancipio accipere*, to obtain by purchase. — *¶* Also, property, right of possession. *Lucret. Vita Mancipio nulli datur. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Sui Mancipii esse*, to be his own master. *Cur. in Cic. Ep. Est Mancipium illius*, and *Gell. Essc in alicujus Mancipio*, to be the property. Hence, *Res Mancipii*, or *mancipi* (for *mancipii*), were those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another. *Cic. — ¶* Also, the things possessed by right of purchase. Hence, a slave. *Cic. Horat. and Liv. —* Also, figur. property. *Ovid. Se fore Mancipium tempus in omne tuum.*  
**MANCIPŌ**, or **MANCUPŌ** (*Id.*), as, *avi*, 2 *atim*, a. i. to give up one's right and title in a thing to another; to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell. *Plaut. alienos. Plin. Ep. agrum actori. Horat. Quaedam Mancipat usus*, use or possession gives a title to, or secures the property of some things. Hence, figur. to give up to, subject, submit. *Apul. corpus mero et stupro. Tacit. Saginæ Mancipatus. — ¶* Also, to catch, as an animal. *Solin.*  
**MANCUPATIO**, **MANCIPIUM**, **MANCUPŌ**, same as *Mancipatio*, &c.  
**MANCŪS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. maimed, lame, defective in any limb or member, *τηρός*. *Cic. Mancus homo. Liv. Mancii ac debiles*, cripple and lame persons. — *Figur. imperfect, weak, feeble. Cic. virtus prætura.*  
**MANDATARIUS** (*mandatum*), ii, m. a person commissioned; an attorney. *Pandect.*  
**MANDATŌ** (*mando*), *onis*, f. a commission. *Pandect.*  
**MANDATIVŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. pertaining to a charge or commission. *Diomed.*  
**MANDATOR** (*Id.*), *oris*, m. a person giving a charge or commission to another. *Pandect. —* Hence, one who investigates or suborns informers or accusers. *Pandect. and Sueton. — ¶* Also, one by whose authority money is lent to another person. *Pandect.*  
**MANDATORIŪS** (*mandator*), a, um, adj. relating to an authorised person. *Cod. Just.*  
**MANDATRIX** (*Id.*), *icis*, f. a female giving a charge or commission to another person. *Claudian.*  
**MANDATUM** (*mando*), i, n. a commission, order, command, charge, injunction, mandate, *πρόσταγμα, ἐπιτολή*; especially, an oral commission; a message; an errand. *Cic. Dare alicui mandata ad aliquem. Id. Dare alicui mandata ut, &c. Id. Mandata persequi*, or *conficere*, or *exsequi*; or, *Sallust. efficere*; or, *Curt. facere*, or, *Liv. perficere*, to execute; to perform. *Cic. habere ab aliquo. Nepos. edere. Cæs. referre*, to bring, make known, deliver. *Ovid. ferre ad aliquem*, to bring; to carry. *Id. negligere*, or *fallere*, to do not; to neglect performing them. *Cic. Mandato meo*, by my commission or command. — Also, with the *inf.* following. *Ovid. Dabit mandata reverti*, *h. e.* nt revertatur. — *¶* Also, among jurists, a kind of contract, by which a person engages to perform a commission of another without reward. Hence, *Pandect. Actio mandati*, an action for

non-performance of such a contract. *Cic. Judicium mandati*, a legal investigation on account of it. *Pandect. Mandati condennari. — ¶* Also, a mandate or command of the emperor. *Plin. Ep.*  
**MANDATŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. a commission, command. *Cic., Sueton. and Pandect.*  
**MANDELĀ**, *æ*, f. a place in Sardinia. *Horat.*  
**MANDIBŪLA**, *æ*, f. or **MANDIBŪLUM** (*mando*, *ere*), i, n. the jaws, *γνάθος. Macrob.*  
**MANDŌ** (*Id.*), *onis*, m. a glutton, gormandizer, *φάγος. Lucil.*  
**MANDŌ** (*μάω, μάσω*), is, di, sum, a. 3. to chew, grind with the teeth, masticate. *Cic. animalia. Ovid. vulnera tristia, h. e.* to eat animals killed. *Virg. humum* (of a person prostrated by a wound, and touching the ground with his trembling lips). *Quintil. Cibos mansos demittere. Virg. Fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, h. e.* champ the golden bit. — Also, to eat (if it be done by chewing). *Liv. lora, h. e.* to eat the reins, through hunger. *Plin. apros. — Figur. to consume. Mat. ap. Varr. Corpora mandier igni.*  
**MANDŌ** (perhaps for *manui*, or in *manum do*), as, *avi*, *atim*, a. 1. to commit to one's charge, commission, bid, enjoin, order, command (either by word of mouth or in writing), *παράδωμι, ἐγγχειρίζω*, alicui, with and without an accus., also, with *ut*, *ne*. *Cic. Typos tibi mando, sc. comparandos, emendos. Sueton. excusationem. Cic. Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, sc. emenda, bespoken, ordered, given order for. Cic. alicui de re. Id. res mandata. Id. Tibi mandavit, ut, &c. Cæs. Trebonio mandaverat, ne, &c. Id. Huic mandat, Rhemos adeat, sc. ut. — ¶* Also, to commit, consign, commend, confide, intrust. *Cic. alicui magistratum. Id., Horat. and Liv. honores* (the proper term used of the Roman people conferring places of honor). *Plaut. aliquam* (*filiam*) *viro*, to give in marriage. *Id. epistolam. Terent. bona fidei alicujus. Cic. aliquem æternis tenebris et vinculis*, to confine in a dungeon for life. Hence, *Colum. semen terræ, h. e.* to sow. *So, Virg. hordea sulcis. Id. corpus terræ*, to bury. *Cæs. se fugæ*, to betake himself to flight. *So, also, Cic. vitam fugæ. Id. aliquid memoriæ*, to commit to memory. *Id. literis*, to write. *Id. scriptis, historia, versibus. Id. fruges vetustati*, to keep, store up. *Senec. caput clavæ*, to lean upon or against. *Sueton. Mandare ad aliquem*, to send word to. — *¶* Also, to inform, give notice. *Eutrop. senatui. — ¶* *Apul. Mandare suspendium alicui*, to bid him go to the gallows, bid him go and be hanged. — *¶* By some it is supposed to signify, to send to a place, in *Cic. Sull. 20. and Tuscul. 2, 16.* but *Gratonius* reads *omandare* in the former passage, and *Wolf* datam in the latter.  
**MANDRĀ** (*μάνδρα*), *æ*, f. a place for holding any sort of cattle; a stall, pen, fold, pound. *Martial. —* Hence, a herd of cattle, a number of horses and mules. *Juvenal. — ¶* Also, a gamiog-board, gaming-table. *Martial. — ¶* In later times, a cloister.  
**MANDRĀGŌRĀS** (*μανδράγωρας*), *æ*, m. the mandrake, a plant, (*Atropa mandragora*, L.). *Plin. Mandragoræ mala.*  
**MANDŪBĪ**, *ōrum*, m. a nation of Gaul, whose chief town was *Alesia. Cæs.*  
**MANDŪCĀTŪS** (*manduco*, *are*), *ōnis*, f. the act of chewing, or eating. *Augustin.*  
**MANDŪCĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. one who chews. *Augustin.*  
**MANDŪCĀTŪS** (*Id.*), a, um; partic. chewed, masticated. *Varr.*  
**MANDŪCŌ** (*mando*, *ere*), as, *avi*, *atim*, a. 2. 1. to chew, masticate, *μασάσαι. Varr. —* Also, to eat, if it be done by chewing. *Plaut. suem. Octav. ap. Sueton. Oct. 76. Manducavi duas buccas.*  
**MANDŪCŌ** (*manduco*), *ōnis*, m. a glutton, gormandizer, great eater, *ἀδόρηφάγος. Apul.*  
**MANDŪCŪS** (*Id.*), i, m. a glutton. *Varr. 3. — ¶* Also, a bugbear, or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and large teeth cranching, exhibited on the stage. *Plaut.*  
**MANĒ** (*unc.*), neutr. indeclin. the morn-

ing, morn. *Virg. novum. Horat. Ad ipsum mane. Cic. Multo mane*, early in the morning. *Vorr. A mane. Sueton. A mane usque ad vesperam. Auct. B. Afric. A mane diei. Martial. Mane totum dormire. Colum. Prime mane. Ovid. Mane erat. — Ablat. mani in Plaut. — ¶* It is also used adverbially, in the morning. *Cic. Bene mane. Id. Hodie mane. Id. Cras mane.*  
**MĀNĒŌ** (*μένω, Dor. μάνω*), es, nsi, nsum, n. and a. 2. to remain. *Cic. in patria. Cæs. domi. Cic. Manebitur, h. e.* they will stay. *Terent. Mansum oportuit, h. e.* he ought to have remained. — Hence, to remain, stay, abide, take up one's abode, sojourn, lodge, pass the night. *Cic. apud aliquem. Horat. Manet sub Jove frigidus venator. Sueton. inter vicos. —* Also, to remain, subsist, last, endure, continue. *Cic. Nihil suo statu manet. Nepos. Monumenta manserunt. Cæs. Manere his bellum. —* Also, to remain firm, continue firm or steadfast, stand to, abide by. *Cic. in amicitia. Id. in voluntate. Nepos. in pactione. Cic. in vita, to cling to life, be anxious to live. Virg. promissis, to keep. —* Also, same as *esse*, implying long duration. *Sil. 12, 116. — ¶* Also, to wait, stop, cease, &c. *Plaut. and Terent. — ¶* It is also used transitively, to await, stay or look for, expect. *Terent. Aliquem. Liv. adventum. Also, figur. to await. Cic. Cujus fatum te manet. Virg. Te triste manebit supplicium.*  
**MĀNĒS** (from *obsolet.* *manus*, good, according to *Festus*), ium, m. *Cic. e xii tab. Dii manes, the infernal gods. Thus, also, in Virg. Ge. 4, 489. —* Also, in the sing. *Deum manem. Apul. — ¶* Also, souls departed, the ghosts or shades of the dead, particularly the benevolent and good natural (comp. *larvæ, lemures*). *Virg. — ¶* Also, the place or abode of the dead, the shades below, lover or infernal regions. *Virg. — ¶* Also, punishment inflicted in the infernal regions. *Stat. To this may perhaps be referred. Virg. Æn. 6, 743. Quisque suos patimur manes. — ¶* For cadaver, reliquæ, dead bodies. *Lucan. Inhumatos condere manes.*  
**MĀNGŌ** (*μάγγανον*), *ōnis*, m. one who deals in any thing, and trims up or sets off his ware to make it the more salable, a mouger or dealer, as a slave-merchant. *Martial., Quintil. and Plin.; a dealer in precious stones. Plin.; in balsam and ointments. Id.; in wine. Id. —* Sometimes it may be rendered a fur-bisher.  
**MĀNGŌNICŪS** (*mango*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a dealer, who sets off any kind of merchandise, to make it seem fairer and to sell it the dearer. *Plin. and Sueton.*  
**MĀNGŌNYUM** (*Id.*), ii, n. the dressing out of 2 of things for sale. *Plin.*  
**MĀNGŌNIZĀTŪS** (*mangonizo*), a, um, partic. set off or trimmed up that it may sell the better. *Plin.*  
**MĀNGŌNIZŌ** (*mango*), as, *avi*, *atim*, a. 2. 1. to polish, trim up, or set off a thing to make it sell the better. *Plin. pueros, villas.*  
**MANI**. See *Manc.* 3  
**MĀNĪĀ** (*manes*), *æ*, f. the mother of the 3 *Lares. Varr. — ¶* Also, a bugbear with which nurses used to frighten children. *Arnob.*  
**MĀNĪĀ** (*μάνια*), *æ*, f. rage, madness. *Cic. —* Hence, madness, a disease of black cattle. *Veget.*  
**MANIBŪLA**. See *Manicula*. 3  
**MANICA** (*manus*), *æ*, f. a long sleeve covering the hand like a glove, as of a tunic. *Virg. Tunics with such sleeves were reckoned effeminate. — ¶* Also, a glove or muff. *Cic. — ¶* Also, a chain for the hands, manacle. *Plaut., Horat. and Virg. Hence, figur. in Lucil. Manicis mens irretita est. — ¶* Also, a grappling-iron for taking hold of ships. *Lucan.*  
**MANICĀTŪS** (*manica*), a, um, adj. having long sleeves, *χειροδωτός. Cic. tunica.*  
**MĀNĪCŌN** (*μανικόν*), making mad. *Plin. 2*  
**MĀNĪCŪLĀ** (*manica*), *æ*, f. a little hand. 3 *Plaut. — ¶* Also, the plough-tail, handle of a plough. *Varr. L. L. 4, 31, where others read manibula.*  
**MANIFESTARIŪS** (*manifestus*), a, um, 3 adj. manifest, clear, evident. *Plaut. and Gell.*

MANIFESTATIÖ (manifesto), önis, f. a manifesting, δηλωσις. Augustin.

MANIFESTATOR (Id.), öris, m. one who makes manifest. Noa.

MANIFESTATUS (Id.), a, um, partic. manifested. Augustin.

MANIFESTE. See Manifesto. 2

MANIFESTÖ (manifestus), adv. manifestly, evidently, clearly, palpably, openly, σαφώς. Cic. deprehendere. Conap. Manifestus, Virg. and Tacit. Superlat. Manifestissime, Apul. and Pandect.—Manifeste is another reading in several passages.

MANIFESTÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. l. to 3 manifest, make evident or apparent, show clearly, discover. Ovid. Manifestare latentem. Justin. voluntatem. Id. Hoc manifestatur, appears, or is evident.

MANIFESTÖS (mannus & the obsol. fendo), a, um, manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent, φανερός. Cic. res, scelus, peccatum. Virg. Penates multo manifesti lumine, h. e. visible. Liv. Habere aliquid pro manifesto. Plin. Manifestior fraus. Id. Manifestissimus exemplum. Ovid. Manifesta videre, to see every thing clearly and distinctly.—Also, one of whom any thing is manifestly or evidently known; one who has been caught or taken in the act, &c. Sallust. Uti eos (conjuratos) maxime manifestos habebant. Ovid. nocens, h. e. evidently guilty.—Also, with the genit. of the thing following. Plaut. mendacii. Sallust. sceleris. Id. rerum capitulum. Tacit. conjunctionis, clearly convicted, evidently guilty. Tacit. offensionis, one who manifests symptoms of displeasure. Ovid. doloris. Tacit. vite, showing evident signs of life.—Also, with the infinit. following. Tacit.

MANIFÖLUM, ii, n. the name of an herb. 3 Apul.

MANILIANÖS (Manilius), a, um, adj. Manilia, h. e. called after Manilius, a Roman. Cic.

MANILÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. Manilian. Cic. lex, for conferring on Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates, proposed by the tribune C. Manilius.—When used as a substantiv, Manilius is the name of a man, and Manilia that of a woman. M. Manilius was a contemporary of Augustus, and wrote a poem on the subject of astronomy.

MANIÖLÄ (mania), ärum, f. small bug-bears to frighten children. Festus. See Mania.

MANIÖPÖÖS (μανιοποιός), i, making mania, 3a name of the herb hyoscyamus. Apul.

MANIÖS (mania), a, um, adj. mad. 3 Amnian, 28, 4, 16, where Ed. Wagn., however, reads fauosus.

MANIPRETIUM. See Manipretium.

MANIÖLÄRIS, and by synop. MANIÖLÄRIS with poets (manipulus), e, adj. of or belonging to a manipule or company, manipular. Cæs. manipulares, sc. milites, soldiers belonging to the same manipule. Id. Manipulares mei. Cic. Unus manipularis, a private soldier. Miles is also joined with it. Plin. So, Cic. iudices, h. e. chosen out of a manipule, and, consequently, private soldiers.

MANIÖLÄRIS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 2as Manipularis. Sueton. Manipulario habitu, dressed like a private soldier.

MANIÖLÄTIM (Id.), adv. by handfuls. 2 Plin.—¶ Also, by maniples or companies. Lin. structa acies.—¶ Hence, figur. and jocosely, by heaps, in troops, in flocks. Plaut.

MANIÖLÖS, and by synop. MANIÖLÖS with poets (manus & pleo, i. e. impleo), i, m. a handful, truss, bundle, bunch, δράγμα, as, of grass, hay, &c. Varr., Virg., and Colum.—The ensign of a manipulus was anciently a bundle of hay on the top of a pole.—¶ Hence, a band of soldiers, company, manipule. Terent., Cæs., and Virg. There were 120 men in each manipule of the Velites, Hastati, and Principes, and 60 men in each manipule of the Triarii; four such manipules made a cohort, which therefore consisted of 420 men. Manipulus is properly applied to foot-soldiers only, but sometimes also to cavalry. Sil. and Apul.

MANIÖS (from maee, i. e. born in the

morning), ii, m. a Roman prænomen, usually written M'.

MANLIANÖS (Manlius), a, um, adj. Manlian, h. e. called after a Roman by the name of Manlius, pertaining to him. Cic. imperia (proverbial), h. e. strict, severe. Plin. mala, a kind of apples. Cic. Manlianum, the name of a villa belonging to Cicero.

MANLIÖS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens.—As an adj. Manlian. Cic. gens.—As a substant., Manlius is the name of a man, and Manlia that of a woman.—M. Manlius Capitolinus saved the capitol from the Gauls, but was afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock for striving after royal power. Liv.—L. Manlius and his son, T. Manlius, received the surname of Imperiosus, on account of their severity. Cic.

MÄNNÄ (μάννα), e, f. perhaps, juice hardened into grains. Plin. turis, h. e. a grain or crumb of frankincense. Veget. croci.—Hence, the manna of the Israelites. Tertull. de carne Chr. cap. 6. sub fin., where it is of neuter gender.

MÄNNÖLÖS (mannus), i, m. a little horse, nag, pony. Plin.

MÄNNÖS (unc.), i, m. a horse, and probably a coach-horse, a draught-horse. Horat. and Ovid.—According to Isidor. a kind of small horse.

MANÖ (unc.), as, ävi, ätum, n. l. to flow, run, trickie down, drop, distil, βρῶω, vao It is used of humors, liquid moistures; as tears, Liv. water, Ovid. sweat, Lucret. And signifies, also, to be moist with. Cic. Simulacrum sudore manavit. Liv. Culter manas sanguine.—Also, with the accus. of the moisture. Plin. Gemma sudorem manat.—Hence, figur. Horat. Manare melle poetica, to be a good poet.—¶ Also, of the air and other things, to diffuse or extend itself, spread. Cic. Aer, qui per maria manat. Id. Multa a luna manant. Lucret. Sonitus manare per aures.—Hence, figur. to be diffused, spread or get abroad, be published or disseminated. Cic. Malum manavit per Italiam. Id. Fidei nomen manat longius. Liv. Rumor manat tota urbe. Cic. Oratio manatura. Id. Late manare (of general ideas), to have a comprehensive signification.—Also, to proceed, sprang, emanate, arise, originate from. Cic. Peccata ex vitibus manant. Id. Honestas manat a partibus quatuor. Id. A Socrate hæc omnis philosophia manavit.—¶ Also, to slip out of memory, be forgotten. Horat. Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.

MÄNÖN (μανός, ἦ, ὄν), i, n. h. c. minus spissum, et mollius, sc. genus spongiæ. Plin.

MÄNSIÖ (maneo), önis, f. a staying, remaining, stay, continuance. Cic. in vita.—¶ Also, the place where one stays or remains, habitation, lodging, residence, a place to stop at, an abode for men and animals. Plin. and Pallad.—Hence, lodgings, night-quarter, inn. Plin. camelorum, watering-places, baiting-places. (Plin. has also mansiones, when it may be rendered day's-journeys.)—Hence, Pandect. mala, bad quarters, h. v. when a person was tied to a board, either for safe keeping or for punishment.

MÄNSITÖ (maneo), as, n. l. to stay often 2 or usually, to stay, remain, live, lodge, reside. Tacit.

MÄNSÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who stays with 3 another, a guest. Sædul.

MÄNSTÖTÖR (manus & tueor), öris, m. 3 a protector. Plaut.

MÄNSUEFÄCTÖ (mansues & factio), is, eci, actum, a. 3. properly, to accustom to one's hand; hence, to make tame or gentle, soften, mitigate, πράνω, τιθασεύω. Quintil. animalia.—Also, figur. Liv. Mansuefecerat plebem, had pacified. Apul. homines.

MÄNSUEFÖ (passive of mansuefacio), is, actus sum, 3. to grow tame, tractable, or gentle, become soft, πράνομαι, ἡμερόμαι. Cæs. Uri mansueferi possunt.—Also, figur. Sueton. ferum ingenium.

MÄNSUEÖS (manus & suo), is and ötis, 3 accustomed to one's hand, tame. Plaut. and Apul.

MÄNSUESCÖ (mansues), is, eci, etum, n 2 and a. 3. transit. to accustom to one's hand, tame. Varr. animalia.—¶ In trans. to accustom one's self to a person's hand, grow tame or gentle; become tractable, of animals. Colum.—Also, figur. of men and things, to grow tame, gentle, calm, mild, soft. Virg. Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. Id. tellus. Lucret. fructus.

MÄNSUETÄRÖS (mansuetus), ii, m. a 3 tamer or breaker in of wild beasts, τιθασεύτης. Lamprid.

MÄNSUETE (Id.), gently, mildly, calmly. 2 quietly, tranquilly, πράως. Cic. Mansuetice fieri. Apul. Mansuetius.

MÄNSUETÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. l. to 3 make tame. Vulg.

MÄNSUETÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. tameness. Plin. Ep. delphini.—¶ Figur. softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency, πραύτης, ἡμερότης. Cic. imperii. Id. morum. Id. animorum.—¶ Also, a title of the emperors. Eutrop. Mansuetudo tua, your grace, or your majesty.

MÄNSUETÖS (mansues), a, um, adj. tame, domestic, tractable. Liv. sus. Varr. juveneus.—¶ Figur. gentle, mild, quiet, tranquil, calm, kind, ἡμερος, πρῶος. Cic. homo. Id. Ut mansuetissimus viderer. Terent. animus. Cic. Musæ mansuetiores, gentler Muses, h. e. not exciting the passions, or giving occasion to disputes and quarrels, like lawsuits (referring especially to philosophy). Ovid. manus. Prop. Amor, h. c. peaceable Amor. Id. litora. Ovid. Fict mansuetior ira, h. e. appeased. Liv. malum, h. e. soft, mild, calm.

MÄNSURÖS. See Maneo.

MÄNSÖS, a, um. See Mando, and Maneo.

MÄNTEIUM, or MÄNTEUM (μαντήιον), 2 ii, n. aa oracle, place where oracular responses are delivered. Plin.

MÄNTELE, or MÄNTILE, is, and MÄNTELIUM, or MÄNTILUM (manus), ii, n. a towel, cloth to wipe the hands with. Virg. Also, a table-napkin. Plin. Also, in later times, a table-cloth. Isidor.

MÄNTELUM, or MÄNTELLUM (Id.), i, n. a mantle, cloak. Figur. u cover, pretext, subterfuge, excuse. Plaut.

MÄNTEUM. See Mantica.

MÄNTYÖÄ (unc.), e, f. a wallet, cloak-bag, 3 portmanteau, πήρα. Horat. Hence, Catull. Non videmus manticæ quod in tergo est, h. e. our faults.

MÄNTYÖRÄ (μαντιχώρας, or μαντιχόρας), e, f. a beast in India, having the body of a lion, the face of a man, and the tail of a scorpion, that was said to be fond of human flesh. Plin. 8, 30.

MÄNTYÖLÄ (diminut. of mantica), e, f. 3 a small bag or pouch; a purse, πήρδιον. Festus.

MÄNTYÖLÄRIS (manticula), örum, n. things in frequent use. Festus.

MÄNTYÖLÄRIS (Id.), i, m. a catpurse, 3 pickpurse, pickpocket, βαλαντιοφόρος. Tertull.

MÄNTYÖLÄTÖR (manticolor), öris, m. same as Manticularius. Pacuv. apud Fest.

MÄNTYÖLÖR (manticula), äris, dep. l. 3 to pick a purse, to steal. Apul.—¶ Figur. to do a thing slyly, cheat, bilk, chouse. Fest.

MÄNTILE. } See Mantile.

MÄNTILUM. }

MÄNTINEÄ (Μαντινεά), e, f. now Manti, Mundi, a city of Arcadia, where Epaminondas gained a victory over the Spartans, but died of his wounds. Nep.

MÄNTISÄ, or MÄNTISSÄ (perhaps for 3 mantesa, h. c. manu tensa), e, f. addition, something given over and above, given to boot, or into the bargain. Lucil. ap. Fest. Mantisa obsonia vincit, h. e. the mantic weight is more than the commodity; μέζον τοῦ ἔργου τὸ πάρεργον.—¶ Also, for lucrum. Petron.

MÄNTISÖR (μάντις), äris, ätus sum, 3 dep. l. to prophesy, divine. Plaut.

MÄNTÖ (for manso, from maneo), as, n. 3 l. to stay, remain. Cæcil.—¶ Also, to wait, expect. Plaut. Id. aliqueum, to wait for a person.

MÄNTÖ (Μαντώ), us, f. a prophetess, the daughter of Tiresias. Ovid.—¶ Also

a nymph, mother of Ocnus, who built Mantua. *Virg.*

**MANTŪA**, æ, f. now Mantova, Mantoa, a city of Upper Italy, on the river Mincias. Andes, a village near Mantua, was the birthplace of *Virgil*.

**MANTŪANŪS** (Mantua), a, um, adj. of 3 *Mantua*, *Mantuan*. *Macrob.* *Homerus Mantuanus*, h. e. *Virgilius*.

**MANTŪRĀ** (maneo, or manto), æ, f. a goddess of marriage, that was invoked to render a marriage lasting. *Augustin.*

**MANŪALĪS** (manus), e, adj. what is seized 2 or held with a hand, or that fills a hand. *Tacit. saxum*. Hence, *Manuale*, sc. involucrium, a case of a book. — ¶ Also, of pertaining, or relating to the hand. *Tertull. aqua*, water for washing the hands.

**MANŪARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 2 to the hands. *Pandect. mola*, a hand-mill. *Laber. Manuarius*, a thief. — ¶ Also, *Manuaria pecunia*, or *Manuarium æs*, money gained in a game at dice. *Gell.*

**MANŪATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 3 hands. *Marc. Cap.* — ¶ Also, tied up in bundles. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, particip. of manor.

**MANŪBALLĪSTĀ**, or **MANŪBALĪSTĀ** 3 (Id.), æ, f. a hand-balista. *Veget.*

**MANŪBALLĪSTĀRIŪS**, or **MANŪBALLĪSTĀRIŪS** (manuballista), ii, m. carrying or using a hand-balista. *Veget.*

**MANŪBIĀ**, arum. See *Manubias*.

**MANŪBIĀLĪS** (manubiæ), e, adj. of or 2 belonging to the spoils of war. *Sueton. pecunia*, money obtained by the sale of the spoils of war.

**MANŪBIĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. as, ami- 3 cus, from whom I derive some profit, by whose means I gain any thing. *Plaut.*

**MANŪBIŪS** (manus), a, um, adj. gained as booty, taken from the enemy. *Plaut. machæra*. — Hence, *Manubiæ*, arum, se. res, spoils taken in war, booty, pillage, τὰ λάφυρα, ἀρπύγνια. *Petron. and Flor.*

Its signification in *Sueton.* is more extended, unlawful gain, plunder. *Sacton. Calig. 41. Id. Vesp. 16.* *Manubiæ et rapine*. The spoils of war were sold, in order to facilitate the division of them. Hence, *Manubiæ* signifies the money arising from the sale of the spoils taken in war, and is opposed to *præda*, which denotes the things gained as booty, as slaves, cattle, precious things, &c. (see *Gell. 13, 24*). *Præda* is, therefore, frequently joined to *manubiæ* by *Cicero*. The booty was generally divided into three parts: one of them was destined for the public treasury, another for the general, and the third for the army. Hence, *Manubiæ*, particularly the general's share of the booty, which was generally spent in erecting a public building or some other work of art. *Cic. Porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit.* — ¶ Also, *Manubiæ*, in the art of divination, lightning, stroke of lightning, descent of lightning. *Senec. N. Q. 2, 41.*

**MANŪBIĀTŪS** (manubrium), a, um, 3 adj. having a handle, haft, hilt. *Pallad.*

**MANŪBIŪLŪM** (Id.), i, n. a small han- 2 dle or haft. *Cels.*

**MANŪBRIŪM** (manus), i, n. that part of 2 any thing by which it is held, a handle, haft, hilt, λαβή. *Cic. vasis. Juvenal. cullenti. Vitruv. epistomii, the spigot of a cock.* — ¶ *Figur. opportunitas*, power of doing a thing. *Plaut.*

**MANŪCĪŪLŪM**, or **MANĪCĪŪLŪM** (Id.), 3 i, n. a small bundle. *Petron.*

**MANŪCLĀ**, **MANŪCŪLĀ**. See *Manulea*.

**MANŪCLĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a sleeve or muff. 3 *Plaut.* — ¶ *Manulea*, or *Manucula*, that part of a catapulta which holds or keeps back the stretched chord. *Vitruv.*

**MANŪCLĀRIŪS** (manulea), ii, m. a maker 3 of garments with sleeves, or one that makes sleeves or muffs for women. *Plaut.*

**MANŪCLĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. with 2 long sleeves covering the hands, χειρῶν. *Plaut. t nica. Sueton. homo, h. e. wearing a tunica with long sleeves.* Such tunics were considered indecent and effeminate, by the serious among the Romans.

**MANŪCLĒS** (manus), i, m. a little sleeve 3

or muff, covering the hands. *Accius ap. Non.*

**MANŪMISSĪŌ** (manumitto), ōnis, f. the 2 act of dismissing a person from one's authority or power, the act of giving liberty, as to a slave. *Cic.* — *Manumission* was either *justa* or *non justa*. The former was performed in three different ways; either *per censum*, h. e. by inserting the name of the slave in the censor's roll; or *per vindictam*, in the forum, by a stroke with a rod (*vindicta*) from the prætor; or *per testamentum*, when a master freed a slave by his will. *Cic. Top. 2.* — *Manumissio non justa*, which, though discharging a slave from servitudes of a citizen, was performed either *inter amicos*, when a master declared his slave to be free, in the presence of five witnesses; or *per epistolam*, by a letter directed to the slave, which was to be signed by five witnesses; or *per mensam*, h. e. when a master bade a slave to eat at his table.

**MANŪMISSŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 manumits another person. *Pandect.*

**MANŪMITTŌ**, or **MANŪ MITTŌ** (inan- 2 us & mitto), is, ūsi, issum, a. 3. to set at liberty, make free, release from bondage, emancipate, enfranchise, manumit, ἀνελευθερώω. *Cic. aliquid.*

**MANŪŪR** (unc. perhaps from manus), 3 ōris, ūtus sum, dep. I. to steal. *Laber.*

**MANŪPRĒTYŪSŪS** (manupretium), a, 3 um, adj. precious, valuable. *Cato ap. Gell.*

**MANŪPRĒTYŪM**, or **MANŪPRĒTYŪM**, 2 or **MANŪS PRĒTYŪM**, ii, n. wages for work, hire, pay, ἐτίχηρον. *Plaut. Manupretium. Plin. Manupretium. Cic. and Liv. Manus pretium.* — Hence, figur. a reward. *Cic. Manupretium eversæ civitatis.* — ¶ Also, value of a work or its workmanship. *Pandect. Manus pretium. Auson. Manupretium.*

**MANŪS** (from μάω, to feel, touch, as χεῖρ, 2 from χᾶω), us, f. a hand, χεῖρ, h. e. the extreme part of an arm, or that member which reaches from the wrist to the finger's end. *Cic. Vas in manus sumere. Id. Tener in manu, or, Ovid. manu, to hold in or with the hand. Cic. Ad manum accedere, to go to the hand like an animal that is tamed; also, Nep. to approach, for instance, in order to fight, or to fight hand to hand, come to close quarters. Cic. In manus venire, to come to hand, present itself; also, Plin. Paneg. (in order to fight). Cic. De manibus deponere or ponere, to put out of the hands. Cal. in Cic. Ep. Manum ad os apponere, to put the hand to the mouth (in imparting a secret or enjoining secrecy). Cic. Excidere e manibus, to fall from the hand. Liv. Emittere e manibus, or de manibus, or manibus. Also, Id. Amittere e manibus. Cic. Dimittere e manibus (for instance, a person), or, Cæs. fortunam. Cic. E manibus fugere, to flee, run away. Liv. Venire ad manum alicui, to come to hand, present themselves. Cic. Manus tendere ad aliquid; also, Id. alicui, for ad aliquid. Virg. Manu sternere aliquid, h. e. with a sword. Cels. Manu mederi (of chirurgery). Senec. Manus manum lavat, one hand washes the other, one good turn deserves another. Cic. Manum de tabula, literally, hand from the picture! so much for this! that is sufficient! — Ovid. Jactare manus, to wave the hands much, in dancing, to toss or flourish the hands; also, Quint. of orators. So, also, Id. manum. — Manus, fist, fighting, bravery. Nep. Manu fortis. Ovid. Manu vincere. Sallust. Manu capere urbes, by force of arms, in war. Cæs. Usu manueque. Virg. Committere manum Teucris, to fight. Liv. Conserere manum, or manus, or, Id. conferre manum, to fight. Flor. Manu reducebat, by force of arms, by force. Virg. Manum ferre in prælia, to fight. — Utraque manu, Martial. with both hands, h. e. willingly, readily, gladly, cheerfully. — Cic. Manu tenere, to know for certain, feel sure of. Id. Manibus teneri, to be certain, evident, apparent, manifest. — In manu esse, Cic. to be in one's power, rest with one (see below). — But, In manibus esse signifies either, to be in one's hands;*

*Cic. Oratio est in manibus, you have it, it may be read, is known. Or, to be in hand. Id. Liber mihi est in manibus, h. e. I am preparing, &c. (Hence, Id. Habere in manibus, to be employed upon.) Or, to be close by, near, at hand. Cæs. and Virg. Or, to be present, to be just now, or at the time, passing, transacting, discussed. Cic. Quæ sunt in manibus, what we have in hand, the business in question. Virg. In manibus Mars ipse. Plin. Ep. Vindemiæ in manibus. — Cic. Habere in manibus, to embrace, fondle, caress, make much of; also, to be employed upon (see above). — Manus frequently expresses nearness, proximity, he is in war (in which case it also signifies fighting, close fight, &c.), or elsewhere. Cæs. In manibus esse, to be near, at hand (see above). Sallust. Prælium e manibus facere, h. e. cominus. Ad manum, at hand, in readiness to hand, near, close, close by, in the neighborhood. Liv. esse. Cic. habere. Plin. intueri. Nep. Habere ad manum scribæ locum. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Sub manu or manum, close to, hard by, nigh to, in the neighborhood. Hence, easily, without trouble, quickly, immediately, in the instant. Senec. and Sueton. — Manus frequently denotes fighting, close fight, engagement, froy, violence. Liv. Ad manum venire (see above), or, Nep. accedere (see above). Sallust. In manus venire. Liv. Pugna jam ad manus venerat. Cic. Res venit ad manum. Sallust. Non manu neque vi. — De manu, with one's own hand. Cic. facere; also, merely, manu. Virg. De manu signifies, also, at one's own expense. Colum. De manu in manum tradere, out of one's own hand into that of another. — Cic. Plena manu, copiously, abundantly, liberally, much. Tibull. Plena manu, with hands filled with money, with full hands. — Terent. Manibus pedibusque, with all his might, might and main. — Cæs. Per manus trahere, with the hands, &c. Cic. Per manus servulæ servatus, by her assistance. Per manus signifies, also, from hand to hand. Liv. Hence, figur. Id. Tradita per manus religiones, from father to son, and so on. Per manus likewise denotes, by force, by main force, forcibly. Sallust. — Præ manu, in hand, in advance, at hand, ready. Plaut. esse. Terent. Si paulum dederis præ manu, to begin with. Pandect. Habere præ manu. Gell. Si liber est præ manibus, at hand. — Inter manus, with the hands. Cic. auferri, in the arms. Also, in the hands, in hand. Cal. in Cic. Ep. Inter manus esse signifies, also, to be palpable, plain, manifest, evident. Virg. — Sub manus, under the hands. Plaut. succedere, according to one's wish. Plaut. Manum alicui adire, to make a fool of one. — Manus is frequently used for art, application of art, labor, industry, work to be performed by the hand. Cic. Manu quærere, h. e. by the labor of the hands. Cæs. Manu sata, h. e. grain (opp. to herbs growing spontaneously). Cic. Urbs manu munissima, by art. Hence, Senec. Morbi quos manu fecimus, by our own fault, as by intemperance. Cels. Urinam manu emolliri. Manus is, in general, opposed to nature. It is also applied to speeches. Senec. Oratio fucata et manu facta. — Tacit. Manibus æquis, with equal advantage or loss. — Manus afferre, or inferre, to lay hands on a person or thing. (See *Afferre*, and *Inferre*.) — Manum injicere, to lay the hand on a person or thing. (See *Injicio*.) — Manum dare, to lend a hand, lend a helping hand, help, aid, assist, succor. Quintil. alicui. Cic. Manus dare, or, Ovid. Dare manus victas, or, Virg. Manus dedere, properly, to give the hands, h. e. to give himself up for conquered, surrender, submit, yield. — Tollere manum, to lift up the hands in wonder, admiration or astonishment. Cic. Also, for dare manus, to give up or over-surrender, submit, yield. Cic. fragm. — Manum non vertere, not to care about, or not to mind a thing. Apul. Manum non verterim, I would not move a finger, I would not stir a straw. — Tacit. Manu venerari, h. e. by kissing one's own hand to another person. — Sæd. Servus a ma-*

nu, scribe, clerk, amanuensis. — *Pandect.* Brevi manu, immediately, without delay. *Id.* Longa manu, slowly. — *Apul.* Artis totius manus, every trick and artifice. — ¶ Also, power. *Cic.* Hæc non sunt in manu nostra. Hence, *Manu mittere* (see *Manumitto*), or, *Plant.* and *Sucton.* emittere (of a father freeing his son from his authority), to emancipate, to free. *Cic.* Convenire in manum, to marry, properly, to pass into the power of a husband. — ¶ *Manus* is also applied to the work or labor of an artist or any other person. *Quintil.* Marmora deformata prima manu, rough-hewn. *Cic.* Extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, the finishing stroke, last finish. So, also, *Senec.* Summa manus. Hence, *Ovid.* Aptius a summa conspiciare manus, h. e. after having completed your dressing. — *Manus pretium*, money paid for the making of any thing. (See *Manupretium*.) — ¶ When applied to the arts, it signifies, also, not only what a person writes, paints, carves, &c. but also his manner of writing, painting, carving, &c. Hence, *hand-writing, character, workmanship, style.* *Cic.* Alexidis manum anabam. *Id.* librarum. *Id.* Reddi ad meam manum. *Id.* alia. *Pandect.* Manum emittere, to give a bond in one's own hand-writing. *Martial.* Manus Praxitelis, a work of art by Praxiteles. *Virg.* Artificum manus miratur. — Hence, a building. *Cic. Top.* — ¶ Also, an armed force, army. *Cic.* and *Nep.* Also, a body, number, multitude, troop, band of men. *Cic.* honorum. *Id.* Judæorum. *Id.* conjuratorum. *Id.* Manum facere, to collect, raise, assemble. *Id.* e *Sophocle.* Manus bicorpor, h. e. Centauri. — In general, men or workmen. *Virg.* *Æn.* 11, 329. — ¶ Also, a throw in a game at dice. *Sueton.* Quas manus remisit, h. e. the sums gained by throws at dice. — ¶ In the art of fencing and boxing, a thrust, cut, stroke, blow. *Quintil.* prima, secunda, tertia. *Id.* Manum exigere, to hit. — ¶ Any thing resembling a hand in its form or use. Hence, the trunk or proboscis of an elephant. *Cic.* Also, the fore-feet of a bear. *Plin.* Also, the branches of a tree. *Stat.* — *Manu*, for *manui*. *Prop.*

**MÁNŪTIGYUM** (manus & tango), ii, n. a 3 a soft or gentle touch of the hand, χειρῶνία. *Cal. Arel.*

**MÁNZER**, or **MANSER** (Hebr.), éris, spin-3 rions, bastard. *Sedul.*

**MÁPĀĒ** (a Punic word), is, n. a tent, a sort of portable hut or cottage, which the Numidians used to carry along with them on wagons, when they changed their place of residence to go in quest of fresh pasture for the numerous cattle which they tended. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, a small, low building, a cottage. *Val. Flacc.* — *Mapalia*, villages, hanalets, in opposition to towns. *Sallust.*

**MAPPĀ** (a Punic word, according to 2 *Quintil.* 1, 5, 57.), e, f. a table napkin, δῶν. *Horat.* and *Mart.* — Each guest brought with him, from home, such a napkin or cloth, which he used in time of eating, to wipe his mouth and hands; and sometimes they used to put some part of the entertainment into the *mapa*, and give it to their slaves to carry home. — ¶ Also, a white cloth, which the magistrate, who presided at the public games, used to drop as a signal for beginning the chariot races. *Sueton.* This signal was given either by the consul, *Enn. ap. Cic.*, or by the prætor, *Liv.*

**MAPPŪĀ** (mappa), e, f. a small napkin. 3 *Hieronym.*

**MĀRĀTIĒ**, es, f. an island near Corfu. *Plin.* — Hence, *Marathēnus*, a, um. *Cic.*

**MĀRĀTHŌN** (Μαραθῶν), ónis, m. a plain or country in Attica, probably with a town of the same name, famous for *Miltiades's* victory over the Persians. *Nep.* — Also, fem. gen. *Ovid. Met.* 7, 434, where, probably, the town is meant. — ¶ Hence, *Marathonius*, a, um, of or belonging to *Marathon*, *Marathonian*. *Cic. pugna.* — Also, *Athenian*, *Sil.* — ¶ *Marathónis*, ídis, f. *Marathonian*. *Stat.*

**MĀRĀTHRUM** (μάρμαρον), i, n. or **MĀ-**

**RĀTHRŪS**, i, m. fennel (*Anethum fœniculum*, L.). *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Marathrites*, e, m. *Colum.* vinum, wine in which fennel is infused.

**MĀRCĒLLĒŪS** (Marcellus), a, um, adj. of or relating to *Marcellus*. — *Marcellæa*, órum, n. a festival of the *Syracusans*, celebrated in honor of *M. Claudius Marcellus*.

**MĀRCĒLLYĀNŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. called after *Marcellus*. *Sueton.* theatrum.

**MĀRCĒLLŪS**, i, m. the name of a family of the gens *Claudia*. *Claudius Marcellus*, when consul, was an enemy of *Cæsar's*, and proposed the decree de revocando *Cæsare*.

**MĀRCĒŪS** (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to wither, 2 shrink, shrivel. *Martial.* — *Figur.* to be faint, languid, weak, feeble, decayed, dull, indolent, lazy, drowsy, as from old age. *Ovid.* From gluttony, drunkenness, &c. *Horat.* Potor marceus. *Liv.* Luxuria marcent. *Cels.* Marcent animus. *Tacit.* Pax marceus. *Sil.* Senex marcentibus annis.

**MĀRCESCŌ** (marceo), is, n. 3. to become 2 withered, shrink, pine away, droop, decay, fade, μαραινομαι. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* to languish; to grow dull, feeble, or weak, as from old age. *Plin.* From excess in eating and drinking. *Ovid.* From inactivity or idleness, *Liv.* From disease, *Colam.*

**MĀRCYĀNŪS** (Marcus), a, um, adject. *Marcian*, h. e. originating or proceeding from, or called after the soothsayer, *Marcins*. *Liv.* carmina; or, *Cic.* fœdus, made by the centurion *Marcus* with the inhabitants of *Gades*; or, *Capitol.* sodales, the priests who performed the sacred rites instituted in honor of the emperor *Marcus*.

**MĀRCIDŪLŪS** (marcidus), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat faint or languid. *Mart. Capell.*

**MĀRCIDŪS** (marceo), a, um, adj. withered 2 ed, faded, shrunk. *Ovid.* lilia. *Plin.* aures. — Hence, brittle, rotten. *Vitruv.* asseres. — Also, languid, weak, feeble, enervated, dull, heavy, inactive, drowsy, besotted, as from excess in eating, drinking, sleeping. *Tacit.* somno aut libidinosi vigiliis. — Also, amorous, lascivious, coquetish. *Apul.* oculi.

**MĀRCIŌN**, ónis, m. a heretic in the second century. — Hence, *Marcionensis*, e. *Ter-tull.* — *Marcionita*, e, m. *Pandect.* deus.

**MĀRCIPŌR**, óris, m. h. e. *Marci puer*, the slave of *Marcus*. *Plin.*

**MĀRCYŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — *Adj.* *Marcian*. *Plin.* aqua, conducted to Rome by the king *Ancus Marcius*, and afterwards by *Q. Marcius Rex*. *Liv.* saltus, in *Liguria*, so called from the defeat of the consul *Q. Marcius*. — *Subst.* as, *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome. *Liv.* *Marcus*, a soothsayer, or, rather, two brothers of that name, celebrated as soothsayers. *Cic.*

**MĀRCŌMĀNĪ**, or **MĀRCŌMĀNNĪ**, órum, m. a nation in Germany, living at first on the river *Rhine*, and afterwards in *Bohemia*. *Stat.* and *Tacit.*

**MĀRCŌMĀNYĀ**, or **MĀRCŌMĀNNYĀ**, e, f. the country of the *Marcomanni*. *Capitol.*

**MĀRCŌMĀNICŪS**, or **MĀRCŌMĀNNY-CŪS** (Marcomannus), a, um, adj. *Mar-comannian*, belonging or relating to the *Marcomanni*. *Entrop.*

**MĀRCŌR** (marceo), óris, m. a being withered or faded. Hence, rottenness, putrefaction, corruption, brittleness. *Plin.* panni. — Also, languor, laziness, inactivity, heaviness, sloth, torpor, drowsiness, sleepiness. *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Senec.* segetum.

**MĀRCŌLENTŪS** (marcor), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Marcidus*. *Fulgent.*

**MĀRCŪLŪS** (marcus), i, m. a little hammer; also, a hammer. *Martial.* — *Martulus*, in the same sense, is found in *Plin.*

**MĀRCŪS** (for *maricus*, from *mas*), i, m. a Roman prenomen, commonly written *M.* as, *M. Cicero*. — Also, a hammer. *Isidor.*

**MĀRĒ** (from the Celtic word *mar*, sea), is, n. the sea, its opposite being the land. *Cic.* Mare transire. *Virg.* Mare sulcare. *Horat.* Per mare currere, to navigate. *Virg.* Ire mari. *Cic.* Ingredimur mare, to go to sea. — ¶ *Mare* is sometimes put for *places in the sea or islands*. *Tacit.* Mare plenum exsiliis. —

*Nep.* mari, at sea. — *Cic.* Terra marique, both by sea and by land. — *Cæs.* Nostrum mare, h. e. the Mediterranean. *Cic.* superum, h. e. the gulf of *Venice*. *Id.* inferum, the *Tuscan sea*. *Cæs.* conclusum, a confined sea, as the Mediterranean, opposed to the ocean. *Cic.* clausum, h. e. not navigable. — *Cæs.* and *Tacit.* Mare Oceanus. — *Catull.*, *Tibull.* and *Ovid.* E mari natus, or mare te genuit, of a hard-hearted person. — *Virg.* Mare celo miscere, to mix heaven and earth, h. e. to excite a dreadful storm. *Figur.* *Juvenal.* — *Sallust.* Polliceri maria et montes, to promise whole seas and mountains, of one who pledges himself to do more than he can perform. — *Ovid.* In mare fundere aquam, to carry water to the sea-side, h. e. to give something to a person that has abundance. — *Maris pontus*, for *mare*. *Virg.* Ecce maris magna claudit nos obice pontus. — ¶ Also, sea-water, salt-water. *Plin.* Vinum mari eondire (to make it more palatable, improve it). *Horat.* Chium (vinum) maris expers, h. e. not mixed with sea-water. — ¶ Also, the color of the sea. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, figur. *Lucret.* Mare aeris, the expanse of air. — ¶ The ablat. mare, for *mari*, occurs in *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — The genit. plur. *marum* is found in *Nep.*

**MĀRĒĀ**, e, f. a lake (and near it, a town) in *Egypt*, which was also called *Mareotis*, and seems to comprehend a great part of *Marmarica*. — Hence, *Mareótis*, ídis and ídos, f. belonging to it. *Plin.* Libya, and, *Id.* *Mareotis*, the country around it. *Curt.* palus, and *Lucan.* *Mareotis*, by itself, the lake above mentioned. *Virg.* vitis (for its neighborhood was famous for wine). — And *Mareoticus*, a, um, *Mareotic*, or *Egyptian*. *Colam.* vitis. *Horat.* *Mareoticum* (vinum). *Martial.* labor, the *Egyptian* pyramids. — *Mareotes*, or *Mareóta*, e; plur. *Mareote*, the inhabitants of *Mareotis*. *Plin.*

**MĀRGĀ** (unc.), e, f. *marl*. *Plin.*

**MĀRCĀRIS** (μάρμαρον), ídis, f. resembling a pearl. A kind of dates was called so. *Plin.* 13, 9.

**MĀRGĀRĪTĀ** (μαργαρίτης), e, f. and **MĀRGĀRĪTUM**, i, n. a pearl. *Cic.*

**MĀRGĀRĪTĀRĪŪS** (margarita), a, um, 3 adj. being occupied about pearls, dealing in pearls. *P. Victor.* porticus.

**MĀRGĀRĪTĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 adorned or set with pearls, pearled. *Fortunat.*

**MĀRGĀRĪTĪFĒR** (margarita & fero), a, 2 um, adj. producing pearls. *Plin.* concha.

**MĀRGĀRĪTUM**. See *Margarita*.

**MĀRGĪĀNĒ**, es, or **MĀRGĪĀNĀ**, e, f. a country near the *Caspian sea*.

**MĀRGĪNŌ** (margo), as, avi, átum, a. 1. 2 to make a border or margin. *Liv.* viam, h. e. to raise foot-paths on each side of the road. *Plin.* Tabulæ marginitæ.

**MĀRCŌ** (unc.), ínis, m. and f. a brink, 2 brin, bank, margia, edge, border, edge, extremity, frontier. *Varr.* illumini Plin. conche. *Id.* ulceris. *Val. Max.* agri. *Plin.* imperii.

**MĀRĪĀ**, and **MĀRĪĀ**, e, f. a name of 3 many females. *Prudent.*

**MĀRĪĀNDŪNĪ** (Μαριανδύνοι), órum, m. a nation in *Bithynia*. — Hence, *Mariandynus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the same. *Plin.* sinus.

**MĀRĪĀNŪS** (Marinus), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, attached to, &c. *Marinus*. *Flor.* *Cic.* consulatus, h. e. of *Marinus*. *Flor.* bella.

**MĀRĪCĀ**, e, f. a nymph in the territory belonging to the town of *Minturnæ*, close to the river *Liris*, where there was a grove consecrated to her; the lake near it derived its name from her. *Horat.*

**MĀRĪNŪS** (mare), a, um, adj. of the sea, living in the sea, marine. *Cic.* humor, sea-water. *Horat.* Venus, h. e. e mari orta. *Id.* ros, rosemary. *Pandect.* na-ves, sea-ships.

**MĀRĪSCĀ** (mas, maris), e, f. a kind of large, insipid fig, βούκουρα. *Colam.* — ¶ Also, a carious tumor. *Juvenal.*

**MĀRĪSCŪS**, i, m. or **MĀRĪSCUM** (Id.), i, n. a kind of butrusk. *Plin.* 21, 69.

**MĀRĪTĀ**, e. See *Maritus*, a, um.

**MĀRĪTĀLĪS** (maritus), e, adj. of or be-

longing to a husband, wife, married people, or marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, marital, γαμικός. *Colam. conjugium. Ovid. vestis.*

**MARITIMUS**, or **MARITIMUS** (mare), a, um, adj. of the sea, relating to the sea, being in or upon the sea. *Liv. navis, a seaship (as distinguished from those used on rivers). Cic. and Nep. praedo, a pirate, corsair. Cic. imperium, the chief command of sea. Id. cursus, a voyage. Nepes. fluctus; the sea-waves. Cic. bellum, a maritime war. But Sallust. Cat 39, l. same as piraticum, war against the pirates. Varr. sal, sea-salt. Cic. Res maritimae, maritime affairs. — ¶ Also, adjoining to the sea, lying on the sea. Cæs. civitas. Cic. ora. Cæs. oppidum. Hence, Cic. Maritima, se. loca (τὰ ἐπιθαλάττια).*

**MARITUS** (maritus), as, avi, atum, a. l. 2 to marry or give in marriage, συνοικίζω. *Sacton. filium. Id. Oct. 34. Lex de maritandis ordinibus, concerning marriage, matrimonial statutes. — ¶ Also, of animals. Varr. and Colum. Maritari, to copulate, couple. — ¶ Also, of trees and vines, when the vine is tied to a tree, and, as it were, wedded to it. Horat. and Colam. ulmos vitibus. — ¶ Also, of plants and animals, to impregnate. Plin.*

**MARITUS** (mas), a, um, adj. of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal. *Liv. domus, h. e. where married people live. Ovid. fœdus. Id. Venus, conjugal love. Id. cædes, murder of one's consort. Horat. lex. Ovid. torus, marriage-bed. Id. Fratre marita soror, married. — Hence, subst. Cic. Maritus, l. m. husband. Horat. Marita, æ. f. wife. Paudect. Mariti, married people. — Maritus denotes, also, the future husband, affianced lover, betrothed partner. Tibull. — Also, a sutor. Prop. — ¶ Also, of animals, the male of beasts. Horat. Maritus olens, sc. caprarum, a he-goat. So, also, Colam. Maritus gregum. Id. also of cocks. — ¶ Also, of trees, when vines are tied, and, as it were, wedded to them. Cato. Arbore marite.*

**MARIUS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — Adj. Cic. lex, proposed by the celebrated C. Marius. — Also, a substant. as, C. Marius, who was seven times consul, vanquished Jugurtha and the Cimbri, carried on a civil war with Sylla, performed many other things, and experienced great changes of fortune during his life. — Marius is also used proverbially of a person striving to raise himself to power and authority by siding with the common people. Hence, Sact. Cæs. I. Cæsari multos Marios inesse.

**MARMARICA** (Μαρμαρική), æ, f. n. country of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene; now Barca. — Hence, Marmaricus, a, um, adj. of, belonging to or relating to that country; also, African. Plin. and Lucan. — The inhabitants are called Marmaridæ.

**MARMARIDES** (Μαρμαρίδης), æ, m. a person from Marmarica. Ovid. — Marmaridæ, ærum, the inhabitants of Marmarica. Plin.

**MARMARITIS** (Μαρμαρίτις), idis, f. an herb, so called because it is said to grow in marble quarries. Plin. 24, 102.

**MARIBOR** (μάραβος), òris, n. marble. Cic. — Hence, also, pulverized marble. Cato. — Also, a milestone. Martial. — Hor. Marmoræ, monuments of marble. — ¶ With poets, it is used of the shining surface of the sea. Catull. pelagi. Virg. Marmor infidum, h. e. the surface of the sea, the sea.

**MARMORARIUS** (marmor), a, um, adj. of marble, working in marble. Sence. faber. — Also, absol. Marmorarius, one that works in marble. Sence. and Vitruv.

**MARMORATIUS** (marmor), ònis, f. a covering, overlaying or flooring with marble, μαρμαρώεις. Apud.

**MARMORATUS** (marmor), a, um, adj. made of marble, marble, μαρμαρέος. Cic. signum. Id. solium, h. e. a marble pavement. Virg. and Horat. Aliquem marmoreum facere, or ponere, to make of marble, h. e. to carve the marble statue of a person. — ¶ Also, relating to marble. Vitruv. ars, statuary. — ¶ Also, like marble, with regard to smoothness and whiteness, white as marble, of marble

whiteness, white as alabaster, shining white. Virg. cervix. Ovid palma, white, smooth (or both). Id. pes. Laeret. candor. Id. color. Ovid. Paros, h. e. white on account of its white marble. Id. gelu, h. e. ice. — It is likewise applied to the sea. (See Marmor.) Virg. æquor.

**MARMORÆ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. l. 1. to 2 cover with marble. Lauprid. — ¶ Also, to make a plaster or parget of beaten marble and lime, therewith to cover or incrust walls or floors. — Hence, Marmoratum tectorium, or absol. se. tectorium, this plaster or covering. Varr.

**MARMOROSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. like 2 marble, hard as marble. Plin.

**MARON** (Μάρων, ωνος), ònis, m. the family name of the celebrated poet P. Virgilius. — It is likewise the name of a famous vine-dresser in Thrace. — ¶ Also, a river in Peloponnesus. — ¶ Prop. Marone sopito. It is not certain whether a statue of the vine-dresser Maro is meant in this passage, or that of the river-god of the same name.

**MAROBODŪS**, i, m. a king of the Suevi. Defeated by Arminius, and hated by his subjects, he was compelled to take refuge among the Romans, who assigned to him Ravenna as his place of residence. Tacit.

**MARON**, i, n. See Marum.

**MARONÆA**, æ, f. a town of Italy, in the country of the Samnites. Liv. — Also, a town in Thrace, celebrated for its wine. Liv. — Hence, Maronites, æ, m. of Maronea (in Thrace), belonging to it. Maronite, the inhabitants of it. Liv.

**MARONÆUS** (Maro), a, um, adj. Maronian, 2 or Virgilian. Stat. — ¶ Also, Maronean, of Maronea. Plin. vinum.

**MARONIANUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Virgili-3 an, relating to Virgil. Stat.

**MARONITES**, æ, m. See Moronea. 2

**MARPESSUS** (Μαρπησσιος), i, m. a mountain of the island of Paros. — Hence, Marpesius, a, um, adj. belonging to it or being there. Virg.

**MARRA** (unc.), æ, f. a mattock, pickaxe, 2 wedding-hook, hoe. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, an iron hook. Plin.

**MARRUBIUM**, or **MARRUVIUM**, ii, n. n. town in Latium. Hence, Marrubius, a, um, adj. Marrubian. Virg. — Marruvi, the inhabitants. Plin. — ¶ Marrubium, horehound, a plant. Plin.

**MARRUCINI**, òrum, m. a nation of Italy, living on the Adriatic sea. Cæs. — Hence, Marrucinus, a, um, adj. belonging to it. Liv.

**MARS** (probably contr. from Mavors; or, from mas, as Ἄρης, from ἄρην, properly signifies that is manly, powerful and strong), tis, m. Mars, the god of war. Cic. and Virg. — Hence, for war, battle, contest. Virg. Invadunt Martem, commence the battle. Id. Martem accendere cantu, to animate. Ovid. apertus, a fighting in the open field. Cic. Vis Martis, h. e. belli. — Hence, figur. of a legal contest; litigation. Ov. — Also, a manner of fighting. Liv. Equites suo Marte pugnant, when they fight on horseback, in the capacity of horsemen. Id. Alieno Marte, when they alight and fight on foot. — Also, the fortune of war, issue of a battle. Liv. Equato Marte, with equal success on both sides, neither side claiming the victory. Cæs. Equo Marte, with equal success; with equal strength and the same advantages as to position. Liv. anceps. Cic. Omnium Mars belli communis, the uncertain events of war. Curt. Pari Marte. Tacit. Incerto Marte. Quintil. Vario Marte. Vellei. Dubio Marte. — Also, the rage, fury of war. Plin. Terribili Marte ululare. — Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, h. e. having no other resources but one's own, unassisted by others, by one's own exertions. Cic. — Also, bravery, valor, courage. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Mars, a planet. Cic. Stella Martis. — ¶ Silvanus was also called Mars by the country people. Cato. Mars pater, Mars Silvanus. (But Mars himself is likewise called Mars pater. Liv.)

**MARSI** (Μαρσίοι), òrum, m. a people of Latium, skilful in destroying the poisonous

effects of the bite of serpents, and celebrated as charmers of serpents and as soothsayers. They were allies of the Romans, and were particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the Marsian war. — Hence, Marsicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Marsi, Marsian. Cic. bellum. — Marsus, a, um, adj. same as Marsius. Horat. duellum, for bellum. Id. nenlia, a magic song, a charm. So, also, Id. voces. — ¶ A nation of Germany, between the rivers Rhine, Lippe and Ems. Tacit. — ¶ Also, the name of the poet Donatius Mar-sus, who was a contemporary of the emperor Augustus.

**MARSPITER**, tris, m. same as Mars Pa-3 ter. Gell.

**MARSUPIUM** (μαρσῦπιον), ii, n. a purse 3 or bag for holding money. Varr.

**MARSUS**, a, um, Marsian. See Marsi.

**MARSYAS**, and **MARSYA** (Μαρσύας), æ, m. a satyr, who was very skilful in playing on the flute, and challenged Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician, but was defeated and stayed alive. Ovid. — A statue of Marsyas was erected at the Roman forum, and usurers and merchants used to transact business near it. Horat. — ¶ Also, a river in Great Phrygia, which empties itself into the Mæander. Liv.

**MARTES** (perhaps from Mars), is, f. a 3 marten or martren, large kind of weasel. Martial. 10, 37, 18. Others read mele.

**MARTIALIS** (Mars), e, adj. relating or belonging to Mars. Cic. flamen, a priest of Mars. Sueton. Iudi, in honor of Mars Ultor, to whom Augustus had erected a temple. Horat. Iupi, h. e. sacred to him. Cic. Martiales, se. ministri, or sacerdot. Fest. campus, on mount Cælius. — ¶ Also, called after Mars. Cic. milites, the soldiers of the legio Martia.

**MARTIALIS**, is, m. M. Valerius Martialis, a Roman poet, who lived towards the end of the first century, and is well known by the epigrams which he wrote.

**MARTICOLA** (Mars & colo), æ, m. a 3 worshiper of Mars. Ovid.

**MARTICULTOR** (Id.), òris, m. same as 3 Marticola. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

**MARTIGENA** (Mars & gigno), æ, m. and 3 f. child or son of Mars. Ovid. — Sil. vulgus, h. e. warlike.

**MARTIOBARBOLUS** (unc.), i, m. a soldier 3 provided with leaden balls. Veget. But the reading is doubtful.

**MARTIUS** (Mars), a, um, adj. belonging or relating to Mars or war, descended from him, martial. Horat. certamen. Id. bella. Virg. canor æris, martial, warlike. Ovid. proles, h. e. Romulus and Remus. Id. miles, h. e. Romanus (for Mars was the father of Romulus, and consequently the ancestor of the Romans). Ovid. anguis, h. e. son of Mars, for all monsters were of divine origin. — ¶ Also, belonging to Mars, sacred or consecrated to him, called after him. Virg. lupus, h. e. sacred to Mars. Hence, Plin. Martius mensis, the month of March, so called because it was dedicated to Mars. Horat. Calendæ Martiæ, the first of March. Cic. Idus. — Id. Campus Martius, a large plain between the city of Rome and the Tiber, where the comitia were held, and the Roman youth performed their exercises. Hence, Horat. Gramine Martio, for in campo Martio. — Cic. Martia legio, h. e. the name of a legion. — Ovid. arena, that place in the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought. — Cic. Narbo Martius, h. e. Narbonne, a city in France. Anton. Rin. Telo, h. e. Toulon. — ¶ Also, martial, relating to war or fighting. Virg. Penthisilea. Id. vulnera. Ovid. Thebe, h. e. where many wars have been carried on. — ¶ Also, relating to the planet Mars. Cic. Fulgor Martius, the planet Mars.

**MARTULUS** (perhaps from Mars), i, m. a 3 hammer. Plin.

**MARTYR** (μάρτυρ), ÿris, m. and f. a wit- 3 ness; hence, one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr. Prudent.

**MARTYRIUM** (μαρτύριον), ii, n. a testimo- 3 ny, an evidence. Hence, testimony borne to the truth of the Christian religion by voluntary submission to death, martyrdom. Tertull. — ¶ Also, a place where a

martyr is buried. *Tertull.* Over such places churches were often built. — ¶ Hence, a church. *Hieron.*

**MARUM**, and **MARON** (μάρον), i, n. an herb like marjoram, but of a stronger smell (perhaps *Teucrium marum*, L. the Syrian herb *mastiche*.) *Plin.*

**MAS** (unc.), māris, m. the male of gods, men, animals, plants, ἄρῆν, ἄρῆν. *Cic.* Bestiae alie mares, alie femine sunt, some are males. — *Id.* Et mares deos, et feminas esse dicitis. *Plaut.* homines. *Liv.* Incertus (infans) mas una femina esset. *Ovid.* Teneri inares, boys. *Plin. Ep. Liberi tres, duo mares. Ovid.* Mares oleas *Plin.* In tilia mas et femina differunt. *Horat.* vitellum, male yolk, h. e. male pullet. — ¶ *Figur. masculine, manly, brave. Horat.* Mares animos. *Cutull.* Male mas, unmanly, effeminate.

**MASÆSYLI**, ὄρου, m. same as *Massæsyli*.

**MASCARPIŌ** (mas & carpo), ὄνις, m. 3 same as *Masturbator. Petron.*

**MASCŪLESCŌ** (masculus), is, n. 3. to 2 become of the male kind, turn male. *Plin.*

**MASCŪLETŪM** (Id.), i, n. a place where 2 male vines are planted. *Plin.*

**MASCŪLINE** (masculinus), adv. in the 3 masculine gender (in a grammatical sense). *Aruob.*

**MASCŪLINŌS** (masculus), a, um, adj. of 2 the male kind, masculine. *Apul.* — Also, of plants. *Plin. sexus.* — Also, in grammar, *Quintil.* Genus masculinum. — ¶ *Figur. manly, proper for a man. Quintil.*

**MASCŪLŌS** (mas), a, um, adj. male, of 2 the male kind, masculine, ἄρῆνικὸς, ἀνδρικός. *Martial.* nomen. *Phedr. genus. Virg. and Ovid. tura.* — Also, as a subst. *Plaut. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, male, h. e. imitating men, or persons of the male sex. *Vitruv. cardo, h. c. the pivot, which turns round in the socket (cardo femina). Horat. libido, h. c. Tribadum.* — ¶ Also, proper for, befitting a man, brave, manly, vigorous, energetic, stout, hardy, heroic. *Horat. proles. Apul. animus. Horat. Sappho, because she threw herself into the sea (but Horace, it seems, alludes also to the mascula libido).*

**MASINISSA**, æ, m. a king of *Numidia. Cic.*

**MASPETUM** (μάσπερον), i, n. the leaf of *laserpitium. Plin.*

**MASSĀ** (μάζω), from μάω, μάσσω, to 2 knead), æ, f. a lump or mass, as, *Ovid.* of the chaos. *Virg. picis. Plin. salis.* — Of cheese-curd, cheese. *Ovid. Lactis massa coacti.* — Frequently, of metals. *Colum. ferri. Petron. auri.* Also, merely, *Massa, gold. Virg.* — Also, of marble. *Plin. Massa marmoris, a block of marble.*

**MASÆSYLĪ**, or **MASÆSYLĪ**, ὄρου, m. a nation of *Numidia, in the western part of it. Liv.* (The *Massyli* lived in the eastern part.)

**MASSAGĒTES**, æ, m. plur. *Massāgētæ, ārum, m. a people of Scythia, living on the eastern side of the Caspian sea. Plin.*

**MASSALIS** (massa), e, adj. belonging to a 3 mass, making or being a mass. *Tertull. moles, h. e. chaos.* — Hence, whole. *Id.*

**MASSALITER** (massalis), adv. in a mass, 3 together. *Tertull.*

**MASSARIS** (unc.), is, f. a kind of wild grape. *Plin.*

**MASSICŌS**, a, um, adj. *Liv.* Mons *Massicus*, or merely, *Cic. Massicus*, a mountain in *Campania, celebrated for its wine, now Monte Masso, or Massico, or Marsico. Hence, Horat. Vinum Massicum, or merely, Massicum, se. vinum. Thus, also, Virg. humor.*

**MASSILIĀ** (Μασσαλία), æ, f. now *Marselles, a city in Gallia Narbonensis. Cæs.* It was a colony of the *Tonian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, built by Proteus, according to Phutarch. Sol. 3.* — ¶ Hence, *Massilianus, a, um, adj. of Massilia, belonging to it. Martial.* — ¶ *Massiliensis, e, adj. relating or belonging to Massilia. Massiliensis, the inhabitants. Cic.* — ¶ *Massilioticus, a, um, pertaining to Massilia. Plin.* — ¶ *Massilitanus, a, um, the same as Massiliensis. Vitruv.*

**MASSŌ** (μάσσω), as, a. 1. to make a dough 3 of any thing by kneading — Hence to

chew, to masticate. *Th. Prisc.* — Also, to condense. *Lucret. 1. 667, but Edd. Creech and Eichst. read mutare.*

**MASSŪLA** (diminut. of massa), æ, f. a 2 small mass or lump, μάζιον. *Colum.*

**MASŪRIŪS**, or **MASŪRIŪS SABINŪS**, a jurist in the times of *Tiberius.*

**MASSŪLŌS**, a, um. As a subst. *Massyli, a nation in the eastern part of Numidia (the Massæsyli lived in the western part of Numidia). Virg.* — ¶ *Adj. Massylian, and sometimes perhaps African. Virg. equites. Martial. serpens, h. e. the dragon guarding the orchards of the Hesperides.* — Hence, *Massylæus, or Massylæus, a, um, Martial, and Massylius, a, um, Massylian. Lucan.*

**MASTICATŪS** (mastico), ὄνις, f the act 3 of chewing, mastication. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**MASTICHATŪS** (mastiche), a, um, adj. 3 seasoned with mastic. *Lamprid.*

**MASTICHE**, and **MASTICE** (μαστική), es, f. mastic, the sweet-scented gum of the mastic-tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). *Plin.*

**MASTICHINŪS**, and **MASTICINŪS** (μαστικῖνος), a, um, adj. of mastic. *Pallad.*

**MASTICHUM**, and **MASTICUM**, i, n. 3 mastic. *Pallad.*

**MASTICŪ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 chew, masticate. *Apul.*

**MASTIGIA** (μαστιγία), æ, m. an abusive 3 word, as scoundrel, rogue, rascal, knave, properly one that is often beaten or that deserves to be beaten. *Terent and Plaut.* — ¶ As a femin. it signifies a whip, scourge. *Sulpic. Sever.*

**MASTIGŌPHŌRŪS** (μαστιγοφόρος), i, m. 3 one carrying a scourge; this was the name of a police-officer, whose duty it was, to maintain order and peace, as at the theatre. *Pandect.*

**MASTŌS** (μαστός, ὄ, the breast), i, f. an herb good for the breasts. *Plin.*

**MASTRŪCA**, and **MASTRŪGA** (a Sardinian word, according to *Quintil.*), æ, f. a coat made of sheep's skin (with the wool on), or any such garment. *Cic. ap. Quintil.* — ¶ Also, an abusive word.

**MASTRŪCATŪS** (mastruca), a, um, adj. 1 clothed in a coat made of sheep's skin. *Cic.*

**MASTRUPATOR**, } See *Masturbator*,  
**MASTRUPŌ**, } *Masturbo*.

**MASTŪRBĀTOR**, or **MASTŪRPĀTOR** 3 (masturbo), ὄνις, m. qui masturbat. *Martini.*

**MASTŪRBŌ** (manus & stupro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and **MASTŪRBŌR**, āris, ātum sum, dep. 1. χειροπυγῆν, verbum dictu factuque turpissimum. *Martial.* — ¶ Some write *Mastrupo*, &c.

**MATĒŪS** (μάταιος), a, um, adj. vain-foolish. *Petron. in fragm. Tragur. Al. aliter leg.*

**MATARA**. See *Materis*.

**MATARIS**. See *Materis*.

**MATAXA**. See *Metaxa*.

**MATELLA** (dimin. of matula), æ, f. a 2 chamberpot, ἀπίς. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, any vessel, or a vessel to hold water. *Plaut.*

**MATELLIŌ** (Id.), ὄνις, m. is rendered, 1 a chamberpot, in *Cic. Parad. 5, 2*; perhaps any kind of small vessel, or a small vessel to hold water.

**MATEŌLA** (unc.), æ, f. an instrument 2 wherewith to drive a thing into the ground. *Cato and Plin.* perhaps a stick, or club, or handle of a spade.

**MATER** (μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ), tris, f. a mother, female that brings forth. *Ovid. Matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant, &c. Id. esse, to be with child. Id. Matrem facere, to get with child.* — *Mater familias, or familix, the mistress of a family, the lady of the house; also, a lawful wife, consort; hence it may frequently be rendered lady, woman, wife. Cic. (See Familia.)* In particular, *Mater familias, a lady, who has been formally married. Cic.* — *Mater*, also, often signifies simply, a woman, lady; and matres, women, ladies. *Virg. and Liv.* — Hence, *Mater* is often used of a goddess. *Virg. Vesta mater. Lucret. Flora mater. Liv. Mater Matuta.* — Also, a name given to matrons, by way of honor. *Plaut. Jubemus te salvere, mater.* — Nurses are likewise called so. *Plaut. and Virg.* — *Cic. Magna mater, and merely, Virg. Mater, sc. deorum, h. e. Cybele.* — The earth is

also called *Mater, Liv.* because it produces every thing. *Ovid. florum, h. e. Flora. Id. amorum, h. e. Venus.* — Also, of animals, *Varr. and Virg.* And of a tree or a trunk, whence shoots spring. *Virg. and Colum.* — ¶ Also, maternal affection. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, child-bearing, maternity, motherhood. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, cause, origin, source. *Cic. Mater bonarum artium est sapientia. Id. avaritiæ. Varr. Apes mellis matres.*

**MATERŪLA** (dimin. of mater), æ, f. little mother, dear mother, &c. *Cic.*

**MATERFAMILIAS**, **MATERFAMILIÆ**. See *Mater* and *Familia*.

**MATERIA**, æ, and **MATERIES** (mater), ēi, f. matter, stuff, materials, that of which any thing is composed, ὄλη. *Cic. rerum, the elements of the things being, elementary matter. Ovid. Materiam superabat opus. Especially, building materials. Liv.* — Hence, timber. *Vitruv. Materiam cedere, to fell, cut or hew down timber. Especially for ship-building. Cic., Cæs. and Virg.* — Also, wood in general, either whole trees, or branches. *Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60. culta, h. e. fruit-trees. Id. silvestris, wild trees. Colum. Citata materia, a branch, or, Cic. Orat. 2, 21, the trunk of a tree. Also, any wood for use, as, for building bridges. Cæs.; for the fortification of a camp. Id. for building a house. Cic.; to make poles of. Cato. — Liv. Materiam cedere, to cut wood. Colum. Inter librum et materiam, the wood of a tree. Id. Genus surculorum aptum materie, for timber or for fuel. — Also, food. Cels. imbecillissima. — ¶ *Figur. any thing from which something proceeds or originates.* — Hence, a race or breed of animals. *Colum.* — Also, the matter or materials for something, as the subject or argument of a book, the theme of a discourse, matter to speak upon, the subject of any art or science. *Cic. ad jocandum. Id. sermonum. Id. artis. Id. æquitatis, the topic or subject on equity.* — Also, occasion, cause, source. *Cic. seditiosis. Sallust. omnium malorum. Horat. Aurum, summi materiem mali. Cic. Materiam dare invidiæ. Id. bonitati.* — Also, with the infinit. following. *Cic. dicere, for dicendi.* — Also, natural disposition or abilities of a person, and sometimes genius, talent. *Cic. Catonis. Id. in animis humanis. Liv. ingentis decoris. Id. ad audaciam. Ovid. Non sum materia digna perire tua, h. e. your (hard, unfeeling, cold) disposition.**

**MATERIALIS** (materia), e, adj. material. 3 *Macrob.*

**MATERIALITER** (materialis), adv. materially. *Sidon.*

**MATERIARIŪS** (materia), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to timber. *Plin. fabrica, carpenter. Plaut. Materiarius, subst. one that furnishes or supplies with timber. Inscript. faber, a carpenter. Inscript. Negotians materiarius, a dealer in timber, timber-merchant, woodmonger.* — ¶ *Tertull. Hæretici Materiarii, those who believed in the eternity of matter.*

**MATERIATIŌ** (materio), ὄνις, f. wood- 2 work, as beams, rafters, &c. *Vitruv.*

**MATERIATORĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a shaping or 2 framing of timber, the art of working in wood, carpentry. *Vitruv.*

**MATERIĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Materio*.

**MATERIES**, ei, f. See *Materia*.

**MATERIŌ** (materia), as, a. 1. to build 1 with timber, wale of wood. *Cic. Edes male materiata, made of bad wood.*

**MATERIŌLA** (dimin. of materia), æ, f. 3 matter. *Tertull.*

**MATERIŌR** (materia), āris, dep. 1. to fell 2 wood or to provide wood or timber. *Cæs.*

**MATERIS**, or **MATARIS**, is, or **MATA-RA** (a Celtic word), æ, f. n. *Gallie javælin, sort of pike or lance. Auct. ad Her. Cæs. and Liv.*

**MATERNŪS** (mater), a, um, adj. pertaining to a mother, of a mother, motherly, maternal. *Cic. nomen. Terent. animal. Nemesian. menses, h. e. the months of pregnancy. Ovid. Materna- que tempora complet, completes the time he should have remained in his mother's womb. Virg. Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, h. e. of Venus, the mother of*

**Æneas**, from whom *Cæsar* was said to be descended. *Cic.* *Maternus sanguis.* *Virg.* *aves. h. e. pigeons, which were sacred to Venus.* *Ovid.* *Venus inonet materna per æquora ire, h. e. from which she was produced.* *Virg.* *Delus (Apollinis), where he was born.* *Id.* *nobilitas, by his mother's side.* *Ovid.* *Numa, by the mother's side related to.* *Liv.* *patria, by the mother's side.* Also, of animals. *Colum.*

**MATERTERA** (*mater*), æ, f. a mother's sister; an aunt by the mother's side, *τις* *ἑτεροῦ*, *μητρικῆς ἀδελφῆς.* *Cic.* — Magna matertera, a grandmother's sister, grand aunt. *Pandect.* — Major matertera, a great-grandmother's sister. *Id.*

**MATHEMATICOS** (*μαθηματικός*), a, um, adj. relating to the science of mathematics, mathematical. *Vitruv.* Hence, *Cic.* *Mathematicus*, a mathematician. *Senec.* *Mathematica, sc. ars, mathematics.*

¶ Also, relating to astrology (h. e. the art of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars). *Quintil.* and *Tacit.* *Mathematici, astrologers, especially Chaldeans.* *Sueton.* *Mathematici, sc. ars, astrology.*

**MATHESIS** (*μάθησις*), is, f. the mathematics. — ¶ Also, the art of foretelling future events by observing the stars, astrology. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

**MATIANOS** (*Matius*), a, um, adj. called after a person by the name of *Matius.* *Sueton.* *malum (apple).*

**MATINOS**, i, m. a mountain in *Apulia.* Hence, *Matinus*, a, um, adj. *Matinian.*

**MATIUS**, a, um, the name of a Roman family. — Adj. *Matian.* — Subst. as, *Cn. Matius, an ancient poet.* *Gell.*

**MATRALIS** (*mater*), e, adj. *Ovid.*  *festa, 3 or, simply, Id. matralia, a festival kept by matrons in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta, who is the same as Ino.*

**MATRESCO** (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to become like a 3 mother. *Pacuv.*

**MATRICALIS** (*matrix*), e, adj. pertaining to the womb or matrix. *Apul.* *herba, motherwort.* *Veget.* *vena.*

**MATRICIDA** (*mater & cædo*), m. and f. a matricide. *Cic.*

**MATRICIDIUM** (*matricida*), ii, n. matricide. *Cic.*

**MATRICULÀ** (*dimin. of matrix*), æ, f. a 3 roll, or list of names, wherein persons are registered and matriculated. *Veget.*

**MATRIMONIALIS** (*matrimonium*), e, 3 adj. matrimonial. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

**MATRIMONIUM** (*mater*), ii, n. marriage, wedlock, matrimony, *συζυγία.* *Cic.* *Tenere matrimonium alicujus (vir), h. e. to be one's wife.* *Id.* *Aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry.* *Id.* *Dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, to give in marriage.* *Cic.* *Habere aliquam in matrimonio, or, Justin.* *in matrimonium, to be married.* *Cic.* *Collocare aliquam in matrimonium, and, Id.* *Locare in matrimonio (stabili), to marry.* *Plaut.* *In matrimonium ire, to enter into matrimony.* *Sueton.* *petere, to ask for wife.* *Id.* *Dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, to divorce, repudiate, put away.* *Plaut.* *Matrimonio uxorem exigere.* *Tacit.* *exturbare.* *Id.* *expellere.* — ¶ Also, a wife. *Tacit.*, *Sueton.* and *Justin.*

**MATRIMOS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. whose mother is alive. *Cic.*

**MATRIX** (*Id.*), icis, f. a female of any kind kept for breeding young; as, a cow. *Varr.*; a ewe. *Colum.* Also, of birds. *Id.* — Hence, of trees, the parent-stock, mother-tree. *Sueton.* — Also, the cause, origin, source. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, the matrice, matrix, womb. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a roll, list, register, or catalogue, wherein were entered the names of persons matriculated. *Tertull.* and *Veget.*

**MATRONA** (*Id.*), æ, f. a decent, free-born married woman, particularly, a woman of quality, a lady. *Cic.* *Juno is also called so.* *Horat.* — Also, a wife, consort, with the genit. following. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

**MATRONA**, æ, m. now the *Marne*, a river in *France.* *Cæs.*

**MATRONALIS** (*matrona*), e, adj. of belonging to, suitable to, &c. a matron, lady, &c. *Liv.* *decus.* *Ovid.* *genæ.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *gravitas.* Hence, *Tertull.* *Matronalia,*

*sc. festa, or Feriæ Matronales, a festival celebrated on the first of March by the matrons in honor of Mars.*

**MATRONATUS** (*Id.*), us, m. a lady's 3 dress. *Apul.*

**MATRŒLIS** (*mater*), is, m. sc. frater, a 3 mother's brother's son. *Pandect.*

**MATTÀ** (*unc.*), æ, f. a mat or mattress, *3 ψίαδος.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *Mattarius, one who sleeps on such a mat or mattress.* *Augustin.*

**MATTARIUS.** See *Matta.* 3

**MATTEA, MACTEA, or MATTYA** (*ματ-276a*), æ, f. a dainty dish, junket. *Martial.* and *Sueton.* — In *Martial.* 10, 59, some *Edd.* read *mattya (mactea, &c.)* *juvant;* then it would be *neutr. plural.*

**MATTEOLA, MATEOLA, or MACTEOLA,** 3 æ, f. dimin. of *mattea, &c.* *Arnob.*

**MATTYACUM** (from the German *matte, h. e. a meadow*), i, n. a town supposed to have been situated near *Weisbaden* in *Germany.* — Hence, *Matticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to this place.* *Plin.* *fontes (mineral waters), now Wiesbaden in Germany.* *Martial.* *pileæ, soap-balls to paint one's hair with.* *Tacit.* *Mattiaci, the inhabitants of Mattiacum.*

**MATTIUM**, ii, n. the principal town of the *Catti*, and supposed to be what is now called *Maden* near *Fritzlar* in *Germany.* *Tacit.*

**MATTOS, or MATOS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. 3 perhaps for *madidus, intoxicated.* *Petron.*

**MATTYA.** See *Mattea.*

**MATULA** (*unc.*), æ, f. a chamberpot, *uri-3nal.* *Plaut.* Or, perhaps, any small vessel to hold water. — Also, an abusive word; as, *covârâ, blockhead, simpleton.* *Id.*

**MATURA** (*maturus, a, um*), æ, f. a god-3 dess that was supposed to preside over the ripening of fruits. *Augustin.*

**MATURATE** (*maturatus*), adv. *hastily, 2 speedily, quickly.* *Liv.*

**MATURATIO** (*maturio*), ðnis, f. a hasten-2 ing. *Auct.* *ad Herenn.*

**MATURE** (*maturus*), adv. *seasonably, 3 oportune, ὀπίσως, ἐκείσως.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *quickly, soon, speedily, hastily.* *Cæs.* and *Cic.* *Maturus.* *Id.* *Maturime.* *Cic.* *Maturissime.* — ¶ Also, *early, too early, prematurely.* *Nepos.* *Mature decessit.* — ¶ These three significations of *mature* are contained in a sentence of *Plautus's Curcul.* iii, 1, 10. *Qui homo mature quæsit pecuniam, nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.*

**MATUREFACIO** (*maturus & facio*), is, 3 eci, actum, a. 1. to make ripe, mature. *Theod. Prisc.*

**MATURESCO** (*maturus*), is; *urui, n. 3. to 3 ripen, grow ripe, come to maturity, γεναι-3νομαί.* *Cæs.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Maturuit puella, arrived at the age of puberty, marriageable, in her teens.* *Cic.* *partus.* *Liv.* *virtus.*

**MATURITAS** (*Id.*), âtis, f. ripeness, maturity. *Cæs.* *frumentorum.* *Cic.* *frugum.* — Hence, *figur. ripeness, maturity, h. e. the right or proper time for any thing.* *Cic.* *gignendi, h. e. pariendi, the full time of delivery.* *Id.* *statis ad prudentiam.* *Plin.* *Ad maturitatem perducere.* *Id.* *venire, or pervenire.* *Id.* *Maturitatem adipisci.* *Colum.* *muris, h. e. when it is sufficiently salted.* — Also, *proper quality and perfection.* *Cic.* *Maturitatem suam habere.* *Id.* *Sce-3rum maturitas in nostri consulatus tem-3porum erupit.* — Also, an occasion, opportunity. *Cic.* *rei.* — Also, *maturity of understanding or judgment.* *Tacit.* *Maturitatem Galli criminando.* — Also; *season, seasonableness, convenient time.* *Cic.* *temporum.* — ¶ Also, *promptness, expedition.* *Sueton.* *penæ.* — ¶ For *fructus maturus, the ripe fruit.* *Pallad.*

**MATURŒ** (*Id.*), as, âvi, âtum, 1. is either an *intrans.* or a *trans. verb.* — As an *intrans.*, it signifies *to ripen; to grow ripe.* *Pallad.* *Castanea tardius maturat.* — Also, *to hasten, make haste.* *Cic.* *Non potest ita maturare.* *Liv.* *Maturare est jussus.* *Id.* *Maturato opus est.* — ¶ As a *trans.*, it denotes *to ripen, make ripe, mature.* *Tibull.* *uvas.* *Plin.* *Maturari, to grow ripe; to be made ripe.* — Also, *to ripen, mature, soften, as an ulcer, a swelling.* *Plin.* — Also, *to bring a*

*thing to perfection or its proper quality.* *Id.* *partus conceptos.* *Id.* *ova.* *Cic.* *Omnia maturata.* *Plin.* *Mustum maturatum, h. e. purgatum.* — Also, *to accelerate, hasten, quicken, despatch, expedite.* *Liv.* *cæpta.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* *iter.* *Horat.* *nequem alicui.* *Cic.* *mor-3tem.* *Virg.* and *Tacit.* *fugam.* *Liv.* *censum, nuptias.* Also, *with the infin. following, to hasten.* *Cic.* *venire.* *Cæs.* *proficisci.* — Also, *to be precipitate, be in a hurry, act rashly.* *Sallust.* *Ni Catilina maturasset signum dare.* — Also, *to do a thing in time or seasonably.* *Virg.* *Mul-3ta maturare datur.*

**MATURŒS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *ripe, mature, πέπειστος.* *Cic.* *poma.* *Virg.* *uva.* *Colum.* *Ficus maturissimæ.* Also, *with a dat. following.* *Liv.* *messi.* — Hence, *figur. being of the proper age, having gone through the required time, having the proper strength, skill or quality.* *Liv.* *Maturus militis.* *Id.* *imperio.* *Virg.* *Filia matura viro, marriageable.* *Cic.* *Maturior.* *Colum.* *ovis, h. e. apta ad pariendum.* *Ovid.* *venter, ripe for deliv-3ery, ready to bring forth.* So, also, *Id.* *Matura (mulier).* *Liv.* *gloria, that has risen to the highest pinnacle.* *Virg.* *Maturus ævi, or, Ovid.* *ævo, old, aged.* *Sueton.* *Centurionum maturi jam, those that had nearly served out their time, and were soon to be discharged.* *Virg.* *animi, and Ovid.* *animo.* — ¶ Also, *seasonable, done in season, at the right time.* *Cic.* *tempus.* *Liv.* *Maturum videbatur, with the acc. and infin. follow-3ing.* *Cic.* *mors, when a person dies of old age.* — ¶ Also, *early, speedy, quick.* *Cic.* *decessio.* *Tibull.* *mors.* *Liv.* *victoria.* *Cæs.* *hiems, that comes on soon.* *Auct.* *ad Herenn.* *Ætas maturissima, early life.* *Ovid.* *Sum maturior illo, I came earlier, am here sooner*

**MATUS.** See *Matius.* 3

**MATUTA**, æ, f. *Ino, the daughter of Cad-3mus, after she had been made a goddess, was called Matuta by the Romans, and Leucothea by the Greeks.* *Cic.* — She seems also to be *Aurora, ar, at least, to produce the morning twilight.* As it were, the goddess of the morning. *Lucret.*

**MATUTINALIS** (*matutinus*), e, adj. 3 *Auct.* *carm. de Philom.* *tempus, the 3 morning.*

**MATUTINÆ, and MATUTINŒ** (*matuti-3 nus*), adv. *early in the morning.* See *Matutinus.*

**MATUTINOS** (*matuta*), a, um, adj. *early, in the morning, early done or happening, doing a thing in the morning, being early somewhere.* *Cic.* *tempora, morning hours, morning time.* *Liv.* *nebula.* *Horat.* *frigus.* *Martial.* *sonnus.* *Id.* *clienis, one that comes early.* *Id.* *Jupiter, that is saluted early in the morning.* *Ovid.* *equi, h. e. Aurora.* — *Propert.* *ales, h. e. the cock.* *Id.* *arena, h. e. venatio matutina in circo.* *Ovid.* *radii, the morning sun.* *Horat.* *pater, h. e. Janus, who used to be invoked early in the morning.* *Colum.* *dies, morning time.* *Ovid.* *Matutinus pectens capillos, h. e. early in the morn-3ing.* *Virg.* *Æneas se matutinus age-3bat, rose betimes in the morning.* — Hence, *Matutinum, sc. tempus, the morning time, the morning, morn.* *Quintil.* *Bo-3dem matutino.* Hence, *abl.* *Matutino, early in the morning.* *Plin.*

**MÄVÖLÖ**, for *malo*; so, also, *Mavelim,* 3 &c. See *Malo.*

**MÄVÖRS**, tis, m. same as *Mars*; *Mars, 1 the god of war.* *Virg.* *Urbs Mavortis, h. e. Roma.* — ¶ Also, *war.* *Susan.*

**MÄVÖRTIÖS** (*Mavors*), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Martius, relating to Mars, belonging to him.* *Virg.* *mænia, h. c. Romæ.* *Id.* *tellus, h. e. Thracia.* *Ovid.* *proles, the Thebans, as having come forth from the teeth of the serpent that was consecrated to Mars.* *Id.* *Mavortius, h. e. Meleager, who was supposed to be the son of Mars.* — ¶ Also, *martial, warlike, relating to war.* *Val.* *Flacc.* and *Stat.*

**MAURETANIA**, æ, f. See *Mauritania.*

**MAURI**, orum. See *Maurus.*

**MAURICATIM**, adv. same as *Maurence.* 3 *Laber.*

**MAURICE** (*Maurus*), adv. after the man-3 ner of the *Moors.* *Varr.*

MAURITANIA, or MAURETANIA, α, f. *Mαυριτανία*, a country of Africa, on the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, where the modern kingdom of Fez and Morocco is situated. It was, at the time of the Roman emperors, divided into Tingitana and Cæsariensis: the former towards the Atlantic, the latter towards Numidia. Tacit. and Plin.

MAURUS (Μαῦρος), α, um. As a subst., 2 Maurus, a Moor. Sil. 8, 267 Plar. Mauri. Sallust. — Adj. in or from Mauritania, belonging to it, Moorish, Mauritanian; also, African. Horat. angues. Ovid. Manus Maurus, h. e. Punicas. Horat. Unda, h. e. mare Africum. Martial. Silva filia Maure, h. e. citro.

MAURUSIA, α, f. so was Mauritania called by the Greeks. Vitruv.

MAURUSIACUS (Maurusia), α, um, adj. 3 same as Maurus. Martial.

MAURUSIUS (Μαυρούσιος), α, um, adj. 3 Moorish, Mauritanian; also, African. Virg. gens. Liv. Maurusii, the inhabitants of Mauritanian; the Moors.

MAUSOLEUM, i, n. See Mausolus.

MAUSOLUS, i, m. a king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia. — Hence, Mausoleus, α, um, adj. pertaining to him. Propert. sepulcrum, and, simply, Mausoleum, the splendid monument erected at Halicarnassus to the king Mausolus by his wife. — Hence, Mausoleum, any splendid tomb, sumptuous monument or sepulchre, mausoleum. Sueton. Cæsarium.

MAXILLA (dimin. of mala), α, f. the jaw-bone in which the teeth are fixed, the jaw, μάγυλα. Plin. — Also, figur. Sueton. Miserum populum qui sub tam laetis maxillis erit, h. e. that will be subject to such cruelty. — Also, poetic. for mentum, the chin. Pers. Tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, comb the anointed beard on your chin.

MAXILLARIS (maxilla), e, adj. maxillary, relating or belonging to the jaw. Cels.

MAXIME, or MAXÏME. See *Magis*.

MAXIMITAS, and MAXÏMITAS (maximus, or maximus), ātis, f. magnitude. Lucret.

MAXIMOPERE. See *Magnopere*.

MAXIMUS. See in *Magnus*.

ΜΑΖΑ (μάζα), α, f. a pap made of meal; 3 as, to feed the dogs with it. Varr.

ΜΑΖΑΧΑ, α, f. a town of Cappadocia. Hirt. Also, Mazaca, grum, n. Vitruv. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a town in India. Curt.

ΜΑΖΑΧ, ācis, Plur. Mazāces, um, m. a nation of Mauritania. Sueton.

ΜΑΖΩΝΟΜΟΝ (μαζωνόμον, sc. δγγετον), 3 i, n. a platter, charger, large dish. Horat. Sat. ii. 8, 86. Varr. R. R. iii. 4.

MEABILIS (meo), e, adj. to be passed, 2 passable, easily passed. Plin. transitus. — ¶ Also, passing or making its way easily. Plin. aer.

MEAMET, for mea, or meapsius. Plaut. 3 culpa.

MEAPTE, for mea, or mea ipsius. Terent. causa.

MEATUS (meo), us, m. a going, passing, 2 course, motion, movement, πόρος, πορεία. Lucret. solis lunæque. Virg. cæli. Tacit. aquilæ, h. e. flight. Plin. oceani. Quintil. spiritus, or, Plia. Ep. animæ, respiration. Tacit. Danubii, h. e. ostium. Plin. Meatum vomitionibus præparare. Id. spirandi.

MECĀSTOR, or ECĀSTOR! by Castor, by my faith! faith! vñ τὸν Κάστορα. Plaut. See *Ecastor*.

MECHANEMA (μηχανήμα), ātis, n. an artifice, trick, artificial contrivance of the hands, μηχανισμ. Sidor.

MECHANICŪS (μηχανικῶς), adverb, mechanically, in an artificial manner. Vitruv.

MECHANICŪS (μηχανικῶς), α, um, adj. 3 relating to things that are composed or made in an artificial manner, belonging to the science of mechanics, mechanical, artificial. Jul. Firmic. ars. — ¶ Mechanicus, i, m. a mechanician, engineer. Colum. and Sæc.

MECENAS, or MECĒNAS. See *Mæcenas*.

MECŌN (μήκων), ōnis, f. a sort of poppy. Plin.

MECŌNIS (μηκωνίς), īdis, f. like a poppy;

hence, a kind of lettuce, said to be soporiferous. Plin.

MECŌNITES (μηκωνίτης), h. e. like a poppy, α, m. a gem unknown to us. Plin.

MECŌNIUM (μηκωνιον), ii, n. juice of poppy. Plin. — ¶ An herb, same as pepelis. Plin. — ¶ Also, the first excrements of children. Plin.

MECUM, h. e. cum me. See *Cum* and *Ego*.

MED, h. e. me. Plaut. 3

MEDDIX, or MEDIX (unc.), īcis, m. the chief magistrate of the Osc. Enn. ap. Fest.

MEDEA (Μήδεια), α, f. a sorceress and daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, became enamored of Jason, assisted him in obtaining the golden fleece, and embarked with him for Greece; Jason married, but afterwards repudiated her. — ¶ Also, a dark-colored gem, but unknown to us. Plin. 37, 63. — ¶ Also, a tragedy of Ovid's. Quintil. 10, 1, 98. — ¶ Cic. Medea Palatina, h. e. Clodia.

MEDEIS (Μήδεις), īdis, f. Medean, magic, 3 magical. Ovid. herba, h. e. such as were used by Medea.

MEDELA (medeor), α, f. a medicine, remedy, cure, ἀκεσμα, ἄκος. Gell. — ¶ Figur. remedy, assistance, redress. Gell.

MEDENS. See *Medeor*.

MEDEOR (μῆδω, or μεδέω), ēris, dep. 2. to cure, heal, remedy, help, be good for or against, ἰάωμαι. Cic. morbo. Id. capitul. Plin. oculis, delori dentium, vulneribus. Id. homini. Also, without a case. Id. Also, followed by contra. Id. contra ictus serpentium. Hence, Ovid. and Senec. Ars medendi, medicine. — ¶ Also, figur. to apply remedies, amend, correct, reform, relieve. Cic. malo. Id. stultis. Id. reipublicæ afflictæ. Id. incommodis omnium. Id. religioni. Id. inopia. — Also, with an accus. Terent. Quas (cupiditates) mederi possis. Vitruv. vitia, vulnus. Hence, Vellei. Medendis corporibus. — Also, passively, Hieron. Dolor medeatur. — Medendo, pass. Virg. — Imperson. pass. Vitruv. Vitio medeatur. — The participle medens is sometimes used as a substantive, a physician; and Medentes, physicians. Ovid. and Tacit.

MEDIA (Μῆδία), α, f. a country of Asia, comprising the modern provinces of Aberdehselan, Schirvan, Ghilan, and Masanderan.

MEDIALIS (medius), e, adj. same as 3 Medius. Solin.

MEDIANUS (Id.), α, um, adj. same as 2 Medius, middle, in the middle, μέσος. Vitruv. — Medianum, i, n. the middle part. Pandect.

MEDIASINUS (perhaps from medius), i, m. a mean slave, drudge. Cic. and Horat.

MEDIASTUTICŪS (unc.), m. the chief magistrate of the Campani. Liv. (Others read differently.)

MEDIATOR (medio), ōris, m. a mediator, 3 intercessor, μεσίτης. Apul.

MEDIATRIX (mediator), īcis, f. a mediator, μεσίτρια. Alcim. Avit.

MEDIBILIS (medeor), e, adj. same as 3 Medicabilis. Fest.

MEDICA (μηδική), α, f. sc. herba, lucerne, a kind of clover, so called because it was first imported from Media (Medicago sativa, L.). Plin.

MEDICABILIS (medicor), e, adj. curable, 2 that may be healed or cured, ἰάσιμος. Ovid. Also, with a dat. Id. arti, h. e. ab arte. — ¶ Also, medicinal, having the power to heal. Colum.

MEDICABILITER (medicabilis), adv. 3 medicinally, medically. Pallad.

MEDICABILUM (medicor), i, n. a place 3 conducive to health. Apul.

MEDICAMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a medicine, 1 drug, medicament, remedy, antidote, preservative, φάρμακον. Cic. Also, a plaster. Tacit. Also, a remedy against the excessive heat of the sun. Ovid. — Figur. a remedy, as against anger or passion. Id. — ¶ A juice or any thing else, by the application of which the natural qualities of a thing are changed, an artificial means to change or improve a thing. Plin. Vina medicamine instaurare. So, of dung or manure. Id. Fimus medicamen seminum. — Particularly, a poisonous juice or poison. Tacit. — In Juvenal.

6, 594, means applied to effect an abortum — Also, an incantation, charm, magic juice. Ovid. — Also, a tincture, color, dye. Plin. — Also, a cosmetic, paint (for the face, body, &c.). Ovid.

MEDICAMENTARIŪS (medicamentum), 2 a, um, adj. relating to medicines. Hence, Plin. Medicamentaria, sc. ars, the art of composing medicines, or the science of physic. Id. Medicamentarius, one that prepares medicines, an apothecary, a druggist. — ¶ Also, relating to poison or poisoned drugs, potions, or decoctions. Cod. Theod. Medicamentarius, a poisoner. Id. Medicamentaria, a woman that prepares poisons.

MEDICAMENTŌSŪS (Id.), α, um, adj. 2 medicinal. Vitruv. aqua. Cato. Medicamentosior.

MEDICAMENTUM (medicor), i, n. a medicine, drug, medicament, φάρμακον. Also for external use, salve. Cic. — Figur. a remedy. Cic. laborum, h. e. contra labores. — ¶ Any artificial means to change the natural qualities of a thing, be it for the better or for the worse, an amelioration, or a deterioration; as, any hurtful drug, potion, decoction or poison. Cic. Medicamentis partum abigere. Liv. Coquere medicamenta, poisoned draughts. Sueton. amatorium, a love potion. Plin. Medicamento sagittas tingere. — Also, an enchanted potion, incantation, sorcery, witchcraft. Plaut. Medicamento Pelium fecit adolescentulum. — Also, a tincture to dye cloth, a dye, color, tint. Plin. and Senec. — Also, seasoning. Colum. vini. — Also, a cosmetic, paint. Senec. — Figur. Cic. Ornt. 23. Fucati medicamenta ruboris et caducioris, red and white paint of words, embellishment with superficial lustre. — Also, paint for walls. Vopise.

MEDICATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. n. healing, 2 cure. Figur. a besprinkling with vegetable juices, prepariing, medicating, or tincturing with medicinal ingredients, as, of lentils, to preserve them from the corn-worm. Colum.

MEDICATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a physician. 3 Tertull.

MEDICATUS (Id.), us, m. a charm. Os. 3 id.

MEDICATUS, α, um, particip. from medicor. — ¶ Adj. useful or good for healing or curing, having medicinal virtues. Senec. aquæ. Plin. fontes. Id. Lac bubulum medicatus. Id. Res medicatissima.

MEDICINA. See *Medicinus*.

MEDICINALIS (medicina), e, adj. 2 relating to medicine or to a physician. Cels. ars, the science of medicine. Plin. cucurbitula. — Macrob. digitus, the ring-finger.

MEDICINŪS (medicus), α, um, adj. relating to medicine or the cure of a disease. — Hence, Varr. Ars medicina, or, Cic. medicina, sc. ars, the art of physic, medicine, ἱατρική. Cic. Medicinam exercere. Quintil. factitare, or, Phadr. facere, to practise. — Medicina, sc. officina, the shop of a physician or surgeon. Plaut. — Medicina, sc. res, physic, medicine. Cic. Medicinam adhibere, to apply a remedy, to use medicine. Id. dare, to administer physic, to cure. Id. facere alicui, to cure. — Medicina denotes, also, a cosmetic. Ovid. and Prop. — Figur. a remedy. Cic. Medicinam querere, h. e. consolation. Id. periculum. Id. laboris. Id. Expectare medicinam temporis. — Also, the lopping off of the superfluous shoots or twigs of vines. Plin.

MEDICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, to heal, cure, 2 largeew. Colum. apes odore Galbani. — Also, alicui rei. Seren. Samm. — ¶ Figur. to mix, besprinkle, or moisten with the juice of herbs. Virg. semi-vina. Colum. aquam thymo. Id. ovina. Colum. aquam thymo. Id. Medicaunguine, to besmear. So, also, Medicunguine, to besmear. Plin. sapor tus, α, um, h. e. mineral. Curt. vino, mixtura or draught. Colum. pita, mixture or draught. Colum. vina, mixed-ture or draught. Colum. pita, mixture or draught. Colum. pita, mixture or draught. Ovid. somnus, caused by narcotic potions or sorcery. Virg. scdes, besprinkled with juices of herbs. Mel. Mortui arte medicati, embalmed bodies, mummies. Virg. dicati, occulte medicans, imparting the virtue of a remedy, giving healing powers. — Also, to paint, tinge, color, dye. Ovid.



capillos. — Also, to poison. Sueton. —  
 ¶ See, also, *Medicatus, a, um*.  
**MEDICOR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to  
 2 heal, cure, *ἰαρέω*. Virg. alieui. Id.  
 and Plin. aliquid. — Also, to impart  
 healing powers. Virg. Occulte medicans.  
 (See *Medico*). — ¶ Figur. to cure, remedy.  
 Terent. alieui. Plaut. metum.  
**MEDICUS** (medeor), a, um, adj. healing,  
 medicinal, medical, pertaining to healing.  
 Virg. manis. Ovid. ars, physica, surgery.  
 Plin. vis. — Hence, *Medicus, a*,  
 physicia, a surgeon, *ἰατρός*. Cic. —  
 Plin. *Digitus medicus, or, simply, Auct.*  
 ad *Herenn.* *Medicus, the ring-finger.*  
 — ¶ Also, magical. Sil.  
**MEDICUS** (Μηδόκος), a, um, adj. in or of  
 2 Media, pertaining to it, Median; sometimes,  
 also, Persian, Assyrian. Nepos. vestis.  
 Plin. arbor (same as *Assyria*),  
 the orange-tree. Id. mala, oranges, cit-  
 rons. — *Medica, sc. herba, lucerne.* See  
*Medico*.  
**MEDIĒ** (medius), adv. moderately. 2 Tacit.  
**MEDIETAS** (Id.), ātis, f. the middle, midst,  
 1 place in the middle, *μεσότης*. Cic. de  
 Univ. c. 7, hesitated to use this word,  
 but it is very common with later writers.  
 — ¶ Also, the middle, half, moiety.  
 Pallad. — ¶ Also, medium, middle way,  
 middle course. Pandect. *Medietatem*  
*quandam sequi*.  
**MEDILUNIA** (medius & luna), e, f. half-  
 3 moon. Martiani. Capell.  
**MEDIMNOS** (μέδιμνος), i, m. Nep. and  
 b MEDIMNUM, i, n. Cic. a measure of  
 corn among the Greeks, containing six  
 modii or pecks.  
**MEDIŌ** (medius), as, a, and n. l. to bisect,  
 3 divide into two equal parts. Apic. —  
 ¶ Also, intrans. to be the half. Pallad.  
**MEDIŌCRICŌLŌS** (diminut. of *medio-*  
 3 cris), a, um, adj. Cato.  
**MEDIŌCRIS** (medius), e, adj. middling,  
 moderate, tolerable, *μέτριος*. Cic. orator.  
 Nep. familia. — ¶ Also, common, in-  
 different, mean, low, inferior, small, un-  
 important, insignificant. Cic. malum.  
 Id. eloquentia. Cæs. animus. Horat.  
 poeta. Cic. Non mediocre studium.  
 — ¶ Gell. *Mediocris syllaba, same as*  
*anceps, a doubtful syllable*.  
**MEDIŌCRITAS** (mediocriter), ātis, f. mod-  
 erateness; a mean or middle way, medi-  
 um, a due means betwixt extremes, a middle  
 between excess and defect, *μεσότης*, *μέ-  
 σον*. Cic. *Mediocritatem tenere*. Id.  
 dicendi, or in dicendo. Auct. ad. Her.  
 vultus, neither dejected nor too gay. —  
 Cic. *Mediocritates, moderate passions.*  
 — ¶ Also, meanness, littleness, inferi-  
 ority, insignificance. Cic. ingenii. Vellei.  
 hominum. Vopisc. mea, my own  
 little self, h. e. I.  
**MEDIŌCRITER** (Id.), adv. ordinarily,  
 tolerably, moderately. Cic. — Also, not  
 much, not very, not remarkably. Id.  
 æger. — ¶ Also, calmly, tranquilly,  
 with equanimity. Cic. ferre.  
**MEDIŌLANUM**, i, n. now Milan, a city  
 of Italy. Liv. — Hence, *Mediolanensis,*  
 e, adj. of Milan, Milanese. Cic.  
**MEDIŌMATRICI**, ōrum, m. a nation that  
 lived in Gaul on the borders of the Mo-  
 selle, near Metz. Cæs.  
**MEDIŌXIMĒ**, and **MEDIŌXŌME** (medi-  
 3 oxiuus, or mediouximus), adv. moderately,  
 same as *Mediocriter*. Varr.  
**MEDIŌXIMŌS**, and **MEDIŌXŌMŌS** (me-  
 3 dius), a, um, adj. middlemost, same as  
*Medius*. Plaut. — ¶ Also, same as  
*Mediocris*. Fest.  
**MEDIŌPŌNTES** (unc.), i, m. supposed to  
 3 be a kind of thick rope, as on wine-presses.  
 Cato.  
**MEDIŌTĀBŪNDŌS** (meditor), a, um, adj.  
 3 same as *Meditans*. Justin.  
**MEDIŌTĀMEN** (Id.), īnis, n. a thinking  
 3 upon, preparation. Sil. belli.  
**MEDIŌTĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a thinking  
 2 upon, preparation. Tacit. belli. —  
 ¶ Also, exercise, rudiment. Gell.  
**MEDIŌTĀTE** (meditatus), adv. designedly,  
 2 by premeditation. Senec. — ¶ Plaut.  
 Meditate tenere, to know perfectly.  
**MEDIŌTATIŌ** (meditor), ōnis, f. medita-  
 tion, study, consideration, contemplation,  
 thought, *σκέμμα, μελέτη*. Cic. mali.  
 — ¶ Especially, a thinking upon a  
 thing in order to perform it. Cic. obe-  
 2 di sui muneris. Senec. mortis —

¶ Also, a thinking upon and practising  
 of any thing to prepare or fit one's self for  
 it, a preparatory exercise; it may fre-  
 quently be rendered, exercise, practice.  
 Cic. and Plin. — Hence, also, custom,  
 usage, practice. Plin.  
**MEDIŌTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that medi-  
 3 tates. Prudent.  
**MEDIŌTĀTŌS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Medi-*  
 3 tatio. Apul.  
**MEDITERRĀNEŌS** (medius & terra), a,  
 um, adj. inland, remote from the sea,  
 mediterranean, *μεσόγειος*, opposed to ma-  
 ritimus. Cic. urbs. Id. and Liv. homo.  
 Liv. loca. Id. regio. Id. iter. — Hence,  
*Mediterraneanum, i. n. the country be-*  
*tween, &c. a place in the middle of the*  
*land, far from the sea.* Plin. — Plur.  
*Mediterranea. Liv.*  
**MEDITERRĒŌS** (medius & terra), a, um,  
 3 adj. same as *Mediterraneus*. — *Mediter-*  
*reus* is, according to *Sisenn. ap. Fest.* to  
 be preferred to *mediterraneus*.  
**MEDIŌTŌR** (from *μελετάω, ō*, as *lacrima*  
 from *δάκρνον*), āris, ātus sum, dep. l.  
 to muse or think, meditate, consider,  
 weigh, *μελετάω*. Cic. de re. Id. *Mecum*  
*meditabar, quid dicerem.* Also, with an  
 acc. Cic. curiam. — ¶ Also, to medi-  
 tate, design, intend, to purpose. Cic. re-  
 gnare. Nepos. proficisci. Cic. fugam.  
 Virg. alieui pestem. — ¶ Also, to think  
 upon something in order to do it well,  
 to meditate, study, prepare one's self for  
 or be prepared. Terent. and Cic. causam.  
 Cic. accusationem. Horat. versus. Cic.  
 verba. Tacit. longam absentiam. Al-  
 so, with a dat. Plaut. nugis. — Also,  
 without any case, to study. Plaut. and  
 Cic. — Also, of animals. Plin. — Also,  
 of inanimate things. Id. *Cauda scorpi-*  
*onis nullo momento meditari cessat.*  
 — Also, with ad following. Cic. ad rem.  
 Id. ad dicendum. Also, of inanimate  
 things. Id. *Labores tui meditati sunt ad,*  
 &c.; or, in aliquid; as, *Virg. in prelia.*  
 Sometimes, also, se ad aliquid. Plaut.  
 — ¶ Also, to think upon anything and exercise  
 or practise it. Cic. *Demosthenes perfect*  
*meditando, ut, &c.* Sueton. *citharedi-*  
*cam artem.* — *Meditatus, o, um,* is also  
 found with a passive signification, *medi-*  
*tated, weighed, thought, studied, consid-*  
*ered, &c.* Cic. scelus. Id. verbum.  
**MEDITRĒNA** (medeor), e, f. the goddess  
 3 of medicine. Fest. — Hence, *Meditrina-*  
*lia, a festival celebrated in her honor.*  
 Fest. and Varr.  
**MEDIŌTŌLLIUM** (medius), ii, n. the mid-  
 1 dle, τὸ μέσον. Apul.  
**MEDIŌM**, ii, n. the middle, &c. See *Me-*  
 3 dius, a, um.  
**MEDIŌS** (from *modus, μεσότης* or *μέσος*),  
 a, um, adj. being in the middle or midst;  
 the one in the middle, midst, midmost;  
 mid, middle, in the midst, in the middle of.  
 The exact middle is, however, not al-  
 ways meant. Cic. pars. Id. tempus.  
 Justin. *Medio tempore, in the mean time,*  
*meanwhile.* Liv. *Flumen quod medio*  
*oppido fluxerat, through the town (not*  
*the exact middle of the town).* Id.  
*Mediis diebus, during the intervening*  
*days.* Ovid. *In solio medius consedit.*  
 Virg. *Medium in penetralibus hostem,*  
*in the middle of the house, within the*  
*house.* Terent. *Aliquem medium arri-*  
*pere, to seize one by the middle.* Cic.  
*Nego quicquam esse medium, sc. inter*  
*familiarem et socium, h. e. nothing else,*  
*no third thing.* It is joined with *inter,*  
 with the *abl.*, and with the *genit.* Cic.  
*Quam inter bellum et pacem medium*  
*nihil sit, h. e. no alternative.* Vellei.  
*Megaram mediam Corintho Athenisque*  
*condidere.* Cæs. *Locum medium regi-*  
*onum, h. e. inter regiones.* Liv. *Medi-*  
*us omnium rex erat.* — Also, *Media*  
*res, medius locus, &c. for medium rei,*  
*loci, &c.* Cic. *In media potione, whilst*  
*drinking.* Id. *In medio foro.* Id. *In*  
*mediam viam, into the middle of the*  
*street.* Virg. *Medius dies, midday, noon.*  
 — *Medius* is sometimes joined with a  
*subst.* and *esse,* and et following; espe-  
 cially with poets, for *intercidere, to be or*  
*fall between; to intervene.* Propert. *Nox*  
*media, et dominæ mihi venit epistola*  
*meæ.* Ovid. *Una dies media est, et*  
*fuit sacra Minerva.* So, also, *In me-*  
*dio est.* Virg. *Æn.* ix. 395. — Hence,

*Medium, subst., the middle.* Liv. *diet*  
*Id. ædium.* Cic. *Medium ferire.* Sal-  
 lust. *In medio; or, merely, Virg. Me-*  
*dio, for in medio.* Liv. *Medio ædium,*  
*in the midst of the house.* Tacit. *Medic*  
*temporis, in the mean time.* — *Medium*  
*signifies, also, the public, community,*  
*meeting, assembly, the rest or the presenc-*  
*of the rest, all, the whole state.* Terent.  
*Palma in medio est posita, lies open to*  
 all, any body may contend for the price.  
 Cic. *Rem in medio ponere, or proponere,*  
 to publish, make public. *In medio res*  
*posita is used of a thing for every body's*  
*use, easily to be had or acquired.* Cic.  
*Dicendi ratio in medio posita.* Coup.  
*Ruhnk. ad Terent. Adelphi.* iii. 4, 38.  
 Terent. *Mater in medio est, is present,*  
 every body can see her. Cic. *Tabulae*  
*sunt in medio, are ready to be produced.*  
 Liv. *Cæsi sunt in medio, in the presenc-*  
*of the whole army.* Id. *Crimen in me-*  
*dio erit, will be manifest.* Id. *Præda est*  
*in medio, belongs to all.* Id. *Nihil re-*  
*lictum esse in medio, for others.* Hence,  
 Cic. *In medio relinquere, to leave it to*  
 the public; to leave undetermined. Gell.  
 xvii. 2, 11, cites from *Q. Claudius's An-*  
 nals, In medium relinquemus, analo-  
 gous to the Greek *δειναι εις τὸ μέσον.*  
 But this expression, perhaps peculiar to  
 more ancient writers, is not to be com-  
 mended. So, also, *In medium, before*  
*the public, in common, for the public good.*  
 Cic. *rem vocare, to bring before a public*  
*tribunal or before the people.* Id. *afferre*  
*utilitatem, to others or to all.* Liv. *lau-*  
*dem conferre, to share it with all.* Cic.  
*proferre, to publish, make public.* Virg.  
 and Liv. *consulere, to take care of; to*  
 attend to the public interest. Virg. *quæ-*  
*rere, for the use of all.* So, also, *Pan-*  
*dect. Ex medio, from the rest, from the*  
*public.* Horat. *Ex medio res accessit*  
*comœdia, from common life.* Liv. *De*  
*medio adiecit, from the rest or from the*  
*others.* Ovid. *Verba e medio, common words,*  
*words used by every one.* Cic. *Tollero*  
*verba de medio, to use common words,*  
*words familiar to every one.* But, *Tol-*  
*lere de medio, e. g. literas, hominem.*  
 Cic. *to remove, put away, destroy, cut off,*  
 kill. So, also, Cic. *E medio pellere,*  
 Liv. *De medio emovere.* Terent. *Ex-*  
*cedere e medio, or, Cic. Recedere de*  
*medio, to go away, retire, withdraw him-*  
*self.* Terent. *E medio excedere, or abi-*  
*re, to leave the world; to die.* Cic. *In*  
*medium venire, or procedere, to appear*  
*in public; to show one's self publicly; to*  
*appear, come forward.* — Also, an in-  
 different thing, h. e. neither good nor bad,  
*ἀδιάφορον.* Cic. — Also, a medium,  
 means. Pallad. — ¶ Also, *Medius, half.*  
 Varr. Hence, *Medium, subst., the half or*  
*moiety of any thing.* Varr. — ¶ Also,  
 middling, indifferent, common, inferior.  
 Liv. *Media bella.* Ovid. *vulgus.* Id. *plebs,*  
 the common people. Cic. *officia, such as are*  
 not peculiar to a wise man, but common to  
 all men. Liv. *Nihil medium volvere ani-*  
 mo. — ¶ It is also applied to age. Cic.  
*Media ætas, middling age, middle age,*  
 neither too young nor too old. Plaut. *uxor.*  
 Senec. *homo, middle-aged.* — ¶ Also,  
 temperate, moderate, steering a middle  
 course. Liv. *Media oratio.* Id. *Media*  
*(plur.). Id. homo.* — ¶ Also, doubtful,  
 ambiguous, inclining either way, of two  
 meanings. Liv. *Medium responsum.*  
 Plin. *Ep. sermo.* Gell. *vocabulum.*  
 Quintil. *artes.* — ¶ Also, taking part  
 or interest in two things. Horat. *Medi-*  
*us pacis bellique.* Ovid. *fratris et*  
*sororis, a mediator.* — ¶ Also, neutral,  
 inclined to neither side, favoring neither  
 party. Cic. *Medios esse jam non li-*  
*cebit.* Liv. *Mediis consiliis standum*  
*videbatur, they thought it proper to re-*  
*main neutral.* Tacit. *Dum media se-*  
*quitur, does not resolve upon either,*  
*remains irresolute.* Plin. *Ep. Placuit medi-*  
*um quiddam tenere.* — ¶ On the way.  
 Virg. *Ne medius occurrere possit.*  
**MEDIŌS FIDIUS.** See *Fidius*.  
**MEDIŌX.** See *Meddix*. 3  
**MEDIŌXTŪTICŌS** (unc.), i, m. the high-  
 est magistrate in Capua. Liv.  
**MEDŌXCŌS, or MEDUXCŌS,** i, m. now  
 Brenta, a river in the country of the Ve-  
 neti, falling into the Adriatic sea. Liv.

MEDON (Μέδων), ontis, m. son of Codrus, the last king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed. His descendants are called Medontidae. Vellei.

MEDULLA (medius), æ, f. the marrow of bones, μυελός. Horat. — Also, the pith or heart of trees and herbs. Colum. So also of grain, and other things. Plin. Frumenta candidiorem medullam reddunt, h. e. flour, meal. Petron. Noces sine medulla, without kernels. — Figur. the inmost, innermost part. Cic. Mihi hæres in medullis, I love you in my heart. Virg. Est (h. e. comedit) flamma medullas. Cic. Quæ mihi sunt inclusa medullis. — Also, the prime or quintessence of any thing. Enn. ap. Cic. suadæ, the marrow of persuasion, an excellent speaker. Gell. verborum.

MEDULLARIS (medulla), e, adj. medullary, being in the marrow, or in the innermost part of any thing. Apul.

MEDULLITUS (Id.), adv. in or to the very marrow. Varr. — ¶ Figur. in the innermost part, intimately, cordially, affectionately. Plaut. amare

MEDULLO (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to fill with marrow. Cels.

MEDULLOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of marrow. Cels.

MEDULLULA (dimin. of medulla), æ, f. 3 Cuntll.

MEDŪS (Μῆδος), a, um, adj. in or of Medea, pertaining to it. Virg. and Horat. Hence, Medusa, a Medæ, sometimes also a Persian, Assyrian, Parthian. Horat. Plur. Medi. Id.

MEDŪS, i, m. a river in Persia. Curt. — ¶ Also, the son of Medea; he is the subject of a tragedy by Paenivius. Cic.

MEDŪSA (Μέδουσα), æ, f. one of the Gorgons, and daughter of Phoreys and Ceto. Minerva changed her locks into serpents, and Perseus cut off her head, which turned into stones all such as fixed their eyes upon it. The horse Pegasus arose from the blood of Medusa. (See Gorgon.) — Hence, Meduseus, a, um, adj. relating to Medusa. Ovid. equus, or, Id. præpes, h. e. Pegasus. Id. fons, h. e. Hippocrene, so called, because it was said to have been laid open by the hoof of Pegasus.

MEGERA (Μεγαιρα), æ, f. one of the Furies. Virg.

MEGALENSIS, c, adj. pertaining to the goddess Cybele (μεγάλη θεά). Hence, Megalensia sacra, Plin., or merely, Megalensia, Cic. a festival and games in honor of Cybele, instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus. Hence, Gell. Ludi Megalenses. — ¶ Relating to the festival in honor of Cybele. Martial. purpura (for the prætor was dressed in such a garment, at the celebration of this festival).

MEGALESIACUS (Megalesius), a, um, 3 adj. relating to the games at the festival in honor of Cybele. Juvenal.

MEGALESIUS (Μεγαλησιος), a, um, adj. same as Megalensis. Hence, Megalesia, same as Megalensia. Cic. Megalesia spectare. Ovid. Megalesia ludi. Liv. Ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata. Cic. Megalesia facere.

MEGALIMUM (μεγαλείον), ii, n. a kind of ointment. Plin.

MEGALOGRAPHIA (μεγαλογραφία), æ, 2 f. n. drawing of pictures on a large scale. Vitruv.

MEGALOPOLIS (Μεγαλόπολις), is, f. a town in Arcadia. — Hence, Megalopolitæ, arum, Liv. and Megalopolitani, Id. the inhabitants of Megalopolis.

MEGARA, æ, f. and MEGARA (ἡ Μέγαρα), drum, n. plur. the capital of the small country of Megaris in Greece. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Also, a town of Sicily, Liv., which was also called Megaris. Cic.

MEGAREIUS (Megareus & Megara), a, 3 um, adj. pertaining to Megareus. Ovid. heros, h. e. Hippomenes, his son. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the town of Megara. Stut.

MEGARENSIS (Megara), e, adj. of or 2 pertaining to Megara. Plin.

MEGAREUS (Μεγαρευς), ei and eos, m. the son of Neptune and father of Hippomenes. Ovid. — ¶ Also, in or of Megara. Cic. Euclides Megareus (Me-

γαρευς). — When not declined like a Greek word, it consists of four syllables.

MEGAREUS (Μεγαρευς), a, um, adj. 3 in or of Megara, pertaining to it. Ovid. Euclides. — ¶ Megarea. Ovid. Fast. 4, 471, for Megara (a town of Sicily), or for Megarensia, se. arva.

MEGARICUS (Μεγαρικος), a, um, adj. in or of Megara, pertaining to it, Megarean, Megrenian. Cic. signa, statues made of Megarean marble. Hence, Cic. Megarii, se. philosophi, disciples of Euclid of Megara, or belonging to his sect.

MEGARIS (Μεγαρις), idis, f. a small country of Greece, bordering upon Attica. Megara was its capital. — ¶ A town of Sicily, also called Megara. Cic.

MEGARUS (Megara), a, um, adj. in or of 3 Megara, pertaining to it, Megarean. Virg. MEGISTANES (Μεγιστανες), um, m. 2 plur. grandees, nobles, peers. Tacit.

MEHE, an old form for me. Quintil. MEHERCULE, and MEHERCULES, and by syncope. MEHERCLE, ηὴ τὸν Ἱηρικλέα, adv. by Hercules, in very truth. See Hercules.

MEIÖ (unc.), is, a. 3. to make water, οὐ- 3 ρέω. Martial. — ¶ De concubitu. Horat. Meiat eodem, for concubat cum eadem.

MEL (μελι), mellis, n. honey. Cic. — Ablat. Melli, in Plaut. — Plur. Mella, Virg., Ovid., Plin. — Horat. Mella Falerno diluta, a mixture of wine and honey, οὐνόμελι. — The ancients used honey to preserve corpses from corruption. Nep. — ¶ Figur. any thing sweet, pleasant, agreeable, dear, &c. Horat. Poetica mella. Id. Melli est, is sweet or pleasing to me. So also of sweet or pleasant language, or of oratory. Auct. Carm. ad Pison. Nestoreum. Plin. Ep. senis Homericæ. — Hence, a term of endearment, darling, sweet, honey. Cal. in Cic. Ep. Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas. Plaut. Meum mel.

MELÆ, æ, f. a river. (See Mella.) — ¶ Also, the name of a family, as, Pomponius Mela, who lived under the emperor Claudius, and wrote a book on geography which is still extant.

MELÆNÆTOS, i, m. See Melinaetos.

MELAMPHYLLON (μελαμφύλλον), or MELAMPHYLLUM, i, n. a species of the plant acanthus. Plin. 22, 34.

MELAMPŌDION (μελαμπόδιον), i, n. black hellebore (Helleborus orientalis, Willd.), called after the physician Melampus. Plin. 25, 21.

MELAMPŪTHIUM (μελαμπύθιον), ii, n. a sort of dark-colored wine, made of roisins. Plin.

MELAMPŪS (Μελίμπος), ödis, m. a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphytaon. Virg. — ¶ Also, the name of a dog, Blackfoot. Ovid.

MELANÆTOS (μελαναετος), i, m. a kind of eagle (Falco Aquila, L.). Plin.

MELANCHIETES (μελαγχαιτης), æ, m. the name of a dog. Ovid.

MELANCHLĒNĪ (Μελαγχλαίνοι), drum, m. a savage nation of Scythia. Pompon. Meln.

MELANCHŌLYA (μελαγχολία), æ, f. black bile, or cholera; melancholy, a kind of madness. — Hence, Melancholicus, a, um, adj. abounding with black bile, melancholic, disordered with melancholy, μελαγχολικός. Cic.

MELANCŌRYPHOS (μελανκόρυφος), i, m. having a black head, a kind of snipe. Plin.

MELANCŪRANIS (μελαγκρανίς), is, f. a kind of rush (perhaps Schœnus nigricans, L.). Plin.

MELANDRYUM (μελάνδρον), i, n. a piece of the salted tunny fish. Plin. — ¶ Also, a plant. See Melandrum.

MELANEUS (Μελανευς), ei and eos, m. the name of a Centaur. Ovid. — Also, that of a dog. Id.

MELANIA (μελάνη), æ, f. blackness; a 2 black speck or spot. Plin.

MELANSERMŌN (μελάνσερμων), i, n. same as Gith. Plin.

MELANTERIA (μελαντηρία), æ, f. shoe- 3 maker's wax. Serib. Larg.

MELANTHEMŌN (μελάνθημον), i, n. same as Anthemis, camomile. Plin.

MELANTHĒUS (Melanthus), a, um, adj. 3 relating to Melanthus. Ovid.

MELANTHIUM (μελάνθιον), ii, n. same as Gith. Plin.

MELANTHĪOS (Μελάνθιος), ii, m. the goatherd of Ulysses. Ovid.

MELANTHŌ (Μελανθῶ), us, f. a sea-nymph and daughter of Proteus. Ovid.

MELANTHUM, i, n. same as Melanthium. 3 Seren. Samm.

MELANTHUS, i, m. a river of Sarmatia. Ovid.

MELANŪRUS (μελάνουρος), i, m. a kind of sea-fish. Ovid.

MELĀPIUM (from μήλον, an apple, & ἄπιον, a pear), ii, n. a pearmain, a pear-apple. Plin.

MELĀS (μέλας), ānis or ānos, adj. black. — Hence, a black spot of the skin. Cels. — ¶ Also, se. fluvius, an epithet applied to some rivers of Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, &c. on account of their dark color.

MELDĪ, drum, or MELDĒ, ārum, m. a nation of Gallia Celtica. Cæs.

MELCŪLUM. See Melliculam.

MELE. Plur. of Melos. See Melos.

MELEAGER, and MELEAGRŌS or -ŪS (Μελεαγρός), gri, m. a son of Æneas, king of Calydon, by Althæa. Atropos, one of the Parca, declared at his birth, that he should not die until the brand which lay upon the hearth was consumed. Afterwards, when he had killed the brothers of his mother, Althæa, furious with grief, seized the fatal brand, and cast it into the fire, upon which Meleager died in great agony. Ovid. Met. 8, 270, sqq.

MELEAGRĒUS (Μελεάγρειος), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to Meleager. Lucan.

MELEAGRIS (Μελεαγρίς), idis, f. Plur. Meleagrides, se. aves, or gallina, Varr., and Plin., guinea-hens (Numida Meleagris, L.). — Gallinae Africanæ, ore eitha a species of them, or resemble them very much. — Also, the sisters of Meleager, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother, that they refused all aliment, and were changed into birds called Meleagrides. Ovid.

MELEAGRĪUS (Μελεάγριος), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to Meleager. Stat.

MELEAGRŌS, or -ŪS, i, m. See Meleager.

MELĒS (Μελής, ητος), etis, m. a river of Ionia, near Smyrna. Plin. — Some of the ancients supposed that Homer was born on the banks of that river, from which circumstance they call him Melægenesis. Hence, Melæteus, or Melæteus, a, um, adj. Homerie. Tertull.

MELĒS (unc.), or MELES, and MELYS, or MÆLYS, is, f. according to some, a badger; others take it for a marten. Varr.

MELÆSIGENES, is. See Meles, etis.

MELĒTÆUS, or MELĒTEUS, a, um. See 3 Meles, etis.

MELIBŒA (Μελίβοια), æ, f. a maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Ossa. Liv. — Hence, Melibæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Melibœa. Virg. dux, h. e. Philoctetes. Virg. purpura, h. e. made there.

MELIBŒENSIS (Melibæa), e, adj. pertaining to Melibœa. Serv. ad Æn.

MELICĒRA (μελικρα), æ, f. a kind of 2 viscous, white, honey-like matter of ulcers, &c. Cels.

MELICĒRIS (μελικρηρίς), idis, f. a kind of 2 abscess or tumor, resembling a honey-comb. Plin.

MELICĒRTA, and MELICĒRTES (Μελικέρτης), æ, m. n. son of Athamas and Ino; his mother, being persecuted by his furious father, threw herself into the sea, with Melicerta in her arms. He was changed into a sea-god; and was known among the Greeks by the name of Palemon, and among the Latins by that of Portunus. Ovid.

MELICHLŌRŌS (μελίχλωρος), h. e. as yellow as honey), i, m. a kind of gem unknown to us. Plin.

MELICHRŌS (μελίχρως, h. e. honey-colored), otos, ii. a gem unknown to us. Plin.

MELICHRŪSŌS (μελίχρυσος, h. e. as yellow as honey and gold), i, m. a gem, honey-colored chrysolite. Plin. 37, 45. Perhaps our honey-colored hyacinth.

MELICHRATUM (μελικρατον), i, n. a kind 3 of mend. Veget.

MELICŪS (μελικός), a, um, adj. melodious, 1

harmonious, tuneful, musical. *Lucret.* — Especially, lyric, lyrical. *Cic. Poema melicum, h. e. lyricum.* Hence, *Petron.* Melica, æ, f. an ode. *Plin.* Melicus, a lyric poet.

**MELICŪS**, a, um, for **MĒDICŪS** [the letter D being frequently changed into L by the common people], of *Media*, *Median.* *Varr.* and *Colum.*

**MELIĒ**, es, f. a Bithynian nymph, who brought forth *Amycus*, the king of the *Bebryces*, by *Neptune.* *Ovid.*

**MELILŌTŌS** (μελίλωτος), or **MELILŌTŪS**, i, f. and **MELILŌTŌN** (μελίλωτον), or **MELILŌTŪM**, i, n. the plant *melilot*, a kind of clover. *Plin.*

**MELIMĒLĪ**, n. See *Melomeli.*

**MELIMĒLŪM** (μελίμηλον), i, n. a honey apple, a kind of sweet apple, called *mesteia malu* in more ancient times. *Varr.*, *Horat. Sat. ii. 8, 31.* *Comp. Plin. xv. 15.* *Mustea, quæ nunc melimela dicuntur.*

**MELINŪS** (perhaps from *meles*), a, um, 3adj. perhaps of or pertaining to the animal called *meles* (h. e. a badger or a marten). — Hence, *Melina*, æ, f. a knapsack, bag or purse made of the skin of a badger or marten. *Plaut.*

**MELINŪS** (μήλων), a, um, adj. Hence, 2 *Plin. oleum, oil made from the blossoms of quinces.* — *Id. unguentum, a salve or ointment made of the same.* — *Plaut. vestimentum, h. e. of the same color.*

**MELINŪS** (*Melos*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the island of *Melos*. — Hence, *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* *Melinum pigmentum, or simply, Melinum, a kind of white paint.* *Plin. alumen.*

**MELINŪS** (*mel*), a, um, adj. of honey. 3 *Plaut. Melina, a drink made of honey, mead.*

**MELIOR** (compar. of *bonus*), ōris, better, superior, preferable, κρείττων. — *Senec. Melliores (κρείττορες), the gods.* — *Dii melliora, dii melius.* (See *Deus.*) — See *Bonus.*

**MELIORATIŌ** (*melioro*), ōnis, f. an amelioration, improvement, βελτίωσις, ἐμπεύρημα. *Cod. Just.*

**MELIORĒSCŌ** (*id.*), is, n. 3. to grow better, βελτιόωμαι. *Colum.* (Al. *rectius leg. melior exit.*)

**MELIORĒS** (*melior*), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to make better, improve, βελτιόω. *Pandect.*

**MELIS**. See *Mcles.*

**MELISPHYLLŪM** (μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον), i, n. an herb which bees delight in, same as *Aspiastrum.* *Virg.* In *Plin.* we find *melissophyllon*. It corresponds to our *balm-gentle, balm* (*Melissa officinalis, L.*)

**MELISSA** (Μελισσα), æ, f. the daughter of *Melissus*, king of *Cretic*, sister of *Amalthea*, who with her sister nursed *Jupiter* with goat's milk. *Lactant.*

**MELISSEUS**. See *Melissus.*

**MELISSOPHYLLON**. See *Melissophyllum.*

**MELISSŪS**, i, and **MELISSEUS**, ei or eos, m. *Μελισσός*, and *Μελισσέος*, a king of *Crete*, father to *Melissa* and *Amalthea*. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, a freedman of *Mecenas*, appointed librarian to *Augustus*; he wrote some comedies.

**MELITA**, æ, or **MELITĒ** (Μελίτη), es, f. now *Malta*, an island between *Sicily* and *Africa*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an island on the coast of *Illyricum* in the *Adriatic*, now *Melida*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

**MELITĒŪS** (Μελιταίος), a, um, adj. in 2 or of the island *Melita* on the coast of *Illyricum.* *Plin. catulus* (may be rendered a lap-dog).

**MELITENSIS** (*Melita*), e, adj. on or of the island of *Malta*, *Maltese.* *Cic. vestis, h. e. carpets.* Also, absolutely, *Meliten-sia, sc. vestimenta.* *Lucret.*

**MELITIS** (μηλίτης), æ, m. See *Melitis.*

**MELITESIŪS** (*id.*), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Meliten-sis.* *Grat.*

**MELITIS** (μηλίτης), idis, f. a gem of the color of a quince, but unknown to us. *Plin. 37, 73.* *Ed. Hard.*; but other *Edd.* read *melites.*

**MELITITES** (μηλίτης), æ, m. a drink made of new wine and honey. *Plin.* — ¶ Also (μηλίτης, sc. λίθος), a kind of stone. *Plin.*

**MELITTĒNA** (μελίτταινα), æ, f. same as *Melissophyllum.* *Plin. 21, 86.* *Ed. Hard.*; but others read *melittide.*

**MELITTŪRGŪS** (μελίτροργός), i, m. one 3 who takes care of or keeps bees, a bee-master. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**MELIŪM**, i, n. See *Melium.*

**MELIŪS** is either the compar. of *bonus*, a, um (see *Bonus*), or the comparat. of *bene* (scē *Bene*), or the name of a man (see *Malius*).

**MELIŪSCŪLĒ** (*meliusculus*), adv. somewhat better. *Cic. ad Div. xvi. 5.* — Also, a little or somewhat more. *Plaut. biberere.*

**MELIŪSCŪLŪS** (*dimin. of the compar.* 2 *melior*), a, um, adj. somewhat better. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, of a convalescent, somewhat better, rather better, a little recovered. *Terent.*

**MELIŪZŪM** (μελίζωμον), i, n. a decoction made of honey. *Apic.*

**MELLĀ** (perhaps for *mellica*, sc. aqua), æ, 2 f. a kind of honey-water. *Colum.*

**MELLĀ**, or **MELĀ**, æ, m. a small river of *Cisalpine Gaul*, near *Brescia.* *Virg.*

**MELLĀCŪS** (*mel*), a, um, adj. Non. 3 *Mellacum, same as Sapa.*

**MELLĀRIŪS** (*id.*), a, um, adj. being employed with honey, pertaining to honey. *Plin. vas, for holding honey.* Hence, *Mellarius, a honey-culturer, a bee-master.* *Varr.* — *Mellarium, the place where bees are kept, an apiary, a bee-hive.* *Id.*

**MELLĀTYŌ** (*mello*), ōnis, f. the taking or 2 gathering of honey from the bees. *Colum.*

**MELLĒŪS** (*mcl*), a, um, adj. of honey. 2 *Auson.* — Also, like honey. *Plin. sapor.* *Id. color.* — ¶ *Figur. sweet as honey, h. e. sweet, delightful, charming, pleasing.* *Apul.*

**MELLICŪLŪS** (*id.*), a, um, adj. sweet as 3 honey. *Figur. Plaut.* — ¶ *Melliculum, i, n. honey, a thing sweet as honey.* Hence, a term of endearment, my little honey, my dear, sweetheart, darling, &c. *Plaut.*

**MELLIŪFER** (*mel & fero*), a, um, adjunct. 3 bearing, bringing, producing honey, melliciferous. *Ovid. apis.*

**MELLIŪFEX** (*mel & facio*), icis, m. a 2 honey-culturer, bee-master. *Colum.*

**MELLIŪFIŪM** (*id.*), ii, n. the making of 2 honey, culture of honey. *Varr.*

**MELLIŪFICŌ** (*mellificus*), as, avi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to make honey. *Plin.*

**MELLIŪFICŪS** (*mel & facio*), a, um, adj. 2 making honey, good or useful for making honey. *Colum.*

**MELLIŪFLŪENS** (*mcl & fluo*), tis, adjunct. 3 mellifluous, flowing with honey. *Figur. sweet of speech, eloquent.* *Auson. Nestor.*

**MELLIŪFLŪŪS** (*id.*), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Mellifluens.* *Avien.*

**MELLIŪGENŪS** (*mel & genus*), a, um, 2 adj. of the same kind with honey, like honey. *Plin.*

**MELLIŪGŌ** (*mel*), inis, f. a juice like honey. — Hence, the juice or gummy substance collected by bees from flowers, &c. *bees-rosin, hive-dross, bee-glue.* *Plin.* — Also, the juice of unripe fruits, as grapes. *Plin.*

**MELLIŪLLŪS** (*dimin. of melinus*), a, um, 3 adj. of honey, sweet as honey. *Plaut. Mea mellilla, sc. res, my little sweetheart.*

**MELLIŪNYĀ** (*mel*), æ, f. perhaps a drink 3 made of honey. — *Figur. sweetness, deliciousness, pleasure, delight.* *Plaut.*

**MELLIŪTŪLŪS** (*dimin. of mellitus*), a, um, 3 adj. sweet as honey, delicious, pleasant. *Apul. Mea mellitula, my sweetheart, my honey.*

**MELLIŪTŪS** (*mcl*), a, um, adj. of honey or 1 sweetened with honey. *Varr. favus.* *Horat. placenta.* — Also, in general, sweet as honey. *Plin. succus.* — ¶ *Figur. sweet, delicious, charming, delightful.* *Catull. oculi.* *Apul. saviium.* *Id. Mellitissimum saviium.*

**MELLŪNĀ**, or **MELLŪNYĀ** (*id.*), æ, f. the goddess of bees and honey. *Augustin.* and *Arnob.*

**MELLŪPRŌXIMŪS** (μέλλω & proximi- 3 mus), i, m. one who will be proximus scriniorum in the year following. *Cod. Justin.*

**MELLŪSŪS** (*mel*), a, um, adj. full of

honey, like honey. *Cæl. Aarel. dulcedo.*

**MELŌ**, ōnis, m. the river *Nile.* *Auson. 3*

**MELŌ** (μήλων), ōnis, m. a melon, or a kind 3 of small melon. *Pallad.*

**MELŌDES** (μελωδής), is, m. a pleasing 3 singer. *Sidon.*

**MELŌDIĀ** (μελωδία), æ, f. a pleasant song; 3 melody, harmony. *Martian. Capell.*

**MELŌDŪS** (μελωδός), a, um, adj. singing 3 sweetly or charmingly, melodious. *Prudent.*

**MELŌFŌLIŪM** (μήλον & folium), ii, n. an 2 apple having a leaf on its side. *Plin.*

**MELŌMĒLĪ** (μηλόμελι), n. the syrup of 3 quinces preserved in honey, quiddany, marmalade. *Colum. Al. leg. melimeli.*

**MELŌPEPŌ** (μηλοπέπων), ōnis, m. a melon 3 or garden-cucumber; a sort of pompon like a quince; a musk-melon. *Plin.*

**MELŌS** (μέλος), n. song, melody, harmo- 3 ny, verse, music; a song, tune, lay. *Horat.* — The plural *mele* (μέλη) occurs in *Lucret.* — As a masculine, it is found in *Cato. ap. Non. Quosdam melos.* So, also, *accus. melum, in Pacuv.*

**MELŌS**, or **MELŪS**, i, f. an island of the 3 *Ægean sea*, now *Milo.* — Hence, *Melius*, a, um. *Cic.* — And *Melinus*, a, um. See *Melinus.*

**MELŌTHRŌN** (μήλοθρον), i, n. same as 3 *Vitis Alba.* *Plin. 21, 39.*

**MELPŌMĒNĒ** (Μελπομένη), es, f. one of 3 the *Muses.* She presided over tragedy. *Horace* has addressed the finest of his odes to her, as to the patroness of lyric poetry.

**MEMBRĀNĀ** (*membrum*), æ, f. a web of 3 fibres woven together to cover parts of the body, a membrane, ὑμὴν, δέρις. *Cic. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. Cels. cerebri, the skin covering the brain, meninges.* — Also, the thin skin of fruits, as of chestnuts, walnuts, *Plin.*, of flax, *Id.*; of eggs, *Id.* — ¶ In general, the skin of any thing, as of serpents, slough. *Cic.* — Also, a skin dressed for writing, parchment. *Horat. and Catull.* — So, also, plur. *Membranæ, tablets of parchment, writing tablets.* *Quintil. Membranarum usus.* — ¶ *Fig. the surface of any thing.* *Lucret. coloris.*

**MEMBRĀNĀCEŪS** (*membrana*), a, um, 2 adj. consisting of a membrane or skin, membranaceous, membranaceous, filmy. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, like a skin or membrane. *Plin.*

**MEMBRĀNĒŪS** (*id.*), a, um, made of 3 parchment. *Pandect.*

**MEMBRĀNŪLĀ** (*id.*), æ, f. a little mem- 3 brane. *Cels. oculi.* — ¶ Also, parchment. *Cic.* — Plur. *Membranulæ, Pandect., a writing or instrument on parchment.*

**MEMBRATIM** (*membrum*), adv. from 3 limb to limb, limb by limb. *Lucret. deperdere sensum.* *Plin. cædere, h. e. in pieces.* — ¶ *Figur. by pieces, one by one, one after the other, singly.* *Varr. enumerare.* — ¶ *Cic. Membratim dicere, h. e. per membra, in short sentences (per κῶλα) of from nine to seventeen syllables.*

**MEMBRĀTŪRĀ** (*membro*), æ, f. the for 2 mation or structure of the limbs, constitution of the body. *Vitruv.*

**MEMBRŌ** (*membrum*), as, a. 1. to limb. 3 *Censorin.*

**MEMBRŌSŪS** (*id.*), a, um, adj. having 3 large members. *Priap. Membrosior, h. e. majori mentula præditus.*

**MEMBRŪM** (*unc.*), i, n. a member, limb, μέλος, κῶλον, as, the hand, foot. *Terent. and Cic.* — Also, for *Mentula.* *Priap.* So, also, *Membra.* *Ovid.* — *Membra* may frequently be rendered *body.* *Terent. and Virg.* — ¶ *Figur. a member, h. e. part of a whole, as, Cic. of a house. Ovid. of a ship. Cic. philosophiæ.* — Hence, a part of a discourse, a clause or colon. *Cic.*

**MĒMĒCŪLŌN** (μημέκυλον), i, n. the fruit 3 of the arbuté or strawberry-tree. *Plin.*

**MEMET.** See *Ego* and *Mct.* 3

**MĒMĒNTĪ** (the perfect of the obsolete verb *memino*, which corresponds to the Greek μέμνη, μνάω, I represent to my mind), isti, defect. 3. to have retained in one's memory, to remember, recollect, μνημαί. With a genit. *Cic.* Also, with the accus. both of the thing and of the person. *Cic.* Also, with other

words. *Cic. Meministi, quanta esset, &c. With ut following. Terent. With quum following. Cic. Memini quum videbare. Also, with the accus. and infin., as well of the imperf. (Cic. Memini te narrare), as of the perf. (Cic. Meministi, me distribuiste). The infin. pres. (not the infin. imperf.) is used when we represent to our mind something past, and remember clearly and distinctly the circumstances under which an impression was made upon us; hence, particularly in an animated narration. The infin. preterit is used of a state or action, which I wish to represent as being completed in time past; hence, in general, of actions rapidly passing, and of such as I know of by hearsay; also, when a result is to be given. — [Meminisse (properly same as *Memorem esse*), to remember a thing not forgotten and readily suggesting itself. *Reminisci*, to remember a thing which had been forgotten for some time, to recall ideas. *Recordari*, to bring a subject before the mind, and fix the attention on it for some time.] — ¶ Also, to remember, recollect, call to mind, think of, bear in mind, be mindful, consider, reflect. *With ut. Colum. With an infin. Horat. With an accus. Cic. beneficia. Also, absolutely, Terent. Fac memineris. Also, with an accus. and infin. Cic. Memenote hos esse pertimescendos. Hence, Id. ad Div. 15, 17. Memineris mei, remember me, h. e. write to me. Propert. Nec meministi, she does not remember or think of it, it does not occur to her. — ¶ Also, to know, to know well. Terent. — ¶ Also, to make mention of, mention, relate. *Cic. de exsilibus. Quintil. hujus rei. — ¶ Also, to revenge, avenge. Valer. Flacc. leti paterni. — ¶ Figur. of inanimate things. Lucret. Meminit levor (levor) præstare salutem, h. e. can. — ¶ Meminisse is put for memoria. Lucret. 4, 769. — ¶ Meminens, mindful, remembering. Liv. Andr. MEMMIANUS (Memmius), æ, m. one of the family of the Memmii. Lucret. MEMMIANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to Memmius, called after him. Cic. MEMMIUS, ii, m. the name of several Roman citizens. Hence, Memmius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Memmius or to the family of the Memmii. MEMNON (Μέμνων), or MENNON, ðnis, m. a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, assisted the Trojans, and was killed before Troy by Achilles. A numerous flight of birds issued from the burning pile on which his body was laid. These birds were called aves Memnoniæ or Memnonides, and said to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon in Troas, to fight with each other. — Ovid. Memnonis mater, h. e. Aurora. — Tacit. Ann. 2, 61. Memnonis saxea effigies, near Thebes in Egypt, was said to utter a melodious sound every day, at sunrise. — Hence, Memnonis, or Menn., idis, f. pertaining to Memnon. Plin. Memnonides (sc. aves), the birds mentioned. — Memnonius (or Menn.), a, um, adj. pertaining to Memnon. Solin. aves, the birds mentioned above. Also, figur. Memnonian, h. e. black; eastern, oriental. Ovid. color, black. Propert. domos, h. e. Auroræ, or Orientis. MEMOR (memini), ðris, adj. mindful, remembering, μνήμων. Cic. beneficii. Also, without a genit. Cic. Memor et gratus. Also, of things. Ovid. inanus. Horat. Cadus Marsi memor duelli. — Hence, remembering (sc. beneficiorum), h. e. grateful. Cic. — Also, remembering, minding, observing, conformable, agreeable. Liv. Exemplum parum memor legum humanarum, for cruel. Id. gloria avitæ. Liv. Oratione memor majestatis. — Also, revenging, avenging. Virg. ira. Vul. Fluce umbra. — Also, possessed of a good memory. Cic. — Also, easily retaining. Id. Memor et quæ dicta contra, &c. — ¶ Also, that reminds one of any thing. Horat. Impressit memorem dente notam. Ovid. Genium memorem brevis ævi. Id. versus. MEMORABILIS (memoro), e, adj. worthy of being mentioned, fit to be talked of. Plaut. Nec bellum esse nec memorabile.***

— ¶ Also, ever heard of, conceivable. Terent. Andr. 4, 1, 2. — ¶ Also, worthy of being remembered, memorable, remarkable. Cic. and Ovid. So, Liv. Memorabilior. MEMORACULUM (Id.), i, n. a monument. 3 Apul. MEMORALIS (Id.), e, adj. same as Memorialis. Arnob. MEMORATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. mention, a 3 mentioning, relating, putting in mind. Corn. Gal. MEMORATOR (Id.), ðris m. one who 3 mentions, tells, or recounts; a relater. Propert. MEMORATRIX (memorator), icis, f. 3 same as Memorator. Valer. Flacc. MEMORATIO (memoro), us, m. mention, 2 mentioning, relation. Plaut. and Tacit. MEMORATIO (Id.), a, um, particip. of memoro. (See Memoro.) — ¶ Also, adjunct. known, memorable, famous, renowned, celebrated. Plin. Animal velocitatis memoratæ. Gell. Memoratissimus. MEMORARE (memoro), adv. same as Memorare. Pompon. MEMORIA (Id.), æ, f. memory, μνήμη. Cic. Memoria comprehendere, or complecti. Id. Memoria tenere. Id. Memoria mandare, to commit to memory. Id. Hoc esse mihi in memoria. Id. In memoriam redigere, or reducere, to remember, recollect, bethink one's self of. Liv. E memoria excedere, or, Cic. Memoria dilabi, to slip out of memory, to be forgotten. Id. Deponere ex memoria, to forget. Id. Ex memoria exponere, from memory. — ¶ Also, memory, remembrance. Cic. In memoriam alicujus redire, to remember, recollect. Id. Post hominum memoriam, in the memory of man. Id. Memoriam rei deponere, to forget. Id. abicere, to forget. Auct. ad Herenn. Habere memoriam rei, to think of it. Cic. conservare. Id. tenere. Id. retinere. Liv. repetere. Cic. Res affert mihi memoriam Platonis, reminds me, puts me in mind of. Liv. Memoria rei abiit, or abolevit, the thing is forgotten. Figur. Cic. literarum, h. e. intelligence, information, report. Cic. and Nep. Memoria prodere, or, Liv. tradere, to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record, relate. — ¶ Also, time, as far as it is remembered, consequently both past and present. Cic. Philosophi hujus memoriam. Id. Usque ad nostram memoriam. Id. Nostra memoria. Id. In omni memoria. Id. Pueritiæ memoriam repetere. Varr. A summa memoria, from the oldest times. Cic. Memoria multorum annorum. [Memoria differs from ætas by denoting time, in as far as we have been concerned in it, either actively or passively.] — ¶ Also, any thing which happened at any time, a story or thing remembered. Cic. Repetenda est veteris cujusdam memoriam recordatio. — ¶ Also, history, story, account, relation, report. Cic. omnium rerum. Nepos. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria est. Sueton. Vitæ memoria, history, memorable events. — Hence, a book of history, monument, memoir, essay, journal. Gell. In veteribus memoriis legimus. — Hence, Memoria, in the time of the Roman emperors, a writing on or record of memorable events. He who composed it was called *A memoria*. Insuperid.; and for etiam in memoriam ejus, in Sueton. Aug. 79. extr. is to be read according to some, et a memoria ejus, h. e. his historiographer. — Also, n monument, sepulchre, tomb. Augustin. — ¶ Also, a thinking of, consideration, reflection. Liv. periculi. MEMORIALIS (memoria), e, adj. subservient to preserve the memory or remembrance of any thing; assisting memory, belonging to memory or remembrance. Sueton. libellus; and, absolutely, Pandect. memorialis, sc. liber, a journal, diary, memorandum-book, memoir, record, &c. — ¶ Memorialis, same as *A memoria*, a person in office about the imperial court, a historiographer. Cod. Just. MEMORIALIA, æ, f. dimin. of memoria. Cic. MEMORITER (memoria), adv. by heart, from memory, readily, μνημονικῶς, ἀπὸ μνήμης, ἀπὸ στόματος. Cic. responde-

re. Id. orationem habere (opp. to reading an oration). Terent. cognoscere, h. e. without my one's assistance or reminding MEMOROS (memoro), as, avi, atum, a. 1 to mention, recount, tell, relate, say, ἐπιμύσσει. Cic. rem. Id. de re. Sueton. Memorare de aliquo, to mention somebody creditably, make honorable mention of him. Plaut. Memora mihi nomen, h. e. dic. MEMPHIS, is and idos or idis, f. a celebrated city of Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, above the Delta. It once contained temples of the god Apis, and in its neighborhood the famous pyramids were built. Its name remains in that of a village called Menf, about 14 miles to the south of Cairo. — Hence, Memphites, æ, m. pertaining to it. Tibull. bos, h. e. Apis. — Memphiticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Memphis, sometimes, also, Egyptian. Ovid. and Lucan. — Memphitis, idis, f. pertaining to Memphis, sometimes, also, Egyptian. Ovid. vacca, h. e. Io. Lucan. cymba. MEN., or MENEN., h. e. Menenia a tribu. See Menenianus. MENA (μήνη), æ, f. the moon. — Hence, Dea quæ menstruis fluoribus præsepe putabatur. Augustin. — ¶ Also, a kind of fish. See Mena. MENÆ, ærum, f. a town of Sicily, now Meneo. — Hence, Meneni, or Menenii. Cic. and, Menniani, Plin. the inhabitants of it. MENECHMI (Μέναιχοι), ðrum, m. a comedy of Plautus, in which twins of this name are represented. MENÆUS (μηναιός), a, um, adj. monthly 3 Hence, Menæus, sc. circulus. Vitruv. Ed. Lat. reads manacus. MENÆUS (Menæ), a, um, adj. of Mena in 3 Sicily. MENALIPPÆ (Μενάλιππη), es, or MENALIPPÆ, æ, f. n sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules. — ¶ Also, a tragedy composed by Accius. Cic. MENALIPPUS, i, m. a tragedy composed by Accius. Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. MENANDER, and MENANDROS (Μένανδρος), dri, m. Menander, a celebrated comic poet of Athens. — Hence, Menandrus, a, um, pertaining to Menander. Prop. — ¶ Also, a slave of Cicero's. Cic. MENANINI, ðrum, m. See Mena. MENAPII, ðrum, m. a people of Belgia Gaul. Cæs. — Also called Menapi. Martial. MENA (unc.), æ, f. a fault, defect, blemish, blur. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a mistake, error (in writings, books, &c.). Suet. MENDACIOLUS (mendacium & lo- 3 quor), a, um, adj. telling lies, false. Plaut. MENDACIOLUM, dimin. of mendacium. Cic. MENDACITAS (mendax), atis, f. a lying 3 disposition, mendacity, lying. Tertull. MENDACITER (Id.), adv. falsely. Solin. 3 Mendaciter. Augustin. Mendacissime. MENDACIUM (Id.), ii, n. u. lie, untruth, falsehood, ψεῦδος. Nep. Mendacium dicere. — Nigid. ap. Gell. distinguishes between mentiri and mendacium dicere. He says, Qui mentitur, ipse non fallitur, sed alterum fallere conatur; qui mendacium dicit, ipse fallitur (but in Nep. mendacium dicit, ipse fallitur seems to be Attic. 15. mendacium dicere seems to be the same as mentiri). — ¶ Figur. of inanimate things. Ovid. fame. Particularly of an imitation, as of colors. Plin. — Poet. ap. Suet. Phœbi mendacia, the imitated part or character of Phœbus. MENDACIUNCULUM, i, n. dimin. of 2 mendacium. Cic. MENDAX (mentior), acis, lying, ψευστής. Cic. Homo mendax, or, simply, mendax, a liar. Horat. Mendacior. Plaut. Mendax, dactylissimus. — Also, of things, false, dactylissimus. — Also, of things, false, groundless, unfounded, untrue. h. e. infamia. — ¶ Also, figur. lying, h. e. infamia. Cic. visa. Ovid. specu- deceitful, false. Cic. forma. Ovid. forma. Tibull. somnus. Ovid. forma. Horat. fundus, h. e. which does not produce any fruit. — Also, false, feigned, ducet any fruit. — Also, false, im- fectitious. Ovid. damnus. — Also, im- tuted, counterfeited, feigned. Tibull. os Ovid. pennæ. MENDES, ætis, f. a city of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Men- desian mouth. — Hence, Mendesiis, æ,

um. adj. pertaining to Mendes. Ovid. — Also, Mendescius, a, um, adj. same as Mendescius. Plin. nomos.

MENDICABŪLUM (mendico), i, n. a beggar, mendicant. Plaut.

MENDICABŪNDŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. begging. Augustin.

MENDICATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a begging, obtaining by begging. Senec.

MENDICĒ (mendicus), adverb, in a beggarly manner, meanly. Senec. Mendice. Tertull. Mendicibus.

MENDICIMŌNIUM (Id.), i, n. same as Mendicitas. Luber.

MENDICITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. beggary, mendicity, indigence, poverty. Cic.

MENDICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātūm, n. and a. l. 3 and MENDICŌR, āris, ātus sum, dep. i. intrins. to beg, ask alms, go a begging. Plaut. and Juvenal. — ¶ Also, trans. to beg for a thing, obtain by begging. Plaut. and Ovid.

MENDICŪLĀ (Id.), æ, f. sc. a beggar's garment. Plaut.

MENDICŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. poor, beggarlike, beggarly, πτωχός. Apul. Habitus mendicus. Tertull. Mendicior. — Figur. poor, paltry, sorry, pitiful. Cic. Instrumentum. — Hence, subst. Mendicus, a beggar. Cic. — The priests of Cybele, who went about begging alms, were also called mendici. Horat. Sat. 1, 2, 2. — Cic. Mendicissimus, the greatest beggar, the most needy. — Mendicus is also a word of abuse. Terent.

MENDŌSĒ (mendosus), adv. full of mistakes, incorrectly. Cic. scribere. Id. Mendosissime. — ¶ Also, wrongly, amiss. Pers. and Lucret.

MENDŌSŪS (mendum), a, um, adj. full of faults or blunders, faulty, exceptional, incorrec, erroneous. Plin. Ep. Exemplar testamenti mendosum. Cic. Mendosum est. Id. Historia mendosior. — ¶ Also, making faults, blunders, mistakes, &c. as in writing. Cic. servus.

MENDŪM (unc.), i, n. a fault, error, blunder, πταγή, as in writing. Cic. — ¶ Also, a defect, blemish, as in one's face. Ovid. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Idus mendum continent, mistake, error.

MENECLĒS, is, m. an orator of Alabanda, in Caria, who settled at Rhodes. Cic. — Hence, Meneclius, a, um, pertaining to him. Id.

MENELĀŪS (Μενελάος), or MENELĀŌS, i, m. a son of Atreus, brother to Agamemnon, and husband to Helen, who eloped from him with Paris. — Hence, Mēnelāūs, a, um, pertaining to Menelāus. Prop.

MENENIĀŌS (Meuenius), and MENEŪS, a, um, adj. relating to Menenius, a Roman citizen. Cic. Menenia tribus, one of the Roman tribes, called after a Roman by the name of Menenius.

MENIA, æ, f. See Menius.

MENIANŪS. See Memianus.

MENINX (Μήνιξις), gis, f. now Gerbi, an island on the coast of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor. Plin. — ¶ Also, the skin covering the brain.

MENIPPŪS, i, m. a Cypri philosopher and satirist. Cic. — Hence, Menippeus, a, um, as, Satyræ Menippææ, composed by Varro in imitation of Menippus's style.

MENIS (μήνη), idis, f. a crescent, which used to be put in the beginning of books, for ornament. — Hence, Auson. Menis libri, the beginning.

MENIUS, a, um. See Menius.

MENNON.

MENNŌNĪS. } See Memnon.

MENNŌNYĀ (unc.), æ, f. a gem unknown to us. Plin.

MENŌCEUS (Μενουκεύς), ēi and ēos, m. a son of Cron, king of Thebes; he killed himself for the benefit of his country. — Hence, Menocæus, a, um. Stat.

MENŌTIŪS, ii, m. a son of Actor, and father to Patroclus. — Hence, Menotiadæ, æ, m. the son of Menotius, h. e. Patroclus. Ovid.

MENŌIDES (μηνειδής); so the moon is called during the first days, when she has the appearance of being horned. Jul. Firm.

MENS (μένος), tis, f. mind, disposition, disposition of the heart. Mens animi, h. e. the disposition of the heart. Terent. Malus mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart. Cic. Vestra mentes atque sententiæ, your sentiments

and opinions. — Hence, mind, heart, soul. Id. Mens cujusque is est quisque, the soul of a man is he himself. Id. Mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates. Liv. xxxvii. 45. Animi, qui nostra mentis sunt, h. e. sentiments, feelings, inclinations of our soul, our heart. — ¶ Also, the higher faculties of our soul, the spiritual, thinking part of it, understanding or intellect, and reason (in opposition to animus, h. e. vital power, the sensual part of our soul, the powers by which we feel and desire). Cic. Mens, cui regnum totius animi (soul) a natura tributum est. Id. Mens et ratio, h. e. intellect and reason. Id. Esse suæ mentis, to be in his right senses. Id. Suæ mentis compotem esse. Id. Mente cætus, or, Ovid. Inops mentis, out of his senses, bereft of reason, beside himself, mad. Cic. Mente comprehendere, or complecti, to comprehend, to understand. — Hence, consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment, mind. Cic. Sine ulla mente, without any reflection. Id. Dicenti effluit mens, his recollection fails him. Id. Quæ tanta mente fiunt, h. e. judgment, design. Id. Animus et mens, both heart and mind. Id. Mentis acies, the eye of the mind. — Also, courage, bravery, fortitude, spirit. Liv. Fortuna urbis Volscis prædonum potius mentem, quam hostium dedit. So, also, Horat. Adde mentem. — ¶ Also, thought, memory, recollection. Cic. Mentem injicere, or dare, or, Virg. mittere, to prompt, suggest, instil. — Venit mihi in mentem, literally, it comes into my thoughts, is used either of a person or thing, which I recollect, and the person or thing remembered is put in the genit. (Cic. temporis, hominis. Id. tuarum virtutum); or of a thought or idea suddenly occurring to me, or striking my mind; the thought or idea, in this latter case, is put in the nominat. or infinit., or follows in a sentence beginning with ut. Id. Nunquam ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venire potuisset. Id. Quid venit in mentem Callistiæ dicere. Id. Ei in Gallia primum venit in mentem, ut, &c. — Hence, opinion, view. Cic. Mentibus (in opposition to vocibus) reliquorum respondebo. Sallust. Longe mihi alia mens est. Nep. Eadem mente esse. — Also, intention, purpose, design, plan. Cic. Muta jam istam mentem. Id. Classem ea mente comparavit, ut, &c. Nep. Hac mente amici summus potestates dederant. Virg. Qua facere id possis, nostram accipe mentem, hear my plan. — ¶ The nominat. mentis occurs in Enn. ap. Varr. — ¶ Mens, as a goddess, in Liv. xxiii. 31. comp. Ovid. Fast. vi. 241.

MENSA (metior), æ, f. properly, a surveying board, but also, in general, a table, especially a table to eat on. Plaut. Apud mensam, at table. So, also, Curt. Super mensam. Flor. Super mensas. Cic. Ad mensam consistere. Id. Manum ad mensam porrigere, to help one's self. Id. Mensam ponere. Cic. tollere. Also, jocosely, Virg. Mensas consumimus, bread on which fruits were put. — Also, table, h. e. the food on the table. Cic. Mittere alicui de mensa, to send some dish, or part of it to a person absent. — Also, a dish, course. Cic. Syracusiæ mensæ. Cic. and Nep. Mensa secunda, the second course, the dessert, as fruit, &c. — ¶ Also, an altar. Cic. — ¶ Also, Sueton. Ianonia, shambles. — ¶ Also, a counter, table for counting money upon. Cic. Mensa publica, a public treasury, public bank (for money transactions). — ¶ Also, the oblong and flat part of the catapultæ and balistæ. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, perhaps, a stage, on which slaves were placed for sale. Apul.

MENSALIS (mensa), e, adj. of or belonging to a table. Vopisc. vinum, table-voine.

MENSARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a banker's table or counter. — Hence, Mensarius, subst. a banker. Sueton. Also, one who takes care of the treasury under the questors, one who regulates the payment of public money, a public cashier or banker. Cic. — Liv. Mensarii triumviri, or, Id. quinqueviri, three or five persons appointed by the senate to regulate

the affairs concerning the public debt, and to provide for the payment thereof.

MENSATIM, adv. from table to table. Ju-3 vnc.

MENSŪS, ōnis, f. a measuring. Cic. vo-1 cum, prosody.

MENSŪS (μήν), is, m. a month. Cic. Qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur. Virg. Cæli menses et sidera, for menses et cæli sidera. Id. Mense primo, in the beginning of the month. — ¶ Also, the monthly course of women. Plin. So, also, in the plural. Id. — ¶ Ovid. Mensum, for mensium.

MENSŪR (metior), ōris, m. a measurer. Horat. — Especially, a surveyor. Ovid.

— ¶ Also, an architect. Plin. Ep. —

¶ Also, one who marks out the ground for an encampment, and assigns to each his proper quarters, which was done by erecting flags of different colors in the several parts; a quartermaster. Veget.

MENSTRŪA, ōrum. See Menstruus.

MENSTRŪALIS (menstruus), e, adj. menstrual, monthly, happening once a month.

Hence, of women, having the catamenia, or pertaining to the monthly course of women. Plin. mulier. — ¶ Also, monthly, h. e. for a month. Plaut. epulæ.

MENSTRŪŌS (Id.), as, n. l. to menstruate 3 Pallad.

MENSTRŪŌS (mensis), a, um, adj. of a month, happening every month, monthly, menstruosus, ἐμηνος. Cic. usura. Virg. Luna, h. e. returning every month, or performing her course in a month. —

¶ Plin. Ep. Menstruum meum, the month during which it is my turn to perform the duties of my office. — ¶ It is especially used of the catamenia of women. Plin. purgationes. So, also, Plin. Menstruum (subst.), or, Cels. Menstrua (plural), the catamenia. Hence, Plin. Femina menstrua, menstruating. — ¶ Also, of a month's duration. Cic. vita. Id. spatium. — ¶ Also, for a month. Cic. cibaria. So, also, Liv. Menstruum, sc. frumentum.

MENSŪLĀ (dimin. of mensa), æ, f. a little 3 table. Plaut.

MENSŪLARIŪS (mensula), ii, in. a money-2 changer, banker. Pandect.

MENSŪRĀ (metior), æ, f. a measuring. Ovid. Mensuram rei facere. Colum. inire. Plin. Ep. agere, to measure. Figur. Cic. Quicquid sub aurium mensuram cadit. — ¶ Also, the measure whereby any thing is measured. Cic. Majore mensura reddere. Nepos. Qui modus mensuræ medimus appellatur. Cæs. Mensura ex aqua, h. e. clepsydra. — ¶ Figur. quantity, quality, length, &c. Ovid. Alicui mensuram bibendi dare, to prescribe how much he should drink. Tacit.

legati, character or capacity. Quintil. discentis, capacity. Id. 10, 1, 10, verborum, the time required for pronunciation. Ovid. Mensura ficti crescit. Id. Mensuram nominis implere, h. e. satisfacere. — ¶ In painting, the art of proportioning light and shade, perspective. Plin. 35, 36, 10.

MENSŪRĀBILIS (mensuro), e, adject. 3 that can be measured. Prudent.

MENSŪRALIS (Id.), e, adj. pertaining 3 to or serving for measuring. Sicul.

MENSŪRALĪTER (mensuralis), adv. by 3 measure. Hygin.

MENSŪRĀTŪS (mensuro), ōnis, f. a meas-3 uring; mensuration. Anct. de limitib.

MENSŪRŪS (mensis), a, um, adj. same 3 as Menstruus. Novat.

MENSŪRŌ (mensura), as, a. l. to meas-3 ure. Veget.

MENSUS, a, um. See Metior.

MENSŪS (metior), us, m. a measuring. 3 April.

MENŪTĀ, æ, f. same as Mentha.

MENŪGRĀ (mentum & ἀγρα), æ, f. a 2 foul letter, or scab, which begins on the chin and spreads over the face; a kind of ring-worm, ἀγριος λειχήν. Plin.

MENŪASTRŪM (menta), i, n. wild mint. 3 ἡδύστρομος ἀγριος. Plin.

MENŪTHĀ (μίνθα, or μίνθη), æ, f. the herb 3 called mint, ἡδύστρομος, μίνθη. Plin.

MENŪTIGŌ (mentum), inis, f. a scab with 2 which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips. Colum.

MENŪTŪS (menini), ōnis, f. mention; a 3 making mention or speaking of, μνήμη. 1.

is followed by the *genit.* as well of the person speaking (as, *Liv.* plebis) as of the person or thing spoken of. *Cic.* tui. *Id.* civitatis. *Cœcil.* In eorum mentionem incidit, happened to mention them. *Cic.* Mentionem facere rei, or de re aliqua, or de homine, to mention, make mention of. So, also, *Liv.* Mentionem inferre, or habere, or agitare, or, *Vellei.* jacere, or, *Horat.* injicere, or, *Liv.* inchoare, to mention. Hence, of a consul. *Cic.* Mentionem facere in senatu, to mention, i. e. to report, represent. So, also, *Liv.* iv. 1, 59. Mentio, a preliminary proposal, preceding the *rogatio.* — *Plaut.* Mentionem facere, and *Liv.* Mentionem inferre, are also followed by *ut.* — *Plur.* Mentiones. *Liv.* serere, to mention.

**MENTOR** (unc.), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. *intran.* to lie. *Cic.* aperte. *Id.* de re. Hence, Mentor, I will be considered a liar (a formula of asseveration), which is followed by *nisi.* *Senec.* — *Figur.* to lie, h. e. to deceive, impose upon. *Cic.* Frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur. *Id.* Mentiens, sc. syllogismus, a certain sophistical syllogism, the premises of which are false, under an appearance of truth (*ψευδομένως*). — Also, of poets, to fable, invent. *Horat.* Ita mentitur Homerus. — There is a difference between *mentiri* and *mendacium dicere.* (See *Mendacium*). — Also, not to keep one's word, to break one's word. *Horat.* Quibus mentitur amica. — *¶ Also,* trans to lie, to tell an untruth, a falsehood. *Prop.* aliquid. *Id.* noctem, h. e. de nocte. Also, with an *accus.* and *infm.* following. *Liv.* — Also, to invent, forge by lying, to feign, counterfeit, pretend. *Ovid.* dolores capitis. *Sallust.* rem. *Liv.* auspiciam. *Vellei.* regie stirpis originem. Also, of inanimate things. *Martial.* Quod tussis tua mentiat. — *Figur.* to belie, h. e. to disappoint, deceive, delude, beguile. *Horat.* spem. — Also, to have or assume the shape or appearance of a thing or person, to be or become like to imitate. *Martial.* Mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis. *Plin.* Color qui chrysocolam mentitur. *Virg.* Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores. *Colum.* Sexum mentiri, h. e. imitari. — Hence, to change, alter. *Cic.* M. D. 2, 5. Nihil vetustas mentita sit (but Walker reads *mutaverit*). — *Mentitus*, a, um, is frequently used passively. *Plaut.*, *Ovid.*, *Virg.* and *Sueton.* — *Mentibitur*, for *mentietur*, is found in *Plaut.*

**MENTO** (mentum), ðnis, one who has a large chin. *Arnob.*

**MENTOR**, ðris, m., a celebrated artist in polishing cups and engraving flowers on them. *Cic.* — Hence, poetically, the vessel made by him. *Juvenal.* — *¶ Also,* the confidential friend of Ulysses, who intrusted to him the care of his domestic affairs, during his absence in the war against Troy. When young Telemachus set out on his voyage in search of his father Ulysses, Minerva accompanied him under the form of Mentor, acting the part of a prudent and experienced counsellor. — Hence, *Mentor* is metaphorically put for a wise counsellor.

**MENTOREUS** (Mentor), a, um, adj. relating to the artist Mentor, made by him. *Prop.*

**MENTÜLÄ** (unc.), æ, f. ψῶλλη, πῆος, vi-3 rile membrum. *Catull.*

**MENTÜLÄTUS** (mentula), a, um, adj. 3 same as *mentula præditus.* *Priap.* Mentulator, h. e. majori mentula præditus.

**MENTUM** (unc.), i, n. the chin, γένυς, γένειον. *Cic.* — Also, the chin, with the hair that grows on it, consequently the beard. *Petron.* — Also, the same part of animals. *Virg.* — *¶ In architecture,* Mentum corone, the projecting part of the cornice. *Vitruv.*

**MEÛ** (unc.), as, avi, åtum, n. 1. to go, to pass, διαβαίνω, πορεύομαι. Of man. *Horat.* and *Tacit.* Of inanimate things. *Ovid.* Meant sidera. *Tacit.* triremes. *Lucret.* Vapor meat per, &c.

**MEÛPTË**, same as *Meo*, or *Meo ipsius.* 3 *Plaut.*

**MEPHYTICUS** (mephitis), a, um, adj. mephitical, mephitic, stinking, fetid. *Sidon.* odor.

**MEPHYTIS**, is, f. a noxious, pestilential

exhalation of the earth. *Virg.* — *¶ Also,* a Roman goddess, who was worshiped as a protectress from such exhalations. *Tacit.*

**MËPTE**, for *Me*, or *Me ipsnm.* *Plaut.* 3

**MÉRACË** (meracus), adv. without mixture, 3 purely. *Solin.* Meracius.

**MÉRACÛLÛS**, and **MÉRACÛS** (dimin. of *ineracus*), a, um, adj. pretty pure, with very little mixture. *Cels.* and *Plaut.*

**MÉRACÛS** (merus), a, um, adj. pure, without mixture, ἄκωτος. *Cels.* vinum. *Propert.* uva, h. e. vinum. *Cic.* Vinum meracius. *Horat.* helleborum. *Sidon.* Fons meracissimus.

**MERCABILIS** (mercor), e, adj. that may 3 be bought. *Ovid.*

**MERCALIS** (merx), e, adj. same as *Mer-* 3 *cabilis.* *Cod. Just.*

**MERCATÛS** (mercor), ðnis, f. a buying and 3 selling, ἐμπόρευσις. *Gell.*

**MERCATÛR** (Id.), ðris, m. a merchant, trader (a wholesale dealer, opposit. o caupo, a retailer). *Cic.* — *¶ Also,* a buyer. *Cic.* provinciarum.

**MERCATÛRIÛS** (mercor), a, um, adj. 3 mercantile. *Plaut.* navis, a merchant-vessel.

**MERCATÛRÄ** (mercor), æ, f. the trade of a merchant, traffic, commerce. *Cic.* magna. *Id.* Mercaturam (of several persons, mercaturas) facere, to deal, trade, traffic. *Cæs.* Ad mercaturas, in dealing, trading, &c. *Cic.* Tanquam ad mercaturam honorum artium, for the purchase of, &c. — *¶ Also,* merchandise. *Plaut.* Mercaturam habere.

**MERCATÛS** (Id.), us, m. a buying and selling. *Cic.* — *¶ Also,* a place of public traffic, a mart, or market-place. *Liv.* Frequens mercatus. *Cic.* Ad mercatum proficisci. — Also, a public sale, a fair. *Cic.* Habere mercatum, to hold a fair. *Terent.* Nisi eo ad mercatum veniam. *Cic.* prætoris. — *¶ Any public meeting or assembly.* *Justin.* Olympicus. Not only games were celebrated there, but also fairs held.

**MERCEDÛNIÛS** (merces & do), a, um, 3 adj. *Fest.* dies, on which wages are paid. — *Subst.* Mercedonius, ii, m. one who pays to laborers their wages. *Isidor.*

**MERCEDÛNIÛS**, or **MERKEDÛNIÛS** mensis, μήν μερκηδώνιος, the Mercedonius, the intercalary month of the old Roman calendar, consisting alternately of twenty-two and twenty-three days, which was inserted every other year between the 23d and 24th of February. *Calend. vet. ap. Gruter.*

**MERCEDÜLÄ** (dimin. of *merces*), æ, f. (small or little) wages, hire, pay. *Cic.* — *¶ Cic.* prædiorum, rent.

**MERCENÄRIÛS** (merces), a, um, adj. doing a thing for hire, wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary, stipendiary. *Liv.* miles. *Id.* arma. *Id.* scriba. *Cic.* testes. *Id.* prætor. *Id.* liberalitas. *Horat.* vincula, engagements of his profession (of præco), which brought him pay. Hence, *Mercenarius*, subst. a person hired, a hireling. *Cic.* alijus.

**MERCËS** (mereo), ædis, f. hire, wages, pay, reward. *Cic.* operæ. *Nep.* Mercede conducere aliquem. *Horat.* Non alia mercede bibam, on no other condition. *Cic.* Una mercede, exertion, effort. *Phadr.* Sine mercede, gratis, without design. — Also, punishment. *Liv.* temeritatis. — Also, trouble, cost, loss. *Cic.* Fidein hominum cognoscere non ita magna mercede. — *Senec.* Magna mercede, cost, pains. — *¶ Also,* profit, gain of any thing; rent, revenue, income, interest, (of a house, farm, capital, &c.) *Cic.* prædiorum. *Id.* insularum. *Cæs.* habitationum. So, also, of the money paid by the farmers of the public revenues, *Suet.*; and of the interest of a capital. *Horat.*

**MERCIMÛNIÛS** (merx), ii, n. ware, merchandise, commodity, goods. *Plaut.* and *Tacit.* — Also, the thing bought. *Plaut.* — Also, a buying. *Id.*

**MERCÛR** (Id.), äris, åtus sum, dep. 1. *intrans.* to trade, traffic, ἐμπορεύομαι. *Plaut.* — Also, trans, to buy, purchase, ὀνόμαται. *Cic.* fundum de pupillo. *Id.* aliquid ab aliquo. *Id.* aliquid tanta pecunia. — Also, with the *genit.* of the price. *Plin.* quanti. *Id.* DC nummum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* officia. — *¶ Mercarier,*

for mercari. *Horat.* — *¶ Mercatus*, a, um, *passiv.* *Prop.* and *Plin.*

**MERCÛRIÄLIS** (Mercurius), e, adj. pertaining to Mercury. *Horat.* cognomen, h. e. cognomen Mercurii. *Apul.* caduceus. — Hence, *Mercuriales viri*, and *absol.* *Mercuriales*, scholars and poets, particularly lyric poets, h. e. the favorites of Mercury, *Horat.*, because he was said to be the patron of scholars, and *parens* (h. e. inventor) *lyrae.* Also, merchants, trading people, Mercury being their patron and protector. *Cic.* — *¶ Also,* originating or proceeding from Mercury, called after him. *Coto* herba; and, simply, *Plin.* Mercurialis, sc. herba, an herb called Mercury.

**MERCÛRÛLÛS** (dimin. of *Mercurius*), i, 3 m. a small picture representing Mercury. *Apul.*

**MERCÛRIÛS** (probably from *merx*), i, m. Ἐρμῆς, Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, herald of the gods, especially of Jupiter, the god of eloquence (λόγιος) and of peace, the inventor of the lyre and of the harp, protector of poets, &c.; the conductor of the souls of the departed to the lower world. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his petasus or winged cap, the talaria or winged sandals for his feet, a caduceus or wand; sometimes, as the god of traffic, he wears a purse (marsupium). — He is also the god of prudence, ingenuity, cunning, artifices, tricks, stratagems, fraud, and even of perjury (of every unexpected gain, κερδός, ἐπιούσιος). Hence, of merchants. *Ovid.* — He is also invoked by thieves. — *¶ Also,* a planet. *Cic.*

**MERDÄ** (unc.), æ, f. excrement, κόπρ. *Ho-* 3 *rat.*

**MERË** (merus), adv. purely, without mixture. *Plant.* and *Plin.*

**MERENDÄ** (unc.), æ, f. food taken between 3 four and five in the afternoon; an afternoon's luncheon or luncheon, τὸ δείπνον. *Colp.* — Hence, *Merendarius*, a, um, receiving an afternoon's luncheon. *Senec.*

**MERENS**, entis, particip. from *mereo* — *¶ Adj.* being worthy of either good or ill, deserving. *Sallust.* Laudare, in-crepare merentes. *Ovid.* Cives odere merentem. — *¶ Also,* deserving well of. *Cic.* Ita de rep. merentem perisse. *Auct. B. Afric.* Præmia merenti tribuit. — Also, alicui, for de aliquo. *Plaut.* — *Superlat.* Merentissimus, and *Bene merentissimus.* *Inser.*

**MERËÛ** (unc.), es, üi, itum, a, and n. 2. and **MERËÛR**, èris, itus sum, dep. 2. It is used either as a trans. or as an intrans. As a transit. it signifies to deserve, merit, ἀξιός εἶμι. *Cæs.* Merere præmia. *Id.* Mereri laudem. Also, without an *accus.* *Plane.* in *Cic.* Ep. Si mereor. Also, followed by *ut, Cic.*; or, *ne, Plin.*; or, the *accus.* with the *infm.*, *Ovid.*; or, *cur, Liv.* — *Mereri*, in this signification, is a *vox media*, and corresponds to the English, to deserve. *Terent.* Quid meritus? *crucem?* *Prop.* Quid tantum merui? *What crime have I committed?* — *¶ Also,* to gain, to earn. *Cic.* non amplius xii æris. *Horat.* æra. *Cic.* Lucra mcrita. — Hence, *Cic.* Quid mereas, ut, &c. or, *Quid merearis, ut, &c.* or, *Quid mereri velis, ut, &c.* *What do you think that they would take?* — Also, *figur.* to buy. *Plaut.* Uxores que vos dote mereverunt, *have induced you to marry them for their money.* — *Merere, rat.* Nardo vina merebere. — *Merere, to and Mereri stipendia, or only Merere, to serve as a soldier.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* So, *al-serve as a soldier, to serve as a soldier, foot-soldier.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Merere equo, and *Liv.* equis, to serve as a horseman and *Liv.* equis, to serve as a horseman. *Varr.* Mereri æs militare (of soldiers). — *¶ Also,* to gain, acquire, get, obtain. *Plin.* Ep. gloriam. *Pandect.* legatum a creditore. — *¶ Also,* to do, commit, per-petrate. *Terent.* Sæpe, quod vellem, meritam (esse). *Petron.* noxam. *Ob* mesclaus. *Terent.* culpam. *Plaut.* — *¶ Also,* to ritam noxam (passive). — *¶ Also,* to have reason, with the *infm.* following. *Val. Flacc.* Quid Minæ merevere queri? — *¶ As an intransitive verb,* it signifies to serve for pay, to serve as a soldier

(See above.) — Also, to earn by prostitution. *Gell.* Puer ad merendum coactus. — Also, to deserve of, do either good or ill, to behave one's self. *Plaut.* Ut de me meres. *Id.* Ut erga me merita est. *Terent.* Meritus est de me, ut, &c. *Cic.* De republica bene mereri. *Id.* Male mereri de civibus. *Prop.* Quocumque modo de me mereris, hincover you may behave towards me. *Virg.* Quiqui sui memores alios fecere merendo, h. e. bene merendo, by obliging or deserving well of them. — ¶ See, also, *Merens*, and *Meritus*.

**MERETRICIÆ** (meretricius), adv. after the manner of whores, meretriciously, whorishly. *Plaut.*

**MERETRICUS** (meretrix), a, um, adj. of a harlot, whorish, meretricious. *Cic.* Amores, lasciviosus love. *Id.* quæstus. *Terent.* domus, a brothel, bawdy-house. — ¶ Meretricium, ii, absolutely, the trade of a harlot. *Sueton.* facere, h. e. to carry on.

**MERETRICOR** (Id.), aris, dep. i. to whore. *Colum.*

**MERETRICULA** (dimin. of meretrix), æ, f. a worthless prostitute. *Cic.*

**MERETRIX** (mereo), icis, f. earning money, especially by whoring. *Terent.* mulier, and, absolutely, *Cic.* and *Horat.* meretrix, a harlot, prostitute, whore, strumpet, courtesan, queen, punk, ἐράτρα, πόρνη. — ¶ The genit. plur. is meretricium. *Plaut.* and *Ovid*; sometimes, meretricium. *Plaut.*

**MERGA** (merges), æ, f. a fork or pitchfork to make heaps or cast up sheaves of corn with. *Plaut.* and *Colum.*

**MERGES** (unc. perhaps from mergo), itis, f. a sheaf of corn, ὀρνυθής. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, same as *Merga*. *Plin.*

**MERGŌ** (mare), is, ersi, ersum, a. 3. to put water under, dip, plunge, sink, immerse, overwhelm, βάπτω. *Cic.* in aquam. *Id.* in mari, dive. *Virg.* æquore. *Liv.* Aqua languida mergi, to be drowned. *Vellei.* Partem classis mergi. Also, absolutely, for mergere in aquam, to sink, let down into water. *Senec.* cinerem. *Liv.* Ad caput aquæ Ferentinae mergeretur, to be drowned. — Aqua mergi, for obruit. *Ovid.* Aquas mersuras. — Mergi signifies, also, to immerse one's self, plunge or dive into. *Id.* — Mergere denotes also, in general, to sink, put or fix somewhere, to let down, plunge, drive, infr. *Plin.* Palmitem per jugum, to bend. *Senec.* aliquem ad Styga. *Martial.* manum in ora urse. *Ovid.* Canes mergunt rostra in corpore Actæonis. *Plin.* Fluvius in Euphrate mergitur, h. e. inluit, discharges itself. *Liv.* Caput in terram effossam. — Hence, *Mergi*, of the sun, moon and stars, to set. *Ovid.* — ¶ Figur. to sink, overwhelm, ruin, destroy. *Virg.* aliquem malis. *Id.* funere acerbo, to bring to a painful or premature death. *Val. Flacc.* lumina somno, to close in sleep. *Curt.* Mergi in voluptates, to give one's self up to. *Liv.* Mersus vino somnoque, to be dead drunk and buried in sleep. *Pandect.* Ut mergantur pupilli, lose their fortune. *Liv.* Usuræ mergunt sortem, the interest always precluding the possibility of discharging the capital. *Plaut.* Mersus foro, bankrupt. *Liv.* Mersus rebus secundis, h. e. overwhelmed with prosperity. *Sil.* Caligine mersa latent fata. *Id.* Vita libidine mersa, luxurious. — ¶ Also, figur. to hide, cover, make invisible. *Ovid.* vultus in cortice. *Quintil.* summa, h. e. oculos, to shut one's eyes. Hence, *Senec.* diem, or lucem, of the setting sun. *Lucon.* Cœlum mergens sidera, h. e. regio occidentalis. — ¶ Also, to render insensible, deprive of sensation, stupefy. *Senec.* Potatio, quæ mergit, intoxicates.

**MERGŌS** (mergo), i, m. a diver or didapper, αἰσίο, a kind of water-fowl, which dives into the water to get its food. *Horat.* and *Virg.* (comp. *Ovid.* *Mct.* xi. 793.) — ¶ Also, a vine-branch, bent into the earth, and carried under ground a little way, then raised up again. *Colum.*

**MERIBIBULŌS** (merum & bibulus), a, um, adj. addicted to drinking wine, a wine-bibber. *Augustin.*

**MERICUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. as, vitis, or

uva, a sort of wine. *Colum.* — According to some, from merus, pure, unwinized wine.

**MERIDIALIS** (meridies), e, adj. meridional, southern. *Gell.* ventus.

**MERIDIANŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of mid-day, pertaining to noon. *Cic.* tempus, noon, midday. *Liv.* sol, at 12 o'clock. *Suct.* cibus, h. e. prandium. *Plin.* Ep. somnus. *Suet.* Meridiani, sc. gladiatores, those fighting at noon. *Plin.* Meridiano, sc. tempore, at noon. — ¶ Also, south, southern, southerly, meridional. *Plin.*

**MERIDIŪS** (Id.), aris, dep. i. to take a nap at noon, or after dinner. *Cic.*

**MERIDIES** (medius & dies), ei, m. mid-day, noon, noon-tide, μεσημέρια. *Varr.* Diem diffindere institico somno meridie, to take a nap at noon. — ¶ Also, the south. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the middle of time. *Varr.* noctis, the noon of night, midnight.

**MERIDIŪS**, as, n. and **MERIDIŪR** (meridies), aris, atus sun, dep. i. to take a nap, sleep at noon, ἐλινύειν τὸ καύμα, μεσημέριον. *Cels.* and *Suet.*

**MERIDIŪNALIS** (Id.), e, adj. meridional. 3 Lactant. plaga.

**MERIDŌNES** (Μηριδώνης), æ, m. Merion, a friend and charioteer of Idomeneus, king of Crete, during the Trojan war. *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

**MERITE** (meritus), adv. same as Merito. *Solin.* Meritissime.

**MERITISSIMO**. See Merito.

**MERITŌ** (meritus), adv. deservedly, with reason. *Cic.* Merito sum iratus Metello. *Id.* Recte ac merito. *Superlat.* Meritissimo. *Cic.* and *Apul.*; and Meritissime. *Solin.*

**MERITŌ** (mereo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to earn, gain, μισθάρνω, as money. *Plin.* — *Enn.* stipendia, and, absol. *Sil.* meritare, to serve as a soldier

**MERITŌRIUS** (mereo), a, um, adj. that earns or gains; that brings in rent or hire. *Senec.* artificium. *Sueton.* rheda, a hired or hackney coach. *Id.* cœnaculum, a hired room. — Also, absol. *Juvenal.* and *Pandect.* Meritorum, and, plur. meritoria, places or rooms which are let out. *Pandect.* Meritoria facere, to let out lodgings. — Hence, of prostitution for money. *Cic.* Pueri meritorii. *Suet.* scorta. *Firmic.* Meritorum, a brothel.

**MERITUM** (Id.), i, n. a reward. *Terent.* Nil suave meritum est. — Also, punishment. *Apul.* Meritum reportare. — ¶ Also, merit, h. e. any action deserving thanks or reward. *Cic.* Pro singulari eorum merito. *Id.* Magnitudo tñorum erga me meritum. *Id.* Merito tuo feci. — A superlat. of it occurs in *Plaut.* *Asin.* 3, 3, 147. Meritissimo ejus, on account of his great merit. — ¶ Also, a benefit, kindness, favor, good turn. *Cic.* Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita sunt. *Id.* Dare et recipere merita. — ¶ Also, demerit, blame, fault. *Cic.* Non meo merito. *Liv.* Nullo meo in se merito, though I have not offended him, have not been failing in my duty towards him. — Also, offence, transgression, crime. *Justin.* Meriti sui in Harpagum obitus. — ¶ Also, worth, value, importance. *Ovid.* Quo sit merito quæque notata dies. *Cod. Just.* officiorum. *Cod. Theodos.* œdificiorum. *Martial.* loci. *Pallod.* agri, mellis.

**MERITUS**, a, um, particip. from merco and mereor. — ¶ Adject. It is used both passively and actively. Passiv. it signifies that is merited, deserved or earned; also, fair, reasonable, proper, suitable, convenient, due, fit, just, right. *Cic.* iracundia. *Liv.* dona. *Plin.* Ep. Fama meritissima. *Pandect.* Meritis de causis. — Also, actively, describing well. *Cic.* Homines de me meriti. *Inscr.* Filice meritissima. Also, of animals. *Virg.* Meritos juvencos.

**MERKEDONIUS** mensis. See *Mercedo*-3 uis.

**MERMESSUS**, or -ŌS (Μερμησσοῦς), i, f. a town of Phrygia, on mount Ida. — Hence, *Mermessus*, a, um, pertaining to *Mermessus*. *Tibull.* 2, 5, 67. *Mermessia*, h. e. Sibylla Hellespontica. (*Ed. Heyn.*; other *Edd.* read *marpessia*.)

**MERŌ** (merum), ōnis, m. a wine-bibber.

The emperor Tiberius was called so, instead of Nero; his whole name was Tiber. Claudius Nero. *Suet.*

**MERŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. a basket. *Vitruv.* 5, 12, 5.

**MERŌBIBŪS** (merum & bibo), a, um, 3 adj. drinking wine unwinized with water, which, in ancient times, was done by none but drunkards. *Plaut.* Anus merobiba.

**MEROCOTES**. See *Morochites*.

**MERŌE** (Μερόη), es, f. an island of Ethiopia, now the province of Athar. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Merōis*, idis, f. of or pertaining to it. *Plin.* herba.

**MERŌPE** (Μερόπη), es, f. the daughter of *Atlas*, and wife of *Sisyphus*, one of the *Pleiades*. Her star appears more dim and obscure than the rest of the *Pleiades*, because she married a mortal. *Ovid.*

**MERŌPS**, ōpis, m. the husband of *Clymene*, and probably father to *Phæton*, though *Clymene* pretended *Phæbus* was the father of *Phæton*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a king of the island of *Cos*. The inhabitants of this island are also called *Meropes*. *Quint.* — ¶ Also, a bird, the bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*, L.). *Virg.*

**MERSITŌ** (mergo), as, a. 1. to dip frequently. *Solin.*

**MERSŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to plunge or dip frequently. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* leto, to kill, destroy. *Horat.* Mersor civilibus undis.

**MERSUS**, a, um. See *Mergo*.

**MERTO**, as, a. 1. for *Merso*, as. *Acc.* 3

**MERŪLĀ** (from *merus*, h. e. solus), æ, f. a blackbird, ousel. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a fish, called a merling, a whiting, κέρρυφος. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a kind of hydraulic machine, producing sounds which resemble those of blackbirds. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family. *Liv.*

**MERŪLENTŪS** (merum), a, um, adj. 3 drunk. *Fulg.*

**MERŪLŪS** (merus), i, m. a blackbird. 3 *Suet.* carn. de *Philom.*

**MERUM**, i, n. See *Merus*, a, um.

**MERŪS** (perhaps from *μείρω*), a, um, adj. pure, unwinized, ἀκραιός. *Colum.* gustus. *Ovid.* undæ, mere water, not mixed with wine. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* vinum. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Merum, se, vinum, pure wine, not mixed with water, which was commonly not in use among the ancients; drunkards only used to drink pure wine. The Romans generally mixed one part of wine with two parts of water. Hence, *Liv.* Meram libertatem haurire, h. e. in copious draughts like wine-bibbers. *Ovid.* lac. *Pandect.* Imperium aut merum, aut mixtum est. — ¶ Hence, also, merely, barely, nothing but. *Cic.* monstra. *Id.* Merum bellum loquitur. *Id.* Mera scelera. *Varr.* aquæ. *Terent.* spes. *Horat.* Vineta crepat mera. — ¶ Also, naked, bare. *Juvenol.* pes. — ¶ Also, clear, bright. *Plaut.* clamor. *Petron.* Mero meridie. — Hence, figur. pure, true, genuine. *Horat.* libertas. *Plin.* Ep. Græcia.

**MERX** (mercor), cis, f. any kind of ware or merchandise; goods, commodities, τὰ ἀγοράματα. *Cic.* fallax. *Colum.* esculentia, eatables, food, victuals. *Plin.* Frumenta in merce sunt, are for sale. — ¶ Also, for res, a thing. *Plaut.* Ætas merx mala est. Also, of men. *Id.* Mala merx est, a good-for-nothing fellow, fellow not worth hanging. *Ovid.* Merces femineæ, things for women.

**MESA** (μέσα), æ, f. h. e. Media. *Plin.*

**MESANCŪLŌN** (μεσανκῦλον), i, n. or 3 **MESANCŪLĀ**, æ, a kind of javelin, having the thong, to hold it by, in the middle. *Gell.*

**MESAULŌS** (μέσῶλος), i, f. same as *Andron*, a narrow passage between two rooms or walls. *Vitruv.* 6, 7, 5. *Mesaulæ* (*Ed.* *Lact.* reads *mesaulæ*).

**MESĒ** (μέση), es, f. the middle note, the *ute A*. According to others, the middle string of a musical instrument. *Vitruv.*

**MESEMBRIA**, æ, f. now *Mesember*, a city of *Thrace*, on the shore of the *Euxine*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Mesembriacus*, a, um, pertaining to *Mesembria*. *Ovid.*

**MESĒS** (Μέσος), æ, m. the north-west wind by north. According to others, the north-

wind by north, between boreas and  
 Eciaas. *Plin.*  
 MESOBRACHYS (μεσβραχυς), sc. pes,  
 3 a foot (of a verse) consisting of five syl-  
 labes, of which the one in the middle is short,  
 as, pulcherrimum. *Diomed.*  
 MESOCHORUS (μεσόχορος), i, m. one who  
 3 stands in the middle of a choir; the leader  
 or director of a band of music. *Sidon.*  
 MESOLABUM (μεσολαβον), i, n. a mathe-  
 matical instrument for finding out middle  
 proportional lines. *Vitruv.*  
 MESOLEUCOS (μεσολευκος), i, white in  
 the middle. — Hence, a black gem, having  
 a white stroke in the middle, is called so.  
*Plin.* — Also, an herb with a white stroke  
 through the middle of the leaf. *Plin.*  
 MESOMELAS (μεσομελας), ānos, black in  
 the middle. Hence, is called a precious  
 stone having a black vein parting every  
 color in the middle. *Plin.* 37, 63.  
 MESSONAUTA (μεσοναυτης), æ, m. per-  
 3 haps, a scaman inferior to a pilot, but  
 superior to a rover. *Pandect.*  
 MESSOPOTAMIA (Μεσσοποταμία), æ, f.  
 a country of Asia between the rivers Ti-  
 gris and Euphrates. — Hence, Mesopotam-  
 ius, a, um, pertaining to Mesopotamia.  
*Valer. ap. Vopisc.*  
 MESOPHÆRUM (μεσσφαιρον), i, n.  
 a species of narc. *Plin.*  
 MESPILUM (μεσπιλον), i, n. a medlar.  
*Plin.* — ¶ Also, a medlar-tree. *Pallad.*  
 MESPILUS (μεσπιλη), i, f. the medlar-tree.  
*Plin.* — ¶ Also, a medlar. *Pallad.*  
 MESSALINA, æ, f. the infamous wife of the  
 emperor Claudius.  
 MESSALLA, or MESSALĀ, æ, m. the  
 name of a Roman family.  
 MESSANA (Μεσσηνη), æ, f. nov. Messina,  
 a town of Sicily and colony of Messene in  
 Peloponnesus. — ¶ Also, same as Mes-  
 sene; a city in the Peloponnesus. *Stat.* —  
 Hence, Messanius, a, um, for Messeni-  
 ius. *Ovid.*  
 MESSAPIA, æ, f. a part of Lower Italy;  
 it is the same as Calabria, *Plin.*, or Apu-  
 lia, *Fest.* — Hence, Messapius, a, um,  
 Apulian, or Calabrian. *Ovid.* — Messa-  
 pius, the inhabitants. *Liv.*  
 MESSAPUS, i, m. a prince of Apulia or  
 Calabria. *Virg.* — Hence, Messapius,  
 a, um. See *Messapia.*  
 MESSEIS (Μεσσηϊς), idis, f. a fountain  
 of Thessaly. *Plin.* — Hence, adj., Mes-  
 seides unde. *Valer. Flacc.*  
 MESSENE (Μεσσηνη), es, or MESSENA,  
 æ, f. the capital of Messeni in the Pelo-  
 ponnesus. — Hence, Messenius, a, um,  
 pertaining to it, Messenian. *Ovid.* —  
 Messenii, the inhabitants. *Liv.* — Mes-  
 senia (se. regio, terra), the country of the  
 Peloponnesus, of which Messene is the  
 capital.  
 MESSIŌ (meto, ere), ōnis, f. a mowing or  
 3 reaping. *Varr.*  
 MESSIS (Id.), is, f. a reaping and gather-  
 ing in of corn and other fruits. *Cic.*  
 Quid sit sementis ac messis, &c.  
*Plin.* Messis facere. *Cic.* amittere.  
 — Also, the gathering in of honey. *Virg.*  
 — ¶ Also, corn gathered off a field.  
*Varr.* and *Virg.* — Hence, in a more ex-  
 tended signification. *Stat.* Messis Cili-  
 cum et Arabum, h. e. frankincense and  
 saffron. *Id.* Messis bellatura, the men  
 that came forth from the dragon's teeth  
 which Cadmus had sowed. — Also, fruits  
 which are to be gathered. *Tibull.* and  
*Ovid.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Adhuc tūa messis  
 in herba est, your hopes are but in the  
 bud. *Tibull.* Urere suas messes, to fire  
 his own corn-rick. — ¶ Also, the time  
 of reaping and gathering, h. e. the har-  
 vest. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Plin.* Messis-  
 bus, h. e. tempore messium. — Hence,  
 in a more extended signification, in  
 counting, a year. *Martial.* quarta, tri-  
 gesima. — ¶ Also, figur. *Plaut.*  
 Mali messem metere, to earn ingrati-  
 tude. *Cic.* temporis Sullani, h. e. when  
 many were either killed or deprived of  
 their fortune. — ¶ The acc. Messim oc-  
 curs sometimes. *Varr.* — ¶ Messis is  
 found in the mase. gender in *Lucil.*  
 MESSOR (Id.), ōris, m. a reaper, mower.  
*Cic.* — ¶ Also, figur. *Plaut.* Sator  
 scelerum et messor.

MESSORIS (messor), a, up, adj. pertain-  
 ing to reapers or mowing. *Cic.* corbis.  
 MESSURĀ, æ, f. same as *Messio.* 3 *Divmed.*  
 MESSŪS, a, um. See *Meto, ere.*  
 MĒT, a syllable affixed to some pronouns,  
 Terent. Egomet. *Cic.* Memet. *Lucret.*  
 Tutemet. — It is said to signify self;  
 but Cicero has de menet ipso, which  
 would be pleonastic.  
 MĒTĀ (nnc.), æ, f. any thing in the form  
 of a cone or pyramid, as a hay-rick.  
*Cic.* Umbra terræ est meta noctis. *Colum.*  
 Fenum extrudere in metas, to  
 make hay-ricks. *Plin.* Metas (fenu)  
 accendere, h. e. hay-ricks. *Martial.*  
 lactis, h. e. casens. So, also, *Id.* Lac-  
 tans meta. — *Pandect.* Meta, the up-  
 per mill-stone (as catillus is the low-  
 er). — Especially, the pyramidal  
 column at each end of the Roman circus,  
 round which the horses and chariots turn-  
 ed seven times. *Sueton.* Cas. 39. Metæ  
 sublata refers also to the brick wall (spi-  
 na) in the middle of the Circus, at both  
 the extremities of which there were the in-  
 etæ or goals. Hence, figur. *Ovid.* In-  
 teriorem metam curru terere, not to di-  
 gress or deviate; to go straight forward.  
*Cic.* In hoc flexu quasi utatis fama ado-  
 lescens paulum hæsit, suffered some-  
 what, met with a rub (as if by running  
 foul of the turning-place). — ¶ Also, any  
 place of turning. *Virg.* Metas lustrare  
 Pachyni, to sail round the promontory of  
 Pachynus. *Liv.* Ad metam eandem sol-  
 is, h. e. initium anni solaris et lunaris.  
 — ¶ Also, the goal, end, extremity,  
 boundary, limit, fixed term, period. *Virg.*  
 Metamque tenebant. *Id.* mortis. *Ovid.*  
 ultima. *Id.* Properare ad metam. *Id.*  
 Vitæ metam tangere. *Virg.* ævi. *Sil.*  
 Terrarum invisere metas. — *Ovid.* Sol  
 ex æquo meta distabat utraque, it was  
 noon. — *Virg.* Nox medium cœli me-  
 tam contigerat, h. e. medium cœlum.  
 METĀBASIS (μετάβασις), is, f. a metabas-  
 is, transition; a figure by which the arator  
 passes from one thing to another. *Quintil.*  
 METĀCISMŌS (μετάκισμός), i, m. a met-  
 3 acism, the frequent collision of the letter  
 M; as, Mannam ipsam amo, quasi manam  
 animam. *Martial.* Capell. — According  
 to *Diomed.*, when the letter M terminates  
 a word, and the next begins with a vowel;  
 as, Quonsque tandem abutere.  
 METĀLĒPSIS (μετάληψις), is, f. meta-  
 2 lepsis, a figure of rhetoric by which the  
 consequent is put for that which precedes,  
 especially when this exchange of ideas is  
 twofold, as when arista is put for harvest,  
 and that for a year. *Quintil.*  
 METĀLIS (meta), e, adj. conical. 3 *Fest.*  
 METĀLITER (metalis), adv. in the form  
 3 of a cone, conically. *Martial.* Capell.  
 METĀLLĀRIŪS (metallum), a, um, adj.  
 3 working in mines. *Cod. Just.*  
 METĀLLICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating  
 to metal, metallic, mineral. *Plin.* natura.  
 — ¶ Also, occupied with metal or in  
 mines, working in mines. — Hence, Met-  
 allicus, subst., a miner, mine-digger,  
 digger of metals; a laborer in mines.  
*Plin.* — Also, one that is condemned to the  
 mines. *Pandect.*  
 METĀLLIFĒR (metallum & fero), a, um,  
 3 adj. yielding or producing metal, metallif-  
 erous. *Sil.* terra.  
 METĀLLUM (μετάλλον), i, n. metal.  
*Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Horat.* Libertas por-  
 tion metallis, than gold and silver. —  
 Also, of other things which are dug  
 and fetched out of the earth, as marble,  
*Stat.*; precious stones, *Pacut.*; sulphur,  
*Apul.*; salt, *Prudent.* — Hence, figur.  
 kind, nature, quality, disposition. *Claud-  
 dian.* Secula meliore metallo. — ¶ Also,  
 a mine. *Plin.* aurarium, argentari-  
 um, ferrarium. *Id.* cretæ, a chalk-pit.  
*Id.* Anri metallum. *Lucan.* auriferum.  
*Id.* silicium, a stone-quarry. *Liv.* Met-  
 alla instituit. *Sueton.* Jns metallorum,  
 the right of mining on one's own lands.  
*Plin.* Ep. Damnare in metallum, or, *Suet.*  
 Condemnare ad metalla, to condemn to  
 labor in the mines or stone-quarries.  
 METĀMĒLŌS (μετάμελος), i, m. a repent-  
 3 ing of what one has done. *Varr.*  
 METĀMŌRPHŌSIS (μεταμόρφωσις), is,  
 f. a transformation, change of shape,  
 metamorphosis. — Hence, *Metamorpho-  
 ses*, one of *Ovid's* poems.  
 METĀNŌCĒ (μετάνοια), æ, f. penitence.  
 3 *Auson.*  
 METĀPHŌRĀ (μεταφορά), æ, f. the trans-  
 2

ferring of a word from its proper signifi-  
 cation for the sake of beauty or force; a  
 metaphor; as, oculus, h. e. the most beau-  
 tiful; the most dear. *Quintil.*  
 METĀPLĀSMŌS (μεταπλασμός), i, m. a  
 2 metaplasim; a figure in rhetoric, wherein  
 words or letters are transposed, contrary  
 to their natural order. *Quintil.*  
 METĀPŌNTĒM, i, n. a town of Lucania  
 in Italy. — Hence, Metapontinus, a, um,  
 pertaining to Metapontium. *Liv.* — Met-  
 apontini, orum, the inhabitants of Meta-  
 pontium. *Liv.*  
 METĀRIŪS (meta), a, um, adj. relating  
 2 to bounds, limits, borders. *Arnob.* cir-  
 cumscription, a confining by limits, bound-  
 aries, &c.  
 METĀTHĒSIS (μετάθεσις), is, f. trans-  
 3 position of letters, metathesis. *Diomed.*  
 METĀTYŌ (metor), ōnis, f. a measuring  
 or meting out, disposing, laying out, or-  
 dering, arranging. *Colum.* vinearum  
 METĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a surveyor, meas-  
 3 urer, disposer. *Cic.* castrorum, a quar-  
 ter-master who meted out the ground for  
 pitching a camp. *Plin.* oliveti. *Cic.* urbis  
 METĀTŌRIŪS (metator), a, um, adj. re-  
 3 lating to the measuring or setting out of a  
 place, as of a camp. — Also, figur. *Si-  
 don.* pagina, a letter to provide for lod-  
 gings.  
 METĀTŪRĀ, æ, f. same as *Metatio.* Lac-  
 3 tant.  
 METĀURŌS (Μεταυρος), i, m. now *Mer-  
 ro*, a river of Umbria in Italy. *Liv.* —  
 Also, adj. *Horat.* Metaurum flumen.  
 — ¶ Also, a river in the country of the  
 Bruttii. *Plin.*  
 METĀXĀ (μέταξα), or MĀTĀXĀ, æ, f.  
 raw silk. *Pandect.* — Also, a thread,  
 string, rope. *Vitruv.*  
 METĀXĀRIŪS (metaxa), i, m. a dealer in  
 3 silks, silk-mercer. *Cod. Just.*  
 MĒTĒLLŌS, a, um, the name of a Roman  
 family of the gens Cæcilia. — Adj. per-  
 taining to this family or one of this fam-  
 ily. — Subst. A male person belonging  
 to this family is called *Metellus*, a fem-  
 ale, *Metella*. — *Metellus* Macedonicus  
 reduced Macedonia to a Roman prov-  
 ince. — Hence, *Metellinus*, a, um, rela-  
 ting to this family or to a member of it.  
*Cic.* oratio, against *Metellus*.  
 METĒMPŌSYCHŌSIS (μετεμψύχωσις), is,  
 3 f. the transmigration of souls from body  
 to body; metempsychosis. *Tertull.*  
 METĒNSŌMĀTŌSIS (μετενωμάτωσις),  
 3 is, f. the transformation of one body into  
 another. *Tertull.*  
 MĒTHŌDICE (μεθοδική), es, f. sc. pars  
 2 grammaticæ, h. e. which treats of the  
 rules. *Quintil.*  
 MĒTHŌDICŌS (μεθοδικός), a, um, adj.  
 2 methodic. *Cels.* in prefat. medici, h. e.  
 who differ from others, and have a peculiar  
 mode of curing diseases, &c.  
 MĒTHŌDIUM (μεθόδιον), ii, n. a jest,  
 3 joke; a cunning contrivance. *Petron.* 36.  
*Ed. Anton.* tendis methodo, in the same  
 signification.  
 MĒTHŌDŪS, and MĒTHŌDŌS (μέθοδος),  
 3 i, f. a method, h. e. the manner or peculiar  
 manner of doing any thing; consequent-  
 ly, also, of treating diseases. *Auson.* —  
 Also, a cunning contrivance.  
 MĒTHŪMĀ, æ, f. a town of the island  
 of Lesbos, celebrated for its wines. —  
 Hence, *Methymneus*, a, um, pertaining  
 to it. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *Methymni*, the  
 inhabitants. *Curt.* — ¶ *Methymniās*,  
 ādis, f. *Methymnian*, pertaining to Me-  
 thymna. *Ovid.*  
 METICŪLŌSŪS (metus), a, um, adj. fear-  
 3 ful, timorous, timid, φοφοδής. *Plant.*  
 — ¶ Also, terrible, fearful, hazardous.  
*Plant.*  
 METIŌR, iris, mensus (rarely metius)  
 mensum, dep. 4. to mete, measure, take mea-  
 sure of, survey, μετρέω. *Cic.* agrum. *Id.*  
 frumentum. *Horat.* nummos, h. e. not to  
 count, but to measure with a modius, on  
 account of the great amount. *Cic.* pedes  
 account of the great amount. *Cic.* pedes  
 syllabis. *Ovid.* (speaking of Phœbus  
 as the sun), Metior annum, I measure  
 the year, h. e. I divide it into months. —  
 Also, passively. *Cic.* Mensa spatia. —  
 Hence, to measure by paces, walking, &c.  
 to pass; to wander, go or pass through;  
 to traverse. *Horat.* sacrum viam (of the  
 stately gait of a person proud of his  
 riches). *Catull.* Metiens iter annua



(funa) cursu. *Ovid. aquas, to sail through. Virg. æquor curru. Sil. juga Pyrenes venatibus.* — So, also, to end, to finish, to perform, to make. *Ovid. Dnas partes lucis Hyperione menso, the sun having performed two parts of his diurnal course.* Also, merely, *Metiri, for ire. Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 11. — Figur. to estimate, judge of, value. Cic. omnia voluptate. Nep. homines virtute, non fortuna. Liv. odium aliorum odio suo. Also, with ex. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Fidelitatem aliorum ex mea conscientia melior.* Also, without an ablat. *Quintil. vires suas. Lucan. sua regna. Also, with the ablat. to the question, Where-with? Whereby? Cic. aliquid auribus. Horat. oculo latūs, to measure, survey, &c. Ovid. Metiri animo aliquid, to ponder, consider. Pandect. aliquid ingenio. — ¶ Also, to mete or measure out, parcel out, distribute. Cæs. Militibus frumentum. Horat. vinum. — ¶ Metius, for mensus, is found in Pandect.*

**METIOSEDUM**, i, n. a town of Gaul, near Lutetia Parisiorum or Paris. Cæs.

**METTŌR** (metior), ōris, m. same as *Mensor*. Frontin.

**METŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — Adj. *Plaut. porta, h. e. Esquilina, one of the Roman gates; without which criminals were punished, the dead burned, and near which the public executioner lived.* — Subst. as, *Spurius Metius Tarpa, a critic, particularly of dramatic compositions. Cic. and Horat.*

**METŪ** (unc.), as, avi ōtum, a. l. same as *Melior*, to measure, mark out, set out. *Virg. loca. Hirt. Metatis castris.*

**METŪ** (unc.), is, messui, messum, a. and n. 3. As an intrans. it signifies to mow, reap, crop, gather, ἀμάω. *Varr. Quum est seges, metendum. Also, of a vintage or wine-gathering. Virg. Postremus metito. — Proverbially, Cic. Ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, h. e. as a man sows, so shall he reap. Plaut. Sibi quisque ruri metit, every one for himself. Id. Mihi istic nec servir nec metitur, I have no advantage of it, it does not concern me. — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to mow, cut, crop, gather. Prop. arva. — Ovid. farrā. Also, of wine-gathering. Plin. vindemiam. Id. Uva metitur, is picked or gathered. Also, of other things. Id. tus. Hence, figur. of bees. *Virg. Meunt fruges.* — The partic. *Messus, a, um, is found in Varr. and Virg. — With poets, to inhabit, to live in. Sil. Qui Batulum (a town) metunt, h. e. incolunt. — Also, figur. to cut, cut off or down, clip, pluck, gather, tear, pull or knock off. Ovid. lilia virga. Martial. barbam forcipe. Juvenal. barbam. Martial. capillos. Id. rosam pollice. Ovid. Farrā metebat aper. — Also, to cut down, to slay. Virg. proxima quæque gladio. Horat. Primos et extremos metendo stravit humum. So, also, of the mowing of death. Horat. Metit Orcus grandia cum parvis. — ¶ The perfect, *Messui*, is found in Cato ap. Prisc.**

**METŪCHĒ** (μετροχή), es, f. same as *Participium*. Aulon. in Ep. 6, 7. But others read *methodus*.

**METŪCŪS** (μέτροικός), i, m. a stranger, 3 foreigner, new comer, colonist. Eumen.

**METŪNŪMĪA** (μετρονομία), ō, f. metonymy, h. e. a rhetorical figure, by which one word (name) is put for another. *Quintil.*

**METŪPA** (μετροπή), ō, f. in architecture, the space between tooth and tooth (denticulus), or between triglyph and triglyph. Vitruv.

**METŪPIŪN** (μετρόπιον), or -UM, ii, n. gum ammoniac, which drops from a certain tree in Africa. *Plin. — The tree itself is called metops. Solin. — ¶ Also, oil of bitter almonds. Plin. — ¶ Also, an Egyptian ointment or salve. Plin.*

**METŪPŪSCŪPŪS** (μετροσκοπος), or -ŪS, i, m. a physiognomist, one who told one's fortune by inspecting the countenance. *Suet.*

**METŪPS**, opis. See *Metopion*.

**METŪS** (meta), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to measure, mete, μετρέω, ὀρίζω. *Ovid. calum. Plin. Indiam. Figur. to go, pass, walk, wander, or travel through, to traverse. Sil. agros. — ¶ Particularly, to set or lay out, bound, limit. Liv. regiones (for a temple). Virg. agros.*

So, also, urbem, at the building of it; as, *Plin. Alexandriam. Especially, Cæl. ap. Non. castra, to measure out the ground for pitching a camp.* So, also, *Liv. frontem castrorum. — Castra metari, signifies, also, in general, to pitch a camp, encamp, Sallust., &c. — Hence, to build, erect, raise. Plin. tabernacula cilicis. — ¶ Metatus, pass. Horat.*

**METRETĀ** (μετρητῆς), ō, f. properly, one that measures. Hence, same as *Qadus*, a measure of things liquid, containing ten congi. *Colum. — Also, a greater measure of liquids, as a tun, cask or barrel. Plaut. Navis, metretas quæ trecentas toleret. Colum. olivaria. Martial. Plurimum Hispanas mittit mili.nauta metretas, h. e. barrels or tuns of goods.*

**METRICŪS** (μετρικός), a, um, adj. relating to measure, according to or keeping time and measure. *Plin. leges (of the pulse). — Hence, relating to the metre of verses, metrical, relating to verses. Quintil. pes. Gell. Metricus (scriptor), who treats of versification.*

**METRŪCŪMĪA** (μητροκωμία), ō, f. a village which has sent colonics to other villages, a mother-village. *Cod. Just.*

**METRŪPŪLĪS** (μητρόπολις), is, f. a city 3 from which other cities have received their colonists, a mother-city. — Also, the metropolis or capital of any country. *Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, a town of Thessaly, the inhabitants of which are called Metropolitæ. — ¶ Also, a town of Phrygia.*

**METRŪPŪLĪTĀ** (μητροπολίτης), ō, m. a metropolitan, a bishop in a capital city, an archbishop. *Venant. Fortun. — ¶ Also, an inhabitant of the town of Metropolis. See Metropolis.*

**METRŪPŪLĪTĀNŪS** (metropolita), a, um, adj. relating to the capital. *Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, in or of the town Metropolis, pertaining to it. Liv.*

**METRŪM** (μέτρον), i, n. a measure, particularly, the measure of a verse, metre. *Quintil., Tibull. and Martial. — ¶ Also, a verse. Colum. Virgili.*

**METŪENS**, entis, particip. from *metuo*. — ¶ Adj. fearing, afraid. *Cic. Metuens legum. Lucan. Roma metuens domini. Ovid. Metuentior deorum. Tacit. Metuentior in posterum.*

**METŪLĀ** (dimin. of meta), ō, f. a small pyramid or obelisk. *Plin. Ep.*

**METŪŌ** (metus), is, ui, n. and a. 3. As an intrans. it signifies to fear, be afraid, φοβέμαι, particularly when it is the effect of an idea of some threatening evil, but timere generally denotes the effect of some external cause, a being frightened. With *de* following, for, or concerning. *Cic. de sua vita. Also, with a following, to be afraid of or fear a person. Liv. ab Hannibale. Also, with other words, as quid, quot, &c. to expect fearfully, to be in doubt, irresolute, undetermined, to wish to be informed about something from motives of fear. Plaut. Metuo, quot patres fuerint, I wonder, am curious, expect fearfully, &c. Terent. Metuo, quid agam. I do not know what to do. Id. Metui, quid futurum esset, I was anxious, I fearfully expected, &c. Plaut. Non metuo, quin, &c. I do not doubt, &c. In this signification, *metuo* is synonymous with *vercor*, and frequently denotes merely anxious uncertainty, without implying apprehension of danger. — Also, with the dative following to the question, For whom? On whose account? *Plaut. pueris. Virg. senectæ. — ¶ It is also used as a transitive, and signifies to fear, apprehend. Cic. insidias ab aliquo. Id. aliquem. Also, with the infinit. following, h. e. to fear or to be afraid of, to hesitate, not to dare, not to wish. Ovid. natæ. Liv. tentare spem certaminis. Horat. Metuit tangi, he does not suffer himself to be touched. — Metuo ne, lest. Terent., expresses a wish that something may not be done or happen; but *Metuo, ut, or ne non, lest not. Plaut., a wish that something may happen or be done. — Also, figur. of inanimate things. Varr. Quæ res quotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem. Horat. Fides metuit culpâri. Id. Penna metuens solvi (metuere, for non posse). — Also, to fear, revere. Terent. patrem. — Also, same as***

*Caveo, to beware, take heed or care of, to endeavor to avoid. Horat. nocentem corporibus austrum. — Also, with the infinit. following, to be by no means inclined. Horat. reddere, to return never, never give back. — ¶ Particip. Metutus, a, um. Lucrct. Metutum, h. c. quod metuerant homines. — ¶ Metuiri, for metutum iri. Pandect. — ¶ Metuo et timeo, in Plaut. is a pleonasm. — ¶ See, also, Metuens.*

**METŪS** (perhaps from μέδος, h. e. φόβος, Hesych.), us, m. fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety, φόβος. Terent. In metu esse, to fear, to be afraid. *Cic. In metu esse, to be feared. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Metum habere, to fear, be afraid. Ovid. Metum habere, to cause or produce fear, to be terrible. Id. Metum concipere, or, Liv. capere, to become afraid. Cæs. alicui injicere, or, Liv. inferre, or, Cic. afferre, offerre, objicere, or, Ovid. facere, to put one in fear, to cause fear, make afraid, or, in a higher degree, Cæl. in Cic. Ep. incutere. Cæs. Metu territare, to put in fear, make afraid. Id. Metu perterri, to fear, be afraid. Terent. Metum accipere. Quintil. pati. Terent. Mihi est metus (with an accus. and infinit. following). Plin. Est in metu peregrinantium, ut, &c. h. e. peregrinantes metuunt, ne, &c. Liv. Nullus hostium metus in propinquo est, h. e. nullus hostis timeatur. Cic. in metu ponere aliquid, to be afraid of, to think something to be dreadful. Terent. Metum alicui adimere, or, Cic. abstergere, or, Cæs. tollere, or, Cic. de-jicere, or, depellere, or, Terent. amovere, or, Liv. removere, or, Ovid. excutere, to take away, remove. Virg. Solvere metus, to remove, give up. Hirt. Metum deponere, or, Ovid. ponere, to give up. Cic. Aliquem metu liberare, or, exonerare. — The thing of which one is afraid, is expressed by the genit., by a, or by ne. Cic. existimationis. Liv. hostium. Id. a Romanis. Ovid. Esse metus cœpit, ne, &c. Also, by the accus. and infinit. Terent. Also, by an adjunct. Id. alienus, h. c. aliorum. — Also, by propter. Cic. Esse in metu propter te. Also, by de, on account of, with respect to. Cic. Also, the person being afraid, in the genit. Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, reverence, awe, veneration. Horat. Mens trepidat metu. Virg. Laurus multos metu servata per annos. Val. Flacc. Metum numenque deo addidit. — ¶ Also, that which causes fear; the cause of fear, a dreadful thing, terror, &c. Stat. Libyci metus, h. c. the head of Melchus. Tacit. Metus ejus rimatur. Suet. Metus et angor. — ¶ Metus is found as a feminine in Enn.*

**MEVĀNĪĀ**, ō, f. now Bevagna, a town of Umbria. — Hence, *Mevānas, atis, adj. belonging to Mevania. Plin. ager. Id. Mevanates, the inhabitants of it.*

**MEŪM** (μῆμον), i, n. an herb with a stalk and leaves like anise; spignel, baldmoney, mew, (Ethusa Meum, L.). *Plin. 20, 94.*

**MEŪS** (ἐμός, ἡ, ὀν), a, um, adj. belonging to me, my, mine, my own. Terent. Meus gnatus. — Also, with a genit. following, *Liv. Meum dictum consulis. — Also; passively or objectively. Liv. Crimina mea, h. e. contra me. — Also, originating or proceeding from, made by me. Cic. Mei sunt ordines, mea est descriptio. — Also, mine, h. e. I am in the habit of, I use, it is my custom, &c. Terent. Simulatio non est mea. Id. Mentiri non est meum. — Hence, also, mine, my property. Cic. De meo, of my own. Terent. De meo, of mine, at my cost. So, also, *Mea (neut. plur.). Terent. and Horat. Mei, orum, my friends or relations. Cic. Also, my people, my servants. Plin. Ep. — Meus, my, h. e. my friend. Cic. Nero meus. So, also, Mea (fem.), my, h. e. my good, my dear. Terent. Mea Pythias. Ovid. O mea, or, Terent., Mea tu, my dear, my dear love, my child, &c. in familiar or confidential speech. — Meus sum, I am in my mind, in my senses. Ovid. Also, I am at my own disposal, free, my own master. Pers. Also, figur. I do not copy, or imitate any one's manner of writing, make use of my own method. Cic. — Plaut. and Ovid. Meus est, he is mine, h. e. I have him, I have caught him, he is in my power. — Phædr. Meus homo, h. e. this**

*simpleton of mine.* So, also, *Catull.* Stupor meus, this stupid fellow of mine. — *Meus*, my, h. e. the one of whom I am just now speaking *Petron.* homo. — ¶ *Vocat.* *Mi*, mea, meum. But sometimes *mi* occurs for *mea*, *meum*. *Apul.* *Mi* soror. *Id.* *Mi* sidus. Also, *Plaut.* *Mi* homines. Also, *Meus*, for *mi*. *Virgil.* *Meus* sanguis. — *Meum*, for *meorum*. *Plaut.* — *Meopte*, for *meo*, or *meo ipsius*. *Id.* So, also, *Meapte*. *Terent.* Also, *Meamet.* *Plaut.*

**MI**, for *mihi*. — Also, *vocat.* of *meus*. See *Ego* and *Meus*.

**MICĀ** (unc.), *æ*, f. a crumb, broken bit, morsel, small fragment, little piece, grain, *Ψιζ*, *Ψιζός*. *Petron.* panis. *Lucret.* auri. *Plin.* salis. *Horat.* *Mica* saliens, sc. salis. *Plin.* *Tus* in *micas* friatur. — Hence, figur. a bit, a grain, a little. *Catull.* salis, *roit.* — ¶ Also, a dining-room, dining-hall in Rome, perhaps belonging to the emperor Domitian; so called on account of its small size. *Martial.*

**MICĀNS**, *tis*, particip. from *mico*. — ¶ *Adj.* glittering, shining, flashing, glancing, *στίλβων*. *Ovid.* *Micans* aurum. *Prudent.* *Micantior*.

**MICĀRĪŪS** (*mica*), a, um, adj. properly, 3 one who collects small particles of bread. Hence, economical, sparing, frugal. *Petron.* 73. homo. *Al.* aliter leg.

**MICĀTŪS** (*mico*), *us*, m. a quick motion 3 to and fro, in all directions, as of a tongue. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**MICŌ** (*meo*), *as*, *ui*, n. 1. to move quickly, have a tremulous motion, quiver, beat, palpitate, pant, as the heart or pulse does. *Cic.* *Arteria* micant. *Virg.* *Linguis* micat ore *trisalcis* (of a serpent which moves its tongue quickly to and fro). *Liv.* *Micantes* fulsere gladii (in combat). — Hence, to tremble, shake, quake, quiver. *Ovid.* *Corā* timore micant. *Id.* cor. *Cic.* *Anguem* cervicē micantem. *Virg.* *Micant* digiti (of a hand cut off). *Id.* *Micat* (equus) auribus. — Also, to break forth, spring forth. *Lucret.* *Micuerē* fontes. — *Cic.* *Micare*, sc. *digitis*, to play at the game called in Italy *Mora*, in which two persons suddenly raise or compress the fingers, and at the same instant guess each at the number of the other, *λαγχάνειν*; also, to determine any thing by suddenly raising the fingers, for instance, who is to have or do any thing. Hence, of a very honest person, *Cic.* *Dignus* est quicum in tenebris *mices*, h. e. you may trust him so far as to play this game with him in the dark. — ¶ Also, to glitter, glisten, sparkle, shine, glance, flash, *στίλβειν*. *Virg.* *Æther* ignibus micat. *Liv.* *Fulmina* micabant. *Id.* ignes. *Id.* *Micare* gladiis. *Ovid.* *Micans* stella. *Id.* aurum. Also, figur. of shining eyes. *Virg.* *Oculus* micat ignis. *Liv.* *Vultum* hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit.

**MICRŌPSŪCHŌS** (*μικρόψυχος*), *ōs*, i, 2 little-minded, narrow-minded, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, mean-spirited. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

**MICRŌPHĀERUM** (*μικρόφαιρον*), i, n. a species of nard. *Plin.*

**MICTĪLIS** (*mingo*), e, adj. bad, mean, 3 worthless. *Lucret.* ap. *Non.* cap. 2. n. 532. ex emend. *Scalig.*

**MICTŪRĪŪS** (*mingo*), a, um, adj. diuretic 3 ic. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**MICTŪRĪŪS** (*desider.* of *mingo*) is, n. 4. 3 to desire to make water, *οὐρητῖω*. Also, to make water. *Juvenal.*

**MICTŪS** (*mingo*), *us*, m. a making water. 3 *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**MICŪLĀ** (*dimin.* o. *mica*), *æ*, f. a small 2 crumb, piece. *Cels.*

**MIDĀS**, and **MIDĀ** (*Midas*), *æ*, m. a king of Phrygia, who demanded of Bacchus, that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted. But when even the food was transformed into gold at his touch, he implored Bacchus to take back the fatal privilege. The god then ordered him to wash himself in the river *Pactolus*. The property of transforming every thing into gold was then transferred to the waters of the *Pactolus*. *Pan* and

*Apollo* appointed *Midas* their umpire in a musical contest. *Midas* gave to the syrinx of *Pan* the preference over the lyre of *Apollo*, and was therefore punished by the latter with a pair of ass's ears. *Ovid.*

**MIGDILĪBS** (*μύδα & Διδυ*), *ÿbis*, m. both 3 of Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were. *Plaut.*

**MIGRĀTĪŪS** (*migro*), *ōnis*, f. a removal, changing one's habitation, migration, *μετοίκησις*. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Verbo* migrationes (sunt) in alienum multæ, h. e. tropes, figurative significations.

**MIGRŌ** (unc.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. and a. 1. As an *intrans.* it signifies to quit or leave a place, depart, remove, leave one's habitation, *μετοικέω*. *Terent.* ex urbe rus. *Figur.* *Cic.* de vita, or ex vita, to die. *Horat.* *Equiti* migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos. *Lucret.* *Omnia* migrant, every thing changes. — ¶ *To move or remove to.* *Cic.* ad generum. *Id.* in locum. *Liv.* *Roman.* — *Figur.* *Pandect.* ad aliud matrimonium, to proceed to or engage in. — Hence, to turn, change. *Lucret.* in colore marinoeum. *Plin.* *Cornua* in macrone migrantia, h. e. terminating. — ¶ As a *transit.* it signifies to remove from or leave a place. *Gell.* nidum. — Also, to remove, transport, transfer. *Liv.* *Difficilia* migratu. *Sil.* *Regna* migrantur, h. e. transferuntur. — Also, to go beyond, transgress, violate, break, παραβαίνειν. *Cic.* jus civile. — ¶ *Migrasset*, for *migraverit*. *Cic.* e xii. tab.

**MIHĪPTĒ**, same as *Mihi ipsi*. *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

**MILĀNYŌN** (*Μελανίων, ὄνος*), *ōnis*, m. the husband of *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Iasius*. *Ovid.*

**MILE**, **MILIES**, **MILESIMUS**, &c. See *Mille*, &c.

**MILĒS** (from *mile*, h. e. mille), *ÿtis*, m. and f. a soldier, *στρατιώτης, ὄπλιτης*. *Liv.* *Milites* legere, or, *Sallust.* scribe-re, to levy or enlist. — *Miles* is also frequently put collectively for *milites*, the soldiery, army, &c. especially with historians, in opposition to *senatus*, *populus*, *plebs*. *Virg.*, *Liv.* &c. — Hence, figur. *Ovid.* *Radis* ad partus et nova miles eram, sc. in pariendo. *Id.* *Miles* Phœbes (of a nymph who was an attendant and companion of *Diana*). — Also, a chessman. *Ovid.* — ¶ When joined to *equus*, it is frequently put for *pedes* (*πεζός*) a foot-soldier. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, any one who serves as a soldier, a military man, a warrior, a soldier; consequently, also, an officer in the army. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* — ¶ Also, an officer, or servant of the emperor. *Cod. Theod.* — The servants of magistrates are likewise called *milites*, h. e. apparitores. *Pandect.*

**MILĒSIŪS** (*Μιλήσιος*), a, um, adj. of *Miletus*, *Milesian*. *Cic.* *mulier*. *Ovid.* *crimina*, h. e. wanton and ludicrous poems or stories. — *Liv.* *Milesii*, the inhabitants of *Miletus*.

**MILĒTYS** (*Miletus*), *ÿdis*, f. the daughter 3 of *Miletus*, h. e. of *Byblis*. *Ovid.* *Metam.* 9. 634. — ¶ In or of *Miletus*, pertaining to it, *Milesian*. *Ovid.* *urbs*, h. e. the town *Tomi*, a colony of the *Milesians*.

**MILĒTŪS**, or **ŌS** (*Μίλητος*), i, m. the father of *Cannus* and *Byblis*. *Ovid.*

— ¶ *Miletus*, i, f. the capital of *Ionica*, the birthplace of *Thales*, &c. famous for its excellent wool, its sheep, its luxury, &c.

**MILĪACĒŪS** (*milium*), a, um, adj. of millet 3 let, *κέχυριος*. *Fest.*

**MILĪARĪŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of or relating to the herb millet. *Varr.* aves, h. e. birds that eat millet, ortolans, &c. *Plin.* herba, an herb that is very noxious to the growth of millet (*Panicum verticillatum*, L.). — ¶ *Cato*, *Senec.* and *Pallad.* *Miliarium*, sc. vas, a vessel used principally in baths to warm the water in; also, a vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives.

**MILĪTARĪĒ** (*militarius*), adv. soldierlike, 3 in the manner of a soldier. *Treb.* *Poll.*

**MILĪTĀRIS** (*miles*), e, adj. of or belonging to a soldier, pertaining to war, military, warlike, martial. *Cæs.* *Res* militares, military concerns. *Liv.* mos. *Cic.* tribunus. *Id.* ornatus. *Id.* licentia. *Plin.* panis. *Liv.* genus, the soldiery.

*Plaut.* pueri, sons of officers. *Cic.* *leges* articles of war. *Id.* *signa*, standards *Sallust.* *arma*, same as *Justa arma*, h. e. such as a regular soldier has. — *Tacit.* *scuta*. Hence, *Liv.* *Vir* militaris, a warlike man, a man experienced in warfare, a distinguished warrior, a brave soldier. So, also, *Liv.* *juvenis*. *Sallust.* *hominis*. So, also, absolut. *Horat.* *Militaris*, sc. vir, a soldier, or soldierlike. *Terent.* *Quis* militarior *Scipione*? — Hence, *Tacit.* *Ætas* militaris, the age in which persons were obliged to serve in the army. (With the Romans every citizen was obliged to enlist as a soldier when the public service required, from the age of seventeen to forty-six.) — *Cic.* *via*, a military-road, a highway. — ¶ *Plin.* herba, an herb, good for wounds, probably same as *Millefolium*.

**MILĪTARĪTER** (*militaris*), adv. like a 2 soldier, in a military way. *Liv.*

**MILĪTĀRĪŪS** (*miles*), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Militaris*. *Plaut.* *gradus*, soldierlike steps

**MILĪTYĀ** (*Id.*), *æ*, f. military service, warfare; military concerns, στρατεία. *Cic.* In disciplinam militiæ proficisci, to the school of war, in order to learn the art of war. *Virg.* *Militiam* tolerare. *Horat.* ferre. *Cic.* *Prima* militia renovabitur, h. e. memoria primæ militiæ, the first time of his military service. *Cæs.* *Vacatio* militiæ, exemption from military service. — Also, a campaign, expedition. *Vellei.* *Præclara* in Hispania D. *Bruti* militia fuit. *Id.* *Pompeii*. *Justin.* adversus Græcos. *Tacit.* *Militiæ* legionariis æquabant. — *Militiæ*, when joined to *domi*, is put for in militia, in war. *Cic.* *Domi* militiæque, or *domi* et militiæ, both in peace and in war. — Since officers are called *milites* (see *Miles*), militia signifies also an officer's commission. *Pandect.* — *Equestres* militiæ. (See *Equester*.) — ¶ Hence, any office, profession, employment, labor, toil, pains. *Cic.* urbana. *Ovid.* *Hæc* mea militia est. — Also, of swallows building their nests. *Plin.* — Also, an office or employment at court. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, war. *Vellei.* *Domi* militiæque. (See above.) *Liv.* *Magister* militiæ, a general, commander of an army. — ¶ Also, the soldiers, soldiery, army. *Justin.* *Cum* omni militia. *Liv.* *Cogere* militiam. — ¶ Also, military valor. *Flor.* *Virilis* militia mulier, of manly valor. — ¶ *Militiæ*, for militia. *Lucret.*

**MILĪTYŌLĀ**, *æ*, f. diminut. of militia. 2 *Sueton.*

**MILĪTŌ** (*miles*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. 1. to serve as a soldier, to serve, στρατεύω. *Cic.* in exercitu alicujus. *Liv.* sub aliquo, or sub signis alicujus, to serve under, or under the command of, a person. *Tacit.* alicui. — Also, *Militare* militiam, to serve as a soldier, to be a soldier. Hence, *Plaut.* *Militia* militatur. — Also, figur. of those who serve under the colors of Love. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — *Apul.* *stipendia* alicui. — *Horat.* *Catulus* militat in silvis. — ¶ Also, to have an office at the court of the emperor; or, in general, to serve in any other office. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, to endeavor *Tertull.*

**MILĪUM** (unc.), ii, n. millet, *κέχυρος*, (*Panicum Italicum*, L.). *Virg.*

**MILLE** (perhaps from the Celtic word *mille*, numer., a thousand, χίλιοι. It is used both as an adj. and as a substant. — As an adj. e. g. *Cæs.* *Mille* passibus. — Also, without a substant. *Ovid.* *Primus* de mille (prociis) fuisse. — Also, as a subst. neuter with the genit. following. *Cic.* *Mille* hominum versabat. But also with the plural of the verb. *Liv.* *Mille* passuum erant. — *Milia* Plural. *milia*. *Cic.* sexcenta. — *Milia* is frequently omitted. *Liv.* *viginti* millibus pedum, quatuor (sc. millibus) equitum. — Also, as a distributive. *Liv.* In *milia* aeris asses singulos, each thousand. — ¶ *Mille* passuum, one thousand paces, h. e. a Roman mile. *Cic.* *Passuum* is frequently omitted. *Ultra* quadringenta *milia* liceret esse. — ¶ *Mille*, a thousand, h. e. innumerable, an infinite or great number. *Horat.* *Mille* modis. *Liv.* *Mille* nova consilia

**MILLEFOLIŪS** (mille & folium), a, um, adj. *having a thousand leaves.* Hence, *Millefolia* (sc. herba), an herb, called *millefoil* or *yarrow* (*Achillea millefolium*, L.). *Plin.*  
**MILLEFŌRMIS** (mille & forma), or **MIL-3 LIFŌRMIS**, e, adj. *having a thousand forms.* *Prud.*  
**MILLENARIŪS** (milleni), a, um, adj. of 3 a thousand. *Augustin.* numerus.  
**MILLENĪ** (mille), æ, a, adj. *a thousand*; 3 prop. distrib. used by *Plaut.* cardinally.  
**MILLEPEDĀ** (mille & pes), æ, f. *a milleped, a species of the wood-wouse, so called from its numerous feet.* *Plin.*  
**MILLĒSIMŪS** (mille), a, um, adj. *the thousandth.* *Cic. pars.* *Ovid.* Inter mille rates millesima puppis, h. e. the last. — *Millesima*, sc. pars, and plur. *Petron.* Armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam, h. e. ex millesima parte luri Mercurio vota, sed non data. *Senec.* usura, h. e. one per thousand monthly.  
**MILLIĀRE** (Id.), is, n. same as *Milliarium.* See *Milliarium*, a, um.  
**MILLIĀRENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. *measuring 3 a thousand paces.* *Vopise.* porticus.  
**MILLIARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a thousand, consisting of a thousand. *Varr. grex,* a flock of a thousand sheep. *Plin. Ep. ali,* of a thousand horse. *Senec. aper,* weighing a thousand pounds. *Tertull.* ævum. — Hence, *Milliarium*, substant. a thousand. *Augustin.* annorum. Hence, *Id.* *Milliarii*, those who believe in the doctrine of a millennium. — ¶ Also, *measuring a thousand paces, of a thousand paces.* *Varr. clivus.* *Sacton.* porticus. Hence, *Milliarius*, sc. lapis, or *Milliarium*, sc. marmor or spatium, a milestone, which marked the distance of a thousand paces or a Roman mile. *Cic. Ad quartum milliarium*, four miles from Rome. *Tacit.* and *Sucton.* Aureum milliarium, the gilt pillar in the Forum, erected by Augustus, where all the Italian ways terminated. — Frequently it may be rendered a mile. *Sacton.* Per CLX miliaria. — ¶ *Milliarium*, or, *millarium*, sc. vas. See *Milliarium*.  
**MILLIES** (Id.), adv. *a thousand times.* *Terent.* Plus millies, more than, &c. — ¶ Also, *a thousand times*, h. e. times innumerable, over and over again, very often. *Terent.* and *Cic.*  
**MILLŪS**, i. See *Mallium*.  
**MILŌ**, and **MILŌN**, ōnis, m. *a celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy.* He once carried a bull to the sacrifice on his shoulders, killed it with a blow of his fist, and ate it up in one day. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a family of the gens *Annia*; as, *T. Annius Milo*, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and Cicero undertook his defence. — Hence, *Milonianus*, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Milo.* *Cic.*  
**MILTITES** (μυλῖτης), æ, m. *a kind of blood-stone.* *Plin.* 36, 35.  
**MILTŌS** (μυλτος), i, f. *red lead, natural cinabar.* *Vitruv.*  
**MILVĀ** (milvus), æ, f. *a she-kite, glede.* 3 — Also, a name of reproach. *Petron.*  
**MILVĀGŌ** (milvius), inis, f. *a kind of fish, same as Milvus.* *Plin.* 32, 6.  
**MILVINŪS** (milvus), a, um, adj. of or like a kite. *Plin.* plumæ. — ¶ *Figur. rapacious, &c.* *Cic. pullus.* *Apul. oculi.* *Plant.* unguæ. *Id.* milvina, sc. famæ, a ravenous appetite. — ¶ *Milvina* tibia, a kind of flute. *Solin.* — ¶ *Milvinus* pes, the herb kite's-foot. *Colum.*  
**MILVIUS**, a, um. See *Milvius.* — *Milvus*, for *milvus.* See *Milvus*.  
**MILVUS**, and **MILVŌS**, and **MILVIŌS** (unc.), i, m. *a bird of prey, a glede or kite, ἰκτινός* (Falco ictinus, Sav. or Falco Milvus, L.). *Cic.* — Also, *figur. of rapacious men.* *Plaut.* — Very extensive estates were said to be so large that a kite could not fly through them. *Pers.* — ¶ Also, *a fish of prey, the gurnard, gurnet, same as Milvago.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a sign in the heavens.* *Ovid.* — ¶ In *Horace* it occurs as a proper noun.  
**MILYĀS**, ædis, f. *a country of Great Phrygia, afterwards of Lycia.* *Liv.* — This country or state is called *Commune Milyadum.* *Cic.*  
**MIMĀ** (mimus), æ, f. *a female mimic.* *Cic.*  
**MIMALŌNES** (Μιμῶνες), um, f. the

*Bacchantes.* *Stat.* — Hence, *Mimallo-nous*, a, um, *Bacchanalian.* *Pers.* — *Mimalŏnis*, idis, f. *a Bacchante, or priestess of Bacchus.* *Ovid.*  
**MIMARIŪS** (mimus), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Mimicus.* *Capitulin.*  
**MIMĀS** (Μίμας), antis, m. *a mountain and promontory of Ionia, now cape Stillari.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a mountain in Thrace.* *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, *a giant.* *Horat.* — ¶ Several other persons arc thus called.  
**MIMIAMBĪ**. See *Mimianubi*. 2  
**MIMICE** (mimicus), adv. *mimically, like n 3 mimic or buffoon.* *Catall.*  
**MIMICŪS** (μυμικός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a *mimic, mimic, mimical, imitative.* *Cic. Jocus.* *Quintil.* Hæc non debent esse mimica, the manner of actors, ludicrous. — Also, *having only the resemblance of, fictitious, feigned, not real.* *Plin. Paneg. currus* (triumphalis). *Petron.* mors.  
**MIMIAMBĪ**, and **MIMIAMBĪ** (mimus & iambus), ōrum, m. *mimic verses, or mimic poems written in iambic verse.* *Plin. Ep.*  
**MIMNERMŪS**, i, m. *a Greek poet in the age of Solon, who chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry.* Hence, *Propert.* *Mimnermi* versus, elegiac poetry.  
**MIMŌGRAPHŪS** (μυμῳγράφος), i, m. *a mimographer, composer of mimi, or farces.* *Sacton.*  
**MIMŌLŌGŪS** (μυμολόγος), i, m. *an actor 3 in mimic plays or farces.* *Jal. Firmic.*  
**MIMŪLĀ** (dimin. of *mima*), æ, f. *a (little) 1 actress.* *Cic.*  
**MIMŪLŪS**, i, m. *dimin. of mimus.* 3 *Aruob.*  
**MIMŪS** (μῖμος), i, m. *a kind of actor, who represented particularly comic characters and passions by declamation and gestures, and endeavored to nmuse the people by his broad humor either on the stage, or off the stage, n buffoon, a mime, μῖμος.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *a mimical play or performance, a mime.* *Cic. Excitus mimi.* *Id.* *Mimos* commentari. *Ovid.* scribere. *Sucton.* agere. *Plin.* *Mimorum* poeta. — Hence, *figur. any thing resembling a mima, a comedy, a farce.* *Senec. vitæ humane.* *Sacton.* In hoc mimo. — Also, *hippocrisy, dissimulation.* *Id.*  
**MIN**, supposed to be put for *minium*. 3 *Auson.*  
**MIN?** for *mihī ne?* *Pers.* 3  
**MINĀ**, or **MNĀ** (μνᾶ), æ, f. *a Greek pound, weighing a hundred Attic drachmæ.* *Plin.* It was the sixtieth part of a talent. *Id.* — Afterwards it was a Grecian coin, or rather sum of money, *mīna*: it was two-fold, either of gold, *Plaut.*; or of silver, worth a hundred Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii. *Cic.* — ¶ Further, *Mīna*, æ, f. *a threat, menace.* *Cato.* Hence, *plur. Mīnæ.* (See *Mīnæ.*) — ¶ *Varr.* *Mīna* ovis, h. e. *having no wool on the belly.*  
**MINACIÆ** (minax), ærum, f. *threats.* 3 *Plant.*  
**MINACITER** (Id.), adv. *with threats or menaces, threateningly, in a threatening manner, ἀπειλητικῶς.* *Cic.* *Minaciter* terere. *Id.* *Minacius.*  
**MINĀ** (allied with *mineo*), ærum, f. *the projecting points or pinnacles of the walls of the ancients.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *threats, menaces, ἀπειλή.* *Cic.* *Minas* jactare, to threaten. *Id.* *Minis* uti. — Also, of animals. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, of inanimate things, as wind, waves, cold, &c. *Prop., Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, sometimes same as *terror, danger, &c.* — Also, *threats used by ploughmen when speaking to their oxen, or an inciting by threats, beating, &c.* *Ovid.* — ¶ The singular, *Minu*, occurs also. See *Mīna*.  
**MINANTER** (minor), adv. *in a threatening 3 manner.* *Ovid.*  
**MINANTĪŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a threatening, 1 menacing, threat, ἀπειλησις.* *Cic.*  
**MINĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *n threatener; one 3 that urges on oxen, &c. by threats.* *Pertull.*  
**MINĀTORIŪS** (minator), a, um, adj. *threatening, menacing.* *Amnian.*  
**MINĀX** (minor), æcis, adj. *projecting.* *Virg. scopulus.* — ¶ Also, *threatening, full of threats.* *Cic. homo.* *Id. litera.* *Ovid.* verba. *Virg. finvins.* *Cic.* *Pestilentia* minacior. *Sucton.* *Homo* minacissimus. — ¶ Also, *promising, significant, expressive.* *Catp. vul-*

**MINCIŪS**, ii, m. *a river near Mantua, now Mincio, Menzo.* *Virg.*  
**MINCTŌ** (mingo), ōnis, f. *a making wa-*  
**3 ter.** *Veget.*  
**MINCTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. *a making winter.* 3 *Veget.*  
**MINEŌ** (perhaps from *minæ*), es, ui, n. 2. 3 *to hang over.* *Lucret.*  
**MINERVĀ**, æ, f. otherwise called *Pallas*, the goddess of wisdom, of reason and meditation, of the arts and sciences, us, of spinning, weaving, poetry, &c., also of war. She is said to have discovered oil, and the method of working in wool, &c. — ¶ *Horat.* *Crassa* *Minerva*, or, *Cic.* and *Colum.* *Pingui* *Minerva*, h. e. without discernment or art, without learning, plainly, rudely. — ¶ *Cic.* *Sus* *Minervam*, sc. docet, a proverb, when an ignorant pers. m undertakes to teach n wise man. — ¶ *Horat.* and *Cic.* *Invita* *Minerva* aliquid facere, dicere, &c. h. e. *contrary to the natural bent of one's genius, contrary to one's abilities, consequently with bad success.* — ¶ Also, *figur. n working in wool, spinstry.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*  
**MINERVĀLĪS**, alis, n. See *Minervalis*.  
**MINERVĀLĪS** (*Minerva*), e, adj. *relating 2 to Minerva, h. e. learning and understanding.* *Tertull.* artes. *Hieron.* *Minervale* munus, and, simply, *Varr.* *Minerval*, for *Minervale*, sc. munus, donum, præmium, a fee given to a teacher.  
**MINERVĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to Minerva.* *Arnob.* *Cives* *Minervii*, h. e. *Athenienses.* *Id.* *Minervium*, sc. templum.  
**MINGŌ** (δμίχω), is, nxi, ictum, n. and a. 3 3. *to make water, vūrés.* *Horat.* and *Cels.*  
**MINYACŪS**, or **MINYACIŪS** (minium), a, um, adj. of *vermilion, μιλτρός.* *Vitruv.* expolitio.  
**MINYANŪS** (minium), a, um, adj. *painted with vermilion.* *Cic.* *Jupiter*, h. e. a *stotne of Jupiter.*  
**MINYARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to vermilion.* *Plin.* metallum, h. e. *a mine or place where vermilion is dug.* Also, simply, *Id.* *Miniarium*.  
**MINIATŪLŪS** (dimin. of *miniatus*), a, um, adj. *painted n little with vermilion, painted red.* *Cic.* *cerula.*  
**MINIATŪS**, a, um, particip. from *minio.* — ¶ *Adj. red, of the color of vermilion.* *Plin.* *torquis*, sc. *psittaci.*  
**MINIME.** See *Parum*.  
**MINIMOPERE**, or **MINIMŌ ŌPERE.** *Li-*  
**3 cin. ap.** *Prise.* Non *minimopere*, h. e. *maximopere.*  
**MINIMŪS**, a, um. See *Parvus*.  
**MINIŌ**, ōnis, m. *a small river of Etruria, now Mignone.* *Virg.*  
**MINIŌ** (minium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to tinge with vermilion, paint red, μιλ- τός.* *Plin.* — Hence, *Miniatus*, a, um, *painted with vermilion, painted red, red.* *Cic.* *cerula.* — ¶ See, also, *Miniatus*.  
**MINISTER** (perhaps from *manus*), tra, trum, adj. *waiting upon, attending, serving.* *Sil.* Non una *ministra* turba gre-gis. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Lumina* (h. e. oculi) *propositi* facta *ministra* tui, h. e. *promoting.* — ¶ Also, *subst.* *Minister*, i, m. and *Ministra*, æ, f. *a servant, at-tendant; maid-servant, handmaid, ὑπηρέ- της, θεραπαινὴ.* In a house. *Virg.* *Ministri.* *Ovid.* *Ministra.* *Catull.* *Minister* puer *Falerii*, h. e. *n cup-bearer.* *Martial.* *Phrygius*, h. e. *the cup-bearer Ganymede.* — Also, *one that does any ser- vice out of good will, and so performs the part of a servant.* *Horat.* Ne studio nostri pecces, opera vehementer *minis- ter.* — Hence, *figur.* *Cic.* *Virtutes* *voluptatum* *ministras.* — ¶ Also, *an at-tendant, priest, minister of a god.* *Cic.* *Martis.* *Ovid.* *Pariente* *ministra*, h. e. *the vestal Sylvia.* Also, of Christians. *Plin. Ep.* *Ancillis*, quæ *ministræ* dicebantur, h. e. *diaconissæ.* — ¶ Also, in public offices. *Cic.* *Ministros* *impe- rii* tui, h. e. *your inferiors or assistants in the government of your province.* *Justin.* *regni*, h. e. *regent of the empire, assistant in the royal government, minister.* *Virg.* *Pacis* *belliquæ* *ministras*, h. e. *assistants, counsellors.* — ¶ Also, *figur. an assist- ant, aider, promoter, abettor, accomplice, fomentor.* *Cic.* *libidinis*, *tool.* *Id.* *cu-piditatum*, h. e. *pander.* *Liv.* *sceleris*, h. e. *aider, abettor, accomplice.* *Cic.* in

malesicio. *Sallust.* Ministri regis, *h. e.* the Roman seutors, as the supporters, promoters, friends of his purposes. *Cic.* seditionum, *h. e.* fomenters. *Id.* Ministros se præbent in iudiciis oratoribus, *h. e.* inform the orators what is the law. *Id.* legum, *h. e.* servants, administrators. *Tacit.* sermonum, *h. e.* mediator, intercessor, negotiator. *Horat.* Ales (*h. e.* aquila) minister fulminis. *Virg.* Calchante ministro, *h. e.* with the assistance of Calchos. *Vellei.* consiliorum, *h. e.* helper, assistant, associate. *Plin.* Ep. precum, *h. e.* bearer, reporter. — Also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Sit annulus tuus non minister alienæ voluntatis. *Id.* Huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit. *Id.* Artes ministræ oratoris. *Ovid.* Ministro baculo, *h. e.* with the help of a staff. *Tacit.* Dei ministra insula.

**MINISTERIUM** (minister), *ii, n.* service of a servant, ὑπηρέσια. *Justin.* servorum. *Liv.* Aquila veit ministerio missa, *h. e.* for attendance. *Justin.* Ministerium alicui facere, or, *Pandect.* præstare, or, *Id.* exhibere, *h. e.* to serve; wait upon. *Liv.* Quod ministerium (sc. coqui, the cooking) fuerat, ars haberi cepta. — Hence, any service, attendance, office, work, labor. *Liv.* scribarum, *h. e.* the office of a scribe. *Id.* nauticum, the business of a sailor. *Id.* Ministerio fungi. *Virg.* triste, *h. e.* a sad office. *Ovid.* Diurna ministeria, *h. e.* labors. So, also, *Plin.* pedum. *Liv.* In aliquibus ministeris regis esse. *Petron.* navigii, *h. e.* management, steerage. *Sueton.* Obiit ministerio Pisonis, *h. e.* ngeny, instrumentality. — Also, of animals. *Liv.* Cameli iumentorum ministeris funguntur. — ¶ Also, servants, *n.* suite of attendants, household. *Plin.* Triclinium capax quindecim convivarum ac ministerii. *Tacit.* Circumdare principii ministeria, *h. e.* to form his suite. *Lamprid.* aulicum, *h. e.* servants at court. — Also, one who takes care of, or arranges any thing. *Suet.* Arene ministeria. — ¶ Also, table-plate, vessels for eating. *Lamprid.*

**MINISTRA**, *w, f.* See *Minister*.  
**MINISTRATIO** (ministro), *ōnis, f.* a 2 serving, helping. *Virar.*  
**MINISTRATOR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a servant, attendant, waiter at table. *Senec.* At banquet, a cup-bearer. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, an assistant, one who supplies another with what he is to say, &c. *Cic.* Ministrator juris, *h. e.* a lawyer who gives to an orator advice and information about the law. *Sueton.* Vit. 17. Quum auriganti Cæio ministratorem exhiberet, *h. e.* when he instructed.

**MINISTRATORIUS** (ministrator), *a, um, 3 adj.* relating to serving or assisting. *Martial.*

**MINISTROR** (minister), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to serve, attend, wait upon, assist, ὑπηρετώ. *Cic.* alicui. *Colum.* aliquem. — Particularly at table, to wait upon, serve up meat and drink, pour in, hand. *Cic.* Servi ministrant. *Tacit.* Ministrare cibos. *Cic.* pocula. *Horat.* cœnam. *Cic.* bibere, for potum, or poculum. *Ovid.* nectar. *Cic.* Ministratur poculis maximis. — ¶ *Figur.* to take care of, attend to, manage, rule, direct. *Virg.* velis, *h. e.* to attend to, manage. *Tacit.* navem, *h. e.* to steer. *Varr.* sumptibus, *h. e.* to provide for. *Ovid.* jussa medicorum. — ¶ In general, to supply, provide, furnish, give, afford. *Cic.* faces furiis Clodians. *Varr.* victum alicui. *Tibull.* prolem, *h. e.* to give, present. *Val. Flacc.* Equus terga ministrat. — Also, of inanimate things. *Varr.* Samentum colibus succum ministrat. *Virg.* Furor arma ministrat. *Horat.* Vinum, quod verba ministrat.

**MINYTABILITER** (minitabilis), *adv. in a 3 threatening manner.* *Pacuv.*  
**MINYTABUNDUS** (minitor), *a, um, adj. 2 threatening.* *Liv.*

**MINYTOR**, *as, a. 1.* same as *Minitor*. *Plaut.*  
**MINYTOR** (minor, ari), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to threaten, menace, ἀπειλέω. *Cic.* mortem fratri. *Id.* urbi ferro ignique. *Sallust.* Cæsari gladio. — Also, aliquid, without a dat. *Terent.* malum. *Ovid.* vulnera. — Also, without a case,

*Plaut.* Etiam minitare? — Also, with an infinit. and accusat. *Plaut.* Cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? — Also, without an accus. *Terent.*

Quod nunc minitare facere? — ¶ *Plaut.* Minitariet, for minitari.

**MINYUM** (a Spanish word), *ii, n.* natural cinnamon, cinnabaris nativa, or, vermilion, red-lead, minium; sinople, ruddle, μίλρος. *Ovid.* *Plin.*, &c.

**MINIUS**, or **MINIUS** (minium), *a, um, 3 adj.* of cinnamon, or vermilion, red like vermilion. *Apul.* color rosarum.

**MINIUS**, *ii, m.* a river of Spain, now *Minho*. *Plin.*

**MINO** (unc.), *as, a. 1.* to threaten. *Priscian.* — ¶ Also, to excite, drive on by crying and beating. *Apul.* equum. *Id.* asinum.

**MINOIS** (Μινώϊς), *īdis, f.* relating to *Minos*. — Hence, *Ariadne*, the daughter of *Minos*. *Ovid.* — Also, any female of the family of *Minos*. *Senec.*

**MINOIS** (Μινώϊος), *a, um, adj.* relating to *Minos*. *Virg.* regnum. *Ovid.* creta. *Id.* virgo, *h. e.* *Ariadne*. *Propert.* sella, *h. e.* his tribunal in the infernal regions.

**MINOR**, *us, ōris, compar.* See *Parvus*.

**MINOR** (allied to *minæ* & *mineo*); *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to project, reach upwards, tower towards. *Virg.* in cœlum.

— ¶ Also, to threaten, menace, ἀπειλέω. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui crucem.

— Also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Dominus mea deflagrationem urbi minaretur. *Virg.* Ornus minatur, *h. e.* threatens to fall. *Sil.* Minanti servitio se eripere, *h. e.* impending, threatening. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following.

*Terent.* Minatur se abiturum esse. — Hence, to intend, purpose, profess, promise, threaten. *Horat.* multa et præclara. — Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.*

Quodcumque minabitur arcus, *h. e.* to aim at.

**MINOROR** (minor), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to 3 make less or smaller, to lessen, ἐλαττώω. *Tertull.*

**MINOS** (Μίνως), *ōis, m.* a son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, king of *Crete*, husband of *Pasiphae*, father of *Ariadne*, — *Phædra*, *Androgeos*, &c. He was a just king, and on that account made judge of the infernal regions. He ordered *Dædalus* to build the labyrinth, &c. As *Minos*, sacrificing to the *Græces*, on the island of *Paros*, was informed of the death of his son *Androgeos*, he immediately put away the wrath, ordered the players on the flute to stop, and thus finished the sacrifice. Hence, *Suet.* Tib. 70. Minois exemplo supplicavit. — ¶ There were two of this name. The elder was a son of *Jupiter*, and judge of the lower regions; the younger was a grandson of the former, husband of *Pasiphae*, &c.

**MINOTAURUS** (Μινώταυρος), *i, m.* a son of *Pasiphae*, wife of *Minos*, who had him by a bull; he was half man and half bull; the Athenians were obliged to deliver to him every year seven boys and seven girls, until *Theseus* destroyed the monster and escaped from the labyrinth with the assistance of *Ariadne*. — ¶ *Cic.* Offensione *Minotauri*, *h. e.* *Calvisii et Tauri*.

**MINOS** (Μίνως), *a, um, adj.* relating to *Minos*; sometimes, also, *Cretan*. *Ovid.* Thoas *Minous*, *h. e.* filius *Ariadne*. *Id.* arena, *h. e.* litus *Creticum*.

**MINTHA**, *w,* and **MINTHE** (μίνθη), *es, f. mint.* *Plin.*

**MINTOR**, *is, n. 4.* or **MINTOR**, *as, n. 1.* to 3 squeak like a mouse. *Auct. eorum.* de *Philom.*

**MINTURNÆ**, *arum, f.* a town of *Latium*, on the borders of *Campania*, at the mouth of the river *Liris*. Near this town *Marinus* concealed himself from *Sulla* in a morass. — Hence, *Minturnensis*, *e, adj.* belonging to *Minturnæ*. *Liv.* populus. *Vellei.* *Minturnenses*, *h. e.* the inhabitants of *Minturnæ*.

**MINUCIUS**, or **MINUCIUS**, *a, um, adj.* relating to a Roman gens. — As an *adj.* *Minucian*. *Cic.* gens. *Id.* via, *h. e.* leading from *Rome* to *Brundisium*. — As a *subst.* *Minucius*, the name of a man. *Minucia*, that of a woman.

**MINUCIUS** (minuo), *is, n. 3.* to become 3 less, decrease. *Auson.*

**MINUMĒ**, *adv.* for *Minime*. See *Parvus*.

**MINOMOS**, *a, um, for Minimus* See *Parvus*.

**MINOS** (μινώω, μινόθω), *is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3.* to make smaller. *Ovid.* ligna, *h. e.* by splitting, to chop small. — ¶ Also, to lessen, make less, diminish, abate, lower inpair, weaken, ἐλαττώω, μετέω. *Cic.* sumptus. *Id.* gloriam. *Id.* molestias vite. *Cæs.* spem. *Ovid.* luctum. Hence, *Cic.* Se capite minuere, or, *Pandect.* Capite minui, *h. e.* to change his condition and the advantage attending it. (See *Caput*.) *Liv.* Consul vulnere minutus, *h. e.* weakened or dispirited. — Hence, *Minui*, to decrease, grow or become less. *Ovid.* Minuuntur corpora siccis cibis, *h. e.* are reduced, grow meagre or lean. So, also, *Minuere*, *se, se.* *Cæs.* Minuente æstu, *h. e.* at the ebbing or reflux of the tide. *Pallad.* Luna minuens. — ¶ Also, to destroy. *Cic.* suspicionem, *h. e.* to remove. *Id.* opinionem, *h. e.* to refute. *Id.* controversiam, *h. e.* to put an end to, to settle. — ¶ Also, to restrict, restrain, check, limit. *Liv.* censuram, *h. e.* to restrict the power of. *Terent.* iram. — ¶ Also, to violate, offend against. *Cic.* Majestatem populi. *Nep.* religionem. — ¶ Also, to cut or break in pieces, to griad, bruise. *Stat.* portarum objectus. *Ovid.* aliquem in pila. — ¶ Also, to alter, change. *Terent.* consilium. *Id.* hæc quæ facis. — ¶ Also, to cease, leave off. *Lucret.* minari. — ¶ *Veget.* sanguinem, or, simply, *Id.* Minuere, *h. e.* to let blood. — ¶ See, also, *Minutus*, *a, um.*

**MINORIOR**, or **MINORRIOR** (μινωρίω), *is, 3 n. 4.* to chirp, twitter, coo. *Sidon.* and *Spartian.*

**MINOS**, *comparat.* of *parvus*. See *Parvus*. — ¶ Also, *comparat.* of *parum*. See *Parum*.

**MINUSCULARIUS** (minusculus), *a, um, 3 adj.* relating to or occupied with little things. — Hence, *Augustin.* *Minuscularii* vectigalium conductores, *h. e.* those who farm only a small portion of the vectigalia. *Cod. Theod.* *Minuscularii*, *sc.* exactores, such as collect only a part, opposed to collectors-general. — ¶ Also, minute, small, little. *Cod. Just.* res. *Id.* aqueductus.

**MINUSCULUS** (from the *compar.* minor, minus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat less, less, little, somewhat little, very small, μικρότερος. *Cic.* villa. *Plaut.* nonien. *Id.* epistola.

**MINUTALIS**, *alis, n.* See *Minutalis*. 3

**MINUTALIS** (minutus), *e, adj.* small, 3 little. *Tertull.* — Hence, *Minutale*, or, abbreviated, *Minutal*, something small, a little thing, a trifle. *Tertull.* — Also, a dish of minced meat. *Martial.*

**MINUTATIM** (*Id.*), *adv.* in very small pieces, in bits, or crumbs, bit by bit, κατ' ὀλίγον, εἰς λεπτότατα. *Varr.* concicere nasturtium. *Colum.* caseum concidere. *Plin.* terram cribrare, *h. e.* to sift small. *Cic.* interrogare, *h. e.* always adding something. — ¶ Also, by little and little, gradually, by degrees. *Cic.* Cum aliquid minutatim additur. *Varr.* addefacere. *Lucret.* discere. *Auct. B. Afric.* se recipere. *Id.* cedere. — ¶ Also, singly, one by one, severally, separately. *Pandect.* singulos convenire.

**MINUTE** (minutus), *adv.* in small pieces, λεπτός. *Colum.* Sal minute tritus. *Cic.* Minutus. *Cato* and *Colum.* *Minutissimi*. — ¶ Also, meanly, in a low manner. *Id.* *Minutius* reiner. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* *Minutius* reiner tractare, *h. e.* in a low manner, without ornament. — ¶ Also, accurately, nicely, ornately. *Quintil.* *Minutius* scrutari minutely. *Gell.* omnia, more nicely or minutely. *Gell.* *Nimis* minute *Plutarchus* in *Epicuro* accusando, too stibitely.

**MINUTIA** (*Id.*), *w, f.* smallness, littleness, 2 minuteness; any thing very small, a mite, mote. *Senec.* Ad minutiam red gere, *h. e.* to reduce to powder, make quite small.

**MINUTIES**, *ei, f.* same as *Minutia*. 3 *Apul.*

**MINUTILOQUIUM** (minutus & loquor), *3 i, n.* a speaking briefly or concisely. *Tertull.*

**MINUTIM** (minutus), *adv.* in small pieces, 2 bit by bit. *Cato*, *Colum.* and *Gell.*

**MINUTIUS** (minuo), *ōnis, f.* a diminishing lessening; diminution, decrease, μετέω.

**MINUTIUS**, *is, n. 3.* to become 3 less, decrease. *Auson.*

**MINUMĒ**, *adv.* for *Minime*. See *Parvus*.

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**Gell.** Ve particula tum intensionem significat, tum minutionem. *Id.* capitiss. *h. e.* diminutio. *Vcget.* sanguinis, *h. e.* a letting blood, venesection.

**MINUTULARIUS** (minutus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Minuscularius*. *Augustin.* (according to some *Edd.*)

**MINUTULUS** (dimin. of minutus), a, um, 3 adj. *very small or little, quite small.* *Plaut.* and *Pandect.*

**MINUTUS**, a, um, particip. from minuo. — ¶ Adj. *minute, small, little.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Minuti pueri. *Lucret.* ossa. *Id.* partes. *Plin.* Ramenta minutissima. *Plaut.* Dii omnes magni minutique, both great and small. *Id.* literae. *Plin.* folia. *Sueton.* itinera. *Auct. de B. Afric.* Quotidie minutis praelis pugnare, to skirmish. *Catull.* navis, a little and frail bark. *Propert.* remi, small oars, κώπια. *Lucret.* Aer minutor. *Sueton.* Minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus. *Cic.* fruges, *h. e.* pulse. *Id.* Res minutae, trifles, trash, trumpery, lumber. — ¶ Also, light, frivolous, trifling. *Sueton.* Nimis pauca de quibusdam minutis quaestiuiculis scripsit. *Quintil.* Quae singula persequi, minutioris est cura. — ¶ Also, short and subtle. *Cic.* Minutis interrogatiunculis, quod proposuit, efficit. — ¶ Also, low, insignificant, mean. *Phaedr.* plebes. *Petron.* populus. — ¶ Also, vulgar, common, ordinary. *Cic.* philosophi, *h. e.* bod. *Id.* imperator. *Id.* animus. *Id.* genus sermonis.

**MINYAE** (Μινυαί), arum, in the *Argo*-3 nauis, so called from *Minyas*, a king of Thessaly, whose daughters were mothers of most of them. *Ovid.*

**MINYANTHES** (μινυανθές), eos, n. a kind of trefoil, with large leaves. *Plin.*

**MINYAS**, adis, f. the name of a plant, same as *Corysidia*. *Plin.*

**MINYETAS** (Μινυητάς), adis, f. a daughter 3 of *Minyas*. *Ovid.*

**MINYETIS** (Μινυητής), idis, f. same as *Minyetas*. *Ovid.*

**MINYETUS** (Μινυητός), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to *Minyas*. *Ovid.* proles, *h. e.* the daughters of *Minyas*.

**MIRABILARIUS** (mirabilis), ii, m. a 3 wonder-worker, a worker of miracles. *Augustin.*

**MIRABILIS** (miror), e, adj. to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, strange, astonishing, amazing, stupendous, θαυμάσιος. *Cic.* Ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Terent.* Vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est. It is also, sometimes, followed by quam. *Cic.* Mirabile est, quam non multum differat, *h. e.* non multum differere. Also, with dicta. *Virg.* and *Liv.* Mirabile dictu, *h. e.* a wonderful thing! astonishing to tell! wonderful to relate! So, also, *Virg.* visu, *h. e.* to see. *Cic.* Fuit mirabilis. *Liv.* Mirabiliores. *Colam.* Mirabilissima suboles. — ¶ Also, wonderful, worthy of admiration, extraordinary. *Nep.* cupiditas pugnandi. *Cic.* Mirabilem in modum, *h. e.* in an extraordinary manner. Also, with a dat. of the person following. *Horat.* Hic tibi sit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.

**MIRABILITAS** (mirabilis), atis, f. wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality, θαυματούτης. *Loebant.*

**MIRABILITER** (Id.), adv. wonderfully, admirably, amazingly, extraordinarily, exceedingly, very much, θαυμασίως. *Cic.* Omnes mirabiliter de te et loquuntur, speak of you in terms of admiration. *Id.* Mirabiliter cupere, exceedingly. *Id.* Mirabiliter moratus est, *h. e.* he is a strange fellow. *Id.* Mirabilis.

**MIRABUNDUS**, a, um, same as *Mirans*. 2 *Liv.*

**MIRACOLUM**, i, n. See *Miraentus*.

**MIRACULUS** (miror), a, um, adj. wonderful, causing wonder, strange, singular. *Plaut.* ineretrix. — Hence, Miraculum, i, n. subst. strangeness, wonderfulness, a wonderful thing, a wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy, σοδύα. *Cic.* Porta et miracula Philosophorum somniantium. *Liv.* Fixa cornua in vestibulo templi monumentum ei fuisse miraculo, *h. e.* the wonderful incident, namely, that so large a

cow was born. *Id.* Adjiunt miracula huic pugnae, *h. e.* wonderful things. *Id.* Quae rem miraculo eximeret, *h. e.* that would make the thing not wonderful. *Liv.* and *Plin.* Esse miraculo, *h. e.* to create wonder or be admired. *Plin.* Arbor digna miraculo, *h. e.* admirable, singular. *Liv.* Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum. *Ovid.* Verti in miracula, *h. e.* in mirabilem formam. So, also, *Virg.* Transformare se in miracula rerum. — Also, strangeness, wonderfulness, wonderful quality. *Liv.* magnitudinis, *h. e.* extraordinary size. *Id.* victorie. *Id.* rei.

**MIRATIO** (Id.), onis, f. admiration, wonder, θαυμασιότης. *Cic.*

**MIRATOR** (Id.), oris, m. an admirer, θαυμαστής. *Plin.* inanium. *Ovid.* rerum

**MIRATRIX** (mirator), icis, f. wondering, 3 admiring, she that wonders or admires. *Juvenal.*

**MIRE** (mirus), adverb, in an admirable, strange, extraordinary manner, wonderfully, strangely, marvellously, astonishingly, amazingly, extraordinarily, θαυμαστός, θαυμαστώς. *Terent.* finxit filium. — ¶ Also, exceedingly, remarkably, very, very much. *Cic.* favere. *Liv.* gratum. *Cic.* Mire — quam, *h. e.* exceedingly, very.

**MIRIFICARE** (mirificus), adv. properly, in a wonderful or admirable manner; hence, exceedingly, very. *Cic.* dolere. *Id.* laudare.

**MIRIFICUS** (mirus & facio), a, um, adj. causing wonder or admiration, marvellous, strange, extraordinary, wonderful, astonishing, amazing, θαυμασιός. *Cic.* conviciium. *Id.* pugna. *Id.* fructus. *Id.* studium. *Id.* voluptas. *Id.* Dionysius, homo mirificus, sc. on account of his learning and integrity. *Id.* Mirificas gratias agere. *Terent.* Mirificissimum facinus. *Augustin.* Mirificentissima potentia.

**MIRIMODUS** (mirus & modus), adv. same 3 as *Miris modis*. *Plaut.*

**MIRIUS** (mirus), onis, m. a deformed person. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a wonderer, admirer. *Terent.*

**MIRILLUS** (perhaps from μύρμιλος), onis, m. a kind of gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), and a retiarus, and wore a Gallic helmet with the image of a fish on its top. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

**MIRUS**, as, a. I. same as *Miror*. *Varr.*

**MIROR** (from Hebr.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to wonder, marvel, think strange, be amazed, or astonished, θαυμάζω. *Liv.* Miraretur, qui cerneret. — Also, transitively. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* aliquem, *h. e.* at any person. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* Si miratur, me descendere. *Horat.* Utrumque sacro digna silentio mirantur umbræ dicere. — Also, with quod. *Cic.* Mirari se aiebat, quod nos videret haruspex. — Also, with other words, as, *Cic.* si, qua ratione, quid, unde. *Id.* Mirari licet, quae sint adversa genera herbarum, *h. e.* one may well be astonished at the kinds, &c. — *Miror* may also be rendered, I do not comprehend, it strikes me as wonderful, it seems strange to me, I do not know, cannot conceive, should like to know, am curious (like the Greek θαυμάζω). *Terent.* *Miror*, unde sit. *Id.* *Miror*, quid abierit. — ¶ Also, to admire, esteem, value. *Cic.* aliquid. *Plin.* Ep. antiquos. *Catull.* se, *h. e.* to admire one's self, be in love with one's self. — *Virg.* *Justitiae* prius mirer (te) belline laborum, sc. causa. — ¶ Also, to gaze at, look at with desire. *Treb.* *Poll.* vultum. So, also, *Horat.* *Od.* 3, 25, 14, and *Prop.* 1, 11, 3, to look at with admiration, to gaze at. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Arbor miratur novas frondes (sc. insitas) et non sua poma. — ¶ *Miratus*, a, um, is also used passively. *Juven.* ars.

**MIRUS** (allied to miror), a, um, adj. wonderful, strange, marvellous, θαυμαστός, θαυμασιός. *Cæs.* Sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia populo R. negotii esset, *h. e.* it seemed to him strange. *Varr.* *Mirior*. — Hence, *Mirum*, a wonderful thing, something wonderful, strange, prodigious, a wonder, marvel. *Terent.* Non mirum fecit, *h. e.* nothing wonderful. *Cic.* Nec mirum est, *h. e.* and that is no

wonder. *Plaut.* *Nimia mira memoras*, *h. e.* you talk wonders. *Id.* Tanta mira in ædibus sunt facta, *h. e.* such prodigious things. *Id.* Mihi mira videntur, hic testare foris, *h. e.* I marvel that, &c. I am astonished that, &c. — Hence, *Mirum* quam, or quantum, very, very much, exceedingly, extraordinarily; properly, it is astonishing, how much or how, it is impossible to express how, &c. *Σαυματούτων οσων.* *Cic.* *Mirum* quam inimicus erat. *Liv.* *Mirum* quantum profuit. Also, with a subjunct. following. *Liv.* *Mirum* quantum fidei fuerit (here, est is to be understood). — *Quid mirum? what wonder?* *Ovid.* Si fuit *Andromache* tunicas induta valentes, quid mirum? duci militis uxor erat. — *Mirum* ni, probably, undoubtedly, certainly; properly, I am much mistaken if not. *Terent.* *Mirum* ni domi est, *h. e.* if he is not at home, I am much mistaken. *Cic.* *Mirum* ni cantem? *h. e.* shall I sing? or, ironically, it will be strange indeed, if I do not sing. So, also, *Plaut.* *Mirum* nisi. *Mirum* ni is sometimes followed by an indicat. *Terent.* *Heut.* 4, 1, 50; sometimes by a subjunct. *Liv.* 3, 28. — *Mirum* quin, certainly not, doubtless not, probably not. *Plaut.* *Mirum* quin advorsus dicat, *h. e.* he certainly will not contradict you. — ¶ Also, admirable, extraordinary, striking, remarkable, great, very great. *Cic.* alacritas. *Terent.* *Miris* modis odisse, *h. e.* very much. *Cæs.* *Mirum* in modum, *h. e.* very much.

**MIS**, for Mei. *Enn.*

**MISARGYRIDES** (from μισέω, to hate, 3 and ἀργυρος, silver), æ, m. u hater of money, a fictitious name. *Plaut.*

**MISCELLANÆUS** (miscellus), a, um, adj. 3 mixed, not consisting of one und the same kind, of all kinds, miscellaneous, παμπύχης. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, bod, mean, poor. *Juvenal.* 11, 20. *Miscellanea*, *h. e.* perhaps poor fore of gladiators.

**MISCELLUS** (miscelo), a, um, adj. mixed, 2 mingled, of different kinds, various, miscellaneous, promiscuous. *Suet.* *Iudi*, *h. e.* composed of different kinds of games. *Varr.* genus columbarum, *h. e.* produced by wild and tame pigeons. — ¶ Also, perhaps, bod, poor, mean. *Varr.* uva. *Cato* vites.

**MISCEO** (μίσγω. *h. e.* μίγνυμι), es, miscui, mixtum and mixtum, a. 2. to mix, mingle, intermix, blend. *Plaut.* dulce et amarum. *Ovid.* iram cum lactu. *Lucret.* smaragdus virides inter caruleum. *Virg.* Fors et virtus miscetur in unum. *Ovid.* dicta lacrimis. *Horat.* vina fæce Falerna. *Colam.* pabula sale. *Id.* ellaborum ad amurcan. *Plin.* salerni in vino. *Hirt.* voluptatem dolori. *Cic.* gravitatem modestiæ. *Id.* Rubor mistus candore. — Hence, figur. to mingle, mix, unite. *Liv.* sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, *h. e.* to marry. *Id.* civitatem nobis. *Senec.* curas cum aliquo, *h. e.* to communicate, impart, divide. *Ovid.* fletum cruori. — Hence, *Miscere* se, to join himself to, intermix with. *Virg.* viris. Figur. to take part in, intermeddle with. *Vellei.* se partibus alicuius. *Pandect.* se hereditati paternæ. — *Cic.* corpus cum aliquo, *h. e.* to have carnal intercourse with. So, also, *Ovid.* se alicui. — *Misceri*, to flock or crowd together, assemble, collect. *Virg.* circa aliquem. — *Liv.* *Certamina miscere*, or, *Virg.* *Prælia miscere*, *h. e.* to join battle, fight, engage. So, also, *Prop.* manus. *Virg.* vulnera, *h. e.* to inflict wounds on one another. — *Misceri* aliquo, or aliqua re, to be transformed into, assume the shape of. *Prop.* *Mixtus* *Enipeo Tanarius deus*. Also, absolutely. *Stat.* Fallit ubique mixta Venus. — ¶ Also, since the ancients mixed wine with water, to pour in, to mix for another to drink. *Cic.* alicui mulsum. *Ovid.* pocula, *h. e.* to fill. — ¶ Also, to throw into disorder or confusion, disturb, confound, embroil. *Virg.* caelum terraque, *h. e.* to raise a storm. So, also, *Id.* pontum murmure. *Id.* *Miscetur* se maria. *Liv.* Cælum ac terras miscere, *h. e.* to set heaven and earth in commotion, make a great tumult. — Hence, applied to political disorders, to throw into confusion, embroil. *Sollust.* omnia. *Vellei.* omnia armis. *Phaedr.* civitatem.

*Cic. rempublicam. Hence, Cic. Ea misceat, h. e. makes such a confusion. Id. plurimam, h. e. to excite more trouble or commotions. So, also, Nep. plurima. — ¶ Frequently, it may be rendered, to fill. Virg. Pulvere campus miscetur, for pulvis miscetur in campo. Id. domum gemitu. Liv. omnia flamma ferroque. — ¶ Also, to cause, occasion, excite, produce, attempt, undertake, make. Virg. murmura. Id. incendia. Cic. motus animorum. Id. mala. — See, also, *Mistus, a, um.* — ¶ *Miscere* is applied to things which may be again separated. *Temperare* is used of things which cannot be separated after they have been mixed, as, for instance, a medicine.*

**MISCIŪX**, *h. e. inconstans. Petron. 45.* 3 Others read *mittix*.

**MISELLŪS** (dimin. of miser), *a, um, adj. poor, wretched, miserable, unfortunate. Cic. homo. Plaut. pallium. Lucret. spes.* — Also, of the dead. *Petron. Sacrum servo suo misello faciebat.*

**MISENUM**, *i, n. a town and promontory of Campania. It occurs once in the plural. Prop. 1, 12 (11), 4. Misena. In this passage, the epithet nobilia is applied to it, because Misenus, the trumpeter of Æneas, was buried there. (See Virg. Æneid. 6, 162.) — The mountain, or promontory, is also called Misenus. Virg. — Hence, Misēnas, ātis, same as Misēnensis. Vegct. Misēnates, the inhabitants of Misenum. — Misēnensis, e, adj. belonging to Misenum. Tacit.*

**MISER** (perhaps from μισῶ), *a, um, miserable, wretched, distressed, unfortunate, woful, pitous, ἀθλιος, δόστρηος, τῆλας. Of persons. Cic. homo. Id. Miserior. Id. Miserrimus. Id. Habere aliquem miserrimum, h. e. to torment. Terent. Miserrimus fui fugitando, h. e. I am quite exhausted with running, I am quite weary. Cic. Miser atque infelix. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Miser cultus, h. e. with regard to dress. Plin. Paug. Miser ambitionis, h. e. propter, &c. — Also, of things, making unhappy, afflicting, distressing, lamentable, miserable, sad. Cic. fortuna. Id. res. Id. consolatio. Liv. Est nobis miserum, h. e. sad, lamentable. So, also, Cic. Est miserrimum. — Hence, violent, too great. Virg. amor. — Also, extravagant, excessive. Horat. cultus. — ¶ Also, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased. Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6. ex animo, h. e. in mind. — ¶ Also, bad, vile, detestable, wretched, miserable. Terent. Hominem perditum miserumque. — Also, of things, bad, indifferent. Cæs. præda. Virg. carmen. Cels. remedium. Propert. Misera luxuriæ tædia, h. e. miserable show in dressing. — ¶ Miserum, in a parenthesis, what a misfortune! how sad! how lamentable! Virg. Pendere pœnas Cecropidæ jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis corpora natorum.*

**MISERABILIS** (miseror), *e, adj. to be pitied, deserving of compassion, pitiable, deplorable, miserable, lamentable, wretched, ἔλεεινός. Cic. squalor. — ¶ Also, miserable, lamentable, plaintive, sorrowful, expressing sorrow. Cic. vox. Id. aspectus. Horat. elegi, h. e. mournful. Liv. Miserabilior. — ¶ Virg. Miserabile, for miserabiliter.*

**MISERABILITER** (miserabilis), *adv. pitifully, deplorably, lamentably, sadly, wretchedly, in a mournful manner, so as to excite pity, ἔλεεινός. Cic. scribere. Id. emori. Id. laudare Cæsarem, h. e. to deliver the funeral oration in a mournful manner, and so as to excite pity. Senec. Miserabilis.*

**MISERANTER** (miseror), *adv. pitifully, 3 ἔλεεινός. Gell.*

**MISERATIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a feeling of commiseration, compassion, pity, οἰκτιρός. Cic. Cum quadam miseratione. Quintilian. Miserationem commovere. — ¶ Also, an expressing pity by words, a bewailing, lamentation, loud expression of sorrow in order to excite compassion. Cic. and Cæs. Hence, of orators endeavoring to excite the pity of the judges by speaking in a mournful manner. Cic. Miseratione mens judicium permovenda. Id. Miserationibus uti. Quintil. Affectus, qui miseratione constant.*

**MISERATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. one that pities 3 a person. Tertull.*

**MISERĒ** (miser), *adv. wretchedly, miserably, pitifully, unhappily, sadly, ἀθλιος. Cic. vivere. — ¶ Also, badly, miserably. Plaut. Est misere scriptum. — ¶ Also, vehemently, ardently, urgently, pressingly, much. — Terent. Quia tam misere hoc esse cupio verum, eo vereor magis, for the very reason that I am so anxious that this should be true, am I the more afraid. Id. and Plaut. Misere amare. Plaut. deperire amore, h. e. to be deeply or desperately in love. Terent. invidere. Id. orare aliquid. Id. niinis cupere. Horat. discedere quærens. So, also, Cic. Misere noluit tradere, h. e. he would by no means, or not at all.*

**MISERĒŌ** (miser), *es, ui, Itum, n. 2. to have compassion, pity. Lucret. alicujus. It is frequently used impersonally. Cic. Me miseret tui, h. e. I have pity on you. Terent. Te miseret mei. The perfect, miseruit, is found in Apul. — Also, with an accusat. of the object. Terent. Menedemi viceni miseret me. — Also, passively, Miseretur me tui, I pity you. Cic. Ut supplicium misereatur. Id. Cave te fratrum misereatur. Terent. Me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum.*

**MISERĒŌR** (Id.), *ēris, ertus and ēritus sum, dep. 2. to pity, commiserate, have pity or compassion on, compassionate, deplore, ἐλεῶ. Cic., Virg. and Liv. Also, Quintil. and Hygin. alicui. — ¶ Lucret. Miserier, for misereri.*

**MISERĒSCŌ** (misereo), *is, n. 3. to pity, 3 compassionate, οἰκτιζῶ. Virg. regis. — Also, impersonally. Terent. Inopis nunc te miserescat mei.*

**MISERĒT**. See *Misereo*.

**MISERĪA** (miser), *æ, f. trouble, misfortune, calamity, misery, wretchedness, unhappy circumstances, κατὰσπῆρα. Cic. In miseria esse. Id. In miseriis versari. Id. Nasci in miseriam. Id. Levare aliquem miseriis. Id. A miseria se eripere. Id. A miseriis se vindicare. Plaut. Miserias voluptate sedare. Sallust. Oneri miseriæque fuere. Cic. Miseria præditus, h. e. in misfortune or misery. Liv. Miseriæ plebis, h. e. poverty, debt. — ¶ Also, affliction, distress, travail. Terent. Miseriam omnem ego capio. Id. Exspuere omnem ex animo miseriam. Cic. Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, h. e. anxiety, caution, sollicitude. — ¶ Also, trouble, labor, fatigue, irksomeness. Quintil. Persequi quod quisque unquam vel contemptissimorum hominum dixerit, aut nimie miseriæ, aut inanis jactantie est, too irksome or fatiguing. Terent. Miseriam capere. — ¶ Also, Miserin, as a person, the daughter of Erebus and Nox (night). Cic.*

**MISERICŌRDIA** (misericors), *æ, f. mercy, compassion, pity, ἔλεος. Cic. Misericordia est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, injuria laborantis. Nemo enim parricidæ, aut proditoris supplicio misericordia commovetur. Id. Misericordia commoveri, or, Id. captum esse, or, Id. Misericordiam adhibere, or, Plaut. Misericordias habere, h. e. to have pity. Cic. Alicui tribuere misericordiam, h. e. to show. Id. Misericordiam habere, h. e. to excite compassion. — Misericordia hominis, subjectively, of a person. Cic. populi. Objectively, towards a person. Id. puerorum. — ¶ Also, mourning, lamentation, sadness, behavior calculated to excite compassion. Cæs. Hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur. — ¶ Also, miserable condition, pitous circumstances, distress, misfortune, misery, wretchedness. Cic. Q. fragm. 1, 3.*

**MISERICŌRDITER** (misericors), *adv. 3 compassionately, mercifully, ἔλεεινός. Claud. Quadrigar. Crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer. Augustin. Misericordius.*

**MISERICŌRS** (misereo & cor), *dis, adj. merciful, compassionate, pitiful, of persons and things, ἐλεήμων. Cic. Misericordem esse in aliquem. Sallust. Sint misericordes in furibus, h. e. in fures. Cic. animus. Petron. mors. Cic. mendacium. Plaut. Misericordior. Augustin. Misericordissimus.*

**MISERIMŌNIUM** (miser), *ii, n. same as 3 Miseria. Laber.*

**MISERITER** (Id.), *adv. lamentably, mournfully. Catull.*

**MISERITŪDŌ**, *ōnis, f. same as Miseria. 3 Acc.*

**MISERITŪS**. See *Misereor*.

**MISERŌ**, *as, a. 1. same as Miseror. 3 Acc.*

**MISERŌR** (miser), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to deplore, lament, mourn over. Plaut. Miserari se. Virg. aliquem. Cic. ortunam. Sallust. casum. Cæs. Commune periculum miserabantur. — ¶ Also, to have or feel compassion, pity, commiserate, compassionate, οἰκτιρός. Virg. Jovenem animi miserata represent. (Here, animi is used instead of animo, or animi causa). Virg. labores. Id. amicum. Tacit. casum. Also, with a genit. Acc. mei. Justin. formæ. — ¶ Partic. Miserandus, a, um, lamentable, pitiable. Cic. homo. Id. Miseranda. Id. Miserandum in modum, h. e. in a pitiable manner.*

**MISERŪS**, *a, um. See Misereor.*

**MISERŪLOS**, *a, um, adj. same as Misel- 3 tus. Catull.*

**MISSIBILIS**, *e, adj. same as Missilis. Si- 3 don.*

**MISSICIŪS**, or **MISSITIŪS** (mitto), *a, 2 um, adj. discharged from military service. Sueton.*

**MISSICŪLŌ** (Id.), *as, a. 1. to send frequently, be in the habit of sending, πεμπάζῳ. Plaut.*

**MISSILIS** (Id.), *e, adj. that may be thrown, cast or hurled; missile, missive, βλήσιμος. Liv. lapis. Stat. Librans uni sibi missile ferrum, h. e. which none could throw but himself. Plin. Histrici longiores aculei, et cum intendit cutem, missiles, h. e. ors, as it were, durted by him as missile weapons. — Hence, Virg. telum, or, Id. ferrum, or, simply, Liv. Missile, sc. telum, h. e. a missile weapon, a missile. — Suet. Res missiles, or, Id. Missilia, h. e. presents thrown by the emperors among the people, as dried fruit, cakes, also tablets, on which there was written how much corn, money or other things those who caught them, should receive. Hence, figur. Senec. Missilia fortune.*

**MISSIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a sending, πομπή, ἀποστολή. Cic. litterarum. Id. legatorum. Pandect. Missio in ædes, h. e. a giving possession of. Cels. Missio sanguinis, phlebotomy. — ¶ Also, a throwing, hurling. Vitruv. Jussit extratelorum missionem eos circumvallari, h. e. reach. — ¶ Also, a releasing or discharging, as of a prisoner. Cic. Tusc 1, 48. — Also, a delivering from punishment, a pardoning. Petron. — Also, a leaving alone, a leaving undisturbed. Petron. — Particularly, a discharging from service or office. Of soldiers. Liv. Of the questor. Suet. Of gladiators, a permission to leave off fighting for that time or day. Martial. Gladiatori læso missionem petere. Liv. Sine missione, h. e. to fight even to death, without leaving off, though wounded. — ¶ Also, omission. Hence, a ceasing, end. Cic. ludorium.*

**MISSITIŪS**. See *Missicus, a, um.*

**MISSITŌ** (frequentat. of mitto), *as, āvis 2 ātum, a. 1. to send frequently, προσαναπέμπεω. Liv. auxilia.*

**MISSŌR** (mitto), *ōris, m. one who throws, 3 casts, hurls, sends, discharges; an archer. Cic.*

**MISSŪS**, *a, um. See Mitto.*

**MISSŪS** (mitto), *us, m. a sending, de-spaching, deputing. Cæs. Qui missu Cæsaris ventitæ consueverat. Virg. Æn. 7. 752. Archippi regis missu. — ¶ Also, n throwing, hurling, discharge. Liv. pili. — ¶ Also, a shot. Lucret. Liv. sagittæ. — ¶ Also, the time from the commencement to the end of a race, combat, &c. a match, heat, course, turn. Sueton. — Also, a course of an entertainment, a number of dishes set on the table at once. Capitol.*

**MISTARIŪS**, or **MIXTARIŪS** (misco), *3 i, m. a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, κῆδος. Lucil.*

**MISTIM**, or **MIXTIM** (mistus, or mix- 3 tus), *adv. promiscuously, mixtly, μίξην. Lucret.*

**MISTYŌ, or MIXTYŌ** (miscio), ōnis, f. a 3 mixing. *Vitruo.* — ¶ Also, a mixture, that which is mixed, things mixed. *Pul-lad.*

**MISTŪRA, or MIXTURA** (Id.), æ, f. a mixing, μίξις. *Lucret. and Plin.* — Hence, an uniting. *Sueton. vitiorum atque virtutum.* — Also, copulation. *Iucan. Veneris.* Also, without *Veneris.* *Plin. In nullo genere æque facilis mistura cum ferro.* — ¶ Also, things mingled together, a mixture, compound. *Colum.*

**MISTŪS, or MIXTŪS**, a, um, partic. from miscio. — ¶ Adj. mixed, mingled, blended, tempered, joined, united, μικτός. *Vell. Mixtissimi inores.*

**MISTŪS, or MIXTŪS** (miscio), us, m. a mixing, mingling. *Colum.*

**MISŪ (μίσω), ŷos, n.** a kind of mushroom. *Plin. 19, 12.* — ¶ Also, a kind of mineral, probably yellow copperas or Roman vitriol. *Plin. 34, 29.* — ¶ The genit. *Misys* is found in *Scrib. Larg.* and genit. *Misy* in *Cels.*

**MITE** (mitis), adv. mildly, meekly, gently, πρῶς. *Apul. Mite connivere. Ovid. Mitius. Cæs. Mitissime.*

**MITELLA** (dimin. of mitra), æ, f. a cap, hood or head-band of silk used by voluptuous persons at entertainments. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a bundage, as for the arm. *Cels.*

**MITELLITA, or MITELLICA** (mitella), 2æ, f. a sumptuous entertainment. *Sueton.* (according to *Salmasius, a datione mitellarum.*)

**MITESCŌ** (mitis), is, n. 3. to grow ripe or 2 mellow, to lose its roughness or harsh flavor, πέποιται, τελεοῦμαι. *Colum. Uvæ mitescent, h. e. grow ripe. Plin. mala. Pacuv. fruges. Varr. sorbum.* —

Also, to grow soft or tender. *Plin. Erum mitescit. Ovid. herbæ.* — ¶ Also, to grow tame, gentle, or tractable, τεισσοῦμαι. *Liv. Feræ quædam nunquam mitescent.* — ¶ Also, of the mind, to grow mild or gentle, become appeased or pacified, be softened or moved, be allayed or assuaged, grow calm, settle, subside. *Horat. Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit. Ovid. iram. Claudian. Mitescere precibus. Tacit. Pace et otio mitescere. Il. Seditio mitescit.*

*Liv. Mitescere discordiæ intestinæ metu communi cœptæ.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. Cælum mitescere, arbores frondescere, the air grow mild. Liv. Mitescente jam hieme, abating, growing milder, becoming more moderate. Sil. Mitescere cœperat annus. Horat. Frigora mitescent Zephyris. Ovid. Freta mitescent, are stilled, become calm. Lucan. Æquoreosque sales longo mitescere tractu, h. e. loses its saltness. Plin. Mitescentia Alplium juga molli in dextra ac læva devexitate consistunt, growing more and more accessible. Claudian. Nec vanis mitescent flamma votis, are appeased or quieted; lay aside their fury.*

**MITHRĀS, or MITHRĀ** (Μίθρας), æ, m. a Persian deity. *Stat.* — According to Grecian and Roman writers, the sun. But, according to the books of *Zendavesta*, a companion and cooperator of the sun in his course. — ¶ Also, the name of the chief priest of *Isis. Apul.* — ¶ Also, a cable or rope. *Isidor.* — ¶ It is also written *Mithres, Mitras, and Mitra.*

**MITHRĀX, or MITRĀX** (μίθραξ), æcis, m. a kind of precious stone, probably a kind of opal. *Plin.* — ¶ It is also called *Mithridax. Solin.*

**MITHRIACŪS** (Mithras), a, um, adj. relating to *Mithras. Lamprid. sacra, h. e. a festival in his honor.*

**MITHRIDĀTEŪS** (Μιθριδάτειος), a, um, adj. relating to *Mithridates. Manil.*

**MITHRIDĀTES** (Μιθριδάτης), is, m. a name of several persons. *Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, waged war against the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself. He fortified his constitution by using antidotes against the poison, with which his enemies attempted to destroy him; and this he did to such a degree, that the poison, which he took in order to put an end to his life, was unavailing. He is famous for his antidote, called Antidotum Mithridaticum. Plin.* — ¶ Also the name of the witness against

*Flaccus. Cic. Flacc. 17.* Hence, *Id. Crimen Mithridaticum, h. e. the accusation brought by him.*

**MITHRIDATICŪS** (Mithridates), a, um, adj. relating to *Mithridates. Cic. bellum. Plin. antidotum. Cic. crimen.* See *Mithridates.*

**MITHRIDATIŪS, or MITHRIDATIŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Mithridaticus. Gell. antidotum, h. e. the antidote of Mithridates.*

**MITHRIDAX**, æcis, f. See *Mithraz.*

**MITYFICŌ** (mitificus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make mild, soft or tender. *Cic. Cibus mitificatus, h. e. well digested, concocted, changed into chyle.* — ¶ Also, to make mild or gentle. *Gell. homines.* — Hence, to tame. *Plin. elephantum.*

**MITYFICŪS** (mitis & facio), a, um, adj. 3 gentle, easy, light. *Sil.*

**MITYGABILITĒR, and MITYGANTĒR** 3 (mitigo), adv. mildly, gently. *Cæl. Aurelian.*

**MITYGĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a mitigating, 1 mitigation, softening, soothing, easing, appeasing, assuaging, ἡμέρωσις, πρῶν-σις. *Cic.*

**MITYGATIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. miti-3 gating, alleviating. *Cæl. Aur.*

**MITYGATŌRICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. miti-2 gating, lenitive, πραῖντικός. *Plin.*

**MITIGŌ** (for mitem ago, h. e. facio), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make mild, soft or tender, take away the roughness, sharpness or harshness of a thing, μαλακῶν. *Cic. fruges, h. e. to make ripe or mellow. Id. cibum, h. e. to make mild, soft or tender, by cooking or roasting. Id. agros, h. e. to make fruitful. Plin. arbores silvestres, h. e. to cultivate. Id. amaritudinem frugum. Id. cervicum duritias.* — Also, to tame, subdue, check. *Plin. rabiem. Id. pilos, h. e. to thin. Senec. animal. Plin. Ep. morbum. Ovid. iras. Curt. aures elephantorum ad sonum notum, h. e. to accustom to.* — ¶ Also, to mitigate, make meek or mild, soften, temper, smooth the asperity of any thing, mollify, assuage, soothe, allay, pacify, ease, appease, relieve, quiet, still. *Cic. dolores. Id. labores. Quintil. febrem quiete. Plin. Ep. morbum temperantia. Plin. tormina. Cic. acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis. Id. invidiam extenuando. Id. animum alieuius. Colum. querimonias. Ovid. iras. Cic. tristitiam. Id. aliequem. Tacit. Mitigare aliequem pecunia, to corrupt, bribe. Plin. Ep. Senatui licet mitigare leges, to moderate, qualify, soften the rigor of.*

**MITIS** (perhaps from μεῖον), e, adj. mild, soft, tender, ripe, mellow, mature, not hard, rough or sharp, μαλακός, πρῶς. *Virg. poma. Id. uva. Id. Bacchus, h. e. vinum. Ovid. succus, sc. herbarum.* —

*Figur. Cic. Thucydides fuisse maturior et mitior.* — ¶ Also, fruitful. *Horat. solum.* — ¶ Also, calm, still, tranquil, placid. *Virg. fluvius. Sil. flamma. Id. flamma, h. e. harmless, innoxious.* — ¶ Also, mild, gentle, soft, kind, humane, not harsh, rough or severe; easy, light, mild, tolerable, πρῶς. *Cic. animus. Id. doctrina. Id. oratio. Id. Homo mitissimus. Hirt. verba. Prop. servitium. Ovid. consilium. Cic. Dolor mitior. Quintil. Pœna mitior.* —

Also, of animals, tame, gentle. *Ovid. taurus.* — Also, with an accusat. following. *Horat. Mitior animum, h. e. animo.* — Also, with a dat. following. *Ovid. hostibus. Tacit. penitentia, h. e. towards the penitent.* — ¶ *Mite, adv.* See *Mite.*

**MITISSIME, } See Mite.**  
**MITIUS, }**

**MITYSCŪLŌS** (mitior), a, um, adj. some-3 what milder. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**MITRĀ** (μίτρα), æ, f. a mitre, covering for the head, particularly of women, ἀνὰ δέου-μῃ, μίτρα. *Ovid.* Hence, *Clodius*, when he went in woman's clothes to the solemnities of *Bona Dea*, had on a mitra. *Cic.* Also, of fashionable young men, or effeminate persons. *Lucret. and Virg.* Probably a cap, hood or coat tied under the chin. *Virg. Æn. 9, 616.* It consisted, perhaps, in a broad fillet, which covered the head like a coif, and was tied under the chin with bands. Some suppose it to have been a hat or cap. It was also

formerly worn by the *Lydians, Phrygians, Arabians, &c.*, consequently also by men.

**MITRAS, or MITRA**, æ, m. See *Mithras.*

**MITRATŪS** (mitra), a, um, adj. wearing 2 a mitra. *Plin.*

**MITTŌLA** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Mitella. Sol.*

**MITTIX.** See *Miscix.*

**MITTŌ** (meo, to make go), is, mīsi, misum, a. 3. to let go, let run, cause to go. *Horat. equum per ignes. Liv. curas ex animo, h. e. to dismiss, banish. Id. exercitum inermem. Id. hostem e manibus, or de manibus. Ovid. equos (in the public games). So also, Liv. quadrigas, or, Horat. currus. Cæs. Mititur ex oppido, h. e. he is permitted to leave the town. Plaut. Mitte me, h. e. suffer me to go, do not hinder me from going. Liv. aliequem (e vinculis). Cic. aliequem ad mortem, or; Plaut. morti, h. c. to order to be put to death, or to put to death. Cic. Luna mittit lucem in terras, h. e. sheds, casts, reflects. Id. aliequem in negotium, h. e. to give him something to do with business. Id. se in aliequem, h. c. to proceed against, fall upon, assail, invade, attack. Virg. se in federa, h. e. to enter into or make. Cic. legiones sub jugum, or, Liv. sub jugo, h. e. to make to pass under the yoke. Id. in suffragium, h. e. to cause to vote. Cic. iudices in consilium, to let them deliberate upon a matter, and afterwards take their votes, or, to send the judges to make out their verdict. Ovid. lares sub titulum, h. e. to put up a house for sale or hire. — ¶ Also, to let go, leave alone. *Horat. cutes. Terent. aliequem.* So, also, *Cic. Facere aliequem missum, to let go, let alone, trouble not.* — ¶ Also, to let go, let be, omit, pass over, wave, forbear, cease, give over. *Liv. ambages. Cic. prolia, h. e. to say nothing of. Id. de amissa maxima parte exercitus, h. e. not to speak of.* Also, with an infinit. following. *Terent. male loqui, h. e. do not, &c.* Also, with quod following. *Cic. Mitto, quod pericula subire paratissimus fueris. So, also, Id. Missum facere aliequem, for inittere.* — Also, to let be, not to care for, not to trouble one's self about, to slight. *Cic. Misso facere honores.* — Also, to throw away, lay aside, dismiss, drop, give over, put an end to. *Liv. odium. Virg. timorem. Id. certamen. So, also, Terent. Facere aliequem missum.* — ¶ Also, to let go, dismiss. *Liv. milites, h. e. to discharge, disband. So, also, Auct. B. Afric. Missum facere aliequem.* So, also, *Sueton. Uxorem missam facere, h. e. to put away, repudiate. Plaut. Feuniam mittere. Cæs. senatum. So, also, Liv. prætorium. Cic. lictores.* — ¶ Also to set at liberty, discharge, release. *Liv. Mitti eum jubere. Hence, Manumitto. (See Manumitto.) So also, Cæs. and Nep. Missum facere.* — ¶ Also, to let or cause to go out from one's self or another person; to send or put forth, produce, emit. *Cels. Mittere sanguinem, or, Id. Mittere sanguinem alicui, h. e. to let blood, bleed, φλεβοτομεῖν. Figur. Cic. provinciam, h. e. to plunder, drain, impoverish. Plin. florem, h. e. to blossom, put forth flowers. So, also, Id. folium. Colum. radices. Cic. vocem, h. e. to utter, speak, say, sound. So, also, Cæs. orationem.* — Hence, *Mittere signum, to give, show a mark or sign. Cæs. timoris. Lucret. sanguinis h. e. to have a mark of blood, look bloody.* — ¶ Also, to send, despatch, πέμπε, στέλλω. *Cæs. and Cic. legatos ad aliequem. Nep. Mittere, for legatos mittere. Cæs. alicui aliequem auxilio. Nep. literas ad aliequem, or, Cic. alicui. Id. Misi, qui diceret, for misi aliequem, qui, &c. So, also, Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Missum facere.* — It is also followed by an infinit. instead of the supinc. *Terent. Misit orare.* — Hence, of countries which produce certain products in great quantities, to produce, yield, afford. *Virg. India mittit ebur. Ovid. Tura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum.* — Also, to send, inspire with. *Virg. alicui mentem.* — Also, to write, inform, send word to, either by letter or word of mouth, ἐπιστέλλειν. *Cic. Curio misi, ut medio honos haberetur. h. e.**

I have written to him. *Id.* ad Div. 1, 8. Tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut mihi vadimoniam dilata, Chrestii compilationem, mitteres, h. e. thou shouldst write me an account of. *Nep.* Nunquam ad suorum quemquam literas misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, h. e. without writing to Atticus, &c. *Ovid.* Mittere alicui salutem. *Cic.* Brutus ad me misit, h. e. wrote or sent word to me. — ¶ Also, to cause, occasion, make. *Virg.* funera Teucris. — ¶ Also, to throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot. *Cæs.* pila. *Id.* tormenta. *Ovid.* hastam. *Phædr.* panem, h. e. to give bread. *Horat.* talos. — Also, to throw, cast, precipitate. *Ovid.* se in aquas. *Id.* alicui ex arce. *Liv.* in foveam. — ¶ Also, figur. to put, place, lay. *Seac.* manum ad arma. *Pallad.* piram vasculo. *Ovid.* Fert missos patella cibos, h. e. brought, or, put upon. — ¶ Also, figur. to let fall. *Ovid.* rosam. — ¶ *Catull.* Misti, for misisti. *Plaut.* Mittin' for Mittisne.

**MITYLUS.** See *Mytilus*.  
**MITYLĒNĒ,** and **MĪTYLĒNĒ,** es, and **MĪTYLĒNĒ** (*Μυτιλήνη*), ārum, f. the capital of the island of Lesbos. — Hence, **MitylĒnus,** a. um, adj. of or belonging to *MitylĒe*. *Liv.* MitylĒnĒi, the inhabitants of *MitylĒe*. *Nep.* — MitylĒnensis, e, adj. same as *MitylĒnus*. — This word is more correctly written *Mytil*.

**MITYLUS.** See *Mytilus*.  
**MIURUS VERSUS** (*μειουρος στίχος*), a 3 hexameter, having at the end an iambus instead of a spondee. *Terent. Maur.*

**MIXTARIUS,** } See *Mistarius*, &c.  
**MIXTIO,** &c. }

**MNA** (*μνά*, ās), f. same as *Mina*. *Plin.*  
**MNĒMŌN** (*μνήμων*), ōnis, adj. having a good memory. Hence, *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, the name of a king of Persia.

*Nep.*  
**MNĒMŌNIDES**, um, f. the *Muses*, daughters of *Maemosyne*. *Ovid.*

**MNĒMŌSŪNĒ** (*Μνημοσύνη*), es, f. memory. Hence, the mother of the *Muses*. *Auson.* Natē *Mnemosynes*, h. e. *Musæ*.

**MNĒMŌSŪNŌN,** or **MNĒMŌSŪNUM** (*μνήμωνιον*), i, n. a token, pledge, memorial. *Catull.*

**MNĒSTER** (*μνηστήρ*), ōris, m. same as *Procus*; a wooer, suitor. *Hygin.*

**MNEVIS** (*Μνεvis*), ōdis, m. aa or to which the Egyptians paid divine honors. *Plin.*

**MŌBILIS** (for *movibilis*, from *moveo*), e, adj. easy to be moved, movable, light, rolling, *ἐκκίνητος*. *Cic.* turris. *Id.* oculi. *Id.* Mobilior fervor. *Id.* Mobilissimus ardor. — Hence, with jurists, *Res mobiles*, h. e. chattels, movable property, movables. *Pandect.* — Hence, loose, not firm. *Plin.* dens. — ¶ Also, movable, flexible, easily to be excited. *Virg.* etas. *Liv.* gens. *Id.* Populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri. — ¶ Also, rapid, quick, nimble. *Vitruv.* ingenium, h. e. versatile, acute. *Plaut.* Sum pedibus mobilis, h. e. agile, niable, active, quick. *Horat.* rivi. *Ovid.* venti.

— ¶ Also, fickle, inconstant, changeable, variable. *Sallust.* ingenium. *Cæs.* homo. *Horat.* Quirites. *Cic.* animus. *Nep.* populus. *Cic.* Caduca et mobilia esse duxi. *Calp.* Mobilior ventis.

**MŌBILITĀS** (*mobilis*), ātis, f. mobility, movableness, *ἐκκίνησις*. *Cic.* Animal mobilitate celerima, activity, agility, quickness. *Id.* linguæ, volubility, fluency. *Cæs.* equitum, h. e. quickness, agility, ability of fighting at different places. *Quintil.* animi, h. e. versatility of mind. — Hence, looseness. *Plin.* dentium. — ¶ Also, inconstancy, fickleness, levity, mutability, variability, changeableness. *Cic.* hominis. *Nep.* fortunæ. *Sallust.* ingenii, h. e. inconstancy. *Tacit.* vulgi.

**MŌBILITER** (*Id.*), adv. movably, quickly. *I. Cic.* palpitare.

**MŌBILITĒ** (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to make movable, *ἐκκίνητον ποιῶ*. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, to reader quick. *Cæcil.* Lætitia me mobilitat, I am ready to leap with joy.

**MŌDERĀBILIS** (*moderor*), e, adj. that can be moderated, governable, moderate. *Ovid.*

**MŌDERĀMEN** (*Id.*), ōnis, n. that by which any thing is governed or managed. *Ovid.* *Innixus moderamine navis*, h. e. lean-

ing upon the helm. — Hence, government, management, guidance, conduct, direction. *Ovid.* equorum. *Id.* rerum, h. e. of the state. — ¶ Also, a means of moderating or mitigating. *Cod. Theod.*

**MŌDERĀMENTUM** (*Id.*), i, n. same as *Moderamen*. *Gell.*

**MŌDERĀNTER** (*moderans*), adv. with moderation. *Lucret.*

**MŌDERĀTE** (*moderatus*), adv. moderately, with moderation, discreetly, *μετρίως, σωφρόνως*. *Cic.* Moderate dictum. *Id.* Moderatus. *Id.* Moderatissime. *Stat.* Moderatus, oro, ducite, show a little more compassion in dragging him. *Cic.* Moderate adrepere, with caution, slowly, gradually.

**MŌDERĀTIM** (*moderatus*), adv. same as *Moderate*; moderately, gradually. *Lucret.*

**MŌDERĀTĪŌ** (*moderor*), ōnis, f. a moderating, moderation, *μετρίοτης, κομψότης*, in anger and other passions, in eating and drinking, &c. *Cic.* effrenati populi. *Id.* animi. *Id.* dicendi, h. e. in speaking. — Also, of the weather, heat or cold. *Cic.* *Nat. D.* 2, 36. Conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis arduibus, moderatione et temperantia sublata, h. e. temperateness, moderatecess. — ¶ Also, regular arrangement, regularity. *Cic.* numerorum. *Id.* rei familiaris. *Id.* continentie. — ¶ Also, rule, direction, government. *Cic.* mundi.

**MŌDERĀTŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a moderator, one who observes or teaches others to observe a proper measure. *Tacit.* Neque moderator affuit. — ¶ Also, a governor, ruler, director, moderator, *ἐπιστάτης, σωφροσύνης*. *Cic.* Sol moderator dierum, noctium, temporum. *Sallust.* Populus R. gentium moderator. *Martial.* juventæ.

*Flor.* pacis bellique, the arbiter or umpire. *Ovid.* Vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habens vituti, the pilot, steersman. *Id.* equorum, a charioteer. *Id.* arundinis, an angler, fisherman. *Lucret.* aratri, a ploughman, hind. *Stat.* Tyrii aheni, a dyer of purple. *Claudian.* artis lanificæ, a wool-comber, carder or comb of wool. *Plin.* Paneg. ineuntium certamina virorum, the president, director.

**MŌDERĀTRIX** (*moderator*), ōcis, f. she that moderates. *Plaut.* Illæc anus sibi moderatrix fuit, h. e. has set a pattern of moderation. *Cic.* commotionum. — ¶ Also, a governess, directress, mistress, *ἐπιστάτης*. *Cic.* materiæ. *Id.* factorum. *Id.* officii.

**MŌDERĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *moderor*. — ¶ Adj. moderate, discreet, keeping within due bounds, temperate, gentle, not presumptuous or arrogant, unassuming, modest, *μέτριος, εὐτακτος, σώφρων*. *Cic.* senes. *Id.* homines. *Id.* mores. *Id.* convivium. *Id.* otium. *Id.* oratio. *Id.* doctrina. *Id.* ventus. *Id.* Moderator. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Moderatissimus sensus. — When used of men, it may sometimes be rendered virtuous.

**MŌDERŌ** (*modus*), as, a. 1. same as *Moderor*; to moderate. *Plaut.* voci. *Pacuv.* alicquem. — ¶ Also, to regulate. *Pandect.* Ita res moderetur.

**MŌDERŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, ātus sum. dep. 1. to fix a measure for a thing. *Plaut.* Non vinum homini, sed vino homines moderari solent. — ¶ Also, to set a measure to, to moderate, restrain, mitigate, allay, soften, *ἐθόνω, ἡπιόχρω*. *Liv.* iræ. *Id.* odio. *Plaut.* linguæ. *Cic.* animo et orationi. *Liv.* fortunæ suæ. *Id.* animos in secundis. *Tacit.* gaudium. *Sueton.* duritiam legum. *Id.* pretia. *Tacit.* cursui, h. e. to sail slowly. — Hence, to spare. *Cic.* Moderatus est religioni suæ in testimonio dicendo. — ¶ Also, to manage any thing properly, to regulate, govern, rule, guide, *ἐπιστάτης, ἡπιόχρω*. *Lucret.* and *Cæs.* equum, *Cic.* se. *Id.* Oratio sibi ipsa moderetur. *Id.* consilia officio. *Id.* omnia. *Id.* res rusticas. *Id.* navim, h. e. to pilot, steer. *Id.* maria.

**MŌDESTE** (*modestus*), adv. moderately, with moderation, temperately, discreetly, *μετρίως, σωφρόνως*. *Cic.* aliquo uti. *Liv.* Rebussecundis modeste ac moderate uti. *Horat.* Modeste munificum esse. *Ovid.* *Lingua non modeste uti.* *Gell.* *Hosti*

*modeste obvium ire*, h. c. *moderato gradu.* *Tacit.* Partes modeste distraxerat, h. e. with moderation; or, gradually. *Varr.* Modestissime vivere. *Terent.* Palam beatus, ni unum hoc desit, animus, qui modeste istæc ferat, happy indeed in his good fortune, did he but know how to make use of it discreetly. — ¶ Also, modestly, not arrogantly or presumptuously, humbly. *Cic.* Qui modeste parat, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. *Terent.* Terram intuens modeste. *Ovid.* Si tam certus eras hinc ire, modestius isses, h. e. with soave little show of courtesy.

**MŌDESTĪA** (*Id.*), æ, f. moderation in one's desires and passions, *μετρίοτης*. *Cic.* — Figur. *Tacit.* hiemis, h. e. mildness.

— ¶ Also, moderation in one's behavior, modesty, decency, discretion, discreetness, sobriety, backwardness in asserting one's worth, lowliness, humility, an unassuming behavior, making no pretensions. *Cic.* Eam virtutem Græci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam. *Id.* Si meam cum in omni vita, tum in dicendo moderationem modestiamque cognostis. *Id.* Severitas censoria, magistra pudoris et modestiæ. *Liv.* Exanimati tam atroci imperio, metu magis, quam modestia quievire. *Nepos.* Tanta modestia dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. — *Modestia* is applied to persons, who do not assume to themselves more than what is due to them; opp. to *licentia*. *Pudor* implies an aversion to doing any thing against principles of honor. *Vercundia* signifies a paying such a respect to others as they are supposed to have a right to demand. — ¶ Also, the art or skill of saying or doing every thing at the proper time and place, according to the ideas of the stoics, *εὐταξία*. *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 40. — ¶ Also, shæw, shamefacedness, modesty. *Stat.* culpæ. — Hence, love of honor; or, honor, dignity, character. *Sallust.* Neque sunt, neque modestiæ suæ parere. — ¶ Also, mediocrity, moderate or mean ability. *Tacit.* Et ille (*Tiberius*) varie differabat de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, h. e. of his inability, weakness.

**MŌDESTŪS** (*modus*), a, um, adj. moderate in one's desires, modest, temperate, *κόμπος, σώφρων*. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* oculi. *Cic.* mores. *Id.* Modestior epistola. *Id.* Homo modestissimus. *Sallust.* sermo, h. e. a decent conversation. — ¶ Also, temperate, dispassionate, calm, gentle. *Cic.* ordo. *Id.* Non modestior ero. — ¶ Also, kind to others. *Plaut.* mendicis. — ¶ Also, sober, discreet, decent, virtuous, leading an orderly life, modest. *Cic.* Videas dolere modestos. *Quintil.* Ingenni parum modesti. *Tacit.* servitia. — ¶ Also, unable, weak. *Sil.* Modestior armis.

**MŌDIĀLIS** (*modius*), e, adj. containing a 3 modius. *Plaut.*

**MŌDIĀTĪŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a measuring 3 with modii. *Cod. Just.*

**MŌDICE** (*modicus*), adv. with proper measure or moderation, moderately, *μετρίως*. *Cic.* facere. *Id.* agere. *Id.* dicere. *Liv.* spernere. *Cic.* ferre, h. c. patiently. — ¶ Also, in a proper manner. *Cic.* Ut iis modice utantur. — ¶ Also, moderately, little, not very, not much. *Cic.* Minæ modice ne tangunt. *Liv.* vinosus. *Id.* locuples, h. e. in good circumstances. — ¶ Also, reduced to a small scale, in miniature. *Vitruv.* pictus.

**MŌDICĒLLŪS** (*dimin. of modicus*), a 2 um, adj. very moderate, mean. *Sueton.* culcita. (The reading *modica* is, however, to be preferred.)

**MŌDICŪS** (*modus*), a, um, adj. having or keeping a proper measure, moderate, moderate, temperate, sober, *μέτριος, κόμπος*. *Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* Modico gradu ire *Cic.* severitas. *Id.* potiones. *Ovid.* *Andromache*, h. e. of a moderate size, not too large. — Hence, moderate in behavior, modest. *Sallust.* Domi modicus. — ¶ Also, of a tolerable size. *Cic.* *corpus*, h. e. a tolerably large book. —



¶ Also, *muddling, ordinary*. Cic. *genus dicendi*. Plin. *oculi*. Tacit. *eques, h. e. of moderate fortune*. Id. *amnes, h. e. not deep, shallow*. — ¶ Also, *bad, mean, small, little, few, scanty, short, brief*. Cic. *pecunia*. Quintil. *tempus*. Tacit. *laus*. Horat. *acervus, hospitium*. Cic. *Græcis hoc modicum est, h. e. not frequent with, &c.* — Also, *with a genit. following*. Vellei. *virium, for viribus, h. e. of middling strength*. So, also, Tacit. *originis, h. e. of moderate origin*. Id. *pecuniæ, h. e. not very rich*. Id. *voluptatum, h. e. moderate in his pleasures*. Id. *dignationis, h. e. not much in favor with the emperor*. — Hence, *Modico, in a short time*. Apul. *Modico regressa, h. e. after a short time*. Id. *Modico prius quam, &c. h. e. a short time before*. So, also, Id. *Dolor modico ante sedatus est*. Id. *Modico secus progredi, h. e. to go a little further*. — *Modicum, adverbially, a little*. Apul. *Modicum te progressum textrices arabant anus*.

**MODIFICATIÖ** (modifico), ðnis, f. a 2 measuring of a thing. Senec. *versuum*. Gell. *verborum, h. e. construction*.

**MODIFICÄTOR** (Id.), ðris, m. one that 3 gives a proper measure to a thing; one that measures and duly manages it. Apul. *peritus, h. e. a musician*.

**MODIFICÖ** (modificus), as, avi, ätum, a. 1. to measure properly, as syllables, &c. — Hence, *Modificatus, a, um*. Cic. *verba*. Id. *membra*. — ¶ Also, to set a measure to; to moderate. Apul. *Corpora modificata, h. e. temperata*.

**MODIFICÖR** (Id.), äris, ätus sum, dep. I. 3 to measure. Gell. *Comprehensa mensura Herculanæ pedis, quanta longinquitatis corporis ei mensuræ conveniret, secundum naturalem membrorum omnium inter se competentiam, modificatus est*. — ¶ Also, to moderate, set a measure. Apul. *Desideriis modificari*. Id. *in sumptibus, h. e. to keep a measure, moderate one's self*.

**MODIFICÖS** (modus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 measured. Auson.

**MODIMPÉRÄTOR** (for modi imperator), 3 ðris, m. one who prescribed at a feast how much each person should drink, the director of a feast, *νομοποιότατος*. Varr.

**MODIÖLÖS** (dimin. of modius), i, m. a 2 small measure. — Hence, a kind of drinking-vessel. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a bucket on the wheel of a water-engine. Vitruv. So, also, Id. *Modioli gemelli, h. e. a sucker of a foreign-pump*. — ¶ Also, the case of the rope of a cotapulta or bolista. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the nave or stock of a wheel in which the spokes are fixed, *τόρμη, πλῆμνη*. Vitruv. — *Modioli* are also mentioned as belonging to an oil-press. Cato. — ¶ Also, a surgical instrument; a sort of trephine or *trepan, χονίκιον*. Cels.

**MODIUM**, ii, n. and, more frequently, **MODIÖS** (μόδιος), ii, n. a modius; the chief Roman measure used principally for things dry, somewhat more than a peck English. It contained sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Grecian medimnus. Cic. *tritici*. Id. *salis*. Hence, of a very rich person. Horat. *Modio nummos metiri*. — Hence, Cic. *Pleno modic, abundantly, by the bushel*. — Cic. *Modium, for modiorum*. — ¶ Also, same as *tertia pars jugeri*. Pallad.

**MODÖ** (modus), adv. only, but. Cic. *Vide modo, h. e. see only*. Terent. *Sine modo, h. e. only allow*. Cic. *Qui modo scire curaverit, h. e. only; but; so much as cares*. — *Si modo, if only, provided that*. Cic. *In hac arte, si modo est hæc ars, nullum est præceptum, quomodo verum inveniatur, h. e. if it can be called an art*. — *Dummodo, or dum modo, provided that*. (See *Dummodo*.) Also, without *dum*. Cic. *Modo ne summa turpitudinæ sequatur*. — *Modo ut, only that*. Cic. *Modo ut vita suppetat*. — Hence, *Modo non, almost, nearly, all but, ποσὸν ὄχι*. Terent. *Modo non montes auri pollicens*. — *Modo, only, alone*. Hence, *Non modo, not only, not merely, sometimes followed by sed (verum) etiam (quoque), and sometimes not; in the latter case, it may generally be rendered not merely; or, not to say*. Cic. *Nullum dictum, non modo factum*

*intercessit, h. e. much less*. Id. *Non modo plura sed pauciora, h. e. I will not say, &c.* Id. *Num me fessellit non modo res, verum dies? h. e. I will not say, &c.* Id. *Non modo timet, verum etiam fert, h. e. I will not say; or, not merely fears, but actually suffers*. — *Non modo* signifies, also, *far less or much less, when it is preceded by ne — quidem*. Cic. *Tusc. I, 38. Ne sues id quidem velint, non modo ipse, h. e. and far less he*. — The latter non of the expression *non (nullus, nemo, &c.) modo non* is frequently omitted, when *sed vix*, and especially when *ne quidem*, follows. Liv. *Ut non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficerent*. Cic. *Non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit*. Id. *Non modo quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem*. But, *Non modo non, sed ne quidem*, occurs also. Liv. *Non modo non patricium, sed ne civem quidem*. Cic. *Non modo non mortuus, sed ne natus quidem*. — *Modo* denotes also simply, merely. Cic. *Quæ secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem*. — ¶ Also, of time, a short time since, a little while since, lately, ἄρτι. Cic. *In qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate floruius, in ea nunc iis omnibus caremus*. Id. *Nuper homines nobiles ejusmodi: et quid dico rupe? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, qui forum ac basilicas ornarent*. — It is also used of a time of several days, weeks or years. Cic. *Off. 2, 21. Modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit, h. e. not long ago* (though, as Gronov. thinks, a space of nearly 70 years is meant). Liv. 22, 14. *Modo Lutatio, &c. not long ago, h. e. twenty-five years ago*. — Also, *now, just now, but this moment*. Terent. *Advenis modo? h. e. are you but this moment arrived?* Phædr. *Vos modo, inquit, parcite: occasione rursus erumpam data, h. e. for the present, in the mean time*. Ovid. *Tu modo tende plagas, h. e. meanwhile do you lay your snares*. — Also, of future time, immediately. Terent. *Domum modo ibo, h. e. I shall go presently*. — *Modo — modo, now — now, at one moment — at another, sometimes — sometimes*. Terent. *Modo ait, modo negat, h. e. he sometimes says yes, sometimes no*. Cic. *Modo hoc, modo illo modo*. — *Et modo, in enumerating or recounting several things, and then again, another time*. Propert. — *Et modo — et modo, sometimes — sometimes*. Propert. I, 15 (14), 3, sq. — It is sometimes repeated more than once. Cic. *Modo subacti, modo domiti, modo multati*. — Either for the first or the second *modo* another word is sometimes put. Sallust. *Modo — interdum*. Id. *Sæpe — modo*. Id. *Modo — tum autem*. Id. *Modo — modo — tum*. Ovid. *Modo — nunc*. Tacit. *Modo — aliquando*. Sueton. *Modo — nonnumquam*. — ¶ The last syllable is used long in Cic. *N. D. 2, 42. ex Arat.* — ¶ *Non modo* proceeds from the less to the greater; *non tantum* forms a transition from the greater to the less; *non solum* leaves it undetermined, which is the greater.

**MÖDÖLÄBYLIS** (modulor), e, adj. that 3 can be sung, or played upon a musical instrument. Calp.

**MÖDÖLÄMËN** (Id.), ðnis, n. modulation, 3 melody, harmony, euphony. Gell.

**MÖDÖLÄMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as 3 *Moaulamen*. Gell.

**MÖDÖLÄTE** (modulatus), adv. measuredly, according to measure, keeping time, to time, harmoniously, musically. Cic. *canere*. Gell. *Verba modulatus collocata, h. e. with greater regard to harmony*.

**MÖDÖLÄTYÖ** (modulor), ðnis, f. a meas- 2 uring according to certain rules or proportions, measure, proportion, μέτροσις. Vitruv. *operis*. Gell. *incedendi, h. e. a marching or walking to time*. — ¶ Particularly, in music and poetry, measure, modulation, inflection, harmoniousness, melody, ἀρμονία. Quintil. *pedum*. Id. *scenica*. Id. *vocis, h. e. melodiousness*. Auson. *musica, h. e. harmony*. Vitruv. *Genera modulationum tria*.

**MÖDÖLÄTÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. one that meas- 2 ures by rule or proportion, as a modulator, tuner, composer, songster. Horat. *Quamvis tacet Herinogenes, cantor tamen, atque optimus est modulator, h. e. a musician*. Colum. *vocis et cantus*.

**MÖDÖLÄTRIX** (modulator), icis, f. she 3 that measures, regulates, or arranges any thing according to certain rules. Ter- tull.

**MÖDÖLÄTÖS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Modu- latio*. Senec. *canoras, h. e. music, playing upon the guitar*.

**MÖDÖLÄTÖS, a, um**, particip. from *modu- lator*. — ¶ Adj. *measured, adjusted, well-regulated or proportioned, harmoni- ous, symmetrical, melodious, musical, musical*. Plin. *sonus*. Ovid. *verba*. Gell. *Oratio modulator*. Flor. *Modulatissimus tiliarum aut fidium cantus*.

**MÖDÖLÖR** (modulus), äris, ätus sum, dep. I. to measure, measure by a certain standard, μέτρον. Gell. *In modulanda status longitudinisque ejus (Herculis) præstantia*. — Hence, to arrange properly, to regulate. Plin. *Ita modulante natura*. — ¶ Figur. to measure. Cic. *Hominum aures vocem modulantur, h. e. measure, perceive the melodiousness*. — Hence, to dance, express by dancing. Liv. *sonum vocis pulsu pedum, h. e. beating time with their feet to the music of their voice*. — Also, to sing, play on an instrument. Virg. *carmina*. Tibull. *lyram, h. e. to strike*. — Also, to compose a poem. Calp. *cantus*. — Also, *passively*. Suet. *Modulata carmina, h. e. songs that are sung*. Horat. *Barbitos modulatus aliquid, h. e. ab aliquo*. — ¶ See, also, *Modulatus, n, um*.

**MÖDÖLÖS** (dimin. of modus), i, m. a 2 measure, that by which any thing is measured, μέτρον. Sueton. *Dimeusius ad corporis sui modulum*. Horat. *Ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, h. e. from head to toe thou art scarcely by two feet*. Id. *Metiri se suo modulo, h. e. to measure himself by his own standard, to be contented with his own condition*. — ¶ Also, in architecture, a module. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, in aqueducts, the conduit-pipe connected with the reservoir, into which other smaller pipes are inserted. Frontin. — ¶ Also, a measure or measuring of tones or syllables by time, time, measure, melody, music. Plin. and Gell.

**MÖDÖS** (probably from Hebr.), i, m. a 2 measure by which any thing is measured. Varr. *Modi, quibus metirentur ruræ*. — ¶ Also, measure, quantity, size, length, circumference. Cas. *Agri certus modus*. Plaut. and Horat. *Modus agri, h. e. a piece of ground*. Colum. *In eundem modum musti adjicere, h. e. a quantity equal to that of must*. Nep. *Haestæ modum duplicavit*. Liv. *Superare humanarum virium modum*. Apul. *Modus gestaminum, h. e. the quantity of things to be carried*. — Hence, a measure that should always be observed, due measure. Cic. *Modum adhibere rei, h. e. not to be immoderate*. Id. *Modum adhibere rei, or, Liv. in re, h. e. to observe measure*. Sallust. *Sine modo, h. e. without measure, without moderation*. Cic. *Extra or præter modum, h. e. beyond measure, immoderately*. — Hence, moderation. Cic. *Tantum Cæsaris in summa potestate modum nullo modo præterire possum*. — Also, in music, measure or time, μέτρος. — Of verses, measure, rhythm. Horat. *Sat.* — Hence, *Modi, time, tune, music*. Liv. *Saltare ad tibicinis modos, h. e. to dance to the sound of the flute*. Cic. *Flebilibus modis concinere*. Horat. *Fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos (of lyric poetry)*. — ¶ Also, limits, bounds, end, restriction. Liv. *Facere modum sumptibus, h. e. to set bounds or limits to*. Id. *Modum imponere magistratui*. Cic. *Habet ista ratio (rule) quendam modum*. Stat. *Quis erit sævire modus*. Cic. *Modum lugendi facere*. — Id. *Modum statuere, or, constituere aliquid rei*. Prop. *Modus vitæ, h. e. the fixed space, duration, time, period of life, τοῦ βίου τέλος*. — ¶ Also, rule, prescription. Liv. *In modum venti, h. e. according to the direction of the wind, as the wind blows*. Id. *Alia*

modum belli ac pacis facere, *h. e. to give laws.* — ¶ Also, *manner, way, method, fashion.* Cic. concludendi. *Id. hominis occidenti.* — Hence, *Modo, in modum, ad modum, with a genit. or adjct. following, is frequently rendered, like, as, in the manner of.* Liv. Servorum modo, *h. e. like slaves.* *Id. In vaticinantis modum.* Cic. Hostilem in modum, *h. e. in a hostile manner, like enemies.* Cæs. Mirum in modum. *Id. Ad hunc modum locuti sunt, h. e. to this effect.* Liv. Ad modum fugientium. *Cic. Humano modo peccare.* Nep. Tali modo, *h. e. in such a manner.* Prop. Quocumque modo, *h. e. by all means, under all circumstances.* *Id. Quovis modo imperare, h. e. according to one's pleasure.* Cic. Nullo modo, *h. e. by no means.* *Id. Omni modo, h. e. by all means, very much, urgently, pressingly.* *Id. Aliquo modo, h. e. in some measure.* *Id. Quodam modo, h. e. in a certain measure.* So, also, *Id. Majorem in modum, h. e. very much.* Terent. Omnibus modis, *h. e. in every possible manner.* Also, completely, entirely. *Id. Omnibus modis miser sum.* Cic. and Terent. Multis modis, *h. e. very, very much.* — ¶ Modi verborum, *moods.* Quintil.  
**MŒCHĀ** (μοιχῆ), æ, f. an adulteress. 3 Horat.  
**MŒCHĪĀ** (μοιχία), æ, f. adultery. Ter-3 tull.  
**MŒCHILĒ** (mœchus), is, n. adultery, or, 3 a place where adultery is committed. Petron. 113. (*Ed. Anton. reads cubile.*)  
**MŒCHIMŒNIUM** (Id.), ii, n. adultery. 3 Laber.  
**MŒCHISSŌ** (as if μοιχίζω, from μοιχός), 3 as, n. l. to commit adultery. Plant.  
**MŒCHŌCINĒDŌS** (μοιχοκίναδος), i, m. 3 an adulterer, a fornicator. Lucil.  
**MŒCHŌR** (mœchus), āris, ātus sum, 3 dep. 1. to fornicate, commit adultery, μοιχεύω. Horat.  
**MŒCHŌS** (μοιχός), i, m. a fornicator, 3 adulterer, gallant, debauchee, μοιχός. Terent. and Horat.  
**MŒNĒ** (allied with munio), is, n. the wall of a town. Enn. Commonly used in the plur. mœnia, τὰ τεῖχνη, the wall or walls of a town. Cic. and Nep. — Hence, in general, any thing by which a thing is inclosed, walls, exterior circumference. Ovid. navis. Lucret. mundi. Ovid. cœli. Lucret. theatri. — ¶ Also, the town itself, or the buildings of a town. Cic. Mœnibus ipsis intra mœnia nulla pernicies comparabitur. Virg. Mœnia triplici circumdata muro. — ¶ Also, a habitation, residence. Virg. ditis, *h. e. palace of Pluto;* but at the same time, also, habitation of the departed.  
**MŒNĒRĀ**, for Munera. Lucret. 3  
**MŒNIĀ**, ium, n. walls. (See Mœne.) — Also, for munia, offices, places of trust. Plant. — Also, taxes, burden, expenses. Plant.  
**MŒNIŌ** (mœne), is, i, itum, to inclose 3 or fortify with walls. Plant.  
**MŒNYS**, is, m. the Main, a river of Germany. Mela. — It is also called Mœnus. Tacit.  
**MŒRĀ** (μοῖρα), æ, f. fate. Sidon. 3  
**MŒRĒŌ**, and **MĒRĒŌ** (unc.), es, ui, n. and a. 2. to mourn, be sad, grieve, λυπέομαι. Cic. alienis bonis. — Hence, Mœrens, or mœrens, grieving, sad, sorrowful. Cic. homo. Ovid. vultus. Cic. fletus. — ¶ Also, transitively, to mourn over, bemoan, bewail, lament. Cic. casum, mortem. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cic. patriam nimium tarde considerare. — ¶ Also, to utter mournfully, or sadly. Ovid. Talia mœrent. — ¶ Also, impersonally. Apul. Mœretur, *h. e. they mourn.* — ¶ The perfect, &c. seem not to occur.  
**MŒRĒŌR**, or **MĒRĒŌR**, same as Mœreo. Varr.  
**MŒRŌR**, and **MĒRŌR** (mœreo, or mæreo), ōris, m. a mourning, sadness, great grief, sorrow. Terent. In mœreo esse, or, Cic. jacere. *Id. Mœrore confici.* *Id. Mœrorem atque luctum deponere.*  
**MŒRŌS**, i, m. a wall, same as Murus. 3 Lucret. and Virg.  
**MŒSĪĀ**, æ, f. a province of Hungary, now Servia and Bulgaria. It was divided into Superior and Inferior. — Hence,

**Mœsĭcŭs**, a, um, adj. *Mæsan.* Plin. — **Mœsĭacŭs**, a, um, adj. *Mæsan.* Suet. — The inhabitants are called *Mæsi.* Eutrop.  
**MŒSTĒ**, or **MĒSTĒ** (mæstus, or mæstus), adv. sorrowfully, sadly. Auct. ad Herenn.  
**MŒSTIFICŌ**, or **MĒSTIFICŌ** (mæstus, or mæstus, & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sadden, make sorrowful. Augustin.  
**MŒSTĪTER**, or **MĒSTĪTER** (mæstus, 3 or mæstus), adv. sadly. Plant.  
**MŒSTĪTIĀ**, or **MĒSTĪTIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. sadness, grief, sorrow. Cic. Esse in mœstitia. — ¶ Also, mournful state or condition. Cic. orationis. Colum. hiemis.  
**MŒSTĪTŪDŌ**, or **MĒSTĪTŪDŌ** (Id.), 3 inis, f. sadness. Plant.  
**MŒSTŌ**, or **MĒSTŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to 3 make sad, grieve, afflict. Laber.  
**MŒSTŪS**, or **MĒSTŪS** (mæreo, or mæreo), a, um, adj. sad, mourning, sorrowful, afflicted, λυπηρός. Cic. senex. *Id. Mœstior.* Virg. Mœstissimus. Justin. castra. Ovid. manus. *Id. collum.* — Hence, sad, gloomy. Virg. Neci mæstum demittit. Val. Flac. Mœstissimus ira. Cic. Incultus, horridus, mæstus. — ¶ Also, mourning, manifesting mourning, joined with mourning. Auct. ad Herenn. vultus. Prop. tuba. Ovid. coma. Virg. questus. Prop. vestis, *h. e. a mourning dress.* — ¶ Also, foreboding mourning. Ovid. avis. — ¶ Also, causing mourning or sadness. Ovid. funus. Virg. timor. Ovid. tecum, *h. e. dangerous.*  
**MŒGŒNTĪACUM**, i, n. the town Mainz, in Germany. Eutrop.  
**MŒLĀ** (μῶλη), æ, f. any kind of mill. Hence, a mill turned by horses or asses. Cic. and Ovid. — Also, a mill turned by the hand, a hand-mill, χειρόμυλον. Cic. and Colum. Such hand-mills were also used in ships. Liv. 23, 45. — Also, a water-mill. Pallad. Mola aquaria, or, Cod. Just. aquæ. — ¶ Mœlæ, mill-stones. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, grits or grains of corn coarsely ground and mixed with salt, which used to be strewed on the victim. Hence, Plant. and Horat. Mola salsa, or, simply, Cic. Mola. It was also used in sorcery, as a charm. Virg. — ¶ Also, a moon-calf, mole, false conception. Plin. — ¶ Gell. 13, 22. Mœlæ, *h. e. perhaps, daughters of Mars.*  
**MŒLĀRĪS** (mola), e, adj. of or belonging 2 to a mill, μυλῆος. Plin. lapis, *h. e. a mill-stone, μυλῆρος λίθος.* — Hence, Molaris, sc. lapis, a mill-stone; also, any large stone. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, grinding. Juvenal. Molares, sc. dentes, *h. e. the check-teeth, jaw-teeth, grinders, μύλαι, μυλῆται ὀδόντες.*  
**MŒLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging 3 to a mill, relating to grinding, μυλῆος. Cato. asinus, *h. e. an ass that turns a mill.*  
**MŒLĒNĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 3 mill, μυλωθρικός. Pandect. asina, meta.  
**MŒLĒNĀRĪŪS**, a, um, adj. same as 3 Molaris. Ammian. metas. Inscr. Molendinari, a miller.  
**MŒLES** (perhaps from μοχλεύω), is, f. a mass, heap, lump of huge bulk or weight, ὄγκος, μέγεθος. Ovid. Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles. — Hence, huge buildings, mounds, dikes, piers, are called *moles;* particularly, piles of stone, wood, old ships put into the sea to form a foundation for the agger. Cic. Mole lapidum a mari disjunctus, *h. e. a dam made of stones.* Liv. Pontibus ac molibus, *h. e. dams.* Cic. Moles oppositæ fluctibus, *h. e. dams, dikes.* Curt. Jamque paululum moles aquam eminebat, et simul aggeris latitudo crecebat. — Particularly, a dam in the sea in order to afford shelter to the fish in tempestuous weather. Horat. Od. 3, 1, 34. Contracta pisces æquora sentunt, jactis in altum molibus. — So, also, of large buildings. Cic. Extructæ moles. Hor. Regiæ moles. *Id. Moles propinqua nubibus.* Cic. Insanæ substructionum moles, *h. e. huge buildings.* — Also, of a tomb-hill. Virg. Ingenti mole sepulcro. — *Moles belli,* of large machines

used at sieges, or of preparations for besieging. Liv. Rectifis vineis aliaque mole belli. (*Agger and turris are particularly meant in this passage.*) Virg. Molibus oppugnat urbem. — It may also be rendered *preparations for war, sieges, &c.* Tacit. Tota belli mole secuturus, *h. e. with the whole army and every thing belonging to it.* Liv. Majore mole bellum parare. — ¶ Also, burden, trouble, pains, labor, difficulty. Liv. Majore mole pugnare. *Id. Minor moles fuit.* *Id. Transveham non magna mole, h. e. with no considerable difficulty.* Virg. Tantæ molis erat, *h. e. it was a work of such labor and difficulty.* — Hence, burden, difficulty, distress, misfortune, calamity. Liv. Major domi exorta moles. — ¶ Also, greatness, burden, weight. Liv. exercitus. *Id. imperii.* Cic. invidiæ. *Id. mali.* Liv. pugna. Ovid. clipei. — Also, vehemence, violence. Horat. Ruit mole sua. — Also, power, strength. Sil. juvenatæ. *Id. Herculeæ.* — ¶ Also, a crowd, compact body, lump. Tacit. curarum. Ovid. Moles jacta. Virg. Densa ad muros mole feruntur. Val. Flacc. In arcta mole virum.  
**MŒLĒSTĒ** (molestus), adv. with trouble to one's self. Cic. ferre, *h. e. to suffer with reluctance, not to like, to be displeased with, take a thing ill, take it unkindly or to heart.* *Id. Molestius ferre.* *Id. Molestissime ferre.* — ¶ Also, with trouble to others, in a troublesome, disagreeable or offensive manner. Quint. uti affectionibus. Gell. Confabricari originem vocabuli nimis moleste atque odiose. Curt. Amici moleste seduli. Aug. ap. Suet. scribere, *h. e. obscurely, unintelligibly.*  
**MŒLĒSTĪĀ** (Id.), æ, f. trouble felt by a person, troublesomeness, uneasiness, discontent, dissatisfaction, chagrin, molestation, annoyance, disgust, dislike, δυσχέρεια, ὄγκος. Cic. Fasces habent molestiam, *h. e. occasion or carry along with them.* *Id. Habeo illam molestiam, quod, &c.* *Id. Molestiam ex re trahere, h. e. to be troubled, grieved, or vexed.* *Id. capere, h. e. to get out of humor.* *Id. alicui aspergere, or, exhibere, or, Terent. afferre, h. e. to occasion.* — Molestia denotes, also, that which is troublesome or annoying. Plin. Molestiæ in facie. *h. e. spots, &c.* — ¶ Also, trouble occasioned to others. Cic. Elegantiâ diligens sine molestiâ, *h. e. without affection, not carried too far so as to be disagreeable to the audience.*  
**MŒLĒSTŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to molest, annoy, 3 trouble, λυπέω, τείρω. Petron. aliquid.  
**MŒLĒSTŪS** (moles), a, um, adj. troublesome, painful, offensive, irksome, grievous, noisome, unseasonable, importunate, teasing, uneasy, δυσάρετος, δυσφορος, ἀνιδόνης. Cic. provincia. *Id. Alieni esse molestum.* *Id. labor.* *Id. Nihil esse molestum.* *Id. Arrogantia est molestissima.* — ¶ Also, offensive or troublesome, some by excessive nicety, affected, labored. Cic. veritas. Ovid. verba. Tib. ap. Suet. dialectos, *h. e. unintelligible.* Suet. Molestissimus exactor Latini sermonis, *h. e. an affected observer of the rules of the Latin language.* — ¶ Martial. In nica, *h. e. the troublesome coat.* (It was made of inflammable materials, and those condemned to be burnt, were obliged to put it on.) — ¶ Also, difficult. Pandect. separatio. — ¶ Also, injurious, harmful, dangerous. Catull. Otium tibi molestum est.  
**MŒLĒTRĪNĀ** (molo), æ, f. a mill, μύλον. 3 Cato.  
**MŒLĒLĒ** (mola), is, n. traces or any other 3 instrument put on the neck of oxen or asses, or the shoulders of slaves, for turning a mill. Cato.  
**MŒLĒMĒN** (molior), inis, n. a great exertion to perform any thing, a great undertaking, preparation or endeavor, ἐπιτίθημι. Lucret., Ovid. and Liv.  
**MŒLĒMĒNTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as Molimen. Liv. Motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, *with very little force or exertion.* *Id. Eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, h. e. required the less labor.*  
**MŒLĒNĀ** (molinus: a, um), æ, f. a mill. 3 Ammian.

**MÖLINÖS** (mola), a, um, adj. *belonging to a mill.* Tertull. saxum, h. e. a mill-stone.

**MÖLÖ**, is, a. 4. same as *Molior*. 3 Frontin.

**MÖLÖR** (moles), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. e. *set one's self in motion, get ready, to endeavor to perform any thing, exert one's self to get somewhere, to attempt something difficult, make a powerful effort, take pains and labor, struggle, strive, labor, toil, move or stir with great exertion, επιχειπέω.* Terent. Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est. Cic. Agam per me ipse et moliar. Tacit. Erat insula, in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando praelabebantur. Id. Paululum adversus praesentem formidinem molitus, h. e. after a short struggle with, &c. Apul. Pompa moliebat. — Hence, to depart or endeavor to depart. Liv. Molientem hinc Hannibalem. Id. Quaedam naves, dum molimur a terra, captæ. — ¶ Also, to set in motion with effort, or by exerting one's self. Virg. bipennem in vites, h. e. strike against. Liv. ancoras, h. e. to hoist or weigh anchor. Virg. and Liv. terram, h. e. to dig, plough, till, work, cultivate. Liv. portam, or, Tacit. fores, h. e. to break down, pull down, break open, open the gate. Liv. corpora ex somno, h. e. to rouse from sleep. Virg. habenas, h. e. to manage, direct. — Hence, to throw, cast, hurl. Virg. fulmina. Id. ignem, sc. at the enemy. — Hence, to remove, displace. Liv. montes sede sua. Id. objecta onera. — Also, to endeavor to remove. Liv. obices. — Figur. to endeavor to shake, undermine, weaken or destroy. Liv. fidem, h. e. credit. — Also, to undertake, make, particularly if it be done with exertion, labor, pains, or difficulty. Cic. aliquid cum labore. Virg. viam, h. e. to make or force his way. Ovid. animum, h. e. to make, procure to one's self. Colum. opera, h. e. to labor. Virg. laborem, h. e. to undertake, take upon one's self. Cic. nulla opera, h. e. to do nothing. Virg. iter, h. e. to continue, pursue. — Also, to undertake, intend, design, plot, project, meditate. Cic. Quid ille in praeda molitus sit. Id. Nihil est quod moliare, h. e. your undertaking is in vain. Id. alicui calamitatem, h. e. to endeavor to bring into. Id. alicui insidias, h. e. to lay snares. Liv. defectionem. Ovid. triumphos, h. e. to endeavor to obtain. — Hence, with an infinitive following, to endeavor, attempt, undertake. Cic. Muniam efficere moliens deus. Val. Flacc. fallere. Id. duræ natum subducere sorti. — Also, to strive after, aim at, procure to one's self, endeavor to obtain. Liv. regnum. Id. alia præsidia. Sil. Omni letum molitur ab ense. Petron. gratiam, h. e. to hunt after. — Also, to excite, cause, occasion, produce, make. Cic. Hæc sunt in animis iudicium molienda. Virg. moram. Id. morbos. Cels. vorandi facultatem. Colum. Cæcilie morsus supurationem molitur, h. e. promotes. — Also, to build, erect, raise, rear, make. Virg. muros. Id. arcem, h. e. to build or to lay the foundation of. Flor. ædem. Virg. locum, h. e. to prepare. — Also, to make a wall before one's self, or any thing like a wall, for defence. Liv. Ad molendum clivellæ, &c.

**MÖLITÖ** (molior), ðnis, f. a putting a thing in motion. Colum. agri, h. e. a ploughing, digging, cultivating. — ¶ Also, an undertaking, attempting, preparing any thing with labor, pains or effort. Cic. rerum. — ¶ Also, a tearing or pulling out, demolishing. Liv. valli.

**MÖLITÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. an attempter, architect, beginner, maker, framer, contriver, builder, architect, machinist, μηχανητής. Cic. Effector mundi, motorque Deus. Ovid. Primæ ratis molitor Iason. Tacit. cædis. Sucton. rerum novarum. Senec. scelerum.

**MÖLITÖR** (molo), ðris, m. a miller, μολοστής, ἀλέτης. Pandect. — Figur. Auson. mulieris (sensu obscuro).

**MÖLITRIX** (molitor), ðcis, f. a female contriver, attempter, beginner. Sucton.

**MÖLITÖS**, a, um. See *Molo*.

**MÖLITÖS**, a, um. See *Molior*.

**MÖLITÖS**, a, um. See *Molior*.

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**MÖLITÖS**, a, um. See *Molior*.

**MÖLLEÖ** (mollis), es, n. 2. to be soft. 3 Theod. Prisc.

**MÖLLESCÖ** (molleo), is, n. 3. to grow or become soft, lose its hardness, μαλακώμαι. Ovid. — ¶ Also, to become mild, soft or gentle. Lucret. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, to become effeminate or unmanly. Ovid.

**MÖLLECELLÖS** (dimin. of mollculus), 3 a, um, adj. somewhat soft, slender, or delicate. Catull.

**MÖLLEICINÄ** (mollis), æ, f. a soft garment of fine cloth, μαλακὸν ἱμάτιον. Non.

**MÖLLEICÖMÖS** (mollis & coma), a, um, 3 adj. having soft hair. Anien. herba.

**MÖLLEICÖLÖS** (dimin. of mollis), a, um, 3 adj. soft, tender or delicate, ἀβρός. Plaut. — ¶ Also, soft, effeminate, voluptuous. Catull. versus.

**MÖLLEIMENTUM** (mollio), i, n. a means of softening, mitigating or alleviating. Senec.

**MÖLLIÖ** (mollis), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to make supple, pliant, flexible or soft, μαλακίζω. Ovid. lanam trahendo, or, simply, Id. lanam, h. e. to spin, card or comb. Liv. artus oleo. — Hence, figur. to tame, check, restrain. Cic. Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua mollebat. Liv. iras. Id. impetum. Virg. animos. — Also, to soften, ease, alleviate, lessen. Ovid. opus. Id. pœnam. — ¶ Also, to make supple or soft. Horat. ferrum. Ovid. ceram. Id. humum foliis. Id. Cererem (h. e. panem) in vino, h. e. to soften. Cic. Humor (h. e. ice) molitur tepefactus. Plin. alvum, h. e. to relax, purge moderately. Id. duritias. Id. Agri mollii, h. c. made loose. — Hence, to render less disagreeable. Cic. verba usu, h. e. to render more pleasant to the ear by frequent use. Id. translationem. Cæs. clivum, h. e. to make the ascent of a hill easier by a circuitous path. — Also, to render milder. Virg. fructus feros. Plin. ritus. Id. ventos. — Also, to make effeminate or unmanly. Cic. animos. Id. legionem. Quintil. and Cic. vocem, h. e. to make soft or feminine. — Also, to discourage, dispirit. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to break his heart.

**MÖLLIPES** (mollis & pes), ðdis, adject. 3 soft-footed, having soft feet, μαλακάπους. Cic. boves.

**MÖLLIS** (for movilis, from moveo), e, adj. easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple. Cic. commissuræ. Ovid. internodia. Virg. collum. Ovid. brachia (in dancing). Virg. aurum. Cic. animus. Id. oratio. Ovid. Dea mollior, h. e. more complying or kind. — ¶ Also, soft. Cæs. litus, h. e. of soft sand. Virg. thyrus, h. e. bound with vine or ivy leaves. Ovid. lana. Cels. ovum, h. e. a soft egg. Plin. Mollia, h. e. a class of fishes, molluscæ. Virg. prata. Cels. cibus, h. e. mild or easy of digestion, mildly aperient. Id. alvus, h. e. open, relaxed. Plin. Mollia panis, h. c. the soft part of bread, crumbs. Ovid. arcus, h. e. unbent, unstrung. Cic. Mollissima cera. Virg. feretrum, h. e. made soft by a layer of leaves. — Also, soft, tender, delicate, elastic. Ovid. genæ. Id. cervix. Virg. viola. Ovid. manus. — ¶ Also, that cannot resist, that always allows an impression to be made upon itself, weak. Liv. consul, h. c. too yielding. Cic. sententia, h. e. timid. Prop. Iepus, h. e. timorous. So, also, Virg. pecus. — Hence, tender, weak. Ovid. anni. — Also, tender, susceptible, feeling. Ovid. cor. Id. pectus. Cic. Homo mollissimo animo, h. e. of a very feeling heart, easily moved. Ovid. os, h. c. that easily blushes. So, also, Plin. Paneg. Molles aures, h. c. modest, not fond of praise. — Also, effeminate, unmanly, voluptuous. Cic. Mollis philosophus. Liv. animus. Cic. ratio. Id. disciplina. Quintil. vox. — Hence, Liv. Viri molles, h. e. pathici. — ¶ Also, soft, mild, gentle, placid, temperate, calm. Ovid. tactus. Plin. odor. Ovid. zephyri. Flor. regio. Virg. æstas. Id. Euphrates mollior, h. e. more placid. — Hence, smooth, gentle, pleasing, soothing, kind. Horat. verba. — Also, easy, not difficult. Virg. jussa. Quintil. iter. — Also, soft, tender, full of love. Horat. querelæ. Ovid. versus. Cic. Fin. 5, l. carmen, h. e. touching, moving. — *Mollis versus* frequently denotes,

with poets, an elegiac poem, opposed to *durus versus*, an heroic poem. Prop. 1, 7, 19. So, also, Horat. II. Od. 12, 3 Molles modi. — Also, mild. Virg. vinum, h. e. not harsh in flavor. Cic. Mollis brachio objurgare, h. e. soft, gentle. Id. oratio philosophorum, h. e. calm, sedate. — ¶ Also, gentle, pleasant, agreeable. Virg. umbra. Hence, Ovid. Mollia ridere, h. c. to smile. Cic. Molliores flexus in cantu. Tacit. In mollis relata, h. e. extenuating, palliating, representing in a more favorable light. — ¶ Also, moving gently. Virg. pilita. — Especially, gentle, not steep, having a gentle slope. Cæs. fastigium, h. e. rising gradually. Virg. clivus, h. e. leading down gradually, having an easy descent. — ¶ Also, easy, convenient, favorable. Virg. aditus, h. e. the easiest manner of getting access to a person, in order to speak with him. So, also, Virg. Mollissima tempora fandi. Ovid. Hora mollior, h. e. more favorable. — ¶ Also, changeable. Cic. Nihil est tam molle, quam voluntas, &c. — ¶ Also, in the fine arts, as statuary, &c. soft, pleasing. Cic. signa. So, also, Horat. Molles imitantur are capillos. — ¶ Stat. Molle, for molliter. So, also, Ovid. Mollia ridere.

**MÖLLITER** (mollis), adv. pliantly. — Hence, figur. calmly, patiently. Cic. ferre. So, also, Liv. Mollius abnuere. — Also, weakly, too feelingly. Sallust. pati. — Also, compliantly. Liv. Mollius consulere. — Also, forbearingly, indulgently, gently. Cic. facere. — ¶ Also, softly. Cic. Nidos mollissime substernunt. Id. recubans. Ovid. Molliter ossa cubent. — Hence, gently, easily, agreeably. Virg. Excudent spirantia mollis æra. Ovid. incedere. — Also, effeminately, voluptuously. Cic. vivere. — Also, mildly, in a palliative manner. Tacit. habere populum. Id. Interpretari mollis. — Hence, gently, gradually. Colum. Collis molliter assurgens. Quint. Quam mollissime pedem referre, h. e. softly, unobservably.

**MÖLLITYA**, æ, and **MÖLLITYES** (Id.), ði, f. movableness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness. Cic. cervicum, h. e. n moving of the neck backwards and forwards. — ¶ Figur. sensibility, aptness to be moved, weakness. Cic. animi. Id. Nicæ. Id. nature, h. e. a feeling disposition. Plin. Ep. frontis, h. c. backwardness, timidity. — Hence, weakness in resisting, as, indigence, poverty, misfortune. Cæs. animi. — Also, incapability of making a manly, stern resolution. Sallust. animi. — Also, incapability of treating a person harshly. Sallust. — ¶ Also, softness, tenderness, μαλακότης. Plin. carnis, lanæ, lapidis. Cic. Mollities quædam. — ¶ Also, effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness. Cic. Mores lapsi ad mollitiam. Justin. corporis. Claudian. vocis, h. e. effeminate, womanish. — Particularly, unchastity of the pathici. Tacit. corporis. — Also, without corporis. Senec. — ¶ Also, too great gentleness or mildness. Sallust. animi. Id. decretorum.

**MÖLLITÖDÖ** (Id.), ðnis, f. flexibility. Auct. ad Herenn. vocis. — ¶ Figur. aptness to be moved, sensibility. Cic. humanitatis. — ¶ Also, softness. Pnew. ap. Cic. corporis. Cic. In pulmonibus inest mollitudo. — ¶ Also, effeminacy. Arnob. vitiorum.

**MÖLLÖGÖ** (Id.), ðnis, f. a soft species of the plant lappago. Plin.

**MÖLLÖSCÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. soft. Plin. 2 nux, h. e. n kind of nut with a thin shell. Id. Molluscum, sc. tuber, h. c. a fungus that grows on the maple-tree.

**MÖLÖ** (mola), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to grind, ἀλέω, ἀλέω. Terent. Molendum usque in pistrino. Plin. hordeum. — Hence, Molitus, a, um, ground. Cæs. Molita cibaria, h. e. ground corn, ἀλεῖται. Plaut. Molitum, h. c. that which is ground. — ¶ Also, sensu obscuro, for concumbere. Petron. and Auson.

**MÖLÖCHE**. See *Malache*.

**MÖLÖCHINÄRÖS** (moloche), ii, m. one who dyes with the color of mallows. Plaut.

**MÖLÖCHINÖS** (μολοχινός), a, um, adj.

of the color of the flower of mallows. *Cæcil.*  
**MOLŌCHYTES** (μολοχίτης), æ, m. a gem of a thick greenish color like mallows. *Plin.*  
**MOLŌRCHŪS**, i, m. a poor vine-dresser near *Nemæa*, who entertained *Hercules* when about to kill the *Nemæan lion*. — Hence, *Molorcheus*, or *Molorcheus*, a, um, adj. *Tibull.*  
**MOLŌSSĪ** (Μολοσσῶν), ðrum, m. the inhabitants of the country of *Molossis* in *Epirus*. *Liv.*  
**MOLŌSSICŪS** (Μολοσσικός), a, um, adj. *Molossian*. *Plaut.*  
**MOLŌSSIS** (Μολοσσίς), ðdis, f. a country of *Epirus*.  
**MOLŌSSUS** (Μολοσσός), a, um, adj. in or of *Molossus*, *Molossian*. *Horat. canis*, or, simply, *Virg. Molossus*, sc. canis. — The *Molossian dogs* were good for hunting. — Hence, *Molossi*, the inhabitants of *Molossus*. *Cic.* — *Molossos*, or *Molossus*, sc. pes, is also a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Quintil.*  
**MOLŪCRUM**, i, n. same as *Mola*, a moon-3 calf, false conception. *Afran.*  
**MŌLŪ** (μῶλυ), ðos, n. an herb of a white 3 flower and a black root, given to *Ulysses* by *Mercury* against the enchantments of *Circe*; according to *Sprengel*, *Allinnu nitrum*, *L. Ovid.*  
**MŌLŪDĀENĀ** (μολύβδαίνα), æ, f. a vein of lead and silver. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the herb leadwort or flea-bane. *Plin.*  
**MŌLŪDĪTIS** (μολυβδίτης), ðdis, f. the spruce or foam of lead. *Plin.*  
**MŌMĒN**, ðnis, n. same as *Momentum*. *Lut. 3 cret.*  
**MŌMENTĀNEŪS** (momentum), a, um, 3 adj. short, of short duration, momentary, momentaneous. *Tertull.*  
**MŌMENTĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. en-3 during but for a moment, momentary, brief, ὀλιγοχρόνιος. *Apul. vita*. *Id. maritus*, h. e. who stays but a short time. *Pandect. cura*. — ¶ Also, quick. *Apul. venenum*, h. e. acting instantly.  
**MŌMENTŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 3 short time. *Quintil. rapina* (of the bee that quickly flies from one plant to another).  
**MŌMĒNTŪM** (for *momentum*, from *moveo*), i, n. properly, that which puts any thing in motion; particularly, that which is put into one of two evenly-balanced scales, and gives it the turn; hence, figur. that which gives a turn to, decides, or influences any thing; weight, turn, decision, influence, motive. *Cic. Rem momento suo dispensare*, h. e. according to its weight. *Liv. Adventus hoc momenti fecit*, ut, &c. *Id. Facere momentum annonæ*. *Cæs. Res habent momentum*. *Cic. Cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia*, h. e. weight, influence. *Id. Momento esse*, h. e. habere momentum. *Ovid. Momenta potentia*, h. e. motives. *Horat. Momenta Leonis*, h. e. influence of the constellation *Leo*. *Ovid. Prebere momenta saluti*, h. e. to promote. — Hence, weight, importance. *Cic. Momenta rerum*. — Hence, *Leve*, or *parvum momentum*, a trifle. *Cæs. Levi momento æstimare*, h. e. to esteem lowly, value at a trifle. *Liv. Parvo momento superior*, h. e. but a little. *Cic. Pari momento scortis*. *Id. Esse permagni momenti*. *Næpos. nullus*, h. e. of no weight or influence. *Liv. Alieni momentis animi circumagi*. — Also, point, part. *Plin. cæli. Quintil. Corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere*, h. e. partes. — Also, trifle, small or minute thing. *Plin. Nature vero rerum vis atque majestas in omnibus momentis fide caret*. — Figur. *Cic. Momenta officiorum*, h. e. points, parts, circumstances. — Hence, moment, minute, instant; space of time, time. When joined with *temporis*, it denotes a moment; a minute; with *horæ*, it signifies, the short time of an hour. *Liv. horæ*, h. e. the short time of an hour. *Plin. Mæcenati nullo horæ momento contigit somnus*, h. e. he could not sleep a single hour. *Justin. Brevi horarum momento*, h. e. in a few hours. *Liv. Momento temporis*, or, simply, *Id. Momento*, h. e. in a moment. *Cic. Parvis momentis*, h. e. in a short time. — Also, the circumstances of a thing. *Quintil. rerum. Cic.*

*Omnia momenta observabimus*. — Also, *course*. *Cic. Minimis momentis maximæ temporum inclinationes fiunt*, h. e. from the most trifling causes. So, also, *Liv. Ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendet*. *Id. Levi momento fama pendet*. — Also, an addition. *Justin. Quibus pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia*. — Also, a part, small part; a bit; a little. *Plin. myrrha*. — ¶ Also, motion. *Cic. Astra sua momenta sustentant*. — Hence, alteration, change. *Liv. Nulium momentum annonæ facere*, h. e. to effect no change in the price of, &c. make no alteration in. — Hence, change or disturbing. *Liv. Levi fortuna momenta*, h. e. changes. *Cic. Perlevi fortuna momento*.  
**MŌMŌS** (Μῶμος), i, m. the god of pleasuring; he was continually employed in satirizing the other gods, and turning to ridicule what ever they did.  
**MŌNĀ** (Μῶνα), æ, f. the isle of *Man*. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, the island of *Aglesca*. *Tacit.*  
**MŌNĀCHĀ** (μοναχή), æ, f. a nun. *Plin. 3 ronym.*  
**MŌNĀCHICŪS** (μοναχικός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to monks, monastic. *Justin.*  
**MŌNĀCHĪUM** (μοναχέιον), ii, n. a monas-3 tery. *Cod. Just.*  
**MŌNĀCIŪS** (μοναχός), i, m. a monk. 3 *Sidon.*  
**MŌNALĪTER** (monas), adv. alone. *Mir-3 tian. Capell.* (But *Grotius* reads *monauliter*, h. e. on a single flute.)  
**MŌNĀRCHĪĀ** (μοναρχία), æ, f. monarchy. 3 *Tertull.*  
**MŌNĀS** (μονᾶς), ðdis, f. unity. 3 *Moerob.*  
**MŌNĀSTĒRIUM** (μοναστήριον), ii, n. a 3 monastery. *Augustin.* — Hence, *Monasterialis*, e, adj. monastic. *Sidon.*  
**MŌNĀSTRĪĀ** (μονάστρια), æ, f. a nun. 3 *Justin.*  
**MŌNAULĪTER**. See *Monaliter*. 3  
**MŌNAULŌS**, and **MŌNAULŌS** (μόναυ-2 λος), i, m. a simple flute; a flute with one pipe. *Martial.*  
**MŌNĀZŌN** (μονάζων), ontis, same as 3 *Monachus*. *Cod. Just.*  
**MŌNĒDLĀ** (perhaps for *monetula*, from *moneta*), æ, f. a jack-daw, daw, κολοιδός (*Corvus monetula*, *L.*). *Plin.* — This bird is said to be addicted to stealing, especially gold and silver. *Plin.* Hence, *Cic. Flacc. 31. Ed. Schütz.* Non plus aurum tibi, quam moneduke committebant. — ¶ *Arne*, who sold her country for money, is fabled to have been changed into this bird. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a word of endearment. *Plaut.*  
**MŌNĒLĀ** (moneo), æ, f. advice, admoni-3 tion. *Tertull.*  
**MŌNĒŌ** (μνησῶ), es, ui, ðtum, a. 2. to re-3 mind, put in mind, bring to one's recollection, παραγγέλλω, παραινέω. *Cic. aliquei de re*, h. e. of any thing. Also, rem, as, *Id. Fabius ea me monuit*. *Id. Ea, quæ monemur*. *Id. Res ipsa monerbat*. Also, rei, as, *Tacit. temporis*. — ¶ Also, to admonish, advise, warn, with ut following. *Cæs. Monet*, ut suspiciones vitet. *Terent. Moneo*, ut quiescant. *Cic. Monere*, ut in republicam incumberes. Also, with ne following. *Terent. Is ne erret*, moneo. *Horat. Annus monet*, ne speres, &c. Also, with an *infu.* following. *Virg. Soror monet*, succurrere *Lauso Turmuin*. *Plin. Natura monet festinare*. *Sallust. Res monet*, cavere, h. e. circumstances warn, &c. Also, with an acc. of the thing. *Cic. Eos hoc moneo*. *Valer. Flacc. Fraudem tyranni ut moneant*, h. e. warn to beware. Also, with an acc. and *infu.* following. *Virg. Monet*, rationem esse habendam. — ¶ Also, to teach, instruct, inform, tell, advise. *Virg. Tu, vatem, tu, diva, mone*, h. e. tell me, impart to me. And thus it is often used of divine inspiration; also, of forebodings, dreams, prophecies; in this sense, it may sometimes be rendered to inspire, impnr. *Liv. Velut divinitus mente monita*, h. e. as if a god had inspired him. *Ovid. Hoc moneas precor*. *Sueton. Somnio monitus*. — Also, of other instruction. *Plin. Paneg. Reddebant parvuli quæ monebantur*. — Hence, to say, relate, narrate. *Horat. Od. 3, 7,*

20. (But *Bentl.* reads *moret*.) — Also, to foretell, prophesy, of a deity or soothsayers. *Sil. Quippe monent Superi*, *Sueton. Monuerunt et fortes Antiatinæ*, ut a Cassio caveret. *Cic. Cum dii im mortales monent de optimatum discordiis*. *Virg. Vates Helenus cum multa horrenda moneret*. — ¶ Also, to chastise, punish. *Tacit. verberare*. — ¶ Also, to incite. *Propert. canes*. *Senec. remigen tuba*.  
**MŌNERIS** (μονήρης), is, f. sc. navis, a 2 ship of one bank of oors. *Liv.*  
**MŌNĒTĀ** (moneo), æ, f. the mother of the *Muses*, also called *Mnemosyne*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, a name of *Juno*, to whom a temple was erected under this name. *Ovid.* — The mint was in this temple of *Juno Moneta*. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, the mint or place where money was coined. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, money, coin, νόμισμα. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the stamp with which money is coined. *Martial.* — Hence, *Juvenal. Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta*, h. e. stamp a bad poem with a common stamp.  
**MŌNĒTĀLĪS** (moneta), e, adj. relating to the mint. *Pandect. Triumviri monetales*, h. e. the mint-masters. *Cic. Monetaris*, h. e. a person greedy of money. — ¶ Also, coined. *Apul. aurum*.  
**MŌNĒTĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to the mint. — Hence, *Eutrop. Monetarius*, h. e. mint-masters.  
**MŌNĪLĒ** (perhaps from *moneo*), is, n. an ornament for the neck; a necklace, collar ὑποδέρσις, ὄρμος. Of women. *Cic. Also*, of boys. *Ovid. Also*, of animals. *Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ *Mouilia*, jewels. *Apul.*  
**MŌNĪMENTĀRIŪS**, **MŌNĪMENTŪM** See *Monumentarius*, *Monumentum*.  
**MŌNĪTYŌ** (moneo), ðnis, f. the act of admonishing, advice, counsel, admonition παραίσεις. *Cic.*  
**MŌNĪTŌ** (frequentat. of *moneo*), as, a. i. 3 to admonish. *Venant. Fortun.*  
**MŌNĪTŌR** (moneo), ðris, m. an adviser, counsellor, admonisher, παραιτέτης. *Tu rent*. Nil opus fuit monitore. *Sallust. officii*. — Hence, a prompter to orators, πραγματικός. *Cic. Also*, a theatrical prompter, ὑποβολεύς. *Fest.* — *Cæcil. 16.* Also, same as *Nomenclator*, a nomenclator. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who reminds a person of his duty, or one who tells him what he is to do. *Horat. Montoribus asper*. *Cic. fatuus*. — Hence, an overseer, as of youth, a tutor. *Stat.* — Also, an overseer of slaves when they are at work. *Colum.* — Also, a leader or commander of soldiers. *Sil.*  
**MŌNĪTŌRIŪS** (monitor), a, um, adjunct. 2 reminding, serving for admonition. *Senec.*  
**MŌNĪTŪM** (moneo), i, n. admonition, advice, counsel, παραίσεις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a prophecy, warning, forewarning. *Cic. and Virg.*  
**MŌNĪTŪS** (Id.), us, m. advice, admonition, warning. *Ovid. and Valer. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, an admonition of the gods by omens, &c.; an omen, token, prophecy; the will of the gods; a warning by oracles, lightning, &c. *Cic. fortunæ*. *Virg. divum*.  
**MŌNĪTŪS**, a, um. See *Moneo*.  
**MŌNŌBELŌS** (μονόβελος), i, m. h. e. præ-3 dicit magna mentula. *Lomprid.*  
**MŌNŌCĒRŌS** (μόνοκρεπός), ðtis, m. a uni-3 eorn, Asiatic rhinoceros. *Plin.*  
**MŌNŌCHRŌMĀTEŪS** (μονοχρωματέος), 2 a, um, adj. same as *Monochromatos*. *Plin.*  
**MŌNŌCHRŌMĀTŌS** (μονοχρώματος), on, 3 adj. entirely of one color. *Plin. pictura*. *Id. Monochromata*, sc. opera.  
**MŌNŌCHRŌMŌS** (μόνοχρωμος), on, same 3 as *Monochromatos*.  
**MŌNŌCHRŌNŌS** (μόνοχρονος), on, of the 3 same time or measure of time. *Martian. Capell.*  
**MŌNŌCLŌNŌS** (μόνοκλωνος), on, having 3 only one branch or stem. *Apul.*  
**MŌNŌCNĒMŌS** (μόνοκνημος), on, with 3 one leg. *Petrus. 83, 2.* (The reading *monocnemon* is, however, to be preferred.)  
**MŌNŌCŌLŌS** (μόνοκωλος), i, m. having 3 only one member, as one foot. *Plin.*  
**MŌNŌCŒPĪS** (μονοκρηπίς), having pd 3 on only one shoe. *Hygin.*  
**MŌNŌCŪLŌS** (μόνος & oculus), i, m. 3

one-eyed; a person with one eye only, μονόφθαλμος. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**MONECŪS** (Μόνεικος), i, m. an epithet of Hercules. — Hence, *Virg. Ars Monæci, h. e. a promontory and harbor of Liguria, near the modern town Monaco, which derives its name from it.*  
**MONOGAMIA** (μονογαμία), æ, f. monogamy. *Tertull.*  
**MONOGAMŪS** (μονογάμος), i, m. one who has had only one wife. *Hieron.*  
**MONOGRAMMA** (μονογράμμα), ātis, n. 3o monogram, character compounded of



two or more letters; as, *h. e.*

Christus. *Paulin. Nolan.*  
**MONOGRAMMŪS**, or **MONOGRAMMŌS** (μονογράμμος), on, consisting only of lines; or, sketched. — Hence, *Cic. dii, h. e. bodiless.* — ¶ Also, *lean. Lucil. Vix vivo homini, ac monogrammo, h. e. almost a skeleton.*  
**MONOLINUM** (μονόλινον), i, n. a single string of pearls. *Capitolin.*  
**MONOLITHŪS** (μονόλιθος), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of a single stone. *Lober.*  
**MONOLŌRIS** (μόνος & lorum), è, adj. 3 with one strap. *Vopisc. vestis, h. e. perhaps, having a single stripe of purple.*  
**MONOPŪDIŪS** (μονοπόδιος), a, um, adj. having only one foot. *Lamprid. homo. — Hence, Monopodium, a table, or small table, with only one foot. Liv. 39, 6. Plin. 34, 3, 8.*

**MONOPŪLĀ** (μονοπούλη), æ, m. one who has the exclusive privilege of selling any thing at a place. *Marc. Cap.*  
**MONOPŪLIUM** (μονοπούλιον), ii, n. a monopoly, the exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Sueton.*  
**MONOPTĒRŌS** (μονόπτερος), on, having 2 but one wing. *Vitruv. ædes.*  
**MONOSTYCHĪUM** (μονοστήχιον), ii, n. a 3 room consisting only of one verse. *Auson.*  
**MONOSTYCHŪM** (μονόστιχον), i, ii, 3 same as *Monostichium. Auson.*  
**MONOSYLLABŪS** (μονοσύλλαβος), a, um, 2 monosyllabical. *Quintil. monosyllaba, sc. verba.*

**MONSTRIGLŪPHŪS**, or **MONSTRIGLŪPHŪS** (μονοστρίγλυφος), um or on, having only one triglyph. *Vitruv.*  
**MONSTRŌPHŪS** (μονότροφος), i, m. one who eats by himself. *Plaut.*  
**MONOXŪLŌS** (μονόξυλος), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of one piece of wood. *Plin.*  
**MŌNS** (perhaps from mineo), tis, m. a mountain, high hill, όρος. *Cic. Montes vestiti atque silvestres, clothed with verdure. Ovid. Met. 7, 63. Montes, h. e. Symplegades. — Also, figur. a mountain, large mass, quantity, multitude, great heap. Virg. aquæ. Cic. Tusculanus, h. e. a large, splendid building at or near Tusculum. Terent. Montes auri polliceri, h. e. to promise mountains of gold. Instead of this proverbial expression, we find in Sallust. Maria montesque polliceri, h. e. to promise whole seas and mountains of wealth, vast treasures. — ¶ It is also used for saxon montis. Virg. — Montes, wild animals on mountains. Claudian.*

**MONSTRĀBĪLIS** (monstro), e, adj. 2 they to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable. *Plin. Ep.*  
**MONSTRĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a showing, 2 pointing out, demonstration, δειξις. *Terent.*  
**MONSTRĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a shower, 2 pointer out, discoverer, inventor, teacher, δεικτής. *Virg. aratri, h. e. Triptolemus. So, also, Ovid. sacri. Lucan. Hecæas, monstrator ait, non respicis aras? Tacit. hospitii.*

**MONSTRĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a showing or 3 pointing out. *Apul.*  
**MONSTRĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from 2 monstrō. — ¶ Adj. remarkable, conspicuous. *Tacit. hostibus. Id. Nullum oh crimen, sed vetusto nomine monstratus.*  
**MONSTRĪFER** (monstrum & fero), a, 2 um, adj. producing monsters, fruitful in monsters, τερατοφυής. *Valer. Flacc. noværa, h. e. Juno, who sent one monster after another for Hercules. — ¶ Also, monstrous, horrid, misshapen. Plin. ef. figies.*

**MONSTRĪFĪCĀBĪLIS** (monstrificus), e, 3 adj. strange, singular. *Lucil.*

**MŌNSTRĪFĪCĒ** (Id.), adv. in a strange 2 or singular manner. *Plin.*  
**MŌNSTRĪFĪCŪS** (monstrum & facio), a, 2 um, adj. wonderful, strange, singular, τερατοφυής. *Plin.*  
**MŌNSTRĪGĒNĀ**, æ, m. or **MŌNSTRĪGĒNŌS** (monstrui & gigno), a, um, adj. producing monsters. *Arien. Monstrigenis fluctibus.*

**MŌNSTRŌ** (moneo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to show, point out, δεικνυμι. *Nepes. aliquid digito. Em. ap. Cic. viani alicui. — ¶ Also, to say, tell, inform, teach, instruct. Terent. Nunquam monstrabo, h. e. dicam. Cic. Tu, si quid librarii non intelligunt, monstrabis, h. e. dices. Horat. Res gestæ quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus. — ¶ Also, to describe. Tacit. Pueritia ac juvena, qualem monstravimus. — ¶ Also, to show, put in mind, represent. Tacit. urben alicui. — ¶ Also, to indicate, give notice, give to understand, intimate. Tacit. Chalconii monstrabantur. Id. Monstratur fati. — ¶ Also, to indicate, make known, appoint, destine. Virg. aras. Id. piacula. Ovid. ignes. — ¶ Also, to indict, accuse, impeach, arraign. Tacit. Pessimi servorum prodero ultro dites dominos, alii ab amicis monstrabantur. — ¶ Also, to say or advise. Plaut. bene. — Figur. to incite. Virg. Ira monstrat. — ¶ Also, to show, demonstrate, prove. Pandect. Qui adversus ea fecisse monstratur. Plin. Erasistratus calculos per urinam pelli eo monstrat. — ¶ See, also, *Monstratus, a, um.**

**MONSTRŌSE**, **MONSTRŌSUS**. See *Monstruose, Monstruosus.*  
**MŌNSTRŪM** (moneo), i, n. any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, by which the gods indicate, that some calamity is about to befall men. *Cic. — Hence, it may frequently be rendered bad sign. Virg. — ¶ Especially, a strange, unnatural, hideous person, animal or thing, a monster. Of a person, hideous or monstrous in shape. Virg. Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum (of Polyphemus). Terent. Monstrum hominis, h. e. a monster of a man. Also, of a person shocking by his manners. Plaut. Monstrum mulieris, h. e. a monster of a woman, a shocking woman. Cic. Fœdissimum monstrum. So, also, of Cleopatra. Horat. Monstrum fatale. — So, also, of animals. Virg. Fert monstra sub æquore pontus. d. Succinctam latrantibus monstria, (of Scylla) h. e. canibus. — Also, of things and events. Virg. Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstria. So the sea is called monstrum. Id. So, of the Trojan horse. Id. Et monstrum infelix sacra sistimus arce. Val. Flacc. Nova monstra viro volvit, h. e. calamities. — Hence, in general, any thing strange, uncommon, extraordinary, singular, wonderful, a wonder, prodigy, marvel. Cic. Non furtum, sed monstrum videbatur. Catull. Monstrum Nereides admirantes, h. e. the ship Argo, the first that ever sailed on the sea. Cic. Monstra dicere, or narrare, or, Lucret. loqui.*

**MŌNSTRŪSĒ**, and **MŌNSTRŪSĒ** (monstruosus, or monstrous), adv. unnaturally, strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, τερατωδῶς. *Cic.*  
**MŌNSTRŪSŪS**, and **MŌNSTRŪSŪS** (monstrum), a, um, adj. monstrous, preternatural, stupendous, strange, extraordinary, τερατώδης, τερατικός. *Cic. homines, h. e. strange or singular in behavior. So, of a monkey. Id. Monstruosissima bestia. Petron. Monstruosus. — Also, unnatural. Sueton. cubitus, libidines.*

**MŌNTĀNĀNŪS** (Montanus), a, um, adj. *Montanian, called after a certain orator, Montanus. Senec.*  
**MŌNTĀNŪS** (mons), a, um, adj. being or living on mountains. *Cic. homines. Varr. genus agrorum. Virg. oppida. Ovid. Cacumina montana, h. c. montium. Liv. 21, 32. Montani, h. e. mountaineers, highlanders. — ¶ Also, coming from or rising in mountains. Colum. sal. Virg. flumen. — ¶ Also, mountainous, full of mountains. Ovid. Dalmatia. Liv. Montana, sc. loca.*

**MŌNTĪCŌLĀ** (mons & colo), æ, m. and

f. an inhabitant of the mountains, όρεινός όβιδ.  
**MŌNTĪFER** (mons & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing a mountain. *Senec.*  
**MŌNTĪNŪS** (mons), i, m. a god of mountains. *Arnob.*  
**MŌNTĪVĀGŪS** (mons & vagus), a, um, 1 adj. wandering on the mountains, όρειλάτης. *Lucret. fera. Cic. cursus. Stat. Diana.*

**MŌNTŪSŪS**, and **MŌNTŌSŪS** (mons), a, um, adj. full of mountains. *mountainous, όρεινός. Cic.*  
**MŌNŪBĪLĪS** (moneo), e. a. o. j. serving to 3 perpetuate the memory of a thing. *Sidon.*  
**MŌNŪMENTĀRĪŪS**, or **MŌNŪMENTĀRĪŪS** (monumentum, or monumentum), a, um, adj. relating to a monument or tomb, monumental. *Apul. choraula, h. e. blowing near a tomb.*

**MŌNŪMENTŪM**, and **MŌNĪMENTŪM** (moneo), i, n. any thing that preserves the remembrance of a thing or person, a monument, memorial, record, μνημα, μνημείον. *Cic. laudis, clementiæ, fortiorum. Virg. amoris. — Particularly of statues, buildings, &c., especially when a name is inscribed on them. Cic. Div. 1, 28. Marii, h. e. the temple built by him. Cic. Verr. 1, 4. Monumenta Africani, h. e. statues. Cic. Mil. 7. majorum, sc. Clodii, h. e. the Appian way. Cic. ad Div. 1, 9. Monumentum senatus, h. e. the house of Cicero, which the senate had caused to be built for him. — Particularly, a temple. Cic. Verr. 1, 50. Monumentum illa amplitudine, &c. h. e. the temple of Castor. — Also, a monument, tomb, sepulchre, cenotaph. *Nep. sepulcri. Also, without sepulcri. Cic. and Horat. — According to Varr. de L. L. 5, 6, monumentum was anciently used of a sepulchre only, and afterwards received its other significations. — Hence, a tomb of a family. Liv. Scipionum. Nep. Sepultus est in monumento avunculi. — Also, a writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing. Cic. Hence, Id. Monumenta rerum gestarum, h. e. books of history or similar writings. Id. Commendari monumentis alicujus. — Also, a work, token, sign, by which to recognize a thing or person, as, tokens put upon children that were exposed, in order that they might be known again. Terent. Abi tu, cistellam, Pythias, domo effer cum monumentis.**

**MŌPSŌPIŪS** (Μοψόπιος), a, um, adj. *Attic, Athenian, so called from the district Mopsopia in Attica. Ovid. juvenis, h. e. Triptolemas. Id. muri, h. e. Athenarum. Id. urbs, h. e. Atheus. Senec. Arte Mopsopia potens, h. e. Dædalus, Absolutely. Id. Mopsopia, h. e. Athens, or Attica.*

**MŌPSŪESTĪĀ** (Μόψου ἐστία), or **MŌPSŪESTĪĀ**, æ, f. a town of Cilicia. *Cic.*  
**MŌPSŪS**, i, m. a soothsayer at Argos. *Cic. — ¶ Also, a soothsayer of Thes-soly. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a soothsayer of Cilicia. Tertull. — ¶ Also, the name of a shepherd. Virg.*

**MŌRĀ** (perhaps from μονή), æ, f. a delay, stay, stop, hindrance, διατριβή, ἀναβολή. *Cic. Moram rei inferre, or afferre, or facere, h. e. to delay, detain, cause delay. So, also, Id. interponere. Virg. moliri, h. e. to occasion. Id. trahere, h. e. to delay. Terent. Moram producere malo, h. e. to defer. Virg. Moras rumpere, or, Ovid. pellere, or, Id. corripere, or, Virg. præcipitare, h. e. to hasten, not to delay. Prop. Quæris in nullo amore moram, h. e. in your intrigues you are soon listened to by the girls. Cic. Res habet moram, h. e. admits of delay. But, Habeo moram, I wait, or I must wait. Cass. in Cic. Ep. Habui paululum moræ, dum, &c. So, also, Est mihi mora, I wait, or, I must wait. Cic. Tibi paululum esse moræ. So, also, Vellei. Nihil in mora habuit, quo minus, &c. h. e. he did not wait or delay, &c. Liv. Esse in mora, quo minus, &c. h. e. to delay, hinder any thing. So, also, Terent. alicui. So, also, Esse moræ. Id. Ne moræ meis nuptiis sim. Id. Hæc est mihi mora, h. e. detains me. Id. Per me nulla mora est, or, Virg. Nulla in me est mora, h. e. I do not hinder it. Terent. Non mora tibi erit in me, h. e. I shall not detain you. Nepos. Nulla*



MORŌ (mora), as, a. I. same as *Moror*.  
2 *Næv.* Hence, *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep. Moretur*.  
MOROCHITES (unc.), æ, m. a kind of  
precious stone of leek-green color. *Plin.*  
37, 63. *Ed. Hard.* But other *Edd.* read  
*meroctes*.

MORŌLŌGŪS (μωρολόγος), a, um, adj.  
3 talking foolishly, silly, a fool in speech.  
*Plaut.* *Morologus fio.* *Id.* *Sermouibus*  
*morologus uti, idle, silly, impertinent.*

MORŌR (mora), āris, ātus um, dep. I. to  
delay, tarry, stay, linger, loiter, διαρῖβω,  
ἐπιχῶ. *Cic.* *Brutum morari.* *Id.* *Hic*  
*cum bellum moremur inferre, hesitate,*  
*scruple.* *Liv.* *Nihilne ego quidem moror,*  
*quo minus decemviratu abeam.*  
*Virg.* *Non multa moratus, h. e. without*  
*delaying long.* *Id.* *Nec plura moratus,*  
*h. e. without tarrying any longer.* Hence,  
*Id.* *Quid moror?* *Terent.* *Quid multis*  
*moror?* or, *Cic.* *Ne multis morer, h. e.*  
*in short, to be brief, not to be tedious, to*  
*cut the matter short — Hence, to stay,*  
*abide, sojourn, live, se at a place.* *Cic.*  
*Brundisii.* *Id.* in provincia. *Id.* *Hic*  
*morari non potes.* *Id.* *Pestem in re-*  
*publica morari.* *Horat.* *Rosa quo loco-*  
*rum sera moretur.* — *Senec.* *cum aliquo,*  
*h. e. to live, have intercourse with.* —  
¶ Also, transitively, to detain, retard,  
hinder, impede, delay, stop, prevent, check,  
cause to wait. *Cic.* *aliquem.* *Ovid.* *iter.*  
*Cæs.* *impetum hostium.* *Horat.* *red-*  
*itus.* Hence, *Nihil moror aliquem, h. e.*  
*I do not detain a person, I let him go,*  
*permit him to go, dismiss him, he may go.*  
Thus the consul, when he dismissed the  
senate, used to say. *Capitol.* *Nihil*  
*amplius vos moramur, h. e. you may now*  
*go home, or, I will not detain you any*  
*longer.* Hence, figur. *I let a person*  
*alone, let him off from a charge.* *Liv.*  
*Sempronium nihil moror, h. e. as for*  
*me, he may go home, I put a stop to my*  
*accusation against him.* *Id.* *Cum se ni-*  
*hil morari magistrum equitum pronun-*  
*ciasset, h. e. that he granted him his par-*  
*don.* So, also, *Id.* *Negavit, se Grac-*  
*chum morari.* Also, with an infinit.  
following. *Cic.* *inferre bellum.* Also,  
with *quo minus* following. *Liv.* *Nihil*  
*moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam,*  
*h. e. I will lay down or resign immedi-*  
*ately.* *Id.* *Non moror, quo minus rede-*  
*am, h. e. I have no objection.* *Id.* *Moratus*  
*nemo sit, quo minus abeat.* — ¶ Also,  
*to care for, same as cura.* *Liv.* *Ni-*  
*lo morante.* Hence, *Nihil moror, I do*  
*not care for, do not value or regard, do*  
*not want.* *Horat.* *vinā.* *Id.* *officium.*  
*Plaut.* *Imperia, velicula, pallas, pur-*  
*puram nihil moror.* So, also, *Virg.*  
*Nec dona moror.* Also, *I will not.*  
*Plaut.* *barbarico ritu esse.* *Id.* *Alieno*  
*uti nihil moror.* *Terent.* *Eun.* 1, 2, 104.  
*Nihil moror, h. e. no, no more, or, that*  
*and nothing else.* Also, *I have no ob-*  
*jection, am not against it, do not stand in*  
*the way, am not displeas'd.* *Anton.* *ap.*  
*Cic.* *Nihil moror eos salvos esse.* So,  
also, *Terent.* *Non moror.* — ¶ Also,  
to fix the attention of, delight, amuse.  
*Horat.* *populum.* *Id.* *anres.*

MORŌR (μωρός), āris, dep. I. to be a fool.  
2 *Suet.* *Ner.* 33. (But in this passage it  
may also mean, to live, from *mōror*.)

MORŌSE (morosus), adv. peevishly, mo-  
rosely, δυσκόλως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, scrup-  
ulously, carefully, fastidiously. *Plin.*  
*Terram non morose eligit.* *Terull.*  
*Morosus.* *Sueton.* *Morosissime.*

MORŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. peevishness,  
fretfulness, capriciousness, moroseness,  
δυσκολία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, excessive  
nicety, pederasty. *Sueton.* *ninia, h. e.*  
*excessive nicety in making every thing con-*  
*form with the rules of grammar.*

MORŌSŪS (mos), a, um, adj. difficult to  
please, peevish, froward, testy, fretful,  
capricious, morose, capricious, δυσχερής,  
δυσκόλος. *Cic.* *homo.* *Horat.* *canities.*  
— ¶ Also, over-nice, particular, fasti-  
dious. *Sueton.* *Moriosior circa corporis*  
*curam.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things,  
stubborn, obstinate. *Ovid.* *morbus.*  
*Plin.* *Cupressus natu morosa, h. e. grow-*  
*ing with difficulty.* — ¶ Also, vexatious,  
disagreeable. *Martial.* *prurigo.*

MORPHŪS (Μορφέος), ēi and ēos, m. a  
son of Somnus, and god of dreams. *Ovid.*  
MORPHŌS (μορφή), i, m. a species of

eagle (probably *Falco Nævius*, L.).  
*Plin.* 10, 3.

MORS (contracted from μῆρος), tis, f.  
death, θάνατος. *Cic.* *Mortem sibi con-*  
*sciscere, h. e. to destroy one's self.* *Id.*  
*obire, h. e. to die.* *Id.* *occumbere, h. e.*  
*to go to, submit to.* Also, *Virg.* *morti.*  
So, also, *Cic.* *Mortem oppetere, h. e.*  
*to die.* *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* *afferre ali-*  
*cui, h. e. to kill any one.* So, also, *Cic.*  
*inferre or offerre, or, Plaut.* *Aliquem*  
*dare ad mortem, or, Horat.* *morti, or,*  
*Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* *Morte afficere, h. c.*  
*to kill.* *Cic.* *Vadem ad mortem dare,*  
*h. c. to give bail, &c.* *Id.* *Morti esse, or,*  
*Ovid.* *Mortem facere, h. c. to occasion.*  
*Tibull.* *Consumi morte, or, Ovid.* *vitali,*  
*h. c. to die.* *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* *Fungi*  
*cum morte commutare.* *Cic.* *Morte*  
*multare, h. c. to punish with death.* *Virg.*  
*In morte, h. e. in death, or after death.*  
*Id.* *Honor mortis, h. c. burial.* — The  
Romans, in speaking of the punish-  
ment of death, did not always mean  
natural death, but frequently also civil  
death, h. c. *deminutio capitis*, for in-  
stance, when a person loses his free-  
dom, and is sold as a slave. So, per-  
haps, *Liv.* 1, 44. — *Mors sua, natural*  
*death.* *Senec.* *Bella res est, mori sua*  
*morte, h. e. to die a natural death.* — The  
plural *mortes* is often used when several  
persons are spoken of. *Cic.* *Mortes im-*  
*peratoriae.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Mortes meorum.*  
*Stat.* *Perdere mortes, h. c. to occasion in*  
*vain, or, to suffer in vain, die needlessly,*  
*throw away his life.* — Figur. of things,  
*decay.* *Plin.* *memoria.* — Also, *Death,*  
as a goddess. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, figur.  
of an old man with one foot in the  
grave, *death.* *Plaut.* *Quamquam odio-*  
*sium est, mortem amplexari.* — ¶ Also,  
a dead body, corpse. *Cic.* *Mortem*  
*eius lacerari.* *Plin.* *hominis.* — ¶ Also,  
*blood.* *Virg.* *Ensem multa morte*  
*recepit.* — ¶ Also, that which brings or  
occasions death, as arrows, &c. *Sil.* *Per*  
*pectora saevas exceptat mortes.* *Stat.*  
*Motu Spartanus acuto mille cavet lap-*  
*sas circum cava tempora mortes.* *Lu-*  
*can.* *Inde cadunt mortes, h. c. mortiferae*  
*sagittae.*

MORSICĀTIM (morsico), adv. by biting;  
3 by biting the lips together, ὀδᾶξ. *Varr.*

MORSICŌ (frequentat. of mordeo), as, a.  
3 I. to bite. Hence, to press the lips together  
like persons kissing each other. *Apul.*  
*Ore improbo compulsat et morsicat.* *Id.*  
*Morsicantes oculi, h. c. ogling, amor-*  
*ous eyes.*

MORSICŌNŌLĀ (dimin. of morsus), æ, f.  
3 a biting. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a kissing.  
*Plaut.*

MORSUM (mordeo), i, n. a bit, morsel,  
3 small piece, part of a whole. *Catull.*

MORSŪS, a, um. See *Abrodeo*.

MORSŪS (mordeo), us, m. a bite, biting,  
δῆγμα, δῆξις. *Cic.* *avium.* *Id.* *ser-*  
*pentis, h. e. a sting.* *Sil.* *Morsu petere,*  
*h. e. to bite, as a dog.* — ¶ Also, an  
eating, when done by biting or with the  
teeth. *Virg.* *mensarum.* — ¶ Also,  
a biting, sharpness or pungency of taste,  
acridness. *Martial.* *accti.* — Also, of a  
nettle, *stinging.* *Plin.* *Urtica morsu*  
*carens vocatur lamium.* — ¶ Also, a  
corroding, consuming, as of rust on a  
sword. *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, figur. *U*  
*biting, as of envy.* *Horat.* *Non istic*  
*obliquo oculo mea carmina quisquam*  
*limat, non odio obscuro morsuque ve-*  
*nenat, h. e. malicious attack.* *Sil.* *Morsu*  
*famae depellere, h. e. attacks of cal-*  
*umny.* — ¶ Also, mortification, grief,  
vexation, pain. *Ovid.* *curarum.* *Cic.*  
*libertatis intermissa.* *Id.* *Ægritudo*  
*quasi morsum alicquem doloris efficit,*  
*h. c. bite, sting.* — ¶ Also, tooth or  
teeth. *Virg.* *Vertere morsus in Cere-*  
*rem, h. c. to eat.* *Plin.* *Morsu tollere.*  
— Hence, figur. a tooth or any thing re-  
sembling it. *Virg.* *ancoræ.* — Also, the  
thing or place, in which a buckle, javelin,  
knife, &c. sticks. *Sil.* *Qua fibula mors-*  
*us loricae crebro laxata resolverat ictu.*  
*Virg.* *Morsus roboris discludere, h. c.*  
*the cleft of the tree in which the javelin of*  
*Æneas had lodged.*

MORTĀ (μορτή), æ, f. one of the Parcæ.  
3 *Cassell.* *ap.* *Gell.*

MORTĀLIS (mors), e, adj. mortal, sub-

ject to death, θνητός. *Cic.* *animal.* —  
Hence, figur. perishable, coming to an  
end, not lasting. *Cic.* *mimicitia, h. e.*  
*short.* — ¶ Also, mortal, human, earth-  
ly. *Virg.* *mucro, h. e. made by mortal or*  
*human hands.* *Id.* *vulnus, h. e. inflicted*  
*by a mortal.* *Cic.* *conditio vite.* *Liv.*  
*opera.* *Ovid.* *acta.* *Virg.* *Nec mor-*  
*tale sonans, h. e. her voice did not sound*  
*like a human voice.* *Plin.* *Mortalis.*  
*Virg.* *Mortalia, h. e. human things.* —  
Hence, *Lucret.* *Mortalis, h. e. a mortal;*  
*a man, human being.* *Cic.* *Mortales*  
*(generally joined with multi, omnes, cuncti),*  
*mortals, mortal men, mankind, men,*  
*οἱ θνητοί.* — ¶ Also, mortal, bringing  
*death.* *Cyprian.* *crimen.*

MORTĀLITĀS (mortalis), ātis, f. mor-  
tality, subjection to death, the state of a  
being subject to death, τὸ θνητόν. *Tacit.*  
*Mortalitatem exiere, h. e. to die.* —  
Hence, *perishableness, want of durable-*  
*ness.* *Plin.* *Tofnis ædificiis inutilis est*  
*mortalitate mollitia, h. e. perishable-ness.*  
*Cic.* *Quasi non omne, quod ortum sit,*  
*mortalitas consequatur.* — ¶ Also,  
*mortals, mankind, man.* *Plin.* and *Curt.*  
— ¶ Also, *death.* *Pandect.*

MORTĀLITĒR (Id.), adv. mortally. *Au-*  
3 *gustin.*

MORTĀRIŌLUM (dimin. of mortarium),  
3 i, n. a small mortar. *Æm.* *Muc.*

MORTĀRIUM (for mortarium, from mor-  
2 retum), ii, n. a mortar, ἄλος. *Cato*  
and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a place or ves-  
sel in which mortar is mixed. *Vitruv.* —  
¶ Also, mortar. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a  
hollow resembling a mortar, dug round a  
tree. *Pallad.*

MORTICINŪS (mors), a, um, adj. dead,  
2 carrion, θνησιμάτος. *Varr.* *ovis.* *Id.*  
*volucres aut pisces.* Also, that is of  
cattle which died naturally, carrion. *Varr.*

In sacris ne morticinum quid adsit. —  
¶ Also, a term of reproach among vulgar  
people, carrion. *Plaut.* *Non hercle, si*  
*os percliderim tibi, metuam, morticine.*  
— ¶ Also, figur. *dead.* *Senec.* *caro.*  
*Plin.* *clavus, h. e. a corn on the feet.*  
— ¶ *Prud.* *Urnas reorum morticias,*  
*h. e. sepulchra reorum.*

MORTIFĒR, and MORTIFĒRŪS (mors  
& fero), a, um, adj. causing death,  
deadly, mortal, θανατηφόρος. *Cic.* and  
*Virg.*

MORTIFĒRE (mortifer), adv. mortally.  
2 *Plin.* *Ep.*

MORTIFĒRUS. See *Mortifer*.

MORTIFICĀTIŌ (mortifico), ōnis, f. a  
3 killing, death. *Terull.*

MORTIFICŌ (mortificus), as, a. I. to kill,  
3 destroy. *Terull.*

MORTIFICŪS (mors & facio), a, um, adj.  
3 deadly, causing death. *Terull.*

MORTŪALIS (mortuus), e, adj. relating  
3 to the dead or to corpses. — *Mortualia,*  
*sc. carmina, h. e. a funeral song sung by*  
*women, called præfæcæ.* *Plaut.* *Hæc sunt*  
*non nugæ; non enim mortualia.* —  
*Mortualia, sc. vestimenta, h. e. mourn-*  
*ing-clothes, mourning weeds.* *Næv.*

MORTŪARIŪS (Id.), a, um, same as *Mor-*  
3 *tuus.* *Cato ap. Gell.* *glossarium, h. e.*  
*a dictionary containing words without*  
*meaning, of men who are intent upon*  
*words only, and not upon things.*

MORTŪŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. deathlike.  
3 *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

MORTŪŪS, a, um. See *Morior*.

MORŪLĀ (dimin. of mora), æ, f. a short  
3 delay. *Augustin.*

MORŪLŪS (dimin. of morus), a, um, adj.  
3 somewhat black, bluish, dark-colored,  
μαυρός. *Plaut.*

MORŪM. See *Morus, a, um.*

MORŪS (μωρός), a, um, adj. foolish, silly.  
3 *Plaut.* — Also, as a subst. a fool. *Plaut.*  
*Morus sum.*

MORŪS (μαυρός), a, um, adj. dark-colored,  
black. — Hence, *Ovid.* *Morum, sc. po-*  
*mum, h. e. a mulberry, μόνον, μόνον.*  
*Ovid.* *Also, a blackberry, brambleberry,*  
*μόρα, Βάτινα.* — *Morus, i, f. sc. arbor,*  
*a mulberry-tree, μωρέα.* *Ovid.*

MŌS (unc.), mōris, m. the will of a per-  
son, one's *hæcæ* self-will, willfulness,  
caprice. *Terent.* *Alieno more, or ex more*  
*alio vivere.* *Plaut.* *Obediens fuit mo-*  
*ri patris.* *Prop.* *Nonne fuit melius*  
*dominæ pervincere mores, h. e. caprice*  
*Cic.* *Morem alicui gerere, h. e. to ha-*

*mor, gratify, obey.* — ¶ Also, a manner, custom, way, fashion, usage, practice, ἔθος. Liv. Mos erat, comitorum die primo pronunciare. Cic. Legi morique parendum est. Liv. In morem venire, h. e. to pass into a custom, become usual. Tacit. Moris erat Domitiano. Cic. Aliquid in morem perducere, h. e. to make customary. Liv. Morem solvere. — Also, manner, demeanor, behavior, conduct. Terent. Qui istic mos est? h. e. what a conduct is this? — Particularly in the plural, Mores, morals, character, manners, τὰ ἔθη. Cic. Mores feri. Id. temperati. Id. suavissimi. Id. perdit. Plin. Severos, non modo pudicos mores inducere. Nep. Prefectus morum, h. e. a censor. — Also, good manners, good morals. Manil. Mores et vitia. Senec. Periere mores. — Also, polite behavior, complaisance. Plant. Amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro, &c. — Also, a regular life, a life governed by laws. Virg. Quis (for quibus) neque mos neque cultus erat. — Also, bad manners, bad conduct. Tacit. Si per mores nostros liceret. — Mores is also used for homo certis moribus. Liv. Cum moribus notis facilius se communicatum consilia, h. e. with a man whose character was known to him. — Also, trade, as of a bawd or pander. Terent. — ¶ Also, manner, kind, quality, nature. Virg. cœli. Id. siderum. — More, ad morem, in morem, after the manner of, like, with a genui. following. Virg. Torrentis aquæ more furens. Quintil. Materias sibi fingunt, et ad morem actionum prosequuntur. Virg. In morem fluminis. — ¶ Also, fashion, manner of dressing, costume. Justin. Eodem ornatu populum vestiri jubet: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet. — ¶ Also, with poets, law, precept, rule. Virg. Mores viris ponere. Id. Regere populos, pacisque imponere morem. — Figur. Horat. More palæstræ, h. e. precept. Plin. Ferrum patitur mores, h. e. obeys. Virg. Sine more furit tempestas, h. e. furiously, dreadfully. Id. Rapta sine more Sabinas, h. e. violently, by force. Id. In morem, h. e. regularly, duly.

MÖSA, æ, f. the river Meuse. Cæs. MÖSCHII, ðrum, m. a people between the Black and Caspian seas. — Hence, Moschicus, a, um, adj. Plin. — Moschus, a, um, adj. Meln. MÖSCULÖS (dimin. of mos), i, m. Cato. MOSIÖS, a, um. See Moses. 3 MÖSELLA, æ, m. and f. the river Moselle. Tacit. — Hence, Mosellæus, a, um, adj. Sueton. MÖSES, and MOYSES (Μωσῆς, and Μωυσις), is or i, m. Moses. — Hence, Mosæus, a, um, adj. relating to Moses, Mosæic. Paul. Nol. — Mosæus, a, um, adj. Mosæic. Juvenec.

MÖSTELLARIA (mostellum), æ, f. a play of Plautus, in which an old man is made to believe that the house is haunted with spirits.

MOTACILLA (unc.), æ, f. the pied wagtail, μοτακίλλα, (Motacilla alba, L.). Varr. MÖTAMEN (moto), inis, n. motion. Pauc. 3 lin.

MÖTATIÖ (Id.), ðnis, f. motion, or frequent motion. Tertull.

MÖTATÖR (Id.), ðris, m. a mover, or one who is frequently moving. Tertull.

MÖTYÖ (moveo), ðnis, a moving, motion, κίνησις. Cic. corporum. — Hence, a proxiym of fever, an ague-fit. Cels. — Figur. Cic. Animi motiones, h. e. thoughts, thinking. — ¶ Also, a removing. Paudec.

MÖTYÖ (frequentat. of moto), as, a. 1. 3 same as Moto. Gell.

MÖTYÖNCÖLÄ (dimin. of motio), æ, f. a slight motion, shaking, attack of a fever. Sueton.

MÖTÖ (frequentat. of moveo), as, ævi, 3 ðtum, a. 1. to move or move often, κινέω. Virg.

MÖTÖR (moveo), ðris, m. a mover, κινητήρ. Martial. cunarium, h. e. one that rocks a child.

MÖTÖRIÖS (motor), a, um, adj. moving, κινητικός. — Hence, Tertull. motorium, h. e. vis movendi.

MÖTÖS (moveo), us, m. a motion, moving, movement, κίνησις, κίνημα. Of the body or parts of the body. Cic. and Nep.

corporis. Cic. Voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, h. e. sensual motion, as, in dancing, &c. Curt. Motus terræ, h. e. earthquakes. Ovid. Motus dare, h. e. to make motions, to move. Particularly, of the motion of the body in gesticulating or dancing, gesticulation, gesture. Liv. Motus dare, h. e. to gesticulate. Virg. Dare motus Cereri, h. e. to dance. Cic. Motus palæstrici, h. e. motions of the body which are learnt at the palæstra. So, also, of the gestures of an orator. Cic. Brut. 66. — Also, of the mind, thinking, thoughts, idens. Cic. Celeres ingenii motus. — Also, of the heart, emotion, agitation, sensation, disturbance, passion. Cic. Dulcem motum afferunt sensibus. Id. animum. Id. mentis. — Also, impulse, instinct, divine inspiration, enthusiasm. Ovid. Divino concita motu. Cic. Incitatio et motus, h. e. inspiratum. — ¶ Also, a motion, progress in growth. So, according to Colum. 4, 23, there are three motus in vines, namely, germination, flowering and ripening. — ¶ Also, motion, moving, movement, bustle, stirring, as, of people running together to see any thing, meet any one, &c. Cic. Magnificentissimus motus Italiæ. So, also, when a person makes preparation to depart from any place, or to undertake any thing, a moving, departure, undertaking. Virg. Motus præsensit futurum, se. Æneæ, h. e. departure, preparations for departure. — Also, in a bad sense, a commotion, tumult, disturbance, sudden rising, sedition, mutiny, rebellion. Cic. Catilinæ. Liv. servilis. Cic. populi. Liv. Novi motus ex Etruria nunciarentur, h. e. commotions. Cic. Motum afferre reipublicæ. — ¶ Also, a change, alteration, revolution. Cic. in republica. — Hence, Quintil. Motus, h. e. tropi. — ¶ Also, notice, impulse, cause, reason. Plin. Ep. consili.

MÖTÖS, a, um. See Moveo. MÖVÖD (meo), es, ðvi, ðtum, a. and n. 2. to move, stir, put in motion, shake, κινέω. Virg. urnam. Figur. Horat. Urna movet omne nomen. — Hence, Moveri, to move itself, to move. Ovid. Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loribus vineta movebatur. Also, intrinsically, Movere, to move itself, to move. Liv. Terra movit, h. e. shook, quaked. — Hence, Ovid. citaram, or, Id. fila sonantia, h. e. to sound, strike. So, also, Id. tympana. Id. ora vocatia, h. e. to cause to be heard. — Hence, figur. of the mind and the senses, to move, make an impression upon. Moveri aliqua re, to be operated upon, receive an impression. Liv. Dicta nihil moverunt quemquam, h. e. made no impression upon any person, affected no one. Cic. Pulchritudo movet oculos, h. e. makes an impression upon, delights, charms. Id. Quæ me causæ moverint. Cæs. Regionis consuetudine moveor, h. e. I am influenced by, &c. Cic. Mens movetur, h. e. it makes an impression upon the mind, the mind perceives and believes it. Id. Acute moveri, h. e. to think acutely. — Hence, Motus, a, um, induced. Nep. Consilio ejus motus est. — Movere aliquid animo, to think, weigh, ponder, consider, meditate, revolve. Virg. Multa movens animo nymphas venerabur agrestes. So, also, without animo. Id. Æn. 5, 608. — Also, of the heart, will or passions, to make an impression upon, affect, move, touch. Liv. Moverat plebem oratio. Quintil. animos judicium. Cic. Moveri pecunia, h. e. to be prevailed upon by money. Mover, it makes an impression upon me, I receive an impression, take offence at, am moved, disturbed, excited, affected. Cic. Moverat loci insolentia, h. e. the strangeness of the place makes an impression upon me. Virg. Absiste moveri, h. e. fear not, be not afraid. — Hence, Motus, a, um, moved, affected, touched, troubled, agitated, worried, surprised, &c. Prop. Calypso Ithaci digressu mota. Curt. Motus precibus. — Also, to inspire, transport. Lucan. Tum, quæ sectis Bellona lacertis sæva monet, cecinere deos. — ¶ Also, to move, put in motion, move from its place, remove. Horat. membra, h. e. to dance. Nep. Res, quæ moveri possunt, or, Liv. Res moventes, or, Paudec. Moventia, h. e. movable property. —

Hence, Moveri, or se movere, to move, stir, go. Terent. Move te ocium, h. e. go, bestir yourself. Cic. Instinc te non moveas. Nep. Neque se movit ex urbe. Cæs. Se loco movere non possunt. Cic. Ranæ moveri prope aquam, h. e. go. Liv. Nec vestigio quisquam movebatur, h. e. no one stirred. — Hence, Cic. Voluptas movens, h. e. consisting in exercise of the body, as in dancing, &c. — Moveri significat, also, to dance. Horat. Cyclopa, h. e. to represent a Cyclops dancing or gesticulating. Also, without an accus. Horat. Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus. — Hence, Movere, intransitively, to decamp, set out, depart. Liv. castris. Id. Prunis tenebris movit, h. e. set sail, sailed away. Id. ab urbe. — Movere, to remove. Cic. signum loco. Liv. hostem loco, h. e. to dislodge, drive away. Also, Cæs. aliquem loco, h. e. to remove one from his office, to degrade. Figur. Cic. aliquem loco, h. e. from an advantageous situation. Id. heredes. Id. aliquem tribu, h. e. to turn out, expel. So, also, Id. senatu. Id. ex agro. Id. possessione. Liv. hostem statu. Figur. Cic. corpus statu. Plant. Move abs te moram, h. e. let there be no delay in you. Cic. aliquem de sententia, or ex sententia, h. e. make him give up or change. Cic. literam, h. e. to take away. Liv. in fugam, h. e. to put to flight. Id. signa, h. e. to decamp with the army. So, also, Id. castra loco, or, simply, Id. castra, or, Id. signa, h. e. in decamp, march away, depart. — Also, to excite, occasion, cause, bring on. Cic. misericordiam, suscipionem. Cels. sudorem, h. e. to promote. Cic. risum. — Also, to begin, commence, undertake, go about any thing. Cic. bellum. Liv. seditionem. Suet. cæsus, h. e. to excite commotions. Ovid. carmina a Jove. Virg. cantus. — Also, to make, do, perform. Vnl. Fluce sacra. Ovid. preces. Liv. mentionem, h. e. to make mention. — Also, to raise disturbances, excite commotions. Liv. aliquid, h. e. to undertake any thing which excites disturbances. — Also, to alter, change, and, sometimes, to make uncertain or wavering. Cic. sententiam. Ovid. fidem. Liv. fatum. Terent. nuptias. — Also, to incite, stimulate, exhort. Liv. ad bellum. — Also, to provoke, make angry. Horat. numina Dianæ. Prop. deos, h. e. to excite the wrath of the gods. — Also, to excite, promote. Cato. alvum, h. e. to loosen, relax. — Also, to offer. Cato. ferctum Jovi. — Also, in trouble, torment. Liv. Vis æstus omnium corpora movit. — Also, to produce, put forth, as of trees and plants. Colum. Ut gemmæ se moveant. Id. Vitis movet gemmas. Ovid. De palmite gemma movetur. — Particularly of persons, to show, exhibit, manifest, express. Ovid. opem artis. Liv. Deos movisse numen, h. e. have expressed or manifested their will. — ¶ Martial. Mostis, for movistis.

MÖX (moveo), adv. by and by, presently, anon, quickly, immediately, soon, εὐθύς; ἀντίκα. Cic. Se mox venturum. — Quam mox? how soon? how long first? Terent. Quam mox irruimus? h. e. shall we not soon rush in? Cic. Exspecto, quam mox hac ratione utatur, h. e. how long he will continue speaking thus. — ¶ Also, soon after; afterwards, then, in the next place. Of time. Cic. De numero mox. Liv. Mox intra vallum compulsi. Id. Mox ubi, &c. h. e. as soon as, after that. So, also, Flor. Mox ut caluere pugna, statim in sudorem eunt. Paudec. Mox quam a solo separati sunt fructus. Plin. Mox paulo, or, Id. Paulo mox, h. e. soon after. — Also, of a long time, some time afterwards, long after. Suet. Mox time afterwards, long after. — adoptatus est, se. after eleven years. — Also, of place and situation. Plin. Utra eos Dochli, deinde Gymnetes, mox tra eos Dochli, deinde Gymnetes. — Also, of Anderæ, h. e. next to these. — Also, of value or quality. Plin. Tenuissimum value or quality. Plin. Tenuissimum value or quality. — ¶ Also, a little before, just; only in. Colum. 3, 20, 4.

MOYSES. See Moses. MÖ (µό), a weak sound uttered by persons who show resistance or grumble. Lucil. 3 who show resistance or grumble. Plaut. Nec Mu facere, h. e. to mutter. Plaut. Nec mu, nec mutuum. (It is doubtful whether this is merely a play upon the



words mu and mutuum, or whether mu denotes a trifle.) — ¶ Also, an interjection, or exclamation of sorrow or complaint. *Plaut. fragm.*

MUCEDO, MUCCIDUS, MUCCINIUM, MUCCULUS, MUCCULENTUS, MUCCUS.

See Mucedo, Mucidus, &c.

MUCEDŌ, or MUCCEDŌ (mucus), īnis, f. 3 same as Mucus. *Apul.*

MUCĒDŌ (Id.), es, ūi, n. 2. to be mouldy or 3 musty, ἐσρωτάω. *Cato. Vinum mucet.*

MUCĒSCŌ (muceo), is, n. 3. to become 2 mouldy or musty. *Plin.*

MUCHĪLA, æ, f. See Macula.

MUCIĀNUS (Mucius), a, um, adj. relating to Mucius, called after him. *Cic.*

MUCIDŪS, or MUCCIDŪS (mucus), a, um, adj. mouldy, musty, ἐσρωδής, σαπρός. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, full of mucus or snotty matter, slimy, mucous, μυξώδης. *Plaut. Senex mucidus, a slabbering, snotty old fellow.*

MUCINIUM, or MUCCINIUM (Id.), ii, n. 3 a pocket-handkerchief. *Arnob.*

MUCIŪS, a, um, a name of a Roman gens. — As an adj. Mucian. Hence, *Cic. Mucia, sc. festa, or solemnity, h. e. a festival in Asia in honor of Q. Mucius. Scævola.* — As a subst. Mucius, the name of a man. Mucia, the name of a woman.

MUCŌR (muceo), ōris, m. mould, mouldiness, mustiness, ἐρώς, σαπρότης. *Colum. Mucorem contrahere, h. e. to become mouldy. Paudect. vini.* — ¶ Also, a moisture running from a vine, and injurious to it. *Plin.*

MUCŌSŪS, and MUCCŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, 2 adj. full of mucus or snotty matter, slimy, mucous, viscous, μυξώδης. *Cels. and Colum.*

MUCRŌ (perhaps from μικρός), ōnis, m. the sharp point of any thing, ἀκμή, ἀκί, κέντρα. *Colum. falcis. Plin. dentis. Id. folii.* — ¶ Also, the edge of a razor. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Particularly, the point of a sword. *Ovid. Mucro est hebes. Virg. Stat ferri acies mucrone corusco. Cic. Gladius in republicam districtos retundimus, mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris rejecimus.* — Also, a sword, but especially with respect to its point. *Cic. Mucrones militum tremere. Virg. Mucrones stringere.* — Hence, figur. point, sword, power, strength, authority, sway. *Cic. tribunicius. Id. defensionis tue. Quintil. ingenii.* — ¶ Also, extremity, border, end. *Lucret. So, also, Plin. faucium, h. e. the end, or, the narrowest part of the strait.*

MUCRŌNĀTŪS (mucro), a, um, adj. terminating in a point, pointed. *Plin.*

MUCŪLENTŪS, and MUCCŪLENTŪS 3 (mucus), a, um, adj. snotty, mucous, slimy, viscous. *Prudent.*

MUCŪS, and MUCCŪS (mungo), i, m. snot 2 or snivel, the filth of the nose, mucus, μύξα, κόρυθα. *Catull. and Cels.*

MUGĪL, and MUGILIS (μύζος), is, m. n sea-fish; according to some, a sea-mullet, μύζων, κέφαλος. *Plin. and Juvenal.* — Prisci solebant mæchorum deprehensorum podici mugilem immittere puniendi causa. *Juvenal. and Catull.*

MUGNŌR (unc.), āris, dep. I. perhaps 1 to dally, trifle away time, be tardy in doing a thing. *Cic. De Ocella, dum tu muginaris, nec mihi quidquam rescribis, cepti consilium domesticum, while you are trifling. Also, with an accusat., to do any thing dallying or for amusement. Plin. Quod dum ista, ut ait M. Varro, muginamur, pluribus horis vivimus, h. e. employ ourselves leisurely on these subjects. (But Ed. Harl. reads musinamur, in the same signification.)*

MUGIŌ (probably from the sound mu), is, 2 ūi and ii, itum, n. 4. to bellow, low, μυκάω. Of cattle. *Liv. Hence, Mugientes, kine. Horat.* — Also, of other things, to bellow, crash, make a noise, roar, peal, thunder, of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, &c. *Lucret. Mugit tuba. Virg. Mugit tubæ clangor. Id. Sub pedibus mugire solum (of the earth, when shaken by an earthquake.) Horat. Si mugiat inalus (mast) procellis. Lactant. tonitru. Martial. At tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos (σφῶσι), h. e. will cry out bravo! well done!*

MUGIONIA, sc. porta, a gate of Rome. *Varr. MUGITŌR (mugio), ōris, m. a bellower. 3 Valer. Flacc.*

MUGITŪS (Id.), us, m. a bellowing, lowing, μύκημα. *Virg. boum. Ovid. Mugitus edere, or, Id. dare, or, Virg. tollere, h. e. to low or bellow.* — ¶ Fig. a bellowing, roaring, loud noise. *Cic. terræ.*

MŪLA (mulus), æ, f. a she-mule, ἡμίονος. *Varr.* — Also, in general, a mule. *Plin.* — Mules were used for drawing carriages, &c. — She-mules are supposed not to bear young. Hence the proverb, *Suet. Quam mula pepererit, h. e. never.* — The dative mulabus is found in *Capitol.*

MŪLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. of or relating to 2 mules, ἡμιόνειος. *Colum. materies, h. e. the race of mules.*

MŪLCEDŌ (mulceo), īnis, f. sweetness, 3 smoothness; an attraction, charm, agreeableness, pleasantness, θέλγητρον. *Gell.*

MŪLCEŌ (μέλω, for ἀμέλω), es, si, sum, 1 a. 2. to stroke. *Ovid. barbam manu, or, simply, Plin. barbam. Quintil. caput.*

— ¶ Also, to sooth, soften, appease, pacify, flatter, ἔλαγω. *Ovid. aquas. Virg. fluctus, h. e. to calm, smooth. Id. tigris, h. e. to tame. Id. iras. Vellci. populum jure. Liv. Ipso mulcente.*

— ¶ Also, to mitigate, alleviate. *Plin. dolores. Id. os stomachumque. Id. ebrietatem. Id. lassitudinem. Ovid. vulnera.* — ¶ Also, to caress, fondle, flatter, fawn, amuse, entertain, delight. *Horat. puellas earmine. Quint. aures. — Figur. to caress. Ovid. Zephyri mulcebant flores, h. e. breathe through. Virg. Volucres inulcent aera cantu, h. e. mock it delightful. So, also, Prop. Aura mulcet rosas.* — ¶ Also, to touch. *Ovid. capillos virga. Id. aristas. Lucret. aera motu.* — ¶ Also, to move. *Cic. æthera pennis.* — ¶ Also, to make sweet or pleasant. *Sil. pocula fucis Lyæi.* — ¶ See, also, Mulsus, a, um.

MŪLCIBER (perhaps from mulceo), ēris and ēri, m. an epithet of Vulcan. *Ovid.* — Hence, also, fire. *Id.*

MŪLCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to beat, strike, cudgel, ρῆπω. *Cic. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, to maltreat, treat badly, use ill, handle roughly, injure, spoil. *Liv. navem. Cic. hominem. Tacit. Muleato corpore.* — So, also, *Tacit. Verberibus mulcare. Cic., Phædr. and Suet. male.* — ¶ *Plant. Mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis.*

MULCTA, MULCTATICIUS, MULCTATIO, MULCTATITIUS, MULCTO. } See Multa, Multaticius, &c.

MŪLCTRĀ (mulgeo), æ, f. a milk-pail, 2 ἀμυλγός. *Virg. Bis venit ad mulctram. Colum. Vaccas prohibere mulctra.* — ¶ *Figur. the milk in a milk-pail. Colum.*

MŪLCTRĀLE. See Mulctarium.

MŪLCTRĀRIUM (mulgeo), ii, n. sc. vas, 3 a milk-pail. *Virg. Georg. 3, 177. (Other Edd. read mulctria, from mulctrale, in the same sense.)*

MŪLCTRUM (Id.), i, n. se. vas, a milk-3 pail. *Horat.*

MŪLCTŌS (Id.), us, m. a milking. *Varr. MŪLGEŌ (from μέλω, for ἀμέλω), es, si, 2 ctum, a. 2. to milk. Virg., Cato R. R. and Plin.* — Hence, *Virg. hircos, h. e. to do impossibilities.* — ¶ *Eun. Mulse-rat huc navem, h. e. moved, driven. (But mulserat in this passage is, perhaps, to be derived from mulceo.)* — ¶ The perfect mulxi is found, *Lucret. 4, 206.*

MŪLĪEBRIS (mulier), e, adj. of or pertaining to a woman or women, feminine, femule, womanly, γυναικεῖος. *Cic. vox. Id. venustas. Nep. vestis. Liv. injuria, h. e. to which a woman is exposed. Cic. bellum, h. e. in the name of and for a woman. Liv. donum, h. e. mulieris. Id. certamen, h. e. de mulieribus. Id. Templum Fortunæ muliebris, h. e. in remembrance of the woman who had appressed Marcus Coriolanus.* — Hence, *Muliebrā, h. e. cunnus. Tacit. Also, womanish things. Plin. Qui super omnia muliebrā succulos indebatur margaritis. Sallust. Muliebrā pati, h. e. γυναικεσθεῖν.* — ¶ Also, womanish, effeminate, unmanly. *Eun. ap. Cic. animus. Cic. sententia.*

MŪLĪEBRITĀS (muliebris), ātis, f. wo-

manhood, state of a woman who is no longer a virgin. *Tertull., who, instead of this, uses also mulieritas.*

MŪLĪEBRITER (Id.), adv. like a woman, womanly, womanishly, effeminately, γυναικεῖσι. *Cic. and Horat.*

MŪLĪEBRŌSŪS (mulier), a, um, adj. fond 3 of women. *Plaut.*

MŪLĪĒR (perhaps from mollis), ēris, f. a woman, whether married or not, γυνή. *Cic.* — Hence, a virgin is called mulier. *Cic. Verr. 1, 25.* — Also, of animals, as of horses. *Plin. Mulier septima die concipere dicitur, h. e. equa.* — ¶ Also, a wife. *Horat. pudica. Cic. Virgo aut mulier.* — ¶ Also, a term of reproach, woman, coward. *Plaut.*

MŪLĪERĀRĪŌS (mulier), a, um, adj. of or 1 belonging to a woman, feminine, womanly. *Cic. inanus, h. e. sent by a woman and devoted to her.*

MŪLĪERCŪLĀ (dimin. of mulier), æ, f. a little woman, γυναικάριον. *Cic.*

MŪLĪERCŪLĀRĪŌS (muliercula), ii, m. a 3 great or too great a lover of women. *Cod. Theod.*

MŪLĪERITĀS. See Muliebritas. 3

MŪLĪERŌ (mulier), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 make effeminate, γυναικίζω. *Varr.*

MŪLĪERŌSITĀS (mulierosus), ātis, f. a 1 great or too great love towards women, φιλαγνεία. *Cic.*

MŪLĪERŌSŪS (mulier), a, um, adj. fond 1 of women, too much given to the love of women, φιλογύναιος. *Cic.*

MŪLĪNŌS (mulus), a, um, adj. of a mule 2 relating to mules, ἡμιόνιος. *Vitruv. un gula. Plin. nares.*

MŪLĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. one that keeps mules for letting out or for sale. *Suet.* — Also, one who conveys others on mules, whether he be the owner or not. *Varr.* — Also, a mule-driver in the service of another person, a mule-driver. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a kind of gnat. *Plin.*

MŪLĪŌNICŪS, and MŪLĪŌNYŌS (mulio), 1 a, um, adj. of or belonging to a muleteer. *Cic. pænula.*

MŪLLEŌLŌS (dimin. of calceus), a, um, 3 adj. same as Mulleus. *Tertull. calceus.*

MŪLLEŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. of a reddish 2 or purple color. *Vopisc. calceus, or, Plin. Calciamenta mullea, h. e. a kind of shoe, made of red Parthian leather. Such shoes were worn in the time of the republic only by the three highest magistrates, the consul, prætor, and curule ædile.*

MŪLLŌS (unc.), i, m. the red sur-mullet, τσίγλη, (Mullus barbatus, L.), a kind of fish very highly esteemed. *Cic.*

MŪLŌMĒDICĪNĀ (mulus & medicus), æ, 3 f. with us, the veterinary art, farriery, ἰππίατρια; properly, the art of curing diseases of mules, since mules were used instead of horses. *Vegct.*

MŪLŌMĒDICŪS (mulus & medicus), i, 3 m. a surgeon for mules; with us, a veterinary surgeon, a farrier, ἰππίατρος, καρμιατρος. *Vegct.*

MŪLSEŪS (mulsum), a, um, adj. sweet, 2 sweet as honey, μελιθής. *Colum. sapor.*

— ¶ Also, sweetened with honey. *Colum. aqua.*

MŪLSŪRĀ (mulgeo), æ, f. a milking, 3 milk. *Calpurn.*

MŪLSŪS (mulceo; μέλω, allied with μελίσσω and μέλι), a, um, adj. mixed with honey, or scathed in honey. *Colum. aqua, h. e. sweetened with honey, δόρομελι. Plin. acetum, h. e. vinegar mixed with honey. So, also, Id. lac. Cic. Mulsum, sc. vinum, h. e. wine mixed or prepared with honey, οἶνόμελι, μελίκρατον.* Hence *Seren. Sanum. Mulsum acetum, h. e. acetum mulsum.* — ¶ Also, sweet as honey *Colum. pium, h. e. a honey pear.* — ¶ *Figur. Plaut. Dicta mulsa, h. e. sweet words. Id. Mea mulsa, h. e. my love, my sweetheart, &c. a term of endearment.*

MŪLTĀ, and MŪLCTĀ (unc.), æ, f. any punishment consisting in loss or deprivation, as, the being obliged to abstain from wine. *Plaut. Hæc ei multa esto, vino viginti dies ut careat.* — Also, of cattle, &c. *Varr. Ego ei unum (for unam) ovem multam dico.* — Also, of money, a fine. *Cic. Multam dicere, or, Id. petere, or, Id. irrogare, h. e. to propose to the judge or the people that the accused should be fined in such or such a sum. Liv. Certare multam, h. e. to contend on both*

sides whether the proposed fine should be paid or not. So, also, Cic. Multæ certatio. Id. Aliquem multa et pœna multare. Id. Multam committere, h. e. to incur a fine or penalty. Id. Multa erat Veneri. — ¶ Cic. Multa gravis prædibus Valerianis, h. e. perhaps a fine; but the passage is obscure.

MULTANGULUS (multus & angulus), a, 3 um, adj. having many corners or angles, multangular, πολυγωνιος. Lucret.

MULTATIUS, and MOLTATIUS (multo, 1 or multo), ðnis, f. n. punishing with any thing, a fixing or anering, ζημίωσις. Cic. bonorum, h. e. confiscation of property.

MULTATIUS, and MOLTATIUS, 2 or MOLTATIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a mulct or fine, περιμνημένος. Liv. pecunia, h. e. money exacted or collected from fines. So, also, Id. argentum.

MULTESIMUS (multus), a, um, adj. one of many, and, consequently, small. Lucr. pars.

MULTIBIBUS (multus & bibo), a, um, 3 adj. drinking much, πολυπότης. Plaut. Multibiba anus.

MULTICAVATUS (multus & cavus), a, 3 um, adj. having many cavities or hollows. Varr. f. avus.

MULTICAULIS (multus & caulis), e, 2 adj. having many stalks. Plin.

MULTICAVUS (multus & cavus), a, um, 3 adj. having many cavities. Ovid. MOLTICUS. See Multitius. 3

MULTICOLOR (multus & color), ðnis, 2 adj. of many colors, party-colored, πολυχρους. Plin.

MULTICOLORS (Id.), a, um, adj. having many colors. Gell.

MULTICOMUS (multus & coma), a, um, 3 adj. having much hair, πολυκομος. — Figur. Paulin. Nol. flamma.

MULTICUPIDUS (multus & cupidus), a, 3 um, adj. desiring much or many things. Varr.

MULTIFACIUS, or MOLTIFACIUS (multus & facio), is, ðci, actum, a. 3. to value or regard highly. Paul.

MULTIFARIAM (unc.), adv. on many sides or in many places, πολλαχῆ. Cic. and Liv.

MULTIFARIE (multifarius), adv. in many places. Plin. Panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus. — ¶ Also, in various manners, multifariously. Solin.

MULTIFARIUS (multus & farius), a, um, 3 adj. manifold, various, multifarious, πολυτροπος. Gell.

MULTIFER, or MOLTIFERUS (multus & fero), a, um, adj. bearing many things or sorts of things, fertile, fruitful, abundant, πολυφόρος. Plin.

MULTIFIDUS (multus & findo), a, um, 2 adj. cleft into many parts. Ovid. fax. Stot. quercus h. e. fax e quercu. — ¶ Also, divided into many parts. Chaudian. crinis, h. e. parted into many locks or curls. Lucan. Ister, h. e. divided into many branches. — Hence, manifold, various. Val. Flacc.

MULTIFLUS (multus & fluo), a, um, 3 adj. flowing copiously. Juven.

MULTIFORABILIS, and MOLTIFORABILIS (multus & foro), e, adj. having many holes, foranious. Apul.

MULTIFORIS (multus & foris), e, adj. 2 having many holes, doors, openings or entrances. Plin.

MULTIFORMIS (multus & forma), e, adj. 1 of many forms or shapes, πολυμορφος. Senec. homines, h. e. having a fickle character. Colum. nuces. Cic. Qualitates variae et quasi multiformes. — ¶ Also, various, manifold, of different kinds. Gell. artes. Plin. animalium partus.

MULTIFORMITER (multiformis), adv. 2 in many ways, variously, πολυτρόπως. Gell.

MULTIFORUS (multus & foris), a, um, 3 adj. having many holes, foranious, πολυπόρος. Ovid.

MULTIGENERIS (multus & genus), e, 3 adj. of many sorts or kinds, πολυγενής. Plaut. — ¶ Plaut. Multigenium, for multorum generum. — ¶ Multigenus, a, um, is also found. Plin. Multa hæc et multigena.

MULTIGENUS (multus & genus), a, um, 3 adj. manifold, of many kinds, πολυγενής. Lucr.

MULTIGRUMUS (multus & grumus), a, 3 um, adj. swollen. Læv. ap. Gell. fluctus.

MULTIUGUS, a, um, and MOLTIJUGIS (multus & jugum), e, adj. many yoked together. Liv. Equi multijugi.

— ¶ Also, many of the same kind together, manifold, various. Cic. Literæ multijuges. Gell. spolia. Id. questio.

MULTILAUDUS (multus & laus), a, um, 3 adj. much praised, πολυετανος. Ammian. vir.

MULTILICIUS (multus & licium), a, um, 3 adj. consisting of many threads or strings, πολυμιτος. Vopisc.

MULTILOQUIUM (multus & loquor), ii, 3 n. a speaking much. Plaut.

MULTILOQUUS (Id.), a, um, adj. speaking much, talkative, loquacious, πολυλαλος, πολυλόγος. Plaut.

MULTIMAMMIA (multus & mamma), æ, 3 f. she that has many breasts, πολυμαστος, an epithet of Diana of Ephesus, because she was represented with many breasts. Hieron.

MULTIMETER (multus & metrum), tra, 3 trum, adj. consisting of many or various poetical feet or kinds of verse. Sidon.

MULTIMODIS, for multis modis, in many ways, variously, πολυτρόπος. Terent., Lucr. and Nepos. — Sometimes it may be rendered very. — Multi modis is found instead of it. Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 3, 58. Ed. Ern.

MULTIMODUS (multus & modus), a, um, 3 adj. of many or divers kinds, various, πολυτροπος. Liv.

MULTINODUS, a, um, and MOLTINODIS (multus & nodus), e, adj. having many knots or joints. Apul. and Colum.

MULTINOMINIS (multus & nomen), e, 3 adj. having many names. Apul.

MULTINUBENTIA (multus & nubo), æ, 3 f. a marrying many, polygamy, πολυγαμία. Tertul.

MULTINUMMUS, or MOLTINUMMUS (multus & nummus), a, um, adj. costing much money, dear. Varr.

MULTIPARTITUS (multus & partitus), 2 a, um, adj. divided into many parts. Plin.

MULTIPEDA (multus & pes), æ, f. a millepede, insect with many feet, ðνισκος. Plin. — ¶ Also, a staff for measuring, containing several feet. Hygin. de limit.

MULTIPES (Id.), ðdis, adj. having many 2 feet, πολυπους. Plin.

MULTIPLIX (multus & plico), ðcis, adj. having many folds. Cic. alvus. — ¶ Fig. dark, concealed, sly. Cic. ingenium pueri. — ¶ Also, having many windings or concealed places. Ovid. domus. — ¶ Also, having many parts. Virg. lorica. Plin. cortex. Quintil. causa. — ¶ Also, much, many, numerous. Cic. fetus. Plin. folia. — Hence, showing itself in many ways and in various things. Vellei. Vir multiplex in virtutibus. — Also, in a bad sense, one that frequently changes his behavior, entertains different sentiments on the same subject or different times, conforms himself to all persons, endeavors to please every one, fickle, inconstant, changeable. Cic. Cæl. 6. natura Catilinæ. Id. animus.

— ¶ Also, manifold, various, different, πολλαπλάσιος. Cic. genus orationis. Id. ratio disputandi Socratis, h. e. to speak pro and contra of all things. Liv. bellum, h. e. carried on in various ways. — ¶ Also, extensive, large, wide, ample, spacious. Lucr. spatium loci. Liv. Multiplex quanti pro numero damnium est, for multiplicior, h. e. was a greater loss, &c. — Also, affording much occasion or materials for any thing. Cic. Provincia multiplex ad suspiciones.

MULTIPLICABILIS (multiplico), e, adj. 1 manifold. Cic. e Sophocel.

MULTIPLICATIUS (Id.), ðnis, f. a multiplying or increasing, πολλαπλασιασμός. Colum. — ¶ Also, multiplication. Vitruv.

MULTIPLICATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a multiplier. Paul. Nol.

MULTIPLICITER (multiplex), adv. in 2 manifold or various manners, in many ways, πολλαπλάσιος. Quintil.

MULTIPLICUS (Id.), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to multiply, increase, augment, πολλαπλα-

σιάζω. Cas. æs alienum. Nep. usuras. Liv. regnum Eumenis potest. Cic. gloriam. Id. domum, h. e. to enlarge. — ¶ Also, in arithmetic, to multiply. Colum.

MULTIPOTENS (multum & potens), tis, 3 adj. of great power, πολυκράτης. Plaut.

MULTIRADIX (multus & radix), ðcis, adj. 3 having many roots, πολυρριζος. Apul.

MULTIRAMIS (multus & ramus), e, adj. 3 having many branches, πολυραμος. Apul.

MULTISCIUS (multum & sciens), a, um, 3 adj. knowing a great many things, πολυμαθής. Apul.

MULTISONORUS (multum & sonorus), 3 a, um, adj. sounding much or loudly. Claudium.

MULTISONUS (multus & sonus), a, um, 3 adj. sounding loudly. Mortal.

MULTITUS, and MOLTITUS (unc.), a, 3 um, adj. used of certain soft, splendid, thin garments. Tertull. synthesis. Juvenal. Multitia, sc. vestimenta.

MULTITUDUS (multus), ðnis, f. a multitude, great number or quantity, πλῆθος. Cic. hominum. Id. beneficiorum. Nep. navium. Frequently, the greater number, the muss. — Also, a multitude or great number of persons. Cic., Cas. and Nep. — ¶ Also, the multitude, populace, rabble. Cic. imperita. Sallust. Multitudines, h. e. groups of people. — ¶ Varr. Numerus multitudinis, and, simply, Id. Multitudo, h. e. the plural number in grammar.

MULTIVAGUS (multum & vagus), a, um, 2 adj. wandering or straying much, πολυπλανής. Plin. avis.

MULTIVIDUS (multus & video), a, um, 3 adj. seeing much. Martian. Copell.

MULTIVIRA (multus & vir), æ, f. she 3 that has been married to many men, the wife of many husbands. Minuc. Fel.

MULTIVIVUS (multus & via), a, um, adj. 3 having many ways. Apul. circuitus, h. e. a frequent going round.

MULTIVOLUS (multus & volo), a, um, 3 adj. wishing or desiring many things, πολυβουλος. Catull.

MULTIVORANTIA (multus & voro), æ, 3 f. gluttony. Tertul.

MOLTUS, and MOLTUS (multa), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to punish with any thing, particularly when the punishment consists in a loss or deprivation. Cic. vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte. Id. populos stipendio, h. e. to sentence them to pay. Liv. aliquem exsilio. Cic. multa, pœna. — ¶ Also, to deprive of by way of punishment. Nep. aliquem pecunia, h. e. to fine him a sum of money. Liv. parte. Agri, or, Cic. agris. Sueton. sacerdotio. Cic. Antiochum Asia multarunt. — Also, without an ublat. Cic. Hujus consilia esse multata, h. e. punished, but implying loss. — So, also, figur. Colum. boves iniquitate operis, h. e. to torment, fatigue. — Suet. Aug. 21. Multari, for multare. — Also, with a dat. to the question, For whom? for whose benefit? Cic. Veneri esse multatum, h. e. bound to give up his inheritance to Venus. — ¶ Plaut. Multare miserias, h. e. to suffer, endure.

MOLTUS, adv. ablat. of multum. See Multus, a, va.

MOLTUS, and MOLTUSIENS (multus & tus), adv. many times, often, oftentimes, πολλάκις. Justin.

MOLTUS, adv. See Multus, a, um.

MOLTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. Comparat. Plus (neut.), pluris. Plur. Plures, a. Plus (neut.), pluris. Superlat. Plurimus. — I. POSIT. Multus, a, um, many, much, numerous, frequent.

Id. Multis Cic. Multi fortissimi viri. Id. Multis verbis, h. e. diffusely. Multi, many, many persons. Terent. Multi alii, h. e. many other persons. So, also, Plin. Multi homin. Suet. So, also, Plin. Multi homin. So, also, Id. Multæ arborum, minum. So, also, Id. Multæ, many things, much, for arbores. Multa, many things, also. Cic. Nimis multa. Multi significat, also. Virg. the many, the multitude of persons. Una e multis. Also, in the singular. Virg. Multa victima, for multæ victimæ. Cic. Multa carne, h. e. much flesh. Id. Multus sudor. Id. Multo labore. Nep. Multa supellex. Plin. and Suet. Sol multus, h. e. hot. So, frequently, with poets. — Multi, the many, the great

mass, the populace. ordinary or common people, οἱ πολλοί. Cic. Unus de multis. *Id.* Orator e multis. Ovid. Una e multis sit tibi, h. e. not better than others. Cic. Numerarer in multis, h. e. among the ordinary, common orators. So, also, *Multr*, of women. Acc. Video te, mulier, more multarum utier, h. e. the many, the wicked. — *Multum*, much, a large amount, a great part. Sallust. Multum diei processerat, h. e. a considerable part of the day. Liv. In multum diei, h. e. until late in the day. — Hence, *Multo*, by much, much, a great deal, by far, with comparatives and verbs denoting an exceeding, surpassing, preferring, &c. Nep. Multo plura. Cic. Multo pauciores. *Id.* Multo minus. *Id.* Multo magis. Nep. Multo ceteros gloria antecesserunt. So, also, *Terent.* Multo me antevenit. Cic. Virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponebat. So, also, with *præstat*, it is better. Sallust. Multo præstat beneficii quam maleficii immemorem esse. So, also, with *malle*. Cic. Multo malo. Also, with a positive. *Terent.* Multo maligna, for multum, or valde. Also, with particles, denoting a difference or distinction. Cic. Multo secus, h. e. far otherwise. Nep. Multo aliter. Also, with *infra*. Plin. Diuque jam non aliud ad nos invellitur laser, quam quod in Perside aut Media nascitur, sed multo infra Cyrenaicum, h. e. much below. Also, with superlatives, to increase the force of them, for long. Nep. Multo formosissimus. Cic. Multo maxima parte. Also, with *ante* and *post*, or *postea*. Cic. Non multo post, or postea, h. e. not long afterwards. Nep. Multo ante, or, Cic. Ante multo, h. e. long before. *Multum* is also used for *multo*. *Id.* Non multum est magis. In *multum* is also used instead of it. Plin. In multum velocior, h. e. much or far quicker. — Hence, *Multum*, adv. much, very much, very, greatly, often, frequently, many times, far. Cic. Longe omnes multumque sperabit. Cæs. Quibus ad pugnam non multum confidebat. Cic. Multum necum sunt. Plaut. Multum loquax. Cic. Multum dispares. Nep. Non multum desideret historiam. — *Diu* is sometimes joined with it. Cic. Diu multamque. — Hence, *Ut multum*, sc. est, at the most, at the utmost. *Martial.* Et lotam, ut multum, terque, quaterve togam. — *Multum est*, it is of great use, of much importance. Virg. Adco in teneris consuecere, multum est. *Multa* est denotes, also, it is frequent, it is often heard. Cic. Multum est in his regionibus, hincine est ille, qui urbem? quem senatus? nostri cetera. *Terent.* Quid multa verba? h. e. to be short. So, also, Cic. Ne multis, sc. dicam, &c. or, *Id.* Ne multis, sc. morer, h. e. to speak in a few words, to cut the matter short, to be brief. — Sometimes, it may be rendered very, much. Nep. Multa invecus. Virg. Multa gemens. — *Multus*, a, um, for multum, or multa, or magna pars rei. Liv. Multus sanguinis, h. e. much blood. Cic. Multi sudoris est, h. e. of great labor or difficulty. *Id.* Multus sermo. *Id.* Ad multum diem, h. e. till the day was far advanced. Liv. Postquam multa jam dies erat, or, Cæs. Multo die, h. e. when a great part of the day had already elapsed. Cic. Multa nocte, h. e. late at night. *Tacit.* Multo adhuc die, h. e. whilst much of the day was still remaining. Cic. Multo mane, h. e. very early. — *Multus*, a, um, with a substantive, is also used for the adverb *multum*. Virg. Multa viri virtus multusque recursat honos, for multum (h. e. sepe) virtus multumque (h. e. et sepe) honos, &c. — *Gell.* Multa opinio, h. e. multorum. — *Tacit.* Velut multa pace, h. e. as if there was peace every where. — *¶* Also, great, large. Liv. Multa pars Europæ. Cic. Operam suam multam existimare. *Ovid.* In toto multa jacere toro, h. e. large, taking up a great space. — Also, great, much. Sallust. cura. *Horat.* libertas. Plaut. Multi facere, h. e. to esteem greatly. — *¶* Also, frequent in any thing, too frequent, too much, too great. — Hence, too frequent in speaking, diffuse, prolix, dwelling too much on, tedious. Cic. Ne multus

sim. *Id.* Est multus in laudanda magnificentia. — Also, doing any thing frequently. Sallust. Multus instare, h. e. incessantly. — Also, frequently present, being any where frequently. Sallust. Ad vigilias multus adesse. — *¶* Also, that carries things too far. Hence, disagreeable, unpleasant, disgusting. Plaut. and Catull. homo. — II. COMPAR. Plus, plur. Plures, a. Plus, more, is used as a substantive and as an adverb. Cic. Plus pecunie. *Id.* virium. Liv. hostium. Cic. Plus mihi deberet. Cæs. Plus posse. *Id.* Plus facere. *Id.* Non plus quam, &c. h. e. as little as. *Id.* Cum matre plus una esse, h. e. longer. — *Quam* is also frequently omitted. *Terent.* Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, for plus quam, &c. *Id.* Plus milles audi. Cic. Plus annum obtinere provinciam. Liv. Plus mille capti. — Also, with an ablat. for *quæ*. Cic. Plus æquo, h. e. more than fair or reasonable. Liv. Paulo plus, or, *Terent.* Plus paulo, h. e. a little more. Cic. Non plus duobus mensibus. *Horat.* Plus poscente ferent. *Id.* Annos sexaginta natus est aut plus eo, sc. tempore, h. e. or more than that, or above. — Also, with an ablat. when it denotes by. Liv. Uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, h. e. more by one. So, also, *Id.* Una plures tribus. Cic. Molestum est uno digito plus habere, h. e. to have one finger more or over, consequently, six. — *Pluris*, when joined with verbs of buying, selling, esteeming, &c. means higher, dearer. Cic. Ager multo pluris est, h. e. is worth much more. *Id.* Conscientia mihi pluris est. *Id.* putare, facere, habere, or æstimare, h. e. to value or esteem higher. *Id.* vendere, h. e. higher. *Id.* emere. *Coluv.* ædificare. — *Nemes.* Plus formosus, for formosior. — *Plaut.* Plus triginta annis majus est. In this passage, plus is redundant. — Plus plusque, more and more. Cic. diligere. *Hirt.* Plus minus, or, *Martial.* Plusve minusve, h. e. about, properly, more or less. — Plus, with minus (in the signification of too little) means also too much. *Terent.* Ne quid faciam plus, quod me post minus fessisse satius sit. *Id.* Ne quid plus minusve faxit, h. e. too much or too little. — Also, with *quam* following. Plaut. Eheu! cur ego plus minusve feci, quam æquum fuit! — The ablat. *Plure* occurs in Cic. ap. *Charis.* — *¶* Plures, a, more several. Cic. Plures, sc. homines. Plin. Plurium dierum. Cic. Ne plura, sc. dicam, h. e. in short. Nep. Pluribus verbis, or, *Phædr.* Pluribus, sc. verbis, h. e. more diffusely, more at length. — *Plura* denotes, also, further, longer. *Lucret.* morari. — In *Lucret.* we find, also, *pluria*. — Also, more than one, several, many. Liv. Plures enixa partus. Cic. Pluribus verbis rogare. — Also, the dead. Plaut. Ad plures penetrare, h. e. to die. — III. SUPERL. Plurimum, a, um, very much, most. Plaut. præda. *Horat.* labor. Plaut. Salutem plurimum dicere, or, *Terent.* Plurima salute impertire, h. e. to make his best respects. — *Plurimum*, the most, or very much, is also used with a genit. Nep. studii. Cic. gravitatis. — *Plurimi*, with verbs of esteeming, denotes very highly. Nep. facere. Cic. esse. The plural, *Plurimi*, a, a, is common. The singular is sometimes used instead of it. *Horat.* Plurimum dicet. *Ovid.* Plurima rosa. — *Plurimus*, a, um, is also used for *plurima pars*. *Ovid.* Plurima Ætnæ. — Hence, great, large, strong, thick, frequent, abundantly supplied, &c. *Ovid.* Plurima silva. *Id.* fons. *Martial.* luna, h. e. the full moon. Virg. canities. *Id.* collis, h. e. very large, or for *plurima pars collis*. *Ovid.* Legor plurimum in orbe. *Ovid.* Plurimum est jugis, h. e. most frequently, principally, &c. — *Plurimum* is also used adverbially, very much, most, especially. Cic. diligere. *Id.* uti. Also, for the most part, commonly, generally. Nep. Cypri vixit. Also, at the most, at the utmost. Plin. Ex aqua datur elleborum nigrum ad leniter molliendam alvum, plurimum drachma, &c. — *Plurimum quantum*, very much. Flor. favoris Minuc. Fel. gratulor. Plaut. Plurimum, for the greatest part.

MULVIANUS (Mulvius), a, um, adject relating to Mulvius, called after him Cic.  
MULVIUS, or MILVIUS, a, um, adject. Cic. and Sallust. pons, h. e. a bridge across the Tiber, near Rome, now Ponte Molle.  
MULUS (unc.), i, m. a mule, ἡμίονος. Cic.  
MUMMIUS, i, m. a name of several Romans. The most celebrated among them are Lucius Mummius, who destroyed Corinth, and Sp. Mummius, brother of Lucius. — Hence, Mummian, a, um, adj. Mummian.  
MUNCTYD (mungo, not used), ðnis, f. a blowing the nose. Arnob.  
MUNDĀ, æ, f. a town of Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, where Cæsar entirely defeated the sons of Pompey, now Monda, in Grenada. — Hence, Mundensis, e, adj. Sueton.  
MUNDANUS (mundus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the world, a cosmopolite, a citizen of the world. Cic. *Thuc.* 5, 37. — *¶* Also, for mundi. *Macrobi.* anima. *Id.* annus, h. e. the great year, including a complete revolution of the heavens, and consisting of 15,000 common years. — *¶* Also, heavenly. Avien.  
MUNDĀTIUS (mundo), ðnis, f. a cleansing, καθάρσιμος. Augustin.  
MUNDATOR (Id.), ðris, a cleanser. Jul. Firmic.  
MUNDE (mundus), adv. cleanly, neatly, purely, beautifully, elegantly, καθάρως. Senec. Parum munde, et parum decenter. Cato and Colum. Mundissime.  
MUNDENSIS, e. See Munda. 2  
MUNDIĀLIS (mundus), e, adj. earthly, worldly, mundane, κοσμικός. Tertull.  
MUNDIĀLYTER (mundialis), adv. after the manner of the world. Tertull. vivere.  
MUNDICIA, æ. See Munditia.  
MUNDICINA (mundus, a, um), æ, f. an instrument, medicine, &c. for cleansing. Apul. dentium, h. e. tooth-powder.  
MUNDICORS (mundus, a, um, & eor), 3 dis, adj. of a clean heart. Augustin.  
MUNDIPOTENS (mundus & potens), tis, 3 adj. a ruler of the world, powerful in the world. Tertull.  
MUNDITENENS (mundus & tenens), tis, 3 adj. same as Mundipotens. Tertull.  
MUNDITER (mundus, a, um), adv. cleanly, neatly, καθάρως. Plaut.  
MUNDITIYA, and MUNDICIYA, æ, and MUNDITYES (Id.), ei, f. cleanliness, absence of dirt, καθαρότης. Plaut. — *¶* Also, neatness in dress, furniture, &c. Ovid. Munditius capitur. Cic. Adhibenda est munditia. — *¶* Also, neatness in speaking, terseness. Cic.  
MUNDUS (mundus, a, um), as, avi, ætum, 2 a. 1. to clean, cleanse, make clean, καθάρω, καθάρίζω. Plin.  
MUNDULE (dimin. of munde), adv. cleanly, neatly, elegantly, decently. Apul.  
MUNDULUS (dimin. of mundus, a, um), 3 a, um, adj. neat, clean, trim, nice, spruce, polite. Plaut.  
MUNDUM, i, n. same as Mundus, ornaments for women. Lucil. ap. Gell.  
MUNDUS (mundus, a, um), i, m. ornament, κόσμος. Liv. muliebris, or, simply, Apul. mundus, h. e. a woman's ornaments or dress, γυναικίος κόσμος. — Hence, instruments. Apul. Mundus opera messoria, h. e. instruments for reaping. — *¶* Also, the heavens, οὐρανός. Cic. lucens. Virg. arduus. — *¶* Also, the world, the universe. Ovid. Oculus mundi, h. e. the sun. In mundo, in the world, existing, somewhere. Plaut. Cui, quod amet, in mundo siet. *Id.* Cui libertas in mundo sita est. *Emm.* ap. *Charis.* Seu ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est. — *¶* Also, the world, earth, inhabitants of the earth, mankind. Lucan. Ut opes nimias, mundo fortuna subacto, intulit, &c. Senec. Quem mundus est superi timent. Lucan. Miserique fuit spes irrita mundi. — *¶* Also, a hole or pit dug in the centre of a town newly built, into which the first fruits and other things were thrown. This place was, on three different days of the year, the open gate of the infernal regions for the ghosts of the departed, and was called mundus patens.

Varr. ap Macrob. 1, 16. Plutarch. Rom. 10, 3.

**MUNDŌS** (perhaps from *munctus*, a, um), a, um, adj. *not dirty, clean, cleanly, pure, neat, καθαρός*. Horat. supellex. *Id.* cœna. Gell. ager. Terent. Nil vident mundius. Colum. Cubile mundissimum. — ¶ Also, *genteel, spruce, trim, neat, fine, elegant*, as, in dress, manner of life, &c. Cic. homo. Prop. Menander. Liv. Culus justo mundior, h. e. too genteel dress. — ¶ Also, *pretty, neat, not bad*. Ovid. verba. Gell. Versus, quibus nihil mundius est. — ¶ Also, *not common*. Lamprid. panis. — ¶ Also, *ornamented or adorned with any thing*. Enn. Loca navibus munda.

**MUNERABONDŌS** (munero), a, um, same as *Munerans*, giving presents. Apul. **MUNERĀLIS** (munus), e, adj. relating to 3 presents. Plaut. frag. lex, h. e. by which presents to advocates were forbidden.

**MUNERARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 presents, shows or exhibitions. Trebell. Poll. libellus, h. e. a list of fighting gladiators. Suet. Munerarius, h. e. one that exhibits a show of gladiators.

**MUNERATIŌ** (munero), ōnis, f. a giving of presents, making a present, δόσις. Pundect.

**MUNERATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that exhibits a show of gladiators. Flor.

**MUNERIGERŪS** (munus & gero), i, 3m. a bearer of presents. Plaut.

**MUNERŌ** (munus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 1 give. Acc. Cuius exuvias et coronam huic muneravit virgini. Plaut. beneficium alicui, h. e. to bestow upon. — ¶ Also, *to present with*. Cic. aliquem re.

**MUNERŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 1 to give. Cic. alicui commodum. — ¶ Also, *to make a present to any one, to present with*. Cic. aliquem. Horat. aliquem re.

**MUNIA** (munis, e), ium, n. the official or professional duties, functions of one's office, business of one's calling, ἔργα. Cic. and Horat.

**MUNICEPS** (munia & capio), īpis, m. and f. the inhabitant of a municipium, πολιτικός. Cic. Municeps Cosanus, h. e. a citizen of, &c. Pundect. Municeps ejus municipii. — ¶ Also, *a fellow-citizen of such a town, a countryman*. Also, in the feminine, *countrywoman*. Cic. Municeps meus, h. e. my countryman. Plin. Amavit Glyceram municipem suam. — Hence, figur. Juvenal. Lagenaē municipes Jovis, h. e. Cretan. Id. Vendere municipes siluros.

**MUNICIPALIS** (municipium), e, adj. of or belonging to a municipium, municipal, πολιτικός. Cic. homo. Id. dolor, h. e. municipium. Cic. res. Juvenal. eques. — Sometimes it means *common, mean or vulgar*. Juvenal. eques. Sidon. poetæ.

**MUNICIPALITER** (municipalis), adv. of 3 or in a municipium. Sidon. natus.

**MUNICIPATIM** (municipium), adverb, 2 through the municipia. Sueton.

**MUNICIPATŪS** (municeps), us, m. citizenship. Tertull.

**MUNICIPIŪLUM** (dimin. of municipium), i, n. a small municipium. Sidon.

**MUNICIPIUM** (municeps), ii, n. a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship, as, of soliciting for all public offices, and generally, also, of voting at the comitia; a free town. Cic. and Nep.

**MUNIFEX** (munia & facio), īcis, performing military service, being on duty, as, a soldier. Veget. — Figur. Plin. mamma, h. e. suckling.

**MUNIFYCĒ** (munificus), adv. charitably, 1 liberally, bountifully, freely, munificently, δαπανηρῶς. Cic. and Liv.

**MUNIFICENTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. benevolence, 2 charity, munificence, bountifulness, liberality, generosity, splendor, pomp, μεγαλοδορία, φιλοτιμία. Sallust. and Suet.

**MUNIFICIŪS** (munus & facio), a, um, 3 adject. not free from public taxes. Pandect.

**MUNIFYCŌ** (munificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to present with. Lucret. aliquem re.

**MUNIFYCŪS** (munus & facio), a, um, adj. willingly making presents to others, bene-

volent, charitable, liberal, bountiful, bounteous, giving or bestowing largely, generous, munificent, μεγαλόδοτος, δωρητικός. Cic. In dando munificum esse. Id. Quid tam munificum, quam opem ferre supplicibus, &c.? Ovid. opes. Martial. arca. Also, with a genit. following. Claudian. laudis. Cato. Munificior. Fest. Munificentior. — ¶ Also, performing the duties of one's office, doing duty. Pandect. miles.

**MUNIMEN** (munio), īnis, n. same as *Munimentum*, a fortification, defence, rampart. Virg. ad imbres, h. e. shelter. Ovid. portæ. Id. Munimine cingere fossas. Pallad. horti, a hedge, fence.

**MUNIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. any thing by which a person secures, protects, defends, renders safe, &c. himself, or a place, whether a wall, ditch, rampart, coat of mail, ships, &c. a fortification, shelter, protection, defence, rampart, bulwark, ἀσφάλισμα, παρατείχισμα. Liv. Fossa, haur parvum munimentum. Cæs. Ut hæ spes munimenta præberent. — So, Horatius Cocles, who kept the enemy from the bridge, is called by Liv. Munimentum. — The lacernæ are called by Juvenal. Munimenta togæ, h. e. protection, covering. — ¶ Figur. protection, support. Sallust. Rati, noctem sibi munimento fore. Justin. tecti. Val. Flacc. legum.

**MUNYŌ** (perhaps from ἀμύνω), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. & a. 4. to make a wall, labor at building a wall. Nep. Undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. So, also, of making a wall and ditch round a camp, to work at an intrenchment, to intrench. Auct. B. Afr. Milites qui muniendi gratia vallum petierant. — ¶ TRANS. to build any thing strong. Plaut. mœnia. — ¶ Also, to fortify, defend, secure, strengthen, put in a posture of defence. Nep. arcem. Cæs. locum muro. Cic. Alpibus Italiam muniatur natura. Cæs. castra, h. e. to inclose with a wall, trench and palisades. Cic. domum prædiis. — Also, in general, to secure, protect, cover. Colum. hortum ab incursu hominum. Cic. Spica contra avium morsum munitur vallo aristarum. Suet. Hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniatur, h. e. covered himself. Plaut. Meretricibus muniendis, h. e. to maintain, support. — Hence, figur. to protect, secure, fortify, put in a posture of defence, put in safety, cover. Cic. Munio me ad hæc tempora. Id. Hunc locum muni, h. e. protect myself on this side. Nep. imperium. Cic. se multorum benevolentia. — Also, to make, make passable, pare, repair. Cic. and Liv. viam. Id. rupem. Nep. iter. — Figur. Viam muniere, to make or open a way. Cic. ad consulatum. Id. ad stuprum. Id. accusandi. — ¶ See, also, *Munitus*, a, um.

**MUNYŌ**, ōnis, said to be a poetical foot. I Cic. Ornt. 1, 59. (But the reading *nomi* is more correct.)

**MUNIS** (munis), e, adj. complaisant, ready to oblige. Plaut.

**MUNITĒ** (munitus), adv. strongly, securely 3 by. Varr. Munitus.

**MUNITIŌ** (munio), ōnis, f. a fortifying, strengthening, defending, securing of a person or place against an enemy or other injury, an erecting a strong, defensive place. Cæs. Munitione milites prohibere. Sueton. oppidi. Id. Dyrrhachina, h. e. blockade, siege. Cæs. operis, h. e. a fortifying, erecting of fortifications. — ¶ Also, a making passable, as, by paving, repairing, &c. Cic. viarum. Figur. Id. aditum ad cansam et munitionem, sc. via, h. e. a making the way level. — ¶ Also, that by which a person defends, secures or protects himself, particularly, a fortification, rampart, bulwark. Cic. Urbem munitionibus sepire, h. e. with a line of circumvallation. Nep. Munitiones circumdare oppido. Virg. incendere. Id. Multum munitionis, h. e. of the wall.

**MUNITŌ** (frequentat. of munio), as, a. 1. 1 Cic. viam, h. e. to make a way for himself.

**MUNITŌR** (munio), ōris, m. a fortifier. 2 Ovid. Troje, sc. by walls. — Particularly, one that works at the fortification of a camp. Liv. — Also, a miner. Liv. 5, 19.

**MUNITŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. an apron, leatheren 3 apron. Augustin.

**MUNITŪS**, a, um, particip. from munio. — ¶ Adj. inclosed with walls, fortified, fenced, guarded, defended, secured, protected, made passable. Cic. Nihil tam munitum est. Id. Munitiones esse debent. Id. Oppidum munitissimum. Lucret. 3, 497. Munita viæ, for via, h. e. walls of the teeth, the lips, ἔπος ὀδόντων.

**MUNŪS** (unc.), ēris, n. an office, post, employment, function, charge. Terent. Munus suum administrare, or, Cic. Munere fungi. Liv. Munus vigiliarum obire, h. e. to perform. Gell. Facere munus equitis. Liv. Munere vacare, h. e. to be free from military service. Cic. Honoribus et reipublicâ muneribus perfunctus. Id. Nullum prætermittere officii studium munus. Also, Cic. Habere munus. — Hence, figur. duty, part. Cic. Tuum hoc est munus. — ¶ Also, service, favor. Cic. Munere fungi, h. e. to do a service or favor. Ovid. Sum tui muneris, h. e. I am obliged to you, am your client. — Hence, the last service done to a corpse. Virg. Fungi munere. Id. Tantarum in munere laudum cingite fronde comas, h. e. sacrifices. Hence, Id. Quo munere (sc. Orphei erga mortuam Eurydicem) sprete, &c. h. e. service done by Orpheus to his departed wife, by continually bewailing her in solitude. — ¶ Also, a present, gift, δῶρον, δῶρημα. Cic. deorum. Liv. Munus bene ponere, h. e. to make or bestow properly. Id. nuptiale. Muneri, as a present. Nepos. mittere aliquid alicui, or, Id. dare, or, Virg. Dare aliquid alicui in munere. Id. Munere aliquem donare. — Hence, Horat. Munera Liberi, h. e. wine. Ovid. Terre munere vesci, h. e. frugibus. Id. Cereris, h. e. panis. Cic. solitudinis, h. e. a book written in solitude. — Also, a public exhibition, particularly of gladiators. Cic. Munus dare, or, Sueton. edere. Cic. Declare, or ostendere, h. e. to announce or promise. Id. funeris, h. e. at a funeral. Id. Functus est ædificio maximo munere, h. e. gave a splendid exhibition. Sueton. Munus populi, h. e. an exhibition of gladiators for the people. Also, of the games in the circus. Ovid. Hoc quoque cum Circi munere carmen est. — Also, a public building; a work erected for the use of the people at the expense of an individual. Valer. Pompeii. — Hence, of the universe. Cic. Machinæ ministri tanti muneris. — ¶ Also, in general, any building. Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 3.

**MUNŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. of munus), i, n. 1 a little gift, small present, δωροματίον. Cic. — ¶ Also, a small service or favor. Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

**MUNYCHIA** (Μουνηχία), æ, f. a harbor of Attica belonging to Athens. — Hence, Munychius, a, um, adj. Athenian. Ovid.

**MURÆNĀ** (μύρανα), æ, f. the muræna, a sea-fish of which the ancients were very fond, probably Muræna Helena, L. Cic. The best were brought from the straits of Sicily. Plin. 9, 54, 79. Martial. 11, 80. They were also kept in fish-ponds. Plin. 9, 54, 81. — ¶ Also, a black stripe or vein of the shape of this fish: a fault in tables. Plin. — ¶ Also, of the masculine gender, a surname of a Roman family. 1. Licinius Varro Muræna was a brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenæ, who is meant, Horat. Sat. 1, 5, 38.

**MURÆNIANŪS** (Muræna), a, um, adj. 3 relating to Muræna. Martian. Capell. oratio, h. e. Ciceronis pro Muræna.

**MURÆNŪLĀ** (muræna), æ, f. a small 3 muræna. Hieronym. — ¶ Also, a kind of small chain for the neck. Hieron.

**MURĀLIS** (murus), e, adj. of or belonging to a wall, mural, τειχικός. Cels. herba growing on a wall, pellicular of the wall. It is also called by Plin. muralium. Cæs. Muralia pila, h. e. with which they defended themselves on the wall against besiegers. Virg. tormentum, h. e. a battering engine. Cæs. falx, h. e. hooks to pull down the walls in a siege. Liv. and Gell. corona, h. e. a mural crown given to him who first scaled the walls of a

city in an assault. — *Lucret.* Muralis eorona, h. e. the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers.

MURALIUM, ii, n. See *Muralis*.

MURATUS (murus), a, um, adj. walled, surrounded or defended with walls, τετραχυμένος. *Veget.*

MURCIA, or MURTYA, æ, f. an epithet of Venus, from the myrtle which was sacred to her; for, according to *Plin.* 15, 36, she was formerly called Venus Myrtea. — *¶* Also, the goddess of sloth. *Augustin.*

MURCIDUS (murex), a, um, adj. slothful, sluggish, lazy. *Augustin.*

MURCIUS, and MURTIUS (probably from myrtus), a, um, adj. sacred to, or called after, Venus Murcia. *Apul. met.*, se. in Circo, from their being near the temple of the goddess Murcia.

MURCUS (perhaps from μαλακός, *Æol.* 3 μαλακός), i, m. one that is slothful, lazy, idle, cowardly. Particularly, one who cuts off his thumb that he might not be made a soldier. *Amnian.*

MUREX (unc.), icis, m. a purple-fish; a kind of shell-fish armed with sharp prickles and a long beak, by which it was distinguished from purpura. *Plin.* 9, 60. According to *Haradin*, same as Buccinum. — *¶* Also, the juice of this fish, which was used for dyeing; purple, purple color. *Virg.* — *¶* By poets, Triton is represented as blowing upon such a shell. *Ovid.* Also, Phorcys. *Valer. Flacc.* — They were also used for keeping fluids, as ointment. *Martial.* — Also, for adorning a grotto. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, any thing pointed like a purple-fish; as, a sharp-pointed rock or stone. *Virg.* — Also, a square iron instrument, which, wherever it might be thrown, presented its sharp points; a catapult. *Cart.* — Also, perhaps, a bridle formed in the same way. *Stat. Achill.* 1, 221. — *Gell.* Captivos in armario muricibus præfixo destitutos, et insomnia cruciatos, &c. h. e. pointed irons.

MURGANTIA, æ, f. a town of Sicily. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a town of Italy in the country of the Samnites. *Liv.*

MURGANTINUS (Murgantia), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the town Murgantia in Sicily, Murgantian. *Cic.*

MURIA (ἀλμυρίς), æ, f. salt liquor, strong brine or pickle, ἄλμη, ῥάριχος. *Cels.* and *Colum.* According to *Heindorf* ad *Horat.* Sat. 2, 4, 65, it was of two kinds. One of them, called dura, was merely a solution of salt and water. *Colum.* 12, 6. The other was prepared by boiling sea-water or common water with salt and honey. *Colum.* 12, 25. — Particularly, the pickle in which tunnies and other small fish were salted and eaten with this brine. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

MURATICUS (muria), a, um, adj. pickled or lying in brine. *Plaut.*

MURICATIM (murex), adv. shaped like a murex. *Plin.*

MURICATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. shaped or pointed like the murex. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, fearful, timid. *Fulgent.*

MURICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to or like the murex, rough, pointed, full of points. *Auson. lacuna.*

MURICIDUS (mus & cælo), a, um, adj. a mouse-killer, μυροκτόνος; a term of reproach applied to cowards. *Plaut.*

MURIES, ei, f. same as *Muria*. *Cato.* 3

MURILEGULUS (murex & legulus), i, m. one who fishes for muriees, κογχυλιεντής. *Col. Just.*

MURINUS (mus), a, um, adj. of a mouse, μυρινός. *Plin. sanguis.* *Id. pellis.* *Id. fims.* *Colum. color.* — *¶* *Plin.* hordeum, h. e. a weed; a kind of wild barley. — *Scribon. Larg.* auricula, h. e. an herb called mouse-car. — *¶* *Justin.* Pelles murinæ, h. e. probably, the skins of martens, ermine and other small furred animals.

MURMUR (unc.), ūris, n. a murmur, ψόφος. Of persons. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, of any similar noise or sound, a murmuring, noise, sound. *Cic. maris.* *Horat. riv.* *Lucret.* Murmura dare, h. e. to sound. So of bees. *Virg.* Strepit omnino murmuræ campis, h. e. humming or buzzing noise. Of distant thunder. *Id.* Magno misceri murmuræ cœlium, h. e.

din. Of the wind. *Id.* Ventosi ecederunt murmuris auræ. Of a volcanic mountain. *Sueton.* Ætnæi verticis fumo ac murmure pavefactus, h. e. grumbling, rumbling. Of an earthquake. *Plin.* Præcedit murmur similium mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori. Of a roaring lion. *Martial.* Auditur quantum Massyla per avia murmur, innumero quoties silva leone furit, h. e. roaring. Of a tiger. *Stat.* Tigridis Hyreanæ jejnum murmur, h. e. growling, growling. Of a wind instrument, as, of a taba. *Propert.* Tubicen fera murmura eonde, h. e. dread blasts. Of a bugle. *Horat.* Minaci murmure cornuum perstringis aures. Of a tibia. *Ovid.* Aera compleve inflati murmuræ buxi. *Plin.* Murmura aurium, h. e. a ringing, tingling, or any other noise in the ear. *Propert.* Contemnere murmuræ fama.

MURMORABUNDUS (murmuro), a, um, 3adj. same as *Murmurans*, murmuring or muttering. *Apul.*

MURMURATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a murmuring, 2 small noise, βορβορισμός. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a muttering, grumbling. *Senec.*

MURMURATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a murmurer. *Fest.* — *¶* Also, a grumbler. *Augustin.*

MURMURILLO (dimin. of murmuro), as, 3 n. 1. to utter a low murmur, ἕπερον ὀσφύζω. *Plaut.*

MURMURUS (murmur), as, ōvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to mutter, murmur, βορβόρος. Of persons. *Varr.* Qui murmurat, ita leviter loquitur, quod magis id sono facere, quam ut intelligatur, videatur. *Plaut. secum.* Also, with an uccusat. following. *Ovid.* Flebili lingua murmurat exanimis. Hence, *Apul.* Magia murmurata carminibus, h. e. in which certain forms are muttered over. — Also, of other things, to murmur, sound, rustle, roar, rumble, &c. *Cic.* Murmurans mare. *Plin.* ignes, h. e. as a sign of change of weather. Of the song of a nightingale. *Id.* Secum ipsa murmurat. *Plaut.* Intestina murmurant. — *¶* Also, to grumble, mutter. *Plaut.* Servi murmurant.

MURMUROR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 3 same as *Murmuro*, to murmur. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, to grumble at any thing. *Apul. tarditatem.*

MURBATHARIUS, ii, m. See *Mur-3 rhobatharius*.

MURRATUS, a, um. See *Myrrhatius*.

MURRHA, and MYRRHA (Μύρρα), æ, f. a stone or kind of earth found in Eastern countries, of which precious vessels were made, called vasa murrhina. *Martial.* 10, 80, 1. Poets commonly use murrha for vasa murrhina. The murrha of the ancients was probably porcelain. — *¶* Also, same as *Myrrha*, myrrh. See *Myrrha*.

MURRHATUS. See *Myrrhatius*. 3

MURRHATUS, and MYRRHATUS (murrha, 2 or myrrha), a, um, adj. made of the stone called murrha, or murrha. *Propert.*

MURRHINUS, and MYRRHINUS (Id.), 2 a, um, adj. of the murrha, or murrhine stone, murrhine or myrrhine. *Plin.* Murrhina, se. vasa. *Suet. calix.* *Plin.* Vitrum murrhinum, h. e. glass which resembles vasa murrhina in painting.

MURRHOBATHARIUS, or MURRŌBATHARIUS, or MURRŌBATHARIUS (μύρρον, or μύρρα, & βάζρον), ii, m. one that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by balsam, &c. *Plaut.*

MURSA or MURSYA, æ, f. a town of Panonia or Hungary, now Essek. *Entrop.* — Hence, Mursensis, e, adj. relating to Mursa or Mursia. *Amnian.*

MURTA (myrtus), æ, f. a myrtle. *Cato.* 3

MURTATUS, } See *Myrtus*, &c.

MURTEUS, }

MURTIUS. See *Mureius*.

MURUS (unc.), i, m. a wall, as, of a town, τεῖχος. *Cic. urbis.* — Hence, poetically, muri, for urbs. *Ovid.* Repetens patrios muros. — Also, a wall of a building. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — *¶* *Figur.* any thing resembling a wall. Hence, a bank or mound of earth, a dam. *Varr.* — Also, the circumference or rim of a pot. *Juvenal.* So, also, *Plin.* Cornunium costarum et pectoris muro. — Also, a wooden tower fasten-

ed on the back of an elephant. *Sil.* — Also, the head-dress of Cybele, consisting of towers, is called by *Claudian.* murus crinalis. — *¶* Also, figur. wall, defence, protection, security. *Cic. Lex Ælia et Puffia propugnacula murique tranquillitatis.* *Horat.* Hic murus œneus esto, &c. Also, of persons. *Achilles* is called by *Ovid.* Murus Graium.

MUS (μῦς), mūris, m. and f. a mouse. *Cic., Virg.* and *Horat.* — But by *mures*, in ancient writers, not only our common and destructive mice are meant, but also other animals. *Plin.* Mures Ægyptii, h. e. a species of rat, mus Cahirinus, or Cairo mouse of *Geoffroy.* *Id.* Mus Ponticus, h. e. probably the ermine. — *Martens, eraines,* &c. seem to have been included under this name. *Amnian.* Indumentis ex pellibus sylvestrium murium. Also, the musk, moschus moschifer, the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell. *Hieron.* — It is also used as a word of abuse. *Pe-tron.* — *¶* *Plin.* Mus marinus, h. e. a sea-mouse, a kind of crustaceous animal. — *¶* Also, the name of a Roman family of the gens Decia.

MUSA (Μοῦσα), æ, f. a Muse, goddess of learning, particularly of poetry and music. The ancients sometimes enumerate three muses, but generally nine, viz. Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore. — Hence, *Quintil.* Libet, propter quosdam imperitiores, etiam crassiores, ut vocant, Musa dubitationem hujus utilitatis eximere, h. e. in a clearer, plainer manner, without too much refinement. *Varr.* Sine musa, h. e. without genius, wit, taste, learning. — *¶* Also, a song or poem. *Horat. procox.* *Id. pedestris,* h. e. a low style of poetry bordering upon prose, or it may mean, prose. — *¶* *Musa,* learning, study. *Cic. agrestiores.* *Id. mansuetiores.* *h. e. philosophy.*

MUSÆUM. See *Museum*.

MUSÆUS, i, m. a poet in the time of Orpheus. *Virg.*

MUSAGETES (Μουσᾱγέτης), æ, m. leader of the Muses, an epithet of Apollo and *Hercules.* *Eumen.*

MUSCA (from μύσκα, dimin. of μύς), æ, f. a fly, μύς. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — Hence, of inquisitive persons who pry into every thing. *Plaut.* Musca est pater meus. — Also, of persons troublesome and disagreeable like flies. *Catull.* Neu conare telis mi icere, musca.

MUSCARIUM, ii, n. See *Muscarius*, a, um.

MUSCARIUS (musca), a, um, adj. relating to flies. *Plin.* araneus, h. e. that catches flies. — Hence, *Muscarium*, a fly-stap, a flap to drive away flies with, σόβη, which was also used as a brush. *Martial.* Either peacocks' feathers were used for it, *Martial.* 14, 67, or the tail of an ox, or a horse. *Martial.* 14, 71. Hence, *Veget.* *Muscarium*, a horse's tail. — Also, the top tuft or head of certain plants, as, of fennel. *Plin.* — *¶* *Vitruv.* clavus, h. e. having a broad head.

MUSCERDA (perhaps from μῦς & ἔδρα), æ, f. mouse-dung, μυροχόδος. *Plin.*

MUSCIDUS (muscus), a, um, adj. covered 3 with moss, mossy. *Sidon.*

MUSCIPOLA, æ, f. and MUSCIPOLUM, 3 (mus & capio), i, n. a mouse-trap, μύσχοπον. *Varr.* and *Phædr.*

MUSCOSUS (muscus), a, um, adj. full of 1 moss, mossy, covered or overgrown with moss, βρωδός. *Virg.* Muscosi fontes. *Varr. prata.* *Cic. Muscosius.*

MUSCULA (dimin. of musca), æ, f. a 3 small fly. *Augustin.*

MUSCULOSUS (musculus), a, um, adj. 2 full of muscels, musculous, brawny, fleshy, μώδης. *Cels.*

MUSCULUS (dimin. of mus), i, m. a little 1 mouse, μύων. *Cic.* — Hence, from its resemblance, a muscle of the body. *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Plin. Ep.* Orationem ossa, musculi, nervi decent. — *¶* Also, a war-like machine, a shed or mantlet, under which the besiegers stood when at work. *Cæs.* — *¶* *Plin.* II, 62. *Musculus marinus*, or, simply, *Id.* *Musculus*, h. e. a species of whale. — *¶* Also, a sea-muscle, a kind of shell-fish. *Cels.*

MUSCUS (μύσχος), i, m. moss, βρων.

*Virg.* — ¶ Also, *musk*, civet, *μόσχος*.  
*Hieron.*  
**MŪSEUM**, or **MŪSIUM** (*μουσείον*), *i*, n. a museum, place consecrated to the Muses or to learning. Hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, a library, study or place for learned conversation. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a grotto. *Plin.* 36, 42.  
**MŪSEŪS** (*Μουσῆος*), *a*, um, adj. relating to the Muses. Hence, *Museum*, a place dedicated to the Muses, a library, place where scholars meet, &c. *Suet.* (See *Muscum*). — Hence, *poetical* or *musical*. *Lucret.* *Museus* lepos. *Id. mele.* — ¶ Also, same as *Musivus*, *nausic.* *Inscr. opus.*  
**MŪSICĀ**, *a*, and **MŪSICĒ** (*μουσική*), *sc. τέχνη*), *es*, *f.* *nausic*, generally including, also, the art of poetry. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*  
**MŪSICĀTŪS** (*musica*), *a*, um, adj. regulated by music, musical. *Apul. cantus.*  
**MŪSICĒ**, *es*. See *Musica*.  
**MŪSICĒ** (*inusicus*), *adv.* pleasantly, merrily, *μουσικῶς*. *Plaut.*  
**MŪSICŪS** (*μουσικός*), *a*, um, adj. relating to music, musical. *Plin. ars, h. e. music.* *Cic. leges, h. e. rules of music.* *Phædr. sonus citharæ.* *Plin. pedes.* *Sætoa. agon, or, Id. certamen, h. e. a contest in music.* — Hence, *Cic. Musicus*, a musician. — *Musica*, *orum*, *nausic.* *Cic. Dedere se musicis.* — ¶ Also, relating to poetry, poetical. *Tercut. studium, h. e. poetry.* So, also, *Id. ars.* — ¶ Also, relating to learning, learned. *Gell. Musicus ludus.*  
**MŪSIGĒNĀ** (*Musa & gigno*), *a*, *m.* a son of a Muse. *Rufa.*  
**MŪSIMŌ**, and **MŪSMŌ** (*μούσιμων*), *ōnis*, *m.* an animal produced by two animals of different species, a mongrel creature, *μούσιμων*. *Cato* and *Plin.*  
**MŪSINŌR** (*unc.*), *āris*, *ātus* sum, *dep. 1.* 3 to dally, to do any thing dallying or for sport. *Varr. ap. Plin. Dum ista musinamur.* See *Magiaor.*  
**MŪSIUM**. See *Museum*.  
**MŪSIVĀRIŪS** (*musivum*), *ii*, *m.* one who makes mosaic work. *Cod. Just.*  
**MŪSIVŪS** (*μουσειός*), *a*, um, adj. relating to mosaic work. — Hence, *Musivum*, *sc. opus, h. e. mosaic work.* *Spartian. Pictum de musivo.*  
**MŪSMŌ**. See *Musivus*.  
**MŪSSĀTIŌ** (*musso*), *ōnis*, *f.* same as *Mus-3 sitatio*. *Anmian.*  
**MŪSSĀTIŪS** (*musso*), *ōnis*, a suppressing of the voice, silence. *Apul.*  
**MŪSSĪTŌ** (*frequentat. of musso*), *as*, *n.* and *a. 1.* to be silent, not to matter. *Plaut. Ergo, si sapis, mussabit.* *Id. Metu mussitant.* — ¶ Also, to say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter. *Plaut. Ego hæc mecum mussito.* — ¶ Also, to be silent respecting any thing, bear with silence. *Tercut. injuriam.*  
**MŪSSŌ** (*mutio*), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* same as *Mussito*, to say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, *μῦζω*. *Plaut. Summo hæc clamore, interdum mussans.* — ¶ Also, to be silent, not to have the courage to speak or to speak any thing out, to brook it. *Plaut. Æquum non est, per metum mussari.* *Virg. Flent mussantque.* — ¶ Also, to be afraid to do or say any thing, to be in fear or uncertainty. *Virg. Dicere mussant.* *Id. Mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, h. e. considers fearfully, &c.* — ¶ Also, to murmur, make a low noise, huaa, buzz. *Virg. Apes mussant.*  
**MŪSSŌR**, *āris*, *ātus* sum, *dep. 1.* for *muss-3 so*. *Varr.*  
**MŪSTĀCĒ** (*unc.*), *es*, *f.* a kind of laurel. *Plin.* 15, 39.  
**MŪSTĀCĒŪS** (*mustum*, or *mustace*), *a*, um, adj. of must, or of laurel. — Hence, *Juvval. Mustaceum*, *sc. libum*, and, *Cato. Mustaceus*, *sc. libus, h. e. a must or laurel-cake.* This was a kind of wedding-cake, the flour of which had been kneaded with must, cheese, anise, &c. and some laurel leaves; the cake was baked upon laurel leaves. — Hence, *Cic. Laureolam in mustaceo querere, h. e. properly, to look for a twig of laurel in the laurel-cake, hence, to strive after swag in trifles.*  
**MŪSTARĪŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. relating to 3 must. *Cato.*

**MŪSTĒLĀ**, or **MŪSTĒLLĀ** (*mus*), *a*, *f.* a weasel, γαλή. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of fish. *Plin.* According to some, a river-lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*, L.). According to others, a burbot or eel-pout (*Gadus Lota*, L.).  
**MŪSTĒLĀTŪS**, or **MŪSTĒLLĀTŪS** (*mus-3 tela*), *a*, uni, adj. of a color like that of a weasel. *Apul. Met. 2. Mustelatis pel- plis laceratus.* (But the passage seems to be corrupt.)  
**MŪSTĒLINŪS**, or **MŪSTĒLLINŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. of or like a weasel, γαλεῶδης. *Plin. utriculus.* *Terent. color, h. e. the color of weasels.*  
**MŪSTĒLLĀRIŪS** *vicus* was in Rome. *Varr.*  
**MŪSTĒŪS** (*mustum*), *a*, um, adj. of or 2 like must or new wine. — Hence, *sweet as naust.* *Varr. mala, h. e. naust-apples, afterwards called melimela.* — ¶ Also, *young, new, fresh.* *Plin. caseus. Id. piper.* *Plin. Ep. liber.*  
**MŪSTŪLĒNTŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. abound- 3 ing in must. *Apul. autumnus.* — *Figur.* *Plaut. fragm. æstus, or ventus.*  
**MŪSTŪM**. See *Mustus*.  
**MŪSTŪS** (perhaps from *μόςχος*), *a*, um, adj. fresh, new, young, véos. *Cato. agna. Id. Vinum mustum, or, absol., Id. and Virg. Mustum, sc. vinum, h. e. naust, new wine, γαλεῶκος.* *Plin. Ep. novum.* So, also, in the plural. *Ovid. and Plin. Musta. Ovid. Tercentum musta, h. e. autiāns.* — *Figur.* *Plin. 15, 2, Ed. Hard. Mustum olei, h. e. new oil.*  
**MŪTĀ**, *a*, *f.* a goddess, otherwise called *Lara*, and *Larunda*, or *Tacita*, struck dumb by Jupiter for her talkativeness.  
**MŪTĀBĪLĪS** (*mutio*), *e*, adj. changeable, subject to change, mutable, alterable, unsettled, inconstant, fickle, uncertain, μεταβλητός, ἐμπετάβολος. *Virg. Vari- um et mutabile semper femina.* *Cic. Omne corpus mutabile est.* *Ovid. pectus, h. e. that may be guided or persuaded.* *Val. Max. Quid mutabilis? Porcius Latro. Mutabilissima voluntates.*  
**MŪTĀBĪLĪTĀS** (*mutabilis*), *ātis*, *f.* changeableness, mutability, fickleness, inconstancy, ἀστασία, ἐκκίνησις. *Cic.*  
**MŪTĀBĪLĪTĒR** (*Id.*), *adv.* changeably. 3 *Varr.*  
**MŪTĀTIŌ** (*mutio*), *ōnis*, *f.* a changing, alter- 3 ing, change, μεταβολή. *Cic. consilii. Id. Mutationem rei facere, h. e. to change. Id. Mutationis rerum cupidi, of innovation or revolution; of a change of govern- ment.* — ¶ Also, a change, exchange. *Tercut. vestis. Cic. officiorum, h. e. inter- change.* — Hence, in posting, a change of horses. *Cod. Theod.*  
**MŪTĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* a changer, μετα- 3 ποιητής. *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, an ex- changer. *Lucan. mercis, h. e. a mer- chant.* *Val. Flacc. equorum, h. e. de- snltor.*  
**MŪTĀTŌRIŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. relating 3 to changing or exchanging. *Tertull. in- dumentum.*  
**MŪTĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* same as *Mutato*. 3 *Tertull.*  
**MŪTĒSCŌ** (*mutus*), *is*, *n. 3.* to grow mute 3 or dumb, κωφόματ. *Apul.*  
**MŪTĪCŪS** (*unc.*), *a*, um, adj. same as *Mu- 3 tilus*, curtailed, docked. *Varr. arista, h. e. an ear of corn without a beard.*  
**MŪTĪLĀTIŌ** (*mutilo*), *ōnis*, *f.* a maiming, 3 mangling, mutilation, ἀκρωτηριασμός, κολόβωσις. *Cels.*  
**MŪTĪLŌ** (*mutilus*), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* 3 to cut or lop off; to cut short, clip, crop, maim, mutilate, κολοβώω, ἀκρωτηριάζω. *Liv. aures. Id. nasum. Curt. corpora. Ovid. caudam colubæ. Id. ramos. Lin. naves.* — Hence, *figur. Tercut. aliquem, h. e. with regard to property.* *Plin. verba (in pronunciation).* — ¶ Also, *figur. to disdain.* *Cic. exercitum. Cod. Justin. patrimonium. Id. jura libertatis.*  
**MŪTĪLŪS** (*μιτύλος*, or *μύτιλος*), *a*, um, 3 adj. maimed, mutilated, κολοβός, κόλος. *Cod. Theod. homo, h. e. that has cut off his fingers.* *Apul. Grabatulus uno pede mutilus, h. e. crippled.* *Gell. litera.* — Particularly, of horned animals, when one horn or both are wanting. *Colum. capella. Cæs. Alces sunt cornibus mu- 3 tilæ.* — Hence, facetiously, *Horat. Mu- 3 tilus minitaris? h. e. exsecto cornu.*

— ¶ *Figur. as, in speaking.* *Cic. 3 Mutila loqui, h. e. too short.*  
**MŪTĪLŪS**, a shell-fish, *nauscl.* See *My- 3 tilus*.  
**MŪTĪNĀ**, *a*, *f.* a town of Italy, now *Mo- 3 dena*, where *Antony* shut up *D. Brutus*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Mutinensis*, *e*, adj. relat- 3 ing to *Mutina*. *Ovid. arma. Sueton. bellum. Plin. ager.*  
**MŪTĪNŪS**, or **MŪTĪNŪS** (*muto, onis*), *i*, 3 *m.* same as *Priapus*. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, same as *Penis*. *Priap. 73, 2.* (But *Ed. Anton. reads mutonio*, from *mutio- 3 nim*, in the same signification.)  
**MŪTĪŪS**, and **MŪTĪŪŌ** (from the sound 3 mu), *is*, *ivī*, *ītum*, *n. 4.* to mutter, speak 3 softly or between the teeth, speak ever so 3 little. *Plaut. Etiam muttis? h. e. do you 3 mutter? Id. Intus cave quemquam mu- 3 tire siveris. Terent. Nihil mutire au- 3 deo. Id. Neque opus est mutio, h. e. 3 there is no occasion for even a word on that 3 subject.* — ¶ Also, of a he-goat, to bleat. 3 *Auct. Caru. de Philom.*  
**MŪTĪŪŌ**, and **MŪTĪŪŌ** (*mutio*), *ōnis* 3 *f.* a muttering. *Plaut.*  
**MŪTĪŪŌ** (*frequent. of mutio*), *as*, *a. 1.* to 3 exchange frequently, appoint by turns. — 3 Hence, *Gell. Mutitare, sc. convivium, 3 h. e. to feast one another by turns.*  
**MŪTĪŪŌ**, *a*, um. See *Matio*.  
**MŪTĪŪS**. See *Mucius*.  
**MŪTŌ** (*contr. from movio*), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, 3 *a. 1.* to move, move away or from its place, 3 move to a place. *Plaut. Neque se luna 3 quoquam mutat, h. e. naoves not from the 3 spot.* *Liv. Mutari finibus, h. e. egredi. 3 Cic. Nequis inivitus civitate mutatur, 3 h. e. exeat, ejiciatur, privetur. Ovid. 3 Hinc dum muter, h. e. if I get only away 3 or be removed from this place. Hence, 3 Mutari, of trees, which are transplanted. 3 Virg. — ¶ Also, to alter, change, μετα- 3 ποιέω. *Cic. sententiam. Id. consilium. 3 Terent. fidem cum aliquo, h. e. 3 not to keep his word. Ovid. E nigro 3 color est mutatus in album. Quintil. 3 Mutari colore, h. e. to change color, turn 3 pale or red through fear. Ovid. Mutari 3 alite, for in alitem, h. e. to be changed 3 or transformed. Cic. Cibus mutatur et 3 concoquitur, h. e. receives another shape. 3 — Hence, *Tercut. Haud mutio factum, I 3 approve of what has been done, I do not 3 repent of it. Id. Nihil mutat de uxore, 3 h. e. he does not change his opinion, sticks 3 to it. Cic. Neque nunc mutio, h. e. I re- 3 main firm, do not repent of it. — Mutare 3 is also used for mutari or mutare se. Liv. 3 Mores mutaverint. Tacit. Mutabat 3 æstus. — Mutare means also to differ. Varr. 3 Pastiones hoc mutant, quod, &c. Gell. 3 Mutare a Menandro. Pandect. Nec mu- 3 tat, h. e. that makes no difference, is imma- 3 terial or irrelevant. — Hence, to age, 3 tinge. Virg. velleri luto, h. e. to dye 3 yellow. — Also, to improve, change for the 3 better. Terent. factum. — Also, to spoil, 3 Horat. Vinum mutatum. — Also, to 3 adulterate. Plin. balsamum melle. — 3 ¶ Also, to change, exchange, interchange, 3 barter, traffic. Sallust. mancipia cum 3 vino, h. e. for wine. Horat. merces. 3 Sallust. res inter se. Colum. porcos 3 are, h. e. to sell. Horat. uvam strigili. 3 Cic. solum, h. e. to go into exile. So also 3 Sallust. locum. Cæs. jumenta, h. e. to 3 change horses. Cic. orationem, or genus 3 loquendi, h. e. to vary or make changes in 3 the manner of expressing one's ideas. So, 3 also, *Id. Verba mutata, h. e. figurative, 3 particularly metonymic expressions. Id. 3 calceos et vestimenta, h. e. to change 3 shoes and garments. Terent. vestem cum 3 aliquo, h. e. to change garments with any 3 person. Hence, in mourning, Cic. Ves- 3 tem mutare, h. e. to put on mourning. — 3 Poets use the expression Mutare locum, 3 urbem, for locum nostrum cum loco, 3 urbe. Horat. Quid terras mutamus? 3 urbe. Horat. Quid terras mutamus? 3 for nostram sedem cum terris, h. e. why 3 do we leave our native land for, &c. So, 3 also, *Id. lares et urbem. Prop. Mutare 3 calores, h. e. alio transferre amorem, 3 h. e. to change one's love, love another. 3 Comp. Prop. 1, 13 (12), 11. Oct. ap. 3 Suet. Oct. 69. — ¶ Also, to abandon, 3 forsake, desert. Tacit. principem. Pe- 3 tron. Sidera mutata, h. e. abandoned by 3 the gods.*  
**MŪTŌ** (*unc.*), *ōnis*, *m.* same as *Penis*. 3****

*Horat.* — Hence, Mutoniatus, a, um, adj. h. e. mutone praeditus. *Martial.*  
**MUTONIUM**, ii, n. same as *Muto*. See *3 Mutinus*.  
**MUTUO**, **MUTUO**, **MUTUO**, &c. } See *Mutuo*.  
**MUTUARIUS** (mutuus), a, um, adj. same as *Mutuus*. *Apul.*  
**MUTUATICUS**. See *Mutuatiuus*.  
**MUTUATOR** (mutuor), onis, f. a borrowing. *Cic.*  
**MUTUATOR**, and **MUTUATOR** (mutuor), a, um, adj. borrowed, *davestros*. *Gell.* 30, 1. (Where most *Edd.* have *mutuaticus*, in the same sense.)  
**MUTUO** (mutuus), adv. mutually, in return. *Cic.*  
**MUTUATOR** (Id.), adv. same as *Mutuo*, 3 mutually. *Varr.*  
**MUTUO** (mutuo), as, n. l. or **MUTUATOR** (mutuor), aris, dep. l. to desire to borrow. *Plaut.* *Mutuantanti*.  
**MUTUOLUS** (unc.), i, m. in architecture, 2a modillion, a corbel, bracket. *Vitriv.* — ¶ Also, a shell-fish. See *Mytilus*.  
**MUTUUS**. See *Mutinus*.  
**MUTUO** (mutuum), as, avi, atum, a. l. to borrow, *davestros*. *Cecili.* Ad amicum currat mutuatum, mutuet mea causa. *Plin.* Luna mutuata a sole luce fulget.  
**MUTUO** (mutuus), adv. mutually, in return, 2 by turns, reciprocally, one with another, together, *πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀμοιβαίως*. *Plone.* in *Cic. Ep.* Me mutuo diligas. *Hirt.* De se mutuo sentire provinciam, h. e. was disposed towards him as he was towards it. *Sact.* Officia cum multis mutuo exercuit.  
**MUTUOR** (mutuum), aris, atus sum, dep. l. to borrow, *davestros*, particularly when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent, as, money, with or without interest. *Cæs.* pecuni- as. Also, without an accusat. *Cic.* ab aliquo. *Id.* Cogor mutuari, h. e. I must borrow. Also, of things which are re- turned in the same state as when bor- rowed, to borrow for temporary use. *Auct.* *Diol.* de *Orat.* domum. *Hirt.* auxilia ad bellum. — ¶ *Figur.* to borrow, take for one's use, derive. *Cic.* subtilitatem ab Academicis. *Liv.* consilium ab amore. *Justin.* regem a finitimis. *Cic.* verbum a simili, h. e. to speak metaphorically. *Id.* Virtus nomen a viris mutuata est. — Also, to receive, get. *Apul.* Corpora mutu- antur spiritum humanum et sentiunt.  
**MUTUS** (probably from the sound mu), a, um, adj. dumb, mute, one that does not speak, be it that he cannot speak or does not choose to do so, silent; but particu- larly and properly of creatures, which do not possess the power of human speech, but are only able to utter inarticu- late sounds. *Cic.* Satus est mutum esse. *Id.* bestia. *Horat.* agna. *Terent.* Mutum dices, h. e. thou shalt call me dumb, I will not say a word. *Id.* Mutus illico, sc. factus est, h. e. he was silent, could not say a word for himself. — Hence, *figur.* *Ovid.* Omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, h. e. has not spoken. *Quintil.* Aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet. *Ovid.* Muta dolore lyra est. — ¶ Also, mute, dumb, not uttering a sound, silent. *Cic.* imago. *Virg.* Pecus mutum metu. *Plaut.* tintinnabulum. *Quintil.* effigies. *Id.* consonantes, that cannot be pronounced without a vowel after them, viz. b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t. *Cic.* Artes quasi mutae, h. e. the plastic arts, and arts of design. *Gell.* Muti magistri, of books. *Varr.* instrumentum fundi, h. e. wagons, &c. *Quintil.* scientia, h. e. that does not impart the power of speaking. *Fest.* cxta, h. e. from which nothing can be foretold. — ¶ Also, that does not resound with words or other sounds, silent, still. *Id.* of places. *Cic.* forum. *Id.* Tempus mutum a litoris, h. e. in which nothing is written. *Ovid.* Silentia noctis, h. e. the deep silence of night. Also, of persons and things, that are not spoken of. *Virg.* 12, 397. artes, h. e. which no one thinks worthy of mentioning, conferring but little fame; in this passage, the art of healing. *Sil.* avum.  
**MUTUSCA**, æ, f. a town of Italy in the country of the Sabines. *Virg.*  
**MUTUS** (perhaps from *muto*), a, um, adj.

that is borrowed, for the most part in such a manner that the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but a thing of the same kind and the same value, as, money, corn, &c. borrowed, lent, or, that may be borrowed or lent. *Cic.* Pecuniam dare mutuam, h. e. to lend, advance. *Liv.* Quærere pecunias mutuas senore, h. e. to wish to borrow money at interest. *Cic.* Dare frumentum mutuum, h. e. to lend. *Id.* Sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, h. e. to borrow money of, &c. *Cæs.* Mutui pecuniam præcipere. *Id.* Pecunias mutuas exigere, h. e. to demand money as a loan. *Figur.* *Plaut.* Pudorem sumere mutuum, h. e. to borrow modestly when one has none of his own. — Hence, *subst.* Mutuum, that which is borrowed, a loan. *Paudcet.* Datio mutui. Hence, *Plaut.* Ea me deperit; ego autem cum illa facere nolo mutuum. (*Pa.*) Quid ita? (*Ph.*) Quia proprium facio: amo pariter simul, h. e. I do not wish that she should only lend me her love, but I want to possess it as my own. — Hence, *Mutuo*, by way of loan, as, to give, receive, &c. *Cic.* *Orat.* 24. *Ed.* *Era.* Sumere mutuo, h. e. to borrow. *Justin.* Ab aliquo petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia, h. e. by way of loan. — ¶ Also, mutual, reciprocal, among each other, towards one another, among us, them, &c. again, in return, in exchange, on both sides, &c. *Nep.* beneficia. *Cic.* benevolentia. *Id.* voluntas erga aliquem. *Plin.* Olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, h. e. eat one another. *Liv.* Nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, h. e. on both sides. *Id.* Mutuum inter se auxilium. *Justin.* Mutua vulnera, h. e. which they inflict one on another. — Hence, *subst.* Mutuum, reciprocity, reciprocal conduct. *Cic.* in amicitia, mutuum facere, to be disposed towards a person as he is towards us, to do unto another as he does unto us, to return like for like. *Plaut.* Mutuum fit, se. a me. *Id.* Mutua fiunt, sc. a me, h. e. I do the same, I return like for like. — Hence, *Per mutua*, h. e. mutuo, vicissim. *Virg.* Pedibus per mutua nexis, h. e. mutually. — *Mutua*, sc. per, h. e. mutuo, vicissim. *Lueret.* Inter se mortales mutua vivunt, h. e. one among another. *Id.* E lævo sit mutua dexter, h. e. on the contrary.  
**MUTYCA**, æ, or **MUTYCE**, es, f. a town of Sicily, now *Modica*. *Sil.* — Hence, *Mutycaensis*, e, adj. relating to *Mutyca*. *Cic.*  
**MYACANTHOS** (μυάκανθος), i, f. or 2 **MYACANTHON** (μυάκανθον), i, n. the Greek name of wild asparagus, otherwise called *corruda*. *Plin.* 19, 41.  
**MYACES** (μύακες), um, m. a species of the murex or *burret*. *Plin.* 32, 31.  
**MYAGRUS** (μύαγρος), i, m. the herb *camelina*, *μελάμπρον*. *Plin.* 27, 81.  
**MYCALE** (Μυκάλη), es, f. a mountain, promontory and town of Ionia, opposite to the island of *Samos*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Mycalæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mycalæ*. *Claudian.* — *Mycalensis*, e, adj. relating to *Mycalæ*. *Val. Max.*  
**MYCALESSOS**, or **MYCALESSUS**, or **MYCALESSOS** (Μυκαλησσός), i, m. a mountain and town of *Bœotia*. — Hence, *Mycalæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mycalæssos*. *Stat.*  
**MYCEMATIAS** (μυκηματίας), æ, m. an 3 earthquake attended with a hollow rumbling noise, *μυκηματίας*. *Amnian.*  
**MYCENÆ** (Μυκῆναι), arum, and **MYCENÆ**, es, and **MYCENÆ**, æ, f. a town of *Argolis* in *Peloponnesus*, of which *Agamemnon* was king. — ¶ Hence, *Mycenæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mycenæ*. *Ovid.* dux, or *Virg.* ductor, h. e. *Agamemnon*. *Ovid.* manus, h. e. *Agamemnonis*. *Prop.* rates, h. e. the *Græcian* fleet before *Troy*, commanded by *Agamemnon*. — ¶ *Mycenensis*, e, adj. belonging to *Mycenæ*. *Mycenenses*, its inhabitants. *Cic.* — ¶ *Mycenensis*, idis, f. of *Mycene*, a woman of *Mycene*, h. e. *Iphigenia*, *Agamemnon's* daughter. *Ovid.*  
**MYCETIAS** (μυκητίας), æ, m. same as 3 *Mycematias*. *Apul.*  
**MYCENOS**, or **MYCENUS** (Μυκῆνος), i, f. one of the *Cyclades* in the *Ægean* sea. — ¶ Hence, *Myconius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Myconos*, *Myconian*. *Terent.*  
**MYDRIASIS** (Μυδριάσις), is, f. a disease

of the iris consisting in too great a dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Cels.*  
**MYGDONES** (Μυγδοῦνες), um, m. a Thracian people, who had also taken possession of a part of *Phrygia*. *Plin.*  
**MYGDONIA** (Μυγδοῦνία), æ, f. a country of *Macedonia*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a country of *Phrygia*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a country of *Mesopotamia*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *Bithynia*. *Solin.*  
**MYGDONIDES**, æ, m. the son of *Mygdon*. *Virg.*  
**MYGDONIS**, idis, f. *Mygdonian*, h. e. 3 *Lydian*, or *Phrygian*. *Ovid.*  
**MYGDONIUS** (Μυγδόνιος), a, um, adj. 3 *Mygdonian*, h. e. commonly, *Phrygian*. *Horat.*, *Ovid.*, &c.  
**MYIAGRUS**, or **MYIAGRUS** (μυίαγρος), i, m. the fly-hunter; the name of a deity who drove flies away. *Plin.*  
**MYIODES** (μυιῶδης), m. same as *Myiagrus*. *Plin.*  
**MYISCA** (μυίσκα), æ, f. and **MYISCUS** (μυίσκος), i, m. a kind of small sea-muscle. *Plin.*  
**MYLÆ**, arum, f. a town of Sicily. *Plin.*  
**MYLÆA**, or **MYLASSA**, arum, n. a town of *Caria*. — ¶ Hence, *Mylasensis*, e, adj. belonging to *Mylasa*. *Liv.* *Mylasenses*, the inhabitants of *Mylasa*. — ¶ *Mylasius*, or *Mylasius*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mylasa*. *Cic.* *Edicci* *Mylasii*. — ¶ *Mylasenus*, or *Mylasenus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Mylasa*. *Liv.* *Mylaseni*, the inhabitants of *Mylasa*.  
**MYLÆCUS**, or **MYLÆCUS** (μυλοίκος), i, m. a kind of moth breeding in and near mills. *Plin.* 29, 39.  
**MYNDUS**, or **MYNDUS**, i, f. a town of *Caria*. — Hence, *Liv.* *Myndii*, its inhabitants.  
**MYOBARBUM** (μῦς & barba), i, n. a kind 3 of drinking-vessel, terminating in a point. *Auson.*  
**MYOCTONOS** (μυοκτόνος), i, m. a species of acouite, said to kill mice by its smell. *Plin.* 27, 2.  
**MYOPARUS** (unc.), onis, m. a kind of light vessel used by pirates. *Cic.*  
**MYOPHONOS** (μυοφόνος), or **MYOPHONON** (μυοφόνον), i, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.* 21, 30; perhaps the same as *Myoc-tonos*.  
**MYOPS** (μῦψ), opis, m. a near-sighted 3 person. *Paudcet.*  
**MYOSOTA** (μυοσότη), æ, or **MYOSOTIS** (μυοσορίς), idis, f. the herb *mouse-ear* (*Myosotis scorpioides*, L.). *Plin.* 27, 80.  
**MYOSOTON** (μυοσωτον), i, n. same as *Alsine*. *Plin.* 27, 8.  
**MYRAPIA** (μυράπια), or **MYRAPPIA**, pira, a kind of sweet-smelling pear. *Plin.* 15, 16.  
**MYRICE**, es, and **MYRICA** (μυρίκη), æ, f. a tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*, L.). *Plin.*  
**MYRINA**, æ, f. a town of *Æolia* in *Asia*. — ¶ Hence, *Myrinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Myrina*. *Martial.* 9, 43, 1. (Others read *marinis*.)  
**MYRIPHYLLO** (μυριόφυλλον), i, n. milfoil or yarrow. *Plin.*  
**MYRMECIAS** (μυρμηκίας), æ, m. a kind of precious stone of a black color, with prominences resembling hearts. *Plin.* 37, 63.  
**MYRMECITIS** (μυρμηκίτης), idis, f. se. gemma, or **MYRMECITES** (μυρμηκίτης, sc. λίθος), æ, m. se. lapis, a precious stone, in which ants are sometimes found, as in amber. *Plin.* 37, 72.  
**MYRMECIUM**, or **MYRMECIUM** (μυρμηκίον), ii, n. a kind of wart. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a kind of spider. *Plin.*  
**MYRMIDON** (Μυρμιδών), onis, m. a *Myr-midonian*. The *Myrmidons* were a people, first of *Ægina*, afterwards of *Thes-saly*. As *Thessalians* they were troops of *Achilles* before *Troy*. *Virg.*  
**MYRMILLO**. See *Mirmillo*.  
**MYRO**, onis, m. See *Myron*.  
**MYROBALANUM** (μυροβάλανον), i, n. and **MYROBALANUS** (μυροβάλανος), i, f. the fruit of a certain tree, the *Arabian* *beheu* nut, from which a balsam was made; also the balsam itself. *Plin.*  
**MYRON** (Μύρων), or **MYRO**, onis, m. a celebrated sculptor or statuary. *Cic.*  
**MYRON** (μύρον), or **MYRUM**, i, n. an 3 ointment, ointment. *Ilieronym.*  
**MYROPOLA** (μυροπόλις), æ, m. a per-

fumer, sceller of sweet oils, ointments or perfumes. *Plaut.*  
**MYRÓPOLIUM** (μυροπόλιον), ii, n. a shop for oils, sweet ointments, &c.; a perfumer's shop. *Plaut.*  
**MYRRHĀ, and MURRHĀ, or MURRA** (μύρρα), æ, f. the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the myrrh-tree, a shrub growing in Arabia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the gum of the myrrh-tree. *Plin.* With this myrrh the ancients flavored their wines. *Id.* On account of its agreeable smell, they anointed their hair with an ointment made of it. Hence, *Virg.* Crines myrrha madentes, or, *Ovid.* maddi, h. e. ointment or balsam of myrrh. It is also numbered among cosmetics. *Ovid. Medic. 88.* — ¶ *Plin.* Myrrha, or myrrhis, or myrrhiza, h. e. a plant, sweet cicely (*Scandix odorata, L.*). — ¶ Also, a substance of which excellent vessels were made. See *Murrha.*  
**MYRRHĀTOS, and MURRHĀTOS, or MURRĀTOS** (myrrha, murrha or murra), a, um, adj. seasoned or mingled with myrrh; or, anointed with balsam made of myrrh. *Fest. and Sidon.*  
**MYRRHĒUS, and MURRHĒUS, or MURRĒUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. perfumed with myrrh. *Horat. cithis.* — ¶ Also, of the color of myrrh, yellowish. *Propert.* — ¶ Also, of the substance murrha. See *Murrheus.*  
**MYRRHINOS, and MURRHINOS, or MURRINOS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of myrrh or myrrh-ointment. *Plaut. odor.* — Hence, *Plaut., Varr., &c.* Murrhina, sc. potio, h. e. a drink made of good wine seasoned or flavored with myrrh and other spices. — ¶ Also, of the substance called murrha. See *Murrhinus.*  
**MYRRHIS.** See *Myrrha.*  
**MYRRHITES** (μυρρίτης), æ, m. a precious stone of the color of myrrh. *Plin.*  
**MYRSINITES** (μυρσινίτης), æ, m. a species of the plant tithymalus. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of precious stone smelling like myrrh. *Plin.*  
**MYRTĀCĒUS** (myrtus), a, um, adj. of myrtle. *Cels.*  
**MYRTĀTOS, and MURTĀTOS** (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. seasoned with myrtle or myrtle-berries. — Hence, *Varr.* Murtatum, sc. farcimen, h. e. a kind of sausage; also called myrtatum. *Plin.*  
**MYRTEA.** See *Murcia.*  
**MYRTĒOLUS, and MYRTYOLUS** (dimin. 3 of myrteus), a, um, adj. of the color of myrtle-blossom. *Colum.*  
**MYRTĒTA, æ, f.** same as *Myrtetum.* 3 *Plaut.*  
**MYRTĒTUM, and MURTĒTUM** (myrtus), i, n. a place full of myrtles; a myrtle-grove, grove of myrtles, μυρσινών. *Virg.*

— ¶ Near *Baie* there was a place, called *murteta* or *myrteta*, where a warm sudorific vapor emanated from the earth. *Horat.*  
**MYRTEUS, and MURTEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of myrtle, μύρτινος. *Virg. silva, a grove of myrtles. Plin. oleum, or, simply, Cels.* Myrteum, sc. oleum, h. e. oil of myrtle. *Plin. vinum, h. e. myrtle-wine.* — ¶ Also, myrtle-colored, chesnut-brown. *Tibull. coma. Petron. gausapina. Pallad. color.* — ¶ *Colum.* Olea myrtea, h. e. a kind of olive-tree.  
**MYRTIDANUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made from the berries of the wild myrtle. Hence, *Plin.* Myrtidanum, sc. vinum.  
**MYRTINUS, and MURTYNUS** (μύρτινος), 3 a, um, adj. of myrtle. *Apul. oleum.*  
**MYRTIOLUS.** See *Myrtolus.*  
**MYRTITES** (μυρτίτης), æ, m. seasoned with myrtle. *Colum. Vinum myrtites, and, simply, Plin. Myrtites, sc. vinum, h. e. myrtle-wine. Also, Pallad. Vinum myrtite.*  
**MYRTOS, i, f.** an island of *Eubœa.*  
**MYRTOSUS** (Μυρτώδης), a, um, adj. *Horat. mare, h. c. a part of the Ægean sea between Crete, Peloponnesus and Eubœa, so called, according to Plin. 4, 18, from the island of Myrtos.*  
**MYRTOSUS** (myrtus), a, um, adj. resembling myrtles. *Plin.*  
**MYRTUM** (μύρτον), i, n. the fruit of the myrtle; a myrtle-berry. *Virg., Cels. and Plin.*  
**MYRTUS** (μύρτος), i and us, f. a myrtle-tree, myrtle. *Virg. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, a myrtle-grove. *Virg. Æn. 3, 23.*  
**MYRUS** (μύρος), i, m. said to be the male of the muræna. *Plin. 9, 39.*  
**MYS** (μῦς), ŷos, m. the pearl muscle (*Mytilus margaritifera, L.*). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a famous engraver. *Propert.*  
**MYSIĀ** (Μυσία), æ, f. a country of Asia Minor, divided into Major and Minor; the former bordering upon the Ægean sea, the latter upon the Hellespont. — ¶ Hence, *Mysius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Mysia, Mysian.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Mysus*, a, um, same as *Mysius.* *Ovid. dux, or, Propert. juvenis, h. e. Telephus, king of Mysia. Cic. Mysi, h. e. the inhabitants of Mysia.* — The Mysians were a Thracian people, who went from Thrace to Asia Minor. The Mysians remaining in Europe were afterwards called *Mesians.*  
**MYSTA, or MYSTES** (μύστης), æ, m. a 3 priest. *Ovid.*  
**MYSTAGOGUS** (μυσταγωγός), i, m. a kind of priest; one who showed to strangers the remarkable things of a temple. *Cic.*  
**MYSTERYARCHES** (μυστηριάρχης), æ, m. 3 a chief minister of sacred rites. *Prudent.*

**MYSTĒRIUM** (μυστήριον), ii, n. a secret, secret thing, mystery. *Cic. Mysteria rhetorum aperire. Id. Epistolæ nostræ labent tantum mysteriorum. Particulari in religious affairs. Justin. Mysteria sacra initiorum Cereris, h. e. secret ceremonies, &c.* — ¶ *Mysteria* were especially a certain secret divine service or secret religious meeting, at which only those were permitted to attend who were initiated, as at the celebration of the sacred mysteries in honor of *Ceres*, otherwise called *Sacra Eleusinia.* Hence, *Nepos. Mysteria facere, h. e. to celebrate such mysteries.* — Also, the festival on which such private religious meetings were held. — Hence, *Cic. Mysteria Romana, h. e. according to Gronov., the festival of the goddess Bona Dea.*  
**MYSTICĒ** (mysticus), adv. mystically, 3 secretly, enigmatically, μυστικῶς. *Solin.*  
**MYSTICUS** (μυστικός), a, um, adj. relating to sacred mysteries, mystic, mystical, mysterious, sacredly obscure. *Martial. sacra Dindymenes. Virg. vannus Iacchi, h. c. que in Bacchi sacris adhibetur, et arcanum aliquid significat. Tibull. Candide Liber, ades: sic sit tibi mystica vitis.* — ¶ *Plin. vinum, h. e. perhaps, of the island of Mystus in Ætolia.*  
**MYSTRUM** (μύστρον), i, n. the fourth part 3 of a cyathus. *Rhenn. Fann.*  
**MYSSUS, a, um.** See *Mysia.*  
**MYTHICUS** (μυθικός), a, um, adj. belonging to fables, fabulous. *Plin. Pantomimus mythicus. — Mythicus, i, m. one that writes fables. Macrob.*  
**MYTHISTORIA** (μυθιστορία), æ, f. a fabulous narrative, a narrative mixed up with fable. *Copitolin.*  
**MYTHISTORICUS** (μυθιστορικός), a, um, 3 adj. mixed with fable. *Vopisc. volumina.*  
**MYTILUS, i, m.** a kind of edible muscle; (*Mytilus* of Linn.). *Horat. and Plin.* — Also written *Mitylus, Mitulus, and Mutulus.* — According to *Heindorf* (on *Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 28*), *Mitulus* is more correct, and the word is of Latin origin. (Compare *Passow, Gr. Lex. under μυτίλος*.)  
**MYUS, untis, f.** a town in *Ionia.* *Nepos.*  
**MYXA** (μύξα), æ, f. properly, humor from the nose, mucus. — ¶ Also, a kind of plum-tree (the fruit of which is called *myzum.* *Pallad.*). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *myxa*, the projecting part of a lamp which contains the wick, the socket of a lamp. *Martial. Totque geram myxas* (some *Edd. have myzos*).  
**MYXO, or MYXON** (μύξων), ŷnis, m. a fish, otherwise called *bacchus.*  
**MYXUM, i, n.** See *Myza.*  
**MYXUS, or MYXOS, i, m.** the socket of a lamp. *Martial.* — See *Myza.*

N.

**NABATHĒĀ, or NABATHĒĀ, æ, f.** a country of *Arabia Petræa.* *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Nabathæus, or Nabatæus*, a, um, adj. of *Nabathæa, Nabathæan.* *Juv. Nabathæo saltu.* — Also, *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental.* *Ovid. Nabathæa regna.* — *Nabathæi, orum, the Nabathæans. Plin.* — ¶ *Sidon.* makes the second syllable long.  
**NABATHES, æ, m.** a *Nabathæan, Nabathæan.* *Senec. Vicino Nabathæ.*  
**NABIS, or NABUN,** in *Ethiopic*, a camelopard, giraffe. *Plin.*  
**NABLIĀ, or NAULIĀ** (ναβλία, νάβλια), ŷrum, n. a musical stringed instrument, perhaps psaltery. *Ovid. Genialia nablia verere.*  
**NACCĀ, or NATTA** (unc.), æ, m. a fuller. *Apul.* — Or, according to some, the name of a certain man, used as a term of contempt. *Horat. Immundus Natta. Pers. Ad morem disincti vivere Nattæ.* — ¶ Hence, *Naccinūs, a, um, adj. of a fuller, or of Natta. Apul. Naccina truculentia.*

**NACTUS, a, um, particip.** from *nanciscor.*  
**NÆ** (ναι), adv. certainly, truly, surely, for certain, verily, indeed. *Cic. Næ illi vehementer erant. Terent. Faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligant. Id. Ædepol næ. Cic. Medius fidius næ.* — It is also written *ne* (νή). *Sallust.*  
**NÆNIĀ.** See *Nenia.*  
**NÆVIUS, ii, m.** a Roman gentile name. *Cn. Nævius was a Roman dramatic poet, who flourished about the time of the second Punic war.* — ¶ Hence, *Nævianūs, and Nævius*, a, um, adj. of *Nævius.* *Cic. Nævianus Hector, h. e. of one of the plays of Nævius. Id. Næviani modi. Liv. Nævii porta.* — ¶ Also, one born with a mole or mark on his body. *Arnob.*  
**NÆVULUS** (nævus), i, m. diminut. a little mark or spot. *Gell.*  
**NÆVUS** (γναῖος), i, m. a mole or mark on the body. *Cic. Aliquem nævo agnosce-re. Plin. Nævus tondere.*  
**NAIAS.** See *Nais.* 3  
**NAIS, idis and idos, or NAIAS, ædis and**

**ædos** (*Nais & Naidis*), f. a *Naiad, water-nymph.* *Virg. Naiadum pulcherrima.* — ¶ Also, a *nymph*, in general. *Ovid. Fatum Naidos arbor erant.* — ¶ Also, for *water.* *Tibull. Naida Bacchus amat.* — ¶ Also, a woman's name. *Suet. Ner. 3.* — ¶ Also, as an adj. *Virg. Puellæ Naides.*  
**NAM** (unc.), conj. for; denoting causality, γάρ. It is usually placed first in a sentence. *Cic. Nam multi sæpe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt.* — But sometimes after the beginning. *Horat. Olim nam quærere amabam, &c.* — Sometimes, it refers to a cause not expressed but understood. *Cic. Nam hercle, inquit Minucius.* — Also, in transitions, for, but. *Cic. Nam quid argumentatur.* — Also, in interrogations, when it is usually placed after the beginning, then. *Cic. Quisnam igitur tuebitur? &c. who then?* — But sometimes it is placed first. *Virg. Nam quiste jussit? Terent. Nam quid ita?*  
**NAMQUE** (nam & que), conj. the same



as *Nam*, for, certainly, καὶ γὰρ. *Virg.* Non hoc mihi namque negares. — Also, but, yet. *Cic.* Namque illud quare negasti, &c.

**NANA.** See *Nanus*. 3  
**NANCISCÖR** (from the unused *nancio*, or *nancier*), eris, nactus and nactus sum, dep. 3. to meet with, find, find by chance, fall on, light or stumble upon, τυγχάνω. *Nep.* Nactus est morbum. *Suet.* Febrim nactus. *Ovid.* Nacta fidem, fonnid credit. *Terent.* Unde annulum istum nactus? — ¶ Also, to reach, get, gain, obtain. *Cic.* Immanes beluas nanciscimur venando. *Horat.* Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ. *Cic.* Vitis claviculis suis, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. — ¶ *Nactus* is also used passiv. by *Hygin.* *Nacta* occasione.  
**NANCTUS**, from *Nanciscor*, is found in *Liv.*  
**NANNETES**, or **NAMNETES**, um, m. plur. a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs.*  
**NANQUE**, the same as *Namque*.  
**NANUS** (νάνος), i, m. a dwarf. *Juvenal.* 3 *Nanum* cujusdam Atlanta vocamus. — ¶ Also, applied to animals. *Gell.* Binis rheda citata nanis, h. e. small mules or horses. — ¶ Also, to inanimate objects; as, by *Varr.* 4, 25. to a small vessel. — ¶ *Lampriid.* uses *nana* for a female dwarf.  
**NAPÆUS** (ναπίος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a forest. *Colum.* *Napææ* nymphæ, or simply, *Virg.* *Napææ*, nymphs of the forests and groves, wood-nymphs.  
**NAPÈ** (νάπη), es, f. the name of a dog. *Ovid.* — Also, of a woman. *Id.*  
**NAPHITHA** (νάφθα), æ, f. *naphtha*, petroleum. *Plin.*  
**NAPINA** (napus), æ, f. turnip-field. *Colum.*  
**NAPUS**, i, m. a nephew or nephew, a kind of turnip, βουπιός. *Colum.*  
**NAPÛ** (νάπυ, for σίμητι), n. same as *Sinapi*, among the Athenians. *Plin.*  
**NAR**, aris, m. a river of Italy, now the *Nera*. *Virg.* Sulphurea *Nar* albus aqua. *Cic.* *Lacus Velinus* in *Narem* defluit. — ¶ Hence, *Nartes*, ium, m. the people dwelling on the banks of the *Nar*. *Plin.*  
**NARBÖ**, önis, m. a town of Gaul, now *Narbonne*. — Hence, *Narbönensis*, e, and *Narbönicus*, a, um, adj. of *Narbo*. *Plin.* *Narbonensis* Gallia, the province of which *Narbo* was the capital. *Cic.* *Narbonensis* coloni. *Plin.* *Narbonica* vitis.  
**NARÇÈ** (νάρκη), es, f. torpor. *Plin.* 2  
**NARÇISSINÖS** (narcissus), a, um, adj. 2 made of the narcissus. *Plin.* oleum.  
**NARÇISSITES** (ναρκισσίτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*  
**NARÇISSÖS** (νάρκισσος), i, m. the daffodil, narcissus. *Virg.* *Narcissus* purpureus. *Id.* sera comans. — ¶ Also, a beautiful youth, who was turned into this flower. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a freedman of the emperor *Claudius*. *Sueton.*  
**NARDIFER** (nardus & fero), a, um, adj. 3 producing *nard*. *Grat.* *Ganges*.  
**NARDINÖS** (nardus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *nard*. *Plin.* *Nardinum* unguentum. *Plant.* *Nardinum* vinum, h. e. seasoned with *nard*. — ¶ Also, resembling *nard*, having the scent of *nard*. *Plin.* *Nardina* pira.  
**NARDÖSTACHYÖN** (ναρδοστράχυν), i, n. 3 *spikenard*. *Apic.*  
**NARDÖS**, i, f. and **NARDUM**, (νάρδος), 2 i, n. *nard*, a name which the ancients applied to several odoriferous plants of different kinds; for instance, the *Gallic* or *Celtic* (*Valeriana* *Celtica*, L.), the *Cretan* (*Valeriana* *Italica*, Lam.), the *Arabian* (probably, *Andropogon* *Schönanthus*, L.), the *Italian* (our *lavender*, *Lavandula* *Spica*, L.), and in particular, the *Indian* *nard*, *nardus* *Indica* or *spica* *nardi*, from which was prepared the precious *nard-oil* (this last is *Valeriana* *Jatamansi*, according to *W. Jones*, *Asiatic* *Researches*, vol. 2 and 4); see especially *Plin.* 12, c. 12, sect. 26. — Hence, *Folium* *nardi* (as the best ingredient for the *nard-ointment*). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the *nard-balsam*, *nard-oil*, *nard-water*. *Tibull.*, *Horat.*, and *Ovid.*  
**NARIS** (unc.), is, f. a nostril. In pl. nares, the nostrils; the nose. *Cic.* *Fasciculum* ad nares adinovere. *Horat.* Ne sordida mappa corruget nares, cause to turn up their nose. *Id.* Omnis copia *narium*, h. e. of sweet flowers. *Virg.* *Patulis* captavit *naribus* auras. So, in the *sing.* *Pers.* De

*nare loqui*, to talk through the nose. *Ter-tull.* *Narem* contrahere, h. e. to turn up. — ¶ Also, figur. applied to delicacy of taste, niceness of judgment. *Horat.* Homo obese naris, h. e. a dull fellow. *Id.* Homo emuncte naris, of refined taste. *Id.* *Naribus* uti, to ridicule. — So, *Id.* *Nimis* unciis *naribus* indulges. — ¶ Also, an opening, orifice. *Vitruv.* *Canalis* nares, the mouth. *Id.* *Fornacula* habens in laconicum nares, spiracles.  
**NARITA** (ναπίτης), æ, f. a kind of shell-fish. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*  
**NARNIÄ**, æ, f. a town of Umbria, on the *Nar*. — ¶ Hence, *Narniensis*, e, of *Narnia*. *Liv.* *Narnienses* equites. — And, absol., *Narnienses*, ium, the inhabitants of *Narnia*. *Plin.*  
**NARRABILIS** (narro), e, adj. that may be told or related, narrable. *Ovid.* Non est ultra narrabile ququam.  
**NARRATIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a telling, relating, recounting; also, a tale, account, relation, story, narration, narrative, ἀφήγησις, διήγησις. *Cic.* *Narrationes* credibiles. *Id.* *Verisimilis* narratio.  
**NARRATIÖNCÖLA** (dimin. from *narratio*), æ, f. a short narrative or story, διηγημάριον. *Quintil.*  
**NARRATÖR** (narro), öris, m. a teller, relater, recounter, reporter, ἀφηγητής. *Cic.* Non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores.  
**NARRATÖS** (Id.), us, m. the telling of a story; a tale, relation, recital. *Ovid.*  
**NARRÖ** (narus, or gnarus), as, avi, ätum, a. 1. to tell, recount, relate, report, recite, set forth, declare, affirm, express, narrate, διηγέμαι. *Cic.* Ego tibi ea narro, quæ tu melius scis, &c. *Id.* Si respubl. tibi narrare posset, quomodo se se haberet. *Id.* *Jucunda* mihi ejus oratio fuit, cum de animo tuo, mihi narraret. *Id.* Mihi narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius. *Terent.* Ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. *Id.* *Narrare* virtutes alicujus. *Plin.* *Percontanti* narravit *Romanos* et *Cæsarem*, he gave an account of, &c. *Martial.* *Rumor* narrat. *Cic.* *Clitarchus* tibi narravit, *Darium* ab *Alexandro* esse superatum, h. e. you have read in the writings of *Clitarchus*. Hence, *Quintil.* *Rideor* ubique, narror. *Martial.* In *Elysio* narraris fabula campo, I am spoken of. So, *Horat.* *Narratur* *Græcia* barbaræ collisa duello. *Martial.* *Versuculos* in me narratur scribere *Cinna*. *Plin.* *Narrant* *Cæcian* in se trahere nubes, it is said. — ¶ Also, in general, to say, speak. *Terent.* Quid narra? *Horat.* *Narra*. *Terent.* *Fili-um* narra mihi? h. e. de filio, do you speak of your son? So, *Cic.* *Catulum* et illa tempora narra, h. e. de *Catulo*. *Id.* *Narra* mihi, now tell me truly. *Id.* *Narro* tibi, I have something to say to you; listen to me. *Id.* *Male* narra, you tell bad news. *Id.* *Bene* narra, you bring good tidings. — ¶ Also, to dedicate. *Plin.* *Librum* alicui narrare. — ¶ Also, to discourse, dispute. *Propert.* De *tauris* narrat arator.  
**NARTHËCIA** (ναρθήκία), ie, f. a kind of fennel. *Plin.*  
**NARTHËCIUM** (ναρθήκιον), ii, n. a box for holding medicines, a medicine-chest. *Cic.* *Medicamenta* de *narthecio* promere.  
**NARTHËX** (νάρθηξ), ðcis, f. a shrub, the same as *ferula*. *Plin.*  
**NARÖS**, for gnarus. *Cic.* Or. 47.  
**NARÛCION**, ii, n. and **NARÛX**, ðcis, f. a city of *Locris*, a colony from which founded the town of *Locri*, in Italy. — ¶ Hence, *NarÛcius*, a, um, adj. of *Naryx*, *Locrian*. *Virg.* *NarÛci* *Locri*, the *Locrians* of *Naryx*. *Ovid.* *NarÛcius* heros, h. e. *Ajax*, a native of *Locris*. *Id.* *Narycia*, sc. urbs, the town of *Locri*. — ¶ Also, of *Locri*. *Virg.* *Naryciæ* picis.  
**NASAMÖNES**, um, m. a people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Great Syrtis*, *Nασαμώνες*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Näsämönäcius*, and *Näsämönüus*, a, um, adj. of the *Nasamonæ*, *Nasamonia*. *Ovid.* and *Sil.* — Also, *African*. *Stat.*  
**NASAMÖNTES** (νασαμώντις), æ, m. or **NASAMÖNTIS**, idis, f. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*  
**NASCENTIA** (nascor), æ, f. birth, the time of one's birth. *Vitruv.*

**NASCIBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. that can be born. *Terull.*  
**NASCÖ**, for nascor. *Cato*. 3  
**NASCÖR** (for gnascor, from γεννάω), nascöris, natus sum, dep. 3. to be born, come into the world, φύομαι, γίγνομαι. *Cic.* In miseriam nascimur. *Id.* *Silice* non nati sumus. *Id.* *Patre* certo nasci. *Virg.* Et qui nascuntur ab illis. *Terent.* Ex me atque hoc natus es. *Ovid.* De stirpe dei nascitur. *Plin.* *Aves* in pedes nascuntur, feet foremost. (See *Natus*.) — ¶ Also, to rise, spring up, to be produced, to grow. *Virg.* *Paludibus* alni nascuntur. *Cæs.* *Nascitur* ibi *plumbum* album, is found or produced. *Plin.* *Ganges* in *Scythicis* montibus nascitur, rises, takes its rise. *Id.* *Ex* palude nascitur *amnis*. *Horat.* *Nascetur* *Inua*. *Virg.* *Totus* et ille dies, et qui nascuntur ab illo, those that follow. *Id.* *Unde* nigerrimus *Anster* nascitur. *Cæs.* Ab eo *flumine* collis nascetur, began to rise, rose. *Virg.* *Humi* nascuntur *fraga*, grow. — ¶ Figur. to follow, proceed from. *Cic.* *Scribes* ad me, ut mihi nascatur *epistolæ* argumentum. *Virg.* *Major* rerum mihi nascitur ordo. *Cic.* *Nulla* tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. — ¶ See *Natus*, and *Natu*.  
**NÄSICÄ** (nasus), æ, m. having a large or pointed nose. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a surname of the *Scipio* family, as, *P. Cornelius* *Scipio* *Nasica*, an illustrious Roman. *Liv.*  
**NÄSIDIANÖS** (Nasidius), a, um, adj. of or relating to *Nasidius*. *Cæs.* *Nasidiana* naves, h. e. commanded by *Nasidius*.  
**NÄSITERNÄ** (nasus & ternus), æ, f. a 3 pail, or water-pot, having three spouts or mouths. *Plaut.* — Also, adj. *Cato*. *Amphora* *nasiterna* (but others place a comma after *amphora*).  
**NÄSÖ** (nasus), önis, m. having a large nose. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen), as, *P. Ovidius* *Naso*, the poet.  
**NÄSSÄ** (νάσω), æ, f. a wicker-basket, with a narrow neck, from which when once entered, a fish could not escape; a vessel or trap for fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, figur. a dangerous place. *Cic.* *Ex* hac *nassa* exire constitui. (Others read *naza*).  
**NÄSITERNA**, same as *Nasiterna*.  
**NÄSTÖRTYUM** (nasus & torqueo) ii, n. the herb cresses or nose-smart, κάρδαμον. *Cic.*  
**NÄSÖS** (unc.), i, m. and **NÄSUM**, i, n. the nose, ῥίς, μυκτήρ. *Cic.* *Nasus*, quasi *muris* oculis interjectus. *Juvenal.* *Madidique* infantia nasi. *Senec.* *Collisus* *nasus*, bruised, broken. *Terent.* *aduncus*, *aquiline*. *Plaut.* *acutus*. *Id.* *Naso* clamare magnum, h. e. to snore loudly. *Horat.* *Naso* suspendis *adunco* *ignotos*, toss up your nose or sneer at. — Also, figur. wit, satire. *Plin.* *Lucilius*, qui primus condidit stili *nasum*, h. e. *satyram*. *Martial.* *Non* cuicumque datum est habere *nasum*. *Id.* *Tacito* *rides*, *Germanice*, *naso*. *Senec.* *Nasus* *Atticus*. *Horat.* *Suspendens* omnia *naso*, ridiculing every thing. — ¶ Also, the sense of smell. *Horat.* *Rancidum* aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia *nasus* illis nullus erat, &c. — ¶ Also, the nose or spout of a vessel. *Juvenal.* *Calicem* *nasorum* quatuor.  
**NÄSÖTÈ** (nasutus), adv. scornfully, satirically. *Senec.*  
**NÄSÖTÖS** (nasus), a, um, adj. having a large nose. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, figur. acute, sagacious, satirical, censorious. *Martial.* Nil *nasutus* hac. *Senec.* Homo *nasutissimus*.  
**NÄTÄ** (natus), æ, f. poetically, a daughter. *Virg.* *Maxima* *natarum* *Priami*.  
**NÄTABILIS** (nato) e, adj. that can swim 3 or float. *Coripp.* *Natabile* *robur*.  
**NÄTABÖLUM** (Id.), i, n. a place to swim 3 in. *Apul.*  
**NÄTÄLIS** (natus), e, adj. of a man's birth or nativity, natal, native, γενεσλιος. *Cic.* *Natalis* dies, birthday. So, *Ovid.* *Natalis* lux. *Horat.* *Natale* *astrum*. *Id.* *Natalis* hora. *Ovid.* *humus*, one's country, native land. So, *Id.* *Natale* *solum*. *Id.* *Natalia* *rura*, petebam. *Val. Flacc.* *Natalis* domus. *Tibull.* *Natalis* *Juno*, h. e. presiding over births. *Figur.* *Cic.* *Natalem* *diem* *reditus* *mei*, the day of his re-

turn from exile, as it were a new birth (because banishment is civil death). *Id.* Natalis dies hujus urbis, *h. e.* its delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline. — ¶ Also, native, natural, inborn, innate. *Manil.* Natalis morbus. *Val. Flacc.* Natale decus. — ¶ *Natalis*, absol. a birthday, τῆ γενέσθαι. *Cic.* Natali meo. *Horat.* Natales grate numeras. *Juvenal.* Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. *Ovid.* Sex mihi natales ierant, years. *Id.* Natalis Romæ, the Palilia, yearly celebrated in commemoration of the building of Rome. — ¶ Hence, birth, origin. *Pandect.* Die natalis sui. *Plin.* Natalis arborum, the seed. — ¶ *And*, plur. *Natales*, birth, parentage, descent, family, extraction, lineage, γένος. *Tacit.* Fuscus claris natalibus. *Plin.* Ep. Natalium splendor. *Tacit.* claritas. *Id.* dedecus. *Paadect.* Natalibus suis restitui, to one's birthrights or natural rights (said of those born slaves). *Senec.* Natalium periti, in casting nativities.

**NATALIYŪS**, and **NATALICYŪS** (natalis), a, um, adj. relating to one's birthday or nativity, natal. *Cic.* Chaldaeorum natalitia prædicta, *h. e.* casting of nativities. *Id.* Natalitia sidera, presiding over one's birth. *Martial.* Natalitia dapes, a birthday feast. *Pers.* Natalitia sardonyx, *h. e.* given or worn on one's birthday. — Hence, Natalitium, ii, n. a birthday feast or gift. *Cic.* Dat natalitia, a birthday feast. *Censorin.* Natalitii titulo tibi misi, *h. e.* a birthday present.

**NATATILIS** (nato), e, adj. that swims. 3 *Tertull.*

**NATATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a swimming, νη-2 ζῆς. *Cels.* Utendum est, si æstas est, frigidis nationibus. — ¶ Also, a bath, pond. *Cels.* Manufactæ natationes.

**NATATŪR** (Id.), oris, m. a swimmer. 3 *Ovid.*

**NATATŪRIŪS** (natator), a, um, adj. pertaining to swimming. *Festus.* — *And*, absol. *Natatoria*, sc. aqua, a place to swim in; a bath, pond, bathing-place. *Sidon.*

**NATATŪS** (nato), us, m. a swimming. *Stat.*

**NATES** (unc.), ium, f. the buttocks, haunches, γαστροί. *Juvenal.* Solea pulsare nates. — Also, of brute animals. *Martial.* Nates turturum. — ¶ Also, in siag. by *Horat.* Diffusa nate.

**NATIŪS** (nascor), ōnis, f. a being born, a birth, γένεσις. Hence, the goddess of birth. *Cic.* A nascentibus Natio nominata est. — ¶ Also, a stock, race, breed, kind. *Hirt.* Natio eorum (Alexandrinorum). So, of cattle, as of asses, &c. *Varr.* Venter labore nationem reddit deteriorem. *Id.* Negamus esse similes, in nationes ex procreante dissimiles. *Fest.* In pecoribus quoque bonus. *And* of inanimate things. *Plin.* Mellis nationes. — ¶ Also, a race of people, nation, people, country, γένος, ἔθνος. *Cic.* Nationibus natis servituti. — It differs from gens, as a part from a whole. *Plin.* Exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere. — ¶ *Figur.* a race, tribe, sect, set. *Cic.* Natio optimatium. *Id.* officiosissima candidatorum. *Phædr.* ardelionum. *Cic.* epicureorum. *And* by *Tertull.* Nationes, the heathen.

**NATIS.** See *Nates*.

**NATIVITAS** (nativus), ātis, f. birth, nat-3 *tinity.* *Pandect.*

**NATIVITŪS** (Id.), adv. from one's birth. 3 *Tertull.*

**NATIVŪS** (natus), a, um, adj. that is born, having an origin or beginning. *Cic.* Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos. *Lucret.* Nativos animos. — ¶ Also, native, natural, not artificial, γνήσιος. *Cic.* Ad saxa nativis testis inherentes. *Plin.* Nativæ oves, *h. e.* whose wool is used in its natural color. *Id.* Montes nativi salis. *Ovid.* Nativa coma. *Tacit.* Nativus specus. — ¶ *And* figur. *Cic.* Nativa verba, primitives. — ¶ Also, inborn, innate, inbred. *Cic.* Nativum malum. *Id.* Nativus sensus. *Nep.* In eo (sermone Latino) nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum, native, peculiar to itself.

**NATIŪS** (freq. from no), as, āvi, āmū, a. l. to swim, νηγοῦμαι. *Cic.* In Oceano natate, to sail. *Virg.* Natata freta turbata procellis. *Martial.* Natate

aquas. *Ovid.* Natant æquore pisces.

*Virg.* Natat uncta carina, floats, sails.

— ¶ Also, to float about, to be tossed about, of shipwrecked persons, or of persons driven about by storms. *Cic.* Naufragus natans. *Propert.* Totque natasse dies, to have been tossed about. *And*, absol. *Virg.* Genus omne natantum, *h. e.* fishes. — ¶ *Passiv.* *Ovid.* Quot piscibus unda natatur, how many fishes swim in. — ¶ Also, to move with u fluctuating motion, flow, run. *Ovid.* Tibicrinus campo liberiore natat. *Propert.* Folia strata natate vides, to be tossed to and fro. *Stat.* Ingens medio natat umbra profundo. *Id.* Niveo natat ignis in ore. — ¶ *To be overflooded, covered with water.* *Virg.* Omnia plenis rura natant fossis, ure inundated. *Ovid.* Amnibus arva natant. *Cic.* Natabant pavimenta vino. *Lucret.* Campi natantes, seas and lakes. (*Virgil* has campi natantes, in the sense of fields of waving corn.) — ¶ Also, of the eyes, to swim, as in a person dying, or overcooled by sleep, or drink. *Ovid.* Vinis oculique, animique natabant. *Virg.* Cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. *Stat.* Natantes genæ. *Ovid.* Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atra. — ¶ Also, to move to and fro. *Ovid.* Nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet. *Colpurn.* Monilia natant, are loose. *Nemesias.* Crura natantia, *h. e.* titubantia. Also, to creep, spread. *Colum.* Natantibus radicibus. — ¶ Also, to waver, fluctuate, doubt. *Manil.* Mutata sæpe mens natat. *Cic.* Democritus natate videtur in natura deorum.

**NATRIŪX** (no), icis, f. a water-serpent, ὕδρος. *Cic.* Natrium viperarumque. *Luca.* Et natrix violator aquæ. — ¶ *And*, figur. a dangerous person, a pest. *Sueton.* Se natricem populo Romano educare. — ¶ Also, a whip, a scourge in the form of a snake. *Lucil.* — ¶ Also, u kind of plant. *Plin.*

**NATTA.** See *Nacca*.

**NATŪ** (nascor), m. ablat. sing. of the defective noun *natus*, us, by birth, in age. *Liv.* Homo magno natu, *h. e.* advanced in years, aged. So, *Cic.* Grandis natu. *Nep.* Maximo natu filius, his eldest son. *Cic.* Major natu, older. *Id.* Natu minimus, the youngest. *Plaut.* Tantus natu, so old. — ¶ Also, a growing. *Plin.* Cupressus natu morosa.

**NATŪRA** (nascor), æ, f. birth, φῆσις. *Cic.* Natura filius. *Terent.* Natura pater. — ¶ Also, the nature, natural constitution, or property of a thing. *Cæs.* Natura montis. *Cic.* rerum et locorum. *Lucret.* aeris. Sometimes redundant: as, *Lucret.* Animi natura, for animus, the mind. So, *Cic.* alvi, for alvus. Also, *Cic.* Sua natura laudabile. *Cæs.* Insula natura triquetra, in shape. So, of the human body. *Terent.* Bona natura est. *Macrob.* Exigua naturæ homo, stature. Hence, also, good, proper constitution, εὐφροῖα. *Tacit.* Natura deest margaritis. — ¶ Hence, the disposition, genius, temperament, character. *Cic.* Versare suam naturam. *Nep.* Homo difficillima natura, of a morose or peevish temper. *Terent.* Præter naturam, contrary to my disposition. *Id.* Loqui ut natura fert, as the disposition prompts. *Horat.* Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret (proverb.). So, *Cic.* Natura rerum, for natura, in the sense of natural disposition. — ¶ Also, nature, the natural feeling, instinct. *Cic.* Natura victus. *Liv.* Societatem ingeneravit natura. — ¶ Also, nature, *h. e.* habit, which becomes a second nature. *Sallust.* Mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, is become natural to me. *Quintil.* Facere sibi naturam rei. — ¶ Also, nature, the order of things, the law, or course of nature. *Cic.* Naturæ satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, die. *Id.* Natura insitum est. *Id.* Secundum naturam, conformably to nature. *Id.* Hoc exigit ipsa naturæ ratio. *Id.* Natura rerum, the nature of things. *Nepos.* Natura civitatum, the course of things, run of events, in states. — ¶ Hence, the universe. *Cic.* Deorum vi omnis natura regitur. *Id.* Naturæ mens atque animus. So, *Id.* Re-

rum natura, the world. — Also, nature what is allowed by nature, possibility. *Cic.* In rerum natura esse, to be possible. *Cels.* Est in rerum natura, ut, &c. *h. e.* it may be, it is a possible case. — ¶ Also, a thing, substance. *Cic.* Ex dubus naturis conflata. *Id.* Naturas rerum, non figuras esse, real essences. — Hence, the organ of generation of both sexes. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, efficacy, activity. *Id.* rei. *Id.* deorum, agency. — ¶ Also, regularity, intelligent design. *Cic.* Mundum natura administrari.

**NATŪRALIS** (natura), e, adj. natural, by birth. *Cic.* Naturalis pater. *Sueton.* filius (as opposed to adopted). — ¶ Also, natural, produced by nature, implanted by nature, conformable to nature. *Cic.* Motus naturalis. *Id.* notio. *Id.* societas. *Colum.* saxum. *Plin.* mors, a natural death. Hence, *Colum.* Naturalia loca, and *Cels.* abs. Naturalia, the sexual parts. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to nature. *Cic.* Naturales questiones. *Quintil.* Pars sapientiæ naturalis, natural philosophy. — ¶ Also, real, actually existing. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, natural, usual, customary. *Plin.* Naturale est esurire.

**NATŪRALITĀS** (naturalis), ātis, f. nat-3 *urateness.* *Tertull.*

**NATŪRALITER** (Id.), adv. naturally, by nature, consistently with nature. *Cic.* Homini naturaliter insitum est. *Cæs.* Naturaliter innata. *Vellei.* Naturaliter dissimillimi.

**NATŪRALITŪS** (Id.), adv. same as *Natur-3* *raliter.* *Sidon.*

**NATŪRIFICĀTŪS** (natura & facio), a, 3 um, adj. brought into existence. *Tertull.* Animæ naturificatæ.

**NATŪS**, a, um, particip. from nascor, born, brought forth, sprung, γενερός. *Cic.* Post natos homines, since the creation of the world. *Gell.* Omnium natorem nequissimus, the most worthless of creatures. *Plaut.* Nemo natus, no one, not a soul. *Cæs.* Amplissima familia nati. *Cic.* Bestiæ ex se natos amant, their offspring. *Id.* Græci nati in litteris. *Id.* Undeviginti annos natus, nineteen years old. (See *Nascor*.) — ¶ Also, born to, naturally adapted to, created, constituted, or intended for, fit, apt, suited. *Cic.* Nationes natæ servituti. *Id.* Vir ad omnia summa natus. *Id.* Ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque. *Id.* Homo ad intelligendum natus. *Ovid.* Sentēs lædere natæ. — ¶ Also, formed by nature, endowed by nature. *Liv.* Ita natus locus est. *Plaut.* Ita rem natam intelligo. *Varr.* Ager male natus, barrea. *Horat.* Versus male nati, rude, ill-fashioned. *Cic.* Pro re nata, under the circumstances. So, *Terent.* E re nata.

**NATIŪS** (nascor), i, m. a son. *Quintil.* Natus tuus. *And*, *Nati*, plur. children. *Cic.* Caritas inter natos et parentes. Also, of brute animals. *Phædr.* Vulpis natus. — ¶ Also, a person. *Plaut.*

**NATUS**, us. See *Natu*.

**NAVĀLE** (navis), is, and **NAVĀLIĀ**, ium, n. a dock, dockyard, arsenal, ναυστά-3 *θῆος, νεὼν, νεώριον.* *Cic.* Muri, navalia, portus. *Virg.* Diripientque rates alii navalibus. — ¶ Also, *Navalia*, for naves, ships. *Plin.* Pix navalibus muniendis.

**NAVĀLIS** (navis), e, adj. of or belonging to ships, naval, ναυτικός. *Cic.* Navales pugnæ. *Id.* Navalis apparatus, naval stores. *Cæs.* Castra navalia. *Plin.* Navalis fuga, *h. e.* in ships. *Ovid.* Navalis forma, *h. e.* the form of a ship. *Virg.* corona, *h. e.* for a naval victory. *Amnian.* Navalis pons, a bridge of boats. *Liv.* Navalis materia ad classem ædificandam. *Tacit.* Navale stagnum, *h. e.* for exhibiting naval fights. *Cic.* Navale bellum. *Id.* Disciplina navalis. *Virg.* Navali surgentes ære columnæ, *h. e.* made of the beaks of captured ships. *Liv.* Navales socii, the crew of a ship. Also, of soldiers serving at sea. *Id.* *And* *Plaut.* calls the crew or oarsmen, Navales pedes.

**NAVĀRCHŪS** (ναύρχος), i, m. the captain or commander of a ship. *Cic.*

**NAUBŌLIDĒS**, æ, m. Ναυβολίδης, the son of *Naubolus*, *h. e.* *Iphitus*. *Valer Flacc.*

NAUCELLĀ, same as *Navicella*.  
 NAUCL. See *Naucum*.  
 NAUCLERICŪS, and NAUCLERIŪS 3 (nauclerus), a, um, adj. of a ship-owner, or ship-master. *Plaut.*  
 NAUCLERŪS (ναυκληρός), i, m. a ship-3 owner, ship-master. *Plaut.*  
 NAUCRĀTIS, is, f. a town of Lower Egypt. — Hence, *Naucraticus*, a, um, adj. of *Naucratis*. *Plin.* — And, *Naucraticus*, a, m. the same as *Naucraticus*. *Id.*  
 NAUCŪLĀ, for *navicula*. *Paulin.*  
 NAUCŪLŌR, same as *Navicular*.  
 NAUCUM, or NAUCŪS (unc.), i, a trifle. 3 *Nauci* and rarely *nauco* are used. *Enn.* Non *nauci* facio *Marsum*, I don't value a straw. *Plaut.* Homo non *nauci*, a good-for-nothing fellow. *Nev. ap. Fest.* has *nauco*.  
 NĀVE, same as *Naviter*. *Plaut.*  
 NAUFRĀGĀLIS (naufragium), e, adj. of 3 dangerous navigation. *Martian. Capell.*  
 NAUFRĀGIŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. where 3 ships are often wrecked, stormy, tempestuous. *Sidon.* Naufragioso pelago.  
 NAUFRĀGIUM (for *navifragium*, from *navis* & *frango*), ii, n. *shipwreck*, *vavayia*. *Cic.* Multi *naufugia* fecerunt, *suffered shipwreck*. *Id.* Naufragio perire. *Senec.* Naufragium pati. *Tacit.* Naufragio interceptus. *Cic.* Ex naufragio tabula, a plank upon which a shipwrecked person escapes; hence, figur. a means of deliverance, a solace. — ¶ Also, a storm, tempest. *Lucret.* Naufragiis magnis multisque coortis. — ¶ And, figur. ruin, loss, destruction. *Cic.* Naufragium fortunarum. *Id.* patrimonii. *Id.* Naufragia rei familiaris. *Flor.* Naufragium belli. *Firmic.* Pudoris existimationisque naufragium. — ¶ Also, the wreck itself, the persons wrecked. *Cic.* Addite illa naufragia *Cæsaris* amicorum, the wreck or shattered remains. *Id.* Colligere naufragium reipublice. *Ovid.* Excipe naufragium non duro litore nostrum. *Sil.* Eurus naufragium spargens.  
 NAUFRĀGŌ (naufragus), as, n. I. to be 3 shipwrecked, suffer shipwreck, *vavayéw*. *Petron.*  
 NAUFRĀGŪS (for *navifragus*), a, um, adj. having suffered shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked, *vavayós*. *Cic.* *Marium* Africa naufragum vidit. *Virg.* Naufraga corpora. *Ovid.* Naufraga puppis. *Tacit.* Mulier naufraga. — And, absol. *Cic.* Naufragum quendam natantem animadverterunt. *Senec.* Dare naufrago tabulam. — ¶ Figur. ruined, lost. *Cic.* Illam naufragorum manum, of needy wretches, bankrupts. *Id.* Ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus. — ¶ Also, causing shipwreck. *Horat.* Mare naufragum. *Ovid.* Naufraga monstra. *Val.* Flacc. Naufraga tempestas. *Tibull.* unda.  
 NĀVĀ (navis), a, f. a skiff, canoe. *Ma-* 3 *criob.* — ¶ Also, a kind of trough. *Festus.*  
 NĀVĪCELLĀ (dimin. from *navis*), a, f. 3 a bark, small vessel. *Pandect.*  
 NĀVICŪLĀ (Id.), a, f. a little ship, skiff, 1 boat, *πλοῦριον*. *Cic.* Ad *naviculas* descendimus.  
 NĀVICŪLĀRIĀ (navicularius), a, f. the 3 shipping business, *vavriáia*. *Cic.* *Naviculariam* facere.  
 NĀVICŪLĀRIS, e, and NĀVICŪLĀRI- 3 ŪS (navicula), a, um, adj. of or relating to the shipping business, or to ship-masters. *Cod. Theod.* *Navicularium* onus. *Cod. Just.* *Navicularia* functio.  
 NĀVICŪLĀRIŪS (Id.), ii, m. a ship-owner, 3 ship-master. *Cic.* *Aratores*, *mercatores*, *navicularii*.  
 NĀVICŪLŌR (Id.), aris, dep. I. to sail in 3 a small ship or boat, *πλέω*. *Martial.* *Piger* *Lucrino* *naviculatur* in stagno.  
 NĀVFRĀGŪS (navis & *frango*), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Naufragus*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*  
 NĀVĪGĀBĪLIS (navigo), e, adj. naviga- 2 ble, *πλωίμος*, *πλωρός*. *Liv.* *Navigabilem* *ainnem*. *Id.* *Navigabile* mare. *Tacit.* *Fossa* *navigabilis*. *Id.* *Navigabilia* *litora*.  
 NĀVĪGĀNS (navigo), antis, m. a sailor, 3 navigator, *πλώτωρ*. *Cic.* Non *domini* *est* *navis*, sed *navigantium*. *Plin.* *Fons* *expetitum* *navigantium*.  
 NĀVĪGĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a sailing, nav-

igating; navigation; a voyage, *πλεύσις*, *πλῆσις*, *πλοῦσις*. *Cic.* *Cursus* *navigatio-* *num* *tuarum*. *Id.* In portum ex longa navigatione venire. *Hirt.* *Fluminis* *navigatio-* *ne* *usus* *est*. *Tacit.* *Secunda* *navigatio*, down stream. *Justin.* *Lacus* *navigatio-* *nis* *patiens*, *navigable*. *Plin.* *Diei* *navigatio-* *ne* *abesse*, one day's sail. *Id.* *Navigatio* *Ægyptia*, h. e. a voyage to Egypt.  
 NĀVĪGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a mariner, 2 sailor; a pilot. *Quintil.*  
 NĀVĪGĒR (navis & *gero*), a, um, adj. 2 bearing ships, navigable. *Lucret.* *Mare* *navigerum*. *Martial.* *iter*. — ¶ Also, sailing. *Plin.* *Navigera* *similitudo*, resemblance of a ship sailing (the nautical).  
 NĀVĪGĪŌLUM (dimin. from *navigium*), 2 i, n. a little ship; a skiff, bark. *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.*  
 NĀVĪGIUM (navigo), ii, n. a ship, vessel, boat, *πλοῖον*. *Cic.* Ad *navigia* *facien-* *da*. *Id.* *Proficisci* *probo* *navigio*. *Id.* *Navigium* *luculentum*. *Id.* *Navigia* *mi-* *nuta*. Also, a raft or float. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a sailing, voyage. *Pandect.* In omnes *navigii* *dies*. *Id.* *Perfecto* *navigio*. *Lucret.* *Navigii* *ratio* *tum* *cæ-* *ca* *jacebat*, the art of sailing; navigation.  
 NĀVĪGŌ (navem & *ago*), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. I. to steer or navigate a ship. *Pandect.* *Navem* *navigare*. — ¶ Also, to navigate, sail over. *Cic.* *Xerxes* *terram* *navigavit*. *Virg.* *Navigat* *æquor*. *Sueton.* *Oceanum* *septentrionalem* *navigavit*. *Plin.* *Navigator* *occidens*. — ¶ Also, to gain by navigation. *Sallust.* *Quæ* *homines* *navigant*. — II. INTR. to sail, set sail, sail in or upon, *πλέω*. *Cic.* *Plenissimis* *velis* *navigare*. *Cæs.* *Idonea* *ad* *navigandum* *tempestas*. *Lucan.* *Britannus* *navigat* *oceanum*. *Terent.* In portu *navigo* (proverb), I am safe. Also, said of ships. *Cic.* *Utrum* *ista* *classis* *cursum* *et* *remis* *navigaret*. *Id.* *Decrevimus*, ut *classis* *in* *Italia* *navigaret*, that a fleet should scour the Italian seas. Also, of the freight. *Pandect.* *Utrum* *ipsæ* *merces* *periculo* *creditoris* *navigent*, go, are transported. So, *Cic.* *Quam* *celeriter* *belli* *impetus* *navigavit*. *Flor.* In *Africam* *navigabat* *bellum*. — ¶ Also, to swim. *Ovid.* *Jam* *certe* *navigat*. — ¶ Also, to flow. *Manil.* In ipso *rapidum* *mare* *navigat* *ore*.  
 NĀVĪS (navis), is, f. a ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat, &c. *Cic.* *E* *Pompeiano* *navi* *advectus* *sum* *in* *Luculli* *hospitium*. *Liv.* *Navis* *longa*, a man-of-war. *Id.* *oneraria*, a ship of burden. *Id.* *pretoria*, the admiral's ship. *Id.* *tecta*, decked. So, *Cic.* *constrata*. But, *Id.* *aperta*, open, without a deck. *Id.* *auri*, laden with gold. *Cic.* *Navem* *construere*, to build. So, *Id.* *ædificare*, and *Cæs.* *adornare*. *Id.* *facere*. *Id.* *armare*, to fit out, equip. So, also, *reficere*, to repair. *Virg.* *deducere* *litore*, to launch; and, absol. *Cæs.* *deducere*, and, *Liv.* *deducere* *in* *aquam*. *Id.* *moliri* *ab* *terra*. *Cæs.* *ex* *portu* *educere*. *Id.* *subducere*, to draw ashore. So, *Petron.* *deducere* *in* *portum*. *Cæs.* *subducere* *in* *aridum*. *Horat.* *Navem* *agere*, to navigate. *Cæs.* *Navem* *solvere*, to get under sail. *Id.* *Navis* *solvit*, sets sail. *Nepos.* *Navem* *conscendere*, to go on board, embark. So, *Phædr.* *ascendere*. *Terent.* *E* *navi* *egredi*, to disembark. *Nepos.* *navi*. *Cæs.* *E* *navi* *desilire*. *Id.* *se* *projicere*. *Cic.* *Navem* *apellere* *ad* *aliquem* *locum*. *Liv.* *applicare* *ter-* *ram*, to bring the ship to land. *Terent.* *frangere*, to suffer shipwreck. *Quintil.* *impingere*, to run aground. *Tacit.* *de-* *primere*, to sink. *Cic.* *in* *pertu* *everte-* *re*. *Id.* *gubernare*, to steer. *Plaut.* *statuere*, to heave to. *Horat.* *Nave* *ferri*. *Cic.* *In* *navi* *vehi*. *Sulpic.* *ad* *Cic.* *Na-* *vi* *Piræum* *advectus* *sum*. *Horat.* *Navibus* *rem* *gerere*, h. e. by sea. *Id.* *Navibus* *et* *quadrigis*, h. e. with might and main. — ¶ Figur. of the state. *Cic.* *Una* *navis* *est* *omnium* *bonorum*. — ¶ *Cic.* *Ubicunque* *es*, in eadem *es* *navi*, in the same bottom, run the same risk. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Argo*, or the Ship. *Cic.*  
 NĀVĪTA (navis), a, m. a sailor, seaman, mariner, *ναύτης*. *Tibull.* *Stygiæ* *navita*

*turpis* *aquæ*, h. e. *Charon*. *Propert* *Navita* *de* *ventis*, de tanris narrat ara tor. — ¶ Also, a ship-master. *Apul.*  
 NĀVĪTĀS (navus), ātis, f. promptness 1 in giving assistance, zeal, *σπουδή*, *ἐπιμέ-* *λεια*. *Cic.*  
 NĀVĪTĒR (Id.), adv. actively, diligently, attentively, zealously. *Liv.* *Naviter* *pugnare*. *Id.* *bellum* *gerere*. — ¶ Also, altogether, quite. *Cic.* *Naviter* *impudens*. See *Gnaviter*.  
 NAULIA. See *Nablia*.  
 NAULUM (ναύλον), i, n. the freight, 3 fare, or *navlage*. *Juvenal.* *Furor* *est*, post omnia *perdere* *naulum*, h. e. to throw the helve after the axe.  
 NAUMĀCHIĀ (ναυμαχία), a, f. the rep- 2 resentation of a sea-fight; a mock sea-fight. *Sueton.* *Naumachiam* *commisit*. *Id.* *Exhibuit* *naumachiam*. — ¶ Also, the place in which sea-fights were exhibited. *Sueton.* *Edidit* *et* *navale* *præ-* *lium* *in* *veteri* *Naumachia*.  
 NAUMĀCHIĀRIŪS (naumachia), a, um, 3 adj. of a *naumachia*. *Plin.* *Naumachia-* *rius* *pons*. — ¶ And absolute, *Naumachiaris*, ii, m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight. *Sueton.*  
 NĀVŌ (navus), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to per- 2 form vigorously or diligently, *σπουδάζω*, *προσέχω*, *διεπαρόρμαι*. *Cic.* *Nemo* *est* *tam* *afflictus*, qui *non* *possit* *navare* *ali-* *quid*, et *efficere*. *Id.* *opus*. *Id.* *rem-* *publicam*, to serve the state. *Tacit.* *bel-* *lum* *alicui*, to prosecute zealously. — ¶ Also, to show, exhibit. *Cic.* *Alicui* *studium* *navare*. *Id.* *benevolentiam* *suam* *in* *aliquem*. *Id.* *Operam* *navare* *alicui*, to serve, assist. *Liv.* *Fortiter* *in* *acie* *navare* *operam*, to conduct bravely. *Cic.* *Navent* *aliam* *operam*, exert themselves in some other way. *Id.* *Jam* *mibi* *videor* *navasse* *operam*, to have succeeded in my endeavors.  
 NAUPĀCTŪS, i, f. and NAUPĀCTUM, 1, n. *Naupactus*, a town of *Ætolia*, now *Lepanto*. — Hence, *Naupactūs*, a, um, adj. of *Naupactus*. *Ovid.*  
 NAUPĒGŪS (ναυπηγός), i, m. a shipwright. 3 *Pandect.*  
 NAUPLĀDES, a, m. the son of *Naup-* *lius*, h. e. *Palamedes*. *Ovid.*  
 NAUPLĪŪS, ii, m. *Ναυπλιος*, *Nauplius*, 3 king of *Eubœa*, and father of *Palamedes*; to revenge the death of his son, who was put to death by the Greeks, *Nauplius* kindled a fire on the shore, and thus caused the Grecian ships to be run upon the rocks and destroyed. *Sueton.* *Nauplii* *mala*. — ¶ Also, a kind of shell-fish that sails with its shell. *Plin.*  
 NAUSEĀ (ναυσία), a, f. seasickness. *Cic.* *Nausea* *molestiam* *suscipere*. *Id.* *Navigavimus* *sine* *nausea*. — ¶ Also, a qualm, sickness, *nausea*. *Plin.* *Nauseam* *facere*. *Id.* *sedare*. *Horat.* *fluentem* *coercere*.  
 NAUSEĀBĪLĪS (nauseo), e, adj. caus- 3 ing nausea or vomiting. *Cælar.*  
 NAUSEĀBŪNDŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. very 2 sea-sick. *Senec.* *Gubernator* *in* *tempe-* *state* *nauseabundus*.  
 NAUSEĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who is apt 3 to be seasick. *Senec.* *Ulysses* *nauseator* *erat*.  
 NAUSEŌ (nausea), as, āvi, ātum, n. I. to 3 be seasick, ready to vomit, be squeamish or qualmish, *vavriács*. *Horat.* *Conducto* *navigio* *æque* *nauseat*, ac *locuples*. *Cic.* *Antonium* *ructantem* *et* *nauseantem* *conjeci*. — ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* *Ista* *ef-* *fufientem* *nauseare*, to belch forth sillinesses that excite disgust. — Also, to loathe, be disgusted. *Phædr.* *Si* *qui* *stulti* *nauseant*.  
 NAUSEŌLĀ (dimin. from *nausea*), a, f. 1 a little squeamishness. *Cic.*  
 NAUSEŌSŪS (nauseo), a, um, adj. caus- 2 ing a desire to vomit, *nauseous*. *Plin.*  
 NAUSĪCĀĀ, a, and NAUSĪCĀĒ, es, f. 3 *Ναυσικάα*, daughter of *Alcinous*, king of the *Phæaciens*. *Martial.*  
 NAUTA (sync. for *navita*), a, m. a sailor, 3 mariner, seaman, *ναύτης*. *Cæs.* *Nautas*, *dominosque* *navium* *interfecit*. *Cic.* *Solent* *nautæ* *festinare* *quæstus* *sui* *causa*. *Horat.* *Nautæ* *audaces*. — ¶ Also, a master of a vessel. *Cic.* *Nauta-* *significat*.  
 NAUTĀLĪS (nauta), e, adj. of a mariner 3 *Auson*. *Nautales* *formæ*.

**NAUTĒA** (ναυτία), *æ*, *f.* *hijge-water*.  
 3 *Plant.* Nauteam bibere malim, quam illanc oscularier. — ¶ Also, a *qualm*, *nausea*. *Plant.* Nauteam facere.

**NAUTICŪS** (ναυτικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to mariners or ships, *nautical*, *naval*. *Cic.* Verbum nauticum, a nautical term. *Virg.* Nauticus clamor. *Id.* Nautica pinus, *h. e.* the rostra, adorned with the beaks of captured ships. *Plin.* Panis nauticus, *sea-biscuit*. *Nep.* Castra nautica (see *Castrum*). — *Absol.* Nautici, *orum*, *sailors*, *scamen*, *mariners*, *marines*. *Liv.* Macrin nautici vocant. *Id.* Nautici tabernacula dantunt.

**NAUTILŪS** (ναυτίλος), *i*, *m.* the *nautilus*. *Plin.*

**NAVŪS** (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *active*, *diligent*, *industrious*, *strenuous*, *prompt*, *vigorous*, *σπουδαίος*, *ενεργής*. *Cic.* Homo navus et industrius. *Id.* Magni et navi aratores. Also, of *inanimate objects*. *Vellci.* Nava virilisque opera. *Sil.* Navus, timor, *which makes active*. — ¶ Also, *Gnavus*.

**NAXIUM**, *ii*, *n.* a *stone used for polishing* 2 *marble and cutting gems*. *Plin.*

**NAXŌS**, and **NAXŌS**, *i*, *f.* *Nāxos*, *an island in the Ægean sea, famous for its vines, now Naxia*. — ¶ Hence *Naxiūs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Naxos*. *Plin.* Naxia cotes. *Colum.* Naxius ardor, *h. e.* the constellation Corona Ariadnes, because she was found on Naxos by Bacchus.

**NAZARĒŪS**, and **NAZARĒNŪS**, *a*, *um*, 3 *adj.* of *Nazareth*. *Symm.* — *Nazarenus*, *Christ.* *Prudent.* And, also, a *Christian*. *Id.*

**NĒ** (μή or νή), *adv.* *not*; but only as a dependent or conditional negative, whereas *non* expresses an absolute entire negation. *Cic.* Nemo is, inquires unquam fuerit; *ne* fuerit, *there may not have been*. *Id.* Ne sit sane summum malum, *allowing that it may not be*. *Liv.* Ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippo. — ¶ Also, expressing a prohibition, with the *imperative*. *Cic.* Impius ne audeto placare donis iram deum. *Id.* Ne sepelito, neve urito. *Terent.* Ne crucia te. *Id.* Ne sævi tantopere. — And, with the *subjunctive*, *Id.* Ne conferas culpam in me. *Id.* Ne fiant isti viginti dies. — Also, expressing a prayer, wish. *Liv.* Ne id Jupiter sine-ret. *Terent.* Utinam ne, *would that not*. And, hence, in solemn asseverations. *Cic.* Ne vivam, *may I die*. *Id.* Ne sim salvus, *si, &c.* — ¶ It is also connected with other particles. *Cic.* Dum ne, *provided that not*. So, in the same sense. *Id.* Modo ne sequatur. Also, *Ne quidem*, *not even, not so much as*. *Cic.* Illud ne quidem contemnam. But more frequently with the emphatic word or words between these two. *Id.* Ne populus quidem. *Id.* Ne, in oppidis quidem. And sometimes with a whole clause. *Id.* Ne, cum esset factum, quidem. Or with several words of the succeeding clause. *Id.* Sed ne quomodo fieri quidem possint. — It is also preceded by a negative, *non*, *unhūl*, &c. which does not destroy the negation. *Id.* Non enim prætereundum ne id quidem. *Id.* Nihil in ædibus cujusquam, *ne in oppidis quidem*. Sometimes *quidem* is omitted. *Stat.* Ne admissum tum quemquam. — We also find *ne quidem* in the sense of *not only*. *Cic.* Ne connivens quidem, sed etiam oculis intuent. — ¶ Also, *only not*, *provided that not*, for *modo ne, dummodo ne*. *Sallust.* Sint misericordes in furibus; *ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur*. *Liv.* Permissum ut auxilia ab sociis, *ne supra quinque millium numerum acciperet*. *Cic.* Noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, tribus cubitis ne altiore, *provided that it were not higher*. *Liv.* Jussa dari ne minus dena millia æris, *only not less*. — ¶ Also, *much less*, for *ne dum*. *Cic.* Me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam: *ne senem* And with the *subjunct.* *Liv.* Ne nunc, dulcedine semel capti, ferant desiderium. *Sallust.* Ne illi corruptis moribus victoria temperarent. — ¶ Also, for *ne, certainly, truly*. See *Næ*.

**NĒ** (*Id.*), *conj.* *that not, lest*. With the

*subjunctive*. *Cic.* Id egi, *ne interestem*. *Id.* Ne nihil tribuamus. *Id.* Ne dicam, *that I may not say, not to say*. *Id.* Ne multis (*sc.* morer), *in short*. (See *Multus*.) *Terent.* Cave ne studeas. *Id.* Ne quid accusandus sis, *vide*. — ¶ Also, after words expressing fear, danger, &c. *that, lest*. *Cic.* Metuebat, *ne indicaret*. *Id.* Hic, *ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo*. *Terent.* Vereor, *ne quid apporet mali*. *Liv.* Pavor, *ne mortiferum esset vulnus*. *Nepos.* Periculum est, *ne occasio detur*. — To express a negation, *ne non* or *ut is used*. *Cic.* Vereor, *ne exercitum firum habere non possit*. *Id.* Timeo, *ne non impetrem, that I shall not obtain*. *Terent.* Vereor, *ut placari possit, cannot be*. — ¶ Also, *whether or not*. *Cic.* Videamus, *ne beata vita effici possit*. *Liv.* Consultatio tenuit, *ne reddita, belli causa essent*. — ¶ Also, after verbs of denying, refusing, *hindering*. *Cic.* Sententiam ne diceret, *recusavit, refused to pronounce*. *Id.* Casus quidam ne facerem impedire, *hindered me from doing*. *Liv.* Decii corpus *ne inveniretur, nox quærentes oppressit*.

**NĒ**, interrogative enclitic particle. In a direct question it is often silent in English. *Cic.* Putaresne unquam accidere posse, *could you imagine*. *Id.* Jamne vides? *do you now see?* *Terent.* Daturne illa Pamphilo nuptum? *is she to be given?* — In indirect questions, followed by the *subjunctive*, it is to be rendered *whether*. *Cic.* Ut videamus, *satisne ista sit justa defectio*. *Id.* Iturusne sit in Africam, *ex Aledio scire poteris*. — ¶ When several interrogative clauses succeed each other, *ne* is followed by *an, annon, nec ne*, and is either silent in English, or is to be rendered *whether*. *Cic.* Romamne venio, *an hic maneo? shall I come to Rome?* *Id.* Honestumne factu sit, *an turpe, dubitant, whether*. *Terent.* Hoc intellexit? *an nondum etiam?* *Id.* Isne est quem quæris, *an non?* *Cic.* Quæritur, *sintne dii, nec ne sint*. *Plaut.* Videndum est utrum, *ea velintne, annon velint*. Sometimes the *ne* is repeated. *Virg.* Justitiæne prius mirer belline laborum. — ¶ Also, for *nonne*. *Horat.* Estne marito in ambo justa potestas. — ¶ It is often joined to other interrogatives, as *anne*. (See *An*.) *Horat.* Uterne. *Cic.* Utrumne. — Also, to the pron. *qui*. *Plaut.* Quæne. — *Catull.* Conjugis an amore? *quine fugit remos*. — Also, to *quantus*. *Horat.* Quantane? — To *quia*. *Virg.* Quiane stat gratia facti? — To *quam*. *Plaut.* Quamne Archidemidem? *than Archidemides?* — Sometimes the *e* is dropped, as, *Terent.* Eunuchon? for *Eunuchone*. *Plaut.* Egon? for *egone*. *Terent.* Pergin? for *pergisne*.

**NĒARĀ**, *æ*, *f.* the name of a nymph or of a girl. *Horat.* and *Virg.*

**NĒATHŪS**, *i*, *m.* a river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the *Bruttii*. *Ovid.*

**NĒAPŌLĪS**, *is*, *f.* *Νεάπολις*, *h. e.* New City, the name of several cities, of which the most celebrated was a city of Campania, now *Naples*. — ¶ Hence, *NĒapŏlitānūs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Naples*, *Neapolitan*. *Cic.* — *Absol.* *Neapolitani, orum*, the *Neapolitans*. *Id.* — ¶ And *NĒapŏlītis*, *īdis*, *f.* *Neapolitan*. *Afran.*

**NĒBRĪS** (νεβρίς), *īdis*, *f.* the skin of a 3 *fawn or deer, which was worn by the Bacchants, when they revelled through the streets*. *Stat.*

**NĒBRĪTES** (νεβρίτης), *æ*, *m.* a precious stone sacred to Bacchus. *Plin.*

**NĒBŪLA** (νεβύλη), *æ*, *f.* a mist, fog, vapor. *Lucret.* Surgere de terra nebulas, astumque videmus. *Virg.* Tenuem exhalat nebulam. — Hence, *figur.* *Juvenal.* Erroris nebula. — ¶ Also, a cloud. *Virg.* Septus nebula. *Horat.* Nebulæ, pluviique rores. — Hence, *figur.* *Lucret.* Terra pulveris exhalat nebulam, a cloud of dust. *Ovid.* Nebulæ doliæ summa tegunt (speaking of wine), perhaps *scum, froth*. — ¶ Also, vapor, smoke. *Ovid.* Sensus inest igitur nebulis, quas exigit ignis. *Pers.* Pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernæ. *Sil.* Exhalavit in auras liventem nebulam fugientis ab ore veneni. *Ovid.* Flo-

rent, et nebulæ doliæ summa tegunt. Hence, *figur.* *anything trifling*. *Plant.* Cyathus nebulæ. *Pers.* Grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunt. — ¶ Also, *any thing thin of its kind*. *Laber.* Palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, *h. e.* a thin garment. So, *Ovid.* (of wool) Vellera mollibat nebulas æquantia tractu. *Martial.* Nebula pegna peruncunt, *foal*. **NĒBŪLŌ** (nebula), *ōnis*, *m.* an idle rascal, mean, sorry wretch, paltry, worthless fellow, prodigal, scoundrel, knave, οὐριδανός, πλάγος. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. — ¶ As an *adj.* *Gell.* Vulgus nebulonum hominum.

**NĒBŪLŌ** (*Id.*), *as*, *a*. *l. h. e.* nebula im-3 *plere*. *Tertull.*

**NĒBŪLŌSĪTĀS** (nebulosus), *ātis*, *f.* *misty*, 3 *ness, cloudiness, darkness*. *Arnob.*

**NĒBŪLŌSŪS** (nebula), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *misty*, 3 *foggy, cloudy, dark, δριχλώδης*. *Cic.* Nebulosum et caliginosum cælum. *Ca-* 3 *to.* Locus crassus aut nebulosus. *Cels.* Dies nebulosi. *Plin.* Nebulosa exhalatio. *Senec.* Nebulosus auster. — ¶ *Figur.* *dark, obscure, difficult to comprehend*. *Gell.* Nebulosum nomen.

**NĒC**, or **NEQUĒ** [one and the same word; although, by the best writers, *ne* is more frequently used before consonants, and *neque* before vowels; the former being a contracted form of the latter], *adv.* and *not*, οὐτε, οὐδέ, μηδέ. *Cic.* Nuntii tristes nec varii, *h. e.* et non. *Ovid.* Sinos casus nec mitia facta, *h. e.* et inimitia. — Hence, *Nec non*, or *neque non*, and. *Ovid.* Tunc mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas. — Also, connected with *et*. *Virg.* Nec non et Tyrii, and also. *Varr.* Neque non et doliæ. — Also, with other words interposed. *Cic.* Neque tamen illa non ornant. So, *Id.* Neque nihil, *h. e.* et non-nihil, and something, and *Id.* Necdum, or nequedum, for et nondum. So, also, *Nec quidem*, for et ne quidem. *Cic.* Sine ea tuto vivi non posset, nec iucunde quidem posset, and not even. Hence, *Nec (neque) repeated, as well not — as not, not only not — but also not, neither — nor*. *Cic.* Nec melior, nec clarior. *Id.* Neque nihil, neque tantum. *Id.* Neque caritas patriæ, nec suorum. Thus, also, when there is but one negative expressed, we find *Nec (neque) — et or ac, not only not — but, and et — nec (neque), not only — but also not*. *Cic.* Nec miror et gaudeo. *Id.* Neque tu interfististi et ego id egi. *Sueton.* Amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, *not indeed — but*. We also find *neque — et non, for neque — neque, neither — nor*. *Cic.* Ut neque cessaret et colloquio non egeret. So, too, *Neque — sed, not so much — as, not — but*. *Juv.* I. 90. — This repeated *nec* is often preceded by a negative, as *nullus, nihil, non*, &c. which does not, however, destroy the negation, the first *nec (neque)* being then pleonastic. *Liv.* Nihil tam nec in opinatum nec insperatum accidere potuit. *Cic.* Non possum reliquia nec cogitare nec scribere. *Id.* Nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætiam, nec tantam. — Sometimes two negatives come together, without destroying the negation. *Plaut.* Neque nescio, *h. e.* neque scio. *Terent.* Neque tu haud dicas, *h. e.* neque tu dicas. — ¶ *Nec (neque), for nec tamen, nec vero*, is frequent in *Nepos* and *Sueton*. So, also, *Tacit.* *Agr.* 8. *Nec, for nec tamen*. — Also, *Nec, for nec enim*. *Plaut.* *Capt.* 3, 5. 42. *Ovid.* *Met.* 9, 359. — ¶ Also, *not*. *Cic.* *Nec vero*. *Id.* *Nec (neque) enim*. *Id.* *Neque vero quicquam, h. e.* nihil vero. *Id.* *Nec vero unquam, h. e.* nunquam vero. *Plaut.* *Nec quoquam abeo*. *Virg.* Quod nec bene vertat. Hence, *Nec opinatus, unexpected, and Necdum (which see)*. — ¶ Also, *not even*. *Liv.* Sed nec extra fretum committere mari se audebant. *Virg.* Iis certe neque amor causa est. — ¶ Also, *but not*. *Virg.* Nec cellis ideo contenda Falernis. *Cic.* Neque est ulla earum rerum, *but there is none*.

**NĒCĀTŌR** (neco), *ōris*, *m.* a killer, slayer. 3 *Lamprid.*

**NĒCĀTRĪX** (necator), *īcis*, *f.* she that kills 3 *a murderess*. *Augustin.*

**NECDUM**, or **NEQUE DUM** (nec, or neque, & dum), and not yet. Cic. Ille quid agat, si scis, neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim. — ¶ Also, not yet. Virg. Necdum perfecta canebat.

**NECESSARIĒ**, and **NECESSĀRIŌ** (necessarius), adv. necessarily, of necessity. Cic. Necessarie demonstrantur. Id. Quibuscum vivo necessario. Cæs. Quod necessario rem Cæsari enuntiarit.

**NECESSARIUS** (necesse), a, um, adj. necessary, unavoidable, inevitable. Cic. Mors necessaria. Cic. Necessarius casus. Id. Leges fatales et necessarias. Id. Senatori necessarium est nosse rempublicam. Cæs. Necessaria re coactus, by necessity. — ¶ Also, urgent, pressing. Cic. Necessarium tempus. — ¶ Also, necessary, forced. Cic. Rogationes necessariae. — Also, necessary, needful, indispensable. Cic. Omnia ad vitam necessaria. Id. Quod mihi maxime necessarium. Suetoa. Necessarius quæstioni. (Terent. uses necessarius). — ¶ Also, closely connected by relationship, friendship, &c. and hence, a friend, relation, client, patron. Nepos. Ab homine tam necessario relictus, so nearly related. Mut. in Cic. Ep. Mors hominis necessarii, of a friend. Cic. Hujus propinqua et necessaria. Id. Meus familiaris ac necessarius. Id. Cerellia, necessarie meæ rem, commendavi tibi, my client. Id. Necessarios provinciae, patrons.

**NECESSĒ** (unc.), adject. n. indeclin. necessary, of necessity, inevitable. Cic. Nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit. Cato. Eo minus habeo necesse scribere. Id. Homini necesse est mori, man is doomed to die. Id. Necesse fuit dari literas. Id. Boves vendat necesse est. Nep. Leuctrica pugna immortalis sit, necesse est. — Rarely followed by ut. Gell. Neque necesse est, hodie uti vos auferam. — ¶ Also, necessary, needful. Cic. Quod tibi necesse minime fuit.

**NECESSITAS** (necesse), ātis, f. accessity, needfulness, force, compulsion, constraint, fate, ἀνάγκη. Cic. Fatalis necessitas. Horat. Te semper anteit sæva necessitas, ruthless destiny. Id. Necessitati parere. Id. Veniam necessitati dare. Id. Necessitati servire. Id. Necessitate coactus. Id. Nulla necessitate adstrictus. Cæs. adductus. Cic. Necessitatem alicui afferre. Id. imponere. Id. Necessitas mihi obvenit cuspium rei. Tacit. Necessitas ingruit. Hirt. Ad necessitatem adductus dimicandi, necessitated, compelled, constrained. Tacit. Ex necessitate aliquid facere, of necessity. Liv. Majores necessitates, more pressing circumstances. Tacit. Suprema necessitas, death. So, Id. Necessitas ultima. — ¶ Necessitates, necessary things, wants, interests. Cæs. Suarum necessitatum causa. — ¶ Also, necessary charges. Tacit. Necessitates ac largitiones. — ¶ Also, neediness, want. Sueton. Famem et ceteras necessitates tolerare. — ¶ Also, relation, connection, acquaintance, intimacy. Cic. Magnam necessitatem possidet paternus sanguis. Id. Si nostram accusatione sua necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset.

**NECESSITUDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. necessity, ἀνάγκη. Cic. Puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest. Sallust. Coactus rerum necessitudine. ¶ Also, aed, want, distress. Sallust. Inopia aut alia necessitudo. Tacit. Necessitudine republicæ ad arma civilia actus, the distressed condition. — ¶ Also, a necessary connection, natural bond, and hence, connection of persons, as friends, relatives, patrons, clients, colleagues, &c. the tie of relationship, bond of friendship; acquaintance, intimacy. Sallust. Ingurthæ filia Bocchi nupserrat: verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas levis ducitur. Cic. Hanc quæsturæ liberorum necessitudini proximam esse. Cic. Omnes amicitie necessitudines. Cæs. Necessitudines regni, ties of hospitality between the king and his guest Pompey. Cic. Necessitudo et affinitas. Id. Familiaritatis, necessitudinisque oblitus. Id. Recipere aliquem in suam necessitudinem. Id. Necessitu-

dinem sancte colere. — Hence, Necessitudines, the persons thus connected; relations, connections, friends, &c. Sueton. Revisere necessitudines, h. c. his mother and children. Id. Necessitudines, amicosque omnes. Tacit. Respectu suarum necessitudinum, nihil in Domitiana atrox parabat.

**NECESSŌ** (Id.), as, a. l. to necessitate, 3 compel. Venant. Fortum.

**NECESSUM**, adj. neut. indecl. necessary, 2 unavoidable. Plaut. Necessum est vendere. Lucret. Necessum est confitere.

**NECNE**, or **NEC NĒ** (nec & ne), particle of interrogation or doubt, used after utrum, ne or quid. Cic. Sintne dii, nec ne, or not, or no. Cæs. Utrum prælium committi, nec ne. Cic. Quid possit effici, nec ne, est videndum. The ne and utrum are often understood. Nep. Nondum enim statuerat, eum conservaret, necne. Terent. Nunc, habeam, nec ne, incertum est, whether I have it, or not.

**NECNON**, **NEC NON**, or **NEQUE NON**, and, also, and also, and besides. See Nec.

**NECŌ** (nec), as, āvi, ātum, and, more rarely, eni, ctum, to put to death, slay, kill, destroy, φονεύω, κτείνω. Cic. Legatum omni supplicio exercituum necavit. Suet. Consanguineorum manu necari. Cic. Plebem fame necare, to starve to death. Horat. Ferro necare aliquem. Lucret. odore tetro. Ovid. morsu. Cæs. igni, atque omnibus tormentis. Sueton. veneno. — Also, of plants, to kill, destroy. Plin. Salsi imbres necant frumenta. Id. Necat gramina pinus. — ¶ Also, to quench. Plin. Aquæ flammæ necant. — And figur. Senec. Necas rectam indolem, thwart, check. — ¶ Also, to tease, torment, bore. Plaut.

**NECŌPINANS**, **NEC ŌPINANS**, or **NEQUE ŌPINANS** (nec & opinans), adj. not expecting. Phædr. Concidit gravi casu necopinans. Cic. Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, when he least expected it; little thinking of it. Hirt. Cæsar neque opinans, inparatusque oppressus.

**NECŌPINATŌ**, or **NEC ŌPINATŌ** (necopinatus), adv. unexpectedly, suddenly, unawares. Cic.

**NECŌPINATŪS**, or **NEC ŌPINATŪS** (nec & opinor), a, um, adj. unexpected, unlooked for, sudden, ἀδόκητος. Cic. and Liv.

**NECŌPINŪS**, or **NEC ŌPINŪS** (nec & opinus, not used), a, um, adj. unexpected, unlooked for. Ovid. mors. Phædr. Ipsum accipiter necopinam rapit.

**NECRŌMANTĪA** (νεκρομαντεία), æ, f. 2 necromancy, divination by evoking the dead. Loctat. — Plin. calls Necromantia Homeri, that part of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.

**NECTĀR** (νέκταρ), āris, n. nectar, the drink of the gods. Cic. Non enim ambrosia deos, aut nectare lætari arbitror. — ¶ Also, the honey or balsam of the gods. Ovid. Met. iv. 250. — ¶ Also, any thing sweet, liquor, odor, &c. Virg. Et dulci distendunt nectare cellas, honey. Stat. Bacchæum nectar, wine. Ovid. Oves, pleno quæ fertur in ubere nectar, milk. Lucret. Nardi florum, nectar qui naribus halant, a sweet perfume. Horat. Oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbut.

**NECTĀREŪS** (νεκταρεός), a, um, adj. of nectar, nectared, nectareous. Ovid. Nectareis quod alatur aquis, dew. — ¶ Also, sweet as nectar. Martialis. Falernum nectareum. — ¶ Nectarea, absol. elecampæe, a plant used for flavoring wine. Plin.

**NECTĀRITĒS** (nectareus), æ, m. a wine flavored with elecampæe. Plin.

**NECTŌ** (unc.), is, xui and xi, xum, a. 3. to tie or link together, tie in a knot, knit, bind, tie, join, or fasten together, connect, πλέκω. Virg. Necte tribus nodis terno, Amarylli, colores. Horat. Medo nectis catenas. Id. Necte meo Lamie coronam, knit, weave. Ovid. Pars brachia nectit, intertwine. Horat. Nectere cuiquam laqueum. Virg. talaria pedibus. Plin. Ep. alicui compedes. Mar-

tial. vinculum collo. Ovid. coma myrto. — ¶ Also, to bind, confine, hold in bondage. Liv. Nexi ob æs alienum, and, Id. Nexi, absol. insolvent debtors given up to their creditors as slaves. Id. Ne in posterum nectentur, should not be reduced to slavery. — Hence, figur. to bind by an obligation, pledge. Justin. Sacramento nexi. Paadeet. Res pignori nexa, pawned. — ¶ Also, to join, connect. Cic. Videtisne, quanta series rerum sit, atque ut ex alio alia nectantur? hang or depend upon. Id. Ex hoc genere causarum fatum nectitur. Ovid. Numeris verba nectere, to write poetry. Senec. Nectens verba cæcis modis, involving, enveloping, perplexing. Ovid. jurgia cum aliquo, to chide, reprove, rebuke. Liv. dolum, to contrive, hatch. Virg. causas inanes, to frame idle pretences. Tacit. moras, to contrive or cause delay. Val. Flacc. fœdera, to make a treaty.

**NECŪBY** (ne & alicubi), adv. lest any where, that a where. Cæs. Necubi Romani copias transducerent.

**NECŪNDĒ** (ne & alicunde), adv. lest from any place, that from no place. Liv. Necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret.

**NECYDĀLŌS** (νεκύδαλος), i, m. the silk-worm before it takes the name of bombyx. Plin.

**NEDUM**, adv. not to say, not only, οὐχ' ὅσον, οὐχ' ὧς. Cic. Nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem. — ¶ Also, not to say, much less. Cic. Optimis temporibus; nedum his temporibus. Liv. Nedum ut ulla vis fieret. Cic. Nedum in mari sit facile. — ¶ Also, much more. Liv. Quæ vel socios, nedum hostes victos terrere possent. Suetoa. Privatis deformia, nedum principi.

**NEFĀNDĒ** (nefandus), adv. inapiously, 2 ἀδόκητος. Sallust. fragm. Multa nefande ausi.

**NEFĀNDŪS** (ne & fandus), a, um, adj. not to be named or mentioned, inapious, base, heinous, execrable, abominable, ἀδόκητος. Cic. Per nefandum scelus. Virg. Deos memores fandi atque nefandi, wrong, impiety. Quatill. Nefandi homines. Cic. Nefanda arma. Justin. Nefandissimum caput.

**NEFĀNS** (ne & fans), antis, adj. the same as Nefandus. Lucil. Facta nefantia.

**NEFĀRIĒ** (nefarius), adverb, impiously, wickedly, heinously. Cic. Quæ nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt. Id. Impie nefarieque committere aliquid. Id. Pestem patriæ nefarie moliri.

**NEFĀRIŪS** (nefas), a, um, adj. wicked, inapious, base, heinous, enormous, abominable, execrable, nefarious, ἀδόκητος, ἀθέμιτος. Cic. Homo nefarius et impius. Id. Voluntates nefarie. Id. Scelestum ac nefarium facinus. — Hence, Nefarium, i, n. a crime, heinous act. Id. Multa commemorare nefaria in socios. Liv. Rempublicam nefario obstringere.

**NEFĀS** (ne & fas), n. indeclin. not lawful, unlawful, criminal, ἀθέμιτον. Cic. Officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci. Id. Mercurium Ægyptii nefas habent nominare. Cæs. Quibus nefas deserere patronos. Nep. Patriæ irasci nefas esse dicebat. — ¶ Also, a crime, wicked deed, horrid wickedness; impiety, wickedness, villainy. Juvenal. Grande nefas, et morte piandum. Virg. Nefas triste piare. Id. Dirumque nefas in pectore versat. Id. Ausi omnes immane nefas. Liv. Per fas et nefas, through right and wrong. — ¶ Also, as an interjection, O! horrid, shocking! shameful! Virg. Sequiturque (nefas!) Ægyptia conjux, shameful to relate! Horat. Heu nefas, heu! Virg. Virgo visa, nefas! comprehendere crinibus ignem, wonderful to relate. — ¶ Also, impossible. Horat. Levius fit patientia quidquid corrigere est nefas. — ¶ Also, a wicked person. Virg. Extinxisse nefas, h. c. Helen. — ¶ Nefas is an offence against God and nature, an act of impiety; scelus, an offence against the peace of society, or the rights of others, a crime; flagitium, an offence against one's self.

**NEFASTŪS** (ne & fastus), a, um, adj. not right, wrong, not allowed by the laws

ny religion. Hence, *Liv.* Dies nefas-  
 ter justice, or hold assemblies of the  
 people. — ¶ Also, *unlucky, inauspicious,*  
*unfortunate.* *Horat.* Nefasto te posuit  
 die. *Liv.* Terra nefasta victoriae suae.

¶ Also, *wicked, profane, nefarious,*  
*execrable.* *Horat.* Quid intactum ne-  
 fasti liquimus? *Plin.* Nefasto crimine.  
 NEFRENS (ne & frendo), dis, adj. that  
 3 cannot bite, that has no teeth. *Varr.* Porci  
 nefrendes.

NEGANTIA (nego), æ, f. a denying, ne-  
 3 gation. *Cic.*

NEGATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. a denying, denial,  
 negation, ἀρνῆσις, ἀπόφασις. *Cic.* Ne-  
 gatio, inficiatioque facti. — ¶ Also,  
 a negative. *Apul.*

NEGATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. negative.  
 3 *Apul.*

NEGATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a denier, an  
 3 apostate. *Tertull.*

NEGATORIUS (negator), a, um, adj. nega-  
 3 tive. *Pandect.*

NEGATRIX (Id.), icis, f. that denies.  
 3 *Prudent.*

NEGITO (frequentat. from nego), as, a. I  
 2 to deny often, or strongly, persist in deny-  
 ing. *Plaut.* Negitare adeo me natum  
 sum. *Sallust.* Rex primum negitare.

NEGLECTE (neglectus), adv. negligently,  
 3 carelessly. *Hieron.* Neglectius incedere.

NEGLECTIO (negligo), ðnis, f. a neglect-  
 ing, neglect. *Cic.* Neglectio amicarum.  
 NEGLECTOR (Id.), ðris, m. a neglecter.  
 3 *Augustin.*

NEGLECTUS (Id.), us, m. neglect, negli-  
 2 gence. *Terent.* Hæc res neutiquam ne-  
 glectui est mihi, I do not neglect. —  
 ¶ Also, contempt. *Lancan.*

NEGLECTUS, a, um, particip. from nego-  
 3 go. — ¶ Also, adj. slighted, scorned,  
 despised. *Cic.* Cum ipsi inter nos ab-  
 jecti neglectique simus. *Liv.* Castra  
 neglecta. *Horat.* Dii neglecti. *Ovid.*  
 Neglecta decet multas coma, not trimmed  
 or dressed, loose. So, *Id.* Forma viros ne-  
 glecta decet. *Stat.* Neglectissima proge-  
 3 nies.

NEGLEGENS, or NEGLEGENS, entis, partic-  
 3 ip. from negligo. — ¶ Also, adj.  
 negligent, careless, heedless, reckless, in-  
 attentive, neglectful, thoughtless, ἀμελής,  
 ὀλιγοψος. *Cic.* Socors negligensque  
 natura. *Id.* Legum negligentior. *Id.*  
 In se negligens. *Id.* In sumptu negli-  
 gens. *Id.* scribendo. *Plaut.* Postilla  
 med obtegere negligens fui. *Sueton.*  
 Circa deos negligentior. *Pacat.* Domus  
 tue negligentissimus.

NEGLEGENTER (negligens), adv. negli-  
 3 gently, carelessly, heedlessly. *Cic.* Neg-  
 ligenter scribere adversaria. *Id.* Neg-  
 ligentiùs adservare aliquid. *Senec.* Neg-  
 ligentissime amicos habere.

NEGLEGENTIA, and NEGLENTIA,  
 (Id.), æ, f. negligence, neglect, carelessness,  
 heedlessness, supineness, inactivity,  
 ἀμέλεια. *Cic.* Ant negligentia, aut suis  
 studiis impediuntur. *Id.* Negligentia  
 in accusando. *Id.* Epistolarum negli-  
 gentia, h. e. remissness in writing. *Id.*  
 Epistolarum, quas ad me misit, negli-  
 gentia, h. e. their brevity, coldness. *Ter-  
 cent.* Negligentia tua, out of disrespect to  
 you. *Id.* Cognatorum negligentia. *Cic.*  
 deorum, contempt of.

NEGLEGĒ, or NEGLEĒ (nec & lego),  
 is, exi, ectum a. 3. to neglect, not heed,  
 slight, take no notice of, not care for or  
 regard, ἀμελέω. *Cic.* Diem edicti obire  
 neglexit. — ¶ Also, to slight, despise,  
 contemn. *Cic.* periculum. *Sallust.* De-  
 os negligere docuit, contempt of the gods.  
*Cic.* Quippiam prætermittere et negli-  
 gere. *Nepos.* rem familiarem. *Propert.*  
 præces aure surda. *Cæs.* imperium ali-  
 cujus. *Cic.* mandatum. *Id.* minas.  
*Tacit.* vim. *Horat.* Negligis fraudem  
 committere? h. e. do you count it noth-  
 ing? have you no scruple or fear? *Anton.*  
 ap. *Cic.* Theopompum confugere Al-  
 exandriam neglexistis. — ¶ Also, to  
 slight, pass over, overlook. *Cic.* pecuniam  
 captam. *Id.* vitam ereptam. *Cæs.* injuri-  
 as. — ¶ See *Negligens*, and *Neglectus*.

NEGĒ (ne & ago), as, avi, atum, a. and  
 n. 1. intrans. to say no, deny, refuse,  
 ἀρνέω, ἀπόφημι. *Cic.* Vel sumpsisti  
 multa, si fateris; vel si negas, surri-

puisti. *Terent.* Negat quis, nego: ait,  
 aio. *Cic.* Nunquam reo cuiquam ne-  
 gavi. *Trajan.* in *Plin.* Ep. petitioni,  
 reject. *Martial.* cœnis, to decline. —  
 ¶ *Trans.* to deny, to affirm that a thing  
 is not so. *Terent.* aliquid. *Cic.* Si  
 negas. *Id.* Nego, ullum vas fuisse.  
*Tibull.* Neget se ineminisse. *Cic.* Fin-  
 nes eorum se violaturum negavit, de-  
 clared that he would not. Hence, *Negor*,  
 they say I am not. *Ovid.* Casta negor.  
*Sueton.* Negantur ranæ ibi coaxare, it  
 is said they do not croak. Also, with an  
 ellipsis of the infin. *Terent.* Ille primo  
 se negare, h. e. ducturum uxorem. *Id.*  
 Ego me nego, h. e. nosse. — It is also ap-  
 plied in this sense to inanimate objects.  
*Virg.* Sin (arenæ) in sua posse nega-  
 buit ire loca. *Stat.* Saxa negantia ferro,  
 resisting. — It is sometimes followed  
 by *quin.* *Liv.* Negare non posse, quin  
 rectius sit, h. e. rectius esse. — And  
 sometimes by a negative, which does  
 not destroy the negation. *Cic.* Negat  
 nec suspicari. — Sometimes, when fol-  
 lowed by two clauses, it is negative  
 only in respect to the former, but affirma-  
 tive in its application to the latter. *Cic.*  
 Negant Cæsarem mansurum; post-  
 lataque hæc interposita dicunt, &c.  
 Where we must understand dicunt with  
 the second clause. So, *Sallust.* Negat  
 se Numidam pertimescere; virtuti suorum  
 satis credere, h. e. dicit credere. —  
 ¶ Also, *trans.* to deny, refuse. *Ovid.*  
 opem patriæ. *Sueton.* civitatem alicui.  
*Ovid.* Comitem negare, sc. se. And  
 pass. *Id.* Si tibi negabitur ire. *Id.* Cupi-  
 mus negata. — *Figur.* *Id.* vela ventis,  
 to furl. *Tibull.* Non ego me vinculis ne-  
 go, submit to wear them. *Ovid.* Poma  
 negat regio, does not yield. — ¶ Also,  
 to be unwilling. *Sil.* Hannibalem pelli  
 negabam, h. e. nolebam — ¶ *Plaut.*  
 negassim, for negaverim.

NEGOTIALIS (negotium), e, adj. pertain-  
 ing to things or facts, πραγµατικός. *Cic.*  
 Pars constitutionis negotialis est, in  
 qua quid juris ex civili more et æquitate  
 sit consideratur. *Quintil.* Locus negoti-  
 alis, that treats concerning things with-  
 out regard to persons.

NEGOTIATIO (negotior), ðnis, f. a trad-  
 ing, trafficking; a trade, ἐμπορία. *Cic.*  
 Ut ad reliquias Asiaticæ negotiationis  
 proficiscare. *Sueton.* Negotiationes  
 quoque vel privato pulendas palam  
 exercuit. *Pandect.* Negotiatio sagaria,  
 et lintearia. *Colum.* pecnaria.

NEGOTIATOR (Id.), ðris, m. one who  
 trades or traffics; a merchant, factor,  
 trader, banker, ἐμπορος, ἐμπορευτής. *Cic.*  
 Improbus negotiator, paulo cupidior  
 publicanus. *Quintil.* Mercis sordide  
 negotiator. *Pandect.* Negotiator vesti-  
 arius. — ¶ *Cicero* distinguishes it from  
 mercator and publicanus. As, Negotia-  
 toribus comis, mercatoribus justus. *Id.*  
 Malo negotiatoribus satisfacere, quam  
 publicanis.

NEGOTIATORIUS (negotiator), a, um,  
 3 adj. of trade or traders, mercantile. *Vop-  
 pisc.* Naves mercatorie, merchant-ships.

NEGOTIATRIX (negotiator), icis, f. she  
 3 that is concerned with a thing, or carries on  
 a trade. *Pandect.*

NEGOTIUMMIS (negotium & num-  
 3 mus), a, um, adj. lucrative. *Apul.*

NEGOTIOLUM (dimin. from negotium),  
 i, n. a little business or matter. *Cic.*  
 Nescio quid negotioli.

NEGOTIOR (negotium), aris, atus sum,  
 dep. 1. to trade, traffic, transact business,  
 πραγµατεύομαι, ἐμπορεύω. *Cic.* Otian-  
 di causa, non negotiandi. *Id.* Patris  
 negotiator. — Hence, *Cic.* Negotians,  
 abs. a trader. *Sueton.* Aratorum ac ne-  
 gotiantium, corn-merchants. — *Figur.*  
*Plin.* Anima nostra negotiari, h. e. to  
 traffic with men's lives (said of physicians).

NEGOTIOSITAS (negotiosus), atis, f. a  
 3 multitude of business. *Gell.*

NEGOTIOSUS (negotium), a, um, adj.  
 full of business, busy. *Cic.* Provincia  
 negotiosa. — *Sallust.* Prudentissimus  
 quisque negotiosus maxime erat, h. e.  
 active in public affairs. *Augustin.* Vir  
 negotiosissimus. *Tacit.* Negotiosi dies,  
 days on which business might be transacted,  
 working-days, worky-days.

NEGOTIUM (nec & otium), ii, n. a busi-  
 ness, employment, occupation; any thing  
 to be done; an affair, transaction, πρά-  
 γµα. *Cic.* Muneris, ac negotii tui dili-  
 gentissimus sis. *Id.* Negotium publi-  
 cum. *Id.* Intelligebat sibi cum viro  
 forti negotium esse, that he had to deal  
 with. *Terent.* Quid hic negotii esset  
 tibi, what you might have to do here.  
*Cic.* Negotium administrare. *Horat.*  
 alienum curare. *Id.* sustinere. *Cic.*  
 suum procurare. *Id.* gerere. *Id.* sus-  
 cipere. *Quintil.* subire. *Cic.* dare  
 alicui de re aliqua. *Id.* mandare, to  
 commit, confide. *Id.* In negotio ver-  
 sari. *Id.* Ex negotio emergere. *Id.*  
 Obrui magnitudine negotii. *Plaut.* Ita  
 negotium 'st, it is necessary, must be so.  
*Sætor.* In magno negotio habere ali-  
 quid, h. e. to esteem it important, of wo-  
 ment. — ¶ Also, difficulty, trouble,  
 pains. *Cic.* Satis habeo negotii in sa-  
 uandis vulneribus, I have enough to do.  
*Id.* Magnum negotium est navigare,  
 atque id mente *Quintili.* *Id.* Nihil est  
 negotii libertatem recuperare, it is easy.  
*Nep.* Sine negotio nos opprimet, with-  
 out difficulty. *Cic.* Siciliam tenere nul-  
 lo negotio, easily. — ¶ Also, vexation,  
 trouble, distress. *Cic.* Alicui negotium  
 facessere, to give one trouble. So, *Id.*  
 exhibere, and, *Quintil.* facere. *Cwl.* ad  
*Cic.* Pompeio cum Cæsare esse ne-  
 gotium, a difficulty, quarrel. — Also,  
 trade, affairs of merchandise. *Horat.*  
 Ne Bithyna negotia perdas. *Cic.* Qui  
 negotia, qui res pecuarias habent. —  
 ¶ Also, a matter, thing, fact. *Cic.* Inep-  
 tum sane negotium; sed tamen fortun-  
 natum. *Cæs.* Negotio desistere, from  
 the attempt. *Cic.* Negotium male ge-  
 rere, to be unsuccessful, unfortunate. *Id.*  
 Inhumanum negotium, h. e. homo, a  
 stupid creature. *Id.* Teucris illa lentum  
 negotium. — ¶ Also, cause, reason.  
*Plaut.* Neque de hac re negotium est,  
 quin male occidam. *Id.* Quid negotii  
 est, quamobrem succenses mihi?

NELEUS (Nηλεύς), ei and eos, m. Ne-  
 leus, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor  
*Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Neleüs* and *Neleüs*,  
 a, um, adj. of Neleus. *Ovid.* Hæc post-  
 quam dulci Neleius edidit ore, h. e.  
*Nestor.* *Id.* Neleia Nestoris arva. *Id.*  
 Nidea Pylos.

NELIDEA (Neleus), æ, m. Nηλείδης, a  
 son or grandson of Neleus. *Ovid.* Bis  
 sex Nelidæ fuitus.

NEMA (νήμα), atis, n. thread, yarn. *3 Pand.*  
 NEMAUSUS, i, f. and NEMAUSUM, i, n.  
 a town of Gaul, now Nîmes. — Hence,  
 Nemausiensis, and Nemausensis, e,  
 adj. of Nemausus. *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

NEMEA, æ, and NEMEÆ es, f. Νεµείη,  
 Nemea, a region of Argolis, in the woods  
 of which, Hercules killed a lion. The  
 Nemean games were celebrated in honor of  
 this victory. *Virg.* Et vastum Nemeæ  
 sub rupe leonem. — ¶ Hence, *Neme-  
 æus*, *Nemæus*, or *Nemæus*, a, um, adj.  
*Nemean.* *Ovid.* Nemeæo vellere, h. e.  
 the skin of the Nemean lion. *Id.* Pestis  
 Nemeæa, h. e. the lion. *Martial.* Fervent  
 Nemeæi pectora monstra, h. e. the con-  
 stellation Leo. And, absol. *Liv.* Iudic-  
 rum Nemeorum, h. e. of the Nemean  
 games.

NEMESIS, is and ius, f. Νέµεσις, Nem-  
 esis, goddess of retributive justice, or,  
 vengeance. *Catull.* Ne pœnas Nemesis  
 reposita te.

NEMETES, um, and NEMETÆ, arum, m.  
 a people of Belgic Gaul. — Hence, *Nem-  
 etensis*, e, adj. of the Nemetes. *Sym-  
 mach.*

NEMO (ne & homo), inis, m. and f. no  
 one, nobody, no man, οὐδείς. *Cic.* Nemo  
 ex tanto numero. *Id.* Nemo om-  
 nium mortalium. *Cæs.* Audet nemo.  
*Plaut.* Vicinam neminem amo magis.  
*Terent.* Hoc scio, neminem peperisse  
 hic. *Liv.* with a plur. verb. Quum  
 eorum nemo venissent. *Terent.* Nemo  
 quisquam. *Cic.* Nemo unus, no individ-  
 ual. So, *Id.* Unus nemo. And, *Id.*  
 Neminem alium rogare, no one else.  
 So, *Plin.* Neminum alteri. Observe, also,  
 Non nemo, many, some one. *Cic.* Non  
 nemo improbus. *Id.* Video de istis ab-  
 esse non neminem. But, *Nemo* non  
 all, every one. *Id.* Nemo non videt.  
*Nepos.* Nemo non putarat. When it

precedes the double *nec*, or *non*, the negation is not destroyed. *Cic.* Neminem nec deum nec hominem, neither god nor man. *Liv.* Nemo, non lingua, non manu promptior. So, when preceded by a negative. *Tibull.* Ne legat id nemo — velim, *h. e.* ut nemo. — ¶ Also, a nobody, a worthless fellow. *Cic.* Quem tu neminem putas. — ¶ Also, *no.* *Cic.* Nemo homo. *Id.* Nemo civis. *Liv.* Nemo Romanus. *Id.* Nemo hostis.

**NEMORĀLIS** (nemus), *e*, adj. of groves or woods, woody, silvan, ὄλιος. *Ovid.* Tectus nemoralibus umbris. *Id.* Templum nemorale Dianæ, *h. e.* in the wood of *Aricia*. *Id.* Nemorale antrum. *Id.* *Aricia* nemoralis, *h. e.* situated near a forest.

**NEMORĒNSIS** (*Id.*), *e*, adj. of woods. *Colum.* Mei nemorensis, wild honey. — Especially of the wood near *Aricia*, where there was a temple of *Diana*. *Propert.* Lacus Nemorensis, in the wood of *Aricia*. *Saeton.* Rex nemorensis, the priest of the *Arician* sanctuary. — Hence, absol. Nemorensis. *Cic.* In Nemorensi ædificando, a villa near the *Arician* grove. *Sueton.* Villa in Nemorensi inchoatam, the district of *Aricia*.

**NEMORICŪLTRIX** (nemus & cultrix), *3* icis, *f.* an inhabitant of the woods. *Phædr.* Sus nemoricultrix.

**NEMORIVĀGŪS** (nemus & vagus), *a*, *um*, *3* adj. wandering through the woods. *Catull.* Aper nemorivagus.

**NEMORŌSŪS** (nemus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* fall of woods or forests, woody, ὄλιος. *Virg.* Nemorosa Zacynthos. *Plin.* Nemorosa convallis. — ¶ Also, fall of trees. *Ovid.* Silva nemorosa. — ¶ Also, like a wood, branchy. *Plin.* Cupressus nemorosa vertice, thick with foliage or branches. *Sil.* Nemorosaque brachia fundit *Taxus*.

**NEMPE** (nam & pe), interject. to wit, namely, truly, surely, δηλαδῆ. *Plaut.* Scio jam, quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vis. *Cic.* Quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quæreretur. *Cic.* Nempe negas, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, you mean to deny. *Liv.* Nempe penes patres, certainly. — Likewise, ironically. *Cic.* Tuditanus nempe ille, forsooth!

**NEMŪS** (νῆμος), ὄρις, *n.* a grove or wood containing open fields or pastures; a wood in general, forest, ὄλη. *Cic.* Agri et nemora. *Id.* Multos nemora silvæ commovent. *Ovid.* Nemus Hemoniæ, prærupta quod undique claudit silva. *Virg.* Nemorum jam claudite saltus. — And, particularly, the grove of *Aricia*, sacred to *Diana*. *Cic.* Ut veniam ad se, rogat, in Nemus. — ¶ Also, a vineyard. *Virg.* Omne levandum fronde nemus. — ¶ Also, wood, timber. *Senec.* Structum congesto nemore. — ¶ Also, a thick, branching tree. *Martial.* Dominumque nemus sentire videtur, *h. e.* plantanus.

**NĒNIĀ**, and **NĒNIĀ**, *æ*, *f.* a funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge, ὀλοφωρμός, ἐπικήδιον, νῆνια. *Cic.* Honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen *nenia*. *Horat.* Absint inani funere *neniæ*. — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Huic dixit *neniam* de bonis, sang a dirge over his property, *h. e.* to signify that it was all spent. — ¶ Also, any mournful song. *Horat.* Dixerit *merita* nox quoque *nenia*. *Plaut.* Te faciam confossiorem *soricina* *nenia*, fullier of holes than a rat's skin when he is caught in a trap. — ¶ Also, an incantation, magic song. *Horat.* Caput *Marsa* dissillire *nenia*. — ¶ Also, a silly song, nursery song. *Phædr.* Legesne potius viles *nenias*? *Horat.* Puerorum *nenia*. — ¶ Also, the goddess of funerals. *Arnob.*

**NĒNŪ**, adv. for non, not. *Lucret.* 3 **NĒŌ** (νῆω), *es*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a. 2.* to spin, νῆω, νῆω, κλώω. *Ovid.* Assiduo durum pollice nebat opus. *Id.* Nerunt fatales fortia fila dæ. *Plaut.* Subtemen tenue nere. — Figur. *Plin.* Inter se radices serpunt, mutuoque discursu nentur, intertwined. — ¶ It also appears to be used in the sense of to weave. *Virg.* Tunicam molli nevat auro.

**NĒCLĪDES**, *æ*, *m.* Neoklides, the son or descendant of *Neocles*. *Ovid.* Arma

*Neocles* qui Persica contudit armis, *h. e.* *Themistocles*.

**NĒCŌRŪS** (νεοκόρος), *i*, *m.* the keeper of 3 a temple. *Jul. Firm.*

**NĒŌMĒNIĀ** (νεομηνία), *æ*, *f.* the new moon. 3 *Tertull.*

**NĒŌPHŪTŪS** (νεόφυτος), *i*, *m.* newly-planted; hence, a convert, neophyte. *Tertull.*

**NĒŌPTŌLĒMŪS**, *i*, *m.* Neoptolemos, Neoptolemus, also called *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*. *Cic.* — It is also used by *Cic.* *Amic.* 20. for *Achilles* himself. — ¶ Also, a king of the *Molossians*. *Justin.* — ¶ And, a Grecian general. *Nep.*

**NĒŌTERICE** (neotericus), *adverb*, after 3 a modern fashion. *Ascen.* Dictum neoterice.

**NĒŌTERICŪS** (νεωτερικὸς), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 new, modern. *Aurel. Vict.* Ut quisque neotericozum asseveravit, modern writers.

**NĒPĀ**, and **NĒPĀS** (νεπέ), *æ*, *m.* a scorpion, σκορπίος. *Cic.* Cornibus uti videas boves, nepas aculeis. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Scorpio*. *Cic.* Pectus *Nepal*. — ¶ Also, a crab. *Plaut.* Imitator nepam. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Cancer*. *Cic.*

**NĒPĒNTHĒS**, *n.* indecl. νεπενθῆς, a plant w<sup>th</sup> the exhilarating properties. *Plin.*

**NĒPĒT**, and **NĒPĒTĒ**, *is*, *n.* a town of *Etruria*. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, *NĒpētīnis*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Nepete*. *Liv.* *Nepetinus* ager.

**NĒPĒTĀ**, *æ*, *f.* nep, catmint. *Cels.* 2

**NĒPĒLĒ**, *es*, *f.* Νεφέλη, *Nephele*, wife of *Athanas*, and mother of *Phryxus* and *Helle*, to deliver whom from the persecution of their step-mother, *Ino*, she sent the ram with the golden fleece. — ¶ Hence, *NĒphēlūs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Val. Flacc.* pectoris *Nephelei* velleri, *h. e.* the ram sent by *Nephele*. — ¶ And *NĒphēlīās*, *ādis*, or *NĒphēlīs*, *īdos*, *f.* the daughter of *Nephele*. *Lucan.* and *Ovid.*

**NĒPŌS** (νῆος), ὄτις, *m.* a grandson, son's or daughter's son, ἑγγονός, νιούος. *Cic.* Qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit. *Id.* Ex filia nepos. *Tacit.* Sororis nepos, his sister's grandson. (But we also find nepos sororis, fratris, ex fratre, ex sorore, for nephew. *Tacit.* Sororis nepotem.) — Also, by the poets, descendant. *Virg.* Magna de stirpe nepotum, posterity. *Horat.* In nepotum perniciem. *Ovid.* Cæsar ab *Ænea* qui tibi fratre nepos. — Also, applied to beasts. *Colum.* — And, to trees, a sucker. *Colum.* — *Enn.* has it in the fern, for neptis. — ¶ Also, a prodigal, spendthrift. *Cic.* In populi Romani patrimonio nepos. *Id.* Perditus ac profusus nepos. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name, as, *Corn.* *Nepos*, a Roman author. — ¶ *Nepos* is a prodigal; ganeo, a profligate.

**NĒPŌTĀLIS** (nepos), *e*, *adj.* luxurious, 3 extravagant. *Ammian.* *Nepotalis* mensa.

**NĒPŌTĀTŪS** (nepotor), *us*, *m.* profusion, extravagance, luxury. *Plin.*

**NĒPŌTĪNŪS** (nepos), *a*, *um*, *adj.* extravagant, profuse, prodigal, luxurious. *Sueton.* *Nepotinis* sumptibus. (*Al. leg. nepotatus.*)

**NĒPŌTŌR** (*Id.*), *āris*, *ātus* sum, *dep. 1.* to 2 be profuse, live extravagantly, waste or squander away, ἀκολοταίνω. *Tertull.* — Figur. *Senec.* Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *h. e.* should become prodigal, lavish benefits on the unworthy.

**NĒPŌTŌLŌS** (dimin. from nepos), *i*, *m.* 3 a little grandson. *Plaut.*

**NĒPTICŪLĀ** (dimin. from neptis), *æ*, *f.* 3 a little granddaughter. *Symmach.*

**NĒPTIS** (nepos), *is*, *f.* a granddaughter, νιούη, θυγατρίδῆ. *Cic.* Neptes *Licinius*. *Ovid.* Veneris neptis, *h. e.* *Ino*. *Id.* Neptes *Cybeles*, *h. e.* the *Muses*. — *Spartian.* Neptis per sororem, a niece.

**NĒPTŪNĀLIS** (Neptunus), *e*, *adj.* of Neptune, Neptunian. *Tertull.* Ludi Neptunales, *nud.* absol. *Varr.* Neptunalia, games in honor of Neptune.

**NĒPTŪNICŪLĀ** (Neptunus & colo), *æ*, *3* *m.* a worshiper of Neptune. *Sil.*

**NĒPTŪNINE** (Neptunus), *es*, *f.* a daughter or granddaughter of Neptune. *Catull.* Thetis Neptunine, the daughter of *Nereus*, son of Neptune.

**NĒPTŪNĪŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to Neptune, Neptunian. *Virg.* Neptunia

arya, *h. e.* mare. So, *Cic.* prata. *Virg.* Neptunia Troja, *h. e.* surrounded with walls by Neptune. *Id.* Neptunia proles, *h. e.* his son. *Lucan.* Neptunia cuspis, the trident. *Ovid.* Neptunius heros, *h. e.* Theseus. *Tibull.* Ἄτινα Neptunius incola rupis, *h. e.* Cyclops, the son of Neptune. *Cic.* Neptunia Pistrix, *h. e.* marina. *Horat.* Dux Neptunius, *h. e.* *Sex.* Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune.

**NĒPTŪNŪS** (νηπτόμενος), *i*, *m.* Neptune, Ποσειδών, the god of the sea, son of *Saturn*, husband of *Amphitrite*, and brother of *Jupiter*. *Catull.* Uterque Neptunus, *h. e.* who presides over the fresh and salt waters. — ¶ Also, the sea. *Lucret.* Neptuni corpus acerbum. *Virg.* Preceps Neptuno (apes) immiserit Eurus. — ¶ Also, a fish. *Næv.*

**NĒQUA**, *adject. f.* (See *Nequis*.) — ¶ Adv. lest in any way. *Virg.* Ne qua scire dolos possit.

**NĒQUAM** (ne & quidquam), *adj.* indecl. (nequior, nequissimus), worthless, good for nothing, bad. As of animals and things. *Plaut.* Piscis nequam. *Id.* verbum. *Cic.* Quid est nequius viro effeminato? — ¶ Also, bad, useless, vile, wicked. *Plaut.* Servus nequam, careless, lazy. *Cic.* Homo nequam, good-for-nothing fellow. *Id.* Liberti nequam et improbi. *Id.* Homo non nequam, a worthy man. *Id.* Hominem nequissimum defendere. *Martial.* Juvenes nequam, facilesque puellæ, dissolute. *Id.* Libellus nequam.

**NĒQUĀNDŌ** (ne & quando), *adv.* lest at any time, μήποτε. *Cic.*

**NĒQUĀQUAM** (ne & quaquam), *in no* wise, by no means, μηδαμῶς. *Cæs.* Nequaquam idoneus.

**NĒQUĒ**. See *Nec*.

**NEQUEDUM**. See *Nec*.

**NĒQUEŌ** (ne & queo), *is*, *ivi* and *ii*, *tum*, *irreg. n.* not to be able, ἀδυνατέω, ἀσθένέω. *Cic.* Ea sanare nequeunt. *Horat.* Cur ego, si nequeo, ignoreque, poeta salutor? *Terent.* Nequeo quin lacrymem, I cannot refrain from weeping. *Sallust.* Prælio adesse nequibat, could not. — ¶ It is used in the passive when followed by a pass. infin. *Sallust.* Quidquid ulcisci nequitur. *Plaut.* Ut nequitur comprimi! — ¶ Participle. Nequentes. *Sallust.* — ¶ Nequeo, it is impossible for me, circumstances do not permit; non possum, non valeo, I cannot, I have not the means or power.

**NEQUICQUAM**, and **NĒQUĪDQUAM** (ne & quicquam), *adv.* in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly, μάτην. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Nequicquam perierit ille. *Cic.* Et sero, et nequicquam pudet. *Cæs.* Nequidquam alicujus auxilium implorare. *Virg.* Causas nequidquam nectis inane. *Id.* Telum summo nequidquam umbone perpendit, without effect. — ¶ Also, with impunity. *Plaut.* Ne istuc nequidquam dixeris. — ¶ Also, without ground, reason. *Cæs.* Non nequidquam ausos esse, &c. *h. e.* non temere.

**NEQUIDEM**. See *Nec*.

**NEQUIOR**. See *Nequam*.

**NĒQUIQUAM**, the same as *Nequicquam*. **NĒQUIS**, or **NĒQUIS** (ne & quis), *a*, *od*, or *id*, *pron.* lest any one, that no one, μήτις. *Cic.* Cum esset lex, nequis populi scitum faceret. *Id.* Nequa deductio fieret, that no. *Nep.* Nequod periculum incideret. *Terent.* Curabo, nequid verborum dunt. *Cic.* Cum alios juvare velint, nequos offendant. — We also find *nequi*, *nequa*. *Cic.* Nequi incipiat improbus. *Id.* Nequi conspectus fieret. *Id.* Metuo, ne quæ ἀπροσεία me absente.

**NEQUISSIMUS**. See *Nequam*.

**NĒQUITER** (nequam), *adv.* badly, wretchedly, wastefully, prodigally. *Cic.* Turpiter et nequiter facere nihil. *Id.* Prave, nequiter, turpiter cænavat. *Liv.* Utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum. — ¶ Also, wickedly, wrongfully. *Martial.* Nequius a Caru nihil unquam factum est. — ¶ Also, cunningly, craftily.

**NEQUITĀ**, *æ*, and **NEQUITIES** (nequam), *ēi*, *f.* inactivity, remissness, neglectful conduct, ἀπραξίης. *Cic.* Me ipsum inertie nequitieque condemnno. *Id.* Inertissimi homines, nescio qua singu-

lari nequitia præditi. — ¶ Also, *prodigality, profusion*. Cic. Filii nequitiam videre. — ¶ Also, *profligacy, lewdness, wantonness*. Terent. Aliquem ad nequitiam adducere. Horat. Tandem nequitie pone modum tuæ. Id. Nequitie Custos. — ¶ Also, *wickedness, improbity, vice, villainy*. Cic. Officina nequitiae. Phædr. Vis, et nequitia quidquid oppugnant, ruit. Pandect. Dolo malo, et per nequitiam. Propert. Nec tremis admisse conscia nequitiae? faithlessness. — ¶ Plin. calls the bad quality of wine turned into vinegar, nequitia aceti.

NEQUO, and NE QUO (ne & quo), adv. *no whether, μήποτ*. Cato.

NERÆIS, and NEREIS, Ædis, f. patronym. Νηρηΐς, and Νηρεΐς, a daughter of Nereus; a Nereid, sea-nymph. Virg. Ne reidum mater, h. e. Doris.

NEREUS, Æi and Æos, m. Νηρεὺς, Nereus, a sea-god, son of Neptune and husband of Doris. Virg. — ¶ Also, the sea. Ovid. Totum Nereus circumsonat orbem. — Hence, Neræiūs, and Nerëiūs, a, um, adj. of Nereus. Virg. Nerëia Doto, the daughter of Nereus. Ovid. Nerëia genitrix, h. e. Thetis. — Also, of the sea. Nemesian. Nerinë aquæ, sea-water.

NERIA, } See Nerio. 3

NERIENE, }

NERINE (Nereus), es, f. Νηρινή, same as 3 Nereis. Virg. Nerine Galatea.

NERINUS (Nereus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Nereus or the sea. Nemesian. aqua, sea-water.

NERIÖ, Ænis, NERIENĒ, es, and NERIX, æ, f. wife of Mars. Plaut. and Gell.

NERIÖN (νήριον), or NERIUM, ii, n. an evergreen called rose-laurel, rose-bay or oleander. Plin.

NERITÖS, and NERITÖS, i, f. Νηριτός, Neritus, a mountain of Ithaca; also, a small island in its neighborhood. Virg. Neritos ardua saxa. — ¶ Hence, Neritüs a, um, adj. of Neritas or Ithaca. Ovid. Neritus dux, Ulysses, king of Ithaca. Id. ratis, that bore Ulysses. Sil. Neritia proles, h. e. the Saguntines, because they came from Ithaca and its vicinity. And, absol. Ovid. Neritus, h. e. Ulysses.

NERÖ, Ænis, m. n family name in the Claudian gens. Liv. — ¶ Hence, Nerönēüs, Nerönüüs, or Nerönianüs, a, um, adj. of Nero, Neronian. Cic. Neronianum dictum. Sueton. Neroneum certamen.

NERSÆ, ærum, f. a town of Latium. Virg.

NERTHÜS, i, a divinity of the old Germans. Tacit. Germ. 40 (according to the best MSS.).

NERVALIS (nervus), e, adj. Scribon. 3 Lorg. Herbam nervalem, plantain.

NERVIÆ, ærum, f. and NERVIA, Ærum, n. the strings or chords of a musical instrument, τὰ νέρβια. Gell. and Varr.

NERVICÖS (nervus), a, um, adj. afflicted with a nervous disorder, nervous. Vitrub. — ¶ Also (from Nervii), of the Nervians. Cæs.

NERVIY, Ærum, m. a people of Belgic Gaul. Cæs. — And sing. Lucan. Nimirumque rebellis Nervius.

NERVINÖS (nervus), a, um, adj. made of sinews. Veget.

NERVÖSĒ (nervosus), adv. strongly, stoutly, forcibly, vigorously, ισχυρῶς. Cic. Nervosius dicere. Plane. ad Cic.

Ut vigilantem nervoseque nos subornes. NERVÖSITÄS (Id.), ätis, f. strength, toughness. Plin.

NERVÖSÖS (nervus), a, um, adj. full of sinews or fibres, sinewy, νερνώδης. Cels. Nervosus locus. Lucrät. Nervosa et lignea, dorcas. Ovid. Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. Also, of plants. Plin. Nervosi cauliculi. — ¶ Also, strong, vigorous, nervous. Prudent. Nervosa juvenilis. Cic. Quis Aristotele nervosior? nervous in expression.

NERVÖLÖS (dimin. from nervus), i, m. a little nerve. Figur. Cic. Si tu nervulos tuos adhibueris, h. e. strength, vigor.

NERVÖS (νέρβον), i, m. a sinew, tendon, nerve, ligament, fibre. Cic. His adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur. Cels. Cervix ne sustinere quidem caput posset, nisi nervi collum continerent. Cæs.

Hoc ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant. Cels. Nervorum dissolutio, et rigor, et distentio. Sæmæ. contractio. Cic. Omnes nervos contendere, to strain every nerve, use every effort. — ¶ Also, force, strength, vigor, power, support. Q. Cic. Nervos atque artus sapientie. Cic. Nervi belli pecunia. Id. Vectigalia nervos esse reipublicæ. Liv. Nervi conjurationis, the leaders. Cic. Poetæ molliunt animos, nervos omnis virtutis elidunt. Id. Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios habet, force of expression. — ¶ Also, the chords or strings of a musical instrument. Cic.

Nervi in fidibus. Virg. Numeros intendere nervis. Horat. Testudo resonare septem callida nervis. — ¶ Also, membrum virile. Horat. — ¶ Also, bowstring. Virg. Nervo aptare sagitta. Id. Erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta. And, figur. a bow. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, the leather, with which shields were covered. Tacit. Scuta nervo firmata.

— ¶ Also, stocks, fetters; a sort of pillory. Plaut. Nervo victus. Liv. In nervis teneri. Id. Eximere de nervo. — And, hence, a prison. Plaut. In nervo jacebis. Whence, Terent. Vereor, ne isthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, will come to a goal, end badly. So, jestingly. Plaut. Condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, let us embrace.

NESÆA, æ, and NESÆÆ, es, f. Νησαίη, Nesæa, a sea-nymph. Virg.

NESÄPIÖS (ne & sapio), a, um, adj. unwise, foolish. Petron.

NESCIENTER (nesciens), adv. ignorantly, unknowingly. Augustin.

NESCIENTIÄ (Id.), æ, f. ignoranee. Claud. 3 Mamert.

NESCIO (ne & scio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to be ignorant, not to know, ἀγνοέω. Cic. Nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam. Id. Certum nescio, I don't know for certain. Sueton. Nescire litteras. Plaut. Hunc nescire de illa amica. Terent. Te nescientem id dare, ignorantly. Quintil. An hoc voluerint auctores, nescio. Liv. Quibus nescio an gloriari debeam, perhaps not. So, Plin. Ep. Nescio an innocens, certe tanquam innocens. Dolab. ap. Cic. Quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, never perhaps. — It is also used with the relative quis, either to express (1) actual doubt, or uncertainty. Cic. Nescio qua permotus divinatione, by a certain (but to me unknown) presentiment. Id. In oppidum nescio quod. And to express something strange, remarkable, indescribable. Cic. Illud nescio quid præclarum, that indescribable excellence. Ovid. Nescio quid esse putant, something extraordinary. Cic. Rumoris nescio quid, a certain rumor. — Or (2), a frigid ignorance, to denote that a thing is insignificant, mean, contemptible. Cic. Paconii nescio cujus, of one Paconius. Id. Nescio quid litterularum, a short letter. Id. Causidicum nescio quem, smæ obscure pleader. Id. Nescio quid illud fractum, excessively meao. — ¶ We meet with si nescis invehement speaking, signifying if you must know, if I must tell you. Ovid. Quæ sunt, si nescis, invidiosa tibi. — ¶ Also, not to know, to be unacquainted with. Plaut. Illa illum nescit. Juven. Vinum nescire, to abstain from using. Virg. Non nescire hiemem, to foresee. Lucan. Pericula sua nescire, not to be sensible to. — ¶ Also, not to be able, to be unable (with an infin.). Cic. Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt. Terent. Nesciebam, id dicere illum. Virg. Stare loco nescit, cannot contain himself. Horat. Nescit vox missa reverti, cannot. Cic. Nescire Latine, not to understand.

NESCIOÖS (ne & scius), a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant, unknowing, ἀνεπιστήμων. Plin. Ep. Impudentis mali nescius. Virg. Nescia mens hominum fati. Tibull. Nescius, ultorem post caput esse deum, not aware, that, &c. Ovid. Nullaque de facie nescia terra tua est. Id. Quid usus aratri nescia. Cic. Non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, I am aware, that, &c. Virg. Sese haud nescia morti injicit, fully conscious, with premeditation. — ¶ Also, not knowing

how, not able, unable. Virg. Nescia fallere vita. Id. Nesciaque humanis precibus manscescere corda. Horat. Pelides cedere nescius. Ovid. Vinc' nescius armis. Id. Lumina succumbere nescia somno. — ¶ Also, not known, unknown. Plaut. Quæ in locis nesciis nescia spe sumus. Tacit. Aliis gentibus nescia esse tributa. Id. Neque nescium habebat, nor was he ignorant.

NESIS, Ædis, f. Νησις, a small island near Naples, now Nisita. Cic.

NESSÖTRÖPHIUM, and NESSÖTRÖ-2 PHEUM (νησοστρωφείον), i, n. a place where ducks are fed. Varr.

NESSÖS, i, m. Νησός, a Centaur shot by Hercules, for offering violence to Dejanira: when at the point of death, he gave her a poisoned robe, which he pretended had the power of keeping Hercules faithful to her. Ovid. — Hence, Nessëüs, a, um, adj. of Nessus. Id. Nesseo veneno.

NĒSTÖR, öris, m. Νέστωρ, son of Neleus, a king of Pylos, was noted for his great wisdom and persuasive eloquence. He was the oldest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. — Hence, NĒstörëüs, a, um, adj. of Nestor. Martial. Nestorea senecta.

NĒTUM, i, n. a town of Sicily. Cic. — Hence, NĒtinĒ, orum, and Netinenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of Netum. Id.

NĒVE (ne & vel), by apocope NEU, nor, neither, and not, μήτε. Cic. Te rogo, ne contrahas, neve sinas. Horat. Hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas, &c. Cic. Ut id neve in hoc neve in alio, neither, nor.

NEVIUS. See Nævius.

NEVÖLÖ (ne & volo), nevis, nevolt, irreg. n. to be unwilling. Plaut. Nisi tu nevis. Id. Multa eveniunt homini, quæ nevolt.

NEURICUS, same as Nervicus. 2

NEURÖBATÄ, or NEURÖBÄTES (νευροβάτης), æ, m. a rope-dancer, tumbler. Jul. Firmic.

NEURÖIDES (νευροειδής), n. a kind of wild beet. Plin.

NEURÖSPÄSTÖN (νευροσπαστον), i, n. 3n puppet, automaton moved by cords. Grill.

NEURÖSPÄSTÖS (νευροσπαστος), i, f. the wild eglantine. Plin.

NEUTĒR (ne & üter), tra, trum, adj. neither the one nor the other, neither of the two, neither, μηδέτερος, οὐδέτερος. Genit. neutrius. Dat. neutri. Cic. Feci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior. Id. In quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia. Id. In his rebus in neutram partem moveri, to remain neuter. Id. Neutram in partem effici possunt, h. e. neither for good, nor for evil. Id. Quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum. Suet. Medios et neutrius partis, neutral. With a plur. verb. Plaut. Ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum quærimonia? — Neutra nomina, neuter nouns; neither masculine nor feminine: neutra verba, verbs neuter; neither active nor pass. — ¶ Neutri, for neutrius. Varr.

NEUTYQUAM (ne & utiquam), adv. by no means, in no wise, not at all, μηδαμῶς. Cic.

NEUTRÄLIS (neuter), e, adj. neuter. Quintil. Neutralia nomina.

NEUTRÄLITĒR (neutralis), adv. in the 3 neuter gender. Charis.

NEUTRÖ (neuter), adv. to neither one side nor the other, to neither side, neither way. Liv. Neutro inclinata spe.

NEUTRÖBY (ne & utrubi), adv. in neither 3 place. Plaut. Neutrubi habeam stabulum. — ¶ Also, neither way. Ammian.

NEX (νέκος), nĕcis, f. violent death, φόνος, slaughter, murder. Cic. Insidiatori quæ potest afferri injusta nex? Id. Necem sibi consciscere, to destroy himself. Suet. comminari alicui. Tacit. cuiquam moliri. Ovid. parare. Tacit. Necem parare. Ovid. Neci occumbere, to perish. Virg. Neci dedere. Id. dare, to put to death. Cæs. Vitæ, necisque potestatem habere in aliquem. Stat. Eriperet necem alicui, h. e. to save one from death. Ovid. Manus necæ Phrygia imbutæ, h. e. with the slaughter of the Phrygians. Senec. Devotus neci, h. e. doomed or devoted to destruction. — It is followed by the gen. either in an active sense. Phædr. Mors venatorum, which the hunters sought to



*instict.* Or in a *passiv.* Cic. Neces civium. *Pandect.* In necem alicujus, to the prejudice of any one. — ¶ Also, a natural death. *Sucton.* Post necem consulis. *Senec.* Sensus necis.

**NEXIBILIS** (necto), e, adj. knit, bound to 3 *gether.* *Lactant.*

**NEXILIS** (Id.), e, adj. knit, tied, wreathed, 3 or bound together, πλεκρός. *Lucret.* Nexilis ante fuit vestis, quam textile tegmen. *Ovid.* Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

**NEXIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a knitting together, 3 *binding.* *Arnob.*

**NEXŌ** (frequentat. from necto), as, a. 1. 3 to bind, connect, interlace, intertwine, προσαναπλέκω. *Lucret.* Pars etiam brevis spatii nexantur ab ictu. *Virg.* Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem.

**NEXUM** (necto), i, n. the same as *Nexus.* Cic. Nexa atque hereditates.

**NEXŪS.** See *Necto.*

**NEXŪS** (necto), us, m. a tying, binding, linking, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together, connecting; a tie, band, fold, πλοκή, συμπλοκή. *Tacit.* Neque firmis nexibus ligneum compagem superstruxit. *Plin.* Salix solido ligat nexu. *Ovid.* Serpens, baculum nexibus ambit, twines around. *Plin.* Nexu nodi. *Sucton.* Brachiorum nexibus aliquem elidere. — *Figur.* a binding. *Tacit.* Legis nexus. — ¶ Also, figur. *Nexus*, and *Nexum*, a legal obligation, by which one has a right to a thing, without being put in actual possession of it, as by mortgage, pawning, &c. Cic. Obligare se nexu. *Id.* Jure mancipi, jure nexi. *Liv.* Inopes nexum inibat, h. e. the poor debtors surrendered their persons to their creditors. *Id.* Ob res alienum in nexum se dare. *Id.* Nexu victi, debtors reduced to slavery. — Hence, also, figur. Cic. At tici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexu.

**NI** (nisi by apocope), if not, unless, ei nŕ. *Terent.* Mirum, ni domi est, it is a great chance but he is at home. Cic. Moriar, ni puto. *Næv.* ap. Cic. Mirum, ni cantem: condemnatus sum. *Id.* Quod ni ita se haberet. — It is especially used in legal forms of bail, &c. Cic. Sponsonem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset. *Liv.* Sic se judicem illi ferre, ni vindicias dederit. — When it is repeated we find *nive.* *Plaut.* Ni dolo malo nive etiam, &c. Hence, Cic. Tum illud, quod dicitur, sive, nive, irridet. — ¶ Also, *lest*, not. *Propert.* Ni nos divideret. Cic. Quid ni? why not? — ¶ Also, *but.* *Ammian.*

**NICÆA**, æ, f. a town of Bithynia, now *Isnik*, or *Nice.* It was also called *Nicca.* — Hence, *Nicæensēs*, or *Nicēnsēs*, ium, the inhabitants of *Nice.* Cic. and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town of *Loecri.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a town of *Liguria*, now *Nizza.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town in *India.* *Curt.*

**NICERŌS**, ōtis, m. a perfumer in *Rome.* *Martial.* — Hence, *Nicērōtīānūs*, a, um, adj. of *Niceros.* *Id.* Nimbis ebria *Nicērotianis.* — ¶ Also, a painter. *Plin.*

**NICETĒRIA** (νικητήρια), ōrum, n. a reward for victory, prize. *Juvenal.* Rusticus fert niceteria collo.

**NICŌ** (unc.), is, ci, ctum, a. 3. to beckon, 3 *make u sign.* *Plaut.* Emoriere ocus, si manu niceris.

**NICŌMĒDES**, is, m. a king of *Bithynia.* Cic.

**NICŌMĒDIA**, æ, f. Νικομηδεία, the chief town of *Bithynia.* — ¶ Hence, *Nicōmēdensēs*, ium, the inhabitants of *Nicomedia.* *Plin.*

**NICŌPŌLIS**, is, f. the name of several towns in *Thrace, Bithynia,* &c. — ¶ Hence, *Nicōpōlitānūs*, a, um, adj. of *Nicopolis.* *Plin.*

**NICTATŪS** (nicto), ōnis, f. a winking or 2 *winking with the eyes.* *Plin.*

**NICTŌ** (nico), as, avi, atum, n. 1. and 2 *NICTŌR*, āris, atus sum, dep. 1. to wink or twinkle with the eyes, blink, nictate, σκαρδαμύρρω. *Plin.* Plerisque naturale, ut nictari non cessent. — ¶ Also, to make signs with the eyes, wink at. *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnaut. — ¶ Also, to make effort, exert one's self, strive. *Lucret.* Nictari nequeunt. (Al. leg. nizar.)

**NICTŪS** (nico), us, m. a winking. 3 *Cæcil.*

**NIDAMENTUM** (nidus), i, n. materials of 3 *which a nest is built.* *Plaut.* Nidamenta congerere. — ¶ Also, a nest. *Arnob.*

**NIDIFICIUM** (nidifico), ii, n. a nest. 3 *Apul.*

**NIDIFICŌS** (nidificus), as, n. 1. to build or 2 *make a nest, νοττεῖω.* *Plin.* Nidificare ex alga. *Id.* Nidificare luto. *Virg.* Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves.

**NIDIFICŌS** (nidus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 *that makes a nest.* *Senec.* Vere nidifico, when birds make their nests.

**NIDŌR** (νίζα), ōris, m. the smell or steam arising from any thing roasted or burnt; any unctuous or strong smell; a vapor, effluviium. *Lucret.* Recens extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, &c. Cic. In illo ganearium tuarum nidore atque fumo. *Juvenal.* Nidore ciliuæ. *Virg.* Nidorem ambusta (barba) dedit. *Liv.* Fœdus quidam nidor ex adnata pluma. — *Plant.* Exi, nidor e culina, thou fume of the kitchen, applied, as a term of reproach, to a slave.

**NIDŌRŌSŪS** (nidor), a, um, adj. emitting a vapor, emitting unctuous smells. *Tertull.*

**NIDŪLŌR** (nidulus), āris, dep. 1. to make 2 *or build a nest, νοττοποιῶ.* *Gell.* Halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur. — ¶ *TRANS.* aliquem, to make a nest for. *Plin.* Vermiculos nidulantur.

**NIDŪLŪS** (dimin. from nidus), i, m. a little nest. Cic. Ithacam illam, in asperimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam. *Plin.* Ep. Hunc senectutis suæ nidulum vocare consueverat.

**NIDŪS** (unc.), i, m. a nest, καλιά. *Quintil.* Texere nidum. Cic. Fingere et construere nidos. *Virg.* Nidum tigrinis suspendit hirundo. *Tacit.* struere. *Horat.* ponere. — ¶ And, figur. the young in a nest; a brood of birds. *Virg.* Legens nidis loquacibus escas. *Senec.* Nidi queruli. *Colum.* Suam quisque matrem nidus expectat, a litter of pigs. — ¶ *A shelf, case for books, goods, &c.* *Martial.* De primo dabit altero nido rasum pumice, the partitions in the shelves of a bookseller's shop. *Id.* Hos (libellos) nido licet inseras vel imo septem. — ¶ Also, a house, residence. *Horat.* Tu nidum servas, ego laudo ruris amœni rivos. *Id.* Celsæ nidum Acherontia, h. e. the town of Acherontia. — ¶ Also, a cup, bowl. *Varr.* Nidus potilis. — ¶ *Proverb.* *Horat.* Majores pennas nido extendisse, to have raised one's self above his birth.

**NIGELLŪS** (dimin. from niger), a, um, 3 *adj. a little black, blackish.* *Varr.*

**NIGER** (unc.), gra, grum, adj. black, sabbly, dusky, dark, darksome, gloomy, μέλας. Cic. Quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere. *Horat.* Crinis niger. *Ovid.* oculi. *Virg.* Quamvis ille niger, brown, soarthy. *Id.* Et nigra violæ sunt, et vacinia nigra. *Id.* Et caligantem nigra calligine lucum, with pitchy darkness. *Horat.* Nigræ silvæ. *Id.* Nigræ colles Arcadæ, h. e. shady, woody. *Virg.* Hic sub nigra. *Ovid.* Nigra nox. *Id.* Cælum pice nigrius. *Id.* Nigræ nubes. *Lucret.* Nigræ umbræ, dark, dismal. *Virg.* Nigerrimus Auster. *Id.* Niger fluvius, h. e. deep. *Juvenal.* Nigros effere maritos, livid, h. e. poisoned. *So, Propert.* Pocola nigra, h. e. poisoned. *Tibull.* Nigram denuntiat horam, h. e. of death. *Horat.* Nigrorum memor ignium, of the funeral pile. *Prop.* Janua nigra, of death. *Senec.* Jupiter niger, h. e. Pluto. — *Plin.* Nigræ lanarum, for nigra lana. — Hence, *Ovid.* Nigrum (absol.) a black spot. — ¶ Also, bad, wicked. *Horat.* Hic niger est, a knave, villain. *Juv.* Maneant, qui nigra in candida vertunt, who make black white, h. e. put evil for good. — ¶ Also, ill-boding, unlucky, inauspicious, ominous. *Horat.* Hunc cœne solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? *Propert.* Nigraque funestum concinit omen avis. — ¶ Also, sorrowful, sad, mournful. *Stat.* Nigra domus questu.

**NIGIDŪS**, ii, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of the age of Cicero. — Hence, *Nigidianus*, a, um, adj. of *Nigidius.* *Gell.*

**NIGINÆA**, æ, f. a plant. *Plin.*

**NIGIR.** Same as *Nigris.*

**NIGREDŌ** (niger), inis, f. blackness, a black 3 *color.* *Apul.*

**NIGRĒŌ** (Id.), es, grui, n. 2. to be dark or 3 *black, μελαίνωμα.* *Pacuv.*

**NIGRĒSCŌ** (nigreo), is, grui, n. 3. to grow 3 *black, become dark, μελαίνωμα.* *Virg.*

**NIGRICŌ** (niger), as, n. 1. to be blackish. *Plin.* Color nigricans.

**NIGRICŌLŌR** (niger & color), ōris, adj. of a black color. *Solin.*

**NIGRIFICŌ** (niger & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 *make black, blacken.* *Marcel. Empir.*

**NIGRIS**, is, m. the *Niger*, a river in the interior of *Africa*, now called *Joliba.* *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Nigrite*, arum, m. the dwellers about the *Niger.*

**NIGRITIA**, æ, **NIGRITĪES**, ei, and **NIGRITŪDŌ** (niger), inis, f. blackness, duskiness, μελαρία. *Plin.* Nigritiam capilli affert. *Cels.* Sin autem nigrities est, &c. *Plin.* Nulla apparet nigritudo in rostro.

**NIGRŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to 3 *be black.* *Lucret.* Aut ea, quæ nigrant, nigro de semine nata. *Virg.* Nigrantes juvencos. *Id.* Nigrantem *Ægida* conteret. — ¶ Also, *activ.* to make black or livid. *Stat.* Nigrasset planctu lacertos.

**NIGRŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. blackness, darkness. 2 *Pæuv.* ap. Cic. Noctis nigror. *Cels.* Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat. *Lucret.* Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore.

**NIHIL** (by apocope for nihilum), n. indeclin. nothing, nought, οὐδέν. Cic. Nihil ergo agebat. *Id.* Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agricultura melius, none is better. *Id.* Nihil rei, nothing. *Id.* Nihil mali, no evil. *Id.* Nihil honestum, nihil forte. *Id.* Aliud de republ. nihil loquebantur. *Nepos.* Nihil illo fuisse excellentius, h. e. neminem. *So, Id.* Qua pugna nihil est nobilius, h. e. nulla pugna. Cic. Si nihil tale metuamus, h. e. nullam rem talem. *Id.* Nihil quicquam egregium. — ¶ And absol. in nothing, not a whit, not. Cic. Græciæ nihil cedimus, h. e. nulla in re. *Terent.* Nihil opus est, there is no necessity. Cic. Beneficio nihil utitur, makes no use of. — ¶ The double nec or neque follows nihil, without destroying the negation. Cic. Nihil nec subterfugere, nec obscurare. — ¶ Nihil non, every thing. Cic. Nihil non ad rationem dirigebat. *Id.* Nihil mali non inest, every evil. — ¶ Non nihil, something. Cic. Non nihil est profectum. *So, Terent.* Haud nihil. *Nepos.* Non nihil temporis tribut litteris. — ¶ Nihil nisi, aliud nisi, quam præter, præterquam, nothing else than, nothing but, &c. *Terent.* Nihil nisi sapientia es. Cic. Amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, is nothing else but. *Id.* Nihil aliud dicam, nisi verebor, I shall say nothing more, except that I shall fear, &c. *Id.* Ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet. *Id.* Nihil tibi deest præter voluntatem, you want nothing but the will. *Id.* Nihil præterquam, only. *Liv.* Nihil præterquam vigilatum est, they did nothing but watch. *Sucton.* Mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur. — ¶ Also, followed by *quæ*, *quominus.* Cic. Nihil prætermisi, quin Pompeium avocarem, I have omitted nothing that might separate. *Liv.* Nihil moror, quo minus decemviratu Æbam. *Cels.* Nihil facere oportet, quo minus exeat. — ¶ Nihil est quod, cur, quomobrem, there is no reason why. Cic. Epistolæ quod respondeam, nihil est, I have no answer to make. *Id.* Nihil est, quod extimescas, you need not fear. *So, Id.* Nihil est cur gestias. *Id.* Nihil excogitem, quomobrem necesse sit? is there nothing that I can contrive, so that? — ¶ Nihil ad me, sc. pertinet. Cic. Nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, is no concern of mine, does not concern me. *So, Terent.* Nihil ad me attinet. — *Nihil ad*, also, signifies nothing in comparison with. Cic. Nihil ad Cælium. — ¶ Nihil minus, nothing less so, nothing further from the truth. Cic. Cadi ergo in virum bonum, fallere? nihil minus. — ¶ Nihil dum, and nihil dum, nothing as yet. Cic. Quamquam nihil dum audieram. — ¶ Nihil, to no purpose, in vain. *Plaut.* Hanc quidem ni-

hil tu amassis. *Terent.* Nihil agis, for no reason. *Cic.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, &c. *Liv.* Nihil aliud (sc. agere) quam, for no other reason than. — *¶* Nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him. *Ovid.* Nil mihi rebus est. *Terent.* Tecum nihil rei nobis est, I have no concern with you. — *¶* Nihil es, you have no weight, are nothing worth. *Cic.* Te nihil esse cognosceres. *Id.* Nos plane nihil sumus. — *¶* Also, worthless, insignificant. *Cic.* Aliquem nihil putare, to despise. *Id.* Nihil hominis est, a worthless fellow. — *¶* Nihil, for nullam. *Symmach.* Nihil negotium. — *¶* Also, with nemo, for aliquis. *Pandect.* Nemine nihil faciente.

**NIHIL DUM.** See *Nihil*.

**NIHILOMINUS.** See *Nihilum*.

**NIHILUM** (ne & hilum), i, n. nothing, nothing, οὐδέν. *Lucret.* Nil posse creari de nihilo. *Cic.* Erit aliquid, quod ex nihilo oriatur. *Id.* Ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. *Id.* Interire in nihilum, to perish. *Id.* Ad nihilum venire. *Id.* Ad nihilum recidere. *Liv.* Ad nihilum redigere, to destroy. *Cic.* Pro nihilo esse, to be worthless. *Id.* Quam mihi ista pro nihilo! *Id.* Aliquid pro nihilo putare, to account as nothing. *Id.* Pro nihilo ducere. *Liv.* habere. — *¶* Also, not. *Horat.* Nihilum metuenda timere. *Liv.* Nihilum distabit. — *¶* Nihili, absol. of no worth or value. *Varr.* Homo nihili. *Plaut.* Bestia nihili. *Id.* Unde is nihili? that good-for-nothing fellow. *Terent.* Pater nihili pendit. *Plaut.* Homo nihili factus, h. e. castratus. Also, Nihilum aestimare, for nihili. *Cic.* Quia/sit non nihilo aestimandum. — *¶* De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason. *Liv.* De nihilo hospites corripit. *Id.* Non de nihilo, not without reason. *Terent.* Non hoc de nihilo est, quod, if is not for nothing; it is on no trifling account. *Plaut.* De nihilo illi est irasci, it is vain, useless. — *¶* Abl. Nihilo, in nothing, by nothing, with comparatives, &c. *Cic.* Benevolentior tibi nihilo sum factus, not a whit the less affectionate. *Id.* Nihilo te majore in discrimine esse, in no greater. *Terent.* Nihilo plus. *Id.* secius. *Liv.* segnius. *Plaut.* Quatuor : nihilo minus, no less. — *¶* Nihilo minus, or nihilominus, not a whit the less, no less, notwithstanding, nevertheless, οὐδέν ἤττον. *Cic.* Capessentibus rempuli, nihilo minus quam philosphis, despicientia adhibenda sit rerum humanarum. *Plin. Ep.* Ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. *Cic.* Minus dolendum fuit, sed puniendum certe nihilominus. *Terent.* Phædræ nihilo minus amicium esse, quam Antiphoni. *Lucret.* Nihilo minus, ac manus et pes. *Plaut.* (who omits minus). Nihilo ego quam unuc tu, amata sum. But *Terent.* Minus nihilo, less than nothing. — *¶* Nihilo aliter, no otherwise. *Terent.* Ego isti nihilo sum aliter, ac fui. — *¶* For nihilum, we also find nihilum. *Lucret.*

**NIL** (contr. for nihil), nothing, nought, i οὐδέν. *Pers.* Tam nil, such a trifle. *Lucret.* Nil opus est verbis, no need.

**NILIACUS.** See *Nilus*.

**NILICOLA** (Nilus & colo), æ, m. a dweller near the Nile, an Egyptian. *Prudent.*

**NILIGENA** (Nilus & gigno), æ, m. and f. one born near the Nile, an Egyptian. *Macrobi.*

**NILIOS** (νέλιος), i, f. u gem like a topaz, 2 perhaps jasper. *Plin.*

**NILŌTIS** (Νεῖλωτις), ïdis, adj. femin. Egyptian. *Martial.* tunica.

**NILUM**, contr. for nihilum. *Lucret.*

**NILUS**, i, m. Νεῖλος, a river of Egypt, which country it annually overflowed. — Hence, Nilacûs, and Niloticûs, a, um, adj. of the Nile, Egyptian. *Marl.* Nilica fera, the crocodile. *Ovid.* juvenca, h. e. Isis. *Martial.* Nilotica rura. — *¶* Also, a canal, aqueduct. *Cic.* Ductus aquarum, quos nilos vocant.

**NIMBATUS** (nimbus & ato), a, um, adj. wearing a forehead-cloth or frontlet. *Plaut.*

**NIMBYFER** (nimbus & fero), ra, rum, 3 adj. bringing clouds or storms. *Avien.* Nimbyferas nubes. *Ovid.* Nimbyfero vindicis igne.

**NIMBUSUS** (nimbus), a, um, adj. cloudy,

tempestuous, stormy. *Virg.* Nimbosa cacumina montis. *Id.* Nimbosus Orion. *Ovid.* Nimboso tumuerunt æquora vento. *Lucret.* Nimbosus aer.

**NIMBUS** (unc.), i, m. a violent storm of rain, sudden shower, οὐρα. *Virg.* Nigrans commixta grandine nimbus. *Cic.* Terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis. *Ovid.* Densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi. *Liv.* Nimbus effusus. And, in general, rain, rain-water. *Plin.* Silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta. *Petron.* Nimbi ligati, ice. — *¶* Also, a shower, h. e. a great number of things falling like rain. *Flor.* Ingenti lapidum nimbo classem operuerunt, a shower of stones. *Lucret.* Telorum nimbus. — *¶* Also, a rain-cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud. *Virg.* Involvere diem nimbi. *Denso* regem operuit nimbo. Likewise, a bright cloud or light accompanying the appearance of the gods on earth. *Virg.* Nimbo succincta. *Id.* Pallas nimbo effulgens. Hence, in later writers, the glory round the head of holy persons, saints, &c. *Isidor.* — *¶* Figur. a confused mass like a cloud. *Virg.* Nimbus arenæ, a cloud of sand. *Id.* Insequitur nimbus peditum. *Id.* Respicitur atram in nimbo volitare favillam, smoke. — *¶* Also, a storm of wind, wind. *Virg.* Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris, Æoliam venit. — *¶* Also, a storm, tempest. *Cic.* And, figur. a sudden calamity. *Id.* Hunc nimbum cito transisse lator. — *¶* Also, cloth embroidered with gold, worn by women to make the forehead appear less; a forehead-cloth, frontlet. *Isidor.* — *¶* Also, a vessel with several months, from which perfumes were sprinkled. *Martial.*

**NIMIE** (nimius), adv. too much, excessively. *Capitol.* Nimie aliquid facere. — *¶* Also, very much, very. *Pallad.* In locis nimie frigidis.

**NIMIETAS** (id.), atis, f. superfluity, redundancy. *Colum.*

**NIMIO.** See *Nimius*.

**NIMIOPERE**, or **NIMIO OPERE**, adv. too much, excessively. *Cic.* Quos ædificia magnificia nimiopere delectant.

**NIMIRUM** (ne & mirum), adverb, truly, doubtless, surely, certainly, ὀρθῶς, ὀρθῶς. *Terent.* Nimirum dabit mihi magnum malum. *Cic.* Sed nimirum majus est hoc quiddam, quam homines opinantur. — Ironically, *Liv.* Aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, forsooth.

**NIMIS**, adverb, too much, over much, too, extremely, exceedingly, beyond measure, σφόδρα, ἄγαν. *Terent.* Ne quid nimis. *Cic.* Nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe, too much, nor too often. *Terent.* Nimis graviter. *Nep.* In labore remissus nimis. *Plin. Paneg.* Nimis dixi. *Terent.* Nimis me indulgeo. *Cic.* Nimis multa de me. With the genit. *Cic.* Nimis insidiarum, too many arts. *Ovid.* Lucis nimis. — *¶* Also, much, very much, very, greatly, λίαν. *Terent.* Nunc nimis vellem. *Plaut.* Nimis id genus ego odi male. *Id.* Nimis pulcris armis præditæ. *Plant.* Nimis quam formido. — *¶* Preceded by a negative, not very, not too much. *Cæs.* Locus præsidio non nimis firmo tenebatur. *Liv.* Haud nimis amplum.

**NIMIUM** (nimius), adv. too much, too. *Cic.* Nimum diu, too long. *Terent.* Nimum parce, too frugally. *Cic.* Verba nimum redundantia. *Id.* Tempus nimum longum. *Id.* Nimum nulli, too many. *Tibull.* Iratus nimum. *Virg.* Nimum ne crede, colori. *Cic.* Nimum dixisse videor. — *¶* Also, much, very much, greatly, exceedingly. *Terent.* Nimum vellem. *Plant.* Homo nimum lepidus. *Id.* Nimum lubenter, very much indeed, as much as can be. *Cic.* Differt inter honestum et turpe, nimum quantum. *Id.* Sales in dicendo nimum quantum valent, are exceedingly efficacious. So, *Plaut.* Nimum quam es barbarus. — *¶* Non nimum, not much, not overmuch. *Cic.* Illud non nimum probo.

**NIMYOS** (nimis), a, um, adj. too much, too great, excessive, above measure, superfluous, ὀ ἄγαν, περισσός. *Cic.* Mediocritas inter nimum et parum. *Id.* Ne in

festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celebritates. *Cæs.* Nimia pertinacia. *Cic.* Vitem coerces ne nimia fundatur. *Ovid.* Et modo sol nimium, nimium modo corripit imber. *Quintil.* Indecorum est omne nimium, excess. *Martial.* Prometheus assiduum nimio pectore pavit avem, h. e. nimis feraci. — *¶* Also, immoderate in the use of, intemperate, lavish. *Cic.* In honoribus decernendis nimius. *Tacit.* Rebus secundis nimii, too much clad. *Horat.* Nimius mero, immoderate in drinking. *Tacit.* sermonis. — *¶* Also, too mighty, powerful. *Vellci.* Esse Pompeium nimium jam libera reipubl. *Flor.* Jam nimius et potens altero tribunatu. *Tacit.* Legio legatis quoque consularibus nimia ac formidolosa erat. — *¶* Also, very much, very great. *Plaut.* Homo nimia pulcritudine. *Id.* Nimia memoras mira, very strange things. *Martial.* Nimo invidus amomo. — *¶* The ablat. nimio is used adverb. *Plaut.* Nimo magnus. *Id.* Nimo mavolo. *Id.* Nimo melius, much, by far. *Plin.* Nimo validius, much too strong. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* Te nimio plus diligo, more than I can express. *Ovid.* Nimo plus est, it is too much. *Horat.* Ne doleas plus nimio, more than is right, immoderately. — *¶* See *Nimium*.

**NINGO**, or **NINGUO** (νίγω), nxi, n. 3 3. to snow, νίφω. *Virg.* Interea toto non secius aere ningit. — *Passive.* im-person. *Apul.* Illud spatium, qua ningitur. — *Figur.* *Lucret.* Ninguntque rosarum floribus, scatter like snow.

**NINGOR** (ningo), oris, m. a fall of snow. 3 *Apul.*

**NINGUIDUS** (ninguis), a, um, adj. snowy, 3 covered with snow. *Auson.* Juga ninguida Pyrenæi. — *¶* Falling like snow. *Prudent.* Cibus ninguidus, h. e. the manna of the Hebrews.

**NINGUIS**, is, f. the same as *Nix*. *Lucret.* 3 Albas decedere ningues.

**NINGUO.** See *Ningo*.

**NINIVE**, or **NINEVE**, es, f. a town of Assyria; also called *Ninus*. Whence, *Ninivite*, arum, the inhabitants of Ninive. *Prudent.*

**NINUS**, i, m. *Ninus*, king of Assyria, and husband of Semiramis. — *¶* Also, f. *Ninive*. *Plin.*

**NIÖBĒ**, es, and **NIÖBĀ**, æ, f. Νιόβη, *Niobe*, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona, and Niobe herself was changed into stone. *Ovid.* — *¶* Hence, *Niöbæus*, or *Niöbæus*, a, um, adj. of *Niobe*. *Horat.* Proles Niöbææ.

**NIPHATES**, æ, m. Νιφάτης, a mountain of Armenia. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a river of Armenia. *Lucret.*

**NIPTRA** (νίπρω), örüm, n. basins. Thus a comedy of *Pacuvius* is called. *Cic.*

**NIREUS**, ei and eos, m. Νιρεός, son of Charopus, and the handsomest man in the Grecian army at the siege of Troy. *Horat.* Formaque vincas Nirea.

**NISÆUS.** See *Nisus*.

**NISEIS** (Nisus), ïdis, f. a daughter of Nisus, h. e. *Scyllu*. *Ovid.*

**NISI** (ne & si), conj. if not, unless, ei μή. *Cic.* Nisi ego insanio. *Cæs.* Ne quis enuntiare, nisi quibus mandatum esset. *Cic.* Quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset. So, nisi si. *Ovid.* Nisi si manifesta nequam. *Cic.* Noli putare, me ad quemquam longiores epistolus scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit. *Id.* Nisi vero si quis est, qui, &c. — *¶* Nisi quid, for nisi forte, unless perhaps. *Cic.* Nisi quid me Etesia morabuntur. — *¶* Also, except, save only. *Cic.* Quod inter omnes constat, nisi inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniant, insanissemus. *Id.* Quid aliud expectamus nisi. *Id.* Nihil aliud nisi. *Ovid.* Si aliquid nisi nomina, restat. *Cic.* Non nisi, only. *Id.* Nisi quod, except that. So, *Sueton.* Nisi ut, and, *Terent.* Nisi quia. — *¶* Also, but, and yet, however, only. *Cic.* De re nihil possum judicare : nisi illud mihi certe persuadeo. *Terent.* Nondum scio : nisi sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet. *Id.* Nisi, quidquid est volo scire. — *¶* Also, but

in the sense of opposition, contradiction. *Plaut.* Eiliberorum, nisi divitiarum, nihil erat. — ¶ Also, for *non nisi*. *Liv.* Spem nisi in virtute habentem. — ¶ Also, *thax if*. *Liv.* Non aliter, nisi.

**NISIADES**, um, plur. f. of *Mcgna* in Sicily, Sicilian; because *Megara* was a colony from the Grecian city of the same name, of which *Nisus* was king. *Ovid.* Nisiades matres.

**NISUS**, i, m. a hawk, falcon. *Virg.* Apparet liquido sublimis in aere nisus. — ¶ Also, a king of *Megara*, and father of *Scylla*; the latter cut off her father's purple hair, upon which the safety of the state depended, and gave it to his enemy *Minos*; upon which *Nisus* was changed into a hawk, and *Scylla* into a bird of prey, called *ciris*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Nisæus*, and *Nisæus*, a, um, adj. of *Nisus*. *Ovid.* Niseia virgo, *Scylla*. *Id.* Nisæi canes, h. e. of the sea-monster *Scylla* (who is here confounded with the daughter of *Nisus*. See *Scylla*.)

**NISUS**, a, um. See *Nitor*.

**NISUS**, and **NIXUS** (*nitor*), us, m. a step, tread. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* Pedetentim, et sedato nisus. *Virg.* Stat gravis *Eintellus* nisique immotus, a firm posture. — ¶ Also, a flight. *Virg.* Rapido nisus. *Horat.* In solitos docuere nisus. *Cic.* Astra nixu suo conglobata, course. — ¶ Also, effort, endeavor, pains. *Quintil.* Ad summum pervenit non nixu, sed impetu. — ¶ Also, travail, labor of childbirth. *Ovid.* Hunc maturis nisibus edidit.

**NITIDULA** (diminut. from *nitela*), æ, f. perhaps, a field-mouse, shrew-mouse. *Cic.*

**NITIFACIO** (*niteo* & *facio*), is, a 3. to 3 brighten. *Gell.* Ventus mare nitefacit. *Juven.* Crinem nitefactus olivo.

**NITELA** (*niteo*), æ, f. brightness, splendor. 3 *Solin.* Armorum nitela. — ¶ Also, that which makes glittering or brilliant. *Apul.* Nitelas oris ex Arabicis frugibus, h. e. tooth-powder. — ¶ Also, a bright particle, grain. *Solin.* Nitelas pulveris.

**NITELA** (*nitor*), æ, f. perhaps, a field-mouse or squirrel. *Plin.*

**NITELINUS** (*nitela*), a, um, adj. of the field-mouse or squirrel, of the color of the same. *Plin.*

**NITENS**, entis, particip. from *niteo*. — ¶ Also, adj. shining, bright, splendid. *Tibull.* Lucifer nitens. *Liv.* Arma nitentia. *Virg.* Lacrymis oculis suffusa nitentes. *Horat.* Nitentes *Malobathro* capillos. *Ovid.* Tyrioque nitentior ostro. *Virg.* Nitens taurus, sleek. — ¶ Also, fair, beautiful. *Catull.* Uxor ore floridulo nitens. *Id.* Desiderio meo nitenti, h. e. puellæ meæ formosæ. *Ovid.* Nitentior femina. *Id.* Herba nitens. *Cic.* Nitens oratio.

**NITENS**, entis, particip. from *nitor*.

**NITEO**, es, tui, n. 2. to shine, look bright, glisten, glitter, *στρίβω, ἀγλαίζομαι, ἀνέω.* *Ovid.* Æra nitent usu. *Cic.* Qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura. *Lucret.* Nitet diffuso lumine cælum. *Tibull.* Ex humero *Pelopsis* non nituisset ebur. *Ovid.* mille colores. — ¶ Also, to be brilliant, beautiful, illustrious. *Liv.* Homo nitens gloria. *Horat.* Miseri, quibus intentata nites! shine in all your beauty, look beautiful. *Cic.* Nituerunt oratores, vere distinguished as orators. *Id.* Quam nitent oratio. — ¶ Also, to flourish, thrive, be in good condition. *Virg.* Campos nitentes. *Ovid.* Herba nitens. *Plin.* In bona regione bene nitent, they are in good keep, look well, look fat and well grown. *Phædr.* Unde sic, quæso, nites? look so fat, sleek? *Cic.* Vectigal in pace nitent, h. e. abound. *Tibull.* Cum magnis opibus, domus alta nitent.

**NITESCO** (*niteo*), is, n. 3. to begin to shine, to shine, be bright, *ἀγλαίζομαι.* *Cic.* Exiguo candore nitescit. *Virg.* Juventus oleo perfusa nitescit. *Plin.* Nitescente nova luna. — ¶ Also, to look fat, sleek, to thrive. *Plin.* Ep. Armenta tempore verno nitescunt. *Plin.* Rastris nitescit, grows rank. — ¶ Hence, figur. to be cultivated, adorned. *Auct.* ad *Horat.* Ingenio, doctrina, præceptione natura nitescit. — ¶ Also, to become illustrious. *Tucit.* Eloquentiæ gloria nitescere.

**NITIBONDUS** (*nitor*), a, um, adj. leaning 3 against, supported by, depending upon.

*Gell.* Mentium conspiratu tacito nitibondos, h. e. nitentes, contententes. *Solin.* Elephantum pondere nitibundo attritos necant angues, by the pressure of their weight.

**NITIDE** (*nitidus*), adv. clearly, brightly, 3 splendidly. *Plaut.* Ut nitide nitet! *Id.* Cœnare nitide, elegantly.

**NITIDIUSCULE** (*nitidiusculus*), adv. 3 somewhat elegantly, neatly, *δειδώς.* *Plaut.*

**NITIDIUSCULUS** (*nitidius*), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat more shining, or somewhat shining. *Plaut.* Nitidiusculus caput.

**NITIDUS** (*nitidus*), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 make bright, *ἀγλαίζω.* *Colum.* Ferramenta detera nitidantur. — ¶ Also, to bathe. *Enn.* corpora.

**NITIDULUS** (*nitidus*), a, um, adj. somewhat shining. *Sulpic. Seccer.*

**NITIDUS** (*niteo*), a, um, adj. bright, shining, clear, glittering, *ἀγλαός, λαμπρός.* *Virg.* Sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit. *Ovid.* Aries nitidissimus auro. *Id.* Ebur nitidum. *Virg.* Nitidus juvena. *Id.* Nitida cæsaries. *Val.* Flacc. Nitidus æther, pure, serene. *Id.* fons, clear, limpid. *Quintil.* Nitida et curata vox. *Ovid.* Coma nitidissima nardo. *Id.* Si bene florerint oleæ, nitidissimus annus, rich in oil. *Martial.* Nitidæ palæstræ. — ¶ Also, spruce, neat, trim, well dressed, clean, elegant. *Cic.* Quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis. *Plaut.* Nimis nitida femina. *Id.* Aliquanto faciās rectius, si nitidior sis filiæ nuptiis, a little better dressed. — ¶ Also, fat, plump, in good keep, well fed, sleek. *Horat.* Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, plump and sleek. *Liv.* Robur plenius nitidiusque. *Nep.* Jumenta nitida. (See *Niteo*.) — ¶ Also, rich, fertile, highly cultivated. *Cic.* Campos collesque nitidissimos. *Lucret.* Nitidæ fruges. *Horat.* Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, h. e. sumptuous. — ¶ Also, cultivated, polished, refined. *Horat.* Ex nitido fit rusticus. *Plin.* Nitidioris vitæ instrumenta. — ¶ Also, elegant, ornamental. *Cic.* Nitidum quoddam genus verborum. *Id.* Verba nitidiora. *Quintil.* Isocrates nitidus et comptus, neat, elegant

**NITIOBRIGES**, um, m. a people in *Aquitania*. *Cæs.*

**NITOR** (*niteo*), oris, m. brightness, splendor, sheen, *στρίβη, ἀγλαία.* *Catull.* Solis nitor. *Lucret.* Nitor exoriens auroræ. *Ovid.* Nitor diurnus, h. e. lux diei. *Id.* argenti et auri. *Plin.* eboris. *Id.* marmorum. *Lucret.* herbarum viridis. — ¶ Also, beauty, elegance. *Horat.* Urit me *Glyceræ* nitor. *Plin.* Nitor cutis. — ¶ Also, color. *Lucret.* Omnia principiorum formamenta queunt in quovis esse nitore. *Propert.* Externe tincta nitore. — ¶ Also, sleekness, plumpness. (See *Niteo*, and *Nitidus*.) *Tertent.* Qui nitor corporis? *Plin.* Apum sanitas hilaritate et nitore æstimatur. — Also, neatness of dress, elegance of living. *Cic.* Si quem offendit splendor, si nitor. *Plin.* Ep. Cui ratio civilium officiorum necessitatem quandam nitoris imponit. — ¶ And, figur. excellence, nobleness. *Ovid.* Nitor generis, nobility of birth. *Id.* Rerum gravitasque, nitoreque, the splendor and nobleness of the undertaking. — ¶ Also, munificence, liberality. *Stat.* Testis ad huc largi nitor inde assuetus *Hetrusci*. — ¶ Also, beauty of style, gracefulness, elegance. *Cic.* Orationis nitor. *Ovid.* Eloquii nitor ille domesticus. *Auct. dinl. de Orat.* Summus nitor et cultus verborum. *Quintil.* In digressionibus historicorum nonnunquam nitore usi. — ¶ *Nitor* and *splendor* are distinguished by *Plin.* *Nitor* verius, quam splendor (consequently the latter expresses more than the former).

**NITOR** (unc.), eris, sus and xus sum, dep. 3. to strive, labor, endeavor strenuously, attempt, exert one's self, *περιποιεῖται.* *Cic.* Tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur. *Sallust.* Nitabantur, ne gravior in eum consuleretur. *Id.* Contra eos summa ope nitabatur. *Nep.* Nitabatur, ut castra fierent. *Id.* Ut patriam recuperare nitentur. *Cic.* Nitamur nihil posse percipi, let us insist upon this. *Sallust.* Pro libertate summa ope niti. —

¶ Also, to be in labor, bring forth. *Plin.* Gravidas postea niti. — ¶ Also, to make one's way with an effort, tend vigorously towards, move forwards, advance, rise, mount. *Cic.* Simul ac primum niti posuit, aqum persequuntur. *Plin.* Aquæ in interiora nituntur. *Ovid.* Aves motis nituntur in aera pennis. *Id.* Nitor in adversum. *Virg.* Ad sidera raptim vi propria nituntur. *Quintil.* Niti ad summam. *Ovid.* Nitimur in vitetum semper. *Cic.* Ad gloriam niti. *Virg.* Postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, h. e. ascendunt. *Lucret.* Miles rupes oneratus in altas nititur, clivus. *Pacuv.* Ardua per loca nititur. — ¶ Also, to lean upon, rest upon, be supported by. *Virg.* *Juvenis* qui nititur hasta. *Id.* *Paribus* nitens alis, poised. *Cic.* Ut stirpibus suis nitatur. *Virg.* *Humi* nitens, treading upon *Liv.* *Genibus* niti, to kneel. *Ovid.* cubito, rest on his elbow. — And, figur. to depend upon, rely upon, trust to. *Cic.* Ea, in quibus causa nititur. *Id.* Cujus in vita nitabatur salus civitatis. *Id.* Spe nitetur, will trust to or confide in.

**NITRARIA** (*nitrum*), æ, f. a place where 2 saltpetre is found or made. *Plin.*

**NITRATUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. impregnated 2 with nitre, or saltpetre. *Martial.* aqua.

**NITROSUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. nitrous, containing saltpetre. *Plin.* Lacus est nitrosus. *Id.* Aquæ nitrosæ.

**NITRUM** (*νίτρον*), i, n. nitre, saltpetre; but the term is loosely applied to several other salts. *Plin.*

**NIVALIS** (*nix*), e, adj. snowy, containing 2 or resembling snow. *Liv.* Nivalis dies, a cold, cloudy day. *Plin.* Nivales venti. *Virg.* Equi candore nivali, snowy whiteness. *Val. Flacc.* Nivalis axis, h. e. the north pole. *Horat.* Nivali compede vincutus, h. e. ice. *Martial.* Nivales undæ, h. e. water cooled with snow. *Gell.* Aqua nivalis, h. e. snow-water. *Martial.* Nivale osculum, h. e. cold. *Virg.* Othrys nivalis, covered with snow. — And, figur. pure. *Prudent.* Nivali pietate nitens.

**NIVARIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to snow. *Martial.* Nivarium colum, a strainer filled with snow, through which wine was made to pass, in order to temper it.

**NIVATOS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. cooled with 2 snow. *Senec.* Nivatæ potiones.

**NIVE**. See *Ni*.

**NIVESCENS** (*nix*), is, n. 3. to become white as 3 snow. *Tertull.*

**NIVEUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of snow, snowy, *νιφέος.* *Virg.* Aggeribus niveis informis terra. *Catull.* Niveus mons, covered with snow. *Martial.* Aqua nivea, snow-water. — ¶ Also, white as snow, snow-white. *Auct.* ad *Horat.* Niveus candor. *Ovid.* Niveo lætus in ore rubor. *Virg.* Nivei lacerti. *Virg.* Dives pecoris nivei. *Juvenal.* Niveosque ad frenâ *Quirites*, dressed in white. *Senec.* Niveum lac. *Id.* Niveum flumen, limpid. *So, Martial.* Unda nivea.

**NIVUS** (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to snow. *Pacuv.* 3

**NIVOSUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full of snow, snowy. *Liv.* Insignis annus hieme gelida ac nivosa fuit. *Colum.* Loca nivosa. *Liv.* Nivosa grando. *Ovid.* Scythia nivosa. *Id.* *Strymon* nivosa.

**NIX** (obsol. *νίψ, νιφέος*), nivis, f. snow, *χιτών.* *Plin.* Nives in alto mari non cadere. *Id.* Nive jacente, when the snow is on the ground. *Id.* Nive liquescente. *Ovid.* Pereunt nives, melt away. *Virg.* Nix alta. *Lucret.* Nives gelidæ. *Horat.* duratæ gelu. *Ovid.* solutæ. — Figur. *Horat.* Capitis nives, gray hair. *Apul.* Eboris nive, h. e. candore.

**NIXOR** (frequent. from *nitor*), aris, dep. 1. 3 to endeavor, strive; lean or rest upon. *Lucret.* Adverso nixantem trudere monte *Saxum*. *Id.* Fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita.

**NIXOS**, a, um, particip. from *Nitor*, which see. — *Ovid.* Nixi pares, arc said to be deities which rendered assistance in childbirth.

**NIXUS**, i, m. a constellation, *Cic.* called, also, *uizus* genm by *Ovid.* See *Engonasi*.

**NIXUS**, us, m. See *Nisus*.

**NŌ** (*νέω, νάω*), nas, navi, n. 1. to swim, float, *νέω, νήχομαι.* *Nep.* Nando in tutum pervenire. *Colum.* Nantes, sc. bestiæ, aquatic animals. *Ovid.* Nat lu-

pus inter oves. *Tibull.* In liquida nat  
tibi linter aqua. *Ovid.* Levis insata na-  
bat. *Id.* Piger ad nandum *Id.* Ars  
nandi. — ¶ Also, to sail. *Catull.* Per  
medium classi navit Athon. — ¶ Also,  
to undulate, fluctuate. *Catull.* Unde  
nantes luce refugit. — ¶ Also, to  
fly. *Virg.* Nare (apes) per astatem li-  
quidam. — ¶ Also, to swim, as the eyes  
of one drunk. *Lucret.* Oculi nant.

**NŌBILIS** (for gnobilis, from γνῶω, γνῶμι),  
e, adj. known, well-known, noted, notori-  
ous, γνωτός. *Plaut.* Neque his nunquam  
nobilis fui. *Liv.* Nobilissima inimici-  
tia. *Tucit.* Addidit facinori fidem no-  
bile gaudium, evident. — ¶ Also, famous,  
remarkable, illustrious, glorious, renou-  
ed, celebrated, distinguished, λόγιμος, ἐπί-  
σημος. *Cic.* Magnus et nobilis rhetor. *Id.*  
Nobilis taurus, far-famed. *Id.* Illastre  
et nobile municipium. *Id.* Oppidum  
clarum, et nobile. *Id.* Ex doctrina no-  
bilis et clarus. *Ovid.* Nobilis ære Co-  
rinthus. *Cic.* Gladiatorum par nobilissi-  
mum. *Liv.* Scortum nobile. *Ovid.*  
Nobile crimen. *Horat.* Superare pugnis  
nobilem. *Cic.* Nobilis oratio. *Martial.*  
Nobiles libelli. *Horat.* Palma nobilis.  
*Id.* Catonis nobile letum. *Cic.* Tres no-  
bilissimi fundi. *Vellei.* Memendis cor-  
poribus nobiles. — ¶ Also, noble, high-  
born, of high birth, sprung from illustrious  
ancestors, εὐγενής, εὐπάτωρ. In Rome,  
no one was called nobilis, unless of a  
family which had borne some curule ma-  
gistracy, h. e. consulship, prætorship, cen-  
sorship or curule ædileship. *Cic.* Homi-  
nes apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles.  
*Id.* Nobili genere nati. — And, absol.  
a nobleman. *Plin.* Ep. Nobiles nostri,  
our nobles; our nobility. *Liv.* Nobilis  
Carthaginiensis. — ¶ Under the em-  
perors, Nobilis and Nobilissimus be-  
came a title of the imperial family. And  
this dignity or title was called Nobilissi-  
matus. *Cod. Theod.*

**NŌBILITAS** (nobilis), ātis, f. fame, rep-  
utation, renown, γνῶσιμα. *Cic.* Prædi-  
cationem nobilitatemque fugere. —  
¶ Also, excellence, worth, nobleness, τιμ-  
δτης. *Cic.* Cum florere Isocratemi no-  
bilitate discipulorum videret. *Ovid.*  
Eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest. *Plin.*  
Lilium rosæ nobilitate proximum est,  
ranks next to the rose. *Id.* Nobilitatem  
columbarum. — ¶ Also, high birth,  
nobility, εὐγένεια. (See Nobilis.) *Cic.*  
Ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam.  
*Ovid.* Nobilitas ingeminata. *Juvenal.*  
Nobilitas sola est atque unica Virtus,  
Virtue alone is true nobility. — ¶ Also,  
the nobles; the nobility, nobless; the Putri-  
cians. *Cic.* Nobilitatis fautor. *Cæs.*  
Nobilitas omnis interit. *Liv.* Nobilitas  
rempubl. deseruerat. And, plur. *Tucit.*  
Nobilitatibus externis mitis, foreign  
princes. — ¶ Also, spirit, greatness of  
soul, magnanimity. *Tacit.* Nobilitate in-  
genita. *Plaut.* Animo eram ferocior;  
eam nobilitatem amittendam video.

**NŌBILYTĒR** (Id.), adv. nobly, famous-  
ly, remarkably, excellently, splendidly.  
*Plin.* Argentum cælavit nobiliter. *Epit.*  
*Liv.* Nobilissime. *Sidon.* Nobilissus.

**NŌBILYTĒ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
make famous or notorious, make known or  
renowned, γνωρίζω, λαμπρόνω. *Cic.*  
Poetæ post mortem nobilitari volunt.  
*Liv.* Illam famam admiratio viri nobili-  
tavit. *Id.* Rem nobilitare. — And in a  
bad sense. *Terent.* adolescentulum  
flagitios, make scandalous — ¶ Also,  
to render excellent, enoble. *Pallad*

**NOBISCUM.** See Ego.

**NŌCENS**, entis, particip. from noceo.  
— ¶ Also, adj. hurtful, harmful, per-  
nicious, destructive, baneful, βλαπτικός.  
*Horat.* Cicutis allium nocentius. *Cic.*  
Vites a caulibus, ut a nocentibus, refu-  
gere dicuntur. — ¶ Also, bad, wick-  
ed, culpable, criminal, guilty, κυκοπιός.  
*Cic.* Nocentem et nefarium, impium-  
que defendere. *Id.* In hac libidi-  
ne hominum nocentissimum. *Id.*  
Nocentissimæ victoriæ. *Quintil.* No-  
centissimi mores, depraved. *Juvenal.*  
Se iudice nemo nocens absolvitur.  
— ¶ *Nocens* and *innocens* refer to  
guilt or innocence in a particular case;  
*noxius* and *innocius*, to the general char-  
acter: sons (opp. *insons*) refers more

particularly to one judicially or morally  
condemned for crime.

**NŌCENTĒR** (nocens), adv. in a hurtful  
2 manner, hurtfully, mischievously. *Colum.*  
**NŌCENTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. guilt, criminalness.  
3 *Tertull.* Deus nocentia judex.

**NŌCĒŌ** (from the Syriac), es, cui, cĭtum,  
a. 2. to hurt, injure, harm, do harm or mis-  
chief, βλάπτω. *Cic.* Ut declinet ea, quæ  
nocitura videantur, hurtful. *Id.* Arma  
ad nocendum, offensive. *Id.* Non licet  
nocere alteri. *Liv.* Nocere noxam, to  
commit a bad action, crime. *Vitruv.* La-  
rix a tinea non nocetur. And pass. im-  
person. *Cæs.* Ipsi nihil nocitum iri.  
*Cic.* Ut necui noceatur.

**NŌCĪVUS** (noceo), va, vum, adj. hurtful,  
2 harmful, injurious. *Plin.* Pecori noci-  
vam. *Phædr.* Et sibi nocivum concitant  
periculum.

**NŌCTĒSCŌ** (nox), is, n. 3. to draw towards  
3 night, to become dark. *Fur.* ap. *Gell.*

**NŌCTICŌLĀ** (nox & colo), æ, m. Pru-  
3 dent. Indus nocticola, h. e. who prefers  
the night on account of its coolness.

**NŌCTICŌLŌR** (nox & color), ōris, adj.  
3 black, sable, dark, gloomy. *Ausou.*

**NŌCTĪFER** (nox & fero), ěra, ěrum, adj.  
3 bringing on the night. *Catull.* (absol.)  
Noctifer, the evening-star.

**NŌCTYLŪCĀ** (nox & luceo), æ, f. the  
3 moon. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a lamp. *Varr.*

**NŌCTYVĀGŌS** (nox & vagus), a, um,  
3 adj. wandering in the night. *Virg.* Cur-  
ru noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat  
Olympium. *Lucret.* Noctivagæ faces  
cæli. *Val. Flacc.* Noctivagum iter.

**NŌCTYVIDŪS** (nox & video), a, um,  
3 adj. seeing by night. *Murtian.* Capell.  
Noctivida ales, the owl.

**NŌCTŪ** (nox), f. ablat. by night, in the  
night-time, νύκτωρ, διὰ νύκτος. *Cæs.*  
Nou nunquam interdiu, sæpius noctu.  
*Plaut.* Noctu hac somniavi.

**NŌCTŪĀ** (noctu), æ, f. an owl, owl,  
madgheowlet, γλαύξ. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

**NŌCTŪABUNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj.  
travelling by night. *Cic.*

**NŌCTŪNŌS** (noctua), a, um, adj. of an  
3 owl. *Plaut.* Nocturni oculi.

**NŌCTURNĀLIS** (nocturnus), e, adj. noc-  
3 turnal. *Sidon.*

**NŌCTURNŌS** (noctu), a, um, adj. of  
night, nocturnal, νύκτιος, νυκτερινός.  
*Cic.* Decem horis nocturnis. *Id.* Labo-  
res nocturnos suscipere. *Id.* Noctur-  
num furem impune interficere. *Id.*  
presidium. *Id.* Nocturna sacra. *Horat.*  
somnia. *Plaut.* Nocturna ora, fit to be  
seen only by night; ugly, hateful. *Virg.*  
Lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat,  
by night, in the night. — Hence, Noctur-  
nus, i, m. the god of night. *Plaut.*

**NŌCTŪVIGĪLŌS** (noctu & vigilo), a, um,  
3 adj. that watches by night. *Plaut.*

**NŌCŪSŌS** (noceo), a, um, adj. hurtful,  
3 harmful, βλαβερός. *Ovid.*

**NŌDĀTYŌ** (nodo), ōnis, f. knottiness, no-  
2 dosity. *Vitruv.*

**NŌDIĀ**, æ, f. the herb mulary. *Plin.* 2

**NŌDŌ** (nodus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
fill with knots. *Plin.* Ferula genicnlatis  
nodata scaphis, knotty. — And figur.  
*Stat.* Rapidus nodato gurgite vortex,  
eddying. — ¶ Also, to tie, or bind in a  
knot. *Virg.* Crines nodantur. *Ovid.*  
Collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto.

**NŌDŌSĪTĀS** (nodosus), ātis, f. knottiness,  
3 nodosity. *Augustin.*

**NŌDŌSŌS** (nodus), a, um, adj. full of  
knots, knotty, knotted, δζώδης. *Ovid.*  
Nodoso stipite maclare aliquem. *Pers.*  
Nodosa arundo. *Ovid.* Nodosa lina,  
h. e. nets. *So, Id.* Nodosas plagas ten-  
dere. *Imcan.* Nodosa ossa frangere.  
*Horat.* chiragra. — ¶ Figur. knotty,  
intricate, abstruse, difficult. *Senec.* No-  
dosa verba. *Macrob.* Nodosas ques-  
tiones movere. *Augustin.* Nodosissimi  
libri. — *Horat.* Adde Cicutæ nodosi  
tabulas centum, h. e. of Cicutæ, skilled in  
all the quirks or knotty points of the law;  
who perplexes and entangles his creditors  
by quirks of law.

**NŌDŌTĒS**, or **NŌDŪTŪS** (nodus), i, m.  
a deity who presided over corn, and  
brought it on as far as the knots in the stalk.  
*Augustin.*

**NŌDŪLŌS** (dimin. from nodus), i, m. a  
3 little knot. *Plin.*

**NŌDŪS** (unc.), i, m. a knot, tie, bond,

ἀμπα. *Cic.* Aliquid quasi nodum vin-  
culumque desiderant. *Virg.* Necte tri-  
bus nodis ternos colores. *Id.* Centum  
vinctus ænis post tergum nodis. *Petrin.*  
Cervices nodo condere, to hang himself.  
*Ovid.* Nodos manu diducere, to untie,  
unloose. *Virg.* Cacum corripit in no-  
dum complexus, h. e. clasping him in his  
arms as in a knot. And figur. *Cic.* No-  
dus amicitia. — Also, a star, in the con-  
stellation of the Fishes, connecting them as  
it were together. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a girdle,  
belt. *Virg.* Nodoque sinus collecta  
fluentes. *Martial.* Ludit Acidalio no-  
do. Hence, *Lucret.* Nodus anni, the  
equator. — ¶ Also, hair gathered in-  
to a knot. *Martial.* Rheni nodos, h. e.  
of the Germans. — ¶ Also, a net.  
*Manil.* Luctantur corpora nodis. —  
¶ Also, a knotty point, difficulty, intricate  
matter, abstruse subject. *Cic.* Dum hic  
nodus expediatur. *Id.* Maximus in re-  
publica nodus est, inopia rei pecunia-  
ria. *Juvenal.* Qui juris nodos solvat,  
knotty points, quirks. *Gell.* Nodus lin-  
guæ, an impediment in the speech. *Flor.*  
Scopulus, et nodus, et mora publica  
securitatis, an impediment in the way.  
*Virg.* Pugnae nodus, that opposes difficul-  
ties, prolongs the battle, and thus hinders  
the victory. — ¶ Also, an articulation of  
the bones, joint. *Cæs.* Alces crura sine  
nodis, articulisque habent. *Plin.* Cervix  
articularum nodis jungitur. — Hence,  
Nodi, the four points in the heavens where  
the seasons begin. *Manil.* — ¶ Also,  
a knot, knur, knob in wood or plants,  
δζος. *Virg., Liv.* and *Plin.* — Hence,  
the knotty club (of Hercules). *Senec.* —  
And, proverb. Nodum in scirpo qua-  
rere, to seek difficulties where there are  
none. *Terent.*; or, to give one's self  
trouble to no purpose. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also,  
a knot, h. e. hard substance, or hard  
part of a thing. In precious stones.  
*Plin.* Of metal. *Id.* On the body, h. e.  
a node, bump, hard tumor. *Id.*

**NŌGĒUM**, i, n. an upper garment bordered  
3 with purple. *Liv., Andr.,* and *Fest.*

**NŌEMĀ** (νόημα), ātis, n. a thought, con-  
crit, especially a witty one. *Quintil.*

**NŌLĀ**, æ, f. a bell, little bell. *Avian.* Fab.  
3 7. 8. (But others read notum.)

**NŌIĀ**, æ, f. *Cæl.* ap. *Quintil.* 8, 6, 53.  
Quadrantariam Clytemnestram, et in  
triclinio coam, in cubiculo nolam. He  
is speaking of Clodia, the wife of Me-  
tellus. *Quintil.* himself could not give  
the sense definitely. It is interpreted by  
considering *coa* as a word formed from  
*coire*, and *nola* as formed in like manner  
from *nolle*, referring to Clodia as playing  
the harlot in the former case, in the lat-  
ter the prude.

**NŌLĀ**, æ, f. a town of Campania. Whence  
Nolanus, a, um, adj. of Nola. *Liv.*  
Nolanus ager. — Absol. Nolani, orum,  
m. the inhabitants of Nola. *Liv.*

**NŌLĒNTĪA** (nolo), æ, f. volition. 3 *Tertull.*

**NŌLŌ** (non volo), non vis, non vult, &c.  
nolui, nolle, irreg. to be unwilling,  
ἄβουλέω, οὐ δέχομαι, οὐ θέλω. *Nrp.*  
Ex istis nolo amplius, quam centum  
jugera. *Terent.* Nolo mentiri. *Id.*  
Nolo, me videat. *Terent.* Noluit, ubi  
velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. *Cæs.*  
Eas res jactari nolebat. *Cic.* Noli pu-  
tare, do not think. *Id.* Nolite dubi-  
tare. *Terent.* Numquidnam hic, quod  
nolis, vides? that displeases you. *So,*  
*Noli velle, for noli.* *Nrp.* Noli me velle  
ducere. *Liv.* Nolite velle experiri. —  
We also find a negative accompanying,  
without destroying the negation. *Cic.*  
Nolai deesse ne tacita quidem flagi-  
tationi tuæ. *Liv.* Miles nolle succes-  
sum, non patribus, non consiliibus.  
— ¶ *Nollem* factum, &c. *Terent.* Nol-  
lem datum, I would that it had not been  
paid; I am sorry that, &c. *Id.* Nollem  
factum, I am sorry for it. *Cic.* Cartha-  
ginem funditus sustulerunt: nollem  
Corinthum. — ¶ Quod nolim, which  
I could wish might not be. *Cic.* Videbis,  
si erit, quod nolim, accessendus, ne,  
&c. *Ovid.* Cum sua, quod nolim, nu-  
mina læsa videt. — ¶ *Nōn* nolle,  
to be willing, have no objection. *Cic.*  
Cum se non nolle dixisset, &c. *So, Id.*  
Neque ipsi nolunt, h. e. et volunt. —  
¶ Also, not to wish well to, to be unfavor-

able. Cic. Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici. — ¶ Particip. Nolens, entis, unwilling. Flor. Aquilæ prodire nolentes.

**NŌLŪNTĀS** (no.o), ātis, f. unwillingness, 3 notition. Enn.

**NOMĀDEN-**. See *Nomas*.

**NOMĀE**, arum, f. See *Nomc*.

**NŌMĀS** (νομάς), ādis, m. and f. a nomad, or person who leads a wandering, instead of a fixed, life. Plin. — ¶ Also, a Numidian. Virg. Nomadum tyranni. — ¶ Also, Numidia. Martial.

**NŌMĒ** (νομή), es, f. plur. Nomæ, a corroding sore. Plin. Nome intestinalis. Id. Curare nomas.

**NŌMĒN** (for nomen, from γνῶω), iuis, n. a name, appellation, ὄνομα. Cic. Nomen est, quod unicuique personæ datur, quo suo quaque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur. Id. Imponere nova novis rebus nomina. Id. Qui hæc rebus nomina posuerunt. Liv. Nomen alicui dare. Id. indere. Ovid. adde-re. Gell. Nomen facere alicui, h. e. impunere. Cæs. capere, to take. Cic. trahere, to derive. So, Id. invenire, and, Id. reperire. Id. Appellare aliquem nomine, by name. Virg. Nomine quemque vocans. Id. Morientem nomen clamat. Tacit. Ciere nomina singulorum. Cic. Cui saltationi Titius nomen est. Id. Eique morbo nomen est avaritia. Id. Cantus, cui nomen nenie, which they call. Ovid. Est illis Strigibus nomen. Liv. Puero Egerio inditum nomen. Id. Cui parentes Ascanium dixere nomen. Plant. Juven-tium nomen fecit Peniculo mihi. Id. Nomen Arcturo est mihi, my name is. Ovid. Est via sublimis, &c. lactea nomen habet, it is called. Horat. Quidam notus mihi nomine tantum, by name only. Id. Volteium nomine Menam, by name. Cic. Nomen calamitatis ponitur in casu, the word calamitas is used. Id. Durius nomen. — Dare, edere, profiteri nomen, to be enrolled, enlist. Liv. Alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent. Id. Nominis edendi potestas. Id. Et qui aderant nexi, profiteri exemplo nomina. Id. Virg'is cæsi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, h. e. neglected to answer when their names were called. Quintil. Festinavit parentes ad nomen lberos mittere, h. e. ad militiam. — And figur. Terent. In his Poeta nomen profitetur suum, ranks himself. Cic. Quem in numerum ex multis Clodiiis nemo nomen dedit, nisi scelere perditus. Liv. Plures inventi, qui in Crustuminum nomina darent, h. e. enrolled themselves as colonists. — And in legal language, Deferre nomen alicuius, to accuse, indict, lodge an information against; and, on the other hand, recipere, to find grounds for commitment; to commit. Cic. Quidam ait nomen absentis deferre se velle. Iste vero, licere, et se recepturum. Id. Nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre. — ¶ Also, in accounts, as not only the sums, but the names of the parties are entered, a debt, whether due a person. Cic. Nomina sua exigere, h. e. to demand payment. So, Horat. sectari. Liv. Nomen transcribere in alium, to transfer a debt to another. Cic. Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, in outstanding debts. Id. Infimum nomen, the lowest entry. Pandect. Nomina facere, to enter an account; or, a debt which a person owes. Cic. Nomen solvere, to pay a debt. So, Id. dissolvere, and Id. Nomina expedire, exsolvere. Phædr. Nomen locare, to borrow money. — Cic. Nomina facere, to lend money. Id. Certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, on good security. Id. Bonum nomen, a safe debt. Senec. Lenta nomina, non mala, that pay slow, but surc. — ¶ Nomen is, strictly, the name of the gens or clan, as prænomen is the name of the individual, and cognomen, that of the family. As M. (prænomen) Tullius (nomen) Cicero (cognomen). Hence, Juvenal. Tanquam habeas tria nomina (because slaves had but one). But we find nomen for prænomen. Cic. Id nomen (Caia) inveniant. Or for cognomen. Id. Sex Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio. —

¶ Also, a family, stock, race, nation. Virg. Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras. Liv. Nomen Latinum, the Latin nation. Id. Omne nomen Ætolorum. — ¶ Also, reputation, renown, fame, character, name. Cic. Huius magnum nomen in patronis fuit. Id. Nomen habere. Virg. Et nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus. Ovid. Nomen alicujus stringere, h. e. to slander, defame, aspersc, traduce. Liv. Officere nomini alicujus. Virg. Multam sine nomine plebem. — And of inanimate things. Virg. Nec pomis sua nomina servat. Liv. Bellum magni nominis. — ¶ Also, a person, thing? Ovid. Quis dubitet nomina tanta sequi? Liv. Vestrum nomen, h. e. you. — ¶ Also, a pretext, pretence, alleged name or title, account, reason, excuse. Cic. Nominis sceleris damnati. Tacit. Decretæ eo nomine supplicationes, on that account. Cass. ad Cic. Hæc a te peto amicitia nostræ nomine, on the score of. Cic. Classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur — Meo, tuo nomine, in my name, on my account, in my behalf. Cic. Talis viri nomine. Cæs. Odisse suo nomine Cæsarem, et Romanos, on his own particular account, in his own behalf; or, personally, individually. Cic. Neque isti meo nomine interfici volunt, on my own account individually. Sallust. Catilinæ nomine. — ¶ Also, the name as opposed to the reality. Nepos. Reges, nomine magis, quam imperio. Cic. Tantum me numen habere duarum legionum exilium.

**NŌMĒNCLĀTIŌ** (nomen & calo), ōnis, f. 2 a calling or saluting of persons by their names, ὀνόμασμα. Q. Cic. Illa pars petitionis desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam. — Also, of things, Colum. Vitium nomenclatio, a list, catalogue.

**NŌMĒNCLĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a nomenclator, person who tells the names of persons or things, ὀνοματολόγος. Cic. — The nomenclator among the Romans was a slave who attended his master in canvassing and similar occasions, to tell him the name of each person whom he addressed. — We find, also, Nomenclator. Sueton.

**NŌMĒNCLĀTŌRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a calling 2 of things by their names; a nomenclature. Plin.

**NŌMĒNCLĀTŌR**. See *Nomenclator*.

**NŌMENTUM**, i, n. a town in the Sabine territory. Whence, Nōmentānus, a, um, adj. of *Nomentum*. Plin. Nomentanus ager. And absol. Liv. Nomentani, the inhabitants of *Nomentum*. Nepos. Nomentanum, sc. prædium, a villa of Atticus near it.

**NŌMINĀLIS** (nomen), e, adj. belonging 3 to a name. Varr. — Absol. Nominalia, ium, the day on which a child was named. Tertull.

**NŌMINĀLITER** (nominalis), adv. by 3 name, expressly. Arnob. Nominaliter auverere.

**NŌMINĀTIM** (nomen), adv. by name, expressly, particularly, especially, ὀνομαστί. Cic. Ut me exciperet, et Lælium nominatim. Id. Senatus nomenclatum decrevit. Id. Obscenas voluptates persequitur nominatim. Nepos. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatore sumerent.

**NŌMINĀTIŌ** (nominio), ōnis, f. a naming, ἰ ὀνομασία. Vitruv. Consuetudo nominationum aut sermonis. — ¶ Also, a nomination to an office, designation, naming before election. Cic. In quem locum ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo. — ¶ Also, a word. Varr. — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, is designated by an appropriate name. Auct. ad Herenn.

**NŌMINĀTIVŪS** (Id.), 3, um, adj. Varr. 2 Nominativus casus, the nominative case.

**NŌMINĀTŪS** (Id.), us, in a naming. 3 Varr.

**NŌMINĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from nominio. — ¶ Also, adj. celebrated, famed, remarkable, noted. Cic. Attalica peripetasmata, tota Sicilia nominata. Plin. Bellum nominatissimum. Tertull. Nominatio pericula.

**NŌMINITŌ** (frequentat. from nominio),

as, a. I. Lucret. Motum, quem sensum nominatam, are in the habit of calling. call usually.

**NŌMINŌ** (nomen), as, avi, atum, a. I. 2 a name, call by name, ὀνομαζω. Cic. Amot ex quo amicitia est nominata. Plant. Quis nominat me? Terent. Menu nomen nominat. Cic. Res ut omnes suis propriis vocabulis nominentur. Apul. Nominare, quis ille fuerit, &c. say, tell. — ¶ Also, to nominate, appoint to an office. Liv. Interregem nominare. Sueton. Neminem nisi juratus nominavit. — ¶ Also, to accuse, arraign. Sueton. Inter socios Catilinæ nominatus. — ¶ Also, to render celebrated. Cic. Nominari volunt omnes, to be celebrated.

**NŌMISMA**. See *Numisma*. 3

**NŌMŌS**, and **NŌMŪS** (νομός), i, m. a di-2 vision or district of a country, particularly of Egypt, νομός. Plin.

**NŌN**, adv. not, οὐ, οὐκ. Terent. Non mihi respondes? Cic. Non est ita. Catull. Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit, it shall not, believe me. Terent. Non non sic futurum est: non potest. Cic. Non ignovit, mihi crede, non, no. — ¶ With a negative it affirms, nonnihil, something; nonnullus, non nemo, some one, somebody. Cic. Moveo nonnullis suspitionem. And nihil non, every thing. Ovid. Nil non debemus Elisæ. (See *Mihil*.) So, Id. Nullus non, every one. Id. Nunquam non, always. — ¶ It precedes the double negative without destroying the negation. Cic. Non possum reliqua nec cogitare, nec scribere, I cannot either think. — ¶ And, unus non, not one, not a single one. Flor. Unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur. — ¶ And with superlatives. Cic. Non minime, very much, extremely. Id. Homo non probatissimus, h. e. valde improbatissimus. Id. Homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, little inclined. Nepos. Ut hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet, h. e. not in very good circumstances. — ¶ It is also joined with quod, quo, ut, nisi, vero, solum, modo, ita, fere, si. Cic. Non quod sola orient, sed quod excellant. Id. Non quo sit mihi quidquam carius. Id. Non ut aliquid pariat, verum ut ea educet. Ovid. Non nisi vicinas tutus arari aquas. Cic. Non vero tam isti, quam tu ipse nugar. Id. Non enim solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed, &c. Id. Tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbas. (See *Modo*.) Id. Simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua, not very ancient. — ¶ Also, even not, not even. Liv. Injussu tuo, nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam. — ¶ Nun possum non, non possum quin, I cannot but; I cannot refrain from; I cannot do otherwise than, I must. Cic. Non possum quin exclamem. Id. Non potui non dare. — ¶ Also, non, for nonne? Cic. Quid hæc amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? Id. Suarum perscriptionum adversaria proferre non amentia est? — ¶ Also, for ne. Terent. Non visas, neque mittas. — ¶ It is also used with adjectives: Non honestus, non dignus, non frequens. Cic. Non honesta. Virg. Miserere animi non digna ferentis, h. e. indigna. And with substantives. Cic. Non corpus. Pandect. Non possessor. Horat. Non homo, h. e. nemo. Quintil. Non orator — ¶ Also, no. Cic. Aut etiam aut non responderem. — ¶ Also, not to say, much less. Cic. Vix servis, non vobis.

**NŌNĀ**, æ, f. Nōvæ. One of the Parcæ. Varr.

**NŌNĀCRĪS**, is, f. Νόνακρῖς, a region, town nūd mountain of Arcadia. Hence, Nōnācriūs, and Nōnācriūs, a um, adj. of Arcadia, Arcadian. Ovid. Nonacrius heros, Evander. Id. Nonacria, Atalanta. Id. Nonacrina virgo, Callisto.

**NŌNĒ** (nonus), arum, f. the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh; the nones, because it was the ninth day before the Ides. Cic. Nonis Decembribus.

**NŌNĀGENĀRĪŪS** (nonageni), a, um, 2 adj. containing or consisting of ninety. Plin. Motus stellæ nonagenarius,

*h. e. the motion of a planet at ninety degrees from the sun.*  
**NONAGENTI** (nonaginta), æ, a, adj. by nineties, ninety each; ninety. *Plin.* Porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, ninety feet each.  
**NONAGESIMOS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the ninetieth, ἐννεηκοστός. *Cic.* Nonagesimo anno.  
**NONAGIES** (Id.), adv. ninety times, ἐννεηκοτάκις. *Cic.* Nonagies sestertium (neut. sing.), *h. e.* ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii.  
**NONAGINTĀ** (novem), adj. indeclin. ninety, ἐννεήκοιντα. *Cic.*  
**NONALIS** (nonæ), e, adj. performed or celebrated on the Nones. *Varr. sacra.*  
**NONANUS** (nona), a, um, adj. sc. legio of the ninth legion. *Tacit.* Miles nonanus.  
**NONARIUS** (nonus), a, um, adj. *Pers.* 3 Nonaria, sc. meretrix, who begins to ply her trade from the ninth hour of the day.  
**NONDUM** (non & dum), adv. not yet, not as yet, μήπω. *Cic.*  
**NONINGENTESIMUS**. See *Noningentesimus*.  
**NONINGENTI** (novem & centum), æ, a, adj. nine hundred, ἐννεακόσιοι. *Cic.* Sestertii noningentis millibus. *Colum.* Noningenti pedes. (*Al. leg.* noningenti.)  
**NONINGENTIES**. See *Noningenties*.  
**NONINGESIMUS**, and **NONINGESIMUS**, for 3 noningentisimus *Priscian.*  
**NONINGENTESIMUS**, and **NONINGENTESIMUS** (nongenti), a, um, adj. the nine hundredth. *Priscian.*  
**NONINGENTI**. See *Nongenti*.  
**NONINGENTIES**, and **NONINGENTIES** 3 (nongenti), adv. nine hundred times. *Virg.*  
**NONNĀ** (nonnus), æ, f. a nun. *Hieron.*  
**NONNĀ** (non & ne), adv. whether or not; not? εἰ, οὐγάρ. *Cic.* Cum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum nonne beatum putaret. *Id.* Nonne animadvertis? *Id.* Te dejectum debeo intelligere nonne? is it not true? is it not so?  
**NONNEMO**. See *Nemo*, and *Non*.  
**NONNIHIL**. See *Nihil*.  
**NONNULLUS** (non & nullus), a, um, adj. some. *Cic.* Nonnulla in re, somewhat. *Id.* Sunt inter illos nonnulla communia, some things. — Nonnulli, some; some persons, ἔτιοι. *Cæs.* Nonnulli inter caros tragulas subjiciebant.  
**NONNUNQUAM** (non & nunquam), adv. sometimes, now and then, occasionally, εἰςότε, ποτέ. *Cic.*  
**NONNUS** (unc.), i, m. a monk in ecclesiastical writers.  
**NONNUSQUAM** (non & nusquam), adv. 2 in some place, somewhere. *Plin.*  
**NONUS** (for novenus, from novem), a, um, adj. the ninth, ἕννατος. *Cic.* Nona, absol. sc. hora, the ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their dinner (cæna). *Martial.* Imperat exstructos frangere nona toros. *Horat.* Ergo post nonam venies.  
**NONUSDECIMUS** (nonus & decimus), a, um, adj. the nineteenth. *Tacit.* Nonodecimo ætatis.  
**NONUSSIS** (novem & as), is, f. nine 3 asses. *Varr.*  
**NORĀ**, ðrum, n. a town of Sardinia. Whence *Ncrensis*, e, adj. of *Nora*. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a town of Cappadocia or *Phrygia*. *Nepos.*  
**NORBĀ**, æ, f. a town of Latium. Hence, *Norbānus*, a, um, adj. of *Norba*. *Liv.* *Norbanus* ager. *Id.* *Norbani*, abs. the inhabitants of *Norba*.  
**NORICUM**, i, n. *Noricum*, a region of Germany, between the *Danube* and the *Alps*. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Noricus*, a, um, adj. *Norie*. *Cæs.* *Noricus* ager. *And.* absol. *Plin.* *Norici*, the *Noricians*.  
**NORMĀ** (γνώριμος), æ, f. a square or rule, κανὼν, γνώμων, πηχὺς. *Virg.* — *¶* And, figur. a rule, form, prescript, law, model, pattern. *Cic.* Rhythmicorum norma. *Id.* Vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigens. *Id.* Natura norma legis est. *Id.* Norma juris. *Horat.* loquendi. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Demosthenes*, norma oratoris et regula.  
**NORMALIS** (norma), e, adj. right by the 2 rule, done by the square or rule, right according to rule, κανονικός. *Quintil.* *Normalis* angulus, a right angle. *Maui.* virgula, a straight line or perpendicular.

**NORMALITER** (normalis), adv. by rule.  
**3 Hygin.** — *¶* Also, in a straight line, directly. *Ammian.*  
**NORMATUS** (norma), a, um, adj. made or set by rule. *Colum.* Ad perpendiculum normatus, placed perpendicularly.  
**NORTĪYA**, or **NURTĪYA**, æ, f. a goddess of the *Volscii*; probably the same as *Fortuna*. *Liv.* and *Juvenal.*  
**NOS, NOSTRUM**, &c. See *Ego*.  
**NOSCIBILIS** (nosco), e, adj. that may be 3 known. *Tertull.*  
**NOSCITABUNDUS** (noscito), a, um, adj. 3 *Gell.* Tanquam noscitantus, as if he knew him.  
**NOSCITŪS** (frequentat. from nosco), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to know, distinguish, discern, observe, recognize, διαγινώσκω. *Liv.* Facie quoque noscitant. *Plin.* *Ep.* Alii parentes, alii liberos, vocibus noscitant, knew by their voices. — *¶* Also, to examine, explore. *Plaut.* Circumspectat se se, atque odes noscitat.  
**NOSCŌ** (for gnosco, from γινώσκω), is, nōvi, nōtum, a. 3. to become acquainted with, get a knowledge of, know (h. e. get a knowledge of), γινώσκω. *Cic.* Nosce te. *Tacit.* Nosci exercitui, h. e. ab exercitu. *Plaut.* Ubi hominem novisti? Hence, *Novi*, I have learned, become acquainted with, and therefore, I know. *Noveram*, or *Noram*, I knew. *Terent.* Novi rem omnem. *Cic.* Nosti cetera, you know the rest; you take my meaning. *Terent.* Nostin? do you understand me? *Virg.* Nosse quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus, to be able to number, &c. *Cic.* Virtutem tu ne de facie quidem nosti, know by sight. *Terent.* Novi ego amantium animum, I understand the temper. — *¶* Also, to examine, consider. *Plaut.* Imaginem noscere. *Liv.* Ad suas res noscendas. *Tacit.* Quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, fell under the cognizance of. — *¶* Also, to allow, admit of. *Plaut.* Causam noscere. *Cic.* Tuas causas nosco. *Id.* Illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo.  
**NŌSŌCŌMIUM** (νοσοκομῆιον), ii, n. a 3 hospital, infirmary. *Cod. Just.*  
**NŌSŌCŌMŌS** (νοσηκόμος), i, m. one employed in a hospital or infirmary. *Cod. Just.*  
**NŌSTER** (nos), stra, strum, adj. our, ours, our own, ἡμέτερος. *Cæs.* Provincia nostra. *Sallust.* Nostra omnis vis. *Cæs.* Patrum nostrorum memoria. *Terent.* Nostrapte culpa facimus. *Terent.* Noster est, of our family. *Cic.* Noster *Furnius*, h. e. our friend. *Cæs.* Castris nostri potius sunt, h. e. our men. *Cic.* Amor noster, h. e. erga nos. — *¶* Also, my, mine, for meus. *Terent.* O Syre noster, my good *Syrus*. — *¶* We also find *noster* for *egri* in the comic poets. *Plaut.* Certe equidem noster sum, this is certainly me. — *¶* Also, convenient for us, favorable to us. *Liv.* Nostra loca. *Virg.* Noster *Mars*. — *¶* *Nostrorum* and *nostrarum*, for *nostrum*. See *Ego*.  
**NŌSTRĀS** (noster), ātis, m. f. and n. adj. of our country or nation; native, vernacular, ἡμεδαπός. *Cic.* Verba nostratia. *Id.* Nostrates philosophi. *Sueton.* Pro peregrina voce nostratam requiri. *And.* absol. *Plin.* Nostrates, our countrymen. — We find *nostratis*, nomin. *Cass. Hem. ap. Priscian.*  
**NŌTĀ** (nosco), æ, f. a trace or impression by which a thing is known; a mark, sign, χαρακτήρ, σύμβολον, σημεῖον, στίγμα. *Cic.* Signa et notas ostendere locorum. *Ovid.* Notam ducere, to make or trace with the finger. *Horat.* Imprescit memorem dente labris notam. *Id.* Tractata notam labemque remittunt atramenta. *Virg.* Cæruleæ cui terga notæ. *Liv.* Instruit secretis notis. — *¶* Also, a character in writing, letter. *Cic.* Paucis litterarum notis terminavit. — *¶* And, figur. a writing, letter, epistle. *Horat.* Incisa notis marmoræ publicis, inscriptions. *Ovid.* Acceptas ab hoste notas, a letter. — *¶* Also, a nod, beck, wink. *Ovid.* Innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas. *Id.* Videt, redditque notas. — *¶* Also, an abbreviation used in writing, a cipher. *Sueton.* Scribere per notas, signifies either to write in short-hand, or in cipher. The jurists also used *notæ*, abbreviations, or ciphers,

which were unintelligible by their ciphers. *Cic.* Notas quasdam composuerunt, ut omnibus in rebus ipsi interessent. — *¶* Also, a point in punctuation. *Cic.* Notæ librariorum. — *¶* Also, a critical mark inserted in books, where any thing occurred worthy of note, of which kind were asterisks, obelisks, &c. *Cic.* Notam ad malum versum apponere. *Senec.* Imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa profinus, quæ probo et miror, accedas. — *¶* Also, a mark upon a wine-cask to denote the kind, age, or quality of the wine. And, hence, the sort, quality. *Cic.* Optima nota vini. *Horat.* Interiore nota *Falerni*, with a cup of old *Falernian* wine. *Cic.* *Aniciana* nota, wine made in the consulship of *Anicius*. So, *Colum.* Mel secundæ note. *Senec.* Ex hac nota corporum est aer. And, figur. *Cæc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Aliquem de meliore nota commendare, in the strongest terms. *Senec.* Beneficia ex vulgari nota, of a common kind. — *¶* Also, a mark burned upon the forehead of a criminal; a brand or stigma. *Sueton.* Multos deformatos stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit. *Cic.* Barbarum compunctum notis *Threicis* districto gladio jubebat anteric. — *¶* Also, a spot, bluish. *Sueton.* Genitiva nota, a mole. *Horat.* Qua notam duxit, niveus, where it has a mole. And, hence, figur. a mark of distinction, title. *Ovid.* Ille *Numantina* traxit ab urbe notam, h. e. the surname of *Namantinus*. — *¶* Also, a mark, proof, sign, token. *Cic.* Notas ac vestigia scelerum suorum. *Cels.* In acutis morbis fallaces magis notas esse et salutis, et mortis. *Plin.* *Ep.* Mihi impendere exitum, certis quibusdam notis augurabar. — *¶* Also, any characteristic sign or quality. *Cic.* Cujusque generis (dicendi) nota et formula, the character. *Phædr.* Discernit notas eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus. — *¶* Also, a mark of disgrace or ignominy imposed by the censor. *Liv.* Molis senatus ascribere notas. And, figur. *Propert.* Notam habere in amore. — *¶* Also, infamy, dishonor, disgrace; a mark of ignominy, mark of reproach, infamous blot. *Cic.* Nota domestica turpitudinis inusta vitæ tuæ. *Id.* Homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis. *Id.* O turpem notam temporum illorum! *Plin.* *Ep.* Eadem omnibus pono, ad cænam enim, non ad notam invito. — *¶* Also, a passage in a book or play. *Sueton.* Nota in *Atellanico* exordio.  
**NŌTABĪLIS** (noto), e, adj. note-worthy, notable, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, ἐπίσημος. *Cic.* Exitus notabilis. *Ovid.* Lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipso. *Tacit.* Notabilior cædes. — *¶* Also, visible. *Senec.* Civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia. — *¶* Also, pointed at, observed. *Apul.* Digitis hominum nutibusque notabilis.  
**NŌTABĪLITER** (notabilis), adv. remarkably, notably, in an extraordinary manner. *Plin.* *Ep.* Expalluit notabiliter. *Tacit.* Quibusdam, notabilibus turbantibus. *Sueton.* Frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit. — *¶* Also, visibly. *Plin.* *Ep.* Notabiliter gaudium emittit.  
**NŌTĀCOLUM** (noto), i, n. a sign, mark. 3 *Minuc. Felix.*  
**NŌTĀRIŪS** (nota), ii, m. a writer in cipher, short-hand writer; secretary, clerk, amanuensis, ταχυγράφος, σημειογράφος. *Plin.* *Ep.* Notarium voco, et quæ formaveram dicto. *Quintil.* Actiones negligentia excipiantur in quæstum notarium corruptæ. — *¶* Also, a writer in general. *Cod. Theod.*  
**NŌTĀTIŪS**, ōnis, f. a noting, marking. *Cic.* Tabularum notatio, h. e. with different kinds of wax for the sake of distinction. Hence, figur. a describing. *Auct. ad Herenn.* — *¶* Also, an examining in order to make a selection; a choice. *Cic.* Delectus et notatio iudicum. — *¶* Also, an observing, observation. *Cic.* Notatio temporum. *Id.* Notatio nature. — *¶* Also, the censorial animadversion upon any one. *Cic.* Notatio censoria. (*Al. leg.* notio.) — *¶* Also, etymology. *Cic.*  
**NŌTĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *nota*

— ¶ Also, adj. *known, noted.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Notatior similitudo.  
**NŌTESCŌ** (notus), is, tui, n. 3. *to be made known, become known, γνωρίζωμα.* *Propert. and Tacit.*  
**NŌTHŌS** (νόθος), a, um, adj. *spurious, natural, illegitimate.* *Virg.* Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti.— *Of animals, of a mixed breed, mongrel.* *Colum.* Nothi sunt optimi pulli. *Virg.* Supposita de matre nothos, stecds, of a mixed breed of immortal and mortal horses.— ¶ Also, *spurious, not genuine.* *Caull.* Aty's nothia mulier, h. e. vir exsectus. (*Al. leg. nova.*) *Lucret.* Luna notho lumine lustrans, h. e. borrowed, not its own.— ¶ *Nothus* is the son of a known father by a concubine. *Spurius*, one whose father is unknown.  
**NŌTYA** (νοτία), æ, f. *a precious stone, called, also, ombria.* *Plin.*  
**NŌTYALIS** (notus), e, adj. *of the south wind, southern.* *Avien.*  
**NŌTYFICŌ** (notus & facio), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. *to make known, notify, γνωρίζω.* *Ovid.*  
**NŌTYŌS** (nosco), ōnis, f. *a making one's self acquainted with.* *Plaut.* Quid tibi notio est meam amicum? *What have you to do with?* — ¶ Hence, *a notion, idea, conception, έννοια, νόησις.* *Cic.* Rerum insitas, et quasi consignatas inanimis notiones habemus. *Id.* Simul ac homo cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius. *Id.* In omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura. *Id.* Notio viri boni. *Id.* Notio de fortitudine. *Id.* Notio animi, h. e. *a conception which the mind has.* *Id.* Fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem videtur, the compass of our understanding. — ¶ Also, *a meaning, import, signification.* *Cic.* Verbo subjecta notio. — ¶ Also, *the cognizance or trying of a cause, examination.* *Tacit.* Dilata notione de jure Flaminis. *Cic.* Notio pontificum. *Id.* populi. — ¶ Also, *a censorial animadversion.* *Cic.* Censoria notio. *Id.* Notiones, animadversionesque Censoria. *Liv.* Ad Censores notionem de eo pertinere. (*But in these places others read notatio.*)  
**NŌTYTIA** (notus), æ, f. *knowledge; a notion, conception, idea, έννοια, γνώσις.* *Cic.* Notitia dei. *Id.* Valetudo conservatur notitia sui corporis. *Id.* Notitiæ rerum. *Ovid.* Notitiam vicinia fecit. *Lucret.* Notitiam præbere. *Ovid.* eripere. *Quintil.* habere alicujus rei. *Ovid.* Hoc venit mihi in notitiam. *Plin.* Tradere aliquid notitiæ hominum. *Plin.* Ep. Perferre in notitiam alicujus, to inform. *Vellei.* Res parum ad notitiam pertinens, hardly worth the knowing. *And oct.* *Ovid.* Virtus notitiam seræ posteritatis habet, h. e. *is known to.* *Id.* Et plus notitiæ, quam fuit ante, dedit, has caused me to be more known. — ¶ Also, *acquaintance with one.* *Nepos.* III propter notitiam surt intronissit, h. e. *quia noti, et familiar s.* *Cæs.* Feminæ notitiam habere, h. e. *concupere, to know a woman.* — ¶ Also, *fame, reputation.* *Vitruv.* Notitiam consequi. — ¶ Also, *a report, list, register.* *Cod. Just.*  
**NŌTYTIES** (Id.), ēi, f. the same as *Notitia.* *Lucret.* Insita notities utilitatis.  
**NŌTYŌS** (νότιος), a, um, adj. *of the south-wind, southern.* *Manil.*  
**NŌTŌ** (nota), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, distinguish by a mark, note, σημειώω.* *Ovid.* Ungue notare genas, to scratch. *Id.* Equorum terga notare verberare. *Id.* Pueri ruor ora notavit. *Cic.* Notare tabellam cera. *Colum.* ova atramento. *Martial.* Corpus nul a litura notat, h. e. *not a wrinkle deforms.* *Ovid.* Verba notare, to write. *And with an accus.* *Id.* Scribit, damnatque tabellas: et notat, et delet. *Id.* chartam, h. e. *to write upon.* — Also, *to write in cipher, take down in short-hand.* *Quintil.* Quantum notando consequi poterant. *Sueton.* Summa notata, non perscripta. — ¶ Also, *to observe, mark, remark, notice, see.* *Cic.* Numerum notare. *Id.* Cantus avium, et volatus notaverunt. *Id.* Animadvertere, et notare sidera. *Virg.* Namque notavi ipse locum. *Cic.* Id caput notavi. *Ovid.* Dictaque mente

notant. *Val. Flacc.* Procul arma notant, they perceive, describ, discover. *Martial.* Nec ullus in longa pilus area notatur, is seen. — ¶ Also, *to show, point out, indicate, designate, signify.* *Cic.* Quæ temporis naturam notant. *Id.* Agricultura eas res nominibus notavit novis. *Id.* Annalibus notatum est, it stands on record. — ¶ Also, *to note, mark as guilty, condemn, of judges, censors, &c.* *Cic.* Quos censores furti nomino notaverunt. *Id.* Ita Senatus rem, non hominem notavit. *Id.* Ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent. *Martial.* Ne lex te Julia notare possit. — Hence, in general, *to mark or brand with infamy, disgrace, reprimand, censure.* *Cic.* Lixuria communi maledicto notabatur. *Id.* Ne is dedecore, turpissimaque ignominia notetur. *Id.* Cujus improbitatem veteres comœdiæ notaverunt. *Id.* Nec improbum virum notari ac vituperari sine vitorum cognitione posse. *Horat.* Stultus et improbus hic amor est, dignusque notari. *Sueton.* Notare aliquem joco. *Id.* scriptis famosis.  
**NŌTŌR** (nosco), ōris, m. *he who knows another.* *Senc.* Qui notorem dat, ignotus est.  
**NŌTŌRIŪS** (notor), a, um, adj. *pointing out, making known.* Thus, absol. sc. epistola. *Trebcll. Poll.* Notoria tua intimasti, Clandium graviter irasci, notice, account. *And, Apul.* Falsa de me notoria, intelligence. Also, absol. Notorium, an information, accusation. *Pandect.*  
**NŌTŌLĀ** (dimin. from nota), æ, f. *a little mark or note.* *Martian. Capell.*  
**NŌTŌS** (nosco), a, um, adj. *known, that one is acquainted with, ascertained, well-known, manifest, notorious, noted, γνωστός, γνωστός.* *Cic.* Ejusmodi res, ita notas, ita manifestas proferam. *Id.* Cupiditas nota. *Id.* Unum illud notum omnibus. *Id.* Noti atque insignes latrones. *Id.* Nota femina, notorious, infamous. *Horat.* Notus mihi nomine tantum. *Virg.* Fama notus. *Tibull.* Nota loquor. *Cic.* Facere aliquid alicui notum, to make known. *Id.* Nobilitas hominibus notior. *Id.* Vita vobis notissima. *With the genit.* *Horat.* Notus in fratres animi paterni. *With the infin.* *Sil.* Notus minuisse labores. — Hence, *Noti, ōrum, friends, intimate acquaintance, neighbors, &c.* *Cic.* Notis facile respondet. *Horat.* Omnes vicini oderunt, noti, pueri, atque puellæ. — Hence, *of friends, friendly.* *Virg.* Notis compellat vocibus. — *And, familiar, usual.* *Horat.* Nota sedes. *Virg.* Nota velamina. — ¶ Also, *active, that knows, knowing.* *Cic.* Non solum notis, sed etiam, &c. *Phædr.* Notis derisui est. *Plaut.* Notis prædicas.  
**NŌTŪS**, and **NŌTŌS** (νότος), i, m. *the south wind, the same as Auster.* *Virg.* Notus exit me violentas aqua. *Hor.* Ūdo noto. *Ovid.* Madidis notus evolat alis. *Id.* nubifer. *Id.* tepidus. — ¶ Also, *wind, in general.* *Virg.* Tendunt vela noti. Hence, *Id.* In notos volans, into the air.  
**NŌVĀCŪLĀ** (novo), æ, f. *any sharp knife; a razor, ξυρῆς.* *Cic.* Cotem novacula posse præcidit. *Martial.* Novacula nudare caput. *Sueton.* Novacula secare fauces. *Martial.* Stringitur in densa nec cæca novacula turba, a dagger, poniard. — ¶ Also, *a kind of fish.* *Plin.*  
**NŌVALIS** (novus), e, adj. *new, is, land newly inclosed and broken up for cultivation.* *Plin.* Talis est in novalibus, cæsa vetera silva. — ¶ Also, *ground newly sown after remaining fallow, νέωμα.* *Varr.* Novalis ager. *Plin.* Novale est, quod alternis annis seritur. *Virg.* Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, sc. terras, fallow land. *Ovid.* Novale vacuum. — ¶ Also, *any cultivated land.* *Virg.* Culta novalia.  
**NŌVĀMEN** (novo), inis, n. *any thing new, an innovation.* *Tertull.*  
**NŌVĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a renovation, re-3 newal, νέωσις.* *Tertull.*  
**NŌVĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a renewer, re-3 storer, νεώω.* *Gell.*  
**NŌVĀTRIX** (novator), icis, f. *she that re-3 news or repairs.* *Ovid.* Rerumque novatrix natura.

**NŌVĀTŪS** (novo), us, m. *a renewing, an 3 innovation, change.* *Auson.*  
**NŌVE** (novus), adverb, *newly, in a new or unusual manner, after a new form or fashion, καινῶς, νεωτέρος.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus. *Senec.* Pulcre dixit, et nove sumpsit ab omnibus bene dicta. — ¶ *Superlat.* Novissime, lately, at last, lastly, finally, ultimately, προσφάτως. *Salust.* Novissime memoria nostra argentum ære solum est. *Plin. Ep.* Liber, quem novissime tibi misi. *Id.* Alinitur sensim, ac novissime aperitur. *Planc. ad Cic.* Primum quod ita meritis judicabam: deinde quod conjunctiores reipubl. esse volebam: novissime ut tales vobis præstare possem, quales, &c.  
**NŌVELLĀSTER** (novellus), tra, trum 3 adj. *new.* *Marcell. Empir.* vinum.  
**NŌVELLETUM** (Id.), i, n. *a place planted 3 with young trees or vines.* *Pandect.*  
**NŌVELLITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. *newness.* 3 *Tertull.*  
**NŌVELLŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plant young vines, plant a new vineyard, νεώω, νεώω.* *Sueton.*  
**NŌVELLŪS** (dimin. from novus), a, um, adj. *new, young, tender, νεώπυρος, νεός.* *Cic.* Arbor novella. *Colum.* Novelli juveni. *Tibull.* Novella turba, h. e. young children. *Virg.* Novellæ vites. *Ovid.* Novella prata. *Id.* Frena novella, new, little used. *Liv.* Novelli Aquileienses, h. e. *colonists lately transported to Aquilicia.* *Id.* Novella oppida, lately acquired or taken. — ¶ *Novellæ, sc. constitutiones, the Novels, a part of the Roman law, published after the Codex.*  
**NŌVEM** (έννεα), adj. indecl. *nine.* *Cic.*  
**NŌVEMBER**, and **NŌVEMBRIS** (novem), bris, bre, adj. *Cato.* Mensis Novembris, the month November. *Colum.* Calendis Novembribus. — *And, absol. Martial.* Post Novembres.  
**NŌVENĀRIŪS** (novenus), a, um, adj. *of or consisting of nine, novenary, έννεαδικός.* *Varr.* Novenarius numerus. *Plin.* Novenarius sulcus, h. e. *three feet in depth and breadth.*  
**NŌVENDĒCIM**, and **NŌVEMDECIM** (novem & decem), adj. indecl. *nineteen, έννεα και δέκα.* *Liv.*  
**NŌVENDIALIS**, or **NŌVEMDIALIS** (novem & dies), e, adj. *lasting nine days, of nine days' continuance, ένναριαίος.* *Liv.* Romanis ab eodem prodigio novendiale sacrum publice susceptum est (because of the fall of a shower of stones). *Cic.* Novendiales feriæ. — ¶ Also, *happening on the ninth day.* *Tacit.* Cæna novendialis, the feast given on the ninth day after the burial of the dead. *So, Horat.* Novendiales dissipare pulveres, to scatter the ashes of the dead nine days after burial; h. e. *while yet fresh, warm.*  
**NŌVĒNNIS** (novem & annus), e, adj. *of 3 nine years.* *Lactant.*  
**NŌVĒNSILES** (novus) dii, gods newly received into the number of deities. *Liv.*  
**NŌVĒNS** (novem), a, um, adj. *nine each, nine, έννατος.* *Liv.* and *Ovid.*  
**NŌVĒRCĀ** (unc.), æ, f. *a stepmother, step-dame, μητροπία.* *Horat.* Quid ut noverca me intueris? *Virg.* Injusta noverca. *Id.* sæva. *Ovid.* sceleratæ fraude novercæ. *Plaut.* Apud novercam queri, to complain to the wind, or in vain. — *Figur. Vellei.* Quorum noverca est Italia, h. e. *you who are not natives of Italy.*  
**NŌVĒRCĀLIS** (noverca), e, adj. *of or 2 like a stepmother.* *Tacit.* Novercalia odia. *Juvenal.* Novercali sedes prælata Lavino, h. e. *called from his stepmother Lavinia.*  
**NŌVĒRCŌR** (noverca), āris, dep. 1. *to act 3 the stepmother to, to treat harshly.* *Sidon.* alicui.  
**NOVI**, I know. See *Nosco.*  
**NŌVIES** (novem), adv. *nine times, έννεάκις.* *Virg.* Novies styx interfusa.  
**NOVISSIME.** See *Nove.*  
**NOVISSIMUS.** See *Novus.*  
**NŌVITAS** (novus), ātis, f. *newness, freshness, novelty, καινότης.* *Cic.* Rei novitatis. *Id.* Novitates spem afferunt. *Ovid.* Anni novitas, the beginning of the year, spring. — ¶ Also, *want of nobility of birth.* *Vellei.* Novitas familiæ, a

being the first in one's family that ever obtained a curule offic. Cic. Putabam novituti esse invisum meae. — ¶ Also, strangeness, rareness. Cæs. Novitas pugnae, singular fight. Ovid. Mea novitas, my unusual singiag. Quintil. Cupidi novitatis, fond of innovations, of unusual methods.

**NOVITER** (novus), adv. same as *Novo*. 3 Fulcrat.

**NOVITIOLUS** (dimin of novitius), or **NOVICIOLUS**, a, um, adj. somewhat new. Tertull.

**NOVITIUS**, and **NOVICIUS** (novus), a, um, adj. new, recent, νεωρός. Plaut. Novitiuum mihi quaestum institui, quite a new sort of trade. Gell. Novitia turba Grammaticorum, modern. Plin. Vinum novitium. — ¶ Also, newly arrived, newly purchased. Terent. Novitiae puella. Cic. Syrum nescio quem, de grege novitorum, sc. servorum. Jurnal. Tetrum novitius horret porthmea.

**NOVUS** (novus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to introduce as new, invent, νέω, κεινώ. Cic. Verba novamus et facimus ipsi. Ovid. Novavit opus. — ¶ Also, to change, alter. Cic. Aliquid novare in legibus. Ovid. Nomenque simul, faciemque novavit. Liv. Novare res, to attempt a revolution or change in a government, νεωτερίζειν. So, Sallust. Rebus novandis spes oblata est. Liv. Omnia novari. Sallust. Ne quid novaretr. — ¶ Also, to make new, renew, repair, renovate. Virg. Ipsi trastra novant. Ovid. Nulla prole novare viros, h. e. nullam prolem parere. Id. Fessaque membra novat, h. e. refreshes. Id. Agrum cultu, to restore. Cic. Agro novato.

**NOVOCOMENSIS** (Novum Comum), e, adj. of Novum Comum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul. Cic. Novocomenses, the inhabitants.

**NOVUS** (νέος), a, um, adj. comp. novior (not in use, but is cited by Varro), superl. novissimus, new, fresh, recent, νέος, κεινός. Virg. ver. Id. aetas. Liv. miles, a new recruit. Id. consules, lately chosen. Cic. res, a new thing, a novelty. Id. Nova res, novelties, innovations; also, in government, innovations, a revolution. Id. Rebus novis studere. Id. frumentum, h. c. of the new crop. Virg. lac, fresh milk. Also, Liv. Nova tabernae. And, Cic. absol. Novae, a place in Rome near the Forum. And, Novum, news. Id. Si quid habes novi, facies me certiorum, if you have any news. Id. Num quidam novi? — ¶ Also, strange, extraordinary, wonderful. Virg. Nova carmina, admirable. Terent. Flagitia nova. Virg. Ignoti nova forma viri. Horat. Nova monstra. Nep. Aliquid novi consilii. Cic. Novum genus dicendi. — ¶ Also, unaccustomed to, inexperienced. Cic. Equus novus. Ovid. Ferre novae nares taurorum terga recusant. Ovid. Et rudis ad partus, et nova miles eram, a novice. — ¶ Also, for alter, alius, novo, second.

**NOVUS** Camillus. Vellei. Novus Liber pater. — ¶ Novus homo, the first of his family that obtained a curule office, and the right of placing a waxen image of himself in the atrium of his house, which constituted nobility. Cic. Multi homines novi. — ¶ Novae tabulae, a remission of debts, in whole or in part, which required new tables or bonds to be made. Sallust. Catilina polliceri tabulas novas. Whence, figur. Senec. Beneficiorum novas tabulas, h. e. forgetfulness. — ¶ And, superlat. Novissimus, last, extreme, hinduost. Gell. Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, among the meanest players. Cæs. Qui novissimus venit, necatur, comes last. Id. Novissimum agmen, rear. Virg. Dixitque novissima verba. Nep. Novissimo tempore, lastly, ultimately. Ovid. Novissima cauda est, h. e. the extremity of the tail. Id. Crura novissima. Plin. Luna novissima, the moon in the last quarter. — Also, extreme, severest. Tacit. Novissima exempla, the heaviest penalty. Id. A summa spe novissima expectabat, expected the worst. Id. Novissimum casum experitur, h. e. ultimum prelii discrimen.

**NOX** (νύξ), noctis, f. night, night-time, the

night. Cic. Umbra terra soli officiens noctem efficit. Id. Media nocte venit, at midnight. So, Cæs. De nocte media. Cic. De nocte, in the night, by night. Liv. Interdiu, nocte. Cic. Multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, at a late hour in the night. So, Id. Multa nocte veni. Tacit. Adulta nocte. Cæs. Ad multam noctem pugnatum est, till late in the night. Id. Sub noctem navessolvit. Id. Totam nocte, all night. Sallust. Intempesta nocte. Nep. Prima nocte, at the beginning of the night. Cic. Noctes atque dies, day and night. — We find *nox* for *noctis*. Plaut. Nox advenire. — And *nocti* for *nocte*. Cic. Arat. — Also, as a person, the goddess of night. Virg. — ¶ Also, any thing that happens by night; as sleep. Virg. Noctem accipit. — Or the labors or studies of the night. Val. Flacc. Ilac nostras exsolvat imagine noctes. Hence, Noctes Atticae, the title of a work of Gellius, composed during the winter evenings in Attica. — Or a dream. Sil. Noctem retractat. — Or carnal intercourse. Terent. & Cic. — For nightly riot, cry by night, in Propert. 4, 8, 60 (but here voce should be read). — ¶ Also, figur. death. Horat. Omnes una manet nox. Id. Jam te prement nox. Virg. In aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem. — ¶ Also, darkness, obscurity. Cic. Noctem quandam rebus offundere. Ovid. Mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt. — ¶ Also, storm, tempest. Virg. Noctem, hitemaque ferens. Propert. Venturam praesagit noctem. — ¶ Also, calamity, distress, confusion. Cic. Si offusa reipublica nox esset. — ¶ Also, ignorance, blindness. Ovid. Tantaque nox animi est. — ¶ Also, blindness. Ovid. Perpetua trahers inopem sub nocte senectam. Quintil. Vultus perpetua nocte coopertus. — ¶ Also, a shade, shadow. Val. Flacc. Veteris sub nocte cupressi. Virg. Tartara nocte cruenta obsita. — ¶ Also, the shades below; the infernal regions. Virg. Ire per umbram noctemque profundam. Sil. Descendere nocti.

**NOXA** (noceo), æ, f. hurt, harm, damage, mischief, injury, prejudice, βλάβη. Liv. Si domos abire velint, nihil eam remi noxae futuram. Sueton. Sine ulla noxa. Liv. Noxam nocuerunt, have done an injury. Colum. Noxam concipere, h. e. to suffer harm. Id. Noxam capere, hurt themselves, come to harm. Ovid. Tristes noxas a foribus pellere. — ¶ Also, a fault, crime, offence, trespass. Terent. Hic in noxa est. Liv. Neve ea caedes capitalis noxae laberetur. Liv. Noxae damnatus. Cæs. In aliqua noxa comprehensus. Quintil. Noxam admittere. — ¶ Also, punishment, τιμωρία. Liv. Noxae dedere alicquem. Id. Eximere alicquem noxae. Id. Luere pecunia noxam. — ¶ Also, that which does an injury. Paedect. Dedere noxam

**NOXALIS** (noxa), e, adj. of or relating

3 to a trespass. Paedect. Noxalis actio,

an action against any one for a trespass

committed by his slave or cattle, in which the

slave or beast so trespassing might be

given up for reparation.

**NOXIA** (noxius), æ, f. a fault, offence,

trespass. Cic. In minimis noxiis primum

quaeritur, quæ causa maleficii fuerit.

Terent. Pro levibus noxiis iras gerere.

Id. Sum extra noxiam, I am not to blame.

Plaut. Tranioni remitte, quæso, hanc noxiam causa mea. Id.

Noxia carere. Id. Noxiis vacuum esse.

— ¶ Also, harm, prejudice, hurt,

damage. Lex xii. Tab. ap. Plin. Noxiam

ab his factam sarciri voluerunt.

Plin. Remedio est contra veneficiorum

noxiam. Id. Contra illatas noxias valet,

incantations, sorcery. — ¶ Also,

punishment. Plaut. — ¶ Noxia refers

to the guilt of doing a wrong; culpa,

to the blame or penalty attached to the

wrong act. As, Plaut. Tu noxia es,

you are guilty of having participated in a

criminal act. But, Cic. In culpa esse,

to deserve censuræ.

**NOXIALIS** (noxia), e, adj. noxious,

3 hurtful. Prudent.

**NOXIOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. hurtful,

2

noxious. Senec. Noxiosissimum animal

Id. Noxiosæ res. — ¶ Also, guilty

vicious. Senec. Animi noxiosi.

**NOXITUDŌ**, inis, f. same as *Noxa*. 3 Acc

**NOXIUS** (noceo), a, um, adj. hurtful,

harmful, injurious, noxious, baneful, dan-

gerous, destructive. βλαβερός. Cic.

Noxium civem coerceto. Plin. Ara-

neus aculeo noxius. Ovid. Noxia tela,

poisonous. Virg. Noxia crimina. Mar-

tial. Noxia lingua, slanderous. Id. Nox-

iae aves, h. e. noisome. — ¶ Also,

bad, wicked, guilty, criminal. Liv. Mul-

tos noxios judicavit. Ovid. Noxia

corda. Sueton. Reducto coma capite,

ceu noxii solent. With a genit. Tacit.

Noxius conjurationis.

**NUBECULA** (dimin. from nubes), æ, f.

a little cloud, νεφέλιον. Plin. Nubecula

quamvis parva ventum procellosum da-

bit. — ¶ Also, figur. a dark spot. Plin.

Smaragdi varia nubecula improbat.

Id. Nubeculae oculorum. Cic. Frontis

nubecula, a frowning, gloomy look.

**NUBES** (unc.), is, f. a cloud, νεφέλη. Cic.

Aer concretus in nubes cogitur. Id.

Qui sub nube solem non ferunt. Virg.

Eripiunt subito nubes cælumque diem-

que. Horat. Atra nubes condidit lu-

nam. Virg. Figit sub nube colum-

bam, high in the air. Sil. Caput attol-

lere in nubes, on high. Horat. Molem

propinquam nubibus arduis. Ovid. Ex-

cussis elisi nubibus ignes. Virg.

Collectasque fugat nubes. Plin. Nu-

bis globantur. — ¶ Also, figur. a

cloud, h. e. a confused mass, a crowd,

smoke. Stat. Sabæe nubes, of incense.

Virg. Nigro glomerari pulvere nubem

prospiciunt, a cloud of dust. So, Liv.

Pulveris nubes. Id. Nubes locustar-

um, a great number, swarm. Plin.

muscarum. Virg. volucrum. Liv.

Nubes levium telorum, a shower. Liv.

Peditum, equitumque nubes. — Nubes

belli, the storm of war. Justin. Videre

consurgentem in Italia nubem illam

trucis belli. Virg. Eneas nubem belli,

dum detonet, omnem sustinet. —

¶ Also, a darkness, cloudiness, dark spot.

Plin. Crystalla infestantur maculosa

nube, cloudy appearance. And, hence,

of sleep, drunkenness, &c. Val. Flacc.

Iniqui nube meri. Stat. Discussa nube

soporis. Id. Nubem frontis opacæ

blindness. Horat. Nubem obice fraudi-

bis, conceal. — ¶ Also, gloominess,

sadness, sorrow. Stat. Omni detectus

pectore nube, sorrow, sadness. Ovid.

Pars vitæ tristi cetera nube vacet. Cic.

Illis reipubl. tenebris, cæcisque nubi-

bis, et procellis, calamitous times. Ho-

rat. Deme supercilio nubem, frowns,

sad looks. — ¶ Also, any thing unreal.

Quintil. Nubes obsoleta, a thin, trans-

parent dress. — ¶ Nubis, m. for nubes.

Plaut. Nubis ater. — Also, nubs. Auson.

**NUBIFER** (nubes & fero), a, um, adj.

3 bearing or bringing clouds, cloudy, νεφέ-

δης. Ovid. Nubifer Apenninus, h. c.

the cloud-capped Apennine. Id. Dare nu-

biferis linea vela notis.

**NUBIFUGUS** (nubes & fugo), a, um,

3 adj. driving away the clouds. Colum.

**NUBIGENA** (nubes & gigno), æ, m.

3 and f. begotten of a cloud, cloud-born,

νεφέλογενής. Colum. Nubigena Phryx-

us, h. c. filius Nepheles. Stat. amnes,

torrens. Id. nubigenæ, h. c. the ancilia,

fabled to have fallen from heaven. —

Absol. Nubigenæ, the Centaurs, who

were born of the cloud cabrad by Ixion.

Virg. Nubigenæ bimembres.

**NUBILIARIUM** (nubilum), ii, n. a shed or

3 covered place for keeping corn until it was

threshed. Varr.

**NUBILIS** (nubo), e, adj. marriageable, ripe

for marriage, ready for a husband, nubile.

Cic. filia. Virg. and Ovid. anni.

**NUBILŌ** (nubilum), as, n. and a. 1. to

cloud, be cloudy. Varr. Si nubilare cœperit.

And, passiv. Cato. Ubi nubilabit,

sub tecto ponito. — ¶ Figur. Plin. Ful-

gorem carbunculi nubilantem, cloudy,

muddy, dull. TRANS. to obscure. Paul.

Not. Quam (Iucem Dei) figmenta vatium

nubilant.

**NUBILŌSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. cloudy

3 Apul.



**NUBILŪS** (nubes), a, um, adj. *cloudy, obscured with clouds, overcast, lowering, νεφώδης. Plin.* Nubilum cælum. *Id.* Nubilus dies. *Tibull.* Nubilus annus. Hence, absol. Nubilum, i, n. *cloudy weather, a cloudy sky, clouds. Plin. Ep.* Venti nubilum inducunt. *Sueton.* Propet nubilum distulisset. *Plin.* Aranei nubilo textunt. *Horat.* Albus ut obtusuro deterget nubila cælo sæpe notus. *Id.* Diespiter igni coruscus nubila dividens. *Virg.* Caput inter nubila condit. *Ovid.* Disjicere nubila. *Id.* conducere. *Id.* inducere et pellere. — ¶ Also, *cloudy, bearing or bringing clouds. Ovid.* Nubilus Auster. *Plin.* Aquilo nubilus. — ¶ Also, *dark, darksome, gloomy, shady, dusky, dun. Ovid.* Nubila Styx. *Id.* Antra nubila silva. — ¶ Also, *cloudy, muddy, dull. Plin.* Nubilus color margaritæ. *Martial.* Nubila massa. — ¶ Also, *troubled, confused, perplexed. Plaut.* Ita nubilam mentem animi habeo: ubi sum, ibi non sum. *Stat.* Mars nubilus ira. — ¶ Also, *gloomy, sad, melancholy. Ovid.* Nubila vultu. *Martial.* Fronus nubila, a cloud-ed brow. And, absol. *Plin.* Humani nubila animi serenat, *sadness, gloom.* — ¶ Also, *calm, disastrous. Ovid.* Nubila tempora. — ¶ Also, *contrary, adverse, unfavorable. Ovid.* Nubila Parca.

**NUBIVAGŪS** (nubes & vagus), a, um, 3 adj. *wandering among the clouds. Sil.* NUBŪS (νῦβω, obsol.), is, psi, and nupta sum, ptum, a, & n. 3. *to cover, veil, καλύπτω. Colum.* Tellus cupiet se nubere plantis. *Auct. Pervig. Ven.* Jubet, ut udx virgine nubant rosæ. — ¶ Hence, as the bride was covered with a veil, *to be disposed of in marriage, to be wedded, to be married, marry (of a woman), γαμίζομαι, νυμφεσθαι. Ovid.* Si qua volēs apte nubere, nubere pari. *Cic.* Virgo nupsit ei, cui Cæcilia nupta fuerat. *Id.* Quocum esset nupta soror. *Id.* In familiam clarissimam nupsisset. *Id.* In privignorum funus nupsit. — *The supine is often used after a verb. Plaut.* Ibit nuptum, *will be married. Nep.* Des ei filiam tuam nuptum, *give him your daughter in marriage. Terent.* Nuptum virginem locavi huic adolescenti. *Cæs.* Propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse. — Hence, *Nupta, a married woman, a wife. Ovid.* Nupta pudica. *Id.* Jovis. — ¶ *Nubere* is sometimes humorously used of men for uxorem ducere. *Plaut.* Novus nuptus (of one who had, by mistake, married another man). *Martial.* Uxori nubere nolo mæe (of one under subjection or inferior to his wife). So, *Id.* Nupsit Callistratus, (of an unnatural connection). — But it is also used in a serious style. *Tertull.* Pontificem max. rursus nubere nefas est. — ¶ Also, *humorously; Plaut.* Hæc quotidie viro nubit, *h. e. lies with.* — ¶ Also, of plants. *Plin.* Vites populis nubunt, *they wed vines to poplars.* — ¶ *Nupta verba, words that may only be used by a married woman, immodest. Plaut.*

**NUBS**, for *Nubes.* *Auson.*

**NUCALIS** (nux), e, adj. of or resembling a nut. *Cæl. Aarcl.*

**NUCAMENTĀ** (Id.), ðrum, n. *scaly seed-vessels of various trees, as, fir-apples, &c. Plin.*

**NUCERIA**, æ, f. a town of Campania. *Liv.* Hence, *Nucérinus*, a, um, adj. of *Nuceria. Id.*

**NUCETUM** (nux), i, n. a place where nut-trees grow. *Stint.*

**NUCEŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a nut-tree. *3 Catu.*

**NUCIFRANGIBŪLUM** (nux & frango), i, 3n. a nut-cracker; a tooth. *Plaut.*

**NUCIPERSICUM** (nux & persicum), i, n. 3 a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach. *Martial.*

**NUCIPRNUM** (nux & prunum), i, n. a plum grafted on a nut-tree. *Plin.*

**NUCLEATUS** (nucleus), a, um, adj. deprived of the kernel or stone. *Scribon. Lærg.* Nucleata uva. (Others read nucleata.)

**NUCLĒS** (nux), i, m. the kernel of nuts. *2 Plin.* Nuclens avellanae. *Id.* amygdalæ. *Id.* Exiles nucleos, of a fir-apple. And, hence, *Id.* Nucleus alii, a clove of garlic. — ¶ Also, the stone of an olive, m, peach, or other stone-fruit, πυρήν.

*Plin.* Nuclei olivarum. *Id.* Nuclei persicorum. *Id.* cerasorum. *Id.* Nucleus acini, a grape-stone. — ¶ Also, figur. the kernel, interior part of any thing. *Plin.* Gallæ nucleus, the inside. *Id.* myrrhae. — ¶ Also, the hardest, firmest part of any thing. *Plin.* Nucleus ferri, steel. *Id.* Nucleo crasso induci, the firmest part of a pavement.

**NUCŪLĀ** (dimin. from nux), æ, f. a little nut. *Plin.*

**NUDĀTĪŌ** (nudo), ðnis, f. a stripping naked, nakedness. *Plin.*

**NUDĒ** (nudus), adv. *Lactant.* Breviter ac 3 nude, *h. e. openly, simply.*

**NUDĪPĒDĀLIĀ** (nudipes), ium, n. γυμνο-3 πόδια, a festival celebrated with bare feet. *Tertull.*

**NUDĪPĒS** (nudus & pes), ēdis, adj. bare-3 foot, barefooted. *Tertull.*

**NUDĪTĀS** (nudus), ātis, f. nakedness, nudity, γυμνότης. — *Figur. poverty in writing. Quintil.* Tenuitas aut nuditas.

**NUDĪŪS** (nunc & dies). *Cic.* Nudius tertius, it is now the third day, or three days ago, the day before yesterday. *Id.* Recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, thirteen days ago. *Plin.* Nudius quintus, five days since.

**NUDŌ** (nudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make naked, strip bare, uncover, γυμνός. *Liv.* Nudare corpus ad ictus. *Cic.* Hominem in foro medio nudari jubet. — ¶ Also, to lay bare, uncover, strip, spoil. *Virg.* Viscera nudant. *Liv.* Nudare gladios, to draw, unsheath. *Id.* Culmen tecto nudatum, unroofed. *Petron.* Nudare crine caput. *Ovid.* Nudare messes, to thresh. *Plin.* Nudantur arbores foliis. *Liv.* Agros nudare, to carry off the corn. *Id.* Ventus nudaverat vada, sc. aqua. — ¶ Also, to deprive of protection, expose, leave destitute. *Cæs.* Neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, *h. e. left defenceless. Id.* Jubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur, should be exposed. *Virg.* Terga fuga nudant. *Cic.* Vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, destitute of. *Sueton.* Nudatos opere censorio, deprived of their rank. *Horat.* Quem præceps alea nudat, makes poor, strips of what he has. *Ovid.* Tn facis, ut spoliium ne sim, neu nuder ab illis, that I am not pillaged or plundered. *Cic.* Spoliavit nudavitque omnia. *Id.* Magistratus præsidio nudare. — ¶ Also, to show, lay open, expose, discover. *Virg.* Crudeles aras, trajectaque pectora ferro nudavit, *bared. Horat.* Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent. *Liv.* Ætoli defectionem nudabant. *Id.* Nudare, quid vellent, disclosed their intentions.

**NUDŪLŪS** (dimin. from nudus), a, um, 3 adj. naked. *Adrian. ap. Spartan.*

**NUDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. naked, bare, uncovered, γυμνός, ἀνεκμυών. *Cic.* Tanquam nudus nuce legeret. *Horat.* Nudis pedibus. *Virg.* Nudus membra. *Ovid.* Nuda pedem, barefoot. *Virg.* Nudo cui vertice fulva cæsaries, his uncovered head. — It is also applied to one who has not the toga, or is otherwise not completely dressed. *Virg.* Nudus ara, lightly clad. *Liv.* Nudi sub jugum missi, *h. e. merely in their tunics.* — ¶ Also, figur. naked, simple, without ornament. *Cic.* Commentarii nudi, et venusti. *Plin. Ep.* Verba nuda. So, *Ovid.* Nudos incompta capillos, unadorned. — ¶ Also, bare, without covering. *Virg.* Silice in nuda, *h. e. the bare flint. Ovid.* Sedit humo nuda, on the bare ground. *Senec.* Nudum nemus, leafless. *Id.* Nuda vada, dry. *Virg.* Nudus ensis, a drawn sword. — ¶ Also, stripped of, spoiled, bereaved, deprived, destitute, without. *Horat.* Nudus agris, nudus nummis. *Id.* Navis latus nudum remigio. *Sallust.* Loca nuda gignentium. *Ovid.* Nudus Arboris Æthyræ. *Cic.* Urbs nuda presidio. *Id.* Messana ab his rebus nuda. *Id.* Nuda a propinquis. *Id.* Respublica nuda a magistratibus. *Id.* Domum reddiderit nudam. — ¶ Also, poor, helpless, forlorn. *Cic.* Quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti. *Juvenal.* Facunda, et nuda senectus. — ¶ Also, bare, mere, sole, only. *Ovid.* Ut mala nulla feram, nisi nudam Cæsaris iram, nothing but the displeasure. *Martial.* Nudus aper, sed et hic minimus. *Cic.* Nuda

ista si ponas, judicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt. *Petron.* Cum adhuc nuda virtus placeret. *Horat.* Nuda veritas. *Planc. in Cic. Ep.* Si nudus luc se conferet, alone, without guards. — ¶ *Quintil.* Nudus sudor, *h. e. from naked persons.*

**NUGACĪTĀS** (nugax), ātis, f. fondness for 3 trifles. *Augustin.*

**NUGĀE** (unc.), ārum, f. verses sung by women hired to lament at funerals, φλύαρος; λήρος. *Plaut.* Hæc sunt non nugæ; non enim mortualia. — ¶ Also, *silly verses, trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense. Thus, Catull. and Martial.* ca I their poems nugæ. *Cic.* Tantis delectatum esse nugis. *Horat.* Nescio quid meditans nugarum. *Terent.* Magnas nugæ dicere. *Plaut.* Aufer nugas. *Id.* Maximas nugas agis, you are playing the fool with vengeance! *Id.* Quo illum sequar? nugas, *psstavo! nonsense!* — ¶ Also, trifling persons, triflers. *Cic.*

**NUGĀLĪS** (nugæ), e, adj. trifling, silly, 3 vain, frivolous, φλυαρώδης. *Gell.*

**NUGĀMENTĀ** (nugor), ðrum, n. trifles. *3 Apul.*

**NUGĀTŌR** (Id.), ðris, m. a trifler, silly or insignificant fellow, impertinent whiffler, simpleton, φλύαρος. *Cic.* Tu ipse, nugator, foolish man. *Pers.* Cessas, nugator? idler, sluggard. *Plaut.* Vte tibi, nugator, *hinc* rogue.

**NUGĀTŌRIĒ** (nugatorius), adv. frivolously-2 ly, triflingly. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**NUGĀTŌRIŪS** (nugator), a, um, adj. trifling, frivolous, vain, idle, silly, impertinent, futile, insignificant, nugatory, φλυαρώδης. *Cic.* Illud valde leve est, ac nugatorium. *Plaut.* Nugatoriæ artes, *h. e. lies, cheats, impostures.*

**NUGĀTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. trifling, frivolous. *3 Prudent.*

**NUGĀX** (nugor), ācis, adj. trifling, frivolous, insignificant, impertinent, φλύαρος. *Cæl. in Cic. Ep.* Qui tam nugax esset.

**NUGIGERŪLŪS** (nugæ & gelulus), a, um, 3 adj. bearing or bringing trifles. *Plaut.*

**NUGĪPŌLYLŪQUĪDĒS** (nugæ, πολὺ, & 3 loquor), a tottler, a word coined by *Plaut.*

**NUGŌ**, ðnis, m. the same as *Nugator.* *3 Apul.*

**NUGŌR** (nugæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to trifle, talk or act foolishly, play the fool, joke, jest, φλυαρέω. *Cic.* Democritus nugatur. *Horat.* Ut primum nugari Græcia cœpit. — ¶ Also, to cheat, trick, cajole, banter. *Plaut.* Nugatur sciens. *Id.* Non mihi nugari potes.

**NULLĀTENŪS**, adv. sc. parte, in no wise, 3 by no means, μηδαμῶς. *Martian. Capell.*

**NULLĪBĪ** (nullus & ibi), adv. in no place, 3 no where, μηδαμοῦ. *Vitruv.*

**NULLIFICĀMĒN**, īnis, n. and **NULLI-3 FICĀTĪŌ** (nullifico), ðnis, f. a despising, contempt. *Tertull.*

**NULLIFICŌ** (nullus & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 despise. *Tertull.*

**NŪLŪS** (ne & ullus), a, um, adj. not any, none, no, nobody, no one, οὐδείς. *Cic.* Nullum bellum civile fuit. *Id.* Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior. *Plin.* Olera nulli animalium obnoxia. *Id.* Nullum omnium præstantius. *Cic.* Ei de virtutibus nulla desit. *Id.* Nullo pacto. *Id.* Nullo modo. *Plaut.* Nulla fide esse, with no faith; not to be trusted. *Plin. Ep.* Homo nullis litteris, illiterat. *Cic.* Homo nullo numero, of no account or esteem. — Followed by nec — nec (neque — neque), without destroying the negation. *Liv.* Nulla unquam respublica nec major, nec sanctorum fuit. — ¶ *Nulus dum, none as yet; none hitherto. Liv.* Alpes nulla dum via superatas — ¶ *Nulli rei esse, of no account or value, worthless, useless, good for nothing. Gell.* Nequam hominem dixerunt, nulli rei neque frugis bonæ. *Id.* Musican eam esse nulli rei. — ¶ Also, for nemo. *Sallust.* Beneficia ab nullo repetere. *Cic.* Huic autem qui studeant, sunt nulli. *Nep.* Nulli fides ejus defuit. *Terent.* Talein nulla pareret filium. — ¶ *Nulli duo, not even two, no two persons. Plin.* Nulas duas indiscretas effigies existere. *Id.* Ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant. — ¶ *Nullus alter, nullus unus, no one else, none else, no one. Plaut.* Sceleretrem nullum illuxere alterum. *Cic.* Nulla rē

una, no one thing. — ¶ Nullum, absol. nothing, nought. *Horat.* Præter laudem nullus avari. *Justin.* Nullo magis, quam silentio, solemnna. *Quintil.* Nullo magis gaudent. *Lucan.* Nullis obstantibus. — ¶ Also, Nullo, no where. *Liv.* Nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse. — ¶ Nullus non, every, all. *Sueton.* Nullus non honores cepit. — ¶ Non nullus, some, some one. (See *Nonnullus.*) — ¶ Also, of no account, or effect; of no moment, value or esteem, frivolous, vain, slight, trifling, futile, insignificant. *Cic.* Sed vides nullam esse rempubl., nullum Senatam. *Id.* Nullum id argumentum est. *Id.* Vir ille summus, nullus imperator fuit. *Liv.* Patre nullo, obscure. — ¶ Also, for non. *Terent.* Tametsi nullus moneas, without your suggesting it to me. *Cic.* Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, &c. *Id.* Sextus ubi armis nullus discedit. *Terent.* Si non quæret, nullus dixeris, h. e. ne. *Id.* Ac nullus quidem, no indeed. — ¶ Also, Nullum esse, to be no more, perish. *Cic.* Nolite arbitrari me nullum fore. *Id.* De mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, do not exist. Hence, for mortuus. *Plin.* — And in comic writers, Nullus sum, I am ruined, undone, lost; 'tis all over with me. *Terent.* Credo, ipsum ad me exire: nulla sum. *Plaut.* Si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem. *So, Liv.* Nullus repente fui, became powerless. — ¶ Tam nullus, so insignificant. *Plin.* In his tam nullis (insects) quæ ratio! quanta vis! — ¶ Nulli, and nulla, for nullus, and nulli, are old forms, found in *Terent.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ Nullo with a substant. in the abl. may often be rendered in English, without. *Cæs.* Nullo periculo, without danger.

NUM (μὴν), adv. generally used in interrogations to which a negative answer is expected. *Cic.* Num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? what then? has then? *Terent.* Num cogitat, quid dicat? *Cic.* Num expectatis, dum testimonium dicat? what? are you waiting, &c.? are you then waiting? *Horat.* Num furis, an prudens ludis me? are you mad? *Virg.* Num lacrymas victus dedit? — ¶ It is joined with nam, and ne. *Terent.* Numnam hic relictus? *Cic.* Deum ipsum numne vidisti? — ¶ With quis, quæ, quod. (See *Numquis.*) — ¶ It is also, with the subjunc. in indirect questions, or implying doubt, whether, whether or no. *Cic.* Quæro, num aliter evenirent. *Nep.* Ut sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur.

NUMA PŒPILIUS, m. the second king of Rome. *Liv.*

NUMANTIA, æ, f. *Νομάντια*, a town in Spain, besieged and destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the Younger. — Whence, Numantinus, a, um, adj. of Numantia, Numantine. *Cic.* Bellum Numantinum. Also, a surname of Scipio. *Juvenal.* Si luditur alea pernox ante Numantinos.

NUMELLA (unc.), æ, f. a wooden engine, 3 in which the neck or feet of offenders were put. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a shackle for cattle, to hinder them from moving while they were milked. *Colum.* (who also uses numelli, m. for numella.)

NUMELLUS, i, m. See Numella.

NUMEN (nuo), inis, n. a nod, νεύμα. *Lucret.* Terrificas cepitum quatientes numine cristas, with a violent motion of their heads. — ¶ Also, an inclination, tendency towards a place. *Lucret.* In quem locum diverso numine tendunt. — ¶ Hence, figur. will, command, because it is indicated by a nod. *Lucret.* Cetera pars animæ ad numen mentis movetur.

*Virg.* Meo sine numine. — ¶ Particularly, the divine will, the will or power of the gods; the will of heaven, *Σείων, Σείωνης.* *Cic.* Deo, ejus numini parent omnia. *Nep.* Deorum numen facere secum. *Id.* Nihil sine deorum numine agi. — Hence, also, of human power, authority, influence, might, force. *Ovid.* Cæsareum numen. *Cic.* Magnum numen Senatus. *Id.* Numen vestrum, h. e. of the people. — Also, divinity, divine majesty. *Virg.* Numina sancta precamur Palladis. *Horat.* Per Dianæ æon movenda numina. *Virg.* Multo

numine suspensus, avoc by the divine presence. — Also, a deity, divinity, god. *Virg.* Numina læva. *Ovid.* Numina montis adorant. — Also, of the manes of a friend. *Quintil.* Juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris.

NUMERABILIS (numero), e, that may be 3 numbered or counted. *Ovid.* Per quas numerabilis alte calculus omnis erat. — ¶ Also, easily numbered, few, small. *Horat.* Populus numerabilis.

NUMERARICUS (numerus), ii, m. an ac- 3 countant, reckoner, computist, arithmetician, ἀριθμητής. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, a keeper of accounts. *Ammian.*

NUMERATIŒ (numero), ðnis, f. a counting 2 out, paying, ἀριθμησις. *Senec.* Ab isto fiet numeratio, h. e. numeratio pecuniæ.

NUMERATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a counter, 3 numberer. *Augustin.*

NUMERIUS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen. *Cic.* Numerius Fabius Pictor.

NUMERŒ (numerus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to count, number, reckon, ἀριθμῆω. *Cic.* Ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt. *Sueton.* Aureos voce digitisque numerare. *Ovid.* Numerare per digitos, to count on the fingers. *Virg.* Pecus numerare. *Liv.* Originem libertatis inde numerare. *Juvenal.* Numerare pectine chordas, to strike, play on. *Id.* Tum licet a Pico numeres genus, h. e. deducas. *Ovid.* Multos numerabis amicos, you will number, possess. — When a senator wished to defeat a measure, he called to the consul numera senatum, equivalent, in our parliamentary language, to demanding a call of the house, in order to determine if a quorum is present. Hence, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Sed cum posset rem impedire, si, ut numerarentur, postulare, tacuit. *Cic.* Consule, aut numera. — ¶ Also, to account, reckon, esteem, consider. *Cic.* Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, looked upon in the light of. *Id.* Is prope alter Timarchides numeretur. *Id.* Beneficii loco numerare aliquid. *Id.* Mors in beneficii parte numeretur. (*Al. leg. partem.*) *Id.* Voluptatem nullo loco numerat, holds in no esteem; values not. *Sallust.* Ut et facta in gloria numeret. *Cic.* Ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur. *Tacit.* Virtutem inter certa numerare. — ¶ Also, to count out, pay. *Cic.* alicui pecuniam. *Id.* stipendium militibus. Hence, Numeratus, paid down in ready money. *Cic.* Numerata pecunia. *Id.* Dos numerata, paid in cash. *So, absol.* *Id.* Numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem. *So, Id.* Numerato (solvere) malim, quam æstimatione, and *Plin.* Relinquere in numerato, in cash. And, figur. *Quintil.* In numerato habere ingenium, to have in readiness. — ¶ Also, recite, adduce. *Cic.* Si velim numerare, &c. *Sil.* Ante omnes bello numerandus Amilcar.

NUMERŒ (Id.), adv. too soon, full soon. *Plaut.* Numero huc advenis ad prandium. *Id.* Cur numero estis mortui? — ¶ Also, soon, quickly, presently. *Varr.*

NUMERŒSE (numerosus), adv. copiously, plentifully, numerously. *Colum.* Numerosius onerare. *Plin.* Nec aliud numerosius dividitur. *Tertall.* Numerose loqui, in the plural number. — ¶ Also, melodiously, harmoniously, musically. *Cic.* Numerose sonantes. — ¶ Also, in oratorical numbers, with graceful cadences or periods. *Cic.* Sententia cadit numero. *Id.* Raro in veris causis numero. *Id.* Sententias versare quam numerosissime.

NUMERŒSITAS (Id.), atis, f. multitude, a 3 great number. *Macrob.*

NUMERŒSUS (numerus), a, um, adj. numerous, copious, manifold, various, πολυ- 2 πηδής. *Tacit.* Civitas numerosissima provinciæ totius, the most populous. *Plin.* Animalia numeroso fecunda partu. *Id.* Numerosissima florum varietas, a very great. *Plin.* Ep. Numerosa domus, h. e. familia. *Id.* Gymnasium numerosius, more fully provided with apartments, more complete. *Colum.* Hortus numerosus, containing many beds. *Plin.* Pictor numerosior, more prolific; who paints much. *Id.* Tabula numerosa, in which several persons are represented. *Quintil.*

Numerosum opus, h. e. multiplex, va- 2 rium. — ¶ Also, beating or moving to time, rhythmical, tuneful, harmonious, melodious, musical. *Ovid.* Numerosaque brachia ducit. *Id.* Numerosos ponere gressus. *Cic.* Numerosa oratio, flowing smoothly, with rounded or measured periods, with graceful cadences.

NUMERŒS (unc.), i, m. number, as the measure of quantity, ἀριθμός. *Cic.* Numerum piratarum habere, to know how many there were. *Nep.* Exercitus numerus duodecim millium fuit. *Liv.* Cæsorum numerum subtiliter exsequi, to reckon. *So, Cæs.* inire. *Plaut.* capere. *Catull.* subducere. *Virg.* Numero aliquid comprehendere. *Cic.* Hæc tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, h. e. be reckoned, included in the reckoning. *Virg.* Est numerus, is it possible to number. *Cic.* Tria numero. *Sallust.* Numero quadraginta, to the number of forty; forty in the whole. *Cic.* Ad numerum, to the full number, completely. *So, Cæs.* Obsides ad numerum miserunt. *Horat.* Nos numerus sumus, mere number, merely serve to count. *Ovid.* Numeros jactabit eburnos, dice (because they are marked with numbers). — ¶ Also, a number, h. e. of persons, or things. *Cic.* Maximus numerus piratarum. *Id.* Navis habet suum numerum, its complement of men, or, its proper cargo. *Id.* Referre in deorum numero. And, *Sueton.* In deorum numerum, among the gods. *Id.* Numero sapientum haberi, to be reckoned one of the wise men, or, a wise man. *Cæs.* Ducere in numero hostium, to account as enemies. *Cic.* Qui est eo (for eorum) numero, qui habiti sunt. *Id.* Ascribe me talem (h. e. tallum) in numerum. — ¶ Also, rank, dignity, estimation. *Cæs.* In aliquo numero et honore esse. *Cic.* Nullo in oratorum numero, of no repute as an orator. *Id.* Obtinere aliquem numerum. *Id.* Aliquem numero aliquo putare, to esteem, value. Hence, Numero, or, In numero, in the character of, instead of, for, as. *Cæs.* Missis, legatorum numero, centurionibus, as ambassadors. *Cic.* Parentis numero esse. — ¶ Also, a great number, great quantity, crowd, multitude, plenty. *Cic.* Hominum numerus. *Nepos.* copiarum. *Cic.* Maximus numerus vini. *Id.* frumenti. *Lucret.* Nec fuit in numero, sc. hominum, never existed. — Particularly, of military bands. *Vellei.* Fugitivos in numerum exercitus sui recipiens, into the ranks. *Plin.* Ep. Nondum distributi in numeros erant, incorporated in the ranks. *Tacit.* Sparsi per provinciam numeri, h. e. cohortes. *Pandect.* In numeris esse, to be enlisted or enrolled. — ¶ Also, a part of a whole, a member. *Ovid.* Animalia trunca suis numeris. *Cic.* Illud officium, quod rectum appellat, omnes numeros habet, is complete, perfect. *Id.* Omnes numeros virtutis continet. *Id.* Elegans omni numero poena, in every part or particular; throughout. *Id.* Mundus expletus omnibus suis numeris et partibus. *So, Plin.* Ep. Numeris omnibus absolutus. — Numeri is used particularly for similar parts of any whole. — Thus, of a month. *Plin.* Triginta implebit numeros, days. — And, also, in music, musical measure, time, harmony, numbers, rhythm. *Quintil.* Numeris et modis inest quedam tacita vis. *Cic.* In musicis numeri, et voces, et modi. *Ovid.* Flebilibus numeris. — And, of regular, measured motions, as in dancing, &c. *Lucret.* In numerum exsultant, in time. *So, Virg.* Brachia tollunt in numerum. — Also, Motions used in the exercises of the palæstra. *Quintil.* Palæstrici numeros discentibus tradunt. *Juvenal.* Omnes implet numeros, observes all the rules. — And, in poetry, numbers, feet; and hence, lays, verses, metre, poetry. *Cic.* Nam cum sint numeri plures, &c., and Sing. *Id.* Proceptor quidam numerus, a foot. *Ovid.* Nectere verba numeris, to write verses, compose poetry. *Pers.* Carmina molli numero fluunt. *Virg.* Numeros memini, si verba tenerem, I recollect the measure. — Also, in prose, measured ca-

dences, rhythm, harmony. Cic. In solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros. — ¶ Also, Numerus, or, numeri, a rule. Ovid. Ad numeros quidque suos exigere. Cic. Histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum. Virg. In numerum, regularly. So, Id. Numero. — ¶ Also, a duty, of fee. Auct. Consol. ad Liv. Numeros principis implere. — ¶ See Numero.

**NŌMICŪS**, and **NŌMICŪS**, i, m. a small river of Latium, now *Nemi*. Virg.

**NŌMIDA** (nomas), i. e. m. a nomad, *νομιάς*. Vitruv. Arabia Numidarum. — ¶ Also, a Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia. Virg. Infreni Numidæ. — ¶ Also, adj. Numidian. Ovid. Numidæ dentis opus, ivory. Liv. jaculatores.

**NŌMIDIÆ**, æ, f. a region of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory. Plin. — ¶ Hence, *Nūmidīānūs*, and *Nūmidīcūs*, a, um, adj. *Nūmidīān*. Plin. Numidiana pira. Liv. Equi Numidici. Plin. Numidicæ aves. And, absol. *Martial*. Numidicæ, Guinea-hens. — ¶ Numidicus was also a surname given to Q. Cæcil. Metellus, on account of his victories over the Numidians.

**NŌMISMA**, and **NŌMISMA** (νόμισμα), 3ātis, n. a coin, piece of money. Horat. Afterwards it seems to have denoted old (and commonly foreign) coin, which was used more as an article of traffic than as money. Pandect. — ¶ Also, the impression or image upon a coin.

**NŌMITŌR**, ōris, m. *Namitor*, king of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus. Liv.

**NŌMMARIŪS**, or **NŌMARIŪS** (nummus or numus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to money, *χρηματικός*. Cic. In summa difficultate esse nummaria, to be straitened for want of money. So, Id. Difficultas rei nummarie. Id. Res nummaria, the coin, currency of the state. Id. Nummaria theca, a chest, coffer. Pandect. Nummaria pœna, a fine. — ¶ Also, corrupted, or bribed with money, venal, mercenary. Cic. Exagitare nummarios iudices. Id. Iudicium nummarium. Id. interpres.

**NŌMMATIŪS**, or **NŌMATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. abundance of money. Cic. (Others read *nundinatione*.)

**NŌMMATŪS**, or **NŌMATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding in money, moneyed, rich, opulent, *πολυχρήματος*. Cic. Adolescens nummatius. Apul. Nummatior revertor.

**NŌMMŌRŌMĒXPALPŌNIDES** (nummus & expalpor), a flatterer for money; a fictitious name. Plaut.

**NŌMMŌSŌS**, or **NŌMŌSŌS** (nummus), a, 3um, adj. abounding with money, wealthy. Nigid.

**NŌMMŌLARIŪS** (dimin. from *nummularius*), i, m. a paltry money-changer. Senec.

**NŌMMŌLARIŪS**, or **NŌMŌLARIŪS** (nummulus), ii, m. a money-changer, *κόλληβιστής, τραπεζίτης*. Sueton.

**NŌMMŌLŪS**, or **NŌMŌLŪS** (dimin. from nummus), i, m. a small coin, *νομισμάτιον*. Cic. Nummulis acceptis, jus ac fas omne delere, for a paltry sum. Id. Nummulum aliquid.

**NŌMMŌS**, and **NŌMŌS** (unc.), i, m. a piece of money, coin; money, *νόμισμα*. Cic. Jactabatur nummus, h. e. the value of coins was often changed. Id. Adulteros nummos pro bonis accipere, bad money. Id. Habere in nummis, h. e. in ready cash. Id. Debebat? immo in suis nummis versari, had ready money. So, Id. Non modo in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis est. Plin. Ep. Si non nummo, sed partibus locem, for a rent to be paid not in money, but in kind. — ¶ Hence, Nummus sestertius, and, absol. Nummus, a sesterce, a small silver coin. Cic. Nummo sestertio. Id. Quinque millia nummum, for nummorum, h. e. sesterces. Hence, Id. Ad nummum convenit, to a farthing, a cent, exactly. So, Id. Nummo sestertio addici, at a very low price, for a trifle. Senec. Quæ maxima inter vos habentur, scstertio nummo æstimanda sunt. — It was the custom among the Romans for a person who received a present, to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment. Hence, Sæton. Amplissima prædia ei nummo addixit, h. e. presented her with.

So, Horat. Nummo te addicere, that you will give it. — ¶ Nummus is also used by the comic writers for *nummus aureus*, a gold coin of the value of one hundred sesterces. Plaut. — ¶ The gen. plur. nummum, for nummorum, is always used when joined with *sestertium*. And generally so, when joined with a numeral.

**NUMNAM**. See *Nun*.

**NUMQUAM**, **NUMQUIS**, &c. } See *Nunquam*, &c.

**NŪNC** (for novimque, from novus), adv. now, at present, at this present time, *vñv*. Cic. Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, at present there is none. Terent. Nunc primum audio. Id. Nunc jam illico hic consisto, *this instant, quickly*. So, Id. I intro nunc jam, immediately. Id. Nunc demum venis? are you here then at last? Sueton. Nunc adluce Drusinae vocantur, still to this day, &c. Cic. Nunc deinceps consideremus. Id. Nunc denique est perfectum. — ¶ Nunc ipsum, at this very time. Cic. Quin nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam abjicere. Id. Nunc ipsum ea lego. — ¶ For *nunc ne*, we find *nuncine*. Terent. Hem, nuncine demum? — ¶ It is also joined with verbs in a past or future tense, signifying, at about this time, at the time we are speaking of. Cic. Nunc reus erat. Horat. Nunc tempus erat. Terent. Nunc nuper dedit, lately. Catull. Quis nunc te adibit? — ¶ Nunc — nunc, now — now, sometimes — sometimes. Virg. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus. Ovid. Nunc huc, nunc illic, now this way, now that; first this way, and then that. Liv. Nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant. Justin. Nunc flammæ, nunc fumum eructat, one while flames, another while smoke. — Sometimes one *nunc* is omitted. Virg. Pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus. — We also find, Nunc — mox. Vellei. Plancus nunc adjutor Bruti: mox ejusdem proditor, at one time, &c. the next moment, &c. — ¶ *Nunc homines*, for *qui nunc sunt homines*. Plaut. Nunc hominum mores vides, of the present day. — ¶ Ut nunc est, as things are, as matters stand. Cic. Quæ causæ, ut nunc est, mansuræ videntur. — ¶ Also, as a particle of transition, now, then, therefore. Propert. Nunc quoniam ista tibi placuit sententia, cedam.

**NUNCCINE**. See *Nunc*.

**NUNCIO**, &c. See *Nuntio*.

**NŪNCŪBĪ** (num & alicubi), adv. whether 3 any where? Terent. Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensi in te claudier? did you ever find?

**NŪNCŪPATĪM** (nuncupo), adv. by name. 3 Sidon.

**NŪNCŪPATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a naming, calling, appellation, name, *ἐκφώνησις*. Apul. Virtutis nuncupatione complectitur. Id. Nomen dei regum nuncupatione prædicari, h. e. appellando eum regem. — ¶ Also, a naming in a will as an heir. Sueton. Post nuncupationem vivere. — ¶ Also, a dedication of a book. Plin. Patrocinia ademi nuncupatione. — ¶ Also, a pronouncing, declaration. Liv. Votorum nuncupatio, the offering of vows by the new consuls. Under the emperors, the same phrase signifies, public prayers for the prince. Tacit. Votorum nuncupationibus non adesse. Val. Max. Pontifex inter nuncupationem solemnium verborum postem tenens, &c. while he pronounced certain words in a solemn manner.

**NŪNCŪPATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a namer. 3 Apul.

**NŪNCŪPŌ** (perhaps for nomine capio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to name, call, express, *ὀνομάζω, προσαγορεύω*. Cic. Nominem dei aliquid nuncupare. Suet. Sextilem menseni e suo cognomine nuncupavit. Ovid. Quæ turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem. Cic. Ea, quæ essent lingua nuncupata, mentioned. Justin. Nuncupare aliquam regionem, to declare, proclaim. Liv. Nec irritam vocem esse, qua laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, pronounced, declared. Plin. Maria ejus nuncupavimus, h. e. mentioned by name, enumerated. Id. Titulos omnes nuncu-

pari. — Nuncupare vota, to pronounce, offer vows in a public, solemn manner. Cic. Vota ea, quæ nunquam solveret, nuncupavit. — Nuncupare heredem, to appoint by word of mouth, name in the presence of witnesses. Justin. Voce nuncupare heredem. Sueton. Nuncupare aliquem inter heredes. Absol. Plin. Pagnæ. Nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, nre you named as an heir. So, Plin. Ep. Nuncupatum testamentum, a nuncupative will, pronounced by the testator before witnesses. — ¶ Also, to consecrate, dedicate. Apul.

**NŪNCŪSQUĒ**, or **NŪNC ŪSQUĒ**, adv. 3 even to this time. Ammian.

**NŪNDINÆ** (novem & dies), æ, f. a goddess of the Romans, who presided over the purification of infants, on the ninth day after their birth. Maerob.

**NŪNDINÆ** (for novendinæ, novem & dies), ārum, f. a fair, mart, or market held at Rome every ninth day, *πενήνηρις, παντοπωλείον, ἀγοραί*. Cic. Die nundinarum. — ¶ Also, any fair or market. Cic. Capuani nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt. — ¶ Also, trade, traffic. Cic. Reipubl. nundinæ erant. Id. Flagitiosissimæ nundinæ. — ¶ Also, in the sing. Sidon. In nundinum mitti. — ¶ Also, Nundinum, sc. tempus, i, n. the time between two nundinæ. Varr. — Also, the market-time itself. Varr. — Hence, Trinum nundinum (or trinundinum), a time of three nundinæ, h. e. seventeen days, reckoned thus; A a b c d e f g B a b c d c f g C (where A B C are the three nundinæ or market-days): no bill (lex) was to be acted upon, till it had been posted up three nundinæ. Cic. and Liv.

**NŪNDINALIS** (nundinæ), e, adj. of a 3 market-day, nundinal. Plaut. Cocus ille nundinalis est, an ignorant cook hired only on market-days.

**NŪNDINARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 2 market or fair, nundinary. Plin. Nundinarium forum, market-place. Id. Oppidum nundinarium, a market-town.

**NŪNDINATIŪS** (nundinor), ōnis, f. a buying and selling, trafficking, *ἀγόρασμα*. Cic. Fuit nundinatio aliqua, ne causam diceret. Id. Nundinatio juris et fortunæ, sale of justice. — ¶ Also, the market price. Cod. Theod.

**NŪNDINATIŪS**, or **-CIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. exposed for sale. Tertull. Capita nundinatio, h. e. exposed to view, as though set up for sale.

**NŪNDINATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a market-3 man, buyer or seller, trafficker. Quintil.

**NŪNDINŪS**, as, a. 1. the same as *Nundinor*. Jul. Firmic. Nundinatus pudor.

**NŪNDINŌR** (nundinæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to buy or sell, traffic in, *κατηλέω*. Cic. Pueri senatorium nomen nundinatus sunt. Id. Jus nundinari. Id. Totum imperium Populi R. nundinabantur. And, absol. Suet. Constat, nundinari solitum, to sell justice. Apul. Judices sententias suas pretio nundinabant. — ¶ Also, to assemble, as at a fair; to come together in great numbers. Cic. Ad focum angues nundinari solent.

**NUNDIRUM**. See *Nundinæ*.

**NUNQUAM**, and **NUNQUAM** (ne & unquam), adv. at no time, never, *οὐδέποτε*. Terent. Nunquam faciam. — It may be followed by *nec* — *nec* (neque — neque), without destroying the negation. Cic. Quæ nunquam neque fecisset, neque passus esset. — ¶ Nunquam non, always. Cic. Nunquam non est ineptum. — ¶ Non nunquam, sometimes. Cic. — ¶ Also, not. Terent. and Cic.

**NUNQUANDŌ**, and **NUNQUANDŌ** (num & quando), adv. whether at any time. Cic.

**NUNQUID**, and **NUNQUID** (nunquis), adv. whether, *ἤρα μή*. Cic. Nunquid duas habetis patrias? have you then? Terent. Quid illud, Gnatho, numquid dixi tibi? have I ever told it you? Id. Numquid meministi? do you recollect it? Quintil. Nunquid non? why not? Plaut. Numquid redeat, incertum hodie, whether he will return or not. — ¶ See *Nunquis*.

**NUNQUIS**, and **NUNQUIS**, or **NUMQUIS** (num & quis), pron. quæ, quod and quid, whether any one or any, &c. is there any, &c.? *μή τις*. Cic. Nunquis

vestrum ad facinus accommodatus est? *Id.* Num qui tumultus? num quid, nisi quiete? *Plaut.* Numqui nummi excederunt tibi? *have you dropped any money?* *Cic.* Qui quærat fundus num quis in Pompeiano venalis sit. *Id.* Quæstio est, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, *whether any one duty.* — ¶ Numquid vis? *a form of expression on taking leave.* *Terent.* Rogo, numquid velit. Recte, inquit. Ateo, *if he has any further commands, h. e. I take leave of him.* So, *Plaut.* Numquid me vis. And without the verb, *Id.* Numquid me? — ¶ *Num* is sometimes added to give force to the expression. *Cic.* Numquidnam novi? *Terent.* Numquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides?

**NŪNTIĀ,** and **NŪNCIĀ** (nunciūs), *æ, f.* a female messenger, harbinger, she that brings word or tidings. *Virg.* Nuncia veri. *Cic.* Historia nuntia vetustatis. **NŪNTIĀTIŪS,** and **NŪNCIĀTIŪS** (nuntio), *ōnis, f.* an announcing, declaring, *ἐξ-ἀγγελία.* *Cic.* Nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam inspectionem, *h. e. the right of declaring the auspices.* — ¶ Also, a prohibiting. *Pandect.* Novi operis nuntiatio.

**NŪNTIĀTŪR,** and **NŪNCIĀTŪR** (*Id.*), *3 ōnis, m.* a reporter, relator, declarer. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *he who forbids, prohibits.* *Pandect.*

**NŪNTIĀTRĪX** (nuntiator), *icis, f.* she that announces. *Cassiod.* Ciconia redeuntis anni nuntiatricis, *the harbinger.*

**NŪNTIŪS,** and **NŪNCIŪS** (nuntius), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1.* to announce, bring news, bear tidings, tell, report, declare, relate, inform, make known, advise, warn, *ἀγγέλλω.* *Cæs.* Venerunt, qui nuntiant, prope omnes naves afflictas esse. *Id.* Mittit, qui nuntiarent, ne hostes proelio lacerassent. *Nepos.* Misit ad regem, ut ei nuntiare adversarios in fuga esse. *Terent.* Illa si jam laverit, mihi nuntia, *bring word back.* *Cic.* Tibi hoc nuntiare. *Terent.* Bene nuntias, *you tell me good news.* *Cic.* Si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant, declare the truth. *Tacit.* Ergo nuntiat patri abjicere spem. — *Id.* Adesse equites nuntiabantur. *Liv.* Nuntiato, *news having been brought.* *Cic.* Misit ad me, qui salutem nuntia-ret, *to bring his compliments.* — *Pass.* impers. *Cæs.* Ut simul adesse, et venire nuntia-retur, *word was brought.* — ¶ Also, to intimate, enjoin, command. *Tacit.* Nuntiare regibus, ne armis disceptarent. *Id.* Jubet nuntiarī miserā, postero die adesset. — ¶ Also, to forbid, prohibit. *Pandect.*

**NŪNTIUM,** and **NŪNCIUM** (nuntius), *ii, n.* news, tidings, advice; a message. *Varr.* De cælo nuntium erit. *Catull.* Nova nuntia referens. — ¶ Also, a messenger, bearer of news, in which sense some consider it as an *adj.* *Lucr.* Simulacra divinæ nuntia formæ. *Ovid.* Habes animi nuntia verba mei. *Tacit.* Prodigia, imminentium malorum nuntia. — So, also, in the *fem.* *Ovid.* Nuntia littera venit.

**NŪNTIUS,** *a, um.* See *Nuntium.* **NŪNTIUS,** and **NŪNCIUS** (novus & cio), *ii, m.* news, tidings, intelligence, advice; a message, *ἀγγελία, ἀγγελία.* *Cic.* Acerbum nuntium perferre. *Id.* Nuntii nobis tristes venerunt. *Id.* Exoptatum nuntium alicui afferre. *Id.* Optatissimum nuntium accipere. *Terent.* apportare alicui. *Liv.* ferre ad aliquem. *Cic.* Malum nuntium audire. — ¶ Also, a command, order, injunction. *Nepos.* Hoc nuntio venit Athenas, in obediētia ad hunc orōem. *Cic.* Nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset. — ¶ Also, a messenger, bearer of tidings, harbinger, *ἀγγέλος.* *Cic.* Audimus rumore nuntio. *Virg.* Nuntius ibis Pelidæ genitori. *Cæs.* Litteras et nuntios mittere ad aliquem. *Id.* dimittere in omnes partes, to despatch messengers into all quarters. *Cic.* Facere aliquem certiore per nuntium. — ¶ *Nuntium* remittere, in reference to a contract, signifies to renounce, particularly of a marriage-contract. *Plaut.* Remittam nuntium affini meo, *I will release him from the marriage-contract, break off the match.* And, of marriage itself. *Cic.* Nuntium uxori remittere, to

obtain a divorce from her. So, *Id.* Etsi mulier nuntium remisit, *to separate herself from her husband.* Hence, figur. *Id.* Nuntium remittere virtuti, *to abandon.* — ¶ We also find *nunciūs* applied to a female. *Valer. Flacc.* Illic dea: ut nuntium non hic tibi nuntius essem.

**NŪPER** (for *nupiper*, from *novus*), *adv.* not long ago, not long since, lately, of late, recently, *νεωστί, πρόσθιν, ἄρτι.* *Cic.* De quo sum nuper tecum locutus. *Id.* Exordiri ab eo, quod ille nuperrime dixit. *Id.* Nuper Romæ fuit. *Id.* Nuper, cum postulare, &c. *Terent.* Nunc nuper. *Horat.* Vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly, hitherto.* — Also, as an *adj.* *Terent.* Hæc inter nos nuper notitia est, *for nuptia.* — It is also used of a longer period of time. *Cic.* Ea, quæ nuper, id est paucis ante sæculis reperta sunt.

**NŪPERŪS** (nuper), *a, um, adj.* late, new, recent, fresh, *νέος.* *Plaut.* Nuperus captivus. *Flor.* Elephantī nuperi a silva. (*Al. leg. nuper, newly come.*)

**NŪPTĀ** (nubo), *æ, f.* a spouse, wife, *νύμφη.* *Terent.* Nova nupta, a bride, newly-married wife. *Ovid.* Nupta pudica. **NŪPTĀLICŪS,** or **NŪPTĀLITŪS** (nupta), *a, um, adj.* nuptial. *Pandect.* domum. (*Ed. Torrent.* where others read *nuptiarum*, in the same sense.)

**NŪPTIÆ** (*Id.*), *ārum, f.* a marriage, wedding; nuptials, nuptial feast, *γάμος.* *Cic.* Apud Pomponium in ejus nuptiis cœnarturus. *Plaut.* facere. *Terent.* apparatus. *Plaut.* Coquere cœnam ad nuptias, *to cook a wedding-dinner.* *Cic.* Nuptiæ diuturnæ. *Id.* Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, *repeatedly married.* *Horat.* Nuptiarum expers, *unmarried.* *Nepos.* Conciliare nuptias, *to make a match.* So, *Terent.* Nuptias alicui efficere. — ¶ Also, for *conubitus.* *Justin.* Novis quotidie nuptiis deditus.

**NŪPTIALIS** (nuptiæ), *e, adj.* of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal, *γαμικός.* *Cic.* Nuptialia dona. *Horat.* Nuptiales faces, *nuptial torches.* *Sueton.* Nuptialis cœna. *Tacit.* tabulæ, *the marriage-contract.* *Catull.* carmina.

**NŪPTIALITER** (nuptialis), *adv.* as at a wedding. *Martian.* Capell.

**NŪPTORIŪS** (desider. from *nubo*), *is, īvi, 3 itum, n. 4.* to desire to marry. *Apul.*

**NŪPTŪS,** *a, um.* See *Nubo.*

**NŪPTŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* marriage, wedlock. *3 Colum.* Nuptii collocare, *to dispose of in marriage.* *Gell.* Dies nuptus (*genit.*), *the wedding-day.*

**NŪRSIĀ,** *æ, f.* a town of the Sabine territory. — Whence, *Nursinūs, a, um, adj.* of Nursia. *Martial.* Nursinæ pilæ, *turnips.* And, *absol.* *Liv.* Nursini, *the inhabitants of Nursia.*

**NŪRSŪS** (*νρός, the letter r being inserted*), *us, f.* a son's wife, daughter-in-law, *νρός, ἐννρός.* *Terent.* Omnes socrus oderunt nurus. *Cic.* Mater amicam impuri filii, *tanquam nurum, sequebatur.* *Ovid.* Jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, *h. e. Aurora, wife of Laomedon's son Tithonus.* — ¶ Also, sometimes, a grandson's or a great grandson's wife. *Pandect.* — ¶ And, a son's betrothed mistress. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, with the poets, a woman; a matron. *Ovid.* Nuribus gestanda Latinis.

**NŪS** (*νοός*), *h. e. mens.* *Terbull. 3*

**NŪSPIAM** (ne & *uspiam*), *adv.* no where. *Gell.*

**NŪSQUAM** (ne & *usquam*), *adv.* in no place, no where, *οὐδαμῶς.* *Cic.* Nusquam fore. *Id.* Nusquam alibi. *Horat.* Sodalibus nusquam est, *for mortuus.* *Terent.* Nusquam gentium, *no where on earth; no where in the world.* — Nusquam non, *every where.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *no whither, to no place.* *Terent.* Nusquam abeo. *Liv.* Nusquam moturos. — ¶ Also, *in no thing, in no way.* *Cic.* Sumptum nusquam melius posse poni. — ¶ Also, *to or for nothing.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**NŪTĀBĪLĪS** (nuto), *e, adj.* nodding, tottering. *Apul.*

**NŪTĀBŪNDŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* tottering, ready to fall. *Apul.* Miles nutabundus, *staggering, reeling.* — Figur. *vaeillating, uncertain.* *Lactant.*

**NŪTĀMEN** (*Id.*), *inīs, n.* a nodding or waving. *Sil.* Nutamine pennæ.

**NŪTĀTIŪS** (*Id.*), *ōnis, f.* a nodding, *νεύσις.* *2 Plin.* Capitis nutatio. *Quintil.* Fre-

quens in utramque partem nutatio, *a moving of the body from one side to the other.* — Figur. *Plin.* Paneg. Nutatio reipublicæ.

**NŪTŪS** (frequentat. from the *obsol. nuo*), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1.* to nod or make signs with the head, shake or wag the head, beckon, *νευστάζω.* *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, *nictet, annuat.* *Id.* Ecce autem capite nutat. *Sueton.* Crebro capitis motu nutans. *Plaut.* Nutat, ne loquar. *Ovid.* Percutens nutanti pectora mento, *nodding in sleep.* — ¶ Also, *to wave, nod, shake, totter, be ready to fall.* *Virg.* Tremefacta (ornus) nutat. *Jacan.* Quassæ nutant turres. *Liv.* Nutant galeæ, *tremble.* *Calp.* Nutat sidus, *twinkles.* *Tacit.* Nutans acies, *covering.* *Catull.* Nutantibus pennis, *flapping.* — ¶ Also, *to hesitate, doubt, waver, be perplexed or unsettled, be uncertain or doubtful.* *Cic.* Nutare in natura deorum. *Tacit.* Mox nutabat, *flattered in his fidelity.* *Id.* Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, *for erat.* — ¶ Also, *to bend, incline.* *Ovid.* Dum rami pondere nutant.

**NŪTRIBILĪS** (nutrio), *e, adj.* nutritive, nutritious. *Cæc. Aurel.* Nutribilis cibus. *Id.* Nutribiliores succi.

**NŪTRICĀTIŪS** (nutricio), *ōnis, f.* the act of suckling, nursing. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a nourishing. *Varr.*

**NŪTRICĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* a suckling, nursing. *Plaut.* Eductus in nutricatu Vereo. — ¶ Also, a nourishing, rearing, *growing.* *Varr.* Herba non evelenda in nutricatu.

**NŪTRICIŪS,** and **NŪTRITIŪS** (nutrix), *a, um, adj.* that nurses, nursing, of a nurse. *Colum.* Nutricius sinu. — ¶ Hence, *subst.*, Nutricius, *ii, m.* a foster-father, tutor, governor. *Cæs.* Erat nutritius ejus eunuchus. — So, Nutricia, *æ, f.* a nurse, governess, tutoress. *Hieron.* — And, Nutricium, *ii, n.* a nursing. *Senec.* Maternum nutricium. *Aruob.* Nutricia ducere ab aliquo, *nourishment.* — And, *plur.* Nutricia, *orum,* a nurse's wages. *Pandect.*

**NŪTRICŪS,** *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* and **NŪTRICŪR** (nutrix), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to suckle, nourish, breed or bring up, rear, *τρέφω, τρεφνέω.* *Plaut.* Pueros nutricare. *Varr.* Scrofæ nutricare octonos porcos possunt. *Cic.* Mundus omnia nutricatur, *nourishes, supports.*

**NŪTRICŪLĀ** (*dimin.* from *nutrix*), *æ, f.* a little nurse, nurse, *τιτθή.* *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Sueton.* Repositus in cunabula nutricula. — ¶ And, figur. *she that nourishes, rears, maintains.* *Juvenal.* Nutricula caudicorum Africa, *the nurse, breeder.* *Cic.* Nutricula prædiorum. *Id.* Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, *the aider, abettor.*

**NŪTRIMĒN** (nutrio), *inīs, n.* nourishment. *3 Ovid.*

**NŪTRIMENTUM** (*Id.*), *i, n.* a nursing, nourishing, bringing up, educating; nurture, nourishment, food, nutriment, τροφή. *Sueton.* Nutrimentum ejus locus, *of his infancy.* *Id.* Nutrimentorum consuetudo. *Val. Flacc.* Reddere nutrimenta patri. Also, of plants. *Plin.* — Figur. *Cic.* Educata arjuda nutrimētis eloquentia. *Virg.* Arida circum nutrimenta (igni) dedit, *fuel.*

**NŪTRIŪS** (*unc.*), *is, īvi and ii, itum, a. 4.* to suckle, nurse, nourish, feed, foster, breed or bring up, rear, *τρέφω.* *Ovid.* Pueros lupa nutrit. *Plin.* Vituli mammis nutriunt fetus. *Juvenal.* Serpente ciconia pullos nutrit. *Horat.* Aper nutritus glande. *Juvenal.* Taurus nutritus in herba. And, figur. *Sueton.* Nutritus in armis. — ¶ Also, *to nourish, support, maintain.* *Ovid.* Terra herbas nutrit. *Id.* Ignes cortice sicco nutrit. *Horat.* Nutritur silva, *is allowed to grow.* *Figur. Ovid.* Nutrire amorem, *cherish.* *Horat.* Mens rite nutrita. *Val. Max.* Nutrire opes, *to increase, add to.* — ¶ Also, *to nurse, take care of, attend to.* *Liv.* Cura corporum nutriendorum. *Cels.* Egrium nutrire. *Id.* Repurgatum ulcus nutrire, *to heal.* *Liv.* Quod naturæ damnatum nutriendum patri, *treated with indulgence.* *Id.* Nutriendæ Græciæ datus *to foster, make happy.*

**NŪTRITŌR** (nutrio), ris, m. a nurse, breeder, one who rears or brings up, τροφός. Stat. Nutritio equorum.

**NŪTRITŌRĪŪS** (nutr. tor), a, um, adj. 3 that pertains to rearing or bringing up. Augustin.

**NŪTRITŪS** (nutrio), us, m. nourishment. 2 Plin.

**NŪTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. a wet nurse, nurse, female suckling young, τισίτην. Cic. Cum lacte nutricis errorem sxisse. Colum. Gallina nutrix, a hen brooding. Ovid. Capra nutrix Jovis. Quintil. Mutæ nutrices, h. e. beasts. — ¶ Also, figur. a nurse, anything that supports or nourishes. Horat. Juba tellus leonum arida nutrix. Ovid. Curarum maxima nutrix nox. Cic. Siciliam nutricem plebis Romanæ. — ¶ Also, Nutrices, the breasts or paps. Catull. Nutricum tenus exstantes c gurgite vasto.

**NŪTŪS** (nuo, obsol.), us, m. u nod, beck, wink, νύμα. Virg. Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. Ovid. Digitis sæpe est, nutuque locutus. Tibull. Nutus conferre loquaces, to interchange signs. Quintil. Nutus capitis. Liv. Finire nutu discrepationem. Tertull. Nutus digiti. — ¶ Also, will, pleasure, command. Cic. Contra nutum ditionemque Nævii. Id. Ad nutum alicujus totum se fingere. Id. Hæc omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari. Id. Ad nutum cufuspium aliquid facere. Id. Paratum esse ad nutum. Id. Ad nutum præsto esse. Sil. Sub nutu castra fuere, h. e. sub potestate. — ¶ Also, tendency downwards, inclination, gravity, weight. Cic. Terrena suopte nutu in terram ferri. Id. Terra sua vi nutuque tenetur. — ¶ Hence, inclination to a person or thing, favor. Liv. Annuite nutum Campanis.

**NŪX** (unc.), nūcis, f. a nut, fruit inclosed in a shell, καρύς, κάρυον. Plin. Nuces avellanæ, hazel-nuts. Id. Nux juglans, walnut. Virg. Castanæ nuces, chestnuts. Cels. Amara nux, bitter almond.

Ovid. Quas tulit pinus nuces, fir-apples. — Particularly, a walnut. Liv. Nuces cratibus excipiebantur. Virg. Sparge, marite, nuces (referring to a custom among the Romans to fling them among the crowd on the wedding night). — Relinqueret nuces, to give up childish sports, throw away our rattles. Pers. Nucibus facinus quæcumque relictis. — Nux cassa, an empty nut, piped nut; a thing of no value. Horat. Aliquem cassa nuce pauperare, a trifle. — ¶ Also, a nut-tree. Liv. Nux tacta de cælo. Virg. Cum nux ramos curvabit olentes, the almond-tree.

**NŪ** (νῦ), n. indeclin. the letter n in the Greek alphabet. Quintil.

**NŪCTALŌPS** (νυκτάλωψ), ōpis, m. one that sees little or nothing by night, purblind, moon-eyed, dim-eyed. Plin. — Also, who sees little by day and more by night. Theod. Prisc. — Also, dim-sightedness. Marcell. Empir. — ¶ Also, f. a plant (Cæsalpinia Pulcherrima, Willd.). Plin., who likewise calls it nyctegretos.

**NŪCTEGRETŌS** (νυκτῆγρετος), i, f. a plant. See Nyctalops.

**NŪCTEĪS**, idis or idos, f. the daughter of Nycteus, Antiopa. Ovid.

**NŪCTELĪŪS** (Νυκτέλιος), a, um, adj. a 3 surname of Bacchus, because the Bacchanalia were celebrated by night. Ovid. Nyctelius pater, and, absol. Id. Nyctelius, Bacchus. Hence, Senec. Nyctelius latex, wine.

**NŪCTEŪS**, ei and eos, m. Νυκτεὺς, son of Neptune, and father of Antiopa. Propert.

**NŪCTŪMĒNĒ**, es, f. Νυκτυμένη, a daughter of Epopeus, who, having entered her father's bed, was turned by Minerva into an owl. Ovid. Patrium temerasse cubile Nyctymenen.

**NŪMPHĀ**, æ, and **NŪMPHĒ** (νύμφη), es, f. a spouse, bride, wife, matron, νόμφη. Ovid. Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis. Tibull. Sed primum nym-

pham longa donate salute, h. e. a mistress. — ¶ Also, the chrysalis or nymph of an insect. Plin. — ¶ Also, a nymph, one of an inferior class of female divinities, presiding over the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, mountains, &c. Among these were the Oreades, mountain-nymphs; Dryades or Hamadryades, tree-nymphs; Nereides, sea-nymphs; Naiades, water-nymphs, &c. Ovid. Nympha Penetis, h. c. Daphne. Id. vocalis, h. e. Echo. Id. Mænalis, h. c. Carmenta. Virg. Nymphae Libethrides, the Muses. — Hence, among the poets, nymphæ is used to signify water. Martial.

**NŪMPHĒA** (νύμφαία), æ, f. a water-lily, water-rose. Plin.

**NŪMPHĒUM** (Νύμφαῖον), i, n. a place consecrated to nymphs, a fountain surrounded with porticos and seats, of which there were several in Rome. Plin. — ¶ Also, a cape and harbor of Illyria. Cæs.

**NŪMPHŌN** (νυμφών), ōnis, m. a bridal-chamber. Tertull.

**NŪSĀ**, and **NŪSSĀ**, æ, f. Νῦσα, and Νύσσα, the name of several towns, as, Plin. Nysa, in Judea. Id. in Parthienc. Cic. in Lydia. Also, a town in India, said to have been built by Bacchus. Justin.; and, a mountain, perhaps in the vicinity, where he is said to have been brought up. Virg. — ¶ Hence, Nysæus, and Nysæus, Nysæus, a, um, adj. of the town or mountain Nysa. Lucan. Nysæus Hydastes, flowing by Nysa. — Also, of Bacchus. Propert. Nysæis choris. — Nysius, as an epithet of Bacchus. Cic.

**NŪSEĪS**, idis, f. adj. Nysean, Νυσήϊς. Ovid. Nympha Nyseides, who educated Bacchus on mount Nysa.

**NŪSEUS**, ei and eos, m. Νυσῆος, a surname of Bacchus, from the town or mountain Nysa. Ovid.

**NŪSIAS**, adis, f. the same as Nyseis. 3 Ovid. Nyssiades Nymphae.

**NŪSIGĒNĀ** (Nysa & gigno), æ, m. born 3 on Nysa. Catull.

**NŪSIŌN** (νύσιον), ii, n. ivy. Apul. 3

## O.

**O** (ō or ò), O! oh! interj. of joy, grief, wonder, indignation, &c. With the vocat. Cic. O patrum generis oblite! Id. O mi Furni, quam tu non nosti, &c. — With the accus. Cic. O me perditum! Id. O fallacem hominum spem! Id. O præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Terent. O faciem pulchram! — With the nom. Terent. O vir fortis atque amicus! — Also, with the genit. Catull. O nunci beati! — Without case. Virg. Este duces, o, si qua via est, &c. Terent. O salve, Pamphile! — O si, O, if only! in a wish. Virg. O si adesset, &c. So, Ovid. O utinam obrutus esset, O that he had been, &c.! O how I wish he had been! And, Virg. O tantum libat tibi, &c. O that you would only! — ¶ It is shortened once in Virg. when followed by a vowel.

**OARIŌN**, ōnis, m. same as Orion. Catull.

**OĀSIS**, is, f. a place in Western Egypt to which certain offenders were banished in the times of the emperors. — Hence, Oasēnis, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Oasis. Cod. Theod. deportatio. — Also, Oasites, æ, ni, belonging to the same. Plin. nomi.

**OĀXĒS**, or **OĀXIS**, is, m. Virg. Ecl. 1, 66. Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Crete veniemus Oaxem, h. e. as some suppose, a river of Crete; but there is not satisfactory proof that any river of that name existed in Crete; others, therefore, think that Oasis is put for Orus, which is a river of Bactria, and make creta a common noun.

**OĀXIS**, idis, f. adj. Varr. Atac. tellus (which was in Crete).

**OB** (perhaps ἐπί), for, on account of, denoting a purpose, as propter, an accidental circumstance, διά, ἐνεκα. Cæs. Ne ob

eam rem ipsos despiceret. Cic. Hanc rationem Epicurus induxit ob eam rem, quod veritus est, ne, &c. Id. Si est flagitiosum, ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, quanto illud flagitiosius, eum, a quo pecuniam ob absolvendum acceperis, condemnare? Virg. Sævæ Junonis ob iram, in consequence of. — ¶ For pro, for, in consideration of, instead of, in the place of. Terent. Ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas. Plaut. Arrhabonem a me acceperis ob mulierem. Id. Ob asinos ferre argentum. — ¶ Also, with. Plaut. Ob industriam, h. e. de industria, on purpose. Terent. and Sallust. Ob rem, h. e. in rem, with advantage, profitably. — ¶ Also, for ad, h. e. to, towards. Cic. Ignis ob os effusus, to, over, upon. Id. e vet. poet. Cujus ob os Graii ora advertabant sua? — Also, for in or circum, upon, about. Plaut. Follem obstringit in gulam. — ¶ For ante, before. Cic. Ob oculos versari, hover before the eyes. Plaut. Ob oculum habere. — ¶ In composition, with verbs, it has usually the sense of before, over, against or towards.

**OBĀEMŪLŌR** (ob & æmulor), ārīs, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to stir up, irritate, provoke. Tertull. me.

**OBĀERĀTŪS** (ob & æs), a, um, adj. delivered into bondage on account of debt; a bondman in consequence of debt. Cæs. Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, et omnes clientes, obæratosque suos eodem conduit. — Also, overwhelmed with debt, involved in debt. Sueton. Villam totam diruit, quamquam tenuis adhuc, et obærat. Tacit. Quanto quis obæratior, &c.

**OBĀGITŌ** (ob & agito), as, a. 1. same as 3 Agito, Exagito. Enn. ap. Non.

**OBĀMBŪLĀTŪS** (obambulo), ōnis, f. a walking up and down, going to and fro, walking about. Auct. ad Herenn.

**OBĀMBŪLŌ** (ob & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to walk up and down, walk or pace about, go about, walk backwards and forwards, περιδεῖω, περιπατέω. Liv. Milites obambulantentes ante vallum portasque. Ovid. Mugit et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis. Virg. Nec (lupus) gregibus nocturnus obambulat, proculs round. Liv. Obambulare muris cæpit, to walk before or near. — With accus. by the force of the prep. Ovid. Ætnam. Sueton. gymnasia.

**OBĀRDESCŌ** (ob & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 3 3 to blaze out before one. Stat.

**OBĀRESCŌ** (ob & areasco), is, arui, n. 3. to 3 grow dry all round, or to become dry, περιπαρῖναι. Luctant.

**OBĀRMŌ** (ob & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 3 to arm, arm against. Horat. Amazonia securi dextras obarmet. Apul. contra aliqueum manus. — Figur. Apul. Oculis obarmatis ad vigilias.

**OBĀRŌ** (ob & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 to 2 plough up all around, to plough up, περιπαρῖω. Liv.

**OBĀTER** (ob & ater), tra, trum, adj. black-2 ish, somewhat black, ὀρομέλας. Plin.

**OBĀTRĒSCŌ** (obater), is, n. 3. to become 3 black. Jul. Firmic.

**OBĀUDIĒNTĪĀ** (obaudito), æ, f obedience. 3 Tertull.

**OBĀUDIŌ** (ob & audio), is, ivt or ii, itum, 3 a. and n. 4. to obey. Apul. alicui. Tertull. Adam non obaudiit.

**OBĀURĀTŪS** (ob & auratus), a, um, adj. 3 gilded. Apul.

**OBĀŪ**, æ, f. a sort of noggin or cup with a great belly. Varr. and Pers. — Hence, figur. of the fruit panicum. Plin.; wher, however, Hard. prefers phoba (Gr. φόβη). — Hence, Obbātus, a, um, adj.

made in the form of an obba. *Apul.* casides (but *Ed.* *Oudend.* has *ovatae*, h. e. egg-shaped, ovate).

**OBBLATERATŪS** (ob & blateratus), a, um, particip. prattled, babbled, or prattled against some one. *Apul.* (Al. aliter leg.)  
**OBBRUTESCŌ** (ob & brutesco), is, tui, n. 3. to become insensible, lose sense or reason, become listless, ἀλογος γίνομαι. *Lucret.*

**OBCECATYŌ**, **OBCECŌ**, and other words beginning with *Obc.* See *Occ.*  
**OBDENSATYŌ** (ob & denso), ōnis, f. same 3 as *Densatio.* *Caes. Aurel.*

**OBĀYTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *obdo.*

**OBĀŌ** (ob & do), is, dīdi, ditum, a. 3. to put, place or set one thing before another, put against. *Tercut.* Pessulum ostio obdo, I put or push the bolt before the door, h. e. I bar or bolt it. *Plaut.* Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat, h. e. claudo, I close, shut. *Ovid.* Nec timidis rigidam vocibus obde forem, close the door upon, turn a deaf ear. *Senec.* ceram auribus, to stuff wax into the ears, close the ears with wax. *Flor.* Obditis navibus, placed before, so as to prevent an entrance. — Hence, to shut up, lock up. *Apul.* Domus seris obdita. — ¶ Also, to join or lay unto, set against, expose. *Horat.* Nulli malo latus obdit apertum. — ¶ Also, to envelop, roll up, fold in. *Apul.* Capillos in mutuos nexus obditos atque nodatos. *Id.* Puer amiculis obditus, wrapped up.

**OBĀRMĪŌ** (ob & dormio), is, īvi, itum, 2 n. and a. 4. to sleep, or sleep soundly, κατακοιμῶμαι, ἀφνπνώ. *Plaut.* Obdormivi crapulam, I have slept away. *Cels.* Ne, quem obdormire volumus, excitare postea non possimus. *Plin.* Qui obdormiant sub taxo moriantur. — It is sometimes, perhaps, to fall asleep; but in that case the preterit tenses may be referred to *Obdormisco.*

**OBĀRMĪSCŌ** (obdormio), is, īvi, itum, n. 3. to fall asleep, go to sleep. *Suctou.* Ut in iure dicendo obdormisceret. *Cic.* In mediis vita laboribus obdormiscere.

**OBĀUCŌ** (ob & duco), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. to lead or conduct against or to, ἐπιτάξω. *Plaut.* Ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Vim Gallicam obducere contra in acie. *Arguan.* *Plaut.* Obducere aliquem alicui. Also, *Cic.* Ut mihi videatur non esse ἀόνατον, Curium obducere, h. e. to bring him forward against them, to induce him to come forward against them. — ¶ Also, to draw something before or over another thing, to bring, throw, lay or put over, to bring or draw round, induce, superinduce. *Plin.* Caryote crustam verius, quam cutem obducant, put on, throw round them. *Cic.* Obducere callum dolori, to draw over, &c. h. e. to blunt, mitigate. *Id.* tenebras rebus, h. e. to obscure. *Caes.* Ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, carried round. *Nepos.* Obducta nocte, when night had been drawn over the sky, when it was dark; or, perhaps better, in a dark, cloudy night. *Propert.* Obductis committam mene tenebris? drawn over, gathered over; or, thick, gloomy. *Id.* Surdus in obductam somniet seram, drawn over the door. *Cic.* Refricare obductam jam reip. cicatricem, already drawn or formed over the commonwealth. *Apul.* Parte funiculi tigillo injecta atque obducta, drawn or wrapped round it. *Virg.* Annis tenet omnia obducto limo. — ¶ Also, to cover over, overspread, surround, envelop, line. *Virg.* Limoso palus obducit pascua junco. *Senec.* Et ora obduxit color, overspread. *Lucan.* caput ferali amictu, cover, hood. *Cic.* Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci. *Id.* Animantium alias squama videmus obductas. *Ovid.* Pater obductos considerat vultus. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Obductum vulgare dolorem, hidden, concealed. *Ovid.* Obductos annis rescindere iuctus, cicatrized, h. e. blunted, smothered. *Horat.* Obducta frons, clouded, contracted, severe, anxious. *Senec.* Vultum tristitia obduxit. — Hence, to shut, bar, bolt, stop or block up, close. *Plin.* plagam limo. *Id.* Terra ipsa se obducit. *Lucan.* Obducta reserat penetralia Phæbi. *Senec.* fores. — ¶ Also, to draw off, drink off with avidity, drink

up (properly, to draw to or into one's self). *Cic.* Quum venenum obduxisset. *Senec.* Obduxit sanguinem tumulus. — ¶ Also, to contract, wrinkle, knit. *Senec.* vultum. (But see above.) — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Obduxit postero diem, h. e. added besides; or, simply, spent, passed away. — ¶ Also, *Lucil.* Aulæa obducite, h. e. remove, draw away, as *Non.* explains it; unless it be, to draw over.

**OBĀUCTYŌ** (obduco), ōnis, f. a covering, veiling, enveloping, παρακάλυψις. *Cic.* Carnifex, et obductio capitis absit, the hoodwinking or blindfolding of one about to be executed. *Arnob.* Nubila inimica obductione pendunt.

**OBĀUCTŌ** (frequentat. from obduco), as, 3 a. 1. to lead or bring to or into a place. *Plaut.* In ades obductari.

**OBĀUCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from obduco.

**OBĀULCŌ** (ob & dulco), as, a. 1. to 3 sweeten, make sweet, season. *Caes. Aurelianus.*

**OBĀURATYŌ** (obduro), ōnis, f. a hardening, steeling, indurating. *Augustin.*

**OBĀURATŪS**, a, um, particip. and adj. See *Obduro.*

**OBĀURĀCYŌ** (obduro & facio), is, a. 3. h. e. obduro. *Non.*

**OBĀURĒSCŌ** (ob & duresco), is, urui, n. 3. to become hard, σκληρύνομαι. *Propert.* Gorgonis obdurescere vultu, h. e. be turned to stone. *Cato.* Ea postremo arato, dum ne prius obdurescant. — ¶ *Figur.* to become hardened or insensible, lose all feeling, grow callous, become indifferent, be not moved. *Cic.* Jam ad ista obdurimus, et humanitatem omnem exsumimus. *Id.* Sed nescio quomodo jam usu obduruerat, et percaluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia. *Id.* Cum in ejusmodi patientia turpitudinis, aliena, non sua satietate obdurisset. *Id.* Obduruisse sese contra fortunam arbitrantur, h. e. constantiam induisse. *Id.* Alii (amici) nescio quo pacto obduruerunt, h. e. have grown cold.

**OBĀURŌ** (ob & duro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to be hard, or hardened; hence, figur. to hold out, stand out, persist, endure. *Plaut.* Pernegabo, atque obdurabo, perjuro denique. *Horat.* Persta, atque obdura. — *Pass.* *impers.* *Cic.* Obduretur hoc triduum. — ¶ *Transitively;* to harden, make hard; hence, *Obduratus*, a, um, hardened, figur. *Nazar.* patientia, hardened, steeled. *Cod. Just.* Obdurata nequitia.

**OBĀDIENS**, tis, particip. from *obedio.* — ¶ *Adj.* obedient, compliant, εὐπειθής. *Cic.* Nulli est naturæ obediens deus. *Id.* Appetitum rationi obedientem præbere. *Sallust.* Obedientem esse jussis alicujus. *Liv.* Ut imperiis vivorum ne mo obedientior me uno fuerit. *Id.* Ut ad nova consilia gentem quoque suam obedientem haberet. *Id.* Imperiis obedientissimus miles. *Plaut.* Magistro esse dicto obediens, obedient to the word or command of a master. (In like manner *audiens* is construed.) — *Figur.* yielding, complying with one's wishes, manageable. *Plin.* Obedientissima quocumque in opere fraximus, very easily wrought. *Sallust.* Omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, h. e. as you wish. — ¶ Also, subject, enslaved. *Sallust.* Ut illis obediens vivamus.

**OBĀDIENTĒR** (obediens), adv. obediently, 2 submissively, dutifully, readily, willingly, εὐπειθῶς. *Liv.* Obedienter imperata ficere. *Id.* Obedienter facere adversus aliquem, h. e. alicui parere. *Id.* Nihil obedientius fecerunt, quam ut muros direrent. *Augustin.* Obedientissime.

**OBĀDIENTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. obedience, submission, dutifulness, ὑπακοή, εὐπειθεία. *Cic.* Servitus est obedientia fracti animi (subjectively). *Plin.* Imperiorum obedientia (objectively). *Cic.* Abjiciunt obedientiam. *Plin.* Mira plebi circa regem obedientia.

**OBĀDYŌ** (ob & audio), is, īvi, itum, n. 4. to give ear to, listen to, h. e. follow one's counsel. *Nep.* Quibus rex maxime obediatur. — ¶ Also, to obey, give obedience to, πείθομαι. *Cic.* Parere et obedire præcepto. *Id.* Obtemperare et obedire magistratibus. *Nep.* legi. *Fronto.* Ea (acc.) illum obedire mihi, in those things.

*Liv.* Obeditum dictatori est, h. e. the dictator was obeyed. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Ramus quam maxime obediturus, h. e. easy to be bent, flexible. — ¶ Also, to scree, suit one's self to, conform to, be subject. *Sallust.* Pecora natura ventri obedientia fluxit, slaves to, &c. *Cic.* Multorum obedire tempori. — ¶ See, also, *Obediens.*

**OBĒLISCŪS** (ὀβελίσκος), i, m. properly, a small spit, or spear; hence, from the resemblance, an obelisk. *Plin.* and *Ammian.* — Also, a rose-bud, which before it opens has a conical or pyramidal form. *Auson.* — Also, a mark in books, of the form of a small spit or spear, placed by many against suspected passages. *Augustin.*

**OBĒLIXŪS** (ob & elixus), a, um. *Apic.* Ova obelixa. (*Al.* elixa.)

**OBĒLŪS** (ὀβελός), i, m. a spit or spear; hence, the figure of a spear horizontally (—), which served to mark suspected passages in a book. *Hieronym.*

**OBĒŌ** (ob & eo), is, īvi, and oftener īi, itum, irreg. n. and a. to go or come to, to come in, go to meet, go against. *Lucret.* Donec vis obii, quæ res diverberet ictu, came in, intervened, was added. *Cic.* in infera loca. *Liv.* ad omnes hostium conatus, go to meet. — With *accus.* *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Acheruntem obibo. *Cic.* Tantum urbis superfuturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, reach. — ¶ Hence, of places, to visit by passing from place to place, go over, travel through, wander over, go round, run through, traverse, ἐφοδῶ. *Cic.* Tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obii. *Id.* Nostras villas obire. *Virg.* Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit. *Cic.* Prætores tum putant obeundum esse maxime provinciam, cum in areis frumenta sunt. — Hence, figur. Obire oculis, to run over, traverse or survey with the eyes, to cast the eye over. *Plin.* Ep. Cum immensum exercitum oculis obisset. *Virg.* omnia visu. *Plin.* Ep. opes solis oculis, to see only, not to enjoy. — Also, *Cic.* Omnes obeam oratione mea civitates, run through, go over. — Also, to go round, run round, surround, encompass, overspread, cover. *Ovid.* Chlamydem limbus obibat aureus. *Virg.* Quam clypeum pellis toties obeat circumdata. *Ovid.* Obiit ora pallor, overspreads, covers; or, invades, seizes; the sense is the same. — Also, to attend upon, be (or seek to be) present at, visit. *Cic.* cœnas, to go to suppers (with perhaps a reference to going from place to place). *Id.* Venias ad id tempus: obieris Q. fratris comitia. *Liv.* mundinas, to frequent. — Also, to take upon one's self, undertake, attend to, do, discharge, perform, execute, manage, conduct, transact. *Cic.* legationem. *Id.* Quantum ceteris ad res suas abundans conceditur temporis. *Liv.* Non sufficientibus viribus ad consularia munera obeunda. *Id.* minus vigilarum. *Justin.* Equis publica ac privata officia obeunt. *Cic.* Obiundi negotii, aut consequendi quæstus studio tot loca adire. *Colum.* sub dio rusticum opus, follow, pursue. *Cic.* Obiundarum hereditatum causa, of entering on or taking possession of. *Liv.* sacra. *Id.* tot simul bella. *Cic.* facinus, to perpetrate, commit. *Liv.* pericula, to undergo, encounter. *Cic.* Multi clarissimi viri annuum petitionis suæ non obierunt, did not appear on the year, &c. h. e. did not offer themselves as candidates in the year appointed by law. *Id.* Tu non affuisti, qui diligentissime semper illum diem, et il-lud minus solitus esses obire, to keep. *Id.* Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, to be present on, attend on. *Id.* Vadimonium mihi non obiit quidam socius meus, did not appear at the time appointed, deserted his bail. *Id.* Tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, you did not, &c. So, *Plin.* Ep. Si litibus tereretur, obstructum esse me crederem obeunti ad vadimonium mea (some will omit ad). — Hence, *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Diem suum obire; and, *Nep.* diem supremum; and, *Sueton.* diem, h. e. to die; as it were, to keep the appointed day. Also, *Cic.* Obire mortem, to die; as if adire. *Id.* Morte obita, h. e. post mortem. — Absol. *Obi*

re, to die. *Plaut., Horat. and Liv.* — Also, *Paulin. Nolan.* Obiti, *h. e. mortui.* — ¶ Of the sun and stars, to go down, set, disappear. *Lucret.* In undis obire, et condere lumen. *Cic.* Abditur Orion, obit Lepus. So, *Stat.* Obduere noctesque, diesque, astraque. — ¶ Of towns, to go to ruin, perish. *Plin.* Agamede obitu. — Hence, to die (but see above).

**OBSEQUITŌ** (ob & equito), as, n. 1. to ride up to, ride to, ride round, καθίπνεῖω. *Liv.* Obsequitando castris, prolocandoque. *Id.* Obsequitare hostium portis, jaculandoque in stationes elicere ad pugnam hostem. — With accus. *Curt.* Cum agmen obsequitaret, varia oratione milites alioquebatur.

**OBERRŌ** (ob & erro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to wander up and down, wander about, πλανῶμαι. *Plin.* Mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat. *Tacit.* Cum ipsi passim adjacerent vallo, oberrarent tentoriis. — With accus. to wander over or past, stray or go round. *Pers.* Quantum (agri) non milvus oberret, can fly over, cross. *Apul.* Paucis casulis, atque castellis oberratis, divertimus ad quempiam pagum. — ¶ Also, to wander or stray to meet one or before one. *Sen.* Jamdudum mihi monstrum oberrat, *h. e.* obversatur, hovers before my eyes. — ¶ Also, to err, mistake. *Horat.* Chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, is ever blundering on the same string.

**OBESITAS** (obesus), ātis, f. fatness, grossness, obesity, corpulence, πολυσαρκία. *Sueton.* Obesitate cujusdam fractis subselliis. *Colum.* Nimia corporis obesitas. — Figur. of trees. *Plin.*

**OBESUS** (Id.), as, a. 1. to fatten. *Colum.* 3 avem. (Some old *Edd.* have obescant, feed.)

**OBESUS** (ob & edo), a, um, particip. eaten away, eaten out. *Sever.* Nec obesa cavamine terra est. — ¶ Adj. meagre, wasted away, lean. *Liv.* ap. *Gell.* Corpore, pectoreque undique obeso. — ¶ But more frequently the reverse, fat, gross (by antiphrasis, or as some think, that has eaten and become fat). *Cels.* Corpus neque gracile, neque obesum. *Virg.* terga. *Colum.* Nervis et musculis robusta, non adipibus obesa. *Plin.* Obesissimus venter. — Also, thick, full, swollen. *Colum.* Obesam illavien. *Virg.* fauces, swollen. — Figur. gross, dull, heavy, unrefined, rude. *Horat.* Mihi nec firino juveni, neque naris obesæ, *h. e.* of keen scent. *Calpurn.* Carmina obesis auribus apta. *Auson.* Alto mens obesa viscere. — Also, lazy, inactive. *Sulpic.* Sat. somnus.

**OBEX** (for objex, from objicio), obicis and 2 objicis, m. and f. whatever is put or thrown before as an obstruction or obstacle. Hence, a bolt or bar. *Virg.* Fulvosque emuniit objice postes. *Tacit.* Obices portarum subversi. — Also, of other things which serve the purpose of a bar or barrier. *Virg.* Qua vi maria alta tumescant objicibus ruptis, *h. e.* their shores, or rocky shores. *Tacit.* Obices saxorum, *h. e.* stone wall. — Consequently, any impediment or obstacle. *Liv.* Obices viarum, *h. e.* hindrances which detain one. *Plaut.* Commorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem, *h. e.* ancillam hanc, quæ me remoratur.

**OBFERŌ, OBFIRMO, OBFICIO,** and other words beginning with *Obf.* See *Off.*

**OBFIGŪS**, a, um, particip. from obsum.

**OBGANNIŌ** (ob & gannio), and **OBGAN-3NIŌ**, is, īvi and īi, ātum, n. and a. 4. to yell or yell before or against, mutter, murmur, say secretly and often. *Plaut.* Quin centies eadem impercm, atque ogganniam, tell, repeat, din in his ears. *Terent.* Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem obganniat, mutter in his ear, tout. *Apul.* Et statim, incertum quidnam, in aurem mulieris obganniat, whispered into her ear. *Id.* His obgan-nitis sermonibus.

**OBGERŌ** (ob & gero), or **OBGERŌ**, is, 3essi, estum, a. 3. to bear or give, give abundantly, apply. *Plaut.* osculum alicui. *Id.* amarum ad satietatem.

**OBHÆRĒŌ** (ob & hæreo), es, hæsi, n. 2. 2 to stick, stick fast, adhere, προσέχομαι, πρὸςκολλάομαι. *Sueton.* Claudia na-

em obhærentem Tiberin vado extra-xit. (*Perf.* see in *Ohhæresco.*)

**OBHÆRĒSCŌ** (ob & hæresco), is, hæsi, 2 n. 3. to stick fast, remain stuck, adhere, cleave. *Lucret.* In medio equus obhæ-sit flumine. *Sucton.* Consurgenti ei lacinia obhæsit, adhered to the seat. *Apul.* Lanosum aurum stirpibus con-nexum obhærescit. — Figur. *Senec.* Utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, has grown to them.

**OBHŌRRĒŌ** (ob & horreo), es, n. 2. to 2 look frightful or dreadful. *Plin.*

**OBJACEŌ** (ob & jaceo), es, eui, n. 2. to 2 lie against, over against, or in the way, ἀντικειμαι. *Tacit.* A meridie Ægyptus objacet: ab occasu Phœnices, et mare, *h. e.* lies against or along it. *Mela.* Græcia Ionis fluctibus objacet. *Plin.* Ep. Quæ (insula) illatum vento mare objacens frangat, lying in the way. — ¶ Also, to lie around, lie near or at. *Liv.* Saxa objacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntes. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Acheruntem obiho, ubi mortui thesauri objacent.

**OBJECTACŪLUM** (objecto), i, n. nny 3 thing placed before, as a bar or obstacle; hence, a dam, or dike. *Varr.*

**OBJECTAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a taunt, 3 reproach. *Apul.*

**OBJECTATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an upraising, 2 reproaching, reproach. *Cæs.*

**OBJECTIŌ** (objicio), ōnis, f. a throwing in the way, opposing; or a throwing or putting before. *Arnob.* Deos saxorum objectione tutari. — ¶ Also, an up-briding, objecting, charging. *Tertull.* nominis.

**OBJECTŌ** (frequentat. from objicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw in the way of, oppose, censure, προβάλλω. *Virg.* caput periclis. *Snlst.* alioquem periculis. *Virg.* Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam objectare animam? to ex-pose, endanger. *Stat.* Huc illuc clypeum objectans. — Also, to throw in the way, interpose. *Ovid.* moras. — ¶ Also, to throw into, plunge, immerse. *Virg.* caput fretis. — ¶ Also, to object, charge, upbraid, cast in one's teeth. *Cic.* Pro-brum non modo mihi nullum objectas, sed etiam laudem illustras meam. *Plaut.* alicui inopiam. *Salust.* alicui vecordiam. *Tacit.* crimen impudicitie. *Plaut.* Mihi objectant lenocinium face-re. — And, generally, to say any thing to a person which may displease him. *Plaut.* Cave illi objectes, te has emisse.

**OBJECTŌR** (objicio), ōris, m. one who charges, an upbraider. *Non.*

**OBJECTŌS** (Id.), us, m. a placing before, 2 setting up against or in the way, a lying be-fore, lying against, προβολή. *Plin.* Lu-nam occultari terre objectu. *Virg.* In-sula portum efficit objectu laterum. *Gell.* Regiones, quæ Tauri montis ob-jectu separantur. *Lucret.* Parmæ ob-jectum dare, to hold the shield before, hold out or oppose the shield. *Tacit.* Mollium objectus scandere, for moles objectas. — ¶ Also, object which presents itself to the sight, apperance, sight. *Nepos.* Quo repentino objectu viso.

**OBJECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from objicio. — ¶ Adj. lying before, lying opposite. *Cæs.* Insula objecta Alexandria. *Id.* Silva pro muro objecta. — ¶ Also, lying exposed, open to. *Cic.* Ad omnes easus subitorum periculum objecti sumus. *Id.* fortunæ. *Quintil.* calum-niantibus.

**OBII** (obeo), ōrum, m. mortui. *Apul.* (Al. leg. obitis.)

**OBJICIŌ** (ob & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. to throw or put before, throw to, hold before or hold out, offer, proffer, present, give, προβάλλω. *Varr.* Cum creverunt vituli, levandæ matres, pabulo vicini obji-ciendo in præsepis, throwing before them. *Plin.* cibum canibus. *Cic.* parricidæ cor-pus feris, to throw, cast. *Terent.* Etiam ar-gentum est ultro objectum, thrown to him, furnished him. *Cic.* Omnium objecta tela virtute perfregit. *Virg.* Oculis subito objicitur monstrum, is presented to his sight, appears. So, *Cic.* Signo objecto, monuit crassum. *Id.* Visum a deo objectum dormienti, offered, presented to his sight. — Hence, figur. to hold out, hold before. *Plaut.* Flos veteris vini meis naribus objectus est. *Liv.* Dele-

nimentum animis agri devisionem obji-cere. — Also, to impart, bring to or upon raise or excite in one, infuse, strike, cause, occasion, induce. *Terent.* alicui lætitiã. *Plaut.* alicui religionem, to raise a scruple in his mind. *Liv.* cui-piam eam mentem, ad patriam prodit, to bring him into the mind, raise or inspire the thought. *Plaut.* alicui lucrum. *Liv.* terrorem hosti, to strike fear. *Id.* Quæ ubi objecta spes est, was raised. *Cic.* metum et dolorem, to raise, bring on. *Id.* errorem, and errorem alicui, to oc-casion, cause. *Virg.* rabiem canibus, to inspire into. *Cic.* forem alicui. — So, Objici, to be caused or occasioned, to befall, happen to, meet, strike, fall to one's lot. *Terent.* Hoccine de impro-vo mali mihi objici tantum? *Cic.* Ob-jicitur animo metus, seizes upon the mind. — ¶ Also, to throw or place be-fore, by way of defence or obstacle, throw or place in the way, oppose, set against. *Cic.* Alpium vallum contra ascensum Gallorum objicio et oppono. *Cæs.* Carros pro vallo objecerant. *Virg.* clypeos ad tela, oppose, hold out against. *Cæs.* faucibus portas navem submer-sam. *Horat.* nubem fraudibus, throw a cloud before them, and so, hide them from sight. *Liv.* fores; vad, *Virg.* portas, shut to, throw to, close. So, also, *Cæs.* Quom se legio objecisset Pompeianis copiis. *Nep.* Fabius se Hannibali ob-jecit. *Cic.* se talis hostium. — Hence, to expose. *Cic.* consulem morti. *Id.* caput ineam civium furori. So, also, *Id.* me pro salute vestra in tot dimicati-ones. (See, also, *Objectus.*) — Also, mere-ly, to put before, place in front. *Hirt.* Turres, funibus jumentisque objectis, movebant (unless it be the same with adjectis, *h. e.* attached thereto). — ¶ Also, to throw out against one, cast in one's teeth, object, taunt or reproach with, tout with, upbraid, lay to one's charge, accuse. *Virg.* Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda memento. *Cic.* Doce, in illorum judiciis quid, præter hoc vene-num Oppianici, non modo in criminis, sed in maledicti loco sit objectum. *Id.* quippiam in alioquem. *Id.* alicui igno-bilitatem. *Id.* furta, largitiones, libi-dines alicui. — So, *Cic.* Objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse. — And, *Cic.* Non tibi objicio, quod spoliasti, &c. *Id.* Objicit, ut probrum, Marco, quod is duxisset, &c. — And, *Cic.* De Cispio mihi tu objicies, quem, &c. *Brut.* and *Cæs.* in *Cic.* Ep. Quin nobis de morte Cæsaris objiceres. — In the passive. *Ovid.* Cypassis objicitur aliquid fecisse. — Objecta, ōrum, n. things laid to one's charge, charges, accusations. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Objexim, is, for obje-cerim. *Plaut.* — Obicis, for objicis; obicit, for objicit. *Lucan.* — ¶ See, also, *Objectus*, a, um.

**OBIRASCŌR** (ob & irascor), ēris, dep. 3. 2 to be angry or angry nt. *Senec.* fortuna. *Apul.* Cum male audiunt, obiras-cuntur.

**OBIRATIŌ** (obirascor), ōnis, f. anger. *Cic.*

**OBIRATŪS** (ob & iratus), a, um, adj. an-3 grū. *Liv.* fortunæ.

**OBITER** (for ob iter, *h. e.* in itinere), adv. by the way, in going along, as one goes along, ἐν παρόδῳ. *Plin.* Quas (rotas) aqua versus obiter, as it runs. *Id.* Transmeant faucium tumorem, calfac-taque obiter foveant, during the pas-sage; as they pass through. *Juvenal.* Curret, atque obiter legēt. *Plin.* Flu-mina ad lavandam hanc ruinam du-cere obiter, *h. e.* to turn, so that they do not stop running, but wash as they flow. — ¶ Hence, in passing, by the way, by the by, at the same time, incidentally. *Petron.* Ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant. *Juvenal.* Verberat, atque obiter faciem linīt. *Pain.* Licet obiter vanitatem Magicam hic quoque conagure, by the way, as I pass. *Id.* Obiter dictum sit. — ¶ Also, forthwith, straightway, presently. *Quintil.* decl.

**OBITŪS** (Id.), us, m. a going to, visiting; coming up, meeting. *Apul.* Multarum civitatum obitu, visiting, going round. *Terent.* Ut voluptati obitus tuis sit, meet-ing. — ¶ Also, a going down, setting

*Cic. Solis, et Lunæ, reliquorumque siderum.* — ¶ Also, *downfall, ruin.* *Cic. Post obitum occasuque nostrum, h. e. being driven into exile.* *Id. Obitus (pl.) omnium, h. e. omnium rerum.* — ¶ Also, *death, decease.* *D. Brut. ad Cic. Obitus consulum.* *Nep. Post illorum obitum.* — ¶ Also, *conduct, execution, undertaking.* *Tertull. fugæ.*

**OBITUS**, a, um, particip. from *obeo*.

**OBJURGATIO** (*objurgo*), *ōnis, f. a scolding, chiding, rebuking, reproving, reprimand; reproof, reprehension, reprimand, blame, ἐπιτιμήσις.* *Cic. Ut monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia careat.* *Id. Admonitio, quasi lenior objurgatio.* *Quintil. Plurce mordebit objurgatio, hunc honor excitabit.*

**OBJURGATOR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m. a rebuker, chider, scolder, blamer, ἐπιτιμητής.* *Cic. Illic noster objurgator.* *Id. Non modo accusator, sed ne objurgator quidem ferendus est is, qui, &c.*

**OBJURGATORIUS** (*objurgator*), a, um, *adj. reprehensory, chiding, blaming, reproving, scolding, ἐπιτιμητικός.* *Cic. Una cum illius objurgatoria (epistola), tibi meam quoque misi.* *Gell. Vultu sonituque vocis objurgatorio.*

**OBJURGARE** (*frequentat. from objurgo*), 3 as, a. 1. *to chide, or chide often.* *Plaut.*

**OBJURGUS** (*ob & jurgo*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1. to chide, reprehend, rebuke, reprove, scold, reprimand, ἐπιτιμάω.* *Cic. Objurgavit M. Cælium, sicut neminem unquam parens.* *Id. aliquem in aliqua re.* *Id. Me de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas.* *Id. Cum objurgarer, quod pæne desperem.* *Id. Cæsar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit.* — With a double *accus.* *Plaut. hæc me.* — Hence, *to taunt, twit.* *Quintil. Objurgantibus, ut duxisset, &c.* — Also, *to admonish by chiding.* *Cic. Objurgas me, ut sim firmior.* — Also, *to endeavor to deter, deter, dissuade, roarr.* *Plaut. mea peccatis.* — ¶ Also, *to punish, chastise, correct.* *Petron. Colaphis objurgare puerum.* *Senec. aliquem verberibus.* *Id. Non committam, ut sestertio centies objurgandus sis, h. e. multandus, fined.*

**OBJURGUESCERE** (*ob & languesco*), es, 1 gni, n. 3. *to become languid, grow feeble, faint.* *Cic.*

**OBJURQUE** (*ob & lacus*), as, *to dig and 3 make excavations about vines and trees either for the rain, or to tear out the weeds.* *Colum.*

**OBJURQUE** (*ob & laqueus*), as, a. 1. 3 *wind about, bind about, embrace, surround.* *Tertull. argento gemmas, to set.*

**OBLATIUS** (*offero*), *ōnis, f. an offering, 3 giving or bestowing freely.* *Eumen. Milites tui te omnibus honorum oblationibus prætulere.* *Pandect. Si maritus ad oblationem Dei uxori donavit.* — ¶ Also, *a present.* *Cod. Theod. Oblationem amplissimi ordinis partim remittimus vobis, h. e. oblativum aurum (see the next word).*

**OBLATIVUS**, and **OBLATIVUS** (*Id.*), a, 3 um, *adj. offered or given freely.* *Cod. Theod. aurum, h. e. n present made by the senate at certain times, a gratuitous offering.*

**OBLATIVUS** (*Id.*), a, um, *adj. same as 3 Oblativus.* *Symmach. Oblativis functionibus obnoxius.*

**OBLATOR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m. an offerer.* *Ter-3 tull. Oblatorem animæ sue pro populi salute.*

**OBLATRATOR** (*oblatro*), *ōris, m. a barker 3 at others, railer.* *Sidan.*

**OBLATRATRIX** (*oblatrator*), *icis, f. a 3 woman that barks or rails at others, καθυλακτρίς.* *Plaut.*

**OBLATRARE** (*ob & latro*), as, n. and a. 1. 2 *to bark at, rail or carp on, καθυλακτέω.* *Senec. Quid illum oblatentem tibi exterere tentas? Sil. Infamia vulgi sovet, oblatratque Senatium.*

**OBLATIVUS**, a, um, *particip. from offero.*

**OBLECTABILIS** (*oblecto*), e, *adj. pleas-3 ant, agreeable.* *Auson.*

**OBLECTAMEN** (*Id.*), *īnis, n. a delight, 3 pleasure, amusement.* *Oct. Flores, quos oblectamina nato porrigeret.*

**OBLECTAMENTUM** (*Id.*), *i, n. that which 3 delights or pleases, delight, pleasure, amusement, diversion.* *Cic. Ut mee senectutis requiem oblectamentumque noscatis.* *Id. Oblectamenta puerorum*

**OBLECTATIO** (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. a delighting, 3 pleasing, delight, pleasure, τέρψις.* *Cic. Indagatio ipsa rerum habet oblectationem, affords delight.* *Id. Oblectatio animi.*

**OBLECTATOR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m. one who de-3 lights, a charmer, pleaser.* *Apul.*

**OBLECTATORIUS** (*oblectator*), a, um, 3 *adj. affording pleasure or delight, pleasing.* *Gell.*

**OBLECTO** (*ob & lacto*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1. to delight, amuse, entertain, please, di-3 vert, τέρπω.* *Cic. Ut te oblectes, scire cupio.* *Id. Cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt.* *Id. Qui se agri cultione oblectabant.* *Terent. In eo me oblecto, h. e. in him.* *Cic. Hæc studia senectutem oblectant.* *Horat. Fabula oblectat populū.* — *Pass.* *Oblectari, to be delighted, take delight or pleasure.* *Cic. Ludis oblectamur et ducimur.* — ¶ Also, *to pass or spend agreeably, or merely to pass, while away.* *Ovid. lacrymabile tempus studio.* *Ta-3 cet. iners otium.*

**OBLENIUS** (*ob & lenio*), is, a. 4. *to soothe, 2 soften, allay.* *Senec.*

**OBLENDERE** (*ob & lædo*), is, *īsi, īsum, a. 3. to 3 squeeze closely or to dent, crush, close by pressure, strangle, throttle, choke, κατὰ-3 χω.* *Cic. fragm. Libertus duobus digitu-3 lis gulam oblisit.* *Colum. Nec angustiae (stabilorum) fetus oblidant.*

**OBLEGAMENTUM** (*oblego*), *i, n. a band, 3 bandage; also, an obligation, of a law, 3 for instance.* *Tertull.*

**OBLEGATIO** (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. a binding, ty-3 ing; hence, an entangling; insnaring, involving.* *Pandect. innocentium, se. in lawsuits.* — Also, *a binding, engaging, obliging; and among jurists, a binding of a person or thing, a pledging, an obligation.* *Cic. and Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *the being bound, an impeding or obstructive.* *Justin. lingue.* — Hence, *the connection between debtor and creditor; the right of the creditor and the obligation of the debtor.* *Pandect.* — Also, *the right to hold in pledge or mortgage, as also, the state of pledge or mortgage.* *Pandect. Animi, et sententia, maxime præsertim in rebus pro altero, quam pecunie, obligatio.*

**OBLEGATORIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, *adj. bind-3 ing, obligatory.* *Pandect.*

**OBLEGATUS**, a, um, *particip. from oblego.* — ¶ *Adj. under obligation, obliged.* *Plin. Ep. Quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligator abit.*

**OBLEGO** (*ob & ligo*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to tie to or into, tie round, bind about or upon.* *Auet. ad Herenn. Obligatus corio, bound into a leathern sack.* *Plin. Muscus articulis obligatus, bound upon.* — Also, *to bind together, to bind up.* *Cic. vulnus.* *Plaut. Medicus ait, se obligasse exus fractum Æsculapio, Apollini autem brachium.* *Tuclit. Obligare venas, tie up, close.* *Plaut. Cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, h. e. tie up the letter.* *Varr. Sarcolum libro obligare.* *Colum. Nec minus mille ducentos manipulos unns obligat.* *Apie. Obligare cibum ovis, to give a firmness or consistency to.* *Senec. Obligatis oculis in aliquem incurere, h. e. blindfolded, hoodwinked.* *Cic. aliquem, to tie him up, h. e. to bandage his wounds or a diseased part of his body.* — ¶ *Figur. to bind, occupy, engage, confine.* *Cic. Hoc judicio districtus atque obligatus.* — Also, *to bind, make one guilty of any thing.* *Cic. ludos scelere, h. e. make them impious or profane, cause them to be now impious; as it were, make them indebted to pay the punishment of the crime.* *So, Cic. populū Rom. scelere, h. e. make them guilty of an impious act.* *Sueton. se scelere, to commit.* *Scæv. ap. Gell. se furti, he guilty of, commit.* *Cic. Ne impia fraude aut anii superstitione obligemur, become guilty of, fall into, commit.* — Also, *to bind, by magic, render inactive.* *Paul. Sent. aliquem.* — Also, *to bind, tie up, oblige, put under obligation, make liable, for instance, by a promise, an oath, suretiship, a bond, a benefit, the law, &c.* *Liv. Obligari fœdere.* *Id. aliquem sponsione.* *Id. vadem tribus millibus æris, to the payment of, &c.* *Sueton. se in acta alicujus, se. to obey and observe.* *Pandect. se chirographo ad aliquid.* *Id. Obligari*

*tutelæ et furti (sc. actione).* *Id. He reditas obligat nos æri alieno.* *Cic. se nexu.* *Id. aliquem militiae sacramento bind by the military oath, administer the oath of service.* *Id. Voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, are bound to, placéd under obligation to.* *Id. aliquem sibi liberalitate.* *Id. aliquem beneficio valde, oblige him greatly.* *Plin. Ep. Obligabis me, will oblige me.* *Id. Pro amicis obligari tibi, to become obligated to you.* *Ovid. Quanquam hoc datur ipsius actis, obligor ipse tamen, I am myself obliged by it.* *Cic. Dolabellam antea tantummodo diligebam: obligatus ei nihil eram.* *Horat. Prometheus obligatus alti, h. e. bound over, devoted, sentenced to suffer his punishment from.* — Hence, *to pledge, plight, mortgage, bind or engage by security to another.* *Sueton. prædia fratri. Pandect. rem alii pignoris nomine.* *Id. bona sua pignori, h. e. to pledge.* *Cic. Prædia soluta meliore ir causa sunt, quam obligata, mortgaged, burdened with a mortgage.* *So, Cic. fidem suam populo Rom. plight his faith, pledge his word.* — Also, *Ovid. Obligor, ut tangam fera litora, I must touch, I am compelled or commanded to, &c.* — Also, *Horat. Obligatam dapem redde Jovi, h. e. solemnly promised and now due.*

**OBLEGURTOR** (*obligurio, which seems 3 not to occur*), *ōris, m. one that squanders or spends in dainties or banqueting.* *Jul. Firmie.*

**OBLEMO** (*ob & limo*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to cover with slime, to bemire, περιπλάττω.* *Cic. Nilus oblimatos agros relinquit.* *Hence, Virg. Sulcos oblimet inertes.* — ¶ *Figur. to blind, dull, confuse, perplex, obscure, as if by stopping up with mud.* *Solin. and Claudian.* — ¶ Also, *figur. to cover with slime, throw into the mire, h. e. squander shamefully.* *Horat. rem patris (several derive this from lima; to file away, wear away, squander).*

**OBLENIUS** (*ob & lenio*), is, *īvi, itum, a. 4. 3 same as Oblino.* *Colum.*

**OBLENO** (*ob & lino*), is, *īvi, litum, a. 3. 3 to daub or smear over, bedaub, besmear, επιχρίω, περιχρίω.* *Varr. se visco.* *Plaut. malas cerussa.* — So, also, *Oblitus, a, um.* *Cic. unguentis.* *Id. cæno, bespattered, bedaubed.* *Colum. Ora urceolorum oblita, pitched over, sealed.* — Hence, *to fill with any thing, cover all over.* *Varr. Villa oblita tabulis.* *Cic. Faciæ oblita Latio, anointed, filled; somewhat as we say, steeped.* *Horat. Actor divitis oblitus, covered, clothed.* — Also, *to smear or blur over what one has written, to blot out, strike out, erase, because the ancients wrote in wax.* *Gell.* — Also, *to stop up by smearing, plaster up.* *Martial. Oblinitur, si qua est suspicio rimæ.* — ¶ Also, *to befoul, defile, dirty.* *Varr. catulos.* — *Figur. to bedaub, stain, distain, soil, foul, corrupt.* *Cic. Ut eloquentia se externis oblineret moribus.* *Id. Parricidio oblitus.* *Id. Stultitia oblita omnia.* *Auet. ad Herenn. Exornationes si crebra collocabuntur, oblitan reddunt crationem, make it tawdry, gaudy but not neat.* *Horat. aliquem versibus atris, to blueken, defame, asperse, traduce.* — ¶ *Plaut. os alicui, h. e. to deceive, palm something on him.* — ¶ *Perf. Oblini.* *Varr. ap. Prise.*

**OBLIQUATIUS** (*oblique*), *ōnis, f. a wind-3 ing obliquely, oblique direction, bending, winding.* *Macrob.*

**OBLIQUATUS**, a, um, *part. and adj. from oblique, turned obliquely, oblique, ἀσπρ.* *Apul. and Ammian.*

**OBLIQUE** (*obliquus*), *adv. obliquely, side-3 ways, athwart, aslant, slantwise, sidelong, πλαγίως, λοξῶς.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur. obliquely, indirectly, covertly, by implication.* *Tuclit. Castigatis per litteras oblique Patribus.* *Id. Fufium consulem oblique perstringens.*

**OBLIQUITAS** (*Id.*), *ātis, f. obliquity, ob-2 liqueness, sidelong or slanting direction.* *Plin.*

**OBLIQUO** (*Id.*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to make oblique, turn sideways or awry, cause to go transverse, turn aside, slant, curve, crook, twist, bend in an oblique direction, πλαγιάω, λοξῶω.* *Ovid. Contra diem radiosque micantes obliquantem occu-*



los, turning his eyes obliquely. *Ammian.*  
 Obliquato aspectu conspicere, turned  
 awry, sidelong. *Stat.* Ille paventes obli-  
 quavit equos. *Lucan.* Vastos obliquent  
 flumina fontes, h. e. torqueant, et in se  
 vertant. *Plin.* Lunatis (mare Caspi-  
 um) obliquatur eoribus. *Tacit.* Obli-  
 quare crinem, nodoque substringere.  
*Virg.* sinus (velorum) in ventum, h. e.  
 turns the sails so as to take the wind obliquely  
 or sidewise; veers to the wind. *Ovid.*  
 in latus ense, h. e. strikes an oblique and  
 cutting blow (not thrust). — Hence,  
*Stat.* Obliquat preces, h. e. addresses  
 them not directly and openly, but covertly  
 and dissemblingly. *Apul.* Obliquata re-  
 sponsa dare, h. e. not direct and plain,  
 but indefinite and inexplicable.

**OBLIQUŪS** (probably ob & liquis), a, um,  
 adj. oblique, awry, sidelong, thwart, turn-  
 ed sideways, slant, slanting, transverse,  
 not straight or perpendicular, λοξός, πλά-  
 γος. *Cic.* Animal omne ut vult, ita  
 utitur motu prono, obliquo, supino.  
*Cæs.* Obliqui ordines in quincuncem  
 dispositi. *Id.* Obliquo itinere locum  
 aliquem petere. *Plin.* Antigoni regis  
 imaginem obliquam fecit, in profile. *Ho-  
 rat.* Verres obliquum meditans ictum  
 (because his tusks are on the sides of his  
 head). *Ovid.* Amnis cursibus obliquis  
 fluens. *Plin.* Polypi natant obliqui in ea-  
 put. *Id.* Obliquo capite speculari, with  
 the head awry. *Ovid.* Obliqua subsidit  
 Aquarius urna, inverted. *Plin.* Ex obli-  
 quo; or, *Ovid.* Ab obliquo; or, *Horat.* Per  
 obliquum; or, *Plin.* In obliquum, from  
 the side, sideways, not straight on. *So,*  
*Apul.* Oculis obliquum respiciens. *Cic.*  
 Hos, qui incolunt terram, partim obli-  
 quos, partim aversos, partim etiam ad-  
 versos stare vobis, sideways to us, not in a  
 direct line. *Ovid.* Hujus in obliquo mis-  
 sum stetit inguine ferrum. *Id.* Illa deam  
 obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, with  
 a sidelong glance, with oblique eye, as the  
 envious and grudging do. *Horat.* Non  
 obliquo oculo mea commoda limat.  
*Liv.* Obliqui colles, leading in an oblique  
 direction, where one must ascend obliquely.  
*Plin.* Positio Signiferi circa media sui  
 obliquior est, more oblique, more slanting.  
 — ¶ Hence, figur. of kindred. *Stat.*  
 genus, h. e. not of the same mother with  
 ourselves, of a concubine. *Lucan.* sau-  
 guis, collateral, not direct. — ¶ Of lan-  
 guage, which does not go straight for-  
 ward, but expresses itself in hints and  
 implications, oblique, sidelong, indirect,  
 covert. *Sueton.* Obliquis orationibus  
 carpere aliquem. *Tacit.* insectatio.  
*Quintil.* Jaculari in aliquem obliquis sen-  
 tentiis. — ¶ In grammar. *Quintil.*  
 Casus obliqui, the oblique cases, h. e. all  
 the cases; except the nomin. and vocat.,  
 which are called recti. *Justin.* Obliqua  
 oratio, h. e. when a thing is related by the  
 accus. and infin. in relating the words or  
 describing the sentiments of another,  
 where he is not represented as speak-  
 ing in the first person; this construc-  
 tion sometimes occurs without any  
 verb for the infin. to depend upon. *So,*  
*Quintil.* allocutio. — ¶ *Flor.* Obli-  
 quus adversus aliquem, envious, hostile.

**OBLIŪS**, a, um, particip. from obli-  
 do.

**OBLIŪS** (ob & laesco), is, itui, n. 3.  
 to hide one's self, become hid, be conceal-  
 ed, ἐπιλανθάνω. *Cic.*

**OBLIŪTERATIŪS**, or **OBLIŪTERATIŪS**  
 3 (oblitero), ōnis, f. an effacing, erasing,  
 cancelling, effacement, obliteration, blotting  
 out from remembrance. *Plin.* Tanto ma-  
 gis deprehendi æris oblitteratio potest,  
 h. e. fundendi æris scientia oblitterata.  
*Ammian.* Pacem cum præteritorum oblit-  
 teratione obsecrantes, h. e. amnesty.

**OBLIŪTERATOR**, or **OBLIŪTERATOR**  
 3 (Id.), ōris, m. a blotter out, obliterator.  
*Tertull.*

**OBLIŪTERŪS**, or **OBLIŪTERŪS** (ob & litte-  
 ra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to blot out, strike  
 out, obliterate. *Tacit.* nomina. —  
 ¶ Hence, to blot or strike out, annu-  
 late, obliterate, abolish, cancel, erase, bring  
 into oblivion, make to be forgotten, ἀπα-  
 ρίτω. *Cic.* Publici mei beneficii memo-  
 ria privatam offensionem oblitterave-  
 runt. *Liv.* Non tamen oblitterare fa-  
 mam rei male gestæ potuit. *Id.* Oblit-  
 terare memoriam. *Sueton.* Silentio rem

oblitterare. *Liv.* adversum prospera  
 pugna. *Id.* In anime oblitterari, to be  
 forgotten.

**OBLIŪTERŪS**, a, um, adj. from *Oblitteratus*.  
*Næv.* ap. *Gell.*

**OBLIŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *Oblivis-  
 cor*, which see; having forgotten, hence,  
 forgetful, unmindful.

**OBLIŪTUS**, a, um, particip. from *oblino*.

**OBLIŪVIALIS** (oblivio), e, adj. oblivious.  
 3 *Prudent.*

**OBLIŪVIŪS** (obliviscor), ōnis, f. a forget-  
 ting, failure or slip of memory, forget-  
 fulness, λήθη. *Cic.* Omne reliquum  
 tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli,  
 sed ad comparationem novi contulit.  
*Id.* Laudem alicujus ab oblivione vind-  
 dicare, to snatch or rescue from oblivion,  
 save from being forgotten. *Liv.* Dare  
 aliquid oblivioni, to consign to oblivion,  
 forget. *Cic.* Id ipsum nisi esset Ennii  
 testimonio eognitum, hunc vetustas  
 oblivione obruisset. *Id.* Venire in obli-  
 vionem alicujus rei, h. e. come to forget,  
 forget. *Plin.* Capere oblivionem rei,  
 to forget. *Cic.* Capit eos oblivio justi-  
 tiæ, h. e. they forget it. *Senec.* Satis erat,  
 ista in oblivionem ire, h. e. become  
 forgotten. *Liv.* Aliquem in oblivionem  
 rei adducere, h. e. make him forget it.  
*Cic.* Jacere in oblivione, to be forgotten.  
*Id.* Injurias oblivione contriveram, h. e.  
 had utterly forgotten them. *Sueton.* Per  
 oblivionem, out of forgetfulness, from a  
 failure of memory. *Id.* Omnium factu-  
 rum dictorumque oblivionem sanxit,  
 h. e. amnesty. *So, Justin.* Discordiarum  
 oblivio. — Plur. *Horat.* Tuos labores  
 carpere obliviones. — ¶ Also, forget-  
 fulness, as habitual. *Sueton.*

**OBLIŪVIŪSŪS** (oblivio), a, um, adj. for-  
 getting easily or soon, apt to forget, for-  
 getful, ἐπιλήσιμος. *Cic.* homines. *Ter-  
 tall.* Homo obliiviosissimus. — ¶ Also,  
 causing forgetfulness, oblivious; as wine.  
*Horat.*

**OBLIŪVISCŪR** (unc.), ōris, oblitus sum,  
 dep. 3. to forget, let slip from the mem-  
 ory, lose all recollection of, ἐπιλανθάνομαι.  
 With accus. *Cic.* Obliviscor jam inju-  
 rias. *Id.* Artificium obliviscatur, et  
 studium deponat. *Id.* Subito totam  
 causam oblitus est. *Horat.* Oblivis-  
 cendus illis, to be forgotten by them. —  
 With genit. *Cic.* Memini, nec unquam  
 obliviscar noctis illius. *Cæs.* Oblivisci  
 veteris contumeliæ. *Tacit.* Oblivis-  
 cendum offensarum de bello agitanti-  
 bus, h. e. offences must be forgotten by  
 those who, &c. — With infin. *Terent.*  
 dicere aliquid. — With accus. and infin.  
*Cic.* Obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium  
 viros esse primarios. — With quid.  
 Etiam in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid  
 paulo ante posuisset. — Also, *Catull.*  
 Oblito dimisit pectore cuncta, forgetful,  
 not remembering. *Ovid.* Oblitum pala-  
 tum, forgetful, not remembering the pro-  
 hibition. — Hence, *Senec.* Obliti sui,  
 knowing nothing of their former selves,  
 namely, after death. — Also, *Terent.*  
 Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, have for-  
 gotten myself, h. e. have not my thoughts  
 about me. — Also, *Virg.* Nec oblitus  
 sui est Ithacus, nor did Ulysses forget  
 himself, h. e. act inconsistently with him-  
 self. — ¶ *Figur.* to forget, h. e. to  
 cause forgetfulness. *Catull.* Obliviscent-  
 bus sæclis, h. e. bringing oblivion. — Al-  
 so, to forget, not to act according to, not  
 to have regard to, not to observe, to lose.  
*Cic.* Me oblitum consuetudinis et insti-  
 tuti mei. *Id.* O paterni generis oblite,  
 forgetful, unmindful. *Virg.* Poma sine-  
 cos oblitia prælo, h. e. having lost. *Ovid.*  
 pudoris. — ¶ Oblitus, a, um, passively.  
*Virg.* Oblita mihi carmina

**OBLIŪVIUM**, ii, n. same as *Oblivio*. *Tacit.*  
 2 — Oftener in the plur. *Virg.* Lethæi  
 ad fluminis undas longa oblivia potant.  
*Horat.* Ducere sollicitæ oblivia vitæ,  
 h. e. to forget. *So, Ovid.* Agere oblivia  
 laudis Herculeæ, h. e. to forget, say noth-  
 ing of, pass by. *Id.* Succi, patriæ faci-  
 unt qui oblivia, induce forgetfulness.

**OBLIŪVIŪS** (oblivio), a, um, adj. gone  
 3 into oblivion, forgotten, obsolete. *Varr.*  
 verba.

**OBLIŪCŪS** (ob & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 2 to let out for hire. *Justin.* operam ad  
 puteos exhauriendos. *Sueton.* Quæ ad

epulum pertinebant, macellaris obloca-  
 ta, h. e. for them to furnish.

**OBLOŪGŪLŪS** (dimin. from oblongus),  
 3 a, um, adj. somewhat long, rather long.  
*Gell.*

**OBLOŪGŪS** (ob & longus), a, um, adj.  
 2 of considerable length, rather long, ob-  
 long, ἐπιμήκης, παραμήκης. *Liv.* Fala-  
 rica, missile telum hastili oblongo. *Vi-  
 truv.* Foramen oblongius fit tanto, quan-  
 tum, &c. *Plin.* (de gemmis.) Figura  
 oblonga maxime probatur. *Tacit.* For-  
 man Britannicæ oblongæ scutulæ assi-  
 milavere.

**OBLOŪQUIUM** (obloquor), ii, n. contra-  
 3 diction, opposition, obloquy. *Sidon.*

**OBLOŪQUŪR** (ob & loquor), ōris, quātus  
 or cūsus sum, dep. 3. to speak against  
 a person or thing, speak while another  
 speaks, gainsay, interrupt, παραλέω.  
*Plaut.* Te morare, mihi dum obloquere.  
*Cic.* Tu vero ut me et appelles, et inter-  
 pellas, et obloquare, et colloquare ve-  
 lim. *Id.* Tacita vestra exspectatio,  
 quæ mihi obloqui videtur: quid ergo?  
*Plin.* Dederat natura vocem saxis, re-  
 spondentem homini, immo vero et oblo-  
 quentem. *Curt.* Notatis, qui ferocis-  
 sime oblocuti erant, singulos manu cor-  
 ruit. — ¶ Also, of musical sounds.  
*Ovid.* Non avis obloquitur, h. e. cantu  
 non obstreperit. *Virg.* Obloquitur nu-  
 meris septem discrimina vocum, h. e.  
 accompanies his verses with the lute  
 (which has seven strings or notes),  
 mingles the notes of the lute with the  
 song. — ¶ Also, to disapprove, blame,  
 condemn. *Senec.* Non desistam votis  
 obstreperere. Quid mi? cum maximi  
 malorum optaverimus, et ex gratu-  
 latione natum sit, quidquid obloquimur.  
 — ¶ Also, to rail at one, reproach,  
 abuse. *Catull.*

**OBLOŪQUŪTŪR** (obloquor), or **OBLOŪCŪ-  
 TŪR**, ōris, m. a gainsayer, interrupter.  
*Plaut.*

**OBLOŪCTATIŪS** (oblocutor), ōnis, f. a stri-  
 3 ving against, struggling, vehement opposi-  
 tion. *Arnob.* Pertinaci oblocutione  
 virtutis, h. e. on the part of virtue

**OBLOŪCTŪR** (ob & luctor), āris, ātus  
 3 sum, dep. 1. to strive against, struggle  
 or contend with, ἀντιπαλαίω. *Colum.*  
 Fruticibus oblocutator pertinaciter, pulls  
 at. *Virg.* Genibusque adversæ oblocu-  
 tor arene. *Curt.* Diu flumini oblocu-  
 tatus, struggled with. *Stat.* Oblocutantia  
 saxa submovit, resisting his force. —  
*Figur.* *Curt.* difficultatibus, obliivioni.

**OBLOŪDŪS** (ob & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n.  
 3 3. to play, or play before others, παίζω.  
*Plaut.* Obludunt, quo custodem oblect-  
 ent per joculum et ludum. — ¶ Al-  
 so, to deceive, mock, delude. *Prudent.*  
 Terrarum tibi forma duplex obludit.

**OBLOŪRIDŪS** (ob & luridus), a, um, adj.  
 3 same as *Luridus*, or valde luridus. *Am-  
 min.*

**OBMARCESCŪS** (ob & marcesco), is, n.  
 3 3. same as *Marcesco*. *Lucil.* ap. *Næv.*  
 Obmarcescebat febris.

**OBMŪLIŪR** (ob & molior), iris, itus  
 sum, dep. 4. to push or throw up before  
 something, build or pile up against, as a  
 barrier or defence, προβάλλω. *Curt.*  
 Arborum truncos, et saxa obmoliuntur.  
 — Also, to stop up or obstruct, block up,  
 by throwing something before it. *Liv.*

**OBMŪVEŪS**, es, same as *Admovo*. A  
 3 sacrificial word. *Cato.*

**OBMŪRMŪRATIŪS** (obmurmuro), onis, f.  
 3 a murmuring against. *Ammian.* Ob-  
 murmuratio gravis exoritur, concrepan-  
 tibus centruris, &c.

**OBMŪRMŪRŪS** (ob & murmuro), as, āvi,  
 ātum, n. and a. 1. to murmur against, to  
 or at, καταγογγύζω. *Ovid.* Precibusque  
 meis obmurmurat ipse. — Also, to mur-  
 mur or mutter at something, or, merely,  
 to mutter. *Sueton.* Identidem obmur-  
 murasse: Τί γάρ, &c.

**OBMŪSSITŪS** (ob & mussito), as, a. 1.  
 3 to murmur or mutter against any one,  
 or, simply, to mutter. *Tertull.*

**OBMŪSSŪS** (ob & musso), as, a. 1. same  
 3 as *Obmussito*. *Tertull.*

**OBMŪTESCŪS** (ob & mutesco), is, ūtui, n.  
 3. to become dumb, be struck dumb or  
 mute, lose one's speech, κωφάμαι. *Plin.*  
 Umbra ejus (hyenæ) contactu obmu-  
 tescere. — Also, to become dumb, speech-

less, mute, for a time, from terror or some other cause. *Virg.* Æneas aspectu obmutuit amens. *Cels.* Qui ebrius obmutuit. *Cic.* Huic linguam obmutuisse. — Figur. to become dumb, h. e. to cease. *Cic.* Dolor animi obmutuit. — ¶ Also, to be silent. *Cic.* De me nulla obmutescet vetustas. *Virg.* Pressoque obmutuit ore.

OBNATŪS (ob & nascor), a, um, particip. 2 growing up or about. *Liv.* Inter obnata ripis salicta.

OBNEXŪS (ob & nexus), us, m. same as 3 *Nexus.* *Tertull.*

OBNIGER (ob & niger), Igra, Igrum, adj. 2 black, blackish, or very black. *Plin.*

OBNISŪS, same as Obnixus.

OBNITŪR (ob & nitor), ēris, ixus or 2 isus sum, dep. 3. to bear, press, push against, strive against something. *Virg.* Arboris obnixus trunco. *Nep.* Obnixo genu scuto, set or pressed against. *Liv.* Obnixi urgebant, pressing against them. *Virg.* Portam torquet, obnixus latis humeris, bearing against it with his broad shoulders. *Lucret.* Navigia obniti undis, struggle against the waves. — ¶ Figur. to strive against, struggle or contend with, or, simply, to struggle, strive, endeavor. *Vclli.* Triumphum impedire obnitebantur. *Tacit.* Obniti adversis. *Virg.* Obniti contra. — ¶ See, also, *Obnixus*, a, um.

OBNIXE (obnixus), adv. strenuously, vigorously, earnestly, with might and main, pressingly, σὐντόως. *Terent.* Pedibus manibusque obnixie omnia facturum. *Senec.* Cui te obnixie rogo. *Claud. Mamert.* Obnixius argumentari.

OBNIXŪS, a, um, particip. from obnitor. — ¶ Adj. steadfast, firm, unyielding, obstinate, resolute. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Obnixus, adverbially. *Auson.* Obnixum taces, h. e. obstinate, pertinaciter, constanter.

OBNOXIE (obnoxius), adv. submissively, servilely, fearfully, timidly, abjectly, humbly. *Liv.* Sed magis obedient ventum in curiam, quam obnoxie dictas sententias accipimus. — ¶ Perhaps, on account of some offence. *Plaut. Stich.* 3. 2. 41. But the passage is very obscure.

OBNOXIŪS (Id.), as, a. l. h. e. facio obnoxium. *Claud. Mamert.*

OBNOXIŪSE (obnoxiosus), adv. *Plaut.* 3 Cedo manus igitur. (*Epid.*) Morantur nihil: atque arte colliga, nihil vero obnoxiose, h. e. perhaps, for a fault, guiltily.

OBNOXIŪSŪS (obnoxius), a, um, adj. 3 subject, submissive, obedient, complying. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, low, abject. *Enn. ap. Gell.*

OBNOXIŪS (ob & noxius), a, um, adj. 2 subject, in respect of punishment, punishable. *Plaut.* Ego tibi ne obnoxium esse fateor, culpæ competem. — ¶ Also, that has committed a crime or sin, guilty of the same. *Sallust.* Animus, neque delicto, neque lubricidini obnoxius. *Tibull.* Turpi mens obnoxia facto. *Ovid.* Communi obnoxia culpæ. — Hence, with genit. *Cod. Just.* Obnoxii criminum. *Liv.* pecuniæ debita (sc. causa). — And, absol. punishable, liable to punishment, accountable. *Pandect.* Ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum. *Liv.* Vestra obnoxia capita offerte. — Also, subject to pay a certain tax, or to furnish something. *Sacton.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, subject, submissive, obedient, complying. *Sallust.* Mitari ferro, nisi obnoxia foret, sc. sibi, if she did not comply with his wishes. *Liv.* Obnoxii vobis minus essemus, less compliant with your wishes. *Id.* Obnoxium sibi aliquid facere. *Sallust. fragm.* Te remoto procul, omnibus aliis obnoxiiis, subject, under the dominion or obeying the will of the Romans. *Tacit.* Amori uxoris obnoxius, h. e. attached or devoted to his wife. — Hence, obliged, under obligation, beholden to, bound by duty, bound. *Terent.* Tum uxori obnoxius sum, I am under obligation. *Sallust.* Plerique crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii. *Virg.* Nec fratris (the sun) obnoxia radiis surgere (videtur) Luna, seems to rise under no obligation to her brother, h. e. is so bright that she appears to shine by her own light. *Id.* Arva non rastris hominum obnoxia,

not indebted to the rake, but producing spontaneously. *Propert.* Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis, under no obligation to jewels, beautiful enough of itself. — Also, subject, slavish, abject, low, mean-spirited, not thinking for himself, fearful, cowardly, weak-headed, brow-beaten. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vivat hercule Cicero qui potest, supplex et obnoxius. *Liv.* Si reticeam, aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar: quorum alterum est hominis alienæ libertatis oblitus, alterum suæ. *Ovid.* Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, h. e. demissa, et speciem precantis servans. *Plin.* Obnoxii profecto animi, et infelicis ingenii est, deprehendi in furto male, quam mutuum reddere. — Also, *Liv.* Pax obnoxia, which renders him to whom it is granted subject to another. — ¶ Also, subject, liable. *Senec.* Nemo tam obnoxius iræ fuit. *Tacit.* Gens superstitioni obnoxia. *Horat.* Interdum pravis obnoxia. — Also, subject, liable, exposed, open, to something from without. *Tibull.* Cautes obnoxia ventis. *Ovid.* Terra nulli obnoxia bello. *Plin.* Olera nulli animalium obnoxia, herbs not liable to be browsed upon. *Id.* Terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia. *Tacit.* Urbs incendiis obnoxia. *Flor.* Servi per Fortunam in omnia obnoxii. *Tacit.* fortunæ. *Plin.* morbo. — And, absol. exposed, open, liable to danger and misfortune, weak. *Plin.* corpora, sickly, weakly. *Flor.* Juvenis tener, obnoxius, et opportunus injuriæ. *Senec.* In hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, h. e. this frail, weak, perishable body. *Plin.* flos, transient, delicate, weak. *Anst. Dial. de Orat.* Tanquam minus obnoxium sit offendere poetarum, quam oratorum studium, critical, hazardous. — ¶ Also, hurtful, injurious. *Colum.* — ¶ Comp. Obnoxior. *Senec.*

OBNUBILŪS (ob & nubilo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. l. to cloud or overload, envelop in clouds or mist, darken, obscure. *Figur.* obscure, obnubilare, επνεφέω. *Gell.* vultus serenitatem Stoici hominis. *Anian.* Sed obnubilabat hæc omnia (these virtues) vitium, obscured, darkened. *Apul.* Odore sulfuris juvenis inescatus atque obnubilatus, beclouded, dimmed, benumbed, stupefied, senseless. *Id.* Animam obnubilavit, she became senseless, powerless.

OBNUBILŪS (ob & nubilus), a, um, adj. 3 clouded, darkened, dark, obscure. *Cic. e poeta.*

OBNUBŪS (ob & nuho), is, ipsi, uptum, a. 3. to veil, cover, inwrap, σκεπάω, επικαλύπτω. *Virg.* comas amictu. *Cic.* I, lictor, colliga manus. caput obnubito.

OBNUNTIATŪS (obnuntio, or obnuncio), or OBNUNCIATŪS, ōnis, f. a declaration of bad omens, which are to prevent something from being done, ἀντυδικίς. *Cic.* Dirarum obnuntiatione neglecta. *Id.* Comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus.

OBNUNTIŪS (ob & nuntio, or nuncio), or OBNUNCIŪS, as, avi, atum, a. l. to tell, bring, announce any thing bad or unfortunate. *Terent.* Primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio. — In particular of the augurs or magistrates, to announce an unfavorable omen, in order to prevent the transaction of public business. *Cic.* Legem tribunis plebis tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur, ne obnuntiare concilio, ne legi intercedere liceret, to prevent an assembly from being held by reporting that the omens were inauspicious. *Liv.* Paulus obnuntiare jam efferenti porta signa collegæ jussit, ordered the ill omen to be reported to his colleague just marching out of the gate. *Sucton.* Lege agraria promulgata, obnuntiantem collegam foro expulit. *Cic.* Metellus postulavit, ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntietur.

OBNUPTŪS, a, um, particip. from obnubo. OBŪLEŪS (ob & oleo), es, lui, n. 2. to smell, or smell against or to, ὀζω. *Plaut.* Numnam ego obolui? — With acc. in answer to the question, of what? *Plaut.* Te dii omnes perdant: oboluiti allium, Joh! you smell of garlic. — Also, *Apul.*

Res obolet cani, the dog smells the thing — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Jam oboluit Casina procul, I smell Casina. *Id.* Oboluit marsupium huic istue, quod habes, h. e. she smells your purse.

OBŪLŪS (ὀβολός), i, m. an obole, small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm. *Vitruv.* — Hence, for a small sum, slight expense, a trifle. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a weight, the sixth part of a drachm. (*drachma*). *Plin.*

OBŪMINŪR (ob & ominor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to wish or prophesy something evil. *Apul.* Crurum ei fragium obominata.

OBŪRIŪR (ob & orior), ortus sum, iri, dep. 4. and 3. to rise or spring up against or before one, or to rise on a sudden, επιγίνομαι. *Plaut.* Tenebræ oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt. *Id.* Dolores mihi oboriuntur, come upon me, seize me. *Plin.* Capris cæcitas aboritur. *Liv.* Acrius de integro obortum est bellum. *Ovid.* Saxo concrevit oborto, having grown over him, or having grown. *Terent.* Tanta hæc lætitia oborta est. *Cic.* Lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboriatur, rises upon me, appears to me. — ¶ Simply for orior, to arise, come on. *Nep.* Tenebris obortis. *Virg.* Lacrimis faturo obortis, with tears, with eyes filled with tears.

OBŪRTŪS, particip. from oborior. OBŪRTŪS (oborior), us, m. a rising, 3 springing up. *Lucret.* (Others read odores.)

OBŪSCŪLABŪNDŪS (ob & osculabundus), a, um, participial adj. kissing repeatedly. *Apul.*

OBPALLESCO, OBPAŪDO, OBPAŪGO, and other words beginning with *Obp.* see *Obp.*

OBRAUCATŪS (ob & raucus), a, um, 3 particip. having become hoarse. *Solin.*

OBREPŪS (ob & repo), is, psi, ptum, u. 3. to creep to, creep up, steal on by degrees or imperceptibly, come upon by surprise, come upon suddenly, ὑπερσεισέρομαι, παρερπύω. *Tibull.* Et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte. — With dative. *Plin.* Quam levis vestigiis (feles) obrepunt avibus! *Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sæpe inscientibus nostris et cænantibus obrepit (Cratippus), creeps upon, steals upon, drops unexpectedly in. — ¶ Figur. to creep upon, steal upon, come on by surprise, insinuate one's self into any place, overtake. *Cic.* Qui enim citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? *Id.* Obrepit dies, at vides, the time is at hand, the day has crept up. *Id.* Imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, insinuate themselves into. *Plin.* Nec solis ortum incautis (galli galinacei) patiuntur obrepere. *Horat.* Longo operi fas est obrepere somnum. *Ovid.* Sed movet obrepens somnus anile caput. *Plaut.* In labore, atque in dolore mors obrepit interim. *Senec.* Mihi obrepit oblitio. *Cic.* Plancium non obrepisse ad honorem, did not make his way by intrigue. *So,* with accus. *Plaut.* Te obrepit fames. — Also, to take in, deceive, cheat slyly, take by surprise, overreach by surprise. *Plaut.* Nunquam tu mihi imprudenti obrepseris. *Quintil. declam.* Obreptum est credulitati tuæ, your credulity has been imposed upon.

OBREPŪS (obrepo), ōnis, f. a creeping 3 or stealing upon, a secret and deceitful approach, stealing a march upon, getting by secret arts, obreption. *Pandect.*

OBREPŪTŪS, or -CIŪS (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. surreptitious, attended with dissimulation and art. *Cod. Just.*

OBREPŪTIVE (obreptivus), adv. surreptitiously, clandestinely. *Cod. Theod.*

OBREPŪTIVŪS (obrepo), a, um, adj. clandestine. *Symmach.*

OBREPŪS (frequentat. from obrepo), as, avi, atum, n. l. to creep or steal on or upon, come, or come up imperceptibly. *Plaut.* Operatæ ne fuerint, ne quis obreptaverit. *Cic.* Et mihi decessionis dies ἀληθῶς obreptat.

OBRETŪS (ob & rete), is, a. 4. to catch in 3 a net, intangle, ἐμπλέκω. *Lucret.*

OBRIGESCŪS (ob & rigesco), is, gui, n. 3. to stiffen, become stiff or frozen. *Cic. nive.* *Id.* Quum pæne obriguisset.

ὄBRÖBÖRATIÖ (ob & roboro), önis, f. 3 rigidity and hardness of the nerves. Veget. ὄBRÖÖÖ (ou & rodo), is, ösi, ösum, a. 3. 3 to gnaw round, περιτρῶν. Plaut. Ut quod obrodat, sit, h. e. may taste, take as food.

ὄBRÖGATIÖ (obrogo), önis, f. a disannul-ling, invalidating, by the substitution of another law. Auct. ad Herenn.

ὄBRÖGGÖ (ob & rogo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to invalidate an old law (wholly or in part) by making a new one contrary to it, or to impair in some measure the force of a law, though it is left to exist. Cic. Obrogatur legibus Cæsaris, quæ jubent, &c. h. e. the laws are invalidated or made of none effect. Sueton. Capiti (dat.) Papire legis edicto (abl.) obrogavit. Liv. Cum duæ contrariæ leges sunt, semper antiquæ obrogat nova. — ¶ Also, to put a veto upon a bill, prevent its passage. Flor. legibus, or de legibus. — ¶ Obrogare, and abrogare are often interchanged in MSS.

ὄBRÜCTANS (ob & ructo, or ructor), tis, 3 particip. beholding at or in one's face. Apul.

ὄBRÜMPÖ (ob & rumpo), is, a. 3. same as Rumpo. Varr. (Al. leg. abruptunt.)

ὄBRÜÖ (ob & ruo), is, üi, ütum, a. 3. to cover over, hide in the ground, bury, sink, προσεπιχέω. Cic. Rana marina dicuntur obruere sese arena solere. Id. thesaurum aliquo loco. Id. Crocodilos dicunt obruere ova. Plin. ægros veste. Virg. Quos obruit auster, sunk. Lucret. Terram nox obruit umbris, bury, cover over. Id. Cinere multa latet obrutus ignis. Cato. uvas in terra. Cic. Ægyptum Nilus obrutam tenet. Hence, to sow, because the seed is buried in the ground. Colum. milium. — Figur. Cic. se vino, to drown one's self in wine, intoxicate one's self, become maudlin or drunk. Nepos. Obrui vino. — Also, to cover, hide, conceal, bury, obliterate, efface, abolish, cover with oblivion. Cic. adversa perpetua oblivione. Id. Quæ unquam vetustas obruet, aut quæ tanta delebit oblivio? Id. Marius talis viri (h. e. Catuli) interitü sex suos obruit consulatus, obscured the glory of his six consulships. Id. Sermo omnium ille obruitur hominum interitü. Id. Firmamenta ad fidem posita digressionibus obrunda, h. e. in a measure covered and kept out of sight. Id. Quod dii omen obruant, render vain and empty. Senec. Obrutæ leges, h. e. abolitæ. — ¶ Also, to oppress, load, bury, overwhelm, strike down, weigh down. Cic. quendam lapidibus. Virg. Telis nostrorum obruimur. Id. Tua obrue dextra, strike down, overwhelm. Lucan. Hunc falarica obruit. — Figur. Cic. His criminibus, his testibus obrutus atque oppressus est. Id. Ut testem omnium risus obrueret. Id. Obrui ære alieno. Id. Obrui magnitudine negotii tanquam fluctu. Quintil. Corporis cura mentem obruere. Propert. Deus me obruit, overwhelms me with misfortune. — ¶ Also, figur. to outdo far, exceed, overcome, outstrip, surpass, eclipse, obscure, throw into the shade. Virg. Nec obruimur numero. Tacit. alterius successoris curam famaque. Vellei. M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat. Stat. Venus Nymphas obruit. — ¶ Perhaps, for ruo, h. e. cado, to fall, go to ruin. Lucret. Au metuit conclusa manere in corpore putri? Et domus ætatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat? (But it seems better to understand se.)

ὄBRÜSSÄ (allied with ὄβρυζα), æ, f. the essay, or trial of gold. Sueton. Aurum ad obrussam, h. e. gold tried by the coppel or test, good, pure, fine (otherwise called aurum obrussum, obryzum, or obryzum). — Figur. Cic. Adhibenda, tanquam obrussa, ratio, quæ mutari non potest. Senec. Hac ejus (animi) obrussa est, the test, proof, coppel. — ¶ Hence, Obryzatus, a, um, adj. h. e. ex auro obryzo factus. Cod. Just.

ὄBRÜTÖS, a, um, particip. from obruo.

ὄBRÜZÄTUS, a, um. See Obrussa. 3

ὄBRÜZUM aurum (χρυσὸν ὄβρυζον). 3 See Obrussa. So, Petron. Obryzum (or obrussum), se, aurum.

ὄBSÄTÖRÖ (ob & saturo), as, a. 1. to cloy,

satiare, glut, ἀποκορῆννμι. Figur. Terent. Næ tu propediem istius obsaturabere, will have your fill of.

ὄBSCÆVÖ (ob & scævo), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to give or bring a bad omen to, to hinder, disturb or vitiate by a bad omen. Plaut. Metuo, quod illic obscævavit meæ falsæ fallaciæ.

ὄBSCENĒ (obscenus), or ὄBSCENĒ, adv. impurely, disgustingly, immodestly, lewdly, abominably, αἰσχρῶς. Cic. Re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene. Id. Obscenus excitata natura. Id. Obscenus concurrerit litteræ, harshly, unpleasantly. Eutrop. Impudicissime et obscenissime vixit.

ὄBSCENITÄS (Id.), or ὄBSCENITÄS, ätis, f. obscenity, impurity, lewdness, αἰσχροπῆς, τὸ ἀσελγές. Cic. rerum, verborum, orationis. Pandect. In obscenitatem compellere, unchastity, sensual indulgence. Lamprid. Schematibus libidinosisissimis. — ¶ Also, portentousness, inauspiciousness. Arnob. mali ominis.

ὄBSCENÜS (unc.), or ὄBSCENÖS, a, um, adj. unlucky, inauspicious, ill-boding, ominous, of bad omen, portentous, ἀπαισιος, on account of filthiness, unseemliness, &c. Aec. ap. Non. Ore obscena dicta segregent, words of ill omen. Messalu ap. Gell. Mons avibus obscenis ominousus, h. e. mount Aventinus, where the ill-omened birds appeared to Remus. Virg. Obscenæ canes. Id. Obscenæ volucres, h. e. night-owls. Cic. omen. Ovid. puppis, h. e. which bore Helen to Troy. — ¶ Also, foul, detestable, abominable, lewd, immodest, obscene, offensive, disgusting, revolting, shameful, αἰσχρῶς. Varr. ap. Non. Obscena verba. Cic. Obscenissimi versus. Id. Jocandi genus illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum. Id. Delicatæ et obscenæ voluptates. Ovid. Obsceni risus. Val. Muc. Abjectior et obscenior vita. Virg. Obscenæ pelægi volucres, h. e. the harpies. Id. cruor. Ovid. flammæ, immodest love. Catull. Troja, detestable, accursed, hateful, on account of my brother's death. Ovid. adulterium. Tacit. gestus. Plin. avis, h. e. upupa. Liv. fetus, h. e. monster. Senec. Obscena, h. e. anus, podex. Justin. Obscena corporis, rà ἀδύτα. Ovid. Obscena reddere, h. e. excrementa. — So, of men, addicted to lewd pleasures, immodest, impure, soft, voluptuous. Liv. viri, h. e. molles. Ovid. greges, h. e. Galli Cybeles.

ὄBSCÜRÄTÛ (obscuro), önis, f. a darkening, obscuring, obscuration, σκόρωσις. Cic. fragm. Obscuratio solis. Auct. B. Hisp. Itaque in illa obscuratione, h. e. obscurity, darkness. — ¶ Figur. an obscuring, throwing into the shade, eclipsing. Cic. In quibus voluptatibus, propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur.

ὄBSCÜRĒ (obscenus), adv. darkly, obscurely, h. e. without light. Cic. fragm. Aut nihil superum, aut obscure admodum cernimus. — ¶ Also, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly, unintelligibly. Cic. De natura obscure memorare. Id. Non agam obscure. Gell. Aliquid obscurissime dicere. — ¶ Also, covertly, closely, secretly, hiddenly, in obscurity, in the dark, unobservedly. Cic. Malum obscure serpens. Id. Avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime per magistratum solebant. Id. Ceteri sunt partium obscuris iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati. Sueton. Simultatem non obscure gerere, h. e. openly. Cic. Itaque istam paupertatem tuam nunquam obscure tulisti, have never made a secret of, have been open with. — ¶ Also, obscurely, without note, lonely, humbly. Ammian. Obscurissime natus.

ὄBSCÜRĒFÄCIÖ (obscurus & facio), is, 3 a. 3. same as Obscuro. Non.

ὄBSCÜRITÄS (obscurus), ätis, f. obscurity, darkness, σκόρας. Tacit. Obscuritas laterarum, quibus occultabatur. Plin. Obscuritas visus, or oculorum. — ¶ Figur. obscurity, want of distinctness or perspicuity, abstruseness, indistinctness. Cic. Ut oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat. Id. In ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, uncertainty, want of clearness. Id. Cum rerum obscuritas, non

verborum, facit, ut non intelligatur oratio. Id. Latet (causa) obscuritate involuta naturæ. — ¶ Also, figur. obscurity, low birth or descent, humble origin. Cic. and Tacit.

ὄBSCÜRÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to obscure, darken, deprive of light, ἐπισκιάζω, σκορώ. Cic. Tenebras tantas, quantæ quondam regiones obscuravisse dicuntur. Id. Obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, is darkened or dimmed. Virg. Vulcres æthera obscurant pennis. Plin. Nullum aliud sidus eodem modo obscuratur, is eclipsed. Id. Visu obscurato hiberna latebra. Pandect. vicini ædes, to darken, shut out the light. — Hence, figur. to obscure, dim, becloud, as to the understanding. Plaut. Scio, amorem tibi pectus obscurasse. — ¶ Also, to cover, hide, conceal, wrap up, make invisible or imperceptible, suppress. Cic. Cæsus tenebris (where, however, according to the best Codd. captus, h. e. conatus, is to be read) Horat. Caput obscurate læcerna. Cic. Quæ minima sint voluptates, eas obscurari sæpe, et obrui. Id. Nummus in Cræsi divitiis obscuratur, is lost. Id. Magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, made him blind to. Id. Tuas laudes nulla unquam obscuratura est oblivio. Quintil. Qui obscurare veritatem vult, narrat falsa pro veris. Cic. Neque est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, cannot be concealed. — Hence, to render obscure, make confused, involve, express indistinctly. Cic. Si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίας (by allegories) obscurabo. Id. Nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo. Sueton. Affectatione, et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum. Quintil. Neque enim (littera) eximitur, sed obscuratur, is slurred. Id. Fauces obtusæ obscurant vocem, thicken, render dull or indistinct. — Also, to obscure, render unknown or obsolete, cover with obscurity or oblivion. Sallust. Fortuna res celebrat obscurate. Cic. Eorum memoria sensim obscurata est, et evanuit. Horat. Obscurata diu vocabula, become unknown, obsolete. — Also, to blot out, extirpate, remove, annul, invalidate. Cic. consuetudinem.

ὄBSCÜRÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. dark, darksome, dusky, dim, shady, opaque, obscure, gloomy, σκοτεινός. Horat. Obscuro deterget nubila cælo. Virg. Lucis trabibus obscurus acernis. Id. Sol caput obscura ferrugine textit. Virg. nox. Id. nubes. Liv. Post occasum solis, jam obscura luce, when it was already dusk. Horat. Obscuræ tabernæ, dark. Ovid. aquæ, turbid, muddy. — Hence, Obscurum, the dark, darkness. Virg. noctis. Tacit. lucis cæptæ, h. e. the dusk of morning. — And, Obscurum, adv. Lucan. Obscurum ninbosus dissilit aer. — ¶ Also, dark, h. e. in the dark, unseen, hidden. Virg. Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram. Id. Ipsa soluta nebulis obscura resistit. — ¶ Also, obscure, hidden, occult, abstruse, intricate, difficult, involved, dark, indistinct. Cic. Obscurum et ignotum jus. Id. Cur hoc tam est obscurum atque cæcum? Stat. Si famæ obscura jaceres, h. e. unknown to fame. Cic. Videre res obscurissimas. Id. Non obscura benevolentia, h. e. plain, evident. Virg. Haud obscura signa, h. e. clear. Horat. Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, obscure, indistinct. Cic. Quid? poeta nemo, nemo physicus abstrusus? ille vero nimis etiam obscurus, Euphorion: valde Heraclitus obscurus. Id. Scientia obscurior. Id. Obscura oracula, dark. Id. Non obscurum est, it is clear, plain, evident. Hence, Quintil. vox, thick, stifled, indistinct. — ¶ Also, obscure, unknown, lying hid. Nepos. Obscuriora gesta. Cæs. Cæsaris erat nomen obscurius. Ovid. Obscuram rescuta est Pallada dictis, h. e. concealed, disguised, in an unknown form. Liv. Ex loco obscuro vulnera accepta, hidden, withdrawn from sight. Senec. Vitam per obscurum transmittere, in privacy, in obscurity, in secrecy. — Also, ignoble, of mean parentage or descent, humble, low. Cic. Obscuris orti majoribus. Id. Pom.

peius humili atque obscuro loco natus. *Vellei.* Salvidienus natus obscurissimis initiis. — Also, *dark, close, secret, reserved, dissembling, sly, crafty, mysterious.* *Cic.* Hoc celandi genus est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, *reserved, close.* *Horat.* Modestus occupat obscuri speciem. *Tacit.* Domitiani natura obscurior. *Id.* Tiberium obscurum adversum alios. — ¶ *Valer. Flacc.* Obscura manina, *h. e. covered; or, moderately prominent.* — ¶ Also, *dark, clouded, gloomy, in appearance.* *Cic.* vultus.

**OBSECRATIO** (obsecro), ōnis, f. a *praying or beseeching earnestly, pressing entreaty, conjuring, supplication, adjuration, λήθη, κατεύχη.* *Cic.* Prece et obsecratione humili ac suppliei uti. *Id.* Alicujus obsecrationem repudiare. *Quintil.* Obsecratio iudicum, *h. e. ad iudices facta.* — As a figure of speech. *Cic.*

— ¶ Also, a public supplication, solemn prayer to the gods. *Cic.* Constituendæ nobis quidem sunt procuraciones, et obsecratio. *Liv.* Obsecratio a populo est facta. — ¶ Also, an asseveration, protestation, assurance, accompanied with an invocation of the gods. *Justin.* Quo presente apud deos patrios, quibus vellet obsecrationibus, se obligaret.

**OBSECRŌ** (ob & sacro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to entreat or pray earnestly, beseech, implore, supplicate, conjure, importune, ask in God's name, adjure, *καταδέομαι, προσλιπαρέω.* *Cic.* Id ut facias, te obtestor atque obsecro. *Id.* Te obsecrat obtestaturque Quintius per senectutem suam. *Id.* Pro mea vos salute non rogavit solum, verum etiam obsecravit. *Marcell.* ad *Cic.* alicquem precibus. *Plin.* Ep. Multis precibus obsecrabat, implerem tempus. *Cic.* Oro, obsecro, ignosce. *Terent.* Obsecro, mihi ignoscās. *Plaut.* Nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, da mihi ducentos nummos, te obsecro. *Terent.* Mi vir, te obsecro, ne facias. — With a double acc. *Cic.* Itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, &c. *this of you, that, &c.* Also, *Plin.* Ep. Laus potius speranda, quam venia obsecranda est. — In deprecation, *I pray, I beseech, I cry you mercy.* *Terent.* Prodi, male conciliate. (*Do.*) obsecro.

— Also, thrown in as an adverb, *I pray, prythee, pray, I pray you, us you love me.* *Terent.* Obsecro, an is est? *tell me, I pray you.* *Cic.* Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? *Terent.* Ubi est, obsecro? *Id.* Obsecro, quem video? *pray, whom do I see?* *Cic.* Sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur, *but I pray you.*

**OBSECUNDANTER** (obsecundans, from 3 obsecundo), adv. *so as to humor or comply with, complyingly, conformably, in accordance with.* *Nigid.* ap. *Non.* nature.

**OBSECUNDATIŌ** (obsecundo), ōnis, f. 3 obedience, obsequiousness. *Cod. Theod.*

**OBSECUNDATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a *ser-3 vant, minister.* *Cod. Theod.*

**OBSECUNDŌ** (ob & secundo), as, āvi, 1 ātum, n. 1. to humor, comply with, fall in with, follow implicitly, second; sometimes, to obey, *συνεργέω.* *Cic.* Ut ejus voluntatibus venti tempestatando obsecundarent. *Liv.* Obsecundando mollire impetum aggrediuntur. *Terent.* Obsecundare in loco.

**OBSECUTIŌ**, or **OBSEQUUTIŌ** (obsecro), ōnis, f. same as *Obsequiūna.* *Arnab.*

**OBSECUTOR**, or **OBSEQUUTOR** (Id.), 3 ōris, m. an obeyer, keeper, observer. *Tertull.* legis.

**OBSEPIŌ**, or **OBSEPIŌ** (ob & sepio, or sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. to hedge in, fence in, inclose; or, generally, to shut, stop or block up, *περιφράττω.* *S. C. ap. Frontin.* Neque quis in eo loco quid opponit, molit, obsepiat. *Tacit.* Apertis, quæ vetustas obseperat. *Liv.* Obseptis itineribus. *Sil.* Obseptia viarum, *h. e. via obseptæ.* — Figur. *Cic.* and *Liv.* viam, *bar up, preclude.* *Plin.* *Paneg.* Obseptia diutina servitute ora reserantur.

**OBSEPTUS**, a, um, partie. from obsepio.

**OBSEQUELA** (obsequor), æ, f. compliance, 2 condescension, complaisance, *Σερατεία.* *Plaut.* Omnes parentes liberis suis facient obsequelam. *Sallust.* *fragm.* Qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *h. e. because they spoke as he liked.*

**OBSEQUENS**, tis, particip. from obsequor. — ¶ Adj. *yielding, obedient, tractable, compliant, obsequious, εὐεικτος, ἐπιπειθής.* *Terent.* Meo patri minus sum obsequens. *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. Legiones habeo nostra liberalitate nobis obsequentes. *Colum.* Curæ mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam. *Senec.* Animus omni humore obsequentior. *Plaut.* Bonam atque obsequentem deam, *kind, favorable, indulgent, propitious.*

**OBSEQUENTER** (obsequens), adv. in deference, *complyingly, in conformity with, obediently, dutifully, πειθηνίως.* *Liv.* Hæc collegæ obsequenter facta. *Plin.* Ep. Vixit in contubernio aviæ delicatæ obsequentissime, *h. e. conformed to her wishes in every respect.*

**OBSEQUENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. compliance, 2 desire to please, obsequiousness. *Cæs.*

**OBSEQUIALIS** (obsequium), e, adj. 3 same as *Obsequiosus.* *Fortun.*

**OBSEQUIBILIS** (obsequor), e, adj. com-3 plying, ready. *Gell.*

**OBSEQUIOSUS** (obsequium), a, um, adj. 3 yielding, complying, obliging. *Plaut.*

**OBSEQUIUM** (obsequor), ii, n. deference to another's wishes, endeavor to gratify another, yieldingness, submission, devotedness, compliance, complaisance, obligingness, indulgence, respectfulness, dutiful conduct, patience with another's whims, *ὑπεισσία,* either in a good or a bad sense. *Terent.* Obsequium amicis, veritas odium parit. *Cic.* Obsequium multo molestius, quod peccatis indulgens præcipitem amicum ferri sinit. *Id.* Ego Antonium patientia atque obsequio meo mitigavi. *Id.* Quum animus a corporis obsequio, indulgentiaque discesserit. *Id.* Delectari obsequio et comitate alicujus. *Id.* Omne meum obsequium in illum (*his nephew*) fuit cum multa severitate. *Liv.* Indulgere comitati patrum, atque obsequio plebis. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia ei obsequia polliceor, *service, devotion.* Hence, *Plaut.* Ut animo obsequium sumere possit, *humor or enjoy himself.* *Horat.* Obsequium ventris, *gluttony, voracity.* — Of inanimate things. *Ovid.* Flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus: obsequio tranantur aquæ, *by yielding or giving way.* — ¶ Also, *compliance in love.* *Propert.* — Hence, of coition. *Curt.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *obedience, fealty.* *Justia.* Jurare in obsequium alicujus, *to swear fealty, take the oath of allegiance to.* *Sueton.* Obsequium rumpere. — ¶ Also, *a service, business to be performed.* *Veget.* — ¶ Also, *Obsequia, clients, attendants, retinue.* *Mainert.*

**OBSEQUOR** (ob & sequor), ēris, quātus or rātus sum, dep. 3. to comply with, humor, oblige, obey, serve, gratify, give way to, yield to, submit to, *συνπερέω, χαρίζομαι.* *Cic.* Quum huic obsequutus sis, illi est repugnandum. *Id.* Quamobrem, Cluenti, de te tibi obsequor. *Id.* voluntati alienjus. *Tacit.* Ne miles centurioni obsequatur. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* Obsequi fortunæ. *Juvenal.* imperio. — Figur. *Plaut.* Obsequi animo, *to indulge one's self, take one's pleasure, make merry, enjoy one's self.* *Id.* Amori me, an rei obsequi potius par siet, *to follow, serve.* *Nepos.* Idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, *following, pursuing.* — Of inanimate things. *Pha.* *Æs malleo obsequitur, obeys, yields.* *Quintil.* Caput manibus obsequatur, *follows, govern itself according to.* — ¶ It sometimes has a neut. acc. *Plaut.* Id obsequi gnato meo, *in that.* — Pass. imperson. *Plaut.* Volo amori obsecutum illius. — ¶ See, also, *Obsequens.*

**OBSERŌ** (ob & sera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bolt, bar, fasten or shut up, *ἐπικλείω.* *Terent.* ostium intus. *Liv.* Plebis adficiis obseratis. — Figur. *Horat.* Obseratis auribus fundere preces. *Catull.* Vel, si vis, licet obseres palatum, *h. e. bar up your mouth, keep silence.*

**OBSERŌ** (ob & sero), is, ēvi, itum, a. 3. to sow, plant; or, to sow or plant over or about, *ἐπισπείρω.* *Plaut.* frumentum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Qui per voluptatem tuam in me ærumnam obsevisi gravem, *brought upon me, occasioned me.* *Id.* pugnōs, *h. e. give a thorough drubbing.* — ¶ Also, *to sow or plant, sow or*

plant over, set. *Cic.* terram frugibus *Colum.* agrum vinea. *Varr.* sepimentum virgultis. *Liv.* Loca obsita virgultis. *Ovid.* Rura obsita pomis. *Id.* Myrtea obsita bacceis, *set, overgrown.* — Hence, *Obsitus, covered, covered over, set.* *Virg.* Io setis obsita. *Curt.* Montes obsiti nivibus, *sown, as it were, covered, wrapped.* *Ovid.* Terga obsita cornhis. *Sueton.* Homo pannis (*rags*) obsitus. *Terent.* Pannis annisque obsitus, *h. e. an old beggar.* *Liv.* Obsita squalore vestis, *covered, full.* *Id.* Legati obsiti squalore et sordibus. *Virg.* Obsitus ævo. — ¶ Obsesse, for obsevisse. *Acc. ap. Non.*

**OBSERVABILIS** (observo), e, adj. that can be observed or guarded against. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *that must be observed, worthy of being regarded.* *Apul.* Patientia observabiles.

**OBSERVANDUS**, a, um, particip. from observo. — ¶ Adj. *worthy of regard or consideration; to be respected.* *Fronto.* Vir nobis observandissimus.

**OBSERVANS**, tis, particip. from observo. — ¶ Adj. *observant, watchful, mindful, regardful.* *Plin.* Ep. Observantissimus omnium officiorum. *Cludian.* Observantior æqui fit populus. — Also, *regardful, respectful, attentive.* *Cic.* Me paucos æque observantes habere. *Id.* Observantissimus mei homo.

**OBSERVANTER** (observans), adv. care-3 fully, diligently, sedulously. *Macrob.* Idem observanter secutus est in illis voluminibus. *Apul.* Facit omnia circa honorem meum observanter. *Gell.* Cicero his omnino verbis uti observantissime vitavit.

**OBSERVANTIA** (Id.), æ, f. an observing, noting. *Vellei.* temporum. — ¶ Also, *keeping, observance, conformity, regard, practice.* *Val. Max.* prisci moris. *Pandect. juris.* — ¶ Also, *respect shown to another, attention, regard, observance, esteem, reverence.* *Cic.* Consilium hominis probavit, officia observantiamque dilexit. *Liv.* Obsequio et observantia in regem cum omnibus certasse. *Cic.* Amicos observantia retinere. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* In tua observantia, *h. e. erga te.* — At Rome *observantia* consisted especially in giving daily attendance upon a great man (a consul, for instance), accompanying him to the senate-house and back, sedulously attaching one's self to his side, &c.; so that outward respect or attention expresses it very well. — ¶ Also, *religion, worship.* *Cod. Theod.*

**OBSERVATĒ** (observatus), adv. carefully, 3 heedfully. *Gell.*

**OBSERVATIŌ** (observo), ōnis, f. on observing, noting, marking, observation, consideration, attention, παρατήρησις. *Cic.* Verborum structura natura magis casuque quam aut ratione aliqua, aut observatione fiebat. *Id.* Diuturna observatio siderum. *Plaut.* Observationi operam dare, *to be on the watch, be on the alert.* — Also, *an observation, remark, precept, rule.* *Plin.* Varro in fabæ saturo hanc observationem custodiri præcepit. *Id.* Dare observationes aliquas coquendi. — ¶ Also, *care, circumspection, exactness.* *Cic.* Summa observatio in bello movendo. — ¶ Also, *observance, attention, reverence, respect, regard.* *Val. Max.* Quo minus religionibus sua observatio redderetur. *Cod. Theod.* Observatio Christianitatis.

**OBSERVATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an observer, 2 watcher, σκοπός. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet. *Senec.* Malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos. *Cod. Theod.* legis.

**OBSERVATRIX** (observator), icis, f. she 3 that observes. *Tertull.*

**OBSERVATUS** (observo), us, m. same as 3 *Observatio.* *Varr.*

**OBSERVIŌ** (ob & servio), is, n. 4. to serve, be subservient to. *Apul.* (*Al. leg. subservire.*)

**OBSERVITŌ** (frequentat. from observo), 3 as, a. 1. to observe, notice. *Apul.*

**OBSERVŌ** (ob & servo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to watch, be on the watch, have an eye upon, mind, heed, take notice of, attend to, keep a look-out, *ἐπισκοπέω,*

*παρὰ τῆσθεω.* Plaut. Ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram. *Id.* Procul hinc observabo, meis fortunis quid fuat, *I soil watch in order to see.* Virg. Fetus arator observans, nido implumes detrahit, *h. e. captans insidiosse.* Cic. Homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum se uniusquisque gerat. Q. Cic. Fac, ut se abs te custodiri atque observari sciant. Plaut. Virum observare desines, *to watch the actions of.* Cic. Observare motus stellarum. *Id.* Observare occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to have an eye upon, spy, in order to one's own interest.* Terent. Scripturam ab iniquis observari, scrutiniatae pro the purpose of finding fault. Cic. Araneolæ ex inopinato observant, et si quid incidit, arripiunt. — Figur. Pandect. Observandum est, ne is iudex detur. — Hence, *to watch, guard, keep.* Plaut. januam. Ovid. armenta gregesque. Cic. e Sophocle. Draconem observantem arborem. — Also, *to show reverence, respect, high consideration; to look up to, venerate, pay respect to, attend to, revere, honor, regard, esteem, value.* Cic. Me ut patrem observat et diligit. *Id.* Ne observent tribules suos. *Id.* Aliquem observare et colere. *Id.* aliquem perfidiosse. *Id.* Eas tribus officiis ab hoc observatas. (In this sense, in particular, of the respect shown in saluting or waiting upon another, or of the assistance rendered to a candidate by supporting his canvass. It is also the proper word to mark the deference of a pupil for his teacher. Compare the corresponding signification of *observantia*.) — ¶ Also, *to consider, contemplate, observe.* Cic. Res tamen ipsæ observari animadvertique possunt. Tacit. Observans Aceroniæ necem. — ¶ Also, *to observe, keep, regard, comply with, obey, follow, conform to, adhere to, regard.* Cic. leges. Cæs. præceptum. Sallust. imperium. Cic. centesimas. Liv. vacationem. *Id.* Suffragium non observatum, *allow its validity.* Cic. commendationes meas, *to regard my recommendations, take into notice those I recommend.* Sallust. Neque signa, neque ordines observare, *mind, heed.* — Also, of inanimate things. Senec. Etesia tempus observant. — With *ut* or *ne.* Sueton. Observavit sedulo, ut, quoties terra movisset, ferias Prætor indiceret, *made it a matter of punctilious observance.* *Id.* Observatum est, ne supplicium sumeretur. — ¶ See, also, *Observans, and Observandus, a, um.*

**OBSES** (ob & sedeo), ūdis, m. and f. a *hostage, ἵκνος.* Cæs. Ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint. Cic. Obsides alicui imperare. Nepos. Retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage.* — ¶ Figur. *any one who is a pledge or security; a sponsor, surety; any pledge or security.* Nepos. Phocion, se ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *be surety, answer for it.* Cic. Aratoribus Metellus obsides dedit, se futurum. *Id.* Accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum. *Id.* Parvulus filius, quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, tanquam obsidem consulatus mei. Cæs. Obsidibus de pecunia cavent. Senec. Me in penates obsidem invisos datam. — So, of inanimate things. Cic. Habemus a C. Cæsare sententiam, tanquam obsidem perpetuæ in reipublicam voluntatis. *Id.* Habet a M. Cælio duas accusationes obsides periculi, *h. e. sure proofs that no danger is to be feared from him.*

**OBSESSIO** (obsideo), ōvis, f. a *blockading, 2 blockade, hemming in, blocking up.* Cic. Obsessione temporum, occupatione fori. Cæs. Obsessionem omittite, *to give up the siege.* Cic. Obsessio militaris viæ, *h. e. interclusio, occupatio.*

**OBSESSOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who sits or stays long in a place, a frequenter, hunter.* Plaut. fori. Ovid. Hydrus obsessor aquarum. — ¶ Especially, in order to preclude going in and out, *u besieger, blockader, invester.* Cic. curiæ. Liv. urbis.

**OBSESSUS**, a, um, particip. from *obsideo* and *obsido.*

**OBSESSIBILIS** (ob & sibilis), as, a. I. *to murmur, whisper.* Apul. Arbores dulces strepitus obsessibabant.

**OBSIDATŪS** (obses), ūs, m. *h. e. obsidium* 3 traditio, obligatio, *hostageship.* Ammian.

**OBSIDEŌ** (ob & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. and a. 2. *to sit or stay any where.* Terent. Domi obsidere certum est, donec redierit. Val. Flacc. Diria in limine conjux obsidet, *stands, to prevent their going out.* — With *accus.* *to sit or stay in or upon, occupy by sitting.* Plaut. Ut nos hanc aram obsidere patiare. Plin. Ranæ stagna obsident. Cic. e poeta. Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsides, *dwellst in, occupiest.* — ¶ Especially, *to hem in, hold in blockade, invest, besiege, for instance, roads, towns, men, &c.* Cic. aditus. Sallust. Obsessus teneor. Cæs. vias. Liv. Consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis. Cic. Carthaginem obsidere, oppugnare, labefactare. Nepos. Locorum angustiis clausi, ab hostibus obsidebantur. *Id.* Num (fores) undique obsiderentur, *were beset.* *Id.* Arcem munierat ad urbem obsidendam, *keep in check, hold in blockade.* (Compare *Nepos, Alcibi.* 4.) — Hence, *to occupy, cover, possess.* Cic. Corporibus obsidetur locus, *is filled.* Ovid. Palus obsessa salictis, *overgrown, thick with, full of.* Tibull. Tellus obsessa colono, *held, possessed, occupied.* Ovid. Trachas (a town) obsessa palude, *begirt, encompassed.* Figur. Senec. Pectora tantis obsessa malis, *beset, occupied, filled.* Cic. Qui tempus meum obsideret, *take up or occupy my time, and so hinder me.* Liv. Aureis patris obsideri a fratre, *beset, occupied.* — Also, *to have one's eye upon something, pry about, watch closely, be on the look-out for a convenient opportunity to do something.* Cic. stuprum. *Id.* Curia obsidet rostra, *watches narrowly, eyes closely.* — ¶ Compare *Obsido.*

**OBSIDIANŪS**, a, um, adj. *named from one Obsidius, Obsidian.* Plin. lapis, a stone which Obsidius first discovered in Æthiopia; according to Beckmann, probably the volcanic glass, which is sometimes called Iceland agate, lava glass, *pumex vitreus.* So, also, *Id.* vitrum, *h. e. resembling that transparent stone.*

**OBSIDIO** (obsideo), ōnis, f. a *blockade, environment, for instance, of a tower, περικάθησις.* Cic. Partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere. Liv. Cum spes major Romanis in obsidione, quam in oppugnatione esset. Nepos. Urbem obsidione claudere, *to blockade.* *Id.* In obsidione tenere, *to hold in a state of blockade.* Cæs. Habere in obsidione. Liv. Esse in obsidione, *to be blockaded.* *Id.* Obsidione solvere, *or eximere, to free from, deliver.* *Id.* Obsidionem urbis solvere, *to raise the blockade.* — ¶ Hence, *a near, pressing danger.* Cic. Ex obsidione fenatores exemerit. *Id.* Remp. liberare obsidione. — ¶ Also, *imprisonment, captivity, in a place.* Justin. — ¶ *Obsidio, blockade, environment, or encompassment, is not to be confounded with oppugnatio, a storming, attacking by storm, or with expugnation, a carrying by storm.* Thus, Cæs. Uno tempore obsidione et oppugnationibus eos premere.

**OBSIDIONALIS** (obsidio), e, adj. *pertaining to a blockade.* Gell. corona, a crown given to a general, who had delivered others from a blockade.

**OBSIDIOR** (obsidium), āris, dep. I. same as *Insidiator.* Colum.

**OBSIDIUM** (obsideo), ii, n. a *blockade, same as Obsidio.* Plaut. and Tacit. — ¶ Hence, figur. *a lying in wait, ambush, snares.* Colum. — Also, *curt, attention, foresight.* Colum. — ¶ Also, *danger.* Plaut. Tuo tergo obsidium adesse, *h. e. blows.* — ¶ Also, *from obses, the condition of a hostage.* Tacit. Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, *h. e. delivered as a hostage.*

**OBSIDŌ** (ob & sideo), is, ēdi, essum, a. 3. (expressing the beginning of that, which *obsideo* denotes), *to beset, environ, encompass, sit down before, shut in, blockade, form the blockade of, invest.* Sallust. januam Ciceronis. Tacit. aditum senatus. Cæs. vias. Liv. urbem. Sallust. pontem militibus. Virg. Fauces obsesæ, *clotted, swollen, straitened.* — ¶ Also, *to sit down in, occupy, take possession of.* Virg. Obsedit milite campos. Ti-

bull. immensos campos, *h. e. to make them his.* Cic. Italiam præsidis. *Id.* Domus obsessa. — Figur. Cic. Tribunatus obsessus, *confined, shackled, impeded.* *Id.* Vim regiæ potestatis obsederat, *drawn to itself, appropriated.* *Id.* Is qui audit, ab oratore obsessus est, *has had his mind taken possession of, his attention gained.* — ¶ It is difficult in some cases to decide whether a tense is to be referred to *obsideo* or *obsido.* See *Obsideo.*

**OBSIGNATIŌ** (obsigno), ōnis, f. a *sealing, 3 sealing up.* Gell.

**OBSIGNATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a *scaler, sealer up; one who puts his seal to a thing.* Cic. Obsignator litterarum. *Id.* testamenti. So that it sometimes answers to our *witness* of an instrument.

**OBSIGNŌ** (ob & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seal, seal up, affix one's seal to* (sometimes as a witness), *ἐπισηραγίζω.* Plaut. Age obliga, obsigna cito. Cic. Litteras obsignandas publico signo curavi. *Id.* Tabulæ annulo meo obsignatæ. *Id.* testamentum signis adulterinis. *Id.* decretum. *Id.* pecuniam. Plaut. cellas. Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep. lagenas. Plaut. Obsignatum in vidulo marsupium. Hence, Cic. Tabellis obsignatis agis necum, *h. e. you appeal to my own writings.* — Hence, figur. Cic. Tabulas obsignare, *to set his seal to them forthwith, h. e. to accept the opinion as certain, take it for granted.* — Also, *to mortgage, by subscribing one's name and affixing one's seal.* Val. Max. — ¶ Also, *to impress, stamp.* Lucret. formam verbis, *grov a form.* *Id.* Habere aliquid obsignatum, *to mark, be convinced of, strongly impressed with.*

**OBSIGNULATŪS** (ob & simulo), a, um, same as *Oppositus, Objectus.* Ammian.

**OBSPISŌ** (ob & sipo, not used; whence 3 *dissipio, &c.*), as, a. 1. *to sprinkle or spurt to or upon.* Plaut. aquulam, *h. e. to revive, grov heart* (as a fainting person is revived by water).

**OBSTĪTŌ** (ob & sisto), is, stīti, stītum, n. 3. *to take up one's stand, or post one's self in any spot or before or in the way of something, place one's self in the way, ἐνίσταται.* Plaut. Hic obstistam, ne impudentius lucæ se suscipit mihi. *Id.* E minor, ne quis mi (mihi) obstiterit obviam. Liv. alicui abeunti. — Figur. Liv. alicujus famæ, *to darken, obscure.* — ¶ Hence, *to set one's self against, oppose one's self, resist, withstand.* Cic. Qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, male mulcati repelluntur. *Id.* Qui non defendit, nec obsistit injuriæ. *Id.* Potest repugnari obstistite fortunæ, *h. e. fortune may be opposed, &c. (impersonally).* *Id.* Obsistere visis, *h. e. to withhold one's assent.* — With *ne.* Nepos. — With *infin.* Tacit. Obstistit Oceanus in se inquiri. — ¶ Transitively, *to place by or over against.* Hence, *Obstītus*, a, um. Thus, Apul. sol, the sun standing on one side of the moon. — *Obstītus* (with long penult.) is also found; *standing opposite or obliquely to.* Enn ap. Fest. Montibus obstitis obstantibus. Lucret. Omnia mendose fieri atque obstita necessum est (but Creech has *obstīta*). — Cic. e xii. tab. Iidem fulgura atque obstita pianto, *h. e. as Festus explains it, struck by lightning; but perhaps it may signify generally, something evil.* — *Obstītum*, i, n. *obliquity.* Apul.

**OBSTĪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *obsero*, is.

**OBSTĪLĒFACIŌ** (obsoleo & facio), is, ēci, 2 actum, a. 3. (Pass. *obstīlētō*, factus sum, fiēri), *to wear out, sully, make vile or contemptible, corrupt, degrade, lower, make common.* Arnob. Ne illam vis temporis obsolefaceret. Senec. Auctoritas obsolefacta. Sueton. Nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri. Val. Max. Toga maculis obsolefacta, *soiled, sullied.*

**OBSTĪLĒŌ** (ob & oleo), es, n. 2. *to lose its splendor, be in bad odor, be of no account.* Cic. In homine enim turpissimo obsolebant dignitatis insignia. (Al. leg. *obsolescant, alii obsolefiebant.*)

**OBSTĪLĒSCŌ** (obsoleo), is, ēvi, n. 3. *to pass away by degrees, become antiquated, grow out of use, become unfashionable or*

obsolete, fade, decay, lose its worth, importance or force, ἀπαρχαῖομαι. Cic. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re refutata. Id. Hoc vectigal in pace nitet, in bello non obsolevit. Id. Quae propter vetustatem obsoleverint. Plin. *Puneg.* Enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace.

ὈBSÖLÉTĒ (obsoletus), adv. in an old or 1 threadbare dress, sordidly. Cic. Obsoletus vestitus.

ὈBSÖLÉTÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 3 degrade, soil, sully. Tertull.

ὈBSÖLÉTÖS (obsolesco), a, um, adj. old, no longer new, much used, well worn, squalid. Liv. vestis. Cic. Vestitus obsoletior. Apul. Omnes tristissimos et obsoletissimos vestitu circumstare. Cic. Obsoletus Thessalica noctu venisti, in miserable clothes, or in the same garment, as a mark of grief and abjectness. Horat. tectum, old, decayed. Colum. color, old, faded, decayed, sullied, tarnished (otherwise, common, vici, worthless). — ¶ Also, old, h. e. antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete. Cic. verba. — ¶ Also, old, h. e. common, trite, everyday. Liv. gaudia. Cic. crinina. Id. Obsoletior oratio, rather common or ordinary (without choice of words and without rhetorical ornament). — Hence, common, and so, of little worth, not accounted of. Nepos. honores. — ¶ Also, offensive, hateful, polluted, contaminated, defiled. Horat. Paternis obsoleta sordibus. Senec. Dextra obsoleta sanguine.

ὈBSÖLIDÄTÖS (ob & solido), a, um, 3 particip. nude solid or firm. Vitruv.

ὈBSÖNÄTÖR (obsono), öris, m. he that 2 buys meats, vegetables, &c. a caterer, purveyor, provider. Plaut.

ὈBSÖNÄTÖS (Id.), us, m. a catering, 3 marketing; or, victuals, meat. Plaut.

ὈBSÖNYTÖ (frequent. from obsono), as, 3 n. 1. to give a feast or entertainment often. Cato ap. Fest.

ὈBSÖNYUM (ὀψώνιον), ii, n. any thing 2 eaten with bread, such as vegetables, greens, meat, flesh, especially fish; viands. Terent. and Nepos. — Especially in the plur. like the Greek ὀψα, fish. Horat.

ὈBSÖNÖ (ὀψονέω), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. and ὈBSÖNÖR, äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to cater, purvey, buy meat or any thing to be eaten with bread, ὀψέω. Plaut. Postquam obsonavit herus, et conduxit coquos. Id. Obsonari filia in nuptiis. Terent. Vix drachmis est obsonatus decem. Plaut. Egomet ibo, atque obsonabo obsonium. Figur. Cic. famem ambulando, to whet, sharpen; literally, to cater or provide an appetite. — Hence, to make feasts, give carousals, make merry, keep so-called. Terent.

ὈBSÖNÖ (ob & sono), as, n. 1. to interrupt 3 by a sound. Plaut. alicui sermone, h. e. to interrupt by speaking.

ὈBSÖPYÖ (ob & sopio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. 3 to make insensible; hence, to put to sleep, cast into a sleep. Scribon. Larg. Ne ob-sopiantur, h. e. fall asleep. So, Soliu. Somno obsoptus. Id. Odoris novitate obsoptus, made faint, stupefied, &c.

ὈBSÖRBĒÖ (ob & sorbeo), es, ui, a. 3 and n. 2. to sup or drink up, suck in, or to drink or suck in the whole, swallow down. Plaut. Obsorbeam, sc. aquam. — Figur. to suck in, swallow, appropriate to itself. Plaut.

ὈBSÖRDESCÖ (ob & sordesco), is, dui, 3 n. 3. to become dirty. Prudent. — ¶ Also, to become old, wear out, decrease. Cæcil ap. Non.

ὈBSTÄCULUM (obsto), i, n. an obstacle, 3 hindrance, let, κώλυμα. Prudent.

ὈBSTÄGIUM (Id.), ii, n. a confinement for debtors. Pandect.

ὈBSTÄNTIÄ (obstans, from obsto), æ, f. 2 a standing before. Vitruv. terræ. — ¶ Also, a resisting, opposing, hindering. Vitruv. Propter obstantiam aeris.

ὈBSTĒRNÖ (ob & sterno), is, a. 3. to lay 3 or throw before one, expose, set before one's eyes. Apul.

ὈBSTĒTRICIÖS (obstretrix), a, um, adj. 3 of a midwife, obstetric. Arnob. Obstreticium, sc. officium, the service or assistance of a midwife; obstetrication, midwifery. Plin.

ὈBSTĒTRIX (obsto), icis, f. a midwife,

woman who assists in childbirth, μαῖα. Terent. Mittere ad obstreticem. Plin. Obstreticum nobilitas.

ὈBSTYNÄTE (obstinatus), adv. obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously, persistingly, inflexibly, resolutely, sturdily, ἀνεύδρωτος. Cæs. Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari vidit. Plaut. Me obstinate aggressus. Liv. Obstinate credere, to persist in believing. Sueton. Obstinatus omnia agere. Id. Obstatissime recusare. — In a good sense. Sueton. Omnium hominum obstinatissime tenuit, ne quem sine spe dimitteret.

ὈBSTYNÄTYÖ (obstino), önis, f. obstinacy, stubbornness, stiffness, persistency, steadiness, pertinacity, inflexibility of resolution, unbecomingness, in a good or bad sense, ἐπιμονή. Cic. Quæ ego omnia non ingrato animo, sed obstinatione sententiæ repudiavi. Nepos. Taciturna obstinatio, silent inflexibility. Plin. Ep. Inflexibilis obstinatio debet puniri. Senec. In dolore pro remedio futura est obstinatio animi, firmness, constancy, unyieldingness. Tacit. Fidei obstinatio.

ὈBSTYNÄTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. firmly resolved, set, fixed, obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible, unmoved, resolute, firm, steady, determined, stubborn, stiff-necked, ἀνεύδρωτος. Liv. Obstinatus mori. Plin. *Puneg.* Obstinatum tibi non suscipere, &c. you are firmly resolved. Liv. Quibus animi obstinati ad decertandum fuerant. Id. Multo obstinator adversus lacrymas. Quintil. Obstinatus contra veritatem. Senec. Popularium pro rege suo virtus obstinatissima. Catull. Sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura. Liv. Vincere obstinatum pudicitiam. Id. Obstinato animo aliquid facere. Cic. Obstinatio voluntas. Horat. Dic modos, quibus obstinatas applicet aures.

ὈBSTYNÖ (unc.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to set about or take in hand obstinately, to set one's mind firmly upon a thing, to resolve firmly. Plaut. Ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia. Liv. Obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori. — ¶ The passive is found in Pacuv. ap. Fest.

ὈBSTYPESCÖ, is, pui, n. 3. for obstupes-3 co; as if stipes fio. Plaut. and Terent.

ὈBSTYÖ (obstipus), as, a. 1. Plant. ver-3 ticem, to hold the head inclined on any side, bent or turned on one side; to go stooping.

ὈBSTYÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. in general, inclined on any side, opposed to rectus. Thus, bent back, dragon back. Sueton. Tit. 68. Incedebat, service rigida et obstipa. — Or, inclined forwards, bent down, bowed. Horat. and Pers. caput. — Or, bent upon one side, inclined obliquely. Cic. Obstipum caput, et tereti cervice reflexum (which is a translation of the Greek λοξὸν κέφαλον, in Arat.). So, Colum. Obstipæ suæ transversa capita ferunt.

ὈBSTYÖS, and ὈBSTYTÖS, a, um. See Obsisto.

ὈBSTÖ (ob & sto), as, stiti, stätum, n. 1. to stand close to, near, against or in the way. Stat. domine. Id. A postibus obstant. Plaut. obviam, stand in the way. — ¶ Hence, figur. to stand against, stand in the way, withstand, oppose, hinder, obstruct, thwart, ἀνδίσταμαι. Cic. Omnia remouentur, quæ obstant et impediunt. Id. Nec, si non obstatur, permittitur, if no opposition is made (impersonally). Nepos. Hic multum summum ducent impedit, supeque ejus consiliis obstitit. Cic. Cur mihi te offers, ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Lucret. Contra pugnare, et obstare. Ovid. Moras obstantes pellere. Virg. Bonis communibus obsto. Ovid. Dolor artibus obstat. Sallust. Vita cetera huic sceleris obstat. — With cur. Terent. Quid obstat, cur non vere nuptiæ fierent, hinderers. — With quin. Sallust. fragm. Quibus non humana ulla obstat, quin, &c. — With ut. Nepos. Histicus, ne res conficeretur, obstitit. — With quominus (oftener than the other conjunctions). Cic. Quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? — ¶ Also, to be an object of aversion, to be an offence, be hateful. Virg. Dea, quibus obstitit Ilium et gloria Dardaniæ. — ¶ Particip. Obstaturus, a, um.

Quintil. and Stat. — ¶ Compare Obsisto.

ὈBSTRÄGÖLUM (obsterno), i, n. that which 2 is thrown over something; Obstragula crepidarum, lutchets, laces, strings. Plin. (where, however, Salm. will read obstrigillis).

ὈBSTRÄNGÖLATÖS (ob & strangulo), 3 a, um, particip. same as Strangulutus. Prudent.

ὈBSTREPYTÄCÖLUM (obstrepo), i, n. 3 clamor against, outcry. Tertull.

ὈBSTREPERÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. noisy, 3 clamorous, chirping, of the cicada. Apul.

ὈBSTREPIÖ, as, n. 1. frequentat. from 3 obstrepo. Cluudian.

ὈBSTREPÖ (ob & strepo), is, pui, pitum, n. 3. to make u noise at, against, to or before, interrupt by noise, accompany with sound, prevent from being heard while speaking, din one's ears, harass with clamor, παρενοχλέω. Cic. Tanta insolentia est, ac turba verborum, ut quodammodo ipsi sibi obstrepre videantur. Liv. Nihil sensere Pœni, obstreprent pluvia, the noise of the rain preventing them. Senec. Garrula per ramos avis obstrepi, sings the while. Propert. Arbor obstrepi aquis, murmurs to. Horat. Mare Baiis obstrepsens, sounding upon the shore of Baiæ. Propert. Matutinis obstrepuat alitibus, strove with the cocks in crying. Liv. Decemviro obstrepiunt, the decemvir is prevented from being heard by the noise (impersonally); the voice of the decemvir is drowned by the noise of the people. So, Id. Uterque vociferari, et certatim alter alteri obstrepre, drowned each other's voices, interrupted each other by noise. So, Quintil. Obstrepre ingenti clamore. — Also, in the passive, as if it had an accus. in the active. Cic. Ejusmodi res obstrepi clamore militum videntur, to be interrupted or drowned by the shouts of the soldiers. — Figur. To oppose, impede, stand in the way, disturb, annoy, decry, make an outcry against. Senec. Ne tuæ laudi obstrepat, lessen the sound of your praise. Flor. Cato actis ejus obstrepre. Gell. Huic definitioni ita obstrepat. Also, Plin. (of the pupil of the eye) Ut lux temperato repercussu non obstrepat, may not impede or weaken the sight by its sharpness. And, Cic. Tibi litteris obstrepre, disturb, molest, burden. — ¶ Sometimes, simply, to sound, resound, sound around. Senec.

ὈBSTRICTÖS (obstringo), us, m. a binding, hindering or closing up. Senec. Accendat flammam ipso obstrictus, the compression (but Ed. Gron. has affrictu).

ὈBSTRICTÖS, a, um, particip. from obstringo. — ¶ Adj. bound. Paulin. Nemo obstrictior esse debitor huic.

ὈBSTRIGILLÄTÖR (obstrigillo), öris, m. 3 an opposer, hinderer, blamer. Varr. ap. Non.

ὈBSTRIGILLÖ, or ὈBSTRINGILLÖ (ob-2 stringo), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to oppose, hinder, stand in the way, thwart, counteract, impede. Varr. ap. Non. Lex neque innocenti propter similitudinem obstrigillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoscit. Senec. Nunc enim multa obstrigillat. — With ne. Varr. ap. Non. Se obstrigillaturum, ne triumphus decerneretur.

ὈBSTRIGILLÖS (obstringo), i, m. a shoe, 3 or shoe-sole, fastened to the foot by straps. Isid.

ὈBSTRINGÖ (ob & stringo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. to tie about or tie fast, bind about or to, καραδέω. Plaut. follem ob gulam. Val. Flacc. tauros aratro. — Also, to bind, bind up, close up by binding. Horat. Obstrictis ventis. Plaut. collum laqueo. Colum. Alii viminibus obstringunt. — Hence, to bind together, unite, clasp. Flor. Vestis ingentibus obstricta geminis. — ¶ Figur. to bind, fetter, tie, hamper. Cæs. civitatem iurejurando. D. Brut. ad Cic. aliquid are alieno, to entangle, bring into debt. Cic. Obstringi legibus. Id. Obstrictus fœdere. Id. Obstrictus vinculis beneficii. Tacit. Religione obstringitur miles, non vulneribus cesserum. — Hence, to bind, oblige, put under obligation. Cic. aliquid officis. — Also, to unite, con-

*neet. Tacit. Alii matrimonio se obstrinxisse. — Also, to bind, make sure. Plin. Ep. fidem suam alteri, to pledge, plight; to promise positively. — Also, like obligare, to bind, make guilty of something. Cæs. aliquem scelere, to lead one into a crime, make him guilty of the same. Cic. se scelere, to commit. Id. se parricidio, to commit, perpetrate. Cæs. Nulla mendacii religione obstrictus, who has not been guilty of a lie which may raise a scruple of conscience in his mind. Tacit. aliquem conscientia, to make him privy to the conspiracy, and so fetter him by this knowledge. Sabin. ap. Gell. Furti obstringitur.*

**OBSTRŪCTIŌ** (obstruo), *ōnis, f. a building before or in the way of, a closing up by building. Arnob. — Figur. Cic. Hæc obstructio non diuturna est.*

**OBSTRŪCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from obstruo.

**OBSTRŪDŌ** (obs, for ob, & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. (properly, to thrust in; hence) to thrust or cram down, swallow greedily, guzzle. Plaut. — Also, to hide, conceal. Senec. Multi obstrusa rimantur. — ¶ Also, to give a push or blow, strike; or to stop, stop up. Prudent. Os obstrudite, ne plura jactet (others read obstrudite).

**OBSTRŪDŌ** (ob & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. to build against, build before. Liv. Interiorem pro diruto obstruentes murum. Id. Frons castrorum auxiliis obstruitur. Cic. luminibus alicujus, to obstruct his light by building higher. Ovid. Trabes obstructaque saxa. — Figur. Cic. Catonis luminibus obstruxit hæc oratio, h. e. obscured, was a hindrance. — ¶ Also, to block up, barricade, wall up, close up, make impassable. Cic. iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt. Cæs. portas, and portas cæspite. Nepos. valvas ædis. Virg. and Senec. aures. — Hence, generally, to close up, stop up, obstruct, choke up. Cæs. flumina magnis operibus. Vitruv. fontem. Cic. aditus. Id. per fugia (figur.). Plin. sensus dulcedine. Cic. Cognitio obstructa difficultatibus. — Hence, to stand in the way, hinder. Cic. in Arat. (intrans.)

**OBSTRŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from obstrudo.

**OBSTŪPEFACIŌ** (ob, stupeo & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. (Pass. Obstupefio, factus sum, fieri), to astound, amaze, confound, stupefy, bewilder, deprive of feeling, render senseless, benumb, ἐκπλήρω. Liv. Ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupefecit hostes. Id. Nisi metus mœrorem obstupefaceret. Terent. Eum timidum obstupefecit pudor. Val. Max. Obstupefactis nervis, ac corpore hebetatis artubus. Cic. Obstupefactis hominibus. Trebell. Poll. Obstupefacto voluptatibus corde.

**OBSTŪPESCŌ** (ob & stupeo), is, upti, n. 3. to become senseless, lose feeling, become stupefied, be struck with amazement. Varr. Apes obstupescunt potantes. Cic. Ejus aspectu cum obstupisset bubulcus. Plin. Obstupescit corpus, nec sentit cruciatum. — ¶ Hence, to be astonished or amazed, to wonder greatly, stand amazed. Cic. Ob hæc beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt. Id. Obstupescunt posteri, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.

**OBSTŪPIDŪS** (ob & stupidus), a, um, 3 adj. astounded, amazed, stupefied, out of one's wits, senseless. Plaut. Quid adstipisti, obstupida? cur non putas?

**OBSTŪPRATIŪS** (ob & stupro), a, um, 3 particip. same as *Constupratus. Lamprid.*

**OBSTŪFFLŌ** (ob & sufflo), as, a. 1. same as 3 *sufflo. Quintil. decl.*

**OBSUM** (ob & sum), *ōbēs, obfūi and offūi, irreg. n. (as if to be against) to hinder, hurt, be prejudicial to. Cic. orationi. Nepos. Non multum obesse multitudi hostium suæ paucitati posset. Terent. Et quod reliquit, profuit. (La.) Immo obfuit.*

**OBŪSŌ** (ob & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to sew on. Ovid. caput. — ¶ Also, to sew up, sew together; hence, to stop up, close up. Virg. nares. Sucton. Obsuta iectica, h. e. the curtains of which are

sewed together all around, and which is so shut up.

**OBŪRDESCŌ** (ob & surdesco), is, urdūi, n. 3. to become deaf, ἐκκοφθῆναι. Cic. — Figur. to become deaf, not to give ear. Cic.

**OBŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from obsuo.

**OBŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from obtego.

**OBŪTEGENS**, tis, particip. from obtego. — ¶ Adj. concealing, hiding, shrouding. Tacit. Animus sui obtegens.

**OBŪTEGŌ** (ob & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to cover, cover up, κατακλύπτω. Phædr. vestimentis porcellum. Colum. Et quod durum est, summis glebis obtegatur.

Cic. se servorum et libertorum corporibus. Cæs. Obtectus armis militum. — ¶ Figur. to cover over, veil, conceal, keep secret. Cic. Vitia multis virtutibus obtecta. Sueton. vitium calliditate. Cic. Ut adolescentiæ turpitudine obscuritate et sordibus tuis obtegatur. Id. Quocum ego nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam. (See *Obtegens.*) — ¶ Also, to cover, defend, protect. Cæs. Obtectus armis militum.

**OBŪTEMPERANTER** (obtemperans), adv. 3 readily, obediently. Prudent.

**OBŪTEMPERATIŪS** (obtempero), *ōnis, f. a complying with or submitting to, obedient, ὑπακούσθαι. Cic. Justitia est obtemperatio legibus (dat.)*

**OBŪTEMPERŌ** (ob & tempero), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to comply with, fall in with, follow, conform to, humor, submit to, obey, προσέχω. Cic. Ut ad verba nobis obediunt, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperant. Id. Qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat. Cæs. Obtemperare imperio populi R. Id. auctoritati Senatus. Cic. Te audi, tibi obtempera. Terent. Tibi Deos obtemperaturos. Cic. Si mihi esset obtemperatum. Id. voluntati alicujus. Sueton. Naturæ obtemperans, indulging his natural propensities.

**OBŪTENDŌ** (ob & tendo), is, ndi, ntum, a. 3. to draw, stretch, spread, place or throw before, προτίσχω, προτίεινω. Virg. Pro viro nebulam, et ventos obtendere inanes. Sueton. Sudarium ante faciem. Plin. Omnibus (sc. animalibus) membrana translucida obtenditur, is stretched or drawn before, extends before, lies before. Id. Libano mons adversus Antilibanus obtenditur, stretches or extends before. Tacit. Britannia in orientem Germaniæ obtenditur, lies before. Virg. Obtena nocte, h. e. drawn over; or, gloomy night. — Figur. Tacit. Curis luxum obtendebat, h. e. forget in luxury the cares of government and business. — ¶ Hence, to throw before, as a cloak or excuse, to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse or defence. Plin. Ep. Nec puduit rationem turpitudini obtendere. Tacit. Matris preces obtendens, pleading, alleging. Gell. Obteno philosophiæ nomine, tenebras sequuntur, assuming the name of philosophy, under the pretence of philosophy. — ¶ Varying the construction, to cover, veil. Tacit. diem nube, for nubem diei. Stat. limina silvis. — Figur. to cover up, envelop, conceal. Cic. Quasi velis obtenditur natura.

**OBŪTENEBRŌ** (ob & tenebro), as, a. 1. to cover with darkness, to darken over. Lactant. Obtenebrahitur dies lucis. (Al. leg. tenebrahitur.)

**OBŪTENSŪS**, us, in. same as *Obtentus. Fronto.*

**OBŪTENTIŪS** (obtendo), *ōnis, f. a drawing 3 or stretching before something, covering, enveloping; figur. obscurity, fabulous dress. Arnob.*

**OBŪTENTŌ** (frequenter. from obtineo), as, 1 a. 1. to hold up, sustain, support. Cic. Tamem spes quædam me obtentabat.

**OBŪTENTŪS** (obtendo), us, in. a spreading or stretching before, putting before. Virg. Exstructoque toros obtentu frondis imbrant. Plin. Nubium obtentu vitalem spiritum strangulat. — ¶ Also, a veiling, covering, a veil, cover, concealment. Lactant. Vera, sed obtentu aliquo velata. Sallust. Secundæ res mire sunt vitii obtentui. Tacit. Victorem exercitum attingit obscurum noctis, obtentui fugientibus. — ¶ Also, a pretext, color, show. Tacit. Cupido auri immensa ob-

tentum habebat, quasi subsidium regno pararetur, had this pretence or pretext. Id. Tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, assumed as a pretext. Justin. Ne iterum rempubl. sub obtentu liberationis invaderet, under color. — ¶ Also, a hindering, hindrance. Nazar.

**OBŪTENTŪS**, a, um, particip. from obtendo. — ¶ Also, particip. from obtineo.

**OBŪTERŌ** (ob & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to crush, bruise, smash, or trample to pieces, pound small, καταρῖβω, καταπατέω. Varr. Ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret. Suet. puerum citatis jumentis. Cic. Ruina conclavis obtitri. — Also, to break. Colum. Pucas subtrahas pinas, et obteras crura. — Figur. to crush, bear down, grind to pieces, suppress, trample upon, quash, slight, contemn, vilify, disparage. Justin. Fames, et lassitudo miseræ reliquias obterebant, were down, annihilated. Tacit. Alam prope universam obtriverat, had annihilated, cut off. Lncret. Res humanas vis addita quædam obterit. Liv. Implorare presidium populi, qui omnia jura populi obtriisset, had trampled upon. Cic. Ita calumniam stultitiamque obtitrit ac contudit, crushed. Poeta ap. Cic. artem exitipicium, h. e. to slight, disparage, speak contemptuously of. Liv. populi R. majestatem. Id. militem verbis. Cic. Obteri laudem imperatorum criminibus avaritiæ. — ¶ Also, to rub. Apul. dentes carbone. — ¶ Obtriisset, for obtriisset. Liv.

**OBŪTESTATIŪS** (obtestor), *ōnis, f. an adjuring, a calling solemnly to witness. Cic. Obtestatio et consecratio legis, h. e. the calling of the gods solemnly to witness, that they will keep the law. Id. Quid illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? adjuration of the flute-player, by which you conjured him in the name of the gods, to assist you (or to do his duty faithfully and carefully). Liv. Obtestationem componere, form of adjuration. — ¶ Also, adjuration, h. e. an imploring in God's name, vehement entreaty. Cic.*

**OBŪTESTŌR** (ob & testor), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call solemnly to witness, protest before some person or thing, ἐπιμαρτύρομαι. Brnt. ad Cic. Oro atque obsecro te, Cicero, necessitudinem nostram, tuamque in me benevolentiam obtestans. Sueton. Obtestatus deos, neque legisse, neque attigisse quidquam. Tacit. Ant militum se manibus, aut suis moriturum, obtestans, protesting. — ¶ Oftener, to adjure, beseech, with an invocation of the gods, imploro vehemently, entreat earnestly, conjure, ἐξορκίζω, καταίπαρέω. Cic. Per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, &c. Id. Vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, &c. Id. Vos obtestatur, ne eripiatis, &c. Id. Te obsecrat obtestaturque Quintius per senectutem ac solitudinem suam nihil aliud, nisi, ut, &c. Id. Deos imploro atque obtestor, ut, &c. Id. Quem obtestor? quem implorem? Id. Vestram fidem obtestatur. Sallust. Lacrumas obtestatur per amicitiam, ne, &c. Id. Te, atque Senatū obtestamur, consulatis misere ris civibus. — With a double accus. Hirt. Eadem contubernalem obtestatus. Sallust. Multa de salute sua Pomptinum obtestatus, implored Pomptinus long to save him. — ¶ Passively, Obtestatus, a, um. Ammian.*

**OBŪTEXŌ** (ob & texo), is, xui, a. 3. to weave to or over. Plin. Papilio fila araneosa, quacumque incessit, alarum maxime lanugine obtexit. — ¶ Figur. to cover, overspread. Virg. Cælum obtexitur umbra.

**OBŪTICENTĪX** (obtico), *æ, f. a rhetorical 2 figure, the same with aposiopesis, reticentia. Quintil.*

**OBŪTICEŌ** (ob & taceo), es, cni, n. 2. to be silent, become or be struck silent (in which sense, it should, perhaps, be referred to *obtesco*, καταστυγῶ. Terent.

**OBŪTIGŌ**, is, for obtego. Plaut. 3

**OBŪTINEŌ** (ob & teneo), es, inni, entum, a. and sometimes n. 2. to hold. Plaut. Obtime aures (meas) amabo. — ¶ Also, to hold, have, possess. Cic. Suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, neque erat usquam tua. Liv. Romana pubeæ mœstum silentium obtinuit, kept silence

**Cæs.** Una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est. *Id.* Legionis principem locum obtinebant, *held Id.* regnum, to have the sovereignty. *Liv.* Galliam atque Italiam armis obtinere. *Plin.* Caseus medicamenti vim obtinet, *has. Cic.* Proverbii locum obtinet. *Id.* Quorum alter apud me parentis gravitatem obtinebat, *possessed with me. Id.* Errantes stellæ numerum deorum obtinebunt, *h. e. will be numbered among the gods, will belong among the gods. Quintil.* Obtinere summam opinionem in scholis, to have, hold, or bear a high character. *Plin.* admirationem, *h. e. in admiratione esse. Cic.* Lex obtinetur in, &c. they have a law. *Id.* Cum tu Hispaniam citiorem cum imperio obtineres, *h. e. were the governor of. Id.* Me obtinente (*sc. insulam*), during my administration. — ¶ Also, to keep, retain, preserve, hold on to, keep up, maintain. *Tercut.* Antiquam tuam venustatem obtines. *Liv.* Collaudavit milites quod provinciam obtinissent. *Cic.* necessitudinem (cum aliquo). *Id.* suum jus contra illos. *Id.* Per vos vitam et famam potest obtinere. *Liv.* Pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, *h. e. to keep what they have unjustly taken. Cic.* Quæ autem scripta non sunt, ea consuetudine obtinentur, *subsist, are preserved.* — ¶ Also, to hold, *h. e. to occupy, take up. Plin.* Platanus agros longis obtinet umbris. *Lucret.* novem jugera membris. *Curt.* Spatium, quod acies obtinuerat. *Liv.* Noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit. — ¶ Also, to make good, prove, support, maintain, defend. *Cic.* Possimus hoc teste, quod dicimus, obtinere. *Id.* Non ad obtinendum mendacium, sed ad verum probandum. *Id.* duas contrarias sententias. *Id.* Obtinebo, eam leviorum fuisse. *So, Id.* Opibus magnis, quidquid fecerit, obtinere, make good, as it were; be in the right; and so be unmolested. — Hence, *Apul.* Certus eram proque vero obtinebam, *held it for true. — Also, to maintain, establish, succeed in, accomplish, get. Cic.* hereditatem. *Id.* jus suum. *Cæs.* Si rem obtinuerint, should carry the day, should come off victorious. *Cic.* Malas causas semper obtinuit, *carried. Id.* Litem obtinere aut amittere. *Id.* Obtinere et adipisci. *Id.* Voluimus quædam; obtenta non sunt. *Id.* De (*in the matter of*) intercalando non obtinuerat. *Liv.* His obtinuit, ut præferretur, brought about, prevailed. *Sucton.* Obtinuit, ne, &c. *Cic.* Res facile obtinebatur, was carried, went through. — ¶ Intransitively, to maintain one's self, to hold, obtain, last, stand. *Pandect.* Consuetudo, quæ retro obtinuit, has obtinuit or prevailed. *Id.* Hodie obtinuit, questores creari, &c. *sc. consuetudo. Liv.* Fama obtinuit. (*In the same sense with accus. Sallust.* Fama, quæ plerosque obtinet, to which most assent.) — Also, to prevail, have the preference, hold. *Pandect.* Sententia plurium obtinet. — Also, to avail, pass, be held, received or looked on as such or such. *Sallust.* Pro vero obtinebat, ut, &c.

**OBTINGŌ** (ob & tango), is, tigi, a. and n. 3. to touch, strike. *Plaut.* Mustulenus æstus nares obtigit. — ¶ Intransitively, to fall to one's lot, come to one's share, happen to one, befall one, lay claim. *Cic.* Quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. *Id.* Te mihi questorem obtigisse. *Id.* Quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset. *Id.* Si quid mihi obtigerit, *h. e. humanitas acciderit, if death be my lot. — ¶ Also, to happen, fall out, befall, turn out. Plaut.* Exoptata obtingent, will come about. *Tercut.* Istuc tibi ex sententia obtigisse, later, that it has turned out as you wish.

**OBTINNIŌ** (ob & tinnio), is, n. 4. to 3 tingle. *Apul.*

**OBTŌRPESCŌ** (ob & torpesco), is, pui, 2 n. 3. to become numb or stiff, become torpid, become insensible, lose feeling, be deadened, ἀποναρκάω. *Liv.* Signum effodiant, si ad convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint. *Succ.* Oculi subita caligine obtorpuerunt. *Plin.* Anguis, si squamæ obtorpuere, spinis Juniperi se scabit, *h. e. duriores factæ*

sunt. — And, of the mind. *Cic. ex Euripide.* Sed jam subactus miseris obtorpuisti. *Liv.* Circumfuso undique pavore ita obtorpnit, ut, &c. *Id.* Obtorpuerant quodammodo anini.

**OBTORQUEŌ** (ob & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to wrest, twist, writhe, wrench or turn round forcibly, στρεπέω. *Stat.* Dextras obtorquet in undas præram. *Cic.* Obtorta gula in vincula abstripi; and, *Plaut.* Obtorto collo ad præterem trahi, *h. e. wrenched or gripped hard* (for it was customary to do this when they carried a man forcibly before a court, &c.); by the neck, by force. *Apul.* Cardinibus obtortis, wrenched. — ¶ Also, to twist, bend, crook. *Virg.* Obtorti per collum circulus auri, *h. e. a golden chain.*

**OBTORTŪS**, a, um, particip. from obtorqueo.

**OBTRAHŌ** (ob & traho), is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. to turn towards or to meet. *Tertull.* (*Al. leg. obstraxerit.*)

**OBTRACTATIŌ** (obtracto), ōnis, f. an envious detracting, disparaging, traducing; an envying, spite, malice, begrudging, διασπρῆδος, ζήλοστυρία. *Cic.* Quorum malevolentissimis obtractationibus nos scito de veteri illa nostra sententia prope jam esse depulso. *Tacit.* Obtractatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Malevolorum (*h. e. on the part of*) obtractationes et invidias prosternere. *Cæs.* Depravatum Pompeium queritur invidia atque obtractatione laudis sue (*h. e. as the object*). *Liv.* Obtractatio atque invidia adversus gloriam fortissimi consulis. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Hæc res habet obtractationem, *h. e. obtractationis est subjecta.*

**OBTRACTATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a detractor, disparager, traducer, slanderer, calumniator, spiteful or malicious person, decrifer, κατάλαλος, διάβολος. *Cic.* beneficii hujus. *Id.* Multi communes obtractatores, atque omnium invidi. *Id.* A tuis (*h. e. of you*) invidis obtractatoribus. *Id.* In tam suspiciosa ac maledica civitate locum sermoni obtractatorum non reliquit. *Sæton.* Calvitii deformitatem obtractatorum jocis obnoxiam expertus. — With a dat. *Justin.* Hinc sententiæ obtractatores.

**OBTRACTATŪS** (obtracto), us, m. same 3 as Obtractator. *Gell.*

**OBTRACTŌ** (ob & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to disparage, detract from, slander, traduce, dispraise, calumniate a person or his abilities, in order to raise one's self, to decry out of envy, do prejudice or injury to, to oppose or thwart maliciously, διασπρῶ, διαβάλλω. *Cic. Tusc.* 4. 26. Obtractare vero alteri, quid habet utilitatis? cum sit æmulantis angî alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtractantis autem angî alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat. *Id.* Arcesilas Zenoni obtractans nihil novi reperient. *Liv.* gloria alicujus. *Id.* Ut obtractaretur laudibus ducis, impedita victoria est. *Cic.* Qui huic obtractant legi, atque cæsæ. *Nepos.* Namque (Aristides et Themistocles) obtractarunt inter se, *h. e. were political opponents* (where it does not seem to be used in a bad sense). — Also, with accus. *Liv.* Cui nullum probrum dicere poterat, ejus obtractare laudes voluit. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Invicem se obtractaverunt. *Plin.* Lantitiam omnem obtractans. — And without case. *Sæton.* Ne aut obstare aut obtractare videretur.

**OBTRIŪŌ** (obtero), ōnis, f. contrition. 3 *Augustin.* Accedite ad eum in obtritione cordis.

**OBTRIŪS** (Id.), us, m. a treading to 2 pieces, crushing to pieces. *Plin.*

**OBTRIŪS**, a, um, particip. from obtero.

**OBTRUDŌ** (ob & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. 3. to thrust against, or into, προσωθίζω. *Apul.* titionem inguinibus. — Hence, to cram down. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to thrust away, remove, overturn. *Cic.* inonimenta (some read obstruxit). — ¶ Also, to thrust upon, put or force upon. *Tercut.* Nunquam anus sum recusare eam, quam mihi obtrudid pater. — ¶ *Plaut.* Obtrudere palpum alicui, to cajole, wheedle, coax, deceive by flattery or caresses.

**OBTRUNCATIŌ** (obtrunco), ōnis, f. a 3 cutting away. *Colum.*

**OBTRUNCŌ** (ob & trunco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cut off, cut away, κατακόπτω. *Colum.* Atque ita superficies insitæ vitis usque ad receptum surculum obtruncatur. — ¶ Also, to cut down, cut to pieces, slaughter. *Cic. e Poeta.* Puerum interea obtruncat, membraque articulorum dividit. *Liv.* Ita regem obtruncant. *Plaut.* Capio fustem, obtrunco gallum.

**OBŪŌR** (ob & tueor), ēris, dep. 2. to 3 look at, behold steadfastly, look in the face, gaze upon, ἐφάπω. *Plaut.* Quid tu me nunc obtueris, frater? *Id.* ad aliquem. — ¶ Also, to see, perceive. *Plaut.*

**OBŪŪTŪS**, us, m. See Obtutus.

**OBŪNDŌ** (ob & tundo), is, tūdi, tūsum and tūsum, a. 3. to beat, thump, belabor, κατακόπτω. *Plaut.* os alicui. *Id.* Sum obtutus pugnis pessime. — ¶ Also, to be blunt, dull. *Tacit.* Pugio vetustate obtusus. *Claud.* gladius. — Figur. to blunt, weaken, dull. *Plin.* Lens aciem oculorum obtundit. *Plin.* Arundinum lanugo illita auribus obtundit auditum, impairs the hearing. Hence, *Cic.* Ne longitudo (*h. e. of the period*) obtudisse aures videatur, blunt, weary. *So, Id.* aliquid longis epistolis, to annoy, molest. *Tercut.* Ne me obtundas de hac re sapius, don't din my ears, don't deafen me. *Id.* Obtundis (*sc. me*), tametsi intelligo. Also, *Plin.* Myaces vocem obtundunt, blunt, weaken. *Cic.* vocem in dicendo. *Id.* Multa quæ acuant mentem, multa, quæ obtundant. *Id.* ægritudinem, to blunt, take off its edge. — ¶ The particip. is obtusus, and sometimes, especially among the poets, obtusus. — ¶ See, also, Obtusus, a, um.

**OBŪNSIŌ** (obtundo), ōnis, f. a beating, 3 banging. *Lanprid.*

**OBŪNSŪS**, a, um, same as Obtusus.

**OBŪŪR** (ob & tuor), ēris, dep. 3. same as 3 *Obtueor.* *Acc. ap. Non.*

**OBŪRACŪLUM** (obturo), i, n. a stopple. 3 *Marcel. Empir.*

**OBŪRAMĒTUM** (Id.), i, n. that which 2 stops up; a stopple; a dam or sluice. *Plin.*

**OBŪRBATŌR** (obturbo), ōris, m. a 3 troubler, disturber. *Ascon.*

**OBŪRBŌ** (ob & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to disturb, make turbid. *Plin.* aquam proclutione. — Figur. to throw into disorder or confusion. *Tacit.* hostes. — ¶ Also, to disturb, disquiet. *Cic.* solitudinem. *Id.* Me litteræ obturbant. — ¶ Also, to confuse. *Sæton.* lectorum. — ¶ Also, to interrupt by noise or speaking, make an outcry against, or to make an outcry. *Tercut.* Itane vero obturbat? *Plaut.* Ne me obturba, ac tace. *Tacit.* Obturbabatur militum vocibus Aponius, cum loqui cœptaret. — Without case. *Tacit.* Obturbabant patres. *Plin. Ep.* Obturbatur, obstreptitur.

**OBŪRGESCŌ** (ob & turgesco), is, ursi, 3 n. 3. to swell, swell up. *Lucret.*

**OBŪRŌ** (ob & probably ἔσπα, janua), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to stop or close up, ἐσφάπτω, ἐπιστορίζω. *Colum.* Amphoras fasciulis fœniculi. *Plin.* foramina limo. *Vitruv.* dolia operculis. *Horat.* anres. *Cic.* Obstructas partes (corpore) et obturatas. — Hence, *Lucret.* amorem edendi, *h. e. to allay, assuage.*

**OBŪSŪS** (obtusus), adv. dully. *Solin.*

3 *Crocodili* in aqua obtusius vident.

**OBŪSIŌ** (obtundo), ōnis, f. bluntness, 3 dullness. *Tertull.* sensuum.

**OBŪSŪS**, or **OBŪNSŪS**, a, um, particip. from obtundo. — ¶ Adj. blunt, dull. *Colum.* falx. *Plin.* cornua linae. *Lucret.* angulus. — Fig. blunted, blunt, dull, weakened, weak, faint, not clear, not vigorous, without life. *Lucret.* Obtusis ceciderunt viribus artus, broken, feeble. *Liv.* vigor animi. *Virg.* lux, dull, somewhat obscured. *Quintil.* vox, thick, not clear. *So, Id.* fauces. *Auct. ad Herem.* aures, deafened, weary, not inclined to listen. *Virg.* Obtusior usus, blunted, less sensitive. *Cic.* Acies animi obtusior, dull (a figure borrowed from the eye). *Id. frag.* Hebetes et obtusi ad aliquid, not keen, not sharp-sighted, dull. *Id.* Quo quid dici potest obtusius, more stupid. *Tacit.*



Jurisdiclio obtusior, less nice, blunter, coarser.

**OBTVTUS** (obtueor), us, m. a looking at, beholding carelessly, look, gaze, πρόσψις. Cic. Vultum ejus, obtutumque oculorum in cogitando. Id. Obtutum in aliqua re figere. Id. Effugit obtutum oculorum animus. Virg. Dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno. — Figur. (and with a genit. of the object). Ovid. Semper in obtutu mentem vetat esse malorum, in the contemplation of. — ¶ Obtutum is also found for obtutus.

**OBVAGIÖ** (ob & vagio), is, n. 4. to cry, 3 squeal or cry about or to one, ἀντιβαβάζω. Plaut.

**OBVAGÜLÖ** (according to some from v-3 gio, but others derive it from vago), as, to cry, howl or make an outcry before something, to demand with howling and clamor. Fest. e leg. xii. tab. Ob portam obvagalatum ito.

**OBVALLÖ** (ob & vallo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to surround or inclose with a wall or rampart. Fest. Urhem obvallari. — Figur. to fortify about, wall about. Cic. Locus omniratione obvallatus.

**OBVÄRÖ** (ob & varis), as, a. 1. to cross, 3 thwart, διατρέπω. Enn. ap. Non. Nam consilii obvarant.

**OBVENIENTIÄ** (obvenio), æ, f. chance, 3 accident, hap. Tertull.

**OBVENIÖ** (ob & venio), is, vëni, ventum, n. 4. to meet or come in the way; hence, to befall, happen, fall out, occur, meet. Plaut. Obvenit occasio, offered. Liv. Vitium obvenit consuli. Cic. Id obvenit vitium (at the auspices). — Also, to fall to one's lot, come to one, fall to one, ἀντάω. Cic. Ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit. Id. Quod hereditas ei obvenisset. Varr. Mi fundus hereditate obvenit. Cæs. Quibus ex partes ad defendendum obvenerant. — ¶ Also, to come to, arrive at. Liv. pugnae.

**OBVENTIÖ** (obvenio), önis, f. income, 3 profit, revenue, not including the fruits of the field. Pandect.

**OBVENTITIÖS**, or -CIÖS (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. casual, accidental. Tertull.

**OBVENTÖS** (Id.), us, m. a meeting, coming. Tertull.

**OBVERBERÖ** (ob & verbero), as, a. 1. 3 same as Verbero. Apul.

**OBVERSÖR** (ob & versor), äris, atus sum, dep. 1. to move to and fro before something, go about, show one's self or appear before, be before. Liv. castris, before the camp. Plin. Ep. Sedebant iudices, observersabant advocati. Id. Nam meatus animæ ab iis, qui limini observersabantur, audiebatur. Plin. Paneg. Observabantur foribus horror et minæ. Tacit. Observans in urbe inter cætus et sermones hominum. — Particularly, of things present to the sight, the hearing, or the mind, to hover before, be pictured to, be present to. Cic. Sed mihi ante oculos observersatur republicæ dignitas. Liv. Cladis memoria non animis modo, sed prope oculis observersatur. Cic. Observantur animo honeste species. Lucret. Illius et nomen dulce observersatur ad aures. — ¶ Also, to oppose, be opposed to. Tertull.

**OBVERSÖS**, a, um, particip. from obverto.

**OBVERTÖ** (ob & verito), is, ti, sum, a. 3. 2 to turn towards or against, turn so as to face or be opposite to, direct towards, ἀντιστρέφω. Poeta ap. Cic. Cujus ob ora Graii obvertebant sua. Virg. Obvertunt pelago proras. Plin. Penestras obverti in aquilonem oportere. Ovid. arcus in illum. Id. Quoties obvertor ad undas, I turn. Liv. Ad circumsonantem clamorem flectere cornua, et obvertere ordines. Id. Obverti in hostem, to turn. Colum. Capita sunt obversa soli, turned to the sun. Tacit. Obversus ad matrem, ait, &c. turning to his mother. Senec. Bona vestra introrsus obversa sunt. Apul. Tunc orientem obversus (without a prep.). — Hence, Obverti, to oppose, withstand. Tacit. Profligatis obversis. — Figur. Obverti, to turn or direct one's self to. Tacit. Miles ad cædem obversus, intent upon, busied in. Id. Obversis militum studiis, inclined to him. — ¶ Also, to turn away, or turn in another direction. Virg.

Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum.

**OBVIAM** (h. c. ob viam), adv. in the way; hence, to meet, in the street or in walking. Plaut. Obsistere alicui obviam, in the way. Cic. Obviam alicui ire, or prodire, or procedere, to go to meet. So, Cæs. proficisci. Cic. se ferre. Terent. se offerre. Liv. occurrere. Terent. Obviam dari. Liv. se dare alicui. Id. Omnibus obviam effusus, having poured out to meet him. Cic. Postumus obviam venit. Id. Aliquem obviam alicui mittere, to send to meet. Id. Fit obviam Clodio, meets. Plaut. Ecce obviam mihi est. Terent. Ipse est, quem volui obviam. — Figur. Plaut. Nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, is at hand. Id. Amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt moræ, present themselves, meet me, interpose. Sallust. Obviam ire periculis, to go into dangers, march into the face of dangers, not to flee from dangers. — Especially, Obviam ire, to go to meet, go against, oppose one's self to, implying opposition or assault. Sallust. hostibus. Id. Tum primum superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est. Id. injuriæ. Id. sceleri. Liv. Ire obviam cæptis atque obsistere parant. Cic. cupiditati hominum. Id. Huic obviam Cato, sc. it. — Also, Obviam ire, to remedy, heal. Tacit. timori. Id. infecunditati terrarum.

**OBVIGIÖ** (ob & vigilo), as, avi, atum, 3 n. 1. to be watchful, or watchful in regard to something. Plaut. Obvigilato (partic. abl.) est opus.

**OBVIÖ** (obvius), as, n. 1. to meet. Hieron. 3 alicui. Veget. Invicem obviantes. — ¶ Also, to meet, oppose one's self to, resist. Pandect. — ¶ Also, to hinder, remedy, obviate. Pallad.

**OBVIÖLÖ** (ob & violo), as, avi, atum, a. 3 l. same as Violo. Inscript. (Also attributed to Varro, but the reading is doubtful.)

**OBVIÖS** (ob & via), a, um, adj. in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet, ἀπαιτῶν. Cic. Alicui obvium esse; or, Liv. fieri, to meet. Liv. Dare se obvium alicui, to meet. Cic. Obvius mihi litteras mittas. Id. Fac ut mihi tuæ litteræ volent obviam. Virg. Cui mater sese tulit obviam. Id. Obviam cui Camilla occurrit. Liv. In obvio essent classi, h. e. obvii. Sallust. Quo loco inter se obvii fuissent. Ovid. Labentibus obvius undis, up the river. — Also, implying opposition. Cic. Obvium esse alicui cum armata manu, to meet. Sallust. Jugurtha obvius procedit, marches to meet, marches against. Virg. Obvia ferre arma. — Hence, of things, lying or being in the way, which one falls in with. Nepos. Montes, qui obvii erant itineri. Lucret. Neque aranei fila obviam sentimus. Catull. P.ona cadit, obviam frangens. — Also, lying in the way, h. e. lying open, exposed, obnoxious. Virg. Rupes obviam ventorum furis. Senec. Vulneri et ferro obvius, h. e. vulnerable. — ¶ Also, offering itself, easy, ready at hand, obvious. Tacit. Obvius opes deferre deos. Quintil. Nec se (h. e. figuris orationis) obvius fuisse dicenti, sed conquistis, declarant. Id. Ut virtutem obviam et illaboratam habeamus, h. e. offering itself, unsought and untold for. — ¶ Also, easy of access, affable, courteous, complaisant. Plin. Ep. Est obvius plenusque humanitate. Quintil. voluntas, ready, obliging. — ¶ Also, bare, uncovered. Apul.

**OBUMBRÄTIÖ** (obumbrö), önis, f. a shadow, 3 ding, obscuring, darkening. Arnob.

**OBUMBRÄTÖ** (Id.), icis, f. that shades, 3 shading. Tertull.

**OBUMBRÖ** (ob & umbrö), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to shade, overshadow, ἐπικιάω. Ovid. Cæspes obumbrat humum. — With the dat. Plin. Sibi ipsa (vitis) non obumbrat. — Hence, to overshadow, obscure, darken. Plin. Nubes solem obumbrant. Virg. æthera telis. Tacit. Nunquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrantur. Plin. Sapientiam vino obumbrari, is darkened or obscured. — ¶ Also, to cover over. Pullo, semina. — Figur. to cover, cloak, disguise. Ovid. Erroris sub imagine crimen obumbres. — ¶ Also, to shade,

screen, defend. Virg. Regina nomen obumbrat (eum).

**ÖBUNCÄTÖS** (ob & uncatus), a, um, 3 crooked, bent inwards. Cæl. Aurel.

**ÖBUNCÖTÖS** (ob & ungo), a, um, particip. 3 ip. anointed. Apul.

**ÖBUNCÖLÖS** (dimin. from obuncus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat bent inwards. Titin. ap. Non.

**ÖBUNCÖS** (ob & uncus), a, um, adj. 3 hooked, bent in, ἐπιγυρῶτος. Virg. Rostro inmanis vultur obunco.

**ÖBUNDÄTIÖ** (obundo), önis, f. an overflowing. Flor.

**ÖBUNDÖ** (ob & undö), as, n. 1. to overflow. Stat. (but several Edd. have abundat.)

**ÖBVÖLÄTIÖ** (ob & volito), as, n. 1. to fly 3 round, fly about, flit round, rove about, of men. Porc. Lairo.

**ÖBVÖLVÖ** (ob & volvo), is, olvi, ölätum, a. 3. to wrap round, muffle up, wrap or roll up, cover all over, περιελέω, περισπείρω. Cic. Pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse Sucton. Ad tonitrua caput obvolvère Cic. Os obvolvunt folliculo (of parricides). — Figur. Pacuv. ap Cic Fax obvolta sanguine. Horat. vitium verbis decoris, cover, cloak.

**ÖBVÖLÖTÄTÖS** (ob & voluto), a, um, 3 particip. entangled. Veget.

**ÖBVÖLÖTIÖ** (obvolvo), önis, f. a wrap 3 ping round, enveloping. Macro.

**ÖBVÖLÖTÖS**, a, um, particip. from obvolvo.

**ÖBÖSTÖS** (ob & uro), a, um, particip. burnt round, burnt, hardened in the fire, περικαυμένος. Virg. Torre armatus obsto. Id. Ferrum sudibus imitantur obstusis. Ovid. Gleba obstusta gelu, parched.

**ÖCCÄCÄTIÖ** (occæco), önis, f. a covering 3 over of the seed by harrowing. Seren. ap. Non.

**ÖCCÄCÖ**, or **ÖBCÄCÖ** (ob & cæco), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make blind, to blind. Cels. oculos. — Hence, to blind, h. e. to prevent for a time from seeing. Liv. hostem pulvere. — ¶ Also, to obscure, darken. Liv. Densa caligo obscæverat diem. Plaut. (Sol) occæcatus est præ corporis candoribus. — Figur. to make obscure, dark, unintelligible. Cic. totam orationem. — ¶ Also, to blind, dazzle. Figur. Liv. Occæcat animos fortuna. Cic. Stultitia occæcatus. Liv. Ni vana spes occæcasset consilia. — Also, to make dull, heavy or senseless, to clog or benumb. Virg. Timor occæcaverat artus. — ¶ Also, to cover over, bury in the ground, and, of course, remove from sight. Cic. semen. Colum. fossas, to cover over.

**ÖCCÄDÖS** (ob & cædes), or **ÖBCÄDÖS**, 3 is, f. for cædes. Plaut.

**ÖCCÄLÖSÖ**, or **ÖBCÄLÖSÖ** (ob & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. to become warm around. Cels. (But occalluerit is perhaps better.)

**ÖCCÄLLÄTÖS**, or **ÖBCÄLLÄTÖS** (ob & 2 callus), a, um, particip. or adj. covered with callus, callous, decaed. Seuec.

**ÖCCÄLLÖSÖ**, or **ÖBCÄLLÖSÖ** (ob & callesco), is, lui, n. 3. to take on callus, become callous, become hard in the skin. Plaut. and Ovid. — ¶ Figur. to become callous, become hardened or insensible. Cic. Sed jam prorsus occallui.

**ÖCCÄNÖ**, or **ÖBCÄNÖ** (ob & cano), is, 2 lui, n. 3. to sing, sound, blow. Sallust. fraga.

**ÖCCÄNTÖ**, or **ÖBCÄNTÖ** (ob & canto), 3 as, a. 1. to charm, bewitch. Apul.

**ÖCCÄSIÖ** (occasum, supine of occido), önis, f. properly, a happening accident or chance; hence, opportunity, convenient time, fit moment, favorable circumstances or helps, ἐκκαρία, κайρός. Cic. Tempus actionis opportunum, Græce ἐκκαρία, Latine appellatur occasio. Plaut. Hæus tu, nunc occasio est, et tempus. Liv. Ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere, to seek an occasion of advancing his own interests, to seek to turn others' misfortune to his own account. Placc. ad Cic. Ne nostra mala suam putent occasionem, a good opportunity for themselves. Cic. Quæ tum non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit! Id. Si fuerit occasio, manu nos defendemus. Id. Ut primum occasio data est, h. e.

upon the first opportunity. *Id.* Occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitratur. *Id.* Iste amplam occasionem calumnie nactus. *Id.* omittere, or amittere; or, *Cæs.* prætermittere; or, *Nepos.* dimittere, let slip. *Plin.* Ep. avidissime amplecti, embrace most eagerly. *Liv.* arripere, to seize. *Cic.* captare, to angle for, try to get. *Id.* Occasio offertur, presents itself. *Nepos.* Occasionem dare alicui. *Sueton.* præbere alicui. *Cic.* Occasione data, an opportunity being afforded. *Auct. B. Afric.* Getull. occasio capta, perfigiunt in Cæsaris castra, having availed themselves of a proper opportunity. *Liv.* Hæc spem fecerant castra hostium per occasionem incendendi, when an opportunity should offer, upon some occasion. (Occasionem data implies an oversight on the part of an opponent; per occasionem, when an opportunity offers, so that it is turned to account.) *Sueton.* Fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata. *Id.* De nocte ad occasionem auræ evectus est, the wind being fair, taking advantage of the wind. *Id.* Prælia non tantum destinata, sed ex occasione sumebat, as opportunity offered, as circumstances made it expedient. *Id.* Amorem omni occasione professus, on every opportunity. *Senec.* Hostes occasionibus adsilientes. *Plin.* ad *Cic.* Occasiones ad opitulandum haberem. — Followed by an *infin.* *Plaut.* Adest occasio cumulare, &c. — ¶ Also, an opportunity of having something, facility, feasibility. *Tacit.* solitudinis. — ¶ Also, opportunity of having something, h. e. supply. *Plin.* Si vetusti olei non sit occasio. — ¶ Also, an apt way of getting out of difficulty, a seemingly pretence. *Quintil.*

**OCASIUNCŪLA** (dimin. from occasio), 3 a, f. *Plaut.* In eapse occasiuncula.

**OCASUS**, a, um, particip. from occido. It seems to be used only with *sol.*

**OCASUS** (occido), us, m. a going down or setting of the heavenly bodies, ὄσσις. *Virg.* Multi ante occasum Maiæ cœpere. *Cæs.* Solis occasu, at sunset. *Id.* Sub occasum Solis, towards sunset. *Sallust.* Equites pariter cum occasu Solis educit. — Hence, sunset, evening. *Tacit.* Præcipiti in occasum die. — Also, the quarter of the sun's setting, the west. *Cæs.* Aquitania spectat inter occasum Solis, et septentriones. *Virg.* Ab occasu veniens imber. — ¶ Also, the downfall, destructio, fall, end. *Cic.* republicæ. *Id.* Obitus occasusque noster, h. e. my banishment. — Hence, death. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* alicujus. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* decl. odii, the termination, when it is laid aside. — ¶ In the sense of occasio. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

**OCATYŌ** (occo), ōnis, f. a harrowing or breaking of clods, βωλοκοπία. *Cic.*

**OCATOR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a harrower. *Col.* 3 lum. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Sator, messor, occator scelerum.

**OCATORIŪS** (occator), a, um, adj. bc-3 longing to a harrower or harrowing. *Colum.*

**OCEDŌ** (ob & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. 3. to go or to go towards or to meet. *Plaut.* in conspectum illius. *Id.* Obviam accessit mihi.

**OCENSUS**, or **OCENSUS** (ob & cando, 3 obsol.), a, um, particip. h. e. accensus, combustus. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

**OCENTATYŌ**, ōnis, same as *Occentus.* *Synmach.*

**OCENTŌ** (ob & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 3 and a. 1. to sing before, at or against. *Plaut.* At illi noctu occentabant ostium, exurent fores. *Id.* Quid si adeam ad fores, atque occentem? — ¶ Trans. to sing, of an ill-omened bird. *Æsavian.* Bubo occentans funebria.

**OCENTŪS** (occino), us, m. a singing; 2 hence, a crying, squeaking, applied to an ill-boding animal. *Plin.*

**OCCEPSO.** See *Occipio.* 3

**OCCEPATŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. frequentat. 3 from *occipio.* *Plaut.*

**OCCHI**, ōrum, m. according to *Onciscritus* in *Plin.* 12, 8, sect. 18, a kind of tree in *Hircania* resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flows early in the morning; perhaps the manna-sainfoin (*Hedysarum Albagi*, L.).

**OCCIDANĒUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Occidens dentalis.* *Innoc.*

**OCCIDĒNS**, tis, particip. from occido. — ¶ Subst. masc. (sc. sol), the west, the quarter of the setting sun. *Cic.* Ab oriente ad occidentem. *Colum.* Occidens æstivus, the part of the heavens where the sun sets in summer.

**OCIDENTĀLIS** (occidens), e, adj. bc-2 longing to the west, western, westerly. *Gell.* ventus, west wind.

**OCIDIŌ** (occido), ōnis, f. a destroying 1 utterly, extirpation, extermination, ἀναίρεσις. *Liv.* Ne in occidione victoriam poneret. *Colum.* Nec ad occidionem gens (apum) interimenda est, entirely, root and branch. — So, Occidione occidere, to destroy by slaying, cut off quite. *Liv.* exercitum. *Cic.* equitatum.

**OCIDIUM**, ii, n. same as *Occidio*, in-3 teritus. *Prudent.* The antepenult is found short in *Prudent.* (Al. leg. excidium.)

**OCIDŌ** (ob & cædo), is, cidi, cism, a. 3. to beat or belabor soundly. *Terent.* Ctesipho me pugnis usque occidit. — ¶ *Ostener*, to kill, slay, cut down, cut off, ἀποκτείνω, ἀναίρεω. *Cic.* L. Virginio filiam sua manu occidit. *Id.* Quum copias hostium profligarit, occidit. *Cæs.* Ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur. *Sueton.* Veneno aliquem occidere. — Hence, to plague to death, torment, wear out. *Horat.* Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando. *Id.* Quem occidit legendo. — ¶ Also, to ruin, undo. *Terent.* Occidisti me tuis fallaciis.

**OCIDŌ** (ob & cado), is, cidi, cāsum, n. 3. to fall, fall down, καταπίπτω. *Plaut.* Signa de cælo ad terram occidunt. *Liv.* Ut alii super alios occiderent. — ¶ Of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set, καταδύω. *Catull.* Soles occidere, et redire possunt. *Colum.* Capra occidit mane. Hence, *Liv.* Sol occidens, h. e. sundown, sunset. For this is also found, Sol occasus. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to fall, perish, come to its end, die, be extinguished. *Cic.* Refrigerato et extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur. *Id.* Illos vereor, qui in bello occiderunt. *Virg.* Occiderit ferro Priamus? *Sallust.* Hostium sævitia eum occasurum. *Ovid.* Occidit a forti Achille, by the hand of. *Cic.* Ut hic ornatus (mundi) nunquam dilapsus occidat. *Id.* Ne sacrorum memoria occideret. *Lucret.* Oculorum lumen occidit. *Cic.* Vita occidens, the evening or sunset of life. *Petron.* Lucernis occidentibus, going out. — ¶ Also, to sink, fall, go to wreck or ruin, be lost. *Cic.* Sin plane occidimus. *Virg.* Funditus occidimus. *Cic.* Eos sua stultitia occidisse. *Plaut.* Occidit spes nostra. *Lucret.* Causa occidit, h. e. is removed, no longer exists. *Plaut.* Non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique, atque ædes, h. e. non omnino amisi: habeo etiamnum. *Terent.* Ipsum video: occidi, I am a dead man; I am ruined; I am lost; 'tis all over with me.

**OCIDŪALIS** (occiduns), e, adj. occiden-3 tal, western. *Prudent.*

**OCIDŪS** (occido), a, um, adj. setting or going down. *Gell.* Sole occiduo, at sunset. Also, *Ovid.* sol, and dies, the west. *Calpurn.* Metere occidua nocte lupinos. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Occidua iter declive senectæ, h. e. next to death. — Also, western. *Ovid.* Præceps occiduas ille subivit aquas, the western sea. *Stat.* Occiduas, primasque domos, h. e. regiones occidentales, et orientales. *Calp.* Occidua arenæ, h. e. of a western river (the Bætis). — ¶ Also, ready to fall, frail, perishable: Occiduum, frailty, perishableness. *Paul.* *Nol.*

**OCILLŌ** (seems to be from *occo*), as, 3 a. 1. to beat to pieces, maul to pieces. *Plaut.* os alicui (si lectio certa).

**OCINŌ** (ob & cano), is, nui, n. 3. to 2 sing or chirp inauspiciously, καρδός. *Liv.* — ¶ Simply, to sing. *Apul.*

**OCIPYŌ** (ob & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, 2 a. and n. 3. to commence, begin. *Lucret.* Juventas occipit. *Terent.* Dolores occipiunt. *Id.* Occipere questum. *Id.* sermonem cum aliquo. — With *infin.* *Plaut.* Si liber fieri occeperim. — Hence,

to begin, to enter upon. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* magistratum. — ¶ The passive also is used. *Plaut.* Quod occipitum est. — Followed by *infin. pass.* *Terent.* Fabula accepta est agi. — ¶ *Occipso*, is, it, for *occepro*, &c. *Plaut.* — ¶ The perf. is written also with *æ*, as if from *capio.* *Tacit.* Occēpit. *Plaut.* Occēperit. — ¶ Also, to begin, undertake. *Terent.*

**OCIPITYUM** (occiput), ii, n. the occiput 2 or hinder part of the head, ἰπίον. *Varr.* and *Plaut.*

**OCIPŌT** (ob & caput), pītis, n. same as 3 *Occipitum.* *Pers.*

**OCISIŌ** (occido), ōnis, f. a slaying, murder, φόνος. *Cic.* — ¶ For *occidio*, uter destroying, extirpation. *Cic.* Occisione occidere copias, to beat so completely, that few or none escaped.

**OCISITANTŪR**, h. e. sæpe occiduntur. *C.* *Gracchus* ap. *Fest.*

**OCISŌR** (occido), ōris, m. a killer, slayer, 3 κτάντης. *Plaut.*

**OCISŌRIŪS** (occisor), a, um, adj. Ter-3 tull. animalia, which can be slaughtered, for sacrifice.

**OCISŪS**, a, um, particip. from occido. — ¶ Adj. ruined, lost, undone. *Plaut.* Occisissimum sum omnium, qui vivunt.

**OCCLAMITŌ** (ob & clamito), as, n. 1. to 3 cry out to or against, disturb by crying. *Plaut.*

**OCCLAUDŌ**, or **OBCLAUDŌ** (ob & claud-3 do), is, a. 3. same as *Ocludo.* *Cod.* *Theod.*

**OCCLŪDŌ** (ob & claudio), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to shut or shut against, shut up, shut close, ἐπικλείω. *Cic.* Ut seditiosus tribuni solent, occludi tabernas jubes. *Plaut.* Occlude ostium: et ego hinc occludam. *Id.* Me occludet domi. *Id.* Abiit intro, occlusit ædes. — *Figur.* to shut up, stop. *Plaut.* linguam alicui, stop his tongue. *Terent.* Ejus lubido occlusa est contumeliis. *Apul.* aures, to close the ears, give no ear. — ¶ *Occludi*, for *occlusisti.* *Plaut.*

**OCCLŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *occludo.* — ¶ Adj. shut up. *Plaut.* Ostium occlusissimum. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam.

**OCŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to harrow or break clods, βωλοκοπέω. *Plaut.* Tibi aras, tibi occas. — With *accus.* to harrow. *Horat.* segetes. *Plin.* triticum. *Colum.* agrum. — Also, *Varro.* Occare vites, h. e. to break up and level the ground which has been dug up. So, *Pallad.* Arbores et vites, quæ ablaqueatæ fuerant, occare, h. e. opere-rire.

**OCŌENŌ**, or **OBŌCŌENŌ** (ob & cœno), as, 3 n. 1. same as *Cœno.* *Petron.* fragm. de lumbis.

**OCŌEPI.** See *Occipio*, at the end. 2

**OCŌBITŪS** (ocumbo), us, m. death. 3 *Hieron.*

**OCŌBŪ** (ob & cubo), as, n. 1. to lie, rest, 3 especially of the buried. *Virg.* Tumulo occubat Hector. *Id.* Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, h. e. is dead. — ¶ *Occubui* and *occubitum* belong more properly to *ocumbo.*

**OCŪLCŌ** (ob & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 I. to tread down, trample down, καρπατέω. *Varro.* Palea occulcata pedibus. *Cato.* Bene occulcato.

**OCŪLŌ** (unc.), is, ūlui, ūltum, a. 3. to remove from sight, cover over, hide conceal, καλύπτω. *Cic.* Appii vulnera non reficco: sed apparent, nec oculi posunt. *Id.* Femiua parietum umbris occultantur, conceal themselves. *Nepos.* Sperans ibi fallaciam suam fortunam oculi posse, he kept secret or private. *Liv.* Hastatos anfractus viarum occultebant. *Virg.* Virgulta multa occulte terra. *Tacit.* Quorum neutrum adseveraverim: neque tamen occultare debui narratum ab iis, qui, &c. pass over in silence, pass by, omit. — ¶ *Occulerat*, for *occulcerat.* *Val.* *Flacc.* — ¶ See, also, *Occultus*, a, um.

**OCŪLTATYŌ** (occulto), ōnis, f. a hiding, concealing, κατὰκρυψίς. *Cic.* Aliæ fugæ se, aliæ occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves. *Id.* Ant occultatione proposita, aut impunitate. *Plin.* stellarum.

**OCŪLTATŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a hider,

*concealer, secreter. Cic. Ille latronum occultator et receptor locus.*  
**OCULTĒ** (occulte), adv. *without being seen, in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately, κρυφα. Plin. Nec clam illud occulteque factum est. Cic. Res nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur. Cæs. Cum paucis occulte proficiscitur. Sullust. Paule occultus consilii hujus participes. Cæs. Quam potuit occultissime cohortes duxit. Terent. Neque id occulte fert, and he makes no secret of it. Lucret. Ferreus occulte decrescit vomer, gradually, insensibly, imperceptibly.*  
**OCULTIM**, adv. same as *Occulte. So-3 lin.*  
**OCULTŌ** (frequentat from *oculo*), as, *avi, aum, a. 1. to secrete, hide, cover, conceal, αποκρύπτω. Cic. Stellæ tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, disappear, conceal themselves. Id. Quæ natura occultavit. Id. Latebris se occultare. Cæs. legionem silvis. Sullust. Neque occultati humilitate arborum. Cæs. aliquid in terram. Id. se in insulis. Plaut. Me abs tuo conspectu. Id. Neque te occultassis (for occultaveris) mihi. Cic. Occultare et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis. — With *infin. Plaut. Res est quædam, quam occultabam tibi dicere.*  
**OCULTŌ** (ablat. from *occultus*), adv. *3 secretly. Afran. ap. Charis.*  
**OCULTŌS** (occulo), a, um, adj. *hidden, secret, concealed, occult, abstruse, obscure, κρυπτός. Cic. Res occultæ et penitus abditæ. Id. Res occultæ, et ab ipsa natura involutæ. Id. Occultior, atque tectior cupiditas. Id. Si quid erit occultius. Id. Occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum. Id. Res occultissimas aperire. Horat. Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, fama Marcelli, imperceptibile. Sallust. Tale periculum reipubl. haud occultum habuit, did not keep secret. — Of men, secret, close, reserved, dissembling, dark. Cic. Astutus et occultus. Liv. Ab occultis cavendum hominibus. Tacit. Occultus odii, dissembling his hate. Id. consilii. Id. Occultus ac subditus fingendis virtutibus. — Occultus, for occulte. Tacit. Non occulti ferunt, h. e. without disguise, openly. Id. Occulti lætabantur. — Hence, Occultum, i, n. a secret thing or place, a secret; secrecy, concealment. Cic. Servi, quibus occulta creduntur, whom they make their confidants. Tacit. Occulta saltuum scrutari. Id. Delationes exercebant alii propalam, multi per occultum, in secret. Liv. Sineret, fata in occulto esse, in obscurity, undivulged. Cic. Stare in occulto. Id. Multi viri boni, cum ex occulto intervenissent.*  
**OCUMBŌ** (ob & *cumbo*, obsol.), *cūbui, 1 cūbitum, n. 3. to fall, sink down, fall into. Cic. mortem; or, Liv. morte; or, Virg. (certæ) morti; or, Ovid. neci, to fall, die. Absol. Cic. Occumbere, to die. Ovid. ante annos suos. Lucan. in armis. Sil. Rullo occumbis, h. e. you fall by the hand of Rullus. — ¶ Also, to go down, set, of a comet. Justin.*  
**OCUPATŌ** (ocupo), *ōnis, f. a seizing, taking possession of, occupying, πρόσληψις, κατάληψις. Cic. Obsessio templorum, occupatio fori. Id. Sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut victoria, &c. — Hence, Ante occupatio, a figure of rhetoric, when one anticipates objections and refutes them. Cic. — Also, Occupatio, a figure of speech, when one says he omits, what at the same time he mentions. Auct. ad Herenn. — ¶ Also, business, employment, engagement, occupation, ἀσχολία. Cic. In maximis occupationibus tuis nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, in the midst of your most important occupations. Id. Cum ille aut occupatione, aut difficultate tardior tibi erit visus. Senec. Ad brevem occupationem proficente solatio, h. e. to draw or divert the mind for a short time from grief. — With *genit. Cæs. Tantularum rerum occupationes.*  
**OCUPATŌRĪŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that has been taken into possession, because, for instance, the owner has gone away, or been driven off. Sicul. Flacc.***

**OCUPATŌS**, us, m. same as *Occupatio. 3 Claud. Mamert.*  
**OCUPATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *ocupo. — ¶ Adj. occupied, engaged, taken up, busy, employed, engrossed, ἀσχολος. Cic. Ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosumus etiam otiosi. Id. Festinabam, eramque occupator. Id. Non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris. Id. Suspenso et occupato animo aliquid facere. Terent. Alia cum occupatus esset sollicitudine. Nep. In apparando acerrime occupatus. Id. In eo erat occupatus, ut, &c. Cic. De occupatis meis temporibus. Plaut. Non sum occupatus dare, &c. too busy to, &c.  
**OCUPŌ** (ob & *capio*), as, *avi, aum, a. 1. to lay hands on, seize forcibly, take possession of, make himself master of, καταλαμβάνω; it may often be rendered, to occupy (h. e. the act), to obtain, &c. Cic. Totam Italiam suis præsidii obidere atque occupare cogitat. Id. Theatrum cum commune sit, recte tamen dici potest, ejus esse eum locum, quem quisque occupavit, has taken. Id. Agri Lucani possessiones occupare. Liv. Patent urbes opportuna ad occupandum. Cæs. Fanum, Anconam singulis cohortibus occupat. Id. partem agri per vim. Tacit. Valida manu montem occupat. Cic. regnum. Id. tyrannidem. Plaut. Familiam optinam occupavit, h. e. has entered, got into. Ovid. Occupare aliquem amplexu, to embrace. Virg. aditum, h. e. to go in. Ovid. currum, to mount. — Hence, to occupy, take up, fill, engross. Horat. Atra nube polum, pater, occupato. Id. Cæmentis licet occupes Tyrrenum omne tuis. Liv. Et aream occupat fundamentis. Auct. B. Afr. Quod Avienus navem commentu occupavisset. Colum. Jugerum agri paulo plus quam modius (h. e. of seed) occupat, fills, is sufficient for. — Also, to take possession of, as it were, to fall upon, invade, lay hold of; and sometimes to strike. Liv. aliquem. Terent. Mors continuo ipsam occupat, h. e. invadit, she died. Virg. Sopor occupat artus. Tibull. Quem occupat senecta in parva casa. Virg. Latagum saxo occupat os (as to his mouth). Horat. Vulteuum Philippus occupat, comes upon, takes by surprise, as a friend. — And including the effect of the action, to attack and despatch. Propert. Hunc Romulus occupat. — Also, to anticipate, get the start of, be beforehand with; also, to do something first. Ovid. rates. Curt. Nisi solis ortum incolæ occupaverint, succus exstinguitur, anticipate the sunrise, come before sunrise. Justin. fugam alicujus ferro, h. e. kill him before he flees. Curt. Manus hostium voluntaria morte. Phædr. Occupat alter, ne primus forem, prevented me from being first, by doing the thing himself. Plin. Paneg. Ille jure principis occupavit, primusque fecit, quod omnes facturi erant. Liv. Occupant bellum facere, begin the war first. Id. Occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum transire, makes an incursion first. Horat. Rapere occupat, anticipates you in snatching them, &c. snatches them herself, &c. Plaut. Volo, tu prior ut occupes adire. Val. Flacc. Juvenem occupat, anticipates him, addresses him first. Horat. Num quid vis? occupo, I sly to him first, I ask first. Senec. Occupare scelus, do it first. — Also, to take possession of, lay an embargo upon, of a friend. Cic. Sextius noster eum (Ariobarzani filium) occupavit, h. e. has constrained him to take up his abode with him. — Also, figur. to seize, take possession of. Cæs. Timor occupavit exercitum. Cic. animos magnitudine rei, to invade, engross. Id. Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia. — ¶ Also, to busy, occupy, take up, engage, employ. Plaut. Homines occupatos occupare. Terent. Populus in funambulo animo occuparat. Liv. Occupari aliarum rerum cura. Cæl. ad Cic. Hæc causa primos menses occupabit. — So, Occupare pecuniam, to put out; to lay out. Colum. in pecore, to lay out, invest. Id. animalibus. Cic. adolescentulo**

*gradi fenore, loan at a high rate. Sō, Id. apud aliquem. — ¶ Also, to hasten, be quick with. Senec. Occupa preces (but this may be referred to the signif. to do first). — ¶ Occupassis, occupassit, for occupaveris, &c. Plaut. — ¶ See, also, Occupatus, a, um.*  
**OCURRŌ** (ob & *curro*), is, curri (rarely *cūcurri*), *cursum, n. 3. to go, come, or run to meet, to meet, ἀνατρέω. Cæs. Domitius Casari venienti occurrit. Brut. ad Cic. Scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, should come to Heraclea to meet me. Liv. Occurrere obviam alicui. Sueton. Turba occurrentium, of those going to meet him out of courtesy and respect. Figur. Cic. Ipsa (misericordia tua) occurrere solet supplicibus, go to meet them, offer itself. — Also, to chance or light upon, fall in with, hit upon, meet with. Cæs. Quibuscumque signis occurreret, se aggregabat. Id. Sese aliis occurrisse rebus videbat. — Of inanimate things, to come in the way, meet, offer itself. Liv. Silex ferro occurrerat. — Figur. of place, to meet, h. e. to stand or lie opposite, to hit. Plin. Apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus. — Also, to go to meet an enemy, march against, rush upon, attack or seek to attack. Cæs. Duabus legionibus occurrit. Id. Inermes armatis occurrabant. — Also, to go to meet an enemy in order to anticipate him. Cæs. Commodiore itinere Pompeianis occurrere cepit. — In like manner, to go to meet a thing, to oppose, resist. Cic. omnibus ejus consiliis. Id. Illi rationi sic occurrit, meets, answers. Id. Occurreret enim, sicut occursum est, it will be answered or objected (impers.). Id. Occurrit nobis a doctis quærentibus, h. e. we are met by learned men with the question, &c. — Simply, to answer. Quintil. — Also, to obviate or seek to obviate, to remedy, provide against, cure, avert, counteract, of something actually present or in prospect, especially the latter. Cic. Ei rei sapientia occurrere. Id. Sentio occurrendum esse satietati aurium animorumque vestrorum. Pers. venienti morbo. Cic. Sed ego occurram expectationi vestræ, will quickly satisfy. Nep. Utrique rei occurram quantum potero. Cæs. Quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum putabat. Val. Max. Occursum est, ne, &c. Plin. Ep. periculo. — Also, to fall in with, conform to, be governed by. Cic. alicujus sceleris et avaritiæ. Id. vestræ sapientiæ. — ¶ Also, to come, come up, come to, arrive, come in time. Cæs. signis, to the standards. Liv. neutri prælio, come to, be at. Cic. Me ad tempus occursum, arrive, come (to Rome). Liv. Consilio ut occurrerent, iter accelerarunt. Id. ad id concilium. Plaut. Nunc dum scribitur æstant, occurrite. — With *accus. Cic. Quam primum aliam civitatem occurrere. — Hence, to take in hand, to do, execute, attend to. Cic. negotiis. Liv. nulli rei. — Figur. to suggest itself, present itself, come into the mind, occur, offer itself. Cic. Quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrit. Id. Loci (topici) nobis occurrunt. Id. Statim occurrit animo, quæ sit causa. Id. Omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet. Id. (Pedes) ipsi occurrunt orationi. Id. Occurrerat, debilem præturam suam futuram. Id. Hæc sæpe occurrunt, occur, present themselves, happen. Also, Colum. oculis, to meet the eyes, present themselves to the sight.*  
**OCURSACŌLUM** (occurso), i, n. *what meets, falls in with, appears to one. Apul. Noctium occursacula, night-apparitions, spectres.*  
**OCURSATIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f. a going to I meet one, going up to one, to salute him, show him respect, &c. Cic.*  
**OCURSATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. who runs up to others, in order, for instance, to salute them, to talk with them, &c. Anson.*  
**OCURSŌ** (occurro), *ōnis, f. same as 3 Occursatio. Sulpic. Sever. — ¶ Also, a visit. Sidon.*  
**OCURSITŌ** (frequentat. from *occurso*), *3 as, n. 1. to meet. Solin.**

**OCURSUS** (frequentat. from occurro), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to go to meet, fall in with, run in the way of, hit upon, ἀναστῶν. Virg. Occursare capro caveto. Tacit. Promptus inter tela occurrat fugientibus. — Of inanimate things. Plin. Occursantes inter se radices. — Hence, to run to meet, rush upon, attack. Cæs. — Also, to meet, be beforehand with, obviate. Plin. Paneg. fortunæ. — Also, to oppose, strive against, make opposition. Sallust. Inter invidios, occursantes. — ¶ Also, to come to, come up. Plaut. Quid tu huc occursas, quotiescumque, &c. Liv. portis. — Hence, to appear before, present one's self. Plin. Paneg. numinibus. — Especially, to appear to the mind, suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur. Plin. Ep. Occursat animo mea mortalitas. Id. Occursant verba. — With accus. Plaut. Me occursant multæ.

**OCURSOR** (occurro), oris, m. h. e. qui 3 occurrit. Augustin.

**OCURSORIOS** (occurror), a, um, adj. 3 Apul. potio, h. e. before the meal, an early cup, antepast; called, also, promulsis.

**OCURSUS** (occurro), us, m. a meeting, 2 running to meet, hitting upon, falling in with. Ovid. Mille lupi occurru fecere metum. Tacit. Occursum alicujus vitare. — Of inanimate things. Plin. (of a labyrinth). Itinerum ambages, occurusque ac recursus inexplicabiles. Ovid. Rota stiptitis occurru fracta.

**OCÆANUS** (Ὠκεανός), i, m. the ocean or main sea. Cic. — Mare Oceanum is found in Cæs. in the accus. and in Tacit. in the nom., so that, in the latter at least, it is an adj. — According to the fable, Oceanus was the son of Cælus and Terra, and husband of Tethys. — Hence, Oceanitis, idis, f. daughter of Oceanus. Virg. — ¶ Also, a great bathing-tub or other receptacle of the kind. Lamprid. — ¶ Also, the name of a lictor or victor. Martial.

**OCCELLA** (ocellus), æ, m. that has small 2 eyes; also, a Roman family name. Plin. and Cic.

**OCCELLATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 little eyes. Sueton. Ocellatis (sc. lapillis) ludere, h. e. with small stones, marked with spots or eyes, like dice; unless it be small round stones, like eyes, marbles.

**OCCELLUS** (dimin. from oculus), i, m. a 1 little eye, an eye (fondly, or to denote excellence), ὀφθαλμίδιον, ὀμματίδιον. Plaut. Ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Catull. Mæe puellæ flendor turgiduli rubent ocelli. — Figur. of something excellent or charming. Cic. Ocellus Italiæ, villulas nostras. Catull. Sirmio, insularum ocelle, the paragon, the paradise. — As a word of endearment. Plaut. Ocelle mi, the light of my eyes, my darling. — ¶ Also, an eye, generally. Propert. Intentis hærebam fixus ocellis. — ¶ From the resemblance, the bulk or knob on the roots of the reed, called, also, oculus. Plin.

**OCCHRA** (ὄχρα), æ, f. ochre or ocher, an earth which gives a yellow color. Vitruv.

**OCIMUM** (ὄκνον), i, n. a plant, common basil (ocimum basilicum, L.). Plin.

**OCINUM** (ὄκνον), also, OCIMUM, or OCYMIUM, i, n. an herb which serves for fodder, perhaps, a sort of clover. Varr. and Cato.

**OCIOR** (ὀκίω), oris, adj. comp. (and 2 ocissimus, a, um, superl. ὀκίστος), swifter, more swift or fleet. Virg. Fugit illa ocior ventis. Plin. Signa ocioire transeunt spatia, shorter. Id. Omnium venenorum ocissimum est aconitum, most rapid or speedy. — ¶ Also, quicker, sooner, earlier. Plin. Ocissima pira.

**OCIOR**, aris. See Otior.

**OCITER** (as if from an obsol. positive of ocior; perhaps formed backwards from the comp. ocius), adv. quickly, ὠκέως. Apul.

**OCIUM**, and its derivatives. See Otium.

**OCIOS** (ocior), adv. more quickly or swiftly, more speedily, sooner, earlier, ὠκίωτα. Superl. Ocissime ad tuum pervenias. Id. Illi in morbum et incidunt tardius, et recreantur ocios. Horat. Serius ocios sors exitura, sooner or later. Sallust. Quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat.

Terent. Perlonge est: sed tanto ocios properemus, let us make so much the greater haste. Plin. Ocissime ferre traditur pomum. — Hence, sooner, h. e. rather. Horat. Feret tus ocios nva. — ¶ Ocios has frequently the signif. of the positive, quickly, speedily, swiftly, with haste (probably because ociter is not used by any writer of the golden or silver age). Cæs. and Virg.

**OCLUS**, for oculus. Prudent.

**OCNOS**, i, m. the founder of Mantua. Virg. — ¶ Also, a man represented in a painting of Socrates (the painter), as twisting a rope which an ass gnawed away as fast as he made it. To this Propert. 4, 3, 21. refers.

**OCQUINISCO** (like conquinisco), is, n. 3 3. to stoop or bend down, cover down. Pompon. ap. Non.

**OCREÆ** (unc.), æ, f. a greave, a sort of 2 armor for the leg, used in war, in the chase, &c. κυνήϊς, παρακνήϊς. Horat. OCREÆTOS (ocrea), a, um, adj. greaved, 2 hooped. Horat.

**OCRICULUM**, i, n. a town of Umbria; hence, Ocriculanus, a, um, adj. of or at Ocriculum. Cic. — Ocriculani, the inhabitants of the same. Liv.

**OCRIS** (ὀκρίς), is, m. a stony, broken mountain. Liv. Andr. 3 3. taui (not a proper name). Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.

**OCACHORDOS**, or OCTOCHORDOS 2 (ὀκρῶ & χορδή), on, adj. having eight strings or notes. Vitruv.

**OCÆEDROS** (ὀκρᾶέδρος), i, m. and f. adj. 3 h. e. octo sessuum vel laterum, habens octo triangula æqua a et æquilatera. Martiau. Capell.

**OCTAGONOS**, or OCTOGONOS (ὀκτώ & γωνία), on, adj. octangular, eight-cornered. Vitruv.

**OCTANGULUS** (octo & angulus), a, um, 3 adj. eight-cornered, octangular. Apul.

**OCTANS** (octo), tis, m. the eighth part, 2 of a circumference for instance, as a measure. Vitruv.

**OCTAPHORUS**. See Octophorus.

**OCTAS** (ὀκτᾶς), adis, f. a number divisible 3 by eight. Martiau. Capell.

**OCTASTYLOS** (ὀκταστήλος), on, adj. 2 having eight columns. Vitruv.

**OCTAVANUS** (octavus), a, um, adj. Oct- 2 tavani, soldiers of the eighth legion. Mela.

**OCTAVARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a tax of the 3 eighth part. Cod. Theod.

**OCTAVIANUS**, a, um, adj. Octavian, relating to Octavius, named from Octavius, &c. Cic. bellum, h. c. of Cn. Octavius with Cinna. Cæs. milites, h. e. of one M. Octavius, who fought for Pompey. — In particular, Octavius (afterwards the emperor Augustus), after his adoption by J. Cæsar, was called Octavianus (h. e. sprung from the Octavian gens).

**OCTAVIUS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adj. Octavian. Sueton. gens. — ¶ Subst. Octavius, or Octavia, a man or woman of this gens.

**OCTAVUS** (octo), a, um, adj. the eighth, ὄδοος. Cic. Octava pars. Cæs. Octava legio. Auet. B. Afric. Pro decumis octavas pendere jubet, se partes. Cic. Ager efficit cum octavo. (See Cum.) Martial. Octava hora; and Juvenal. Octava, sc. hora, the eighth hour of the day (the beginning of which corresponded, at the time of the equinoxes, with our one o'clock in the afternoon; this was the hour before the cana). Cod. Just. Octava, se. pars, a tax of the eighth part. — Octavum, adverbially, for the eighth time. Liv. Jam octavum tribunos plebis refectos.

**OCTAVODECIMUS** (octavus & decim- 2 mus), a, um, adj. the eighteenth. Vitruv.

**OCTENNIS** (octo & annus), e, adj. eight 3 years old, ὀκταετής. Ammian.

**OCTIES** (octo), adv. eight times, ὀκράκις. Cic. Septenos octies. Colum. Octies anno, eight times in a year.

**OCTIGESIMUS**, for octingentesimus, eight 3 hundredth. Prisc.

**OCTINGENARIUS** (octingeni), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of eight hundred. Varr.

**OCTINGENI**, or OCTINGENTENI (octin- 3 genti), æ, a, adj. eight hundred, distributively. Prisc.

**OCTINGENTESIMUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the eight hundredth, ὀκτακοσιοστός. Cic.

**OCTINGENTĪ** (octo & centum), æ, a, adj. eight hundred, ὀκτακόσιοι. Cic.

**OCTINGENTĪES** (octingenti), adv. eight 3 hundred times. Aseon.

**OCTIPES** (octo & pes), edis, having eight 3 feet, eight-footed, ὀκτάρους. Ovid.

**OCTO** (ὀκτώ), indecl. num. adj. eight. Cæs. Millia passuum ab ipsis castris octo. Hirt. Decem et octo dies. Gell. Octo et viginti. — ¶ Though the Greek word ends in ω, the final o is found generally short; for instance, in Juvenal. and Martial.

**OCTOAS** (octo), adis, f. same as Octas. Tertullian.

**OCTOBER** (octo), bris, bre, adj. of October, originally the eighth month. Vellei. Cum mense Octobri. So, absol. Colum. Ultima parte Octobris, of October. Martial. Octobres Idus, the ides of October. Cic. Calendis Octobribus.

**OCTOCHORDOS**. See Octachordos.

**OCTODECIM** (octo & decem), indecl. 3 num. adj. eighteen. Frontiu. Octodecim hortas.

**OCTOGAMOS** (ὀκτώ & γάμος), i, m. 3 that has been eight times married. Hieronym.

**OCTOGENARIUS** (octogeni), a, um, adj. 2 containing eighty. Plin. Ep. pater, eighty years old. Vitruv. fistula, h. e. the plate of which is eighty inches broad.

**OCTOGENĪ** (octoginta), æ, a, adj. eighty 2 each, in a distribution. Liv. Dati ex præda militibus æris octogeni bini, eighty-two to each. — ¶ Simply, eighty, without distribution. Plin. Torpedo octogenos fetus habens.

**OCTOGESIMUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the 2 eightieth, ὀδοηκοστός. Cic. Quartum annum ago et octogesimum.

**OCTOGIES** (Id.), adv. eighty times. Cic. Sesterium centies, et octogies (seu Sesterlius). Plin. Octogies quinquecentena.

**OCTOGINTĀ** (octo), indecl. num. adj. 2 eighty, fourseore, ὀδοήκοντα. Cic.

**OCTOGONOS**. See Octagonos.

**OCTOJUGUS** (octo & jugum), e, adj. Liv 2 Nunc octojuges ad imperia ire, h. e. eight in a team, eight together.

**OCTOMINUTALIS** (octo & minutus), e, 3 adj. worth eight small silver pieces. Lamprid.

**OCTONARIUS** (octoni), a, um, adj. of 2 eight, containing eight. Varr. Octonarius numerus. Dioned. Octonarius versus est, h. e. an Iambic verse of eight feet. Plin. fistula, h. e. the plate of which is eight inches broad; (according to Frontin. a pipe, two feet (8 quarters) in diameter).

**OCTONI** (octo), æ, a, adj. eight each, in 2 distribution. Plaut. Cum octonos alii lapides effodint, eight each. Liv. Prætoribus octona millia peditum data, to every one eight thousand. Horat. Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra, h. e. following on the eighth day after the nones. — ¶ Not distributively, eight. Ovid.

**OCTOPHOROS**, or OCTAPHOROS (ὀκτώ & φέρω), on, adj. borne by eight. Cic. Lectica octophoro ferebatur. — Octophorön, i, n. a litter or palanquin, borne by eight slaves, ῥῶ ὀκτώφορον. Cic. (Also, absol. in Sueton. but without any thing to determine whether lectica is understood, or it is neuter.)

**OCTOPTĪ**, or OCTO TĪPTĪ (ὀκτώ ῥῶποι), h. e. eight places or stations in the heavens, between the four cardinal points or quarters; used in astrology. Manil. (who shortens the antepenult).

**OCTOAGIES**, for octogies. Plin. 2

**OCTOAGINTĀ**, for octoginta. Vitruv. 2

**OCTUPLICATIO** (as from octuplico, 3 whence octuplicatus), onis, f. a making eight-fold, multiplying by eight. Martiau. Capell.

**OCTUPLICATUS**, a, um, particip. as from 2 octuplico, made eight-fold, multiplied by eight. Liv. Octuplicatoque censu æarium fecerunt.

**OCTUPLUS** (ὀκταπλοῦς), a, um, adj. 2 eight-fold, octuple. Cic. — Octuplum, the octuple. Cic. Pœna octupli, penalty of the eight-fold, eight-fold penalty. Id. Damnari octupli. Id. Judicium in octuplum.

**OCTUSSIS** (octo & as), is, m. eight asses. 3 Horat. Quanti emptæ? octussibus.

**OCULARIS** (oculus), e, adj. of the eye. 3 *Vegit.*  
**OCULARITER** (ocularis), adv. with the 3 eyes. *Sidon.* intueri.  
**OCULARIUS** (oculus), a, um, adj. relating to the eyes, of the eyes. *Solin.* claritas, of the eyes. *Id.* agritud. *Cels.* medicus; und *Scrib. Larg.* Ocularius (sc. medicus), an oculist.  
**OCULATA** (oculatus), æ, f. a fish, perhaps a kind of lamprey. *Plin.*  
**OCULATUS** (oculus), a, um, adj. having 1 eyes, seeing. *Plaut.* Pluris est oculus testis unius, quam auriti decem, eye-witness. *Id.* Semper oculata nostræ sunt manus: credunt quod vident. *Tertull.* Oculatur Deus, having better eyes, seeing better. — Hence, *Oculata die vendere*, h. e. for cash (the opposite of *cæca die*, h. e. on credit.) *Plaut.* — Also, eye-formid, eye-shupcd. *Solin.* circuli (of the spots on panthers' skins). — ¶ Also, visible, apparent, striking the sight. *Plin.* Quam oculatissimo loco, as conspicuous as possible. *Cic.* Ne βαδύτης niea sit oculatur.  
**OCULEUS**, a, um, full of eyes, all over 3 eyes, πανόπηης. *Plaut.* — Hence, all over eyes, h. e. sharp-sighted. *Apul.*  
**OCULICREPIDA** (oculus & crepo), æ, m. 3 whose eyes are wont to sound or snap (or, are ready to burst) with many blows; a word coined by *Plaut.*  
**OCULISSIMUS**, dearest. See *Oculus.*  
**OCULITUS** (oculus), adv. demly as one's 3 eyes, ὀφθαλμηδόν. *Plaut.* fragm. aliquam amare.  
**OCULŌ** (Id.), as, a. I. to furnish with eyes, 3 make to see. *Tertull.* — Figur. to enlighten, illuminate. *Tertull.*  
**OCULŌS** (perhaps dimin. from an obsol. word *ocus*, ὄκος, allied with ὄσος, ὄψ), i, m. the eye, ὀφθαλμός. *Nepos.* Oculis cernere. *Cic.* Oculos conijcere in aliquem, to cast the eyes upon. So, *Id.* adijcere alicui rei, and ad rem aliquam. *Id.* deijcere ab aliqua re, mid de aliquo, to turn away the eyes. *Quintil.* deijcere in terram, to cast down. *Lucr.* Oculis usurpare aliquid, h. e. videre. *Senec.* Cessit, ex oculis abiit, he is gone from my sight. *So, Tacit.* Auferri ex oculis. *Cic.* Ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, and proponere, to place before one's eyes. So, *Id.* Proponere oculis suis aliquid. *Id.* Esse ante oculos. *Id.* Versari ante oculos. *Id.* Res posita est in oculis, ante oculos, lies before the eyes, is apparent, evident. So, *Salust.* Divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt. *Colum.* Sub oculis domini esse, to be under the eyes of. *Cæs.* Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, before his eyes, in his presence. *Liv.* Oculis aliquid subijcere. *Cic.* Oculum amittere, to lose an eye, h. e. become blind of it. So, *Cæs.* Oculos amittere. *Sueton.* restituere, h. e. the sight, power of vision. *Liv.* Oculos auferre observantibus, to cheat them out of their sight, dazzle their eyes. *Cic.* Oculos pascere re, to feed or feast the eyes. So, *Nepos.* Fructum oculis capere ex re. *Plaut.* Oculi dolent, neche at an unpleasant sight. *Cic.* Oculum adijcere rei, cast an eye upon, be desirous of, conceive a lust for. *Id.* Oculos convertere in aliquem. (See *Convertere.*) — The ancients sometimes swore by the eyes. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Per oculos. — *Cic.* Esse in oculis alicujus, or alicui, h. e. to be made much of by some one; to be highly loved and esteemed by him, be dear to him. So, *Id.* Aliquem in oculis ferre; or, *Tertull.* gestare; or, *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Oculis ferre. — A valuable and excellent thing was called *oculus*. Thus, *Plaut.* Oculi mi! my angel! the apple of my eye! Hence, *Plaut.* Oculissime homo. Also, *Cic.* Illos oculos ore maritimæ, h. e. prime ornaments, capital places, namely, Corinth and Carthage. (Compare *Ocellus.*) — ¶ This name is attributed to several things which bear some resemblance to the eye. Thus, the eye of the soul, the mind's eye. *Cic.* Mentis oculis videre aliquid. — Of the sun and stars. *Ovid.* Mundi oculus, the eye of the universe. *Plin.* Oculi stellarum. — And, also, of the spots upon a panther's skin, and the eyes or spots of the peacock's tail. *Plin.* —

Also, an eye, h. e. bud of a tree. *Virg.* Oculos imponere, h. e. to inoculate, bud. — Also, a knob, bulb, protuberance upon certain roots, as that of the reed. *Plin.* — Also, a plant, otherwise called *aiizon majus*. *Plin.* — In architecture. *Vitruv.* Oculis volutæ, the eye of the volute, upon Ionic columns, h. e. a small circle or centre, with which the spiral edge of the volute begins.  
**OCYMIUM**. See *Ocinum*.  
**OCYOR, OCYSSIMUS**; more correctly *Ociur, Ocissimus*, which see.  
**OCYUS**, more correctly *Ocius*, which see.  
**ODĀ**, æ, or **ODĒ** (ὄδη), es, f. a song. 3 *Auct. carm. de Phil.* — Especially, a lyric song or poem; an ode. So the odes of *Horat.* are commonly entitled.  
**ODARIUM** (ὄδαριον), ii, n. n. song, ode. 2 *Petron.*  
**ODĒ**. See *Odn*.  
**ODĒUM** (ὄδειον), i, n. n. building appropriate to musical and poetical contests; a music-room, concert-hall, concert-house. *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.*  
**ODĪ** (perf. from an old verb *odio*, *ōdīvi* or *ōdī*, *ōsum*, ire, a. 4. to conceive hatred against; consequently, in perf., to have conceived hatred against, h. e.), to hate, detest, have an aversion for, abominate, loathe, μισέω. *Cic.* Hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus. *Cæs.* in *Cic. Ep.* Non dubito, quin me male oderit. *Cic.* Hunc acerbe et penitus oderat. *Tertull.* Illud rus male odi. *Horat.* Persicos odi apparatus. — Followed by *infu.* instead of *acc.* *Prut.* ad *Cic.* Servire et pati contumelias pejus otero malis omnibus aliis. *Horat.* peccare. — And, absol. *Sallust.* Neque studere, neque odisse decet. *Tacit.* Odisse incipiunt, qui timere desierunt. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Ruta odit hiemem. *Id.* Balsamum odit vitalia ladi. — ¶ Also, to be dispensed or vexed. *Ovid.* Odi, quum cera vacat. — ¶ The pres., and tenses derived from it, hardly occur, except *Odientes, Tertull.*; *Odies, Id.*; *Odienti, Apul.*; and, *pass.*, *Oditur nomen, Tertull.*; *Odiremur, Hieronym.* — *Perf.* *Odīvi*, in *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* — From the supine come *Osūrus*, a, um. *Cic.* Si esset osurus, would hate; and *Ōsus*, a, um, which, under a passive form, has an active sense. *Plaut.* Inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier. *Gell.* Osus eum fuit.  
**ODYBILIS** (odi, or rather the obsol. *odio*), 3 e, adj. hateful, odious. *Accius* ap. *Priscian.*  
**ODIŌSE** (odiosus), adv. odiously, hatefully, in a hateful manner, provokingly, offensively, vexatiously, disgustingly, ἀπεχθῶς. *Plaut.* Cape vero: odiose facis, you are troublesome. *Tertull.* *Æschinus* odiose cessat, troublesomely, unseasonably, provokingly. *Cic.* Qui nec inepte dicunt, nec odiose, nec putide. *Gell.* Cum nimis odiose sibi placeret.  
**ODIŌSICŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. a word 3 coined in sport, for odiosus. *Plaut.*  
**ODIŌSŌS** (odium), a, um, adj. hateful, odious, unwelcome, disgusting, offensive, troublesome, tiresome, irksome, vexatious, annoying, teasing, burdensome, μισητός. *Cic.* Odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantia. *Id.* Quæ perlicue senibus sic odiosa est. *Id.* Palæstrici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores. *Phædr.* Natio ardellionum sibi molesta, et aliis odiosissima. *Tertull.* Si esse odiosi pergitis. *Cic.* accusator, veniosus, pertinacious, that will not be silenced. *Plaut.* Inepta et odiosa amatio. *Cic.* Nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, affected. *Id.* orator, tediōsus. *Nepos.* Odiosa multa delicate fecit, many offensive things. *Cic.* Odiosum est carere (talibus rebus), it is vexatious, unpleasant. — Also used to express vexatiousness joined with danger. *Cic.* Odiosum est, habere eundem iratum et armatum.  
**ODIUM** (odio, the old present of *ōdī*), ii, n. hatred, hate, grudge, ill-will, spite, animosity, enmity, aversion, μισός. *Cic.* Odium est ira in veterata. *Id.* Odium explere sanguine, to sate, glut. *Id.* saturare. *Id.* In odium alicui venire, to

become hated by him. *Id.* In odium alicujus irare. *Nepos.* In odium Græciæ pervenire, incur the hatred of Greece. *Plin.* Alicui venire odio, become hated by. *Cic.* Esse alicui in odio, or odio; or, apud aliquem in odio, to be hated by some one. So, *Id.* Esse apud aliquem magno odio. *Id.* Fuit mihi cum Clodio odium, hatred, enmity. *Ovid.* Odio habere verba monentis, to hate. *Plaut.* Aliquem habere odio. *Cic.* Odium alicujus subire, to take on one's self, incur, become hated by some one. *Id.* In odia hominum incurrere, fall into, incur. *Id.* Odium concipere in aliquem, to conceive. *Id.* Odium alicujus suscipere, h. e. subire. But, *Nepos.* Odium erga regem susceperant, h. e. conceperant, had conceived, bore. *Id.* Magno odio in aliquem ferri, h. e. to hate him well. *Cic.* Magnum me cepit odium rei, I hate it well. *Ovid.* In odium alicujus, for odio, out of hatred. *Cic.* Odium concitare, or create; or, *Ovid.* movere; or, *Quintil.* facere, to rouse, excite, occasion, set in motion. *Cic.* In odium vocare aliquem, to render odious. *Id.* Odium depōnere, lay aside, dismiss, lay down. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* lenire. *Id.* placare. *Id.* inflammare. *Id.* incendere. *Id.* restinguere. *Id.* habere alicujus rei, or in aliquem, to have, bear, entertain. But, *Senec.* Habere odium, to be hated, labor under hatred. So, *Cic.* Odii nihil habet, he is not hated. *Tertull.* Audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, h. e. that she has conceived, an aversion for you. *Plin.* Cameli odium gerunt adversus equos natale, natural aversion. — Hence, of inanimate things, aversion, antipathy. *Plin.* Odium raphanis cum vite. — Also, an object of hatred; the aversion, abomination. *Plaut.* Odium hominum. — ¶ Also, trouble, annoyance, loathing, disgust, because these give rise to hatred. *Tertull.* Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, I do not become disgusted. *Plaut.* Odio es, you are an offence to me; I cannot bear you. — Also, of persons only, troublesome or offensive conduct or language, importunity, impertinence, vexatiousness. *Cic.* Odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, troublesome conduct and language; or, simply, the aversion and disgust they expressed. *Tertull.* Tundendo atque odio effecti, by incessant preaching. *Id.* Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces, your importunate bowling. *Horat.* Odio qui posset vincere regem, by his importunity, insolence, troublesomeness. *Cic.* Quod erat odium! quæ superbia! — ¶ Odium tuum, for erga te. *Tertull.*  
**ODIUM**, same as *Odeum*.  
**ODŌ, ōnis**, for *udo*. *Pandect.* 3  
**ODŌNTIŌS** (ὀδοντίος), idis, f. a plant said to be good for the toothache, toothwort (Euphrasia odontites, L.). *Plin.*  
**ODŌR** (ὀδω, ὀζω), ōris, m. a scent, smell, odor, ὀσμή. *Cic.* Snavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus. *Id.* Odor terribissimus corporis. *Cels.* Odor fœdus, a stench. *Virg.* gravis, offensive. *Plin.* asper, pungent. *Id.* acer. *Id.* acutus. *Id.* potens. *Id.* argutus. *Id.* mollis. *Horat.* Violaria spargunt odorem, scatter their sweets; diffuse their scents. — Sometimes, a stench, stink, fetid or offensive smell. *Cutull.* Odore affligere aliquem. — Also, a thick smoke. *Virg.* Volvitur ater odor. — Also, vapor, steam. *Liv.* 37, 23. — Figur. scent or odor, sign, betokenment, inkling, presentiment, foreshadowing, guess. *Cic.* Qui quodam odore suspicionis Staleum corruptum esse sensisset, &c. h. e. leviuscula suspicione. *Id.* Res fluit ad interregnum, et est nonnullus odor dicituræ. *Id.* Odore aliquo legum recreatus. *Id.* Odor urbanitatis, fragrance. — ¶ Also, what emits an odor, and especially an agreeable one, generally in the plur. odors, perfumes, aromatic substances, perfumery, spices; perfumed waters, ointments, balsams, φάρμακα. *Horat.* Perfusus liquidis odoribus. *Cic.* Ture odoribusque incensis. *Tibull.* Assyrii odores, h. e. nardus, amomum. — In sing. *Cutull.* Assyrius odor. — ¶ Odos is an old form of the nomin. *Sallust.* and *Liv.*

**ODORAMEN** (odoro), inis, n. same as **Odoramentum**. *Macrob.*  
**ODORAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. in plur. *per-2* fumes, spices, balsams, scents, odors. *Col.*  
**ODORARIUS** (odor), a, um, adj. *good for 2 perfumes*. *Plin. myrrha.*  
**ODORATIUS** (odoro), onis, f. *a smelling, 1 smell, as an act, ὀσφρασίς. Cic.* — *¶ Also, the sense of smelling, smell. Lactant.*  
**ODORATIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *smelling 3 fragrant. Apul.*  
**ODORATUS** (Id.), us, m. *a smelling, smell, as an act, ὀσφρασίς. Cic.* — *Also, the sense or faculty of smelling. Cic.* — *¶ Also, a smell, scent, odor. Plin.*  
**ODORATUS**, a, um, particip. *from odor.*  
**2** — *¶ Adj. (from odor), smelling, emitting odor, sweet-smelling, fragrant, sweet-scented, adorous, εὐώδης. Virg. Odoratus* sudantia ligno balsama? *Ovid. Hortus odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis. Plin. Vina mustis odoratoria. Id. Odoratissimi flores. Ovid. Nec male odorati sit tristis anhelitus oris. Sil. Odorati Indi, h. e. in whose land fragrant spices are produced. So, Tibull. Armenii. — Also, imbued with a scent, scented, perfumed. Horat. Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis. Id. Rosa odorati capillos, for habentes capillos odoratos rosa. Claudian. Odorate aræ, h. e. smoking with incense.*  
**ODORIFER** (odor & fero), era, erum, adj. *bringing or spreading odor or perfumes, sweet-smelling, perfumed, fragrant. Propert. Desit odoriferis ordo mihi lancibus. — ¶ Also, producing perfumes, spices, &c. Plin. Arabia odorifera. Ovid. gens, h. e. Persæ.*  
**ODORISEQUUS** (odor & sequor), a, um, *3 adj. following the scent, tracking by the smell. Liv. Andron. ap. Terent. Maur. canes.*  
**ODORŌ** (odor), as, avi, atum, a. l. *to imbue with odor, give a smell or fragrance to, perfume, ἀρωματίζω. Ovid. aera fumis. Colum. Crocus odorat mella.*  
**ODORŌR** (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. l. *to smell at, smell, detect by the scent, scent, ὀσφραίνουαι. Plaut. Odorare hanc pallam, quid olet? Id. Ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus. Colum. Ut hominem discant odorari. Horat. projec-tum cibum. Plin. Vultures sagacius odorantur. — ¶ Figur. to search out, investigate, track, trace, follow with exactness, explore, inquire into. Cic. Odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant. Id. Tu velim e Fabio, si quem habes aditum, odorere, et istum convivam tuum degustes. Id. Ut odoror quam sagacissime possim, quid sentiant, quid existiment, quid expectent. Id. Nos vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos, tracking. Id. Albia-nam pecunia vestigiis nobis odoranda est. Id. Soles hæc festive odorari, smell out, scent, get wit of. — Also, to nose, sniff up, said scornfully, h. e. to be aiming at, be after. Cic. Quos odorari hunc decem-viratum suspicantini, their noses are tickled by. — Also, to get an inkling or smattering of, just to touch or sip. *Auct. Dial. de Orat. Si quis odoratus philo-sophiam.*  
**ODORŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a sweet or 2 pleasant smell, fragrant, sweet-smelling, odorosus, εὐώδης. Ovid. flos. Id. arbor, h. e. myrrha. Plin. Proximum Smyr-neum, odorius. — Also, smelling strong or offensive. Claudian. sulfur. — ¶ Also, searching or discovering by the smell, keen-scented. Virg. Odora canum vis.*  
**ODOS.** See *Odor.*  
**ODRYSÆ**, arum, m. *a people of Thrace. Plin.* — *Called, also, Odrusæ. Tacit.* — *¶ Hence, Odrysiūs, a, um, adj. Odrysian or Thracian. Ovid. tyrannus, n. e. Terens. Id. dix, h. e. Rhesus. Se-cre. domus, h. e. of Terens. Val. Flacc. Cdrysius, h. e. Orpheus. — Odrysii, orum, Thracians. Ovid.*  
**ODYNŌLYTES** (ἀδύνη, pain, and λύω, to free), æ, m. *a fish, said to promote the deliv-ery of women in travail, same as eche-neis, remora. Plin.*  
**ODYSSEÆ** (Ὀδύσεια, sc. μύσα), æ, f. *the Odyssey, the famous poem of Homer, in which he relates the wanderings of Ulysses. Ovid.*  
**ŌEA**, æ, f. *a town of Africa, which after-wards became a part of Tripoli. Mela.**

— *¶ Hence, Ōensis, e, adj. of or per-taining to Ōea. Plin. — Ōenses, the inhabitants of the same. Plin.*  
**ŌAGRŪS**, i, m. *a king in Thrace, father of Orpheus; hence, Ōagrūs, a, um, adj. Ōagrian, Thracian. Virg. He-brus. — Also, Orphean. Sil. Dulcius Ōagrios pulsabat pectine nervos, h. e. played upon the cithara like Orpheus (in this line a is short).*  
**ŌBĀLIĀ**, æ, f. *sc. urbs, Tarentum, be-cause it was conquered and peopled by Spartans, under the guidance of Phalan-tus. Virg.*  
**ŌBĀLIDĒS**, æ, m. *son or descendant of 3 Ōbalus, or a Spartan. Ovid. puer, h. e. Hyacinthus. Val. Flacc. Ōbalides, h. e. Pollux. Ovid. Ōbalidæ, h. e. Castor and Pollux.*  
**ŌBĀLIŪS**, idis, adj. *f. sprung from Eba-3 bus, Ōbalian or Spartan. Ovid. nymi-pha, h. e. Helen. Stat. purpura, Spar-tan, because the best purple was dyed in Laconia. — ¶ Also, Sabine, be-cause the Sabines are said to be of Spartan origin. Ovid. matres.*  
**ŌBĀLIŪS**, a, um, adj. *pertaining to, or 3 sprung from Ōbalus, Ōbalian or Spar-tan. Stat. Ōbalii fratres, h. e. Castor and Pollux. Val. Flocc. alumnus, h. e. Pollux. Id. Ōbalia manus, h. e. Cas-toris. Martial. Ōbalius puer, h. e. quo Hyacinthus. Ovid. vulnus, h. e. quo Hyacinthus occisus est. Id. pellex, h. e. Helen. Stat. Ōbalii amores, h. e. v. of Helen. Auson. Ōbalis flos, h. e. hy-acinthi. — Also, of Tarentum. (See Ōbalia.) Sil. — ¶ Also, Sabine. Ovid. Titus (Tatius).  
**ŌBĀLŪS**, i, m. *a king in Sparta, father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen. Hygin. — ¶ Also, a king of Capræ. Virg.*  
**ŌCHĀLIĀ**, æ, f. *a town of Eubæa. Virg. — ¶ Also, a town in Messenia. Plin.*  
**ŌCHĀLIŪS**, idis, f. *from Ōchalia, an 3 Ōchalian woman. Ovid.*  
**ŌCLIDĒS**, æ, m. *son of Ōcleus, Ovid; 3 h. e. Amphiarus.*  
**ŌCŌNŌMIĀ** (οικονομία), æ, f. *the man-2 agement of household affairs, household economy. — ¶ Figur. disposition which one makes of things, order, arrange-ment, method, for instance, in an oration or a play. Quintil.*  
**ŌCŌNŌMICŪS** (οικονομικός), a, um, adj. *relating to domestic economy, treating of the management of household affairs. Cic. Liber, qui Ōconomicus inscribitur, h. e. the Ōconomicus of Xenophon. — ¶ Fig-ur. in oratory. Quintil. dispositio cau-sæ, orderly, methodical.*  
**ŌCŌNŌMŪS** (οικονόμος), i, m. *a house-3 keeper, steward, overseer; in particular, one who had the care of certain ecclesiasti-cal concerns, such as the distribution of alms or the accounts. Cod. Just.*  
**ŌCŪS**, or -ŌS, i, m. *a Greek word, οἶκος, 2 properly, a house. — ¶ It is used of a part of the house, a hall, apartment, dining-room, saloon. Vitruv.*  
**ŌDIPŌDĒS** (Οἰδιπόδης), or -DĀ, æ, m. *3 same as Ōdipus. Senec.*  
**ŌDIPŌDŌNIDĒS**, æ, m. *son of Ōdipus, 3 h. e. Polyneices. Auson. Ōdipodioni-dæ fratres, h. e. Eteocles and Polyneices.*  
**ŌDIPŌDŌNIŪS** (Οἰδιποδίωνιος), a, um, *3 adj. of or relating to Ōdipus. Ovid. Thebæ. Stat. ales, h. e. Sphynx.*  
**ŌDIPŪS**, i and ōdis, m. *the son of Laius, king of Thebes and Jocasta. His father, in consequence of an oracle, endeav-ored to destroy him; but the shepherd, who was to murder him, exposed him instead. Having grown up, he unwill-ingly killed his father in a quarrel. Going afterwards to Thebes, he solved the enigma of the Sphynx, and slew the monster. In consideration of this ser-vice he was made king, and received the hand of his own mother Jocasta, by whom he had Eteocles, Polynices, Ismene and Antigone. When he came to know what things he had ignorantly done, he put out his eyes and went into voluntary exile. His adventures have been the subjects of several plays. Cic. — Hence, Terent. Davus sum, non Ōdipus, I am plain Davus, ut Ōdipus (h. e. no riddle-guesser, no conjurer).*  
**ŌENSIS.** See *Ōea.**

**ŌENANTHĒ** (αινάνθη), es, f. *the grape (or flower) of the wild vine (vitis labrusca). Plin. — ¶ Also, a thorny plant (Ōenanthe pimpinelloides of L.). Plin. — ¶ Also, a certain bird, called, other-wise, porra. Plin.*  
**ŌENĀNTHINŪS** (αινάνθινος), a, um, adj. *2 made of the grape (or flower) of the wild vine. Plin. oleum. Id. vinum.*  
**ŌENEUS** [dissyl.], ei and eos, m. *Oivēds, a king in Ætolia or Calydon, husband of Althæa, father of Meleager, Tydeus, De-janira, &c. The story goes, that Diana, angry with him for having neglected her, sent a wild boar to ravage his fields, which was at length slain by Meleager. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Ōenē-us, and, by contraction, Ōenēus, a, um, adj. belonging to Ōeneus, Ōenean. Ovid. — ¶ Ōenēis, idis, f. his daughter, h. e. Dejanira. Senec. — ¶ Ōenidēs, æ, m. his son or descendant. In Ovid. Her. 3, 92. Met. 8, 414. it means Meleager; but, Met. 14, 572. Diomedes, son of Ty-deus.*  
**ŌENŌGARUM** (οἰνόγαρον), i, n. *garum 3 mixed with wine, a sort of wine-sauce. Apic. — Hence, ŌenŌgarātus, a, um, adj. prepared with ænogarum. Apic.*  
**ŌENŌMĀŪS**, i, m. *a king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, father-in-law of Pe-lops, grandfather of Atreus, Theseus, &c. Stat. — ¶ Also, a tragedy by Accius. Cic.*  
**ŌENŌMĒLI** (οἰνόμελι), itos, n. *mulse, 3 honey-wine, a sort of mead. Pallad.*  
**ŌENŌNĒ**, es, f. *a Phrygian nymph, in love with or married to Paris. Ovid. and Suet.*  
**ŌENŌPHŌRUM** (οἰνοφόρον, sc. σκεῦος), i, *3 n. se. vas, a wine-vessel (also, perhaps, a chest or wicker-basket for carrying am-phora). Horat. and Pers.*  
**ŌENŌPHŌRŪS** (οἰνοφόρος), i, f. *she that carries wine, a statue of a woman by Praxiteles. Plin.*  
**ŌENŌPIĀ**, æ, f. *an island, afterwards called Ægina. Ovid. — Hence, Ōeno-pius, a, um, adj. Ovid.*  
**ŌENŌPIŌN**, onis, m. *a king of Chios-father of Merope. Cic. in Arat.*  
**ŌENŌPŌLIUM** (οἰνοπώλειον), ii, n. *a wine-3 shop, wine-tavern. Plaut.*  
**ŌENŌTHĒRĀS**, æ, m. or **ŌENŌTHĒRIS** (οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθήρης), idis, f. *a plant, called, also, onaris. Plin.*  
**ŌENŌTRĪĀ**, æ, f. *se. terra, a region of Lower Italy; also, the Sabine territory, and Italy itself. Claudian. and Val. Flacc. — ¶ Ōenotrius, a, um, adj. Italian, Roman. Virg. and Sil. — ¶ Ōenotrus, a, um, adj. same as Ōeno-trius. Virg.*  
**ŌENŪS**, a, um, *anciently for Unus. Cic. e legg. xii. tab.*  
**ŌESTRŪS** (οἶστρος), i, m. *the horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze, to which asilus corre-sponds. Virg. — ¶ Figur. frenzy of a poet or prophet, inspiration, enthusi-asm. Stat. and Juvenal.*  
**ŌESŪS**, *anciently for Unus. Cic. e legg. 3 xii. tab.*  
**ŌESŪPUM** (οἶστρος), i, n. *the filth and sweat adhering to wool. Plin. — An ex-tract prepared from this served as a medicine. Plin.; and was used by Ro-man ladies to improve their complexion. Ovid.*  
**ŌETĀ**, æ, or **ŌETĒ**, es, f. *a mountainous range in Thessaly, on which Hercules died. Ovid. Hence, Virg. Tibi deserit Hesperus Ōeten, h. e. rises. — Mase. Ovid. Met. 9, 204. Altum Ōeten (but altum should be read). — ¶ Hence, 2 Ōetæus, or Ōetæus, a, um, adj. Ōetean. Liv. montes. Propert. Ōetæa juga. Id. Ōetæus dens; and, Ovid. Ōetæus (ab-sol.), h. e. Hercules. Sil. vestes, h. e. the tunic of Nessus, which caused the death of Hercules. Catull. Thermopy-læ, h. e. Thessalian, or in the region of Ōeta. Id. Ōetæos ostendit Noctifer ignes, h. e. its fires, which rise from Ōeta. ŌETUM (οἶτρον), i, n. *an Egyptian plant. Plin.*  
**ŌFELLĀ** (dimin. from offa, as mamilla, 3 from mamma), æ, f. *a bit of meat, morsel, chop, steak, collop, ζωμίδιαν, ψωμίον. Juvenal. and Martial. — ¶ In general, a little morsel or lump. Seren. Sammon. ŌFFĀ (unc.), æ, f. *a lump or ball of meal, μάζα; more generally, a ball, roll, round***

*take.* *Plin.* Offam eripuisse plorantibus liberis. *Cic.* Avis in offam pultis invadit. *Virg.* Melle soporatan et medicatis frugibus offam objicit. *Varr.* Offæ glomerantur ex ficis, et farre mixto. *Coluv.* Cibus autem præbatur hordeacea farina, quæ cum est aqua conspersa, et subacta, formantur offæ, quibus aves saginantur. *Id.* Offæ panis vino madefactæ celerius opimant turtures. — ¶ Also, a piece of flesh, chop, steak, &c. *Plaut.* Tolle hauc patinam, remove pernam, aufer illam offam penitam, h. e. a piece of meat with the tail, a tail-piece. — ¶ Also, any round mass, lump, ball. *Plin.* Gummi in offas convolutum. *Id.* Stimmi uritur offis bubuli fimi circumlitum. — Hence, a bunch, swelling, vocal. *Javenal.* — ¶ Also, a shapelless mass, unformed lump. *Plin.* (de lepore marino) In nostro mari offa informis. *Javenal.* Of abortions. *Pers.* Quantas robusti carnis offas ingeris? — ¶ Proverb. *Cato.* Inter os et offam multa interveniunt, h. e. twist eup and lip, &c.

**OFFARCINATŪS** (ob & farcino), a, um, 3 partic. or adj. stuffed full, loaded. *Tertull.*

**OFFATIM** (offa), adv. in small pieces or 3 bits, λεπτομερῶς. *Plaut.* Jam ego te offatim conficiam, will cut you to pieces; will make minced-meat of you.

**OFFECTIŌ** (officio; which, however, 3 does not occur in this sense), ōnis, f. a staining, coloring, dyeing. *Arnob.*

**OFFECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from officio.

**OFFECTŪS** (officio), us, m. evil fascination or bewitching. *Grat.*

**OFFENDICŪLUM** (offendo), i, n. an ob-  
2 stance, objection, stumbling-block, hindrance, πρόσκομμα. *Plin.* Ep Sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla.

**OFFENDĪDŌ**, inis, f. same as Offensio. 3 *Afran.* ap. *Non.*

**OFFENDĪDŌ** (ob & fendo, obsol.), is, di, sum, n. and a. 3. I. Intransitively, to hit against, strike against, run foul of. *Horat.* Fragili quærens illidere dentem, offendit solido, something solid. — With prepositions. *Ovid.* Puppis offendit in scopulis, strikes. *Phædr.* Simul offendit ad fortunam, frangitur (figur.). *Solin.* in cornua. — Also, absol. *Cic.* Qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat. — Hence, figur. to make a mistake, err, commit a fault, do amiss. *Nepos.* Neque in eo offenderat, quod, &c. *Cic.* In eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent. *Id.* Si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit. *Id.* Se apud ipsam plebem offendisse de ærario, h. e. had offended them. — Also, to run foul of some thing or person, h. e. to be dissatisfied with, be displeas'd or offended, to find fault with, blame, take offence at. *Cæs.* Si Cæsarem probatis, in me offenditis. *Cic.* Si quis est, in quo jam offenderis. *Id.* Si quid in homine offendendum sit. *Id.* Si in me aliquid offendistis. — Also, to be offensive, give offence, displease. *Liv.* Quum consulare nomen offenderet. *Id.* Auferre, quod offendat in eo (juvene). — Also, to be unfortunate, fail, meet with ill success. *Cic.* Cum multi viri fortes, in communi incertoque periculo belli, et terra et mari sæpe offenderint. *Id.* Sin aliquid esset offensum. *Cæs.* Quoties culpa ducis in exercitu esset offensum. *Cic.* Offendere apud iudices, h. e. to be condemn'd. *Cæs.* Naves in redeundo offenderunt. *Liv.* Tanquam Atilius primo accessu ad Africam offenderit, h. e. be unfortunate, suffer a defeat, be discomfited. — II. Transitively. — ¶ To hit or strike against. *Liv.* caput, to strike the head against something, or to strike one's head. *Quintil.* caput ad fornicem. *Ovid.* Pes offensus, having struck something. *Plaut.* aliquem cubito, to hit, run foul of, with the elbow. *Liv.* scutum, against the shield. *Apul.* lapidem, to hit against, strike against. — Hence, *Cic.* Offensi suspicione, transulimus, &c. struck with suspicion. — Particip. Offensus, a, um, is used figur. in the sense of, at which offence has been taken, which is an offence, offensive, disliked, odious. *Cic.* Si falsum sit, si offensum. *Id.* Offensum est, quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem lædit, offensive, displacens. *Id.* Si me meis civibus offensum viderem. *Horat.* Nec semel

offensæ cedet constantia formæ (but *Bentl.* reads *offensi, hurt, offended*, depending on *constantia*). — ¶ Also, to hit upon, light upon, find, come upon. *Cic.* Imparatum te offendam, I shall come upon you unawares. *Id.* Non offendes eundem honorum sensum, quem reliquisti, find, meet with. *Plin.* Cn. Terentium offendisse arcum, fell in with, found. *Nepos.* Quum aliquem offensum fortuna videret, h. e. as some explain it, whom he had accidentally met; as others, unfortunate. — ¶ Also, to hurt, injure, damage. *Cic.* Cecidisse ex equo, et latus offendisse vehementer. *Id.* existimationem. *Id.* Offensus contumelia. *Martial.* Quies offensus linguis, disturbed. *Cels.* Quoties offensum corpus est, is unwell. — ¶ Also, to offend. *Cic.* aliquem, or alicujus animum. — Figur. *Cic.* Eos splendor offendit. *Plin.* Colorum claritas aciem oculorum offendit. *Id.* Polypodion offendit stomachum, is troublesome, oppressive, does not agree with. — Also, Pass. Offendi, to become pnt out. *Horat.* Fidis offendar medicis. *Cic.* animi, h. e. in animo. — So, Offensus, a, um, offended, displeas'd, angry, provoked, put out, embitter'd, estrang'd, hostile. *Cic.* Alienatus et offensus animus. *Nepos.* Offensa in eum militum voluntate. *Jastin.* Offensus crudelitate alicujus. *Cic.* Offensior alicui. *Id.* Quem quam esse offensorem arbitraret.

**OFFENSĀ** (offendo), æ, f. a striking  
1 against, hitting against. *Plin.* Nulla dentium offensa, h. e. so that the teeth find nothing hard and resisting. — ¶ Hence, figur. disfavor, dislike, hatred, enmity, displeasure. *Cic.* Magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Offensam subire. *Quintil.* Hæc res habet offensam, h. e. invidiam, causes hatred. — ¶ Also, an injury received. offence, mortification. *Vellei.* In offensis exorabilis. *Ovid.* Vindicare ense offensas suas. — ¶ Also, hurt, harm, detriment, inconvenience, unpleasant accident. *Petron.* Postero die cum sine offensa corporis aminique consurrexissim. *Cels.* Si quid offensæ in cœna sensit, vomere debet, indisposition. *Colum.* Sine offensa gustus. *Senec.* Sine offensa, without inconvenience.

**OFFENSACŪLUM** (offensio), i, n. a striking  
3 king against. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, what one strikes against, a stumbling-block, πρόσκομμα. *Lactant.*

**OFFENSATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. u striking or  
2 hitting against, πρόσκοψις. *Plin.* Per niones contusi offensatione, by striking something, or by a fall. *Quintil.* Ut offensatione illa commoneretur, by hitting that. — Figur. *Senec.* Offensationes memorie labentis, trippings, slips, blunders.

**OFFENSATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who  
2 often trips. *Quintil.*

**OFFENSIBILIS** (offendo), e, adj. liable to  
2 trip, tripping, stumbling. *Lactant.*

**OFFENSIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a striking against,  
tripping, stumbling, πρόσκοψις. *Cic.* Pedis offensio. — ¶ Also, that which may be hit or stumbled upon, that offers resistance to the touch, something projecting. *Cic.* Mundum ita tornavit, nihil ut asperitatis haberet, nihil offensionis. — ¶ Also, hurt, harm, inconvenience, injury, attack of sickness, indisposition, disease. *Cic.* Graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis. *Id.* Corporum offensiones sine culpa acciderent postunt, indispositiones, disorders, distempers. — ¶ Also, offence at something, disfavor, aversion, dislike, disgust, hatred. *Cic.* Sapiens Pætor offensionem v. tat. *Id.* Suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem. *Id.* In odium offensionemque, alicujus incurrere. *Id.* cadere. *Id.* Offensionem excipere, h. e. subire. *Id.* accipere, et deponere. *Id.* Ut in rem gravis offensio concitetur. *Id.* Mihi offensionis sunt, h. e. molestiæ. *Id.* Habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, h. e. aversari et fastidire. *Plin.* Hoc apud alios offensionem habet, h. e. displicet aliis. *Cic.* Offensio acute dictorum, h. e. an account of. — ¶ Also, ill-success, disappointment, misfortune, calamity, mishap. *Cæs.* Offensione permotus. *Cic.* Offensionem ti-

mere, sc. in suing for an office; consequently, repulse. *Id.* Non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis eruditus, the calamities, defeats, discomfitures. — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Offensiones judiciorum, corruption which made them odious.

**OFFENSIUNCŪLA** (dimin. from offensi-  
1 sio), æ, f. some little disgust or offence. *Cic.* Si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, if you are a little displeas'd. — ¶ Also, ill-success, disappointment, spoken slightly of. *Cic.* In ista ædilitate offensiuncula accepta, having sustained a small failure or repulse.

**OFFENSŌ** (frequentat. from offendo), as,  
2 avi, atum, a. 1. to hit or strike against repeatedly. *Lucret.* Spcrite sua offensando semina rerum, &c. h. e. occursando, et unum in alterum impingendo, et incurrendo. *Id.* Offensare pulsareque fluctu area texta suo. *Liv.* Flere omnes repente, et offensare capita, struck their heads, or struck their heads against the wall. — Figur. to strike, stumble. *Quintil.* Interstitentes offensantesque.

**OFFENSŌR** (offendo), ōris, m. an offender,  
3 injurer. *Arnob.* Cum suis offensorebus, those who have injured them.

**OFFENSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a striking against,  
3 impact: a lighting upon, meeting with. *Lucret.* Cogit hebescere eum crebris offensibus aer. *Stat.* Per offensus ar morum. — ¶ Figur. offence, dissatisfaction, hatred. *Lucret.* Sin vita in offensu est, is an offence, is odious.

**OFFENSUS**, a, um, particip. and adj. from  
offendo. See Offendo.

**OFFERENTIA** (offerō), æ, f. the offering,  
3 presenting. *Tertull.* caesarum, h. e. causes, quæ sese offerunt.

**OFFERĪDŌ** (ob & fero), fers, obtūli, oblatum, irreg. a. to bring or bear to meet one, bring before, present, show, oppose, produce, exhibit designedly. *Virg.* Strictam aciem venientibus offert, presents, opposes. *Cic.* Qui cum accusatoribus sederes, atque os tuum non modo ostenderes, sed etiam offerres, h. e. show yourself purposely, expose yourself to view. *Liv.* Nec diis cordi fuisse penam ejus oblatam prope oculis suis, inflicted before their eyes. *Cic.* Dii ipsi se nobis non offerunt, do not appear in person to us. *Trent.* Opportune te offers, you meet me in very good time. *Id.* Te obtulisti mihi obviam. *Cic.* Ipsi occurrent orationi; ipsi se offerent, will come of their own accord. *Id.* se advenitibus, show one's self, go to meet. *Id.* Auxilium ejus oblatum est, has shown itself, has appeared, has been rendered. *Id.* Oblata religio Cornuto est, a religious servile struck his mind, offered itself. *Id.* Distingunt, metu oblato, raised, moved in them. — Also, Offerre se, to set one's self against in a hostile manner, to oppose, meet or go to meet as an enemy. *Liv.* So, *Cic.* Statim me obtuli Antonii sceleri, set myself against, opposed. — ¶ Also, to expose. *Cic.* se periculis. *Liv.* se invidiæ. *Cic.* se morti, and ad mortem. *Id.* salutem in discrimen. — ¶ Also, to bring forward against any one. *Cic.* Ab aliquo oblatas criminationes repellere, brought against him. *Liv.* Oblato falso crimine insontem oppressit. — ¶ Also, to offer, proffer, tender, promise. *Liv.* In omnia suam offerens operam. — ¶ Also, to give or bestow of one's own accord, confer freely. *Cæs.* alicui optatissimum beneficium. *Trent.* Dii tibi omnia optata offerant. *Horat.* Cui deus obtulit quod satis est. — Hence, to do to one, commit or perpetrate on one, inflict, bring. *Cic.* mortem hostibus. *Id.* mortem parenti. *Trent.* injuriam immerenti. *Id.* vitium virgini, to violate. *Cic.* stuprum, or stuprum alicui. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* alicui opem et auxilium, h. e. to help. — Also, to cause, occasion, bring to one. *Trent.* lætitan alicui. *Catull.* luctum alicui. *Cic.* Domus ardebat non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, caused from without, applied designedly. *Id.* Impulsi oblata extrinsecus, given or communicated from without. *Liv.* errorem. — Also, among Christian writers, to present, hallow, consecrate to God or the church. *Prudent.* — Hence, to bring, offer. *Sulpic. Sev.* sacrificium, h. e. to perform mass. — ¶ *Gell.* Furtum obla

turn. Compare *Justin. Inst.* 4, tit. 1. and *Cuius Inst.* 2, 10, 3.

OFFERUMENTA (offerō), æ, f. a present; hence, *u stripe, veal, cut. Plaut.*

OFFICIALIS (officiū), e, adj. relating to duty, office, service. *Pandect. operæ, h. e. que in officii et obsequii præstatione consistunt. Lactant. M. Tullius in suis officialibus libris, h. e. de Officiis.* — ¶ *Absol. Officialis, a servant of a magistrate. Apul. — Figur. a servant, attendant. Tertull.*

OFFICINA (perhaps for opificina, from opifex), æ, f. a workshop, ἐργαστήριον. *Cic. Nec quidquam ingenium potest habere officina. Nepos. Officinis armorum instituit. Horat. Cycloporum officinæ, smithies. Plin. ærariæ, for working brass. Id. ærarium, of the braziers. Sueton. Vestium, promericalium, a tradesman's shop, or, also, a workshop where clothes are made for sale. Colum. Officina cohortalis, and Officina (absol.), same as Ornithon, a place where fowls are kept to lay eggs and hatch their young. — Figur. workshop, manufactory. Cic. Cuius domus quæstuosissima est falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina. Liv. Falsi testes, falsa signa, testimoniaque ex eadem officina exibant. Cic. dicendi. Plin. Pulmo spirandj officina. — ¶ Also, fabrication, manufacture, forming. Plin. In magnis corporibus facilis officina.*

OFFICINATOR (officina), ðris, m. one who keeps a workshop, an overseer of workmen, master-workman, artificer, artist, δημιουργός. *Vitruv.*

OFFICIŌ (ob & facio), is, fæci, fectum, n. (rarely a.), s. to do or act contrary to, to hinder, stop, obstruct, stand in the way of, contravene, ἀντιπάρτω. *Cic. Cur meis commodis officis et obstas? Id. Umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit. Id. Diogeni Alexander offererat apricanti, had stood between Diogenes and the sun, had taken the sunshine from him. Sallust. Aciem, quo hostium itineri officeret, latius porrigit. Id. consiliis alicujus. Liv. nomini, h. e. famæ. Sallust. Timor animi auribus officit, stops. Pandect. Luminibus officere, to obstruct the light of a dwelling. Hence, Cic. Mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ, h. e. dazzles your mental sight. So, Id. Horum concisis sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, h. e. obscures. — With quo minus. Lucret. Prohibere et officere, quominus, &c. Plin. Ep. Nec Isocrati, quo minus haberetur summus orator, officit, quod, &c. — With accus. Auct. B. Afric. iter excursionibus alicujus. So, passively. Lucret. Corpuscula extra officiuntur, are impeded. Id. Offecto lumine. — ¶ Also, to hurt, be hurtful, be injurious. Virg. Officiunt frugibus herbæ. Liv. libertati. Plin. claritati oculorum.*

OFFICIOSE (officiosus), adv. obligingly, courteously, attentively, ἐπιμελῶς. *Cic. Officiose, amice, et cum labore aliquo suo factum. Id. Officiosius fecit, quod, &c. Plin. Ep. Officiosissime venit ad me.*

OFFICIOŠITÄS (Id.), ätis, f. obligingness, comp.aisance, courtesy. *Sidon.*

OFFICIOŠÜS (officiū), a, um, adj. ready to serve, kind, obliging, courteous, and especially of readiness to serve, manifestations of respect and honor by an inferior to a superior, attentivè, respectful, ἑταρθευτικός. *Cic. Hominem pudentem, et officiosum cognosces. Id. Officiosa amicitia. Id. Officiosissima natio candidatorum. Horat. sedulitas. Ovid. voluntas. Id. epistola. Cic. Purior, pudentior, humanior, officiosior. Id. Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives R. officiosi. — ¶ Also, such as duty requires, conformable to duty, dutiful. Cic. dolor. Id. labores. Senec. pietas. — ¶ Also, Officiosus, absol. un official, attendant, servant; in the bath, for instance. *Petron.**

OFFICIPERDÄ (officiū & perdo), æ, m. s. that makes an ill use of the services of others. *Caton. Distich.*

OFFICIUM (for opificium; or from officio, in the sense of officio), ii, n. (all service, attention, &c. which a man

renders to others, whether from kindness or duty; thus) kindness, service, good turn, shown or rendered to another. *Cic. Genus hominum officia exprobrantium. Hirt. Officia alicui præstare. Cic. Officia conferre in aliquem. Id. Homo conjunctissimus officii. — Hence, compliance in love. Ovid. and Propert. — Also, complaisance, obligingness, courtousness, deference, manifestation of respect, honor paid to one. Cic. Litteræ plenæ officii, complaisance. Id. Homo summo officio præditus, of a most obliging disposition, an extremely obliging man. — ¶ Also, duty. Liv. Esse in officio, to do one's duty. Terent. Officium suum facere, to do his duty. Nepos. Redire ad officium, to return to duty. Cic. Esse frequenter in officio. Id. Exsequi officia. Id. Fungi officio. Id. Satis facere officio, to satisfy, fulfil. Id. Officium suum deserere, and Discedere ab officio, to forsake one's duty, put duty out of sight. Id. Deesse officio suo, to be wanting or false to one's duty. Sueton. Officiū duxit, exorare patrem, he esteemed it his duty. Cic. Oratoris officium est, dicere accommodate, &c. Id. Primum est officium, ut se conservet. — Hence, sense or love of duty, conscientiousness, uprightness. Nepos. Adolescentis officio collaudato. Id. Observantiam officio non timori tribuere. — Of subjected nations, subjection, obedience. *Cæs. Se suosque omnes in officio futuros confirmavit. — Also, what is to be expected of or belongs to a person or thing, part, province, office. Auct. ad Herenn. Quum canes funguntur officis luporum. Id. Calumniatoris esse officium, verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem. Id. In quibus officiis artis elaborare conveniret. Terent. Neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit. — Also, the service which one pays to another on solemn occasions; by being present, for instance, at some important ceremony, waiting upon a person to show him respect, &c. Horat. Ut me alat rex, officium facio. Sueton. Celebrare officium nuptiarum. Plin. Ep. Officio togæ virilis interful, have been present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis. Tacit. Suprema officia, the last offices. Juvenal. Quæ causa officii? nubit amicus. — Also, service, office, trust, charge, business, administration, ποῶξις. Plin. Paneg. Biennium complere in officio laboriosissimo. *Cæs. Toti officio maritimo præpositus, naval service. Sueton. Civilium officiorum rudimentis Thesalos defendit, of his public employments. — Hence, officials, servants of the court and other servants, retinues, train. Tertull. Officia militaria. Sueton. Officium admissionis, the attendants who announced to the emperor those who desired an audience of him. — Also, the magistrate, the authorities; or, the hall of justice, the court. Pandect. and Plin. Ep.***

OFFIGŌ (ob & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. 2 to fix in, fasten, make fast, καθήλωσ. *Cato. Furcas crecum offigito. (Al. leg. affigito.) Liv. Ita densos offigunt ramos. Apul. Grandi clavo manum ad tabulam offigit, fastens, nails.*

OFFIRMATE (offirmatus), adv. obstinately, stubbornly, firmly, stiffly. *Suct. resistere.*

OFFIRMÄTÜS, a, um, particip. from off- firmo. — ¶ Adj. stiff, resolute, sturdy; very obstinate, stiff-necked. *Plaut. animis. Cic. Videtur mihi illius voluntas obstinator et in hac iracundia offirmator (stronger than obstinator).*

OFFIRMŌ, or OFFIRMŌS (ob & firmo), as, 3 avi, ätum, a. and sometimes n. J. to make firm, durable, steadfast, βεβαίωω. *Apul. fores pertica, to close, bar, make fast. Terent. Certum obfirmare est viam me, to adhere stiffly to my purpose. Id. Ne tam obfirma te, do not be so set or stubborn. Terent. Censen? me posse obfirmare? can persist. Catull. Quin te animo obfirmas? why do you not harden your spirit? Plaut. Ut ut animum offirmo meum. — ¶ See, also, Offirmatus.*

OFFLECTŌ (ob & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. 3 to turn about. *Plaut. navem.*

OFFPŌCŌ (ob & faux), as, a. 1. to strangle, 3 choke. *Flor. fauces.*

OFFRENÄTÜS (particip. from ob & freno),

a, um, bridled. *Figur. bridled, curbea tamed. Plaut. Offrenatum suis me duc tarent dolis. Apul. Cerberum offrenatum unius offulæ præda.*

OFFRINGŌ (ob & frango), is, frēgi, 2 fractum, a. and n. 3. to break to pieces, break up, ἐγκλάω. περικλάω. It is used of the second ploughing. *Varr. Teram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt. Colum. Glebas offringito.*

OFFŪCĪÄ (ob & fucus), æ, f. a puint, for the face, παρρησείς. *Plaut. — ¶ Figur. paint, varnish, h. e. deceit, trick. Plaut. and Gell.*

OFFŪLÄ (dimin. from offula), æ, f. a small piece of flesh, a cut, chop, collap, ζωμίδιον. And especially of pork. *Varr. — Of other food, a small bit, morsel, roll, pellet. Apul. polentæ caseatæ. — ¶ Offula, for offula. Petron.*

OFFŪLCĪŌ (ob & fulcio), is, lsi, ltum, a. 3. 4. to stop up, stuff. *Apul. vulnus spongia, and laciniis.*

OFFŪLGĒŌ (ob & fulgeo), es, lsi, n. 2. to shine upon, shire so as to meet one's eyes, appear, προσασπάπτω. *Virg. Continua nova lux oculis offulsit. Quintil. Inopinata subito amici mei species offulsit.*

OFFŪLTŪS, a, um, partic. from offulcio.

OFFŪNDŌ (ob & fundo), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. to pour before or around, pour to, pour down, περιχέω, ἐπιχέω. *Plaut. Auiceps quando concinnavit aream, offundit cibum, sc. avibus. Apul. Asinus offunditur, tumbles down. — Figur. to pour something to or over one, to spread over; consequently, offundi, to pour or spread itself, to spread itself over or around. Cic. Quæ noctem quandam rebus offunderet, poured or spread over. Id. Nobis aer crassus offunditur, is poured around us, surrounds us. Id. Ignis ob os offusus, shed or spread over. — Especially, to spread before or over, bring on, cause. Liv. caliginem oculis. Id. terrorem oculis. Cic. tenebras. Liv. pavorem hominibus. Id. errorem alicui. Hence, Cic. Hic error et hæc animis offusa caligo est. Liv. Religio oculis animoque offusa, spread before, presented. — ¶ Also, to pour upon; hence, figur. to cover, fill. Cic. Lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, is eclipsed. Tacit. Offusus pavore, filled. Cic. Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, filled (where others read effudit). Val. Max. Oculi tenebris offusi, h. e. darkened, blinded.*

OFFŪSCÄTŌ (offusco), ðnis, f. an ob- 3 scuring, darkening; hence, Tertull. deorum, lowering, degrading.

OFFŪSCŌ, or OFFŪSCŌS (ob & fusco), 3 as, a. 1. to obscure, darken. *Tertull. justitiam. Id. Ne quis offuscetur, h. e. ignominia afficiatur.*

OFFŪSÜS, a, um, particip. from offundo.

ÖGDÖÄS (öydoäs), ädis, f. a number ä- 3 visible by eight. *Tertull.*

ÖGGÄNNŌ, } See Öbgannio, &c.

ÖGGĒRŌ.

ÖGYĒS, is, and ÖGYGIÜS, or ÖGYGÜS, i, m. founder and king of Thebes, in Bœotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place. *Cic. — ¶ Hence, Ögygides, æ, m. a Theban; Ögygidæ, Thebans. Stat. — ¶ Also, Ögygius, a, um, adj. Ögygian, Theban. Val. Flacc. Ögygiæ arces. Senec. Ögygius populus. Sidon. chelis, h. e. of Amphion, king of Thebes. Ovid. deus, h. e. Bacchus, because especially honored at Thebes.*

ÖII (ö, ä), interj. o! ah! to express 3 grief, exultation, &c. *Terent.*

ÖHE, interj. holla! holla! soho! ho there! ö.

ÖIII, 3 Plaut. Quis hollas sic frangit fores? obe, inquam, si quid audis. *Id. Ohe, jam satis est: nimum tinnis, there! no more! Martial. Ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle. Horat. Donec, ohe jam, dixerit, there now! enough now! hold!*

ÖIIO, h. e. o! O! so ho! so hea! 3 Plaut. and Terent.

ÖI, interj. the sound made by one crying. *Terent.*

ÖILEUS (Öιλεύς), äi and äos, m. [trisyl.], a king in Locris, futher of the Ajax who violated Cassandra. His son is called, in order to distinguish him from Ajax



the son of Telamon, *Ajax Oilei* (sc. filius), or, *Ajax Oileus*. Cic. and Virg. Also, *Senec. Oileus* (absol.), h. e. Ajax Oileus.

**ἸΛΙΑΔΕΣ** (Ὀϊλιάδης), æ, m. same as 3 *Oilides*. Sil. (Al. leg. *Oilides*.)

**ἸΛΙΔΕΣ** (Ὀϊλαίδης), æ, m. the son of Oil-3 eus, h. e. *Ajax*.

**ἸΛΑΧ** (oleo), æcis, adj. smelling, scented, 3 odorous; in a bad sense, smelling strong or rank. *Martian. Capell.*

**ἸΛΒΙΑ**, æ, f. the name of several towns, for instance, one in Sardinia. Cic. — Hence, *Olbianus*, a, um, adj. *Olbian*. *Mela. sinus* (in Bithynia). — And, *Olbienis*, e, adj. *Olbian*, of or from *Olbia*. Cic. *epistola*.

**ἸΛΚΑ**, æ, f. a certain precious stone. *Plin.* (where other Edd. have *orca*).

**ἸΛΚΙΝΙΥΜ**, ii, n. a town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* *Olciniatæ*, the *Olcinians*. *Liv.*

**ἸΛΕἶ** (ἐλαία), æ, f. an olive-tree. Cic. — It was an emblem of peace; hence, supplicants for peace bore an olive-branch. — It was a favorite of Minerva, and sacred to her, to whom indeed men were indebted for it. — ¶ Also, an olive-berry, olive. *Horat.* and *Varr.*

**ἸΛΕΑΚΕΨ** (oleum), a, um, adj. like oil, 2 of an oily nature, oily, ἐλαιώδης. *Plin.* Bitumen pingue, liquorisque oleacet.

**ἸΛΕΑΓΙΝΕΨ**, and **ἸΛΕΑΓΙΝΨ**, or **ἸΛΕ-2 ΑΓΙΝΨ** (olea), a, um, adj. of the olive-tree, or olive-trees, olive, ἐλαίῖνος. *Cato.* Oleagineum seminarium. *Varr. semina.* *Virg. radix.* *Nep. Corona* facta duabus virgulis oleaginis. — ¶ Also, like the olive-tree, or like the olive. *Colum. vitis.* *Plin. uva.* — ¶ Also, of the color of olive-oil, olive. *Plin.*

**ἸΛΕΑΜΕΝ**, inis, and **ἸΛΕΑΜΕΝΤΥΜ** 3 (oleum), i, n. an oil-ointment. *Scribon. Larg.*

**ἸΛΕΑΡΙΨ** (Id.), e, adj. of or belonging to 2 oil. *Plin. cotes*, oil-stones, h. e. whetstones, which are moistened with oil.

**ἸΛΕΑΡΙΨ** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to oil, having to do with oil, ἐλαι-ῆρός. *Plin. Dolia* olearia. Cic. *cella.* *Pandect. mercatores*, oil-merchants. — *Olearius*, one who makes or sells oil, or both; an oil-man. *Plaut.*

**ἸΛΕΑΡΨ** or **ἸΣ**, or **ἸΛΥΑΡΨ** or **ἸΣ**, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*. *Virg.*

**ἸΛΕΑΣΤΕΛΛΨ** (dimin. from oleaster), i, m. a kind of olive-tree, so called from its resemblance to a wild olive-tree. *Colum.*

**ἸΛΕΑΣΤΕΡ** (olea), tri, m. the oleaster or wild olive-tree. *Virg.*

**ἸΛΕΑΣΤΡΥΜ**, i, n. same as *Oleaster*. *Calp.*

**ἸΛΕΑΤΨ** (oleum), a, um, adj. moistened 3 or made with oil. *Cæl. Aurelium.*

**ἸΛΕΑΤΨ** (olea), ætis, f. the collecting of 3 the olives and making of the oil, the olive-gathering or harvest; also, the time of the same. *Cato.*

**ἸΛΕΝΨ**, **ἸΛΕΝΙΥΣ**. See *Olenus*.

**ἸΛΕΝΤΥΑ** (olens, from oleo), æ, f. smell, 3 odor.

**ἸΛΕΝΤΥΕΤΥΜ** (Id.), i, n. a stinking 3 place, dung-puddle. *Apul.*

**ἸΛΕΝΨ**, or **ἸΣ**, i, f. a town in Achaia and in *Ætolia*. *Plin.* and *Hygin.* — Hence, *Ἰλενίῆς*, a, um, adj. *Olenian*, *Achaian* or *Ætolian*. *Ovid. capella*, or *pecus*, h. e. *capra Amaltheæ*. *Stat. calls Tydæus*, *Olenius*, as being from *Calydon* in *Ætolia*. — Also, *Manil. Olenie* (with a *Gr.* termination), sc. *capra*. — ¶ *Nom. Olenum.* *Plin.*

**ἸΛΕΨ** (for oleo, from ὀζω), es, lui, n. 2. to emit a smell, smell, ὀζω. *Plaut. Quid* oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas. Cic. *Mulieres* ideo bene olere, quia nihil lebant, videbantur, smelt of nothing. *Pandect. Is*, cui os oleat, stinks. *Horat. Vina* (accus.) oluerunt *Camænæ*, smelt of wine. *Terent. Olet* unguenta, smelt of ointments. *Propert. Cur* nardo (abl.) flamma non olere mea? of nard, with nard. *Ovid. Rore* capillus olet. — Hence, *Olens*, smelling (sweet or foul). *Ovid. Olentes* menthe, sweet-smelling, fragrant. *Juvcnal. saccus*, h. e. full of aromatic things. *Horat. fornix*, stinking, foul, rank. *Id. maritus*, h. e. *hircus*. *Virg. Olenia* ora. — *Figur.* to smell of, savor of, indicate, show. Cic. *In qua* (voce) nihil olere peregrinum possit. *Id. Epicurus* nihil olet ex *Academia*. *Id. Superchilia*

illa olere malitiam videntur. *Quintil.* Et verba et vox hujus alumnus urbis oleant, to savor of, bear an odor of, betray, indicate. — Also, to smell with age, have a musty smell. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Ut jam oblitterata et olentia. — ¶ Also, to smell, h. e. to be observed by the smell. *Plaut. Olet* homo quidam, I smell, scent. *Id. Aurum* huic olet, h. e. he smells it, murks that I have it. Cic. *Non* olet, unde sit? don't you see, &c.? — ¶ *Olo*, is, 3. conj. *Plaut.* — ¶ Another root is *oleo*, I grow, which is perhaps allied to *alo*, but occurs only in its compounds, *aboleo*, *adoleo*, &c. though *olesco* is found.

**ἸΛΕΨΜΕΛΛΑ** (oleum & mel), æ, f. a Syrian tree, distilling a sweet oil of the consistency of honey. *Isidor.*

**ἸΛΕΨΕΛΙΝΥΜ**, i, n. a species of parsley. *Isidor.*

**ἸΛΕΨΨ** (oleum), a, um, adj. full of oil, 2 oily, fat like oil, ἐλαιώδης. *Plin. Semen* oleosum.

**ἸΛΕΡΑΚΕΨ** (olus), a, um, adj. of or like 2 a pot-herb. *Plin.*

**ἸΛΕΡΨ** (Id.), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to sow 3 with pot-herbs. *Mattius ap. Priscian.*

**ἸΛΕΨ** (oleo, simple verb of aboleo, 3 &c.), is, n. 3. to grow. *Lucret.*

**ἸΛΕΤΨ** (oletum), as, a. 1. to foul, defile. 3 *Frontin.*

**ἸΛΕΤΥΜ** (olea), i, n. an olive-yard, place 3 where olives grow, same as *Olivetum*. ἐλαιών.

**ἸΛΕΤΥΜ** (oleo), i, n. a stinking place; 3 or, filth, excrement. *Pers.*

**ἸΛΕΥΜ** (ἐλαιον), i, n. the pressed juice of the olive, olive-oil, oil. Cic. *Instillare* oleum lumiui. *Horat. Canes* ungere oleo meliore. *Sueton. conditum*, old. *Id. viride*, fresh. Cic. *Oleum* et operam perdere (a proverb, of labor expended in vain; borrowed, perhaps, from the practice of wrestlers, to anoint their bodies with oil). — By metonymy, the palaestra. *Catull. Ego* gymnasiui fui flos, ego eram decus olei. — Also, Cic. *Genus* verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam fori, h. e. better suited to rhetorical exercises, the declamations of the schools, disputes of philosophers, &c.; to the literary palaestra.

**ἸΛΕΥΨ** (oleo & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. to smell, ὀσφραίνωμαι. Cic. *Ut* ea, quæ gustamus, olfaciamus. *Catull. Quod* (inguentum) tu cum olfacies. *Plin. Delphini* sagacissime olfaciunt, have a very keen scent. *Id. Folia* olfacta subinde, smelt of now and then. — *Figur.* to smell, scent, surmise, detect. Cic. *nimumum*. *Petron. nomen* poetæ. — Without case. *Terent.* — ¶ *Varro.* *Olfacere* labra lacte, to imbue with the taste of milk, to accustom it to milk (by catachresis).

**ἸΛΕΥΨ** (frequentat. from olfacio), as, 2 ævi, ætum, a. 1. to smell often of, smell. *Plaut. vestimentum.* *Plin. Ramum* olfactandum dari. — ¶ Also, to get scent of, perceive beforehand by the smell; or generally, to detect, surmise, perceive. *Plin. Boves* olfactantes cœlum.

**ἸΛΕΥΨΡΙΨ** (olfacio), a, um, adj. 3 useful for smelling, belonging to smelling. — Hence, *Olfactoria*, æ, f. a small vessel for containing odors. *Fronto.* — *Olfactorium*, ii, n. a nosegay. *Plin.*

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΡΙΞ** (Id.), æcis, f. that smells, the 2 name of a vine. *Plin.*

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ** (Id.), us, m. a smelling, the 2 smell (h. e. the act), ὀσφρησις. *Plin.* Quos olfactus excitat thymi. — ¶ Also, the smell, power and sense of smelling. *Plin. Piscibus* olfactum esse, manifeste patet.

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ**, a, um, particip. from olfacio.

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ**, a, um, adj. perhaps for olfaciens; 3 it seems to have been coined by *Martian.*

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ**. See *Olearios*.

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ** (oleo), a, um, adj. smelling. *Ru-2 til. cubile.* — In particular, stinking, smelling rank, frouzy, ὀσφρῶδης. *Horat. capra.* *Petron. Basis* olidissimis. — Also, scented. *Colum. Vinum* in amphoras bene olidas diffunditur.

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ** (ὀλιγοχρόνιος), a, um, 3 adj. of a short time, short-lived. *Jul. Firmic.*

**ἸΛΕΥΨΤΨ** (perhaps from ollus, h. e. ille), adv. 2 once upon a time, a while ago, formerly, in

time past, long since, some time since, *whilom*, erst, πάλαι. Especially in narrations. *Plaut. Fuit* olim senex: ei filiae due erant, there was once an old man and he had two daughters. Cic. *Qui* mihi, quod sæpe soleo recordari, dixit olim. &c. *Id. Sic* enim olim loquebantur *Sueton. Cornelium* absolutam olim. dehinc longo intervallo repetitam atque convictam, defodi imperavit. — Also, of a short time, lately, not long ago. Cic. *Aliquantum*, olim discedens addidisti. *Terent. Alium* esces nunc me, atque olim, cum dabam? — Pleonastically. *Terent. Olim* quondam. *Plin. Prius* olim. — ¶ For *jamdudum*, *jampriem*, now for a long time, this good while. *Plin. Ep. Olim* nescio, quid sit otium, quid quies, it is a long time since, &c. it is long since, &c. *Juvenal. Audio*, quid veteres olim monentis amici, long ago. *Sueton. Alveum* Tiberis laxavit, ac repurgavit completum olim rudibus. — ¶ Of future time at a future time, on a future day, hereafter at another (future) time, one day. *Quintil. Sunt* clari hodieque, et qui olim nominabuntur. *Plin. Paneg. Verum* hæc olim: in presentia, &c. *Horat. Non*, si male nunc, et olim sic erit. *Tibull. Elysios* olim liceat cognoscere campos. — ¶ Also, implying wontedness or frequent repetition, at times, ever and anon, now and then. *Plaut. Nunc* lenonum plus est fere, quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime, sometimes. *Virg. Tunditur* olim fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera cori. *Horat. Ut* pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores. *Virg. Non* secus atque olim quam ignea rima percurrit lumine nimbos. — ¶ Also, ever. *Plaut. An* quid est olim salute melius? ever any thing? — ¶ Also, before, sooner. *Plaut. Olim* si advenissem.

**ἸΛΙΨΨ**, ðnis, m. a town of Lusitania, now *Lisbon*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Olisiponensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Lisbon*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also written *Olyssippo*. *Varro*; and *Ulyssippo*. *Mela.*

**ἸΛΙΨΨ** (olus), ðris, m. one who raises and sells pot-herbs; a kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener. *Varr.* — Proverb. *Plaut. Mulier* olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua 'st mala.

**ἸΛΙΨΨΡΙΨ** (olitor), a, um, adj. relating 2 to a kitchen-gardener, or to pot-herbs, olitorij, κηπονηκός. *Liv. forum*, h. e. where pot-herbs are sold; the green-market. *Pandect. hortus*, a kitchen-garden.

**ἸΛΙΨ** (from olea, or ἐλαία), æ, f. the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, the olive-tree. Cic. — Also, a staff of olive wood, an olive-staff. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, an olive-branch. *Horat.*

**ἸΛΙΨ**, tis, particip. (as from olivo, 2 from oliva), gathering olives. *Plin.*

**ἸΛΙΨΑΡΙΨ** (oliva), a, um, adj. belonging 2 or relating to olives, olive, ἐλαιήρος. *Colum.*

**ἸΛΙΨΕΤΥΜ** (Id.), i, n. a place set with olive-trees; an olive-yard, olive-garden, ἐλαιών. Cic.

**ἸΛΙΨΙΨ** (oliva & fero), ðra, ðrum, adj. 3 producing olives, olive-bearing, ἐλαιοφόρος. *Ovid. arva.* *Martial. corona*, h. e. of olive.

**ἸΛΙΨΙΨ** (oliva), ætis, f. the crop of ol-2 ives; the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, olive-time. *Colum.*

**ἸΛΙΨΙΨ** (Id.), ðris, m. one who plants 3 and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser. *Sidon.*

**ἸΛΙΨ**, as. See *Olivans*. 2

**ἸΛΙΨ** (oliva, oleum, or ἐλαιον), i, n. 3 same as *Oleum*, but mostly poetical. *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, for *inguentum*. *Catull. Syrio* fragrans olivo.

**ἸΛΛΑ** (allied with ἀλλῶς, a cavity), æ, f. a pot, jar, &c. for cooking, &c. χύτρος. *Plin. Achates* in olla plena olei cocta. Cic. *Olla* denariorum implere. *Colum. Olla* male coctæ, badly baked. — Proverb. *Catull. Ipsa* olera olla legit, h. e. (perhaps) the pot culls its own herbs, unites upon itself. *Petron. Fervet* olla, vivit amicitia, while the pot boils, friendship lives, of parasites.

**ἸΛΛΑΡΙΨ** (olla), e, adj. pertaining or be-2 longing to pots. *Martial. uvæ*, kept or preserved in pots.

**OLLARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to 2 or proper for pots. *Plin.* temperatura æris, for making brass pots.  
**OLLŪLA** (dimin. from olla), æ, f. a little 3 pot. *Varr.*  
**OLLŪS**, a, um, for ille, a, ud, pron. 3 *Virg.* Olli (*nom. pl.*) procumbent. *Id.* Olli (*dat. sing.*) subridens. *Cic. e. legg. xii. tab.* Præter olla. *Lucret.* Ollis.  
**OLŌ**, is, for oleo. *Plaut.* 3  
**OLŌLYGŌN** (ὄλιγγών), ōnis, m. properly the cry of the male frog, by which he draws the female; in *Plin.* II, 37, sect. 65. the male frogs themselves are called ologygones.  
**OLŌR** (unc.), ōris, m. the swan, κίρκος. 3 *Virg.* — ¶ From oleo, a smell, usually bad; a stench, stink, strong or rank smell. *Apul.*  
**OLŌRYFER** (olor & fero), ěra, ěrum, adj. 3 producing swans, swan-bearing. *Claudian.*  
**OLŌRINŪS** (olor), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a swan or swans. *Virg. penne.* Stat. Olorina jubet considerare biga.  
**OLŪS** (unc.), ěris, n. every kitchen-herb, pot-herb, as cabbage, turnip, &c. λάχανον. *Colum.* — ¶ In particular, cabbage, colewort. *Varr.* Vitis adsita ad olus. *Plin.* Olus marinum, h. e. brassica marina. — ¶ Ōlūsātrum, or Olus atrum, the plant *Alexander*, also olus pullum, (the Smyrniun olusatrum of L.). *Plin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Olerorum, for olerum. *Lucil. ap. Non.* — Oleris, for oleribus. *Cato.*  
**OLŪSATRUM**. See *Olus*.  
**OLŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. from olus), i, n. 1 plur. *Oluscula*, small or few pot-herbs; or pot-herbs, speaking diminishingly or slightingly. *Cic.*  
**OLYBRIUS**. ii. m. a consul under *Theodotus*; hence, *Olybriacus*, a, um, adj. *Prudent.*  
**OLYMPENI**, ōrum, m. inhabitants of *Olympus*, a town of *Lycia*. *Cic. Agr.* I, 2.  
**OLYMPIA**, æ, f. Ὀλυμπία, a sacred region with an olive wood, in *Elis*, where the *Olympic games* were held. It had a splendid temple, with a famous statue of *Jupiter*. *Mela.*  
**OLYMPIACUS**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*, h. e. pertaining to the region *Olympia*, or the *Olympic games*. *Auct. ad Herenn.* cursus. *Virg.* palma. *Sueton.* corona. Stat. *Olympiaci rami*, h. e. oleaster.  
**OLYMPIAS**, æ, m. a wind, peculiar to the island of *Eubœa*, north-west wind. *Plin.*  
**OLYMPIAS** (Ὀλυμπιάς), ādis, f. an *Olympiad*, h. e. a period of four years, at the expiration of which, the *Olympic games* were celebrated. The *Greeks* computed their time by *Olympiads*; thus an event was said to have taken place in such a year of such an *Olympiad*. The first *Olympiad* commenced, *B. C.* 776. *Plin.* — The poets use this word of a space of five years. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a *Muse*; so called because the *Muses* are said to have dwelt on mount *Olympus*. *Varr.* *Olympiades*. — ¶ Also, the name of the mother of *Alexander the Great*. *Cic.*  
**OLYMPICUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Olympiacus*. *Horat.* — ¶ *Olympicum*, for *Olympicarium*. *Plaut.*  
**OLYMPIEUM** (Ὀλυμπιεῖον), i, n. a temple to the honor of *Olympian Jupiter*. *Vellei.* 1. 10 (*Edd. Krans.* and *Ruhnck.* Others read *Olympicum*.)  
**OLYMPIŌNICUS** (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), æ, m. a victor at the *Olympic games*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, adj. Thus, *Colum.* *Olympionicarum equarum* (if it be not in apposition).  
**OLYMPIUM** (Ὀλύμπιον), ii, n. same as *Olympionicum*. *Vitruv.*  
**OLYMPIUS** (Ὀλύμπιας), a, um, adj. *Olympian*, h. e. relating to *Olympia*, belonging thereto, being there. *Cic.* *Jupiter Olympius*, h. e. who had a noble temple and statue in *Olympia*. *Plin.* *Templum Jovis Olympii* (in *Athens*). — *Olympia*, ōrum, sc. certamina, or solemnities, the *Olympic games*, where the youth contended in chariot-races, leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, &c. The victor was rewarded with a crown of olive. *Cic.* Ad *Olympia proficisci*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Vincere *Olympia*, h. e. in the *Olym-*

*pie games*. *Horat.* *Coronari Olympia*, h. e. in *Olympiis*. — *Olympus* was also a surname given by the *Greeks* to eminent men, as, to *Pericles*. *Plin.*  
**OLYMPUS**, or -ŌS (Ὀλυμπος), i, m. a name common to several mountains, especially used of one, lying on the boundary of *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, which is of uncommon height, and was therefore held by the ancients to be the abode of the gods. *Plin.* — The poets, consequently, often use it for heaven. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a pupil of *Marsyas*. *Ovid.*  
**OLYNTHUS**, or -ŌS (Ὀλυνθος), i, f. a city in *Macedonia*, on the borders of *Thrace*. *Nepos*. — Hence, *Olynthius*, sc. homo, an *Olynthian*. *Curt.* *Olynthii*, ōrum, the *Olynthians*. *Nepos*.  
**OLYRA** (ὄλυρα), æ, f. same as *Ariuca*, a kind of corn, very like spelt. *Plin.* (according to some, *Triticum monococcum*, L.)  
**OLYSSIPPO**, or } See *Olisipo*.  
**OLYSIPPO**. }  
**OMASUM**, i, n. is supposed to be a thick, fat gut of oxen; tripe. *Horat.* *Patinas cœrabat omasi*. *Id.* *Pingui tentus omaso*, h. e. inflated with swollen verses; or with a fat paunch.  
**OMBRIA** (ὀμβρία), æ, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*  
**OMEN** (perhaps ὄπω, ὄπομαι), ĩnis, n. every thing by which something future is indicated or prophesied, every prophecy or indication of a future event, every unexpected manifestation which is construed by superstition into an intimation of future good or evil; an omen, sign, prognostic, from the speech, for instance, when a word escapes one, which has the likeness of a prophecy. *Cic.*; from the voice, of an owl, for instance, *Ovid.*; from the fire, *Id.*; from a name. *Cic.* Also, *Cic.* *Hisce omnibus proficiscere, omens, signs, tokens*. *Id.* *Hoc detestabile omen avertat Jupiter*. *Id.* *Omen accipere, to accept the omen, take it as a propitious omen*. *Horat.* *I secundo omine, go with a blessing, go prosperously*. — ¶ Hence, a wish. *Cic.* *Rem aliquam optimis omnibus prosequi*. *Suet.* *Omina fausta, wishes of good fortune to any one*. — ¶ Also, what is accompanied with auspices. *Virg.* *Prima omnia, for nuptiæ*. — ¶ Also, a solemn usage. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 174. — ¶ Also, a condition, stipulation. *Tercnt.* *Ea lege atque omine*.  
**OMENTATŪS** (omentum), a, um, adj. 3 wrapped round or furnished with omentum. *Apic.*  
**OMENTUM** (unc.), i, n. the caul, membrane which incloses the bowels, omentum, ἐπίπλουν. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the inwards, entrails, viscera or exa. *Juvenal.* *Alba porci omenta*. — ¶ Also, the fat-skin; also, the fat, fatness. *Pers.* *Tremat omento venter*. — ¶ Also, the skin or membrane which envelops the inner parts of the body; the periosteum; the pia and dura mater. *Macroh.*  
**OMINALIS** (omen), e, same as *Ominosus*. *Gell.*  
**OMINATOR** (ominor), ōris, m. a sooth-sayer. *Plaut.*  
**OMINŌ**, as, n. I. same as *Ominor*. *Pom-3 pon.* ap. *Non.* Recte ominas.  
**OMINŌR** (omen), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. I to augur, presage, predict, οἰωνίζω. *Cic.* *Malo enim alteri, quam nostræ ominari*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Tibi ominamur in proximum annum consulatum*. *Liv.* *Clamoret et favore ominati sunt felix faustumque imperium*. *Surtou.* *prospera alicui*. *Liv.* *Naves, cum comœatu velut ominatæ, ad alteram prædam repetendam se se venisse, as if they had divined, or had a presentiment, &c. that, &c.* — It may sometimes be rendered, to wish. — ¶ Also, to speak, discourse, so far as words signifying good or ill fortune are used. *Plaut.* *Melius ominare*. *Horat.* *Male ominata verba, words of unlucky portent*.  
**OMINŌSE** (ominosus), adv. ominously, 3 with bad omen. *Quintil. declam.*  
**OMINŌSCUS** (omen), a, um, adj. ominous, 2 foreboding; chiefly in a bad sense, ill-boding, δυσνώστος. *Plin.* *Ep.*  
**OMISSŌ** (omitto), ōnis, f. a leaving out, 3 neglecting. *Symmach.*  
**OMISSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *omitto*.

— ¶ Adj. negligent, remiss, careless, heedless, inattentive. *Sallust.* *Pro dii boni, qui hanc urbem omissa cura ad-huc regitis!* *Tercnt.* *Ubi te vidi animo esse omisso*. *Id.* *Ab re omissores, in respect of property*.  
**OMITTO** (ob & mitto, for omnitto or obmitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to let go. *Liv.* *arma, let fall*. *Tercnt.* *mulierem, let go, let alone*. *Tacit.* *Omissas habenas, let go*. *Tercnt.* *Omitte me, let me go*. *Plaut.* *animam, h. e. to die*. — ¶ Also, to let pass, not to avail one's self of. *Cic.* *Priniam navigationem ne omiseris*. — *Figur.* *to let pass, pass by, say nothing of, let be, omit*. *Cic.* *Ut omittam cetera, to omit other things*. *Nepos.* *Ut omittam Philippum*. *Cic.* *gratulationes*. *Id.* *de redivu Gabinii*. *Id.* *Omitto, quid ille fecerit*. — ¶ Also, to lay aside, leave off, give up, not to practise, not to do, let go, let be, slight, postpone. *Horat.* *Hoc primum repetas, hoc postremum omittas*. *Cic.* *Omisit et pietatem et humanitatem*. *Id.* *Ades animo et omitte terrorem*. *Tercnt.* *Omitte tristitiam tuam*. *Liv.* *spem*. *Cæs.* *Omnibus rebus omissis, postponing every thing*. *Horat.* *Quod petiit, spernit; repetit, quod nuper omisit, neglected, slighted*. — Hence, with infia., to cease, give over, dispense with. *Cic.* *urgere*. — Also, to leave out of sight or mind. *Liv.* *hostem*. *Id.* *Galliam*. — Also, to let go unpunished, overlook. *Tercnt.* *noxiam*. — ¶ See, also, *Omissus*, a, um.  
**OMMENTANS** (ob & manto), tis, particip. h. e. mantans, exspectans. *Liv.* *Andr. ap. Fest.*  
**OMNICANŪS** (omnis & cano), a, um, adj. 3 singing all things, or always singing. *Apul.* *ratio et oratio philosophi*.  
**OMNICARPŪS** (omnis & carpo), a, um, 3 adj. browsing upon every thing. *Varro e vet. Scriptore.*  
**OMNICŌLŌR** (omnis & color), ōris, adj. 3 of all colors. *Prudent.*  
**OMNIFARIAM** (from omnis & the termi-3 nation *farius*), adv. on all sides, on every hand, in all parts. *Gell.*  
**OMNIFĒR** (omnis & fero), ěra, ěrum, 3 adj. bearing all things, all-bearing, παντοφῆρος. *Ovid.*  
**OMNIFŌRMIS** (omnis & forma), e, adj. 3 of all kinds of shapes, παντομορφος. *Apul.*  
**OMNIGENŪS** (omnis & genus), a, um, 3 adj. of all kinds, παντοῖος. *Virg.* *Omnigenum deum* (for omnigenorum deorum) monstra (speaking of the deities of the Egyptians). — ¶ Also (omnis & gigno), all-producing. *Prudent.*  
**OMNIMEDENS** (omnis & medeor), tis, 3 adj. all-healing, πανάκις. *Paul.* *Nolau.*  
**OMNIMŌDE** (omnimodus), adv. same as 3 *Omnimodis*. *Fronto.*  
**OMNIMŌDIS** (for omnibus modis) in all 3 ways or manners, wholly, altogether, παντοδαπός. *Lucret.*  
**OMNIMŌDŌ** (h. e. omni modo), adv. same 2 as *Omnimodis*. *Cels.* — ¶ It may also be written separately.  
**OMNIMŌDŪS**, (omnis & modus) a, um, 3 adj. of all manners or kinds, παντοδαπός. *Apul.*  
**OMNINŌ** (omnis), adv. wholly, entirely, altogether, utterly, πάνυ, ὅλως, παντελῶς. *Cic.* *Senatoris numeribus aut omnino, aut magna ex parte liberatus*. *Id.* *Qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, no where at all*. *Id.* *Non multum, aut nihil omnino, at all*. *Id.* *Vix, aut omnino non, scarcely, or not at all; literally, entirely not*. *Id.* *Quæ aut omnino, aut certe facilius consequuntur*. *Id.* *Res has non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem relinquere, not wholly*. *Cæs.* *Sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia aut Cæsari, aut omnino populo R. negotii esset*. — Hence, wholly, fully, just, precisely, in all. *Cic.* *Omnino id dicit, h. e. in distinct language*. — ¶ Also, in all, only, just, barely. *Cic.* *Mihi perdifficile esse, non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Tacta tantum, et omnino commota, latissime serpunt*. — With numerals, in all; just and no more. *Cic.* *Quinque omnino fuerunt, qui Oppianicum absolvent*. *Id.* *Sane frequenter fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, two hun-*

*ared in all.* Nep. Cum omnino non essent amplius centum, in all. — ¶ Also, in general, generally, universally. Cic. De hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor. Id. Omnino, qui reip. præfuturi sunt, duo præcepta Platonis teneant. — Also, generally speaking, to speak generally. Cic. Omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur. Id. Omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, by all means, indeed, certainly, doubtless, where a person concedes a fact; followed often by *but*, *but yet* (sed, tamen, sed tamen), &c. Cic. Sunt finitima omnino; sed tamen differt aliquid. Id. Non tenuit omnino fidem; a vi tamen abfuit. Id. Omnino semissibus magna copia (pecunie) est. — ¶ The final o seems to be always long in poetry.

**OMNIPARENS** (omnis & parens), tis, 3 adj. bringing forth all things, all-bearing, παντοδός. Lucret. Per terras omniparentes. Calp. æther.

**OMNIPATER** (omnis & pater), tris, m. 3 father of all things, universal father. Prudent.

**OMNIPAVUS** (omnis & paveo), a, um, 3 adj. fearing all. Col. Aurel.

**OMNIPERITUS** (omnis & peritus), a, um, 3 adj. all-skilful. Albinov. (Al. leg. omne-perita.)

**OMNIPOLLENS** (omnis & pollens), tis, 3 adj. all-powerful. Prudent.

**OMNIPOTENS** (omnis & potens), tis, adj. 3 all-powerful, omnipotent, ruling over all things, παντοδύναμος. Virg. Fortuna omnipotens, et ineluctabile fatum. Macroh. Deus ille omnipotentissimus.

**OMNIPOTENTIA** (omnipotens), æ, f. omnipotence. Macroh.

**OMNIS** (unc.), e, adj. all, πᾶς, ἅπας. Plur. Omnes, sc. homines, all, h. e. all men; omnia, all, h. e. all things. Cic. Quis est omnium, qui, &c. who is there in the whole world, &c.? where is the man, &c.? Id. Cum te unum ex omnibus cognossem. Id. Fugiamus ab omni, quod, from all, which, &c. Id. Omnes omnium ordinum homines. Id. Omnia facere, to do all, h. e. to use all exertions, do all in one's power. Id. Omnia mihi sunt cum Patrone, I stand in all manner of connection with him, I am his great friend. Id. In eo sunt omnia, all depends upon it. Quintil. Per omnia similis, in all respects, throughout, altogether. Vellei. Per omnia laudabilis. So, Virg. Omnia Mercurio similis, in all respects. Liv. Ante omnia insignes, before all things, preëminently. Plin. Ep. Te alia omnia, quam quæ velis, agere, all else, the opposite, contrary. Hence, Cic. In alia omnia ire; or discedere; or, Hirt. transire, to support the opposite, be of a contrary opinion. Liv. Demetrius his unus omnia est, is all to them; is every thing to them. Plant. Omnia eadem, all the same things; just the same things and all of them. — Omnia, for alia omnia. Liv. Omnia, quam bellum malebat, all things, sooner than, all else, rather than. So, Cic. Hæc festinatio omnia potius quam jus significat. — Omnibus Macedonum, for Macedonibus. Liv. — Omnia, quæcumque; omnes, quicumque, &c. for omnia quæ, &c. Cic. — Omnis, sing. for omnes. Ovid. Militat omnis amans. Val. Flacc. Exhorruit omnis mater. — Omnes singuli e populo, opposed to populus. Varr. — Gen. pl. neut. Omnium, for omnium rerum, of all things. Cic. In omnium desperatione. — ¶ Also, Omnes, every, Cic. Omnibus mensibus, vicesimo die lunæ. — Omnis may here be sometimes rendered always, at all times. Propert. Omnis veretur amor, love fears ever. Plin. Quædam gallinæ omnia gemina ova pariunt, some hens always lay two eggs. — ¶ Also, all, h. e. any. Cic. Sine omni sapientia. Terent. Sine omni periculo. — ¶ Also, all-possible. Cæs. Omnibus precibus petere, h. e. most pressing. Id. Omnibus tormentis necat, with all possible tortures. — Also, of all kinds. Virg. In curas omnes. — ¶ Also, all, h. e. nothing but, only, merely. Cic. Si qui omnes secundos rerum proventus expectent. —

— ¶ Also, all, h. e. the whole. Cæs. Gallia omnis. Id. Omnis insula. Cic. Sanguinem suum omnem effundere. Id. In omni vita. Id. Tota mente atque omni animo. Horat. Non omnis moriar. Id. Omnis in hoc sum, h. e. I am engrossed with this. Cic. Omne corpus intendere. — ¶ Cic. Rem nullo modo probabilem omnium, among all, the least, &c. (si lectio certa.) — ¶ Omnis is the most general idea of entire comprehension; thus, Tacit. Germania omnis, h. e. all that is called Germany; totus expresses the whole, in opposition to its parts; universus (h. e. in unum versus) is the opposite of dispersus and diversus, often our united; evinctus is all, collectively, all together.

**OMNISÖNÖS** (omnis & sono), a, um, 3 adj. sending out all (manner of) sounds. Paulin. Nolan. harmonia.

**OMNITENENS** (omnis & teneo), tis, adj. 3 possessing all things, all-swaying. Tertull.

**OMNITÖENS** (omnis & tueor), tis, adj. 3 all-seeing, πανόπτης. Lucret.

**OMNIVAGUS** (omnis & vagus), a, um, 1 adj. wandering through all places, roving all about, παντοπλανής. Cic. Diana omnivaga dicitur. (Al. leg. annivaga.)

**OMNIVÖLÖS** (omnis & volo), a, um, 3 adj. willing every thing. Catull.

**OMNIVÖMÖS** (omnis & vomo), a, um, all-discharging, of ocean. Pacuv.

**OMNIVÖRÖS** (omnis & voro), a, um, 2 adj. eating every thing (h. e. indiscriminately), omnivorous, παντοφάγος. Plin. Quoniam boves omnivoræ fere sunt in herbis.

**ÖMÖPHAGIA** (ὀμοφαγία), æ, f. the eating of raw flesh, using of raw flesh for food. Arnob. Bacchanalia, quibus nomen Omophagis Græcum est.

**ÖMPHACIUM** (ὀμφάκιον), ii, n. sc. oleum, oil or juice from unripe olives or grapes. Plin. — Hence, Ömphacömeli, ellis, n. a sirup made therefrom. Pallad.

**ÖMPHACÖCÄRPÖS** (ὀμφακόκαρπος), i, m. an herb, same as aparine. Plin.

**ÖMPHALË**, es, f. a queen of Lydia, to whom Hercules was so subject, that he even spun for her. Ovid.

**ÖMPHALÖS** (ὀμφαλός), i, m. the navel; 3 hence, the centre. Auson.

**ÖNÄGER**, and **ÖNÄGRÖS** (ὄναγρος), gri, m. a wild ass. Varr. — ¶ Also, a military engine, for discharging stones. Veget. — In this sense, also, written anagra.

**ÖNÄGÖS** (ὄναγός), i, m. an ass-driver. 3 Plant.

**ÖNCHËSMITES** (ὄγχησμίτης, sc. ἄνεμος), æ, m. sc. ventus, a wind blowing from Onchesmus in Epirus. Cic.

**ÖNCHËSTIÖS**, a, um, adj. from Onehestus, a town of Bœotia. Ovid.

**ÖNCÖ**, as, n. 1. to bray as an ass, ὀγκάω. 3 mai. Anct. carm. de Philom. (Others read unct.)

**ÖNCÖMÄ** (ὄγκωμα), ätis, n. a tumor. Ve-3 get.

**ÖNERÄRÖS** (onus), a, um, adj. fitted for carriage or burdens, striving for burden, φορτικός. Nepos. Oneraria navis; and, Cic. Oneraria (absol.), a ship of burden, merchant-ship, carrying-ship. Liv. iumenta, h. e. beasts of burden.

**ÖNERÖ** (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to load, lade, freight, επιφορτίζω. Cæs. Naves ad celeritatem onerandi facit humiliores. Sallust. Commeatu naves onerat. Terent. Ancillas adduxit oneratas veste atque auro. Virg. aselli costas pomis. Ovid. Onerata planstra. Figur. to load. Cic. iudicem argumentis. Id. Quibus mendacis te onerant. Plant. aliquem (without mendicis). — Hence, to load, burden. Ovid. Tauri cervix oneratur aratro. Id. aures lapillis. Horat. Onerare aliquem catenis, to load. Liv. hostes, se. saxis. Sallust. Quibus his die ventrem onerare mos est. Id. Onerati vino atque epulis, gorged, stuffed. So, Plaut. Onerare se voluptatibus. — Also, to burden, oppress. Virg. æthera votis, to weary. Horat. Verba lassas onerantia aures. Plin. Cibis onerat, oppresses the stomach. So, Plin. Ep. Memoria onerata. Liv. Multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, burdening. Plin. Ep. Onerabit hoc modestiam nos-

tram, be burdensome or irksome to. — Also, to load one with a necessity or obligation to do rightly; to oblige, bind. Plin. Ep. Onerat te Quæstura tuæ fama. Id. Quibus imaginibus oneretur. — Also, to load, overwhelm, in a bad sense. Cic. alique contumeliis. Plaut. pugnis. Id. maledictis. Terent. injuriis, to heap injuries upon. Tacit. Audientius onerat Sejanum, accuses heavily. — Also, to load, overwhelm, in a good sense. Liv. alicquem laudibus, to heap praises upon. Id. Promissis, ingentibus oneratus. Id. Spe præmiorum oneratus. — Also, to aggravate, heighten. Tacit. curas. Id. pericula. Liv. inopiam alicujus. Tacit. Hæc onerabat Sejanus, made them worse, aggravated. Pandect. annonam, raise the price of grain. Tacit. licentiam alicujus, bring into odium, render odious. — Also, to cover. Virg. Membra sepulcro. Id. ossa aggere terræ. Terent. humerum pallio, to put on a cloak. — Also, to make pregnant, or cause to be made so. Pallad. vaccas. — Also, to fill, heap up, load. Virg. mensas dapibus. Id. limina donis. — Also, to occupy. Liv. Saltus regis oneratus castris. — Also, to arm, equip. Virg. manum jaculis. Ovid. Onerata brachia telis. — ¶ Also, to put in as a load, heap in, pack in. Virg. Vina, quæ cadis onerarat Acestes, h. e. had casked up; or had put on board in casks. Id. dona Cereris canistris, heap up in the baskets, h. e. heap the baskets full. — ¶ Oneratus frugum, instead of frugibus. Pacuv. ap. Non.

**ÖNERÖSË** (onerosus), adv. h. e. odiose 3 Paul. Nol.

**ÖNERÖSITAS** (Id.), ätis, f. burdensome-3 ness, burden. Tertull.

**ÖNERÖSÖS** (onus), a, um, adj. burden-2 some, heavy, weighty, ponderous, καταφορτικός. Ovid. Aer est onerosior igne. Id. Et sit lumen cineri non onerosa tuo. Plin. Cibis valentibus onerosus, heavy, oppressive. — ¶ Figur. burdensome, onerous, heavy, troublesome, oppressive, irksome. Ovid. Onerosior altera sors est. Id. Quantum non onerosus ero. Plin. Ep. Ne sit mihi onerosa ista donatio. Id. Onerosum est accusare damnatum, h. e. invidie onus affertens.

**ÖNIRÖCRITES** (ὄνειροκρίτης), æ, m. an 3 interpreter of dreams. Fulgent.

**ÖNIRÖS** (ὄνειρος), i, m. h. e. papaver silvaticum. Apul.

**ÖNISCÖS**, or **ÖS** (ὄνισκος), i, m. the milpepedes, caterpillar. Plin.

**ÖNITIS** (ὄνιτις), idis, f. a species of origanon. Apul.

**ÖNÖBRÛCHIS** (ὄνόβρυχης), idis, f. a plant. Plin.

**ÖNOCARDIÖN**, i, n. a plant, same as Chauælicon. Apul.

**ÖNÖCHILËS**, is, n. and **ÖNÖCHELIS** (ὄνοχειλῆς, and ὄνοχειλῖς, h. e. ass-tip), is, f. a sort of bugloss or ox-tongue (Anchusa). Plin.

**ÖNÖCRÖTALÖS** (ὄνοκροτάλος), i, m. the common pelican (Pelecanus Onocrotalus, L.). Plin.

**ÖNÖMÄTÖPCEIA** (ὄνοματοποιία), æ, f. 3 a rhetorical figure, whereby the word is made to express the sound it represents. Charis.

**ÖNÖNIS** (ὄνονις), idis, f. a prickly plant, commonek, rest-harrow (Ononis antiquorum, L.). Plin.

**ÖNÖNÛCHITES** (ὄνονυχίτης, having the 3 hoof of an ass), æ, m. a name given by the heathen to the God of the Christians. Tertull.

**ÖNÖPÖRDÖN** (ὄνόπορδον), i, n. a plant, called by the French *pet d'âne*. Plin.

**ÖNÖPÛXÖS**, i, m. a prickly plant. Plin.

**ÖNÖSMÄ** (ὄνοσμα), ätis, n. a plant, allied with the Anchusa. Plin.

**ÖNÛRIS** (ὄνουρις), is, f. a plant, same as Enothera. Plin.

**ÖNÛS** (unc.), äris, n. a burden, load, lading, freight, cargo, φορτίον. Liv. Naves cum suis oneribus. Horat. Asellus dorso subit onus. Cic. Insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, cargoes. — Also, in general, load, burden, weight. Cæs. Turrim tanti oneris in muros collocare. Ovid. Onus gravidæ ventris, h. e. fetum.

So, *Il.* Onus (absol.). *Plin.* Onera ciborum; *or, Martial.* Onus ventris, the excrements. *Justin.* Superum mare toto undarum onere illuc velitur. — *Figur.* *load, burden, charge, weight, trouble, difficulty.* *Cic.* Quantis oneribus premerere, occupations, engagements. *Liv.* Ne oneri esset, should be a burden or charge; should be burdensome. *Salust.* Quibus cogor oneri esse. *Liv.* Onus alicui injungere, to lay upon one a burden, *h. e.* of an office. *Ovid.* Suscipere onus urbis, aut orbis, the charge. *Cic.* Magnum quoddam est onus atque minus, suscipere atque profiteri, &c. *Id.* Hoc onus si vos aliqua ex parte allevabit. *Pandect.* Onus probandi ad eum pertinet, qui, &c. the obligation, responsibility; the burden of proving. *Ovid.* Onus tristitiæ, load, burden, weight, pressure. *Salust.* Iis divitiæ oneri fuerunt, were a burden or trouble. — Hence, a burden, in respect of property, expense, cost, tax, impost, and, in particular, the burden of debt. *Cic.* Municipium maximis oneribus pressum. *Cæs.* Onera graviora injungere. *Sueton.* Onera patris, expenses.

**ONUSTUS** (onus), a, um, adj. *laden, loaded, burdened, freighted.* *Cic.* Naves onustæ frumento. *Id.* Asellus onustus auro. *Tacit.* Currus quinque liberis onustus. *Id.* Mthes onustus sarcinis, armisque. *Nep.* Præda onusti. *Lucret.* Effusum jacet sine sensu corpus onustum, loaded with food. — *Figur.* *laden.* *Plaut.* Omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, *h. e.* soundly cudgelled. *Id.* corpus, *h. e.* laden with years, heavy. — *Also, full of, filled with.* *Salust.* In agrum fertilem, et præda onustum, proficiscitur. *Tacit.* Pharetræ onustæ telis. *Plaut.* Pectus onustum lætitiæ. *Id.* Sum omista, I am full or satisfied. — With a genit. *Plaut.* Aula onusta auri.

**ONŪCHINTINUS**, a, um, adj. *h. e.* onychinus. *Sidon.*

**ONŪCHINUS** (ὀνύχιος), a, um, of the 2 color of the nail of the finger. *Plin.* pira. *Colum.* pruna. — *Also, of the marble called onyx.* *Lamprid.* In onychinis, sc. vasis. — Hence, like onyx. *Læv. ap. Gell.* tegmen, *h. e.* ice. (To this may be referred pira, pruna, above.)

**ONŪCHIPUNCTA** (onyx & pungo, or punctum), æ, f. a gem, called, also, iasopyx. *Plin.*

**ONŪCHITES** (ὀνυχίτης), æ, m. same as Onyx. *Plin.*

**ONŪCHITIS** (ὀνυχίτης), ïdis, f. a kind of cadmia. *Plin.*

**ONŪX** (ὄνυξ), ŷchis, m. the nail of the finger; hence, on account of its shining color, onyx, a kind of marble or alabaster, of which were made vessels of various kinds, feet of couches, columns, &c. *Plin.* — Hence, a vessel made of the same, for ointment, balsam, &c. a box of ointment or balsam. *Horat.* Nardi parvus onyx. *Propert.* Syrio munere plenus onyx. — In this sense, it is also fem. *Martial.* — *Also, the onyx, onyx-stone.* *Plin.* — *Also, a muscle, of the scollop species.* *Plin.*

**OPĀ**, æ, or **OPĒ** (ὀπή), es, f. a hole, aperture; hence, the cavity in which a beam or lath rests. *Vitruv.*

**OPĀCITAS** (opacus), ãtis, f. shadiness, 2 shade, σκίασμα. *Colum.*

**OPĀCŌ** (Id.), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. *to cover* I with shade, shade, σκηνεφέω, σκιάω. *Cic.* Platanus ad opacandum hunc locum est diffusa. *Id.* Sol terras opacat, thronos into the shade, by leaving them. — *Figur.* *to shade, cover.* *Pacuv. ap. Fest.* Opacat lanugo genas.

**OPĀCŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *shady, having shade, shaded;* also, *shady, h. e. giving shade, σκιάωδης, σκηνεφεής.* *Plin.* Ep. Cubicula obductis velis opaca, nec tamen obscura facio. *Cic.* In viridi opacæque ripa inambulantes. *Virg.* Montes umbrantur opaci. *Id.* nemus. *Id.* ilex. *Ovid.* herba. *Plin.* Ep. Locus densiore umbra opacior. *Id.* Πλατανῶν opacissimus. *Virg.* Frigus opacum, the shady coolness, the cool shade. *Plin.* In opaco micant, in the shade. — *Also, dark, obscure.* *Virg.* Opaca nox. *Ovid.* nubes. *Id.* Tartura. *Id.* Opacæ viscera matris, *h. e.* of the earth. *Stat.* Opacos

Tiresiæ vultus, *h. e.* sightless. *Gell.* Opaca vetustas, *h. e.* obscure. — *Also, thick, bushy, as if giving shade.* *Catull.* barba.

**OPĀLIS** (Ops), e, adj. *pertaining to the goddess Ops; Opalia, sc. sacra or festa, her festival, celebrated on the 19th of December.* *Varr.*

**OPĀLVS** (ὀπαλος), i, m. the opal, a half-gem. *Plin.*

**OPECONSIVA**, òrum, n. dies ab dea Opeconsiva. *Varr.*

**OPĒLLĀ** (dimin. from opera), æ, f. a little 3 labor or assiduity; a little application to business. *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

**OPĒRĀ** (opus, æris), æ, f. *work, labor, endeavor, pains, exertion, especially of the body, or in which the body coöperates; it often means service, ἐργασία.* *Cic.* Omnem curam atque operam ponere in omnium periculis defendendis, to bestow, employ. *Id.* Omnem operam in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi. *Id.* Eam curam et operam suscipere, quam causa postulat. *Id.* Operam et laborem consumere in re aliqua. *Id.* Magnum studium multamque operam in res obscuras conferre. *Id.* Operam tribuere reipublicæ. *Id.* Tibi hæc opera sumenda est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Operam frustra insumere. *Cic.* interponere. *Ovid.* afferre alicui. *Terent.* dicare alicui. *Cic.* navare alicui. *Id.* Omni ope atque opera entis, ut, &c. *Id.* Non parcam operæ. *Nepos.* Magni ejus operæ astimata est in prelio, his exertions, his services. *Cic.* Gellius multam operam amicis præbuit, much service. *Liv.* Operam fortium virorum edere, to show themselves brave men, act the part of brave men. *Cic.* Da operam, ut valeas, take care of your health. *Cæs.* Daturum se operam, ne absit, will take care not to be absent. *Id.* Dent operam Coss. ne quid republ. detrimenti capiat. *Cic.* Dare operam valetudini, to attend to, take care of. *Terent.* amori, to indulge. *Cic.* rebus divinis. *Id.* liberis, to beget. *Id.* In quam exercitationem nos studiose operam dedimus. *Sueton.* Operam dare tonsori, *h. e.* se tuendum præbere. *Cic.* auctioni, be at, be present at. *Plaut.* Si animum advortas, dicam. (*Charis.*) Dabo operam tibi, attend to you, listen, give ear. *Id.* Benigne ut operam detis ad nostrum gregem. *Cic.* Ego autem juris civilis studio, multam operæ dabam Q. Scævola, attended much to the instructions of. *Sueton.* Dabat assidue phonasco operam, took lessons constantly of a teacher of declamation. *Cic.* Operam dare sermoni alicujus, to listen to. *So, Plaut.* Si opera est auribus. *Cic.* Dixit, judicem operam dare sibi constituisse eo die, to hear or try his cause. *So, Terent.* Cepere me arbitrum: dixi me operam daturum. *Plaut.* Non sum occupatus unquam amico operam dare, to serve a friend, do a friend a service. *Terent.* Paululum da mihi operæ: fac ut admittar ad illum. *Cic.* Ipse dabat purpuram; amici operas (dabant), gave their work thence, *h. e.* wrought it. *Id.* Homines in operas mittere, to procure their work. *Id.* Musis nostris operas reddas, render services again. *Id.* Operas dare pro magistro (as director). *Sueton.* Universum genus operas aliquas publico spectaculo præbentium, taking a part in the public shows (athletes, gladiators, &c. are afterwards specified). *Cic.* Esse in operis societatis, in the service of the company. *Senec.* Ferrum istud nobiles edet operas, shall do famous things, shall play a noble part. *Lucret.* Ludis ùare assiduas operas, to be present at and taken up with. *Also, Terent.* Id (acc.) operam dare, ut, &c. *Terent.* Id. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Ep. Data opera, with industry, with care, purposely. *So, Cic.* Dedita opera. *Liv.* Operæ pretium habere, to have the reward for one's pains. *Cic.* Est operæ pretium, it pays for the pains, it is worth the while. *Liv.* Operæ pretium facere, to do something worth the while. *Plaut.* Propter quam opera est mihi, *h. e.* est mihi negotium, I have to do, I exert myself. *Terent.* Cui opera vita erat, who lived by his labor. *Terent., Cic.* and *Liv.* Mea, tua, alicujus, &c. opera (abl.), through my, &c. endeavor, means, agency, fault, service. *Plaut.* Eadem, or una

opera, by the same (or one) endeavor, at the same time; also, in the same manner. *Id.* Opera expertus, in very deed, in fact. — Hence, sacred rites, sacrifice. *Afran. ap. Non.* Solvo operam Dianæ. — *Also, a day's labor.* *Varr.* Quaterms operis singula jugera confodere. — *Also, the time which one can give to any thing, leisure.* *Cic.* De versibus, deest mihi opera, I have not time or leisure. *Liv.* Si operæ illi esset, if he was at leisure, if it was convenient to him. *Id.* Neque consulibus operæ erat id negotium agere, nor had the consuls leisure or convenience. *Plaut.* Operæ ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, when I find it convenient; or, when I am obliged or compelled to it. *Liv.* Quæ non operæ est referre, I have no time or inclination. *But, Plaut.* Operæ non est, it may not be. — *Also, a person who works for pay, hired man, laborer, day-laborer, operative.* *Vitruv.* Unius operæ tactu. *Horat.* Opera nona. — But commonly in the plur. of several. *Cic.* Operas aditu prohibuerunt. (Especially, Operæ, in *Cic.* in a bad or scornful sense, aids, abettors, tools.) *Id.* Operæ comparantur. *Tacit.* Dux operarum theatralium, of a theatrical faction. — *Also, for opus, a work, manufacture.* *Plin.* aranearum, spider's web. *Cic.* Quid queris? exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, *h. e.* writing. — *Also, for opera.* *Enn. ap. Senec.*

**OPĒRANS**, tis, particip. from operor. — *Also, Adj. effective, operative.* *Tertull.* Bonitas operantior. *Cal. Aurelian.* Clysteres adhibere operantissimos.

**OPĒRARIUS** (opera), a, um, adj. *pertaining to bodily service or labor, ἐργαστικός.* *Cic.* Operarius homo, or, Operarius, sc. homo, any one who labors with the body; for instance, a husbandman, handicraftsman, day-laborer, operative, &c. Hence, *Plaut.* Operaria, *h. e.* a bard. *Colum.* Pecus operarium, working cattle. *Plin.* vinum, *h. e.* which was given to laborers or slaves. *Id.* lapides, that may be used for some work, to sharpen tools, for instance.

**OPĒRATIŌ** (operor), ònis, f. a being employed, working, work, labor, operation, ἐργασία. *Plin.* Araneorum genus, erudita operatione conspicuum. *Vitruv.* Esculus operatione humidæ potestatis vitatur. — *Also, bounty to the poor, almsgiving.* *Lactant.*

**OPĒRĀTOR** (Id.), òris, m. a worker, operator. *Jul. Firmic.*

**OPĒRĀTRIX** (operator), ïcis, f. that works, 3 worker, causer, effecter. *Tertull.*

**OPĒRĀTES**, a, um, particip. from operor. — *Also, Adj. efficacious, effective.* *Tertull.* Fallacie vis operator.

**OPĒRCŪLŌ** (operculum), as, ãvi, ãtum, 2 a. 1. *to cover or furnish with a lid or cover, πωμάζω.* *Colum.*

**OPĒRCŪLUM** (operio), i, n. a cover, lid, πώμα. *Cic.*

**OPĒRIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a covering, 2 cover, ἐπίβλημα. *Cato.* Operimenta decem, coverlets. *Salust.* fragm. Equis paria operimenta erant, housings. *Plin.* Nuces gemino protectæ operimento, covering. *Id.* Fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur, intactis operimentis. *Prudent.* Operimentum, for operimentum. (*Al. leg. oprimento.*)

**OPĒRIŌ** (ob & obsol. pario, or perio), is, ãvi, ãtum, a. 4. *to cover, cover over.* *Cic.* Nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit. *Nepos.* Amphoras complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento. *Gell.* Permittite mihi, queso, operio pallio caput, sc. for shame. *Cæs.* Ego multa veste operiendus est. — *Also, to close, shut.* *Terent.* ostium. *Cic.* Opera lectica ferri. *Plin.* oculos morientibus. — *Also, to conceal, hide, cover, keep from view or observation.* *Plin.* Ep. luctum. *Cic.* Patrefactio rerum operatarum. *Virg.* Opera bella. — Hence, Operium, something secret, a secret place or thing, a secret. *Gell.* Admirandum operium litterarum. *Cic.* Apollinis opera, oracles. *Id.* Si in operium Bonæ Dæ accessissis, the secret place or rites. *Virg.* Telluris opera subire, to go into the lower world. — *Also, to cover, cover all over, to fill.* *Terent.* aliquid loris, to drub or lash soundly. *Cic.*

Judicia aperta infamia, covered with infamy. *Id.* Contumelia, quibus aperti oppressaque erant, covered, loaded.

**OPERTIOR**, to wait. See *Opperior*.

**OPERTOR** (opera), aris atus sum, dep. I. 2 to work, toil, labor, be busied, ἐργάζομαι. *Plin.* Seniores (apes) intus operantur. *Pandect.* Servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt. *Horat.* In cute curanda plus aequo operata iuventus. — ¶ With the dative, to bestow pains upon, take pains with, apply or devote one's self to, be taken up with, busy one's self about, serve, attend to or upon. *Virg.* Connuibus arvisque novis operari. *Ovid.* Ancilla operata capillis ornandis. *Tibull.* Operari textis Minervæ, h. e. to weave. *Val. Maz.* studii litterarum. *Quintil.* scholæ. *Pandect.* reipublicæ. In particular, of divine service, to perform sacred rites, sacrifice, &c.; also, to wait upon, be devoted to, serve. *Propert.* Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, h. e. sacra Isis suscepit. *Virg.* Sacra refer Cereri, letis operatus in herbis. *Liv.* Operari sacris. *Ovid.* Tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, the mouth devoted to thee. — ¶ Also, to work, have effect, be active, operate. *Cypriolin.* Nihil, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari. *Cod. Just.* Id pactum non debere ad sui dispendium operari, avail, operate. *Lamprid.* Quum venenum ininus operaretur. — ¶ Also, to bestow alms. *Cyprian.* — ¶ Operatus, a, um, is used also passively, employed, exercised. *Lactant.* — ¶ See, also, *Operans*, and *Operatus*, a, um.

**OPEROSE** (operosus), adv. with much labor or pains, laboriously, with much care, ἐπιπόνως, ἐργατικῶς. *Cic.* Ut fiat quasi structura quædam, nec tamen fiat operose. *Hirt.* Nihil tam operose ab aliis esse perfectum. *Ovid.* Vina in magnis operose condita cellis. — ¶ Also, exactly, accurately. *Plin.* Unde spiret is ventus, dicemus mox paulo operosius.

**OPEROSITAS** (Id.), aris, f. great toil, 2 pains or care bestowed upon a thing, laboriousness, τὸ ἐπιπόνως. *Quintil.* Est etiam supervacua operositas.

**OPEROSUS** (opera), a, um, adj. taking great pains, active, busy, industrious, pains-taking, laborious, ἐργατικὸς, ἐνεργός. *Cic.* Senectus operosa et semper agens aliquid. *Plin.* Syria in hortis operosissima. *Ovid.* Utraque formosa est: operosæ cultibus ambæ. *Propert.* Cynthia non operosa eomas, h. e. in comis. *Ovid.* Latinorum vates operose dierum, h. e. in regard to. — ¶ Also, that costs much labor or pains, laborious, toilsome. *Cic.* Scriebam πολιτικά, spissum sane opus, et operosum. *Id.* Ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, that should cost more labor. *Id.* Labor operosus et molestus. *Id.* Operosæ artes, handicrafts. *Ovid.* Mundi moles operosa, the laboriously-wrought or artfully-constructed fabric of the universe. *Horat.* Operosa carmina fingere. *Propert.* Via non operosa votis nautarum. *Plin.* Castaneæ operosæ cibo, hard of digestion. — ¶ Also, much occupied, very busy. *Plin.* tempus. — ¶ Also, efficacious, powerful. *Ovid.* herba.

**OPERTANENS** (opertum), a, um, adj. 2 cret, done or being in a concealed place. *Plin.* sacra, sc. Bonæ deæ. — Opertanei dii, who are supposed to dwell in secret or in the bowels of the earth. *Mart. Cap.*

**OPERTE** (opertus), adv. covertly, hiddenly. 3 *Gell.*

**OPERTYD** (operio), onis, f. a covering over. *Varr.*

**OPERTD** (frequentat. from operio), as, a. 3 I. to cover. *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

**OPERTORIUM** (operio), ii, n. a cover, 2 coverlet, περικάλυμμα. *Senec.*

**OPERTURA** (Id.), æ, f. the covering. 3 *Amian.* Opertura armorum abscessit innoxios.

**OPERTUS** (Id.), us, m. a covering. 3 *Apul.*

**OPERTUS**, a, um, particip. from operio.

**OPERULA** (dimin. from opera), æ, f. a 3 small endeavor or service. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, small pay or earnings. *Apul.*

**OPES**, un. See *Ops*.

**OPETIS**, is, f. a plant, same as *Aristolochia*. *Apul.*

**OPHEOSTAPHYLĒ** (ὄφροσταφυλή), es, f. a kind of eappari. *Plin.*

**OPHYACĀ** (ὄφιακᾶ), onum, n. plur. poems 2 or writings about serpents and poisons. *Plin.*

**OPHYAS**, adis, f. daughter of *Ophius*. *Ovid.*

**OPHICARDELUS**, or -DS, i, m. a gem unknown to us; probably a kind of amyx. *Plin.*

**OPHIDIŌN** (ὄφιδιον), ii, n. properly, a little snake; hence, a certain fish resembling the eonger (according to the opinion of some, the bearded ophidium, *Ophidium barbatum*, L.). *Plin.*

**OPHYGĒNĒS** (ὄφιογενεῖς), um, m. a nation of Asia Minor, who cured the sting of serpents. *Plin.*

**OPHIŌN** (Ὀφίων), onis, m. a fabulous beast of Sardinia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the companion of *Cadmus*; hence, *Ophiōnius*, a, um, adj. *Theban.* *Senec.* — ¶ Also, one of the giants; hence, *Ophiōnides*, æ, m. the son or grandson of *Ophion*, h. e. *Amycus*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, one of the giants. *Claudian.*

**OPHIŌPHAGĪ** (ὄφιοφάγοι), onum, m. serpent-eaters; a nation of Africa. *Plin.*

**OPHIŌSTAPHYLĒ**, es, f. same as *Ophostaphyle*.

**OPHITES** (ὄφίτης), æ or is, m. the ophites or serpent-stone, a kind of marble with serpent-spots upon it; probably serpent-stone. *Plin.*

**OPHIUCHUS** (Ὀφιοῦχος), m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation. *Cic.* ex *Arat.*

**OPHYSA**, or **OPHYSSA** (ὄφιοσσα, ὄφιοσσα), æ, f. a magic herb growing in Elephantine. *Plin.* — ¶ It is a name common to several islands. *Plin.*

**OPHYSSUS** (Ὀφιοῦστος), a, um, adj. 3 *Ovid.* arva, h. e. *Cypria*.

**OPHYRYS** (ὄφρυς), yos, f. a certain plant which has two leaves, bifol. *Plin.*

**OPHTHALMIAS** (ὄφθαλμίας), æ, m. a fish; same as *Oculata*. *Plaut.*

**OPHTHALMICUS** (ὄφθαλμικός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to the eyes; *Ophthalmicus*, i, m. an oculist. *Martial.*

**OPHTHALMOS TYPHONOS**, *Typhon's* eye, a plant; same as *Stachas*. *Apul.*

**OPICILLUM** (seems to be dimin. from 3 ops, opis), i, n. a little help or remedy. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**OPICUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. rude, ignorant, 3 barbarous, unlettered, uncouth. *Javental.* and *Plin.*

**OPIDUM**, i, n. same as *Oppidum*.

**OPIFER** (ops & fero), era, erum, adj. 2 bringing aid, βοηθέων. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

**OPIFEX** (opus & facio), icis, m. and f. one who makes a work; a maker, framer, artificer, fabricator, χειρὼνάς, δημιουργός. *Cic.* Opifex ædificatorque mundi deus. *Plin.* Opifex natura. *Varr.* Apes silvestres minores sunt, sed opifices magis, work or toil more, make more honey. — Figur. *Cic.* Iguobilis verborum opifex. *Quintil.* Esse rhetoricem persuadendi opificem. *Plin.* Nilus silvarum opifex, h. e. multas silvas producens. *Cic.* Stilus est dicendi opifex. — With *infin.* *Pers.* Mire opifex strepitum fidis intendisse Latine. — ¶ Often, an artist, artisan, mechanic. *Cic.* Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur. *Salust.* Opifices atque servitia sollicitare. *Cic.* Adhibitis opificum manibus omnia nos consecutos.

**OPIFICINĀ** (opifex), æ, f. same as *Opificina*. *Plaut.*

**OPIFICIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a working; the 3 making of some work, work, χειροῦργημα. *Varr.*

**OPIGENĀ** (Ops & gigno), æ, f. an epithet 3 of *Juno*, in so far as she helped women in travail. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**OPILD** (perhaps for ovilio, from ovis), 2 onis, m. a shepherd. *Plaut.* and *Colum.*

**OPIMĒ** (opimus), adv. abundantly, richly, 3 splendidly, πολυτελῶς. *Plaut.* Instructa domus opime, atque opipare.

**OPIMITAS** (Id.), atis, f. abundance, 3 sumptuousness, richness. *Plaut.* Maximas opimitates offers mihi.

**OPIMIUS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — Adj. *Opimian.* *Varr.* — Subst. *Opimius*, *Opimia*, a man or woman of this gens; for instance, L. *Opimius Nepos*, who was consul A. U. C. 633. —

¶ Hence, *Opimianus*, a, um, adj. *Opimian.* *Vellei.* vinum, h. e. of the vintage of the year when *Opimius* (mentioned above) was consul.

**OPIMD** (opimus), as, avi, atum, a. I. to 2 fatten, make fat, πάλιστο. *Colum.* Offic panis vino inadefactæ opimant turtures. — ¶ Also, to fertilize. *Apul.* terram: — ¶ Also, to enrich, fill, load. *Auson.* Autumnum September opimat. *Vopisc.* Mensam suam agrestibus. — Figur. *Auson.* Opimare sales facundia.

**OPIMUS** (as derived from ops, opis, properly used of the earth and the products of the field), a, um, adj. nourishing, h. e. fruitful, fertile, rich. *Cic.* regio. *Id.* ager. *Horat.* Opima Larissa (which probably is to express the *Homeric* Λάρισσα ἐπιβάλας). *Liv.* campus. *Plin.* vitæ — ¶ Passively, fat, plump, corpulent, gross. *Cic.* Extæ opimi bovis. *Plin.* Opimæ victimæ. *Cic.* habitus corporis. *Gell.* Membra opimiora. *Colum.* Cultus ager opimas reddit sues. *Tertull.* Bos opimissimus. — Hence, figur. gross, overloaded, in a bad sense, of diction. *Cic.* Opimum quoddam et tanquam adipatæ dictionis genus, h. e. overloaded, somewhat gross, not refined enough. *Gell.* Nimis opima pinguisque facundia (*Pindari*). — Also, enriched, rich. *Cic.* Opimus præda. *Tacit.* Opus opimum casibus, abounding. — Also, rich, splendid, noble, opulent, abundant, copious. *Cic.* præda. *Plaut.* divitiæ. *Virg.* dapes. *Liv.* regnum. *Sil.* Opima pax, bringing wealth and plenty. *Cic.* accusatio, very gainful to the occurrer. *Id.* Ornamenta non satis opima. Hence, *Liv.* Spolia opima, h. e. arms taken by the commander-in-chief of one army from that of the other. So, *Curt.* Opimum belli decus. Afterwards generally, in war, the arms taken by one soldier from another in single combat *Liv.* 23, 46. — Opima (absol.), h. e. opima spolia. *Plin.* *Pavag.* — To these spoils *Horat.* perhaps refers in the words Quos opimus fallere est triumphus, h. e. it is equal to a triumph with the spolia opima, &c.

**OPINABILIS** (opinor), e, adj. consisting only in thought or supposition, resting upon opinion; a matter of opinion, conjectural, short of certainty, ὀξααστός. *Cic.* Itaque hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant. *Id.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur, et sunt opinabiles. *Gell.* Non naturalis ille amor est, sed civilis, et opinabilis.

**OPINATYD** (Id.), onis, f. a supposing, thinking, judging, ὀξαασμα. *Cic.* Opinatio est, judicare se scire quod nesciat. *Id.* Opinationem autem volunt esse imbecillam assentionem. *Id.* Opinatio et perceptione sublata, h. e. opinionem.

**OPINATOR** (Id.), onis, m. a supposer, one who assents to probabilities. *Cic.* Ego sum magnus opinator: non enim sum sapiens. — ¶ Also, one who was sent into a province to collect the tribute-corn for the army. *Cod. Just.*

**OPINATOS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Opinio*. 3 *Lucret.*

**OPINATUS**, a, um, particip. from opinor. I — ¶ Adj. imagined, supposed, conceived, existing only in imagination. *Cic.* bonum, malum, seeming, apparent. — ¶ Also, in great repute, renowned, famous, illustrious. *Flor.* Rhodos opimatissima insula. (So, *Ed. Beyer.*; but in other *Eds.* the words are wanting.) — ¶ Nec opinatus, see *Necopinatus*.

**OPINYD** (allied with opinor), onis, f. opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination, ὀξα. *Cic.* Res ab opinione arbitrio sejunctæ, h. e. not matters of opinion, but of knowledge. *Id.* Omnes perturbationes judicio censent fieri, et opinione. *Id.* Opiniorum commenta delet dies, h. e. the inventions or fictions which rest only upon vain fancy; figments of the brain, prejudices. *Id.* Invetavit opinio, et omnium sermone percrebuit. *Id.* Brevi tempore, ut opinio mea est, te sum visurus, as I think. *Id.* Homo, ut opinio mea fert, ingeniosissimus, in my opinion. *Colum.* Quantum mea fert opinio, as far as my opinion goes. *Pandect.* Mea fert opinio, ut, &c. it is my opinion. *Colum.* Cujus opinionis etiam

Cornelius Celsus est, *is of this opinion.* Cic. Non re ductus es, sed opinione. Id. Esse deos, persuaderi mihi non opinione solum, sed etiam ad veritatem plane velim. Id. In his locis opinio est Cæsarem Formis fore, *they think, it is the opinion or belief.* Id. Opinio de diis immortalibus quotidie crescit, *h. e. belief in them.* Id. Romulus habuit opinionem, esse in providendis rebus augurandi scientiam, *was of opinion, believed.* Id. Esse in opinione aliqua. Id. Adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut putet, &c. Sacton. Tenet me opinio, tanquam res ita se habeat, *I am of opinion that, &c.* So, Liv. Opinio me tenet falsa, *I cherish a false opinion.* Cæs. Præbere opinionem timoris, *to make (others) believe that they were afraid.* So, Cic. Opinionem afferre alicui, *to excite an opinion or belief.* Cels. Facere opinionem fracti ossis, *to induce the belief.* Cic. In eam opinionem discessi, ut, &c. take up that opinion. Id. and Nepos. Præter opinionem, *contrary to one's expectation.* Cic. Contra opinionem omnium dicere, *contrary to universal opinion.* Id. Ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur, *quicker than had been supposed or expected.* Id. Opinione tua mihi gratius est, *than you believe or can believe.* Sallust. Ea agere opinione asperius est, *is more difficult than one would imagine.* Cic. Qui vulgi opinione disertissimi habiti sint, *in the opinion of the vulgar.* So, Id. Fortuna excellens opinione, *in the opinion of men; or, as is believed.* Id. In opinione esse, or versari, *to lie or consist in the imagination.* Id. Venerat Cassius in opinionem, ipsum finxisse bellum, *h. e. it was the belief that Cassius had, &c.* But, Nepos. Nemini veniebat in opinionem, Antonium potiturum, &c. *no one supposed.* — Hence, *good opinion.* Cic. Opinio, quam is habet, integritatis meæ, *high opinion.* Id. Magna est opinio hominum de te. Id. Non fallam opinionem tuam. Also, Cæs. Quæ civitas in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis, *h. e. objectively, has the highest reputation for courage.* Id. Tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitus, uti opinione et amicitia populi Rom. tuti esse possint, *high opinion, repute, credit.* Also, Quintil. Affert et ista res opinionem, *good repute, a good name among men.* — Also, *a ground for an opinion.* Terent. Concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ mihi animum exaugent; occasio, locus, &c. *grounds for my belief, grounds for suspicion.* — Also, *report, rumor.* Sueton. Exiit opinio, eum descensurum, &c. Justin. Serere opinionem.

**OPINIÖSUS** (opinio), a, um, adj. *fall of I suppositions or opinions, fond of hypothesis.* Cic. Duo vel principes dialecticorum, Antipater et Archidemus, opiniosissimi homines, *extremely rich in hypothesis.* Tertull. Si cui tam opiniosus videbitur Christus.

**OPINIÖNCÖLA** (dimin. from opinio), æ, f. *a small opinion or supposition.* Sallustian.

**OPINÖ**, as, same as *Opinor.* Plaut. 3

**OPINÖR** (unc.), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. *to be of opinion, think, deem, suppose, judge; it sometimes includes the expression of the opinion.* Cic. Quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum. Id. Loquor, ut opinor. Id. Multa in vita falso homines opinari. Sueton. Male opinari de Cæsare solet, *to think ill of (and, withal, to express such opinions).* Justin. Qui de rege durius opinati fuerant. Cic. De vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus. Cic. and Nepos. Ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion, either at the beginning of a sentence or after some words.* So, Cic. Opinor. — In particular, *to assent to a thing, of which, however, we have not full proof; to have an opinion, think.* Cic. Sapientem sæpe aliquid opinari, quod nesciat. Id. Assensurum non percepto, id est, opinaturum. — Also, *to think, h. e. imagine, conceive in the mind.* Plin. Illa parva opinatu.

**OPINÖS**, a num. See *Neopinus.*

**OPIPARĒ** (opiparus), adv. *sumptuously, plentifully, splendidly, richly, βασιλῶς.* Cic. Opipare a Pythio paratum erat convivium. Plaut. Instructa domus opime atque opipare.

**OPIPARIS**, e, adj. same as *Opiparus.* 3 Apul.

**OPIPARÖS** (opes & paro), a, um, adj. 3 *sumptuous, splendid, rich, magnificent, πολυτελής.* Plaut. Athenæ fortunatæ, atque opiparæ. Id. Opiparis obsoniis.

**OPIS** (ᾠπῖς), is, f. *a nymph in Diana's train.* Virg. — ¶ Also, *another nymph.* Virg. — ¶ Also, *a name of Diana.* Macrob. — ¶ *Opis, with short penult; see Ops.*

**OPISTHÖDÖMÖS** (ὀπισθοδόμος), i, f. *the back part of a house or temple.* Fronto.

**OPISTHÖGRAPHÖS** (ὀπισθογράφος), a, 2 um, adj. *written on the back (of the paper), and so, written on both sides; for the ancients were accustomed to write only on one side.* Plin. Ep. commentarii. (Compare *Juvenal.* 1, 5.)

**OPISTHÖTONICÖS** (ὀπισθοτονικός), a, 2 um, adj. *laboring under the opisthotonus.* Plin.

**OPISTHÖTÖNÖS** (ὀπισθότονος), i, m. *a disease in which the head (or even the whole body) is stretched backwards by a cramp of the muscles.* Cels.

**OPITERGIUM**, ii, n. *a town in the Veneti in Italy.* Plin. — Hence, *Opiterginus*,

a, um, adj. *of or relating to Opiterginum.* Plin. montes. Quantil. In rate Opitergina circumventi, *h. e. a ship filled with soldiers of Opiterginum, who, rather than full into the hands of Pompey's men, put each other to death.*

**OPITÖLATIÖ** (opitular), önis, f. *the giving of help, help, aid, βοήθεια.* Pandect.

**OPITÖLATÖR** (id.), ötis, m. *a bringer of help, helper, aider, succorer, βοηθός.* Apul.

**OPITÖLATÖS** (id.), us, m. *a rendering of help or aid.* Falgent.

**OPITÖLÖR** (ops & tulo, obsol. *h. e. fero*), 1 äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. *to bring help, help, aid, assist, succor, βοηθῆω.* Cic. De sumptu nihil sane possum tibi opitulari. Id. obscuris hominibus. Plaut. Amanti ire opitulatum. Sueton. in opia plebis decretis snis, *to help, relieve.* Plin. E dorso medullam adalligatam contra vanas species opitulari. — ¶ *Opitulo*, as. Liv. Andr. ap. Non.

**OPIUM**, or -ÖN (ὀπιον), ii, n. *opium, the juice of poppy.* Plin.

**OPÖBALSÄMETUM** (opobalsamum), i, n. 3 *a place occupied with balsam-trees.* Justin. (Others read *opobalsamo.*)

**OPÖBALSÄMUM** (ὀποβίλαμον), i, n. *the juice or gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead, opobalsamum.* Stat. Candida felices sudent opobalsama virgæ. Juvenal. Spirant opobalsama cosfo. Justin. Arbores opobalsami, *balsam-trees.* — ¶ Also, *the balsam-tree.* Justin. 36, 3. (where other Edid. have *opobalsameto.*)

**OPÖCARPATIÖN**, or -UM (ὀποκάρπασον), i, n. *the poisonous juice of the carpathium.* Plin.

**OPÖPÄNÄX** (ὀποπάναξ), äcis, *the juice of the herb panax.* Plin.

**OPÖRICE** (ὀπορικῆ), es, f. *a medicine, prepared from fruits, such as the quince, &c.* Plin.

**OPÖRÖTHECÄ**, æ, or **OPÖRÖTHECE** (ὀποροθήκη), es, f. *a place for keeping fruit, a fruitery, fruit-loft.* Varr.

**OPÖRTET** (perhaps from opus, or ops), tēbat, tūit, impers. 2. *it must needs be, it is reasonable, it ought, it behoves, ὀστ, χρῆ.* With subj., the conj. ut being suppressed. Cic. Ego crimen oportet diluam. Id. Ex rerum cognitione efflorescat, et redundet oportet oratio. Horat. Valeat possessor oportet, si cogitat, &c. *he must have health.* — With accus. and infin. Nepos. Nihil in bello oportet contemni, *nothing should be despised in war.* Cic. Pecunia, quam oportuit dari, *which should have been given.* Id. Signum ablatum esse non oportuit. Terent. Oportuit præscisse me ante, *I ought to have known (h. e. have been informed of) it before.* Id. Non oportuit relictas, *h. e. relictas esse ancillas.* Id. Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, *sc. a te.* — With infin. Cic. Nec mediocre telum existimare oportet benevolentiam. — Absol. Cic.

Quidquid non oportet, scelus esse. Ia Ædilitas recte collocata, quia sic oportuerit. — ¶ Also, *it is necessary, h. e. the thing cannot otherwise be or be believed.* Cic. Exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. Lucret. Inane (*h. e. void*) per medium, per non medium, concedat oportet. — ¶ Also, *it is good, expedient, salutary.* Cic. Irritari Antonium oportuit. — ¶ *Oportet* may denote an absolute or conditional necessity, or such a necessity as a perfect obligation or prudence lays upon us. It is sometimes opposed to *neccesso est*, which implies an unavoidable necessity. It is sometimes opposed to *opus est*, in which case it implies duty, right reason, while *opus est* denotes the necessity of expediency, which circumstances require. Distinguished from *debet*, it denotes a full obligation, while *debet* has reference to propriety, suitableness to time and person.

**OPPÄLLESCÖ**, or **ÖBPÄLLESCÖ** (ob & 3 palleco), is, lui, n. 3. *to turn pale.* Prudent.

**OPPÄNDÖ** (ob & pando), is, andi, ansum 3 or assum, a. 3. *to stretch or spread out to or before, or simply to spread out.* Grat. aliquid ad flatus. Tertull. Quæ illi dispositioni æternitatis aulæ vice oppansa est. Id. Velo oppasso (others read *oppanso*). — Hence, *Oppansum*, n. *covering, integument.* Tertull. De oppanso corporis erumpit.

**OPPÄNGÖ** (ob & pango), is, pēgi, pactum, 3 a. 1. *to fix or fasten to, clap on.* Plaut. saviium, *sc. ori, imprint a kiss, to kiss.*

**OPPÄNSÖS**, and **OPPÄSSÖS**, a, um, particip. from oppando.

**OPPĒCTÖ** (ob & pecto), is, a. 3. *to comb; hence, figur. of food, to pull to pieces with the fingers, or, chew, eat.* Plaut.

**OPPĒDÖ** (ob & pedo), is, n. 3. *contra pe-* 3 do. Horat. Judæis.

**OPPĒRIÖR** (probably allied with experior and the Greek *πειράομαι*), iris, oppertus and oppertus sum, dep. 4. *Intr. to wait.* Cic. Ibidem opperiar, aut me ad te conferam. Terent. Unam præterea horam ne oppertus sies. Apul. Oppertus, ut alii prædicarent. — TRANS. *to wait for, await.* Nepos. In Italia classem opperiebatur. Terent. Abi intro ibi me opperie. Liv. tempora sua.

**OPPĒSSÖLATÖS** (ob & pessulus), a, um 3 particip. as from oppessulo, *bolled or barred.* Apul.

**OPPĒTITÖS**, a, um, particip. from oppeto.

**OPPĒTÖ** (op & peto), is, tivi and tvi, ti tum, a. and n. 3. *to go to or go to meet encounter, undergo, suffer.* Cic. e poeta. Priusquam oppeto malam pestem mandatum hostili manu. Cic. Si mors oppetenda est, oppetatur cum gloria. Id. Mortes pro patria oppetite. Senec. Turpe de summa cadat, et letum oppetat die. Virg. Queis sub mœnibus altis contigit oppetere, *sc. mortem, to die, fall.* Plin. Oppetuit fame, *die of hunger.* Prudent. Gloriosa morte oppetere, *to die a glorious death.*

**OPPĒXÖS** (oppecto), us, m. *a combing, dressing.* Apul. crinium, *the dress or curling of the hair.*

**OPPICO** (ob & pico), as, a. 1. *to pitch, cover with pitch, seal up with pitch, πικῶ.* Cato.

**OPPIDÄNEÖS**, a, um, *h. e. oppidanus.* 3 Cod. Theod.

**OPPIDÄNÖS** (oppidum), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a town out of Rome; sometimes of a small town, rather scornfully.* Cic. Senex quidam oppidanus, *h. e. Taracinesis.* Id. Oppidano quodam et incondito genere dicendi. — *Oppidani, the inhabitants of a town, townsmen, townsfolk.* Cæs. and Sallust.

**OPPIDÄTIM** (oppidum), adv. *in every 2 town, from town to town, κατὰ πόλεις.* Sueton.

**OPPIDÖ** (unc.), adv. *very, exceedingly, κομῶδῃ.* Terent. Oppido iratus. Id. Oppido opportune. Cic. Oppido ridiculus. Plaut. Oppido interii. Vitruv. Oppido quam parvulus, *like sane quam.* — ¶ Also, *indeed, of a truth, certainly.* Plaut. Reddidisti? (Mne.) reddidi. (Chry.) omnene? (Mne.) oppido, *certainly, yes.* Id. Nam benignitas

quidem hujus oppido ut adolescentuli est, *indeed, altogether.*  
**OPPIDIUM** (dimin. from oppidum), i, n. a little town, *πολίχνη, χωρίον.* Horat. and Cic.  
**OPPIDUM** (unc.), i, n. a town, *κύλη, πόλις.* Cic. Etsi praesidia in oppidis nulla sunt. Id. Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia. Nepos. In oppido Cicio est mortuus. Id. Reliquum oppidum relinquunt, *h. e. Athens.* Sallust. Ad oppidum Laris (*genit.*), for Larim. — Also, of Rome (but especially, as it seems, the old town; or the city where it was surrounded by walls). Liv. Legatos in oppidum intromitti non placuit. In aedem Bellonae in Senatum introducti, &c. — ¶ Also, among the Britons, a fortified wood. Caes. — ¶ Also, the barrier of the circus, from which the chariots started. Næv. ap. Farr. — ¶ Oppidum, for oppidorum. Salpic. ad Cic.  
**OPPIGNERATOR** (oppignero), ōris, m. 3 one who takes a pledge, who lends upon pledge. Augustin.  
**OPPIGNERO** (ob & piguero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pledge, *πωνν, ἐνχυράζω.* Cic. Libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur. Martial. Oppigneravit octo nummis annulum. — Figur. Senec. Et si quod est humilis verbum, quo se oppigneraret, invenit.  
**OPPILOTIO** (oppilo), ōnis, f. a stopping 3 up, obstructing. Scribon. Larg.  
**OPPILO** (perhaps ob & pila), as, a. 1. to stop or shut up, block up, *ἐμφράττω.* Cic. scalas tabernae. Lucrēt. Fluctibus adversis oppilare ostia contra.  
**OPPINGO**. See Oppango.  
**OPPLEO** (ob & pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. 1 to fill completely, *ἀναπληρόω.* Cic. Nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit. Farr. Nisi totas vineas oppleris (for oppleveris) muscipulis. Liv. Nives jam omnia oppleverant. Plaut. Aedes opplere spoliis. Id. Opplata tritici granaria.  
**OPPLETUS**, a, um, particip. from oppleo.  
**OPPLEORO** (ob & ploro), as, n. 1. to weep 2 to, to harass with weeping, *κατοδύρομαι.* Auct. ad Herenn. Ac vos auribus meis opplorare non desinitis?  
**OPPONO** (ob & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to place or set against or opposite, *ἀντίστημι.* Caes. Ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret. Id. Huic suos Caesar equites opposuit, *opposed.* Nepos. Perdiccas unum Eumeneim opposuerat Europaeis adversariis. Also, Caes. multis secundis praeliis unum adversum, to set against, by way of comparison or offset. — Opponi, to set one's self against, be opposed to. Cic. Omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur. Id. Moles oppositae fluctibus. — Hence, to expose. Cic. se periculis. Liv. corpora pro patria. — Also, to bring forward against, present as an objection, allege by way of excuse or defence; also, to interpose. Cic. Ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse, &c. Id. Quid opponas? Id. Nisi tu opposuisses auctoritatem tuam, had interposed. Id. Opponisti Ciceronis nostri valetudinem, *pleaded, alleged as an excuse.* — Also, to set before the eyes or mind, for instance, in order to frighten one. Cic. formidines alicui. — Also, to set or put one thing before another. Ovid. manum fronti. Id. manum ante oculos. Cic. Gallinae, si est calor a sole, se opponunt (*sc. pullis*), *put themselves before their young.* — ¶ Also, to set down, station or place by something, hold out. Cic. armatos homines ad omnes introitus. Horat. Oppono auriculam, I hold out my ear, for him to touch. — ¶ Also, to set against, lay down, as a pledge. Terent. Ager oppositus est pignori, *h. e. is pledged, mortgaged.* Senec. Rebus meis in securitatem creditoris oppositis. — ¶ Also, to shut to, close. Ovid. fores. — ¶ Also, to apply. Cato. Luxatum si quod est, brasicam opponito. — Also, to impose, lay upon. Pandect. jusjurandum alicui. — ¶ Followed by *infin.* Lucan. Oppositi arcere bellis Caycos. — ¶ See, also, *Oppositus, a, um.*  
**OPPORTUNE** (opportunus), adv. conveniently, seasonably, fitly, *opportune, εύκαιρός.* Cic. Mihi videor venisse oppor-

tune. Liv. Anticyra ad id opportunissime sita visa est. Terent. Ehem, opportune: te ipsum quaerito, *in the nick of time.*  
**OPPORTUNITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. fitness, convenience, suitability, advantageousness. Caes. Opportunitas loci. Sallust. Opportunitas etatis. Cic. Omitto opportunitates, habilitatesque reliqui corporis. — Hence, the right time, the proper moment. Cic. Opportunitas (sic enim appellemus *εύκαιρίαν*). Id. Divina opportunitas, a favorable chance, sent from heaven. Plaut. Opportunitate venire, to come in good time. — Also, ease, facility. Plin. Ep. viæ. — ¶ Also, advantage, use. Cic. Tales inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet. — ¶ Also, a good foundation, material, stuff. Cic. Cognovit, quae materia esset, et quanta ad maximas res opportunitas in animis hominum.  
**OPPORTUNUS** (ob & porto, portus, or an obsol. primitive of these), a, um, adj. commodious, fit, convenient, suitable, proper, meet for the purpose, advantageous, seasonable, opportune, *εύκαιρος, ζυγαίρος.* Cic. Tempus actionis opportunum, Graece *εύκαιρία*, Latine appellatur occasio. Id. Locus opportunus captus est ad eam rem. Id. Imperatorem liberalissimum, aetatem opportunissimum habes. Id. Nihil ne tempore quidem ipso opportunus accidere vidi, quam tuas litteras. — ¶ Also, useful, serviceable. Cic. Ceterae res opportuna sunt singulae rebus singulis. — ¶ Also, convenient, affording a good opportunity, suited, in a fit condition. Terent. Ad omnia haec imago opportunus nemo est. Lucrēt. Opportuna et idonea flammis. Liv. Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni (*h. e. on the part of the enemy*) fuit. — ¶ Also, exposed, liable. Cels. Opportunus injuriae. Plin. Opportuniora morbis corpora. Id. Structura rimis opportuna, apt to crack.  
**OPPOSITIO** (oppono), ōnis, f. an opposing, setting against, *ἀντίθεσις.* Cic.  
**OPPOSITUS** (Id.), us, m. a setting against, 1 opposing. Cic. Non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur. Sil. Agmina oppositu membrorum sistere certat. — ¶ Also, a lying between, interposition. Plin. Oppositu globi noctem afferente. — ¶ Also, a citing or bringing up against one. Gell. Oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus.  
**OPPOSITUS**, a, um, particip. from oppono. — ¶ Adj. lying over against, opposite. Ovid. Oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion. — Also, lying over against or before, so as to intercept. Cic. Luna opposita soli, *h. e. directly between the earth and sun.* — ¶ Also, opposed, contradicting; hence, Opposita (absol.) things opposed, opposites, contradictory. Gell. Ipsa quidem inter sese adversa sunt, sed opposita eorum non pugnant.  
**OPPOSTUS**, a, um, for oppositus. Lucrēt.  
**OPPRESSIO** (opprimo), ōnis, f. a pressing down. Vitruv. — ¶ Hence, force, violence. Terent. Per oppressionem eripere. — ¶ Also, violent seizure of a place. Cic. curiae. — ¶ Also, oppression, bearing down, stifling. Cic. In hac oppressione, oppression, slavery. Id. Oppressio legum.  
**OPPRESSUNCULA** (dimin. from oppressio), ae, f. a little pressing, gentle squeezing. Plaut.  
**OPPRESSOR** (opprimo), ōris, m. a crusher, 3 crusher. Brut. ad Cic.  
**OPPRESSUS**, a, um, particip. from opprimo.  
**OPPRESSUS** (opprimo), us, m. a pressing 3 down, pressure, falling upon, sudden invasion. Inerct.  
**OPPRIMO** (ob & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press down, *καταπιέζω.* Cato. Taleam demitto, opprimitoque pede, press into the ground. Cic. Ruina conclavis oppressus est, would have been crushed or buried. Id. Quonam modo potuit terra oppressus vivere? weighed down, buried. Martial. Oppressa pluma, *sc. of a cushion or couch.* So, figur. Cic. Opprimi onere officii. — Hence,

figur. to press down, suppress, put down, hamper, shackle. Cic. Oratio non a philosopho sed a censore opprimenda. Id. Mens oppressa praemio, lingua adstricta mercede. Id. Conscientia scelerum oppressus. Liv. Orientem ignem opprimere, to smother, stifle. Figur. Id. tamultum, to put down, suppress, quash, quell, crush. Id. quaestionem. Cic. Amicitiae potius extinctae quam oppressae, rather extinguished (gently), than smothered (forcibly). — Also, to overpower, overthrow, prostrate, subvert, overwhelm, subdue. Val. Flacc. Oppressit jaculo leonem, slew. Liv. Quos caedes oppressit, destroyed, took off. Cic. Oppressa captaque respubica. Id. Mitridates repressus magna ex parte, non oppressus, not utterly vanquished, not wholly subdued. Figur. Liv. aliquem falso cruciunt, to effect his condemnation. Cic. Oppressus aere alieno, overwhelmed. Caes. Timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt, borne down, broken, overcome. Cic. Invidia oppressus, overwhelmed. Id. Quum jam ceteris ex partibus oppressa mens esset, weakened, quelled, of a dying man. — Also, to oppress, deprive of one's liberty and rights. Nep. Patria a tyrannis oppressa. Cic. Servitute oppressus Athenas tenere. Id. Senatus oppressus et afflictus. Id. reum. — Also, to sink. Cic. classem. So, also, to suppress, make unobservable or invisible. Cic. litteras, to pronounce indistinctly, to mutter, slur. Id. Notum esse insigni veri; quo obscuro et oppresso, &c. — ¶ Also, to snatch or seize; to fall upon suddenly, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise, catch. Plaut. Haec occasionem opprimere. Liv. Ut repentino adventu incautos oppresserit. Plaut. Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat. Terent. Illud vide, ut in ipso articulo oppressit! *sc. me.* Id. Somnus virgineum opprimit, falls upon, overpowers. Caes. Ut rex subito oppressus vix se eriperet. Hirt. Oppressi luce, surprised, overtaken by daylight. Cic. Quoties nox illum oppressit. Id. Bello oppressus. Id. Rostra jamdiu vacua oppresserat, set foot upon, trodden; or, had taken possession of. Id. Opprimere aliquem consilio, to throw off his guard, deprive of his presence of mind, by rapid decision. — ¶ Also, to close by pressure, shut up, close. Terent. Os opprime, *sc. illi, stop his mouth.* Enn. ap. Cic. flammam in ore, hold in, keep in. — Hence, figur. to cover, bury, stifle, hide, hush up, suppress. Liv. Oppressit mentionem memoriamque contentionis majus certamen ortum. Cic. Quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet. Sallust. Iram oppresserat. — ¶ Also, to press, urge, harass. Cic. Institit, oppressit, non remisit. Id. Eum tanta vis oppressit, ut, &c.  
**OPPROBRIAMENTUM** (opprobrio), i, n. 3 same as *Opprobrium.* Plaut.  
**OPPROBRIATIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a casting a. 3 one, throwing in one's teeth. Gell. Also, Id. Opprobatio reprehensionis (where it may also be, upbraiding, taunting, abusing).  
**OPPROBRIOSUS** (opprobrium), a, um, 3 adj. opprobrious, scandalous. Cod. Just.  
**OPPROBRIUM** (ob & probrum), ii, n. 2 a reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, *δνειδος.* Nep. Vereor ne civitati mea sit opprobrium, si, &c. Je a reproach or scandal. Horat. Majoris fugiens opprobria culpae. — Hence, *sc. reproach, scandal, &c. h. e. what is scarce, jealous, or infamous.* Tacit. Mamerca opprobrium majorum, the disgrace of his ancestors. — ¶ Also, a taunt, abusive word, or language, reproach. Ovid. Opprobria dicere alicui. Horat. Opprobria rustica fundere. Sueton. Domini appellationem ut maledictum et opprobrium exhorruit.  
**OPPROBRO** (ob & probrum), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. and n. 1. to cast up at, throw in one's teeth, reproach, object, *δνειδίζω.* Plaut. Rus tu mihi opprobros? Gell. Ut opprobret adversariis.  
**OPPOGNATIO** (oppugno), ōnis, f. a fighting against, attacking or assaulting, trying to take a town by force, *πολιόρκησις.* Cic. De oppidorum oppugnationibus Liv. Non signior oppugnatio est, quam

pugna fuerat. *Cæs.* Oppugnationem sustinere. — ¶ *Figur.* an attack, assault, storming, with words. *Cic.*

**ἘΠΠΟΥΓΝΑΤΟΡ** (Id.), *ōris*, m. an assailant, attacker, stormer. *Liv.* Caulonius (a town) oppugnatores. *Cic.* Hostis et oppugnator patriæ Antonius. *Id.* Meæ salutis oppugnator.

**ἘΠΠΟΥΓΝΑΤΟΡΙΟΣ** (oppugnator), a, um, 2 adj. relating to an attack or assault. *Vit.*

**ἘΠΠΟΥΓΝΩ** (ob & pugno), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. to fight against, assault, attack, beleaguer, beset, assault, storm, *πολιορκέω, πολεμέω.* *Cic.* Ibi quintum et vigesimum jam diem oppugnabam oppidum. *Liv.* Consiliis ab oppugnauda urbe ad obsidendam versis. *Cæs.* Magno impetu oppugnare oppidum. *Id.* Omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse. *Propert.* Contra oppugnare sagittis Danaum rates. — Hence, figur. to attack, assail, storm. *Cic.* Claudestinis consiliis oppugnare aliquem. *Id.* Regis legatus aperte pecunia nos oppugnat. *Id.* Carneades nullam oppugnavit, quam non everterit. *Id.* Verbis oppugnare æquitatem. *Id.* Res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur. — ¶ Also (from ob & pugno), to beat with the fists, to buffet. *Plaut.* Oppugnatum est os. 3

**ἘΠΠΟΥΤΩ** (ob & puto), as, a. 1. to prune, 2 or 3 *Plin.*

**ἘΠΠΩ** (perhaps from *ἐπιω*), *ōpis*, f. power, h. e. whatever puts us in a condition to do great things, as riches, friends, troops, influence, interest, authority, &c. — Hence, riches, wealth, property, substance. *Ovid.* Ruris opes parvæ. *Horat.* Magnas inter opes inops. *Plin.* Opes acquirere. *Virg.* Opes condere. *Cic.* Opibus, armis, potentia valere. *Calp.* 4, 34. Opes, sc. exiguæ, for inopia. Hence, riches displayed to view, splendor, state, pomp. *Cic. e legg.* xii. tab. Opes amovendo. — Also, power, h. e. troops, forces, army. *Nep.* Regis opibus præfuturum. *Id.* Tantis opes prostravit. — Also, power, might, resources, of a king or state, consisting in the number or riches of the people, extent of territory, ample revenues, a large military force, great bravery, &c. *Nep.* Opes Lacedæmoniorum concussit. *Id.* Patrie opes augere. *Id.* Atheniensium opes senescere. *Cic.* Tantis opibus reipublicæ. — Also, power of a private man, means of influence, wealth, interest, by means of riches, connections, station, eloquence, &c. *Cic.* Opes consequamur. *Id.* Opes et dignitatem tenebam. *Id.* Summæ opes, sc. of an advocate in court. — ¶ Also, physical power, force, strength, might. *Cic.* Omni ope atque opera enitar. *Id.* Omnibus viribus atque opibus resistere, with might and main. *Virg.* Est opis nostre, persolvere, &c. it is in our power. *Cic.* Ut vin, quacumque ope possent, propulsarent. *Ovid.* Adoptivas arbor habebit opes, h. e. vites; or, fructus. — ¶ Also, aid, help, assistance, succor, support. *Cic.* Opem ferre alicui. *Id.* Aliquid opis ferre reip. *Id.* Opem a te petimus. *Virg.* Opis hauri indiga nostre. *Ovid.* Opem dare alicui. *Liv.* Sine illa ope hostis, quæ aggravaret, without the help of the enemy, to make it worse. — So in the plur. help, helps, support, supports. *Nep.* Alienarum opum indigere. *Cic.* Sine hominum opibus et studiis effici. — ¶ In the sing., only the gen. opis, acc. opem, abl. ope, are used. The plur. is entire; Opes, um, *ibus.* — ¶ As a proper name, the Earth, as mother of the fruits of the field and as the symbol of fruitfulness, nourishment, plenty, and riches. As a goddess, she was held to be the sister and wife of Saturn. *Macrob.* and *Fest.*; and was also worshipped under the names of Rhea and Cybele. — The nominat. Ops stands in *Varro*, L. L. 4, 10; for which *Hygin.* Fab. 139. has Opis.

**ἘΠΠΩΝΙΟΥΜ**, &c. See *Obsonium*, &c.

**ἘΠΤΑΒΥΛΙΣ** (opto), e, adj. to be wished or desired, desirable. *Cic.* Quæ vulgo expetenda atque optabilia videntur. *Id.* Utrum bono viro optabilis putas. *Ovid.* Venit optabile tempus. *Cic.* Quæ ut conveniant omnia, optabile est.

**ἘΠΤΑΒΥΛΙΤΕΡ** (optabilis), adv. in a man-

ner to be wished for, desirably, *ἐπιρκῶς.* *Val. Max.* Ut optabilis in patria, ita speciosus pro patria.

**ἘΠΤΑΝΔΥΣ**, a, um, particip. from opto. — ¶ Adj. to be wished for, desirable. *Cic.* Sensus aut optandus aut nullus.

**ἘΠΤΑΤΙΘ** (opto), *ōnis*, f. a wishing, wish. *Cic.* Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset. — Also, as a figure of speech. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a choosing, choice; freedom to choose. *Symmach.*

**ἘΠΤΑΤΙΥΣ** (Id.), a, um, adj. optative, 3 expressing a wish. *Priscian.* modus (in grammar).

**ἘΠΤΑΤΩ**. See *Optatus*, a, um.

**ἘΠΤΑΤΥΣ**, a, um, particip. from opto. — ¶ Adj. wished, desired, or longed for, grateful, pleasing, acceptable, *ἐπικταῖος.* *Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Gratos tibi, optatosque esse rumores. *Cic.* Quid est, quod aut populo R. gratius esse debeat, aut sociis optatus esse possit? *Id.* Nihil mihi fuit optatus, quam, ut, &c. *Id.* Vale mi optime et optatissime frater. *Plaut.* Optati cives, dear, beloved. *Propert.* Optata labra, longed-for lips. — Hence, subst. Optatum, a, desirc, wish. *Cic.* Hæc utrum cogitata sapientium, an optata furiosorum videntur? *Id.* Illud accidit præter optatum meum. *Id.* Meis optatis fortuna respondit. *Id.* Impetrare optatum. *Cic.* Mihi in optatis est complecti hominem, it is my wish. — Hence, *Optatō* (abl.), according to one's wish. *Cic.* Optato mihi veneris. *Terent.* Optato advenis, wished for.

**ἘΠΤΙCΕ** (*ὀπτικῆ*), es, f. optics. *Vitruv.* 2

**ἘΠΤΥΜΑΣ** (optimus), *ātis*, adj. one of the best, noblest. There were two parties at Rome, the Optimates (gen. ium and um; *Cic.* has more frequently the former), and Populares; the former properly signifies, the best men in the state, the maintainers of the public good, the patriots; but is not necessarily to be so favorably understood, and may be commonly rendered, the party of the chief men, the favorers of the senate, the nobles, the aristocracy, *οἱ ὀυαροί, ἀριστοῖτες, ὀλίγοι*; populares, on the other hand, denotes the favorers of the people, the popular party. See *Cic. Sect.* 45. — Hence, it is used of a similar faction out of Rome; in Greece, for instance. *Nep.* Erat (Pisander Lacedæmonius) populi potentia non amicus, et optimatium fautor. — In sing. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Pudete parum optimatem esse. — Adjectively, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Matronæ opulentæ, optimates.

**ἘΠΤΥΜΕ**, and anciently **ἘΠΤΥΜΕ** (optimus, or optimum; it serves as the superl. of bene), adv. best, most excellently, right well, *ἄριστα.* *Cic.* Melius, vel optime omnium. *Plaut.* Illum exoptavit potius? habeat: optime est. *Terent.* Optime factura. *Cic.* Optime dicere. *Nep.* Qui optime suos nosse deberet. *Sallust.* Miles optime armatus. *Plin.* Resina vulneribus optime medetur. — Sometimes, most opportunely or seasonably, in the very nick of time. *Terent.* Davum optime video. — ¶ See *Bene.*

**ἘΠΤΥΜΟΣ**, and anciently **ἘΠΤΥΜΟΣ** (the irreg. superl. of bonus; perhaps synocopated from optatissimus), a, um, adj. best, most excellent, most choice, most eligible, right good. *Cæs.* Ager optimus totius Galliæ. *Cic.* Fortissimus consul atque optimus. *Id.* Optime et dulcissime frater. *Id.* Stilus optimus. *Sallust.* Optimus quisque cadere, aut sauciari, h. e. bravest. *Plaut.* Jam hoc tenetis? optimum est, very well; very good. *Cæs.* Optima valetudine uti, excellent health. *Id.* Optimam erga se voluntatem, excellent disposition towards him. *Cic.* Oratio longe optima. *Id.* Juppiter optimus (h. e. best, most gracious, beneficent) maximus. So, *Pandect.* Optimi maximeque principes nostri. *Fest.* Optima lex, h. e. which gives a full, unlimited power or right. — ¶ See *Bonus.*

**ἘΠΤΥΘ** (opto), *ōnis*, f. free will, liberty to do or let alone, choice, liberty to choose, option, please, *ἀίρεσις.* *Plaut.* Optio hæc tua est: utram harum vis conditionem, accipe. *Cic.* Uro frui malis, optio sit tua. *Id.* Dare alicui optionem eligendi patroni. *Id.* Si optio esset, if

he had his free will or option. *Plaut.* Si optio eveniat tibi. *Cic.* Optionem facere alicui, ut eligat, &c. *Sallust.* Græci optionem Cartiliagenisium faciunt, h. e. dant Cartiliagenisibus optionem. *Cic.* An erit hæc optio et potestas tua, ut dicas? is it at your pleasure? *Plaut.* Nec mihi jus meum obtinendi optio est, I have not the power. — ¶ *Masc.* Optio, a helpmate, whom one chooses for himself, an assistant. *Plaut.* Tibi optionem summo Leonidam. *Pandect.* Optio fabricæ. — Hence, in the army, a deputy, adjutant, lieutenant. *Varro.*

**ἘΠΤΥΘΝΑΤΥΣ** (optio), us, m. the station of Optio, adjutancy, lieutenantancy. *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

**ἘΠΤΥΥΣ** (opto), a, um, adj. desired, wished for, chosen. *Horat.* Fit Minernus, et optivo cognomine crescit.

**ἘΠΤΩ** (perhaps *ὀπτω, ὀπτημαί*, because one who chooses, first examines), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. and n. 1. to wish, express a wish, to desire. *Plaut.* Cur me morti dedere optas? *Terent.* Quæ sese inhoneste optavit parere hic divitiis potius, h. e. hos preferred. *Id.* Hunc videre sæpe optabunus diem. *Cic.* Optandum duco mihi fuisse illam fortunam. *Id.* Vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque. *Id.* Optavit, ut in currum tolleretur. *Id.* Nunquam a diis immortalibus optabo, ut, &c. will I desire of the gods. *Ovid.* Optavi, peteres sidera, sc. that. *Cic.* Optare hoc est, non docere (of those who endeavor to prove a thing, but cannot). *Virg.* Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas, h. e. had the heart to do it, could bring his mind to it. — Hence, to wish or pray for something to another, to imprecate. *Cic.* furorem et insaniam alicui. — Also, to ask, demand. *Terent.* Quod vis præmium a me optato. So, *Cic.* Visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, demanded, required. — ¶ Also, to choose. *Plaut.* Opta, utrum vis. *Cic.* Optet, utrum mali. *Virg.* Optare locum tecto. — ¶ *Optassis*, for optaveris. *Plaut.* — ¶ See, also, *Optatas*, a, um, and *Optandus*, a, um.

**ἘΠΥΛΕΝΣ**, tis, and **ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΥΣ** (ops), a, um, adj. rich, wealthy, opulent. *Nepos.* Neque animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentiam intuentur fortunam. *Sallust.* Civitas magna et opulens. *Cic.* Opulentissima et beatissima civitas. *Cæs.* Potiri oppido pleno atque opulente. *Sallust.* Pars Numidiæ agro viris quo opulentior. *Virg.* Templum domis opulentum. — With genit. *Tacit.* Provincia pecunia opulente. — *Figur. rich.* *Gell.* oratio. *Id.* Opulentissimus liber. — ¶ Also, of the earth and its fruits, nourishing, fruitful, productive. *Liv.* Opulenta Etruriæ arva. — ¶ Also, powerful. *Liv.* Opulentior factio tenuit urbem. *Sallust.* Bella gesta cum opulentis regibus. *Liv.* Minus opulentum agmen, considerable, strong. — ¶ Also, noble. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* Opulenti atque ignobiles. — ¶ Also, considerable, rich, splendid, stately. *Plaut.* obsonium. *Liv.* Res (circumstances) hauri opulente. *Id.* Opulentia ac ditia stipendia facere.

**ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΕΡ**, and **ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΕ** (opulens 2 & opulentus), adv. richly, sumptuously, splendidly, plentifully. *Sallust.* Neque illos arce colam, me opulenter. *Liv.* Ludos opulentius quam priores reges fecit. *Apul.* Grandis domus opulente ornata.

**ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΙΑ** (opulens), æ, f. wealth, riches. 2 *Sallust.* Habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam. *Plin.* Metallorum opulentia. — *Plur.* Opulentia. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, power (such as is obtained by outward means, as money, friends, troops, &c.), greatness, of a state, prince, &c. *Sallust.* Invidia ex opulentia orta est. *Nepos.* Thasios opulentia fretos egredit.

**ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΙΤΑΣ** (Id.), *ātis*, f. h. e. opulentia. *Plaut.*

**ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΩ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to enrich, make 2 wealthy, furnish plentifully, *πλουτίζω.* *Horat.* Fundus opulentat herum baccis olive. *Colum.* mensam pretiosis dapibus.

**ἘΠΥΛΕΝΤΥΣ**. See *Opulens*.

**ἘΠΥΛΕΣCΩ** (opes), is n. 3. to grow rich. 3 *Fur.* ap. *Gell.*



OPŪLŪS, i, f. a kind of maple-tree (*Acer campestris*, L.). *Varr.*  
 OPŪNTIŪS, a, um. See *Opus, untis*.  
 OPŪS (perhaps ἔπω, I busy myself), ēris, n. *work. Terent.* Opus faciam, *will work, sc. in agriculture. Plin. Ep.* Opus facere (of mining). *Varr.* Intus (apes) opus faciunt, *work, h. e. make honey. Cic. Lex de opere faciundo (of building). Id.* Opus redimere, *building. Liv.* Belli opera, *military labors, work in war. Cic. Menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, work (speaking of artificers). Id.* Quarum (bullaram aurearum) iste non opere delectabatur, *sed pondere, the work, workmanship. Id.* Hydria facta præclaro opere, *of excellent workmanship. Id.* Opus quærunt, *seek work, make themselves work. — ¶ Also, a work, h. e. what is making or has been made by work. Thus, a building. Cic. Publicorum operum depopulatio. Id.* Opus facere, *to erect a building (temple). — A statue or other work of art. Virg. Pociua, opus Alcimedontis. Cic. Opus perfectum. Propert. Mentorem opus, h. e. a metal goblet with reliefs, such as the artist Mentor made. — A book. Cic. Opus habeo in manibus. — Opus πολιτικόν, a state action, public work, h. e. for the good of the state. Cic. — Hasbndry, tillage, labor of the field. Cic. In agro majora opera fiunt. Terent. Opus facere ruri, or Opus rusticum facere. — De Venere. Plaut. Opus. — A military work. Virg. Grave opus Martis. — In particular, fortification, fortifications. Cæs. Opere castrorum perfecto. Liv. Objectis operibus, *u fortification, inclosures, barriers, of trees, &c. Cæs.* Opere dimenso, *h. e. the extent of the comp, on every side, the direction of the intrenching lines, &c. So, Nepos.* Opus fieri (of the erection of a wall). — Or, a work or engine of besiegers. Liv. Urbem operibus oppugnare; or, Nepos. claudere; or, Cic. sepire. Liv. Opera (for instance, tures, arietem, &c.) admovere. — ¶ Also, work, transaction, execution, deed, business. Liv. Opera immortalia edere, *immortal works or deeds. Cic. Si mures cocroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, whose only business or province this is. Cæs.* Operibus antea, *to distinguish one's self by one's deeds or exploits. Propert.* Tantum operis belli, *for tantum bellum. Cic. Opus oratorium fieri, intelligit, that the work of an orator is doing, h. e. what belongs to a skilful orator, such as keeping his audience deeply attentive, exciting their pity, &c. Liv. Sui operis esse credens, holding it to be his business or duty. Sact.* Opus censorium, *an affair, which induces a censorial punishment. — ¶ Also, work, art, manual labor. Cæs.* Locus egregie natura et opere munitus, *by nature and art. Cic. Nihil est opere aut manu factum. — ¶ Also, work, toil, labor, pains. Cic. Aliquid tanto opere fugere, with such pains, so greatly. Id.* Quanto opere, *how greatly. (See Quantopere, Magnopere, &c.) — ¶ Also, effect. Ovid.* Duo tela diversorum operum. Cic. Opus efficere, *to produce an effect.**

OPŪS (perhaps allied with opus, ēris, opera, ops), indeclin. subst. and adj. *need, necessity, necessary, needful.* The person, who has need, stands in the dat.; the thing, of which there is need, often in the nomin. Cic. Dux nobis opus est, *we need a leader. Varr.* Minus multi opus sunt boves, *not so many oxen are necessary. Cato.* Quæ opus sunt, *whatever is necessary. So, Quadrig. ap. Gell.* Nihil sibi divitias opus esse, *that he had no need of riches. — Often in the abl. Cic. Auctoritate tua nobis opus est, we have need of. Id.* Expedito homine opus est. Terent. Nihil istac opus est arte ad hanc rem, *there is no need of. So the abl. of the particip. pass. instead of the sup. in u. Nep.* Quæritur, quid opus sit factu, *what is needful to be done. Cic. Nihil erat, cur properato opus esset, h. e. of haste. So, Ovid.* Opus est puella servata, *for puellam servari. — Often in the infin., or accus. with infin. Cic. Quid opus est affirmare? what need to, &c. Ovid. Quid digi-*

tos opus esse lassare? Cic. Haud scio an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis. Plin. Dolores molliori opus est. — Also expressed by ut and subj. Plaut. Nunc tibi opus est, ægram ut te assimiles. — Sometimes in the genit. Liv. Temporis opus esse. Id. Quanti argenti opus fuit. — Rarely, in the accus. Plaut. Pueri opus est cibum. — Opus est is also used absol. Cic. Eam, si opus esse videbitur, conveniam. — Also, Opus habeo aliqua re, *for opus est mihi. Colum. — ¶ Also, Opus est, it is needful, good, profitable, useful, suitable. Sulpic. ad Cic. Quamdiu ei opus fuerit, vixisse. Cic. Si quid, quod non opus esset, esset dictum, h. e. noxiom esset. Cato. Emas, non quod opus est; sed quod necesse est.*

OPŪS (Ὀπόσις), untis, f. a town of Locris in Greece, now Tulantia. Ovid. — Hence, Opuntius, a, um, adj. of or from Opus, Opuntian. Plin. herba, sinus.

OPŪSCŪLUM (dimin. from opus, ēris), i, n. a little work or performance, ποιημάτων. Cic. Accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his contractionibus noctibus, *short treatise.*

ORĀ (unc.), æ, f. the outside, edge, margin, border, extremity or boundary, of any thing, ἑσχαρία. Cic. Regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, *nulla extremitas. Id.* Æther, extrema ora et determinatio mundi. Lucret. Oras pocula circum contingunt liquore, *the edges, lips, or brims. Cels.* Oras vulneris sutura jungit, *the lips. Liv.* Galli oram extremam silvæ circumdissent, *the outer skirts. Virg.* Clipei oras ambiit auro. Hence, Id. Oras evolvite belli (h. c. pugna), *for partes, h. e. the whole compass. — Hence, in particular, the const, seacoast. Cic. A prima ora Græciæ, usque ad Ægyptum. Id.* Amœnitates orarum et litorum. Liv. Decem navibus oram Italiæ legens, *coasting along. Cic. Oris Italiæ maritimis. Also, Id.* Ora maritima, *h. e. by metonymy, the dwellers upon the coasts. — Also, region, climate; quarter. Cic. Quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum. Horat. Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ. Virg. Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris. Plin. Quas in oras (arbusta) debeant spectare. Lucret. Animas ducere in oras Acherontis, h. e. into the lower world. Id. Luminis oræ, *the regions or realms of light, the light. Virg. Quem partu sub luminis edidit oras, to the light. — Also, a zone. Cic. Tasc. 1, 28.* Globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, &c.*

ORĀ, æ, f. in naval language, a rope, cable, by which the ship was fastened to the shore. Liv. Oras præcidere. Quintil. Oram solvere. — It is perhaps derived from ora, or may be allied with orca, or aurea, which, in the language of charioteers, signifies a bridle.

ORĀ, æ, f. the name of Hersilia, as a goddess. Ovid.

ORĀCŪLĀRIŪS (oraculum), a, um, adj. 2 meddling with oracles, uttering oracles, soothsaying. Petron.

ORĀCŪLUM (oro), i, n. the response of an inspired priest or priestess, an answer from a god, an oracle, ἑσχαρμὸς, μαντεῖον. Cic. Lacedæmonii de rebus majoribus semper aut Delphis oraculum, aut ab Hammone, aut a Dodona petebant. Id. Apollo Pythius oraculo edidit, Spartam nulla re alia, nisi avaritia perituram. Virg. Eurpyllum scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus. Id. Oracula quærere. Id. poscere. Ovid. consulere. — Hence, any divine announcement of something future, a prophecy or prophetic disclosure. Cic. Exposui somnii et furoris oracula. — Also, figur. an oracular saying, oracle, remarkable saying. Cic. Hæc ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo; vera, an falsa, nescio. — ¶ Also, an oracle, h. e. a place where oracular answers were uttered. Cic. Illud oraculum Delphis donis refertum. Plin. Hammonis oraculum, iuxta quod gignitur arbor. — Figur. Cic. Domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis.

ORĀRIUM, ii, n. See *Orarius, a, um, 3 from as.*

ORĀRIŪS (ora), a, um, adj. relating to the 3 coast, belonging thereto. Plin. navis, a

bilander, small ship which coasts along the shore, coaster.

ORĀRIŪS (os), a, um, adj. pertaining to the face; hence, Orarium, sc. linteum, a handkerchief. Vopisc.

ORĀTĀ, æ, f. same as *Aurata*, a certain fish, gilt-head; also, the name of a man. Varr. and Cic.

ORĀTIM (ora), adv. from coast to coast. 3 *Solin.*

ORĀTIŌ (oro), ōnis, f. speaking, speech, language, words, expression, what is spoken or written, λόγος. Cic. Ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem. Terent. Oratio hæc me exanimavit metu, *these words. Cæs.* Videtisne, milites, captivorum orationem cum perfugis convenire? *the words, the oecourt. Cic. Epicurus tollit, oratione relinquit deos. Id.* Orationem honorum imitari, *speech, language. Terent.* Dissimili oratione sunt factæ ac stylo, *expression, words. Nep.* Hæc oratione habita, *having spoken thus, having said this. Terent.* Hanc habere orationem mecum institit, *to speak thus with (to) me. Cic. Sed mihi Ætensium brevis est oratio, for de Ætensibus, I have little to say about; &c. Id.* Eripunt tibi istam orationem contemderum Siculorum, *h. c. in which you express your contempt of the Sicilians. — Oratio is opposed to single words, Cic. Or. 3, 42, where it means, several words, connected words. — By eminence, rhetorical expression. Cic. Orationem Latinam efficies profecto pleniorum. — It may sometimes be rendered, language. Cic. Ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate. Gell. Historias oratione Græca composuit. — ¶ Also, set or formal speaking, a speech, oration, harangue. Cic. Orationem facere; or, Nepos. conficere. Cic. habere, or recitare, or dicere, or agere, to make, deliver. Id. Longam orationem exprimere. Id. Orationem comparare, *to prepare, study upon. — Also, sometimes in Cæs. according to the connection, equivalent to a speech in excuse of something, an excuse, apology. B. G. 5, 1.* Accepta oratione eorum. — ¶ Also, subject, matter, for speaking. Cic. Mil. 3. Ad eam orationem venio, *quæ est propria nostræ quæstionis. — ¶ Also, the faculty of speaking well, eloquence. Cic. Satis in eo fuit orationis. Martioli.* Vincas oratione Regulos. — Also, style of eloquence, way of speaking. Cic. Demosthenis oratio in philosophiam translata. — ¶ Also, in the times of the emperors, a letter, missive, message, of the emperor. Sueton. — ¶ In the fathers of the church (from the other signification of oro), a prayer. Tertull. &c.*

ORĀTIŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. from oratio), æ, f. a little speech or oration, λογάριον. Cic.

ORĀTŌR (oro), ōris, m. a speaker, orator, ἀγορητής. Cic. — For rhetor, a rhetorician, teacher of oratory. Sidon. — Also, an ambassador, deputy, who delivers an oral commission. Liv. Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt. Id. Ut Frentani mitterent Romam oratores pacis petendæ. Cic. C. Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis recuperandis missus orator. — ¶ Also (from oro, in its other signif.), an entreater, beseecher, one who prays or asks. Plaut. Exora, blandire, expalpa. (Mi.) faciam sedulo. Sed vide sis, ne tu oratorem hunc pugnis pectas postea.

ORĀTŌRIË (oratorius), adv. oratorically, 1 like an orator, ἑσχαρῶς δίκην. Cic.

ORĀTŌRIŪS (orator), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an orator, oratorical, ἑσχαρτικός. Cic. Illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri. Id. Ornamenta oratoria. Quintil. Oratorius gestus. Id. Oratoria, sc. ars, oratory. — ¶ Also, pertaining to entreaty or prayer; hence, Oratorium, a place set apart for prayer; an oratory. Augustin.

ORĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that speaks; 2 thus some translated the Greek word rhetorice, rhetoric, orator, according to Quintil. 2, 14. — ¶ Also, she who entreats, an entreator. Plaut.

ORĀTŪS (oro), us, m. a requesting, entreaty. Cic.

ORBATIO (orbo), ōnis, f. a depriving, privation, στέρσις. Senec.

ORBATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a bereaver, h. e.

3 one who deprives of children or parents. Ovid. Nostri orbator Achilles, h. e. who has bereft us of our children.

ORBICULARIS, e, adj. same as Orbiculus. Marc. Empir. — Also, as the name of a plant. Marc. Empir.

ORBICULATIM (orbiculus), adv. in circles or rings. Plin.

ORBICULATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of 2 a round form, round, circular, κυκλικός. Plin. Orbiculatus foliorum ambitus.

Cæl. ad Cic. Malis orbiculatis pastis, h. e. a round, much-esteemed apple, called, also, the Epirote; put here for delicate, rich fare.

ORBICULUS (dimin. from orbis), i, m. a small circle or wheel. Cato. Orbiculus superioribus octonis, inferioribus pastis, rollers of pulleys. Plin. Radix concisa in orbiculos servatur in vino, into small circular plates or disks.

ORBICUS (orbis), a, um, adj. circular, in 3 a circular form, or direction, περιδρομος. Varr. ap. Non Sidera volvuntur motu orbico.

ORBIFACIO (orbis & facio), as, a. I. to deprive of one's parents or children. Acc. ap. Non.

ORBILE (orbis), is, n. the felloe or pcriphery of a wheel. Varr.

ORBILUS, ii, m. a grammarian of Beneventum, in Cicero's time, who used his pupils rather severely, on which account Horat. calls him plagosus.

ORBIS (unc.), is, m. whatever is circular: thus, what runs about a fixed point like a line; a circle, ring, κύκλος. Cic. Aliquid in orbem torquere. Ovid. Ales iter eundem curvat in orbem, wings his way round and round in the same circle.

Id. Equitavit in orbem, round in a circle or ring. Senec. Orbem ducere; or, Ovid. efficere, to make a ring. Propert.

Circa focum laneus orbis eat, h. e. lanea vitta. Ovid. (de anulo) Digitum justo orbe teras, h. e. fit the finger exactly. Id. Orbis rotæ. Cæs. In orbem consistere, to form themselves into a round figure, to make a circle (of troops attacked by a superior force). Liv. Orbem (sc. militum) colligere. Id. volvere. Id. In orbem se tutari. Also, Cic. Orbis signifier, the zodiac. Id. Orbes finientes, horizons. Id. Orbis lacteus, the Milky Way. Plin. Sidera suos orbes volventia, circles of revolution. — Also, the wreath, coil, spire, of a snake. Virg. Æn. 2, 204. — ¶ Also, a circular plane, disk, real or apparent. Ovid. Orbis mensæ, round leaf or board. So, Martial. Libycos Indis suspendis dentibus orbes. Ovid. Orbis genuum, the kneecap, whirl-bone. — Hence, the discs. Ovid. Ictus ab orbe. — Also, the basin or scale of a balance. Tybull. — Also, a mirror. Martial. Nitidus orbis. — Also, a shield or buckler. Virg. Hasta per orbem transit. — Also, a wheel. Virg. Unda sustinet orbes. — Also, the runner of an oil-press. Cato. — Also, the socket of the eye; also, the eye itself. Ovid. Inanis luminis orbis. Id. Gemino lumen ab orbe venit. — Also, the disk of the sun or moon. Virg. Si lucidus orbis erit, sc. of the sun. Ovid. Luna implet orbem, fills her disk, becomes full. — Especially, Orbis terrarum, or terræ, the circle of the earth, taking the earth for a circular plane or disk, not for a sphere. Cic. Ceres dicitur orbem omnium peragrasse terrarum. Id. Ager orbis terræ pulcherrimus, of the whole earth. So, Ovid. Roma caput orbis, the head or capital of the world. — Hence, a land, region, portion of the earth's surface. Ovid. Orbis Eous, the Eastern world, the East. — Also, a kind of tiabrel (tympanum) or tambourine. Auct. ap. Sueton. — Figur. Cic. Festive et minore sonitu quam putaram, orbis hic in republica est conversus (by a figure borrowed from orbis, in its sense of world, or better, perhaps, in its sense of circle). — ¶ Figur. circle, ring. Cic. Circuitus et quasi orbis verborum. Id. In Thucydidæ orbem orationis desidero, roundness, period. Id. Orbis saltatorius, a dance in a circle. Quintil. Orbis doctrinæ, round of learning, encyclopedia, a

translation of ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία. — Also, a circle, round, h. e. what runs its course and then begins anew. Virg. Tringita magnos orbes explebit, h. e. thirty years. Liv. Ut hoc insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, in routine, from first to last, and then over again. — Also, roundness. Plin. In candore, magnitudine, orbe. — ¶ Also, for globus, a ball. Ovid. Fortuna stans in dubio orbe. — To this may be referred, Horat. Si fractus illabatur orbis, h. e. the heaven. — ¶ Also, a certain fish, of a round form. Plin. — ¶ Abl. Orbi, for orbe, occurs. Cic. in Arat. and Lucrct. — ¶ Nom. Orbis, is found in Ven. Fortan.

ORBITA (orbis), æ, f. the track or rut of a wheel. Cic. Vix impressam orbitam videre possemus. — Hence, the track or impression made by a band, upon a vine, for instance. Plin. — Also, path, course. Sever. Minor orbita Lunæ. Lucan. solis. Figur. Juvenal. Veteris orbita culpe, h. e. path, example.

ORBITAS (orbis), ātis, f. bereavement or privation of children or parents, orphanism, childlessness, ὀρφανία. Cic. Bonum liberi, misera orbitas. Id. Tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati. Plaut. Quasi in orbitatem liberos produxerim, h. e. only to become childless. — Also, privation of a husband, widowhood. Justia. — Hence, bereavement of persons or things which are precious to us, privation. Cic. Maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium. Plin. Orbitas luminis. — ¶ Orbitates liberorum. Cic.

ORBITOSUS (orbis), a, um, adj. full of 3 cart-ruts. Catalect. Virg.

ORBITUDŌ, inis, f. same as Orbitas. Acc. 3 ap. Non.

ORBŌ (orbis), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to bereave of children or parents, ὀρφανίζω. Cic. Theseus filio Hippolyto non esset orbatus. Ovid. Orbatura patres fulmina. — ¶ Hence, generally, to bereave, deprive, strip, of a precious thing. Cic. Italiam juvenute. Id. nos sensibus. Id. Patria claris viris orbat. Id. Omni spe salutis orbatus, bereft. Id. Forum voce erudita orbatum.

ORBŌNĀ (Id.), æ, f. the tutelary goddess of parents bereft of children. Plin.

ORBŌS (ὀρφός, whence ὀρφανός), a, um, adj. bereft of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless, ἄτεκνος, ὀρφανός. Cic. Quem nutum locupletis orbi senis non observat? Id. Filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, orphans. Juvenal. Orba tigride pejor, bereft of her young. Ovid. Orba a totidem natis. — With genit. Ovid. Memnonis orba mei venio, bereft of my Memnon. — With abl. Plaut. Orbis liberis (as in Gr. ἄταις τέκνων), of sheep. — Hence, Orbus, Orba, subst. an orphan. Terent. and Liv. — ¶ Figur. orphaned, orphan. Cic. Orba resp. Id. Orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio. Id. Sulpicius (sc. morte sua) legationem orbam reliquit, sc. because he was the wisest man of the deputation. — Also, childless, figur. Colum. Orbos detrahere palmites, h. e. bereft of buds (oculi). — In general, bereft, deprived, destitute, without, devoid, empty. Cic. Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus natura me assuefecerat. Ovid. Mare portubus orbum. Id. Aequora solibus orba. Id. Epistola orba numeris, h. e. written in prose. Id. Verba orba viribus. Id. Pectora orba fide. So, Plaut. Orbus auxilii (genit). Ovid. luminis. — ¶ Also, bereft of a spouse, widowed. Catull. Orbum luxti deserta cubile, your widowed bed.

ORCĀ, æ, f. a kind of whale, perhaps the grampus (Delphinus orca, L.), ὄρχη. Plin. — ¶ Also, an earthen vessel with a large belly, jar, pot, for pickles, figs, &c. Horat., Varr. and Plin. — It comes, perhaps, from ὄρχη, Æol. for ὄρχη. — ¶ Also, a dice-box. Pers.

ORCĒ, es, f. a bird, one of the apodes. Plin.

ORCADES, um, f. islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys. Plin.

ORCHAMŌS, i, m. a king of Babylonia, father of Lencothoe. Ovid.

ORCHAS, ādis, f. See Orchis.

ORCHESTŌPŌLĀRIUS (ὀρχηστῆς & πο- 3 λέω), ii, m. a dancer, who whirls himself about, a sort of juggling dancer. Jul. Fir.

ORCHESTRA (ὀρχήστρα), æ, f. the or-

chestra, h. e. in Grecian theatres, the place where the chorus danced; in Roman theatres, the part occupied by the senators, which corresponded in position to the former. Vitruv. — Hence, the senate, occupying the orchestra. Juvenal.

ORCHIŌN, ii, n. herba mercurialis. Aful.

ORCHIS (ὄρχις), is, f. a testicle; hence, a kind of olive, of an oval form, and particularly good. Colum. — Called, also, Orchita. Colum.; also, Orchites. Plin.; also, Orcās (ὄρκας), ādis. Virg. — Also, Plur. Orchites. Cato. — ¶ Also, a plant, dog-stone, ragwort. Plin.

ORCHŌMĒNŌS, or -ŌS, i, m. or ORCHŌMĒNŌN, or -UM, i, n. a town of Bœotia Næpos. — Hence, Orchomēnius, a, um, adj. Orchomœian. Plin. — Orchomenii, the Orchomenians. Justin.

ORCINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. same as Orcinus. Martial. Orciniana feruntur in sponda, on a beer.

ORCINŌS, or ORCINŌS (orcus), a, um, 2 adj. pertaining to Orcus, the realm of the dead. Næv. ap. Gell. Orcino traditus thesauro, h. e. to the lower world. Punct. liberti, set free by the last will of their masters. So, Sueton. senatores, h. e. who crept into the senate, as if appointed by Caesar's will.

ORCŪLĀ (dimin. from orca), æ, f. 3 a small orca, little vessel. Cato.

ORCŪS (allied with ὄρχος & ὄρκος, which are both allied with ἔρκος; so that it would seem to mean, a district compassed about, from which aene caa escape), i, m. the abode of the dead, the lower world. Virg. In faucibus orci. — ¶ Also, the god of the lower world, Pluto. Cic. — Hence, death. Horat. Orcum morari. Id. Metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, death aevos down all, both great and small. — ¶ Also, the son of Eris, a divine being, who punished the unjust and perjured, the "Ὀρκος of the Greeks. Virg. Geo. 1, 277, who seems to have confounded him with the other Orcus. (See Passow's Gr. Lexicon under ὄρκος.)

ORCŪNŌS (ὄρκυνος), i, m. a great sea-fish, of the tunny species. Plin.

ORDEUM, ORDEACEUS, &c. See Hordeum, &c.

ORDIA PRIMA, for primordia. 3 Lucrct.

ORDINALIS (ordo), e, adj. ordinal in 3 grammar. Priscian.

ORDINĀRIĒ (ordinarius), adv. in order, 3 aethologically. Tertull.

ORDINĀRIŪS (ordo), a, um, adj. disposed in a proper series, set or laid in order, ρακτός. Colum. Malleolus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est. Vitruv. lapides, h. e. stones so cut and laid in rows that the upper shall cover the joints of the lower. — ¶ Also, ordinary, in due order, usual, regular. Liv. Non id tempus esse reipubl. ratus, quo consilii ordinariis bellum gereret. Id. Duo ordinarii consules ejus anni, h. e. who had been chosen in the usual manner. Id. Ordinarii reip. usus. Senec. Philosophia non est res subseciva: ordinaria est, is an every-day concern, must be always exercised. Punct. Ordinarius servus, h. e. a slave, who has a stated and regular duty to discharge. — ¶ Also, regular, orderly, well-ordered, proper, as it ought to be. Colum. oleum, h. e. good oil, made of good olives, not of those that have been picked up from the ground. Senec. oratio, h. e. regular, continued, connected, long.

ORDINĀTĒ (ordinatus), adv. in an order 2 by manner, in order, methodically. Auct. ad Her. Ordinate disponere. Tertull.

Ordinatus. Augustin. Ordinatissime.

ORDINĀTĪM (Id.), adv. in order, in succession. Sulpic. ad Cic. Honores ordinatim petere. — ¶ Also, in good order, or in ranks (as opposed to straggling). D. Brut. ad Cic. Ille iit pas-sim, ego ordinatim. — ¶ Also, regularly, properly, by method. Cæs. Musculus ordinatim structus.

ORDINĀTŪS (ordino), ōnis, f. a setting 2 in order, arranging, disposing, adjusting, managing; order, method, disposition, arrangement, διακόμησης. Plin. Ep. Cum certius de vitæ nostræ ordinatione aliquid audieris. Fellet. Primum ejus operum fuit ordinatio comitorum. Colum.

ORDINĀTŪS (ordino), ōnis, f. a setting 2 in order, arranging, disposing, adjusting, managing; order, method, disposition, arrangement, διακόμησης. Plin. Ep. Cum certius de vitæ nostræ ordinatione aliquid audieris. Fellet. Primum ejus operum fuit ordinatio comitorum. Colum.

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Atque hæc vitium (*gen. pl.*) per fissuram. insularum est ordinatio. *Sueton.* anni, setting in order, regulating. — So, in architecture, the adjustment of the design or model, planning. *Vitruv.* — Hence, of the government of a province. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, an imperial regulation, or constitution. *Nerva* in *Plin. Ep.* — Especially in relation to the provinces, appointing of the magistrates who were to govern them. *Sueton.* Proxima ordinatio. — ¶ Also, order, orderly state or disposition. *Vitruv.* Disciplinæ corpus ad perfectam ordinationem perducere. — Also, order, row. *Apul.*

ORDINATIVUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. signi-  
3 fying or indicating order. *Tertull.*

ORDINATOR (*Id.*), oris, m. one who ar-  
2 ranges; an orderer, disposer, διαθετήρ.  
*Senec.*

ORDINATRIX (*ordinator*), icis, f. she  
3 who arranges, an orderer. *Augustin.*

ORDINATUS, a, um, particip. from ordi-  
no. — ¶ Adj. well-ordered, orderly,  
regular. *Apul.* Stellæ meatu longe  
ordinatissimos efficiunt. *Senec.* Non  
dices vitam justiore nec ordinatiorem.

ORDINŌ (ordo), as, avi, ātum, a. I. to  
range, set or place in proper order or  
series, arrange, dispose, τάττω. *Horat.*  
Ordinare agmina. *Nep.* Copiæ sine  
ducis opera ordinatæ, arranged, drawn  
up. *Martial.* Villa ordinata myrtetis,  
adorned with groves of myrtles, set in  
order. *Liv.* Scipio milites ordinavit  
centuriavitque, formed into companies. *Id.*  
Aliter apud alios ordinatis magistrati-  
bus, arranged in different order. *Cic.*  
Ordinare partes orationis. — ¶ Also,  
to order, arrange, dispose; also, to regu-  
late, settle, compose, adjust, something  
out of order. *Cic.* litem, dispose, pre-  
pare, draw up. *Pandect.* testamentum.  
*Cic.* Cursus ordinatos conficiunt, h. e.  
regular. *Horat.* Ubi publicas res ordi-  
naris, when you have described in order;  
or more artificially, when you have settled  
your history down to the time of the reëstab-  
lishment of public peace and order. *Sueton.*  
Donec desideria militum ordina-  
rentur, settled, calmed, satisfied. —  
¶ Also, to ordain, appoint, fix, regulate.  
*Sueton.* magistratus in plures annos,  
h. e. who shall hold the offices for several  
years to come. *Id.* aliquem, to appoint  
to an office. — ¶ See, also, *Ordinatus*,  
a, wa.

ORDIOR (as it seems, from an obsol.  
verb ὀρῶ, whence ὀρῶν, ὀρῶν), iris, or-  
sus sum, dep. 4. properly in weaving,  
to warp, lay the warp, begin to weave.  
*Plin.* Araneus orditur telas. — Or, also,  
of spinning. *Senec.* Lachesis plena  
orditur manu. — ¶ Hence in general,  
to begin, commence, enter upon. *Cic.*  
Alterius vite quoddam initium ordimur.  
*Nep.* Ab initio est ordiendum. *Cic.*  
Ab eo nobis causa ordiendæ est. *Id.*  
Unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur  
oratio. *Id.* De quo si paulo altius ordi-  
ri videbor, ignoscite. *Id.* Eloquentia,  
de qua disputare ordimur. — Also, to be-  
gin, enter upon, undertake, set about,  
take up, take in hand. *Virg.* Majorem  
orsa furore in. *Nep.* Satis de hoc: re-  
liquos ordiamur. *Propert.* Palatia de-  
cerpta ordiar, will take in hand to sing.  
— ¶ Also, to begin to speak; or gene-  
rally, to speak. *Virg.* Pater Æneas sic  
orsus, thus began. *Id.* Sic orsus Apo-  
lo, having thus spoken. — ¶ Orditus,  
for orsus. *Sidon.* — ¶ Ordibor, h. e.  
ordiar. *Acc. ap. Non.* — ¶ See, also,  
*Orsum*, i.

ORDŌ (unc.), inis, m. row, line, order,  
series. *Cic.* Ordines (arborum) direc-  
tos in quincuncem, rows, ranks. *Virg.*  
Indulge ordinibus, se. vitium. *Cic.*  
Ordo seriesque causarum. *Id.* Ordinem  
rerum ac necessitudinem perse-  
qui. *Liv.* In ordinem cogere aliquem,  
to lower, humble, bring down, level,  
narrow, degrade (as if to range him  
with inferiors, and so to deprive him of  
eminence). So, *Plin. Ep.* Potestatem  
sacrosanctam in ordinem cogi, ne a se  
quidem decet. *Liv.* Appium ninium  
in ordinem se cogere, demeaned himself  
too much. *Cæs.* Nullo ordine, without

order, unarranged, not formed in rank or  
line. *Virg.* Major rerum nascitur ordo,  
series, train. — Ordine, in, or per ordi-  
nem, in ordine, ex ordine, h. e. secundum  
ordinem, in a row, one after the  
other, in order. *Cic.* Me soles ordine  
interrogare. *Tereat.* Rem enarrato  
omnem ordine. *Virg.* Pope ordine vi-  
tes. *Cic.* Tabulæ in ordinem confec-  
tæ. *Quintil.* Singuli per ordinem cu-  
biculum intrant. *Virg.* Hos Corydon,  
illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis. *Cic.*  
Ut quisque ætate et honore antecede-  
bat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine. —  
Sometimes, Ordine, rightly, wisely, pro-  
perly. *Cic.* Hoc recte atque ordine fac-  
tum videtur. — And, Ex ordine, with-  
out intermission, in succession. *Virg.*  
Septem totos ex ordine menses. — Also,  
right on, straightforward, forthwith. *Virg.*  
Vitulos cadere jubet, solvique ex ordi-  
ne funes. — Extra ordinem, in an extra-  
ordinary manner, out of course, contrary  
to rule, law or custom. *Cic.* Provinciam  
alicui extra ordinem decernere. *Pru-  
dent.* Extra ordinem crimina probantur,  
h. e. with the omission of the regular for-  
malities. Also, incidentally. *Quintil.* Ex-  
tra ordinem occurrere. Also, uncommonly,  
vividly, especially. *Cic.* Spem ext. a  
ordinem de te habemus. — ¶ Hence,  
a row of benches or seats. *Virg.* Terno  
conspungit ordine remi, row, bank. *Cic.*  
Sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus, to  
sit in the fourteen rows appropriated to  
the Equites in the theatre, h. e. to be an  
Eques. — ¶ Also, the line of soldiers in  
order of battle, rank. *Liv.* Ordines expli-  
care, to spread, extend. *Hirt.* Post hunc  
ordinem naves distribuit, this array; these  
ships, thus drawn up. — Hence, a com-  
pany, century of soldiers. *Cæs.* Primo-  
rum ordinum centuriones, h. e. the first  
three centuries of the legion, the first of  
the Triarii (centurio primipili), of the  
Principes, of the Hastati. *Id.* Primi-  
pili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordi-  
nem antea duxerat, had been centurion  
of the same company. *Cic.* Viri fortis-  
simi ordines duxerunt, commanded the  
companies (of course, one each). But,  
*Liv.* (speaking of a single individual).  
Ordines dixisse, h. e. to have been several  
times centurion (for as the Romans  
had soldiers only in time of war, the  
centurion lost his company when peace  
was concluded; but on the breaking  
out of a new war, received the com-  
mand of another). — Also, Ordo, the  
post or place of centurion, centurionship,  
captaincy. *Cæs.* Spe præmiorum atque  
ordinum evocatur. *Id.* Primis ordini-  
bus appropinquarunt. — Also, the cen-  
turion himself. *Cæs.* Primis ordinibus  
convocatis, h. e. centurionibus primo-  
rum ordinum. — Some suppose Ordo to  
denote two centuries; and in *Liv.* 42,  
34, there seems to be no other way of  
understanding it. The captain of such  
a company would still be a centurion.  
— ¶ Figur. rump, cluss, estate, order.  
— Especially, the Ordo senatorius,  
equester, plebeius, at Rome. *Cic.* Ordo  
Senatorius. So, *Id.* amplissimus, h. e.  
the senate. *Id.* Hic ordo. *Id.* Ordo  
equester, the equestrian order. *Liv.* pe-  
dester, h. e. plebeius. So in the col-  
onies and municipal towns. Ordo, the sen-  
ate. *Tacit.* Ordo Mutinensis. Sometimes,  
Uterque ordo, h. e. senatorius et equester.  
*Sueton.* and *Vellei.* — Generally, class,  
order, division, rank. *Cic.* Cuiquam ordi-  
ni sive aiatorum, sive pecuariorum,  
&c. *Id.* Universus ordo publicano-  
rum. *Tereat.* Homo mei loci atque  
ordinis, rank. — ¶ Also, order, h. e. or-  
derly arrangement or condition, regularity,  
method. *Cic.* Adhibere ordinem rebus.  
*Id.* In ordinem se referre, to return to  
order. *Id.* Res in ordinem adducere;  
or, *Auct.* ad *Her.* redigere, to bring in-  
to order, reduce to order. *Cic.* Ordinem  
conservare. *Id.* sequi. *Id.* immu-  
tare. — Hence, Ordine, duly, properly,  
rightly. *Cic.* — Also, state, condition.  
*Plaut.* mearum rerum. — Also, or-  
dering, ordaining, disposition, institu-  
tion. *Manil.* Non casus opus, sed nu-  
minis ordo.

ORÆ (os), ārum, f. a bit, curb, χαλιός.

3 *Titin.* ap. *Fest.*

ORÆS (Ὀρεῖς), ādis, f. sc. nympha, a  
3 mountain nymph, *Oread.* *Virg.*  
ORÆON (ὄρειον, h. e. montanum), i, m. a  
species of polygonus. *Plin.*

ORÆSELINUM (ὄρεσελίον), i, n. black  
mountain-parsley (*Athamanta oreoseli-  
num*, L.). *Plin.*

ORÆSTRŌPHŌS (ὄρεστρόφος), i, m.  
reared on the mountains; as a name of a  
hound. *Ovid.*

ORÆSTĒS, æ and is, m. the son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, brother of *Iphigeia*, *Electra*, &c. Having at the com-  
mand of the oracle slain his adulterous  
mother, and having afterwards put to death  
*Pyrrhus*, he was haunted by the *Furies*  
(or in other words, went mad). He had a  
dear friend and companion in *Pylades*,  
who, when he was doomed to be sacrificed  
upon the altar of *Diana* in the *Chersonesus*  
*Taurica*, wished to die in his stead;  
but *Orestes* was recognized by his sister  
*Iphigenia*, who was priestess of *Diana*,  
and is said to have brought the image of  
the goddess to Italy, and placed it near  
*Aricia*. His adventures were the subject  
of several plays. — Hence, *Orestæus*,  
a, um, adj. *Ovid.* *Diana*.

ORÆXIS (ὄρεξις), is, f. appetite. 3 *Juvenal.*

ORGANARIBŪS (organum), ii, m. a maker  
3 or player of musical instruments. *Firmic.*

ORGANICŪS (ὄργανικός), a, um, adj.  
2 relating to an instrument. *Vitruv.* TELA-  
rum organicis administrationibus. —  
In particular, relating to musical instru-  
ments, performed by musical instruments,  
instrumental. *Cato ap. Non.* melos.  
*Lucret.* saltus Heliconis, musical. *Id.*  
Organicus, se. homo, a maker or player  
of musical instruments. — ¶ *Organic-*  
us, adv. See *Mechanicus*.

ORGANUM (ὄργανον), i, n. an instrument.  
2 *Colum.* Sic compositum organum in  
sulcum demissum est. *Id.* Organum  
erectæ tribulæ simile, quod tudicula vo-  
catur. *Plin.* Excogitatis organis, per  
quæ siderum loca atque magnitudines  
signaret. So, *Vitruv.* of architectural  
and military instruments. — In particu-  
lar, a musical instrument. *Quintil.* Fau-  
ces convulsæ fractis sunt organis simi-  
les. *Juvenal.* Organa semper in mani-  
bus. — Especially, an organ, hydraulic or-  
gan. *Sueton.* — Also, Organa, the organ-  
pipes. *Vitruv.*

ORGIA (ὄργια), ōrum, n. the sacred rites  
2 or festival of *Bacchus*; orgies. *Virg.*  
Hence, *Senec.* Orgia ferre condita cistis,  
h. e. the sacred furniture used in the or-  
gies. — ¶ Also, any secret, enthusiastic,  
fanatic rites or festival, orgies. *Juvenal.*  
— Figur. *Propert.* Itala per Graios Or-  
gia ferre choros, h. e. poesy. *Colum.*  
Orgia naturæ, mysteries, secrets.

ORGYORĀ, æ, f. a plant. *Apul.*

ORĪA. See *Horia*.

ORIBASŪS (ὄρειβάσις), i, um, rover of the  
mountains; as the name of a hound. *Ovid.*

ORIBĀTĀ (ὄρειβάτης), æ, m. climbing  
3 mountains. *Jul. Firm.*

ORICHALCUM, or AURICHALCUM  
(ὄρειχαλκος), i, n. (properly, mountain  
ore; it seems originally to have denoted  
a natural brass-ore, and the brass wrought  
out of it. Afterwards), brass, artificially  
wrought. *Cic. Off.* 3, 23. *Horat. Ar.  
Poet.* 202. Also, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 87. Al-  
bum orichalcum. — Also, what is made  
thereof. Thus, *Val. Flacc.* for tula.  
*Stat.* for arma. — ¶ Through a false  
derivation from *aurum*, and the similar-  
ity of the pronunciation, some poets  
have made an imaginary metal of it,  
more precious than gold. *Plaut.* in var-  
ious places.

ORICILLA. See *Auricilla*. 3

ORICŌS, or ORICŪS, i, f. and ORICUM,  
i, n. a town in *Epirus*. *Lucan.* Darda-  
niam Oricon (so called because *Helenus*  
and *Andromache* reigned in those  
parts). — ¶ Hence, *Oricius*, a, um,  
adj. *Orician*. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *Oric-*  
us, a, um, adj. same as *Orieus*; *Ori-*  
cūi, the *Oricinus*. *Liv.*

ORICŪLĀ, æ, f. for auricula. *Trog.* ap.  
3 *Plin.*

ORICULARIŪS, a, um, adj. for auricula-  
2 rius. *Cels.* clyster, h. e. quo in aures  
aliquid injicitur. *Petron.* servi, caves-  
droppers, spies, intelligence-bearers.

ORIENS, tis, particip. from orior. —

† Subst., *sc. sol*, the rising sun; and by synecdoche, the day. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, the quarter of the sun's rising, the east, ἀνατολή. *Cic.* Qui habet orbem terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt. *Horat.* Subjectos orientis ora Indos. *Gell.* Oriens vernalis, id est æquinoctialis, h. e. the quarter of the heavens, in which the sun rises at the vernal equinox. *Colum.* brumalis, or hibernalis. *Plin.* æstivus.

ORIENTALIS (oriens), e, adj. Eastern, 3 Oriental, ἀνατολικός. *Pallad.* pars arboris. *Gell.* ventus. *Justin.* labores, h. e. in the East. So, *Id.* Orientales (absol.) the Orientals.

ORIFICIUM (os & facio), ii, n. an orifice, 3 mouth. *Macrob.* Ventris sunt duo orificia.

ORIGA, æ, m. for auriga. *Varr.* 3  
ORIGANUM, or -ON, i, n. and ORIGANUS (ὀρείγανον or ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανος or ὀρίγανος), i, f. or gany, wild marjoram. *Plin.* and *Seren.* *Sammon.* — Hence, *Origanus*, a, um, adj. *Cato.* vinum, seasoned with origany. 3

ORIGINALIS (origo), e, adj. original, 3 primitive, from the first origin, ἀρχικός. *Apul.* Ceres frugum parens originalis. *Cod. Theod.* Originales coloni.

ORIGINALITER (originalis), adv. originally, 3 ally. *Augustin.*

ORIGINARIUS (origo), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Originalis*. *Cod. Just.* colonus. *Id.* Originarii, *sc. coloni.*

ORIGINATIÖ (Id.), ðnis, f. a name given 2 by some to etymology, according to *Quintil.*

ORIGINITUS (Id.), originally, 3 *Ammian.*

ORIGÖ (orior), inis, f. the origin, earliest beginning, source, γένεσις. *Cic.* A primo animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni. *Juvenal.* Mentis origo malæ est penes te. *Cic.* Omnium virtutum et originem et progressionem persequi. *Liv.* Originem trahere ab aliquo, ab urbe, to draw or derive one's origin from, originate in. *Plin.* ab aliquo habere. *Horat.* Genus omne ab illo ducit originem, draws, deduces. *Plin.* Originem ab aliquo deducere. *Quintil.* accipere ab aliquo. — *Origines*, the title of an historical work by the elder *Cato*. *Nepos.* — † Also, stock, race, family. *Ovid.*

Ex una pendebat origine bellum. *Virg.* Corrupti cunctam ab origine gentem (of beasts). *Nepos.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Rom. generatus, h. e. of one of the oldest Roman families. — † Also, birth, descent. *Ovid.* Clarus origine. *Tacit.* Modicus originis. — † Also, the origin, original, that from which something springs, progenitor, founder, author. *Ovid.* Mundi melioris origo, author, creator. *Virg.* Pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo. — So, of cities, from which others are derived. *Sallust.* Eæ urbes originibus suis præsidio fuere, their mother cities. — And of a land, whence something proceeds. *Tacit.* Judæa origo ejus mali, the first seat, source.

ORINDA, æ, f. a seed and kind of bread, peculiar to Æthiopia. *Apic.*

ORIOLA, æ, f. for Horiola. *Gell.*

ORION, ðnis and ðnis, m. Ὠρίων, a constellation with a belt and sword, the setting of which in late autumn brought storm and rain. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — In fable, a great hunter and attendant of *Diana*. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — † The first syllable is also shortened. *Virg.*

ORIOR (ὄρω, the theme of ὀρνυμι), ðris (iris), itur, ortus sum, dep. 3. and 4. (the infin. is oriri; imp. subj. orirer; indic. pres. oreris, oritur, &c. except that the second person is also oriris; particip. fut. oriturus), to rise, appear, become, visible, generally. — † In particular, of the sun and stars, to rise, appear, come into view. *Ovid.* Stella oritur. *Horat.* Prius orto sole, before sunrise. *Liv.* Ab orto sole, from sunrise. So, *Cæs.* Orta luce, Britanniam conspexit, when it was day. Hence, *Cic.* Orientis solis partes, h. e. of the East. *Figur.* *Vellei.* Juvenes orientes, rising, h. e. coming into view, or growing up. — † Also, generally, to become visible, appear, arise, spring, originate. *Nepos.* Accidit, ut magna tempestas oriretur, arose. *Cæs.* Quam

elamor oriretur. *Cels.* Ulcera oriuntur, break out. *Cæs.* Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, takes its rise. *Cic.* Officia, quæ oriuntur a suo genere virtutum, arise, spring. *Id.* Rumor ortus ex Sulpicii litteris. *Plin.* Nervorum dolores frigore orti. *Id.* Anio in monte ortus. *Nepos.* Ventus a septentrionibus oriens. — Hence, to be born, have one's origin or descent, spring. *Cic.* Hoc solum, in quo tu ortus es. *Id.* Qui ab illo (*Catone*) ortus es. *Sallust.* Ex concubina ortus erat. *Liv.* Nume nepos, filia ortus, the son of his daughter. *Terent.* Ex eodem loco ortus. *Cic.* Equestri loco ortus. *Id.* Pueros orientes, coming into the world. *Id.* Homo a se ortus, h. e. novus homo (see *Novus*). *Cæs.* Plerisque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, sprung, derived. — Also, to grow, h. e. shoot or grow forth or out. *Cic.* Uva oriens a gemma. *Ovid.* Flos e sanguine ortus. — Also, to begin, commence. *Cic.* Ab his sermo oritur. *Id.* Oratio oriens. *Ovid.* Nox oritur. *Cæs.* Belgæ ab extremis Gallic finibus oriuntur. — † Also, to rise, stand up, get up. *Liv.* 8, 23. Consul oriens nocte dicit dictatorem. (So, *Ed. Drukenb.*) — † See, also, *Oriens*, and *Oriundus*, n, um.

ORIPELARGÖS (ὀριπέλαργος), i, m. the mountain stork is erroneously numbered by *Plin.* among the eagles, for it is the mate of a carrion vulture (*Vultur percnopterus*, L. the rachaiah of *Bruce*.)

ORITES, æ, m. or ORITIS, idis, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ORITHYIÄ (? Ὠρείθια), æ, f. [four syllables, the y and i forming a diphthong], daughter of *Erechtheus*, king of *Athens*; she was mother of *Zethes* and *Calais* by *Boreas*. *Ovid.* — † Also, a queen of the *Amazons*. *Justin.*

ORITIS, idis, f. See *Orites*.

ORIONDUS (orior), a, um, participial adj. born or descended from, springing from, originating in. *Cic.* Gentiles sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt. *Lucret.* Cælesti sumus semine oriundi. *Colum.* Liberis parentibus est oriundus. — Also, in relation to one's ancestors. *Liv.* Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab *Syracensis*. — Also, of lifeless things. *Liv.* Sacerdotium Alba oriundum.

ORMENIS, idis, f. the granddaughter of *Ormenus*, h. e. *Astydamia*. *Ovid.*

ORMINALIS, is, f. an herb, otherwise called satyrion. *Apul.*

ORMINIUM, ii, n. a name given by some to the herb wild asparagus. *Plin.* (But *Ed. Hard.* has *horninum*.)

ORNAMEN, inis, n. for ornamentum. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.*

ORNAMENTUM (orno), i, n. apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, equipage, trappings. *Cic.* Copias, ornamenta, præsidia vestra, stores or arms. *Cato.* Ornamenta boum (as, for instance, collar, saddle, &c.). *Auct. B. Afric.* Ornamenta elephantorum, furniture, trappings. — Hence, arms. *Senec.* Per ornamenta feriet. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, h. e. so many resources, so many furtherances of eloquence. — † Also, what serves to adorn, ornament, embellishment, decoration, garnishment, grace. *Cæs.* Omnia ornamenta ex fanö contulit, jewels, &c. *Cic.* Deus atque ornamentum senectutis. *Cæs.* Urbs ornamento est civitatis. *Cic.* Hortensius, ornamentum reip. — So, of style. *Cic.* Ornamenta sententiarum. — † Also, Ornamenta, dress, attire, array, especially of a showy sort. *Plaut.* — † Also, what gets one honor, mark of honor, title, dignity, distinction, &c. *Cic.* Omitto, quantis ornamentis populum istum *C. Cæsar* affecerit. *Id.* Quæcumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur. *Id.* Omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris. *Sueton.* Uxoriam ornamenta, h. e. title, rank. *Id.* consularia, h. e. rank and privileges of a consul; the outward signs of consular authority, which were sometimes conferred by the emperors on men who had distinguished themselves.

ORNATE (ornatus), adv. with ornament, ornately, κοσμησ. *Cic.* Illuminate et rebus et verbis dicere, et in ipsa ora-

tionem quasi quendam numerum, vobis unquam conficere, id est, quod dico ornate, h. e. with fulness of expression. *Id.* Causas agere ornatisse. *Id.* Causam ornatisissime defendere.

ORNATIÖ (orno), ðnis, f. an adorning, 2 embellishing, adornment, κόσμησις. *Vitruv.*

ORNATÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who adorns, 3 κοσμητής. *Jul. Firmic.*

ORNATRIX (ornator), icis, f. she who adorns, a garnisher, decker, dresser especially hair-dresser, for instance, a female slave, who dressed the hair of her mistress, κοσμήτρια, ψεκὰς, καὶ μήτρια. *Ovid.* and *Sueton.*

ORNATÖLUS, a, um, adj. dimin. from ornatus. *Plaut.* *fragm.*

ORNATÖS (orno), us, m. a preparing, furnishing, fitting out, preparation, provision, store, supply. *Terent.* In ædibus nihil ornati (genit. for ornatus), nihil tumulti, no preparation for the wedding. *Varro.* In ornatis publicis, h. e. in publicorum conviviorum apparatus. *Cato.* trapeti, the collective utensils, &c. belonging thereto. — † Also, ornament, embellishment, decoration, adornment, κόσμος, κόσμησις. *Cic.* Simulacrum ad ornamentum ædilitatis suæ deportavit. *Id.* Hic tantus ornatus cæli. *Id.* Collocata verba habent ornatum, si, &c. *Id.* Magnum afferre ornatum orationi. — † Also, dress, attire, apparel, array, garb, or all that belongs to dress, especially of a showy sort. *Terent.* Venio ad vos ornato prologi. *Cic.* Statuas videmus ornato militari. *Id.* Pulcherrimo vestitu et ornato regali. *Plin.* Equus regio ornato instratus, trappings, furniture, harness. — Also, armor, accoutrements. *Liv.* Gladiatores eo ornato armarunt. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Eloquentia eodem est ornato comitata, dress, h. e. ornament (or furniture, equipage, which is nearly the same).

ORNATÖS, a, um, particip. from orno. — † Adj. fitted out, furnished, provided, equipped, accoutred. *Liv.* equus, fully accoutred. *Nepos.* elephantus. *Cic.* Ornatisissimus et paratissimus omnibus rebus. *Cæs.* Naves paratissimæ, atque omni genere armorum ornatisissimæ. *Cic.* E fundo ornatisissimo dejectus. *Id.* Myoparonem (privateer) ornatum atque armatum dederunt. — † Also, adorned, embellished, ornamented, set off. *Cic.* Agro culto nihil potest esse specie ornatus. *Nepos.* ap. *Sueton.* Quis verbis aut ornator, aut elegantior? whose speech has more ornament or a more exquisite choice of words? — Hence, *Ornatus*, and oftener, *Ornatissimus*, adorned with every quality, excellent, distinguished, notable, illustrious, as a title. *Cic.* Lectissimus atque ornatisissimus adolescens, most excellent or eminent. *Id.* Splendissimus atque ornatisissimus civitatis suæ. *Id.* Homo ornatisissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute. *Id.* Homines ornati in dicendo, et graves, h. e. excellent or eminent; or, ornate. — † Also, honorable or giving honor, reputable, notable. *Cic.* Locus ad dicendum ornatisissimus. — † Also, honored, showed honor to. *Cic.* Imperatorum testimoniis ornatus. *Id.* honoribus. *Id.* A vobis sum defensus, ornatus.

ORNÖS (ornus), a, um, adj. of the wild 2 mountain-ash, μελίτινος. *Colva.* frons.

ORNITHIAS (ὀρνιθίας), æ, m. bird-wind; a wind that blows in spring, and brings flocks of birds with it. *Vitruv.* makes it blow from the E., *Colum.* from the N.

ORNITHOGALË (ὀρνιθογάλη), es, f. the herb star-of-Bethlehem. *Plin.*

ORNITHÖN (ὀρνιθῶν), ðnis, m. a bird-house, bird-pen, poultry-house, for pleasure or profit. *Varr.*

ORNÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to fit out, equip, furnish, prepare, provide with necessities. *Cic.* Edificare et ornare classem. *Liv.* naves. *Cic.* Ornare et apparare convivium. *Liv.* Ita pedestri exercitu ornato distributoque. *Cic.* Decemvros ornati mulis, tabernaculis, suppellectili. *Virg.* aliquem armis. *Plin.* Ep. alique pecunia. *Terent.* Ornare fugam, h. e. to prepare one's self for flight. *Cic.* provincias, h. e. to decree to the provincial magistrates departing into

*Utr proviaces the requisite forces, money, attendants, &c.* So, *Id.* consules, *fit them out.* — ¶ In respect of clothes, *to equip, dress, deck.* *Plaut.* Ibo et ornabor. — ¶ Also, *to adorn, embellish, deck, set off, garnish, κομίζω.* *Cic.* Italiam ornare, quam domum suam maluit. *Propert.* Gemma ornabat manus. *Ovid.* capillos, *to dress; to arrange by the insertion of a needle, &c.* — Hence, *to adorn, embellish, set off, of an orator.* *Cic.* Quibus orationem ornari atque illuminari puto. *Plin. Ep. Narrat* aperte, ornate excelsae. *Cic.* Qui posset ornare, quae vellet. Hence, *to praise, extol, in speaking.* *Cic.* Non dubitavit seditioes ipsas ornare. — Also, *to honor, get or show one honor, distinguish.* *Cic.* aliquem maximis beneficiis. *Id.* aliquem laudibus. *Id.* Tota regio se hujus honore ornari arbitrabatur. *Plin. Ep.* candidatum suffragio. *Terent.* Ornatus esses ex virtutibus, *you would have been rewarded as your virtues deserved, ironically.* *Cic.* Quod eum (Pompeium) ornasti, *h. e. have helped him to the praefectura annonae.* — Especially is *ornare*, when joined with *toltere*, said of him who shows honor to young men by countenancing and pushing them forward. *D. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* ad Div. 11, 20. *Sueton.* Oct. 12. — ¶ See, also, *Ornatus, a, um.*

**ORNŪS** (perhaps by sync. for *ὄρνυός*), *i, f.* the wild mountain-ash or manna-ash (*Fraxinus ornus, L.*). *Virg.* — Hence, in poetry, *a spear made of the same.* *Auson.*

**ORŌ** (*os*), *as, avi, ātum, n.* and *a, i.* to speak, *ῥέω.* *Plaut.* Optimum atque æquissimum optas. *Cic.* Aliquid complecti orando. *Virg.* Talibus orabat Juno. *Quintil.* Qui artem orandi litteris tradiderunt, *h. e. oratory, rhetoric.* *Liv.* Orare pro se. — Especially, *to plead, argue.* *Cic.* item. *Id.* causam capitis. — ¶ More usually, *to beg, crave, entreat, beseech, pray.* *Cic.* Rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnent filium suum. *Id.* Rogat oratque te, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, *sc. that.* *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Orare quempiam pro salute alicujus. *Cic.* Illud te oro. *Sueton.* Orare aliquem libertatem. *Virg.* Multa deos orans. *Plaut.* Hoc orare a vobis, ut, &c. *Terent.* Qui mihi sic oret, *h. e. pro me, in my behalf.* *Id.* Orabo gnato uxorem, *will sue for his daughter for my son.* *Liv.* Legati auxilium ad bellum orantes. *Sil.* Absiste inceptis, oro. *Cic.* Dic, oro te, clarius, *I beseech you.* *Senec.* Quid enim, oro te, liberales habent vomitores? *I pray you.* *Virg.* A me illos abducere Thestylis orat. So, *Plaut.* Oratus sum venire. Also, *Terent.* Oravi tecum, ut duceres, *for te.* *Plaut.* Si is mecum oraret. *Horat.* Prece multa oratus. *Terent.* Venit lacrimans, orans, obsecrans. — Hence, *Oratum, i.* an entreaty, prayer. *Terent.* Orata. — ¶ *Oiassis, for oraveris.* *Plaut.*

**ORŌBANCHĒ** (*ὀροβίανχην*), *es, f.* properly, *the chick-pea-strangler, a weed; the great tooth-wort or hypocistis* (*Orobanche major, L.*). *Plin.*

**ORŌBIAS** (*ὀροβίαιος*), *æ, m.* a lesser sort of incense, resembling the chick-pea (*ὀροβός*). *Plin.*

**ORŌBINŪS** (*ὀροβίνος*), *a, um, adj.* of or 2 like the chick-pea. *Plin.* color.

**ORŌBITIS** (*ὀροβίτις*), *is, f.* like the chick-pea (*eruvum, ὀροβός*); hence, *sc. chryso-colla, horat colored yellow with the dyepiant lutum.* *Plin.* So called because made up into little balls.

**ORŌNTES**, *is or æ, m.* a river in Syria, which flowed through Antioch. *Junenol.* — Hence, *Orontēus, a, um, adj.* *Orontion, Syrian.* *Propert.* myrrha.

**ORŌSTŪS**, *ii, m.* an historian who flourished at the end of the fourth, and beginning of the fifth, centuries.

**ORŌZELUM**, *i, n.* an herb; same as *Chamaepitys.* *Apul.*

**ORPHAIKŪS** (*ὀρφαϊκός*), *a, um, adj.* relating to Orpheus, *Orphēan.* *Macrob.* Orphai, *his sectaries.* 3

**ORPHANŌTRŌPHIUM**, *ii, or -EUM* (*ὀρφανοτροφίον*), *i, n.* an asylum for orphans, an orphan-hospital. *Cod. Just.*

**ORPHANŌTRŌPHŪS** (*ὀρφανοτρόφος*), *i,*

*m. one who brings up orphan children.* *Cod. Just.*

**ORPHAS.** See *Orphus.*

**ORPHEUS** [*dissyll.*], *ēi* and *ēos, m.* Ὀρφεὺς, a famous old singer, son of the muse Calliope and Apollo or Ægeus. He was also husband of Eurydice, whose release from the infernal regions he obtained from Pluto by the power of his song, but on condition of not looking back to her till he should reach the earth. Failing to comply with this condition, he lost his wife again. He was at last torn in pieces by Thracian women. He was one of the Argonauts. *Ovid.*

**ORPHĒŪS** (*Ὀρφεύς*), *a, um, adj.* same as *Orphicus.* *Ovid.*

**ORPHICŪS** (*Ὀρφικός*), *a, um, adj.* *Orphēan, relating, belonging, &c. to Orpheus, Orphic.* *Cic.*

**ORPHIŪS** (*ὀρφίος*), *i, m.* a sea-fish, gilt-head. *Plin.* — Called, also, *orphas.* *Ovid.*

**ORRŌPĒGIUM** (*ὀρροπήγιον*), *ii, n.* the projecting part of the feathers upon the rump of birds; the tail-feathers or tail of birds; also, perhaps, the rump itself. *Martial.* 3, 93.

**ORSUM** (*orsus, a, um*), *i, n.* a beginning 2 or thing begun, undertaking, essay, attempt; appears to be used only in the plural. *Liv.* Ut orsis tanti operis successus prospero parent. *Valer. Flacc.* Nostra orsa juves. — Also, *Orsa, words spoken.* *Virg.*

**ORSŪS, a, um, particip.** from *ordior.*

**ORSŪS** (*ordior*), *us, m.* a beginning, commencement, undertaking, attempt. *Cic.* ex *Homero.*

**ORTHAMPĒLŌS** (*ὀρθάμπελος*, of *ὀρθός*, upright, straight, & *ἀμπελος*, vine), *i, f.* a kind of vine that grows upright of itself and needs no prop or support. *Plin.*

**ORTHĪŪS** (*ὀρθίος*), *a, um, adj.* raised, elevated, high; *Carmen orthium, ὀρθίος νόμος, a very high and sharp song.* *Gell.* — ¶ *Pes orthius, a foot consisting of five short syllables.* *Diomed.*

**ORTHŌCĪSSŪS**, or **-ŌS** (*ὀρθόκισσος*), *i, f.* a kind of upright ivy, the opposite of *chamaecissus.* *Colum.*

**ORTHŌCŌLŌS** (*ὀρθόκωλος*), *a, um, adj.* 3 with rigid joints. *Veget.*

**ORTHŌDŌXŌS** (*ὀρθόδοξος*), *a, um, adj.* 3 orthodox. *Cod. Just.*

**ORTHŌGŌNIŪS** (*ὀρθογώνιος*), *a, um,* 2 adj. right-angled. *Vitruv.* trigonum.

**ORTHŌGRAPHĪA** (*ὀρθογραφία*), *æ, f.* 2 orthography. *Sueton.* — ¶ In architecture, *the elevation, representation of the front of a building.* *Vitruv.*

**ORTHŌGRAPHŪS** (*ὀρθός & γράφω*), *i, m.* an orthographer. *Cassiod.*

**ORTHŌMASTIŪS** (*ὀρθομαστός*), from 2 *ὀρθός*, rectus, & *μαστός*, mamma), *a, um, adj.* high-breasted. *Plin.* mala, full-breast apples, a large apple resembling a breast. *Plin.*

**ORTHŌPHALĪCŪS** (*ὀρθός & φαλλός*), *a, um, adj.* obscene. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* psalteria. (*Al. aliter leg.*)

**ORTHŌPNŌCĒA** (*ὀρθοπνοία*), *æ, f.* asthma, 2 difficulty of breathing, so that one cannot fetch his breath unless he keep his neck straight. *Plin.* — Hence, *Orthopnōcūs, a, um, adj.* troubled with a difficulty of breathing, asthmatic, pnsury. *Plin.*

**ORTHŌSTĀTA** (*ὀρθοστάτης*), *æ, m.* 2 which stands straight, upright; hence, a supporter, buttress, pilaster. *Vitruv.*

**ORTHĀGŌRISCŪS**, or **ORTHĀGŌRISCŪS** (*ὀρθογαορίσκος* or *ὀρθογαορίσκος*), *i, m.* a sea-fish, which is said to grunt like a pig. *Plin.*

**ORTIVŪS** (*ortus*), *a, um, adj.* rising, per-3 taining to rising. *Apul.* sol. *Manil.* cardo, the eastern quarter of the heavens.

**ORTŪS** (*orior*), *us, m.* n rising, ἀνατολή. *Cic.* Sol ab ortu ad occasum commens. *Id.* lune, siderum. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Ortus solis, the rising of the sun, *h. e. the east.* — ¶ Also, a rising, springing up, beginning, origin, rise, γένεσις. *Cic.* Ipsius juris ortum a fonte repetamus. *Id.* Tribunitia potestas, cujus primum ortum inter arma procreatum videmus. *Ovid.* Ab Elide ducimus ortum, *we derive our origin, we are sprung.* *Plin.* *Id.* a Favonii ortu faciendum. — ¶ Also, birth, γένεσις. *Cic.* Quum ortus nascentium luna moderetur. *Id.* Cato

*ortu Tusculanus, by birth.* *Id.* Primum ortu, immediately after birth. — So, also, the growing, growing forth. *Lucret.* Sol lum cinus ad ortus.

**ORTŪS, a, um, particip.** from *orior.*

**ORTŪGIĀ, æ, or ORTŪGIĒ, es, f. the 3 quail, from *ὀρτυξ.* *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, an island, which was taken into Syracuse. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Anciently, the island Delos. *Virg.* — Hence, *Ortygius, a, um, adj.* *Ortygian.* *Ovid.* dea, *h. e. Diana.* *Id.* Ortygiae boves, *h. e. which Apollo kept, and which Mercury stole from him.***

**ORTŪGŌMETRĀ** (*ὀρτυγομήτρα*), *æ, f.* properly, *quail-mother; a bird which guides the quails when they cross the sea; king of the quails, the rail.* *Plin.* — ¶ For a quail. *Tertull.*

**ORTŪX** (*ὀρτυξ*), *ŷgis, f.* a plaat, otherwise called *stelephurus.* *Plin.*

**ORŪX** (*ὀρυξ*), *ŷgis, m.* a kind of wild goat or gazelle in Africa. *Plin.*

**ORŪZĀ** (*ὀρύζα*), *æ, f.* rice. *Horat.*

**ŌS** (*unc.*), *ōris, n.* the mouth, στόμα. *Cic.* *Oris hiatus.* *Id.* Habere aliquid in ore, *have it often in his mouth, on his tongue.* *Terent.* In ore est omni populo, 'tis in every body's mouth, 'tis the common talk. So, *Cic.* Res in ore omnium cœpit esse. *Id.* In ore vulgi esse. *Liv.* Postumius in ore erat, *sc. hominum, was the common talk for his patriotism.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Volitare per ora virum, *to be much talked of, to be famous.* *Liv.* Abire in ora hominum pro ludibrio. *Catull.* In ora vulgi pervenire. *Terent.* Amici uno ore auctores fuere, *ut, &c. with one voice, with one consent.* Hence, *Plin.* Gallinæ ore rubicundo, *h. e. beak.* Also, *Horat.* Ora navium rostrata, *h. e. beaks.* *Figur.* *Cic.* Ex ore atque faucibus belli. — Hence, *speech, language.* *Virg.* Ora sono discordia signat. *Plin.* Ep. Os planum. Hence, *Vellei.* Os Pindari, the mouth of Pindar, *h. e. his eloquence, splendid language, poetic fire, &c.* — Also, opening, gap, mouth, entrance, aperture; hole. *Liv.* Tiberis, mouth. *Cic.* ponti. *Id.* portus. *Liv.* specus. *Virg.* ulceris. *Juvenal.* sacculi. *Senec.* Domus Ditis solvit ora (*plur.*). *Virg.* Ora novem Timavi, heads, fontaines. — *Colum.* Ora leonis, a plant, lion's-mouth. — ¶ Also, face, countenance, visage. *Terent.* Nova figura oris. *Cic.* Ora cernere iratorum. *Plur.* (of one) *Virg.* Deiphobum vidit lacerum crudeliter ora. *Id.* Vultum vidit orientis et ora. Also, *Terent.* Laudare aliquem coram in os, before his face. *Liv.* Præbere os ad contumeliam, to expose one's self, set one's self out to personal abuse. So, *Terent.* Præbui os, *sc. verberibus, to blow.* In particular, *sight, presence.* *Cic.* In ore omnium versari. *Tacit.* In ore ejus jugulatur, before his eyes. — Hence, the face, as indicative of modesty or impudence. *Terent.* Os durum! *brave face! impudence!* *Ovid.* Puer duri oris, *h. e. impudence, effrontery.* *Sueton.* Os ferreum. *Senec.* molle, *h. e. a modest, backward, unassuming, easily-blushing countenance.* Hence, *Os, impudence, effrontery, boldness, assurance.* *Cic.* Nostis os hominis. *Id.* Si Appii os haberem. *Id.* Nosti os adolescentioris academiæ. (It may be rendered *brave, front.*) — Also, head. *Cic.* Gorgonis. — ¶ A mask. *Virg.* *Geo.* 2, 387. — ¶ The *genit. plur.* seems not to occur.

**ŌS** (*ὄστέον, ὀστούν*, whence *ossua*, and by abbreviation *os*), *ossis, n.* a bone. *Cic.* Ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquid reportare, *h. e. filio mortuo.* *Tibull.* Ossa legere, to gather up the bones, in order to bury them, after the body has been burned. Also, *Senec.* Ossa legere, to extract shattered bones. *Virg.* In ossibus amor versat ignem, in the bones, *h. e. in the inward parts, the narrow, heart.* So, *Id.* Exarsit juveni dolor ossibus. — Hence, *figur.* of oratory and writing. *Cic.* Ossa nudare, to bare the bones, to write very leanly. *Id.* Id utinam imitentur, nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, not the bones only, but the blood also; not the nerve only, but the fulness also. — ¶ Hence, the hard or innermost

part of trees and fruits, the heart, stone. Plin. arborum. Sacton. olearum ac palmularum, the stones. — ¶ Ossum, i, n. Varro ap. Charis. and Paev. ap. Prisc.

OSCA, æ, f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Huesca in Arragon. Flor. — Hence, Oscensis, e, adj. Oscan. Liv. argentam, a Spanish silver coin, which was coined at Osea, even before the time of the Romans. — Oscenses, the Oceans. Cas.

OSCE (Oscus), adv. in the Oscan tongue. 3 Varro.

OSCEDO (elected with oscito), ïnis, f. pro-3 pensity to yawn. Gell. Vitium, quod oscedo dicitur. — ¶ Also, a small sore of the mouth; perhaps from os. Seren. Samm.

OSCEŊ (according to some, from os & cano, but more correctly from occino; formed out of obscen, as ostendo out of obstendo), ïnis, m. a bird that foreboded by singing, croaking, &c. as the raven, crow, owl, &c. Hornt. Oscinem corvum suscitabo. Cic. Nou ex alitis involatu, nec e cantu sinistro oscinis.

OSCEŊSIS, e, adj. See Osea.

OSCI, ðrum, m. m ancient people of Campania, who were exterminated in wars with the Romans. Virg. — Hence, Oscus, a, um, adj. Oscan. Cic. Iudi, n kind of ludicrous performance. Liv. lingua.

OSCILLATIO (oscillo), ðnis, f. a swinging, αίσφα. Petron.

OSCILLŊ, as, n. i. to swing. Fest. 3

OSCILLUM (dimin. from os, oris), i, n. 2 a little mouth, στρομάριον; hence, the small cavity in the middle of lupines, where the germ grows out. Colum. — Also, a small uiaage; of Bacchus, for instance. Virg.

OSCILLUM (from ob, or obs, & cilleo, or 3 cillo (not used), h. e. moveo), i, n. a swing or swinging, σιωίnging motion. Tertall.

OSCINES, plur. from Oscan.

OSCITABUNDUS (oscito), a, um, adj. in 3 gaping mood, gaping. Sidon.

OSCITANTER (oscitans, from oscito), 1 adv. gapingly, yawningly; hence, heedlessly, carelessly, negligently, ὀπίτως. Cic.

OSCITATIO (oscito), ðnis, f. an opening 2 of the mouth wide, gaping, χάσμα. Plin. Conchæ pudentes sese quadam oscitatione. — ¶ Also, an opening of the mouth wide, from weariness, sickness, &c. a gaping. Plin. — Figur. Quintil. Nostri oscitatio, h. e. languid, sleepy speaking. Stat. Oscitationes Bruti, h. e. slovenly writings.

OSCITŊ, as, ñvi, ñtum, n. i. and OSCITŊR (perhaps os & cieo, h. e. moveo), ñris, dep. i. to open the mouth wide, to gape, χαράσσειν. Enn. ap. Serv. Oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum. Colum. Oscitat leo (h. e. the herb, called os leonis), opens, expands itself. Catull. Alites oscitantes, crying, screeching. — ¶ Also, to gape, ἠνῶν, for weariness, listlessness, sickness, &c. Cic. Pransus, potus oscitans dux. Gell. Clare ac sonore oscitavit. — Figur. Cic. Oscitans et dormitans sapientia. Auct. ad Her. Quum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitanti, sit still and yawn, h. e. are listless, careless, inactive, sleepy. — ¶ Plin. Folia arborum quotidie ad solem oscitant, turn themselves to the sun.

OSCLABUNDUS (osculor), a, um, adj. 2 kissing repeatedly. Sueton.

OSCLATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. a kissing, 2 Cic.

OSCLŊR (osculum), ñris, ñtus sum, dep. i. to kiss, buss, φιλέω. Cic. Id simulacrum non solum venerari, verum etiam osculari solent. Id. aliquem. Plaut. Osculari inter se, to kiss each other. Id. Cum aliquo, for aliquem. Id. Inspecitavit Philocomasium atque hospitem osculantes. — Figur. Scientiam juris tanquam filiolam osculari, to make much of it. — ¶ Osculo, as. Tibull. ap. Non. — Hence, passively, Osculatus, a, um. Apul.

OSCLUM (dimin. from os), i, n. a little mouth, pretty mouth, στρομάριον. Petron. Osculum, quale Praxiteles habere Dianam credidit. Ovid. Videt oscula. Virg. Summa per galeam delibans oscula, touching, kissing. Ovid. Oscula

jungere, h. e. to kiss. — Hence, a kiss, buss, φίλημα. Ovid. Oscula figere terrie. Cic. fragm. Osculum alicui ferre, to give a kiss. But, Ovid. Oscula ferre, to get kisses. Ovid. sumere. Tacit. jacere, to throw kisses, h. e. to kiss the hand to one. Id. Dextram oculis fatigare, to load, smother with kisses.

OSCUS, a, um. See Osci.

OSTREOSTAPHE, es, f. a plant, called 3 also Cynocephalion. Apul.

OSTIRIS (Ὀσίρις), is or idis, m. the husband of Isis, guardian-rod of Egypt, and genius of the Nile. Horat.

OSTMEN, anciently for Omen, according to Varro.

OSTNAMENTUM, anciently for Oraamentum, according to Varro.

OSŊR (odi), ðris, m. a hater, μισῶν. 3 Plaut.

OSPICŊR, ñris, dep. i. h. e. auspicio. 3 Quindrig. ap. Diomed.

OSPRIŊS (from ὄσπριον, legumen), adj. treating of the cookery of leguminous plants. Apic. in titulo.

OSSA, æ, f. a mountain of Thessaly. Virg. — Hence, Ossæus, a, um, adj. of Ossa, Oscan. Ovid. nrsal. Stat. Ossæi bimbembres, h. e. the Centaurs, who dwelt on Ossa. 3

OSSARIŊS, or OSSŊRIŊS (os or ossum), 3 a, um, adj. relating to bones. Inscript. Ossuarie ollæ. — Ossarium, or ossuarium, ii, n. a charnel-house, receptacle for bones, urn in which bones were deposited, ὀστοθήκη, ὀστοδοχεῖον. Inscript. — For this is found Ossuarium, a, f. Pandet.

OSSŊS (Id.), a, um, adj. of bone, ὀστέιν-2 vos. Plin. cultelli. Ovid. larva, h. e. a skeleton. — ¶ Also, Colum. like bone, hard as bone, ὀστέων. Plin. Tota osea sea est ilex. Id. Ossus nucleus.

OSSICULARIS (ossiculum), e, adj. re-3 lating to the little bones. Veget.

OSSICULATIM (Id.), adv. little bone by 3 little bone. Cæcil. ap. Non.

OSSICULUM (dimin. from os), i, n. a 2 little bone, ossicle, ὀστέριον. Plin.

OSSIFRAGUS (os & frango), a, um, adj. bone-breaking. Cass. Sever. ap. Scnee. — Hence, Plin. Ossifragus; or, Lucret. Ossifraga, the ossifrage or pygargus (Falco ossifragus, L.).

OSSILAGŊ, ñnis, f. a hardness, os of bones. 3 Veget. — ¶ Also, a goddess, same as Ossipagina. Arnob.

OSSIPAGINA, OSSIPANGA, or OSSIPA-3 GA (os & pango, or the ancient pago), æ, f. a goddess who fixed and consolidated the bones of children. Arnob.

OSSUARIUS, a, um, See Ossarius.

OSSULAGO. See Ossilago.

OSSŊSŊS (os), a, um, adj. full of boaes. 3 Veget.

OSSUM, i, n. See Os, ossis, at the end.

OSTENDŊ (for obstendo, from ob, or obs, & tendo), is, di, sum and tum, a. 3. to show, hold forth or expose to view, let (one) see, display, manifest, let (one) know, discover, disclose, make known, ἐνδείκνυμι (properly, to stretch out or extend before one or in one's face). Terreat. Opportune te mihi ostendis, you show yourself; you are here. Cic. Qui os suum populo Rom. auferet, to show his face to the people, let himself be seen by the people. Cas. Equites repente sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt, appear, show themselves. Liv. Quum haud procul ad terrorem hostium aciem ostendisset, had presented to view. Id. Ab ea parte Fabius oppugnationem ostendit, makes a show as though he meant to attack. Nepos. Ostendere se inimicum alicui, to show himself an enemy. Terrent. Nunc te ostendis, qui vir sies. Id. In me dii potestatem suam ostendere, have displayed, manifested, evinced. Cic. Qui palam ostenduntur, show themselves, appear. So, Id. Quaedam mihi magnifica ejus defensio ostenditur, appears, presents itself to me. Terrent. Tot peccata (tua) in hac re ostendis, discover, evince. Cic. Hæc scelerum indicia populo Rom. ostendit, showed, discovered. Plaut. Non ego illi meum ostendam sensum, will open, disclose. Terrent. Tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere, I will make you see. Cic. Tum spem tum metum ostendere, to hold out. Cato. Locum ostentus soli, exposed to the sun,

lying in the sun. — Also, to make a show of, display boastfully. Virg. latos humeros. — ¶ Also, to show, express, give to understand, say, make known, declare by word of mouth; it may sometimes be rendered, to promise, engage, tell, prove. Nepos. Lysandro, homine, ut ostendimus supra, factioso. Cic. Ostendi me ei esse satisfacturum, I have given him to understand, promised, told him. Nep. Ad Chiliarchum accessit, seque ostendit cum Rege colloqui velle. Terrent. sententiam suam alicui. (The signif. of oral declaration is frequent in Cas.)

OSTENSIO (ostendo), ðnis, f. a showing, 3 presenting to view, ἐνδείξις. Apul.

OSTENSIONALIS (ostenasio), e, adj. 3 serving for parade or display. Laaprid. milites.

OSTENSŊR (ostendo), ðris, m. one who 3 shows, δείκνης. Tertull.

OSTENSŊS, a, um, particip. from ostendo.

OSTENTAMEN (ostento), ðnis, n show, 3 display. Prudent.

OSTENTARIŊS (ostentum), a, um, adj. 3 relating to prognostics. Maerob. In ostentario arborario, h. e. in a book treating of the prognostics derived from trees.

OSTENTATIO (ostento), ðnis, f. a showing, displaying, setting forth to view. Plin. Paneg. — Hence, a promise, hope held out to another. Cic. Ostentationes meas nunc in discernen esse adductas. — Also, a showing, displaying, exhibiting of one's self, letting one's self be seen. Cas. Ostentationis causa latius vagari. — ¶ Also, n showing off, vain display, ostentation, pomp, parade, boast, ἀλαζονεία, ἐνδείξις. Cic. Vitanda etiam in geniū ostentationis suspicio. Id. Quæ est ista in commemoranda pecunia tua tam insolens ostentatio? Nep. Præceptis philosophorum ad vitam agendam non ad ostentationem utebatur. — ¶ Also, a semblance, show, as opposed to reality. Cic. Consul veritate non ostentatione popularis. — Also, deceitful pretence, hypocrisy, simulation. Cic.

OSTENTATIŊS, or -CIŊS (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. for display, ostentatious. Tertull.

OSTENTATOR (Id.), ðris, m. one who 2 shows, holds out, promises or threatens Tacit. periculum præmiorumque. — ¶ Also, a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter. Liv. factorum. Auct. ad Herenn. Ostentator pecuniosus.

OSTENTATORŊS, read by some in Mart. Cap. for Ostentarius.

OSTENTATRIX (ostentator), icis, f. she 3 that displays or vaunts, a vaunter, shower off. Apul. Quam immodica sui ostentatrix. Prudent. Pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris.

OSTENTŊ (frequentat. from ostendo), as, ñvi, ñtum, a. i. to show, present to view, point out, προσαποδεικνύω. Virg. Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic ostentat ovantem. Id. Camposque nitentes desuper ostentat. Liv. se. — Figur. to show, rank appear, expose to view. Cic. Navent aliam operam, in aliis se rebus ostentent. Id. Huic (æternitati) tu inservias, huic te ostentes, h. e. do those things which will make your memory immortal. Id. Quum unius filii recuperandi spes esset ostentata, had presented itself, had appeared, and so, had been raised in her mind. — ¶ Also, to show, make show of, hold out, promise. Cic. Agrum, quem vobis ostentant, ipsi concupiverunt. Sallust. præmia. — ¶ Also, to show, hold out, threaten, vaunae. Cic. Bellum ex altera parte cadem ostentat, ex altera servitutum. Sallust. Defensoribus manium formidinem ostentare. Plin. Ep. Ostentato bello ferocissimam gentem terrore perdomuit. — ¶ Also, to show, hold forth to view, display with exultation, vanity or ostentation; to make a boast of, show off, vaunt. Auct. ad Herenn. Hic, qui se magnifice jactat, atque ostentat. Cic. Ut potius amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quam ostentarem prudentiam. Id. Largitio verbis ostentari potest, re vera fieri, nullo pacto potest. Terrent. Cicatrices suas. Liv. arma capta. Cic. Quid me ostentem? why should I boast of or make a display of myself? — ¶ Also, to show, indiente, signify, make known, disclose, say. Plin. Paneg. Honor capitatis et dignitas oris

principem ostentant. *Cic.* Ostentavi tibi, me istis familiare, *have signified, said, written.* — ¶ Also, to offer. *Terent.* An ego occasionem mihi ostentatam amitteret? *Cic.* Ut jugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentantur.

**OSTENTUM** (ostendo, or ostentus, a, um), i, n. a prodigy, wonderful appearance, portent, strange or unnatural thing, from which the vulgar forebode something, φάσμα, ῥέρας. *Cic.* Quum magnorum periculum metus ex ostentis portenderetur. *Sueton.* Nec pro ostento ducendum, si pecudi cor defuisset. Hence, *Cael.* ad *Cic.* Scis Appium ostenta facere? *h. e. incredible things.*

**OSTENTŪS** (ostendo), us, m. a showing, 2 making manifest, displaying. *Gell.* Sed eam capitis pœnam horrificam atrocitatis ostentu reddiderunt. *Sallust.* Quoniam eo natus sum, ut Jugurthæ scelestum ostentui essem, *h. e. that I should serve to make manifest the crimes of Jugurtha.* *Tacit.* Corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, to serve us a spectacle. — ¶ Also, show, parade, as opposed to sincerity. *Tacit.* Jura dedit, ostentui magis, quam mansura. *Sallust.* Illa deditiōnis signa ostentui credere, *believed they were made for mere show.* — ¶ Also, sign, proof. *Tacit.* Ut ostentui esset, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, as to show clearly that, &c.

**OSTENTŪS**, a, um, partic. from ostendo.

**OSTES** (ὄστης), æ, m. a kind of earthquake. 3 *Apul.*

**OSTIĀ**, æ, f. a town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, whence its name. It was founded by Ancus Marcius. *Liv.* — Hence, Ostiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Ostia, Ostian. *Liv.* populus. *Cic.* incommodum, the loss sustained in the capture of a Roman fleet by pirates, at Ostia.

**OSTIĀRIŪS** (ostium), a, um, adj. relating to a door or doors. — Hence, Ostiarius, ii, n. a tax upon doors, door-tax. *Cæs.* — Also, Ostiarius, ii, m. a porter, door-keeper. *Plin.*

**OSTIĀTIM** (Id.), adv. from door to door, door after door, from house to house, κατὰ θύρας. *Quintil.* Nec scrutanda singula, et velut ostiatim pulsanda. *Cic.* Uno imperio ostiatim totum oppidum compilarit. — ¶ Also, singly, individually. *Vopisc.*

**OSTIENSIS**, e, adj. See Ostia.

**OSTIGŪS**, inis, f. same as Mentigo. *Co-* 3 *lum.*

**OSTIŪLUM** (dimin. from ostium), i, n. 2 a little door, θυρίδιον. *Colum.*

**OSTIUM** (perhaps os, a mouth, entrance), ii, n. a door, house-door, θύρα. *Cic.* Extra ostium limenque carceris. *Pandect.* Si quis ostium sepulcri evellat, aut efringat. *Terent.* Ostium aperire. *Id.* operire. *Id.* Concrepuit ostium, has sounded, rung, *h. e. some one has come out for the explanation of this, see Concrepo.* *Plaut.* Rectum ostium, the front door. *Cic.* Exactio ostiorum, a tax upon doors, door-tax. — ¶ *Figur.* Any entrance, mouth. *Cic.* portus, mouth or entrance. *Id.* fluminis. *Id.* Oceani, *h. e. straits of Gibraltar.* *Varr.* Ne ostia aperiant muribus, afford entrances.

**OSTŪCŪPŪS** (ὄστοκόπος), i, m. a pain in the bones, or one who suffers such pain. *Seren.* *Sammon.*

**OSTRĀCIĀS** (ὄστρακίαις), æ, m. or **OSTRĀCITIS** (ὄστρακίτης), idis, f. a stone or semi-gem, probably, a horn stone or calcedony. *Plin.* — Also, Ostracitis, sc. cadmia, a kind of cadmia. *Plin.*

**OSTRĀCISMŪS** (ὄστρακισμός), i, m. a judgment or sentence by shells, at Athens, whereby men whose power seemed to threaten danger to the state were banished from the city for a certain number of years. For this to take place, 6000 votes were requisite, which were inscribed upon sherds or shells; ostracism. *Nepos.*

**OSTRĀCITĒS** (ὄστρακίτης), æ, m. a certain stone. *Plin.*

**OSTRĀCITIS**. See Ostracias.

**OSTRĀCIUM** (ὄστράκιον), ii, n. a certain shell-fish, called, also, *onyx.* *Plin.*

**OSTRĒĀ**, æ, f. and **OSTRĒUM** (ὄστρεον), i, n. an oyster. *Plaut., Horat.* and *Ovid.*

**OSTRĒĀRIŪS** (ostrea), a, um, adj. of or 2 belonging to oysters. *Plin.* panis, *h. e.*

*breau, which they used to eat with oysters.* — *Ostrearium*, ii, n. an oyster-bed, or oyster-pit. *Plin.*

**OSTRĒĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. covered 3 with oyster-shells, shaped like an oyster-shell; or hard and rough as an oyster-shell. *Plaut.*

**OSTRĒŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding 3 in oysters. *Auct. Priap.* Cyzicus ostreosa. *Catull.* Ora Hellespontia ceteris ostreosior oris.

**OSTRĪĀGŪS**, inis, f. a certain herb. *Apul.*

**OSTRĪCŪLŪR** (ostrum & color), ōris, 3 adj. purple-colored. *Sidon.*

**OSTRĪFĒR** (ostrea & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, 3 adj. oyster-bearing, producing oysters, abounding in oysters. *Virg.* Ostriferi fauces Abydi.

**OSTRĪNŪS** (ostruni), a, um, adj. of a purple color, purple, ὄστρεως. *Propert.*

**OSTRŪGŪTHĪ**, ōrum, m. the Ostrogoths. *Claudian.* — Also, Austrogothi. *Treb. Poll.* — Sing. Ostrogothus. *Sidon.*

**OSTRUM** (ὄστρεον), i, n. the juice of certain shell-fish, of which was made a purple dye, purple. *Vitruv.* 7, 13. (who says that the color varied in different latitudes.) *Virg.* Vestes ostro perfusæ. — Hence, purple, *h. e. a stuff or cloth dyed with purple, purple cloth or covering.* *Virg.* — Also, purple, *h. e. a splendor, light, brilliancy, like purple.* *Sever.* in *Ætina.*

**OSTRYĀ**, æ, and **OSTRŪS** (ὄστρυά & ὄστρῦς), ūos, f. a tree of hard substance. *Plin.* (perhaps, Carpinus ostrya, *L.* Ostrya vulgaris, *Willd.*).

**OSTRŪS**, and **ŌSŪS**, a, um, participles. See *Odi.*

**OSYRIĀCĀ**, æ, f. an herb; called, also, malva erratica. *Apul.*

**OSŪRĪS** (ὄσσυρίς), is, f. a plant. *Plin.* (probably Chenopodium scoparia, *L.*).

**ŌTĀCŪSTĀ**, or **ŌTĀCŪSTĒS** (ὄτακωστής), æ, m. a listener, eavesdropper, spy. *Apul.*

**ŌTHŪ**, ōnis, m. *L.* Roscius Otho, a tribune of the people and author of the law assigning to the Equites separate seats at the theatre. *Juvenal.* — ¶ *M.* Salvius Otho, the eighth Roman emperor. — Hence, Othōniānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Otho, the emperor. *Tacit.*

**ŌTHŪNNĀ** (ὄθωννα), æ, f. a Syrian plant. *Plin.*

**ŌTHŪS**, or **ŌTHŪS**, i, m. a giant. See *Otos.*

**ŌTHRŪĀDĒS**, æ, m. son of Othrys. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a Spartan leader, who, alone, of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives. *Ovid.*

**ŌTHRŪS**, ūos, m. a mountain in Thessaly. *Virg.* — *Stot.* places it in Thrace. — ¶ Hence, Othrysian, a, um, adj. Othrysian. *Martial.* pruinæ. — Also, for Thracian. *Martial.* orbis.

**ŌTIĀ**, æ, f. See Otium.

**ŌTIĀBŪNDŪS** (otior), a, um, adj. at 3 leisure. *Sidon.*

**ŌTIŪLUM** (dimin. from otium), i, n. a 2 little leisure, μικρόν σχολή. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.*

**ŌTIŪN** (ὄτιον), ii, n. a little ear, a kind of shell-fish. *Plin.* — It may possibly be *Otia*, æ, f. as only *Otia* occurs.

**ŌTIŪR** (otium), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to be at leisure, be at ease or free from business, enjoy leisure, ἀργέω, σχολάζω. *Cic.* Cum se Syracas otiaudi, non negotiandi causa contulisset. *Horat.* Domesticus otior.

**ŌTIŪSĒ** (otiosus), adv. at leisure, at ease, without business, σχολή, ἀργός. *Cic.* Vivere otiose cum parentibus, cum uxore, cum filio. *Liv.* In foro otiose inambulare. — ¶ Also, at leisure, leisurely, slowly, without hurry. *Cic.* Contemplari unumquodque otiose. *Plaut.* Ambula ergo cito. (*Sy.*) inno otiose volo. — ¶ Also, quietly, unconcernedly, securely, without fear. *Terent.*

**ŌTIŪSITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. leisure; hence, 3 for something composed in leisure moments. *Sidon.*

**ŌTIŪSŪS** (otium), a, um, adj. at leisure, without business (public or private), unoccupied, disengaged, not engaging in or retired from public affairs, σχολάτος, ἀργός. Sometimes in a good and sometimes in a bad sense. *Cic.* Cui inambulare in xysto, et essem otiosus domi. *Id.* Rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos

præficere, gods having nothing to do. *Id.* Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum. *Id.* His supplicationum otiosis diebus. *Plin.* Scripta sunt otiosis studiorum (*genit.*), in respect of, from. *Senec.* Quid quiete animi otiosus, is more really in the enjoyment of leisure. *Horat.* Otiosus hos, at leisure, not at work, on a holiday. *Cic.* Facilior et tutior vita est otiosorum, of those who do not engage in public affairs. *Id.* Nihil est otiosa senectute jucundius, retired from public cares. *Id.* Homines ingeniosissimi otiosissimique. *Plin.* *Ep.* Satius est otiosum agere, quam nihil agere, *h. e. it is better to be engaged in no business, than to be busied about vain things, and so do nothing.* *Figur.* *Id.* pecunia, lying idle. — Also, idle, vain, superfluous, useless, trifling. *Quintil.* Ego otiosum sermonem dixerim, quem auditor suo ingenio non intelligit. *Plin.* *Ep.* Per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. — ¶ Also, quiet, peaceful, living peaceably. *Tacit.* Militare nomen, grave inter otiosos. — Also, quiet, tranquil, without grief or care, untroubled, calm. *Cic.* Mihi gratum feceris, si otiosum Fabium reddideris. *Terent.* Animo otioso esse inpero. *Id.* Otiosus ab animo, *h. e. with a mind at ease, with a light heart.* *Gell.* a metu, in respect of. — Also, quiet, tranquil, accompanied with quiet. *Cic.* dignitas. — Also, unruffled, without passion, calm, composed. *Cic.* Otiosus stilium prehenderat. — Also, quiet, taking no side, neutral. *Cic.* Spectatores pugne otiosi (this may be simply, idle). *Id.* Non modo armatis, sed etiam otiosis minabantur. — Also, quiet, still, making no noise. *Cic.* Istos otiosissimos reddam. — Also, quiet, gentle; or, slow, sluggish. *Pallad.* rivus.

**ŌTIS** (ὄτις), idis, f. a species of bustard (probably Otis Arabs, *L.*). *Plin.*

**ŌTIUM** (unc. ; it is the opposite of negotium, *h. e. nec otium*), ii, n. leisure, inactivity, doing nothing, an unoccupied, easy life, ἀργία, σχολή. *Cic.* Inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium. *Id.* Qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt. *Id.* Hebescere et languescere in otio. — Also, freedom from the business of one's office or profession, private leisure, spare time, rest, time to do something; it may sometimes be rendered, retirement, ease, σχολή. *Cic.* Tanquam in portum confugere non inertiam, neque desidiam, sed otii moderati atque honesti. *Id.* Quantum mihi respublica tribuet otii, ad scribendum conferam. *Id.* Horum libros, cum est otium, legere soleo, when I am at leisure, when I have time. *Id.* Si modo tibi est otium, et si vis. *Terent.* Non hercle otium est nunc mihi auscultandi, I have no time now. *Id.* Otium ab re sua, leisure from or in respect of. *Id.* Habere otium ad aliquid faciendum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Otium studio suppeditare, devote time to study. *Cic.* De his rebus consumendi otii causa, disserunt, to pass their leisure time. *Liv.* Spolia per otium legere, at their leisure, leisurely, quietly. *So.* *Phædr.* Lambe otio. *Cic.* Delectationem, quam in otium venerimus, habere volumus. *Jornat.* Aiunt, sese ferre laborem senes ut in otia tuta recedant. — Hence, Otium, figur. what is composed in one's leisure moments, the fruit of leisure. *Ovid.* Excitias otia nostra, the fruits of my leisure, *h. e. my poems.* — ¶ Also, rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity, from enemies, the malicious, &c.; sometimes equivalent to peace. *Cic.* In otio esse, or, vivere. *Nep.* Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulæ conciliavit, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Multitudo insolens belli diturnitate otii. *Id.* Res ad otium deducere. *Virg.* Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. *Liv.* Otium ab hoste, from, in respect of, on the side of. *Cic.* Studia per otium concelebrata, in quiet, peaceful times. *Vellei.* In bello hostibus, in otio civibus infestissimus. — Hence, rest, in regard to parties; neutrality. *Dolab.* ad *Cic.* — ¶ Some write Otium.

**ŌTŪPĒTĀ** (ὄτραπετής), æ, m. a hare. *Po-* 3 *tron.* (si lectio certa).

**ΔΤΟΣ** or **ΔΤΗΟΣ**, and **ΔΤΟΣ** or **ΔΤΗΟΣ**, i, m. a giant, son of *Aloeus* (*Alo-eus*), and brother of *Ephialtes*. *Virg.*  
**ΔΤΟΣ** (ὄρος, or ὄρος), i, m. long-eared owl, horn-owl, (*Strix otus*, L. or *Otus aurita*, Ray.). *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΑΛΙΣ** (οὔο), e, adj. belonging to an ovation. *Gell.* corona, the wreath, worn by the general at an ovation. *Gell.*  
**ΔΥΑΝΤΕΡ** (ovans, from ovo), adv. cz. 3 *ultimely, with manifestations of joy. Ter.*  
**ΔΥΑΤΙΘ** (ovo), ὄνις, f. an ovation or less-er triumph, when the victorious general made his entrance into the city, not in a chariot as in a full triumph, but on horseback or on foot, and crowned with a wreath of myrtle, not of laurel. *Gell.*  
**ΔΥΑΤΟΣ** (ovo), ὄνις, m. a shouting for joy. 3 *Val. Flacc.*  
**ΔΥΑΤΟΣ** (ovum), a, um, adj. oval, formed 2 like an egg, ὠοειδής. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, dotted with oval spots. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΑΤΟΣ**, a, um, from ovo. *See Ovo.*  
**ΔΥΕΚΟΛΑ**, same as *Ovicola*. *Tertull.* 3  
**ΔΥΙΑΡΙΟΣ** (ovis), a, um, adj. relating or 2 belonging to sheep. *Colum.* *Pecus oviarium*, h. e. sheep, as a class of domestic animals (some read *oviarico*). — *Oviaria*, a, f. n. flock of sheep. *Varr.*  
**ΔΥΙΟΛΑ** (dimin. from ovans), a, f. a little sheep, προβάτιον. *Aurel. Vict.*  
**P. OVIDIUS NASO**, *Ovid*, a well-known Latin poet, who wrote *Metamorphoses*, *Fasti*, some epistles, which go by the name of *Heroides*, &c. He died at Tomi on the shore of the Black sea, whither he had been exiled by Augustus. — ¶ Another *Ovidius* is in *Martial*.  
**ΔΥΙΛΕ**. *See Ovilis.* 2  
**ΔΥΙΛΙΘ** (ovis), ὄνις, m. same as *Ovilis*, 3 a shepherd. *Pandect.*  
**ΔΥΙΛΙΣ** (id.), e, adj. relating or belonging 3 to sheep. *Pandect.* grex, flock of sheep. *Apul.* stabulum. — ¶ Hence, *Ovile*, is, n. sc. stabulum, a sheepcot, sheepfold, κλισιον. *Virg.* Also, a fold for kids or goats. *Ovid.* *Sunt alii in ovilibus hædi.* — From the resemblance, an inclosed place in the *Campus Martius*, in which the Roman people voted at their *Comitia*. *Liv.*  
**ΔΥΙΛΙΝΟΣ**, same as *Ovillus*. 3 *Th. Prisc.*  
**ΔΥΙΛΛΟΣ**, a, um, adj. same as *Ovilis*. 2 *Varr.* *pecus*, h. e. sheep, as a class of domestic animals. *Liv.* grex, a flock of sheep. *Plin.* lac, sheep's milk.  
**ΔΥΙΝΟΣ** (ovis), a, um, adj. same as *Ovilis*. 3 *lus. Seren. Sammon.*

**ΔΥΙΠΑΡΟΣ** (ovum & pario), a, um, adj. 3 bringing forth eggs, oviparus, ὠοτόκος. *Apul.*  
**ΔΥΙΣ** (ὄις), is, f. a sheep, πρόβατον. ὄις, ὄις. *Horat.* *Tondere oves, to shear sheep. Ovid.* *Conjux lanigeræ ovis, h. e. a ram. Id.* *Ovis seminas, a wether.* — Hence, of men, a sheep, ass, simpleton; or, one who lets himself be fleeced. *Plaut.* *Quis has huc oves adigit?* — Also, wool, fleece. *Tibull.* — ¶ Masc. gen. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*  
**ΔΥΘ** (as some think from ovis, because a sheep was slain on the occasion of an ovation; or from an interjection, perhaps o, as the Greek οὐάω), as, avi, atum, to triumph in the ovation or lesser triumph, make a triumphant entrance on foot or on horseback. (*See Ovation.*) *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Ovans. Gell.* *Ovaret. Vellei.* *Ovans triumphavit, h. e. ovavit, made his triumphal procession on foot. Sueton.* *Quas ob res et ovans et curru urbem ingressus est. Pers.* *Ovatum aurum, h. e. (perhaps) carried in triumph, consequently, gotten as a prize or booty.* — ¶ Also, to exult, make a joyful noise, express great joy, shout or sing for joy. *Liv.* *Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt. Plant.* *Ut ovans præda onustus incederem. Virg.* *Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, gaudetque potitus. Id.* *Ovantes gutture corvi.* — ¶ Of inanimate things. *Propert.* *Prosequar et currus utroque ab litore ovantes. Val. Flacc.* *Africus alto ovat, h. e. exults, rages; triumphs. Stat.* *Collis ovat.*  
**ΔΥΘ** (ὄν), i, n. an egg of a bird, fish, &c. *Cic.* *Ovum parere, or, gignere; or, Varr.* *facere; or, Plin.* *edere; or, Colum.* *ponere, or, eniti, to lay. Cic.* *Pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch. So, Colum.* *Mares excludere. Varr.* *Incubare ova, or Colum.* *ovis, ta sit upon, brood. Ovid.* *Plumis ova fovere. Colum.* *Ovi putamen, egg-shell. Plin.* *Ova irrita, adilecgs, wind-eggs.* — Eggs commonly made the beginning of the supper and fruit the end. *Cic.* *Integram famem ad ovum afferro, h. e. till the beginning of supper. Horat.* *Ab ovo usque ad mala, h. e. from the beginning to the end of the supper.* — *Leda* is said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came *Pollux* and *Helen*, children of *Jupiter*; from the other, *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*,

children of *Tyndarus*. Hence, *Horat.* *Gemino bellum orditur ab ovo. Id.* *Ovo prognatus eodem, for partu.* — In the circus were set up seven wooden eggs, corresponding in number with the rounds which the chariots were to run, one of which, as it seems, was taken down at the end of each round. *Liv.* *Ova curricula numerandis.* — ¶ Also, an egg-shell, h. e. an egg-shell full, the measure of an egg-shell. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an egg form, oval form, oval. *Calp.* *Medium ovum (of the amphitheatre).*  
**ΔΥΑΛΙΣ** (ὄξυλις), idis, f. a plant, common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*, L.). *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΑΛΜΕ** (ὄξυλμν), es, f. a sauce of vinegar and brine, acid pickle. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΣ**, or **ΔΥΧΟΣ**, i, m. n. river of Bactria, now the *Gihon*. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΕΔΡΟΣ** (ὄξυκεδρος), i, f. a sort of cedar with pointed leaves. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΙΝΟΜ**, or **ΔΥΧΟΜΙΝΙΟΜ**, 3 n. a pickled olive. *Petron.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΑ** (ὄξυγαλα), a, f. curdled milk, 2 curds. *Colum.* (And *Plin.* has *oxygala*, n. plur.)  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΑΡΟΜ** (ὄξυγαρον), i, n. a sharp 3 pickle or sauce, made of vinegar and garum. *Morital.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΑΡΟΜ** or **ΔΥΧΟΜΑΡΟΜ** (ὄξυλάπαρον), i, n. a plant, wild dock. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΕΛΙ** (ὄξυμελι), itis, and **ΔΥΧΟΜΕΛ**, 2 ellis, n. a preparation of vinegar and honey, oxymel. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΡΟΣ** (ὄξυμορος), a, um, adj. properly acutely-foolish, h. e. that is seemingly foolish or contradictory, but contains a concealed point or witicism. *Ascon. verba.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΡΟΣ** (ὄξυμοραίνω), f. wild myrtle. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΡΟΣ** (ὄξυμορος), a, um, adj. 2 aptly; easily digested. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΣ** (ὄξυς), fos, f. a kind of sorrel. *Plin.* 2 — ¶ Also, a sort of rash. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΝΟΣ** (ὄξυχομνος), i, m. a braided rush. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΝΟΣ** (ὄξυχομνος), i, n. trefoil with the sharp leaf, wood-sorrel. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΝΟΣ** (ὄξυχομνος), a, um, adj. 3 soured with acid sauce. *Apic.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΝΟΣ** (ὄξυχομνος), a, um, adj. 2 *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, polyppus of the nose. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΝΟΣ** (ὄξυχομνος), idis, f. bastard-guard. *Plin.*  
**ΔΥΧΟΜΟΜ**, i, n. *See Ocimum (ocymum).*

P.

**P** a mute. In abbreviations, P. stands for *Publius*; P. M. *Pontifex Maximus*; P. R. *populus Romanus*.  
**PABULARIS** (pabulum), e, adj. of or fit 2 for fodder. *Colum.* *Pabularis vicia.*  
**PABULATIΘ** (pabulor), ὄνις, f. a feeding, 2 foddering. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a foraging. *Cæs.* *Omnes nostras pabulationes, frumentationesque observabat.*  
**PABULATΘR** (id.), ὄνις, m. a forager, 2 πορνομεών. *Cæs.*  
**PABULATΘRIΘS** (id.), a, um, adj. per- 2 taining to fodder. *Colum.*  
**PABULΘR** (pabulum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 2 l. to feed, graze, νέμωμαι, νομέω. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Colum.* *Fimo pabulandæ sunt oleræ, h. e. stercorandæ.* — ¶ Also, to forage. *Cæs.* *Angustini pabulabantur. Tacit.* *Pabulantes nostros profligant, our foraging party.* — *Figur.* *Plant.* *Iluc prodimus pabulatum, h. e. to get food by fishing, to fish.*  
**PABULΘSΘS** (id.), a, um, adj. aboutaining 3 in fodder. *Solin.* *Britannia pabulosa.*  
**PABULΘM** (pascō), i, n. food for cattle, grass, pasture, fodder; food in general, φορβή, νομή. *Colum.* *Viciam consere in pabulum. Ovid.* *Pabula carpit ovis. Id.* *decerpere. Virg.* *Hirundo pabula parva legens. Plin.* *Pisces exire ad pabula. Flor.* *Assuetæ cadaverum pabulo volneres. Lucret.* *Pabula tulit, miseris mortalibus ampla.* — ¶ Also, forage. *Nep.* *Imperat compa-*

rari pabulum. *Cæs.* *Pabulum frumentumque convectum habere. Id.* *supportare.* — ¶ *Figur.* *food. Lucret.* *Pabula amoris, the food of love. Cic.* *Animorum naturale quoddam quasi pabulum, food for the mind. Id.* *Aliquod tanquam pabulum studii atque doctrinæ. Ovid.* *Dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, had fed the disease. Plaut.* *Acheruntis pabulum, h. e. who deserves to die.*  
**PACALIS** (pax), e, adj. of peace, pacific, be- 3 tokening peace. *Ovid.* *Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras. Id.* *Pacalis laurus. Id.* *flamma, of the goddess Peace.*  
**PACATE** (pacatus), adv. peaceably, quiet- 3 ly, without disturbance. *Petron.* *Pacatus. Augustin.* *Pacatissime.*  
**PACATIΘ** (paco), ὄνις, f. a making peace, 3 pacification. *Frontin.*  
**PACATΘR** (id.), ὄνις, m. a peacemaker, 2 pacificator. *Senec.* *Orbis pacator. Sil.* *Neimæ pacator, h. e. Hercules.*  
**PACATΘRIΘS** (pacator), a, um, adj. be- 3 longing to or promoting peace. *Tertull.*  
**PACATΘS**, a, um, particip. from paco. — ¶ Also, adj. peaceful, peaceable, quiet, calm, undisturbed, tranquil, serene, still; reduced to a state of obedience and peaceable subjection, conquered, subdued, εἰρηναίος, εἰρηνοδόμος. *Ovid.* *Pacatus mitisque adsis. Cic.* *Pacate tranquillæque civitates. Id.* *Provincia pacatissima. Id.* *Tali viro poteritne esse*

pacatus. *Vellei.* *Pacatis bellis civilibus, stilled. Sallust.* *Ex pacatis prædas agere, sc. regionibus, countries at peace with Rome. Liv.* *Nec hospitale quoquam, pacatumve auditum. Cic.* *Orationum illorum in judicium pacator. Lucret.* *Pacati status aeris. Horat.* *mare.*  
**PACIΘNUM**, i, n. and **PACIΘNOS**, or **ΘS**, i, m. and f. the south-eastern cape of Sicily, now cape *Passaro*. *Cic.* and *Virg.*  
**PACIΘDEIANΘS**, and **PACIΘDIANΘS**, i, m. a celebrated gladiator. *Cic.* Also called by *Horat.* *Placideianus. See Æserminus.*  
**PACIΘFER** (pax & fero), a, um, adj. bring- 3 ing or betokening peace, pacific. *Virg.* *Oliva pacifera. Lucan.* *Pacifero sermone. Ovid.* *Cyllenian, h. e. Mercury.*  
**PACIΘFICATIΘ** (pacifico), ὄνις, f. a making of peace, pacification, reconciliation, συμβασις. *Cic.*  
**PACIΘFICATΘR** (id.), ὄνις, m. a peacemaker, pacificator, mediator, εἰρηνοποιός. *Cic.* *Pacificator Allobrogum.*  
**PACIΘFICATΘRIΘS** (pacificator), a, um, adj. pacific, pacificatory. *Cic.* *legatio.*  
**PACIΘFICΘ** (pacificus), as, avi, atum, n. and a. l. and **PACIΘFICΘR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to make proposals of peace, treat of peace, make peace, εἰρηνοποιέω. *Liv.* *Pacificatum legati venerunt. Justin.* *Pacificari cum altero statuit, to make peace.* — ¶ Also, to still, calm, quiet. *Senec.* *Mentem pacifica tuam.* — ¶ Also,



to appease, pacify. *Catull.* Hostia cælestes pacificasset heros.

**PACIFICUS** (pax & facio), a, um, adj. that makes peace, pacific, peaceful, εἰρηνοποιός. *Cic.* Pacifica persona. *Lucan.* Pacificas sævus tremuit *Catilina* securus. *Martial.* Pacificus *Janus*.

**PACIŌ**, is, a. 3. same as *Paciscor*. *Lex* 3 xii tab. ap. *Gell.*

**PACISCŌ**, ěre, for *paciscor*. *Næv.* 3

**PACISCŌR** (pacio), scēris, pactus sum, dep. 3. to bargain, make a bargain, conclude a contract, covenant, agree, stipulate, engage, promise, συντίθεμαι, συμβάλλω. I. Intrans. *Cic.* Ad inique paciscendum, to make a disadvantageous bargain. *Id.* Cum decumavo pacisci. *Liv.* Paciscitur cum principibus, ut abducant. *Horat.* Votis pacisci ne addant. — II. Trans. *Sullust.* Tantum vitam pacisci. *Cic.* Cilicium sibi pactus erat. *Ovid.* Pretium jubent sine fine pacisci. — ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci, exchange, forfeit, give up. *Id.* letum pro laude, to exchange, suffer. — ¶ Also, applied to marriage contracts. *Justin.* Cum Xerse nuptias filiæ ejus paciscitur, demands his daughter in marriage. *Liv.* Ex qua domo pactus esset (femina), had engaged to marry. — With the *inf.* *Ovid.* Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener. — ¶ Pactus is often pass. bargained, agreed upon, pledged, promised, betrothed. *Cic.* indutiæ. *Id.* præmium. *Id.* Pactam esse diem. *Quintil.* Pacta mercede. *Liv.* Cui *Lavinia* pacta fuerat. *And* abl. absol. *Id.* Quidem pacto inter se, &c. having agreed, according to agreement.

**PACŌ** (pax), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bring into a state of peace, pacify, tranquillize, make still or quiet, εἰρηνεύω, κατηρεύω. *Hirt.* Omnes eas regiones. — ¶ Also, to subdue, conquer, bring into subjection. *Cic.* Pacare *Amanum*. *Cæs.* Omnem *Galliam* pacare. — Figur. *Horat.* Incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ, h. e. are subdued, made fertile.

**PACTA** (paciscor), æ, f. a betrothed person. 3 *Virg.* and *Vellci.*

**PACTYLIS** (pango), e, adj. braided, plaited 2 ed. *Plin.* *Pactilis* corona.

**PACTYŌ** (paciscor), ōnis, f. an agreement, bargain, contract, covenant, engagement, condition, paction, δημολογία. *Næv.* *Talibus* pactionibus pacem facere. *Cic.* *Victoria* pax, non pactione, parienda est. *Id.* Pactionem facere de aliqua re. *Id.* Pactionem fecerunt cum consulis, ut, &c. they bargained or agreed with the consuls. *Justin.* Pactionem iure cum alio. *Næv.* Summa fide in pactione manere, to stand or abide by. *Cic.* Pactiones bellicas perturbare perjurio. *Liv.* Arma pro pactionem, by virtue of the agreement. — ¶ Particularly, the compact between the farmers-general and the tax-payers. *Cic.* Ut pactiones cum civitatibus reliquis conficiat. *Id.* In nostra provincia confectæ sunt pactiones. — ¶ Also, a corrupt bargaining, bribery, corruption. *Cic.* Qui de sociis cum hostibus faciat pactiones. *Id.* Pactionis suspicionem non vitasse. *Sullust.* Spe pactionis, h. e. of extorting money. — ¶ Also, a promise. *Sullust.* Antonium pactione provinciæ perperat, ne contra rempubl. sentiret. *Cic.* Pactionibus præmiorum aliquem obligare. — ¶ Also, a truce. *Flor.* Aut pax fuit, aut pactione. — ¶ Pactione verborum, a form of words. *Cic.* Non enim ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, &c.

**PACTITŪS**, and **PACTICIŪS** (paciscor), 3 a, um, adj. agreed upon, stipulated. *Gell.*

**PACTOLIS** (Pactolus), idis, f. Πακτολις, a daughter of the *Pactolus*. *Ovid.* *Nymphæ* *Pactolides*.

**PACTOLŪS**, i, m. Πακτωλός, *Pactolus*, a river of *Lydia*, which brought down gold with its sands, now called the *Sarabat*. *Ovid.* — Hence, it is sometimes figur. used for wealth. *Horat.* Tibi *Pactolus* fluat.

**PACTŌR** (paciscor), ōris, m. the maker of a contract; a bargainer, covenantor. *Cic.*

**PACTUM** (Id.), i, n. a bargain, agreement, covenant, pact, convention, contract, engagement, law, rule, condition, συνθήκη.

*Cic.* Pacta servanda sunt, &c. *Id.* Mansit in conditione atque pacto. *Liv.* Stare pacto. *Nævos.* Ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. — ¶ In the abl. pacto, a way, method, means, farris, manner. *Cic.* Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent. *Id.* Alio pacto. *Cæs.* Quid, quoque pacto ago placeat, in what way, how. *Terent.* Quoquo pacto tacito est opus, every way, at any rate. *Cic.* Nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, I know not how. *Id.* Fieri nullo pacto potest, in no way, not at all.

**PACTUMĒŪS**, i, m. a supposititious son of *Canidia*. *Horat.*

**PACTŪS**, a, um. See *Paciscor*, and *Pango*.

**PACTŪS** (paciscor), i, m. the betrothed. *Sic* 3

**PACTŪĒ**, es, f. a town of *Thrace* on the *Propontis*. *Nævos.*

**PACŪVIŪS**, i, m. a Roman paet of the time of the second *Punic* war, of whose dramatic writings some fragments have come down to us. — Hence, *Pacūviānus*, a, um, adj. of *Pacūvius*, mentioned by *him*. *Cic.*

**PADĒŪS**, i, m. a *Padæan*, of the nation of the *Padæans*, u people of *India*, accused of eating human flesh. *Tibull.* 1. 4. carm. 1. v. 145.

**PADŪS**, i, m. the *Po*, the chief river of *Italy*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Padānus*, a, um, adj. of or on the *Po*. *Sidon.*

**PADŪSA**, æ, f. now il *Po di Argenta*, one of the mouths of the *Po*. *Virg.* *Piscosove* amne *Padusa*.

**PÆAN**, ānis, n. Παιῶν, *Apollo*. *Cic.* Signum *Pæanis*. *Juvenal.* Parce, precor, *Pæan*, et tu depone sagittas. — ¶ Also, a hymn in honor of *Apollo*, or of the other gods; a pæan, song of triumph. *Virg.* *Lætum* pæana. — Also, perhaps, merely a cry of joy, or for heightening exultation. *Ovid.* Io pæan! h. e. huzza.

**PÆANTĒS**, æ, m. a stone, good for pregnant women and women in travail. *Solin.*

**PÆANTYŪS**, -tiādēs. See *Pæas*.

**PÆDAGŌGĀ**, æ, f. a governess. 3 *Hieron.*

**PÆDAGŌGĀTŪS**, us, m. education, instruction. *Tertull.*

**PÆDAGŌGIĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. belonging to the *pædagogium*. *Amnian.*

**PÆDAGŌGŌ**, as, to educate as tutor. *Pæc.* 3

**PÆDAGŌGIŪS** (παιδαγωγέϊον), i, n. the apartment for the pages. *Plin.* *Jun.* Puer in *pædagogio* dormiebat. — ¶ And hence, the pages; a retinue of pages. *Senec.* *Pædagogium* pretiosa veste succingitur. — ¶ And, *Sueton.* *Ingenuorum* *pædagogia*, by euphemism for seduction.

**PÆDAGŌGŪS** (παιδαγωγός), i, m. a slave who had the care of the children, conducted them to and from school, &c. *Cic.* *Nutrices* et *pædagogi* plurimum benevolentie postulabant. — ¶ And, figur. a guide, leader, preceptor. *Senec.* Tanquam quicumque aliud sit sapiens, quam humani generis *pædagogus*. *Plaut.* Hic dux, hic ille est *pædagogus*. — ¶ And, humorously, *Terent.* calls a lover who follows his mistress to school, *pædagogus*. — ¶ Also, a pedant, *pædagogue*. *Sueton.* *Tristor* et *pædagogi* vultus.

**PÆDERŌS** (παιδέρως), ōtis, f. the opal. *Plin.* The name is also applied to several other stones, as a kind of amethyst. *Id.* — ¶ Also, the herb bear's-foot. *Plin.*

**PÆDICĀTŌR** (pædico), ōris, m. the 2 same as *Pædico*. *Sueton.*

**PÆDICŌ** (παιδικός), ōnis, m. a *pæderast*, 3 παιδεραστής. *Martial.*

**PÆDICŌ**, as, a. 1. to commit *pæderasty*, 3 πυνγιζω. *Martial.* *Pædicare* puerum. Also absol. *Id.*

**PÆDIDŪS** (pædo), a, um, adj. nasty, 3 stinking. *Petron.* *Pædidissimi* servi.

**PÆDŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. nastiness, filth for want of dressing, squalor, βόρος. *Lucret.* *Membra* horrida *pædore*. *Tacit.* *Neque* exuerat *pædorem*, ut vulgum miseratione adverteret. — In plur. *Cic.*

**PÆNĒ**, or **PĒNĒ** (unc.), adv. almost, well nigh, nearly, all but, as it were, in a manner, μικροῦ ὄστιν, παρ' ὀλίγον. *Cic.* *Bibulum* multo justiore, pæne etiam amicum. *Id.* Ibi pæne valentem videram *Piliam*. *Id.* Pæne dixi, quam te. *Cæs.* Non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus. *Terent.* *Quam* pæne tua me perdidit protervitas! *Sueton.* *Pæne* vixdum. — ¶ Also,

wholly, entirely. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* *Non* sum pæne deceptus. *Plaut.* *Me* pænissime perdidit.

**PÆNINSŪLA**, or **PENINSŪLA** (pæne & in-2 sula), æ, f. a peninsula, χερσόνησος. *Plin.*

**PÆNŪLA**, and **PENŪLA** (unc.), æ, f. a thick riding-coat, roquelaure, overall, surtout, φανόλης. *Cic.* *Cum* pænula irretitus. *Id.* *Pænulam* alicui scindere, tear his pænula, press him strongly to stay. *Id.* *Horum* ego vix attigi pænulam, did not urge them to stay. — ¶ Also, a covering, cover, envelope. *Martial.* *Ne* pænula desit olivis.

**PÆNŪLATŪS**, and **PENŪLATŪS** (pænula), a, um, adj. dressed in a pænula or riding-coat. *Cic.*

**PÆNŪLYMŪS**, or **PENŪLYMŪS** (pæne 3 & ultimus), a, um, adj. penultimate, last but one, παρατέλευτος. *Gell.* *Pænulti-* num circumflectere, sc. syllabam.

**PÆNŪRIA**. See *Penuria*.

**PÆŌN** (παιών), ōnis, in a pæon, a metrical foot of four syllables, three of which are short and the remaining one long. *Cic.*

**PÆŌN**, ōnis, in Παιών, a *Pæonian*, inhabitant of *Pæonia*. *Liv.* In plur. *Ovid.*

**PÆŌNĪA** (παιωνία), æ, f. the herb peony or piony. *Plin.*

**PÆŌNĪA**, æ, f. Παιωνία, *Pæonia*, a part of *Macedonia*, subsequently called *Emathia*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Pæoniūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pæonia*. *Plin.*

**PÆŌNIS**, idis, f. Παιωνίς, a woman of *Pæonia*. *Ovid.*

**PÆŌNYŪS** (παιώνιος), a, um, adj. of *Pæon*, the god of medicine; medicina. *Virg.* *Pæoniis* revocatum herbis. *Id.* *Pæonium* in morem, in the manner of physicians. (The Latin poets shorten the o; unless they make it trisyl.) — ¶ See *Pæonia*.

**PÆSTUM**, i, n. a town of *Leucania*, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses. *Virg.* *Biferique* rosaria *Pæsti*. — Hence, *Pæstānus*, a, um, adj. of *Pæstum*. *Cic.*

**PÆTŪLŪS** (dimin. from *pætus*), a, um, adj. same as *Pætus*. *Cic.*

**PÆTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. having pink 3 eyes, pink-eyed, having leering eyes, having a cast with the eyes; it is less than *strabo*. *Horat.*

**PÆGANĀLIA** (paganus), ium, n. plur. a 3 festival kept by the country people in the villages, κομηνηκά. *Varr.*

**PÆGANICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a village or the country, or to the country people; rustic. *Varr.* *Pæganica* feriæ, a country wake. *Cod. Just.* *Bona* in *pæganico* habere, sc. solo or agro. *Martial.* *Pæganica* pila, the village ball, a ball stuffed with feathers. *And* absol. *Id.* *Te* *pæganica* *thermis* præparat. — ¶ Also, *pagan*, heathenish. *Salvian.*

**PÆGANITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. paganism, heathenism. *Cod. Just.*

**PÆGANŪS** (pagus), a, um, adj. of a village, rustic, κομηνηκός. *Ovid.* *Date* *pæganis* annua liba focis. *Plin.* *Pæganal* lex. — ¶ *And* absol. *Pæganus*, κομηνηκός, a villager, peasant. *Cic.* *Nulli* *pægani* aut *montani*. *Hirt.* *Pæganos* et *oppidanos*. — ¶ *And* hence, as the country people were not bound to military service, a citizen as opposed to a soldier, a man not of the military. *Plin.* *Jun.* *Milites* et *pægani*. *Juvenal.* *Citius* *falsum* producere *testem* contra *pæganum* possis, quam vera loquentem contra fortunam armati. *Sueton.* *Dimota* *pæganorum* turba, h. e. plebis, civium. — ¶ Hence, also, adj. *emil*, not military. *Cod. Just.* *Vel* *pæganum* est peculium, vel castrense. *Fig. Plin. Ep.* *Cultus* *pæganus*. — ¶ Also, a *pagan*, heathen. *Tertull.*

**PÆGASĀ**, æ, or **PÆGASĒ**, ærum, f. Παγασαί, a town of *Thessaly*, where the *Argo* was built. — ¶ Hence, *Pægasæus*, *Pægasæus*, and *Pægasæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pægasæ*, *Pægasæan*. *Ovid.* *Pægasæi* colles. *Pompon.* *Mela.* *Pægasæus* sinus, the gulf of *Armira*. *Ovid.* *Pægasæa* puppis, the *Argo*. *So, Id.* *Pægasæa* carina. *Id.* *Pægasæus* *Iason*, h. e. the leader of the *Argonauts*. *Id.* *Conjux* *Pægasæa*, h. e. *Alcestis*, daughter of *Pælias*, king of *Thessaly*, and wife of *Admetus*. *Plin.* *Pægasæus* sinus.

**PÆGATĪM** (pagus), adv. through every vil- 2 lage, in every village, κατὰ κόμας. *Liv.*

**PÆGĒLLA** (dimin. from *paginal*), æ, f. a little page or leaf. *Cic.*

**PÁHYNA** (pago, for pango), *æ, f.* a side of a piece of paper; a page or leaf of a book, *σελίς*. Cic. Cum hanc paginam tene-rem. *Id.* Completre paginam volui. *Id.* Paginæ contractio, *h. e.* small or close writing at the end of a line. *Plin.* Paginam utramque facit fortuna, *h. e.* fills both sides of the account, has the praise and blame for human prosperity or adversity. — ¶ Also, writings; a work, book. *Martial.* Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba. — ¶ Also, a leaf or slab; as of marble. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, the space between two rows of vines, the row itself. *Plin.*

**PAGINATUS** (pagino, unused, for pan-3 go), a, um, adj. fastened together. *Paulin.*

**PAGINŪLĀ** (dimin. from pagina), *æ, f.* a little page or leaf; a list, *σελίδιον*. Cic. **PAGMENTUM**, i, n. same as *Antepag-mentum*. *Vitr.*

**PAGŌ** (πάγω, Dor. for πήγω), is, a, 3. an old form of pango and paciscor. *Auct. ad Herenn. ex leg. xii tab.*

**PAGRŪS**, or **PAGER** (πάγρος), and **2 PHAGRŪS**, or **PHAGER** (φάγρος), gri, m. a kind of fish. *Plin.*

**PAGŪR**, m. a kind of fish. *Ovid. Rutilus* 3 pagur.

**PĀGŪRŪS** (πάγουρος), i, m. a kind of crab-fish. *Plin.*

**PĀGŪS** (unc.), i, m. a village, country town, *κώμη*. *Tacit.* Jura per pagos vi-cosque dare. — ¶ Also, villager, coun-tryman. *Horat. and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a district, canton. *Cæs.*

**PĀLĀ** (for pagela, from pango), *æ, f.* a shovel or spade, *ξόρπον*. *Liv.* Fossam fodiens palæ innixus. — Also, a baker's shovel for placing bread in the oven. *Cato.* — Also, a shovel used in winnowing corn. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, the bezel or bezil of a ring, *σφενδόνη*. Cic. Pala annuli. — ¶ Also, the binnua-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the shoulder-blade. *Cal. Aurel.*

**PĀLABŪNDŪS** (palar), a, um, adj. wan-3 dering here and there, dispersed. *Tertull.*

**PĀLĀCRĀ**, and **PĀLĀCRĀNĀ**, *æ, f.* a 2 large lump of gold (in the Spanish lan-3 guage). *Plin.*

**PĀLĀMŌN**, ōnis, m. *Παλαίμων*, a sea-3 god, originally called *Melicerta*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Pālāmōniūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pālāmōn*, Corinthian, because he was carried to the isthmus of Corinth by a dolphin. *Stnt.* — ¶ Also, a grammarian of the time of *Tiberius*. *Juv.* *Pālāmōnis artem, h. e.* grammarian. — ¶ Also, a shepherd. *Virg.*

**PĀLĀPHĀRSĀLŪS**, or **PĀLĀEPHĀR-3 SĀLŪS**, i, f. old *Pharsalus*, a town of *Thessaly*. *Hirt.*

**PĀLĀPHĀTŪS**, i, m. a Greek author. — Hence, *Pālāphātūs*, a, um, adj. of *Palāphatus*. *Virg. in Cir.*

**PĀLĀSTĒS** (παλαίστης), *æ, m.* a wres-3 3 tler. *Lucret.*

**PĀLĀSTĪNĀ**, *æ*, and **PĀLĀSTĪNĒ**, *es*, f. *Palestine*, a part of *Syria*, *Παλαιστίνη*. *Pouppon. Mela.*

**PĀLĀSTĪNŪS**, a, um, adj. of *Palestine*. *Ovid.* *Culta Palæstino septima festa Syro.* *Id.* Inque *Palestinae* margine sedi-3 dit aquæ, *h. e.* *Euphrates*. And absol. *Palæstini*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Pales-3 tine*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, of *Palæste*, a town in *Epirus*. *Ovid.* *Palæstine dæe, h. e.* the *Furcis*, because there was a temple of *Pluto* at *Palæste*.

**PĀLĀSTRĀ** (παλαίστρα), *æ, f.* a place or school for wrestling, running, boxing, and other exercises; a gymnasium. *Catull.* *Ahero foro, palæstra, stadio, gymnasiis.* Cic. *Status in palæstra ponere.* *Ovid.* *Uncta palæstra* (because in these exercises the bodies were anointed with oil). *So, Id.* *Nitida palæstra.* — ¶ Also, a practising of the exercises of the palæstra, skill in them, the exercises themselves. *Nep.* *Palæstra operam dare.* Cic. *Discere palæstram.* *Terent.* *Periculum facere in palæstra.* — ¶ Also, figur. a place for literary exercises. Cic. — ¶ Also, a brothel, bawdy-house. *Plant.* and *Terent.* — ¶ Also, practice in any art or thing. Cic. *Nitidum genus verborum, sed palæstræ et olei, h. e.* ex-citationis domesticæ. — ¶ Also, art or skill. Cic. *Utemur ea palæstra.* — ¶ Also, grace, address in one's carriage. Cic. *Motus hic habet palæstram quan-3 dam.* — ¶ Also, grace, elegance in

writing. Cic. *Sine nitore ac palæ-3 tra.*

**PĀLĀSTRICĒ** (palæstricus), adv. after the manner of the palæstra. Cic. *Palæ-3 stricæ spatiari in xysto, h. e.* to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs.

**PĀLĀSTRICŪS** (palæstra), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the palæstra, *palæstric*, *παλαίστρικός*. Cic. *Palæstrici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores, h. e.* artificial. *Quintil.* *Palæstrici doctores.* And absol. *Id.* *Palæstricis vacare, teachers in the palæstra.* *Id.* *Palæstrica, sc. ars.*

**PĀLĀSTRITĀ** (παλαίστιρίς), *æ, m.* a wrestler; one who attends at the palæstra, as a leavener or a teacher. *Martial.*

**PĀLAM** (unc.), adv. openly, publicly, in open view, *φανερῶς*. Cic. *Palam in eum tela jaciuntur, clam subministrantur.*

*Liv.* *Palam revocant, openly, expressly.* *Plant.* *Palam atque aperte.* Cic. *Non occulte, sed palam.* — ¶ Also, public, known to the public. *Plant.* *Palam est res.* Cic. *Palam factum est, it has got abroad; it is become public.* *Nepos.* *Palam facere suis, to make known to, inform.*

*Terent.* *Palam est, it is spread abroad, every body knows it.* — ¶ Also, prepos., before, in the presence of. *Liv.* *Palam populo.* *Ovid.* *Me palam.*

**PĀLĀMĒDĒS**, is, m. *Παλαμήδης*, son of *Nauplius*, king of *Eubœa*, who by his cunning discovered that the madness of *Ulysses* was feigned, and was afterwards put to death by the Greeks at the instigation of *Ulysses*. *Palamedes* is said to have invented the game of chess and several letters of the alphabet, and to have forced the letter  $\Delta$  by observing the flight of the cranes. *Martial.* *Palamedis avis, h. e.* the crane. — ¶ Hence, *Pālāmēdēūs*, *Pālāmēdæūs*, and *Pālāmēdicūs*, a, um, adj. of *Palamedes*.

**PĀLANGĀ**. See *Phalangn*.

**PĀLĀRĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a certain bird. *Auct. 3 Carm. de Philom.*

**PĀLĀRIS** (palus), e, adj. of or for pales. *3 Pandect.* *Silva palaris, from which pales are procured.*

**PĀLĀSĒĀ**, and **PLĀSĒĀ**, *æ, f.* a buttock 3 of beef. *Arnob.*

**PĀLĀTĪNŪS** (Palatium), a, um, adj. of the Palatium or Palatine hill, *Palatine*. *Ovid.* *Palatini colles, the Palatine heights.* *Id.* *Palatine aves, h. e.* seen thence by *Remus*. *Horat.* *Palatinus Apollo, who had a temple on Palatium.* *Sueton.* *Palatini Iudi, h. e.* solemnized on Palatium in honor of *Augustus*. Cic. *Palatina, sc. tribus, the Palatine tribe.* — ¶ Also, as the emperors resided on mount *Palatine*, imperial, belonging to the palace or court. *Sueton.* *Palatina domus.* *Ovid.* *Palatina Iau-3 rus.* *Martial.* *Palatinus Tonans, h. e.* the emperor *Domitian*. — ¶ Also, for the sake of the measure, written *Pallati-3 tius*. *Martial.* *Pallatinus imitatus im-3 agine vultus, h. e.* of *Domitian*.

**PĀLĀTŪS** (palo), ōnis, f. a driving in 2 of piles, pales, stakes. *Vitr.*

**PĀLĀTIUM**, i, n. the Palatium or *Palatine hill*; mount *Palatine*, one of the seven hills of *Rome*, *Παλατίον*, *Παλλάτιον*. *Liv.* *A Pallanteo, Pallantium dein Pala-3 tium nomen appellatum.* *Tibull.* *Sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vacca.* *Ovid.* *Nemorosi saxa Palati.* — ¶ Also, as the emperors resided on Palatium, an imperial court or residence, palace. *Ovid.* *Palatia fulgent.* *So, Id.* *Palatia cœli, the palace of Jove.* — ¶ The *l* is sometimes doubled for the sake of the measure. *Martinl.*

**PĀLĀTŪĀ**, *æ, f.* a goddess under whose protection the Palatium stood. *Vnrr.* — Hence, *Pālātŭāis*, e, adj. of *Palatua*. *Varr.* *Palatualis flamen.*

**PĀLĀTŪM** (unc.), i, n. and rarely **PĀ-3 LĀTŪS**, i, m. the palate or roof of the mouth; the taste, *ὄργανός, ἑσπερός*. Cic. *Voluptatem palato percipere.* *Ovid.* *Dare membra bonum palato, h. e.* to eat. *Horat.* *Fervida subtile exsurdant vina palatum.* — ¶ Also, the throat as the organ of speech. *Ovid.* *Nec tamen ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, h. e.* non tacuit. *Horat.* *Cum balba feris annoso verba palato.* — ¶ Figur. *Enn.* *Palatus cœ-3 li, the cup of heaven.*

**PĀLĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Palo*, and *Palor*.

**PĀLĒ** (πάλη), *es, f.* a wrestling. *Stat. 3*

**PĀLĒĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* chaff; short straw, *ἄχυρον*. *Colum.* *Ubi paleis vestita sunt frumenta, vento separantur.* Cic. *Navis paleæ, loaded with chaff.* *Plin.* *Palea plures gentium pro feno utuntur.* *Virg.* *Paleæ jactantur inanes.* — ¶ Also, the wattles or grills of a cock, *κάλλαιον*. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, dross, metallic scum. *Plin.* *Æris palea.*

**PĀLĒĀLIS** (palea), e, adj. *Cal. Aurel.*

**3 PĀLĒĀLIS UVA**, preserved in chaff.

**PĀLĒĀR** (palea), āris, n. the skin that 3 hangs down from the neck of oxen; the dewlap or dewlaps. *Virg.* *A mento palearia pendula.* *Ovid.* *Palearia pendula.* *Seu.* *Musco tenaci pectus ac palear viret.* — ¶ Also, the throat, or one of the stomachs of a ruminating animal. *Calpurn.* *Revocat palearibus herbas, h. e.* ruminates.

**PĀLĒĀRIS** (palea), e, adj. chaffy. *3 Fortun.*

**PĀLĒĀRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a chaff-house, 2 *ἀχυρών*. *Colum.*

**PĀLĒĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. mixed with 3 chaff or short straw. *Colum.*

**PĀLĒĀS** (πάω), is, f. the goddess of shep- 3 herds and cattle. *Virg.* *Ipsa Pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo.* *Tibull.* *Et plæidam soleo spargere lacte Palæm.* *Ovid.* *Silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palæm.* *Id.* *Sacra Palis subcrant, h. e.* the *Palilia*. — ¶ It also formed in the masc. one of the attendants of *Jupiter*. *Arnob.* *Pales, minister Jovis ac villicus.*

**PĀLĒĀCŪS**, i, m. *Παλικός*. The *Palici* were twin-sons of *Jupiter*, who had a temple near the town of *Palica* in *Sicily*, and received divine honors there. *Virg.* *Placabilis ara Palici.* *Ovid.* *Stagna Pali-3 corum.*

**PĀLĒĀLĪA**. See *Palilis*.

**PĀLĒĀLĪCIUM** (Palilia), ii, n. *λαμπαδίας*. *Plin.* *Sidus Palilicium, the Hyades, be-3 cause they disappeared at the Palilia in the evening twilight.*

**PĀLĒĀLĪS** (Pales), e, adj. of *Pales*. *Ovid.* *Flamma Palilis, h. e.* a fire of straw and hay, kindled during the *Palilia*. *Id.* *Festa Palilia, and Id.* absol. *Palilia, the fes-3 tival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, the day of the foundation of Rome.* (It is also written *Parilia*.)

**PĀLĒĀLŪGIĀ**, or **PĀLĒĀLŪGIĀ** (παλιλλο-3 γία), *æ, f.* the repetition of a word or idea. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**PĀLĒĀBĀCCHĪŪS**, i, m. *παλιμβάκχιος*, the same as *Antibacchius*. *Quintil.*

**PĀLĒĀMĒPĪSSĀ** (παλιμπίσσα), *æ, f.* pitch 2 twice boiled. *Plin.*

**PĀLĒĀMĒPĒSTŪS** (παλιμψηστος), i, m. a 3 kind of parchment, on which what was written might be easily erased, so that it might be written on anew. Cic. *In pa-3 limpsesto scribere.* *Catull.* *In palimp-3 sesto relata.*

**PĀLĒĀNŌDIĀ** (παλινοδία), *æ, f.* a recanta- 3 tion, *palinodie*, *palinody*. *Macrob.* *Palinodie canere, to recant.* — ¶ Also, an oft-repeated song. *Amnian.*

**PĀLĒĀNŪRŪS**, i, m. *Παλίνορος*, the pilot of *Jeneas*. *Virg.* — ¶ And, jesting- 3 lity, iterum meiens. *Martial.* *Meiere vis iterum, jam Palinurus eris.* — ¶ Also, a cape of *Lucania*. *Lucan.* and *Mela.*

**PĀLĒĀTŌR** (frequentat. from palo), āris, 3 dep. 1. to wander about, stray. *Plant.*

**PĀLĒĀTŪS** (παλίνορος), i, m. *Christ's* 3 thorn (*Rhamnus Paliurus, L.*). *Virg.* *Spinis surgit paliurus aentis.*

**PĀLĒĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a large upper-gar- 3 ment reaching down to the ankles, and worn chiefly by the Roman ladies; and in general, a gown, robe, mantle, cloak, tunic, pall, *περίβλημα, πέπλος, χλαίνα*. *Virg.* *Longæ tegmine pallæ.* *Ovid.* *Et tegit auratos palla superba pedes.* *Martial.* *Fascia te tunicæque tegunt, obscuraque palla.* *Horat.* *Pallæ repertor honestæ* *Æschylus, the tragic pall.* *Auct. ad He-3 rem.* *Citharedus vestitus palla.* *Ovid.* *Pallam induta rigentem, a tunic.* *Id.* *Pulveream (Boreas) trahens pallam.* — ¶ Also, a curtain, veil. *Senec.*

**PĀLĒĀCĀ** (παλλακή), *æ, f.* a concubine, 2 kept mistress. *Sueton.*

**PĀLĒĀCĀNĀ**, *æ, f.* same as *Gethyum*.

**PĀLĒĀDIUM**, ii, n. *Παλλάδιον*, diminut. 3 from *Πάλλας*, an image or statue of *Pal-3 las* at *Troy*, said to have fallen from heaven, and kept with religious care, be-3 cause the safety of the state was thought to

depend upon its preservation. *Virg.* Fatale aggressi sacratio avellere templo Palladium. — ¶ And, *Palladian*. *Lucret.* Cæsia, Palladian, a little *Minerva*.

**PALLADIŪS** (Παλλάδιος), a, um, adj. relating to *Pallas* or *Minerva*, *Palladian*. *Ovid.* Palladium numen, *Pallas*, *Minerva*. *Lucan.* Palladia ægis. *Virg.* Palladia gaudet silva vivacis olive. *Id.* Palladii rami, olive boughs. *Ovid.* Palladii latices, h. e. oil. *Id.* Palladiæ fama coronæ, h. e. olive-crown. *Propert.* Palladia arx, h. e. the citadel of *Troy*, where *Minerva* was worshipped. *So, Ovid.* Palladiæ arces, *Athens*. *Valcr. Flacc.* Palladia pinus, h. e. the ship *Argo*. *Ovid.* Palladii honores, h. e. offered to *Minerva*. *Martial.* Palladium forum, h. e. the Roman forum, in which there was a temple of *Minerva*. — ¶ Also, as *Minerva* was the goddess of wisdom and art, artificial, skilful, ingenious. *Martial.* Palladiæ artis opus.

**PALLANTEUM**, i, n. a town of *Italy*, built by *Evander* on the *Palatine* mount. *Virg.* — Also, a town of *Arcadia*. *Justin.* — ¶ Hence, *Pallantæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pallanteum*. *Virg.* Mœnia *Palantea*.

**PALLANTYAS**, ædis, f. Παλλαντιάς, a lake of *Africa*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *Arora*, the daughter or descendant of the giant *Pallas*. *Ovid.*

**PALLANTIS**, ïdis and ïdos, f. the same as *Pallantias*, *Arora*. *Ovid.* — Also, for day. *Id.* *Pallantide cæsus eadem*.

**PALLANTIŪS** (*Pallas*), a, um, adj. of or proceeding from *Pallas*. *Ovid.* *Pallantius heros*, h. e. *Evander*, because he was descended from *Pallas*.

**PALLAS** (Παλλὰς), ædis and ædos, f. *Pallas*, *Minerva*, the goddess of war and of wisdom, the inventress of spinning and weaving, the discoverer of the olive, &c. *Horat.* *Pallas præliis audax*. *Ovid.* Loquax cum *Palladis* alite cornix, h. e. the owl, which was sacred to her. *Id.* *Pallados arbor*, h. e. the olive-tree. *Id.* *Invita Pallade*, h. e. *invita Minerva*. *Id.* *Palladis ars*, h. e. *lanificium*. *Propert.* Extinctos *Pallados ignes* (because her image stood in the temple of *Vesta*), the vestal fires. — ¶ Also, the olive-tree. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, oil. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the statue of *Pallas*. *Ovid.* Cum *Palladæ captivi*, h. e. *Palladio*. — ¶ Also, the temple of *Minerva*. *Ovid.*

**PALLAS**, antis, m. Πάλλας, the son of *Titanion*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one of the *Titans* or *giants*. *Claudian.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Arcadia*, an ancestor of *Evander*. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a son of *Evander*, slain by *Turans*. *Virg.*

**PALLATINUS**, &c. See *Palatinus*, &c.

**PALLÆNE**, es, f. Παλλήνη, a town of *Macedonia*, near *Phlegra*; or, according to some, the same as *Phlegra*. — Hence, *Pallænæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pallænæ*. *Lucan.* *Pallænæa fulmina*, h. e. with which the giants were struck.

**PALLÆNS** (*palleo*), entis, adj. pale, wan, pallid, deadly pale, deadly wan, ὀχρῶν, ὀχρός. *Virg.* *Pallens morte futura*. *Ovid.* *Pallentes terrore puellæ*. *Virg.* *Pallentes umbras Erebi*. *Id.* *Pallentes animas*. — ¶ Also, of a dead or palish color, pale, livid. *Virg.* *Pallentes violæ, yellow*. *Martial.* *Pallentes caules*. *Plin.* *Gemma e viridi pallens*. *Ovid.* *arva* (sc. with gold). — ¶ Also, dark-colored, black. *Tibull.* *Sol pallentes jungit equos*, h. e. of the sun in eclipse. *Martial.* *Pallens toga*. — ¶ Also, dark green. *Virg.* *Pallens edera*. *Id.* *Bos pallentes ruminat herbas*. *Martial.* *Pallens faba*, h. e. propter folia fusciora. — ¶ Also, occasioning paleness. *Virg.* *Pallentes morbi*. *Martial.* *curæ*. *Ovid.* *Pallentia philtra*. *Pers.* *mores*, h. e. *pravos*, that make pale with remorse.

**PALLĒŌ** (unc.), es, lui, n. 2. to be or look pale or wan, tura pale, ὀχρῶν. *Cic.* *Sudat, pallet*. *Ovid.* *Sæpe metu sceleris palabant ora futuri*. *Tibull.* *Pallebunt ora senecta*. *Martial.* *Pallet turba fame*. — ¶ Also, *propter* *folia fusciora*. — ¶ Also, occasioning paleness. *Virg.* *Pallentes morbi*. *Martial.* *curæ*. *Ovid.* *Pallentia philtra*. *Pers.* *mores*, h. e. *pravos*, that make pale with remorse.

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grow pale with study. *Martial.* *Pallet otio*. — ¶ Also, to fade, lose color. *Ovid.* *Ne vitio cæli palleat agra seges*. *Stat.* *Sidera pallent, lose their brilliancy, look pale or dim*. *Lucan.* *Mirantur pallere diem*. *Ovid.* *Pallet nostris Aurora venenis*. *Propert.* *Multos pallere colores, to change color often*. — ¶ To fear. *Horat.* *Pueris* (dat.) *omnis pater pallet, is anxious about*. *Juvenal.* *Ad omnia fulgura pallent*. And with acc. *Horat.* *pontum*.

**PALLĒSCŌ** (*palleo*), is, lui, n. 3. to turn pale, grow or become wan, fade, lose color. *Ovid.* *Pallescent frondes*. *Propert.* *In quadam pallecescens*. *Horat.* *Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa, to be dying of love with*. *Quintil.* *Umbra vitam pallescere*. *Ovid.* *Saxum palluit auro, became gold-colored*.

**PALLIĀSTRUM** (*pallium*), i, n. a sorry mantle, τριβώνιον. *Apul.*

**PALLIĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. dressed in a cloak or mantle, generally applied to *Greeks*, and particularly to *Grecian* philosophers, by whom the pallium was worn. *Cic.* *Græculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus*. *Sueton.* *Palliatii, Grecis*. *Plin.* *Palliatia signa Phidie*. *Cic.* *Illi palliati topiarum facere videantur, h. e. statues in the Grecian costume*. *Varr.* *Fabula palliata, in which the scenes and characters are Grecian*. — ¶ *Figur. protected, fortified*. *Val. Max.*

**PALLIDŪS** (*dimin.* from *pallidus*), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat pale, palish. *Catull.*

**PALLIDŪS** (*palleo*), a, um, adj. pale, 2 wan, pallid, of a dead color, ὀχρός. *Horat.* *Vides, ut pallidus omnis cæna desurgat dubia?* *Ovid.* *Oraque buxo pallidiora gerens exhorruit*. *Plin.* *Stellæ pallidissimæ*. *Propert.* *Pallida mitra situ*. *Lucan.* *Pallida tetris viscera tincta notis, h. e. of a palish blue, livid*. *Propert.* *In irata pallidus, desperately in love*. *Ovid.* *Pallidus Orion, love-sick*. *Id.* *Ipsa ego pallida sedi, pale with fear, affrighted*. *Id.* *Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, turned pale with fear*. *Lucan.* *Ditis profundum pallida regna*. *Tibull.* *Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus*. — ¶ Also, causing paleness. *Propert.* *Cum insidiis pallidâ vina bibi, h. e. poisoned*. *Horat.* *Pallida mors*. *Lucan.* *aconita*. *Martial.* *cura*. — ¶ Also, unsightly, unpleasant to the sight. *Varr.* *Ficus fit pallidior, (perhaps) mouldy*.

**PALLIŌLATĪM** (*palliolatus*), adv. *Plaut.* 3 amictus, dressed in a little mantle.

**PALLIŌLATŪS** (*palliolium*), a, um, adj. 2 wearing a little cloak or mantle. *Martial.* *Quæ palliolata vagatur*. — ¶ Also, wearing a cap or hood. *Sueton.* *Palliolatus novo more resedit*.

**PALLIŌLUM** (*dimin.* from *pallium*), i, n. a cloak or mantle; a pallium. *Plaut.* *Palliolium in collum conjice*. — ¶ Also, a covering for the head worn by women and effeminate or sick men; a cap, hood. *Quintil.* *Palliolium sola excusare potest valetudo*. *Ovid.* *Palliolium nitidis imposuisse comis*.

**PALLIUM** (unc.), ii, n. the outer robe of the *Greeks*; a cloak, mantle, ἱμάτιον, ἀναβόλατον, φάρος. *Lic.* *Cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio*. *Cic.* *Consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium*. *Id.* *Amica corpus ejus textit suo pallio*. *Plaut.* *Pallium in collum conjicere*. *Terent.* *Humerum pallio onerare*. *Id.* *Attolle pallium*. *Quintil.* *Manum intra pallium continere* (proverb.) *h. e. to avoid profligacy*. *And, Plaut.* *Tunica propior pallio* (proverb.) *the skia is nearer than the shirt*. — ¶ It is also used of the robe of a Roman lady. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, particularly, of the cloak of the philosophers. *Gell.* *Video barbam et pallium, philosophum nondum video*. *Apul.* *Pallio tenuis philosophos imitari*. — ¶ Also, the upper bed-clothes, coverlet. *Sueton.* *Lectum veteris pallio strato instructum*. *Ovid.* *Gravissus justo pallia pondus habent*. — ¶ Also, the pall over a corpse. *Apul.* *Arrepto pallio, retexi corpora*. — ¶ Also, a certain. *Prudent.*

**PALLŌR** (*palleo*), ōris, m. paleness, wanness, want of color, ὀχρος, ὀχρότης. *Cic.* *Terrorem pallor consequitur*. *Ho-*

*rat.* *Albus ora pallor inficit*. *Id.* *Pallor Inteus!* *Ovid.* *Luridus pallor*. *Horat.* *Tinctus viola pallor amantium*. *Stat.* *Pallor exanimis, a deadly paleness*. *Lucan.* *Terribilis Stygio facies pallore*. *Ovid.* *Pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta*. — ¶ *Figur. fear, terror*. *Propert.* *Hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit*. *Plaut.* *Palla pallorem incutit*. — ¶ Also, the god of terror. *Liv.* *Fama Pallori et Pavori vocit*. — ¶ Also, unsightliness, unseemly color or form. *Lucan.* *Pallor solis*. *Ovid.* *Pallorem ducunt rami*. *Lucret.* *Palloribus omnia pingunt*. — ¶ Also, mouldiness. *Vitruv.*

**PALLŪLA** (*dimin.* from *palla*), æ, f. a small robe or cloak. *Plaut.*

**PĀLMĀ** (παλάμη), æ, f. the palm of the hand, χέυαρ, παλάμη. *Cic.* *Palmæ illius similem*. *Virg.* *Cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit*. *Petron.* *Os hominis palma excussissima pulsata, with a very heavy blow*. *Plin.* *Ep Aliquem palma percutere, to give him a blow or cuff*. *Juvenal.* *Plana palma, with the open hand*. — ¶ Also, the hand. *Cic.* *Palmarium intensus*. *Cæs.* *Passis palmis*. *Virg.* *Teneras arcebant vincula palmas*. *Ovid.* *Amplexus tremulis altaria palmis*. — ¶ And, *Plin.* *Palmæ pedum anseris, goose's-feet*. — ¶ Also, the broad end or paddle of an oar. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the palm-tree, φοινίξ. *Plin.* — Particularly, a palm-branch as the mark, token or badge of victory; the palm or prize; victory, triumph; honor, preëminence. *Liv.* *Palmæ victoribus datæ*. *Cic.* *Plurimarum palmarium nobilis gladiator*. *Id.* *Palmam accipere*. *Horat.* *Elea palma*. *Cic.* *Docto oratori palma danda est*. *Ovid.* *Palma donare aliquem*. *Cic.* *Palmam tulit*. *Id.* *Cujuspiam rei palmam deferre alicui, h. e. the first rank in*. *Terent.* *Illic equidem consilio palmam do, h. e. I prefer*. *Justin.* *Bellorum palmas*. — Also, the victor. *Virg.* *Et nunc tertia palma Dioces*. — Also, the person to be conquered. *Sil.* *Ultima restabat fuis jam palma duobus*. — Also, the fruit of the palm-tree; a date. *Pers.* *Cum pipere, et palmis venit*. — Also, a broom made of palm-boughs. *Horat.* *Lapides varios lutulenta radere palma*. — ¶ Also, the greater shoot or leader of a vine. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the branch of a tree. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the fruit of a tree in *Egypt*, resembling that of the balm. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a tree in *Africa*, useful in the preparation of ointments. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a marine shrub. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, for parma, a shield. *Tibull.* — ¶ Also, a print or mark burnt in any thing, perhaps, the mark of a date, or of the palm of a hand. *Vegct.*

**PALMARIS** (*palma*), e, adj. of the palm-tree, full of palms. *Anmian.* *Lucis palmaris*. — ¶ Also, describing of the palm, excellent. *Cic.* *Statua palmaris*. *Id.* *Illâ (sententia) palmaris*. — ¶ Also, (from *palmus*), of a palm or hand's breadth. *Varr.*

**PALMĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. deserving the palm or prize, most excellent, chief, remarkable. *Terent.* *Ego mihi puto palmarium, my masterpiece*. — ¶ Absol. *Palmarium*, ii, n. the fee given to a successful advocate. *Pandect.*

**PALMĀTIĀS** (παλματίας), æ, m. a kind of earthquake. *Apul.*

**PALMĀTŪS** (*palma*), a, um, adj. bearing the figure of the palm-tree; embroidered with palm-leaves. *Plin.* *Lapis palmatus*. *Liv.* *Tunica palmata, et toga picta* (the dress of a victorious general at his triumph). *Martial.* *Palmataque ducem sed cito redde togæ*. — ¶ Also, having or bearing the figure of the palm of the hand. *Quintil.* *Palmatus paries, marked with the figure of a hand*. *Capitol.* *cervus, having antlers spreading like an open hand*.

**PALMĒS** (*palma*), itis, m. the shoot, or young branch of a vine, κλήμα. *Plin.* *Palmes duas tresve gemmas sub jugo habere debet*. *Virg.* *Jam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ*. — ¶ Also, a vine; a vineyard. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a bough of a tree. *Lucan.*

**PALMETUM** (*palma*), i, n. a palm-grove, φοινικῶν. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

**PALMEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made of the palm tree; of dates. *Vitruv.* Palmæ tabula. *Plin.* Palmeum vinum, palm-wine.

**PALMICUS**, or **PALMYCIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Palmeus*. *Sulp. Sever.*

**PALMIFER** (palma & fero), a, um, adj. 3 producing palm-trees or dates. *Propert.* Palmifera. *Thebæ.* *Ovid.* Palmiferi Arabes, h. e. Arabia.

**PALMIGER** (palma & gero), a, um, adj. 2 carrying palm-branches. *Plin.*

**PALMIPEDALIS** (palmipes), e, adj. a 3 foot and a hand-breadth long or broad. *Varr.*

**PALMIPES** (palma & pes), ēdis, adj. having broad feet; web-footed, στεγανόπους. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a foot and a hand-breadth long or broad. *Plin.*

**PALMIPRIMUM** vinum, a sort of wine, 2 resembling date-wine, but made of figs. *Plin.*

**PALMÖ** (palmas), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 tie a vine, συνδέω. *Colam.*

**PALMÖPES**, &c. same as *Palmipes*, &c.

**PALMÖSUS** (palma), a, um, adj. abound- 3 ing in palm-trees. *Virg.* Palmosa Selinus.

**PALMÖLÄ** (dimin. from palma), æ, f. the 3 palm of the hand, a little hand. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the paddle or broad part of an oar. *Virg.* Stringat sine palmula cautes. Hence, figur. *Apul.* Color psittaco viridis extinis palmulis, h. e. wings. — ¶ Also, a date. *Varr.* — And, a palm or date-tree. *Varr.*

**PALMÖLARIS** (palmula), e, adj. of or by 3 the palm. *Martian.* *Capell.* Frictu palmulari.

**PALMÖS** (palma), i, m. a palm, hand-breadth. The palms minor was the breadth of four fingers joined close together. *Vitruv.* The major was a span, or twelve Roman inches. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, for palma, the palm of the hand. *Vitruv.* Geritur per manus palmum.

**PALMÖRÄ**, or **PALMÖRÄ**, æ, f. a city of Syria. — Hence, *Palmörenus*, or *Palmörenus*, a, um, adj. of *Palmira*. *Plin.*

**PALÖ** (palus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sup- 2 port with poles, poles, stakes or props; to fence with poles, pale, πασσαλεύω. *Colum.* Ut vitis paletur.

**PALÖR** (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wander to and fro, wander up and down, struggle, be dispersed, περιφέρομαι, βέμβομαι, πανάομαι. *Liv.* Agmen per agros palatur. *Tacit.* Palantur comites. *Id.* Auxilia totis campis palantur. *Salust.* Vagi, palantes, quas nox coegerat, sedes habebant, dispersed, straggling. *Liv.* Palantes in agris oppressit. *Id.* Contrahens suos ex fuga palatos. *Id.* Boves ab gregibus palatos. *Tacit.* Palantes extra castra. *Virg.* Terga dabant palantia Teucri. *Id.* Palantesque polo stellas, wandering. — Figur. *Ovid.* Palantes animos.

**PALPABILIS** (palpo), e, adj. palpable, 3 perceptible by the touch, ψηλαφητός. *Oros.* Tenebræ crassitudine palpabiles.

**PALPAMEN** (Id.), inis, n. a stroking, 3 caressing. *Prudent.*

**PALPAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a stroking, 3 caressing. *Ammian.*

**PALPATIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a stroking, ca- 3 ressing. *Plant.* Ausfer hinc palpationes.

**PALPATÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a flatterer. 3 *Plant.* Sycophantæ, et palpatores.

**PALPEBRÄ** (unc.), æ, f. the eyelid, βλέφαρον. *Cic.* Palpebræ sunt tegumenta oculorum. — ¶ Also, *Palpebræ*, the eyelashes. *Plin.*

**PALPEBRÄLIS** (palpebra), e, adj. of the 3 eyelids. *Prudent.* Palpebrales setæ.

**PALPEBRÄRIS** (Id.), e, adj. of or per- 3 taining to the eyelids. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.* Collyria palpebraria, for the eyelids.

**PALPEBRÄTIÖ** (palpebra), önis, f. the 3 motion of the eyelids. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**PALPEBRÖ** (palpebra), as, n. 1. to move 3 the eyelids frequently, wink. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**PALPATIÖ** (palpo), önis, f. a fre- 2 quent and quick motion, a throbbing, pant- ing, beating quick, palpitation, παλμός. *Plin.* Cordis palpitatio. *Id.* Palpitatio oculorum.

**PALPATIÖS**, us, m. the same as *Pal-* 2 pitatio. *Plin.*

**PALPITÖ** (perhaps from πάλλω), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. 1. to throbb, pant, beat quick, palpitate, πάλλομαι. *Cic.* Cor palpitat.

*Plin.* Palpitante lingua ululatus elicitur. *Ovid.* Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, is convulsed, struggles (of one in the agony of death). — Figur. *Petron.* Animum palpitantem percussit. *Stat.* His arduus ignis palpitat. — ¶ Obsceno sensu. *Juvenal.* Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet.

**PALPÖ** (palpo), önis, m. a glazer, roe-hedder, 3 coazer, flatterer. *Pers.* Ille sui palpo (but some consider this the abl. of pal-pum).

**PALPÖ** (πάλλω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and 2 **PALPÖR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to touch softly, feel gently, stroke, ψηλαφάω. *Ovid.* Pectora præbet virgine palpan-da manu. (Al. leg. plaudenda.) *Manil.* Palpare lupos pantheris ludere captis. — ¶ And, figur. to caress, soothe, wheedle, coax, cajole, flatter. *Horat.* Cui male si palperè, recalcitrat. *Juvenal.* Quem munere palpat *Carus*. *Poll.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Scribenti palparer. *Cic.* Palpabo, equonam modo, &c. h. e. blandiendo tentabo.

**PALPUM**, or **PALPÖS** (palpo), the nom. 3 does not occur, i, m. or n. a gentle stroke, soft blow or pat with the hand; a coaxing, caressing, flattering; flattery. *Plant.* Timidam palpo percudit. *Id.* Mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, h. e. cajole.

**PALUDAMENTUM** (unc.), i, n. a milita- 2 ry cloak or cassock, χληρῆς. *Liv.* Cognito paludamento sponsi. — ¶ More commonly, the military robe of a general. *Liv.* Paludamenta detracta. — ¶ Also, a woman's cloak. *Plin.*

**PALUDÄTUS**, a, um, adj. clothed in a 2 military robe; and, particularly, in a general's robe. *Cic.* Pansa paludatus profectus est. *Cæs.* Neque expectant, ut paludati, votis nuncupatis, exeant consules. *Juvenal.* Cum paludatis ducibus.

**PALUDESTER** (palus), or **PALUDES-** 3 **TRIS**, e, adj. marshy. *Cassiodor.*

**PALUDICÖLÄ** (palus & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. decelling or situate amongst fens or marshes. *Sidon.* Paludicolæ Sicambri.

**PALUDIFER** (palus & fero), era, erum, 3 adj. that renders marshy. *Auct.* *Carm.* de *Philom.*

**PALUDIVÄGÖS** (palus & vagus), a, um, 3 adj. wandering through morasses. *Avien.*

**PALUDÖSUS** (palus), a, um, adj. marshy, 3 fenny, boggy, swampy, ἐλώδης. *Ovid.*

**PALÜMBÄ**, æ, f. same as *Palumbes*. 2 **Cels.**

**PALÜMBES** (unc.), is, m. and f. a wood- 2 pigeon, ring-dove, φάτρα. *Virg.* Raucæ palumbes. — ¶ We also find *Palum-* bus, i. *Martial.* *Palmibi* torquati. *Plin.* *Palumborum* pennæ.

**PALÜMBINÖS** (palumbes), a, um, adj. 2 of a wood-pigeon. *Plin.* caro.

**PALÜMBÖLÖS** (dimin. from *palumbus*), 3 i, m. a little dove, as a term of endearment. *Apul.*

**PALÜMBÖS**, i, m. (See *Palumbes*). — ¶ Also, the name of a famous gladiator. Hence, an equivocal and jest in *Sueton.* *Claud.* 21.

**PALÖS** (pavillus), i, m. a stake, prop, stay, 2 pale, σκόλοψ. *Tibull.* Teneram palis adjungere vitem. *Cic.* Ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati. *Ovid.* Palo suspendat aratrum. *Plant.* figere in parietem. — ¶ It was a military exercise to attack a stake, set up in the ground, in order to acquire skill in the use of weapons. *Juvenal.* Quis non vidit vulnera pali? — Hence, figur. *Senec.* Exerceamur ad palum, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat. — ¶ *Palum*, neut. gen. *Varr.*

**PALÖS** (unc.), üdis, f. a marsh, morass, 2 bog, fen, swamp, pool, λίμνη. *Horat.* Stantes paludes. *Cæs.* Quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset. *Virg.* Palus innabilis, the *Styx*. *Id.* Tenebrosa palus, lake *Avernus*. *Id.* Cyn-ba multam accepit rimosa paludem, h. e. the water of the *Styx*. — ¶ Also, a reed, or sedge, growing in marshy places. *Martial.* Concisa palus. *Id.* De bibula sarta palude teges, a sedge mat.

**PALÜSTER** (palus), tris, tre, adj. marshy, 2 fenny, boggy, swampy; growing in marshy places, ἐλειός. *Liv.* Palustri celo. *Id.* Ager paluster. *Virg.* Ulvam palustrem. *Plin.* In palustribus vindemiæ, sc. locis.

— ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Crassos transisse di- 2 es, lucemque palustrem, a life passed in the slough of sin.

**PAMPHÖLYÄ**, æ, f. Παμφυλία, a province 2 of Asia Minor, on the southern coast. — Hence, *Pamphylus*, and *Pamphylus*, a, um, adj. *Pamphylian*. *Liv.* Pamphylium mare. *Id.* Pamphylii legati. And absol. *Cic.* Pamphylii, the *Pamphylians*.

**PAMPINÄCEUS**, the same as *Pampineus*. 2 *Colum.*

**PAMPINÄRIÖS** (pampinus), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to a vine-branch, οινάρεος. *Colum.* Palmes pampinariæ, a leaf-bearing shoot. *Id.* Pampinariæ samentium, a stock-branch, springing out of the stock of a vine. And absol. *Plin.* Serere e pampinariis.

**PAMPINÄTIÖ** (pampino), önis, f. the 2 pulling or rubbing off superfluous leaves and tender shoots from vines, βλαστολογία. *Colum.*

**PAMPINÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one who 2 pulls or lops off the superfluous shoots or leaves from vines. *Colum.*

**PAMPINÄTÖS** (pampinus), ia, um, adj. 2 having leaves and tendrils. *Trebell.* *Poll.* Lancea pampinata. — ¶ Also, curled or winding round like the tendril of a vine. *Plin.* Pampinato orbe se volvens. — ¶ Also, particip. from *pampino*.

**PAMPINÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a vine- 2 branch or vine-leaves, of vines. *Tacit.* Pampinea corona. *Virg.* Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras. *Id.* Pampineo gravidus autumnus ager, the *vine Autumn*. *Ovid.* Pampineas autumnus porrigit uvas. *Id.* Pampineis amicitur vitibus ulmus, branchy or leafy vines. *Virg.* Pampineas gerunt hastas, h. e. wrapped round with vine-leaves. *Propert.* Pampineus odor, h. e. odor vini. *Calpurn.* ulmi, h. e. which support vines.

**PAMPINÖ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 lop or pull off the useless shoots or leaves of vines, βλαστολογέω, οιναιοζέω. *Plin.* Vineas pampinare. — ¶ Also, to lop or pull off the young shoots of trees. *Col.* Salix non minus, quam vinea, pampinatur.

**PAMPINÖSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 leaves or tender shoots. *Colum.*

**PAMPINÖS** (unc.), i, m. and f. the tender 2 shoot of a vine with its leaves; a vine-shoot, οἶνον, κλήμα. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the foliage of vines, vine-leaves. *Cic.* Uva vestita pampinis. *Virg.* Mites defendet pampinus uvas. — ¶ Also, a clasper or tendril of climbing plants. *Plin.* — And, any thing resembling it. *Id.* Ova tortili vibrata pampino, h. e. cirro torto.

**PAN**, ānos, m. the god of shepherds and cat- 2 tle, of mountains and pastures, Πάν. *Cic.* Ex Mercurio et Penelopa Pana natum ferunt. *Virg.* Panos de more Lycæi. *Ovid.* Pan erat armenti custos, Pan nomen equarum. *Id.* Semicaper Pan (because he had the horns and lower parts of a goat). Also, plur. *Ovid.* Pini præincti cornua Panes, gods of the shepherds.

**PANÄCÄ**, sc. testa. *Martial.* 14. 100. in the title, a kind of drinking-vessel.

**PANÄCÄ**, æ, and **PANÄCES**, is, f. and 2 **PANÄX**, äcis, m. the herb all-heal or *panacea*, πανάκεια, πάνακες, and πάναξ. *Plin.*, *Virg.*, &c.

**PANÄTÖLICÖS** (Πανατωλικός), a, um, 2 adj. *Liv.* Panætolicum concilium, of all *Ætolia*.

**PANÄTÖLIUM** (Πανατωλίον), ii, n. the 2 general *Ætolian congress*. *Liv.* Concilium *Ætolorum*, quod Panætoliolum vocant. — ¶ Also, a high mountain of *Ætolia*. *Plin.*

**PANÄRICIUM** (unc.), ii, n. a felon, whit- 3 low. *Apul.*

**PANÄRIÖLUM** (dimin. from *panarium*), 2 i, n. a small basket for bread. *Martial.* Cum panariolis tribus redisti.

**PANÄRIUM** (panis), ii, n. a bin or pantry 2 to keep bread in; a bread-basket, ἀροθήκη. *Varr.* Hinc panarium, ubi panem servabant. *Sueton.* Panaria cum obsonio vitium divisit.

**PANÄTHENÄICÖS** (Παναθηναϊκός), a, 2 um, adj. usual or happening during the *Panathenæa*. *Cic.* Panathenæicus, sc. liber, a book of *Isocrates* in praise of *Athens*, read at the festival. *Varr.* Panathenæica, sc. solennia, the festival of the *Panathenæa*.

**PANAX**, ācis, m. See *Panacea*. —  
 ¶ Also, a shrub. *Plin.*  
**PANCARPINEŌS** (pancarpius or pancarp-  
 3 pus), a, um, adj. composed of all kinds  
 of fruits. *Varr. cibus.*  
**PANCARPŪS**, and **PANCARPŪS**, (πα-  
 3 κάρπιος, πάγκαρπος), a, um, adj. made or  
 composed of various fruits, or things.  
*Tertull.*  
**PANCHAIĀ**, ē, f. Πανχαία, a district of  
 Arabia Felix, producing frankincense.  
*Virg. Thrifera Panchaia pinguis are-  
 nis.* — Hence, *Panchæus*, *Panchaicus*,  
 and *Panchaicus*, a, um, adj. *Panchæan.*  
*Id. Panchæis adulescent ignibus aræ.*  
*Ovid. Panchaia tellus.*  
**PANCHRESTARIŪS**, and **PANCHRIS-**  
**TARIŪS** (panchrestus), ii, m. a pastry-  
 cook, maker of sweetmeats, confectioner.  
*Arnob.*  
**PANCHRESTŪS** (πάγχρηστος), a, um,  
 1 adj. universally good. *Plin. Medicam-  
 enta panchresta, sovereign remedies.*  
 — Figur. *Cic. Cum omnes ejus comi-  
 tes iste sibi suo illo panchresto medica-  
 mento amicos reddidisset, h. e. gold,  
 money.*  
**PANCHRŌMŌS** (πάγχρωμος), i, m. same  
 3 as *Verbenaca*. *Apul.*  
**PANCHRŪS** (πάγχρους), i, m. of all colors;  
 2 the name of a precious stone. *Plin.*  
**PANCRATIĀS**, ē, m. for *pancratiastes*.  
 3 *Gell.*  
**PANCRATIĀSTĒS** (παγκρατιαστής), ē,  
 3 m. a combatant and conqueror in the pan-  
 cratium or contest of boxing and wrestling.  
*Gell.*  
**PANCRATIŪCE** (pancratium), adv. stroag-  
 3 ly, lustily. *Plaut. Pancratice valere,*  
 to be stout, hearty, stoutly, heartily.  
**PANCRATIŪM**, or -ŌN (παγκράτιον), ii,  
 2 n. a contest in which both boxing and wrest-  
 ling were united, which required the whole  
 strength. *Propert. Et patitur duro vul-  
 nera pancratio. Plin. Pancratio victor.*  
 — ¶ Also, the herb *sucory*. *Plin.*  
 — ¶ Also, a squill, sea-onion, or sea-  
 leek. *Plin.*  
**PANDĀ**, ē, f. a Roman goddess, whom  
 3 some think the same as *Ceres*. *Varr.*  
 — *Arnob. Quod Tito Tatius, Capitoli-  
 num ut capiat collem, viam pandere*  
*permissum est, dea Panda est adpellata,*  
*vel Panica.*  
**PANDĀNĀ**, ē, f. sc. porta, one of the gates  
 of old Rome. *Varr.*  
**PANDATĀRIĀ**, or -ĒRIĀ, ē, f. a small  
 island in the Etruscan sea, now *Santa Ma-  
 ria*. *Tacit.*  
**PANDATIŪS** (pando, are), ōnis, f. a beud-  
 2 ing or warping. *Vitruv.*  
**PANDECTĒS**, and **PANDECTĀ** (πανδέκ-  
 3 τής), ē, m. a book treating on all man-  
 ner of questions or subjects; a treatise  
 comprehending the whole of any science.  
*Gell. Hence, Pandectæ, plur. the Pan-  
 dects, or Digests, a collection and digest*  
*of the Roman laws and legal customs,*  
*made by order of the emperor Justinian.*  
**PANDEMŪS** (πάνδημος), i, adj. endemic.  
 3 *Amman. lues.*  
**PANDICŪLŌR** (pando, ere), āris, dep. I.  
 3 to gope, yaw, or stretch as one just awak-  
 ing from sleep, σκοπιδύναμι. *Plaut.*  
**PANDIŌN**, ōnis, m. Πανδιών, son of *Erich-  
 thonius*, king of Athens, and father of  
*Progne* and *Philomela*. *Ovid. Pandione*  
*nata, h. e. Progne.* And, also, *Id. Philo-  
 melo, or the nightingale. Martial. Pan-  
 dionis arces, Athens. Lucret. Pandio-  
 nis populus, the Athenians.* — Hence,  
*Pandiōnius*, a, um, adj. of *Pandion*, *Athe-  
 nian*. *Ovid. Pandionia Athenæ*  
**PANDŌ** (pandus), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to  
 2 bend, curve, bow, κερτάω. *Quintil.*  
*Pandant posteriora.* — ¶ Also, n. to  
 bend in or down. *Vitruv. Ulmus et*  
*fraxinus celeriter pandant.*  
**PANDŌ** (unc.), dis, pandi, pansum and  
 1 passum, a. 3. to open, throw open, open  
 wide, set open, περάννυμι. *Plaut. Pan-  
 dite janua hanc. Virg. Mœnia pan-  
 didus urbis. Liv. Panduntur inter ordi-  
 nes viæ: provolat eques. Id. Pandere*  
*viam fugæ.* — ¶ Hence, to lay open to  
 view, show, discover. *Horot. Spectacula*  
*pandere, to exhibit. Liv. Mare pandit-  
 ur, becomes visible.* — ¶ Also, to de-  
 clare, make known. *Ovid. Pande nomen.*  
*Virg. Pandere res. Lucret. Omnem*  
*terum naturam pandere dictis*

¶ Also, to cleave, split. *Liv. Rupem fer-  
 ropandunt.* — ¶ Also, to stretch, stretch  
 or spread out, extend, expand, unfold.  
*Virg. Pandere pennas ad solem. Cic.*  
*vela, to unfurl. Plin. retia. Tacit.*  
*aciem, h. e. explicare ordines, to widen*  
*the ranks. Liv. Immensa panditur plani-  
 ties. Plin. Rosa sese pandit, expands.*  
*Cæs. Crines passi, loose, dishevelled. Id.*  
*Capillus passus. Id. Palmis passis,*  
*outspread. Vitruv. Manibus passis. Cic.*  
*Velis passis. Id. Divina bona longe*  
*lateque se pandunt, h. e. patent.*  
 — ¶ Hence, to spread out to dry, to dry.  
*Colam. Pandere uvas in sole. Plaut.*  
*Uva passa, raisins. So, Virg. racemi.*  
**PANDŌRĀ**, ē, f. Πανδώρα, the first  
 woman, made by *Vulcan*, and presented  
 with gifts by all the gods. *Hygin.*  
**PANDRŌSŌS** (Πανδρόσας), i, f. daughter  
 of *Cecrops*. *Ovid.*  
**PANDŪRĀ** (πανδύρα), ē, f. or **PANDŪ-**  
**RIŪM**, ii, n. a musical instrument with  
 three strings. *Varr.*  
**PANDŪRIZŌ** (pandura), as, to play upon  
 3 the pandura. *Lamprid.*  
**PANDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. bent, bowed,  
 2 curved, crooked, κερτός. *Virg., Ovid.,*  
*and Quintil.*  
**PANĒGŪRICŪS** (πανηγυρικός), a, um,  
 adj. delivered in a public assembly. *Cic.*  
*Qualem Isocrates fecit panegyricum,*  
*sc. sermonem, the oration in which Isocra-  
 tes eulogized the glorious deeds of the*  
*Athenians. So, absol. Quintil. Panegyri-  
 cum Isocratis decem annis elabora-  
 tum.* — Hence, laudatory, praising. *Au-  
 son. Panegyricos libros.*  
**PANĒGŪRIŪSTĀ** (πανηγυριστής), ē, m. a  
 3 panegyrist, encomiast. *Sidon.*  
**PANĒRŌS** (πανερός), ōtis, f. a precious  
 2 stone, supposed to have the property of  
 making fruitful. *Plin.*  
**PANGĒŌS**, i, m. and plur. Πανγέα, ōrum,  
 n. Πανγαίος, a mountain of Thrace, on  
 the borders of Macedonia. *Plin. Mons*  
*Pangæus. Virg. Alta Pangæa.*  
 — ¶ And, adj. *Val. Flacc. Pangæa juga.*  
**PANGŌ** (πάγω, πάγω), is, nxi, nctum,  
 or pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, a. 3. to  
 drive in, fix, infix; to set, plant,  
 πήγνυμι. *Liv. Clavum pangere. Ovid.*  
*Ancoram litribus. Colum. Litra*  
*pangitur in cera, is impressæ. Sæton.*  
*Ranulum pangere, to plant. Colum.*  
*Vitularia malleolis pangenda. Propert.*  
*Pangam ex ordine colles.* — Figur.  
*Tertull. Pangere filios, h. e. procre-  
 are. And, Lucret. Pango carmina,*  
*make, compose. Horat. Pangere poëma-  
 ta. Cic. An pangis aliquid Sophocle-  
 um? Enn. Panxit maxuma facta pa-  
 trium, has sung.* — ¶ The preterit  
 tenses from *pēpigi*, to covenant, agree,  
 or bargain for, stipulate, contract, en-  
 gage, promise. *Cic. Si quis pepigerat,*  
*ne illo uteretur. Virg. Hæc pepigit*  
*tibi fœdera. Id. Senos pepigere dies,*  
*made a truce. Liv. Pacem nobiscum*  
*pepigitis. Id. Pepigitis ut mitterem.*  
*Tacit. Libertati pretium pepigerat.*  
 — ¶ Also, in the same tenses, to betroth, con-  
 clude a contract of marriage with. *Ovid.*  
*Lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro. Id.*  
*Hæc mihi se pepigit: pater hanc tibi.*  
 — ¶ *Paxim, for pepigerim, I will bet, lay*  
*a wager. Plaut. Ego paxim, te Amphitru-  
 onem esse malis, quam Jovem.*  
**PANGŌNIŪS** (παγγώνιος), ii, m. a precious  
 2 stone. *Plin.*  
**PANHŌRMŪS**, or -ŌS, &c. See *Panor-  
 mus*, &c.  
**PANICEŪS** (panis), a, um, adj. of bread.  
 3 *Plaut. Milites panicei* (with a punning  
 allusion to the Samnite town *Pana*.)  
**PANICŪLĀ** (dimin. from *panis*), ē, f. the  
 gossamer or down upon rattle, panic,  
 reeds, &c.; a long, round substance  
 growing upon nut-trees, pines, &c.; a  
 ent's tail, gosling, catkin or katkin. *Plin.*  
 — ¶ Also, a tumor. *Apul.*  
**PANICŪM**, i, n. panic, ἔλκος, μελίμη.  
*Plin.*  
**PANIFICIŪM** (panis & facio), i, n. the  
 making of bread, ἀροποιία. *Varr.*  
 — ¶ Also, cakes, bread. *Cels. Ex frumen-  
 tis panificia. Sæton. Coronas et pa-  
 nificia obtulisse, h. e. popanum.*  
**PANION** (pan), ii, n. the same as *Satyri-*  
 3 *on*. *Apul.*  
**PANIŌNIŪS** (Πανιώνιος), a, um, adj. be-

longing to all Ionia. *Vitruv. Apollæ*  
*Panionius. And, absol. Mela. Ibi est*  
*Panionium, a district with a temple, in*  
*which the Ionian congress sat.*  
**PANIS** (unc.), is, m. bread, a loaf, ἄpros,  
 ὀϊτος. *Plaut. A pistore panem peti-  
 mus. Id. Binos panes, two loaves. Cic.*  
*Cibarius panis, coarse bread. So, Horat.*  
*Panis secundus. Terent. Panem*  
*atrum. Plin. Vetus, aut nauticus pa-  
 nis, stale bread, or biscuit. Juvénal. Mu-  
 cida cærulei panis consumere frustra.*  
*Senec. Panis siccus, h. e. sine obsonio,*  
*dry bread. Plin. Mollia panis, the crumb*  
*or soft part of bread. Id. Panis crûsta,*  
*the crust of bread.* — ¶ Also, a lump,  
 or mass of any thing. *Plin. Panes æris.*  
**PANISCŪS** (πανίσκος), i, m. a rural deity,  
 a little Pan. *Cic. Caput Panisci.*  
**PANNĀRIĀ** (pannus), ōrum, n. presents of  
 3 cloth. *Stat.*  
**PANNICŪLARIŪS** (panniculus), a, um,  
 3 adj. of or concerning rags or old clothes.  
*Pandect. Causa pannicularia. Absol.*  
*Id. Pannicularia, clothes, &c. about the*  
*person of a convicted criminal, forfeited*  
*at his execution.*  
**PANNICŪLŪS** (dimin. from *pannus*), i,  
 2 m. a small piece of cloth, a little rag.  
*Cels. Pila panniculis facta. And, Ju-  
 venal. Panniculus bombycinus, the light-  
 est garment.*  
**PANNŌNIĀ**, ē, f. Παννονία, a province  
 comprising modern Hungary, and part of  
 Austria. — Hence, *Pannōnicus*, *Pannō-*  
*nicius*, and *Pannōnius*, a, um, adj. *Pan-*  
*nonian. Sæton. Pannonica bella. Ab-*  
*sol. Tibull. Pannonius, a Pannonian.*  
 — And, *Pannōnis*, adj. f. *Lucan. Pannonis*  
*ursa.*  
**PANNŌSITĀS** (pannosus), ātis, f. rag-  
 3 gedness; wrinkled state, haggardness.  
*Cæc. Aurel.*  
**PANNŌSŪS** (pannus), a, um, adj. clothed  
 1 in rags or tattered garments, ragged,  
 δουρειμων, κατάρραφος. *Cic. Pauci pa-  
 nosi. Justin. Pannosus et squalidus*  
*incedere.* — ¶ Also, ragged, tattered,  
 worn out. *Apul. Pannosa rescula mis-  
 erimæ anus.* — ¶ Also, resembling  
 rags, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled. *Senec.*  
*Pannosa macies. Martial. Pannosa*  
*mamma, flabby dugs. Pers. fæx acetii.*  
**PANNŪCĒŪS**, and **PANNŪCIŪS** (pan-  
 3 nus), a, um, adj. ragged, tattered; wrin-  
 kled, shrivelled. *Pers. Pannucea Bau-*  
*cis. Martial. Pannucea mentula.*  
**PANNŪLEIŪM**. See *Pannucellium*.  
**PANNŪLŪS** (dimin. from *pannus*), i, m.  
 3 mean apparel, ragged weeds. *Apul.*  
 — ¶ Also, a rag. *Amman.*  
**PANNŪS** (πᾶνος, Dor. for πῆνος), i, m.  
 cloth; a garment, the clothes, ὄψασμα. *Ho-*  
*rat. Albo Fides velata panno. Martial.*  
*Pannus fraudare duobus! Horat. Du-*  
*plex pannus, a thick, coarse garment.*  
 — ¶ Also, a small piece of cloth, as  
 a patch, napkin, handkerchief, bandage.  
*Horat. Unus et alter assuitur pan-*  
*nosus. Martial. Abigat moto noxias*  
*aves panno. Ovid. Membra vinxerunt*  
*pannis, bands. Colum. Pannis oleo ma-*  
*dentibus, tents to put in wounds. Val.*  
*Mox. Nobilis pannus, a diadem, head-*  
*band.* — ¶ Also, a rag, a ragged or  
 tattered garment; tattered clothes. *Pet-*  
*ron. Sola nimios horret fraudancia pa-*  
*nnis. Terent. Pannis annisque obsitus.*  
 — ¶ Also, a satchel, bag. *Petron. Sol-*  
*vit licio pannum.* — ¶ Also, a hang-  
 ing, rag-like substance growing on the  
 ægilops. *Plin.*  
**PANNŪCHISMŪS** (παννυχισμός), i, m. a  
 3 watching all night long. *Arnob.*  
**PANŌMPHĒŪS** (πανομφαίος), i, m. an  
 epithet of *Jupiter*, the author of all omens  
 and oracles. *Ovid. Panomphæo sacrata*  
*Tonanti.*  
**PANŌPE**, es, and **PANŌPĒĀ**, ē, f. Πανό-  
 3 πη, Πανοπέα, a sea-nymph. *Virg. Pano-  
 pœa virgo.* — ¶ *Panope* is also a town  
 of Phocis. *Ovid.*  
**PANŌRMŪS**, or -ŌS, i, f. and **PANŌR-**  
**MŪM**, i, n. Πάνορμος, a city of Sicily,  
 now *Palermo*. — Hence, *Panōrmitānis*,  
 a, um, adj. of *Panormus*. *Cic.*  
**PANŌ** (pando), ē, m. splayfoot. *Plaut.*  
**PANŌBASTŌS** (πανοβαστος), i, same  
 2 as *Pannosus*. *Plin.*  
**PANŪS**, a, um. See *Pando*.  
**PANTĀGĀTHŪS** (πανταγᾶθος), i, ad

good, or good for all things. Hence, *Lamprid.* Pantagathi, birds of good omen.  
**PANTAGIAS**, æ, and **PANTAGIÆS**, æ, m. *Pανταγίας*, a river of Sicily, now *Porcari*.  
**PANTEX**. See *Pantices*. 3  
**PANTHĒON**, and **PANTHĒUM** (πάνθειον, πάνθειον), i, n. sc. templum, a temple of Jupiter in Rome. *Plin.* — Also, sc. signum, a statue of *Bacchus*. *Auson.*  
**PANTHER**, æris, m. and **PANTHERA** (πάνθηρ), æ, f. a panther. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a net. *Pandect.* and *Varr.*  
**PANTHERINUS** (panthera), a, uni, adj. of or like a panther. *Plin.* Pellis pantherina. — ¶ Also, marked or spotted like a panther. *Plin.* mensæ. And figur. *Plaut.* Pantherinum hominum genus, h. e. marked with blows, and, therefore, *knavish*.  
**PANTHĒUM**. See *Pantheon*.  
**PANTHŌIDĒS**, æ, m. Πανθοίδης, the son of *Panthis*, h. e. *Euphorbus*. *Ovid.* *Panthoides Euphorbus*. — ¶ Also, *Pythagoras*, who pretended to have been *Euphorbus*. *Horat.* Habent Tartara *Panthoiden*.  
**PANTHŌUS**, or -ŌUS, and contr. **PANTHŪS**, i, m. Πάνθος and Πάνθους, *Panthis*, son of *Othrys*. *Virg.* *Panthis Otriades*. *Id.* *Panthu*, voc. contr. for *Panthos*.  
**PANTICA**. See *Panda*. 3  
**PANTICES** (unc.), um, m. the paunch, 3 belly τὰ έντερα. *Plaut.* — The siag. *paatez*, in *Triap.* *Carm.* 83.  
**PANTŌMĪMA** (pantomimus), æ, f. a female pantomime, ballet-dancer. *Senec.*  
**PANTŌMĪMICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 2 relating to pantomimes. *Senec.*  
**PANTŌMĪMŪS** (παντομίμυς), i, m. one who acted by mimical gestures and dancing; a pantomime, mimic, ballet-dancer, παντομίμος, ὀρχηστής. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a pantomime, dumb-show, ballet-dance. *Plin.*  
**PANŪCELLĪUM**, i, n. seems to denote a clew of yarn, or a spindle filled with thread, or a shuttle. *Varr.* — It is also read *pannelium*, *pannelium*, *panuelium*, *panuelium*, *pannelum*, and *pannuleium*.  
**PANŪS** (πᾶνος), i, m. a clew or ball of yarn. *Lucil.* — ¶ Also, a sort of swelling. *Cels.*  
**PAPĀ**, æ, m. the word used by infants for 3 food. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, father, and often applied to a spiritual guide, bishop, pope. *Tertull.* — ¶ See *Pappas*.  
**PAPĀE** (παται), interject. O! strange! 3 wonderful! indeed! *Tereut.*  
**PAPĀVER**, æris, m. and n. the poppy or cheshoul, μήκων. *Cato.* *Papaver Gallianum*. *Plaut.* *Papaverem et frictas nuce*. *Virg.* *Soporiferum papaver*. *Id.* *Lassove papavera collo demisere caput*. *Id.* *Cereale papaver*. *Id.* *Leithæa papavera*. *Liv.* *Papaverum capitata*. — ¶ And, *Tertull.* *Papaver fici*, fig-seed.  
**PAPĀVERĀTŪS** (papaver), a, um, adj. sc. toga, a kind of fine garment. *Plin.*  
**PAPĀVERŪCŪLUM**, i, n. same as *Leonto-* 3 *podion*. *Apul.*  
**PAPĀVERŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of poppy. *Ovid.* *Papaveræ comæ*, poppy-flowers.  
**PAPHĀGĒS**, is, m. a king of *Ambracia*, torn in pieces by a lioness. — Hence, *Paphagæus*, a, um, adj. of *Paphages*. *Ovid.* *Paphagæa causa leena necis*. (Others read *Phaylleæ*, or *Phuyllæ*, from *Phayllus*, who was torn in pieces by a lioness.)  
**PAPHĪĒ** (Paphos), es, f. *Venus*, whose chief seat was *Paphos*. *Martial.* *Sive cupis Paphien*. — ¶ Also, a kind of lettuce, *Cyprian lettuce*, sc. *lactuca*. *Colum.*  
**PAPHĪLĀGŌN**, or -GŌ, ōnis, m. a *Paphlagonian*. *Nep.* — Hence, *Paphlagonius*, a, um, adj. *Paphlagonian*. *Plin.* — And absol. *Paphlagonia*, æ, f. *Paphlagonia*, a country of *Asia Minor*. *Mela.*  
**PAPHŪS**, and **PAPHUS**, i, f. Πάφος, a city of *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*, who had a splendid temple there. — ¶ Hence, *Paphiūs*, a, uni, adj. of *Paphos*, *Paphian*, *Cyprian*. *Tacit.* *Paphia Venus*. *Ovid.* *Paphius heros*, *Pygmalion*, father of *Paphos*, founder of the city. *Colum.* *Paphiithyrsi*, a sort of lettuce, lettuce-stalk. — Also, of or sacred to *Venus*. *Ovid.* *Paphia myrtus*. *Martial.* *Paphiæ columbæ*. — ¶ Also, *Paphōs*, i, m. a son of *Pygmalion*. *Ovid.*

**PĀPILĪŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. a butterfly; a 2 kind of moth, ψυχί. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a pavilion, tent, σκηνωμα. *Lamprid.*  
**PĀPILŪNCŪLŪS** (dimin. from *papilio*), 3 i, m. a small moth or butterfly. *Tertull.*  
**PĀPILLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a nipple, teat, Σηλή. 2  
**PĀPILLĀ**, i, m. *Delphini binas* in ima alvo *papillæ* gerunt. *And.* of men. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Papillæ jacent*. — ¶ Also, the breast. *Virg.* *Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam hæsit*. *So.* of men. *Sueton.* *Infra lævam papillam*. — ¶ Also, a tubercle, pustule. *Sercn.* *Samm.*  
**PĀPINIĀNŪS**, i, m. the name of a celebrated lawyer. — Hence, *Papinianista*, æ, m. a diligent reader of the writings of *Papinianus*; a student of law. *Justinian.*  
**PĀPĪRĪŪS**, a, um, adj. *Cic.* *Papiria gens*. *Liv.* *Papiria lex*. And subst. *Papirius*, m. and *Papiria*, f. — Hence, *Papiriānus*, a, um, adj. of *Papirius*. *Cic.* *Papiriana domus*. *Liv.* *Memor Papirianæ sævitie*, h. e. *L. Papirius Cursor*, the dictator.  
**PĀPO**. See *Pappo*.  
**PĀPPĀ**. See *Papa*.  
**PĀPPĀRIUM** (pappa), i, n. food made for infants with bread boiled in water, *pap*, *panado*. *Figur.* *Senec.* *Dominicæ libidini papparium facere*. (*Al. leg. papparium*.)  
**PĀPPĀS** (πάππας), æ, m. a tutor, governor, attendant or foster-father to children. *Juvenal.* *Timidus prægustet pocula pappas*.  
**PĀPPŌ** (pappa), or **PĀPŌ**, as, a. 1. to call 3 for or eat *pap*. *Pers.*  
**PĀPPŪS**, or -ŪS (πάππος), i, m. an old man. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a grandfather. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, the down of certain plants or seed-vessels. *Lucret.* *Papposque volantes*. *Plin.* *Semen ꝑi lanuginis, quam pappon vocant*. — ¶ Also, the herb *groundsel*. *Plin.*  
**PĀPŪLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a pimple, pustule, tubercle, έξάνθημα. *Virg.* *Ardentes papulæ*. *Plin.* *Rubentes papulas sanare*. *Id.* *move*, to occasion, bring on.  
**PĀPŪLŌ** (papula), as, n. 1. to cause pimples. *Cæ. Aurel.*  
**PĀPŪRĀCĒUS** (papyrus), a, um, adj. 2 made of the papyrus. *Plin.* *Papyraceæ naves*.  
**PĀPŪRĪFER** (papyrus & fero), æra, ærum, 3 adj. producing the papyrus. *Ovid.* *Papyrifera flumina Nilii*.  
**PĀPŪRINŪS** (papyrus), a, um, adj. of the 3 papyrus or relating to the papyrus. *Varr.*  
**PĀPŪRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of the papyrus. *Auson.*  
**PĀPŪRŪS**, m. and f. and **PĀPŪRUM** (πάππος), i, n. an Egyptian plant, or reed, of which paper was made, the papyrus, the wood of which was used in ship-building, the outer bark for making sails, cloth, &c. and the inner bark for making paper. *Plin.* *Papyrus nascitur in palustribus Ægypti*. *Lucret.* *Conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro*. — ¶ Hence, a garment made of it. *Juvenal.* *Succinctus patria papyro*. — ¶ Also, *paper*; a book, letter. *Juvenal.* *Crescit multa damnosa papyro*. *Catull.* *Velim Cæcilio, papyre, dicas, Veronam veniat*. — ¶ It was also used for making funeral piles. *Martial.* *Levis arsura struitur Libitina papyro*. *Id.* *Fartus papyro torus*.  
**PĀR** (unc.), p̄aris, adj. equal, even, ἴσος. *Cic.* *Par est, quod in omnes æquabile est*. *Id.* *Par et æqualis oratio*. *Auct.* *ad Hercun*. *In æquos et pares fastidiosus, to his equals*. *Cic.* *Pari jure vivere, on equal terms*. *Id.* *Vita par et similis deorum*. *Id.* *Artes inter se pares*. *Id.* *Pari atque eadem in laude*. *Id.* *Judicium par et unum*. *Id.* *Verbum Latinum par Græco et idem valens*. *Virg.* *Paribus alis, poised*. *Id.* *Discurrere pares, together*. — In answer to the question *wherein?* with the *abl.* with or without a *prep.* or the *gen.* or the *inf.* or the *ucc.* with *ad.* *Cic.* *Libertate par*. *Id.* *Pares in amore*. *Liv.* *Vir par ad virtutem, equal in valor*. *Virg.* *Cautare pares*. *Sil.* *Ætatis, mentisque pares*. — In reply to the question, *to whom?* *to what?* it is followed by the *dat.* *Cic.* *Fratri tuo par*. Or the *abl.* *Ovid.* *In qua par facies nobilitate sua*. *Sallust.* *Scalas pares mecenium altitudine*. And with *cum*. *Id.*

*Quem tu parem cum liberis fecisti*. Or the *gen.* *Cic.* *Cujus paucos pares hæc civitas tulit*. *Lucret.* *Quem metuis, par hujus erat*. — It is also followed by the particles, *et, ac, atque, quam*. *Cic.* *Omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria, et Coriolano, the same as*. *Cæs.* *Pari spatium atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam*. *Nepos.* *Magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio*. — And in the superl. *Plaut.* *Parissimi estis iibus*. — ¶ *Parem esse alicui, to be equal to, be a match for, be able to resist or encounter*. *Cic.* *Sed adhuc pares non sumus (fletui)*. *Cæs.* *Suevis ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint*. *Justin.* *Omnibus bellis par esse*. *Id.* *Parem esse crudelitati alicujus, h. e. ad resistendum crudelitati*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, I am unable to allay*. — ¶ *Par est, it is convenient, meet, proper, suitable, right, cικός έστι*. *Cic.* *Dubitans, quid me facere par sit*. *Id.* *Statim, ut par fuit, comprehensi sunt*. *Nep.* *Turpius, quam par est*. *Cic.* *Ut constantibus hominibus par erat*. — ¶ *Par pari referre, or respondere, to be even with one, give like for like, requite*. *Plaut.* *Par pari respondet*. *Cic.* *Paria paribus respondimus*. *Attic.* *ap. Cic.* *Ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, be paid*. *So.* *Tereut.* *Par pro pari refero*. *Cic.* *Quæ paribus paria referuntur (of rhythm in sentences), h. e. inter se paria redduntur*. — ¶ *Ex pari, equally, on an equal footing*. *Senec.* *Sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit*. *Quintil.* *Inimici sunt ex pari*. — ¶ *Paria facere, to balance, or make up accounts*. *Colum.* *Cum rationibus domini paria facere*. — *Figur.* *Senec.* *Cum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est*. *Id.* *Quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, live conformably to reason*. *Id.* *Pro munere paria facere, to be grateful*. *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Paria facere cum negotiis, to execute*. *So.* *Senec.* *Tecum parem facere rationem, settle my account with you*. — ¶ *Par, impar, odd and even*. *Horat.* *Ludere par impar*. — ¶ Also, subst. a competitor, adversary. *Liv.* *Nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offerret*. *Id.* *Habebo parem, quem das, Hannibalem*. — Also, a companion, mate, consort. *Cic.* *Est ausus cum illo suo pari*. *Ovid.* *Accumbit cum pare suoque suo*. *Hygin.* *Serpens parem querens*. — Also, a pair, brace, couple. *Cic.* *Gladiorum par nobilissimum*. *Id.* *Triparia amicorum*. *Horat.* *Par nobile fratrum*. *Ovid.* *Par columbarum*.  
**PĀRĀBĪLĪS** (paro), e, adj. to be procured, easily gotten or procured. *Cic.* *Natura divitiarum parabilem habet*. *Horat.* *Parabilem amo Venerem*. *Cart.* *Parabili cultu corporis esse contentum, ordinary, cheap*.  
**PĀRĀBŌLĀ** (παράβολη), æ, and **PĀRĀBŌLĒ**, es, f. a comparison, simile. *Quintil.*  
**PĀRĀBŌLĀNŪS** (parabolus), i, m. a breaker 3 neck fellow, one that exposes his life to manifest danger. *Cod. Just.*  
**PĀRĀBŌLĪCĒ**, adv. metaphorically. *Sidon.*  
**PĀRĀBŌLŪS** (παράβολος), i, m. a venture 3 some person, a person who fought with wild beasts at the public shows. *Cassiod.*  
**PĀRĀCĒNTĒSĪS** (παράκέντησις), is, f. the making an incision, as the operation of couching, or tapping. *Plin.* — The instrument with which this was done was called *paracenterium*. *Veget.*  
**PĀRĀCHĀRĀCTĒS** (παραχαρακτής), æ, 3 m. a counterfeiter of coin. *Cod. Theod.*  
**PĀRĀCLĒTŪS** (παράκλητος), i, m. an ad- 3 vocate, comforter, paraclete. *Tertull.*  
**PĀRĀDĀ**, æ, f. the cover or awning of a 3 boat. *Auson.*  
**PĀRĀDĪGMA** (παράδειγμα), ātis, n. an ex- 3 ample, paradigm. *Tertull.*  
**PĀRĀDĪSIĀCŪS** (παράδεισιακός), a, um, 3 adj. paradisiacal. *Alcim.* *Avit.*  
**PĀRĀDĪSĪCŪLĀ** (paradisus & colo), æ, 3 m. one who dwells in paradise. *Prudent.*  
**PĀRĀDĪSŪS** (παράδεισος), i, m. a garden, 3 a park; and hence, *paradise, the garden of Edea*. *Tertull.*  
**PĀRĀDŌXUM** (παράδοξον), i, n. a paradox, tenet contrary to received opinion. *Cic.*  
**PĀRĒTĀCĒNĒ**, es, f. a district of Persia.

Hence, Paratacæ, arum, pl. the inhabitants. *Nep.*  
**PARATONIUUM**, ii, n. Πατατονίου, a town and harbor of Cyrenaica, near Egypt. *Plin.* — Hence, Paratoniūs, a, um, adj. of Paratonium. *Pompon. Me-la.* Also, Egyptian. *Lucan.* Parætonia urbs, Alexandria. *And, African. Sil.* Parætioniū serpens. *And,* absol. Parætioniū, sc. pigmentum, Parætonian white. *Vitruv.*  
**PARAGAUDA**, æ, f. and **PARAGAUDIS**, 3 is, f. a stripe or border, worked in a garment. *Cod. Justin.* — ¶ Also, the garment itself. *Vopisc.*  
**PARAGŌGĒ** (παρὰ γῶγῆ), es, f. a lengthen-3 ing of a word, addition of letters. *Diomed.*  
**PARAGŌGĪA** (παρὰ γῶγῆ), ðrum, n. 3 oqueducts. *Cod. Just.*  
**PARALIPŌMĒNA** (παρὰ λειπομένη), on, 3 n. plur. things omitted or passed over. *Hieron.* Paralipomenon libri, the two books of Chronicles, so called.  
**PARALIŌS**, and **PARALIŌS** (παράλιος), 2 on, adj. maritime. *Plin.*  
**PARALLEŌGRĀMMŌS** (παράλληλος γραμμός), a, um, adj. parallelogrammi-3 cal, consisting of parallel lines. *Frontin.*  
**PARALLEŌS**, or **PARALLEŌS** (παράλληλος), a, um, parallel, every where alike distant. *Vitruv.* Parallelos linea. *Plin.* Circuli paralleli, and Paralleli, absol. parallels of latitude; the lines on the globe which mark the latitude.  
**PARALŌS**, i, m. a man beautifully painted by Protegeus. *Cic.* Paralum pictum.  
**PARALŌSIS** (παράλυσις), is, f. a palsy, parolysis. *Plin.*  
**PARALŌTICŌS** (παράλυτικός), a, um, adj. paralytic, paralytical, sick of the palsy, palsied. *Plin.*  
**PARĀMĒSE** (παράμηση), es, f. sc. chorda, 2 the string next to the middle, h. e. of five strings the second; hence, the note next to the middle. *Vitruv.*  
**PARĀNĒTĒ** (παράνητη), es, f. sc. chorda, 2 the last string but one; hence, the note next to the last. *Vitruv.*  
**PARĀNGĀRIŌS** (παρὰ ἀγγαρία), a, um, 3 adj. (perhaps) that is to be done besides the ordinary service due to one's lord. *Cod. Just.* præstatio; and *Id.* Parangaria (absol.), extra service to the court.  
**PARĀNĪMPHŌS**, i, m. a bridegroom, παρά-3 νυμφος. *Venant. Fortun.* — ¶ *And,* Paranympa, æ, f. a bridemaid. *Isidor.*  
**PARĀPĒGMĀ** (παράπηγμα), ātis, n. a 2 brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, astronomical calculations, &c. were engrossed. *Vitruv.*  
**PARĀPETĀSIŌS** (παράπετασιος), from πα-3 ροπετάζω, a, um, adj. attached or joined to o thing, so as to make a cover. *Cod. Just.* Parapetasia ædificia, h. e. a sort of shelters, pent-houses, eaves.  
**PARĀPETĒUMĀ** (παράπετευμα), ātis, n. 3 o ticket by which something is received, a corn-ticket, corn-token. *Cod. Just.*  
**PARĀPHŌRŌS** (παράφορος), on, adj. 2 coarse, of an inferior quality. *Plin.*  
**PARĀPHRĀSIS** (παράφρασις), is, f. a 2 paraphrase, loose interpretation. *Quintil.*  
**PARĀPSIS**. See *Paropsis*. 3  
**PARĀRIŌS** (paro), ii, m. a money-broker, 2 scrivener; one who brings the borrower and lender together, μεσίτης. *Senec.*  
**PARĀSĀNGĀ** (παρυσάγγης), æ, m. a 2 porusong, Persian measure of distance, of different lengths, but usually thirty stadia. *Plin.*  
**PARĀSCĒVE** (παράσκευῆ), ēs, f. prepara-3 tion; and, hence, the eve of the Jewish Sabbath. *Tertull.*  
**PARĀSĪTĀ** (parasitus), æ, f. a female parasitic. *Horat.*  
**PARĀSĪTĀSTER** (Id.), stri, m. a little 3 or despicable parasite; a vile contemptible smell-feast. *Terent.* Parasitaster parvulus.  
**PARĀSĪTĀTIŌS** (parasitor), ðnis, f. a play-3 ing the parasite, wheedling, or flattering. *Plaut.*  
**PARĀSĪTICŌS** (parasitus), a, um, adj. 3 of a parasite, parasitical, parasitic, flat-3 tering, wheedling, παρασιτικός. *Plaut.* Perjuratiuncule parasiticæ. *Id.* Parasitica ars.  
**PARĀSĪTŌR** (parasitus), āris, dep. I. to 3 play or act the parasite, flatter, fawn for a meal, sponge, παρασιτέω. *Plaut.*  
**PARĀSĪTŌS** (παράσιτος), i, m. a parasite,

smell-feast, flatterer, sponger. *Cic.* Parasitorum assentatio. *Horat.* Edacibus in parasitis. *And,* humorously, *Plaut.* Metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, h. e. beat me soundly. — ¶ *And,* figur. *Martial.* Parasitus Phœbi, servant of Apollo, h. e. an actor.  
**PARĀSTĀS** (παραστάς), ādis, f. a jamb or 2 buttress. *Vitruv.*  
**PARĀSTĀTĀ** (παραστάτης), æ, m. and f. 2 a pilaster. *Vitruv.*  
**PARĀSTĀTICĀ** (παραστατική), æ, f. a 2 pilaster. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a bone in the knee. *Veget.*  
**PARĀSTĪCHĪS** (παραστιχίς), īdis, f. a 2 series of letters at the beginning or end of verses, forming a word or name, acrostic. *Sueton.*  
**PARĀSŪNĀXĪS** (παρασύναξις), is, f. a se-3 cret unlawful assembly. *Cod. Just.*  
**PARĀTĀRIŌS**, a, um, adj. same as *Para-* 3 bilis. *Apic.*  
**PARĀTĒ** (paratus), adv. with preparation, preparedly. *Cic.* Magis audacter, quam parate dicere. *Id.* Paratus atque accuratus dicere. — ¶ Also, carefully, vigilantly. *Plaut.* Parate curavi. — ¶ Also, readily, promptly. *Plin.* Ep. Paratissime respondere.  
**PARĀTIŌ** (paro), ðnis, f. an aiming at, 2 getting, procuring. *Pandect.* Difficilis earum paratio sit. *Sallust.* Regni paratio, a striving after sovereignty.  
**PARĀTRĀGŌEDIŌ** (πατραγῳδιῶ), as, 3 n. I. to exclaim tragically. *Plaut.* Ut paratragœdiat carnifex! rants.  
**PARĀTŪRĀ** (paro), æ, f. a preparing, prep-3 aration. *Tertull.*  
**PARĀTŌS** (Id.), us, m. preparation, provision; apparatus, furniture, parade, equipage, equipment, garb, habit, dress, κατασκευῆ. *Sallust.* Paratum militum et armorum. *Tacit.* Proviso funebri paratu. *Id.* Diem celebrare ingenti paratu. *Ovid.* Largis paratibus uti, sumptuous attire, ornament. *Id.* Vasti paratus triumphii. *Ovid.* Tyrios induta paratus, h. e. vestibus Tyriis.  
**PARĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. from paro. — ¶ Also, adj. prepared, ready provided, furnished, fitted, equipped. *Cic.* Ad permovendos animos instructi et parati. *Id.* Paratus ad prædam. *Id.* Parator ad usum forensem. *Id.* Parato nobis homine opus est. *Id.* Scævola in jura paratissimus, skilful. *Id.* Paratissimi in rebus maritimis, experi-3 ented. *Id.* Homo ad omne facinus paratissimus. *Id.* Paratus ad navigandum. *Id.* ad omnem eventum. *Cæs.* Paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda. *Ovid.* In verba paratus. *Sueton.* In omne obsequium parati. — With the in-3 fin. *Cic.* Parati facere. *Cæs.* Omnia perpeti parati. — With the dat. *Quintil.* Athleta certamini parator. *Virg.* Parata neci. — With the prep. ab. *Plane.* in *Cic.* Ep. Ab omni re sumus paratiores, provided with. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Paratus ab exercitu. — ¶ Also, in readiness, ready, at hand. *Cæs.* Omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata. *Id.* Panicum antiquitus paratum. *Cic.* Locos paratos habere. *Terent.* Tibi erunt parata verba.  
**PARĀVERĒDŌS** (παρά & veredus), i, m. 3 an extra post-horse. *Cod. Just.*  
**PARĀZŌNIUM** (παράζώνιον), ii, n. a belt 3 with a sword, a dagger. *Martial.*  
**PARĀCĀ** (paro, πρόω), æ, f. one of the Fates, Μοῖρα. There were three of these goddesses, who ruled the fates of men; Clotho, who held the distaff; Lachesis, who spun the thread of life; and Atropos, who severed it. *Ovid.* Dura Parca. *Horat.* Parca non inendax. *Virg.* Concordes Parcæ. *Horat.* Veraces Parcæ. *Tibull.* Parcæ fatalia nentes stamina.  
**PARĀCĒ** (parcus), adv. sparingly, frugally, 3 thriftily, penuriously, φειδόμενως. *Cæs.* Frumentum parce metiri. *Terent.* Parce se habere. *Cic.* Aliquid parce facere. *Colum.* Parcissime. — ¶ Also, sparingly, slightly, moderately, cautiously. *Cic.* Scripsi de te parce. *Phædr.* Parce gaudere. *Cic.* Parcius dicere de laude alicujus. *Virg.* Parcius ista viris tamen obijcienda. *Plin.* Ep. Vinum parcissime assumere. *Id.* Parce custoditeque ludere. — ¶ Also, sparingly, h. e. rarely. *Horat.* Parcius quatunt fenestras.

**PARCILŌQUIUM** (parce & loquor), ii, n. 3 reservedness. *Apul.*  
**PARCIMONĪA**, } See *Parsonia*.  
**PARCIMONIUM**, }  
**PARCIPRŌMŌS** (parcus & promo), i, m. 3 a niggard, parsimonious fellow, curmud-3 geon. *Plaut.*  
**PARCĪTĀS** (parcus), ātis, f. sparingness, 2 parsimony, φειδώλια. *Macrob.* Modestatio, parcitas, sobrietas.  
**PARCĪTER** (Id.), adv. same as *Parce* 3 *Pompon.*  
**PARCŌ** (Id.), is, pēpērci and parsi, 3 parcitum and parsum, a. 3. to cease, give over, abstain, forbear, leave off, let alone, omit, spare, φειδομαί. *Virg.* Parce metu, cease your fears. *Id.* Jam parce sepulto, spare. *Liv.* Parcere lamentis. *Id.* Nec labori, nec periculo parsurum. *Id.* Ut a cadibus parceretur. *Nep.* Ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, &c. omit nothing. *Cic.* Sumptui (al. sumptu) ne parcas, spare no expense. *Id.* Non parcam opere, I will spare or grudge no pains. *Virg.* Parcite, oves, nimium procedere, do not proceed. *Ovid.* Parcite credere, do not believe. *Propert.* Parce oculis, turn away. *So,* *Tibull.* Parcite luminibus. — ¶ Also, to favor, consult, respect, refrain from hurting or injuring, spare. *Cic.* Parcet amicitias. *Id.* Aedificiis pepercit. *Id.* Parcere alicujus auribus, h. e. tacendo ea, quæ displicent. *Id.* Parcere auxilio, to refrain from using. *Id.* valetudini, h. e. curando. *Terent.* Aliquantulum tibi parce, have some little feeling or regard for yourself. *Plaut.* Nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, h. e. spared no expense to save his son. — ¶ Also, to spare, pardon, forgive. *Virg.* Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. *Cæs.* Non atate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercit, they spared neither age nor sex. *Cic.* Nemo erat qui mihi non censeret parci oportere. *Sueton.* Ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur. — ¶ Also, to spare, use moderately, save, keep, preserve, reserve. *Cato.* Oleas tempestivas parcito. *Virg.* Auri memoras que multa talenta, gnatis parce tuis. *Plaut.* Nisi mature parsit, mature esurit pecuniam.  
**PARCŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, penurious, parsimonious, careful, chury, moderate, φειδωλός. *Cic.* Patre parco ac tenaci. *Sueton.* Pecunia parcus ac tenax. *Cic.* Cum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset. *Plin.* *Pang.* Parcus in ædificando. *Justin.* Pecunie adeo parcus fuit, ut sumptus funeri defuerit, he cared so little about money. *Horat.* Donandi parca juvenus. *Id.* Bene est, cui Deus obtulit parca quod satis est manu. — ¶ Also, of other things, sparing, moderate. *Plaut.* Opera laud fui parcus mea. *Cic.* Nimium parcus in largienda civitate. *Plin.* In laudibus parcus. *Tacit.* Civium sanguinis parcus. *Trajan.* ad *Plin.* Parcissimus honorum. *Lucan.* Somni parcissimus. — ¶ Also, scanty, moderate, little, small. *Propert.* Parca lucerna. *Virg.* Parco sale contingere. *Plin.* *Pang.* Parcus et brevis somnus. *Ovid.* Merito parciore ira meo, less. *Id.* Parca verba, soft, kind. *Id.* Vento lintea parca dari! scanty soils. *Propert.* Optima mors, parca quæ venit apta die, soon. *Aurel. Vict.* Homo parca scientiæ, of little learning. *Senec.* Parcissimus homo, mean, narrow-minded.  
**PARDĀLIANCHES** (παρδαλιαχῆς), is, 2 n. acouite, wolf's-bane. *Plin.*  
**PARDĀLIŌS** (παρόλιος, or παρόλειος), 2 i, m. a precious stone, spotted like a pan-3 ther. *Plin.*  
**PARDĀLIS** (πάρδαλις), is, f. a female pan-3 ther. *Curt.*  
**PARDĀLIUM**, ii, n. a kind of ointment. 2 *Plin.*  
**PARDŌS** (πάρδος), i, m. a pard, male pan-3 ther, πάρδος, πάνθηρ. *Plin.* Insidunt pardi condensa arbore. *Juvenal.* Mag. no sublimis pardus hiati.  
**PARĒAS**, and **PARĪAS** (παρείας), æ, m. a 3 kind of snake. *Lucan.*  
**PARĒCTĀTŌS** (παρέκτατος), a, um, adj. 3 groven up, marriageable. *Lucil.*  
**PĀREDRŌS** (πάρεδρος), i, m. sitting by,

dwelling near. *Tertull.* Paredri spiritus, familiar spirits.

**PAREGORIA** (παρηγορία), *æ*, f. comfort, ease. *Apul.*

**PAREGORICUS** (παρηγορικός), *a*, um, 3 adj. relieving, assuaging. *Marc. Empiric.*

**PARELION** (παρήλιον), *i*, n. a parhelion, 2 mock sun. *Senec.*

**PARENS** (pario), *entis*, m. and f. a parent, father or mother, γονεὺς, γονέτερα: Parentes, um, m. parents, τοκεῖς, γονεῖς. *Cic.* Parens tuus. *Virg.* Alma parens.

*Cæs.* Parentes cum liberis. — And, of brute animals, a sire or dam. *Varr.* Parentes eorum, si sint formosi, veneunt. *Plin.* Amissa parente in grege armenti.

— And, of plants. *Plin.* Novam sibi progeniem faciunt circa parentem; the parent-stock. — ¶ Also, a progenitor, an ancestor. *Cic.* Si ad senes pertinere debet patribus, aut parentibus cogitent. *Virg.* Veterum decora alta parentum.

— ¶ Also, a relation, relative. *Capitol.* Omnibus parentibus suis tantam reverentiam, quantum privatus exhibuit. *Curt.* Solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. — ¶ Also, figur. the author, protector, patron, inventor. *Cic.* Operum parens, the author. *Id.* Socrates parens philosophiæ, the father of philosophy. *Id.* Earum rerum parens est sapientia, mother. *Liv.* Urbis parens Romulus, the founder. *Horat.* Curvæque lyre parentem, h. e. Mercury, the inventor. *Plin.* Sidon Thebarum parens, the mother-city. *Horat.* Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus? the almighty sire.

**PARENS**, *entis*, particip. from pareo. — ¶ Also, adj. obedient. *Cic.* Parentiores exercitus. (*Al. leg.* paratiores.) And, absol. *Sallust.* Parentes abunde habemus, subjects.

**PARENTALIS** (parens), *e*, adj. relating to parents, parental. *Ovid.* Fama parentales umbræ. *Id.* Parentales dies, days on which the obsequies of parents or relations were solemnized. So, absol. *Cic.* Parentalia, feasts or sacrifices in honor of deceased relatives. *Ovid.* Parentali peritura Marte, the yearly battles of the birds that rose from the funeral pile of Memnon.

**PARENTATIUS** (parento), *ōnis*, f. rendering of the last offices, burial. *Tertull.*

**PARENTELA** (parens), *æ*, f. relationship, 3 alliance. *Capitol.*

**PARENTESIS** (παρέθεσις), *is*, f. parenthesis. *Quintil.*

**PARENTIA**. See *Parientia*. 3

**PARENTIS** (parens), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. 1. to perform the funeral rites of parents or near relations, solemnize parental obsequies, ἐναγίζω, κτερεῖζω. *Cic.* Ubi parentetur. *Id.* Mortuis parentari. *Id.* Hostia maxima parentare. — ¶ And, figur. to appease by a sacrifice, avenge one's death. *Cic.* Parentemius Cethego. *Liv.* Parentandum regi sanguine conjuratore. *Ovid.* Umbris solemniter cæde parentare. *Propert.* Noxis sanguine parentabo injuriæ mee, revenge.

**PARĒŌ** (unc.), *es*, *ui*, *itum*, n. 2. to appear, be seen, be present or at hand, φαίνωμαι. *Martial.* Ad portum quoties paruit Hermogenes. *Sueton.* Iminolanti victimarum jocinera replicata paruerunt. — ¶ Hence, to appear, or be present at the command of any one, be in waiting or attendance. *Gell.* Magistratibus parere. — ¶ Hence, to obey, submit to, comply with, περιθεσθαι. *Cic.* Parebit precepto illi veteri. *Id.* Parere legibus. *Id.* religionibus. *Id.* consiliis alicujus. *Cæs.* imperio. *Virg.* Duris parere lupatis. *Id.* Parerent arva colono. — *Pass.* imperson. *Liv.* Dicto pareretur. — ¶ Also, to indulge, gratify, humor, follow, give way to, yield to. *Horat.* Parere gula. *Nepos.* Plus iræ suæ, quam utilitati communi paruisse. *Id.* Omnes naturæ paremus. *Cic.* Dolori et iracundie parere. *Id.* Necessitati parere coguntur. *Ovid.* Parent promissis, to obey one on account of his promises. *Virg.* Dicto parere, to fulfil his promise. — ¶ Hence, to pay. *Cod. Just.* Usuris parere. *Id.* solutioni. — ¶ Also, to be subject to, be ruled or governed by. *Cæs.* Nulla fuit civitas, quin Cæsari

pareret. *Nepos.* Aspis imperio regis non parebat. *Plin.* Oppidum, quod regi pareat. — ¶ Also, to appear, be manifest, evident. *Virg.* Cui sidera parent. *Sueton.* Abunde arbitror parere. *Cic.* Si pareat, if it is proved.

**PARĒRGŌN** (πάρεργον), *i*, n. a parergy, 2 side-piece or ornament. *Plin.* In iis, quæ pictores parerga appellant, little pieces or paintings, on the sides or in the corners of the chief piece.

**PARIIPPŌS** (πάριππος), *i*, m. a led-horse. 3 *Cod. Just.*

**PARHYPATĒ** (παρυπατή), *es*, f. chorda, 2 the string next to the highest or first; hence, also, the note next to the highest. *Vitruv.*

**PARIAS**. See *Pareas*. 3

**PARIATŪS** (pario, are), *ōnis*, f. a balancing or settling accounts. *Paadect.*

**PARIATŌRIA**, *æ*, f. the same as *Pariatio*. 3 *Augustin.*

**PARICIDA**. See *Parricida*.

**PARIENTIA** (pareo), *æ*, f. obedience. 3 *cit.* and *Cod. Just.* (where others read *patientia*; others *parentia*).

**PARIES** (unc.), *ētis*, m. a wall of a house or other building, τοίχος. *Horat.* Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. *Cic.* Parietes urbis, the houses of the city. *Id.* Parietem ducere, to erect. *Cæs.* Parietes turris extruere. *Sueton.* Porticum parietes. *Cic.* Interiores templi parietes, in private, at home. *Cic.* Intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, at home. So, *Id.* Iisdem parietibus tecum esse, house. — ¶ Also, a fence, hedge. *Vitruv.* Cratitii parietes. *Ovid.* Paries lento vimine textus. *Plin.* Parietem fore densitatis, ex quo virgulæ difficantur. — ¶ Utrosque parietes lincre (proverb) to be all things to all men. *Petron.*

**PARIETĀLIS** (paries), *e*, adj. growing on 3 the wall. *Marcell. Empir.* Parietalis herba, the herb pellitory.

**PARIETARIA** (Id.), *æ*, f. the herb pellitory 3 or parietary, παρῆτιον, ἐλξίν. *Apul.*

**PARIETARIUS** (Id.), *ii*, m. a builder of 3 walls. *Jul. Firmic.*

**PARIETINŌS** (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of house 1 walls. *Tertull.* And, absol. plur. ruinous walls; the ruins of old walls. *Cic.* Corinthi parietinæ. — ¶ And, figur. *Cic.* In tantis tenebris, et quasi parietinis reipublicæ.

**PARILIA**. See *Palilia*.

**PARILICIUM**. See *Palilicium*.

**PARILIS** (par), *e*, adj. equal, like, ἴσος. 3 *Lucret.* Et noctes pariles agitare diebus. *Ovid.* Parilique ætate Philemon. *Id.* Accipere et parili reddere voce, vale, the same.

**PARILITĀS** (parilis), *ātis*, f. equality. 3 *Gell.*

**PARYŌ** (unc.), *is*, *pēpēri*, *pāritum* and *partum*, a. 3. to bear or bring forth young, τίκτω. *Cic.* Si quintum pareret mater ejus. *Virg.* Alius Latio jam partus Achilles. *Plin.* Asina raro geminos parit. *Id.* Hirundines in omnibus terris pariunt. And, *Colum.* Parta (dep.), h. e. quæ peperit. *Cic.* Ovum parere, to lay. — ¶ Also, to generate, procreate, beget. *Vetus Tragicus* apud *Quintil.* Et jam leo pariet. — ¶ Also, to produce, bear, yield. *Cic.* Fruges, et reliqua, quæ terra pariat. *Lucret.* Ligna putrefacta vermiculos pariant. — ¶ And, figur. to occasion, cause, make, produce. *Cic.* Illas rejeci, quia dolore pariant. *Lucret.* Parere dissidium. *Quintil.* tedium. *Plin.* somnum. *Cic.* verba, to coia. *Justin.* Fabulæ Scyllam peptore. *Nepos.* Suspicionem parere. — ¶ Also, to acquire, procure, get, gain, obtain. *Cic.* Sibi peperit maximam laudem. *Id.* Dummodo meis laboribus vobis dignitas pariat. *Id.* Divinam gloriam alicui parere. *Liv.* Gratiam ingentem apud aliquem. *Nep.* Sibi Tyrannidem virtute. *Tertull.* divitias. *Sallust.* amicos officio et fide. *Nep.* Sibi amicitiam cum regibus. *Tibull.* Sæpe mero somnum peperit tibi. *Virg.* Qui sibi lethium insontes peperere manu, inflicted. — ¶ Particip. *Cic.* Bona parta. And, absol. *Tertull.* Patris mei bene parta, honest earnings.

**PARYŌ** (par), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to balance or settle one's accounts, to pay. *Paadect.* — ¶ Also, to be equal. *Tertull.*

Non rapinam existimavit paritari Deo *Id.* Pariant inter se Christus et Adam.

**PARIS**, *idis*, m. Πάρις, *Paris* or *Alexander*, son of Priam and Hecuba. On account of an ominous dream of his mother, Paris was destined to be exposed in the woods, but was saved and brought up by the shepherds on mount Ida, where he awarded the apple, inscribed to the most beautiful, to Venus, in preference to Pallas and Juno. The last two then swore eternal hate to Troy, and, when by the aid of Venus, Paris had carried off the beautiful Helen, they assisted the Greeks in the capture and destruction of the city. Paris was killed by Philoctetes. *Virg.*

**PARISI**, *grum*, m. a people of Gaul, whose chief town was Lutetia Parisiorum, now Paris. *Cæs.* — Hence, Parisiæcus, a, um, adj. Parisian. *Venant. Fortun.*

**PARYTĀS** (par), *ātis*, f. parity, equality. 3 *Arnob.*

**PARITER** (Id.), adv. equally, in like manner, alike, just as much, as well, at the same time, together, ἴσως. *Tertull.* Gnatum unicum pariter uti his decuit. *Cic.* Caritate non pariter omnes egemus. *Id.* Ut pariter extrema terminentur. *Cæs.* Plura castella pariter tentavrat, at the same time, at once. — It is followed by the particles, *ac*, *et*, *atque*, *ut*, *cum*. *Tertull.* Pariter nunc opora me adjuves, ac re dudum optulata es, equally, as; as much, as. *Sallust.* Pariter ac si hostes adessent, just as if. *Id.* Motu corporis pariter, atque animo varius. *Plaut.* Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt. *Cic.* Studia pariter cum ætate crescent. *Id.* Sculi mecum pariter moleste ferent. And, by *qualis*. *Plaut.* Pariter suades, qualis es. And by the *dat.* *Liv.* Pariter ultimæ propinquis. — ¶ We also find pariter — pariter. *Plin.* Ep. Pariter ægrum, pariter decessisse cognovi, at the same time. *Ovid.* Hanc pariter vidit, pariter optavit.

**PARYTŌ** (frequentat. from paro), *as*, a. 3. 1. to prepare, get ready. *Plaut.*

**PARYTŌR** (pareo), *ōris*, m. a watch, sen- 3 tinel. *Aurel. Vact.*

**PARIUM**, and **PARIŌN**, *ii*, n. a town of Mysia. — Whence, *Pariānus*, a, um, adj. of Parium. *Cic.*

**PARIUS**, a, um. See *Paros*.

**PARMA** (πάριον), *æ*, f. a small, round 2 shield or buckler, borne by the light infantry and cavalry; a target or target, πέλιον. *Liv.* Desiliunt ex equis, et pro antesignanis parmas obiciunt. *Id.* Veles Romanus parmam gladiumque habens. *Virg.* Parma inglorius alba. — And, poet. any shield. *Id.* Parmam ferens (of Pallas). *Martial.* Pro jaculo et parma fulmen et ægis erat. — ¶ Also, the valve of a pair of bellows. *Ausoa.* Lænea fagineis alludens parma cavernis.

**PARMA**, *æ*, f. a town of Cisalpine Gaul. — Hence, *Parmensis*, e, adj. of Parma. *Horat.* And, absol. *Parmenses*, ium, the inhabitants of Parma. *Cic.*

**PARMATŌS** (parma), *a*, um, adj. armed with a round buckler. *Liv.* Ut parmatis locus detur.

**PARMŪLA** (dimin. from parma), *æ*, f. a 3 little buckler. *Horat.* Relicta non bene parmula.

**PARMŪLARIUS** (parmula), *ii*, m. a gladiator who used the parma in the Thracian manner; and hence, one who favored a Thracian (Threx) in the gladiatorial fights. *Sueton.* Impie locutus parmularius.

**PARNĀSUS**, **PARNĀSŌS**, and **PARNĀSŌS**, *i*, m. Πάρνασσός, and Πάρνασσός, Parnassus, a mountain in Phocis, rising in two peaks, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses. *Virg.* Parnassi deserta per ardua. *Pers.* Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnaso memini, ut repente sic poeta prodirem. — ¶ Hence, *Parnāssiūs*, or *Parnāsiūs*, and *Parnāssiūs*, a, um, and *Parnāsis*, *idis*, f. adj. *Paraasian.* *Virg.* Parnassia rupes. *Id.* Iaurus. *Ovid.* templa, h. e. *Paruassus*. *Id.* Parnaside lauro vinctus. — Also, *Delphian*, oracular. *Id.* Themis Parnasia. *Vul. Flocc.* Vox Parnasia.

**PARNĀS**, *ēthis*, m. Πάρνης, a vine-covered hill of Attica. *Stat.*

**PARŌ** (unc.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to make or get ready, provide, put in readiness,



*præpare, shape, contrive, order, dispose, design, furnish, equip, παρασκευάζω.* Cæs. Bellum parare. *Id.* Turres, falces, testudinesque parare. *Nepos.* Parare bellum alicui, *h. e.* contra aliquem. *And, absol. Sallust.* Moliri, parare, make preparations. *Cic.* Instruere, et parare convivium. *Terent.* Parare fugam. *Ovid.* Insidias alicui, *to plot.* *Id.* vim. *Cic.* Parare se ad descendendum. *Terent.* Animo virili ut sis, para. *Justin.* Parare se proelio. *Sil.* se morti. — With the *infm.* Cæs. Munitiones institutas parat perficere. *Sallust.* Omni Numidia imperare parat. *Terent.* Maledictis deterrere, ne scribat, parat. *Nep.* Cum proficisci pararet. *Virg.* In nemus ire parant. — ¶ Also, *to acquire, procure, get, obtain.* *Sallust.* Parare sibi regnum. *Id.* Amicitias parabant. *Cic.* Parare subsidium senectutis. *Liv.* Non modo pacem, sed societatem, *to make.* *Ovid.* sibi solatia. *Id.* Divitias avidus parandi. *Cic.* Hortos aliquos parare, *to purchase.* Cæs. Jumenta impenso pretio parare. *Sallust.* Servos ære parare. — ¶ Also, *to regulate, order, arrange.* *Terent.* Itane paravisti te, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent. *Cic.* Si ita natura paratum esset. — ¶ Also, *to esteem equal.* *Plaut.* Eodem vos pono et paro. — ¶ Also, *to agree, arrange with another.* *Cic.* Paraturum cum collega.

PARŌ (παρόν), ōnis, m. a kind of ship or boat. *Cic.*

PARŌCHĪA (παροχία), æ, f. a parish. *3 Hieron.*

PARŌCHŪS (πάροχος), i, m. a purveyor, entertainer, officer whose business it was to provide what things were afforded by the public to public officers in the provinces, ambassadors, &c. *Horat.* Parochi, quæ debent, ligna, saleumque (præbuerunt). *Cic.* Ariarathes Romani venit. Omnino eum Sextius noster parochus publicus occupavit. — ¶ Also, a host, one who gives an entertainment. *Horat.* Vertere pallor tum parochi faciem, nil sic mententis, ut acres potores.

PARŌDIĀ (παροδία), æ, f. a parody, a reply, in which most of the words which it answers are retained. *Acon.*

PARŌCIĀ (παροικία), æ, f. same as *Parochia.* *Augustin.*

PARŌCIĀ (παροιμία), æ, f. a proverb. *Charis.*

PARŌNŪCHĪA (παρωνυχία), ōrum, n. 3 and PARŌNŪCHĪÆ, arum, f. whitelows, felons. *Plin.*

PARŌPSIS (παροψις), or PARĀPSIS, ūdis, 3 f. a platter, dish. *Martial.* Paropside rubra (*Al. leg. parapside*), *h. e.* fictili. *Juvenal.* Quam multa, magnaue paropside cenat.

PARŌPTŪS (πάροπτος), a, um, adj. roast. *3 ed. Apic.* pullus.

PARŌS, and PARŌS, i, f. Πάρος, an island of the Ægean sea, famed for its white marble. *Virg.* Niveamque Paron. — Hence, Pārūs, a, um, adj. *Parian.* *Virg.* Purius lapis, marble. *Nep.* Crimine Pario accusatus, the charge relative to Puros, *h. e.* the failure to capture Paros. *Horat.* Parii iambi, *h. e.* of Archilochus, a *Parian.* *Nep.* Parii, absol. the *Parianus.*

PARŌTIS (παρωτις), ūdis, f. a parotis, tumor in the glandules behind and about the ears, imposthume in the parotid glands. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *Ancon*, a shoulder-piece, console, corbel. *Vitruv.*

PARRĀ (unc.), æ, f. a bird of ill omen, according to some, the popinjay; but more probably, the lapwing. *Horat.*

PARRHĀSĪA, æ, f. Παρρᾶσία, a town of Arcadia. *Plin.* — Hence, Parrhāsīs, ūdis, f. and Parrhāsīūs, a, um, adj. *Arcadian.* *Ovid.* Parrhasis ursa, the Great Bear, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon. *So, Id.* Arctos. *Id.* Parrhāsides stellæ, *h. e.* septentriones. *And, absol. Id. h. c.* Callisto. *So, Id.* Parrhasia virgo. *Id.* Parrhasia dea, *h. e.* Carmecata, wife of Evander. *Virg.* More Parrhasio. *Martial.* Parrhasium jugum, Charles's-wain. *Senec.* Parrhasius axis, the north-pole. — Also, because Evander, king of Arcadia, was said to have occupied the Palatine mount, of *Palatium, imperial.* *Martial.* domus. *Id.* aula.

PARRHĀSĪŪS, il, m. a famous painter, 400 years before Christ. *Propert.* and *Cic.*

PARRICĪDĀ (pater- & cædo, for patricida), and PARICĪDĀ, æ, m. and f. a parricide, murderer of parents, παρροκτόνος. *Cic.* Supplicium in parricidas. *Horat.* Telegoni juga parricidæ. *And, figur. Id.* Parentis patriæ parricida. — ¶ Also, a murderer of any near relation. *Liv.* Parricida liberum. — ¶ Also, a person guilty of wilful murder; a murderer, assassin. *Cic.* Parricida civium. — ¶ Also, one guilty of treason, a traitor, rebel. *Sallust.* Catilinam hostem atque parricidam vocare. *Tacit.* Hostem et parricidam Vitellium vocantes. — ¶ Also, *Cic. e xii tab.* Sacrum qui cleperit, parricida esto, *h. e.* sacrilegus. — ¶ Adj. *Arnob.* Parricida nece.

PARRICĪDĀTŪS (parricida), us, m. for 2 parricidium. *Cal. ap. Quintil.*

PARRICĪDĪĀLIS, and PARRICĪDĀLIS 3 (parricidium), e, adj. of or relating to the crime of parricide, parricidal; murderous, bloody. *Justin.* Parricidiale scelus. *Id.* Parricidiale venenum. *Id.* Parricidiales discordiæ. *Flor.* Parricidiale bellum, *h. e.* civil war.

PARRICĪDĪĀLĪTER (parricidialis), adv. 3 murderously. *Lamprid.* Militem parricidaliter perire, *h. e.* in civil war.

PARRICĪDIUM (parricida), ii, n. parricide, murder of parents or near relations, παρροκτονία. *Cic.* In ipso fraterno parricidio. *Liv.* Parricidium filii. *And, figur. Cic.* Patriæ parricidium, the destruction. *So, Id.* Vituperare vitæ parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare. — ¶ Also, murder. *Cic.* Parricidiis inquinatus.

PARS (unc.), tis, f. a part, portion, piece, share, μέρος. *Terent.* Ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis. *Cic.* Urbis partem. *Id.* Imperii partem. *Phadr.* Naturæ partes, the sexual organs. *So, Ovid.* Partes obscenæ. Cæs. Inferior pars fluminis. *Cic.* Partes facere, to make a division. *Sallust.* Copias in quatuor partes distribuerat. *Pandect.* Partem facere, to take a part, receive a share. *So, Cic.* Partem in re habere. *Id.* Magnas partes habuit publicorum, *h. e.* a large share of the taxes. *Id.* Dare partes (amicis), to allow them to take part. *Plin. Ep.* Locare agrum partibus, on condition of receiving a portion of the produce. *Sucton.* Equiti avidius vescenti partes suas misit, his mess, share of the feast. — ¶ Magna, bona, multa, pars (sc. hominum), many, major, more, maxima, most. *Cic.* Cum magna pars fœderis sui libertatem civitati anteferebat. *Horat.* Bona pars non unguis ponere curat. *So, Id.* Pars hominum, some men. *Id.* Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem. — ¶ Also, Pars, some. Hence, pars—pars, pars—alii, some—others. *Sucton.* Pars victoriæ fiducia, pars ignominie dolore. *Virg.* Pars in frusta secant; litore aliena locant alii. *So, Tacit.* Poscebant pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia. *Id.* Pars navium haustæ sunt, plures apud insulas ejectæ. *Liv.* Magna pars in ipso certamine cæsi; ceteri in castris. *Id.* alii—pars. *Sallust.* Pars—alii—plerique. *Liv.* Pauci armis abjectis pars Tegeam, pars Megal. perfugiunt, *h. e.* partim. — The first pars (alii) is often omitted. *Sallust.* Incendant sacerdotia, pars triumphos ostentantes, for pars sacerdotia. — ¶ Parte, in part, partly. *Ovid.* Candida parte, parte rubent. *Plin.* Parte flavus, parte mellens, on one side—on the other. — ¶ Ex parte, in part, in some measure, partly. *Cic.* Tamen ex parte gaudeo. *Liv.* Ex parte de plebe. — ¶ Ex aliqua, ex ulla, ex magna, ex maxima parte. *Cic.* Si ulla ex parte sententia infirmata sit, in any wise. *Id.* Hæc aliqua ex parte habebat, in some measure. *Id.* Ex parte magna tibi assentio, in a great measure or degree. *Id.* Ex maxima parte fortunæ temporibus tribuuntur, chiefly. — ¶ Multis partibus, in many ways, much, by much. Cæs. Numero multis partibus inferior. *Cic.* Multis partibus plures. Cæs. Fama prælium multis partibus auxerat, had exaggerated. *So, Cic.* Omnibus partibus plus ha-

here boni, quam mali, altogether, entirely Cæs. Omnibus partibus superior. *Cic.* Duabus partibus plus, twice as much. — ¶ In parte. *Quintil.* In parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, partly, in some degree. — ¶ Pro mea, tua parte, for my or your share; as much as in me lies, &c. to the best of my or your ability. *Cic.* Quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potisset. *Ovid.* Quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat. — ¶ Magnam partem, in a great measure. *Cic.* Magnam partem ex iambis constat oratio. Cæs. Maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, for the most part, principally, chiefly. — ¶ In partem, eam, ulla, &c. in different senses. *Cic.* In eam partem peccant, on that side. *Terent.* In eam partem aspicio, understand it in that sense. *Cic.* Has litteras scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, with that intent; to the end that. *Id.* Moveor sed in eam partem, ut, so far, so much. *Id.* In utranque partem disputare, pro und con, for and against. *So, Id.* Neque ego ulla in partem disputo, on neither side. *Id.* Magna vis est fortunæ in utranque partem, for good and for ill. *Id.* Mitio rem in partem interpretare, put a more gentle construction upon. *Id.* In optimam partem id accipere, to take it in good part. *Id.* Nullam in partem, by no means. — ¶ Per partes, by parts, piecemeal. *Colum.* Per partes damnosum, in summa tamen compendiosum. *Plin. Ep.* Per partes emendare aliquid, by a little at a time. — ¶ In omnes partes, in every respect, altogether, wholly. *Cic.* In omnes partes valere. *Id.* In omnes partes molestum. *Id.* Nullam ad partem valere. *And Id.* Nullam in partem interesse. — ¶ Venire in partem, to come in for a share of, be made partaker of. *Cic.* In ejs partem te miseram et despoliatam venire. *So, Id.* In partem mulieres vocatæ sunt. *And Tacit.* In partem curarum vocare, to cause one to participate. *Cic.* Aliquid populi ad partes dare, to refer to the people. — ¶ Also, a species, sort. *Cic.* Genus plures partes amplectitur. *Liv.* Ea parte belli. — ¶ Also, a party in a dispute, lawsuit. *Quintil.* Nec ex advocatis partis adversæ judex eligendus. *Senec.* Dicere causas, una tantum parte audita. — ¶ Also, Pars, and partes, party, side, faction. *Cic.* Erat illarum partium. *Sallust.* Homo levissimus, modo harum, modo illarum partium, a turncoat, renegade. *Nepos.* Sullanis favere partibus. *Tacit.* Ducere aliquem in partes. *Cic.* Nullius partis esse, to stand neuter. — ¶ In the drama, Partes, the parts or characters assigned to actors. *Cic.* Esse secundarum, aut tertiarum partium. *Terent.* Primas partes quiaget, will act the principal character in the play. *Id.* Partes seni dare quæ sunt adolescentium. — So, in writings, as dialogues, where persons are introduced as speaking. *Cic.* Ut nullæ esse possent partes mee. — ¶ And figur. a part, duty which one takes upon himself. *Id.* Has partes possem sustinere. *Id.* Tibi in scribendo priores partes tribuo, quam mihi, the superiority. *Id.* Verecundie partes, the duty. *Id.* Partes accusatoris obtinet, the office. *Id.* Uferunt primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Lælio, allow the first rank, sc. partes. *Id.* Tuum est hoc munus, tuæ partes, your office. *Id.* Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat. *Ovid.* Partes implere, to perform one's duty. — ¶ Also, Partes, a country, region, quarter. *Cic.* Omnes in istis partibus copie, in those parts. *Id.* Ibit igitur in exsilium miser? quo? ad Orientisne partes?

PARSĪMŌNĪA, and PARCĪMŌNĪA (parco), æ, f. frugality, thrift, thriftiness, φειδώ, φειδωλία. *Cic.* Magnum vertigal est parsimonia. *Id.* Res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia. *Sucton.* Instrumenti et supellectilis parsimonia. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sunt pleræque aptæ hujus ipsius oratoris parsimonia.

PARTHĀŌN, ōnis, m. Παρθάων, son of Meleager, and father of Æneus. *Ovid.*

Parthaone nate, *Æneus*. — Hence, *Pārthāōnūs*, a, um, adj. of Parthaon. *Ovid*. Parthaonia domus. — And *Pārthāōnidēs*, æ, m. a son or descendant of Parthaon. *Val. Flacc.*

**PARTHENI**, or **PARTHINI**, ðrum, m. a people of *Ægyptia*. *Cic.*

**PARTHENIÆ** (*παρθενίαι*), ñrum, m. the Parthene, a portion of the Spartans, born of irregular connections during the Messenian war. *Justin.*

**PARTHENIANŪS**, a, um, adj. of Parthenias. *Martial*. Partheniana toga.

**PARTHENIŪS** (*παρθενικός*), es, f. the same as Parthenium. *Catull.* Alba parthenice.

**PARTHENIS** (*παρθενίς*), *Idis*, f. an herb, the same as *Artemisia*. *Plin.*

**PARTHENIUM** (*παρθένιον*), ii, n. the herb pellitory or parietary. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the same as *Linostosis*. *Plin.*

**PARTHENIŪS**, ii, m. a mountain of Arcadia. Hence, adj. of mount *Parthenius*. *Virg.* Parthenios saltus. *Propert.* Parthenia valles. *Ovid.* Parthenium nemus. — ¶ Also, a river of *Paphlagonia*. *Mela.*

**PARTHENOPÆŪS**, i, m. *Παρθενοπαῖος*, son of *Meleager*, and one of the seven princes who besieged *Thebes*. He fell in the Trojan war. *Virg.*

**PARTHENOPE**, es, f. *Παρθενόπη*, the early name of *Neapolis*. *Virg.* Parthenope dulcis. — Hence, *Pārthēnōpēiūs*, a, um, adj. *Neapolitan*. *Ovid.*

**PARTHIA**, æ, f. *Παρθαία*, Parthia, a country of Asia. *Plin.* — Hence, *Pārthiūs*, a, um, adj. *Parthian*. *Flor.*

**PARTHIANĒ**, es, f. *Parthia*. *Curt.*

**PARTHŪS**, a, um, adj. *Parthian*. *Ovid.* Parthus eques. And absol. *Horat.* Parthus, a *Parthian*. *Cic.* Parthi.

**PARTIARIŪS** (pars), a, um, adj. going 3 shares, sharing with another in any thing. *Pandect.* Partiaris colonus, a farmer who paid his rent in part of the produce of his farm. *Id.* Partiaris legatarius, who shared with the heir in the estate. — ¶ Also, that which is shared with another. *Cod. Just.* Pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, to be fed for a share of their produce. *Apul.* Partiariorum maiestatis honore, divided honor. And absol. *Cato.* Partiariorum calcem coquere, sc. jure, dividing the expense and profits.

**PARTIATIM** (partio), adv. by parts, in 3 different parts or places. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**PARTIBILIS** (id.), e, adj. that may be 3 parted or divided. *Claud.* *Mam.*

**PARTICEPS** (pars & capio), cĭpis, adj. partaking of, sharing in, made acquainted with, privy to, *μέτοχος*. *Cic.* Animur ratoris particeps. *Id.* Fortunarum omnium particeps. *Id.* Belli particeps, et socius. *Cæs.* Consilii particeps habebant. *Cic.* Particeps in fœdere. *Plaut.* De obsonio participem fieri. *Ovid.* Participem tori, his wife. *Lucret.* Particeps leti, subject or liable to. *Senec.* Particeps regno veni. (*Al. leg. regni*). *Curt.* Se ejus consilii fortibus viris esse participem. *Tacit.* Particeps ad omne secretum *Pisoni*. — ¶ Also, absol. an associate, companion, fellow. *Terent.* Meus particeps. *Plaut.* Particeps meos.

**PARTICIPALIS** (particeps), e, adj. as, 3 verbum, h. e. participium. *Varr.* — Also, for particeps. *Pandect.*

**PARTICIPATIŪS** (participo), ðnis, f. participation, a sharing. *Spartian.*

**PARTICIPATŪS** (id.), us, m. a partaking, participation. *Spartian.*

**PARTICIPIALIS** (participium), e, adj. 2 having the nature of a participle, participial. *Quintil.* Participialia verba, h. e. supines.

**PARTICIPIUM** (particeps), ii, n. a participle, word partaking at once of the qualities of a noun and verb. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, participation, partnership. *Cod. Just.*

**PARTICIPŪS** (id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to go shares, take share of, partake of, participate in, *μετέχω*, *μεταλαμβάνω*. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Participare pestem. *Pandect.* Participare damnum. — ¶ Also, to make partaker of, give a share of, divide or communicate with, acquaint with, make privy to, *κοινωνέω*. *Liv.* Suas laudes participare cum *Cæsone*. *Apul.* Participare aliquem prandio. *Plaut.* Servum sui participat consilii. *Id.* Ne-

que participant nos, neque redeunt, h. e. impart or communicate to us. *Lucret.* Dentes quoque sensu participantur. And, absol. *Cic.* Ad participandum alium ab alio nos esse factos.

**PARTICŪLĀ** (dimin. from pars), æ, f. a small part, particle, *πόσις*. *Cic.* Cuiusque particule cæli officeretur. *Id.* Cognoscis ex particula parva crudelitatis tuæ genus universum. *Horat.* Arenæ ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare. *Brut.* Particulum litterarum tuarum legi. — ¶ Also, in grammar, a particle. *Gell.*

**PARTICŪLĀRIS** (particula), e, adj. of a 3 part, particular. *Apul.*

**PARTICŪLARITER** (particularis), adv. 3 in respect of a part, particularly. *Apul.*

**PARTICŪLATĪM** (particula), adv. part 3 after part, bit by bit, piecemeal, *μερικῶς*. *Aact.* ad *Herenn.* Summatim, non particulatim, narrabimus. *Senec.* Hominem particulatim excarnificare. — ¶ Also, particularly. *Varr.*

**PARTICŪLATIŪS** (id.), ðnis, f. a dividing 3 into small parts or pieces. *Mart.* *Capell.*

**PARTILIS** (partior), e, adj. divisible, 3 separable, *μεριστός*. *Augustin.*

**PARTILITER** (partilis), adv. partially. 3 *Arnob.*

**PARTIM** (an old form of the acc. of pars), a part; also, as an adv. partly, in part; some, some part, *κατὰ μέρος*. *Liv.* Partim copiarum misit. *Cato.* Cum partim eorum, for parte. *Cic.* A nobilissimis civibus, partim a se ornatis, trucidatis. *Id.* Quum partim e nobis ita timidi sint, some. *Nep.* Quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti. — Partim — partim, partim — alii, some — others. *Cic.* Ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, partim medium cursum tenebant. *Terent.* Partim sum earum exactus, partim vix steti. *Sallust.* Semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant. *Cic.* Bestiarum terrenæ sunt aliæ, partim aquatiles, aliæ quasi accipites.

**PARTIŪS** (pario), ðnis, f. a bringing forth 3 young. *Plaut.* — Also, of hens. *Varr.*

**PARTIŪS** (pars), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to divide, distribute. *Plaut.* Prædam cum illis partiam. *Justin.* Pensa inter virgines partientem. *Lucret.* Ætheris oras partit. *Cic.* Membra partita. *Ovid.* Carcere partitos equos, h. e. emissos. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Vos inter vos partite, h. e. rixam componite. *Lucil.* Gaudia mecum partisses. *Phædr.* In ambobus charitatem partiens. *Cic.* Sententiis partitis, distinct.

**PARTIŪR** (id.), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to part, share, distribute, divide, *μερίζω*. *Cic.* Genus in species partitur. *Virg.* Prædam socios partitur in omnes. *Cic.* Bona cum illo partitus es. And, without acc. *Id.* Partiri cum matre, to share the inheritance with. *Id.* Actio partienda est in gestum, atque vocem. *Id.* Cum partirentur inter se, qui Capitolium, qui Rostra occuparent. *Liv.* Copias inter se partiri. *Virg.* Partiri curas cum aliquo.

**PARTITE** (partitus), adv. with division into proper parts or heads, distinctly, methodically, *μεμερισμένως*. *Cic.* Partite, definite, facete dicere.

**PARTITIM** (id.), adv. by parts, singly. *Claudian.*

**PARTITIŪS** (partio), ðnis, f. a parting, dividing, distributing, sharing, *μεριστός*. *Cic.* Partiones, quibus de rebus dicitur esset, for rerum de quibus. *Id.* Æqualibus prædæ partitio. *Id.* Facere partitionem artium. *Id.* Partitionem distribuere, to make. *Id.* Partitionis caput, the clause relating to the distribution of an inheritance. — ¶ In logic, *Divisio*, the division of a genus into species; *Partitio*, of a whole into its parts. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure. *Cic. de Invent. 1, 22.*

**PARTITUDŪS** (pario), inis, f. a bringing 3 forth young, *τέξις*. *Plaut.*

**PARTŪĀLIS** (partus), e, adj. of or per- 3 toining to bringing forth. *Tertull.*

**PARTŪĀ** (id.), æ, f. the goddess who pre- 3 sides over the birth of children. *Tertull.*

**PARTŪMEJUS** (pario), a, um, adj. fruitful, prolific. *Horat. Epod. 17, 50* (where others read *Pactumeius*, a proper name).

**PARTŪRIŪS** (desider. from pario), ūris,

ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to desire to bring forth, be in travail or labor, bring forth, bear. *Trent.* Vereor, ne parturire intelligat. *Phædr.* Canis parturiens. *Ovid.* Voto parturientis ades. *Horat.* Parturienti montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, proverb, great cry and little wool. And, figur. to be big with, ready to produce or utter, to purpose. *Cic.* Ut dolor pariat, quod jamdiu parturit. *Id.* Respubl. periculum parturit. *Ovid.* Parturit ira minas. *Cic.* Si tanquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, is anxious. — ¶ Also, to yield, produce; generate. *Horat.* Germania quos horrida parturit fetus. *Id.* Notus parturit imbres. *Virg.* Nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos.

**PARTŪRIŪS** (parturio), ðnis, f. parturition. *Figur.* *Augustin.* cordis.

**PARTŪS** (pario), us, m. a birth or bringing forth, *τόκος*. *Cic.* Cum jam appropinquare partus videretur, the time of her delivery. *Id.* Diana adhibetur ad partum. — And of birds, *Colum.* Partus ovorum, hatching. — And a begetting. *Cic.* Cænei partu edita. — ¶ Also, the young or offspring of any creature. *Cic.* Bestiæ pro suo partu propugnant. *Plin.* Partum ferre, h. e. to be pregnant, be with young. *Id.* gerere. *Id.* eniti. *Id.* edere. *Tacit.* Sex partus enixa, children. *Cic.* Partum abigere, to cause to miscarry. *Propert.* Partus *Leda*, *Helen* and *Clytemnestra*. *Horat.* Partus terræ, the giants. *Flor.* Partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, the fetus or embryo. — And of birds. *Apul.* Quotidianis partibus saginare, eggs. — Of plants. *Varr.* In partu vinum querit solem.

**PĀRVĒ** (parvus), adv. a little, shortly, 2 *μικρῶς*. *Vitrav.* Parve. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.* Parvissime aliquid memorare.

**PĀRVIBIBŪS** (parvum & bibo), i, m. 3 who drinks little. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.*

**PĀRVICŪLLIS** (parvus & collum), e, adj. 3 short-necked. *Cæsar.* *Aurelian.*

**PĀRVIĀCIŪS**, and **PĀRVIĀCIŪS**, is, 3 a. 3. to account little of, set but a trifling value upon. *Pompon.*

**PĀRVIPENDŪS**, and **PĀRVI PĒNDŪS**, is, 3 a. 3. to esteem lightly. *Terent.*

**PĀRVITAS** (parvus), atis, f. smallness, 1 littleness, minuteness, *μικρότης*. *Cic.* Vincula cerni non possent propter parvitatem. *Plin.* Terræ parvitas. *Gell.* Parvitates rerum. — *Figur.* *Id.* Illudens quæstionis parvitatem. *Val. Max.* Mea parvitas, h. e. I.

**PĀRUM** (*παῖρον*), adv. comp. Minus, superl. Minime. I. Parum, little, h. e. not much; with or without a genit. *Salust.* Parum sapientie. *Id.* Parum id facio, I make little account of it. *Quintil.* Scripsit non parum multa, h. e. tolerably many. — Also, little, not a great deal, not remarkably. *Terent.* Parum consultis. — ¶ Also, too little, not enough. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Parumne est, quod, &c. is it not enough? — Also, followed by ut instead of quod. *Plin. Paneg.* — And by *infin.* *Ovid.* — Also, Parum habere, to deem it not enough, not to be contented; followed by *infin.* *Sallust.* — ¶ Also, not remarkably, not very, none too much, h. e. not as it should be. *Cic.* Parum meminere. *Id.* Parum diu. — ¶ In classical Latin, Parum has almost never the sense of little merely, but signifies less than enough; less than one wishes; far too little, as many think; not enough. This appears even from the contrast which is made between *nimum* and *parum*; for instance, *Cic. Orat. 1, 22.* Etsi suus cuique modus est, tamen magis offendit *nimum* quam *parum*. So, also, it stands with a degree of modesty for non; but the fundamental idea is still perceptible; thus, *Horat.* Parum castis lucis, h. e. impure, unholy. *Sueton.* Consilio non concios parum celato. It can indeed be sometimes rendered by little, but this is not the whole of its meaning (at least in classical Latin). *Sallust.* however, in *Jug. 85, 31.* seems to have used *parum* to signify little. — II. MINUS, less. *Hirt.* Plus minus, more or less, h. e. about. *Trent.* and *Liv.* Minus minusque; or, *Plin.* Minus ac minus; or,

*Virg.* Minus atque minus, *less and less*. Terent. and Cic. Nihil minus, *nothing less, altogether not, not at all*. Cic. and Liv. Non minus; or, Liv. Haud minus, *not less, no less, quite as*. So, Nepos. Neque minus, *and no less, and equally*. — ¶ Minus is also followed by *quam*, *ac* or *atque*, *h. e. than*. Cic., Virg., and Horat. — It is also joined with the *abl.* instead of *quam*. Nepos. Nemo illo fuit minus emax, *less fond of buying than he*. Apul. Minimo minus interii, *almost, within or to a hair*. — Quam is often wanting, and without any thing to take its place; this takes place especially in the statement of a number, in which case it may commonly be also rendered *under*. Liv. Haud minus duo millia, *not less than, not under*. Cic. Minus triginta diebus, *in less than thirty days*. Liv. Ne dona minus quinum millium (daret), *no presents of less than (h. e. under) five thousand asses*. — It is also joined with an *abl.* in answer to the question, *how much less?* Varr. Facere dimidio minus palas, *a half less*. Cic. Uno minus teste haberet, *one witness less*. Plin. Generosæ (sues habent mammas) duodenas, *vulgares vinis minus, two less, accordingly ten*. Cic. Multo minus, *much less*. Id. Paulo minus, *a little less, something less*. So the common expressions, *Et minus, so much the less; and Quo minus, the less*. In like manner, *less* by something, *h. e. except, with the exception of*. Ovid. Bis sex ceciderunt, *me minus uno, except me only, I only being excepted*. — ¶ Also, *not remarkably, not strikingly, not very, none too (much)*, *h. e. not so as it should be*. Nepos. Minus diligenter. Cic. Minus multo. Terent. Intellexi minus. — ¶ Also, *not so, not so very*. Liv. Minus infesta, *quam, &c.* — ¶ Also, *not*. After *quo* (that). Cic. Prohibuisse, *quo minus, &c.* Nep. Neque recusavit, *quo minus penam subiret, refused not to suffer the punishment*. Cic. Deterere, *quo minus, &c.* h. e. from, &c. Also, Terent. Minus quo, *for quo minus*. (See Quo.) Quo minus, *the less, is not to be confounded with this*. — Also, in the forms of expression, *Si minus, if not, sin minus, but if not, readily followed by at, tamen, &c.* Cic. Si assecutus sum, gaudeo: *sin minus, hoc me tamen consolator, h. e. but if not*. — ¶ Also, *too little; without or (usually) with plus (which is then too much)*. Cic. dicere. Terent. Plus minusve faxit, *too much or too little*. But in both these places it may be the *adj.* — III. MINIME, *least*. Cic. So, Id. Omnium minime, *least of all*. — Hence, *Minime, not at all, by no means*. Cic. And with *gentiana*. Terent. *h. e. by no means; not in the least; as I live, not*. — ¶ Also, *at least*. Liv. and Colum. — ¶ Also, written *Minime*. Plaut., Terent. and Sallust.

PARVMPER (παρῶν περ), *adv. for a short time, a little while, awhile, ἐν μικρῶν*. Cic., Terent., &c. — ¶ Also, *in a short time, shortly*. Enn.

PARVNCULUS (dimin. from paro), *i, m. a small boat or skiff*. Cic.

PARUS, *i, m. a titmouse, tomitt*. Auct. 3 *carmin. de Philom.*

PARVULUS (dimin. from parvus), *a, um, adj. very small, very little, petty, tiny, puny, τρυφός*. Cic. Parvulum hoc consequi, *trifle*. Id. Parvula impulsio. Id. In parvula re. Cæs. Parvulis preliis. Id. Non parvulum detrimentum. Cels. Ex parvulo incipere. Horat. Parvula laudo. Cic. Pecunia parvula, *a very small sum*. Lucret. Parvula causa. — ¶ Also, *very young or tender*. Virg. Parvulus Æneas. Justin. A parvula ætate, *from their infancy*. Terent. Te emi a parvulo. Cæs. Ab parvulis labori student, *while a child*. And, *absol.* Justin. Cum parvulo, *an infant*. And, *figur.* Arnob. O parvuli, *fools*. — ¶ Also, *little, not much*. Plin. Ep. Parvulum differt. — ¶ Also, *not equal to, not sufficient for; with dative, Plant. Pseud. 3, 1, 17.*

PARVUS (παῦρος), *a, um, adj. (comparat. Minor; superlat. Minimus), little, small,*

*puny, slight, μικρός*. Cic. In parvis rebus. Id. Commoda parva. Id. In parvum locum concludi. Virg. Parva componere magnis. Nepos. Parvo numero navium. Plin. Cardamomum odoris parvi, *emitting but little scent*. Id. Parvo succo. Cic. Beneficium non parvum. Id. Parva navicula. Horat. merces. — Absol. Cic. Contentus parvo, *with a little*. Horat. Vivitur parvo bene, *on a little*. Liv. Parvo plures, *some what more*. Plin. Parvo post, *soon afterward*. — Also, in regard to price, value. Cic. Pretio parvo vendere. Terent. Deputat parvi pretii, *slights*. And, *absol.* Plant. Parvi ego illos facio, *I do not value them at a straw*. Id. Parvi æstimo, *I care little*. Cic. Pericula parvi esse duenda. Horat. Quanti emptus? parvo, *not much*. Cic. Signa parvo curata sunt, *bought cheap*. Id. Parvi refert, *it matters little*. — ¶ Also, of tender years, young. Cic. Salutaria appetunt parvi, *little children*. Horat. Memini quæ plagosa mihi parvo Orbilium dicere, *to me while yet a little boy*. Terent. Hanc parvam recepisse, *when a little girl*. Cic. A parvis didicimus, *from our infancy*. Liv. Puer in domo a parvo eductus. Sueton. Rectorem apponere ætate parvis. — ¶ And, of time, short, brief. Terent. Parvæ consuetudinis causa. Lucret. In parvo tempore. Lucan. Parva nox. Id. vita. — ¶ Figur. Horat. Parvis animis majus, *too great for a pusillanimous soul*. Id. Parvum carmen, *humble, mean, common*. Id. Parvi dii, *h. e. of inferior power and rank*. Terent. Parvam fidem habere alicui, *to put but little confidence in*. Plin. Ep. Homo parvo ingenio, *of a moderate genius*. Horat. Hoc studium parvi properemus, *et ampli, h. e. the poor, the little*. — ¶ Parvior. Cæl. Aurel. Parvissimus. Lucret. — II. Compar. MINOR, *smaller, shorter, properly and figur.* Cic. res. Horat. calcens. Cic. Pecunia minor facta, *smaller, h. e. less*. Ovid. Multa sunt minoræ notitia tua, *too little for you to have knowledge of*. Hirt. numerus. — Hence, *Minoris, at a smaller price, at less, cheaper*. Cic. vendere. Nep. æstimare; or, *Sallust. ducere, to value at a lower rate or less*. — Also, *Minor, smaller, in respect of one's powers, importance, &c.* Horat. Hence, also (like the Greek ἥττω), *that, has come off inferior; conquered*. Horat. Minor in certamine longo. Also, *with genit.* Horat. Minor capitis, *h. e. capite deminutus*. (See Caput.) Also, *mutilated, maimed*. Sil. Minor frontem, *h. e. that has lost the horn upon his forehead*. — Also, *less, especially in the neut.* Liv. Minus prædæ. Terent. Minus nihilo, *less than nothing*. Also, *too little*. Cic. Minus dicere. — ¶ Also, *smaller in respect of years, h. e. younger, the younger (of two)*. Cæs. filia. Ovid. Ætate minor. Cic. Qui minor est natu (according to birth or age). Id. Aliquot annis minor, *some years (strictly, by some years) younger*. But, *Pandect. Minor xx annis, younger than 20 years, not yet 20 years old*. So, Id. Minor xxv annis. Hence, generally, *Minor, younger than 25 years, under 25 years of age, consequently a minor*. Pandect. — Hence, *Minores, younger people, or young people (in respect of an older)*. Horat. Also, *children*. Sil. Also, *posterity, descendants*. Virg. and Juvenal. — ¶ Quam is sometimes wanting after *minor*, and without any thing in its place. Liv. Obsides ne minores octonum denum annorum, *&c. not younger than, &c. not under 18 years*. Læul. in Cic. Ep. Naves, quarum minor nulla erat dum millium amphorum, *not smaller than of, &c. no one under two thousand, &c.* — III. Superl. MINIMUS (minimus), *a, um, the smallest, or very small*. Cic. res. Cæs. pars temporis. Id. altitudo. Cic. Minima de malis, *sc. eligenda*. — ¶ Also, *the smallest, lowest*. Plaut. sumptus. Horat. pretium. Hence, *Cic. Minimi facere, to value, rate very low*. Plaut. Minimo emere, *sc. pretio*. — ¶ Also, *the smallest in respect of age, h. e. the youngest*. Cic. (with natu). Justin.

(without natu). — ¶ A so, *the least, very little*. Ovid. cibus. More frequently, *the neut. Minimum, the least, very little*. Cic. firmitatis. Hence, *Minimum, something very little, a trifle*. Cic. and Terent. — Hence, *adverbially, Minimum, least, the least, very little*. Cic. valere. Plin. Ep. dormire. Nep. Quæ non minimum commendat, *h. e. not a little*. Cic. Ne minimum quidem, *not in the least, not at all*. Also, *at least*. Varr. Also, *least, h. e. most rarely, most seldom*. Plin. — ¶ Minimissimus. Arnob.

PASCALIS (pascuum), *e, adj. pasturing, 3 grazing*. Cato.

PASCEOLUS (πάσκολος), *i, m. a purse or 3 bag made of leather*. Plaut.

PASCHIA (Hebrew), *æ, f. and atis, n. the 3 Passover, Πάσχα*. Tertull.

PASCHALIS (pascha), *e, adj. Paschal, 3 Scdai.*

PASCITŌ (frequentat. from pasco), *as, n. 1. to feed*. Varr.

PASCŌ (πάω), *is, pavi, pastum, a, 3. to feed, graze, browse upon, pasture, eat, νέμω, νέμωμαι*. (In this sense the passive form *Pascor, pastus sum*, is used as a *deponent verb.*) Virg. Pascentes a flumine reice capellas. Plaut. Ire pastum. Virg. Pascuntur virides armenta per herbas. Id. Frondibus pascuntur. Cic. Quum pulli non pascerentur. And with the *acc.* Virg. Pascuntur silvas. Id. Pascuntur arbuta. Id. Mala gramina pastus. — ¶ Also, *to feed, pasture, drive to pasture*. Tibull. Pavit Admeti tauros formosus Apollo. Ovid. Lanigerosque greges, armentaque buccera pavit. Cic. Sues pascere. And *absol.* *to feed or pasture cattle; and also, to breed, raise cattle*. Virg. Me pascente, *while I tend you*. Cic. Benc pascere. — ¶ Hence, *to feed, nourish, support*. Cic. bestias. Il. canes farina. So, of men. Id. Oluscillus nos pascere. Horat. Fundus pascit herum. Virg. Quos dives Anagnia pascit. So, also, Plin. Nulla provinciarum pascente Italia. Id. Hospites pascit, *entertains at his own cost*. Cic. Quos rapinis et incendiis pavit. Virg. (Campus) silicem curvis invisam pascit aratris, *produces, generates*. — ¶ And, *figur. to nourish, cherish, indulge*. Horat. Pascere barbam. Virg. sacrum Baccho crinem, *to let his hair grow*. Ovid. amorem. Virg. Pineus ardor acervo pascitur, *h. e. the fire is fed by the mass of wood*. Id. Spes pascit inanes, *you cherish or indulge*. Plin. Vitis brevitate crassitudinem pascens, *maintaining, sustaining*. Virg. Polus dum sidera pascet, *shall feed with vapors (according to an ancient belief)*. Martial. Dura suburbani dum jugera pascimus agri, *h. e. colimus*. Horat. Nummos alienos pascere, *to increase*. — ¶ So, *to gratify, satisfy, satiate*. Cic. Cum ejus supplicio pascere oculos, *to glut their eyes*. Virg. Animum pictura pascit inani, *feeds, pleases*. Ovid. Pascere (imp. pass.) nostro dolore. Cic. His ego rebus pascor, *his delector, I am entertained*. Id. Qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur. Id. Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti. — ¶ Also, *to pasture cattle upon; with acc.* Virg. Asperrima collium pascunt. — ¶ Also, *to consume, lay waste*. Liv. Campos pascere.

PASCŪA (pascuis), *æ, f. same as Pascuum*. Tertull.

PASCŪSŪS (pascuum), *a, um, adj. fit 3 for pasture*. Apul.

PASCŪM (pascuis), *i, n. ground on which beasts are fed, pasture, food for flocks, cattle, &c. βόσκημα, νομή*. Varr. More commonly *plur.* Cic. Censorum pascula, *the public pastures or lands*. Horat. Lucana pascula. Plin. Exire in pascula. Ovid. Pascula læta. Id. herbosa.

PASCŪS (pasco), *a, um, adj. fit for pasture or grazing, νομαδικός*. Plaut. Non arvis hic, sed pascuus est ager. Lucret. Pascula reddere rura. Pandect. Pascula silva.

PASYPHÆ, *es, and PASYPHÆA, æ, f. Πασιφάνη, daughter of the Sun, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, Ariadne and the Minotaur. Having conceived a passion for a bull, she was*

embled to gratify her desires by the ingenuity of Dædalus, who concealed her in a wooden cow. *Virg.* Crudelis amor tauri, suppositaque furto Pasiphae. *Cic.* In Pasiphae fano. *Ovid.* Pasiphaes gener, h. e. *Thescus.* — Hence, Pasiphaeus, a, um, adj. of Pasiphae. *Id.* Pasiphaeia, h. e. *Phædra.*

PASITHÆA, æ, and PASITHÆE, es, f. *Πασιθέη*, one of the three Graces. *Catall.*

PASSA (pando), æ, f. a sort of sweet wine, made of grapes dried in the sun, raisin-wine. *Gell.*

PASSARIUS (passus), a, um, adj. dried in the sun. *Capitolin.* Passarius ficus.

PASSER (unc.), Æris, m. a sparrow, *σπρουδός*, and *σπροπάγος*. *Cic.* — As a term of affection. *Plaut.* Meus pullus passer, my little chick; my dainty duck. — ¶ *Passer marinus*, an ostrich. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *Passer*, a sea fish, turbot. *Horat.*

PASSERCULUS (dimin. from passer), i, m. a little or young sparrow. *Cic.* — As a word of endearment. *Plaut.*

PASSERINUS (passer), a, um, adj. of or fit for a sparrow. *Pompon.* Passerinum prandium. — ¶ *Passerinus* is also the name of a swift horse. *Martial.*

PASSERNICES, a Celtic word; a whetstone. *Plin.*

PASSIBILIS (patior), e, adj. capable of feeling or suffering, passible. *Arnob.*

PASSIBILITAS (passibilis), Ætis, f. liability to suffering, passibility. *Arnob.*

PASSIBILITER (Id.), adv. passibly. *Tertull.*

PASSIM (passus), adv. here and there, loosely, at random, *ἀπαραχῆ*. *Cæs.* Numidæ nullis ordinibus passim condescendat. *Virg.* Et Tyrii comites passim diversa per agros tecta meo petiere. — ¶ *Promiscuously*, indiscriminately, without rule. *Tiball.* Passim semper amarunt. *Justin.* Saturnalibus passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbunt. — ¶ Also, *hither and thither, every way.* *Cic.* Volucres passim ac libere voltare. *Id.* Huc et illuc passim vagantes.

PASSIO (patior), Ætis, f. a suffering, endurance, *πάσις*. *Apul.* — ¶ Hence, illness, disorder. *Cæl. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, a passion, affection. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, an event, occurrence, natural phenomenon. *Apul.*

PASSIONALIS (passio), e, adj. capable of feeling or suffering. *Tertull.*

PASSIVĒ (passivus), adv. dispersedly, here and there. *Apul.* crines dispersi. Hence, without distinction. *Tertull.*

PASSIVITAS (Id.), Ætis, f. unsteadiness, inconstancy, want of distinction. *Tertull.*

PASSIVITUS (Id.), adv. same as *Passim*. *Tertull.*

PASSIVUS (patior), a, um, adj. capable of suffering or feeling, passible, *παθητικός*. *Arnob.* Anima passiva et interibilis invenitur. Hence, *Passiva verba*, verbs passive. *Priscian.*

PASSIVUS (pando), a, um, adj. occurring here and there, recurring often or every where. *Tertull.* Passivum nomen Dei, h. e. applied to many persons. — ¶ Also, *promiscuous, confused.* *Apul.* Passiva congeries.

PASSUM (Id.), i, n. a sort of sweet wine made of grapes dried in the sun, raisin-wine, *γλυκὸ*. *Virg.* and *Cels.* — So, also, *Passa*, æ, f. *Gell.*

PASSUS, a, um, particip. from pando. — ¶ Also, adj. *Lucil.* Passi senes, shrivelled.

PASSUS, a, um. See *Patior*.

PASSUS (pando), us, m. a pace, step, *βήμα*. *Cic.* Disjunctissimas terras passibus peragraré. *Virg.* Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. *Id.* Rapidisque feruntur passibus. *Ovid.* Lentis passibus spatari. *Id.* Passuque incedit inertis. *Id.* Cito passu petere aliquem. — And, figur. *Ovid.* Strepitum passu non faciente venit senectus. *Id.* Passibus ambiguis Fortuna volubilis errat. — ¶ Also, a footstep. *Ovid.* Sæpe tui spectro si sint in litore passus. *Id.* Passu stare tenaci, with firm step. — ¶ Also, a pace, a measure of five Roman feet. *Plin.* Mille passus, a mile. *Cic.* Millia passuum ducenta, two hundred miles.

PASTICUS (pastus), a, um, adj. fed, fattened. *Apic.* Agnus pasticus, a grass-lamb.

PASTILLICANS (pastillus), tis, adj. having the form of a small round ball. *Plin.*

PASTILLUM, i, n. a small loaf or roll. *Varr.*

PASTILLUS (unc.), i, m. a little ball of meal or other substance, *τροχίσκος*. *Plin.* Conditur pastillis farinæ. *Horat.* Pastillos olet. scented balls, perfumes. *Martial.* Pastillos cosini voras, lozenges or pastils, chewed to make the breath pleasant.

PASTINACA, æ, f. a parsnip, carrot. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a fish, same as *trygon*, the sting-ray (*Raja pastinaca*, L.). *Plin.*

PASTINATIUS (pastino), Ætis, a digging or preparing the ground for the planting of vines. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a bed of earth new-dug or prepared for planting vines in. *Colum.*

PASTINATOR (Id.), Ætis, m. one who digs or loosens the ground with a dibble, to make it fit for the planting of vines. *Colum.*

PASTINATUS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Pastinatio*. *Plin.*

PASTINUS (pastinum), as, avi, atum, a. 2 l. to dig up, loosen, or prepare the ground for the planting of vines, trench and clean the ground for planting, dig up and throw in a continued bank of fine loose mould for planting. *Colum.* Pastinandi agri ratio. *Plin.* Pastinare vineas. *Colum.* Solum pastinatum. And absol. *Id.* Humidum pastinatum, ground prepared for planting.

PASTINUM, i, n. a two-pronged tool to set plants with, or dig up and prepare the ground with for planting; a dibble. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the act of preparing the ground for planting. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, the ground thus prepared, especially for vines. *Pandect.* Pastinum instituere, to make a vineyard.

PASTIUS (pasco), Ætis, f. a feeding, grazing, pasturing; a keeping or breeding of cattle, poultry, bees, &c. *πομή*. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, pasture, food for cattle, eatage. *Cic.* Asia optima magnitudine pastionis.

PASTIPHORI (pastiphori), Ætis, m. 3 priests of Isis and Osiris. *Apul.*

PASTOR (pasco), Ætis, m. one who keeps or feeds any sort of animals; a shepherd, herdsman, pastor; a keeper of poultry, &c. *ποιμήν*, *βουεὺς*. *Cæs.* Servos pastores armat. *Horat.* Pastor umbras cum grege languido querit. *Varr.* Pastor pavonum. *Id.* Pastor columbarius. *Ovid.* Pastorum domina, *Pales*. *Id.* Pastor Ætneus, h. e. *Polypheus*. *Id.* Pastorum dux geminus, *Romulus* and *Remus*. *Virg.* Pastor Phrygius, or *Stat.* Pastor Dardanus, h. e. *Paris*, who was once a shepherd on mount Ida; called, also, simply *pastor* by *Horat.*

PASTORALIS (pastor), e, adj. of a shepherd or herdsman, rustic, pastoral, rural. *Cic.* Romuli auguratus pastoralis fuit, among shepherds. *Varr.* Pastoralis vita. *Colum.* scientia, of breeding cattle. *Id.* canis, a shepherd's dog. *Liv.* habitus. *Vellei.* man'is, h. e. a band of shepherds. *Virg.* myrtus, h. e. a shepherd's spear of myrtle.

PASTORITUS, and PASTORICIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pastoral, rustic. *Cic.* Pastoritia fistula. *Id.* Pastoritia atque agrestis sodalitas.

PASTORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pastoral, rustic. *Ovid.* Pastoria pellis. *Id.* Sacra pastoria, h. e. the *Palatia*.

PASTURA (pasco), æ, f. a feeding, pasture. *Pallad.*

PASTUS (Id.), us, m. a feeding, grazing, pasturing; food, pasture, *πομή*, *οὐρα*. *Cic.* Bestiis terra fundit ex se pastus varios. *Id.* Pastum capessere. *Id.* Ad pastum accedere. *Virg.* In pastus, armentaque tendit equarum. *Lucan.* Taurus redit in pastus. *Lucret.* Hominum pastus. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Suavissimum pastus animorum, a repast, delight.

PASTUS, a, um. See *Pasco*.

PATAGIARIUS (patagium), ii, m. a maker or seller of patagia. *Plaut.*

PATAGIATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. provided with a patagium. *Plaut.*

PATAGIUM (παταγιόν), ii, n. a broad band or border on the top of a woman's tu-

nic, answering to the clavus of the men *Apul.*

PATAGUS (παταγός), i, m. a sort of disease. *Plaut.*

PATALIS (pateo), e, adj. *Plaut.* Bos patalis, with spreading horns.

PATARA, Ætis, m. *Πάραρα*, a town of Lycia, containing an oracle of Apollo. — Hence, *Pataraeus*, and *Pataraenus*, a, um, and *Pataraeus*, idis, f. adj. of *Patara*. *Ovid.* Pataraea regia. *Cic.* Patarani, the inhabitants of *Patara*. — Also, *Pataraeus* (*παταρεὺς*), Æi or Æos, m. *Horat.* Delius et Pataraeus Apollo.

PATAVINITAS (Patavinus), Ætis, f. a mode of expression used in *Patavium*. *Quintil.*

PATAVINUS, a, um, adj. See *Patavium*.

PATAVIUM, ii, n. *Παράβιον*, a town of Italy, now called *Padova* or *Padua*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Patavinus*, a, um, adj. of *Patavium* or *Padua*. *Plin.* *Æp.* Aud, absol. *Cic.* Patavini, the inhabitants of *Padua*.

PATEFACIUS (pateo & facio), is, Æci, actum, a. 3. in pass. *Patefio*, actus sum, to open, set or lay open, throw open, *ἀνοίγω*. *Liv.* Hostibus portas patefacere. *Cic.* Iter natura patefacit. *Id.* Patefacere aures assentatoribus. *Ovid.* Sulcum patefecit aratro. *Liv.* Patefacere ordines, aciem, to open or widen the ranks, extend the line. *Cæs.* Vias patefacere, to make. *Nepos.* Loca patefecit. — ¶ Also, to manifest, declare, disclose, discover, detect. *Cic.* Rem patefecit. *Id.* Oidium patefacere. *Id.* Patefacere verum. *Id.* Liberto tuo me totum patefeci, explained myself. — ¶ Also, to render visible. *Ovid.* Lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem. *Cic.* Sejanum patefecisti, brought it into view by cutting away the woods. — ¶ *Lucret.* makes the second syllable long, iv. 345.

PATEFACTUS (patefacio), Ætis, f. a laying open, manifesting, discovering. *Cic.* rerum operatum.

PATEFACTUS, a, um. See *Patefacio*.

PATEFIO, is, actus sum, irreg. pass. See *Patefacio*.

PATELANA (pateo), æ, f. a goddess that presided over corn, who caused the corn to open and the ears to appear. *Augustin.* (where others read *Patelena*).

PATELLA (pateo), æ, f. goddess of the discovery of things. *Arnob.* — Also called *Patellana*. *Arnob.*

PATELLANA (dimin. from *patera*), æ, f. a dish, plate, platter, charger, porringer, pot, pan, *λοπάς*. *Horat.* Nec modica cænare times olus omne patella. *Pers.* Uncta vixisse patella, h. e. laute epulari. *Cic.* Patella grandis cum simulacris deorum. — Used also to cook things in. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, the *κνέπαν*, cap of the knee, whirl-bone, *patella*, *ἐπιγούρις*, *μύλη*. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the *measles* in olives. *Plin.*

PATELLARIUS (patella), a, um, adj. of a platter or dish. *Plaut.* dii, h. c. *Lares*.

PATENA. See *Patina*.

PATENS, entis, particip. from *pateo*. — ¶ Also, adj. open, lying open, accessible. *Liv.* Via patens apertaque. *Id.* Via patentior. — ¶ Also, open, uncovered. *Cic.* Cælum patens. *Cæs.* Hostes in locis patentioribus, open places where the view is not obstructed. *Sueton.* Loca patentissima. *Horat.* In patenti prensus Ægæo, in the wide Ægean. *Sollust.* Patentest campi. — ¶ Also, evident, manifested. *Ovid.* Causa patens.

PATENTER (patens), adv. openly. *Cic.* 1 Patentius.

PATEO (unc.), es, tui, n. 2. to be open, stand or lie open, *διακαλύπτομαι*, *ἀνοίγωμαι*, *ἐκκεῖμαι*. *Cic.* Nares semper patenti. *Virg.* Patet atri janua Diis. *Cic.* Valvæ patent. *Id.* Domus patens, standing open. *Ovid.* Concussa patere fores, opened, flew open. — ¶ Also, to be open, accessible, passable. *Cic.* Si nobis cursus pateret. *Id.* Omnis nobis aditus patuit. *Cæs.* Semitæ patuerant. — ¶ Also, to lie open, be exposed. *Liv.* Patentem vulneri equum. *So.* *Cels.* Morbis patet, is subject to. And, figur. *Cic.* In philosophorum vita minus multa patent, quæ fortuna ferat. — ¶ Also, to extend, stretch. *Cæs.* Fines in longitudinem millia passuum patebant.

*Plin.* Schœniss patet passuum, quinque millibus. — *And, figur.* *Cic.* In quo vitio latissime patet avaritia. *Id.* Hoc præceptum patet latius. — ¶ Also, to be open to acquisition, be free for use, attainable. *Cic.* Honores patent sæpe servis. *Id.* Omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, are at his service. *Sallust.* Cuncta maria patebant. *Liv.* Patuit quibusdam fuga, escape was possible. — ¶ Also, to be clear, plain, evident, or manifest; be known, appear clearly. *Plant.* Patent præstigiæ. *Cic.* Omnibus patente. *Id.* Quid porro quærendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet.

**PATER** (πατήρ), tris, m. a father, sire. *Cic.* Patre certo nasci. *Liv.* Patre nullo natus, h. e. obscuro genere. *Ovid.* Sed veteres patres, parents. *Cic.* Patrum nostrorum ætas, fathers or parents. ¶ Memoria patrum, in the time of our fathers. *Liv.* uses the same phrase for, among our ancestors, formerly. — ¶ Also, applied as a term of respect to elders, benefactors, public dignitaries, the gods, &c. *Virg.* Imperiumque pater Romanus habebit. *Id.* Pater Æneas. *Horat.* Quid pater Chrysis dicat. *Cic.* Pater conscriptus, a senator. *Liv.* Patres, the senate. Hence, *Cic.* Pater patriæ, the father of his country. *Virg.* Ipse pater, the almighty sire, Jupiter. *Liv.* Tiberine pater, the river-god Tiber. *Petron.* Ditis pater. *Virg.* Lemnius pater, h. e. Vulcan. *Id.* Oceanumque patrem rerum. — ¶ Paterfamilias, and paterfamilie, or written separately, the father or master of a family; a master of slaves. *Cic.* Paterfamilias prudens et attentus. *Liv.* Patribusfamilias. *Cæs.* Pauci milites patresque familie. *Sueton.* Patresfamiliarum. *Liv.* Bos nata cuidam patrifamilie. — ¶ Also, Paterfamilias, for a plain, simple person. *Cic.* Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. — ¶ Pater is also applied to brutes. *Ovid.* Pater gregis, h. e. hircus. *Petron.* Hircus peccoris pater. — ¶ Pater patratus, the chief of the fœdals or heralds. *Cic.* — ¶ Humorously, *Catull.* Pater esuritionum, the poorest of beggars. — ¶ *Horat.* Pater cœnæ, the host. — ¶ Also, Pater, a foster-father. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a father-in-law. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, the likeness of a father. *Claudian.* — ¶ Also, paternal affection. *Ovid.* Rex patrem vitæ.

**PATERA** (pateo), æ, f. a broad, shallow cup or bowl used for drinking out of and making libations, κρατήρ. *Cic.* Excepisse sanguinem patera. *Virg.* Implevit mero pateram. *Ovid.* Vinaque marmorea patera fundebat in aras.

**PATERCULUS**, i, m. the surname of *Vellæus*.

**PATERFAMILIAS.** See *Pater*.

**PATERIA**, æ, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*. *Plin.*

**PATERNITAS** (paternus), âtis, f. paternity, fatherly feeling or care. *Augustin.*

**PATERNUS** (pater), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal, πατήριος, πατρικός, πατριος. *Cic.* Bona paterna, left by his father. *Virg.* Pulsam regnis cessisse paternis. *Cæs.* Paternum hospitium, begun by his father. *Nep.* Odium patrum erga Romanos, felt by his father. *Terent.* Filiis auxilio in paterna injuria esse, h. e. done to their father. *Ovid.* Monitis parere paternis. — ¶ Also, relating to one's country. *Horat.* Paterni fluminis ripæ. *Ovid.* Terra paterna, native land. — ¶ *And,* of brutes, in the former sense *Colum.* forma.

**PATESCERE** (pateo), is, tui, n. 3. to be open, lie open, ἀνοίγειν. *Virg.* Atria longa patescunt. *Id.* Portus patescit propior. — ¶ Also, to extend, stretch. *Liv.* Paulo latior patescit campus, enlarges or spreads. *Tacit.* Neque poterat patescere acies. *Id.* Imperium rubrum ad mare patescit, extends as far as. *Liv.* Latius patescente imperio. — ¶ *Figur.* to become plain, evident, or manifest, appear clearly. *Virg.* Patescunt insidiæ. *Cic.* Res patescit.

**PATETÆ** (πατήραι), Ærum, f. a sort of dates that look as if they were trodden. *Plin.*

**PATHETICĒ** (patheticus), adv. *pathetical* — 3 *ly.* *Macrob.* Utrumque Virgilius bene patheticè tractavit.

**PATHETICŪS** (παθητικός), a, um, adj. 3 *pathetic, pathetical, calculated to strike the passions.* *Macrob.* Pathetica oratio, que ad indignationem, ad misericordiam, et ceteros animi motus dirigitur.

**PATHICŪS** (παθικός), a, um, adj. qui 3 muliebria patitur. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, loose, obscene. *Martial.* Pathicissimos libellos.

**PATIBILIS** (patior), e, adj. supportable, sufferable, tolerable. *Cic.* Patibiles dolores. — ¶ Also, sensible to feeling or suffering, passible, παθητικός. *Cic.* Patibilis natura. — ¶ Also, suffering, passive. *Lactant.* Elementum patibile.

**PATIBŪLATŪS** (patibulum), a, um, adj. 3 fastened to a gibbet, bearing a furca or cross. *Plaut.*

**PATIBŪLUM** (pateo), i, n. a furca, kind of cross or gibbet, σταυρός. *Justin.* Patibulo suffixus. *Cic.* Statua pro patibulo. *Varr.* also, has patibulos. — ¶ Also, a bar or bolt, for fastening doors. *Tinn.* — ¶ Also, a prop or cradle used about vines. *Plin.*

**PATIBŪLUS** (patibulum), i, m. one who bears or is fastened to a gibbet. *Plaut.*

**PATIENS**, tis, particip. from *patior*. — ¶ Also, adj. enduring, bearing, able to bear, capable of enduring, patient. *Cic.* Nimum patiens et lentus existimor. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Annis navium patiens, navigable. *Cic.* Mæ litteræ te patientiorem fecerunt. *Id.* Ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures. *Plin.* Patiens vetustatis, h. e. lasting. *Virg.* Tellus patiens vomeris, that readily receives. *Id.* Patiens operum juvenus, accustomed to labor. *Sueton.* Equus patiens sessoris. — ¶ Also, hard, unyielding. *Ovid.* Dens patientis aratri. *Propert.* Saxo patientior.

**PATIENTER** (patiens), adv. *patiently, contentedly, calmly, τληνικῶς.* *Justin.* Alterum patienter accipere. *Id.* Patientius ferre. *Cæs.* Patienter et æquo animo ferre difficultates. *Val. Max.* Ista patientissime toleravit.

**PATIENTIĀ** (patior), æ, f. a bearing, suffering, enduring, undergoing patiently, capability of enduring, willingness to undergo, patience, ὑπομονή. *Cic.* Patientia famis et frigoris. *Id.* Patientiam alienus tentare. *Id.* Abuti patientia, forbearance. *Sueton.* Rumpere patientiam. *Cic.* Constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere. *Nepos.* Signa patientie atque abstinence, contentment. *Tacit.* Britanniam veteri patientie restituit, to its former subjection. (*Al. leg. parentia, or parientia.*) — ¶ Also, submission, servile compliance. *Plin.* *Ep.* Non sine aliqua reprehensione patientia.

**PATINA** (unc.), æ, f. a dish, plate, porringer, pot, pan, patine, λοιπάς. *Cic.* Patina tyrotarichi. *Terent.* Animus est in patinis, h. e. cœnam cogitat. *Horat.* Affertur murena in patina porrecta. — ¶ Also, a crib, manger. *Veget.* — ¶ *Patena* is also found.

**PATINARIŪS** (patina), a, um, adj. *Sueton.* Alii patinarium vociferantibus, h. e. a glutton, gourmandizer. *Plant.* Piscis patinarius, souden or stewed in a pan. *Id.* Tantas struces concinnat patinarias, h. e. piles of dishes.

**PATYŪ**, is, n. 3. old form for *patior*. *Cic.* 3 *e leg. xii. tab.*

**PATYŪR** (πάσχω, h. e. πάσχω), tēris, passus sum, dep. 3. to bear, undergo, suffer, endure, brook, tolerate, support. *Liv.* Et facere, et pati fortia. *Id.* Hæc patienda censeo. *Sallust.* Pati omnia seva. *Cic.* servitutum. *Id.* toleranter dolores. *Plant.* fortiter malum. *Cæs.* gravissimum supplicium. *Virg.* extrema. *Justin.* bellum ab aliquo. *Id.* insidias alicujus. *Ovid.* famem. *Id.* necem indignam. *Horat.* pauperiem. *Liv.* Nec vitia nostra, nec remedia pati possumus. — ¶ Also, to submit to, bear contentedly, acquiesce in, comply with. *Terent.* Facile omnes perferre ac pati. *Virg.* Jussa aliena pati. *Liv.* longinquam militiam. *Nep.* Cum sibi anteponi patiebantur. With the inf. *Virg.* Patiar quemvis durare laborem. — ¶ Also, to last, endure, keep. *Ovid.*

Novem secula pati, h. e. to live. *Senec.* Vinum non pati potest ætatem. *Virg.* In silvis pati. *Lucan.* Disce sine armis posse pati. *So, Colum.* Ævum pati, bear keeping. *And, absol. Id.* Nescis sine rege pati. *Plaut.* Nequeo pati. — ¶ Also, to permit, allow, suffer, let. *Cic.* Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. *Id.* Ista ne pecudes quidem passuræ esse videntur. *Ter.* Itane hunc patiemur fieri miserum. *Cic.* Nullo se implicari negotio passus est. *Id.* Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, he never allowed a day to pass. *Terent.* Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, I cannot refrain from, &c. cannot keep from, &c. Hence, *Colum.* Pati aliquid, h. e. pati concubitum. *Ovid.* bovem pati. *Id.* vim. — ¶ Facile, æquo animo pati, to be pleased, contented with; Ægre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, to be displeased, offended, indignant at. *Cic.* Non modo facile patiare, sed etiam gaudeas, be not only contented. *Id.* Apud me plus officii reside, facillime patior. *Id.* Patior non moleste, vitam necessariam futuram. *Id.* Cum indigne pateretur in conventum suum mihi filiam venisse, was highly offended. *Id.* Periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi. *Terent.* Ægre pati aliquid. — ¶ Hence, also, *Pati*, of any thing good. *Plant.* Idem post patitur bonum. *Id.* Esse pati te in lepido loco.

**PATISCO**, the same as *Patesco*.

**PATMŪS**, or -ŪS, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*. *Plin.*

**PATŪR** (pateo), ōris, m. an opening, aper-3 ture, χάσμα. *Apul.*

**PATRÆ**, Ærum, f. Πάτραι, a town of *Achaia*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Patrensis*, e, adj. of *Patræ*. *Cic.* *And, absol.* Patrenses, ium, the inhabitants of *Patræ*. *Id.*

**PATRATIŪS** (patro), ōnis, f. an effecting, 3 *flushing, achieving, accomplishing.* *Vellei.* Pacis patrio. — ¶ Obsceno sensu, for concubitus. *Theod. Prisc.*

**PATRĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an effector, au-2 thor, accomplisher. *Tacit.* Maternæ necis patror.

**PATRĀTŪS** (Id.), i, m. *Pater patratus*, the chief of the fœdals, who concluded treaties. *Cic.*

**PĀTRIĀ** (patrius), æ, f. one's native country or city, one's native soil or native land, πατρίς. *Cic.* Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est. *Id.* Patria communis est omnium nostrum parens. — ¶ *And, figur.* the place of one's residence. *Virg.* Italiam quæro patriam. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Patria est, ubicunque est bene. — ¶ Of inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Patriam tantæ tam bene celat aquæ, the origin, source. *Virg.* Divisæ arboribus patriæ. *Id.* Nimborum in patriam. — ¶ Also, a region, country. *Virg.* Quæve hunc tam barbara morem permittit patria? what country so barbarous?

**PĀTRIARCHĀ**, and **PĀTRIARCHES** 3 (πατριάρχης), æ, m. a patriarch, founder of a tribe or family. *Terull.* — ¶ Also, a patriarch, a chief bishop. *Vopisc.*

**PĀTRICĒ** (patricus), adv. like a father. 3 *Plant.* Atat cesso magnifice patriceque amiceque ista hero meo ire avorsum. (Others explain this by *patricie*, h. e. patriciorum et nobilium in morem.)

**PĀTRICIĀTŪS** (patricius), nis, m. the 2 rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome. *Sueton.* — ¶ Under the later emperors, it was a title of honor of the highest officers of the empire. *Cassiod.*

**PĀTRICĪDĀ** (pater & cædo), æ, m. a patricide. *Cic.*

**PĀTRICIŪS** (pater), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a patrician, of patrician rank, patrician, noble. *Cic.* Patricia familia. *Id.* Patricius magistratus. *Juvenal.* Patricia gens. Also, substant. *Liv.* Patres ab honore, Patriciique progenies eorum appellati. — The patricians were a high nobility, consisting of the oldest and most respectable families, so called because they descended from the primitive senators (patres) of Rome: the patricii majorum gentium from the senators created by *Romulus*; and the patricii minorum gentium, from those created by *Tarquinius the Elder*. — Hence, *Cic.* Exire patriciis, to become a plebeian, be adopted into a plebeian family. In the time of the

Inter emperors, *patricius* was the title of the highest officers of the empire.

**PATRIE** (patrius), adv. like a father, with fatherly affection. Quint. Patrie monere.

**PATRIMONIALIS** (patrimonium), e, adj. 3 patronial. Pandect.

**PATRIMONIOLUM**, i, n. dimin. of patrimonium. Hieron.

**PATRIMONIUM** (pater), i, n. a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony; personal property; an estate, οὐσία. Cic. Duo lauta patrimonialia accipere. Id. Amplum et copiosum innocentis patrimonium obtinere. Id. Patrimonio ornatisimo spoliari. Id. Patrimonia effundere. Quintil. exhaurire. Cic. devorare. — Figur. Id. Liberis patrimonium paterni nominis relinquere.

**PATRIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. whose father is living. Cic.

**PATRISSO** (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. I. to resemble or act like one's father, take after one's father, πατριάζω. Terent.

**PATRIUS**, same as *Patricius*.

**PATRIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a father; 3 in use among one's fathers or ancestors. Varr. Patrio more.

**PATRIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father, fatherly, like a father, paternal, πατρικός. Cic. Animus patris. Id. Res patria atque avita, inherited from one's parents. Terent. Patrium monumentum. Plin. Ep. Pedum dolor patrius, hereditary. Cic. Patrius mos, an old established custom. Hence, Virg. Patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, peculiar. Quintil. Patrium nomen, a patronymic. — ¶ Also, from patria, of one's country, native. Cic. Patrii ritus. Id. Patrius sermo. Virg. Patrias vento petiere Mycenae. Id. Nemo patrium. Val. Flacc. Patria tellus.

**PATRO** (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to effect, 3 perform, execute, perpetrate, achieve, finish. Sallust. Si Romae socii coepa patravissent. Liv. Abesse, dum facinus patrat. Cic. Patrare promissa, fulfill. Tacit. jussa. Liv. pacem, to make. Sallust. bellum, to finish. Liv. jusjurandum, to go through with the oath and other forms used in making an alliance, and so, to conclude a treaty. — ¶ Also, for concubere. Pers. Patranti oculo, h. e. lascivo. — ¶ See *Pater* patrat.

**PATROCINIUM** (patrocinus), ii, n. protection, patronage, support, σπυνοπία. Cic. Patrocinium Orbis terrae verius, quam imperium. Nepos. Utraque factio Macedonum patrociniiis nitebatur. — ¶ Also, the defence, or pleading of the cause of the accused. Cic. Dicendi genus ad patrocinia aptum. — ¶ Also, a person so defended, a client. Vatin. ad Cic. In patrociniiis tuendis.

**PATROCINOR** (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 2 I. to protect, defend, support, patronize, σπυνοπέω. Plin. Patrocinari sibi ausus. Terent. Indotatis patrocinari.

**PATROCLIANOS**, a, um, adj. called from one Patroclus or Patrochus. Martial. Sellas petit Patroclianus, h. e. latrinas.

**PATROCLUS**, i, m. Πάτροκλος, son of Menætius, and cousin of Achilles, clad in whose arms he encountered Hector, and fell in the conflict. Cic.

**PATRONA** (patronus), æ, f. a patroness, protectress. Terent. Te mihi patronam cupio. Cic. Patrona civitatis. Martial. Vocem mihi commodes patronam (perhaps adjct.). — ¶ Also, she who manumitted a slave. Plin. Ep. Patronam habuit Theraudian.

**PATRONALIS** (Id.), e, adj. of or for a 3 patron. Pandect. Verecundia patronalis, due a patron. Id. honor, h. c. patronatus.

**PATRONATUS** (Id.), us, m. the office or 3 character of patron, patronage. Pandect.

**PATRONUS** (pater), i, m. one who defends another person, a province, city, &c. before a court of justice, in the senate, &c.; a protector, defender, patron, ποροτήτης. The correlative is *cliens*. Liv. Clientes circa singulos patronos. Cic. Ut ii, qui nationes devictas bello, in fidem recepissent, earum patroni essent. Id. Patronus, defensor, custos coloniarum. — ¶ Also, in general, a protector, defender, advocate. Liv. Patronus plebis. Cic. foederum. Id. causæ. Id. Patroni est nonnunquam verisimile defendere. Id. Patronus justitiæ — ¶ Also, he who

manumits a slave is called *patrouus*. Cic. Libertum in patroni ejus negotio tueri. Tacit. Corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti.

**PATROUS** (παρπος), a, um, adj. the same as *Patrius*. Catull. Patroa virgo, Minerva.

**PATROELIS** (patruus), e, adj. of or descending from a father's brother. Pandect. Fratres patruales, sororesque patruales, father's brother's children. Cic. Frater patruelis, cousin-german by the father's side. And, absol. Sueton. Patrualem suum interemit. Pers. Patruelis nulla, niece of my father. — ¶ Also, a father's sister's son. Cic. pro Cæl. 24. — ¶ Also, belonging or relating to a father's brother's children. Ovid. regna, of Danaus their father's brother, whose children they married. Id. dona, the arms of his cousin Achilles. Id. Commune genus, et patruelis origo, to Pyrrhus, who was his father's niece.

**PATROUS** (pater), i, m. an uncle by the father's side; a father's brother, παρπαδελφος. Pandect. Patruus magnus, grandfather's brother, great uncle. Id. major, great-grandfather's brother. Id. maximus, a great-grandfather's father's brother. — ¶ And, figur. a severe reprobator, like a morose guardian uncle. Cic. Fuit in hac causa pertristis quidam patruus. Horat. Ne sis patruus mihi. Pers. Cum sapinus patruos, h. e. affect severity.

**PATROUS** (patruus), a, um, adj. of or like an uncle. Ovid. Ense cadit patruo. Horat. Patruæ verbera linguæ. — ¶ Humorously, Plaut. Patruæ mi patruissime, h. e. dulcissime.

**PATULCIUS** (pateo), ii, m, a surname of Janus, because his temple stood open during war. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the name of a debtor of Cicero. — Whence, *Patulcianus*, a, um. Cic. Patulcianum nomen, the debt of Patulcius.

**PATULUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. open, standing open, ανοικτός. Cic. Pinna patula. Ovid. Patulæ fenestræ. Virg. Patulis captavit naribus auras. — ¶ Also, wide, large, spreading, spacious. Cic. Platanus patulis diffusa ramis. Lucret. Patuli aquora mundi. Virg. Patulis nec parcere quadris, broad and flat. Ovid. Patuli lacus. Id. Patula quecus. Horat. Circa vilem patulique moraberis orbem, free to all, common.

**PAVA** (pavus), æ, f. a peacock. Anson. 3

**PAUCI** (παυρος), æ, a, adj. few, ὀλίγοι. Cic. Quam paucis rebus egeat. Id. Causæ modicæ et paucæ. Tacit. Pauca et modica disseruit. Hirt. Pauciora navigia. Cels. Paucissimæ plagæ. Cic. Paucis diebus, in a few days. — Absol. Pauci, for pauci homines. Phadr. Paucis temeritas est bono. Cic. Pauci sciebant. Sallust. Pauciores cum pluribus. — Pauca, for pauca verba. Terent. Paucis te volo, a word with you. Id. Licetne pauca? Sallust. Cetera quam paucissimis absolvam. Cic. Ut in pauca conferam. — ¶ In sing. Horat. Foramine paucio. Apul. Paucum tempus.

**PAUCIES**, or **PAUCIENS** (paucus), adv. 3 few times, seldom. Titim.

**PAUCILOQUIUM** (paucus & loquor), ii, 3 n. fewness of words. Plaut.

**PAUCITAS** (paucus), atis, f. fewness, smallness of number, paucity, ὀλιγοτης. Cic. Oratorum paucitas. Cæs. Paucitas portunum. Nepos. Qua paucitate percussa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia, by such a handful of men.

**PAUCILI** (dimin. from pauci), æ, a, adj. very few. Cic. Ibi pauculos dies esse. Terent. Loquitur paucula.

**PAUCUS**. See *Pauci*.

**PAVEFACTUS** (paveo & factus), a, um, 3 particip. terrified, affrighted, alarmed. Ovid. and Seuec.

**PAVEO** (pavio), es, pavi, a. and n. 2. to fear, be afraid, be in great fear, dread, δειλόμαι. Plaut. Illud paveo. Terent. Mihi paveo, for myself, on my own account. Id. Id paveo, ne ducas tu illam. Plant. Ne pave, fear not. Sallust. Omnia pavere. Horat. Pavet acres agna lupos. Tacit. Pavere tristorem casum. And with the abl. Ovid. Rerum novitate paventem. With acc. and ad. Liv. Ad omnia pavere. With the infin. Ovid. Pavet lædere. — Also, Pavens, trembling with

fear, alarmed. Id. Paventes equi. Id. Paventem regem. — Also, pass. Plin. Ita ut paventur ante hic ulcera. — Figur. Tacit. Venæ pavent, contract, shrink.

**PAVESCO** (paveo), is, n. 3. to be or begin to be much afraid, show signs of fear, dread, ἀδμονέω. Plin. Pavescere ad nocturnas imagines. Tacit. Pavescere bellum.

**PAVIBUNDUS** (paveo), a, um, adj. fearful, 3 ing, fearful. Arnob.

**PAVICULĀ** (pavio), æ, f. an instrument 3 with which floors were beaten smooth and hard; a rammer. Cato.

**PAVIDE** (pavidus), adv. fearfully, timorously, περδεός. Lin. Pavide fugere.

**PAVIDUM** (Id.), adv. See *Pavidus*. Ovid.

**PAVIDUS** (paveo), a, um, adj. timid, timorous, fearful, περδεός, δειλός. Virg. Pavidæ matres. Horat. Pavidus lepus. Ovid. Pavidas aves terrere. — ¶ Also, alarmed, terrified, frightened. Liv. Castris se pavidus tenebat, alarmed. Tacit. Miles pavidus, full of consternation. Id. Ad omnes suspiciones pavidus. With the gen. Id. Miles nandi pavidus. Id. Offensionum non pavidus. Lucan. Maris pavidos. With the infin. Sil. Non pavidus mulcere lænas. — ¶ Also, joined with or causing fear or anxiety, frightful, awful. Sil. Pavidâ fuga. Lucan. Pavidum murmur. Ovid. Pavidos excute metus. Lucret. Pavidæ religiones. Stat. Pavidus lucus. — ¶ Pavidum, adv. Ovid. Pavidum blandita.

**PAVIMENTO** (pavimentum), as, avi, atum, a. I. to pave, ἐδαφίζω. Cic. Porticis pavimentata. — ¶ Also, to make a pavement. Plin. Pavimentandum, ubi sata sit.

**PAVIMENTUM** (pavio), i, n. a pavement, a hard, rammed floor, ἐδαφος. Juvenal. Verre pavimentum. Cic. Pavimentum facere. Sueton. Tessellata et sectilia pavimenta.

**PAVIO** (pavio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to beat, strike. Lucret. Pavit æquor arenam. Cic. Necessè est aliquid ex ore cadere, et terram pavire. — ¶ Also, to tread, beat or ram down; to pave. Plin. Sato pavitur terra. Varr. Area pavita.

**PAVITATIUS** (pavito), onis, f. a trembling, 3 trepidation. Apul.

**PAVITUS** (frequenter from paveo), as, avi, atum, n. I. to tremble for fear, fear greatly, be much afraid, dread, πρῶματι. Lucret. Quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant. Virg. Prosequitur pavitans. — ¶ Also, to tremble with disease, to be ill. Terent. Uxorem Philumenam pavitare nescio quid dixerunt.

**PAVITUS**. See *Pavio*.

**PAULATIM**, and **PAULLATIM** (paulus), adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually, leisurely, κατ' ὀλίγον, καταβραχέως. Cæs. Paulatim ad plantitium redibat. Sallust. Paulatim licentia crevit. Cæs. Paulatim ex castris discedere, a few at once; a few at a time. Pandect. Paulatim locare, in small parts. — ¶ Also, a little. Cato. Aquæ paulatim addito.

**PAULIANUS**, a, um, adj. of or named from Paulus; as, Val. Max. victoriæ, h. e. of *Æmilius Paulus*. Pandect. responsa, h. e. Pauli JCI.

**PAULISPER**, and **PAULLISPER** (paulus), adv. for a little while, a little while, ὀλίγον χρόνον. Cic. Paulisper facessant rogenius. Terent. Paulisper mane. Cæs. Paulisper intermittere prælium.

**PAULUS**, and **PAULLUS**. See *Paulus*.

**PAULULATIM** (dimin. from paulatim), 3 adv. by degrees, gradually. Apul.

**PAULULUS**, and **PAULLULUS**. See *Paululus*.

**PAULULUS**, and **PAULLULUS** (dimin. from paulus), a, um, adj. little, very little, small. Plaut. Paulula verçia. Liv. Paulula via. Id. Homines paululi et graciles. And subst. Terent. Paululum pecuniæ. Id. operæ, a little service. Cic. moræ. Also, without a genitive. Id. Paululum deesse. Terent. Paululo contenta. And with compar. Lucet. in Cic. Ep. Paululo deterius. — ¶ Also, Paululum, or paululum, adv. a little, somewhat. Cic. Respirare paululum. Gell. Paululum ante, just before.

**PAULŌS**, and **PAULLŌS** (παῦλος), a, um, adj. *little, small, μικρός*. Terent. Paulo sumptus. Id. Paulo momento huc vel illic impellitur. — Hence, Paulum, subst. a *little*. Plaut. De paulo paululum hoc tibi do. Horat. Timidis nil, aut paulum abstulerat. Id. Paulum silvæ. Quintil. Paulum aliquid sederunt, a *little while*. Terent. Paulo mederi, with a *very little*. Cic. Paulum partium, h. e. parvam partem. — Hence, Paulo, with comp. by a *little, a little*. Cic. Paulo melior. Id. Paulo minus. — Later writers use paulo minus for almost. Sueton. Quod paulo minus utrumque evenit. — Also, with other words. Cic. Paulo salubribus. Id. Paulo nimium. Id. Paulo secus. Id. Paulo ante, just before. Id. Paulo post, soon after. — ¶ Al-o, adv. a *little*. Id. Paulum commorari. Quintil. Post paulum, soon after. With a comp. Sil. Paulum major.

**PAULŌS**, and **PAULLŌS**, i, m. Παῦλος, a Roman family name (cognomen); as, L. Fimil. Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus. — Hence, Paulianus, a, um, adj. Val. Max. Pauliana victoria, gained by Paulus.

**PĀVŌ** (πάως), ōnis, m. a peacock. Colum. Marcus pavo. Id. Femina pavones, peahens.

**PĀVŌNĀCĒS** (pavo), a, um, adj. like a peacock, parti-colored. Plin.

**PĀVŌNŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a peacock. Varr. Ova pavonina. Martial. Muscaria pavonina, of peacocks' tails.

**PĀVŌ** (paveo), ōris, m. a trebling, throbbing of the heart from hope, joy, &c. Virg. Exsultantia haurit corda pavore pulsans. Sil. Læto pavore proditus. — ¶ Also, fear, dread, alarm, consternation, δέσμα. Cic. Pavorem, metum mentem loco moventem. Liv. Pavor cepert milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus. Cæs. Se ex pavore recipere. Plin. Attonitus pavore. Virg. Mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor. Luca. Pavorem pellere. Ovid. deponere. Liv. injicere. Id. incutere. Tacit. Falsos pavores induere. Plin. Pavores repentini. Id. Pavor aquæ, hydrophobia. — ¶ Also, religious fear, awe, δεισιδαιμονία. Sil. Prisco pavore arbor numen habet. — ¶ Also, a Roman god. Liv.

**PAUPER** (mnc.), ōris, adj. poor, πένης. Terent. Pauper ruri fere se contineat. Cic. Manilius pauper fuit. Id. Sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus. Horat. Meo sum pauper in ære. With the gen. Id. Horum pauperrimus bonorum. Id. Pauper aquæ. — Also, of things. Plaut. Pauperes res. Virg. Pauperis tuguri, lowly. Tibull. Custos pauperis agri. Ovid. Et carmen vena pauperioris fluit, more scanty or feeble. — ¶ Pauper is one of small means, poor; Egeus, one who is destitute of the necessities of life, needy; Inops signifies the same degree of destitution with egenus, but implies the absence of succor or relief from without, while egenus rather indicates the feeling of want within; Mendicus, πτωχός, one who claims relief from others, a beggar.

**PAUPERŌS** (dimin. from pauper), a, um, adj. poor, sorry. Terent. Anus pauperula. Plaut. res.

**PAUPERIES** (pauper), ōis, f. poverty. Tacit. Vera pauperies. Horat. Angustam pauperiem pati. Id. Pauperies immunda. Id. importuna. Virg. Pauperiem perferre. Horat. Proba pauperies. — ¶ Pauperiem facere, to damage. Pondect.

**PAUPERIUS** (Id.), adv. in comp. more 3 poorly or needily Tertull.

**PAUPERŌ** (Id.), as, a. I. to make poor, impoverish, πτωχίζω. Plaut. Boni viri me pauperant. — ¶ Also, to rob, deprive. Horat. Te cassa nuce pauperet.

**PAUPERTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. poverty, need, πείνα. Cic. Homines patientia paupertatis ornati. — ¶ Also, for egestas, need, indigence. Cic. Propter paupertatem sues pascere. Juvenal. Infelix paupertas. — ¶ Figur. Quintil. sermonis.

**PAUPERTĀTĀLA** (dimin. of paupertas), 3 æ, f. slight poverty. Hieron.

**PAUPERĪNUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. poor, 3 sorry, πένης. Varr.

**PAUSA** (παῦσις), æ, f. a pause, stop, cessation, ἵσχυς, end, πᾶσις. Plaut. Ego pausam feci, ceased, gave over. Lucret.

Dare pausam conciliis. Id. Frigida vitai pausa, h. e. death.

**PAUSABILIS** (pauso), e, adj. ceasing. 3 Cæl. Aurel. Pausabilior.

**PAUSĀRIŪS** (pausa), ii, m. an officer who 2 commanded the rowers, κλευστήρ. Senec.

**PAUSĀTIŌ** (pauso), ōnis, f. u pause. 3 Hieroa.

**PAUSEĀ**, and **PAUSIĀ**, æ, f. a kind of 3 olive, best used in a greece state for making oil or a pickle. Virg. Amara pausia bacca. Also joined with oliva or bacca. Colum. Olivæ pausie. Id. Pauseæ bacca. — It is also written posea. Cato.

**PAUSIĀS**, æ, m. a celebrated painter. — Hence, Pausiæcus, a, um, adj. of Pausias. Horat. Pausiaca tabella.

**PAUSILLŪM**, for pauxillŭm. Plaut.

**PAUSŌ** (pansa), as, āvi, ātum, n. I. to 3 pause, stop, cease, ἀναπαύομαι. Cæl. Aurel. Pausavit dolor. Veget. Jumentum pausatum, that has rested.

**PAUSŌS** (Id.), i, m. perhaps, the god of peace and tranquillity. Arnob.

**PĀVŌS**, i, m. same as Pavo. Gell. and 3 Arnob.

**PAUXILLĀTIM** (pauillus), adv. by lit- 3 the and little. Plaut.

**PAUXILLĪSPER**, adv. same as Paulisper. 3 Plaut.

**PAUXILLŌ**, adv. See Pauillus.

**PAUXILLŌLŌS** (dimin. from pauillus), 3 a, um, adj. very little or small. Plaut. Pauillula fames. Id. Pauillulus lembus. — And substant. a little, trifle. Id. Da quid pauillulum. Terent. Reliquum pauillulum nummorum. — And adverb. Plaut.

**PAUXILLŪS** (dimin. from paucus), a, 3 um, adj. very little, very small, ὀλίγος. Lucret. Ossa pauilla. Id. Pauillis esse creatam seminibus. Plaut. Res pauilla. — And subst. a little. Cels. Pauillo levius. — Also, adverb. Plaut. Pauillum contentus.

**PĀX** (pacio, paciscor), pācis, f. an agreement, contract, treaty. Virg. Pacis dicere leges. — ¶ Also, peace, εἰρήνη. Cic. Pacem confirmare cum aliquo. Id. Esse cuiquam cum aliquo pacem. Id. servare. Id. habere. Id. conficere. Id. conciliare inter cives. Id. coagmentare. Liv. pepigi cum aliquo. Id. componere. Justin. statuere inter aliquos. Cic. constituere. Justin. facere alicui, h. e. cum aliquo. Sallust. agitare, to live in a state of peace. So, Virg. exercere. Cæs. petere. Liv. impetrare. Lucret. Violare fœdera pacis. Tacit. turbare. Virg. rumpere. Cic. Pace uti. Id. Mithridatem cum pace dimisit, peaceably, in peace. So, Liv. Bona cum pace. — In plur. Sallust. Bella atque paces. Horat. Paces bonæ. — In pace, and pace, in time of peace. Liv. Bello ac pace pati legitima imperia. Cic. In pace copias parare. — ¶ Figur. peace, quiet, tranquillity. Cic. Temperantia pacem animis affert. Flor. Ubi pax fluminis rediit, h. e. obnatio cessavit. Ovid. Pax mentis. — ¶ Also, as interject. peace! silence! no more! Terent. Pax! nihil amplius. — ¶ Also, used of the gods, grace, favor, propitiousness. Lucret. Divum pacem votis adi. Virg. Votis precibusque exposcere pacem. Liv. Pacis deum exposcendæ causa lectisternium fuit. — ¶ Also, permission, leave. Cic. Pace tua dixerim, with your leave be it spoken. Ovid. Pace loquar Veneris. Terent. Pace quod fiat tua, with your good leave; with your permission. — ¶ Also, Pax, the goddess of peace. Nep.

**PĀXILLŌS** (πάσσαλος), i, m. a small 3 stake, pile, post, πᾶσσαλος. Varr.

**PECCĀMEN** (pecco), ōnis, n. fault, sin. 3 Prudent.

**PECCĀTER** (Id.), adv. badly, wrongly, 3 falsely. Cæl. Aurel.

**PECCĀNTIĀ**, æ, f. and **PECCĀTELĀ**, 3 æ, f. the same as Peccatŏ. Tertull.

**PECCĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a fault, sin. 3 Gell.

**PECCĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a transgressor 3 or, offender, sinner. Lactant.

**PECCĀTŌRĪS** (peccator), a, um, adj. 3 sinful. Tertull.

**PECCĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a sinner. 3 Tertull.

**PECCĀPUM** (pecco), i, n. a fault, error,

offence, sin, ἀμαρτία. Cic. Peccatum est, patriam prodere. Id. Præter culpam ac peccatum. Id. Multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque. Id. Quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Id. Peccatum suum confiteri. Id. Stultitia peccatum. Id. Nostrum peccatum. Virg. Luere peccata. Ovid. Peccati conscium esse. Id. pœnitere. Terent. Peccatum corrigere. Id. Ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci æquum, h. e. in peccato. — ¶ Peccatum and Delictum are used interchangeably for an offence against the rules of prudence or the laws of morality; error or crime: Vitium expresses a quality that we may disapprove or find amiss, but which is not culpable, therefore an involuntary and innocent defect: Culpa is the guilt, the liability to punishment of the offender; Maleficium is the most general expression for a wicked act.

**PECCĀTŌS** (Id.), ōnis, m. the same as Peccatum. Cic.

**PECCŌ** (mnc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. I. to do wrong or amiss, commit a fault, err, mistake, transgress, offend, sin, ἀμαρτάνω. Cic. In me ipsum peccavi. Id. Empedocles multa alia peccat. Id. Eadem fere peccat, commits the same fault. Id. In hoc peccat, is mistaken. Id. In patris vita violanda multa peccantur. Plaut. Si unam peccavisses syllabam, if you made a single mistake. Ovid. Verbo peccavimus uno. Plaut. Erga te imprudens peccavi. — ¶ Also, to offend, abuse, injure. Cæs. In eo (h. e. homine), peccandi causa non esset. So, in re turpi. Horat. In matrona peccare. And, Terent. Hoc peccatum in virginem est. — ¶ Also, figur. Pallad. Vina peccatura, likely to spoil. Martial. Annulus peccaverat.

**PECCŌRŌSŌS** (pecus, oris), a, um, adj. 3 full of or abounding in cattle, breeding much cattle. Stat.

**PECTĒN** (pecto), ōnis, m. a comb, κρέτις. Ovid. Vallus pectinis. Id. Deducit pectine crines. — ¶ Also, the sley or reed of a weaver's loom, κρέτις. Virg. Arguto tennes percurrit pectine telas. Ovid. Rarum pectine densat opus. — ¶ Hence, figur. the weaver's art, weaving. Martial. Victa est pectine Niliaeo jam Babylonis acus. — ¶ Also, a card or comb to ruffle flax or card wool, ζαίνιον. Plin. — ¶ Also, a rake. Ovid. Fonsan raro pectine verrit humum. Colum. Alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt. — ¶ Also, Prudeat Pecten dentium, a row of teeth. — ¶ Also, a closing together of the fingers. Ovid. Met 9. Digitis inter se pectine junctis. — ¶ Also, veins in wood, κρηδόνες. Plin. Fagus pectines transversi in pulpa. — ¶ Also, the hair about the privy parts, κρέτις, κήπος. Juvenal. And, the bone near the same. Cels. — ¶ Also, a sort of dance. Stat. — ¶ Also, the plectrum, or quill, with which they played on a stringed musical instrument, πλῆκτρον. Virg. Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno. Juvenal. Crispo numerantur pectine chordæ. — Hence, figur. a lyre. Valer. Flacc. Dulci adistere pectine. — ¶ Also, a poem, verse. Ovid. Canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, h. e. alternis hexametris et pentametris. — ¶ Also, a scollar or other like shell-fish (κρέτις). Plin. Saliunt pectines. — ¶ Also, Plin. Pecten Veneris, a kind of herb, perhaps wild cherul.

**PECTĪNĀTIM** (pectinatus), adv. like the 2 teeth of a comb, κρηνοειδώς. Plin.

**PECTĪNŌ** (pecten), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 comb, card. Apul. — ¶ Also, to harrow. Plin. Segetem pectinare.

**PECTĪTŪS**, a, um. See Pecto.

**PECTŌ** (πεκτώ), is, pēxi, pēxui or pēctivi, pexumi and pēctitum, a. 3. to comb, dress or adjust the hair, κρητίζω. Horat. Pectere cæsariem. Tibull. dentes comas. Virg. Pectebat ferum. Juvenal. Pexi capilli. Quintil. Pexus doctor. — ¶ Also, to hackle or heckle flax; to card wool. Plin. Stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis. Colum. Lana pectitur. — ¶ Also, to hoe, dress, weed, &c. Colum. Pectere tellurem. — ¶ And, humorously, Plaut. Leno pugnis pectitur, is

taking a dressing. — *¶ Horat.* Pexa vestis, one that has the nap not worn off, new. *Martial.* Pexa munera, perhaps new clothes. — *¶ And figur.* Colum. *Foium pexum.*

**PECTORALIS** (pectus), e, adj. of the breast, pectoral. *Cels.* os. — *¶ Pectorale*, absol. a breastplate, cuirass. *Plin.*

**PECTOROSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having a large, broad or full breast. *Colum.*

**PECTUNCULUS** (dimin. from pecten), i, 2, m. a small comb. — *¶ A kind of shell-fish, a little scallop.* *Colum.*

**PECTUS** (unc.), oris, n. the breast, *στήθος, στήθρον.* *Plin.* Pectus, hoc est ossa pectoris et vitalibus natura circumdedit. *Virg.* Pectore in adverso ense condidit. *Ovid.* In pectusque cadit pronis. *Ovid.* Plangere ferire pectora. So, of beasts. *Virg.* Quadrupedantum pectora. — Also, for breast-bone. *Cels.* — *¶ Also, figur.* the breast, heart, as the seat of feeling, affection, courage, &c. *Cic.* Amaturo toto pectore, with the whole heart. *Horat.* Mutuis fidum pectus amoribus. *Virg.* Permultis pectora dictis. — And, hence, for a person. *Mart.* Pectus amicitiae, a friend. *Virg.* Cara sororum pectora, h. e. sorores. — *¶ Also, the mind, soul, understanding, memory.* *Horat.* Corpus sine pectore, without a soul. *Ovid.* Oculis ea pectoris hausit. *Id.* Docto pectore. *Ovid.* Excidere pectore tuo, to be forgotten. *Virg.* Nova pectore versat consilia. *Cic.* De hortis toto pectore cogitemus. — *¶ Also, the stomach.* *Ovid.* Reserato pectore dapes inde egerere.

**PECTUSCULUM** (dimin. from pectus), i, 3, n. a little breast, *στήθιδιον.* *Hieron.*

**PECŪ** (connected with pecus), u, n. 4. 3 cattle. *Liv.* In agris pecua ablata. (*Al. leg. pecora.*) *Lucret.* Pecubus balantibus. *Plant.* Squamosum pecu, fish.

**PECŪALIS** (pecu), e, adj. of or belonging to cattle. *Sedul.* Animal pecuale.

**PECŪARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to cattle or flocks, pastoral, *προβατουικός, κτηνώδης.* *Varr.* Pecuarii greges. *Colum.* Pecuarii canis, a shepherd's dog. — *Pecuaria res*, or pecuarium, absol. property consisting of cattle; cattle. *Cic.* Pecuarium res ampla. *Sueton.* Pecuarium facere, to feed or rear cattle. — Also, Pecuarium, the trade or business of grazing. *Varr.* Liber de pecuarium. — And plur. Pecuarium, orum, cattle. *Virg.* Mitte in Venereim pecuarium primus. *Pers.* Arcadiae pecuarium rudere credas. — *¶ Hence, Pecuarium, a grazier or breeder of cattle.* *Cic.* Diligentissimum agricola, et pecuarium. — Also, a farmer of the public pastures. *Liv.* Pecuarium aliquot damnatis.

**PECŪINUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of cattle. *3 Cato.* Daps pecuina. — *¶ Also, beastly, brutal.* *Anul.* Animus pecuinus.

**PECŪLATOR** (peculor), oris, m. a partner or embezzler of the public money; a peculator. *Cic.*

**PECŪLATORIUS** (peculator), a, um, adj. same as Peculiaris. *Varr.* L. L. 4. 19. (si lectio certa).

**PECŪLATUS** (Id.), us, m. the crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzling the public money or goods, theft of public property, peculation, *κλέμμα τοῦ δημοσίου.* *Cic.* Peculatum facere. *Liv.* Publicus peculatus. *Cic.* Peculatus damnari. — *¶ Plant.* Amor in me peculatum facit, robs me, h. e. deprives me of intercourse with other men, by binding me to this one; said by a woman, who gave her affections to only one man.

**PECŪLIARIS** (peculium), e, adj. of or belonging to the peculium, or private property which a son had with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master. *Plant.* Opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, his own peculiar property. *Pandect.* Aedes peculiare. *Id.* Peculiaris causa, touching the peculium. *Sueton.* Publicis vectigalibus peculiare servos praeponit, his own private slaves, not the public slaves. — *¶ Also, peculiar, particular, proper, one's own, appropriate, especial, idios, ιδιός.* *Cic.* Venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum testem. *Id.* Hoc mihi peculiare fuerit. *Martial.* Solus luce nitet peculiari. *Plin.* Paneg. Cogno-

men peculiare. *Sueton.* Quasi proprio suo, et peculiari deo. — *¶ Also, remarkable, singular.* *Justin.* Peculiare munus. *Cic.* Edictum peculiare. — *¶ Peculiaris, a, um.* *Pandect.* In rebus peculiariis facere (*Al. leg. peculiaribus*). **PECŪLIARITER** (peculiaris), adv. as a peculium, as private property. *Pandect.* — *¶ Also, especially, peculiarly, particularly, remarkably.* *Quintil.* fovere. *Plin.* Peculiaris splendet.

**PECŪLIARIUS**, a, um. See Peculiaris. **PECŪLIŪ** (peculium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2 to give or increase a peculium. *Plant.* Aliquid to peculiabo. *Pandect.* Servus peculiatus, having some property of his own. *Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quæstor bene peculiatus, having a large sum of money, enriched. — *¶ And, figur.* for mentula præditus. *Auct. Priap.*

**PECŪLIŪLUM** (dimin. from peculium), i, 2, n. a small peculium. *Quintil.*

**PECŪLIŪSUS** (peculium), a, um, adj. 3 having a considerable peculium. *Plant.* Peculiosus servus.

**PECŪLIUM** (pecu), i, n. property in cattle, which at an early period constituted the sole wealth, and hence property in general. *Horat.* Aërugo et cura peculi. — *¶ Also, the ready money, laid up by a householder.* *Pandect.* — *¶ Also, the stock or money, which a son, with the consent of his father, or a slave, with the consent of his master, had of his own; or which a wife has independent of her husband; private property.* *Cic.* Peculia servorum. *Juveal.* Cultis augere peculia servis. *Liv.* Peculium filii Cereri consecravit. *Sueton.* Uxorem peculium concessa a patre fraudavit. *Plaut.* Peculii probani nihil habere addect clam vim. — *¶ Figur.* *Senec.* Epistola sine peculio, h. e. additamento sapientioris præcepti. — *¶ Also, for membrum virile.* *Petron.*

**PECŪLŪR** (peculium), aris, dep. 1. to rob or defraud the public, steal or embezzle the public goods or money. *Flor.* Peculabantur suo jure reipublicam.

**PECŪNIĀ** (pecus), æ, f. property, wealth, riches, *οὐσία, πλοῦτος.* *Scævola ap. Cic.* Ad maximas pecunias venire. *Cic.* Pecuniam facere, make money, accumulate property. *Id.* In alienam pecuniam invasit. *Id.* Pecunia magnitudo. *Nepos.* Magnas pecunias ex metallis facere. — *¶ Also, money.* *Cic.* Potestas pecuniae conficiendæ. *Id.* Pecunias exigere. *Id.* auferre ab aliquo. *Id.* extorquere a civitatibus. *Id.* Pecuniam numerare alicui, to pay. *So, Id.* Pecuniam alicui dissolvere. *Id.* solvere alicui. *Nep.* numeratam accipere ab aliquo, ready money. *So, Cic.* Pecunia præsens. *Id.* Pecuniam collocatam habere, employed or laid out. *Liv.* Pecunias credere, large sums of money. *Cic.* Magna pecunia. *Id.* Pecunia magna, and, *Id.* grandis. *Liv.* Dies pecuniae, the day of payment. *Cic.* Pecuniam dare mutuum, to lend. *Id.* Pecunias sumere mutuas, to borrow. — *¶ Pecunia, as a goddess.* *Arnob.*

**PECŪNIĀLIS** (pecunia), e, adj. of money. *3 Cæl. Aurel.*

**PECŪNIARIĒ** (pecuniarium), adv. relating to money. *Pandect.*

**PECŪNIARIUS** (pecunia), a, um, adj. of, belonging, or relating to money, pecuniarium, *χρηματικός.* *Cic.* Inopia rei pecuniarie, of money. *Cæs.* Præmia rei pecuniarie, in money. *Quintil.* Pecuniarium litem agere. *Pandect.* Pecuniarium poena multari, a fine.

**PECŪNIOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of money, moneyed, rich, *πολυχρήματος.* *Cic.* Homines pecuniosi. *Id.* Hominem pecuniosissimum. *Suet.* Femina pecuniosiores. — *¶ Also, making rich, gainful.* *Martial.* Artes discere pecuniosas.

**PECŪS** (πέκος), pecōris, n. sheep. *Sueton.* Pecus tondere. *Virg.* Balatus pecorum. — *¶ Also, cattle in general, oxen, horses, swine, sheep, goats, &c.; πρόβατον, κτήνος, ζῆμμα.* *Varr.* In bubulo pecore. *Virg.* Pecori equino. *Ovid.* Setigerum pecus. *Colum.* Pecus ovillum, caprinum. *Ovid.* Lanigerum pecus. *Colum.* Volatile pecus, domestic fowls. *Id.* aquatile, h. e. pisces. *Horat.* Proteus pecus egit altos visere

montes. *Colum.* Mediocere pecus, h. e. of bees. *So, Virg.* Ignavum fucos pecus. And, poetic. of a single animal. *Ovid.* Pecus magna parentis, h. e. leo. — *¶ Also, figur.* a herd, race. *Horat.* Imitatorum servum pecus. — *¶ Pecus* is the brute creation as opposed to man: *Animans* and *Animal*, any living, breathing creature; *Bestia*, the irrational brute; *Fera bestia*, a beast of prey; *fera*, a wild animal; *Bestia* is often the same as *bestia*, but more especially the larger animals; *Armentum*, as a collective, especially oxen and horses; *Jumentum*, beasts of draught or burden; *Grex*, a multitude, herd, flock, &c. of animals, but when the genus and species are not added, especially swine, sheep and goats.

**PECŪS** (Id.), ūdis, f. a sheep; it signifies a single head, wherein it differs from *pecas*, oris, which is collective. *Plin.* Lien pecudis. *Lucret.* Balantum pecudes. *Ovid.* Pecus Helles, h. e. aries. — *¶ Also, of the smaller cattle in general, sheep, goats, &c.* *Lucret.* Pecudes, armenta, feraeque. *Id.* Pecudes et equæ. — *¶ Also, in general, a beast, a head of cattle, an animal.* *Cic.* Pecudes, quæ generis sui sequuntur greges. *Martial.* Pecudis Indicæ, h. e. elephantis. *Virg.* Pecudum custodia, h. e. apum. *Varr.* Genera pecudum ferarum. *Colum.* Id genus pecudis, for pecoris. *Cic.* Pecudibus, reliquisque bestiis antecedere, h. e. domestic and useful animals. — *¶ Also, as a term of reproach, a brute, beast.* *Cic.* Istius pecudis consilio uti.

**PECŪS**, us, m. the same as Pecus, oris. *3 Lucil.*

**PECŪSCŪLUM**, i, n. dimin. of pecus. *3 Juvenec.*

**PEDĀLIS** (pes), e, adj. of a foot, a foot long or broad, *ποδιός.* *Cic.*

**PEDĀMEN** (pedo), inis, n. and **PEDĀMENTUM**, i, n. a stake, prop or pole, fixed upright to support vines, &c. *κάμαξ, χάραξ.* *Varr.* and *Colum.*

**PEDĀNEUS** (pes), a, um, adj. of the measure of a foot. *Pallad.* — *¶ Pedanei* Judices, *χαμαδικαστῆς*, judges who took cognizance of minor causes. *Pandect.*

**PEDĀNŪS**, a, um. See *Pedum*.

**PEDĀRIUS** (pes), a, um, adj. Pedarii Senatores, *Gell.*, and absol. Pedarii, *Cic.*, an inferior class of senators, who had not held any curule office, and who had not the right of making any motion in the senate, but only that of voting on subjects proposed by others.

**PEDĀTIM** (pedatus), adv. one foot after 2 another, foot by foot. *Plin.*

**PEDĀTŪRĀ** (pedo), æ, f. a measuring by 3 feet. *Frontin.* — *¶ Also, a space measured by feet.* *Veget.*

**PEDĀTŪS** (Id.), us and i, m. an advancing, attack. *Plant.* Nisi tertio pedatu omnes afflixero. *Cato.* Tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere, for the third time.

**PEDEPLĀNĀ** (pes & planus), orum, n. 3 rooms on the ground floor, *τὰ ἐπίπεδα.* *Cod. Theod.*

**PEDES** (pes), itis, m. on foot, one who goes on foot, *πεζός.* *Virg.* Cum pedes iret in hostem. *Ovid.* Silva pedes errat in alta. *Liv.* Etiamsi pedes incedat. — *¶ Also, a foot-soldier, soldier belonging to the infantry.* *Cæs.* Postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium adduceret. — *¶ Also, the foot or foot-soldiers, the infantry.* *Liv.* Pedes concurrunt. *Tacit.* Simul pedes, eques convenerunt. *Hence, Horat.* Equites peditesque, knights and plebeians. — *¶ Also, a land-soldier.* *Vellei.*

**PEDĒSTER** (Id.), tris, tre, adj. on foot, going on foot, pedestrian, *πεζικός, πεζός.* *Cic.* statua. *Virg.* Pignaque accinge pedestri, to fight on foot. *Cic.* copia, infantry. *Nepos.* exercitus. *Id.* Pedestria arma, of the infantry. *Liv.* Scutum pedestre, used by the infantry. *Id.* Pedester ordo, h. e. plebs. — Also, absol. Pedestres, foot-soldiers, infantry. *Justin.* — *¶ Also, on land; done or taking place on land.* *Cic.* Pedestres, navalesque pugna. *Nepos.* Pedestribus copiis, plusquam navibus valere. *Cæs.* Pedestria itinera, the roads by land. — *¶ Also, figur.* in prose, *πεζός λόγος* *Quintil.* Oracionem pedestrem. *Horat.*



Tuque pedestribus dices historiis prælia Caesaris. — ¶ Also, of a humble, low or mean style. *Horat.* Sermone pedestri. *Id.* Musa pedestris.

**PEDETENTIM** (pes & teneo), adv. *step by step, by degrees, gradually, κατὰ πόδους, βήδην.* *Pacuv. ap. Cic.* Pedetentim et sedato nisu. *Cic.* Sensim pedetentimque faciunda. — ¶ And, figur. gradually, cautiously. *Cic.* Caute pedetentimque omnia dicere.

**PEDICĀ** (pes), æ, f. a fetter, chain or 2 shackle for the feet; a springe, gin or snare for catching birds or beasts by the legs, πέδι. *Virg.* Gruibus pedicas ponere. *Liv.* Jumenta pedica capta. — ¶ And, figur. a fetter, bond *Apul.* Amoris pedicis alligare aliquem.

**PEDICINUS** (id.), i, m. the foot of a press. *3 Cato.*

**PEDICŌSUS** (pedis), a, um, adj. full of 3 lice, lousy. *Titinn.*

**PEDICŪLĀRIS**, e, and **PEDICŪLĀRĪUS** 3 (pediculus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to lice, pedicular. *Colum.* Herba pedicularis, louse-wort. *Scribon. Larg.* Herba pedicularia.

**PEDICŪLŌSUS** (pediculus), a, um, adj. 3 lousy, φειράζων. *Martial.*

**PEDICŪLŪS** (dimin. from pes), i, m. a little foot, πόδιον. *Plin.* Pediculi octoni omnibus. — ¶ Also, the footstalk or pedicle. *Colum.* Pediculos uvarum. *Plin.* Pediculi fungorum. — ¶ Also, a louse, φείρ. *Cels.* Necare pediculos. Also, of other vermin. *Plin.* Pediculi terræ, earth-beetles; bull-flies.

**PEDIŪLŌS** (id.), i, m. a little foot. *Afran.* 3 (some read petiolo).

**PEDIS** (pes), is, m. and f. a louse. *3 Plaut.*

**PEDISEQUUS**, or **PEDISSEQUUS** (pes & sequor), a, um, adj. ἀκλουσος, following behind. Hence, subst. *Pedisequs*, and *Pedisequa*, a footman, page, lackey, waiting-woman. *Plaut.* Gnatae pedisequa nutrix anus. *Cic.* Clamor pedisequorum nostrorum, of our retinue or suite. — And figurat. *Cic.* Divitiarum virtutis pedisequæ sint, handmaids of virtue. *Apul.* Sapiens pedisequus et imitator dei.

**PEDITĀTŪS** (pedes), us, m. the infantry 2 or foot of an army, πεζὴ στρατιά. *Cic.*

**PEDITUM** (pedo), i, n. a breaking wind backwards, πορόη. *Catull.*

**PEDIŪS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. As an adj. *Pedian*, of *Pedius*. *Sueton.* lex. — ¶ As a subst. *Pedius*, the name of a man. And *Pedia*, the name of a woman.

**PEDŌ** (pes), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to provide 2 with feet. *Sueton.* Male pedatus, ill-set on his feet. — ¶ Also, to prop up vines with stakes. *Colum.* Vinæ pedandæ cura.

**PEDŌ** (πέρω), is, pēpēdi, n. 3. to break wind backwards, πέρω. *Horat.*

**PEDŪLIS** (pes), e, adj. of or belonging to 3 the feet. *Pandect.* Fasciæ pedules, socks, stockings.

**PEDUM** (pes), i, n. a shepherd's crook or 3 staff; a sheep-hook, χαιόν. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a town of Latium. Hence, *Pēdānus*, a, um, adj. of *Pedum*. *Horat.* Regio *Pedana*. And absol. *Cic.* *Pedanum*, an estate there.

**PĒGANŌN** (πήγανον), i, n. garden-rue 3 (*Ruta graveolens*, L.). *Apul.* — ¶ Also, *Peganon* or *orinon*, wild rue (*Peganum harmala*, L.). *Apul.*

**PĒGĀSIS**, idis, f. of *Pegasus*, or the Muses, Πηγάσις. *Martial.* *Pegasis unda*, *Hippocrene* or *Aganippe*. Hence, *Pegasides*, um, the Muses. *Ovid.* Mihi *Pegasides* blandissima carmina dictant. — ¶ Also, a water-nymph, from πηγή. *Ovid.* *Pegasis Ōnone*. 3

**PĒGĀSŪS**, or **PĒGĀSŌS**, i, m. Πήγασος, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of *Medusa*. With a blow of his hoof, he caused the fountain *Hippocrene* to issue from the earth, and afterwards, having ascended to heaven, he was placed among the stars. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Pēgāsēus*, and *Pegasēus*, a, um, adj. of *Pegasus*, of the Muses. *Pers.* *Pegasium melos*. *Catull.* *Pagaseo volatu*. *Seuēc.* *Pegaseo gradu*, quick. — Figur. *Cic.* Qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius *Pegasos* habent! h. e. celerimos nuntios. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Pegasus*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a

lawyer. *Juvenal.* *Pegasus attonita* positus modo villicus Urbi. — Hence, *Pēgāsianūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pegasus*. *Just. Inst.*

**PĒGE** (πηγή), es, f. a fountain. 3 *Propert.*

**PĒGMA** (πῆγμα), atis, n. a wooden frame or machine, πῆγμα. *Auson.* *Atriorum pegmata*. *Cic.* Illa tua pegmata, cases to put books into, shelves for holding books. — ¶ Also, a wooden machine in the theatre, which was raised and depressed to all appearance spontaneously. *Seuēc.* *Pegmata per se surgentia*. *Phadr.* *Dum pegma rapitur*. *Juvenal.* *Et pegma, et pueros inde ad velaria raptos*.

**PĒGMARIS** (pegma), e, adj. *Sueton.* 2 *Pegmares gladiatores*, gladiators who were placed on a pegma.

**PĒJĒRŌ** (per & juro), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to violate an oath, forswear, be forsworn, be guilty of perjury, perjure one's self, swear falsely, ἐπιορκέω. *Cic.* Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit. *Id.* Verbis conceptis pejerasse. *Martial.* Pejerare de turdo. *Sueton.* Qui regio genere ortum prejerant. *Lucan.* *Stygias qui pejerat undas*, h. e. per Stygem. *Catull.* Per consulationem pejerat. *Horat.* *Juris pejerati pœna*, of perjury.

**PĒJŌR** (comp. of malus), jus, adj. worse, κακίωv, χείρωv. *Cic.* *Turpis fuga morte peior*. *Virg.* *Omnia fati in morte ruere*. *Horat.* *Ac neque ficto in pejus cultu proponi cereus usquam, opto*. *Terent.* *Pejore res loco non potis est esse*. *Id.* In pejorem partem rapere aliquid. *Cæs.* *Pejus victoribus, quam victis accidisse*. *Cels.* *Cum omnis æger fere peior fiat, feels himself worse; grows worse*. — ¶ Also, adv. *Pejus*, worse, more violently, eagerly. *Horat.* *Cane pejus et angue vitabit chlamydem*. *Cic.* *Oderam multo pejus hunc, quam, &c.* — ¶ See *Male*, and *Malus*.

**PĒJŌRŌ** (peior), as, a, and n. 1. to make 3 worse, deteriorate. *Paul. Jctus.* *Statuum suum peiorare*. — ¶ Also, to grow, become worse. *Cæl. Aurel.* *Morbis peiorans*.

**PĒJŪS**. See *Peior*.

**PĒLĀGIĀ** (πελαγία), æ, f. a shell-fish from the juice of which a purple dye was made. *Plin.*

**PĒLĀGĪCŪS** (πελαγικός), and **PĒLĀGIŪS** (πελάγιος), a, um, adj. relating to the sea, marine. *Colum.* *Pisces pelagici*, sea-fish. *Petron.* *Pelagice volucres, sea-birds*. *Phadr.* *Cursu pelagio, by sea*. — ¶ And, absol. *Pelagium*, ii, n. a purple dye made from the juice of the pelagia. *Plin.*

**PĒLĀGŪS** (πέλαγος), i, n. the-sea. *Justin.* 2 *Pelagi didentis*. *Tacit.* *Sæviente pelago*. *Flor.* *Totum pelagus naufragio suo operuerunt*. *Horat.* *Truci pelago ratem committere*. *Virg.* *Pelago dare vela patenti*. — ¶ Also, poetically, of the flood of a river. *Virg.* *Pelago premit sonanti*. — ¶ *Pelagæ*, in plur. num. τὰ πελάγη. *Lucret.* *Pelagæ severa*.

**PĒLĀMIS** (πηλαμῖς), idis, and **PĒLĀMYS** 2 (πηλαμῖς), ydis, f. u. twiny before it is a year old. *Plin.*

**PĒLĀSGĪ**, ōrum, m. Πελασγοί, the *Pelagians*, an ancient people dwelling in Greece, Western Asia, and Italy. *Plin.* — Hence, the common people of Italy, the rabble. *Cic.* *Pelagis omnibus colligit bonos illos viros*. — ¶ Also, the *Grecians*, or *Hellenes*, who occupied a part of the original *Pelagian* territory. *Virg.* *Quem Pelagis demiserē neci*. — ¶ Hence, *Pelagīa*, æ, f. a district of the *Peloponnesus*. *Plin.* — Also, of *Thessaly*. *Id.* — Also, *Lesbos*. *Id.* — ¶ *Pelagias*, adis, adj. f. *Pelagian*, *Grecian*. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Pelagis*, idis, adj. f. *Pelagian*. *Plin.* — Also, *Lesbian*. *Ovid.* *Pelagida Sappho*. — ¶ *Pelagicus*, and *Pelagus*, a, um, adj. *Pelagian*. *Plin.* — Also, *Grecian*. *Virg.* *Pubes Pelasga*. *Ovid.* *Quercus crede Pelasga dicere*, h. e. of *Dodona*.

**PĒLĒCĀNŪS**, or **PĒLĒCĀNŪS** (πελεκας), 3 i, m. a pelican. *Hieron.*

**PĒLĒCĪNŌN** (πελεκινόν), i, n. a kind of 2 sun-dial. *Vitruv.*

**PĒLĒCĪNŌS** (πελεκίνος), i, m. a weed, 2 axe-wort. *Plin.*

**PĒLĒTHRŌNYĀ**, æ, f. the greater centaury. *Apul.*

**PĒLĒTHRŌNYŪS**, a, um, adj. of *Pelethronia* a region of *Thessaly*, inhabited by the

*Lapithæ* and *Centauris*. *Virg.* *Pelethronii Lapithæ*. *Lucan.* *Centauros Pelethronis nubes effudit in antris*.

**PĒLEUS**, ei and eos, m. Πηλεὺς, king of *Thessaly*, son of *Æacus*, and father of *Achilles*. *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, *Pelēus*, a, um, adj. of *Peleus*, or *Achilles*. *Sil.*

**PĒLIĀS**, or **PĒLIĀ**, æ, m. Πηλεΐδης, king of *Thessaly*, brother of *Æson* and *Neleus*, father of *Acæstus* and *Alcestis*; having wrongfully deprived *Jason* of the throne, he sent him to *Colchis*, in search of the golden fleece. *Ovid.* Hence, *Pelias*, adis, adj. f. of *Pelias*. *Phadr.* *Peliades*, the daughters of *Pelias*.

**PĒLICĀNŪS**. See *Pelicanus*.

**PĒLĪDES**, æ, m. Πηλεΐδης, the son of *Peleus*, *Achilles*. *Virg.*

**PĒLĪGNĪ**, ōrum, m. a people and region of Italy. *Liv.* In *Pelignis proficisci*. — Hence, *Pelignus*, a, um, adj. of the *Peligni*. *Ovid.* *Pelignæ gloria gentis*. *Horat.* *Peligna frigora*. *Id.* *Pelignæ anus*, h. e. sorceresses.

**PĒLIŌN**, i, n. and **PĒLIŌS**, ii, m. Πηλιον, a mountain of *Thessaly*. *Virg.* *Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto*. *Plin.* *Ad ortus Pelios*. — Hence, *Pelias*, a, um, adj. of *Pelion*. *Ovid.* *Pelica juga*. *Id.* *cuspis*, h. e. made of wood from *Pelion*. *So*, *Id.* *Pelias hasta*. *Phadr.* *Nemoris Pelii*.

**PĒLLĀ**, æ, and **PĒLLĒ**, es, f. *Pella*, a town of *Macedonia*, the birthplace of *Alexander the Great*. — Hence, *Pellæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pella*. *Juvenal.* *Pellæus juvenis*, *Alexander*. *So*, *Martial.* *Pellæus tyrannus*. — Also, *Macedonian*. *Lucan.* *Pellæus gladius*. — Also, of *Alexandria in Egypt*, *Alexandriūm*. *Lucan.* *Pellææ arces*. *Martial.* *Pellææ gula*, of the *Alexandrians*, who were noted for their luxury. — Also, *Egyptian*. *Virg.* *Pellææ Canopi*. *Lucan.* *Pellæus puer*, *Ptolemy*.

**PĒLLĀCIĀ** (pellax), æ, f. an enticing look, 3 flattery, blandishment, ἐπαγωγή. *Lucret.* *Placidæ pellaciæ ponti*. — ¶ Also, a debauching, seduction. *Arnob.*

**PĒLLĀRĪŪS** (pellis), ii, m. a furrier. 3 *Fornic.*

**PĒLLĀX** (pellicio), acis, adj. deceiving, 3 artful, wheedling, ἐπαγωγός. *Virg.*

**PĒLLĒTŪS** (pellis), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Pellitius*. *Paul. Nolan.*

**PĒLLĒCĒBRĀ** (pellicio), æ, f. a lure, dc-3 coy, seducer. *Plant.*

**PĒLLĒCIŪS** (pellego), onis, f. a reading I through. *Cic.*

**PĒLLĒCTŪS**, a, um. See *Pellego*, and *Pellicio*.

**PĒLLĒGŌ** (per & lego), is, a. 3. to read 3 through. *Plant.*

**PĒLLĒX** (πάλλαξ), icis, f. a concubine, kept mistress, παλλακή, παλλακίς. *Pandect.* It is followed by the genit., either of the man, whose concubine she is. *Justin.* *Aspasia*, *Cyri pellex*; *Or*, of his wife. *Ovid.* *Matris pellex*. *Id.* *sororis*. *Sueton.* *reginæ*, the king's concubine. *Cic.* *filix*, h. e. a woman who married her (living) daughter's husband. *So*, also, *Ovid.* *Pellex Cæbalia*, *Helen*. *Id.* *Tyria*, *Europa*. — ¶ Also, humorously. *Martial.* *Pellex culcita facta mea est*, h. e. vicem mihi matellæ præstitit.

**PĒLLĪCĀTŪS** (pellex), us, m. a cohabiting with another woman's husband; concubinage, παλλάκευσις. *Cic.* *Propter pellicatus suspitionem interfectus*.

**PĒLLĪCĪŪS**, the same as *Pellicinus*. 3

**PĒLLĪCĪŌ**, and **PĒLLĪCĪŌ** (per & laceo), is, lexi, lectum, a. 3. to deceive by flattery, inveigle, entice, allure, decoy, wheedle, cozen, cajole, ἐφέλκομαι, ἐπισύρομαι. *Terent.* *Senem per epistolam pellexit*. *Cic.* *Animum adolescentis pellexit, seduced*. *Id.* *Mulierem pellexit ad se*. *Liv.* *Populum in servitutem perlicere posse*. *Tacit.* *Chaucos ad dedicationem pellicere, to induce*. — And, figur. *Lucret.* *Causa quæ ferri pelliciat vim, dravos, attracts*. — ¶ *Liv.* *Andr.* *has pellicuit*.

**PĒLLĪCŪS** (pellis), a, um, adj. made of 3 skins, σπάτιας. *Pandect.*

**PĒLLĪCŪLĪŪS** (dimin. from pellis), æ, f. a little skin, δερμάτιον. *Cic.* *Stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos Punicanos*. *Juvenal.* *Furtivæ aurum pelliculæ*, h. e.

*the golden fleece.* Horat. Pelliculam curate jube, *bid him make each of himself.*  
 — *¶* Mar. Memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, *h. e. stick to your lust, keep to your calling.* Pers. Pelliculam veterem retines, *h. e. your old manners.*  
**PELLICULÖ** (pellicula), as, a. 1. to cover 2 with leather, στρεφόω. Columa.  
**PELLIGER** (pellis & gero), a, um, adj. 3 clad in skins. Venant. Fortuo.  
**PELLYÖ** (pellis), önis, m. a furrier. 3 Plaut.  
**PELLIS** (unc.), is, f. the skin or hide of a beast; the fell or pelt, δέρμα. Phædr. Rana rugosam inflavit pellem. Cic. Pellis caprina. Virg. Internor pelle leonis. Ovid. Angustus exsultat tenui cum pelle vetustas, *with the slough.* Plin. Pelles perficere, to tan. Id. candidas conficere, to law. — *¶* Also, a garment, tent, &c. made of skins. Ovid. Pellibus tempora tecta, *head-pieces, vizards.* Id. Nec vagus in axa pes tibi pelle natet, a shoe, sandal. Cic. Pellium nomine, *h. e. for shielas.* Martial. Pellibus exignis arctatur Livius ingens, *parchments.* And, hence, Sub pellibus, *in tents; in a standing camp; in the camp.* Cic. Non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur. Cæs. Sub pellibus milites continere. Liv. Sub pellibus milites habere. Id. Durare sub pellibus. — *¶* And, figur. Horat. Detrahare alicui pellem, to expose his faults. Id. Speciosus pelle decora, *having a specious or showy outside.* Martial. Caninam pellem rodere, to speak ill of a slanderous person; to belie the devil.  
**PELLITÖS** (pellis), a, um, adj. covered with skins, clad in skins. Liv. Pelliti Sardi. Cic. testes, Sardinians. Horat. Pellitæ oves, *covered with skins to preserve their fleeces.*  
**PELLÖ** (πέλω, πέλω), is, pöuli, pulsum, a. 3. to drive or chase away, ὠθέω, ἐλαύω. Cæs. Primo concursu hostes peluntur, *are driven back.* Liv. Hostis Romanum pepulit. Nep. Pepulit multo majores adversariorum copias, *discomfited, routed.* — *¶* Also, to drive or force out, remove forcibly, expel, dispossess. Cic. Hæc me domo mea pellet? Id. Varium pellere possessionibus. Id. Cum viri boni e foro pellerentur. Nep. Præsidium ex arce pepulerunt. Cic. De eo nulla ratione pelli. Terent. Istum ab ea pellito. Ovid. Pellor ab agris patriis. Cic. Pellere aliquem sedibus. Nep. patria, to banish. Justin. regno. Cic. in exsilium. Id. mœstitiam ex animis, to drive away. Ovid. morbos. arte. Horat. curas vino. Cic. frigus. Ovid. Jupiter a vobis tam turpia crimina pellat, *h. o. avert.* Id. Pellere aliquem a sacris. — *¶* Also, to set in motion, impel, propel. Virg. Sagitta pulsa manu, shot. Cic. Nervi in fidibus pulsati. Tibull. Classica pulsa, blown. Cic. Longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *have started, broached.* — *¶* Also, to beat, strike. Catull. Pelle humum pedibus. Id. Pellit vada remis. Horat. Pepulisse ter pede terram. Terent. Ias pepulisti fores, *knocked at.* Cic. Pner pulsus, struck, beaten. — *¶* And, figur. to move, affect, touch, strike. Cic. Animum pellere. Id. Visa ista mentem sensumve pepulerunt. Liv. Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivæ. Cic. Nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria. Liv. Animum cura pollere, to trouble. — *¶* Also, to hinder, prevent. Plin. Introitum malorum medicamentorum.  
**PELLÖNYÄ** (pello), æ, f. sc. dea, a goddess 3 that drove away enemies. Araob.  
**PELLÖS** (πελλός), i, f. dark-colored. 2 Plin.  
**PELLÖCÖ**, and **PELLÖCÖÖ** (per & luco), es, uxi, n. 2. to be transparent or pellucid, be seen through, διαφαίνω. Plaut. Ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punicæ. Juvenal. Cretice pelluces, *h. e. clad in a transparent garment.* Plin. Amethysti perlucent. Juvenal. Jam perlucente ruina, *letting the light through.* Cic. Æther pellucens, transparent. Ovid. Perlucens, amictus. And, figur. Cic. Pellucens oratio, clear, plain. — *¶* Also, to shine, or appear through. Liv. Lux perlucens. Plin. Saxum a vado perlucens. — *¶* And, figur. Cic. Perlucet ex eis virtutibus, *shines forth, appears.* Quintil. Mores pellucet ex voce.

**PELLÖCITÄS**, and **PELLÖCITÄS** 2 (pellucidus), ätis, f. transparency, pellucidity. Vitruo. Vitri pelluciditas.  
**PELLÖCULÖLUS** (diminut. from pellucidus), a, um, adj. glittering, shining, pretty bright. Catull.  
**PELLÖCULÖS**, and **PELLÖCULÖS** (per & lucidus), a, um, adj. transparent, pellucid, translucent, diaphanous, διαφανής. Cic. Membrana pellucidæ. Ovid. Vitreo magis perlucidus amne. Horat. Perlucidior vitro. Tibull. Purpureaque veni pellucida palla, *clad in a transparent vest.* So, Scæc. Perlucidus homo. — *¶* Also, bright, glittering. Cic. stella.  
**PELÖPEA**, or **ÄÄ**, æ, f. Πελοπεία, Pelopea, daughter of Thyestes.  
**PELÖPEAÄS**, &c. See Pelops.  
**PELÖPIDAÄ** (Πελοπιδαι), ärum, m. the family and descendants of Pelopides, as Tantalus, Atreus, Thyestes, Agamemnon, noted for their impiety and cruelty. Cic.  
**PELÖPÖNNESÖS**, i, f. Πελοπόννησος, a peninsula of Greece, now the Morea. — Hence, Pölpönnensis, e, and Pölpönnesiäcüs, or Pölpönnesiüs, a, um, adj. Peloponnesian. Cic. Peloponnesiacum bellum. Quintil. Peloponnesia tempora, *the time of the Peloponnesian war.* And, absol. Justia. Peloponneses, and, Vellei. Peloponnesii, the Peloponnesians.  
**PELÖPS**, öpis, m. Πέλοψ, Pelops, son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Atreus and Thyestes; in his youth he was served up by his father as food for some of the gods, and Ceres, having eaten one of his shoulders, supplied its place by an ivory one. Virg. Humeroque Pelops insignis eburno. Horat. Pelopis genitor, *h. e. Tantalus.* — Hence, Pölpöpiäs, ädis, or Pölpöpis, idis, adj. f. and Pölpöpiüs, or Pölpöpiüs, a, um, adj. of Pelops. Ovid. Pelopeiades Mycenæ, *where the family of Pelops reigned.* Id. Pelopeidas undas, *that wash the Peloponnesus.* Id. Pelopeia virgo, Iphigenia, descended from Pelops. Id. Pelopeia arva, Phrygia, where Pelops was born. Virg. Pelopea mœnia, Argos.  
**PELÖPRIÄS**, ädis, f. the same as Pelorus. Ovid.  
**PELÖPRIS**, idis, f. Πελορίς, the same as Pelorus. Cic. Ad Peloridem accedere. — *¶* Also, a kind of shell-fish. Horat. Lucrina peloris.  
**PELÖPRÖS**, or **PELÖPRÖS**, i, m. Πέλωρος, a promontory of Sicily, opposite Calabria, now Capo di Faro. Ovid. It was also called Pelorum. Plin. — Hence, Pölpöriänüs, a, um, adj. of or at Pelorus. Solin.  
**PELTÄ** (πέλη), æ, f. a short buckler or 2 target, in the form of a half-moon. Nep. Peltam pro parma fecit. Virg. Æratæque micant peltæ.  
**PELTÄSTÄPE** (πελτασταί), ärum, m. soldiers armed with the pelta. Liv.  
**PELTÄTUS** (pelta), a, um, adj. armed with 3 the pelta. Martial. Peltatam Amazona.  
**PELTYGER** (pelta & gero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing the pelta. Stat. Peltigeræ puellæ, *h. e. Amazones.*  
**PELVYS** (πέλις, or πέλυς), is, f. a lasia, 3 laver, λεκίνη. Varr.  
**PELÖSYÖTÄ** (πηλοσιώτης), and **PELÖSYÖTES**, æ, m. a native of Pelusium. Gell.  
**PELÖSYÖM**, ii, n. Πηλοσιών, Pelusium, a city of Egypt, on the Mediterranean sea, now Tineh. — Hence, Pöläsiüs, Pöläsiäcüs, and Pöläsiänüs, a, um, adj. Pelusiac. Martial. Pelusia munera. Virg. Pelusiace lentis. Colum. Pelusiana mala.  
**PELMÄ** (πέμμα), ätis, n. pastry, cakes. 3 Varr.  
**PENÄRYÖS** (penus), a, um, adj. of or relating to provisions. Cic. Cella penaria, a buttery, pantry, larder. Id. Siciliam nobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro arario fuisse, a granary. — It is also written penuriosus.  
**PENÄTES** (connected with penitus, penetrare, &c.), ium, m. the guardian deities of the state and of individual families, household gods, γενεθλιοι θεοί, παρῳοί, ἐφῆστοιοι. Cic. Dii Penates. Id. Patrii penates, familiaresque. Id. Vos penates, patriique dii. Virg. Cum sociis, natoque, penatibus, et magnis diis. Id. Adhibete Penates et patrios diis. Cic. In conspectu deorum penatum necare hospitem. — *¶* As they were worshiped in the in. most

court (impluvium) of the house, and formed a necessary appendage to every dwelling, hence, the house, home. Cic. Diis penatibus exturbare, to thrust out of the house. Liv. Penates relinquere. Tacit. Cura penatum, of the household or domestic affairs. Ovid. Parvi penates, a small house. So, of a temple. Stat. Tuos supplex penates advenio. Of a bee-hive. Virg. Certos novere penates. Liv. Larem, ac penates, tectaque relinquentes. Id. Vallum et tentorium militi domus ac penates sunt, *house and home.*  
**PENÄTYGER** (penates & gero), ära, ärum, 3 adj. carrying with him his household gods. Ovid. Penatiger Æneæ.  
**PENÖD** (pendo), es, pöndi, a. 2. to hang from, on, at or about; to be suspended, κρέμαται. Virg. A mento pallearia pendent. Cic. Sagittæ pendent ab humero. Virg. Pendent circum oscula nati, *hang about his neck.* Cic. Pendere ex arbore, and, Id. in arbore, on a tree. Ovid. Pendent super ora capilli. Id. Pendent in aera penins, flew. Id. Pendent in aere tellus, hung poised. Martial. Et supra vatem multa pependit avis. Virg. Tigridis exsuvia per dorsum a vertice pendent. — *¶* Also, Ovid. De alicujus collo pendere, to hang on one's neck, embrace. And in the same sense. Propert. in cervice, and, Id. collo. — As slaves were hung up when flogged, hence, Terent. Ego plectar pendens, *haaging.* Id. Tu jam pendebis. — *¶* To be hang up, suspended as a votive offering. Virg. Pendent fistula pinu. Propert. Omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota. Virg. Captivi pendent currus. — *¶* To overhang, impend. Ovid. Scopulus pendet, beetles. Virg. Dum nubila pendent. Horat. Destructus ensis cui super impia cervice pendet. — *¶* Also, to hang lightly, be movable; to present an unstable footing. Ovid. Litus pendeat alga. — *¶* Also, to seem to be suspended. Virg. Hi summo in fluctu pendent, float, are suspended. Id. Illisæque prora pependit. Id. Pendere de rupe, stand upon the edge of a precipice. Id. Pendent in verbera, *hanging over the lash.* — *¶* Also, to hang one's self. Ovid. Trabe sublimi triste pependit onus. Martial. Quærit altos, unde pendeat, ramos. — *¶* Also, to totter, be ready to fall. Cic. Pendentem amicum corruere patitur. — *¶* Also, to linger about, haunt. Virg. In limine nostro pendes. — *¶* Also, to hang loosely; to be flaccid, weak. Juvenal. Pendentis genæ. Ovid. Fluidos peidere lacertos. — *¶* And, figur. to be in suspense, doubtful, anxious. Cic. Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit. Terent. Animus tibi pendent. Scæc. Non nimis pendeo, *I do not concern myself much.* Cic. Exanimatus pendent animi. Id. Pendeo animi expectatione, *I am uneasy.* Id. Animi pendeo de te. Id. Animo pendens. Id. Expectando pendemus animis. Hence, Panded. In pendentibus esse, to be undecided. Id. In pendentibus habere, to doubt. — *¶* Also, to hang intently upon, to listen attentively to, or gaze fixedly upon. Ovid. Narrantis pendent ab ore viri. Plin. Ep. Squaris momentem attentus et pendens. S'il. Ab imagine pendent, she hangs motionless at your picture. Val. Flacc. Pervigil pendent ab astro, *did not turn away his eyes from the star.* — *¶* Also, to hang upon, rest or depend upon. Cic. Ex quo verbo tota illa causa pendeat. Id. Tuorumque, qui ex te pendent. Id. Ex animus tua vitam pendere omniunt. Id. Spes pendet ex fortuna. Horat. Do te pendentis amici. Cic. Non aliunde pendere. Id. Spe exigua pendent. Id. In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram pendere. Liv. Levi momento fama pendent. — *¶* Also, to be suspended, interrupted, at a stand. Virg. Pendent opera interrupta, *are discontinued.* Pandect. Actio pendent. — *¶* Also, of those whose names were entered upon a register or tablet. Sucton. Apud ararium pendere, because the lists were deposited in the treasury. So, Id. Claudius pependit venalis, *h. e. his property was advertised to be sold.* — *¶* Also, for

pendo, h. e. to weigh. *Plin.* Cyathus pendet drachmas decem.  
**PĒNDĪGŌ** (pendeo), īnis, f. an internal wound or sore. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a hollow space in a statue. *Arnob.* Simulacri pendigines introire.  
**PĒNDŌ** (unc.), is, pēpēndī, pēnsūm, a. 3. to weigh, σταθμάω. *Varr.* Unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere. *Ovid.* Herbae pensae. — And, figur. to weigh or ponder in one's mind, think of, deliberate on, consider. *Cic.* Res spectatur, non verba penduntur. *Id.* Si ex veritate causa pendetur. *Lucret.* Pendere, causas. — ¶ Also, to esteem, value, appreciate, regard, τιμάω. *Terent.* Ostendisti, quanti penderes, how much you valued him. *Horat.* Magni pendis. *Terent.* Nihili pendere aliquid. *Id.* flocci. *Id.* parvi. — ¶ Also, as it was the primitive practice to weigh money in making payments, to pay, liquidate, discharge. *Cic.* Ingentem pecuniam pendunt Pisoni. *Id.* Vectigal pendere. *Id.* Pecuniae usuram Silio pendemus. *Juvenal.* Mercedem alicui pendere. *Tacit.* tributum pro navibus. *Id.* pretium. *Id.* coria boum in usus militares. — ¶ Hence, to pay or reader what is due; to suffer (punishment), undergo. *Stat.* Pendere grates, to return thanks. *Terent.* Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet. *Cic.* Maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae. *Lucret.* Poenas pro scelere pendere. *Ovid.* Capitis poenas pendere. *Id.* Poenam pendat nece. *Liv.* Supplicium pendere. *Id.* ignominiam. *Val. Flacc.* crimen, to suffer punishment for. And, absol. *Id.* Pendere, for pendere poenas. — ¶ Also, neut., to weigh; to have weight. *Plin.* Sexageia pondo pendere. *Lucret.* Tantumdein pendere.  
**PĒNDŪLŪS** (pendeo), a, um, adj. hanging, 3 pendulous, κρεμαστός, ἐκκρεμής. *Horat.* Ab orno pendulum elidere collum. *Ovid.* Pendula libra. *Id.* Pendula palaria, dangling. *Martial.* Bombyx pendulus, hanging by its own thread. *Colum.* Putator pendulus arbutis. *Plin.* Genae pendulae, hanging down. *Apul.* Aquila volatu pendula, hovering. — ¶ Also, steep, overhanging. *Martial.* Pendula Setia campos. *Colum.* Pendula loca fimo iuvanda sunt. *Claudian.* Pendula rupes, ready to fall, beetling. — ¶ And, figur. *Horat.* Spe pendulus, in suspense, anxious.  
**PENE.** See *Pene.*  
**PENĒLŌPE**, es, and **PENĒLŌPĀ**, æ, f. Πηνελόπη, the wife of Ulysses, celebrated for her constancy and fidelity. *Ovid.* — Hence, **Penēlōpēus**, a, um, adj. of Penelope. *Id.* Penelopea fides.  
**PENĒLŌPS** (πηνέλοψ), ōpis, m. probably a wigwag (Anas Penelope, L.). *Plin.*  
**PENĒS** (unc.), prep. near, with, παρά. *Terent.* Penes vos psaltria est. *Cic.* Servi penes accusatore fuerunt. — ¶ Also, with, in the power of, in the hands of. *Ovid.* Me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi. *Cic.* Quorum iudicium penes Pompeium est. *Id.* Penes quos laus fuit. *Sallust.* Fides penes auctores erit, for the truth I refer you to the writers. *Cic.* Quem penes. *Horat.* Penes te es? h. e. are you in your senses? *Terent.* Penes te culpa est, the fault lies with you.  
**PENĒTRĀBĪLĪS** (penetro), e, adj. that may be penetrated or pierced, penetrable, πέρυτος, διαπόρευτος. *Ovid.* Corpus nullo penetrabile telo. *Stat.* Caput haud penetrabile Nili, h. e. that cannot be approached or discovered. — ¶ Also, penetrating, piercing, penetrative. *Virg.* frigus. *Id.* telum. *Ovid.* fulmen, subtle.  
**PENĒTRĀLĪS**, is, n. same as *Peactrale*. *Macrob.*  
**PENĒTRĀLĒ** (penetralis), is, n. the recess or innermost part of any place, as of a temple, palace, &c. μυχός. *Martial.* Summum penetrale Tonantis. *Virg.* Veterum penetralia regum. *Liv.* Penetrale urbis. *Ovid.* Magni amnis penetralia, the secret habitation. — ¶ And figur. *Quintil.* Loci aperire penetralia, the hidden things or secrets. — ¶ Also, for penates. *Sil.* Penetralia Turni.  
**PENĒTRĀLĪS** (penetro), e, adj. penetrating, piercing, subtle. *Lucret.* Penetrale

frigus. *Id.* Penetralior ignis. — ¶ Also, interior, internal, inner, inmost, innermost, ἐνδομυχός. *Virg.* Adytis effert penetralibus ignem. *Cic.* Abditos ac penetrales focos, occulta sacra inexpugnabili scelere pervertit. *Virg.* Tectis penetralibus. *Senec.* deos, h. e. penates.  
**PENĒTRĀLĪTER** (penetralis), adverb, 3 inwardly, internally. *Venant.* Fortun.  
**PENĒTRĀTYŌ** (penetro), ōnis, f. a penetrating, piercing, penetration. *Apul.*  
**PENĒTRĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. who penetrates. *Prudent.*  
**PENĒTRŌ** (penitus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to set, put or thrust in. *Plaut.* Intra aedes penetrare pedem. *Id.* Penetrant se in figam, betake themselves. *Id.* Foras penetrare se ex aedibus, throon himself, rushed. Hence, *Lucret.* Quae penetrata quent sensum progignere acerbum, h. e. se penetrantia. — ¶ Also, to penetrate, pierce, enter into, make one's way into or through, pass into or through, pervade, εἰσδύω, διατρέπω. *Virg.* Illyricos penetrare sinus. *Tacit.* Nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, more nearly touched. *Lucret.* Penetrabat eos, it suggested itself to them, they perceived. *Id.* Nequeat penetrari. *Vellei.* Penetratē Media, Albania, &c. — ¶ Also, neut. to penetrate, advance, reach. *Cic.* Astra per caelum penetrantia. *Id.* Per angustias penetravit. *Id.* ad urbes. *Liv.* intra vallum. *Id.* in urbem. *Cic.* in templa. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hominum ratio in caelum usque penetravit. *Id.* Res penetrat in animos. *Ovid.* Quo non ars penetrat? *Tacit.* in eujusque vitam, to look narrowly into, examine.  
**PENĒŪS**, and **PENĒŪS**, i, m. Πηνειός, a river of Thessaly, flowing through the vale of Teape. *Plin.* — Hence, **Penēis**, idis, f. and **Penēius**, a, um, adj. of Peneus. *Ovid.* Peneis unda, the river Peneus. *Id.* nymphe, h. e. Daphne, daughter of the river god Peneas. *Virg.* Peneia Tempe.  
**PENĒCĪLLUM**, i, n. and **PENĒCĪLLŪS** (dimin. from peniculus), i, m. a painter's brush or pencil, γράφει. *Cic.* Summum luctum penicillo imitari. *Plin.* Setae e penicillis tectoris, washing-brushes used by plasterers. — ¶ Also, a tent put into wounds, ποτός. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a bunch of lint. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a piece of sponge for wiping. *Plin.*  
**PENĒCŪLAMĒNTUM** (peniculus), i, n. 3 the train or tail of a garment. *Enn.*  
**PENĒCŪLŪS** (dimin. from penis), i, m. a 3 brush made of the tail of an animal, a hair-brush. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a sponge. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a painter's pencil. *Pandect.*  
**PENĒNSŪLA.** See *Paninsula*.  
**PENĒS** (unc.), is, m. a tail, κέκος. *Cic.* 2 — ¶ Also, the male organ of generation. *Cic.* Peni deditus, to his lusts. *Sallust.* Pene bona patria lacerare, in reaching, debauchery.  
**PENĒSSĪME.** See *Pene*. 3  
**PENĒYTE** (penitus), adv. inwardly. *Catull.* 3 Penite magis. (Al. leg. penita.) *Sidon.* Penitissime inspexi.  
**PENĒYTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. inward, 2 inmost, innermost, ἔνδον, ἐντός. *Plaut.* Usque ex penitis faucibus. *Id.* Pectore penitissimo. *Id.* Ex Barbaria penitissima. *Apul.* In penitiorem partem domus.  
**PENĒYTŪS** (unc.), adv. inwardly, internally, in the inmost part, ἐνδον. *Manil.* Penitusque deus, non fronte notandus. — ¶ Also, deeply, far within, into the inmost part. *Cic.* Opus ex saxo penitus exciso. *Virg.* Jacent penitus defossa talenta. *Cic.* Argentum penitus abditum. *Cels.* Penitus penetrare. *Nepos.* Penitus in Thraciam se abdidit. *Cic.* Inclusum penitus in venis. *Id.* Ea penitus animis mandate, impress deeply. *Id.* Penitus ex intima philosophia, from the very depths of philosophy. — ¶ Also, fully, thoroughly. *Cic.* Res penitus perspectae. *Id.* Penitus intelligere aliquid, to the bottom. — ¶ Also, utterly, entirely. *Cic.* Religionem penitus totam sustulisse. *Id.* Hanc disciplinam penitus amisimus, utterly. *Id.* Penitus se perdere. *Horat.* Penitus excidere vitium. *Virg.* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. — ¶ Also, heartily, from the heart. *Q. Cic.*

Te penitus rogo. *Tacit.* Penitus sentire, sincerely. — ¶ Also, far, by far, ro motely. *Virg.* Penitus repostas gentes Propert. Penitus crudelior.  
**PĒNTŪS** (penis), a, um, adj. having a 3 tail, tailed, κερκώδης. *Plant.* Ossa penita.  
**PĒNNĀ**, æ, f. a feather, quill, πτερόν, πτερόν. *Colum.* Plumam, pennasque emundare. *Plaat.* Meae aë pennas non habent — ¶ Also, chiefly in the plur. a wing of a bird, insect, &c. *Cic.* Aves pullos penitus fovent. *Cic.* in Arat. Geminis secat aera pennis. *Ovid.* Aquilam penna fugiant trepidante columbae, on trembling wing. *Tibull.* Per liquidum volucris velar aera penna. *Propert.* Pennas vertere, to fly away. *Ovid.* Pennae viperæ, dragon's wings. *Virg.* Pennis (apes) coruscant. *Plin.* Pennae culicis. *Cic.* Mihi pennas incidant, clipped my wings, deprived me of my rank and fortune. So, *Horat.* Decisis pennis. — ¶ Also, the flight of birds. *Ovid.* Nunc penna veras, nunc datis ore notas. *Propert.* Felicibus edita pennis, h. e. felici augurio. — ¶ Also, a bird. *Sil.* Penna velocior evolat. *Val. Flacc.* Certis pennis, prophetic birds. — ¶ Also, the feather or feathers on an arrow; and, hence, an arrow. *Ovid.* Pennis tenuis acta sagitta est. *Id.* Trajectus penna tempora. — ¶ Also, a pea. *Isid.*  
**PĒNNĀTŪLŪS** (dimin. from pennatus), 3 a, um, adj. having little wings, winged. *Terent.*  
**PĒNNĀTŪS** (penna), a, um, adj. having 3 wings, winged, πτερωτός. *Plin.* Penutae apes. *Id.* Pennati equi vocant. *Lucret.* Pennatus Zephyrus. *Plin.* Pennatum ferrum, a winged shaft; an arrow.  
**PĒNNĒSCŪ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to put forth 3 quills or feathers. *Cassiod.*  
**PĒNNĪFER** (penna & fero), a, um, adj. 3 winged. *Sidon.*  
**PĒNNĪGER** (penna & gero), a, um, adj. 1 having wings, winged. *Cic.*  
**PĒNNĪNŪS** (Celtic, penna), a, um, adj. *Pemine.* *Tacit.* Pemina juga, the Pennine Alps. So, *Id.* Penninae Alpes. — ¶ Some write *Peninus*; others *Peninus*.  
**PĒNNĪPES** (penna & pes), ōdis, adj. having 3 ing wings on the feet. *Catull.* Pennipes Perseus.  
**PĒNNĪPŌTENS** (penna & potens), entis, 3 adj. able to fly, winged. *Lucret.* Corpora pennipotum.  
**PĒNNŪLĀ** (dimin. from penna), æ, f. a little wing or feather, πτερόγιον. *Cic.*  
**PĒNSĀBĪLĪS** (penso), e, adj. conpensable. 3 *Amman.*  
**PĒNSĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a compensation, 3 recompense. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, a consideration, examination. *Amman.*  
**PĒNSĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a weigher, σταθ- 3 μύχος. *Plin.* Stipis ponderandae pensatores. (*Harduin* reads dispensatores.)  
**PĒNSĒ** (pensus), adv. carefully, diligently. 3 *Symmach.* Tractandum pensus.  
**PĒNSĪCŪLĀTE** (pensiculo), adv. careful- 3 ly, exactly. *Gell.* 1. 3. (Others read pensim.)  
**PĒNSĪCŪLŌ** (pendo), as, a. 1. to weigh, 3 consider. *Gell.*  
**PĒNSĪLĪS** (pendeo), e, adj. hanging, hung up, suspended, pendent, κρεμαστός, μετέωρος. *Horat.* Pensilis uva, a grape hung up to dry; a raisin. And absol. *Varr.* Pensilia ad usum promere, sc. poma. *Plin.* Pensiles lychnuchi in delubris. *Plaut.* Se facere pensilem, to hang one's self. *Anct.* Priap. Pensilibus peculiat, se. membris, τοῖς αἰδέοις. — ¶ Also, hanging, supported upon arches or piles, and not resting upon the ground. *Colum.* Pensile horreum. *Cyrt.* Pensiles horti, hanging gardens. *Plin.* balneae, perhaps, baths with a raised floor, warmed from beneath. *Id.* Pensiles tribus, movable.  
**PĒNSĪM** (pensus), adv. cautiously, accurately. *Gell.*  
**PĒNSĪŌ** (pendo), ōnis, f. a weighing, weight, τάλαντωσις. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a paying, payment. *Cic.* Tertia pensio. *Id.* Exigere primam pensionem. *Liv.* Sex pensionibus aequis, instalmeats. *Id.* Mille talentum dare populo R. pensionibus decem annorum. *Id.* Præsens pensio, in ready money. — ¶ Also, a tribute, tax. *Aurel. Vict.* Pensionibus inducta lex nova. — ¶ Also, the rent

of a house, of land, &c. Sueton. Pensionem animam repræsentare fisco. Juvenal. Pensio clamat, posce. — ¶ Also, interest. Lamprid.

**PENSITATIO** (pensio), ōnis, f. a payment, tribute, tax, συντέλεια. Ascon. — ¶ Also, a compensation, recompense. Plin. — ¶ Also, expenditure, expense. Sulpic. Sever.

**PENSITATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a weigher, 3 minute examiner, critical inquirer, ἐξέταστής, λογιστής. Gell. Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi.

**PENSITĀ** (frequentat. from penso), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to weigh, weigh often or exactly, σταθμάσαι. Aurel. Viet. Iapis, quo lana pensitari solebat. Plin. Vitam æqua lance pensare. — ¶ Hence, figur. to compare. Gell. Incommoda cum emolumento pensitanda. — ¶ Also, to examine, weigh, ponder over, consider. Liv. Imperatoria consilia quæ pensitanda magni ingenii essent. Gell. Virtutes pensare. Id. Pensitare de aliqua re. Sueton. Morosissime pensare aliquid. — ¶ Also, to pay, disburse. Cic. Prædia quæ pensitant, pay taxes. Id. Qui vectigalia vobis pensitant.

**PENSIUNCŪLA** (diminut. from pensio), 2 æ, f. a small payment. Colan. Fenoris pensuncula.

**PENSŌ** (frequentat. from pendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to weigh, σταθμάσαι. Liv. Aurum pensare. — ¶ And, figur. to make an estimate of, judge of, estimate, value. Liv. Ex factis amicos pensare. Id. Vires magis oculis quam ratione. Horat. Pensatur eadem Scriptores trutina. — ¶ Also, to weigh, ponder, examine, consider. Liv. Consilium pensare. Id. honesta. — ¶ Also, to weigh one thing against another, compare. Liv. Adversa secundis pensare. Id. Nova maleficia veteribus malefactis. — ¶ Also, to compensate, recompense, make amends for, make good, repair, requite, counterbalance. Senec. Beneficiis beneficia pensare. Sueton. Aurei hami dampnum nulla captura pensari potest. — Hence, Lucan. Pensabat iter, shortened the way. — And, Plin. Aquæ marinæ vicem pensat, supplies the place of sea-water. — ¶ Also, to pay. Flor. Caput auro pensatum, was paid for by its weight in gold. Vul. Max. Concubinum voluntaria morte pensarunt. Ovid. Nece pensare pudorem, to repair my lost honor. Vellei. Victoriam damno amissi pensare militis, h. e. to pay for, purchase. Sil. Vitam pensabit auro, h. e. ransom. — Hence, to suffer. Senec. Ponas pensare. — Also, to exchange. Plin. Lætiam mœreore pensare. Calpurn. Pensare Palatia cælo. — Also, to quench. Calpurn. Sitis est pensanda gregum viridanti cibo.

**PENSŌR** (pendo), ōris, m. a weigher or 3 examiner. Augustin.

**PENSUM** (Id.), i, n. a small portion of wool or flax, weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun; a task, piece of work, τὸ σταθμηθέν. Virg. Nocturna carpentes pensa puellæ, teasing or carding the wool assigned to them by their mistress. Id. Dum fuis mollia pensa devolvunt. Ovid. Data pensa trahemus. Justin. Pensa inter virgines partientem. So, of the thread of life, spun by the Parca. Senec. Duræ peragunt pensa Sorores. Calpurn. Mortale resolvite pensum, make immortal. — And, figur. a charge, duty, office. Cic. Me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo. Varr. Nostrum pensum absolvimus. Liv. Pensum familiae.

**PENSURA** (Id.), æ, f. a weighing. 3 Vorr.

**PENSUS**, a, uni, particip. from pendo. — ¶ Also, adj. valuable, estimable, precious, dear. Plaut. Ultra sit conditio pensior. Hence, absol. Nihil, or Nec quidquam pensi habere or ducere, not to care or regard; not to mind or consider; to have no consideration; not to value. Sueton. Nihil pensi habuit, quin prædaretur omni modo. Sallust. Nihil pensi, neque sancti habere. Id. Neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quidquam pensi habebat. Id. Prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quidquam pensi habebat. Liv. Sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quidquam unquam pensi fuisse.

**PENTACHORDŪS** (πεντάχορδος), a, um, 3 or -ōs, on, adj. having five chords, five-stringed. Martian. Capell.

**PENTADACTYLŌS** (πενταδάκτυλος), on, adj. five-fingered.

**PENTADŌRŌS** (πεντάδορος), on, adj. of 2 five hand-breadths. Plin.

**PENTAGONŪS**, and **PENTAGONŪS** 3 (πεντάγωνος), a, um, adj. quinquangular, pentagonal. Auct. de limitib. — ¶ Also, absol. Pentagonum, the herb cinquefoil. Apul.

**PENTAMETER** (πεντάμετρος), tra, trum, 2 adj. having five poetical feet. Absol. Quintil. In pentametri medio, in the middle of a pentameter.

**PENTAPETES** (πενταπέτης), is, n. the 2 herb cinquefoil. Plin.

**PENTAPHYLLŌN**, the same as *Pentapetes*.

**PENTAPŌLIS**, is, f. Πεντάπολις, a district of Palestine containing five cities. Solin. — ¶ Also, a similar district of Africa, Cyrenaica. Plin. — Hence, Pentapolitana, a, um, adj. Plin. Pentapolitana regio, h. e. Cyrenaica.

**PENTAPRŌTIŌN** (πενταπρωτία), æ, f. a 3 board or college of five superior officers. Cod. Just.

**PENTAS** (πεντάς), ādis, f. the number five. 3 Martian. Capell.

**PENTASEMŌS** (πεντάσημος), a metrical 3 foot of five syllables. Martian. Capell.

**PENTASPASTŌN** (πέντασπαστον), i, n. 2 a pentospost, engine with five pulleys. Vitruv.

**PENTASTYCHŌE** (πεντάστιχοι) porticus, 3 having five rows of columns. Trebell. Poll.

**PENTATEUCHŪS**, i, m. or **PENTATEUCHUM**, i, n. the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, Πεντάτευχος. Tertall.

**PENTATHLŌS** (πένταθλος), i, m. one 2 who practised the pentathlon. Plin.

**PENTATHLUM** (πένταθλον), i, n. the 3 exercise of the pentathlon or exercise of five arts, h. e. discus, cursus, saltus, incerta, jaculatio. Paul. ex Fest.

**PENTEŌSTĒ** (Πεντηκοστή), es, f. *Pentecost*. Tertull.

**PENTELICŪS**, i, m. Πεντελικός, a mountain near Athens, famed for its marble. — Hence, Penteleicūs, a, um, adj. Penteleic, of Pentele marble. Cic. Penteleici Hermæ.

**PENTERIS** (πεντήρης), is, f. a ship of five 2 banks or benches of oars. Part. Alex.

**PENTETHRONICUS**, a, um, adj. a word 3 coined by Plant. Pugna Pentethronica.

**PENTHEMĒRIS** (πενθημερίς), is, f. 3 a verse consisting of five half feet of an hexameter, that is, of two feet and a cæsura. Anson.

**PENTHESILĒĀ**, æ, f. Πενθесиλεία, queen of the Amazons, killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. Virg.

**PENTHEUS**, ei and eos, m. Πενθεός, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes, because he treated the sacred rites of Boeuchus with contempt. Ovid. — Hence, Penthēiūs, and Penthēūs, a, um, adj. of Pentheus. Id. Penthæ cædes.

**PENTHIDĒS**, æ, m. Πενθειδής, the son or descendant of Pentheus. So, Lyceurgus is called by Ovid.

**PENTORŌBŌN** (πεντόροβον), i, n. the herb piony or piony. Plin.

**PENŌRIŪS**. See *Penarius*.

**PENŪLĀ**, &c. See *Pennula*.

**PENŪLYMŪS**. See *Pennultimus*.

**PENŪRIĀ** (πενύρια), æ, f. want, need, scarcity, ἀπορία, ὑστέρησις. Virg. Penuria edendi, want of food. Lucret. Penuria cibi. Sallust. Cælo, terraque penuria aquarum. Cic. Magna sapientium civium penuria. Sallust. liberorum. Liv. mulierum. Plin. Penuria consilii, from not knowing what to do.

**PENŪS**, us and i, m. and f. **PENŪM**, i, n. **PENŪS** (πένης, or ἀφένος), ōris, n. provision of food, stores for the support of life, meat, sustenance, provisions, victuals, βίος. Cic. Est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus. Plaut. Penus annuus. Id. Omne penus. Terent. Penum omnem. Horat. Portet frumenta, penusque. Colum. Penora conservare. Plaut. Procurator peni. Pandect. Penu certa. Id. Tradita peno. — ¶ Also, the sanctuary or innermost part of the temple of Vesta, in which were kept her statue and the Palladium. Lamprid.

**PEPARETIŪS**, or **PEPARETHŪS**, i, f. Πεπάρητος, an island of the Ægean sea. Ovid. — Hence, Pēpārēthiūs, a, um, adj. of Peperethus. Plin.

**PEPLIS** (πέπλις), idis, f. and **PEPLIŌN** (πέπλιον), ii, n. u species of euphorbia. Plin.

**PEPLUM** (πέπλον), i, n. and **PEPLŪS** (πέπλος), i, m. a woollen robe embroidered with purple and gold, which on solemn occasions was used to be put upon the statues of the gods, and especially upon that of Minerva. Virg. Ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant, peplumque ferebant. Claudian. Cythere peplum fluentem allevat. — ¶ Also, any loose, flowing robe. Mamil.

**PEPŌ** (πέπων), ōnis, m. a sort of melon or gourd. Plin.

**PEPTICŪS** (πεπτικός), a, um, adj. digestive, peptic. Plin.

**PĒR** (πέρω), prep. through, through the midst of, διά. Cic. Coronam per forum ferre. Id. Per membranas oculorum cernere. Horat. Per mare pauperiem fugiens. Virg. It hasta per tempus utrumque. In this use it must sometimes be rendered along, over, down, &c. Cæs. Se per munitiones dejicere. Liv. Per gradus dejicere, down the steps. Id. Per agros vagari, over the fields. — ¶ Also, of time, during, throughout, for. Cic. Decem per dies. Id. Per idem tempus, at the same time. Liv. Per ludos, during. So, Id. Per inducias. Cic. Per triennium. — ¶ Also, for in. Liv. Invitati per domos. Cic. Qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent. Tacit. Ipsorum tela per tenebras vana. Virg. Per silvam procubuit, in the wood. Id. Ire per umbras, into the lower regions. Terent. Per tempus advenis, h. e. in tempore, in the very nick of time, opportunely. — ¶ Also, for inter, between. Virg. Via secta per ambas (zonas). Id. Per duas arctos. — ¶ Also, by, through, by means of. Cic. Injurias per vos ulcisci, through your means. Id. Detrimentum per homines eloquentissimos importata. And, hence, Per me, per se, of myself, himself; by my or his own exertions; without help or assistance. Cic. Per me tibi obstiti. Id. Homo per se cognitus. Id. Nihil ipsos per se facere potuisse, of themselves; by themselves alone. Horat. Satis per te tibi consulis. Cic. Per se ipsa maxima est, in itself. Id. Per se esset virtus expetenda, for itself alone. — ¶ It often denotes the instrument, manner, cause, by, in, according to. Cic. Turmas per quas Salaminios coereret, with which; by which; by means of which. Id. Per litteras petere, by letter. Id. Per fraudem. Id. Per summum dedecus vitam amittere, disgracefully. Id. Per iram facere aliquid, in anger. Id. Aliquem per insidias interficere, by treachery; treacherously. Quintil. Per ordinem, in order. Liv. Per occasionem, as opportunity offers. Cic. Per ludum et jocum, playfully, jestingly. — ¶ Also, with verbs expressing permission, possibility, necessity, &c. on account of, in behalf of. Cic. Per me stertas licet, as far as concerns me. Terent. Per me stesio, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, that I was the cause. Cic. Per me ista pedibus trahantur. Id. Ut nihil eum delectaret, quod per leges liceret. Id. Cum per valetudinem posses. — ¶ Also, under the appearance or color of, &c. under the show or pretext of, &c. Cic. Qui per tutelam, aut societatem fraudavit quempiam. Id. Aliquem per fidem fallere, under color of security. Liv. Per speciem alienæ fungendæ vicis suas opes firmavit. — ¶ Also, for, for the sake of. Cic. Per avaritiam decipere. Per metum mussari. — ¶ Also, used in prayers, exclamations, by. Cic. Per dexteram te istam oro. Id. Sed propera per deos, for god's sake. Id. Per deos atque homines, in the name of gods and men. In this sense it is often separated from its object. Liv. Per vos, vestram fidem. Terent. Per ego te deos oro. — ¶ So, in asseverations, oaths, by. Cic. Per deos jurare. — ¶ Also, for post, after. Ovid. Per tempora longa. — ¶ Also, before or by. Sallust. In

cedere per ora magnifice. — ¶ Also, *with. Catull. Ire præcipitem per caput.* — ¶ It is sometimes placed after its case. *Lucret. Prostrata viam per. Virg. Transtra per, et remos.* — ¶ In composition it sometimes strengthens the signification, as, *perfulcis.* — And is sometimes written separately. *Cic. Per mihi mirum visum est.* — It also expresses completeness, thoroughness, as *percutere, pernicies.* — Or a certain motion roundabout, as *pervertere, percellere.* — Or the idea of destruction, as *perdere, perire.* — Or gives to the compound a bad sense, as *perjurare, perfidus.*

**PERĀ** (πῆρα), æ, f. a bag, poke, wallet, or pouch to carry victuals in. *Martial. Cum baculo, peraque senex.*

**PERĀBSURDUS** (per & absurdus), a, um, adj. *very absurd, exceeding strange, contrary to reason. Cic.*

**PERĀCCŌMMŌDĀTŌS** (per & accommodatus), a, um, adj. *very much adapted, very convenient. Cic. Per fore accommodatum tibi, for peraccommodatum fore.*

**PERĀCER** (per & acer), cris, cre, adj. *very sharp, acute, poignant. Cic. Peracre iudicium, piercing, subtle.*

**PERĀCERBUS** (per & acerbus), a, um, adj. *very sour or harsh. Cic. — ¶ And, figur. Plin. Ep. Mihi peracerbum fuit, very grievous.*

**PERĀCESCŌ** (per & acesco), is, cui, n. 3. *to be very sour. Figur. Plaut. Hoc est, quod peracescit, that pains me; that provokes my indignation. Id. Mihi pectus peracuit, boils with rage.*

**PERĀCTIŌ** (perago), ōnis, f. a finishing, completion, τελείωσις. *Cic.*

**PERĀCTŪS**, a, um. See *Perago.*

**PERĀCŪTE** (peracutus), adv. *very sharply or acutely. Figur. Cic. Peracute moveri.*

**PERĀCŪTŪS** (per & acutus), a, um, adj. *very sharp, keen, or fine-edged. Martial. Peracuta falce secare. — ¶ And, figur. Cic. Voce peracuta, very acute. Id. Ut sibi ipse peracutus esse videtur, h. e. acute, subtle, ingenious.*

**PERĀDŌLESCENS** (per & adolescens), tis, adj. *very young. Cic.*

**PERĀDŌLESCENTŪLŌS** (per & adolescentulus), i, m. a very young man. *Nepos.*

**PERĀDŌSITŪS**, same as *Peruppositus.*

**PERĀDIFICĀTŪS** (per & edificatus), a, 2 um, particip. *built up, finished. Colum.*

**PERĀQUĀTŪS** (peræquo), ōnis, f. a 3 making perfectly equal. *Tertull.*

**PERĀQUĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. who divides 3 tributes equally, an assessor. *Cod. Just.*

**PERĀQUĒ** (peræquus), adv. *alike, equally. Cic.*

**PERĀQUŌ** (peræquus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. *1. to make equal. Vitruv. Peræquatis partibus. Colum. Singulos culleos peræquare, yield, produce.*

**PERĀQUŪS** (per & æquus), a, um, adj. *fully equal. Cic. Peræqua proportione. (Al. leg. peræque pro portione.)*

**PERĀSTIMŌ**, for æstimo. *Cod. 3 Theod.*

**PERĀGITŌ** (per & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive about, stir frequently, disturb, agitate. Cas. hostes. Colum. Mustum peragitare. Cæs. Peragitati equitatu, hard pressed. Senec. Animos peragitare.*

**PERĀGŌ** (per & ago), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. *to drive, agitate, call, āyω, ἐπάγω. Senec. Cæstrum pecora peragentem. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Sempronium perago. — ¶ Also, to go or carry through, accomplish, perfect, finish, perform, despatch, achieve, execute, complete, τελέω. Senec. Multum egerunt sed non peregerunt. Cic. Peragenda est fabula. Id. Comitia peregit. Cæs. Peragit concilium. Sueton. Ad perendam auream domum. Virg. Cursum peregi. Id. Peragere inceptum. Id. dona, to finish distributing. Ovid. iusta, h. e. persolvere. Id. mandata. Liv. sententiam, to have stated his opinion. Ovid. iter inceptum. Nep. propositum. Juvenal. officium. Ovid. Hæc mea sic quondam peragi speraverat ætas, to end or be spent so. Id. Peragere iudicium rei, to prove. Id. preces, to utter. Id. vices, to be subject to changes, undergo changes. Id. Regnumque, ævumque peregit, had ceased both to reign and to live. Plin. Cibum statim peragit, digests. Liv. Reum peragere, to pur-*

*sue the accusation of a man to conviction, cause one to be condemned. So, Ovid. Tu ore peragi reos, declared guilty. Aud, figur. Ovid. Humum peragere, to till. — ¶ Also, to describe. Liv. Res pace belloque gestas peragam, to relate. Plin. Reliqua nunc peragemus. — ¶ Also, to pass or go through. Ovid. Peragit freta. Id. Sol duodena peregit signa. — ¶ Also, to run through, pierce. Ovid. Latus ense peregit. — ¶ Also, to despatch, slay, kill. Martial. Quam sexta peregit hieme. — ¶ Hence, turpi sensu, to exhaust. Auct. Priap. — ¶ Also, of time, to pass, spend, to pass the whole night. Ovid. Vacuus somno noctem peregi. Horat. Salubres æstates peraget, shall pass his summers in good health. — ¶ Also, to ponder, consider. Virg. Omnia animo peregi. Ovid. Peragit dum talia Progne.*

**PERĀGRĀNTER** (peragro), adv. *h. e. per 3 agrando. Ammian. Peragrante adsisere, &c. under pretence of taking a walk.*

**PERĀGRĀTŪS** (peragro), ōnis, f. a progress, travelling through, περιπόρησις. *Cic. Peragratio itinerum.*

**PERĀGRĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. that wanders 3 through. *Martial. Capell.*

**PERĀGRŌ** (per & ager), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wander or travel through or over, traverse, survey, περιέρχουαι, περινοτέω. Cic. Provincias peragrasse. Id. Agros et nemora peragrasse. Id. A quibus videmus ultimas terras esse peragratas. Flor. Græcie litora classe peragrasse. Sueton. Litora peragrasse liburnicis. — ¶ And, figur, to pass through, penetrate. Cic. Ea funa peragravit. Id. Omnes latebras suspicionem peragrasse dicendo. Id. Orator peragravit per animos hominum. — ¶ Also, depon. Vellei. Peragratus omnes Germaniæ partes, having traversed.*

**PERĀLBUS** (per & albus), a, um, adj. *very 3 white. Apul.*

**PERĀLTŪS** (per & altus), a, um, adj. *3 very lofty. Enn.*

**PERĀMANS** (per & amans), tis, adject. *very loving, very fond of. Cic. Peramans nostri.*

**PERĀMĀNTER** (peramans), adv. *very lovingly. Cic.*

**PERĀMBŪLŌ** (per & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to travel or pass over, travel through, traverse, perambulate, διδύω. Varr. Multas perambulastis terras. Horat. Tutus hostem rura perambulat. Ovid. Frigus perambulat artus, runs through his limbs. Senec. Medicus ægrotos perambulat, h. e. goes round amongst, visits. Horat. Crocum floresque perambulat Attæ fabula, is well received in the theatre which was strewed with flowers.*

**PERĀMŌNŌS** (per & amœnus), a, um, 2 adj. *very pleasant. Tacit. Æstas peramœna.*

**PERĀMPLŪS** (per & amplus), a, um, adj. *very large. Cic. Simulacra perampla.*

**PERĀNCEPS** (per & anceps), ip̄tis, adj. *3 very doubtful. Ammian.*

**PERĀNGŪSTĒ** (perangustus), adv. *very narrowly, closely. Cic.*

**PERĀNGŪSTŪS** (per & angustus), a, um, adj. *very narrow, very small. Cic. Perangusto freto divisa. Liv. Via perangusta. Justin. Macedonie termini perangusti fuere, very limited.*

**PERĀNNŌ** (per & anno), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1. *to last or live a year. ἀπειραισίω. Sueton. Puella non perannavit.*

**PERĀNTIQUŪS** (per & antiquus), a, um, adj. *very ancient. Cic.*

**PERĀPPŌSITŪS** (per & appositus), a, um, adj. *very suitable or apposite. Cic.*

**PERĀRDEŌ** (per & ardeo), es, si, u. 2. *3 to blaze greatly, burn violently. Paul. Nol.*

**PERĀRDŪS** (per & arduus), a, um, adj. *very arduous, very hard or difficult, πολυχαλκός. Cic. Perarduum est demonstrare.*

**PERĀRĒSCŌ** (per & aresco), is, rui, n. 2. *to 3 grow very dry, grow quite dry. Varr.*

**PERĀRGŪTŪS** (per & argutus), a, um, adj. *very sharp or witty. Cic. Homo perargutus. (Al. leg. peracutus.) — ¶ Also, very shrill, loud. Apul. Tintinnabulis perargutis exornatus.*

**PERĀRIDŪS** (per & aridus), a, um, adj.

*very dry, quite dry. Colum. Solum per aridum.*

**PERĀRMŌ** (per & armo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. *to arm or equip completely. Curt. Exercitu perarmato.*

**PERĀRŌ** (per & arō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *3 to plough or furrow all over. Figur. Ovid. Rūgis peraravit anilibus ora. — ¶ Also, to write, transcribe. Ovid. Blaudis peraretur littera verbis. — ¶ Also, to plough the deep, navigate. Senec. Perarate pontum.*

**PERĀSPĒR** (per & asper), a, um, adj. *2 very rough. Cels.*

**PERĀSTŪTŪS** (per & astutus), a, 3 um, adj. *very arch or crafty. Apul.*

**PERĀTICŪM** (περατικόν), sc. bdellium, a 2 species of the bdellium-tree. *Plin.*

**PERĀTIM** (pera), adv. *Plaut. Peratim 3 ductare, to cheat one of the money in his purse, or to pick his purse.*

**PERĀTTENTĒ** (perattentus), adv. *very attentively. Cic. Audiri perattente.*

**PERĀTTĒNTŪS** (per & attentus), a, um, adj. *very attentive. Cic. animos.*

**PERĀTTICŪS** (per & Atticus), a, um, 3 adj. *very Attic. Fronto. philosophus.*

**PERĀUDIENDŪS** (per & audiendus), a, 3 um, adj. *to be heard distinctly. Plaut. Auribus peraudienda hæc sunt.*

**PERĀUCHŌR** (per & bacchor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to carouse, revel, rave, παραινέω. Cic. Multos dies es perbæchatus. Claudian. Incendia perbacchata domos, raging through.*

**PERĀSŌ** (per & basio), as, a. 1. *to kiss 3 much, to kiss round. Petron. Circumtenuent perbasianus.*

**PERĀTŪS** (per & beatus), a, um, adj. *very happy or fortunate. Cic.*

**PERĀELLE** (per & belle), adv. *very well, skilfully. Cic. Perbelle simulas.*

**PERĀENĒ** (per & bene), adv. *very well. Cic. Perbene loqui Latine.*

**PERĀENĒVŌLŪS** (per & benevolus), a, um, adj. *very friendly or kind. Cic. Pescennius est perbenevolus nobis.*

**PERĀENIGNĒ** (per & benigne), adv. *very kindly. Cic.*

**PERĀBESĪĀ** (perbibo), æ, f. a word coined by *Plaut. drink-land.*

**PERĀBĪBŌ** (per & bibo), is, bi, a. 3. *to drink 2 or suck up. Plaut. Medullam lassitudo perbibit. — ¶ And, figur. to imbibe, receive. Ovid. Terra concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis. Senec. Lana quosdam colores non perbibit. Id. Perbibere liberalia studia. Quintil. Latinum sermonem. Ovid. Perbibit sue rabiem nutricis.*

**PERĀBITŌ** (per & bito), is, n. 3. *to perish, 3 be ruined. Plaut. Qui per vitium perbitat, non interit. (Al. leg. perbitat.) — ¶ Also, to pass over, to go away. Plaut. Utinam in Siciliam perbiteres.*

**PERĀBLĀNDE** (perblandus), adv. *very courtly. Macrobr.*

**PERĀBLĀNDŪS** (per & blandus), a, um, adj. *very courteous or kind. Cic. Successorem habes perblandum. Liv. Oratio perblanda.*

**PERĀBŌNŪS** (per & bonus), a, um, adj. *very good. Cic. Agros habent perbonos, very fruitful. Id. Perbona torumata, very curiously wrought.*

**PERĀBREVIS** (per & brevis), e, adj. *very short. Liv. Ævum perbreve. Cic. Perbreve tempore. And, absol. Id. Sed id erit perbreve.*

**PERĀBREVITER** (perbrevis), adv. *very shortly, briefly. Cic.*

**PERĀCĀ** (πέρακη), æ, f. the perch (perca, L.). *Plin.*

**PERĀCĒDŌ** (per & cædo), is, cæcidi, cæsum, a. 3. *to cut off, or cut up entirely. Flor. Exercitum percecidi.*

**PERĀCALEFĀCIŌ**, or **PERĀCALFĀCIŌ** 2 (per & calefacio), is, cæci, actum, a. 3. (Passiv. percalefio, or percalfio), *to heat greatly or thoroughly. Vitruv. Percalefieri cogit aquam. Lucret. Motu per calefacta.*

**PERĀCALFĪO**. See *Percalefacio.*

**PERĀCALEŌ** (per & caleo), es, n. 2. *to be very warm or hot. Lucret. Percaluit vis venti. Ovid. Humor ab igne percaluit solis.*

**PERĀCALLESŌ** (per & callesco), es, lui, n. 2. *to become hardened, insensible, or callous. Cic. Percalluerat civitatis patientia. — ¶ Also, get a good knowledge of.*

come to understand thoroughly. Cic. Si usum rerum percullueris. Gell. Discipulus Stoicas percullerat.

PERCANDEFACIÖ (per & andefacio), is, 2 a. 3. to make very hot. Vitruv. Ignis percandefactit terram.

PERCANDIDÖS (per & candidus), a, um, 2 adj. very white. Cels. Percandida compositio.

PERCARÖS (per & carus), a, um, adj. 2 very dear. Justin. Unus regi percarus. Tacit. Plancina percara. — ¶ Also, very dear, costly. Terent.

PERCAUTÖS (per & cautus), a, um, adj. very wary or cautious. Cic.

PERCELEBRER (per & celebrer), bris, bre, adj. very celebrated or famous. Plin.

PERCELEBRÖ (per & celebrö), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to divulge or spread abroad, make public every where. Cic. Versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur. Id. Percelebrata sermonibus res. — ¶ Also, to repeat or commit often. Arnob. Percelebrare mala.

PERCELER (per & celer), is, e, adj. very quick or swift. Cic.

PERCELERTER (per & celeriter), adv. very quickly. Cic.

PERCELLÖ (per & cello, obs.), is, cüli, seldom culsi, culsum, a. 3. to thrust or strike aside, move forcibly, strike or beat down, bear down, upset, overthrow, overturn, περιτρέπω. Cato. Ventus plaustrum oneratum percillit. And, proverb. Plaut. Plaustrum perculi, I have managed matters badly. Id. Perii! perculit me prope, he has nearly upset me. Terent. Quo truidis? perculeris iam tu me, you will have me down. Cic. Eos Martis vis perculit. Colum. Cum capram pestis perculerit. Liv. Percellere hostes, to defeat, rout. Id. Perculis instare. — ¶ Also, to strike, hit, smite. Ovid. Quem cuspide percussit heros. Liv. Feciali femur percult. Id. Feciali genu percult, on his knee. Hence, figur. Val. Flacc. Vox repens percult urbem. — ¶ Also, to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy. Cic. Posse labefactari, adolescentiam plenam spei percussisse. Id. Se percussum atque abjectum sentit. Sacton. Ceteros percult. Nep. Imperium facile percultit. Tacit. Armis civilibus rempublicam percussisset. — ¶ Also, to astonish, amaze, daunt, stun, surprise, strike with consternation. Cic. Hæc te vox non percultit? Id. Timore percussa civitas. Liv. Percussa metu. Cæs. Deorum ira percussit. Val. Flacc. Animos timor perculerat. Flor. Admiratione percultit. — ¶ Also, to excite. Apul. Ad turpitudinem sectatores suos percillens. — ¶ We also find Percultit, passiv. for percussus fuit. Flor. Dolo percultit.

PERCENSEÖ (per & censeo), es, ui, a. 2. 1 to count, reckon up, recount, καταριθμοῦμαι. Cic. Promerita percensere numerando. Tacit. Percensere numerum legionum. Plin. Percensere res Casaris. Varr. Manipulos percensent, they take them up one after another. Cic. Percensere inveniendi locos, run over. — ¶ Also, to survey, examine, revise. Ovid. Totum percensuit orbem. Gell. Orationem percensuisse. Liv. Orationes legatorum percenseamus, let us take in hand; let us examine. — ¶ Also, to pass or go through, traavel over. Liv. Ita cum percensuisset Thessaliam. Ovid. Signa percensere.

PERCEPTIÖ (perceptio), önis, f. a gathering, collecting, κατάληψις. Cic. Frugum, fructumque reliquorum perceptio. — ¶ Also, perception, knowledge, comprehension. Cic. Animi perceptiones. Quintil. Perceptions, notions, ideas.

PERCEPTÖR (id.), öris, m. he that receives, obtains, enjoys. Augustin.

PERCIDÖ (per & cado), is, di, sum, a. 3. 3 to strike, beat, maul. Plaut. Si os percidem tibi. — ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. Mortal. Alitquem percidere, h. e. pædicare. Id. Percidere alicui os, h. e. irrumare.

PERCIEÖ (per & cieo), es, ivi and ii, itum, a. 2. and PERCIÖ (per & cio), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. to move greatly, affect strongly, stir, excite. Lucret. Irai fax subdita percit. Id. Ocius ergo animus, quam res se percit ulla. Id. Perciet aures, strikes. Terent. Re incredi-

bili percitus. Cic. Animus iratus ac percitus. Hence, Percitus, easily excited, impetuous, irritable. Liv. Ingenium percitum. — ¶ Also, to proclaim, call. Plaut. Istum impudicum percies. PERCINGÖ (per & cingo), is, inxi, incitum, a. 3. to surround entirely. Colum. (Al. leg. præcingo.)

PERCIÖ, is. See Percieo.

PERCIPIÖ (per & capio), is, cæpi, ceptum, a. 3. to take up wholly, seize entirely, possess, invade, occupy, καταλαμβάνω. Lucret. Aera percipit ardor. Plaut. Mihi horror membra percipit. Terent. Urbis odium me percipit. — ¶ Also, to receive, assume, acquire. Colum. Succum percipere. Plin. Colorem percipere. Ovid. Perceptique novum ramis et fronde rigorem. Lucret. Sensus quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se. Ovid. Percipit auras. — ¶ Also, to gather, reap, collect. Cic. Serere, percipere, condere fructus. Plin. Fructum percipere ex olea. Id. Magna vegetalia ex ostrearum vivariis percipere, to derive, get, receive. Colum. Lanæ diligenter percipere. — Also, to take, get, obtain, enjoy, acquire, receive. Colum. Omnia justa percipere, receive every attention. Cæs. Percipere præmia. Justin. Ex promissis de jam parte percepta. Sacton. Legata percipit. — ¶ Also, to perceive, feel. Cic. Quod neque oculis, neque auribus percipi potest. Ovid. Et totis perceperat ossibus æstum. Id. Voluptas, quæ percipitur sensibus. Id. Sonum percipere, to hear. Liv. Quere læ percipiebantur, were heard. Cic. Percipite, listen. — ¶ Also, to perceive, understand, comprehend, conceive, learn, know. Cic. Aliquid percipere, et comprehendere. Id. Cognoscere, et percipere. Id. Percipere artificium aliquid. Id. philosophiam. Id. præcepta artis. Id. Themistocles omnium civium nomina percipit, had committed to memory. Nep. Præcepta percepta habuerat, h. e. perceperat, had learnt. Cic. Nomen perceptum usu a nostris, current among us. And, absol. Id. Percepta artis, the rules, principles. — ¶ Percepset, for percipisset. Pacuv. ap. Cic.

PERCITÖ (per & cito), as, a. 1. to excite. 3 Accins.

PERCITÖS, a, um. See Percieo.

PERCIVILIS (per & civilis), e, adj. very 2 civil or polite. Sacton. Sermo percivilis, very gracious.

PERCLAREÖ (per & clareo), es, mi, u. 2. to shine very bright. Synmach.

PERCÖPTERÖS (περκόπτερος, having black wings), i, m. same as Oripelargus. Plin.

PERCÖNÖS (περκόνος, black), i, m. a kind of eagle. Plin.

PERCLÜDÖ (per & claudö), is, üsi, üsum, 3 a. 3. to close, fusten. Vitruv.

PERCÖGNÖSCÖ (per & cognosco), is, 2 övi, itum, n. 3. to know thoroughly, know perfectly well, διαγινώσκω. Plaut. Utroque percognovi. Plin. Legem naturæ habere percognitam.

PERCÖLAPHÖ (per & colaphus), or -APÖ, 3 as, a. 1. to buffet, maul. Petron. Istos percolaphabant. (Al. uliter leg.)

PERCÖLATIÖ (percolo), önis, f. a filtering, straining. Vitruv.

PERCÖLÖ (per & colo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 2 1. to filter, strain thoroughly, διηλίζω, διηδέω. Colum. Refrigerantur, et percolantur. — And, figur. Lucret. Humor per terras percolatur, h. e. transmittitur. Senec. Cibos et potiones percolare, h. e. edere, bibere, et egerere.

PERCÖLÖ (per & colo), is, ölui, ältum, 2 a. 3. to perfect, finish, complete. Plin. Ep. Inchoata percolui. — ¶ Also, to respect greatly, reverence, love, honor, benefit. Plaut. Patrem tuum si percoles. Tacit. Multos præfecturus percoluit. Id. Coniugem liberosque ejus percolere. — ¶ Also, to polish, adorn, grace, deck, beautify. Tacit. Quæ eloquentia percolere. Apul. Os percolere, to wash. Plaut. Femina percolta.

PERCÖMIS (per & comis), e, adj. very courtuous. Cic.

PERCÖMMÖDÖ (percommodus), adv. very conveniently, very seasonably. Cic.

PERCÖMMÖDÖS (per & commodus), a, um, adj. very convenient, suitable. Liv.

PERCÖNTATIÖ (percontor), and PFR-CÖNCÖTATIÖ (percunctor), önis, f. an asking, questioning, inquiry, interrogation, ἐρώτησις. Cic. Reliquum tempus percontatione consumpsimus. Cæs. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus. — Also, a rhetorical figure. Cic.

PERCÖNTATÖR (percontor), and PER-3 CÖNCÖTATÖR, öris, m. an asker of many questions, an inquisitive person. Horat. Percontatorem fugito.

PERCÖNTÖ, as, a. 1. the same as Percon-3 tor. Gell.

PERCÖNTÖR (per & cunctor), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to ask, ask strictly, inquire, demand, question, interrogate, examine, ἐρωτάω, ἀνέρωμαι. Terent. Percontatum adventum Pamphili, to inquire after. Cic. In percontando a peritis, in making inquiries of. Id. Me de republica percontatus est, questioned me about. So, Id. Ex me percontari nostri avaritii disciplinam. Horat. Meum si quis te percontabitur ævum. Plaut. Percontari hanc paucis volt. And, Id. Si esses percontatus me ex aliis, inquired of others about me. — ¶ Also, to find out by inquiry. Apul.

PERCÖNTÖMÄX (per & contumax), äcis, 3 adj. very stubborn or obstinate. Terent.

PERCÖPIÖSE (percopiosus), adv. very 3 copiously or fully. Sidon.

PERCÖPIÖSÖS (per & copiosus), a, um, adj. very copious. Plin. Ep.

PERCÖQUÖ (per & coquo), is, övi, öctum, a. 3. to boil thoroughly, cook, dress, roast. Plin. Carnes percoquant. — And, hence, Ovid. Mora percoquit uvæ, ripens. Lucret. Percoquere humorem, h. e. to heat. — Also, Id. Secla virum percocta, as it were roasted, blackened by the heat of the sun.

PERCÖTE, es, f. Περκότη, a town of Mysia. Plin. — Hence, Percösius, a, um, adj. of Percote. Val. Flacc.

PERCRASSÖS (per & crassus), a, um, adj. very thick. Cels.

PERCREBRESCÖ (per & crebresco), is, brui and bui, n. 3. to be divulged or spread abroad, become known or common, be noised abroad or talked of publicly, διασπυλλοῦμαι. Cic. Hoc percrebrescit. Id. Res prebuit. Id. Cum hæc fama percuberit, prevailed. Tacit. Coniugia percubuisse, had become frequent.

PERCREPÖ (per & crepo), as, pui, pitum, n. to resound, ring, υπερηχέω. Cic. Lucum illum percerepare vocibus. — ¶ Also, act. to sing, celebrate. Lucil. Percerepa pugnam Pompilii.

PERCRIBRÖ (per & cribro), as, a. 1. to 3 sift thoroughly. Scribon. Larg.

PERCRUCIÖ (per & crucio), as, a. 1. to 3 torment or vex greatly. Plaut.

PERCRUDÖS (per & crudus), a, um, adj. 2 very crude or unripe. Colum. Pruna percruda. Vitruv. Percrudis coris -consuta, raw hides.

PERCÜDÖ (per & cudo), is, di, a. 3. to 2 break or strike through. Colum. Pulli rostellis ova percudunt, crack the shell.

PERCÜLSÖS (percello), us, m. a shock. 3 Tertull.

PERCÜLSÖS, a, um. See Percello.

PERCÜLTÖR (percölo), öris, m. who re-3 spects, reveres, admires. Aurel. Vict.

PERCÜLTÖS, a, um. See Percölo.

PERCUNCTÖR, &c. See Percontor.

PERCÜPIDÖS (per & cupidus), a, um, adj. very fond of, very kindly affected towards. Cic.

PERCÜPIÖ (per & cupio), is, a. 3. to de-3 sire earnestly. Terent.

PERCÜRÖSÖS (per & curiosus), a, um, adj. very curious, inquisitive, πολυπράγμων. Cic.

PERCÜRÖ (per & curo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to cure or heal thoroughly, καταθεραπεύω. Liv. Vultus percuratum. Senec. Percurare mentem ægram.

PERCÖRRÖ (per & curro), is, cürri and cücurri, ursum, n. 3. to run or pass through or over. Lucret. Per mare et terras percurre. Cæs. Per temonein currus percurre. — ¶ Also, to run some whither. Terent. Percuro ad forum. Cæl. ad Cic. Ad te percurre. Liv. Citato equo Cales percurreit. — ¶ Also, act. to run or go through or over, traverse. Cæs. Agrum Picenum percurreit Ovid

per stantes percurrere aristas. *Proper.* Percurrens luna fenestras, *passing through, penetrating with its light.* *Lucet.* Calamos percurrit, *plays upon.* *Vi. g.* Percurrit pectine telas. *Plin.* Percurrit glutino charta, *h. e. is smeared over.* *Val. Flacc.* Triplici percurrere tempora nodo, *h. e. surrounding.* — And, figur. *Sueton.* Amplissimos honores percurrit, *h. e. ran through, obtained in succession.* *Plin.* Menta mensas odore percurrit, *passes or spreads its scent over the tables.* — ¶ Also, to run over with words, relate briefly. *Cic.* Partes duæ, quas modo percurri, *have slightly touched upon.* *Id.* Quæ a te de arte percursa sunt. *Id.* Multas res oratione percurrere, *to mention cursorily.* *Vellei.* Paucis percurrere, *to relate in brief.* *Virg.* Pœnarum percurrere nomina, *run through, recite.* — ¶ Also, to examine, survey, meditate upon. *Horat.* Animo percussisse polum, *to have gone through or traversed.* *Cic.* Multa animo et cogitatione percussisse. — ¶ Also, to contemplate, view. *Horat.* Veloci percurrere oculo, *scan with your eye.* — *Liv.* Paginas percurrere, *to read.* *Cic.* Multa legendo percussisse.

PERCURSĀTIŌ (percurso), ōnis, f. a running over, traversing, διαδρομή. *Cic.* Italic percuratio.

PERCURSIŌ (percurro), ōnis, f. a running through or over. *Figur.* *Cic.* Animi multarum rerum percursio. — ¶ Also, a passing over with words, a rapid relation. *Cic.* Commorationi contraria percursio.

PERCURSŌ (frequentat. from percurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to range or ramble up and down. *Liv.* Percursant totis finibus nostris. *Plin.* Paneg. ripas.

PERCURSOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who runs through. *Lactant.*

PERCŪSSIŌ (percutio), ōnis, f. a striking, beating, knocking, πῆξις. *Cic.* Pectoris percussiones. *Id.* Digitorum percussio, a snapping of the fingers. — ¶ Also, a beating of time in music, a measuring of feet in verse, or of the members of a sentence. *Cic.* Percussiones numerorum. *Id.* Percussionum modi. *Quintil.* Sermonis percussiones, quasi pedes.

PERCŪSSŌR (percutio), ōris, m. a striker, person who deals a blow, πῆκτης. *Plin.* Leo vulneratus percussorem novit. — ¶ Also, a murderer, cut-throat, hired assassin, bravo. *Cic.* Percussor deprehensus cum sica. *Sueton.* Percussor subornatus alicui. — ¶ Percussor, a bravo, who executes the will of another; *Sicurius*, an assassin, involving, by an allusion to his weapon (*sica*), an idea of cowardice; *Ilionida*, a murderer. See *Percutio*.

PERCŪSSŪRA (percutio), æ, f. a blow, thrust. *Apul.*

PERCŪSSŪS, a, um. See *Percutio*.

PERCŪSSŪS (percutio), us, m. a striking, beating. *Plin.* Veniarum inæquabili percussu. *Ovid.* Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis.

PERCŪTTŌ (per & quatio), ūtis, ūssi, ūssum, to strike, hit, beat, knock, smite, παίω, πῆττω. *Cic.* Percussus lapide. *Virg.* virga. *Liv.* Forem virga percutere, to knock at. *Tibull.* Janua est percutienda manu. *Ovid.* Inque cor humata percussit arundine Ditem. *Cic.* Hunc Jupiter fulmine percussit. *Id.* Turres de cælo percussæ, *blasted with lightning.* *Horat.* Si cameram percusti forte (syncope for percussisti). *Val. Flacc.* Percutit lyram. *Ovid.* Percussam saxa secuta lyram. *Senec.* Percussit aures tacitum murmur. *Virg.* Palnis percussa licertos. — ¶ Hence, to stamp, coin. *Sueton.* Nummum nota Capricorni percussit. *And, figur.* *Apul.* Vocabula percutere, *to coin new words.* *Senec.* Omnia facta tua una forma percussa sint. — ¶ Also, to cut or thrust through, pierce. *Liv.* Mamilio pectus percussus est. *Senec.* Vena percuitur, *is opened.* *Plin.* Ep. Fossa a rege percussa, dug. — ¶ Hence, to kill, slay. *Sueton.* Hostem cominus sæpe percussit. *Ovid.* Feras percutere. *Cic.* Rabocentum securi percussisti, *beheaded.* *And, hence, sirt.* Fœdus percutere, *to conclude a treaty (because the covenant was*

ratified by killing swine). — ¶ And, figur. to ruin, destroy. *Sucton.* Ptolemæum repente percussit. — ¶ Also, applied to the mind, to strike, affect sensibly, deeply, or strongly, make an impression upon, touch keenly. *Cic.* Percussisti me de oratione prolata. *Id.* Percussit animum, *h. e. suspicionem iniecit.* *Id.* Utendum est imaginibus acerbis, quæ celeriter percutere animum possint. *Id.* Quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit. *Id.* Suspicionem sum percussus. *Id.* Literis atrocissimis percussus, *astonished.* *Id.* Vos inani cogitatione percussit. *Virg.* Percussus amore. — ¶ Also, to cheat, deceive, impose upon. *Plaut.* Percutere alicum palpo. *Cic.* Civem suum percussit. *Plaut.* Percutere se flore Libyco, *h. e. to get drunk on Marcotic wine.* — ¶ Intersicere, to kill, in the most general application of the term; *Interinere*, to put out of the way, despatch, implies secrecy or privacy in the commission of the act; *Neare*, to put to death, in general, but involving a notion of severity, injustice and cruelty; *Encare*, to put to a lingering death; *Ocidere*, to kill in fair fight; *Ingulare*, to cut the throat, involves the idea of a bravo; *Trucidare*, properly to slaughter an ox, to put to death a defenceless person, implies an act of violence committed by a stronger upon a weaker; *Obtruncare*, to put to pieces, slaughter; *Percutere*, to cut to death in pursuance of a legal sentence, execute.

PERDĀGŌ, as, same as *Indago*. *Claud.* 3 *Mamert.*

PERDECŪRŌS (per & decorus), a, um, 2 adj. very comely or handsome. *Plin.* Ep.

PERDELEŌ (per & deleo), es, ēvi, ētum, 3 a. 2. to destroy utterly, annihilate. *Tertull.*

PERDELIRŪS (per & delirus), a, um, adj. 3 very silly or foolish. *Lucret.*

PERDĒNSŪS (per & densus), a, um, adj. 2 very thick or solid. *Colum.*

PERDEPSŌ (per & depso), is, ui, a. 3. 3 obscene significatione. *Catull.*

PERDICALIS (perdix), e, adj. *Perdicalis* 3 herba, the same as *Perdicium*. *Apul.*

PERDICŪM (περδικιον), ī, n. pelitory or 2 parietary (*Parietaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.*

PERDĪCŌ (per & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. 3 the same as *Dico*. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

PERDIFFICILIS (per & difficilis), e, adj. very hard or difficult, παρχάλεπος. *Cic.* *Perdifficilis* quæstio. *Liv.* *Expeditis perdifficillimum aditum.*

PERDIFFICILĪTER (perdifficilis), adv. with very great difficulty. *Cic.*

PERDIGNŪS (per & dignus), a, um, adj. very worthy, extremely worthy. *Cic.*

PERDILIGĒNS (per & diligens), entis, adj. very diligent. *Cic.*

PERDILIGĒTER (perdiligens), adv. very diligently. *Cic.*

PERDISCŌ (per & disco), is, didici, a. 3. to learn thoroughly or perfectly. *Cic.* *Jura belli perdiscere.*

PERDISERTĒ (per & diserte), adv. very eloquently. *Cic.*

PERDĪTE (perditus), adv. desperately, basely, corruptly, wickedly, ἀκολάστως. *Cic.* Se genere perdit. — ¶ Also, violently, vehemently. *Terent.* Amare perdit. *Quintil.* Perdit conari, *to strain every nerve.*

PERDĪTĪŌ (perdo), ōnis, f. ruin, perdition. 3 *Alcim.* *Avit.*

PERDĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer, ruiner. *Cic.* *Perditor reipublicæ.*

PERDĪTRIX (perditor), icis, f. that destroys. *Tertull.*

PERDĪTŪS, a, um, particip. from perdo. — ¶ Also, adj. lost, past recovery, irreparable, desperate, παρόλεστος. *Cic.* *Rebus omnibus perditis.* *Id.* *Judicia perdit.* *Id.* *Perdita valetudo.* *Id.* *Nihil fieri potest perditus.* *Terent.* *Et re salva, et perdit.* *Ovid.* *Perditus æger.* *Plaut.* *Perditus sum, I am undone; I am lost.* — ¶ Also, abandoned, incorrigible, profligate, lewd, dissolute. *Cic.* *Adolescens perditus ac dissolutus.* *Id.* *Homo perditissimus.* *Id.* *Perdita nequitia.* *Catull.* *Perditus potest quid esse.* — ¶ Also, vehemently moved, immoderately excited. *Plaut.* *Amore perdit, over head and ears in love.* *Pro-*

perditus in quadam tardis pallescere curis. *Plaut.* *Perditi animi esse, furious with passion.* *Cic.* *Perditus luctu.* — ¶ Also, violent, excessive. *Quintil.* *Perditus dolor.* *Catull.* *Perditus amor.*

PERDĪŪ (per & diu), adv. for a great while, very long. *Cic.*

PERDĪVES (per & dives), itis, adj. very rich, πολυχρόματος. *Cic.*

PERDĪŪS (per & dies), a, um, adj. all 3 day long, the livelong day, πανημέριος. *Gell.*

PERDĪŪTŪRNŪS (per & diuturnus), a, um, adj. lasting a very long time. *Cic.*

PERDĪX (πέρδιξ), icis, m. and f. a partridge. *Martial.* *Picta perdix.* — ¶ In fable, *Perdix* was the nephew of *Dædalus*, turned into a partridge by *Minerva*.

PERDŌ (per & do), is, didi; ditum, a. 3. to destroy, ruin, ἀπολλῶ; ἀπόβαλλω. *Cic.* *Fruges perdidit.* *Id.* *civitatem.* *Id.* *Se ipsum penitus perdit.* — ¶ Also, to squander, throw away, spend or consume riotously. *Terent.* *Faciatis quod lubet, sumat, consumat, perdat.* *Cic.* *Profundere et perdere.* — *Figur.* *Auct.* *ad Hercenn.* *Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, parted with his life, but did not throw it away.* *Cic.* *Perdere tempus, to lose or waste one's time, spend one's time idly.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Poteris has horas non perdere, you might have saved.* *Senec.* *Perdere mortem, to throw away life, lose it uselessly or unawares.* *So.* *Lacon.* *Letum perdere.* — ¶ Also, to corrupt, spoil, debauch, ruin. *Terent.* *Cur perdis adolescentem nobis?* *Plin.* *Illa perdidere imperii mores.* — ¶ Also, to lose. *Cic.* *Liberos perdere.* — *Id.* *Omnes industrie fructus.* *Id.* *libertatem.* *Id.* *oculos.* *Plin.* *dextram manum.* *Cic.* *memoriam.* *Martial.* *vitam.* *Cic.* *causam.* *Id.* *item.* *Plaut.* *spem.* *Martial.* *fugam, the means or chance of fight.* *Horat.* *arma, to throw away in flight.* *Quintil.* *aquam, the time allotted one to speak.* — ¶ Also, to lose at play. *Ovid.* *Non cessat perdere lusor.* — ¶ Also, to forget. *Terent.* *Nomen perdidit.* — ¶ Also, to bestow uselessly. *Cic.* *Operam perdere.* *Id.* *oleum et operam.* *Ovid.* *blanditias.* — ¶ Also, to kill. *Id.* *Serpentem deus perdidit.* — ¶ *Perdium*, is, for perdam. *Cic.* *Dii te perdunt.* *And, Perdunt for perdunt.* *Plaut.* — ¶ See *Perditus*.

PERDŌCEŌ (per & doceo), es, ui, ctum, a. 2. to teach thoroughly, διδάσκω. *Cic.* *Usu ipso perdoctus.* *Ovid.* *Dignam Mæoniis Phæacida condere chartis cum te Pierides perdoctere tæ.* — ¶ Also, to train, discipline. *Plant.* *Aliquem perdoctere.* *Id.* *Docte tibi illam perdoctam dabo.* — ¶ Also, to teach any thing, make known, exhibit. *Cic.* *Res difficilis ad perdoctendum.* *Ovid.* *Si quid Apollo utile mortales perdoct ore meo.* *Quintil.* *Suam stultitiam perdoctere.*

PERDŌCTĒ (perdoctus), adv. very learnedly, skilfully. *Plaut.*

PERDŌCTŪS, a, um, particip. from perdoceo. — ¶ Also, adj. very skilful. *Stat.*

PERDŌLEŌ (per & doleo), es, lui, n. 2. to grieve, pain. *Terent.* *Tandem perdoluit (sc. tibi).* *Q.* *Claud.* *ap. Gell.* *Id perdolitum est Manlio.* — ¶ Also, to be grieved. *Cæs.* *Virtutum irrisui fore perdoouerunt.*

PERDŌLŌ (per & dolo), as, ēvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to hew quite smooth. *Vitruv.*

PERDŌMINŌR (per & dominor), āris, 3 dep. I. to reign through. *Claudian.*

PERDŌMINĀTUR (perdominor), annuum.

PERDŌMYTŌR (perdomo), ōris, m. a subduer, conqueror. *Prudent.*

PERDŌMŌ (per & domo), as, ui, itum, a. 2. 1. to make tame or gentle, tame, break, subdue or conquer wholly, subjugate, quell. *Liv.* *Perdomare Latium.* *Ovid.* *Serpentes potui perdomuisse.*

PERDŌRMISCŌ (per & dormisco), is, n. 3. 3 to sleep long or all night long, κατακοιμάμαι. *Plaut.* *Perdormiscin' usque ad lucem?*

PERDŪCŌ (per & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring through or all the way, conduct, lead, convey, accompany, διῆγω. *Cæs.* *Legionem in Allobrogas perduxit.* *Id.*

Eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt. *Nep. Eum Syracusas perduxit. Plin. Ep. Ex fonte aquam perducere. Trnjau. ad Plin. Aquam perducere in coloniam, h. e. aquæductu ducere. Cæs. A lacu ad montem murum perducit, he carries. Liv. Viam a Bononia Aretium perducere. Plin. Ex portu alveum perducere in Nilum. — ¶ Also, to conduct (of a procurer to his employer). Horat. Perduci poterit pudica. Cic. Huc Tertia perducta est. — ¶ Also, to draw out, lengthen, prolong. Cæs. Res disputatione ad mediani noctem perducitur. Liv. Altercationem in serum perducere. — ¶ Also, to bring round, bring or draw over, persuade. Sallust. Magnis muneribus eos ad studium sui perducit. Cæs. Eos ad se magnis pollicitationibus perduxerat, had gained over. Cic. Honorem ad HS. LXXX. perducit, h. e. pertrahit ad solvendum. Cæs. Perducere aliquem in suam sententiam, to bring over. Cic. ad suam sententiam. — ¶ Also, to raise, promote, advance. Cæs. Quem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat. Cic. Perducere aliquem ad amplissimos honores. — ¶ Also, to bring to. *Nep. Eo rem perduxit, ut, &c. he brought the matter to that pass. Cic. Aliquid ad exitum perducere. Plin. aliquem ad maciem. Varr. ad perniciem. — ¶ Also, to drink off or up, quaff. Arnob. Perducit Cyceonis liquorem. — ¶ Also, to smear, besmear, anoint, daub, rub or lay all over. Virg. Ambrosiæ odore corpus perduxit. Pers. Auro perducis facies. Sereu. Sammou. Artus perducere succo. Id. Lanam perducere membris. — ¶ Hence, also, to cancel, erase. Pandect. Nomen perducere.**

**PERDŪCTYŌ** (perduco), ōnis, f. a bringing 2 or conveying. *Vitruv. Aquarum perductio.*

**PERDŪCTŌ** (frequentat. from perduco), 3 as, a. 1. to lead along, entice to go. *Plaut.*

**PERDŪCTOR** (perducto), ōris, m. a guide, attendant. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a pimp, pander, procurer. *Cic.*

**PERDŪDUM** (per & dudum), adv. a long 3 while ago, long since, some time since. *Plaut.*

**PERDŪELLIŌ** (perduellis), ōnis, f. the crime of acting against the state or magistrates; treason, *συνομοσία. Cic. Perduellionis iudicium. Liv. Perduellionis se iudicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, h. e. accused him of betraying the army under his command, by wilfully allowing himself to be defeated. So, Id. Censori perduellionem iudicare, h. e. for contempt of the tribunes. — ¶ Also, homicide, murder. Liv. Tibi perduellionem iudico, h. e. for the murder of his sister. So, ironically, Cic. Actionem perduellionis mihi intenderit, h. e. because I had caused the conspirators to be put to death.*

**PERDŪELLIS** (per & duellum), is, m. an enemy actually carrying on war, *πολέμιος. Plaut. Perduelles penetrant se in fugam. Cic. Pirata non est perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium.*

**PERDŪELLUM**, for bellum. *Acc. 3*

**PERDŪIM**, } for perdam, &c. See  
**PERDŪIS**, } *Perdo.*

**PERDŪRŌ** (per & duro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to stay, continue. *Terent. Non posse apud vos perdurare. — ¶ Also, to last, endure. Ovid. Probitas longum perdurat in ævum. Senec. Perdurasse in senectutem. — ¶ Also, act. to harden. Prudent.*

**PERDŪRŪS** (per & durus), a, um, adj. 3 very hard. *Pandect.*

**PERĒDIĀ**, æ, f. a fictitious region, *Eating-3 land. Plaut.*

**PERĒDŌ** (per & edo, edidi), is, a. 3. same 3 as *Edo, Emitto, Sidon.*

**PERĒDŌ** (per & ēdo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. to eat up, eat through, consume, *περιπρώγω. Horat. Nec peredit impositam ignis Ætnam. — And, figur. Vet. Poet. ap. Cic. Lacrymæ peredere humore exsanguis genas. Virg. Quos durus amor crudeli tæbe peredit. Tibull. Longæ dies molli saxa peredit aqua. Virg. Vellera morbo peresa.*

**PERĒFFLŌ** (per & efflo), as, a. 1. to 3

*breathe out entirely, or simply, to breathe out. Apul. Perefflavit animum.*

**PERĒGER** (per & ager), gris, adj. *wander-3 ing, travelling. Pandect.*

**PERĒGRE** (pereger), adv. in the country, abroad, *ἐπι ξένῃς. Plaut. Peregre esse. Cic. Peregre depugnavit. And, figur. Horat. Peregre est animus sine corpore velox. — ¶ Also, from abroad. Terent. Peregre rediens. Liv. Peregre Romam accitos. Vitruv. Una a foro, altera a pregre. — ¶ Also, into foreign parts, abroad. Sucton. Peregre proficisci. Horat. Ne solus rusve, peregreve exirem.*

**PERĒGREGIŪS** (per & egregius), a, 3 um, adj. most excellent. *Apul.*

**PERĒGRĪ**, same as *Peregre. Plaut. 3*

**PERĒGRINĀBŪNDŪS** (peregrinor), a, um, adj. fond of travelling, wandering about. *Liv.*

**PERĒGRINĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a travelling through foreign countries; a being or living abroad; travel, *ἀποδημία. Cic. PERĒGRINĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a traveller, sojourner. *Cic.**

**PERĒGRINITĀS** (peregrinus), ātis, f. the state or condition of a foreigner or alien. *Sucton. Peregrinitatis reus, one charged with falsely assuming the character of a Roman citizen. Id. In peregrinitatem redegit, to reduce one to the condition of an alien, deprive of the privileges of citizenship. — ¶ Also, foreign habits or manners; a foreign tone or manner of pronunciation. Cic. In urbem infusa est peregrinitas. Quintil. Os urbanum, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet.*

**PERĒGRINŌR** (peregrinus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to go abroad, travel through foreign parts, *ἀποδημέω. Cic. Hæc studia nobiscum peregrinantur. Id. Peregrinari tota Asia. — ¶ Also, to be or live as a foreigner, to live in a foreign country. Cic. Philosophia peregrinari Romæ videbatur, to be foreign. Id. Peregrinari in aliena civitate. Id. Vestræ peregrinantur aures, are unskilled. Id. Nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes, unknown.*

**PERĒGRINŌS** (peregre), a, um, adj. foreign, coming from foreign parts or countries, strange, alien, exotic, *ξενικός, ἕτεροτικός. Horat. Divitiæ peregrinæ. Id. Mulier peregrina. Ovid. Peregrinum cælum. Id. Peregrini amnes. Plin. Peregrinæ arbores. Id. aves. Virg. Peregrina ferrugine clarus. Juvenal. Peregrinos mores. Ovid. Peregrini amores, h. e. for foreign women. Liv. Timor peregrinus, of a foreign enemy. Ovid. Peregrini Fasti, h. e. of foreign nations. — ¶ And absol. Peregrinus and Peregrina, a foreigner, stranger, alien. Cic. Peregrini atque advenæ. Id. Peregrini et incolæ officium. Terent. Adeon? est demens? ex peregrina? — ¶ Also, one not a citizen of the country in which he lives, an alien. Cic. Neque civem, neque peregrinum. — Hence, *Pandect. Peregrinus Prætor, who decided disputes among the Peregrini. Plin. Ep. Conditio peregrina, of an alien. Liv. Provincia peregrina, h. e. prætura peregrina. — ¶ And, figur. raw, unexperienced, ignorant. Cic. Tironem peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo.**

**PERĒLEGĀNS** (per & elegans), ātis, adj. very elegant or neat. *Cic. Perelegans oratio. Vellei. Perelegantis ingenii vir.*

**PERĒLEGĀNTĒR** (perelegans), adv. with great elegance, very elegantly, *παγκάλως. Cic. Pereleganter dicere.*

**PERĒLIXŌ** (per & elixo), as, a. 1. to boil 3 thoroughly. *Apic.*

**PERĒLŪQUĒNS** (per & eloquens), tis, adj. very eloquent. *Cic.*

**PERĒMNIS** (per & amnis), e, adj. of or belonging to crossing a river; as, auspicious, auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain. *Cic. Nulla peremnia servantur. (Al. leg. Perennia.)*

**PERĒMPTĀLIS** (peremptus), e, adj. Se-2 nec. Peremptalia fulmina, that destroy the effect or portent of former lightning.

**PERĒMPTYŌ**, and **PERĒMTYŌ** (perimo), 3 ōnis, f. a killing, slaying. *Augustin.*

**PERĒMPTŌR**, and **PERĒMPTŌR** (Id.), ōris, 3 m. a slayer, killer, murderer. *Senec.*

**PERĒMPTŌRIŪS**, and **PERĒMPTŌRIŪS** 3 (peremptor), a, um, adj. deadly, destructive, *ἀναπερικτός. Apul. Venenum peremptorium. — ¶ Also, decisive, final. Pandect. Peremptorium edictum.*

**PERĒMPTRIX** (peremptor), icis, f. that 3 destroys. *Tertull.*

**PERĒMPTŪS**, and **PERĒMPTŪS**, a, um. See *Perimo.*

**PERĒNDIĒ** (πέρην & dies), adv. the day 1 after to-morrow, the third day hence, *μεταδύοις. Cic.*

**PERĒNDINĀTYŌ** (perendinus), ōnis, f. 3 a deferring, putting off. *Martian. Capell.*

**PERĒNDINGŪS** (perendie), a, um, adj. Cic. Statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, the day after to-morrow, the third day hence. *Cæs. Perendino die. — And, absol. Plaut. In perendinum paratus sis. Gell. Dies perendini.*

**PERĒNNA**, æ, f. See *Anna.*

**PERĒNNIS** (per & annus), e, adj. that lasts or continues the whole year. *Liv. Militia perennis. Plin. Aves perennes, h. e. remaining all the year round. — Hence, Perenne, adv. the year through. Colum. Perenne fiscellæ tendere. — ¶ Also, continual, perpetual, lasting, durable, never-failing, constant, unceasing, perennial, everlasting, *ἀίδιος. Cic. Aquæ perennes. Id. virtus. Id. Stellarum perennes cursus. Id. Continete in tuis perennibus studiis. Colum. Vinum perenne, h. e. that bears keeping. Horat. Monumentum ære perennius, most lasting or durable. Ovid. In thalamum Danaes saxo ferroque perenne, h. e. duratum, strong. So, Id. Adamas perennis, eternal. — ¶ Also, for perenniter. Pallad. Perenne durabilis. — ¶ Ovid. uses perenne, abl. for perenni. — ¶ See *Perennis.***

**PERĒNNISERVŪS** (perennis & servus), 3 i, m. one who is always a slave, *αἰδούλος. Plaut.*

**PERĒNNITĀS** (perennis), ātis, f. lastingness, continuance, duration, perpetuity, *ἀιδούρις. Cic. Pontium perennitatis. Plaut. Cibus perennitatis, h. e. cibus perennis. — And as a title of the emperors. Symmach. Perennitas vestra.*

**PERĒNNITĒR** (Id.), adv. perpetually, 3 continually, always, *æti. Augustin.*

**PERĒNNŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 2 last, endure, continue. *Colum. Ut diutius perennent boves. Ovid. Arte perennat amor. Id. Domus cum pace perennet. — ¶ Also, act. to preserve long. Colum.*

**PERĒNTICIDA** (pera & cædo), æ, m. a cut-purse, a word coined by *Plaut. Patrum faciam perenticidam, make him open his purse.*

**PERĒŌ** (per & eo), is, īi, rarely īvi, ītum, to perish, be lost or ruined, be destroyed, *ἀπόλλυμαι. Cic. Tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse. Ovid. Perirent nives, vanish, disappear. Plaut. Ædes cum fundamento perierint. Petron. Periturum inter nos secretum, that the secret should die with us. Horat. Urbes perirent funditis. Virg. Peritura regna. Tacit. Ita novas vires affere, et presentibus nihil periturum, h. e. decessurum. — ¶ Also, to be lost, spent in vain. Cic. Oleum et opera perit. Ovid. Auxilii perierunt tempora. Senec. Mortem perire, he inglorious. — ¶ Also, to die. Cic. Perire turpiter. Id. Summo cruciatus perit. Virg. Si pereō, hominum manibus perirese iuvabit. Hirt. Perire morbo. Plin. Perit ab Annibale. Ovid. Perat miles ab hoste. — ¶ Also, to be unfortunate, be ruined. Cic. JampriDEM perieramus. Id. Meo vitio pereō. *Nepos. Exeritus periturus, on the point of being destroyed, cut up. Hence, Terent. Perii, I am lost, undone, confounded. So, Ovid. Perami, si, &c. may I die! let me perish! Cass. in Cic. Ep. Perream, nisi, sollicitus sum. — ¶ Also, to love to desperation, be desperately in love with. Virg. Amore perire. Catull. Quantum qui pote plurimum perire. Horat. Qua perat sagitta. Propert. Paris fertur perisse Lacanæ. Plaut. Alteram effictum perit. — ¶ Plaut. Puppis pereunda est, for puppi pereundum est. And, Id. Neatō perdeam, for peream. — ¶ Also, to go, or pass over. Plin. Gaudet (crocum)**



alteri perendo. (Alii al. leg.) —  
 ¶ *Perire*, to perish, implies a violent death: *Interire*, a gentle sinking away, or a lingering and painful death; *Obire*, or *obire mortem*, is applied only to a natural death, the approach of which is met patiently and calmly; *Oppetere mortem*, to await death (as in battle, &c.) with firmness, or to commit suicide; *Mori*, to die.  
**PEREQUITŌ** (per & equito), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. I. to ride through, round, or all over, διππάζω. *Cæs.* Per omnes partes perequitans. *Id.* Inter duas acies perequitans. *Liv.* Cum perequisset aciem. *Id.* Cum ex via longe perequisset.  
**PERERRŌ** (per & erro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 I. to wander or travel over, pass, go, or run over or through, traverse, survey, explore, examine, περιπλανῶμαι. *Colum.* Ignoto pererrat orbem. *Petron.* Pererravit omnes cellas. *Horat.* Vespertinumque pererro sæpe forum, saunter through. *Ovid.* Quid lo freta longa pererras? *Virg.* Totum pererrat luminibus, h. e. eyes, surveys. *Plin. Ep.* Hedera ramos pererrat, twines round. *Virg.* Pererrato ponto, traversed. *Senec.* Annibal reges pererravit, went round from one to another.  
**PERERDITŌS** (per & eruditus), a, um, adj. very learned, πολυμαθής. *Cic.* Homo pereruditus.  
**PERESŪS**, a, um. See *Peredo*.  
**PEREXIGŪE** (perexiguus), adverb, very meanly or niggardly. *Cic.* Perexigue præbere.  
**PEREXIGŪS** (per & exiguus), a, um, adj. very small, very little. *Cic.* Semen perexiguum. *Id.* Bona fortunæ perexigua. *Cæs.* Perexiguum loci spatium. *Id.* Id (frumentum) erat perexiguum. *Liv.* Facto argento perexiguo utebantur, very little plate.  
**PEREXILIS** (per & exilis), e, adj. very slender. *Colum.*  
**PEREXOPTATŌS** (per & exoptatus), a, 3 um, adj. very much desired or wished for. *Gell.* Per, magister optime, exoptatus venis.  
**PEREXPEDITŌS** (per & expeditus), a, um, adj. very easy or obvious. *Cic.* Perexpedita defensio.  
**PERXSICCATŌS** (per & exsiccatus), a, 3 um, adj. dried up thoroughly. *Arnob.*  
**PERFABRICŌ** (per & fabrico), as, a. I. 3 κατασκευάζωμαι. *Figur.* *Plaut.* Me perfabricavit, has completely taken me in.  
**PERFACETE** (perfacetus), adv. very pleasantly or witily. *Cic.* Perfacete dicta.  
**PERFACETŪS** (per & facetus), a, um, adj. very pleasant or witily. *Cic.*  
**PERFACILE** (perfacilis), adv. very easily, very readily. *Cic.*  
**PERFACILIS** (per & facilis), e, adj. very easy. *Cic.* Cognitu perfacilis. — ¶ Also, very courteous. *Cic.* Perfacilis in audiendo.  
**PERFACUNDŌS** (per & facundus), a, um, 3 adj. very eloquent. *Justin.*  
**PERFAMILIARIS** (per & familiaris), e, adj. very familiar, very intimate. *Cic.* Ipse est perfamiliaris Philisto. — Also, substant. *Id.* Epicuri perfamiliaris, the familiar friend of. *Id.* Meum perfamiliarium tibi commendo. *Gell.* Platoni perfult familiaris.  
**PERFATŪS** (per & fatuus), a, um, adj. 3 very silly or foolish. *Martial.* Perfatus toge! (Al. leg. fatuæ.)  
**PERFECTE** (perfectus), adv. completely, perfectly, entirely, fully, exactly, τέλως. *Cic.* Perfecite eruditus. *Gell.* Perfectissime uno verbo dicitur. *Apul.* Perfectus.  
**PERFECTIŌ** (perficio), ōnis, f. the making, completing, finishing, or perfecting of n thing; perfection, fullness, completeness, exquisiteness, τελειότης. *Cic.* Perfectionem in oratore desiderans. *Id.* Optimi perfectio atque absolutio. *Id.* Susceptione prima, non perfectione sunt iudicanda.  
**PERFECTISSIMATŪS** (perfectissimus), 3 us, m. under the later emperors, the dignity of perfectissimus. *Cod. Just.*  
**PERFECTOR** (perficio), ōris, m. a finisher, 2 accomplisher, perfecter. *Cic.* Perfector dicendi. *Terent.* Voluptatum perfectus.  
**PERFECTRIX** (perfector), icis, f. she that 3 completes or perfects. *Nep. ap. Lactant.*

**PERFECTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a completing, 2 perfecting, perfection. *Vitruv.*  
**PERFECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from perficio. — ¶ Also, adj. perfect, complete, exquisite, excellent, τέλειος. *Cic.* Orator perfectus. *Id.* Philosophi absoluti et perfecti. *Id.* Officium perfectum atque absolutum. *Id.* Quod ego perfectissimum iudico. *Id.* Aliquid perfectius proferri. *Varr.* Ad perfectum venire, to perfection. *Lactant.* Ad periectum consequi, perfectly. — ¶ Hence, *Perfectissimus*, under the later emperors, a title of dignity. *Cod. Just.*  
**PERFECUNDŌS** (per & fecundus), a, um, adj. very fruitful. *Pompon. Mel.*  
**PERFERENS**, tis, particip. from perfero. — ¶ Also, adj. patient, brooking. *Cic.* Perferentes injuriarum.  
**PERFERENTIA** (perfero), æ, f. sufferance, 3 endurance. *Lactant.*  
**PERFERŌ** (per & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to bear or carry through, bring to a particular place or to an end, διακομίζω, ἀναφέρω. *Virg.* Lapis non pertulit ictum, did not reach the mark. *Senec.* Æneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit. *Virg.* Hasta haud pertulit vires, did not pass through. *Plin.* Perferre partum, h. e. till the time of delivery. *Ovid.* Pertulit intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, maintained even to his death. *Nepos.* Decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit. *Stat.* Perferre nubem, h. e. complete. — ¶ Also, to carry through. *Cic.* Legem perferre, get a law passed. *So, Liv.* Legem promulgavit, pertulitque, iudices legerentur. *Cic.* Rogationem perferre. *Pandect.* questionem. — ¶ Also, to bear, carry, bring, convey. *Cic.* Perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem. *Id.* litteras ad aliquem. *Id.* alicui nuntium rei cuiuspiam. *Id.* Sermonem omnium perfertur ad me, I am informed. *Liv.* Perfertur circa collem clamor, is carried, spreads. *Id.* Fama Romam perlata est. *So, Id.* Equites pertulere consulem obsidere, brought news, announced. *Virg.* Nuntius ad tumulum perfert incensas naves, reports. — ¶ Also, to support, suffer, bear patiently, bear or put up with, brook. *Cic.* Perfer, si me amas, bear with me. *Id.* Facile omnes perpetior et perfero. *Terent.* Omnes perferre ac pati. — ¶ Also, to suffer, endure, undergo, experience, feel, be exposed or liable to. *Cæs.* Contumelias perferre. *Virg.* Pauperiem, et duros perferre labores! *Id.* Immania monstra perferimus. *Cic.* Supplicia crudelissima pertuli. — ¶ Also, for fero, to bear, carry. *Colum.* Vaccæ decem mensibus ventrem perferunt, go with young. *Liv.* Quos pavor pertulerat in silvas. *Virg.* Te reginæ ad limina perfer, betake yourself, go, repair. *Sueton.* Patrouum eum perferendæ legationis elegit, conducting. *Liv.* Alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves.  
**PERFERVEFIŌ** (per & fervescio), is, to be 3 come very hot. *Varr.*  
**PERFERVEŌ** (per & ferveo), es, n. 2. to 2 be very hot. *Pompon. Mel.*  
**PERFERVIDŌS** (per & fervidus), a, um, 2 adj. very hot. *Colum.* Æstas perfervida.  
**PERFERŪS** (per & ferus), a, um, adj. 3 very fierce or wild, πανάγριος. *Varr.* Boves perferi.  
**PERFICIŌ** (per & facio) is, ōci, ōctum, a. 3. to finish, complete, accomplish, effect, perform, execute, despatch, achieve, bring to an end, perfect, ἀποτελέω. *Cic.* Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari. *Id.* Perficere scelus, to perpetrate. *Valer. Flacc.* jussa alicujus, to fulfil, execute. *Terent.* promissa, to keep, fulfil. *Cic.* cogitata. *Cæs.* conata. *Id.* pontem. *Plin.* simulacrum, to finish. *Id.* cibos ambulatione, to concoct, digest. *Id.* coria, to dress or curry. *Id.* lanas, to dress, trim. *Id.* sulphur igni, to fine, refine. *Id.* carbunculos, to polish, burnish. *Horat.* Centum perficit annos, has completed or lived. *Stat.* Sole perfectio, h. e. day being ended. — ¶ And, figur. to make perfect, instruct. *Ovid.* Cithara perficit Achillem. — ¶ Also, to bring about, bring to pass, cause, obtain, prevail, gain. *Cic.* Perfice ut, &c. *Terent.* Perfice hoc precibus, ut, &c. *Nep.* Eloquentia perficit, ut auxilio sociorum

privarentur. *Cæs.* In disputando perficit. *Arnob.* Voluptates ad exitum perficit procedere. *Varr.* Perfici sexagenam posse, h. e. redigi.  
**PERFICŪS** (perficio), a, um, adj. perfect 3 ing. *Lucret.* Perfica natura.  
**PERFIDĒ** (perfidus), adv. perfidiously, 2 treacherously. *Gell.*  
**PERFIDELIS** (per & fidelis), e, adj. very faithful, very trusty, πολύπιστος. *Cic.*  
**PERFIDĒNS** (per & fidens), entis, adj. 3 trusting greatly, confiding strongly. *Au. rel. Vict.*  
**PERFIDIA** (perfidus), æ, f. perfidy, treachery, perfidiasness, falsehood, ἀπιστία. *Cic.* Istius perfidia deceptus sum. *Id.* Prande et perfidia alicui fallere. *Cæs.* Perfidia et simulatione uti. *Nepos.* Perfidia capere alicuiem.  
**PERFIDIOSE** (perfidiosus), adv. perfidiously, treacherously, ἀπίστος. *Cic.* Perfidiöse facta. *Sueton.* Perfidiösus rebellantes.  
**PERFIDIOŪS** (perfidia), a, um, adj. perfidious, unfaithful, treacherous, faithless, false, insidious. *Cic.* Fallax, perfidiosus, impudens. *Id.* Perfidiosum est fidei frangere. *Id.* Omnium perfidiosissimus C. Marius.  
**PERFIDŪS** (per & fides), a, um, adj. breaking his faith, faithless, perfidious, false, treacherous, ἀπίστος. *Cic.* Perfidos amicos ulcisci. *Virg.* Dissimulare sperasti, perfide? *Sil.* Sacri perfida pacti. And, of inanimate things, *Id.* Perfida bella. *Senec.* Perfida neci tradere alicuiem, h. e. effected by treachery. *Ovid.* Perfida arma. *Id.* Perfida verba. *Horat.* Perfidum sacramentum. — ¶ And, figur. deceitful, unsafe, dangerous. *Senec.* Perfida freta. *Flor.* Perfidum glacie flumen. *Propert.* Lubrica tota via est, et perfida. *Martial.* Perfida vappa. — ¶ Perfidium, adv. for perfide. *Horat.* Perfidium ridens.  
**PERFIGŌ** (per & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. 3 to transfix, pierce through. Hence, *Perfixus*, a, um, pierced through. *Figur.* *Lucret.* telis pavoris, h. e. full of fear. *Id.* desiderio, smitten with desire, extremely desirous.  
**PERFINIŌ** (per & finio), is, a. 4. to finish, 3 end fully. *Lucret.*  
**PERFLABILIS** (perfluo), e, adj. that may be blown through, exposed to the wind. *Cic.* Deos ipsos, jocandi causa, induxit Epicurus perflabiles. *Solin.* terra. — ¶ Also, blowing through. *Pallad.* aer.  
**PERFLAGITŌSŪS** (per & flagitiosus), 1 a, um, adj. very villainous or wicked. *Cic.*  
**PERFLAMĒN** (perfluo), inis, n. a blast, 3 breath. *Prudent.*  
**PERFLATILIS** (Id.), e, adj. same as *Per-3 flabilis.* *Apul.*  
**PERFLATŪS** (Id.), us, m. the blowing of 2 the wind through a place, a breeze, wind, διαπνοή. *Cels.* Ædificium habens perflatum æstivum. *Colum.* Æstate capere perflatus. *Plin.* Ulnius in perflatu firma.  
**PERFLŌ** (per & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. 2 to blow violently, blow through, upon, or over, διαπνέω. *Virg.* Terras turbine perflant. *Lucret.* Venti nubila perflant. *Plin.* Granaria perflant undique malunt. *Lucan.* Ventosa perflantem murmura concha (al. leg. marmora). — ¶ Also, neut. to blow, prevail. *Colum.* Favonius æstivis mensibus perflat.  
**PERFLUCTŪS** (per & fluctuo), as, n. I. to 3 fluctuate all over. *Lucret.* Animantium copia tumidos perfluctuat artus, swarms over.  
**PERFLŪ** (per & fluo), is, ūxi, ūxum, n. & a. 3. to flow or run through, flow, διαπνέω. *Lucret.* Per colum perfluere. *Id.* in vas. *Apul.* Sudore perfluere. *Plin.* Amnis in mare perfluens. — ¶ Also, to leak. Whence, figur. *Terent.* Plenus rinarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, the secret will out. — ¶ Also, to flow, float, as a robe. *Apul.* Perfluebat amictus. — ¶ And, act. to flow or run through. *Arnob.* Pluvialibus nimbis perfluantur.  
**PERFLŪS** (perfluo), a, um, adj. flowing. 3 *Figur.* *Apul.* Incessu perfluo, mncing.  
**PERFŪCŌ**, same as *Suffoco.* *Pandect.* 3  
**PERFŪDIŌ** (per & fodio), is, ōdi, ōssum, a. 3. to dig through, pierce through, transfix, penetrate, διορύττω. *Cic.* Paries

perfidere. *Varr. montem. Petron. Spina argentea dentes perfidere, to pick. Plin. pectus.* — ¶ Also, to dig, excavate. *Liv. Fretum perfidere.*

**PERFŒCUNDUS.** See *Perfecundus*. 3

**PERFORACŒLUM** (perforo), i, n. an auger, *scumble, borer, τροπανόν. Arnob. PERFORMIDATŒS*, a, um, same as *Præformidatus*. *Sil.*

**PERFORMIDŒLOSŒS** (per & formidolosus), a, um, adj. *very fearful. Aur. Vict.*

**PERFORMŒD** (per & formo), as, a. 1. to 3 form. *Terent.*

**PERFORŒD** (per & foro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bore through, pierce, perforate, διατροπᾶω. *Liv. Dolium perforare. Ovid. Perque perforat ense latus, transfizes. Stat. Radius culmina sol perforat. Cic. Stabianum perforatis, brought it into view by opening a vista. Id. Duo lumina perforata.*

**PERFORTITER** (per & fortiter), adverb, 3 *very bravely or manfully. Terent.*

**PERFOSSŒR** (perfosio), ōris, m. a digger 3 or breaker through; *διωρύκτης. Plaut. Perfosor parietum, a housebreaker.*

**PERFOVEŒD** (per & foveo), es, ēre, a. 2. 3 same as *Foveo. Sedul. Perfovet ægros.*

**PERFRACTŒS**, a, um. See *Perfringo*.

**PERFRĒMŒD** (per & freno), is, ui, n. 3. to 3 make a noise, roar. *Attius ap. Cic. PERFRĒQUENS (per & frequens), tis, 2 adj. *well frequented, thronged. Liv. PERFRĒTŒD (per & fretum), as, a. 1. to 3 sail over. *Solin.***

**PERFRICŒD** (per & frico), as, cui, cātum and ctum, a. 1. to rub all over, rub well or strongly, περιρπίβω. *Cic. Caput unguento perfricare. Plin. Perfrictus fimo. Apul. Perfrictus oculis. Cic. Caput sinistra manu perfricans, h. e. scratching his head as in thought or doubt. And, Id. Os perfricare, to lay aside all sense of shame, cast off shame. In the same sense, Martial. Cum perfricit frontem, posuitque pudorem. And Quintil. Perfricare faciem.*

**PERFRICŒD** (perfrigesco), ōnis, f. a vehement shivering by reason of cold, περιψύξις, καρᾶψυξις. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, (perfrico), a rubbing, excoriation. *Plin. PERFRICŒS.* See *Perfrigo*.

**PERFRIGĒFACŒD** (per, frigo, & facio), 3 is, eci, actum, a. 3. to make very cold. *Plaut. Syrus cor perfrigefacit, h. e. makes me shudder with fear.*

**PERFRIGĒRŒD** (per & frigero), as, a. 1. 3 to cool, make cold or chill. *Scrib. Larg. PERFRIGĒSCŒD (per & frigesco), is, ixi, 2 n. 3. to grow or be very cold, turn cold or chill, shiver with cold. *Martial. Perfrixisse tuas fauces. Cels. Qui perfrixit.**

**PERFRIGĒDŒS** (per & frigidus), a, um, adj. *very cold. Cic.*

**PERFRINGŒD** (per & frango), is, ēgi, actum, to break through, break or dash in pieces, shiver, shatter, διαρήννυμι. *Cic. Perfracto saxo, sortes erupere. Plin. Ubi perfrigit, h. e. has burst its way. Cæs. Hostium phalangem perfrigerunt. Tacit. Perfringere muros. Val. Flacc. Perfringere colla bipenni, to sever. Plin. Perfringere nucem, to crack. Lucan. vi portas. Tacit. domos. Id. Sum ipse cervicem perfrigit, broken his neck. Terent. Ne aut ille ceciderit, aut perfrigerit aliquid, has broken a liob. Liv. Naves perfrigerant proras.* — ¶ And, figur. to overcome, surmount. *Cic. Omnes angustias, omnes altitudines, perfrigit. Senec. Adversa impectu perfringe. Cic. Perfundere animos, non perfringere.* — ¶ Also, to infringe, break through, violate. *Cic. Omnia repagula juris perfringere. Id. Evertere et perfringere leges. Id. decreta Senatus. Id. Perfrigit omnia cupiditate ac furore.* — ¶ Also, to dissolve, dissipate. *Cic. Conspirationem honorum omnium perfringere.*

**PERFRĒIŒD** (per & frio), as, a. 1. to rub or 2 bruise thoroughly, crumble or break. *Colum. Baccas myrti perfrīato.*

**PERFRĒVŒLŒS** (per & frivolus), a, um, 3 adj. *very frivolous. Vopisc.*

**PERFRŒCTĒD**, and **PERFRŒYTIŒD** (perfruo), ōnis, f. enjoyment. *Augustin.*

**PERFRŒDŒR** (per & fruor), ēris, nectus sum, dep. 3. to enjoy fully or thoroughly, ἀπολαβῶ. *Cic. Qua lætitia perfrueri? Id. Sapientiæ laude perfrui. Id. Vita mo-*

dica et apta virtute. *Id. otio. Id. Ad perfrendas voluptates. Lucret. Perfuctus præmia.* — ¶ Also, to fulfil, execute. *Ovid. Mandatis perfruar ipsa patris. (Al. alit. leg.)*

**PERFŒGA** (perflugio), æ, m. a runaway, fugitive; a deserter, renegade, one who leaves his own party and goes over to the enemy, ἀποπόλεος. *Cic. Initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga. Cæs. Pro perfuga venit, &c. pretending to be a deserter.*

**PERFŒGIŒD** (per & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. to fly or flee for succor or shelter, take refuge, καταφεύγω. *Liv. Ad Porse nam perfugerant. Nepos. Corinthum perfugit Heraclides. Tacit. Perfugit ad tribunal.* — ¶ Also, to desert or go over to the enemy. *Cæs. A Pompeio ad Cæsarem perfugere. Hirt. A Scipione in castra Cæsaris perfugerunt.* — ¶ And, figur. *Gell. Perfugiant ad fati necessitate, have recourse, recur.*

**PERFŒGIUM** (perflugio), ii, n. a refuge, shelter, place of safety to fly to, sanctuary, asylum, καταφυγή. *Cæs. Quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi. Cic. Hæc studia rebus adversis perfugium præbent. Sallust. In Cæsare miseris perfugium. Cic. Illo desperatissimo perfugio uti, cz case.*

**PERFŒLĒRŒD** (per & fulguro), as, n. 1. 3 to glitter, gleam. *Stat.*

**PERFŒNTĒD** (perfungor), ōnis, f. the discharging of an office, λειτουργία. *Cic. Honorum perfunctio. Id. Laborum perfunctio, the undergoing or enduring.*

**PERFŒNTŒRIĒ** (id.), adv. slightly, carelessly, negligently, cursorily. *Augustin.*

**PERFŒNTŒS**, a, um. See *Perfungor*.

**PERFŒNDŒD** (per & fundo), is, fudi, fūsum, a. 3. to sprinkle all over, besprinkle, wet, moisten, δυνυπαίω. *Virg. pecus fluvii. Ovid. aliquem lacrimis. Horat. pisces olivo. Plin. Amnium ubertas perfundit Italiam. Virg. Sudor perfudit ossa et artus. Cic. Aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur. — Perfundi, to be wetted, to wet itself. Horat. nardo, to besprinkle one's self. Auet. ad Herenn. Postquam (in balneis) perfusus est, has bathed himself. Liv. fletu, h. e. lacrimis. Id. vivo perfundi flumine. Varr. Boves hic perfunduntur, bathe themselves. Virg. Ostro perfusæ vestes, dyed with purple. — Hence, of rivers, to flow by or through, to water, to wash. Plin. Insula perfunditur Ilisso. — Also, to scatter or sprinkle over. Virg. Canities perfusa pulvere immundo. Id. Papavera somno perfusa. — Hence, as water sprinkled suddenly on a person causes him to start, to disturb, alarm, frighten. Cic. aliquem judicio. — Also, to cover with any thing. *Martial. pedes amictu. Senec. tecta auro. — Also, to fill with any thing. Plin. Ep. Cubiculum sole perfunditur. Lucret. Cor perfusum frigore leti. — Especially, to fill the mind with love, alarm, fear, joy, &c.; to raise the emotions of love, joy, &c. in the mind. Catull. mentem amore. Liv. animum religione. Cic. Sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur. Liv. Perfundi gaudio. Cic. lætitia. Liv. timore. Cic. Qui horror me perfudit. — Also, figur. to wet, besprinkle. Senec. Perseveret perhibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendis est animus, to sprinkle one's self with, h. e. to learn only superficially. — ¶ Also, to pour in or into. *Colum. sextarios musti in vas. — ¶ Pandect. Perfundere oculum alicui, to strike out, knock out.***

**PERFŒNGŒD** (per & fungor), ēris, functus sum, dep. 3. to discharge, execute, do, administer, ἐπιτελέω. *Cic. Dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur. Id. honoribus amplissimis. Id. amplissimis rebus.* — ¶ Also, to go through with, stand out, undergo and come off from. *Cic. Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediuntur, which we have gone through ourselves. Id. Perfuncta respublica est hoc misero fatalique bello. Id. laboribus maximis. Id. Ceteris, nulla perfunctis propria molestia, etiam ipsa misericordia est jucunda, having undergone, having gone through. Liv.*

Fato perfunctus; or, *Lucret. Vita perfunctus, dead. — Followed by a. Varr. Sues perfunctas esse a febri. — With accus. Apul. Timorem inanem perfuncti. Hence, passively, Cic. Periculum perfunctum. — Also, without case. Cic. Equidem jam perfunctus sum, I have gone through it, I have undergone it and come off. But, Id. Quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, that they have got through, have done, have finished their work. — ¶ Also, to enjoy. *Sulpic. ad Cic. omnibus bonis. Ovid. epulis.**

**PERFŒRŒD** (per & furo), is, n. 3. to rage 3 greatly, rage on. *Virg. and Lucret. — ¶ Also, to rage through, run furiously through. Stat. Eoas domos.*

**PERFŒSĒ** (perfusio), adv. h. e. profuse, abunde, affluenter. *Sisenn ap. Non. (Lips. leg. profuse.)*

**PERFŒSĒD** (perfundio), ōnis, f. a pouring 2 water upon, wetting, besprinkling, moistening. *Cels. Perfusio corporis multa prodest ex aqua calida. Plin. Myrtidano utuntur ad malarum perfusiones, h. e. in tinging and painting the cheeks.*

**PERFŒSŒRIĒ** (perfusorius), adv. only 3 *perfunctly or slightly, not clearly or explicitly, in vague and equivocal language, not definitely. Pandect.*

**PERFŒSŒRIŒS** (perfundio), a, um, adj. 3 *merely wetting; hence, touching only the surface, not deep or thorough, superficial. Senec. Tenuis et perfusoria voluptas. Hence, Sucton. assertio, a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is contested by unfair means.*

**PERFŒSŒS**, a, um. See *Perfundo*.

**PERĒA**, æ, f. a town of Pamphylia, where Diana was worshiped. *Plin. — Hence, Pergæus, a, um, adj. of Pergæa, Pergæan. Mela. Diana. — Also, Pergæus, a, um, adj. of Pergæa. Or Pergæus [dissyl.], ēi and eos, m. Vitruv. Apollonius Pergæus. PERĒAMA, ōrum. See *Pergamum*.*

**PERĒAMĒNS**, a, um, adj. Περγαμνός, of, from, in, or belonging to Pergamum (in Mysia). *Nepos. naves. Cic. civitas. Plin. charta, h. e. parchment, velum, because it is supposed to have been first made there. — Pergameni, the inhabitants of Pergamum. Cic. and Nepos.*

**PERĒAMĒŒS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Pergamum (Pergamus), or Troy, Trojan. *Virg. arces. Propert. vates, h. e. Cassandra. Virg. gens. — Hence, Roman, because the Romans claimed a Trojan origin. Sil. sanguis. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the city Pergamum, Pergamean. Martial. deus, h. e. Æsculapius, who was worshipped there.*

**PERĒAMŒM**, i, n. Πέργαμον (Πέργαμος occurs also in Greek, but Pergamus in Latin seems not to occur), a city in Mysia, where Attalus, Eumenes, &c. reigned, now Pergamo. *Liv. — ¶ Pergamum, i, n. or Pergâmûs, or -ôs, i, f. the citadel of Troy, and Troy itself; more frequently used in the plur. Pergama. Virg. and Ovid. — Pergamus, f. stands in Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 100.*

**PERĒAUDEŒD** (per & gandeo), es, n. 2. 1 to rejoice greatly. *Cic.*

**PERĒEUS.** See *Pergæus*.

**PERĒIGNŒD** (per & gigno), is, a. 3. to beget, bring forth, produce. *Cotull. 64, 89; but better Edd. have progignunt.*

**PERĒLĒSCŒD** (per & glisco), is, n. 3. to 2 increase greatly in size; or to get its full increase. *Colum.*

**PERĒNARŒS** (per & gnarus), a, um, adj. 3 *very knowing, greatly experienced. Apul. colendi deos.*

**PERĒD** (probably per & rego, for perriego), is, perrexi, perrectum, n. and a. 3. to go, proceed, πορεύομαι. *Cic. In Macedonia, ad Planciumque perrexi. Cæs. Læti, velut explorata victoria, ad castra pergunt. Liv. ad speluncam. Il. inde. Sallust. Non longe ab eo itinere, quo Metellus pergebat, which Metellus was pursuing. Senec. Perge mecum comes. Cic. Cur non eadem via (abl.) pergeat. Hence, figur. Id. Pergamus ergo ad reliqua, pass on to, proceed to. With infinitive. Cic. Itaque confestim ad eum ire perreximus, h. e. ire contendimus, or simply, ivimus. Catull. Perge inquirere, h. e. leave forthwith (similar to βασκῆσι in Homer). Cic. Perge istas partes explicare, proceed to explain. — Sometimes,*

to come. *Terent.* Horsum pergunt, *they come hitherward.* *Id.* Quis hic est, qui huc pergit? — ¶ Also, with *infin.* to go on or forward with a journey or other undertaking, *continue, follow up, keep on, persevere.* *Cic.* Censeo, ut satis diu te putes requiesse, et iter reliquum conficere pergās. *Id.* Hæc tu perge, ut facis, mitigare. *Id.* Perge porro hoc idem interdictum sequi. *Senec.* Silere pergit. *Q. Cic.* Quare etiam atque etiam perge tenere istam viam. *Plaut.* Pergit' pergere? *Auct. ad Her.* Nos proficisci ad instituta pergemus. *Ter.* Pergin' (h. e. pergisne), scelestā, mecum perplexē loqui? h. e. non cessas? — And without the *infin.* *Cic.* Pergam, atque insequar longius, h. e. pergam dicere, go on, proceed. *Id.* Sed perge, Pomponi, de Cæsare, et redde quæ restant, h. e. perge narrare. *Liv.* Quos, si pergis, immatnra mors, h. e. si ita agere pergis. *Cic.* Pergit in mea maledicta, h. e. pergit effundi. *Tacit.* Prosperē cessura, quæ pergerent, h. e. quæ aggrederentur (unless pergerent is put for peragerent). *Virg.* Pergite, Pierides, h. e. agite, begin. Also, *Pergere iter, go on with, continue, prosecute.* *Terent.* and *Salust.*

**PERGRACILIS** (per & gracilis), e, adj. 2 very slender. *Plin.*

**PERGRÆCŌR** (per & græcor), āris, dep. 3 1. to live as the Greeks do; feast intemperately, carouse, tittle, keep wassail, ἐλλήνισμα. *Plaut.* Dies, noctesque bibite, pergræcamini.

**PERGRANDESCŌ** (per & grandesco), is, 3n. 3. to become large or very large. *Cic.* ap. *Non.*

**PERGRANDIS** (per & grandis), e, adj. very large, very great in size. *Cic.* Vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi. — Or in amount. *Plaut.* lucrum. — ¶ Pergrandis natu, very aged. *Liv.*

**PERGRAPHICŌS** (per & graphicus), a, 3um, adj. very fine, finished, complete, accomplished, perfect, rare. *Plaut.*

**PERGRATŌS** (per & gratus), a, um, adj. very agreeable, pleasing, or acceptable. *Cic.* Litteræ tuæ pergratæ fuerunt. *Id.* Id mihi pergratum erit. — Hence, *Pergratum, something very agreeable, a great pleasure.* *Cic.* Pergratum mihi feceris, si, &c. — Also, separately. *Cic.* Per, inquam, gratum.

**PERGRAVIS** (per & gravis), e, adj. very weighty, very great, very considerable. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, very weighty, of great weight. *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* testis.

**PERGRAVITER** (per & graviter), adv. very heavily, very sharply, very indeed. *Cic.*

**PERGŪLA** (from pergo, as regula and tegula from rego and tego), æ, f. a booth, stall, shop, attached to the outer wall of a house. *Plin.* of a broker. *Id.* of a painter (Apelles). — ¶ Also, an espalier or trellis on which vines are trained, a warm wall to which vines are bound, or a vine-arbor. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a hut, hovel, poor dwelling, cabin. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, a school, place of instruction. *Sueton.* — Hence, the school where the art of carving is taught. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, a hut or cell, where harlots are to be bought or hired. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, an apartment in the upper part of the house, arranged for an astronomer, an observatory. *Sueton.* Aug. 94.

**PERGŪLANŌS** (pergula), a, um, adj. being 2 longing to a pergula. *Colum.* vitis, which is trained against a warm wall.

**PERIAURIŌ** (per & haurio), is, ausi, 3stum, a. 4. to drain entirely, empty quite, clean exhaust. *Apul.*

**PERIBEBŌ** (per & habeo), es, būi, bitum, a. and n. 2. to show, afford, render. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* operam reipublicæ. *Plin.* honorem alicui. — Also, to give, bear. *Varr.* and *Colum.* testimonium alicui. — Also, to attribute, ascribe. *Plin.* Cui palma a medicis inter omnia salis genera perhibetur. *Id.* Quom ponderosissimo cuique tritico præcipua salubritas perhibita sit. — ¶ Also, *Perhibere alicuiquem, to bring forward, present, offer, produce.* *Cic.* Sine eo, quem Cæcilium suo nomine perhiberet. — ¶ Also, *Perhibere verba, to say, utter.* *Plaut.* Alia verba perhibeas, you would use other words. — Hence, very often, *Perhibere, to say,*

*affirm, tell, give out, κατάφημι.* *Virg.* Illic, ut perhibent, silet nox, as they say, as it is said. *Cic.* Prohibiti estis, et prohibiti, ut perhibetis, summa cum injuria. *Virg.* Septem illum perhibent menses flevisse. *Cic.* Tyndaridæ fratres nuntii fuisse perhibentur, are said to have been. — Hence, to call, name. *Cic.* Vatem hunc perhibebo optimum. *Id.* Nec minus est Agesilaus perhibendus, to be adduced, to be named. *Terent.* Si vos vultis perhiberi probos. — In some passages it may also be rendered, to think, account, deem, believe, hold.

**PERHYEMŌ** (per & hiemo), or **PERHYĒ-3 MŌ**, æs, n. 1. to winter through, to last or remain through the winter. *Colum.*

**PERHILUM** (per & hilum), i, n. very 3 little. *Lucret.*

**PERHONESTŌS** (per & honestus), a, um, 3 adj. very honorable. *Arnob.* viri.

**PERHONORIFYCE** (per & honorifice), adv. in a very honorable (h. e. showing honor to another) manner, πολιτίμως. *Cic.*

**PERHONORIFYCŌS** (per & honorificus), a, um, adj. very honorable, doing one great honor, πολιτίμως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, showing great honor to another. *Cic.* C llega et in me perhonorificus, et partium studiosus.

**PERHORRESCŌ** (per & horresco), is, rui, n. and a. 3. to shudder or shudder greatly. *Cic.* Toto corpore perhorresco. — Hence, with accus. to shudder at, be seized with great terror or fear of, dread. *Cic.* tantam religionem. *Id.* fugam virginum. *Id.* Dissolutionem naturæ tam valde perhorrescere. And with *infin.* *Horat.* Perhorri tollere verticem. — Also, to shake, tremble all over. *Ovid.* Quarum (pennarum) jactatibus latum perhorruit æquor, shook, heaved, quavered. *Id.* Clamore perhorruit Ætne.

**PERHORRIDŌS** (per & horridus), a, um, 2 adj. very horrid, very frightful; or very rough. *Liv.* Stagna perhorrida situ.

**PERHOSPITALIS** (per & hospitalis), e, adj. very hospitable. *Cic.* Verr. 4. 2. Domus maxime perhospitalis (but the best *Edd.* as *Ed. Ern.* have hospitalis).

**PERHOSPITŌS** (per & hospitus), a, um, adj. very hospitable. *Tibull.* (But *Ed. Heyne* has per ostia; *Ed. Broukh.* per ostia, h. e. ostia.)

**PERHŪMANITĒR** (perhumanus), adv. very kindly, civilly, or courteously. *Cic.*

**PERHŪMANŌS** (per & humanus), a, um, adj. very evil, courteous, or kind. *Cic.* sermo. *Id.* epistola.

**PERHŪMILIS** (per & humilis), e, adj. very low. *Ammian.*

**PERHYEMO.** See *Perhiemo.*

**PERIALŌGŌS** (περι & ἄλογος), i, m. the very unreasonable (father), the title of a book by *Orbilius.* *Sueton.*

**PERIAMBŌS**, i, m. same as *Pyrrhichius*, a foot consisting of two short syllables. *Quintil.*

**PERIANDER**, dri, m. Περιανδρος, a king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men. *Gell.*

**PERIBŌTŌS** (περιβότος), ī, famous. 2 *Plin.*

**PERICĀRPUM** (περίκαρπον), i, n. a kind 2 of bulbous plant. *Plin.*

**PERICLĒS**, is, m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman. *Cic.* — *Genit.* is also found *Perieli*, as in some other Greek proper names. *Cic.*

**PERICLYTABŪNDŌS** (periclitōr), a, um, 3 adj. trying, making trial or experiment. *Apul.* Terra sui periclitabunda, trying her powers. — With accus. *Apul.* aciem sagittæ iuncto pollicis.

**PERICLYTĀTIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a trying, proving, trial, κινδύνημα. *Cic.*

**PERICLYTŌR** (periculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to try, prove, make experiment or trial of, essay, test, κινδυνεύω; transitively and intransitively. *Cic.* Homines in præliis belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent. *Id.* Omnia circumspexit *Quintilus*, omnia periclitatus est. *Plaut.* Periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Periclitari volui, si possem *Lepidum* tueri. *Cæs.* Quotidie equestribus præliis, quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. *Cic.* Periclitemur in iis exemplis, let us make trial as to their real merits. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.*

*Periclitantur tormenta* the tela, multa, que genera machinamentorum. — Passively, *Cic.* Periclitatis moribus amicorum. *Id.* In periclitandis experientisque pueris. *Id.* Subeundus usus omnium, et periclitandæ vires ingenii. — ¶ Also, to risk something, do boldly, be enterprising, encounter danger, run risks; also, to be in danger or peril, be exposed to danger; to put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard. *Tacit.* Non per obsequium, sed præliis, et periclitando tuti sunt. *Cæs.* Ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita, quam legionariorum periclitaretur. *Augustus* ap. *Sueton.* Ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur. *Plin.* Pavore potus periclitantes ex canis rabiosis moribus. With *abl.* *Liv.* Quid aliud, quam ingenii fama, periclitaret? *Cels.* Vultus cancro periclitatur, is in danger (or incurs danger) of. *Id.* abortu. *Plin.* Ulcera, quæ vernibus periclitantur. *Martial.* capite, to be charged with a capital crime. *Quintil.* causa, to risk the cause, h. e. the gaining of it. With *genit.* *Apul.* capitis, to be in danger of losing one's life. With *infin.* *Quintil.* Vox summa rumpi periclitatur, is in danger of breaking. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Ut res proponatur, verba non periclitentur, be in danger (or incur danger) of ruining the cause. — Passively, *Cic.* Non est in uno homine salus summa periclitanda reip. should not be put in jeopardy.

**PERICLUM**, by syncope for *Periculum*, which see.

**PERICLYMĒNŌS**, or -ŪS (περικλυμένος), i, m. a climbing plant, supposed to be the woodbine or honeysuckle (*Louicera caprifolium*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, one of the Argonauts, son of *Neleus.* *Ovid.*

**PERICŌPE** (περικοπή), es, f. any thing cut 3 off; figur. a portion of a whole. *Hieron.*

**PERICŌLŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same 3 as *Periclitōr.* *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

**PERICŪLŌSE** (periculosus), adv. dangerously, with danger or peril, hazardously, with risk, επικινδύτως. *Salust.* Periculose a paucis emittur quod multorum est. *Cic.* Periculose ægrotans, being dangerously ill. *Hirt.* Nihilo periculosius se navigaturum credens. *Senec.* Quod homines et periculosissime, et libentissime faciunt.

**PERICŪLŌSŪS** (periculum), a, um, adj. dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical, full of risk or danger, jeopardous, bringing danger, κινδυνώδης. *Cic.* Consuetudo assentiendi periculosa esse videtur, et lubrica. *Id.* Gravioribus morbis periculosas curationes et ancipites adhibere. *Id.* Bellum grave et periculosum. *Id.* Periculosissimum locum silentio sum prætervectus. *Liv.* Periculosissimus annus imminere videbatur. *Senec.* Ira eo turpior, et periculosior. — ¶ Periculosum esse in se, to bring one's self into danger, put one's self in jeopardy. *Cic.* Aliter fuissemus et in hos inofficiosi, et in nosmetipsos, si illum offensuri fuimus, pæne periculosi.

**PERICŪLUM** (from *obol.* perior, whence peritus, experior, &c.), i, n. (properly, any thing by means of which we acquire knowledge and experience; hence) instruction, warning. *Terent.* Periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet. — ¶ Also, a trial, experiment, proof, essay, πείρα; periculum facere, to make trial, put to the proof, try, prove. *Terent.* Fac periculum in litteris, fac in palæstra, in musicis, make trial (of him). *Cic.* Siculus velle meæ fidei diligentique periculum facere. *Id.* Tute tui periculum fecisti. — Hence, a trial, essay, attempt, to try and show one's powers. *Cic.* Faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigant (where he is speaking of a poem he had written). In like manner, *Auson.* Aut Pompeiani Mylasena pericula belli. — ¶ Also, risk, danger, hazard, peril, κινδύνος. *Cic.* Salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, is brought, put into. *Id.* Principibus heroum certos deos, discrimen, et periculorum comites adjungere. *Id.* Adire periculum capitis. *Id.* Periculum subire, or suscipere, or ingredi, to take upon one's self, to undertake. So, *Liv.* Pericula obire *Cic.*

Periculum alicui creare, or conflare, or intendere, or injicere, or facessere, or make, occasion. So, Sallust. and Terent. facere alicui. Also, Cic. intendere in aliquem. *Id.* moliri, or comparare alicui. *Id.* Adducta est res in maximum periculum. *Id.* Se in periculum capitis inferre. *Id.* In periculum venire, ne, &c. *Id.* In periculum certum se committere. Sueton. Ne periculum memoriae adiret, *h. e.* that he might not be exposed to a failure of memory. Liv. Periculum facere summæ rerum, *h. e.* to risk a decisive battle. Tacit. Gloriæ periculum facere, to expose his glory to danger. Cic. In periculo versari, or esse. Plaut. In periculo verti. Cic. Ne quo periculo te proprio existimares esse, *sc. in.* So, Cæsar. ad Cic. Majore esse periculo videtur. Attic. ad Cic. Tibi non sim auctor, te quoque profugere, summo enim periculo facies, *h. e.* cum summo periculo. Also, Periculo meo, tuo, &c. at my, thy, &c. risk, on my, &c. warranty or responsibility. Thus, Cic. Navem sumptu periculoque suo, armatam atque ornatam. *Id.* Putas, periculo nostro vivere tuos contubernales. Terent. Hujus periculo sit, ego in portu navigo. Cic. Rem illam suo periculo esse. Pandect. Des ei nummos fide et periculo meo. So, *Id.* Si fundum petere neglexit vir, rem periculi sui fecit, *h. e.* has done it at his own risk, peril. Also, Apul. Bono periculo, *h. e.* without danger, safely. Also, Periculum est, there is danger. Thus, Cic. Haud sane periculum est, ne, there is indeed no danger, that, &c. *Id.* A securi periculum est ei, *h. e.* in danger from the axe. Also, Terent. Ut periculum etiam fame mihi sit, *h. e.* that I am even in danger of dying by hunger. — Hence, a lawsuit, judicial process, accusation, as bringing life and one's dearest rights (*caput*), or at least one's property, into danger. Cic. Mens labor in privatorum periculis versatus. Nepos. Hunc in periculis non defendit. Tacit. Periculum alicui facessere, *h. e.* to accuse one. — Also, a disease, illness, malady. Plin. Acuta pericula. — Also, danger of ruin. Arnob. Nutant usque ad periculum civitates, *sc. in* an earthquake. — Also, a hazardous boldness of expression. Quintil. Audaci proxime periculum translatione (*he gives, as an instance, Pontem indignatus Araxes*). — ¶ Also, a protocol, register, record of a judicial sentence, bill of condemnation. Nepos. Epam. 8. Unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo conscriberent, &c. — Also, Cic. Scribis tabulæ publicæ periculæque magistratum committuntur, *h. e.* (according to *Eraesti*) tabellæ, libelli, in quibus aliquid scribitur. — ¶ *Perichua*, by syncope for periculum, often occurs in the poets.

**PERIDŌNEŪS** (per & idoneus), a, um, adj. 2 very fit, suitable or convenient. Cæs. Locus peridoneus castris. Tacit. Delegerat hominem consiliis suis peridoneum. Sallust. fragm. Gens ad furta belli peridonea.

**PERIĒGESIS** (περιήγησις), is, f. a leading 3 round to show one every thing; hence, the title of a poem by *Artemus*, *h. e.* a geographical description of the earth.

**PERIĒRGĪA** (περιεργία), æ, f. excessive laboriousness, over-anxiety, &c. Martian. Capell. (who personifies it).

**PERJERO**, for pejero. Plant.

**PERIGNARŪS** (per & ignarus), a, um, adj. very ignorant, very inexperienced. Sallust. locorum.

**PERILEUCŪS** (περίλευκος, *h. e.* white 2 round about), i, m. a precious stone. Plin.

**PERILLŪS**, i, m. an ingenious worker in metal. He made a bull of brass or bronze for *Phalaris*, in which that tyrant might include those who had incurred his displeasure, and put them to a slow death by placing fire under it. *Phalaris*, on receiving upon the artist himself. Ovid. — Hence, *Perillūs*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Perillus*, *Perilleus*. Ovid. æs, *h. e.* the said bull.

**PERILLŪSTRIS** (per & illustris), e, adj. very evident, very plain. Nepos. Quod quidem sub ipsa proscriptioe perillus-

tre fuit. — ¶ Also, very much honored, in great esteem, in high honor. Cic. Ibi morati biduum perillustres fuimus.

**PERIMACHIA** (περιμαχία), æ, f. attack, 3 hostile assault. Sidon.

**PERIMBECILLŪS** (per & imbecillus), a, um, adj. very weak or feeble. Cic.

**PERIMEDEŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Perimede*, a famous sorceress, *Perimede*-an; and so, magical. Propert. manus.

**PERIMĒLE**, es, f. a nymph and island of the Ionian sea. Ovid.

**PERIMĒTRŪS** (περίμετρος), i, f. the circumference or perimeter of a circle. Vitruv.

**PERIMŌ** (per & emo), is, ãmi, emptum or emptum, a. 3. to take away wholly, extinguish, annihilate, destroy. Cic. Nec potest esse miser quisquam sensu perempto, after all feeling has been extinguished. *Id.* Luna subito perempta est, *h. e.* vanished, disappeared. — ¶ Also, to bring to nought, interrupt, break off, thwart, bar, preclude, put a stop to, prevent from taking place. Cic. Si vis aliqua redditum peremisset. *Id.* Nisi aliquis casus consilium ejus peremisset. *Id.* Si ludi non intermissi sed perempti atque sublatis sunt. Plin. Ep. Prima sententia comprobata, ceteræ perimuntur. Pandect. Solutio prior peremit (for perimit) alteram actionem. — ¶ Also, to annihilate, ruin, destroy. Cic. Simulacra peremit fulminis ardor. *Id.* Si causam publicam mea mors peremisset. Virg. Troja perempta. — Hence, figur. to consume, break down. Liv. Corpus pallore et macie peremptum. — Also, to destroy, injure, or to torture, plague, hurt. Liv. Pestis (*h. e.* sagitta) perimens, *sc.* corpus. — ¶ Also, to kill, slay. Cic. ex *Homero*. teneros volucres. Ovid. ipsum (*Rhesum*) comitesque. Colum. herbas. Virg. Indigna morte peremptus. — ¶ Peremo, for perimō. Cato ap. Fest. and Pandect.

**PERIMPEDITŪS** (per & impeditus), a, 3 um, adj. very difficult to be passed. Auct. B. Afr.

**PERINCERTŪS** (per & incertus), a, um, 2 adj. very uncertain. Sallust. ap. Gell.

**PERINCOMMŌDE** (per & incommode), 1 adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately. Cic.

**PERINCOMMŌDŪS** (per & incommodus), 2 a, um, adj. very inconvenient. Liv. Quæ perincommoda regis erant.

**PERINCONSEQUĒNS** (per & inconsequens), tis, adj. that by no means follows, very inconsequent or absurd. Gell.

**PERINDE** (per & inde), adv. just so, in the same manner, equally, in like manner, ἴσως, ὁμοίως. Cic. Vivendi artem tantam, tamque operosam, et perinde fructuosam, equally, quite as. Liv. Si perinde cetera processissent, had turned out in the same way, had been equally successful. Tacit. Non Philippum Atheniensibus perinde metuendum fuisse, so much to be feared. Sallust. ap. Quintil. Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *h. e.* armed accordingly, to suit his stature. Flor. Atrōx cælum: perinde ingenia, the same with their dispositions. — Perinde ac, atque, ut, prout, just as, according as, so as, as. Cic. Vereor, ut hoc, quod dicam, non perinde intelligi auditu possit, atque ego ipse cogitans sentio. *Id.* Non perinde atque ego putaram, arripere visus est. *Id.* Hæc perinde accidunt, ut eorum qui adsunt, mentes tractantur. *Id.* Perinde utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita, &c. Plin. Paneg. Perinde conjecturam de moribus suis homines esse facturos, prout hoc vel illud egerint. — Perinde ac si, quasi, tanquam, just as if, as if. Cic. Perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima comprehensa sint, perinde dicemus. *Id.* Atque hæc perinde loquor, quasi debueris, aut potueris, &c. Liv. Et perinde hoc valet, tanquam servum aliquis consulem futurum dicat. — Perinde quam, so much — as, so — as. Sueton. Nulla tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici. So, Perinde quam si, as much — as if, equally — as if. Tacit. Jusjurandum perinde æstimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset. — The member of the sentence which completes the comparison is sometimes to

be supplied. Sueton. Itaque ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est, *sc. as he should have been, or as was natural.* *Id.* Crure sinistro non perinde valebat, *sc.* ac dextro. — ¶ Also, so, in such a manner, so far. Eutrop. Nimiis insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret. — ¶ See *Proinde*, at the end.

**PERINDIGĒDŌ** (per & indigeo), es, n. 2. to 3 need very much, be in great need. Ter-tull.

**PERINDIGNĒ** (per & indigne), adv. very 2 indignantly. Sueton. Tulit perindigne actum a Senatu, ut, &c.

**PERINDIGNŪS** (per & indignus), a, um, 3 adj. very unmoorthy, very unbecoming. Sidon.

**PERINDŪLGĒNS** (per & indulgens), tis, adj. very complying, very kind, very ready to yield. Cic. Perindulgens in patrem.

**PERINFAMIS** (per & infamis), e, adj. in very ill repute. Sueton. Vir amore libertinæ perinfamis. — With a genit. answering the question, *For what?* Apul.

**PERINFIRMŪS** (per & infirmus), a, um, adj. very weak, feeble or infirm; figur. very weak, of very little force or weight. Cels. and Cic.

**PERINGĒNIŌSŪS** (per & ingeniosus), a, um, adj. of very good talents, of very good parts, very acute, very ingenious. Cic.

**PERINGRATŪS** (per & ingratus), a, um, 2 adj. very ungrateful. Senec.

**PERINIQUŪS** (per & iniquus), a, um, adj. very unjust, very unfair. Cic. — ¶ Also, greatly dissatisfied, very discontented. Cic. Etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi.

**PERINJŪRIŪS** (per & injurius), a, um, 3 adj. very unjust, very unfair, very wrong. Cato ap. Priscian.

**PERINSIGNIS** (per & insignis), e, adj. very remarkable, very striking, very extraordinary. Cic. corporis pravitates.

**PERINTEGRĒ** (per & integer), ãgra, 3 ãgrum, adj. very upright or virtuous. Gell.

**PERINTHŪS**, or -ŌS, i, f. a town of Thrace. Plin. — Hence, *Perinthius*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Perinthus*, *Perinthian*. Terent.

**PERINVISŪS** (per & invisus), a, um, adj. 1 much hated, very odious. Cic. Homo diis perinvisus.

**PERINVITŪS** (per & invitus), a, um, adj. 1 very unwilling. Cic.

**PERINŪNDŌ** (per & inundo), as, a. 1. to overflow, flood. Alcim. Avit.

**PERINŪNGŌ** (per & inungo), is, a. 3. to anoint all over. Varr.

**PERIŪCHA** (περιοχή), æ, f. a summary, compendium, argument, for instance, of a poem or play. Auson. wrote such, of *Homer's Iliad*.

**PERIŪDEŪTA** (περιοδεύτης), æ, m. one 3 who goes about, for instance, to visit; a visitor (ecclesiastically). Cod. Just.

**PERIŪDICŪS** (περιοδικός), a, um, adj. returning at stated times, periodic, periodical. Plin. febres.

**PERIŪDŪS** (περίοδος), i, f. a period; composed of several members or sentences accurately connected together. Quintil. Called by Cic. ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, continuatio, circumscriptio.

**PERIPATĒTICŪS** (περιπατητικός), a, um, adj. peripatetic, relating to the school and way of teaching of *Aristotle*. Colum. secta, *h. e.* of *Aristotle*. — Hence, *Peripatetici*, *peripatetics*, philosophers of the sect of *Aristotle*. Cic. They had their name from *περιπατέω*, to walk about, because their master delivered his instructions while walking about.

**PERIPĒTASMĀ** (περιπετασμα), ãtis, n. a 1 covering of cloth, a coverlet, hanging, curtain, piece of tapestry, carpet. In plur. Cic.

**PERIPHĀS**, antis, m. a king in *Attica*. Ovid.

**PERIPHERĪA** (περιφέρεια), æ, f. the periphery of a circle, circumference. Mart. Capell.

**PERIPHŪSIS** (περίφρασις), is, f. circumlocution, periphrasis. Sueton. Called by *Quintil.* circuitus eloquendi; also, circumlocutio.

**PERIPLŪS** (περίπλους), i, m. a circumnavi-

gation, sailing round; hence, a description of sea-coasts. *Plia.*  
**PERIPNEUMONIA** (περιπνευμονία), *æ, f.* a pulmonary consumption. *Cæsar. Aurel.* — Hence, *Peripneumonius*, a, um, adj. laboring under this disease. *Plin.* For this stand *Peripleumonicus*, *Veget.*; and *Peripleumoniacus*, *Theod. Prise.*  
**PERIPSEMA** (περίψημα), *âtis, n.* the off-scouring of dirt and filth. *Tertull.*  
**PERIPTEROS** (περίπτερος), on, adj. winged round about. *Vitruv.* *ædes*, a temple surrounded by a row of pillars.  
**PERIRATOS** (per & iratus), a, um, adj. very angry. *Cic. alicui.*  
**PERISCÉLIS** (περισκέλις), *îdis, f.* a band going round the leg; a garter. *Horat.*  
**PERISCÉLIUM**, *ii, n.* same as *Periscelis*. *3 Tertull.*  
**PERISSEUMA** (περίσσευμα), *âtis, n.* a largess or dole; a donative, or overplus of pay given to the soldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals. *Capitol.*  
**PERUSSOCHORĒGIĀ** (περυσσοχορήγια), *æ, f.* a present over and above; unless it be the charge of furnishing abundant provisions. *Cod. Theod.*  
**PERUSSOLOGĪĀ** (περυσσολογία), *æ, f.* the dundancy of expression, superfluity of words. *Serv.*  
**PERISSON**, *i, n.* as the name of a plant. *Plia.*  
**PERISTASIS** (περίστασις), *is, f.* the circumstance, for instance, of a declamation, *h. c.* the argument, subject, theme. *Petron.*  
**PERISTERĒON** (περίστερον), *ônis, m.* 2 vervain, *peristecron*. *Plin.*  
**PERISTERĒOS**, *i, f.* same as *Peristecron*. *Plin.*  
**PERISTRŌMĀ** (περίστρωμα), *âtis, n.* a covering of a couch, for instance, a hanging of tapestry or arras. In plur. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*  
**PERISTRŌPHĒ** (περίστροφῆ), *es, f.* a turning about; thus, the turning of an opponent's argument upon himself. *Martian. Capell.*  
**PERISTYLĪUM** (περίστυλιον), *ii, n.* a perystyle, a place surrounded with pillars. *Vitruv.*  
**PERISTYLUM**, *i, n.* same as *Peristylum*. *3 Cic.*  
**PERITE** (peritus), *adv.* skilfully, expertly, aptly, knowingly, *ἐμπείρως*. *Petron.* *Dentibus folliculos fabæ perite spoliat.* *Plin.* *Nec colles opere nudantur, si quis perite fodiat.* *Cic.* *Quod institutum perite a Numa, posteriorum pontificum negligentia dissolutum est.* *Id.* *Perite dicere.* *Plin. Ep.* *Stavissimum et peritissime legere.* *Cic.* *Satis callide et perite versari in re aliqua.* *Id.* *Omnia istius decreta peritissime et callidissime venditabat.* *Senec.* *Quæ ab imprudentissimis aut aequè fieri videmus, aut peritissimis.* *Plin. Ep.* *Perite uti cithara.*  
**PERITHŌUS**. See *Pirithous*.  
**PERTIA** (peritus), *æ, f.* knowledge (especially practical knowledge), experience in a thing, acquaintance, skilfulness, expertness, *ἐμπειρία*. *Sallust.* in Jugurtha tanta peritia locorum, et militia erat, ut, &c. *Sucton.* *Existimant quidam, præscisse hæc eum peritia futurorum, h. c. by a gift of prescience.* *Tacit.* *Peritia morum alicujus, through knowledge of his character.* *Id.* *legum.* *Plia.* *castrametandi.* *Tacit.* *Legionarii peritia et arte præstantes.*  
**PERTIO** (frequentat. from *perire*), *as, n.* 31. to perish, be lost. *Plaut.*  
**PERTIONÆUM** (περτιοναίον), *i, n.* the peritonæum, or membrane inclosing all the bowels contained in the lower belly. *Cæsar. Aurel.* — Properly an adj. and so, *Cæsar. Aurel.* *Peritonæos membrana.*  
**PERTRETOS** (περτρητος), on, adj. bored through round about. *Vitruv.* (*Ed. Schneid.*)  
**PERTUS** (properly particip. from *perire*, to get experience or knowledge), a, um, adj. experienced in, knowing, well-versed, practised, skilled in, acquainted with, *ἐμπειρος*. — With the genit. *Cæs.* *Periti earum regionum.* *Nepos.* *Peritissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses.* *Cæs.* *Peritiores rei militaris.* *Cic.* *Homo multarum rerum peritus.* — With *ablat.* *Cic.* *Quis Balbo jure peritior? more learned in the law?* — With *infin.* *Virg.* *Arcades cantare periti, in singul. Tacit.* *obsequi.* — With *ad.* *Cic.* *Vir*

ad pericula fortis, ad usum et disciplinam peritus. *And, de Varr.* *Romanus de agricultura peritissimus.* — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Flor.* *Rex peritus, fortius aurum esse, quam ferrum, haviæ found by experience; or, knowing well.* — With *quin.* *Plaut.* *Mihi nihil novi offerri potest, quin sim peritus, h. c. ejus non sim peritus.* — With *accus.* *Anson.* *Arma virumque peritus, h. c. Æneida.* — *Absol.* *experienced, practised, skilful, expert.* *Cic.* *Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos.* *Cæs.* *Peritissimi atque exercitatissimi duces.* *Propert.* *Me dolor et lacrymæ merito fecere peritum.* *Sucton.* *Nemine peritorum aliter conjectante.* — ¶ Of things, skilful, apt, clever. *Anson.* *Peritis fabulis joculari.*  
**PERJUCUNDĒ** (per & jucunde), *adv.* very pleasantly, very agreeably, with great pleasure. *Cic.*  
**PERJUCUNDUS** (per & jucundus), a, um, adj. very pleasant, gratifying or delightful. *Cic.* *Cui quidem litteræ tuæ perjucundæ fuerunt.*  
**PERJURĀTYNCŪLA** (dimin. as from *perjuratio*, from *perjuro*), *æ, f.* parvum perjurium. *Plaut.*  
**PERJURŌSUS** (perjurius), a, um, adj. 3 swearing falsely, breaking his oath; given to perjury. *Plaut.*  
**PERJURĪUM** (perjuro), *ii, n.* a false oath, perjury, or, also, the breaking of an oath, a broken oath, *ἑπιουκία*. *Cic.* *Quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere, perjurium est.* *Ovid.* *Abiue perituri perjuriam temporis, inquit.* — *Sil.* *Perjuria Graia, h. c. perjuri Græci.*  
**PERJŪR** (per & juro), *as, avi, atum, n.* and a. 1. to swear falsely or commit perjury, break one's oath, *ἑπιουκῆω*. *Cic.* *Off. 3, 29.* *So, Horat.* *Quare perjuras, surripis, aufers undique? Ovid.* *Perjuratos deos, h. c. by whom oac has sworn falsely, and consequently, has violated their sanctity by perjury.* — ¶ Also, to lie. *Plaut.*  
**PERJŪRŌS** (per & jus), a, um, adj. that breaks his oath, perjures or forswears himself, *ἑπιουκός*. *Cic.* *At quid inter perjurum, et mendacem? Id.* *Perjurissimum lenonem.* *Virg.* *Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ, h. c. Laomedontis Trojanorum regis.* (See *Laomedon*.) *Horat.* *Perjura patris fides fallat hospites.* — ¶ Also, simply, lying; or, lying purposely or with præstatio and assurances. *Plaut.* *Hen ecator hominem perjurum! Id.* *Perjuriorem hoc hominem.*  
**PERIXŌMĒNŌS** (περιζόμενος), *h. e.* rubbing or wiping himself, in the bath; the name of a statue by Antigonus.  
**PERLABŌR** (per & labor), *bêris, psus sum, depon.* 3. to glide or move gently or quickly through or over. *Lucret.* *Isque (aer) ita per acies (oculorum) perlabitur cœnis.* *Virg.* *Rotis perlabitur ndas.* *Stat.* *Imos animi perlapsa recessus, having penetrated.* — ¶ Also, to glide through to a place, to penetrate, arrive, make one's way unto. *Virg.* *Ad nos vix tenuis fumæ perlabitur aura, penetrates to, reaches.* *Cic.* *Indeque perlapsus ad nos, et usque ad Oceanum Hercules.*  
**PERLĀTŌS** (per & latus), a, um, adj. 2 very joyful or glad, full of joy. *Liv.* *supplicatio.*  
**PERLĀPSŌS**, a, um, particip. from *perlabor*.  
**PERLĀTE** (per & late), *adv.* very broadly, 1 very widely. *Cic.* *Id in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet, is of very wide compass, in its signification and use.*  
**PERLĀTEŌ** (per & lateo), *es, ui, n.* 2. to lie 3 entirely concealed, or lie ever concealed. *Ovid.*  
**PERLĀTYŌ** (perfero), *ônis, f.* a transferring. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, an enduring, bearing. *Lactant.*  
**PERLĀTŌR** (Id.), *ôris, m.* that brings a thing to its destined place, a deliverer, bearer. *Amnian.*  
**PERLĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *perfero*.  
**PERLAUDĀBĪLĪS** (per & laudabilis), e, 3 adj. greatly to be commended. *Dict. Cret. forma.*  
**PERLĀVŌ** (per & lavo), *as, a. 1.* to wash 3 or bathe thoroughly. *Tertull.*  
**PERLECEBRĀ** (perlicio), *æ, f.* same as *Pellecebra*; a bait or (fœdale) enticer, allurer, wheedler. *Plaut.*

**PERLECTIŌ**, same as *Pellectio*.  
**PERLECTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *perlego*.  
**PERLEGŌ** (per & lego), *is, egi, ectum, a. 3.* to read through, read to the end, *ἐπιλέγομαι*. *Cic.* *Perlegi tuum tertium (librum) de natura deorum.* — Hence, to go through, run over with the eyes, survey in detail, scan, take a particular view of. *Vulg.* *omnia oculis.* *Ovid.* *Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras.* *Stat.* *auras animis oculisque.* — ¶ Also, to read off (to the end). *Plaut.* *leges.* *Liv.* *senatum, h. c. the names of all the senators.* *Sucton.* *historiam, sc. which he had written.* — ¶ Also written *perlego*.  
**PERLEPIDĒ** (per & lepide), *adv.* very prettily or finely. *Plaut.* *Perlepide naras.*  
**PERLEPIDŌS** (per & lepidus), a, um, adj. 3 very pretty or fine. *Plaut.* (according to some *Ed.*)  
**PERLEVIS** (per & levis), e, adj. very light 1 or small. *Cic.* *momentum fortunæ.*  
**PERLEVĪTER** (per & leviter), *adv.* very lightly or slightly. *Cic.*  
**PERLIBENS**, same as *Perlibens*.  
**PERLIBENTER** (per & libenter), *adv.* very willingly, with great pleasure. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Perlibenter*.  
**PERLIBĒRALĪS** (per & liberalis), e, adj. 3 very well bred. *Terent.*  
**PERLIBĒRALĪTER** (perliberalis), *adv.* very graciously, very obligingly. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, very liberally, very generously. *Cic.*  
**PERLIBĒT**, same as *Perlibet*.  
**PERLIBRĀTYŌ** (perlibro), *ônis, f.* a level 2 ling. *Vitruv.*  
**PERLIBRŌ** (per & libro), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to level, bring to a level or plane. *Senec.* *Si quis excelsa perlibret, maria paria sunt.* *Colum.* *Planities non perlibrata, sed exigue prona.* — ¶ Also, to poise, hurl, throw. *Sil.* *hastam.*  
**PERLICĪO**, same as *Pellicio*.  
**PERLĪMŌ** (per & limo), *as, a. 1.* to file; 2 hence, to sharpen, make clearer. *Vitruv.* *oculorum speciem.*  
**PERLĪNYŌ** (per & linio), *is, a. 4.* same as 3 *Perlimo*. *Colum.*  
**PERLĪNŌ** (per & lino), *is, lēvi, litum, a. 3.* to besmear much, thoroughly, or all over. *Colum.* *Et tunc pice liquida cum adipe snillo perlinantur.* *Apul.* *Servulus lotus melle perlitus.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, all defiled.*  
**PERLĪPPIDŌS** (per & lippus), a, um, adj. 3 *Plin.* *Valer.* *Os salivum et perlippidum, h. e. valde stillans et veluti lippicinis.*  
**PERLIQUIDŌS** (per & liquidus), a, um, 2 adj. very liquid. *Cels.*  
**PERLĪTŌ** (per & lito), *as, n. 1.* to sacrifice prosperously, *h. e. with favorable omens.* *Liv.* *Saluti Petilium perlitasse negant.* *Id.* (impers.) *Primis hostiis perlitatum est.* — Passively, *Valer.* *Ant. ap. Gell.* *Si res divinæ rite perlitatæ essent.* — *Absol.* *Perlitatum (as if perlitatio).* *Liv.* *Diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, a long delay of favorable omens in sacrificing.*  
**PERLĪTTERĀTŌS** (per & litteratus), a, 1 um, adj. very learned. *Cic.* *ap. Hieron.*  
**PERLĪTĒS**, a, um, particip. from *perlino*.  
**PERLŌNGĒ** (per & longe), *adv.* very far, 3 a great way off. *Terent.*  
**PERLŌNGĪNŪS** (per & longinus), 3 a, um, adj. lasting very long, very long. *Plaut.*  
**PERLŌNGŌS** (per & longus), a, um, adj. very long. *Cic.* *via.* *Plaut.* *Nunc si opperiri vis adventum Charnidis, perlongum est.*  
**PERLŪBENS** (per & lubens), *tis, adj.* very well pleased, being very glad. *Cic.* *Me perlubente Servius alius est, to my great pleasure.*  
**PERLŪBENTER**, same as *Perlibenter*.  
**PERLŪBĒT** (per & lubet), *impers. 2.* it pleases greatly; I have a strong desire. *Plaut.* *Perluhet hunc hominem colloqui*  
**PERLŪCEO**, **PERLŪCIDUS**, &c. See *Pelluceo*, &c.  
**PERLŪCTŌSŌS** (per & luctuosus), a, um, adj. very unprofitable. *Cic.* *Serrani fumus perluctuosus.*  
**PERLŪDŌ** (per & ludo), *is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3.* to play anywhere; or to play through,

run through, &c. in sport. Manil. totum Circum.

**PERLUMINŌ** (per & lumino), as, a. 1. to shine through, illuminate or enlighten all over. Tertull.

**PERLŪŌ** (per & luo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to wash, bathe, or wash or bathe much or ill over. Colum. vasa aqua. Ovid. manus fontana unda. Horat. Gelida quum perluor unda, I bathe. Cæs. Promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, they bathe. Colum. Os vino perlutum, rinsed. Apul. Sudore perlutus, bathed in sweat, sweating profusely.

**PERLŪSORIŌS** (per & lusorius), a, um, 3 adj. in play, for sport, not in earnest. Pandect. iudicium. (Others read pro-lusorius.)

**PERLŪSTRŌ** (per & lustrō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to go through, wander through. Liv. agros. Vellei. Perlustrata armis tota Germania, traversed, visited through-out. — ¶ Also, to go through, run through, survey. Liv. gregem oculis. Cic. Hujus materiæ partes perlustrandæ animo erunt. — Also, to search for, look all around to find. Liv. 23, 46. Hunc perlustrans diu oculis. — ¶ Also, to purify, hallow. Colum. paleas sulfure. — ¶ Separated. Sil. Per singula lustrat oculis.

**PERLŪTŌS**, a, um, particip. from perluo.

**PERMACĒŌ** (per & maceo), es, u. 2. to be very lean; to be very weak. Enn. ap. Fest.

**PERMACER** (per & macer), ācra, ācrum, 2 adj. very lean or thin. Cels. caro. Plin. creta.

**PERMACERŌ** (per & macero), as, a. 1. 2 to soak or wet through or thoroughly, macerate through. Vitriv.

**PERMĀDEFACIŌ** (per & madefacio), is, 3 ēci, actum, a. 3. to moisten through and through, wet through, soak, drench. Plaut.

**PERMĀDESCŌ** (per & madesco), is, dui, 2 n. 3. to become thoroughly wet or moist, be soaked or moistened, διαβρέχουαι. Colum. Quasi hibernus pluvis terra permauerit. — ¶ Figur. to become soft, slack, effeminate. Senec. Deliciis permaduis.

**PERMĀESTUS**, a, um, 3 See Permæstus.

**PERMĀGNŌS** (per & magnus), a, um, adj. very great. Cæs. Sagittariorum permagnus numerus. Auct. B. Afric. Villa permagna. Cic. Permagna hereditas. Id. Permagnum existans, tres Olympionicas una e domo prodire, a very great thing. Id. Quod permagni [inter] est, is of very great concern, is of exceeding moment. Id. Aliquid permagno vendere, very dear. Separately, Id. Per enim magni astimo.

**PERMĀLE** (per & male), adv. very badly. 1 Cic. Sequani permale pugnarunt.

**PERMĀNĀTER** (permanans, from per-3 mano), adv. flowing through, penetrating. Lucret. (of the magnetic principle).

**PERMĀNĀSCŌ** (permano), is, n. 3. to flow through to something; figur. to penetrate, find its way, reach, come to the knowledge of. Plaut. ad eum.

**PERMĀNĒŌ** (per & maneo), es, ansi, ansum, n. 2. to remain to the end, endure, continue, last, hold out, persist, διαμένω, καταμένω. Cic. Maneo in voluntate, et quoad tu volēs, permanebo. Id. In mea pristina sententia permanco. Sallust. Amicitia Masinisse bona atque honesta nobis permansit, continued true till his death. Terent. Ira inter eas intercessit, quæ tam permansit diu, has held out. Cic. Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrop permansit. Ovid. Solus ad extremos permansit ille rogos. Id. seros in annos. Cic. Ut permanceat diuturna corpora. Also, Senec. Virtus sola permansit tenoris sui.

**PERMĀNŌ** (per & mano), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to flow through, soak through. Lucret. In saxis ac speluncis permansit aquarum liquidus humor. — Figur. to soak through, flow through, press through. Lucret. Permansit calor argentum, h. e. manat per argentum. Id. Anima per membra permansit. — ¶ Also, to flow or soak through to a place; or, to spread itself, diffuse itself, any whither. Cic. Venenum potuit in omnes partes corporis permansere. Id. Succus permansit ad secur per quasdam vias. — Figur. to penetrate unto, come to or into, make its way

to or into, arrive at, reach, extend itself, have an influence upon. Lucret. Acherusia templa, quo neque permanent animæ, neque corpora nostra. Cic. Ut aliqui sermones hominum etiam ad vestrās aures permanent. Id. Macula permansit ad animum. Id. Ut partes orationis ad mentes movendas permansere possint. Id. Conclusiuncula ad sensum non permanentes, h. e. which (though they cannot, perhaps, be nuscured) do not reach the seat of faith; do not convince. Id. Pythagoræ doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, permanisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem. Plaut. Amor usque in pectus permansit. Terent. Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permansit, find its way somehow to my father's ears.

**PERMĀNSIŌ** (permaneo), ōnis, f. a prolonged stay or continuance. Cic. Quodvis supilicium levius est hac permansione. — ¶ Also, n continuing to the end, persevering, persisting. Cic. Perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio.

**PERMĀRINŌS** (per & marinus), a, um, adj. on the sea, or, accompanying across the sea. Liv. Larcs permardini, divinities to which people took with them on board ship, perhaps, guardian gods at sea.

**PERMĀTŌRĒSCŌ** (per & maturasco), is, 2 rui, n. 3. to become fully ripe. Ovid. and Cels.

**PERMĀTŌRŌ** (per & mator), as, āvi, n. 1. to become quite ripe. Hygin. Morum cum permaturavit nigrum. (Al. leg. permaturavit.)

**PERMĀTŌRŌS** (per & mator), a, um, adj. thoroughly ripe. Cels.

**PERMĀXIMŌS** (permagnum, or per & 3 maximus), a, um, adj. extremely great, very great indeed. Porc. Latro.

**PERMĀABILIS** (permeo), e, adj. affording a passage, passable. Solin. plastrum.

**PERMĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. that passes through, a perader. Tertull.

**PERMĀDIŌCRIS** (per & mediocris), e, adj. very moderate, πολυμέτριος. Cic.

**PERMĀDITĀTŌS** (per & meditatns), a, um, adj. well trained, thoroughly instructed and prepared. Plaut.

**PERMĀNSIŌ** (permetior), ōnis, f. a complete measuring or a measuring out. Martian. Capell. Permensio terræ, h. e. Geometria.

**PERMĀNSŌS**, a, um, particip. from permetior.

**PERMĒŌ** (per & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to go or pass through, penetrate, wander through, cross, traverse, διπδύω. Cic. Quod quedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat. Ovid. Dum littera maria ac terras permeat.

Amnian. Permeato amne, passed over. Plin. Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, h. e. means per mediam Babylonem. Colum. Anates offenduntur, si non sint libera spatia, qua permeent. — ¶ Also, to go or pass through to a place, penetrate to, find n way. Tacit. Saxa et sagitte longius in hostes permeabant. Plin. Larius lacus, ad quem ciconiæ non permeant. — ¶ Also, simply, to go or go on. Colum. Qui naviter, et sine ullis concessationibus permeabit.

**PERMĒRĒŌ** (per & mereo), es, rūi, rītum, 3 a. 2. se. stipendiū, to serve as a soldier, do military service, serve in the field, especially, for a long time, to serve through. Stat.

**PERMĒSSŌS**, i, m. a river in Bæotia, sacred to the Muses. It rose upon mount Helicon, and emptied itself into the Copaic lake. Virg. — ¶ Hence, Permessius, a, um, adj. Persian. Claudian. — ¶ Also, Permessis, idis or idos, f. adj. Persian (if the reading be correct).

Martial. Or subst. for Permessus. Martial.

**PERMĒTIŌR** (per & metior), iris, mensus sum, depon. 4. to measure through, measure out, measure. Cic. Vos solis magnitudinem quasi decempeca permensi. — Also, Permensus, a, um, passively, Colum. opus. — ¶ Figur. of walking, riding, sailing, &c. to pass through, wander through, traverse. Virg. classibus æquor. Plaut. Permensus est viam ad vos, h. e. confecit, ad vos transit. Martial. Sæcula Nestoræ permensa

senectæ, having lived through. — Passively, Permensus, a, um, being passed over, left behind. Apul. — ¶ Seldom used, except in the part. perf. The pres. occurs in Vitruv.

**PERMĒTŌENS** (per & metuo), tis, particip. fearing greatly, greatly afraid of. Virg. iras conjugis.

**PERMĒLITŌ** (per & milito), as, āvi, n. 1. 3 to serve as a soldier, or to serve one's full time. Pandect.

**PERMĒNGŌ** (per & mingo), is, inxi, ic-3 tum, a. 3. mingendo conspurco; hence, for pædico. Horat. aliquem.

**PERMĒNIMŌS** (per & minimus), a, um, 3 adj. the very least, very small indeed. Juven.

**PERMĒRĀBILIS** (per & mirabilis), e, adj. 3 very wonderful. Augustin.

**PERMĒRĀNDŌS** (per & mirandus), a, 3 um, adj. very wonderful. Gell.

**PERMĒRŌS** (per & mirus), a, um, adj. very wonderful. Cic.

**PERMĒSCĒŌ** (per & misceo), es, iscui, ixtum or istum, a. 2. to mix well together, mingle promiscuously, mix up, mingle, mix or blend together, καταμίγνυμι. Ovid. Cruorēm generi cum cruore soceri. Sallust. Lixæ permixti cum velutibus. Cic. naturam cum materia. Id. Suas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore. — Without cum. Colum. glebas dulci aqua. Cic. Fructus magna acerbitate permixtos tuli. — Also, with the dative. Plin. Lapis ceræ permixtus. Sil. Totum ense alicui, h. e. thrust into his body. Tacit. Alicujus consiliis permixtus, implicated, engaged. — Also, Colum. medicamen, to mix up well. Cic. Permixti et confusi pedes in oratione. — ¶ Also, to mix up in a heap, to confound, throo into confusion, bring into disorder. Cic. Pericles fulgere, tonare, permiscere, Græciam dictus est, to turn upside down, confound, turmoil. Id. Omnia potius permiscerunt, quam ei legi conditionique parerent. Virg. Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem. — ¶ Also, to fill quite. Flor. omnia gravi timore. Apul. Dominus permixtus mærore, h. e. plenus.

**PERMĒSSIŌ** (permitto), ōnis, f. a delivering, committing, to another's discretion, for instance. Liv. Permissionem extracivium corpora fieri, h. e. a surrender, with only the single condition that no violence should be offered to their persons. — Hence, in rhetoric, when an orator leaves a thing to the discretion of the judge or adversary. Auct. ad Heren. — ¶ Also, a granting, permitting, permission, leave. Cic. mansiohis.

**PERMĒSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. n. permitter. 3 Tertull. mali.

**PERMĒSSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a permitting, permission. Cic. Permissu magistratus, and legis.

**PERMĒSSŌS**, a, um, particip. from permitto. — ¶ Subst. Permissum, i, n. See Permitto, at the end.

**PERMĒSTŌS**, a, um, particip. from permisceo.

**PERMĒTYS** (per & mitis), e, adj. very or 3 fully ripe, very mellow. Colum.

**PERMĒTTŌ** (per & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to let go through, let through, let pass. Pallad. Fenestellæ permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque. — ¶ Also, to let go, let run. Liv. equum in hostem, let him run; ride at full speed. So, Hirt. Se permittit in hostem, rides at full speed against, rushes upon with his horse. Liv. Equos concitatos calcariibus permittit, let them run, gave them the rein. Id. Qua (h. e. ubi) equi permitti possent, h. e. could go. Id. Equitatus permittus, having broken in. Also, Sisen. ap. Non. se e summo, to let himself down, spring down. Calp. gregem campo, let them go into. Hence, Liv. Permittere tribunalum, to give full rein to, exercise without reserve. Senec. bonitatem etiam ad calamitosos, let his goodness flow even to, &c. show, exercise, practise, direct to. Gell. se ad famam, h. e. to strive after. Apul. Permite me in meam quietem, leave me to. — Hence, Permitti, to go, extend, reach. Mela. Regio permittitur ad Arynphæos usque. Lucret. Odor permittitur longius, spreads farther. —

¶ Also, to send, transport. *Colum.* casum trans maria. — ¶ Also, to send, throw, hurl, fling, discharge, let fly, so that the weapon reaches its mark. *Ovid.* saxum in hostem. *Hirt.* tela longius. Hence, *Sil. visus*, to cast one's eyes any whither, to see. — ¶ Also, to commit, deliver, intrust, give up, make over; to leave. *Cic.* totum negotium alicui. *Id.* alicui potestatem infinitam pecuniæ. *Id.* remp. consulibus, to put the commonwealth in the hands of the consuls, by the decree, *Videant* consules, ne resp. &c. *Cæs.* Se suaque omnia in potestate (or potestati) alicujus, h. e. to surrender at discretion. *So, Liv.* Omnia permittere, to surrender at discretion. *Cic.* Incommoda sua dolori suo, h. e. to avenge themselves; to put their wrongs into the keeping of their feelings. Also, *Colum.* feminas maribus, to deliver, admit. *Tibull.* habernas equo, h. e. let loose. And, without acc. *Thus, Liv.* Per legatos senatui de se permittere, h. e. to surrender themselves. *Cic.* Tibi permitto, ne, &c. I leave it to you, whether, &c. *Id.* Ipsi iudicibus conjecturam facere permitam, will leave it to the judges. *Liv.* Consuli permissum, ut duas legiones scriberet, it was intrusted or left to the consul, to raise, &c. *So, without ut. Id.* De eo permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod, &c. (But perhaps some of these may be referred below, in the sense of permit.) — Hence, to relinquish to, forgive to (h. e. on account of), sacrifice to. *Cic.* inimicitias patribus conscriptis, h. e. to dismiss one's enmity out of regard to the senate. *Id.* Permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, I give, relinquish, forgive, &c.; or, as below, allow, concede. — Also, to grant, allow, permit, suffer, give leave. *Cic.* Neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permissem, had given him leave. *Nipos.* Ei permisit eligere, quem vellet. *Cic.* Quis Antonio permisit, ut partes faceret? (or, as above). Hence, *Senec.* Transire permittitur, it is permitted to him, he may. *Quintil.* Permissum est (followed by infinitive), it is permitted, it is free. Also, personally. *Senec.* Animus permittitur reprimere, is permitted, is allowed, may or can; for animo permittitur (impers.). *Aurel. Vict.* Permissos, vivere ut velent. — Hence, Permissum, permission. *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

**PERMIXTĒ, or PERMISTE** (permixtus or permistus), adv. mixtly, promiscuously. *Cic.*

**PERMIXTIM, or PERMISTIM** (Id.), adv. mixtly. *Prædent.*

**PERMIXTIŌ, or PERMISTIŌ** (permixtio), ōnis, f. a mixing or mingling together, mixture; also, things mixed well together, a mixture, διαμειξίς. *Cic.* Superiorisque permixtionis reliquias fundens æquabat. *Pallud.* Decoques, donec tota permixtio pinguedinem puri mellis imitetur. — ¶ Also, a confusing, a confusion. *Aurel. Vict.*

**PERMIXTŌS, or PERMISTŌS**, a, um, particip. from permisceo.

**PERMŌDESTŪS** (per & modestus), a, um, adj. very moderate, very modest, or unassuming. *Cic.*

**PERMŌDICE** (per & modice), adv. very moderately or little. *Colum.*

**PERMŌDICŪS** (per & modicus), a, um, adj. very moderate, very small, πολυπαρῶς. *Sueton.*

**PERMŌESTŪS** (per & mæstus), or **PERMÆSTŪS**, a, um, adj. very sorrowful, very sad. *Dict. Cret.*

**PERMŌLESTE** (per & moleste), adv. with great displeasure or vexation. *Cic.* ferre aliquid.

**PERMŌLESTŪS** (per & molestus), a, um, adj. very troublesome. *Cic.*

**PERMŌLLIS** (per & mollis), e, adj. very soft, for instance, to the ear. *Quintil.*

**PERMŌLŌ** (per & molo), is, a. 3. grind down, bruise to pieces. *Ser. Saxon.* grana piperis. Hence, *Horat.* uxores, h. e. subagitare.

**PERMŌNSTRANS** (per & monstro), tis, 3 particip. showing. *Anianus.*

**PERMŌTIŌ** (permovere), ōnis, f. a moving through and through, affecting deeply, inducing to action, moving to pity, anger, &c. *Cic.* Inprudencia est aut in casu,

aut in quadam animi permotione, h. e. when the mind impels to an action. *Id.* Quæ aut conciliationis causa, aut permotionis aguntur, h. e. in order to excite some strong emotion; in order to move the feelings. *Id.* Mentis permotione magis, quam natura, vehement excitation, h. e. inspiration. — ¶ *Absol.* Permotio, sc. animi, an emotion, passion. *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44. Permotiones.

**PERMŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. from permovo.

**PERMŌVEŌ** (per & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to move through and through, or move greatly, stir up well, set in brisk motion; or, simply, move, stir up, &c. διακινέω. *Colum.* Plana sarritione terram permovere. *Lucret.* Mare permotum ventis ruit intus arenam, violently agitated. *Pallad.* Aliquid dolio immergere et permovere, h. e. move it about, shake it well together. — ¶ Hence, of the understanding, disposition, heart, to move deeply, impress strongly, affect greatly, put into great concern, stir up, move to pity, anger, terror, &c.; to induce, persuade, prevail on. *Cæs.* His rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, moved, induced, prevailed on, persuaded (comoti would have implied only, moved, affected). *Cic.* Hæc metu permotus gravius scripsi, under the influence of fear. *Cæs.* Adhortatus milites, ne necessario tempore itineris labore permoveantur, be moved, so as to induce them to act accordingly; become impatient. *Cic.* Miseratione meus iudicium permovenda est. *Id.* In commovendis iudicibus, iis ipsis sensibus permovere, &c. I am myself under the influence of those very feelings, &c. *Cæs.* Permovei animo. *Tacit.* Permotus ad miserationem, moved to pity. *Id.* Animus permotus in gaudium. Also, *Cic. Div.* 1, 57. Ant dormientibus aut mente permotis, in an ecstasy or frenzy. — ¶ Of the feelings or passions which are excited, to raise, excite, stir up. *Tacit.* invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras. *Quintil.* omnes affectus.

**PERMŪLCEŌ** (per & mulceo), es, isi, isum and ictum, a. 2. to stroke, καταψάω. *Sueton.* Permucere alicui malas. *Ovid.* aliqueum manu. *Id.* comas, to stroke, stroke back or stroke smooth. — Figur. to stroke, caress, charm, please, refresh. *Cic.* sensum voluptate. *Id.* Sonus et numerus permulcet aures. *Id.* eam, qui audit. *Catull.* Corollis permulsa domus risit odore. — Also, to soothe, appease, assuage, allay, still, calm; or seek to soothe, &c. *Liv.* Paulatim permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerat plebem. *Cic.* Nulla consolatione permulcere posset stultam senectutem. *Cæs.* Eorum animis permulsi. *Liv.* iram ejus. *Virg.* pectora dictis. *Tacit.* aliquem mitibus verbis. *Pallad.* Cera picem permulcet, makes it more pliant. — Also, to touch or pass over softly, or, simply, to touch. *Cic.* Aran flatu permulcet spiritus austri, breathes softly over. *Auct. ad Her.* Arterke leni voce permulsa. *Ovid.* Languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, touching gently or stroking.

**PERMŪLCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from permulceo.

**PERMŪLSIŌ** (permulceo), ōnis, f. a stroking. *Non.*

**PERMŪLSŪS**, a, um, particip. from permulceo.

**PERMŪLTŌ**, }  
**PERMŪLTUM**, } See *Permultus*.

**PERMŪLTŪS** (per & multus), a, um, adj. very much, very many. *Varr.* Habet permultas partes, very many. *Cic.* Permulti imitatores principum existunt. *Horat.* Permulta rogatus, very many things, a great many things. *Plaut.* Haud permultum attulit, not a very great deal, not very much. *So, Cic.* Permultum erit ex mæore tuo diminutum. — Hence, *Permulto*, abl. by very much, very much, far; with the compar. *Cic.* Permulto clariora. — *Permultum*, also, adverbially, very much. *Cic.* Permultum interest, utrum, &c. *Id.* Permultum ante, very often before.

**PERMŪNDŪS** (per & mundus), a, um, 3 adj. very cleanly. *Varr.* Permunde sunt hæc volucres.

**PERMŪNIŌ** (per & munio), is, ivi, itum, 2 a. 4. to fortify completely, h. e. to finish fortifying. *Liv.* Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permunit. — ¶ Also, to fortify strongly, fortify throughout, fortify. *Liv.* Castris permunitis.

**PERMŪTATIŌ** (permuto), ōnis, f. a changing, altering. *Quintil.* defensionis. — ¶ Also, an exchanging, bartering, exchange, of one thing for another. *Pandect.* Res permutationem non recipiunt. *Cic.* Partim in illis locis emptiones, partim permutationes ad hunc Tusculanum montem extruendum. *Pandect.* Non placet permutationem rerum emptione esse, exchange of wares, &c. bartering. — In rhetoric. *Auct. ad Her.* Permutatio est oratio, aliud verbis aliud sententia demonstrans. — Also, an exchanging of sums of money; a receiving or paying by a bill of exchange. *Cic.* Facere permutationem cum aliquo, h. e. to negotiate a bill of exchange, as Cicero did with Atticus, upon going into Asia. *Id.* Publica permutatio, exchange of the public money.

**PERMŪTŌ** (per & muto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to change through and through, alter completely, alter. *Cic.* statum reip. *Lucret.* ordinem (elementorum). — ¶ Also, to exchange, barter, of wares and other things. *Martial.* rem re, one thing for another. *Plaut.* nomina inter se. *Plin.* Lien cum jecore locum permutat, changes place with the liver. *Id.* India gemmis suis ac margaritis hæc (h. e. plumbum et æs) permutat, obtains by barter, gets in exchange. — Hence, *Plin.* Placuit, denarium sedecim assibus permutari, should be given or received as an equivalent, be exchanged for. — Also, of payments by exchange (as we say, by bills of exchange). *Cic.* Illud, quod permutavi tecum, which you have remitted to me by bill of exchange, to be paid on your account. Hence, *Permutare*, to remit a bill of exchange, or to remit by bill of exchange. *Cic.* Velim cures, ut permutetur Athenas, that the money is remitted by bill of exchange (or the bill of exchange is sent) to Athens. *Id.* Scripseras, ut (Terentia) II S xii permutaret, h. e. was to send this sum by bill of exchange to me at Tarentum (by paying it to a banker at Rome, who would pay it by his agent at Tarentum to Cicero). *Id.* Ut cum quæstio populi pecunia permutaretur, should be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange. — Also, to buy. *Plin.* equos talentis auri. *Id.* Serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex. — ¶ Also, to turn about, turn round. *Plin.* arborem in contrarium. *Figur.* *Id.* Permutata ratione, reversed; in a manner the reverse of the former.

**PERNĀ** (πέρυα), æ, f. the hip or haunch, with the foot, of a man. *Em. ap. Fest.* But for the most part of swine, a shoulder or haunch. *Plin.* Femine (sues) suspensæ pernis prioribus. *Ofstener*, however, as an article of food, a gammon or ham of bacon. *Cato.* Pernarum ungulas prædidit. *Horat.* Fumosæ pes pernæ. And, indeed, it seems to be a fore-quarter, shoulder, in opposition to petaso. See *Martial.* 13, 54 and 55. — ¶ From the likeness, a kind of muscle. *Plin.* — Also, part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off. *Plin.*

**PERNĀVIGĀTŪS** (per & navigo), a, um, 2 particip. sailed through. *Plin.*

**PERNECESSĀRIŪS** (per & necessarius), a, um, adj. very necessary, of great need, very pressing. *Cic.* Non esse Romæ meo tempore pernecessario, submoleste fero. — ¶ Also, very intimately connected with any one, by kindred, friendship or clientship. *Cic.* Lælius paternus amicus, ac pernecessarius. — *So, subst.* *Cic.* Pernecessarios meos, my very near friends, or also, clients.

**PERNECŌ** (per & neco), as, avi, atum, a. 3. 1. to kill or kill outright. *Augustin.*

**PERNEGŌ** (per & nego), as, avi, atum, a. 1 and n. 1. to deny or say no altogether, deny stoutly, flatly or steadily; to refuse altogether or ever, ἐξαρνεῖσθαι. *Plant.* Negas? (*Ly.*) pernego imo. *Terent.* Seisse se, id vero pernegat. *Senec.* Cato ni populus R. præturam negavit, con-

sulatum pernegavit, *h. e. once refused him the praetorship, and afterwards conferred it on him; but would never make him consul.* *Martial.* Negare jussi, pernegare non jussi. — With *accus.* and *inf.* *Cic.* pyxidem traditam (esse).

PERNĒS (per & neo), es, ēvi, ātum, a. 2. 3 to spin or spin out (*h. e. to the end*). *Figur.* *Martial.* (of Lachesis) supremos annos mihi.

PERNICIABILIS (pernicies), e, adj. *destructive, ruinous, pernicious.* *Tac.* alicui.

PERNICIÁLIS (Id.), e, adj. *destructive, deadly, ruinous, fatal, disastrous, όλεθριος.* *Liv.* Pestilentia magis in longos morbos, quam in pernicialia evasit. *Plin.* Pernicialia praelia.

PERNICIĒS (per & nex, necis, or neco), ēi, f. *destruction, ruin; disaster, calamity, όλεθρος.* *Nepos.* Quae res illis contentmentibus pernicie fuit, *proved fatal, brought destruction.* *Cic.* Cum de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis tam crudeliter cogitaret. *Id.* Incumbere ad pernicem alicujus, *to be bent on the ruin of.* *Plin.* Plus quam drachmae pondere potum pernicem affert, *causes death.* *Id.* Hanc herbam contra omnem perniciem habendam prodidere, *h. e. contra venena, maleficia, morbos.* *Plaut.* Magno in periculo, et pernicie esse, *h. e. calamity, misery.* — ¶ Also, of a person or thing, that is ruinous or baneful, *ruin, destruction, pest, bane.* *Cic.* Illam perniciem exstinxit, *h. e. Clodius.* *Terent.* Leno sum fateor, pernicies communis adolescentium. *Horat.* Pernicies, et tempestas, barathrumque macelli, *sc. as being a glutton.* *Catull.* Abite lymphæ, pernicies vini, *the ruin of wine, the bane of wine.* *Plin.* Herba contra omnem pernicem habenda, *against all injurious things, as poisons, diseases, &c.* — ¶ *Genit.* Pernicie is found in *Cic.*; and Pernicii, in *Siscenn.* ap. *Gell.* — *Dat.* Pernicii is found in *Nepos.* — ¶ *Pernicies*, destruction, conveys the idea of murder, and supposes a living agent, who contrives the ruin; hence, it is used of violent death: *Exitium* conveys the idea of removal, and accordingly is used of annihilation in any way, and particularly of towns, districts, or of the whole fortunes of a man: *Pestis* expresses destruction or annihilation generally.

PERNICIŌSE (perniciosus), adv. *destructively, perniciously, mischievously, banefully, in a destructive, &c. manner, όλεθριως.* *Cic.* Multa perniciose sciscantur. *Id.* Quo perniciosius de republica merentur vitiosi principes. *Augustin.* Rebus mortalibus perniciosissime compediri.

PERNICIŌSŪS (pernicies), a, um, adj. *destructive, ruinous, deadly, disastrous, pernicious, baneful, όλεθριος.* *Cic.* Capere consilia perniciosa republicae. *Cæs.* Perniciosae leges. *Cic.* Morbi perniciosiores sunt animi, quam corporis. *Nep.* Perniciosissimum fore videbat, si, &c.

PERNICITĀS (pernix), ātis, f. *nimbleness, agility, quick motion, briskness, swiftness, fleetness.* *Cic.* Adde pernicitatem, et velocitatem. *Plaut.* Pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute. *Liv.* Precipua pedum pernicitas inerat.

PERNICITER (Id.), adv. *nimblely, quickly, swiftly.* *Liv.* Equo desilire perniciter. *Plin.* Alites alte, perniciterque volantes. *Id.* Ibices perniciter exsultant.

PERNYGER (per & niger), ĩgra, ĩgrum, 3 adj. *very black.* *Plant.*

PERNIMIŪS (per & nimius), a, um, adj. 3 *much too great, very great or much indeed; used in the neutr.* Pernimium, *very much indeed, much too much.* *Terent.* Nimum inter vos, ac pernimium interest. *Pandect.* Interpretatio pernimium severa.

PERNYŌ (perna), ōnis, m. *a disease of the feet, kibe or chap on the feet, and especially on the heels, occasioned by cold; a chilblain, μάκκη, χεϊμεθλον.* *Plin.* Perniones urisunt adeps sarcit.

PERNYTEŌ (per & niteo), es, n. 2. to 3 shine greatly. *Mela.*

PERNYNCŪLŌS (dimin. from pernio), i, m. *a kibe or chilblain.* *Plin.*

PERNIX (as if from pernior, to strive through), icis, adj. *nimble, active, agile,*

*quick, swift, fleet.* *Plaut.* Clare oculis video, pernix sum manibus, *I am handy, ready-handed.* *Liv.* Levium corporum homines, et multa exercitatione pernicium. *Plin.* Pernici saltu existere. *Catull.* Puella pernix, *h. e. Atalanta.* *Stat.* Fugit pernicior vento. *Senec.* Temporis pernicissimi celeritas. With *inf.* *Horat.* Amata relinquere pernix, *quick to leave.*

PERNŌBILIS (per & nobilis), e, adj. *very famous.* *Cic.*

PERNŌCTŌ (pernox), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to stay or pass the whole night, stay over night, continue or remain all night long, ἀπουκτερεῖν.* *Cic.* Pernoctant nobiscum. *Id.* Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernoctans, *staying all night, passing the night.* *Id.* Pernoctare ibi. *Plaut.* Pernoctare noctem perpetem cum aliquo.

PERNŌNIDĒS (pernia), æ, m. *h. e. pernae filius, a patronymic, coined as it seems by Plaut.* Laridum pernonidem, *for laridum de perna praestitum.*

PERNŌSCŌ (per & nosco), is, ōvi, (ōtum), a. 3. *to become well acquainted with, get correct knowledge of, διαγινώσκω.* *Cic.* Hominum mores ex vultu pernoscere. — Hence, *perf.* Pernovi, *I have become well acquainted with; and so, am well acquainted with, know well.* *Terent.* Non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim. *Plaut.* Ingenium haud pernoram hospitibus. — ¶ Also, *to see, find out, satisfy one's self.* *Terent.* Pernoscite, furtum factum existimetis, an, &c.

PERNŌTESCŌ (per & nosco), is, tui, n. 2 3. *to become well and surely known.* *Quintil. decl.* — *Impers.* followed by *accus.* and *inf.* *Tacit.* Pernotuit.

PERNŌTŪS (per & notus), a, um, adj. 3 *very well known.* *Curt.* Dioxippus regi pernotus.

PERNŌX (per & nox), octis, adj. *continuing all night long, lasting all night, the night through, πάνυκτος.* *Liv.* Luna pernox erat, *shone all night.* *Ovid.* Ad dit et exceptas luna pernoctae pruinæ, *by the light of the moon, when it shone all night.* *Juvenal.* Luditur alea pernox, *h. e. is played all night.* *Apul.* Et pernox et perdia lanificio nervos meos contorqueo, *all day and night.*

PERNŌXIŪS (per & noxius), a, um, adj. 3 *very hurtful, very harmful.* *Mela.*

PERNŌMERŌ (per & numero), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. *to count over, or count all over, tell out, count down.* *Liv.* Dum imperatam pecuniam Illergetes pernumerarent. *Plaut.* Argentum numeræ. (*Stra.*) pernumeratum est.

PERŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a sort of hoot made 3 of ravo hide, for travellers, soldiers, &c.* *Virg.*

PERŌ, us, f. *Ἠρώ, daughter of Ncleus, and sister of Nestor.* *Propert.*

PERŌBSCŪRŪS (per & obscurus), a, um, adj. *very dark or obscure.* *Cic.* Perobscura questio est de natura deorum.

PERŌDĪ (per & odi), isti, defect. a. 1 3 *hate or hate greatly.* *Manil.* — ¶ See, also, *Perosus.*

PERŌDIŌSŪS (per & odiosus), a, um, adj. *very odious, very disagreeable, very unpleasant.* *Cic.* Ippitudo.

PERŌFFICIŌSE (per & officiose), adv. *very respectfully, very obligingly, very attentively.* *Cic.*

PERŌLĒŌ (per & oleo), es, n. 2. *to smell 3 rankly, stink, of an unpleasant and penetrating smell.* *Lucret.*

PERŌLĒSCŌ (per & oleo), is, ēvi, n. 3. 3 *to grow or grow quite.* *Lucil.* ap. *Prise.* Perolisse, *for perolevisse.*

PERŌNĀTŪS (perno), a, um, adj. *wearing 3 perones, booted.* *Pers.*

PERŌPĀCŪS (per & opacus), a, um, adj. 3 *very shady.* *Lactant.*

PERŌPPŌRTŪNE (per & opportune), adv. *very seasonably or opportunely, in the very nick of time.* *Cic.* Peropportune fortuna te obtulit. *Id.* Peropportune, inquit, venit.

PERŌPPŌRTŪNŪS (per & opportunus), a, um, adj. *very seasonable, convenient, or opportune.* *Cic.* diversorum.

PERŌPTĀTŌ (per & optato), abl. as from peroptatus), adv. *very much to one's wish.* *Cic.*

PERŌPŪS (per & opus), adj. or subst. 3 *indecl. very needful or necessary.* *Terent.*

Sed nunc peropus est, hunc cum ipsa loqui.

PERŌRĀTĪŌ (peroro), ōnis, f. *same as Epi-logus, Conclusio, the close or winding up of an oration, the peroration, the concluding part of a speech, after the theme or subject has been treated of, ἐπίλογος, ἀνακεφαλαιώσεις.* *Cic.* gives it three parts, viz. Enumeratio, indignatio, conquestio: but *Anet.* ad *Her.* names them Enumeratio, amplificatio, miseratio.

PERŌRĪGĀ, or PRŌRĪGĀ, æ, m. *he that 3 has the care of the stallion, and puts him to the mare.* *Varr.* and *Plin.* (But origa or auriga is perhaps to be read.)

PERŌRNĀTŪS (per & ornatus), a, um, adj. *very ornate, highly ornamented.* *Cic.* Crassus in dicendo perornatus.

PERŌRNŌ (per & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. *to adorn greatly or constantly, to show great or constant humor to.* *Tacit.*

PERŌRŌ (per & oro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to speak from beginning to end, make a set speech, speak, ἐπιλέγω, ἀνακεφαλαιώω.* *Nep.* Ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, *of speaking, making a speech.* *Sueton.* Si perorandum in aliquem esset. *Plin.* Thessalum in omni ævi medicos perorantem. — In particular, *to plead, argue; or to defend in a speech.* *Cic.* Contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare. *Id.* A. Q. Hortensio sausa est Sextii perorata. *Id.* Quint. 30. Causa perorata, *the pleading of the cause (strictly speaking) being finished; for the very conclusion of the oration was yet to come.* — ¶ Also, *to bring the speech to an end, to close or wind up a speech, conclude an oration or discourse, finish speaking.* *Cic.* Coactus est perorare. *Id.* Est mihi perorandum, *I must conclude.* *Id.* Antequam peroretur, *before concluding, before the peroration is made.* — Hence, *to finish in speaking, cease speaking of, get through with.* *Cic.* criuen. — Also, *to finish, generally, bring to an end, conclude, close.* *Cic.* *Att.* 5, 10. Sed hæc tum laudemus, quum erunt perorata. *Aut.* ad *Her.* Perorata narratione, *the narration, as a part of an oration.*

PERŌSCŪLŌR (per & osculor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. *to kiss or kiss much.* *Martial.* aliquid. (Others read *drosulari.*)

PERŌSŪS (per & osus, or perodi), a, um, 2 particip. of pass. form, but act. signif. *hating or hating greatly.* *Virg.* lucem. *Liv.* Plebs consutum nomen perosa erat, *h. e. hated or hated well.* *Id.* Superbiam tum (hominis) perosus (esse) regis. — ¶ *Passively, hated or deeply hated; as an adj.* *Juvene.* thalamus. *Terent.* Perosior.

PERPĀCŌ (per & paco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. *to quiet entirely, make peaceable, reduce to quiet.* *Flor.* Brennos, Senones per Claudium Drusum perpacavit. *Liv.* Omnibus perpacatis. — Hence, *Perpacatus, a, um, perfectly quiet.* *Liv.* Necdum omnia perpacata erant.

PERPĀLLYDŌS (per & pallidus), a, um, adj. *very pale.* *Cels.*

PERPĀRCĒ (per & parce), adv. *very sparingly, very parsimoniously.* *Terent.*

PERPĀRUM (per & parum), adv. *very little.* *Veget.* Also, *Cic.* Perparum ex illis magnis lucris ad se pervenire (but others, as *Ern.* read *perparum*).

PERPĀRVŪLŌS (per & parvus), a, um, adj. *very small indeed.* *Cic.*

PERPĀRVŪS (per & parvus), a, um, adj. *very little, very small.* *Cic.* culpa. *Id.* civitas. *Id.* Perparvum (absol.), *very little.* See *Perparum.*

PERPĀSCŌ (per & pasco), is, āvi, astum, 3 a. and n. 3. *to feed, same as Paseo.* *Varr.* Pecus ab eo, quod perpacat. — In the pass. form. *Sever.* Volvens (fluvius) perpascitur agros, *streams through, consumes, wastes.* — Also, *Perpastus, a, um, well-fed, well-fattened, in very good keep, fat.* *Phædr.* canis.

PERPĀSTŪS, a, nm. See *Perpasco.*

PERPĀUCŪLŌS (per & pauculus), a, um, adj. *very few, some very few, very few indeed.* *Cic.*

PERPĀUCŪS (per & paucus), a, um, adj. *very few.* *Terent.* homines. — *Plur.* Perpaucæ, *very few things, very little.* *Cic.* Si perpaucæ mutavisset. *Horat.* Perpaucæ loqui. — *Colum.* Perpaucissimæ



agricolæ, very few indeed, extremely few.

PERPAVEFACIŌ (per, paveo & faeio), 3 is, a. 3. to put into a great fright, make sore afraid, alarm greatly. *Plaut.*

PERPAULŪS (per & paululus), a, um, adj. very little indeed. — *Subst.* Perpaululum, very little indeed, extremely little. *Cic. loci.*

PERPAULUM (per & paulum, as from perpaulus, a, um), adv. a very little. *Cic.*

PERPAUPER (per & pauper), ēris, adj. 3 very poor. *Cic.*

PERPAUXILLUM (per & pauxillum, as from perpauillus), adv. a very little, ever so little. *Plaut.*

PERPEDIŌ, is, a. 4. same as *Impediō*. 3 *Acc. ap. Non.*

PERPELLŌ (per & pello), is, pūli, pul- 2 sum, a. 3. to push, thrust; or, push or thrust greatly, ἐπὶσέω. *Nigid. ap. Non.*

In conatu sapius aliqua re perpellitur. — ¶ *Figur.* of the mind, to move or affect thoroughly; to prevail over, conquer; unless it be to force from its position, dis- lodge. *Plaut.* Si animus hominem per- pulit, actum est (but others read other- wise). — Oftener, to force, drive, push to any thing; to induce, lead, bring, con- strain, persuade, impel, ἐπαναγκάζω; either with acc. or without ease. *Liv.*

Illum non minæ plebis, non Senatus preces perpellere unquam potuerit, ut, &c. *Id.* Perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipio- nem mittat. *Plaut.* Callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet. *Sal.* Collegam suum pactione provinciæ perpulerat, ne contra rempubl. sentiret. *Liv.* Urbem metu ad deditionem perpulit. Also, *Tacit.* Per- pellunt Vologensem omittente presentia.

PERPENDICULARIS, e, and PERPEN- 3 DICULARIŪS (perpendicularum); a, um, adj. perpendicular, κάθετος. *Frontin.*

PERPENDICULĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an 3 artisan who uses a plumb-line, sort of master-mason. *Ansel. Vict.*

PERPENDICULĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 placed by the plumb-line. *Martian. Ca- pill.* Velut perpendicularitæ capitibus susseptentur, h. e. verticalat.

PERPENDICULUM (perpendo), i, n. a 3 plumb-line, plummet, κάθετος. *Cic.* Ad perpendicularum columnas exigere, to try or examine by the plumb-line. *Id.* Ad perpendicularum esse. *Id.* Si gravitate feruntur ad perpendicularum corpora, vertically. *Cæs.* Tigna non directa ad perpendicularum, sed prona.

PERPENDŌ (per & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to weigh or weigh carefully, σταθ- μάω. *Gell.* — ¶ *Figur.* to weigh, examine, consider, deliberate upon, bal- ance (carefully). *Cic.* Hæc omnia si perpendere ad disciplinæ præcepta velis, reperientur pravissima. *Id.* Hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, sed quodam quasi naturali sensu iudicatur. *Justin.*

Pænorum Romanorumque bella respec- tiens, singularum vires perpendebat. *Colum.* Ante perpensum habere, to have already thoroughly considered. *Sucton.*

Vitia virtutesque perpendere, h. e. to balance exactly against each other. *Pan- dect.* Perpensum iudicium, well-weighed, and so very exact or accurate.

PERPENSĪTŌ (perpenso), ōnis, f. a 3 weighing carefully. *Gell.*

PERPENŌ (perpensus), adv. with delibe- 3 ratio, with reflection, deliberately, ἐξηκρι- βωμένως. *Ammian.* Utilitate rei per- pensus cogitata.

PERPENŌ (frequentat. from perpendo), 3 as, a. 1. to weigh or weigh frequently with care, ponder, examine. *Grat.*

PERPENSŪS, a, um, particip. from per- 3 pendo.

PERPERAM (perperus, as it seems), adv. 3 wrong, amiss, not as it should be, incor- rectly, ἐναυάρτως, προπετῶς, κακῶς; the opposite of recte. *Sucton.* Si sibi cal- ceus perperam induceretur. *Cic.* Seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt. *Id.* Recte, aut perperam iudicare. *Plaut.* Per- peram loqui. — ¶ Also, falsely, untru- thy. *Terent.* Perperam dixi. — ¶ Also, inadvertently, inconsiderately, by mis- take. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Tabellarii, qui ad Pompeium missi erant, perperamque ad castra nostra pervenerant. *Varr.* Perperam fecisse.

PERPERĒ, adv. same as *Perperam*. 3 *Claud. Mamert.*

PERPERITŪDŌ (perperus), ōnis, f. wrong- 3 headedness, faulty conduct, faultiness, in- advertence, inconsiderateness, thoughtless- nesses. *Acc. ap. Non.*

PERPERŪS (πέπερος), a, um, adj. not 3 properly constituted, wrong, faulty, amiss; foolish, blockish, &c. *Acc. ap. Non.*

PERPES, ētis, adj. same as *Perperus*; 3 continued, unbroken, uninterrupted, keep- ing on, perpetual, continual. *Apul. silen- tium. Pacur. ap. Fest.* Operam mihi des perpetem. — ¶ Also, keeping on to the end, unbroken; the whole. *Plaut.* Verberatus perpendi noctem per- petem, the whole night, the night through. *So, Apul.* Perpeti nocte lueubrant.

PERPESŪS (perpetior), ōnis, f. a stand- 3 ing out of any thing, enduring, putting up with, bearing patiently, ὑπομονή. *Cic.* Fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio, et laborum perpersio. *Senec.* Fortis atque obstinata tormentorum perpersio.

PERPESŪS, or PERPESŪS (Id.), 2 a, um, adj. accustomed to bear hardships, 2 inured to hardship, schooled to endurance, patient, πολυτλήμων. *Senec.* Socrates perpersitis senex.

PERPESŪS, a, um, particip. from perpe- 3 tior.

PERPETIM (perpes), adv. right on, with- 3 out intermission, constantly, uninterrupted- ly. *Apul.* Pudentillam anno perpetim assiduo convietu spectassem.

PERPETIŌR (per & patior), tēris, pessus 3 sum, dep. 3. to suffer steadfastly, endure without yielding, bear with patience, abide, stand out, endure, bear, πάσχω, ἀνέχο- μαι, ὑπομένω. *Enn. ap. Cic.* Animus æger neque pati, neque perpeti potest. *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Nisi hoc pejus sit, hæc sufferre et perpeti. *Cic.* Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant. *Id.* Qui etiam dolorem sæpe perpetiuntur, ne incidant in majorem. *Terent.* Censen? posse me obfirmare, et perpeti, ne redeam interea? *Ovid.* Quamquam luctus renovatur, perpetiar memorare tamen. *Cic.* Mihi omnia potius perpeti- enda esse duco, quam, &c. should be borne. *Id.* Dolorem asperum et difficilem perpersu, hard to be borne. — It may also be rendered, to bear, suffer, allow, permit, put up with; with acc. and infin. *Plaut.* Aliam tecum esse, possim perpeti. *Ovid.* Non tamen hanc viola- ri pinum perpetiar. — ¶ Also, simply, to bear, sustain. *Plin. Ep.* Vehemen- tius, quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset. — Also, to suffer or suffer greatly, ex- perience, feel. *Ovid.* fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cæli. *Val. Flacc.* pœnas pro crimine.

PERPETRABILIS (perpetror), e, adj. that 3 may be done, allowable, permitted. *Ter- tull.*

PERPETRĀTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an accom- 3 plishing, completing, performing. *Terull.*

PERPETRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an effector, 3 executor, perpetrator. *Sidon.*

PERPETRŌ (per & patro), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to carry through, effect, achieve, ac- 2 complish, complete, finish or perform, com- mit (when equivalent to complete), δια- πράττω. *Plaut.* Postquam opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi. *Tacit.* Per- petrare promissa. *Flor. cæpta. Liv.* Sacrificio rite perpetrato. *Id.* Bello perpetrato, ended. *Id.* Gloria Punici belli perpetrati, the glory of having brought the Punic war to an end by his successes. *Sucton.* Quasi perpetraturus bellum, about to finish the war by striking a decisive blow. *Liv.* Perpetrata cæde, the murder having been effected or perpetrated. Also, *Tacit.* Suo labore perpetratum, ne Curiam irrumperet. *Pandect.* Sibi manus intulit, et non per- petravit, succeed in destroying himself. — With infin. *Plaut.* Nisi id efficere perpetrat (where efficere might have been dispensed with).

PERPETŪALIS, e, same as *Perpetuus*. 2 *Quintil.*

PERPETŪARIŪS (perpetuus), a, um, adj. 2 constant, permanent; or, constantly busy 2 about something. *Senec.* mulio. — Hence, Perpetuarius, a fee-farmer, copy- holder. *Cod. Just.*

PERPETUITAS (Id.), atis, f. unbroken 3 (also, everlasting) continuance, connec- tion, perpetuity, διαρκεια, ἀδιόρητος. *Cic.* vitæ. *Id.* temporis, unbroken time. *Id.* verborum, continued flow in periods. *Id.* sermonis, connection, unbrokenness, as opposed to question and answer. *Id.* In perpetuitate dicendi non sæpe, in aliqua autem parte aliquando, through the whole. *Id.* Benevolentia fidelis est vel ad perpetuitatem, even to perpetuity, forever. *Id.* Non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi, sed ex perpetui- tate atque constantia, the consistency, connection, whole tenor of their principles. *Vitruv.* Opacæ perpetuitates, h. e. long and shady reaches of land.

PERPETUITŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from 3 perpetuo, in the same signif. *Enn. up.* *Non.* Perpetuitassent, for perpetuitave- rint.

PERPETŪŌ (perpetuus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make to be unbroken or continued; 3 to make perpetual. *Cic.* Perpetuare ver- ba, to pronounce in one breath. *Id.* Judi- cium potestatem perpetuam putavit. *Plaut.* Non est justus quisquam amator, nisi qui perpetuat data, who keeps on making presents.

PERPETŪŌ, adv. See *Perpetuus*, a, um.

PERPETŪŪS (per & peto), a, um, adject. (properly, going through), continuing all 3 the way, continued, unbroken, uninterrupt- ed, without intermission, running on, holding together throughout, διηρηκός. *Cic.* Ut a Brundisio usque Romam ægmen perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem. *Plin.* Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Al- pibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, in a continued chain of hills. *Colum.* Fossam perpetuam educere. *Cæs.* Palus, quæ perpetua intercedebat. *Id.* Milites dis- ponit non certis spatiis intermissis, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, con- nected throughout. *Ovid.* Perpetuo con- tendunt illa risu. *Cic.* Oratio perpetua, connected, continued, unbroken discourse (sometimes set in opposition to alterca- tio, which consists in question and an- swer). *Id.* historia, h. e. of a series of transactions and events, as the history of a people; in opposition to the ac- count of a single transaction (as a war), or the history of an individual. *Horat.* Palladis arces (h. e. Athens) carmine perpetuo celebrare, h. e. cyclico, sing- ing the praises of Athens from the begin- ning downwards. *So, Ovid.* Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. — ¶ Also, the whole. *Terent.* Hunc diem perpetuum, this day through, this whole day. — ¶ Also, constant, per- petual, lasting without interruption, per- manent, ἀδιός. *Nepos.* Quibus urhium perpetua dederat imperia. *Cic.* Cum respublica non solum parentibus per- petuis, verum etiam tutoribus annuis esset orbata. *Id.* Ut centesima perpe- tuo fenore duceretur, h. e. at simple (not compound) interest. *Id.* Ignis Vestæ perpetuus ac sempiternus. *Id.* Lex perpetua et æterna. *Id.* Voluntas mea perpetua et constans in rempubli- cana. *Id.* Assidua et perpetua cura salutis næ. *Martial.* Perpetuus Silius, h. e. of immortal memory. Hence, In perpetuum (sc. tempus), for always, for- ever. *Cic.* Hanc pestem paulisper re- primi, non in perpetuum comprimere posse. *Id.* Obtinere aliquid in perpetuum. Also, Perpetuō (sc. tempore), constantly, perpetually, uninterruptedly, always, ever. *Cic.* Eam opinionem perpetuo retine- atis. *Terent.* Nunquam perpetuo es bona. Also, *Stat.* Perpetuum, for perpe- tuum. *Plaut.* In perpetuum modum, forever. — Hence, that holds constantly and universally, universal, general. *Cic.* Perpetui juris, et universi generis questio. *Cels.* Ne id quidem perpe- tuum est, not even that is without excep- tion, always holds, is an universal rule. *Cic. Or.* 36. questio (with an orator), h. e. universalis, relating to the kind (genus), general. Different from this are the Quæstiones perpetue, in *Cic. Brut.* 27, which are criminal investiga- tions, which were held by the prators, year out and year in, and of course continued always. — Also, *Senec.* fulmina, h. e. which hold for or refer to the whole life.

— ¶ *Compar.* Perpetuus, Cato; *superl.* Perpetuissimo curriculo. *Id.*  
**PERPĒXŪS** (per & pecto), a, um, particip. 3 *combed, or well-combed.* *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PERPLĀCĒS** (per & placeo), es, n. 2. to please greatly. *Cic.* Ea (lex) mihi perplacet. *Plaut.* Hercle vero perplacent.  
**PERPLANŪS** (per & planus), a, um, adj. 3 *very plain, very distinct.* *Diomed.*  
**PERPLEXABILIS** (perplexor), e, adj. 3 *perplexing.* *Plaut.* verbum, h. e. obscure, unintelligible, ambiguous.  
**PERPLEXABILĪTER** (perplexabilis), adv. 3 *so as to confuse one, confusingly, perplexingly.* *Plaut.*  
**PERPLEXĒ** (perplexus), adv. *intricately, 2 confusedly, perplexedly, ambiguously, obscurely, πολυπλόκως.* *Terent.* loqui. *Liv.* Defectionem haud perplexē indicavere. *Prudent.* Perplexius errat.  
**PERPLEXIM**, adv. same as *Perplexē.* 3 *Plaut.*  
**PERPLEXIŌ** (as from perplecto), ōnis, f. 3 *confusion, involution, intricacy, ambiguity, obscurity.* *Porc. Latro.*  
**PERPLEXITĀS** (perplexus), ātis, f. can- 3 *fusion, obscurity, ambiguity.* *Annian.*  
**PERPLEXŌR** (id.), āris, dep. 1. to make 3 *confusion.* *Plaut.*  
**PERPLEXŪS** (per & plecto), a, um, particip. and adj. *involved, confused, entangled, snarled, ἐπιπλοκός.* *Virg.* Perplexum iter silvæ. *Stat.* Perplexi errores. — ¶ Also, *confused, involved, difficult, intricate, doubtful, ambiguous, obscure.* *Liv.* Singulos amicorum patris tentare sermonibus perplexis. *Id.* Perplexius carmen. *Id.* Perplexum Punico astu responsum.  
**PERPLICATŪS** (per & plico), a, um, particip. 3 *intertwined, involved, entangled, confused.* *Lucret.*  
**PERPLŪS** (per & pluo), is, n. and a. 3. *Intrans.* to rain through, rain in, διαβέχονται. *Vitruv.* Qua possit ex imbribus aqua perpluere. Also, *impers.* Cato. Sicubi perpluat, if it rains through any wherc. — ¶ Also, to rain through, be wet through with ruin. *Plaut.* Perpluunt tigna, h. e. it rains through the beams. *Quintil.* Quum cœnaculum perplueret. — ¶ For pluo. *Tibull.* Perpluat pomis candidussinus (*figur.*). — ¶ *Trans.* to rain through or into, h. e. to send through or into in rain. *Plaut.* Tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit. — ¶ Also, to rain upon, drop upon. *Apul.* capellas.  
**PERPLURĪMUM** (per & plurimum), adv. *very much indeed, Plin.; but Harad. reads plurimum.*  
**PERPOL** (per & pol), supposed to stand for per Pollucem, by *Pollux*; but it is two words, thus, *Terent.* Perpol scitus, for pol perscitus.  
**PERPOLIŌ** (per & polio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to polish highly, or polish. *Plin.* Aurum tritu perpolitum. — Also, of the plastering of a wall. *Vellei.* Locus nuper calce arenaque perpolitus, plastered. — ¶ *Figur.* to polish through or thoroughly, to perfect, finish, improve, put the finishing hand to, a writing, for instance. *Cic.* illud opus. *Id.* Adhibere extremum perpolendi operis laborem. — Hence, particip. and adj. *Perpolitus*, a, um, *polished completely, finished, refined, perfected.* *Cic.* Perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti homines. *Id.* Litteris perpolitus. *Id.* Vita perpolitata humanitate. *Id.* explicatio.  
**PERPŌLITĪŌ** (perpolio), ōnis, f. a *polish- 2 ing thoroughly, finishing, elaborating.* *Apul.* ad *Herenn.* sermonis.  
**PERPŌLITĪSSĪME** (*superl.* as from per- 2 po ite, from perpolitus), adv. *with high polish or finish, with great refinement, taste, &c.* *Apul.* ad *Herenn.*  
**PERPŌLITŪS**, a, um. See *Perpolio.*  
**PERPŌPLŌR** (per & populo), āris, ātus 2 *sum, dep. 1. to lay quite waste, ravage, pillage completely, unpeople, καταληστεῖω.* *Liv.* Ligurum quindecim millia agrum Placentinum perpopulatos esse. *Tacit.* Quos cœdibus et incendiis perpopulatus. — Also, *Perpopulatus*, a, um, *passively.* *Liv.* Perpopulato agro.  
**PERPŌRTĀNS** (per & porto), tis, particip. 2 *carrying or transporting to a place.* *Liv.* Naves onerariæ prædam Carthaginem perportantes.

**PERPŌRTĀTIŌ** (perpoto), ōnis, f. a *con- 2 tinued drinking, carousal.* *Cic.*  
**PERPŌTIŌR** (per & potior), iris, dep. 4. *omnino et plene potior.* *Justin.* pace, to enjoy. *Cod. Just.* nomine, loco tribuni, to have, enjoy.  
**PERPŌTŌ** (per & poto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 3 1. to drink, tippie or tope without inter- 3 *mission, keep an carousing, keep up a carouse.* *Cic.* Totos dies, in litore tabernaculo posito, perpotabat. *Id.* Ibi perpotavit ad vesperum. — ¶ *Simply,* to drink, or drink off, quaff. *Lucret.* laticem.  
**PERPREMŌ**, for *Perprimo.* *Senec.* 2  
**PERPRENSŪS** (per & prehendo), a, um, particip. *seized or grasped strongly.* *Apul.* (According to *Ed. Oud.* Others read *perpressa*, or *prehensa*.)  
**PERPRESSĀ**, æ, f. an herb, same as *Bac- 2 char.* *Plin.*  
**PERPRĪMŌ** (per & premo), is, pressi, 3 *pressum, a. 3. to press or press hard: or press perpetually.* *Horat.* Mollis et expresse inominata perprimit cubilia. — ¶ Also, to urge or urge greatly, press closely. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to press through. *Senec.* Oculis humorem perperimit (for *perprimit*).  
**PERPROPĒRĒ** (per & propere), adv. *very 3 hastily, very quickly.* *Plaut.*  
**PERPROPĪNQUŪS** (per & propinquus), 3 a, um, adj. *very near at hand.* *Acc. ap. Cic.*  
**PERPRŌSPĒR** (per & prosper), ēra, ērum, 2 *adj. very prosperous.* *Sucton.* valetudo, *very good, excellent.*  
**PERPRŪRĪSCŌ** (per & prurio), is, n. 3. 3 *to become itchy or salacious all over.* *Plaut.*  
**PERPŪDESCŌ** (per & puresco), is, n. 3. to feel shame or great shame, be ashamed. *Cornelia ap. Nepot.*  
**PERPŪGNĀX** (per & pugnax), ācis, adj. 1 *very pugnacious.* *Cic.* Perpugnacem in disputando videri.  
**PERPŪLCHĒR** (per & pulcher), chra, 3 *chrum, adj. very beautiful, very fine.* *Terent.*  
**PERPŪNCTŪS** (per & pugno), a, um, 3 *particip. pricked through or pricked.* *Cæsar. Aurel.*  
**PERPŪRGŌ** (per & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to purge thoroughly, cleanse all over, make quite clean, ἐκκαθαίρω. *Cic.* Cervæ perpurgant se quadam herbula. *Cels.* Perpurgata ulcera. *Plaut.* Perpurgatibus auribus, h. e. with the greatest attention. — ¶ Also, to clear fully, free from all difficulties. *Cic.* locum quinque libris. *Id.* De dote perpurga (sc. rationes), *adjust, expedite.*  
**PERPŪSILLŪS** (per & pasillus), a, um, adj. *very small, very little.* *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 60. Perpusillum rogabo, h. e. both very little, and the very little man, for it seems to be a play upon words.  
**PERPŪTŌ** (per & puto), as, a. 1. to de- 3 *clare or explain fully, relate, make known.* *Plaut.* Ut ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem.  
**PERQUĀDRĀTŪS** (per & quadratus), a, 2 *um, adj. perfectly square.* *Vitruv.*  
**PERQUĀM** (per & quam), adv. *very (very much), or very (very much) indeed.* *Cic.* Perquam flebiliter lamentat. *Plin. Jun.* Perquam scire velim. And separately. *Terent.* Per pol quam paucis. And with *superl.* *Apul.* Perquam sapidissimum.  
**PERQUEŌ** (per & queo), is, ivi, n. irreg. same as *Queo*, to be able, except that it seems to imply through the whole time. *Apul.* (*Ed. Oud.* Others read *quiverint*).  
**PERQUIĒSCŌ** (per & quiesco), is, n. 3. 3 *to rest through, spend in rest.* *Apul.* totam noctem.  
**PERQUIRĪTĀTŪS**, a, um, same as *Per- 3 quisitus, sought after diligently.* *Cloud.*  
**PERQUIRŌ** (per & quero), is, quisivi, quisitum, a. 3. to seek or search for diligently, διαζητέω. *Cic.* Scribit ad quosdam, ut ea vasa perquirant. *Q. Cic.* Perquirere et investigare homines ex omni regione. — In particular, to make diligent inquiry after, inquire after. *Cæs.* Aditus, viasque in Suevos perquirunt. *Plaut.* Adeunt, perquirunt, quid causæ siet. *Cic.* Possum etiam illa ab accusatore perquirere, ubi sit, &c. — ¶ Also, to investigate, examine, inquire

into. *Cic.* Ipsa cognitio rei perquiruntur.  
**PERQUISITĒ** (perquisitus), adv. *properly, after diligent inquiry or research; and so, exactly, accurately, ἐξήτασμένως.* *Cic.* Sed perquisitus, et diligentius conscripsisse pollicemur.  
**PERQUISITŌR** (perquiro), ōris, m. a 3 *strict searcher or inquirer after.* *Plaut.*  
**PERQUISITŪS**, a, um, particip. from perquiro. *Plin.*  
**PERRĀRŌ** (per & raro, or perrarus), adv. *very seldom, very rarely, παντοσπίως.* *Cic.*  
**PERRĀRŪS** (per & rarus), a, um, adj. 2 *very rare, very rarely to be met with.* *Liv.* Quod tunc perrarum in mandandis sacerdotiis erat.  
**PERRĒCONDĪTŪS** (per & reconditus), a, um, adj. *very hidden, very abstruse, very recondite.* *Cic.*  
**PERRĒCTŪRŪS**, a, um, particip. from pergo.  
**PERRĒPŌ** (per & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3 and a. 3. to creep or crawl through to any place, creep or crawl to or into. *Colum.* ad præsepia. *Id.* in aliena compluvia. — ¶ *Trans.* to creep through, creep across, creep upon. *Tibull.* tellurem genibus.  
**PERRĒPTŌ** (frequentat. from perrepo), 3 as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to creep about, creep around. *Plaut.* Omnibus in lateribus perreptavi quærere conservam. — ¶ Also, to creep through to a place, creep to. *Terent.* ad portam. — ¶ *Trans.* to creep through. *Plaut.* omnes plateas. *Terent.* omne oppidum.  
**PERRĒBĪĀ** (Περραιβία), æ, f. a region of Thessaly. *Liv.* — Hence, *Perrhæbus*, a, um, adj. *belonging to the same, Perrhæban, or, also, Thessalian.* *Propert.* Pindus. *Ovid.* Ceneus.  
**PERRĪDICŪLĒ** (per & ridicule), adv. *very laughably, very humorously or wittily.* *Cic.*  
**PERRĪDICŪLŪS** (per & ridiculus), a, um, adj. *very laughable, very ridiculous.* *Cic.*  
**PERRĪMŌSŪS** (per & rimosus), a, um, 3 *adj. full of clefts or chinks.* *Vitruv.*  
**PERRŌDŌ** (per & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 2 3. to eat or gnaw through. *Plin.*  
**PERRŌGITŪS** (frequentat. from perrogo), 3 as, a. 1. to ask through, ask (them) all. *Pacuv. ap. Prisc.* advenas de natis.  
**PERRŌGŌ** (per & rogo), as, a. 1. to ask 2 *through in succession.* *Liv.* Perrogari eo die sententiæ non potuerunt, h. e. could not all be asked on that day. — ¶ Also, to carry through (a law) after proposing it. *Val. Max.* Tribunus plebis legem perrogavit.  
**PERRŌMPŌ** (per & rumpo), is, ūpi, ūptum, a. and n. 3. to break through, break apart, break asunder, break to pieces, διασπῆννυμι. *Cæs.* rates, h. e. the line or chain of rafts across the mouth of the harbor. *Cels.* totam costam. *Virg.* dura limina bipenni. — *Figur.* to break up, bring to nought. *Cic.* leges. *Id.* questiones. *Horat.* Natura perumpet mala fastidia. — ¶ Also, to break through, force a way through. *Cic.* Ab his perumpitur aer. *Cæs.* paludem. *Tacit.* Perruptus hostis. *Liv.* cuneos (hostium). *Cæs.* Per medios hostes perumpunt. *Liv.* per aciem hostium. *Cæs.* Ut, cuneo facto, perumpant. — Also, to break into, press into, force a way into, penetrate. *Tacit.* Castra perrupta. *Liv.* in vestibulum templi. — *Figur.* to break through, overcome. *Cic.* periculum. *Plin.* omnes difficultates. *Or.* to force a way into, enter forcibly, penetrate into. *Tacit.* Ne quo affectu perumperetur.  
**PERRŪPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from perumpo.  
**PERSĀ** (Πέρσας), æ, m. a *Persian.* *Cic.* Regnum ne Persæ quidem tolerabile. *Id.* Persæ mortuos condunt, the Persians. *Nepos.* In Persas proficisci, for in Persidem. — Among the poets, *Persæ*, also, for Parthi: for instance, *Horat.* *Carm.* 3, 5, 4. Adjectis imperio Persis. — *Persa* is also a comedy by *Plautus*. — It also stands for *Perseus*. *Liv.* 42, 25. — ¶ *Fem. gen.; a nymph, mother of Circe, Hecate, &c. by Sol. Hygin.* — Also, the name of a little dog. *Cic.*  
**PERSĀPE** (per & sæpe), adv. *very often, very frequently.* *Cic.*

**PERSÆPŌLIS**, or **PERSEPOLIS**, is, f. a city in Persia, the ruins of which are now known by the name of Tschū-Minar. *Plin.* and *Curt.*

**PERSÆŪS**, a, um, adj. relating to Persa, the mother of Hecate, &c. *Val. Flacc.*

**PERSÆVŪS** (per & sævus), a, um, adj. very furious. *Mela. flumina.*

**PERSALŒ** (per & salse), adv. very witty. *Cic.*

**PERSALSŪS** (per & salsus), a, um, adj. very witty. *Cic.*

**PERSALŪTĀTĪŪ** (persaluto), ōnis, f. a careful saluting of all, or assiduous salutation. *Cic.*

**PERSALŪTŌ** (per & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to salute much, often, or assiduously; to salute one after the other. *Cic.* Ut omnes nos, vosque persalutet.

**PERSANCTĒ** (per & sancte), adv. very 2 sacredly, very religiously, for instance, to swear. *Terent.*

**PERSANŌ** (per & sano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to cure thoroughly or perfectly, heal completely. *Plin.*

**PERSANŪS** (per & sanus), a, um, adj. 3 perfectly sound. *Cato.*

**PERSAPIENS** (per & sapiens), tis, adj. very wise. *Cic.*

**PERSAPIENTER** (per & sapienter), adv. very wisely. *Cic.*

**PERSCIENS** (per & scio), tis, particip. 3 knowing well. *Lanprid.*

**PERSCIENTER** (per & scienter), adv. very knowingly, very discreetly. *Cic.*

**PERSCINDŌ** (per & scindo), is, ūdi, is-2 sum, a. 3. to rend asunder or to pieces, διαρρήνυμι. *Lucret. nubem. Liv. Omnia perscendente vento.*

**PERSCISCŌ** (per & scisco), is, a. 3. to 3 learn thoroughly, to hear, become informed of. *Dicit. Crct.*

**PERSCISSŪS**, a, uni, particip. from perscindo.

**PERSCIŪS** (per & scitus), a, um, adj. very clever, very happy, as a remark made by some one. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, very fine, very comely. *Terent. Per ecastor scitus puer natus est Pamphilo, a very fine boy.*

**PERSCRIBŌ** (per & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. and n. 3. to write, prepare in writing, write down, and particularly, accurately and fully, ἀναγράφω. *Nepos. Epistola, in qua omnia perscripta erant, written in full or at length. Cic. Rationes sunt perscripte scite. Id. litteras, to write letters (of the alphabet). Cæs. Rem gestam perscribit (sc. in a letter). With accus. and infin. Cæs. Perscribit in literis, hostes discessisse, &c. Also, to write, h. e. treat in writing. Cic. de aliqua re. — Hence, to enter in writing, in the account book, for instance. Cic. usuras. Id. falsum nomen. Id. senatus consultum, to register. — Also, to describe in order, write an account of, record. Liv. res populi Rom. a primordio urbis. — Also, to write or communicate by writing to some one. Cic. Mihi plane perscribas, quid videas. Id. omnia ad me. *Metccl. ad Cic. ad aliquem de aliqua re. — Also, to send in writing. Cic. Mihi frater tuam orationem perscripsit. — Also, to take a sketch of, make a plan of. Sallust. Jug. 93. Ligus castelli plantium perscribit, sc. animo, surveys carefully and fixes in his mind. — Also, to give an order upon a banker for the payment of a sum, to give an order or check for. Cic. alicui pecuniam, to give him an order for the money. Sueton. Usuræ nomine aliquid numerare, aut perscribere. — ¶ Also, to write out at large, not by numbers or abbreviations. Suet. Notata non perscripta erat summa.**

**PERSCRIPŪ** (perscribo), ōnis, f. a drawing up in writing, writing down, entry in writing. *Cic. Suarum perscriptionum, et liturarum adversaria proferre, non amentia est? Id. Septies milles falsis perscriptionibus, donationibusque avertit, h. e. perscribendo in tabulis falsa nomina, et causas pecuniæ insumendæ. — Also, a writing, as, a contract, instrument, bill of exchange, draught, &c. Cic. — Also, n paying by an order or draught, or the giving of an order or draught. Cic.*

**PERSCRIPŪTŌ** (frequentat. from perscribo), as, a. 1. h. e. sæpius scribo.

*Terentian. Maur. (Alii legunt præscriptare.)*

**PERSCRĪPTŌR** (perscribo), ōris, m. a writer, drawer up in writing, notary, scribe, ἀναγραφεύς. *Cic. Scribam tuum hujus perscriptorem ferentionis fuisse.*

**PERSCRĪPTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a writing, 3 drawing up in writing. *Pandect. testamenti.*

**PERSCRĪPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from perscribo.

**PERSCRŪTĀTĪŪ** (perscrutor), ōnis, f. 2 a searching through, examining thoroughly. *Scæc.*

**PERSCRŪTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a searcher 3 through, examiner, investigator. *Capitolin.*

**PERSCRŪTŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same 3 as *Perscrutor*. *Plant.* — Hence, *Perscrutatus*, a, um, passively. *Amnian.*

**PERSCRŪTŌR** (per & scrutor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to search through, search thoroughly, examine well. *Cic. omnia. — ¶ Figur. to search through, examine or investigate thoroughly, search diligently into. Cic. naturam criminum. Id. sententiam scriptoris.*

**PERSCŪLPTŪS** (per & sculpo), a, um, 3 particip. *graven into, etched. Coripp. lapides.*

**PERSĒĀ** (περσέα), æ, f. a sacred tree in 2 Egypt, with a sweet edible fruit. *Plin.* — *Clisius* takes it to be the *Laurus Persea*, L.; *Schreber*, the *Cordia Myxa*, L.; but it is the opinion of later naturalists, that it no longer exists.

**PERSĒCŌ** (per & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. to cut through, cut up, διαρῆμω. *Cic. rerum naturas. Vet. Orotor. ap. Quintil. vomicas reip. — ¶ Figur. to cut up by the roots, bring to an end. Liv. Vitium, ne serpat, persecare. Cic. Dæte in sermonem, et perseca, et confice, excita, &c.*

**PERSĒCTŌR** (per & sector), āris, dep. 1. 3 to pursue or follow industriously. *Lucret.*

**PERSĒCTŪTĪŪ** (persecuror), ōnis, f. a pursuing, chasing. *Pandect. bestiarum. — Hence, a judicial prosecution, action. Cic. and Pandect. — Also, persecution, of Christians, for instance. Tertull. — ¶ Also, a pursuing, following up, prosecuting. Apul. incepti negotii.*

**PERSĒCTŪTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. n. pursuer, 3 persecutor, particularly of Christians, διώκτης. *Lactant. — ¶ Also, a prosecutor, plaintiff. Pandect.*

**PERSĒCTŪTŌRĪŪS**. See *Prosecutorius*.

**PERSĒCTŪTRĪX** (persecutor), icis, f. she 3 who persecutes. *Augustin.*

**PERSĒCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from persecuror.

**PERSĒDĒŌ** (per & sedeo), es, ēdi, sessum, 2 n. 2. to continue sitting a long time, to sit long any where, reman sitting. *Liv. in equo dies noctesque.*

**PERSĒGNIS** (per & seguis), e, adj. very 2 slack, remiss, spiritless or faint. *Liv. Pedestre prælium fuit persagne.*

**PERSĒIS** (Περσής), idis, f. sc. femina, daughter of *Perses* or *Persa*; h. e. *Circe*, *Val. Flacc.*; or *Hecate*, *Stm.* — ¶ Also, a nymph, the mother of *Circe*, *Pasiphae*, *Hecate*, *Perses*, and *Æetes*, by *Sol.* *Cic. — Hence, magical. Ovid. herba. — ¶ Also, se. musa, a poem. Ovid.*

**PERSĒIŪS** (Περσῆϊος), a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to *Perses* or *Persa*. *Val. Flacc. proles, h. e. Æetes. — ¶ Also, pertaining or belonging to Perseus. Ovid. castra.*

**PERSĒNĒSCŌ** (per & senesco), is, nuti, n. 3 3. to become old, spend one's old age any where. *Entrop.*

**PERSĒNĒX** (per & senex), is, adj. very 2 old or aged. *Sueton.*

**PERSĒNTĪŪ** (per & sentio), is, ensi, en-3 sum, a. and n. 4. to feel or feel deeply. *Virg. curas pectore. — ¶ Also, to perceive, mark, observe. Virg. Quam persensit peste teneri.*

**PERSĒNTĪSCŌ** (per & sentisco), is, n. 3 and a. 3. to feel (deeply) or begin to feel (deeply). *Lucret. — ¶ Also, to perceive, observe, detect. Terent.*

**PERSĒPHŌNĒ** (Περσεφώνη), es, f. the Greek name of *Proserpine*. *Ovid. — Hence, for death. Ovid.*

**PERSĒPHŌNIŪM** (περσεφώνιον), ii, n. 3 wild poppy. *Apul.*

**PERSĒPŌLIS**, is, f. See *Persæpolis*.

**PERSEQUAX** (per & sequax), ācis, adj. 3 pursuing strenuously or zealously. *Apul.*

**PERSEQUENS**, tis, particip. from persequor. — ¶ Adj. following after. *Plaut. flagitii. — Also, revenging. Auct. ad Herenn. Virum integerrimum, inimicium persequentissimum.*

**PERSEQUŌR** (per & sequor), ēris, quātus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. to follow, follow after, go after, commonly with a certain perseverance, παρακολουθεῖω. *Terent. Me in Asian persequens. Cic. vestigia alicujus, to follow his footsteps. h. e. to imitate. So, Id. aliquem ipsius vestigiis, to follow in his steps. Plaut. Ilius, to follow the shore, go along the shore. Cic. omnes vias, (properly) to tread, go, or travel one after the other. h. e. (figur.) use all means. Terent. Viam, quam decevi persequi, to pursue, follow, hold. Intrans. *Pallad. Gramine persequit, h. e. having grown again. — Hence, figur. to follow after, go after, h. e. to strive after, endeavor to get, seek or hunt after, hunt up, call in or collect. Terent. Clamitenti, me sycophantam hereditatem persequi, am hunting after, angling for. Cic. voluptates cujusquemodi. Id. otium. Id. Qui legatione hereditates aut syngraphas suas persequuntur, look up, call in, collect. Plaut. alios deos penates sibi, h. e. to seek, procure, furnish one's self with. — Also, to follow after, h. e. busy one's self with, pursue, cultivate. Cic. Eas artes persequeretur. Id. Non omnia deos persequi, busy themselves about, or have a care for. Also, to imitate. Cic. ironiam alicujus. — Also, to follow, agree with, assent to, approve. Cic. Zenonem. And, in particular, to be an adherent of a (philosophical) sect, to profess the doctrines of a school, &c. Cic. Academicam. — ¶ Also, to pursue, follow close, διώκω. *Cæs. fugientes usque ad flumen. Id. civitatem bello. Nepos. Romanos armis. Ovid. Persequi feras, to chase. Cic. aliquem judicio, proceed against. Plaut. Mea promissa non neglexit persequi, h. e. to press their fulfilment. — Hence, to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon or for; or seek to avenge, punish, &c. Cic. injurias istius (done by that man) per vos. Liv. ingratos cives. Cic. mortem alicujus. — Also, to seek to obtain or maintain. Cic. jus suum, h. e. seek legal redress. Id. bona sua lite ac judicio, seek restitution of one's goods by legal process. Id. pecuniam ab aliquo, demand by law, sue for. Hence, Id. pœnas ab aliquo, or pœnas alicujus, take vengeance on, punish. — Also, to reach, overtake, come up with, attain to a person or thing, find. Cic. Qua aut terra aut mari persequar eum? (So, perhaps, *Horn.* Mors et fugacem persequitur virum; and perhaps some passages in *Cic.*) Hence, to earn, gain. *Pandect. Also, to take up, call in. Cic. hereditates. Also, to take down in writing what another dictates. Cic. Celeritate scribendo, quæ dicuntur, persequi. — ¶ Also, to continue, follow up, carry on, proceed with, prosecute, seek to carry through. Cic. institutas cæremônias. Id. A quo initio profectam communem humani generis societatem persequimur, continue, carry on further. Cic. vitam inopem, to lead. — ¶ Also, to carry through, execute, perform, bring about, do. Cic. mea mandata. Terent. id, ex usu quod est. *Plaut. imperium patris. Liv. incepta. — Hence, to employ, use. Cic. Quis opifex tantam solertiam persequi potuisset? — ¶ Also, to go through with, follow up. Cic. Persequere connexos his funeribus dies, run over in your mind, think over. Id. Quoniam omnia persequimur, sc. in treating of my subject. — Hence, to explain, relate, describe, set forth, treat of. Cic. aliquid versibus. Id. philosophiam Latinis litteris. Id. aliquid scriptura, treat of in writing. *Nepos. bella. Id. plura de vita alicujus. — ¶ Passively. Hygin. — ¶ See, also, Persequens.******

**PERSERŌ** (per & sero), is, sēvi, sītum, 3 a. 3. to sow, plant. *Sidon.*

**PERSERŌ** (Id.), is, a. 3. to put through. 3 *Varr. resticulos per ficos.*

**PERSERVIŌ** (per & servio), is, n. 4. to <sup>3</sup> *serve* or *serve* throughout. *Vopisc. alicui.*  
**PERSERVŌ** (per & servo), as, a. 1. to *persevere* or *keep constantly*. *Tertull. patientiam.*

**PERSES** (Πέρσης), æ, m. the son of *Perseus*; who was the son of *Danae*. *Plin.*  
— ¶ Also, the son of *Sol* and *Persa*, brother of *Actes* and *Circe*, and father of *Hecate*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, the last king of *Macedonia*, otherwise called *Perseus*. *Cic. Paulus, qui Persen* vitit. — ¶ Also, *Persian* (adjectively), or a *Persian*. *Cic. Perses hostis.*

**PERSEVERABILIS** (persevero), e, adj. <sup>3</sup> *persevering*. *Caes. Aurel.*

**PERSEVERANS**, tis, particip. from *persevero*. — ¶ Adj. *persevering, persisting, holding out, continuing, steadfast*. *Column.* Isque mos servatus est perseverantissimo colendorum agrorum studio. *Liv. Valerius perseverantior fuit cædendis hostibus in fuga.*

**PERSEVERANTER** (perseverans), adv. <sup>2</sup> *stiffly, steadfastly, perseveringly, persistently*, ἐπιμονῶς. *Liv. Patres bene captam rem perseveranter tueri. Id. Veror, ne perseverantius saviant. Plin. Ep. Nam patrem illarum defunctum quoque perseverantissime diligo.*

**PERSEVERANTIÀ** (id.), æ, f. *perseverance, steadiness, constancy*, ἐπιμονή. *Cic. Retinenda est vobis constantia, gravitas, perseverantia. Caes. Labore et perseverantia nautarum vim tempestatis superare. Justin. Perseverantia belli, long continuance.*

**PERSEVERATIŌ** (persevero), ōnis, f. <sup>3</sup> *perseverance, steadfastness, continuance*. *Apul.*

**PERSEVERE** (per & severe), adv. *very strictly*. *Plin. Ep.*

**PERSEVERŌ** (per & severus), as, avi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to *persevere, persist, hold out, remain fixed or steadfast, continue, διαμένω*. *Cic. in sententia. Id. in vitibus. Id. in errore. Plin. Ep. Se fuisse perseveraturum. And with abl. without in. Justin. bellis continuis, to wage incessant war. — Also, to continue on, h. e. continue to go. Sæm. Aquileiam usque. — With accus. to persist in, persevere in, continue. Cic. id. Symmach. religiosam observantiam. Hence, passively. Justin. Illi quadriduo perseverata inedia est. — With infin. Cic. facere injuriam. — ¶ Also, to persist in a thing, stick to it, assure or assert steadfastly; with accus. and infin. Cic. Perseverabat, se esse Orestem. — ¶ See, also, *Perseverans*.*

**PERSEVERŪS** (per & severus), a, um, <sup>2</sup> adj. *very grave, very strict*. *Tacit. Imperium perseverum.*

**PERSEŪS** (Περσεύς), ēi and ēos, m. the son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*. Furuished with the shield of *Pallas* and the talaria of *Mercury*, he rode through the air on the winged horse *Pegasus*, till he reached the kingdom of *Medusa*. He beheld her with a falcatid sword, which he had received from *Mercury* or *Vulcan*. On his way homewards, he rescued *Andromeda* from a sea-monster to which she was exposed, and, in return for this service, received her in marriage. He finally became a constellation. *Ovid. &c.* — ¶ Also, the last king of *Macedonia*, the illegitimate son of *Philippus*. He was conquered by the Roman commander *Æmilius*. *Liv.* — ¶ Dat. *Persi* (contr. from *Persei*). *Liv.*

**PERSEŪS**, a, um, adj. Περσεύς, *Persean, relating or belonging to Perseus*. *Propert. ora Phorcidos. Stat. Argi, h. e. to here Acrisius, grandfather of Perseus, reigned. Id. mons, h. e. Aphetas, a mountain of Nemea, whence Perseus and Pegasus took their flight. Lucan. Tarsos, h. e. founded by Perseus. — ¶ Also, Persian, belonging to Persia. Lucan. Babylon.*

**PERSIÀ**, æ, f. *Persia*. *Plaut.*

**PERSIÂNŌS**, a, um, adj. of the poet *Persius*. *Lactant.* — ¶ *Persianæ aquæ*, were perhaps near *Carthage*. *Apul.*

**PERSICCATUS** (per & siccatus), a, um, <sup>3</sup> particip. quite or very much dried. *Apul.*

**PERSICCŪS** (per & siccus), a, um, adj. <sup>2</sup> *very dry*. *Cels.*

**PERSICE** (Persicus), adv. after the manner or in the speech of the *Persians*. *Quintil. Loqui Persice, to speak Persian.*

**PERSICE** porticus. See *Persicus*.

**PERSICŌS** (Περσικός), a, um, adj. of or <sup>3</sup> pertaining to *Persia, Persian*. *Juvnal. regna. Horat. apparatus. Cic. Ex Persicis [libris] Dinonis* (where, if *libris* be not genuine, *Persicis* is neuter and means *Persian history*). *Plin. Persica inalus; or, Colum. Persicus, i, f. the peach-tree. Plin. Persicum (neutr.), the peach. Plant. Portus Persicus, the sea by Eubæa, where the Persian fleet stood. Cic. Persice (Περσική) porticus, h. e. a portico, properly in *Lacedæmon*, which was built out of spoils taken from the *Persians*; and then, with an allusion to this, a gallery at *Brutus's* country-seat. In *Macrob. 2, 15. Persica malus*, same as *Medica et citrea. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to Persus, king of Macedonia. Cic. bellum.**

**PERSIDĒŌ**, es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. same as *Persedeo*. *Plin.*

**PERSIDŌ** (per & sideo), is, ēdi, essum, n. <sup>3</sup> 3. to sink down, settle down, penetrate, descend into. *Lucret. Pestilens fruges persidit in ipsas. Id. Quo pacto persederit humor aqua. Virg. Imber altius ad vivum persedit.*

**PERSIGNŌ** (per & signo), as, a. 1. to note <sup>2</sup> down, record. *Liv. dona. — ¶ Also, to mark, h. e. make marks upon or all over. Meta. omne corpus notis.*

**PERSIMILIS** (per & similis), e, adj. *very like*. Without case. *Cic. With genit. Id. With dat. Horat.*

**PERSIMPLEX** (per & simplex), icis, adj. <sup>2</sup> *very simple, very plain*. *Tacit. Persimplici victu tolerare vitam.*

**PERSIS**, idis or idos, adj. f. *Persian*. *Ovid. rates. — Hence, Claudian. Persides, sc. feminæ, Persian women. — Also, sc. terra, strictly, a province of Persia, Persia proper, now Fars, or Farsistan; but used also for Persia. Virg. and Plin.*

**PERSISTŌ** (per & sisto), is, n. 3. to <sup>2</sup> *sist, persevere, hold out, continue steadfast, remain, ἐμμένω*. *Liv. In eadem impudentia persistas. — ¶ The preterit persisti is common to this verb with Perso, which see.*

**PERSITES**, æ, m. a species of tithymalus. <sup>3</sup> *Apul.*

**PERSIŪS**, ii, m. an orator contemporary with *Lucilius*. *Cic. — ¶ A. Persius Flaccus, a well-known satirical poet, who flourished in the time of Nero.*

**PERSOLATA**, æ, f. *Verbasum ferrugineum, a species of mullein*, Ait. *Plin. — ¶ Some read Persollata.*

**PERSOLIDŌ**, as, a. 1. to make solid. *Stat. 3* imbres, congeat, turn to ice.

**PERSOLLÀ** (dimin. from persona), æ, f. <sup>3</sup> a little mask, as a word of abuse. *Plaut.*

**PERSOLIATA**. See *Persollata*.

**PERSOLVŌ** (per & solvo), is, solvi, solvūtum, a. and n. 3. to solve, unravel, explain. *Cic. Si mihi hoc ζήτημα (h. e. questionem) persolveris. — ¶ Also, to pay, pay completely, διαλῶ. Tacit. pecuniam alicui. Cic. stipendium militibus. Sallust. alienis nominibus suis copiis, to pay (for) the debts of others. Cic. pecuniam alicui ab aliquo, to pay a sum with another's money, for instance, with money borrowed from another; otherwise, to pay by an order or draught upon some one. — Figur. to pay, to give, show or render what is due to another, discharge. *Virg. grates dignas. Cic. meritam diis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus. Virg. honorem (h. e. sacrificium) diis. Senec. inferias alicui. Sæm. mortem alicui, to put to death. Cic. pœnas diis hominibusque meritas, to pay to gods and men, h. e. suffer the punishment they had a right to exact. Caes. pœnas, to suffer punishment. Cic. vota, to discharge, fulfil. Id. Quod huic promisi, id a vobis ei persolvere. Id. Persolvi primæ epistolæ, I have paid for the first letter, h. e. have answered it. — ¶ Persolvere, for persolvere, *Ovid. ; Persolventa, for persolvenda. Albinov.***

**PERSOLŪS** (per & solus), a, um, adj. quite alone. *Plaut. oculus, my only eye* (where the *o* is shortened).

**PERSOLŪTÀ**, æ, f. an Egyptian plant, used <sup>2</sup> for making wreaths. *Plin.*

**PERSOLŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *persolvere*.

**PERSŌNÀ** (from persōno, are, changing the quantity of the penult), æ, f. a mask,

used especially by players, προσωπιδον, πρόσωπον. The masks worn by players covered the whole head, and were different according to the different age, dignity, sex, &c. of the persons represented. *Cic. Used, also, by others. Plin. Alicui personam capiti adjicere, clap a mask upon him, that he may not see. Proverb. Martial. Personam capiti detrahet illa (Proserpina) tuo. — Hence, the character, personage or part represented by the actor. Terent. Parasiti persona. Id. Si personis isdem uti aliis non licet. — ¶ Also, the character, part, personage which a man plays or represents in the world; it may be rendered, character, part, standing, office, &c. Cic. Petitoris personam capere, accensatoris deponere. Liv. Personam quadruplatoris ferre, to play the part of (h. e. to be) a chicaner. Id. Personam alienam ferre, to play an assumed, unnatural part. Cic. Quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis! to support the character of a leading man. Id. Non infirmatas ingenii sustinet tantam personam, so important a character, so great a part, h. e. such a high dignity. Id. Personam sibi accomodare; or, Personam suscipere, to take, undertake a part. Id. imponere alicui, to lay upon, attribute, assign. Id. gerere, or tenere, represent a character, play a part. — Also, character or personage, h. e. a man who plays a certain part; figur. Nepos. Altera persona, sed tamen secunda, a second chief personage. Cic. Id, quod quaque persona dignum est, of each character or personage in a poem. — ¶ Also, person; as we say, my, thy, his person, h. e. I, thou, he. With the genit. or meo, tuo, &c. Cic. Causam belli in persona tua constitisse, h. e. in you. Id. Ut mea persona aliquid videretur habere populare. Id. In nostra persona. Id. In ejus personam multa fecit asperius, against or towards his person, against him. — ¶ Without genit. and without meo, tuo, &c. person, h. e. man, with reference to his station, character, &c. Cic. Personarum, quas defendunt, for hominum (and oftener in Cic.). — But sometimes, as it seems, simply, a person, individual. Sæm. Continuantes unumquodque (prænomem) per ternas personas. Paudect. Omne jus vel ad personas pertinet, vel ad res, &c. — Also, person, in grammar. Quintil. — ¶ Also, image, of clay, &c. representing a man. *Lucret. and Martial.**

**PERSŌNÀLIS** (persona), e, adj. *personal*, <sup>3</sup> in law. *Paudect. — Also, personal, in grammar. Diomed.*

**PERSŌNÀLITER** (personalis), adv. *personally*. *Arnob. — Also, in grammar. Gell. PERSONÀTÀ, æ, f. a kind of burdock. *Co-2 lum. — PERSONÀTIA*, the same. *Apul.**

**PERSŌNÀTŪS** (persona), a, um, adj. *masked, in a mask, ὑποδεδυμένος, ὁ ἐν προσωπιδῶν*. *Cic. Qui personatum ne Roscium* quidem magnopere laudabant. *Horat. Personatus pater, h. e. represented in the play. — ¶ Figur. masked, in an assumed character. Cic. Quid est autem, cur ego personatus ambulem? — Also, assumed, affected, pretended, put on, counterfeited. Senec. felicitas. Martial. fastus.*

**PERSŌNŌ** (per & sono), as, ni, ūtum, n. and a. 1. to sound through, fill with sound or noise, make to resound. *Virg. Cerberus hæc regna personat. Horat. aures, scream into my ear. Tacit. Amœna litorum personantes. — ¶ Also, to sound through, sound loudly, resound, ring. Cic. Domus sonant personabat. Id. Aures personant hujusmodi vocibus. Liv. Id totis personabat castris, sounded through the whole camp. — ¶ Also, to cry out, cry aloud, utter with a loud voice. Sil. Hæc personat ardens. Cic. Illæ personant, hinc libidinem esse prolapsam, cry out, cry aloud, that, &c. — ¶ Also, to make a sound or noise upon a musical instrument, sound, play. *Virg. Cithara Iopas personat. — With accus. to make to sound, sound. Apul. Classicum personavit, gave the signal for battle. — ¶ Personavit, for personuit. Apul.**

**PERSŌNŪS** (per & sonus), a, um, adj. <sup>3</sup> *sounding, making a loud noise, ringing*

*Val. Flacc.* Io persona sistro. *Petrone.* Verno persona cantu virgulta.  
**PERSORBENS** (per & sorbeo), tis, parti-  
 2 cip. *sucking in, drinking up.* *Plin.*  
**PERSPECTE** (perspectus), adv. *with pene-  
 3 tration, with judgment, with knowledge.*  
*Plant.*  
**PERSPECTIÖ** (perspicio), önis, f. *a seeing  
 3 into, knowledge, understanding.* *Lactant.*  
**PERSPECTÖ** (frequenterat. from perspicio),  
 2 as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. *to look through, examine  
 throughout, survey, look all about.* *Plaut.*  
 — ¶ Also (of per & specto), *to look at,  
 behold, to the end.* *Sueton.* certamen  
 gmnicum.  
**PERSPECTÖR** (perspicio), öris, m. *he that  
 3 sees, perceives or understands fully.* *Ju-  
 vene.*  
**PERSPECTÖS**, a, um, particip. from perspi-  
 cio. — ¶ Adj. *plainly perceived,  
 fully known, well known.* *Cic.* Omnem  
 spem habeo in tua erga me mihi. pers-  
 pectissima benevolentia.  
**PERSPECTÖS** (perspicio), us, m. *accurate  
 3 inspection, viewing.* *Lucan.* 6, 484. (*Ed.*  
*Burm.*; but *Corte* and others read *pro-  
 spectum*).  
**PERSPECÖLÖR** (per & specular), äris, ätus  
 sum, dep. 1. *to view or explore careful-  
 ly, reconnoitre well, περισκοπιδυαι.* *Auct.*  
*B. Afr.* Cum de vallo perspecularetur.  
*Sueton.* situs locorum.  
**PERSPERGÖ** (per & spargo), is, rsi, rsum,  
 a. 3. *to besprinkle, wet, κατασσω.* *Cic.*  
**PERSPICABILIS** (perspicio), e, adj. *that  
 3 may be seen, conspicuous.* *Amnian.*  
**PERSPICACÖE**, adv. same as *Perspicaciter.*  
*Afran. ap. Non.* (Al. leg. *perspicate*).  
**PERSPICACITÄS** (perspicax), ätis, f.  
*acuteness, sharp-sightedness, sharpness,  
 penetration, πολυδερκεια.* *Cic.*  
**PERSPICACITER** (Id.), adv. *acutely,  
 3 sharp-sightedly.* *Amnian.*  
**PERSPICATE** See *Perspicace*.  
**PERSPICAX** (perspicio), äcis, adj. *acute,  
 sharp-sighted, penetrating, shrewd, δξυ-  
 δερκεις.* *Cic.* Sequemur et id, quod  
 acutum et perspicax natura est, &c.  
*Terent.* Patrem novisti, ad has res quam  
 sit perspicax. *Apul.* Homo perspicacior  
*Argo,* et oculens totus.  
**PERSPICIBILIS** (Id.), e, adj. *that may be  
 2 seen clearly, conspicuous, manifest, bright.*  
*Vitruv.*  
**PERSPICIENTIÄ** (Id.), ä, f. *insight, clear  
 vision, perception, ἴσχυια.* *Cic.* Aut  
 enim in perspicentia veri, solertiaque  
 versatur, &c.  
**PERSPICIÖ** (per & specio), is, exi, ec-  
 tum, a. and n. 3. *to see through, see into.*  
*Cic.* Epistolas perspiciam, corrigam,  
 look through, read through. *Cæs.* Sepes  
 instar muri munimenta præbebant, quo  
 non modo non intrari, sed ne perspic  
 quidem posset. — Also, simply, *to see,  
 distinguish.* *Cic.* Indignum his, qui al-  
 tius perspiciebant. *Plin.* Minimis id  
 gravis constat, ut vix perspicere quædam  
 possint. — ¶ Also, *to look through, ex-  
 amine fully, scan closely, consider well, in-  
 spect.* *Cic.* Donum tuam, atque ædifi-  
 cationem omnem perspexi, et probavi.  
*Cæs.* In castra venire operis perspicendi  
 causa. *Cic.* Perspice rem, et pertenta.  
*Id.* Perspice etiam atque etiam,  
 iudices. — ¶ Also, *to see well, mark  
 well, perceive, observe, take note of, ascer-  
 tain, prove, explore.* *Plaut.* Perspicio  
 prius, quid intus agatur. *Cæs.* Perpaucos,  
 quorum in se fidem perspexerat,  
 relinquere in Gallia decreverat. *Cic.*  
 Cujus virtutem hostes, fidem ceteri per-  
 spexerunt. *Id.* In quo perspicere pos-  
 ses, quanti te facerem. *Id.* aliquid con-  
 jectura, to guess. *Id.* Clodii animum  
 perspectum habeo. — ¶ See, also,  
*Perspectus, a, um.*  
**PERSPICÖE** (perspicuus), adv. *clearly,  
 evidently, plainly, manifestly.* *Cic.* Aper-  
 te et perspicue nulla esse judicia. *Id.*  
 Non me hæc movent, quæ perspicue  
 falsa sunt. — ¶ Also, *clearly, perspicu-  
 ously.* *Cic.* Plane et perspicue expe-  
 dire aliquid.  
**PERSPICÖITÄS** (Id.), ätis, f. *transparen-  
 cy, clearness.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *mani-  
 festness, clearness, plainness, perspicuity,  
 εὐάγοια.* *Cic.*  
**PERSPICÖS** (perspicio), a, um, adj.  
 properly, *that can be seen through; clear,  
 transparent, pellucid, διαφανής.* *Ovid.*

*aquæ.* *Martial.* gemma. — *Perspicuus*  
 differs thus from *pellucidus*; that the  
 latter represents transparency as a prop-  
 erty of the body, the former in refer-  
 ence to a person looking through. —  
 ¶ Also, *clear, evident, perspicuous, plain,  
 manifest.* *Cic.* Quasi vero hoc perspi-  
 cuum sit, constatque inter omnes, esse  
 deos. *Id.* Quod adhuc est suspiciosum,  
 perspicuum res ipsa faciet.  
**PERSPIRÖ** (per & spiro), as, n. 1. *ta  
 2 breathe.* *Cata.* — ¶ Also, *to blow or  
 blow constantly.* *Plin.* Venti stati, at-  
 que perspirantes.  
**PERSTERNO.** See *Perstratus.* 2  
**PERSTIMÖLÖ** (per & stimulo), as; a. 1.  
 2 *to stir up, incite.* *Tacit.*  
**PERSINO.** See *Prastino.*  
**PERSTÖ** (per & sto), as, stiti, stätum, n.  
 1. *to stand fast or remain standing.* *Liv.*  
 ad vallum. *Plin. Ep.* Otiosos perstitisse.  
 — ¶ Also, *to stand fast, persist, con-  
 tinue, persevere, hold out, διαμένω, ἐμμένω.*  
*Cic.* Urgent rustice sane, negant  
 enim posse, et in eo perstant. *Id.* Per-  
 tinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris,  
 ad corpus ea, quæ dixi, referre. *Id.* in  
 impudentia. *Cæs.* in sententia. *Senec.*  
 Amore contumax perstas. *Virg.* Ead-  
 em mens perstat. *milli.* *Horat.* Persta,  
 atque obdura. With *infin.* *Ovid.* Dam-  
 nosa persto condere semen humo.  
*Tacit.* Perstitit aspernari cultum. —  
 ¶ Also, *to remain steadfast or constant, ta  
 last, endure.* *Ovid.* Nihil est toto, quod  
 perstet, in orbe.  
**PERSTRÄTÖS** (per & sterno), a, um, partici-  
 p. *made even throughout, laid or paved  
 all the way.* *Liv. viii.*  
**PERSTRENÖE** (per & strenue), adv. *very  
 3 actively or alertly.* *Terent.* Abi perstre-  
 nue, ac fores aperi. (Others read, *abi  
 præ strenue*.)  
**PERSTREPÖ** (per & strepo), is, pui, pü-  
 tum, n. and a. 3. *to sound through, make  
 a noise through.* *Virg.* æquora concha.  
 Hence, *passively.* *Apul.* Frequenti cla-  
 more jannæ nostræ perstrepi. — ¶ Also,  
*to make a noise or great noise, make a  
 bustle.* *Terent.* Abeunt lavatum, per-  
 strepunt. — And, of things, *to sound,  
 resound, make a noise or bustle.* *Stat.*  
 Rumor in arcana perstrepiat aula. *Sil.*  
 Tellus perstrepiat.  
**PERSTRICTIÖ** (perstringo), önis, f. for  
 perfrictio (if this latter be not the true  
 reading). *Veget.*  
**PERSTRICÖS**, a, um, particip. from  
 perstringo.  
**PERSTRIDÖ** (per & strido), is, 3. *to make  
 3 a hissing or sighing noise, blow through.*  
*Germanic. Arat.*  
**PERSTRINGÖ** (per & stringo), is, inxi,  
 ictum, a. 3. *to bind strictly, ta bind, δια-  
 σφύλλω.* *Cato.* Diligenter caveto, ne vi-  
 tem nimium perstringas. *Figur. Veget.*  
 Stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus (but  
*Ed. Schneid.* has *constrictus*). — ¶ Also,  
*to graze upon, graze over, run over or  
 through lightly, especially lengthwise,  
 to raze.* *Virg.* Femur perstrinxit Acha-  
 tar, grazed, wounded slightly. So, *Cic.*  
 Quod solum tam exile et macrum est,  
 quod aratro perstringi non possit? *h. e.*  
*he ploughed through, passed through with  
 the plough.* *Id.* Aratri vomere portam  
 Capuæ pæne perstrinxisti, you have al-  
 most grazed upon. *Figur. Liv.* Horror  
 spectantes perstringit, runs over, seizes  
 on. *Vol. Flacc.* Mentem perstringere  
 languor incipit. — Hence, *figur. to graze,  
 wound slightly, nip, prick, touch, censure,  
 wound.* *Cic.* Ille L. Crassi, ille M. An-  
 tonii voluntatem asperioribus factis  
 perstrinxit impune, *h. e.* pupugit, carpi-  
 sit. *Id.* Quis non concederet, ut eos,  
 quorum sceleris furor violatus essem,  
 vocis libertate perstringerem? *that I  
 should censure or reprove.* *Id.* Nemo  
 unquam me tenuissima suspicione per-  
 strinxit, quem non præverterim. *Id.*  
 Consulatus meus illum primo leviter  
 perstrinxerat, had ent him a little with  
 emulation and envy. — Also, *to glance  
 over, touch briefly or slightly, relate cur-  
 sorily.* *Cic.* In animo est leviter tran-  
 squire, ac tantummodo perstringere inam-  
 quamque rem. *Id.* Reliquum vite  
 cursum celeriter perstringam. — Also,  
*Perstringere oculos, or aciem oculorum,  
 to dazzle, overpower with light, dull, blunt.*

*Cic.* Voluptas mentis perstringit oculos  
 (but *Ed. Grav.* and *Ern.* have *præstrin-  
 git*). *Id.* Perstrinxerat aciem animi  
 Bruti salus (but *Edd. Grav.* and *Ern.*  
 have *præstrinxerat*). So, *Plin.* Sotis ra-  
 dii visus perstrinxere nostros. *Also,  
 Tacit.* Quorum fulgore perstringor, *I am  
 blinded or dazzled.* *Plin.* Perstringere  
 aciem gladii, *to blunt, dull.* *Horat.* Mur-  
 mure cornuum perstringis aures, you  
 stun; you deafen.  
**PERSTRICÖS** (per & strico), a, um,  
 2 particip. *built quite up, raised.* *Vitruv.*  
 Cum paries in altitudinem fuerit per-  
 structus.  
**PERSTUDIÖSÖ** (per & studiose), adv.  
*very eagerly, very zealously, very ardently,  
 very fondly.* *Cic.*  
**PERSTUDIÖSÖS** (per & studiosus), a, um,  
 adj. *very eager or fond, very zealous,  
 παλοσπουδαός.* *Cic.* Græcarum litterarum  
 perstudiosum esse.  
**PERSUADEÖ** (per & suadeo), es, äsi,  
 äsum, a. 2. *to make to be believed by  
 one's arguments, statements, &c. ali-  
 quid alicui (which is the same as to  
 convince or persuade one of the truth  
 of a thing).* *Nepos.* Militibus persuasit,  
 se proficisci, &c. *made the soldiers believe.*  
*Cæs.* Hoc volunt persuadere, non inter-  
 iere animas, *to make this believed.* *Cic.*  
 Hoc mihi non modo confirmavit, sed  
 etiam persuasit. *Id.* De paupertate  
 non persuaseris. *Ovid.* Persuadentia  
 verba. *Also,* Persuadere sibi, *to con-  
 vince or persuade one's self, h. e. to be-  
 lieve or believe assuredly, be convinced.*  
*Cic.* Velim tibi ita persuadere, me de-  
 futurum, &c. *Id.* Quomodo mihi per-  
 suadeo, *as I persuade myself, as I surely  
 believe, as I am convinced.* So, *Persua-  
 detur mihi, tibi, &c. I, &c. persuade my-  
 self, believe surely.* *Cæs.* Sibi persuaderi,  
 eum repudiatum, &c. *that he fully per-  
 suades himself that, &c.* *Also,* Persua-  
 sus, a, um, *of which one is convinced.*  
*Cic.* Malo viso et persuaso, *after we have  
 seen and become convinced of the evil.*  
*Brut.* and *Cæs.* in *Cic. Ep.* De tua fide  
 in nos persuasum est nobis, *we are fully  
 persuaded of your faithfulness to us.* So,  
*D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Mihi persuasissimum  
 est, Lepidum facturum, &c. *I am con-  
 vinced in the highest degree, I believe with  
 the utmost certainty.* *Cic.* Omnes sic ha-  
 bent persuasum, istum, &c. *surely be-  
 lieve.* *Colum.* Persuasissimum habere  
 debuit. *Cæs.* Sibi persuasum habebant,  
 Romanos conari, &c. *had fully per-  
 suaded themselves.* — In the foregoing  
 examples the thing has been the object  
 of the verb; but the person is sometimes  
 found so. *Enn. ap. Serv.* Quis te per-  
 suasit? Hence, *Persuadeor, crisis, etur,*  
 &c. are found. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Si scit et  
 persuasus est. *Ovid.* Persuasus erit.  
*Auct.* ad *Herem.* Animus auditoris per-  
 suasus videtur esse ab iis. — ¶ Also  
*to represent to any one in such a manner,  
 as to lead him to do it; and so, of the  
 person, to persuade, prevail upon, induce  
 by persuasion; followed by ut (uti).* *Cæs.*  
 Huic persuadet, uti transeat. And with  
 the omission of *ut.* *Sallust.* Huic per-  
 suadet, regnum petat. *Also, with infin.*  
*Nepos.* Persuasit ei tyrannidis facere  
 finem. *Plaut.* Persuasum est facere, *I  
 have been seduced to do, &c.* — With an  
 object of the person. *Petrone.* Te per-  
 suadeam, ut venias. *Hence, Justin.*  
 Persuasus mori, *who have resolved.*  
**PERSUASIBILIS** (persuadeo), e, adj.  
 2 *which one may be persuaded of, probable,  
 likely, convincing, πιθανός.* *Quintil.*  
**PERSUASIBILITER** (persuasibilis), adv.  
 2 *convincingly, persuasively, probably, πιθαν-  
 ώς.* *Cornel. Cels. ap. Quintil.* Finis  
 rhetorice est, dicere persuasibiliter in  
 dubia, et civili materia.  
**PERSUASIÖ** (persuadeo), önis, f. *a per-  
 suading, convincing, πείσις, ἀνάγνωσις.*  
*Cic.* Dicere apposite ad persuasionem.  
 — ¶ Also, *conviction, persuasion, firm  
 opinion or belief.* *Plin.* Durat tamen tra-  
 dita persuasio in magna parte vulgi,  
 veneficis et herbis id cogi. *Id.* Nervos  
 solidari, persuasio est. *Quintil.* Qui  
 falsam sibi scientiæ persuasionem indu-  
 erunt, *have conceived a false idea or belie-  
 of their own knowledge.* *Id.* Publice re-  
 cepta persuasio. *Id.* popularis. *Tacit.*

Superstitioum persuasione, from their superstitious belief.

**PERSUASTRIX** (Id.), f. she who persuades to a thing. *Plaut. probr.*

**PERSUASŌS**, a, um, particip. and adj. See *Persuadeo*.

**PERSUASŌS** (persuadeo), us, m. persuasion. *Cic. ap. Quintil. Hujus persuasione et inductu.*

**PERSUAUITER** (per & suaviter), adv. 3 very sweetly, very agreeably. *Augustin.*

**PERSUBTILIS** (per & subtilis), e, adj. very fine, h. e. very delicate, very subtle, very thin. *Lucret. animus.* — ¶ Also, very fine, very neat, very elegant. *Cic. oratio.*

**PERSULCŌ** (per & sulco), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to furrow through. *Apul. Maria persulcantes* (but several editions have *persultantes*). *Claudian. Rugis persulcata genas.*

**PERSULTATOR** (persulto), ōris, m. that 3 leaps or runs about any where. *Synmach. Batani litoris persultator.*

**PERSULTŌ** (per & salto), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to frisk or skip through or over, prance over, caper through, bound over, range through exultingly or insultingly. *Lucret. Pecudes persultant pabula lacta. Tacit. Italiam ut* (h. e. tanquam) *captam.* — Absol. to leap through or over a place, leap about, frisk about, range about. *Liv. solo stabili. Seucc. Super durata glacie stagna persultant, leap or bound over. Liv. In agro eorum impune persultassent.* — ¶ *Prudent. Hæc persultans, saying imperiously, commanding haughtily, or merely, ordering.* — ¶ Also, to sound, resound. *Prudent. Vox persultat.*

**PERTABESCŌ** (per & tabesco), is, hui. n. 3 3. to be gradually consumed or wasted away. *Sever. in Ætina.*

**PERTÆDĒSCŌ** (pertædeo), is, hui. n. 3. 3 to become very weary, become sick of a thing. *Gell. Verbis ejus defatigati pertæduissent. Cato. Ne pertædescat, sc. ille* (unless we will understand *illum*, in which case the verb will be *impers.*).

**PERTÆDĒT** (per & tædet), ēbat, tæstum est, impers. 2. to be extremely weary of, be sick of, be disgusted with, ἀδυναστεῖν. *Cic. Pertæsum est* (me) *levitatis, I am sick of. Gell. Quammi matrimonii pertædebat* (enim). *Nepos. Nunquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est. Lucret. Esse domi quem pertæsum est.* — With dat. *Gracch. ap. Diond. Usque adeo pertæsum vos mihi esse.* — ¶ See next word.

**PERTÆSŌS**, a, um, particip. from *pertædet*, of a pass. form, but acl. signif. quite weary of, tired or disgusted with, ἐξαπορούμενος. With *genit.* or *accus.*

*Tacit. Lenitudinis eorum pertæsa. Sueton. Quasi pertæsus ignaviam suam.* — ¶ *Some said Pertæsus, according to Cic. Orat. 48.*

**PERTANGŌ** (per & tango), is, a. 3. to pour 3 over with something. *Apic. pullum jure.*

**PÉRTEGŌ** (per & tego), is, exi, ctum, a. 3 3. to cover all over, καταστρεῖν. *Plaut. PERTEMERĀRĪŪS (per & temerarius), a, 3 um, adj. very inconsiderate, very rash. *Cod. Just.**

**PÉRTĒNDŌ** (per & tendo), is, di, sum, a. and n. 3. properly, to stretch, or extend to the end. — ¶ Hence, to go right on, keep on to the end, persist, persevere, stick to it, διατείνω. *Varr. in aliqua re. Propert. Si pertendens animo cubaris.* — *Pertendere aliquid, to carry through, carry to the end, perforce, complete. Terent. hoc, ut cæperam.* — With *accus.* and *infia.* *Quintil. Se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, maintain, stick to it.* — Also, to go right on, push on, proceed to a place. *Liv. in majora castra. Id. Romam. Hirt. ad castra.* — ¶ Also, to compare. *Cic. Bolb. 5. But others* (*Ern.* for instance) *read perpendemus.*

**PÉRTĒNTŌ** (per & tento), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, to feel all over. — ¶ Hence, to try thoroughly, sound, try, test, put to the trial, search, ἀσπείρουμαι. *Tacit. Allatis pugionibus diobus, cum utrumque pertentasset. Terent. Sed ea gratia simulavi, vos ut pertentarem. Tacit. Placuit pertentari animum cohor-*

tis. — ¶ Also, to examine minutely, weigh, consider. *Cic. Sed tu perspicere, et pertenta.* — ¶ Also, to fall upon, come upon, to move, affect, seize, persuade, penetrate. *Virg. Pertentant gaudia pectus. Id. Ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora. Apul. Diuturna fatigatione pertentatus, stertebat altius.*

**PÉRTĒNŌIS** (per & tenuis), e, adj. very small or thin, πολύλεπτος. *Plin. Sabulum pertenuis.* — ¶ *Figur. very small, slight, slender, weak or poor. Cic. Spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur. Id. Pertenuis argumentum. Id. Pertenuis suspicio.*

**PÉRTĒPIDŌS** (per & tepidus), a, um, adj. 3 very tepid or lukewarm. *Popisc.*

**PÉRTĒRĒBRŌ** (per & terebro), as, avi, i atum, a. 1. to bore through, drill through, διατρύπω. *Cic. columnam auream.*

**PÉRTĒRGĒŌ** (per & tergeo), es, ersi, a. 2. 3. [perhaps, also, PÉRTĒRGĒŌ, is, si, a. 3.] to wipe well or carefully, wipe dry, wipe, ἀπομάττω. *Colum. Munda spongia vasa pertergere. Horat. Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit. Lucret. Et* (aer) *quasi pertergit pupillas, atque ita transit.*

**PÉRTĒRŌ** (per & tero), is, trivi, tritum, 3 a. 3. to rub hard, crush, bruise, καταπίβω. *Colum. baccaum myrti.* — ¶ See, also, *Pertritus, a, um.*

**PÉRTĒRĒFĀCĪŌ** (perterreo & facio), is, 3 a. 3. to frighten greatly, terrify exceedingly, ἐκπλήσσω. *Terent.*

**PÉRTĒRĒŌ** (per & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to frighten greatly, put in great terror, terrify, καταπλήττω. *Cic. aliquem ferro. Terent. aliquem. Cæs. alios magnitudine pœnæ.* — Hence, *Perterritus, a, um, put in terror, greatly frightened, or terrified. Cic. And with metus or timore added. Cic. — ¶ Also, to frighten away. Cic. Cæcin. 13. Tu a tuis ædibus vi et armis perterritus* (unless *proterritus* is to be preferred).

**PÉRTĒRRĪCRĒPŪS** (perterreo & crepo), 3 a, um, adj. soundiag, rattling, &c. terribly. *Lucret.*

**PÉRTĒRRĪŌ** (frequentat. from *perterreo*), 3 reo, as, a. 1. to frighten greatly. *Avien.*

**PÉRTĒRRĪŪS**, a, um, particip. from *perterreo*.

**PÉRTĒXŌ** (per & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 2 3. to weave through, h. e. to weave in with; hence, to furnish with, adorn, decorate. *Vitruv. odeum antennis navium.* — ¶ Also, to weave through, weave to the end, complete the web. *Apul. Palla bysso tenui pertexta, h. e. byssina.* — Hence, to go through with, carry out, complete, for instance, a subject by words. *Lucret. Inceptum pergam pertextere dictis. Cic. totum locum graviter.* — Also, to go through with, perform, accomplish. *Cic. Pertexere, quod exorsus es. Vitruv. cellam Cereris Dorico more, to make, build.*

**PÉRTĒXTŌS**, a, um, partic. from *pertexto*.

**PÉRTYCA** (unc.), f. a perch, pole, long 2 staff, κάλαξ. *Ovid. and Colum.* — ¶ Also, a measuring-pole; with this they divided the lands among the soldiers. *Propert.* — Hence, the whole land, measured and divided by the pertica. *Frontin.*

**PÉRTYCALIS** (pertica), e, adj. serving to 2 make poles or perches. *Coluv.*

**PÉRTYCATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished 3 with a pole. *Martial. 5, 12, 1. (Others read pertiaci.)*

**PÉRTYMFĀCTŪS** (pertimeo & facio), a, 3 um, particip. affrighted, put in great fright. *D. Brut. ad Cic.*

**PÉRTYMĒŌ** (per & timeo), es, n. 2. to fear 3 greatly. *Lactant.*

**PÉRTYMĒSCŌ** (per & timesco), is, hui. a. and n. 3. to fear greatly, be greatly afraid, be in fear or fall into fear, περιφοβέομαι. With *accus.* *Cic. tantam religionem. So, in the pass. Id. Id etiam in levi persona pertimescitur. Cæs. Fames esset pertimescenda.* — Without *accus.* *Cic. Pertimescere de laude, de honore, de fama sua. Nepos. Pertimerunt, ne descisceret.*

**PÉRTYNCĪA** (pertinax), f. obstinacy, stubbornness, firmness, pertinacity, pertinaciousness, ἀνδάεια. *Cic. — In a good sense, persistency, perseverance, constancy. Liv.*

**PÉRTYNCĪTER** (pertinax), adv. very 2 tenaciously, fast. *Quintil. Hæc magis pertinaciter hærent. Plin. Pertinacissime retinere.* — ¶ Also, obstinately, pertinaciously, stiffly, sturdily, stubbornly, perseveringly, unremittedly, steadily, constantly, in a good or bad sense, ἐπιμόνος. *Plin. Ligna viridia serre pertinacius resistunt. Planc. ad Cic. Nimum pertinaciter Lepido offensus. Sueton. Cæcilio Metello turbulentissimas leges ferenti, auctorem se pertinacissime præstitit. Hirt. Quoni pertinacius reliquam multitudinem essent insecuti. Sueton. Pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus.* — ¶ Also, without stopping, unremittedly. *Sueton. Cinis exarsit, atque in multam noctem pertinaciter luxit, kept on shining.*

**PÉRTYNCĪX** (per & tenax), acis, adj. holding hard or fast, cleaving fast. *Horat. Pignus dereptum digito male pertinaci, h. e. not holding very fast. Apul. Ales unguibus pertinax.* — Hence, very close, very niggardly, very close-fisted. *Plaut. pater.* — ¶ Also, that will not let go, firm, stiff, unflinching, unyielding, obstinate, sturdily, staunch, steadfast, stubborn, pertinacious, steady, uninterrupted, unremitted. *In a good or bad sense, δυσέριστος, ἐπιμόνος. Cic. Concertationes in disputando pertinaces, indignæ mihi philosophia videri solent. Id. Certe pertinax non ero, tibi que libenter assentiar. Id. Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo persistiteris. Liv. Vicit omnia pertinax virtus. Id. Vetus miles adversus temerarios impetus pertinax. Id. Turma pertinacior in repugnando. Plin. Hoc volumen pertinax fama antiquitasque vindicant. Gell. Stare solitus pertinaci statu, perditus atque pernox. With *infia.* *Horat. Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, obstinate persisting. With genit. Apul. Vir justitiæ pertinax, very tenacious.* — ¶ Also, lasting very long. *Plin. Siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax. Id. Tam pertinax spiritus* (lusciniæ), *holding out so long, so long sustained.**

**PÉRTYNCĪTER** (pertinens), adv. optly, 3 appositely, pertinently. *Terull. Vides quam pertinenter ad causam? Id. Pertinentissime ad hanc parabolam. Id. Pertinentius volebat agnosc.*

**PÉRTYNCĪŌ** (per & teneo), es, hui. n. 2. to reach, extend, stretch, continue, καθήκω, παρήκω. *Cic. Aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, reaches, extends, goes to. Id. Implicatio nervorum pertinet toto corpore, extends through the whole body. Cæs. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni. Id. Omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, ran to the sea. Id. Silvam longe introrsus pertinere, stretches, reaches, extends. Liv. In vaste magnitudinis urbe, partium sensus non satis pertinens in omnia, to all parts, to all quarters, every where. Cic. Venæ in omnes partes corporis pertinentes. Id. Deus pertinens per naturam ejusque rei.* — ¶ Hence, figur. to stretch, spread itself, extend, be diffuscd, διήκω, καθήκω. *Liv. Ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinere, spread or extended through, was diffused over, pervaded. Senec. Fulmina perpetua, quorum significatio in totam vitam pertinet. Cic. Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, extends to the multitude as well. Id. Quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, which might reach. — Also, to have a certain aim or tendency, to aim or tend, to have an influence or effect. Cæs. Ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, tend to unman the mind, have the effect of enervating, &c. Id. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, &c. tended to the same thing, aimed at the same end, had the same purpose in view. Id. Quod gloriarentur, quodque admirarentur, &c. eodem pertinere. Cic. Quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod intelligi volui, quam pauci, &c. had that aim, was with that purpose. Horat. Quo res hæc pertinet, whither does this tend, what is the aim of this? Id. Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro? h. e. in quem finem, quo*

consilio stipasti? — Also, to have an effect upon, affect, be felt by. Cic. Aliquid vim caelestem ad eos, qui in terra gignuntur pertinet. Id. Nihil pertinuit ad nos ante ortum. Id. Nihil ad mortuos pertinet. — Also, to fall upon, hit, suit, apply. Plaut. Hæc malitia pertinet ad viros. Cic. Non esse obscurum, ad quem suspicio maleficii pertinet. — Also, Res ad illum pertinet, h. e. he is the author of it. Cic. Ad quem maleficia pertinerent. — Also, to extend to, affect for good or evil, be of use or injury. Cic. ad Dolabellam, h. e. to hurt. Liv. Ad rem pertinere visum est, h. e. to be of use. Cic. Hoc nihil ad me pertinet, h. e. I have no enjoyment thereof. Id. Id valde pertinuit ad rempublicam, was for the good of, was expedient for, the interest of, advantageous to. — Also, to relate to, concern, regard, belong to. Cic. Si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, if this is any thing to the purpose. Nep. Quæ ad victum pertinebant, had to do with, related to, belonged to. Cic. Illa res ad meum officium pertinet, belongs to, pertains to. Tacit. Expugnatae urbis prædam ad militem pertinere, belonged to. Id. Nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam pertinuit, he was nowhere related to. Hence, Plin. Scrutata maxime pertinentia, the things most to the purpose, the things especially pertinent.

**PERTINGĒDŌ** (per & tango), is, n. 3. same as *Pertineo*. Vitruv. (Ed. Schneid.) Apennini jugum pertingit circuitionibus contra fretum. Fronto. Ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere. Also, Lucret. 4, 278, Ed. Forbig. has *pertinget*, though Ed. Creech has *perterget*. Also, ascribed to Cic. and Liv.; but in all the passages critics now read *pertinere*.

**PERTISUM**, used anciently for *pertesum*.

**PERTOLERĒDŌ** (per & tolero), as, avi, 3 aum, a. 1. to bear out, endure. Lucret. omnia tormenta ætatis.

**PERTONŌ** (per & tono), as, ui, a. 1. 3 to thunder or thunder greatly, thunder at. — Figur. Hieronym. aliqueum, to hurl thunder upon him. Ambros. gloriam alicujus, to thunder his glory, h. e. to announce, proclaim.

**PERTORQUEĒDŌ** (per & torqueo), es, a. 2. 3 to distort, writhe. Lucret. Centauri fœdo pertorquent ora sapore.

**PERTRACTĀTE** (pertractatus), adv. 3 Plaut. Capt. prol. 55. Non pertractate (hæc fabula) facta est, h. e. not after the common way or fashion, not in the much-handled way (but others read *pertractate*).

**PERTRACTĀTIŌ** (pertracto), ōnis, f. a handling, feeling of, ἐγχειρησις. Gell. partium agrarum. — ¶ Also, handling or handling assiduously, busying one's self with, occupying one's self with, constant study, careful attention to. Cic. poetarum. Id. Non enim sine multa pertractatione rerum publicarum, &c.

**PERTRACTŌ** (per & tracto), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to feel over with the hands, handle, feel of, take hold of, ἐγχειρέω. Cic. Barbatulos mullos exceptantem de piscina, et pertractantem. Justin. Tum pertractare (illi) dormienti caput jubet. — Poetically of the eyes, to explore, scan. Sil. vulnera visu. — ¶ Figur. to handle all over, busy one's self with, turn over, revolve, in word or thought. Cic. totam philosophiam, study through, explore, explain. Id. Animos pertractat orator, handles, knows how to affect. Id. Ea, que rem continent, pertractemus, go through, treat of, explain, declare. Quintil. Omnis honesti justique disciplina erit pertractanda. Plin. Ep. Quæ scripsi, mecum ipse pertracto, go over, examine, retouch, &c. Cic. Res humanas pertractatas habere, to have learned, studied, thought over well. — ¶ Written also *Pertracto*.

**PERTRACTŪS** (pertraho), us, m. delay, 3 duration. Tertull.

**PERTRACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from pertraho.

**PERTRAHĒDŌ** (per & traho), is, āxi, actum, 2 a. 3. to draw to any place, draw or drag to the place of destination, bring or conduct by force to any place, draw with an effort, ἐφέλω. Liv. Somno gravi Quintium oppressum in castra pertraxerunt.

**Id. Ratis ab actuariis alioque navibus ad alteram ripam pertrahitur, is towed across.** Liv. Lembum ad pertrahendam navim miserunt, to bring up, bring in. Val. Max. aliquem in jus. Id. aliquem intra mœnia. — ¶ Hence, to draw or entice to a place. Liv. hostem ad insidiarum locum. — ¶ Also, to draw out, extract. Scribon. Larg. virus.

**PERTRANSEŌ** (per & transeo), is, n. irreg. to go through. Plin. — ¶ Also, to go by, pass by. Senec.

**PERTRANSLŪCIDŌS** (per & translucido), a, um, adj. transparent, or very transparent. Plin.

**PERTRECTŌ**, and its deriv. See *Pertracto*, &c.

**PERTREPIDŌS** (per & trepidus), a, um, 3 adj. trembling greatly, very much afraid, in great alarm or in great haste. Capitol.

**PERTRIBŪDŌ** (per & tribuo), is, ui, ātum, 2 a. 3. to give. Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (Ed. Cort.), and *Pancg.* 95 (Ed. Arntzen), testimonium.

**PERTRICŌSŪS** (per & tricosus), a, um, 3 adj. greatly confused, or very busy. Martiul. 4, 63, 14. res. (But others read *pertriosa*, or *pertricososa*.)

**PERTRISTĪS** (per & tristis), e, adj. very mournful, very doleful. Cic. — ¶ Also, very strict or severe, very austere or morose. Cic.

**PERTRITŪS**, a, um, particip. from *perterio*. — ¶ Adj. worn out, trite, hackneyed, common. Senec.

**PERTRŪX** (per & trux), ūcis, adj. very 3 frightful, very fierce. Apul. (Other Edd. have *trucis*.)

**PERTUMIDŪS** (per & tumidus), a, um, 3 adj. very much swollen up. Apul. luna. (Others read *protumida*.)

**PERTUMULTŪSĒ** (per & tumultuose), adv. in a very noisy or tumultuous manner; or, very disquietingly. Cic. (Compare Liv. 2, 24. Tumultuosus nuntius.)

**PERTŪNDĀ** (pertundo), sc. dea, h. e. quæ naturæ virginali pertundendæ præesse dicitur. Arnob.

**PERTŪNDŌ** (per & tundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to beat through, force a hole through, push or thrust through, bore through, perforate, punch, διαρρηῶ, διακόττω. Lucret. Nonne vides guttas longo in spatio pertundere saxa? Colum. ova. Cato. Terebra vitem pertundere. Plaut. crumenam. Vitruv. crebra foramina. — Hence, Pertusus, a, um, thrust through, bored through, perforated, having an aperture or hole. Cato. sella, with a hole in it. Liv. Dolium a fundo pertusum. Juvenal. læna. Pers. Compita pertusa, h. e. pervia.

**PERTŪRBĀTE** (perturbo), adv. confusedly, without order, διατακτως. Cic. dicere.

**PERTŪRBĀTIŌ** (perturbo), ōnis, f. a confusing, disturbing, confusion, disturbance, disorder, disquiet, trouble, ταραχή, frequently of civil commotions or revolutions. Cic. Quidquid peccatur, perturbatione peccatur rationis atque ordinis. Id. Hoc motu atque hac perturbatione animorum atque rerum. Id. Quibus sublati, perturbatio vitæ sequitur, et magna confusio. Cæs. Magna totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Cic. Tum serenitas, tum perturbatio cæli, a cloudy, lowering sky, thick, lowering weather. — Hence, change, in a bad sense. Cic. fortunæ et sermonis, of fortune and speech or repute. — ¶ In particular, commotion in the soul, violent affection, emotion, passion, πάθος. Cic. Perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, ægritudo, formido, libido, lætitia. Id. Impetu quodam animi, et perturbatione magis, quam judicio, aut consilio regi.

**PERTŪRBĀTIVŪS** (id.), a, um, adj. 3 confusing, disturbing, disordering. Cassiod.

**PERTŪRBĀTOR** (id.), ōris, m. a disturbing, 3 er, disquieter, troubler, ταρακτής. Sulpic. Sever.

**PERTŪRBĀTRIX** (perturbator), icis, f. she that disturbs, a disquieter, confuser. Cic.

**PERTŪRBĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *perturbo*. — ¶ Adj. confused, disturbed, troubled, unquiet. Senec. Perturbatissi-

um tempestatis genus. — ¶ Atq., confounded. Cic. Nunquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu.

**PĒRTŪRBĪDŪS** (per & turbidus), a, um, 3 adj. very much disturbed, all unquiet. Vopisc.

**PĒRTŪRBŌ** (per & turbo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, confuse, embroil, trouble, discompose, disorder, διαταράσσω. Cæs. ordines (disorder) impetu. Sallust. aciem. Cic. In ulteriorem Hispaniam missus ut eam provinciam perturbaret. Id. Ut in iis perturbem ætatum ordinem. — ¶ Figur. to discompose, disquiet, disturb, stir up, affect violently. Cic. Πασθηκόν, quo perturbantur animi, et concitantur. Id. Quum Milo magis de reip. salute, quam de sua perturbetur. Id. Magna animi motu perturbatus. — Hence, to discompose, confound, put out of countenance, deprive of presence of mind. Cic. Si vestro clamore (me) perturbatum iri arbitrarctur. Cæs. Perturbari incommodo. — Also, to disturb, break, violate. Cic. pactiones perjurio. — ¶ Also, to mix up, stir up, mix in with each other. — ¶ See, also, *Perturbatus*, a, um.

**PĒRTŪRPĪS** (per & turpis), e, adj. very unbecoming, very abominable. Cic.

**PĒRTŪSŪRĀ** (pertundo), w, f. a thrusting 3 through, boring through, perforation. Col. Aurel.

**PĒRTŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *pertundo*.

**PĒRVADŌ** (per & vado), is, āsi, āsum, n. 3. to go through, come through, pass through, press through, penetrate, pervade, διαβαίω. Liv. Per æqua et iniqua loca pervadunt irrupuntque. Cic. Opinio per animos gentium pervaserat, had spread, extended. Id. Incendium per agros pervasit. Liv. Fama forum atque urbem pervaserat, had spread through, had pervaded. Quintil. Pervasis jam multos ista persasio. Liv. Murrur totam concionem pervasit, passed or spread through. Cic. Quacumque iter fecit, &c. ut quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, to pass through, pass along. Tacit. Impetu equi pervasit, broke through and escaped. — ¶ Also, to go, come or press to a place, make its way to. Liv. Præsidium Romanum ad castra consulis pervasit. Cic. Ne quid in eas (nares) possit pervadere, can find its way, pass. Id. Locis, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, has not reached, penetrated. Apul. domum. Lucret. florem ætatis, se. ad. — ¶ Particip. Pervasus, a, um. Ammian.

**PĒRVĀGĀBĪLĪS** (pervagor), e, adj. ranging or sweeping through. Sidon.

**PĒRVĀGĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *pervagor*. — ¶ Adj. spread, wide-spread, extended. Cic. Gloria est pervagata fama meritorum. — ¶ Also, very common, very generally known. Cic. Desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere. Id. De communibus et pervagatis rebus audire. Id. Pervagatissimus ille versus. — ¶ Also, common to many. Cic. Pars argumentorum est adjuncta causæ, pars pervagator, common to several, more comprehensive.

**PĒRVĀGŌR** (per & vagor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wander through, range through, wander or go over, rove about, spread over, overrun, περιφέρομαι. Liv. Errandi domos suas, ultimum illas visuri, pervagantur. Cic. Timores omnium mentes pervagantur. Plin. Mæander Apamenam pervagatur regionem. Plin. Ep. Cujus memoria orbem terrarum pervagatur. Cæs. Ut omnibus in locis pervagarentur. — ¶ Also, to spread very far. Cic. Quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est. — ¶ Also, to become common, be assigned to or become possessed by many. Cic. Ne is honos nimium pervagetur. — ¶ See, also, *Pervagatus*, a, um.

**PĒRVĀGŪS** (per & vagus), a, um, adj. 3 wandering or roving about, or all about. Ovid.

**PERVALEŌ** (per & valeo), es, lui, n. 2. to have great strength. *Lucret.*  
**PERVALIDŌS** (per & validus), a, um, 3 adj. very strong. *Amnian.* Agniniibus pervalidis.  
**PERVARIĒ** (per & varie), adv. with much variety, very variously, *πολυποικιλως.* *Cic.*  
**PERVASŌR** (pervado), ōris, m. one that violently invades others' possessions. *Cassiod.*  
**PERVASTŌ** (per & vasto), as, avi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to lay utterly waste, ravage, desolate. *Liv.* Libuos cum pervastasset. *Id.* fines.  
**PERVASŌS**, a, um, particip. from pervado.  
**PERUBIQUE** (per & ubique), adv. every 3 where. *Tertull.*  
**PERVECTOR** (perveho), ōris, m. a bearer 3 to a place, conveyer. *Symmach.* apicum, a letter-carrier.  
**PERVECTŌS**, a, um, particip. from perveho.  
**PERVEHŌ** (per & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to bear, carry or convey through; hence, *Pervehi*, to be carried or conveyed through, to pass through, sail through. *Tacit.* Oceanum secunda navigatione. — ¶ Also, to carry, convey, bring to a place, *διακομίζω.* *Liv.* Virgines et sacra in plaustrum imposuit, et Cere pervexit, drove them to Cærc. *Plin.* Inde sandaracha et ochra perveluntur ad nos, are brought to us. *Apul.* Equus, qui me strenue pervexit. — Hence, *Pervehi*, to be carried to, to ride, sail, &c. to; also, to come. *Cic.* in portum. *Id.* Pervehi aliquo velis passis. *Id.* Ad exitu perveluntur optatos, we come, a figure taken from sailing. *Auct. ap. Varr.* Dictator ubi curram insidit, pervelitur usque ad oppidum. Also, on foot. *Sil.* Illa cito passu pervecta ad litora, having come.  
**PERVELLŌ** (per & vello), is, elli, a. 3. to pluck or pluck hard, pull hard, twitch, or pull at, &c. *διατίλλω.* *Ascon.* Pilos pervellerit. *Plaut.* Heu, nates pervellit. *Phædr.* Pervellit aurem porcello. Hence, *Val. Max.* Aurem alicujus, to put him in mind. *Senec.* aurem sibi. *Id.* Fidem pervellamus, give it a twitch, rouse, admonish. — ¶ Also, to incite, whet, shorpen. *Horat.* lassum stomachum. — ¶ Also, to pain, bite, sting, torment, offend or disgust. *Cic.* Fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit. *Id.* Si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit. — Hence, to censure or disparage in a scornful manner. *Cic.* Jus nostrum civile pervellit.  
**PERVENIŌ** (per & venio), is, eni, entum, n. 4. Of men and beasts, to come unto, arrive at, reach, *ἀφικνέσθαι.* *Cæs. Germani* in fines Eburonum pervenerant. *Cic.* ad portam Cælimontanam. *Nepos.* Nando in tutum pervenerunt, came to safety. — *Figur.* *Vorr.* Calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, h. e. to receive, take. *Terent.* Sine me pervenire, quo volo, h. c. let me come to that, &c. h. e. let me relate, &c. *Nepos.* in odium alicujus. *Id.* in amicitiam alicujus intimam. *Cic.* in maximam invidiam. *Id.* ad suum, to arrive at his own, h. e. to get it. *Id.* ad primos comædos, to become one of the first comic players. *Id.* in senatum, to be taken into the senate. *Id.* ad septuagesimum annum, attain unto, reach. *Cic.* Raro ad manns pervenitur (*impers.*), the affair comes to blows, to violence. *Nepos.* Huc ubi perventum est, when they were come hither. *Cæs.* Quoniam ad finem laborum esset perventum, the end, &c. had been reached. — ¶ Of lifeless things, to come to, arrive at. *Nepos.* Consilia ad regis aures perventura, come to, reach. *So, Plaut.* Si ad herum hæc res pervenerit, comes to your master's ears. *Colum.* In meam notitiam decem modo pervenerunt, have come to or within my knowledge. *Cic.* Pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, comes to Verres, Verres gets it. *Id.* Ut hereditas ad filiam perveniret. *So, Cæs.* Magnam partem laudis ad Libonem perventuram. *Cic.* Serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, the saw came to Strato (at auction), *Strato* bid it off. *Varr.* Si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, does not come to pods. *Cæs.* Annona ad

denarios L. pervenerat, had come or risen. Also, without a prep. like the Greek. *Ovid.* Verba aures non pervenientia nostras. — ¶ For the simple verb. *Pandect.* Evenit, ut plebs in discordiam cum patribus perveniret. — ¶ *Pervenibo*, for *perveniam*. *Pompou. ap. Nou.* — *Pervenant*, for *perveniant*. *Plaut.*  
**PERVENŌR** (per & venor), āris, dep. I. 3 to hunt through; figur. *Plaut.* Defessus sum urbem totam pervenarier, with running through the city to find him.  
**PERVENTIŌ** (pervenio), ōnis, f. an ar- 3 riving. *Augustin.*  
**PERVENTŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who ar- 3 rives at or reaches. *Augustin.*  
**PERVENŌSTŪS** (per & venustus), a, um, 3 adj. very comely. *Sidon.*  
**PERVERŌ** (per & verro), is, a. 3. to sweep, brush. *Virg. Moret.* 23. but *Ed. Hevne* has *præverrit*.  
**PERVERŌSĒ**, or **PERVŌRSĒ** (perversus, or perversus), adv. the wrong way, preposterously, wrong, perversely, *διαστρόφως.* *Sucton.* Sella curulis in Senatu perverse collocata. *Plaut.* Pervorse vides: puer sum septuennnis. *Id.* Hæc sunt: seu recte, seu perverso facta sunt. *Cic.* Deorum beneficio perverse uti, turn it to bad account, pervert it. *Id.* Stulta calliditas perverse imitata prudentiam. *Tertull.* Perversus cogitis tormentis de confessione decedere. *Hieron.* Quidam perversissime suspicantur.  
**PERVERSIBILIS** (perverto), e, adj. h. e. qui perverti potest. *Prudent.* (But most read *perverse velis*.)  
**PERVERSIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a turning about, 2 inversion; wresting. *Auct. ad Hieron.* and *Tertull.*  
**PERVERSITĀS** (perversus), ātis, f. preposterousness, perversity, perverseness, untowardness, forwardness, *διαστροφή, κακοήθεια.* *Cic.* Quæ est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande vescantur? *Id.* Quæ multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, aut si qua est alia magna perversitas. *Id.* Summa opinionum perversitas. *Id.* Cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit. *Sueton.* Pertæsus morum perversitatem ejus.  
**PERVERSŪS**, or **PERVŌRSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *perverto*, or *pervorto*. — ¶ *Adj.* turned round, turned the wrong way, distorted, awry, *διαστρόφος.* *Cic.* Erat perversissimis oculis, h. e. squinting. *Ovid.* Perversas induit illa comas, puts on the hair askew. *Id.* cachinnus, wry. *Liv.* 21, 33. Perversis rupibus juxta invia ac devia assueti discurrunt, steep, precipitous, craggy; otherwise, loosened from their place and tumbled down. — ¶ *Figur.* turned wrong, not such as it should be, preposterous, wrong, not right, untoward, perverse. *Cic.* Pervero more quippiam facere. *Id.* Ita erit beata vita melius aliquid: quo quid potest dici perversus. *Id.* Itaque ut erat semper præposterus atque perversus, initium facit a Bulbo. *Id.* Perversa sapientia, sc. Stoicorum. *Senec.* Perversa præmia recti, h. e. pœnas, calamitates pro bonis. *Plin.* Perversa Grammaticorum subtilitas, wrong-headed, absurd. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Isti perversi sunt in me, envious, malignant, ill-disposed. *Virg.* Quæ tu, perverse Menalca, quum vidisti puero donata, dolebas, malicious, spiteful. — Hence, *Perversum*, the wrong, wicked, &c. *Senec.* Ratio in perversum solers.  
**PERVERTĒ**, or **PERVŌRTĒ** (per & ver- 3 to, or vorto), tis, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn round; hence, to overturn, overthrow, turn upside down, upset, throw down, *διαστρέφω.* *Plaut.* Coqui aulas pervortunt, ignem restinguunt aqua. *Eun. ap. Macrob.* proceras pinus. *Cic.* omnia arbusta, virgulta, tecta. *Plaut.* Balista pervortam turrim et propugnacula. — ¶ *Figur.* to overthrow, overturn, subvert, annihilate, throw down, destroy, ruin, precipitate, undo. *Cic.* Labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam. *Id.* C. Cæsar omnia jura divina atque humana pervertit propter principatum. *Id.* Sacra inexpiabili scelere pervertit. *Nepos.* Quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, eam pervertere con-

cupivit. *Id.* Et princeps largitione vastos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium. *Cic.* Eos imitari cœpit, quos ipse perverterat. *Tacit.* Ollium amicitia Sejani pervertit, upset, ruined, made to fall. — Also, to overturn, put down, put out of countenance, silence. *Cic.* Nunquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet. — ¶ See, also, *Perversus*, a, um.  
**PERVESPERĪ** (per & vesperi), adv. very late in the evening. *Cic.*  
**PERVESTIGATIŌ** (pervestigo), ōnis, f. a tracing out, searching after, exploring, investigation, *εἰσχινασμός.* *Cic.*  
**PERVESTIGĀTOR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a tracer 3 out, searcher through, investigator, *δι- 3 χρευτής.* *Hieron.*  
**PERVESTIGŌ** (per & vestigo), as, avi, ātum, a. I. to track out, trace out, search through, as hounds do, *διχνεύω.* *Cic.* Ita odorabantur omnia, et pervestigabant, ut ubi quidque esset, aliqua ratione invenirent. — ¶ *Figur.* to search out, trace out, search through, investigate, explore. *Cic.* Quæ tentata jam et cœpta ab isto sunt, a me autem pervestigata et cognita. *Plaut.* Operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illæc.  
**PERVESTŪS** (per & vetus), ōris, adj. very old, *πολύχρονος.* *Cic.* Oppidum pervetus. *Id.* amicitia. *Id.* epistola. *Cels.* vinum.  
**PERVETŪSTŪS** (per & vetustus), a, um, adj. very old. *Cic.*  
**PERVIAM** (per viam), adv. *Plaut.* Qui 3 angulos omnes mearum ædium mihi perviam facitis, h. e. pervios, accessible. *Fronto.* Ut ubi quæsitis opus sit, perviam potius ad vestigandum, quam invio progrediamur.  
**PERVIATICUM** (per & viaticum), i, n. provision for a journey. *Fronto.*  
**PERVICACIĀ** (pervicax), æ, f. obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, persistency, inflexibility, *ἀνδάχεια, μονοτονία.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, perseverance, firmness, steadiness. *Tacit.* in hostem. *Plin.* Pervicacia perdurandi, h. e. stubborn durability, of a certain wood.  
**PERVICACITER** (*Id.*), adv. obstinately, 2 stubbornly, stiffly, stably, persistingly, *ἔνστατικῶς.* *Pandect.* Pecuniam depone- 2 nere pervicaciter perstant. *Tacit.* Cæsis qui pervicacius restiterant. *Liv.* Pervicacius causam belli quære- 2 re.  
**PERVICAX** (pervinco, or an obsol. pervi- 2 co), acis, adj. persisting stiffly, obstinate, stubborn, headstrong, pertinacious, determined, *ἀνδάτης, μονότροπος.* *Terent.* Adeon? pervicaci esse animo, ut puerum præoptare perire, potius quam, &c.? *Tacit.* Pervicaci accusatione conflictatus. *Id.* Pervicacia mulierum jussa. *Cart.* In Callisthenem pervicacioris iræ fuit. *Flor.* Pervicacissimi Latinorum. *Senec.* Conjugia pertinax abnuis, you persist in refusing, are unbending in your refusal. — With genit. *Tacit.* Opum contemptor, recti pervicax, firm, unflinching, steady, in the right.  
**PERVICŪS**, a, um, particip. from pervinco.  
**PERVICŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Pervicax*. 3 *Plaut.* ap. *Non.*  
**PERVIDEŌ** (per & video), es, idi, isum, I a. and n. 2. to look all over, look upon, see. *Ovid.* Sol, qui pervidet omnia. — Hence, figur. to see, look upon, view. *Ovid.* Mens oculis pervidet suis. — Also, to consider, examine. *Lucret.* Pervideamus, utrum finitum omne constet, an, &c. *Cic.* aliquid penitus. — ¶ Also, to perceive, or to see, when it means the same. *Colum.* Cur id accidat, non pervidet. *Cic.* Qui hoc non perviderit. *Lucret.* Quo jactari omnia corpora pervideas.  
**PERVIGEŌ** (per & vigeo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 flourish to the last. *Tacit.* opibus atque honoribus, to remain in continuing possession of.  
**PERVIGIL** (per & vigil), is, adj. very or 2 ever watchful, watching the whole night, *παννυχτός.* *Ovid.* Ante meos oculos pervigil anguis erat. *Id.* Pervigil in mediæ sidera noctis eras. *Plin.* Pæneg. Pervigiles et insomnes. *Justin.* Pervigil nox, passed without sleep. — Also, subst. the watcher, he that keeps awake. *Plin.* — ¶ *Pervigilis* (*nomin.*), for pervigil. *Apul.*  
**PERVIGILATIŌ** (pervigilo), ōnis, f. a



*watching, or sitting up all night, παννυχίς.* Cic.

**PERVIGILIA** (pervigil), æ, f. a keeping <sup>3</sup> *through the night*. Justin.

**PERVIGILIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a watching, remaining awake or sitting up all night long, παννυχίς, παννυχισμός. Plin. — In particular, a religious vigil through the night, or a certain religious service, in which they kept awake through the night, a night-festival. Liv. Castra pervigilio neglecta. Sueton. Pervigilio anniversario coluit. — ¶ Pervigilium Veneris, a poem, ascribed by some to Catullus.

**PERVIGILŌ** (per & vigilo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to watch through, watch all night long, remain awake, παννυχίζω. Cic. Non orat, ut eam noctem pervigilet? Liv. Pervigilare in armis. Virg. Seros ad ignes pervigilat. Tibull. Et tecum longos pervigilare dies. Plaut. Pervigilare Veneri, to keep a festival all night in honor of Venus. (See Pervigilium.) — Hence, Ovid. Nox pervigilata in mero, watched through, spent without sleep.

**PERVILIS** (per & vilis), e, adj. very <sup>2</sup> *cheap, very low, very insignificant.* Liv. annona. Paul. Nol. nummus.

**PERVINCA**. See Vinca Pervinca. <sup>3</sup>

**PERVINCO** (per & vinco), is, ici, ictum, a. and n. 3. Transitive, to conquer quite, overcome by perseverance and exertion, get the better of, ἐκνικάω. Propert. Mores dominæ, the self-will. — ¶ Hence, figur. to conquer, overcome. Thus, to outdo, exceed, surpass. Horat. Quæ voces evaluere pervincere sonum? Plaut. Ne nos perfidia pervincamur. — To bring, induce, prevail upon, with effort. Liv. Multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut retinerent, &c. Tacit. Illam non verbera pervicere, quin obiecta denegaret, could not stop her from denying. And, without acc. of person, to bring it about, accomplish it, carry it through, with effort. Liv. Pervicerunt remis, ut tenerent terram. Id. Neque, ut de agris referrent Coss. &c. pervincere potuit. Id. Ipsa virtus pervicerit, ne inlonorata esset. Also, Tacit. Ne utraque pervinceret, alterum concedere, h. e. obtinere. — ¶ Also, to show, prove, demonstrate. Lucret. aliquid dictis. — ¶ Intransitive, to conquer, get the victory. Tacit. Multum certato, pervicit Barbanes. — Hence, figur. to conquer, carry the day, carry through or maintain one's opinion. Cic. Restitit, ac pervicit Cato.

**PERVIRENS** (per & vireo), tis, particip. <sup>3</sup> *ever green.* Paul. Nol.

**PERVIRIDIS** (per & viridis), e, adj. very green. Plin.

**PERVISŌ** (per & viso), is, a. 3. to look <sup>3</sup> *upon, behold or behold the whole of.* Manil. magnum cælum.

**PERVIVŌ** (per & vivo), is, xi, n. 3. to <sup>3</sup> *live unto a certain time, survive until.* Plaut. ad summam ætatem. Acc. ap. Non. usque adhuc.

**PERVIUS** (per & via), a, um, adj. that may be passed through or over, passable, affording a passage, pervivus, διάβατος, εἰσπορος. Liv. Saltus cava valle pervivus. Tacit. amnis, h. e. vadus, abounding in fords. Plin. Phasis pontibus ex pervivus. Cic. Pervivæ transitiones, h. e. passages. Terent. Ædes fient pervivæ, h. e. will be thrown open. — With the dat. Lucan. Phæbo non pervia taxus, h. e. impervious to the rays of the sun, which does not transmit, &c. Val. Flacc. Moles non pervia ponto, h. e. impervious. Senec. Nullis vulneribus pervia membra, h. e. invulnerable. Ovid. Rima pervia flatibus, affording a passage. Pict. ap. Gell. Annulus pervivus, h. e. cavus, non solidus. — Hence, Pervivum, passage. Tacit. Ne pervivum exercitibus foret. — Figur. Plaut. Cor mihi nunc pervivum est, h. e. (as it seems) free, clear, as being relieved from uncertainty and doubt. Tacit. Nihil in penatibus suis ambitioni pervivum. — ¶ Also, to which the entrance is free, not obstructed. Calp. sacraria. — ¶ Actively, making a passage, penetrating. Sil. ensis.

**PERVLĀ** (pmissum from pera), æ, f. a little scrip or wallet. Senec. — Hence, in sport, of a pregnant woman. Apul.

**PERVŌNTIŌ** (perungo), ōnis, f. an ointment. Plin.

**PERŪNGŌ** (per & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to anoint all over or to anoint largely, besmear, bedaub. Cic. corpora oleo. Ovid. ora tota immunda manu, bedaub, dirty. Horat. Nardo perunctus. Id. Fæcibus ora peruncti, h. e. habentes ora fæcibus peruncta.

**PERVŌLATICŌS** (pervolo), a, um, adj. <sup>3</sup> *flying about, unsteady, flighty, volatile.* Tertull.

**PERVŌLGŌ**, same as Pervulgo.

**PERVŌLITĀTIĀ** (pervolito), æ, f. a flying about, circumvolution. Vitruv. Mundi circa terram pervolitantia. (Al. leg. pervolitantis.)

**PERVŌLITŌ** (frequentat. from pervolo), <sup>3</sup> as, n. 1. to fly through, fly or flit about somewhere. Virg. Omnia pervolitat loca. Val. Flacc. tecta. Lucret. Perdissepta domorum saxea voces pervolitant. Vitruv. iter, to run through.

**PERVŌLŌ** (per & volo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to fly through, fly about, somewhere, διαπέτομαι. Virg. Magnas ædes pervolat hirundo. Ovid. Corvus aerium pervolat iter. Id. Rumor agitatis pervolat alis. — Hence, of any rapid motion, as running, riding, &c. Lucret. Ut æstus pervolet intactus. Cic. sex millia passuum cisis, to fly over, pass over rapidly. Juvenal. totam urbem, run through, post through, range through, run about the whole city. — ¶ Also, to fly, or fly to a place. Cic. Animus in hanc sedem pervolabit. Lucret. Quo pervolet ipse (animus); others read pervolūt (from pervolo, velle) ire. Apul. Dehinc carpento pervolavi.

**PERVŌLŌ** (per & volo), velle, irreg. to be much inclined, be very glad, desire greatly, wish earnestly. Cic. Pervelimi scire, I should be very glad to know. Id. Abs te mihi ignosci pervelim. Liv. Illa negavit unquam vidisse, et pervelle id videre. — Separately. Cic. Te quam primum per videre velim, for videre pervelim.

**PERVŌLVŌ** (per & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to roll over and over, tumble about, διακλυιδέω. Terent. Te ibidem pervolvam in luto. — Pass. Pervolvi, to be rolled about, to wallow, scelter. Apul. In suo sibi pervoluta sanguine. Figur. Pervolvi, to be very conversant, busied much. Cic. Ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus. — Of books, Pervolvere, to read or read diligently. Catull. Smyrnam (a book). This may have reference to the circumstance of the Roman books being rolled up, or may mean to turn over and over, and so read much and often.

**PERVŌLŪTŌ** (frequentat. from pervolvo), as, a. 1. to read carefully, read over. Cic. meos libros. Id. Omnium bonarum artium scriptores ac doctores et legendi, et pervolutandi. We may suppose a reference to the books being rolled up; but this is perhaps unnecessary.

**PERVŌLŪTŌS**, a, um, particip. from pervolvo.

**PERVORSE**, } Same as Perverse,  
**PERVORTO**, &c. } Pervorto, &c.

**PERŪRBĀNE** (perurbanus), adv. very hap-<sup>3</sup> *ply, very factiously.* Sidon.

**PERŪRBANŌS** (per & urbanus), a, um, adj. very polite, witty, pleasant, or factitious; also, over fine, over polite. Cic.

**PERŪRGĒŌ** (per & urgeo), es, si, a. 2. <sup>2</sup> *to urge or press greatly.* Sueton. Summa vi Germanicum ad capessendam republicam perurgebant. — Perurgere aliquid, to apply greatly to, take great pains with. Sever. in Ætna. sacra, sc. the investigation of. — ¶ Also, to press hard, bear hard upon, put to great inconvenience, harass. Aunian. innocentes maligna insectatione. Spartian. Cum videret se perurgeti sub hora mortis.

**PERŪRŌ** (per & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn through and through, consume by burning, burn, διακαίω. Plin. vas. Liv. agrum, lay waste with fire. So, Perustus, a, um, burnt up, burnt. Ovid. ossa. Propert. Lybico sole perusta coma, scorched. No, Senec. Perusti populi, sun-burnt. — ¶ Also, to burn, in-

flame, heat. Plin. Ep. Ardentissima febre peruri. — In particular, of love and other passions. Ovid. Valido perurimur æstu, sc. amoris. Martial. Uniones cor meum perurunt, sc. with the desire of having them. Senec. Pectus perustum curis. Cic. Perustus inani gloria, burning with a thirst for unglory. — Also, to heat, inflame, enrage, set all on fire, irritate. Catull. and Senec. — Also, to inflame, gall, rub sore. Ovid. Colla perusta (bovm), sore, galled, fretted. Horat. Perustus latus (ns to his side) funibus, et crura compede. — Also, of food, to barn, parch, scur. Ovid. Terra perusta gelu. Cato. Substramentis operito, non peruratur.

**PERŪSIĀ**, æ, f. a town of Etruria, now Perugia. Plin. — Hence, Perusinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Perugia. Perusian. Liv. cohors. Propert. funera (referring to the siege of Perugia by Augustus, who finally forced its defenders to surrender through extreme hunger). — Perusini, the Perusians. Liv. — Perusinum, sc. rus, a country-seat or near Perugia. Plin. Ep.

**PERŪSTŌS**, a, um, particip. from peruro.

**PERŪTILIS** (per & utilis), e, adj. very useful, very profitable, πάχρηστος. Cic.

**PERVŪLGĀTĒ** (pervulgatus), adv. after <sup>3</sup> *the common way, as the vulgar do.* Gell.

**PERVŪLGĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. from pervulgo. — ¶ Adj. common to several, very usual, very common. Cic. consolatio. Auct. ad Herenn. Pervulgatissima verborum dignitas. Gell. Quod videtur pervulgatus esse. — ¶ Also, very well known. Cic. Res in vulgus pervulgata. Id. Cupiditas sua apud omnes pervulgata.

**PERVŪLGŌ** (per & vulgo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to communicate or impart to every body without distinction, make common. Cic. Præmia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari. Id. Operam suam pervulgare et communicare, h. e. vulgo passim offerre. — Hence, to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad. Cic. tabulas. Id. Hirtium, to publish his book. Cæs. edictum. Cic. Res abs te ipso pervulgata, made known, made public. — ¶ Also, to wander through, run through; traverse or to frequent, haunt. Pacuv. ap. Varr. Litus pervolgans furor, h. e. pererrans. Lucret. Quæ pervolant memora avia pervolitantes. Id. Solis pervolant lumina cælum. — ¶ Also written pervolgo. — ¶ See Pervulgatus, n. um.

**PES** (πῶς, ποδός), pēdis, m. the foot. Cic. Si pes condoluit. Id. Calcei apti ad pedem. Ovid. Ictus pedis, a kick. Id. Certamine pedum vincere, in the race. Liv. Descendere, or degressi ad pedes, to dismount; of cavalry. Cæs. Ad pedes desilire, to spring from the horse. Liv. Deducere equitum (for equites) ad pedes, make them dismount. Id. Pugna it ad pedes. Virg. and Senec. Pedem ferre, to go or come. Cic. inferre, to enter. Id. Ponere in fundo, set foot in. Id. Ponere in possessionem libertatis, to enter into, step into. Id. Efferre porta, h. c. to go out, step out. Liv. referre; or, Virg. revocare, h. e. to go back. Cic. and Liv. conferre (see Conferro). Cic. Ingredi iter pedibus, on foot. So, Sueton. Pedibus incedere. But Cic. Iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat, by laud. So, Propert. Scu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos. Still different is, Cic. red. Sen. 4. Pedibus ire, sc. in sententiam, to vote, which was done by passing to one side of the house. Terent. Manibus pedibusque, with hands and feet, with might and main. Liv. Pedibus merere, to serve as a foot-soldier, serve in the infantry. Terent. Conjicere se in pedes, take to one's feet, take to one's heels, run. So, Plaut. Mcne vis dem ipse in pedes? And omitting the verb. Terent. Ubi vidi, ego me in pedes, sc. conjeci. Martial. Verna ad pedes, a waiter. So, Senec. Servus, qui cæciant ad pedes steterat, had waited upon. And, Cic. Servus a pedibus, a slave employed to wait upon his master. Liv. Urbes sub pedibus tuis relinquemus? under your

fect, h. e. in your power. So, *Virg.* Sub pedibus verti regique. Hence, *Ovid.* Sub pedibus timor est, is made nothing of, is down. So, *Id.* Sub pedibus jace-re. Likewise, *Senec.* Sub pedibus fata posuit, regarded not. So, *Virg.* Metus et fatum subjectis pedibus. *Ovid.* Fortuna votis malignum opponit nostris pedem, h. e. malignantly opposes our wishes. *Id.* Pedem trahere, to drag the foot, to halt, limp, used of an iambic verse. *Cic.* Per nie ista (h. c. istæ res) pedibus trahantur, let those things go helter skelter for all me. *Terent.* Non quod ante pedes modo est, videre, sed etiam illa, quæ futura sunt, prospicere, what is before one's feet, before one's eyes, before one's face, palpable, glaring. *Cic.* Transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere. *Cic.* and *Martial.* Tollere pedem; or, *Martial.* pedes; obsceno sensu. *Quintil.* Omni pede stare, take all pains, use every effort, make every exertion. *Horat.* Ducentos versus dictabat, stans pede in uno, h. e. without exertion, with ease. *Id.* Pede pulsare terram, to daaec. *Cic.* Circum pedes, for circum se. *Id.* Ante pedes Manilii constituunt, h. c. before Manilius. *Id.* Ad pedes alicujus accidere, to fall at his feet, suppliantly. So, *Id.* Ad pedes alicujus se projicere, se prosternere, se abjicere. Also, *Id.* Mater mihi ad pedes misera jacuit. *Liv.* Excipere se in pedes, jump down to one's feet, spring to the ground. *Plin.* Aves in pedes nascuntur, with the feet foremost. *Virg., Sil.* and *Ovid.* Pes dexter, felix, secundus, h. e. felix accessus, adventus boni ominis. *Cic.* Res ita contractas, ut nec caput, nec pedes, se habeant, or appareant. — ¶ *Figur.* of other things. Thus, the foot of a table, bench, couch, &c. *Terent., Ovid.* and *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, Plano pede, on plain ground, on the ground, par terre. *Vitruv.* — Also, Pes veli, the rope, which was suspended from each of the lower angles of the sail, by which the sail might be hauled to the wind, and hauled in or veered out at pleasure; the sheet. *Cic.* Pes in navi. Hence, *Ovid.* Pede labitur æquo, h. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft. So, *Cic.* Pedibus æquis. And, *Catull.* Sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem. Also, *Virg.* Una omnes fecere pedem, veered one sheet, took advantage of a side wind, hauled the wind. *Plin.* Proferre pedem, to veer out the lee sheet, and so take the side wind. So, *Senec.* Pro lato pede transversos captare Notos. — Also, in verse or the rhythm of prose, a foot. *Cic.* Hence, *Horat.* Pedibus delectat claudere verba, to make verses. So, *Ovid.* In suos volui cogere verba pedes. *Id.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, h. e. hexameters and pentameters. Hence, for the kind of verse, kind of poem. *Horat.* Lesbium servate pedem, the Lesbian measure; the cadence of the Sapphic verse. *Id.* Hunc socci cepere pedem, kind of verse. Also, in music, a time. *Plin.* Pedes musici. — Also attributed to flowing water, as the poets apply to it the terms ire, currere, &c. Thus, *Horat.* Levis lymphæ desilit crepante pede. *Virg.* Sonans liquido pede labitur unda. So, of time. *Ovid.* Cito pede labitur ætas. — Also, a foot, as a measure of dimension. *Plaut.* Non pedem, not a foot broad. *Cic.* Unum pedem discississe, a foot, or a step. So, *Id.* Pedem non egressi sumus. *Cæs.* Duas fossas quindecim pedes latus perduxit. Post eas vallum duodecim pedum extruxit. Hence, measure, generally. *Plin.* Pes justus, the right measure. *Horat.* Pede suo se metiri, to measure himself by his own measure, h. e. his own powers, ability. — Also, the foot or roots of a mountain. *Atianian.* Imi pedes Cassii montis. — Also, the ground, soil, extent of surface of a land. *Solin.* and *Auson.* — Also, the stalk or pedicle, in particular, of grapes, together with the pressed grape. *Colum.* So, of olives. *Plin.* — Also, a louse. *Varr.* — Also, Pes milvinus, or milvi, the stalk or stem of the herb batis. *Colum.* — Also, Pedes gallinacei, a certain herb. *Plin.* — Al-

so, Pedes betacei, the roots or beets. *Varr.* — Also, Navales pedes, the rowers or sailors. *Plaut.* — Also, the barrow of a litter or palanquin. *Catull.* 10, 22. Fractum veteris pedem grabati in collo sibi collocare. — ¶ *Sever.* in *Æt-na.* Bacchus fluere pede suo, spontaneously. **PESCENNIANŪS**, a, um, adj. *Pescennian*, pertaining to the emperor *Pescennius Niger.* *Spartian.* **PESSARIUM**, ii, n. same as or similar to *Pessum.* *Theod. Prisc.* **PESIMĒ**, or **PESIMĒ** (*pesimus*; it serves as the superl. of male), adverb, worst, very ill, very badly, *κακίστα.* *Cic.* &c. — ¶ Also, very greatly, exceedingly. *Plaut.* *Pesime metui, ne solveret.* — ¶ *Petron.* *Pesime mihi erat, ne, &c. h. e. maxime metuebam.* — ¶ See *Mole.* **PESIMUS**, or **PESIMŪS** (perhaps allied with *pesum*; it serves as an irreg. superl. of *malus*), a, um, adj. the worst, very bad, *πονηρότατος, κακίστος.* *Cic.* &c. — Absol. *Pesimum, the worst, the worst thing or part; very great evil.* *Plin.* *Pesimum sanguinis, the worst part of the blood.* *Id.* *Cum induruit vitis, pessimum in vinea palmitem traducere.* *Varr.* *Metelli ac Luculli pessimo publico certant, with very great harm to the public; very much to the hurt of the state.* — *Pesimum esse, to be worst, at the worst, of a sick man.* *Cels.* — ¶ Also, very roguish, very wanton. *Catull.* puella. — ¶ See *Malus.* **PESINŪS**, or **PESINŪS** (*Πεσιννοῦς, Πεσιννοῦς*), untis, f. a town in *Galatia*, famous for a temple of *Cybele*, who is hence called *Pessinuntia.* *Liv.* — It is found of masc. gen. in *Cic. Harusp.* 13. — ¶ Hence, *Pessinuntius*, a, um, adj. belonging thereto, *Pessinuntian.* *Cic.* — Also, *Pessinunticus*, a, um, adj. same as *Pessinuntius.* *Apul.* [3] **PESULUM**, i, n. same as *Pessum.* *Cæl. Aur.* **PESULŪS** (*πέσουλός*), i, m. the bar or bolt of a door, *μοχλός, βλήτρον, ἐπιβλήτης, μάγγανον.* *Plaut.* *Occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis.* *Terent.* *Pessulum ostio obdo, I bolt the door.* **PESUM**, i, n. or **PESŪS** (*πεσός, πεσός*), i, m. a pessary. *Apul.* and *Plin. Val.* **PESUM** (nnc. perhaps an acc. of some 1 obsol. nomin. with a prepos. understood; it appears to resemble *venum*), down, to the bottom. *Colum.* *Si (caseus) pessum ibit, scies (muriam) esse adhuc crudam; si innabit, maturam, sink to the bottom.* *Lucret.* *Multæ per mare pessum subside urbes, have gone to the bottom, sunk.* So, *Plaut.* *Abire pessum, to sink, go to the bottom, of a ship, and of a net. Even with an adj. Id.* *Abivisse pessum altum, to the deep bottom or abyss.* *Prudent.* *Pessum mergere pedes.* *Mela.* *Lacus folia non innatantia fert, sed pessum penitus accipit.* Also, *Pessum do* (also written *pessumdo*, or *pessundo*), to send or let fall to the bottom, plunge down. *Lucret.* *Celsa cacumina pessum tellus victa dedit.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Pessum ire, to go to the bottom, go to ruin, sink, perish, be ruined.* *Plaut.* *Quia miser non eo pessum.* *Plin.* *Pessum iere vitæ pretia.* *Tuclit.* *Pessum ituros Italie campos, si, &c. So, Senec.* *Vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sedentis.* — And, *Pessum dare* (*pessumdare, pessundare*), to scud or let fall to the bottom, ruin, destroy, undo; put out of the world. *Plaut.* *Res pessimas pessundedi, iram, &c. have put an end to, banished, put out of the way.* *Id.* *pessum exemplum.* *Cic. fragm.* *Velle pessundare aliquem verbis.* *Ovid.* *cuncta.* *Passively, Salmust.* *Animus ad inertiam pessumdatus est, has sunk into indolence.* — Also, *Plaut.* *Istum pro suis factis pessimis pessum premam, press or force to the bottom.* — And, *Apul.* *Eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, h. c. fling or cast quite down, precipitate utterly.* — Also, *Enn.* *ap. Lactant.* *Etate pessum acta, ad deos abiit, having come to an end.* **PESUMDŪ**, or **PESUNDŪ** (*pessum & do*), as, dēdi, dātum. See the preceding word. **PESŪS**, i, m. same as *Pessum*, i. 3

**PESTIBILIS** (*pestis*), e, adj. *destructive, 3 noxious, pestilential.* *Cod. Just.* **PESTIFER**, and **PESTIFERUS** (*pestis & fero*), a, um, adj. *destructive, pernicious, noxious, baleful, baneful, deadly, ruinous, fatal, λοιμώδης.* *Cic.* *Pestifer civis.* *Cels.* *Sudor frigidus in acuta febre pestiferus est.* *Id.* *Acutus, et pestifer morbus.* *Cic.* *Pestiferum bellum.* *Colum.* *Pestifer aer.* *Cic.* *Vipera venenata et pestifera.* *Id.* *Antonii reditus crudelis et pestifer.* **PESTIFERĒ** (*pestifer*, or *pestiferus*), adv. *destructively, mischievously, perniciously, banefully, λοιγίως.* *Cic.* **PESTILENS** (*pestis*), tis, adj. *pestilent, pestilential, unhealthy, deadly, infected, λοιμώδης.* *Cic.* *Alios (locos) esse salubres, alios pestilentes.* *Id.* *Ædes pestilentes.* *Liv.* *Pestilentior annus.* *Cic.* *Pestilentissimus annus.* *Id.* *Aspiratio gravis et pestilens.* *With dat. Liv.* *Annus pestilens urbi.* — ¶ Also, *destructive, noxious, pestilent.* *Liv.* *Pestilens collegæ munus esse.* *Cic.* (of a Sardinian) *Homo pestilentior patria sua.* **PESTILENTIA** (*pestilens*), æ, f. a plague, pestilence, epidemic disorder, infectious or contagious disease, λοιμός. *Cæs.* *Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati.* *Col.* *Alia genera pecorum cum pestilentia vexantur, a murraia.* *Liv.* *Eo anno pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem agrosque.* *Id.* *Pestilentia urens urbem atque agros.* — Also, generally, *unwholesome air or weather, or region.* *Cic.* *Agrorum genus propter pestilentiam desertum, unwholesome air, noxious atmosphere.* *Id.* *In pestilentia finibus, for in pestilential finibus.* *Id.* *Possessores pestilentia, for agri pestilentis.* *Id.* *Pestilentia signa percipi, whether the weather is or will be unhealthy.* — ¶ *Figur.* *plague, pest, pestilence.* *Catull.* *Oratio plena veneni et pestilentia.* **PESTILENTIARIŪS** (*pestilentia*), a, um, 3 adj. *pestilential.* *Tertull.* **PESTILENTIOSŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *pestilential.* *Pandect.* *locus.* **PESTILENTŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Pestilens*. *Læv. ap. Geil.* **PESTYLIS** (*pestis*), e, adj. *pestilential.* *Ar-3 nob.* **PESTYLITAS** (*pestilis*), ātis, f. same as *Pestilentia.* *Lucret.* **PESTIS** (unc.), is, f. a general name for evil, mischief, banè, curse, plague, calamity, disaster, ruin, destruction, death, distemper, &c. *κακόν, βλάβη.* It differs from *pestilentia*, as the whole from a part; it may refer to a pestilence, in the same way as it does to a fire, to death, &c. *Cic.* *Nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur.* *Id.* *Ista imago, quæ domi posita pestem atque exsilium Sex. Titio attulisset.* *Id.* *Ibes avertunt pestem ab Ægypto, sc. by killing the winged snakes.* *Liv.* *Adeo ne fugæ quidem iter patuit, ut vix mille evaserint: ceteri passim, alii alia peste, absumpti sunt.* *Virg.* *Servatæ a peste carinæ, h. c. ab incendio.* *Tuclit.* *Improvisior, graviorque pestis fuit, h. e. damnum ex terræ motu.* *Plaut.* *Quanta pernis pestis veniet! what destruction! what consumption! from the glutony of the parasite.* *Catull.* *Nasorum interdice pestem, h. c. stink, stench.* *Cic.* *T. Annus ad illam pestem comprimendam, extinguendam, funditus delendam natus esse videtur.* *Id.* *Pestem depellere.* *Id.* *miserriman importare alicui.* *Id.* *machinari alicui.* *Salmust.* *Monere, ne præniâ Metelli in pestem suam converteret, to his own ruin or detriment.* — Hence, by metonymy, *ruin, destruction, banè, curse, &c. h. e. the person or thing that brings ruin, &c.* *Liv.* *Avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt.* *Cic.* *e Soph.* *Peste intermor textili, h. e. the poisoned, consuming garment of Nessus.* *Id.* *Ilia furia ac pestis patriæ, h. e. Clodius.* *Terent.* *Pestis sum adolescentium, the ruin, the death, the pest.* *Lucret.* *Viles nec habentes nomina pestes, h. c. poisonous herbs.* Also, with a *gerit.* following, instead of an *adj.* *Cic.* *Quædam pestes hominum laude aliena dolentium, h. c. pestiferi homines, dangerous, injurious, baleful.* — ¶ But sometimes absolutely, a pestilence, epidemic, pest-

plague, distemper, pestilentia. *Enn. ap. Prisc.* Hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis. *Virg.* Multa pecudum pestes.

**PETA** (peto), æ, f. dea, quæ rebus petens 3 dis præerat. *Arnob.*

**PETAMINARIÛS** (πεταμινος), ii, m. a 3 kind of tumbler or balancer. *Firmic.*

**PETASATÛS** (petasus), a, um, adj. wearing a petasus, πετασωμένος. *Cic.* Petasati veniunt, comites ad portam expectare dicunt; with their travelling hats on.

**PETASÛS**, ðnis, m. seems to be the same 3 as *Petaso*. *Varr.*

**PETASÛ** (πετασών), ðnis, m. a gammon of 3 bacon.

**PETASÛNCÛLÛS** (dimin. from petaso), i, 3 m. a small gammon of bacon. *Juvenal.*

**PETASÛNCÛLÛS** (dimin. from petasus), 3 i, m. a small petasus. *Arnob.*

**PETASÛS** (πετασός), i, m. a covering for 2 the head like a broad-brimmed hat, to keep off the sun, rain, &c.; a sort of travelling-cap. *Plaut.* and *Arnob.* — Hence, something placed upon a building in the form of a hat, a cap, hat. *Plin.*

**PETAURISTÄ** (πεταυριστής), æ, m. a 3 tumbler, vaulter, or rope-dancer. *Varr.* — Figuratively, applied to fleas. *Plin.*

**PETAURISTARIÛS**, ii, m. same as *Petaurista*. *Petron.*

**PETAURUM** (πέταρον), i, n. a staging or 3 scaffold used by rope-dancers and jugglers. *Martial.*

**PETÄX** (peto), æcis, adj. catching gladly 3 at, striving after, greedy for. *Fulgent.* Vita ornatus petax.

**PETELÛÄ**, and **PETILÛÄ**, æ, f. a town of 3 the Bruttian territory, now Strongoli. *Virg.* — Hence, *Petelinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to the same; *Petelini*, the inhabitants of the same. *Val. Max.* — ¶ Also written *Petellia*. — ¶ *Petelinus* lucus, a grove near Rome. *Liv.*

**PETESSÛ**, or **PETISSÛ** (peto), is, a. 3. to strive after, seek after. *Cic.* laudem equitandi. *Lucret.* pugnam cædesque.

**PETIGÛNÛSÛS** (petigo), a, um, adj. full 3 of seab or humor, scabby. *Theod. Prisc.*

**PETIGÛ**, inis, f. a running scab, itch, eruption. *Cato.* (Ed. *Gesn.*; but *Ed. Schneid.* has *depetigini*.)

**PETILÛÄ**, æ, f. See *Petelia*.

**PETILÛÄNÛS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to a 3 certain *Petelinus*. *Martial.*

**PETILÛM**, ii, n. an autumnal flower. 2 *Plin.*

**PETILÛS** (unc.), a, um, adj. dry, slender, 3 small, thin. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* crura. *Plaut.* labra.

**PETIMÛN** (unc.), inis, n. is supposed to 3 be an ulcer on the shoulder of a beast of burden or draught-beast. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

**PETIÛLÛS** (dimin. from pes), i, m. a little 2 of foot, little leg, for instance, of a lamb, πόδιον. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the stalk of fruits. *Colum.*

**PETISIÛS**, a, um, adj. *Petisian*. *Plin.* mala, a small apple, of a pleasant taste; according to *Harduin.* the paradise-apple.

**PETISSO**. See *Petesso*.

**PETITIÛ** (peto), ðnis, f. a requesting, asking, desiring, petition, solicitation, αίτησις. *Plin.* Successus petitionum a postestibus, et a diis precum. *Traj.* ad *Plin.* *Juv.* Huic petitioni tuæ negare non sustineo. *Liv.* indutiuram. And especially, a soliciting, making application or suing for an office or place. *Cic.* Petitionis nostræ, quam tibi summa curæ esse scio, hujusmodi ratio est, &c. *Cæs.* Quod in petitione consulatus ab eo erat sublevatus. *Valer. Max.* In petitione magistratus victus. *Sueton.* Dare alicui petitionem consulatus, h. e. ad petendum admittere. *Tacit.* Abstinerere petitione honorum. *Cic.* Petitioni se dare; or *Quintil.* Ad petitionem descendere, to sue for an office. — In law, when a man demands or claims something as his by right, a claim or making claim, an action to recover. *Pandect.* Actio in personam inferitur, petitio in rem. *Id.* Petitione hereditatis teneri, h. e. actione, qua hereditas petitur. *Quintil.* pecuniæ, for recovering money. *Cic.* Tibi integram petitionem reliquit. — Also, the right to bring such action, jus petendi. *Cic.* Amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum. *Pandect.* He-

res meus ab omnibus vobis petitionem habebit. — ¶ Also, a push, pass, thrust, blow aimed, throw. *Cic.* Quot ego tuas petitiones, parva quadam declinatione, effugi. — *Figur.* an attack in words, before a court. *Cic.*

**PETITÛR** (Id.), ðris, m. an asker, seeker, demander, αίτητής. *Front.* Cum vacare aliquæ cæperint aquæ, adnuntiat, ut petitoribus ex vacuis dari possint. — In particular, one who solicits for an office, a candidate. *Cic.* His levioribus comitibus diligentia et gratia petitorum honos paritur. *Horat.* Generosior descendat in campum petitor. — Also, the plaintiff; he that brings a suit to establish a claim (different from *accusator*, the accuser in a criminal case). *Cic.* Quis erat petitor? *Fannius*: quis reus? *Flavius*: quis iudex? *Cluvius*. *Id.* Possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere. — ¶ *Ep.* Dextrum, si a petitore; alterum, si a possessore esset acturus. — Also, a suitor. *Apul.* Nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit. — Also, *Lucan.* Famæ petitor, seeking fame, striving for fame.

**PETITÛRIÛS** (petitor), a, um, adj. per- 3 taining to the prosecution of a claim at law. *Pandect.* Petitorio iudicio uti. — ¶ Also, pertaining to entreaty or request. *Mamertin.* Artes petitorias exercere.

**PETITRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that makes a 3 claim at law, the plaintiff. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, she that sues for an office or place. *Quintil.* declam.

**PETITÛRIÛS** (desiderat. from peto), is, a. 1 4. to desire (or have it in view) to sue for an office. *Cic.* Video, hominem valde petiturire, sc. for the consulship.

**PETITÛS** (peto), us, m. a desiring, re- 3 questing, request. *Gell.* and *Apul.* — ¶ *Lucret.* Terræ petitus suavis, h. e. falling to the ground, swoon.

**PETITÛS**, a, um, particip. from peto. — ¶ Hence, *Petitum*, i, n. a desire, request, demand. *Catull.*

**PETÛ** (unc.), is, tivi and tii, titum, a. 3. to ask, seek, request, desire, entreat, αίτώ. *Cic.* A te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, ut, &c. *Id.* Peto quæsoque, ut, &c. *Id.* Peto igitur a te, vel si pateris, oro, ut, &c. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* Quod ne facias, pro jure amicitie nostræ a te peto. *Cic.* Per litteras precibus a Sulla petit, ut, &c. *Pandect.* Si de me petisses, ut, &c. h. e. a me. *Phædr.* Sincerum reddas iudicium, peto, sc. that. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Si Octavius tibi placet, a quo de nostra salute petendum sit. *Cæs.* Passis manibus pacem a Romanis petierunt. *Cic.* opem ab aliquo. *Id.* M. Curtio (dat.) tribunatum a Cæsare petivi, h. e. from Cæsar for Curtius. *So.* *Tacit.* Petere vitam nocenti. *Liv.* Ad pacem petendam. *Justin.* Petito (part. pass. abl.) ut liceret, h. e. quum petisset. Also, aliquem. Thus, *Plaut.* Vos peto atque obsecro. Also, aliquem aliquid. Thus, *Quintil.* declam. Quidquid petii patrem, exoravi. *Ovid. Met.* 7, 296. (Ed. *Burm.*) Petit hoc Ætæida munus. With *infin.* *Stot.* Arma petebat ferre. With *accus.* and *infin.* *Liv.* Petere se posse uti, for ut se uti possent. In particular, to sue or apply for an office. *Cic.* consulatum. *Id.* præturam. Also, *Petere* (absol.), to sue or apply for an office or public dignity, to solicit an office; differing from *ambire* (to procure votes for one's self, to canvass), which preceded the *petitio*. *Cic.* Nemo ex iis, qui nunc petunt. *Sallust.* Marius ab Metello petundi gratia missionem rogat, for the purpose of soliciting the consulship. Also, *feminam*, to sue for. *Ovid.* Multi illam petiere. *Liv.* Virginem petiere juvenes. — Also, to sue for or demand at law, bring an action to recover. *Cic.* Qui sibi soli petit. *Id.* Cum servo Avito furti egit: nuper ab ipso Avito petere cœpit. *Id.* amplius a nemine. *Id.* alienos fundos. (The person who made the claim, the plaintiff, was called *petitor*; the person against whom the action was brought, the defendant, was called *unde petitur*. *Cic.*) — Also, generally, to demand, require. *Cic.* Ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus. *Varr.* Ita petit asparagus. *Quintil.* aliquem in vincula. *Id.* aliquem ad supplicium.

— ¶ Also, to seek to attain, seek to procure, seek after, strive after. *Cic.* præsidium ex optimi viri benevolentia. *Sallust.* A nobis ad societatem, ab illis ad prædam (tu) peteris. *Cic.* Qui eloquentiæ principatum petit. *Nepos.* salutem fuga. *Liv.* Magis tentata spes, quam petita pertinaciter. *Cic.* mortem. *Cels.* Sanguinis profusio, vel fortuita, vel petita, h. e. designed, on purpose, obtained by artificial means. *So.* with *infin.* *Horat.* Bene vivere petimus. *So.* also, *Sallust.* Ut (*Sempronia*) viros sæpius peteret, quam peteretur, sought their favors. *Propert.* Hic petitur, qui te prius ipse reliquit, h. e. you seek his love. — Hence, to draw, fetch, derive, take. *Terent.* E flamma petere te cibum posse arbitror. *Cic.* Quæ docti a Græcis petere mallent. *Id.* Ut ab his exiguum doloris oblivionem petam: *Sallust.* and *Cic.* pœnas ab aliquo, to exact from, inflict on. *Virg.* custodem Tartareum in vincula. *Plaut.* suspirium alte, heave or fetch a deep sigh. *So.* *Ovid.* gemitus de alto corde. *Horat.* spiritus imo latere. — Also, to take, seize. *Cæs.* fugam, take to flight, flee. *Liv.* Quam viam peteret, take. *Id.* Quod iter petiturus esset. *Cic.* iter Brundisium terra, take one's way to Brundisium by land. *Id.* cursum alium, take another way or route. — ¶ Also, to fall upon, attack, assault, rush upon, make a thrust or pass at, aim a blow at. *Cic.* Gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, &c. *Id.* Sciebam, Catilinam non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum solere petere, to aim at. *Ovid.* aliquem saxis. *Lucret.* Morsu petunt (canes), bite. *So.* figur. *Cic.* Nunc aperte republicam universam petis. *Id.* Qui in epistola petivit. *Liv.* aliquem fraude et insidiis. *Virg.* bello urbem. *Id.* Trojanos hæc monstra petunt, h. e. point to the Trojans, aim at the Trojans. — Also, in a friendly manner, or, at least, without a hostile purpose. *Virg.* Alta petens, telum tetendit, aiming on high. *Horat.* æra disco, h. e. throw it into the air. *Cal.* ap. *Quintil.* collum alicujus amplexu, to fall about his neck, hug him. — ¶ Also, to direct one's course, go or repair to, make for, travel to. *Cic.* Grues loca calidiora petentes maria transmittunt. *Id.* Per Macedonia Cyzicum petebamus. *Liv.* Classis petere altum visa est. *Virg.* Per saxa volutus campum petit amnis. *Ovid.* cælum pennis. *Virg.* Demersis æquora rostris ima petunt, h. e. dip under. *So.* pass. *Ovid.* Graiis Phasi (voc.) petite (voc.) viris, h. e. ad quem Graii profecti sunt. Also, figur. *Ovid.* Mons petit astra, towers towards the stars. *Plin.* Polygala palmi altitudinem petit, grows to the height of. — Hence, *Petere* aliquem, to go to, visit. *Virg.* Ut te supplex peterem. — Also, *Petere* aliquem in locum, or, ad aliquem, go to a place (or person) for something, go to fetch, go in quest of; or, to fetch from some place or person. *Plin.* In extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas. *Id.* Myrrham petunt ad Troglodytas. *Id.* Arena ad Æthiops usque petitur. *Id.* Collis, in quem vinina petebantur. *So.* *Id.* Quæque trans maria petimus. *Id.* Si mens cogitet, quid, et quo petatur, et quare. — ¶ *Petitum*, i, n. See *Petit*, a, um.

**PETÛRITUM**, or **PETÛRRITUM** (from 3 the Celtic *petor*, four, and *rit*, a wheel), i, n. a kind of four-wheeled carriage or waggon. *Varr.* and *Horat.*

**PETÛSIRÛS**, is, m. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. *Plin.* — Hence, generally, for a mathematician and astrologer. *Juvenal.*

**PETRA** (πέτρα), æ, f. a rock, crag. *Plin.* 2 Or, a stone. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a city of Arabia, which is thence called *Petræa*; now *Karak*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town in Sicily. (See *Petræms*, a, um.) — ¶ Also, a name of other towns.

**PETRÆÄ**, æ, f. same as *Petra*, a town in Sicily. *Sil.*

**PETRÆÛS** (πετραῖος), a, um, adj. growing 2 amongst rocks, rocky, stony. *Plin.* brassica. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the city *Petra*, *Petræan*. *Plin.* balanus Hence, Arabia *Petræa*. See *Petra*.

**PETREIĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. *Petreian*, pertaining to Petreius. *Auct. B. Afric.*  
**PETRENSIS** (petra), e, adj. on or among 3 rocks or stones. *Cal. Aurel. pisces.*  
 ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the city Petra; Petrenses, the Petreans. *Solin.*  
**PETREŪS**, a, um, adj. either of rock or of 3 the apostle Peter. *Augustin. pedes.*  
**PETRICŌSUS** (petra), a, um, adj. rocky, stony; hence, difficult, hard, toilsome. *Martial. 3, 63, 14.* res (but others read *petricosa*, or *pratricosa*).  
**PETRĪNŪS**, a, um, adj. in or from Petra in Sicily; Petrini, the inhabitants of Petra. *Cic.* — The town is also called *Petrina* in *Anton. Itiner.* — ¶ *Petrinum*, i, n. a village or spot in Campania. *Cic.* and *Horat.*  
**PETRĪNŪS** (πέτρινος), a, um, adj. of stone. 3 *Lactant.*  
**PETRĪTES** (πετρίτης οἶνος), a, m. vinum, a wine, perhaps from Petra in Arabia. *Plin.*  
**PETRŌ** (petra), ōnis, m. a ram, from the toughness of its flesh. *Plaut.*  
**PETRŌCŌRIĪ**, ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania. *Cæs.* — Called, also, *Petrocori* by *Plin.*  
**PETRŌNĪŪS**, ii, m. Petronius Arbitrator, lived under Nero, and wrote a book called *Satyricon*. — ¶ *Grat.* Petronius canes, a kind of hound; whether so called from *petra*, a rock, as being accustomed to the rocks, or from one Petronius, is uncertain.  
**PETRŌSELĪNUM** (πετροσέλινον), i, n. rock-parsley (from this comes the English parsley). *Plin.*  
**PETRŌSUS** (petra), a, um, adj. rocky, 2 *eragry*, stony, *πετρώδης*. *Plin.* Also, *Id.* in maritimis petrosis, sc. locis.  
**PETŪLĀNS** (peto; perhaps immediately from an absol. *petulo*), tis, adj. saucy, pert, forward, impertinent, freakish, wanton, petulant, full of mischief, malicious, quarrelsome, teasing, rude, ἔβριστης. *Cic.* Illud assequor, ut si quis mihi forte maledicat, petulans, aut plane insanus mihi esse videatur. *Id.* Fervidum quoddam, et petulans, et furiosum genus dicendi. *Lucret.* Carbasus percissa petulantibus Euris. *Juvenal.* Extensum petulans quatit hostia funem. *Arnob.* Aure convicio petulantiore pulsare. *Petron.* Me pueri imitatione petulantissima deriserunt. — ¶ Also, light, frivolous in doing any thing, too playful or wanton, apt to go to excess. *Gell.* Animalia ad imitandum petulantia. — ¶ Also, wanton, loose, lewd, lascivious. *Cic.*  
**PETŪLĀNTER** (petulans), adv. saucily, pertly, petulantly, impudently, wantonly, loosely, licentiously, maliciously, ἔβριστηκώς. *Cic.* Diphilus tragicus in nostrum Pompeium petulanter in vectus est. *Id.* Contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Quam censes acerba nunc esse, cum a perditis in civili nefario bello petulantissime fiant?  
**PETŪLĀNTĪĀ** (*Id.*), a, f. wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, petulance, love of mischief, quarrelsome temper, ἔβρις. *Cic.* Petulantia et libido raris est adolescentium, quam senum, nec tamen omnium adolescentium, sed non proborum. *Gell.* Cum delicta sua, et petulantibus dictorum diluisset. *Cic.* Ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia. *Id.* Abjecti hominis furorem et petulantiam fregitis. *Propert.* Petulantia lingue, opprobriosa language. *Sueton.* Petulantiam lingue objurgasse, the forwardness of his tongue, his over-hasty expression. — Also, of beasts, viciousness (unless it be, more literally, aptness to butt or strike). *Colum.* — And of things. *Plin.* Ramorum petulantia, spreading exuberance, luxuriant growth. — ¶ Also, inattention, heedlessness, negligence. *Plaut.*  
**PETŪLCŌS** (from *peto*, as *hincus* from 3 *hio*), a, um, adj. apt to butt or strike with the horns, head, &c. κορυπιλος. *Colum.* aries. *Lucret.* agni. *Virg.* hedi.  
**PEUCĒ** (πέυκη), es, f. the pine-tree, pitch-2 pine tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of grape. *Plin.*  
**PEUCĒDĀNUM**, or -ŌN, i, n. and PEU-

**CĒDĀNŌS** (πευκέδανον & -ος), i, m. the herb hogs-fennel or sulphur-wort, an umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum officinale* of Linn.). *Plin.*  
**PEUCĒTIĀ**, a, f. a region of Apulia. *Plin.* — Hence, *Peucetius*, a, um, adj. *Peucetian*, of or pertaining to Peucetia. *Ovid.*  
**PEUMĒNĒ** (πευμένη), es, f. a kind of scum 2 of silver. *Plin.*  
**PEXĀTŪS** (pexus), a, um, adj. clothed in a 3 garment with the nap not yet worn off. *Martial.*  
**PĒXYTAS** (*Id.*), ātis, f. *Plin.* telae, h. e. 2 perhaps, closeness, compactness; or, the down or shag. *Plin.*  
**PĒXŪS**, a, um, particip. from *pecto*.  
**PEZĪCĒE**, ārum, f. a sort of mushrooms 2 without root or stalk. *Plin.*  
**PHACELĪNUS**, a, um, adj. See *Facellinus*.  
**PHĒĀCES**, um, m. See *Phæax*.  
**PHĒĀCIĀ** (Φαιακία), a, f. an island of the Ionic sea, otherwise called *Coreyra*, now *Corfu*. *Tibull.*  
**PHĒĀCIS** (Φαιακίς), idis, f. adj. *Phæacian*; hence, *Ovid.* Phæacis, sc. musa, a poem upon the shipwreck and abode of Ulysses at Phæacia.  
**PHĒĀCIŪS** (Φαιακίος), a, um, adj. *Phæacian*. *Tibull.* tellus, h. e. *Corfu*.  
**PHĒĀCŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Phæacius*. *Propert.*  
**PHĒAX** (Φαιάξ), ācis, m. adj. *Phæocian*. *Juvenal.* populus. — Phæax, a Phæacian; Phæaces, Phæocians. *Ovid.* Rura Phæacum. *Horat.* Phæax reverti, a Phæacian, h. e. in good keep; for the Phæacians kept themselves well.  
**PHĒCĀSIĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. same as 3 *Phæcasiatus*. *Juvenal.* 3, 218. Phæcasi-anorum deorum. Another reading is *Phæcasiatorum*. Others read, *Ilæc Asi-anorum*, and so *Ruperti*  
**PHĒCĀSIĀTŪS** (phæcasium), a, um, adj. 3 *scaring* phæcasia. *Senec.*  
**PHĒCĀSIUM** (Φαικάσιον), ii, n. a kind of Grecian shoe. *Senec.* — Phæcasia (plur.). *Petron.* Ed. *Barn.*; but *Ed. Ant.* has *phæcasia*.  
**PHĒDŌN**, ōnis, m. a disciple of Socrates; from him Plato has entitled his dialogue on the immortality of the soul *Phædon*. *Gell.*  
**PHĒDRĀ**, a, f. Φαιδρα, the daughter of Minos of Crete, sister of Ariadne, and wife of Theseus, who married her after his desertion of her sister. She became enamored of her step-son Hippolytus, and when she found she could not induce him to comply with her wishes, accused him to his father of having sought to do her violence. Upon this Hippolytus was cursed by his father, and afterwards torn in pieces by his own horses. Phædra then acknowledged her crime, and was put to death by Theseus, or fell by her own hand. *Senec.*  
**PHĒDRŪS**, i, m. a scholar of Socrates, from whom Plato has entitled one of his dialogues *Phædrus*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a freedman of Augustus, who wrote several books of fables in the manner of *Æsop*.  
**PHĒNŌMĒNŌN** (φαινόμενον), i, n. an 3 appearance, and particularly, in the air or sky; plur. *Phænomena*, phenomena or appearances in the air or sky. *Lactant.*  
**PHĒNŌN** (Φαινών), ōnis, the planet Saturn. *Apol.*  
**PHĒSTŪS**, i, f. or **PHĒSTUM**, i, n. a town of Crete. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phæstias*, ādis, adj. f. belonging to Phæstum, Phæstian. *Ovid.* Phæstias, sc. femina, puellæ. — Also, *Phæstius*, a, um, adj. belonging to Phæstum, Phæstian. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Phæstum*, i, n. a town of Locris. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phæstius*, a, um, adj. *Phæstian*. *Plin.* Apollo.  
**PHĒTHŌN** (φᾶθων, h. e. the shining, luminous), ōntis, m. an epithet of the sun; and so, for the sun. *Virg.* and *Sil.* — ¶ Also, a son of the Sun and Clymene. He obtained permission from his father to drive for one day the chariot of the sun, but not knowing how to guide it, and so putting the world in great danger, he was struck to the earth by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, and fell into the Po. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* Hence, *Sueton.* Phæthontem orbiterarum educare.  
**PHĒTHŌNTĒS**, a, um, adj. *Phæthon-*

*tean*, pertaining to Phæthon. *Ovid.* ignes Stat. favilla, h. e. fulmen. *Martial.* umbra, h. e. of a poplar-tree; because the sisters of Phæthon were changed into poplar-trees.  
**PHĒTHŌNTĪĀS**, ādis, f. adj. *Phæthontian*; Phæthontias, sc. femina, puellæ, sisters of Phæthon. These wept so sorely for their brother, that they were changed into poplars, or, according to others, into alders, and their tears into amber, which continued to distil from the trees. *Ovid.*  
**PHĒTHŌNTĪS**, idis, adj. f. *Phæthontian*. *Martial.* gutta, h. e. amber. — Phæthontias, the sisters of Phæthon. *Avien.*  
**PHĒTHŌNTĪUS**, a, um, adj. *Phæthontian*, relating to Phæthon. *Sil.* amnis, h. e. the Po. — ¶ Also, of the sun. *Sil.* Phæthontia ora (plur.), h. e. ora solis.  
**PHĒTHŪSĀ** (φᾶθουσα, h. e. the shining, luminous), a, f. a sister of Phæthon. *Ovid.*  
**PHĒGDĒNĀ** (φαιγάνα), a, f. great 2 appetite, ravenous hunger; hence, a kind of corrosive ulcer, eating to the bone. *Plin.* — Also, a certain disease of bees. *Colum.* (in Greek characters.)  
**PHĒGDĒNICŪS** (φαιγάδικός), a, um, adj. pertaining to the ulcer phagedæna. *Plin.*  
**PHĒGER**, or **PHĒGRŪS** (φάγρος), i, m. a certain fish. *Plin.* 32, 53. called, elsewhere, also, *pager* or *pagrus*.  
**PHĒGŌ** (φάγος, φάγων), ōnis, m. a glut-3 ton, gourmandizer. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*  
**PHĒGRUS**. See *Phager*.  
**PHĒLA**, a, f. See *Fala*.  
**PHĒLĀURŌGRĀX** (φαλαυροκόραξ, from φαλακρός, bald-headed, and κόραξ, a raven), ācis, m. a kind of raven, peculiar, according to *Plin.*, to the Baleares.  
**PHĒLĒCŪS**, i, m. a Greek poet from whom a kind of verse, called *carmen Phælæcum*, or *Phælæcum*, or *Phælæcium*, has its name.  
**PHĒLĀNGĀ**, or **PĀLĀNGĀ** (φαλάγγη, or 2 φάλαγγι), a, f. a roller to put under ships and military machines, in order to move them forward. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* and *Cæs.* — Also, a pole or stick to carry a burden with, carrying-pole. *Vitruv.* — Also, generally, a stick or club. *Plin.*  
**PHĒLĀNGĀRIŪS**, or **PĀLĀNGĀRIŪS** 2 (phalanga), ii, m. who carries a weight by means of long poles, carrier, porter. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also (from phalanx), belonging to the phalanx, sc. miles. *Lanypid.*  
**PHĒLĀNGĪŌN**, ii, n. See *Phalangium*.  
**PHĒLĀNGĪTĒE** (φαλαγγίται), ārum, m. 2 soldiers of the phalanx. *Liv.*  
**PHĒLĀNGĪTES** (φαλαγγίτης), a, m. an herb which cured the sting or bite of the phalangium (*Anthericum liliastrium*, L.). *Plin.*  
**PHĒLĀNGĪUM**, or -ŌN (φαλάγγιον), ii, n. a kind of venomous spider. *Plin.* — *Phalangius* is read in *Veget.*, but some *Edd.* have *sphalangius*, as also, in other cases, *sphalangii*, *sphalangis*. — ¶ Also, an herb, same as *phalangites*. *Plin.*  
**PHĒLĀNTŪM**, i, n. *Tarentum*. *Martial.* 3 (See next word.)  
**PHĒLĀNTŪS**, i, m. a Spartan who conquered and peopled *Tarentum*. *Horat.* — Hence, *Phalantæus*, and *Phalantius*, a, um, adj. belonging to Phalantus or *Tarentum*. *Sil.* and *Martial.*  
**PHĒLĀNX** (φάλαγγι), angis, f. a phalanx, among the Macedonians a certain way of drawing up troops, in which the soldiers stood in firmly-closed ranks, and with their shields held closely together, pressed into the ranks of the enemy. *Liv.* and *Curt.* — In the phalanx of the Gauls and Germans the shields were held closely together above their heads. *Cæs.* B. G. 1, 24. — ¶ Also, a body of soldiers drawn up in this manner. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, any band of soldiers, or band of soldiers in close order, battalion. *Virg.* Agamemnonia phalanges. *Id.* Tuscorum phalanx. *Nepos.* of the Athenians. — Also, generally, throng, multitude, band. *Prudent.* Phalanges culparum.  
**PHĒLĀRĀ**, ōrum, n. a town in Thessaly. *Liv.*  
**PHĒLARĪCA**. See *Falarica*.  
**PHĒLĀRĪS**, idis, m. φάλαρις, a cruel tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, with regard to whose brazen bull, see *Perillus*.

Cic. — ¶ Also, an herb (perhaps, Phalaris Canariensis of L.), canary-grass. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an aquatic bird (fulica of L.). *Varr.* — For which stands *Phaleris*. *Colum.* — ¶ *Accus.* Phalarin is found in *Claudian*.  
**PHALĒRA**, ōrum, n. See *Phalerum*.  
**PHALĒRĒ** (φάλαρα; τὰ), ārum, f. ornaments of horses, perhaps consisting of small shields or plates upon the forehead (but this is doubtful). *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Virg.* — Also, ornaments of men, and also, of women. *Liv.* Ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos, et phaleras deponerent. *Sil.* Phaleris hic pectora fulget. *P. Syrus* ap. *Petron.* Matrōna ornata phaleris pelagiis. *Virg.* Phaleras Rhamnētis et cingula rapit. — ¶ Hence, any external decoration, ornament. *Symmach.* Præter loquendi phaleras, quibus te natura ditavit. *Pers.* Ad populum phaleras: ego te intus novi, trappings, outward show, outside, factitious distinctions. — ¶ Also, *Phalēra*, ōrum, n. like the Greek. *Plin.* ex *Anno*.  
**PHALĒRĀTŪS** (phalērē), a, um, adj. adorned with phalerae, adorned. *Liv.* Sagula duo purpurea, et equos duo phaleratos, &c. — Also, of men; and generally, decked, decorated, adorned. *Petron.* Lecticæ impositus est, præcedentibus phaleratis cursoribus quatuor. *Sueton.* Armillata et phalerata *Mazacum* turba, atque cursorum. *Prudent.* Phalerata tempora vittis. — ¶ Of words. *Terent.* Ut phaleratis dictis ducas me, et meam ductes gratiis? with fine words, with showy language.  
**PHALĒREUS**. See *Phalerum*.  
**PHALĒRICŪS**, a, um. See *Phalerum*.  
**PHALĒRIS**, idis, m. See *Phalēris*.  
**PHALĒRUM**, i, and **PHALĒRA**, ōrum, n. a place and harbor situated near Athens, and belonging to it. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phalēris* [trisyll.], ēi and ēos, m. Φαληρεῖος, belonging thereto, a native thereof. *Cic.* Demetrius Phalereus, a ruler of Athens, something more than 300 years *B. C.* So, *accus.* *Quintil.* Demetrium Phalerea. — Also, Phalericus, a, um, adj. *Nepos.* Quum Phalerico portu Athenienses uterentur (others read *Phalēō*, as from *Phalērūs*, a, um, but it is questionable whether this form occurs).  
**PHALĒUCIUS**, a, um. See *Phalæcus*.  
**PHALĒSCUS**. See *Fuliscus*.  
**PHĀLLŌVTROBŌLŪS**, i, m. or (as others read) —UM, i, n. a drinking-vessel, resembling a phallus. *Capitolin.*  
**PHĀLLŪS** (φαλλός), i, m. the figure of the 3 virile member, which was carried about on the festival of Bacchus. *Arnob.* — Hence, *Phallica carmina*, h. e. *Priapeia*.  
**PHĀNĒ**, ārum, f. a harbor and promontory of Chios. *Liv.* — Hence, *Phanēis*, a, um, adj. *Phanæan*, of or pertaining to *Phanæ*. *Virg.* *Phanēus*, sc. mons, a mountain in Chios.  
**PHĀNERŌSIS** (φανέρωσις), is, f. manifestation, revelation. *Tertull.*  
**PHĀNTĀSĪĀ** (φαντασία), æ, f. a notion, idea, thought. *Senec.* *Nicetas* longe disertius hanc phantasiā movit. — ¶ As a term of reproach. *Petron.* *Phantasia*, non homo, h. e. only the form or image of a man; or only a thought or notion (of a man).  
**PHĀNTĀSMĀ** (φάντασμα), ātis, n. an apparition, spectre, phantom, vision. *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ Also, image in the thoughts. *Augustin.*  
**PHĀNTĀSŌS** (φάντασος), i, m. a son of sleep (*Somnus*). *Ovid.*  
**PHĀŌN**, ōnis, m. *Phāōn*, a Lesbian youth, beloved by *Sappho*. *Ovid.* — He did not return the love of the poetess; from which he became a proverb. See *Plant.* *Mil. glor.* 4, 6, 37 and 89.  
**PHĀRĒ**, ārum, f. a name of several towns, as in Thessaly, Bœotia, &c. — Hence, *Pharēus*, a, um, adj. *Stat.* *duces*.  
**PHĀRĒTRĀ** (φαρέτρα), æ, f. a quiver, 2 case or sheath for arrows. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sundial. *Vitruv.*  
**PHĀRĒTRĀTŪS** (pharetra), a, um, adj. 3 furnished with a quiver, wearing or bearing a quiver, quivered. *Ovid.* *puer*, h. e. *Cupid.* *Id.* *virgo*, h. e. *Diana.* *Horat.* *Geloni*.  
**PHĀRETRIGER** (pharetra & gero), ēra,

ērum, adj. bearing a quiver, quivered. *Sil. rex*, h. e. *Xerxes*.  
**PHĀRIACŪS**, a, um, same as *Pharius*.  
**PHĀRICŌN**, or **PHĀRICUM** (φαρικόν), i, n. a certain compound poison. *Plin.*  
**PHĀRISÆUS** (φαρισαῖος), a, um, adj. 3 *Pharisean*, *Pharisaic*. *Sedul.* *convivia*. — *Phariseus*, i, m. a *Pharisee*. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, *Pharisaicus*, ā, um, adj. *Pharisaic*. *Hieron.*  
**PHĀRĪTĒ**, ārum, m. inhabitants of the island *Pharos*. *Hirt.*  
**PHĀRĪŪS**, a, um, adj. Φάριος, *Pharian*, 3 in, near, or from *Pharos*. *Lucan.* *ignes*. (See *Pharos*.) *Id.* *æquor*. — Hence, generally, *Egyptian*. *Ovid.* *juventa*, h. e. *Io*. So, *Martial.* *juventa*, h. e. *Isis*. *Tibull.* *turba*, h. e. "priests of *Isis*. *Martial.* *conjug*, h. e. *Cleopatra*. *Stat.* *dolores*, h. e. *luctus* *Ægyptiarum* matrum in sacris *Isidis*, ob memoriam mutationis ejus in vaccam, vel ob amissum maritum *Osiridem*. *Ovid.* *piscis*, h. e. the crocodile, the dung of which was cosmetically used by women. *Lucan.* *scelus*, h. e. the murder of *Pompey*. — ¶ *Pharia uva*, a kind of grape. *Plin.*  
**PHĀRMACEUTRĪĀ** (φαρμακείτρια), æ, 3 f. a sorceress, witch, enchantress. *Virg.* *Ecl.* 8 (in the superscription).  
**PHĀRMACŌPŌLĀ** (φαρμακοπώλης), æ, a vender of medicines, quack, charlatan. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* *Ei* (h. e. *pharmacopolæ*) se nemo committit, si æger est. *Cic.* *Pharmacopola circumforaneus*. (Compare *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 2, 1.)  
**PHĀRMACUM** (φάρμακον), i, n. a drug, medicine, poison; sometimes in a good and sometimes in a bad sense. *Pandect.*  
**PHĀRMACŪS** (φαρμακός), i, m. a man, by 2 the sacrifice or execution of whom, the guilt of another, and especially of a state, was expiated. As this person was always an offender who had committed a crime worthy of death, *Pharisaicus* was a term of reproach. Thus, *Petron.* *Cui deo crinem novisti?* *Pharmace*, responde (the Greek *φαρμακός* is so used by *Aristophanes*, and this seems the best explanation; the word, however, means, also, a mixer of poisons, sorcerer, and may be thence used as a term of reproach).  
**PHĀRNĀCĒŌN** (φαρνάκειον), i, n. a kind of panax, named from *Pharnaces*. *Plin.*  
**PHĀRNĀCĒS**, is, m. king of Pontus, and son of *Mithridates*. *Cic.* and *Sueton.*  
**PHĀRŌS**, or —ŪS (Φάρος), i, f. an island near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, where a famous light-house had been built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. This tower itself is called, also, *Pharos*. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Pharus*, for *Egypt*. *Lucan.* — Also, a *pharos*, a light-house or machine for lighting a harbor, generally. *Stat.* So, *Sueton.* *Turris phari* (at *Capræ*). — ¶ In *Sueton.* *Claud.* 20, is read *Alexandrimi phari* (masc.), where critics will read *Alexandrina*.  
**PHĀRSALIĀ**, æ, f. Φαρσαλία, the region about *Pharsalus*, also, the town itself. *Tacit.* — Also, the battle near *Pharsalus*. *Lucan.* — ¶ *Catull.* begins a line thus, *Pharsaliam coenit*, where the antepenult must be short, or the word be of three syllables.  
**PHĀRSALICŪS**, a, um, adj. *Pharsalian*, in, from, or belonging to *Pharsalus* or *Pharsalia*. *Cic.* *pugna*, or *prelium*, the battle of *Pharsalia*, in which *Pompey's* power was overthrown by *Cæsar*.  
**PHĀRSALICŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Pharsalicus*. *Catull.* *Pharsalia tecta* frequentant. *Calpurn.* *Pharsalie Cannie* (where the antepenult is short, unless the *ie* be taken as one syll. thus, *Pharsalie*). *Liv.* *terra*.  
**PHĀRSĀLŌS**, or —ŪS, i, f. a town in Thessaly, near which *Cæsar* defeated *Pompey*. *Lucret.* — ¶ *Liv.* 33, 34. *Pharsalo* excepto, *Ed.* *Drakcnb.* where now *excepta* is read.  
**PHĀRŌS**, i, f. See *Phnos*.  
**PHĀSELĪS**, idis, f. a town in Lycia, on the borders of *Pamphylia*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Phaselitæ*, ārum, m. its inhabitants. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Phaselis*, a town in *Judea*, with a valley of the same name, abounding

in lilies. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phaselinus*, a, um, adj. *Plin.* *oleum*. 2  
**PHĀSELŪS**. See *Faselus*.  
**PHĀSĒLŪS**. See *Faselus*.  
**PHĀSĀNIŌN** (φασγάνιον), ii, n. sword-grass, sword-lily. *Plin.*  
**PHĀSIACŪS**, a, um, adj. Φασιακός, on, 2 near, in, pertaining to the *Phasis*, *Phasian*, *Colchian*. *Senec.* *conjug*, h. e. *Medea*. *Ovid.* *terra*. *Id.* *corona*, h. e. *e. quam* *Medea* *Creusæ* *pellici* *dono* *dedit*, *qua* *illa* *cum* *regia* *igne* *absumpsa* *est*. *Petron.* *Ales* *Phasiacis* *petita* *Colchis*, h. e. the pheasant.  
**PHĀSIANĀRĪŪS** (phasianus), ii, m. one 3 who tends, has the care of or raises pheasants. *Pandect.*  
**PHĀSIANINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 3 pheasant. *Pallad.*  
**PHĀSIANŪS**, a, um, adj. Φασιανός, pertaining to the *Phasis*, *Phasian*. *Plin.* *avis* or *Phasiana* (absol.); or, *Sueton.* *Phasianus*, i, m. a pheasant (*Phasianus* *Colchicus* of L.).  
**PHĀSIĀS**, ādis, f. adj. Φασιῶς, *Phasian*, 3 *Colchian*. *Ovid.* *puella*, h. e. *Medea*. *So.* *Id.* *Phasias* (absol.), sc. *femina*.  
**PHĀSĪŌLŌS** (Φασιόλος), i, m. a plant, same as *Isopyron*. *Plin.*  
**PHĀSĪS**, is and *idīs* or *idos*, m. a river in *Colchis*. *Ovid.* — *Stat.* *Phasidis* *ales*, the pheasant. — ¶ Adj. f. *Phasian*, same as *Phasias*. *Martial.* *Volucres* *Phasides*, pheasants. — Hence, *Phasis*, sc. *femina*, the *Colchian* woman, h. e. *Medea*. *Ovid.*  
**PHĀSMĀ** (φάσμα), ātis, n. an apparition, 3 spectre, phantom, vision. *Plin.* *Ep.* (as some read).  
**PHĀTNĒ** (φάτναι), ārum, f. the *Cribs*; a name given to the space between two stars in the constellation *Cancer*, called *Aselli*. *Cic.* ap. *Prisc.*  
**PHĀULIŪS** (φάυλιος), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 2 *olivæ*, a kind of olives, large and poor, called, also, *regiæ*.  
**PHĀYLLŌS**, i, m. a king of *Ambracia*, who is said to have been torn in pieces by a lion; hence, *Phayllæus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* *lb.* 502. *necis*. *Ed.* *Burm.* Otherwise *Paphagæa*.  
**PHĒGEŪS**, ēi and ēos, m. Φηγεύς [dis-syll.], the father of *Alphesibæa*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Hence, *Phēgĕūs*, a, um, adj. *Phegeian*, of or pertaining to *Phegeus*. *Ovid.* *ensis*. — ¶ Also, *Phēgĕis*, idis, f. sc. *femina*, the daughter of *Phegeus*, h. e. *Alphesibæa*. *Ovid.*  
**PHĒLLĀNDRIŌN** (φελλάνδριον), ii, n. a certain marsh-plant. *Plin.*  
**PHĒLLŌS** (φελλός), i, m. a cork-tree; 2 hence, the part of the water-clock made of cork. *Vitruv.*  
**PHĒMIŪS**, ii, m. a player of the cithara, and teacher of *Homer*. Hence, for a good player of the cithara. *Ovid.*  
**PHĒMŌNŌĒ**, æ, f. a certain prophetess and augress. *Plin.*  
**PHĒNĒŌS**, or —ŪS, i, f. a town of *Arcadia*. *Catull.* Also, *Pheneum*, i, n. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phenæatæ*, ārum, m. the inhabitants of this town. *Cic.*  
**PHĒNGITĒS** (φηνγίτης), æ, m. a transparent stone, of the hardness of marble; isinglass-stone, such as the ancients used in windows. *Plin.* 36, c. 22, sect. 46. Also, *Sueton.* *Domit.* 14. *Phengitis* *lapis*.  
**PHĒŌS**, or **PHĒLĒŌS** (φέως, or φλέως), i, m. same as *Stabe*, a prickly plant. *Plin.*  
**PHĒRĒŪS**, ārum, f. the name of several towns; for instance, in *Messenia*. *Nepos.* — And, especially, in *Thessaly*. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, *Pheræus*, a, um, adj. in or from *Pheræ* (in *Thessaly*), of *Pheræ*, *Pheræan*. *Val. Max.* *Alexander* *Pheræus*; and, *Ovid.* *Pheræus* (absol.), a cruel tyrant. Hence, perhaps, *Ovid.* *Pheræa* gens, h. e. *cruel*. *Cic.* *Pheræi*, the *Pheræans*. — Hence, generally, *Thessalian*. *Ovid.* *vaccæ*, h. e. of *Admetus*, which were kept by *Apollo*. *Senec.* *conjug*, h. e. *Admetus*.  
**PHĒRECLŪS**, i, m. Φέρεκλος, an architect who built for *Paris* the ship in which he carried off *Helen*. (*Homer*). — Hence, *Phereclæus*, a, um, adj. *Pherecleæa*. *Ovid.* *puppis*. 3  
**PHĒRĒCŪDĒŪS**, ārum (cont. um), m. 3 inhabitants of *Putcol*. *Sil.*  
**PHĒRĒCŪDES**, is, m. a famous philosopher

from Scyros, and teacher of Pythagoras. He first taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Cic. — Hence, Phērecydeūs, a, um, adj. Cic. — ¶ Also, a Greek historian. Cic.

PHĒRĒS, ētis, m. a prince in Thessaly or Phœræ, and father of Admetus. — Hence, Phēretādes, a, m. son of Pheres, h. e. Admetus. Ovid.

PHĒRŌMBRŌS, i, cucumis silvaticus. Apul.

PHĒUXASPIDION, ii, n. an herb, otherwise called polium. Apul.

PHIALĀ (φιάλη), æ, f. a kind of drinking-cup, bowl or beaker. Juvenal.

PHĪDIĀS, æ, m. Φειδίας, a famous sculptor, especially in ivory. His chief work was a statue of Minerva, 20 cubits in height; next to this was esteemed a statue of Jupiter Olympius. Cic. — Hence, Phidīacus, a, um, adj. Phidian. Ovid.

PHĪDITYĀ, ōrum, n. See Philitia.

PHILĀDELPHĪĀ, æ, f. a city of Lydia; hence, Philadelphēi, ōrum, the Philadelphians. Tacit. — ¶ Philadelpheia was also the name of several other cities.

PHILĀDELPHŌS (φιλᾶδελφος), i, m. h. e. loving his brother; a surname of one of the Ptolemies.

PHILĀENI, ōrum, m. two Carthaginian brothers, who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country. Sallust.

PHILAGRIANŌS, a, um, adj. of a certain Philagrus. Sidon.

PHILĀMMŌN, ōnis, m. a singer and musician, son of Apollo. Ovid.

PHILĀNTHRŌPIĀ (φιλανθρωπία), æ, f. love of mankind, philanthropy, benevolence. Hence, a present. Pandect. But others read philanthropii, or philanthropi, in the same signifi.

PHILĀNTHRŌPIUM, ii, n. See the preceding word.

PHILĀNTHRŌPŌS (φιλάνθρωπος), i, f. a plant, goose-grass, hay-riff, (Galium aparine of L.). Plin.

PHILĀMŌN, ōnis, m. a Greek comic poet. — ¶ Also, a countryman, husband of Bnucis. Ovid.

PHILĀTĒRIĀ (φιλεταιρίον), æ, f. a plant; same as Polemonia. Plin.

PHILĒTĀS, æ, m. a Greek elegiac poet. Propert. — Hence, Philetēūs, a, um, adj. Philetæan. Propert.

PHILĪPPĒNSIS, e, adj. of, from, at, near 2 Philippi. Sueton. bellum. Plin. Brutus, h. e. qui Philippensi acie cecidit.

PHILĪPPĒŌS, a, um, adj. Philippian, Philippi, pertaining to Philip, king of Macedonia. Propert. sanguis (in reference to Cleopatra, because the Egyptian kings were descended from Alexander, Philip's son). — Philippeus nummus, a Macedonian gold coin, struck by king Philip. Plaut. and Liv. Also, of other coins. Valer. ap. Vopisc. Argentei Philippii minutuli, sc. nummi. Valer. ap. Trebell. Poll. Philipeos nostri vultus, &c. — ¶ Also, Philippini, of, in or near Philippi. Manil. campi.

PHILĪPPĪ, ōrum, m. a city in Macedonia (formerly in Thrace), near which Brutus and Cassius were beaten by Antony and Octavianus. Vellei.

PHILĪPPĪCŌS, a, um, adj. Philippian, Philippic, pertaining to Philip of Macedonia. Plaut. talentum. Cic. orationes, the orations of Demosthenes against Philip (from which Cicero called his own orations against Antony, Philippicæ). Juvenal. Divina Philippica, h. e. the second Philippic of Cicero. — ¶ Also, pertaining to Philippi in Macedonia. Plin. campi, the plains of Philippi. — In Flor. 4, 2, by Philippii campi are to be understood Pharsalici; for the battle between Cæsar and Pompey is there spoken of.

PHILĪPPĪŌS, a, um, adj. same as Philippiicus, in both signif. Plaut. and Vellei.

PHILĪPPŌS, i, m. a king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great. Justin. — Also, another king of Macedonia, father of Perseus. Liv. — ¶ Also, a gold coin struck by Philip; a Philip d'or. Horat. — And even any similar coin. Auson.

PHILĪSTĒĀ, æ, f. same as Palæstina. Hieron.

PHILYTYĀ (φιλίτυα), ōrum, n. love-meals; the name of the public meals of the Lace-

dæmoniāns, at which all the citizens ate together in a frugal way. Cic. — Another reading is philditā (φειδίτια), frugal repasts. Both forms are used in the Greek.

PHILLĪRIDES, æ, m. See Philyra, at the end.

PHILŌ, ōnis, m. an academic philosopher. Cic. — ¶ Also, Philo Byblius (h. e. from Byblos), a Jew who wrote in Greek.

PHILŌCALĪĀ (φιλᾰκάλια), æ, f. a love for the beautiful. Augustin.

PHILŌCHĀRES (φιλᾰχαρῆς), is, n. an herb; same as Marrubium, Philopas. Plin.

PHILŌCTĒTĀ, and PHILŌCTĒTĒS, æ, m. the son of Peas, and companion of Hercules. Hercules, at his death, left him the poisoned arrows, without which Troy could not be destroyed. The Greeks accordingly wished his presence with them in the Trojan war; but having wounded his foot with one of the poisoned arrows, and so making an intolerable stench, he was left behind at Lænno. But at length Ulysses brought him to Troy, after Machon had healed his foot. Ovid. — Hence, Philoctetæus, a, um, adj. Philoctetæan. Cic.

PHILŌGRĒCŌS (φίλος & Γραικός, or Græcus), i, m. fond of using Greek, partial to Greek words, φιλέλλαν. Varr.

PHILŌLŌGIĀ (φιλολογία), æ, f. the love of learned inquiries and the pursuit of the same, in which sense the word embraced also philosophy and even learning or literature in general; literary taste and pursuits. Cic. and Vitruv. — ¶ In the later and more limited signif. philological investigation, philology, h. e. so far as the explaining and bringing out of the correct sense of the learned works of others is understood. Senec. See Philologus.

PHILŌLŌGŌS (φιλᾰλόλογος), a, um, adj. literary or occupied with learning or literature. Vitruv. res. — ¶ Philologus, i, m. one who is fond of learned inquiries, a friend of science, a man of letters, learned man, scholar. Cic. and Sueton. — Afterwards, a scholar who explained the works of other learned men, by the help of antiquarian and historical knowledge; a philologer, philologist, yet not in the broad sense in which it is at present used; for the ancients did not demand of their philologus the knowledge of art. As early as Senec. (in Ep. 108), we find philologus distinguished from grammaticus and philosophus.

PHILŌMĒLĀ, æ, f. Φιλομήλα, the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion, and sister of Progne, the wife of Tereus, king of the Thracians. As she was on her way to visit her sister, under the care of Tereus, he violated her and cut out her tongue. His wife, discovering this, by way of revenge, served up to Tereus his son Itys. When this came out, Tereus was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, and Progne into a swallow, though others are uncertain which became a swallow and which a nightingale. Ovid. &c. — The poets sometimes confound Philomela with Progne; for instance, Virg. Ecl. 6, 79. — ¶ Also, the nightingale. Virg.

PHILŌMĒLIUM, and PHILŌMĒLUM, i, n. a town in Great Phrygia. Cic. — Hence, Philomelienses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. Cic.

PHILŌNIUM (φιλώνιον, sc. φάρμακον), 3 ii, n. a kind of medicine. Seren. Sammon.

PHILŌPĒS (φιλᾰππῆς), ædis, an herb; same as Marrubium. Plin.

PHILŌPĀTŌR (φιλᾰπάτωρ), ōris, m. loving his father; a surname of one of the Ptolemies who killed his father and mother. Justin.

PHILŌRŌMĒŌS (φίλος & Roma), i, m. a friend to the Romans. Cic.

PHILŌSĀRCĀ (φιλᾰσάρκος), æ, m. a lover of the flesh. Hieron.

PHILŌSŌPHĀSTĒR (philosophus), tri, 3 m. a philosophaster, pretended philosopher. Augustin.

PHILŌSŌPHĪĀ (φιλοσοφία), æ, f. philosophy. Cic. Also, plur. in Gell. — Also, a philosophical subject. Nepos, Epam. 3. De philosophia sermonem habere. —

¶ Plur. Philosophiæ, sects of philosophers. Cic.

PHILŌSŌPHICŌS (philosophicus), adv. 3 after the manner of a philosopher, philosophically. Lactant.

PHILŌSŌPHICŌS (φιλοσοφικός), a, um, 3 adj. philosophical, relating to philosophy. Cic.

PHILŌSŌPHŌR (φιλοσοφῶν, ō), æris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to philosophize, search into nature, inquire into the causes of effects, study wisdom, apply to philosophy, dispute or reason philosophically, play the philosopher, &c. Cic.

PHILŌSŌPHŌS (φιλᾰσοσῶφος), a, um, adj. philosophical. Pacuv. ap. Gell. sententia. — Hence, Philosophus, i, m. a philosopher, lover of wisdom, interpreter of nature, teacher of virtue, &c. Cic. — Philosophā, u female philosopher. Id. Quamquam ea villa, quæ nunc est; tanquam philosopha videtur esse.

PHILŌSTŌRGŌS (φιλᾰστοργός), a, 3m, 3 adj. affectionate, loving tenderly; especially, one's parents, children, &c. Fronto.

PHILŌTECHINŌS (φιλᾰτεχνός), a, um, 2 adj. loving the arts, belonging to the study of arts. Vitruv.

PHILŌTRUM (φιλᾰτρον), i, n. an artificial 3 means of exciting love; a philtre, charm, love-potion. Ovid.

PHILŪRĀ, or PHILŪRĀ (φιλᾰύρα), æ, f. 2 the linden-tree. Hence, the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which the ancients made bands for garlands. Horat. and Plin. — Also, the skin of the papyrus, as it were, a leaf. Plin. — ¶ As a proper name, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who was mother of Chiron the Centaur, by Neptune, and was changed into a linden-tree. — Hence, Philūrēūs, a, um, adj. Philurios, pertaining to Philyra, and also Chiron the son of Philyra. Ovid. heros, h. e. Chiron. Id. tecta, h. e. of Chiron. — Also, Philyrides, or Philyrides, æ, m. Φιλᾰυρίδης, the son of Philyra, h. e. Chiron. Propert. and Ovid.

PHIMŌS (φίμᾰς), i, m. a dice-box; same 3 as Fritillus. Horat.

PHINĒUS, ēi and eos, m. [dissyll.], Φινῆος, a king in Arcadia or Thrace or Paphlagonia, who deprived his sons (by his first wife) of sight. As a punishment for this deed, the gods made him blind in his turn, and sent the harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and food. But when he had hospitably received the Argonauts, Calais and Zethus, by the injunction of Jason, drove away the harpies. Hygin., Val. Flacc., &c. Hence, figur. Phineus, for a blind man. Martial. — Hence, Phinēūs, and Phinēūs, a, um, adj. pertaining to Phineus, Phincian. Virg. Phineia domus. Senec. Phineæ aves, h. e. harpies. — Also, Phinides, æ, m. Φινειδής, son of Phineus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the brother of Cepheus, who wished to get away Andromeda, who had been promised to him; and, in consequence, became involved in a quarrel with Perseus, who turned him into a stone. Ovid. — Hence, Phinēūs, a, um, adj. Phincian, of Phineus. Ovid. manus. — ¶ Also, a certain Athenian. Ovid. Met. 7, 399.

PHINTĀ, æ, f. a town in Sicily. Cic.

PHINTĪAS, æ, m. and Damon, two bosom friends. Cic.

PHLEBŌTŌMIĀ (φλεβοτομία), æ, i. vene- 3 section, opening of a vein, taking blood. Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Written also flebotomia.

PHLEBŌTŌMICĒ (φλεβοτομική), es, f. 3 phlebotomy, as an art. Cæl. Aurel.

PHLEBŌTŌMŌS (φλεβοτομέω, ō), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to phlebotomize, let blood from, bleed. Cæl. Aurel. Phlebotomat eos.

PHLEBŌTŌMŌS (φλεβοτόμος), i, m. a 3 loneet; a fleam. Veget.

PHLEGETHŌN (φλεγέθων, h. e. burning), ōntis, m. a river of the lower world, flowing with fire for water. Virg. — Hence, Phlegethontēūs, a, um, adj. Φλεγέθων-τεως, Phlegethontean. Claudim. — Also, Phlegethontis, idis, adj. f. Phlegethontean. Ovid. unda.

PHLEGMĀ, or FLĒGMĀ (φλέγμα), ātis, n. a clammy humor of the body, phlegm. Pallad. and Veget. — Hence, Phlegmāti

cus (φλεγμάρδος), a, um, adj. full of phlegm. *Theod. Prisc.*  
**PHLEGMŌNĒ** (φλεγμονή), es, f. an inflammation of the parts under the skin, h. e. a stagnation of the blood, with heat, redness, swelling and pain. *Plin.*  
**PHLEGŌNTĪS** (φλεγώντις), idis, f. a gem, unknown to us, of a flaming hue. *Plin. Ed. Elz.* where *Hard.* has phlogitide.  
**PHLEGRĀ** (properly for phlegyra, φλεγυρά, h. e. burning), æ, f. se. terra, a region of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning. *Senec.* — ¶ Hence, Phlegreus, a, um, adj. burning. *Sil. vertex (Vesuvii).* *Plin. campi,* a sulphurous plain between *Puteoli* and *Naples*, the modern *Solfatara*. (To this plain, also, the poets assign the battle of the giants with the gods. Thus, *Propert. Gigantea litoris ora.*) — Also, Phlegrean, of or pertaining to Phlegra in Macedonia. *Ovid. campi. Propert. juga. Id. tumultus, h. e. the war of the giants with Jupiter. Stat. prælia, h. e. civil, and impious as the battles of the giants with the gods.* — Also, figur. *Propert. 3, 11, 37. campus, near Pharsalus* or *Philippi*, on account of the bitter and bloody fight.  
**PHLEGYAS**, æ, m. king of the *Lapithæ*, and father of *Ixion* and *Coronis*. He burned the temple of *Apollo* at *Delpi*, because that god had dishonored his daughter. For this *Apollo* thrust him down to the infernal regions, where he was made to sit under a rock, which always threatened to fall upon him. *Virg.* — ¶ *Phlegyas*, arum, a predatory people in *Thessaly*. *Ovid.*  
**PHLEOS.** See *Pheos*.  
**PHLIASIUS**, a, um, adj. in, from, at *Phlins*, *Phliasian*. *Cic.* — *Phliasii*, the *Phliasi-ans*. *Cic.*  
**PHLIUS**, untis, f. φλιός, a town of *Achaia*, and indeed of *Sicyonia*. *Liv.*  
**PHLOGINŌS** (φλογινος, h. e. flaming), i, m. a gem of a flame color. *Plin.*  
**PHLOGITĒS** (φλογίτης), æ, m. same as 3 *Phlogitis*. *Solin.*  
**PHLOGĪTĪS** (φλογίτης), idis, f. a gem of a flaming hue. *Plin.* See *Phlegontis*.  
**PHLŌMĪS** (φλωμής), idis, f. same as *Verbascum*, wool-blade. *Plin.*  
**PHLŌMŌS** (φλώμος), i, m. same as *Phlomis*. *Plin.*  
**PHLŌX** (φλόξ, φλογός), phlōgis, f. properly, flame. Also, a wild violet, of a flame color. *Plin.*  
**PHLŌBĒTŌR** (φλοβήτωρ), ōris, m. a son of the god of sleep. *Ovid.*  
**PHŌCA**, æ, and **PHŌCE** (φώκη), es, f. a scal, sea-calf, *Phoca vitulina* of L.). *Virg. and Ovid.*  
**PHŌCĒĀ**, æ, f. Φωκαία, a seaport of *Ion-ia*, from which *Marseilles* originated. *Liv.*  
**PHŌCĒENSIS**, e, adj. in or of *Phocæa*, 2 *Phocæan*. *Plin.* — *Phocæenses*, the inhabitants of *Phocæa*. *Liv.*  
**PHŌCĒUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Phocæensis*; thus, *Phocæi*, the *Phocæans*. *Horat.*  
**PHŌCAICŌS**, a, um, adj. Φωκαϊκός, pertaining to *Phocæa*, *Phocæan*. *Ovid.* — Hence, for *Massiliensis*, because *Massilia* was a colony of *Phocæa*. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, *Phocian*, pertaining to *Phocis*, Φωκικός. *Ovid. Iaurus, h. e. Parnassian*, because *Parnassus* was in *Phocis*. — ¶ Also, *Arcadian*. *Ovid. Met. 2, 244.*, unless we will read *Psophaico* (from *Psophis*, a town of *Arcadia*).  
**PHŌCAIUS**, idis, adj. f. Φωκαῖς, *Phocæan*, 3 in, &c. *Phocæa*; hence, for *Massiliensis*. *Lucan. and Sil.*  
**PHŌCE**, es, f. See *Phoca*.  
**PHŌCENSIS**, e, adj. *Phocian*, pertaining to *Phocis*; *Phocenses*, the *Phocians*. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *Phocæan*, pertaining to *Phocæa*; *Phocenses*, the *Phocæans*. *Just.*  
**PHŌCEUS**, a, um, adj. Φώκειος, *Phocian*, 2 pertaining to *Phocis*. *Ovid. rura. Id. juvenis, or absol. Phocæus, h. e. Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis.*  
**PHŌCYS**, idis, f. Φωκίς, *Phocis*, a region of Greece between *Boeotia* and *Ætolia*, in which were *Delphi*, *Parnassus*, *Helicon*, the *Castalian fountain*, and the river *Cephissus*. *Liv.* — Also, for *Phocæa*; subst. and adj. *Senec. Phocide relicta. Lucan.* *Phocidos Massiliæ.* Hence, for

*Massilia. Sidon.* — ¶ Also, se. arbor, a kind of pear-tree. *Plin.*  
**PHŌCŪS**, i, m. Φῶκος, the son of *Æacus*, and brother of *Peleus* and *Telamon*. *Ovid.*  
**PHŌEBAS**, adis, f. Φοιβᾶς, priestess of 3 *Phæbus*, the inspired prophetess. *Sil. Phæbas Iliaca, h. e. Cassandra.* So, *Ovid. Serva Mycenæo Phœbas ainata ducl.*  
**PHŌEBĒ**, es, f. Φοίβη, the sister of *Phæbus*, *Diana*, the *Moou*. *Virg. and Ovid.* Hence, for night. *Ovid. Tertia Phœbe.* — ¶ Also, the daughter of *Leucippus*. The daughters of *Leucippus* were affianced to *Idas* and *Lyceus*, but were carried off by *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Ovid. and Propert.* — ¶ Also, the daughter of *Leda* and sister of *Helen*. *Ovid. Her. 3, 77.*  
**PHŌEBEŪS**, and contr. **PHŌEBĒUS**, a, 2 um, adj. Φοιβήιος, Φοίβειος, *Phæbean*, of or pertaining to *Phæbus* or *Apollo*. *Ovid. ictus, h. e. the rays and heat of the sun. Virg. lampas, h. e. the sun. Ovid. ars, the art of healing, medical art. Id. ales, h. e. the raven. Id. juvenis, h. e. Æsculapius, son of Phæbus. Id. anguis, h. e. Æsculapius, in the form of a snake. Id. virgo, h. e. c. Daphne, and then for a laurel wreath. Id. sortes, h. e. oracula, responsa. Id. Rhodos, h. e. where he was greatly adored. Lucan. murus, h. e. of Troy, which wall was built by *Phæbus* and *Neptuna*.  
**PHŌEBIGENĀ** (Phæbus & gigno), æ, m. 3 son of *Phæbus*, h. e. *Æsculapius*. *Virg.*  
**PHŌEBŪS**, i, m. Φοῖβος, an epithet of *Apollo*. *Virg. Phæbus Apollo. Absol. Phæbus, for Apollo. Propert. and Horat.* — Hence, among the Latin poets, for the sun. *Horat. Fugat astra Phæbus. Ovid. Phæbus uterque, h. e. oriens et occidens.*  
**PHŌENICE**, es, f. Φοινίκη, *Phœnicia*, a part of *Syria*. *Cic.*  
**PHŌENICEĀ** (φοινικέα), æ, f. mouse-barry. *Plin.*  
**PHŌENICES**, um, m. the *Phœnicians*, Φοίνικες. See *Phœnix*.  
**PHŌENICEUS**, or **PCENICEUS** (φοινικεος), a, um, adj. red or purple-red. *Plin. and Ovid.*  
**PHŌENICIĀ**, æ, f. same as *Phœnicia*. 1 *Cic.*  
**PHŌENICIĀS**, æ, m. See *Phœnix*, at the end.  
**PHŌENICITĪS**, idis, f. sc. gemma, or **PHŌENICITĒS**, æ, m. sc. lapis, a gem, so called from its likeness to a date (φοίνιξ). *Plin.*  
**PHŌENICŪS**, a, um, adj. Φοινίκιος, *Phœnician*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, red, purple-red, φοινίκιος. *Plaut.*  
**PHŌENICŌBALĀNUS** (φοινικοβάλανος), i, m. a certain Egyptian date. *Plin.*  
**PHŌENICŌPTĒRŪS** (φοινικόπτερος), i, m. properly, having red feathers; a bird with red wings, the tongue of which was considered as a dainty by the ancients. *Cels. (Phœnicopterus of L., flamingo.)*  
**PHŌENICŌRŪS** (φοινικονορος), i, m. red-tail, a bird. *Plin.*  
**PHŌENISSĀ**, æ, f. adj. Φοίνισσα, in or from *Phœnicia*, *Phœnician*. *Virg. Dido. Ovid. exsul, h. e. Anna, the sister of Dido.* — Hence, *Theban*, as *Thebes* in *Beotia* was founded by *Phœnicians*. *Stat. cohors.* — Or, *Carthaginian*, for a similar reason. *Sil.* — ¶ *Phœnissa*, the *Phœnician* women, a tragedy by *Euripides*, and by *Seneca*. — ¶ Also, *Phœnissa*, neutr. plur. Thus, *Sil. Phœnissa agmina.*  
**PHŌENIX**, icis, m. Φοίνιξ, a *Phœnician*. *Plin. Cadmus Phœnix.* So, *Phœnices*, the *Phœnicians*. *Cic.* — Adj. *Phœnician*. *Plin. elate.* — Hence, *Phœnices*, *Carthaginians*, for *Carthage* was founded by *Phœnicians*. *Sil.* So, in the sing. *Phœnix, h. e. Carthaginensis*, or *Pœnus*. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, the son of *Amyntor* and companion of *Achilles* in the *Trojan war*, who, having become blind, was restored to sight by *Chiron*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the son of *Agenor* and brother of *Cadmus* and *Europa*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, a fabulous bird, the only one of its kind, which lived to a great age, and then burned itself (or died somehow) in its nest; whereupon a new *Phœnix* sprung from its ashes. *Ovid. Et vivax Phœnix, unica semper avis. Claudian. Unicus extremus Phœnix procredit ab Euro. Stat. Scandit odoratos Phœnix felicior ignes.**

(See, also, *Fin. 10, cap. 2, sect. 2. Tacit. Ann. 6, 23.*) — ¶ Also, a wind, south-south-east wind, inter ortum brumalem et meridiem. *Plin.* where *Ed. Elz.* has *Phœnician*.  
**PHŌLŌE**, es, f. Φολῶν, a mountain in *Thessaly*, where the *Centaur*s dwell. *Lucan. and Val. Flacc.* — Hence, *Pholœticus*, a, um, adj. *Sidon. monstra, h. e. Centaur*s. — ¶ Also, a woody mountain in *Arcadia*. *Ovid.*  
**PHŌLŌS**, i, m. one of the *Centaur*s, son of *Ixion*. *Virg.*  
**PHŌNASCŪS** (φώνασκος), i, m. one who exercises or trains the voice; one who instructs youth in singing and declaiming, a teacher of elocution. *Sueton. and Quintil.* — ¶ Also, the leader of a choir, music-director. *Sidon.*  
**PHŌRCIS**, idis, f. See *Phorcus*. 3  
**PHŌRCŪS**, i, or **PHŌRCŪS**, ūos, or **PHŌRCŪN**, ūnos, m. Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν, a son of *Neptune*, and father of *Mædusa* and her sisters. After his death, he became a sea-god. *Cic.* Hence, *Virg. Phorcæ chorus*, or exercitus, a kind of sea-deities. — ¶ From this seem to come, *Phorcynis*, idis or idos, f. daughter of *Phoreys*, h. e. *Mædusa*. *Ovid.* — And, *Phorcis*, idis or idos, or *Phorcys*, idos or ydos, f. same as *Phoreynis*. *Propert. Ora Phorcidos, h. e. Mædusa.* But *Ovid. Sorores Phorcides, h. e. Grææ.* — ¶ Also, *Phorcus*, a certain sea-fish. *Plin.*  
**PHŌRCYNIS**, } See *Phorcus*. 3  
**PHŌRCŪS**, }  
**PHŌRYMŌN** (φόριμον, h. e. utile), i, n. a kind of alum. *Plin.*  
**PHŌRMĪŌ**, ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a philosopher and orator at *Ephesus*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Phormio*, or *Formio* (φορμιός), a plaited mat or covering. *Pandect.*  
**PHŌRŌNEUS**, ēi and ēos, m. [trisyll.], Φορωνεύς, a king of *Argos*, son of *Inachus*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Phōrōneus*, a, um, adj. *Argive*. *Stat.* — Also, *Phorōnis*, idis or idos, adj. f. *Phoronean* or *Argive*. *Senec. Phoronides vena, h. e. of the river Inachus. Ovid. Phoronis, h. e. Io, daughter of Inachus.*  
**PHŌSPHŌRŪS** (φωσφόρος), i, m. the light-3 bringer; hence, *Lucifer*, the morning star. *Martial.* — Hence *Phosphoræus*, a, um, adj. *Prudent*. (Others read *Bosphoreum*.)  
**PHŌRĀĀTES**, or **PHŌRĀĀTES**, is, m. a name common to several *Parthian* kings. *Horat.*  
**PHŌRĀGMĪTĪS** (φραγμίτης, ὄ), is, f. a kind of slender reed. *Plin.*  
**PHŌRASIS** (φράσις), is, f. expressi w, in 2 speaking, elocution. *Quintil. and Æne.*  
**PHŌRENĒSIS** (φρενήσις), is, f. frenzy, 2 madness, distraction, delirium. *Sen. and Juvenal.*  
**PHŌRENĒTICŪS** (φρενητικός), a, um, adj. afflicted with delirium or frenzy, frantic, distracted. *Cic.*  
**PHŌRENTON**, ii, n. a plant, same as *anemone*. *Plin.*  
**PHŌRENĒTICŪS** (φρενητικός), a, um, adj. 2 same as *Phreneticus*. *Cels.*  
**PHŌRENTĪS** (φρενίτης), idis, f. delirium, 2 frenzy, distraction, the madness of fever. *Cels.*  
**PHŌRENTĪTĪZŌ** (φρενιτίζω), as, n. 1 to be 3 afflicted with a frenzy, to be distracted, delirious. *Cæ. Aurel.*  
**PHŌRĒXŪS**, or **PHŌRĒXĒUS**, a, um, adj. 2 See *Phrixus*.  
**PHŌRIXŪS**, or **PHŌRĒXŪS**, i, m. Φρίξος, the son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, who, with his sister *Helle*, in order to escape from the cruelty of their stepmother *Ino*, fled away upon a ram with a golden fleece, which had been sent by their departed mother. *Helle* fell into the sea, but *Phrixus* arrived in *Colchis*, where he sacrificed the ram and hung up its golden fleece. To get this fleece was the purpose of the *Argonautic* expedition. *Ovid. Stat. Phrixus litora, h. e. of the Hellespont*, which had its name from *Helle*, who fell there. — Hence, *Phrixæus* or *Phryxæus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Phrixus*. *Ovid. ovis Martial. maritus, h. e. (any) ram. Oviu Phrixææ stagna sororis, h. e. Hellespontus. Senec. Herc. Æt. 776. mare, h. e. Hellespontus.* But *Id. Agam. 565. mare, h. e. the Ægean.*

**PHRŌNESIS** (φρόνησις), is, f. *understanding, prudence, wisdom, &c.* Plaut. — Hence, as the name of a woman, *Phronesium*, ii, n. *dimin. little Prudence.* Plaut.

**PHRYGĒS**, um, m. *the Phrygians.* See *Phryx*.

**PHRYGĪA**, æ, f. *Φρυγία, Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor. It was twofold, consisting of Great and Little Phrygia.* Plin.

**PHRYGĪANŌS**, a, um, adj. *Phrygian.*

**2** Hence, *embroidered*, because the Phrygians were famous for their embroidery. *Senec. Benef. l. 3. Spissis auro Phrygians, se. vestibus, or some such word.* But *Ed. Gronov.* has *Phrygianis*.

**PHRYGICŌS**, a, um, adj. *Φρυγικός, Phrygian.* Val. Mar.

**PHRYGĪŌS**, ōnis, m. *an embroiderer, in gold, for instance; because the Phrygians were famous for their embroidery.* Plaut.

**PHRYGĪŌNIŌS** (Phrygio), a, um, adj. *h. e. embroidered.* Plin. *Ed. Hard.* (Compare *Phrygio*.)

**PHRYGĪŌS**, a, um, adj. *Φρύγιος, in, from, pertaining to Phrygia, Phrygian; also, because Troy was situated therein, Trojaa.* Virg. *Ida.* Cic. *ferrum, h. e. of the Phrygian slaves, employed by Sylla in killing Roman citizens.* Virg. *pastor, h. e. Paris.* Id. *JEn. 12, 75. tyrannus, h. e. Æneas.* But, *Ovid. Met. 11, 203, Laomedon.* Val. *Flacc. minister, h. e. Gauvæde.* Id. *monstra, h. e. marinum monstrum a Neptuno immisum in Laomedontem.* Propert. *l. 2. 19. maritus, h. e. Pelops.* But *Ovid. Met. 14, 79. Æneas.* Stat. *Phrygi anni, h. e. Priami, vel Tithoni.* *Ovid. Minerva, h. e. Palladium.* Lucan. *magister, h. e. Palmyra.* Senec. *senex, h. e. Tantalus.* But, *Ovid. Pont. 4, 16, 18. Anteaor.* *Ovid. vates, h. e. Helenus.* Id. and *Virg. mater, h. e. Cybele.* Virg. *leones, h. e. of Cybele.* *Ovid. buxum, h. e. tibia in usum sacrorum Cybeles.* Stat. *nox, h. e. in which the rites of Cybele are celebrated.* *Ovid. modi, h. e. a kind of vehement and stirring music, which wrought those who heard it to frenzy; it was used in the rites of Cybele.* Virg. *chlamys, h. e. embroidered, for the Phrygians were famous for embroidery.* So, *Ovid. vestes.* Plin. *lapis, a certain stone, used in dyeing.* But *Horat. Od. 3, 1, 41. it is Phrygian marble.* Tibull. *l. 3. 3. 13. columnæ, columnæ of Phrygian marble.* Virg. *Phrygiæ, sc. femina, Phrygian woman.* Liv. *Phrygius, sc. fluvius, a river in Phrygia, otherwise called Phryx; or, as others think, same as Hyllus.*

**PHRYNĒ**, es, f. *Φρύνη, a famous courtesan at Athens, who captivated even her judges by her beauty, and gained an acquittal. She acquired such wealth, that she offered to rebuild Thebes, after it had been razed to the ground by Alexander, if she might be allowed to set up there this inscription: Alexander demolished, but Phryne the courtesan restored.* Propert.

**PHRYNIŌN** (φρόνιον), ii, n. *a plant, same as Paterion, perhaps tragacanth.* Plin.

**PHRYNŌS** (φρῆνος), i, m. *a venomous toad living amongst thorn-hedges.* Plin.

**PHRYX**, ŷgis, adj. *Φρῆξ, Phrygian.* *Javental.* Phryx *augur.* Stat. *Phrygas lucos.* Plin. *Basilica columnis e Phrygibus mirabilis* (where *Phrygibus* may be an adj. or e *Phrygibus* stand for e *Phrygia*). — *Phryx, a Phrygian; Phryges, the Phrygians.* Stat. *Phryga submittis citharæ, h. e. Marsyas.* The Phrygians were in small esteem; hence, Cic. *Hoc proverbium, Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem.* — For *Trojanus, Trojani.* *Ovid. Phryx pius, h. e. Æneas.* Propert. *Ante Phrygem Æneam.* Hence, for *Romani.* Sil. — In particular of the priests of Cybele, consequently instead of *Gallas.* Propert. *Phrygis insanos numeros.* Virg. *Corpus semiviri Phrygis, h. e. Æneas, in derision.* — ¶ Also, *Phryx, a river of Phrygia.* Plin.

**PHRYXĒŌS**, a, um. See *Phrixus*.

**PHRYXIĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. *h. e. curly, frizzled, like the Phrygian wool (Phryxenum vellus) or frieze.* Plin. *Ed. Hard.*

**PHRYXUS**, i, m. See *Phrixus*.

**PHTHĪA**, æ, f. *Φθία, a city of Thessaly,*

*the birthplace of Achilles.* Virg. — ¶ Hence, *Phtihās, ādis, f. Φθιάς, from Phtihia, Phtihan.* Ovid. *sc. femina.* — ¶ Also, *Phtihōtā, or Phtihōtās, æ, m. Φθιωτης, one from Phtihia or Phtihotis, Phtihan or Phtihotian.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *Phtihōtis, īdis, f. Φθιωτης, sc. terra, a part of Thessaly, in which was Phtihia.* Plin. — ¶ Also, *Phtihōticus, a, um, adj. Φθιωτικός, from Phtihia or Phtihotis, Phtihotian, and so Thessalian.* Liv. *ager.* Cæll. *Tempe.* — ¶ Also, *Phtihūs, a, um, adj. Φθίος, in or from Phtihia, Phtihan.* Propert. *vir, h. e. Achilles.* Ovid. *rex, h. e. Pelcus.*

**PHTHIRYĀSIS** (φθειρίσις), is, f. *the lousy disease.* Plin.

**PHTHIRŌPHĀGĪ**, ōrum, m. *Φθειροφάγοι, the eaters, a people of Sarmatia.* Plin.

**PHTHIRŌPHŌRŌS** (φθειροφόρος), i, f. *a kind of pine which bears very small kernels (Pinus Orientalis of L.).* Plin.

**PHTHYSICŌS** (φθυσικός), a, um, adj. *ill of a phthysical consumption, consumptive, phthical.* Vitruv. *Resina, quæ medetur phthysicis, sc. hominibus.*

**PHTHYSIS** (φθυσίς), is, f. *phthysic, phthysical, consumption, consumption of the lungs, phthysis.* Senec.

**PHTHYSISCĒNS** (phthysis; as from phthysisco), tis, particip. *becoming phthysical, going into a consumption.* Sidon.

**PHTHITĀRŌS**, i, m. *a fish.* Plin.

**PHTHIŪS**, a, um, adj. See *Phtihia*. 3

**PHTHŌNGŌS** (φθόγγος), i, m. *a sound,* 2 note. Plin.

**PHTHŌRĪŪS** (φθόριος), a, um, adj. *that has the power of corrupting or destroying.* Plin. *vinum, h. e. which produces abortion.*

**PIŪ** (πῶ, Diosc.), n. *indeclin. a kind of valerian (described by Sibthorp under the name Valeriana Dioscoridis).* Plin.

**PHŪI**, interj. *fugh! foh! at a bad smell.* Plaut.

**PHY**, interj. *expressive of astonishment mingled with scorn, f! strange! indeed!* Ter. *Phy! domi habuit, unde disceret.*

**PHYCĪS** (φυκίς), īdis, f. *a fish, that loves the sea-weed.* Plin.

**PHYCĪTĪS** (φυκίτης), īdis, f. *sc. gemma, or PHYCĪTES (φυκίτης), æ, m. se. lapis, a certain gem.* Plin.

**PHYCŌS** (φυκος, τὸ), i, n. *a marine plant, grass-weed, sea-weed.* Plin. — *Phycos thalassion (θαλάσσιον), roccella, a shrub-like lichen, which was used for coloring wool (Lichen roccella of L.).* Plin.

**PHYLĀCĀ** (φυλακή), æ, f. *a prison.* 3 Plaut.

**PHYLĀCĒ**, es, f. *a town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus once reigned.* Plin. — ¶ Hence, perhaps, *Phylacēs, īdis, f. from Phylacæ.* Stat. *sc. femina, h. e. Laodamia.* — *Phylacētūs, a, um, adj. in or from Phylacæ, Phylacæian.* Ovid. *conjux, h. e. Laodamia.* — ¶ *Phylacides or Phylacides, æ, m. h. e. Protesilaus, as being from Phylacæ, or as the grandson of Phylacus.* Ovid.

**PHYLĀCĪSTĀ** (φυλακιστής), æ, m. *a jailer, keeper of a prison; hence, figur. a dun, who keeps as close a watch in the front part of his debtor's house as if he were his jailer; an importunate, troublesome creditor.* Plaut. *Trecenti constant phylacisæ in atriis.*

**PHYLĀCTĒRIŪM** (φυλακτήριον), ii, n. *3 au amulet.* Marc. Emp. — ¶ Also, among the Jews, *a phylactery, piece of parchment, containing the ten commandments, which they attached to the forehead, &c. that they might have the law of God engr before their eyes.* Hieron.

**PHYLĀRCHĪŌS** (φύλαρχος), i, m. *the chief of the tribes, chief, prince.* Cic. *Jamblichus phylarchus Arabum.*

**PHYLĒ**, es, f. *a castle in Attica.* Nepos.

**PHYLLACĪDES**. See *Phylacæ*. 3

**PHYLLĀNTHĒS** (φυλλανθές), is, n. *a plant.* Plin.

**PHYLLĒIS**, īdis, f. *adj. from the town Phyllus (Φυλλοῦς), in Thessaly.* Ovid. — ¶ Also, *Phyllēūs, a, um, adj. from Phyllus.* Ovid. *juvenis, h. e. Cæneus.* Id. *mater, h. e. perhaps, Laodamia.*

**PHYLLĒIS**, īdis and īdos, f. *a woman with ichona Demophoon was in love; but who, because he staid away beyond the time he had set for his return, destroyed herself, and was changed into an almond-tree.* Ovid. — Hence, *the almond-tree.* Pal-

*lad.* — ¶ Also, *an imaginary maiden* Virg. and *Horat.*

**PHŪLLŌN** (φύλλον), i, n. *properly leaf hence, a plant, otherwise called leuca caatha.* Plin. — ¶ Also, *another herb* Plin.

**PHŪLLOPHĀRES**, a *plant, same as marubium.* Apul.

**PHŪMĀ** (φῦμα), ātis, n. *a kind of sore or blister.* Cels.

**PHŪNŌN**, ōnis, m. *a kind of eye-salve.* Cels.

**PHŪRĀMĀ** (φύραμα), ātis, n. *a certain resin or gum.* Plin.

**PHŪSCŌN** (φύσκων, big-belly), ōnis, m. *3 a surname given to one of the Ptolemies.*

**PHŪSEMĀ** (φύσημα), ātis, n. *an inflated body, bladder; hence, an empty, inflated pearl.* Plin.

**PHŪSETĒR** (φυσήτηρ), ēris, m. *a species of whale.* Plin.

**PHŪSICĀ**, æ, or **PHŪSICĒ** (φυσική), es, f. *physics, natural philosophy, natural science.* Cic.

**PHŪSICĒ** (physicus), adv. *physically, after the manner of natural philosophers (physici).* Cic. *dicere.*

**PHŪSICŪLĀTŌS** (Id.; as from physichilo), a, um, particip. *physically examined.* Martian. *Capell.*

**PHŪSICŪS** (φυσικός), a, um, adj. *physical, relating to nature or natural science.* Cic. *ratio.* Id. *Quiddam physicum explicare, something physical, something relating to natural science.* — ¶ Hence, *Physica, ōrum, n. natural or physical things, physics, natural science.* Cic. *Physicorum ignarus.* — Also, *Physicus, i, m. an investigator of the nature of things, a physical inquirer, natural philosopher.* Cic.

**PHŪSIOGNŌMŌN** (φυσιογνώμων), ōnis, m. *a physiognomist, one who affects to know the character and dispositions of men from their bodies, faces, eyes, &c.* Cic.

**PHŪSIOLOGĪĀ** (φυσιολογία), æ, f. *the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature, natural science, physiology, especially as treating of the nature and reasons of things.* Cic. *calls it ratio nature.*

**PHŪSIS** (φύσις), is, f. *nature; hence, Physes, certain gems, which have no distinctive name.* Plin.

**PHŪTEUMĀ** (φύτευμα), ātis, n. *groundsel, crosswort.* Plin.

**PIĀBĪLĪS** (πιό), e, adj. *that may be expiated, expiable.* Ovid. *fulmen.*

**PIĀCŪLARĪS** (piaculum), e, adj. *expiatory, having the power to expiate or atone, atoning, propitiatory, absolving, καθάρσιος.* Liv. *Quibusdam piacularibus sacrificiis factis.* Id. *Ut piacularia Junoni fierent, sc. sacrificia, sin-offerings.*

**PIĀCŪLARĪTĒR** (piacularis), adv. *3 fully.* Tertull. (Al. leg. peculiariter.)

**PIĀCŪLŌ** (piaculum), as, a. l. *to appease, 3 propitiate a god by a sacrifice.* Cato.

**PIĀCŪLŪM** (pio), i, n. *a means of appeasing the gods, propitiatio, an atonement, ἀγνισμός, καθάρσιον, in particular, a propitiatory sacrifice, sin-offering (both the offering and the thing offered).* Cic. *Habendas triduum ferias, et porco femina piaculum pati, h. e. to make an atoning sacrifice.* Horat. *Teque piacula nulla resolvent.* Cato. *Si fodere velis, altero piaculo facito.* Liv. *Signum in terrorem defodi, et piaculum hostia cædi, h. e. cæsa hostia piaculum fieri (Gronov. reads hostiam, as an apposition).* Virg. *Duc pecudes: ea prima piacula sunt.* Hence, *figur. a sin-offering, atoning sacrifice, means of expiation.* Liv. *Ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus.* Id. *Id piaculum rupti fœderis, h. e. Hannibal.* Hence, *every means of making something good again; for instance, a remedy, specific.* Horat. *Laudis amore tumes? sunt certa piacula.* — Used, also, to signify *punishment.* Liv. *29, 18. A violatoribus gravia piacula exegit.* Sil. *Exacta piacula cædis.* — ¶ Also, *any evil, which requires or deserves an expiation.* — Hence, *a bad deed, sin, crime.* Liv. *Piaculum committere.* Id. *sibi contrahere.* Plaut. *Piaculum est, miseri nos hominum rei male gerentum.* Hence, *guilt or imputation of a crime, &c.* Liv. *Sine piaculo rerum prætermissarum.* Id. *Piaculum mereri, h. e. to com-*



mit sin. — Also, an unhappy event, misfortune. *Plin.* Domus tuta a placulis omnibus. — ¶ *Piaculum*, for *piaculum*. *Prudent.*

PIAMEN, inis, n. same as *Piamentum*. 3 *Ovid.*

PIAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a propitiation or 2 means of propitiation, a means of expiation, atoning sacrifice, *κῆσάρσις*. *Plin.* terræ. *Figur.* *Senec.* Fnerim tantum dolitura domus piamentum.

PIATYΘ (Id.), ōnis, f. a propitiating of the 2 gods, an expiation. *Plin.*

PIATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that propitiates 3 the gods, for instance, by a sacrifice. *Plaut.*

PICĀ, æ, f. a pie, magpie, *κίρην*. *Ovid.*

PICANŪS, i, m. a mountain in the region of *Picentia*. The *i* is shortened by *Sil.*, but lengthened by *Avien.*

PICARIA (pix), æ, f. se. officina, a pitch-kut, place for boiling pitch. *Cic.*

PICATŪS, a, um. See *Pico*.

PICĒA (pix), æ, f. the pitch-pine, *πίρυσ*, *πέυκη*. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

PICĒATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. besmeared 3 with pitch, pitched, *πισσόχριστος*. *Martial.* Non fuit Antolyci tam piceata manus, h. e. thievish.

PICĒNS, tis, adj. same as *Picenus*, a, um, *Picene*, in or from the *Picene* territory. *Liv.* populus. — *Picentes*, ium, the inhabitants of *Picenum*. *Varr.* and *Cic. Genit. Picentum. Sil.*

PICENTYĀ, æ, f. a town of Lower Italy, near the *Tuscan* sea. *Plin.*

PICENTINŪS, a, um, adj. pertaining to 2 *Picentia*, *Picentine*, *Picentian*. *Plin.* ager. — *Picentinum*, the district of this town. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *Picene*, of or from *Picenum*. *Martial.* *Ceres*, h. e. panis.

PICĒNUM, i, n. a region of Italy, on the *Adriatic*; the greater part of which is now the district of *Ancona*. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *Picēnus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Picenum*, *Picene*. *Cic. ager. Plin.* olive. *Martial.* *Picene*, sc. olive.

PICĒS (pix), a, um, adj. of pitch. *Lucan.* 2 ignes. — ¶ Also, block like pitch, pitch-black. *Virg.* *Piceum* fert humida lumen tædæ. *Ovid.* *Piceis* e nubibus. *Martial.* *Dentes piceique*, buxique. *Plin.* *Imber piceus* crassusque.

PICINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. pitch-black 2 *Plin.*

PICŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to pitch, 2 besmen or lay over with pitch, pitch up, tar, *πιτρώω*. *Sueton.* *Picare* dolia. *Plin.* *parietes*. Hence, *Picātus*, a, um. *Colum.* dolia. — ¶ Also, to mix or season with pitch. Hence, *Colum.* *Vinum picatum*, wine made more smart or tart with pitch. But, *Martial.* *Vinum picatum*, wine having a natural taste of pitch.

PICRIDĀ (πικρίδιος, or *picris*), æ, f. bitter 3 salad. *Augustin.* (in plur.).

PICRIS (πικρίς), ūdis, f. a kind of bitter salad or bitter lettuce. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, another herb. *Plin.*

PICTACIUM, ii, n. same as *Pittacium*. 3 *Laber. ap. Gell.*

PICTĀVĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul, in the region of what is now *Poitou*. *Amman.* — Hence, *Pictāvīcus*, a, um, adj. *Auson.*

PICTI, ōrum, m. the painted; the name which the old *Caledonians*, a people of Britain, who were accustomed to tattoo their bodies, have borne since the 11th century after *Christ*.

PICTILIS (pictus), e, adj. painted, em- 3 broidered. *Apul.*

PICTŌNES, um, m. same as *Pictavi*. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Pictōnicus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the *Pictōnes*, *Pictonic*. *Auson.*

PICTŌR (pingo), ōris, m. the painter. *Cic.* — ¶ As a name, a family name of the *Fubini* gens.

PICTŌRIŪS (pictor), a, um, adj. relating 3 or belonging to painters. *Pandect.*

PICTŪRĀ (pingo), æ, f. painting, the art of painting, *γραφική*. *Cic.* Una est ars ratioque picturæ. — Hence, a painting of the face. *Plaut.* — Also, painting, by words. *Cic.* *Ejus* (sc. *Homeri*) *picturam*, non *poesin*, *videmus*. — ¶ Also, a painting, picture, done by the pencil or in embroidery. *Cic. Nego*, ullam *picturam* neque in *tabulis*, neque *textilem* fuisse, quin *conquiesierit*, *inspexerit*. *Lucret.* *Textilibus* si in *picturis ostroque* *rubenti* *jactaris* *Plin.* *gem-*

marum. — Also, of the representation of figures in bass-relief, by sculpture. *Virg.*

PICTŪRĀTŪS (pictura), a, um, adj. 3 painted; hence, variegated of divers colors. *Stat.* *Picturatus* floribus agger. — ¶ Also, embroidered. *Virg.*

PICTŪS, a, um, particip. from *pingo*. — ¶ Adj. ornamental, painted, of speech, h. e. adorned with tropes and figures. *Cic.* *genus orationis*. *Id.* *Lysia* nihil potest esse *pictus*.

PICTŪLĀ (dimin. from *pix*), æ, f. a little 3 pitch. *Apul.*

PICTŪMNŪS, i, m. with *Pilumnus*, was a marriage-god. *Varr.* He is said to have found out the use of manure. *Serv.* — ¶ Also, the woodpecker, *picus*. *Nov. ex Hygin.*

PICTŪS, i, m. a woodpecker, *πελεκάν*. *Ovid.* It was of use in augury. — ¶ Also, a king of the *Aborigines* in Italy, son of *Saturn*, and grandfather of *Latinius*; he was very well skilled in augury. He was transformed into a woodpecker. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the griffin, a fabulous bird. *Plaut.*

PIĒ (pius), adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately, as becomes a father, child, friend, &c. *εὐσεβῶς*. *Cic.* *Pie sancteque* colere deos. *Id.* *Pace tua*, patria, *dixerim*: *metuo enim*, ne *scelerate* *dicam* in te, quod pro *Milone* *dicam* *pie*. *Id. Q.* *filii* *pie* sane *animuru* *patris* *sui* *sorori* *tue* *reconciliavit*. *Senec.* *Quod* *utrumque* *piissime*, et *fortissime* *tulit*. (See *Pius*, at the end.)

PIĒNS, tis, adj. same as *Pius*. *Inscript.* 3 *So*, *Id.* *Pientissimus*.

PIĒRYĀ, æ, f. *Πιερία*, a region of *Macedonia*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a region of *Syria*. *Plin.*

PIĒRICŪS, a, um, adj. *Πιερικός*, pertaining 2 ing to *Pieria* in *Macedonia*, *Pierian*. *Plin.* *pix*.

PIĒRIS, ūdis or *idos*, *Πιερίς*, daughter of *Pieros*; *Pierides*, these daughters, who had a contest with the *Muses* in singing. The *Pierides* failed, and were turned into magpies. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a *Muse*. *Ovid.* and *Horat.* *So*, *Pierides*, the *Muses*, perhaps so called from mount *Pierus*, which was sacred to them. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Hence, *Horat.* *Calabræ* *Pierides*, the *Muses* (h. e. poems) of *Ennius*.

PIĒRISŪS, a, um, adj. *Πιερικός*, *Pierian*. *Cic.* *Pieria*, the *Muses*. Also, *Pierius*, a, um, pertaining to the *Muses*, poetic. *Ovid.* via, h. e. poesy, study or pursuit of poesy. *Horat.* *modi*, h. e. poems. *Martial.* *frons*, h. e. poetæ. *Id.* *corona*, h. e. *laurus*. *Id.* *grex*, h. e. of the *Muses* and of poets. *Claudian.* *modi*, h. e. music. *Stat.* *dies*, h. e. quem *impendimus* *litteris*. — ¶ Also, pertaining to mount *Pierus* in *Thessaly*, *Pierian*. *Propert.* *quercus*. — ¶ Also, belonging to *Pieria* in *Syria*. *Cic.* *Seleucia* *Pieria*. — ¶ *Jupiter* *Pierius*, father of the *Muses*. *Cic. Nat. D.* 3. 21. (where *Ed.* *Ern.* has *Piero*).

PIĒRŪS, or *-ōs*, i, m. father of the nine *Pierides*, who contended with the *Muses*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the father of the *Muses*. *Cic. Nat. D.* 3. 21. as *Ernesti* reads. — ¶ Also, a mountain of *Thessaly*, sacred to the *Muses*. *Plin.* 4, c. 8. sect. 15.

PIĒTĀS (pius), ātis, f. in general, such conduct as is conformable to duty; a sense of duty. — In particular, towards the gods, piety, devotion, religiousness, performance of duty to the gods, *εὐσεβεία*. *Cic.* *Est enim pietas* *justitia* *adversus* *deos*. *Id.* *Erga* *deos* *pietas*. Also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, when one hesitates to do wrong. *Ovid. Fnst.* 5, 707. — Towards parents, children, brothers or sisters, relatives, one's country, rulers, benefactors, friends; piety, respect, duliffulness, duty, loyalty, patriotism, love, gratitude, &c.; or, the duty of parents, children, &c. *εὐσεβεία*. *Cic.* *Pietas*, quæ *erga* *patriam*, aut *parentes*, aut *alios* *sanguine* *conjunctos* *officium* *conservare* *monet*. *Id.* *Justitia* *erga* *parentes* *pietas* *nominatur*. *Id.* *Quid* *est* *pietas*, nisi *voluntas* *grata* *in* *parentes*? *Id.* *Justitiam* *cole*, et *pietatem*, quæ *cum* *sit* *magna* *in* *parentibus* *et* *propinquis*, *tum* *in* *patria* *maxima* *est*. *Id.*

Hic *tul* *omnes* *valent*, *summaque* *pietas* *te* *desiderant*. *Tacit.* *Solemnia* *pietatis*, h. e. *justa* *funeris*, quæ *matri* *defunctæ* *filius* *persolvit*. *Nep.* *Non minus* *ejus* *pietas*, quam *virtus* *bellica*, *duliffulness*, *submissiveness*. — Also, justice. *Virg.* *Pro* *talibus* *ausis* *Dii*, si *quæ* *est* *cælo* *pietas*, quæ *taliam* *curet*, *per* *quæ* *est* *grates* *dignas*. *So*, *Sil.* 6, 410. — Also, gentleness, mildness, graciousness, tenderness, compassion, clemency, lenity. *Virg.* *Si* *quid* *pietas* *antiqua* *labores* *respicit* *humanos*. *Domit. ap. Sueton.* *Permittite*, *P. C.* a *pietate* *vestra* *impetrari*, ut *dammatis* *liberum* *mortis* *arbitrium* *indulgeatis*. *Pandect.* *Patria* *potestas* *in* *pietate* *debet*, non *atrocitate* *consistere*. — ¶ *Pietas*, as a goddess. *Cic.* — ¶ *Pietas* *Julia*, a city of *Istria*, in modern times *Polia*. *Plin.*

PIĒTĀTICŪLTRIX (pietas & *cultrix*), 2 *icis*, f. h. e. quæ *pietatem* *colit*. *Petron.*

PIĒGĒŌ (seems to be allied with *piger*), es, ūi, n. and a. 2. Personally (rarely, however), to feel disgust or loathing, be troubled, uneasy, repent. *Plaut.* *Pudere* *quam* *pigere* *præstat*. *Justin.* *Pigere* *facti* *cæpit* (where *Ed. Græv.* has *Pigere* *facti* *eum* *capit*). Hence, *Propert.* *Apollo* *poscitur* *verba* *pigenda* *lyra*, to be loathed by the lyre, that must be disagreeable to the lyre. — ¶ Impersonally, *Piget*, *ēbat*, *ūit*, and *itum* *est*, it displeases, chagrins, pains, disgusts, irks, troubles, grieves. *Cic.* *Ut* *me* *non* *solum* *pigeat* *stultitia* *mea*, sed *etiam* *pudeat*. *Terent.* *Fratris* *me* *pudet* *pigetque*. *Plaut.* *Quod* (for *cujus*) *piget*. *Id.* *Loquere* *tuum* *mihī* *nomen*, *nī* *piget*, unless it is unpleasant to you. *Sallust.* *Incertum* *habeo*, *pudeat* *magis*, an *pigeat* *disserere*. *Plaut.* *Piget* *me*, *parum* *pudere* *te*. *Cic.* *Oratione* *multitudo* *inducitur* *ad* *pigendum*. — Also, it grieves, it repents; *piget* *me*, I grieve, I repent, I am sorry. *Terent.* *Factum* *esse* *id* *non* *negat*, *neque* *se* *id* (for *ejus*) *pigere*. *Id.* *Quod* (for *cujus*) *nos* *post* *pigeat*. *Apul.* *Vos* *hujus* *injurie* *pigere*. *Ovid.* *Ille* *me* *composuisse* *piget*. — Also, it shames. *Liv.* *Fateri* *pigeat*, they were ashamed, it was mortifying. *So*, *Apul.* *Me* *dicere* *honeste* *pigere*.

PIĒGER (unc.), ūgra, ūgrum, adj. that goes to a thing unwil- 2 lingly or loathingly, un- readily, *βακχεαρά*, h. e. lazy, inactive, dull, slothful, sluggish, listless, *ἀκνηρὸς*, *ἀπ- θυρὸς*, *ἀργός*. *Ovid.* *ad* *pœnas*. *Cæc.* *ad* *Cic.* *Ad* *litteras* *scribendas* *pigerimus*. *So*, with *infin.* *Horat.* *Piger* *scribendi* *ferre* *laborem*. *Cic.* *Interdum* *piger*, interdum *timidus* *in* *re* *militari* *videbare*. *Martial.* *Pneri* *Vatreno*, *Eridanoque* *pigriores*. *Liv.* *Gens* *pigerima* *ad* *militaria* *opera*. With *genit.* *Horat.* *Militiæ* *piger* *et* *malus*. *Sil.* *Arar* *pigerimus* *uidæ*. — *Figur.* *inactive*, *lazy*, *slow*, *sluggish*, *dull*. *Horat.* *Piger* *annus* *popullis*, quos *dura* *premit* *custodia* *matrum*, h. e. *slow*, *long*, *lingering*, *tedious*. *Ovid.* *pallus*, *stagnant*. *Horat.* *campi*, h. e. *sluggish*, *dull*, *deadened* (with cold), and *so*, *barren*. *Ovid.* *pectora*, *insensibile*, *unusable*. *Colum.* *Pigriora* *remedia*. *Claudian.* *Elephanti* *pigra* *mole*, h. e. *gravis*. — Also, *slow*, *lazy*, h. e. *making* *slow* or *sluggish*. *Catull.* *sopor*. *Tibull.* *frigora*. *Id.* *senecta*. — ¶ Also, *heavy*, *dull*, *depressed*, *dejected*, *sad*. *Martial.* and *Apul.* — ¶ *Superl.* *Pigrius*, *for* *pigerimus*. *Tertull.*

PIĒGET, ēbat, ūit, itum *est*. See *Pigeo*.

PIĒGMENTARIŪS (pigmentum), a, um, adj. dealing in paints; also, in salves. *Scrib. Larg.* *Pigmentarii* *institores*. *Ab- sol.* *Pigmentarius*, a vender of paints, salves, drugs. *Cic.*

PIĒGMENTATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. colored, 3 pointed, pigmentis ornatus. *Prudent.*

PIĒGMENTUM (pingo), i, n. something to color with, a painter's color, paint; for the most part in plur. *χρῶματῶν*. *Cic.* *Aspersa* *temere* *pignenta* *in* *tabula*. *Plin.* *Vela* *in* *cortinam* *pignenti* *ferventis* *mersa*. Hence, *Plaut.* *Pingere* *aliquem* *pignenti* *ulneis*, h. e. to give him a sound drubbing. — Also, ointment or paint, used by women, *φῶκος*. *Plin.* *Ut* *pignenti* *perderet* *se*. — Hence, *figur.* in speech, coloring, ornament, embellishment. *Cic.* *And* *also*, *insel*, coloring,

disguise, deceit. Cic. — Also, ointment or balsam, for a worthy use. Apul. (at a sacrifice). — ¶ Also, the juice of herbs, from which are made colors, salve, women's paint, &c. *Jal. Firm.*

**PIGNERATIŌ** (pignero), ōnis, f. a pledge-  
3 ing, pawning. *Pandect.*

**PIGNERATIŌS**, or **-CIŪS** (Id.), a, um,  
3 adj. pertaining or relating to a pledge.  
*Pandect. actio.* So, *Id.* Pignoratiſa, sc.  
actio. *Id.* Creditor, h. e. qui sub pignori-  
bus credit. — ¶ Also, that is  
given as a pledge, is pledged, mortgaged.  
*Pandect. fundus.*

**PIGNERATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who takes  
a pledge, ἐνεχυραστής. *Cic.*

**PIGNERŌ** (pignus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
2 give or deposit as a pledge, πῶν, pledge,  
πῶριζεμαι. *Sacton.* unionem ad itine-  
ris impensas. *Pandect.* Si rem, quam  
tibi pigneravi, subripuero. *Liv.* Bona,  
quæ publicari poterant, pigneranda  
pœnæ præbebant. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Pigne-  
ratos habere animos. — ¶ Also, to  
take as a pledge; hence, figur. to bind,  
obligate, or make one's own. *Apul.* ali-  
quem sibi beneficio. So, Pignerari, for  
pignerare se, to pledge one's self, bind  
one's self. *Apul.* cœnæ alicujus, h. e. to  
promise to sup with him.

**PIGNERŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.  
to receive as a pledge; hence, figur. to  
make one's own, take to one's self, bind,  
obligate. *Sueton.* Fidem militum etiam  
præmio pigneratus. *Cic.* Mars fortissi-  
mum quemque pignerari solet, h. e. for-  
tissimus quisque cadere solet in acie. —  
And also, to take as a pledge or assurance,  
to receive as sure, or simply, to accept.  
*Ovid.* Quod das mihi, pigneror omen.

**PIGNORATICIUS** or **-TIUS**, **PIGNO-**  
3 **RO**, &c. See *Pigneratitius*, *Pignero*, &c.

**PIGNORISCAPIŌ** (pignoris capio), ōnis,  
3 f. the taking of a pledge. *Cato ap. Gell.*

**PIGNŪS** (unc.), ōris, sometimes ēris, n. a  
pawn, pledge, gage, mortgage, whether  
person or thing, πῶριζήκη. *Pandect.* Pigni-  
ori dare servum, prædium. *Id.* Pigni-  
ori esse. *Plaut.* Si me opponam pignori,  
give myself as a pledge. So, *Terent.*  
Ager oppositus est pignori. *Tacit.* Do-  
mum agrosque pignori accipere, take  
upon mortgage. *Liv.* Pignora capere (a  
means of compulsion on the part of a  
magistrate, in order, for instance, to en-  
force the attendance of the senators,  
&c.). So, *Cic.* Pignora auferre. *Id.*  
Senatores pignori cogere. *Id.* Pigni-  
ora cœdere (or concidere, *Ern.*), h. e.  
distrahere, sub hasta vendere, consu-  
mere. *Sacton.* Marium pignora, male  
hostages. *Liv.* Sine pignore, without  
hostage. *Id.* Eo pignore, h. e. a letter,  
which served as it were as a pledge. *Cæs.*  
Pignore animos centurionum devinxit,  
h. e. the money he had borrowed of them.  
— ¶ Hence, a stake, wager. *Virg.*  
Tu dic mecum quo pignore certes, h. e.  
what bet you will lay with me. *Catull.*  
Quovis Sabinum pignore esse conten-  
dunt, are ready to stake any sum. *Ovid.*  
Posito pignore. *Val. Max.* Ponere pignus  
cum aliquo de re quapiam. — Also,  
the contract wherewith a pledge is given.  
*Pandect.* — Also, a pledge, sure token,  
proof, testimony, assurance, security.  
*Cic.* Magnum pignus ab eo republicæ  
datum, se liberam civitatem esse velle,  
cum Dictatoris nomen sustulit. *Id.*  
Habet a M. Cœlio republ. dnas accusa-  
tiones, pignora voluntatis. *Tacit.* Mil-  
itum emebantur animi, ut pignus tanti  
sceleris nece aut vinculis legatorum  
daretur. *Curt.* Dextram ei reconciliatæ  
gratiæ pignus obtulit. *Ovid.* Pignora  
da genitor, per quæ tua vera propago  
credar. *Id.* In vultu pignora mentis ha-  
bet. — Also, children are called pignora,  
as being a bond or pledge of conjugal  
love and fidelity. *Prop.* Nunc tibi com-  
mendo communia pignora, natos, the  
pledges of our love. So, *Stat.* Adscita pig-  
nora, adopted children. And grandchild-  
ren. *Ovid.* Tot natos, natasque, et pig-  
nora cara, nepotes. Used, also, of other  
connections; as, parents, brothers or  
sisters, &c. *Plin. Ep. and Quintil.*  
Also, with a genit. *Liv.* Pignora con-  
jugum ac liberorum, h. e. conjuges ac  
liberi quasi pignora. Hence, figur. of  
grafts or scions. *Pallad.*

**PIGRĒ** (piger), adv. slowly, sluggishly, la-  
2 zily, dally, ὀκνηρῶς. *Colum.* Pigre ac  
segniter agere. *Plin.* Pigrinus.

**PIGRĒŌ** (Id.), es, n. 2. to be slow, or back-  
3 ward. *Euu. ap. Non.* Pro ætate pigret  
suffere laborem.

**PIGRĒSCŌ** (pigreo), is, n. 3. to become  
2 sluggish or slow, κατοκνέω. *Plin.*

**PIGRITĪA**, æ, and **PIGRITĪES** (piger),  
ei, f. slowness, slothfulness, laziness, un-  
willingness to act, want of alertness, back-  
wardness, ὀκνία. *Cic.* Pigritionem defini-  
unt, metum consequentis laboris. *Id.*  
Noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod  
non mea manu scribam. *Liv.* Nox et  
fugientes texit, et Romanis pigritionem ad  
sequendum ignotis locis fecit. *Id.* Pigi-  
ritia militandi. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Pigritionem  
stomachi nauseantis erigere, h. e.  
weakness.

**PIGRŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be  
3 slow, lazy, slack, dilatory. *Acc. ap. Non.*  
Sed cur propter te pigrem hæc, aut hu-  
jusce dubitem parcere capiti? *Lucret.*  
Quod nisi pigraris, paulumve recesseris  
ab re.

**PIGRŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to be slow,  
1 slack or backward to do a thing, to delay,  
ὀκνέω. *Cic.* Tu scribere ne pigre.

**PIGRŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Pigritia*.  
3 *Lucil. ap. Non.*

**PILĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a mortar, ὀλιμος, ἰγδὴ,  
Συεία. *Cato and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a  
pillar, κίον. *Vitruv.* Eorum parietes,  
pilæ, columnæ ad perpendicularium collo-  
centur. *Nepos.* Ejus devotionis exem-  
plum in pilâ lapideâ incisum. *Senec.*  
Pilæ operibus subdere. *Liv.* Locavit  
pilas pontis in Tiberim. *Id.* Loco qui  
nunc pila Horatia appellatur. In Rome  
the booksellers offered their books for  
sale as well in cases placed about col-  
umns of porticoes, as in shops. *Horat.*  
Sat. 1, 4, 71. — Hence, a stone mole or  
dam, ἐνδούρησις, χηλῆ. *Virg. Æn.* 9,  
711. *Sil.* 4, 299, though here, perhaps,  
pillar may be understood; and the Ro-  
mans built in the sea by the shore.

**PILĀ**, æ, f. a ball or foot-ball to play with,  
σφαῖρα. *Cic.* Pila ludere, to play ball or  
foot-ball. *Id.* Claudus pilam (see *Claudus*).  
*Plaut.* Pila est mea, I have the  
ball, I have caught it, I have won; a  
proverb. *Petron.* Pilas inter manus  
lusu expellente vibrare. *Manil.* Pilam  
celerî fugientem reddere planta. —  
¶ Also, any thing that is round like a ball,  
a ball, round mass, sphere, globe. *Plin.*  
Pila lanuginis. *Id.* Crystallina pila  
adversis posita solis radiis. *Martial.*  
Nursine pilæ, h. e. rapa rotunda. *Propert.*  
Et manibus dura frigus habere  
pila, h. e. pilam crystallinam tractando  
refrigerare manus. *Varr. ap. Non.*  
Terræ pila, the ball of the earth, the  
globe. *Martial.* Pilæ Mattiacæ, soap-  
balls, named from Mattiacum. — Hence,  
balls or ballots, used by judges in giving  
votes. *Propert.* — Also, an image of a  
man stuffed with straw, which was thrown  
to bulls at public shows, to provoke them.  
*Martial.* Sustulerat raptas tauris in  
astra pilas. Hence, *Id.* (de toga trita  
et lacera), Quæ passa est furias et cor-  
nuæ tauri: noluerit dici quam pila pri-  
ma suam.

**PILĀNŌS** (pilum), i, m. same as *Triarius*.  
3 *Ovid.*

**PILĀRIS** (pila), e, adj. *Stat.* Lusio, h. e.  
3 at ball.

**PILĀRIŌS** (Id.), ii, m. a juggler who per-  
2 formed all kinds of tricks with balls.  
*Quintil.*

**PILĀTES**, a kind of stone. 3 *Cato ap. Fest.*

**PILĀTIM** (pila), adv. pillar-wise, or with  
2 pillars. *Vitruv.* Item quæ pilatim agun-  
tur ædificia. — ¶ Also (from pilus),  
troop-wise, in companies, or in close ranks.  
*Asell. ap. Scrv.*

**PILĀTRĪX** (pilo), icis, f. she that plunders  
3 or robs. *Titian. ap. Non.*

**PILĀTŌS** (pilum), a, um, adj. armed with  
3 the pilum. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, particip.  
from pilo. *Virg.*

**PILĒĀTŌS** (pilens), a, um, adj. wearing  
2 the pileus. *Liv.* — On the festival of  
Saturni (*Saturnalia*) all the Romans  
wore hats. *Martial.* and *Senec.* — The  
hat was worn by freedmen, and was a  
sign of freedom; this explains *Suc-  
ton.* Tantum gaudium (mors Neronis)

publicæ præbuit, ut plebs pilcata totæ  
urbæ discurreret. (Compare *Liv.* 33, 23;  
45, 44.) — ¶ Some nations used to  
wear the pileus. Thus, *Martial.* Parthi  
pileati. — ¶ *Gell.* Servi pileati, h. e.  
who wore a hat, to show that the seller  
did not warrant them. — ¶ *Catull.*  
Pileati fratres, h. e. *Castor and Pollux*,  
who wore the pileus.

**PILĒNTUM** (unc.), n. aa easy spring char-  
2 iot or car, in which especially the Roman  
women rode, μετέωρον, ὄχημα. *Virg.*,  
*Horat.* and *Liv.* — The sacred furniture  
was also carried in the pilentum. *Verr.*  
*Flacc. ap. Macrob.*

**PILĒŌLŌS**, i, m. and **PILĒŌLUM** (dimin.  
2 from pileus & pileum), i, n. a little hot,  
πυλῆλιον. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

**PILĒŪS**, i, m. and **PILĒŪM** (πῆλος, felt,  
felt-hat), i, n. a hat, felt-hat. *Plaut.* — It  
was a mark of freedom; hence freedmen  
put it on, upon receiving their liberty.  
*Plaut.* Ut ego hic hodie raso capite cal-  
vus capiam pileum. — Hence, put for  
freedom. *Martial.* Totis pilea sarcinis  
redemi. *Liv.* Ad pileum vocare, to  
call (the slaves) to liberty, h. e. to entice  
them to take up arms, by the promise of  
freedom. — The pileus was also put on  
by freeborn men, who had been deliv-  
ered from captivity. *Liv.* 34, 52. —  
¶ Also, the membrane or coat, which en-  
velops the fetus. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also,  
as it were, a hat, h. e. protection,  
protecting person, defence. *Plaut.* Te  
obscro, meum pileum.

**PILĪCREPŪS** (pila & crepo), i, m. a play-  
2 er with a ball, or with balls. *Senec.*

**PILŌ** (pilus), as, n. and a. 1. to get hairs,  
3 put forth hairs, ριχῶω. *Afran. ap.*  
*Non.* Præterea corpus meum nunc pilare  
primum cepit. — ¶ Transitive, to  
deprive of hairs, pluck the hairs from.  
*Martial.*

**PILŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pil-  
3 lage, rob, pill, συλλάω. *Anaïan.* castra  
inimica. *Id.* villas. — ¶ Also, to press,  
fix, perhaps from πᾶλέω. *Host. ap. Scrv.*

**PILŌSŪS** (pilus), a, um, adj. full of hair,  
covered with hair, hairy, shaggy, ριχῶ-  
δης. *Cic. genæ.* *Varr.* Ovis ventre  
pilosus. *Plin.* Pilosioribus foliis.

**PILŪLĀ** (dimin. from pila), æ, f. a little  
2 ball, σφαῖρίδιον. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence,  
in medicine, a pill; a bolus. *Plin.* Ax-  
ungia in pilulis sumpta.

**PILŪM** (unc.), i, n. a pestle or pounder,  
to bray any thing in a mortar with, ὑπερος.  
*Cato.* Id pilis subigito. *Plaut. ap. Fest.*  
Pilum Græcum (according to *Tarnab.*)  
est, quod in pensendo tritico una de-  
primitur parte, altera attollitur. —  
¶ Also, the pilum, h. e. the javelin or  
dart of the Roman infantry, which they  
discharged at the enemy in the commencement  
of the fight, and then immediately  
took to their swords. *Cic.* and *Liv.* The  
defenders of besieged towns also used  
pila, which they hurled at the besiegers,  
and which were called pila muralia.  
*Cæs.* — Proverbially, *Plaut.* Pilum ali-  
cui injicere, to make an attack upon him.  
— ¶ In *Plaut.* Ibo lavatum in Pilum,  
seems to make no sense; *Lambinus*  
reads in *Pyelum*, h. e. into the bath. —  
¶ *Liv.* Loco, qui nunc Pila Horatia vo-  
catur; and just after, Inter illa pila,  
where now *Intra illam pilam* is read.  
(See *Pila*, æ.)

**PILŪMNŌS**, i, m. a god of matrimony.  
*Varr. ap. Non.* — He is said to have  
been also, deus piensendi frumcuti, and  
to have been worshiped by pistores.  
*Sern.* — He was also, according to some,  
the husband of Danae, and on ancestor of  
*Turinus. Virg.*

**PILŪS** (unc.), i, m. a hair, commonly a  
short one, and especially of beasts,  
ὄπιξ. *Ovid.* Neve forent duris aspera  
crura pilis. *Varr.* Capra pilos minist-  
trat ad usum nauticum. *Cic.* Munitæ  
sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum.  
— Hence, figur. a hair, of a trifle. *Cic.*  
Ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo,  
not a whit the less. *Id.* Interea e Cappa-  
docia ne pilum quidem, sc. accepi. *Id.*  
Ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dica-  
tur, to have a hair of a good man about  
him (a play upon the literal and figur.  
signif. of the word). *Catull.* Non facit  
pili cohortem, values it not at a hair.

**PILŌS** (unc.), i, m. a company of the Triarii. Hence, Primus pilus, for which also occurs Primpilus, the first company of the Triarii. Sallust. and Cæs. Centurio primi pili. Cæs. and Liv. Primum pilum ducere, to be the first captain of the Triarii. Liv. Assignare primum pilum. Sueton. Primos pilos ademit. (These last two passages may be referred also to the concluding signif. of first captaincy.) Hence, Martial. l. 32, 3. Pilus, for Primus pilus. — The Centurio primi pili is also called Primus pilus. Liv. Duo primi pili inter Triarios erant, Romanus, Latinus. — Primus pilus is, also, the place of first captain of the Triarii, the chief centurionship of the Triarii (and indeed of the whole legion). Cæs. B. C. 3. 53. (Ed. Oud.) Ad primpilum (primum pilum, Ed. Cellar.) se transducere. (See, above, a passage from Liv. and one from Sueton. and also one from Martial; all which may come under this head.) — ¶ *Primus pilus* is more correct than *primpilus* or *primopilus*; yet *Primpilo* occurs in Val. Max. l. 6, 11. Ed. Torrent.; and *Primpilum* in Cæs. B. C. 3, 53. Ed. Oudend.

**PIMPLA**, æ, f. is said to have been a mountain, fountain, &c. in Bœotia; according to Strabo and others it is a place (town, fountain, mountain) in Macedonia, and indeed in Pieria; it seems to have been sacred to the Muses. — ¶ Hence, Pimplæis or Pipleis, idis, f. Pimplæum, Auson. Si recolis Pimplæam, se. terram, h. e. if you love the Muses, study, or make poetry. Hence, Pimplæis or Pipleis, se. Musa, a Muse. Vurro. Pipleides. Martial. Mea Pimplæis. Also, Horat. Od. l. 26, 9. Pimplæi dulcis (Ed. Bentl.; others read Pimplæa). — Also, Pimplæus or Pipleus, a, um, adj. Pimplæan, or sacred to the Muses. Catall. Pimpleum scandere montem. Hence, Horat. Pimplæa dulcis (Ed. Gesu.), h. e. Muse. Also, Stat. Pimplæa, a fountain of the Muses. — Also, Pimpliās, or Pimpliās, ādis, f. a Muse; Pimpliādes, the Muses. Varr. and Sidon.

**PIMPLEA, PIMPLEIS, PIMPLEUS, PIMPLIAS.** } See Pimpla.

**PINA**, æ, f. See Pinna.  
**PINACŌTHĒCĀ** (πινακοθήκη), æ, and **PINACŌTHĒCĒ**, es, f. a picture gallery. Vitruv.

**PINARIŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ Adj. Pinarian. Virg. dominus. Aurel. Viet. gens. — ¶ Subst. Pinarius, one of this race. The Pinarii and Potitii were called to the care of the sacred rites of Hercules; but the former, coming late after the exa had been pretty well eaten, lost the right of partaking of them. Liv. and Virg. (From this fact, many suppose that Pinarius comes from πινῶν, to hunger.)

**PINASTĒLLŪS**, i, f. same as Peucedanus. 3 Apul. The uom. may however be in nm. **PINĀSTER** (Id.), tri, m. a kind of wild pine-tree, or wild-pine-tree generally Plin. **PINĀX** (πίναξ), ācis, n. a tablet, table; 3 hence, a picture upon a wooden table. Pinax Cebetis, a book by Cebes the philosopher. Tertull.

**PINCERNĀ** (πίνω, to drink, & κερνάω, κερνάω, or κερᾶννυμι, to mix,) æ, m. a servant who pours in the wine, a cup-bearer, οἰνοπόρος. Lamprid.

**PINDARŪS**, i, m. Pindar, a Theban lyric poet, in the times of Æschylus. He wrote odes in honor of the victors at the Olympic and other games. Horat. — ¶ Hence, Pindaricus, a, um, adj. Pindaric; relating, belonging, pertaining to Pindar. Horat. and Ovid. — Also, Pindaricus, or Pindaricus, a, um, adj. Πινδαρικός, Pindaric. Martian. Cap.

**PINDENISSŪS**, i, f. a town in Cilicia. Cie. — ¶ Pindenissæ, arum, m. the inhabitants of Pindenissus. Cie.

**PINDŪS** or **-ŪS**, i, m. Πίνδος, a high mountain of Thessaly, separating it from Epirus and Macedonia. Virg.

**PINĒX**, æ, f. See Pineus.

**PINETUM** (pinus), i, n. a pine-wood. 2 Ovid.

**PINĒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of pines. Virg.

silva, a pine-wood. Id. ardor, fire fed by pine sticks. Ovid. Pineæ texta, h. e. tabulata navium. Martial. Pineæ compages, h. e. tabularum pinearum. Cels. Nucleus pinens; or Plin. Pineæ nux; and Colum. Pineæ, sc. nux, pine-heruel. Also, Lanprid. Pineæ, a pine-cone, pine-apple.

**PINGŌ** (unc.), is, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. to paint, depict, γράφω. Cie. Tabulas pingere. Id. Helenæ simulacrum. Id. hominis speciem. Id. Tabula picta, a painting, picture. Vitruv. Exemplaria picta, drawings. Tibull. In mensa pingere castra mero. Ovid. Ille levi virga, &c. in spisso litore pingit opus, draws, describes. Propert. Pictos experiere metus, vain, empty fears, or scare-crows, bugbears, which are only painted. With infm. Ovid. Quas (se. comas) Dione pingitur sustinuisse manu. — ¶ *Figur. to paint, paint as it were, give another appearance to, variegated, diversify, make to contrast, adorn with colors.* Virg. Sanguineis frontem moris, et tempora pingit, bedaub. Lucret. Palloribus omnia pingunt. Id. Anni tempora pingebant viridantes floribus herbas. Senec. Stellis pingitur æther. Virg. Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha. Martial. Pingit barba genas. — Also, to adorn, embellish. Cie. verba (for instance, by tropes). Id. bibliothecam constructione et sittybis. — ¶ Also, to paint with the needle, h. e. to embroider. Ovid. Pingere acu. Cie. Stragulum textile magnificis operibus pictum. Martial. Picti reges, clad in embroidered garments. Liv. Toga picta, an embroidered garment, worn by a triumphing general (compare palmatus). — ¶ See, also, Pictus, a, um.

**PINGUAMĒN** (pinguis), inis, n. fat, fut-3 ness. Cyprium.

**PINGUĒDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. fatness, fut, λίπος, λιπαρία. Pallad. and Plin. (Ed. Hard.). — ¶ Hence, Pinguēdinus, a, um, adj. full of fat, fatty. Plin. liquor (e. lect. Salmas.).

**PINGUĒFACTŌ** (pinguis & facio), is, ēci, 2 actum, a. 3. (pass. Pinguēfio, fiēri, factus sum), to fatten, make fat, λιπαίνω. Plin.

**PINGUĒSCŌ** (pinguis), is, n. 3. to become 2 fat, λιπαίω, παχύνομαι. Colum. Omne emaciatum armentum medica pinguescit. Plin. Pinguescere lupini satu arva vineasque, become fat or rich. Virg. Bis sanguine nostro pinguescere campos. Plin. Ita maxime frumenta pinguescunt. — Hence, to become fat, oily. Plin. Nuces juglandes vetustate pinguescunt. Id. Vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, h. e. crassescit instar pinguis. Id. Achates politura pinguescit, h. e. nitorem induit instar pinguis. — Also, to increase, become stronger. Stat. Flammæ pinguescunt.

**PINGUIARIŪS** (Id.), ii, m. a lover of fat. 3 Martial.

**PINGUIS** (unc.), e, adj. fat, in good case, λιπαρός, λίωv. Cie. Crassum Thebis cælum: itaque pingues Thebani, et valentes. Horat. Me pinguium et nitidum bene curata cute vises. Plaut. Pinguorem agnum isti habent. Juvenal. Pinguissimus hædulus. Colum. Pinguem facere gallinam. Horat. Uncita pingui oluscula lardo. — Hence, Pinguē, fat, πιμελή, στέαρ. Virg. Denso (taurum) distendere pingui. So, also, Plin. Taurorum, leonum, ac pantherarum pinguis. — Of other things, fat, rich, heavy, fatty, unctuous; and hence, rich, yielding, productive, well-furnished. Virg. ager, fat, rich, heavy. Horat. Canipus pinguior sanguine. Virg. fimus, fat. Id. horti, rich, yielding, fruitful. Catull. Pingues mensæ, well-furnished, rich. Virg. stabula apum, fat with honey. Ovid. olivum, fat, oily. Senec. amomum, fat, unctuous, rich. Lucan. tædæ, flowing abundantly with pitch. Ovid. Tura pingues facientia flammæ. Horat. ficus, full, plump, juicy. Virg. ara, moistened or besmeared with the blood and fat of victims. Martial. coma, aointed. (But Sueton. Pinguissima coma, very abundant, very thick.) Horat. merum; or Cels. vinum, fat, oily, not thin (tenuis), strong-bodied. — ¶ Also, be-

smeared. Juvenal. Pinguia crura luto. Martial. Pinguis virga, a lime-twig. — ¶ Also, thick, gross, heavy. Cie. Pinguē cælum (where tenuis is opposed to it), thick, gross, heavy with moisture. Plin. folium. Sueton. coma, thick, abundant. Plin. color. Sueton. toga, thick, coarse. — *Figur. of the mind, heavy, stupid, gross, blockish, doltish.* Horat. Tardo cognomen pingui dare. Ovid. ingenium. Cie. Poetæ pingue quiddam sonantes. Hence, Id. Agamus pingui Minerva, h. e. non subtiliter. — Of words. Quintil. verba, large, swelling, sounding, or filling out the cheeks. — Of taste, weak, dull, not tart or pungent. Plin. sapor. Id. Quod dici dulce et pingue et suave non posset. — ¶ Also, making fat, fattening. Hence, making productive, fertilizing. Virg. Nilus pingui flumine. — Also, used in reference to quiet and comfort, as these are good fatteners; it may be rendered, quiet, easy, undisturbed, comfortable. Plin. Ep. Quin tu te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis adseris? Id. Pinguis otium. Ovid. Pinguis somnus, soft sleep, deep sleep. Id. amor, easy, without anxiety or toil, unconcerned.

**PINGUITĒR** (pinguis), adv. fatty, with 2 futness, λιπαρός. Colum. Solum pinguitur denupum. — *Figur. Paudect. Pinguis accipere aliquid, h. e. crassiore Minerva et laxius.* Id. Pinguis donator succurrere debemus, h. e. more bountifully, more liberally.

**PINGUITĀ** (Id.), æ, f. fatness. 3 Arnob. **PINGUITĒS** (Id.), ei, f. fatness. 3 Apul.

**PINGUITŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. fatness, oiliness, richness, πιμελή, λίπος. Varr. carnis. Colum. olei. Id. soli. Pallud. palmitis. — *Figur. in the enunciation of letters, too much stress or fulness.* Quintil.

**PINGUIŪSCŪLŪS**, a, um, adj. dimin. 3 from pinguior. Solin.

**PINGIFĒR** (pinus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. 3 pine-bearing, πινοβίος. Virg.

**PINGĒR** (pinus & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. 3 pine-bearing. Ovid.

**PINNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a feather, πτέρυξ; Pinnae, the feathers, particularly the stronger ones on the wings and tail. Varr. and Colum. Feathers were used to bring on vomiting. Sueton. Claud. 33. Tacit. Ann. 12, 67. — Also, a wing. Cie. Præpetibus pinnis. — Quintil. 1, 4, 12. blames those who use pinnae of fowls. — ¶ Also, of sea animals, a fin. Plin. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a battlement or pinnacle on a wall; plur. Pinnae, teeth, buttlements, pinnacles. Cæs. and Virg. — ¶ Also, Pinnae, buckets, ladles on a water-wheel. Vitruv. And, in the hydraulic organ, stops. Id. — ¶ Also (pinna, or πίννη), the pinna, a shell-fish. Cie. (For this also stands pinna. Cie. N. D. 2, 48. Ed. Ern.)

**PINNACŪLUM** (pinna), i, n. point, peak, 3 ridge, pinnacle. Tertull.

**PINNĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. feathered, winged, plumed, πτερωτός. Cie. Cupido. — *Figur. Plin. Abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, h. e. with leaves lying one upon another, like the feathers of birds.* — Also, figur. winged, h. e. swift, fleet. Pore. Liev. ap. Gell. gradus.

**PINNĒNSIS**, e, adj. of or pertaining to Pinna, a town of the Vestini. Vul. Max. juvenis. — Pinnenses, the inhabitants thereof. Plin.

**PINNĒCILLUM**, i, n. or **PINNĒCILLŪS**, i, m. same as Pencilus, a pencil, brush. Pallad.

**PINNĒGER** (pinna & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, 3 adj. feathered, winged. Accius ap. Cie. corpus. Lucret. Pinnigeri sævit calcaribus ictus amoris, h. e. Cupidinis. Ovid. piscis, h. e. having fins.

**PINNĒRĀPŪS** (pinna & rapio), i, m. who 3 seeks to snatch away the summit of the helmet, h. e. a gladiator, whose adversary (Sannis) wore a helmet with a point or peak. Juvenal.

**PINNŌPHŪLĀX** (πιννοφύλαξ), ācis, m. same as Pinnoterēs. Plin.

**PINNŌTERĒS** (πιννοθήρης), æ, m. the keeper of the pinna, a kind of small crab. Plin.

**PINNŌTHERĒS** (πιννοθήρης), æ, m. the smallest of the crab kind. Plin. Accord-

ing to *Hard. brother Bernard* (Cancer Bernhardus, L.).

**PINNŪLĀ** (diminut. from *pinna*), æ, f. a little quill or feather, πνεύγιον. *Colum.* — Also, a little wing. *Plaut.* — Also, *u. fin.* *Plin.*

**PINSATIŪS** (pinto), ōnis, f. a pounding, heating, bruising. *Vitruv.*

**PINSITŪS**, a, um, particip. from *pinso*.

**PINSŌ** (πίσσα), or, rather, the old root *πίσσα*, is, pinsi and pinsūi, pinsum, pinsūtum and pistum, a. 3. to bray, bruise, bruise small, pound, πίσσα, μάσσω. *Varr. far pilo.* *Id. ap. Non.* farinam in pistrino. *Id. uiam passam et ficum.* *Vitruv. Rudus pinsum.* *Colum.* Panicum pinsitum. *Plin.* Zea ac tiple pistæ serentur, h. e. decorticate et purgatæ. — Hence, *Enn. ap. Varr.* Pinsibant humum cubitis, h. e. feriebant. *Plaut.* aliquem flagro, to lash. *Pers.* A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, pecks (in reference to the crook of the hand, resembling a stork's beak; see *Ciconia*). — † Pinsibant, for pinsabant. *Enn.*

**PINSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *pinso*.

**PINŪS** (πίτυς), us and i, f. the pine, wild pine, Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris* of L.). *Virg.* — † Also, a species of pine which bears edible fruit, stone pine (*Pinus pinea*). *Plin.* — † Figur. something which is made of pine. — Thus, a ship. *Virg., Horat. and Ovid.* — Also, a pine-torch. *Virg.* — Also, a spear or javelin. *Stat.* — Also, an oar. *Lucan.* — Also, a pine-wreath, such as Pan and Faunus wore. *Ovid.* — † In fable, Pitys (h. e. pinus) is a nymph loved by Pan. Hence, *Propert.* Pinus (pine) amica Arcadio deo.

**PIŪS** (pius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to appease (or seek to appease) by sacrifice, to propitiate, εὐβουαί. *Horat.* Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piahant. *Ovid.* Janus Agonali luce piandus erit. *Id.* Piare busta, h. e. placare manes. *Virg.* ossa. Hence, *Propert.* iram matris ratorum cæde, to appease, satiate. — † Also, to worship or perform religiously or devoutly. *Plaut.* Ubi piem Pietatem? *Propert.* sacra. — † Also, to purify in a religious manner, free from guilt, &c. absolute, cleanse. *Plaut.* Jube te piari; nam ego insanum te esse scio. *Cic.* Si quid tibi piandum fuisset. — † Also, to make good (or seek to make good) again, to give compensation or satisfaction for, to expiate, atone for, seek to avert by religious means. *Ovid.* damna, to repair, retrieve, make good. *Id.* fulnen, h. e. to make an offering in order to prevent the fulfilment of any ill omen from the lightning. *Plin.* Cometes, terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, not expiated without heavy calamity. *Tacit.* prodigia. *Ovid.* imaginem noctis (h. e. somnium triste). *Virg.* Effigies nefas quæ triste piaret, atone for, expiate, avert the punishment of. *Id.* culpam morte, to punish, take vengeance for.

**PIPATŪS** (pipo), us, m. the pipping, peeping of chickens. *Varr.*

**PIPER** (πέπερι), ēris, n. pepper. *Horat.* Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. *Vitruv.* Piperis bacæ, peppercorus. — Figur. of sharpness or pungency in speech. *Hieronym.* Ut te aliquid et piperis mordeat, &c. *Petron.* Piper, non homo, h. e. (perhaps) who speaks out freely or bitingly.

**PIPERATĀRIŪS** (piper), a, um, adj. pertaining to pepper. *Hieronym.* horrea, pepper magazines.

**PIPERĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. peppered, 2 seasoned with pepper. *Colum.* acetum. *Petron.* garum. — Hence, Piperatum (absol.), a certain dish, seasoned with pepper. *Cels.* and *Apic.* — † Figur. seasoned with pepper, sharp, biting, stinging, pungent. *Sidon.* Piperata facundia. *Id.* (de epigrammatistis) Non pauca piperata, mellea multa.

**PIPERĪTIS** (πεπερίτης), īdis, f. pepperwort. *Plin.* (Probably, Indian pepper, Capsicum annuum, L.)

**PIPIĪŪS** (pipio), as, n. 1. to peep, pip, 3 chirp. *Catull.* Ad solam dominam usque (passer) pipilabat.

**PIPINĀ**, æ, f. h. e. parva mentula. *Mar-3*

**PIPIŪS**, as, n. and a. 1. same as *Pipio*, is, 3 to peep: hence, to whimper, cry. *Tertull.* infantes pipiantes. *Id.* Cælestes imbres pipiavit Achamoth, h. e. pipians et flens velut effudit.

**PIPIŪS** (from the sound, or from *pipo*), is, 2 n. 4. to peep, pip, chirp, cry, as a chicken, sparrow, &c. πῖπιζω. *Colum.* and *Auct. Carm. de Phil.* (who shortens the first syll.).

**PIPIŪS** (pipio), ōnis, m. a young peeping 3 or chirping bird, for instance, a young dove or pigeon. *Lamprid.*

**PIPŪS** (from the sound), as, n. 1. to peep or 3 pip, chirp. *Varr. ap. Non.* Equi hinnunt, gallina pipat. — Also, of the hawk. *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

**PIPŪLUM** (pipio), i, n. or PIPŪLŪS, i, 3 m. a peeping or crying as a small bird; hence, a whining, mournful cry, outcry, railing, scolding. *Plaut.*

**PIRACIUM** (pirum), ii, n. perry. *Hieron.* 3 (Al. leg. piraticum.)

**PIRÆEUS** [trisyll. Pi-ræ-eus], ēi, m. Πειραιεύς, a harbor and place near Athens, with which it was connected by long walls; the Piræus, now Porto Drakone, or Porto Leone. — The usual declension is, Piræus, ēi, ēo, ēum (also ēa), ēo. Thus, *Salpic.* ad *Cic.* Post me erat Ægina, dextra Piræus. *Nepos.* Triplex Piræi portus. *Cic.* Nimis imminet Ægina Piræo. *Salpic.* ad *Cic.* Quum Piræum navi advectus essem. *Nepos.* In Piræum transit. *Cic.* In Piræa quum exissem. *Id.* Ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est. — We also find the contracted forms, Piræi, Piræo, Piræum, for Piræei, &c. Thus, *Catull.* Litora Piræi. *Cic.* Off. 3, 11. (*Edd. Græv. and Heusing.*) Imminet Ægina Piræo. *Gell.* In Piræum transmittenhamus. *Terent.* Coimus in Piræo. Also, poetically, in *uent. pl. Ovid.* Piræa tuta. And, adjectively, *Id.* Piræa litora. The form of the *nomin.* Piræus, or Piræum, seems not to occur.

**PIRÆUS**, a, um, adj. Piræan. *Propert.* 3 portus. *Ovid.* litora.

**PIRĀTA** (πειρατής), æ, m. a pirate, corsair, sea-robber. *Cic.*

**PIRĀTICUM**, i, n. same as *Piraticum*. 3 *Piraticum*. (as some read).

**PIRĀTICŪS** (πειρατικός), a, um, adj. of or relating to pirates, piratical, ad piratas spectans. *Cic.* Myoparone piratico capto. *Liv.* navis. *Cic.* bellum, h. e. contra piratas. — Hence, Piratica, sc. ars, or res, piracy. *Cic.* Egestate et improbitate coactus piraticam ipse fecisset, practise, carry on. *Justin.* Piraticam exercere adversus patriam.

**PIRENÆUS**, a, um. See *Pyreneus*.

**PIRENĒ**, es, f. Πειρήνη, a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus). Also, this fountain as sacred to the Muses. *Stat.* — Hence, Pirēnīs, īdis, f. adj. Piræian, pertaining to Piræe or to Corinth. *Ovid.* unda. *Id.* Pirenis Ephyre, h. e. Corinth.

**PIRĪTHŪS**, i, m. Πειρίθους, the son of Ixion, husband of Hippodame or Hippodamia, king of the Lapithæ, and dear friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he went with Theseus to the lower world to carry off Proserpine, but never returned. His friend was taken prisoner, but was released by Hercules (and so was Pirithous, according to others). *Horat.*, &c.

**PIRUM**, i, n. a pear, ἄπιον. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

**PIRŪS**, i, f. the pear-tree, ἄπιος. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

**PIRŪSTÆ**, ārum, m. a people in Illyricum. *Cæs.* — Also, Perustæ. *Vellei.*

**PISĀ**, æ, f. u city of Elis on the Alps, famous for the Olympic games. *Virg.* — A plural form, *Pisæ*, also occurs. *Mela.* and *Plin.* — † *Pisæ*, ārum, a city of Etruria, now Pisa. *Virg.* and *Liv.* It was a colony of the Grecian Pisa. *Virg.* and *Justin.*

**PISÆŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Pisa in 2 Elis, Pisæan. *Ovid.* Arethusa, h. e. which has its source in Elis. *Id.* hasta, h. e. of *Æneid*, king of Elis. *Stat.* Pisæis metuendus habenis, h. e. certamine curnli. *Juvenal.* Pisææ ramus olivæ (as being the reward of victory at the Olympic games). *Stat.* Pisæis

annus, h. e. the time of the year at which the Olympic games were held; namely, mid summer. *Id.* Pisæo pollice, h. e. ea manu, qua Phidias Jovem Olympium fecit. *Ovid.* Pisæam vexit, &c. h. e. Hippodamia.

**PISANŪS**, a, um, adj. of *Pisæ* in Etruria. *Liv.* — Pisani, grum, the Pisans. *Liv.*

**PISATIŪS** (piso), ōnis, f. a pounding. *Senec. Ep.* 86. (Better *Edd.* have *spissatione*.)

**PISAURUM**, i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. *Catull.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, Pisaurensis, e, adj. pertaining to Pisaurum. *Cic.*

**PISCARIŪS** (piscis), a, um, adj. of or belonging to fishes or fishing, ἀλιευτικός. *Plaut.* Ex copia piscaria consulere quid emam, æquum est. *Id.* Forum piscarium, the fish-market. *Id.* hamulus, a fish-hook. *Apul.* argumentum, h. e. *Desaron* from fishes. — Piscaria, æ (absol.), sc. res, fishery. *Pandect.* Vectigal piscarium. *So, Ed. Halouand.*; but *Torreutin.* has *piscarium*. — Also, Piscaria, a place where fish is sold, fish-market. *So* at least in *Varr. ap. Perott.*; and, in the same passage, Piscarius, a fish-monger.

**PISCATIŪS** (piscor), ōnis, f. fishing, fishery, 3 ἀλιεύ. *Pandect.*

**PISCĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a fisherman, fisher, ἀλιεύς. *Cic.*

**PISCĀTORIŪS** (piscator), a, um, adj. belonging to fishers and to fishing, ἀλιευτικός. *Cæs.* Piscatoria naves, fishing-smacks. *Petron.* Piscatoria casa. *Plin.* arundo, a fishing-rod. *Colum.* forum, fish-market.

**PISCĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that fishes, 2 ἀλιεύτρια. *Plin.*

**PISCĀTŪRĀ** (piscor), æ, f. fishing. *Ter-3*

**PISCĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a fishing, catching 1 of fish, ἀλιεύ, piscatio. *Plin.* Esse et in piscatu voluptatem, maxime testudinum. *Id.* Quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant. — † Also, fishes, fish. *Plaut.* Parare piscatum mihi. *Cic.* Piscatu, aucupio, venatione, his omnibus exquisitis, &c. — † *Genit.* Piscati, found in *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* and *Turpil. ibid.*

**PISCICŪLŪS** (dimin. from *piscis*), i, m. a little fish, ἰχθύδιον. *Cic.* Pisciculi parvi. *Terent.* Pisciculos minutos. *Varr.* Pisciculi.

**PISCINĀ** (piscis), æ, f. a collection of water in which fish are kept; a fish-pond, ἰχθυορροφεῖον. *Cic.* — † In general, a collection of water, pond, pool, for instance, to bathe and swim in. *Plin. Ep.* Si natate latius, aut tepidius velis, in area piscina est. *Liv.* Piscina publica, the public bathing-pond, which was near the *Porta Capena*. — And for cattle to drink at, ducts to swim in, &c. *Colum.* Circa villam esse oportebit piscinas minimum duas, alteram quæ anseribus, ac pecoribus serviat, alteram, in qua lupinum, vimina, et virgas, atque alia, quæ sunt usibus nostris apta, maceremus. — † Also, a reservoir, basin, where the water of a river is deepened by artificial means. *Plin.* — Also, a large vessel for holding water, receiver, &c. *Plin.* lignea. — † Afterwards put also for *balneum*. Thus, *Sueton.* Calidæ piscinæ.

**PISCINĀLIS**, e, adj. ad piscinam spectans. *Pallud.* Piscinales cellæ in æstivis balneis, h. e. cellæ frigidariæ.

**PISCINĀRIŪS** (Id.), ii, m. one who loves to keep fish-ponds, or who is greatly delighted with fish-ponds, ἰχθυορροφεύς. *Cic.*

**PISCINENSIS**, e, adj. same as *Piscinalis*. 3 *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

**PISCINĒLLĀ**, and **PISCINŪLLĀ** (dimin. 3 from *piscina*), æ, f. a small piscina. *Varr.*

**PISCIS** (perhaps allied with the German *fisch*, and English *fish*), is, m. a fish, ἰχθύς. *Cic., Horat., &c.* Also, *Plin.* 11, c. 53, sect. 116. Boves pisce vesci, for piscibus. Also, *Ovid.* Femina piscis. — Hence, *Pisces*, the Fishes, a constellation. *Ovid.* So, also, *Id.* Pisces gemini, or gemelli. One of these goes towards the north, the other towards the south. But, *Avien.* Piscis major.

another constellation in the southern sky, same as *Piscis aquosus* in *Virg.* — *Sil.* *Curvus piscis, the dolphin.*  
**PISCOR** (*piscis*), *aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to fish, ἀλιεύω. Cic. ante suos hortu- os. Sueton. Piscari hamo. Id. Piscatus est rete aurato.*  
**PISCOSUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *abounding in 3 fish, full of fishes, ἰχθυώδης. Ovid. amens. Virg. scopuli.*  
**PISCULENTUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Piscosus. Plaut. Qui salsis locis incolit pisculentis. Solin. Promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum. — Hence, Pisculentum, something of fish, no application made of fishes. Apul. Pisculento medicare faciem.*  
**PISIDIA**, *ae, f. Πισιδία, a Pisidian. Plur. Pisidae, the inhabitants of Pisidia, Pisidians. Cic. — Πισιδicus, a, um, adj. Pisidian. Plin.*  
**PISIDIA**, *ae, f. Πισιδία, a district of Asia Minor. Liv.*  
**PISINUS** (perhaps allied with *pusillus*), 3 i, m. a boy, little boy. *Labeo ap. Scholiast. Persii. Crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos. — Also, Pisinna, ae, f. Martial. 11, 73, 2. in some Edd., h. e. parva puella, little maid.*  
**PISINUS**, a, um, adj. *made from the legu- minous plant pisum. So Gesner reads; but others read pisinnus.*  
**PISISTRATUS**, i, m. *Πισιστρατος, Pisi- stratus, sole ruler (tyrannus) at Athens, in the time of king Servius Tullius. Cic. — Hence, Pisistratides, ae, m. a descend- ant of the same. Liv. Pisistratidae.*  
**PISTO**, *as, expresses the voice of the 3 starling. Auct. carn. de Philom.*  
**PISO**, *as, a. I. same as Pinso, to pound, 3 tray. Varr. E. Id. Gesn.*  
**PISO** (*πίσσω, πίσω; comp. pinso*), is, 2 si, a. 3. *to bruise, beat or pound; same as Pinso. Cato and Plin.*  
**PISO** (*piso*), *onis, m. a mortar. Marcell. 3 Empir. — Π Also, a Roman family name, for instance, of the Calpurnian gens. Cic. — Hence, Pisonianus, a, um, adj. Pisonian, relating to Piso or the Pisos. Sueton. conjuratio. Hieronym. vitium, h. e. of L. Calp. Piso, the enemy of Cicero. (Comp. Cic. Pis. 1.)*  
**PISSASPHALTUS** (*πισσάσφαλος*), i, m. *pissasphaltus; a substance consisting of pitch and the slime called bitumen imbedded together. Plin.*  
**PISSELEON** (*πισσέλαιον*), i, n. *an oil made of cedar-pitch. Plin.*  
**PISSINUS** (*πίσσινος*), a, um, adj. *from 2 pitch. Plin. oleum, pitch-oil.*  
**PISSEGEROS** (*πίσσηγρος*), i, m. *pitch- wax; a artificial substance made of pitch and wax; the second foundation used by the bees. Plin.*  
**PISTACIA** (*πιστάκη*), *ae, f. the pistache- tree. Pallad. (in prose.)*  
**PISTACIUM**, or **PISTACEUM** (*πιστάκιον*), i, n. *a pistachio nut, fistivat. Pal- lad. (who lengthens the antepenult.) and Plin.*  
**PISTANNA**, *ae, f. same as Sagitta, arrow- head. Plin.*  
**PISTILLUM**, i, n. or **PISTILLUS** (*pinso*), 2 i, m. *a pestle to pound with in a mortar, ἵππος. Plant. and Plin.*  
**PISTO**, *as, frequentat. from pinso. 3 Veget.*  
**PISTOLOCHIA** (*πιστολοχία*), *ae, f. a plant which was said to further delivery; a kind of aristology or hartwort. Plin. 25, c. 8, sect. 54. (where Hard. reads pistolochia in the same signif.)*  
**PISTOR** (*pinso*), *oris, m. a powder, bray- er, especially who pounds corn in a mor- tar, or grinds it in a handmill; a hand- miller. Plaut., Varro, and Plin. — Π Also, a baker of bread, and also of pastry, conffits, &c.; so, sometimes, a pastry-cook, confectioner, &c. Cic., Plin. and Martial. — Jupiter was called Pistor, because he put it into the heads of the Romans, who were besieged in the capitol, to throw down loaves of bread, and so lead the besieging Gauls to suppose they had plenty of it. Ovid.*  
**PISTORICUS** (*pistor*), a, um, adj. same as *Pistorius. Pandect. (Others read pis- torias.)*  
**PISTRORIUM**, ii, n. *a town in Etruria, now Pistoia; hence, Pistoriensis, e, adj. Sallust. ager. Plant. milites (where there is also an allusion to pistor).*

**PISTORICUS** (*pistor*), a, um, adj. *of or be- 2 longing to bakers, σιροποιικός, ἀροποιί- κός. Plin. Operis pistorii genera. Cels. Opus pistorium valentissimum esse, quod ex frumento, adipe, melle, caseo constat, pastry-work. Pandect. Operas pistorias locare (as some read).*  
**PISTRIGER** (*pistris & gero*), *era, erum, 3 adj. bearing a pistris, h. e. whose body ends in a pistris; or otherwise, carried by a pistris. Sidon. Triton. (Others read pristigero.)*  
**PISTRILLÄ** (*dimin. from pistrina*), *ae, f. 3 a hand-mill; or a little mill or grinding- house. Terent.*  
**PISTRINA** (*pinso*), *ae, f. a place where 2 corn is pounded or ground, and the meal baked, bake-house, bakery, of pastry, &c. Plin.*  
**PISTRINALIS** (*pistrinum*), *e, adj. belong- 2 ing to a pounding-mill or mill (or bake- house), in a pounding-mill, &c. Colum. pecus, h. e. swine which are fattened there.*  
**PISTRINARIUS** (*Id.*), ii, m. a miller, 3 manager of a mill. *Pandect.*  
**PISTRINENSIS**, *e, adj. same as Pistrina- 2 lis. Sueton. jumenta.*  
**PISTRINUM** (*pinso*), i, n. *a stamping or pounding-mill, h. e. a place where corn, before the invention of mills, was pounded in hollow blocks or mortars. After the invention of mills, a horse-mill, ass-mill, &c.; slaves were also made to work in these by way of punishment, instead of beasts. Terent. Dedere aliquem in pistrinum. So, Id. dare. Cic. detrudere. Pandect. conjicere. — In these mills bread was also baked. Hence, Pistrinum exercere, to be a miller and baker. Suet. — Swine also were fattened in these mills upon the bran. Plaut. — Π Figur. of a laborious business or place of hard work, mill, workhouse. Cic. Tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vi- vendum.*  
**PISTRINUS** (*pistris*), a, um, adj. *See Pistrinus (from pistris).*  
**PISTRIS**, or **PRISTIS**, is, also **PIS- TRIX**, or **PRISTIX** (*πίστρις, πρίστρις*), *icis, f. any great sea-monster, as a whale, shark, saw-fish. Virg., Plin. and Flor. — Hence, the Whale, as a constellation. Cic. in Arat. — Also, a kind of fast-sailing ship, larger than a frigate. Liv. — Also, the name of a ship. Virg.*  
**PISTRIX** (*pistor*), *icis, f. a woman who 3 pounds corn; hence, a bake-woman. Lu- cil. ap. Fest.*  
**PISTURÄ** (*pinso*), *ae, f. a pounding, for in- 2 stance, of corn, grinding. Plin.*  
**PISTUS**, a, um, particip. *from pinso.*  
**PISUM** (*πίσων*), i, n. *pease, the pea. Colum. PITANE*, *es, f. a town in Æolia. Ovid.*  
**PITHAULÄS** (*πιθαυλός*), *ae, m. a cash- piper, h. e. who makes use of a cask or a pipe having some likeness to a cask. Sen- nec. Ep. 76. The signif., however, is doubtful. — Π Salmas. prefers Pythau- les.*  
**PITHECIUM** (*πιθηκίον*), ii, n. *a little ape. 3 Plant. — Π Also, a plant, same as an- turrhimon. Apul.*  
**PITHECUSA**, *ae, or PITHECUSÆ, arum, f. an island on the coast of Italy, near Cu- ma, nov Ischia.*  
**PITHEUS** (*πιθεός*), *ei and eos [dissyll.], and PITHUS (*πίθος*), i, and **PITHIÄS** (*πιθίας*), *ae, m. a meteor of the shape of a cask. Plin., Senec. and Apul. (Mamil. calls these dolia).*  
**PITISSO**. *See Pytisso. 3*  
**PITTACIUM** (*πιττάκιον*), ii, n. *a slip or 2 bit of paper or parchment, to stick upon something, on an amphora, for instance. Petron. Also, a slip of paper, little paper, memorandum. Lamprid. and Pandect. — Π Also, a little patch of linen or leather, which is to be besmeared with some salve or ointment and applied to a diseased part. Cels.*  
**PITTACUS**, or **-ÖS**, i, m. *Πιτράκος, a philosopher at Mitylene, one of the seven wise men. Cic.*  
**PITTHEUS**, *ei and eos, m. Πιτθεός, a king of Trazen, whose daughter Æthra was wife of Ægeus, and mother of Theseus. Ovid. — Π Hence, Pitthæis, idis or idos, f. Πιτθηΐς, Pitthean. Ovid. sc. femina, daughter of Pittheus, h. e. Æthra. — Also, Pitthæus and contr. Pitthæus, a,**

*um, adj. Πιτθηΐος, Πιτθειος, Pitthean. Ovid.*  
**PITÜINUS** (*πιτύϊνος*), a, um, adj. *from 3 pines. Veget. resina.*  
**PITÜITÄ** (perhaps from *πιτώ, πιτώ*), *ae, f. clammy moisture. — In the body phlegm, rheum, φλέγμα. Cic. Quemad modum cum sanguis corruptus est, aut pituita redundat, aut bilis, in corpore morbi ægrotationesque nascuntur. Plin. Hujus radix pituitas capitis purgat. Id. Pituitam oris siccare. Id. Adversus acutas pituitæ fluxiones, quas Græci rheumatismos vocant. — In trees, a vis- cous moisture or humor. Plin. — In hens, the pip. Plin. — Π This word is frequently of three syllables in poetry.*  
**PITÜITÄRIA** (*pituita*), *ae, f. sc. herba, an herb which is said to carry off pituita oris. Plin.*  
**PITÜITÖSÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *full of phlegm, phlegmatic, φλεγματώδης. Cic.*  
**PITÜINUS** (*πιτύϊνος*), a, um, adj. *from 3 pines. Marcell. Empir.*  
**PITÜYS** (*πιτύϊς*), *idos, f. a pine-apple. Plin.*  
**PITÜÖCÄMPÄ**, *ae, and PITÜÖCÄMPÆ (*πιτυοκάμπη*), *es, f. a worm that grows out of the pine-tree, (Phalæna Bombyx pityocampa, L.) Plin.*  
**PITYSMA**. *See Pytisma.*  
**PITYSÄ** (*Πιτυσά, abounding in pines*), *ae, f. an island in the Argolic gulf. Plin. — Π Also, Pityusæ, two islands in the Mediterranean, near Spæin, namely Ebu- sus and Ophiusa. Plin. On account of the smallness of the latter, we find also Pityusa, without further distinction, to denote Ebusus. Liv. — Π Also, a vegetable or shrub. Plin.*  
**PİS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *pious, rightly dis- posed, religious, devout, revering the gods, virtuous, conscientious, godly, holy, good, εὐσεβής. Plant. Facilius, si quis pius est, a diis supplicans, quam qui scelestus est, inveniet veniam sibi. Id. At ego faciam, piam et pudicam esse tuam uxorem ut scias. Cic. homo. Terent. ingenium Pamphili. Catull. poeta. — Hence, the departed, in Elysium, are called pii. Cic. Vos, qui extremum spiritum in victoria effudistis, piorum estis sedem et locum consecuti. Ovid. Arva piorum. — Also, of things. Cic. Pia et æterna pax, conscientious. Ovid. Pium est, it is conformable to duty, pleas- ing to the gods. Id. Contra jusque pi- umque (subst.). Horat. Far pium (as being offered to the gods). Cato. ques- tus, just, permitted, righteous, honest, inno- cent. Horat. Pii luci, h. e. which only pious singers may enter; or generally sacred. — Π Also, pious, in respect of the relations we sustain to parents, children, brothers and sisters, relatives, friends, our country, our rulers, our benefactors, our teachers; consequently as the con- nection may require, dutiful, affectionate, kind, grateful, loyal, respectful, &c. Ovid. Pia sarcina nati, h. e. Anchises, who was borne on the shoulders of his son from the flames of Troy. Id. Impietate (sc. towards her son) pia (sc. towards her brother) est, h. e. faithful, affectionate, sisterly, &c. Cic. Pius in parentes. Ne- pos. Neque ea non pia fuerunt, not patri- otic. Planc. ad Cic. Pice propinquitates. Ovid. Pii metus (of a wife, anx- ious about her husband's life). Id. Af- firmat fore se memorem piuinque, grate- ful or loving dearly. — Π Also, lawful, legitimate, just. Cic. Pius dolor et justa iracundia. Liv. bellum. — Π Also, gracious, forgiving, clement. Claudian. — And generally, gracious, kind, friend- ly; hence, Horat. names his wine-jar, Pia testa. — Π Superl. Piissimus. Senec. and Anton. ap. Cic. (but Cic. blames it). — Pientissimus. See Picens.**

**PİX** (*πίσσα*), *picis, f. pitch. Ovid. and Horat. — It was used in punishing slaves, being dropped upon them boil- ing. Lucret. and Plaut. — Π Vitruv. and Plin. Pix liquida; and also, Virg. and Vitruv. Pix (merely), tar.*  
**PLACABILIS** (*placo*), *e, adj. easy to be ap- peased or pacified, flexible, placable, εύλα- τος, εύπαράμυθνος. Auct. ad Hærenn. Inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexora- bilem præbes. Cic. Irritaules animos esse optimorum sæpe hominum, et eos-*

dem placabiles. *Liv.* Placabile ad justas preces ingenium. *Cic.* Omnia habuisset æquiora et placabiliora, quam animum prætoris. *Ovid.* ira. — ¶ Also, *sewing to appease or reconcile, easily appeasing or reconciling, propitiating, pacifying, soothing.* *Terent.* Quapropter te ipsum purgare ipsis coram, placabilis est. *Lactant.* hostia.

**PLACABILITAS** (placabilis), *ātis*, f. readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability, τὸ εὐίλαρον. *Cic.*

**PLACABILITER** (Id.), adv. in a pacifying manner. *Gell.*

**PLACAMĒN** (placo), *īnis*, n. a means of appeasing or reconciling. *Liv.* cælestis ire.

**PLACĀMENTUM**, *i*, n. same as *Placamen.* *Tacit.* Non deum placamentis decedebat infamia. *Id.* hostilis ira.

**PLACĀTE** (placatus), adv. composedly, calmly, gently, mildly, meekly, ἀταράκτως. *Cic.* Omnia humana placate et moderate feramus. *Id.* Hoc placatus ferre.

**PLACĀTIŌ** (placatio), *ōnis*, f. an appeasing, pacifying, propitiating, ἐξίλασμα. *Cic.*

**PLACĀTŌRIŪS** (Id.), *a, um*, adj. placatory, appeasing. *Tertull.*

**PLACĀTŪS**, *a, um*, particip. from *placo*. — ¶ Adj. appeased, reconciled. *Liv.* Exercitus duci placatur. — ¶ Also, composed, peaceful, tranquil, at peace, quiet, still, calm. *Cic.* Qui nonnunquam etiam sine visis somniorum placatissimam quietem affert. *Id.* Placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita. *Virg.* maria. *Propert.* Placata Venus, friendly, kindly. *Nepos.* Placatis in se civium animis, kindly disposed, friendly.

**PLACĒNS**, *tis*, particip. used as an adj. See *Placens*.

**PLACĒNTA** (πλακοῦς, πλακόντος), *æ, f.* 3 a cake, cheesecake. *Horat.*

**PLACĒNTIĀ** (placo, placens), *æ, f.* desire or art of pleasing, ἀρέσκεια. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a city of Upper Italy, now *Placenz.* *Sil.* — Hence, *Placentinus*, *a, um*, adj. *Placentine*, belonging to *Placentia*. *Liv.* turma. *Plaut.* milites (with a reference also to *placenta*, a cake). *Liv.* *Placentini*, the *Placentians*

**PLACĒŌ** (unc.), *es, cū* (also, a pass. form, *placitū sum*), *citum*, n. 2. to please, be pleasing, be agreeable, give content, give satisfaction, favour, suit the taste or temper of, ἀρέσσω. *Petron.* Afræ volucres placent palato, are grateful to the palate. *Cic.* Non placet Antonio consularis mens, Antony does not like, &c. *Id.* Nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit, and I have no doubt I shall like it. *Id.* Exspecto quid istis placeat de epistola ad Cæsarem. *Id.* Sed heus tu! placet hoc tibi? does this suit you? *Id.* Se velle nobis placere, to gratify. *Plin.* Piper placet amaritudine, is liked, is acceptable. Hence, *Placens*, pleasing, agreeable. *Horat.* uxor. Also, *Placere sibi*, to be pleased or satisfied with himself, flatter himself, pride or plume himself, deem himself good or strong enough. *Cic.* Ego nunquam mihi minus, quam hesternodie, placui. *Petron.* Nolo tibi tam valde placere. *Liv.* Quum primum ei res sue placuissent, when he should think himself sufficiently powerful, should be satisfied with the state of his affairs. — ¶ Without a nomin. *Placet mihi*, &c. it pleases me, &c. it is my pleasure, I like it, it seems good to me; and also, it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold. *Ovid.* Non ita diis placuit, such was not the will of heaven. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Si diis placet, if the gods will (ironically and mockingly; see *Deus*). *Nepos.* Se ignorare Aristidem; sed sibi non placere, quod elaborasset, ut, &c. he did not like it, it displeased him. *Cic.* Placet Carneadi duo esse genera visorum, Carneades holds. *Id.* Ut doctissimis placuit, as the most learned have agreed. *Auct.* ad *Hereum.* Ita nobis placitum est, ut ea scriberemus, we have thought it good to write, &c. *Cic.* His placuit, ut tu in Cumanum venires, these were of opinion that you should come, &c. *Apul.* Placuit ferremus, sc. that. *Cic.* Sibi placere, to be in exsiliū. — It may often be rendered, to order, pass an order, will. *Cic.* Senatui placere, ut Consules eurent, &c. *Id.* Senatui placere, Cassium Sy-

riam obtinere. And without *dat.* *Liv.* Suggestum adornari placuit. *Cæs.* Deliberatur de Avarico, incendi placeret, an defendi. — ¶ *Particip.* *Placitus*, *a, um*, that has pleased, that has been pleasing, that has been thought proper. &c. *Cic.* Placitum est, ut reverteretur Pompeius. *Terent.* Ubi sunt cognitæ, placitæ sunt; h. e. placuerunt. *Id.* Vobis placita est conditio. — *Particip.* *Placendus*, *a, um*. *Plaut.* Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque est, for placere debet. — ¶ See, also, *Placitus*, *a, um*.

**PLACIBILIS** (See), *e*, adj. that can please, pleasing, acceptable. *Tertull.*

**PLACIDĒ** (placidus), adv. softly, gently, mildly, quietly, peaceably, calmly, placidly, tranquilly, composedly, ἡσυχῆ. *Terent.* Suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, softly, lightly. *Plaut.* Placide otioseque agere aliquid. *Cic.* Placide et sedate ferre dolorem. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Colles placide acclives, gently, gradually. *Sallust.* Placide et benigne simul verba facit. *Id.* Plebem placidius tractare. *Augustin.* Placidissime respondit.

**PLACIDEIĀNUS**. See *Pacideianus*, and *Æserinūsus*.

**PLACIDITAS** (placidus), *ātis*, f. mildness, gentleness, mild disposition or nature, εὐαρέστος. *Varr.*

**PLACIDŪLŪS** (diuin. from *placidus*), *a, um*, adj. quiet, still. *Anson.*

**PLACIDŪS** (placido), *a, um*, adj. quiet, gentle, soft, mild, calm, tranquil, composed, undisturbed, still, placid, πρᾶος, εὐμενής. *Cic.* Tranquillitas animi, id est placida quietaque constantia. *Id.* Placida ac lenis senectus. *Id.* Ita eum placidum molleque reddidit. *Id.* Non semper fortis oratio quaritur, sed sæpe placida, summissa, lenis. *Id.* Semper in ejus animo placidissimam pacem esse. *Liv.* Nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat. *Virg.* Placida mors, calm, tranquil. *Id.* urbs, h. e. expers belli. *Plin.* Ep. dies, clear, still, calm. *Ovid.* amnis, gentle, smooth. *Plin.* Ep. mare, calm, still. *Ovid.* somnus. — *Figur.* *Sedul.* uvæ, ripe or mild. *Plin.* Arbores placidiores, more tame, less wild, more fruitful; opposed to *silvestres*.

**PLACIDITIS** (πλακίτις), *īdis*, f. a kind of cadiao, which adheres to the sides of the furnace, as a crust. *Plin.*

**PLACITŌ** (frequentat. from *placo*), *as, n.* 3 1. to please. *Plaut.*

**PLACITUM**, *i, n.* See *Placitus*. 2

**PLACITŪS**, *a, um*, particip. from *placo*. 2 — ¶ Adj. agreeable, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, ἀρεστός, for *placens*. *Virg.* Placita paci oliva. *Ovid.* Placita es simplicitate tua, h. e. you please. *Id.* Placitis abstinuisse bonis. *Sallust.* locus. *Justin.* Regem placitissimum (where others read *acceptissimum*). — It may also be rendered, agreed upon, decided on. *Justin.* locus (see above). — ¶ Hence, *Placitum*, *i, n.* what pleases one. *Virg.* Si ultra placitum laudarit. — Also, an opinion expressed, maxim, dogma, sentence, decision. *Plin.* medicorum.

**PLACŌ** (unc.), *as, āvi, ātun*, a. 1. to appease, pacify, nuke to relent, soothe, calm, mitigate, allay, reconcile, πράυνω, ἀρέσσωμα. *Cæs.* numen deorum. *Cic.* divinum iumen precibus. *Liv.* aliquem beneficis. *Cic.* iram deorum donis. *Id.* Nostræ nobis sunt internos iræ discordiæque placandæ. *Horat.* invidiam. *Nepos.* and *Liv.* aliquem in alium; or, *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquem alicui, to appease him towards, reconcile him to. *Cic.* Homo sibi ipse placatus, reconciled to himself, at peace with himself; consequently, of a calm spirit. — Also, *figur.* *Ovid.* æquora. *Horat.* ventrem iratum esca. *Martial.* sitim. — ¶ Also, to seek or try to appease. *Horat.* illacrymabilem Plutona tauris. *Terent.* Quum placo, adversor. — ¶ See, also, *Placatus*, *a, um*.

**PLACŪSA**, and } See *Plagusia*. 3

**PLACUSIA**.

**PLĀGĀ** (πλαγή), *æ, f.* a stroke, blow, stripe. *Cic.* Plagas perferre. *Terent.* pati. *Virg.* (de trocho) Dant animos plagæ. *Id.* Plagam ferentis Eneæ subit mucronem, in the act of inflicting. — Also, of atoms, for impulsio, impact. *Cic.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ In particular, a blow, stroke, &c.

which makes a wound; or the wound itself. *Nepos.* Plagas vulnerari. *Cic.* Plagam luculentam accipere. *Id.* mortiferam infligere. *Id.* gravem facere. *Id.* alicui imponere. *Plin.* inferre. *Liv.* Fœdiore patebant plagæ, wounds. *Cels.* Plagam suere. *Plin.* Canum plagas sanare, h. e. made by dogs. *Sueton.* Verbera et plagas, sæpe vulnera (where verbera signifies marks or scars made with thongs (or the lashes inflicted), and plagas, the marks, bruises, &c. made with rods or staves (or the blows inflicted with the same). — *Figur.* *Cic.* Illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuæ maxima. *Id.* Levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, h. e. loss. *Nepos.* Hac percussus plaga, h. e. calamitate.

**PLĀGĀ** (πλάγος), *æ, f.* a tract, region, 2 clime, κλίμα, χώρα. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Cæli scrutantur plagas. *Plin.* septentrionalis. *Virg.* Ætheria lapsa plaga Jovis ales, h. e. the air. *Id.* Plaga solis iniqui, h. e. the torrid zone. *So.* *Senec.* Plaga fervida. *Id.* Omnis Eoæ plaga vasta terræ, tract. — Hence, region, district, canton, h. e. the men of the same. *Liv.* Una plaga continuit ceteros in armis. — ¶ Also, a kind of hunter's net, toils, for catching wild beasts, θήρατρον, ἄρκος; used, for the most part, in the plur. (The difference between *plaga* and *retia* seems to be, that the former are used for catching wild beasts, the latter for birds and fishes.) *Cic.* Suntne insidiæ, tendere plagas, etiamsi excitaturus non sis, nec agiturus? *Horat.* Extricata densis cervia plagis. *Ovid.* Inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit. Also, of the spider's web. *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Sese jam impedit in plagas. *Cic.* Quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt. *Id.* Antonium coneci in Cæsaris Octaviani plagas! — ¶ Also, a curtain. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**PLĀGIĀRIŪS** (plagium), *ii, m.* a kidnapper, man-stealer, &c. (See *Plagium*). *Cic.* Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. and *Pandect.* — Hence, *figur.* a man who gives himself out to be the author of another's book, a plagiarist, literary thief. *Mortial.*

**PLĀGIĀTŌR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. same as *Plagiarius*. *Tertull.*

**PLĀGIGĒR** (plāga & gero), *ēra, ērum*, 3 adj. getting blows, often beaten, born to be beaten, πληγυρόρος. *Plaut.*

**PLĀGIGĒRŪLŪS** (plaga & gerulus), *a, um*, adj. same as *Plagiger*. *Plaut.*

**PLAGIOSIPPUS**, *i, m.* perhaps the name of a man. *Auct.* ad *Her.* 4, 31.

**PLAGIPĀTIDA** (plāga & patior), *æ, m.* 3 who suffers or puts up with blows. *Plaut.*

**PLĀGIUM** (unc.), *ii, n.* the crime of knowingly buying or selling a freeman as a slave, or of enticing or stealing away, secreting, confining, buying, selling or giving away a slave, without his master's knowledge; kidnapping, man-stealing, &c. ἀνδραποδισμός. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a hunting-net. *Grat.* (But the reading is doubtful; *Ed. Barm.* reads otherwise.)

**PLĀGŌ** (plāga), *as, a. 1.* to strike, wound. 3 *Augustin.*

**PLĀGŌSŪS** (Id.), *a, um*, adj. full of 2 strokes or stripes, πληγώδης. *Apul.* — ¶ Actively, who gives others many blows. *Horat.* Plagosus Orbilius, the flogging Orbilius.

**PLĀGŪLĀ** (dimin. from *plāga*), *æ, f.* a 2 curtain or hanging, περιστρωμάτιον. *Liv.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a part of a garment, to be sewed together with the other parts. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a leaf of paper, to be joined with others, to make a scapus. *Plin.*

**PLAGUSIĀ**, *æ, f.* n kind of fish. *Plaut.* 3 *Rud.* 2, 1, 9. (where *Salmas.* would read *placusas*, and *Reitz* has printed *placusias*).

**PLANARĀTUM**, *i, n.* *Plin.* 18, c. 18, s. 2 48. (a doubtful word, for which *Harduin* will read *plustraratum*, and *Richtsteig*, with greater probability, *planaratum*, h. e. n kind of plough, shovel-plough).

**PLANĀRIŪS** (planus), *a, um*, adj. that is 3 or takes place on the level ground, not in an elevated situation (as the tribunal). *Amian.*

**PLANASIĀ**, *æ, f.* an island near Italy in the Ligurian sea, now *Pianosa*. *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

**PLANCA**, æ, f. a plank, board, πλάξ. *Pal.* 3 *lad.*  
**PLANCIANUS**, a, um, adj. *Plancian*, pertaining to a *Plancus*, named from a *Plancus*, &c. *Pandect.*  
**PLANCTUS** (plango), us, m. a striking or 2 beating, especially with a loud noise, πλῆξις. *Val. Flacc.* Unum omnes incessere planctibus (of the Harpies, flapping their wings). *Lucan.* Exprimat planctus illisæ cautibus undæ. — Especially, a beating of the breast, arms, face, &c. for grief, κομμός, κωπετός. It may sometimes be rendered, loud mourning, wailing, plaint, &c. *Senec.* Pectora contusa planctu. *Lucan.* Puppis luctus planctusque ferebant. *Flor.* Theatri plausum in modum planctus circumsonare.  
**PLANCO** (perhaps allied with planus), a, um, adj. having flat soles, flat-footed. *Fest.*  
**PLANE** (planus), adv. *plainly, evenly; figur.* straight-forward, without plain terms, without circumlocution, without the use of figures. *Cic.* Plane et Latine loqui. — ¶ Also, plainly, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly, perspicuously. *Cic.* Alia potes, semel si obscurus dixeris, dicere alio loco planius. *Id.* Planius atque apertius dicere. *Id.* Apertissime planissimeque explicare. — ¶ Also, altogether, totally, entirely, absolutely, fully, thoroughly. *Cic.* Quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene. *Id.* Illud plane moleste tuli. *Auct.* ad *Hercan.* Fieri potest, ut non plane par sit numerus syllabarum. *Horat.* Communi sensu plane caret. *Cic.* Quod jam propemodum, vel plane potius effeceris. — Hence, in answers, Plane, altogether, by all means, indeed, certainly. *Plaut.* So, Planissime, by all means, most certainly, most assuredly. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, but, beginning a sentence. *Pand.* Plane si.  
**PLANES** (πλάνης, h. e. wandering), ætis, 3 m. a planet. Plur. Planetes. *Gell.* 14, 1. (but *Ed. Longol.* has planetæ).  
**PLANETA**, or **PLANETES** (πλανήτης), æ, 3 m. a planet, wandering star. *Jul. Firmic.* — The nom. will hardly be found.  
**PLANETARIUS** (planeta), ii, m. an astrologer. *August.* (Al. rectius leg. planetos).  
**PLANETICUS** (πλανητικός), a, um, adj. 3 wandering, wandering about. *Sidon.* Planetiorum siderum globus.  
**PLANGĀ** (for plango, from πλάσσω, or an 3 obsol. πλάγω; so, pango from πάγω, and tango from tago), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to beat, strike, especially with a noise, πλῆττω, κόπτω. *Lucret.* Fluctus plangentes saxa, beating, lashing, roaring against. *Id.* Charitas volantes veni plangunt per auras, buffet. *Ovid.* Me miseram! quanto planguntur litora fluctu! *Catull.* tympana palmis. — Hence, of a bird caught in a snare. *Ovid.* Plangitur, h. e. beats herself with her wings, or beats about with her wings. — Especially, to beat the breast or any other part of the body, as a mark of grief. *Ovid.* Lanata pectora plangens. *Id.* femur mœrenti dextra. *Id.* laceratos. Hence, Plangi, and Plangere (sc. se), to beat one's breast and arms in grief, to mourn aloud or wring the hands. *Ovid.* Planguntur matres Calydonides, h. e. tundunt se præ dolore. *Id.* Planxere Naides: plangentibus adsonat echo. *Stat.* Ab omni plangitur (impers.) arce. Also, Plangere aliquid, or aliquid, to beat one's self in mourning for, to lament, bewail, bemoan. *Tull.* Memphitem plangere docta hovem, h. e. Apim. *Stat.* Plangunt sua damna coloni. *Id.* Invidiam plangere deis, occasioned by their lamentations.  
**PLANGĀ** (plango), ōris, m. a beating, 1 with a noise. *Catull.* Undæ leni resonant plangore cachinn. *Auct.* ad *Herun.* 3, 15. (*Ed. Ern.*) Plangor feminis, upon the thigh, in vehement speaking. — Especially, a beating of the breast, &c. for grief, loud mourning, lamenting, wailing. *Cic.* Plangore et lamentatione compleverimus forum. *Ovid.* Cæsis plangore lacertis. *Id.* Lacerare capillos, et dare (h. e. facere) plangorem.  
**PLANGENCŪLA** (dimin. from πλαγγών), 1 æ, f. a little wax doll. *Cic.* *Att.* 6, 1. (*Ed. Ern.*) Inventæ sunt quinque plangunculæ matronarum. — Doubtful.

**PLANILŌQUUS** (planus & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. speaking flatly or explicitly, or speaking plainly or distinctly. *Plaut.*  
**PLANIPES** (planus & pes), ædis, m. a 3 kind of mime or ballet-dancer, whose feet were bare, h. e. wearing neither the soccus nor cothurnus; another explanation is, that he performed non in suggestu scena, sed in plano; and yet another, that he had only socks (soccæ) on his feet. *Juvenal.*  
**PLANITAS** (planus), ætis, f. *Auct. dial.* 2 de oratorib. sententiarum, h. e. æquabilitas, vel perspicuitas, evenness or perspicuity (si lectio certa).  
**PLANITYA** (Id.), æ, f. or **PLANITIES**, æi, f. a plane or even surface, a plane place, level ground. *Cæs.* Erat inter oppidum et collem planitia. *Vitruv.* Planitiæ coronarum. *Cic.* Propter planitiem, magnitudinemque regionum. *Sallust.* Planities erat inter sinistros montes. *Lucret.* Planitiem ad speculi offendit imago.  
**PLANITIES**, æi, f. same as *Planitia*.  
**PLANITUS** (planus), adv. h. e. plana 3 via. *Tertull.*  
**PLANŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to make plain, lev- 3 el, μαλίζω. *Coripp.*  
**PLANTA** (unc.), f. every vegetable which serves for propagation, young plant, set, slip, whether branch, tree or plant. — Thus, a young, green branch, scion, twig, graft, sucker, slip, cutting, κλάδος, κλόν. For instance, *Cic.* of the vine. *Varr.* of the olive-tree. *Virg.* of other trees. — Also, an entire young tree which is transplanted. *Plin.* — Also, a plant. *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, the sole of the foot, πέλαμα (it may sometimes be rendered foot, though sole is the proper meaning). *Plin.* Viris plantas esse cubitales. *Virg.* Ne teneras glacies secet plantas. *Ovid.* Aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis. *Virg.* Plantæ pedum. *Sil.* Quadrupedem planta fodiens, h. e. calcaribus. *Val. Flacc.* Intenta planta, h. e. intento gradui. *Propert.* Summa contingere sidera plantis, for to enjoy the highest good fortune. — ¶ Proverb. Supra plantam, in the sense of ultra crepidam. *Val. Mar.* Sutorem supra plantam ascendere vetuit.  
**PLANTAGĀ**, ōnis, f. plantain. *Plin.*  
**PLANTARIUS** (planta), e, adj. of or belong- 2 ing to the sole of the foot, πελματώδης. *Stat.* Summa pedum prope plantarius (Mercurius) alligat alis. Absol. *Val. Flacc.* Plantaria Perseos, h. e. talaria. — ¶ Also, pertaining to suckers, layers, &c. Plur. Plantaria, a nursery for young trees; or young trees, sets. *Virg.* Silvarum aliæ expectant viva (acc.) sua (abl.) plantaria terra. *Plin.* Plantaria instituunt, nurseries. Also, *Juvenal.* Exigui lætus plantariibus horti, the plants, pot-herbs. — Figur. *Pers.* Plantaria, hairs. — But these may be referred to *Plantarium*.  
**PLANTARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a nursery of 2 young trees, φυτόηριον. *Plin.* Ergo plantaria instituunt. (See *Plantaris*). — Also, same as *Planta*. *Plin.* Plantaria transferuntur. — Figur. hairs. See *Plantaris*.  
**PLANTATIŌ** (planto), ōnis, f. a setting, 2 planting, transplanting, φύτευσις. *Plin.*  
**PLANTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a planter, 3 transplantor, setter. *Augustin.*  
**PLANTIGĒR** (planta & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, 2 adjct. having young branches, having 2 sprouts, φυτόφόρος. *Plin.*  
**PLANTŌ** (planta), as, a. 1. to plant, set, 2 φτερω, μεταφέρω, of garden vegetables. *Pallad.* — Also, to set, transfer by setting, of young trees. *Plin.*  
**PLANŌS** (πλάνος), i, m. a vagrant, vagabond. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, a kind of juggler, who gets his living by his tricks; an impostor, cheat. *Cic.* Hic ille planus improbissimus. *Horat.* Attollere curat fracto crure planum.  
**PLANŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. plain, even, flat, level, without eminences, μαλός. *Cæs.* carina, flat. *Cic.* Cum duæ formæ præstantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis. *Id.* Æquus et planus locus. *Id.* Capua planissimo in loco explicata. *Cæs.* Aperto ac plano litore naves constituit. *Plin.* Plani pisces, flat. *Plaut.* via. *Liv.* Aditus pla-

nior. *Vitruv.* Ædificia, quæ plano pede instituuntur, h. e. sine hypogæis et concamerationibus, on the ground, par terre. *Id.* Conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt. — ¶ Hence; Planum, a plain, level surface. *Justin.* Montes in planum ducebat, h. e. levelled mountains. *Sallust.* Aciem in planum deducit. *Liv.* Castra in planum deferre. *Flor.* Castra quæ in plano erant. — Also, De plano, or e plano, on the ground; on level ground, χαρόβεν, ἐξ ἐπιπέδου. *Pandect.* Ut in machina operaretur: ceterum si ut de plano opus faceret, &c. — Used, also, of magistrates holding a court, when they do not sit on the tribunal, but pronounce judgment, &c. on the ground below; opposed to pro tribunali, h. e. from the bench; it may be sometimes rendered informally, extrajudicially. *Sueton.* Judices aut e plano, aut e Quæstoris tribunali, legum et religionis admonebat. *Pandect.* Custodiæ non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, atque damnari. Also, In plano; thus, *Seuac.* Hæc magnanimitas melius in tribunali, quam in plano conspicitur, h. e. better in a man of high station and wealthy, than in one who is poor and of low degree. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Hoc de plano possum promittere, h. e. easily, without trouble, difficulty or hesitation. — ¶ Also, as in a level surface nothing obstructs the sight, planus, plain, clear, distinct, evident, intelligible. *Cic.* narrationes. *Id.* Hæc tuis proximis plana fecero, show clearly, make evident, prove. *So, Id.* Planum facere, Verrem dixisse, &c. Quint. Plana littera, h. e. that can be easily pronounced with only a moderate opening of the mouth. — ¶ Also, easy, without difficulty. *Val. Flacc.* via.  
**PLASĒA**. See *Palasæa*. 3  
**PLĀSMĀ** (πλάσμα), ætis, n. something 2 moulded, a portion, of clay, for instance; a creature. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, a fiction, invention. *Mart. Cap.* — ¶ Also, a potion or gargle, to soften the throat, and mellow the voice. *Pers.* 1, 17. Hence, Quintil. Lectio plasmate (an artificially soft modulation or flexion of the voice; a weakening of the clear and full voice by soft tones) effeminata.  
**PLĀSMĀTIŌ** (plasmō), ōnis, f. a form- 3 ing, moulding, fashioning, creating. *Hieronym.*  
**PLĀSMĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a former. 3 moulder, creator. *Tertull.*  
**PLĀSMŌ** (plasma), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 form, mould, fashion, πλάσσω. *Prudent.*  
**PLĀSSŌ** (πλάσσω), as, a. 1. same as 3 *Plasmo*. *Apic.*  
**PLĀSTĒS** (πλάστης), æ, m. a moulder, 2 worker in clay, &c. *Vitruv.* and *Vollei.*  
**PLĀSTICA**, æ, f. See *Plastice*.  
**PLĀSTICĀTŌR** (plasticus), ōris, m. one 3 who makes figures, &c. in clay, &c. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PLĀSTICE** (πλαστική, sc. τέχνη), es, or 2 **PLĀSTICĀ**, æ, f. the art of making images, &c. of potter's earth, plaster, &c. *Plin.* and *Tertull.*  
**PLĀSTICUS** (πλαστικός), a, um, adj. per- 2 taining to the making of images or figures out of clay, plaster, &c. plastic. *Vitruv.* Architectus rationis plasticæ non ignarus. — Plasticus, a maker of images, &c. in clay, plaster, &c. plastes. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PLĀTĀLĒ**, ærum, f. Πλαταιαί, a city in 1 Bœotia, famous for the victory of the Greeks over Mardonius. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, Plateænsis, e, adj. belonging to Plateæ, Platean. Plateenses, the Plateans. *Nepos.* — Also, Plateëus, a, um, adj. same as *Plateænsis*. *Vitruv.*  
**PLĀTALĒA**, æ, f. the spoonbill. *Cic.*  
**PLĀTANINUS** (platanus), a, um, adj. 2 of the platanus. *Column.* folii.  
**PLĀTANISTA** (πλατανιστής), æ, m. an 1 ulknoou fish. *Plin.*  
**PLĀTĀNŌN** (πλατανών), ōnis, m. a plocce 2 covered with plane-trees, a plantation of plane-trees, a plane-grove. *Martial.*  
**PLĀTĀNŌS** (πλάτανος), i, f. a large tree, 1 growing wild, which the ancients planted in great numbers, for its beautiful growth and its shade; the Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*, L.). *Plin.* — It is called cælebs by *Horat.* because it was not usual to make it a support for vines.

— ¶ *Platanus*, us, after the fourth decl. *Virg.* in *Calic*.  
**PLATĒA** (πλατεῖα), æ, f. a broad way in a city, a street. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* — With short penult. *Horat.* and *Catull.* — ¶ Also, a broad place in the house, area, court. *Lamprid.*  
**PLATĒA**, æ, f. the spoonbill; according to others, the bittern. *Plin.*  
**PLATĒSSĀ**, æ, f. a kind of flat fish. *Auson.*  
**PLATICE** (platicus), es, f. general, comprehensive, summary instruction, general scheme. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PLATICĒ**, adv. roughly, cursorily. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PLATICŪS** (as it seems, from πλατῦς, 3 broad), a, um, adj. comparisons, summary, general. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PLATŌ**, or **PLATŌN**, ōnis, m. Πλάτων, ōnos, *Plato*, the celebrated philosopher and disciple of *Socrates*. *Cic.* He taught in the gymnasium *Academia*: hence, his disciples are called *Platonici* and *Academici*. — ¶ Also, an *Epicurean*. *Cic.*  
**PLATŌNICŪS**, a, um, adj. Πλατωνικός, *Platonic*, relating or belonging to *Plato*. *Plin. Ep.*  
**PLATŪCĒRŌS** (πλατῦκερος), ōtis, having 2 broad horns, as the buck, elk and reindeer. *Plin.*  
**PLATŪCŌRIASIS** (πλατῦκορίασις), is, f. 3 a disease in horses, when the pupil of the eye is unnaturally dilated. *Veget.*  
**PLATŪCŌPHĀLMŪS** (πλατῦφθαλμος), broad-eyed, i, a kind of antimony, so called because it enlarges and beautifies the eyes. *Plin.*  
**PLATŪPHĪLLŌN** (πλατῦφυλλον), i, n. a kind of spruce (tithymalus) with broad leaves. *Plin.*  
**PLAUDŌ** (unc.), is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. Intrans. to clap, beat, of two bodies struck together. *Virg.* *Columban* plaudentem alis, with its wings. *So.* *Ovid.* *Perdix* plausit pennis. *Plant.* manibus, to clap with the hands, for instance, in token of approbation, as at the theatre. *So.* *Terent.* *Plaudite*, clap, said by an actor at the end of a play. *Cic.* *Manns* in plaudendo consumere. *Id.* alicui, to clap him. — Hence, figur. to give signs of approbation, applaud. *Cic.* *Dīs* hominibusque plaudentibus. *So.* *Plaudere* sibi, to applaud one's self, regard one's self with approbation, be well satisfied with one's self, think complacently of one's self. *Horat.* and *Plin. Ep.* — Also, *Senec.* *Manus* plaudunt, the hands clap, make a clapping noise. — ¶ Trans. to make to sound by beating or striking, to beat, clap, pat, &c. *κρατέω*. *Ovid.* *pectora* (tauri) manu. *Virg.* *telum* pectine. *Ovid.* *Plausa* colla equorum. *Virg.* *choreas* pedibus, h. e. pede terram pulsando choreas agunt. — ¶ Also, to strike together with a clapping or flapping noise. *Ovid.* *alas*. — ¶ For *plando* is found, also, *plodo*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*  
**PLAUSIBILIS** (plaudo), e, adj. deserving to be clapped, worthy of applause, acceptable, pleasing, *κρατέω* ἤξιως. *Cic.*  
**PLAUSIBILITER** (plausibilis), adverb, 3 with applause. *Sidon.* *Plausibilis*.  
**PLAUSILIS** (plaudo), e, adject. receiving with clapping of hands, applauding. *Sidon.*  
**PLAUSITŌ** (frequentat. from plaudo), 3 as, n. i. to beat with the wings. *Auct. Philom.* *Plausit* arborea clamans de fronde palumbes (unless this expresses the note of the bird).  
**PLAUSŌR** (plaudo), ōris, m. one who claps; 2 especially, a clapper of the hands in token of approbation. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, *Plosor*. *Sidon.*  
**PLAUSTRARĀTUM**. See *Planararum*.  
**PLAUSTRARĪCŪS** (plaustrum), ii, m. a 3 maker of wagons, ἀμαζοπηγός. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also, a wagoner, ἀμαζεύς. *Pandect.* (Some *Edd.* have *plostrarium*).  
**PLAUSTRILŪCŪS** (plaustrum & luco), a, um, adj. shining like *Charles's* *Wain*. *Martian.* *Capell.* (*Grotius* mallet *plaustrilūcis*).  
**PLAUSTRIX** (plaudo), icis, f. quæ plaudit. *Non.*  
**PLAUSTRUM** (unc.), i, n. a wagon, wain, heavy cart, for carrying corn, wood, &c. ἀμαζα, ὄχημα. *Cic.* Se interfectum in plaustrum a caupone esse conjectum, et

supra sternens injectum, *tumbrel*, *dungcart*. *Ovid.* *Stridentia* plaustra, creaking wagons. *Javenal.* *Pinum* plaustra vehunt. Proverb. *Plaut. Perii!* plaustrum perculi, *Ithacæ* overturned my wagon; like our vulgar expression, *I have upset my apple-cart*. — ¶ Also, a constellation near the north pole, called *Ursa Major*, the *Great Bear*, or *Charles's* *Wain*. *Ovid.* — ¶ For *plaustrum* is found also *plostrum*, which, as it seems from *Sueton.* *Vesp.* 22, was in common use. *Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Horat.*  
**PLAUSŪS**, a, um, particip. from plaudo.  
**PLAUDŪS** (plaudo), us, m. a clapping, noise made by the striking of one body against another. *Virg.* *Plausum* pennis dare. *Senec.* *Palma* cum palma collata plausum facit. *Plin.* (de apib.) *Gaudent* plausu atque tinnitu aris. — ¶ Also, the beating or clapping of one body against another. *Virg.* *Ingenti* sonuerunt omnia plausu, flapping, beating, of the wings. *Plin.* (of cocks) *Cantum* inuentionis plausu laterum, by beating their sides with their wings. (Comp. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* *Divin.* 2, 26.) — In particular, a clapping of hands in token of joy, approbation, &c. *Cic.* *Maximo* clamore atque plausu in *Rostris* collocatus suum. *Quintil.* *Admirationem* suam non acclamatione tantum, sed etiam plausu confiteri. — Hence, generally, applause. *Cic.* and *Horat.*  
**PLAUTIANŪS**, a, um. See *Plantius*.  
**PLAUTINŪS**, a, um. See *Plautus*.  
**PLAUTIŪS**, or **PLŌTYŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ Adj. *Plantian*, *Plotian*. *Cic.* lex. — ¶ Subst. *Plautius* or *Plotius*, *Plautia* or *Plotia*, a man or woman of this gens. *Plautius* or *Plotius*, a poet. *Cic.* — Hence, *Plautianus* or *Plotianus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Plautius*, *Plantian*. *Gell.* *fabulae*, of the poet *Plautus*. *Cic.* *Bona* *Plotiana*, belonging to a certain *Plotius*.  
**PLAUTŪS**, i, m. (properly, flat-footed), a Roman family name. *M.* *Accius* *Plautus*, a well-known comic poet, who died about eighty years before the birth of *Cicero*. — Hence, *Plautinus*, a, um, adj. *Plautian*, pertaining to *Plautus*. *Cic.* *pater*, h. e. who is introduced by *Plautus*, in his comedy *Trinummus*. *Horat.* *numeri* et sales. *Gell.* *Plautinissimi* verus, most worthy of *Plautus*.  
**PLEBĒCŪLĀ** (dimin. from plebs), æ, f. the lowest of the common people, the rabble, mob, δμῶδιον. *Cic.*  
**PLEBĒLŪS** (plebs), a, um, adj. of the common people, of the commonalty, plebeian, δημοτικός. *Cic.* *Quid* tibi venit in mentem negare, *Papirium* quemquam unquam, nisi plebeium fuisse? fuerunt enim patricii minorum gentium. *Id.* *Sunt* amplæ et honestæ familiæ plebeie. *Liv.* *Ne*, si duos licebit creari patricios consules, neminem creatis plebeium, h. e. ex plebe. *Id.* *Hanc* eorum *Pudicitia* (the goddess) *plebeia* dedico, h. e. plebis. *Cic.* *Iudi*, certain shows which were instituted after the expulsion of the kings for the freedom of the commonalty, or for the return of the commonalty, after the secession to the *Aventine* mount. *Absol.* *Plebeius*, a plebeian. *Phadr.* — The plebeian order was the third in the state. — ¶ Also, *plebeian*, after the way of the plebeians, and so, common, vulgar, low, mean, sorry, sordid. *Cic.* *sermo*, common way of speaking, such as the common people use. *Id.* *Vestitus* hac purpura plebeia, ac pæne fusca. *Id.* *philosophi*. *Plin.* *Plebeia* vina. *Id.* *gemma*. *Colum.* *Plebeii* sanguinis pulli.  
**PLEBĒS**, ēi (contracted, i), f. the common people, the old form for plebs. *Cic.*, *Salust.* and *Liv.*  
**PLEBICŪLĀ** (plebs & colo), æ, m. one who is a worshiper or favorer of the common people, a friend of the people, δημοτικός. *Cic.*  
**PLEBISCITUM** (plebs & scitum), i, n. a decree or ordinance of the commonalty, ψήφισμα, χειροτονία. *Cic.* It is opposed to *Senatusconsultum*, for, in regard to decrees and ordinances, the people (*populus*) were divided into two classes, plebs and senatus. A decree of the whole people, or, which is the same

thing, of the two above-named classes, was properly called *populi iussum*. Speaking strictly, we say, *Senatus* censet — *Plebs* sciscit — *Populus* jubet — ¶ *Plebs scitus* (of the fourth decl.) is found. *Vet. decret.* ap. *Cic.*  
**PLEBITĀS** (plebs), ātis, f. plebeian condition or rank. *Catull.* ap. *Non.*  
**PLEBS** (πληθός), plebis, f. the common people or plebeians, πλῆθος, ὄμιμος. *Cic.* *Consulem* de plebe non accipiebat, from the plebeians. *Liv.* *Dictator* de plebe dictus. *Plin.* *Plebs urbana* vel rustica. — Before the times of the *Gracchi* (h. e. before the Equites were raised above the plebeian order), the word *plebs* embraced all the inhabitants of Rome and the Roman state, except the senate; so that the Equites were really plebeians: accordingly, in *Livy*, *Patres* (the senate) and *Plebs* are opposed to each other; also, in the same, *Populus* (h. e. the people collectively, including the senate) and *Plebs*. After the Equites had been raised to be a separate order, the plebs formed the third and lowest order in the state. — *Horat.* *Plebs* eris, h. e. unus de plebe. — In general, of any state, the populace, rout, mob, rabble. *Cic.* — *Figur.* of the inferior class or order, lowest sort. *Ovid.* *Vos* quoque plebs superum, the inferior deities. *So.* *Colum.* (of bees, as distinguished from their queen) *Tres* eorumum plebes (plur.) in unum conhibere, united three hives of bees. — ¶ *Plur.* *Plebes*, *Colum.*; *Plebium*, *Prudent.*; *Plebibus*, *Augustin.*  
**PLECTIBILIS** (plecto), e, adj. deserving punishment. *Sidon.*  
**PLECTILIS** (id.), e, adj. plaited, twined, 3 πλεκτός. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, involved, intricate. *Prudent.* *Syllogismi* plectiles.  
**PLECTŌ** (πλήσσω, πλήπτω), is, a. 3. to punish. *Cod. Just.* *aliquem* capite. It is, however, much more usual in the passive, to be punished, suffer punishment. *Terent.* *Ego* plectar pendens. *Horat.* *Tergo* plecti. *Cic.* *Ut* in suo vitio quisque plectatur. *Pandect.* *Capitis* pœna plecti. *Cic.* *Multis* in rebus negligentia plectimur, h. e. ob negligentiam. With *genit.* *Apul.* *insimulationis* falsæ — Hence, *Plecti*, to be blamed. *Nepos.* *Cavit*, ne qua in re plecteretur.  
**PLECTŌ** (πλέκω), is, xi and xii, sum, a. 2. 3. to plait, braid, intertwine. *Priscian.* quotes an example of *perf.* *Plexi*. The *perf.* *Plexi* is found in the *Vulgate*. The *partic.p.* *Plexus* is more frequent. *Lucret.* *Caput* plexis redimire corollis. *Catull.* *Hos* (flores), *indistinctis* plexos tulit ipse corollis. *Lucret.* *Plexa* foramina linguæ. — *Figur.* *Paew.* ap. *Non.* *Plexa*, non falsa autumnare solet, h. e. involved, intricate, ambiguous. — Hence, to twist, bend, tarn. *Phedr.* se. (*Al. leg.* *floccret.*)  
**PLECTRIPŌTENS** (plectrum & potens), 3 tis, adj. powerful over the plectrum, h. e. great in lyric poetry. *Sidon.*  
**PLECTRUM** (πλήκτρον), i, n. the instrument with which a harper (citharædus) struck the strings of his instrument, the quill. *Cic.* — Also, poetically, for the lyre, lute. *Horat.* — *And.* also, for a lyric poem or poems. *Id.* — ¶ Also, the helm or upper part of the helm. *Stat.*  
**PLEIĀS** (Πληιάς), or **PLEIĀS**, or **PLĪĀS** 3 (Πλειάς), ādis, f. one of the seven stars, so called. *Virg.* *Plur.* *Ovid.* *Pleiades* or *Pliades*, the *Pleiads*, the seven stars, otherwise called *Vergilicæ*. *Also.* *Val. Flacc.* *Pliada* movere, to cause the seven stars to rise. — According to the fable, they were seven daughters of *Atlas*, by *Pleione*, namely, *Electra*, *Halycone*, *Celæno*, *Maia*, *Asterope*, *Taygete*, *Merope*; hence, *Ovid.* *Pleias*, one of these *Pleiads* or seven daughters, as a person.  
**PLEIŌNE**, es, f. Πληϊόνη, daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, wife of *Atlas*, and mother of the *Pleiades*. *Ovid.* *Pleiones* nepos, h. e. *Mercury*, son of *Maia*, the daughter of *Pleione*. — *Also.* *Pleione*, for the seven stars (*Pleiades*). *Val. Flacc.* 2, 77.  
**PLEMINIANŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Pleminius*. *Liv.*  
**PLEMMŌRIUM** (Πλημμύριον), ii, n. a promontory of *Sicily*, near *Syracuse*. *Virg.*  
**PLENĒ** (plenus), adv. full. *Plin.* *Vasa*



plene infundere, full, to the full. —  
 ¶ Also, fully, completely, entirely, totally,  
 quite; also, fully, largely, abundantly,  
 ἐκπλέως. Cæs. Quum opus hiberno-  
 rum, munitionesque plene essent per-  
 fectæ. Cic. Si hoc plene vitare non  
 potes. Id. Homines plene sapientes.  
 Plin. Ep. Quainvis illud plenissime, hoc  
 restrictissime feceris. Ovid. Plenius  
 facere aliquid, h. e. impensius, promp-  
 tius, diligentius. Plin. Ostendensque  
 jam plenius, h. e. fuscus, copiosius,  
 uberius. Horat. Et te sonantem ple-  
 nius, Alcæe. Id. Plenius æquo laudare,  
 more lavishly than is right.

**PLENĪLŪNIŪM** (plenus & luna), ii, n.  
 2 full-moon, πανέλιον. Colum. and Plin.  
**PLENYTAS** (πένυς), ātis, f. fulness, the  
 2 being full, repletion. Vitruv. Nubes  
 propter plenitatem et gravitatem liques-  
 cendo disperguntur. — Hence, fulness,  
 thickness. Vitruv. corporis. — ¶ Also,  
 copiousness, quantity. Vitruv. humoris.

**PLENYTŪDŌ** (Id.), īnis, f. fulness, com-  
 2 pleteness. Auct. ad Herenn. Longitudo,  
 aut plenitudo syllabarum. — ¶ Also,  
 thickness. Colum. Perticæ cacuminum  
 modicæ plenitudinis. So, of man.  
 Plin. Homo crescit ad plenitudinem.

**PLENĪS** (from the obsol. pleo, or the  
 Greek πλέος), a, um, adj. full, filled,  
 πλέος, πλήρης, μεστός. With the genit.  
 Cic. Gallia plena civium R. Id. Plena  
 domus cælati argenti, multæque stragu-  
 læ vestis. Id. Vini plenus, filled with  
 wine. Terent. Plenior venustatis. —  
 Often with ablat. Cic. Plena domus  
 ornamentis. Id. Plenus sum expecta-  
 tione. Liv. Feroces et pleni adhortan-  
 tium vocibus. — Also, Virg. Velis subit  
 ostia plenis, sc. venti, with full sails.  
 Cic. Plenissimis velis navigare. Id.  
 Pleniore ore laudare, h. e. more strongly  
 or loudly, more largely. — Hence, Plenum  
 (absol.), the full, the being full, fulness.  
 Pallad. Sorba fitilibus usque ad ple-  
 num claudantur urceolis. Virg. A  
 fontibus undæ ad plenum calcantur.  
 — ¶ Also, full, solid, thick, well-bodied,  
 fleshy, corpulent. Cic. jecur. Cels.  
 Frigus prodest plenis (hominibus), per-  
 sons of a full habit. Horat. Vulpecula  
 pleno corpore. Ovid. femina. Cic.  
 vox, full, loud and clear. So, Id. Ho-  
 mo plenior voce. Auct. ad Herenn.  
 Syllaba plenior, longer, h. e. having  
 more letters. Cic. Ut E plenissimum  
 dicas, very strong (as a fault). Ovid.  
 Plenissima verba, quibus grates agat,  
 fullest words, most significant, expressing  
 strongly what he wishes. Quintil. Pe-  
 des temporibus pleniores (metrical) feet  
 of a fuller sound. Cels. Cibi pleniores,  
 more substantial, stronger, and so, more  
 nourishing. Id. vinum, strong wine. —  
 Also, thick, generally. Cic. Plenior  
 natura cæli, thicker, grosser. Cels.  
 Specillum neque nimis tenue, neque  
 nimis plenum. — Also, pregnant, with  
 young. Cic. sus. Ovid. femina. Id.  
 venter. Id. tellus. — ¶ Also, full,  
 h. e. filled, satisfied, satiated. Ovid.  
 Plenus eras minimo. — Also, glutted,  
 cloyed, surfeited. Horat. — ¶ Also,  
 full, abounding, amply furnished, well-  
 stocked, rich. Cic. Nobiles urbes atque  
 plene. Horat. domos Arabum. Id.  
 villa. Virg. mensa. Cic. Verres ple-  
 nus decesserat. Id. Pecunia plena,  
 rich, large. Id. Oratio plenior, more  
 full, more copious, richer. So, Id. Qui  
 Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum  
 fuisse pleniorum (sc. as an orator) di-  
 cet. — ¶ Also, full, numerous. Ovid.  
 Plenus agmen. Tacit. Plena Casarum  
 domus. Sueton. Plenum convivium,  
 fully attended, with numerous guests.  
 — ¶ Also, full, laden, loaded. Liv.  
 Exercitus plenissimus præda. Virg.  
 Apes crura (os to their legs) thymo ple-  
 næ. — In general, full of, having (some-  
 thing) in great abundance or number.  
 Cic. Quis plenior inimicorum fuit? Id.  
 Plenus negotii, full of business. Liv.  
 iræ. Cic. officii. Plaut. vitii. Id.  
 consilii, abounding in. Cic. ingenii.  
 Plin. Plenus annis, full of years. —  
 ¶ Also, full, complete, entire, whole, with  
 nothing wanting. Cic. Habere ad præ-  
 tura gerendam plenum annum. Id.  
 Siet plenum est, sit imminutum, whole,

full, entire, not contracted or diminished  
 in any way. Id. numerus. Id. Tres  
 cohortes, quæ sint plenissimæ. Auct.  
 ad Herenn. Plena argumentatio ex  
 quinque partibus constat. Cic. gaudia.  
 Virg. luna. Id. Plenis annis, mar-  
 riageable, mature, ripe. Colum. Pleno  
 aratro sulcare, with the whole plough sunk  
 in the ground. Ovid. Pleno vertice, h. e.  
 toto vertice. Liv. Pleno gradu, in full  
 step, almost on the run. Grat. Cædere  
 hastilia plena manu, with the whole hand,  
 with the whole strength. Cic. Quam plena  
 manu nostros laudes in astra sustulit,  
 liberally, largely. — Hence, full, perfect.  
 Ovid. concordia. Pandect. Qui sunt  
 pleno jure testantis, h. e. quorum non  
 solum usus fructus, sed etiam proprie-  
 tas ad testamentum pertinet. Id. facultas  
 accusandi. — ¶ In plenum, generally.  
 Plin. Quod in plenum satis sit dixisse  
 hoc in loco.

**PLEŌ**, to fill. Fcst. — Hence, Pletus, a,  
 2 um. Lucret. 2, 631. Pleti; but Ed.  
 Cærech has læti.

**PLEŌNĀSMŌS**, or -ŌS (πλεονασμός), i,  
 2 m. a pleonasm, redundancy of words.  
 Mart. Cap.

**PLERIQUE**, **PLERÆQUE**, &c. See *Ple-  
 rusque*.

**PLERŌMĀ** (πλήρωμα), ātis, n. fulness.  
 3 Tertull.

**PLERŌPICUS**, a, um, adj. Frontin. de  
 3 Col. p. 131. Goes. a false reading for  
 pleroticus (πληρωτικός), serving to fill out.

**PLERUMQUE**, subst. and adv. See *Ple-  
 rusque*.

**PLERŌS**, a, um, adj. for plerisque. Pa-  
 3 cuv. ap. Fest. pars. Cic. e legg. xii.  
 tab. Plures in plera sunt, h. e. in plu-  
 res administrationes muneris. — Hence,  
 Plerum, for plerumque. Asell. ap.  
 Prisc.

**PLERŌSQUE** (plerus & que), æque, um-  
 que, adj. most, the most, occurs very  
 frequently in the plur. and often also in  
 the sing. — ¶ Plur. Terent. Sororem  
 plerique esse credebant meam, most  
 persons, most. Cic. Multi nihil pro-  
 desse philosophiam, plerique etiam  
 obesse arbitrantur. Varr. Pleræque  
 boves pariunt in decem annos. Cæs.  
 Plerasque naves in Italiam remittit,  
 most of his ships. Id. Plerosque Belgas  
 esse ortos a Germanis. Plin. Plerique  
 e Græcis, nostrisque. Justin. Parthiæ  
 pleraque (neut. pl.) finium frigoris mag-  
 nitudo possidet. Also, Plerique omnes,  
 by far the most, almost all, οἱ πολλοὶ  
 πάντες. Terent. Quod plerique omnes  
 faciunt adolescentuli. So, Id. Dixi  
 pleraque omnia. — It also often signifies  
 many or very many, a great many. Ne-  
 pos. Quum pleraque possimus proferre  
 testimonia. Id. Non dubito fore pleros-  
 que, qui, &c. — Also, Pleraque, for in  
 plerisque rebus, in most respects. Gell.  
 — ¶ Sing. Sallust. Juventus plera-  
 que, sed maxime nobilium, Catilinæ  
 favebat. Id. nobilitas. Id. Carthagi-  
 nienses pleræque Africæ imperitabant,  
 the greatest part of Africa. Id. Exerci-  
 tum plerumque opperiri jubet, h. e.  
 maximam partem exercitus. — Hence,  
 neut. Plerumque, as a subst. the most,  
 the most part, the greatest part. Sallust.  
 Plerumque noctis processit. Liv. Per  
 Europæ plerumque. — Often as an  
 adv. for the most part, commonly, ἐπὶ τὸ  
 πολὺ, ὡς τὸ πολὺ. Cic. Quod fit etiam  
 ab antiquis, sed plerumque casu, sæpe  
 natura. Colum. Tarentinum pecus raro  
 foris, plerumque domi alitur. Also,  
 sometimes. Quintil. declam. and Pan-  
 dect. Also, very frequently, very often,  
 very many a time. Tacit. Plerumque  
 permoveor. Horat. Od. 1, 34, 7. Dies-  
 piter nubila dividens plerumque.

**PLETŪRĀ** (obsol. pleo), æ, f. a filling,  
 3 fulness. Paulin.

**PLETŪS**, a, um. See *Pleo*.

**PLEURICŪS** (πλευρικός), a, um, adj. on  
 3 the side, against the side, side. Frontin.

**PLEURISĪS**, is, f. for pleuritis. Pru-  
 3 dent.

**PLEURITICŪS** (πλευρτικός), a, uni, pleu-  
 2 ritic, having the pleurisy. Plin. Meden-  
 tur pleuriticis, persons diseased with a  
 pleurisy.

**PLEURĪTYS** (πλευρίτης), īdis, f. a pleuri-  
 2 sy, pleuritic complaint. Vitruv. —

¶ Also, a part of the hydraulic organ  
 See *Plinthus*.

**PLEURŌN**, ōnis, f. a town in Ætolia.  
 Ovid. Pleuron, in qua, &c. — Hence,  
 Pleurŏnius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining  
 to Pleuron, Pleuronian. Ovid. Also,  
 Pleuronis, sc. terra, Ætolia, or that part  
 of Ætolia, in which lies Pleuron. Au-  
 son.

**PLEXŪS** (pecto), us, m. a plaiting, bra-  
 wing, bend. Manil. 5, 147. Tortosque in  
 plexum (or implexum) ponere crines (as  
 Scaliger will read for in ficzum or in  
 fluctum).

**PLEXŪS**, a, um, particip. from plecto.

**PLIÆDES**. See *Pleias*.

**PLICĀTILIS** (plicio), e, adj. that is or may  
 2 be folded, drawn together or rolled to-  
 gether, πλεκτός. Plin.

**PLICĀTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a folding, rolling  
 2 together. Plin. Stragulæ vestis plica-  
 turas.

**PLICŌ** (πλέκω), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to  
 3 fold, lay together, wind or roll together.  
 Martial. Tibi charta plicetur altera.  
 Virg. Sequæ in sua membra plicantem  
 (of the snake). — Plicatus, a, um. Lu-  
 cret.

**PLINIĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to  
 Plinius, named from Plinius, Plinian.  
 Plin.

**PLINIŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman  
 gens. — ¶ Adj. Plinian. — ¶ Subst.  
 Plinius, Plinia, a man or woman of this  
 gens. Thus, C. Plinius Secundus  
 (called also Major, . e. the elder), a cele-  
 brated scholar, whose work on natural his-  
 tory, in thirty-seven books, is still extant.  
 — Also, C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus,  
 nephew of the former (called also Junior,  
 h. e. the younger, for the sake of distinc-  
 tion): his proper name is Cæcilius, for  
 he took Plinius and Secundus from his  
 uncle, who adopted him. He was procon-  
 sul of Bithynia. He has left letters and a  
 panegyric on Trajan. — Also, Plinius Va-  
 lerianus, a physician, who flourished a  
 little before the time of Constantine.

**PLINTHIGONĀTOS**. Vitruv. 10, 11, 7  
 (17, 5). Ed. Lat. a false reading for  
*Pterygoma*.

**PLINTHIS** (πλινθίς), īdis, f. (probably a  
 2 square tile or brick), in architecture, the  
 plinth or square base of a pillar. Vitruv.  
 — ¶ Also, Plinthides, the registers in  
 a hydraulic organ. Vitruv. 10, 8, 3. Ed.  
 Schneid., where others read pleuritides.  
 — ¶ Also, in the measuring of lands,  
 same as plinthus. Hygin., where others  
 read plinthus.

**PLINTHIUM** (πλινθιον), ii, n. a hollow  
 square figure, in which are the lines which  
 mark the hours, a kind of sundial. Vi-  
 truv.

**PLINTHŪS** (πλινθος), i, m. and f.; in  
 architecture, the base or square foot of a  
 column, the plinth. Vitruv. — ¶ Also,  
 in the measuring of land, a figure re-  
 sembling a tile, containing a fixed number  
 of jugera. Hygin.

**PLISTHĒNES**, is, m. Πλισθένης, the son  
 of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes,  
 and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus,  
 whom at his death he commended to his  
 brother Atreus, who brought them up, and  
 from whom they were called Atreidæ.  
 Others make Plisthenes son of Atreus. —  
 Hence, Plisthenides, æ, m. son or de-  
 scendant of Plisthenes, for instance, Me-  
 nelaus. Sabin. — Also, Plisthenius, a,  
 um, adj. Plisthæmian. Ovid. torus, h. e.  
 of Agamemnon. — ¶ Also, son of Thy-  
 estes. Senec.

**PLISTŌLŌCHĪA**, æ, f. See *Pistolochæa*.

**PLISTŌLŪCĪA**, æ, f. an herb, same as  
 althea. Plin.

**PLISTŌNICĒS** (πλιστρονικός), æ, m. the  
 conqueror of many, a surname. Gell.

**PLŌCĒ** (πλοκή), es, f. a figure of speech,  
 3 when a word is repeated several times, but  
 each time in a different sense (thus,  
 Simia est simia, an ape remains an ape).  
 Mart. Cap. — ¶ In music, h. e. quum  
 diversi soni sociantur. Mart. Cap.

**PLŌDŌ**. See *Plaudo*. 3

**PLŌRABILĪS** (ploro), e, adj. worthy of  
 3 weeping, lamentable, deplorable. Pers.

**PLŌRĀBŪNDŌS** (Id.), a, um, participial  
 adj. weeping, lamenting. Plaut. But  
 Gronov., with others, reads deplorā-  
 bundus.

PLORATIÖ (Id.), önis, f. a *wealing*, la-  
3 *menting*, lamentation. Augustin.

PLORATOR (Id.), öris, m. a *wailer*, la-  
3 *menter*. Martial.

PLORATUS (Id.), us, m. a *wealing*, la-  
menting, weeping, κλαυθμός. Cic. e So-  
phocle. Ploratum edere. Liv. Omnia  
mulierum ploratus sonant. — Hence,  
figur. of the sap of a tree, dropping like  
tears. Plin.

LÖRÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1.  
to cry, to call out with a cry. Fest. e legg.  
Servii Tullii. Ast oclæ plorassint. —

¶ Commonly, to wail, lament, cry out,  
weep aloud, moan (for it is more than la-  
crimari), οἰμώζω, κλαίω. Senec. Lacri-  
mandum est, non plorandum. Cic. Plo-  
rando fessus sum. Id. Senatam pro-  
rare non modo pugnare, sed etiam plo-  
rare et supplicare. Plaut. Jam ego her-  
cle faciam plorantem illum, nisi te facio  
propitiam. Horat. Nil sibi legatum præ-  
ter plorare, h. e. præter ploratum. Id.  
Jubeo te plorare. Also, Tibull. Plorare  
alicui, to weep before one, weep in his  
bosom, shed tears before him. — With  
accus., to wail or weep over, to lament, be-  
wail. Horat. raptum juvenem. Id. tur-  
pe commissum. Quintil. aliena. — So,  
Ploratus, a, um, wept, lamented, bewailed.  
Ovid. Veneri ploratus Adonis. — With  
accus. and infin. Horat. Ploravere, meri-  
tis non respondere favorem, they wept,  
grieved, that, &c. — With infin. Horat.  
Me tamen objicere incolis plorares  
Aquilonibus, you would weep to expose  
me, could not expose me without weeping.

PLÖSOR, öris. See Plausor. 3

PLÖSTELLUM (dimin. from plostrum),  
3 i, n. a small wagon, wain or cart. Varr.  
and Horat.

PLÖSTRARIÖS (plostrum), a, um, adj.  
pertaining, belonging to a wagon. Cato.  
asinus.

PLÖSTRUM, i, n. See Plaustrum.

PLÖSUS, us, m. See Plausus.

PLÖTIANUS, } See Plautius.

PLÖTIUS, }

PLÖXEMUM, PLÖXEMÖS, PLÖXIMÖS,  
3 or PLÖXENÖS, i, is supposed to be a  
box or trunk for a carriage. Catull.

PLÖIF. See Pluo.

PLÖMA (unc.), æ, f. a soft feather, down-  
feather, πρίλον; Plumæ (and also Plu-  
ma), soft feathers, feathers (when soft  
ones are meant), down. Cic. Animantes  
alias pluma, alias squama videmus  
obductas. Id. Plumæ versicolores co-  
lumbis. Virg. Mollis pluma. Ovid.  
In plumis delituisse Jovem, h. e. sub for-  
ma cynci. Martial. Dormit in pluma, on  
feathers. Juvenal. Pensilibus plumis vehi,  
h. e. in a litter, spread with a cushion or  
bed stuffed with feathers. Cic. Consules  
pluma, aut folio facilius moventur, more  
easily than a feather. Plaut. Homo levi-  
or quam pluma. Id. Pluma haud inter-  
est, there's not a feather's difference. —  
¶ Figur. the first beard or down upon the  
cheeks. Horat. — The breastplates of  
the ancients were covered with scales,  
which lay upon one another like the  
soft feathers of birds. Thus, Virg.  
Pellis ahenis in plumam squamis anro  
conserta, h. e. after the manner of the  
soft feathers of birds. So, Sallust. In  
modum plumæ. These scales are also  
called plumæ. Stat.

PLÖMARIÖS (pluma), a, um, adj. relating  
2 to the soft feathers of birds; for instance,  
embroidered or wrought with the needle, so  
as to resemble feathers. Hieron. opus. Id.  
ars, h. e. the art of embroidering. — Plu-  
marius, ii, m. an embroiderer. Vitruv.

PLÖMATILIS (Id.), e, adj. embroidered  
3 like feathers; Plumatile, sc. vestimen-  
tum, an embroidered garment. Plaut.

PLÖMATÖS, a, um, particip. and adj.  
See Plumo.

PLÖMBAGÖ (plumbum), inis, f. a kind of  
lead ore; μόλυβδαίνα. Plin. — ¶ Also,  
leadwort, fleawort (Plumbago Europæa  
of L.). Plin. — ¶ Also, a leaden  
color in gems. Plin.

PLÖMBÄRIGÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or  
2 pertaining to lead, belonging to lead,  
busied with lead, μόλυβδικός. Plin.  
Plumbariæ officinæ, plumbers' shops. Id.  
metalla, lead mines. Vitruv. artifex;  
and Pandect. Plumbarius (absol.), a  
worker in lead, plumber.

PLÖMBÄTORA (plumbo), æ, f. a soldering  
3 or joining with lead, μόλυβδωσις. Cass.  
ap. Paul. in Pandect.

PLÖMBÄTÖS, a, um. See Plumbo.

PLÖMBEÖS (plumbum), a, um, adj. of  
lead, leaden; μόλυβδινός. Lucret. glans.  
So, Spartan. Plumbea, sc. glans or pila.  
Plaut. nummus. Martial. Plumbeus,  
sc. nummus. Plin. vas; and Colum.  
Plumbeum, sc. vas; and Id. Plumbea, sc.  
vasa. Plin. Publica monumenta plum-  
beis voluminibus confici, h. e. plum-  
beis laminis in volumen convolutis.

Prudent. Plumbeus ictus, blows with a  
scourge, in which was a bullet. Plin. color,  
lead color, color such as lead has. —

¶ Figur. leaden, oppressive, heavy as lead.  
Plaut. Si quid peccatum est, plumbeas  
iras gerunt. Horat. Plumbeus auster,  
autumnusque gravis. — ¶ Figur. leaden,  
and so, dull or blunt. Cic. Quom  
illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri ta-  
men diceret, with a leaden sword. Id.

O plumbeum pugionem (h. e. argumen-  
tum)! — Hence, leaden, dull, heavy,  
without penetration or acuteness, blockish,  
stupid. Cic. Nisi plane in physicis  
plumbei sumus. Terent. Caudex, sti-  
pes, asinus, plumbeus. — Also, leaden,  
insensible, without feeling. Licin. Crass.  
ap. Sueton. cor. — ¶ Also, bad, poor,  
miserable. Martial. vina. Id. mala  
(apples).

PLÖMBÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to sol-  
2 der with lead, μόλυβδω. Plin. Neque  
argentum ex stanno plumbatur. Cato.  
Modiolo oleaginos facito, et eos circum  
plumbato. — ¶ Also, to make of lead;  
in which sense particip. Plumbatus, a,  
um, made of lead, leaden, only occurs,  
which may be considered as an adj. Plin.  
sagitta. Frontin. canales. Veget. Plum-  
bata, sc. glandes or pile, leaden balls.

PLÖMBÖSÖS (plumbum), a, um, adj.  
2 having much lead mixed with it, full of  
lead. Plin. molybdæna. Id. Fax ejus  
intelligitur plumbosissima.

PLÖMBÖM (unc.), i, n. lead, μόλυβδος.  
Cato. Dolia plumbo vincito. Plin.  
Plumbum nigrum, h. e. lead. Id. al-  
bum, or candidum, h. e. tin. — ¶ Fig-  
ur. lead, h. e. something made of lead.  
Thus, a leaden ball or bullet. Ovid. Ba-  
learica plumbum funda jacit. Virg.  
Et media adversi liquefacto tempora  
plumbo diffidit. — Also, a whip or scourge  
to which such balls were attached. Pr-  
udent. Plumbo cervix verberata. — Also,  
a leaden pipe. Horat. Aqua tendit run-  
pere plumbum. — ¶ Also, a defect in  
the eye. Plin. Plumbum (quod est ge-  
nus vitii) ex oculo tollitur.

PLÖMESCÖ (pluma), is, n. 3. to begin to  
2 have feathers, become fledged, ἀναπτερό-  
μαί. Plin.

PLÖMESCÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of down-  
feathers or soft feathers, stuffed or fur-  
nished with the same. Cic. Collocemus  
in culcita plumæa. Plin. Auribus plu-  
meis eminentibus. — ¶ Also, downy,  
like down or light feathers, light, delicate.  
Martial. Plumæa pondera follis. Arnob.  
Nives plumæe. Apul. Plumæa et lactea  
cutis.

PLÖMYGER (pluma & gero), ëra, ërum,  
2 adj. bearing feathers. Plin. anser.

PLÖMIPËS (pluma & pes), ëdis, adj.  
3 feather-footed. Catull.

PLÖMÖ (pluma), as, avi, atum, a. and n.  
1. to cover with feathers, feather. Apul.  
se in avem, h. e. to transform. Cic. in  
Arat. Plumato corpore corvus, feathered.  
Plin. Mollis lanugine plumatus. —  
¶ Also, to embroider, and indeed,  
in such a way as to resemble feathers. Vo-  
pisc. Plumandi difficultas. Lucan.  
Pars auro plumata nitet. — ¶ Also,  
of the scales upon armor, to cover with  
scales, as with down or feathers (see Plu-  
ma). Justin. Lorice plumatæ, scaly,  
in the manner of the plumage of birds.

— ¶ Intrans. to put forth feathers, as-  
sume feathers, become fledged. Gell. Pul-  
lis plumantibus.

PLÖMÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with  
2 soft feathers or feathers, full of feathers.  
Propert.

PLÖMÖLÄ (dimin. from pluma), æ, f. a  
2 little down-feather or feather, πρίλιον.  
Colum.

PLÖÖ (πλώω, πλύνω), is, pluī and pluvi, n.

and a. 3. to rain, βω. It occurs for the  
most part only in the third person,  
either personally or impersonally. Plaut.  
Pluet hodie, it will rain to-day. Virg.  
Dnm pluit. Cic. Aqua, quæ pluendo cre-  
visset, by rain. — We say, Res, re, or  
rem pluit, it rains such a thing, such a  
thing rains (h. e. comes down in rain).  
Liv. Lacte pluisse, it had rained milk. Id.  
Terra pluisse, it had rained earth. Cic.  
Sanguinem pluisse nuntiatum est. Liv.  
Sanguine pluisse. Id. Terram pluisse.  
Id. lapidibus. Plin. Effigies, quæ pluit,  
which was rained down. — ¶ Figur. of  
similar things falling like rain. Virg.  
Tantum glandis pluit, it rained such a  
shower of acorns, such a shower of acorns  
fell. Stat. Stridentia fundæ saxa plu-  
ent (where fundæ may be also nomin.).  
Id. Bellaria adorea pluebant. —

¶ Passively, Pluitur, for pluit. Apul.

PLÖÖR (pluo), öris, m. rain. Liber. ap.  
3 Non.

PLÖRÄLIS (plus), e, adj. relating to more  
2 than one, plural, πηθυντικός. Quintil.  
numerus, plural number in grammar.

Id. Plurale, sc. nomen, h. e. in the plural.

PLÖRÄLITÄS (pluralis), ätis, f. the plu-  
ral number. Charis.

PLÖRÄLITËR (Id.), adv. in the plural  
2 number, plurally. Quintil.

PLÖRÄTIVÖS (plus), a, um, adj. plural.  
3 Gell. numerus. Id. Hujus (h. e. ego)  
plurativum est nös, h. e. is the plural.

PLÖRES. See Plus.

PLÖRIES (plus), adv. often, oftentimes,  
several times, πολλάκις. Cas.

PLÖRIFARIAM (plures & the termina-  
2 tion fariam), adv. in many places or parts,  
πλειστάκις, πολλαχού. Sueton. Italiam  
operibus ac vectigalibus publicis plurifi-  
ariam instruxit. Id. Cubicula plurifi-  
ariam disposita. — ¶ Also, in many ways,  
in several ways, manifoldly. Apul.

PLÖRIFÖRMIS (plures & forma), e, adj.  
3 having many forms, manifold. Apul.

PLÖRILÄTERÖS (plures & latus), a,  
3 um, adj. having more sides. Frontin.

PLÖRIMÖS, a, um. See Multus.

PLÖRIVÖCÖS (plus & voco), a, um, adj.  
3 having more or many significations; dis-  
tinguished from æquivocus and univocus.  
Martial. Capell.

PLÖS, plüris. See Multus.

PLÖSCÖLÖS (dimin. from plus), a, um,  
adj. somewhat more, a little more, also,  
somewhat much or many. Terent. Plus-  
cula suppellectile opus est, a little more.

Colum. Plusculo sale utendum erit.  
Apul. Similes alias plusculas (noctes),  
several others. — ¶ Neutr. Pluscu-  
lum, as a subst. Cic. Causæ, in quibus  
plusculum negotii est, somewhat more  
trouble, or not a little trouble. Id. Plus-  
culum etiam, quam concedit veritas,  
amori nostro largiare, something more,  
than, &c. — As an adv. Plaut. Mira  
sunt, nisi invitavit se se in cœna plus-  
culum. Id. Negotium fuit plusculum  
(sc. quanti) annum haud probe, h. e.  
somewhat more than a year.

PLÖSIMÖS, anciently for Plurimus. Varr.

PLÖTÄRCHÖS, i, m. Plutarch, a Greek  
writer in the time of the emperor Trajan.

PLÖTËÖS, i, m. and PLÖTËUM, i, n. ap-  
pears to be all that is joined together of  
boards or other things, to make a cover or  
defence. — ¶ A pent-house of boards,  
used in sieges, by which the besiegers at  
their work were screened from the missiles  
of the enemy. Cas. B. C. 2, 9. — Hence,  
figur. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111. Ad eum vine-  
as pluteosque agam. — ¶ A kind of  
movable breastwork, parapet or fence  
(made, for instance, of osiers covered  
with hides, &c.), behind which the besieg-  
ers of a town made their approaches; or  
also, a breastwork, parapet, &c. raised  
upon a tower, a wall, &c. Veget. de re  
milit. 4, 15. Cas. B. C. 2, 15; 1, 25;  
3, 24; B. G. 7, 25, 41. In like manner,  
Liv. 10, 38. Locus est conceptus crati-  
bus pluteisque, with boards (Fest. says,  
the boards with which any thing is in-  
closed, are called plutei). — ¶ The  
guard-board, back-board, back, of a bench  
or couch. Sueton. Calig. 26. Cœnanti  
modo ad pluteum, modo ad pedes stare  
So, Propert. Plutei fulcra, h. e. lecti tri-  
cliniiaris. — ¶ The guard of a bed,  
h. e. the back-board on the opposite side

from that where they got in. So, perhaps, in *Martial*. 3, 91, 10. — ¶ *A board on a funeral pile, upon which a corpse lies.* *Martial*. 8, 44, 13. — ¶ *A book-shelf, book-case.* *Juvenal*. and *Pers.* — ¶ *A wall or fence between two columns.* *Vitruv.* 4, 4; 5, 1.

**PLŪTŌ, or PLŪTŌN, ōnis, m.** Πλούτων, the king of the lower world, husband of *Proserpine*, and brother of *Jupiter* and *Neptune*. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. — Hence, *Plutōnius*, a, um, adj. *Plutonian*, relating, belonging, &c. to *Pluto*. *Horat.* domus, h. e. the lower regions. *Prudent.* conjux, h. e. *Proserpine*. Hence, *Cic. Divin.* 1, 36. *Plutonia*, sc. loca, a region in *Asia*, perhaps in *Lydia*, which *Cic.* called *deadly*, which seems to account for the name.

**PLŪTŌR (pluo), ōris, m.** who rains, sender 3 or dispenser of rain. *Augustin.*

**PLŪTŌS, i, m.** Πλούτος, the god of riches 3 (from πλοῦτος, riches). *Phædr.*

**PLŪVIĀ (pluvius), æ, f. sc.** aqua, rain, ōris. *Virg.* Also, plur. *Cic.* — Also, rain-water. *Plin.* Admixta pluvia.

¶ *Pluvius* is rain, the beneficial supply given by nature to the thirsting soil, as a general or lasting rain; *Imber* and *Nimbus* involve the idea of an unfriendly occurrence, as a shower which disturbs fine weather, with this difference, however, that *imber* is used of rain, as accompanied with cold, stormy weather, and *nimbus* in so far as it is attended with thick weather.

**PLŪVIĀLIS (pluvia), e, adj.** relating to 2 rain, belonging to rain, rainy, ōris. *Colum.* dies. *Ovid.* aqua, rain-water. *Tacit.* Pluvialibus imbribus superfluis amnis. *Ovid.* fungi, which grow by rain. *Id.* sidus, rainy, bringing rain. So, *Virg.* *Hædi* (a constellation). *And.* *Id.* austru.

**PLŪVIĀTIŪS, a, um, adj.** same as *Pluvialis*. *Marcell.* *Empir.* aqua, rain-water.

**PLŪVIĀTILIS, e, adj.** same as *Pluvialis*. 2 *Cels.* aqua, rain-water.

**PLŪVIŌSŪS (pluvia), a, um, adj.** full of 2 rain, rainy, ōris. *Plin.* hiems.

**PLŪVIŪS (pluo), a, um, adj.** rainy, bringing or causing rain, ōris. *Virg.* *Hyades.* *Horat.* *Pluvii venti.* *Id.* rores, rains. *Colum.* dies. *Cato.* *Pluvix* tempestates. *Varr.* *Pluvium cælum.* *Colum.* cæli status. *Tibull.* *Jupiter.* *Horat.* arcus, the rainbow. *Cic.* *Aqua pluvia,* rain-water. *Ovid.* *Pluvium aurum,* a shower of gold.

**PNEUMĀTIŪS (πνευματικός), a, um,** 2 adj. relating to the air or wind, moved by wind, pneumatical, pneumatic. *Plin.* *Pneumatica organa,* engines with which, by the power of the air or wind, they draw up any thing, as water from a well; as, the pump, &c. *Id.* *Laudatus est Ctesibius pneumatica ratione, et hydraulicis organis repertis,* h. e. for the invention of air-machines and musical instruments that played by water. *Vitruv.* *Ctesibius Alexandrinus,* qui spiritus naturales, pneumaticasque res invenit.

**PNĪGEUS (πνιγέος), ōi and ōos, m.** [dis- 2 syllab.] a machine or vessel like an inverted tunnel, which, in an hydraulic machine, keeps down the ascending air, and, as it were, chokes it. *Vitruv.*

**PNĪGITIS (πνιγίτης), ōdis, f. sc.** terra, a certain coarse and glutinous kind of earth. *Plin.*

**PO, prep. insep.** from the Gr. ποῖ, h. e. ποῖς, to, by, &c. expressing power or possession, or strengthening the idea contained in the verb; as in *pollco, polliceor, pono,* &c.

**PŌ,** anciently for *post*; thus, *Po' meridie,* ap. *Quintil.*

**PŌCĪLLĀTŌR (pocillum), ōris, m.** a cup- 3 bearer, οἰνοχόος. *Apul.*

**PŌCĪLLUM (dimin. of poculum), i, n. a** 2 little cup. *Liv.* and *Cato.*

**PŌCŪLENTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj.** fit to 3 drink, that may be drunk, ποτός, πότιμος. *Cic.* (according to some *Edd.*) and *Quint.* *Scæv.* ap. *Gell.*

**PŌCŪLUM (πόω, h. e. πίνω), i, n. a** cup, 2 drinking-pot or bowl, beaker, ποτήριον, ποτήρ. *Virg.* *Nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit.* *Ovid.* *Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant.* *Tibull.* *Fic-*

*tilia pocula.* *Horat.* aurea. *Cic.* *Ex-* haurire poculum. *Horat.* ducere. *Pe-* tron. *avide siccare.* — ¶ Also, the liquor that is drunk; a draught, potion. *Virg.* *Pocula sunt fontes liquidi.* *Horat.* *Desiderique temperare poculum,* h. e. *philtrum.* *Flor.* *Epulantes, ac,* ubi essent, præ poculis nescientes, h. e. *præ ebrietate.* *Cic.* *Inter cœnam, in* ipsis tuis immanibus poculis hoc tibi accidisset. *Id.* *Is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis.* — ¶ *Poculum, for poculum.* *Prudent.*

**PŌDĀGĒR (ποδάγρος), āgri, m.** one that is 3 gouty. *Emm.* ap. *Prise.*

**PŌDĀGRA (ποδάγρα), æ, f.** the gout in the 2 feet. *Cic.*, *Ovid.*, &c. — In plur. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

**PŌDĀGRICŪS (ποδαγρικός), a, um, adj.** 2 afflicted or troubled with the gout, gouty. *Cels.*

**PŌDĀGRŌSŪS (podagra), a, um, adject.** 3 having the gout, gouty, ποδάγρος. *Plaut.*

**PŌDĀLĪRĪŪS, ii, m.** Ποδαλείριος, n son of 2 Æsculapius, noted for his skill in the healing art. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a Trojan of the same name. *Virg.*

**PŌDERĒS (ποδῆρης, from ποῦς & ἕρω), or** 3 **PŌDERĪS, is, m.** a linen garment worn by 2 priests, reaching to the feet. *Tertull.*

**PŌDEX (pedo), ōdis, m.** the fundament, 3 πρωκτός. *Horat.*

**PŌDISMATŪS (podismus), a, um, adj.** 3 measured out by feet. *Frontin.*

**PŌDISMŪS (ποδισμός), i, m.** a measuring 3 out of any thing by feet. *Vitruv.*

**PŌDIŪM (ποδίον), ii, n.** perhaps, properly, 2 a step, h. e. an elevated place to step upon; hence, an elevated place, height. *Pallad.* *And,* in a building, a balcony. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Vitruv.* — Especially, in the circus or amphitheatre, a projecting part, next the arena, immediately in front of the place occupied by the emperor and nobles. *Sueton.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, the prop, stay or continuing support of a building. *Vitruv.*

**PCĒANTIĀDES, } See Pæas. 3**  
**PCĒANTIŪS, }**

**PCĒĀS (Ποίας), antis, m.** a Thessalian, 2 father of *Philoctetes.* *Ovid.* *Pœante satus,* son of *Pæas,* h. e. *Philoctetes.* — ¶ Hence, *Pœantiādes,* æ, m. son of *Pæas,* h. e. *Philoctetes.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Pœantiūs, a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to *Pæas.* *Ovid.* *Pœantia proles, or, Id.* *Pœantius heros, or, Id.* (absol.) *Pœantius, h. e. Philoctetes.* — ¶ Also written *Pæas,* &c.

**PCĒCĪLE (ποικίλη, sc. στῶν), sc.** porticus, 2 es, f. a portico or gallery at *Athens,* where the Stoics were wont to walk and discourse, so called from its being adorned with pictures. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a gallery at *Elis.* *Plin.*

**PŌĒMĀ (ποίημα), ōtis, n.** a poem, poetical 2 composition. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. — *Gen.* plur. *poematorum.* *Cic.* ap. *Chnris.* — *Dnt.* or *abl.* plur. *poematis.* *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Cic.*

**PŌĒMĀTIŪM (ποιημάτων), ii, n.** a short 2 poem. *Plin.* *Ep.*

**PCĒMENĪS (ποιμὴν, -ένος), ōdis, f.** the 2 name of a dog, Keeper. *Ovid.*

**PCĒNĀ (ποινή), æ, f.** the ransom-money for 2 a deed of blood, and, in a wider sense, the satisfaction which is given or taken for a crime committed or a wrong inflicted; hence, it may be sometimes translated *vengeance* or *revenge,* and sometimes *punishment.* *Cic.* *Pœnas domesticis sanguinis expetere, to demand satisfaction for the blood of one of his family, or to avenge the blood,* &c. *Id.* *Furia,* quæ dies noctesque parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis repentant, punish the children for the murder of their parents, or avenge the blood of the parents upon the children. *Id.* *Pœnas hominis persequi, to avenge one.* So, also, *Id.* *Pœnas patrias (h. e. patris) persequi.* *Sallust.* *Pœnas capere pro aliquo, to avenge one.* *Cic.* *Ab aliquo petere pœnas sui doloris, to seek to obtain satisfaction from any one for the mortification they suffer, h. e. to avenge themselves upon him for their,* &c. *Ovid.* *Pœnas verborum capere, to take vengeance for the words.* *Lucan.* *Accipere pœnas, to take revenge upon one, or to punish one.* *Liv.*

*Pœnas habere ab aliquo, to have avenged one's self upon one.* But, *Id.* *Pœnam habere, to have his punishment, h. e. bc punished.* *Cic.* *Pœnas dare alicui, to render satisfaction, afford revenge, suffer punishment* (where the *dat.* expresses the person who inflicts the punishment or is revenged thereby). And without the *dat.* *Id.* *At dedit pœnas. Id.* *Do pœnas mereritatis.* *Sallust.* *Næ ille fratris mei necis graves pœnas reddet, shall render a heavy account, pay a terrible atonement, suffer heavy punishment.* *Cic.* *Pœna vitæ, capital punishment.* So, *Cæs.* *capitis.* *Cic.* *Pœna alicquem afficere, or multare, to inflict punishment upon, to punish.* *Liv.* *Pœnas capere de aliquo; or, Virg.* *sumere, to punish him.* *Ovid.* *In pœnas ire, to resort to punishment, inflict punishment.* *Cic.* *Aliqua pœna teneri, to come under, bc liable to.* *Id.* *Pœnas alicui pendere alicujus rei (for something); or, Terent.* (without rei), to suffer, &c. *Cic.* *dependere reip.; or, Pmndect.* *dependere, to suffer.* *Cic.* *expetere, solvere, persolvere, to suffer punishment, bc punished.* *Id.* *Sustinere pœnam. Id.* *Sufferre pœnas. Id.* *subire. Id.* *perferre. Id.* *luere. Id.* *ferre; or, Ovid.* *pati, to suffer punishment or be punished.* — ¶ Also, *Punishment, or Vengeance,* as a goddess, the goddess of punishment or vengeance, who avenges the wrongs of the innocent, and punishes the wicked. *Cic.* *O Pœna! o Furia sociorum! Id.* *A liberum Pœnis actum esse præcipientem.* *Lucan.* *Pœnas nocentum.* *Val.* *Flacc.* 1, 798. *Grandæva Furorum Pœna parens.* — ¶ Also, any hardship, torment, trouble, pain, suffering. *Plin.* *Illæ pariendi pœnis invalidæ.* *Senec.* *Frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non pœnam.* — Also, *hard usage, abuse, maltreatment.* *Virg.* *Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas? to abuse you so cruelly, to show you such cruel usage.* Of victors to the vanquished. *Senec.* *Hippol.* 439. *Justin.* 3, 5. — ¶ Also, *payment of a thing, for instance, in play* (which may be called punishment). *Ovid.* *Victam ne pœna sequatur.* *Virg.* *votorum, of his vows.* — ¶ *Pœna,* as an atonement or means of expiation which a man renders; *Supplicium,* especially capital punishment and hard punishment; *Multa,* a fine; *Castigatio,* chastisement, particularly for the improvement of the sufferer, correction; *Animadversio,* punishing.

**PCĒNALIS (pœna), e, adj.** pertaining to 2 punishment, penal. *Plin.* *Pilo victorum pœnali opera.* *Id.* *Pœnales aquas, dirisque genitas.* *Solin.* *Pœnales tenebræ, h. e. into which one is cast by way of punishment.* *Pandect.* *Pœnalis actio, h. e. for the punishment of a crime which had remained unpunished.* *Id.* *stipulatio. Id.* *causa. Id.* *conditio. Id.* *Pœnalia judicia. Cod. Just.* *Carcer pœnaliūm, carcer hominum noxiorum est.*

**PCĒNALĪTER (pœnalis), adv.** by way of 3 punishment. *Amnian.*

**PCĒNĀRĪŪS (pœna), a, um, adj.** same as 2 *Pœnalis.* *Quintil.* *actio.*

**PCĒNI, ōrum, m.** the Carthaginians. See *Pœnus.*

**PCĒNICE, adv.** same as *Punice.* *Varr.* *Qui de agricultura scripserunt et Pœnice, et Græce, et Latine, in the Carthaginian language.*

**PCĒNICEŪS.** See *Phœniccus.*

**PCĒNICŪS, a, um,** same as *Punicus.* *Nep.*

**PCĒNINŪS.** See *Pœninus.*

**PCĒNIŪS, is,** an old form for *Punio.* *Gell.* 1 — Also, as a deponent. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 1, 44.

**PCĒNITĒNDŪS, a, um.** See *Pœnitico.*

**PCĒNITĒNS, entis.** See *Pœnitico.*

**PCĒNITĒTER (pœnitens), adv.** penitent- 3 ly. *Minuc.* *Fel.*

**PCĒNITĒNTĪĀ (Id.), æ, f.** repentance, 2 penitence, contrition, μετάνοια. *Phædr.* *Dare pœnas turpes pœnitentiæ.* *Liv.* *Celerem pœnitentiam, sed eandem seram atque inutilem sequi.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Ne rursus provinciæ, quod damnasse dicitur, placeat, agatque pœnitentiam pœnitentiæ suæ.* *Tacit.* *Dein mutati in pœnitentiam primani, quartanque, Voculam sequuntur.* *Flor.* *Inde Sardiniam recessit, ibique morbo, et pœnitentia interit.* *Pandect.* *Pœnitentia*

actus cernendo heres fieri potest, h. e. pœnitentia ductus.

PœNITĒŌ (pœnia), ūi, ēre, n. and a. 2. to repent, be sorry, regret. Liv. Si pœnitere possent. Cic. Pœnitens, he that repents. Sallust. Lepidus pœnitens consilii. Id. ap. Quintil. Pœniturus. Liv. Magister haud pœnitendus, not to be repented of, whom one need not regret to have had. So, also, Cic. Vis pœnitendi, of repentance. Id. fragm. Corrige errorem pœnitendo, by repentance. — ¶ Also, Aliqua res me pœnitet, something repents me, h. e. I repent thereof. Plaut. Conditio me non pœnitet. Gell. Neque id me pœnitet. Also, Cic. Quod pœnitere possit, may cause regret or repentance. And with infin. which stands as the subject. Cic. Me pœnitet didicisse. — Oftener, impers. Pœnitet me alicujus rei, it repents me of something, I repent of something, I rue it. Nepos. Populum judicii pœnitet. Att. in Cic. Ep. Hoc dicam, non pœnitere me consilii. Sometimes, however, the person repenting or the thing repented of is wanting. Cic. Solet eum pœnitere. Ovid. Pœnitet et torquer. — ¶ Also, to be discontented or dissatisfied with something; in which case the person dissatisfied is in the accus. and the subject of his discontent in the genit. or infin. (or is expressed by a verb and participle); so that the verb is impers. Cic. Quid eum Mnesarchi pœnitet? Id. Sua quemque fortunæ pœnitet. Cæs. An pœnitet me, quod transduxerim? Liv. Haud me pœnitet sententia eorum, I am not displeas'd with the opinion of those, &c. Id. Quum jam virum haud pœniteret.

PœNITĒT. See Pœniteo. PœNITĒŸŌ, ōnis, f. for Punitio. Gell. 3 PœNITĒŸŌ (pœniteo), inis, f. same as 3 Pœnitentia Pacuv.

PœNITUS, a, um. See Pœnio. PœNŪLŪS (dimin. of Pœnus), i, m. the young Carthaginian, the name of a comedy of Plautus.

PœNŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. properly Phœnician. — Hence, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians, Carthaginian. Virg. Ieo. — Hence, subst. a Carthaginian. Plur. Pœni, the Carthaginians. Virg. — Hence, Cic. Pœnus, h. c. Hannibal. — The Carthaginians were cunning and crafty. Hence, Plaut. Pœnus plane es, h. e. you are a complete Carthaginian, cunning, crafty.

PœSIS (poiesis), is, f. poetry. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a poem, poems. Cic. and Horat.

PœTA (poietēs), æ, m. a poet, bard, writer of poetry. Cic. — ¶ Also, a fit man for any thing, able to do any thing. Plaut. Poeta ad eam rem.

PœTICA, æ, and PœTYCĒ (poietikē, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the poetic art; poetry. Cic.

PœTYCĒ (poeticus), adv. after the manner of the poets, poetically, ποιητικῶς. Cic.

PœTYCŪS (poietikōs), a, um, adj. of a poet, poetic, poetical, ποιητικός. Cic. verbum. Id. dii, h. e. occurring in the poets. Quintil. Poeticum, h. e. anything poetical. Id. Poetica, h. e. poetical things, verses, poetry.

PœTILLĀ (dimin. of poeta), æ, m. a 3 poetaster, vile petty poet. Plaut.

PœTŌ, as, n. l. same as Poetor. Fron-3 ton.

PœTŌR (poeta), āris, dep. l. to be a poet, 3 to write verse or poetry, ποιη-ίζω. Enn. and Auson.

PœTRĪĀ (poietria), æ, f. a poetess. Cic.

PœTRIS (poietris), Idis or Idos, f. a poet-3 ess. Pers.

PœŪNIAS (πωγωνίας), æ, m. bearded, 2 sc. cometa, a bearded comct. Plin. POL, interj. by Pollux! by my faith! in 3 truth! Terent. and Cic. It is also joined with other affirmative particles. Terent. Sane pol, or, Id. Certe pol. — Terent. Per pol scitus, h. c. pol percitus.

PŌLĒĀ (unc.), æ, f. with the Syrians, the first dung voided by a young ass. Plin.

PŌLĒMŌ, and PŌLĒMŌN (Πολέμων), ōnis, m. a philosopher of Athens, teacher

of Zeno. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a king of Pontus. — Hence, Polemoniacus, a, um, adj. belonging to him. Eutrop. Polemoniacus Pontus, h. e. a part of Pontus.

PŌLĒMŌNĒŪS (Πολεμώνειος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the philosopher Polemo. Cic.

PŌLĒMŌNIĀ (πολεμώνιον), æ, f. the herb wild sage. Plin.

PŌLĒMŌNIĀCŪS, a, um. 3 See Polemo.

PŌLĒNTĀ (probably from πάλη, h. e. pol-3 len), æ, f. pealed barley, pearled barley, τὸ ἀλφίτου, τὰ ἀλφίτα. — Polenta, ōrum, n. Macrobr.

PŌLĒNTĀRĪŪS (polenta), a, um, adj. 3 relating to pealed barley, ἀλφικτός. Plaut. crepitus, h. c. caused by eating pealed barley.

PŌLĪĀ (πολιά), æ, f. a kind of precious stone of a whitish gray color. Plin.

PŌLĪĀ (πολείω), æ, f. a herd of horses, 3 a stud. Pandect.

PŌLĪMĒN (polio), inis, n. a polish or or-3 nament. Apul. — ¶ Arnob. Polimina, h. e. testicles.

PŌLĪMĒNTŪM (Id.), i, n. Plaut. Poli-3 menta porcina, h. e. testicles of swine.

PŌLĪNDRŪM (unc.), i, n. n. fictitious 3 kind of spice. Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.

PŌLĪŸ (unc.), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to polish, smooth, furbish, file, λειαίνω, ἀποξέω. Plin. gemmas, ebur, marmor, ligna. Ovid. frontes libellorum punice. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. rogum ascia. So, also, Pol-3 litus, a, um, polished, furbished, smoothed.

Cic. columnæ. Martial. dens, h. e. smooth. Id. ligo, h. c. much used, worn out. — Hence, in general, to prepare well, adorn, embellish, set off, refine, make neat, trim. Plin. vestes, h. c. to scour. Enn. agros, h. e. to harrow. So, also, Varr. Fundus cultura politus, h. e. carefully cultivated. Liv. columnas albo, h. e. to paint white. Cic. orationem, h. e. to polish. So, also, Ovid. carmina. — ¶ See, also, Politus, a, um.

PŌLĪŸ (polio, is), ōnis, m. one who dresses 3 up or furbishes. Pandect. Some Edd. read politiones, others politiones, &c.

PŌLĪŸŌN (πόλιον), or PŌLĪŸŪM, ii, n. a kind of strong-smelling herb, perhaps the herb poley, poly, or poley-mountain (Teu-3 crium polium, L.). Plin.

PŌLĪŸRCĒTĒS (πολιορκητής), æ, m. a 3 besieger or conqueror of towns, a surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia. Vi-3 truv.

PŌLĪTE (politus), adv. in a polished 3 manner, elegantly, exquisitely, splendidly, γλαφυρόως. Cic. dicere. Id. scribere. Id. Politus.

PŌLĪTĒS, æ, m. a son of king Priam, 3 killed by Pyrrhus. Virg.

PŌLĪTĪĀ (πολιτεία), æ, f. the polity or 3 form of government of a state, the name of a book of Plato on this subject. Cic.

PŌLĪTĪCŪS (πολιτικός), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to civil government, politic, political, civil. Cic. libri. Id. philoso-3 phi.

PŌLĪTĪŸ (polio, is), ōnis, f. a polishing, 2 finishing, rubbing, furbishing, refining, preparing, adorning, στίλβωσις, λειώσις. Cato. agri, h. e. a harrowing. Vitruv. speculi, h. e. a rubbing, polishing. — Hence, a plastering. Vitruv.

PŌLĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that makes 3 any thing smooth or more beautiful, rubs, prepares or dresses it, a finisher, refiner, polisher, στίλβων. Jul. Firmic. gem-3 marum. Pandect. agri, a tiller or dress-3 er of ground.

PŌLĪTŌLŪS (dimin. of politus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat fine or polished, neat, trim, gay, spruce. Cic.

PŌLĪTŌRĀ (polio, is), æ, f. a polishing, 2 smoothing, garnishing, refining, prepar-3 ing, working, λειώσις. Plin. chartæ. Id. marmoris. Id. gemmarum. Vitruv. pavimenti. Plin. vestium.

PŌLĪTŌS, a, um, partic. from polio. — ¶ Adj. polished, furbished, smoothed, made fine or neat, trimmed, set off, finished, decked, accomplished, refined, adorned, elegant, polite, ξερός, γλαφυρός. Cic. artibus, h. e. refined, polished by, &c. Cic. Politus e schola. Id. homo, h. e. a man of taste, a polished man. Id. Poli-3 tior humanitas. Id. judicium, h. c. fine, good taste. Id. Apelles politissima

arte perfectit, &c. Id. (Homo) omni 3 doctrina politissimus.

PŌLĪŪM, i, n. See Polion.

PŌLLĀ, æ, f. for PAULĀ, the wife of D- 3 Brutus. Cic. — Also, the wife of the poet Lucanus, afterwards married to the poet Statius. Martial.

PŌLLĒN (from πάλη), inis, n. and PŌL- 2 LIS, inis, f. and n. any thing which is as fine as dust. — Hence, very fine flour, ment-dust, mill-dust, πάλη, πεπάλη, γόρις. Terent. and Plin. — ¶ Also, of other things. Colum. turis. — ¶ The nomi-3 native probably does not occur in the ancients.

PŌLLĒNS, tis, partic. from polleo. — 2 ¶ Adj. able, powerful, strong, δυνάμ-3 νος. Plaut. Vini pollens Liber. Ter-3 tull. Mens pollentior. Ovid. Hostis equo pollens. Plaut. Genus pollens, h. e. a powerful, distinguished, opulent family. Solin. Ingenia pollentissima. Ovid. Pollens sum, es, &c. for polleo, &c. — ¶ Also, respectable. Apul. ma-3 trona.

PŌLLĒNTER (polleo), adv. powerfully. 3 Claudian. Pollentius.

PŌLLĒNTĪĀ (Id.), æ, f. power, might, 2 δύναμις. Plaut. — Hence, as a person and goddess. Liv. — ¶ Also, a town of Liguria. Brut. in Cic. Ep. — Also, a town in Picenum. — Also, a town in Ma-3 jorca. — Hence, Pollettinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Pollentia. Plin. Pol-3 lentini, h. e. the inhabitants of Pollentia in Picenum. Plin.

PŌLLĒŸ (for po-valeo), es, n. 2. to be able, 3 be very strong or mighty, be of great force or power, prevail much, bear rule or sway, excel, exceed, ισχύω. Cæs. Qui in republica, judicibus tum plurimum pollebant. Cic. Ubi plurimum pollet oratio. Liv. Etruria tantum pollens terra marique. Sueton. Pollere pecu-3 naria. Cic. scientia. Tacit. armis, gra-3 tia, nobilitate. Plin. Herba valet ad-3 versus scorpiōnes, h. e. is a powerful specific. Also, with an infin. follow-3 ing. Lucan. Vox pollentior herbis ex-3 cantare deos. — Pollere and posse are frequently found together. Liv. Potes pollesque. Id. Potens pollesque, or, Sallust. Pollens potensque. — ¶ Also, to be worth, to have a value or repute. Plin. Vitis pollet. — ¶ Also, to pos-3 sess much or be rich in any thing. Apul. utensilibus. — ¶ See, also, Pollens.

PŌLLĒX (polleo), icis, m. the thumb, άρι- 3 χειρ. Cic. Pollices præcidere. Cæs. Digtus pollex. Quintil. infestus, h. e. stretched forth as a mark of aversion. Plin. Pollicem premere, h. e. to press down the thumb with the other fingers; to hide it. This was a token of favor. Hence, Horat. Pollice utroque laudare ludum, h. e. to praise highly. Juvenal. vertere, h. e. to turn up or towards the breast. This was a sign, that the peo-3 ple demanded a conquered gladiator to be slain. — It is also used for digitus. Virg. Æn. 11, 68. Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 71. — ¶ Also, the great toe. Plin. — ¶ Also, from resemblance, a short branch, as of a vine, which is cut off above the first eye. Plin. — Also, a projecting knob on the trunk of a tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, the name of a slave of Cicero. Cic.

PŌLLĒCĀRIS (pollex), e, adj. of a thumb. 2 Plin. crassitudo, h. e. thickness of a thumb. Id. latitudo, h. e. a thumb's breadth.

PŌLLĒCĒŌR (po & liceor), ēris, itus 3 sum, dep. 2. properly, to offer one's self for any thing. Terent. Qui modo sum pollicitus ducere. Cæs. Pollicetur Piso, Besese ad Cæsarem iturum. Cic. Besese ad Cæsarem iturum. Cic. polliceri, nigne, or liberalissime alicui polliceri, h. e. to make kind offers. — Also, in general, to promise, υποσχεσθαι. Te-3 rent. montes auri. Cic. alicui suum præsidium. Also, Id. de re. Senec. Sibi polliceri aliquid, h. e. to hope for or expect any thing, reckon on any thing. Senec. — Pollicitus, a, um, is frequently used passively, promised. Ovid. — Hence, Pollicitum, subst., a promise. Ovid. and Colum.

PŌLLĒCĪTĀTĪŸ (pollicitor), ōnis, f. 4 free or voluntary promise, ἐπαγγελμα ὀσχεσις. Terent. and Cæs.

**POLLICITATOR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. a *prom-3 iser*. *Tertull.*  
**POLLICITATRIX** (pollicitor), *icis*, f. *3 she that promises*. *Tertull.*  
**POLLICITOR** (frequentat. of polliceor), *3āris*, *ātus sum*, dep. 1. to *promise*, *ὑποσχέσθαι*. *Tereut.* and *Pandect.*  
**POLLICITUS**, a, um. See *Polliceor*.  
**POLLINARIUS** (pollen), a, um, adj. *per-2 tuin* to *fine flour or meal*. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* *cribrum*, h. e. a *bolting-sieve*.  
**POLLINCTOR** (pollingo), *ōris*, m. one *3 that washes corpses and prepares them for the funeral pile*, *ἐνταφιαστῆς, ταφῆς, νεκροκόλος*. *Plaut.* and *Martial*  
**POLLINGŌ** (unc.), *is*, *nxi*, *netum*, a. *3*. *3 to wash a corpse and prepare it for the funeral pile*, *περιστέλλω νεκρὸν, σιροπλοκῶ, ταριχεύω, ἐνταφιάζω*. *Plaut.* *Mihī pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollin-kerat*. — Hence, *Pollinctus*, a, um, *washed and prepared for the funeral pile*. *Am-2 nian.*  
**POLLIO**, *ōnis*, m. the name of a *Roman family*. *Asinius Pollio* was a celebrated orator and friend of Augustus. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — *Trebellius Pollio* was one of the six historians who wrote the history of the emperors from Hadrian to Carinus. — ¶ Also, for *Polio*. See *Polio*, *onis*.  
**POLLIS**. See *Pollen*.  
**POLLIUS**, a, um, adj. *Pollian.* *Liv.* *tri-9 bus*.  
**POLLUBRUM**, and **POLUBRUM** (polluo), *3 i*, n. a *dish or basin to wash the hands or feet in*; a *laver*, *χέρνιβον*. *Fabius Pict.*  
**POLLUCĒD** (unc.), *es*, *xi*, *ctum*, a. *2*. *3 perhaps, to offer in sacrifice*, *ὑποθύω*. *Cato.* *Jovi vinum*. But this may mean to *set before, serve up*. *Plaut.* *Herculi decimam partem*. But this may mean to *consecrate*. — ¶ Also, to *serve up at table*. *Cass. Hem. ap. Plin.* *pisces*. Hence, *Plaut.* *Non ego sum pollucta pago, h. e. I am no dish for the village, for the common people*, says a girl that will not give herself to any one. — Also, perhaps, to *entertain, treat*. Hence, perhaps, *Plaut.* *Virgis polluctus, h. e. treated or served with a drubbing*. *Arnob.* *Polluctus opinione, h. e. partaking of or having an opinion*. — Hence, *Polluctum*, subst., a *banquet, feast, entertainment*. *Plaut.* *Neque sit quidquam pollucti domi*. *Macrob.* *Herculis*. *Hemina ap. Plin.* *Ad polluctum emere, h. e. for a banquet or for a sacrifice*.  
**POLLUCES**, *is*, m. for *Pollux*. *Plaut.* *3*  
**POLLUCIBILIS** (polluceo), *e*, adj. *splen-3 did, magnificent, costly*. *Macrob.* *cæna*.  
**POLLUCIBILITAS** (pollucibilis), *ātis*, f. *3 excellence*. *Fulgent.*  
**POLLUCIBILITER** (Id.), adv. *magnifi-3 cently, sumptuously, nobly, splendidly*, *πολυεπίθως*. *Plaut.*  
**POLLUCTE** (polluctus), adv. *magnificent-3 ly, sumptuously*. *Plaut.*  
**POLLUCTUM**, *i*, n. See *Polluceo*. *3*  
**POLLUCTURA** (polluceo), *æ*, f. a *banquet, 3 sumptuous entertainment, good cheer*. *Plaut.*  
**POLLUCTUS**, a, um. See *Polluceo*.  
**POLLŪD** (po & luo), *is*, *ūi*, *ātum*, a. *3*. to *pollute, soil, defile, contaminate*, *μολύνω, μιλίνο*. *Virg.* *ore dapes*. *Ovid.* *ora cruore*. — Also, figur. to *pollute, de-3 file, contaminate, corrupt, taint, violate, break, dishonor*. *Cic.* *cærimonias stu-3 pro. Id.* *jura scelere*. *Propert.* *Jovem, h. e. to violate*. *Nigid.* *jejunia, h. e. to break*. *Tibull.* *formam auro, h. e. to dishonor*. *Cic.* *Polluta sacra*. — ¶ See, also, *Pollutus*, a, um.  
**POLLŪTYD** (polluo), *ōnis*, f. *pollution*. *3* *Pallad.*  
**POLLŪTOR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. *he that violates 3 or breaks*. *Cassiod.* *fœderis*.  
**POLLŪTUS**, a, um, particip. from *polluo*. — ¶ Adj. *unchaste, vicious*. *Liv.* *Polluta femina*. *Tuclit.* *Pollutus princeps*. *Sil.* *Pollutor*. *Apul.* *Pollutissim-*  
**POLLŪX** (Πολυδούκης), *ūctis*, m. a son of *Tyndarus or Jupiter and Leda, brother of Castor*; he was celebrated as a pugilist or fighter with the *cæstus*, as *Castor* was celebrated as a good horseman. Hence, *Martial.* *Aliquem facere de Polluce Castorem, h. e. de pugile equi-*

**PŌLŌSĒ** (polus), adv. *going through the 3 poles*. *Martian.*  
**POLŪBRUM**. See *Pollubrum*.  
**PŌLŪLŌS**, or **PŌLLŪLŌS**, a, um, adj. for *3 Paululus*. *Cato.*  
**PŌLŪS** (πόλος), *i*, m. properly, *the end of the axle round which the wheel turns*. — Hence, *Poli*, *the poles*; the two ends of the axis of the earth and world. *Ovid.* *Polus glacialis, or gelidus, or, simply, pŏlus, h. e. the north pole, otherwise called arcticus*. *Id.* *australis, h. e. the south pole, otherwise called antarcticus*. — ¶ Also, *the whole heavens*. *Herat., Ovid.* and *Virg.* Also, plur. *Poli*, for *cælum*. *Val. Flacc.* *Cum picci fulsere poli*. *Id.* *Hæsit polo, h. e. pendebat in aere*. — Hence, *a celestial globe*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *the pole-star, north star*. *Vitruv.*  
**PŌLŪACANTHŌS** (πολύακανθος), *i*, the *star-thistle or caltrop*. *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪANDRIŌN** (πολύανδριον), *ii*, n. a *3 burying-place, cemetery*. *Arnob.*  
**PŌLŪANTHEMUM** (πολύανθεμον), *i*, n. *crow-foot, gold-cup, goldknar or bachelor's button, ranunculus* (*Ranunculus Polyanthemus*, L.). *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪBYŪS**, *ii*, m. a *celebrated Grecian historian*.  
**PŌLŪCARPŌS** (πολύκαρπος), same as *Polygonos*. *Apul.*  
**PŌLŪCHRŌNIŪS** (πολυχρόνιος), a, um, *3 adj. lasting or living long*. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PŌLŪCLEŪS** (Πολύκλειτος), *i*, m. a *celebrated statuary and artist in bass-relief*. — Hence, *Polycleteus*, a, um, adj. of or *belonging to Polycleteus*. *Stat.*  
**PŌLŪCNĒMŌN** (πολύκνημον), *i*, n. a *kind of plant*. *Plin.* *26, 88*.  
**PŌLŪCRATES** (Πολυκράτης), *is*, m. a *very fortunate prince of Samos, who, how-3 ever, was at last shamefully put to death*.  
**PŌLŪDAMĀS** (Πολυδάμας), *antis*, m. a *Trojan*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a certain athlete*. *Val. Max.*  
**PŌLŪDĒCTĒS** (Πολυδέκτης), or **PŌLŪDĒCTA**, *æ*, m. a *king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus*.  
**PŌLŪDŌRĒS** (Πολυδώρος), *i*, m. a *son of Priam, who, with a large sum of 3 money, was intrusted to the care of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, but was killed by him*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pŏly-3 doræus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Polydo-*  
**PŌLŪGĀLĀ** (πολύγαλον), *æ*, f. the *herb 3 milk-wort*. *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪGNŌTŪS**, *i*, m. a *celebrated painter*. *Cic.*  
**PŌLŪGNŌTŌN** (πολυγώνιον), *i*, n. the *herb called Solomon's seal* (*Convallaria polygonatum*, L.). *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪGŌNIUM**, *i*, n. same as *Polygonos*. *Scribon. Larg.*  
**PŌLŪGŌNIŪS** (πολυγώνιος), a, um, adj. *2 having many corners or angles*. *Vitruv.*  
**PŌLŪGŌNŌIDES** (πολυγονοειδής), *is*, n. a *species of the herb clematis*. *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪGŌNŌS** and **PŌLŪGŌNŌN** (πολύγονος), *i*, n. the *herb knot-grass, also called sanguinaria* (*Polygonum*, L.). *Plin.* *27, 91*.  
**PŌLŪGRĀMMŌS** (πολύγραμμα), *i*, f. a *kind of jasper stone with many white 3 streaks*. *Plin.* *37, 37*.  
**PŌLŪGŪNĒCŌN** (πολυγυναικειον), *i*, n. *2 a great assembly of women*. *Plin.* *35, 40, 29*. *Ed. Hard.* *Syngenicon*.  
**PŌLŪHISTŌR** (πολύιστορ), *ōris*, m. a *learned or knowing man, one who has 3 read much*, the title of a book of *Soli-*  
**PŌLŪHŪMNIĀ** (πολυμνία), *æ*, f. *one of the 3 nine Muses*. *Horat.*  
**PŌLŪMACHĒRŌPLACIDES**, *æ*, m. a *3 fictitious name*. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* *4, 2, 31*.  
**PŌLŪMITŪS** (πολύμιτος), a, um, adj. *wrought or woven with many threads, as 3 damask*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Polymitarius*, one who makes such cloth.  
**PŌLŪMNEŪTOR**, and **PŌLŪMNEŪTOR** (Πολυμνήτωρ, and Πολυμήτωρ), *ōris*, m. a *king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Hione, who was intrusted with the care of Polydorus, but killed him*. See *Polydorus*.  
**PŌLŪMŪXŌS** (πολύμυξος), *i*, f. sc. *lucerna, 3 a lamp with divers matches or wicks*. *Mar-*

**PŌLŪNEURŌN** (πολύνευρον), *i*, n. a *kind of plant, same as plantago major*. *Apul.*  
**PŌLŪNTICES** (Πολυντικής), *is*, m. a *son of Œdipus, brother of Eleocles, and son-in-3 law of Adrastus, contended with his brother for the kingdom of Thebes; at last they fought a duel, in which both perished*.  
**PŌLŪŌNYMŌS** (πολύωνυμος), *i*, f. the *herb 3 parietary*. *Apul.*  
**PŌLŪPHĀGŪS** (πολυφάγος), *i*, m. a *glut-3 ton, gourmandizer*. *Suet.*  
**PŌLŪPHĒMŌS** (Πολύφημος), *i*, m. *Poly-3 phemus, Polyphemus, one of the Cyclopes, in Sicily, and a son of Neptune; he had but one eye, which was put out by Ulysses, who very narrowly escaped the wrath of Polyphemus*.  
**PŌLŪPLŪSIŪS** (πολυπλούσιος), a, um, *adj. very rich, a fictitious family name*. *Plaut.*  
**PŌLŪPŌDIUM**, or **PŌLŪPŌDIŌN** (πολυπόδιον), *ii*, n. the *herb fern or polypo-3 dy*. *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪPŌSŪS** (polypus), a, um, adj. *afflict-3 ed with a polypus in the nose*. *Martial.*  
**PŌLŪPTŪCHA** (πολύπτυχα), *ōrum*, n. *3 account-books*. *Veget.*  
**PŌLŪPŪS** (πολύπους), *i*, m. a *polypus, an aquatic animal or zoophyte having eight 3 feet or arms* (*Sepia octopodia*, L.). *Plaut.* — Hence, figur. of a *rapacious person*. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *an ulcer or excres-3 cence in the nose, which, as it were, ex-*  
**PŌLŪRRHIZŌS** (πολύρριζος), *ōn*, having *3 many roots*. — Hence, a name of several *plants*. *Plin.* — ¶ *Polyrrhizon*, a name of a particular plant. *Plin.* *27, 103*.  
**PŌLŪSĒMŌS** (πολύσημος), a, um, adj. of *3 many significations*. *Serv.*  
**PŌLŪSPĀSTŌS** (πολύσπαστος), *ōn*, that *2 is drawn by many wheels or pulleys*. — Hence, subst. a *windlass with many pul-3 leys or truckles*. *Vitruv.*  
**PŌLŪTRICHŌN** (πολύτριχον), *i*, the *herb 3 golden maiden-hair, Venus' hair*. *Plin.* — It is also called *Polytrichis*. *Id.* — *Polytrichos, or Polytrix*, is also a *kind of precious stone*. *Plin.*  
**PŌLŪXĒNA** (Πολυξένη), *æ*, f. a *daughter of Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus, the 3 son of Achilles, as an offering at the grave of his father. She was the mistress of Achilles*. — Hence, *Polyxenius*, a, um; *adj. relating to Polyxena*. *Catull.* *64, 368*. *cædes*.  
**PŌLŪXŌ** (Πολυξώ), *us*, f. a *prophetess of 3 Lemnos*. *Stat.*  
**PŌLŪZŌNŌS** (πολύζωνος), *i*, f. a *kind of 3 precious stone, of a black color, with several stripes*. *Plin.* *37, 73*.  
**PŌMĀRIUM**, *ii*, n. See *Pomarius*.  
**PŌMĀRIŪS** (pomum, or pomus), a, um, *3 adj. of, belonging to, or concerned with fruit or fruit-trees*. *Cato.* *seminarium*. — Hence, *Pomarius*, subst. a *fruiterer, 3 seller of fruits*. *Horat.* — *Pomarium*, *ii*, n. an *orchard*. *Cic.* Also, a *cellar or storehouse for fruit*. *Plin.*  
**PŌMĒRIDĀNŌS**, and **PŌMĒRIDĀNŪS** (post & meridianus), a, um, *adj. in the afternoon, δειλιανός*. The former form is found in *Cic.*, the latter in *Suet.* and *Vitruv.*  
**PŌMĒRIUM**, *ii*, n. See *Pomærium*.  
**PŌMĒTĪA**, *æ*, f. a *town of Latium, also called Suessa Pometia*. *Liv.* Also called *Pometii*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pometinus*, a, um, of or belonging to it. *Liv.*  
**PŌMĒTUM** (pomus), *i*, n. an *orchard, a 3 place planted with fruit-trees*. *Pallad.*  
**PŌMĒFER** (pomum & fero), a, um, *adj. 2 bearing or producing any kind of fruit 3 Horat.* *autumnus*. *Sil.* *arva*.  
**PŌMĒRIUM** (post & merus, for murus), *ii*, n. a *space on the inside and outside of a 3 city wall left free from buildings*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Varr.* *Qui minore pomærio finerunt, h. e. confined them-*  
**PŌMŌNĀ** (pomum), *æ*, f. the *goddess of 3 fruit and fruit-trees*. Hence, figur. for *fruit or fruit-trees*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Pomona-*  
**PŌMŌNĀLIS**, *e*, adj. of or belonging to *Pomona*. *Varr.* *flamen, h. e. the priest of Pomona*.  
**PŌMŌSŪS** (pomum), a, um, *adj. full of 3 fruit, abounding in fruit*. *Tibull.* *hor-*  
**PŌMIS JUNCTIS**.

**POMPA** (πομπή), *æ, f.* a solemn procession, as, at a funeral. *Ovid.* Pompam funere ire, *h. e.* to attend a funeral procession. At a wedding. *Ovid.* Pompam ducit. Also, of other solemn processions, as at festivals. *Virg.* At triumphs. *Ovid.* — Particularly, the solemn procession in the ludi Circenses, in which the statues of the gods, &c. were borne. *Ovid.* Circus erit pompa celebr, numeroque deorum. *Stat. circensis.* *Liv.* Pompam ducere. *Cic.* Quid tu hunc de pompa letaturum putas? of Cæsar, whose image had been borne among those of the gods at the solemn procession in the ludi circenses. — Hence, *Cic.* Pomparum ferculis simile, *h. e.* as slow as if in a procession. So, also, of the lictors who went before the consul or proconsul. *Cic.* lictorum. — Also, any procession, train, number of attendants or followers, retinue, suite, equipage. *Terent.* Sua pompa eo deducenda, *h. e.* train, retinue. — ¶ Also, in general, any train, row, or procession of things carried one after another. *Senec.* pecuniæ. *Comp. Tibull.* 3, 1, 3. — ¶ *Figur.* pomp, parade, show, ostentation, display. *Cic.* rhetorum, *h. c.* in speaking. *Id.* Genus orationis pompæ aptius.

**POMPABILIS** (pompo), *e, adj.* ostentatious, making parade, pompous. *Trebell. Poll.*

**POMPALIS** (pompa), *e, adj.* pompous, 3 ostentatious. *Capitolin.*

**POMPALITER** (pompalis), *adv.* splendidly, in a pompous manner. *Trebell. Poll.*

**POMPATICUS** (pompa), *a, um, adj.* splendid, showy, pompous. *Tertull.*

**POMPATUS**, *a, um, particip.* from pompo. 3 — ¶ *Adj.* splendid, pompous *Tertull.*

**POMPEIANUS** (Pompeius) *a, um, adj.* relating to Pompey. *Cæs.* equitatus. *Martial.* theatrum, *h. e.* built by Pompey. So, also, *Vitruv.* porticus. *Suet.* curia. *Martial.* notus, *h. e.* wind which blew on the curtains of Pompey's theatre. — Also, devoted to Pompey, of his party. *Cæs.* Pompeiani, *h. e.* Pompey's party. — ¶ Also (from Pompeii), of, near, or belonging to Pompeii. *Plin.* vinum. — Hence, *Cic.* Pompeianum, *sc.* prædium, *h. e.* an estate of Cicero near Pompeii.

**POMPEII**, *orum, m.* a town of Campania.

**POMPEIUS**, or **POMPEIUS**, *i, m.* a name of several Romans. *Cn.* Pompeius Magnus was conquered by Cæsar, at Pharsalus, and fled to Egypt, where he was beheaded by order of the king. Pompeia was the wife of P. Vatinius. *Cic.* — Hence, Pompeius, or Pompeius, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Pompeius, Pompeian. *Cic.* domus. *Id.* via. *Prop.* porticus. *Ovid.* umbra. *Cic.* lex, *h. c.* originating with *Cn.* Pompeius.

**POMPHOLYX** (πομφόλυξ), *ῥgis, f.* a light, white substance coming from brass, and adhering in crusts to the domes of the furnaces; pompholyx. *Plin.*

**POMPILIUS**, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Pompilius, Pompidian. *Horat.* sanguis, *h. e.* descendants of Numa Pompilius. — ¶ Also, substant. Pompilius Numa, the second Roman king.

**POMPILUS**, or **-US** (πομπίλος), *i, m.* the pilot-fish (Nauclerus ductor, *Cuv.*; *Gasterosteus ductor, L.*) *Plin.*

**POMPŌ** (pompa), *as, avi, atum, n. 1.* to 3 make any thing with pompo. — ¶ See, also, *Pompatus, a, um.*

**POMPONIUS** (Pomponius), *a, um, adj.* of or relating to, or called after, a certain Pomponius. *Gall.*

**POMPONIUS**, *ii, m.* a name of several Romans. — Hence, Pomponius, *a, um, adj.* relating to Pomponius, Pomponian.

**POMPŌSĒ** (pomposus), *adv.* pompously. 3 *Sidon.*

**POMPŌSUS** (pompa), *a, um, adj.* pompous, stately. *Sidon.*

**POMPTINA**, or **POMTINA**, *palus.* See *Pentina.*

**POMUM** (unc.), *i, n.* the fruit of any tree fit for eating, as apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, dates, nuts, &c. *μῆλον, ὄπωρον. Plin.* — Also, a mulberry. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Varr., Virg.* and *Ovid.* Poma, *h. e.* fruit. — Also, truffles. *Martial.* — Also; clusters of grapes. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, for a fruit-tree. *Cato, Virg.* and *Plin. Ep.*

**PŌMŌS** (unc.), *i, f.* a fruit-tree. *Tibull., Cato* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, fruit. *Cato.*

**PŌNDERABILIS** (pondero), *e, adj.* capable of being weighed, ponderable. *Claud. Mamert.*

**PŌNDERATIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a weighing 2 or poising. *Vitruv.*

**PŌNDERĀTOR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a weigher, 3 *ῥυσοτάτης. Cod. Just.*

**PŌNDERITAS** (pondus), *ātis, f.* weight. 3 *Acc.*

**PŌNDERŌ** (Id.), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to weigh, *σραμαόμαι. Plaut.* and *Plin.* aliquid. — ¶ *Figur.* to examine, weigh in the mind, ponder, consider, judge of. *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* aliquid re, and ex re, *h. e.* from any thing.

**PŌNDERŌSŪS** (pondus), *a, um, adj.* 1 weighty, heavy, ponderous, massy, βαρὺς. *Plaut.* compedes. *Varr.* Frumentum ponderosum. *Id.* Ponderosior. *Plin.* Ponderosissimus. *Val. Mar.* verbera, *h. e.* falling heavily. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* epistola, *h. c.* containing much. *Val. Max.* vox, *h. c.* words of great weight.

**PŌNDICŪLUM** (dimin. of pondus), *i, n.* 3 a small weight. *Claudian.*

**PŌNDŌ** (pendo) seems to be the ablat. of pondus, *i, weight,* and signifies, therefore, in weight. *Gell.* Argenti plus pondus. *Liv.* Corona libram pondus, *h. e.* a crown of one pound in weight. So, also, *Id.* Patere libras fere omnes pondus, *h. e.* all of one pound in weight. So, also, *Plaut.* Piscium unciam pondus. — ¶ *Pondo* occurs more frequently without libra, and signifies pound, with numbers of one, two, three, &c. and is then used as an indeclinable substantive. *Cic.* Auri quinque pondus, *h. e.* five pounds of gold. *Liv.* Patera ex quinque auri pondus. *Id.* Fulmen aureum quinquaginta pondus, *h. e.* of fifty pounds. *Id.* Sex millia pondus. *Id.* Ad millia pondus. *Id.* Torques aureus duo pondus, *h. e.* of two pounds. *Cic.* Auri pondus centum expensum. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Se in triginta pondus debere, *h. e.* about thirty, &c. So, also, when the weight is less than a pound. Uncia pondus, the twelfth part of a pound or an ounce. *Liv.* Singulas uncias auri pondus. So, also, *Cels.* Sextans pondus resinæ, *h. c.* two twelfths of a pound, two ounces. *Id.* Pondo semis salis, *h. c.* half n pound. *Colum.* Dodrans pondus mellis, *h. c.* nine twelfths of a pound of honey.

**PŌNDŪS** (Id.), *ēris, n.* a weight used in the scale. *Liv.* Pondera allata. — Also, the weight of a thing, that which a thing weighs. *Plin.* Emere aliquid pondere, *h. e.* to buy by weight. *Cæs.* Ad certum pondus examinatis. — Also, a heavy thing, thing of great weight. *Lucan.* Pondera muralia saxi. *Cic.* In terram feruntur omnia pondera. *Virg.* Rapiens immania pondera baltei, *h. c.* ponderosissimum balteum. — Hence, the fetus. *Ovid.* So, also, *Propert.* Pondera uteri. — *Catull.* Pondera, for partes genitales. — Also, weight, heaviness, load, burden. *Cæs.* Saxa magni ponderis. *Cic.* Moveatur gravitate et pondere. — Hence, figur. burden, load. *Ovid.* senectæ. *Lucan.* curarum. — Also, constancy, firmness. *Prop.* 2, 25, 22. — Also, weight, authority, importance, value, power. *Cic.* Litteræ maximi apud me sunt ponderis. *Id.* Persona testimonii pondus habet. *Id.* commendatio magnum pondus apud te habuit. *Id.* Pondera verborum. — Also, gravity, decorum, propriety. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, equilibrium or perpendicular. *Cic.* Motus oritur extra pondus, *h. e.* out of equilibrium, out of a straight line. *Horat.* Trans pondera (sc. corporis) dextram porrigere, *sc.* when one stoops too much. *Ovid.* Tellus ponderibus librata suis. — ¶ Also, a pound. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, quantity, number, sum, multitude. *Cæs.* Magnum pondus argenti. *Liv.* Auri pondus ingens. *Varr.* artificum.

**PŌNDŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. of pondus), *i, n.* 2 a small weight, βαρόλλιον. *Colum.*

**PŌNE** (seems to be used for posne; and 1 formed from πῶς, as the Dorians said πὸρὶ for πῶς), *adv.* or without a case, behind, after, ὀπίσω, ὀπίσθεν. *Cic.* Moveri ante et pone. *Virg.* Pars pontum pone legit. *Val. Flacc.* Pone jacere, *h. e.* to throw behind one's self. *Sil.* Pone ag-

gredi, *h. e.* from behind. — ¶ Also, preposit. with an accusat., behind. *Liv.* Pone castra ibant, *h. e.* behind the camp. *Cic.* Pone quos labantur. *Cato.* Pone versus or versus; pone versus or versus, *h. e.* behind.

**PONE VERSUS.** See *Pone* and *Verto.*

**PŌNŌ** (unc.), *is, pōsui (or sivi), pōsitum, a. 3.* to put, place, set, lay, τίθημι. *Cæs.* tabulas in ætario. *Id.* legionem tuendam oræ, *h. e.* to post. *Flor.* se in sella, *h. e.* to sit down, take his seat. *Cic.* Insidias contra aliquem ponere, *h. e.* to lay an ambush for. *Cæs.* castra, *h. c.* to pitch. *Colum.* ova, *h. e.* to lay eggs, of hens. *Ovid.* stipitem in ignem. *Id.* vestigia longo olivo, *sc.* in. *Cic.* aliquid in conspectu. *Id.* aliquid ante oculos. *Id.* aliquid in gratiam, or in gratia, *h. e.* to bring into favor. *Id.* fundamenta, *h. e.* to lay the foundation. *Liv.* naves, *h. c.* to begin building ships. *Virg.* aliquid terra, for in terra, *h. e.* to bury. So, also, absol. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 5, 480. Ponere avum. Hence, figur. *Propert.* Ponere amorem, *h. e.* to bury his love. — Hence, *Positus, a, um, put, laid, set.* Hence, lying, situate, being. *Cic.* Roma in montibus posita. *Id.* Posita ante oculos. Also, simply, lying, as, on the ground. *Horat.* nix, *h. e.* fullen. *Prop.* Posite pruinæ. *Ovid.* Posito rore. *Plin.* carbunculus. — Hence, buried or dead. *Virg.* Sic te ut posita crudelis abessem? *h. e.* laid out, dead, no more. *Ovid.* Positis justa feruntur avis, *h. e.* buried. *Pandect.* Ubi corpus meum positum fuerit. *Virg.* Positus somno, for sopitus, dormiens. — Hence, to set, sow, plant. *Virg.* piro. *Horat.* arborem. *Colum.* lactucam, milium. — Also, to set up, erect, build. *Cic.* statuum. *Horat.* domum. *Liv.* aram. *Virg.* templum. — Hence, to form, fashion. *Horat.* Parrhasius aut Scopas; hoc saxo, liquidis ille coloribus solers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum. It is properly used of a sculptor, like the Greek ἰσθῆναι, but also of a painter. So, also, of a carver. *Ovid.* Orphea posuit in medio poculo. — Hence, in general, to make. *Cic.* leges. *Id.* initium. *Tacit.* ritus festos, *h. e.* to introduce. *Colum.* rationem cum aliquo. — Also, to think, judge, esteem, reckon, account. *Cic.* aliquid in beneficio. *Id.* in laude, *h. e.* to consider as praiseworthy. *Nepos.* in vitis. *Id.* Quæ omnia infamia ponuntur. *Cic.* in metu, *h. e.* to fear or regard any thing as terrible. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* In quibus ponebat nihil esse omnino momenti. — Also, to put, cause to rest or depend on. *Cic.* spem in virtute. *Liv.* in dubio, *h. e.* to doubt. *Cic.* Quantum in amore tuo ponam. — So, also, *Positus, a, um, depending upon.* *Cæs.* Res posita erat in celeritate. — Also, to speak of, mention, state, set down, say, cite, quote. *Cic.* Ut paulo ante posui. *Liv.* aliquid pro certo. *Cic.* Ponor ad scribendum, *h. e.* my name is put down in the written report of the decree of the senate. — Also, to lay down for a truth, assert, state, suppose for the sake of argument. *Terent.* Pone, esse victum. *Cic.* Hoc posito atque concesso. — Also, to allay, cause any thing to settle. *Horat.* freta, *h. e.* to calm. Hence, *Virg.* Ventus ponit, *sc.* se, *h. e.* abates. — Also, to set over, appoint as a guard or watch. *Cæs.* alicui custodem. *Cic.* custodem frumento. — ¶ Also, to screw up, set before one at table. *Martial.* porcum alicui. *Juvenal.* ad aliquid, *h. e.* to help any one to any thing at table. *Ovid.* merum, or, *Id.* Bacchum, *h. e.* vinum. — Also, to lay down, propose, as a reward. *Liv.* præmium. *Senec. Ep.* 87. Ponere pretium, *h. e.* to fix a price. So, also, simply, *Horat. Sat.* 2, 3, 23. Ponere. *Juvenal.* 1, 90. Ponere aliquid, *h. e.* to risk. — Hence, to propose a theme for disputing, &c. *Cic.* quæstiunculam. So, also, without an accusat. to propose a question. *Id.* Ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet. — ¶ Also, to lay or set in order, arrange. *Ovid.* capillos. — ¶ Also, to lay aside, lay down, put off. *Cic.* tunicam. *Cæs.* arma. *Sueton.* barbam, *h. e.* to shave one's beard, or

*cause it to be shaved.* Ovid. vestimenta de corpore. Cic. libros de manibus. So, also, Virg. Positum semen. — Hence, figur. to lay aside, leave off, put away, forego, give up, omit. Liv. curas. Ovid. vitia, metum. Liv. animos feroces. Ovid. amorem. Cic. vitam, h. e. to lay down, lose, end. Virg. Incendia vires posuere. Hence, Cic. ambitum verborum, h. e. to end with a grace. Liv. rudimentum, or, Justin. tirocinium, h. e. to give the first proof of his skill. Suet. Oth. 7. Ed. Ern. orationem, h. e. to hold or make. — ¶ Also, to give, impose. Cic. nomen alicui rei. So, also, Ovid. Nomen positum. — ¶ Also, to lay out, spend. Horat. pecuniam fenori, h. e. to put out to usury, lay out at interest. So, also, Cic. pecuniam apud aliquem, sc. fenori. Id. sumptum melius, h. e. to spend in a better manner. — Hence, figur. Cic. curam, operam in re, h. e. to bestow upon. Id. diem in consideranda re. Id. se in rebus contemplandis, h. e. to occupy himself with. Horat. Otia recte ponere. — ¶ Also, to expose. Plaut. caput suum periculo, h. e. to danger. — ¶ Also, to give, impress. Propert. oscula in labellis, h. e. to kiss. — ¶ Also, to give as a pledge, stake, wager, bet, lay. Plaut. and Virg. — ¶ Also, to have. Plaut. spem, h. e. to hope. — ¶ Also, to make, hold. Colum. rationem cum aliquo. (See above.) Sueton. orationem. (See above.) Plin. Ep. calculos, h. c. to consider rightly, calculate. — ¶ Plaut. Posivi, for posui. — Lucret. Postus, a, um, for positus.

**PONS** (probably derived from pono, for id quod ponitur), tis, m. a bridge across a river, morass, &c., γέφυρα. Nep. Pontem in flumine facere, or, Liv. Amnem jungere ponte, h. e. to throw a bridge over a river. So, also, Curt. Flumini pontem imponere. Liv. Pontem injicere, or, Tacit. indere, h. e. to throw across. Quintil. Pontem rumpere, or, Nep. rescindere, or, Cic. interscindere, or, Nep. dissolvere, or, Virg. vellere, h. e. to break or cut down. — ¶ Also, a bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking. Virg. — ¶ Also, a way made of boards on the walls of a town from one tower to another. Virg. — ¶ Also, a draw-bridge on the wooden towers used by besiegers, which was dropped on the walls of the besieged town in order to afford a passage. Sueton. — ¶ Also, raised pathways at the comitia, by which the people went to the septum, in order to give their votes. Cic. — ¶ Also, the deck of a ship on which the machines of war were placed. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a floor of a tower. Virg. — ¶ Lepid. in Cic. Ep. Pons Argenteus, h. e. a place with a bridge over the river Argent in Provence.

**PONTICŪS** (dimin. of pons), i, m. a little bridge, γέφυρῆς. Cic.

**PONTICŪS** (Ποντικός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Pontus Euxinus, or Black sea; or to the district Pontus. Liv. mare, h. e. the Black sea. Ovid. terra. Plin. nix, h. e. the hazel-nut or a species of it. Id. mus, h. e. perhaps, the ermine. Juveal. Medicamina regis victi, h. e. Mithridatis. Cels. radix, h. e. rhubarb. — ¶ Ponticus is also a man's name. The most celebrated is the poet Ponticus, a contemporary of Propertius and Ovid. Propert. and Ovid.

**PONTIFEX** (unc.), Icis, m. a pontifex, chief priest, high priest, ἱερεὺς. Pontifices were a kind of chief priests who had the superintendence of religion and its ceremonies. Cic. and Liv. Their head or president was called pontifex maximus. Cic. — Pontifices minores, the lower or younger pontifices were perhaps secretaries of the pontifices, or discharged the office of secretary until they attained that of pontifex. Liv. Scribæ pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant. — ¶ Also, a bishop. Sidon.

**PONTIFICĀLIS** (pontifex), e, adj. of or pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical, ἱεραρχικός. Lin. insignia. Cic. auctoritas. Suet. iudi, h. e. exhibited by the pontifex maximus, after he had entered on his office.

**PONTIFICĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a pontifex, ἀρχιερωσύνη. Cic.

Qui stas solemnisque caeremonias pontificatu, rerum bene gerendarum auctoritates augurio contineri putaverunt. Sueton. Pontificatus maximus.

**PONTIFICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the pontifex, or the pontifices, pontifical. Cic. jus. Id. libri, books containing an account of the religious ceremonies of the pontifices. — Hence, Pontificium, subst. free power or right of doing anything. Gell.

**PONTILIŪS** (pons), e, adj. h. e. ad pontem pertinens. Veget. Stratus pontilis, h. e. perhaps, a wooden floor.

**PONTINŪS**, **POMTINŪS**, or **POMPTINŪS**, a, um, adj. denotes a country of Latium. — Hence. Plin. palus; or, Id. paludes, h. e. a low country, about 30 miles in length, and from 12 to 13 in breadth, exposed to inundations of the rivers Amasenus and Ufens. The Appian Way went through it. Cethegus, Cæsar, Augustus, Trajan, &c. and some popes in modern times, tried to drain it. Liv. Ager Pontinus. — Hence, Liv. Pontinum, h. e. the Pontinian country. Cic. Pomtina summa, se. regio. — ¶ Those who write it Pontinus, derive it from the town Pometia, for Pometinus, and those who write it Pontinus, derive it from the town of Pontia, near Terracina.

**PONTŌ** (pons), ōnis, m. a kind of Gallic sailing vessels, perhaps a transport. Cæs. B. C. 3, 29. — ¶ Also, perhaps, a bridge of ships, ferry, pontoon. Pandect. and Anson.

**PONTŪS** (πόντος), i, m. the depth. Virg. 3 maris. — ¶ Also, the sea; Horat. and Virg. — Particularly, the Black sea. Cic. In Ponti ore. — Hence, the whole country about the Euxine. Cic. Medea ex eodem Ponto. Hence, the letters of Ovid ex Ponto. — Particularly, a district of Asia Minor on the Black sea, between Bithynia and Armenia, where Mithridates reigned as king. Virg.

**PŌPĀ** (unc.), ō, m. he whose duty it was to provide incense, water, wine, fire, vessels, &c. for a sacrifice, to lead the victim to the altar and strike the blow, differing from the cultarius, who killed the victim. Cic. — ¶ Pers. 6, 74. Pōpā venter, h. e. a glutton.

**PŌPANUM** (πόπανον), i, n. a kind of cake 3 such as was used at sacrifices. Juveal.

**PŌPELLŪS** (dimin. of populus), i, m. the 3 rabble, populace, canaille, δημῳδίων. Horat.

**POPILIŪS**, or **POPILLIŪS**, i, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, Popilius, a, um, adj. of or relating to Popilius. Liv. familia.

**PŌPĪNĀ** (from πέπω, πέπω, to cook), ō, f. a cook's shop, victualling-house, eating-house, καπηλείον, ὀψοπώλιον, ἀσπερίον. Cic. — ¶ Also, food thereof. Cic.

**PŌPĪNALĪS** (popina), e, adj. of or per- 2 taining to a cook's shop, ὀψοποιτικός, ὀψοπυρικός. Colum. delicie.

**PŌPĪNARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 Popinarius. Hence, Popinarius, ii, m. a victualler, cook, ὀψοπώλης. Lamprid.

**PŌPĪNĀTŌR** (popino, are), ōris, same 3 as Popino. Macrobr.

**PŌPĪNŌ** (popilla), ōnis, m. a frequenter of 2 victualling-houses, taverns; a glutton, slave to eating and drinking, belly-god, guttler, ἀσπυρος. Horat.

**PŌPĪNŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to frequent 3 victualling houses, feed luxuriously, guzzle, gormandize, λιχνεύω. Trebell. Pull.

**PŌPLĒS** (unc.), itis, m. the ham of the 2 knee; the knee, ἰγυῖα. Horat. Contento poplite mirari aliquid, with the sinews of the ham of the knee strongly stretched; with firm foot. Val. Flacc. Submisso poplite, with the knee bent. Curt. Excipere se poplitibus, to raise himself up, or support himself on his knees. Plin. Poplites genibus imponere, to cross the knees, sit with the knees crossed or with one knee upon the other. Claudian. Vestis poplite fusa tenus, down to the knees.

**PŌPLĪCŌLĀ** (populus & colo), ō, m. a favorer of the people. This was a surname of Valerius. It afterwards became publicola.

**POPULUS**, i, m. for Populus. Plaut.

**PŌPŪLŪS**, i, m. for Populus. 3 Fab. Piet.

**PŌPPĒA**, ō, f. the wife of the emperor Nero. — Hence, Poppæanus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Poppæa. Juveal. Pinguia

Poppæana, h. e. bread-dough moistened with asses' milk, and put upon the face before going to sleep, in order to preserve the smoothness and delicacy of the skin, first used by Poppæa, and called after her.

**PŌPPŪSMA** (πόππυσμα), ātis, n. a noise 2 made by clapping the hands together, or by a smacking of the lips or tongue, as a sign of approbation or for the sake of appeasing. Juveal.

**PŌPPŪSMŪS** (ποππυσμός), i, m. same as 2 Poppysia. Plin.

**PŌPPŪZŌN** (ποππύζων), tis, he that makes 2 a noise by clapping the hands together or by a smacking of the lips, as, in order to quiet a horse. Plin.

**PŌPŪLABILĪS** (populor), e, adj. that may 3 be laid waste or destroyed. Ovid.

**PŌPŪLABŪNDŪS** (from populo, or popu- 2 lor), a, um, adj. same as Populans, laying waste, ravaging. Liv.

**PŌPŪLĀRĪS** (populus), e, adj. of or belonging to the people, or the inhabitants (especially of the lower classes) of a town or country, δημοτικός. Cic. lex, h. e. populi. Id. munus, h. e. a present made to the people. Plaut. cœna, h. e. a feast given to the people on occasion of public rejoicings. Liv. strepitus, h. e. of the people. Cic. laus, h. e. of the people. So, also, Id. gloria, admiratio. Id. honor, h. e. proceeding from the people. Id. aura, h. e. favor with the people. So, also, Id. ventus. Plin. civitas, h. e. a democracy. Hence, Sueton. Popularia, se. sedilia, h. e. the place where the common people sat at the public spectacles. — Also, common, usual with the people. Senec. carmen, h. e. a popular song. Cic. sensus, usus, verba. — ¶ Also, of the same people or town, native. Ovid. flumina. Hence, substantively, Cic. Popularis, h. e. a countryman, συμπατριώτης. Id. Popularem alicuius loci. Also, of animals. Ovid. and Plin. — Hence, figur. belonging to the same company, society, party, set or gang, associates, partners, accomplices, fellows. Sallust. Populares sceleris. Senec. Popularibus nostris hoc dico, h. e. of my sect, to the Stoics. — ¶ Also, favorable to, or courting the favor of, the common people. Cic. consul. Lin. ingenium. Cic. sacerdos, h. e. Clodius. — Hence, a party at Rome was called populares, who sided with the common people against the senate. Cic. — ¶ Also, agreeable to the wishes of the people, in favor with or beloved by them, popular. Cic. clementia. Liv. lex. Lucan. nomen. Liv. Nihil popularius. — ¶ Also, resembling the common people, mean, common, bad. Cic. Nihil non summissum atque populare. Colum. pulli, common bees. Cato. sal. — Also, changeable, not firm or stable, not resting on firm principles or a firm basis. Cic. imperium. — ¶ Also, moving or making an impression on the people. Cic. lacrimæ. Q. Cic. petitio. — ¶ Popularis, a citizen, one that is not a soldier. Capitol.

**PŌPŪLĀRĪTĀS** (popularis), ātis, f. a being 2 of the same country; also, the attachment or friendship which arises from being of the same country. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a courting of popular favor. Suet.

**PŌPŪLĀRĪTĒR** (Id.), adv. after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly, δημοτικῶς. Cic. — ¶ Also, with devotion to the interests of the people, in a manner that is calculated to please the people, with the approbation or applause of the people, in a manner that makes an agreeable impression on the people, popularly. Cic. agere. — ¶ Also, in a manner calculated to instigate the people, with too much devotion to the people, to please or humor the populace. Cic.

**PŌPŪLATĪM** (populus), adv. from people 3 to people, among all nations or in all towns, every where, universally. Cato.

**PŌPŪLATŪS** (populor), ōnis, f. a laying waste, depopulating, ravaging, ransacking, spoiling, pillaging, plundering, πόρνησις. Cæs. — Also, booty gained in this manner. Liv. Pleni populationum. — Also, figur. Plin. morum, h. e. ruin, corruption, degeneracy. — Also, a ruining by extravagant expenses. Colum. — ¶ Also, the people, multitude, great number of people. Sedul.

**PŌPŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer, 2 waster, ravager, spoiler, pillager, plunderer, πορθητής. Liv.—Also, of animals. Martial. Glandis populator aper.—Also, figur. Quintil. Populator civitatis.

**PŌPŪLATRĪX** (populator), icis, f. she 3 who ravages or destroys. Stat.

**PŌPŪLATŪS** (Id.), us, m. a laying waste, 3 πλοήσις. Lucae.

**PŌPŪLETUM** (populus), i, n. a place 2 planted with poplars, λευκόν. Plin.

**PŌPŪLEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a poplar- 3 tree, λευκίτιος. Virg. umbra. Val. Flacc. sorores, h. e. changed into poplars. Id. flexus, h. e. poplars planted in a circle.

**PŌPŪLIFER** (populus & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing poplars. Ovid.

**PŌPŪLIPŪGIĀ** (populus & fungio), ōrum, 3 n. a festival in commemoration of the flight of the people. Varr.

**PŌPŪLISCITUM** (pōpuli & scitum), i, n. 2 a decree of the people, ψήφισμα. Nep.

**PŌPŪLITĒ**, as, a. 1. frequentat. of popu- 3 lo. Pandect.

**PŌPŪLNĒSŪS**, and **PŌPŪLNŪSŪS** (populus); 2 a, um, adj. of a poplar-tree, λευκίτιος. Cato and Pandect.

**PŌPŪLŌ** (populus); as, avi, ātum, a. 1. and **PŌPŪLŌR**, aris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to depopulate, desolate, ravage, ransack, lay waste, destroy, spoil, plunder, pillage. Cic. Agros populabatur. Liv. Ūri sua popularique (passively). Cic. Provinciae populatae. Propert. Populavit. Virg. Populat acervum curculio.—Hence, figur. to mutilate, deprive of its parts, or, in general, to deprive. Virg. Tempora populata auribus raptis. Ovid. Hamus populatus, h. e. esca spoliatus.—Also, to rob. Senec.

**PŌPŪLŌNĪA** (populo), ae, f. a goddess sup- 3 posed to protect against devastations. Macrobian.—¶ Also, a town of Etruria, now Piombino. Varr.

**PŌPŪLŌR**, aris. See Populo.

**PŌPŪLŌSITĀS** (populosus), ātis, f. multi- 3 tude. Arnob.

**PŌPŪLŌSŪS** (populus), a, um, adj. well- 3 peopled, populous, numerous, πολυάνθρωπος. Apul. familia. Veget. Populosior. Solin. Populosissima insula.

**PŌPŪLŪS** (for pubulus, from pubes), i, m. a people, the inhabitants of a town, country or state without the highest magistracy; as, in Rome, without the senate. Cic. Senatus populusque Romanus.—¶ Also, the people, as opposed to the senate and knights at Rome, the common people, commons. Martial. Dat populus, dat gratas eques, dat tura senatus. Liv. Populo divisit.—Hence, for a street. Ovid. Hæc populum spectat.—¶ Also, a people, nation, all the inhabitants of a town, state or country, including magistrates and subjects. Cic. Populus Romanus victor omnium gentium. Liv. Non populi, sed plebis magistratum esse. Cic. Quæstio ad populum pertinet, h. e. to the judges who decide in the name of the people. Thus the courts of justice in which the pretors presided, are called *judicia populi*. Cic. In this signification it may frequently be rendered *town* or *state*. Cic. Cum populo contrahunt.—¶ *Populus* frequently denotes a part of a nation, which is called *gens*. Liv. Non ex iisdem populis, quamquam eadem semper gens.—¶ Figur. a multitude, large number of people, crowd, throng. Ovid. fratrum. *Justicia*. In tanto populo fratrum. Hence, of bees, a stock or stall. Colum. Duo populi.—Also, in general, a great number. Plin. imaginum. Sidon. sclerum.

**PŌPŪLŪS** (unc.), i, f. a poplar, poplar-tree. Ovid. Popule, vive, precor, &c. Horat. alba, h. e. white poplar-tree.

**PŌRCA** (porcus), ae, f. a sow pig, sow, fe- 2 male swine, ὄσ, ὄσς. Cato and Virg.—¶ Also, the ground raised between two furrows in the form of a ridge, a balk of land. Varr.—¶ Also, in Spain, a piece of ground thirty feet broad and a hundred and eighty feet long. Colum.

**PŌRCĀRĪUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or be- 2 longing to swine. Plin. vulva, h. e. which has brought forth in a regular way.—Hence, Jul. Firmic. Porcarius, h. e. a swineherd.

**PŌRCĀSTRUM** (unc.), i, n. purslain. Apul

**PŌRCĒLLINŪS** (porcellus), a, um, adj. 3 of young swine. Apic.

**PŌRCĒLLIŪS** (unc.), ōnis, m. the cheslip or 3 sow. Col. Aurel.

**PŌRCĒLLŪS** (dimin. of porculus), i, m. 2 a little hog, young pig, porkling, porket, χοίριον. Varr. (domesticated) and Phædr. (wild).

**PŌRCĒŪS** (perhaps from porro & arceo), 3 es, a. 2. to hinder, keep off, ἀνεπίπυο. Eun.

**PŌRCĒTRĀ** (porca), ae, f. a young sow or 3 yelt that has never farrowed but once, χοίρος, δέφαξ. Meliss. ap. Gell.

**PŌRCĪLĀCĀ** (unc.), ae, f. purslain. Plin. 20, 81. Ed. Hard.

**PŌRCĪNĀRĪUS** (porcus), i, m. a seller of 3 pork. Plaut.

**PŌRCĪNŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a hog, 2 χοίρειος. Plant. Porcina, sc. caro, hog's flesh, pork. Senec. vox, h. e. porci. Hence, Veget. caput, h. e. properly, a pig's head. Hence, a kind of battle array, also, called *cuneus*. Veget.

**PŌRCIŪS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. The most celebrated is M. Porcius Cato, who was censor, and hence is called *Censorinus*; also, *Major*, h. e. the Elder, whose life is written by Nepos, and from whom Cicero entitled his book on old age. M. Porcius the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero; he is called *Uticensis*, because he killed himself at Utica.

**PŌRCŪLĀ** (dimin. of porca), ae, f. a little 3 sow, χοιρίδιον. Plaut.

**PŌRCŪLATĪŪS** (porculus), ōnis, f. a breed- 3 ing of swine, χοιροβοσκία. Varr.

**PŌRCŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a feeder or 2 breeder of young pigs or swine. Colum.

**PŌRCŪLETUM** (porca), i, n. a plat of 2 ground laid out in ridges or in beds. Plin.

**PŌRCŪLŪS** (dimin. of porcus), i, m. a 2 little hog, young pig, porket, porkling, χοίριον. Plaut. Jubeas, si sapias, porculum afferri tibi. Plin. marinus, h. e. a porpoise.—¶ Also, a certain hook in an oil-press, according to Turnebus. Cato, R. R. 19.

**PŌRCŪS** (πόρκος), i, m. a hog, swine, pig; usually, a young pig or porkling. Cic. Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallina, &c. Varr. Porcos suos alat scrofa, h. e. pigs, farrows. Hence, Cic. Porcus femina, h. e. a young sow. Macrobian. Trojanus, h. e. a pig stuffed with other animals for the table. Ammian. Porci caput, h. e. a kind of battle array.—Hence, Porcus, hog, a term of reproach applied to a person that is fond of good living or given to debauchery. Horat. Porcus de grege Epicuri.—Also, a kind of sea-fish. Plin.—¶ Also, same as *Pudendum muliebre*. Varr.

**PŌRGŌ**, is, a. 3. same as *Porrigo*. Virg. 3 and Cic. in Arat.—¶ Also, same as *Pergo*. Lucret. 1, 931. But Ed. Creech. reads *pergo*.

**PŌRPHŪRĒTICŪS** (porphyrites), a, um, 2 adj. purple red; or, of porphyry; or, resembling porphyry. Snetdon. marmor.

**PŌRPHŪRĪŪS** (πορφυρίων), ōnis, m. a species of water-fowl (Fulica porphyrio, L.). Plin.

**PŌRPHŪRĪŌN**, ōnis, m. one of the giants. Horat.—¶ Also, a commentator of Horace.

**PŌRPHŪRĪTES** (πορφυρίτης), ae, m. sc. lapis, porphyre or porphyry; a kind of red marble. Plin.—Lapis is also joined with it. Plin.

**PŌRPHŪRITĪS** (πορφυρίτης), īdis, f. of a 2 purple color. Plin.

**PŌRRĀCĒŪS** (porrum), a, um, adj. of 2 leeks. Plin.—¶ Also, like leeks, leek-green. Plin.

**PŌRRĒCTĒ** (porrectus), adv. extensively, 3 far. Ammian. Porrectus.

**PŌRRĒCTĪŪS** (porrigo), ōnis, f. an exten- 1 sion, stretching out, ἐπέκτασις. Cic. digitorum.—¶ Also, a straight line. Vitruv.

**PŌRRĒCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from porri- 3 go.—¶ Adj. stretched out, extended, long. Cic. Porrectæ manus. Sil. Serpens centum porrectus in ulnas. Tacit. Porrector agies.—Improperly, for *Mortuus*. Catull.—Also, cheerful. Plaut. Porrectior frons.—Porrectum, i, n. ex-

tent, length. Plin.—Also, a straight 1 line. Vitruv.—Also, a plain. Pandect.—¶ Also, of time, continued, length- 1 ened, long. Ovid. mora.—Hence, in pronunciation, lengthened, made long, produced. Quintil. syllabæ. Id. literæ.—¶ See, also *Porricio*.

**PŌRRĪCIĀE** (porricio), ārum, f. the part 3 of a victim which is offered to the gods. Arnob. and Solin.

**PŌRRĪCIŪS** (unc.), is, eci or exi, ectum, 1 a. 3. a word used at sacrifices for pro- 1 jicio, to throw at a place; to consecrate or offer to the gods. Liv. Extā in mare porricit. Virg. exta in fluctus. Hence, Cic. Inter cæsa et porrecta, h. e. between slaying and laying on the altar, a proverb, perhaps for unseasonably, out of time.—Also, to produce, bring forth. Varr. R. R. 1, 29. Seges frumentum porricit.

**PŌRRĪGINŌSŪS** (porrigo), a, um, adj. 3 troubled with scurf or dandruff, πρροπόμενος. Plin. Valer.

**PŌRRĪGŌ** (Id.), inis, f. a disease of the 3 skin of the head between the hairs; the scurf, dandruff, scall, πρρορίασις, λεπίς. Cels. and Horat.—Also, of other hairy parts of the body. Scribou. Larg.—Also, of animals, perhaps, scab, mange. Juvenal.

**PŌRRĪGŌ** (porro, or pro & rego), is, rexi, 3 rectum, a. 3. to stretch, reach or spread 3 out, extend, προτείνω. Cic. manum. Liv. crus. Cic. membra. Ovid. brachia cælo, h. e. ad cælum. Id. brachia alicui, for ad alicquem. Sallust. aciem, h. e. to extend, lengthen. So, also, Porrigi, to be stretched or spread out or extended; to stretch or spread itself out; to extend itself. Auct. B. Afric. Jubet aciem porrigi. Virg. Corpus porrigitur in novem jugera. Hence, figur. of the situation of a thing. Ovid. Scopulus frontem porrigit in æquor. Hence, Porrigi, to stretch itself, as it were, to a place; to lie or extend longitudinally. Plin. Ep. Cubiculum porrigitur in solem. Plin. Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, h. e. extends longitudinally. So, also, Porrectus, a, um, extending. Virg. Rhodope porrecta sub axem.—Hence, figur. to extend, enlarge, increase, protract, prolong, continue. Ovid. Quo se non porrigat ira. Cels. Morbus porrigitur in id tempus, h. e. is protracted.—Also, to lay at full length, lay on the ground. Liv. hostem. Ovid. Porrexit in herbis, h. e. extended, laid at full length.—¶ Also, to hold out or forth, offer, give. Cic. alicui dextram. Id. alicui bona. Id. alicui gladium. Ovid. oscula lymphis.—¶ See, also, *Porrectus*, a, um.

**PŌRRĪMĀ**, ae, f. a sister or companion 3 of Carmenta. Ovid.

**PŌRRĪNĀ** (porrum), ae, f. a bed or quantity 3 of leeks. Cato and Pandect.

**PŌRRŌ** (πόρρω), adv. afar off, at a dis- 3 tance, far. Terent. Porro ab hac abstrahat, h. e. far from her. Plaut. Ubi tu hic habitas? porro illic longe, &c.—¶ Also, farther, further on. Liv. ire.—¶ Also, hereafter, henceforth, afterwards, in future, again. Terent. Si porro esse odiosi pergitis. Cic. Sæpe auidi a majoribus, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant.—¶ Also, and so on, in enumeration, when several things are passed over. Cic. Exigua et porro minima, h. e. and so on to the least.—¶ Tertull. Porro Quirites, h. e. come on! help, help, ye Romans! But some prefer to read *proh*.—¶ Also, next, then, moreover, besides, also. Cic. Neque perfacete dicta neque porro digna.—¶ Also, on the contrary. Cic. and Quintil.

**PŌRRŪM** (πράσον), i, n. and **PŌRRŪS**, 3 i, m. a scallion, leek. Plin. There are two kinds of it, capitatus and sectivus. Pallad. capitatus, or capitatum. Id. and Colum. sectilis, or sectivus. So, also, Martial. Sectile porrum, h. e. which was chopped up before it was eaten.

**PŌRSENĀ**, and **PŌRSENNĀ**, ae, m. a 3 king of Etruria, who attempted to reinstate Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of the Romans. Liv. and Martial. Porrena. Virg. and Plin. Porsenna.—



When goods were sold by auction at Rome, it was said proverbially, "Por-sena's goods are sold." *Liv.* 2, 14.

**PÖRTÄ** (unc.), æ, f. a gate, πῶλη. *Cic.* urbis, or, simply, *Id.* Porta, h. e. the gate of a city. *Id.* Porta introire, h. e. to go in at the gate. *Liv.* Portæ fores objicere, h. e. to shut the gate. So, also, *Virg.* Portas objicere. — Also, the gate of a camp. *Cæs.* decumana. *Virg.* belli, h. e. templi Jani. *Varr.* Porta itineri longissima, h. e. we are longer in setting out than in making the journey; or, the first step is the hardest. — ¶ Also, any place of egress, approach or entrance; an outlet, inlet. *Virg.* cœli, for cœlum. *Macrob.* solis, h. e. duo tropica signa. — Hence, a strait. *Manil.* — Hence, Portæ, a narrow pass, passage, defile. *Nepos.* Ciliciæ. *Ovid.* Porta Tanaria, h. e. a cavern by which Hercules is said to have descended to the infernal regions. Hence, *Cic.* Portæ jecoris. — ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Quibus e portis occurri quisque deceret, h. e. by what means.

**PÖRTÄBILIS** (porto), e, adj. portable, 3 φορτός. *Sidon.* Et portandus quidem, sed portabilis. *Augustin.* Portabilis.

**PÖRTÄTÏÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a carrying, carriage, conveyance, ἀγωγή, φορὰ. *Sallust.*

**PÖRTÄTÖRYÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that serves for carrying. *Cæl.* Arel. sella, h. e. a sedan.

**PÖRTENDÖ** (probably for porro tendo), is, di, tum, a. 3. properly, to stretch forth. Hence, to show. *Liv.* Victoria portendit se omnibus, h. e. shows itself. *Id.* Deos portendisse auspicia, h. e. significasse, dedisse. — Hence, Portendi, to impend. *Liv.* Pericula portenduntur. — Hence, to presage, portend, forebode, foretell, foreshow, betoken, augur, prognosticate, ἐπισημαίνω. *Liv.* Dii portenderunt, clarum fore hoc caput. *Id.* Quod aves fieri posse portendunt. *Cic.* Dii periculum portendunt. *Id.* Rerum futurarum, quæ tum dormientibus tum vigilantibus portenduntur.

**PÖRTENTYFER** (portentum & fero), a, 3 um, adj. carrying monsters with itself, effecting miracles or wonders. *Ovid.* venena.

**PÖRTENTYFICÖS** (portentum & facio), 3 a, um, adj. extraordinary, causing wonder, wonderful, prodigious; portentous, unnatural. *Lactant.*

**PÖRTENTÖSÖS** (portentum), a, um, adj. extraordinary, unnatural, portentous, monstrous, strange, prodigious, wonderful, τροπιδόνης. *Cic.* Portento-a nata dicuntur, h. e. monstrous births. *Sueton.* caput. *Senec.* Portentosius. *Id.* Oratio portentosissima.

**PÖRTENTUM** (portendo), i, n. aa omen, prodigy, miracle, portent, τέρας. *Cic.*, *Sallust.* and *Virg.* — Hence, any thing strange, a singular fiction, unnatural or singular occurrence or appearance. *Cic.* poetarum et pictorum. — Also, any singular or unnatural animal or birth, a monster. *Horat.* Portenta subigit. *Ovid.* Portenta sub inguine Scyllæ, h. e. dogs. *Cic.* Hominum pecudumque portentis, h. e. monstrous births. — Hence, figur. of a monster in human shape. Thus *Piso* is called portentum reipublicæ. *Cic.*

**PÖRTHMEUS** (πορθμεός), ei and eos, m. 2 a ferryman. *Petron.* Navita Porthmeus, h. e. Charon.

**PÖRTHMÖS** (πορθμός), i, m. a strait. 2 *Plin.*

**PÖRTYCATYÖ** (porticus), önis, f. a row of 3 galleries or porticos. *Pauct.*

**PÖRTYÖLÄ** (dimin. of porticus), æ, f. a small gallery, covered way or portico. *Cic.*

**PÖRTYÖS** (porta), us, f. a portico, piazza, porch, covered walk surrounded with pillars, στοά. The Romans had such porticos for walking in, at their houses, temples and public buildings, in order that they might be sheltered from the rain. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* Since Zeno taught in such a covered walk or portico, hence porticus (στοά) is said of his philosophy or sect. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an engine used at sieges, by which the soldiers were defended from the missile weapons of the enemy, otherwise called *vepa*. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, perhaps, a teat. *Cic.*

*Tusc.* 2, 16. e poeta. — ¶ Also, a pent-house, caves. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the uppermost row of seats in the amphitheatre, which was covered and destined for the use of poor citizens. *Calp.*

**PÖRTYÖ** (from πόρω), önis, f. a portion, 1 part, μέρος, μερίς. *Plin.* and *Justin.* — ¶ Also, a share. *Justin.* Vocare aliquem in portionem muneris, h. e. to invite to a share. — ¶ Also, a proportion. *Cic.* Nunquam in Sicilia frumentum est emptum, quin Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, h. e. in proportion to the quantity collected. So, also, *Plin.* Portione, h. e. in proportion. Sometimes it is followed by ac, as. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, condition, quality, relation, respect, regard. *Plin.* situs. *Id.* Ad suam quisque portionem, h. e. nature, pover.

**PÖRTYÖNÄLYS** (portio), e, adj. relating 3 to or containing a part or portion. *Tertull.*

**PÖRTYÖLÖS** (unc.), i, m. a hammer or 3 other instrument, with which the officer in a ship, who commanded the rowers, used to beat time, and to regulate the motion of the oars. *Enn.*

**PÖRTYTYÖ** (frequentat. of porto), as, a. I. 3 ta carry, Γελ.

**PÖRTYTYÖR** (portus), öris, m. he who watches the harbors and exacts the customs; a toll-gatherer, custom-house officer, custom-receiver, collector of portage, ἐλλυμενιστής. *Cic.* They were very unpopular. Letters were also forwarded by them. *Terent.*

**PÖRTYTYÖR** (from obsol. poro), öris, m. 2 one that conveys any person or thing. In a boat or ship, a ferryman, captain of a trading vessel. *Senec.* and *Cod. Just.* Hence, Charon is called portitor. *Virg.* — Also, by land, a carrier, carter, waggoner. Hence, *Stat.* Portitor Urse, h. e. the constellation Arctophylax, who, as it were, drives the wain of the constellation Ursa. — ¶ Also, a porter, bearer, carrier. *Colum.* Phryxi nec portitor Helles, h. e. the ram which safely carried over Phryxus, but not Helle. *Prudent.* ciborum.

**PÖRTYTYÖLÄ** (dimin. of portio), æ, f. a 3 small part or portion, μερίς. *Plin.*

**PÖRTY** (from obsol. poro, πόρω), as, ävi, ätum, a. I. to carry, bear, convey, φέρω, βαστάζω. *Horat.* panem humeris. *Cæs.* onus. *Horat.* puerum Romam, h. e. to carry, conduct, bring. *Cic.* vitæ ætæ ad hostem. *Id.* Massiliam in triumpho. *Id.* hominem octophoro. *Nepos.* Vehiculo portaretur, h. e. rode. *Liv.* legiones secum in Hispaniam. — ¶ Also, to bring. *Terent.* aliquid boni. *Liv.* latum nuncium ad, &c. *Terent.* Nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, h. e. carries with it, imports, betokens, contains. *Prop.* alicui timorem, h. e. to cause, occasion. *Ovid.* Portantia verba salutem, h. e. importing. *Terent.* fallaciam alicui, h. e. to make use of against him.

**PÖRTÖRYUM** (from obsol. poro, h. e. porto), ii, n. the tax, duty or tribute paid for goods imported; customs, imposts, tolls, tollage, portage, τέλος. *Cic.* vini, h. e. from wine. *Plant.* Portorium solvere, h. e. to pay. *Cic.* dare. *Id.* exigere, h. e. to demand. *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Portorium circumvectionis, h. e. a tax paid for the right of carrying about and selling goods in the country. — ¶ Also, fare, freight, money paid for carriage. *Apul.*

**PÖRTÖSÖS** (portus), e, adj. being in a 3 harbor, particularly, being in the harbor of Ostia, near Rome. *Cod. Theod.* mentores, h. e. who measured corn in the harbor of Ostia, cornmeasures.

**PÖRTÖLÄ** (dimin. of porta), æ, f. a little 2 port or gate, πύλις. *Liv.*

**PÖRTÖLÄCÄ** (nnc.), æ, f. purslain. *Varr.* See *Porcilica*.

**PÖRTÖMUNUS**, i, m. See *Portunus*.

**PÖRTÖMUNÄLYS**, or **PÖRTÖMUNÄLYS** (Portunus or Portunus), e, adj. relating to the god Portunus or Portunus. *Varr.* Portunalia, h. e. a festival in his honor.

**PÖRTÖMÖS**, or **PÖRTÖMÖS** (from obsol. poro, h. e. porto), i, m. a god of navigation, otherwise called *Pakemon*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

**PÖRTÖSÖS** (portus), a, un, adj. abound-

ing in harbors, having many good havens. *λυμενίδης. Cic.* mare. *Id.* navigatio. *Sallust.* Portuosior.

**PÖRTÖS** (from obsol. poro), us, m. a port, harbor, haven, λιμήν. *Cic.* Portum tenere, h. e. to have reached or gained the port. *Nepos.* intrare, or, *Cic.* In portum pervenire, or venire, or penetrare, or invenire, h. e. to come into port, enter a harbor. So, also, *Id.* In portum navium conjicere, or, *Cæs.* se recipere. *Id.* Portum capere, h. e. to come into port. So, also, *Virg.* tangere. *Cæs.* E portu proficisci, h. e. to sail out of port. *Terent.* In portu navigare, h. e. to be safe. *Cic.* In portu esse, h. e. to be in port, to be in safety or rest. — ¶ Also, a place where customs or duties for goods imported or exported are taken care of. *Cic.* In portu operas dabat, h. e. was receiver of customs. — ¶ Also, a place of refuge, place of retreat or security, shelter, asylum, rest, place of rest. *Cic.* Senatus erat portus nationum. *Id.* philosophiæ. *Id.* supplicii, h. e. a refuge from. Hence the grave is called portus corporis. *Enn.* — ¶ Also, the mouth of a river. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a magazine, warehouse. *Pauct.* — ¶ Also, for domus. *Fest. e leg. xii. tab.* Ob portum obvulgatum ito.

**PÖRÖS** (πόρος), i, m. a passage, way, ca- 2 nal. *Plin.* 20, 84 (si lectio certa).

**PÖRÖS** (πόρος), i, m. topus, a loose calcareous stone. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of India. *Curt.*

**PÖSCÄ** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of sour drink composed of vinegar, water and eggs. *Plaut.* and *Suet.* — *Pasca* occurs also. *Vocat.*

**PÖSCYNÖMMYÖS**, or **PÖSCYNÖMYÖS** 3 (posco & nummus), a, um, adj. demanding money. *Apul.* basilia.

**PÖSCÖ** (unc.), is, pöposci, a. 3. to desire to get any thing from any one, to ask, call for, demand, pray earnestly, impudently, ατρέω. *Cic.* aliquid sibi. *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquid ab aliquo. Also, with ut following. *Juvenal.* Poscimus, ut cænes civiliter. *Virg.* aliquem in prælia, h. e. to challenge. *Cic.* aliquem, h. e. to demand to give up, or to demand for punishment. *Liv.* dictatorem reum, h. e. to accuse. Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* Quod res poscere videbatur. *Nip.* Quam tempus posceret. — The person of whom one requires or demands any thing, is also put in the accusat. *Cic.* Qui parentes pretium posceret. Hence, *Poscor, I am requested, they demand of me. Ovid.* Poscor meum Lælapa, h. e. Lælaps meus poscitur a me. *Ovid.* Poscor Pallia, h. e. they desire of me now to introduce or celebrate the Pallian festival. *Prop.* Apollo poscitur verba, h. e. Apollo is called upon or invoked to assist in composing a poem. Also, absolutely. *Ovid. Met.* 2, 144. Poscimur, h. e. I am called for, must now appear. *Ovid.* Poscimur Aonides, h. e. now we must sing, were called upon, or requested. So also, *Horat. Od.* 1, 32, 1. Poscimur. But, in this passage, Bentley reads *Poscimus*, sc. a te, barbite. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* Poscunt majoribus poculis, sc. bibere, h. e. to drink from goblets. — Hence, to express a desire, desire, wish, dare, with an infinit. following. *Virg.* Si poscunt solo decedere nostro. *Val. Flacc.* contra occurrere. — ¶ Also, to ask a price for any thing. *Plaut.* Quanti poscit, h. e. for what he asks. — ¶ Also, to ask, inquire, demand to know. *Virg.* causas. *Id.* Quæ sit sententia, posco. — ¶ Also, to call, call upon. *Senec.* Alciden gemitu. *Plant.* Hominem posco. But this may mean, I demand money of him. Hence, *Virg.* Poscor Olympo, h. e. heaven calls me, I am meant, I am called or commanded to come and to fight. — Also, to invoke. *Ovid.* numina.

**PÖSÄ**, or **PÖSÄ**, æ, f. same as *Pausea*. 2 *Cato*.

**PÖSÄTÏÖ** (pono), önis, f. a placing, setting, 2 or putting, τίσις. *Quintil.* nominis pronomine. *Colam.* surculi, a setting, planting. — ¶ Also, an affirmation. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, a theme, subject, argument. *Quintil.* Positionis vitia. — ¶ Also, a lowering, depressing. *Quintil.* Sublatio ac positio, sc. manus vel pedis,

*h. e. the raising and lowering of the hand or foot in beating time.* — ¶ Also, in grammar, a termination. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a site, situation, position, posture. Senee. corporis. Plin. signiferi. Id. labyrinthi. Quintil. loci. Tacit. cœli, *h. e. elime.* — Hence, figur. condition, state, situation. Senee. mentis, *h. e. the state of mind.* — Quintil. Positiones, *h. e. circumstances.* — Id. Positio syllabæ, *h. e. the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, especially when two consonants come together; position.*

**PŌSITIVŪS** (pono), a, um, adj. placed, 3 put. Nigid. ap. Gell. Nomen positivum, *h. e. a name given, not natural.* Serv. Nomen positivum, *h. e. of the positive degree.* Macrob. Nomen positivum, *h. e. a substantive.*

**PŌSITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a builder, founder, 3 ἱεργς. Ovid. templorum.

**PŌSITŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a posture, situation, position, disposition. Lucret. corporum. Gell. verborum. Prop. dei. — ¶ Also, interposition, pointing between words or sentences. Dioned.

**PŌSITŪS** (Id.), us, m. a position, situation, disposition. Ovid. urbis. Tacit. regionis. Also, of the bones. Cels. Also, of a sepulchre. Val. Flacc.

**PŌSITŪS**, a, um. See Pono.

**PŌSSESSĪŌ** (possideo), ōnis, f. a possessing, possession, κτήσις. Cic. fundi. Id. Esse in possessione honorum. Id. In possessionem venire, or proficisci. Id. Possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere. Id. Mittere alicui in possessionem, *h. e. to put in possession.* Figur. Id. prudentiæ doctrinæque. Planc. in Cic. Ep. laudis. — ¶ Also, any thing possessible, a possession, property, particularly of immovables, an estate, κτήμα. Cic. and Nep. — ¶ Also, for possessor, a possessor. Justin. Si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *h. e. mundum prius possedit.*

**PŌSSESSĪŌNCŪLA** (dimin. of possessio), 2 æ, f. a small possession, a small estate. Cic.

**PŌSSESSĪVŪS** (possideo), a, um, adj. relating to possession, denoting possession, possessive, κτητικός. Charis. nomina. Quintil. pronomina. Priscian. casus, *h. e. the genitive.*

**PŌSSESSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a possessor, owner, proprietor, κτήτωρ. Cic. bonorum. Also, without a genit. Id. Si potes esse possessor. Lucan. regui inertis, *h. e. Pluto.* Cic. invidiæ aut pestilentia, *h. e. agri invidiosi aut pestilentis.* — Figur. Petron. Aquilo possessor Italici litoris. — ¶ Also, a defendant, person accused; as petitor denotes a plaintiff. Quintil. and Plin. Ep.

**PŌSSESSŌRIŪS** (possessor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to possession. Pandect. actio.

**PŌSSESSŪS** (possideo), us, m. possession. 3 Apul.

**PŌSSESSŪS**, a, um, particip. from possideo, or from possido.

**PŌSSESTRĪX** (possessor), icis, f. she who 2 possesses. Afran.

**PŌSSIBILĪS** (possum), e, adj. possible, 2 practicable, feasible, that may be or is likely to be effected, δυνατός. Quintil. and Pandect.

**PŌSSIBILĪTĀS** (possibilis), ātis, f. the 3 power of doing any thing, possibility, power. Arnob.

**PŌSSIDĒŌ** (po & sideo), es, ēdi, essum, a. 2. to possess, have, hold, enjoy, own, be master of, κτάομαι, κατέχω. Immoveable things. Cic. bona. Cæs. partem agri. Also, absolutely, to have possessions, possess lands. Moveable things. Plin. uniones. — Figur. to possess, have as one's own have. Plaut. nomen. Cic. ingenium. Ovid. Possidet hunc dea diem. — ¶ Also, to occupy. Cic. forum armatis.

**PŌSSIDĒŌ** (po & sideo), is, ēdi, essum, a. 3. to possess one's self of, take possession of. Lucret. Aer possidat inane. Ovid. Humor ultima possedit. Cic. Bona sine testamento possederat. — So, also, Possessus, a, um, taken into possession, possessed. Cic. Agros Scipionum virtute possessos. Tacit. Possessa Achaia.

**PŌSSUM** (potis & sum), potes, potest, pōtūi, irreg. n. to be able, have power, δύναμαι. With or without an infinit. Cic. facere. Id. Plus, quam potero.

Plaut. Possum scire quo profectus veneris? *h. e. will you not tell me? Potest, it is possible.* Cic. Potest ut fallar, *h. e. I may be mistaken.* Non potest fieri, ut non or quin, *h. e. at all events it is necessary, it must by all means, &c.* So, also, Non facere possum, ut non, &c. *h. e. I cannot but, I must by all means, &c.* Cic. Neque facere possum, ut non sim popularis. Id. Facere non possum, ut nihil dem literarum. Also, without facere. Plaut. Non possum, quin exclamem, *h. e. I cannot but exclaim.* Non possum non, with an infinit. following, I must. Cic. Non potui non dare. Ovid. Nihil possum nescire, *h. e. I must have known it, I could not be ignorant of it, I cannot excuse myself on the plea of ignorance.* Potest, absol. it is possible, it can happen or be. Cic. Nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus. Id. Potest, ut commiseris. Id. Qui potest? *h. e. how is it possible?* Id. Quia nihil aliter possit. So, also, Plaut. Non potest, quin obsit. — Posses is sometimes used for velle with persons speaking elegantly. Cic. Rogo, ut possis. — ¶ Also, to be able to do or effect, to have weight, influence or efficacy. Cic. Plus potest apud te pecunie cupiditas, *h. e. has more weight.* Cæs. Multum potest fortuna. — ¶ Also, for oportet, or debet. Cic. Orbis est conversus citius, quam potuit, *h. e. than it ought.* But Ernesti reads oportuit. Liv. Fluctuatus est, utrum in regnum se reciperet an reverti in Thessalian posset, for reverteretur. — ¶ Terent. Potesse, for posse. Plaut. Potesit, for possit. Id. and Cic. in Arat. Possiem, es, et, for possim, &c. Lucret. Potesur, for potest, with an infinit. pass. following. So, also, Cato. Possitur. — ¶ Potens is used adjectively. See Potens.

**PŌST** (for post, from pone), adv. after, afterwards. Cic. Initio mea sponte, post autem invitatu tuo. Id. Paulo post, or, Cæs. and Liv. Post paulo, *h. e. soon afterwards.* Multo post, or, post multo, long afterwards. Cic. Multo post quam discessisti. Nep. Neque ita multo post. Id. Post non multo. Cic. Aliquanto post, or post aliquanto, *h. e. some considerable time after.* Plaut. Multis annis post, or, Cic. Multis post annis, *h. e. many years after.* Id. Anno post, *h. e. a year after, in the following year.* Id. Biennio post. Plaut. Paucis diebus post, or, Liv. Post paucis diebus, or, Cic. Paucis post diebus, quam discesserat, *h. e. a few days after.* Id. Hora post, *h. e. an hour after.* Virg. Longo post tempore. — It is frequently followed by quam. Cic. Post quam, or, postquam, *h. e. after that, or after.* — It is also pleonastically joined with deinde, or inde. Terent. Post deinde, or, Nep. Deinde post, or, Lucret. Post deinde. — It denotes, also, behind. Cic. Cui post erant. Plin. Post curvatur, *h. e. backwards.* Hence, figur. Sallust. Post fuere, *h. e. were slighted or neglected.* — II. PREPOSITION. with an accusat. after, or since. Cic. Aliquot post menses. Id. Post hominum memoriam, *h. e. in the memory of man.* Id. Post Brutum consulem, *h. e. post consulatum Bruti.* Liv. Post diem tertium, *h. e. die tertio.* Cic. Sexennio post Veios captos, *h. e. after the taking of Veii.* Liv. Post devictum Hannibalem, *h. e. after Hannibal had been conquered.* Hence, Plaut. Post id, or, Cic. Post ea, or, Terent. Post illa, or, Cic. Post hæc, *h. e. afterwards, after this.* It is also followed by quam. Nep. Post annum quartum, quam expulsus fuerat, *h. e. the fourth year after, &c.* Cic. Post diem tertium quam dixerat. — Also, behind. Cæs. Post castra, *h. e. in the rear of.* — Also, below, beneath, under; after, next in order. Senee. Nemo post te videatur, *h. e. inferior to.* Horat. Erat Lydia post Chloen. — Also, besides. Calpurn. Post sidera cœli sola Jovem Semele vidit. — ¶ It is sometimes separated from its case. Cic. Post enim Chrysippum. — Also, after its case. Cic. Hunc post.

**PŌSTAUTŪMŪNĀLĪS** (post & autumnalis), e, adj. coming after autumn or the fall of the leaf, late in the year. Plin. pira.

**PŌSTĒA** (post & ea), adv. afterward, after that or this, hereafter, ἔτι, ἔπειτα. Cie Postea aliquanto ipsos quoque tempestas jactare cepit. Plin. Postea multo, *h. e. long after.* Sallust. Postea loci, for postea. It is also frequently followed by quam, from which is formed posteaquam, as one word. Cic. Posteaquam honoribus inservire cepi. It is also separated by inserting one or more words. Cic. Postea vero quam. Also, with a subjunct. following. Cic. Qui postea quam maximas edificasset classes. — ¶ Also, further, besides. Cic. Quid postea? *h. e. and what then?* — It is also joined with deinde, where one of them is redundant. Liv. Postea deinde. — ¶ When the final a is short, the words should probably be written separately, as post ea; so ante eū for antea.

**PŌSTĒAQUAM** (postea & quam), adv. after that, after, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ. Cic. (See Postea.) — ¶ Posteaquam is also found.

**PŌSTĒŌ** (post & eo), is, n. 4. to go after or 3 behind; to be inferior. Sidou. aliquid.

**PŌSTERĪ**, ōrum. See Posterus.

**PŌSTERĠANĒŪS** (post & tergum), a, um, 3 adj. behind one's back. Arnob.

**PŌSTERĪOR**. See Posterus.

**PŌSTERĪTĀS** (posterus), ātis, f. future time, faturity, posterity, succeeding generations, descendants, after-ages, οἱ ἀπογονοί. Ovid. In ore frequens posteritatis eris. Quintil. Historia non ad actum rei, sed ad memoriam posteritatis componitur. Cic. Invidia posteritatis, *h. e. evil report with or blame of posterity.* Cæs. Rationem habeat posteritatis, *h. e. famæ apud posteros.* — Hence, In posteritatem, for the future. Cic. and Justin. — Also, of animals. Javenal. Posteritas et Hirpini. — ¶ Also, the last place, inferiority. Tertall.

**PŌSTERĪŪS**. See Posterus.

**PŌSTERŌ** (posterus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to do any thing late, to be late with any thing, retard, ὑστερέω. Pallad. Quod posteravit, sc. oliva.

**PŌSTERŌLŪS** (dimin. of posterus), a, um, 3 adj. Ammian. Posterula, sc. via, *h. e. a by-way.*

**PŌSTERŪS**, or **PŌSTER** (from post), a, um, adj. comparat. Posterior, superl. Postremus and Postumus. — **POST.** Posterus, or, Poster, a, um, coming after, following, next, ensuing, ὑστερος. Cic. Postero die, *h. e. on the following day.* Nep. Postera nocte. Cic. Postero anno. Horat. laus, *h. e. of posterity.* Tacit. Postero, for postero die. Cic. In posterum, sc. diem, *h. e. till the next day.* Id. In posterum, sc. tempus, *h. e. for the future, for the time to come.* Justin. Acies postera, *h. e. posteri diei.* Posterus dies is also followed by quam. Cic. Postero die, quam illa erant acta, *h. e. the day after, &c.* — Hence, Poster, posterity, descendants, after-ages, οἱ ἐπιγινόμενοι, ἀπόγονοί. — Also, inferior. Marc. Cap. — II. **COMPAR.** Posterior, posterius, that comes after, happening or placed after, following, second, or next in order, time or place, posterior, latter when two persons or things are spoken of, ὑστερος, ὑπίστερος, δευτέρος. Cic. cogitationes, *h. e. after-thoughts.* Cic. Paulo ætate posterior. Plin. pedes, *h. e. the hind feet.* Pandect. Posteriores, for posteri. — Hence, Posterius, adv. after, afterwards, at a later period, ὑστερον. Terent. and Cic. — Figur. inferior, worse. Cic. Nihil posterius, *h. e. worse.* Terent. Non posteriores feram, sc. partes, *h. e. I shall not be behindhand, will not play the lowest part.* — III. **SUPERL.** Postremus, or Postumus. Postremus, a, um, the last, hindmost, usually when more than two are spoken of, ἔσχατος, τελευταίος, ὑστατος. Cic. Alia prima, alia postrema, *h. e. not the last, a chief, especial.* So, also, Cic. Hoc non in postremis, for in primis, particularly. Sallust. acies *h. e. the rear.* Justin. In postremo libro, *h. e. at the end of the book.* — Hence Postremum, subst. the last, the end. — Postremo, lastly, ultimately, finally, at last, τὸ τελευταίον, ὑστατον. Terent. and Cæs. — Ad postremum, at last. Liv. — Postremum, se. ad, for the last

time. Cic. Also, at last. Pallad. — Also, the worst, basest, vilest, meanest, most contemptible, extreme. Cic. homo. Id. Servitus omnium malorum postremum est. (A new comparative and superlative of postremus occurs also. Gracch. ap. Gell. Natorum postremissimum, h. e. the worst. Apul. Nullum animal homine postremius). — Postumus, a, um, the last. — Hence, Postimum, the last. Tertull. It is particularly used of the last children of a father. Virg. proles. Also, simply, Cic. and Paedect. Postumus, sc. filius. Also, Paedect. Postuma, sc. filia. But it denotes generally oae hora after the death of his father, or after his father has made his will, a posthumous offspring. Plant. and Paedect. Hence, some prefer to write posthumus, h. e. post humatum patrem natus. — ¶ Ovid. Postumus, for Postumius.

**PÖSTFACTÖS**, or **PÖST FÄCTÖS**, a, um, 3 adj. made or done afterwards. Cic. — Hence, Postfactum, what is done afterwards. Paedect. Ex postfacto.

**PÖSTFERÖ** (post & fero), ers, irreg. a. 2 to put after or behind, place or set behind, postpone; esteem less. Liv. opes suas libertati.

**PÖSTFÖTÖRÖS**, a, um. See Postsum.

**PÖSTGÖNITÖS** and **PÖST GÖNITÖS**, 3 a, um, adj. born after. Post geniti, or, postgeniti, postcrity. Horat.

**PÖSTHÄBÖ** (post & habeo), es, ui, 1 itum, a. 2. to postpone, esteem less, set less by, neglect, österepon ríðeuar, öðrépon äyö. Cæs. omnia. Tereat. omnes sibi res. Cic. Omnibus rebus posthabitis, h. e. disregard, &c.

**PÖSTHÄC** (post & hac), adv. in future, after this, hereafter, henceforth, eisäðyis, μετά ταύτα. Cic. — ¶ Also, after that time, afterward.

**PÖSTHINC**, and **PÖST HINC**, adv. af-3 terward, next, äξής. Virg.

**PÖSTHÖC**, and **PÖST HÖC**, adv. h. e. 3 postea. Frogm. leg. Pap. ap. Fest.

**PÖSTHUMIÖS**. See Postumius.

**PÖSTIÖMUS**, &c. See Postumus, in Posterus.

**PÖSTIBI** (post & ibi), adv. hercapoa, 3 afterward, then. Plant.

**PÖSTICA**. See Posticus.

**PÖSTICÖLÄ** (dimin. of postica), æ, f. 3 a little back door or postern. Apul.

**PÖSTICÖLUM** (dimin. of posticum), i, n. 3 a back building. Plaüt.

**PÖSTICUM**, i, n. See Posticus.

**PÖSTICÖS** (post), a, um, adj. that is behind, hinder, lying backward, posterior, öπισθιος. Liv. pars ædium. Plaüt. ostium, h. e. a back door. Solin. pedes, h. e. hind feet. Apul. Postica, sc. janua, h. e. back door. — Hence, Posticum, sc. ostium, a back door. Hor. Posticum, sc. ædificium, a back building. Tiliam. ap. Non. Of a temple, the back front. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a privy, jakes. Lucil. — ¶ Also, same as Podex. Varr.

**PÖSTIDÄÄ**, for Postea, adv. after that, 3 afterward. Plaüt.

**PÖSTILÖNÄ** (post), æ, f. the crupper of a 3 horse, öπονοίς, öπισθών. Plaüt.

**PÖSTILLÄ**, and **PÖST ILLÄ**, adv. same 3 as Postea, after that, afterward. Terent.

**PÖSTIS** (unc.), is, m. a door-post, jamb, ποσάστis. Cic. curiæ. Id. Postem tenere, h. e. to hold the post. This was done by the person who consecrated a building. — Also, of any thing that stands up like a post. Cic. ambulatio- nis. — ¶ Also, a door, gate, portal. Virg. and Senec. — Hence, figur. Lucret. Cernere animus, sublatis postibus, h. e. oculis. — ¶ Ovid. Posti, for Postæ.

**PÖSTILIMINIUM** (post & limen), ii, n. a return behind oae's threshold, h. e. home, eoacquently, to one's old rank and former rights, or, the right of returning home and to one's former rank and privileges. Cic. Ei esse postliminium, h. e. that he had the right of returning home and to his old privileges. Paedect. Jus postliminii. — Hence, Postliminio, by the law of return. Cic. redire. Also, agoin, onco, back. Apul. in forum reducere. Id. Postliminio mortis surgere, h. e. c. f. vna death. — ¶ Also, in general, a return.

Tertull. pacis ecclesiasticæ, h. e. recon- ciliation.

**POSTMERIDIANUS**. See Pomeridianus.

**POSTMÖDO**, adv. for Post, Postea. Liv.

**PÖSTMÖDUM** (from post & modus), 2 adv. presently, afterward, shortly. 2 Liv. and Terent.

**PÖSTÖMIS** (έπιστομής), ydis, f. a snaffle, 3 brake, baracle, an instrument put upon the nose of unruly horses. Hence, of a drinking-vessel, which is as it were always at the nose of a tippler. Lucil. — Some read prostomis.

**PÖSTPÄRTÖR** (post & partor), öris, m. 3 oae that inherits any thing after us, a successor. Plaüt.

**PÖSTPÖNÖ** (post & pono), is, ösui, öst- 2 tum, a. 3. to postpone, value or esteem less, throw or lay aside, neglect, disregard, öðrépon äyeyiv, österepon ποτέσθαι. Cic. omnia. Ovid. aliquid aliquid. Cæs. Omnibus rebus postpositis, h. e. laid aside.

**PÖSTPRINCIPIA** (post & principia), 3 örum, n. the continuance of a thing after it is begun; the progress, course, or sequel of a thing after the beginning. Varr. ap. Gell. Voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit. Cic. Scit. 55 (from a play). Postprincipia atque exitus vitiosæ vitæ.

**PÖSTPÖTÖ** (post & puto), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to postpone, value less, disregard, österepon τίθεμαι. Terent. Omnia sibi postputari esse præ inco commodo. Id. omnes res præ parente.

**PÖSTQUAM**, and **PÖST-QUAM**, conjunct. after, after that, when, as soon as, επειδή. When it does not refer to any thing preceding. Cæs. Eo postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit. — Post is sometimes repeated. Plaüt. Postquam comedit reum, post rationem putat. — When it refers to something preceding. In this case it is sometimes separated. Cic. Undecimo die postquam discesseram. Id. Quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas. — ¶ Also, inasmuch as, forasmuch as, whereas, because that. Terent. Postquam poeta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, &c.

**PÖSTRÖMITÄS** (postremus), ätis, f. the 3 extremity of any thing, the last, end. Macroch.

**PÖSTRÖMUS**, a, um. See Posterus.

**PÖSTRIDIE** (for postero die), adv. the day 3 after, the day following, τῇ öστρεπία. Cic. — It is also followed by quam, after, when. Cic. Postridie intellexi, quam discessi, h. e. the day after I left you. — It is also followed by an accusat. Cic. ludos, h. e. the day after the games. Liv. and Gell. Calendas, Nonas, Idus. — Also, by a genit. Cæs. Postridie ejus dici (here, ejus dici is redundant).

**PÖSTRIDÖANÖS**, and **PÖSTRIDIANÖS** 3 (postridium), a, um, adj. that is, comes, or happens, on the following day. Macroch. dies, h. e. next ensuing.

**PÖSTRIDÖUM** (posterus & dies), i, n. the 3 day following. Hence, Postriduo, the day after. Plaüt.

**PÖSTSCENIUM** (post & scena), ii, n. the 3 part of a theatre behind the scenes, where the actors dress, and do many things which the spectators do not see; the tiring-house, tiring-room, robing-room. Hence, Lucret. Vita postscenia, h. e. secret actions, hidden from the eyes of the world.

**PÖSTSCRIBÖ** (post & scribo), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 3. to write after or uader, to add in writing. Tacit.

**PÖSTSIGNÄNI** (post & signum), sc. mili- 3 tes, those who in battle stand behind the standards. Frontia. and Amian.

**PÖSTSUM** (post & sum), fui, esse, to be 2 after or behind, to be future. Sallust. — ¶ Also, to give place, to be given up. Sallust.

**PÖSTVÖNIÖ** (post & venio), is, n. 4. to 2 come after, succeed. Plaü.

**PÖSTVÖRTÄ**, and **PÖSTVÖRTÄ** (post & verto), æ, f. a goddess supposed to pre- side over the birth of a child when it pre- seated the feet. Varr. — Comp. Prosa.

**PÖSTÖLÄRIÖS** (postulo), a, um, adj. de- 3 manding. Fest. fulgura, h. e. which ad- monish to fulfil a vow or perform a sacrifice. So, also, Cæcin. ap. Senec. Postu- latoria.

**PÖSTÖLATYÖ** (Id.), önis, f. a demand, re- quest, desire, αίτησις. Cic. ignoscendi, h. e. entreaty. Id. æqua. — ¶ Also, the demand of a god, for example, that an offering should be brought. Cic. Postulationes esse Jovi, h. e. Jupiter had a demand. Id. Telluri deberi postula- tionem, h. e. that a demand of Tellus was not yet satisfied. — Postulio is also used for postulat in this signification. Ar- nob. — ¶ Also, a complaint, erpostula- tion. Terent. — Also, in a court of jus- tice, an application for redress. Suet. Ner. 7. Plin. Ep. 7, 6; 4. — Also, the demanding of a writ, or leave to prosecute, from the praetor. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Inter postulationem et nominis delationem uxor a Dolabella discessit. Cic. Tu- beronis.

**PÖSTÖLATITTYÖS**, and **PÖSTÖLATITTY- 2 ÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is demanded or requested. Senec.

**PÖSTÖLATÖR** (Id.), öris, m. oae who de- 2 mands, αίτητής. — Also, a plaintiff. Suetoa.

**PÖSTÖLATÖRIGÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. See 3 Postularius.

**PÖSTÖLATRIX** (postulator), icis, f. she 3 that demands. Tertull. solemnitates, h. e. supplicationes.

**PÖSTÖLATUM** (postulo), i, n. a demand, request, αίτημα. Cic. and Cæs.

**PÖSTÖLATÖS** (Id.), us, m. a demand, suit. Liv.

**PÖSTULIO**, önis, f. See Postulatio. 3

**PÖSTÖLÖ** (for postulo, from posco), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to wish to have, de- mand, ask, desire, require, will, pray, beg, αίτέω, öέουμαι. Cic. aliquid ab aliquo. — Also, with ut following. Cic. Postu- latum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur. Also, with de following. Cæs. de colloquio, h. e. to demand a conference. — Also, of inanimate things, to demand, require. Cic. Quum tempus necessi- tasque postulat. — The person, of whom any thing is desired, is also put in the accusat., and then two accusatives may come together. Cic. Orationes me duas postulas. — Hence, Postulor, I am requested. Cic. Ludos apparat non postulatus. — ¶ Also, to ask or inquire after any thing. Cic. de federe. — ¶ Also, to seek, endeavor, attempt, wish. With an infinit. following. Terent. Si tu postules incerta certa facere, &c. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. fol- lowing. Plaüt. Haud postulo me in lecto accumbere. Cic. Quis nostrum tam impudens est, qui se scire ant posse postulet, h. e. who should imagine to know or be able to do this. Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Herba ne spargi quidem postulat. — ¶ Also, to con- plain. Paedect. apud aliquem, or, Plaüt. cum aliquo, h. e. to any person. — ¶ Also, to accuse, sue at law, prose- cute, arraign, impeach. Cic. aliquem. Id. aliquem de ambitu. Sueton. repe- tandarum, or, Tacit. repetendis. Id. majestatis. Paedect. capitis. — Apul. Postulare votum, h. e. to make a vow. — ¶ Also, to demand a writ, or leave to prosecute from the praetor. Cic. Quum in Gabinium Piso delationem postulare.

**PÖSTÖMATÖS** (postumus), us, m. the 3 last or lowest place. Tertull.

**PÖSTÖMIANÖS** (Postumius), a, um, adj. 2 called after Postumius. Liv.

**PÖSTÖMIÖS**, ii, m. a name of several Ro- mans. — Hence, Postumius, a, um, adj. Postumian. Tacit via.

**PÖSTÖMÖ** (postumus), as, n. 1. to come 3 after, be inferior. Tertull.

**PÖSTÖMUS**, a, um. See Posterus.

**POSTUS**, for Positus. See Pono. 3

**PÖTABILIS** (poto), e, adj. that may be 3 drunk, drinkable, πόσιμος. Auson.

**PÖTÄCÖLUM** (poto), i, n. same as Pota- 3 tio. Tertal.

**PÖTÄMÄNTIS** (ποταμός), ydis, f. a kind 3 of plant growing on the shores of the river Indus, also called thalnssegle. Plin. 24, 102.

**PÖTÄMÖGÖTÖN**, and **PÖTÄMÖGÖTÖN** (ποταμογέτρων), önis, f. an aquatic herb, water-milfoil (Potamogeton, L.). Plaü.

**PÖTÄTYÖ** (poto), önis, f. a drinking, 1 bonising, topping; a carouse, drinking bout, potation, πόσις, συμπόσιον. Plaüt.

**PÖTÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a drinker, bibber

*luper, guzzler, carouser, πότρυς.* *Plant. Voluptarii, atque potatores maximi. Sil. aqua, h. e. one that lives on the water.*  
**POTATÓRÍOS** (potator), a, um, adj. *be-3 longing to or serving for drinking. Plin. Valerian. vas, h. e. a drinking-vessel.*  
**POTATŪS** (Id.), us, m. *a drinking, 3 draught. Apul.*  
**PŌTE**, *he can, it is able, same as Potest. See Potis.*  
**PŌTENS**, particip. from *possum*. — *¶* Adj. *able, having power, capable, δυνάμενος. Quintil. efficiendi. Also, with an infin. following. Pandect. Si quis compensare potens solverit. — ¶* Also, *efficacious, powerful, strong. Plin. Herba potens adversus ranas. Ovid. Nihil est potentius auro. Id. verba. Plin. Odor potentissimus. Liv. arma potentiora. Quintil. Potentissima argumenta. — ¶* Also, *potent, powerful, mighty, strong, rich, wealthy, having great weight or influence, διαχρῆδος, δυνατός. Cic. civitas. Id. Dico reges potentissimi. Id. civis. Suet. Potens apud filium. — ¶* Also, *master of, with a genit. following. Liv. Dum potens inei sum. Curt. Non potens mei eram, h. e. I was not myself, beside myself. Ovid. mentis, h. e. of sound mind, in one's right mind. — Hence, in general, having power over, ruling over, master, ruler. Liv. Potentes rerum suarum et urbis, h. e. masters of their state and city. Id. Dii immortales ita vos potentes huius consilii fecerunt, ut, — in vestra manu posuerint, h. e. have placed within your reach the power of determining. Horat. Diva potens Cypri, h. e. Venus ruling over Cyprus. Calp. Sylvanus potens nemorum. Liv. iræ, h. e. master over his anger. Virg. Nimborum tempestatumque potens, h. e. Æolus. Ovid. Diva potens uteri, h. e. Lævin, presiding over childbirth. Seuec. Diva potens frugum, h. e. Ceres. Liv. imperii, h. e. able to command, whom the soldiers obey. Lucan. Animal potens leti, h. e. which can kill, deadly. Also, imperious, domineering. Terent. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. — ¶* Also, *fit for a thing. Liv. regni. Id. Neque pugna neque fugæ, h. e. neither able to fight nor to flee. Id. armorum tenendorum, h. e. who is able to hold his arms. — ¶* Also, *that has attained any thing. Ovid. voti. Plant. pacis. — ¶* Also, *fortunate, successful. Catull. in amorc. Virg. Parvo potens Fabricius, h. e. rich. — ¶* Ovid. Potens iussi, h. e. that has executed his command.  
**PŌTENTĀTŌR** (potens), ōris, m. *a ruler, 3 potentate. Tertull.*  
**PŌTENTĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. *power, dominion, rule, command, in a state, δυναστεία, δόναμις. Cæs. — ¶* Also, *power of doing any thing. Arnob.*  
**PŌTENTER** (Id.), adv. *powerfully, mightily, strongly, effectually, δυνατῶς. Quintil. dicere. Horat. Potentius. Quintil. decl. Potentissime. — ¶* Also, *according to one's power or strength. Horat.*  
**PŌTENTĪA** (Id.), æ, f. *power, faculty, ability, capacity, force, efficacy, δόναμις. Virg. solis. Ovid. morbi. Id. formæ. Justin. humana. Also, the faculty of seeing. Cels. — ¶* Also, *virtue, efficacy. Ovid. herbarum. Plin. aquarum. — ¶* Also, *power, might, authority, influence, sway, potency. Cic. Potentia est ad sua conservanda, et alterius obtinenda, idonearum rerum facultas. Sallust. Postquam divitiæ honori esse cœperunt, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur. Cæs. Ut quisque est genere, copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se clientes habet. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque novorunt. Cic. Erant in magna potentia, h. e. authority. — Also, power which one has attained by the favor of any one. Ovid. Nulla potentia longa. — Also, in the plural. Cic. Opum nimirum potentia. — ¶* Also, *power or authority over any person or thing, supreme power, empire, rule, dominion. Cic. victoris. Id. rerum, h. e. chief power. Nep. singularis, h. e. monarchial power. — Comp. Potestas.*  
**PŌTENTĪALĪTER** (potentia), adv. *power-3 fully. Sidon.*  
**PŌTERĪUM**, or **PŌTERĪŌN** (πότήριον), i, n. *a drinking-vessel, goblet. Plaut.*

— *¶* Also, *a kind of plant, perhaps tragacanth (Astragalus Tragacantha, L.). Phn. 25, 76, and 27, 97.*  
**PŌTESSE**, potessem, &c. *for posse, pos-3 sem, &c. See Possum.*  
**PŌTESTĀS** (possuum), ātis, f. *power or ability of doing any thing, power over any thing, δόναμις. Terent. Qui habeam tantam potestatem astutia, h. e. can contrive such a trick, be the author of such a cunning. Cic. Habere potestatem vitæ necisque in aliquem. Liv. Pari potestate, h. e. with equal power. Nep. Esse in sua potestate, h. e. to be one's own master. Cic. Mihi est potestas, or, est in potestate mea, h. e. I have it in my power, I am able, I can. Suet. Jam istam volucrum fore potestatem, h. e. it will depend upon, &c. Cic. and Liv. Esse in potestate senatus, h. e. to obey the decree or command of the senate. Liv. Habere familiam in sua potestate, h. e. to keep, retain in his power, not to manumit. Cic. In potestate mentis esse, h. e. to be in one's right mind, to be in his senses. Id. Exisse ex ore potestate, sc. mentis, h. e. to go out of one's mind, be deprived of one's senses, lose one's reason. — Hence, power, dominion, rule, empire, government. Nep. Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere. Id. Sub potestatem redigere. Also, of single magistracies, authority, power, or office of n magistrate, magistracy, or simply, office. Cic. prætoria. Nep. Severè præfuit ei potestati. Cic. Dissimilitudo potestatum, h. e. offices. Id. Censores potestatem gerent, h. e. bear an office. — Also, one who is in office or power, an officer, magistrate. Cic. A magistratu aut aliqua potestate evocatus, h. e. some lawful authority. Hence, of Jupiter, Virg. Hominumque divumque potestas, h. e. ruler, king. So, also, Suet. Potestates, h. e. governors of provinces. — Also, power, virtue, efficacy, force, operation, effect. Plin. herbarum. Pandect. pecuniarum, h. e. value. Vitruv. colorum, h. e. qualities, properties. Hence, signification, as of a word. Gell. — Also, nature, natural quality. Lucret. Plumbi potestas, for plumbum. Pandect. actionum, h. e. nature, quality. — Hence, the nature of circumstances, state of things. Gell. — *¶* Opportunity. Cic. Data est potestas augenda dignitatis. Id. Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, h. e. as often as I shall have opportunity to find or have trust-worthy persons, sc. by whom I may send a letter. Terent. Liberius vivendi fuit ei, h. e. he could live more freely. — Facere sui potestatem alicui, to give opportunity to any one to obtain from us what he wishes. Hence, to give an opportunity for fighting, engage in a fight. Cæs. and Nep. Also, to allow one's self to be seen or to be approached, permit an interview, grant an audience, allow access to. Cic. Neque prætores adiri possent, vel potestatem sui facerent. So, also, Id. sui conveniendi. Suet. Potestatem sui non habuissent, had not been allowed access; had not been admitted to an audience; so, Suet. Potestatem sui, sc. adeundi, prebere, h. e. to give an audience. — *¶* Also, power, permission, leave, liberty, license. Facere alicui potestatem, to grant leave, give an opportunity; allow, permit. Cic. interpellandi. Liv. Senatus populi potestatem fecit, for populo, h. e. the senate put it in the power of the people. Cic. Fit mihi potestas tabularum, h. e. I am permitted to make use of them.  
**PŌTESTĀTĪVŪS** (potestas), a, um, adj. *3 denoting or containing power. Tertull.*  
**PŌTESTUR**. See *Possum*. 3  
**PŌTHŌS** (πόθος), i, m. *a kind of summer plant or flower. Plin. — ¶* Also, *a celebrated statue by Scopas representing the genius of longing. Plin.*  
**PŌTĪLĪS** (poto), e, adj. *that serves for or 3 belongs to drinking. Varr. nidus, h. e. a kind of drinking-vessel. Cæl. Aurel. raptus, h. e. an imbibing, drawing in as in drinking.*  
**PŌTIN?** for *Poti* te? Terent. Potin? 3 es? h. e. canst thou? are you able? — *¶* Also, for *Potis* est. Terent. Potin? ut desinas? h. e. can you leave off? or leave off.*

**PŌTĪNĀ**, æ, f. *the goddess of drinking with children, also called Potica. Varr. and Donut.*  
**PŌTĪŌ** (poto), ōnis, f. *the act of drinking; drink; a draught, potion, πόμα, πόσις. Cic. — Hence, a poisonous draught. Cic. — Also, a potion or draught given by physicians to their patients. Plaut. and Cels. — Also, a love-potion. Horat.*  
**PŌTĪŌ** (potis), is, ivi, itum, a, 4. *to put 3 into the power of any one, subject to. Plaut. aliquei servitutis, h. e. to make a slave, reduce to slavery. Id. Potiri (passive) hostium, h. e. to fall into the power of the enemy. Lucret. mortis, h. e. to die. — As a dep. Potiri, itus sum, denotes more frequently to be or become master of, gain or take possession of, acquire, gain, get, obtain, reach, επιρρυχάω, with a genit., accus. or ablat., also, without a case. Cic. Libidines ad potiundum incitantur. Cæs. imperio. Id. victoria. Cic. voluptatibus. Ovid. monte, h. e. to get to. So, also, Virg. campo. Cic. urbe. Liv. præda. Auson. morte, h. e. to die. Stat. cæde, h. e. to commit. Sallust. urbis. Cic. regni. Liv. vexilli. Auct. ad Herenn. Potiti sunt Atheniensium, h. e. have conquered or overcome. Nep. rerum, h. e. to obtain the chief power. Pæuv. regnum. Lucret. sceptrâ. Justin. victoriam. Plaut. domum, h. e. to reach. — *¶* Also, Potior, to have in possession, possess, occupy, have. Liv. mari. Id. oppido. Cic. rerum, h. e. to possess or enjoy the chief power. Id. Atheniensium civitas, dura ea rerum potita est. Cic. Div. 1, 40. Qui rerum potiebantur, h. e. who had the supreme power, kings, princes. Nep. summam imperii, h. e. to have the supreme power. Terent. gaudia, h. e. to enjoy, have. Id. comoda. — *¶* Potiendus, or Potiundum, a, um. Cæs. Spem potiendorum castrorum. — Potior occurs also as a verb of the third conjugation. Virg. Potitur. Manil. Potimur. Catull. Poretur. Pæuv. Poti, for potiri.  
**PŌTĪŌNŌ** (pōtio, onis), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. *to give a potion or drink to. Veget. jumentum. — Potionatus, a, um, having received a potion or dose. Sueton.*  
**PŌTĪŌR**, iris, itus sum, dep. 4. See *Potio*.  
**PŌTĪŌR** (potis), tius, ōris, adj. *better, preferable, more excellent, κρείσσων, βελτίων. Cic. Mors servitute potior. Id. Potior patre. Liv. heres. — ¶* Also, *more worthy, followed, like dignus, by qui, quæ, quod. Liv. 26, 31. — ¶* Superl. Potissimus, or Potissimius, a, um, best, choicest, chief, especial, principal. Plaut. homo. Cic. Quid potissimum sit. — The neut. Potissimum is also used adverbially. See *Potis*.  
**PŌTĪS** (pos not used, whence compos, impos), adv. comp. Potius, superl. Potissime. — 1. *Posit. able, possible. With esse: as, Potis est, for potest, with all genders. Cic. e poeta. Sanguis potis est consistere. Virg. Potis est vis ulla tenere. Lucret. Nec corpus potis est cerni. Terent. Si potis est, h. e. if it be possible. Also, in the plural. Varr. Quid pastores potis sunt. Also, Lucret. Potis es, for potes. — Also, without esse. Virg. Nec potis æquare, for potest. Hence, in the question Potin? for potisne? Terent. Potin? es dicere? for potes. Plaut. Potin? est, for potest. Potin? is also used for potin? est. (See Potin?). "Pote" occurs also, and may be considered as another form of this adverb; as *unge for magis*. — Pote, or Pote' without esse, is commonly used for potest; for example, when it is followed by an infin. Varr. Emtor pote ex emto vendito illum damnare. Propert. Nec devitari letum pote, quin obeamus. Also, for potest esse, it may be, it is possible. Terent. Nihil pote supra. Cic. Hoc quicquam pote impurius? It is also joined with est. Catull. 42, 16. But other Edd. read potest. — Potis is also used adjectively. Varr. L. L. 4, p. 18. Bp. Macrobi. Sat. 3, 4. Divi potes. — II. *Comp. Potius, rather, preferable, better, deaver, move. Cic. Magnus vel potius summus. Pandect. Quæstio facti potius est, non juris. It is also followed by quam, than. Cæs. Neque se judicare, Galliam potius esse***

**Arivisti** quam Cæsaris. Also, by *ut. Liv.* Potius passuros, quam ut videantur, for visum iri. Also, with a *subj.* without *ut.* Cic. Perpressus est omnia potius quam conscios iudicare. — *Virg.* Quam potius, for potius quam. — Sometimes it is omitted where it should be used. *Nepos.* Statuit congrredi, quam, &c. Or it is used redundantly, as with *mulle, præstat, præoptare.* Cic. Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset. *Id.* Emori potius quam servire præstaret. *Terent.* Præoptares perire potius, quam, &c. Also, with a *comp.* Cic. Cum ei fuerit optabilis oblivisci posse potius, &c. — III. **SUPERL.** Potissime, most of all, especially, chiefly, principally. Cic. — Another form of the *superl.* is *Potissimum* (properly, neut. of *Potissimus*, a, um), especially, chiefly, principally. *Terent., Cic., Sallust. and Cæs.*

**POTISSIME.** See *Potis.*

**PÖTISSIMUM**, adj. See *Potior.* — Also, adv. See *Potis.*

**PÖTISSUM**, or **PÖTIS SUM**, h. e. pos-3 sum. *Plaut.*

**PÖTTIUS**, i, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Potitius*, a, um, *Potitian.* *Liv. and Virg.*

**PÖTTÖ** (frequentat. of *poto*), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to drink often; or, simply, to drink. *Plaut.*

**PÖTTÖS.** See *Potio, is.*

**PÖTYNCÜLÄ** (dimin. of *potio*), æ, f. a 2 small portion or draught. *Sucton.*

**PÖTIUS**, adj. See *Potior.* — Also, adv. See *Potis.*

**PÖTNIÄ**, ärum, f. a village near Thebes. — Hence, *Potnias, ädis, f.* belonging to it. *Ovid. equæ, or, Virg. quadrigæ, h. e. equi.*

**PÖTÖ** (from *πίω*, h. e. *πίνω*), as, ävi, ätum and pötum, n. and a. 1. to drink. *Plin. cornibus, h. e. out of horns.* — ¶ Also, to drink hard, tippie, tope, carouse. *Terent. Obsonat, potat. Cic. Totos dies potabatur.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to drink. *Ovid. aquas. Plin. vinum.* — Hence, figur. to suck or soak up. *Horat. Aquinatem potentia vellera fucum.* — Also, with poets, of those who live near a river. *Sence. Potant flumen.* — ¶ *Plaut. crapulam, h. e. to get intoxicated.* — ¶ *Potätus*, a, um, that has been drunk. *Cic. vina.* — *Pötus*, a, um, that has been drunk, emptied by drinking. *Cic. Sanguine poto. Horat. Poti face tenuis cadi.* Also, actively, that has drunk; also, drunken, intoxicated. *Cic. Bene potus, h. e. very drunk.* Hence, *Potus sum, I have drunk,* was used, according to *Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25.*

**PÖTÖR** (poto), öris, m. a drinker, *πότης.*

**2 Horat. aquæ. Il. Rhodani, h. e. accola.** — ¶ Also, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler. *Horat. and Plin.*

**PÖTÖRIÖS** (potor), a, um, adj. of or be-2 longing to drinking, *πότηριος.* *Plin. vasa, to drink out of. Pandect. argentum, a silver drinking-vessel.* — Hence, *Plin. Potorium, se. vas, h. e. a cup, beaker, vessel to drink out of, ποτήριον.*

**PÖTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a female drunkard, 3 *πότηρις.* *Phædr.*

**PÖTÖÄ**, æ, f. same as *Potina.* 3 *Arnob.*

**PÖTÖLÖNTÖS** (potus), a, um, adj. that I may be drunk, drinkable. *Cic. Potlenta, h. e. drinks.* — ¶ Also, drunk, inebriated. *Sucton.*

**PÖTÖRÄ** (poto), æ, f. a drink, potion. *Varr. Pötös, a, um.* See *Poto.*

**PÖTÖS** (poto), us, m. a drinking; drink; a draught, pation, πόσις, πόμα. *Cic.* — Also, a tipping, revelling, carousing. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, for urine. *Plin. hominum.*

Si præ manu dederis, for in manus. *Gell. Si liber præ manibus est, h. e. apud te.* — Also, without a case, before. *Terent. I præ, or, Id. Abi præ, h. e. go before.* — Also, denoting preference, before. *Cic. Præ ceteris floruisse, h. e. before others. Virg. Præ omnibus unum.* — ¶ Also, for, through, by reason of, on account of. *Cic. Nec loqui præ marore potuit. Id. Non præ lacrimis possum reliqua scribere. So, also, Id. Præ metu. Terent. Præ gaudio. Liv. Præ ita.* — ¶ Also, in comparison with. *Cic. Atticos præ se agrestes putat, h. e. compared with himself.* — Also, adverbially, without a case, with *quam* or *ut* following. But this is generally written as one word, *præquam, præut, in comparison with that which, &c. Terent. Nihil hoc est præquam alios sumptus facit. Id. Ludum fuisse prænt hujus rabies quæ dabit, h. e. in comparison with the madness of this man.*

**PRÆCÖÖ** (præ & acuo), is, üi, ütum, 3 a. 3. to sharpen or point before, make pointed before; sharpen, make sharp or pointed. *Cato. Præcutio. Cæs. Stipites præcuti.*

**PRÆCÖTÖ** (præcutus), adv. very subtly, 3 very acutely. *Apul.*

**PRÆCÖTÖS**, a, um. See *Præcuno.*

**PRÆALTE** (præaltus), adv. very deeply. 3 *Veget.*

**PRÆALTÖS** (præ & altus), a, um, adj. very high or lofty, *ὑπερύψηλος. Liv.* — ¶ Also, very deep. *Liv. flumen. Apul. Præaltissimus.*

**PRÆAMBÖLÖ** (præ & ambulo), as, n. 1. 3 to walk before. *Martian. Capell.*

**PRÆAMBÖLÖS** (præambulo), a, um, adj. 3 walking before, preceding. *Mart. Copell.*

**PRÆÄDITÖS** (præ & auditus), a, um, 3 adj. heard before, examined before. *Pandect.*

**PRÆBEBÖ** (for *præhibeo*, from *præ & habeo*), es, üi, itum, a. 2. to hold out, proffer, offer. *Terent. os, h. e. the face, for receiving a box on the ear. Liv. os ad contumeliam, h. e. to suffer himself to be openly disgraced. Ovid. manu verberibus. Liv. aures, h. e. to lead an ear, listen, attend.* — ¶ Also, to give up, expose, yield. *Liv. se telis hostium. Id. aliquem hosti ad cadem.* — ¶ Also, to show, exhibit, let see. *Apul. nudam suam pulchritudinem.* — Hence, to show, exhibit, give, do. *Liv. operam alicui, h. e. to serve. Plin. honorem alicui. Nepos. fidem alicui.* — Hence, *Præbere se, to show or prove himself, behave or conduct himself. Cic. se misericoordem. Id. se talem, h. e. himself such a one. Id. se virum, h. e. to show or prove himself a man. So, also, without se. Terent. Præbuit strenuum virum, h. e. he showed himself, &c.* — ¶ To give, supply, furnish, afford. *Liv. alicui naves. Nepos. panem alicui. Liv. equos. Cic. Hæc studia rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent. Plin. eundem usum, h. e. to have the same use.* — Hence, to make, cause, occasion. *Nepos. suspitionem. Liv. terrorem, tumultum. Cæs. opinionem timoris. Liv. sonitum, h. e. to make a noise. Cic. sponsalia alicui. Ovid. modum, h. e. to make music. Terent. Indos, h. e. to occasion sport or laughter, give rise to a laugh.* — Also, to do or perform. *vicem, to supply the place of, serve for; as, Plin. postium, h. e. serve for posts. Hence, Plin. Paneg. 64. jusjurandum, h. e. to administer.* But some *Edd.* read differently. — Also, to allow, permit, let. *Ovid. Præbuit ipsa rapi, se. se, h. e. suffered herself to be carried off.* — ¶ *Præbita, plur., that is given to any one, as for his maintenance or support; or, allowance. Colum. and Sucton.*

**PRÆBIÄ** (præbeo), örim, n. plur. omni-3 lets hung about the necks of children against poison and witchcraft, *ἀλεξίφθονα. Varr. and Fest.* (But some read *præbia*.)

**PRÆBIBÖ** (præ & bibo), is, bi, a. 3. to drink beforehand, *προπινω.* Hence, to drink to, drink to one's health. *Cic. venenum alicui.*

**PRÆBITÖS** (præbeo), önis, f. a giving, 3 affording, supplying, providing, *παροχή. Varr. and Justin.*

**PRÆBITÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one that gives or supplies; a purveyor, provider, *παρέχορ* *Cic.*

**PRÆBITÖS**, a, um. See *Præbeo.*

**PRÆCADENS**, tis, same as *Procidens.* 3 *Cæl. Aurel.*

**PRÆCALEFACTÖS**, and **PRÆCAL-3 FACTÖS** (præ & calefactus), a, um, adj. warmed beforehand or very much. *Seribon. Larg.*

**PRÆCALIDÖS** (præ & calidus), a, um, 2 adj. very hot, very warm, *διὰθερμος. Tacit.*

**PRÆCALVÖS** (præ & calvus), a, um, 2 adj. bald before, very bald. *Sueton.*

**PRÆCÄNÖ** (præ & cano), is, a. 3. to fort-2 tell, predict. *Terull.* — ¶ Also, to break or destroy an encampment. *Plin.*

**PRÆCÄNTÄTÖ** (præcanto), önis, f. a 3 charming, enchanting. *Quintil. declam.*

**PRÆCÄNTÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. a charm-3 er; enchanter, sorcerer, *ἐπιρδός. Augustin.*

**PRÆCÄNTÄTRIX** (præcantator), icis, 3 f. an enchantress, witch. *Plaut.*

**PRÆCÄNTRIX** (præcano), icis, f. a sor-3 cress, enchantress, witch. *Vorr.*

**PRÆCÄNTÖ** (præ & canto), as, a. 1. to 2 predict, prophesy. *Luell.* — ¶ Also, to bewitch, enchant. *Petron.*

**PRÆCÄNÖS** (præ & canus), a, um, adj. 3 very gray-headed, gray-headed before the time. *Horat.*

**PRÆCARPÖ**, for *Præcarpo.* 3 *Macrobi.*

**PRÆCARUS**. See *Præcarus.*

**PRÆCAVÖ** (præ & caveo), es, ävi, ätum, a. and n. 2. to take care or beware, stand on one's guard, be on the watch or on the alert, *προφυλάττημαι. Cic. Qui te incantum loco demovere pctuerunt, præcauentem nunquam movebunt.* Also, with *ne* following. *Cæs. Quod ne accideret, magnopere præcauentum sibi Cæsar existimabat. Liv. ab insidiis.* — ¶ Also, to take care of any one's safety. *Liv. decemviris. Terent. sibi.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to endeavor or to ward off, prevent, beware of, provide or guard against. *Gell. Injurias. Cic. Peccata, quæ difficillime præcauentur. Quintil. Quod (accusat.) necessarium est præcavere.* — Hence, *Præcautus*, a, um, that one has endeavored to guard against, in which one has used precaution that it might not happen. *Cic. Res mihi tota præcauta est. Id. Quod a me ita præcautum est. Plaut. Præcauto opus est, h. e. precaution.*

**PRÆCAUTIÖ** (præcaveo), önis, f. a pre-3 caution. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**PRÆCAUTÖS**. See *Præcaveo.*

**PRÆCEDÖ** (præ & cedo), is, essi, essum, a. and n. 3. to go before, precede, *προβήνω. Plin. Cervi præcedentes. Ovid. Pania præcessit ad aures. Plin. Ep. Præcesserat tremor terræ. Also, to be carried before. Surt. Præcedente Victoria, h. e. the image of Victoria being carried before. Sueton. Præcedente titulo, qui causam pœnæ indicaret.* — Also, transitively, to precede. *Virg. agmen.* — ¶ Figur. to excel, surpass, outdo, outstrip, be superior to. *Plant. Vestræ fortunæ meis præcedunt. Cæs. aliquem re, or, Plin. in re.*

**PRÆCËLËR** (præ & celer), is, e, adj. very 2 swift, quick or nimble. *Plin.*

**PRÆCËLËRÖ** (præ & celero), as, a. and 3 n. 1. to make much haste. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, to get up by making haste, to overtake. *Stat. aliquem.*

**PRÆCËLLENS**, tis, particip. from *præ-2 cello.* — ¶ Adj. excellent, surpassing, exceeding, *ὑπερόχος. Cic. Vir virtute præcellens. Plin. Præcellentior. Cic. Præcellentissimus.*

**PRÆCËLLENTIA** (præcellens), æ, f. ex-3 cellence. *Terull.*

**PRÆCËLLËÖ**, es, n. 2. for *Præcello.* 3 *Plaut.*

**PRÆCËLLÖ** (præ & cello), is, a. and n. 3. 2 to distinguish one's self, excel in any thing *Sueton. arte. Tacit. opibus vetustis et gravitate morum. Id. per eloquentiam.* — ¶ Also, to excel, surpass, exceed, *προέχω. Sil. Ægide præcellant quantum fulmina. Tacit. aliquem re. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. mortalibus.* — ¶ Also, to rule, preside over. *Tacit. genti.* — ¶ See, also, *Præcellens.*

**PRÆCELSUS** (præ & celsus), a, um, adj. very high or lofty. Cic. locus. Stat. fortuna.

**PRÆCENTYŌ** (præcino), ōnis, f. a singing, or playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude, as, before a sacrifice, or a playing at a sacrifice. Cic. Before a battle. Gell.

**PRÆCENTŌR** (id.), ōris, m. he who leads the choir, a director of music, a preceptor, χοροστάτης. Apul.

**PRÆCENTŌRIŪS** (præcentor), a, um, adj. 3 belonging to a prelude. Solin. arundines.

**PRÆCĒPS** (præ & caput), eīpītis, adj. headlong, with the head foremost, προκάρηνος, προπετής, προσηνής. It is used of those who fall or are hurled down, and may frequently be rendered down. Terent. Aliquem præcitem dare, or, Cic. deijcere, h. e. to throw down. So, also, Auct. B. Afr. mittere. Virg. Projecit præcitem in undas. Hence, Colam. Præces palme, h. e. bent downwards and tied to any thing. — Also, of those that run quickly or are pursued, headlong, swift, precipitate, hasty. Cæs. Præcipes se fugæ mandant. Horat. Præces fertur, h. e. runs. Virg. Præcipes columbe, h. e. flying. Cæs. and Cic. Agere aliquem præcitem, h. e. to drive headlong. Hence, figur. Cic. Agunt eum præcitem Pœnæ, h. e. hunt, pursue him. Sallust. Quoniam ab inimicis præces agor, h. e. am persecuted or pursued. Tacit. In gloriam præces agebatur. — ¶ Also, in general, swift, rapid, hastening. Horat. annis. Ovid. ventus. Id. nox, h. e. passing away quickly. Cic. profectio. Id. celeritas dicendi. — ¶ Also, drawing to an end or close, declining, setting. Liv. dies. Id. sol. Sallust. æstas. — ¶ Also, steep, precipitous, downhill, sloping. Cæs. locus. Virg. and Ovid. fossa, h. e. deep. Plin. Pænæg. mons. Catull. 17, 9. Ire præcitem in lutum per caputque pedesque. — Hence, overhanging, bending down, inclining. Curt. Murus in salum præces. Figur. Liv. Animus præces in avartium. Also, figur. dangerous, critical, hazardous. Liv. libertas. Ovid. temus. Cic. via. Id. genus orationis. — Hence, Præces, subst. a precipice, steep place. Virg. Turrin in præcipiti stantem. Senec. In præcipitia cursus iste ducit. Liv. In præces deferri, h. e. to fall down. Tacit. In præces jacere, h. e. to hurl down. — Figur. critical circumstances, great danger, an extremity, extreme danger. Liv. Rempublicam in præces dare. Cels. Æger est in præcipiti, h. e. is in great danger. Plin. Ep. Debet orator accedere ad præces, h. e. to speak in an elevated style, used bold, lofty expressions. — Also, the highest, uppermost point. Juvenal. Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit, h. e. has reached the highest pitch. — ¶ Figur. precipitate, headlong, inconsiderate, hasty, rash. Cic. furor. Id. homo. Val. Mar. audacia. — ¶ Præces, adv. Ammian. — ¶ Nom. Præces, gen. Præcis, &c. seems also to have been in use. Plaut. Præcitem.

**PRÆCĒPTIŌ** (præcipio), ōnis, f. a taking or receiving beforehand, as an inheritance. Pandect. bonorum. Id. dotis. Plin. Ep. Præceptionem 400 millium dedit. Hence, Pandect. Per præceptionem dare or legare, h. e. to give or bequeath any thing in such a manner, that it be received before the distribution of the whole property among the heirs. — ¶ Also, an instruction, precept. Cic. recti. Id. Stoicorum. — ¶ Also, a notion or preconception. Cic. — ¶ Also, a command, order, as of the emperor. Cod. Just.

**PRÆCĒPTIVĒ** (præceptivus), adv. by way 3 of precept. Tertull.

**PRÆCĒPTIVŪS** (præcipio), a, um, adj. 2 preceptive, giving moral rules or precepts. Senec.

**PRÆCĒPTŌR** (id.), ōris, m. one who anticipates or takes beforehand. Paulin. Nolan. — ¶ Also, a commander. Gell. — ¶ Also, an instructor, teacher, preceptor, master. Cic.

**PRÆCĒPTRIX** (præceptor), icis, f. a preceptress, instructress. Cic.

**PRÆCĒPTUM** (præcipio), i, n. an order

or direction; a precept, rule, maxim; admonition, advice, counsel, instruction, command, injunction, ἐπιτολή, παράγγελμα. Cic. Præcepta dare. Id. artis. Cæs. Præcepto observato. Virg. Præcepta facessere.

**PRÆCĒPTŪS**, a, um. See Præcipio.

**PRÆCĒRPŌ** (præ & carpo), is, psi, ptum, 1 a. 3. to break off before or before the time, to crop or bite off, nip in the bud, προκαίρω. Plin. germinum tenera. Ortil. messes. — Figur. Cic. fructum officii, h. e. to diminish, take away or deprive of. Plin. Ep. gratiam novitatis. Liv. Lætitia præcepta, h. e. enjoyed beforehand. — ¶ Also, to pluck off before, or, simply, to clip or pluck off. Stat. jubas. — ¶ Also, to make extracts from. Gell. libros.

**PRÆCĒRTATYŌ** (obsol. præcerto, from 2 præ & certo), ōnis, f. a contest for preference. Auct. ad Herenn.

**PRÆCĒSSŌR** (præcedo), ōris, m. a predecessor, πρόγονος. Tertull.

**PRÆCĒ** (præcio), æ, m. a public crier 3 who went before the Flamines, to tell mechanics to lay aside their work and not to profane the sacred ceremonies. Fest.

**PRÆCĒANŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. Plin. 14, 3, l. vinum, h. e. a celebrated kind of wine.

**PRÆCĒDANĒŪS** (præ & cædo), a, um, 3 adj. that is killed before. Cato. hostia, h. e. a sacrifice offered before an undertaking. Also, an offering for the dead. Varr. So, also, Gell. Hostiæ præcidanæ, h. e. killed a day previous to a solemn sacrifice. Atai. ap. Gell. Feriæ præcidanæ, h. e. preceding others, holiday eves or vigils.

**PRÆCĒIDŌ** (præ & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 3. properly, to cut off from before. — Hence, in general, to cut off. Plaut. linguam alicui, h. e. to cut off or out, or, figur. to render dumb. Cic. ancoras, h. e. to cut the cable. Liv. caput. Iirt. manus alicui. Plin. barbam. — Hence, Præcisus, a, um, cut off. Martial. Trinacria Italia præcisâ, h. e. separated from Italy. — ¶ Also, figur. to make short, shorten, abbreviate, express one's self briefly. Cic. Brevi præcidam. Id. Præcide. Plin. iter. — Hence, to cut short one's words, break off or finish abruptly. Auct. ad Her. Si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, præcidimus. Quintil. Præcisâ velut ante legitimum finem oratio. — ¶ Also, figur. to omit, pass by. Senec. sinus maris, h. e. to avoid, consequently, to sail in a direct line, sail directly across the bay. — ¶ Also, to take away, deprive of. Cic. spem. Id. sibi reditum. — ¶ Also, to deny flatly, refuse. Cic. — ¶ Also, to cut up, cut to pieces. Liv. canem. Cic. cotem novacula. Id. naves, h. e. to render unfit for service. Hence, Cic. amicitiam, h. e. to break off at once. — Hence, to castigate. Lamprid. Præcisus, h. e. an eunuch. — ¶ Also, to strike, beat. Plaut. os, h. e. on the mouth. — Martial. Præcidere os alicui, or, Id. aliquem. Other Eld. read percidere. (See Percido.) — Nev. Præcisum, h. e. pars carnis præcisâ. — ¶ See, also, Præcisus, a, um.

**PRÆCĒINCTIŌ** (præcingo), ōnis, f. a 2 girding about, a girdle. — Hence, in the amphitheatre, a broad landing-place, or, the space between the spectators' seats. Vitruv.

**PRÆCĒINCTŌRIŪS** (id.), a, um, adj. fit 2 for girding. Vitruv. funis. — Hence, Præcinctorium, a girdle, apron, περιζώμα. Augustin.

**PRÆCĒINCTŪRĀ** (id.), æ, f. a girding; 2 a girdle, διάζωσις. Macrobian. and Vitruv.

**PRÆCĒINCTŪS**, a, um. See Præcingo.

**PRÆCĒINCTŪS** (præcingo), us, m. a girding about. Varr. — ¶ Also, a dressing, putting on clothes. Macrobian.

**PRÆCĒINGŌ** (præ & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to gird, gird about, διαζώννυμι. Grat. ilia cultro. — Præcingi, to gird one's self. Ovid. ense. — Præcinctus, a, um, girded about, girt high. Horat. Recte præcincti pueri. Sueton. Male præcinctus puer. — ¶ Also, to surround with any thing. Propert. fontem vallo. Plin. Tellus præcincta mari. Plin. Ep. Parietes testaceo opere

præcincti, h. e. overlaid. — ¶ Also, to furnish or provide with any thing. Enn. ap. Gell. Brundisium portu præcinctum.

**PRÆCĒINŌ** (præ & cano), is, cīnui, a. and 1 n. 3. to sing or play before, προᾶδω. Cic. deorum pulvinaribus, et epulis, h. e. to play at. Liv. sacrificiis. Flor. alicui tibiis. Gell. Præcincite cithara. — ¶ Also, to repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch. Tibull. — ¶ Also, transitively, to prophesy, foretell, predict, presage. Cic. Deos aliquid præcincere. Plin. responsa, h. e. dare responsa de futuris. Id. sideris eursum. Tibull. fugam.

**PRÆCĒIPES**. See Præceps. 3

**PRÆCĒIPIŌ** (præ & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to take, seize, or receive before, προλαμβάνω. Lucret. aquam. Cæs. pecuniam mutuum, h. e. to borrow beforehand. Liv. iter, h. e. to travel or march before another. So, also, Id. Longius spatium fuga, h. e. to go or march before. Tacit. bellum, h. e. to begin before. Liv. Piræum præcipit, h. e. preoccupied, came quickly into. Virg. Si lae præceperit æstus, h. e. shall have dried up before milking. Flor. Fata veneno, h. e. to kill one's self by poison. Hence, with jurists, Plin. Ep. Præcipere, h. e. to receive any thing before the general distribution of an inheritance. Liv. Tempore præcepto, h. e. because it happened before. Iirt. lætiam, h. e. to rejoice beforehand. So, also, Anton. ap. Cic. gaudia. Liv. spem, h. e. to hope beforehand. Id. rem fana, h. e. to hear or be informed of beforehand. Cæs. victoriam animo, h. e. to figure to one's self beforehand. Cic. consilia hostium, h. e. to know beforehand, know them before they are executed. Cæs. opinione, h. e. to conjecture beforehand. Cic. cogitatione futura, h. e. to anticipate in thought. Virg. hostem spe, h. e. to hope for. Id. Omnia præcepi, sc. animo. Cic. aliquid consilio prudentiaque, h. e. to do or conceive prudently beforehand. Id. Res humanas præceptas habere, h. e. to have learnt or made himself acquainted with beforehand. — ¶ Also, to give rules or precepts to any one, to admonish, advise, warn, say, tell. Nepos. Legati ut tum exirent, præcepit. Id. lectoribus. Cic. Hoc tibi præcipio, h. e. this rule I give you, I advise you, &c. Horat. Quicquid præcipes, esto brevis, h. e. in all your rules be short. Cic. Recte præcipi potest in amicitia. — Hence, of teachers, to deliver, teach. Ovid. artem. Cic. alicui rationem tempestatum. Horat. Præcipe cantus, h. e. teach me, inspire me with an elegy, assist me to sing. — Hence, simply, to be a teacher, give instruction. Cic. de eloquentia. Sueton. alicui. — Also, to give rules or prescriptions as a superior, physician, &c. to enjoin, order, command, prescribe. Nepos. Præcepit ut sumerent. Also, with an infinitive following. Ovid. Sunt, qui præcipiant, herbas sumere. Plin. Pæoniâ præcipient eruere nocte.

**PRÆCĒPIANTĒR** (præcipito), adv. 3 cipitately, with headlong haste, προπετῶς Lucret.

**PRÆCĒPIANTĒTĪĀ** (id.), æ, f. a falling 3 headlong, precipitating, falling down, προπέτεια. Gell.

**PRÆCĒPIATYŌ** (id.), ōnis, f. a precipitating, falling down. Vitruv. and Senec.

**PRÆCĒPIŪM** (præceps), ii, n. a precipice, steep place, κρημνός. Sueton. — ¶ Also, a headlong fall, a falling down. Laetant. aliorum. — Also, an injury received from a fall. Plin.

**PRÆCĒPIŪS** (id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to precipitate, throo or tumble headlong, πρηνίζω, κατακρημνίζω. Cic. se e Leucade. Liv. se de turri. Cæs. se in fossas. Ovid. senes pontibus, sc. de. Liv. equites ex equis. — Hence, Præcipitari, for præcipitare se. Sallust. Quam alii super vallum præcipiententur. Ovid. Lux præcipitatur aquis, h. e. in aquas, the sun sets. So, also, Id. Scorpius in aquas præcipitatur, h. e. sets. — Præcipitare se, absol. to throo himself from a precipice. Sueton. Oct. 27. — Præcipitare se, to descend or run down. Terent. — Hence, Cato. vitem, h. e. to bend to

much downwards. *Colum.* palnitem, *h. e.* to bend down, bind below. — Figur. to ruin, destroy. *Liv.* reumplicam. *Ovid.* spem. *Cels.* agrum. *Plin.* belatores, *h. e.* to ruin, render unfortunate. — Also, to hurry. *Virg.* Furor iraque mentem præcipitant. — Hence, to do any thing quickly, to hasten. *Colum.* vindemiam. *Cic.* obitum. *Virg.* moras, *h. e.* to lay aside all delay, to hasten. *Quintil.* Ne præcipitetur editio, *h. e.* overhastened, hurried. *Liv.* Consilia raptim præcipitata, *h. e.* rash resolutions. — Also, to urge or press on. *Virg.* Curæ præcipitant dare tempus. *Val. Flacc.* Tiphyn pclago parari præcipitat. — Also, to throw, cast or throw into. *Cels.* sc in exitum. *Plin.* arborem in senectam, *h. e.* to cause it to grow old prematurely. — Figur. to cast or to cast down. *Cic.* aliequem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu. — Also, to cause to come to an end. Hence, Præcipitatus, a, um, coming to an end, drawing to a close. *Ovid.* nox. *Mat. ap. Cic.* ætas, *h. e.* old age. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to fall down, throw himself down. *Liv.* in fossam. *Cic.* Nilus præcipitat ex montibus. *Id.* ad exitum. Hence, *Id.* Præcipitantes impellere, *h. e.* to give a push to one already falling, to make an unfortunate person still more unfortunate. — Hence, to fall or light upon, fall into. *Liv.* in insidias. *Plant.* in amorem. — Figur. to be too hasty. *Cic.* — Also, to come to an end, draw to a close. *Virg.* Nox cælo præcipitat, *sc.* in oceanum, *h. e.* draws to a close. *Cic.* Sol præcipitans, *h. e.* drawing near his setting. *Cæs.* hiems. Hence, *Cic.* Respublica præcipitans, *h. e.* falling to ruin.

PRÆCIPUÛS (præcipuus), adv. particularly, especially, chiefly, peculiarly, principally, singularly, *μαλιστα, εξαιρετως.* *Cic.*

PRÆCIPUÛS (præcipio), a, um, adj. particular, peculiar, special, *εξαιρετος, διαφορος.* *Cic.* jus. *Id.* fortuna. *Liv.* Præcipuum sortem periculi petere. — Hence, *Suet.* Galb. 5. Præcipuum, *h. e.* that which any one inherits before the distribution of the whole property among all the heirs. — ¶ Also, remarkable, noted, singular, principal, distinguished, excellent. *Quintil.* Cicero, præcipuus in eloquentia vir. *Flor.* Rex fraude præcipuus. Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* Præcipuus circumveniendi alicujus. Also, with a dat. following. *Plin.* Herbe dentibus præcipua.

PRÆCISE (præcisus), adv. briefly, succinctly, concisely, in few words, *αποτόμως.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, perceptibly, positively, unconditionally. *Pandect.* Cavebitur ei non præcise, sed sub conditione, *h. e.* non absolute. *Cic.* negare.

PRÆCISIÛS (præcideo), ðnis, f. a cutting, cutting off, *αποτομή.* *Apul.* — ¶ Also, the part where anything has been cut off. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, same as *Aposiopesis*, a figure of speech, when one abruptly breaks off his discourse, and leaves several words to be supplied. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

PRÆCISURÆ (Id.), æ, f. the cuttings of any thing. *Apic.*

PRÆCISÛS, a, um, particip. from præcideo. — ¶ Adj. steep, precipitous. *Salust.* iter. *Virg.* saxum. — ¶ Also, cut short, broken off, finished abruptly. *Quintil.* Expositio simplex et undique præcisa. *Id.* conclusions.

PRÆCLAMÛS (præ & clamo), as, a. 1. to call out before, *προβοάω.* *Pandect.*

PRÆCLARÛS (præclarus), adv. very clearly, very plainly, *καθαφάνως.* *Cic.* intelligere. *Id.* explicare. — ¶ Also, very well, excellently, bravely, nobly, *καλώς.* *Cic.* gerere negotium. *Id.* meminisse. *Id.* facere, *h. e.* to do very well, to do something excellent. *Plin.* facere, *h. e.* to help, cure. *Cic.* Præclarissime facta.

PRÆCLARITER (Id.), adv. same as præclare. *Claud.* Quadrigar.

PRÆCLARÛS (præ & clarus), a, um, adj. very clear or bright, *καθαφάνως.* *Incert.* — ¶ Also, very much celebrated. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, excellent, noble, beautiful, splendid, distinguished, remarkable. *Cic.* indoles. *Id.* Homo in philosophia præclarus. *Id.* Præclarus. *Nepos.* Præclarissimum facinus. *Sallust.* Qui

sceleribus suis præclarus est, *h. e.* distinguishes himself. Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* Livius eloquentiæ præclarus.

PRÆCLAVIUM (præ & clavus), ii, n. the part of a garment before the purple stripe. *Non.*

PRÆCLÛDÛS (præ & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut, *διακλείω.* *Cæs.* portas. — ¶ Also, to deprive of an entrance to anything. *Cic.* orbem terrarum alicui. *Id.* sibi curiam. — ¶ Also, to stop, impede, hinder, take away. *Cic.* maritimos cursus, *h. e.* to preclude the possibility of going by sea. *Liv.* vocem alicui. *Cic.* aditum misericordiæ. *Phædr.* linguam cani, ne latret. *Suet.* Præcluserit cunctos negotiatores, *h. e.* ordered their shops to be shut up.

PRÆCLÛSÛS (præ & clueo), es, n. 2. to be very famous, be celebrated or renowned. *Prudent.*

PRÆCLÛSÛS (præ & cluis), e, adj. very celebrated. *Martian.* Capell.

PRÆCLÛSÛSÛS (præcludo), ðnis, f. a stopping or damming up, *σγκλεισις.* *Vitruv.* aquarum.

PRÆCLÛSÛR (Id.), ðris, m. a precluder or hinderer of any thing. *Tertull.* legis.

PRÆCLÛSÛS, a, um. See *Præcludo.*

PRÆCÛS (perhaps from præ & cluo), ðnis, m. a public crier, common crier, beadle, *κήρυξ.* In a court of justice, where he published the names of the parties, the sentence, &c. and otherwise attended upon the magistrates. *Cic.* — Also, in the comitia, to which he called the people, and where he commanded silence, &c. *Cic.* and *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, at auctions, where he called over the articles to be sold. *Cic.* — Also, at public games, to which he invited the people, where he proclaimed the names of the victors, &c. *Cic.* — Also, at funerals, to invite attendants. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, figur. a proclaimer, publisher, praiser. *Cic.* virtutis.

PRÆCÛTÛS, a, um. See *Præcoquo.*

PRÆCÛGITATIÛS (præcogito), ðnis, f. forethought, a thinking upon or considering beforehand. *Tertull.*

PRÆCÛGITÛS (præ & cogito), as, avi, ðtum, a. 1. to think on or ponder beforehand, premeditate, *προνοοῦμαι.* *Liv.* facinus.

PRÆCÛGNITIÛS (præcognosco), ðnis, f. precognition, previous knowledge. *Boeth.*

PRÆCÛGNITÛS, a, um. See *Præcognosco.*

PRÆCÛGNÛSÛS (præ & cognosco), is, ðvi, ðtum, a. 3. to know before, understand beforehand. *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep.

PRÆCÛLÛS (præ & colo), is, cõlũ, cultum, a. 3. to prepare previously, form or cultivate before. *Cic.* Habitus præculti. — Hence, Præcultius, a, um, adorned, or highly adorned. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to honor or esteem beforehand or highly. *Tacit.*

PRÆCÛMMÛDÛS (præ & commodo), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 3. to lend beforehand, or, simply, to lend, or to give as a favor. *Cod. Just.*

PRÆCÛMMÛVÛS (præ & commoveo), es, a. 2. to move greatly or beforehand. *Senec.*

PRÆCÛMPÛNÛS (præ & compono), is, ðvi, ðtum, a. 3. to prepare, adjust or bring into order beforehand. *Ovid.* os.

PRÆCÛNCEPTÛS (præ & conceptus) a, um, adj. received beforehand. *Plin.* 2, 84. But *Ed. Hard.* reads *conceptum.*

PRÆCÛNDIÛS (præ & condio), is, a. 4. to season beforehand. *Apic.* leporem.

PRÆCÛNIUM, ii, n. See *Præconius.*

PRÆCÛNIÛS (præcon), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a præco. *Cic.* quæstus, *h. e.* the profession of a præco. — Hence, subst. Præconium, the office of a præco or public crier. *Cic.* Præconium facere, *h. e.* to be a præco. — Hence, in general, the office of a crier, a crying out in public, a proclaiming, publishing, spreading abroad. *Apul.* Præconio edicere. *Cic.* Tibi præconium deferam. *Id.* O meum miserum præconium! *Ovid.* Perago præconia casus, *h. e.* I make known. *Id.* famæ. — ¶ Also, praise, commendation, fame, renown. *Cic.* laborum suorum. *Id.* tribuere alicui. *Ovid.* Formæ præconia feci.

PRÆCÛNÛR (Id.), ðris, dep. 1. to be a præco, cry in public. *Marc.* Cap.

PRÆCÛNSÛMÛS (præ & consumo), is, ðvi, ðtum, a. 3. to waste or spend beforehand. *Ovid.* vires.

PRÆCÛNTRÛCTÛS (præ & contracto), a, um, a. 1. to handle beforehand, handle before in his thoughts. *Ovid.* videndo.

PRÆCÛQUIS, e. See *Præcox.*

PRÆCÛQUÛS (præ & coquo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to boil beforehand, *προέψω.* *Plin.* and *Cal. Aur.* — ¶ Also, to boil very much. *Plin.*

PRÆCÛQUÛS. See *Præcox.*

PRÆCÛRDIÆ (præ & cor), ðrum, n. the diaphragm or midriff, *φρένες, διάφραγμα, διάσπασμα.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the vitals, intestines, bowels, particularly the stomach. *Plin.* Præcordia vocamus uno nomine extra in homine. *Cic.* Anulus in præcordiis piscis inventus. *Horat.* Sat. 2, 4, 25. Præcordia, *h. e.* the stomach. — ¶ Also, the heart, breast, and other parts of the body which are separated from the bowels by the diaphragm. *Virg.* Coit in præcordia sanguis. *Liv.* Spiritus remanet in præcordiis. Also, poetically, for corpus. *Ovid.* In terra ponunt præcordia. — ¶ Figur. heart, breast, when affections, desires, inclinations, feelings, &c. are spoken of. *Ovid.* Ferrea præcordia. *Horat.* Aperit præcordia Liber. *Ovid.* Stolidæ præcordia mentis, *h. e.* thoughts, disposition.

PRÆCÛRRÛMPÛS (præ & corrumpo), is, ðvi, ðtum, a. 3. to corrupt or bribe beforehand. *Ovid.* donis.

PRÆCÛX, ðcis or ðquis, or PRÆCÛQUÛS (præcoquo), a, um, adj. that ripens, blossoms or grows soon, early, or before the usual time, precocious, *ἀνωρος, κρόσιμος.* *Colum.* Vites præcoquis fructus. *Id.* Pira præcocia. *Id.* Uvas præcoquas. *Plin.* Rosa præcox. — Also, bearing fruit early or before the usual time. *Colum.* vites. *Plin.* arbores. — *Plin.* Loca præcocia, *h. e.* where fruit ripens early. — ¶ Also, that happens before the usual time, or untimely, overhasty, premature. *Eun.* pugna. *Plin.* risus.

PRÆCÛRASSÛS (præ & crassus), a, um, 2 adj. very thick. *Plin.* cortex.

PRÆCÛLCÛS (præ & calco), as, a. 1. to in-culcate before or strongly. *Tertull.*

PRÆCÛLTÛS, a, um. See *Præcolo.*

PRÆCÛPIDÛS (præ & cupidus), a, um, 2 adj. very desirous or fond of. *Sucton.* rei.

PRÆCÛRÛS (præ & curo), as, avi, ðtum, a. 1. to take care beforehand. *Cal.*

PRÆCÛRRÛS (præ & curro), is, cõcurri and curri, cursum, a. 3. to run before, go before, precede, *προρρέχω.* *Terent.* Abi, præcurre. *Cæs.* ad aliequem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* Eo fama jam præcurrerat. — Hence, *Cic.* Præcurrentia, *h. e.* things that go before. — ¶ Also, to come before or sooner than another. *Cæs.* — *Plin.* alicujus adventum. — Hence, figur. to precede. *Cic.* aliequem ætate. *Id.* Nec appetitus præcurrent rationem. Also, with a dat. following. *Cic.* Ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrent. — ¶ Also, to surpass, excel, outstrip. *Nepos.* and *Horat.* aliequem re. *Cic.* alicui re. — ¶ *Anni-an.* Nimro præcurso (actively).

PRÆCÛRSIÛS (præcurro), ðnis, f. a running or going before, a coming before, *προδρομή.* *Cic.* visorum, a forehappening. — ¶ Also, in war, a running before, in order to fight, before the regular contest commences. *Plin.* Ep. — ¶ Also, a preparation, that which is to prepare the hearers for a thing in question. *Cic.*

PRÆCÛRSÛR (Id.), ðris, m. one that runs or goes before, a precursor, forerunner, *προδρομος.* *Plin.* Paneg. — Particularly, in war, one that goes before the standards. *Liv.* — Hence, a scout, spy. *Cic.* Ferr. 5, 41. — ¶ Figur. *Nazar.* Flos præcursor indolis bonæ, *h. e.* preceding, going before.

PRÆCÛRSÛRIÛS (præcursor), a, um, 2 adj. running before. *Plin.* Ep.

PRÆCÛRSÛS (præcurro), us, m. a going, coming or running before. *Plin.* Etesiarum præcursum, *h. e.* before the etesiæ blow.

PRÆCÛRSÛS, a, um. See *Præcurro.*

PRÆCÛTYÛS (præ & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to shake, wave or swing before

or at. Propert. 3, 14. faces. Ovid. Met. 4, 758. Ed. Burm. tædas.

PRÆDA (præs), æ, f. prey, booty, plunder, spoil, pillage, taken from an enemy, whether it consists in cattle, slaves, money, or other things, λεία. Cic. Præda paria. Plaut. Prædam capere de hostibus. Liv. Præda potiri. Id. Ingentes prædas faciunt. Particularly, cattle. Sallust. Prædas agere ex pacatis, h. e. to drive off captured cattle. So, also, Cæs. and Liv. Prædas hominum pecorumque agere. — Also, any thing that a person takes from another unlawfully. Cic. Prædam capere ex fortunis alicujus. Sallust. Regnum facit prædam sceleris sui, h. e. the prize. — ¶ Also, an animal taken as a prey, caught or killed, as, in the chase. Horat., Virg. and Plin. In fishing. Ovid. By bird-catching. Senec. Figur. Ovid. Præda mea, puellæ. — ¶ Figur. any gain, profit, advantage. Tibull. Prædam laudant. Horat. Rejecta præda. Cic. Maximæ prædas facere. Ncp. Chabr. 2. A quibus magnas prædas faciebant, h. c. from whom he derived great advantages. — Hence, of a thing found. Phedr. Ostendit prædam.

PRÆDABUNDUS (prædor), a, um, adj. 2 making an excursion for booty. Sallust. PRÆDAMNATIUS (prædamno), ðnis, f. 3 a condemning beforehand. Tertull.

PRÆDAMNUS (præ & damno), as, avi, 2 âtum, a. 1. to condemn beforehand, pre-judge, προκαδικάζω. Liv. aliquem. — Figur. Val. Max. se perpetuæ infelicitatis, h. e. to consider himself a bad man that does not deserve to become happy. — ¶ Also, to reject or renounce beforehand. Liv. spem.

PRÆDATOR (prædor), ðnis, f. a plunderer, freebooting, pirating, privateering, ληστέα, σύλη, ἀγρηνσις. Tacit. and Vellei.

PRÆDATORIUS, and PRÆDATICIUS 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. taken as booty, plundered. Gell.

PRÆDATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a robber, pillager, plunderer, freebooter, ληστής. Sallust. Exercitus prædator ex sociis. Cic. Quos ego in eodem genere prædatorum pono. — Hence, figur. Petron. corporis, h. e. a fornicator. — ¶ Also, a hunter. Ovid. aprorum. — ¶ Also, greedy of gain, avaricious. Tibull.

PRÆDATORIUS (prædor), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to pillaging, making booty, robbing or plundering, predatory, practising rapine, ληστικός. Sallust. manus. Liv. classis. Id. navis, h. e. a pirate's ship, corsair.

PRÆDATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that robs 3 or plunders, λησπίς. Stat. — Also, predatory. Ammian. bestia.

PRÆDATUS, a, um. See Prædo, ðre, and Prædor.

PRÆDATUS (præ & datus), a, um, adj. 3 given beforehand. Cæl. Aurel.

PRÆDECESSOR (præ & decessor), ðris, 3 m. a predecessor, προάξας. Symmach.

PRÆDELIASSUS (præ & delasso), as, a. 1. 3 to tire or weary beforehand. Ovid.

PRÆDELEGATIUS (præ & delegatio), 3 ðnis, f. h. e. delegatio ante tempus. Cod. Theod.

PRÆDAMNUS, as, a. 1. same as Præ- 3 damno.

PRÆDENSUS (præ & densus), a, um, 2 adj. very thick or dense. Plin. terra.

PRÆDESIGNUS (præ & designo), as, avi, 3 âtum, a. 1. to designate or appoint beforehand. Tertull.

PRÆDESTINATIUS (prædestino), ðnis, 3 f. predestinatio. Boeth.

PRÆDESTINUS (præ & destino), as, avi, 2 âtum, a. 1. to decree or ordain beforehand, determine before, predestine. Prudent. — Hence, to resolve upon beforehand. Liv. triumphos.

PRÆDEXTER (præ & dexter), a, um, 3 adj. very skilful. Grot.

PRÆDIATOR (prædium), ðris, m. according to Salmasius, a purchaser of farms pledged to the public. Cic. Att. 12, 14 and 17, Balb. 20. Since such people, on account of their business, were well acquainted with the value of estates, and knew what was to be observed in selling, mortgaging, &c. such lands, they were sometimes able, without being themselves lawyers by pro-

fession, to give better information on matters relating to lands, than even lawyers. People of this description were Furius and Cascellius, mentioned by Cicero.

PRÆDIATORIUS (prædiator), a, um, adj. relating to estates or to the mortgaging of estates. Sucton. lex. Cic. jus, h. e. the laws concerning estates mortgaged to the state and for sale. Comp. Prædiator.

PRÆDIATUS (prædium), a, um, adj. 3 possessed of lands, landed, wealthy. Apul. PRÆDICABILIS (prædico), e, adj. worthy of being mentioned, laudable. Cic.

PRÆDICATIUS (Id.), ðnis, f. a saying in public, a publishing, spreading abroad, κήρυξις. Cic. societatis. So, also, of a præco, a proclamation by the public crier. Cic. — ¶ Also, a saying when it tends to praise; a praising, commending. Cic.

PRÆDICATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 maintaining, asserting. Apul. propositio, h. e. categorica.

PRÆDICATOR (Id.), ðris, m. one that makes any thing publicly known; a proclaimer, publisher, crier, κήρυξ. Apul. — ¶ Also, a praiser, commender. Cic. — ¶ Also, a preacher. Tertull.

PRÆDICATRIX (prædicator), icis, f. she 3 who proclaims. Tertull.

PRÆDICUS (præ & dico), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, publish, proclaim, κηρύσσω. Cic. — ¶ In general, to make any thing known, say, tell, relate, report. Terent. vera. Cic. Ut prædicas, h. e. as you say. Cæs. Injuriam in eripendis legionibus prædicat, h. e. mentions emphatically. — ¶ Also, to praise, commend, extol, celebrate, make honorable mention of. Cic. aliquid. Nepos. laudes alicujus. Cæs. de suis laudibus. Cic. Nostra prædicabitur pugna, h. e. prædicabitur nostram esse pugnam. So, also, Prædicatus, a, um. Plaut. familiariter, h. e. described. — ¶ Also, to predict, foretell, prophesy. Tertull. persecutiones.

PRÆDICUS (præ & dico, is), is, xi, ctum, 1 a. 3. to tell before, premise, προλέγω. Terent. Hoc prædico tibi, quas credis esse has, non sunt veræ nuptiæ. Quintil. Theopompus prædictis minor, h. e. the forenamed, forecited. Terent. Prædiceres, h. c. you should have told me before. — Hence, to foretell, forewarn, predict, prophesy. Cic. futura. — ¶ Also, in general, to make known, publish, give notice or warning of. Tacit. diem, h. e. to appoint. Sueton. horam. — Hence, to command, order, say what any one shall do, charge, enjoin, intimate, advise, admonish. Nepos. Eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitteret. Cic. Junonem prædicere, ne faceret.

PRÆDICTIUS (prædictio), ðnis, f. a saying beforehand. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a prediction, prophecy, foretelling, prognosticating, πρόβησις, προαγόρευσις, προφητεία. Cic.

PRÆDICTUM (Id.), i, n. a foretelling, prophesying, predicting. Cic. — ¶ Also, an agreement. Liv. Ex prædicto. — ¶ Also, a command, order. Liv. dictatoris.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um. See Prædico.

PRÆDIFFICILIS (præ & difficilis), e, 3 adj. very difficult, παρχάλεπος. Tertull.

PRÆDIOLUM (dimin. of prædium), i, n. a small villa, farm or maaor, χωρίδιον. Cic.

PRÆDIRUS (præ & dirus), a, um, adj. 3 very horrid, very detestable. Ammian.

PRÆDISCUS (præ & disco), is, didici, 1 a. 3. to learn beforehand, make himself acquainted with beforehand, προμαρτάνω. Cic.

PRÆDISPONUS (præ & dispono), is, ðsui, 2 ðsitum, a. 3. to place beforehand at different places. Liv.

PRÆDIUS (præ & datus), a, um, adj. having, possessed of, endowed with, furnished or gifted with, ἔχων. Cic. facultatibus. Id. sensibus. Id. metu. Id. spe. Id. amentia. Id. vitio grandi.

PRÆDIVES (præ & dives), itis, very rich 2 or plentiful, πολύκρητος. Liv.

PRÆDIVINATIUS (prædivino), ðnis, f. 2 a divining, presentiment, prophesying, presage, μαντεία. Plin.

PRÆDIVINUS (præ & divino), as, a. 1. to 2 have a presentiment, foreknow, presage, προθεσπίω. Varr. and Plin.

PRÆDIVINUS (præ & divinus), a, um, 2 adj. divining or foreshowing, presaging. Plin. somnia.

PRÆDIUM (præs), ii, n. a farm, estate, manor, χωρίον. Cic. rusticum. Id. urbanum. This means not only an estate in the city, but also any building in the country when built in the town fashion.

PRÆDUS (præda), ðnis, m. one that makes booty; a robber, spoiler, pillager, plunderer, ληστής. Cic. urbis. Nepos. maritimus, h. e. a pirate, corsair. — ¶ Also, figur. a robber. Thus the drones are called. Colum. Also, of men that possess estates belonging to other persons. Pandect.

PRÆDUS, as, a. 1. same as Prædor.

PRÆDUCERE (præ & duco), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to teach, instruct or inform any one of any thing beforehand. Prudent. senplcrum, h. e. to show, point out. Sallust. Præducti a duce.

PRÆDOMUS (præ & domo), as, ui, itum, 2 a. 1. to subdue beforehand. Figur. Senec. casus, h. c. to master or surmount beforehand.

PRÆDONIUS (prædo, onis), a, um, adj. 3 predatory, ληστικός. Pandect.

PRÆDOR (præda), âris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to make booty, rob, plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, ληΐζω, σπλάω. Cic. Spes prædandi. Ovid. Prædari lupo jussit. — Also, to take or possess one's self by unfair means of things belonging to another. Cic. de aratorum bonis. Id. in bonis alienis. Id. Ex alterius imprudentia, h. e. to cheat any one that does not know or understand a matter. — ¶ Also, transitively, to rob, plunder, deprive of. Sueton. bona. Tacit. socios. Lactant. maria, to be a pirate. — Also, of the taking or catching of animals, fishes, birds, &c. Ovid. ovem. Propert. pisces. Also, figur. Ovid. amores alicujus, h. e. to rob him of his mistress. Horat. Singula de nobis anni prædantur, h. e. eripiunt. Ovid. Me puella prædata est, h. e. has caught me, caused me to fall in love with her. — ¶ Prædatus, a, um, that has made booty. Tacit. — Also, that has taken or caught. Petron. — Hence, furnished with booty. Plaut. PRÆDUCERE (præ & duco), is, xi, ctum, to draw, make, or put before, προάγω. Cæs. fossam. Id. fossas viis.

PRÆDUCTORIUS (præduco), a, um, adj. 3 that serves for drawing before. Cato.

PRÆDUCTUS, a, um. See Præduco.

PRÆDULCIS (præ & dulcis), e, adj. 2 very sweet, luscious, πολυγλυκός. Lucrct. Hoc tamcn esse aliis possit prædulce videri. Plin. mel. Id. Prædulcia, h. e. very sweet things or uacats. — Hence, figur. very pleasing or delightful. Virg. and Plin.

PRÆDURUS (præ & duro), as, avi, âtum, 2 a. 1. to harden very much. Prudent.

PRÆDURUS (præ & durus), a, um, adj. 2 very hard, υπέρσκληρος. Plin. faba. — ¶ Figur. very hard. Val. Flacc. labor. Colum. etas, h. e. that can endure much. Virg. Homo prædurus viribus, h. e. very strong. Quintil. os, h. e. impudent. Id. verba, h. e. harsh, not supple or pliant, hard to be got through with, not current.

PRÆEMINENTIA (præemineo), æ, f 3 excellence, preeminence. Claud. Mamert

PRÆEMINENS and PRÆEMINENS (præ & 2 eminco, or mineo), es, iii, n. 2. to project. Augustin. — Figur. to be preeminent or superior, excel, surpass. Tacit. aliquem. Also, with a dat. or ablat. following. Auson. Græcis.

PRÆES (præ & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. to go before, lead the way, precede, προέρχομαι. Liv. Lævinus Roman præivit, h. c. went before to Rome. Virg. Præeunte carina. Cic. Natura præeunte. Also, with an accusat. of the person or thing before which one goes, or which one anticipates or outgoes. Tacit. aliquem. Id. famam sui. — ¶ Figur. Præere alicui, to recite or sing any thing to a person, or to play to another upon a musical instrument, that he might recite or sing after. The



word does not always imply that any thing is recited or sung after the person who sings or plays. Cic. Ut mihi præeatis, sc. verba, h. e. recite. Liv. Præeunte Lepido. Gell. Tibias Graccho præisse, h. e. has accompanied. Quintil. Legentibus præire, h. e. to read before. Gell. Alicui de officio iudicis, h. e. to dictate, give an explanation. It is also joined with voce. Cic. Ut vobis voce præirent, quid iudicaretis, h. e. dictate to you, direct you. — That which is to be repeated, is also put in the accusat. Liv. verba, h. e. to recite or dictate. So, also, Plant. verbis quidvis. Liv. carmen. Tacit. sacramentum. — ¶ Also, to order any thing to be done, prescribe. Liv. Omnia, ut Decemviri præierunt, facta.

**PRÆEXERCITAMENTUM** (præ & exercitamentum), i, n. previous exercise. Priscian.

**PRÆFAMEN** (præfor), inis, n. a preface. 3 Symmach.

**PRÆFARI**, } See Præfor.  
**PRÆFARIS**, }

**PRÆFATIŌ** (præfor), ōnis, f. that which I is said before one does any thing, an introduction, opening. Cic. Quæ porro præfatiō tuæ donationis fuit? what was the preface or speech you made before you conferred the gift? Liv. sacrorum, that which is said previous to a sacrifice, viz. Procul hinc, procul este, profani. — Hence, an introduction, proem, preface of a writing or speech. Plin. Ep.

**PRÆFATIŌNŪLĀ** (dimin. of præfatiō), 3æ, f. a short preface, introduction. Hieronym.

**PRÆFĀTŪS**, a, um. See Præfor.

**PRÆFĀTŪS** (præfor), um, m. a saying 3 beforehand. Symmach.

**PRÆFECTIĀNŪS** (præfectus), a, um, 3 adj. of or belonging to a prefect, or commander of the body-guard. Ammian.

**PRÆFECTIŪS** (præficio), ōnis, f. a setting 3 before. Martian Capell.

**PRÆFECTORIŪS** (præfectus), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a prefect. Pandect.

Vir præfectorius, or, simply, Sidon. Præfectorius, h. e. that has been a prefect.

**PRÆFECTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. the office of any president, overseer or superintendent; superintendence. Varr. villæ. Sueton. morum. Tacit. annonæ. Id. prætorii. Pandect. urbis. — Particularly, the command in the cavalry, the allies and engineers (fabri). Hirt. equitum. Cic. Præfectorius sumeret. Nep. consulum, h. e. apud consules. — ¶ Also, the government of a country or town. — Hence, a district, province. Tacit. Proximas sibi præfectorias petere. Plin. Ægyptus dividitur in præfectorias, h. e. nomos (as they otherwise were called). — Also, a town of Italy, which had no magistrates and laws of its own, but was governed immediately by Rome or by magistrates sent from Rome. Cic. — Also, the land measured out to a colony from the territory of a foreign town. Frontin.

**PRÆFECTŪS** (præ & factus), a, um, adj. 3 done beforehand. Cæl. Aurcl.

**PRÆFECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from præficio. See Præficio.

**PRÆFECTŪS** (præficio), i, m. a superintendent, overseer, director, president, commander, prefect, ἐπιστάτης, προστάντης, ἑπαρχος. Nep. Præfectus morum. Id. custodum. Tacit. vigilum. Id. rei frumentariæ. Cic. libidinum suarum. Id. classis, h. e. an admiral, commander, commander of a fleet. Liv. and Pandect. urbis, h. e. the governor of the city in the absence of the consuls. At the time of the emperors, it was a perpetual office with a certain jurisdiction, and the persons who held this office were chosen by the emperor from those who had been consuls. Plin. Ep. ærarii. Liv. juris. Id. navis, h. e. a captain of a vessel. Tacit. remigum, h. e. the commander of the rowers or the ship's crew. — Particularly, in the Roman army, a general or colonel of cavalry, of the allies, and of the engineers, corresponding to the tribuni militum of the infantry. Cic., Cæs., Sallust., and Nep. — Præfectus castrorum, a quartermaster. Veget., Tacit., Sueton., &c. — With foreign nations, Præfectus denotes a commander,

general. Nep. Præfectus regis. Suet. Præfectus Ægypti, h. e. governor. So, also, Nep. Lydiæ. — Præfectus legionis, under the emperors, seems to be the same as legatus legionis, li. e. the commander of a legion. Tacit.

**PRÆFECŪNDŪS** (præ & fecundus), a, 2 um, adj. very fruitful. Plin.

**PRÆFERICŪLUM** (præfero), i, n. a large 3 vessel of brass, like a dish, without handles, used at sacrifices in honor of Ops Consiva. Fest.

**PRÆFERMENTŪS** (præ & fermento), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to leaven beforehand. Plin. 18, 26. But Ed. Ilurd. reads fermentubatur.

**PRÆFERŪS** (præ & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to bear or carry before, carry before one's self or another person, προφέρω. Cic. faces prætoribus. Id. ardentem facem. Figur. Id. facem ad libidinem. Ovid. manus cautas, h. c. to hold before one's self, stretch forth, as, in the dark, in groping, feeling his way, or searching for any thing. — Hence, to betray, show, discover, manifest, indicate, exhibit, make known. Cic. avaritiam. Ovid. anorem. Liv. 3, 12. iudicium, h. e. to manifest their decision. Planc. in Cic. Ep. sensus aperte. Tacit. modestiam, h. e. to assume an air of modesty. Martial. 5, 61. procuratorem vultu. Cæs. Opinio præfertur, h. c. an opinion is entertained or spread abroad. — Also, to prefer, give the preference to. Cic. aliquem sibi. Sallust. otium labori. Virg. Invidit prælato honori, for illi, qui prælatus erat honore. Plin. Præferre alicui aliquid, h. e. to cause any thing to be preferred. — Præfero, when followed by an infinit. denotes to prefer, choose rather. Horat. Præteriter scriptor delirus inersque videri. — Also, to pretend, allege. Siscen. causam. — Stat. opem, h. e. to help. — ¶ Also, to carry by. — Hence, Præferri, to run, ride, pass by. Liv. Prælatos hostes. — Also, with an accusat. following. Liv. Prælati castra. — ¶ Also, to take beforehand, anticipate. Liv. diem triumphi, h. e. to hasten the time of the celebration of his triumph, celebrate it sooner than intended. — ¶ See, also, Prælatos, a, um.

**PRÆFERŪX** (præ & ferox), ōcis, adj. very 2 fierce, impetuous, courageous, overbearing, insolent. Liv. and Sueton.

**PRÆFERRĀTŪS** (præ & ferratus), a, um, 2 adj. headed, tipped, shod or furnished with iron. Plin. pilum. Plaut. tribunus, h. e. bound in fetters. Cato. modium, h. e. bound with iron hoops.

**PRÆFERTILIS** (præ & fertilis), e, adj. 3 very fertile. Prudent.

**PRÆFERVIDŪS** (præ & fervidus), a, um, 2 adj. very hot. Colum. regio. — Figur. Liv. Præfervida ira.

**PRÆFESTINĀTIM** (præ & festinatim), 3 adv. very hastily or with too much haste. Siscen.

**PRÆFESTINŌ** (præ & festino), as, avi, 2 atum, a. I. to hasten before the time, make too great haste. Liv. deficere. — Hence, Præfestinatus, a, um, done too hastily, precipitate. Ovid. ictus. — ¶ Also, to hasten by, pass in haste. Tacit. sinum.

**PRÆFICĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a woman hired to 3 lament at funerals, and to sing the funeral song, ἠλεμιστρία, θρηνητρία. Plant. — It is also joined with mulier. Gell.

**PRÆFICIŪS** (præ & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 1. to set over, put in authority, appoint to the command of, cause to superintend or preside over, depute, constitute, delegate, ἐπίστημι. Plaut. aliquem provinciam, h. e. to put one in office. Cic. bello gerendo. Id. pecori. Nep. classi. Plin. sacerdotio Neptuni. Cic. imperatorem bello. Also, without a dat., to make a person governor or commander. Cic. aliquem in exercitu. — Liv. sacerdotes diis, for sacris deorum. — Partic. Præfectus, a, um, set over, made to preside over or superintend, with a dat. following. It may frequently be rendered by the substantives superintendent, overseer, director, president, commander. Paadect. Præfectus prætorio, h. e. commander of the imperial body-guards. Cic. Præfectus moribus, h. e. the censor. — But præfectus is more frequently used as a substantive with a genit. See Præfectus, i, m.

**PRÆFIDENTER** (præfidens), adv. too 3 confidently. Augustin. Præfidentius.

**PRÆFIDŌ** (præ & fido), is, sus sum, n. 1 3. to trust too much. Cic. sibi.

**PRÆFIGŌ** (præ & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of, προσηγγυμι. Virg. arma puppibus. Id. capita in hastis. Cic. Ripa præfixis sudibus munita. Suet. Caput præfixum hastæ. — Figur. Pers. nigrum vitio theta, for damnare. — ¶ Also, to furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head. Virg. ora capistris, h. e. to put on muzzles. So, also, Ovid. Præfixa cornua ferro. Liv. Jacula præfixa ferro, h. c. headed with iron. — ¶ Also, to shut, close up. Plin. prospectum. — ¶ Also, to pierce, transfix. Tibull. Latus præfixa veru. — ¶ Also, to enchant, bewitch. Quintil. decl. 10, 8.

**PRÆFIGURATIŪS** (præfiguro), ōnis, f. a 3 figuring beforehand, a prefiguration. Augustin.

**PRÆFIGŪRŪS** (præ & figuro), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to figure beforehand, or, simply, to figure. Lactant.

**PRÆFINIŪS** (præ & finio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe, προορίζω. Cic. diem. Id. alicui quicquam. Terent. Præfinito loqui, h. e. according to prescription.

**PRÆFINITIŪS** (præfinito), ōnis, f. an ap- 3 pointing beforehand, a prescription, determination, limitation, appointment, προορισμός. Pandect.

**PRÆFISCINĒ**, and **PRÆFISCINĪ** (præ 2 & fascinum), give me leave to say; be it spoken in a good hour, ἀβασκάρως. This word was used when a person praised himself, said any thing good of himself, &c. in order thereby, as the ancients supposed, to avert the effects of envy or enchantment. It occurs with dixim. Plaut.; or without it. Petron.

**PRÆFLŪS**, a, um. See Præfigo.

**PRÆFLETŪS** (præ & fletus), a, um, adj. 3 wept away, destroyed by weeping. Apul. Visu præflecto. Ed. Elmenh. reads perflecto.

**PRÆFLŌRĒS** (præ & floreo), es, ni, n. 2. 2 to flourish or blossom before the time. Plin.

**PRÆFLŌRŌ** (præ & flos), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to deprive of its blossom beforehand. — Hence, figur. Gell. fructum gaudii, h. e. to diminish. Liv. Gloriam præfloram esse, h. e. had lost its splendor. Apul. Virgo ab alio præflorata, h. e. deflowered.

**PRÆFLŌRE** (præ & fluo), is, n. 3. to flow 2 past a place, προφέω. Liv. Infima valle præfluit Tiberis. Also, with an accus. following. Horat. regna Dauni. Tacit. castra.

**PRÆFLŪS** (præfluo), a, um, adj. flow- 2 ing past. Plin.

**PRÆFOCABILIS** (præfoco), adj. having 3 the power of choking, ἀποπνιγέις. Cæl. Aurel.

**PRÆFOCATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. suffocation, 3 κατὰπνιξις. Cæl. Aurel.

**PRÆFOCŌ** (præ & faux), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to choke, stop up, suffocate, strangle, ἀποπνίγω. Ovid.

**PRÆFOCIDIŪS** (præ & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, 2 a. 3. to dig before, προορύττω. Virg. portas, make trenches before the gates. — ¶ Also, to dig beforehand. Plin. sorobes, h. e. to make pits beforehand. — Also, to bury beforehand. Ovid. anrum.

**PRÆFŌCUNDUS**. See Præfecundus.

**PRÆFOR** (præ & for), āris, ātis sum, dep. I. to say beforehand, speak before, utter first, premise, with or without an accusat. of that which one says. Liv. carmen. Cic. Majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum, faustum, felix esset, præfabantur, h. e. said before they undertook any thing: Quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, h. e. in god's name. Id. Quæ de deorum natura præfati sumus, h. c. ante diximus. Apul. veniam, h. e. to beg leave before one speaks, upologize for speaking. Cic. honorem, h. e. to say, with due respect be it spoken, or, with your leave be it said. Plin. aliquem, h. e. to say any thing of any one beforehand. Virg. Divos, h. e. to pray to the gods, or to invoke them beforehand. Cato Jovem vino, h. e. to sacrifice and pray to him. Also, with a dat. following. Id.

Jovi. — ¶ Also, to prophesy, predict, foretell. *Catull.* — ¶ *Cato.* Præfator, præfaminio, for præfator, præfaminor. — *Plin.* Humor præfandus, *h. e.* the mention of which is prefaced by asking pardon, *h. e.* excrementa. So, also, Quintil. Præfanda, *h. e.* turpia dictu. — Præfatus, a, um, passively. *Pandect.* Hence, *Symmach.* Præfatum, *h. e.* præfatio.

PRÆFORMATOR (præformo), òris, m. 3 one that prepares, forms or makes fit beforehand. *Tertull.*

PRÆFORMIDÒ (præ & formido), as, a. 2 1. to fear beforehand. *Quintil.* 4, 55. *Spald.* But *Ed. Gesn.* reads reform. *Sil.* 3, 608. *Drak.* and *Rap.* Others read performidat.

PRÆFORMÒ (præ & formo), as, avi, 2 òtum, a. 1. to form, fashion, instruct beforehand, prepare. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, to form or design beforehand. *Quintil.* materiæ. — ¶ Also, to set a copy, to draw or write something which another is to copy. *Quintil.* literas infantibus.

PRÆFORTIS (præ & fortis), e, adj. very 3 brave or strong. *Tertull.*

PRÆFOTÙS, a, um. See *Præfoveo.*

PRÆFOVEÒ (præ & foveo), es, òvi, òtum, 3 a. 2. to warm or foment previously. *Cal. Aurel.* Præfote partes aqua marina, &c.

PRÆFRACTÈ (præfractus), adv. in an un- 1 yielding manner, resolutely, stiffly, rigidly, obstinately, severely, harshly, ἀνθρώτως. *Cic.* defendere. *Val. Max.* Præfractius.

PRÆFRACTÙS, a, um, particip. from 1 præfringo. — ¶ Adj. broken, harsh, rough, not flowing, not well connected. *Cic.* Thucydides præfractor. — ¶ Also, hard, inflexible, unyielding, obstinate, rigid, severe. *Cic.* *Aristo.* *Val. Max.* animus.

PRÆFRIGIDÙS (præ & frigidus), a, um, 2 adj. very cold, κατάψυχρος. *Ovid.* *Auster.*

PRÆFRINGÒ (præ & frango), is, ègi, actum, a. 3. to break off before or above, break off at the end, break in two or in pieces, shiver, διαρρηγνύει. *Liv.* hastas. *Id.* cornu galeæ. — Præfractus, a, um, broken off or in pieces. *Cæs.* *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ See, also, *Præfractus*, a, um.

PRÆFUGIÒ (præ & fugio), is, ùgi, ùgi- 3 tum, a. 3. to fly before. *Tertull.*

PRÆFULCIÒ (præ & fulcio), is, si, tum, 1 a. 4. to put any thing under as a prop or support. — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* aliquid negotiis, *h. e.* to set over. So, also, *Id.* miseris, for ministeris. — ¶ Also, to underprop, support, underset, underbuild. *Prudent.* — Figur. *Cic.* Illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c. *h. e.* secure that beforehand. *Gell.* aliquid multis modis.

PRÆFULGEÒ (præ & fulgeo), es, si, n. 2 2. to shine forth or gleefully, to glitter, περιστῆλω. *Virg.* Pellis præfulgens dentibus aureis. — Figur. *Tacit.* Consulati decore præfulgens. *Gell.* Præfulsit honesti dignitas. — ¶ Also, to shine or glitter too much. *Auct. ad Herenn.* splendore.

PRÆFULGIDÙS (præ & fulgidus), a, um, 3 adj. shining, glittering or lightening very much. *Juven.* nubes.

PRÆFULGÜRÒ (præ & fulguero), as, n. 3 1. to flash or glitter forth. *Stat.* — Also, with an accusat. following. *Val. Flacc.* vias ense, *h. e.* to fill with flashes of light.

PRÆFULTÙS, a, um. See *Præfulcio.*

PRÆFUNDÒ (præ & fundo), is, fudi, fusi- 3 sum, a. 3. to add besides. *Simplie. ap. Goes.*

PRÆFURNIUM (præ & furnus), ii, n. the 3 mouth of an oven or furnace, the room where a bath is heated. *Cato* and *Vitruv.*

PRÆFURÒ (præ & furo), is, n. 3. to rage 3 before or greatly. *Stat.*

PRÆFUSCÙS (præ & fuscus), a, um, adj. very scarchy or black. *Mamil.* 4, 721. (*Ed. Scalig.* *Al. leg.* tetrisque figuris perfusas, &c.)

PRÆGAUDEÒ (præ & gaudeo), es, n. 2. 3 to rejoice greatly. *Sil.*

PRÆGELIDÙS (præ & gelidus), a, um, 2 adj. very cold, κατάψυχρος. *Liv.*

PRÆGERMINÒ (præ & germino), as, a. 2 1. to bud forth beforehand or early. *Plin.*

PRÆGERÒ (præ & gero), is, essi, estum, 3 a. 3. to carry before. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to do before. *Cal. Aurel.* Prægesta, orum.

PRÆGESTIÒ (præ & gestio), is, n. 4. to 1 desire greatly, exult. *Cic.* videre.

PRÆGESTÙS, a, um. See *Prægero.*

PRÆGIGNÒ (præ & gigno), is, a. 3. to 3 generate, produce. *Plaut.* norem prægigni, *h. e.* oriri.

PRÆGNANS (unc.), tis, adj. with child, b'g 3 with young, pregnant, έγκυος, εγκύμων. *Cic.* uxor. *Varr. sus.* — Also, of trees, stones, &c. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. full of, abounding with, swollen. *Juvenal.* fusus stamine, *h. e.* loaded. *Plin.* vipera veneno. — ¶ *Plaut.* Plagæ prægnantes, *h. e.* a sound drubbing.

PRÆGNAS, atis, adj. same as *Prægnans.* 3 *Plaut.*

PRÆGNATIÒ (obsol. prægno), ònis, f. 3 a fructifying, making pregnant or big 3 with young; a being with young; pregnancy, κύησις. Of men or women. *Apul.* Of animals. *Varr.* Of plants. *Id.*

PRÆGNATÙS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 *Prægnatio.* *Tertull.*

PRÆGNAVITÈR (præ & gnaviter), adv. 3 very diligently. *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 39. But most *Edd.* read prognaviter.

PRÆGNAX (from obsol. prægno), acis, 3 same as *Prægnans.* *Fulg.*

PRÆGRACILIS (præ & gracilis), e, adj. 2 very slender, κάταχνος. *Tacit. proceritas.*

PRÆGRADÒ (præ & grado), as, a. 1. to 3 go before, precede. *Pacuv.*

PRÆGRANDIS (præ & grandis), e, adj. 2 very large, huge, bulky, έπρεμύγας. *Sueton.* membra. *Id.* oculi. — ¶ Also, very old. *Pers.* senex, *h. e.* *Aristophanes.*

PRÆGRAVIDÙS (præ & gravidus), a, 3 um, adj. very weighty or ponderous. *Stat.* moles.

PRÆGRAVIS (præ & gravis), e, adj. 2 very heavy, over heavy, weighty, ponderous, unyieldy, περίβαρος. *Ovid.* onus. *Plin.* perdis, *h. e.* heavy, unyieldy, not able to fly. — Figur. very heavy, oppressive, grievous or burdensome. *Plin.* servitium. *Varr.* greges, *h. e.* very expensive.

PRÆGRAVÒ (præ & gravo), as, avi, 2 òtum, a. 1. to be very heavy, oppress with its weight, incommode much, βριθω. *Liv.* aliquid. *Id.* Scuta prægravata tellis, *h. e.* pressed down, loaded or heavy. *Id.* Prægravans turbe, *h. e.* burdensome, too great. *Colum.* Aures prægravantes, *h. e.* hanging down, swagging. — Also, to press or weigh down. *Horat.* Artes prægravat, *h. e.* weighs down or depresses them by his superiority. — ¶ Also, to be heavier than any thing, preponderate, outbalance, weigh too heavy, έπρεσταζύζομαι. *Plin.* fructus. Figur. *Senec.* Pars prægravat.

PRÆGREDIÒR (præ & gradior), edèris, 3 essus sum, dep. 3. to go before, precede, προάγω, προπορεύομαι. *Cic.* Præredientes amicos. *Sil.* equo, *h. e.* to ride before. Also, with an accusat. following. *Liv.* nuntios, *h. e.* to come before, arrive sooner. Also, with a dat. following. *Varr.* gregi. — ¶ Also, to go or pass by. *Tacit.* fines. — ¶ Also, figur. to surpass, excel. *Sallust.* aliquid.

PRÆGRESSIÒ (prægrebior), ònis, f. a go- 1 ing before, precedence, προβάσις. *Cic.* causæ.

PRÆGRESSÙS (Id.), us, m. same as *Præ-* 3 *gressio.* *Amnian.*

PRÆGÜBERNÒ (præ & gubernò), as, a. 3 1. to steer or guide forwards. *Sidon.*

PRÆGÜSTATOR (prægusto), òris, m. 2 one that tastes the meats and drinks before they are placed on the table of princes, &c. a taster, foretaster; a carver, a cupbearer, προγεύστης, προγεύτης. *Suet.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* libidinum tuarum.

PRÆGÜSTÒ (præ & gusto) as, avi, òtum, 2 a. 1. to taste before, foretaste, act as a foretaster, προγεύομαι. *Ovid.* cibus. *Justin.* potum regis. — Hence, to take beforehand, eat or drink beforehand. *Juvenal.* medicamina, *h. e.* antidota.

PRÆGÜPSÒ (præ & gypso), as, a. 1. to 3 cover over in front or beforehand with gypsum. *Cal. Aurel.* os vasculi.

PRÆHYBÈÒ (præ & habeo), es, a. 2. same 3 as *Præbeo*, which is formed from it, to hold forth, offer, afford, give, supply. *Plaut.* alicui cibum. — Hence, *Plaut.* verba, *h. e.* to say, speak.

PRÆJACEÒ (præ & jaceo), es, cui, n. 2 2 to lie before, be situated in front of, πρόκειμαι. *Plin.* Mare præjacens Asia. Also, with an accusat. following. *Tacit.* Campus castra præjacet.

PRÆJACIÒ (præ & jaceo), is, èci, actum, 2 a. 3. to throw or cast before, throw or lay 2 beforehand or forwards, προβάλλω. *Colum.* moles. — ¶ Also, to utter reproachfully, reproach. *Diet. Cret.* probra.

PRÆINFUNDÒ (præ & infundo), is, ùdi, ùsum, a. 3. to pour into previously. *Cal. Aurel.*

PRÆJUDICATÙS, a, um, particip. from 3 præjudico. — ¶ Adj. decided beforehand. *Sidon.* Vir præjudicatisimus, *h. e.* whose talents are already clearly ascertained.

PRÆJUDICIALIS (præjudicium), e, adj. 3 that relates to or occurs with a previous sentence or decision. *Symmach.* — ¶ Also, relating to a previous examination. *Justinian.* actio.

PRÆJUDICIUM (præ & judicium), ii, n. any judgment or sentiment formed beforehand, particularly, a judgment, sentence or decision, preceding another. *Liv.* senatus. — Especially, a judgment, whether judicial or otherwise, which precedes a judicial sentence or decision. Not judicial; *Liv.* 5, 11. *Cic.* in *Cæcil.* 4. *Plin.* Ep. 5. 1. *Quintil.* 5, 11, 13. *Liv.* 3, 40.

Præjudicium rei tantæ afferre, *h. e.* decide so weighty a matter before the time. *Judicial;* *Cic.* *Cluent.* 22. Quum duobus præjudiciis jam damnatus esset, *h. e.* by two judicial sentences before the one then to be pronounced. *Plin.* Ep. Ne cognitioni Cæsaris præjudicium fieret. *Comp. Cic. Verr.* 3, 65. — Since previous judgments or sentences are frequently considered by judges as precedents to be followed in subsequent trials, which custom sometimes occasions disadvantage to the parties concerned; hence, præjudicium signifies, also, a precedent. *Cic.* *Mur.* 28. Judicium accusatoris pro præjudicio valere oportere. Also, any thing preceding another thing in such a manner, that an opinion may be formed as to what is further to happen; an example. *Cæs. B. C.* 32. Pompeius, vestri facti præjudicio demotus, Italia excessit, *h. e.* your action decided Pompey to leave Italy before he was beaten in battle, for fear the rest should imitate it. *Id.* An Africi belli præjudicia sequimini? *h. e.* follow those who were conquered in the beginning of the war in Africa, and who will undoubtedly be conquered again. *Sueton.* Quæstor ejus in præjudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *h. e.* the quaestor was accused, and this circumstance made it probable, that he also would be impeached. — ¶ Also, prejudice, harm, disadvantage. *Senec.* Præjudicium in patrem quærit. *Gell.* Absque præjudicio, inquit Taurus, tu interea sede, dum inspicimus, &c. *Pandect.* Neque veritati facit præjudicium, *h. e.* does no harm. — ¶ Also, an inquiry or examination previous to a trial. *Pandect.* So, also, perhaps, *Cic.* *Invent.* 2, 20. — Sometimes it may also be rendered, a decision made beforehand or before the proper time. *Liv.* 3, 40.

PRÆJUDICÒ (præ & judico), as, avi, 2 òtum, a. 1. to judge, give sentence or decide beforehand, προδικάζω. Not judicially; *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. aliquid. *Liv.* Eventus belli præjudicatus. *Cic.* De iis censores præjudicent. *Judicially;* *Cic.* *Cluent.* 17. — Hence, *Cic.* Præjudicata opinio, *h. e.* a prejudicè, prepossession, an opinion formed beforehand. — Hence, Præjudicatum, subst. something decided beforehand. *Liv.* Pro præjudicato ferre, *h. e.* to esteem, consider. Also, prepossession, prejudice. *Cic.* *Cluent.* 2. — ¶ Also, to be prejudicial, hurtful or injurious, with a dat. following. *Pandect.* — ¶ See, also, *Præjudicatus*, a, um.

PRÆJURATIÒ (præjuro), ònis, f. a taking 3 of an oath before others. *Fest.*

PRÆJUVÒ (præ & juvo), as, avi, òtum, 2 a. 1. to help beforehand. *Tacit.* aliquid.

PRÆLABÒR (præ & labor), labèris, lapsus 1 sum, dep. 3. to pass by quickly, to glide, flow, fly, swim by. *Cic.* Prælabitur piscis *Lucan.* amnis. *Virg.* Prælabi flumina

rotis, *h. e.* to pass riding. — Figur. *Colum.* Tempus prolabens. — ¶ Also, to glide, fly, swim, flow beforehand or before. *Tacit.* Germani nando prælabebantur. *Apul.* Prælabitur ales, *h. e.* flies before or beforehand.

PRÆLAMBŌ (præ & lambō), is, bi, a. 3. 3 to liek in front, liek, or liek beforehand, *πορεύω.* *Horat.* Mus prælambens omne quod affert. — Figur. of a river touching a place. *Prud.* arenas.

PRÆLARGŌS (præ & largus), a, um, 3 adj. very copious or abundant. *Pers.* Pulmo animæ prælargus. *Juven.* Prælarge dapes.

PRÆLASSŌ (præ & lasso), as, avi, âtum, 3 a. 1. to weary beforehand. *Front.*

PRÆLĀPIŌ (præfero), ōnis, f. a preferring, preference, πρόκρισις. *Valer. Max.*

PRÆLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that prefers, προκρίνων. *Tertull.*

PRÆLATŪS, a, um, particip. from præfero. — ¶ Adj. preferable, superior. *Plin.* Sativa myrrha mulham sylvestri prærata. *Tertull.* Prælator.

PRÆLĀVŌ (præ & lavo), is, a. 3. to wash, 3 batho or cleanse beforehand. *Apul.* os.

PRÆLAUTŌS (præ & lautus), a, um, 2 adj. very elegant or sumptuous, splendid. *Sucton.* homo.

PRÆLĀXŌ (præ & laxo), as, avi, âtum, 3 a. 1. to widen or relieve beforehand. *Cæc. Aurel.*

PRÆLECTIŌ (prælego), ōnis, f. a reading 2 before to others; a lesson, lecture, ἐξήγησις. *Quintil.*

PRÆLECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a reader, 3 lecturer, γραμματιστής. *Gell.*

PRÆLECTŪS, a, um. See *Prælego.*

PRÆLEGŌ (præ & lego, as), as, avi, 2 âtum, a. 1. to bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance should be divided. *Pandect.* alicui rem.

PRÆLEGŌ (præ & lego, is), is, ēgi, ectum, 2 a. 3. to read before, read over, as a teacher to his scholars, lecture upon, προαγαγνῶσκω. *Quintil. auctores.* Id. Pueris prælegenda. — ¶ Also, to select. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to pass or sail by. *Tacit.* Campanian.

PRÆLIBĀTIŌ (prælibo), ōnis, f. a tasting 3 or taking away beforehand. — Hence, an offering of the first fruits. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, a lessening. *Tertull.*

PRÆLIBER (præ & liber), a, um, adj. 3 very or entirely free. *Prudent.*

PRÆLIBŌ (præ & libo), as, a. 1. to taste 3 beforehand, foretaste. *Stat.* nectar. — Figur. *Stat.* pectora vultu, *h. e.* to look at.

PRÆLICENTER (præ & licenter), adv. 3 very boldly or too boldly, too licentious, with too much freedom. *Gell.* verba finire.

PRÆLIDŌ (præ & lædo), is, a. 3. *h. e.* 3 præstringere, percurrere. *Manil.* 5, 81. (e lect. *Scalig.* But *Ed. Stæb.* reads præcludere.)

PRÆLIGĀMEN (præligo), inis, n. that 3 which one binds on or about before, an amulet. *Marc. Evapir.*

PRÆLIGĀNĒS (prælego), a, um, adj. 3 selected beforehand. *Cato.* vinum, *h. e.* a kind of poor wine, for which bad or unripe grapes were selected.

PRÆLIGŌ (præ & ligo), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to bind on before, tie before, or, in general, bind on, or to, ἀποδέω. *Liv.* sarmenta cornibus boum. — ¶ Also, to bind round, bind one thing about with another, or to bind up. *Cic. os.* *Plin.* vulnera. *Suet. Cæs.* 79. Coronam lauream candida fascia præligatam (many *Ed.* read, erroneously, præligata). — Hence, to cover. *Petron.* capita vestibus. — ¶ Also, to bind off, separate by binding. *Plin.* Dextro teste præligato. — ¶ Also, to bind. Hence, *Plant.* Pectus præligatum, *h. e.* perhaps, fettered, churmed, or obdurate heart.

PRÆLINŌ (præ & lino), is, lēvi, litum, 3 a. 3. to smear or daub in front. *Gell.* villas tectorio. Figur. *Id.* Cum focatur atque prælinitur, fit præstigiolum.

PRÆLITŌS See *Præliuo.*

PRÆLIUM, &c. See *Prælium.*

PRÆLŪCŌ (præ & loco), as, avi, âtum, 3 a. 1. to set before, or, simply, to set, put, place. *Martian. Capell.* and *Augustin.*

PRÆLŪCŪTIŌ (præloquor), ōnis, f. a 2 speaking before, a preface, poem, preambles, προοίμιον. *Senec.*

PRÆLŪNGŌ (prælongus), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to lengthen very much, ἀπομηκύνω. *Plin.*

PRÆLŪNGŌS (præ & longus), a, um, 2 adj. very long, περιμήκης. *Liv.* Prælongi gladii. *Quintil.* Prælongus homo, *h. e.* very tall.

PRÆLŪQUŌR (præ & loquor), ōris, quātus or cūsus sum, dep. 3. to speak beforehand, speak before another speaks, speak sooner than another. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to speak before one says any thing else, to say any thing before, make a preface, preface. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, to foretell, prophesy. *Lactant.*

PRÆLŪCĒŌ (præ & luceo), es, xi, n. 2. 1 to give light, hold or carry a light before, light. *Manil.* Faces præluxere. *Plaut.* Ignis præluceat facinori. *Sucton.* Servus præluceat. *Stat. alii.* — Hence, figur. *Cic. Amic.* 7. *Ed. Ern.* Amicitia spe bona præluceat (*Ed. Græv.* reads spea bonam). — ¶ Also, to shine brighter, outshine. Figur. *Horat.* Nullus sinus præluceat Bajis, *h. e.* surpasses, excels. — ¶ Also, to cause to shine forth or give light, to carry any thing shining before. *Auson.* Præluceat lumen. Figur. *Cic. spem.* (See above.) — ¶ Also, to shine forth or very much. *Plin.* Baculum præluceat.

PRÆLŪCIDŌS (præ & lucidus), a, um, 2 adj. shining greatly, very bright. *Plin.*

PRÆLŪDŌ (præ & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, 2 a. 3. to play beforehand for practice or trial, make a prelude, to prepare or essay beforehand, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Flor.* Mariana rabies præluserat. *Plin.* Nero præludit Pompeiano, *h. e.* præparat se ad canendum in theatro Pompeiano, *h. e.* sings beforehand for practice. *Gell.* tragediis. — Also, with an accent. following. *Rutil.* pugnam, *h. e.* to prepare himself for fighting. *Stat.* aliquid operibus suis, *h. e.* to premise, preface.

PRÆLŪM. See *Prælum.*

PRÆLŪMBŌ (præ & lumbus), as, a. 1. 3 to make hipshot. *Næv. ap. Non.*

PRÆLŪMINŌ (præ & lumino), as, avi, 3 âtum, a. 1. to illustrate, explain. *Tertull.*

PRÆLŪSIŌ (præluo), ōnis, f. a prelude, 2 flourish, essay. *Plin. Ep.*

PRÆLŪSTRIS (præ & lustrō), e, adj. 3 very conspicuous, high, illustrious, eminent. *Ovid.*

PRÆMACERŌ (præ & macero), as, a. 1. 3 to soak or steep beforehand, προμαρχειῶ. *Scribon. Larg.* mala cydonia.

PRÆMALEDICŌ (præ & maledico), is, 3 xi, ctum, a. 3. to curse before. *Tertull.*

PRÆMALŌ (præ & malo), vis, malle, 3 verb. irreg. to prefer. *Apul.* nullam Fortidi.

PRÆMĀNDŌ (præ & mando), as, avi, 1 âtum, a. 1. to order or command beforehand. With ut following. *Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* Ego tamen terra marique ut conquereretur, præmandavi. — ¶ Also, to provide or procure beforehand. *Plaut.* puerum.

PRÆMĀNDŌ (præ & mando), is, di, sum, 3 a. 3. to chew beforehand. — Figur. *Gell.* aliquid alicui, *h. e.* to explain accurately or too accurately.

PRÆMATŪRE (præmaturus), adverb. 3 very early; too early or soon, prematurely, unreasonably, προμαίματα, πρὸ καιροῦ. *Gell.* and *Plaut.*

PRÆMATŪRŪS (præ & maturus), a, um, 2 adj. very early, ripe before the usual time, precocious, πρόβιος, πρόσπος. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, untimely, immature, out of season, too soon or early, before the proper time, premature. *Tacit.* hiems. *Plane.* in *Cic. Ep.* denunciatio.

PRÆMEDICĀTŪS (præ & medicatus), a, 3 um, adj. protected by medicines or charms, furnished beforehand with medicines or antidotes. *Ovid.* and *Tertull.*

PRÆMEDITĀTIŌ (præmeditor), ōnis, f. 2 a musing on or thinking of beforehand; premeditation, preconception, forethought, προμελέτησις. *Cic.*

PRÆMEDITĀTORIUM (Id.), ii, n. a 3 place for preparation. *Tertull.*

PRÆMEDITŌR (præ & meditor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to muse or think on before, premeditate, study beforehand, προμελετάω. *Cic.* quo animo accedam. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Lucret.* Effugere illorumque errorem præmedite-

mur, qui, &c. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. *Cic.* Est sapientis quidquid homini accidere possit, id præmeditari ferendum modice esse, si evenerit. — ¶ Præmeditatus, a, um, passively; premeditated, thought of beforehand. *Cic.* mala.

PRÆMENSŪS, a, um. See *Præmetior.*

PRÆMERCŌR (præ & mercor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to buy before. *Plaut.*

PRÆMERGŌ (præ & mergo), si, sum, a. 3. 3 to immerse previously. *Germanic. Arat.*

PRÆMETIŌR (præ & metior), īris, men- 2 sus sum, dep. 4. to measure or measure out beforehand. — Præmensus, a, um, passively. *Tibull.* lux, *h. e.* vita, measured out by the Fates, destined.

PRÆMETŌR (præ & metor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to measure before, or, simply, to measure. *Solin.* Alexandriam præmetatum Dinocratem. — Præmetatus, a, um, passively. *Marc. Cap.*

PRÆMETŪENS (præ & metuens), tis, particip. from præmetuo. — ¶ Adj. fearing beforehand. *Plaut.* doli (*gen.*)

PRÆMETŪŌ (præ & metuo), is, a. and n. 3. to fear beforehand, or be in fear beforehand, προσηβέω, προδείδω. *Lucret.* At mensi sibi conscia facti, præmetuens adhibet stimulos. *Cæs. alicui, h. e.* to be anxious for any person. — ¶ Also, actively, to fear beforehand. *Virg.* pœnas. — ¶ See, also, *Præmetueas.*

PRÆMIĀTOR (præmiōr), ōris, m. a rob- 3 ber. *Non.*

PRÆMIĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that re- 3 wards. *Ammian.*

PRÆMICŌ (præ & mico), as, n. 1. to glit- 3 ter forth, or glitter very much. *Apul.*

PRÆMIGRŌ (præ & migro), as, n. 1. to 2 remove beforehand. *Plin.*

PRÆMINĒO. See *Præminco.*

PRÆMINISTER (præ & minister), tri, ni. 3 a servant, an attendant. *Maerob.*

PRÆMINISTRĀ (præ & ministra), æ, f. 3 she that serves. *Apul.*

PRÆMINISTRŌ (præ & ministro), as, n. 3 & a. 1. to wait upon or attend. *Gell.* alicui. — ¶ Also, to furnish, give. *Tertull.* fabulas.

PRÆMINŌR (præ & minor), āris, dep. 1. 3 to threaten beforehand or greatly, or, simply, to threaten. *Tertull.*

PRÆMIŌR (præmiūm), āris, dep. 1. to 2 make a condition of being rewarded, or to take bribes. *Suet.*

PRÆMISCEŌ (præ & misceo), es, scui, stum and xtum, a. 2. to mix beforehand. *Apul.*

PRÆMISSŪS, a, um. See *Præmitto.*

PRÆMISTŪS, or PRÆMIXTŪS, a, um. 3 See *Præmisceo.*

PRÆMITIS (præ & mitis), e, adj. very 3 mild, gentle or quiet. *Juven.*

PRÆMITTŌ (præ & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send or despatch before, προποστέλλω, προπέμπω. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* aliquem. *Cic.* literas alicui. *Sucton.* vocem, *h. e.* to speak before. *Senec.* cogitationes in longitudinem, *h. e.* to send his thoughts long before. — *Plin.* 12, 2. Præmissa vini, *h. e.* primitias, according to *Dalechamp*, or, according to *Hardonin*, delectum vini exquisiti. — ¶ Also, to set or place before. *Plin.*

PRÆMIUM (unc.), ii, n. a reward, recompense. *Cic.* Præmio aliquid afficere, or donare, or, *Id.* Alicui præmiū dare, or tribuere, or persolvere, or, *Catull.* reddere, *h. e.* to give. *Cic.* proponere, or, *Liv.* ponere, or, *Cic.* exponere, *h. e.* to promise. *Liv.* Si sibi præmio foret, *h. e.* if he were rewarded. *Sueton.* Revocavit præmia coronarum, *h. e.* presents or rewards which used to be added to the garlands given to victors as a prize of their victory, and which he had formerly refused. — Also, ironically, for punishment. *Ovid.* Cape præmia facti. — ¶ Also, advantage, profit, utility. *Lucret.*, *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, riches. *Prop.* 1, 15 (14), 16. *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 9, 40. (*Comp. Lucret.* 3, 969; 5, 5.) — Also, prerogative, distinction. *Horat. Sat.* 1, 5, 35. — ¶ Also, prey, booty, plunder, in war or otherwise. *Virg.* pugna. *Ovid.* Præmia ferre. (*Comp. Tacit. Hist.* 1, 50.) Also, of the chase, *ua animal* that is killed. *Prop.* — ¶ Also, an action that deserves reward, an heroic action. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 437.

PRÆMÖDERÖR (præ & moderor), āris, 3 dep. 1. to prescribe a measure. Gell. gressibus, h. e. to mark out the time for the steps.

PRÆMÖDÖLÖR (præ & modolor), āris, 2 dep. 1. to measure beforehand for instance, musically. — Hence, Quintil. cogitationem gestu, h. e. to suit the thoughts to the gestures.

PRÆMÖDUM (præ & modus), adverb, 3 beyond measure, περίαλλα, ὑπερβέβλημένως. Liv. Andr. in Odys. ap. Gell.

PRÆMÖCENIÖ, is, a. 4. for Præmunio. 3 Gell.

PRÆMÖLĒSTIÄ (præ & molestia), æ, f. 1 trouble or concern beforehand, fear, apprehension. Cic.

PRÆMÖLIÖR (præ & molior), īris, itus 2 sum, dep. 4. to prepare, make preparations beforehand. Liv. res.

PRÆMÖLLIÖ (præ & mollio), is, ivi, 2 itum, a. 4. to soften or make mild beforehand, προμαλάττω. Quintil. sulcum. — Hence, figur. to make mild or gentle beforehand. Quintil. mentes.

PRÆMÖLLIS (præ & mollis), e, adj. very 2 soft. Plin.

PRÆMÖNĒÖ (præ & moneo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to forewarn, give warning beforehand, tell or advise previously, προαγορεύω, προλέγω, προφώνέω. Cic. aliquem de re. Aliquid, of any thing; as, Cohum. Varietatem cœli præmonitus. Also, with ut, when any thing is to be done. Cic. Ut caverem, præmonēbat. Also, without ut, but with a subjunct. Plin. Ep. Ut te præmonerem, plurimum tibi credas, nec cuiquam satis fidas. Also, with ne. Justin. Præmonito filio, ne alii, quam Thessalo, crederet. Also, with quod, instead of ut. Ovid. Præmoneo, nunquam scripta quod ista legat. — Also, of prophecies, to predict, presage, forebode, with an accusat. Justin. futura. Ovid. nefas. Also, with an accus. and infinit. following. Ovid. Et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelagö Ilion arsuram, præmonuisse ferunt.

PRÆMÖNITIÖ (præmoneo), önis, f. a 3 præmonition. Tertull.

PRÆMÖNITÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who 3 forewarns or admonishes previously. Apul.

PRÆMÖNITÖRIÖS (præmonitor), a, um, 3 adj. serving for præmonition, præmonitory. Tertull.

PRÆMÖNITUM (præmoneo), i, n. a præ- 3 monition. Gell.

PRÆMÖNITÖS, a, um. See Præmoneo.

PRÆMÖNITÖS (præmoneo), us, m. a 3 warning, forewarning, foretelling, prediction. Ovid.

PRÆMÖNSTRÄTIÖ (præmonstro), önis, 3 f. a showing or indicating beforehand. Lactant.

PRÆMÖNSTRÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. one 3 that shows any thing beforehand, a director, guide. Terent.

PRÆMÖNSTRÖ (præ & monstro), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to show beforehand, προδεικνύμι. Plaut. and Lucret. Also, with ut following, to show, tell, give instruction. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to predict, presage, prognosticate. Cic. Deos magnum aliquid præmonstrare.

PRÆMÖRDEÖ (præ & mordeo), es, di, 2 sum, a. 2. to bite before, or, in general, to bite, ὑποδάκνω. Senec. Ferarum est præmordere, et urgere projectos. Lucan. linguam. Figur. Juvenal. aliquid ex aliquo, h. e. to take away. — ¶ Perf. Præmorserit. Plaut.

PRÆMÖRIÖR (præ & morior), öris, tuus 2 sum, dep. 3. to die before, die prematurely, or, in general, to die, προαισθνήσκω. Ovid. — Figur. to die. Plin. Præmoritur visus, the sight fails. Liv. Pudor præmortuus.

PRÆMÖRSÖS. See Præmordeo.

PRÆMÖRTÖÖS, a, um. See Præmorio.

PRÆMÖVĒÖ (præ & moveo), es, övi, 3 ötum, a. 2. to move beforehand. Cæl. Aur.

PRÆMÖLCEÖ (præ & mulceo), es, si, sum, a. 2. perhaps to bring forward by the stroke of the hand. Apul.

PRÆMÖNIÖ (præ & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to secure, guard or fortify before, or, in general, to fortify, secure, guard, προ- 3 παρασκευάζω. Cæs. aditus operibus, h. e.

to fortify. Id. Isthmum. Figur. Sueton. Antidotis præmuniri, h. e. to secure or fortify himself. Cic. Genus diceudi præmunium. — ¶ Also, to place one thing before another for the sake of fortifying or defending. Fig. Cic. Quæ præmuniuntur sermoni, h. e. premised, said before in order to obviate objections. Id. Quæ ex accusatorum oratione præmuniuntur, h. e. brought forward, properly, put before as a defence. Id. Illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c. h. e. take care beforehand.

PRÆMÖNITIÖ (præmunio), önis, f. a fortifying or strengthening beforehand; a preparation, previous paving of the way for what is to follow; a præmonition, προβ- 3 προαγία, προκατασκευή. Cic.

PRÆMÖNITÖS, a, um. See Præmunio.

PRÆNÄRRÖ (præ & narro), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to say or tell beforehand, προ- 3 δηγέομαι. Terent.

PRÆNÄTÖ (præ & nato), as, n. 1. to swim 2 before, προνήχομαι. Plin. — ¶ Also, to swim, run or flow by, παραρρέω. Virg.

PRÆNÄVIGÄTIÖ (prænavigo), önis, f. 2 a sailing by. Plin. Atlantis.

PRÆNÄVIGÖ (præ & navigo), as, a. 1. 2 to sail by or past, παρανέομαι. Valer. Muz. litus, coast along the shore. Plin. Oppida navigari tradunt. — Figur. Senec. vitam, h. e. to spend.

PRÆNĒCTÖ (præ & necto), is, xui, xum, 3 a. 3. to bind or tie up before. Solin. os.

PRÆNĒSTE, is, n. a town of Latium, now Palestrina. According to Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8, and Gell. 16, 13, it was a colony, probably founded by Sulla. — It occurs, also, as a feminine. Virg. Præneste sub ipsa. — Hence, Prænestinus, a, um, of or belonging to Præneste. Cic. sortes, h. e. the oracles. Virg. urbs, h. e. the town of Præneste. — Prænestini, the inhabitants of Præneste. Cic.

PRÆNĒXÖS, a, um. See Prænecto.

PRÆNĒMIS (præ & nimis), adv. too much, 3 äyav. Gell.

PRÆNĒTEÖ (præ & niteo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 shine or glitter forth. Apul. Vestes prænitent. Figur. Vellei. Virtus prænitens. — Also, with a dat. following, to shine brighter than, outshine, surpass. Horat. Cur tibi junior præniteat, h. e. seems lovelier.

PRÆNÖBILIS (præ & nobilis), e, adj. 3 very celebrated. Apul. potio. Id. Prænobilior.

PRÆNÖMĒN (præ & nomen), īnis, n. the prænomēn or first name of a person among 3 the Romans, by which the individuals of the same family were distinguished; as, M. Tullius Cicero. Here M. is the prænomen. The prænomina are generally abbreviated; as, A. h. e. Aulus; C. h. e. Caius; Cn. h. e. Cnæus; D. h. e. Decimus; L. h. e. Lucius; M. h. e. Marcus; M. h. e. Manius; P. h. e. Publius; S. or Sext. h. e. Sextus; T. h. e. Titus; Ti. h. e. Tiberius. — ¶ Also, any appellation or title which is placed before one's name; as, Suet. Prænomen Imperatoris. — Imp. or Imperator, in the signification of emperor, used to be put before the name.

PRÆNÖMINÖ (præ & nomino), as, a. 1. 3 to give a prænomēn. Varr.

PRÆNÖSCÖ (præ & nosco), is, övi, ötum, 1 a. 3. to learn beforehand, become acquainted with. Ovid. promissum sibi cælum. Sil. fatarum. Hence, Prænosse, for prænovisse, to know beforehand. Stat. — ¶ Also, to know beforehand, fore- 3 know, προγνώσκω. Cic. futura.

PRÆNÖTIÖ (prænosco), önis, f. a præ- 3 conception, innate idea, πρόγνωσις. Cic. deorum.

PRÆNÖTÖ (præ & noto), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to mark or note before, or, in general, to mark, note, διασημαίνω. Apul. literis librum. Id. aureos annulo, h. e. to seal. — Hence, to entitle. Augustin. librum. — ¶ Also, to mark or note beforehand. Tertull. adventum Christi, h. e. to predict. — ¶ Also, to write 3 down, to write. Apul. fabellam.

PRÆNÖBILÖS (præ & nubilus), a, um, 3 adj. very cloudy, very gloomy or dark, 3 συνεδής. Ovid. lucus.

PRÆNÖNCIÄ. See Prænuncius.

PRÆNÖNCIÄTIÖ (prænuncio), önis, f. 3 a prediction. Tertull.

PRÆNÖNCIÄTIVÖS (Id.), a, um, ad, 2 foretelling or forewarning. Plin. ignes, h. e. beacons lighted up to give notice of the approach of pirates.

PRÆNÖNCIÄTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that 3 foretells or predicts. Prud.

PRÆNÖNCIÖ (præ & nuncio), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to announce beforehand, make known or signify beforehand, foretell, fore- 3 show, predict, προαγγέλλω. Cic. futura. Nep. de adventu. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Terent. Tu, Geta, abi, prænuntia, hæc venturam. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Juglans, frangi se, pronuntiat strepitu.

PRÆNÖNCIÖS (præ & nuncius), a, um, 1 adj. that foretells or forebodes. Hence, subst. a foreteller, harbinge, messenger, indication, προάγγελος. Lucret. Zephyrus, prænuncius Veneris. Ovid. Alas prænuncius lucis, h. e. the cock. Cic. Stellæ prænuncia calamitatum. Id. Inquisitio, prænuncia repulsæ. Plin. Prænuncium eventus. Senec. Procellarum quadam sunt prænuncia.

PRÆNÖNCÖPÖ (præ & nuncupo), as, 3 ävi, ätum, a. 1. to name beforehand. Prudent.

PRÆNÖNTIÄ, PRÆNÖNTIÖ, &c. See Prænuncia, Prænuncio, &c.

PRÆÖBTÖRÖ (præ & obturo), as, a. 1. to 2 stop up before. Vitruv.

PRÆÖCCIDÖ (præ & occido), is, n. 3. to 2 set before as a star or constellation. Plin.

PRÆÖCCÖPÄTIÖ (præoccupo), önis, f. a seizing or possessing one's self of before- 3 hand, præoccupation, πρόληψις. Nepos. locorum. — ¶ Also, a kind of disease consisting in a painful extension of the stomach. Veget.

PRÆÖCCÖPÖ (præ & occupo), as, ävi, 2 ätum, a. 1. to take possession of or make 2 one's self master of beforehand, to seize on beforehand, do before another, præöccupy, προκαταλαμβάνω. Liv. locum. Id. socios. Cæs. Se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, h. e. he had beforehand (already before the war) received the place of legate from Pompey. Id. Animos timor præoccupaverat. Cic. Quas partes præoccupavit oratio tua. Liv. Omnia præoccupavit accusator. — Ante is sometimes, pleonastically, joined with it. Liv. — ¶ Also, to anticipate, prevent, surprise. Nepos. Ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Also, with an infinit. following. Liv. ferre legem, h. e. to hasten in order to bring the bill 3 sooner before the people.

PRÆÖLEÖ (præ & oleo), es, ere, n. 2. to 3 smell or emit a scent before. Fronton.

PRÆÖPIMÖS (præ & opimus), a, um, adj. 3 very fat. Tertull.

PRÆÖPTÖ (præ & opto), as, ävi, ätum, 2 a. 1. to wish rather, desire more, choose 2 rather, prefer, προαιρέομαι. Liv. Nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos præoptet. Also, with an infinit. following. Cæs. scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, h. e. to prefer. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Terent. Adeon' pervicaci esse animo, ut puerum, præoptares perire, potius quam, &c. Here, potius is redundantly 3 joined with it. Also, with ut or uti following. Plaut. Tuis stultis moribus præoptavisti, amorem tuum uti virtuti præponeres. — Also, aliquid alicui rei, to prefer; as, Nepos. equitis filiam nuptiis generosarum. Liv. leges civitati.

PRÆÖRDINÖ (præ & ordino), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to præördain, put in order 3 beforehand. Cæl. Anrel.

PRÆÖSTĒNDÖ (præ & ostendo), is, di, 3 sum, a. 3. to foreshow. Tertull.

PRÆPÄLPÖ, as, a. 1. or PRÆPÄLPÖR, 3 äris, dep. 1. to stroke or pat beforehand or before. Paulin. Nol.

PRÆPÄNDÖ (præ & pando), is, a. 3. to 3 open or spread before or beforehand, or, in general, to open, spread, show, let see. Cic. ortus temporis hiberni. Lucret. lumina menti.

PRÆPÄRÄTIÖ (præparo), önis, f. a præ- 3 paring, getting or making ready, præparation, ετοιμασία, παρασκευή. Cic. Præparationem diligentem adhibere. Vellei. belli. — Hence, of orators when they prepare their audience for what is to 3 be said, προπαρασκευή. Quintil. 4, 2, 71.

PRÆPÄRÄTÖ. See Præparo. 2

**PRÆPARĀTOR** (præparo), ōris, m. a preparer, παρασκευαστής. *Tertull.*  
**PRÆPARĀTORIUS** (præparator), a, um, 3 adj. preparatory, παρασκευαστικός. *Pandect.*  
**PRÆPARĀTŪRA** (præparo), ō, f. a preparing. *Tertull. viarum.*  
**PRÆPARĀTUS** (Id.), us, in. a preparator. *Vallē.*  
**PRÆPARCŪS** (præ & parcus), a, um, 2 adj. very sparing, niggardly, κυμνοπόιστος. *Plin.*  
**PRÆPARŌ** (præ & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to prepare, get or make ready beforehand, παρασκευάζω. *Cic. animos ad sapientiam. Sallust. se ad prelia. Cic. aliquid, h. e. to prepare himself for, think upon. Sueton. profectorem, h. e. to make preparations for one's departure. Cic. Aurcs (auditorum) præparatē. Liv. Præparata oratio, h. e. a studied speech. — ¶ Also, to provide. Cic. res necessarias. Plin. hiemi cibos. — ¶ Also, to prepare, make ready, wake. Cic. hortos. — Also, of food, to make fit for eating. *Martial. ova. — Quintil. Præparato, or, Liv. Ex præparato, h. e. with preparation.*  
**PRÆPARVUS** (præ & parvus), a, um, 3 adj. very small. *Juvenc.*  
**PRÆPATIŌR** (præ & patior), ēris, passus 3 sum, dep. 3. to suffer very much. *Cæl. Aur.*  
**PRÆPĒDIMENTŪM** (præpedio), i, n. 3 an impediment, hinderance, ἐμπόδιον. *Plaut.*  
**PRÆPĒDIŌ** (præ & pes), is, ōvi and ōi, itum, a. 4. to entangle the feet or other parts of the body, to shackle, bind, fetter, tie, παρεμποδίω. *Plaut. Præpeditus ferro, h. e. fettered. Tacit. Præpeditis equis, h. e. tied to the manger. Figur. Liv. sese præda, entangle, embarrass themselves. — ¶ Also, in general, to impede, hinder, obstruct. Ovid. sonos. Plaut. Timor præpedit verba. Cic. Præpeditus morbo. Also, with an infinit. following. Tacit. Præpeditus Germanias servitio premere.  
**PRÆPENDĒŌ** (præ & pendeo), es, di, n. 2. 2. to hang before, hang down before. *Cæs.*  
**PRÆPES** (præ & peto), ētis, adj. flying excellently, swift of flight, flying swiftly, nimble, fleet, ὠκίπρεπος. *Virg. Præpeditus pennis se credere cælo. Val. Flacc. Boreas. Plin. volatus. — Hence, a kind of prophetic bird, from the flight of which something favorable was predicted. Liv. (Avis is also joined with it.) Hence, poetically. Virg. Pennæ præpeditis omina, h. e. ex præpeditibus avibus. — ¶ Also, in general, winged. Ovid. deus, h. e. Cupido. Hence, as a substantive, a bird, fowl. Ovid. Præpes Jovis, h. e. aquila. — Ovid. Medusæus, h. e. Pegasus. — Perseus himself is called so, because he had small wings, and sat on the winged horse Pegasus. *Lucan. — ¶ Also, fortunate, lucky. Enn. ap. Gell. portus. Enn. loca.*  
**PRÆPIGNERĀTUS** (præ & pignero), 3 a, um, adj. pledged, obliged, bound. *Anamian.*  
**PRÆPILŌ** (præ & pila), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to furnish in front with a ball. Hence, *Liv. 26, 51. Præpilata missilia, h. e. darts or missiles blunt at the point or rounded at the point like a ball, in order that they may not inflict wounds, foils. Auct. B. Afric. pilum. Figur. Plin. Rotunditas præpilata, h. e. quasi præpilata. Anamian. Præpilata missilia. See Præpilo.  
**PRÆPILŌ** (præ & pilum), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to point in front or at the end like a pilum. *Anamian. Præpilata missilia. — Liv. Præpilata missilia. See Præpilo.*  
**PRÆPINGVUS** (præ & pinguis), e, adj. 2 very fat, ἐπιλίπης, καταπύμελος, γαρρεφής. *Virg. solum, very fertile or rich. Plin. sues. — Figur. Quintil. vox, h. e. too strong, of too much body.*  
**PRÆPŌLLENS**, tis, partic. from præpolleo. — ¶ Adj. very able, very distinguished, being able to perform much, very powerful or strong. *Liv. divitiis, h. e. very rich. Id. virtute. Apul. decore, h. e. very beautiful. Augustin. Præpollentior.*  
**PRÆPŌLLĒŌ** (præ & polleo), es, n. 2. to be very powerful or distinguished, to be of****

great power, surpass in power. *Tacit. and Apul.*  
**PRÆPŌNDERŌ** (præ & pondero), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to be of greater weight, outweigh, preponderate, sink down, ἐπερλαυτάω, ὑπερταρμίջομαι. *Senec. Ne portionum æquitate turbata, mundus præponderet. — Hence, to have more weight or influence, be of greater value or esteem, have a superiority or preëminence. Stat. Honestas præponderat. — Also, to give a turn, decide. Quintil. Si neutro litis conditio præponderet, h. e. if neither decides. Lucan. Quo præponderet ala, h. e. inclines. — ¶ Also, transitively, to weigh down, outwigh. Cic. Præponderari honestate, h. e. to be surpassed.  
**PRÆPŌNŌ** (præ & pono), is, ōvi, ōsitum, a. 3. to put or set before, place first, προτίθημι. *Cic. pauca, sc. scribendo. Horat. ultima primis. Cic. Præpositæ causæ, h. e. antecedentes. — Hence, to set over, intrust with the charge or command of, place at the head of, appoint. Cic. aliquem provincie, bello, navibus. Ovid. Præposita parientibus, h. e. guardian. Cic. Quæ præposita erat oraculo sacerdos. Sueton. Cubiculo præpositus, h. e. chamberlain. Also, without a dat. Cæs. aliquem media acie, h. e. to make any one commander of the centre. Liv. aliquem in lævo cornu. Cic. In ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, h. e. where I am appointed commander, over which I am set. Hence, Præpositus, subst. See below. — ¶ Also, to prefer, value or esteem more. Terent. se alteri. Cic. amicitiam patriæ. — Plaut. Præpositivi, for præpositi. Lucret. Præposta, for præposita. — ¶ See, also, Præpositus, a, um.  
**PRÆPŌRTŌ** (præ & porto), as, a. 1. to 1 carry before, show. *Cic.*  
**PRÆPŌSITIŌ** (præpono), ōnis, f. a putting or setting before; a preferring, a preference, πρόθεσις. *Cic. — Also, a putting or setting over any thing as commander or superintendent. Pandect. — ¶ Also, in grammar, a preposition. Cic. PRÆPŌSITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is 3 set before. *Diomed. conjunctio.*  
**PRÆPŌSITŪRA** (Id.), e, f. the office of a 3 president or overseer. *Lamprid.*  
**PRÆPŌSITŪS** (Id.), i, m. an officer, commander, chief, president, overseer, head, ἐπιστάτης. *Plin. Ep. rerum curæ Cæsaris. Frontin. aquarum. Also, without a genit. Suet. Galb. 12. Præpositi, h. e. the governors of provinces.*  
**PRÆPŌSITŪS**, a, um, particip. from præpono. — ¶ Adj. to be preferred. Hence, *Cic. Præposita, h. e. preferable things, τὰ προσηγμένα. This term was applied by the Stoics to those things which they would not call good, though they considered them better than their contraries, as riches, health, beauty, &c.*  
**PRÆPŌSSUM** (præ & possum), ōtes, ōtūi, 2 irreg. n. to be very powerful, or more powerful, to have the superiority. *Tacit.*  
**PRÆPŌSTERĒ** (præposterus), adv. preposterously, in a reversed order, wrongly, without order, ἀνεστραμμένως. *Cic. Primas præpostere, reliquis ordine, quo sunt misse reddere literas. Plin. Lævus calceus præpostere inductus, h. e. the left instead of the right.*  
**PRÆPŌSTERITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. preposterousness, a reversed order. *Arnob.*  
**PRÆPŌSTERŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to reverse in 3 order. *Quintil. decl. ordinem.*  
**PRÆPŌSTERŌS** (præ & posterus), a, um, adj. having that first which ought to be last, beginning at the wrong end, overthwart, out of order, confused, preposterous, wrong, amiss, προωδύρετος. *Lucret. ordo. Cic. gratulatio. Tacit. ambitio. Plin. natalis, h. e. with the feet foreaost. Id. ficus, h. e. that grow too early or too late. Senec. frigus, h. e. unseasonable. — ¶ Also, perverse, acting preposterously. Cic. hono.  
**PRÆPŌTENS** (præ & potens), tis, very able or powerful, ἐπέροχος. *Cic. vir. Id. philosophia. Id. homines, h. e. very powerful, distinguished, influential or wealthy people. Id. Carthago præpotens terra marique. Also, with an ablat. to the question, By what? Liv. Præpotens armis Romanus. Also, with a genit. following. Cic. Jupiter omnium*****

rerum præpotens, h. e. very mighty in all things, ruling over all things.  
**PRÆPŌTENTĪA** (præpotens), e, f. superior power. *Tertull.*  
**PRÆPŌTŌ** (præ & potō), as, a. 1. to drink 3 before. *Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Also, to give drink to beforehand. Cæl. Aurel.*  
**PRÆPŌPERANTER** (præ & properanter), adv. very swiftly, very hastily. *Lucret.*  
**PRÆPŌPERĒ** (præproperus), adv. very 2 hastily, very quickly. *Liv. agere. — ¶ Also, too hastily, precipitately. Liv. 22, 3.*  
**PRÆPŌPERŌS** (præ & properus), a, um, adj. too hasty, overhasty, precipitate, sudden, σπερχνός, ταχύς. *Cic. festinatio. Liv. ingenium. — ¶ Also, very hasty or speedy, sudden, precipitate. Sil. nius.*  
**PRÆPŌLCHER** (præ & pulcher), chra, 3 chrum, very beautiful. *Juvenc.*  
**PRÆPŌRGŌ** (præ & purgo), as, a. 1. 3 to purge before, προκαθαίρω. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**PRÆPŌTIATIŌ** (præptium), ōnis, f. a 3 retaining the foreskin, a being uncircumcised, ἀκροβυστία. *Tertull.*  
**PRÆPŌTIATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 3 the foreskin uncircumcised, ἀκροβυστος. *Tertull.*  
**PRÆPŌTIUM** (unc.), ii, n. the prepuce, 3 foreskin. *Juvenal.*  
**PRÆQUAM**, or **PRÆ QUAM**, in comparison with. See *Præ.*  
**PRÆQUERŌR** (præ & queror), ēris, es, 3 tus sum, dep. 3. to complain before. *Ovid. multa.*  
**PRÆRADĪŌ** (præ & radio), as, n. 1. to 3 beam or glitter forth, ἐπερλάμπω. *Claudian. Also, with an accusat. following, to outshine. Ovid.*  
**PRÆRADŌ** (præ & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3 3. to shear, shave or cut off in front, or previously. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**PRÆRANCIDŪS** (præ & rancidus), a, um, 3 adj. stinking much. *Figur. Prob. Val. ap. Gell.*  
**PRÆRAPIDŪS** (præ & rapidus), a, um, 2 adj. very swift or rapid, ταχύς. *Liv. gurgues. Senec. amnis. — Hence, very ardent. Sil. juvenis.*  
**PRÆRASŪS**, a, um. See *Prærado.*  
**PRÆREPTŌR** (præripio), ōris, m. one who 3 robs another before his face. *Hieronym.*  
**PRÆREPTŪS**, a, um. See *Præripio.*  
**PRÆRIGĒSCŌ** (præ & rigesco), is, gui, 2 n. 3. to become stiff before. *Tacit. Præriguisse manus.*  
**PRÆRIGIDŪS** (præ & rigidus), a, um, 2 adj. very stiff or rigid. *Quintil. mens.*  
**PRÆRIPIA** (præ & ripa), ōrum, n. se. 3 loca, places on the banks of a river. *Apul.*  
**PRÆRIPIO** (præ & rapio), is, ōvi, epum, a. 3. to take away any thing before another receives it, to take as it were out of one's mouth, to snatch away, or, in general, to take away or tear from beforehand, προαρπάζω. *Plaut. sponsam alicui. Cic. alicui laudem destinatam. — Also, in general, to take away, deprive of. Ovid. arma alicui. Terent. Ne illum præripiat tibi. Hirt. alicui victoria societatem. Cic. Eam laudem præreptam velim. — Also, to take away before the time. Cic. beneficium deorum festinatione, h. e. to obtain before the time. Val. Flacc. Brevibus præreptis in annis, h. e. died prematurely. — ¶ Also, to take away quickly. Sueton. codicillos, h. e. to take or seize hastily. Lucret. oscula alicui, h. e. to snatch kisses. — ¶ Also, to do or perpetrate any thing beforehand. Senec. scelus. — ¶ Also, to take early possession of any thing. *Virg. litora. — ¶ Præripere se, to flee quickly. Pandect.*  
**PRÆRŌBŌRŌ** (præ & roboro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to strengthen before. *Cæl. Aur.*  
**PRÆRŌDŌ** (præ & rodo), is, si, sum, a. 2 3. to gnaw before, gnaw at the end or top, or, simply, to gnaw. *Plaut. digitos. — ¶ Also, to gnaw, bite or nibble off or through. Horat. hamum. Plin. caudas, h. e. to bite off.*  
**PRÆRŌGĀTIVĀRIŪS** (prærogativus), a, 3 um, adj. enjoying certain prerogatives or privileges. Hence, *Symmach. Prærogativarii veterani, h. e. who had an expectance of being made life-guards of**

the emperor, as a reward for their services.

PRÆRÖGATIVÖS (prærogo), a, um, adj. that is asked before others for his opinion, voting first or before. Cic. centuria, or, simply, Id. and Liv. Prærogativa, sc. centuria, h. e. the century, to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia. So, also, Cic. and Liv. Prærogativa, sc. tribus. Also, in the plural, Liv. 10, 22. Prærogativa (because it was double juniorum and seniorum). Prærogativa occurs also, collectively, with a plural. Liv. Prærogativa tribunum creant, for prærogative. Cic. Prærogativam referre (of the herald, who gave an account to the magistrate who held the comitia, of the result of the voting of the century that voted first, since the other tribes and centuries usually followed the example of the prærogativa).—Hence, Prærogativa denotes an election, choice, so far as another election is to follow, a previous or first election. Liv. militaris, or, comitorium militarium. Id. equitum.—Also, a sure sign, prognostic, pledge, favorable omen. Cato ap. Cic. triumph. Cic. voluntatis.—Also, preference, prerogative, privilege. Plin. and Pandect.—¶ Also, relating to the tribe or century that voted first. Cic. Omen prærogativum, for prærogativa, or, prærogativarum. (But prærogativum may also be considered as the genit. by contraction for prærogativarum.)

PRÆRÖGÖ (præ & rogo), as, avi, atum, a. 3. 1. to ask before another, ask first. Hence, to propose, or make a motion beforehand. Cod. Theod. Lex prærogata, h. e. a law proposed previously.—Cic. Comitia tota comitiis fuerint prærogata, h. e. the first comitia had voted before the latter. (But Ed. Grav. reads prærogativa, and this seems to be preferable.)—¶ Also, to pay before the stated time, pay beforehand. Cod. Just.

PRÆRÖSÖS, a, um. See Prærodo. PRÆRÖMPÖ (præ & rumpo), is, üpi, uptum, a. 3. to break or tear off from before, or, in general, to break off, tear off. Ovid. retinacula. Cæs. Funes prærumpebantur, h. e. broke off. Colum. Uncus prærumptur, h. e. breaks off.—¶ See, also, Præruptus, a, um.

PRÆRÖPTE (præruptus), adv. ruggedly, steeply, abruptly. Plin.

PRÆRÖPTÖS, a, um, particip. from prærumptum.—¶ Adj. broken or torn off.—Hence, steep, craggy, rugged, hard, to climb, difficult of ascent, ἀπορρόχ, ἐν-κρημος, ἀπόρομος. Cic. saxum. Cæs. locus. Liv. Prærupta, h. e. steep, craggy places.—¶ Figur. bold, precipitate, violent, furious. Tacit. Juvenis animo præruptus, h. e. violent or dangerous. Id. dominatio, h. e. inaccessible, not to be got at. Vellei. periculum, h. e. extreme, great. Pandect. seditio, h. e. dangerous, &c.

PRÆRÖTYLÖS (præ & rutilus), a, um, 3 adj. very red. Tertull. Carm. de Judic.

PRÆS (unc.), prædis, m. a surety, bondsman, one who gives bail for another, ἔγγυος, ἔγγυητής. Cic. Prædem esse pro aliqua. Id. Prædes dare. Id. Prædis ac prædiibus cavere populo, h. e. to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their goods (this is an old formula, in which either prædis, or prædiibus is redundant, for prædes denotes also the goods or effects of bondsmen; as, Cic. Prædes tuos venderet).

PRÆS (perhaps from præ), adv. same as Præsto, at hand, there. Plaut. Ibi præ est, h. e. adest.

PRÆSÄGÄTÖS, a, um, adj. h. e. præsa- giendo formatus. Hieronym.

PRÆSÄGIÖ (præ & sagio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to perceive beforehand, have a presentiment of any thing. Liv. aliquid animo. Plin. Equi præsagium pugnam. Terent. Animus præsgit mihi aliquid mali, h. e. I have a presentiment of some evil.—¶ Also, to presage, divine, forebode, augur, predict, προφητεύω, προμνεύομαι. Plin. Galli præsgivere victoriam. Id. Luna tempestatem præsgit. Cæl. in Cie. Ep. Exiguitas copiarum recessum præsgiebat.—¶ Also, to show, discover, be n sign or proof. Lucret.—¶ Prasagior, as a deponent, occurs. Plaut. 3

PRÆSÄGITYÖ (præsagio), önis, f. a perceiving beforehand, presentiment, divining, presaging, power of prophesying, προμνεύω. Cic.

PRÆSÄGIUM (Id.), ii, n. a presentiment, foreboding, presage, presention, prognostic, prophesying, προμνεύω, προφητεία. Colum. tempestatibus futuræ. Vellei. futuri periculi. Ovid. vatum. Sæton. mortis, h. e. signs of approaching death.

PRÆSÄGÖS (præ & sagus), a, um, adj. 2 perceiving beforehand, having a presentiment, foreseeing, presaging, divining, guessing, foreboding, foretelling, προμνεύω, προσιδώς. Virg. Præsaga mali mens, n prophetic, prophetic. Stat. quies, n prophetic sleep. Virg. Præsagi fulminis ignes.

PRÆSÄNÖ (præ & sano), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cure or heal before the time. Plin. vulnus.—¶ Also, intransitively, to heal before the time. Plin. Cicatrix præsanavit.

PRÆSÄUCIÖ (præ & saucio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to wound beforehand. Cæl. Anrcl.

PRÆSÄTÖ (præ & scateo), es, n. 2. 3 to be very fall. Gell. aliqua re.

PRÆSÄTYX (præsicio), æ, f. fore- knowledge, prescience, προμνεύω. Tertull.

PRÆSÄCINDÖ (præ & scindo), is, idi, is- sum, a. 3. to cut or lop off, cut to pieces, separate before or in front. Vitruv. 5, 7, 7. (But the reading præcindentur is preferable.)

PRÆSÄCIÖ (præ & scio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2. 4. to know beforehand, foreknow, foresee, προμνεύω. Terent. præscisse.

PRÆSÄCISCÖ (præ & scisco), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. to know beforehand, be informed of beforehand, προμνεύω. Virg. and Liv.

PRÆSÄCITYÖ (præsicio), önis, f. a knowing beforehand; a presentiment, foreboding, presage, prediction. Ammian.

PRÆSÄCITUM (Id.), i, n. a knowing beforehand, prognostic, presage, omen or token of something to come. Plin. animi, h. e. a presentiment. Id. picorum, h. e. omen, prognostic.

PRÆSÄCIÖS (præ & sciens), a, um, adj. foreknowing, προσιδώς. Virg. Præsicia corda.—Also, with a genit. following. Virg. venturi. Tacit. periculorum.

PRÆSÄCRIBÖ (præ & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write before, prefix in writing, προγράφω. Gell. nomen libro. Virg. sibi nomen. Vellei. Ut præscripsimus, h. e. wrote before. (Ruhnck. prefers reading prædicimus.) Cic. Orat. 3, 2. Ed. Ern. Auctoritates præscriptæ, sc. Senatus consulto, h. e. the names of the senators present, which were prefixed to the decree of the senate.—Also, to work out. Plin.—Also, figur. to delineate, describe. Tacit. Formam futuri principatus præscripsit.—Hence, to pretend, use as a pretext. Tacit. aliquem.—Also, to write something which another is to copy or to get by heart. Hence, figur. to prescribe, order, appoint, direct, command. Cic. jura civibus. Id. Quum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid ageret. Id. Quid aliis præscriberetis. Pandect. Verba præscripta.—Also, to make any thing known to one as a rule for his conduct, or by way of advice or warning; to admonish, say. Cic. alicui.—Also, to bring an exception or objection against an action in law; to except or object to; to put in a demur, προαγράφειν. Quintil. alicui.—Also, to dietnte. Tibull. carmina.—¶ Also, for perscribo, to write down, put down in writing. Pandect. and Cod. Just.

PRÆSÄCRIPTYÖ (præscribo), önis, f. a writing before or prefixing in writing. Hence, an inscription, title, introduction, επιγραφή. Cic. legis. So, also, Id. senatusconsulti.—Hence, figur. a pretext, alleged reason. Cæs.—¶ Also, a copy to be imitated by a pupil.—Hence, figur. n prescription, order, rule, law, νόμος. Cic. nature. Id. rationis. Id. semihoræ.—Also, an objection, exception or demur in law, παραγράφειν. Quintil. and Pandect.—Also, a philosophical objection, subtilty or sophism. Senec.—Also, prescription, limitation. Pandect.

PRÆSÄCRIPTYVĒ (præscriptivus), adv 3 with an exception. Tertull.

PRÆSÄCRIPTYM (præscribo), i, n. a copy for imitating or getting by heart. Quintil.—¶ Also, a prescription, rule, order, precept. Cic. legum. Id. Hæc præscripta servare. Cæs. Agere ad præscriptum. Cic. Ex communi præscripto civitatis. Horat. Intraque præscriptum Gelonos exiguis equitare campis, h. e. within the boundaries prescribed.—Lucret. Præscepta calcis, h. e. meta.

PRÆSÄCRIPTYÖS, a, um. See Præscribo. PRÆSÄCRIPTYÖS (præscribo), us, m. a 3 precept. Tertull.

PRÆSÄCXA, æ, f. same as Brassica. 3 Varr.

PRÆSÄCXTÖS, a, um. See Præseco.

PRÆSÄCÖ (præ & seco), as, cui, cätum; 2 and ctum, a. 1. to cut off from before; or, in general, to cut off, ἀποκόπτω. Cæs. crines. Vitruv. projecturas tignorum. Hence, Horat. Præsectum ad unguem castigare, h. e. to eromine very strictly.—Præsecat, a, um. Apul.

PRÆSÄCXTÖS, a, um. See Præseco.

PRÆSÄCXTÖS (præseco), inis, n. a cutting, piece cut off; a paring as of nails, ἀπόκομμα. Plaut.

PRÆSÄMINÄTYÖ (præseminio), önis, f. 2 a sowing beforehand.—¶ Also, a fetus. Vitruv.

PRÆSÄMINÖ (præ & semino), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to sow or plant beforehand. Lactant.—Figur. to undertake, lay the foundation, prepare. Ammian. majora.

PRÆSÄSENS (from præ, h. e. præ & ens), tis, adj. present, in person, personally. Terent. and Cæs. Præsensem adesse. Cic. Quod adest, quodque præsens est. Id. Quo præsent, h. e. in whose presence. Plaut. Præsente nobis, for me. Cic. Præsens tecum egi, h. e. in person. Id. sermo, h. e. a conversation by word of mouth. Liv. certamen. Cic. per- fugium, h. e. for the present. Id. judi- cium, h. e. the judgment which people now pass. Gell. verba, h. e. at present in use. Ovid. Præsenti tempore, or, Cic. In præsent, sc. tempore, h. e. now, at present. Id. In præsens tem- pus, or, Id. In præsens, sc. tempus, h. e. for the present. So, also, In præsentia, sc. tempora, for the present. So, also, Justin. Ad præsens tempus, or, simply, Tacit. Ad præsens, h. e. for the present. Sueton. Præsentia, h. e. present circum- stances; the present state of affairs. Cic. In rem præsentem venire, h. e. to view a thing in person or immediately, or to go to the spot where it was done. Hence, Liv. In re præsent, h. e. on the spot, at the place where it happened. Quintil. Audientes in rem præsentem perducere, h. e. to bring as it were to the spot.—¶ Also, that is done immediately and not deferred. Cic. Præsens pœna sit, h. e. punishment may immediately follow. Liv. decretum, h. e. made on the spot or immediately. Cic. pecunia, h. e. ready money. So, also, Pandect. Fraudator præsens solverit, h. e. in cash. Id. Præsente dic dari, h. e. in ready money. Flor. mors. Propert. preces, h. e. a prayer which immediately follows n tres- pass.—¶ Also, effectual, prompt, effi- cacious, powerful. Cic. auxilium. Virg. Quo (malo) non præsentium ullum. Co- lum. Remedium præsentissimum, h. e. the quickest, most efficacious. Horn. Diva præsens tollere, h. e. powerful, able.—¶ Also, manifest, sure. Cic. insidiæ, h. e. manifest, open. Liv. Jam præsentior res erat.—¶ Also, lively Liv. Memoria præsentior.—¶ Also, present, resolute, determined, confident, daring, bold. Cic. animus. Liv. Ani- mus præsentior. So, also, Ovid. Ani- mo præsens.—¶ Also, aiding, help- ing, propitious, favorable. Cic. deus. Virg. dea. Id. numina.

PRÆSÄSENTIÖ (præsentio), önis, f. a presentiment, foresight. Cic. rerum futu- rarum.—¶ Also, a perception formed beforehand. Cic.

PRÆSÄSENTÖS, a, um. See Præsento.

PRÆSÄSENTÄLYS (præsens), e, adj. præ- 3 ent. Cod. Just.

PRÆSÄSENTÄNÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. ope- 2 rating speedily, of quick efficacy, παρασ- τητός. Plin. remedium. Id. venenum.—

Hence, absol. Præsentaneum, a remedy operating quickly. *Plin.*

**PRÆSENTARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pres-  
3 ent, happening immediately. *Plaut.* Ma-  
lum est præsentarium, h. e. happens im-  
mediately. — Hence, ready. *Plaut.* ar-  
gentum, h. e. ready money.

**PRÆSENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. presence, παρου-  
σία. *Cic.* alicuius. *Pandect.* Præsentium  
sui facere, h. e. to appear, present  
himself. — The plural is found in *Cic.*  
— Hence, *Cic.* Præsentia animi, h. e.  
presence of mind, resolution, courage. —  
¶ Also, power, efficacy, effect. *Ovid.*  
veri.

**PRÆSENTIŌ** (præ & sentio), is, sensi,  
sensum, a. 4. to perceive beforehand,  
foresee, presage, divine, augur, fore-  
know, preconceive, have a presentiment,  
προαισθάνομαι. *Cic.* futura. *Id.* nihil  
in posterum. *Liv.* Præsentum est. —  
*Pacat.* Præsentisse, for præsentisse.

**PRÆSENTŌ** (præsentis), as, avi, atum, a.  
3 1. to present, exhibit to view, παριστάνει.  
*Apul.* se alicui. *Aur. Vict.* caput ali-  
cui, h. e. to present.

**PRÆSEPĪŌ** (præ & sepelio), is, pelivi,  
2 pultum, a. 4. to bury before. Præsepul-  
tus, a, um, buried before, already in the  
grave. *Quintil.*

**PRÆSEPES** or **PRÆSEPIS**, is, f. and  
1 **PRÆSEPIA**, æ, f. and **PRÆSEPE**, is,  
n. and **PRÆSEPIUM** (præsepio), ii, n. a  
crib, manger, φάρυγ. *Cato.* Bonas præ-  
sepis. *Varr.* In præsepis. *Phædr.* Ad  
præsepe. *Plaut.* Ad præsepim. *Ilorat.*  
Certum præsepe, h. e. mensa. —  
¶ Also, a stall, stable, place for cattle or  
horses, ἀθήλη, κλίσιον. *Varr.* Præsepias.  
*Cato.* Præsepis hibernas. *Calpurn.*  
Nocturna præsepia, h. e. fold, pen.  
*Virg.* In præsepibus. — *Figur.* *Plaut.*  
Intra præsepis meas, h. e. house. *Virg.*  
Præsepibus arcent, h. e. habitations.  
*Cic.* In præsepibus, h. e. stews, brothels.  
— ¶ *Plin.* Præsepia, same as *Phatne*,  
the cluster of stars between the two stars  
called *Aselli* in *Cancer*.

**PRÆSEPIŌ** (præ & sepio), is, psi, ptum,  
a. 4. to secure in front with a fence or in  
a similar manner, block up, barricade,  
παραφράττω. *Cæs.* Aditus trabibus præ-  
sepit.

**PRÆSEPIUS**,  
**PRÆSEPIUM**. } See *Præsepis*.

**PRÆSEPTUS**. See *Præsepio*.

**PRÆSEPULTUS**, a, um. See *Præsepio*.

**PRÆSERŌ** (præ & sero), is, a. 3. to sow  
3 beforehand. *Paulin. Nolau.*

**PRÆSERTIM** (præ & sero), adv. especial-  
ly, chiefly, principally, particularly. *Cic.*

**PRÆSERVIŌ** (præ & servio), is, a. 4.  
3 to serv. *Plaut.* alicui. *Figur.* *Gell.*  
numeris.

**PRÆSERVŌ** (præ & servo), as, a. 1. to  
3 watch or observe beforehand, or, simply,  
to observ. *Cæl. Aurcl.* aliquid.

**PRÆSES** (præseido), idis, m. and f. that  
sits before persons or things in order to  
guard, direct, or take care of them. To  
guard them; hence, protecting, guard-  
ing, defending. *Cels.* Ars salutis hu-  
mane præsēs, h. e. medicina. *Senec.*  
dextra. *Plaut.* locus, h. e. a place of  
refuge. Hence, subst. a protector, de-  
fender, guardian. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.*  
templorum. — Also, directing, taking  
care of. Hence, subst. one who presides,  
a president, superintendent, head, ruler,  
governor. *Virg.* Præsēs belli, h. e.  
Minerva. *Suet.* Præsēs provinciæ, h. e.  
a governor.

**PRÆSICCŌ** (præ & sicco), as, avi, atum,  
3 s 1. to dry beforehand. *Apul.*

**PRÆSICCŌS** (præ & siccus), a, um, adj.  
3 very dry. *Prudent.*

**PRÆSIDALIS**, or **PRÆSIDIALIS** (præ-  
3 ses), e, adj. relating to a governor of a  
province. *Treb. Poll. jus. Aumian.*  
vir, h. e. who has been a governor.

**PRÆSIDARIUS**. See *Præsidiarius*.

**PRÆSIDATŌS** (præsēs), us, m. the office  
3 of a governor of a province. *Vopisc.*

— ¶ Also, the office of a protector or  
defender, a defence, protection. *Arnob.*

**PRÆSIDĒŌ** (præ & sedeo), es, edi, es-  
sum, n. 2. to sit before. *Suet.* — ¶ Al-  
so, to guard, protect, defend, be a protec-  
tion, with a dat. following. *Cic.* imperio  
tū urbi et reipublicæ. — Also, with an

accusat. following. *Tacit.* litus Gallia.

— ¶ Also, to preside over, have the  
charge, management, or care of, superin-  
tend, direct, command. *Cæs.* rebus urba-  
nis. *Ovid.* armis. — Also, with an ac-  
cusat. following. *Tacit.* exercitum. —  
Also, without a case, to be at the head,  
to command. *Suet.* Præsidenti patri ad  
genua se submitit. *Sallust.* In Piceno  
præsēbat. — Hence, *Præsidents*, same  
as *Præsēs*. *Tacit.*

**PRÆSIDĒRŌ** (præ & sidus), as, n. 1. of  
3 weather in advance of its proper con-  
stellations, like προχειμάζω. *Fest.*

**PRÆSIDIALIS**. See *Præsidalis*.

**PRÆSIDIARIUS** (præsidium), a, um, adj.  
2 that serves for defence or protection. *Liv.*  
milites, h. e. soldiers quartered in a gar-  
rison. *Colum.* malleolus, h. e. kept as a  
reserve, in case the vine should fail. *Id.*  
palmetes, same as *Resex*. — ¶ Also, from  
præsēs, relating to the governor of a  
province. *Spartian.* toga.

**PRÆSIDIATUS**. See *Præsidiatus*.

**PRÆSIDIUM** (præsēs), ii, n. defence, pro-  
tection, help, assistance. *Cic.* Præsidium  
virtutis. *Id.* Alicui esse præsidio. *Id.*  
Ferre alicui præsidium. *Cæs.* In fuga  
sibi præsidium ponere. *Nep.* Alicui profi-  
cisci præsidio. — Particularly of soldiers  
who are to serve as an escort, convoy,  
guard or garrison. *Cæs.* Legiones  
quæ præsidio impediuntis erant.

— ¶ Also, that which defends, assists or  
protects us, a guard, protection. *Cic.*  
Classis præsidium provincie. *Cic.* Ad  
judicium cum præsidio venit. — Particu-  
larly, soldiers or other persons, who by  
their presence protect u place, transport,  
camp, &c. a guard, convoy, escort, garr-  
son. Frequently it may be rendered  
a station, troops, post. *Liv.* Ibi (in cas-  
tris) præsidio relicto. *Nep.* Præsidium  
dedit, h. e. a guard, escort. *Cic.* Italia  
præsidiis tenetur, h. e. troops. *Liv.* Te-  
nere præsidii urbes, h. e. troops. *Cæs.*  
Præsidia ad ripas disponere, h. e. posts.  
*Liv.* In præsidio relictus, h. e. as a gar-  
rison or protection. Hence, figur. *Cic.*  
In præsidio collocatus, h. e. for protec-  
tion. *Nep.* In præsidio fuit, h. e. was  
for a guard, or stood at his post. — Also,  
reserve. *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 65. — ¶ Also,  
any place occupied by troops, as, a hill,  
camp, &c. It may generally be render-  
ed a station, post, sometimes also, an en-  
trenchment, camp, &c. *Cæs.* Quum le-  
gio præsidium occupavisset. *Cic.* In  
præsidiis eratis, h. e. in the camp, with the  
arroy. *Tacit.* Præsidium regium expug-  
natum est, h. e. castle. *Liv.* Præsidio  
decedere, or, *Cic.* Præsidium relinquere,  
h. e. to depart from, leave or abandon his  
post. *Figur.* *Cic.* De præsidio decedere.  
Hence, *Liv.* Præsidium intari, h. e. to  
maintain his post. *Id.* communique, h. e.  
to fortify his post or camp. — ¶ Also,  
any aid, assistance, help. *Cic.* Quærere  
sibi præsidia. *Nep.* Quod satis esset  
præsidiū, dedit, h. e. every thing necessary  
for his support and safety. — Hence, a  
remedy against diseases. *Plin.*

**PRÆSIGNIFICATIŌ** (præsignifico),  
3 ōnis, f. a signifying beforehand. *Lac-*  
tant.

**PRÆSIGNIFICŌ** (præ & significo), es,  
1 a. 1. to show or signify beforehand, fore-  
tell, predict, προσημαίνω. *Cic.*

**PRÆSIGNIS** (præ & signum), e, adj.  
3 illustrious, distinguished, remarkable, ex-  
cellent, ἔξοχος. *Ovid.*

**PRÆSIGNŌ** (præ & signo), as, a. 1. to  
2 mark before, προσημαίνω. *Plin.*

**PRÆSILIŌ** (præ & salio), is, a. 4. to  
3 spring or burst forth, start, προσηδίαω.  
*Plaut.*

**PRÆSOLIDŌS** (præ & solidus), a, um,  
3 adj. very solid, strong, constant, steadfast.  
*Juvenc.*

**PRÆSŌNŌ** (præ & sono), as, ui, itum, n.  
3 1. to sound before. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also,  
to sound louder or better. *Calpurn.*  
chelym.

**PRÆSPARGO**. See *Præspargo*.

**PRÆSPECŪLŌR** (præ & speculor), āris,  
3 dep. 1. to examine, inquire into, or weigh  
beforehand. *Aumian.* Præspeculata utili-  
tate.

**PRÆSPERGŌ** (præ & spargo), is, a. 3. to  
3 scatter or streo before, προπάσσω. *Lu-*  
cret.

**PRÆSPERŌ** (præ & spero), as, avi, atum,  
3 a. 1. to hope beforehand. *Tertull.*

**PRÆSTABILIS** (præsto, as), e, adj. ex-  
cellent, distinguished, noble, ὑπέροχος,  
ἔξοχος. *Cic.* Res magnitudine præsta-  
biles. *Id.* Præstabilior. Also, with an  
infinit. following. *Apul.* ariolari, h. e.  
ariolando.

**PRÆSTANX** (Id.), æ, f. a goddess wor-  
shipped because *Romulus* had surpassed all  
others in throwing javelins. *Arnob.*

**PRÆSTANS**, tis, particip. from præsto.

— ¶ Adj. extraordinary, superior, ex-  
celling, excellent, distinguished, remarka-  
ble, notable, ποιοστράμεις, ὑπέροχος. *Cic.*  
Præstantia debent ea dici, quæ habent  
aliquam comparationem. *Nep.* Viri  
usu et sapientia præstantes. *Cic.* Quid  
præstantius mihi potuit accidere, quam,  
&c. more to be desired, better. *Id.* Præ-  
stantissimus. — Also, with a genit. fol-  
lowing. *Virg.* animi. — Also, with an  
infinit. following. *Virg.* Non præstan-  
tior alter ciere viros, &c.

**PRÆSTANTER** (præstans), adv. excel-  
lently. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* Præstantis-  
sime.

**PRÆSTANTYX** (Id.), æ, f. excellence, pre-  
eminence, superiority, ἔξοχή. *Cic.* ani-  
mantium reliquorum, h. e. before other  
creatures. — The genit. answers fre-  
quently to the question, *Whose? or, Of  
what?* *Cic.* virtutis. — ¶ Also, power,  
efficacy. *Plin.* remedii.

**PRÆSTAT**. See *Præsto*, as.

**PRÆSTATIŌ** (præsto, as), ōnis, f. guar-  
2 anty, warranty. *Pandect.* Stipulationum  
quædam partium præstationem recipi-  
unt. *Senec.* Ad præstationem scribant

— ¶ Also, payment of what is due.  
*Pandect.* vectigalium.

**PRÆSTATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who gives  
3 security. *Frontin.*

**PRÆSTERGUS**, a, um, an old form for  
3 præstersus, wiped off beforehand. *Plaut.*  
*Pseud.* 1, 2, 32.

**PRÆSTERNŌ** (præ & sterno), is, a. 3. to  
3 streo before or beforehand, prepare be-  
forehand, προσπρωνύω. *Stat.* altaria.  
*Plaut.* folia.

**PRÆSTES** (præsto), itis, m. and f. a  
3 president, protector, guardian, παραστά-  
της. *Ovid.* lares.

**PRÆSTIGIAX** (probably from præstringo),  
æ, f. and commonly **PRÆSTIGIÆ**,  
ārum, f. any thing which deceives the eye  
by the numbness of its motions; sleight of  
hand, legerdemain; jugglers' tricks, cunning  
slights, τερψείαι, σαύματα, γον-  
τεύματα. *Figur.* *Cic.* verborum. —  
Hence, tricks, deceptions. *Cic.* — ¶ Al-  
so, wonderful or strange appearances or  
things. *Apul.* — The singular is found  
*Quintil.* 4, 1, 77.

**PRÆSTIGIATŌR** (præstigiæ), ōris, m. a  
2 juggler, cheat, impostor; one who used  
legerdemain or sleight of hand, σαυματο-  
ποιός, ψυθοπαίκτης. *Plaut.*

**PRÆSTIGIATRIX** (præstigator), icis, f.  
3 she that practises sleight of hand, a female  
juggler. *Plaut.*

**PRÆSTIGIOSŌS** (præstigiæ), a, um, adj.  
3 full of deceitful tricks or deceptions. *Gell.*

**PRÆSTIGIUM**, ii, n. same as *Præstigiæ*.  
3 *Cassiod.*

**PRÆSTINGUŌ** (præ & stinguo), is, nxi,  
3 nctum, a. 3. to extinguish, obscure. *Lu-*  
*cret.* stellæ. — Hence, figur. to destroy.  
*Cæcil.* ap. *Cic.* præstigiæ.

**PRÆSTYNŌ** (from obsol. præstinus), as,  
3 avi, atum, a. 1. to buy, purchase, πρία-  
μαι. *Plaut.* and *Apul.* aliquid.

**PRÆSTITES**. See *Præstes*.

**PRÆSTITŌR** (præsto, as), ōris, m. a  
3 giver. *Apul.*

**PRÆSTITŌS** (præ & statuo), is, ui, atum,  
a. 3. to determine or appoint beforehand,  
prescribe, mark out, προσηρίζω. *Cic.* diem  
operi. *Tertent.* diem alicui. *Cic.* Nulla  
præstituta die, h. e. without the appoint-  
ment of a certain day. Hence, *Cic.* Præ-  
tor præstituit petitori, qua, &c. h. e. pre-  
scribes.

**PRÆSTITŌTUS**, a, um. See *Præstituo*.

**PRÆSTŌ** (from præstus, for præstitus),  
adv. present, here, ready at hand. It is  
generally joined with esse, to be pres-  
ent, appear, make its appearance, be at  
one's service, attend, pay his respects, wait  
upon, to be here, be on the spot, be ready  
or at hand, be in attendance, παρῆναι,

*δραστην. Terent.* Præsto est, or adest, *h. e. there he is. Id.* Domini præsto apud me esse. *Id.* Hic præsto est, *h. e. is there, is at hand, appears. Cic.* Quæstores mihi præsto fuerunt, *h. e. made their appearance. Also, alicui, to appear in a court of justice; as, Cic.* Qui tibi semper præsto fuit, *h. e. at your request. Liv.* Quæstores consilibus ad ministeria belli præsto essent, *h. e. should be at hand, should assist. Cic.* Animus præsto est, *h. e. courage is not wanting. Catull.* Tibi nulla fuit clementia præsto, *h. e. have you not had any compassion. Liv.* Commeatum exercitui præsto fore, *h. e. ready at hand. Cic.* Id. ad nutum tibi præsto fuerit, *h. e. would have been at your service, would have been given you. Id.* Præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillas, *h. e. to attend. Id.* Eun bubulco præsto ad portam fuisse, *h. e. had come to him. — Also, without esse. Terent.* Ipsum præsto video, *h. e. there I see him himself. — Hence, figur. to serve. Cic.* alicui. *Id.* saluti tue. *Id.* Ad omnia adsum præsto. — *Adire* is also joined with it. *Tibull.* Pauper erit præsto tibi, præsto pauper adibit, *h. e. will be at your service.*

**PRÆSTŌ** (præ & sto), as, it, itum and atum, a. and n. 1. to stand before, προῖσταται. *Lucan.* 4, 30. *Ed. Corte.* Acies præstant. *But Ed. Burn.* reads præstant. — ¶ Also, figur. to be superior to or better than, to distinguish one's self, διαφέρω. *Cic.* inter suos. *Lucret.* in re, or, *Cic.* re. Also, in a bad sense. *Sallust.* probro. Also, with an accusat. or dat. of the person to whom one is superior, to excel, surpass, exceed, outstrip. *Terent.* and *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui aliqua re. *Nep.* and *Liv.* alicui aliqua re. — Hence, Præstat, it is preferable or better. *Cic.* Mori milies præstitit, quam hæc pati. — ¶ Also, transitively, to warrant, answer, or be accountable for, be responsible, take upon one's self. *Cic.* alicui, *h. e. for any one. Id.* se, *h. e. for himself. Id.* damnum. *Id.* invidiam. *Id.* nihil. *Id.* periculum. *Id.* factum alicuius. — Also, with a. *Cic.* a vi, to warrant that no force shall be used. — Also, with de re, on account of, &c. following. *Cic.* Illa de ratione summaria non sunt ejusmodi, ut non cupiat tibi præstare, et in eo labore. *Id.* de me. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* Prædones nullos fore, quis præstare poterat? — Since it may be supposed that that for which we are accountable, can be proved, given, done, received, obtained, hence, præstare denotes to make, do, execute, perform, cause, effect. *Cic.* suum munus. *Phædr.* assuetam vicem, *h. e. to discharge an office. Cic.* Quæ tibi jucunda præstabo. *Lucan.* bellum, *h. e. pugnare. — Also, to keep, abide by, act up to, make good, discharge, maintain. Cic.* and *Liv.* fidem, *h. e. to keep his promise, stand to his word. Also, Liv.* fidem, *h. e. to evince honesty. Id.* pacem, *h. e. to keep, maintain. — Also, to preserve. Cic.* socios salvos. *Id.* rempublicam. *Lucret.* omnia. *Cic.* alicuiquem finibus certis, *h. e. to keep in bounds. Horat.* alicuiquem incolumem. — Also, to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest. *Cic.* omnia. *Liv.* and *Cic.* fidem. *Id.* voluntatem. *Id.* benevolentiam. — Hence, Præstare se, to show, prove, or behave one's self. *Cic.* Præsta te eum, *h. e. show yourself as such a one. Ovid.* se invictum. *Id.* Victoria se præstet, *h. e. ostendat. — Also, to maintain, preserve, retain, continue. Cic.* memoriam benevolentiae. *Vatin.* in *Cic.* Ep. consuetudinem. — Also, to bestow, afford, do, show, exhibit. *Hirt.* alicui officia. *Cic.* alicui pietatem. *Id.* honorem debitum patri. — Hence, to give. *Liv.* stipendium exercitui. *Cic.* senatui sententiam præstaret, *h. e. gave his vote. Hence, Tacit.* terga hosti, *h. e. to turn one's back, flee. — Also, to give, procure. Cic.* voluptatem alicui. — Also, to make safe. *Ovid.* mare amanti. — ¶ *Pandect.* Præstavi, and præstaram. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Præstaturus, a, um. *Pandect.* Præstatu, or præstitu ire, for præstatum, or præstitum iri. — ¶ See, also, Præstans.

**PRÆSTŌLŌ**, same as Præstolor. 3 Turpil.

**PRÆSTŌLŌR** (præsto), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to wait, περιμένω, ὑπομένω. *Cic.* apud aliquem. Also, with an accusat. or dat. to wait for. *Terent.* alicuiem. *Cæs.* adventum. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* spei, *h. e. propter spem. Also, with a genit. following. Sisen.* advenientium cohortium.

**PRÆSTRANGŪLŌ** (præ & strangulo), as, 2 a. 1. to choke, deprive of breath. *Quintil.* declam.

**PRÆSTRENŪĒ** (præ & strenne), adv. very nimbly, actively, or hastily. *Terent.* *Ad.* 2, 1, 13. *Abi præstrenue.* Bentley reads *abi præstrenue.*

**PRÆSTRĪCTIŪS** (præstringo), ōnis, f. a 3 binding fast or hard. *Tertull.*

**PRÆSTRĪCTŪS**, a, um. See Præstringo.

**PRÆSTRĪNGŌ** (præ & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a, 3. to bind fast or hard, διασβεγγω. *Ovid.* faucem laqueo. *Tacit.*

*Pollices nodo.* — ¶ Also, to bind or wind round. *Stat.* tempora sertis. —

¶ Also, to check, stop. *Plin.* Humor gelu præstrictus, *h. e. congealed, frozen.*

¶ Also, to graze, touch. *Sueton.* Quum lecticam ejus fulgor præstrinxisset. *Plin.* vites, *h. e. to deprive them of their eyes. — ¶ Also, to weaken, blunt, render obtuse, dull, or blunt. Plin.* aciem ferri. *Cic.* oculos, or, *Liv.* aciem oculorum, *h. e. to dazzle, blind, obscure. — Figur.* *Cic.* *Ed.* Ern. aciem animi or mentis.

**PRÆSTRŪCTIM** (præstructus), adv. with 3 preparation. *Tertull.*

**PRÆSTRŪCTIŪS** (præstruo), ōnis, f. a 3 preparation, foundation. *Tertull.* evangelii.

**PRÆSTRŪCTŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. same as 3 Præstructio. *Tertull.*

**PRÆSTRŪCTŪS**, a, um. See Præstruo.

**PRÆSTRŪDŌ** (præ & struo), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation. *Colum.*

— Hence, to make a kind of preparation. *Liv.* Fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, *h. e. procures credit for itself in small things, in order to deceive afterwards in great things. — ¶ Also, to build before, in order to hinder or obstruct, to block or stop up, render impuncturable or impassable. Ovid.* aditum objice montis. — ¶ Also, to build beforehand. Hence, to prepare or get ready beforehand. *Plin.* Ep. illud. *Suet.* Quum præstructum consulto esset, *h. e. agreed upon, concerted.*

**PRÆSTRŪPIDŌS** (præ & stupidus), a, um, 3 adj. very unfeeling, very stupid. *Juven.*

**PRÆSTRŪDŌ** (præ & sudo), as, n. 1. to sweat 3 before, προῖδρω. *Claud.* — ¶ Hence, to exercise one's self with pains beforehand. *Stat.*

**PRÆSTRŪL** (præsilio), ūlis, m. and f. one that leaps or dances before others. *Cic.*

— ¶ Also, the chief of the Salii or priests of Mars, who yearly danced through the city, carrying the ancilla. *Capitol.*

¶ Also, one who presides over; a president, πρόεδρος, προεστάνης. *Pallad.* agri.

**PRÆSTRŪLSŪS** (præ & salsus), a, um, adj. 2 very salt. *Colum.*

**PRÆSTRŪLTŌR** (præsulio), ōris, m. one 2 that leaps or dances before. *Liv.*

**PRÆSTRŪLTŌ** (præ & sulto), as, n. 1. to 2 leap or dance before, προπηδάω. *Liv.*

**PRÆSTRŪLTŌR** (præsilio), ōris, m. same 3 as Præstulator. *Lactant.*

**PRÆSTRŪM** (præ & sum), prees, præfui, irreg. n. properly, to be before. Hence, to be set over, preside over, have the charge or command of, rule over, be in authority, ἐπιστάρευ, ἐπίσταται. *Cic.* sacris. *Cæs.* negotio. *Id.* exercitui. *Nep.* potestati, *h. e. as an officer. — Also, without a dat. Cic.* in provincia, *h. e. to be governor. Liv.* Qui in Brutiis præerat, *h. e. commanded. So, also, Cæs.* ibi. — Hence, to take great part in any thing, be the chief person, direct, be the chief manager, author, adviser, abettor. *Cic.* alicui rei. — Also, to protect, defend. *Ovid.* mœnibus. — ¶ Also, to carry on, profess. *Cic.* ei studio. *Id.* artificio.

**PRÆSTRŪMŌ** (præ & sumo), is, mpsi and 2 msi, mptum and mtum, a. 3. to take before, take first, take to one's self, προλαμβάνω. *Ovid.* dapes. *Plaut.* aliquid potu, *h. e. to drink beforehand. Id.* calidam cibis. *Clar.* linn. Præsumptum diadema, *h. e. taken before the lawful age.*

*Figur.* Quintil. patientiam rei, *h. e. to arm himself beforehand with patience; to submit to beforehand. Id.* Tempus præsumtum, *h. e. spent beforehand. Id.* In viti judices audiunt præsumptem partes suas, *h. e. præoccupantem. Id.* Ingenium judicio præsumitur, *h. e. judgment precedes the inventive faculty, is stronger than the judgment. Id.* Præsumpta opinio, *h. e. prejudice, prepossession. Tacit.* Præsumpta suspicio, *h. e. preconceived. Hence, Præsumtum est, it is a common opinion, it is commonly presumed, taken for granted. Pandect.* — Hence, figur. to do any thing beforehand. *Plin.* Ep. officia heredum, *h. e. to anticipate or perform beforehand. Id.* gaudium, or lætium, *h. e. to rejoice beforehand. Id.* aliquid voto, *h. e. to wish any thing beforehand. Id.* cogitatione, *h. e. to imagine or picture to one's self beforehand. — Also, to spend or pass beforehand. Plin.* tempus seimentibus, *h. e. to anticipate. Tacit.* fortunam principatus inerti luxu, *h. e. to enjoy beforehand. — Also, to imagine, represent or picture to one's self beforehand. Virg.* bellum spe. *Senec.* futura. *Tacit.* Præsumptum habere, *h. e. to take for granted. — Also, to see before, infer beforehand, foreknow, know beforehand. Tacit.* fortunam utriusque. *Quintil.* Ingenium judicio præsumitur, *h. e. one sees wit before judgment. (See above.) — Also, to suppose, believe, imagine, presume. Justin.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to undertake, dare. *Sulpic.* Sever. illicita.

**PRÆSTRŪMPTĒ**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTĒ** (præ-3 sumtus), adv. boldly. *Vopisc.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTIŪS**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTIŪS** (præ-2 sumo), ōnis, f. a taking beforehand; or, that which is taken beforehand, πρόληψις. *Cic.* Præsumptio tamen, quam πρόληψιν iidem vocant, non dabitur, *h. e. the major proposition in a syllogism. (But Ed. Ern.* reads *assumptio.*) — Hence, a previous use or enjoyment of a thing. *Plin.* Ep. rerum, *h. e. early enjoyment or use. Id.* bonæ fæmæ. — ¶ Also, in rhetoric, an unseemly or refuting beforehand objections that may be or are expected to be made, præoccupation, anticipation of objections. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a conceiving, supposing, imagining, representing to one's self beforehand. *Justin.*

¶ Also, assurance, presumption, boldness, audaciousness. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, obstinacy. *Apul.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTIŪSĒ**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTIŪSĒ** 3 (præsumptiosus), adv. boldly, presumptuously. *Sidon.* loqui.

**PRÆSTRŪMPTIŪSŪS**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTIŪSŪS** 3 (præsumptio), a, um, adj. full of boldness, presumptuous. *Sidon.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTŌR**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTŌR** (præ-3 sumo), ōris, m. a presumptuous person. *Tertull.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTŌRIĒ**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTŌRIĒ** 3 (obsolet. præsumptorius), adv. boldly, confidently, presumptuously. *Tertull.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTŌSĒ**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTŌSĒ** 3 (præsumptuosus), adv. same as Præsumptorie. *Sidon.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTŌSŪS**, or **PRÆSTRŪMPTŌSŪS** 3 (præsumptio, or presumtus), a, um, adj. same as Præsumptiosus. *Salvian.*

**PRÆSTRŪMPTŪS**, and **PRÆSTRŪMPTŪS**, a, um. See Præsumo.

**PRÆSTRŪDŌ** (præ & suo), is, ūi, atum, a. 3. 2 to sew before or at the extremity. — Hence, to cover. *Ovid.* Præstata foliis hasta.

**PRÆSTRŪRGŌ** (præ & surgo), is, rexi, rec-3 tum, n. 3. to rise beforehand. *Avien.*

**PRÆSTRŪCTŪS**, a, um. See Præstrango.

**PRÆSTRŪTANGŌ** (præ & tango), is, tētigi, 3 tactum, a. 3. to touch beforehand. *Cæl.* *Anrel.* — ¶ Also, to attack before, of violent diseases. *Id.* Prætracta membra.

**PRÆSTRŪTARDŌ** (præ & tardo), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to stop, keep back, detain. *Incerti auct. epit.* *Iliad.* 922. *Ed.* van Kooten.

**PRÆSTRŪCTŪS**, a, um. See Præstrango.

**PRÆSTRŪTEGŌ** (præ & tego), is, exi, ectum, 2 a. 3. to cover beforehand or before; or, in general, to cover, επικαλύπτω. *Proper.* caput. *Plin.* Paneg. Quæ somnum saxa pretexerit, *h. e. on what stones you have slept.*

**PRÆSTRŪTENDŌ** (præ & tendo), is, di, tum, 1



a. 3. to stretch forth or forwards, προ-  
τείνω. Plin. cornua. — ¶ Also, to  
stretch or spread one thing before another.  
Plin. membranæ cordi. Liv. cilicia.  
— Hence, to make, set, lay, place, put,  
hold, draw one thing before another.  
Virg. sepem segeti. Ovid. vestem  
oculis, to hold before. Virg. manu  
ramum olivæ, h. e. to hold out or before,  
carry before. Hence, Liv. sermonem  
decreto, h. e. to put before, prefix. —  
Hence, Præteridi, of places, to lie before.  
Liv. Prætentum litus. Plin. Bæticæ  
prætentidur Lusitania. — Figur. to pre-  
tend, allege as an excuse or pretext. Liv.  
aliquid seditioni. Cic. nomen hominis  
doctissimi moribus tuis, h. e. to cloak  
with, make a mask or veil of, screen or  
shelter yourself under, &c. Liv. legatorum  
decretum calurniæ, h. e. to excuse  
with. — Also, to exhibit, manifest, show,  
reveal the appearance of. Apul. humani-  
tatem facie tenus. Virg. Nec conjugis  
pretendi tædas, h. e. I have never shown  
myself your husband, said that I was, &c.  
Pandect. debitum, h. e. to demand a debt,  
sue for payment of a debt.

PRÆTENER (præ & tener), a, um, adj.  
2 very soft or tender, πολυτέρην. Plin.

PRÆTENTATŪS (præto), us, m. the  
2 act of groping or feeling out one's way.  
Plin.

PRÆTENTŪS (præ & tento), as, avi,  
2 atum, a. 1. to search or examine before-  
hand. Sueton. sinum. — ¶ Also, to  
try beforehand, make trial of, essay, προ-  
τεράσσομαι. Ovid. vires. Quintil. mi-  
sericordiam judicis. Tibull. viam, h. e.  
to feel or grope. So, also, Plin. iter.  
— ¶ Also, to hold before one's self.  
Claudian. pallia. — ¶ Also, to pre-  
tend. Val. Flacc.

PRÆTENTŪRĀ (prætendo), æ, f. a mili-  
tary guard on the confines of a province.  
Ammian.

PRÆTENTŪS, a, um. See Prætendo.

PRÆTENUIS (præ & tenuis), e, adj. very  
2 thin or slender, ὑπέρολιπος. Plin. foli-  
um. Id. pons. Quintil. sonus, h. e.  
fine or treble.

PRÆTEPEŪS (præ & tepeo), es, n. 2. to be  
2 lukewarm before. Figur. Ovid. Si præ-  
tepusset amor, h. e. if you had been in  
love before. — It may also be derived  
from prætepesco, to become lukewarm; to  
become enervated.

PRÆTER (præ & the syllabic affix, ter),  
prep. and adv. close by, near, along, past,  
παρά, with acc. Cic. Præter oculos fe-  
rebant, h. e. carried by before the eyes.  
So, also, Cæs. Præter castra. Auct. ad  
Herena. Nihil præter rem locuti sumus,  
h. e. foreign from the purpose. — ¶ Also,  
before. Plaut. Præter pedes. Liv. Præter  
omnium oculos. Lucret. Videntur montes  
solem succedere præter. — ¶ Also, besides,  
together with. Cæs. Ut præter se denos  
adducerent. — ¶ Also, except, beside, save,  
ἐκτός, ἔξω. With an acc. following. Cic. Omnes  
præter Hortensium. Hence, Terent. Præter  
hæc, h. e. besides, besides this. Also, with  
an infin. following. Horat. Nihil præter  
plorare, for ploratum. — Also, without an  
acc., except, save only, πλην. Cic. Nullas  
litteras accepi, præter, quæ mihi reddite  
sunt. Id. Cavendæ sunt familiaritates,  
præter hominum perpaucorum. Id. Non  
locupletari præter paucos. Hence, Varr. Præter  
si, h. e. except if, except that, unless. Apul.  
Præter quod, h. e. except that. Plin. Præterque,  
h. e. and besides, and beyond that, and over  
and above. — Præterquam, or præterquam,  
besides, except, save only. (See Præterquam.)  
— ¶ Also, beyond, contrary to, against,  
with an acc. following. Cic. Præter consuetudinem,  
h. e. contrary to custom. Id. Præter naturam.  
Id. Præter modum, h. e. beyond measure. — ¶ Also,  
above, beyond, more than, with an acc.  
following. Cic. Unus præter ceteros  
adjuristi, h. e. more than the others. — Also,  
without an acc. with quam following.  
Plaut. Præter sapit, quam, &c. h. e. is more prudent than, &c. Terent.  
Et facere præter quam res, &c. h. e. more  
than. — Præter propter, about, a little more  
or less, somewhere thereabouts. Gell.

PRÆTERAGŪS (præter & ago), is, egi,  
3 actum, a. 3. to drive past or beyond.  
Horat. equum.

PRÆTERBITŪS (præter & bito), is, a. 3.  
3 to pass by or beyond, παρέρχομαι. Plaut.  
ædes.

PRÆTERCURRŪS (præter & curro), is,  
3 curri, cursum, n. 3. to run past or by.  
Veget. Hence, Ammian. Prætercursa  
Chalcedone, h. e. passed.

PRÆTERDŪCŪS (præter & duco), is, xi,  
3 ctum, a. 3. to lead past or by. Plaut.

PRÆTEREĀ (præter & ea), adv. besides,  
moreover, over and above, ἀλλά τε, ἔτι.  
Cic. Also, distributively, when it may  
also be rendered then, next, again, more-  
over. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also,  
again, hereafter. Virg. Neque illum  
præterea vidit.

PRÆTEREŪS (præter & eo), is, ivi and ii,  
itum, irreg. n. to go or pass by, παρέρ-  
χομαι. Terent. Præteriens modo mihi  
inquit, h. e. in passing. — Also, of in-  
animate things. Ovid. Unda præterit.  
— Hence, of time, to pass by, pass,  
elapse. Terent. Præterit tempus, h. e.  
has gone by. Ovid. hora. — ¶ Also,  
transitively, to go or pass by, pass along.  
Cic. hortos, h. e. a garden. Also, of in-  
animate things. Horat. Ripas flumi-  
na præterunt. — Hence, of time, Præter-  
itus, a, um, past, gone by. Cic. tem-  
pus. Id. ætas. Propert. nox. Varr. Diebus  
decem præteritis, h. e. after ten days,  
ten days having elapsed, after the  
expiration of ten days. Sueton. In præ-  
teritum, sc. tempus, h. e. for the past,  
with regard to time past. Quintil. Tem-  
pus præteritum, h. e. the preterit tense.  
Præterita, orum, things that are past,  
things gone by, the past. Cic. Annius  
meminit præteritorum. Prop. Viri præ-  
teriti, h. e. dead and gone, former, depart-  
ed. — ¶ Also, to escape one's knowledge,  
be unknown. Cic. Non me præterit, h. e.  
I know, it is not unknown to me, it does  
not escape me, it does not escape my notice  
or observation, I am well aware. Also,  
with a noa. Terent. An quicumque Par-  
menonem præterat? h. e. escape, be un-  
known, not occur? — ¶ Also, to pass by  
or over in silence, make no mention of,  
omit, leave out. Cic. silentio, or, simply,  
Id. Præterire. Silentio præterire denotes  
also, to let pass, not to applaud. Cic.  
Brut. 22. — Also, to pass over, omit,  
make no use of. Terent. Ad. Prol. 14. —  
Hence, Præterita, orum, things past over.  
Thus the books of Chronicles are called  
by Hieron., since there are mentioned  
in them things that were omitted in the  
books of Kings. Cic. In præteritis re-  
linquere, h. e. to pass over, forget to men-  
tion. — Hence, not to recite; to omit,  
leave out. Liv. Quatuor præteriti sunt.  
— Also, to pass over in reading, not to  
read. Martial. Prætereas, si quid non  
facit ad stomachum. — Hence, in gener-  
al, to omit, as in writing. Suet. syllab-  
as. — Also, to neglect. Plin. Quæ sæ-  
nisece præterierunt, secari. — Hence,  
to forget, with an infin. following.  
Plaut. dicere. Apul. sciscitari. — Also,  
to pass over any one, neglect, reject, take  
no notice of, exclude, as in the distribu-  
tion of offices, presents, &c. Cic. dignos,  
h. e. not to give an office. Cæs. Phil-  
ippus et Marcellus prætereuntur, h. e.  
were not appointed, did not obtain an office.  
Cic. filium fratris, h. e. to bequeath nothing  
to his brother's son. Ovid. Me quoque  
neglecto or forgotten me. — ¶ Also, to  
escape. Terent. Quid mali præterieris.  
— ¶ Also, to go, ride, run, &c. before.  
Virg. alique cursu. — Hence, to sur-  
pass, excel. Varr. and Ovid. aliqueum.  
— Also, to exceed. Ovid. modum, h. e.  
measure.

PRÆTEREQUITŪS (præter & equito), as,  
2 a. 1. to ride past. Liv.

PRÆTEREUNTER (prætereo), adv. cur-  
3 sorily. Augustin.

PRÆTERFERŪS (præter & fero), tūli, lā-  
3 tum, ferre, irreg. a. to carry by or past. —  
Hence, Præterferri, to be carried by or past,  
to go, pass, run, fly, ride by. Liv. Acies  
præterlata est latebras. Lucret. Vox  
præterlata.

PRÆTERFLŪS (præter & fluo), is, n. 3.  
1 to flow past, run by, παραφέω. Varr.

Also, with an accusat. following. Liv.  
mœnia. — ¶ Figur. to pass by or away  
Cic. Voluptas præterfluit, h. e. vanishes,  
passes away.

PRÆTERGRADIŪS (præter & gradior),  
2 eris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go past or be-  
yond, pass by, παραβαίνω. Cic. castra,  
h. e. by the camp.

PRÆTERHAC (præter & hac), adv. more-  
3 over, besides, furthermore. Plaut.

PRÆTERINQUIŪS (præter & inquirō),  
3 is, a. 3. to inquire further. Ammian.

PRÆTERITIŪS (prætereo), ōnis, f. a pass-  
3 ing over, leaving out, neglecting, παρα-  
λείψις. Cod. Just.

PRÆTERITŪS, a, um. See Prætereo.

PRÆTERLABŪS (præter & labor), eris,  
1 psus sum, dep. 3. to slide, glide, fly, run,  
flow by, παραφέω. Quintil. Flumina  
præterlabentia. Also, with an accusat.  
following. Virg. tumulum, h. e. to flow  
by. Id. tellurem, h. e. to sail by. —  
¶ Figur. to glide or pass by. Cic. Orat.  
2, 25. Definitio præterlabitur.

PRÆTERLAMBŪS (præter & lambō), is,  
3 a. 3. to lick in passing. Ammian. Fluvius  
præterlambit oppidum, h. e. flows by or  
past.

PRÆTERLATŪS, a, um. See Præterfero.

PRÆTERLŪS (præter & luo), is, n. 3. to  
3 flow by or past. Apul. Mct. 6. But Ed.  
Ovidend. reads præterruenti.

PRÆTERMEŪS (præter & meo), as, n. 1. to  
3 pass by, go past, παραπορεύομαι. Lucret.  
PRÆTERMISSŪS (prætermitto), ōnis, f.  
a passing over, letting pass, omission,  
παραλείψις. Cic. formæ. Id. ædilita-  
tis, an omitting to sue for.

PRÆTERMISSŪS, a, um. See Præter-  
mitto.

PRÆTERMITTŪS (præter & mitto), is,  
isi, issum, a. 3. to let pass, παραλείπω.  
Cic. diem. Cæs. occasionem, h. e. to  
let slip. Cic. neminem. — ¶ Also, to  
omit, neglect. Cic. gratulationem. Id.  
scelus. Id. defensionem. Also, with  
an infinit. following. Nep. and Cæs.  
— ¶ Also, to pass over in speaking or  
writing, not to speak of, to leave out, make  
no mention of, omit. Cic. verba. Id. lo-  
cum. — ¶ Also, to pass by or over, over-  
look, omit to notice, not to punish, to pardon,  
connive at. Terent. Also, with an  
accusat. and infinit. following. Lucret.  
Prætermittet te humanis concedere re-  
bus. — ¶ Also, to let or bring over,  
send or transport beyond. Stat.

PRÆTERMONSTRŪS (præter & monstro),  
3 as, a. 1. to show as if in passing. Gell.

PRÆTERNAVIGATIŪS (præternavigo),  
2 ōnis, f. a sailing by, παράπλεσις. Plin.  
PRÆTERNAVIGŪS (præter & navigo), as,  
2 n. 1. to sail by or beyond, παραπλέω.  
Sueton. — Also, with an accusat. follow-  
ing. Suet. sinum.

PRÆTERŪS (præ & tero), is, trivi, tritum,  
2 a. 3. to rub off before, or, simply, to rub  
off. Plin.

PRÆTERPROPTER. See Præter.

PRÆTERQUAM, or PRÆTERQUAM,  
besides, beyond, save, except, πλην ἢ. Te-  
rent., Cic., Nep. and Liv. — Præterquam  
si, except in case. Plin. — Præterquam  
quod, besides that, were it not that, but  
that. Cic. — Præterquam quod is some-  
times, redundantly, followed by præ-  
terea. Cic. — Præterquam denotes also  
except that. Plin. — ¶ Also, besides  
this. Liv.

PRÆTERRADŪS (præter & rado), is, a. 3.  
3 to scrape or rake while passing, παραζέω.  
Lucret. Vox præterradit fauces.

PRÆTERRŪS (præter & ruo), is, n. 3. to  
3 rush by or past. Apul. See Præterluo

PRÆTERSUM (præ & sum), es, fui, ir-  
3 reg. n. to be without, not to be present.  
Terent. rebus.

PRÆTERVECTŪS (præterveho), ōnis, f.  
1 a riding, sailing or passing by. Cic.

PRÆTERVECTŪS. See Præterveho.

PRÆTERVEHŪS (præter & veho), is, xi,  
ctum, a. 3. to carry, convey, or lead past  
or by. But more often as a dep. Præter-  
vehor, ctus sum, to be carried past or by,  
pass by or over, ride or sail past, παρακο-  
μίζομαι. Cic. Neque enim sirenes vocum  
suavitate videntur revocare eos solitæ,  
qui prætervebantur. Sueton. Præter-  
vehens. Liv. Prætervehens equo, h. e.  
riding by. — Also, with an accusat. fol-  
lowing. Cæs. Apolloniam prætervehun-

tur. *Sueton.* Velabrum prætervehens. Also, fight. *Cic.* locum silentio, *h. e. ta pass over in silence.* *Id.* Oratio prætervecta est scopulos, *h. e. has passed the most difficult points.* *Id.* Oratio aures vestras prætervecta est. — Prætervehi, *ta pass by, march by, of foot soldiers. Tacit.*

PRÆTERVERTĒS (præter & verto), is, a. 2. 3. *to go or pass by. Plin. solem.*

PRÆTERVĒLĒS (præter & volo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. *ta fly past or by, pass by, παραπέτοιαι, properly and figuratively, with and without an accusat. Cic. Quem prætervolat ales. Id. Prætervolat numerus. Liv. Occasionis opportunitas prætervolat, h. e. slips away. Cic. Hæc non prætervolant, h. e. do not pass over cursorily. — The preposition is also separated from the verb. Horat. Præter et volata litora.*

PRÆTESTĒR (præ & testor), aris, atus 3 sum, dep. 1. *to bear witness to beforehand. Tertull. vian vitæ.*

PRÆTEXĒS (præ & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave before.* Hence, in general, *to put before or in front of* any thing. *Plin. nomina auctorum. Id. auctores volumini. Id. retia piscibus. Plin. Paneg. Postibus prætexi, h. e. thnt your statues stand before the temples. — Also, to pretend, allege as a pretext or excuse. Cic. cupiditatem triumphi, h. e. to make the desire of a triumph a color or pretext. Tacit. incrementam victoriam. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Tacit. Prætextentis, servatam ab eo filiam. — ¶ Also, to adorn nuy thing with something else wrought in the front of it, to border, fringe. Sil. Prætextum velamen, h. e. toga prætexta. Propert. Senatus prætextus, h. e. prætexta indutus. Hence, Liv. Togæ, or tunica purpura prætextæ. But *parpara* is frequently omitted. Hence, Cic. Toga prætexta, sc. purpura, or, *Id. Prætexta, sc. toga, h. e. an upper garment bordered with purple. Such a toga was worn at Rome not only by the higher magistrates, as, consuls, prætors, ædiles, but also by various orders of priests, by the magistrates in municipiis et coloniis, by the kings of Rome, and by freeborn children, both male and female, until they attained the age of maturity. Cic., Liv. and Propert. — Hence, Prætexta, sc. fabula, h. e. tragedy, because magistrates and other persons of distinction were introduced into it. Horat. — Hence, figur. to border. Cic. Carmen primis literis sententiæ prætextitur, h. e. the first letters of the verses form a sentence. Id. Natura omnia lenioribus principiis prætextuit, h. e. nature makes in all things a gentle, gradual beginning. — Hence, in general, to cover in front, or, simply, to cover. Virg. Puppæ prætextunt litora. Id. ripas arundine. Plin. Montes eas gentes prætextunt. Tacit. Nationes Rheno prætextuntur, h. e. dwell behind the Rhine. — Hence, figur. to cover, cloak, disguise, color. Virg. culpam nomine conjugii. — Also, to adorn. Ovid. Augusto prætextum nomine templum. Tibull. Littera prætextat fastigia chartæ, &c. h. e. adorn or cover, my name may be inscribed upon it.**

PRÆTEXTA, æ, f. See *Prætexo.*

PRÆTEXTATĒS (prætexta), a, um, adj. wearing the toga prætexta, both of men, to whom it belonged, and of freeborn children as long as they were not yet seventeen years of age. Cic. Hence, Gell. Prætextata ætas, *h. e. the age under seventeen. Martial. amicitia, h. e. from childhood. — ¶ Also, unchaste, lewd, obscene. Sueton. verba. Juvencul. mores.*

PRÆTEXTUM (prætexo), i, n. an ornamental. Senec. reipublicæ. — ¶ Also, pretext, pretence, color, cloak. Suet.

PRÆTEXTĒS (Id.), us, m. an ornament. 2 Val. Max. — ¶ Also, outward appearance. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a pretence, pretext, color, cloak, disguise, excuse, πρόσφασις, πρόσχημα. Liv. Sub prætextu verborum. Justin. Hoc prætextu.

PRÆTEXTĒS, a, um. See *Prætexo.*

PRÆTIMĒS (præ & timeo), es, ui, n. and 2 a. 2. *to fear beforehand, or to be in fear. Plaut. sibi, h. e. on his own account. Ti-*

*bull. rætimmisse (this may be, also, from prætimesco.)*

PRÆTIMĒSĒS (præ & timesco), is, mui, 2 n. 3. *to fall into fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand. See Prætimatea.*

PRÆTIMĒDĒS (præ & timidus), a, um, 3 adj. very fearful. *Auct. carm. de Iona.*

PRÆTINCTĒS, a, um. See *Prætingo.*

PRÆTINGĒS (præ & tingo), is, nxi, nc-3 tum, a. 3. *to dip in or moisten beforehand. Ovid.*

PRÆTĒNDĒS (præ & tondeo), es, tōton-3 di, tonsum, a. 2. *to clip in front or beforehand. Apul.*

PRÆTĒR (for prætor, from præco), oris, m. properly, any leader, chief, head, president. Hence, the consul, as the chief magistrate, was formerly called prætor maximus. Liv. 7, 3. Also, simply, prætor. Liv. 3, 55. — Tacit. ararii, h. e. president. — Particularly, a general, commander, στρατηγός. It is rarely applied to Roman generals, but very frequently to those of foreign nations, as, of the Athenians. Cic. and Nepos. Of the Thebans. Cic. — In civil life, a chief, director, head, superintendent. Tacit. ararii. (See above.) The chief magistrate in Capua was called so, according to Cic. Agr. 2, 34; with us, the mayor. So, also, at Carthage. Nep. Hann. 7. In this passage, it is a civil magistrate. — Prætor is particularly a magistrate at Rome, who administered justice, and ranked next to the consuls. Cic. There were eight prætors at Rome in the time of Cicero. Of these, two were employed in *cansis privatis*, h. e. private disputes concerning property. One of them was called prætor urbanus, who administered justice when the two parties were *cives*, h. e. possessed Roman citizenship. The other was called prætor peregrinus, who administered justice when both parties at variance, or only one of them, were *peregrini*, h. e. had not the right of Roman citizenship. The other six prætors were concerned with *causæ publicæ*, as murder, adultery, ambitus, &c. These eight prætors committed the examination of causes to subordinate judges, who were called *judices selecti*, and published the sentence of these judges, who formerly gave their votes *viva voce*, but afterwards on tablets. The prætors wore a *toga prætexta*, sat in *sella curules*, and were preceded by six lictors. Their office lasted a year. They afterwards went, as governors, into a province assigned to them by lot, in which there was no army. There they administered justice, performed the duties of the eight prætors at Rome, and were called *propretiores*: though such a governor was frequently, also, called prætor. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, and 60, 4, 25, &c. The administration of all prætors, both at Rome and in the provinces, consisted in two things, viz. in *edicto* and *decretis ex edicto*. (See *Jurisdicatio*.) — The office of prætor was first instituted at Rome, A. U. C. 388, partly because the consuls, on account of the many wars in which they commanded, could no longer administer justice; partly, that thereby the patricians might have a compensation for sharing the consulate with the people (*plebs*, the ignoble). — At first, there was only one prætor. Sulla made their number six; Cæsar, eight; Augustus made sixteen. — Cic. ad Div. 2, 17, 12. Prætor, for proconsul. — Cic. Prætor primus, h. e. who was first elected. By this some understand the prætor urbanus.

PRÆTĒRIĒNĒS (prætorium), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorialis. Tacit. miles, h. e. a soldier of the emperor's body-guard. — ¶ Also, from prætor, of or belonging to the prætor. Pandect. tutor, h. e. qui a prætore urbis dari solet.

PRÆTĒRICĒS, or PRÆTĒRITĒS (prætor), a, um, adj. of or relating to the prætor. Martial. corona, h. e. received from the prætor at the public games.

PRÆTĒRIUM, ii, n. See *Prætorius*.

PRÆTĒRIĒS (prætor), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a general. Cæs. cohors, h. e. the body-guard which every general had, the prætorian cohort. Hence, of

Catiline, the chief and leader of the rabble that had conspired with him against the senate. Cic. Scortatorum prætoriam cohortem. — The governor, also, a proconsul or pro prætor, had a *cohors prætoria*, h. e. a suite. Cic. — Particularly the emperors had cohorts as a body-guard, called *cohortes prætorie*, or *prætorianæ*. Tacit. and Suet. — Liv. navis, h. e. the commander's or admiral's ship. Prop. classica, h. e. the signal of the general, as, for an attack. Cic. imperium, h. e. command of a fleet. Cæs. porta, h. e. gate of a camp, where the general had his tent. — ¶ Also, of, belonging or relating to the prætor or prætors. Liv. comitia, h. e. the election of the prætors. Cic. turba, h. e. frequenting these comitia. Id. jus, h. e. proceeding from him, consisting in his sentences. Hence, Pandect. actio. Id. exceptio, h. e. customary there. Id. potestas, h. e. the office of a prætor. Cic. Vir prætorius, or, simply, prætorius, sc. vir, h. e. a prætorian man, one that has been a prætor. Also, a man of the rank of a prætor. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, of, belonging or relating to the prætor. Cic. domus, h. e. the house or palace of a prætor in a province. — Prætorium, subst., sc. tentorium, or tabernaculum, the general's tent, στρατήριον. Cæs. and Liv. And because councils of war were held therein, hence, a council of war. Liv. dimittere, or mittere, h. e. to dismiss. — Also, figur. the cell of the queen-bee. Virg. — Prætorium, sc. domicilium, or ædificium, the house or palace of the governor of a province, the prætor's or pro prætor's house, δικαστήριον. Cic. — Hence, perhaps, a royal palace. Juvenal. regis. — Also, any splendid building, magnificent villa or country-seat. Suet. and Pandect. — Also, the emperor's body-guard. Sueton. Their commander was called *præfectus prætorio*, of whom there were two.

PRÆTĒRQUEĒS (præ & torqueo), es, si, 2 tum, a. 2. *to twist forwards or round. Plaut.*

PRÆTĒRRĒDĒS (præ & torridus), a, um, 3 adj. very hot, very dry. Calpurn. æstas.

PRÆTĒRTĒS, a, um. See *Prætorquico.*

PRÆTĒRĒCTĒTĒS (præ & tractatus), us, 3 m. a previous treatise, an introduction, preface. Tertull.

PRÆTĒRPĒDĒS (præ & trepido), as, n. I. 3 *to tremble much, be very hasty. Catull.*

PRÆTĒRPĒDĒS (præ & trepidus), a, um, 3 adj. trembling very much, very hasty, palpitating, throbbing. Pers. cor. — ¶ Also, trembling very much, very nervous or disquieted. Sueton. homo.

PRÆTĒRĒCĒSĒS (præ & tricosus), a, um, 3 adj. confused, intricate or laborious. Martial. 3, 63, 14. res. (*Al. peatric. or peatric.*)

PRÆTĒRĒNCĒS (præ & trunco), as, a. I. 3 *to cut off before, or, in general, to cut off, cut out, ἀποκόπτω. Plaut.*

PRÆTĒRMĒDĒS (præ & timidus), a, um, 3 adj. very much swollen, rising, puffed up, puffing up. Claudian. furor.

PRÆTĒRĒ (prætor), æ, f. the prætorship; the office or dignity of a prætor, ἐπαρχία. Cic. Prætura se abdicare, h. e. to resign.

PRÆTĒRTĒ, orun, m. a people of Picenum in Italy. — Hence, Prætutius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the country of the Prætutii. Plin. — Prætutianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Prætutii. Liv. ager.

PRÆVALĒNTĒ (prævaleo), æ, f. superi-3 or force, prevalence. Pandect.

PRÆVALĒS (præ & valeo), es, ni, n. 2. 2 *to prevail, be better or more able, be of more value or worth, be stronger or more powerful, excel, exceed, ἐπικρατέω. Liv. Prævalens populus. Sueton. auctoritate. Phadr. Sapientia prævalet virtute, h. e. has more power than virtue. — ¶ Also, of medicines, to have great virtue or efficacy, be very good against. Plin. Lac prævalet ad vitia sananda.*

PRÆVALĒSĒS (præ & valesco), is, n. 3. 2 *to grow or become very strong. Colum.*

PRÆVALĒDĒ (prævalidus), adv. very 2 strongly, πάμπαν ισχυρός. Plin.

PRÆVALĒDĒS (præ & validus), a, um, 2 adj. very able or strong, very stout or ro-

bust, ἐπιπλοχρος. Liv. juvenis. Sueton. ramus. — Also, very powerful. Liv. urbes. Hence, Virg. terra, h. e. too fertile, bearing too abundantly. Tacit. vitia, h. e. prevailing or increasing too much.

PRÆVĀLLĒ (præ & vallo), as, a. 1. to 2 fortify before. Hirt.

PRÆVĀPŌRŌ (præ & vapore), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to fumigate or perfume beforehand. Cal. Aurel.

PRÆVĀRICĀTIŌ (prævaricor), ōnis, f. a transgressing the line of duty, particularly of a pleader who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a shuffling, prevaricating, betraying the cause of one's client. καθυφεαίσις. Cic.

PRÆVĀRICĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an advocate who collusively favors his opponent, a prevaricator, shuffler, one guilty of foul play in pleading, καθυφεαίρη. Cic. Prævaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur. — Also, with a genit. following. Cic. Catilinæ. Id. causæ publicæ.

PRÆVĀRICĀTRIX (prævaricator), icis, 3 f. she that sins. Augustin.

PRÆVĀRĪCŌR (præ & varico), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to straddle, walk wide; not to go straight; to go crooked or make a balk in ploughing. Plin. Arator prævaricator. — Hence, to act wrongly, transgress his duty, particularly in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance, but in reality favors the opposite party, to act by collusion in pleading, he guilty of collusionary practices, &c. Cic. Also, with a dat. following. Cic. accusationi.

PRÆVĀRŪS (præ & varus), a, um, adj. 1 very crooked, irregular or bad. Cic.

PRÆVĒHĪŌ (præ & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 2 3. to carry, convey, or lead forth or before. Hence, Præveli, to ride, fly, flow forth or before. Liv. Equites prævecti, h. e. riding before. Virg. Prævectus equo. Tacit. Missilia prævehuntur, h. e. flew before them. — ¶ Also, to carry, convey or lead by or past. Hence, Præveli, to go, pass, fly, flow or ride past or by. Liv. Prævectus præter undecim fuses, h. e. having rode by. Tacit. Rhenus Germanium prævehitur, h. e. flows by. Figur. Plin. Verba prævehuntur.

PRÆVELĪLŌ (præ & vello), is, velli and 3 vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. to tear away beforehand or before, or, in general, to tear away. Labor. and Tertull.

PRÆVELŌ (præ & vello), as, a. 1. to veil 3 or cover before, or, simply, to veil, cover, προκαλύπτω. Claudian. pudorem.

PRÆVELŌX (præ & velox), ōcis, very 2 swift. Plin.

PRÆVENYŌ (præ & venio), is, eni, en- 2 tum, a. 4. to come before, get the start, προέρχουαι. Liv. Hostis brevior via prævenit. Pandect. accusando, h. e. to accuse beforehand, to anticipate with an accusation, come sooner with it. — Also, with an accus. following, to anticipate, prevent. Liv. hostem. Id. desiderium plebis. Id. famam. Hence, Ovid. and Justin. Morte præventus, h. e. prevented by his death. Tacit. Nisi præveniretur Agrippina, h. e. was killed beforehand. — Hence, figur. to surpass, excel, exceed, be superior. Colum.

PRÆVENTŌR (prævenio), ōris, m. that 3 comes before. Ammian. Præventores, h. e. a kind of soldiers.

PRÆVENTŌS (Id.), us, m. a preventing. 3 Tertull.

PRÆVENTŌS, a, um. See Prævenio.

PRÆVERBIUM (præ & verbum), ii, n. a 3 preposition. Varr.

PRÆVERNŌ (præ & verno), as, n. 1. Plin. Prævernāt, h. e. it is spring too early, spring comes on too soon.

PRÆVĒRRŌ (præ & verro), is, a. 3. ta 3 soep or brush before. Ovid.

PRÆVERTŌ, and PRÆVŌRTŌ (præ & verro, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. and, in several instances, Prævertor, ēris, sus sum, dep. 3. to prefer. Cic. Quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes. — ¶ Also, to outstrip, get the start of, get before, outrun. Virg. ventos cursu. Id. ventos equo. — Hence, figur. to prevent, anticipate, be beforehand with. Liv. Quorum usum opportunitas prævertit, h. e. has rendered useless. Ovid. Præ-

vertunt me fata. Lucan. tristia leto. Gell. Mors præverterat. — Also, to take possession of beforehand, prepossess. Virg. animos amore. — Also, to take before another. Plaut. poculum. — Also, to obviate, hinder, guard against. Senec. Sann. virus. — Also, to surpass. Cic. Sall. 16. Quem non præverterim, sc. in speaking harshly. — Also, figur. to prevail over, have more force or weight, be superior, preferable, or of greater importance. Liv. Bello prævertisse iuquam. Plaut. Metus prævertit. — ¶ Also, to apply one's self beforehand or principally to any thing. Horat. Illud prævertatur, h. e. above all let us turn our attention to this. Colum. Nos ad ea præverti. — Also, with a dat. or accus. to do first or in preference to any thing else, despatch first. Plaut. Rei mandatæ præverti decet. Id. Hoc prævertat primum. Liv. Coacti omnibus eam rem præverti. Id. Aliud prævertendum sibi esse, h. e. he had something more important to do. Hence, perhaps, Plaut. Si quid dictum est per jocum, non æquum est, id te serio prævertier, h. e. take in earnest. Id. In rem quod sit, prævertaris, h. e. do, perform. Id. Cave pigritiæ prævertaris, h. e. do not give yourself up to.

PRÆVĒTŌ (præ & veto), as, ui, itum, a. 3 1. to forbid beforehand. — Hence, Præventus, a, um, forbidden beforehand. Sil.

PRÆVĒXŌ (præ & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to torment, vex, misuse, or weaken beforehand or very much. Cal. Aurel. vires.

PRÆVIDĒŌ (præ & video), es, idi, isum, 2 a. 2. to see before, foresee, προοράω. Cic. futura. — ¶ Also, to provide beforehand. Nepos. Nisi quid prævidisset. — ¶ Also, to overlook, not to see. Tacit. Ann. 12, 63. Prævia locorum utilitate. (Lips. and Pich. read parum visa.) In Horat. Sat. 1, 3, 25. some read quum tua prævideas mala. But others read pervideas.

PRÆVINCIŌ (præ & vincio), is, nxi, 3 nctum, a. 4. to bind before, or, in general, to bind, tie. Gell.

PRÆVINCTŌS, a, um. 3 See Prævincio.

PRÆVIRIDIS (præ & viridis), e, adj. 3 very green. Prætin.

PRÆVIRIDŌ (præ & virido), as, n. 1. to 3 be very verdant. Figur. to be very vigorous. Labor.

PRÆVISŪS, a, um. See Prævideo.

PRÆVITIŌ (præ & vitio), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to corrupt or infect beforehand, προκαταχύνω. Ovid. gurgitem.

PRÆVIŪS (præ & via), a, um, adj. going 1 before, leading the way, previous, ὀδηγός. Ovid.

PRÆVŪLCĒRŌ (præ & ulcero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cause to ulcerate or to make sore beforehand. Cal. Aurel.

PRÆVŪMBRŌ (præ & umbro), as, a. 1. to 2 cast a shade, darken, obscure, ἐπισκιάζω. Tacit.

PRÆVŪNGŌ (præ & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, 3 a. 3. to anoint or smear before. Theod. Prisc. vulnus. — Hence, Præunctus, a, um, anointed or smeared before. Cal. Aurel.

PRÆVŪRŌ (præ & uro), is, ussi, nstum, a. 3. to burn any thing before, burn at the end or point. Liv. Hasta præusta. Cæs. Sudes præusta, h. e. burnt at the point in order to harden them. — Also, of cold. Plin. Præustus nive membris, h. e. parched, blistered, frostbitten.

PRÆVŪLŌ (præ & volo), as, n. 1. to fly 1 before or first. Cic. — Figur. Plant. Novisse mores me tuos meditare decet, curamque adhibere, ut prævolet mihi, quo tu velis.

PRÆUT, or PRÆUT. See Præ.

PRÆGMĀTICĀRIŌS (pragmaticus), ii, m. 3 one that writes down or composes imperial edicts and the like. Cod. Just.

PRÆGMĀTICŌS (πραγματικός), a, um, adj. experienced in state affairs or politics, having knowledge of business or of the world, political. Cic. homo, h. e. a man of business, man of the world. Id. Si quid pragmaticum habes, scribe, h. e. anything relating to politics or state affairs. — ¶ With the Grecians, and afterwards with the Romans, pragmatici means persons skilful in the law and in the management of lawsuits, who, for money, gave

advice to orators and advocates. Cie. — With later writers, pragmaticus means a lawyer, advocate. Quintil. 3, 6, 58; 12, 3, 4. Juvenal. 7, 123. — ¶ Also relating to civil affairs. Hence, Cod. Just. Pragmatica sanctio, h. e. an imperial decree, edict, or ordinance made at the request of a community. So, also, Augustin. Rescriptum pragmaticum, or, simply, Cod. Theod. Pragmaticum.

PRĀMNIŪS (πράμνιος), a, um, adj. Pramnian. Plin. vinum, h. e. a kind of excellent wine near Smyrna. — ¶ Pramnion, a kind of precious stone, a kind of morion. Plin. 37, 63.

PRĀNDĒŌ (prandium), es, prandi, pransum, a. 2. to eat before the cæna or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the forenoon. Cic. — Also, with an accusat. following, to breakfast upon, or eat any thing before the principal meal, and sometimes in general to eat. Plaut. prandium calidum. Horat. olus. — ¶ See, also, Pransus, a, um.

PRĀNDIUM (from Dor. πρᾶν, for πρῶν), ii, n. a breakfast, luncheon, ἄριστον. The Romans had only one regular meal called cana, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Whoever would or could not wait till that time, ate something, as, bread, fishes, roasted meat, &c. The nobles and higher classes of the Romans considered it improper to make this a regular meal, with wine, &c. Cic. Prandiorum apparatus et violentiam. Id. Prandium alicui videre, h. e. to provide. Plant. coquere. Id. comedere, or, Id. prandere. Such prandia were also given by candidates to their tribales. Cic. Also by the emperor to the people. Sueton. — It denotes also any meal. Martial. Tereos. — ¶ Also, of the feeding or eating of animals. Plant.

PRĀNSITŌ (frequentat. of prandeo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to eat in the forenoon. Also, in general, to eat. Plaut.

PRĀNSŌR (prandeo), ōris, m. one that 3 eats in the forenoon, or partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest, ἀριστητήρ. Plaut.

PRĀNSŌRIŪS (pransor), a, um, adj. of 2 or belonging to eating at noon or in the forenoon. Quintil. 6, 3, 99. candelabrum, for humile.

PRĀNSŪS (prandeo), a, um, adj. that has eaten in the forenoon or before the principal meal, that has breakfasted, and, perhaps, sometimes in general, that has eaten. Horat. -- Soldiers usually took a meal before an engagement. Liv. Ducibus præceptum, ut prandere omnes juberent, armatos deinde signum expectare. Hence, of soldiers, Curatus et pransus, ready. Liv. Ut ante lucem viri equique curati et pransi essent. So, also, Cato. Pransus et paratus. — But Pransus potus, that has loaded his stomach with meat and wine, besotted with meat and drink. Cic.

PRĀPEDILŌN (unc.), i, n. the herb lion's- 3 foot. Apul.

PRĀSINĀTŪS (prasinus), a, um, adj. 2 wearing a leek-green garment. Petron.

PRĀSINŪS (πράσινος), a, um, adj. of the 2 color of a leek, greenish, green, porracenus. Plin. color. Sueton. factio, h. e. the leek-green faction of charioteers in the circus. For the charioteers were distributed into four parties or factions, distinguished by the different color of their dress, viz. alba, russata, veneta, prasina. — Hence, belonging to them. Sueton. Prasinus agitator, or, simply, Martial. Prasinus, sc. agitator.

PRĀSIŌN, or PRĀSIUM, ii, n. See Prasius.

PRĀSIŪS (πράσιος), a, um, adj. leek-green. — Hence, Prasius, sc. lapis, a kind of precious stone of the color of leek. Plin. 37, 34. — ¶ Prasion, or Prasium, ii, n. the plant horehound (Marrubium vulgare, L.). Plin. 20, 89.

PRĀSŌIDĒS (πρασσοειδής), is, of the color of leek, leek-green. Hence, a kind of topaz. Plin.

PRĀSŌN (πράσον), i, n. a marine shrub resembling leek. Plin. 13, 43.

PRĀTĒNSIS (pratun), e, adj. of or belong- 2 ing to a meadow, λιπώνιος. Horat. fungus. Plin. flores, h. e. meadow-flowers.

PRĀTŪLŌN (dimin. of pratun), i, n. a little meadow, λιπώνιον Cie.

**PRĀTUM** (unc.), i, n. a meadow, λειμών. Cic. Pratorum viriditas. Plin. Prata cadere, or secare, h. e. to mow. Cic. in Arat. Neptunia prata, h. e. the sea. — ¶ Figur. the grass that grows in meadows. Plaut. and Ovid.

**PRĀVE** (pravus), adv. crookedly. Hence, wrongly, amiss, badly, κακῶς, πονηρῶς. Cic. facta. Horat. Versus prave facti. Liv. Religiones prave cultæ. Sallust. Pravisine.

**PRĀVICŌRDIŪS** (pravus & cor), a, um, 3 adj. having a depraved heart. Augustin.

**PRĀVITAS** (pravus), ātis, f. crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity, misshapeness, σκολιότης. Cic. membrorum. Id. corporis. Colum. statuminum. Pallad. curvaturæ. Cic. oris, h. e. a wry mouth made in speaking, or, defect or impropriety in pronunciation. — ¶ Figur. irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness, untowardness. Cic. Ad pravitatem venire, h. e. impropriety in speaking, in gestures, &c. Gell. ominis, h. e. a bad omen. — Particularly, with regard to the mind and morals, perverseness, depravity, viciousness, wickedness. Liv. consulum, h. e. bad behavior. Q. Cic. animi, h. e. perverseness. So, also, Cic. mentis. Sallust. hominis.

**PRĀVŪS** (from παρὰ), a, um, adj. crooked, not straight, misshapen, distorted, deformed, perverted, στρεβλός, σκολιός. Cic. membra. Horat. talus. Lucret. regula. — ¶ Also, irregular, improper, wrong, bad. Liv. Obstari, ne pravum collega certamine repubblicam prodant. Cic. affectio. Tacit. æmulatione. Horat. Bellua prava, h. e. stulta. Cic. Nihil pravium. Id. Pravissima regula. Vellei. homo. Gell. Pravum omen, h. e. a bad omen. Also, with a genit. following. Sil. fidei, h. e. faithless. — ¶ Pravum, crookedness. Hence, Tacit. In pravum elapsi artus.

**PRAXITELĒS** (Πραξιτέλης), is, m. a celebrated Grecian statuary. — Hence, Praxitellus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Praxiteles. Cic.

**PRĒCĀBŪNDŪS** (precor), a, um, adj. 3 praying earnestly. Pacat.

**PRĒCĀRIŪS** (precor), a, um, adj. obtained by prayer, entreaty, or as a favor, obtained by begging or as it were by begging, ἱκετευτικός, δεδαιτυμένος. Ovid. forma. Liv. libertas. Id. Precarium opem orare, h. e. assistance rendered from æere favor, not from obligation. — Hence, Precarium, that which is obtained by begging or prayers. Senec. — Hence, Precario, by entreaty or request. Terent. Hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario fac tradas. Cic. rogare. Plin. Ep. studeo, h. e. I am obliged to beg, as it were, for thee to pursue my studies. — ¶ Precarium, ii, u. subst. an oratory, chapel. Petron.

**PRĒCĀTĪŪS** (precor), ōnis, f. a praying, prayer, entreaty, εὐχὴ, δέησις. Cic. — ¶ Also, a formulary, as, of superstitious people. Plin.

**PRĒCĀTĪVĒ** (precativus), adv. by entreaty. Ulpian.

**PRĒCĀTĪVŪS** (precor), a, um, adj. that is 3 prayed for or done by entreaty. Ammian. pax. Ulpian. Modo precativo, h. e. by prayer or entreaty.

**PRĒCĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that prays. 3 Hence, a mediator, an intercessor, ἱκετήρ. Terent.

**PRĒCĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a prayer, request, 3 δέησις. Stat.

**PRĒCES**. See Prex.

**PRĒCIANŪS**, a, um, adj. the name of a kind of pear. Clout. ap. Macro.

**PRĒCIŪS**, or **PRĒTĪŪS**, a, um, adj. the name of a kind of vine; as, Virg. Precia, or, Colum. Pretiæ, sc. vites.

**PRĒCŌR** (prex), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to pray, entreat, beg, beseech, petition, desire, request, δέομαι. Cic. deos. Liv. Venire memorant ad precandum Romanum. Cic. a diis, ut patiantur. Also, aliquid, for any thing; as, Liv. opem. Cic. Hæc optavi, hæc precatus sum, sc. the gods. Id. aliquid ab aliquo. Cato. Bonas preces precari Jovem. — Also, to invoke, call upon. Ovid. Nyctelium patrem. — Also, Precor, absolutely. Ovid.

Parce, precor, fasso, h. e. I pray. — ¶ Also, to pray to the gods, supplicate. Liv. ad deos. — ¶ Also, to wish one well or ill. Cic. and Liv. alicui aliquid. Cic. Male precari. Quintil. bene alicui. — Hence, to curse, utter imprecations against. Plaut., Cic., and Plin. Paneg. alicui. — ¶ Precantur, passively. Varr.

**PRĒHĒNDŌ**, or **PRĒNDŌ** (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to take, take or lay hold of, grasp, catch, seize, λαμβάνω. Plaut. aliquem pallio, h. e. by his mantle. Cic. aliquem manu. Id. dextram. Id. Ornat locum, quem prehenderat. Id. Tellus prehendit stirpes, when the trees take root. — Hence, to take root. Pallad. — ¶ Also, to take by the sleeve, gown, hand, &c. stop, detain, fall in or meet with, accost. Terent. and Cic. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to catch, take by surprise, take in the act. Plaut. in furto. Gell. furto manifesto. Plaut. mendacii, h. e. to catch in a lie. — ¶ Also, figur. to take, catch, seize. Lucret. oculis, h. e. to see. Cic. Animus naturam prehenderit, h. e. to comprehend, perceive, observe, notice. Virg. oras Italia, h. e. to reach, gain. — ¶ Also, to seize, arrest. Gell.

**PRĒHĒNSŌ**, and **PRĒNSŌ** (prehendo), ōnis, f. a seizing, catching, taking or laying hold of, λαβή. Also, the right to lay hold of or arrest. Varr. ap. Gell. Habere prehensionem, or prensionem, h. e. the right of seizing and arresting any one. — ¶ Also, a machiæ for raising or screwing up any thing, a windlass. Cæs.

**PRĒHĒNSŪS**, and more frequently, **PRĒNSŪS** (frequentat. of prehendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take or lay hold of, catch at, seize. Liv. manus. Horat. brachia. — ¶ Also, to take hold of any person, in order to talk with or entreat him. Tacit. genua. Liv. veteranos. — Hence it may frequently be rendered to ask, pray, entreat. Liv. Ut vestem mutaret aut supplex presaret homines. — Particularly, to solicit for an office. Liv. homines. Id. patres. Also, without an accus. Cic. Presat Galba, h. e. solicits for the consulate. It was customary at Rome, that he who solicited for an office, should take every person by the hand and press it in a friendly manner.

**PRĒHĒNSŪS**, and **PRĒNSŪS**, a, um See Prehendo.

**PRĒLIUS lacus**, a lake of Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione. Cic.

**PRĒLUM** (premo), i, n. a press; an instrument or machine for pressing or squeezing grapes, olives, &c. a vine-press, oil-press, &c. πιεστήρ. Varr. and Virg.

**PRĒMĀ**, æ, f. h. e. dea, quæ facit, ut ne 3 virgo se commoveat, quando a sponso premitur. Augustin.

**PRĒMŌ** (from πρέω, i. e. πρίω), is, pressi, pressum, a. 3. to press, πιέζω, ἔπιβω. Virg. Natos ad pectora. Cic. Premi onere. Virg. Premere anguem, h. e. to tread upon. Horat. vina, h. e. to press. Ovid. ubera, h. e. to, milk. Id. membra paterna rotis inductis, h. e. to drive a chariot over one's father's corpse. Plin. pollicem, h. e. to be favorably inclined towards any one. Sueton. feminam, for concubere, inire. Also, of animals, to tread. Martial. Feminas premunt galli. Tacit. vestigia alicujus, h. e. to tread in the footsteps of any one, follow his example. Ovid. frena dente, h. e. to chew, bite, champ. Id. Juvenci pressi jugo, h. e. yoked. Cic. Necessitas eum premebat. Sallust. Ærumnæ me premunt. Cic. Premi ære alieno, h. e. to be oppressed or overwhelmed. Id. Invidia et odio populi. — Hence, to touch. Horat. litus, h. e. to sail along the shore, keep close to the shore. Ovid. Insulam premit amnis, h. e. surrounds. Id. latius, h. e. to touch. — Also, to hold. Ovid. frena manu. — Locum premere, to be frequently at a place; as, Cic. forum. — Also, to sit, stand, lie, fall, lay one's self, or sit down upon. Ovid. torum, h. e. to lie upon. Id. sedilia. Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 16. humum, h. e. to lay one's self upon the ground. Ovid. Fast. 4, 844. humum, h. e. to fall upon the ground. Ovid. terga equi, h. e. to sit upon or ride. Id. ebur, h. e. sellam curulem. Id. axes, h. e. currum. Liv. saltus montium

presidiis, h. e. to occupy. — Also, to cover. Ovid. Fronde premit cinem. Virg. Canitiem gula premitus. — Hence, to cover, conceal, hide. Virg. Mons urbis cladem ruina pressit. Id. Lumenque obscura luna premit, h. e. the moon hid her light, set. Horat. aliquid terra, h. e. to bury. Ovid. ossa, h. e. to bury. Figur. Virg. Me pressit alta quies, h. e. I lay senseless in a deep sleep. — Also, to hide, conceal, dissemble. Virg. curam sub corde. Id. aliquid ore, h. e. to keep secret. Tacit. iram, h. e. to curb. — Also, to make or form any thing by pressing. Virg. caseos. Id. lac, h. e. to make cheese. — Also, to press upon, press, urge, pursue, chase, harass, incommode. Horat. Culpam Pœna premit comes, h. e. follows close upon. Cæs. oppidum obsidione, h. e. to lay close siege to. Id. hostes. Particularly, of hunters pursuing game without ceasing. Virg. cervum ad retia, h. e. to drive into the nets. — Also, in general, to pursue, urge, or ply a person with words, questions, &c. Cic. aliquem. Or, with accusations. Ovid. aliquem criminibus. Also, by dunning or demands of payneat. Cic. Attic. 6, 1. Or by any other demand. Nepos. Quam ad exeundum premeretur, h. e. was pressed, urged or importuned. Cic. argumentum, h. e. to pursue, follow up, continue, not to desist from. — Also, to load, freight, trouble, incommode. Tibull. ratem merce. Virg. Carina pressæ. Propert. Pressus multo mero, h. e. loaded, heavy, overpowered. Stat. Phleras preme auro, h. e. to adore, ornament. — ¶ Also, to press into. Ovid. dentes in vite. Virg. Presso vomere. Lucan. ense. — Also, to press upon. Prop. pollicem. Horat. cubitum, h. e. to lean upon. — Hence, to mark. Ovid. rem nota. — ¶ Also, to press or squeeze out. Lucan. succos. Virg. ignem. Figur. sonum, to express a sound clearly. Figur. Cic. Lingua sonos vocis pressos facit, h. e. well expressed, clear, distinct. — ¶ Also, to press down, let down. Ovid. currum, h. e. to drive too low. Virg. Mundus premitur dexvex in austros, h. e. sinks down. Senec. Dextra pressa, h. e. let down. — Hence, to set or plant. Virg. virgulta per agros. — Also, to make or form any thing by pressing down, to make any thing deep. Plin. Ep. fossam, h. e. to draw a ditch. Virg. sulcum. — Figur. to lower, disparage, diminish, extenuate. Tacit. famam alicujus. — Also, to despise, contemn. Cic. humana omnia. — Also, to strike to the ground. Virg. tres famulos. Tacit. paucos. — Also, to surpass. Ovid. Facta premit annos. — Also, to rule. Virg. populos ditone. — ¶ Also, to press together, press close, shut. Ovid. alicui fauces. Virg. oculos. Id. os, h. e. to shut the mouth. Horat. collum laqueo, h. e. to strangle. Virg. Presso ter gutture, h. e. at three intervals. — Hence, Pressus, a, um, joined, or closely joined. Senec. amplexus, h. e. a close embrace. Ovid. Jungere oscula pressa, h. e. to kiss. Hence, Liv. Presso gradu incedere, and Id. Presso pede cadere, h. e. step by step, or in close ranks. — Hence, Premere, to tighten, draw in. Virg. habenas. — Also, to prune, lop. Horat. vitem falce. — Figur. to compress, abridge. Cic. Quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat. — Also, to stop, arrest, hinder, check. Virg. vestigia, h. e. to stand still. Cic. cursum. Virg. vocem, se suam, h. e. to be silent. Id. vocem alicujus, h. e. to silence, cause to be silent. Tacit. sanguinem, h. e. to stop, stanch. — ¶ See, also, Pressus, a, um.

**PRĒNDŪS**. See Prehendo.

**PRĒNSĀTĪŪS** (prensio), ōnis, f. a soliciting, 1 canvassing, δεξιότης, παραγγελία. Cic.

**PRĒNSITŪS** (frequentat. of prensio), as, 3 a. 1. to take or catch hold of. Sidon.

**PRĒNSŪS**, as. See Preheaso.

**PRĒNSŪS**. See Prehensus.

**PRĒSBĪTĒR** (πρεσβύτερος), ēri, m. an 3 elder, aged man. Tertull. — ¶ Also, a priest, presbyter in the Christian church, next in rank to a bishop. Tertull.

**PRĒSBĪTĒRĀTŪS** (presbyter), us, m. the 3 office of a presbyter. Hieron.

**PRĒSSĒ** (pressus), adv. with pressure. *Gell.* Pressius conflictata, h. e. much more pressed. — ¶ Also, closely, shortly. *Pallud.* Vites pressius putare. — ¶ Also, of pronunciation, clearly, distinctly. *Cic.* Presse loqui, h. e. not to pronounce the letters too broadly. — ¶ Also, of speaking, closely, briefly, concisely, not diffusely. *Cic.* dicere. — Hence, without ornament. *Plin. Ep.* Pressius describere. — ¶ Also, accurately, exactly, distinctly. *Cic.* Pressius agere.

**PRĒSSIM** (Id.), adv. by pressing, pressing 3 to one's self. *Apul.* deosculari. — ¶ Also, closely. *Apul.*

**PRĒSSĪŌ** (premo), ōnis, f. a pressing, pressing down, pressure, πίεσις. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the prop or stay under a lever whilst a burden is raised. *Vitruv.*

**PRĒSSŌ** (frequentat. of premo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. I. to press, καταπιέζω. *Plaut. Vomicam.* Sil. cinerem ad pectora. *Virg.* ubera, h. e. to milk.

**PRĒSSŌR** (premo), ōris, m. one that presses 3 es. — ¶ Also, a kind of hunter. *Isidor.*

**PRĒSSŌRĪŪS** (pressor), a, um, adj. serving for pressing, in which any thing is pressed. *Colum.* vasa. *Ammian.* Pressorium, h. e. a press.

**PRĒSSŪLĒ** (pressulus), adv. by pressing 3 to or against any thing, closely, tightly. *Apul.* exoculari. *Id.* adhærere.

**PRĒSSŪLŪS** (dimin. of pressus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat pressed, somewhat pressed in. *Apul.* rotunditas, h. e. flattish.

**PRĒSSŪRĀ** (premo), æ, f. a pressing, 2 squeezing, pressure, πίεσις, as a pressing of grapes, olives and other things. *Colum.* — Also, a press, thronging of people. *Apul.* — Also, the downward pressure of water, a falling, descent, or flowing down of water. *Front.* — Also, that which is pressed out, juice. *Lucan.* croci. — Also, too heavy, long, unnatural sleep, lethargy. *Cal. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, figur. oppression, affliction, distress, Σλίψις. *Lactant.*

**PRĒSSŪS** (premo), us, ni. a pressing, pressure. With a genit. of the thing that presses. *Cic.* ponderum. — Also, with a genit. of the thing pressed or pressed together. *Cic.* palmarum. *Id.* oris, h. e. a proper pressure of the lips in order to give due pronunciation to a word.

**PRĒSSŪS**, a, um, partic. from premo. — ¶ Adj. concise, nervous, without ornament. *Cic.* Pressa oratio. *Id.* orator. *Id.* Oratio pressior. *Plin. Ep.* Stilus pressus, h. e. without ornament, not elevated. *Id.* Homo pressior, h. e. more temperate, keeping himself more in bounds. — ¶ Also, obscure, hollow, indistinct. *Cic.* vox. *Id.* Pressi ac flebiles modi, h. e. u dull, obscure melody. — ¶ Also, exact, accurate, compact, pithy, careful. *Cic.* Thucydidis verbis pressus. *Cic.* fragm. Quis te fuit pressior? *Gell.* Verbum pressius. *Apul.* Pressiores cogitationes.

**PRĒSTER** (πρηστηρ), ēris, m. burning. Hence, a sort of fiery whirlwind in appearance like a pillar of fire. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell. *Plin.*

**PRĒTIŌSĒ** (pretiosus), adv. in a costly manner, richly, splendidly, preciously, τιμίως. *Cic.* Vasa pretiose cœlata. *Curt.* Pretiosius.

**PRĒTIŌSITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. preciousness, 3 valuableness. *Capito ap. Macrob.*

**PRĒTIŌSŪS** (pretium), a, um, adj. costly, precious, valuable, of great price or value, sumptuous, excellent, ἐντιμος, ποδῆτιμος. *Cic.* equus. *Nepos.* possessiones. *Ovid.* Pretiosior. *Cic.* Res pretiosissimæ. — Particularly, dear, expensive, causing much expense. *Plaut., Propert., and Colum.* — ¶ Also, bestowing much expense upon any thing, buying at a high price. *Horat.* emptor.

**PRĒTIUM** (from pres, for præs), ii, n. worth, value, price, τιμή, τίμημα, μισθός. *Plaut.* Pretium statueri merci, or, Cic. constitnere, h. e. to set, fix. *Id.* conficere, h. e. to set or cry out a price. *Plaut.* and *Martial.* facere, h. e. to set, fix, state or name a price. Also, figur. to value, estimate. *Liv.* Hominum opere pretium facere, h. e. to value their service. *Cic.*

Pretium habere, h. e. to be worth, have a value. So, also, Est pretium; as, *Ovid.* mormm, h. e. have a value. *Plin.* Esse in pretio, to be in estimation, be of worth or value, be in repute. *Ovid.* Esse in sno pretio. *Plin.* Maximo pretio esse. Hence, Esse magni pretii, to be of great value or worth. So, also, *Terent.* Majoris pretii. *Cic.* Parvi pretii. — ¶ Also, money spent for any thing. *Cic.* Pretio emere, h. e. for money. *Id.* Pretium pactum. *Id.* Magno pretio, h. e. for much money. *Id.* Parvo pretio, h. e. for little money, cheaply, at a low rate. *Justin.* Sine pretio, h. e. without ransom. — ¶ Also, reward, meed, punishment; pay, hire, wages. *Cic.* manus, h. e. pay for making any thing. (See *Manupretium.*) *Terent.* Pretium ob stultitiam fero, h. e. punishment. *Horat.* Habes pretium, h. e. you are rewarded. *Virg.* Pretio afficere, h. e. to reward. — Operæ pretium, a reward for trouble or pains; as, *Cic.* Operæ pretium est, h. e. it is worth the trouble, the trouble rewards itself, it is worth the while, it is profitable or advisable. So, also, *Sil.* 16, 45. Operis pretium est. — Also, any thing worth the trouble or that repays the trouble. *Liv.* Facere operæ pretium, h. e. to do any thing worth the trouble. *Id.* Habere operæ pretium, h. e. a reward of service. Sometimes pretium is omitted, sometimes operæ. *Plaut.* Est operæ. *Tacit.* Est pretium. — ¶ Also, money, gold, silver, coin. *Ovid.* Est pretium (money) in pretio. *Horat.* Converso in pretium deo. — ¶ Also, a reward, or price, that is given or to be expected as a reward. Thus, of a woman. *Ovid.* Pretium certaminis. *Liv.* Nullo satis digno more pretio tempus terunt, h. e. with nothing that well rewards their trouble. — ¶ *Plin. Ep.* Pretia vivendi, h. e. reasons or incitements for living.

**PRĒX** (allied to precor), præcis, f. a prayer, praying, entreaty, δέησις. *Cic.* Prece humili. *Id.* Magna prece. The plural Preces, a prayer, praying, is much more frequent. *Cic.* Preces adhibere. *Cæs.* Omnibus precibus petere, or, *Cic.* orare. — ¶ Also, a prayer addressed to the deity. *Ovid.* In prece totus eram. *Cic.* Eorum preces ac vota. *Liv.* Incassum mittere preces, h. e. to pray in vain. — ¶ Also, a curse, imprecation. *Cæs.* Omnibus precibus detestatus. *Tacit.* Preces diras fundere. — ¶ Also, on intercession. *Catull.* Castoris. — ¶ Also, a wish. *Ovid.* Damsu alternas accipimusque preces. — ¶ The nominat. Prex probably does not occur.

**PRĒMĒIS** (Πριαμηΐς), ūdis, f. of or belonging to Priam. Hence, *Ovid.* Priamēis, sc. femina or filia, h. e. Cassandra, a daughter of Priam.

**PRĒMĒIŪS** (Πριαμηΐος), a, nm, adj. of 3 or belonging to Priam. *Virg.* virgo, h. e. filia. *Ovid.* hospes, h. e. Paris. *Id.* conjux, h. e. Hecuba.

**PRĒMĒIDĒS** (Πριαμίδης), æ, m. a son of 3 Priam. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Plur. Priamidæ, the sons of Priam. *Ovid.* — Also, plur. for Trojans. *Sil.*

**PRĒMĒŪS** (Πρίαμος), i, m. Priam, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Hector, Helonus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Polyxena, Cassandra, &c. After the taking of Troy, he was killed by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a son of Polites, and grandson of the above-named Priam. *Virg.*

**PRĒPĒIX** (Πριαπιΐα), ōnm, n. sc. car 3 mina, poems upon Priapus.

**PRĒPĒISCŪS** (πριαπισκος), i, m. the herb ragwort. *Apul.*

**PRĒPĒISMŪS** (πριαπισμῶς), i, m. h. e. 3 morbus cum genitale membrum in longitudinem protenditur, et in circulum intumescit sine Veneris appetitu. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**PRĒPĒŪS**, or **PRĒPĒŌS** (Πρίηπος), i, m. a divinity presiding over gardens and vineyards, where his statues used to be placed. He was represented with a penis of uncommon size. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, same as *Peus* *Juvenal.* vitreus, h. e. a drinking-vessel of this shape. — ¶ Also, for a lascivious person. *Catull.* and *Ovid.*

a long time ago, πάλαι. *Terent.* Non pridem, h. e. not long since, a little while ago. *Cic.* Non ita pridem, h. e. not just long ago. *Id.* Jam pridem, h. e. already a long time ago. — ¶ Also, a little while ago, just before. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, formerly, also, before. *Plaut., Cic., and Justin.*

**PRĒPĒIĀNŪS** (pridie), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the day before, that was, happened, was used, eaten, &c. the day before, ἑωλος. *Sueton.* cibus.

**PRĒPĒIDĒ** (for priori die), adv. on the day before, τῆ προτέρα, τῆ προτέρα. *Cic.* Cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensu, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti. — Also, with quam following. *Plaut.* Si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, a day before him. *Cic.* Pridie, quam. — Also, with an accusat. following. *Cic.* Pridie eum diem. *Id.* Pridie Idus. *Id.* Usque ad pridie Cal. Sept. — Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* Pridie insidiarum. *Cic.* Pridie ejus diei. — Pridie Cal. is also used for the nominat. *Cic.* Literarum tuarum pridie Cal. Jan. suavem habuit recitationem jurisjurandi, for pridie Cal. Jan., quo literæ tuæ data sunt, habuit, &c. — ¶ Also, before or several days before. *Pandect.* Qui pridie, quam ex testamento ad libertatem perveniret, idem fieri passus est.

**PRĒIĒNĒ**, es, f. u maritime town of Ionia, the birthplace of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece. — Hence, *Prienæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Priene. *Sidon.* — *Prienensis*, e, adj. same as *Prienæus*. *Plin.* — *Prieneus*, ei and eos, same as *Prienæus*. *Auson.*

**PRĒMĒVŪS** (primus & ævum), a, um, 3 adj. that is in his first years, in the flower of his age, youthful, young, νεανικῶν, νεανίσκος. *Virg.* Helenor. *Id.* corpus.

**PRĒMĒNŪS** (primus), a, um, adj. of the 2 first class, legion, &c. Hence, *Tacit.* Primanus, sc. miles, h. e. a soldier of the first legion.

**PRĒMĒRĪŪS** (id.), a, um, adj. of the first rank, worth or dignity; chief, principal, excellent, πρῶτος. *Cic.* femina. *Id.* Vn primarius populi. *Plaut.* parasitus. *Cic.* locus.

**PRĒMĒS** (Id.), ūtis, m. and f. same as 3 *Primurius*, one of the first and principal, first, chief, principal. *Apul.*

**PRĒMĒTŪS** (primas), us, m. the first 2 place or rank in worth or estimation; primacy, preëminence, πρωτεῖον. *Varr.*

**PRĒMĒ** (primus), adv. especially, princeps 3 pally. *Næv.*

**PRĒMĒICĒRĪATŪS** (primicerius), us, m. 3 the office of a chief. *Cod. Just.*

**PRĒMĒICĒRĪŪS** (primus & cera), a, um, 3 adj. whose name stands first on the tablets covered with wax. Hence, the first among those who have the same office, a chief, commander. *Amalian.* protectorum, h. e. commander of the guard. *Cod. Theod.* notariorum, h. e. chancellor or chief of the secretaries. *Id.* sacri cubiculi, h. e. lord of the bed-chamber.

**PRĒMĒIGĒNŪS** (primus & geno, or gigno), i, a, um, adj. first of all, the first of its kind, deriving its origin from nothing, natural, original, primitive, primeval, προηγούμενος. *Varr.* semina. *Id.* verba, h. e. primitives. — *Primigenia* is also an epithet of *Fortuna*. *Cic.*

**PRĒMĒIGĒNŪS** (primus & geno, or gigno), 3 a, um, adj. original, first of all, πρωτόγονος. *Lact.*

**PRĒMĒIPĒRĀ** (primus & pario), æ, f. she 2 that has brought forth her first offspring, πρωτοτόκος. *Plin.*

**PRĒMĒIPĒLĒRĪS** (primipilus), e, adj. belonging to the first company of the triarii. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* Primipilaris, sc. centurio, h. e. the centurion or captain of this company.

**PRĒMĒIPĒLĒRĪŪS** (Id.), i, m. sc. centurio, 2 same as *Primipilaris*. *Senec.*

**PRĒMĒIPĒLĒTŪS** (Id.), us, m. the office of 3 the chief centurion of the triarii. *Cod. Just.*

**PRĒMĒIPĒLŪS**, or **PRĒMĒPĒLŪS** (for primus plus), i, m. the chief centurion of the triarii, πρῶτον πῖλον ἄρχων. *Cæs.* See *Pilus*.

**PRĒMĒIPŌTĒNS** (primus & potens), tis, 3 adj. the first in power. *Apul.*

**PRIMISCRINIUS** (primus & scrinium), 3 i, n. the first of a college. *Cod. Just.*  
**PRIMITER** (primus), adv. at first, first of 3 all. *Pompon. ap. Non.*  
**PRIMITIÆ**. See *Primitivus*. 2  
**PRIMITIUS** (primus), a, um, adj. the first of its kind. — Hence, *Primitivæ*, sc. partes, the first of its kind or of a thing; the firstlings, first fruits. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, of other things. *Stat. armorum, h. e. belli, beginning.* *Sil. tori, h. e. beginning; first enjoyment of matrimony.* *Colum. vitis, h. e. prima germina.* *Virg. Spolia et primitivæ, h. e. the first fruits of victory.* *Id. miseræ, h. e. the first attempt in fighting.* — ¶ Also, the first, most considerable, very considerable. *Ovid. Met. 12, 272. torris, h. e. very large* (but *Ed. Burnm.* reads *prunitium*).  
**PRIMITIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the first 2 or earliest; primitive. *Colum. flores, h. e. that blossom first.* *Id. anni, h. e. the first.* *Prisc. verba, h. e. primitives.*  
**PRIMITUS** (Id.), adv. at first, first of all, 2 first, for the first time, πρώτον. *Varr., Virg.* and *Sucton.* — *Primitu* is found instead of it in *Catull.*  
**PRIMO** (Id.), adv. at the first, at first, in the first place, first of all, πρώτον. It is usually followed by *deinde, postea, mox, &c.* *Terent., Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Quum primo, as soon as.* *Liv.*  
**PRIMOGENITALIS** (primogenitus), e, 3 adj. the first of all, primogenial. *Tertull.*  
**PRIMOGENITUS** (primus & genitus), 2 a, um, adj. first-born, πρωτότοκος. *Plin.* and *Lactant.*  
**PRIMOPILUS**, i, m. See *Primpilus*.  
**PRIMOPLASTUS** (primus & πλαστός), 3 a, um, adj. first formed, πρωτόπλαστος. *Prudent.*  
**PRIMORDIALIS** (primordium), e, adj. 3 that is at first, primordial, original. *Tertull.*  
**PRIMORDIUM** (primus & ordior), ii, m. a first beginning, or, simply, a beginning, origin, rise, commencement. *Liv. urbis.* Also, in the plural. *Cic. Primordia rerum.* *Ovid. mundi.* — Also, separated and transposed. *Lucret. Ordia prima.*  
**PRIMORDIUS** (primus & ordior), a, um, adj. first, original, primitive. *Colum.*  
**PRIMORIS** (primus), e, adj. the first. *Varr. imbres.* *Plin. dentes, h. e. the first teeth; the front teeth, fore teeth.* — Also, the first or foremost. *Plin.* and *Gell. pars.* *Liv. Provolat ad primores.* *Id. Quum primores caderent.* — It is also used for *prima pars, the forepart*, and may frequently be rendered before, front, extremity, &c. *Plin. Usque in primores manus, h. e. the fore part of the hands.* *Gell. Primori libro, h. e. at the beginning of the book.* *Plant. Sumere digitalis primoribus, h. e. with the fingers' ends.* *Cic. Primoribus labris gustare, h. e. to touch lightly or superficially.* — ¶ Also, figur. the most eminent, principal or distinguished. *Liv. juvenus.* *Tacit. feminæ.* *Gell. venti, h. e. chief, cardinal.* — *Primores, the nobles, men of the first rank.* *Liv. civitatis.* *Horat. populi.*  
**PRIMOTYCUS** (primus), a, um, adj. that 3 grows first, early. *Apic. 4, 5* (others read *Primotina*).  
**PRIMOTYNUS**, a, um. 3 See *Primitivus*.  
**PRIMULUM**, adv. See *Primulus*. 3  
**PRIMULUS** (dimin of primus), a, um, 3 adj. first. *Plaut. Primulo diluculo, h. e. at the beginning of morning twilight.* — Hence, *Primulum*, adv. first, firstly. *Terent.*  
**PRIMUM** (primus), adv. in the beginning, first, in the first place, πρώτον. It is frequently followed by *deinde, secundum, in the next place*, but frequently also without it. *Cic. Primum, ne qui posset, &c. deinde, ne cui liceret, &c. postremo, ne quid jam a me, &c.* — It is also followed by *tum.* *Cic. Te valere, tua causa primum volo, tum mea.* — It is also joined with *omnium, first of all.* *Cic. Primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, adsum, provideo.* — It denotes also, for the first time. *Cic. Quo die primum convocati sumus.* *Id. Quam primum, h. e. as soon as possible.* *Id. Ut primum, or, ubi primum, or, quum primum, h. e. as soon as.* So, also, *Liv. Simul primum or, Cic. Si-*

mulac primum. — *Dum* is sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Plaut. Primum dum.*

**PRIMUS**, a, um. See *Prior*.  
**PRINCEPS** (primus & capio), Ipis, ni, and f. the first in time or order, πρώτος. It may frequently be rendered first, foremost. *Liv. Princeps in prælium ibat, h. e. he went first, &c.* *Cic. Qui princeps est in agendo.* *Id. Princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, h. e. was the first province that entered into friendship with the Roman people.* *Id. Firmani principes pecunie pollicendæ fuerunt, h. e. promised first.* Hence, *Liv. Princeps senatus, h. e. the senator whose name was first marked in the list of senators by the censors.* Otherwise it may also mean one of the most distinguished senators. — ¶ Also, the most distinguished or noble, or, one of the most distinguished or noble, consequently, the first in rank. *Cic. Eudoxus in astrologia princeps.* *Plin. Femina princeps.* *Horat. Viris principibus.* *Plin. locus.* Hence, *Principes, subst., the most distinguished men, leading men.* *Cic. civitatis, or, in civitate.* Thus *Fabius* is called by *Liv. Princeps civitatis.* *Cic. Principes conjunctionis, h. e. the principal persons, leading men.* *Id. Princeps juventutis, h. e. one of the most distinguished or noble among the youth, particularly of the knights.* In the time of the emperors, this was a title of honor applied to their sons, imperial prince. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, an author, promoter, leader, head. *Cic. Zenon princeps Stoicorum.* *Id. consilii.* *Liv. familie, h. e. auctor.* — ¶ Also, a superior, chief, director, president. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a prince, ruler, emperor. *Tacit.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Principes, a class of soldiers who in battle formed the second line.* Their place was behind the *hastati*, and before the *trarii.* *Liv.* — *Princeps, sc. ordo, a company of these principes.* *Liv. Signum primi principis, h. e. of the first company of the principes.* — *Princeps, sc. centurio, a centurion or captain of principes.* *Cæs. prior, h. e. the first captain of principes.* *Centurio* is also joined with it. *Liv. Pedanius princeps primus centurio.* — *Princeps, sc. ordo, the office or place of captain or centurion of principes.* *Liv.* — ¶ *Principes, the name of a certain player on the flute.* *Phædr.* — ¶ *Genit. Principium, for principum.* *Liv.*  
**PRINCIPALIS** (princeps), e, adj. the 2 first, original. *Cic. causæ.* *Quintil. significatio.* — ¶ *Fig. principal, chief, most distinguished.* *Apul. vir. Quintil. questio.* *Plin. Principale fuit, h. e. a principal thing, a matter of importance.* *Tertull. Principallor.* — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to a prince or emperor, princely, imperial. *Plin. Paneg. curæ.* *Sucton. majestas.* — ¶ Also, belonging to the principes (a kind of soldiers). *Veget.* — ¶ Also, called after the place in a camp which was called *principia.* Hence, *Portæ principales, two gates contiguous to the public place of a camp which was called principia.* One of them was called *dextra*, the other *sinistra*, because one was on the right hand, the other on the left. *Liv.* — ¶ *Principalis, subst. one invested with the highest magisterial office in a town.* *Symm.*  
**PRINCIPALITAS** (principalis), âtis, f. 3 preëminence, preference. *Tertull.*  
**PRINCIPALITER** (Id.), adv. principally, 2 chiefly, especially, μάλιστα. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, princely, imperially, in a princely manner, as becomes a prince. *Plin. Paneg.* — Also, for a prince. *Arnob.*  
**PRINCIPATUS** (princeps), us, m. the first or chief place, preëminence, preference. *Cic. Solastorum obtinet principatum.* *Id. Tenere principatum sententiæ, h. e. to be able to give one's opinion or vote before others.* So, also, *Id. belli propulsandi, h. e. in bello propulsando.* — ¶ Also, the chief place or office in a state, the place of a commander-in-chief. *Cic. Cassio principatum dari.* *Cæs. Principatum in civitate obtinere.* — Under the emperors, imperial power, dignity or government; sovereignty, rule, dominion. *Tacit. Prin-*

cipatum alicui deferre. — Also, the emperor himself. *Plin. Paneg. Nara tribunal quoque excogitatum principatui.* — ¶ Also, principal part. *Cic. animæ.* — ¶ Also, beginning, origin. *Cic.*  
**PRINCIPIALIS** (principium), e, adj. that 3 is from the beginning, original, ἀρχικός. *Lucret.*  
**PRINCIPIUM** (princeps), ii, n. a beginning, commencement, origin, ἀρχή. *Cic. dicendi, h. e. of a speech.* *Tacit. pontis.* *Cic. Ducere principium ab aliquo, h. e. to derive a beginning from, make a beginning.* *Ovid. Ducere principium ab aliquo, h. e. to derive his origin, be descended.* *Tacit. capessere, h. e. to make a beginning, begin.* *Cic. In principio, or principio, h. e. in the beginning, at first.* *Plaut. Principio atque, h. e. as soon as.* *Cic. A principio, h. e. from the beginning, from the first, at first.* — Hence, *Principia, the first in its kind, the elements, the first principles or elements.* *Cic. juris.* *Id. naturæ.* *Vitruv. Omnium rerum principium aqua.* — Also, he that makes a beginning. *Liv. Faucia curia fuit principium, h. e. began, voted first.* — Hence, a beginner, founder, author, head, origin, ancestor, &c. *Ovid. Græcia principium moris fuit.* — Also, foundation. *Cic. urbis.* — *Principia, the front of an army, the front lines.* *Sallust. Aciem, transversis principibus, in planum deducit.* *Liv. and Sallust. Post principia, h. e. behind the front.* — Also, the chief place. *Plin.* — Also, dominion or rule over any one. *Tertull.* — ¶ *Principia, a large public place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants and tribunes, and the standards, where speeches were made and assemblies held.* *Liv. In principibus ac prætorio sermones confundi.* *Nep. In principibus statuebat tabernaculum Alexandri.* *Cic. In vestrorum castrorum principibus, h. e. with you.* — Also, the whole number of principal officers. *Amian.*  
**PRINCIPTOR** (Id.), âris, dep. 1. to rule, 3 govern. *Lactant.*  
**PRIOR** (unc.), ôris. *Superlat. Primus.* — I. *Comp. Prior, prius, former, first, antecedent, previous, prior,* with regard to time and order, πρότερος. *Cic. comitia.* *Cæs. Qui prior occupaverit, h. e. first.* *Cic. Priori posterior jungitur, h. e. the latter with the former.* *Id. Priore loco dicere, h. e. first.* *Id. Priore æstate, h. e. last summer.* *Plin. vinum, h. e. wine of last year.* *Colum. liber, h. e. the preceding book.* Hence, *Nep. Dionysius prior, h. e. the elder.* *Virg. and Plin. Ep. Priores, h. e. those who lived in time past, our forefathers, ancestors.* — ¶ Also, the foremost, when two are spoken of. *Nep. Priores pedes, h. e. the fore feet.* — ¶ Also, superior, more excellent. *Terent., Horat. and Liv.* — II. *SUPERL. Primus, a, um, the first in order, time or place.* *Cic. Primus dicitur obligavisse, h. e. first.* *Id. Primæ literæ, postremæ, &c.* *Id. Idus primas, h. e. the next Ides.* *Liv. Primum initium.* — Also, the first or foremost. *Nep. pars ædium, h. e. the fore part, otherwise called atrium.* *Plin. dentes, h. e. the fore teeth.* — *Primum, subst., the first, foremost, beginning.* *Liv. Provolant in primum, h. e. before, or in the van.* Hence, *Cic. A primo, h. e. from the beginning, at first.* *Id. Epistolæ a primo lego, h. e. the first letter, first, then the next, and so on.* *Liv. and Cic. In primo, h. e. before, in front, in the beginning, first.* *Plin. Ex primo, h. e. from the beginning.* — So, also, *Plur. Prima, the first, the beginning.* *Liv. Also, the first of things, the first elements or principles of things.* *Lucret. E primis facta minutis.* *Cic. naturæ, h. e. inclinations, &c. implanted by nature.* — Hence, *In primis, in the beginning, at first.* *Liv. In primis parum proderat, deinde, &c.* Also, first, or before all. *Sallust. In primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes, &c.* *Tacit. Prima consiliorum, for prima consilia.* *Lucret. Prima via, for prima via.* — *Prima, plur. at first.* *Grat. Prima jubent tenui nascentem jungere filo limbum.* — *Quisquis*

is frequently found after *primus*, to express the first possible. *Cic. Primo quoque tempore, h. e. as soon as possible, at the first opportunity. Id. Primo quoque die, h. e. on the first day possible. — Primus, a, um, is frequently used instead of the adverb primum. Virg. Vix prima inceperat aetas. Liv. Spolia, quae prima opima appellata, h. e. first. Particularly, after quum, ut, &c. Virg. Quum prima examina ducunt, for quum primum, h. e. as soon as. Id. Ut primis plantis institerat, for ut primum, h. e. as soon as. — Primus, n, um, is frequently used for prima pars. Cic. In prima provincia, h. e. at the entrance of the province. Id. Primis labris, h. e. with the extremity of the lips. Cæs. and Nep. Prima nocte, h. e. at the beginning of the night. Colum. Primo anno, h. e. initio anni. Virg. Primo mense. Liv. Primus tumultus, h. e. the beginning of the tumult. — ¶ Also, Primus, the first in rank, respectability, condition, or any other kind of superiority, the chief, principal, most excellent, illustrious, noble, distinguished; or, one of the chief, principal, most excellent, &c. Cic. Homines primi, h. e. the most distinguished men. Id. Comitia prima, h. e. the most important (the centurina and tributa are called so.) Terent. Quod vel primum puto, h. e. what I consider as the principal thing. Sallust. Prima habere, h. e. to consider as the most excellent. Virg. Prima tenerc, h. e. to have the first place. Hence, Terent. Partes primæ, h. e. the principal part. So, also, Primæ, sc. partes. Cic. Primas agere. — Hence, Virg. Ad prima, h. e. especially, principally. Cic. In primis, h. e. above all, chiefly, especially. Id. In primisque, for in primis quoque. So, also, Id. Cum primis. — It is also written imprimis, as one word.*

**PRIORATUS** (prior), us, m. the first place, preference, priority. Tertull.

**PRIORSUM**, and **PRIORSUS** (for prior-3 versus), adv. forward. Macrob.

**PRISCE** (priscus), adv. in the old or ancient manner, after the manner of the olden time, in a straight-forward way, without ceremony, ἀρχαίως. Cic. agere.

**PRISCIANUS**, i, m. a grammarian in the time of the emperor Justinian. — ¶ Theodorus Priscianus, a physician in the time of the emperor Gratian.

**PRISCUS** (from pris, the Greek πρις), a, um, adj. ancient, old, antique, former, customary in times of old, ἀρχαίος, ἀρχαίως. Cic. Credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris. Id. Quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat. — The Romans applied this term especially to the most ancient times or the golden age. Horat. Prisca gens mortalium. Id. Priscus Inachus. Id. Priscus pudor. — Hence, as a praise. Cic. Priscam imitari severitatem. Liv. Priscos mores revocare. — It is rarely used for pristinus. Horat. Venus. — ¶ Also, in the ancient manner, severe, strict, serious. Catull. parens. — ¶ Priscus is also a surname of two poets. Ovid.

**PRISMA** (πρίσμα), ātis, n. a certain geometrical figure. Marc. Cap.

**PRISTA** (πρίστῆς), æ, m. a Sawyer. 2 Plin.

**PRISTINUS** (from pris, the Greek πρις), 2 a, um, adj. ancient, old, former, first, accustomed, wonted, pristine, original, ἀρχαίος, παλαιός. Cic. dignitas. Id. mos. Liv. Pristinum animum erga aliquem conservare. Cæs. In pristinum statum redire. — Hence, Pristinum, subst., a former state, condition, or footing. Nep. In pristinum restituere, h. e. to restore to its former condition. — ¶ Also, last, just passed, of yesterday. Cæs. dies. Sueton. nox.

**PRISTINUS**, and **PISTRINUS** (from pistris, or pristin), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a whale. Colum. sidus, h. e. the constellation called the Whale.

**PRISTIS**, and **PRISTIX**, f. See Pistris.

**PRIVATIM** (privatus), adv. without reference to the state, in his own affairs, on business of his own, in his own name, as a private individual, in a private capacity, privately, in private. Cic. Privatim aliquid agere, h. e. in his own concerns. Id. Eloquentia privatim et publice abuti, h. e. with regard to the state and private

individuals. Id. Si privatim mandasset, h. e. for his own person. Cæs. Publice privatimque petere, h. e. for themselves, or for single persons. Cic. Nulle me ipsum privatim pepulit injuria, h. e. for my person in particular. — ¶ Also, especially, particularly, separately, distinctly. Plin. De iis privatim condidit volumin. — ¶ Liv. Privatim se tenere, h. e. to keep himself or stay at home.

**PRIVATIUS** (privo), ōnis, f. a taking away, withdrawing, depriving of any thing, στερήσις. Cic. doloris.

**PRIVATIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. depriving, denoting privation, privative, στερητικός. Gell.

**PRIVATUS**, a, um, particip. from privo. — ¶ Adj. (from privus), private, of a person that is not in any public office. Cic. Vir privatus, or, simply, privatus, h. e. a private person, one not a magistrate or in any public office. Also, one who is not emperor, king, or prince. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, of things, belonging or relating to individuals, opposed to publicus. Cic. vita, h. e. a private life, of one who does not fill any office. Id. res, h. e. a thing that belongs or relates to an individual, and consequently not to the state. Cæs. agri, h. e. private lands, that do not belong to the state, but to individuals. Id. ædificia. Cic. Privata calamitas est, h. e. afflicts me alone, not the state. Liv. dolor, h. e. private mourning or grief. — Under the emperors, it was opposed to imperial. Sueton. spectacula, h. e. private games, not at the expense of the emperor. — Hence, Privatum, subst. any one's house, private use or advantage, the expenses of a private person, out of one's own pocket. Liv. In privato, h. e. at home, privately, in private. Id. Propriose se ex privato, h. e. from the house. Id. Tributum ex privato conferre, h. e. from one's private property.

**PRIVERNUM**, i, n. a town of Latium, now Piperno. — Hence, Privernas, ātis, belonging to Privernam. Cic. ager. Id. Quum in Privernate essentus, h. e. at the Privernan estate. — Privernates, the inhabitants of Privernum. Liv.

**PRIVIGNUS** (for privigenus, from privus & gigno), i, m. a step-son. Cic. — Privigna, æ, f. a step-daughter. Cic. — Privigni, step-children. Horat.

**PRIVILEGIARIUS** (privilegium), ii, m. 3 one that has a privilege. Pandect.

**PRIVILEGIUM** (privus & lex), ii, n. a law, decree, or bill against an individual. Cic. Ferre privilegium de aliquo. In the time of the republic, it was not permitted to make or propose such a law. — ¶ Also, a privilege, prerogative, immunity, license, special right or grant; preference. Sueton. Privilegium eripere. Trajan. in Plin. Ep. habere.

**PRIVUS** (privus), as, āvi, ātim, a. 1. to take away from, deprive, bereave, στερειν. Cic. aliquid vita. Id. aliquid somno. — ¶ Also, to free, deliver. Cic. aliquid exsilio, dolore. — So, also, Privatus, a, um, Cic.

**PRIUS** (prior), adv. before, sooner, πρότερον. Cic. Quem fuit æquius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita. — Also, with quam following, before that, before, πρις ἢ. Cic. Cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam. — ¶ Also, sooner, rather, with quam, than, following. Cic. Carnificinam prius subierint, quam, &c. — Prop. Quam prius, for priusquam. — ¶ Also, formerly, before, once. Catull.

**PRIUSQUAM**, or **PRIUS QUAM**. See Prius.

**PRIVUS** (perhaps from præ), a, um, adj. single. Cic. Privi homines, h. e. single. — ¶ Also, every. Lucret. Hence, distributively, each. Liv. Privos lapides ferrent, h. e. each a stone. — ¶ Also, proper, one's own, peculiar, particular. Cato. Opercula dolorum priva, h. e. so that each vessel has its cover. Horat. Quem ducit priva triremis. Id. Sive aliud privum. Liv. Milites binis privis tunicis donat.

**PRŪ** (unc.), preposit. before, in front of, right opposite to, πρό. Cic. Sedens pro æde Castoris. Cæs. Copias pro oppido

collocaverat, h. e. before. — ¶ Also, for in, in, on. Cæs. Pro suggestu. Id. Pro tribunali, h. e. on the tribunal. Liv. Pro concione. Sueton. Pro rostris. Tacit. Pro ripa. — ¶ Also, for, according to, conformably with, compared with. Cic. Agere pro viribus. Id. Pro virili parte, h. e. to the best of his power. Cæs. Pro tempore et pro re, h. e. according to time and circumstances. Liv. Pro tempore. Id. Proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit. Id. Latius quam pro copiis. Cic. Pro mea parte, h. e. for my part. Hence, Id. Pro se quisque, h. e. every one without distinction, all together, or, each according to his ability. — Pro eo, with ac, atque, quum or quantum following, according as. Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. Pro eo ac debui, h. e. according to my duty. Cic. Pro eo, quanti te facio, h. e. according to the regard which I have for you. Pandect. Pro eo est, atque si adhibitus non esset, h. e. it is as though, &c. it is as good as if, &c. — Pro eo quod, because. Cic. Pro eo, quod ejus nomen magnum erat. — Pro eo denotes, also, for it, for this, for that. Cic. Pro eo habeamus, h. e. consider it so. Liv. Pro eo veniam petitam velim. — Prout, as, just as, according as. Cic. Prout hominis facultates ferebant. Pro eo ut is sometimes used instead of it. Cic. Tamen pro eo, ut temporis difficultas tulit. Terent. Pro imperio, h. e. imperiously, in a domineering manner. Liv. Pro collegio decemvirorum, h. e. pro sententia collegii. — ¶ Also, for, on account of, by reason of. Cic. Solvere pro vectura. — Also, for, in the place of, instead of. Cic. Pro salutaribus mortifera. Liv. Pro consule. Cic. Pro magistro esse, or operas dare, h. e. to act in the place of a director, or, as a director, to be a director. Cæs. Pro vallo caros objecerant, h. e. instead of a rampart. — Also, as, for, as good as. Liv. Scire pro certo, h. e. for certain. So, also, Cic. polliceri. Id. Pro infecto habere, h. e. to consider as undone. Id. Pro damnato esset, h. e. as good as condemned. Terent. Hunc amavi pro meo, h. e. as my own. Liv. Pro victis abiere, h. e. as conquered. Cic. Pro amico, h. e. as a friend. Liv. Transire pro transfuga, h. e. as a deserter. Liv. Pro amicis, h. e. as friends, in a friendly manner. Cic. Pro eo ac si, &c. h. e. just as if, &c. — Also, for, to the advantage of, in favor of. Cic. Hoc pro me esse. Liv. Pro se esse loci angustias ratus. — ¶ Also, by. Cic. Pro præde litis, &c. Id. Pro suffragio renunciatus.

**PRŪ**, or **PROH!** interject. expressing wonder or lamentation, O! ah! Cic. Pro dii immortales! or, Id. Pro deorum atque hominum fidem, or, Terent. Pro deum immortalium! sc. fidem, or, Liv. Pro deum fidem! h. e. for heaven's sake! gracious heaven! &c. Cic. Pro sancte Jupiter, h. e. good god! O heavens! &c. Terent. Pro Jupiter! hominis stultitiam! h. e. O god, what a folly! Tertull. Pro malæ tractationis! — Sometimes it may be rendered alas! Liv. Tantum, pro! degeneramus, &c.

**PRŪAGŪRŪS** (προήγυρος, προάγυρος), i, m. the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily. Cic.

**PRŪAMITĀ** (pro & amita), æ, f. the sister 3 of one's great grandfather. Pandect.

**PRŪARCHĒ** (προαρχή), es, f. the name 3 of one of the Æons of the Valentinians. Tertull.

**PRŪAUCTŌR** (pro & auctor), ōris, m. a 2 remote author, founder or ancestor, προκατάρχων. Sueton. generis.

**PRŪAVIĀ** (pro & avia), æ, f. one's grand- 2 father's or grandmother's mother by either side; a great grandmother, προπάμμη. Sueton.

**PRŪAVITŪS** (pro & avitus), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to a great grandfather or great grandmother: of or belonging to one's ancestors, ancient. Ovid. regna.

**PRŪAVŪNCŪLŪS** (pro & avunculus), i, 3 one's great grandmother's brother. Pandect.

**PRŪAVŪS** (pro & avus), m. a great grandfather, second grandfather, πρόπαππος. Cic. — Also, for an ancestor. Horat. Proavi vestri, h. e. your ancestor.

tors. — So, also, for *ahavus* or *tritavus*.  
*Cic. ad Div. 3, 11. Curt. 6, 11, 26.*  
**PRŌBĀ** (allied to *probo*, as), æ, f. a *proof*.  
 3 *Amian.*  
**PRŌBĀBĪLĪS** (*probo*), e, adj. *probable*,  
*likely, likely to be true, credible, πιθανός.*  
*Cic. ratio. Id. conjectura. — ¶ Also,*  
*deserving approbation, approvable,*  
*plausible, commendable, acceptable, pleas-*  
*ing, good, fit. Cic. orator, h. e. a toler-*  
*ably good orator. Id. Orator probabilior.*  
*Id. discipulus. Id. ingenium. Id. genu-*  
*is discendi. Plin. aqua.*  
**PRŌBĀBĪLĪTĀS** (*probabilis*), ātis, f. *prob-*  
*ability, likelihood, appearance of truth,*  
*credibility, πιθανότης. Cic.*  
**PRŌBĀBĪLĪTĒR** (*Id.*), adv. *probably, like-*  
*ly, in likelihood, credibly, in a manner like-*  
*ly to produce conviction, πιθανώς. Cic.*  
*dicere. Id. Probabilius accusare. —*  
 ¶ Also, in a praiseworthy manner, so as  
 to gain the approbation of others, laudably.  
*Val. Maz.*  
**PRŌBĀMENTUM** (*probo*), i, n. a *proof*.  
 3 *Cod. Theod.*  
**PRŌBĀTĀ** (*προβάτα*), ōrum, n. *sheep*.  
 2 *Plin. 7, 2.*  
**PRŌBĀTĪŪS** (*probo*), ōnis, f. *approbation*,  
*εγκρισις, ἀποδοχή. Cic. — ¶ Also,*  
*a proof, demonstration, argument, πίσ-*  
*τις. Quintil. Probationes potentiissi-*  
*mæ. Plin. oculorum, h. e. ocular dem-*  
*onstration. — ¶ Also, a trial, inspection,*  
*examination, δοκιμασία. Cic. athleta-*  
*rum. Plin. croci.*  
**PRŌBĀTĪVŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *relating*  
 3 *to proof. Quintil.*  
**PRŌBĀTŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. *an approver*,  
*ἐπικριτής. Cic. facti.*  
**PRŌBĀTŌRĪĀ** (*probo*), æ, f. *sc. epistola*,  
 3 *h. e. a testimonial of good conduct, &c.*  
*Cod. Justin.*  
**PRŌBĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *probo*.  
 — ¶ Adj. *pleasant, acceptable, agree-*  
*able, grateful. Liv. Probator. Cic. Pro-*  
*batissimus alicui. — ¶ Also, proved,*  
*tried, of approved goodness, good, excel-*  
*lent. Plaut. and Cic. — Hence, of tried*  
*worth or probity. Cic. Probatus homo.*  
*Id. Femina probatissima.*  
**PRŌBĒ** (*probus*), adv. *well, rightly, proper-*  
*ly, excellently, καλῶς, εὖ. Cic. scire. Id.*  
*dicere. Terent. Narras probe, h. e. you*  
*are bringing good news. Id. Probissime,*  
*h. e. very well. — ¶ Also, very, much,*  
*very much. Plaut. errare. Terent. Tui*  
*similibus est probe.*  
**PRŌBIĀNŪS** (*Probus*), a, um, adj. *called*  
 3 *after one Probus. Lamprid.*  
**PRŌBITĀS** (*probus*), ātis, f. *the goodness*  
*of a thing. — Hence, of persons, probity,*  
*honesty, virtue, καλοκαγαθία. Cic. —*  
*Also, modesty. Plin. Ep.*  
**PRŌBITĒR** (*Id.*), adv. for *Probe*. 3 *Varr.*  
**PRŌBLĒMĀ** (*πρόβλημα*), ātis, n. a *ques-*  
 2 *tion, problem, proposition. Sucton.*  
**PRŌBŌ** (*probus*), us, āvi, ātum, a. I. *to*  
*consider as good, approve, be satisfied*  
*with, δοκιμάζω. Cic. domum. Id. Hæc*  
*senatus probat. Horat. Se probare, h. e.*  
*to be satisfied with one's self. Also, with*  
*an infinit. following. Cæs. transire.*  
 — ¶ Also, to see whether any thing be  
 good or proper, to try, examine, inspect,  
 judge of. *Ovid. amicitias utilitate.*  
*Plaut. Ex tuo ingenio mores alienos. —*  
 Also, to find by experience. *Pallud. —*  
 ¶ Also, to make any thing pleasing or  
 agreeable to one, to reader one pleased or  
 satisfied with any thing. *Cic. aliquid ali-*  
*cui. Id. alicui de re. Hence, Id. Probari*  
*alicui, h. e. to gain approbation, please.*  
 So, also, *Id. Se alicui probare. —*  
 ¶ Also, to make credible, prove, show,  
 demonstrate, make out, make good, con-  
 vince, ἀποδείκνυμι. *Cic. aliquid. Id.*  
*aliquid alicui. Ovid. Patrio metu pater*  
*esse probor, h. e. my paternal fear for*  
*you proves that I am your father. — It*  
*may also be rendered, to ascertain,*  
*prove. Plin. Tus probatur candore, h. e.*  
*the goodness of frankincense is ascertain-*  
*ed, &c. Sil. equum animi. Hence,*  
*Probatas, a, um, ascertained, verified.*  
*Cic. Hence, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10,*  
 42 (39). *Probare aliquem, h. e. to de-*  
*clare one fit for military service. Hence,*  
*Terent. and Cic. se pro aliquo, h. e. to*  
*give himself out in a credible manner for*  
*somebody, to cause himself to be taken for*  
*somebody. So, also, Cic. aliquem pro*

*aliquo, h. e. to give out for. — Hence,*  
*Probati, to be esteemed or regarded as*  
*something; as, Cic. Vulcanus pro ictu gla-*  
*diatoris probati. — Hence, Probare, to*  
*exhibit, manifest, show. Cic. suum of-*  
*ficium. — ¶ See, also, Probatus, a, um.*  
**PRŌBŌLĒ** (*προβολή*), es, f. a *bringing*  
 3 *forth, producing. Tertull.*  
**PRŌBŌSCĪS** (*προβόσκis*), idis, f. *the trunk,*  
 2 *snout, or proboscis with which animals*  
*suck up things. Varr. — Particularly,*  
*the trunk or proboscis of an elephant.*  
*Flor.*  
**PRŌBRĀCHŪS** (*προβραχῦς*), ŷos, m. *sc.*  
 3 *pes, a metrical foot, consisting of one short*  
*and four long syllables.*  
**PRŌBRŌSĒ** (*probrosus*), adv. *ignominious-*  
 2 *ly, shamefully, reproachfully, scandalous-*  
*ly, ἐπovειδιῶτος. Gell.*  
**PRŌBRŌSĪTĀS** (*Id.*), ātis, f. *ignominy*,  
 3 *infamy. Sallustian.*  
**PRŌBRŌSŪS** (*probrum*), a, um, adj. *igno-*  
*minious, disgraceful, scandalous, inf-*  
*amous, reproachful, causing disgrace or*  
*shame, ἐπovειδιῶτος. Cic. crimen. Tac-*  
*it. carmen, h. e. a lampoon. Plin. Pro-*  
*brosius. — ¶ Also, acting disgraceful-*  
*ly, dravoiug upon himself disgrace, inf-*  
*amous. Sueton. femina. Id. natura.*  
**PRŌBRŪM** (*unc.*), i, n. a *shameful or re-*  
*proachful act, ἀλοχος, δνειδος, τὸ ἔλεγ-*  
*χος. Cic. Probra paterna. — Partic-*  
*ularly of whoredom, adultery. Plant.*  
*Insimulabit eam probri. Cic. Probri in-*  
*simulasti feminam. — ¶ Also, disgrace,*  
*infamy, dishonor, reproach, shame. Cic.*  
*Probro esse, h. e. to be disgraceful. Ter-*  
*ent. In probro esse. Sallust. Probro*  
*habere, h. e. to consider as disgraceful.*  
*Cic. Probrum inferre alicui, h. e. to cast*  
*disgrace upon. — ¶ Also, a term of*  
*reproach, reproachful language, contum-*  
*ely, abuse, insult. Cic. Literas plenas*  
*probrorum. — ¶ It is used, also, ad-*  
*jectively. Gell. Animalia spurca atque*  
*probra (but perhaps probra denotes inf-*  
*amous persons).*  
**PRŌBŪS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *that is as it*  
*ought to be, good, proper, excellent, ἀ-*  
*δός. Terent. artifex. Plaut. merx.*  
*Colum. color. Cic. res. Id. navigium.*  
*Liv. argentum. — ¶ Also, morally*  
*good, honest, upright, virtuous, modest,*  
*unassuming. Cic. filius. Terent. mu-*  
*lier. Cic. Homo probior. Plin. Ep.*  
*Vir probissimus. Cic. Probra oratio,*  
*h. e. the language of virtue, the words of an*  
*honest man, a virtuous speech.*  
**PRŌCĀ**, æ, m. See *Procas*.  
**PRŌCĀCĪĀ** (*procax*), æ, f. same as *Pro-*  
 3 *casitas. Aulon.*  
**PRŌCĀCĪTĀS** (*Id.*), ātis, f. *boldness or*  
 2 *shamelessness in making demands. Also,*  
*in general, impudence, petulance, sauci-*  
*ness, pertness, procacity, wantonness, ἀ-*  
*δῶδεια. Cic. — Also, of animals. Col-*  
*lum.*  
**PRŌCĀCĪTĒR** (*Id.*), adv. *boldly, impu-*  
 2 *dently, petulantly, ἀκολῶτως. Curt.*  
*Finem procaciter orto sermoni impo-*  
*neret. Liv. Procacius Curt. Proca-*  
*cissime.*  
**PRŌCĀS**, and **PRŌCĀ** (*Πρόκας*), æ, m.  
*a king of Alba. Virg. and Liv.*  
**PRŌCĀTĪŪS** (*proco*), ōnis, f. a *demanding*,  
 3 *as in marriage, a wooing. Apul.*  
**PRŌCĀX** (*Id.*), ācis, very covetous of every  
 thing, extravagant in demand. *Terent.*  
 — Hence, in general, too bold, impudent,  
 insolent, forward, wanton, petulant, pert.  
*Cic. in lacescendo. Sallust. sermo.*  
*Horat. vernæ. Ovid. puella. Colum.*  
*Procacior. Tacit. Procacissima inge-*  
*nia. — Also, with a genit. following.*  
*Tacit. otii, h. e. in otio. — ¶ Figur.*  
*Virg. auster. Plin. Brachia procacia*  
*vitis, h. e. winding themselves round the*  
*tree, and so, as it were, wanton.*  
**PRŌCĒDŌ** (*pro & cedo*), is, essi, essum,  
 n. 3. *to go before, go forth, προβαίνω,*  
*προῖνμι. Hirt. ante agmen. Virg.*  
*castris. Cic. in solem. — Hence, to*  
*come, grow or spring forth, appear, rise.*  
*Colum. Procedit germen. Virg. astrum.*  
*Cic. Posteaquam philosophia processit.*  
 — Also, to go or step forth, as, in order  
 to fight or speak. *Liv. — ¶ Also,*  
*to happen, occur. Plin. — Also, to*  
*originate or proceed from. Cod. Just.*  
*Res, quæ ab imperatoribus procedunt.*  
 — Also, to project. *Plin. Fossa in pe-*

*des binos procedit. Cels. Cubitus pau-*  
*lulum procedit. — ¶ Also, to proceed,*  
*advance, go forward, or, simply, to go,*  
*when one goes further forward. Ter-*  
*ent. Fumus procedit. Cæs. longius. —*  
*Figur. Cic. longius, h. e. to go further,*  
*or to a greater length. Cic. alicui obvi-*  
*am, h. e. to go to meet. Liv. In mul-*  
*taum vini processerat, h. e. had drunk*  
*much wine. Cic. Oratio procedit. —*  
 Hence, figur. to advance, make progress,  
 increase. *Cic. in philosophia, h. c. to*  
 make progress. *Id. laude dicendi. Id.*  
*honoribus. Id. ætate, h. e. to become*  
*older. Plin. Ep. Libido procedendi,*  
*h. c. of getting on, rising to a higher sta-*  
*tion in life. Sallust. eo vecordiae, h. e.*  
*to arrive at such a pitch of folly. Cic.*  
*Quo compositiones processerint, h. c.*  
*to what perfection they have been brought.*  
*Liv. Mentio eo processit, ut, &c. h. e. it*  
*came to this, &c. — Figur. to make pro-*  
*gress in fortune, succeed, be fortunate.*  
*Terent. pulchre. — Also, figur. to ad-*  
*vance, appear. Cic. Altera jam pagella*  
*succedit, h. e. I am now writing the other*  
*page. Quintil. Procedente libro, h. e.*  
*in the course of this work. — ¶ Also, in*  
*general, to show one's self or appear in*  
*public. Propert. Volo procedere. —*  
 Also, to extend, project. *Plin. Lydia super*  
 Ioniam procedit. — Also, to pass by,  
 elapse. *Cic. Procedit dies. Nepos. nox.*  
*Plin. Ep. Procedente tempore, h. c.*  
*in time, in progress of time, after some*  
*time, afterwards. — Also, to last, continue.*  
*Liv. Stationes procedunt. — Also, to be*  
*reckoned, brought into account. Liv.*  
*Procedunt stipendia. Id. æra (h. c. sti-*  
*pendia). — Hence, to be worth or to be*  
*reckoned equal to. Varr. Binæ oves pro*  
*singulis procedant, h. e. two should be*  
*counted for one. — Hence, to take place,*  
*be allowed. Pandect. — Also, to go on,*  
*succeed, turn out. Cic. prospere. Id.*  
*bene. Liv. parum. — Also, to go on well,*  
*succeed well, prosper, turn out well. Liv.*  
*Consilia mihi procedunt. Also, without*  
*a nominat. Cic. Procedit, h. e. it suc-*  
*ceeds, prospers, turns out well. — Also,*  
*to benefit, be of use. Sallust. alicui. —*  
 Particip. Processus, a, um, advanced.  
*Scrib. Larg. ætas.*  
**PRŌCELEŪSMĀTĪCŪS** (*προκελευσματι-*  
 3 *κός*), sc. pes, a *metrical foot consisting of*  
*four short syllables.*  
**PRŌCELLĀ** (*procello*), æ, f. a *violent wind*,  
*with or without rain, a storm, tempest,*  
*hurricane, Σύνελλα, ἰέλλα. Lucret. ven-*  
*ti. Cic. Nimbi, procellæ, turbines. —*  
 Hence, figur. *Cic. Procellæ invidiarum.*  
*Id. Procella temporis. Nepos. Procellæ*  
*civiles, h. c. civil commotions, tumults.*  
*Quintil. eloquentiæ, h. e. vehemence.*  
 So, also, *Id. concionum. Hence, Liv.*  
*Procella equestris, h. e. onset, charge,*  
*sudden attack of the cavalry.*  
**PRŌCELLŌ** (*pro & obsol. cello*), is, a. 3.  
 3 *to throw down, throw to the ground, over-*  
*turn. Propert. and Plaut.*  
**PRŌCELLŌSĒ** (*procellosus*), adv. *boister-*  
 3 *ously. Augustin.*  
**PRŌCELLŌSŪS** (*procella*), a, um, adj. *full*  
 2 *of storms, stormy, boisterous, tempestuous,*  
*ἀελλώδης, θυελλήεις. Liv. ver. —*  
 ¶ Also, stormy, raising storms. *Liv.*  
*ventus.*  
**PRŌCĒR** (*unc.*), ēris, m. *one of the most*  
*distinguished, one of the nobles. Juve-*  
*nal. Agnosco procerem. — Much more*  
*frequent is the plural Proceres, the*  
*chief or leading men, the great men, nobles.*  
*Liv. Latinorum. Id. juvenutis. Cic.*  
*Nostros proceres. — Also, figur. the prin-*  
*cipal or most distinguished persons in any*  
*thing. Plin. sapientiæ, h. e. in wisdom.*  
*Id. gulæ.*  
**PRŌCĒRĒ** (*procerus*), adv. *to a great*  
*length. Cic. Procerius projectum bra-*  
*chiuum.*  
**PRŌCĒRES**, nm, m. See *Procer*.  
**PRŌCĒRĪTĀS** (*proceris*), ātis, f. *length*,  
*μήκος. Cic. — ¶ Also, height. Cic. —*  
 Particularly, of stature, height, tallness.  
*Cic.*  
**PRŌCĒRĪTŪDŌ** (*Id.*), inis, f. same as  
 3 *Proceritas. Solin.*  
**PRŌCĒRĪŪS** (*diminut. of procerus*), a,  
 3 *um, adj. somewhat long or tall. Apul.*  
**PRŌCĒRŪS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *long, μα-*  
*κρός. Cic. collum. Lucret. passus.*



**Cic. Procerior.** — ¶ Also, *high, tall.* Virg. Procerus alnus. Sueton. statura. Tacit. Procerus habitu. Cic. Procerissima populus. Catull. palmæ, h. e. lifted up.

**PRŌCESSIŪ** (procedo), ōnis, f. a going forth, going out, advancing, proceeding, going away, marching away. Cic.

**PRŌCESSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a progress, 2 course. Cic. — Hence, *good progress, advance, growth, increase.* Cic. Tantos processus effieciat. — Hence, *success, good fortune.* Hirt., Ovid., and Senec. — ¶ Also, *a running forward, a projecting, a process.* Cels. — ¶ Also, *a passing by.* Prudent. diernm.

**PRŌCESSŪS**, a, um. See *Procedo.*

**PRŌCHŒSŪS** ĀGRIŪS (πρόχως ἄγρος), a kind of herb, same as *Saxifraga saxifrage.* Apul.

**PRŌCHŒTĀ**, æ, and **PRŌCHŒTĒ** (Προχῆτη), es, f. an island near Campania, now *Procitā.*

**PRŌCIDĒNTĪA** (procido), æ, f. the falling 2 down of a thing out of its place; *providence, πρόπτωση.* Plin. Procidencia oculi.

**PRŌCIDŪS** (pro & cado), is, ūdi, n. 3. to 2 fall before itself, to fall down flat, fall prostrate, προπίπτω. Horat. ad pedes. Liv. Pars muri prociderat. — ¶ Also, to fall forward, as, when a member or part of the body falls out of its place. Cels. Oculi procidunt. Plin. Procidencia (plur.) sedis vulvæque.

**PRŌCIDŪS** (procido), a, um, adj. that 2 falls or has fallen down, πρόπτωρος. Plin. — ¶ Also, *that has fallen forth or projects.* Plin. sedes, h. e. anus.

**PRŌCĪFĒS** (pro & cieo), es, ūvi, ūtum, a. 2. 3 to demand, call forth. Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.

**PRŌCĪNCTŪĀLĪS** (procinctus), e, adj. 3 belonging to the marching of an army. Cassiod.

**PRŌCĪNCTŪS**, a, um. See *Procingo.*

**PRŌCĪNCTŪS** (procingo), us, m. a girding. — Hence, *a preparing for fighting.* Hence, *the point of joining battle.* Also, *readiness for action.* Plin. In procinctu, h. e. ready for action, about to join battle. Tacit. In procinctu et castris habitū, h. e. in practice of fighting, in actual service, on military duty. Ovid. Carmina in procinctu facta, h. e. in arms, in readiness to fight. Plin. Tendere ad procinctum, h. e. to go into battle. Cic. Testamentum in procinctu facere, h. e. to make a will when one is just about to go into battle. Hence, in general, *Senec.* In procinctu, h. e. in readiness.

**PRŌCĪNGŪS** (pro & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, 3 a. 3. to gird, arm, prepare. Hence, *Procinctus*, a, um, girded, prepared, ready to engage. Fob. Pict. ap. Gell. classis, h. e. exercitus. Justinian. Testamentum procinctum, for in procinctu.

**PRŌCLĀMĀTIŪS** (proclamo), ōnis, f. a 3 crying out, calling out, ἀναβόησις, ἀναβόησις. Quintil. Totus in lacrymas meroremque resolutus, &c. in omni proclamatione gemituque frater. Pandect. in libertatem, h. e. when one calls upon a judge to assert his liberty.

**PRŌCLĀMĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a banter, 1 vociferator, crier, βόης, ἀνακρότητος. Thus Cicero calls a bad advocate.

**PRŌCLĀMŪS** (pro & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry out, exclaim, vociferate, proclaim, ἀναβόω. Cic. Adsunt, defendunt, proclamant, &c. Liv. pro aliquo, h. e. to cry out, bawl, contemptuously of an advocate, for to defend. Pandect. ad, or in libertatem, h. e. to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty.

**PRŌCLĪNĀTIŪS** (proclino), ōnis, f. a bending 3 ing or leaning forward, a declivity, slope, ἐγκλίσις. Vitruv.

**PRŌCLĪNŪS** (pro & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to incline or bend forwards, or, in general, to incline or bend, ἐγκλίνω, κατακλίνω. Ovid. mare in litora. — Hence, *Proclinari*, to incline forwards, or, in general, to incline or have an inclination to a place, to slope. Colum. in partem aliquam. Vitruv. Proclinata ad mare, h. e. inclining, sloping down. — Figur. Cæs. ap. Cic. Res proclinata, h. e. an affair that is near its issue. Cæs. Adjuvare rem proclinatam, h. e. to promote a cause that is bad enough and needs no

aid, to foment the quarrel, increase the inclination to rebellion, &c.

**PRŌCLĪVIS** (pro & clivus), e, adj. sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill, ἐπίφορος, ἐγκλίσις, κατάντησις. Liv. via. Also, *Proclive*, subst. Liv. Per proclive, h. e. downhill, downwards. So, also, *Colum.* Per proclivia. Hirt. In proclive. Also, *Proclive*, adv. downhill, downwards. Cic. labi. — ¶ Also, figur. going downhill. Apul. Proclivis senecta, h. e. drawing near to death. — ¶ Also, inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity to, liable, subject, and, sometimes, ready, willing. Cic. Ad morbum proclivior, h. e. liable to, disposed to, easily falling into. Id. ad comitatem. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. Egestas proclivis sceleri. Also, with circa following. Quintil. Judex erit circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior. — ¶ Also, easy. Cic. Proclivia. Id. Proclivia dictu. Terent. Esse in proclivi, h. e. to be easy.

**PRŌCLĪVĪTĀS** (proclivis), ātis, f. a declivity, declivity, steep, ἐπιβήθεια. Sact. B. Afric. — ¶ Also, *proneness, propensity, inclination, disposition.* Cic.

**PRŌCLĪVĪTER** (Id.), adv. easily, readily, εὐεμπτότως. Gell. Facile et procliviter persuasit. Cic. Proclivius.

**PRŌCLĪVIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a declivity, 3 steepness. Frontin.

**PRŌCLĪVŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Proclivis.* Lucret. and Varr.

**PRŌCLŪDŪS** (pro & claudio), is, a. 3. to 3 shut up. Pallad.

**PRŌCNĒ**, or **PRŌGNĒ**, es, f. a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Teres, king of Thrace. She was changed into a swallow, after Teres had dishonored Philomela. — ¶ Also, a swallow. Virg. and Ovid.

**PRŌCŪS** (unc.), as, a. 1. and **PRŌCŪR**, āris, dep. 1. to ask, demand. Cic. and Varr.

**PRŌCŪTŪN** (προκοιτών), ōnis, m. an ante-2 room, antechamber to a bedroom. Plin. Ep.

**PRŌCŪMIŪN** (προκόμιον), ii, n. the hair on 3 the fore part of the head. Veget.

**PRŌCŪNSŪL** (pro & consul), is, m. in the time of the republic, one who, after the expiration of his consulship at Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province where there was an army (which he commanded), or who (without a province) commanded an army, a proconsul. Cic. He had legati as assistants. Since he performed the duties of a consul, as well as of a prætor, proconsul is frequently used for pro prætor, if the latter commanded an army. Liv. — ¶ Under the emperors, as, under Augustus, who shared the provinces with the senate, the governors of the provinces of the senate were called proconsules. Sueton.

**PRŌCŪNSŪLĀRĪS** (pro & consularis), e, adj. of or belonging to a proconsul, proconsular, ἀνδραγατικός. Gell. imperium. Tacit. vir, or, simply, Id. Proconsularis, h. e. a proconsul. Liv. imago, h. e. tribunal militum (because it was in the room of the consulate).

**PRŌCŪNSŪLĀTŪS** (proconsul), us, m. the office or dignity of a proconsul; a proconsulship, ἀνδραγατία. Tacit. — Also, a propraetorship. Sact.

**PRŌCŪR**, āris. See *Proco.*

**PRŌCRĀSTĪNĀTIŪS** (procrastino), ōnis, f. a delaying or putting off to the morrow, or from one morning to another, from day to day, procrastination, ἀναβολή. Cic.

**PRŌCRĀSTĪNŪS** (pro & crastinus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to put off to the morrow, or from one morning to another, from day to day, defer, delay, procrastinate, ἀναβάλλομαι. Cic.

**PRŌCRĀXĒ** (from κράζω), for *Procraxisse*, 3 h. e. clamasse. Lucret.

**PRŌCREĀTŪS** (procreo), ōnis, f. a producing, begetting, procreation, generation, παιδοποιία. Cic. liberorum.

**PRŌCREĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a procreator, creator, author, γεννητήρ. Cic. mundi. — Hence, *a father.* Cic. Procreatores, h. e. parents.

**PRŌCREĀTRĪX** (procreator), ūcis, f. she that brings forth, a mother, παιδοτόκος. Cic. artium.

**PRŌCREŪS** (pro & creo), as, āvi, ātum, a.

1. to beget, generate, procreate, propagate, engender, produce, bring forth, γεννάω. Cic. fetus. Nepos. liberos ex tribus uxoribus. Ovid. de aliqua. — ¶ Also, to produce, make, cause. Lucret. and Cic.

**PRŌCRESCŪS** (pro & cresco), is, n. 3. to 3 grow up, come forth, spring up, be produced, ἀυξάνω. Lucret. — ¶ Also, figur. to continue to grow, grow larger. Lucret.

**PRŌCRĪS** (Πρόκρις), is and ūdis, f. a daughter of Erichtheus, the wife of Cephalus. She followed him into a wood in order to watch him; but he, supposing her to be a wild beast, shot her. Ovid.

**PRŌCRŪSTĒS** (Προκροστής), æ, m. a highwayman of Attica, who laid people on a bed, and when their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off; but if they were shorter, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. He was killed by Theseus.

**PRŌCŪBŪS** (pro & cubo), as, ūvi, ūtum, n. 3. 1. to lie, lie along. Virg. Procurabat nubra.

**PRŌCŪDŪS** (pro & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to forge, hammer, prepare by forging, κόπτω, κατακόπτω. Horat. enses. Virg. dentem vomeris. Figur. Cic. inguam, h. e. to form. — Also, figur. to forge or to produce. Plaut. dolos. Lucret. ignes. Horat. Art. 59. e lect. Bentl. nummum, h. e. to coin.

**PRŌCŪL** (from procello), adv. at a distance, whether far or near; far, far off, from a distance, aloof, a great way off; at some distance, πόρρω, ἄποθεν. Cic. Non procul, sed hic. Cæs. Procul tela conjicere. Cic. attendere. Virg. Procul este, h. e. remove, stand aloof. Id. Serta procul jacebant, h. e. at some distance. Id. Procul dependet galea, h. e. at some distance. Also, with an ablat. with or without a. Cic. Procul a conspectu. Liv. Procul mari. — ¶ Figur. fur, &c. and sometimes without Sallust. Homines procul errant, h. e. err very much. Liv. Procul dubio, h. e. without doubt, doubtless, indubitably. Colum. Procul vero est, h. e. is not true, far from the truth. — Also, of value and of time. Plin. Æs procul a Corinthio, h. e. is much inferior to. Stat. Durabisne procul? h. e. long.

**PRŌCŪLĀTIŪS** (proculco), ōnis, f. a 2 treading down. Plin. — Figur. Senec. regni.

**PRŌCŪLĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 treads before. — Proculcatores, in an army, scouts or advanced guards. Ammian.

**PRŌCŪLCŪS** (pro & calco), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to tread down, trample upon, καταπατέω. Ovid. segetes. — Proculcatus, a, um, trodden down. Tacit. senatus. Sueton. Proculcata respublica, h. e. trampled upon. — Figur. low, common. Gell. verba.

**PRŌCŪLIĀNŪS**, or **PRŌCŪLEJĀNŪS**, i, m. one of the school or followers of the jurist Proculus. Pandect.

**PRŌCŪLŪS**, i, m. a Roman senator who gave out that he had seen Romulus as a god. Liv. — ¶ Also, the name of a lawyer. Pandect.

**PRŌCŪMBŪS** (pro & obsol. cumbo), is, cūbūi, cūbitum, n. 3. to fall forward, fall down, lay one's self down, lie down, sink, κατακείμεναι, ἀναπίπτω, κατακλίνομαι. Cæs. Procumbunt frumenta imbribus. Id. Vulneribus confectum procumbere. Quintil. Tecta procumbunt. Cæs. ad pedes, h. e. to fall at one's feet. prostrate himself before. So, also, Liv. ad genua alicujus. Virg. in ulva, h. e. to lie down. — ¶ Also, to lean forward upon any thing. Virg. Olli certamine procumbunt, sc. in order to roto — ¶ Also, figur. to fall down, go to ruin. Ovid. Res procubere meæ. — ¶ Also, to throw upon, rush upon, attack, assault. Mortal. in armos. Figur. Tacit. ad infimas obstationes, h. e. to condescend. Senec. in voluptates, h. e. to give himself up to.

**PRŌCŪPTŪS** (pro & cupido), ūnis, m. a 3 preceding or antecedent desire. Minuc. Fel. amoris, h. e. anteceptus amor. (Al. aliter leg.)

**PRŌCŪRĀTIŪS** (procurō), ōnis, f. the administration or doing of a thing, ἐπιτροπή,

*διοίκησις*. It is usually applied to some trust, charge or office. Cic. reipublicæ. Id. existinationis. Cic. annone. Plin. Ep. Amplissima procuraciones, h. e. duties, charges. — Also, the place or office of a procurator. Tacit. — ¶ Particularly, expiation by sacrifice, an endeavoring to avert any thing by an offering or sacrifice. Lic. prodigii. Cic. Procuratio fieret.

**PRŌCŪRATIŌNĀCŪLĀ** (dimin. of procuratio), a, f. a small government. Senec.

**PRŌCŪRĀTOR** (procurator), ōris, m. one who discharges a trust or office, an agent, manager, administrator, superintendent, governor, procurator, proctor, ἐπίτροπος, κηδεμών. Cic. Agere aliquid per procuratorem. Plaut. peni, h. e. a steward, housekeeper. Cæs. regni, h. e. viceroy, regent. — ¶ Particularly, a manager or steward of an estate. Cic. — ¶ Also, under the emperors, one who managed the affairs of the emperor's revenue in a province. In smaller provinces, they sometimes administered justice. Tacit. Cæsaris. Id. Judææ. — Knights and frequently also freedmen used to be appointed to such offices. — ¶ The first syllable is used short by Ovid.

**PRŌCŪRĀTORIŪS** (procurator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to agency, procuratory. Pandect.

**PRŌCŪRĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a governess, protectress, ἐπίτροπος. Cic.

**PRŌCŪRŌ** (pro & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to take care of, attend to, look after, κηδεύω. Plaut. sc. Virg. corpus. Cæs. sacrificia publica. Cato. arbores. — Also, with a dat. following. Plaut. Bene procuras mihi. Arnob. victui et potui. — ¶ Particularly, to take care of the affairs of a person in his absence, to be any one's agent or proxy, with an accusat. of the thing. Cic. negotia Dionysii, h. e. to take care of, manage. Cæs. hereditatem. — Also, without an accusat. of the thing. Plin. Ep. in Hispania. — Also, with a dat. of the person following. Pandect. patri. — ¶ Also, to take care that proper religious ceremonies are performed, in order to prevent or avert the fulfilment of bad omens, as, by sacrifices, &c. to atone, expiate. Cic. monstra, h. e. to use certain means of atonement or expiation, as sacrifices, &c. on account of these bad omens. So, also, Liv. prodigia. Tibull. somnia. Also, without an accusat. Gell. Jovi hostiis majoribus. Also, impersonally. Liv. Procuratum est. — ¶ The first syllable is sometimes short. Tibull. and Ovid.

**PRŌCŪRRŌ** (pro & curro), is, curri and cūcurri, cursum, n. 3. to run forth or to a place, προτρέχω. Liv. in vias. Cæs. ex castris. Ovid. in freta, h. e. to the seashore. Particularly, in order to fight. Cæs. ex acie. Virg. Telum contorsit in hostes procurrens. — ¶ Also, to run forth, run or jut out, project, run to, extend. Ovid. Terra procurrit in æquor. Virg. Saxa procurrentia. Plin. Radix in latitudinem procurrens. — ¶ Also, figur. to run farther. Auct. ad Herenn. ultra, h. e. to go farther in it. Senec. Pecunia procurrens, h. e. increasing.

**PRŌCŪRSĀTIŌ** (procurso), ōnis, f. a running forth, advancing, sallying forth. Liv. velitum. Id. Numidarum.

**PRŌCŪRSĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that runs forth or before. Liv. Procuratores, h. e. skirmishers.

**PRŌCŪRSIŌ** (procurro), ōnis, f. a running 2 or advancing forwards. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a digression. Quintil.

**PRŌCŪRSŌ** (frequentat. of procurro), as, 2 āvi, ātum, n. I. to run forth, sally out, skirmish. Liv.

**PRŌCŪRSŪRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. running forth. Ammian.

**PRŌCŪRSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a running forth or forward, or, simply, a running. Lucrct. and Plin. Particularly, in order to fight, a sallying forth. Virg. — Hence, figur. a running forth or out, a projecting or jutting out. Plin. — ¶ Also, a continuing to run. Hence, progress. Val. Max. virtutis.

**PRŌCŪRVŌ** (pro & curvo), as, āvi, ātum,

3

a. I. to bend, curve, bend or curve forwards. Stat.

**PRŌCŪRVŪS** (pro & curvus), a, um, adj. 3 curved, curved or bent forwards, καμπύλος. Virg.

**PRŌCŪS** (from proco, or procor), i, m. a wooer, suitor, μνηστήρ. Cic. and Virg.

**PRŌCŪŌN** (Προκύων), ōnis, m. a constellation, otherwise called Antecanem, or Antecanis, because it rises before the dog-star. Also, the brightest star in this constellation. Cic. and Plin.

**PRŌDĀCTŪS**, a, um. See Prodigio.

**PRŌDĒAMBŪLŌ** (pro & deambulo), as, 3 n. I. to walk forth or abroad. Terent.

**PRŌDĒŌ** (for pro-eo), is, ii, itum, irreg. n. to go or come forth, παρήμι. Terent. Nemo huc prodit Cic. Obviam mihi est proditum. Cæs. Prodire ex portu. Ovid. utero. Cic. in publicum. Cæs. in prælium. — Also, simply, to go, to go to a place. Terent. in funus, h. e. to go to a funeral. — Also, to go out, go out of doors, show one's self in public. Liv. — Hence, to go or step forth, make one's appearance, as an actor. Cic. in scenam, or, simply, Plaut. Prodire, h. e. to play a part on the stage. Also, as a witness. Cic. — Also, to appear, show

itself. Cic. Consuetudo prodire cæpit. Id. Proderint colores. — So, also, of plants, to come forth, sprig or grow up, appear. Varr. and Colum. — So, also, to stand out, project. Virg. Rupes prodit in æquor. Ovid. talus. — ¶ Also, to go forward, advance, proceed, or, simply, to go, when it means to go forward. Cæs. longius, h. e. to go on. Horat. Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra. Cic. sumptu extra modum. Id. ad extremum, sc. in speaking. Hence, Petron. Prodeuntibus annis, h. e. with advancing years.

**PRŌDĒSĒ**. See Prosum.

**PRŌDICIŪS** (Prodicus), a, um, adj. relating to Prodicus. Cic. Hercules, h. e. occurring in the writings of the philosopher Prodicus.

**PRŌDICO** (pro & dico), is, ixi, ctum, a. I. 3. to tell beforehand, predict, foretell. — Hence, to fix or appoint beforehand. Cic. diem. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, prolong. Liv. diem, h. e. to adjourn the trial to another day.

**PRŌDICTĀTOR** (pro & dictator), ōris, m. a vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator, but not the title. Liv.

**PRŌDICTŪS**. See Prodicto.

**PRŌDIGĀLITĀS** (obsol. prodigialis, for 3 prodigns), ātis, f. prodigality. Auct. declam. in Catil.

**PRŌDIGE** (prodigus), adv. prodigally, lavishly, expensively, extravagantly, ἀσώτως. Cic.

**PRŌDIGENTĪĀ** (prodigo), a, f. prodigality, profusion, wastefulness, extravagance, ἀσώτια. Tacit. opum.

**PRŌDIGIĀLIS** (prodigium), e, adj. 3 natural, wonderful, prodigious. Ammian. res. — Prodigious, adverbially. Stat. — ¶ Plaut. Jupiter Prodigialis, h. e. that averts bad omens.

**PRŌDIGIĀLITĒR** (prodigialis), adv. 3 naturally, wonderfully, prodigiously, in a strange manner. Horat.

**PRŌDIGIŌSĒ** (prodigosus), adv. in a 2 strange or unnatural manner, prodigiously, portentously, monstrously, strangely, wonderfully, τεραστικῶς. Plin.

**PRŌDIGIŌSŪS** (prodigium), a, um, adj. 2 prodigious, portentous, monstrous, marvellous, miraculous, contrary to the common course of things, ominous, strange, wonderful, τεραιδῶς. Ovid. mendacia. Quintil. eorpus. Treb. Poll. Prodigiosus.

**PRŌDIGITĀS** (prodigns), ātis, f. profusion, prodigality. Lucil.

**PRŌDIGIŪM** (for prodicium, from prodicto, with changed quantity), ii, n. a prophetic omen, or a sign from which any thing is prophesied, a miraculous sign. Cic. Prædictiones — quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prædici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur. Virg. Nec tantis mora prodigiis. Liv. Prodigiorum cælestium perita. Cic. Multa prodigia ejus vim declarant. — ¶ Also, any thing strange or unnatural. Hence, a strange,

unnatural occurrence or thing, a prodigy, portent, miracle, omen. Cic. Non furturn, sed prodigium. Ovid. Prodigium triplex, h. e. monster. Hence, Cicero calls Clodius prodigium reipublicæ, and Catiline prodigium.

**PRŌDIGŌ** (pro & ago), is, āgi, actum, a. 3. to drive before, forth or to a place, προάγω. Varr. pullos in solem. — ¶ Also, to drive away. — Hence, to lavish or squander away, spend riotously, waste, καταναλίσκο. Plaut. summ. Sullust. aliena. Figur. Gell. artus suos. — Also, to consume moderately, spend. Pandect.

**PRŌDIGŌS** (prodigo), a, um, adj. prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful, ἀσώτος, ἀκόλαστος. Cic. homo. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. aers. Figur. Horat. animæ, h. e. prodigal of life, not regarding his life, despising death. — Hence, rich, abounding in any thing, having an abundance. Ovid. tellus. Horat. Locus prodigus herbæ. — Also, large, strong. Plin. odor. Auson. alvus, h. e. large, thick. — ¶ Also, also, expensive, causing expense. Plin. res.

**PRŌDIGŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is consumed. Veran. ap. Fest.

**PRŌDITIŌ** (prodeo), ōnis, f. a going or coming forth, an appearing. Sidor.

**PRŌDITIŪ** (prodo), ōnis, f. a discovery, manifestation; betraying, treachery, treason, faithlessness, ἀποκάλυψις, προδοσία. — ¶ Also, a proroguing, putting off, deferring, or the right of deferring. Cato.

**PRŌDITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that acts treacherously and faithlessly towards any one, forsakes him or exposes him to danger, a betrayer, traitor, προδοτής. Cic. patriæ. Figur. Horat. Risus puellæ proditor, h. e. betrayer, discoverer.

**PRŌDITRĪX** (proditor), icis, f. a traitress. 3 Lactant. and Prudent.

**PRŌDITŪS**, a, um. See Prodo.

**PRŌDŌ** (pro & do), is, idi, itum, a. 3. to give or bring forth. Ovid. suspiria, h. e. to heave sighs, to sigh. Id. fetum. — Hence, to bear, bring forth. Acc. — ¶ Also, to make known, publish. Cic. decretum. Liv. exemplum. — Hence, to relate, report, record, write, hand down, transmit by writing, particularly of historians. Liv. Falso proditum esse. Id. Sicut proditur. Cic. Quæ scriptores prodiderunt. Id. memoriæ. Cæs. Proditum memoria. — Also, to publish or declare any one as appointed to an office, to appoint, create, elect, make. Cic. interregem. Id. flaminein. — ¶ Also, to discover, disclose, betray. Cic. consocios. Ovid. crimen vultu. — ¶ Proderet aliquem or aliquid, to act treacherously, perfidiously or faithlessly against any one or any thing, to bring into distress or cause any one's ruin by neglecting his duty. — Hence, to betray, expose to danger through one's fault. Liv. urbem. Cic. Ne fortunas meas, ne unicum filium tam temere proderem. Terent. vitam et pecuniam. Cic. caput et salutem alienius. Id. utilitatem communem. Liv. libertatem. — Also, to betray, give over treacherously into the hands of an enemy, yield or surrender perfidiously. Cic. classem prædonibus. Nep. supplicem, h. e. to surrender, give up. — Also, to desert, abandon or forsake treacherously. Cic. officium. Sallust. fidem, h. e. to break his word. Hence, it is frequently joined with deserere. Cic. Is me deseruit ac prodidit. — Figur. to place in bad circumstances. Plaut. alvum, h. e. perhaps, to spoil his stomach. Lucrct. Proditia judiciis fallacibus. — ¶ Also, to go further or cause to go further. Hence, to defer, delay, put off. Terent. diem nuptiis. — Hence, to prolong. Plaut. alieni vitam. — ¶ Also, to deliver, give over. Virg. aliquem ad mortem. — Also, to leave behind, bequeath. Cic. sacra suis posteris. Id. Jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ. Id. Regnum a Tantaloproditum. — ¶ Also, to put out of its place. Lucrct. Inclinet pro dita. — ¶ Also, to propagate. Virg. genus a sanguine Teucri.

**PRŌDŌCĒŌ** (pro & doceo), cs, a. 2 to say 3 or teach before. Horat.

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**PRŌDŌRMĪŌ** (pro & dormio), is, n. 4. a false reading for *perdormio*. *Fronto*.  
**PRŌDRŌMŌS** (πρόδρομος), i, m. a fore-runner, harbinger. *Cic.* — ¶ *Prodromi*, certain north-east winds blowing eight days before the rising of the dog-star. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of early fig. *Plin.*  
**PRŌDŪCŌ** (pro & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or bring forth, lead out, ἐξάγω. *Plaut.* exercitum castris. *Cæs.* copias pro castris. *Nepos.* exercitum in aciem. *Cic.* aliquem in concionem, or, simply, *Id.* Producere, h. e. to bring before the people, before the assembly of the people. So, also, *Id.* aliquem, h. e. to cause to appear as an actor. — Also, to lead or bring forth or expose to sale. *Terent.* servos. *Colum.* vasa ad solem, h. e. to the sun. — Hence, to raise, advance, promote, make celebrated or distinguished. *Cic.* aliquem ad dignitatem. *Liv.* Omni genere honoris producere eum non destitit. — Also, to bring forth, produce, bring into the world, beget, generate, procreate. *Cic.* aliquem, h. e. to beget. *Horat.* Diva producās subolem. Also, of plants. *Pollad.* Fici producunt folia. — Hence, to bring forth, make, cause. *Cels.* Cibi carnem producunt. — Also, to discover, make known, disclose. *Juvenal.* occulta crimina. — Also, to allure forth, bring forth or produce by gentle means. *Senec.* vocem. — Hence, in general, to allure, entice, incite, bring to any thing. *Nepos.* in praelium. — ¶ Also, to draw one thing before another. *Stat.* nubila menti. *Terent.* moram malo, h. e. to contrive some means of retarding, to stop the evil. *Ovid.* scamnum lecto, h. e. to place before or at the bed. — ¶ Also, to draw out in length, stretch or lengthen out, extend. *Martial.* pelles dentibus. *Plin.* lineas ex argento. — Figur. to prolong, protract, continue. *Plaut.* vitam alicui. *Cic.* convivium ad multam noctem. *Id.* sermonem in noctem. *Id.* sermonem longius. — Hence, to lengthen in pronunciation, pronounce as long, produce, opposed to corripere. *Quintil.* syllabam. *Cic.* literam. — Also, to delay, protract, procrastinate. *Cæs.* rem in hiemem. *Cic.* aliquem conditionibus, h. e. to detain. — Also, to prolong, put off, defer. *Cic.* diem. — Also, to pass slowly, or, simply, to pass, spend. *Terent.* diem. — ¶ Also, to lead or conduct to a place. *Liv.* aliquem in concionem. *Terent.* aliquem rus, h. e. to bring, accompany. *Apul.* hospitem ad balneas. — Hence, to induce, prevail upon, allure, entice, incite, cause. *Terent.* aliquem falsa spe, h. e. to wheedle, cajole, delude. *Anct.* ad *Herenn.* Producti sumus, ut loqueremur. *Cæs.* Notitia productus. — ¶ Also, to carry out a corpse, conduct a funeral procession. *Lucan.* funus. — Hence, to guide, educate, instruct. *Cic.* Cicerone producendo. — ¶ Also, to lead or bring away. *Colum.* bovem cunctantem. — ¶ See, also, *Productus*, a, um.  
**PRŌDŪCTĒ** (productus), adv. lengthened, long. *Cic.* Quæ in sapiente, et felice producte dicitur, h. e. as a long syllable. *Gell.* Syllaba productius pronuntiata.  
**PRŌDŪCTĪŌ** (produco), ōnis, f. a lengthening, prolonging, ἀπόρσις, ἔκταμα. *Cic.* temporis. *Id.* verbi. — Hence, the lengthening or pronouncing of a syllable long. *Cic.*  
**PRŌDŪCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from produco. — ¶ Adj. made long, lengthened, long, prolonged, continued, ἐκτεταμένος, προαχθεύς. *Cic.* Dolor productior, h. e. lasting longer. *Horat.* Neni sit quito productior actu fabula. *Colum.* Flagellum productissimum. — ¶ Also, preferable. Hence, *Producta*, with the Stoics, things which do not properly form a good in themselves, but are to be preferred to others, τὰ προσημένα. *Cic.*  
**PRŌEBĪA**. See *Probia*.  
**PRŌEGMĒNŌN** (προηγμένον), i, n. same as *Productum*, something preferable, with the Stoics. *Cic.*  
**PRŌELĪALĪS**, for *Præliaris*. 3 *Macrob.*  
**PRŌELĪARĪS** (prælium), e, adj. of or belonging to a battle, μάχιμος. *Plaut.*

pugna, h. e. a pitched battle, no skirmish. *Apul.* dea, h. e. *Minerva*, the goddess of war.  
**PRŌELĪATŌR** (prælior), ōris, m. a fighter, combatant, warrior, μάχηρής. *Tacit.*  
**PRŌELĪŌS**, as, for *Prælior*. *Enn.* 3  
**PRŌELĪŌR** (prælium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to fight, engage, join battle, combat, contend in fight, μάχομαι. *Cic.* — Figur. with words. *Cic.*  
**PRŌELĪUM** (unc.), ii, n. a fight, battle, engagement, combat, conflict, contest, μάχη. *Cic.* Prælium committere cum aliquo, h. e. to join, give. So, also, *Id.* facere, or, *Liv.* agere, or, *Sullust.* pugnare. *Liv.* conferre, h. e. to join battle, fight. So, also, *Prop.* miscere. — Also, a fight, combat, not between two armies, as a duel, single combat. *Liv.* Nec id prælium fuit. — ¶ Figur. a contest, contention, strife, fight with words. *Cic.* — Also, facetiously, of excessive eating and drinking. *Plaut.* Prælium committere. — ¶ Prælia, for præliantes, combatants. *Prop.*  
**PRŌETĪDES**, um, f. See *Prætus*.  
**PRŌETŌS** (Προίτρος), i, m. a king of Tyrins, brother of *Acrisius*. — Hence, *Prætides*, idis, f. his daughter. Plur. *Prætides*, his daughters, who were mad, imagining themselves to be cows, &c. *Virg.*  
**PRŌFĀNĀTĪŌ** (profano), ōnis, f. a profane action, violation, pollution, βεβήλωσις. *Tertull.*  
**PRŌFĀNĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a profaner. 3 *Prudent.*  
**PRŌFĀNĒ** (profanus), adv. profanely, im-3 piously, irreligiously. *Lactant.*  
**PRŌFĀNTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. unholiness, 3 profaneness. *Tertull.*  
**PRŌFĀNŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 dedicate or offer any thing to a god. *Cato.* dapem. — ¶ Also, to profane, unhallow, defile, desecrate, pollute, violate, βεβήλω. *Liv.* dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes. — Hence, to discover, betray, disclose, make known. *Apul.* secreta.  
**PRŌFĀNŪS** (pro & fanum), a, um, adj. that is not dedicated to any god, not sacred, common, profane, κοινός. *Cic.* locus. *Plin.* usus. *Ovid.* ignes. — ¶ Also, profane, unholy, not sacred, not belonging to or initiated into the service, secrets or ceremonies of a deity. *Tacit.* animalia. *Virg.* Procul este profani. *Horat.* vulgus, h. e. unlearned, illiterate, ignorant. *Macrob.* Profani literarum, h. e. indocti. — Hence, wicked, impious, irreligious. *Ovid.* mens. *Id.* Phorbas. Profanum, impiety, wickedness, vice. *Plin.* bellorum. — ¶ Also, odious, abominable; or, ominous, ill-boding. *Ovid.* bubo.  
**PROFARIS**, PROFARI. See *Profor*.  
**PROFĀTUM**, i, n. See *Profor*.  
**PROFĀTŪS** (profor), us, m. a speaking 2 out, speaking, saying, pronouncing. *Stat.*  
**PRŌFĒCTĪŌ** (proficiscor), ōnis, f. a going away or to a place, a setting out, departure, journey, march, voyage, πορεία. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* pecuniæ, h. e. the source from which it is obtained. — ¶ *Profectio*, the departing upon a journey; *Iter*, the journey itself; *Via*, the way to be travelled.  
**PRŌFĒCTĪTŪS**, and **PRŌFĒCTĪCĪŌS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. coming or proceeding from any one. *Pandect.* dos, h. e. from a father.  
**PRŌFĒCTŌ** (perhaps for pro facto), adv. certainly, surely, truly, in truth, indeed, doubtless, assuredly, really, ἀληθῶς. *Cic.*  
**PRŌFĒCTŪS** (proficio), us, m. increase, 2 growth, profit, advantage, progress, advancement, effect, προκοπή. *Liv.* and *Quintil.*  
**PRŌFĒCTŪS** (proficiscor), us, m. an arising, beginning. *Liv.* 1, 15.  
**PRŌFĒCTŪS**, a, um, partic. from proficio, or from proficiscor.  
**PRŌFĒRĒŌ** (pro & fero), ers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to bring forth, προφέρω. *Cic.* pecuniam ex arca. Proferre se, to come forth, arise, show or display himself, appear. *Sueton.* Dracone e pulvino se proferente. *Figur.* *Plin.* Ep. Proferrunt se ingenia. — Hence, to invent, discover, make known, spread abroad, reveal. *Cic.* artem. *Terent.* palam. *Cic.* aliquid in medium. *Tibull.* enses, h. e. to invent. — Also, to cite, quote, allege, produce, mention, say, bring forward. *Cic.*

paucos. *Id.* aliquid in medium. — *Al* so, to pronounce, utter, express. *Quintil.* syllabas. — Also, to raise, as from ignorance, vice, &c. *Senec.* Se ipsi protulerunt. — Also, to make, produce, let grow, cause. *Plin.* Ep. laurum. — Also, to publish, make known, spread abroad. *Aaton.* in *Cic.* Ep. ruorem. — ¶ Also, to bring to a place, or, simply, to bring. *Plout.* pecuniam alicui. *Cic.* Longius Cæcilium protulisset pietas. — Hence, to incite, provoke. *Lucan.* 2, 493. Prolatus ab ira (but *Ed. Burm.* reads *prælatus*). — ¶ Also, to continue. *Plaut.* gradum, h. e. to advance, go on. *Horat.* pedem. — ¶ Also, to place farther, put forward. *Liv.* castra, h. e. to advance. — Hence, to enlarge, extend, widen. *Liv.* pomerium. *Cic.* fines officiorum. — Also, to defer, put off. *Terent.* nuptias. *Cic.* diem. *Tacit.* honorem. *Liv.* res in annum. Hence, *Cic.* Res prolata, h. e. adjournment of public business, vacation, public holidays. *Id.* Ante res prolatas, h. e. before vacation time, before the holidays. Also, of persons. *Liv.* exercitum, h. e. to detain, keep back. — ¶ Also, to hold before one's self. *Enn.* æs, h. e. clipeum. — ¶ Also, to set out, stretch out, extend. *Plin.* pedes, se. velorum.  
**PRŌFĒSSIŌ** (profiteor), ōnis, f. a public acknowledgment concerning one's self, a declaration, profession, deposition, promise, ἐπάγγελμα, ἐξομολόγησις. *Gell.* Summa professio stultitiæ, non ire obiviam. *Plaut.* in *Cic.* Ep. bonæ voluntatis. Also, of inanimate things. *Pallad.* Genera, quæ professione vitiorum suorum contraria loca diligunt, h. e. on account of their manifest faults. — ¶ Also, a public statement or registering of one's name. *Liv.* — Also, a public statement or registering of one's property. *Cic.* — Also, a register of persons or their property, thus given in. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a public declaration or acknowledgment of one's profession or business, or, any one's profession or business. *Cic.* bene dicendi. *Sueton.* Grammaticæ.  
**PRŌFĒSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. n. professor, 2 master, public teacher, σοφιστής, σχολάρχης, καθηγητής. *Quintil.* sapientiæ. *Sueton.* eloquentiæ. — Also, for medicine. *Cels.*  
**PRŌFĒSSŌRĪŪS** (professor), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to a professor, professorial, ἐπαγγελματικός. *Toçit.*  
**PRŌFĒSSŪS**, a, um. See *Profiteor*.  
**PRŌFĒSTŪS** (pro & festus), a, um, adj. not kept as a holiday, on which work may be done, common, ἀνεόρτος. *Liv.* dies, or, *Horat.* lux, h. e. a working-day. — ¶ Also, unholy, not initiated. *Gell.* vulgus, h. e. rude.  
**PRŌFĪCĪŌ** (pro & facio), is, ēci, ectum, 2 a. 3. to advance, make progress, gain ground. *Plin.* Quum quinquagemis sola non proficeret. — ¶ Also, to make progress, advance, derive advantage, increase, effect, obtain. *Cic.* in philosophia. *Id.* nihil oratione. *Nepos.* non multum. *Quintil.* usque ad mores, h. e. to have influence. *Plin.* Pretium proficit, h. e. rises, is increased. *Id.* Vitis humore proficit, h. e. crescit. — ¶ Also, to be of use, be serviceable, effect, accomplish, help, contribute, conduce. *Cic.* primum. *Ovid.* Verba profectura aliquid. — Also, in medicine. *Plin.* Radix ferulæ in febris proficit.  
**PRŌFĪCĪSCŌ**, is, n. 3. for *Proficiscor*. 3 *Pmut.*  
**PRŌFĪCĪSCŌR** (pro & facio, facesso, faciscor), ōris, profectus sum, n. dep. 3 to set out, break up. *Cæs.* — Hence, to go, go to a place. *Cic.* ad dormiendum, or ad somnum, go to take sleep. *Cic.* ad eam donum. *Id.* ad cœlum, h. e. to die. — Also, to go, travel, journey, make a voyage, march. *Nepos.* ad bellum. *Cæs.* in pugnam. *Liv.* portu, for e portu. *Terent.* Corinthum. *Cic.* ex Asia Romanam versus. — Also, to set out, depart, leave, or, to go, march. *Nepos.* domo. *Id.* Athenis. *Prop.* magnum iter, h. e. to make a long journey. — ¶ Also, figur. to go, come. *Cic.* ad reliqua, h. e. come to, speak of, pass or go on, proceed. *Anct.* ad *Her.* ad exitum, h. e. to endeavor to bring on or effect. *Id.* in genus orationis, h. e. to strive after. — *Liv.* to

*begin, commence.* Cic. Ut instituinus proficisci. *Id.* a lege. Cæs. ab hoc initio. Cic. A philosophia profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam, *h. e.* post cognitam philosophiam. — Also, to proceed, arise, take its origin, originate with, spring from. Cic. a natura. *Id.* Venæ a corde profectæ. So, also, of disciples or pupils. Cic. Profecti ab Aristotele, *h. e.* the followers or scholars. So, also, *Id.* a Zenone. It may also be rendered to be done. Cic. Quæ a me in te profectæ sunt. — ¶ Also, to intend to go. *Plaut.* Nunc, quo profectus sum, ibo. *Terent.* alio.

**PROFINDĒ** (pro & findo), is, fidi, fissum, a. 3. to cleave, κατακόπτω. *Stat. Theb.* 10, 12. (But *Ed. Gronov.* reads *prafingunt.*)

**PROFITEOR** (pro & fateor), eris, essus sum, dep. 2. to profess, declare openly, own, acknowledge, avoio, ὁμολογέω, ἐξ-αγγέλλομαι. Cic. Noui soium fateri, sed etiam profiteri, *h. e.* to confess freely. *Id.* Profiteor, me relaturum. — Also, with an accusat. following, to profess, to own or declare to be, practise or apply himself to any thing. Cic. philosophiam, *h. e.* to declare himself a philosopher. *Id.* jus, *h. e.* to profess to be a lawyer. *Id.* ista profiteorur, *h. e.* teach. *Id.* se Grammaticum. *Horat.* amicum, *sc. se.* It is also joined with esse. Cic. Ne defensorem esse profiteor. Hence, Profiteri, to be a teacher. *Plin. Ep.* Qui profiteorur. *Ovid.* Magna professus, *h. e.* that makes much of himself, or, that promises much. *Sallust.* and *Hirt.* Iudicium profiteri, *h. e.* to make a deposition, give evidence. — ¶ Also, to offer freely, to promise. Cic. operam. *Id.* studium. *Id.* Profiteorur se venturum. *Ovid.* Sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *h. e.* que se sumpturas promiserant. — ¶ Also, to make a public statement, as, of one's name, property, &c. to declare his name that it may be registered, enter an account of his property on the censor's books. Cic. jugera. *Liv.* frumentum. *Id.* nomen, or, simply, Cic. Profiteri, *h. e.* to give in one's name, make application for any thing, as, for an office. *Sueton.* Profiteri se candidatum, *h. e.* to declare himself a candidate. *Id.* Profiteri lenocinium, *h. e.* to have one's name registered by the ædile us that of a prostitute. Hence, *Ovid.* Professæ, *sc.* femine, *h. e.* public prostitutes, who had given in their names as such to the ædile. *Terent.* In his profiteorur nomen summi, *h. e.* among these he reckons himself. — Professus, a, um, is also used passively, known, confessed, manifest. *Ovid.* culpa. *Justin.* dux. *Senec.* and *Quintil.* Ex professo, *h. e.* manifestly, openly, professedly, avowedly, intentionally. So, also, *Apul.* De professo. — ¶ Profiteri and confiteri are often interchanged even in *Codd.* but the former is to declare aloud and publicly, also, to manifest openly; the latter, to confess, own, acknowledge what cannot be concealed.

**PROFLATOS** (profluo), us, m. u. blowing. *3 Colum.* 5, 9, 7. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads, more correctly, *perflatu.*) — Also, a snoring. *Stat.*

**PROFLICTUS**, a, um. See *Profligo*, is.

**PROFLIGATIO** (profligo, are), ònis, f. 3 ruin, destruction. *Auson.*

**PROFLIGATOR** (Id.), òris, m. a prodigal, 2 spendthrift, καταναλίσκων, βαιστής. *Tacit.*

**PROFLIGATUS**, a, um, particip. from profligo. — ¶ Adj. ruined, in a bad condition, cast down, miserable, wreathed. Cic. Mærore afflictus, et profligatus. *Id.* iudicia senatoria. — Particularly, morally bad, profligatæ, abandoned, wicked, vicious. Cic. *Arch.* 6. homo. *Id.* Tu profligatissime.

**PROFLIGĒ** (pro & fligo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to throw or dash to the ground, throw or cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, defeat, καταβάλλω. Cic. copias hostium. Cæs. classem hostium. *Tacit.* prælia, *h. e.* præliantes. — ¶ Figur. to ruin, overthrow. Cic. rempublicam. *Nep.* operas tantas. *Liv.* aliquem. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to come to its end. — Hence, to bring nearly to a conclusion, finish or despatch almost, bring far in any thing. Cic. Bellum profli-

gatum ac pæne sublatum. *Id.* Quæstio profligata ac pæne ad exitum deducta est. *Sueton.* Profligari plurimum posse, *h. e.* to be brought to its end. *Senec.*

Atas profligata, *h. e.* old age. — Hence, to do much in any thing. *Justin.* Quantum profligatum sit. *Sueton.* plurimum. — Also, to finish, end, terminate, despatch. *Lentul.* in Cic. *Ep.* and *Liv.* Res profligata est.

**PROFLIGĒ** (Id.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cast or strike down, ruin. *Gell.* Res proflicte. **PROFLĒ** (pro & flo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to blow or breathe forth, εκπνέω. *Ovid.* flummas. — Figur. *Virg.* somnum toto pectore, *h. e.* to snore. *Plin.* iras. — ¶ Also, to blow or puff up. *Apul.* nares. — ¶ Also, to dissolve by blowing, melt, liquefy. *Plin.*

**PROFLUENS**, tis, particip. from profluo. — ¶ Adj. flowing, fluent, of expression or style. Cic. loquacitas. *Id.* genus orationis. *Tacit.* eloquentia. — ¶ Subst. Profluens, tis, any running water. *Plin.* — So, also, *Vitruv.* Profliens aqua.

**PROFLUENTĒR** (profluens), adv. flowingly; figur. abundantly, plentifully, flacently. Cic. Omnia profuenter, *h. e.* according to one's wish, abundantly. *Gell.* Profuentius exsequi, *h. e.* in a flowing discourse.

**PROFLUENTĪĀ** (profluo), æ, f. a flowing forth. *Figur.* Cic. loquendi, *h. e.* a stream of words, many words.

**PROFLUĒ** (pro & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow forth, προβάλλω. Cæs. ex monte, *h. e.* to rise, take its rise. *Justin.* Sudor profluens. — Also, to flow to a place. Cic. in mare. — Also, simply, to flow, run. Cic. Aqua profluens, *h. e.* flowing or running water. *Cels.* Venter profluit, *h. e.* is relaxed, not costive. — ¶ Also, figur. to flow forth or to a place, or, simply, to flow. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* Cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profuebat. Cic. Ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, *h. e.* veni. *Tacit.* ad incognitas libidines, *h. e.* hit upon. — ¶ See, also, *Profluens*.

**PROFLUVIUM** (profluo), ii, n. a flowing or flowing forth, gushing out. καταρροή. *Lauret.* and *Colum.* sanguinis. *Colum.* alvi, or, absolutely, *Cels.* Profluvium, *h. e.* a looseness. *Plin.* mulierum, or genitale, *h. e.* monthly courses. *Id.* genituræ, *h. e.* gonorrhœa.

**PROFLUVIŒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. flowing away, flowing. — Hence, *Profluvius*, subst. a flur, as a disease. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, inconstant. *Cæcil.* fides.

**PROFLŒS** (profluo), a, um, adj. flowing forth, or, simply, flowing. *Colum.* and *Sidon.*

**PROFLŒR** (pro & for), æris, atus sum, dep. 3 I. to say or speak out, or, simply, to say, speak, ἐκφέρει. *Virg.* — Hence, *Proflutum*, a proposition, saying, axiom. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to foretell, predict, prophesy, πρόφημι. *Lauret.* and *Petron.* — ¶ The first person *profor*, *profer*, &c. seems not to occur.

**PROFRINGĒ** (pro & frango), is, a. 3. to 3 break into pieces. *Stat.* inarata, *h. e.* to plough.

**PROFUGĒ** (pro & fugio), is, ūgi, itum, n. and a. 3. to flee, fly, run away, escape, ἀποφεύγω. Cæs. ex oppido. Cic. in exilium. *Hirt.* longius. *Nepos.* domo. Cic. ad aliquem, *h. e.* to take refuge, flee for succor. — ¶ Also, transitively, to flee before or from any thing, to avoid carefully. *Horat.* agros. *Colum.* sedes suas. *Senec.* conspectum civium. *Plin.* natos.

**PROFUGIUM** (profugio), ii, n. a retreat, place of refuge. *Sallust.* and Cic. (But most *Edd.* read *perfugium.*)

**PROFUGĒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. fleeing or having fled, escaping by flight, fugitive, ἀπόμολος, φεγηλῆς, φηγῆς. *Liv.* domo. Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* regni. — ¶ Also, put to flight. *Sallust.* — ¶ Also, fleeing hither and thither, wandering about, restless. *Horat.* Scythas. — ¶ Also, that has been driven or has fled from his native country, banished, exiled. *Liv.* Hannibal patria profugus. *Ovid.* classis. *Sallust.* Trojani. — Hence, *Profugus*, an exile, banished person. *Ovid.*

**PROFUNDĒ** (profundus), adv. deeply, profoundly, βαθέως. *Plin.* Profundus.

**PROFUNDITĀS** (Id.), atis, f. depth, βαθύτης. *Macrob.* — Figur. *Amman.* disci plinæ. *Hadrian.* ap. *Vopisc.* civitatis, *h. e.* importance.

**PROFUNDŒ** (pro & fundo), is, fudi, fūsum, a. 3. to shed copiously, pour forth or out, καταχέω, προχέω. Cic. sanguinem suum, *h. e.* to shed. *Senec.* lacrimas. *Plin.* sanguinem ex oculis, *h. e.* to cause to flow. *Id.* aquas sub mensas. — ¶ Figur. to throw away, spend uselessly. *Lauret.* verba ventis. Cic. Quasi non profundere videbor. — Hence, to spend extravagantly, lavish, squander away, waste, consume; also, to spend, bestow upon, give. Cic. patrimonium, *h. e.* to squander. *Id.* vitam pro patria. *Plin.* Paucę pecuniam, *h. e.* to spend liberally. Cic. pecunias in res. *Id.* animam. *Id.* vires animi, *h. e.* to exert. So, also, *Id.* vocem, *h. e.* to pour forth, utter, strain the voice. — Hence, aliquid, to be extravagant in any thing, carry too far, to do too much in any thing, or, at least, more than usual; as, Cic. omnia nimis. *Nigid.* Profusus status vocis, *h. e.* a strong voice. — ¶ Also, to pour forth. Hence, to bring forth. *Lauret.* puerum ex alvo matris. Cic. clamorem, *h. e.* to raise a cry, shout. *Catull.* voces pectore, *h. e.* to pour forth, utter. So, also, of corn and other fruits. *Colum.* Cum materis palmites profudit. Cic. Nec solum ea, quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur, sed etiam pecudes. *Plin.* Insula profusa ab Ænaria, *h. e.* orta. Cic. odium, *h. e.* to vent. *Id.* res, *h. e.* to bring forward, say. — Profundere se, to pour forth, rush forth. Cic. Lacrimæ se profuderunt. Cæs. Multitudo telorum se profudit. Cic. Voluptates se profundunt, *h. e.* appear. *Id.* se in aliquem, *h. e.* to be liberal towards any one. — So, also, *Profundi*, to pour or rush forth. *Plin.* Nilus e lacu profusus. *Sil.* Lacrimæ ore profusæ. — ¶ Also, to stretch at full length, throw down. *Lauret.* Somnus membra profudit. So, also, *Profusus*, a, um. *Id.* Profusæ in terram, *h. e.* prostrated, stretched at full length. Cic. Se profundere, *h. e.* to spread. — ¶ The first syllable is usually short, but sometimes, also, long. *Catull.* — ¶ See, also, *Profusus*, a, um.

**PROFUNDŒS** (perhaps from pro & fundus), a, um, adj. deep, βαθύς. Cic. mare. *Id.* Gurgis profundissimus. — Hence, of the infernal regions, below, or in the infernal regions. *Stat.* Jupiter, *h. e.* Pluto. *Virg.* nox Erebi. *Id.* manes, *h. e.* the lower regions. — Hence, *Profundum*, subst. depth, βάθος. Cic. aquæ. *Justin.* Profunda camporum. *Figur.* *Val. Max.* miseriarum. — Hence, the depths of the sea, or, the sea. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, the stomach. *Plaut.* — Hence, figur. Profundus, deep, profound, bottomless, immeasurable, boundless, immoderate, very great. Cic. libidines. *Apul.* somnus. *Stat.* Mero profundo incalnere, *h. e.* multo. *Lauret.* silva. *Liv.* altitudo. *Horat.* Profundo Pindarus ore, *h. e.* rich, copious in expression. — Also, unknown. *Quintil.* ars. *Pandect.* In profundo esse, *h. e.* to be unknown. — Also, high. *Virg.* cælum. Hence, *Profundum*, height. *Manil.* — ¶ Also, thick. *Auson.* grando. *Solin.* Ursi profundioribus villis.

**PROFUSĒ** (profusus), adv. profusely, lavishly, extravagantly, expensively, ἀφειδέως. *Suet.* Profusissime. — ¶ Also, immoderately, excessively, exceeding, very much, σφόδρα. *Liv.* Profuse tendere in castra. *Sallust.* Profusus.

**PROFUSĒ** (profundo), ònis, f. a pouring out, shedding, πρόχυσις, ἐπέχυσις. *Cels.* sanguinis, a copious flow. *Id.* alvi, a looseness. — ¶ Figur. profusion, an imparting abundantly, spending much. *Vitruv.* sumptuum, *h. e.* prodigality. — Hence, prodigality, wastefulness. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Suet.*

**PROFUSĒR** (Id.), òris, m. a squanderer, 3 prodigal. *Terull.*

**PROFUSĒS**, a, um, particip. from profundo. — ¶ Adj. hanging down, Varro. cauda. *Pallad.* Cauda profusior. — ¶ Also, immoderate, unrestrained, excessive. Cic. hilaritas. *Id.* genus jocandi. *Sueton.* Profusissima libido.

— ¶ Particularly, immoderate in expense, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal, lavish. Cic. nepos. Sallust. sui, h. c. squadering his property. Suet. Profusissima largitio, h. c. profuse liberality. Also, in a good sense. Stat. mens, h. c. liberal. Martial. homo. — ¶ Also, immoderate in expense or cost, too costly, expensive.

PRŌGEMMŌ (pro & gemmo), as, n. 1. to 3 bad, put forth buds. Colum.

PRŌGENĒR (pro & gner), i, m. the husband of one's granddaughter, ἐγγόνης ἀνὴρ. Tacit. and Sueton.

PRŌGENĒRĀTIŌ (progenaro), ōnis, f. a 2 generating, engendering. Plin.

PRŌGENĒRŌ (pro & genero), as, a. 1. to 2 generate, beget, produce. Hor. and Colum.

PRŌGENĒS (progigno), ēi, f. a descent, lineage, race, family, γενεά. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, all that are descended from any one. Hence, child, children, offspring, descendant, progeny, family. Cic. Veteres se progeniem deorum esse dicebant. Id. Claudia mea progenies, h. c. granddaughter. Nepos. Militiadis, h. c. son. Id. Herculis, h. e. posterior. Cic. Priamum tanta orbatum progenie, h. e. to filii. It is also used in circumlocutions. Liv. Ex magna progenie liberum, for e tam multis liberis. Id. Neptum liberum progeniem, for nepotes liberos. — Also, of animals. Virg. and Colum. — Also, of plants. Colum. — Also, of other things. Thus Ovid calls his poems mea progenies. — ¶ Plur. Progenies. Senec.

PRŌGENĪTŌR (id.), ōris, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, προγεννητωρ, πρόγονος, προπάτωρ. Nepos.

PRŌGENĪTŌS, a, nm. See Progigno.

PRŌGERMINŌ (pro & gerno), as, n. 1. to 3 to shoot forth. Colum. Surculus progerminat.

PRŌGERŌ (pro & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. to carry forth or out; to throw or cast out, προκομίζω, ἐκκομίζω. Plin. — ¶ Also, to carry before. Apul.

PRŌGĒSTŌ (frequentat. of progero), as, 3 a. 1. to carry before. Apul. nucleos.

PRŌGĒGNŌ (pro & gigno), is, gēnūi, gēnitum, a. 3. to generate, beget, engender, produce, προγεννάω. Cic. and Virg.

PRŌGNĀRĪTĒR (from pro & gnarus), 3 adv. briskly, quickly. Plaut.

PRŌGNĀTIŌ (obsol. prognascor), ōnis, f. 3 birth, nativity. Martian. Cnpell.

PRŌGNĀTŌS (particip. from obsol. prognascor), a, um, descended, or sprung from, ἀπόγονος, ἐπίγονος. From parents, born of. Liv. deo. Plin. Arundines in palude prognatæ, h. e. growing in. — ilence, Prognati, children. Plaut. — ¶ Also, from ancestors, descended, a descendant. Cæs. ex Cimbris. Cic. Pelope prognatus, h. c. grandson. — Hence, subst. a descendant. Plaut.

PRŌGNĒ, es, f. See Progn.

PRŌGNŌSTĪCUM, or PRŌGNŌSTĪCŌN (προγνωστικόν), i, n. a prognostic, prediction, sign or token of something future. Cic. — Hence, Prognostica, prognostics of the weather, a translation of Aratus by Cicero. Cic.

PRŌGRĀMMĀ (πρόγραμμα), ātis, n. a 3 written notification, an edict, proclamation, manifesto. Vulcat. Gallie.

PRŌGRĒDIŌR (pro & gradior), ēris, essusum, dep. 3. to come or go forth, go on or forward, advance, proceed, προέρχομαι. Cic. and Liv. — It may also be rendered, to go away, depart. Cæs. Ab eo loco progressus. — Also, to go out. Plin. Adeo sani, ut de progrediendo cogitent, h. e. about going out. Cic. Deiot. 3. Neque odio tui progressus est, sc. ad bellum. — Hence, to go from, or simply, to go, when it means to go from, or to go to a place. Cic. ex domo. Cæs. longius a castris. Cic. ad urbem. Id. aliiqvi obviam, h. e. to go to meet. Liv. Præter paludes. — ¶ Figur. to advance, proceed, go on. Cic. ætate, h. e. to advance in years, grow older. Id. in virtute, h. e. to advance, increase. Id. ultra aliquid. — ¶ Comp. Progressior. Tertull.

PRŌGRESSĪŌ (progredior), ōnis, f. a going forth or forward, an advancing, πρόβασις. Hence, figur. advancement, progress, increase, growth. Cic. rei militaris. Id. Progressionem facere ad virtu-

tem. — Hence, as a figure of speech, when one strong expression is succeeded by a stronger. Cic.

PRŌGRESSŌR (id.), ōris, m. one that goes 3 forward or advances. Augustin.

PRŌGRESSŪS (id.), us, m. a going forth. Cic. Que primo progressu tradit elementa loquendi, h. e. at the commencement. Vitruv. Aggeribus expeditantur progressus, h. c. a running forward. — ¶ Also, a going forward, advance. Cic. stellarum. — Hence, figur. increase, growth, progress, advancement, proficiency, improvement. Cic. ætatis. Id. Progressus facere in studiis. — Cic. Off. 1, 4. Rerum progressus, course of events.

PRŌGRESSŪS, a, um. See Progredior.

PRŌGŪBERNĀTOR (pro & gubernator), 3 ōris, m. an under-pilot. Cecili.

PRŌGŪMNĀSTĒS (προγυμναστής), æ, m. 2 one who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics. Senec.

PROH, interject. See Pro.

PRŌHYBĒŌ (from pro, for porro, & habeo), es, ūi, itum, a. 2. to keep off, back, or away, keep or ward off, debar, hinder, impede, stop, prevent, prohibit, check, restrain, forbid, defend, protect, κωλύω, εἴρω. Cæs. viii hostium ab oppidis. Cic. aliquem cibo tetocque. Id. aliquem voce supplicis, h. e. ne voce supplicis utatur. Hence, Senec. Prohibita, forbidden things. Cic. republicam a periculo, h. e. to keep back, deliver, protect against. Sullust. Janna prohibiti, h. e. sent away. Cic. cives calamitate. Liv. Campaniam populationibus. Plaut. alicui parentes, h. e. to prevent from knowing them. Terent. Si eveniat, quod dii prohibeant. — Also, with a dat. following. Sil. aquilæ, for ab aquila. — Also, with an infin. following. Cic. aliquem exire. — Also, with an accus. and infin. following. Liv. — Also, with ut following. Cic. Dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, presidium sectorum existimetur. — Also, with ne following. Cic. Potuisti prohibere, ne fieret. — Also, with quo minus following. Cic. Hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus. — Also, with two accusatives. Liv. Ut eos id prohiberet. — ¶ Prohibessim, is, it, is sometimes used for prohibuerim, &c. Cato. Prohibessis. Plaut. Prohibessit. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. Prohibessint.

PRŌHYBĪTĪŌ (prohibeo), ōnis, f. a pro- 2 hibition, forbidding, restraining, ἀποκήρυξις. Quintil.

PRŌHYBĪTŌR (id.), ōris, m. a warder off, 3 prohibiter, forbiddor, κωλυτήρ. Arnob.

PRŌHYBĪTŌRĪŌS (prohibitor), a, um, 2 adj. keeping back, prohibitory, forbidding, interditory, κωλυτικός. Plin.

PRŌHYBĪTŌS, a, um. See Prohibeo.

PRŌHINC (pro & hinc), adv. therefore. 3 Apul.

PRŌJĒCTĒ (projectus), adv. with contempt, 3 carelessly. Tertull.

PRŌJĒCTĪŌ (projicio), ōnis, f. n throwing forth, projection, προβολή. Cic. brachii, h. e. n stretching out. — ¶ A building forward, or, the right of building forward or making a projection. Pndect.

PRŌJĒCTĪTĪŌS, and PRŌJĒCTĪCIŪS 3 (id.), a, um, adj. exposed. Plaut. puella.

PRŌJĒCTŌ (frequentat. of projicio), as, 3 a. 1. does not occur in its proper sense; figur. to reproach, accuse. Enn.

PRŌJĒCTŌRĪŌS (projicio), a, um, adj. 3 throwing out, ejecting, abstergeat. Æm. Mnc. herba.

PRŌJĒCTŪRĀ (id.), æ, f. the jutting out 3 or projection of any part of a building, προβολή, ἐκφορά. Vitruv.

PRŌJĒCTŪS (id.), us, m. n projecting, 3 stretching out. Lucrct. corporis. Plin. frontis.

PRŌJĒCTŪS, a, um, particip. from projicio. — ¶ Adj. standing out, jutting, prominent, projecting. Sueton. Venter projectus. Id. Venter Panilo projectior. — Projectum, subst. the jutting out or projection of any part of a building, the coping of a wall. Pandect. — Figur. very manifest or apparent, immoderate, excessive. Cic. cupiditas. Id. audacia. Id. Homo ad audendum projectus, h. e. a very bold or daring person. Tacit. Projectissima gens ad li-

bidinem, h. e. prone, given or addicted to — ¶ Also, lying, stretched out, extended, prostrate. Cæs. ad terram. Virg. in antro. Plin. Insula projecta in meridiem. — ¶ Also, bad, mean, vile, abject, despicable, contemptible. Liv. consulare imperium. Prud. Quid projectus? — ¶ Also, dejected, cast down. Tacit. vultus.

PRŌJĪCIŌ (pro & jacio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to throw forth or before, προβάλλω. Horat. cibum, h. c. food before dogs. — Hence, to throw forth, stretch out, extend, cause any thing to project. Cic. brachium. Lucan. linguam. Quintil. pectus ac ventrem. — Hence, in building, to cause any thing to jut out, make a projection. Pandect. Jus projiciendi. — Hence, Projici, to project, jut out. Cic. Tectum projiceretur. Id. Urbs projecta in altum, h. e. projecting or stretching far out into the sea. — ¶ Also, to put before, put forth or forward. Virg. pedem lævum. — ¶ Also, to hold before or forth. Nepos. hastam. Liv. clipeum præ se. Id. Projecto læva scuto. — ¶ Also, to eject, expel, cast or drive out. Cic. foras. Ovid. ab urbe. Also, of the sea. Cic. Projectus ad saxa. Virg. Projecta violior alga. — Hence, to banish, exile. Tacit. aliquem in insulam. Ovid. Sarnaticus projectus in oras. — Also, to put to flight. Siseun. ap. Non. Projectos persequi. — ¶ Also, to pour out. Manil. fontem urna. Hirt. lacrimas, h. e. to shed. Senec. Verba projicere, h. e. to utter. — ¶ Also, to throw, throw down or to a place. Cæs. aliquid in ignem. Virg. galeam ante pedes. — Se projicere, to throw himself, throw himself down, fall down or prostrate. Cic. ad pedes alicujus. Liv. in forum, h. e. to run. Cic. in judicium, h. e. to wish eagerly to be present at. — ¶ Also, to throw down or away. Cæs. arma. — Also, to put off, lay aside. Horat. insignia. — Also, to expose a child. Plaut. — Hence, figur. to expose to danger. Liv. milites ad inconsultam pugnam. — Hence, figur. Se projicere, to degrade himself, not beneath one's dignity or worth; as, Liv. in fletus muliebres, h. e. to weep like a woman. Cic. Attie. 9, 6. Projicere se, h. c. to commit an error from hurry, take a rash resolution. — Also, figur. to give up, yield, renounce, resign, reject, disdain. Cæs. virtutem. Id. libertatem. Horat. ampullas. Plin. Ep. spem salutis. Ovid. pudorem. Virg. animam, h. e. to kill himself. — Also, figur. not to esteem, to esteem lightly, despise, desert, give up or expose in a shameful manner. Cæs. paratos. Id. Projectus a Pompeio. Cic. Proditus et projectus, h. e. exposed to imminent danger. — ¶ Also, to cast down, throw to the ground. Tacit. effigies. Stat. artus. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, delay. Tacit. aliquem ultra quinquennium. — ¶ See, also, Projectus, a, um.

PRŌIN (for proinde), adv. hence, there- 3 fore, on that account. Terent.

PRŌINDE (pro & inde), adv. hence, there- 3 fore, on that account. Cic. — ¶ Also, for perinde, just so, equally, all the same as, in like manner. Quintil. Proinde impotentes deprehenduntur. Also, with ne, atque, ut, quasi, tanquam, following, as, as if. Cic. Proinde ac merita est. Varr. Proinde ut. Terent. Ut — proinde. Cic. Proinde quasi, h. e. just as if. Gell. Proinde tanquam. Id. Proinde atque. — ¶ Also, next, in the next place. Quintil. Proinde intuentia ætas.

PRŌLABŌR (pro & labor), ēris, psus sum, dep. 3. to run, glide or move forward or to a place, παρολισθεῖω. Cic. in Arat. Serpens prolabor. — Hence, to come to, fall into. Cic. Hinc libido est proiapsa. Liv. in misericordiam, h. e. to become compassionate. Tacit. ad superbiam. Cic. ad istam orationem. Id. longius, h. e. to become more diffuse. — Also, to drop, escape. Cic. Verbum a cupiditate prolapsum. — Also, to slide forward. Liv. Alii elephantum pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur. — ¶ Also, to fall down; or, simply, to fall. Liv. ex equo. — Cadere is sometimes, redundantly, joined

with it; as, *Liv.* Velut si prolapsus cecidisset, *h. e.* as if he had fallen. — Also, to fall into. *Sueton.* in foramen. — Hence, to err, make a mistake, fail. *Cic.* cupiditate. — Also, to fall, sink, decline, go to ruin. *Tacit.* Studio magnificentiæ prolabebantur. *Liv.* Prolapsa disciplina. *Cic.* juvenus. *Virg.* Pergama.

**PROLAPSIŌ** (prolabor), ōnis, f. a slipping, 1 δόλιθσις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, u fall, πρόπτωσις. *Sueton.*

**PROLAPSŪS**, a, nm. See Prolabor.

**PROLATATIŌ** (prolatō), ōnis, f. a delay or putting off, ἀνάβλησις. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 82. (But *Ed. Ern.* reads prolationem.)

**PROLATIŌ** (profero), ōnis, f. n bringing forward, relating, mentioning, quoting, citing. *Cic.* — Also, pronunciation, utterance. *Liv.* nōminum. — ¶ Also, u putting forward. Hence, aa extending or enlarging. *Liv.* finium. — Also, a putting off, delaying, deferring. *Cic.* iudicii. *Id.* rerum, *h. e.* the suspension of public business, holiday-time, vacation-time. — Also, a prolonging. *Cic.* temporum.

**PROLATŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 enlarge, extend, lengthen, prolong, amplify, dilate, παρεκτείνω. *Quintil.* imperium. *Lueret.* effugium. *Tacit.* vitam, *h. e.* to prolong oae's life, continue to live. — ¶ Also, to defer, put off, delay, protract. *Cic.* Prolatando. *Tacit.* diem ex die. *Sallust.* consultationes. *Liv.* comitia.

**PROLATŪS** (Id.), us, m. same as Prolatō.

**PROLECTIBILIS** (prolicio), e, adj. alhur-3 ing. *Sidon.*

**PROLECTŌ** (frequentat. of prolicio), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. I. to entice or allure forth. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to allure, entice, incite, amuse, delight, decoy. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to make sport of one, mock at; or, to provoke. *Plaut.* aliquem probris.

**PROLEPSIS** (πρόληψις), is, f anticipation, 2 n figure of speech; as, for example, when, in narrations, a name is applied to a thing before it actually had this name.

**PROLES** (pro & oleo, olesco), is, f. that 1 which grows forth or has grown. Hence, of men, an offspring, child, children; grandson, descendant, posterity, race, family. *Virg.* Proles postuma, *h. e.* child. *Ovid.* gemella, *h. e.* twins. *Id.* Apollinea, *h. e.* Æsculapius. *Id.* Latoria, *h. e.* Apollo and Diana. *Virg.* altera Saturni, *h. e.* Jmo. *Tibull.* Bacchi, *h. e.* Priapus. *Lueret.* Prolem prolegando procudere, *h. e.* to beget children. *Cic.* e poeta. ferrea, *h. e.* race. *Plin.* Tuscorum, *h. e.* descendants. *Cic.* e legg. xii. tab. equitum, *h. e.* youth, young men. *Liv.* Ausonia, *h. e.* posterity. — ¶ Also, of animals, roe, stock, &c. *Virg.* and *Colua.* — ¶ Also, of plants, trees, &c. *Virg.* oliuæ, *h. e.* the fruit or berries. The plural occurs in *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the testicles. *Arnob.*

**PROLEFARIŪS** (proles), a, um, adj. con-3 erned with children. Proletarii, the poor inhabitants of Rome, who, according to *Livy*, had less than eleven thousand asses, and could serve the state, not with money, but with their children. *Gell.* — Hence, Proletarius, a, um, low, common, vulgar. *Plaut.* sermo.

**PROLEVŌ** (pro & levo), as, a. I. to draw 3 forth, lift up, raise up. *Tertull.*

**PROLIBŌ** (pro & libo), as, a. I. to sacri-2 fice, offer. *Plin.*

**PROLIQUEŌ**, for Proliqueo (pro & liqueo), 3 es, cui, n. 2. to run or flow forth. *Varr.*

**PROLICIŌ** (pro & lacio), is, a. 3. to allure 3 or entice forth; or, to entice, allure, invite, induce, ἐπάγω. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.*

**PROLIQUATŪS** (obsol. proliquo), a, um, 3 adj. made fluid, liquefied. Hence, fluid, liquid. *Apul.*

**PROLIQUEŌ**. See Proliceo. 3

**PROLIXE** (prolixus), adv. largely, freely, liberally, abundantly, copiously, ἐκτενῶς. *Cic.* promittere. *Id.* respondere. *Terent.* Prolixius accipere, *h. e.* to entertain more liberally or splendidly. *Apul.* Arbor prolixæ foliata, *h. e.* having many leaves. — ¶ Also, kindly, bountifully, willingly. *Terent.* Age prolixæ.

**PROLIXITAS** (Id.), atis, f. length. *Apul.*

terræ. *Symmach.* literarum, *h. e.* length, prolixity.

**PROLIXITUDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. same as 3 Prolixitas. *Pæuv.*

**PROLIXŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to lengthen, make 3 long. *Colum.*

**PROLIXŪS** (pro & latus), a, um, adj. long, μακρός. *Terent.* capillus. *Sueton.* ramus. *Pandect.* ætas. *Lueret.* Non provolat tam prolixo ictu, *h. e.* uot so far. *Colum.* Prolixior arator. — Hence, prolix in speaking, verbose. *Maerob.* — Also, copious. *Gell.* Esse prolixius, *h. e.* to contain more. — ¶ Also, disposed to kindness, kind, complaisant, good, willing. *Cic.* natura. *Id.* animus. *Id.* Prolixior in Pompeium. — ¶ Also, succeeding, favorable, fortunate, happening as one could wish. *Cic.* Cetera spero prolixa esse. *Gell.* Res secundæ atque prolixa.

**PROLŌCŪTŌR** (proloquor), ōris, m. one 3 that speaks or speaks for any one; an orator, advocate. *Quintil.* deel.

**PROLŌGIUM** (προλόγιον), ii, n. a preface, 3 prologue, proem. *Pæuv.*

**PROLŌGŪS** (πρόλογος), i, m. a preface, 3 prologue, proem, πρόλογιον, πρόλογος. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, he that speaks a prologue. *Terent.*

**PROLŌNGŌ** (pro & longus), as, a. 1. to 3 lengthen out, prolong, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Plin.* and *Sence.* (But better *Edd.* read prorogare.)

**PROLŌQUIUM** (proloquor), ii, n. a prop-3 osition, ophorisma, axiom. *Varr.* and *Gell.*

**PROLŌQUŌR** (pro & loquor), ōris, quā-3 tus or cūsus sum, dep. 3. to say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue. *Terent.* Omitto proloqui, *h. e.* I will make no long prologue, will proceed immediately to the principal subject. — ¶ Also, to speak out, express freely, utter, declare, or, simply, to say, πρόφημι. *Terent.* and *Liv.*

**PROLŌQUŪTŌR**, ōris, m. See Prolo-3 cutor.

**PROLŌBIDŌ** (pro & libido), inis, f. same 3 as Prolubium. *Varr.*

**PROLŌBIUM** (pro & lubet), ii, n. caprice, 3 whim, humor, will, inclination, desire, ἐπιθυμία, προθυμία. *Terent.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, pleasure, delight. *Gell.*

**PROLŪCĒŌ** (pro & luceo), es, n. 2. to 3 shine forth. *Sence.* Signa proliocent.

**PROLŪDŌ** (pro & ludo), is, si, sum, n. 3. 1 to prnetise a game beforehand, to make a 2 prelude, to make trial beforehand, to essay. *Figur.* *Virg.* ad pugnam, *h. e.* to pre-3 pare to fight. *Cic.* sententiis.

**PROLŪŌ** (pro & luo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to wash, rinse, ἀποκλύζω. *Plaut.* cloa-3 cam, for ventrem, *h. e.* to drink. — ¶ Also, to wash away. *Cæs.* B.C. 1, 48. *Ed. Oulend.* Tempestas nives proluit. *Virg.* Silvas Eridanus proluit. — Hence, figur. to spend, squander. *Gell.* pecuniam. — ¶ Also, to wash forth, throw out. *Virg.* Fluctus proluit genus natantum. — ¶ Also, to moisten, wet, wash. *Ovid.* manus in rore. Hence, of drinking. *Pers.* labra fonte, *h. e.* to drink. *Virg.* Pleno se proluit auro, *h. e.* emptied the cup, drank it. — ¶ Also, to make fluid. *Colum.* ventrem, *h. e.* to cause diarrhæa. — ¶ Also, to inundate, overflow. *Apul.* Prolutas esse regiones imbribus.

**PROLŪSIŌ** (proludo), ōnis, f. a prelude, 3 flourish, essay, proof, trial, προοῦμασμα. *Cic.*

**PROLŪSŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. serving 3 as a trial. *Pandect.* iudicium, *h. e.* concerted clandestinely.

**PROLŪTŪS**, a, um. See Proluo.

**PROLŪVIĒS** (proluo), ei, f. n flood, inun-3 dation, deluge, κατακλισις, ἐπίρροια. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, fill east forth. *Lueret.* alvi, or, *Virg.* ventris, *h. e.* ecrementa.

**PROLŪVIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an inundation. 3 *Apul.*

**PROLŪVIUM**, ii, n. for Prolubium. *Apul.* *Met.* 10, p. 249. *Ed. Elm.*

**PROLŪTĒ** (προλότραι), ārum, m. jurists 3 who had studied law for five years, and were dismissed by their teachers with credit. *Justinian.*

**PRŌMATĒRTERĀ** (pro & matertera), æ, 3 f. the sister of one's great grandmother. *Pandect.*

**PRŌMERCALIS** (pro & merx), e, adj. 2 that is to be sold, or exposed to sale, ὄνιος. *Colum.* res. *Suet.* vestes. *Id.* Promercale dividere, *h. e.* to cause to be offered for sale.

**PRŌMERCIVM** (pro & merx), ii, n. trade, 3 traffic, merchandise, ἀπεμπόλησις. *Pandect.*

**PRŌMEREŌ** (pro & mereo), es, ui, ūtum, a. 2. and PRŌMEREŌR (pro & mereor), ōris, ūsus sum, dep. 2. to deserve, merit, προσάγομαι, ἀξίως εἶμι. *Ovid.* Promerui pœnam. *Plaut.* Quid mali sum promeritus? *Cic.* Levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus. — Hence, Promeritus, a, um, deserved, merited. *Plaut.* malum. — Promerium, subst. merit, desert, favor, kindness. *Cic.* in aliquem. *Plaut.* Male promerita, *h. e.* ill deserving, demerit, bad actions. *Auct. B. Affric.* Ex suo promerito, *h. e.* guilt. — ¶ Also, to gain. *Quintil.* favorem. *Sueton.* amorem. — ¶ Also, to deserve well, act meritoriously. *Cic.* de aliquo. *Virg.* Ego te nunquam negabo promeritam, se. de me. *Ovid.* Bene promeritas. Also, *Sueton.* aliquem.

**PRŌMERTUM**, i, n. See Promereo.

**PRŌMETHEUS** (Προμηθεύς), ei and eos, m. a son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. Accord-3 ing to fable, he formed men from clay, and gave them life by means of fire brought secretly from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture fed upon his entrails, which at last was killed by Hercules. — ¶ Poetically for a skilful potter. *Juvenal.*

**PRŌMETHEŪS** (Προμήθειος), a, nm, adj. of or pertaining to Prometheus, Prometheum. *Propert.* juga, *h. e.* Caucasus.

**PRŌMETHIDES** (Προμηθεΐδης), æ, m. the 3 son of Prometheus, *h. e.* Deucalion. *Ovid.*

**PRŌMICŌ** (pro & mico), as, n. 1. to glim-3 mer forth, come quickly forth. *Apul.* Promicant plumule, *h. e.* grow forth. *Id.* lacrimæ, *h. e.* burst forth.

**PRŌMINENS** (promineo), tis, n. that pro-2 jects, stands or juts out, n prominenee. *Tacit.* In prominenti litoris, *h. e.* on the point of a prominent neck of land. *Id.* Prominentia montium, *h. e.* tops, summits, promontories.

**PRŌMINENTER** (prominens), adv. promi-3 nently. *Cæsar.* Aurel. Prominentius a lecto, *h. e.* further from.

**PRŌMINENTIĀ** (promineo), æ, f. a stand-2 ing or jutting out, prominenee, ἐξοχή. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a projecting place, n promontory. *Solin.*

**PRŌMINĒŌ** (pro & mineo), es, ni, ū. 2 2 to stand or jut out, be prominent, project, hang over, ἐξέχω. *Liv.* in altum. *Ovid.* in pontum. *Id.* Coima in vultus prominet, *h. e.* hangs over the face. *Horat.* ore. *Liv.* Collis prominens. — Hence, to lean forwards. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to extend. *Liv.* in Egæum usque mare. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Gloria in posteritatem prominet, *h. e.* looks forward to.

**PRŌMINŌ** (pro & mino), as, a. I. to drive, 3 lead, conduct, ἄγω. *Apul.*

**PRŌMINŪLŪS** (promineo), a, um, adj. 3 standing or jutting out a little, somewhat prominent or projecting. *Solin.*

**PRŌMISCAM** (promiscus), adv. promiseu-3 ously, in common. *Plaut.*

**PRŌMISCE** (Id.), adv. same as Promiscue. 3 *Gell.*

**PRŌMISCEŌ** (pro & misceo), es, a. 2. same as Promiscuo, to mix, mingle. *Maerob.*

**PRŌMISCEŪE** (promiscuus), adv. in com-3 mon, promiscuously, without order or distinction, indifferently, one with another, at random, μίγδην, ἀδιακρίτως. *Cic.*, *Sallust* and *Liv.*

**PRŌMISCEŪS** (promiscuo), a, um, adj. same as Promiscuus. *Gell.*

**PRŌMISCEŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. mixed. — 2 Hence, in common, of which one partakes as well as another. *Liv.* Comitia plebi et patribus promiscua. *Id.* sacerdotia. Also, with an infinit. following. *Tacit.* Muta ista et inanima intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *h. e.* are destroyed without distinction, and to be built again. Hence, *Quintil.* nomen, *h. e.* epicœnum. *Liv.* In promiscuo esse, *h. e.* to be in common. — ¶ Also, one and the same, between which no difference

is made. *Sallust.* Divina atque humana promiscua habere, *h. e.* to make no distinction between things human and divine, to show a contempt of every thing sacred. — Hence, common, usual. *Tacit.* patris patriæ cognomentum. *Id.* Promiscua et villa mercari.

**PRŌMISSŪS** (promitto), ōnis, f. a promising, promise, ἐπαγγελία. *Cic.*

**PRŌMISSIVĒ** (promissivus), adv. in a promising manner. *Tertull.*

**PRŌMISSŌR** (promitto), ōris, m. a promoter, one who raises great expectations, ἐπαγγελτής. *Horat.* and *Quintil.*

**PRŌMISSUM** (Id.), i, n. a promise. *Cic.* Promissum facere, or, *Plin.* Ep. implere, *h. e.* to fulfil a promise. So, also, *Cic.* Promissa servare, or, *Id.* Promissis stare, or, *Virg.* manere, *h. e.* to keep his promise. *Catall.* Promissa dare, *h. e.* to make promises, or, to fulfil a promise. *Cic.* Satisfacere suo promisso. Also, with *promitto.* *Cic.* Promissis standum, quæ quis promiserit. Also, with a genit. of the thing which is promised. *Cic.* Præmiorum promissis.

**PRŌMISSUS**, a, um, particip. from *promitto.* — *¶* Adj. suffered to grow, growing long, hanging down long. *Cæs.* capillus. *Virg.* barba. — *¶* Also, raising great expectations of its excellenc. *Horat.* Promissi iambi. *Id.* Promissum carmen.

**PRŌMISSUS** (promitto), us, m. a promise. 2 *Manil.*

**PRŌMITTĒS** (pro & mitto), is, i, sum, a. 3. to let go forward. Hence, to let hang down, let grow, to lengthen or make long, to extend. *Colum.* ramos longius. *Liv.* capillam ac barbam, *h. e.* to let grow, not to have it cut or shaved. *Plin.* Senu promittitur, *h. e.* is lengthened, drawn out, doelt upon. — *¶* Also, to let go before, send before. *Lucret.* canes. — *¶* Also, to let go forth. *Plin.* Nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, *h. e.* grows faster. — Hence, Promitti, to project or extend. *Mela.* Gallia huc usque promissa. — Especially, out of the mouth. Hence, to say, assure. *Cic.* Promitto tibi, tegulam illum nullam relicturum. *Horat.* de se. — Also, to promise. *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* de re. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* De me tibi sic promitto, atque confirmo, ine, &c. *Ovid.* Bene promittere, *h. e.* to make kind promises, promise something good. *Cic.* *Divin.* 2, 17. Bene promittere extis, *h. e.* to give a good sign or favorable omen. *Lucan.* sibi omnia, *h. e.* to promise to himself every good thing, hope for the best. — Also, to vovē, promise to a deity. *Cic.* donum Jovi. *Id.* Promittere damni infecti, sc. causa, nomine, &c. *h. e.* to make an engagement on account of a loss that may arise. *Id.* Promittere ad aliquem, sc. se venturum, *h. e.* to promise to visit any one. *Plaut.* Ad cœnam alicui promittere, *h. e.* to engage to dine with any one. *Senec.* Se promittere oratorum, *h. e.* to give hope that he will be an orator. — Also, to raise an expectation. *Quintil.* Facere omnia, quam promittere, maluerunt. — Also, to predict, say beforehand. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 6, 1. — Also, to pretend, augur. *Flor.* Clarum fore, flamma promiserat. — Also, to bid, offer a price. *Plin.* pro domo sestertium millies. — Also, to threaten. *Virg.* ultorem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Terra aquas promittit. — *¶* *Tertull.* Promisti, for promissisti. — *¶* See, also, *Promissus*, a, um.

**PRŌMĒS** (for pro-emo, from pro & emo), is, mpsi and insi, mptam and matum, a. 3. to take, give or bring out or forth, produce, ποιχευρίζομαι, ἐκφέρει. *Ovid.* tela e pharetra. *Cic.* pecuniam alicui ex ærario. *Horat.* vicia dolio. — Also, in general, to bring or send forth, show, utter, let see or hear. *Martial.* gemitus de pectore. *Horat.* Sol diem promit. *Colum.* Vites se promunt, *h. e.* put forth. *Virg.* Se robore promunt, *h. e.* egrediuntur. — *¶* Also, figur. to take or give forth. *Cic.* consilia, *h. e.* to disclose. *Plin.* Ep. justitiam. *Virg.* vires, *h. e.* to show, exert. — *¶* Also, to make known, bring to light, discover, say, declare, express, explain, tell, relate. *Plaut.* omnia. *Liv.* Promendo, quæ acta es-

sent *Herat.* jura clienti. — *¶* Also, sent *Herat.* jura clienti. — *¶* Also, to bring to light, raise. *Horat.* obscura. — *¶* See, also, *Promptus*, a, um.

**PRŌMŌNĒS** (pro & moneo), es, a. 2. to remind or advise beforehand. *Cic.* *Att.* 4, 12. (But the latest *Edd.* read *promovebo.*)

**PRŌMŌNTŌRIUM** (pro & mons), ii, n. the projecting part of a mountain, though it does not stretch into the sea. *Liv.* 21, 35. — *¶* Also, a part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a promontory, cape, headland, high land jutting into the sea, ἀκρά λέπας, βίον. *Cic.*

**PRŌMŌTIŪS** (promoveo), ōnis, f. a moving forward. — *¶* Also, a promotion, preferment, advancement, προαγωγή. *Asccon.* *Pedian.*

**PRŌMŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *promoveo.* — *¶* Adj. to be preferred, preferable. Hence, *Promotum*, that which is preferable. Thus the Stoics called that which did not deserve the name of good, but was preferable to the contrary, as health, beauty, &c. *Cic.*

**PRŌMŌTŪS** (promoveo), us, m. same as *Promotio.* *Tertull.*

**PRŌMŌVEŪS** (pro & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to move forwards, make to advance, push or move onward, advance, move away, move or bring to a place, προάγω, προςβιβάζω. *Liv.* aggerem ad urbem. *Cæs.* saxa vectibus. *Cic.* assa in alterum angulum. *Liv.* castra in agrum *Ruscellanum.* *Id.* castra ad *Carthaginem.* *Jastiu.* exercitum in *Ætoliâ.* *Hirt.* legiones, *h. e.* to push forward, make to advance. *Tertull.* Nihil promove, *h. e.* you do not stir from the spot, you do not get on a jot, you make no speed. — Hence, *Apul.* Nocte promotâ, *h. e.* late at night, at midnight. — Hence, figur. to advance, extend, enlarge, spend, increase. *Ovid.* imperium. *Sueton.* mœnia. *Horat.* Doctrina vim promovet insitam. — Also, to profit, do good, be of use, accomplish, effect. *Tertull.* parum. *Gell.* nihil. — Also, to advance, make progress. *Gell.* in studio facundia. — Also, to delay, put off, defer, protract. *Tertull.* nuptias alicui. — Also, to promote, advance, prefer to a place of honor. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem in amplissimum ordinem. *Sueton.* ad præfecturam ærarii. — *¶* Also, to move forth. — Hence, to put forth. *Phædr.* pedem triclinio. — Also, to bring forth. *Horat.* arcana loco, *h. e.* to reveal the secrets. — *¶* *Cic.* *Att.* 4, 12. Te videbo et promovebo, *h. e.* according to *Tanstall.* I will take you home along with me to an entertainment. (Others read *promovebo.*)

**PRŌMPTARIUM**, ii, n. for *Promptuarii* 3 *um.* *Auson.*

**PRŌMPTE**, and **PRŌMTE** (promptus, or 2 promptus), adv. without delay, promptly, expeditiously, quickly, actively, προθύμως, ἐτόμως. *Tacit.* Prompte dare operam. *Id.* Promptius. *Plin.* Ep. Promptissime adeo. — *¶* Also, easily. *Juvenal.* Promptius. *Val. Maz.* Promptissime. — *¶* Also, readily, willingly. *Tacit.* Prompte necem subire, *h. e.* cheerfully. *Id.* Promptius.

**PRŌMPTIM** (Id.), adv. same as *Prompte.* 3 *Tertull.*

**PRŌMPTŌ** (frequentat. of *promno*), as, 3 avi, atum, a. 1. to give out. *Plaut.* thesaurus Jovis, *h. e.* to be Jupiter's accountant or treasurer.

**PRŌMPTŪARIŪS**, and **PRŌMPTŪARIŪS** 3 (promno), a, uia, adj. serving for keeping things in store, and from which they may be taken out. *Cato.* armarium, *h. e.* a storehouse. So, also, *Apul.* cella. A prison is facetiously called so. *Plaut.* — Hence, *Promptuarium*, subst. n. storehouse, magazine, buttery, larder, &c. *Apul.* *Figur.* *Apul.* rationis et orationis, *h. e.* the month of man.

**PRŌMPTŪŪS** (dimin. of *promptus*), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat prompt, ready, or quick. *Hieronym.*

**PRŌMPTŪS**, and **PRŌMPTŪS** (promno), us, m. a taking forth. — Hence, an exposing to public view, a being visible. I. promptu, visible, manifest, public, before the eyes; as, *Cic.* esse, to be visible, evident, clear, easy to discern. *Id.* ponere, *h. e.* to place before the eye, make visible or manifest, let see. So, also, *Sallust.* habere, *h. e.* to let see, make a display of. *Ovid.*

In promptu scrinia habet, *h. e.* before the eyes, every one can see them. So, also, *Plaut.* Gerere iram in promptu, *h. e.* to manifest. Hence, *Cic.* In promptu esse, *h. e.* to be common or known. — *¶* Also, readiness, a being at hand. *Cic.* In promptu esse, *h. e.* to be at hand, to be there, to be present. — *¶* Also, easiness. *Ovid.* In promptu esse, *h. e.* to be easy.

**PRŌMPTŪS**, and **PRŌMPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *promno.* — *¶* Adj. visible, manifest, evident, clear. *Cic.* Promptum est. *Id.* Prompta et aperta. — *¶* Also, ready, prepared, at hand, έτοιμος. Of things. *Cic.* Fidem promptam præbit. *Id.* Quæ tibi a multis prompta esse scio. *Id.* celeritas. *Sallust.* audacia. — Of men, prepared, ready, prompt, active, vigorous, quick, expeditious, zealous, ardent, inclined to, bent on, bold, &c. *Cæs.* Laudat promptos. *Cic.* Ad vim promptus. *Id.* Promptiores ad pericula. *Tacit.* in spem. *Cic.* Homo promptissimus. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* animus. *Cic.* Tres fratres promptos, non indiserotos. — Also, with an ablat. following. *Liv.* ingenio, lingua. — Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* animi. *Sallust.* Belli promptissimos. — Also, with a dat. following. *Tacit.* Annius promptus libertati aut ad mortem. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Lucan.* pati. — Also, brave, courageous. *Liv.* manu. *Cæs.* Laudat promptos. (See above.) — *¶* Also, easy, practicable. *Cic.* defensio. *Tacit.* Promptissima mortis via. *Ovid.* Promptum est, *h. e.* it is easy. — *¶* Also, favorably inclined to. *Tacit.* alicui.

**PRŌMŪLCEŪS** (pro & mulceo), es, si, sum, 3 a. 2. to stroke forwards or lengthwise. *Apul.*

**PRŌMŪLGATŪS** (promulgo), ōnis, f. a proclaiming, publishing, spreading abroad, promulgation, ἀνακήρυξις. *Cic.*

**PRŌMŪLGATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who publishes or proclaims. *Fronto.*

**PRŌMŪLGŪS** (promulgo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to publish or spread abroad, proclaim, promulgate, divulge, ἀνακηρύττω. *Cic.* legem, or rogationem, *h. e.* a bill. *Plin.* dies fastos. *Cic.* prælia.

**PRŌMŪLSIDARIŪS** (promulsis), e, or **PRŌMŪLSIDARIŪS**, a, um, adj. belonging to the first dish. — Hence, *Promulsidare*, the vessel in which the first dish was served up. *Petron.* — *Plur.* *Promulsidaria.* *Pandect.*

**PRŌMŪLSIS** (pro & mulsum), i, dis, f. the antepast, first dish at a meal, as, olives, sausages, &c. Probably so called, because it was eaten before mead (mulsum). *Cic.* *Figur.* *Petron.* libidinis. — *¶* Also, the vessel in which it is served up. *Tertull.*

**PRŌMŪLSŪS**, a, um. See *Promulceo.*

**PRŌMŪNTŌRIUM**, ii, n. same as *Promontorium.*

**PRŌMŪS** (promno), a, um, adj. taking out of, as, out of the storehouse or larder. — Hence, *Promus*, one who gives out provisions in a house, a steward, butler. *Plaut.* Ædopol fecisti prodigum promum tibi. *Apul.* librorum. — *¶* Also, from which any thing is taken out. *Tertull.* cella, *h. e.* a storehouse, larder.

**PRŌMŪTŪS** (pro & mutuus), a, um, adj. 2 that is advanced as a loan. *Cæs.* B. C. *Ed.* Oudend. Vectigal promutuim imperabatur, *h. e.* the tribute as a loan, or, collected before it was strictly due. — Hence, *Promutuim*, a loan. *Pandect.* dare, *h. e.* to advance.

**PRŌNĀŪS**, i, m. See *Pronaus.*

**PRŌNĀTŪS** (pro & nato), as, n. 1. to swim 3 forth, swim to. *Hygin.*

**PRŌNĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *promno.* — *¶* Also, for *Prognatus.* *Tertull.*

**PRŌNĀŪS**, or **PRŌNĀŪS** (πρόναος), i, m. the vestibule or porch of a temple. *Vitruv.*

**PRŌNĒ** (pronus), adv. with inclination. 3 *Ammian.*

**PRŌNĒCTŪS** (pro & necto), is, a. 3. to knit 3 on or at length. Hence, to lengthen. *Stat.* seriem.

**PRŌNĒPŪS** (pro & nepos), ōtis, m. a great grandson, ἀπένγονος. *Cic.*

**PRŌNĒPTIS** (pro & nepis), is, f. a great 3 granddaughter, ἀπενγόνη. *Pers.*

**PRŌNYS**, e, adj. for *Pronus*, a, um. *Varr.*

**PRŌNYTAS** (pronus), atis, f. inclination, 3 propensity, proneness, καταφέρεια. *Senec.*

**PRŌNŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to <sup>3</sup> *cline forwards, to bow.* Sidon.  
**PRŌNŌCEĀ** (ἰσὺνοία), æ, f. *providence.*  
**1 Cic.**  
**PRŌNŌMĒN** (pro & nomen), inis, n. a *pronoun, ἀντωνυμία.* Varr.  
**PRŌNŌMINĀLIS** (pronomen), e, adj. of <sup>3</sup> *or belonging to a pronoun.* Priscian.  
**PRŌNŌMINĀTIŌ** (pro & nominatio), <sup>2</sup> ōnis, f. a *figure of rhetoric, when another word is substituted for a proper name, ἀνομοασία.* Auct. ad Ilircna. Africani nepos, for Gracchus.  
**PRŌNŌBŌ** (pronubus), as, n. 1. *to do the* <sup>3</sup> *office of a bridegroom.* Hieron.  
**PRŌNŌCBŌS** (pro & nubō), a, um, adj. <sup>3</sup> *singing over marriage.* Virg. Juno. — Also, *women are called pronubæ, who directed the wedding on the part of the bride, bridewomen.* Varr. — ¶ Also, *of or belonging to marriage.* Claudian. nox, h. e. *the marriage-night.*  
**PRŌNŌMĒRŌ** (pro & numero), as, a. 1. *to* <sup>3</sup> *count down, reckon.* Sidon.  
**PRŌNŌNTIABILIS, or PRŌNŌNCIĀBILIS** (pronuntio, or pronuncio), e, adj. *that may be pronounced, ἀποφαντικός, ἡρώς.* Apul.  
**PRŌNŌNTIATIŌ, or PRŌNŌNCIATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a *publication, proclamation, public intimation, declaration, ἐκφώνησις, ἀπαγγελία, ὑπόκρισις.* Cæs. — ¶ Also, *the sentence of a judge.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *a crying out, a proclamation of the public crier.* Val. Maz. — ¶ Also, *an oppression, word.* Valer. Maz. — ¶ Also, *a speaking, speech, language.* Pandect. — ¶ Also, *a proposition, as, in logic.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *of orators and actors, action, pronunciation, delivery, also called actio.* Auct. ad Her. 3, II. sqq. Cic. Or. 3, 57. sqq. Quint. 11, 3.  
**PRŌNŌNTIĀTOR, or PRŌNŌNCIĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one that makes any thing known, a relater, writer, ἐκφωνητής.* Cic.  
**PRŌNŌNTIĀTUM, or PRŌNŌNCIĀTUM** (Id.), i, n. a *proposition, axiom, ἀξιωμα.* Cic.  
**PRŌNŌNTIĀTŌS, or PRŌNŌNCIĀTŌS** (Id.), us, m. *a pronouncing, utterance, delivery.* Gell.  
**PRŌNŌNTIŌ, and PRŌNŌNCIŌ** (pro & nuntio, or nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish, make publicly known, proclaim, announce.* Hirr. signum, h. e. *to give.* Cic. leges. Liv. prelium in posterum diem. Id. iter. Also, *with an accus. and infin. following.* Suet. Pronuntiavit, se cantaturum. Also, *with ut or ne following.* Cæs. Jusserunt pronuntiare, ut impedimenta relinquere. Id. Duces pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ab eo loco discederet. — ¶ Also, *to disclose, discover, reveal, say.* Cic. rem. — ¶ Also, *to say, tell, report, relate.* Cæs. aliquid sincere. — ¶ Also, *to promise.* Cic. pecuniam pro reo. Liv. militi præmia. — ¶ Also, *of a herald, to proclaim, publish, cry.* Cic. victorium nomina. — Also, *of others.* Cic. Magistri (auctio) pronuntiant. — ¶ Also, *to create, nominate, appoint to an office.* Liv. aliquid pretorem. — ¶ Also, *to pronounce.* Plin. Ep. quædam perperam. — Hence, *to recite, rehearse.* Cic. versus multos uo spiritu. Also, *of an actor, to act.* Plin. Ep. — Hence, Cic. ad Div. 1, 2. sententiam, h. e. *to repeat, of a consul, when he repeats the vote of a senator, in order to take the votes of the other senators upon it.* — Also, *to give sentence, declare in an official capacity.* Cic. De tribunali pronuntiavit, sese recepturum. Also, *with an accus. following.* Suet. and Cic. sententiam. — Hence, Pronuntiantes, a, um, *declared or acknowledged by sentence.* Pandect. libertas. Sueton. civis.  
**PRŌNŌPER** (pro & nuper), adv. *very lately,* a little while ago, νεωρότι. Plaut.  
**PRŌNŌRŌS** (pro & nurus), us, f. a *grandson's wife, προνομή.* Ovid.  
**PRŌNŌS** (πρηνής), a, um, adj. *turned forwards, inclined, or bending forward, leaning forward.* Cic. motus corporis. Varr. Puerum imponere equo pronum. Cæs. tigna. Liv. Urbs prona in paludes. Stat. calix, h. e. *overturned.* Apul. in baculum, h. e. *resting or leaning upon.*

*Lucan. Prona pericula mortis, h. e. manifest.* — ¶ Also, *running forwards.* Ovid. Iepus. — ¶ Also, *going or inclining downwards.* Ovid. via, h. e. steep. Virg. amnis. Ovid. currus. Horat. menses, h. e. *flying, quickly passing.* Hence, *of stars when nearly setting or about to set, setting, or about to set.* Prop. sidera. So, also, *of the day, night, sun, &c.* Ovid. Titan. Stat. dies, h. e. *drawing to its close.* Hence, Senec. Per pronum, or, Sil. Per prona, h. e. *downward.* — ¶ Also, *situate or lying towards.* Colum. Solum pronum orienti. Id. Campus pronus ad solem. Id. Loca aquiloni prona. — ¶ Also, *inclined to any thing, disposed, prone.* Varr. and Sueton. ad aliquid, or, Horat. in aliquid, or, Tacit. alicui rei. Also, *with a genit. following.* Lucan. Ruendi in ferrum. — ¶ Also, *inclined to favor, favoring.* Tacit. in aliquem. Sueton. alicui. Tacit. Pronis auribus audire, h. e. *to hear willingly.* — ¶ Also, *easy, practicable, without difficulty.* Sallust. Omnia virtuti prona. Plin. Ep. Iter ad honores pronum. Lucan. and Tacit. Pronum est, h. e. *it is easy.* Liv. Pronius ad fidem, h. e. *more credible.*  
**PRŌCEMIŌR** (proemium), āris, dep. 1. *to* <sup>2</sup> *make an introduction or preface to a speech, προοιμιάζουαι.* Plin.  
**PRŌCEMIŪM** (προοίμιον), ii, n. *an introduction, preface, exordium, proem.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *a beginning.* Ovid. rixæ.  
**PRŌPĀGATIŌ** (propago, as), ōnis, f. *the propagating of vines and trees, καράσεισις.* Cic. — Hence, *figur. a propagating, as, of a race.* Cic. Quæ propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum. Id. nominis. — ¶ Figur. *an extension, enlargement, prolonging, ἐκτασις.* Cic. imperii. Id. temporis. Id. vitæ.  
**PRŌPĀGĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a *propagator.* Hence, *a prolonger, extender, enlarger.* Cic. provinciæ, h. e. *one who causes a governor to retain his province beyond the usual time.*  
**PRŌPĀGES** (Id.), is, f. a *layer.* — Hence, <sup>3</sup> *figur. a descendant, children, race, posterity.* Pacuv. sanguinis. Auson. stirpis.  
**PRŌPĀGINŌ** (propago), as, āvi, ātum, a. <sup>3</sup> *1. to propagate.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPĀGMĒN** (Id.), inis, n. a *propagating, prolonging.* Enn. vitæ.  
**PRŌPĀGŌ** (propago, as), inis, f. *that which is propagated, a set, layer.* Of a vine. Cic. Of trees in general. Virg. and Plin. Of plants. Plin. — Also, *any shoot or branch which may be used as a layer.* Horat. — Hence, *of men and animals, a descendant, offspring, child, children, stock, race, breed.* Nepos. virorum, h. e. *race.* Virg. Romana, h. e. *the Roman race, the Romans.* Ovid. vera, h. e. *son.* Lucret. catulorum. So, also, *of horses.* Nemes.  
**PRŌPĀGŌ** (from pro & pago, or pango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate, as, a vine, tree, &c. by layers, παραφύσι.* Cat. and Colum. So, also, *one's race.* Cic. stirpem. Apul. familiam. — ¶ Figur. *to propagate, increase, extend, enlarge.* Lin. terminos populi Romani bello. Sueton. imperium, h. e. *the empire.* — Also, *to prolong, extend the duration of.* Flor. bellum in posteros. Cic. aliquid posteritati, h. e. *to posterity.* Id. bellum, h. e. *to continue.* Id. multa sæcula republicæ, h. e. *to preserve the state many centuries.* Id. diem. Id. laudem alicujus ad sempiternam gloriam. Id. vitam aucupio, h. e. *to prolong, preserve.* Liv. imperium alicui in annum.  
**PRŌPĀLĀ** (προπάλης), æ, m. a *forestaller, huckster, retailer.* Varr.  
**PRŌPĀLAM** (pro & palam), adv. *openly, in sight of all, in public, before the people, ἐν ῥῷ φανερό.* Cic. collocare, h. e. *to put up.* — ¶ Also, *manifestly.* Plaut. fieri, h. e. *to become manifest.*  
**PRŌPĀLŌ** (propalam), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. <sup>3</sup> *to make manifest or public, divulge.* Sidon.  
**PRŌPĀNDŌ** (pro & pando), is, andi, an- <sup>3</sup> *sum and assum, a. 3. to spread out.* Apul.  
**PRŌPĀNSŪS, and PRŌPĀSSŪS**, a, um. See Propando.  
**PRŌPĀTOR** (προπάτωρ), ōris, m. *an ancestor.* Tertull.

**PRŌPATRŌS** (pro & patruus), i, m. *a. 3. frater proavi, a great grandfather's brother, a great uncle.* Pandect.  
**PRŌPATŪLŌS** (pro & patulus), a, um, adj. *open to inspection or entrance, open, uncovered, προφανής.* Cic. locus. — Propatulum, *an open or uncovered place, as, in a yard or court.* — Hence, In propatulo, *in the court;* as, Liv. In propatulo ædium, h. e. *in the court of house.* Nep. In propatulo domi abjicit. — In propatulo, *in an open, uncovered place, openly, publicly;* as, Cic. Cum victus et cultus huius manus non, uti feris, in propatulo ac silvestribus locis, sed domi sub tecto accurandus esset. Plin. Ep. Hunc sermonem non apud populum, sed apud Decuriones habui, nec in propatulo, sed in curia. — Mela. Propatulo, for in propatulo. — Hence, In propatulo, *openly;* as, Gell. esse, h. e. *to be before one's eyes, to be visible.* Sallust. Pudicitiam in propatulo habuere, h. e. *put up publicly to sale, as it were.*  
**PRŌPĒ** (unc.), adv. *near, nigh, ἐγγύς.* Cic. esse. Id. intueri aliquem. — So, also, Propius, *nearer.* Cic. accedere. Id. Proxime, h. e. *next, very near.* Also, *of time.* Terent. Prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, h. e. *the time is not far off, &c.* Plaut. Prope adest, ut, &c. Liv. Jam prope erat, ut pelleretur, h. e. *it wanted little, &c.* Cic. Propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, h. e. *it wanted little, &c. he was near being killed.* Lucan. Propius timuere sarissas, quam, &c. h. e. *more.* — Hence, Proxime, *a little before, last.* Cic. Quem proxime nominavi. — Also, *next time.* Plin. Ep. Velim ego, quum proxime iudices contraherent, quid sit juris, indices. — Also, *next in order, rank or value, immediately after.* Cic. Proxime secundum deos, homines hominibus utiles esse possunt. Plin. De lycurcio proxime dici cogit auctorum pertinacia. Cic. Proxime a Lacyde. — Also, *nearly, almost.* Cic. Proxime atque ille aut æque. — Also, *nearly, closely, nicely, as well as possible.* Quintil. signare. So, also, Propius, *more closely.* Virg. aspicere. — ¶ Also, *near to, close or hard by, sometimes with a, sometimes with an accus. or dat.* Cic. Prope a Sicilia. Id. Prope a meis ædibus. Id. Prope me. Cæs. Prope castra. So, also, Cic. Propius urbem. Id. Propius a terris. Id. Proxime hostem. Cæs. Proxime hostium castris. Nepos. Propius Tiberi. Cic. Propius Grammatico accessi. Also, *figur.* Liv. Res est prope metum. Id. Propius fidem est. Id. Proxime morem Romanum, h. e. *nearly so.* — ¶ Also, *almost, nearly.* Cic. Prope desperatis rebus. Liv. Nox prope diremit colloquium, h. e. *nox prope aderat, quum dirimeretur colloquium.* — ¶ Also, *in the same manner, just so.* Horat. Insanis et tu stultique prope omnes. — ¶ Proximus, comparat. of proxime. Minuc. Fel.  
**PRŌPĒDIEM** (prope & dies), adv. *within a few days, in a short time, after a while, shortly, very soon.* Cic. — It is also written prope diem.  
**PRŌPĒLLŌ** (pro & pello), is, pūli, pūsum, a. 3. *to drive before one's self, drive out or forth.* Liv. pecus extra portam, h. e. *to drive out.* Varr. oves in pabulum. Lucret. aera præ se. Figur. Petron. cruda studia in forum. — Hence, *to drive further or forwards, push on, propel.* Cic. navem remis. Gell. nubes non procui. — Also, *simply, to put in motion, move.* Lucret. Animus corpus propellit. Figur. Tacit. initia. — Also, *to drive away.* Cæs. multitudinem hostium. Liv. hostem a castris. — Hence, *to drive away, keep or ward off, repl, remove.* Liv. periculum vitæ ab aliquo. Prop. suavia (kisses) dextra opposita. Horat. frigus duramque famem. Colum. injurias. — Also, *to hurl, throw.* Cæs. crates. Sil. hastam. — Also, *to drive to, urge, impel, incite.* Tacit. animos ad corruptendum morem. — ¶ Also, *to throw down.* Ovid. corpora in profundum. — Hence, *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow.* Senec. muros. Val. Flacc. urbem. — ¶ The first syllable is short in Lucret.



**PRŌPEMŌDŌS** (prope & modus), adv. *nearly, almost.* Liv.  
**PRŌPEMŌDUM** (Id.), adv. *nearly, almost, ὀλίγον δεῦν, σχεδόν.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *in the same manner, or, nearly in the same manner.* Cic. *Offic.* 2, 8. — ¶ It is also written *prope modum.*  
**PRŌPEMPTYCŌS** (προπεμπτικός), a, um, 3 adj. *accompanying, relating to accompanying.* — Propempticum, or propempticon, sc. carmen, *a poem, in which a prosperous journey is wished to any one.* Stat.  
**PRŌPENDEŌ** (pro & pendeo), es, di, sum, n. 2. *to hang down, hang forth, ἐπιρῆνω.* Cic. Lanx propendet. Colum. Propendentes aures. Plin. Herba propendens ex ramis. Figur. Cic. Bona propendent, h. e. *weigh more, have the preponderance.* — ¶ Also, *to be inclined, lean towards, be disposed.* Cic. Inclinant atque propendent. — Also, *to be favorably inclined to.* Cic. in aliquem.  
**PRŌPENDŌ**, is, n. 3. for *Propeadeo.*  
**PRŌPENDŌLĒS** (propendeo), a, um, adj. 3 *hanging forth, forward or down.* Apul. crines.  
**PRŌPENSĒ** (propensus), adv. *readily, 2 willingly, favorably, with inclination, ἐπιρῆπως.* Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Ut haec concordiam et conspirationem omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem propense non crederent esse factam. Liv. Propensius.  
**PRŌPENSĪŌ** (propendeo), ōnis, f. *inclination, propensity, proneness, readiness, ἐπιρροπή, προθυμία.* Cic.  
**PRŌPENSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *hanging down, ἐπιρροπής.* Sotin. — ¶ Also, *inclined, disposed, apt, prone.* Cic. ad misericordiam. Id. Si quis est ad voluptates propensor. Hort. Propensissima civitatum voluntate. — Also, with a dat. following. Justin. Alexandro. — ¶ Also, *heavy, weighty.* Plaut. Propensior, h. e. *richer.* Hence, Cic. Propensius, h. e. *weightier, more important.* — ¶ Also, *that comes nearer.* Cic. Ad veritatem propensior.  
**PRŌPERĀBĪLĪS** (propero), e, adj. *hastening, quick.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPERĀTER** (Id.), adv. *hastily, quickly, 2 speedily.* Lucret. Usque adeo properanter ab omnibus ignibus ejus, &c. Salust. Properantius. Cod. Theod. Properantissime.  
**PRŌPERĀTIĀ** (Id.), e, f. *a hastening, 2 hastiness.* Sallust.  
**PRŌPERĀTĪM** (properatus), adv. *hastily, 3 quickly.* Cicil.  
**PRŌPERĀTIŌ** (propero), ōnis, f. *a making haste; haste, despatch, expedition, σπουδή, ἐπειγίς.* Cic.  
**PRŌPERĀTŌ** (Id.), adv. *quickly, hastily, 2 speedily, ἐπιχειρῶντως.* Tacit.  
**PRŌPERĒ** (properus), adv. *in haste, in a hurry, hastily, speedily, quickly, σπουδαίως, ἐπιχειρῶντως.* Nepos. egredere. Plaut. Propere esse, h. e. *to hasten.*  
**PRŌPERĪPES** (properus & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 *swift of foot, hastening, nimble, quick.* Catull.  
**PRŌPERĪTER** (properus), adv. *hastily, 3 quickly.* Pacuv.  
**PRŌPERŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make haste, hasten, make speed, be quick, ἐπειγῶ, σπεύδω.* Cic. in patriam. Id. Romam. Ovid. sacris, for a sacris. — Also, *in speaking or narrating.* Sallust. De Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio propere tempus monet. — Also, with a supine following. Sallust. adjutum. — Also, with an infinit. following. Cic. Quamquam justis de causis rationes deferre proparam. Terent. Properas abducere, h. e. *you hasten to lead away, you lead away quickly.* — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Mala decerpi properantia. — Properato is sometimes used for proparat. Cic. Properato opus est, h. e. *there is need of haste.* — ¶ Also, *to do, make; prepare any thing with haste, to hasten, accelerate.* Plaut. obsonia. Id. vascula pure. Virg. mortem. Horat. pecuniam heredi. Id. opus, studium, h. e. *to pursue actively.* Sallust. Itinere properato. Tacit. Naves proparate.  
**PRŌPERŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *quick, 2 hasty, speedy, coming or going in haste, σπουδαίως.* Virg. and Tacit. — Also,

with an infinit. following. Tacit. clarescere. — Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. occasionis, h. e. *eager to embrace.* Id. iræ.  
**PRŌPĒS** (pro & pes), ēdis, m. *a rope 3 with which a sail is fastened.* Turpil.  
**PRŌPĒXŌS** (partic. from obsol. propecto), 3 a, um, *combed or hanging down, combed furrows.* Virg. Propēxa in pectore barba.  
**PRŌPHĒTĀ**, and **PRŌPHĒTĒS** (προφήτης), e, m. *a prophet, foreteller; one who predicts future events.* Apul. and Lactant.  
**PRŌPHĒTĀLĪS** (propheta), e, adj. *prophetic, προφητικός.* Hieronym. os.  
**PRŌPHĒTĪĀ** (προφητεία), e, f. *prophecy, 3 prediction; the foretelling of things to come.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPHĒTĪĀLĪS** (propheta), e, adj. *relating to prophecy, prophetic.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPHĒTICĒ** (propheticus), adv. *prophetically, προφητικῶς.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPHĒTICŪS** (προφητικός), a, um, adj. 3 *prophetic, prophetic.* Prudent. os.  
**PRŌPHĒTIS** (προφήτης), īdis, f. *a prophet 3 class.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPHĒTISSĀ** (propheta), e, f. *a prophet 3 class.* Tertull.  
**PRŌPHĒTŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prophesy, predict, προφητεύω.* Tertull. Scimus autem, sicut vocibus, ita et rebus prophetatum. Id. Mortem Christi prophetatam.  
**PRŌPĪNĀTIŌ** (propino), ōnis, f. *a drinking to one's health, πρόποσις.* Senec. — ¶ Also, *an entertainment, banquet.* Inscript.  
**PRŌPĪNĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who drinks to the health of another person, προπότης.* Ovid. de ar. am. 1, 587. (But Ed. Hein. and Barn. read procurator.)  
**PRŌPĪNŌ** (προπίνω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drink to one, drink one's health.* Plaut. poculum. Martial. alicui. Cic. Propino hoc Critia. Plaut. salutem, h. e. *to drink one's health.* — ¶ Also, *to give to drink.* Martial. — Also, *to patients, to let drink, give, administer.* Plin. radicem cum vino. — ¶ Also, *to give or set before to eat.* Capitol. — ¶ Also, figur. *to give or deliver to.* Terent. Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino. Enn. versus mortalibus. Apul. puellas alicui, h. e. *to procure, give.* — ¶ The first syllable occurs long in Martial.  
**PRŌPĪNQUĒ** (propinquus), adv. *near at 3 hand, πλησίως.* Plaut.  
**PRŌPĪNQUITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. *nighness, nearness, vicinity, proximity, neighborhood, ἑγγύτης.* Cic. loci. Cæs. hostium. Id. Ex propinquitate pugnare, h. e. *close at hand, in the neighborhood.* — ¶ Also, *relation by blood; affinity, οἰκειότης, συνάφεια.* Cic.  
**PRŌPĪNQUŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to approach, draw near, come nigh, προσεγγίζω, of persons and things.* Virg. Dies propinquat. Id. fluvio. Tacit. domui. — Also, with an accus. following. Sallust. amnem. — ¶ Also, transitively, *to bring near, bring, hasten, accelerate.* Virg. augurium. Sil. mortem.  
**PRŌPĪNQUŪS** (prope), a, um, adj. *neighboring, near, with regard to place or situation, γείτον.* Cic. provincia. Id. prædium. Ovid. Propinquus exsilium. — Also, with a genit. following. Nepos. In propinquo urbis locis. — Propinquum, *neighborhood, nearness, short distance.* Hence, Liv. In propinquo esse, h. e. *to be near.* Id. Ex propinquo cognoscit, h. e. *near.* — ¶ Also, *near, at hand, with regard to time.* Cic. redditus. Id. mors. — ¶ Also, with regard to resemblance, *near, similar, resembling, like.* Cic. — ¶ Also, with regard to relationship or connection, *near of kin, allied, nearly related.* Sallust. Tibi genere propinqui. — Hence, subst. *a kinsman, kinswoman, relation.* Cic. Tot propinqui. Id. Vestalis, hujus propinqua. — Figur. Varr. Propinquiora inter se verba.  
**PRŌPĪŌ** (prope), as, n. 1. *to approach, draw 3 near, ἐγγίζω.* Paulin. Nolan.  
**PRŌPĪŌR** (Id.), ius, ōris, adj. superlat. Proximus. — I. Compar. Propior, nearer, nigher, with regard to place or situation. Virg. portus. Liv. tumulus. Virg.

Propiora tenere. — Also, with an accusative following. Hirt. hostem. — Also, with an infinit. following. Stat. timeri. — Also, with a genit. following. Lucret. caliginis. Tacit. fluminis. — Also, with a dat. following. Ovid. patriæ. Horat. funeri, h. e. *to death.* — ¶ Also, *nearer, with regard to time, later, more recent.* Pandect. tempus. Cic. epistola. Id. Veniunt ad propiora. — ¶ Also, *nearer in relationship, more nearly related or allied, more closely akin.* Cic. alicui. — ¶ Also, *nearer in resemblance, more nearly resembling, more like.* Cic. sceleris. Virg. tauro. Liv. Propius vero, h. e. *more likely or probable.* — ¶ Also, *nearer with regard to connection or reference, more nearly related, more closely connected, of nearer import, affecting or concerning more nearly, closer.* Ovid. cura. Cic. societas. Id. periculum. Horat. amicus. Liv. dolor. — Also, *more intimate.* Tacit. Famæ propior. Id. Esse ei propiora consilia. Id. Cui propior cum Tiberio usus erat, h. e. *a closer intimacy.* — ¶ Also, *more favorably inclined to.* Ovid. — ¶ Also, *more fitting, suitable or adapted, better adapted or suited, better, preferable.* Cic. Portus propior huic ætati. Liv. Latium supplemento propius esse. Terent. delectatio. — II. Superl. Proximus, a, um, *very near, the next or nearest with regard to place, distance or situation.* Cic. via. Id. vicinus. Cæs. oppidum. Cic. ab aliquo. — Also, with a dat. following. Cic. — Also, with an accusat. following. Cæs. mare. — Hence, Proximum, *vicinity, neighborhood.* Terent. In proximo, h. e. *in the neighborhood.* Also, *the most convenient place.* Terent. Ibi proximum est, ubi mutes. Also, *that which follows next, the next in succession.* Cic. Proximum est, ut, &c. h. e. *it remains that, it follows that, &c.* — Also, with regard to time, *next, next ensuing, that follows next.* Cic. petitio. Id. annus. Cæs. nox. Also, with regard to time past, *last, latest.* Cic. nox. Nepos. Proximo triennio. Cic. Proximis superioribus diebus. Id. Censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat. Id. Proximis literis, h. e. *last.* Hence, Proximo, late-ly. Cic. — Also, with regard to resembling, *next, nearest, most like, most nearly resembling.* Cic. Id. deo proximum est. Horat. Sint proxima veris. — Also, with regard to relationship, friendship, intimacy or other connection, order, age, rank, love, &c. *the next, nearest.* Cic. cognitione. Nep. propinquitate. Cic. Injuriousi sunt in proximos. Liv. A proximis, h. e. *relations.* Cic. Amore tibi proximi sumus. Nep. Ætate proximus erat. Terent. Proximus sum egomet mihi. Cic. religioni suæ, h. e. *devoted to or observant of.* Hence, Proximum, *relationship, connection.* Quintil. Ex proximo nutuari licet. — Also, *any other person, one's neighbor.* Val. Max. — Also, *fit, apt, striking.* Apul. argumentum. — Also, *easy, at hand, known.* Quintil. decl. and Prudent. — Also, *great, excellent.* Apul. humanitas. — ¶ Comparat. Proximior. Senec. and Pandect.  
**PRŌPYTĀBĪLĪS** (propitio), e, adj. *soon 3 appeased, propitiable.* Enn.  
**PRŌPYTĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōris, f. *an appeasing, 3 a propitiation, atonement.* Macrob.  
**PRŌPYTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a propitiator.* Hieronym.  
**PRŌPYTŌ** (propitius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. *to make propitious, appease, pacify, propitiate, ἱλάσκειν.* Plaut. Venerem. Toct. Junonem.  
**PRŌPYTŌS** (pro & peto), a, um, adj. *appeased, kind, favorable, merciful, propitious, ἱλαυς, ἱλεως.* Cic. dii. Id. homo. Plaut. Aliquem propitium facere. Terent. Satin' illi dii propitii sunt? h. e. *is he in his right senses?* — ¶ The first syllable is used short in Senec. Agam., but long in Javenc.  
**PRŌPYŪS**, adv. See Prop.  
**PRŌPLĀSMĀ** (πρόπλασμα), ātis, n. a 2 *mould, model, or pattern.* Plin.  
**PRŌPNĪGEUM**, or **PRŌPNĪGEŌN** (προπνίγειον), i, n. *the place before a furnace or oven.* Vitruv.  
**PRŌPŌETĪDES** (Πρωπαιτίδης), um, f.

certain girls of Cyprus, who, denying the divinity of Venus, were changed into stones. Ovid.

**PRŌPŌLĀ** (προπόλης), æ, m. a retailer, huckster or hucksterer, foreteller, προπόλης. Cic.

**PRŌPŌLIS** (προπολις), is, f. bee-glue; the third foundation of the bees in making honey, a material of wax which they use in stopping up the entrances of the hive. Varr. and Plin.

**PRŌPŌMA** (προπομα), ātis, n. drink taken 3 before catiag. Pallad.

**PRŌPŌNŌ** (pro & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to set out or expose to view, set forth or display, set before or up, offer, present, προτιθέναι. Cæs. vexillum. So, also, Liv. signum pugnae. Cic. aliquid venale, or, simply, Sueton. Proponere, h. e. to set out or expose for sale. Also, of a prize at the games. Virg. Geminum pugnae proponit honorem. Cic. leges in publicum, h. e. to fix up to be read. Id. fastos populo, h. e. to proclaim, publish. Id. mensas palam. Suet. Vectigalibus indictis neque propositis. So, also, Id. libellum. So, also, Cic. oculis or anto oculos, h. e. to place before the eyes. — Hence, figur. to place before the eyes, represent to one's self, imagiari. Cic. aliquem sibi imitandum. Liv. vim fortune animo, h. e. to consider. Cic. spem, h. e. to make hope. Cic. metum, h. e. to cause. — Hence, to state, lay down, propose, say. Cic. Proponat, quid dictator sit. Id. Quæ proposueram. — Also, to say, affirm, assert, maintain. Cels. — ¶ Also, to report, represent, declare, point out, explain, tell, relate. Cæs. aliquid. Id. de re. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cæs. Proponit, esse nonnullos, &c. — ¶ Also, to publish, make known. Cic. epistolam in publico. — Hence, to announce, promise, offer. Cic. præmia alicui. Sueton. milies sestertium gratuitum in triennii tempus, h. e. to offer as a loan. Sueton. munus, h. e. to announce. — Also, to denounce, threaten. Cic. mortem. — Also, to propose. Nepos. remedia morbo. — Also, to mention. Cic. viros notissimos. — Also, to suggest, propound. Cic. Nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, h. e. I had received from you no opportunity, no materials. — ¶ Also, to propose for an answer. Nepos. quæstionem. Cic. Sic est propositum, de quo disputaremus. — ¶ Also, to resolve on, design, intend, determine, purpose. Cæs. aliquid animo. — Hence, Propositus, a, um, resolved. Cic. Propositum est mihi facere, I have resolved, I intend. — Also, with ut following. Cic. Quum mihi proposuissem, ut animos commoverem, for commovere. — ¶ Also, to set before. — Hence, to say beforehand. Colum. Ut proposueram. — Also, to state the first premise of a syllogism. Cic. Quum proponimus.

**PRŌPŌNTIS** (Προποντις), idos and Idis, f. the Propontis, now Mar di Marmora, sea of Marmara, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus. — Hence, Propontiacus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Propontis. Ovid.

**PRŌPŌRRŌ** (pro & porro), adv. moreover, 3 furthermore, still further. Lucret. — ¶ Also, perhaps, altogether, entire, or, nothing but. Lucret.

**PRŌPŌRTIŌ** (pro & portio), ōnis, f. proportion, comparative relation, symmetry, analogy, likeaess, ἀναλογία. Varr. and Cic.

**PRŌPŌRTIŌNALIS** (proportio), e, adj. re- 3 lating in proportion, proportional. Frontin.

**PRŌPŌRTIŌNĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 formed according to proportion, proportional. Jul. Firmic.

**PRŌPŌSITIŌ** (propono), ōnis, f. a setting out to view, displaying, showing, proposing, πρόθεσις. Cic. vitæ. — ¶ Also, the first proposition of a syllogism. Cic. — ¶ Also, a principal subject, theme. Cic. — ¶ Also, in general, a proposition, sentence. Quintil. — Also, for casus, a case submitted to legal opinion. Pandect. — ¶ Also, the statement or representation of a fact. Quintil. — ¶ Cic. animi, h. e. resolution, determination, in-

teution. — ¶ Also, a proclaiming, publishing. Pandect.

**PRŌPŌSITUM** (Id.), i, n. a design, intention, purpose. Nepos. peragere, h. e. to execute. Cic. assequi, h. e. to obtain his end. Id. tenere, h. e. to persist in his design. Cæs. habere. — ¶ Also, a theme, subject, main point. Cic. Ad propositum revertamur. — ¶ Also, an assertion. Quintil. Respondere propositis. — ¶ Also, a way, manner, or course of life. Vellei. Vir propositio sanctissimus. Horat. Urgere propositum. — ¶ Also, the first premise of a syllogism. Cic. Orat. 2, 53. — ¶ Also, a treatise on a subject in its general features. Cic. Top. 21. — ¶ See, also, Propositus, a, um.

**PRŌPŌSITŌS**, a, um, particip. from propono. — ¶ Adj. exposul. Cæs. Oppida Romanis proposita ad prædium. Liv. bello. Cic. Mulier proposita omnibus, h. e. a common struquet. Id. telis fortunæ. — ¶ Also, impending, imminent, threatening. Cic. Propositum vitæ periculum. — ¶ Also, appointed, determined, prescribed. Cic. Industriæ propositus. Id. Propositum genus quæstionum, h. e. finitum.

**PRŌPRĀTŌR** (pro & prætor), ōris, m. a propretor, a governor of a province in which there was no army, consequently charged with the administration of justice only, and invested with the authority of a prætor at Rome. Cic. He had usually filled the office of prætor at Rome.

**PRŌPRIĀTIM** (propriatus), adv. properly. 3 Arnob.

**PRŌPRIĒ** (proprius), adv. properly, peculiarly, for his own person. Cic. Tamen promiscue toto campo, quam proprie parva frui parte malitis. — ¶ Also, properly, aptly, in its proper sense. Cic. dicere. — ¶ Also, particularly, in particular, principally, especially. Cic. Causam nullus ordo proprie susceperat. Id. Proprie tum.

**PRŌPRIĒTĀTŌS** (proprietas), a, um, 3 adj. possessing as a proprietor. — Hence, Proprietarius, a proprietor, possessor in his own right. Pandect. — ¶ Also, belonging to any one as his property. Paul. Sent. res.

**PRŌPRIĒTĀS** (proprius), ātis, f. the property or peculiar nature of any thing; a property, nature, quality, ιδιότης. Cic. rerum. Liv. cæli terraque. Cic. Genere et proprietate, h. e. differentia specificæ. — ¶ Also, property, right of property. Sueton. jumentum. — ¶ Also, property, the thing possessed as property. Pandect. Quod interfuit ejus, proprietatem non esse subreptam. Id. Dominus proprietatis, h. e. proprietor. — ¶ Also, proper signification. Quintil.

**PRŌPRIŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to appropriate. 3 Cæl. Aurcl.

**PRŌPRĪTIM** (Id.), adv. properly. 3 Lucret.

**PRŌPRIŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. peculiar, particular, special, private, proper, not common, ιδιος, κύριος. Cic. Vitium proprium senectutis. Cic. Cluent. H. Proprium lucem accipere, sc. after birth. — It is followed by a genit. or dat. Cic. Libertatem propriam Romani generis. Id. Principia causarum propria esse debent. Id. vocabulum, or verbum, h. e. the proper word for a thing. — It is also joined with mens, tuus, suus, noster, &c. Cic. Sua propria facultate. Id. Ad vestra propria. — Proprium, subst. property, one's own, nature, peculiar quality. Cic. Omnia quæ nostra erant propria. Martial. Vivere de proprio. Cic. Quod est oratoris proprium, h. e. peculiar quality. Also, for mens, tuus, aoster, &c. *my own, your own, &c.* Liv. Propria familia. h. e. his own family. Id. Propriis viribus bella gerere. — ¶ Also, lasting, permanent, perpetual, firm, steady. Nep. munera. Terent. voluptates. Virg. Propriamque dicabo. Cic. Ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum. Horat. Aliquid proprium alicui facere. — ¶ Also, sure. Cæs. and Auct. B. Afric. victoria. — ¶ Also, fit, apt, suitable, proper. Cic. Tempus agendi fuit mihi magis proprium, quam ceteris. Scrib. Larg. remedia. — ¶ Also, especial, singular, extraordinary. Catul. in Cic. Ep. consilium. Liv. ignominia. —

¶ Also, separate, apart. Quintil. tempus. Cic. lex.

**PRŌPTĒR** (from prope, for propiter), adv. near, hard by, ἐγγύς. Cic. Propter est spelunca. Id. Filii propter culantes. — ¶ Also, preposit. with an accusat. following, near, hard by, close to. Cic. Insulæ propter Siciliam. Id. Propter urbem. — ¶ Also, fur, on account of, by reason of, owing to. Cic. Propter metum. Labor. Propter viam facere, h. e. to offer sacrifice on account of a journey. Cato. Propter viam facere, h. e. to lose one's property. So, also, Id. Propter viam sunt vocati ad cœnam, h. e. lost all their property. — Also, for, on account of, in order to avoid or prevent. Pallad. Propter serpentes. — Hence, Varr. Propter hoc, or, Colum. Propter quod, or, Quintil. Propter quæ, h. e. for that cause or reason, on that account. — ¶ Also, through, denoting an efficient cause. Cic. Propter quos hanc lucem aspererit. — ¶ Also, out of, through, on account of. Terent. Propter invidiam. Varr. Propter aves fructus capias. — ¶ It is sometimes put after its case. Cic. Quem propter. Tacit. Hostem propter. **PRŌPTĒRĒ** (propter & ea), adv. therefore, for that cause or reason, on that account, διὰ τοῦτο, ὁδῶν. Cic. Hæc propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret. Terent. Id propterea (pleonastically).

**PRŌPŪDĪŌSŌS** (propudium), a, um, adj. 3 shameful, disgraceful, barefaced, shameless, base, ἀναίσχυντος. Gell. uxor. Plaut. Propudiosa.

**PRŌPŪDIUM** (pro & pudet), ii, n. a shameful or base action, ἀισχύνη. Plant. — ¶ Also, as a term of reproach, shameful person, vile wretch. Plant. and Cic.

**PRŌPŪGNACŪLUM** (propugno), i, n. any thing by which one is protected from an enemy, a protection, defence, fortress, fort, bulwark, rampart, bastion, ἐπιτείχιον, προβολή. Tacit. mœnium. Horat. navium, h. e. naves turribus instructæ. Thus a fleet is called, Cic. Propugnaculum Siciliæ. Athens is called, Nep. Propugnaculum oppositum barbaris. Cic. Propugnacula imperii, h. e. fleets and armies. Also, of a house. Cic. Domus ut propugnacula habeat. — ¶ Figur. protection, defence, bulwark. Nep. tyrannidis. Cic. Lex Ælia et Fufia, propugnacula tranquillitatis. Liv. Propugnaculo uti, h. e. defence, prof.

**PRŌPŪGNĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a defending of a place, fighting for, ὑπερασπισμός. Valer. Max. — ¶ Also, figur. a defending. Cic. dignitatis. — Also, with pro following. Cic. Pro ornamentis.

**PRŌPŪGNĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who with arms defends a place, a defender, soldier, προασπιστής. Cæs. Dimissio propugnatorum, h. e. of the marines. Id. A propugnatoribus relictus locus. — ¶ Also, figur. a defender. Cic. libertatis.

**PRŌPŪGNŌ** (pro & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fight in defence of, fight or contend for, defend, προμαχέω, προασπίσω. Cic. pro parte. Cæs. Ex silvis rari propugnabant. — Figur. to defend. Cic. pro salute. Suet. absentiam suam. Apul. fratri. Horat. nugis.

**PRŌPŪLSĀTIŌ** (propulso), ōnis, f. a keeping or warding off, repelling, driving or beating back, ἐξώθησις. Cic.

**PRŌPŪLSĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a driver 3 back, warder off, διακρουστής. Val. Max.

**PRŌPŪLSŌ** (frequentat. of propello), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drive back, repel, keep or ward off, ἐξώθειω. Cæs. hostem. Liv. bellum a mœnibus. Cic. frigus, frumentum. Id. suspicionem a se. Colum. aquam radicibus.

**PRŌPŪLSŌS**, a, um. See Propello.

**PRŌPŪLSŌS** (propello), us, m. a driving 2 on, pushing forwards, an impulse, force, πρόωσις. Senec.

**PRŌPŪLĒUM**, or **PRŌPŪLĒŌN** (προπόλυον), i, n. the place before a door or gate, particularly of a temple, a vestibule or porch, προπόλυον. Cic.

**PRŌQUĀESTŌR** (pro & quæstor), ōris, m. a proquæstor, the quæstor who collected and superintended the revenue of a province, and when there was an army there, paid it. — Pro quæstore is sometimes used instead of it. Cic. Quum pre-

quæstore essem, *h. e. when I was pro-questor.*  
**PRŌQUAM**, or **PRŌ QUAM**, accordingly 3 *os, just as.* *Lucrct.*  
**PRŌQUIRITŌ** (pro & quirito), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cry or exclaim publicly. *Apul.* — Hence, to publish, proclaim. *Sidon. legem.*  
**PRŌRĀ** (πρόρα), æ, f. the prow or fore-part of a ship, πρόρα. *Cæs. and Virg.* (The hinder part is called *puppis*.) *Ovid.* *Proræ tutela, h. e. proreta.* *Cic.* *Prora et puppis mihi fuit, h. e. my whole plan, all in all.* — With poets, also, for a ship. *Virg.*  
**PRŌRĒPŌ** (pro & repo), is, psi, ptum, 2 n. 3. to creep forth, come forth gradually or in an unobserved manner, of animals. *Plin.* *Cochlæe prorepunt e cavis terræ.* *Horat.* *Proreperunt animalia teris.* *Sueton. Claud.* 10. *Prorepsit ad Solarium proximum.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Claudiana.* *Prorepunt balsama ligno.* Particularly, of growing plants, to grow or spring forth. *Colum.* *Pampinius prorepsit e duro.* *Id.* *Oculi prorepentes.* — ¶ Also, to creep or crawl along, creep to a place. *Colum.* *Nervus prorepsit, h. e. stretches, extends.* — Particularly, of plants. *Colum.* *Prorepent radices.* *Id.* *Humor lente prorepsit, h. e. goes away or flows out slowly.*  
**PRŌRĒTĀ** (πρωράτης), æ, m. he that sits on the prow of a ship and guides it; an under-pilot. *Plaut.*  
**PRŌREUS** (πρωρεός), ei and eos, m. 3 same as *Proreta.* *Ovid.*  
**PRORĪGA**. See *Peroriga.*  
**PRŌRIPIŌ** (pro & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. to snatch or drag forth. *Cic.* *hominem.* *Ovid.* *pedes, h. e. to spring forth, run.* *Se proripere, to hasten forth, rush out;* as, *Cic. ex curia.* *Cæs. porta foras.* — ¶ Also, to snatch or hurry away. *Propripere se, to hurry or hasten away, run to a place, run away, escape;* as, *Liv.* in publicum. *Apul. se cursu, h. e. to run away.* So, also, without *se.* *Virg.* *Quo proripis?* *Figur.* *Horat.* *aliquem in cædem.*  
**PRŌRITŌ** (pro & obsol. rito), as, a. 1. to irritate, provoke, *παραθύω.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to incite, allure, invite to any thing; or, simply, to incite, allure, invite. *Senec.*  
**PRŌRŌGĀTIŌ** (prorogo), õnis, f. an asking of the people whether any thing shall be prolonged to any one. — Hence, a prolongation. *Liv.* *imperii, h. e. of the command.* — ¶ Also, a deferring, putting off. *Cic. diel.* — ¶ Also, application to the present case. *Cic. legis.* — ¶ Also, an enlarging, augmenting, increasing. *Liv.* *imperii, h. e. of the empire.*  
**PRŌRŌGĀTIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to or admitting of delay. *Senec. fulmina.*  
**PRŌRŌGĀTŌR** (Id.), õris, m. a dispenser, 3 steward. *Cassiod.*  
**PRŌRŌGŌ** (pro & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ask the people whether any thing shall be prolonged to any one. — Hence, to prolong, continue. *Cic. and Liv.* *imperium alicui, h. e. to prolong the command.* So, also, *Cic. provinciam.* *Id.* *aliquid temporis.* *Plin.* *tempus, or, Id.* *moras, h. e. to continue, last.* *Plaut.* *vitam alicui.* — Hence, to preserve, keep for a long time. *Plin.* *Quippe etiam conditum prorogatur ad urinam cientiam.* *Colum.* *vivacitatem suam.* *Horat.* *Latium in alterum lustrum.* — ¶ Also, to defer, put off. *Cic. dies ad solventum.* — ¶ Also, to pay; or, to pay beforehand, advance, lay out. *Pandect.* *nummos.* — ¶ Also, to propagate. *Cod. Just.* *subolem.*  
**PRŌRSUM** (for proversum), adv. same as *Prorsus*, forwards. *Terent.* *Rursum prorsum, h. e. to and fro, backward and forward, up and down.* — Hence, straight, straightway, straight on or along, directly. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, altogether, entirely, at all. *Terent.*  
**PRŌRSŪS** (for proversus), adv. forwards. *Plaut.* *cedere.* — Hence, straight on or along, right onward, directly, *εὐθεία.* *Plaut.* *Prorsus Athenas protinus abibitecum.* *Gell.* *Tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse.* *Te-*

*rent.* *Prorsus irruat.* — Hence, figur. without hesitation, without ceremony; or, certainly, truly. *Cic.* — Also, exactly, precisely, just. *Varr.* *Inter cuius cæsa et porrecta flamen prorsus vinum legit.* *Sallust.* *Tuta tranquillæque res omnes; sed ea prorsus opportuna Catilina.* *Cic.* *Ita prorsus existimo.* — ¶ Also, quite, altogether, entirely, utterly, wholly, totally, *καθόλου.* *Plaut.* *Prorsus perii.* *Cic.* *Ita prorsus existimo.* *Id.* *Prorsus omnibus.* *Terent.* *Prorsus tacere nequeo.* — ¶ Also, generally, in one word, in a word, in short. *Sallust.*  
**PRŌRSŪS** (for proversus), a, um, adj. straight forward, right on, straight, direct. *Avian.* *Prorso tramite (some read proso, others, prono).* — Hence, prose, not in verse. *Apul.* *Prorsa et versa facundia, h. e. in prose and verse.* — Hence, probably, *Prorsus, a, um, prosaic.* *Quintil.* *Oratio prosa, or, simply, prosa, sc. oratio, h. e. prose.* — *Virg.* *Prosa, h. e. a goddess, assistant of Lucina, and presiding over births with the head foremost.*  
**PRŌRŪMPŌ** (pro & rumpo), is, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. to thrust forth, cause to break, burst or rush forth. *Virg.* *nubem atram ad æthera.* *Se prorumpere, to break, burst or rush forth;* as, *Gell.* in fugam. So, also, *Prorumpi, to break, burst or rush forth;* as, *Lucrct.* *Prorumpitur in mare venti vis.* *Virg.* *Proruptus corpore sudor.* *Id.* *Mare proruptum.* — ¶ Also, intransitively, to rush or break forth, burst or break out. *Virg.* *Prorumpit Tiberinus in mare.* *Hirt.* *fons.* *Cic. pestis.* *Cæs. per medios.* *Tacit.* *Nihil prorupit, h. e. broke forth, appeared.* *Ne-pos. vis morbi.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *eo prorumpere audaciam.* *Tacit.* in sclera. *Id.* in necem militum. *Id.* *Ad quod prorupit, h. e. burst forth in these words, begaa to speak.* *Apul.* in vocem subitam, *h. e. to begin suddenly to speak.* — ¶ See, also, *Proruptus, a, um.*  
**PRŌRŪŌ** (pro & ruo), is, rūi, rūtum, a. 3. to rush against. *Curt.* in hostem. — ¶ Also, to fall, fall or tumble down. *Tacit.* *Motu terræ oppidum proruit.* — ¶ Also, to cast forward; to cast or throw forth. *Terent.* *se foras, h. c. to rush out, run out.* — ¶ Also, to throw or cast down, throw to the ground, overthrow, overturn, pull down, demolish. *Liv.* *vallum.* *Cæs. munitiones.* *Tacit.* *Pro-rutæ domus, h. e. tumbled down.*  
**PRŌRŪPTIŌ** (prorumpo), õnis, f. a rushing forth; an eruption, *εξέλασις.* *Aurel. Vict.* *hostium, h. c. a sally.*  
**PRŌRŪPTŌR** (Id.), õris, m. oae that breaks forth or makes a sally. *Amalian.*  
**PRŌRŪPTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *prorumpo.* — ¶ Adj. bold, audacious, licentious, unbounded. *Cic.* *audacia.*  
**PRŌRŪTŌS**, a, um. See *Proruo.*  
**PRŌSĀ**. See *Prorsus, a, um.* 2  
**PRŌSĀICŪS** (prosa), a, um, adj. *prosaic,* 3 *πεζός.* *Venant.* *Fortun.*  
**PRŌSĀPIĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a race or family 1 to which one belongs, *γενεά, γένος.* *Plaut.* and *Sallust.*  
**PRŌSĀPIES**, ei, f. same as *Prosapia.* *Nom.*  
**PRŌSĀRIŪS** (prosa), a, um, adj. *prosaic.* 3 *Sidon.*  
**PRŌSĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Prosero, evi.*  
**PRŌSCĒNIŪM** (προσκηνιον), ii, n. the place before the sceae, where the actors appeared; the stage. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the whole theatre. *Claudian.*  
**PRŌSCHŌLŌS** (πρόσχυλος), i, m. an under-teacher, under-master. *Auson.*  
**PRŌSCINDŌ** (pro & scindo), is, scīdi, scissum, a. 3. to tear, split, cut in pieces, *προσχίζω, κατακπύω.* *Lucan.* *quer-cum.* *Varr.* *terram, h. e. to plough or break up uncultivated ground.* — ¶ Also, to plough, till. *Virg.* *terram* — ¶ *Figur.* to furrow, plough. *Catull.* *æquor.* — ¶ *Figur.* to cut, lash, satirize, revile, taunt, censure, defame, δια-κερομεῖν. *Ovid.* *Plin.* and *Suet.*  
**PRŌSCISSIŌ** (proscindo), õnis, f. a tearing or cutting up. — Hence, a cutting or breaking up of unploughed ground. *Colum.*  
**PRŌSCISSŪS**, a, um. See *Proscindo.*  
**PRŌSCRIBŌ** (pro & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to publish any thing by writing, *ἀναγράφω, ἀπογράφω.* *Cic.* *calendas.*

*Id.* *auctionem.* *Id.* *legem.* — Also, with an acc. and *infin.* following. *Cic.* *Senatum velle se frequenter esse, pro-scribi jussit.* — Also, to declare publicly. *Sucton.* *collegam Bithynicam reginam.* — ¶ Also, to offer or post up in writing any thing to be sold, let or sold by auction; to advertise. *Cic.* *insulam.* *Id.* *bona.* *Id.* *fundum.* *Plia.* *Ep.* *Proscribatur domus, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere vellet.* — ¶ Also, to declare or publish in writing that one's lands, houses, &c. are forfeited. *Cic.* *aliquem, h. e. to confiscate one's property, seize one's estate.* *Id.* *Pompeium, h. e. to confiscate the estates acquired to the state by Pompey.* *Id.* *Agr.* 3, 4. *Vicinos proscrispsit, h. e. agros vicinorum.* *Id.* *possessiones.* — ¶ Also, to proscribe or outlaw one, doom to death and confiscation of property, publish in writing by hanging up a tablet that one's life and property are forfeited. *Cic.* *hominem.* — *Figur.* *Petron.* *dignitatem, h. e. to bring into bad repute, make suspected by the people.*  
**PRŌSCRIPTIŌ** (proscribo), õnis, f. a publishing in writing. — Hence, a posting up in writing or proclaiming of a thing to be sold, *ἀναγραφὴ, προγραφὴ.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a prescription or outlawry; a dooming to death and confiscation. *Cic.*  
**PRŌSCRIPTŌR** (Id.), õris, m. one that pro-scribes or outlaws, *προγραφεύς.* *Plin.*  
**PRŌSCRIPTŌRIŌ** (desiderat. of proscril bo), is, n. 4. to desire or long to proscribe. *Cic.*  
**PRŌSCRIPTŪS**, a, um. See *Proscribo.*  
**PRŌSECŌ** (pro & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. to cut off or cut off from before. *Apul.* *nasum, aures.* Particularly, at a sacrifice, to cut off the part that is to be offered. Hence it may also be rendered, to sacrifice. *Liv.* *exta.* — Hence, *Varr.* *Prosectum, and, plur.* *Ovid.* *Prosecta, h. e. that which is cut off for a sacrifice, the entrails of a victim, otherwise called prosicia.* — ¶ Also, to cut, cut in pieces, as in ploughing. *Plin.* *Ep.* *solum.*  
**PRŌSECRŌ** (pro & sacro), as, a. 1. to sacrifice. *Lactant.*  
**PRŌSECTĀ**, grum, n. See *Prosecto.*  
**PRŌSECTŌR** (proseco), õris, m. one who cuts up. *Tertull.*  
**PRŌSECTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a cutting or 3 slashing, a cut, stroke. *Apul.* — Also, a bite. *Apul.*  
**PRŌSECTŪTIŌ**, or **PRŌSEQUŪTIŌ** (prosequor), õnis, f. an attending or accompanying, *ἀκολουθία.* *Cod. Theod.*  
**PRŌSECTŌR**, and **PRŌSEQUŪTŌR** (Id.), õris, m. an accompanier, companion, attendant. *Pandect.*  
**PRŌSECTŌRIŪS** (prosecutor), a, um, 3 adj. relating to attending or accompanying. *Cod. Just.* *Prosecutoria, sc. epistola, h. e. an order authorizing the removal of money by the hand of the bearer.*  
**PRŌSEDĀ** (pro & sedeo), æ, f. a comæon 3 prostitute, a harlot. *Plaut.*  
**PRŌSEDĀMŪM** (unc.), i, n. h. e. pigri-tia equorum in coitu. *Plin.*  
**PRŌSELŪTŪS** (προσήλυτος), i, m. a new comer. Hence, one that has abandoned heathenism and embraced the Jewish religion, a proselyte. *Tertull.*  
**PRŌSEMINŌ** (pro & semino), as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1. to sow about, or, simply, to sow, *διασπείρω.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* to disseminate, propagate. *Cic.* *Familia pro-seminata sint, h. e. orta.*  
**PRŌSENTIŌ** (pro & sentio), is, si, sum, 3 a. 4. to find out or perceive beforehand. *Plaut.*  
**PRŌSEQUŪR** (pro & sequor), õris, ctus or ctus sum, dep. 3. to follow after, follow, go with, accompany, attend, *κατακολουθεῖω, περιέπομαι.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* *aliquem.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* *Ventus prosequitur euntes.* *Tacit.* *Cattos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, h. e. extends as far as their country, and then ceases.* *Cic.* *Existimatio usque ad rogem eum prosequitur.* Hence, *Id.* *Exsequias prosequi, h. e. to attend at one's funeral, to follow to the grave.* So, also, *Petron.* *defunctum.* Hence, of an old man who is going to the grave. *Senec.* *Videtur mihi prosequi se, h. e. to attend himself to the grave as it were.* *Cic.* *Sono sub-rustico prosequatur atque imitatur*

antiquitatem, h. e. followed, imitated. — Hence, to follow or accompany, as it were with any thing, a person departing. Cic. aliquem verbis vehementioribus, h. e. to use violent language against any one who is departing. Cæs. aliquem contumeliosius vocibus. Liv. aliquem lacrimis, h. e. to look weeping after any one who is departing. — ¶ Figur. to honor, adorn, present with any thing; or in any other way to affect with any thing, or make one the object of something. Cic. aliquem beneficiis. Id. aliquem misericordia. Id. aliquem verbis honorificis, h. e. to address respectfully. Id. virtutem alicujus grata memoria. Liv. aliquem laudibus, or, simply, Sueton. Prosequi, h. e. to praise. Plin. Ep. aliquem testimonio. Sueton. aliquem legato, h. e. to present with. So, also, Id. aliquem largissime. So, also, Liv. legatos cum donis (in this passage, cum is redundant). — ¶ Also, to prosecute or continue one's discourse, speak further, continue, proceed, describe more at large. Auct. ad Her. rem usque eo. Cic. Quod non longius prosequar. Plin. Ep. aliquid stilo. Virg. pascua versu, h. e. to describe at large. Virg. Prosequitur pavitans, h. e. goes on, continues. — ¶ Also, to pursue. Cæs. hostem. — Also, without an accusat. Cæs. longius. **PRÖSERÖ** (pro & sero), serui, is, rui, 3 rum, a. 3. to stretch forth. Avien. caput. Id. se. **PRÖSERÖ** (pro & sero, sevi), is, sēvi, sätum, a. 3. to produce by sowing. Lucan. segetem. — Figur. Grat. artes, h. e. to produce. — Hence, Prosätus, a, um, brought forth, produced, sprung from. Apul. **PRÖSERPINA** (probably from Περσεφόνη), æ, f. Proserpine, a daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her away from Sicily, as she was gathering flowers. **PRÖSERPINACA** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise called polygonon. Plin. 26, 11. **PRÖSERPINALIS** (Proserpina), e, adj. of or belonging to Proserpine. Marc. Emp. herba, h. e. dragonwort, a kind of plant. **PRÖSERPÖ** (pro & serpo), is, n. 3. to creep forth. Apul. — ¶ Also, figur. to creep forth, come forth imperceptibly. Arnob. Sata in lucem proserpunt. Ammian. Malum proserpens. — ¶ Also, to creep, creep forwards, creep along. Plant. Bestia proserpens, h. e. a serpent. — Figur. Seren. Samm. Proserpit ad intima vulnus, h. e. steals, comes imperceptibly. **PRÖSEUCHA** (προσευχή), æ, f. a prayer. 3 — ¶ Also, with the Jews, a place for prayer and devotional exercises on mountains, rivers, &c. Juvenal. **PRÖSERARI**, h. e. impetrari. Lucil. **PRÖSICLÆ** (proscico), ärum, f. sc. partes, 3 the part of the entrails and other parts of a victim which was cut off and offered to the gods. Solin. **PRÖSICIËS** (Id.), ei, f. same as Proscicia. 3 Varr. **PRÖSICIUM** (Id.), ii, n. same as Proscicia. 3 Fest. **PRÖSICÖ**, as, a. 1. same as Proseco. 3 **PRÖSIGNANÖS** (pro & signum), i, m. 3 standing or marching before the standards. Prosignari, a kind of soldiers who fought in the second line. Frontin. **PRÖSILIÖ** (pro & salio), is, ui and Ivi, and Yi, n. 4. to leap or jump forth, spring up, ἐκπρόσσει, προσάλλομαι. Cic. Re pente prosilierunt. Liv. ex tabernaculo. Id. in concionem. Sil. Prosiluit stratis. — Also, simply, to leap or spring to a place. Sueton. ad flumen. Petron. in publicum. — ¶ Figur. to spring forth, burst forth, come forth suddenly or quickly. Ovid. Sanguis prosiliit. Martial. Prosilunt lacrimæ. Plin. Eo. Quod prosiliit villæ, h. e. projects. Colum. Frutex prosiliit, h. e. sprouts or shoots forth. — Also, to apply one's self, go about or proceed to, especially quickly. Pandect. ad accusationem. **PRÖSISTÖ** (pro & sisto), is, n. 3. to step forth. — Hence, to project, stand out, be prominent. Apul. **PRÖSLAMBANÖMÖNS** (προσλαμβάνω-

μενος), i, m. the note A in music. Vitruv. **PRÖSÖCER** (pro & socer), eri, m. the wife's grandfather, ἀντιπρωσέρος. Ovid. and Pandect. **PRÖSÖGRÖS** (pro & socrus), us, f. the wife's grandmother. Pandect. **PRÖSÖDIA** (προσῳδία), æ, f. prosody, the accent of a word in writing or pronouncing it, and the rules for placing the accent. Varr. — Hence, Prosodiäcus, a, um, prosodiäc. Marius Victorin. **PRÖSÖPIS** (προσῳπις), idis, f. and **PRÖSÖPITES** (προσῳπιτης), æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise called personacia. Apul. **PRÖSÖPÖCEIA** (προσῳποικία), æ, f. Prosopöceia, personification, an introducing things without life as speaking like persons, or an introducing of deceased or absent persons as speaking. Quintil. — Hence, Prosopöceicus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to prosopöceia. Jul. Firm. **PRÖSPECTÖ** (prospectus), adv. advisedly, 3 considerably, deliberately, prudently, ἐσκεμμένως. Tertull. Prospecte decernere. Augustin. Prospectissime. **PRÖSPECTIVÖS** (prospicio), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a prospect, prospective. Cod. Just. **PRÖSPECTÖ** (frequentat. of prospicio), 2 as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to look forth, to look out. Liv. ex fenestris. — Hence, to look at any thing, to view, behold, see afar off, take a view of, gaze upon, προβλέπω. Sallust. prælium. Ovid. Capitolia ex æde. Tacit. longissime. Hence, figur. of situation, to lie towards, look towards. Tacit. septentrionem. Id. Locus late prospectans, h. e. affording or commanding a wide prospect. Prospectans, turned forwards. Gell. vestigia pedum. — Also, to look about. Plant. Sinite me prospectare. Liv. Diem de die prospectans, ex quod auxilium appareret, h. e. looking out for, expecting from day to day. — Hence, to await. Virg. Te quoque fata prospectant paria. — Figur. Cic. exsilium, h. e. to think upon. — ¶ Also, to foresee. Apul. — ¶ Also, to see, look out to see. Virg. euntem. Cic. Prospectat, quid agatur. **PRÖSPECTÖR** (prospicio), öris, m. one 3 who beholds from afar off, one that foresees or provides. Tertull. **PRÖSPECTÖS** (Id.), us, m. a looking forward; a sight afar off, view, prospect, ἀποψις, πρόσψις. Plin. maris. Cæs. Prospectum impedire. Liv. Prospectum præbere ad urbem. — Hence, sight, view. Liv. In prospectum populi producere. Cæs. Esse in prospectu, h. e. to be seen. — Also, poetically, for the eyes. Ovid. Æquora metior prospectu meo, h. e. measure or run over with my eye. — Also, appearance, outward show. Cic. Porticus pulcherrimo prospectu. — Figur. regard, respect. Gell. Prospectum rei habere, h. e. to have respect. — ¶ Also, foresight. Tertull. **PRÖSPECTÖS**, a, um. See Prospicio. **PRÖSPECTÖLÖR** (pro & speculor), äris, 2 ätus sum, dep. 1. to seek out, explore. Liv. — ¶ Also, to look down or to a place. Auct. B. Afr. Fd. Oudend. de vallo. — ¶ Also, to watch for. Liv. adventum imperatoris e muris. **PRÖSPER**, and **PRÖSPERÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate, agreeable to one's wishes, εὐήμερος. Cic. fortuna. Id. Res prosperæ. Liv. successus. Vellei. Prosperissimi rerum eventus. Suston. actiones, h. e. speeches before a court of justice which make an impression. Ovid. Prosperior. Hence, Prospera, plur., subst. prosperity, good fortune. Ovid. and Tacit. — ¶ Also, favorable, benign, propitious, making happy or fortunate. Ovid. Bellona. Prud. Christus. — Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Prosperam frugum, sc. Lunam, h. e. with regard to. **PRÖSPERÖ** (prosper, or prosperus), adv. happily, prosperously, fortunately, luckily, successfully, according to one's wish, εὐτυχῶς, εὐδαιμόνως, δεξιῶς. Cic. procedere. Colum. Prosperius. Sueton. Prosperime. **PRÖSPERGÖ** (pro & spargo), is, si, sum, 2 a. 3. to bestrew, besprinkle. Tacit.

**PRÖSPERITAS** (prosper), ätis, f. prosperity, good fortune, good success, condition or quality according to one's wish, εὐτυχία. Cic. vitæ. Id. Improborum prosperitates. Nepos. valetudinis. **PRÖSPERITER** (Id.), adv. same as Prospero. 3 Enn. **PRÖSPERÖ** (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. Of 2 things, to prosper, make prosperous, make happy or successful, εὐδαιμόνως, εὐδαιμόνως ποιοῦ. Liv. victoriam. Horat. decreta Patrum. — Hence, Prosperatus, a, um, prospered, fortunate, successful, desired. Tertull. felicitas. — ¶ Also, of persons, to bless, render happy or fortunate. Plant. alicui. Id. Hanc tibi veniam prospero, pro largior, h. e. I give you, &c. — ¶ Also, of God. Prud. Deus prosperatus, h. c. appeased, propitiated. **PRÖSPERSÖS**, a, um. See Prospergo. **PRÖSPERÖS**. See Prosper. **PRÖSPEX** (prospicio), icis, m. foreseeing, 3 one that foresees. Tertull. **PRÖSPICIËNTER** (prospiciens), adv. cautiously, providently, circumspectly, advisedly, προνοίως. Gell. **PRÖSPICIËNTIA** (prospicio), æ, f. fore- 1 sight, caution, forethought, care, πρόνοια. Cic. — ¶ Also, a view. Hence, shape, appearance. Tertull. **PRÖSPICIÖ** (pro & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to look forward, see, προσπάω. Cæs. ex castris in urbem. Terent. Parum prospiciunt oculi, h. e. do not see well. Cic. multum, h. e. to see far, have an extensive view. Ovid. Venus prospiciens, h. e. a statue at Cyprus. — Hence, figur. of places, to have a view of, command a view or prospect of, lie towards. Horat. Domus prospicit agros, h. e. commands a view of the fields. Plin. Villa lacum prospicit. — Also, to watch. Phædr. — ¶ Also, to take care, provide, consult, use precaution. Terent. Nisi prospicis. Cic. Prospicite. Terent. Nisi prospectum aliquid est. — Also, with ut following. Cic. Prospicite, ut plus apud vos preces — valuisse videantur. — Also, with ne following. Cæs. Statuebat prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset. — Also, with a dut. following. Cic. sociis. Id. patriæ. Id. vegetalibus. Nepos. liberis suis. Cic. malo, h. e. to prevent. Varr. R. R. 1, 23. Quædam etiam serunda non tam propter præsentem fructum, quam in annum prospicientem, h. e. having respect to, &c. — ¶ Also, transitively, to see before one's self, to see, view, behold from a distance. Virg. aliquem procul. Id. Italiam ab unda. Hence, Senec. Senectatem prospicere, h. e. to see old age before one's self, to be approaching old age. — ¶ Also, to look at with attention. Nepos. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to foresee, see or perceive beforehand. Cic. casus futuros. Liv. exitum vitæ. — ¶ Also, to take care of or attend to any thing, look or see to, provide, procure, supply. Liv. sedem senectuti. Plin. Ep. filia maritum, h. e. to procure a husband. Cic. Ad prospicienda ferramenta. Liv. Prospec- 3 ti commeatu, h. e. provided. **PRÖSPICÖË** (prospicius), adv. provident- 3 ly, carefully. Apul. **PRÖSPICÖS** (prospicio), a, um, adj. taking 3 care. Nev. **PRÖSPICÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that may 3 be seen afar off, conspicuous, high. Stat. turris. — ¶ Also, taking care. Apul. **PRÖSPIRÖ** (pro & spiro), as, ävi, ätum, 3 n. 1. to breathe or blow forth, ἀπρονέω. Apul. **PRÖSTADIUM**, ii, n. same as Prostas. Vitruv. **PRÖSTAS** (προστας), ädis, f. a vestibule, porch. Vitruv. **PRÖSTERNÖ** (pro & sterno), is, strävi, strätum, a. 3. to strew at a place, σπρώ- 3 ννυμι. — Hence, to strew under. Plant. Pam. 2, 32. Ed. Camer. solia. (Other Edd. read præstern.) — Hence, figur. to lay under. Plin. Paneg. materiam laudibus, h. e. to give. — Also, to deliver up at discretion; to prostitute. Sueton. pudicitiam alicui. — ¶ Also to throw to the ground, throw down, overturn, overthrow, prostrate, lay flat, sometimes with, sometimes without force. Cic. se ad pedes alicujus. Id. hostem. Hence, Prostratus, a, um, cast down,

thrown to the ground, lying flat, prostrate, overthrown. Cic. ad pedes. Sucton. arbor. Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. oppida. Colum. Pisces prostrati, h. e. jacentes, flat-fish. — Hence, figur. to humble or demean one's self too much. Cic. se. — Also, to destroy, subvert, ruin, overthrow. Cic. omnia furore. Id. aliquem. Plin. more civitatis.

**PRÖSTHESIS** (πρόσθεσις), is, f. an addition; and **PRÖTHESIS** (πρόθεσις), is, f. a prefixing of a syllable or letter to a word, as, gnōtus, tetuli, for natus, tali. Charis.

**PRÖSTYBILIS** (prostō), e, adj. that publicly exposes itself for hire. Hence, Prostibilis, subst. sc. femina, a public prostitute. Plaut.

**PRÖSTYBŪLA** (Id.), æ, f. a public prostitute. Plaut.

**PRÖSTYBŪLUM** (Id.), i, n. a common prostitute, harlot, pannel, strumpet. erai-po. Plaut. — Also, of males. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a brothel, bawdy-house. Isidor.

**PRÖSTYTŪD** (pro & statuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to place before or in front, προϊστημι. Arnob. — ¶ Also, to put up or expose publicly for sale. — Hence, to prostitute for hire. Sæton. pudicitiam suam. Ovid. faciem suam. Plaut. aliquem populo. Catull. se. — Also, in other things. Cato. famam. Ovid. vocem foro in grato. — ¶ See, also, Prostitutus, a, um.

**PRÖSTYTŪTYD** (prostīto), ōnis, f. prostitution, πορνεία. Arnob.

**PRÖSTYTŪTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a prostitute. Arnob. πορνιστής. Tertull.

**PRÖSTYTŪTŪS**, a, um, partic. from prostituo. — ¶ Adj. prostituted, made common, πορνηθείς. Prostitutissima lupa. Sidon. Prostituti sermones. — Prostituta, subst. a common prostitute. Suet.

**PRÖSTŪ**, as, ūti, ātum, n. 1. to stand before, προϊστωμαι. Hence, to project. Lucret. — ¶ Also, to stand any where in public, as a seller. — Hence, to carry on a trade. Plaut. in occultis. — Also, to be exposed for sale, stand to be hired or sold. Horat. Liber prostat. Cic. Vox prostituit. — So, also, of common prostitutes, to prostitute one's self. Senec. — Figur. Ovid. Amicitia venerabile nomen prostat, &c. h. c. friends are valued according to their riches.

**PRÖSTŪMIS**. See Postonais.

**PRÖSTRATŪD** (prostorno), ōnis, f. an overthrowing, prostration, κατάστροφως. Tertull. disciplinæ.

**PRÖSTRATŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. an overthrower. Jul. Firmic.

**PRÖSTRATŪS**, a, um. See Prosterno.

**PRÖSTYĻŌS** (πρόστυλος), ōn, having pillars in front. Vitruv.

**PRÖSTYĻŌS**, a, um. See Protypus.

**PRÖSUBIGŪD** (pro & subigo), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to dig or cast up. Virg. terram. — ¶ Also, to prepare or work beforehand, or, simply, to prepare. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Prudent. molam, h. e. to pull down, or, to trample upon.

**PRÖSUM** (pro & sum), des, fui, irreg. to do good, profit, be profitable or serviceable, be advantageous, avail, conduce, ωφέλιω. Cic. alicui. Prop. Prosumt alicui venti, h. e. are favorable to any one. Horat. Profore, for profuturum esse. Quintil. in aliquid, h. e. to or for any thing. — Also, of medicines, herbs, &c. to be good, to be of use, to be serviceable. Plin. Faba prodest voci. Id. Isatis contra ignem sacrum prodest.

**PRÖSŪMIĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a spy-boat, yacht, a kind of small light vessel for reconnoitring the enemy. Cæcil.

**PRÖSŪMŪS**, i, m. a lewd person, who is said to have shown Bacchus the way to the infernal regions. Arnob.

**PRÖSŪMŪD** (pro & sumo), is, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, a. 3. to spend. Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6. Beneficium prosumpsit. (But Herm. reads pro proprio perit.)

**PRÖSŪS**, a, um. See Prosums, a, um.

**PRÖTAGIŪN** (πρωτάγιον), ii, n. a kind of good wine. Plin.

**PRÖTAGŪRĀS** (Πρωταγόρας), æ, m. a philosopher of Abdera. — Hence, Protagorius (Πρωταγόρειος), a, um, relating to Protagoras. Gell. Protagorion, for Protagorium, se. dictum.

**PRÖTASIS** (πρότασις), is, f. a proposition.

**Apul.** — Also, the beginning or first part of any thing, as, of a play. Donat. — Hence, Protaticus, a, um, adj. occurring only in the beginning. Donat.

**PRÖTECTIŪD** (protego), ōnis, f. a protection, defence, προστασις. Tertull. — ¶ Also, a covering with eaves. Pandect.

**PRÖTECTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. a life-guard, body-guard, σωματοφύλαξ. Spartian. — ¶ Also, a defender, protector. Tertull.

**PRÖTECTŪRIŪS** (protector), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to the body-guard or life-guard. Cod. Just. dignitas.

**PRÖTECTUM** (protego), i, n. the projecting part of a roof, eaves. Pandect. Habere inmissa vel protecta. Plin. Protecta vinearum.

**PRÖTECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from protego. — ¶ Adj. covered, sheltered, protected, secured, guarded, safe, secure. Cod. Just. status. Cic. Protector.

**PRÖTECTŪS** (protego), us, m. a covering. Pandect. tignorum.

**PRÖTEGŪD** (pro & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cover before or in front, or, in general, to cover, σκεπάω. Cæs. tabernaculum hedera. Colum. Protectæ porticus. — Particularly, for the purpose of protection or defence. Cæs. aliquem scito. Virg. Protecti corpora scitis. — Hence, figur. to cover, defend, protect. Cic. jacentem. Liv. regem. Tacit. aliquem precibus. — Hence, Protectus, a, um, covered, protected, defended, secured, safe. Cod. Just. status. Cic. Protector. — Also, to keep or ward off. Stat. hiemes. — Also, to cover, screen, hide, conceal. Justin. insidias. Vellei. nequitiam supercilio truci. — ¶ Also, to make a jutting or projection in the roof of a building. Cic. tædes. Also, without an accus. Paadect. Jus protegendi. — ¶ See Protectus, a, um.

**PRÖTELŪD** (pro & ἔηλε, longe), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to remove, drive or chase away, drive back, repulse. Terent. aliquem suis dictis. — ¶ Also, to protract, prolong, defer, delay, put off. Pandect. diem. Cod. Just. item. — Hence, to keep alive, preserve the life of. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to bring to any place. Tertull. aliquem in portum divine clementiæ.

**PRÖTELUM** (unc.), i, n. a pulling or drawing of animals yoked together. Plin. boum. — ¶ Also, a line, row, or continual succession of equal or similar things. Lucret. plagarum. Hence, Catull. 56, 7. Protelo, h. e. protenus unoque tenore (others read protelo, h. c. loco teli.)

**PRÖTENDŪD** (pro & tendo), is, di, tum and sum, a. 3. to stretch forth or out, hold out before one's self, extend, προτείνω. Virg. hastas. Ovid. brachia in mare. Tacit. cervicem. — Hence, Protendi, to be stretched forth or out, or extended; also, to extend, stretch itself forth or out. Plin. Digitus medius longissime protenditur, h. e. projects. — Hence, Protentus, a, um, stretched forth or out, extended, held at length, protended. Tacit. Eques, protentis hastis, perfringit. — ¶ Also, to extend, make long, lengthen, produce. Apul. in plura verba. Gell. præpositiones, h. e. to pronounce long. — ¶ See, also, Protentus, a, um.

**PRÖTENSĪD** (protendo), ōnis, f. same as 3 Protasis, a proposition. Apul.

**PRÖTENTŪD** (pro & tento), as, a. 1. to try, 3 prove. Avien.

**PRÖTENTŪS**, a, um, particip. from protendo. — ¶ Adj. extended, stretched out. Virg. Pedes tenio protentus in octo, h. e. long. Avien. Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, h. e. more projecting. Solin. Protentior vita, h. e. longior.

**PRÖTENŪS**. See Protinus.

**PRÖTERMINŪD** (pro & termino), as, a. 1. 3 to extend the limits or bounds of any thing, παρεκτείνω. Apul. fines.

**PRÖTERŪD** (pro & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to tread under foot, tread or trample upon, tread down, crush, squeeze, bruise, καταπατέω. Plaut. januam lina, h. e. to wear away, rasp. Cæs. Equitatus aversor proterere incipit. Liv. frumentum. Ovid. arva florentia. — Hence, figur. to tread under foot, trample upon,

as it were. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to despise extremely. Anct. ad Hercan. urbem, h. e. to maltreat, abuse. — Hence, to overthrow, beat, discomfit, defeat. Horat. Pænos. Tacit. aciem. — Also, to destroy. Horat. Ver proterit ætas, h. e. drives away. — Also, of words, Protritus, a, um, of frequent use, common, vulgar, trivial. Gell. verba.

**PRÖTERREŪD** (pro & terreo), es, ūi, itum, a. 2. to frighten or chase away by terror and threats, scare, ἀφοβεύω. Terent. filium. Cæs. hostes.

**PRÖTERRITŪS**, a, um. See Proterreo.

**PRÖTERVE** (protervus), adv. without being ashamed, boldly, with confidence. Plaut. loqui. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, shamelessly, impudently, insolently, wantonly, petulantly. Terent. Proterve iracundus. Ovid. Timeo multa, quia feci multa proterve. Id. Protervius. Augustin. Protervissime.

**PRÖTERVĪĀ** (protervus), æ, f. same as 3 Protervitas. Ason.

**PRÖTERVĪD** (Id.), is, n. 4. to be without shame; impudent or wanton, ἀκολασταίνω. Tertull.

**PRÖTERVITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. shamelessness, impudence, wantonness, boldness, insolence, petulance, forwardness, ἀκολασία, ἀσέλγεια. Terent., Cic. and Horat.

**PRÖTERVĪTER** (Id.), adv. same as Proterve. Em.

**PRÖTERVŪS** (proterō), a, um, adj. shameless, impudent, bold, petulant, wanton, forward, insolent, impertinent, ἀσελήγης, ἀκόλαστος. Cic. homo. Ovid. oculi. Id. manns. Cic. dictum aut factum. Horat. ventus, h. e. violent. Ovid. stella cauis, h. c. very hot, very troublesome. Justin. Protervior.

**PRÖTESĪLĀŪS** (Πρωτεσίλαος), a, um, adj. of relating to or called after Protesilaus. Cotull.

**PRÖTESĪLĀDŪMIĀ**, æ, the name of a tragedy by Livius Andronicus. Gell.

**PRÖTESĪLĀS** (Πρωτεσίλαος), i, m. the husband of Laodamia, and one of the chiefs of the Grecians who went to Troy, where he was killed immediately after disembarking; he was, consequently, the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy.

**PRÖTESTŪR** (pro & testor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to testify, bear witness, prove clearly, διαμαρτυρομαι. Macrobi. — ¶ Also, to protest, declare, profess. Pandect.

**PRÖTEUS** (Πρωτεύς), ēi and eos, m. a sea-deity who kept the sea-calves of Neptune; he was a soothsayer, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; he could transform himself into all kinds of shapes; he lived in or near Egypt. Hence, Virg. Protei columnæ, h. e. fines Ægypti. — Figur. of a fickle person. Horat. Also, of a cunning one. Id.

**PRÖTHEŪREMĀ** (προθεώρημα), ātis, n. 3 a considering beforehand. Martian. Capell.

**PRÖTHESIS**. See Prosthesis. 3

**PRÖTHĪMĒ** (προθύμως), adv. willingly, 2 with pleasure, cheerfully. Plaut.

**PRÖTHĪMIĀ** (προθυμία), æ, f. inclination, willingness, good-will, kindness, alacrity. Plaut.

**PRÖTHŪRĪS** (προθύρις), īdis, f. perhaps an ornament over a door or pillars, a cornice, volute. Vitruv. 4, 6. (But Ed. Schneid. reads parotides.)

**PRÖTHŪRUM** (προθύρον), i, n. same as Diathyrum, rails before a door, an inclosure; an entry. Vitruv.

**PRÖTINAM**, or **PRÖTENAM**, adv. same 3 as Protinus, away. Plaut. — ¶ Also, immediately. Plaut.

**PRÖTINŪS**, and **PRÖTENIS**, adv. for 3 Protinus. Afron.

**PRÖTINŪS**, or **PRÖTENŪS** (from pro, or porro, & tenus), adv. before one's self, forward, onward, further, farther on. Virg. Protinus ago capellas. Cic. Ut pergeret protenus, h. e. to go right on, to go right forward. Id. Protenus profecti sunt ab hac disciplina. — Hence, so on, again, further, in the next place, next in order or succession, immediately after, hereupon. Virg. Protinus aeri mellis caelestia dona exsequar. Liv. Protinus et alios Africa regulos jussi adire. Plin. Ep. A capite portus tricinium excurrit valvis xystum desinentem, et protinus pratium, multumque

juris videt fenestris. *Horat.* Protenus ut moneam. — Also, *immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith.* *Cic.* Protenus perficiens aulitorem benevolum. *Cæs.* Hostes protinus ex eo loco contendunt. — Also, with a following. *Plin.* a partu. — Also, with de following. *Liv.* de via. — Also, with ut, quum, quam, ac or atque following, when it denotes as soon as, as soon as ever. *Cæs.* and *Ovid.* Protenus ut. *Plin.* Protenus quum. *Id.* Protenus quam. *Solin.* Protenus atque. Non protenus, not immediately. *Quintil.* Non autem, ut quidque precipue necessarium est, sic ad efficiendum oratorem maximi protenus erit momenti. — ¶ Also, *continuedly, uninterruptedly, without the interposition of any thing, without any thing intervening, without pause or interruption, constantly, continually.* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 417; 7, 601. — ¶ Also, *at once, at the same time.* *Suet.* Protenus virilem togam, h. e. statim cum virili toga.

PRÖTÖCÖMIUM (πρωτόκομιον), ii, n. the 3 first hair, or the place where the hair begins. *Veget.*

PRÖTÖGENES (Πρωογενής), is, m. the name of a celebrated painter. *Cic.*

PRÖTÖLLÖ (pro & tollö), is, a. 3. to 3 stretch or bring forth. *Plaut.* manum.

— ¶ Also, *to put off, defer, protract, prolong, μκύνω.* *Plaut.* vitam in crastinum. *Id.* mortem sibi.

PRÖTÖMEDIÄ (πρωτομηδία), æ, f. a kind of herb used in enchantments. *Plin.* 24, 102.

PRÖTÖMÏSTA (πρωτομυστήριος), æ, m. a 3 chief priest in mystic ceremonies. *Sidon.*

PRÖTÖNÖ (pro & tonö), as, n. 1. to 3 der forth. *Val. Flacc.* Tali protonat ira.

PRÖTÖPLASTÖS (πρωτοπλαστος), a, um, 3 adj. first formed or created. *Protoplasti,* the first human beings. *Tertull.*

PRÖTÖPRAXIÄ (πρωτοπραξία), æ, f. the 2 privilege of being preferred to other creditors. *Plin.* Ep.

PRÖTÖSEDEÖ (πρωτός, the first, & se- 3 deo), es, n. 2. to sit in the first place. *Tertull.*

PRÖTÖSTASIA (πρωτοστασία), æ, f. 3 the office of a president, the office of superintending the collection of tribute. *Cod. Just.*

PRÖTÖTÖMÖS (πρωτότομος), a, um, adj. 3 that is cut off first, of the first cutting. *Colum.* caules, h. e. that are cut first in spring. So, also, *Martian.* Prototomi, sc. caules.

PRÖTÖTÖPIÄ (πρωτοτοπία), æ, f. an of- 3 fice for fixing the amount to be paid as n substitute for a recruit. *Cod. Theod.*

PRÖTÖTRACTIÖ (protrahö), önis, f. a draw- 3 ing forth, lengthening, producing. *Ma- crob.*

PRÖTRACTÖS, a, um. See *Protrahö.*

PRÖTRAHÖ (pro & trahö), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to draw or drag forth, *παρέλκω.* *Tacit.* aliquem e tentorio. *Virg.* cada- ver. *Val. Max.* Protractus tenebris.

— Also, *to draw or bring forth.* *Lucret.* in lucem. *Liv.* aliquem ad indicium. Hence, *to bring to light, discover, reveal, disclose, betray, make known or manifest.* *Liv.* facinus per indicium. *Id.* aliquem auctorem facinoris. — Also, *to draw to a place.* *Cic.* aliquem in convivium. *Id.* aliquem ad operas mercenarias. — Hence, *figur.* *to reduce.* *Plaut.* Ad paupertatem protractus. — ¶ Also, *to draw forward or further.* — Hence, *to protract, defer, delay, put off; prolong, αναβάλλεσθαι.* *Sueton.* stipendia. *Id.* convivia in primam lucem. *Id.* spectaculum in serum. *Id.* Quinque horas protraxit, h. e. lived five hours. — Also, *to extend.* *Pandect.* usque ad Græcicum sermonem. — Also, *to increase.* *Val. Max.* insolentiam.

PRÖTREPTICUM, and PRÖTREPTI- 3 CON (προτροπικόν), i, n. an exhortation, hortatory discourse. *Treb. Poll.*

PRÖTRIMENTUM (protero), i, n. minced 3 meat, ragout, or a thick soup or sauce. *Apul.*

PRÖTRÖPUM (πρότροπον), i, n. the first 2 new wine that runs out of the grapes with- out pressing. *Plin.*

PRÖTRÖDÖ (pro & trüdö), is, si, sum, a. 1 3 to thrust or push forward, propel, pro- trude, thrust or push out, *προωθέω.* *Cic.* cylindrum. *Plædr.* Protrusus fo-

ras. *Ammian.* Protrudi penatibus. — Hence, *to put off or defer.* *Cic.* conitia in Januarium.

PRÖTÖBERÖ (pro & tubero), as, n. 1. to 3 swell forth, protuberate, grow forth in the shape of a protuberance. *Solin.* Poma protuberant, h. e. grow forth.

PRÖTÖMYDÖS (pro & tumidus), a, um, 3 adj. swollen forward, protuberant. *Apul.*

PRÖTÖRÖ (pro & turbo), as, ävi, ätum, 2 a. 1. to drive or push away, thrust out by force, thrust or push from one, push off, repel, repulse, *ἀπωθέομαι.* *Liv.* hos- tes telis. *Apul.* aliquem de domo. — Hence, *to drive back, or not to listen to.* *Tacit.* Proturbatis, qui de Othone nuntiant. — Also, *to thrust, push, or throw down.* *Ovid.* silvas. — ¶ Also, *to drive or push forth.* *Sil.* murmur pec- tore, h. e. to send forth, utter.

PRÖTÖTELA (pro & tutela), æ, f. vice- 3 guardianship, vicetutelage. *Pandect.*

PRÖTÖTÖR (pro & tutor), öris, m. a 3 viceguardian. *Ammian.* 29, 5. But the common reading is now *protectoribus.*

PRÖTÖPÖS (πρότυπος), a, um, adj. 2 formed beforehand. *Protypum,* an exam- ple, pattern, model, original, prototypic. *Plin.* 35, 43. *Sulmasius* prefers reading *prostypha* (*πρόστυπα*), h. e. bass-reliefs.

PRÖTÖRUM, i, n. a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos. *Vitruv.* 8, 3, 12. Others read *protropium.*

PRÖVECTIÖ (provehö), önis, f. promo- 3 tion, advancement, προαγωγή. *Lactant.*

PRÖVECTÖS (Id.), us, m. promotion, ad- 3 vancement to honors. *Aur. Vict.* — ¶ Also, *increase, growth.* *Sidon.*

PRÖVECTÖS, a, um. See *Provehö.*

PRÖVEGÖ (pro & vegeö), es, a. 2. to move 3 forward, stir, advance. *Pacuv.* gradum.

PRÖVEHÖ (pro & vehö), is, xi, ctum, a. 3 to carry or conduct forth, *προάγω.* *Plaut.* Pol provexi, avehere non quivi. — Hence, *Provehi, to ride or snail forth, advance.* *Liv.* equo. *Cæs.* freto. — Figur. *to put forward, promote, raise, advance, prefer, exalt.* *Sueton.* aliquem ad honores. *Cic.* Ecquo te tua virtus provexisset. *Horat.* in majus. Passively. *Quintil.* Ne ultra provehantur, h. e. advance. — ¶ Also, *to conduct, convey, carry away, on, along or forward.* *Lucret.* Aer quasi provehit. *Plin.* alvos apum mulis, h. e. to carry away. *Plin.* Ep. Saxa navis provehit. — Hence figur. *to transport, carry forward, cause any one to proceed further than he intended.* *Cic.* Vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, h. e. has made me more prolix. *Liv.* Hæc spes provexit, ut, &c. h. e. misled, seduced. *Id.* Gaudio provehente, sc. me, h. e. transported, made me more merry. *Lucret.* vitam in altum, h. e. into disquietude. — The passive is commonly used as a deponent, *to ride or sail forward or on.* *Virg.* pelago. *Cæs.* Naves in altum provectæ. *Liv.* Provehi extra munitiones, h. e. to advance. — Figur. *to proceed in any thing, advance, go further in than before, go too far, to be transported or carried away.* *Cic.* Sentio me longius provectum, quam, &c. h. e. that I have launched out further. — *Liv.* Provehor amore, h. e. I suffer myself to be transported or carried away. *Id.* in maledicta, h. e. to go so far as to revile. *Virg.* Quid ultra provehor? h. e. why do I speak any longer? — Hence, *Provehi, to advance, make progress, increase in any thing.* *Tacit.* Postquam provecta jam senectus. So, also, *Nep.* Provectus ætate, h. e. advanced in years. *Cic.* Longius ætate provectus. *Arnob.* Provector senectute. Also, without ætate. *Auson.* Sim provector Nestore, h. e. older. *Quintil.* Ut in co provehatur, h. e. make progress, sc. in learning. *Tacit.* Nox provecta. *Apul.* Die provecto, h. e. clear daylight. — *Provehi* is also used passively. *Tacit.* Dignitatem a Domitiano provectam, h. e. raised higher or advanced.

PRÖVENDÖ (pro & vëndö), is, a. 3. to 3 sell. *Afran.*

PRÖVENIÖ (pro & veniö), is, öni, entum, n. 4. to come forth, appear, *προέρχομαι.* *Næv.* ap. *Cic.* Proveniebant oratores novi. *Plaut.* Qui in scenam provenit. — Hence, *to come forth, be born or produced, grow or grow forth, spring forth,*

become. *Cæs.* Frumentum angustium provenerat. *Plin.* Plumbum provenit. *Ovid.* Huic lena proveni, h. e. nata sum, or, facta sum. *Justin.* Artemeneu primum Dario provenisse, h. e. to come into the world. — Also, *to come to pass, occur, happen.* *Suet.* Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum. — ¶ Also, of plants, trees, &c. *to take root, thrive, grow, come up.* *Colum.* Provenit stirps. *Plin.* arbor. — Hence, figur. *to succeed, turn out well or ill, fall out.* *Tacit.* Ut initia belli provenissent. *Plaut.* sine malo. — Particularly, *to succeed well, prosper.* *Ovid.* Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno. *Tacit.* Si cuncta provenissent. *Plin.* Ep. Studia hilaritate proveniunt. — ¶ Also, of persons, *to come off well or ill.* *Plaut.* Proveni nequiter, h. e. I have had ill luck. *Terent.* Provenisti pulcre, h. e. you have met with splendid success.

PRÖVENTÖS (provenio), us, m. u coming or growing forth. *Plin.* rosarum. *Sueton.* vinearum, h. e. growth of the vine. — Hence, *growth, increase, improvement.* *Plin.* artium. — Also, the quantity or number coming forth, growing up, produced or born; store, stock, supply, produce, income, revenue, crop, &c. *Plin.* apum, h. e. brood. *Virg.* Proventu oneret sulcos, h. e. plentiful crop. — Particu- larly, *abundance, plenty, copiousness, good store, great number.* *Plin.* muri- um. *Plin.* Ep. poetarum, h. e. a great number of poetical productions. *Lucan.* scelerum. — ¶ Also, *success, issue, event.* *Apul.* peregrinationis. — Particu- larly, *good success, good fortune.* *Cæs.* temporis superioris. *Plin.* Ep. orati- onum. *Liv.* rerum secundarum.

PRÖVERBIALIS (proverbium), e, adj. 3 proverbial. *Gell.*

PRÖVERBIALITER (proverbialis), adv. 3 proverbially. *Ammian.*

PRÖVERBIUM (pro & verbum), ii, n. a 3 proverb, *παροιμία.* *Liv.* Venit in proverbium, or, *Cic.* In consuetudinem proverbii, h. e. has grown into a proverb, has become a proverb. *Id.* Quod est Græcis in proverbio, h. e. is a proverb among them. *Id.* Ut est in proverbio, h. e. as the proverb says, to use a proverb, as the saying is. *Id.* Veteri proverbio, h. e. according to the old proverb. — ¶ Also, a proposition. *Gell.*

PRÖVERSÖS, a, um. See *Proverto.*

PRÖVERTÖ, or PRÖVÖRTÖ (pro & vertö, 3 or vortö), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn be- fore one's self or forward. — Hence, *Pro- versus, a, um, turned forward, straight forward.* *Varr.*

PRÖVIDE (providus), adv. cautiously, 1 prudently, providently, wisely, carefully, *ἐκ προνοίας.* *Plin.*

PRÖVIDENS, tis, particip. from provideo. — ¶ Adj. cautious, provident, circum- spect, wise, careful, prudent, *πονορῶν, πρόνοος.* *Cic.* Homo multum providens. *Id.* Providentius. *Plin.* Ep. Providentissimus.

PRÖVIDENTER (providens), adv. cau- tiously, with caution, providently, with foresight or precaution, wisely, prudently, *προνοητικῶς.* *Sallust.* Providenter exornare aliquid. *Cic.* Providentissime.

PRÖVIDENTIÄ (provideo), æ, f. a fore- seeing, foreknowing. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, foresight, forethought, timely care, providence, caution, prudence, carefulness, *πρόνοια.* *Cic.* deorum. — Also, with a genit. of the object. *Tacit.* declinandi. *Pandect.* filiorum suorum. — Hence, providence, divine providence, *God.* *Ter.*

PRÖVIDEÖ (pro & videnö), es, idi, isum, a. and n. 2. to look forward, or, simply, to see, *προσπάω.* *Liv.* procul. — ¶ Also, to be cautious, be on one's guard, take care, act cautiously. *Cic.* Actum de te est, nisi provides. *Tacit.* Nec ausus est satis, nec providit. — ¶ Also, *to provide, make provision, see to, look after, take care of.* *Cic.* multum in posterum. *Cæs.* de frumentaria. Also, with a dat. following. *Cic.* vitæ hominum. *Id.* salutis. — ¶ Also, transitively, to see beforehand. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* alisee beforehand. — Also, *to see at a distance.* *Suet.* quem. — Also, *to see to the fore.* *Cic.* Nave provisä. — Figur. *to foresee.* *Cic.* morbum. *Id.* Quod ego sensi atque providi. *Id.* Futura eloquentia provisä

in infante est. — ¶ Also, to see to, look after, take care of any thing. Cic. Ut rectissime neagur omnia, provideho. *Id.* Provide, ne quid ei desit. — Particularly, to provide for, procure. *Cæs.* rem frumentariam. *Liv.* arina, frumentum. *Cæs.* Frumento exercitui proviso. — ¶ Also, to prevent, guard against, take precautions against, avoid, endeavor to prevent. Cic. Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur. *Id.* Quæ providendi poterant. *Tacit.* Proviso, h. e. after it had been foreseen, with caution. — ¶ See, also, *Providens*.

**PRŌVIDĒS** (provideo), a, um, adj. *foreseeing.* Cic. rerum futurarum. *Tacit.* Sanctum aliquid et providum. — ¶ Also, cautious, circumspect, prudent. Cic. homo. *Plin. Ep.* Ne sit providum, h. e. cautions, prudent. — ¶ Also, providing for, taking care of. Cic. (Natura) consultius et provida utilitatum. *Id.* rerum omnium. — ¶ Also, providential. *Tacit.*

**PRŌVINCĪA** (obsol. proviucio), æ, f. a province, a country gained by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, &c. and added to their empire, being subject to them, paying tribute, and ruled by a governor called proconsul or proprætor, who was sent every year from Rome. It was of two kinds; prætoria, when only a prætor presided over it, and no army was kept there; consularis, when a proconsul governed it, and at the same time commanded an army. *Sæton.* Redigere in provinciæ formam, h. e. to reduce to a province. Cic. Provinciæ præesse, or provinciam obtinere, or administrare. *Id.* De provincia decedere, h. e. to depart from. *Id.* Provinciam deponere, h. e. to resign. — The plural occurs sometimes with reference to one province, probably on account of the dioceses or districts therein. Thus of Cilicia. Cic. Imperii tui provincias, h. e. districts. — ¶ Also, any office, official duty, business, employment, charge, province. *Terent.* Duram cepisti provinciam, h. e. office. Cic. Eam provinciam suscepit, ut, &c. So, of commanding officers. *Hirt.* Inter se provincias partiuntur. *Liv.* Provincia urbana et peregrina, h. e. prætura urbana et peregrina. — Hence, the office of carrying on a war, command, when the country, place, or nation, against which a war is to be carried on, is called provincia. Cic. Consules partiri provincias. *Liv.* Veientes provincia eventit, h. e. he was intrusted with the command against the Veientes. So, also, *Liv.* Prætor, cui classis provincia evenerat, h. e. the office of commanding the fleet. — ¶ Also, the south-eastern part of Gaul, now called Provence. *Cæs.*

**PRŌVINCĪALIS** (provincia), e, adj. of or belonging to a province or to provinces, provincial. Cic. scientia, h. e. of governing a province. *Id.* administratio, h. e. administration of a province. *Tacit.* bellum, h. e. in a province. So, also, Cic. abstinentia. *Id.* ornamenta et comoda, h. e. enjoyed by a magistrate in a province. Hence, *Plin. Ep.* Provincialis, h. e. one in or of a province. Cic. Provinciales, h. e. natives or inhabitants of a province, provincials. — ¶ Also, usual or customary in a province, provincial. *Tacit.* parsimonia. Cic. Aditus ad me minime provinciales, h. e. I admit any inhabitant to my presence, I do not act as governors usually do, but any one may speak to me without ceremony.

**PRŌVINCĪATIM** (Id.), adv. through the 2 provinces, province by province, κατ' ἐπαρχίας. *Sæton.*

**PRŌVINDEMIATŌR** (pro & vindemia-tor), ōris, m. a star over the right shoulder of the Virgin, otherwise called *Vindemiator*, προτηρητής. *Vitriv. Ed. Schuid.* Others read *providemia*.

**PRŌVISĪŌ** (provideo), ōnis, f. a foreseeing, πρόβωσις, πρόβωσις. Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 14. — ¶ Also, a preventing, obviating, hindering. Cic. vitiorum. — ¶ Also, precaution, foresight. Cic. *Orat.* 56. animi. — ¶ Also, a providing for any thing. Cic. temporis posterit.

**PRŌVISĪŌ** (pro & viso), is, si, sum, n. 3. 3 to go to look at any thing or person, to be on the look out for, πρὸς τὸ ὄρᾶν προέβωσιμα. *Terent.* Proviso, quid agat. *Id.* Huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, I am here on the look out.

**PRŌVISĪŌR** (provideo), ōris, m. a foreseer. *Tacit.* ingruentium dominationum. — ¶ Also, a provider. *Horat.*

**PRŌVISĪŌS** (Id.), us, m. a foreseeing. 2 *Tacit.* periculi. — Hence, a providing for, taking care of; providence. *Tacit.* rei frumentariæ. *Id.* denm.

**PRŌVISĪŌS**, a, um. See *Provideo*.

**PRŌVIVISCŌ** (pro & vivisco), is, vixi, n. 3. to revive, receive new life. *Tacit.* Provisisse (others derive it from *Proviso*).

**PRŌVIVĪŌ** (pro & vivo), vixi, victum, n. 2 3. to survive or live longer. *Tacit.* Provisisse. See *Provisisco*

**PRŌVŌCABILIS** (provoco), e, adj. easily 3 called forth or caused. *Cæ. Aurel.*

**PRŌVŌCABŪLUM** (pro & vocabulum), i, 3 n. a word which is used for another. *Varr.*

**PRŌVŌCATĪŌ** (provoco), ōnis, f. a calling forth. — Hence, a challenge, defiance, ἐπεδισμός, πρόκλησις. *Vellei.* — ¶ Also, an appealing from one judge to another, an appeal, ἔφεσις. Cic. Pœna sine provocatione. *Liv.* Si a dumviris provocarit, provocatione certato. Cic. and *Liv.* Est provocatio, h. e. an appeal may be made. *Liv.* Magistratus sine provocatione, h. e. from whom no appeal can be made. *Id.* Pœna sine provocatione, h. e. against which no appeal can be made.

**PRŌVŌCATĪTĪŪS**, or **PRŌVŌCATĪCĪŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. incited, drawn forth. *Tertull.*

**PRŌVŌCATĪVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. called 3 forth. *Tertull.*

**PRŌVŌCĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a challenger, defier, ἐπεδιστής. *Justin.* — Hence, a peculiar kind of gladiator. Cic.

**PRŌVŌCĀTŌRIŪS** (provocator), a, um, 3 adj. of or belonging to challenging, ποικλητικός, ἐπεδιστικός. *Gell. dona.* h. e. presents made to a person who had challenged or slain an enemy.

**PRŌVŌCĀTRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. provok- 3 ing. *Lactant.*

**PRŌVŌCŌ** (pro & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call forth or out, προκαλέω. *Plant.* and *Phædr.* aliqueum. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Memnonis mater roseo ore provocet diem. *Colum.* radículas, h. e. draw forth. — ¶ Also, to cite, summon. *Plant.*

Provocator pædagogus. *Apul.* aliqueum ad iudicem. — ¶ Also, to appeal. (See below.) — ¶ Also, to challenge, invite. *Plant.* in aleam. Cic. ad pugnam. *Terent.* Hoc provocat me. *Id.* Pamphilam cantatum provoceum. — Hence, figur. to surpass, vie with, be a match for. *Virg.* auras cursibus. *Juven.* omnes opibus. *Quintil.* Græcos elegia. *Plin.* Excogitare provocavit, for studuit. — Also, to incite, provoke. *Sæton.* aliqueum ad hilaritatem. Cic. aliqueum maledictis. — Also, figur. to cause any one, by an action, to do the same thing or something like it, to excite by example, to stimulate, encourage, irritate, exasperate, stir up, incite, rouse. Cic. Provocatus beneficiis, injuriis. — Also, without an ablat. Cic. Qui mecum sæpissime non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte de te communicat. — ¶ Also, to call or draw forth, occasion. *Tacit.* officia comitate. *Id.* bella. *Plin. Paneg.* sermones. *Horat.* fascinum ab inguine. *Plin.* mortem. — *Flor.* 2, 17. Provocatus est, for provocavit. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to appeal. Cic. ad populum, h. e. to the people. *Liv.* Provoco. — But it is also found with an accusat. *Pandect.* iudicem, for ad iudicem. — Hence, figur. to appeal, refer to. Cic. ad Catonem. *Apul.* ad literas.

**PRŌVŌLŌ** (pro & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly out, fly forward or forth, ἐκπέτομα. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* to fly forth, come, run, &c. forth or forward with speed or quickly. *Liv.*

**PRŌVŌLVŌ** (pro & volvo), is, olvi, olūtum, a. 3. to roll or tumble forwards, roll along, προκωλίω. *Terent.* aliqueum in medium viani. *Liv.* se cum armis, h. e. to roll down. — *Figur.* *Gell.* Provolutus

in iram, h. e. overpowered. — ¶ Also, to let down. *Liv.* se alicui ad pedes, h. e. to fall down, fall prostrate at one's feet. So, also, *Id.* Provolvi ad genua. — *Figur.* *Tacit.* Ad libita Pallantis provoluta, h. e. condescended to be the prostitute of Pallas. — ¶ Also, to roll away. Hence, figur. *Tacit.* Fortunis provolvi, h. e. to lose his fortune, to become bankrupt.

**PRŌVŌLŪTŪS**, a, um. See *Provolvo*.

**PRŌVŌMŌ** (pro & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 3 3. to vomit or cast forth, emit. *Lucret.*

**PRŌŪT** (pro & ut), adv. according as, even as, just as, ὡς, ὡς, καὶ ἄπερ. Cic. Prout res postulat.

**PRŌVŪLGŌ**, or **PRŌVŪLGŌ** (pro & vul- 2 go), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to publish, make publicly known. *Sæton.*

**PRŌXĒNETA** (πρόξενητής), æ, m. a negotiator or go-between in making bargains, &c. a broker. *Martial.*

**PRŌXĒNETICUM** (πρόξενικόν), i, n. 3 brokerage. *Pandect.*

**PRŌXĪMĀTŪS** (proximus), us, m. the next place after the magister sacrorum seriniorum. *Cod. Theod.*

**PRŌXĪMĒ**, and **PRŌXŪMĒ**, adv. See *Prope*.

**PRŌXĪMITĀS** (proximus), atis, f. nearness, neighborhood, vicinity, proximity, ἔγγυρς. *Vitriv.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, likeness, resemblance. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, nearness of kindred, close relationship. *Quintil.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, union, connection. *Apul.*

**PRŌXĪMŌ** (Id.), as, n. 1. to come very near to, approach, approximate, be next to, ἐγγίζω. With a dat. following. Cic. Capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, totusque deinceps Aquarius. — Also, with an accusat. following. *Apul.* ripam. — Also, without a case. *Apul.* Senex proximat, h. e. approaches. *Id.* Luce proximate.

**PRŌXĪMŌ**, ablat. next, shortly before. Cic. See *Prorior*.

**PRŌXĪMŪS**, and **PRŌXŪMŪS**, a, um. See *Prorior*.

**PRŪDĒNS** (for providens), tis, foreseeing, foreknowing. Cic. tantorum scelerum impendentium. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Plin.* Ob ea se peti, prudens. — ¶ Also, knowing, knowingly, advisedly, intentionally. Cic. Prudens et sciens ad pestem sum profectus. *Horat.* Prudens prætereo. — ¶ Also, cautious. Cic. Malebant me nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari. — ¶ Also, prudent, discreet, wise. Cic. vir. *Ovid.* sententia. Cic. Prudentior. *Salust.* Prudentissimus. *Nep.* Prudentissimum consilium. — ¶ Also, practised, skilful, skilled, versed, expert, knowing, learned, experienced in any thing. Cic. in iure. Also, with a genit. following. *Nep. Con.* 1. rei militaris. So, also, *Pandect.* juris, h. e. a lawyer, jurist. So, also, simply, *Id.* Prudens.

**PRŪDĒNTER** (for providenter), adv. cautiously, prudently, providently, wisely, discreetly, φρονίμως. Cic. — ¶ Also, skilfully, learnedly. Cic. Prudentius. *Id.* Prudentissime.

**PRŪDĒNTĪA** (prudens), æ, f. a foreseeing. Cic. futurorum. — ¶ Also, prudence, good sense, discretion. Cic. — ¶ Also, caution, foresight. Cic. Prudentiam adhibere. — ¶ Also, understanding, capacity, knowledge, genius. Cic. auditorum. — ¶ Also, knowledge, science, skill. Cic. and *Nep.* juris.

**PRŪNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. frozen dew, hoar frost, rime frost, rime, πάχνη. Cic. — Hence, for winter. *Virg.* Ad medias pruinas sementem extende. — ¶ Also, ice, frozen snow, or, simply, snow. *Virg.* Circumfusa pruinis. *Lucret.* Nix concreta pruina.

**PRŪNŌSŪS** (pruina), a, um, adj. full of 3 hoar frost, covered with rime or hoar frost, hoary, παχυνός. *Ovid.* nox. *Id.* Axis pruinosis, for matuinus.

**PRŪNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a burning or live coal, 2 ἀνθραξ ἡμμενος, ἀνθρακίς. *Virg.*

**PRŪNĪTĪŪS** (pruina), a, um, adj. *Ovid.* 3 torris, h. e. turned into charcoal; or it may be derived from *prunus*, then it means from a plum-tree.

**PRŪNŪLUM** (dimin. of *prunum*), i, n. a 3 small plum. *Fronto.*

**PRŪNUM** (prunus), i, n. a plum, κοκκύμη-

λουν. *Virg.* Cereā pruna. *Colum.* silvestris, *h. e. sloes.*  
**PRŪNŪS** (πρόβυνη), *f. a plum-tree. Colum.* silvestris, *h. e. the sloe-tree, blackthorn.*  
**PRŪRĪGINŌSŪS** (prurigo), *a, um, adj.* 3 *itchy, having the itch, ζούσιλος, ούαζιστικός. Paulect.*  
**PRŪRĪGŌ** (prurio), *inis, f. an itching, κνησμός, ούαζισμός. Plin. cutis.* — *Figur.* an itching, great desire. — Hence, *lasciviousness, lust. Martial.* — *Also, scab or itch. Cels.*  
**PRŪRĪŌ** (unc.), *is, n. 4. to itch, κνήθωμι.* *Cels.* Frons prurit. *Scrib. Lurg.* Os prurit. *Juvencal.* angulus ocelli. — Hence, *figur.* to itch, when one's cheek or back is desirous of blows, as it were. *Plaut.* Malae an dentes tibi pruriunt? So, also, when one is afraid of blows. *Plaut.* Dentes pruriunt. *Id. caput.* — *Also, to be desirous of, or long for, any thing. Martial.* in pugnam. — *Also, to be lascivious or wanton.* Of persons. *Martial.* *Figur.* of things. *Id.* Carmina pruriant. *Catull.* Quod pruriant incitare, *h. e. lasciviousness.*  
**PRŪRĪTĪVŪS** (prurio), *a, um, adj.* occa-  
 2 sioning itching; or, caused by itching. *Plin.* 19, 45. *Ed. Hard.* ulcera.  
**PRŪRĪTŪS** (Id.), *us, m. an itching, κνησμός. Plin.*  
**PRŪSĀ**, *ae, f. a town of Bithynia at the foot of mount Olympus, now Brussa. Prusenses, its inhabitants. Plin. Ep.*  
**PRŪSĪĀS**, *ae, m. a king of Bithynia.* — Hence, *Prusiacus, a, um, adj. relating to Prusias. Sil.*  
**PRŪTĀNĒS**, and **PRŪTĀNĪS** (πρύτανις), *is, m. one of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states, ns at Athens, Corinth, &c. Senec.* So, also, with the Rhodians. *Liv.*  
**PRŪTĀNEUM** (Πρυτανεῖον), *i, n. a public building in Grecian towns, where the prytanes assembled and dined, and where men of merit were maintained at the expense of the public during their lifetime, as at Athens. Cic.* Also, at Syracuse. *Id.*  
**PRŪTĀNĪS**, *is, m.* See *Prytanes.*  
**PSĀLLŌ** (ψάλλω), *is, i, n. 3. to play on a stringed instrument. Gell.* — *Also, to sing to the lyre or harp; or, to play upon and sing to the lyre or harp. Horat.* Docta psallere. — *Also, to sing the psalms of David, either to the sound of a stringed instrument, or not. Hieron.*  
**PSĀLMĀ** (ψαλμα), *ātis, n. the music of 3 the lyre; a song sung to the sound of the lyre. Augustin.*  
**PSĀLMĪCĒN** (psalmus & cano), *inis, m. 3 a singer of psalms. Sidon.*  
**PSĀLMĪSTĀ** (ψαλμιστής), *ae, m. n. psalm-3 ist, writer and singer of sacred songs. Hieron.*  
**PSĀLMŌGRAPHŪS** (ψαλμογράφος), *i, m. 3 a psalmist. Sidon.*  
**PSĀLMŪS** (ψαλμός), *i, m. a psalm, holy 3 song; a song sung to the lyre or harp. Tertull.*  
**PSĀLTERĪUM** (ψαλτήριον), *ii, n. a psaltery; a kind of stringed instrument resembling our harp. Cic. and Varr.* — *Also, a song sung to the sound of this instrument.* — Hence, a satirical song, *pasquil. Varr.* — Also, the psalms of David. *Hieron.*  
**PSĀLTĒS** (ψάλτης), *ae, m. one that plays 2 on a stringed instrument, and perhaps sings to it. Quintil.*  
**PSĀLTĪĀ** (ψάλτρια), *ae, f. she that plays on a stringed instrument; a music-girl, singing-woman. Terent. and Cic.*  
**PSĀLTRĪUM**, *ii, n. for Psalterium. Cic. Harusp. 21.* But *Ed. Ern.* reads *psalterium.*  
**PSĀMATĒ** (Ψαμάθη), *es, f. a daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives. Ovid.* Pater Psamathe, *h. e. Crotopus.* — *Also, a sea-nymph, the mother of Phocus. Ovid. Met. 11.*  
**PSĀRŌNIŪS** (Ψαρώνιος), *ii, m. sc. lapis, a kind of spotted stone. Plin. 36, 43.*  
**PSEĀS** (ψεκάς), *ādis, f. a drop.* — *Also, a nymph in the train of Diana. Ovid.* — Also, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress, *dressing-maid. Juvenal.* Perhaps so called because she anointed the hair. *Cael. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 8, 15.* Pæcade natus, *h. e. perhaps, for ancilla natus.*

**PSEGMA** (ψήγμα), *ātis, n. for Spegma, 2 h. e. perhaps, dross of metal. Plin. 34, 36. Ed. Hard.*  
**PSEPHĪSMĀ** (ψήφισμα), *ātis, n. a decree or ordinance of the people, with the Greeks; by the Romans it was called plebiscitum. Cic.* — *Also, a public writing of a town or community. Plin. Ep.*  
**PSEPHŌPÆCTĒS** (ψηφοπαίκτης), *ae, m. 3 a juggler, said to occur in Jul. Firm.*  
**PSETTĀ**, or **PSITTĀ** (ψήττα), *ae, f. same as Rhombus, a kind of plaice. Plin.*  
**PSEUDĀNCHŪSĀ** (ψευδάγχουσα), *ae, f. wild bugloss. Plin.*  
**PSEUDĀPŌSTŌLŪS** (ψευδαπόστολος), *3 i, m. a false apostle. Tertull.*  
**PSEUDĒNĒDRŪS** (ψευδένης), *i, m. 3 one who is feigned to lay snares. Jul. Firm.*  
**PSEUDĪSŌDŌMŌS** (ψευδισόδομος), *ii, built unequally. Plin.* genus structuræ, *h. e. having walls of unequal thickness.*  
**PSEUDŌBŪNIŌN** (ψευδοβούνιον), *ii, n. a kind of shrub, perhaps the herb St. Barbara or winter-cresses. Plin. 24, 96.*  
**PSEUDŌCĀTŌ** (ψευδοκάτων), *ōnis, m. 1 one who strives to imitate Cato, but without success; a false Cato. Cic.*  
**PSEUDŌCHRĪSTŌS** (ψευδοχριστός), *i, 3 m. a false Christ. Tertull.*  
**PSEUDŌCŪPERŪS**, and **PSEUDŌCŪPRŪS** (ψευδοκύπερος), *i, f. a kind of shrub resembling the shrub cyperus. Plin. 17, 20.*  
**PSEUDŌDĀMASIPPŪS**, *i, m. a false Damasippus. Cic.*  
**PSEUDŌDECĪMIĀNĀ PĪRĀ**, resembling the Decimiana pira. *Plin.*  
**PSEUDŌDIĀCŌNŪS** (ψευδοδιάκονος), *i, 3 m. a false deacon. Hieron.*  
**PSEUDŌDĪCTĀNŪM** (ψευδοδίκτανον), *i, n. and PSEUDŌDĪCTĀMNŪS, 1, f. bastard-dittany. Plin. and Apul.*  
**PSEUDŌDĪPTĒRŌS** (ψευδοδίπτερης), *on, 2 seeming to have two rows of pillars. Vitruv.*  
**PSEUDŌEPISCŌPŪS** (ψευδοεπίσκοπος), *3 i, m. a false bishop. Cyprian.*  
**PSEUDŌFLĀVŪS** (ψευδός & flavus), *a, 3 um, adj. not quite yellow, nearly yellow; or, yellowish. Marcell. Empir.*  
**PSEUDŌLIQUĪDŪS** (ψευδός & liquidus), *3 a, um, adj. seeming to be liquid. Marcell. Empir.*  
**PSEUDŌLŪS** (ψευδής), *i, m. the Liar, a comedy of Plautus.*  
**PSEUDŌMĒNŌS** (ψευδομένος), *i, m. a 1 kind of sophism or false syllogism. Cic.*  
**PSEUDŌNĀRDŪS** (ψευδοναρδος), *i, f. 1 bastard-nard. Plin.*  
**PSEUDŌPĀTUM** (ψευδοπάτον), *i, n. a 3 false floor. Cod. Just.*  
**PSEUDŌPERĪPTĒRŪS** (ψευδοπερίπτερος), *on, seeming to have columns all round. Vitruv.*  
**PSEUDŌPHĪLĪPPŪS** (ψευδοφίλιππος), *i, m. a false Philip. Cic.* Thus the slave Andricus was called, who pretended to be a son of Perseus, and called himself Philipppus.  
**PSEUDŌPŌRTĪCŪS** (ψευδός & porticus), *i, f. a false portico. Plin. 6, 31.* But *Ed. Hard.* reads *portum habitu.*  
**PSEUDŌPRŌPHĒTĀ** (ψευδοπροφήτης), *3 ae, m. a false prophet. Tertull.*  
**PSEUDŌPRŌPHĒTĪĀ** (ψευδοπροφητεία), *3 ae, f. false prophecy. Tertull.*  
**PSEUDŌPRŌPHĒTĪCŪS** (ψευδοπροφητικός), *a, um, adj. pseudoprophetic. Tertull.*  
**PSEUDŌPRŌPHĒTĪS** (ψευδοπροφήτης), *3 idis, f. a false prophetess. Tertull.*  
**PSEUDŌSĒLĪNŪM** (ψευδοσέλινον), *i, n. 3 cinquefoil; a kind of herb, otherwise called apiastrum. Apul.*  
**PSEUDŌSMĀRĀGŌS** (ψευδοσμάραγδος), *i, m. false smaragdus. Plin.*  
**PSEUDŌSPĒHĒX** (ψευδοσφήξ), *ēcis, f. a kind of wasp flying alone. Plin.*  
**PSEUDŌTHĪRŪM** (ψευδοθύρον), *i, n. n. postern gate, back door, secret door. Ammian. palatii.* Hence, *Cic.* Per pseudothyrum revertantur, *h. e. in a secret manner; or, in another manner. Id.* Non janua, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus (of unnatural fornication).  
**PSEUDŌURBĀNŌS** (ψευδός & urbanus), *3 a, um, resembling the fashion of towns. Vitruv.* ædificia, *h. e. houses in the country built like city houses.*

**PSĪLĀ** (ψιλός, ἦ, ὄν), *ae, f. sc. vestis, a 3 coverlet, &c. having one side smooth, and a rough nap on the other. Lucil.*  
**PSĪLŌCŪTHĀRĪSTĀ** (ψιλοκυθαριστής), *ae, m. one that plays upon the harp without singing to it. Suct.*  
**PSĪLŌTHRŪM** (ψιλώθρον), *i, n. an ointment to take away hair, and by this means, make the skin smooth. Martial.* — Also, any means for removing the hair and making the skin smooth. *Plin.* — *Also, a kind of herb, otherwise called ampeleuce, because it makes the skin smooth. Plin.*  
**PSĪMMŪTHĪUM** (ψιμμήθιον), *i, n. co-2 ruse or white lead. Plin.*  
**PSĪTHĪĀ**. See *Psythia.*  
**PSĪTTĀ**. See *Psctta.*  
**PSĪTTĀCĪNŪS** (psittacus), *a, um, adj. 3 of a parrot. Scribon. Lurg. collyrium, h. e. green like a parrot.*  
**PSĪTTĀCŪS** (ψιττακος), *i, m. a parrot. Plin.*  
**PSŌADĪCŪS** (ψοαδικός), *a, um, adj. hav-3 ing pains in the muscles of the loins, psadic. Cael. Aurel.*  
**PSŌLĒŌS** (ψωλή), *i, m. same as Pcus. 3 Suct. Priap.*  
**PSŌPHŌDEĒS** (ψοφοδέης), *is, m. the Bashful, the name of a comedy of Menander. Quintil.*  
**PSŌRĀ** (ψώρα), *ae, f. the itch scab. 2 Plin.*  
**PSŌRĀNTHĒMĪS** (ψωρανθემίς), *īdis, f. 3 a kind of rosemary. Apul.*  
**PSŌRĪCŪS** (ψωρικός), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to the itch. Plin.* medicamentum, or, simply, *Cels.* Psoricum, *h. e. a psoric medicine, medicine for the scab.*  
**PSŪCHĪCŪS** (ψυχικός), *a, um, adj. car-3 nally-minded. Tertull.*  
**PSŪCHŌMĀCHĪĀ** (ψυχομαχία), *ae, f. Battle of the Mind, the name of a poem by Prudentius.*  
**PSŪCHŌMĀNTĪUM**, or **PSŪCHŌMĀNTĪUM** (ψυχομαντεῖον), *i, n. a place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead. Cic.*  
**PSŪCHŌPĒTHŌRŪS** (ψυχοφθόρος), *i, m. 3 soul-destroyer, soul-killer. Cod. Just.* Apollinaris is called so, as a denier of the human soul in Christ.  
**PSŪCHŌTRŌPHŌN** (ψυχοτρόφον), *i, n. 1 the herb betony. Plin.*  
**PSŪCHRŌLŪTĀ**, and **PSŪCHRŌLŪTĒS** 2 (ψυχρολούτης), *ae, m. one who bathes in cold water. Senec.* — Hence, *Psychrolusia* (ψυχρολουσία), *ae, f. a bathing in cold water. Cael. Aur.*  
**PSŪLLĪ** (Ψυλλοί), *ōrum, m. a people of Africa, who could charm serpents and cure their bite by sucking out the poison. Plin.*  
**PSŪLLĪŌN** (ψύλλιον), *ii, n. fenbane, flea-2 wort. Plin.*  
**PSŪTHĪĀ**, *ae, f.* See *Psythia.*  
**PSŪTHĪŌS**, or **PSĪTHĪŌS** (ψύθιος, or ψίθιος), *a, um, adj. psythian, the name of a kind of wine or vine in Greece. Virg. and Colum.* vitis, or, simply, *Virg.* Psythia. — Hence, *Plin.* Psythium, *sc. vinum, h. e. raisin-wine.*  
**PTE** is joined to the pronouns *meus, tuus, &c.* perhaps without any signification, though it may frequently be rendered *self, or own. Cic.* Supte pondere. *Id.* Supte manu. *Plaut.* Meopte ingenio. *Terent.* Nostrapte culpa. *Plaut.* Suptempe. *Id.* Mepte.  
**PTĒRĪS** (πετρῖς), *īdis, f. a kind of fern. 2 Plin.*  
**PTĒRNĪX** (πέτρνιξ), *īcis, f. the straight 2 stem of the herb cactus. Plin.*  
**PTĒRŌMĀ** (πέτερον), *ātis, n. Plur. 3 Pteromata, the wings on both sides of a building or temple. Vitruv.*  
**PTĒRŌN** (πετρὸν), *i, n. same as Pteroma. 2 Plin.*  
**PTĒRŌTŌS** (πετερωτός), *on, winged, or 2 winged as it were. Plin.* calix, *h. e. having handles.*  
**PTĒRYGIUM** (πετρύγιον), *ii, n. a disease of the eyes, a pteryg, web, raw, or pin. Cels.* — *Also, a disease of the fingers, when the skin comes off with great pain. Plin.* — *Also, a cloudy spot in a beryl. Plin.*  
**PTĒRYGŌMĀ** (πετρύγωμα), *ātis, n. a 3 joining together of boards in the shape of wings, by which the arms of a machine are held together. Vitruv.*  
**PTĪSĀNĀ** (πτισάνη), *ae, f. a decoction of barley, and sometimes of rice, barley-broth,*



**ptisan.** *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *unhusked or peeled barley.* *Cels.*  
**PTISANARIUM** (ptisana), ii, n. a decoction of barley or rice; a ptisan. *Horat.*  
**PTŌCHEUM**, and **PTŌCHIUM** (πρωχέιον), and **PTŌCHŌTRŌPHĒUM**, or **PTŌCHŌTRŌPHIUM** (πρωχοτροφείον), i, n. a poor-house, a hospital. *Cod. Just.*  
**PTŌCHŌTRŌPHŌS** (πρωχοτρόφος), i, m. 3 an overseer of the poor. *Cod. Just.*  
**PTŌLEMÆŌS**, a, um. See *Ptolemæus*.  
**PTŌLEMÆIŌS**, a, um. See *Ptolemæus*.  
**PTŌLEMÆŌS** (Πτολεμαῖος), i, m. the first king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. He was called *Ptolemæus Lagis*, sc. *Julius*, and each of his successors had this name *Ptolemæus*. — Hence, *Ptolemæus*, a, um, adj. *Ptolemæum*, Egyptian. *Propert.* — *Ptolemæus*, a, um, adj. *Ptolemæan*. *Cic. gymnasium.*  
**PTŌLEMÆIŌS** (Πτολεμαῖος), idis, f. of or belonging to *Ptolemy*. *Lucan.* *Ptolemæis*, se. *femina*, h. e. *Cleopatra*, daughter of *Ptolemy Auletes*. — ¶ Also, *Egyptian*. *Auson. aula.* — ¶ Also, the name of some towns of Egypt. *Cic.* — Also, of *Cyrenæia* and *Palæstine*. — Hence, *Ptolemenses*, inhabitants of *Ptolemæis*. *Pundect.*  
**PTŪAS** (πυῶς), ādis, f. spitting. Hence, *Plin. aspis*, h. e. a kind of serpent said to spit venom into the eyes of men. *Plin.*  
**PŪBĒDA** (pubes), æ, m. a youth of the age 3 of puberty. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**PŪBĒŌ** (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. to arrive at puberty, ἡβῶ. It seems not to occur except in the participle *pubens*, for *puberit* belongs more properly to *pubesco*. — Hence, *Pubens*, that is come to the age of puberty; a youth. *Claudian.* *Pubentes fratres.* *Auson. anni.* — *Figur. Virg. herbæ*, h. e. either full of juice, or downy, covered with fine, soft hair, or, full grown.  
**PŪBER.** See *Pubes*, adj.  
**PŪBERTĀS** (puber), ātis, f. the age of puberty, which commences in men at the age of fourteen, in women at the age of twelve years. *Tacit.* *Pubertatem ingredi.* — ¶ Also, the signs of puberty, as beard, and hair about the genitals. *Cic. and Plin.* — Also, of plants. *Plin.* *Incipientis uvæ pubertas*, h. e. lanugo. — ¶ Also, manhood, power of generation. *Tacit. inhausta.* — ¶ Also, youth, young men. *Val. Max.*  
**PŪBĒS** (unc.), is, f. the down or soft hair which begins to grow on young people when they come to the age of puberty, ἡβη. *Cels. and Plin.* — Hence, the hair of the eyelids. *Marc. Cap. ciliorum.* — Also, the genital region, the lower part of the belly, the groin. *Virg.* — Also, the genitals. *Ovid. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, the youth, young men, men of a marriageable age, young man. *Cic. and Virg.* — Also, of animals, as, of bulls. *Virg.* — Hence, in general, men, people, nation. *Plant.* *Pubes presenti.* *Virg.* *Pubes Dardania*, h. e. *Trojans*. *Id. agrestis*, h. e. country people, rustics.  
**PŪBĒS**, and **PŪBER** (unc.), ēris, adj. arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, pubescent, grown up, ἡβῶν, ἡβήτης, ἔφηβος. *Crassus ap. Cic.* *Nisi puberem* to haberet, &c. *Liv.* *Puberem ætatem.* *Nep.* *Prius quam pubescesset.* — Hence, *Puberes*, persons grown up. *Cæs.* *Omnes puberes interficere.* — *Figur.* of plants which are covered with fine, soft hair, downy, mossy. *Virg.* *Puberibus caulem foliis.*  
**PŪBĒSCŌ** (pubeo), is, bui, n. 3. to begin to have the first down or soft hair, get a beard, &c. ἡβῶν, ἡβῶσκω. *Lucrct.* *Molli pubescere veste*, h. e. barba. *Plin.* *Pubescit homo solus*, h. e. nascuntur ei pili circa pudenda. *Val. Flacc.* *Pubescunt matæ*, h. e. become downy, begin to have a beard. — Hence, to arrive at the age of puberty, grow up to manhood. *Cic.* *Herculeum cum primum pubesceret*, &c. *Petron.* *Pubescentibus annis.* *Pandect.* *Si alter eorum puberit.* — Hence, figur. of plants and other things, to grow up. *Cic.* *Quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt.* *Id.* *Ut omnia floreat et in suo quæque genere pubescant.* *Claudian.* *Pubescere leto*, h. e. to become young. *Id.* *Pubescentibus radiis*, h. e. shining fully. — Also, of plants

and other things, when they become covered with some substance, as the chin of a man is with a beard, to become downy, mossy, &c. *Ovid.* *Prata pubescent flore.*  
**PŪBĒS**, is, f. for *Pubes*. *Prudent.* 3  
**PŪBLĪANŌS** (Publius), a, um, adj. of or belonging to one *Publius*. *Senec. sententia*, h. e. *Publii Syri*.  
**PŪBLĪCANŌS** (publicum), a, um, adj. relating to the revenue of the state or to the farming of the revenue. — Hence, *Publicanus*, a farmer of the public revenue (vectigalia), namely of pasturage (scriptura), of the tithe of corn (decimæ), and of the customs (portorium). These farmers were usually knights. *Cic.* *Fortissimus et maximus publicanus.* *Id.* *Mulier publicana*, h. e. a female farmer of the revenue.  
**PŪBLĪCĀTIŌ** (publico), ōnis, f. a confiscating, appropriating to the state, δήμεσις. *Cic. honorum.*  
**PŪBLĪCĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a publisher 3 or proclaimer. *Sidon.*  
**PŪBLĪCĀTRĪX** (publisher), icis, f. she 3 that publishes or makes known. *Arnob.*  
**PŪBLĪCĒ** (publicus), adv. in the name or behalf of the state, town or community, by public authority. ὀημοσία, δημοσίως. *Cic. dicere.* *Id. venire.* — ¶ Also, with regard to the state, town or community, relating to the whole state, town, or community. *Tercut.* *Haud mali quid ortum est publice*, h. e. to the injury of the state. *Cæs.* *Publice esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros*, h. e. that it was an honor to the state. *Cic. ad Div.* 5, 7. *scribere*, h. e. to write to the state or to the Roman senate. *Cic. Attic.* 16, 11. *Publice scripsi*, h. e. to the towns of Sicily, consequently to the magistrates. So, also, *Nep.* *Literas Athenas publice misit.* — ¶ Also, at the expense of the state, town or community, at the public expense, on the public account. *Nep. alere.* *Id. elatus.* *Liv. venci.* — ¶ Also, all, without exception, all together, in a body. *Liv. ire exsulatum.* *Pandect.* *Publice licet cuilibet ædificare.* — ¶ Also, publicly, in public, before the whole town, state or community, in the whole town or state, before or with every one. *Gell. disserere.* *Apul.* *Rumor publice crebrerat.* *Cic.* *Nullo tumultu publice concitato* (but this may also mean on the part of the state, so that the state took part in it). *Cic.* *Publice est interfectus*, h. e. publicly, in the street.  
**PŪBLĪCĪANŌS** (Publicius), a, um, adj. *Publicion*. *Cic. locns*, h. e. probably, on the *Clivus Publicius*. *Pandect. actio*, or, simply, *Id. Publiciana*, h. e. an action for a thing purchased, of which possession has not yet been obtained.  
**PŪBLĪCĪTŌS** (publicus), adv. same as 3 *Publice*, in the name, at the expense or order of the state, &c. *Tercut. deportarier.* — ¶ Also, publicly, before every one. *Apul.* *esse perinfamem.* *Plant.* *actionem facere.*  
**PŪBLĪCĪŌS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. The most celebrated were L. and M. *Publicius Malleolus*, two brothers and ædiles. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Publicius*, a, um, *Publician*. *Ovid.* *Clivus Publicius*, h. e. a hill in Rome called after the above-mentioned two brothers.  
**PŪBLĪCŌ** (publicus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to impart any thing to the state or community for public use. — Hence, *Plant.* *corpus suum vulgo*, or, *Tocit.* *publicitiam*, h. e. to prostitute himself. *Sueton.* *bibliothecas*, h. e. to appropriate for public use. — Hence, to cause to be heard in public. *Sueton.* *se*, h. e. to appear or sing in public. — Also, to cause to be publicly seen. *Sueton.* *simulacrum*, h. e. to set up in public. *Tacit.* *studia sua.* — ¶ Also, to make publicly known, to publish. *Sueton.* *libellos.* *Justin.* *reticenda*, h. e. to disclose, discover. *Plin. Ep. epistolas*, h. e. to publish. — ¶ Also, to appropriate to the state, make public property of, confiscate. *Cæs. regnum.* *Id. bona.* *Cic. privata.* *Id.* *Ptolemæum*, h. e. his property. *Liv.* *pecuniam.*  
**PŪBLĪCŌLA**, or **PŪPLĪCŌLA** (*populus & colo*), æ, m. devoted to the people, a friend of the people, a surname of *Valerius*. *Liv.*  
**PŪBLĪCŌS** (for *populicus*, from *populus*),

a, um, adj. of, belonging, or relating to the state, town, or community, or to the inhabitants of a state, town, or community, peculiar or common to the state, town, or community, public, common. *Cic.* *Sumptu publico*, h. e. at the expense of the state. *Id.* *magnificentia*, h. e. splendor of the state. *Liv.* *Pessimum publicum*, h. e. detriment of the state. *Id.* *pœna*, h. e. in the name of the state, or, for a crime against the state. *Plin. Ep. funus*, h. e. at the public expense. *Sueton.* *Vit.* 3. *Publicum funus*, h. e. at which the whole state is in mourning, the transaction of public business suspended, &c. *Liv.* *sollicitudo*, h. e. with regard to the state. *Cic.* *Auctor consilii publici*, h. e. of the senate. *Id. loca.* *Id. judicia*, h. e. courts of justice for criminal trials. So, also, *causa*, a criminal process. *Cic.* *Causam publicam dicere*, h. e. to make a defence by a speech in such a process. *Liv.* *Causa publica*, h. e. an affair, business, &c. of the state. *Cæs. homo*; h. e. a public functionary, a person in the service of the state, a magistrate. — Hence, *Publicum*, subst., the property of the state, public lands. *Cic.* *Campanum.* Also, the revenue of the state, town, or community, public revenue. *Cic.* *Convariari de publico*, h. e. at the public expense. *Horat.* *Publica conducere.* Hence, figur. *Senec.* *Salutatio-nium publicum exercet*, h. e. derives gain from paying his court. Also, a contract for a public undertaking, a farm from the state. *Liv.* *In eo publico essent.* *Cic.* *Dom.* 23. *Ed. Ern.* *Societas publicorum*, the company of farmers general. *Plant.* *Publicum habere*, h. e. to be a farmer of the public revenue. *Cic.* *Publico frui.* Also, the public chest, treasury. *Liv.* *In publicum redigere*, or, *Nep.* *referre.* *Suet.* *Publico teneri*, h. e. to owe to the treasury. Also, the archives. *Varr.* Also, the public, state, town, community. *Plin. Ep.* *In publicum consulere*, h. e. to take care of the interest of the community or state. *Liv.* *In publico animadvertebatur*, h. e. it was punished in the name or on the part of the state. *Id.* *In publicum emere*, h. e. at the expense or in the name of the state or community. *Id.* *Leges publice proponere*, h. e. to the public, and, consequently, publicly. Also, any public place, street, market, &c. *Cic.* *Prodire in publicum*, h. e. to go abroad, appear in public. *Id.* *Convariari in publico*, h. e. in public, at a public place. *Id.* *In publico esse*, h. e. to be from home, appear in public. *Liv.* *Blandiores in publico, quam in privato*, h. e. publicly, in the street. *Id.* *Se proripere in publicum*, h. e. in the street. *Cic.* *Lex proponitur in publicum*, h. e. publicly. *Id.* *Publico carere*, or, *Sueton.* *abstinere*, h. e. not to go out in public, to stay at home. — ¶ Also, *Publicus*, common, general, universal. *Cic.* *litora.* *Horat.* *cura*, h. e. omnium. *Ovid.* *favor*, h. e. the favor of all. *Plin.* *vina*, h. e. which grow every where in the country. *Ovid.* *Lux publica mundi*, h. e. the sun. — Hence, common, usual. *Ovid.* *verba.* *Senec.* *dies*, h. e. the day which all men have, from morning to evening. *Plin. Ep. officia.* — ¶ Also, common, ordinary, indifferent, bad, trivial. *Ovid.* *structura carminis.* *Juvenal.* *vena.*  
**PŪBLĪLĪŌS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Publius*, a, um, adj. *Publiion*. *Liv.* *tribus.*  
**PŪBLĪPŌR**, ōris, m. h. e. *Publii puer*, or *servus.* *Quint.* 1, 4, 26.  
**PŪBLĪŪS**, ii, m. a Roman prenomem. It is generally abbreviated, as, *P. Cornelius*.  
**PŪCĪNUM** (Πούκινον), i, m. a town of the kingdom of *Illyria*, now the village and castle of *Proseck*. — Hence, *Pucinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Pucinum*. *Plin.* *vinum.*  
**PŪDEFĀCĪŌ** (pudeo & facio), is, eci, actum, a. 3. to cause any one to be ashamed. *Pass.* *Pudefio, factus sum, fieri, to be ashamed.* *Gell.* *Pudefactus.*  
**PŪDĒNDŌS**, a, um. See *Pudeo*.  
**PŪDĒNS** (pudeo), tis, adj. modest, bashful, shamefaced, αἰσχύμων. *Cic.* *homo.* *Id.* *Pudentior.* *Id.* *Pudentissimus.* *Terent.* *animus.* *Cic.* *Nihil pudens.* — ¶ Also, loving honor. *Cic.* *Pudentes ac boni viri.*  
**PŪDĒNTER** (pudens), adv. modestly, bash-

fully, αἰδῆμόνως. Cic. Pudenter appellare. Id. Pudentius. Id. Pudentissime. PŪDEŌ (une.), es, ui, itum, n. 2. to be ashamed, αἰσχύνομαι. Plaut. Pudeo. Cic. Induei ad pudendum. Id. Pudendo, h. e. through shame. — It is more frequently used impersonally, when the person ashamed is put in the accusative, and that of or before which one is ashamed in the genitive. Cic. Homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat, neque tadeat. Id. Ceteros pudeat, si, &c. Liv. Pudet deorum atque hominum, h. e. in the sight of god and man. Terent. Pudet me tui, h. e. I am ashamed before you. So, also, Cic. Te municipiorum pudebat. — That of which one is ashamed, is also frequently found in the infinitive. Terent. Pudet dicere. Apul. Quod illum non pudium esse ostentare. Terent. Te id facere puduit. — Also, in the nominative. Terent. Non te hae pudet? — Petron. Pudeatur, for pudeat. — Partic. Pudendus, a, um, that one ought to be ashamed of, shameful, disgraceful, disreputable, bad. Ovid. vita. Virg. vulnera. Suet. parentes. Tacit. inopia. Quintil. dicta. Cic. Ut pudendum sit, esse, &c. Henee, Seren. Sann. Membra pudenda, or, simply, Auson. Pudenda, h. e. the privy parts. Miuuc. Fel. Pudenda corporis, h. e. podex. Ovid. Pars pudenda. — ¶ See, also, Pudens. PŪDESCŌ (pudeo), is, n. 3. to be ashamed. 3 Minue. Fel. Quod pudescit impudicitiae. PŪDET. See Pudeo. PŪDYBILIS (pudeo), e, adj. same as Pudendus. Lamprid. Pubilia membra, h. e. the privy parts. PŪDIBŪNDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. ashamed, 3 shamefaced, bashful, modest, αἰδύμων. Horat., Verg. and Coluon. — ¶ Also, shameful, that one ought to be ashamed of; shameful, infamous. Val. Flacc. and Justin. — ¶ Also, red. Stat. dies (of the rising sun, or rather the day blushing on account of the bad deed which it reveals). PŪDICĒ (pudicus), adv. shamefacedly. — Henee, decently, modestly, chastely, honestly, virtuously, discreetly, σωφρόνως, ἀγνώως, αἰδῆμόνως. Terent. Ingenium bene et pudice doctum. Plaut. Pudicēus. PŪDICITIA (Id.), e, f. shamefacedness, chastity, modesty, discreetness, virtue, σωφροσύνη, ἀγνεία. Cic. and Liv. — Also, of animals, as, of doves. Plin. — Pudicitia occurs, also, as a goddess. Liv. PŪDICŌS (pudeo), a, um, adj. that is ashamed, shamefaced. Plaut. Si quidem sis pudicus. Petron. oratio, h. e. undorned, plain. — ¶ Also, modest, sober. Terent. ingenium. — Particularly, chaste, modest, virtuous, discreet. Cic. homo. Id. domus. Ovid. mater. Id. mores. Id. Pudicior matrona. Prop. fama, h. e. unblenished reputation. Plin. Pudicissima femina. — Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. Pudieabus, for pudieus. PŪDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a being ashamed of doing or saying anything improper or bad, shame. Cic. Ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequatur. Horat. paupertatis, h. e. on account of poverty. Martial. Sit pudor, h. e. be ashamed. Ovid. Si pudor est, h. e. if you have any sense of shame. Id. Pudor est referre, h. e. I am ashamed to relate. — ¶ Also, regard, respect, reverence, awe. Terent. patris, h. e. regard towards a father. So, also, Si divum. Cic. fama, h. e. for one's reputation. — Hence, love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty. Cic. Homo summo honore, pudore. — Also, honor, reputation, character. Plin. Ep. defuncti. — Particularly, a woman's honor, chastity. Ovid. Oblita pudoris. Id. Membra, quae tibi pudorem abstulerunt, h. e. mentula. — Also, sense of honor. Terent. Pudore liberos retinere. — ¶ Also, a reason of being ashamed, shame, disgrace. Ovid. Nec pudor est, h. e. there is no need of being ashamed, it is no shame. Liv. Pudori esse, h. e. to be a disgrace. Id. Cum pudore populi, h. e. to the disgrace of, &c. Flor. Pro pudor! h. e. oh shame! — ¶ Also, redness of the skin. Ovid. famosus. — ¶ Pudor works by the fear of contempt; Verecundia, by the fear

of displeasing another; Modestia, by a regard to the propriety, which the modest or due measure prescribes. PŪDŌRICŌLŌR (pudor & color), ōris, 3 adj. having a blushing color, reddish. Liv. ap. Gell. PŪELLĀ (puellis), e, f. any young woman, whether married or single. Hence, a girl, female child, in order to distinguish the sex. Terent. Puellam parere. — ¶ Also, a girl, any young woman of twelve, sixteen or more years. Thus Penelope, who had a husband and a son, calls herself puella. Ovid. — So, also, Lucretia. Id. — Medea is called puella Phasias. Id. — Phaedra, in a letter to her step-son, calls herself puella Cressa. Id. — Id. Lesbis puella, h. e. Sappho. Id. Lyda, h. e. Omphale. Horat. Laborantes utero puellae, h. e. young women. — So, also, in Tacit. Ann. 14, 64. of Octavia, the wife of Nero, when she was twenty years of age. — ¶ Also, a girl, with regard to a lover, who calls his sweetheart "his girl," whether she be a virgin or a married woman. Prop. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, girl, with regard to her father, daughter. Horat. Danae puellae. — ¶ Also, of a young cat. Martial. PŪELLĀRIS (puella), e, adj. of or belonging to a girl or young woman, youthful, young, childlike, girlish, κορώδης. Ovid. Præda (h. e. flores) puellares animos prolectat (of Proserpine, when she was carried away). Id. plantæ (of Europa, when Jupiter carried her away). Id. pedes (of Ariadne). Quintil. ætas (of the wife of Quintilian, when she was nineteen years of age). Plin. Ep. suavitas (of a girl of fourteen). — Also, childish, puerile, foolish. Plin. augurium (but perhaps this may mean a sign, by which it may be seen whether she should have a boy or a girl). PŪELLĀRITER (puellaris), adv. in the 2 manner of a girl, like a girl, κορασιωδῶς. Plin. Ep. aliquid nesire. PŪELLĀRIS (puella), ii, m. a friend of 3 girls, or a lover of boys. Petron. PŪELLĀSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become a 3 girl, to become childish or girlish, grow effeminate, ἡλιθύομαι. Varr. PŪELLĀTŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to little children or girls. Solin. tibia, h. e. a child's pipe. PŪELLĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, dep. 1. to act 3 childishly, play, sport, be wanton, commit levity, wench. Laber. eum eano eugio. PŪELLŪLĀ (dimin. of puella), e, f. a little 3 girl, κορίον, κορίδιον. Catull. PŪELLŪS (contracted from puerulus), i, 3 m. a little boy, παιδίον. Lucret. PŪER (from the Laconic πῦρ, for παῖς), ēri, m. any child, whether boy or girl. Næv. Proserpina puer Cereris. Cic. Pueri, h. e. children. — ¶ Particularly, a boy, a male child. Catull. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a boy, with regard to age, a male person to his twelfth or eighteenth year, and sometimes of young men still older. Cicero, for instance, calls Octavius, when he was nineteen years of age, puer. So, also, Scipio, when he was more than twenty, is called puer by Sil. So, also, Pallas, who commanded a body of soldiers. Virg. — Hence, in caressing, boy. Catull. — Also, in scolding. Terent. Ad. 5, 8, 17, of a person who was going to be married. — A puero, from boyhood or childhood. from a boy; as, Cic. Audivi a puero. So, also, A pueris (when one speaks in the plural). Cic. A pueris haberemus, for haberem. So, also, of others. Terent. A pueris nasci senes. Cic. Ex pueris excedere, h. e. to cease to be a boy, to become a youth. — ¶ Also, a little son. Virg. tuus. — Also, in general, a son. Horat. Latone, h. e. Apollo. Id. Ledæ pueros, h. e. Castor and Pollux. Prop. Pueri arcum sentire, h. e. of Cupid. — ¶ Also, a boy for attendance. — Also, any slave or servant. Cic. tuus. Liv. Pueri regii, h. e. pages, youths who attended the king. — ¶ Also, an unmarried man, a bachelor. Ovid. Fae puer esse velis. — ¶ Puerus occurs, also. Plaut. Puere. — ¶ It is also used as an adjective. Paul. Nol. (sem.) PŪERA (femin. of puer), e, f. a girl. Liv. 3 Andr. and Varr.

PŪERĀSCŌ (puer), is, n. 3. to grow up to 2 be a boy or youth, to attain the age of boyhood or youth, νηστῆράω. Sueton. — ¶ Also, to grow young again. Auson. PŪERCŪLŌS (dimin. of puer), i, m. a little 3 boy. Arnob. PŪERILIS (puer), e, adj. of a boy or child, boyish, childish, childlike, youthful, παιδικός, παιδαριώδης. Cic. ætas, boyhood, childhood. Ovid. and Plin. Anni pueries, h. e. the years of boyhood or childhood. Cic. species, h. e. the shape of a boy. Id. facies, h. e. the face of a boy. Id. tempus, h. e. childhood. Virg. agmen, h. e. puerorum. Liv. regnum, h. e. in which the king is a minor. Cic. delectatio, h. e. childish delight. — ¶ Also, childish, boyish, puerile, foolish, trivial, bad. Cic. consilium. Terent. sententia. Id. Puerile est. PŪERILITĀS (puerilis), ātis, f. boyhood, 2 childhood, παιδία. Varr. — ¶ Also, puerility, boyishness, childishness. Senec. PŪERILITER (Id.), boyishly, like a boy, childishly, παιδικῶς. Liv. blaudiri. — ¶ Also, foolishly, weakly. Cic. facere. PŪERITĀ (puer), e, f. the first years to the age of sixteen or eighteen and over, boyhood, childhood, youth, παιδία. Cic. Pueritie adolescentia obrepit. Id. In pueritia, h. e. in childhood or youth; when a boy. Id. A pueritia, h. e. from childhood, from youth. — Also, of animals, youth. Colan. — ¶ Also, purity. Varr. (But perhaps for this we should read puritia.) PŪERYTES, ēi, f. for Pueritia. 3 Auson. PŪERPERĀ (puer & pario), e, f. a woman 2 in childbed; a woman lately delivered, λεχῶ, λοχεύτρια. Terent. — Also, a woman in labor. Plaut. and Catull. — It is also used adjectively. Ovid. verba, h. e. such words as are usually said to a woman lying in. Senec. Puerpera uxor (but here puerpera may be used in apposition). PŪERPERIUM (puerpera), ii, u. childbirth, delivery, childbed, a lying in, a being in labor, λοχεία. Plaut. Puerperio eubare, h. e. to be in childbed. Tacit. Locus puerperio Antium fuit. — ¶ Also, the fetus, the new-born child. Gell. Numerus puerperii, h. e. the number of children born together. Plin. Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egesta. PŪERTĪĀ, e, f. for Pueritia. 3 Horat. PŪERŪLŌS (dimin. of puer), i, m. a little boy or slave. Cic. PŪERŪS, i, m. for Puer. See Puer. PŪGĀ, or PŪGĀ (πυγή), e, f. the buttocks. Also, plur. Pugæ. Nov. PŪGIL (probably from pugnus), ilis, m. one that fights with the cestus, a boxer, pugilist, πύκτης. Cic. Pugiles castibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem. Gall. ap. Sueton. Os pugilis, h. e. a hard forehead, without sense of shame. PŪGILĀTŪS (pugilo), ōnis, f. a fighting with the cestus, the exercise or art of boxing; pugilism, πυγμαχία. Cic. PŪGILĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a boxer. Ar. 3 nob. PŪGILĀTŌRIŪS (pugilator), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a boxer. Plaut. follis, h. e. a ball which is struck by the fist. PŪGILĀTŪS (pugilo), us, m. a fighting 2 with the cestus, a boxing, pugilism. πυγμαχία, vvyγμαχία. Plaut. PŪGILYCE (pugil), adv. like a boxer, ἀδ- 3 λητικῶς. Plaut. Puglice valet, h. e. he is as well as a boxer. PŪGILLĀR, āris, n. See Pugillaris. PŪGILLĀRIS (pugillus), e, adj. that can be held in one's fist, that fills a hand. Juvenal. testiculi. — Hence, Plin. Ep. Pugillares, ium, m. sc. libelli, or codicilli, or, Augustin. Pugillar, āris, n. sc. scriptum, h. e. a tablet for writing on. Plur. Pugillaria. Catull. — The first syllable occurs long in Juvenal. PŪGILLŌ, } 3 same as Pugilo, Pugilor. PŪGILLŌR, } PŪGILLŌS (dimin. of pugnus), i, m. a 3 little fist, or, in general, a fist, or a hand-ful, grasp, δαῖξ, δρᾶξ. Cato and Plin. PŪGILŌ (pugil), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and 3 PŪGILŌR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to fight with the fist, to box. Apul. — Also, figur. to fight with the feet, to kick. Apul. PŪGYŌ (pungo), ōnis, m. a kind of short sword, a dagger, dirk, poniard, ἐγχειρίδιον, ξιφίδιον, παραζωστήρις. Cic. — The

emperors wore it as a sign of their power over life and death. — It was also worn by the *praefecti praetorio*. *Aurel. Vict.* — Also, in the time of the emperors, by the *tribuni militum* and the *centuriones*. *Tacit.* — ¶ *Figur. Cic. Plumbeus pugio, h. e. a weak proof, wretched argument.*

**PUGIUNCULUS** (dimin. of *pugio*), *i, m. a little or short dagger. Cic.*

**PUGNA** (*pugnis*), *æ, f. a battle, fight, encounter, engagement, combat, μάχη. Nepos. Pugnam navalem facere. Liv. Pugnam pugnam claram. Cic. Pugna equestris. Virg. pedestris. Macrob. singularis, h. e. single combat, a duel. Liv. Pugnam laudare, h. e. the fighting of a single person. Cic. committere cum aliquo, h. e. to join battle. Virg. lacessere, h. e. to begin, commence. Cic. Pugna mala, h. e. an unfortunate battle. Liv. Segregare pugnam eorum, for pugnantes eos, to separate them, and fight with each by himself. Liv. Pugnam medium tueri, h. e. the soldiers in the centre. — ¶ *Figur. a contest, strife, dispute, debate. Cic. doctissimum hominum. Plin. literarum, h. e. of the learned. Cic. Pugnas edere. — ¶ Also, an artifice, cunning trick. Plaut. Aliquid pugnae edidit. Terent. Dabit pugnam denuo. — ¶ Pugna is the most general expression for a fight between individuals or bodies of men, with or without arms; Prælium, battle, engagement between two armies (compare *Cæs. B. G. 3, 4. Diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant*); *Certamen*, a contest for something, contest of rivalry, with or without arms; *Contentio*, with the signif. of *certamen*, conveys also the idea of an exertion of strength in the contest; *Concursus*, or *Concursus prælii*, meeting, encounter, falling together in battle, with the accessory idea of haste, rapidly; *Congressus* is likewise the encounter, shock of armies in battle; *Dimicatio*, a decisive engagement, for the most part implying danger and effort; *Pugilatio*, the fighting of boxers with the cestus.**

**PUGNACITAS** (*pugnax*), *âtis, f. an inclination or eagerness to fight; quarrelsomeness, pugnacity. Plin. Capiuntur quoque pugnacitate ejusdem libidinis. — Also, figur. Quintil. argumentorum.*

**PUGNACITER** (*Id.*), *adv. contentiously, obstinately, stubbornly, eagerly, strongly, keenly, vehemently, impetuously, ardently, violently, furiously, ἐνσπαικτως. Cic. Pugnaciter certare. Quintil. Pugnacius. Cic. Pugnacissime.*

**PUGNACULUM** (*pugno*), *i, n. a fortified place from which one fights against an enemy, a fort, fortress, bulwark, προμαχών. Plaut.*

**PUGNATOR** (*Id.*), *ôris, m. a fighter, combatant, μαχητής. Liv. Fortissimus quisque pugator esse desiderat, h. e. had left off fighting. Plin. gallus.*

**PUGNATORIUS** (*pugator*), *a, um, adj. 2 used in fighting, fit to fight with, μάχτιμος. Sueton. arma.*

**PUGNATRIX** (*Id.*), *icis, f. contentious, pugnacious, warlike, she that fights. Ammian.*

**PUGNAX** (*pugno*), *âcis, fond of fighting, warlike, ferocious, pugnacious, μαχημων, πλῆκτης. Cic. centurio. Ovid. Minerva. Id. ensis. Tacit. Pugnacissimus. Also, with an infinitive following. Sil. Tenui pugnam instare veruto. — ¶ Also, figur. contentious, warlike, fierce, vehement. Cic. exordium dicendi. Id. Oratio pugniaci. Also, with a dat. following. Ovid. Ignis aquæ pugnae, h. e. repugnant, contrary. — ¶ Also, refractory, obstinate, pertinacious. Cic. contra senatorem. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. in vitis. Plin. Quid ferri duritia pugniaci? h. e. stubborn. Id. musta, h. e. strong.*

**PUGNEUS** (*pugnis*), *a, um, adj. of the fist. 3 Plaut. merge, for blows with the fist.*

**PUGNITUS** (*Id.*), *adv. with the fists. 3 Cæc.*

**PUGNŌ** (*pugna*), *as, âvi, âtum, n. 1. to fight, combat, engage, contend, with one person or with a whole army, μάχομαι. Cæs. Pugnatur omnibus locis. Liv. in hostem. Nepos. adversus aliquem. Varr. inter se. Cic. ex equo,*

*h. e. on horseback. Id. Pro commodis patriæ. Terent. de loco, h. e. for a place. Senec. de genu, h. e. kneeling. — It is also joined with pugnam, prælium, bellum. Liv. clam pugnam. Cic. Acerrima pugna pugna. Horat. Pugnavit prælia. Sallust. Prælium male pugnatum. Horat. Bella pugna. — Also, in poets, with a dat. to contend against, oppose, resist, struggle or strive against. Virg. amori. Ovid. Frigida pugnant calidis. — ¶ Also, figur. to be at variance, contradict, contradict one's self, to be repugnant, inconsistent, contradictory. Cic. Pugnancia loqui. Id. secum. — ¶ Also, figur. to endeavor to maintain or prevent any thing, to strive, take pains, exert one's self. With ut following. Cic. Hoc pugnatur, ut ad illam prædam damnatio accedat. — Also, with ne following. Cic. Illud pugna, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur. — Also, with an infinitive following. Ovid. Pugnat, molles evincere somnos. Cic. de Divis, h. e. to maintain their existence. — ¶ Also, to make use of artifices. Plaut.*

**PUGNŌS** (*unc.*), *i, m. a fist, πρῆξι, κόδυλος. Cic. Pugnam facere, h. e. to make a fist; to clench the hand. Pandect. ducere alicui, h. e. to strike with the fist, fetch him a blow or cuff. Horat. Pugno victus, h. e. in boxing. So, also, Id. Superare pugnis, h. e. pugilatu. — ¶ Also, as a measure, a handful. Cato.*

**PULCHĒLLŪS**, and **PULCĒLLŪS** (dimin. of *pulcher*), *a, um, adj. somewhat fair, or beautiful, pretty. Cic.*

**PULCHĒR** (from *πάλαιος*, or *πολύχρους*), *chra, chrom, or PŪLCĒR, cra, crum, adj. properly, of many colors. — Hence, fair, beautiful, beauteous, handsome, in shape and appearance, καλός. Cic. puer. Ovid. hortus. Cic. Quid aspectu pulchrius? Cæs. Urbs pulcherrima. — ¶ Also, excellent, magnificent, splendid, honorable, noble, glorious, renowned, illustrious. Cæs. exemplum. Cic. Nihil virtute pulchrius. Sallust. facinus. Horat. dies, h. e. lucky, auspicious. Virg. mors, h. e. glorious. Cic. Ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, h. e. that he might not be too proud of himself. — Also, with a genit. following. Sil. iræ, h. e. ob iram.*

**PULCHRĀLIS**, or **PŪLCRĀLIS** (*pulcher*), *e, adj. beautiful. Cato.*

**PULCHRĒ**, or **PŪLCRĒ** (*pulcher*, or *pulcer*), *adv. excellently, finely, καλώς. Cic. dicere. Id. Pulchre asseverat, h. e. excellently, cunningly. Id. Pulcherrime. — It may also frequently be rendered, well, very well. Terent. Macerentur pulchre. Id. callere. Ovid. placere. Nep. aliquid facere. Hence, Plaut. Pulchre vendere, h. e. well, at a high rate. Id. conciliare, h. e. to purchase cheaply, or to make a good bargain. Cic. Pulchre est mihi, h. e. I am well. Plaut. Pulchre sum, h. e. I am well, indulge myself. — Also, in assenting, well, finely, excellently. Terent. and Horat. — ¶ Also, freely, abundantly, copiously. Plaut. Pulchrius ligna præberi. — ¶ Also, ironically, badly, entirely, utterly. Plaut. Peristi pulcre.*

**PULCHRĒSCŌ**, or **PŪLCRĒSCŌ** (*Id.*), *is, n. 3. to become beautiful. Sereu. Sammon.*

**PULCHRITĀS**, or **PŪLCRITĀS** (*Id.*), *3 âtis, f. beauty. Cæcil.*

**PULCHRITŪDŌ**, or **PŪLCRITŪDŌ** (*Id.*), *inis, f. beauty, fairness, comeliness, excellence, κάλλος. Cic. corporis. Id. virtutis. Id. verborum.*

**PŪLEIĀTUS** (*puleium*), *a, um, adj. fished or seasoned with pennyroyal. Lamprid. Puleiatum, sc. vinum, h. e. wine seasoned with pennyroyal.*

**PŪLEIUM**, and **PŪLEGIUM** (probably from *pulex*), *ii, n. pennyroyal, fleabane, fleacoort, an odoriferous herb (Mentha pulegium, L.). Cic. — Hence, Cic. Ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, h. c. pleasantness, agreeableness.*

**PŪLEX** (*unc.*), *icis, m. a flea, ψύλλα. 2 Plaut. and Cels. — ¶ Also, an insect that gnaws herbs, springtail. Colum.*

**PŪLICŌSŪS** (*pulex*), *a, um, adj. full of fleas, troubled or infested with fleas, ψυλλώδης. Colum.*

**PŪLLARIŪS** (*pullus*), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to young animals. Veget. collectio. — Hence, Pullarius, one that fed the young sacred chickens, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting the food. Cic. — ¶ Also, relating to little children. Auson. feles, h. e. a man who takes and carries away little boys, as cats catch young birds, a kidnapper.*

**PŪLLĀSTRĀ** (*Id.*), *æ, f. sc. gallina, a young hen, pullet. Varr.*

**PŪLLĀTĪŌ** (*Id.*), *ônis, f. a hatching or 3 breeding of chickens, πωλοτοκία. Colum.*

**PŪLLĀTŪS** (*pullus*), *a, um, adj. clothed 2 in sable attire, clothed in mourning, μελαίμιον. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, one whose toga does not look white and clean, but dirty and black. — Hence, common, bad, mean. Plin. Ep. Pullati, h. e. low, mean people.*

**PŪLLĒIĀCĒŪS**, *a, um, adj. used by the 2 emperor Augustus for Pullus, black. Sueton.*

**PŪLLĒCĒNŪS** (dimin. of *pullus*), *i, m. 3 a young bird, a chick, chicken. Lamprid.*

**PŪLLĒŌ** (*pullus*), *inis, f. a black or dark color. Plin. ovium.*

**PŪLLĒNŪS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. of young 2 animals. Plin. dentes, h. e. the first teeth.*

**PŪLLĒPRĒMĀ** (*pullus & premo*), *æ, m. or 3 PŪLLĒPRĒMŌ, *ônis, m. a pederast, παιδεραστής, παιδοφθόρος. Auson.**

**PŪLLĒTĒŪS** (*pullus*), *êi, f. a young brood. 3 Colum.*

**PŪLLŌ** (*Id.*), *as, n. 1. to put forth, sprout 3 out, germinate. Calpurn.*

**PŪLLŌLĀSCŌ** (*pullulus*), *is, n. 3. to sprout 3 out, bud, bourgeon, βλαστάνω. Colum.*

**PŪLLŌLŌ** (*pullulus*), *as, âvi, âtum, n. 1. 2 to spring or sprout up, germinate, bourgeon, παραφύω, βλαστάνω. Virg. and Colum. — Figur. Nep. Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, h. e. to spread, grow, increase. Virg. Tot pullulat atra colubris. — ¶ Also, to bring forth or beget young. Apul. Terras Venerem pullulasse.*

**PŪLLŌLŪS** (dimin. of *pullus*), *a, um, adj. young. — Hence, subst. Pullulus, a young animal, a chick, young dove, &c. Apul. Bellus pullulus, h. e. durling, chick, &c. as a term of endearment. — Also, a young twig, shoot. Plin. — ¶ Also, adj. somewhat black, blackish. Colum. terra.*

**PŪLLŪS** (from *puellus*, the dimin. of *puer*, for *puerulus*), *a, um, adj. young. Plant. Meus pullus passer. — Hence, Pullus, subst. any thing young, a young animal. Plin. Pullus equinus, h. e. a foal, colt. Varr. asininus. — Particularly of birds. Cic. Pulli columbini. Liv. gallinacei, h. e. chickens. Plin. aquilæ. Cic. Pulli ex ovis orti, h. e. young chicken. Also, absolutely, Horat. Pullus, h. e. a young chicken. — Hence, particularly, of the chickens used in divination. (See *Pullarius*.) From their taking or rejecting the food offered to them, the fortunate or unfortunate issue of a battle was foretold. Cic. and Liv. — Also, a young branch, sprout, or shoot. Cato. — Also, as a term of endearment applied to children. Thus Caligula, when a boy, was called *pullus et pupus*. Sueton. Thus, in Horace, a father calls his son who was too little, *pullus*. And Festus says, *Antiqui puerum, quem quis amabat, pullum ejus dicebant.**

**PŪLLŪS** (dimin. of *purus*, for *purulus*), *3 a, um, adj. pure, clean. Varr. ap. Non. Veste pulla candidi.*

**PŪLLŪS** (*πυλλός*), *a, um, adj. black, blackish, of a dusky color, commonly when so by nature, or made so by dirt and not by art, φαίος, θροφύος. Horat. myrtus, h. e. dark-green. Varr. Lepus superiore parte pulla. Colum. color lanæ. Ovid. capilli. — Hence, of garments, Pulla vestis, toga, tunica, &c. black with dirt and long wearing. Such clothes were worn by mechanics and common people, either through poverty, or that they might not soil their white toga when at work. Hence, Calpurn. Pulla paupertas. Also, by mourners. Cic. and Ovid. — Pullum, plur. Pulla, is also used as a substantive, black color, black dress. Ovid. Carbasa obscura pullo. Id. Pulla decent niveas. Flor. Dux cum pullo conspectus, h. e. in a black dress*

*Horat.* Ficus pulla, h. e. dark-colored, dark-green. *Cato* and *Plin.* Terra pulla, h. e. black earth, a peculiar kind of loose, fertile soil. — *Figur.* *unfortunate, sad, mournful.* Hence, the *Parcae* are said to spin black threads. *Martial.* Pulla stamina.

**PULMENTARIS** (pulmentum), e, adj. 2 that serves for pulmentum. *Plin. caro.*

**PULMENTARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. any food that was eaten with puls, and afterward with bread, as vegetables, meat, &c. *Seuac.* Caricæ, si panem habeo, pro pulmentario sunt. *Horat.* Pulmentaria quære sudando, h. e. by labor give a relish to what you eat. — Also, of birds, that which is given to them besides their principal food. *Colum.*

**PULMENTUM** (probably abbreviated from 3 pulpamentum), which is to be derived from pulpa), i, n. that which is eaten with bread, as, meat, vegetables, &c. *Justiu.* — ¶ Also, victuals, food, dish. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* — But *Horat. Sat. 2, 2, 31.* Singula pulmenta, are the single pieces (of fish), of which each guest received one.

**PULMŌ** (from πλεῦμων, for πνεῦμων), ōnis, m. the lungs. *Cic.* — The plural occurs, also, because the lungs consist of two lobes. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — The lungs were used in divination by the haruspices. *Cic.* — ¶ *Pulmo marinus*, a kind of marine animal, holothurius, sea-lungs. *Plin.*

**PULMŌNACEŪS** (pulmo), a, um, adj. re- 3 lating or salutary to the lungs. *Veget.*

**PULMŌNARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. af- 3 flicted with a pulmonary complaint, diseased in the lungs, πνευμονικός. *Colum.*

**PULMŌNEŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or re- 2 lating to the lungs, palmonic, πνευμονικός. *Plaut.* Vomitum pulmoneum vomere, h. e. to vomit the lungs. *Id.* pedes, h. e. feet as soft as the lungs, of one who is afflicted with the palsy, gout, &c. and on that account walks slowly. *Plin.* mala, h. e. a kind of soft, spongy apple.

**PULMŌNCŪLŪS** (dimin. of pulmo), i, m. 3 little lungs. — Hence, a fleshy substance in the shape of lungs on the hoofs of camels. *Solin.* Also, on the foot or back of an animal, as a disease. *Veget.*

**PULPĀ** (corresponding to the Greek πῶλ- 2 φος, which is allied to πῶλρος), ō, f. the flesh of animals without fat and bone. *Cato* and *Martial.* — Hence, contemptuously, *Pers.* Scelerata pulpa, h. e. cursed flesh, cursed men. — ¶ Also, the pulp of fruit. *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, the pith or soft part of trees. *Plin.*

**PULPĀMĒN** (pulpa), īnis, n. perhaps by- 2 meat. *Epit. Liv.*

**PULPĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. perhaps the 3 fleshy parts of animals, as fishes. *Plin.* 9, 18. — ¶ Also, perhaps, a dainty bit, dainty food. *Plaut.* Nimis vellem aliquid pulpamenti. *Terent.* Tute lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris, h. e. you are a hare, and seek venison. — ¶ Also, that is eaten with bread, as, vegetables, meat, &c. *Cic.* Pulpamentum fames est.

**PULPITŌ** (pulpitum), as, a. I. to make a 3 stage or scaffold. *Sidon.*

**PULPITUM** (unc.), i, n. a stage, scaffold, 3 gallery, raised floor, pulpit, βῆμα, ἀνά- 3 βαθρον. For walking up. *Sueton.* Also, for disputing, speaking, teaching, delivering lectures, &c. a pulpit, desk. *Horat.* Also, for players, an elevated scaffold, a stage. *Horat.* Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco. *Juvenal.* Quem pulpita pascut, h. e. the stage, his theatrical pieces.

**PULPŌ** (unc.), as, n. I. to cry as a hun- 3 gry vultur. *Anct. carm. de Philom.*

**PULPŌSŪS** (pulpa), a, um, adj. pulpous, 3 fleshy. *Apul.*

**PULS** (πῶλρος), tis, f. a kind of pap, as, of meal, pulse, &c. which was eaten by the Romans before bread was in use. *Plin.* 18, 19. But it remained in use after bread was introduced, though generally only as the food of poor people. *Juvenal.* It was also used at sacrifices. *Id.* With such pap the Romans fed the sacred chickens, and gave it to them by small bits. Hence, *Cic.* Offa pulvis.

**PULSĀBŪLUM** (pulso), i, n. the instru-

ment with which the strings of a stringed instrument are struck. *Apul.*

**PULSATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a knocking, beat- 3 ing, striking, κρούσις. *Cic.* Alexandri- 3 norum. *Paul.* Sent. Pulsatio pudoris, h. e. stuprum vi illatum.

**PULSATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a beater, stri- 3 ker, κροστής. *Val. Flacc.* citharæ, h. e. a harper.

**PULSĪM** (pulsus, a, um), adv. by beating 3 or striking. *Nigid.*

**PULSIŌ** (pello), ōnis, f. same as Pulsatio. 3 *Arnob.*

**PULSŌ** (frequentat. of pello), (as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. I. to strike or push forward, give an impulse to, propel. *Cic.* aliquem. *Virg.* Nervo pulsante sagittam. *Ovid.* Fluctus pulsant latera navis. — Hence, of persons dancing or leaping. *Horat.* Tellurem pulsare libero pede, h. e. to dance. *Virg.* Flumina Thermodontia pulsant. — Also, of persons riding. *Virg.* Curru Phœbe pulsabat Olympum, h. e. rode over, touched. — Also, to knock at. *Plaut.* ostium, or, *Ovid.* fores. — Also, in general, to beat, strike. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Ovid.* terras grandine, h. e. to cause to hail upon the earth. — ¶ Also, to put in motion by pushing, beating, striking. *Virg.* chordas pectine, to strike, play upon. *Lucret.* tibiam digitis, h. e. to play upon. *Ovid.* Pulsant arva ligones, h. e. had worked or dug. — Hence, figur. to strike, touch, move, set in motion. *Cic.* Imagines, quibus pulsatur animus, h. e. which come into the mind, which one conceives. *Virg.* Pavor pulsans corda. *Pandect.* verecundiam, h. e. to excite, cause. — Also, to put in motion, disturb, agitate, vex. *Ovid.* Quæ te vecordia pulsat. — Also, to accuse. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to ward off, remove. *Claudian.* pericula. — ¶ Also, to injure, offend. *Virg.* divos. — ¶ Also, to pound, bruise. *Plin.* semen in pila.

**PULSŌSŪS** (pulsus), a, um, adj. beating. 3 *Cat. Aurel.* dolor.

**PULSŪS** (pello), us, m. a pushing, stamp- 3 ing, beating, striking, ὤσιμος, κρούσις. *Cic.* remorum, h. e. a rowing. *Virg.* pedum. *Liv.* cymbalorum et tympanorum. *Ovid.* lyre, h. e. c. a striking or playing upon the lyre. *Ammian.* terræ, h. e. an earthquake. *Tacit.* Pulsum venarum attingere, h. e. to feel the pulse. — ¶ Also, figur. an impulse. *Cic.* Externus pulsus animos commovet.

**PULSŪS**, a, um. See Pello.

**PULTARIŪS** (puls), ii, m. a vessel in which 2 a pap was boiled or served up. — ¶ Also, a vessel for other purposes, as, for warm drink. *Plin.* Also, for drinking new wine out of. *Petron.* Also, for preserving grapes in. *Colum.* Also, to put coals in for fumigating. *Pallud.* It was also used as a snipping-glass. *Cels.*

**PULTATIŌ** (pulto), ōnis, f. a beating, 3 knocking. *Plaut.*

**PULTICŪLĀ** (dimin. of puls), æ, f. a pap. 3 *Cels.* and *Colum.*

**PULTIFAGŪS**, I. See *Pultiphagus*.

**PULTIFICŪS** (puls & facio), a, um, 3 adj. of which puls was made. *Auson.*

**PULTIPHAGŪNĪDĒS** (puls & φάγω), æ, 3 m. an eater of pap, a Roman. *Plaut.* See the next following word.

**PULTIPHAGŪS** (Id.), i, m. an eater of 3 pap, a Roman. *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 143. (*Comp. Plin.* 18, 8. *Pulte*, non pane, longo tempore vixisse Romanos manifestum est.)

**PULTŌ** (frequentat. of pello), as, a. I. 3 same as Pulso, to beat, strike, knock or rap at. *Terent.* fores, or ostium, h. e. to knock at. So, also, *Plaut.* ædes. *Id.* pectus digitis.

**PULVER**, ēris, m. same as Pulvis. 3 *Apul.*

**PULVERĀTYCUM** (pulvis), i, n. money 3 for drink, a douceur, particularly for dusty work. *Cod. Theod.*

**PULVERĀTYŌ** (pulvero), ōnis, f. a dis- 3 solving into dust, covering with dust; a harrowing or breaking of clods. *Colum.*

**PULVERĒS** (pulvis), a, um, adj. of dust, 3 κωνιάλεος, κόνιος. *Virg.* nubes, h. e. a cloud of dust. — ¶ Also, raising the dust. *Ovid.* palla. — ¶ Also, full of dust, dusty. *Ovid.* solum. *Plin.* aspectus, h. e. covered with dust as it were.

**PULVERŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to

cover or sprinkle with dust, κονίζω. *Plin.* se. — Especially, to cover vines and grapes with dust by digging up the earth near them, in order to protect them against the sun and fogs. *Plin.* uvæ. — ¶ Also, to dissolve into dust, reduce to powder, pulveriz. *Calpurn.* herbas.

**PULVERŌLENTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full 1 of dust, dusty, κωνιάλεος. *Cic.* via. — *Figur.* attended with labor. *Ovid.* præmia.

**PULVILLŪS** (dimin. of pulvisus, for pul- 3 vinulus), i, m. a little cushion or pillow. *Horat.*

**PULVINĀR**, and **PŪLVINĀR** (for pulvi- 3 nare, sc. stragulum), āris, n. a pillow, bolster, cushion, or, a place covered with cushions, a couch, πρόσκρανον, προσκεφάλαιον. *Petron.* Caput super pulvinar inclinare. — On such a couch the ancients used to recline at table. This word is especially used of the couches on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the food set before them. Such an entertainment was called lectisternium. *Liv.* Pulvinar suscipere, h. e. institute, po- nere. *Cic.* dedicare. Hence, a pulvinar was consecrated to *Cæsar*, who was regarded as a god. *Cic.* Also to *Romulus*, as a god. *Ovid.* The emperors had a separate place in the circus, from which they looked at the games. This place was called pulvinar. *Sueton.* Spectabat e pulvinari. — Hence, a bed, marriage-bed, usually of divinities, or of persons of the imperial family, as, of *Thetis*. *Catall.* Of the empress *Livia*. *Ovid.* — ¶ The place in which the couches of the gods were kept, a temple, chapel. *Cic.* Supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria. *Id.* In pulvinaribus sanctissimis. — ¶ An entertainment at these sacred couches of the gods. *Cic.*

**PULVINĀRIS** (pulvisus), e, adj. relating 3 to a cushion, pillow or couch. *Petron.* pica, h. e. sitting on such a couch.

**PULVINĀRIUM** (pulvinarius, a, um), ii, 3 n. same as Pulvinar, a cushion, pillow, as, of a divinity in a temple. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a dock-yard. *Plaut.*

**PULVINĀRĪŪS** (pulvisus), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to couches, particularly of the gods. *Prudent.* Macellum pulvinarium, h. e. a number of victims.

**PULVINĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished 3 with a cushion or bolster, or bolstered or furnished with a cushion as it were. *Plin.* calyx, h. e. convex. *Id.* labrum scrobis. *Vitruv.* capitula columnarum. *Id.* columnæ, h. e. habentes capitula pulvinata.

**PULVINŪLŪS** (dimin. of pulvisus), i, m. 3 a little cushion or pillow. — ¶ Also, a little bank or heap. *Colum.*

**PULVINŪS** (unc.), i, m. a cushion, squab, 3 bolster to sit or lie on. *Cic.* and *Nep.* — Also, a pillow. *Sallust.* — ¶ *Figur.* any thing raised in the form of a pillow, as, a bed in a garden. *Varr.* — Also, any piece of ground in a garden or field rising in a similar manner. *Colum.* — Also, a projection in a barn. *Colum.* — Also, with sailors, a sand-bank. *Scrv.* — Also, a heap of sand and stones to serve as a foundation for a pillar. *Vitruv.* — Also, a part of a catapult. *Vitruv.*

**PULVIS** (unc.), ēris, m. and sometimes 3 f. dust, powder, κόνις. *Cic.* Multus in calceis pulvis, h. e. dust. *Prop.* horrida. *Juvenal.* Sulcos in pulvere ducere, h. e. to labor in vain. *Ovid.* amomi, h. e. dust or powder. *Id.* carbonis, h. e. coal-dust. *Cic.* Pulvis eruditus, h. e. the dust in which mathematicians drew their figures; so, also, simply, *Liv.* pulvis. *Cic.* Hominem a pulvere excitabo, h. e. geometram, mathematicum. Hence, *Virg.* hibernus, h. e. a dry winter. — Hence, figur. the field in which they practised wrestling, fencing, and other bodily exercises. *Virg.* Dominant in pulvere currus. Hence, *Cic.* Doctrinam in soleam atque pulverem produxit, h. e. in public. So, also, *Id.* Processerat in soleam et pulverem. *Ovid.* In suo pulvere, h. e. on his own ground. *Horat.* Palma sine pulvere, h. e. without labor or fatigue. — Also, earth, soil. *Prop.* — Hence, potter's earth, clay. *Martial.* Calices vili de pulvere natos. *Vitruv.* Pulvis Puteolanus. — ¶ *Genit.* Pulvis.

*Catull.* — *Plur.* Pulverum. *Horat.* and *Plin.*  
**PULVISCULUS** (dimin. of pulvis), i, m. 3 *small dust, fine powder.* *Solin.* Pulvisculus auratulus. *Plaat.* Rem auferre cum pulvisculo, *h. e.* entirely, wholly. *Apul.* Pulvisculus ex Arabicis frugibus, *h. e.* tooth-powder. — Also, the dust used by mathematicians. (Compare *Palois.*) *Apul.* Si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *h. e.* geometry, mathematics.  
**PUMEX** (unc.), icis, m. a pumice-stone, 3 κίσσηρις. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* It was used for making things smooth, as books. *Catull.* Also, to make the skin smooth. *Ovid.* Nec tua mordaci pumice crura teras. *Plaut.* Aquam a pumice postulare, *h. e.* to demand any thing from a person who does not have it. — It is used as a feminine by *Catull.* — *¶* Poetically, any soft or brittle stone or rock. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*  
**PUMICEUS** (pumex), a, um, adj. of pumice, and sometimes of other stone, κίσσηρώδης. *Ovid.* mola. *Plaut.* oculi, *h. e.* that cannot weep. *Martial.* fontes, *h. e.* e pumice manantes.  
**PUMICEUS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to rub or smooth with a pumice-stone, polish, κατακίσησις. *Lucil.* — Hence, Punicatus, a, um, smoothed with a pumice-stone, polished. *Plin.* Ep. homo, *h. e.* delicatus, mollis. *Martial.* frons.  
**PUMICEUSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. like a pumice, full of pores, porous, κίσσηρώδης. *Plin.* lapis. *Id.* Pumicosius.  
**PUMILIO** (pumilus), onis, m. a dwarf, dandprat, pygmy, νάνος. *Senec.* — Also, of animals, as, of hens. *Plin.* — Also, of plants. *Plin.*  
**PUMILIO**, onis, m. same as Pumilio. 3 *Stat.*  
**PUMILIOS** (probably from πυγμαίος), i, m. a dwarf. *Sueton.* pumilos. *Stat.* Mirantur pumilos ferocios (in this passage the first syllable is short). *Apul.* Pumilior.  
**PUMILIA** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of vine. *Plin.*  
**PUNCTA** (pungo), æ, f. a prick, sting, 3 wound inflicted with the point of any thing. *Veget.*  
**PUNCTATIM** (punctum), adv. briefly, 3 concisely. *Claud. Mamert.*  
**PUNCTILLUM** (dimin. of punctum), i, 3 u. a small point, dot, spot. *Solin.*  
**PUNCTIM** (pungo), adv. with the point of 2 a weapon, στίγην. *Liv.* petere hostem.  
**PUNCTIO** (Id.), onis, f. a pricking, stinging, sting, stich, στίξις. *Plin.* and *Cels.*  
**PUNCTIOŪLA** (dimin. of punctio), æ, 2 f. a slight pricking, stinging, or sting. *Senec.*  
**PUNCTULUM** (dimin. of punctum), i, n. 3 a slight pricking. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a short space of time. *Apul.*  
**PUNCTUM** (pungo), i, n. that which is made by pricking, a small hole. *Martial.* Puncta, quæ terebrantur acu. *Vitruv.* angustissimum. — Hence, a prick, sting. *Plin.* crabronis. — *¶* Also, any point, spot, or dot, as, on an egg, precious stone, &c. *Plin.* Also, in writing. *Auson.* The ancients, who used to write on wax tablets with a stylus, made points or dots by pricking the stylus into the wax. — Also, a mathematical point. *Cic.* — Hence, any small part. *Cic.* temporis, or, *Horat.* horæ, or, simply, *Arnob.* punctum, *h. e.* a moment. *Apul.* Puncto brevissimo, *h. e.* in a very short time, in a moment, in an instant. — Also, any small part of any thing divided or measured off. *Pers.* certo, *h. e.* a certain weight or measure. — Also, a point on dice. *Sueton.* Quadringentis in punctum sestertiis aleam ludit. — *¶* Also, a vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot. *Cic.* In ancient times, before separate tablets were used in voting, a man, called rogator, used to mark the votes one by one by points on wax tablets. — *¶* Figur. a vote, approbation, assent. *Horat.* Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.  
**PUNCTURA** (pungo), æ, f. a pricking, 3 sting, puncture, στίξις. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**PUNCTUS** (Id.), us, m. a puncture, pricking, or stinging, στίξις. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a point. *Plia.*  
**PUNCTUS**, a, um. See Pungo.  
**PUNGUS** (unc.), is, pupugis, punctum, a. 3 to prick, sting, στίξω, νόσω. *Cic.* nem-

nem. *Id.* Vlnus, quod acu punctum videretur. — *¶* Also, to penetrate, enter, touch sensibly. *Lucret.* corpus. *Id.* sensum. *Plin.* Nitrum pungit, *h. e.* has a pungent flavor. — *¶* Figur. to prick, sting, bite, trouble, vex, afflict, goad, grieve, mortify, be disagreeable. *Cic.* Scrupulus pungit me. *Id.* Ita me pupigit, ut somnum mihi ademerit. — *Particip.* Punctus, a, um, *Lucret.* Puncto tempore, or puncto in tempore, *h. e.* in a moment.  
**PUNICANS** (punicus), tis, adj. reddish, 3 red. *Apul.*  
**PUNICANUS** (Punicus), a, um, adj. made in the Carthaginian manner, Carthaginian, Punic. *Cic.*  
**PUNICĒ** (Id.), adv. after the manner of the Carthaginians; in the Punic tongue. *Plaut.*  
**PUNICEUS** (φουνικός), a, um, adj. Carthaginian. *Ovid.* dux. — *¶* Also, of a red or reddish color approaching to purple. *Thull.* Africa puniceum, purpureumque Tyros. *Ovid.* Puniceus crocus. *Id.* tyro.  
**PUNICUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. Phœnician. *Virg.* regna. *Plin.* lingua. — *¶* Also, Carthaginian, because Carthage was a colony of Phœnicia. *Cic.* literæ. *Id.* bellum, *h. e.* Carthaginian, with Carthage. *Plin.* malum, or, simply, *Id.* Puniceum, sc. malum, or, *Ovid.* Ponium Punicum, *h. e.* a pomegranate. *Id.* grana, *h. e.* the grains of it. *Column.* arbor, *h. e.* a pomegranate tree (Punica Granatum, L.). — *¶* Also, the Carthaginians having the character of being false and faithless, deceitful, perfidious, fraudulent, false. *Sallust.* Fides Punica, *h. e.* bad faith, perfidy. — *¶* Also, red, reddish. *Ovid.* rostris. — *¶* Punica, a kind of sea-fish. *Column.* 8, 16. (si lectio certa).  
**PUNIO** (for pœnio, from pœna), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to punish, chastise, castigate, κόλαζω. *Cic.* fontes. *Id.* maleficia. *Id.* aliquem supplicio. *Quantil.* decl. vitam sua manu, *h. e.* sibi adimere. — *¶* Also, to revenge. *Cic.* dolorem. *Id.* domum. — *¶* Punior, iris, itus sum, &c. occurs also as a deponent, to punish. *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, to revenge. *Cic.*  
**PUNIOR**, compar. (See *Pœnas.*) — *¶* Also, a verb. See *Punio*.  
**PUNITIUS** (punio), onis, f. punishment, 3 chastisement, castigation, κόλασις. *Val. Max.*  
**PUNITOR** (Id.), onis, m. a punisher, κόλαστής. *Vol. Max.* — *¶* Also, an avenger, revenger. *Cic.*  
**PUNITUS**, a, um. See *Punio*.  
**PUNUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Pœnus*, Carthaginian, a Carthaginian. — Hence, Compar. Punior, more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language. *Plaut.*  
**PUPA** (pupus), æ, f. a young girl, damsel, 3 lass, παιδικάριον, κοράσιον, κόρη, κορίδιον. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, a puppet, baby, doll. *Vörr.*  
**PUPILLA** (dimin. of pupa), æ, f. properly, a little girl, damsel, κόρη. — Hence, a young orphan girl, word. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, the pupil or apple of the eye, κόρη. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the eye. *Apul. Met.* 3. (But *Ed. Oudend.* reads *pupulis* in the same signification.)  
**PUPILLARIS** (pupillus), e, adj. of or belonging to a pupil, ward, or minor, pupillary, ὀρφανικός. *Liv.* pecuniæ, *h. e.* the money of a pupil or ward. *Quintil.* actiones. *Sueton.* wtas, *h. e.* minority. *Pandect.* substitutio, *h. e.* the appointing an heir in case the ward should die under age (this is called substitute pupillariter. *Cod. Just.*) Such a will is called testamentum pupillare, or tabule pupillares. *Pandect.*  
**PUPILLARITER**. See *Pupillaris*.  
**PUPILLUS**, as, n. 1. to cry like a peacock. 3 *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*  
**PUPILLUS** (dimin. of pupulus), i, m. properly, a little boy. Hence, a fatherless boy; a pupil, ward, orphan, ὀρφανός. *Cic.*  
**PUPINIUS**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a certain country in Latium, Pupinian. *Cic.* Pupinia, sc. terra. *Cæsar.* in *Cic.* Ep. Pupinia, *h. e.* a tribe called after this country. — Hence, Pupiniensis, e, adj. same as *Pupinias*. *Liv.* ager.  
**PUPIUS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans.

The most celebrated of them is a tragic poet mentioned by *Horace*. — Hence, *Pupius*, a, um, adj. *Pupian.* *Cic.* lex.  
**PUPPIS** (unc.), is, f. the stern of a ship; the poop, πρῶμνη. *Cic.* Inhibitio renigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim. *Virg.* Surgens a puppi ventus, *h. e.* from the stern. — When they were about to land, they used to turn the stern of the ship to the shore, and land from that part. Hence, *Virg.* Stant litore puppes. *Ovid.* Colchos advertere puppim, *h. e.* to land. — The pilot sat in this part of the ship. *Cic.* Hence, figur. of the rulers of a state. *Cic.* Sedebamus in puppi, *h. e.* I was pilot, governed the state. *Plaut.* Puppis preunda est, jocosely for tergum meum. — *¶* Figur. the whole ship. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Hence, also, as a certain constellation. *Cic.*  
**PUPULA** (dimin. of pupa), æ, f. a girl. *Apul.* Mea pupula, *h. e.* my love, my dear girl. — *¶* Also, the apple of the eye. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, the eye. *Horat.* Epod. 5. 40.  
**PUPULUS** (dimin. of pupus), i, m. a little boy. *Catull.* — *¶* Also, a puppet, doll. *Arnob.*  
**PUPUS** (unc.), i, m. a boy or child, παιδάριον. *Varr.* — Also, as a term of endearment. *Sæton.*  
**PURE** (purus), adv. cleanly, purely, καθαρός. *Liv.* lavare. *Cato.* Purissime. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Quid pure tranquillet, *h. e.* that gives perfect tranquillity. — *¶* Also, purely, free from evil, unspotted. *Liv.* atatem agere, *h. e.* without sin, innocently, virtuously. *Horat.* legere libellum. — Particularly, purely, chastely. *Liv.* Pure a matronis sacrificium. — *¶* Also, purely, correctly, without fault in speaking. *Cic.* loqui. — *¶* Also, clearly, brightly. *Horat.* Marmor purius. — *¶* Also, clearly, distinctly, without covering or obscurity, naturally. *Horat.* apparere. *Gell.* Purissime describere. — *¶* Also, simply, absolutely, unconditionally. *Pandect.*  
**PURIFICATIO** (purus & facio), is, a. 3. to 3 cleanse, make clean, purify. *Non.*  
**PURGABILIS** (purgo), e, adj. that may be 2 easily purged or cleansed. *Plin.*  
**PURGAMEN** (Id.), inis, n. dirt, filth; the 3 offscouring of any thing, σποφτερός. *Ovid.* Vestæ, *h. e.* the dirt which was annually carried from the temple of *Vesta*. — *¶* Also, a purgation, atonement, expiation. *Ovid.* mali. — *¶* Also, purity, cleanliness, clearness. *Prudent.*  
**PURGAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. filth, dirt, 2 refuse, offscouring, σποφτερός, περίφημα, κάθαρρα. *Liv.* urbis. — Hence, as a term of reproach for bad people, dress, offscouring, outcast. *Curt.* servorum, *h. e.* the meanest or most despicable. — *¶* Also, a purgation, expiation, atonement. *Petron.*  
**PURGATĒ** (purgatus), adv. purely. 3 *Non.*  
**PURGATIO** (purgo), onis, f. a scouring, cleansing, purging, κάθαρσις. *Trajan.* in *Plin.* Ep. cloacarium. *Plin.* menstrua, *h. e.* the catamenia, monthly courses of women. *Cic.* alvi, *h. e.* a purging. — Hence, an expiation, atonement. *Plin.* — Also, an excuse, apology, justification. *Cic.*  
**PURGATIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. purging, 3 purgative, καθαρτικός. *Cæsar.* *Aurel.* medicamentum.  
**PURGATOR** (Id.), onis, m. a cleanser, 3 purger. *Jul. Firmic.* — Also, with a genit. following, *Apul.* ferarum, *h. e.* exterminator.  
**PURGATORIUS** (purgator), a, um, adj. 3 cleansing, purgative, purgatory, cathartic, καθαρτικός. *Synmach.*  
**PURGATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that purifies, purifying, cleansing. *Tertull.*  
**PURGATUS**, a, um, particip. from purgo. — *¶* Adj. purged, cleansed, purified, made clean. *Pers.* Somnia punita purgatissima. — *¶* Also, excused, justified, *Sallust.* Purgator.  
**PURGATUS** (purgo), us, m. a purging. *Cic.*  
**PURGITĒ** (frequentat. of purgo), as, a. 1. 3 to purify, cleanse. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, to excuse. *Plaut.*  
**PURGĒ** (for purum ago), as, avi, atum, a

1. to make clean, clean, cleanse, purge, purify, καθάρω, καθάρω. Cic. lo-cum. Parent. pisces, h. e. to gut and scale. Plin. viperani, h. e. to eviscerate. Id. prunum, h. e. to take out the stone. Horat. unguis, h. e. to pare. — Also, figur. Cic. nrhem. — Also, to cleanse or purge the body. Cels. se. Cic. Quid — radix ad purgandum possit. Horat. Purgor bilem (here mark the accusat.). Horat. Purgatum te illius morbi esse (in this passage the genit. is used instead of an ablat.). — Since when a thing is cleansed, it regains its smooth surface, and all filth is removed, hence to make level again, level, make even. Pandect. viam. — Figur. to adjust, make up, balance, liquidate. Sucton. rationem, h. e. to make up, pay. — Also, to remove. Pallad. lapides. Plin. pituitas. Ovid. nefas. Quint. metum doloris. — ¶ Also, to clear from accusation. — Hence, to excuse, justify. Cic. se alicui, h. e. before any one. Id. aliquid de luxuria. Liv. aliquid. — Also, with an accus. and infra. following, to say by way of defence, excuse or justification. Liv. Purgarent, nec accitos abeo Bastarnos, &c. — Aliquem alicujus rei, for in aliqua re; as, Liv. civitatem facti dicitur. — Hence, to refute, contradict, rebut. Cic. and Liv. crimina. — Also, to absolve, acquit. Tacit. aliquid crimine. Liv. civitatem facti. (See above.) — ¶ Also, to purify, expiate, atone, instruct. Ovid. populos. Plin. domum. Also, rem, to atone for, make good. Ovid. nefas. (See above.) — ¶ See, also, Purgatus, a, um.

PURIFICATIO (purifico), ōnis, f. a making clean, expiation, purification. Plin. Laurus purificationibus adhibetur. Martial. Religionis purificatione instratus.

PURIFICUS (purificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to purify, make clean, cleanse, purge, καθάρω. Plin. favum. Id. gallinam. Gell. agrum. — ¶ Also, of the soul, either morally, or by means of a ceremony, to purify. Sueton. se. — Also, of animals. Plin. Gallinæ se purificat.

PURIFICUS (purus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 purifying. Lactant. Purifici roris perfusio.

PURITAS (purus), ātis, f. cleanness, purity, καθαρότης, καθαρότης, ἀγνεία. Pallad. Vinum feculentum statim limpidum reddi, si, &c. mox sumere puritatem, colarique debere, et in usum referri, cleanness. Macroh. Simplex et absolutissima puritas. Capitolin. Amavit simplicitatem ingenii puritatemque vivendi. Hieronym. Puritas sermonis.

PURITAS (pus), ātis, f. purulency. Cael. 3 Aurel. Attestante sanguinis puritate.

PURITER (purus), adv. purely, cleanly, 3 καθαρῶς. Catull. Puriter lavit dentes.

PURITIA (Id.), æ, f. cleanness, purity. 3 Varr. ap. Non.

PURUS (Id.), as, a. 1. to purify, make pure or clean, καθάρω. Plaut. Vascula intus pura prope (others read pura prope, or pure prope).

PURPORA (πορφύρα), æ, f. the purple shell-fish from which the purple dye was produced. Plin. — ¶ Also, purple, purple color. Horat. Certantem uvam purpuræ. Plin. Conchylia et purpuræ. Virg. nigra. — A kind of purple dye was made from berries and other things. Plin. — ¶ Also, that which is of a purple color or dyed with purple, as, n purple garment or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by emperors, kings, and magistrates. Cic. and Virg. Hence, of magistrates or kings. Flor. Septima purpura, h. e. the seventh consulate. Lucan. Purpura servit, h. e. reges. Eutrop. Sumere purpuram, h. e. to assume the purple, be made emperor. — Purple of inferior quality was also worn by the common people. Cic. plebeia. — Also, purple hair. Ovid. — Senec. Purpura exit, h. e. wool dyed with purple. — Also, a purple covering. Quintil. and Sueton. — Also, same as Porphyrites. Stat. Flavis excisa metallis purpura, h. e. porphyry.

PURPURARIUS (purpura), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, concerned with, or called

after purple, πορφυρετικός. Plin. officina. Pandect. taberna. PURPURASCUS (purpuro), is, n. 3. to grow 1 or become of a purple color, πορφύρομαι. Cic. in fragm. ap. Non. Unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit.

PURPURATORIUS (purpuratus), a, um, 3 adj. of, belonging, or relating to the first officers of a country. Sidon. Qui non affectasset habitum purpuratorum. (Alii leg. purpuratorum.)

PURPURATUS (purpuro), i, m. one of the highest officers at the court of a king. Cic. Ista munitate purpuratis tuis, h. e. courtiers. Liv. Duces regii, præfecti et purpurati.

PURPUREUS (πορφύρεος), a, um, adj. of purple, of a purple color, purple. But since the purples of the ancients were very different, sometimes blackish, sometimes violet, sometimes of a rose-red, &c. it must frequently be rendered blackish, dark, violet, red, reddish, &c. Cic. vestitus. Id. pallium. Propert. papaver. Ovid. pudor. Id. genæ. Id. axis (h. c. currus solis). Propert. arcus. Ovid. crinis, or, Virg. capillus. h. c. the purple hair of Nisus. Id. anima, h. e. sanguis. Plin. viola. Id. salix. Horat. flos rosæ. Virg. mare, h. e. dark, dark-colored. Lucan. lapis, h. e. porphyry. — Since purple was not only a very beautiful, but also a shining color, hence it may sometimes be rendered shining, sometimes beautiful; sometimes both suit. Horat. olores. Ovid. lux. Virg. lumen. Ovid. amor, h. c. Cupido. Virg. ver, h. c. beautiful. — ¶ Also, clothed in purple, wearing a purple garment. Ovid. rex. Horat. tyrannus. — Also, having on any purple thing, adorned with purple. Virg. Purpureus pennis, h. e. habens pennas purpureas in galea. — Also, covered with purple. Ovid. torus. — ¶ Lucret. Vestis purpureæ, for purpureæ.

PURPURISSATUS (purpurissum), a, um, 3 adj. painted with purpurissum, painted red. Plant. Quia istas buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes. Apul. genæ. — ¶ Sidon. fasti, h. c. consulares, because the consuls wore purple.

PURPURISSUM (πορφύροισον), i, n. a sort of dark-red purple color used in painting. Plin. — Also, a color used in reddening the complexion. Plant.

PURPURA (purpura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to dye with purple, make of a purple color, purple. Fur. ap. Gell. undas, h. e. to blacken. — Hence, to clothe in purple. Plaut. Mulier purpurata. — Hence, Purpuratus. (See above.) — Figur. to beautify, adorn. Apul. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to be purple, or purple-colored, or, to be adorned. Arnob. Violæ purpurantes. Colum. Purpurat auro.

PURULENTIUS (purulentus), ōnis, f. 3 purulence. Cael. Aurel.

PURULENTE (Id.), adv. full of pus or 2 matter, πωδός. Plin.

PURULENTIA (Id.), æ, f. pus or matter, 3 or, a quantity of matter, τὸ πωδός. Figur. Tertull. Haud facile has purulentias civitatis quis elicit.

PURULENTUS (pus), a, um, adj. full of 2 matter, purulent, πωδός. Plin. Aureas purulente. Id. Purulente excreationes. Id. Purulenta præcordiorum. Cels. Sputum mixtum purulentum.

PURUS (unc.), a, um, adj. pure, clean, free from dirt, filth, sin, &c., καθαρός, ἀγνός. Plaut. ædes. Virg. manus. Id. Purissima mella. Propert. fons. Cic. Purum liquidumque haurire. Virg. unda. Ovid. Aere purior ignis. Tibull. Torus purus, sc. a concubitu. Liv. locus, h. e. non pollutus. Tibull. cælum, h. e. clear, serene. Liv. Purum ab humano cultu solum. — Also, with a genit. following. Horat. sceleris. Claudian. hasta, h. e. not stained with blood. Plin. aurum. Cic. Multo puriora. Id. Purissima ætheris pars. Hence, Horat. Purum, sc. cælum, h. e. a clear or serene sky. — ¶ Also, that is in its natural state, pure, unmixed, naked, free, uncovered, unadorned, artificial, natural, plain, unworked, &c. Liv. campus, h. e. an open field, where there are no trees. Pandect. Locus purus, sc. a religione, h. e. a place not sacred or con-

secrated. — Hence, Purum, the open air. Virg. Laxus per purum immisiss habentis. Pandect. charta, h. e. not written on. Virg. Parma pura, h. e. unadorned. Virg. and Suet. hasta, h. e. a spear without any iron, used by kings and heroes of the most ancient nations. Phædr. toga, h. e. without any purple border. Cic. argentum, h. e. plain, without figures chased in gold. Senec. gene, h. e. beardless. Colum. vasa, h. e. not pitched, without pitch. Terent. oratio, h. e. unadorned, simple, natural, plain; so, also, Cic. brevitatis. — Hence, clear, bright. Horat. sol. Plin. Ep. Dies purissimus. Ovid. Dies puri, h. e. pleasant, fortunate. — Also, holy, pious, virtuous, honest. Liv. bellum. Cic. Quisnam, qui tibi purior videntur? Horat. pectus. Id. homo. — Also, pure, spotless, undefiled, chaste. Cic. anima. Plin. Ep. corpus. Prop. dies. — Also, of gain, clear, after all deductions. Cic. Quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, h. e. clear gain. — Also, purifying. Tibull. sulphur. — Also, unmixed. Tibull. nardum. — ¶ Also, that is or is to be without conditions or exceptions, free from conditions or exceptions. Cic. Hic is, qui agit, iudicium purum postulat: ille, quicum agit, exceptionem addi ait oportere. Pandect. Puram accipere libertatem. — ¶ Purus, pure, is opposed to contaminatus, and is used only of solids and fluids; Mundus, clean, is the opposite of sordidus, and is used only of solid bodies; Merus, clear, unmixed, is opposed to mixtus, and used only of fluids; Patus seems to be a technical expression, to denote refined, pure (gold or silver).

PUS (πῶς, ὅ), pūris, n. white and viscous 2 matter, πῦς. Cels. In Plur. Pura.

Plin. — ¶ Figur. of the malicious talk of a wicked person. Horat. Proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, &c.

PUSA (pusus), æ, f. a girl. Pompon. 3

PUSILLANIMIS (pusillus & animus), e, 3 adj. of a little mind, weak-minded, pusillanimous, μικρόθυμος. Tertull.

PUSILLITAS (pusillus), ātis, f. littleness, 3 smallness. Lactant.

PUSILLOLUS (dimin. of pusillus), a, um, 3 adj. very little or small. Varr. ap. Non.

PUSILLUS (dimin. of pusus), a, um, adj. little or small, in size or circumference, μικρός. Cic. epistola. Id. testis.

Plaut. mus. Juvenal. homo. Cic. Roma. Plin. folia. Quintil. vox. — Hence, subst. Pusillum, a little. Trebon. in Cic. Ep. laxamenti. Plin. Pusillo altior, h. e. a little higher. — Hence, ado. Pusillum, a little. Quintil. discedere. — ¶ Figur. little, mean, vile, bad.

Cic. animus, h. e. a little mind. Horat. animus, h. e. little courage, faint-heartedness, bashfulness, not presuming. Quintil. res. Vatrin. in Cic. Ep. homo, h. e. of little or narrow mind. Senec. homo, h. e. a person of low rank. Martial. Pusillum est, h. e. a trifling matter.

PUSIUS (pusus), ōnis, f. a little boy, παιδάριον. Cic. — Also, facetiously, of a youth. Apul.

PUSIOLA (dimin. of pusa), æ, f. a little 3 girl. Prudent.

PUSTULA (unc.), æ, f. a blister, blain, push, pimple, pustule, φλύκταινα, πέμφιξ, ἔξανθημα. Cels. — ¶ Also, any similar bladder; a bubble of water, &c. Vitruv. Calx pustulas emittit. — So, also, of the work of an artist on a vessel. Martial.

PUSTULATIUS (pustulo), ōnis, f. an erup 3 tion of pustules or pimples. Cael. Aurel.

PUSTULATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 blisters or pustules. — Hence, Sueton. argentum, h. e. pure silver, purified from all mixture of other metals and from dross.

PUSTULESCERE (Id.), is, n. 3. to break out 3 in pimples. Cael. Aurel.

PUSTULUS (pustula), as, a. and n. 1. to 3 occasion pustules. Cael. Aurel. Ne ista pustulentur, h. e. get blisters. — ¶ Also, to get pustules. Tertull. Si concha aliquid pustulat.

PUSTULOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 pustules, pimples or blisters. Cels.

PUSCULA (for pustula), æ, f. a pustule, bladder, blister on the body. Plin. —

Also, a similar bladder or blüster in bread. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, in the language of shepherds, *cryspelas* or *St. Anthony's fire*. *Colum.* 7, 5.

**PŪSŪLATŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Pustulatus*. *Pandect.* *argentum.*

**PŪSŪLŪSŪS** (*pustula*), a, um, adj. full of pustules or blisters, *φλυκταίνωδης*. *Colum.*

**PŪSŪS** (*puer*), i, m. a little boy. *Pompon.* 3 and *Lucret.*

**PŪTĀ** (*puto*), æ, f. a goddess who presides over the pruning of trees. *Arnob.*

**PŪTĀ** (properly, imperat. of *puto*), adv. for 2 instance, for example, to wit. *Pers.* and *Pandect.* — It is sometimes also preceded by *ut*. *Seuac.* and *Pandect.* *Ut puta, h. e. as for example.*

**PŪTĀMĒN** (*puto*), īnis, n. that which is cut off as useless. — Hence, the outside, husk or shell of any thing, *λόπιγμα, κέλυφος*. *Cic. juglandium.* *Plin. fabæ.* *Id. mali Punici.* *Id. ovi, h. e. an egg-shell.*

**PŪTĀTĪŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a cleansing, trimming, adorning. — Hence, a pruning or lopping of vines or trees, *κλάσις, κλάδωσις*. *Cic. arborum ac vitium.* — ¶ Also, a reckoning, computation. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, an esteeming, taking for. *Pandect.* *personæ, h. e. a taking one for a certain person.*

**PŪTĀTĪVĒ** (*putativus*), adv. imaginarily. 3 *Hieron.*

**PŪTĀTĪVŪS** (*puto*), a, um, adj. imaginarily, not real, feigned, apparent. *Tertull.*

**PŪTĀTŪR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. n. pruner, or lopper of trees; a vine-dresser, *κλάδωστήρ, κλάστης*. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

**PŪTĀTŪRĪŪS** (*putator*), a, um, adj. belonging to pruning. *Pallad.*

**PŪTĒĀL**, ālis, n. See *Putealis*.

**PŪTĒĀLĪS** (*puteus*), e, adj. of or belonging to a well. *Ovid. undæ, h. e. well-water.* So, also, *Colum. fons.* — Hence, *Puteale*, sc. operculum, or, by contraction, *Puteal*, the cover of a well. *Cic. Div. 1, 17.* — Particularly, *Horat. Puteal Libonis, or, simply, Cic. Sext. 8.* and *Horat. Puteal, h. e. n place in the Roman forum where usurers met, and where money matters were transacted.*

**PŪTĒĀNŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of a well or pit, *φρεατιῶς*. *Colum. aqua, h. e. well-water.*

**PŪTĒĀRĪŪS** (*Id.*), ii, m. sc. fossor, a digger of wells or pits, *φρεατορύκτης*. *Plin.*

**PŪTĒFĀCTŪS**, a, um, adj. for *Putrefactus*. 3 *Prudent.*

**PŪTĒŌ** (*πύθω, πύθωμαι*), es, ui, n. 2. to have a very ill smell, stink, *μυδάω*. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, to be rotten. *Plaut.*

**PŪTĒŌLĪ**, ōrum, m. *Ἡρσίολοι, a town of Campania, novu Pozzuolo.* — Hence, *Puteolani*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Puteoli*. *Cic. prædia. Vitruv. pulvis, h. e. the dust or sand of Puteoli.* *Cic. In Puteolano, sc. prædio. Puteolani, the inhabitants of Puteoli.* *Cic.*

**PŪTĒR** (*puteo*), pŭtris, pŭtre, adj. putrid, putrefied, rotten, stinking. *Varr. Palus putref. Cels. ulcus. Javenal. vomica, h. e. full of matter.* *Horat. fanum. Propert. navis. Ovid. poma.* — ¶ Also, loose, friable, brittle, crumbling. *Virg. solum, h. e. loose soil.* So, also, *Colum. terra; Virg. gleba; Colum. arena. Propert. tellus, h. e. reduced to dust. Stat. arena. Plin. Ep. lapis, h. e. brittle.* *Propert. anima, h. e. senilis.* — ¶ *Horat. Mammeæ putres, h. e. snobby. Id. oculi, h. e. weak through drunkenness, or, languishing, drunk with passion.* So, also, *Pers. In Venerem putris, h. e. lustful, lascivious.*

**PŪTĒSCŌ**, and **PŪTĪSCŌ** (*Id.*), is, tui, n. 1. 3. to rot, putrefy. *Varr. Soleant putescere semina. Cic. Ne putisceret. Horat. Putnit.*

**PŪTĒUM**, i, n. for *Putcus*. *Varr. 3*

**PŪTĒŪS** (*unc.*), i, m. n. well, *φρέαρ*. *Cic. Ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahit. Plaut. Puteum fodere, or, Colum. effodere, h. e. to dig a well.* — ¶ Also, a pit. *Virg. Puteum demittere, h. e. to make or dig a pit.* — Also, for keeping corn in. *Varr.* — Also, in mines, a pit, shaft. *Plin.* — Also, an opening in a mine to admit air from without; an air-hole. *Vitruv.* — Also, a place under ground in which slaves were confined by way of punishment. *Plaut.*

**PŪTĒŪLĪ** (*puteus*), ōrum, m. and **PŪTĪ-**

**CŪLĒ**, ārum, f. the entrances to the catacombs, and these subterraneous passages themselves, near the *Esquiline mountain*. They were used as burying-places for slaves or poor people who were not able to pay the expenses for burning a corpse. *Varr.* and *Fest.*

**PŪTĪDĒ** (*putidus*), adv. stinkingly. Hence, disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly. *Cic. dicere. Id. Putidus litras exprimere, h. e. affectedly, with excessive distinctness and slowness.*

**PŪTĪDĪŪSCŪLŪS** (*dimin. of putidior*), a, um, adj. somewhat more stinking. Hence, somewhat more disagreeable or disgusting, as in speaking, by affectation or prolixity. *Cic. Simus putidiusculi, quamquam per te vix licet, h. e. a little too exact or prolix.*

**PŪTĪDŪLŪS** (*dimin. of putidus*), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat stinking. Hence, disgusting in behavior or speech, disagreeable, affected. *Martial.*

**PŪTĪDŪS** (*puteo*), a, um, adj. stinking, of a bad smell, fetid, rotten, corrupt, putrid, *δυσώδης, μυδάλιος*. *Cic. caro. Varr. uva. Horat. Cerebrum putidus, h. e. unsound, disordered, crazy, mad.* — ¶ Also, disgusting, disagreeable, unpleasant, affected, full of affectation. *Plaut. homo (of an enamored old man).* — Particularly, disgusting, disagreeable or affected in speaking, as of trifles. *Cic. Molesta et putida videri. Or, when one is too precise and affected, explaining every trifle, or pronouncing the letters too affectedly.* *Cic. Demosthenes. Id. Ne obscurum esset aut putidum, h. e. affected. Id. Putidum sit scribere, h. e. disgusting, affected, tedious.* *Petron. Jactatio putidissima.*

**PŪTĪLŪS** (*unc.*), i, m. a term of endearment, puppet, &c. *Plaut.*

**PŪTĪS**, adj. for *Putris*, e. *Lucret. 3, 583.* But *Ed. Creech. reads putre.*

**PŪTĪSCŪ**. See *Putesco*.

**PŪTĪŌ** (*unc.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to clean. *Titinu. lanam.* — Particularly, to lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches from trees, dress vines, &c. *κλαδέω*. *Cato. arbores. Virg. vites.* — ¶ *Figur. to clear, adjust, settle or liquidate one's accounts.* *Cato. R. R. and Cic. rationes cum aliquo, h. e. to reckon or settle accounts with any one.* — Hence, figur. *Plaut. Rationem puto, h. e. I reflect, consider.* — ¶ Also, to count, reckon. *Cato. Pro binis putabuntur, h. e. will be counted as two.* — Hence, to estimate, value, esteem, reckon. *Cic. magni, h. e. at a high rate. Id. pluris, h. e. at a higher rate. Id. aliquid denariis quingentis, h. e. at five hundred denarii.* — Also, with *in*, when it may also be rendered, to hold, set down, account, consider, take for, &c. *Cic. mortem in fortuna quadam, non in pœna, h. e. to consider it as a piece of good fortune. Id. aliquid in aliquo numero.* — Also, with *pro*. *Cic. pro nihilo, h. e. to set at nought, consider as nothing. Id. pro decreto.* — Also, with *supra*. *Cic. Ratio supra hominem putanda, h. e. to be regarded as superhuman, as greater than is usual with mankind.* — Also, to think, account, esteem, judge, reckon, imagine, suppose, *νομίζω, οἰομαι*. *Terent. Recte putas. Id. Rem ipsam putasti, h. e. you have touched the point, you have hit the truth.* *Cic. Non putaram, h. e. that I should not have supposed.* — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic. Noli putare, me maluisse, &c. h. e. do not believe, that, &c. Javenal. Puta hoc deficere, h. e. suppose that this was wanting, let us allow that, &c.* — The infinit. is sometimes omitted. *Terent. Me putare hoc verum, sc. esse, h. e. consider it as true.* *Cic. hominem præ se neminem, h. e. to despise every one in comparison with himself.* *Terent. Dictum puta, h. e. it is as good as if you had already said it, set down or account that as already said, I know what you would say.* So, also, *Ovid. Facta puta, h. e. account it already executed.* *Cic. Tempus transmittendum putavi, h. e. I have thought it right to spend, for I have spent, or must spend. Id. Videte, quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis, h. e. must come.* *Cic. ad Div. 15,*

20. *Ut ei recte putarem, sc. commendari.* — *Putes, you would imagine, one should think or believe.* *Ovid. Stare putes: adeo procedunt tempora tarde.* So, also, *Id. Putares. Id. Ut puto, h. e. as I think, in my opinion, or, I think.* *Puto* is sometimes used instead of *it*, as in English, *I think, h. e. in my opinion.* *Vatin. in Cic. Ep.* — Also, of inanimate things, as of parts of the body. *Ovid. Acies mea videt aut videre putat, &c.* — Also, to weigh, consider, ponder, revolve in one's mind, reflect. *Cic. illud Terent. Rein puteimus ipsam. Virg. Multa cum suo corde putabant.* — Also, to reason, dispute, say, speak, if it be done with reason or consideration. *Plaut. Mecum argumentis puta, h. e. argue with me.*

**PŪTŪR** (*puteo*), ōris, m. rottenness, putridness, a fetid smell, stink, stench, *δυσωδία*. *Cato.*

**PŪTRĀMĒN** (*puter*), īnis, n. putrefaction, 3 corruption. *Cyprian.*

**PŪTRĒŌ** (*puteo*), īnis, f. rottenness, corruption, putridness, *σαπρότης*. *Apul.*

**PŪTRĒFĀCĪŪS** (*putreo & facio*), is, ēci, 2 actum, a. 3. pass. *Putrefio, factus sum, fieri, to cause to putrefy, make rotten, σήπω, πύθω.* *Liv. tectum imbribus.* So, also, *Putrefactus*, a, um. *Lucret. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, to make loose or brittle. *Liv. saxa infuso aceto.*

**PŪTRĒFĪŌ**, is, actus sum, &c. See *Putrefacio*.

**PŪTRĒŌ** (*puter*), es, ui, n. 2. to be rotten 3 or putrid, *σήπωμαι*. *Pacuv. Annis et ætate hoc corpus putret. Pers. 5, 58. In Venerem putret, h. e. is amorous or lascivious.* (*AI. leg. est putris.*)

**PŪTRĒSCŪ** (*putreo*), is, trui, n. 3. to grow rotten, rot, putrefy, *πύθωμαι*. *Cic. Humine an sublimi putescat. Horat. Putrescit vestis. Plin. dentes, h. e. grow carious.* — ¶ Also, to become loose or friable. *Colum. Solum putrescit.*

**PŪTRĪCĀVŪS** (*puter & cavus*), a, um, adj. hollow through putrefaction or rottenness. *Lucret. 2, 859. Putricava.* But *Ed. Creech. reads putri, cava.*

**PŪTRĪDŪS** (*putreo*), a, um, adj. rotten, corrupt, putrid, *σαπρώδης*. *Cic. dentes, h. e. carious. Senec. ædificium, h. e. going to decay.* — ¶ Also, loose, friable, mellow. *Plin. loca.*

**PŪTRĪS**. See *Puter*.

**PŪTRŪR** (*putreo*), ōris, m. rottenness, putridness. *Lucret.*

**PŪTRŪSŪS** (*putror*), a, um, adj. full of putridness or rottenness, putrid. *Cal. Aurel.*

**PŪTŪS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. pure, *καθαρός*. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, clear, bright. *Varr. sol.* — ¶ Also, not artificial, natural, plain, upright or clear. *Cic. Orationibus putissimis.* — ¶ Also, pure, mere, without mixture or alloy. It is sometimes joined with *purus*, perhaps to increase the force. *Alfen. ap. Gell. Argentum purum putum, h. e. pure silver without alloy.* — Hence, *Purus putus, nothing else than, mere.* *Plaut. Purus putus hic scyophanta est.*

**PŪTŪS** (*unc.*), i, m. a boy. *Virg. 3*

**PŪXĪS**, īdis, f. for *Pyxis*. 3 *Scribon. Lurg.*

**PŪXĪNĪS** (*πυκνίτης*), īdis, f. same as 3 *Verbasum.* *Apul.*

**PŪXŪCŪMŌN** (*πυκνόκομον*), i, n. a kind of plant. *Plin. 26, 36.* According to *Columna*, devil's-bit scabious (*Scabiosa succisa, L.*); according to *Sprengel*, the same as *Leonurus marrubiastrum, L.*

**PŪXŪSTŪLŪS** (*πυκνόστυλος*), ōn, with 3 many columns, having close columns, when the distance of the columns is equal to one and a half times the thickness of a column. *Vitruv.*

**PŪYCTĀ**, æ, and **PŪYCTĒS** (*πόκτης*), æ, m. 2 a boxer, pugilist. *Senec.*

**PŪYCTŌMĀCHĀRĪŪS** (*πυκτομαχῆω*), ii, m. 3 same as *Pucta*. *Jul. Firmic.*

**PŪYDNĀ**, æ, f. a town of Macedonia. *Nep.*

**PŪYĀ** (*πυγή*), æ, f. the buttocks. 3 *Horat.*

**PŪYĀRGŪS** (*πυργός*), i, m. properly, white on the hinder parts. — Hence, a kind of eagle. *Plin. According to Biberbeck, Falco Albicilla, L. white-tailed eagle of Willughby.* — ¶ Also, a kind of wild goat. *Plin.*

**PŪYĪSĪCŪS** (*πυγα*), a, um, adj. *Patron. 3 sacra, h. e. pædication.*

**PYGMÆUS** (πυγμαῖος), a, um, adj. *three spans large*. — Hence, *dwarfish*, a *dwarf*. *Juvenal. virgo*. — Hence, *Pygmæi*, a *nation of dwarfs or pygmies, who are said to wage a continual war against the cranes*. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, of or belonging to the *Pygmies, Pygmean*. *Ovid. Quæ Pygmæo sanguine gaudet avis, h. e. a crane. Id. mater, h. e. Gerana culta a Pygmæis.*

**PYGMALION** (Πυγμαλίον), ðnis, m. a *grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with his statue of a woman, which at last was changed into a woman*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a *brother of Dido, whose husband he killed*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pygmalionæus*, a, um, adj. *Pygmalionian*. Hence, *Tyr-ian, Phœnician*. *Sil.* Also, *Carthaginian*. *Id.*

**PYLADÉS** (Πυλάδης), æ and is, m. a *son of king Strophius, and firm friend of Orestes, for whom he was going to sacrifice his life*. *Cic.* Hence, *proverbially, for an affectionate friend*. *Ovid.* — **Pyladæus**, a, um, adj. *Pyladean*. *Cic. amicicia, h. e. great, intimate.* — ¶ Also, a *celebrated paatonime at the time of the emperor Augustus*. *Sueton.*

**PYLÆ** (πύλαι), ærum, f. *gates*. Hence, a *defile or narrow pass between mountains*. *Cic.*

**PYLAIÛS** (πυλαῖκος), a, um, adj. *at or in narrow passes*. *Liv. conventus, ar, Id. concilium, h. e. a convention or congress of the Grecian states at Thermopylae.*

**PYLÛS**, a, um. See *Pylos*.

**PYLÛS**, or **PYLÛS** (Πύλος), i, f. *the name of three towns of Peloponnesus, in each of which Nestor is said to have been born*. His birthplace is most probably *Pylos in Messenia*, now *Mutarino*. — Hence, *Pylus*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pylos, Pylian*. *Ovid.* Also, *Nestorian*. *Ovid. dies. Martial. senecta* (for Nestor lived to a great age).

**PYRÆ** (πυρᾶ), æ, f. *a funeral pile*. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a *place on mount Ceta, where Hercules burnt himself*. *Liv.*

**PYRACMÛN** (Πυράκμων), ðnis, m. *one of the Cyclopes or smiths of Vulcan*. *Virg.*

**PYRALIS** (πυραλῖς), idis, f. *a small winged animal that was supposed to live in fire*. *Plin. II, 42.* It is also called *Pyrausta* (πυραύστης). *Plin.* — Another animal seems to be meant in *Plin. IO, 95.*

**PYRAMÛS**, a, um. See *Pyramus*.

**PYRAMIDATÛS** (pyramis), a, um, adj. *made in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal, pyramidal, πυραμιδωτός, πυραμιδοειδής*. *Cic. N. D. I, 24.* (In *Ed. Ern.*, however, this word is omitted.)

**PYRAMIS** (πυραμῖς), idis, f. *a pyramid*. *Cic.*

**PYRAMÛS** (Πύραμος), i, m. *an unfortunate lover of the unfortunate Thisbe*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Pyramæus*, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pyramus*. *Seren. Sam. arbor, h. e. the tree under which Pyramus killed himself, a mulberry-tree.*

**PYRAUSTA**, æ, f. See *Pyralis*.

**PYREN** (πυρήν), ðnis, f. *a kind of precious stone*. *Plin.*

**PYRENÆUS**, or **PYRENEÛS** (Πυρήναιος), a, um, adj. *called after Pyrene, as is supposed, Pyrenæan*. *Liv. montes, or sal-tus. Sil. mons.* Also, simply, *Liv. Pyrenæus, h. e. the Pyrenees, between France and Spain.* — ¶ Also, *Pyrenæan, of or belonging to the Pyrenees*. *Lu-can. nix.* — ¶ The first syllable is found short in *Lucan*.

**PYRENÆICÛS** (Πυρηναῖκος), a, um, adj. *Pyrenæan*. *Auson. nives.*

**PYRENË** (Πυρήνη), es, f. *a daughter of Bebryx, who was buried on the Pyrenæon mountains*. — Hence, *the Pyrenees*. *Ti-bull. and Lucan.* — Also, for *Spain*. *Sil.* — ¶ The first syllable is found short in *Tibull*.

**PYRENEUS** (Πυρηνεύς), ði and ðos, m. *a king of Thrace, who once invited the Muses into his house, and made an attempt to violate them*. *Ovid.*

**PYRETHRUM**, or **PYRETHRÛN** (πύρεθρον), i, n. *our Spanish chamomile or pellitory* (*Anthemis pyrethrum, L.*). *Plin.*

**PYRGÏ** (Πύργος), ðrum, m. *a town of Etruria*. *Virg.*

**PYRGIS** (unc.), is, f. *the herb dog's-tongue* or *hound's-tongue*. *Apul.*

**PYRGÛ**, us, f. *the nurse of the children of Priam*. *Virg.*

**PYRGÛS** (πύργος), i, m. *a small wooden tower on the side of a gaming board, having steps on the inside, and an opening at the bottom*. Into this little tower the dice used to be thrown after they had been shaken in a cup, called *fritillus*, to make them fall down the steps upon the gaming board. *Sidon.*

**PYRÏPHLEGËTHÛN** (πυρῖφλεγέθων), tis, m. *burning with fire*, a river of the infernal regions, otherwise called *Phlegethon*. *Cic.*

**PYRÏTËS** (πυρῖτης), æ, m. *a mill-stone*. It was called so by some, according to *Plin. 36, 30.* — ¶ Also, *a stoeae from which brass is extracted by melting, a marcasite*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *firestone*. *Plin.*

**PYRÏTIS** (πυρῖτις), idis, f. *a kind of precious stone, of a black color*. *Plin. 37, 37.*

**PYRÛCÛRAX**, æcis, m. See *Pyrrhocorax*.

**PYRÛIS**, or **PYRÛEIS** (πυρῦεις), entis, m. *fiery*. — Hence, *the planet Mars*. *Colam.* — Also, *one of the horses of the sua*. *Ovid.*

**PYRÛPËCILÛS** (πυρῦοπίκῖλος) lapis, a *stone with fiery spots, a kind of red porphyry*. *Plin.*

**PYRÛPÛS** (πυρῦπος), i, m. *of the color of fire*. — Hence, *a mixture of brass and gold*. *Lucret., Prop., Ovid. and Plin.* In *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* some explain it a *carbuncle*.

**PYRRÏA** (Πύρρα), æ, and **PYRRHË**, es, f. *a daughter of Epimetheus, and the wife of Deucalion*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *the name of several towns, as of one on the island of Lesbos*.

**PYRRHÆÛS** (Pyrrha), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pyrrha*. *Stat.*

**PYRRHË**, es, f. See *Pyrrha*.

**PYRRHYAS** (Πυρρηάς), ædis, f. *of the town of Pyrrha on the island of Lesbos*. *Ovid.*

**PYRRHICHÆ**, æ, and **PYRRICHË** (πυρρήχη), es, f. *a kind of dance in armor, or morris dance; the pyrrhic dance*. *Sueton.* In this passage, it is spoken of as danced by boys and girls. — Hence, *Pyrrhicharii, persons who engage in this dance*. *Pandect.*

**PYRRHICHÛS** (πυρρήχιος), a, um, adj. *pes, a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables*. — versus, *a verse consisting of such feet*.

**PYRRHIDËS**, æ, m. See *Pyrrhus*.

**PYRRHÛ** (Πύρρων), ðnis, m. *a philosopher who doubted of every thing*. His followers were called *Pyrrhonii, or Sceptici*. *Cic. and Gell.*

**PYRRHÛCÛRAX**, or **PYRÛCÛRAX** (πυρρῦκοραξ), æcis, m. *a species of raven with a reddish beak, found on the Alps*, (*Corvus pyrrhocorax, L.*)

**PYRRHÛNIÛS** (πυρρῦνῖος), a, um, adj. *of, belonging or relating to Pyrrho*. — *Pyrrhonii, followers of Pyrrho*. See *Pyrrho*.

**PYRRHÛS** (Πύρρος), i, m. *the son of Achilles, grandson of Pelus, and great-grandson of Æacus*. He settled in *Epirus*. He was also called *Neoptolemus*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pyrrhides, æ, m. a descendant of Pyrrhus*. — *Pyrrhida, the inhabitants of Epirus*. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, *the name of a king of Epirus, who waged war against the Romans, and derived his descent from Achilles, whence he is sometimes called Æacides*.

**PYRRUM**, i, n. same as *Pirum*.

**PYRÛS**, i, f. same as *Pirus*.

**PYSMÆ** (πύσμα), ætis, n. *a question*. *Marc. 3 Cap*

**PYTHAGÛRAS** (Πυθαγόρας), æ, m. *a celebrated Grecian philosopher, prior to Socrates, and a native of Samos; he went to Italy, and lived at Croton about the time of Tarquinius Superbus*. He taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and accordingly forbade his disciples to eat animal food. He also forbade them to eat beans, and obliged them to observe a silence of five years. — ¶ *Litera Pythagoræ, h. e. y.*

**PYTHAGÛRËÛS** (Πυθαγόρειος), a, um, adj. *Pythagorean*. *Horat. somnia. Cic. Pythagorei, h. e. the disciples and followers of Pythagoras*.

**PYTHAGÛRICÛS** (Πυθαγορικῶς), a, um, adj. *Pythagoric, Pythagorean*. *Liv. libri. Cic. Pythagorici, h. e. the disciples and followers of Pythagoras*.

**PYTHAGÛRÏSSÛ** (πυθαγορίζω), as, n. 1. 3 *to imitate or be a follower of Pythagoras*. *Apul.*

**PYTHAULÆ**, and **PYTHAULËS** (πυθαυλάης), æ, m. *one who plays a hyann on the flute in honor of Apollo Pythius*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, *one who plays in the theatre, particularly, one who plays an accompaniment to a soliloquy*. *Varr.*

**PYTHÏA**, æ, f. See *Pythius*.

**PYTHÏA**, ðrum, n. See *Pythius*.

**PYTHÏAS**, æ, m. *said to be the well-known friend of Damon, but his name is, more correctly, Phintias*. *Cic. Off 3, IO.*

**PYTHÏCÛS** (Πυθῖκος), a, um, adj. same as *Pythius, Pythian*. *Liv. Apollo.*

**PYTHÏÛN** (πυθῖων), ii, n. *a kind of bulb*. *Plin. IO, 40.*

**PYTHÛS** (Πυθῖος), a, um, adj. *Pythian, Delphic*. *Horat. incola, h. e. Apollo. Cic. Apollo. So, also, Prop. dens.* —

¶ Also, *of or belonging to Apollo, or Delphic*. *Cic. oraculum. Prop. regna, h. e. the town of Delphi. Juvnal. Pythia vates, or, simply, Cic. and Nep. Pythia, sc. vates, h. e. the priestess or prophetess of Apollo at Delphi. Ovid. and Plin. Pythia, sc. sollempnia, or certamina, h. e. public games at Delphi in honor of Apollo.*

**PYTHÛ** (Πυθῶ), us, f. *the former name of Delphi in Phocis on mount Parnassus*. Hence, *Tibull. Delphica Pytho*.

**PYTHÛN** (πύθων), ðnis, m. *a large serpent near Delphi, killed by Apollo, who, on that account, is said to have been sur-named Pythius*. *Ovid.*

**PYTHÛNICÛS** (πυθωνικός), a, um, adj. *3 prophetic, magic or devilish*. *Tertull.*

**PYTHÛNIÛN** (πυθωνῖον), ii, n. *dragon-3 wort*. *Apul.*

**PYTÏSMÆ** (πύτισμα), ætis, n. *that which one spits out, spittle; a spitting out, particularly when one spits out any thing that has been drunk, as, wine*. *Varr.*

**PYTÏSSÛ** (πυτίσω), as, n. 1. *to spit out*. 3 *Terent.*

**PYXACANTHÛS**, or **PYXACANTHÛS** (πυξάκανθα), i, m. and f. *the buckthorn, a kind of thorny shrub, with leaves resembling those of the box-tree, (Rhamnus lycioides, L.)*. *Plin. 12, 15.*

**PYXAGATHÛS**, or **PYXAGATHÛS** (πύξ 3 άγαθός, Hom.), i, m. *a skilful pugilist, πυξάγαθος*. *Martial.*

**PYXIDATÛS** (pyxis), a, um, adj. *made 2 boxwise, having a lid like a box*. *Plin.*

**PYXIDICÛLA** (dimin. of pyxis), æ, f. *a little box, πυξίδιον*. *Cels.*

**PYXINÛS** (πύξιμος), a, um, adj. *of box-wood*. — ¶ Also, *of or belonging to box, made of boxwood*. *Cels. Pyxinum, sc. collyrium, h. e. a kind of ointment kept in boxes made of box-wood*.

**PYXIS** (πύξις), idis, f. *a box or small box, as, for medicines, ointment, &c.; prop-erly, one made of box-wood, but also of any kind of wood, iron, tin, &c.* *Cic. Pyxis veneni. Sueton. aurea. Plin. stanæa.* — Hence, *figur. any thing in the shape of a box*. *Plin. 18, 29, 2.* (perhaps a hollow piece of iron, in the shape of a box used by those who bray in a mortar.)



Q.

**Q.** as a prænomen, denotes *Quintus*, as, *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*.  
 ¶ Also, for *que*. *S. P. Q. R. h. e. Senatus populusque Romanus*.

**QUA** (from the ablat. of *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*), adv. *sc. parte*, on that side where. — Hence, for *ubi*, where. *Cic. Ad omnes aditus qua adire poterat. Nepos. Duæ viæ, qua ad hibernacula posset perveniri.* — Hence, *Qua* — *qua*, partly — partly, or as well — as, both — and. *Cic. Qua dominus, qua advocati. Liv. Qua nobilitate gentis, qua corporis magnitudine.* — Also, as far as. *Ovid. Effuge, qua potes. Quintil. Mitigare naturam, qua repugnat.* — Also, *whither*. *Ovid. Quæ tulit impetus illos.* — ¶ Also, *sc. ratione*, how, in what way, by what method or means. *Cic. Illuc qua veniam? Virg. Qua facere possis.* — Hence, *Ne qua, lest by any means. Terent. Fieri potest est ne qua exeat.* — Hence, in general, for *quam*. *Colum. Intra tringinta dies, qua defecta est. But Ed. Schneid. reads quam, which is more usual.*

**QUACUNQUE** (from *quicumque*, *se. parte*), adv. *wheresoever, wherever. Liv. Quacunque custodiant. Cic. and Nep. Quacunque iter fecit.* — Also, *from what side soever, whencesoever. Plin. Mundus convexus, mediisque quacunque cernatur.* — ¶ Also, *whithersoever. Cic. Quacunque nos commovimus.* — ¶ Also, in what manner soever, *howssoever. Virg.*

**QUADANTENŪS**, or **QUADAMTENŪS** (properly, *quadam tenus, sc. parte*), adv. *to a certain point. Horat.* — ¶ Also, in part, in some measure, somewhat, to a certain extent, *μέχρι τινός. Plin.*

**QUADI**, ōrum, m. a people of *Moravia. Tacit.*

**QUADRĀ**, æ, f. See *Quadrus*.  
**QUADRAGENĀRIŪS** (*quadrageni*), a, um, adj. containing forty, of the number forty. Hence, of forty years, forty years old. *Senec. pupillus.* — Also, of measure. *Vitruv. fistula, h. e. made of a plate forty inches in breadth. Cato. dolium, h. e. perhaps, capable of holding forty congii.*

**QUADRAGENI** (*quadraginta*), æ, a, adj. forty, distributively. *Cic. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, without distribution, forty. *Colum.*

**QUADRAGESIMŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. the fortieth, *τεσσακοστός. Cato. pars. Varr. Nono et quadragesimo anno. Sueton. Quadragesima, sc. pars. Particularly, the fortieth part of a tax. Tacit. and Suet.*

**QUADRAGES** (*Id.*), adv. forty times, *τεσσακοβάκις. Aurel. Vict.* — With *Sestert.* or *H. S.* (*h. e. sestertium, sing. neut.*) it denotes forty hundred thousand sesterces or four millions. *Cic. Flacc. 13.*

**QUADRAGINTĀ**, forty, *τεσσαράκοντα. Cic.*

**QUADRANGŪLATŪS** (*quadrangulus*), a, 3 um, adj. quadrangular. *Tertull.*

**QUADRANGŪLŪS** (*quatuor & angulus*), a, um, adj. quadrangular, having four corners or angles, *τετραγώνος. Plin.*

**QUADRĀNS** (*quadro*), tis, m. the fourth part of any thing, a quarter, *τεταρτημόριον. Cic.* — Hence, the fourth part of an as, or three uncie. *Liv. This was the usual price for bathing.* — Also, the fourth part of any whole. *Vellei. Creditibus quadrantem solvi. Suet. Ex quadrante heredem instituere, h. e. the fourth part of an inheritance.* — Also, of interest, four per cent. *Pandect. Quadrantes usuras.* — Also, the fourth part of an acre (*jugerum*). *Colum.* — Also, a quarter of a pound, three ounces. *Martial.* It is also joined with *pondo*, a quarter of a pound. *Colum.* — Also, as a measure of things liquid, the fourth part of a sextarius, or three cyathi. *Mur-*

*tial. and Cels.* — Also, the fourth part of a foot. *Gell.*

**QUADRĀNTALIS** (*quadrantal*), ālis, n. a measure, otherwise called *amphora*, containing eight congii. *Cato and Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a die, cube. *Gell.*

**QUADRĀNTALIS** (*quadrans*), e, adj. 2 containing the fourth part of a measure. *Plin. Crassitudine quadrantali, h. e. of a quarter of a foot.*

**QUADRĀNTĀRIŪS** (*Id.*), a, nm, adj. of or belonging to a quadrans, or that may be had for a quadrans. *Senec. Cur enim ornaretur res quadrantaria, et in usum, non in oblectamenta reperta? h. e. the bath; for the price of bathing was a quadrans. Hence, Cic. Cæc. 26. (of Clodia, wife of Metellus), Nisi forte mulier potens quadrantaria illa permutatione familiaris facta erat balneario, h. e. common prostitute, who offers herself to every body quadrantaria may belong to permutatione.* So, also, as it seems, *Quintil. Quadrantaria Clytæmnestra (of the same Clodia).*

**QUADRĀRIŪS**, a, um, adj. *Cato, R. R. 18. vasa (but without sense: some read quadrinis, or quadrjugis).*

**QUADRĀTĀRIŪS** (*quadratus, quadratum*), ii, m. a stone-cutter, *ψακτής. Sidor.*

**QUADRĀTĒ** (*quadratus*), adv. *Manil. 3 Ternaque bis senis quadrate fingerc signis, h. e. cum duodecim sint Zodiaci signa, in tria quadrata, seu in tres partes, quæ singulæ quatuor contineant, ea dividere.*

**QUADRĀTIŪS** (*quadro*), ōnis, f. a square. 2 *Vitruv.*

**QUADRĀTORĀ** (*Id.*), æ, f. a reducing to 3 a square, squaring, quadrature. *Apul. circuli.* — Hence, a square, square plate. *Vopisc.*

**QUADRĀTŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. square, *τετραγώνος. Lucret. turris. Varr. ap. Plin. basis. Id. anguli, h. e. recti. Id. pes, square foot. Id. figura, a square, quadrate.* — Hence, *Quadratum, a square, quadrate. Cic. De dimensione quadrati. Plin. Quaterna cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venundantur, four cubits square. Also, among astrologers, Quadratum, when a planet; for instance that under which a person is born, is at that time distant from another heavenly body, say the sun, the fourth part of the zodiac or three signs; (Triangulum, when it is distant a third part or four signs). Cic. Divin. 2, 42. In like manner, Plin. Luna in quadrato solis dividua est, h. e. when at the first quarter. — Quadratus is also used of other things, which, though not perfectly square, approach that shape. Thus, Liv. Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, h. e. squared, hewn so as to fit on every side (the opposite of *cementitius*). Plin. Fornices quadrati lapidis. Also, Petron. Canis ingens in pariete erat pictus, superque quadrata littera scriptum, Cave canem, h. e. in great or capital letters, which consist of right and square lines. Also, Sueton. Statura quadrata, medium, middling, neither too tall nor too short. In like manner, Cels. Corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile, neque obesum. Plin. Quadrata signa, h. e. statue. Colum. Parandi sunt hoves novelli, quadrati. (In some of these places it may also be rendered, well-set, thick-set, square.) Also, Tibull. Quadratum agmen, an army marching in a rectangle, the baggage in the midst; and so ready for any enemy. Hence, Sallust. and Cic. Agmine quadrato incedere, ire, h. e. in battle array, with closed ranks, ready for battle. Also, Petron. Quadratum pallium, h. e. four-cornered, or, having four points. Also, Gell. numerus, a square number. Also, Id. versus, h. e. an Iambic verse of eight (and also of seven) feet or four measures.*

— ¶ Also, square, well joined or constructed. *Quintil. compositio (verborum).* To this may be referred, *Sueton. statura (in the sense of well-proportioned).* — Hence, *Colum. Per quadrata dolare materiam, in a fitting manner, fitly.*

**QUADRĀNGŪLŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Quadrangulus. Auson.*

**QUADRIDENS** (*quatuor & dens*), tis, 3 adj. having four teeth, four-toothed. *Cato.*

**QUADRIENNĀLIS** (*quadriennis*), e, adj. 3 of four years. *Pandect.*

**QUADRIENNĪS** (*quatuor & annus*), e, 3 adj. of four years. *Aurel. Vict. Valentinianus adhuc quadriennis creatus est imperator, four years old.*

**QUADRIENNĪUM** (*quadriennis*), ii, n (properly, as it seems, an adj. *sc. spatium*), the space of four years, a time of four years, four years, *τετραετία. Cic. Fundus, quem quadriennium possedit Cæcennia. Id. Quadriennio ante Philippi mortem.*

**QUADRIFĀRIĀM** (*quatuor & the term. 2 fariam, like bifariam, &c.*), adv. fourfold, into four parts, *τετραπλῆς. Liv. Conjurati quadrifariam se dividerunt. Sueton. Epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebant.* — ¶ Also, fourfold, in a fourfold manner, in four ways. *Pandect.*

**QUADRIFĀRĪTER** (*quatuor & the term. 3 mination*), adv. in a fourfold manner, in four ways. *Pandect.*

**QUADRIFĪDŪS** (*quatuor & finis*), a, um, 2 adj. cleft (or that may be cleft) into four parts. *Virg. Quadrifidas rudes et acuto robore vallos. Id. Quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, h. e. split it into four parts. Colum. Taleæ quadrifidas ridicas subministrant.* — Figur. divided into four parts; of the sun's course through the seasons. *Claudian.*

**QUADRIFĪNALIS** (*quadrifinium*), e, adj. 3 bordering on four places, or marking four boundaries. *Innocent.*

**QUADRIFĪNYUM** (*quatuor & finis*), ii, 3 n. a place where four boundaries meet. *Innocent.*

**QUADRIFLŪVIUM** (*quatuor & fluvius*), 2 ii, n. the flowing into four parts. *Figur. Vitruv. Abies quadrifluis disparatur, h. e. in quatuor partes secundum cursus venarum.*

**QUADRIFLŪŪS** (*quatuor & fluo*), a, um, 3 adj. flowing in four streams or into four parts. *Prudent.*

**QUADRIFŪRĪS** (*quatuor & fores*), e, 2 adj. having four doors or holes, *τετραθύπος. Plin. Vespæ nidos faciunt quadrifores. Vitruv. januæ, with four leaves.*

**QUADRIFRŌNS** (*quatuor & frons*), tis, 3 adj. having four foreheads. *Augustin.*

**QUADRIGĀ**, æ, f. *Plur. QUADRIGÆ* (for *quadrjuge*, from *quatuor & jugum*), ārum, a yoke of four (horses), four (horses) yoked abreast, *τέτταριππον, τέτραπον. Virg. Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigæ. Liv. Exinde, duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum illigat Metrum.* — Particularly of those who contended at public shows. *Cic. Curru quadrigarum vehi. Virg. Carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ.* — Properly attributed to the sun, *Plaut.*; to *Aurora, Virg.*; to night, *Tibull.* — Also, found in the *sing. Plin. Quadriga currusque, h. e. quatuor equi cum curru. Propert. Eleæ palma quadrigæ.* — Used also of other animals, besides horses. *Varr. of asses. Sueton. of camels.* — Hence, *Sueton. Ebur æis quadrigis in abaco ludere, h. e. with dice, which had the form of quadrigæ.* — Figur. any thing consisting of four, any four. *Vopisc. Quadrigæ tyrannorum, four tyrants, a yoke of four tyrants.* — ¶ Also, a chariot drawn by four horses abreast; a four-horse chariot. *Liv. and Mart. Falcata quadrigæ (to*

war). And in the *sing.* Sueton. Fe-  
mur subdebile impulsu quadrigae. —  
¶ *Figur.* Petrou. Quadrigæ meæ de-  
currerunt, my joy, my cheerfulness is  
over. Cic. Cursu corrigam tarditatem,  
tum equis, tum vero quadrigis poeticis  
(to denote speed; so, *Id.* Quasi quadri-  
gis vehens per laudes). Horat. Navi-  
bus atque quadrigis petimus, &c. *h. e.*  
studiosissime.  
QUADRIGAMUS (quatuor & γάμος), *i,*  
3 *m.* one who has married four times, has  
had four wives, τετραγάμος. Hiero-  
nym.  
QUADRIGARIUS (quadriga), *a, um, adj.*  
pertaining to a yoke of four horses or  
a chariot drawn by four horses abreast.  
Veget. pulvis, *h. e.* a certain powder,  
good for diseased animals (especially curing  
quadrigari equi; compare Veget. *Re*  
*Vet.* 4 (Al. 6), 13). — Hence, *subst.*  
Quadrigarius, the driver of a quadriga,  
especially in the circus, τεδριππηλάτης.  
Cic. — ¶ Also, pertaining to a driver  
of a four-horse chariot (quadrigarius).  
Sueton. Quadrigario habitu, in the dress  
of such a one. — ¶ *Nom. Prop. Q.*  
Claudius Quadrigarius, an old Roman  
historian.  
QUADRIGATUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* marked  
or stamped with the image of a quadriga,  
τεδριπποτός. Liv. nummus.  
QUADRIGEMINUS (quatuor & geminus),  
2*a, um, adj.* fourfold, four. Plia.  
QUADRIGENI, for Quadringeni. 3  
QUADRIGULA, *æ, plur.* QUADRIGULÆ  
1 (dimin. from quadriga, quadrigæ), *arum,*  
f. a small quadriga. Cic. Aut Philippus  
hasse in capulo quadrigulas vitare mo-  
nebatur? In *sing.* Plin. Læva tribus  
digitis quadrigulam tenuit, *h. e.* quatuor  
equulos junctos.  
QUADRIGUGIS (quatuor & jugum), *e,*  
2 and QUADRIGUGIS, *a, um, adj.* Thus,  
Quadrijuges equi, four horses yoked  
abreast in one chariot. Virg. Quadri-  
juges in equos tendit. So, *absol.* Quadri-  
jugi, *sc.* equi. Stat. and Ovid. —  
Also, Quadrijugus, or Quadrijugis cur-  
rus, a chariot drawn by four horses yoked  
abreast; four-horse chariot. Virg. Quadri-  
jugo invehitur curru. Apul. Quadri-  
juges, et sejuges currus ponere. — Al-  
so, Stat. Quadrijugum certamen, *h. e.*  
quod quadrijugis, seu quadrigis fit.  
QUADRILATERUS (quatuor & latus),  
3*a, um, adj.* four-sided, quadrilateral.  
Frontin.  
QUADRILIBRIS (quatuor & libra), *e,*  
3*adj.* weighing four pounds. Plant.  
QUADRIMANUS (quatuor & manus), *a,*  
3*um, adj.* four-handed. Jul. Obseq. —  
¶ Also, Quadrimanis, *e,* in the same  
sense. Jul. Obseq.  
QUADRIMATUS (quadrimus), *us, m.* the  
2*age of four years,* τετραετία. Colum.  
QUADRIMESTRIS (quatuor & mensis),  
2*e, adj.* of four months, τετραμηνιαίος.  
Sueton. consulatus.  
QUADRIMOLUS (diminut. from quadri-  
mus), *a, um, adj.* Plaut. Altera quin-  
quennis, altera autem quadrimula, cum  
nutrice una periere, an infant four years  
old, a little thing four years  
old.  
QUADRIMUS (quatuor), *a, um, adj.* of  
1*four years old,* τετραετής. Horat. Quadri-  
mum merum. Liv. Infantem natum  
esse quadrimo parem. Varr. boves.  
Pandeet. Ut trima, quadrima (dos),  
redderetur, *sc.* die (a term).  
QUADRINGENIUS (quadringeni), *a,*  
um, *adj.* containing four hundred each.  
Cic. Deiotarus habet cohortes quadringe-  
narias.  
QUADRINGENI (quadringenti), *æ, a,*  
num. *adj.* four hundred, distributively,  
*h. e.* four hundred each. Liv. Denarios  
nummos quadringenos pendere quotan-  
nis in singulos.  
QUADRINGENTENI, *æ, a, num. adj.*  
2*same as Quadringeni.* Vitruv.  
QUADRINGENTESIMUS (quadringenti),  
*a, um, num. adj.* the four hundredth,  
τεσσαρακοιστος. Plin.  
QUADRINGENTI (quatuor & centum), *æ,*  
*a, num. adj.* four hundred, τετρακκοι.  
Cic. Also, Juvenal. Quinque tabernæ  
quadringenta parant, *sc.* sestertia.  
QUADRINGENTIES (quadringenti), *adv.*

four hundred times, τεσσαρακοιστάκις.  
Cic. HS. (*h. e.* sestertium, *neut. siag.*)  
quadringentes, four hundred times a hun-  
dred thousand sestertii (*h. e.* 40,000,000  
sestertii, or 40,000 sestertia).  
QUADRINI (quatuor), *æ, a, num. adj.*  
same as *quaterni*, or *quatuor*. Plin.  
— In *sing.* Plin. Febrem quadri-  
circuitus incipere, *h. e.* the quartan.  
QUADRIPARTIUS (quatuor & partio), *is,*  
*a. 4.* to divide into four parts. Diet.  
Cret.  
QUADRIPARTITIUS (quatuor & partior),  
3 *ōnis, f.* a division into four parts. Varr.  
QUADRIPARTITO, *adv.* See Quadri-  
2*partitus.*  
QUADRIPARTITUS (quatuor & parti-  
or), *a, um, adj.* divided into four parts,  
fourfold, τετραμερής. Cic. Hæc erit quadri-  
partita distributio totius accusationis  
meæ. *Id.* commutationes temporum.  
Tacit. Quadripartito exercitu, hos sub-  
ruendo vallo inducit; alios scalas in-  
cœnibus admove; multos, &c. Quintil.  
ratiocinatio. — Hence, *abl.* Quadriparti-  
tito (*absol.*), fourfold. Colum. Brachia  
quadripartito locabimus.  
QUADRIPEDUS. See *Quadrupedus.*  
QUADRIPERTITUS, *a, um,* same as  
Quadripartitus.  
QUADRIREMIS (quatuor & remus), *is,*  
*f.* a quadrimere, vessel having four banks  
of oars, τετρήρης. Cic.  
QUADRISEMUS (quatuor & σῆμα), *a,*  
3*um, adj.* containing four lines or syllables  
of a certain measure. Martian. Capell.  
Proceleusmaticus quadrisemo (*sc.* nu-  
mero) exordium debet accipere.  
QUADRIVIUM (quatuor & via), *ii, n. a*  
3*place where four ways meet,* τετραόδον.  
Juvenal. — *Figur. h. e.* quatuor artes  
mathematicæ. Boeth. — ¶ As an  
*adj.* Inscript. dii.  
QUADRUS (quadrus), *as, avi, atum, a.*  
and *n. 1.* to square, make square, τετρα-  
γωνίζω. Colum. Sexagenum pedum  
abies atque populus singulis operis ad  
unguem quadrantur. — Hence, *figur.*  
to bring into proper order, join properly  
together, perfect, make harmonious. Cic.  
Sic minime animadvertendæ delectatio-  
nis acupium, et quadrandæ orationis  
industria. Horat. Pars quadret acer-  
vum, *h. e.* perficiat, consummet (but  
with a reference to the number four).  
— ¶ *Intrans.* to be square; hence,  
to fit, answer, suit, be applicable, square  
with, be accommodated or adapted to. Cic.  
Et tamen eam conjunctionem (verbo-  
rum) sicuti versum, numerose cadere,  
et quadrare, et perfici volumus. Quintil.  
Præcipuum in hoc opus est, scire,  
quod quoque loco verbum maxime quadret.  
Cic. Nisi omnia, quæ cum turpi-  
tudine aliqua dicerentur, in istam (mu-  
lierem) quadrare apte viderentur. *Id.*  
Visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare.  
*Id.* Quoniam tibi ita quadrat, omnia  
fuisse in Themistocle paria, et Coriola-  
no, *h. e.* it so pleases you or seems probable  
to you. — Also, of accounts, to agree,  
square. Cic. Quomodo ex decies H. S.  
sexcenta facta sint: quomodo sexcenta  
eodem modo quadrarint, vos existima-  
bitis.  
QUADRULA (dimin. from quadra), *æ, f.*  
3*a little square.* Solin.  
QUADRUM, *i, n.* See *Quadrus, a, um.*  
QUADRUPEDANS (quatuor & pes), *tis,*  
2 *particip. or adj.* going on four feet, pranc-  
ing, galloping, four-footed. Plaut. Quadri-  
pedanti crucianti canterio advehuntur.  
Plin. Equo juxta quadrupedante,  
going, galloping close by. Virg. sonitus  
(of a horse), *h. e.* galloping. — *Substant.*  
Quadrupedans, a horse. Virg.  
QUADRUPEDUS (quadrupes), *a, um, adj.*  
3*four-footed.* Ammian. Per ancoralia  
quadrupedo gradu repentes, on all four.  
Froato. Quadrupedo (*h. e.* quadrupedo)  
concito cursu, *h. e.* gallop. *Id.* Quadri-  
pedo currere, *h. e.* quadrupedo cur-  
su, or gradu.  
QUADRUPES (quatuor & pes), *edis, adj.*  
four-footed, of beasts, τετράπους. Quintil.  
animal. Enn. ap. Gell. eques (but  
this is perhaps galloping). Apul. Quadri-  
pedi cursu, *h. e.* (perhaps) galloping.  
— As a *subst. fem. and neut.* a four-  
footed animal, quadruped. Cic. Inter te,  
atque inter quadrupedem aliquam. Ca-

to. Bovem aut aliam quamvis quad-  
rupedem. Plin. Crocodillum habet Ni-  
lus quadrupes in alium. Colum. Cetera  
quadrupedia. — Also, *masc. gen. Virg.*  
Quadrupedem citum, horse. *Id.* Sau-  
cius quadrupes, stag. — ¶ Of men,  
when their arms are considered as  
feet. Sueton. Multos bestiarum more  
quadrupes cavea coercuit, standing on  
all fours like a beast. *Id.* Ita quadru-  
pes per angustias effossæ cavernæ re-  
ceptus, creeping on all fours. Terent.  
Quadrupedem constringito, *h. e.* bind  
hind hand and foot.  
QUADRUPLARIS, *e, adj.* for Quadru-  
3*plus.* Macro. Numerus quadruplaris.  
QUADRUPLETOR (quadruplo), *ōris, in.*  
one who multiplies fourfold; hence for  
one who makes great, heightens, exalts.  
Senec. Isti beneficiorum suorum quadri-  
platores. — ¶ Also, an informer,  
an accuser for unworthy ends (one who  
tries to get other's property by cunning  
arts), chicaner, ἐνδείκτης, σκυφάντης.  
Cic. Petit Nævius Turpio quidam istius  
excursor et emissarius, homo omnium  
ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deter-  
rimus. Liv. Populum R. quadrupla-  
toris personam laturum. — ¶ Also,  
Quadruplatores, men who farmed the tolls  
(portoria), and received the fourth part of  
the sum. Sidon.  
QUADRUPLEX (quatuor & plico), *icis,*  
*adj.* fourfold, quadruple, τετραπλοῦς.  
Plaut. Quam ego pecuniam quadrupli-  
cem abs te auferam, four times as much.  
Liv. Onerarium quadruplicem ordi-  
nem opposuit, a line of transports four  
deep. Plia. Ep. judicium, *h. e.* of the  
centumviri (who were divided into four  
colleges, departments, or the like). —  
¶ Also, four. Cic. in *Arat.* Præter quad-  
ruplices stellas in fronte locatas.  
QUADRUPPLICATIONIS (quadruplico), *ōnis,*  
3*f.* a quadruplication, making fourfold, τε-  
τραπλασιασμός. Martian. Capell.  
¶ In law, a rebutter. Pandeet. (*Ed. Hal-*  
*oand.*; but *Ed. Torrent.* omits the word.)  
QUADRUPPLICATIONIS (quadruplico), *adv.*  
2*erly, ablat.* from quadruplicatus), *adv.*  
four times as much, quadruply. Plin.  
Emerere aliquid quadruplicato, for four  
times as much.  
QUADRUPLEX (quadruple), *as, avi,*  
3*atum, a. 1.* to double twice, make fourfold,  
quadruplicate, τετραπλασιάζω. Plaut.  
QUADRUPLEX (quadruplus), *as, avi,*  
3*atum, a. 1.* to make fourfold, multiply by  
four, quadruplicate. Pandeet.  
QUADRUPLEX (Id.), *āris, dep. 1.* to be  
3*an informer, chicaner.* Plaut.  
QUADRUPLES (quatuor & a termination  
as in the Greek τετραπλοῦς), *a, um,*  
*adj.* four times as much, fourfold, quadru-  
ple, τετραπλοῦς, τετραπλάσιος. Sueton.  
strena. — Hence, *neut.* Quadruplum,  
the quadruple, or four times as much. Plin.  
Hesiodus cornici noveum nostras attri-  
butit atates, quadruplum ejus cervis.  
*Id.* Elephantum pulmo quadruplo (*abl.*)  
major bubulo. Cato. Furem dupli  
condemnari, feneratorum quadrupli, *h. e.*  
condemned to pay a fourfold penalty, four  
times as much as he had unjustly taken.  
So, Cic. Qui habuit in edicto, se judi-  
cium in aratorem in quadruplum datu-  
rum. Pandeet. Actio quadrupli, *h. e.*  
qua petitur quadruplum.  
QUADRUS (quatuor), *a, um, adj.* square,  
τετράγωνος. Pallad. and Auct. de Limit.  
— ¶ Hence, Quadra, *æ, f.* se. res, a  
square thing, square. In architecture, the  
lowest member of the base of a pedestal; the  
foundation stone, plinth. Vitruv. 3, 4 (3),  
5. Also, any small member, serving  
to separate other larger ones. Vitruv.  
3, 5, 2 (3, 3, 7). — Also, a table, board  
to eat upon. Varr. Hence, in *Virg.*  
*Æn.* 7, 115, some one calls the flat cakes  
of bread, which the Trojans were using  
instead of a table or plates, quadra  
(for which in *Æn.* 3, 257, stands  
mensæ). So, also, Juvenal. Aliena vi-  
vere quadra, to live from another's table,  
live at another's board, as a parasite. —  
Also, any square bit, and generally, a  
bit, morsel, small piece. Senec. panis.  
Martial. casel. Horat. Mihi dividuo  
finditur munere quadra, *h. e.* bit of  
bread or cake, &c. — ¶ Also, Quad-  
rum, *se. negotium, something square, a*

square. Colum. Perticæ dolantur in quadrum. — Hence, proverbially, In quadrum redigere, to bring into proper order; as, Cic. sententias, h. e. to embrace in harmonious, rhythmical periods.

QUADRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. square; 3 fourfold. Auson. Errabam per quadrua compita, h. e. per seinitas in quadrum, inter areolas, dispositas. Prudent. Hominis natura, quam corpore toto quadrua vis animat (where by quadrua vis are thought to be indicated the four ages of life).

QUÆRITŌ (frequentat. from quæro), as, 3 avi, atum, a. 1. to seek, look for. Plaut. Quid quæritabam, filiam inveni meam. Id. Hominem inter vivos quæritamus mortuum. Terent. Ehem opportune: te ipsum quærito. Id. Lana ac tela victum quæritans, earing her livelihood. Plaut. Ibo hercle aliquo quæritatum ignem. Id. Quæritare hospitium ab aliquo. — ¶ Also, to ask, demand, inquire, wish to know. Plaut. Quid tu id quæritas?

QUÆRŌ (unc.), ris, sivi, sītum, a. 3. to seek, seek after, look for, ζητέω. Phædr. Dum quærit escam, margaritam reperit. Terent. Te ipsum quærebam, Chreme, you are the very person I was looking for. Cic. Vexabatur uxor mea, liberi ad necem quærebantur. — ¶ Also, to seek, seek to get, seek to procure. Terent. victum. Cic. honores alicui. — Hence, toraise, draw upon one's self or another, get. Cic. invidiam in aliequem. Liv. ignominiam alicui. Tacit. Mors quæsitā, violent death by one's own hand (the opposite of Naturalis). — ¶ Also, to look round in vain for something, miss something, not be able to find (and so the Greek ζητέω). Propert. Optatos quærerere Tyndaridas. Tibull. Phœbi quæreret ille comam, he would wish back, would regret the loss of, would miss. Cic. Athnensis ager sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut in uberrima Sicilia parte Siciliam quæreremus, we had to look for; we could not find, we missed. — ¶ Also, to get, gain, make (gain, profit, property), acquire. Cic. Qui honeste rem quærent mercaturis faciendis. Id. Diu nihil quæsierat. Terent. Contrivi in quærendo vitam atque ætatem meam. Cic. Mihi opus est quæsito, for quærerere, I must acquire or make something. — Also, generally, to get, procure, bring about. Terent. victum facile, get a livelihood. Id. laudem sibi. Sallust. Hæ sunt meæ imagines, hæc nobilitas: quæ ego plurimis meis laboribus et periculis quæsi- vi, have obtained, acquired, won. Plaut. liberos, to get, beget. — ¶ Also, to seek, try to effect, have in view, purpose, meditate, aim at, exert one's self, endeavor, desire. Terent. Dum id quæro, tibi qui (how) filium restituerem, think on. Propert. Aliquid duram quærimus in dominam. Cic. fugam. — With in- fin. Phædr. Qui magnas opes exaggerare quærit omni vigilia, seeks to, &c. Ovid. Tristitia causam si quis cognoscere quærit. Id. Æra nitent usu: vestis bona quærit haberi. — With ut. Cic. Qui non modo, ut fugerent, sed etiam ipsius fugæ tutam viam quæsierunt. — ¶ Also, to call for, demand, need, require. Cic. Nego esse quidquam a testibus dictum, quod ejusquam oratoris eloquentiam quæreret. Liv. Bellum dictatorialium majestatem quæssisset. — ¶ Also, to ask, inquire, interrogate. Cic. Qui, num quid Roman velis, querant. Ovid. Quæro, si quis Abydon eat. Cic. Quære, cur? ita se dicent juvare. Tacit. Quæsito, an Cæsar venisset, &c. Plin. Quam a puero quæssisset horas. Cic. Quæsi vi ex Phania, quam in partem provincie putaret te velle ut venirem. Cæs. Quærit ex Lisco ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. Cic. Quærebat de me, quid, &c. asked me. So, Liv. Quæro de te, arbitrisne, &c. But Ovid. Quærerere de aliquo, to ask after or about him. Also, Terent. Quærerere aliequem. And passively. Cic. Et sancitatio quæretur? be asked after? — Hence, to ask, raise or start a question. Cic. Dicere juberent, si quis quid quæreret. Horat. Natura fieret, an arte, quæsitum est. Plin. Quæritur inter medicos, cu-

jus generis, &c. it is a question. — Also, to wish to know. Cic. Si, quid consentaneum sit, quærimus. Id. Omnino, si quæris, ludi apparatusissimi, if you wish to know, if you will know. Id. Si verum quæris, if you are desirous of hearing the truth. Id. At sunt morosi, et difficiles senes: si quærimus, etiam avari, if we will have the truth. — Also, to investigate, examine, make inquiry, try, hold an inquiry. Terent. Hunc abduce, vinci, rem quære. Cic. de morte alicujus. Plin. Ep. Prætor, qui legibus quærit, does the duty of a judge, with reference only to the laws and without respect of persons. The person examined is construed with the prepos. de; thus, Cic. De servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quæri potest, cannot be put to the torture to extort information from him against his master. The person is found also in the accus. Liv. Hence come the forms of speech, Si quæris, or Si quærimus, or, Si quæritis, h. e. to say the truth, in truth, in fact, to be honest; properly, if we (you, &c.) look well into the thing, or as above, if we will know the truth. Cic. So, Id. Si, verum quæris. Further, Cic. Quid quæris, or, Noli quærerere, h. e. in short, in a word. — ¶ The preterit tenses are sometimes synecopated; as, quæsierunt, quæssisset, &c. — ¶ See, also, Quæsitus, a, um, and Quæsitum, i.

QUÆSITŪS (quæro), ōnis, f. a seeking or 2 searching after, ζητήσις. Apul. Psyche quæsitioi Cupidinis intenta. — ¶ Also, the question (by torture), inquisition. Tacit. Quum postero ad questionem retraheretur, propripit se custodibus.

QUÆSITŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a seeker, ζητητής. Pæal. — ¶ Also, an investigator, searcher, inquirer. Gell. — ¶ Also, judicially, an inquisitor, commissioner. Liv. criminum. Sallust. Quum ex Mamilia rogatione tres quæsitores rogarentur. So, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. Qui reo custodiam, quæsitorei gratulationem decrevit, sc. of the Catilinarian conspiracy, at the time of which, Cicero (who by quæsitore means himself) was consul. Also, Virg. Quæsitore Minos urnam movet, presiding judge. — This name is applied particularly to the Prætor who presides at a quæstio. Cic.

QUÆSITUM, i, neut. of Quæsitus, a, 3 um, used absol. something gotten or acquired, a gain. Virg. (Apes) in medium quæsitā reponunt. Horat. Attentus quæsitus. Ovid. Quæsitū tenax. — ¶ Also, a question, inquiry. Ovid. — ¶ See Quæro.

QUÆSITŪRĀ, æ, f. for Quæstura. Tacit. Ann. 3, 29. But Ed. Ern. has quæsturam.

QUÆSITŪS, a, um, particip. from quæro. — ¶ Adj. sought, studied, affected, assumed. Tacit. Quæsitā interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat. Id. Verba quæsitā asperitate. — ¶ Also, sought, not common, extraordinary, elaborate, exquisite, refined. Tacit. Quo quæsitore adulatione fuit. Id. Atheniensibus leges quæsitiores Solon perscripsit. Id. Nero reos quæsitissimis penis affectit, with exquisite tortures. Sallust. fragm. Epulæ quæsitissimæ.

QUÆSITŪS (quæro), us, m. a seeking, 2 searching; also, an investigatiag. Plin. and Macrob.

QUÆSŌ (an old form of quæro, perhaps the original form, as the perf. quæsi vi of quæro seems to indicate), is, ūvi, a. and n. 3. to seek, ζητέω. Ean. ap. Fest. Ducit me uxorem liberum quæsendum gratia (where it may be, get, beget). Plaut. ap. Non. Quæse adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi. — ¶ Commonly, to pray, entreat, beg, beseech, εἰποι. Lucret. Prece quæsit pacem. Plaut. Mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quæserere. Terent. Deos quæso, ut istæc prohibeant. Plaut. Unum hoc quæso. Cic. Quæso a vobis, ut mihi detis hanc veniam. Id. Peto, quæsoque, ut, &c. Id. Quæso, obtestorque, ne, &c. Liv. P. Decium quæso necum consulem faciatis, sc. that. — It is most often found in the first person sing. quæso. But quæsumus also

occurs. Cic. and Liv. We find quæsi vit in Sallust. ap. Prisc.; and quæsi sens in Apul. (though in this last, Ed. Oud. has quærens). — Quæso is often thrown in between the parts of a sentence, like an interjection; I pray, I beg, prithee, pray. Cic. Ad ea, quæ dicturus sum, reficite vos, quæso, judices, per deos immortales. Id. Tu, quæso, crebro ad me scribe. Id. Quæso, etiamne tu has ineptias? Terent. Ubinam est, quæso? Id. Bona verba, quæso. Cic. Quamobrem aggredere, quæsumus, et sume ad hanc rem tempus.

QUÆSTIGŪLŪS (dimin. from quæstus), i, m. small gain, little profit, κερδοφόρον. Cic.

QUÆSTIŪS (quæro), ōnis, f. a seeking, ζητήσις. Plaut. Recipe te, quam primum potes: cave, fuas mihi in quæstione, take care that I have not to seek for you; take care that you are not to seek. So, Id. Tibi ne quæstioi esse-mus. — ¶ Also, an asking, interrogating, questioning, inquiry, investigation, question. Cæs. Explorata re quæstione captivorum. Cic. Quæ (sententia) veri simillima, magna quæstio est, it is a great question. Id. Quæcumque (res) in disceptationem quæstionemque vocaretur, made a question, brought into inquiry. Id. Si quid habet quæstionis. Id. Res in quæstione versatur. Plin. Fortitudo in quo maxime exstiterit, immensa quæstionis est. Id. In quæstione est, quis primus tantum bonum invenerit. — Hence, a public inquisition, investigation, inquiry or trial extraordinary or judicial. Extraordinary. Cic. Quæstiones in senatu habitæ. Judicial (in which the torture was sometimes used). Cic. Quin prætor quæstionem inter scarios (h. e. for assassination) exercuisset. Id. Verberibus ac tormentis quæstionem habuit pecunie publica. Id. Mortis paternæ de servis paternis quæstionem habere filio non licet, h. e. to have the slaves examined by the torture, put them to the question. Liv. habere ex his, qui simul fuerunt. Cic. de furto constituere. Id. Instituire de morte alicujus. Id. de morte viri habere. Id. habere de servis in caput filii. Id. Postulare servum in quæstionem. Id. Dare, or, ferre servum in quæstionem, to give, offer. Plaut. Servos dare quæstioi. Cic. Quæstionem ponere in aliequem. Liv. Quæstionem ponere in aliequem, to appoint, fix. Cic. Quæstiones sicæ, veneni, peculatus, &c. Id. Quæstione alligari, become bound by, subject to. Pandect. Quæstionem facere alicui, raise or bring against one. Cic. Quæstioi præesse (of the magistrate). — The quæstiones about crimes at Rome were called quæstiones perpetuæ from the year of the city 604, because from that time they were stately held under the direction of the prætors; there were however also quæstiones extraordinariæ, h. e. inquisitions extraordinary or by commission, which did not always take place before the prætor. He, who conducted criminal inquisitions by law under the direction of the prætor, and was the highest judge, was called judex quæstionis, as it were, the vice-president of the criminal court, the prætor's deputy. — Also, Quæstio, the inquisitors or judges themselves. Val. Max. Totam quæstionem ad clementiam transulit. Cic. Quæstionem dimittere (but this can be the trial). — ¶ Also, a matter or subject, which comes into inquiry or consideration, which is to be written or spoken about, &c.; question. Cic. de natura Deorum. Id. Att. 13, 19. Absolvi Academicam omnem quæstionem libris quatuor (where he refers to his work entitled Quæstiones Academicæ). Id. Quæstionem sustinere posse, to be equal to the subject. — Hence, in particular, a rhetorical matter or subject in dispute. Cic. — Also, the main point in a disputed matter. Cic. Inv. 1, 13.

QUÆSTIŪNĀLITER (quæstio), adv. by a question, in the form of a question. Fulgent. Planc.

QUÆSTIŪNĀRĪŪS (Id.), ii, m. a torturer. Hieronym.

**QUÆSTIUNCŪLA** (dimin. from quæstio), æ, f. a short or trifling quæstio. Cic. **QUÆSTOR** (for quæstor, from quæro), ðis, m. a seeker, searcher after. Plaut. Martigenam ille aggressus belluam magnus Europæ quæstor. — ¶ Also, an inquisitor, or examiner of capital offences (crimina capitalia), a commissioner, who held a court to try such offences. Fest. e legg. xii. tab. and Pandect. — ¶ Also, a quæstor (perhaps so called, because in earlier times he held criminal inquisitions), h. e. a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues, a sort of treasurer, ταμίης. The most important of the quæstors was the quæstor at Rome (quæstor urbanus, or ærarii), who had the care of the ærarium, and who, when his year was out, went into a province as proquæstor. The office of quæstor was the lowest of those which were sought by the first men and nobles, and could regularly be held by no one before the twenty-fifth year of his age. In every war also there was a quæstor, to pay the soldiers, take possession of that part of the booty which belonged to the state, &c.; in the provinces especially were quæstors, who collected the revenue there and sent it to Rome to the public chest, and also, when an army was kept in the province, paid the soldiers. The quæstors, with the exception of the one at Rome, were properly called Proquæstores; but often also Quæstores, for instance in Cic. Verr. 1, 15. Nepos. Cat. 1. Hence, figur. Cic. Non quæstor imperii (h. e. in imperio meo), sed doloris mei (h. e. in dolore meo). — ¶ Under the emperors there were other Quæstores, who were a kind of secretaries to the emperor, who employed them to communicate his messages to the senate, and to draw up decrees, &c., and who subscribed their names with his; they are called also quæstores candidati, and also candidati principis. **QUÆSTORIŪS** (quæstor), a, um, adj. quæstorian, of or pertaining to a quæstor. Cic. Officio quæstorio adductus, the duty of a quæstor. Id. Legatus quæstorius, h. e. legatum in militia ex Quæstore agens (according to Asco.) Liv. comitia. Cic. scelus, h. e. committed in the quæstorship or by a quæstor. Sueton. Quæstorii scribæ, h. e. of the quæstor. Id. Scriptum quæstorium comparavit, h. e. munus scribæ quæstorii. Id. munera, h. e. gladiatores. (Compare Id. Claud. 24, and Tacit. Ann. 11, 22; 13, 5). Sicul. Fl. agri, lands taken from the enemy and sold by the quæstor, in behalf of the state. Hence, Liv. Quæstorium, sc. tentorium, the tent of the quæstor in the camp. Cic. Quæstorium, sc. redificium, &c. the dwelling of the quæstor in the province. Liv. Porta quæstoriana, a gate in the camp, in the quarter of the quæstor's tent, same as Decumana. Cic. Siciuius quæstorius mortuus est, h. e. of quæstorian rank, having been quæstor, an ex-quæstor. So, Id. Qui quæstorii? **QUÆSTŪARIŪS** (quæstus), a, um, adj. working for gain, whose services may be had for gain, driving a mercenary trade, by whom profit is to be made. Pandect. mulier; and, Senec. Quæstuarina (sc. femina), a prostitute for pay. Pandect. Quæstuarina mancipia habere. **QUÆSTŪŪSÆ** (quæstus), adv. with 2 gain, profitably, κερδαλέως. Senec. Circumspicere, non ubi optime ponas, sed ubi quæstuosissime habeas. Plin. Non aliter quæstuosius censum haberi. **QUÆSTŪŪSŪS** (quæstus), a, um, adj. gainful, profitable, lucrative, κερδαλέος. Cic. mercatura. Id. Cujus domus quæstuosissima est falsorum chirographorum officina. Id. Illa res calamitosa Heracleio, quæstiosa Verri. Id. Hoc multo est quæstuosius, quam, &c. — ¶ Also, looking to or bent on gain, set on gain, greedy after gain. Cic. Quæstuosus homo. — ¶ Also, getting gain or profit, having great gain. Curt. Gens Syrtica navigatorum spoliis quæstiosa, who enrich themselves with. Tacit. Milites nitidi et quæstiosi. **QUÆSTORĀ** (quæstor), æ, f. the office of

quæstor, the quæstorship, ταμίεα. Cic. — ¶ Used by Cic. Verr. 5, 58, for the chest of the quæstor. See Translator. **QUÆSTŪS** (quæro), us, m. a getting, making (of money). Cas. Ad quæstus pecuniæ. — ¶ Also, any trade, employment, craft, profession, by which gain is acquired, work performed for gain, way of making money, ἐμπορεύμα, ἐργασία. Cic. Illiberales et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum. Plaut. Quibus nec quæstus est, nec didicere artem ullam. Id. Facere quæstum carcerarium. Very often of prostitutes. Terent. Quod pol si esset alia ex hoc quæstu, of my trade or profession (meretrix loquitur). Id. Quæstum facere, to play the prostitute. Plaut. Corpore quæstum facere. Also, Id. (Lucia) Hic noster quæstus. Also, of a parasite. Plaut. Veterem atque antiquum quæstum meum alimonie colo. — ¶ Also, gain, profit, κέρδος. Cic. Quos illa cum quæstu compendioque dimittit. Id. Tantum de quæstu ac lucro dicam unius agri, et unius anni. Cels. Medici, qui quæstui serviunt. Sallust. Quibus honesta atque inhonesta omnia quæstui sunt, h. e. are venal, who make a traffic thereof. Quintil. Ut primum lingua esse cepit in quæstu, h. e. be turned to profit, be used for gain. Cic. Quæstui habere rompublicam, h. e. to get gain or make profit by administering the affairs of the state, to enrich one's self thereby. Id. Pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, to leave money at interest or on usury. Plin. Intercepere alicujus quæstus. — Figur. gain, profit. Cic. M. Fabium quod mihi animum tua commendatione das, nullum in eo facio quæstum, multi enim anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est. Horat. Autumnusque gravis Libitinae quæstus acerbæ, the gaia of Libitina, h. e. gainful to Libitina, that brings Libitina a good harvest. — ¶ Quæsti (geant.), for quæstus. Terent. — Quæstuis, for quæstus. Varr. ap. Non. **QUÆLIBET**, and **QUÆLIBET** (abl. from quilibet), sc. parte, through whatever place, where one will, any where. Plaut. and Quintil. — ¶ Also, sc. ratione, any how, any way. Catull. **QUÆLIS** (unc., though it seems to be allied with quis and qui), e, adj. of what kind, sort or nature, what manner of, what, interrogatively (or in exclamation) or not. Interrogatively, &c. notos. Cic. Quali fide existimatis eos esse? of what, &c.? of what sort of, &c.? Id. Qualis est istorum oratio? Plaut. Qualine amico mea commendavi bona! to what a friend! to what sort of a friend! — ¶ Not interrogatively, otos; followed by talis (its correlative) or not. Cic. Qualem te populo R. præbuisi, talein te et nobis impertias, what you shooed yourself, what manner of person you shooed yourself. Id. Doce me, quales sint (dii). Id. Rei natura qualis sit, quærimus, h. e. how constituted. Id. Contraria quoque et quæ, et qualia sint, intelligimus, both what and of what nature. Id. In hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, of such sort as, the like of which. Virg. Bis sex, qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, of such sort as, of such make. Id. Quale est iter in silvis, as, such as. — Also, as, when preceded by talis. Cic. Ut res non tales, quales ante habitæ sint, habendæ videantur, not such as, &c. — Also, Qualis, for qualiter, as, like as, in like manner as. Virg. Qualis mærens philomela queritur. Id. Quale manus addunt ebori decus. Ooid. Falcata novissima cauda est, qualia dividuæ sinnantur cornua lunæ. — Also, to introduce an example, as, as for instance. Quintil. Quale est illud Terentianum. — ¶ Also, Quale, having a quality. Senec. Prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse. Cic. Quæ appellat qualia. — ¶ Qualisqualis, h. c. qualiscumque, of what sort or quality soever (it be, &c.). Pandect. — ¶ Qualis, for ut talis. Cic. Fuit talis, quales si omnes fuissent, nunquam desideratus esset tribunus, for ut, si omnes tales fuissent, &c. **QUALISCUMQUE**, or **QUALISCUNQUE** (qualis & the term. cumque), læcum(n)-

que, adj. of what kind or sort soever, otos resp, otos otos. Cic. Sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumelia, be they as they may. — With talis following, as (whatever it be) — so or such. Cic. Licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse. So, without talis. Juvenal. Facit indignatio versum, qualemcumque potest, such as it can. — ¶ Also, be it what it may, of any sort soever, any one. Cic. Qualemcumque locum sequimur. Tacit. Bonos imperatores expetere, qualescumque tolerare, put up with any. — ¶ Separately. Cic. Quale id cumque est. **QUALISLIBET** (qualis & libet), ðlybet, adj. be it of what sort it may, of what sort you will, what it pleases. Cic. Formæ vel aureæ, vel qualislibet (others, as Ed. Ern. have qualis libet). Apic. Pisces qualislibet rades. **QUALISNAM** (qualis & nam), ðnam, 3 adj. of what sort or nature. Apul. (not interrogatively.) See Qualis. **QUALISQUALIS** (qualis), ðtis, f. quality, property, ποιότης. Cic. Quod ex utroque, id jam corpus, et quasi qualitatem quandam nominabant. Quintil. Qualitas cæli. Colum. Qualitatem litoris nostri contemplerimur. Id. Frumentarius ager aliis qualitibus æstimandus est. — ¶ Also, same as modus verbi. Quintil. **QUALITER** (Id.), adv. after what manner, 2 how, in what way, otov, ota. Colum. Refert, villa qualiter ædificetur. Id. Consideret, qualiter gallinas debeat tueri. Martial. Qualiter o vivam! quam large! quamque beate! — ¶ Also, as, just as. Plin. Antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris. Id. Cyperos juncus est, qualiter diximus, angulosus, &c. — In comparisons, like as, as. Val. Flacc. Qualiter ex alta cum Juppiter arce coruscat. Martial. Qualiter Prometheus pectore pascit avem; sic pectora præbuit urso Laureolus. Id. Qualiter renovant incendia nidos, taliter exuta est Roma senectam. Plin. Fulmina cremantia a Martis sidere proficisci volunt: qualiter (as for instance) cum Pulsinii oppidum Tuscorum concrematum est. — ¶ Qualiter qualiter, in whatsoever way (it be), in any way soever, howsoever. Pandect. **QUALITERCUMQUE** (qualiscumque, or 3 qualiter & cumque), or **QUALITERCUNQUE**, adv. howsoever, after what sort soever, otototov. Colum. **QUALITERQUALITER**. See Qualiter. **QUALUM**, i, n. and **QUALŪS** (unc.), i, m. 3 a twig-basket, wicker-basket, hamper, an osier-colander, ἡθμός, λικητηρίς. Cato, Virg., and Colum. **QUAM** (as it seems, allied with quis or quantus), how, how much, as much as, otov, in exclamations, questions, &c. Cic. Quam nihil prætermittis in consilio dando! Id. Ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! Id. Quam vellem, me invitasses! Id. Quam multa, quam paucis! Id. Memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurant. Id. Quam sint morosi qui amant, vel ex hoc intelligi potest. Terent. Turbent, quam velint, as they will, as much as they will. — Hence, Quam possum, as I can, as well as I can, so far as is possible for me. Quintil. Et, quam nos peterimus, elaborata, h. e. according to our ability, to the best of our power. Ovid. Et, quam quisque potest, mala nostra levate, as or as well as each one can. Plin. Vino quam possit, excellenti, as excellent as can be, as excellent as possible. Curt. Tibi, quam potest, denuntio, ipse indices, as far as possible, sc. fieri. Often with the superl. (of the adj. or adv.). Cic. Nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, as softly as they can. Id. Quam maxima possum voce dico. Plaut. Ut, quam primum possis, redeas, as soon as you can, the soonest you can. Terent. Quam quæas minimo, as cheap as you can, the cheapest you can. Liv. Quam asperrime poterat. And without possum or quo. Cic. Ut ex hac commendatione mihi Cuspius quam

maximas, quam primum, quam sapissime gratias agat, as great as possible, as quickly as possible, and as frequently as possible. — ¶ In comparisons, as than, according to the connection. — After tam, in which case it is rendered as. Cic. Non tam vitandi laboris causa, quam quod, &c. not so much — as. Id. Nemo tam multa scripsit, quam sunt nostra, so — as. And with tana suppressed. Liv. Roma non, quam illi sunt, gloriosus, not so boastful, as. Id. Non, quid ego fecerim, quam quid isti pati debuerint, not so much — as. Also, with tam following. Cic. Quodsi, quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, h. e. if, in what degree he is bold to undertake, in the same degree, he were, &c. If it has also a superl. or magis, it is rendered the, and tana is rendered so much the, or the. Sallust. Quam magis quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est. Varr. Quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt. (In these passages our idiom would require the comp., but in the Latin the superl. has more force as expressing the utmost degree; we can say, however, just as each one has acted most wickedly, just so he is the safest.) Also, Virg. Quam magis spumaverit mulctra, leta magis manabunt flumina, the more — the (or so much the) more. Plaut. Quam magis capessis, tam (h. e. tam magis) astus te refert, the more — so much the more. Lucret. Quam magis — tanto magis. Virg. Tam magis — quam magis, so much the more — the more. Also, quam followed by sic. Virg. Quam multa crepitant, sic, &c. — After other words of comparison; as, after magis and comparatives; after praeat (it is better), malo (I prefer, I will rather), and similar verbs; after aequae, ideae, contra, secus, alius, aliter, supra, &c.; sometimes than, sometimes as, sometimes that, &c. Cic. Nihil est timendum magis, quam (thaat) ille consul. Id. Crassus fuit plenior, quam quomodo a nobis inductus est. Id. Litterae antiquiores, quam ruerit (Caesar) cepit, older than, h. e. written earlier than when, before that. Id. Hoc inferius est, quam ut dignum videatur, &c. h. e. too low to seem worthy. Id. Majorem pecuniam, quam quantam hic dedisset. Cic. (after male.) Liv. (after aequae.) Cic. (after contra, h. e. otherwise than or not so as.) Plaut. (after secus.) Cic. (after alius, u. nd.) Id. (after aliter.) Id. (after supra, thus), Superferet, quam fieri possit, above what can. Id. Ultra quam satis est, further than, beyond what. Quintil. Pransus atque potus diversum valent, quam indicant; have a different force from what, &c. Here belong several other words, as, for instance, words implying number and multiplication, such as ceatesimus, dioidium, duplex, multiplex, &c. when they serve for comparison. Plaut. Haud centesimam partem laudat, quam ipse meritis est, ut laudetur ipse, h. e. the hundredth part he deserves, &c. Liv. Dimidium tributi, quam quod, &c. the half of what. Colvna. Ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, double what, twice as many as. Liv. Multiplex, quam pro numero, damnium, h. e. manifold greater than, out of proportion to. Also, after words which denote a time. Sueton. Intra quintum quam affuerat, diem. Liv. Septimo die, quam profectus erat. Cic. Postero die, quam erant acta. Id. Postridie venissemus, quam — fuissimus. Id. Epistola pridie data, quam illa. Id. Seculis multis ante inventa sunt, quam, &c. before that, before. Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. Post diem sextum, quam discesserant. Also, after taatum. Liv. Non tantum gaudium attulerunt, quam averterint famam. Also, after the superl. Liv. Cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, seivissimo, the most cruel that ever was. It is also used in such a way, that magis or potius is to be supplied. Plaut. Tacita bona est semper mulier quam loquens. Liv. Ipsorum, quam Hannibalis interesse. Val. Flacc. Idque sedet quam non querecunque subire. Nep. Statuit congrredi, quam refugere. — ¶ In exceptions,

than, for nisi; besides, but only, except. Curt. Ne quis Asia rex sit, quam iste. — ¶ Also, as if, for quam si. Catull. Utor tamen bene, quam mihi pararim. — ¶ Also, very or very much or quite, indeed. D. Brut. ad Cic. Habet quam paucos. Cic. Mire quam cogitatio delectat. Plaut. Admodum quam saevus est, very extremely cruel. Liv. Pleraque oppido quam parva erant. Cic. Quod sane quam refrixit. — ¶ Also, so (or so much) as, however; thus, Quam potest. (See above.) Hence, Quam longus, for totus. Virg. Ea nocte, quam longa est, h. e. tota. Id. Hiemem, quam longa (est), h. e. hiemem totam. QUAMDE, for Quam, than. 3. Lucret. 1, 641. QUAMDIU (quam & diu), or QUAM DIU, conj. how long, as long as, and sometimes as, μέχρ' οὐ. Caes. Quamdiu potuit, tacuit, as long as he could. Cic. Ut nobis tempus, quamdiu dicere-mus, praeituere, how long. Id. Qui se tamdiu tenuit, quamdiu in provincia Parthi fuerunt, so long — as. — Also, interrogatively (or in exclamation), adv. how long. Cic. Quamdiu diceret. — ¶ Also, so long as, all the while that, during the time that. Colum. Quamdiu oleum conficitur. — ¶ Also, so long as till. Lamprid. — ¶ Also, adv. how long since? when before? Plaut. Quam diu id factum est? QUAMDUDUM, or QUAM DUDUM. See Dudum. QUAMLIBET, or QUAMLIBET (quam & libet, or libet), adv. as you (they, &c.) will, as you please, at pleasure. Phedr. Quamlibet lambe otio. Lucret. Uti concedam, quamlibet, esto unica res. — ¶ Also, however or however much, ever so much or ever so. Ovid. Occupat (navis) egressas quamlibet ante rates, h. e. to whatever distance they may have gone. Id. Quamlibet infirmas adjuvat ira manus, how weak soever, no matter how weak. Quintil. Quamlibet parum sit, be it as insignificant as it will, be it ever so insignificant. — ¶ As however much is sometimes nearly the same as although, the word may in some cases be so rendered. Solin. Quamlibet mater nobiliorum patrem affectaverit. QUAMOBREM, conj. or QUAM OB REM, why, wherefore, παρ' ὅ. Caes. Quum ex captivis quereret, quamobrem Ariovistus non decertaret. Cic. Si res reperitur, quam ob rem videantur illi, &c. Terent. Multa sunt causa, quam ob rem cupio, why, for which. Cic. Illud est, quam ob rem hic commemorarim. Id. Multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quam ob rem putarem, &c. why I should think, to lead me to think. — ¶ At the beginning of a period, wherefore, for which cause, διότι. Cic. Quam ob rem queso a vobis. — ¶ Interrogatively, why? wherefore? for what reason? διὰ τί. Cic. Piratam vivum tenuisti. quam ob rem? Terent. Repudiatus repeto: quam ob rem? QUAMPLURES (quam & plures), a, adj. or QUAM PLURES), a, very many, a great many. Plaut. Curiosus sunt hic quamplures mali. — ¶ Superl. Quamplurimus, or Quam plurimus, a, um, as many (or much) as possible, the greatest number or amount of. Caes. Ut quam plurimos colles quam maximo circuitu occuparet. Cic. Frumentum quam plurimo venderet. Plin. Ep. Hortor, ut quamplurima proferas. Quintil. Quamplurimum eruditionis. Cato. Quamplurimum brassicae ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet, the more cabbage, &c. the more speedily, &c. (Compare Quam.) — Quamplurimum, adv. Scrib. Larg. QUAMPLURIMUS, a, um. See Quamplures. QUAMPRIDEM, or QUAM PRIDEM, how long since, for how long; interrogatively or not. Cic. See Pridem. QUAMPIMUM, adv. or QUAM PRIMUM, as soon as may be, as soon as possible, without delay, ὅσον αὐτίκα. Cic. Cum has quam primum ad te perferri literas magnopere vellemus. Caes. Ut ad se quam primum revertatur. With possum. Plaut. Ut quam primum possis, redeas, as quickly as possible. In like manner. Id. Quam primum ex-

pugnari potis est amator, optimum est, the very soonest. QUAMQUAM, or QUANQUAM (perhaps quam quam, or acc. of quisquis), conj. although, though, καίπερ. With the indic. Sallust. Quamquam tibi immaturo vita erepta est, tamen latandam, &c. Terent. Quamquam esse scelestus, non committet, &c. Cic. De Antonio, quamquam saepe ex patris nostra acceptamus, tamen ipse, &c. — But also with the subj. even in Cic.; though he commonly uses the indic. Liv. Haec, quamquam variarent, proponenda erant. Quintil. Caedi vero discentes, quamquam receptum sit, minime velim. — ¶ Also, to correct something going before, though indeed, and yet; in which sense it does not affect the mode of the verb. Cic. Quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim (here the subj. is used, as often, to soften the expression). Virg. Non jam prima peto quamquam o! QUAMVIS (quam & vis, 2d pers. of volo), conj. and adv. as much as you will, however much you will, never so —, ὅσον βούλει. Cic. Quamvis parvis latebris contentus essem, siquid as you will, h. e. however small. Id. Quamvis multos nominatim proferre. Plaut. Audacter quamvis dicit, as boldly as you will, however boldly. Catull. Quamvis sordida res et invenusta est, as much as can be. Cic. Quamvis enuneres multos licet, as many as you will, however many. — Also, with a verb in the subj. however (much). Cic. Quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis, tamen, &c. however wise you may be, be you never so wise. Id. Quamvis in rebus turbidis sint. — ¶ It may also be, very or very indeed. Cic. Quamvis copiose. Varr. Homo quamvis humanus. Cic. Quivis facere, quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, &c. very or no matter how. Also, with the superl. Colvna. Casus quamvis mundissimis tabulis componitur, never so clean, no matter how clean, they cannot be too clean. — ¶ Also, although, though, albeit, εἰ καίπερ. With indic. Nepos. Erat dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine. Liv. Quamvis infesto animo perveneras. — And without a verb. Cic. Res gesserat quamvis reip. calamitas, attamen magnas, although, though indeed. — Also, with the subj. (implying it may be or however much). Cic. Etsi, quamvis non fueris suavor, approbator certe fuisti. Varr. Quae quamvis sint fructuosae, nihilo magis sunt, &c. QUANAM (ablat. from quisnam), sc. via, by what way, what way, where. Liv. Quum circumspicere, quam transirent. — ¶ Also, sc. ratione, by what way, in what way, how. Plin. QUANDIU. See Quamdiu. QUANDŌ (unc.), adv. and conj. when, ὅτε, πότε, ἡνίκα, πηνίκα, in a question or not. Cic. Quando igitur est turpe? Horat. O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Cic. Tunc, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, at the time that (but in this connection, quam is much more frequent; see Quam, at the end). Plaut. Quando esurio, tum (intestinalia) crepant. Also, In suppos. Auph. Plauti. Quando gentium? when in the world? — ¶ Also, for aliquando, after the particles num, ne, si, porē. Cic. Exsisti hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, if ever. Id. Ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria redantur, that at no time, &c. ἵνα μήποτε. Id. Ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, if ever at any time, in case that ever. And, absol. Ovid. Nunc mihi, si quando, favete. — ¶ Also, as a causal conjunction, since, seeing that, ἐπει, ἐπειδὴ, ὁπηνίκα. With indic. Plaut. Quando ita tibi lubet, vale. Cic. Ut omnes denique (quando unam societatem hominum esse volumus) propter se expetendi sint. — Found also with the subj. Plin. Quando senescant sata quaedam aqua. QUANDŌCUMQUE (quando & cumque), or QUANDŌCUMQUE, adv. and conj. whenever, at what time soever, ὅποτεν. Horat. Me discedere tristem, quando-cumque trahunt invisae negotia Romam,

every time that, as often as. *Propert.* Quandocumque nostros nox claudet ocellos, accipe, &c. — *¶* Also, at some time, one time or other, one day. *Ovid.* Quandocumque mihi penas dabis. *Horat.* (separately) Garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque.

**QUANDOLIBET** (quando & libet), adv. 3 at some time or other, at its time. *Lactant.*

**QUANDOQUE**, adv. and conj. for *Quandocumque*, at whatever time, whenever, whenever. *Horat.* Indignor, quandoque dormitat *Homerus*. *Liv.* Ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, ferrie agerentur. — Also, at some time, at one time or other, *ἐπιτορε*. *Cic.* Memoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat. *Liv.* Ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet. — Also, sometimes. *Cels.* Nonnunquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur. — Also, since, seeing that, forasmuch as. *Liv.* 9, 10. (perhaps the only instance), Quandoque homines sponderunt. — *¶* For *ci quando*. *Horat.* Sat. 2, 6, 60. O! ris, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque licebit ducere, &c. and when. Also, *Sucton.* *Cæs.* 26. Ut absenti sibi, quandoque inperii tempus experiri cõpisset, petitio daretur, then first, when, &c.

**QUANDOUIDEM**, or **QUANDOUIDEM**, conj. since, seeing that, since indeed, *ἐπειδὴ*. *Cic.* Quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas. *Virg.* Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedi mus herba (where the *o* is short). Separately. *Cic.* Quando tu quidem, &c.

**QUANQUAM**. See *Quamquam*.

**QUANTILLUS** (dimin. from *quantulus*), 3 a, um, adj. how great, when one speaks diminishingly, *h. e.* how very little, how small. *Plaut.* *Quantæ e quantillis* (meæ filia) jam sunt factæ! — *¶* Also, how much, when one speaks diminishingly, how little. *Plaut.* *Quantillo argento te conduxit?* — Hence, *ucat.* *Quantillum*, how much (implying very little), how little. *Plaut.* *Subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet.* *Id.* (*Phæ.*) *Sitit hæc anus.* (*Pa.*) *quantillum sitit?*

**QUANTISPER** (quantus), adv. for how long? *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* — *¶* Also, as long (*h. e.* for as long a time) as. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

**QUANTITAS** (*Id.*), *âtis*, f. greatness, 2 quantity, number, extent, amount, *ποσότης*. *Vitruv.*, *Quintil.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Among jurists, *sum*, quantity, amount, of a thing or things which go by weight, measure, &c. opposed to *corpus* and *species*. *Pandect.* — Often of a sum of money. *Pandect.* — *¶* In logic, the quantity (or extent) of a proposition, *h. e.* whether it be general or particular. *Appl.*

**QUANTO**. See *Quantus*, a, um.

**QUANTOCIUS**, for quanto ocius, adv. 3 the quickest possible, the quicker the better. *Mamertin.*

**QUANTOPERE** (for quanto opere), adv. and **QUANTO PERE**, how greatly, how much. *Cic.* *Perspicere quantopere hoc expedit.* — Also, after *tantopere*, in which construction it is translated by *as*. *Cic.* *Neque tantopere hanc disputationem desiderabam, quantopere delector, &c.* — Separately with a word thrown in between its parts. *Cic.* *Quanto se opere custodiant bestie.*

**QUANTULUS** (dimin. from *quantus*), a, um, adj. how great, speaking diminishingly, *h. e.* how little, how small, how diminutive. *Cic.* *Sol, quantulus nobis videtur! mihi quidem quasi pedalis.* *Id.* *Id autem quantum est?* *Juvenal.* *Mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula.* — Hence, *Quantulum*, how much, when one speaks diminishingly or of a trifle. *Cic.* *Nos, qui, quantum judicare possemus, ostendimus, how much (speaking modestly) (used here adverbially).* *Id.* *Quantulum interest, utrum, &c.? how much (implying that it is very little).* *Horat.* *Quantulum summæ curtabit quisque dierum?* — *¶* Also, as great as, *h. e.* as small as; hence, *Quantulum*, as much as, *h. e.* as little as. *Cic.* *Mulier reddidit quantum visum est.* *Gell.* *Carmen, quan-*

tulum est mihi memorie, dicam. — Hence, *Quantulum quantum, be it as much* (*h. e.* as little) as it may, be it ever so little, however little. *Apul.* *Amici quantum quantum ferentes auxilii.*

**QUANTULUSCUMQUE**, or **QUANTULUSCUMQUE** (quantulus & cumque), *læcumque*, *lumcumque*, adj. how little (small) soever, (*be it*) never so little, *ὀνηλικόσσην*. *Cic.* *De hac mea, quantulumcumque est, facultate quæritis.* *Juvenal.* *Quantulumcumque adeo est occasio, sufficit iræ.* *Quintil.* *Hoc, quantulumcumque est, lucrum.* — Hence, *neut.* *Quantulumcumque, how little soever, little as, of how little value soever.* *Cic.* *Quantulumcumque dicebamus.*

**QUANTULUSLIBET** (quantulus & libet), 3 libet, umlibet, adj. however small. *Pandect.* *febricula.*

**QUANTULUSQUISQUE** (quantulus & quisque), *læquæque*, *lumquodque*, adj. however great, in the sense of *however small*. *Gell.*

**QUANTUM**. See *Quantus*, a, um.

**QUANTUMVIS** (quantum & vis, from *volo*), conj. and adv. as much as you will, how much soever, never so much. *Cic.* *de Amic.* c. 20. *Quantumvis licet excellas.* *Plaut.* *Meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet.* — *¶* Also, never so; very or very indeed. *Senec.* *Janus, homo quantumvis vaser.* *Sucton.* *Quantumvis facundus et promptus.* — *¶* Also, although, though, albeit. *Horat.* *Ille catus, quantumvis rusticus.* — *¶* Also, with the subj. (*be it*) never so, however. *Senec.* *Ista quantumvis exigua sint, in majus excedunt.*

**QUANTUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. how great, *ὄσος, πόσος*. *Cic.* *In propagatione vitæ quantas hausit calamitates!* *Nepos.* *Reminiscens, a quanto bello principem ducum misisset.* *Cic.* *Quanti hominis putas esse historiam scribere?* *With infin.* *Sil.* *Quantus pugnas decurrere versu Mæonides.* — It may also be rendered, as great as, or great as, in which case *tantus* either follows or is omitted. *Cic.* *Si, quantam voluntatem habent, tantum habent animum.* *Liv.* *Nisi, quanta vi expetant, tanta (vi) regna reges defendant.* *Virg.* *Quantus Polyphemus in antro claudit pecudes, centum alii hæc habitant ad litora Cyclopes, for quantus est Polyphemus, qui claudit, &c. tanti alii sunt Cyclopes, qui habitant, &c.* *Ovid.* *Acta est per lacrymas nox, quanta fuit, h. e. nox tota, the livelong night.* (Compare *Quam*, at the end.) *Plaut.* *Quanta mea sapientia est, so far as I can judge.* — And also by *as or such* (*so great*) as; in which case *tantus* precedes or is wanting. *Cic.* *Videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit.* *Virg.* *Tartarus bis patet in præceptis tantum, quantus cæli suspectus, &c.* *Liv.* *Quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit.* *Plin.* *Crocodilus parit ova, quanta anseres, as great as geese lay, as large as those of geese.* And with a *superl.* *Cic.* *Tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum distantia, h. e. as great as possible, the greatest possible, the greatest dissimilarity.* *Liv.* *Quantis maximis itineribus poterat, the greatest he could.* — Also, *Quantus* *quantus, for quantuscumque, how great soever, be it great as it will, ὄσος ὄσος.* *Terent.* *Tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, all over.* *Id.* *Quanta quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen, &c.* — *¶* Also, how great, ironically, *h. e.* how small. *Plaut.* *Homunculi quanti sunt, quum recogito!* — *So, Quantum, how little.* *Lucan.* 3, 392.

— *¶* Also, how much or how many, or as much (many) as. *Propert.* *Quanta millia dabit!* Also with the words *money*, &c. *Cic.* *Quanta pecunia.* *Liv.* *Quantum argentum.* — *Absol.* *Quantum, how much, or as much as.* *Terent.* *Herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, so far as I hear.* *Cic.* *Rescribas ad me, quantum potest, sc. fieri, as much as possible.* *Plaut.* *Domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam.* (In some passages it may be as soon as.) *Cic.* *Quantum in ipsis fuit, so far as in them lay, to the best of their ability.* *Te-*

rent. O omnium, quantum est qui vivunt, homo hominum perjurissime, *h. e.* of all living persons. — *Quantum* ad, what touches, what concerns or relates to, as to, as touching. *Ovid.* *Quantum ad Pirioum, Phædra pudica fuit.* — In *quantum*, how far; also, so far as, so much as. *Ovid.* *In quantum quæque secuta est, h. e. how far.* *Juvenal.* *In quantum frigora poscunt, so far as, to what extent (amount).* *Plin.* *Ep.* *In quantum potuerit (sc. fieri), requirentur, so far or so much as shall be possible.* Preceded by *in tantum*, so far — as, to the extent — to which; and followed by the same, to what extent — to that extent, how far — so far. *Vellei.* — *Quantum* has also a *superl.* with it. *Liv.* *Quantum plurimum quisque posset adicere, the utmost that.* — Also, *Quantum quantum, however much.* *Plaut.* *Denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum.* — Also, *Quantum*, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* *frumenti.* *Catull.* *Et quantum est hominum venustiorum, as many as there are of, &c. all, &c.* — As an *adv.* for *quantopere*. *Liv.* *Quantum a mari cessisset, minus obvium credens, &c. for quanto magis — tanto minus.* *Flor.* *Quantum opibus inferior, ita honore par.* — The *genit.* *Quantus* is used with words of valuing, buying, selling, &c. to mean, how high? how dear? or as high (dear) as, and sometimes merely as. *Terent.* *Quanti emit? what did he give for her?* *Plaut.* *Quanti emi potest minimo?* *Cic.* *Emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, h. e. as.* *Id.* *Quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam curent, for what — that so much, &c.* *Id.* *Vide quanti apud me sis, how high you stand with me, how highly I value you, what great account I make of you.* *Id.* *Noli spectare, quanti sit homo: parvi enim pretii est.* *Id.* *Quum scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, how much I set by.* *Terent.* *Quanti est sapere! how valuable it is! what a precious thing!* *Pandect.* *Examinatur, quanti ejus intersit.* *Cic.* *Sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, at whatever rate, sc. they go, be they as high as they may.* — The *abl.* *Quanto* is joined with *magis* and *comparatives*, by how much, by as much as or the. *Cic.* *Quanto magis philosophi delectabant, si, &c. how much more.* *Cæs.* *Quanto erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litteræ mittebantur, by how much (by as much as) — by so much, the more — the more.* *Cic.* *Quanto diutius — tanto obscurior.* *So, also, Liv.* *Quanto longius — eo solutiore, &c.* And without a correlative. *Liv.* *Multitudinem segnius secuturam, quanto longius a domo traherentur, the further they were drawn.* *Colum.* *Sus femina quanto fecundior est, celerius senescit, the more fruitful.* Also used with words denoting superiority. *Nepos.* *Hannibalem tanto præstitisse, &c. quanto populus Rom. antecederat, &c.* *Cæs.* *Quanto præstat, &c. how much better is it.* Also with the *positive.* *Tacit.* *Tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis edificationibus.* Also with *ante*, *secus*, *aliud*, &c. *Cic.* *Exponam, quanto ante providerit, how much before.* *Quintil.* *Ut appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum.* — *Quantum* also stands for *quanto*. *Liv.* *Quantum longius procederet, eo minorem, &c.* *Salust.* *Quantum vita illorum præclarior, tanto horum socordia flagitiosior.* — *Quantum* also stands for *ut tantum*. *Cic.* *Tantum vales, quantum si ego valem, &c. h. e. that if I had as much influence, &c.*

**QUANTUSCUMQUE** (quantus & cumque), or **QUANTUSCUMQUE**, *læcumque*, *umcumque*, adj. how great soever, *h. e.* be it as great as it may, *ὀνηλικόσσην, ὀποσσην*. *Cic.* *Atque ego is, qui sum, quantuscumque sum ad iudicandum, sic statuo, &c.* *Id.* *Quorum bona, quantacumque erant, statim comitibus suis descripsit.* *Liv.* *Quantum quantum præsidium est.* — Also, for *quantuliscumque*. *Liv.* *Quantacumque victoria, however insignificant.* — *¶* Also, how much (many) soever. *Cic.* *Debeo profecto, quantumcumque possim,*

in eo quoque elaborare (where it may be taken as an adv.), as much (whatever that may be) as I can. Senc. Tu non concupiscis quanticumque ad libertatem pervenire, at any price or cost whatever. Cod. Theod. Naves eorum, quantæcumque fuerint, h. e. quotcumque.

**QUANTUSLIBET** (quantus & libet), 2 bet, unlibet, adj. as great as you please, how great soever, never so great, ὅσοσδήποτε. Ovid. Quantolibet ordine dignus. Plin. Alnus quantilibet oneris patiens. Id. Quantaslibet supurationes sanat. Liv. magnitudo. — ¶ Neut. Quantumlibet, as much as you, &c. will, how much soever, never so much. Eumen. Te quantumlibet oderint hostes, dum perhorrescant, as much as they will, never so much. Liv. Quantumlibet intersit inter, &c. he there never so great a difference.

**QUANTUSQUANTUS**, or **QUANTUS QUANTUS**, a, um. See *Quantus*.

**QUANTUSVIS** (quantus & vis, from volo), 2 vis, tumvis, adj. as great as it may be, never so great, as great as you please, how great soever, any (without distinction), ὅσοσδήποτε. Cæs. Quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse. Liv. Portum satis amplum quantævis classi, any fleet, be it never so great. Terent. Videtur esse quantavis pretii, worth any money. — ¶ Also, as much as you will, &c. Neut. Quantumvis. Nazar. Quantumvis fiduciæ capias. Hence, adverbially. See *Quantumvis*.

**QUAPROPTER** (qua & propter), for what reason? why? δι' ὃ; παρ' ὃ; Terent. Credo te mirari, quid sit, quapropter te puerum evocare jussi. — Interrogatively, why? wherefore? διὰ τί; Plaut. Quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Terent. Parumper opperire me hic. (My.) quapropter? — ¶ At the beginning of a period, for which reason, wherefore, on which account, διὸ, διὰ τοῦτο. Sallust. Quapropter vos moneo, uti forti animo sitis. Cic. Quapropter hoc dicam. Terent. (separately). Qua me propter exanimatum eduxi foras.

**QUAQUA** (abl. from quisquis), sc. parte, 3 what way soever, on what part soever, wheresoever, ὅπουσδήποτε ἄν. Plaut. Is deridiculus est, quaque incedit, omnibus. Id. Quaqua tangit, omne anburit. Apul. Te, quaqua decideris, membrata dissipabunt. — ¶ Quaqua versus (quaquaversus), ἐνερῶν ὁδῶν, in every direction, ἀπανταχῆ. Apul.

**QUAQUAM** (abl. from quisquam), sc. 3 parte, through any way (part), any way, any where. Lucret.

**QUAQUE** (abl. from quisque), sc. parte, 3 by whatever way, through whatever part, wherever. Manil. Non ullo careat digito, quaque ierit, hasta, h. e. ubicumque hasta auctionis instituetur, non careat licitantibus.

**QUARE**, or **QUARE**, conj. and adv. by which, whereby. Nepos. Multas res addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur. — ¶ Also, for what reason, on what (which) account, wherefore, why, δι' ὃ, παρ' ὃ. Cic. Utendum est excusatione, quare id, quod feceris, necesse fuerit. Horat. Nunc accipe, quare desipiant omnes. Cic. Quæramus, quæ tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, h. e. propter quæ, by reason of which, on account whereof. Id. Fuit aperte mihi, nescio quare, non amicus, I know not why. — Interrogatively, διὰ τί; on what account? wherefore? why? Cic. Quare, Scævola, negasti? — ¶ Also, in order that, to the end that, that, so that, ὡστε. Cæs. Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, &c. Planc. ad Cic. Omnia feci, quare perditis resistere. Cic. Permulta dici possunt, quare intelligatur, summam facultatem, &c. — ¶ Also, by what means, in what way, how, πῶς, πῶς. Terent. — ¶ Also, at the beginning of a period, wherefore, for which reason, therefore, διὰ τοῦτο, διὸ. Cic. Quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, &c. Horat. Quare tu cave, ne minuas id. — ¶ Proverb. Nec quid, nec quare, seems to be used of something wonderful which we do not comprehend, and for which we can give no reason. Petron.

**QUARTADECIMANI**, or **QUARTADE-**

**CUMANI** (quartus decimus), 6rum, m. sc. milites, the soldiers of the fourteenth legion. Tacit.

**QUARTANA**, æ, f. See *Quartanus*.

**QUARTANARIUS** (quartanus), a, um, 3 adj. perhaps, amounting to the fourth part. Pallad.

**QUARTANUS** (quartus), a, um, adj. Quartana febris, and, absol., Quartana, the quartan ague, quartan. Cic. and Cels. — ¶ Also, of the fourth legion; absol. Quartani, the soldiers thereof. Tacit.

**QUARTARIUS** (Id.), ii, m. the fourth 2 part of a mensure, and especially of the sextarius, a quarter of a sextarius. Liv.

**QUARTATO** (Id.), adv. for the fourth 3 time, four times. Cato ap. Scrv.

**QUARTO**, and **QUARTUM**. See *Quartus*, a, um.

**QUARTUS** (τέταρτος), a, um, num. adj. the fourth. Cæs. Quartam partem copiarum citra flumen esse. Id. Demptis quartis quibusque cohortibus. Cic. locus. Id. Carneades, qui est quartus ab Arcesila. Virg. Piliunusque illi quartus pater, h. e. abavus. Pandect. and Quintil. Quarta, sc. pars, the fourth part of a thing; the fourth or quarter. — Quartusdecimus, or quartus decimus, the fourteenth. Colum. pars. Tacit. legio. — ¶ Quartum, absol. in husbandry. Colum. Quando frumenta cum quarto responderint, h. e. brings in a fourfold crop. — ¶ Quartum, adv. for the fourth time; the fourth time, τέταρον. Cic. and Liv. — Also, Quarto (abl.), adv. for the fourth time; the fourth time. Ovid. — Varr. ap. Gell. says that Quarto prætorum fieri is to be made prætor in the fourth place, h. e. with three before; but Quartum prætorum fieri, is to be made prætor for the fourth time. But this distinction is not always observed.

**QUARTUSDECIMUS**. See *Quartus*.

**QUASI** (for quamsi), conj. as if, ὡςεί. Cic. Perinde quasi, just as if — Especially, as if, in the sense of just as if. Terent. Modo introii. (St.) quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, as if I asked. So, with vero. Cic. Quasi vero ego ad illos, non illi ad me venire debuerint. Cæs. Quasi vero consilii sit res. — ¶ Quasi stands also with many words of comparison, for instance, after sic, ita, perinde, proinde, &c. Cic. Græcas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens. Id. Qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, &c. Plaut. Ita jam quasi canes, hand secus circumstant naves turbines venti. Cic. Proinde quasi nostram mentem videre possimus. Id. Atque hæc perinde loquor, quasi debueris, &c. Also, after assimulo. Terent. Assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, I will make as if I, &c. — Also, followed by si. Plaut. and Lucret. — ¶ Quasi has also the signif. of as, just as. Plaut. Ex transverso credit, quasi cancer solet. — Also, for sicut, as. Sucton. Quasi Angusti, ita et Livie filius. — ¶ Also, as it were. Cic. Philosophia artium procreatrix quædam, et quasi parens. Plin. Ep. Permitto servis quoque quasi testamenta facere, something like testaments, a sort of testaments. — ¶ Also, about, nearly, almost. Cic. Mihi quasi pedalis (sc. sol videtur). Sucton. Hora quasi septima. Cic. Quod minime quasi noceri potest, h. c. almost none at all; or, nearly (about) the least of all. Plaut. Quasi una ætas erat. — ¶ Spartan. Dicere quasi joco, quasi serio, h. e. partim joco, partim serio. — ¶ The last syllable is shortened by Lucret., and also lengthened by the same (but it may be by cæsurâ).

**QUASILLARIA** (quasilins), æ, f. a basket-vench, spinning-maid. Petron.

**QUASILLUS**, i, m. or **QUASILLUM** 1 (dimin. from qualus, or qualum), i, n. a small wicker-basket, καλάδιον, κρητίδιον. Cato. — Especially, a basket in which spinners keep their wool, &c.; a work-basket. Tibull., Propert. and Cic.

**QUASSABILIS** (quasso), e, adj. that may 3 be shaken. Lucan.

**QUASSATIO** (Id.), 6nis, f. a shaking. Liv. Caputum irrita quassatio excitans flammam, a tossing about. — Also, a

shaking; or, disorder. Macrob. — ¶ Also, a striking together or beating. Arnob. cymhalorum (but this may be shaking).

**QUASSATORA** (Id.), æ, f. a shaking, 3 shake. — ¶ Hence, an injury occasioned thereby. Plin. Val. — ¶ Also, the part injured thereby. Veget.

**QUASSO** (frequentat. from quatio), as, 1 avi, 2 tum, a. and sometimes n. 1. to shake or toss often; or, to shake, toss, shake violently, διασειώ, διασαλεύω. Enn. ap. Macrob. Equus sæpe jubam quassat. Plaut. Tristis incidit, quassat caput. Catull. Me frequens tussis quassavit. Virg. Quassabat Etruscum pinum Mezentius, brandished. Id. hastam trementem. — Intransitively, to shake often, shake. Plaut. Quassanti capite incidit. — Virg. Legumen siliqua quassante, rattling. — ¶ Also, to shake to pieces, shatter, break or dash to pieces, batter down, make leaky. Lucret. Quassatis undique vasis diffuit humor. Virg. Classis ventis quassata. Plin. Nucem in saxa jaciunt sæpius, donec quassatum perfringere queant, cracked. Liv. Quassata muri reficere, the shattered (dashed in, battered down) parts of the wall. Pallad. olivam mola. — Hence, figur. to ruin, shatter, break, reduce, exhaust, weaken. Cic. Quassata respublica multa perderet ornamenta dignitatis. Sucton. Quare quassato corpore, neque frigora neque æstus facile tolerabat. Sil. Quassatus tempora Lyæo (h. e. vino), drunken, beclouded, disordered. — ¶ Also, to strike. Virg. Rannum rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora (but this may be shakes).

**QUASSUS**, a, um, particip. from quatio.

**QUASSUS** (quatio), us, m. a shaking. 3 Pacuv. ap. Cic.

**QUATEFACIO** (quatio & facio), is, 6ci, 2 a. 3. to make to shake, make to totter, deprive of the power of efficient action. Cic. Antonium.

**QUATENUS** (properly qua tenus, sc. parte), conj. and adv. how far, to what length or extent, ἕωςότρ. Cic. Quatenus sint ridicula tractanda, diligenter videndum est. Liv. Consules incerti, quatenus Voloer exerceret victoriam. Cic. Videamus, quatenus amor progredi debeat. — ¶ Also, as far as, where. Colum. Præciditur superior pars (arboris) quæ ab apibus vacat, deinde inferior, quatenus videtur inhabitari. — ¶ Also, how long, up to what time. Cic. Quibus auspiciis istos fascis acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? — ¶ Also, so far as. Cic. Quatenus de religione dicebat, Bibulo assensum est: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia. — ¶ Also, since, seeing that. Horat. Jubeas miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit. Plin. Ep. Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur. — ¶ Also, how. Lactant. — ¶ Also, in order that, that. Pandect. Cautio extorquenda est, quatenus et persequatur, et omni modo eum restituat.

**QUATER** (quatuor), adv. four times, τετρακις. Virg. Sonitum quater arma dedere. Horat. Ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas. Auct. B. Afr. Quater tantum, four times as much. — Ter et quater, Horat.; or, Ter aut quater, Virg.; or, Terque quaterque, Id., three times and (or) four times, proverbially for repeatedly or much. — With other numerals. Ovid. Anni quater deni, h. e. forty. Vitruv. Quater centies, four hundred times. Cic. HS. (h. c. sestertium, neut. sing.) quater decies, h. e. fourteen times a hundred thousand sestertii; 1,400,000 sesterces.

**QUATERCENTES**. See *Quater*.

**QUATERDECIES**. See *Quater*.

**QUATERNARIUS** (quaterni), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of four each, of four, containing four. Colum. Scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quatuor. Plin. Numerus quaternarius.

**QUATERNI** (quatuor), æ, a, num. adj. four; distributively, four each or four every time Horat. Sæpe tribus lectis

videas cœnare quaternos, *four on a couch.* Cic. Quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse. *Id.* Quaternæ centesimæ, *h. e. four per cent. a month, forty-eight per cent. a year.* Plin. Balanæ quaternum (*genit. plur.*) iugerum. — ¶ Cardinalis, *four. Manil.*

QUATERNIØ (quaterni), ònis, m. the 3 number four, the four. *Martian. Capell.*

QUATINØS, same as Quatenus. 3

QUATIØ (unc.), is, (quassi seems not to occur,) quassum, a. 3. to shake, move or toss violently, agitate, σείω, κρᾶταίνω, τινάσσω. *Ovid.* Ventus quatit aquas. *Id.* Quassus ab imposito corpore lectus erat, *s. c.* because the body trembled so. *Virg.* Harpyiæ quatunt alas, *sup.* *Id.* cymbala. *Id.* Mihi frigidus horror membra quatit. *Ovid.* Quatere capit. *Horat.* populum risu, *make them laugh heartily, make them shake their sides with laughter.* — ¶ Also, to move, affect; to disturb, disquiet, agitate, shake. *Gell.* Animus quatitur motibus pulsibusque. *Horat.* Pythius quatit mentem sacerdotum. *Senec.* populos terrore. *Cic.* Quod ægritudine, quasi tempestate, quatitur. *Horat.* Justum virum non vultus tyranni mente quatit solida, *h. e. moves, agitates, disquiets so, that his firm mind is shaken from its position.* — ¶ Also, to vex, plague, harass. *Virg.* oppida bello. *Id.* equum cursu, to tire out, fret. — ¶ Also, to beat; to drive, chase. *Virg.* Equitum levia arma præmisit, quaterent campos, to scour the plains. *Id.* Quatit ungula campuin. *Terent.* Homo quatietur foras, *be driven, thrust or pushed out of doors.* *Cic.* Archophylax præ se quatit Arcton, *drives before him.* — ¶ Also, to shake to pieces, shatter, beat to pieces, break. *Liv.* muros arietibus. — Hence, particip. Quassus, a, um. *Liv.* naves, *become leaky.* *Id.* muri. *Horat.* rates, *leaky or much injured.* *Ovid.* Quassas faces parabant, *h. e. bits of pine wood for torches (which, of course, must have been split off).* *Plaut.* aula, *broken pot.* *Figur.* *Ovid.* Tempora quassa mero, *disordered, heavy, misty, beclouded with wine, h. e. drunken.* — Hence, figur. broken. *Curt.* vox. *Quintil.* littera. — Also, broken, prostrated, ruined. *Senec.* domus. *Id.* Anima quassa malis.

QUATRIDUÂNØS (quatriduum), a, um, 3 adj. of four days, for four days' time, τετραήμερος. *Hieron.*

QUATRIDUØM (quatuor & dies); i, n. (*sc. spatium*), the space of four days, four days' time, four days, τετραήμερον. *Plaut.* Quos tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quatriduo. *Cic.* Triduo, aut quatriduo, ante hanc rem pulcherrimam. *Liv.* Justitium, quod quatriduum fuit. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Cassium quatridui iter Laodicea abfuisse, *four days' journey.*

QUATRIDØ (quatuor), ònis, m. the number 3 four, the four (*cater*) of dice. *Isid.*

QUATØR, or QUATTØR (probably from τέσσαρες, or τέτταρες), indec. num. adj. four. *Cic.* Ab iis rebus numero quatuor. *Plaut.* Quatuor quadraginta, *four and forty.* — The first syllable is long in *Virg.* for instance; some write *quatuor* in such cases, but others make the syllable always long, and, where it seems to be short, contract the word to two syllables.

QUATØRDECIES (quatuordecim), adv. 2 fourteen times, τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάκις. *Plin.* A Gadibus quatuordecies centena.

QUATØRDECIM (quatuor & decem), indec. num. adj. fourteen, δεκατέσσαρες. *Plin.* Quatuordecim partes. *Cic.* Sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus; or, *Sneton.* Sedere in quatuordecim, *sc. ordinibus, to sit in the knights' seats, consequently to be a knight (eques); for the equites had fourteen rows of seats appropriated to them in the theatres.*

QUATØRVIR. See *Quatuorviri*.

QUATØRVIRATØS (quatuorviri), us, m. the office of one of the quatuorviri. *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.*

QUATØRVIRI (h. e. quatuor viri), òrum, m. four men who were associated together in an office or a commission, four men or masters, four commissioners, to take care of the public ways, for instance. *Pandect.* — In many towns, for instance, municipia,

or colonia; the principal men, intendants or overseers, were called *quatuorviri*; a sort of burgomasters. *Cic.*

QUÆ (perhaps from τῆ), conj. enclit. and; placed after the word which follows it in sense. *Cic.* Teque hortor. *Id.* Contra deos, arasque, et focos. *Nepos.* Adque regem transiit. *Id.* In foroque esse cœpit. *Cic.* A meque ipse deficerem. — Also, among the poets, after several words. *Tibull.* De facili composuitque luto. *Virg.* Ipsius a solio regis traxitque tremem. — The poets, also, sometimes place it before the word to which it would be annexed, or, at least, out of its usual place. *Horat.* Pacis mediusque belli, for pacis bellique. *Id.* Ut cantus referatque ludos. *Tibull.* Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for terra marique sequitur. — *Que* is also doubled, both — and. *Ovid.* Quiescebant voces hominumque canumque. *Quintil.* Figura, quæque in sensibus, quæque in verbis sunt. Also, three or more times. *Terent.* Quod mihi que, heræque, filiæque herili est. *Virg.* Omnia secum Afer agit, tectumque, laremque, armaque, Ainyclæumque cauem, Cressamque pharetram. Also, often que — et, or et — que, *h. e. both — and.* *Terent.* Accipioque et volo. *Liv.* Hastaque et gladius. *Id.* Et singulis universisque. *Cic.* Et salvi incolumeque. Also, que — ac. *Ovid. Met.* 4, 429. Satisque ac super. — ¶ It stands, sometimes, after a period, without being strictly connected with what precedes. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 1. Tamen propius accedam. Trebatique mandavi, ut, &c. *Id.* *Nat. Deor.* 58. Omnisque sensus hominum antecellit sensibus bestiarum. — ¶ Also, *Idque*, and that. (See *Is.*) — ¶ Also, and in general, and generally. *Liv.* Largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta. *Sueton.* Eloquentiam studique liberalia exercuit. — ¶ It stands, also, for *but*. *Cic.* Non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. *Id.* Non eam exaggerantes, neque excludentes ab usu, potiusque impertientes, &c. — ¶ Also, also. *Tacit.* Ac ne dubium haberetur, pecuniæ magnitudinem malo vertisse, aurariasque ejus sibimet Tiberius seposuit. *Cic. Nat. D.* 1, 1. In primisque magna dissensio est (si lectio certa). To this may, perhaps, be referred, *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 1. (quoted above). — ¶ Also, or. *Virg.* Præcipitare subjectisque urere flammis (but 2d *Ed. Heyne* has *ve*). *Id.* Qualis ubi Lyciam Xanthique fluentia deserit Apollo. *Horat.* Uri virgis ferroque necari. — ¶ *Que* frequently gives prominence to the word to which it is appended, and stands for *or rather*. *Plaut.* *Capt.* 5, 1, 1. Jovi Diisque ago gratias. — ¶ *Que*, in poetry, is often long; thus, *Virg.* Liminaque laurusque; as many think, by virtue of the cæsura.

QUEIS, for *Quibus*. 3 See *Qui*, IV.

QUEMADMODUM, conj. and adv. or QUEM AD MODUM, in what manner, in what way, how, ὡς. *Cæs.* Si ipse populo R. non præberiberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur. *Cic.* Semper vigilaui, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possentus. *Plaut.* Ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est. — Interrogatively, ὡς; how? *Cic.* Sed isti, qui Clodii leges timuerunt, quemadmodum ceteras observaverunt? *Plaut.* Facere amicum me potis es. (*Sa.*) Quemadmodum? — ¶ Also, as, like as, just as, even as, καθάπερ, ὡς, ὥστε: to which answers sic, ita, eodem modo, or the like. *Cic.* Si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus, quum ex te quærentur, sic de amicitia disputaris, quid sentias. *Id.* Tu quemadmodum me censes oportere esse in republica; ita esse scito molliorem. *Id.* Ut quemadmodum sint in se ipsos animati, eodem modo sint erga amicos. *Id.* Mihi detis hanc veniam; vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam.

QUÆ (unc.), is, ivi and ii, itum, ire, irreg. n. I can, δύναμαι. Chiefly used, in prose, in the present. *Cic.* Non queo reliqua scribere. *Horat.* Liber sum,

dic age: non quis. *Lucret.* Non quit sentire dolorem. *Terent.* Ut quimus, aiunt, as we can. *Plaut.* Quod manu non queunt tangere. *Virg.* Nec credere quivi. *Sallust.* Ne circumvenire queat. *Liv.* Ut vis a censoribus nullius auctoritate deterreri quiverit. The imperative and gerund are wanting; the participle, quens is found in *Apul.* and *Pandect.*; particip. fut. seems to be wanting. — ¶ It is also found in the pass. but only, as it seems, when followed by *infin. pass.* *Acc.* ap. *Diomed.* Neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum. *Lucret.* Dum veniant aliæ, ac suppleri summa queatur. *Terent.* Forma in tenebris nosci non quita est.

QUERCERØS. See *Quercerus*.

QUERCETUM (quercus), i, n. a place 3 covered with oaks, an oak wood, ὄρυσος. *Varr.* and *Horat.*

QUERCØS (Id.), a, um, adj. of oak. *Tag. 2 cit.* Quercæ coronæ.

QUERCICØS (Id.), a, um, adj. of oak. *Sueton. Calig.* 19. coronæ (al. quercæ).

QUERCØS (unc.), us, f. the oak, oak-tree, ὄρυσ. *Cic.* — ¶ Poetically, for something made of oak. *Val. Flacc.* (for a ship.) *Sil.* (a drinking-vessel.) *Val. Flacc.* (a javelin.) *Juvenal.* Capitolina quercus, *h. e. the wreath of oak which a victor received at the Capitoline games, which were instituted by Domitian.* Also, *Ovid.* and *Lucret.* Quercus, oaken wreath, which was given to him who had saved a Roman citizen in war. Hence, *Virg.* Quercus civilis. — Also, for acorns. *Juvenal.* Veteris fastidia quercus. — ¶ Also, after the 2d decl. *Cic. fragm. ap. Prisc.* Quercorum. *Pal. Lad.* Quercii (*genit. sing.*).

QUERELÆ (queror), æ, f. a lament, complaint, plaint, complaining, πομπή. *Cic.* Epistola plena stomachi et querelarum. *Id.* Janne vides, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ? *h. e. quid querantur de tua fronte, quæ eos fefellit.* *Ovid.* Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas. *Cic.* Vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *h. e. habet aliquid, de quo homines queruntur.* *Id.* De tot tantisque injuriis consulum querela esse debuit, *h. e. debuerunt consulum queri.* *Id.* Cui sunt inaudita cum Deiotaro querelæ tuæ? *friendly complaints, remonstrances.* — Hence, of brute animals and things, when they utter a plaintive noise or cry. *Virg.* Veterem ranæ cecinere querelam. *Lucret.* (de cyenis) Cum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam. *Ovid.* (de cervo) Mæstique replet juga nota querelis. *Lucret.* Dulces querelas, tibia quas fundit. — Also, a complaint, disorder, affection. *Senec.* Quædam aquæ pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levant. — ¶ Also, a complaint, before a court or ruler. *Justin.* and *Pandect.*

QUERIBØNDØS (Id.), a, um, participial 1 adj. complaining, μεμψιμορπος. *Cic.* Magna et queribunda voce dicebat. *Sil.* Hinc queribunda senectus.

QUERIMØNIA (Id.), æ, f. a lament, complaint, same as *Querela*. *Cic.* Romæ querimoniam de tuis injuriis habebatur. *Id.* criminis, *h. e. de crimine.* *Nepos.* Nulla unquam inter eos querimonia intercessit. *Liv.* Cum multæ querimoniam ultro citroque jactatæ essent. *Horat.* Tristes querimoniam. *Id.* Nec malis divulsus querimonia amor, *complaints, bickerings, quarrels.*

QUERTØR (frequentat. from queror), 2 æris, dep. 1. to complain often. *Plin. Paneg.* Messes nequicquam queritantibus sociis auferuntur.

QUERNØS (for quercinus, from quercus), 3 a, um, adj. of oak, oak, ὄρυσος. *Virg.* glandes. *Ovid.* Querno a stipite. *Id.* coronæ.

QUERØR (unc.), æris, questus sum, dep. 3. to lament, complain, μεμφομαι, μεμψιμορπεω. *Cic.* Nisi omni tempore abusus ero, querere, deum atque hominum fidem implorabis. *Id.* At queritur, impudenter facit. Non enim omnia, quæ dolemus, eadem jure queri possu-



**mus.** Cæs. Suum fatum querebantur. *Plaut.* Ego meas queror fortunas. *Ovid.* Fortuna tua querenda est. *Cic.* Milo queritur injuriam meam (*h. e. donec by me*). Cæs. De injuriis alicujus. *Cic.* de Milone expulso. — Also, with *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Ne expostulent, et querantur, se relictas esse. Also, *Id.* Queritur abesse, *sc. se.* — With *quod.* *Nepos.* Legatos miserunt Athenas questum (*sup.*), quod, &c. *Horat.* Querere super hoc, quod non mittam carmina. — Also, *Stat.* Queror questus. *Ovid.* verba, *h. e. to utter complainingly.* — Also, followed by *quasi.* *Cic.* Illud queruntur quasi desicsem a causa. — Also, cum aliquo, *to one;* as, *Cic.* Querere tecum, atque expostulare. *Liv.* Questus est cum patribus, quod non esset habitus diis honos. So, *Plaut.* Apud novercam querere. *Id.* Meas fortunas eo questum ad vicinas. *Juvenal.* Nec querere patri, *complain to your father.* *Ovid.* facta alicujus alicui. — *Plin.* *Paneg.* Queri libet, quod non inquirant, *h. e. it is to be lamented.* — Also, judicially. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, of brute animals and things which utter a plaintive sound; *to plain, wail.* *Virg.* (of the owl). *Ovid.* (of the lyre). — Also, generally, of the song of birds, *to warble, chirp, sing.* *Horat.* Queruntur in silvis aves.

**QUERQUEDOLA,** æ, f. a kind of duck, per-3 haps teal. *Varr.*

**QUERQUERUS,** or **QUERCERUS** (καρκά-3 ρω, *to tremble*), a, um, adj. cold, so that one shivers. *Plant.* and *Gell.* febris, fever accompanied with chills. So, *Apul.* Querquerum (*absol.*).

**QUERQUETULANUS** (querquetum, for 2 quercetum), a, um, adj. pertaining to an oak-wood, named therefrom. *Fest.* viræ (*h. e. virginis*), nymphs who preside over an oak-wood. *Tacit.* mons, one of the hills of Rome, afterwards called mons Cælius. *Plin.* porta, a gate at Rome, so called from an oak-grove in its neighborhood (this gate is called by *Fest.* Querquetularia).

**QUERQUETUM,** same as *Quercetum.*

**QUERULUS** (queror), a, um, adj. full of 3 complaints, complaining, querulous, μὲν-ψιλοπος. *Plin. Ep.* Tam querulis libellis iniquior. *Curt.* Calamitas querula est. *Horat.* Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, querulus, always complaining. *Ovid.* Et nunquam queruli causa doloris abest. — Also, sounding complainingly, plaintive. *Ovid.* Implevique sacram querulis ululatus Iden. *Id.* vox. — ¶ Also, of brute animals and things, sounding, singing, &c. plaintively, or, simply, sounding, warbling, chirping, shrill, ringing, sonorous, soft resounding, &c. *Horat.* tibia. *Propert.* tuba. *Virg.* cicada. *Ovid.* fores, creaking. *Petron.* (Amnis) querulo ver-sabat rore lapillos, purling. *Ovid.* Querulus volucrum nidus.

**QUES,** for *Qui* (*plur.*). *Enn. ap. Varr.* 3 — S, Quæcumque, for quicumque. *Cato* & *Quæris.* — And, *Quædam,* for quidam. *Acc. ap. Prise.*

**QUESTUS** (queror), us, m. a complaining, lamentation, μὲνψις. *Cic.* Qui questus, qui mæror dignus inveniri in calamitate tanta potest? *Virg.* Cælum questibus implet. *Tacit.* In questus, lacrymas, vota effundi. *Val. Flacc.* Magnoque implorat numina questu. — Also, of lower animals; for instance, the nightingale. *Virg.*

**QUESTUS,** a, um, particip. from queror.

**QUI,** quæ, quod, pron. *who, which, what;* either when a question is asked, or when *is, ea, id,* or some other word, is referred to. It is often *who?* in which case *quis* is far more frequent than *qui,* and then a new *neut.* *Quid, what?* is added. Accordingly, *Qui* or *quis, quæ, quod* or *quid,* stands in interrogation or exclamation, sometimes with and sometimes without a *subst.* *Cic.* Quis clarior, *who?* *Id.* Qua stultitia fuit Roscius! *of what folly!* *Id.* Quid aliud agimus? *what other thing? what else?* — And, also, not in a question or exclamation, in which case the *subj.* readily follows. *Cic.* Si considerabis, quid Mithridates potuerit, consider what Mith-

ridates, &c. *Id.* Te velle scire, qui sit reip. status. *Id.* Quos numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est. — ¶ It often stands for *qualis.* *Terent.* Quis videor? (*Cha.*) miser, *what (in what state or condition) do I seem?* *Id.* Quid mulieris habes? *Cic.* Xenophon, qui vir! *what a man!* — ¶ *Quis* quem, *quis* cui, &c. *who whom, &c. who the other, &c.* *Cic.* Considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom, h. e. who has defrauded and whom he has defrauded.* *Virg.* Quæ quibus anteferam, *what before what? what before what others?* — ¶ Also, for *quisque,* *h. e. each one, each.* *Tacit.* Quantum quis professus erat, ex-solvendo. — ¶ *Quis, fem. gen.* *Varr.* Quis illæc est mulier? *who is, &c.?* — Also, *neut. gen.* *Varr.* Scortum ne quis sedeat. — ¶ Especially is the *neut.* *Quid* to be attended to. — I. It has often the *genit.* with it, *what, how much,* interrogatively or indefinitely. *Terent.* Quid causæ est? *for quæ causa est?* *Plaut.* Quid tibi ego ætatis videor? *how old do you take me to be?* *Terent.* Quæso, quid tu hominis es? *what sort of a man are you? h. e. qualis homo.* *Cic.* Exponam vobis, quid hominis sit, *what a man he is.* *Id.* Quid picturarum tabularum? *what number of? how many?* *Id.* Non video sciturnum me, quid ejus sit, *what is in it, how much is true, whether it be true, what is the truth concerning it.* *Terent.* Quid hominum! *what men! how many men!* — *Quid* also stands in the same case with its *subst.* like *quod.* *Plaut.* Quid est tibi nomen? *Terent.* Quid videtur tibi hoc mancipium? — 2. *Quid? what? or how?* *Cic.* Quid? eundem destitisti? — 3. *Quid? quod, h. e. what shall I say thereof? that, &c.* *Cic.* Quid? quod salus sociorum summum in discrimen vocatur? It may often be rendered, *more than this, nay or nay even.* — 4. *Quid, why, wherefore.* *Plaut.* Quid venisti? *Terent.* Lætus est nescio quid, *I know not why.* *Cic.* Sed quid argumentor? — Also, instead of it, *In quid, for what? why?* *Senec.* — Hence, *Quid ita? why that? why so? how so?* *Cic.* Quam molestum est, uno digito plus habere! *Quid ita?* — And, *Quid ni? why not?* *Terent.* and *Cic.* Also, separately. *Terent.* Quid illam ni abducat? And, with *non,* pleonastically. *Senec.* Quid ni non permittam? — 5. *Quid? si, h. e. what? if, &c. how if?* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — 6. *Quid? furthermore, and again.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Quis, for uter.* *Liv.* — ¶ *Quis, for quomodo, how?* *Plaut.* Quis vocatur? — So, *Quid.* *Horat.* Quid tibi visa Chios? — ¶ *Qui, for si quis, if any one.* *Liv.* Qui vere rem æstimare velit, *if any one, if one.* — II. *Any one, one, for aliquis.* *Cic.* Alienum esse a sapiente injuriam cui facere. *Id.* Detrahere quid de aliquo, quod sibi assumat, *anything.* *Liv.* Omnia quæ ab nostrum (*genit.*) quo dicentur accipietis, *by any one of us.* — Especially after *si, nisi, ne, nuna, quo, quanto,* and sometimes *quam.* *Cic.* Si qui satis sibi septi esse videntur, *if any.* *Id.* Ne cui falso adsentiamur. *Id.* Num quod vestigium apparet, *does any?* *Id.* Si te quis adducat. In this case *qua* is often used for *quæ;* but *quæ* is also used. *Varr.* and *Cic.* Also, *Si qui (abl.), for si qua, if in any way, if any how.* *Liv.* And, *Si quid, if in any thing, if in any respect, if in any particular.* *Liv.* And, *Ne quid, that in no particular.* *Liv.* And, *Nisi quid, unless, somewhat.* *Cic.* — III. *Who, which, that,* referring to *is, ea, id,* or some other word; in which sense *quis* and *quid* will hardly be found. — When it is joined with its *subst.* it agrees with it in gender, number and case; but if not joined with it, in gender and number. Thus, *Ad quas res aptissimi crinns, in iis potissimum elaborabimus.* *Nepos.* Incitabat omnes: quo in numero fuerunt Torquatus, &c. (*literally*), *in which number, h. e. in the number of whom, among whom.* *Liv.* Coloniam imposuerit, quam coloni Fregellas appellent. *Cic.* Cordis parte, quam ventriculum cordis appellant. *Cæs.* Helvetii diem

dicunt, qua die omnes conveniant. *Cic.* Quoad is numerus effectus esset, quem ad numerum, &c. *Id.* Calor, quem multum habet, *of which it has much.* *Liv.* Inter jocos, quos inconditos jaciunt. *Nepos.* Themistocles de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, misit, *h. e. him whom, the one whom.* *Cæs.* Qui volebant se existimari, &c. dicebant, *h. e. they who, those who.* — When a foregoing word is explained by a *subst.* with *esse,* or a verb of naming, &c. the pronoun *qui* often (in *Cic.* usually) accommodates itself to the following word. *Sallust.* Locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur. *Cic.* Domicia, quas urbes dicimus. *Id.* Animal, quem vocamus hominem. *Liv.* Thebae, quod Bœotia caput est. On the contrary, *Nepos.* Genus hominum, quod Helotes vocatur. *Liv.* Spem in discordia ponentes; eam impedimentum fore, &c. — The relative is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent. *Cic.* Aliquid agas corum, quorum consuesti. *Liv.* Raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis. — The antecedent is sometimes implied in a possessive pronoun, in which case the relative takes its gender and person from the personal pron. implied. *Terent.* Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui gnatum haberem, &c. — The relative sometimes agrees only in sense, and not grammatically with the foregoing word. *Cic.* Illa furia, qui, for qua, because Clodius in meant. *Sallust.* Earum rerum, quæ prima mortales ducunt. *Id.* Conjuravere pauci contra rempublicam; de qua (*sc. conjunctione*) dicam. — ¶ It sometimes conveys the idea of *by virtue of, or such.* *Cic.* Per te ipsum, quæ tua natura est, judicabis, *such is your nature.* *Id.* Qui meus in te amor est, *by virtue of my love to you.* *Tacit.* Et, cujus lenitatis est Galba, jam fortasse promisit, *h. e. with his usual lenity.* — ¶ Also, in a question with the interrogative particle *ne* added. *Terent.* Queinne ego heri vidi ad vos adferri? *h. e. him, whom I saw yesterday?* *Plaut.* Quemne ego servavi, &c.? *the person whom? Catull.* An patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui? — ¶ *Quod,* followed by a *genit.* particularly when it signifies *so much as (quantum).* *Cic.* Quod in rebus honestis operæ ponetur, id jure laudabitur. *Liv.* Agro, quod ejus (agri) publicum populi Rom. esset, metiendo, *what thereof, so much thereof as, &c.* — ¶ Also, *Qui, quæ, quod, for ut ego, tu, &c.* Thus, *Dignus sum, qui laudet, I am worthy to be praised; Dignus est, quem laudemus, he is worthy of our praise.* So, *Cic.* Nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit, &c. *that he cannot.* *Id.* Non vident id (*h. e. tale quid*) se cupere, quod si (*h. e. ut, si id*) adepti fuerint, fugitivo concedi necesse sit, *h. e. they do not perceive that they desire a thing such, that if they obtain it, they must yield it, &c.* *Id.* Ea (*h. e. talia*) me suavis, quibus si (*h. e. ut, si iis*) parisset, &c. — With this construction, the *subj.* is always used. — ¶ Also, for *quom ego, quum tu, quum is, &c. since (as, because) I, thou, &c.;* also, *that (in that) I, thou, &c.* *Cic.* Maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, *as we could not have sailed without the greatest inconvenience.* *Id.* Hosces, qui nihil suspicaretur, *ceptit, &c. as he suspected nothing, suspecting nothing.* *Id.* Videtur sapiens, qui hinc absis, *that you are absent, in being absent.* — This construction also requires the *subj.* So, with *quippe qui,* which sometimes, however, takes an *indicat.* (See *Quippe*.) — ¶ So, other similar constructions. Thus, *Liv.* Res parva dictu, sed quæ studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, *but such that.* *Cæs.* Cicero, qui per omnes superiores dies milites in castra continisset, septimo die misit, &c. *although he had kept them within the camp.* — ¶ Also, for *nam (et, vero) ego, tu, &c.* *Cic.* Fortunæ vicissitudines; quæ etsi nobis optabiles non fuerunt, &c. *for nam (atque) etsi.* — ¶ *Qui, for utinam.* *Terent.* Homo confidens; qui

illum dii omnes perduint. So, Cic. Att. 4, 7. Unless *qui* is here the *ablat.* used as a particle. (See below, near the end.) — ¶ *Qui*, for *quæ*. Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 2. — ¶ Redundantly. Plaut. Ut qui illi crederem, *that I*, &c. — ¶ It is sometimes placed at a considerable distance from its antecedent. For instance, Cic. Phil. 1, 5. Qui si scisset, *se*. Antonius. — ¶ *Abl. neut.* Quo, *the*, with comparatives. Cic. Litteræ quo erant suaviores, eo majorem dolorem ille casus afferebat, *by what — by that*, h. e. *the — the* (or so much *the*). Id. Quo difficilius, hoc præclarius. Terent. Quo magis novi, tanto sæpius. And, without a correlative. Lin. Quo plures erant, major cædes fuit. — It is also, *that* (in order that) *the* (more). Cic. Si vultum fingeres, quo gravior viderere, *that you might appear the more*, &c. — Also, for quo magis. Auct. ad Herem. Eo minus conarentur, quo illi videbant, &c. — Ex quo, for ex quo tempore, *from the time that or when, since*. Liv. and Juvenal. — Also, Quo, as an old dative. Varr. Alterum, quo ipse pastor mederi possit. — Quo is often, also, a particle. (See Quo.) — ¶ Qua (*ablat.*), where, *whither, how, partly*. (See Qua.) IV. — Genit. Quojuſ, for *cujus*. Plaut. — Dat. Quoſ, for *cui*. Plaut. — Plur. Quæ, for *qui*, *Enn.*; and, Quæſ or quæſ, for *quibus*. Horat. and Virg. (Quæſ is a monosyllable, and used only as a relative.) — Especially, the old *abl.* qui, for *quo*, *qua*, *quibus*. Cic. Quicum, for *quocum*; Virg. for *quacum*; Plaut. for *quibuscum*. Hence, I. Qui, in order that, to the end that, *that*. Terent. In prologis operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narret, sed qui respondeat. Cic. Homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, &c. — Also, simply, *that*. Terent. Efficite, qui detur tibi. — 2. Whereby, *wherewith, where-in*. Nepos. Ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. Plaut. Ut det (*sc.* pecuniam), qui fiamus liberi. Terent. Multa concurrunt, qui conjecturam facio. Horat. Amator exclusus qui distat? Id. Edificante casus qui sanior? — 3. For utinam. Terent. and Cic. (See above.) — 4. How, in what way. Cic. Deum intelligere qui possumus? Id. Qui fit ut ego nesciam? *how happens it? how comes it?* Plaut. Demiror, qui illæc me donatum esse sciat. — Also, *how or why? wherefore, for what reason?* Terent. and Plaut. Hence, Qui dum? *how so, why so? why?* Terent. — Also, for *quanti, how high? for how much*. Plaut. Qui datur, tanti indica. — 5. That, or so that, *therefore*. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 58. — V. This word often stands before a preposition. Cic. Quocum, quibuscum, quicum. Id. Quas contra, quem propter, &c. Id. Quo de. — VI. Cui (*dat.*) is used by the poets either as a monosyllable or a dissyllable; in the latter case, the *i* is short. — The *i* in *quibus* is short.

QUI, *how, &c.* See Qui, *quæ, quod*, under IV.

QUIA (old *neut. plur.* of *quid*), conj. because, *ἐπειδὴ, ὅτι*. Cic. Urbs, quæ quia postrema edificata est, Neapolis nominatur. Id. Voluptatem, quia voluptas sit, optandam putat. Terent. An eo fit, quia in re nostrasumus præpediti? — *Quiane*, in a question, *because? is it because?* Plaut. (Do.) Tu nunc me irrides? (Le.) Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Virg. Teucrum jussa sequar? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? — Quia enim, for *quia*. Terent. — Quia nam, or quianam, *why? and why?* Plaut. Nimis otiosum arbitror te esse. (Di.) quanam arbitrare? Virg. Cælicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis versa retro? — ¶ Also, *that*, h. e. *because*. Plaut. Mater irata est mihi, quia non redierim. — Also, *that*, where at other times the *accus.* with *infin.* stands. Pallad. Hoc noveris, quia palmas induet, &c. — ¶ The final *a* is found long in Phædr. and Auson.; but is always shortened by Virg.

QUIANAM, } See Quia.  
QUIANE, }

QUICQUAM, or } See Quisquam.  
QUIDQUAM, }

QUICQUÆ, or } See Quisque.  
QUIDQUÆ, }

QUICQUID, or } See Quisquis.  
QUIDQUID, }

QUICUM, h. e. quocum. See Qui, under IV. and V.

QUICUMQUE (qui & cumque), or QUICUNQUE, quæcum(n)que, quodcum(n)que, pron. *whosoever* (*whatsoever*), *whoever* (*whatever*), *every one who, all which, ὅστις, ἅν.* Cic. Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, *whosoever he is, whosoever he be*. Id. Quoscumque de te queri audivi, quæcumque potui ratione placavi, *whomever* (*every body whom*) *I have heard complain of you, I have softened in every possible way, in whatever way I could*. Nepos. Ut quodcumque vellet, liceret impune facere, *whatevery*. Cic. Non omnia, quæcumque loquimur, sunt revocanda, &c. *not all things, be they what they may, which we, &c.* Phædr. Eja, in commune, quodcumque est lucri, h. e. quantumcumque lucri; totum lucrum. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, h. e. omnes milites, quos. Propert. Hoc quodcumque vides, qua Roma est, collis et herba fuit, *all this*. Virg. Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni concilias, *all this authority of mine*. — Also, for *qualiscumque*. Cic. Quicumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit. Id. Nos, quicumque eramus. — Often separated. Terent. Cum quibus erat cumque. Cic. Quam se cumque in partem dedisset. — ¶ Also, *whosoever* (*whatsoever*), h. e. *every possible, every, all*. Cic. Quamobrem, quæcumque a me ornamenta in te proficiscuntur. Id. Quæ sanari poterunt, quæcumque ratione sanabo. Propert. Quocumque modo, *under all circumstances*. Tacit. Cuicumque nobili debitos honores, *to every noble*. — ¶ Quocumque, *whithersoever, &c.* See Quocumque.

QUID, See Qui.

QUIDAM (qui & dam), quædam, quoddam, and quiddam, pron. *a certain* (of persons and things, that are either no further known, or that we do not choose to designate more particularly), *one, ὁ ὀλίγα, τίς*. Cic. Quidam ex advocatis dixit, *a certain one, one*. Id. Quidam de collegis nostris. Id. Fuit quoddam tempus, quum, &c. Id. Scis me quodam tempore venisse, *at a certain time*. Hence, in oblique satire. Terent. Neque cicatrices ostendit, quod quidam facit, *whichever somebody* (*one I know, one I could name*) *does*. Also, joined with epithets to heighten or take from a thing. Cic. Remigem aliquem aut bajulum oratorem nobis descripsisti, inopem quendam et inurbanum. Id. Crassi responsum excellentis cujusdam est ingenii. Id. Te natura excelsum quendam genuit. Also, by way of limitation or qualification, *a certain; what I may call; as I may say; so to speak; a sort of*. Cic. Poeta bonus nemo esse potest sine afflatu quodam quasi furoris. Id. Milvo esse quoddam bellum naturale cum corvo. — Quiddam, *something, a certain something*. Cic. In ista potestate inesse quiddam mali, *a certain degree of evil*. Id. In his quiddam divinum esse. — ¶ Also, in *plur.* Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *some, several*. Cic. Quosdam dies commorari. Tacit. Quidam bonorum cæsi. — ¶ As opposed to others. Cic. Quibusdam questionibus alios, quibusdam esse alios aptiores locos, *to certain — to certain others, to some — to others*. Id. Corpuscula quædam — alia — alia — partim — quædam. — ¶ Also, *some, h. e. considerable, tolerable*. Ovid. Ut quædam videri forma potest hominis. — ¶ Also, for *mam*, like *aliquis*. Virg. — ¶ Quiddam is used substantively; *quoddam*, adjectively.

QUIDEM (unc.), conj. *indeed*, in concessions, *I grant it, 'tis true*. Cic. Oratorias exercitationes non tu quidem reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam illis anteposuisti. Id. Misera est illa quidem consolatio, sed tamen necessaria. Id. Consules duos, bonos quidem, sed dum-

taxat bonos, amissimus, *good ones, 'tis true, but, &c.* — ¶ Also, *indeed*, in explanations. Cic. Post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, *and indeed, and that*. Id. Tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem. (See Et.) — ¶ Also, *namely, to wit*. Plaut. Eun sororem respondisse suam in tam fortem familiam, Sysiteli quidem Philonis filio. Cic. Duos sapientissimos auctores legum fuisse, alterum quidem palam, alterum obscurius. — Si quidem. (See Siquidem.) — ¶ Also, *at least; or certainly, of a truth, assuredly*. Cic. Non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, *at least, at this time*. Id. Nunc quidem profecto Romæ es. Terent. Frateris me quidem pudet pigetque, *h. e. truly*. Id. Nam is quidem in culpa non est, *h. e. at least, of a truth, surely*. Id. Hoc quidem certe manifestum erit. — This quidem stands with especial emphasis in expressions of extreme indignation. Sueton. Ista quidem vis est, *this is violence indeed!* Terent. Nam istæc quidem contumelia est, hominem recipere, &c. — ¶ Also, *but or yet, however*. Cic. Vagabitur modo nomen tuum longe atque late sedem quidem stabilem non habebit. Nepos. Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re quidem vera exercitui præfuit Conon. — ¶ Also, *also, even*. Terent. Et potest quidem? Id. Pergam quo cepi iter. (Ph.) Et quidem ego, *and I too*. — ¶ It has other uses, and it is often doubtful what the precise force of it is; it sometimes serves, like the Greek *μὲν*, to mark the divisions of a sentence, and to connect the members. Cic. Atque hoc nostra gravior est causa, quam illorum, quod illi quidem alterum metuunt, nos utrumque, *they for their part; where only will do*. Nepos. Afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Servilium Bruti matrem, non minus post mortem ejus, quam florentem coluerit, *h. e. for example; yet it may be also*. Id. Quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur, *which I for my part, &c.* Id. Neque hoc per Senatium (Scipio) efficere potuit: quum quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret, *though indeed*. Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Servilius quidem et Aristoxenus duxerunt, *for example*. — ¶ Ne — quidem, *not even*. See Ne.

QUIDNAM. See Quisnam.

QUIDNI. See Quid.

QUIDPIAM, } See Quispiam, Quisquam.  
QUIDQUAM, }

QUIDQUID. See Quisquis.

QUIES (unc.), *ētis, f. rest, repose, cessation from labor, ἡσυχία, παύσις*. Cic. Locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus fore videbatur. Id. Mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *resting-point*. Plin. Paneg. Labores otio et quiete recreare. Cas. Ex diutino labore quieti se dare. Id. Quietem capere. In plur. Cic. Ludo et joco uti licet, sicut somno et quietibus ceteris. — ¶ Also, *rest, h. e. quiet life, sitting still*, when a man, for instance, keeps aloof from party matters and remains neutral. Nepos. Attici quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut, &c. *h. e. neutrality*. — Hence, *quiet, peace*. Sallust. Ex summa lætitia atque lascivia, quæ diuturna quies pepererat. Tacit. Ingrata genti quies. — Of inanimate things. Plin. Quies ventorum. Virg. Quies (*h. e. tranquillitas veris*) iret (for esset) frigusque calorremque inter. — ¶ Also, *repose, sleep*. Cic. Secundum quietem visus ei dicitur draco, *in his sleep*. Id. and Plaut. In quiete; and Sueton. Per quietem, *in sleep*. Virg. Pressit jacentem dulcis et alta quies, *sweet and deep sleep*. Ovid. In stipula cepisse quietem, *to have slept*. Cic. Ire ad quietem. Id. Quietem se tradere. In plur. Sallust. Animus neque vigiliis, neque quietibus sedari poterat. — Hence, *the sleep of death, death*. Virg. Olli dura quies oculos urget. Propert. Quod si proparerint fata quietem. — Also, *a dream*. Vellei. and Stat. — Also, *the time of sleep, the night*. Propert. Trahere quietem. Stat. Opaca quies. — ¶ Also, *the place of rest; hence, lair, covert, of a beast*. Lucret. Quies feral. — ¶ Quie (*abl.*), for quiete,

after 5th declension. *Næv. ap. Prisc.*  
 — ¶ Also, *adjectively. Næv. ap. Prisc.* Mentem quietem.  
**QUIESCĒNTIYA** (quiesco), æ, f. *rest. Jul. 3 Firmic.*  
**QUIESCŌ** (quies), is, ðvi, ðtum, n. 3. to rest, repose, take rest, ἠσυχάζω. *Cic. Dux gruam revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat.* Hence, of the dead. *Ovid. Felicis ossa quiescant.* — Also, to come to rest. *Virg. Priusquam sedibus (in the grave) ossa quierunt.* — ¶ Hence, to rest, be at rest or in inaction, keep one's self quiet. *Cic. Urbs renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere.* *Id. Nimia ista potentia quiescit.* *Terent. Nuptiis potuerat (impers.) quiesci (infin. pass.), it would have been possible to be free and at rest from the marriage, we might have been undisturbed by.* *Virg. Prato arma quiescunt, h. e. jacent.* *Id. Alta quierunt æquora, were stilled, were become calm.* *Plin. Quiescere ventos sationis ðie, utilissimum, be at rest, be still.* *Id. Quiescentes aquæ, standing still, stagnant.* (In some cases, the meaning seems to be, to come to rest.) — Hence, to keep quiet or still, take no part, remain neutral. *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* — Also, to have no care of public affairs, live a private man, live in retirement. *Cic. in republica. Sucton. Ner. 34. in secessu.* — ¶ Also, to be still, hold one's peace, be silent. *Auct. ad Her. Quiesce tu, cujus pater, &c. Terent. Ut quiescant, moneo, et desinant male dicere.* *Ovid. Quiescebant voces.* — ¶ Also, to rest, repose, h. e. to sleep. *Plaut. Quievi noctem perpetem. Cic. Prætor quiescebat. Curt. Somno quiescere. Apul. Somnum humanum quievi, I slept as a man.* — ¶ Also, to let (a thing) quietly take place, allow or suffer quietly. *Cic. Tamen quiescat, rem adduci ad interregnum.* — ¶ Also, to hold in, stop, cease, leave off, give over. *Cic. Placet Chryshipo, aliquanto prius, quam ad multa perveniat, quiescere. Plant. Quiesce hanc rem modo petere.* — And also, to rest, to omit, let alone. *Horat. Art. 380. Indoctusque pilæ quiescit, does not try to play. Gell. Edicere quiescebat.* — ¶ Also, to remain undisturbed, undisturbed. *Liv. Quietura fœdera.* — ¶ Also, to be at rest, be easy, not to be anxious. *Plaut. cetera, h. e. de ceteris.* — ¶ Transitive, to make quiet, make to cease. *Senec. tuas laudes (it may be like the example immediately preceding, be still as to, be silent about).*  
**QUIETE** (quietus), adv. quietly, calmly, tranquilly, ἠσυχως. *Cic. Quod atpissimum est ad quiete vivendum. Cæs. Nostri quietissime se receperunt. Liv. Quietius deinde tranquilliusque eum bellaturum.*  
**QUIETUS** (quiesco), a, um, adj. at rest, enjoying rest, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled, contented, composed, easy, ἠσυχος. *Terent. Sex ego te totos, Parmeno, hos menses quietum reddam, ne sursum deorsum cursites, neve usque ad lucem vigiles. Cic. Animo quieto viveret. Id. Otiosam ætatem, et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere. Liv. Omnia quieta erant a bello.* — Also, of inanimate things, quiet, calm, tranquil. *Cic. Sermo senis est quietus et remissus, h. e. not violent or heated.* — ¶ Also, at rest, quiet, keeping quiet. *Cic. Homo quietissimus. Cæs. Gallia quietior. Plant. De istoc quietus esto, unconcerned, not anxious at all.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Horat. Diluvius quietos irritat amnes, flowing gently and calmly. Colum. bacca, that has lain awhile; opposed to recens.* — In particular, at rest, quiet, still, h. e. taking no part in war, tumult or public business. *Nepos. Hoc turbido tempore domi quietus erat, he remained at home without taking any part. Justin. Non contentus submovere bella, ultro etiam quietos lacescit.* — ¶ Also, taking sleep, asleep. *Tacit. Quos simul quietos non habuerat.* — Hence, Quietii, the dead. *Nemes. ¶ Absol. Quietum (as it seems), the still air. Petron. Myrto florenti quietum verberabat.*  
**QUILIBET** (qui & libet), quælibet, quodlibet, and quilibet, pron. whosoever will,

any one who will, any one whom you please, it matters not who, every one without distinction, any one, any, all, ὅστισοῦν. *Cic. Si quolibet vel minima res reperietur, quamobrem, &c. Horat. Do nomen quodlibet illi. Liv. Quibuslibet temporibus, at all times. Cic. Certo genere, non quolibet. Id. Hic apud majores nostros adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. Pandect. Sane non quolibet injuria est, non every-day injury, no slight wrong.* — Also, Unus quilibet, any one, be he who he may; any one, no matter who. *Liv. and Quintil. — Substantively, Quilibet. Horat. Quidlibet audendi potestas, any thing; what they will.* — ¶ *Adverb. Quolibet, to any place he (they, &c.) will, whithersoever he, &c. will, any whither. Ovid. and Lucret.*  
**QUIMÁTUS** (quinque; as from quimus, a, um, which is not used), us, m. the age of five years, πενταετία. *Plin.*  
**QUIN** (from qui, & ne, h. e. not), conj. and adv. that not. *Cic. Facere non possum, quin mittam, h. e. I must, I cannot do otherwise than, I cannot but. Terent. Ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, h. e. without their seeing me. Cic. Quum cause nihil est, quin secus judicaret, no reason that he should not, no reason why he should not, no cause for not judging. Id. Nihil abest, quin sum miserimus, that I am not (h. e. to my being) most wretched. Id. Non poterit recusare, quin dicat, h. e. refuse to speak. Quadrigar. ap. Gell. Pæne factum est, quin castra relinquere, h. e. it wanted little of the camp being left. Cic. Dubitatis, quin nobilissimum civem vindicatis, do you hesitate or scruple to avenge? (for the infin.) Also, after Non dubito, I do not doubt (better than the infin.). *Cic. Non dubitabat, quin ei crederemus, but that, that. So, Cæs. Non esse dubium, quin plurimum Helvetii possent. And, Cic. Cave dubites, quin, &c. (where there is an implied negative). Id. Non dubito (non dubium est), quin non, &c. but that not. Further, Liv. (after nego). Cic. Quis ignorat, quin tria genera sint? who is ignorant that there are three kinds? Cæs. Neque abest suspicio, quin, &c. (In these last three cases the accus. with infin. is more usual.) So, also, Cic. after dicere. Id. Dies nullus est, quin ventiet, no day passes that he does not, &c. (but quin may be here for quo non, and accordingly come under the next head). Also, Plaut. Mirum, quin dicat, that. — ¶ For Qui (quæ, quod) non. *Cic. Nemo venit, quin videret, who did not see. Terent. Nihil est, quin possit depravari, that cannot. Cic. Quis est, quin intelligat? Id. Nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquisierit.* — ¶ Also, that — not, as if — not. *Cic. Non quin ipse dissentiam, not that I do not, &c. not but that, &c. Liv. Non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, sed ut, &c. not but that, not that — not.* — ¶ Also, indeed, really, of a truth, truth! *Plaut. Hercle quin tu recte dicis. — Also, nay, even, nay even, and what is more. Cic. Te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas: quin hinc ipse evolare cupio. Terent. (Ch.) Syre, pudet me. (Sy.) credo: neque id injuria; quin mihi molestum est. Liv. Nunquam elusa fides; quin potius aucta. Cic. Credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, ay, and nights too. Virg. Ansus quin etiam voces jactare per urbem. So with imo added. Cic. Quin imo (or quinimo) leviter inter se dissentit. Plin. Ep. Placuit sententia Capionis quin immo consurgenti ei acclamatum est.* — ¶ Also, rather, nay rather. *Liv. 4, 43: 25, 36. — ¶ Also, why not? Cic. Quin continetis vocem? why do you not hold your peace? Liv. Quin consendimus equos? Curt. Quin igitur ulciscimur Græciam? (See the next signif.) — ¶ It is also an exclamation expressive of impatience or serving to encourage. *Terent. (Ph.) Audi obscuro. (Do.) Non audio. (Ph.) parumper. (Do.) quin omite me, but let me go, will you not let me go? Id. Quin tu uno verbo dic, well, tell me in one word. Id. Quin beneficii rursus ei experiamur reddere, come****

now, let us try, or, why do we not try? *Id. Quin jam habeo! ay! but I have it already.* — ¶ Also, if not, unless. *Ca. to ap. Gell. — ¶ Quin tamen, but yet, but nevertheless. Lucret. 2, 29. (But Ed. Creech. has attamen; Ed. Eichst. quum tamen.)*  
**QUINAM.** 3 See Quisnam.  
**QUINARIUS** (quini), a, um, adj. containing five, πενταδικός. *Mucrob. numerus, a five. Plin. fistula, h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent, was five inches broad. Varr. nummus, h. e. half a denarius.*  
**QUINCTILIS, QUINCTIUS, &c.** See Quintilis, &c.  
**QUINCUNCIALIS** (quincunx), e, adj. of or having the form of a quincunx. *Plin. Quincuncialis ordinum ratio.* — ¶ Also, containing five twelfths of a whole; for instance, of a foot. *Plin. Herba quincuncialis, five twelfths of a foot in height. Id. magnitudo.*  
**QUINCUNX** (quinque & uncia), uncis, adj. amounting to five twelfths. *Pandect. usura, h. e. five twelfths per cent. a month, or five per cent. a year.* — ¶ Hence, subst. Quincunx, m. five twelfths of an as, for instance. *Horat. Si de quincunce remota est uncia. — Of a jugerum. Colum. — Of a pound. Colum. — Of a sextarius, h. e. five cyathi. Martial. — Of an estate. Plin. — In interest, five per cent. per annum. Pers. — ¶ Also, the five spots on dice (tesseræ); hence, In quincuncem, after the manner of these spots. Cic. Ordines (arborum) directi in quincunx; namely, thus,

*	*	*	*
	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

*Quintil. Quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui, in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Cæs. Obliquis ordinibus in quincunx dispositis scrobes fodiebantur. — This name is otherwise supposed to be derived from this, that formerly five uncia were expressed by five marks arranged in this manner: otherwise from the circumstance that each angle resembles V or five.*  
**QUINCUPEDAL** (quinque & pes), alis, n. 3 an instrument (for instance, a measuring pole or rule) five feet long. *Martial. (in lemmae).*  
**QUINCUPLEX** (quinque & plico), icis, 3 adj. fivefold, πενταπλοῦς. *Anson. Toluosa. Martial. cera. So, Id. (in the title), Quincuplices, sc. pugillares.*  
**QUINDECIES** (quindecim), adv. fifteen times, δεκαπεντάκις. *Cic. Sestert. (neut. sing.) quindecies, h. e. fifteen hundred thousand sestertii. So, Martial. 7, 9, 15. Quindecies (where sestert. is to be supplied).*  
**QUINDECIM** (quinque & decem), num. adj. fifteen, δεκαπέντε. *Cæs.*  
**QUINDECIMVIRALIS** (quindecimviri), e, adj. of or belonging to the quindecimviri. *Tacit. Sacerdotio Quindecimvirali præditus.*  
**QUINDECIMVIRATUS** (quindecimvir), 3 us, m. the dignity of a quindecimvir. *Lamprid.*  
**QUINDECIMVIR** (quindecim & vir), i, m. plur. Quindecimviri, n college or board of fifteen men, associated together in an office. *There were at Rome Quindecimviri Sibyllini, or merely Quindecimviri, who had the charge of the Sibylline books, and whose duty it was in dangerous times to inspect these books, to find whether they provided any help in the existing emergency. Horat. and Tacit. And in sing. Sueton. — Before Sylla these men were ten in number, Decemviri. — There were also, Quindecimviri agris dandis, h. e. fifteen commissioners for the distribution of lands. Plin. (in sing. num.)*  
**QUINDECIMUS** (quindecim), a, um, 3 num. adj. the fifteenth. *Marcell. Empir.*  
**QUINDENI.** See Quindeni.  
**QUINGENARIUS** (quingeni), a, um, adj. 2 of or containing five hundred each. *Curt. cohortes. — ¶ Also, of or containing:**

five hundred; hence, of five hundred pounds. *Plin.* thorax.

**QUINGĒNI** (quingenti), æ, a, num. adj. five hundred, distributively, five hundred each. *Cic.* Apud eum HS. (h. e. sestertia) quingena deposuerunt, five hundred each. *Sueton.* Legavit cohortibus urbanis quingentos numos, five hundred to each cohort. — ¶ Not distributively, five hundred. *Colum.*

**QUINGENTARIŪS** (quingenti), a, um, 3 adj. containing five hundred. *Veget.* cohors.

**QUINGENTĒSIMŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the five hundredth, πεντακοσιστός. *Cic.*

**QUINGĒNTI** (quinque & centum), æ, a, num. adj. five hundred, πεντακόσιοι. *Horat.* Quingentis emptus drachmis. *Plaut.* Quingentos occidere. *Sueton.* Tiberio legatum ad quingenta revocante, sc. sestertia. *Varr.* Quingentum millium verborum.

**QUINGĒNTIES** (quingenti), adv. five hundred times, πεντακοσιάκις. *Vitruv.* Quingenties mille, five hundred thousand. *Cic.* HS. (h. e. sestert. neut. sing.) quingenties, h. e. five hundred times a hundred thousand sestertces (sestertii), fifty millions of sestertces. So without sestert. *Sueton.* Milies et quingenties, h. e. 150,000,000 sestertces.

**QUINI** (quinque), æ, a, num. adj. five, distributively, five each. *Cic.* Græci stipati, quini in lectulis, five in a couch. *Colum.* Quinum pedum interordinia esse, that the spaces between the rows be five feet each. *Cæs.* Fossæ, quinos pedes alte, each five feet deep. — ¶ Not distributively, five. *Virg.* Cædit quinas de more bidentes. *Liv.* Quina nomina principum seditionis edita sunt. — ¶ In sing. *Plaut.* Lex me perdit quina vicenaria, h. e. quæ vetat minorem viginti quinque annis stipulari. *Plin.* Scrobes non altiores quino semipede, than two and a half feet each.

**QUINIDĒNI**, or **QUINI DENI**, or **QUINDĒNI**, æ, a, num. adj. fifteen, distributively, fifteen apiece. *Liv.* Quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedes sunt. *Vitruv.* Latitudines pedum quadentum. *Sueton.* Promisit singulis quina dena sestertia. — ¶ Not distributively, fifteen. *Plaut.* Quindenis hastis corpus transfigi.

**QUINIMŌ**, or **QUINIMMŌ**. See *Quin*.

**QUINIO** (quini), ðnis, m. the number five, 3 a number of five, πέντης. *Tertull.* — At dice, the five. *Isidor.*

**QUINIVICĒNI**, and **QUINI VICĒNI**, æ, a, num. adj. twenty-five, distributively, twenty-five apiece. *Liv.*

**QUINQUAGĒNARIŪS** (quinquageni), a, um, adj. of fifty, consisting of fifty, containing fifty, πεντηκονταδικός. *Varr.* grex. *Quintil.* homo, fifty years old. *Vitruv.* fistula, h. e. the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches broad. *Cato.* urna, holding fifty sextarii. *Id.* dolium, of fifty quadrantalta, or congii.

**QUINQUAGĒNI** (quinguaginta), æ, a, num. adj. fifty, distributively, fifty each. *Cic.* In singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? *Sueton.* Omnibus sestertia quinquagena promissa. *Plin.* Arbores quinquagenum cubitorum altitudine. Also in sing. *Plin.* Singula stamina centeno quinquageno filo constare. — ¶ Not distributively, fifty. *Manil.*

**QUINQUAGĒSIES**, adv. for Quinquagies. 3 *Plaut.* sc. sestert. (sing. neut.) h. e. fifty times a hundred thousand sestertces (sestertii), five millions of sestertces.

**QUINQUAGĒSIMŪS** (quinguaginta), a, um, num. adj. the fiftieth, πεντηκοστός. *Plin.* — Quinquagesima, sc. pars, the fiftieth part, as a tax. *Cic.*

**QUINQUAGĒSIES** (Id.), adv. fifty times, πεντηκοντάκις. *Plin.* Quinquagesie centena millia. *Cels.* Quinquagesie perficere.

**QUINQUAGĒNTĀ** (perhaps πεντήκοντα), indecl. num. adj. fifty. *Cic.*

**QUINQUĀTRIĀ**, ium or iorum, n. pl. sc. 2 solemnia, same as *Quinquatrus*. *Sueton.*

**QUINQUĀTRŪS** (quinque), ðum, f. a festival in honor of *Minerva*, as some say, continuing five days, according to others only one day. It is so called either from its five days' continuance, or because it fell on the 5th day after

the ides of March, namely, xiv. Cal. Apr. There was a second, called *Quinquatrus Minores*, or *Minuscula*, which was celebrated on the ides of June. *Varr.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

**QUINQUĒ** (πέντε), indecl. num. adj. five. *Cic.*

**QUINQUĒFŌLIŪS** (quinque & folium), 2 a, um, adj. having five leaves, five leaved, πεντάφυλλος. *Plin.* rosa. — Hence, *Quinquefolium*, ii, n. an herb, cinquefoil. *Plin.*

**QUINQUĒGĒNTIĀNI**, ðrum, m. a nation 3 in *Africa*. *Entrap.* — Also written *Quinguentiani*. *Aurel. Vict.*

**QUINQUĒGĒNŪS** (quinque & genus), 3 indecl. adj. of five kinds. *Anson.* Quingegenus nux.

**QUINQUĒLIBRĀLIS** (quinque & libra), 2 e, adj. of five pounds. *Colum.* pondus.

**QUINQUĒLĪBRIS** (Id.), e, adj. of five 3 pounds weight. *Vopisc.*

**QUINQUĒMĒSTRIS** (quinque & mensis), e, adj. five months old, πενταμηνιαῖος. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**QUINQUĒNNĀLIS** (quinquennis), e, adj. happening every fifth year (quinto quoque anno), πεντητηρικός. *Cic.* Cum Olympiam venisset maxima illa quinquenniali celebrata ludorum. *Liv.* vota. *Sueton.* certamen. *Tacit.* Indierum. — Nero instituted a quinquennial certamen, which, having fallen into disuse, was restored by *Domitian*, and made sacred to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. — ¶ Also, lasting or continuing five years, of five years' length or duration. *Liv.* censura. — Hence, *Quinquennialis* (absol.), a certain magistrate in the municipia, who held his office five years. *Apul.* So, also, adj. *Apul.* Quinquennialis magistratus, h. e. this office.

**QUINQUĒNNIS** (quinque & annus), e, 2 adj. of five years, five years old, πενταετής. *Ovid.* Quinquennis Olympias. *Horat.* Vinum quinquenne. *Plaut.* filia.

**QUINQUĒNNIUM** (quinquennis), ii, n. the space of five years, five years' time, five years, πενταετία. *Cic.* Censores Magistratum quinquennium habento. *Ovid.* Tria quinquennia, h. e. fifteen years. — ¶ *Stat.* Cum stata laudato caneret quinquennia versu, h. e. quinquennialia.

**QUINQUĒPARTĪTŪS** (quinque & partitus), or **QUINQUĒPERTĪTŪS**, a, um, adj. divided into five parts, five-fold, πενταμερής. *Cic.* argumentatio. — Hence, *Quinquepartitŏ* (abl.), adv. into five parts, five-fold. *Plin.* Foliis incisus quinquepartito.

**QUINQUĒPEDĀLIS** (quinque & pes), 3 e, adj. of five feet. *Hygin.*

**QUINQUĒPLICŌ**. See *Quinquiplico*.

**QUINQUĒPRĪMI**, or **QUINQUĒ PRĪMI**, ðmi, the five principal men, perhaps of the city, next to the magistrates, πεντάπρωτοι. *Cic.*

**QUINQUĒREMIS** (quinque & remus), is, f. that has five banks or benches of oars. *Liv.* navis. — Absol. sc. navis, a quinquereme, vessel of five banks or benches of oars, πεντήρης. *Cic.*

**QUINQUĒRTĪŌ** (quingentium), ðnis, 3 m. one who exercises himself in the five sorts of exercise called quingentium, πέντασλος. *Liv.* Aulon. ap. *Fest.*

**QUINQUĒRTIUM** (quinque & ars), ii, n. 3 the bodily exercises of the youth, of five sorts, disci jactus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio, πέντασλον. *Fest.*

**QUINQUĒSSIS** (quinque & as), is, m. 3 five asses. *Apul.* ap. *Priscian.*

**QUINQUĒVIRĀTŪS** (quinquevir), us, 1 m. the dignity or office of a quinquevir, πενταδάρχια. *Cic.*

**QUINQUĒVĪR** (quinque & vir), i, m. *Plur.* Quinqueviri, a board of five men, appointed to administer some office or execute some commission jointly; five commissioners, for instance, to distribute lands. *Cic.*; to adjust the settlement of debts. *Liv.*; to repair walls and towers. *Liv.*; to act at night as deputies or substitutes for the magistrates. *Pandect.* — In sing. num. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

**QUINQUIES** (quinque), adv. five times, πεντάκις. *Cic.* Quinquies absolutus est. *Cato.* Quinquies quinque numere. *Plin.* Quinquies mille, five thousand. *Cic.* Quinquies tanto amplius.

**QUINQUYPLICŌ** (quinque & plico), as 2 a. 1. to make five-fold. *Tacit.* (Al. leg quintuplicari, alii quinqueplicari.)

**QUINTADĒCĪMĀNI** (quintusdecimus), 2 or **QUINTADĒCŪMĀNI**, ðrum, m. sc. milites, soldiers of the fifteenth legion. *Tacit.*

**QUINTĀNŪS** (quintus), a, um, adj. of the fifth legion; *Quintani*, soldiers of the fifth legion. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, the fifth in order, of things which take place on the fifth day, in the fifth place, &c. *Varr.* Nonæ, h. e. which fall on the fifth day of the month (as septimana, those which fall on the seventh). *Plin.* Vineas semper quintanis (sc. vicibus) seminari, h. e. at every fifth stake. Also, *Fest.* Porta quintana, a gate in the Roman camp, near which the sutlers had their stand. Hence, *Liv.* 41, 2. Prætorio dejecto, ad quæstorium forum, quintanæque hostes pervenerunt, h. e. forum. So, in imitation of this, quintana. *Sueton.* Quintana domi constituta, h. e. foro.

**QUINTARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. containing five. *Vitruv.* numerus, h. e. when the number 6 is taken as the whole. *Hygin.* limes, h. e. qui quinque centurias cludit.

**QUINTĀNIŪS**, or **QUINCTĪANŪS**, a, um, adj. pertaining to, belonging to, named from, a *Quintius*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**QUINTĪLIANŪS**, or **QUINCTĪLIANŪS**, 3 i, m. *M. Fabius Quintilianus*, *Quintilian*, a famous rhetorician, from *Calagurra* in Spain. He was brought to Rome by *Galba* the emperor. His great work is *De Institutione Oratoria*.

**QUINTĪLIS**, or **QUINCTĪLIS** (quintus), is, m. a Roman month, the fifth, when the year began with *March*; afterwards called *Julius* (July), from *J. Cæsar*. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — Adjectively. *Liv.* *Iidibus* *Quintilibus*, on the ides of *Quintilis*.

**QUINTĪPŌR**, h. e. *Quinti* puer. 3 *Varr.*

**QUINTŪS**, or **QUINCTŪS**, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ Adj. *Quintian*. *Liv.* gens. *Id.* pra (so called from *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*). — ¶ Subst. *Quintius*, *Quintia*, a man, woman of this gens. *T.* *Quintius Flaminius*, a Roman general, who conquered the Macedonian king *Philippos*, the father of *Perses*. *Liv.*

**QUINTŌ**, **QUINTUM**. See *Quintus*.

**QUINTŪS** (quinque), a, um, num. adj. the fifth, πέμπτος. *Liv.* — Hence, *Quintŏ*, and *Quintum*, for the fifth time. *Liv.* Lectisternium quinto post conditam urbem habitum est. *Id.* *Declaratus* consul *Q. Fabius Maximus* quintum. — ¶ *Quintus*, a Roman praenomen, which is commonly written *Q.*

**QUINTŪSDECĪMŪS**, or **QUINTUS DECĪMŪS**, a, um, num. adj. the fiftieth. *Liv.*

**QUIPPE** (unc.), conj. indeed, in fact, to be sure, to wit. *Tertull.* *Quippe* quia saepe id remedium est. *Phædr.* *Periture* *quippe*, quamvis nemo læderet, h. e. indeed, sure enough, at all events. Also, ironically. *Virg.* *Quippe* vector fatis, indeed then! So, *Cic.* *Movet* me *quippe* *lunen curiae*, and indeed, to be sure, and sure enough. — So, with other particles. *Liv.* *Quippe* videmus enim vestes madentes exsiccare solem, for in fact we see, &c. see for instance, &c. *Nepos.* *Neque* *Cimoni* fuit turpe, habere, &c. *quippe* quum cives ejus, eodem uterentur instituto, since to be sure, inasmuch as. *Plin.* *Insanabilis* non est credendus, *quippe* quoniam in multis sponte desit, since in fact. *Plaut.* *Quippe* quando mihi nihil credis. *Cic.* *Leve* nomen habet utraque res: *quippe* leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, for indeed, for sure enough. *Id.* *Nec* reprehendo: *quippe* quum ipse non fugerim, &c. when indeed I myself, inasmuch as I myself. — So, with the relative, *Quippe* qui, quæ, quod, h. e. as who, &c. inasmuch as he, &c. seeing that he, &c. *Cic.* *Convivia* cum patre non inibat: *quippe* qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, as he did not come. *Nep.* *Quum* a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, *quippe* quem venundari jussisset, inasmuch as he had commanded him to be sold. *Cic.* *Nihil* attinet eam (causam), ex lege considerare,

quippe quæ in lege scripta non sit, *seeing that it is not written, &c.* Also, with *indic.* *Plaut.* Dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudius tertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *seeing that I, &c., for I, &c.* *Salust.* Imperator (Jugurtham) magis magisque in dies amplecti, quippe cujus neque consilium, neque inceptum ululum frustra erat, *as no plan or undertaking of his was to no purpose.* — Also, placed absolutely, *Cic. Mur.* 35. Ergo ad canam petitionis causa si quis vocat, condemnentur. Quippe! inquit, *yes indeed! that he should!* *Id. Fin.* 4, 3. Ista ipsa, quæ tu breviter, Regem, Dictatorem, &c. a te quidem rotunde: quippe; habes enim a rhetoribus, *rightly, with reason.* — ¶ Also, *for, forasmuch as.* *Cic.* Quippe vides. *Salust.* Quibus ludibrio videntur fuisse divitias. Quippe properabant, &c. — ¶ Also, *as, as being.* *Cic.* Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito — So, Quippe qui, quæ, quod. (See above.) — ¶ Also, *why; hence, Quippeni, why not?* *Plaut.* Quippe te ni contemnam? — ¶ Quippe ubi, *particularly when, for when.* *Prop.* 2, 4, 9. — Also, *where induced, where to wit, where forsooth, for or because there.* *Propert.* 1, 9, 27. *Virg. Georg.* 1, 505.

QUIPPIAM. See Quispiam.

QUIPPINI? *why not?* or certainly, *by all 3 means, &c.* *τὶ γὰρ οὐ; πῶς οὐ;* *Plaut.* Quid illam? meretricem ne esse censes? (*M.*) quippini? *Id.* Diespiter vos perdit. (*Ad.*) te quippini? and you too? — ¶ Also, *why?* *Plaut.*

QUIQUE. See Quisque.

QUIQUI. See Quisquis.

QUIRYANUS, a, um, adj. *Plin.* mala, an excellent species of apple (called also *Quiriniana*. *Varr.*).

QUIRINALIS (Quirinus), e, adj. of or pertaining to Quirinus (the name of Romulus after his deification). *Virg.* lituus, *h. e. such as Romulus afterwards bore.* *So, Id.* trabea. *Varr.* flamen, his priest. *Id.* collis, the Quirinal hill (one of the seven of Rome), now Monte Cavallo. *Cic.* Quirinalia, *sc. sollemnia, festival in honor of Quirinus, which fell upon xliii. Cal. Mart.*

QUIRINIANUS, a, um, adj. *Quirinian.* *Varr.* mala, a species of apple. See *Quirianus.*

QUIRINUS (according to *Macrob.* 1, 9. *sume* as bellorum potens, ab hasta, quam Sabini curiam vocant), a, um. As a subst. Quirinus, i, m. the name of the deified Romulus. *Ovid.* Hence, *Horat.* Populus Quirini, *h. e. the Romans.* *Ovid.* Urbs Quirini, *Rome.* *Juvenal.* Gemini Quirini, *h. e. Romulus and Remus* (in like manner as Castor and Pollux are called *Custores*). — The name was also given to *Janus.* *Sueton.* Janus Quirinus. — We find it used in reference to *Antonius.* *Propert.* Tenero Quirino. — And also to *Augustus.* *Virg.* Victoria arma Quirini. — ¶ Adj. for *Quirinialis.* *Ovid.* collis. — Also, *Quirina, sc. tribus. Cic.*

QUIRIS, itis, m. one from *Cures, a town of the Sabines, a Quirite.* *Virg.* Prisci Quirites. — In the time of Romulus a part of the Sabines passed over to Rome, and united themselves into one people with the Romans. Out of courtesy to them the Roman citizens were named *Quirites.* *Liv.* 1, 13. — ¶ Hence, a Roman, a citizen. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* So, *Lucan.* Romani more Quiritis, *h. e. of a Roman citizen.* — Hence, plur. *Quirites, Romans, citizens,* particularly used of the citizens in *Rome.* Hence, *militis* and *Quirites* are opposed to each other, *Liv.* 45, 37, where *Quirites* has something reproachful in it; *citizens, h. e. not warriors.* So *Cæsar* once called his soldiers *Quirites* to humble them. *Sueton.* — The Romans were called by this name in formal address, in a speech, for instance, *Cic.*; or when something was formally done in their name. Hence, *Liv.* Populus Romanus Quiritium. *Id.* Pro populo Romo Quiritibusque. (In these places it may be translated *citizens.*) *Horat.* Patres et Quirites, *h. e.*

senate and people. *Cic.* Jus Quiritium, *h. e. the civil right, peculiar to those who are Roman citizens in the fullest sense.* — ¶ *Figur.* of bees. *Virg.* Parvi Quirites.

QUIRITATYŌ (quirito), ōnis, f. a crying 2 out for help, mournful cry. *Liv.*

QUIRITATŪS (Id.), us, m. mournful cry, 2 whimpering. *Plin.* Ep. infantium. *Val. Max.* Lamentabilis quiritatus trepidæ civitatis.

QUIRITES, ium, more usually than um. See *Quiris.*

QUIRITŌ (according to the usual derivation, from *Quirites*), as, n. l. and QUIRITŌR, aris, dep. properly, to implore the assistance of the *Quirites* or Roman citizens; to cry out or call for help, cry mournfully, scream, shriek, ἀγγελάζω. *Asin.* *Poll.* ad *Cic.* Quum illi misero quiritanti, civis Romanus natus sum, responderet. *Liv.* Nulla vox quiritantium exaudiri poterat. — Also, simply, to complain, lament. *Plin.* and *Plin.* *Pancg.* — Or merely, to cry, scream, of an orator. *Quintil.*

QUIRITŌ, as, n. l. to gruat, of boars. 3 *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

QUIS, quæ, quōd or quid, pron. See *Qui.*

QUISNAM, and QUINAM (quis, or qui, & nam), quænam, quodnam, and quidnam, pron. *who, which, what, τίς:* stronger than *quis.* *Cic.* Quisnam igitur tuebitor P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? *Plaut.* Quinam homo hic conqueritur? *Tercat.* Quodnam ob facinus? *Cic.* Sed earum artificem quem? *Queniam?* *Horat.* Quisnam igitur liber? *Sapiens.* *Terent.* Quidnam (*adverbially*) Pamphilum exanimatum video? *why do I see? what can be the reason that I see?* (Compare *Quid*, in *Qui.*) — Not in a question. *Cic.* Quæsit ab eis, quasnam virgines formosas haberent. *Nep.* Miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam (*what*) facerent de rebus suis. *Tercat.* Reviso, quidnam Chærea hic rerum gerat, *what Chærea is about.* *Id.* Opperiari, ut sciam, quidnam hæc turba tristitiæ (*genit.*) afferat. — ¶ *Quodnam* stands adjectively; *quidnam* substantively. — ¶ *As quis* stands for *aliquis*, so, also, *quisnam* is used after *num.* *Cic.* Num quisnam præterea? *is there any one besides?* *Terent.* Ut sciam, num quidnam afferat. — ¶ Also, separated. *Cic.* Quid se nam facturum arbitratus est? *Plaut.* Quid cerussa opus nam? — ¶ Also, inverted. *Virg.* Nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? *and who, &c.?* *Tercat.* Nam quæ hæc anus est? — ¶ *Adv.* *Quoniam.* See *Quoniam.*

QUISPIAM (quis & piam), quæpiam, quodpiam, and quidpiam (or quippiam), pron. *any or some, any (some) one, any (some) thing.* *Cic.* Si cuiquam pecuniam fortuna ademit, *from any one, from some one.* *Id.* Ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur. *Terent.* Quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? *some god, any god.* *Cic.* Qui quum me esse quispiam dicit, *some one, some one or other.* *Cæs.* Quum quæpiam cohors ex ore excesserat, *any.* *Justin.* Neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum ejus, *any.* *Gell.* Grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus. *Id.* Quispiam ex iis. — Hence, *Quidpiam*, adverbially, *any or soave, in any (some) thing, in any (some) respects or degree.* *Cic.* Si grando quippiam nocuit, *has done some harm or any harm.* *Terent.* Num illi molestæ quidpiam sunt hæ nuptiæ? *in any respect.* — ¶ Also, *many a.* *Cic.* Innocens est quispiam. — ¶ *The plur.* is rare. *Cic.* Aliæ quæpiam rationes. — ¶ *Quidpiam* impudicior, *for paulo impudicior.* *Plaut.* — ¶ *Quidpiam* stands substantively; *quodpiam* adjectively. — ¶ *Quispiam* is particular; *quisquam* universal. — ¶ *Quopiam, adv.* See *Quopiam.*

QUISQUAM (quis & quam), quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pron. *any, any one, any thing, τίς;* emphatically and universally, in an expressed or implied negation, a condition, after comparatives, after *viz* and *sine.* *Plaut.* An invenire postulas quemquam coquam? *Id.* Nemo est indignior, quem quisquam

homo amet. *Terent.* An quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? *is there any one in the whole world equally wretched?* *Cic.* Estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo, &c. *is there one of the human race?* *Id.* Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, *vives.* *Id.* Si quisquam fuit unquam, &c. *Plaut.* Neque illo, quisquam est alter parior, *is there another one?* *Cæs.* Neque se cujusquam imperio obtemperaturos. *Salust.* Neque loco, neque homini cuiquam satis credere. — *Quidquam* (which is used substantively), *any thing.* *Cic.* Quidquam tu illa putas fuisse præ his de victoria gratulationibus? *Senec.* Vix spei quidquam est super, *there is scarcely any hope left.* *Cic.* Num quidnam novi? — ¶ But also for *quavis, quilibet, any, any one.* *Cic.* Nisi vos fortiores cognossem, quam quemquam virum. — ¶ *Nec (neque) quisquam* stands often for *nemo.* *Cic.* — ¶ We also find, *Nemo quisquam, nihil quidquam, not any one, no one at all; not any thing at all.* *Terent.* — Also, *Quisquam unus, any one, a single one.* *Liv.* So, *Id.* Nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one.* — ¶ *The fem.* is rare. *Plaut.* Quamquam porculam. — *Quisquam* is also *fem.* *Plaut.* *Quisquam* alia mulier. *Terent.* *Quisquam* illarum. — ¶ After *quisquam* the plur. also is found. *Liv.* *Quisquam, a quibus, for a quo.* — ¶ *Adv.* *Quoquam.* See *Quoquam.*

QUISQUE (quis & que), quæque, quodque and quidque (*or as some write it quicque*), pron. *every, every man, every one, ἕκαστος, πᾶς τις, δὴς ὅσων.* Usually as a subst. *Cic.* Quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. *Id.* Mens cujusque is est quisque, *the mind of every man, that is the man.* *Id.* Magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat. *Id.* Ut quæque stellæ in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore. *Plin.* Scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, *every way.* *Plin.* Annis quibusque sorte reges singulos, &c. *every year.* *Sueton.* Archelaum, Trallianos, et Thessalos, varia quosque de causa, defendit, *each for a different reason.* *Cic.* Quid quisque necessarium scribat, *every one of.* *Horat.* Quisque dierum, *every day, each day.* — It also stands with *sui, sibi, se, suus,* sometimes after, sometimes before. *Cic.* Pro se quisque loquebatur. *Id.* Quanti quisque se ipse faciat. *Id.* Quum suo cuique judicio sit utendum. *Id.* Ut suam quisque conditionem miseriam putet. *Liv.* Sibi quoque tendente. — ¶ Also, with comparatives. *Cic.* Quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, *h. e. every one, or oac.* *Quintil.* Ut quique pedes sunt temporibus pleniore, hoc graviorem faciunt orationem. *Plin.* Ep. Bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major. — ¶ Often with the *superl.* to express universality. *Cic.* Optimum quidque rarissimum est, *every best thing, whatever is most excellent, the best.* *Id.* Quos doctissimus quisque contemnit, *every most learned man, the most learned men, or all very learned men.* *Id.* Recentissima quæque sunt correctæ maxima. — Also, with ordinal numerals. *Cic.* Tertio quoque verbo excitabantur, *at every third word.* *Id.* Quinto quoque anno Sicilia censetur, *every five years, every fifth year.* *Plaut.* Vix decimus quisque est, qui, &c. *hardly one man in ten.* — Also, with *primus*, signifying the very first, the first or earliest possible. *Cic.* Uti primo quoque die ad Senatum referant. *Liv.* Ut exercitui diem primam quamque diceret ad conveniendum. *Cic.* Primo quoque tempore, *on the earliest opportunity, as soon as possible.* — ¶ *Quisque* frequently stands with a verb plur. *Plaut.* Ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam. *Liv.* Cetera multitudo sorte decimus quisque lecti, *h. e. vocæ decimated.* *Virg.* Quisque suos patimur manes, *we each of us suffer.* *Cic.* Pro se quisque debemus, *we ought each.* *Tacit.* Suum quisque flagitium aliis obiectantes. — ¶ Also, *Quisque, of two, for uterque.* *Ovid.* Atque ita quisque suas iterum redeamus ad urbes (so

Hero writes to Leander.) *Liv.* 2, 44. Duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus esse. — ¶ Also, *Quisque* of a woman, accordingly *femin.* *Plaut.* Omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, inventit. — ¶ Often with *unus* preceding it, pleonastically, *every.* *Cic.* Unus quisque, unum quidque. (See *Unus.*) — ¶ Also, for quicumque, *whoever, whosoever, every one who, all which, ὅστις ἄν.* *Plaut.* Quemque attigit, multat. *Id.* Quemque videritis hominem in nostris tegulis, huc deturbatote. *Liv.* Cujusque populi cives vicissent. *Plaut.* Quisque accesserit, vapulato. — ¶ Also, for quisquam *any one.* *Sallust.* Supra quam cuique credibile est. — ¶ *Quidque* stands substantively; *quodque* adjectively.

**QUISQUILLIÆ** (perhaps from *quisque*, *h. e.* of every sort), *arum, f.* any vile or worthless stuff, such as is thrown away; the refuse of a thing, fallen leaves or sprigs, stubble, *offscouring, sweepings, rubbish, filth, περιψήματα.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Fest.* and *Apul.* — *Figur.* of vile men, beasts, things, the refuse, trash, dregs, *offscouring.* *Cic.* Omitto Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quisquillas seditiois Clodianæ. *Apul.* uses it of poor fish. — ¶ *Neut.* *Quisquilia, h. e.* trash, stuff, trifles. *Petron.*

**QUISQUIS** (*quis & quis*; like *qualis-qualis, ubinid, &c.*), *quæquæ, quidquid, or quicquid, pron. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, all that, ὅστις.* *Cic.* Quisquis ille est, *whoever he is, whosoever he be.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginensis, quisquis erit, *whoever he may be.* *Plaut.* Quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit. *Tibull.* Quisquis ades, faveas. *Plaut.* Quisquis es, quidquid tibi nomen est, senex, &c. *Id.* Omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat. *Cic.* Dicam quod sentio, quoquo animo me auditurus est. *Id.* Quoquo modo se res habeat, *be the thing as it will.* *Id.* Quiqui integri sunt. — *Quidquid* stands substantively. *Plaut.* Hoc ego in mari, quidquid inest reperi. *And with genit.* *Cic.* Quidquid maleficii erit, id dehebit, &c. *Catull.* Ridete, quidquid est cachinnorum, *all ye, &c.* *Horat.* Deorum quidquid regit terras, *h. e. all the gods who, &c.* — *And, also, adverbially.* *Liv.* Jam provideo animo, quidquid progredior, in vastiorem me altitudinem invehi, *how much soever, the farther, the more.* *Id.* Quidquid ab urbe longius proferret arma, the further, &c. *Gell.* Quidquid ita educati liberi amare videntur, non naturalis ille amor est, *in whatever respect or degree they seem, if they seem in any thing.* *Catull.* Ride, quidquid amas Catullum, *h. e. quantum, as you love Catullus.* — *Also, Quisquis, with a plur. verb. Propert.* Quisquis amas, hoc bustum cædit. *Tibull.* Procul absitis, quisquis colis. &c. — ¶ *Also, who or whatsoever it be, h. e. every one, every thing, any one or thing.* *Cic.* Quocumque in loco quisquis est. *Id.* Bestiæ, ut quidquid objectum est, eo contentæ non quærant amplius. *Id.* Quatenus quidque se attingat, *every thing, or a thing, be it what it may.* *Suct.* Ne causam belli quoquo modo quærent, *in any way, no matter how unjustifiable.* *Id.* Sed ut quoquo modo totus cremaretur, *in any way, no matter how.* *Liv.* Liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant. — ¶ *Quidquid, as an adj.* *Cato.* Suum quidquid genus. — ¶ *Unus* stands before *quisquis*, pleonastically. *Terent.* Unum quidquid. — ¶ *Quiqui, for quisquis.* *Plaut.* — ¶ *Adv.* Quoquo. See *Quoquo.*

**QUITUS**, a. um. See *Queo.*

**QUIVIS** (*qui & vis*, from *volo*), *quævis, quodvis, and quidvis, pron. any you please, any soever, any or any one, every or every one, ὅστις, ὅστισοῦν.* *Cic.* Omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, in hac causa improbitatem cum veritate contendere. *Plaut.* Jupiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis. *Cæs.* Ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent. *Cic.* Quævis amplificationes. *Horat.* Quovis sermone. *Cic.* Genus

suum quodvis est diversum a reliquis, *each, every.* *Horat.* Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, *any body, any one without distinction, any one, no matter who, every one.* *Terent.* Ab quivis (*for quovis*) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas. — *Quidvis* stands substantively, *any thing, all in the world, no matter what.* *Cic.* Ut quidvis perpeti mallet. *Plaut.* Mihi quidvis sat est, *any thing.* *And with a genit.* *Terent.* Quidvis oneris impone. *Cato.* Quidvis anni, *for quovis anni tempore.* — ¶ *Unus* stands with it pleonastically. *Cic.* Si tu, aut quivis unus, *any one.* *Id.* Non quivis unus ex populo, *any one without distinction.* *Terent.* Una harum quævis causa. — ¶ *Quavis (abl.), sc. ratione.* *Horat.* — ¶ *Adv.* Quovis. (See *Quovis.*) — ¶ *Non quivis, not any one, h. e. not any one without choice, not every body; non quisquam, not any one, h. e. nobody.* *So, P. Syr. ap. Senec.* Cuivis potest accidere, quod cuiquam potest, *h. e. what may befall the race, as such, may befall any individual thereof.*

**QUIVISCUMQUE** (*quivis & cumque*), *3* or **QUIVISCUNQUE**, *quæviscumque, quodviscumque, pron. whatsoever you will, any, every.* *Lucret.* and *Martial.*

**QUO** (produced from the *abl. neut.* of *qui*), *adv. where.* *Cic.* Se nescire, quo loci esset, *for quo loco.* — ¶ *Also, wherefore, for which reason, on which account.* *Cic.* Quo etiam scripsit: Non curo, &c. *Nepos.* Quo factum est, *whence, by reason of which, wherefore.* — ¶ *Also, because, or that; or as if.* *Plaut.* Non quo te impudicam crederem. *Cic.* Non quo ipse audieris. *Id.* Non eo (*on that account*) dico, quo mihi veniat, &c. *Terent.* Non quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci. — ¶ *Also, whither, to which or what place, to which or what, to whom, quæ, or of places, persons or things.* *Horat.* Quo, quo, selesti, ruitis? *Cæs.* Mulieres in eum locum conjecit, quo exercitum aditus non erat. *Cic.* Me ad eam partem provinciæ esse venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer. *Ovid.* Trabs quo cadat in dubio est. *Cato.* Dolia, quo vinaceos condat, *where.* *Plaut.* Quo illæ nubent? *h. e. whom?* *Cic.* Apud eos, quo se contulit, *h. e. ad quos.* *Also, Plaut.* Non hercle, quo hinc gentium aufugiam, scio, *whither in the world.* *And, fig.* *Liv.* Scire, quo amentia progredi sitis, *to what a pitch of, how far in.* — *It is also, to what end, use, purpose, aim, for what, why.* *Cic.* Quo hostem tam sceleratum reserves? *Id.* Quo tantam pecuniam? *Id.* Dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, *for what use.* *Horat.* Nescis, quo valeat nummus. *Cic.* Martis vero signum quo mihi pacis auctori? *of what use? to what purpose?* *Horat.* Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? *of what use? to what purpose?* *Ovid.* Quo tibi turritis incingere mienibus urbes? *Propert.* Nam mihi quo, Pœnis si purpura fulgeat ostris? *what help, profit to me? of what avail to me?* *So, Pandect.* Quo bonum est? *what end does it answer? what good does it do?* — *Quo* stands, also, *for aliquo.* *Cic.* Si quod erat prodeundum, *any whither.* *Id.* Ne quo inciderem. — ¶ *Also, to the end that, in order that, that.* *Ovid.* Fraus mea quid petit, nisi quo tibi jungeret uni? *Terent.* Hanc simulant parere, quo Chremetem absterreat. *Cic.* Quo gravior viderere, *that you, or that you so much the.* (See *Qui*, No. III. near the end.) — *Also, merely that.* *Liv.* Effecerat, quo is magis gauderet. *And after causa; where it may be rendered that, or why, on which account.* *Liv.* Vim morbi in causa esse, quo serius proficiscerentur. — *Hence, Quo minus, that not, after verbs of hindering, restraining, withholding, deterring, and the like.* *Nepos.* Ne quis impediretur, quo minus frueretur, &c. *be hindered from enjoying.* *Id.* Neque recusavit, quo minus pœnam subiret, *h. e. refuse to undergo.* *Cic.* Si te dolor tenuit, quo minus venires, *kept you from coming.* *Id.* Deterere aliquem, quo minus, &c. *Cæs.* Stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, *it was owing to Trebonius that they did not,*

&c. *Also, Auct. ad Herenn.* Impedimento est, quo secius feratur lex, *h. e. quo minus.* *Also, quo ne (h. e. non)* *Horat.* Sat. 2, 1, 36. *Cic.* Præfinisti, quo ne plaris emerem, *that I should not, &c. (if we will not understand id (pretium), and govern quo by pluris).* — ¶ *Also, as.* *Ovid.* Patrem, sed non quo filia debet, amavit. — ¶ *Also, wherefore, why, on which account; thus, in causa esse, quo.* (See above.) — ¶ *Si quo, if in any way, if any how.* *Liv.* 40, 26. — ¶ *In some of its meanings, quo is perhaps to be considered as derived from the old dative of qui.*

**QUO&D** (*quo & ad*), *adv. and conj. how long.* *Terent.* Senem quoad expectatis vestrum? — *Also, so long as, as long as, and sometimes as.* *Cic.* Quousque, inquires? quoad erit integrum. *Id.* Habes patris tabulas omnes, quoad vixit. *Id.* Quoad potui, *as long as I could.* *Id.* Tam diu, quoad te non pœnitebit, *h. e. as.* — ¶ *Also, till, until.* *Cæs.* Neque finem insequendi fecerunt, quoad precipites hostes egerunt. *Nepos.* Ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renunciatum est vicisse Bœotios. *Id.* Quoad posset contendere. *Cic.* Ea continebis, quoad te videam. *Id.* Quum in senatu fuisset, quoad senatus dimissus est. — ¶ *Also, how far.* *Cic.* Videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter. — *Also, so far as, and sometimes as.* *Cic.* Quoad progressi potuerit amentia. — *Also, as far as, till.* *Liv.* In aquam progressi, quoad capitibus exstare possunt, *h. e. having advanced into the water to such a distance, that there is depth enough for them to immerse themselves as far as their heads.* — *Figur. how far, so far as, as.* *Cic.* Ut quoad possem, nunquam discederem, *so far as I could.* *Id.* Cognitis, quoad possum ab homine cognosci. *Id.* Usque eo, quoad, &c. *h. e. as.* *Also, for quantum, with the genit. ejus (but with no other), so much thereof, as; so far therein or herein, as; and with a tense of the verb possum, so far as I, &c. can in the matter, so far as possible.* *Cic.* Ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere. *Id.* Ut, quoad ejus fieri possit, desiderium minuatur. — ¶ *With the accus. as to, touching, in respect of.* *Some passages are so read in some editions, but, as it seems, incorrectly; so that this manner of expression is not to be considered as classical.* — ¶ *For quo, qua, quæ.* *Plaut.* Dies, quoad referret, *for qua, or ad quam.* — ¶ *Usque is appended to quoad; quoad usque, or quoadusque, until, or as long as till.* *Varr.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ *Among the poets, as a monosyllable.* *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

**QUO&DUSQUE**, or } See *Quoad*, at the  
**QUO&D USQUE**. 2 } end.

**QUO&CIRCA** (*quo & circa*), *conj. wherefore, therefore, for which reason, ὅτι ἕ.* *Cic.* Quocirca bene Senatus decrevit, ut, &c. *Virg.* Quocirca capere regionam meditor. *Separated.* *Horat.* Quo, bone, circa in rebus jucundis vive beatius.

**QUO&CUMQUE** (*quo & cumque*), or **QUO&CUNQUE**, *adv. to whatsoever place, whithersoever, ὅπου ἄν.* *Cic.* Quocumque venerint, sperant, &c. *Id.* Oculi, quocumque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt. *Horat.* Ire, pedes quocumque ferent. — *Also, whithersoever it be, any whither soever.* *Virg.* Præcipites metus acer agit, quocumque rudentes excutere. — ¶ *Separated.* *Cic.* Quo te cumque, &c. *Virg.* Quo res cumque cadent.

**QUOD** (produced from the *neut.* of *qui*, *quæ, quod, for propter quod; partly, also, for ad quod*), *conj. that or why, wherefore.* *Cic.* Nihil est, quod te des in viam, *there is no reason why; there is no necessity that.* *Id.* Est magis, tibi quod gratuler. *Plaut.* Ut, quod ego ad te venio, intelligas, *why, wherefore, on what account.* — ¶ *Also, that or because, in that, ὅτι.* *Cic.* Quum tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti. *Id.* Mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret harnisplex. *Id.* Propter hanc causam, quod Leontini non me adjuverunt. *Id.* Hoc me ipse consulabar, quod non

dubitabam, &c. — Propterea quod, for that reason, because; for the reason that; because. *Terent.* Veritus sum, ut me deideres, propterea quod amat filius. — Also, *Id* quod. *Terent.* (So.) Quod nīa est inventa? (*Ch.*) non: sed id quod est consimilis moribus. — *¶* Also, as touching that; as to this, that; or, also, that, when it has the same force. *Cic.* Quod scribis, te venturam; ego, vero volo, &c. (and so very often in *Cic. Ep.*) *Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.* Quod non fore dicto audientes milites dicantur, nihil se ea re commoveri. — Hence, though, although. *Terent.* Quod dicas mihi, nīum quærebam, peristi. *Propert.* Quod non domus est mihi fulta columinis. *Ovid.* Quod virgo est. — *¶* Also, wherefore, on which account, therefore, accordingly. *Terent.* Quod te oro, ne, &c. *Virg.* Quod te oro, eripic. *Cic.* Quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est, &c. *Id.* Quod quidem Cleanthis docet, quanta vis insit, &c. — Hence, to express a connection with a foregoing proposition, Quod si, if then, if now, if accordingly, and especially to express an inference from an assumed fact to something else; it may be sometimes rendered but if. *Cic. and Cæs.* So, Quod nisi. *Nepos.* Quod nisi debilitatus esset, if then he had not been, &c. *Cic.* Quod ego nisi repressissem. *Id.* Quod nī. Also, Quod utinam, Quod ubi, Quod quum. *Cic. and Cæs.* And, Quod ne. *Colum.* And with other words. (In this use, as a transition particle, it is often difficult to translate it; it evidently refers to something going before, and may be rendered by then, now, but, &c.) — *¶* Also, that or since. *Plaut.* Jam diu est, quod victum non datis. *Terent.* Inde quod agrum mercatus es, since the time when. — *¶* Also, that, after facere, for ut. *Vitruv.* So, after exopto. *Calp.* — *¶* Also, that, where, at other times, the acc. with *infin.* is used. *Plaut.* Scio jam, filius quod amet mens instanc meretricem. *Vitruv.* Admiror, quod ita non scriptoribus iidem honores sint tributi. *Sueton.* Recordatus, quod nihil prestitisset. *Pallad.* Opinantes, quod a nulla ave tangatur. *Pandect.* (after cognoscere). *Varr.* (after facile est). — In particular, when *illud* precedes. *Cic.* Illud mihi occurrit, quod uxor discissit. — Also, *Liv.* Consul senatusconsultum recitari jussit: primum quod senatus jussisset, &c. — *¶* Also, what or so much as, so far as. *Cic.* Quod ad me attinet. *Terent.* Ornato verbis, quod poteris, as much as. *Liv.* Quod fieri posset. *Id.* Quod continens memoria sit. So, Quod seiam, as far as I know: Quod salva fide possim: Quod commodo tuo fiat, &c. Also, *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Quod ad Cæsarem, crebri de eo rumores, sc. attinet, or pertinet, as to Cæsar. — *¶* Also, that or in which. *Terent.* Si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit. — Also, wherein or therein. *Terent.* Quod illos ætas satis acuet.

**QUODAMMODO**, adv. or **QUODAM MODO**, *in a manner, in a certain measure, modo, modo.* *Nepos.* Quodammodo latebit, cum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia. *Cic.* Voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo. — Separated. *Quintil.* Quodam tamen modo.

**QUOI**, for *Cui*. 3 See *Qui*.

**QUOJAS**, *atis*, or **QUOJATIS**, e, pron. 3 for *Cujus*, or *Cujatis*. *Plaut.* Quo jatis (*nom.*) *Id.* Quo jates estis.

**QUOJES**, a, um, for *Cujus*, a, um. 3 *Plaut.*

**QUOJES**, *genit.* for *Cujus*. *Plaut.* — So, 3 also, *Quojusmodi*. *Plaut.*

**QUOLIBET** (from *quilibet*, or *quo & libet*), adv. *whichever it pleases, any whichever soever.* *Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

**QUOM**, for *Quom*. 3 See *Quom*.

**QUOMINUS**. See *Minius*, and especially *Quo*.

**QUOMODO**, adv. and conj. or **QUO MODO**, *in what manner, in what way, after what fashion, hoc, modo, riva rōpov.* *Cic.* Quomodo Græci ineptum appellent, non reperies. *Id.* Hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem nar-

rare audeo. — In a question or exclamation. *Horat.* Mæneas quomodo tecum? *Cic.* Quomodo se venditant Cæsari! — Also, as, even as. *Cic.* Me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci nobiles facti sunt. *Id.* Et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic. *Id.* Quomodo nunc se artes habent, pertimescenda est, &c. — *¶* Nam is also appended. *Cic.* Quomodonam (same as *quomodo*, or more expressive) de nostris versibus Cæsar? how? — *¶* Quo modo, for quocunque modo, in whatever way or manner, howsoever. *Cic.* ad *Div. 20.* — *¶* The final o is short, for instance, in *Horat.* and *Martial.* It is long in *Catull.* 10, 7.

**QUOMODOCUMQUE** (quomodo & cumque), or **QUOMODOCUMENQUE**, conj. and adv. *in whatever manner, howsoever, ὅπωςοῦν.* *Cic.* Quomodocumque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest. — *¶* Also, in what manner soever, be it how it may. *Plaut.* Sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus.

**QUOMODOLIBET** (quomodo & libet), 3 adv. *in whatever way one pleases.* *Augustin.*

**QUOMODONAM** (quomodo & nam). See *Quomodo*.

**QUONAM** (quo & nam), adv. *to what place? whither?* *Cic.* Eam si nunc sequor, quonam? *Plaut.* Cogito, quonam ego curram. — *¶* Also, *whereto? to what? Cæs.* Quonam hæc omnia pertinere? — *¶* Quonam usque, how far? *Eno long?* *Stat.* Quonam miseros Inachidas, quonam usque premes? *Id.* Quonam timidæ commenta parentis usque feret? *Gell.* Quæro, quonam usque id fieri debuit.

**QUONDAM** (for *quumdam*), adv. *at a certain time, at one time, once, in time past, formerly, πάλαι.* *Cic.* Populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore domestica crudelitate laborat. *Id.* Omnia fere, quæ sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt. *Plaut.* Verum tempestas, meminī, quondam fuit, cum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri. Pleonastically, *Terent.* Olim isti fuit generi quondam quæstus apud sæclum prius. — It also expresses late, decreased, once. *Cod. Just.* Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum. *Id.* Si marito quondam suo heres non exstitit. — *¶* Also, at times, ever and anon, now and then, sometimes, occasionally. *Cic.* Quid, cum sæpe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terre interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? *Virg.* Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus. — So, of things which are wont to take place. *Albin.* Lignitur, ut quondam Zephyris et solibus solvuntur teneræ nives. *Virg.* Frigidus ut quondam silvis immurmurat Auster. — *¶* Also, at some time, some time or other, in its time, once, hereafter. *Horat.* Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam. *Virg.* Nec quondam ullo se jactabit alumno. — *¶* Also, on a time, once. *Sueton.* Adeo ut Senatus quondam decreverit. *Id.* Ad summam quondam ubertatem vini edixit, ne, &c.

**QUONIAM** (quom, for quum, & jam), conj. *when, after that, now that, ἐπει.* *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, much more frequently, since now, seeing that, since, as, as indeed, ἐπει, ὅτι. *Cæs.* De suis rebus petere cæperunt, quoniam civitatis consulere non possent. *Cic.* In eo, quoniam ita tu vis, nimium me gratum esse concedam. *Id.* Quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est. — Also, for quo, that, because, or as if. *Cic. Verr. 1, 9.* Non quoniam hoc sit necesse, not that this is necessary.

**QUOPIAM** (quo & piam), adv. *to any 3 place, any whichever.* *Terent.*

**QUOQUAM** (quo & quam), adv. *any whither, to any place, ποῖ.* *Cic.* Quoquam si accessisti, quo non attuleris tecum istum diem! *Nepos.* Neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe. — Also, for in aliquam rem. *Lucret.* Neque quoquam posse resolvi.

**QUOQUE** (unc.), conj. (which always

follows a word or words), also, *whence, too, as well, ἔτι, καί.* *Cic.* Me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fessilissen. *Horat.* Pudicum servavit ab omni non solum factu, verum opprobrio quoque turpi. *Gell.* Non sophiste solum, sed philosophi quoque. — Also, with etiam. *Terent.* Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum. *Lucret.* Etiam quoque. And, with et (*h. e.* etiam). *Plin.* Sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque clementiæ exempla. — Also, after quot, redundantly. *Quintil.* Totidem lixas, quot milites quoque. — *¶* For quidem. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.* Sese ne id quoque facturum esse, not even that. — *¶* Quoque, of quo and que, and whither, and that; also, of quo (*abl.*) and que. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, from *Quisque*, which see.

**QUOQUO** (quo & quo, or quisquis), adv. *to whatever part, whithersoever, ὅποιοῦν.* *Cic.* Ita quoquo sese verterit Stoici, &c. *Plaut.* Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, whithersoever in the world. *Terent.* terrarum. *Plaut.* Quoquo ibo, meum erit.

**QUOQUOVERSUS**, and **-UM** (quoquo & versus, or -um), or **QUOQUOVORSUS**, and **-UM**, adv. *in every direction, to every quarter, every way, on every side, πανταχόσ.* *Cæs.* Legatos quoquoversus dimittere. *Cic.* Pedes triginta quoquoversus. *Cato.* Pedes decem quoquoversum.

**QUORSUM**, or **QUORSUS** (for quo versus, or -um), adv. *toward what place, whithersoever, whither, ποῖ.* *Terent.* Neseio hercle, quorsum eam. — *¶* Figur. to what, to what end, πρὸς τί. *Terent.* Sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, what this will come to, how it will end. *Id.* Et heri semper lenitas vcrebar quorsum evaderet. *Cic.* Quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non laboro, what may be the drift or purport of your answer, what direction your answer may take. *Id.* Sed quorsum hæc pertinent? what is the aim or application of these things? *Senec.* Quorsus hæc quæstio pertinet? *Cic.* Quorsus istuc? non enim intelligo? to what does this tend? what are you driving at? — *¶* Also, for what, with what end or view, for what use. *Cic.* Quorsum igitur hæc disputo? quorsum? ut intelligere possitis, &c.

**QUOT** (unc.), indecl. num. *how many, πόσοι.* *Plaut.* Quot sunt? *Cic.* Quot hausit calamitates! — Also, as many as, and sometimes as. *Plaut.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, as. *Cic.* Quot homines, tot causæ. *Id.* Cras, et quot dies erimus in Tusculano, as many days as. *Id.* Quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperuntur. *Liv.* Et subeunda dimitatio toties, quot conjurati super essent, as many times as there were, &c. — *¶* Also, every. Thus, Quot annis, or quotannis, every year, yearly, annually. *Cic.* Siculi quotannis tributa conferunt. *Virg.* Illum vidi juvenem quot annis. Also, *Cato.* Circum capita oleagina quot mensibus fodere oportet, every month, monthly. *Plaut.* Quot calendis petere cibum, the first day of every month. *Pandect.* Quot diebus, every day, daily. So, *Apul.* Quot dies obibam ministerium. — *¶* Quot quot. See *Quotquot*.

**QUOTANNIS**. See *Quot*.

**QUOTCUMQUE** (quot & cumque), or **QUOTCUMQUE**, indecl. num. *how many soever, as many as.* *Cic.* Quotcumque populus jusserit, tot sunt. *Catull.* Quotcumque (flores) ferunt campi, &c. hos tulit ipse. *Manil.* Totque dabit vires, dominos quotcumque recepit, as — masters, how many soever they be.

**QUOTENI** (quot), e, a, num. adj. *how many, distributively; how many each, ποσόςτις.* *Cic.* Partes fecit, nescio, quotenorum jegerum.

**QUOTENNIS** (quot & annus), e, adj. *of how many years, how many years old.* *Augustin.*

**QUOTIDIANUS** (quotidie), a, um, adj. *daily, happening, coming, done, used, &c. every day, καθημερινός.* *Cæs.* labor. *Id.* Extra quotidianam consuetudinem. *Id.* Quotidianus agger, added each day. *Cic.* sermo. *Id.* Quotidianum victura

alicui præbere. *Id.* vita. *Nepos.* sump-  
tus. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Quotidianum est;  
aliquid audire de te, it is a daily occur-  
rence, a thing of every day. Also, for  
quotidie. *Plaut.* Nisi quotidianis ses-  
quopus confeceris. — Hence, Quotidi-  
ano (sc. tempore), daily, every day.  
*Cic. fragm.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, every-  
day, ordinary, common, usual, familiar.  
*Cic.* Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere  
solemus. *Id.* interdictum, h. e. usual,  
wonted. *Id.* vis. *Terent.* formæ, every-  
day, ordinary beauties, common, every-  
day faces. — ¶ Of the first two sylla-  
bles, the poets lengthen sometimes the  
one, and sometimes the other. Thus,  
in *Martial.* we find Quōti.; and in *Cat-  
tull.*, on the contrary, Quōti.; hence,  
in the latter, some write quōtidiana.  
— ¶ Written, also, cotidianus.

QUOTIDIE (quot & dies), adv. every day,  
daily, day by day, διαημέριαι, καθημέραν,  
καθ' ἑκάστην. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Quo-  
tidie, daily, for every night. *Quintil.*  
decl. 10, 14. — ¶ Written, also, coti-  
die.

QUOTIDIŌ, or CŌTIDIŌ, adv. same as  
Quotidie. *Q. Cap.* ap. *Charis.*

QUOTIES, or QUOTIENS (quot), adv.  
how often? how many times? πόσakis, πο-  
σάκις. *Virg.* O quoties Galatea locuta  
est! *Cic.* Quoties, et quot nominibus  
status auferes? — Also, as often as,  
sometimes as. *Cic.* Ne toties accipere  
tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto afferun-  
tur, as. *Virg.* Quoties oculos coniecit  
in hostem, aversos toties currus Inturna  
retorsit, as often as. *Cic.* Quoties mihi  
potestas erit, non prætermittam, as often  
as.

QUOTIESCUMQUE (quoties & cumque),  
or CŪNCUMQUE, adv. how often soever,  
as often soever as, ὅσσοις ἄν. *Cic.* Quo-  
tiescumque dico, toties, &c. *Id.* Cete-  
ra quotiescumque voletis, parata vobis  
erunt.

QUOTLIBET (quot & libet), adv. how  
3 many one will, as many as one pleases.  
*Hygin.*

QUOTQUOT (quot & quot), num. adj.  
indecl. how many soever, as many soever  
as, ὅσοι ἄν. *Cic.* Si leges duæ, aut si  
plures, aut quotquot erunt, conservari  
non possint. *Catull.* Adeste, quot estis  
omnes, how many soever ye all are. *Hor-  
rat.* Quotquot eunt dies, h. e. daily. —  
¶ Also, every. *Alf. Jctus* ap. *Gell.*  
Quotquot annis.

QUOTUS (quotus), a, um, adj. same  
3 as Quotus. *Plaut.*

QUOTUS (quot), a, um, adj. what in num-  
ber, order, place, &c. (sometimes equiva-  
lent to how many, how few, what, &c.).  
*Cic.* Quotus erit iste denarius, qui non  
sit ferendus? *Horat.* Scire velim,  
chartis pretium quotus arroget annus,  
h. e. what number or place the year holds,  
which, &c.; equivalent to how many  
years? *Id.* Hora quota est? what is the  
hour? what o'clock is it? (strictly, what  
is the number or place of the hour?) *Id.*  
Quota (abl.) caream frigoribus, sc. hora,  
at what hour? *Martial.* Quota puppis  
eat, h. e. quot naves. *Horat.* Tu, quo-  
tus esse velis, rescribe, h. e. how many  
companions (umbrae) you will bring, or  
how many fellow-guests you will have.  
*Lucret.* Quota pars homo sit terræ, h. e.  
how small a part, a very small part.  
*Ovid.* Ex tot in Atrida pars quota lau-  
dis erat? what part? h. e. how small a  
part, a very small part. — Joined with  
quisque, it expresses universality. *Auct.*  
ad *Herenn.* Quoto quoque loco libet,  
h. e. wheresoever, in what place soever.  
Especially so, in the sense of how many  
or how much, h. e. how few, how little,  
few, little. *Cic.* Quotus enim quisque  
philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita  
moratus, ut ratio postulat? how few

philosophers are there, who, &c.? *Id.*  
Quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus  
quisque juris peritus est? *Quintil. de-  
clam.* Quotamquamque partem habeo  
viventis? *Ovid.* Forma quota quaque  
superbit? *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Quo-  
tum quemque inveneris, qui, &c.  
*Curt.* Quoto cuique, sc. homini.

QUOTUSCUMQUE (quotus & cumque),  
3 or QUOTUSCUMQUE, quōtācumque,  
quōtumcumque, adj. whatsoever in  
number, place, order, &c.; and so, how  
small soever, no matter how small, a very  
small, small as may be. *Tibull.* and *Ov-  
id.* pars.

QUOTUSQUISQUE. See Quotus.

QUOVIS (from quivis, or quo & vis), adv.  
3 to any place soever, any whither, παντα-  
χόσῃ, ὅποι ἄν. *Plaut.* Cibo perituri pote-  
ris quovis. *Terent.* Imo abeat quovis  
gentium, any whither in the world.

QUOUSQUE (quo & usque), adv. how  
long, ἕως ἄν. *Cic.* Quousque? inquires.  
Quoad erit integrum. *Id.* Quousque  
ita dicis? h. e. quamdiu. *Id.* Quous-  
que alutere patientia nostra? — ¶ Al-  
so, how far. *Plin.* Mens reputet, quo-  
usque penetratura sit avaritia. *Gell.*  
Quousque degredi debeo? — Figur.  
how far, to what extent. *Pandect.* Si  
queratur, quousque ei permissum vide-  
atur peculium administrare. — ¶ Sepa-  
rated. *Martial.* Quo te spectabimus  
usque? (where quo, being separated  
from the vowel which followed it, is  
necessarily long.)

QUUM, or CUM, or, anciently, QUOM  
(an old acc. neut. of quis, for qui), adv.  
and conj. when. — 1. With the indic.  
*Cic.* Soletis, quum aliquid inijuremodi  
auditis, continuo dicere, &c. *Id.* De-  
cedes, quum voles. *Id.* Iter faciebant,  
quum has litteras dabam. *Id.* Apen-  
nas vix discesserat, quum epistola. *Id.*  
Fuit tempus, quum homines hestiarum  
modo vagabantur. *Id.* Evolat e con-  
spectu quadremis, quum etiam tum  
ceteræ naves moliebantur, when, while,  
at which time. So, *Id.* Cadebatur vir-  
gis, quum interea nulla vox alia audie-  
batur, &c. when, while, all which time. —  
Its correlative is tum; thus, Quum —  
tum, when — then; Tum — quum, then  
— when. *Cic.* Quum recte navigari  
poterit, tum naviges. *Id.* Sed hæc tum  
laudemus, quum erunt perorata. *Id.*  
Considera tumne, quum ab ipso nasce-  
tor, a prius. (For a different use of  
quum — tum, see the end of the word.)  
— Sometimes, equivalent to while, at  
which time. (See above.) — It may be  
whenever, of a repeated action. *Cic.*  
Scriho ad vos, quum habeo, qui ferat.  
— 2. With the subj. when a thing is  
expressed with uncertainty, or when  
may, might, should are implied. *Cic.*  
Si, quum causa nulla esset, tabellarios  
ad te mitterem. *Id.* Et, quum sit ne-  
cesse, servire temporis. — But also othe-  
rwise, with the imp. and plup., when  
the events brought before us are con-  
sidered as having a certain relation of  
cause and effect; but also in other in-  
stances, of some of which we can only  
say, that it seems to have been an idiom  
of the Latin language to prefer the subj.  
*Cic.* Alexander, quum interemisset *Cli-  
tium*, vix manus a se abstulit, when he  
had killed *Clitus*, having killed *Clitus*.  
*Nepos. Alc.* 4. Quum ei hinnitus missus  
esset, ut domum rediret, essetque in  
magna spe provincie hene administran-  
dæ; non parere noluit, when an order  
had been sent to him, an order having been  
sent to him. (The force of quum in con-  
nection with the second verb esset is  
although. See below.) *Id.* Nam quum  
civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset  
captus, amicorum concilium habebat,  
&c. *Cic.* Zeronem, quum Athenis es-

sem, audiebam frequenter. *Id.* At  
tum eratis Consules, quum cunctus or-  
do reclamabat, quum cupere vos dicere-  
tis? (observe the change of mood.) —  
3. With the historical infin. *Lib.* Pop-  
ulus promissa consulis expectabat:  
quum Appius dicere, &c. — 4. With  
acc. and infin. in the obliqua oratio. *Liv.*  
— 5. Quum primum, *Cic.*; or, Quum  
subito, *Colum.* as soon as. — 6. Quum  
maxime (see Maxime) has, besides its  
other significations, also the following:  
— Especially, particularly, preëminently.  
*Terent.* Atqui quum maxime volo te  
dari operam ut fiat, wish most heartily,  
most earnestly. *Cic.* Quæ multos jam  
annos et nunc quum maxime filium in-  
terfectum cupit, now most especially.  
For this stands also ut quum maxime.  
*Terent.* Hanc amabat, ut quum maxime  
(sc. amaret), tum Pamphilus, quum pa-  
ter, uxorem ut ducat, orare occipit,  
(strictly) loved her then as at the time  
when his love was at the highest, h. e. nos  
then desperately in love with her. — Also,  
just now, precisely now or precisely at the  
time. *Cic.* Quem armis oppressa civi-  
tas pertulit, paretque quum maxime  
mortuo, even yet also, now too. *Id.* Ve-  
rum tamen antiqua negligimus: etiam-  
ne ea negligemus, quæ sunt quum  
maxime? at this very time, just now.  
(In these passages *Ernesti*, who does  
not allow that now is the proper signif.  
of these words, takes quum maxime for  
ut quum maxime, explaining them as in  
the passage from *Terent.* above; thus,  
Quæ sunt quum maxime, which now  
take place with extreme frequency; so fre-  
quently, that they never did more so.) *Se-  
nec.* Nemo novit, nisi id tempus, quod  
quum maxime transit, which is now  
passing. — ¶ Also, when, that or since,  
with the indic. *Cic.* Multi anni sunt,  
quum in aere meo est, his many years  
that he has been in my debt. — ¶ Also,  
since, as, seeing that, because; and so we  
often use when. With the subj. *Cic.*  
Quæ quum ita sint. *Id.* Quum spera-  
ret te quoque ita existimare, ad te est  
profectus. — But indic. is found. *Cic.*  
Quum mecum esse non potuisti, &c.  
— ¶ Also, although, where when will  
sometimes answer, with subj. *Cic.*  
Cui (senatus auctoritati) quum inter-  
cessissent, tamen est perscripta. (See  
an example from *Nepos* above.) —  
¶ Also, that or because, equivalent to  
quod, with the indic. *Cic.* Præclare  
facis, quum puerum diligis. — ¶ Quum  
— tum, as — so also, not only — but also,  
both — and, connect partly words and  
partly sentences, in which latter case  
quum may stand either with the subj. or  
indic.; this is frequently used in passing  
from a general to a particular. *Cic.* *Id.*  
quum per se dignus putaretur, tum gra-  
tia *Luculli* impetravit. *Id.* Quum mul-  
tæ res nequaquam satis explicate sint,  
tum perdifficilis quæstio est de natura  
deorum. *Id.* Quum ob ea, quæ ad te  
scripsi, tum quod *Cesar* adest. *Nepos.*  
Inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam li-  
centia. — As the emphasis falls upon  
the second of these, tum is sometimes  
strengthened by such particles as cum,  
vero, maxime, præcipue, imprimis. *Cic.*  
— The tum is also repeated. *Cic.* ad  
*Div.* 9, 13. Quum — tum — tum. —  
We also find Quum — quum — tum.  
*Cic.* ad *Div.* 6, 4. — And simul for tum.  
*Liv.* 3, 50. post med. — Tum is also  
wanting. *Cic.* Ejus quum totius est  
præclara species, imprimis suspicienda  
est figura capitis. — ¶ Quom. *Plaut.*  
*Amph.* 1, 1, 44. et sæpius. — ¶ Quan-  
do, when, in direct and indirect interro-  
gation, where quum cannot be used.  
We say tum — quum, but rarely tum —  
quando. See Quando.



R.

**R.** stands for *Romanus*, *R. P.* for *Res-publica*, *R. R.* for *rationum relatarum*.  
*Fest.* *R. P. XX.* for *retro pedes viginti*.  
**RABIDĒ** (*rabidus*), adv. *ragingly, madly, I furiously, outrageously, λυσσῶδῶς*. *Cic.* *Omnia rabide appetens. Augustin.* *Rabidius*.  
**RABIDŪS** (*rabies*), a, um, adj. *mad, rav-2 ing, fierce, rabid, λυσσῶδης*. Of animals. *Plin.* *Canis rabidi morsus. Sueton.* *fera. Ovid.* *Iupa. Id.* *Rabidi bimembres (the centaurs)*. — ¶ *Figur. raging, mad, furious, enraged, outrageous, savage, cruel. Virg.* *fames. Senec.* *sitis. Propert.* *Et mulier rabida jactans convicia lingua. Ovid.* *Rabidos compescere mores. Catull.* *Rabidus animi furor. Val. Flacc.* *Pallas. Id.* *murmur. Sil. arma. Id.* *certamen. Virg.* *o Sibyllæ, h. e. from inspiration. Ovid.* *Præta rabidis tumescere ventis. Stat. dolor. Gell.* *facundia. Lucan.* *Auster. Id.* *Rabidique Leonis solstitiale caput, sc. propter Caniculam. Id.* *Rabidum latrare Pelorum, sc. propter Scyllæ canes. Sereen.* *Sammon.* *Rabida podagra, h. e. maddenng, as it were, with pain.*  
**RABIES** (*rabio*), ēi, f. *madness of dogs and other beasts, λύσσα. Colum., Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, of men, *madness, rage, fury, fierceness, ungovernable anger, eager desire. Cic.* *Hecubam autem putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam. Petron.* *Ex dolore in rabiem efferatus tollit clamorem. Virg.* *Collecta fatigat edendi ex longo rabies, h. e. ingens fames. Id.* *Improba rabies ventris, ravenous hunger. Id.* *Belli rabies. Horat.* *Rabies civica. Id.* *Indomitam rabiem sedare. Vellei.* *Tribunus continua rabie lacerabat Antonium. Horat.* *Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, h. e. dicacitas mordacissima, studium inaledicendi. Terent.* *Præut hujus (hominis) rabies se dabit, h. e. impotentia in amore. Virg.* *Sed pectus anhelum, et rabie fera corda tument, h. e. furore divino, with a divine heat, with prophetic frenzy.* — Also, of other things, *rage, fury. Val. Flacc.* *pelagi. Ovid.* *ventorum. Horat.* *Rabies Noti. Virg.* *cæli marisque. Plin.* *mundi. Horat.* *Rabies canis, h. e. æstus caniculæ.* — ¶ *Rabies in genit. for rabiei. Lucret.* — ¶ *Rabies is also one of the attendants of Mars. Val. Flacc.*  
**RABIŌ, Ære.** See *Rabo*.  
**RABIŌSE** (*rabiosus*), adv. *madly, furiously. Cic.*  
**RABIŌSŪLŌS** (*dimin. of rabiosus*), a, um, 1 adj. *somewhat raving. Cic.*  
**RABIŌSŪS** (*rabies*), a, um, adj. *mad, I run mad, properly of dogs and other animals, rabid, λυσσῶδης. Horat.* and *Plin.* *canis.* — ¶ *Figur. raging, furious, raving. Cic.* *fortitudo. Senec.* *Jurgia rabiosa fori clamosi. Plaut.* *Homo rabiosus, frantic.*  
**RABŌ, or RABIŌ,** is, n. 3. *to rave, rage, 2bc mad or furious, λυσσῶω. Cic.* e *Poeta.*  
**RABŌ, for Arrhabo.** *Plaut.*  
**RABŪLĀ** (perhaps from *rabies*), æ, m. *a pettifogger, sorry lawyer, brawler, forwarā, noisy speaker. Cic.* and *Quintil.*  
**RABŪLĀNŪS** (perhaps from *ravus*), a, um, adj. *perhaps brownish, yellowish. Plin.* *pix.*  
**RABŪLATIŌ** (*rabula*), ōnis, f. and **RĀ-3 BŪLATŪS**, us, m. *the brawling or verbosity of a sorry advocate; a pettifogging, wrangling. Marc. Cap.*  
**RABŪSCŪLŪS** (perhaps from *ravus*), a, um, adj. *Plin.* *Vitis rabuscula, perhaps a vine having leaves of a grayish or dark color.*  
**RACĒMARIŪS** (*racemus*), ii, m. *a barren 2 vine-branch, or one that produces little fruit. Colum.*  
**RACĒMATIŌ** (*racemor*), ōnis, f. *the*

*gleaning of grapes, βοτρωλογία. Ter-tull.*  
**RACĒMATŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *having 2 racemi or clusters. Plin.*  
**RACĒMIFĒR** (*racemus & fero*), Æra, Ærum, 3 adj. *bearing racemi or clusters. Ovid.* *uva.* — Also, *bearing clusters of grapes. Ovid.* *Bacchus.*  
**RACĒMŌR** (*racemus*), āris, dep. I. *to 3 glean after the vintage; pick what others have left. Figur. Varr.*  
**RACĒMŌSŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *full of ra-2 cemi, clusters, berries, or so formed. Plin.* *Pomum suis inter ramos palmitibus racemosum. Id.* *Flos racemosus olivæ inodo. Id.* *Racemosissima uvæ.*  
**RACĒMŪS** (*ῥᾶξ, ῥαγός*), i, m. *part of a 2 bunch or cluster of grapes, containing a few berries on one stalk. Plin.* *Dependent racemis, ut uvæ.* — ¶ Also, *a cluster; as, of grapes. Ovid.* *Lecti de vite racemi. Virg.* *Tumidi racemi. Sil.* *Lucentes sole racemos.* — Also, *used of ivy and other plants. Virg.* *Raris sparsit labrusca racemis. Plin.* (*de hedera*) *Racemis in orbem circum-actis, ivy-clusters.* — ¶ Also, *a berry, a grape. Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *the juice of the grape, h. e. must or wine. Ovid.*  
**RADIĀNS, tis,** partic. from *radio*.  
**RADIĀTILIS** (*radio*), e, adj. *emitting 3 rays. Venant. Fortun.*  
**RADIĀTIŌ** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. *a casting forth 2 rays, beaming, shining, beamy lustre, splendor. Plin.*  
**RADIĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *radio*. 3  
**RĀDICĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *radico*.  
**RĀDICĒSCŌ** (*radix*), is, n. 3. *to put forth 2 roots, take root. Senec.*  
**RĀDICĪTŪS** (*Id.*), adv. *from the root, by the roots, ῥιζόθεν. Colum., Plin., Catull.* and *Prop.* — ¶ *Figur. from the very roots, utterly, entirely, totally, radically. Cic.* *Radicitus evellere actiones. Id.* *Cupiditas extrahenda est radicitus. Id.* *Ilanc excutere opinionem nihilmet volui radicitus. Id.* *Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem. Plaut.* *Omnia malefacta vestra repperi radicitus, h. e. from the very beginning, thoroughly. Lucret.* *Radicitus e vita se tollit, et ejicit.*  
**RĀDICŌR** (*Id.*), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. 2 *to take root, be rooted. Colum.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Radiciātus, a, um, having roots. Colum.* *Arbores aut radicata semina autumnino serito.* — Also, *having taken root, rooted. Figur. Sidon.* *Naturali vitio fixum est radicatunquæ pectoribus humanis, ut, &c.*  
**RĀDICŌSŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *full of roots, 2 having many roots, ῥιζώδης. Plin.*  
**RĀDICŪLĀ** (*dimin. of radix*), æ, f. *a little root, ῥιζίον. Cic.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *soapweed, fuller's weed. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a kind of small radish. Colum.*  
**RADIŌ** (*radius, u spoke*), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. *to furnish with spokes. Varro.* *Rota radiata, set about with spokes.*  
**RADIŌ** (*radius, a ray*), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. I. *INTRANSITIV.* *to emit rays, cast forth beams, glister, glister, shine, radiate, σπιλῶω. Plin.* *Astrobolus radiat candido in sole. Id.* *Felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi. Propert.* and *Sil.* *Pictis miles radiabat in armis. Ovid.* *Argentii bifores radiabant lumine valvæ. Id.* *Unda repercussæ radiabat imagine lunæ.* — Hence, *Radians, beaming, shining, refulgent. Virg.* *luna. Plin.* *carbunculi. Cal-purn.* *Cometes radianti luce. Ovid.* *aurum. Id.* *galea. Figur. Val. Flacc.* *juventa.* — The deified emperors were represented as emitting rays, hence of deification. *Sil.* *Radiabunt tempora nati, will emit rays, will be deified.* — ¶ Also, *TRANS.* *to illuminate, irradiate, enlighten, brighten. Propert.* *Eois pectus radiare lapillis (another reading is variare). Hence, passive. Radiari, to be furnished*

*with rays, to radiate, shine, glister. Or-id.* *Scuta sed et galeæ gemmis radien-tur et auro.* — Hence, *Radiatus, a, umi, furnished with rays, shining. Acc. ap. Cic.* *orbis solis. Sueton.* *corona. Lucret.* *insigne diei, h. e. sol.* — Also, *Radiare, to illumine, to touch with rays, irradiate. Hence, Radiatus, irradiated. Lucan.* *Phœbi radiatus ab ictu. Ilence, figur.* *Flor. Quasi prospera ejus adversis radi-arentur.*  
**RADIŌLŌS** (*dimin. of radius*), i, m. *a small ray or beam. Ammian.* — ¶ Also, *a long olive, otherwise called radius. Colum.* — ¶ Also, *a kind of herb. Apul.*  
**RADIŌSŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *emitting 3 many rays, radiant, resplendent, shining, ἀκτινοβόλος. Plaut.* *Commodum radi- osus ecce sol superabat ex mari.*  
**RADIŪS** (perhaps from *ῥάβδος*), ii, m. *a rod, staff. Liv.* 33, 5. *Radii acuti im-missi, sticks, rods. Plin.* *ferrens, an iron rod or wire.* — Especially, *a rod or staff used by mathematicians for meas-uring and drawing figures in the dust. &c. Cic.* — ¶ Also, *a radius, h. e. a line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle. Cic.* — Hence, *a spoke of a wheel. Virg.* *Radiis trivere rotis. Ovid.* and *Virg.* *Radii rotarum.* — Also, *a beam or ray of the sun, a ray of light. Cic.* *So also, of lightning, u flash. Virg.* *Also, of the eyes. Gell.* — ¶ Also, *a weaver's shuttle. Ovid.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *the radius or lesser bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist. Cels.* — ¶ Also, *the sting of the fish pastinaca. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the spur of several birds, as the cock. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a kind of long olive. Virg.* and *Colum.*  
**RADIŪX** (according to some from *ῥίζα*; to others, from *radiŷ*), icis, f. *the root of a tree, plant, &c. Cic.* *Videmus, ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus vali-da servari. Virg.* *Ab radicibus eruere segetem, to tear up by the root. Cato.* *Radice, or radices capere, or, Varr.* *Radice agere, or, Ovid.* *Radices agere, to take root; hence, figur. Cic.* *Vera gloria radices agit, takes root, strikes root. Hence, A radicibus, from the roots, from the very foundation; as, Phædr.* *A radicibus domum evertere.* — ¶ *Figur. root, h. e. that upon which any thing is fixed or grows. Plaut.* and *Ovid.* *Of the tongue. Petron.* *of the hair. Ovid.* *of feathers. Virg., Lucret.* and *Ovid.* *of a rock.* — ¶ Also, *figur. the root, h. e. the foot, lower part of a mountain, hill, &c. Cæs. B. C.* 1, 41 and 42. *Nepos. Milit.* 5. *Liv.* 23, 15. — 33, 23. *Flor.* *Alpium. Cic.* *Palatii, h. e. mon-tis Palatini. Plin.* *Radices pyramidum. Id.* *Gemmæ radix.* — ¶ Also, *figur. root, h. e. origin, foundation, source. Cic.* *patientie. Varr.* *Ea erunt ex radici-bus trinis, from three roots or sources. Id.* *Cetera que non sunt ab aliquo verbo, sed suas habent radices. Cic.* *Ex iis-dem, quibus nos, radicibus natum C. Marium, h. e. municipem nostrum. Plin.* *Apollinis se radice ortum factabat, from the race or line.* — Also, *Cic.* *Pom-peius, eo robore vir, iis radicibus, Q. Cassium sine sorte delegit, h. e. ea firmitate opum et potentie in republica, so deeply rooted in the affections of the commonwealth.* — ¶ Also, *a root, an eatable root. Cæs. B. C.* 3, 43. *Cels.* *Radix dulcis, liquorice.* — Especially, *a radish, Colum.* *Satio optima radicis et rapæ. Id.* *Radix Syriaca, u kind of small radish. Id.* *Radix lanaria, fuller's weed.*  
**RĀDŌ** (*unc.*), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shave, 1 scrape, scratch. Cic.* e *legg.* *xii. tab.* *Mulieres genas ne radunto, tear by scratching, as a mark of grief.* — Hence, *to make smooth by shaving, scraping, grubbing, &c. Lucret.* *Levare et radere tigna. Horat.* *Lapides varios lutulenta-radere palma, h. e. to sweep. So, Id.* *Aquilo radit terram, h. e. sweeps. Co-*

lum. Area primum radatur; deinde confodiatur, h. e. cleared. Hence, figur. to polish, refine. *Martial.* liquid lima. — Figur. to grate, offend. *Quintil.* anres. Also, to satirize, censure. *Pers.* mores. — Also, to rub or graze upon, glide or skin along, pass close by, just touch or almost touch in passing. *Sil.* saxa vomere, to plough. *Virg.* litora, sail by, coast along. *Id.* cautes, sail past. *Ovid.* metam ultimam, h. e. be almost at the goal, touch the goal. *Id.* Sicco freta radere passu, skim over. *Propert.* Alter remus aquas, alter radat arenas, graze. Also, *Virg.* Inter naevem Gyæ scopulosque radit iter lævum (h. e. left of Gyas) interior. *Id.* (Columba) radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas, skims through the air. And of rivers. *Tibull.* Qua Gyn-des radit campos. *Senec.* Mæander radit arenas, grazes, glides along, licks. — ¶ Also, to shave or scrape off, either of the thing from which something is scraped, or the thing which is removed by scraping; also, to scrape or scratch out. *Tacit.* nomen fastis, erase. *Plin.* parietes, scrape off, h. e. scrape off the dirt from them. *Sueton.* barbam, shave off. *Petron.* caput, shave. *Horat.* Aquosus Eurus arva radit imbribus, scrapes away, washes away. *Plin.* Herbam maris ad solum radere, grub or chop off. — Hence, figur. to scrape away, take away, remove. *Pers.* Damnosa Canicula (unlucky throw at dice) quantum raderet. *Martial.* Ista tonstrix non tondet, sed radit, shaves her lovers of their money. — ¶ *Radere*, ζυγείν, to shave off, shave clean to the skin, with the razor; *Tondere*, κείπειν, to cut off, shear with shears or scissors: the former only of men, the latter also of animals.

RADŪLA (rado), æ, f. a scraper, instrument for scraping off any thing, κνηστήριον. *Colum.*

RÆTĪA, RÆTĪCŪS, &c. } See *Rhetia*, &c.

RĀĪA, æ, f. a certain sea-fish, called a ray. *Plin.*

RĀLLUM (for radulum, from rado), i, n. 2 an instrument by which the earth is removed from the ploughshare. *Plin.*

RĀLLŪS (as for rullus, from rarus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat thin. *Plaut.* Tunica ralla.

RĀMĀLĒ (ramus), is, n. a scar or dead bough, an ussless or withered branch. *Ovid.* Ramalia arida. *Pers.* Veteris ramalia fagi. *Tacit.* Arbor mortuis ramalibus.

RĀMĒNTA, æ, f. same as *Ramentum*. 2 *Plaut.*

RĀMĒNTŌSŪS (ramentum), a, um, adj. 3 ramentis plenus. *Cel. Aurel.*

RĀMĒNTUM (for radimentum, from rado), i, n. a little piece or bit scraped from gold, silver, wood, &c. a chip, shaving, στίγμα, ζόμα. It differs from scobs, which is the dust made by a file or such like. *Lucret.* Ramenta ferri. *Plin.* Ramenta eboris. *Id.* auri. *Id.* e cornibus. *Id.* salis. *Id.* lapidis specularis. *Id.* pellis cervine dejecta pumice. *Id.* ligni. — ¶ Also, any small piece. *Martial.* Ramentum sulphuratum, a match. *Plin.* Ramenta fluminum, h. e. arena. *Plaut.* Omne (aurum) cum ramento, all the gold with the scrapings; every farthing, every cent. Also, small pieces of food, victuals. *Scrib. Larg.* Rejicunt ab stomacho ramenta.

RĀMĒS (ramus), a, um, adj. of a bough 3 or branch. *Virg.* Ramea fragmenta.

RĀMĒX (Id.), icis, m. a branch, a bough; 2 a cross-bar of a fence. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a rupture, hernia, κερσοκήλη. *Cels.* and *Juvencal.* — ¶ Also, *Ramices*, the lungs, or rather, the pectoral veins or veins of the lungs. *Plaut.*

RĀMICŌSŪS (ramex), a, um, adj. burst 2 or bursten, afflicted with a hernia or rupture. *Plin.*

RĀMNES [Tuscan form], ium, or RĀM-NENSES [Latin form], ium, m. the name of one of the three tribes (Ramines, of Latins, Tities or Titienses, of Sabines, Luceres, of Etrurians), from whose political association sprung the Roman state. *Liv.* 10, 5. They were named from Romulus, and formed one of the three centuries of equites chosen by him. *Liv.* 1,

13 and 36. — ¶ For the equites or knights generally. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 341.

— ¶ Written, also, *Rhamnes*, &c.

RĀMŌSŪS (ramus), a, um, adj. full of 2 boughs or branches, branchy, branching, ἐρνώδης, κλαδώδης. *Lucret.* arbor. *Ovid.* stipes. *Propert.* Silvani ramosa domus. *Plin.* Lappago similis anagallidi, nisi esset ramosior. *Id.* Curalium ramosissimum. *Virg.* Et ramosa Mycon vivacis cornua cervi. *Plin.* Radices ramosæ. — ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* (de hydra) Hanc ramosam natis e cæde colubris, h. e. whence snakes sprung forth like boughs. *Pers.* Et vitæ ramosa in compita, branching out in various directions. *Lucret.* Ramosa nubila.

RĀMŪLŌSŪS (ramulus), a, um, adj. full 2 of little boughs or sprigs. *Plin.* folia.

RĀMŪLĒS (dimin. of ramus), i, m. a little branch or bough, a shoot, sprig, κλαδών. *Cic.*

RĀMŪS (unc.), i, m. a branch, bough, an arm of a tree, ἔρνος, κλάδος. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. Also, of plants. *Colum.* Also, the branch of the root of a tree. *Id.* — Hence, *Rami*, for arbor, a tree. *Virg.* Baccas dant rami. And, the fruit of trees. *Virg.* Rami atque venatus alebat. — ¶ Also, the tip of a horn. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, frankincense. *Claudius.* — ¶ Also, same as *Mentula*. *Nævius.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ramos miseriarum amputare. — ¶ Also, of a line of consanguinity. *Pers.* Stemmate quod Tusco ranum ducis, h. e. you are descended from. — ¶ *Pers.* Ramos Samios (h. e. Pythagore), h. e. the two branches of the letter Y, representing the way to virtue and vice. — ¶ Also, of a mountain, a branch, part of a chain. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a club. *Propert.* Mænalio jacuit pulvis tria tempora ramo Cacus, h. e. the club of Hercules.

RĀMŪSŪLŌS (dimin. of ramus), i, m. a 3 small branch or bough. *Plin.* — Figur. *Hieron.*

RĀNĀ (according to *Varro*, from the sound of its voice), æ, f. a frog, βάτραχος. *Plin.*, &c. Also, a paddock, green frog. *Plin.* Hence, *Prognostica ranarum*, prognostics of weather. *Cic.* Pluvias metuo, si prognostica nostra vera sunt, ranæ enim ῥητορεύουσιν. — *Martial.* Perlege Mæonio cantatas carmine ranas, h. e. Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, Βατραχονομαχία. — *Petron.* Infat se tanquam rana (proverb. of one over-well satisfied with himself). — *Petron.* Qui fuit rana, nunc est rex (proverb. of one who, from a low origin, has very much raised himself), the beggar's now a king. — *Plin.* Rana rubeta, or, *Horat.* Rana, a poisonous kind of frog. *Juvencal.* Ranarum viscera nunquam inspexi, sc. for omens. — ¶ Also, a swelling on the tongue of beasts. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a sea-fish, the frog-fish (*Lophius piscatorius*, L.). *Plin.* Also called by *Plin.* Rana piscatrix, and by *Cic.* Rana marina.

RĀNCĒŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. to be rancid, putrid, stinking. — Hence, *Rancens*, tis, rancid, putrid, stinking, mouldy. *Lucret.*

RĀNCĪDE (rancidus), adv. rancidly, stinkingly, rankly; hence, figur. disgustingly. *Gell.*

RĀNCĪDŪLŌS (dimin. of rancidus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat rank or rancid, stinking, fetid. *Juvencal.* — ¶ Figur. disgusting, nauseous. *Pers.* and *Martial.*

RĀNCĪDŪS (ranceo), a, um, adj. rank, 2 rancid, musty, stale, rammish, putrid, stinking, ραγδός, αἰώλος, σαπρός. *Horat.* Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant non quia nasus illis nullus erat; sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes tardius adveniens vitium commo-dius, quam integrum edax dominus consumeret. *Lucret.* Rancida cadavera. *Apul.* Rancidiora seligens. — ¶ Figur. disgusting, nauseous, offensive. *Juvencal.* Nam quid rancidus. *Plin.* (de boletis) Rancido aspectu, h. e. lurido, et qualis solet esse rerum rancidarum.

RĀNCŌ, as, n. 1. to cry as a tiger. *Auct. carm. de Phil.* Tigridis indomitæ rancant. (Al. leg. rancant.)

RĀNCŌR (ranceo), ōris, m. rancidness, 3 rancidity. *Pallad.* — ¶ Figur. rancor,

inveterate malignity, malice, steadfast hate. *Hieron.*

RĀNŪLA (dimin. of rana), æ, f. a little 3 frog, tadpole, βαρπάχιον. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a swelling on the tongue of cattle, also called rana. *Veget.*

RĀNŪNCŪLŌS (Id.), i, m. a little frog, tadpole, porwagle; also, in general, a frog, βάτραχος. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an herb, same as *Batrachium*. *Plin.*

RĀPĀ, æ, f. same as *Rapum*. 3.

RĀPĀCIĀ (rapa), ōrum, m. the stalks and 2 leaves of turnips, rapes or naveros. *Plin.* — ¶ It is also written *rapicia*. As an adj. *Cato.* Semen rapicium, rape-seed.

RĀPĀCIŪDA (rapax), æ, m. a robber, plunderer, thief. *Plaut.*

RĀPĀCĪTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. robbery, pillaging, rapacity, ἀρπακτικόν. *Cic.*

RĀPĀX (rapio), ācis, rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder, eagerly desirous of what belongs to another; a robber, ἀρπαξ. *Cic.* Olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax. *Id.* Furem aliqueni, aut rapacem accusare. *Plaut.* Vos scelesti, vos rapaces, vos prædones. *Sueton.* Procuratorum rapacissimus. — Also, of one grasping at presents. *Horat.* Cinara rapax. *Tibull.* domina. *Id.* saga. — Also, of animals. *Horat.* lupus. *Plin.* Ungues hominibus lati, rapacibus unci, beasts of prey. *Horat.* Rapaces Harpitiæ. — Also, of other things. *Cic.* Nihil est rapacius, quam natura. *Senec.* Rapacia virtutis ingenia. *Plin.* Nostrum utilitatem et virtutum rapacissimi. *Id.* Succinum rapacissimum ignium. *Cic.* Rapax unda. *Lucret.* Rapaces fluvii. *Id.* Falces rapaces. *Catull.* Turbida rapacior procella. *Ovid.* Rapax ventus. *Lucret.* Rapax vis solis. *Ovid.* ignis. *Id.* Scylla rapax. *Horat.* Rapax Orcus. *Id.* fortuna. *Senec.* Rapaces Fati manus. *Tibull.* Mors rapax. *Propert.* Mars rapax. — ¶ *Veget.* Dentes rapaces, the fore-teeth. — ¶ In *Tacit.* the 21st legion is named *Rapax*, and the soldiers composing it are called *Rapaces*. *So, Inscrip.* ap. *Gruter.*

RĀPHĀNĪNŪS (raphanus), a, um, adj. 2 of a radish, ραφανινός. *Plin.* oleum.

RĀPHĀNĪTĪS (ῥαφανίτης), idis, f. a kind of flower-de-luce. *Plin.*

RĀPHĀNŌS ĀGRĪĀ (ῥάφανος ἀγρία), a kind of horseradish, h. e. raphanus silvestris. *Plin.*

RĀPHĀNŪS (ῥάφανος), i, m. a radish. *Plin.* — Of fem. gender in *Pallad.*

RĀPĪCĪĀ, &c. See *Rapacia*.

RĀPĪDĒ (rapidus), adv. rapidly, swiftly, violently, hastily, ὀρμητικός, ἀρπακτικός. *Cic.* Rapide. *Tacit.* Rapidus.

RĀPĪDĪTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. swiftness, velocity, rapidity. *Cæs.*

RĀPĪDŪS (rapio), a, um, adj. tearing or hurrying away. *Ovid.* Destituor rapidis præda cibusque feris. *Lucret.* Icones, canes. — Also, figur. tearing, hurrying, rapid, swift, moving impetuously and hurrying with it as it goes, of rivers, storms, &c. ὀρμητικός, ἀρπακτικός. *Virg.* torrens. *Lucret.* turbo. *Propert.* Hæc videam rapidas in vanum ferre procellas. *Virg.* Rapidis ludibria ventis. *Tibull.* mare. *Virg.* Rapidis ferrimur passibus. *Id.* currus. *Curt.* Rapidior unda. *Ovid.* Rapidi equi. *Id.* Volucris rapidissima, swiftly flying. *Ovid.* orbis (cæli). *Cic.* oratio, hurried. *Liv.* Rapidus in consiliis, overhasty. — ¶ Also, vehement, violent, impetuous, heated, hot, burning. *Ovid.* Ora rapide patientia (able to bear) flammæ. *Virg.* Sirius. *Id.* Rapido fessi astu. *Id.* Rapidi potentia solis.

RĀPĪNĀ (Id.), æ, f. robbery, rapine, pillaging, plundering, ravin, ἀρπασμα. *Cic.* Nihil cogitant nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas. *Cæs.* Hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque prohibere. *Auct. B. Afric.* Rapinas per municipia facere. — Figur. Rapina alimenti, a withdrawing. — ¶ Also, that which is taken by force, booty, plunder. *Virg.* Rapinæ ostenduntur. *Martial.* Rapinas æquorum, h. e. fishes caught. *Id.* In populum multa rapina cadit, h. e. missilia munera a populo diripienda. *Ovid.* Stulta rapina est mea, h. e. stulta est femina a me capta. *Plin. Terræ*

tres partes abstulit caelum : Oceani rapina in incerto est, *what the ocean encroaches upon; what the ocean usurps to itself.* — *¶ Sever.* in *Aetna*. 611. Tum vero, ut cunque est animus, viresque, rapina tutari conantur opes, *h. e. by quickly collecting and removing their property.*  
**RAPINĀ** (rapa), *æ, f.* a bed of rapcs, a field of turnips. *Colum.* — *¶ Also,* rapcs, turnips. *Cato.*  
**RAPINĀTIŌ** (rapina), *ōnis, f.* a pillaging, 3plundering. *M. Aurel.* ap. *Fronton.*  
**RĀPINĀTŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* a robber. *Lucil.*  
**RĀPIŌ** (from ῥῥω, ῥῥῶ, ῥῥῶ), *is, pui, ptum, a. 3.* to rob, carry off by force, ῥῥῶ. *Cic.* Spes rapiendi atque prædandi. *Id.* Ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset. *Sallust.* Sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere. *Liv.* virgines ad stuprum. *Virg.* Tempora populata raptis auribus, *h. e. cut off.* *Horat.* oscula, to snatch. *Ovid.* Si quis rapiat stabulis armenta reclusis, arma feras; rapta conjuge, lentus eris? Hence, Raptum, *what is got by robbery, booty, plunder.* *Liv.* Vivere rapto; *or,* *Ovid.* ex rapto, to live by robbery (strictly, to live upon the booty one gets by robbery). — Hence, to rob, take away, snatch away, withdraw. *Ovid.* Ingenio vires ille dat, ille rapit. *Senec.* Rapit somno pavor. *Id.* Cur tuos rapis aspectus? — Also, to rob, plunder. *Liv.* villas. — Also, to carry off, ravish. *Ovid.* Te (sc. Helenam) rapuit Theseus. *Id.* Rapta semel, videbor (ego, sc. Helena) bis quoque digna rapī? Also, to defour, debase. *Quintil.* 9, 2, 70. — *¶ Also,* of any thing which is done with speed or haste, especially when accompanied with violence. — To tear, drag, snatch, hurry away. *Cic.* aliquem ad supplicium. *Plaut.* Vi rapiam te domum. *Id.* aliquem ad carnificem. *Liv.* corpus consulis, *remove hastily.* *Plaut.* aliquem in jus. *Id.* Opta oculus, rapī te obtorto collo navis, an trahi. *Ovid.* Raptus Hæmonis Hector equis, *dragged.* *Horat.* Ni hinc te rapis, *take off, hurry off.* *Val. Flacc.* Membra toris rapit, *h. e. springs up.* Hence, of persons dying prematurely, Rapī, to be snatched away. *Ovid.* Amicus raptus. *Plin.* Agrippa quinquagesimo uno raptus anno. And of persons carried away into a foreign land. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* Also, figur. to carry away, hurry away or off, transport. *Cic.* Cupiditas te rapiebat. *Ovid.* Cæco raptus amore. *Cic.* Quum Caesar amentia quædam raperetur. *Horat.* Furor ne cæcos, an rapit vis acrior? *Id.* In medias res audito rem rapit, *hurries.* *Cic.* Incensi omnes rapimur ad libertatem recuperandum. With *infin.* *Manil.* Mundus rapit røtherios pandere census, *hurries away, attracts, draws.* So, also, *absol.* to carry away, transport, ravish, attract, captivate. *Propert.* Utraque forma rapit. — Also, to hurry, force, snatch or draw to any thing. *Cic.* Honestas res (hos) totos ad se convertit et rapit, *draws,* as it were *snatches, hurries.* *Terent.* aliquid in pejorem partem, *h. e. pnt a wrong construction on, misconstrue, misrepresent.* So, also, *Pollio* ad *Cic.* Verebar, ne pium meum consilium raperent in contrarium partem obtractores mei. Also, *Virg.* Animum celerem in partes rapit varias, *hurries in different directions.* *Phædr.* Si quis rapiet ad se quod erit commune omnium, *forcibly appropriate to himself.* — Also, to snatch, catch or seize hurriedly, take or take in quickly. *Cic.* e poeta. Vive, Ulixes, dum licet: oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape, *snatch a last hasty glance of the sun.* *Horat.* Sic tamen ut limis rapias, quid cera velit, *h. e. read rapidly with a sidelong glance.* *Ovid.* Come nigrum rapuere colorem, *contracted quickly.* *Virg.* Rapit in fomite flammam. *Ovid.* Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulphura flammam, *catch quickly.* *Salpic.* *Sever.* Quum liber tota certatim urbe raperetur, *cagerly bought.* — Also, to take quickly. *Liv.* castra. Also, *Virg.* Pars silvas rapit, *range quickly through.* *Stat.* Campum sonipes rapit, *h. e. celeriter percurrit.* — Also, to bring quickly. *Liv.* conmeatum in naves, *hurry on board.* *Horat.* aliquid sub di-

vum, *drag into broad light.* *Senec.* enim per nostrum latus, *drive, plunge, force.* — Also, to hurry, lead quickly. *Liv.* agmen Tusculum, *march his army rapidly to Tusculum.* *Virg.* Rapit acer totam aciem in Teucros. — Also, to make or do quickly, hasten, make haste with, speed. *Liv.* nuptias. *Plin.* Agricola (by the husbandman) rapienda sunt ea, *must be despatched without loss of time.* *Ovid.* fugam. *Cic.* Ipsæ res verba rapiunt, *hasteu along the words, bring a copious stream of words; or, the words follow of themselves.* — Also, to read rapidly. *Horat.* (See above.) — *¶ Rapsit,* for rapuerit. *Cic.* Leg. 2, 9, e *legg.* xii. tab. *Ed. Ern.* — Raptabus (femin.), for raptis. *Cu. Gell.* ap. *Charis.*  
**RAPISTRUM**, *i, n.* probably the herb wild-rape. *Colum.*  
**RĀPŌ** (rapio), *ōnis, m.* same as *Raptor*. *3 Varr.* ap. *Non.*  
**RĀPTĪM** (Id.), *adv.* by rapine, by violent robbery, rapaciously, ῥῥαλέως, ῥῥαγίμως. *Liv.* Cibo vinoque raptim hausto. *Plin.* Semen raptim avium fame devoratum. — *¶ Also,* quickly, hastily, in haste. *Cic.* Agere rem raptim. *Cæs.* Aguntur omnia raptim. *Liv.* Exercitus raptim ductus. *Cic.* Hæc scripsi raptim. *Liv.* Raptim cibum capere. *Virg.* Fugiens raptim secat æthera pennis.  
**RĀPTIŌ** (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a carrying off by force, abduction. *Terent.* Ctesiphontem andivi una in raptione fuisse cum Æschino. *Arnob.* Raptio Proserpine, the rape of Proserpine.  
**RĀPTIŌ** (frequentat. from rapto), *as, a. 3* l. same as *Rapto*. *Gell.* 9, 6.  
**RĀPTŌ** (frequentat. of rapio), *as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1.* to rob, plunder, ravage. *Tacit.* — *¶ Also,* to drag or carry away violently, take away by force, drag by force. *Lucret.* Avia cum Phæthonta rapax vis solis equorum æthere raptavit toto, terrasque per omnes. *Virg.* Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, *he had dragged.* *Cic.* Conjux raptata, *sc. ad tabulum Valerian.* *Ovid.* Raptaturque comis per vium nova nupta prehensis. *Stat.* Manu rapare aliquem. *Lucret.* Mare, terras, nubila cæli verrunt (venti), ac subito ventia turbine raptant. *Plaut.* Quid me raptas? *Sil.* Sparsi ad pabula campis vicinis raptanda, to forage. — *¶ Figur.* to drag along with violence. *Plaut.* Me amor raptat, retiret. *Valer. Flacc.* Sacer effera raptat corda pavor, *h. e. agitates, disquiets.* *Propert.* Nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in criniina (al. crimine) divos? *h. e. quasi in jus rapiam, incusem, reos faciam, charge, accuse.* *Auctor Argum.* *Aaphitr.* *Plaut.* Turbas uxori ciet Amphitruo, atque invicem raptant pro mœchis, *h. e. upbraid, reproach.* — Also, figur. to lead quickly. *Ant. B. Afric.* legiones huc atque illuc.  
**RĀPTŌR** (rapio), *ōris, m.* a scizer or taker away by force, a plunderer, robber, spoiler, ravisher, ῥῥακτῆρ. *Plaut.* Raptor hostium, *h. e. qui hostes vivos capit, et abducit.* *Id.* Raptores panis et peni. *Propert.* Incola Cacus erat, metiendo raptor ab antro. *Tacit.* Discordiis et seditionibus potens, raptor, largitor, &c. *Martial.* Raptor Gangeticus, *h. e. venator, qui tigridum catulos, matribus absentibus rapit.* *Phædr.* Milvius raptor, ravenous. *Virg.* Raptores lupi. *Vellci.* Raptores Italicæ libertatis. *Val. Max.* Raptor spiritus, a killer, slayer. — *¶ Also,* a ravisher, violator, deflowerer. *Tacit.* Raptor filia mææ. *Senec.* Raptor thalami mei, *h. e. noxius.* *Horat.* Tityosque raptor, *h. e. who was about to ravish Latona.* Hence, *Senec.* Raptor stupri, *h. e. qui per vim stuprum intulit, vel inferre tentavit.* — *¶ Also,* that draws or attracts to itself. *Augustiu.* Magnes raptor ferri, the attractor.  
**RĀPTŌRIŌS** (raptor), *a, um, adj.* fit for dragging. *Cel. Aucl.*  
**RĀPTŪS** (rapio), *us, m.* a robbing, plundering. *Tacit.* Hence, a rape, forcible abduction. *Cic.* virginis. *Ovid.* Proserpine. — *¶ Also,* a carrying or taking away by force, a recovering. *Plin.* Ramentorum crinibus pampinato semper orbe se volvens, ad incitatos runcinarum raptus, *h. e. at every stroke of the plane.*

**RĀPTŪS**, *a, um, particip.* from raplo.  
**RĀPŪLUM** (dimin. of rapum), *i, n.* a little rape or turnip, γογγυλίδιον. *Horat.*  
**RĀPUM** (ῥῥαπυς), *i, n.* seldom *RĀPĀ, æ, f.* a rape, turnip, navew, (Brassica rapa. L.); γογγύλη. *Colum.*, *Plin.*, &c.  
**RĀRĒ** (rarus), *adv.* thinly, not close together, 2 scatteredly. *Colum.* Rare conserere. *Id.* Rarius. *Id.* Rarissime. — *¶ Also,* seldom, not often, rarely, σπανίως. *Plaut.* Hic piscis rare capitur. *Cic.* Si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis. *Sueton.* Spectaculis rarissime interfuit. (In this sense raro is more common.)  
**RĀRĒFĀCIŌ** (rarus & facio), *ācis, āci, 3 actum, a. 3.* to make thin, rarefy, ἀραιῶ. *Lucret.* — Also, irreg. passiv. Rarefio, fieri, factus sum, to be rarefied, become thin. *Lucret.*  
**RĀRĒFĪŌ**, *is, actus sum.* See *Rarefacio*.  
**RĀRĒNTĒR** (rarus), *adv.* rarely, not often, 3 seldom, σπανίως. *Liv.* *Andron.* ap. *Non.* — *¶ Also,* sometimes. *Cato*  
**RĀRĒSCŌ** (Id.), *is, n. 3.* to grow thin, lose thickness or compactness, become loose, break away from each other, not hang closely together, ἀραιῶμαι. *Lucret.* Rarescit nubila, are rarefied. *Id.* Rarescit terra calore. *Plin.* Quadrupedibus in senectute lanæ rarescit. *Stat.* Rarescit alta colonis Mænala. *Sil.* Rarescit iniles, atque aperit patulas vias, *h. e. the ranks begin to have breaks.* *Virg.* Angusti rarescit claustra Pelori, *vill. open, dilate, expand.* *Tacit.* Colles paulatim rarescunt, *h. e. become fewer or rarer, open.* — *¶ Also,* to become less frequent, decrease. *Propert.* Litore si tacito sonitus rarescit arenæ.  
**RĀRĪPĪLŌS** (rurus & pilus), *a, um, adj.* 2 having thin hair or few hairs, thin-haired, ψεδῶς, ἀραιότριξ. *Colum.*  
**RĀRĪTĀS** (rarus), *ātis, f.* thinness, rarity, looseness, ἀραιότης, μανότης. *Cic.* In pulmonibus inest raritas quædam. *Vitruv.* (de calce) Foraminum raritates. *Plin.* Nec potes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis. *Id.* Raritatem superciliorum emendare. *Quintil.* Raritas dentium. — *¶ Also,* fewness, scantiness, thinness, scarceness, rareness, scarcity, rarity, σπανιότης. *Plin.* Modo multitudo (stellarum) conferta inest, modo raritas. *Sueton.* Tantam infirmitatem magna cura tuebatur: in primis levandi raritate. *Id.* Raritas remanentium. *Plin.* exemplorum. *Id.* Quinque, nec plures arbores, non raritate magis, quam suavitate mirabiles. *Id.* Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit: Bucephalon eum vocant. *Gell.* Antiquorum Romanos Varro dicit non recepisse hujusmodi quasi monstruosas raritates, strange and unnatural things.  
**RĀRĪTŪDŌ** (Id.), *inis, f.* same as *Raritas*.  
**RĀRŌ** (abl.), *adv.* See *Rarus, a, um*.  
**RĀRŪS** (unc.), *a, um, adj.* (the opposite of *deusus*), rare, thin, not close or thick, not dense, thinly scattered, loose, full of holes, spaces, breaks, interstices; here and there, single, ἀραιός, μανός. *Virg.* Rara acies, not close or thick. *Lucret.* Aer rarior. *Id.* lingua, spongy, porous. *Quintil.* manus, with the fingers spread apart. *Colum.* terra, loose. *Ovid.* tunica, thin, not thick, and so, transparent. *Id.* Alba et rara coma, thin, thinly-scattered, scattered singly. *Horat.* Lacrima manat rara, *now and then, singly, one at a time, drop by drop, not in connected drops.* *Virg.* retia, full of holes or interstices. *Plin.* Baccæ expanduntur raræ. *Cæs.* Raros milites, ne animadvertentur, in castra transducit, a few at a time, in small bodies, or singly, one by one. *Id.* Ut rari magnisque intervallis præliarent, singly or in small bodies. *Liv.* Raris locis ignes fieri, *h. e. here and there.* *Virg.* Apparent rari in gurgite nantes, *here and there or single.* *Ovid.* Quercus patulis rarissima ramis, very thin, very open. *Virg.* Raris racenis, *here and there.* So, *Id.* umbra. — *¶ Also,* rare, seldom to be seen or met with, scarce, infrequent, few, scanty, σπανός. *Cic.* Omnia præclara rara. *Id.* Optimum quidque rarissimum est. *Horat.* Rara juvenus, *few, thinned.* *Sallust.* Raris animus est, *few have the strength of mind.* *Quintil.* Rarum est, ut, &c. it is rare, that; it seldom

*happens, that.* — Also, *few, seldom one, rarely one.* Quintil. Rarus (homo) reperiebatur, qui, &c. *Propert.* Rarus motus, a rare (h. e.), a deep breath, for the deeper the breath, the more infrequent. — Also, *rare nr rarely doing.* Tacit. Caesar rarus egressu, seldom going out. *Plin.* Leones rari in potu, seldom drinking. — *Figur. rare, or rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary, superior.* *Propert.* puella. Ovid. Rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi. *Id.* Juvenis rarissime. — ¶ Hence, *Rarō* (abl.), sc. tempore, *not often, rarely, seldom.* *σπανίως.* Cic. Vinum ægrotis prodest raro. *Id.* Evenire raro. *Plin.* Raro inquam, rarely ever, hardly ever. — Also, *now and then, occasionally, sometimes.* Cic. — *Comp.* Rarius, and *superl.* Rarissime, belong to *Rare.*

**RASAMEN** (rado), inis, n. *that which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving.* *Marcel. Empir.*

**RASILIS** (Id.), e, adj. *that may be shaven 2 or polished.* *Virg.* Rasile buxum. — ¶ Also, *shaved, scraped, polished, planed, made smooth, ξεστός.* *Catull.* Rasilemque subi forem. *Sil. hasta.* Ovid. Rasiles calathi. *Vellei.* Triumphus Hispaniensis argento rasili constitit, polished, burnished. Ovid. and *Stat.* fibula. *Plin.* palme (same as draco), h. e. an old branch. *Prudent.* scopulus, h. e. bare, without trees or any herbage.

**RASIS**, is, f. *a kind of raw pitch.* *Colum.* **RASITŌ** (frequentat. of rado), as, a. l. to 2 *shave or scrape often, to shave, ξρπάω.* *Sucton.* and *Gell.*

**RÄSTELLŪS** (diminut. of raster), i, m. 2 *ξόστρον*, parvum rastrum, h. e. a toothed instrument, of iron or wood, for breaking clods of earth, &c. a small rake or harrow, a kind of spade. *Suet., Colum.* and *Varr.*

**RÄSTER**, or **RÄSTRĪŪS** (rado), i, m. same as *Rastrum.* *Terent.* and *Virg.*

**RÄSTRUM** (Id.), i, n. in plur. **RÄSTRÄ**, 3 ōrum, n. but oftener, **RÄSTRĪ**, ōrum, m. from raster, a toothed instrument used in husbandry, generally of iron, but sometimes of wood, a rake, harrow, drag, to break clods with; a weeding-hook, mattock, hoe, δικάλλα, ξόστρον. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Terent.* Mihi res ad rastros redit, h. e. I am reduced to the harrow, I must obtain a living by the labor of my hands.

**RÄSŪRÄ** (Id.), æ, f. *a scraping, shaving, rasure, ξέσις.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *that which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving, ξέσιμα.* *Veget.*

**RÄSŪS** (Id.), us, m. *a scraping, shaving,* 3 ξέσις. *Varr.*

**RÄSŪS**, a, um, particip. from rado.

**RÄTÄRIÄ** (ratis), sc. navis, a kind of 3 small vessel, perhaps, a raft. *Gell.*

**RÄTÄRIŪS** (Id.), ii, m. a lighterman, 3 *βαρέρ, σχεδιαγός.* *Pandect.*

**RÄTĪHÄBITĪŌ** (ratus & habeo), ōnis, f. a 3 ratification, approval, κύρωσις. *Pandect.*

**RÄTĪŌ** (reor), ōnis, f. I. a reckoning, calculation, account. *Sucton.* Ante omnes Pallantem a rationibus (suscepit), his accountant, master of accounts, treasurer. *Plaat.* Rationem putare cum aliquo, hold a reckoning, reckon with.

*Cic.* Rationes referre, give in, present, return his accounts. *Id.* Rationem inire, to reckon, reckon up. *So, Id.* Inibitor ratio quæstus. (This phrase is also used figur. in the sense of to consider, deliberate, find means: *Cic.* Hence, *Id.* Inita subductaque ratione, after consideration or deliberation. Also, *Inire* rationem, uter, &c. form an estimate, decide, conclude. *Liv.*) *Senec.* Ponere rationem singulorum, reckon, reckon up, reckon over, make calculations concerning the circumstances of each. (Hence, *Pandect.* Ponere rationem alicujus rei, to investigate, inquire into.) *Cic.* Astrologus, qui non tam cæli rationem, quam calati argenti duceret, made calculation, calculated. *So, Id.* Syracusani habebant rationem quotidie piratarum, qui ferentur, reckoned, counted. (Hence, figur. *Id.* Ut aliquam, si non hominis, ad humanitatis rationem haberet, should have some regard. *So, also, Id.* Officii rationem atque existimationis ducere.) *Plant.* Ratio apparet, agrees, hits. *So, Ratio* constat (figur. *Justin.* Ut otii

mei apud te ratio constaret, h. e. account. And, also, *Ratio* constat, it is reasonable, profitable. *Plin. Ep.* See, also, *Consto*, where this is more fully exemplified). *Cic.* Rationem reddere rei, or de re, to give in a reckoning, or render an account. Also, *Id.* Rationem dare, for reddere. — In particular, a reckoning or account between merchants, or debtor and creditor. *Cic.* Qui jam cum isto ratione conjunctus esset, h. e. connected with him in mercantile transactions (which, of course, involve computations of some sort or other). *Id.* Magna ratione cum Mauritanie rege contracta, h. e. having become the king's creditor to a large amount. Hence, *habere* rationem, to stand in connection, intercourse, relation, have to do; as, *Cic.* cum femina. — Hence, *quantity, sum, amount, number.* *Plaat.* Ea nimia est ratio. *Id.* Ista ratio maxima est. — *Sacton.* Rationes imperii, same as *rationarium imperii.* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57. Ratio carceris, the register or record of the prison. (See the passage, where *Cic.* himself explains the words.) — II. *Regard, respect, consideration, sometimes care, concern.* *Cic.* Rationem veritatis fidei, religionis abjudicare, care for truth, regard in truth. *Id.* Quædam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt. *Id.* Sin est in me ratio reipublicæ, I have regard or respect to the state. Frequently, *habere* rationem, to have regard, have a care, care; with a genit., or also, without it. *Cic.* hominum, rei, temporis. *Id.* salutis et dignitatis. *Id.* Pecuniæ ratio potest haberi, h. e. the money can be taken care for, can be got. *Id.* Deos pliorum et impiorum habere rationem. *Id.* Habenda est ratio, quos imitemur, regard must be had. *Id.* Habeo rationem, quid a populo acceperim. *Nepos.* Primum ratio habebatur (ejus), qui maximus natus esset. Also, *Cic.* Suam rationem ducere, take regard to himself, look to his own interest. — III. *Interest, advantage.* *Cic.* Rationes meas vestri salutis anteposuissem. — IV. *Opinion, especially with reasons.* *Cic.* Ab hac ratione dissentiunt. *Terent.* Mea sic est ratio. — Hence, *purpose, intention, plan.* *Cic.* Ratio mea mutata est. *Id.* Tua ratio est, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit. — Also, *proposal, proposition.* *Nepos.* Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda. — Also, *purpose, effect.* *Cic.* Epistola in eandem rationem scripta. *Id.* Quum in eandem rationem loqueretur. — Also, *the system of a philosopher, for instance.* *Cic.* Platonis rationem suscipere. *Id.* *Off.* 1, 41. *Cynicorum.* *Id.* *Stoicorum.* — V. *Reason, reasonable conduct, reasonable manner, reasonableness, wisdom, consideration.* *Cæs.* Quod nobis quidem nulla ratione factum videtur, without reason, in an unreasoning manner, unwisely. *Cic.* Quod domi te inelucisti, ratione fecisti, rationally, wisely, well. *Id.* In ratione versantur, are reasonable, have reason in them. *Id.* Ratio non est (with infin.), it is unreasonable, unwise, foolish. — In particular is *Ratio*, the reasoning faculty, reason, the power by which we consider and decide. *Cic.* Altera pars in ratione posita est, quæ docet et explanat, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit, ita fit, ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet. *Id.* A deo rationem habemus. Hence, — ¶ *Proceeding or action in which reason is employed, matter, affair, transaction, business.* *Cic.* In hac ratione quid res ferat, perspicies, herein, in this matter or affair. *Id.* Nec totam Gallici belli rationem perturbare debemus, conduct. *Id.* Ad eam rationem existimabam aptam esse naturam meam. — Hence, *a question, subject, matter, of discussion.* *Cic.* Ratio de natura deorum. — ¶ Also, *investigation, inquiry.* *Cic.* Negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione, quam obrem, &c. — ¶ Also, *a thing made by reason, skill, ingenuity; a production of reason, &c.* *Cic.* Quæ sunt in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, adjudicant. — ¶ Also, *a measure.* *Terent.* Conturbasti meas rationes. *Cic.* Rationes

vitarum, h. e. plan of life. — ¶ Also a principle. *Terent.* Bonæ tuæ rationes *Cic. Fin.* 3, 20. *Cynicorum* ratio (but in *Off.* 1, 41. *system;* see above). *Id.* Ratio delicatior et mollior. — ¶ Also, a rule. *Cic.* Adhibenda, tanquam obrussa, ratio, quæ mutari non potest. — Hence, *regularity, regular manner or way.* *Cic.* Ut ratione et via procedat oratio. *Id.* Ratione et numero moveri, with regularity. — Generally, *way, manner, kind, quality, nature, constitution.* *Cic.* De ratione accusationis tuæ dicendum nobis erit. *Id.* Hæc omnia ad rationem civitatis si dirigas, recta sunt. *Id.* Splendidam rationem dicendi tenet. *Cæs.* Qua ratione agi placeat, in what way, how. *Cic.* Nec minus vellent te quoque aliqua ratione, si possent, tollere. To this may be referred, *Cic.* Ad nostrorum annuum rationum, veteres; ad ipsorum, recentes, in relation to, in respect to, as our (their) annals run. — Also, *method* which one follows, way, course, conduct. *Cic.* Dissimilitudo meæ rationis offendit hominem. *Id.* Mea ratio in tota aenicia constans reperietur. *Id.* Perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio. *Id.* Necessaria mathematicorum ratio. — Also, *arrangement, disposition, order.* *Cic.* totius belli. — ¶ Also, *means, expedient, frequently.* *Terent.* Cepi rationem, ut neque egeres, &c. have adopted a means. *So, Cic.* Inire rationem. *Id.* Illam rationem quaeremus, quemadmodum possemus, &c. *Id.* Rationis inventor. — ¶ Also, *theoretical knowledge, science, skill, ability.* *Cic.* civilis. *Id.* *Arch.* 1. Ilujuse rei ratio. *Id.* *Cæcil.* 11. Aliqua in legibus ratio aut ratio aut exercitatio. *Id.* *Brut.* 74. Laus non fuit rationis aut scientiæ, sed quasi bonæ consuetudinis, h. e. was not the result of theory, or a well-grounded knowledge of art. — ¶ Also, *a reason, reasonable ground.* *Cic.* Et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit. *Id.* Te, quum res videres, rationem causamque non quaerere. *Id.* Nihil rationis affers. *Id.* Aliquid rationibus exquisitis confirmare. *Id.* Quid quaeris rationem? *Id.* Est aliqua rei ratio, h. e. there is something in that! (properly, there is a reasonable cause for it, a reasonable cause can be assigned for it). — Hence, *reason, pretence or show.* *Cic.* Quam habet rationem, non quaero, æquitatis, sed improbitatis? — ¶ Also, *a conclusion by reasoning, syllogism, or proof, production of proof, argumentation.* *Cic.* Ad huc progressa est ratio, ut ea duceretur, &c. *Id.* Concludere rationem. *Id.* Conclusio rationis. Hence, *Id.* *Controversia* in ratione (opposed to *in scripto*).

**RÄTĪŌCĪNÄBĪLĪTER** (ratiocinor), adv. 3 rationally, reasonably. *Macrob.*

**RÄTĪŌCĪNÄTĪŌ** (ratiocinor), ōnis, f. a reasoning about a thing, a considering or estimating in its different points. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a syllogism. *Cic.* And, also, a proving by syllogisms. *Quintil.* 8, 4. — ¶ Also, a figure of thought, διαλογισμός, when one reasons with himself, as if another person, using both question and reply (as in *Terent.* *Eun.* 1, 1, 1.) *Anct.* ad *Herem.*

**RÄTĪŌCĪNÄTĪVŪS** (Id.), a, nm, adj. pertaining to reasoning or arguing, inferred by reasoning, ratiocinative, argumentative, discursive, disputative. *Cic.* Genus ratiocinativum, cum ex eo, quod scriptum est, aliud quoque, quod scriptum non est, invenitur. *Quintil.* Ratiocinativa quæstio. *Id.* Hic status ducit ex eo, quod scriptum est, id, quod incertum est: quod quoniam ratiocinatione colligitur, ratiocinativus dicitur. *Diomed.* conjunctio, *illative.*

**RÄTĪŌCĪNÄTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a caster up of accounts, accountant, computer, auditor, calculator, reckoner, λογιστής, λογιστής, subducendæ rationis peritus a rationibus, calculator. *Cic.* and *Colum.* — *Figur.* one that reckons over or considers. *Cic.* officiorum.

**RÄTĪŌCĪNĪUM** (ratio), ii, n. a reckoning 2 computing. *Colum.*

**RÄTĪŌCĪNŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep 1. to cast up accounts, account, reckon,

*calculate, compute, λογίζομαι, λογοθετέω. Cie. Also, passively, Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *to draw a conclusion, reason, infer by reason, argue. Cie. Si recte ratiocinabimur. Id. Etenim sic ratiocinabantur, sic inter se, &c. Id. Ratiocinari, quid in similibus fieri solet.* — ¶ Also, *to reason, consider, weigh, reflect upon. Plaut. Præcipuum, quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor. Act. ad Hæren. Socii nostri, cum helligerare noliscum vellent, profecto ratiocinati essent etiam, atque etiam, quid possent facere.*

**RATIÖNABILIS** (Id.), *e, reasonable, endowed with reason, rational, λογικός. Senec. natura. Quintil. Nec, si mutis finis voluptas, rationabilibus quoque: imo ex contrario, quia mutis ideo non rationabilibus.* — ¶ Also, *agreeable to reason, εὐλογος. Pandect. Sententia vera et rationalis. Id. Rationabilis.*

**RATIÖNABILITAS** (rationabilis), *ätis, 3 f. reason, the use of reason, λόγος, τὸ λογιστικόν. Apul.*

**RATIÖNABILITER** (Id.), *adv. rationally, 3 reasonably, εὐλόγως. Apul.*

**RATIÖNALIS** (ratio), *e, adj. of or belonging to accounts. Hence, subst. Rationalis, is, m. one who has the general management of accounts, revenues, &c.: particularly, one sent by the emperor into a province to manage the revenues, a receiver. Luaprid. — Rationalia, ium, n. books of accounts. Pandect. (others read differently). — ¶ Reasonable, rational, endowed with reason, λογικός. Quintil. animal. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to reason, agreeable to reason. Senec. Pars philosophiæ rationalis, h. e. logic. Cels. Disciplina rationalis, and, Id. Rationalis ars, h. e. which follows reason, and not mere practice; hence, Id. medicina, and, Id. medici. — ¶ Also, argumentative. Act. ad Hæren. Rationalis causa, h. e. questio ratiocinativa.*

**RATIÖNALITAS** (rationalis), *ätis, f. reason, the use of reason. Tertull.*

**RATIÖNALITER** (Id.), *adv. reasonably, 2 agreeably to reason, rationally, by reason. Seure.*

**RATIÖNARIUS** (ratio), *a, um, adj. of or relating to accounts. Hence; Rationarius, ii, m. a comptist, auditor, teller, easter up of accounts, accountant. Pandect. — Rationarium, ii, n. a schedule, statistical sketch or tables, register or report of the number of the legions and ships, the amount of the public moneys, &c. Sueton. imperii.*

**RATIS** (unc.), *is, f. pieces of timber pinned together; a float, raft, σκάδια. Plin., Cie., Cæs., &c. — ¶ Among the poets, frequently for navis, a boat, bark, ship, vessel. Virg. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a bridge of boats, ponton. Liv. Ratem solvere. Id. Rate jungere flumen.*

**RATITUS** (ratis), *a, um, adj. stamped with the figure of a ratis. Festus.*

**RATIÖNCÜLA** (dimin. of ratio), *æ, f. a little reckoning, small account, a reckoning, account. Plaut. Subdixi ratiunculam. Terent. Erat ei de ratiuncula jampridem apud me reliquum panxillum nummorum. — ¶ Also, a small reason or argument. Cie. Leves ratiuncule. Id. Concludunt ratiunculis.*

**RATÖ**, *adv. 3 See Ratus.*

**RATUMENÄ** porta, *a gate of Rome. 3 Festus and Plin.*

**RATÖS**, *a, um, particip. from reor. — ¶ Adj. reckoned, calculated, computed, fixed by calculation; thus, Rata pars, the proportional part, the proportion, for instance, in a distribution or in measuring, &c.; Pro rata parte, in proportion, proportionally. Cæs. Militibus agros pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus. Cie. Omnia ista, perinde ut cuique data sunt, pro rata portione longa aut brevia dicuntur. Also, merely, Liv. Pro rata, in proportion. Also, Plin. Pro rata portione. And, Cie. Somn. Seip. 5. Intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctus. Also, Vitruv. Secundum ratam partem. — ¶ Also, firm, confirmed, having force, established, good in law, valid, certain, sure; fixed, unalterable, abiding. Cie. Cujus tribunatus ei ratus est, nihil est quod irritum ex*

*actis Cæsaris possit esse. Id. Quæ quamquam, si leges irritas feceritis, rata esse non possunt, tamen, &c. Id. Censoriæ subscriptiones fixæ et in perpetuum ratæ. Id. Putasne, id iustum ratum atque firmum futurum? Id. Decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debet. Tacit. Ut amicitia societasque nostra in æternum rata sint. Horat. Ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas. Ovid. Efficiat ratas preces, h. e. exauditas, et voti compotes. Senec. Nimis ratum in dicendo iudicium, h. e. too strict, rigid, inflexible. Cie. cursus astrorum, fixed, uniform, immutable. Id. cursus lunæ. Id. Rato tempore, at a fixed, appointed, preestablished time. — Hence, Ratum habere, ducere, to account valid, approve, confirm, ratify; as, Cie. Ratum habere iudicium. Liv. Qui non duxerint societatem ratam. Also, Cie. Facere (augurium) ratum, to confirm, ratify. Id. Ista mihi rata sunt, I approve of them, confirm them. — ¶ Also, safe, certain, sure. Cie. conclusio. Ovid. fides et vox. — Hence, Ratö (abl.), constantly, surely. Tertull. So, Id. Rato habere, to ratify, approve. — ¶ Superl. Cato. Beneficia ratissima. — ¶ Of persons. Enn. ap. Fest. Ratus Romulus, h. e. certus se vicisse. — ¶ Cavere de rato, h. e. cavere, se ratum habiturum. Pand.*

**RAUCÄ**, *æ, f. aa earth-worm injurious to the roots of trees. Plin.*

**RAUCIDÖLÜS** (dimin. of raucus), *a, um, 3 adj. somewhat hoarse. Hieronyma.*

**RAUCIÖ** (raucus), *is, si, sum, n. 4. to be 3 or become hoarse. Lucil. ap. Priscian.*

**RAUCISÖNÖS** (raucus & sonus), *a, um, 3 adj. hoarse-sounding, hoarse-resounding. Catull. bombus. Lucret. cantus.*

**RAUCITAS** (raucus), *ätis, f. hoarseness, 2 a bass, grave, or deep sound; a loud, rough noise. Cels. and Plin.*

**RAUCÖS** (raucus, for ravidus), *a, um, adj. hoarse, harsh, jarring, grating, rough, unpleasant, disagreeable, βραγχώδης. Cie. Itaque nos rancos sæpe attentissime audiri video. Lucret. fauces. Ovid. guttur. Val. Flacc. Rancus fremitus, h. e. the confused voices of many speaking together. Ovid. Ranarum vox rauca. Id. Picarum rauca garrulitas. Id. (de ap. Fervida cum rauco lato stridore per armos spuma fluit. Id. rudens rauco Sileni vector asellus, h. e. rauco clamore. Id. Raucum stridorem et simili tribut. Virg. Raucæ palumbes. Id. cicadæ. Senec. strix. So, Virg. JEn. 11, 458. cygni, and Id. 7, 705. volucres (but by some in these two passages considered equivalent to canori). — Also, used of things without life, hoarse-sounding, hoarse-resounding, sounding. Propert. Raucö classica cornu. Virg. Martius æris rauci canor, h. e. tubæ. Ovid. Tympana rauca. Propert. cymbala. Id. tibia. Virg. Unda cadens raucum per levia murmur saxa ciens. Stat. Rauca tonitrua. Id. Raucum litus. Horat. Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ. Val. Flacc. Venti rauco ad litora tractu unanimi freta curva ferunt. Martial. Bruma Aquilone rancu mugit. Id. Rancæ cortis aves, h. e. geese, ducks, &c. Juvenal. Rancus circus, as it were, hoarse with the cries of the spectators. Ovid. Raucaque concussæ signa dedere fores, h. e. streptentes vocibus. Propert. Ranci sonnerunt cardine postes. Virg. Tenu rauco ære repulsum, h. e. scuto. — Also, the neut. Raucum, and rauca, are used adverbially. — Serv. Raucior. — ¶ Figur. Cie. Nisi rumor jam rancus erit factus, h. e. shall have in great measure subsided. Martial. Raucæ chartæ, h. e. the briefs of the lawyers, which they in pleading causes vociferate even till they are hoarse. Id. caudicidi, and rogatores, hoarse with screaming. So, Juvenal. cohorts, h. e. the priests of Cybele, hoarse from their constant cries. Horat. Vicinia rauca reclamat, h. e. even to hoarseness, without ceasing. Ovid. Illa sonat raucum. Virg. Amnis rauca sonans. Lucan. Pontus rauca genit.*

**RAUDIÖS**, *a, um, adj. Raudian. Vellei. campi, in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbræ.*

**RAUDÖS**, and **RODÖS**, and **RUDÖS**,

(unc.), *ëris, n. brass or copper, a piece of brass or copper, perhaps a brass or copper coin. Val. Max., and Liv. — ¶ Hence, Porta rauduscüla, and rauduscülana, and raduscülana, a gate at Rome, because it was made of brass or overlaid with brass, or because a brazea image of Cippus adorned the gate. Varr. and Plin. Max.*

**RAUDUSCÜLA**, or **RAUDUSCÜLANA**. 3 See *Randus.*

**RAUDÖSCÜLUM**, and **RODÖSCÜLUM**, and **RUDÖSCÜLUM** (dimin. of raudus), *1, n. a small piece of brass or copper, coined or uncoined. Hence, in familiar conversation, a little mooney, a small sum of money. Cie.*

**RAVENNÄ**, *æ, f. Ravenna, a city of Italy, in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic sea. — Hence, Ravennas, ätis, adj. of or belonging to Ravenna. Plin., Colum., Martial., &c.*

**RAVIDÖS** (ravus), *a, um, adj. grayish, 2 grayish-yellow, &c. (Compare Ravus.) Columa. oculi.*

**RAVYÖ** (Id.), *is, n. 4. to cry or speak till 3 one be hoarse. Plaut.*

**RAVIS** (allied to ravus, raucus), *is, f. 3 hoarseness. Plaut. Ad ravim poscavi, h. e. to hoarseness, till I become hoarse. So, Id. Ad raucam ravim.*

**RAURÄCI**, *örum, m. a people in Gaul, near the Rhine, not far from Basle. Cæs.*

**RAVÖLÖS** (dimin. of ravus), *a, um, adj. 3 somewhat hoarse. Sidon.*

**RAVÖS** (unc.), *a, um, adj. gray, grayish, 1 gray-yellow, russet, or yellowish (according to Fest. between flavus and esivus). Horat. Rava lupa; Id. leones; (These some refer to the color of the eyes.) Also, Varr. Arietes ravis oculis. — ¶ Also, hoarse. Sidon.*

**RË**, *insep. prepos. signifies in composition, back in return, again, anew, against, to and fro, &c.; it sometimes reverses the signif. of the simple verb, as in recludo; and sometimes adds nothing to the sense of the simple verb. — Before a, e, and i, o, u, h, the letter d is often inserted, as in redamo, redco, redino, redhico, redhibeo, and in reddo; analogous to sed in sedito, from se and eo, and ind in indoles, though the latter may be from indu and oleo. — Redi occurs in redivivus, perhaps analogous to mædi for in. — ¶ Re is often long in poetry.*

**REX**, *æ, f. See Reus, a, um.*

**REACCENSÖS** (re & accendo), *a, um, 3 particip. See Redaccendo.*

**READÖPTÖ** (re & adopto), *as, a. 1. to 3 adopt anew or again. Pandect. (where others read readoptavit).*

**READÖNÄTIÖ** (readuno, not used), *önis, 3 f. a reunion. Tertull.*

**REÄDIFICÖ** (re & ædifico), *as, a. 1. to 3 rebuild, build afresh, anew or again, ἀνοικοδομέω. Liv. 5, 53. (Ed. Gronov.) and Tertull.*

**REÄPSE** (for re ipsa), *adv. in truth, in very deed, in reality, in fact, indeed, in good sooth, ἀπτόχημα. Cie. Also, separated by tmesis. Lucret. Dum ne sit re tamen apse.*

**REÄSSÖMÖ**, or **REÄDSÖMÖ** (re & adsumo), *is, a. 3. to reassume, ἀναλαμβάνω. Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (Alii rectius resumit.)*

**REÄTE**, *is, n. a town of the Sabines in Italy, now Rieti. Plin. and Sil. — Hence, Reatinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Reate. Plin. ager. Id. Reatini asini (Reate was famous for its breed of asses). Cie. Reatina præfectura. Varro. Reatinum (absol.), the territory belonging to Reate. Liv. Reatini, the inhabitants thereof.*

**REÄTÖS** (reus), *us, m. the state of a person accused or impeached; the condition of a person arraigned, ἡ τοῦ ἐνόχου κατάσταση. Pandect. In reatu esse, to be accused. Justia. Revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, h. e. to plead his cause, to defend himself. — ¶ Also, the erime with which one is charged. Apul. and Prudent. — ¶ Also, the dress and general appearance of an accused person. Apul.*

**REBÄPTIZÖ** (re & baptizo), *as, a. 1. to 3 rebaptize. Cod. Just. — ¶ Hence, Rebaptizator, öris, m. a rebaptizer. Augustin.*

**REBELLÄTIÖ** (rebello), *önis, f. a revolt of war, especially by a subdued*

people, revolt, insurrection. Tacit. and Val. Max.

REBELLATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that renews or often renews war, especially against her subduer, revolting, insurgent. Ovid. Germania. Liv. provincia.

REBELLIO (rebellis), ōnis, f. the renewal of war, also, the renewed war itself, on the part of a once subdued nation, revolt, insurrection. Cæs. Legatum in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Sueton. Audita rebellione Germaniæ. Tacit. Rebellionem Britannicæ comprimere. See *Rebello*.

REBELLIO (Id.), ōnis, m. a rebel. Tre-3 bell. Poll.

REBELLIS (re & bellum), e, adj. making war afresh, renewer of war, especially against the victor, insurgent, revolting, rebellious. Virg.—Figur. Ovid. Rebellis Amor. Stat. Flammas rebelles seditione rogi.

REBELLUM (rebello), ii, n. same as *Rebello*. Liv. 42, 21. (the only place in which it occurs).

REBELLŌ (re & bello), as, āvi, ātum, n. 2. I. to begin war again, renew the war, rise up again in arms, especially of those, who, having been once subdued, take up arms again; to revolt, rise up in insurrection (not to rebel against rightful authority). Hirt. Si diversis in locis plures rebellare cōpissent. Liv. In Veliternis, quod toties rebellasset, graviter sævitum.—Also, to renew the fight or contest. Ovid. Met. 9, 81. Taurō mutatus membra rebello (where Achelous describes his fight with Hercules).—Hence, figur. to make fresh opposition, resist again. Plin. Rebellat sæpe humor (in paper). Senec. Cinnis monstri in nos rebellat.—Also, figur. to break out again or afresh, reappear. Plin. Rebellare quæ curaverint vitia.—¶ *Rebellare* does not express rebellion against the rightful authority of a sovereign, but the renewal of war on the part of a people once subjected or reduced to quiet. It may be rendered to revolt, rise up in insurrection, renew hostilities.—¶ *Deponently*. Val. Max. Eorum consilio Priver-natos rebellatos. Senec. Fessus quidem pudor rebellat.

REBITŌ (re & bito), is, n. 3. to return, 3 redeo. Plaut.

REBŌ (re & bo), as, n. I. to return an echo, to récho. Lucret. Nec citharis reboant laqueata aarataque templa. Virg. Reboant silvæque, et magnus Olympus.—¶ Also, to resound, sound, ring. Sil. Rupti reboant poli. Val. Flacc. Reboatque superbis comminus ursa lupis (dat.). Lucret. Reboat raucum bombum tuba. Nemesian. Te pinus reboat.

REBULLIŌ (re & bullio), is, ivi, itum, 3 n. and a. 4. to boil or bubble again, to bubble forth. Apul. Vinum in omnibus doliis ferventi calore rebullire.—¶ Also, to cause to bubble forth, cast forth with a bubbling noise. Apul. spiritum rebulliret.

RECALCITRŌ (re & calcitro), as, n. I. 3 to kick or strike with the heel, wince, ἀναλακτίζω, same as *Calcitro*. Figur. Hirt. Cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, h. e. makes one feel his anger.

RECALCŌ (re & calco), as, a. I. to tread down or upon again, παλιματέω. Colum. humum. Apul. Priora vestigia recalcare, to retrace.

RECALÉFACIŌ (re & calefacio), and 3 RECALFACIŌ, is, fēci, factum, a. 3. [Poss. Recalefio, and Recalfio, fieri, fis, factus sum], to make warm again, to warm again. Ovid. Telum sanguine recalcificat. Scribon. Larg. Quæ eodem die rursus recalfiunt. Cæl. Aurl. Recalefacto corpore.—Figur. Ovid. Recalfacientem.

RECALEŌ (re & caleo), es, ni, n. 2. to be warm or hot again, be very hot, ἀναθερμαίνομαι. Virg. Recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine.—Figur. Amnian. Recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata.

RECALESCŌ (re & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. 1 to grow or become hot again, ἀναθερμαίνομαι. Cic. Cum motu atque agitatione

recalescunt.—Figur. Ovid. Mens recalescit. Plin. Ep. Recalescere ex integro, et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, h. e. rursus accendi et intendere animum ad scribendum. Flor. Thessalici incendii (h. e. prælii) cineres recaluere.

RECALFACIŌ, and } See *Recalefacio*.

RECALVĀSTER (re & calvus), tri, m. 2 somewhat bald, bald in front, bald on the forehead. Senec.

RECALVŪS (Id.), a, um, same as *Recalvaster*. Plaut.

RECANDESCŌ, is, n. 3. and RECĀNDEŌ 3 (re & candeo), es, dui, n. 2. to grow or become white again, ἀναλευκάνομαι. Ovid. Percussa recanduit unda, h. c. on account of the foam; formed.—¶ Also, to grow hot or warm again. Ovid. Tellus recanduit æstu. Id. Flamma recandescet (others read *redardescet*).—Figur. Ovid. Audito clangore recanduit ira.

RECĀNŌ (re & cano), is, a. and n. 3. to 2 sing or sing back, draw by singing. Plin.—¶ Also, to charm back, destroy charm, make a charm of no effect. Plin.

RECĀNTŌ (re & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 3 and a. I. to sing back, sound back, echo back. Martial. Recantat echo.—¶ Trans. to charm back, charm away. Ovid. Recantatas curas.—¶ Also, to recant, retract. Horat. Recantatis opprobriis.

RECĀPITŪLŌ (re & caput), as, a. I. to re-3 capitulate, ἀνακεφαλαιομαι. Tertull.

RECĀVĒŌ (re & caveo), es, cāvi, cautum, 3 n. 2. to give security in one's turn. Cud. Just.—Hence, *Recantum*, i, n. a quit-tance, release. Justinian.

RECAVŪS (re & cavus), a, um, adj. hol-3 low or arched inwards (which may be upwards), concave. Prudent.

RECĒDŌ (re & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. to go back, full back, retire, retreat, recede, give ground, χῆσθαι, ἀναχωρέω. Cic. Undæ maris accedunt et recedunt, cbb. Id. Ne a Mutina quidem recessisse. Plant. Pone nos recede. Cæs. Censebant in castra Cornelianâ recedendum.—Hence, of places which seem to one travelling to go back, to recede. Virg. Provehimur portu: terræque urbesque recedunt.—Also, of places which lie at a distance, are remote or retired. Virg. Anchisæ domus recessit, lay at a distance, was retired. Val. Flacc. Quantum Phasis recessit! Catull. Quacumque opulenta recessit Regia, h. e. quoscumque recessus et cubacula Regia habuit. So, of the natural situation of places or countries. Plin. Syria Palestina, vocatur, qua contingit Arabas: et qua recedit intus, Damascena. Id. Macedonia ad Epiroticas gentes in solis occasum recedens, stretching, extending. Of other things. Quintil. Pictor efficit, ut quædam eminere, quædam recessisse credamus, to be more remote, lie further back. Plin. Recessit venter, is drawn in, is shrunk, does not project.—¶ Also, to go away, go off, depart, draw off, withdraw, remove, retire. Cic. Recede de medio, depart, away with you, make off. Hirt. Ex eo loco cum copiis recedit. Cic. Posteaquam ab armis recessimus. Nepos. a conspectu suorum. Id. Neque a caritate patriæ potuit recedere, h. e. could he give up, could he renounce. Cic. ab augendis hominum utilitatibus et commodis, to renounce. Virg. In ventos vita recessit, departed, fled, passed. Horat. Senes ut in otia tuta recedant, retire, withdraw. Ovid. thalamo, fur e thalamo. So, also, Plaut. loco. Cic. ab officio, swerve from, depart from. Id. ab usitata consuetudine. Id. a vita, to die. Prædict. Si ex venditione recessum fuerit (pass. impers.)—Hence, of two things which become separated, disjoined, severed. Ovid. Caput e nostra citius cervice recedet. Plin. Maturitatem adepti, statim e pediculo recedunt, they part or break from. So, also, Cic. Quum res ab eo recessisset et ad lieridem pervenisset, had passed from.—¶ Also, to go apart, retire to one's bedchamber, for instance. Petron. Pigritia recedendi.—

¶ Recesset, for recessisset. Plaut.—Recesso, for recessisse. Lucret.—

¶ See, also, *Recessus*, a, um.

RECELLŌ (re & cello, not used), is, n 2 and a. 3. to strike back, bound back, fall back, fly back, bend or move back. Lucret. Inclinator enim (terra), retroque recellit. Lio. Gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum.—¶ Trans. to throw back or bend back. Apul. Totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello.

RECĒNS (unc.), tis, adj. fresh, new, newly or lately made, done, suffered, born, &c. recent, νεαρός. Cæs. Recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere. Cic. Non modo antiquis illis fortissimis viris, sed his recentibus. Cæs. Recentibus cæpitibus tabernacula constrata, fresh. Id. Hostes recenti victoria efferri sciebat, late, recent. Varr. Cum habent catulos recentes, lately born. Ovid. lac, fresh. Cæs. milites, fresh. Ovid. aqua. Cic. Recentiores, sc. philosophi, later, modern. So, Plin. Recentiores, later writers. Cic. Bello Latinorum, in nostra acie Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt: et recentiore memoria idem, &c. in later times. Id. Recentissima tua est epistola calendis data, your last letter. Propert. Recentes aræ, h. e. recentibus herbis ac floribus ornata. Ovid. Recentes anime, h. c. lately separated from the body. Pers. Sub sole recenti, under the newly-risen sun, h. e. in the east. Id. toga, new. Virg. Recens cæde locus, h. c. where blood has been very lately spilt. Tu-3 cit. Recens victoria miles. Varro. Pulvis recens a partu, newly foaled. Virg. Recens a vulnere, h. e. with a wound yet fresh. Cic. Homerus, qui recens ab illorum atate fuit, who lived immediately after them. Senec. Viros a diis recentes, h. e. sprung immediately from the gods. Liv. Hannibalem recentem ab excidio Sagunti Iberum transire, fresh from, h. e. immediately after. Cic. Homines Roma (from Roæ) recentes. Id. Quum e provincia recens esset, newly returned. Id. Recenti re auditum, while the affair was fresh, presently, immediately. Id. Recenti negotio. Prædict. In recenti. Auct. ad Herenn. Quod alius alio recentior sit in dolore, is more new in pain, less used to pain, more lately feeling pain. Tacit. Comitatum longo mæore fessum recentes in dolore anteibant, those whose grief was fresh. Id. Ut erat recens ira, fresh with indignation, burning with recent indignation.—¶ Adverbially, *Recens*, lately, of late, freshly, newly, recently, just, νέω. Lucret. Scena croco perfusa recens. Plaut. Puer recens natus. Virg. Sole recens orto. Liv. Recens accepta calamitas. Sueton. Romam recens conditam commigravit. Tacit. Recens consuerant patres, ut, &c.

RECĒNSĒŌ (re & censeo), es, sui, situm 2 and sum, a. 2. to go through, run over, review, survey, inspect, examine, muster, count, enumerate, number, tell over, επιλέγομαι, ἐξαριθμέω. Virg. Omnemque suorum recensebat numerum, caroque nepotes, fataque, fortunæque virum, moresque, manusque. Cæs. Hæc (milia militum) in Æduorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque imbitur. Liv. Cum ad exercitum recensendum concionem haberet. Id. Recensuit captivos, quot cuiusque populi essent, run over, examined, inspected, took a survey of. Id. cladem, to examine into, go through, h. e. see how many were lost. Sueton. Qui recensiti non essent, who had not been taken by the census into the number of those who received corn at the public cost.—Hence, to go over, review, revise. Gell.—¶ Also, to go through, pass through, run through. Ovid. Signa recensuerat sol.—¶ Also, to recite, recount, rehearse, relate. Ovid. Fortia facta recense. Stat. exempla.

RECĒNSIŌ (recenseo), ōnis, f. a review, I survey, numbering, recension, κατάλεξις, ἀπαριθμησις. Cic.

RECĒNSITIŌ, ōnis, f. same as *Recensio*. 3 Prædict.

RECĒNSITŪS, a, um, particip. from recenseo.

RECĒNSŪS (recenseo), us, m. a going 2 through, reviewing, numbering, for in-

stance, of the citizens, at which time they were required to give an account of their property, *recensio*, same as *Recensio*. *Sueton.*  
**RECENSUS**, a, um, particip. from *recenseo*.  
**RECENTER** (*recens*), adv. *lately, newly, 3 recently, recently*. *Pallad.* Turdi recenter capti. *Id.* Recenter lecta poma, *just gathered*. *Justin.* Res recentissime gestæ. *Plin.* Quam recentissime sterco-rato solo.  
**RECENTIO** (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to *renew, renovate, ἀνανεώω*. *Matt. ap. Gell.*  
**RECEPTACULUM** (*receptio*), i, n. a *receptacle, place to receive or keep things in, a storehouse, magazine, reservoir, &c.* ἐκδοχέιον. *Cic.* Quum alvi natura cibi et potionis sit receptaculum. *Liv.* mercibus, *for wares, h. e. depot.* *Vitruv.* Pistulæ intra receptacula, *reservoirs, cisterns.* *Tacit.* Subterranei specus receptaculum frugibus. — ¶ Also, a *place of refuge, retreat, shelter, lurking-place.* *Cæs.* Ne suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula. *Cic.* Receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum. *Liv.* hostium.  
**RECEPTATIO** (*Id.*), ðnis, f. a *taking 3 again, recovering.* *Ammaian.* spiritus.  
**RECEPTATOR** (*Id.*), ðris, m. a *receiver, 3 harbinger, especially of thieves, robbers, and the goods they have taken, ὑποδέκτρης, ἀνάδοχος.* *Pandect.* — Also, of *places, receiver, harbor, refuge, shelter.* *Cic.* Ille latronum occultator et receptor locus. *Flor.* Rhenus receptor hostium.  
**RECEPTIBILIS** (*recipio*), e, adj. *recover-3 able.* *Augustin.*  
**RECEPTIO** (*Id.*), ðnis, f. a *receiving, re-3 ception, ἐκδοξις.* *Plaut.* Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum (*for viri*)? *h. e.* quare recipis ad te virum meum?  
**RECEPTITUS**, or **-CIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, 3 adj. *that is excepted or reserved, for instance, in a sale or marriage-contract.* *Cato ap. Gell.* servus, *h. e. reserved by the wife to be her own, and not at the disposal of the husband; as Gell. explains it.* — ¶ Also, *that is stipulated for.* *Pandect. dos.* *Id.* actio, *founded on a stipulation.*  
**RECEPTUS** (*frequentat. from recipio*), as, 2 *ἀνι, atum, a. 1. to take again or back, take up or to one's self again, recover, especially of what is repeated.* *Virg.* hastam, *draw out, draw back.* *Lucret.* *Id.* rursus cæli templa receptant. *Lucan.* Placido natura receptat cuncta sinu. *Lucret.* Redit in sensus, animamque receptat. — ¶ Also, *to receive or admit repeatedly.* *Terent.* Meum receptas filium ad te, *receive his visits.* *Liv.* mercatores. — Hence, *to harbor, protect, in repeated instances.* *Tacit.* Eodem subsidio oberati adversum creditores receptabantur. — ¶ Also, *to take back often, take or draw back.* *Terent.* se in tectum, *betake one's self.* *Pers.* Litus se valle receptat, *retires and forms a valley.* *Virg.* Sese quo stella receptet, *retires (which it does repeatedly).* — ¶ Also, *to take upon one's self, promise, allow.* *Lucret.* 1, 663. (*but Ed. Creech has reparcent.*)  
**RECEPTOR** (*Id.*), ðris, m. a *receiver, har-1 borer, entertainer.* *Tacit.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *a recoverer, retaker.* *Vopisc.*  
**RECEPTORIUS** (*receptor*), a, um, adj. *fit 3 for receiving.* *Tertull.* — Receptorium, i, n. n. *a place to which any one be-takes himself, place of shelter.* *Sidon.*  
**RECEPTRIX** (*Id.*), icis, f. *she who receives or harbors.* *Cic.*  
**RECEPTUM** (*recipio*), i, n. a *promise, en-gagement.* *Cic.*  
**RECEPTUS** (*Id.*), us, m. a *taking back, 1 Liv.* sententiæ, *receding from, change of.* — ¶ Also, *a retiring, falling back, retreat, ἀποστροφή, ἀναχώρησις.* *Cæs.* Ita se collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, *they may easily fall back.* *Auct. B. Hisp.* Nostros equites in receptu adversarii cupidius sunt insecuti. *Liv.* Receptui signum dare, *give the signal for retreat.* *Cæs.* Receptui canere, *to call back the soldiers by the sound of the trumpet, sound a retreat (strictly, for a retreat); it does not necessarily imply*

defeat. — Also, *figur.* *Cic.* A quibus quum ratio cecinit receptui, *has called off the mind.* *Ovid.* Cane, Musa, receptus, *h. e.* cessa, desine, finem fac. *Liv.* Receptus a malis consiliis, *desisting, relinquishment, abandonment.* — ¶ Also, *re-treat, refuge.* *Cæs.* Habere se quoque ad Casaris gratiam et amicitiam recep-tum. — ¶ Also, *refuge, h. e. place of refuge, asylum, retreat.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Animadverti, nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, nisi in his partibus. *Virg.* Planities ignota jacet, tutique recep-tus. — ¶ Also, *obode, nest.* *Solin.* Perdices receptus suos vestiunt, &c. — ¶ *Quintil.* Receptus spiritus, *the fetching or drawing of the breath.* *Eum-en.* Receptus et recursus maris, *the ebb and flow.*  
**RECEPTUS**, a, um, particip. from *recipio*. — ¶ *Adj.* *received, approved, current, usual, wonted.* *Quintil.* Publice recepta persuasio. *Id.* Sequi maxime recepta. *Tertull.* Auctoritas receptor. *Solin.* Scriptores receptissimi, *most current or received, most authentic or credible.* — *Receptum est, followed by accus. and infin.* *Plin.* and *Pandect.*  
**RECESSIM** (*recedo*), adv. *by going back-3 wards, backwards.* *Plaut.*  
**RECESSIO** (*Id.*), ðnis, f. a *retiring, of the 2 wind.* *Vitruv.*  
**RECESSUS**, a, um, particip. from *recedo*. 2 — ¶ *Adj.* *retiring, receding.* *Vitruv.* Scenam recessioram, *standing further back.*  
**RECESSUS** (*recedo*), us, m. a *going back, drawing back, retiring, retreating, retreat, ἀναχώρησις, κατάδωσις, ἀποστροφίς, ἀπό-κλισις.* *Cic.* (Æstium marinorum) accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur, *reflux, ebbing.* *Id.* lunæ a sole. *Cæs.* Ut se sub ipso vallo constipave-rant, recessum primis ultimi non dabant. *Plin.* Candore in recessu gemmæ ridente, *h. e. when the gem is with-drawn to a distance.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *sc. in speaking.* *Id.* Ut metus recessum quemdam animi efficiat, *shrinking, drawing back* — ¶ Also, *a retired, remote, sequestered, lonely or se-cret place, recess, nook, retreat.* *Ovid.* Recessus speluncæ similis. *Plin.* Juxta mare Lymira: atque in recessu Phel-lus, *further inland.* *Id.* Oceanus Euro-pam recessibus crebris excavans, *bays, gulfs.* *Petron.* Stipant equi recessus Danai, *the nooks, corners, lurking-places; the belly.* *Plin.* Chamaeleoni oculi in recessu cavo. — In particular, of the inner apartments and halls of a house. *Quintil.* Domus in multos di-ducta recessus. *Ovid.* Marmoreo supe-ri sedere recessu, *the great hall of assem-bly.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Cum in animis hominum tante latebræ sint, et tanti recessus, *corners, nooks, retreats.* *Plin.* Ep. Vita hominum altos recessus ha-bet. *Quintil.* Grammatica plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittit, *h. e. has more in it than it shows on the outside.* — ¶ Also, *rest, relaxation.* *Val. Max.* Strenua ingenta, quo plus recessus suinunt, hoc vehementiores impetus edunt (*a figure taken from the practice of leapers to run back before they leap*).  
**RECHAMUS**, i, m. same as *Trochlea*. *Vi-2 truv.* — *Doubtful.*  
**RECHARMIDUS**, as, a. 1. humorously, to 3 *strip or divest of the name Charmides.* *Plaut.* Proin tu te rursus recharmida, *h. e. dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money; in allusion to the Greek χαρµον, joy.*  
**RECIDIVATUS** (*recidivus*), us, m. a *re-3 tortation, renewal.* *Tertull.* Scripturæ carnis recidivatum pollicentur.  
**RECIDIVUS** (*recido*), a, um, adj. *that 2 comes again, returning, recurring, ὑπό-τροπος.* *Cels.* and *Plin.* febris. — ¶ Also, *that comes up or rises again, after having been destroyed; rising afresh, renewed from its ruins, regener-ated.* *Virg.* Latium Teucrici, *recidiva-que Pergama quærunt.* *Mela.* Subinde recidivis seminibus segetem novantibus. *Sil.* Gens recidiva Phrygum, *h. e. Romani.*  
**RECIDUS** (*re & cado*), is, ðdi, asum, n. 3. *to fall back, ἀναπίπτω.* *Liv.* Etiamsi

(navis) recta reciderat, *sc. after having been lifted into the air.* *Cic.* Quia et recidant omnia in terras, et orientur a terris. — Hence, *to fly back, recoil.* *Cic.* Raminulus in oculum recidit. — *Figur.* *to fall back, relapse.* *Liv.* In gravio-rem morbum recidere. *Cic.* In eandem recidere fortunam. — Also, *figur.* *to return, occur, of fever.* *Plin.* — Also, *figur.* *to fall back upon the person who was the author thereof, to recoil, be visited upon.* *Liv.* Pleraque eorum (maleficiorum), quo (*h. c. in quos*) debuerint, recidisse. *Id.* Consilia in ipsorum caput reciden-tia. — ¶ Also, *to fall.* — Hence, *figur.* *to fall, fall off, slacken, abate.* *Cic.* Contentio nimia vocis reciderat (*but here re evidently retains its force; for as the exertion of voice was assumed, any abatement of it would be so far a return to its former state.*) — Also, *figur.* *to fall, light, come to or upon (especially when diminution, deterioration, or the like is implied).* *Cic.* Omnem suspici-onem in vosmet recidere intelligatis. *Id.* Omnia ex lætitia ad luctum recide-ntur, *have come to, been turned to.* *Id.* Id puto ad nihil recasurum, *come to nothing, end in nothing.* *Quintil.* Eo res recidit, *come to that.* *Tereat.* Artem musicam recidere ad paucos, *come or be reduced to a few, h. e. come to be practised by few.* *Cæs.* Casus ad ipsos recidere potest, *come to, light upon.* *Cic.* Quorsum recidat responsum, non laboro, *which way it may turn out, what may be its purport.* — ¶ The first syllable is sometimes lengthened by the poets; for example, by *Lucret.* and *Ovid.*  
**RECIDUS** (*re & cado*), is, ðdi, isum, a. 3. 1 *to cut off, cut down, cut away, pare away, ἀποκόπτω.* *Cato.* vepres. *Ovid.* barbam falce. *Calp.* graminia morsu, *to crop.* *Lucan.* caput ense. *Martial.* longas comas. *Plin.* ungues. *Pallad.* mella, *take out the honey.* — Also, *to cut, cut up.* *Pallad.* mala in brevissimas partic as. — *Figur.* *to cut down or away, cut off, lop off, retrench, reduce.* *Cic.* Nationes partim recisæ, partim repressæ, *cut off.* *Sæton.* mercedes scenico-rum, *cut down, retrench, reduce.* *Senec.* Illi stragem hostium gaudent recidi. *Horat.* Ambitiosa recidit ornamenta, *will re-trench.* *Quintil.* nimiam loquacitatem. *Horat.* Si non supplicio culpa reciditur. — ¶ See, also, *Recisus, a, um.*  
**RECINCTUS**, a, um, particip. from *re-3 cingo*.  
**RECINGUS** (*re & cingo*), is, nxi, nctum, 3 a. 3. *to ungird, loose what was girded, ἀποζώνω.* *Ovid.* tunicas. *Virg.* Vestis recincta, *ungirt, hanging down loose.* *Ovid.* Zona recincta. Hence, *Ovid.* Recingor, *I ungird, I strip.* *Id.* Sumptumque recingitur anguem, *h. e. lays aside or puts off the snake with which she was girded.* *Stat.* Recingi ferrum, *to put off his sword.* — ¶ Also, *to gird back, throw back.* *Val. Flacc.* Vestis recincta.  
**RECINIATUS.** See *Riciniatus*.  
**RECINIUM**, or **RECINUS.** See *Ricini-um*.  
**RECINUS** (*re & cano*), is, nui, a. and n. 3. 1 *to sing or sing repeatedly.* *Horat.* Omen paræ recinantis. — With *accus.* *to sing off, repeat.* *Horat.* Hæc juvenes recinunt dictata, senesque. — ¶ Also, *to sound, resound.* *Cic.* In vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam urba-nius. — With *accus.* *to sound or sound back.* *Horat.* Cujus nomen recinet imago (echo). — ¶ Also, *trans.* *to re-tract, recant.* *Apul.*  
**RECUPERATIO**, }  
**RECUPERATOR**, } See *Recuperatio, &c.*  
**RECUPERUS**, &c. }  
**RECIPIUS** (*re & capio*), is, epi, eptum, a. 3. 1. *to take again or back, ἀναλαμβάνω.* — ¶ *To take or seize again, take back, resume.* *Liv.* arma, quæ tradiderunt. *Martial.* pecuniam mutuum. *Liv.* reges. — Hence, *to retake, bring again into one's power.* *Cic.* Maximus, qui Tarentum recepit. *Cæs.* Labienus civitatem recep-it. — Also, *to get again, recover, regain.* *Liv.* res amissas. *Id.* animum a or ex pavore, *h. e. to recover one's self, re-cover one's presence of mind, take heart.* *Cic.* Ut me recepi, *when I recovered from*

my amazement, came to myself. *Terent.* Quid festinas? animam recipe, get your breath again, recover your breath. — Also, to place in its former state, reestablish, re-instate, restore. *Liv.* res allicitas. — ¶ Also, to take or draw back, draw to one's self. *Virg.* ensem. *Cels.* Sagitta saepius ab altera parte recipienda est, h. e. to be extracted. *Virg.* Receptit ad sese, et sacra longævum in sede locavit. — Hence, to bring off, rescue, save. *Virg.* aliquem ex medio hoste. *Liv.* aliquem ex servitute. — Also, to except, reserve, at a sale for instance. *Plaut.* Posticula recepit, quum ædes vendidit. *Cic.* Ruris cæsis receptis. — Also, Recipere se, to betake one's self back, come back, return; as, *Terent.* Quam mox se recipiat Geta. *Cic.* Qui quum ad diem se recepisset, &c. *Id.* Recipe te ad nos. *Cæs.* Ut inde se in curru citissime recipere consueverint. So, also, of an army, to draw back, retire, make a retreat, retreat. *Cæs.* Si sine maximo detrimento legiones se recepissent inde, quo temere essent progressæ. *Id.* Pedem referre, et quod mons suberat, eo se recipere cœperunt. *Id.* Rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur. Also, without me, te, se, &c. *Cæs.* Si quo erat longius prodeundum, aut celerius recipiunt. *Plaut.* Cum præda recipias, se. te. Also, figur. *Plaut.* Ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, betake yourself again, return. *Cic.* se ad frugem bonam, to amend, reform, become wiser and better. *Plin.* Paneg. Ceterum egressus, statim se recipiebat in principem, h. e. immediately resumed the bearing of an emperor, was the emperor again. — II. to take, receive, accept, adopt, take upon one's self. — ¶ To take, receive, take in. *Cic.* Alvis continet, quod recipit. *Id.* mandatum. *Ovid.* Tabellas dare et recipere. *Stat.* Preces receptæ, heard, granted. *Cic.* (of the prætor), Recipere nomen alicujus, to receive or admit his name among the accused, admit a complaint against him. *Id.* Si tantum ex ejus bonis populus recepisset, had received. *Liv.* urbem, to take. *Cæs.* Recepto Ascilo. *Id.* Dnas receptas provincias. (In this use of the word it often implies a capitulation or voluntary surrender on the part of the city, &c. taken.) *Virg.* Recipere pœnam ab aliquo, take vengeance or inflict punishment upon. *Cic.* Si hos quaestus recipere posses. *Liv.* labem in se, to contract. Also, *Id.* Recipere ferrum, to receive or take the sword, submit to be pierced with the sword, of vanquished gladiators. *Cæs.* Recipere tela ab aperto latere, to receive, be shot by. *Cic.* telum toto corpore, let himself be pierced through and through. — ¶ Also, to accept, undertake, take on one's self. *Cic.* causam, to undertake, when solicited; suscipere, to take up of one's own accord. (Compare *Cic.* in *Cæcil.* Div. 8.) — Also, to take up, adopt, receive into use. *Tacit.* More inter veteres recepto. *Plin.* Ep. Est omnino iniquum, sed usu receptum, h. e. usual, common, received. *Quintil.* Tropi in usum recepti. (See *Receptus*, a, um.) — Also, Recipere aliquem, to take up, interest one's self for; as, *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Quem in periculo recepisti. *Id.* clientes. — ¶ Also, to take upon one's self, pledge one's self, engage, warrant, guaranty, pass one's word, solemnly assure, sacredly promise. *Terent.* Ad me recipio: faciet. *Cic.* Quum ædes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, recepit. *Id.* Promitto inque me recipio, fore eum tibi voluptati. *Solin.* Periculum ad me recipio. So, *Paadect.* periculum in se, take upon his own shoulders. *Cic.* Mihi receperat, se defensorum, had solemnly assured me. *Id.* De æstate polliceris, vel potius recipis, promise, or rather pledge yourself. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia ei petenti recipi. *Cic.* fidem alicui, to pledge, plight, positively engage. *Liv.* Obsides reddi receptum est. — ¶ Also, to take, receive, accept, admit. *Plaut.* nos in custodiam. *Liv.* aliquem urbe, tecto, mensa, receive, harbor. *Auct.* ad *Her.* aliquem splendide, receive, treat, entertain. *Cic.* aliquem civitate. *Id.* aliquem in ordi-

nem senatorium. *Id.* aliquem in familiaritatem. *Liv.* Romulus receptus ad deos. *Ovid.* Receptus cælo, or in cælo, or cælesti sede. *Cæs.* Receptus in servitute. — Also, to take, march, bring, cease to go, any whither. *Liv.* copias in tumulum. — ¶ Also, to admit of, allow, suffer, bear, be content with, allow to take place. *Liv.* Cunctationem res non ultra recipit. *Colum.* Oliva recipit quamcumque volueris condituram. *Quintil.* emendationem. — ¶ Also, to embrace, contain, comprehend, or be capable of containing, admit of. *Vellei.* Quantas (virtutes) natura mortalis recipit. *Senec.* Hoc regnum recipit duos. — ¶ Also, to free, deliver. *Propert.* terram (of Hercules). — ¶ Recepto, for recepto. *Catull.* — ¶ Sec, also, *Receptus*, a, um.

RECIPROCATIŌ (reciproco), ōnis, a, going back upon its own path, returning upon itself, retrogradation, retrogression, return, παλινδρομία. *Plin.* Observata æstus reciprocatione, the ebb and flow; or, the ebb. *Id.* Longitudo fili (of the spider's web) a culmine, ac rursus a terra per illud ipsum velox reciprocatio. *Id.* (of goats meeting on a narrow bridge), Reciprocatio, retracing their steps by walking backwards. *Gell.* Reciprocatio talionum, h. e. retaliation.

RECIPROCATUS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 Reciprocatio. *Prudent.*

RECIPROCICŌRNIS (reciprocus & cornu), e, adj. having horns bent inwards or back. *Laber.* ap. *Tertull.*

RECIPROCŌ (reciprocus), as, avi, atum, 1 a. and sometimes n. 1. to fetch back the same way, bring back again, make to return upon its own path, ἀντιστρέφω, παλινδρομέω. *Liv.* animam, draw breath again, respire. *Sil.* Undas refluus reciprocatur æstus, makes to ebb, carries back. *Cic.* In motu reciprocando, in ebbing. *Liv.* Quinquagemum credens in adversum æstum reciprocari non posse, he made to return, sail back. *Plin.* Æstus semper profrens, nunquam reciprocatur, flows back, returns. — Absol. to go back, return, ebb. *Plin.* Æstus maris accedere, et reciprocare, maxime mirum. *Id.* (of planets), Reciprocant ad solem. — It seems, also, sometimes, to be used of motion back and forth. *Gell.* Reciprocans telum manu, moving hither and thither, thrusting forward and drawing back, flourishing. *Id.* Per quam (fistulam) spiritus reciprocatur, comes and goes. So, *Cic.* In motu reciprocando (quoted above). — ¶ Figur. of the subject and predicate of a proposition, Reciprocari, to be convertible, infer each other, depend on each other by mutual consequence; or, simply, to be converted. *Cic.* *Divin.* 1, 6.

RECIPROCŌS (nnc.), a, um, adj. returning upon itself or its own path, retrograding, ἀντίστροφος, παλινδρομος. *Actius* ap. *Varr.* Reciproca tela (of arrows which are drawn back before being discharged). *Sil.* Reciproca Tethys, ebbing and flowing. *Plin.* Reciprocis annibus siccitatum litus, retreating, receding. *Id.* Lacus maturius reciprocus, h. e. returning to itself, after having overflowed. — Figur. *Gell.* argumentum, that may be retorted upon him who advanced it. *Prisc.* pronomina, reflectivæ. *Plin.* voces, reverberating; echoes. — ¶ Also, reciprocal, mutual, alternate. *Gell.* taliones. *Plin.* ars, h. e. so that it bores its way forward, and at the same time sucks the blood. *Hieronym.* epistolæ.

RECISAMENTUM (recido), i, n. a little piece cut off from any thing, a paring, shaving, chip, bit, ἀπόκομμα. *Plin.*

RECISIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a cutting off, cutting away, ἀνατομή. *Plin.* Omnis rosa recisione atque ustione proficit. — Figur. a retruncament, reduction, diminution. *Paadect.*

RECISŌS, a, um, particip. from recido. 2 — ¶ Adj. short, brief, compendious. *Paadect.* Tempus recisus. *Vellei.* Opus hoc tam recisum.

RECITATIŌ (recito), ōnis, f. a reading off, reading over aloud, ἀνάγνωσις. *Cic.* literarum. *Id.* Ut eum recitationis suæ pœniteret. — Of the reading of one's

poems, &c. to others before publication. *Plin.* Ep.

RECITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who reads off, a reader, ἀναγνώστης. *Cic.* Tres et ipse excitavit recitatores cum singulis libellis. — Also of a poet, &c. who reads his writings before his friends or in public. *Horat.* and *Plin.* Ep.

RECITŌ (re & cito), as, avi, atum, a. and sometimes n. 1. to read off, read aloud, ἀναγνώσκω. *Cic.* litteras in senatu. *Id.* Philippus Censor avumentum suum præterit in recitando Senatu, h. e. in reading the roll of the senate. *Id.* Da quæso scribæ: recitet ex codice. *Liv.* Brutus jurjurandum populi recitat. *Cic.* Testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus. — It was usual for poets, and afterwards for other writers, to read their works to their friends (and sometimes more publicly) before publishing them. *Horat.* Nec recitem quidquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, non ubivis, coramve quibuslibet: in medio qui scripta foræ recitent, sunt multi, quique lavantes. *Ovid.* Sæpe suos solitis recitare Propertius ignes. *Juvencal.* Augusto recitantes incense poetas. — ¶ Also, to say by heart, repeat from memory, say off, recite. *Cels.* Recitare, si qua meminerunt. *Martial.* Spectant, qui recitare solent, h. e. actors.

RECLAMATIŌ (reclamo), ōnis, f. a crying out in disapprobation, cry of opposition or dislike, loud expression of displeasure. *Cic.* and *Apul.*

RECLAMITŌ (freq. uat. from reclamo), 1 as, n. 1. to cry out against, exclaim against, contradict; with dative. *Cic.*

RECLAMŌ (re & clamo), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to cry or bawl out against, oppose with clamor, contradict with a loud voice, gainsay, manifest indignation or aversion by crying out, ἀντιβόω, ἀντιλέγω. *Cic.* In his si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant. *Id.* Ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est. *Plin.* Ep. Cum mihi quidam e iudicibus ipsis pro reo gratiosissimo reclamarent. *Cic.* Una voce omnes, ne is juraret, reclamasse. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Cui ratio vera reclamat. — It may, also, be translated, to cry no. *Cic.* *Scet.* 59. — Hence, to object. *Quintil.* Quæ mihi reclamari (to be objected) videntur (where it is not impers. but is used as if it were transitive in the active voice). — ¶ Also, to cry out, call out, exclaim. *Horat.* Vicinia rauca reclamat. *Phadr.* Reclamant omnes, vindicandam injuriam. — ¶ Also, to call or call again, call upon. *Val. Flacc.* Rursus Hylan, et rursus Hylan reclamat. *Id.* dominam nomine. — Hence, Reclamare in libertatem, h. e. proclaimare. *Paadect.* — ¶ Poetically, to ring again, resound, reecho, reverberate. *Virg.* Scopulis illisa reclamant æquora. *Stat.* Ager domino reclamant, answers with an echo, responds.

RECLANGENS (re & clango), entis, par-3 ticip. resounding, sounding, ringing. *Amnian.*

RECLINIS (reclino), e, adj. leaning back, bent back, reclining, leaning. *Tacit.* Ille ut crat reclinis. *Senec.* Ager reclini pectore immugit leo. — With dative. *Seæc.* hastæ. *Val. Flacc.* stratis. — With a prep. *Martial.* in gramine.

RECLINŌ (re & clino), as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to bend back; hence, generally, to bend, to incline upon or against something, ἀνακλίω. *Cæs.* Hinc quum se reclinaverint, h. e. they recline or lean upon these. *Virg.* Defigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant. *Cic.* in *Arat.* At Cepheus caput, atque humeros, palmasque reclinat. *Senec.* onus imperii in alicquem. Also, Reclinatus, a, um, bent back, reclined, leaning. *Cæs.* Ita paululum reclinatæ quietem capiunt. *Petron.* in cubitum, supported by. *Horat.* in gramine, stretched out. — Hence to relieve, suffer to rest. *Horat.* Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.

RECLINŌS, a, um, adj. for Reclinis. *Vo-*

3 pisc. RECLIVIS (re & clivus), e, adj. bending back, sloping, inclined. *Pallad.* Frumenta latantur patenti campo et ad solem reclivi.



**RECLUDĒ** (re & claudō), is, ūsi, ūsum, 2 a. 3. to open, throw open, uncloſe what was before cloſed or ſhut up, ἀνοίγω. *Plaut.* Pergam pultare oſtium, heus, reclude. *Id.* armarium. *Ovid.* portas hoſti. *Also, Stat.* Quo (psittaco) recluſo, let out of his cage. — Hence, figur. to open, uncloſe, bring to light, bring out, expoſe, diſcloſe, ſhew. *Virg.* Si terra dehiſceus (inferna) regna recludat. *Id.* ensem, draw, waſheath. *Id.* Tellus dente recluditur unco (h. e. bidente), is broken up, looſened. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Quibus ego iram omnem recludam. *Horat.* Ebrictas aperta recludit, lays open, reveals, divulges, blaſts. *Virg.* Sanctos aſus recludere fontes, unlock the ſacred ſprings. *Ovid.* Via arcis reclusa. *Horat.* Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, h. e. to open a way of return from death. — *Also, figur.* to open, with a ſharp inſtrument. *Virg.* pectus mucrone. *Ovid.* jugulum enſe. *Colum.* Suppuratio ferro reclusa. — *¶ Also,* to ſhut, ſhut up, κατακλείω. *Justin.* Omnibus rebus expoſitiæ in carcerem recluduntur. *Ammian.* Recluſo templo. *So, Juſtinian.* Quod cognatis a prætoræ apertum eſt, hoc agnatis eſſe recluſum.

**RECLUſUS**, a, um, particip. from recludo.

**RECŒTUS**, a, um, particip. from reſcoquo.

**RECŒNĒ** (re & cœno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to ſup again. *Macrob.* (But *Ed. Gronov.* and others have cœaſſe.)

**RECŒGTATIŒ** (recogito), ōnis, f. a conſidering, reflection. *Tertull.* (others read irrecogitatio).

**RECŒGTATŒS** (id.), us, m. a conſidering, reflection, thought. *Tertull.*

**RECŒGITĒ** (re & cogito), as, a. 1. to I think back, think again. *Cic.* de nominibus Pompeianis. — *¶ Also,* to reflect, conſider or conſider again and again. *Colum.* Sæpe mecum recogitans, quam turpi conſenſi, &c. *Plaut.* Homunculi quanti ſunt! cum recogito, &c.

**RECŒGNITIŒ** (recognoſco), ōnis, f. renewed acquaintance or knowledge, recognition, reconſideration, renewed reflection, recollection; or, ſimply, reflection, conſideration. *Cic.* ſcelerum ſuorum. — *¶ Also,* a reviewing, examination, investigation, inſpection. *Colum.* Frequens recognitionis peccandi locum non præbet. *Liv.* Per recognitionem Postumii magna pars agri recuperata in publicum erat. *Sueton.* Recognitionis equitum, review.

**RECŒGNITŒS**, a, um, particip. from recognoſco.

**RECŒGNŒSCĒ** (re & cognoſco), is, gnŒvi, gnŒtum, a. 3. to make acquaintance with again or anew, learn afreſh, bring to remembrance, call to mind, recollect. *Cic.* Neque mihi videtur hæc multitudo, cognoſcere (to learn) ex me cauſam voluiſſe; ſed ea, quæ ſcit, mecum cognoſcere, call to mind, reſreſh their memory of. *Id.* Quamquam non alienum fuit perſonas quasdam a vobis cognoſci. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Verba tua cognoſce, bring to mind. *Id.* Illa non diſcere, ſed reminendo cognoſcere. *Id.* Quæ qualis fuerit, ex eo, quem produxit, cognoſcere poteſtis. *Id.* Quum iſtius ſurtum cognoſceret, brought to remembrance, called to mind. — *It may also be, to ſee or perceive again or anew, recognize.* *Pompeii.* ad *Cic.* Cognovi tuam priſtinam virtutem. — *¶ Also,* to go, look or think over anew; review, reexamine. *Cic.* Nos Cn. Pompeii decretum cognoſcemus? *Plin.* Ep. Libellos legere et cognoſcere. *Cic.* Omnia ſumma cura cognita et colata. Hence, *Pandect.* De ſcriptum et cognitum, a copy which has been daily compared with the original; a true copy. — *¶ Also,* to inſpect, examine, review. *Sueton.* turmas equitum frequenter. *Id.* ſeriem cuſtodiarum. *Liv.* res ſuas, ſee if they are hiſ.

**RECŒGĒ** (re & cogo), giſ, a. 3. h. e. rurſus cogo. *Paulin.* Nolan.

**RECŒLLĒCTŒS**, a, um, particip. from recolligo.

**RECŒLLIGĒ** (re & colligo), is, Œgi, Œctum, 1 a. 3. to gather up again, re-collect, collect or gather together, ἀναλλέγειν. *Lucan.* (de *Julmine*) Dat ſtragem late ſparſoque recolligit ignes. *Senec.* Recollectos mittere talos. *Colum.* Ut, quæ nata ſunt ova, recolligantur. *Plin.* Ep.

Quum hæſiſſet ſtola, vertit ſc, ac recollegit, gathered in. — *¶ Also,* to get again, recover. *Ovid.* Renovata ſenectus primos recolligat annos, recover, reſume; become young again. *Plin.* vires ab imbecillitate, recover, recruit. *Id.* Recolligenti ſe a longa valetudine, recovering, covalleſcent. *Id.* Œgri ſe recolligentes. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Quin te ipſa recolligis? why do you not return to your ſenſes? recover ſpirit? *Cic.* Si cujus animus in te eſſet offenſor, a me recolligi oportere, made friendly again, reconciled. — *¶ Also,* to take again, take to one's ſelf again. *Justin.* Recolligit parvulum, ſc. quem expoſuerat.

**RECŒLLŒCĒ** (re & colloco), as, a. 1. to 3 replace, or lay again ſomewhere. *Cæſ.* *Aurel.* Tum æger lecto recollocondus.

**RECŒLĒ** (re & cŒlo), as, a. 1. to ſtrain 3 again. *Scribon.* Larg. oleum per linteum.

**RECŒLĒ** (re & cŒlo), is, colui, cultum, a. 3. 3 to cultivate or till anew, work anew. *Liv.* terram. *Ovid.* Humo recultæ. *Liv.* Metalla vetera intermiſſa recoluit. — *Figur.* to cultivate anew, improve anew. *Plin.* Ep. ingenia. — *¶ Also,* to inhabit again, reſiſt. *Calp.* Pan recoluit ſilvas. *Phædr.* Nemo libenter recoluit, qui læſit, locum. — *¶ Also,* to honor again, dignify again. *Tacit.* nobiles adoleſcentulos avitis ac paternis ſacerdotiis. — *Also,* to honor anew, or ſimply, to honor. *Claudian.* Iſte dies ſemper dapibus recoletur opimis. — *¶ Also,* to ſet up anew, renew, reſtore, reſtore, reſtate. *Tacit.* imagines Galbæ ſubverſas. *Cic.* fragm. dignitatem ſuam. *Tacit.* Lepidus avitum decus recoluit, revived the glory of hiſ anceſtors. — *¶ Also,* to reſume, renew, practice or exerce again. *Cic.* Ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, recolendas. *Plaut.* Antiqua recolam, et ſerviſio mihi. — *¶ Also,* to reflect upon, reſolve, conſider, contemplate, ſaditate on; recollect, call to mind. *Plaut.* Hæc ego ago cum meo animo, et reco. *Cic.* Quæ ſi tecum ipſe recolis, æquiore animo moriere. *Virg.* Animas luſtrabat ſtudio recolens, conſidering. *Ovid.* Hoc tua, nam reco, quondam germana canebat.

**RECŒMMINŒCŒR** (re & comminſcor), 3 Œris, dep. 3. bring to remembrance, think out again, find or make out again. *Plaut.*

**RECŒMPENSATIŒ**, ōnis, f. ſame as *Compensatio*. *Cassiod.*

**RECŒMPENSĒ** (re & compenſo), as, ſame as *Compensatio*. *Augustin.*

**RECŒMPINGĒ** (re & compingo), is, a. 3. 3 to faſten together again, recompuſt, reunite. *Tertull.*

**RECŒMPŒNĒ** (re & compono), is, Œſui, Œſi-tum, a. 3. to put together again, rearrange, readjuſt. *Ovid.* Reſcompoſitæ comæ. *Veget.* Fracturam recompoſes, et faſciis colligabis.

**RECŒNCILIATIŒ** (reconcilio), ōnis, f. a reſtoration, reſtabliſhment, reſtore, renewal. *Cic.* concordia. *Id.* Significat reconciliationem eſſe gratiæ factam, of friendſhip, conſequently a reconciliation. *Id.* Reconciliationes gratiarum. *Id.* Reconciliation gratiæ ſuæ et Pompeii, h. e. between him and Pompey. — *¶ Also,* a reconciliation, reconciliation, renewal of good will. *Cic.* Irridebatur hæc illius reconciliationis. *Sueton.* De reconciliatione agere per amicos. *Id.* Reconciliationem ſimulare, to make as if he had laid aſide all enmity. *Justin.* Inchoata inter fratres reconciliationis. *Sueton.* Antouii ſocietas reconciliationibus variis male focillata.

**RECŒNCILIATŒR** (id.), Œris, m. a reſtorer, reſtabliſher, reſtater, procurer back. *Liv.* pacis.

**RECŒNCILIŒ** (re & concilio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to get back or again, bring back. *Plaut.* filium domum. *Liv.* eos (patrem et filium) in gratiam, reconcilie thea to each other. *Cic.* me in gratiam cum Cæſare. — *¶ Also,* to procure again, reſtabliſh, reſtore. *Liv.* and *Nepos.* pacem. *Cic.* exiſtimationem iudiciorum. *Nepos.* inſulam oratione, bring over again. *Cic.* Ut agerem cum Luceio de veſtra veteri gratia reconcilianda, reſtoring your old friendſhip. *Tacit.* Reconciliavit pauliſper ſtudia patrum

cognitio, brought back for a little the favor of the ſenators, conciliated again. — *¶ Also,* to reunite, reconcile, make friendly. *Cic.* animum patris ſui ſorori tuæ. *Liv.* militum animos imperatori. *Cic.* aliquem alicui. *Sueton.* Reconciliatus Antonio. — *¶ Also,* to reſtore, make well again. *Varr.* apes. — *¶ Reconciliare, for reconciliaturum eſſe.* *Plaut.* — *Reconciliatio, for reconciliatio.*

**RECŒNCINNĒ** (re & concinno), as, a. 1. 1 to make or manufacture again. *Plaut.* novum ſpinther. — *¶ Also,* to ſet right or make up again, mend, reſt, repair. *Cic.* Tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno. *Cæſ.* Diuturni laboris detrimentum virtute militum brevi reconcinnatur. *Plaut.* Pallam illam ad phrygionem ut deferat, ut reconcinnetur.

**RECŒNCLUDĒ** (re & concludo), is, a. 3. 3 to ſhut up, encloſe. *Tertull.*

**RECŒNDITŒS**, a, um, particip. from recondo. — *¶ Adj.* coacted, retired, ſequeſtered, hidden. *Catull.* Domina ſaltum reconditorum, retired, ſecret. *Cic.* Locus intra oceanum jam nullus eſt, neque tam longinquus, neque tam reconditus, quo, &c. — *Also,* figur. ſecret, hidden, abſtruse, profound, recondite, not for every oar, not common. *Cic.* Qui interioris ſcrutantur et reconditas litteras, h. e. which not every one learns or underſtands. *Id.* Exercitationem mentis a reconditis abſtruſis rebus ad cauſas forenſes popularesque traducere. *Id.* Recondita quædam ratio, profound theory. *Id.* Si quid erit reconditum, ſecret, behind the curtain. *Id.* A me ea, quæ in promptu erant, dicta ſunt: a Lucullo autem recondita deſidero. *Id.* Natura triſti ac recondita fuit, loving ſolitude, or alſo, cloſe, reſerved, uncommunicative. *Augustus ap. Sueton.* verba, uncommon, and eſpecially antiquated, obſolute, out of uſe. *Plin.* In recondito, in ſecret, laid up, out of ſight.

**RECŒNDŒ** (re & condo), is, dŒdi, dŒtum, 3 a. 3. to put or lay together again; hence, to lay up, hoard, put away, ſtore away, ἀποθήκειν, ἀπορριπείν. *Cic.* fragm. victum tectis. *Colum.* oleum novis vasis. *Id.* uvas in amphoras. *Id.* frumenta in annos. *Quintil.* Opes ærario recondite. *Horat.* Prome reconditum Cæcubum (vinum). — *Figur.* to lay up, hoard, ſtore up. *Cic.* Mens aliqua viſa recondit; e quibus memoria oritur, treaſures up. *Tacit.* Odiæ quæ reconderi auctaque promeret. *So, Id.* Verba recondebat, laid up in hiſ heart or memory; or, as below, buried in the ſecrecy of hiſ mind. — *¶ Also,* to hide, conceal, ſecret, put out of ſight. *Virg.* Aſcanium curva valle recondo. *Ovid.* Quasque reconderat (humus), effodiuntur opes. *Flor.* Sacra in doliis deſoſa terræ recondere. — *Figur.* *Senec.* In hoc me recondidi, et fores clauſi, I have ſhut myſelf up in retirement, ſequeſtered myſelf. *Quintil.* Demosthenes ſe in locum, ex quo nihil proſpici poſſet, recondebat, was wont to retire. — Hence, to hide, ſay nothing of, bury in ſilence or ſecrecy. *Virg.* Multi, quos fama obſcura recondit. *Senec.* Quidquid arcani apparro, penitus recondas. — *Also,* to cloſe again, cloſe, ſhut. *Ovid.* oculos. — *Also,* *Cic.* Gladium in vaginam recondere, to put up again, ſheath again. Hence, *Ovid.* Gladium lateri recondere, bury or ſheath in the ſide, thruſt into the ſide. *So, Virg.* ensem in pulmone. *Also, Ovid.* Quas ſerpens avida recondidit alvo, h. e. eat, devoured. — *¶ Also,* to bury. *Plin.* — *¶ Also,* to diſcharge, emit. *Propert.* aquas ore. — *¶ See,* also, *Reconditus, a, um.*

**RECŒNDŒCĒ** (re & conduco), is, uxi, 2 uctum, a. and n. 3. to hire anew, farm or contract for again. *Pandect.* Qui remansit in conductione, reconduxiſſe videbitur. *Plin.* Ægrum reconductum, h. e. taken again to curc. — *¶ Also,* to bring back. *Quintil.* decl. Copias vicinarum civitatum.

**RECŒNFLĒ** (re & conſlo), as, a. 1. to blow 3 up again. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Unde (h. e. ab animæ parte) reſconſari ſenſus per membra repente poſſit, h. e. be rekindled, reſcited.

**RECŌNSIGNŌ** (re & consigno), as, a. 1. 3 to mark again. *Tertull.*

**RECŌNSUESCŌ** (re & consuesco), is, 3 suēvi, n. 3. used by *Tertull.* in the sense of *in contrarium consuescere.*

**RECŌQUŌ** (re & coquo), is, coxi, coctum, 1 a. 3. to cook, boil, seethe, &c. over again. *Cic.* alique[m] tanquam *Pellian*, sc. to make him young again (in reference to *Medea*). *Martial.* *Velabrensi massa recocta foco*, h. e. caseus, igni primum, deinde fimo coctus. *Senec.* *Lana sēpius macerata et recocta.* — Hence, figur. *Horat.* *Recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem*, h. e. cooked (or, as below, forged) over; humorously, for *factus* (others explain it by *wily, cunning, artful*). Also, of old people, perhaps in allusion to *Pelias*. *Catull.* *Puffitio seni recocto* (otherwise, *artful, cunning*; or, *hale, lusty*; or, *given to drunkenness*). Also, *Petron.* *Anus recocta vino.* — ¶ Also, to smelt or forge anew or over again, reforge. *Virg.* *enses fornacibus.* *Id.* *Aurum recoctum, mellet over again*, and so, *double-refined, purest.* — Figur. *Quintil.* *Tullius se Moloni rursus formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, to be melted over again, remoulded, refashioned*, h. e. to receive the highest finish, the last polish, utmost perfection.

**RECŌRDABILIS** (recorder), e, adj. that 3 may or ought to be or is remembered. *Claud.* *Mamert.*

**RECŌRDATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling to mind, recollection, remembrance, ἀνάμνησις. *Cic.* Qui patris clarissimi recordatione et memoria fletum populo moveret. *Id.* Ultimi temporis recordatio et proximi memoria. *Id.* Repetenda est mihi veteris cujusdam memoriae non satis explicata recordatio. *Id.* Recordationes fugio, quae dolorem efficiunt. *Id.* Habere recordationem alicujus rei, to have what reminds of something, to remind of something.

**RECŌRDATIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, h. e. ad 3 recordationem pertinens. *Mart.* *Capell.* species verborum, h. e. the plurperfect in grammar.

**RECŌRDATŌS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Recordatio*. *Tertull.*

**RECŌRDŌ** (re & cor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to remind. *Quadrig.* ap. *Non.* alique[m] patria (al. patriæ). — ¶ Also, to recollect, bring to remembrance; passively, *Recordatus*, a, um. *Sidon.*

**RECŌRDŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to think back upon something, call or bring to mind, bethink one's self, remind one's self, recollect, ἀναμνηστικόν. With *genit.* *Cic.* Nunquam illos aspicio, quin per hunc me his conservatum esse meminim, hujusque meriti in me recorder. *Id.* Cum aliquo dolore flagitiorum suorum recordabitur. — With *accus.* *Cic.* Recorder desperationes eorum, qui senes erant adolescente me. *Id.* Puertitia memoriam recordari ultimam. — With *prep. de.* *Cic.* Te aliquid de hujus illo quæstorio officio cogitantem, etiam de aliis quibusdam quæstoribus reminiscem recordari. — Also, otherwise. *Cic.* Ego recorder, longe omnibus unum antefere Demosthene[m], sc. me. *Id.* Hoc mihi jam ante placuisse, potes ex superioribus meis litteris recordari. *Id.* Recorder, quantum hæc questionis punctorum nobis detraxerint. *Id.* Non recorder, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim. — ¶ Also, to consider, weigh, ponder, turn over or revolve in one's mind, reflect, represent to one's self, lay to heart (to which signification some of the foregoing examples can be referred). *Plaut.* *Recordatus multum et diu cogitavi*, &c. *Cic.* Quum tuam virtutem amiquæ magnitudinem diligentius essem mecum recordatus. *Horat.* Quocirca mecum loquor hæc, tacitusque recorder. — And, even of the future. *Ovid.* Quæ sum passura, recorder. *Justin.* Jam ruinam urbis recordantes.

**RECŌRPŌRATIŌ** (recorporo), ōnis, f. a 3 reinvesting or refurnishing with a body or flesh, rebodying or reincarnation. *Tertull.* ossium. — ¶ Also, the restoration of the body to its former state, so far as the opening of its obstructed passages is concerned. *Cel. Aurel.*

**RECŌRPŌRATIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 useful to restore the body to its former state, tending to open the body. *Cel. Aurel.*

**RECŌRPŌRŌ** (re & corporo), as, a. 1. to 3 reinvest with a body, rebody. *Tertull.* animam. *Id.* Qui in asinos et mulos recorporabuntur. — ¶ Also, intrans. to open the obstructed passages of the body, and so far restore it to its former state. *Cel. Aurel.*

**RECŌRRIGŌ** (re & corrigo), is, exi, ec- 2 tum, a. 3. to mend, correct or set right again, reform. *Senec.*

**RECRĀSTINŌ** (re & crastinus), as, n. 1. 2 to put off from day to day, procrastinate, delay, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Colum.*

**RECRĒATIŌ** (recreo), ōnis, f. a restoring, 2 recruiting, ἀνάληψις. *Plin.* ab ægritudine.

**RECRĒATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a reestablish- 3 er, restorer, refresher, recruiter. *Tertull.*

**RECRĒMENTUM** (re & cerno, to separate, 2 purge), i, n.crement, refuse, filth, dirt, φῆμα, σκουρία. *Cels.* Illinenda sunt plumbicremento, dross, spume. *Plin.* Farrago excrementis farris, refuse, chaff. *Gell.* Aridioracrementa in alvum convenire, excrements.

**RECRĒŌ** (re & creō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to remake, reproduce, restore, renew, ἀνασκευάζω. *Lucrct.* (of the sun), Recreare lumen. *Plin.* Præcipua commendatio ejus ad carnes recreandas. *Lucrct.* Recreari recipit res, to recover, increase, grow. — ¶ Very often, either of body or mind, to set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh, reinvigorate, re-assure, ἀνακομίω, ἀναζωπυρέω, ἀναψύχω. *Cic.* Qui e gravi morbo recreati sunt, have been restored, have recovered. *Id.* Recreandæ voculæ causa ambulare. *Plin.* Recreans membra olei liquor. *Lucrct.* Athenæ recreaverunt vitam, sc. by introducing the arts of ploughing and sowing, and so substituting corn for ruder food. *Cic.* Vester conspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam. *Id.* Ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum. *Id.* Litteris sustentor et recreor. *Id.* Quum animus se collegit atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo. *Id.* Quod me ab hoc mœre recreari vis. With *genit.* *Apul.* Recreatur animi, in spiri. — Also, generally. *Cic.* Ut simul cum republica (causa) necessario reviviscat atque recreetur. *Id.* provinciam affictam. *Colum.* Ut vinea nullis impensis recreari possit. — ¶ Also, to reelect. *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 4. where, however, *crearet* is now read.

**RECRĒPŌ** (re & crepo), as, n. 1. to sound 3 back, ring again; or to resound, clang, ring. *Catull.* *Cymbala recrepant.* — ¶ Transitively, *Virg.* in *Ciri.* *Lapis recrepat Cyllenâ munera pulsus*, h. e. imitates the lyre.

**RECRĒSCŌ** (re & cresco), is, ēvi, ētum, 2 n. 3. to grow or grow forth again, grow up or increase again, ἀναφύω. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — *Recretus*, having grown again. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

**RECRŪDESCŌ** (re & crudesco), is, dui, 1 n. 3. to become raw again, break open of fresh, of wounds. *Cic.* Illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt. — ¶ Also, to break out afresh, be renewed, of violent and bad things. *Liv.* *Recrudescente Manliana seditione.* *Id.* *Paulisper recruduit pugna.* *Senec.* *amor.*

**RECTĀ**, sc. via. See *Rectus*, a, um.

**RECTĒ** (rectus), adv. in a straight or direct line, ὀρθῶς. *Cic.* *Atomi, quæ rectæ, quæ obliquæ ferantur, perpendicularly.* *Plin.* *Satyrum cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes*, h. e. upright. — ¶ Also, rightly, properly, correctly, duly, in a reasonable manner, as it should be, well, καλῶς, εὖ. *Plaut.* *Recte et sapienter facere.* *Id.* Scio absurde dictum hoc heretores dicere: at ego aio, recte. *Cic.* *Seu recte, seu perperam facere cœperunt.* *Id.* *Rectissime conclusum dicitis, most correctly, most logically.* *So, Id.* *Epicurus deos tollens, recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, logically.* — Also, rightly, properly, h. e. honestly, frankly, sincerely, without deceit, uprightly. *Liv.* *restituere.* *Phædr.* *loqui.* — Hence, safely, with safety. *Cæs.* *Recte*

(whether) se illi sint commissuri. *Cic.* *Homines, quibus recte dem* (litteras). — Also, well, in various uses. *Cic.* *Tum litteræ recte sperare jubent, to hope well, have good hope.* *Plaut.* *Mulier recte olet, ubi nihil olet.* *Cic.* *Profecto, si recte homines novi, non mentientur.* *Id.* *Rectissime, Quinte, animadvertis.* *Terent.* *Ætate sapimus rectius.* *Horat.* *Rectius vives.* *Plaut.* *Visam, quieverint recte, nec ne; num infuerit febris.* *Quintil.* *Rectene omnia? is all well?* *Cic.* *Apud matrem recte est, it is well.* *Dolabell.* *ad Cic.* *Rectissime sunt apud te omnia.* *Gell.* *Recte sit oculis tuis, health to your eyes.* Also, in an answer, good, it is well. *Terent.* (*Thra.*) *Primum ædes expugnabo.* (*Gna.*) *recte.* *Cic.* *Recte, inquam.* Also, in familiar speech, when it might have been omitted. *Petron.* *Recte: videbo te, &c.* Also, when one does not wish to tell the truth, it is well, nothing is the matter. *Terent.* (*Æsch.*) *Perii! (Mi.) Quid est? (Æsch.) nihil: recte: perge.* It is sometimes equivalent to *nothing or no!* *Terent.* *Rogo, num quid velit, recte, inquit, abeo.* *Id.* *Tum quod dem ei, recte est: nam nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, h. e. I can make no answer but recte, well; or I have nothing to give her.* Also, *Terent.* *Jam recte, h. e. enough, I have said enough.* Further, *Cic.* *Recte vendere, at a good price, to advantage.* *Cato.* *Ex eo die dies quadraginta quinque recte putabis, advantageously.* *Terent.* *Recte ego mihi vidisse, h. e. utiliter mihi consuluisse.* — Also, well, happily, prosperously, as one could wish. *Terent.* *Quum et recte et tempore suo pepererit.* *Horat.* *Procedere recte qui mœchis non vultis.* — Also, right, well, very, much. *Plaut.* *Ille est oneratus recte, et plus justo vehit.* *Cato.* *Vineam aligatæ recte.* — Also, entirely, completely, fully. *Varr.* *Pecus quod recte sanum est.* — Also, with reason, rightly, justly. *Cic.* *Recte ac merito commovebamur.* *Terent.* *Recte fugi has nuptias.* *Horat.* *Rectius occupat nomen beati, qui, &c.* — Also, right on, straight forward. *Cic.* *Si enim recte ambulaverit.* Hence right on, without circumlocution. *Plaut.* *narrare aliquid.* *Quintil.* *Quod recte dici potest, circumimus amore verborum, straight forward, plainly, without figures.*

**RECTŌ** (rego), ōnis, f. a ruling, governing, administration, government, ἐπιτορασία. *Cic.*

**RECTITŪDŌ** (rectus), ōnis, f. straightness. 3 *Aggen.* *Urbic.* in *Frontin.* — ¶ Also correctness, right way. *Justin.*

**RECTŌR**, for *Recta*. *Pandect.* 3 See *Rectus*

**RECTŌR** (rego), ōris, m. a director, ruler governor, ἰσχυρῆς, κυβερνήτης. *Cic.* *Tot navium rectores profecti ab Ilio Curt. elephantum.* *Sueton.* *equi, rider Liv.* 4, 14. *republicæ, h. e. dictator Ovid.* *Olympi, or superum, or deum h. e. Jupiter.* *Id.* *maris, h. e. Neptune Id.* *Dolopum, king.* *Sueton.* *provinciæ, governor.* *Id.* *Rectorem apponere ætate parvulis, ac mente lapsis, governor, guardian.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Ibi boves, aratra, rectores, h. e. herdsmen or ploughmen.* *Lucan.* *castris, for castrorum, h. e. commander.* *Sallust.* *Animus rector humani generis.* — Figur. *Quintil.* *Judicis vultus sæpe ipse rector est dicentis, the regulator, guide.*

**RECTRIX** (rector), icis, f. a directress, 2 governess, ἰθὺντρια. *Colum.* *Videmus hominibus inspiratam velut aurigam reatricemque membrorum, animam.* *Plin.* *Italia reatrix mundi.*

**RECTŪRĀ**, æ, f. same as *Rectitudo*. *Frontin.*

**RECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *rego.* — ¶ Adj. right, straight, direct, not crooked, ὀρθῶς, εὐθὺς. *Horat.* *Curvo dignoscere rectum.* *Cæs.* *Saxa, quæ rectis lineis suos ordines servant.* *Cic.* *Ita jacere talium, ut rectus assistat.* *Senec.* *Equi recti in pedes jactant onus.* *Cæs.* *Recto ad Iberum itinere contendunt, straight forward, right on.* *Ovid.* *Recto se attollere trunco, upright.* *Lucan.* *Depresum tumulo, quod non legat advena rectus, standing upright.* *Ovid.* *Inter-*

dum longa trabe (anguis), rector exit, straighter. Cels. Rectum intestinum, the straight gut or rectum. Juvenal. es, h. e. tuba. Liv. saxa, rising perpendicularly. Quintil. Via rectissima. Horat. Rectius crus. Senec. coma, straight. Cic. Hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intreri liceat, h. e. with eyes looking straight on, not cast down, erect. Ovid. (de Invidia) Nusquam recta acies (for the envious are represented as looking askance). Senec. Adversus apparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, unquailing, steady gaze. — Abl. Recta via, right on, right along, directly, straightway. Terent. Eo recta via illuc. Id. In pistrinum recta proficiscar via. And, Recta, sc. via. Cic. Batronius e navi recta ad me venit domum. Horat. Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum. Cic. Sibi recta iter esse Romam. Also, figur. Terent. Recta via rem narrare ordine, right on, straight forward, plainly, nakedly. Also, Id. Recta via reputare, rightly, properly. — Also, Recto, for recta, directly. Pandect. — Also, In rectum, in a straight line, right on or forward. Ovid. Iter non agit in rectum. — In grammar, Casus recti, independent cases, namely, the nomin. and vocat. Quintil. — There was in Rome a via recto, so called. Ovid. So, Martial. Recta, sc. via. — Recta tunica, a tunic put on by boys under the toga virilis, when they assumed that dress. Plin. — Also, straight forward, plain, unornamented (but without fault); it may also be natural, inartificial, simple, unaffected. Quintil. vox, sonus, straight forward, without inflections, variations, &c. Id. oratio, plain, h. e. without figures. Cic. Quae sunt recta et simplicia laudantur. Quintil. Sermo rectus et secundum naturam enuntiatus. Cic. Commentarii Caesaris sunt recti. — Also, properly constituted, such as it should be, regular, right, good, and sometimes, right, virtuous. Sueton. Recta caena, and Recta, sc. caena, a regular, legitimate, duly-ordered supper; an open table, to which the clients might come and find good fare, and not be put off with a sportula. Cic. Ex quibus unus L. Caesar est rectus, is what he should be. Plin. Ep. Rectus auditor; judicious, of correct taste and judgment. Quintil. iudex, impartial, steady. Terent. Facile, cum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, good advice. Cic. Quid rectum sit, apparet: quid expedit, obscurum est, right. — Hence, Rectum, the right, virtue; similar to the Platonic *ὀρθόν*. Cic. Recti pravique partes. Senec. Simplex recti natura est. Virg. Mens conscia recti, conscious of rectitude. — Rectum est, it is right, proper, reasonable; followed by *infin.* or *accus.* with *infin.* Cic. — With a *genit.* Senec. Rectus iudicii.

**RECUBITUS** (recumbo), us, m. a falling down. Plin.

**RECUBO** (re & cubo), as, bū, būtum, n. 1. to lie on one's back, or, in general, to lie, recline, for rest or at table, for instance. Cic. In hortulis suis recubans molliter et delicat. Tibull. Tyrio recubare toro. Plin. Ep. Cum lector inductus est, calceos poscunt, aut non minore cum tædio recubant. So, of brite animals. Virg. Sus alba solo recubans.

**RECULĀ**, or **RESCULĀ**, æ, f. dimin. from *res*. Plaut. *fragm.* and *Apul.*

**RECULTUS**, a, um, particip. from *recōlo*, is.

**RECUMBĒ** (re & cubo, not used), is, cūbū, cūbūtum, n. 3. to lay one's self down again, lie down again. Cic. Eum, quum se collegisset, recubuisse. Sueton. Chariclem remanere ac recumbere hortatus est. — Also, to lay one's self down on one's back, or simply, lay one's self down, for rest or at table, for instance. Cic. Quum recubisset in herba. Justin. Saturnalibus in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbunt, sc. at table. Horat. lectis Archiacis, on *Archian table-couches*. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Vitis liberata vinculo in terra recumbit. Martial. Jugera pauca longo jugo recumbunt, lean against, touch, or lie along. — Also, to fall down. Ovid. Tauros medio re-

cumbere sulco. Id. Cervix humero recumbit. Virg. In humeros cervix collapsa recumbit. Lucret. Mulier sopita recumbit. — Also, to sink, fall, or settle down, or be laid, subside. Virg. Nebula campo recumbunt, fall or settle upon. Senec. Pelagus recumbit, subsides, becomes calm. — Also, to lie, recline. Plin. Ep. Veiento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbebat. Id. Recumbebat mecum Rufus. Senec. Recumbens antro, h. e. jacens.

**RECUPERATIŌ**, or **RECIPERATIŌ** (re-1 cupero), ōnis, f. a recovery, regaining, getting back, ἀνάληψις. Cic. libertatis. Justin. urbium, quas amiserat.

**RECUPERATIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. re-3 coverable. Aggen. Urb. in *Frontin.*

**RECUPERATORĪŌ**, or **RECIPERATORĪŌ** (Id.), ōris, m. a recoverer. Tacit. Camillus recipator urbis. — Hence, Recuperatores, certain judges, named usually by the praetor at Rome and in the provinces, to decide certain matters; judges delegate. For instance, in disputes about money-matters and property. Plaut. and Cic. Also, to determine the damages where a wrong has been done. Gell. Also, to inquire whether a man be freeborn or not. Sueton. Also, in a dispute, to which of two claimants the *corona muralis* belonged. Liv.

**RECUPERATORIŪS**, or **RECIPERATŌRIŪS** (recuperator), a, um, adj. pertaining to the recuperatores. Cic. iudiciūm. — See *Recuperator*.

**RECUPERŌ**, or **RECIPERŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to get again, regain, get back, recover, ἀνιλαυβάνω, ἀνακοιζομαι. Cæs. libertatem. Id. amissa. Sallust. pacem. Cic. villam suam ab aliquo. Id. rem suam iudicio. Id. jus suum aliqua ratione. Justin. sanitatem, recover. Tacit. vires cibo somnoque. Liv. urbem ab Romanis. Cic. rempublicam, to regain his ascendancy in the state. — Also, though rarely, of persons. Cæs. suos obsides. Nepos. Pelopidam (in vincula conjectum), restore to liberty. And, figur. Nepos. adolescentulos, to regain, h. e. bring over to his side again. Hence, Reciperare se, to recruit one's self, repair one's strength, recover one's vigor; as, *Varr.* quiete. So, Id. Radices recipientes in se succum, recipantur. — Also, to resume, readopt. Sueton. usum togæ. — Recipero is used by Cic. and Liv.

**RECURŌ** (re & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to cure again, or simply cure, ἀνακομιζω. Catull. and *Apul.* — Also, to attend, or attend carefully to, take pains with, work, dress, or prepare with care. Plin. chartam.

**RECURRĒ** (re & curro), is, curri and cū-curri, cursum, n. 3. to run back, return running, ἀνατρέχω. Terent. Jam huc recurret. Liv. ad naves. Ovid. Cæptum sæpe recurret iter. So, also, Id. Inque suos fontes versa recurret aqua. And, Id. Conversis sol recurret equis. Virg. Qua sol utrumque recurrens aspicit Oceanum. — Hence, to come back, come again, return. Ovid. Littera (letter) nostra recurrens. Horat. Recurrentes anni. Gell. Febris quartis diebus recurrens. Cic. Luna in initia recurret, becomes new. Id. Statim ut recurreret (homo). Vellei. De quo si quis ambiget, recurrat ad priorem consiliatum ejus, recur to, go back to, call to mind. And, figur. Cæs. ad easdem conditiones, return. — Also, to resort to, have recourse to, recur. Cæs. Uti eo recurrunt, quod contempserint. Quintil. Nunc necesse est ad eos aliquando auctores recurrere, qui desertam partem oratoriae artis occupaverunt. Id. Ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, &c. — Also, Sidon. Versus recurrens, a verse which may be read backwards. — Also, simply, to run. Martial. ad cænam.

**RECŪRSIŌ** (recurro), ōnis, f. same as *3 Recursus*. Martian. Capell.

**RECŪRSITANS** (re & cursito), tis, particip. as from *recursito*, often running back or returning. Martian. Capell.

**RECŪRSŌ** (frequentat. from *recurro*), as, 2 n. 1. to run back often, ἀνατρέχω. Plaut. Quid ego huc recurrem? Senec. Talis recursat huc et huc motu efferro. Lu-

cret. Et cita dissiliunt longe, longeque recursant. — Figur. to return often. Virg. Sub noctem cura recursat. — Referred to the memory, to recur often. Virg. Multa viri virtus animo recursat.

**RECŪRSŌS** (recurro), us, m. a running back, ἀναδρομή. Virg. Inde alios iue-unt cursus, aliosque recursus, sc. on horseback. Ovid. Per alternos unda labente recursus, h. e. flow und ebb. Plin. Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Mæandri recursibus, h. c. windings. — Also, a return, retreat. Liv. Ut sub-untit sæpe ad mœnia urbis recursus pateret. Ovid. Dent modo fata recursus. Cels. Facilis ad bonam valetudinem recursus est.

**RECŪRVŌ** (re & curvo, or *recurvus*), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bend or curve back or backwards. Colum. Radix duritia humi coercita recurvatur. Ovid. colla equi. Cels. Mucrona intus recurvato. Ovid. aquas in caput, h. e. make to flow back, force to return.

**RECŪRVŪS** (re & curvus), a, um, adj. bent 2 back, curved or crooked back, παλιγγναπρος, παλιγκλαστος. Plin. Conoha ad plausum aperta; ad buccinum recurvæ. Virg. Cornu recurvo intendit vocem, h. e. buccina. Ovid. Cornibus aeris, atque in sua terga recurvis. Id. Era recurva, h. c. hooks, fish-hooks. Id. Recurva puppis. Id. Ne victor tecto morerere recurvo, h. e. the labyrinth. Id. Nexu recurvo serpunt, h. e. retorto, contorto.

**RECŪSABILIS** (recuso), e, adjunct. which 3 may or should be refused or rejected. Tertull.

**RECŪSĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a refusal, opposition, ἀνέκθεσις. Cic. Nam hæc ipsa recusatio disputationis disputatio quædam fuit. Cæs. Quod sine recusatone fecerunt. Cic. Sine recusatone, ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt. — Figur. Petron. Recusatio stomachi, loathing, nausea. — Also, objection, exception, counter-plea. Cic. (who opposes it to *petitio* and to *accusatio*) and *Quintil.*

**RECŪSŌ** (re & causa), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to make objection against. Hence, — Also, to refuse, reject, decline, make opposition, be reluctant, draw back, παρατρέμα, ἀνανέω. Cic. Non recusio, non abnuo. Cæs. Iniquum esse de stipendio recusare. Liv. Nihil (h. e. non) recusatur (impers.). Nepos. Cum tantum haberet amorem omnium, ut nullo recusante regnum obtineret. — With *accus.* Terent. Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, sc. to marry her. Justin. Ptolemæus recusabat regem Aridæum, h. e. nolebat Aridæum regnare. Cæs. Recusare amicitiam populi R. Id. nullum periculum, to be ready to undergo any danger. Cic. Populum Rom. disceptatorem non modo non recusio, sed etiam deposco. Ovid. Qui frena coactus sæpe recusati cepit imperii. And, figur. Ovid. Rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat. Plin. Falsæ gemmæ recusant linæ probationem, will not bear. Virg. Genua cursum recusant. — With *accus.* and *infin.* Plin. Maxime vero quæstum esse immanni pretio vitæ recusabant, h. e. nolebant. — With *infin.* Cæs. Neque adhuc repertus est quisquam, qui mori recusaret, was unwilling. Horat. Quæ facere ipse recusem. — With *ne, quin, quo minus*. Cæs. Ne unus omnes antecederet, recusabant. Nepos. Illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hostiis esset. Cic. Sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, to speak. Id. Non recusasse, quin acciperet, to receive. Id. Non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, h. e. refuse to allow others to dissent from us. Cæs. Recusant, quin contendant. Nepos. Neque recusavit, quo minus legis penam subiret, to undergo or suffer. Cic. Nec recusabo, quo minus omnes me legant, h. e. prohibit them from reading. — Also, to deny; with *accus.* and *infin.* Pandect. — Also, to refute. Tertull. mendacium.

**RECŪSABILIS** (as from *recusio*, freq. from *recutio*), e, adjunct. qui recutitur. Cæ-3 Aurel. Recusabilis sphaera, a round

case stuffed with men, sand, &c. and jerked back and forth.

**RECŪSSŌS** (recutio), us, m. a jerking back, rebound, repercussion. *Plin.*

**RECŪSSŌS**, a, um, particip. from recutio.

**RECŪTIŌ** (re & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, 3 a. 3. to shake back, dash back, shake off. *Vul. Flacc. Recusso equore. Augustin. Christi recutiens jugum.* — *¶* Also, to shake, make to shake. *Virg. Uterro (se. equi) recusso, gemitum dedere cavernæ.* — *¶* Also, to frighten up, start up. *Apul. Recussus somno.*

**RECŪTITŪS** (re & cutis), a, um, adj. 2 skinned over again, having a fresh skin, galled and healed over and over again. *Martial. Ruptæ recutita colla iulæ.* — *¶* Also, circumcised. *Martial. Jūdæi.*

**REDACCENDŌ** (re & accendo), is, di, 3 sum, a. 3. to relight. *Tertull.* — *¶* Hieron. Reaccensus (al. redaccensus).

**REDACTŪS** (redigo), us, m. the proceeds. 3 *Pandect.*

**REDACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from redigo.

**Cæs.**

**REDADŌPTŌ** (re & adopto), or **REDADŌPTŌS**, as, avi, atum, a. 1. to adopt again or back. *Pandect.*

**REDAMBŪLŌ** (re & ambulo), as, n. 1. to come back again, return, ἀναβαδίζω. *Plaut.*

**REDAMŌ** (re & amo), as, n. 1. to love 1 back, return love for love, love in return, ἀντιφιλέω. *Cic. (who does not use it without the qualifying addition, ut ita dicam).*

**REDANIMATIŌ** (redanimo), ōnis, f. re-3 animation. *Tertull.*

**REDANIMŌ** (re & animo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to reanimate, restore to life. *Tertull.*

**REDARDESCŌ** (re & ardesco), is, n. 3. 3 to become inflamed again. *Ovid.*

**REDARGŪŌ** (re & arguo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to confute, refute, disprove, show to be false or in the wrong, ἐξελέγχο. *Cic. Nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur. Id. Oratio, quæ neque redargui, neque convinci potest. Id. Redargue me, si mentior. Id. vim deorum, show or make it clear that there is no such thing.* — *¶* Also, to blame, find fault with. *Cic. In hoc inconstantiam redarguo tuam.* — *¶* Also, to prove or show against one, or simply, to show, prove, make good. *Gell. Audi rationem, falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere, falsam esse, tu non queas, which you cannot show to be false (æcus, and infu.).*

**REDARMŌ** (re & armo), as, avi, atum, a. 3 1. to arm again. *Dict. Cret. Novis jaculis manus redarmatæ sunt.*

**REDAUSPICŌ** (re & auspico), as, n. 1. 3 to return. *Plaut. in catenas (in jest; literally, to take the auspices again, and so, herein afresh).*

**REDDITIŌ** (reddo), ōnis, f. the after-part 2 of a period or comparison, answering to the antecedent part of the same, ἀποδοσις. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, a gift, present, offering. *Augustin. rationis, of the reason or cause.*

**REDDITIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. redditive, 3 correspondeat. *Dionæd. pars, h. e. redditio, in grammar.*

**REDDITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who gives 3 back, payer. *Augustin. debitorum.*

**REDDITŪS**, a, um, particip. from reddo.

**REDDŌ** (re & do), is, dīdi, ditum, a. 3. to give back, restore, return, ἀποδίδωμι. *Liv. Tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent. Cic. Salutem reddidit sibi ac restitutum accipere. Cæs. Obsides, quos haberet ab Ædulis, redderet. Cic. Cogebantur, quæ abstulerant, reddere. Hence, Reddere se, or reddi, to return again; with dat. *Liv. Se reddidit convivio. Virg. Explebo numerum reddarque tenebris. And, Id. An Teucrum iterum se reddat in arma.* — Hence, (a) to give forth, send forth. *Lucret. vitam; or, Ovid. lucem (h. e. vitam), to give up the ghost, die. Cic. Quod reliquum vite fames fecerat, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, to offer up. Id. Arteria aspera animam a pulmonibus respirat et reddit. Ovid. Janna reddit stridorem, creaks. Id. facem ventre, bring forth, be delivered of. — Hence, of the discharges and evacuations of**

the body. *Cels. urinam, to void, discharge. Plin. calculum urina, to pass. Ovid. obscena. Cels. bilem alvo. Plin. Ep. sanguinem, to raise. Plin. Fel redditum, discharged at the mouth, spit out. Colum. fimum, to void. — (b) To give, give in, hand in, deliver, render, what belongs to another, or what he lays claim to or expects; but also merely to give. *Plaut. rationem alicui, render an account. So, Cic. Semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur. Id. litteras alicui, deliver. Id. suum cuique honorem. Id. Perge de Cæsare, et redde quæ restant, say, give us. Ovid. causam, tell or give the cause. Cic. Sed etiam, si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, yield, relinquish, concede, give up; or, give back. Id. Macedoniam alicui, give. — Hence, to bestow, figur. to grant, permit. *Liv. Si, connubiis redditis, unam hanc civitatem tandem facitis. Virg. Superstitio (oath) superis reddita, h. e. concessa. — Also, to bestow, h. e. not to take, leave one something which he has, allow. *Liv. sacra. Cic. Thermitanis urbem, agros, leges suas. — Also, to pay. Terent. argentum. Ovid. vota Jovi. Nepos. debitum naturæ, h. e. to die. Sallust. pœnas impietatis, to suffer. — Also, to bring in, yield, bear, give. Terent. Fructum (income) quem reddunt prædia. Colum. Pratum non minus in pulbo reddit, quam in fœno. Plin. Modius farinæ viginti duas libras panis reddit, affords, gives — Also, to repeat. Ovid. (de Echo), verba novissima. — Also, to pronounce. Ovid. verba bene, male. — Also, to repeat, recite, rehearse, say off, give utterance to; also, to answer. *Horat. dictata magistro. Cic. Ut ea verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset. Horat. carmen. Lucret. Reddere dicta, to speak or answer. Ovid. Quum talia reddidit hospes, replied thus. Virg. Notas audire et reddere voces. Ovid. verba Latine, speak, say. — Also, to be like, resemble, represent, imitate, express, make like; as if, to give back the original. *Virg. Qui te nomine reddet Silvius Æneas, bear your name. Senec. Natus vultus tuos reddidit, has your countenance, looks like you. Plin. Ep. Matrem hæc reddidit ac refert nobis. So of imitative arts and of writings. Martial. (of a statue of Memor), Spirat Apellea redditi arte Memor, expressed to the life. Petron. Omnia diligenter pictor reddiderat. Plin. Ep. In litteris veteres reddidit, writes like the old writers. Of other things. Plin. Odorem croci saporemque reddit, it smells and tastes like saffron. Id. Limus imaginem quandam uvæ reddit. — Also, to set against each other. Cic. paribus paria. — *¶* Also, to give back, give in return, give this for that. Cæs. vitam hominis pro vita hominis. Liv. responsum, to answer. Cic. Quod quidem ego tibi reddo tui, and with this I give you back your ova, I retort your own. To this may be referred, *Virg. Notas audire et reddere voces. — Hence, to requite, recompense, return. Cic. beneficium. Liv. terrorem illatum. Cohem. Vineam cum magno fenore gratiam reddidisse, h. e. cover the outlay and yield a large profit besides. — Also, to translate, render. Cic. ea Latine, translate into Latin, render in Latin. Id. In quibus verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, to render word for word. — *¶* Also, to make again, replace with new. *Plaut. Dominus reddere alias (tegulas) nevolt, have new tiles made or put in the place of the old. — Also, to make or render. Terent. Dictum ac factum reddidi, h. e. statim feci. Cic. Domum ejus exornatam reddiderat inanem. Id. Ita eum placidum mollemque reddidi, ut, &c. Id. Reddere aliquem iratum alicui. Cæs. Loca ea tuta ab hostibus reddebat. Ovid. Illum Pallas avem reddidit, made him a bird, transformed him into a bird. — Hence, to give, hold. Sueton. Reddere (al. edere) venationes et ludos. Cæs. Judicia in privatos reddebat. — *¶* Reddibo, reddibitur, for reddam, reddetur. *Plaut.*********

**REDĒMPTIŌ**, or **REDĒMPTIŌ** (redimo),

ōnis, f. a purchasing, buying. *Cic. Ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio est hujus judicii facta grandi pecunia, h. e. a bargain was made by certain men, in consideration of a certain sum, to buy him an acquittal. Id. Reorum pactiones, redemptiones. — *¶* Also, a ransoming, redemption. *Liv. Captivis redemptio negabatur. Val. Maz. Aurum, quod pro redemptione puellæ allatum erat. Hirt. sacramenti, buying off. — *¶* Also, a farming of the revenue. *Cic.***

**REDĒMPTIŌ**, or **REDĒMPTIŌ** (frequentat. from redempto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to redeem, make amends for. *Cato ap. Fest. malefacta benefactis.*

**REDĒMPTŌ**, or **REDĒMPTŌ** (frequentat. 2 from redimo), as, a. 1. to redeem, especially often or in numerous instances. *Tacit.*

**REDĒMPTŌR**, or **REDĒMPTŌR** (redimo), ōris, in. a buyer, buyer up. *Pandect. litium, causarium, who buys up and conducts them on his own account. — *¶* Also, a ransomer, redeemer, applied to Christ. *Hicronyma. — *¶* Also, one who undertakes to do something for money or some advantage to himself, for instance, to build or furnish something, an undertaker, contractor, ἐργολάβος. Cic. Redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta, et de Torquato condixerat faciendam. Plin. Redemptor cloacarum. Id. Redemptor tutelæ Capitolii. Cic. Hostias nisi ad sacrificium redemptor præbuisset. Liv. Redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare, h. e. purveyors, providers, commissaries. — *¶* Also, a farmer of the public revenues. *Pandect. vectigalium. Id. pontis, h. e. of the tolls of the bridge.***

**REDĒMPTRIX**, or **REDĒMPTRIX** (redemptor), icis, f. that redeems, redeemer. *Prudent.*

**REDĒMPTŪRĀ**, or **REDĒMPTŪRĀ** (redimo), æ, f. an undertaking or farming. *Liv.*

**REDĒMPTŪS**, or **REDĒMPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from redimo.

**REDĒŌ** (re & eo), is, ūi, rarely ūvi, ūtum, irreg. n. to return, come back or again, go back, ἐπανέρχομαι, ἐπίνειμι. *Cic. e provincia. Terent. Video rure redeuntem senem. Id. Peregre rediens. Cic. a Cæsare. Cæs. Eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Id. Redire domum. Hirt. ad exercitum. Cic. ad summum vestitum. Ovid. Annes in fontes redire suos. Ter. Annius mihi rediit, et cura ex corde excessit. Liv. Redire in amicitiam alicujus. Cic. Redire viam, to go the way back. So, pass. impers. Cæs. Interea manerent inducie, dum ab illo rediri posset, h. e. till he could return. Nep. Postquam domum reditum est. Plaut. In Epidamnum redeundum est mihi. With infin. *Virg. in Ciri. Redit ascendere muros. — Also, of inanimate things. Propert. Tristia jam redeunt iterum solemnia nobis. Virg. Redeuntibus annis. Horat. Redeunt gramina campis. Virg. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem. Liv. Mos rediit. Id. Ager ad Ardeates rediit, come again to the, &c. — *¶* Also, *Cic. Red. Sen. 11. Quum res redissent, had come back again. Plaut. Quando res redierunt (opposed to prolatis rebis; see Proficere). Terent. Oratio redit ad integrum, the words begin over again. — Also, Liv. Retro redire; or, Terent. Rursum redire, to return back, return again; where retro and rursum might have been omitted. — Also, to come in, accrue, be yielded or returned, of income or revenue. Nep. Pecunia publici, quæ ex metallis redibat. Id. Ex qua regione quinquaginta ei talenta quotannis redibant. Varr. Semen redit cum decimo, h. e. yields or bears teafold. — When one returns from a digression to his subject. *Horat. Iluc, unde abii, redeo. Nep. Iluc redeamus. — Also, Ut ad pauca redeam, to make short. Terent. — Redire in gratiam cum aliquo, be reconciled to him. Cic. and Nep. So, Nep. Se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, had never been reconciled to his mother, h. e. had never fallen out with her. — Redire in viam, to return to the (right) way, come to one's senses, reform, repent; as, Cic. Si erratum est, redeamus in viam. Terent. Te oro****

ut redeat in viam. — Redire ad se, to come to himself, from insensibility, for instance. *Liv.* Or from anger, compare one's self. *Terent.* Also, to come back to one's former self, resume one's old ways. *Cic.* So, *Id.* ad se, atque ad mores suos. *Terent.* Rursum ad ingenium redit, to his natural bent, to his own character. — Redire in memoriam, to recall to mind, refresh one's memory, renew one's recollection, bethink one's self anew. *Cic.* mortuorum. *Id.* quo die profectus sit. *Terent.* Redi mecum in memoriam. — Redire animo, to recur to memory, come to mind, suggest itself. *Plin.* *Ep.* So, *Val.* *Flacc.* Redeunt singula menti. — ¶ Also, to come, fall, be brought or reduced. *Cæs.* Piliis missis ad gladios redierunt, they came, fell, resorted to their swords. *Auct. B. Afr.* ad manus, come to close quarters. *Cic.* Hæc bona in tabularum publicas nulla redierunt. *Cæs.* Ad duas legiones redierat, he was reduced. *Terent.* Mihi illæc vero ad rastros res redit, h. e. I shall be brought to the utmost extremity, be reduced to indigence, come to the narrow. *Id.* Adeon? rem redidisse, ut, &c. come to that pass. *Id.* Si eo mea fortuna redeunt, abs te ut distrahar. *Id.* In eum jam res rediit locum, ut sit necesse, is come to that pass, &c. *Id.* Ad restim mihi res rediit, I am brought to perdition; I may go and hang myself. *Plin.* Ad miraculum redit, is wonderful. *Terent.* Bona ad me redierunt, have come or fallen to me (where re implies perhaps a claim or due course of things; compare *Reddo*). *Id.* Omnia hæc verba huc redeunt denique, come to this. *Cæs.* Quorum ad arbitrium summa rerum redeat. *Id.* Collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, lost itself in the plain. *Val.* *Flacc.* In nubem Ossa redit, lifts itself, soars into the clouds. *Liv.* Res ad interregnum rediit, it came to an interregnum. *Id.* Res ad Patres redierat. *Cic.* Si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, if he gets nothing, &c. — ¶ Redies, for redibis. *Apul.* — *Redem* seems to stand for redibo in *Plaut.* *Aul.* 2, 3, 6.

**REDHIBĒŌ** (re & habeo), es, hūi, hītum, 1 a. 2. to take back what one has sold, for some defect. *Plaut.* Dixit se redhibere, si non placeat. — ¶ Also, to return a thing bought to the seller for some fault or defect, ἀνάγω. *Cic.* Dicenda vitia ea, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili. — ¶ Also, not in buying or selling, to return, restore. *Plaut.* Salvum (argentum) tibi item, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo. (*Non.* legit reddibo.) *Cod. Just.* sumptus.

**REDHIBITĪŌ** (redhibeo), ōnis, f. of the 2 seller, the taking back of a thing sold for some defect; of the buyer, the returning of a thing bought, for the same reason. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ And generally, restoration. *Tertull.* carnis et sanguinis.

**REDHIBITŌRIŌS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. relating to the return or resumption of a thing sold. *Pandect.* actio.

**REDHIBITŪS**, a, um, particip. from redhibeo.

**REDHŌSTIŌ** (re & hostio), is, 4. gratiam refero. *Fest.*

**REDICŌ** (re & dico), is, a. 3. to say again 3 or often, repeat. *Sidon.*

**REDICŌLŌS**, i, m. a certain god, first brought to light in the second Punic war, when Hannibal turned back from Rome. *Fest.* The name is also found in *Plin.*

**REDIGŌ** (re & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive back, force back. *Lucret.* Distinctosque redegit equos. *Ovid.* Filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas. *Liv.* hostem in castra. — Also, simply, to drive. *Justin.* Principes civitatis in exsilium redegit. — ¶ Also, to bring again or back. *Terent.* Redige in memoriam. *Cæs.* rem ad pristinam rationem. *Terent.* homines in gratiam, reconcile them to each other, make them friends again. *Justin.* homines in pristinam sortem servitutus. — Also, simply, to bring, properly and figur.; to reduce, constrain, force, &c., and especially where humiliation, diminution or limitation is implied. *Liv.* Pars

maxima prædæ ad quæstorem redacta est. *Id.* pecuniam in publicum. *Cic.* gentes in ditionem imperii. *Nep.* insulas sub potestatem Atheniensium. *Cæs.* Eduos, a Cesare in servitutem redactos. *Cic.* Familia ad paucos redacta. *Terent.* patrem ad inopiam. *Sueton.* Galliam in provinciam formam redegit. *Liv.* in certum, bring to certainty. *Id.* in nihilum; or, *Lucret.* ad nihilum, bring to nought, reduce to nothing. So, *Liv.* ad vanum et irritum, make vain, make void or of no effect. *Cic.* omnia in unum, bring together, collect into a mass. *Plin.* farris pretium ad asseni. *Varr.* Hosce ad sex libros redegit, reduced, compressed. *Senec.* timorem ad verum, bring it to the test of truth, examine and see what is in it. *Quintil.* Redigere aliquid prosa scriptum in versiculos, reduce to versc. — The phrase *Redigere in ordinem* has various meanings. Thus, to bring into order, reduce to order, set or dispose in order. *Auct.* ad *Heren.* Also, to admit or adopt into the rank of a classic, pronounce to be classical. *Quintil.* 1, 4, 3. (It is equivalent to the Greek ἐκρίνειν, and is opposed to *Eximere numero*, ἐκπίνειν.) So, *Id.* 10, 1, 54. Neminem sui temporis in numerum redegerunt, reckoned as poets, numbered among the poets. Also, in several writers of the silver age, to put down, degrade, lower. *Sueton.* *Vesp.* 15. (a manner of expression borrowed from military life, when an officer was degraded to the rank of a common soldier, which seems to be a better explanation than that given under *Ordo*; for this, *Liv.* has *In ordinem cogere*). — Hence, to bring together, collect, gather in. *Pandect.* fructus, fruits of the field. *Cic.* Quum frumenti copia penes istum esset redacta. — ¶ Also, to call in outstanding moneys, collect, raise by selling securities or other property in one's hands. *Horat.* Fenerator Alfius omnem redegit pecuniam. *Cic.* Bona vendit, pecuniam redigit. *Plaut.* Argentum tibi redigam, h. e. will raise it by selling something, and pay you. *Liv.* Quibus sub hasta venum datis tantum æris redactum est, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, to make, reader. *Cæs.* Quæ facilia ex difficilimis redegerat. *Id.* Hos multo infrioribus redegerat.

**REDIMICŪLUM** (redimio), i, n. a band for the hair, forehead, neck, breast of women, head-band, necklace, fillet, riband, &c. κάλλοντρον, ἀναδέσμη, στροβόλον, ταινία. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Juvenal.* So, *Ovid.* Aurea marmoreo redimicula solvite collo. — *Figur.* band or bond, tie. *Plaut.*

**REDIMIŌ** (unc.), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to bind round, wind round, wreath, crown, encircle, gird, ἀναδέω. *Cic.* Sertis redimiri et rosa. *Lucret.* caput atque humeros plexis corollis. *Ovid.* lauro tabellas. *Catull.* Frons redimita capillo. *Virg.* Redimibat (for redimiebat) tempora vitta. *Cic.* Quibusdam redimita cingulis. — And generally, to surround, encircle, encompass, begird. *Catull.* Loca redimita silvis. *Seucc.* Naxos redimita ponto.

**REDIMITŪS** (redimio), us, m. a binding 3 about, crowning. *Solin.*

**REDIMŌ** (re & emo), is, emi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. to buy back or again, repurchase. *Cic.* Domum non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet. *Id.* Frusinatem fundum redimere. — ¶ Also, to buy or purchase in return. *Plaut.* Orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, aliam illi redimam meliorem. — ¶ Also, simply, to buy, purchase. *Liv.* necessaria ad cultum. *Cic.* Vitam alicujus pretio. *Martial.* Et redimunt soli carmina docta coci. — Hence, figur. to buy, purchase, h. e. acquire, gain, or procure for a price. *Cic.* pacem parte fructuum. *Cæs.* pacem obsidibus. *Id.* largitione militum voluntatis. *Sallust.* Jugurtha belli moram redimebat, procured by his money. — ¶ Also, to redeem, ransom by money, ἀπολυτρόμα. *Cic.* captos e servitute. *Id.* Suis facultatibus captos a predonibus redimunt. — Hence, figur. to buy off, redeem, ransom, h. e. free or rescue by payment of a certain price.

*Cic.* Pecunia se palam a judicibus redemerat, had bought off. *Nep.* Ut eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte cuperent redimere. *Ovid.* Ut corpus redimas ferrum patieris, h. e. a morbo liberer. *Liv.* Majores se a Gallis auro redemis se. *Cic.* Urbem quinque hominum pœna redemi. *Senec.* Verba mea redimam, will redeem my promise, h. e. fulfil it, and release myself from it by giving the promised present. *Juvenal.* Monstrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitio. — *Al* so, figur. to buy off, h. e. avert, repel, ward off, by payment of money or some other price. *Cic.* metum virgarum pretio. *Id.* Acerbitatem a republica meis incommodis redemissem. *Pandect.* delatorem, buy him off, bribe him off. *Ovid.* suam mortem morte alterius. *Cic.* Societatis non suas lites redemit, quin fundum a Flavio accepit, h. e. put an end to, by compounding for a certain sum or property, compromised. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Redimere præteritam culpam, to redeem, make amends for, atone for. So, *Ovid.* Ut sna per nostram redimat perjuriam pœnam. *Senec.* Vitia virtutibus, redeem, make amends for. — ¶ Also, to farm. *Cæs.* vectigalia. *Cic.* picarias. — Also, to undertake for or in hope of some valuable consideration, contract for. *Cic.* Si pupillo opus redimatur. *Varr.* Qui de censoribus classicum ad comitia redemptum habent. *Pandect.* Si vestimenta texenda redemerit, vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam. — ¶ Also, to hire. *Liv.* Redimendi et conducendi jus. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* *Ep.* Sequuntur auditores, conducti et redempti mancipes. *Petron.* Plausor redemptus (in both it may be also, bribed, bought).

**REDINDŪTŌS** (re & indutus), a, um, par-3 ticip. clothed again. *Tertull.* carnem.

**REDINTEGRATĪŌ** (redintegro), ōnis, a 2 renewel, restoration. *Macrob.* and *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a repetition. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* ejusdem verbi.

**REDINTEGRATŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a re-3 newer, restorer. *Tertull.*

**REDINTEGRŌ** (re & integro), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make whole or make whole again, entirely restore to its former footing, complete again. *Cæs.* deminutas copias, fill up again. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, entirely repeated. — ¶ Also, to renew, refresh, bring back or on again. *Cic.* Auditoris memoria redintegrabitur. *Cæs.* Hostibus spes victoriae redintegretur. *Id.* Redintegratis viribus. *Liv.* Redintegrata ira. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Redintegrare prælium, begin over again, renew. *Liv.* animum. *Id.* Redintegrata est omnibus memoria fœdissimæ potestatis. — *Intrans.* to become renewed. *Vnno.* Iterum tum jucunditas in herba redintegravit (*Schneid.* redintegrabit). — ¶ Also, to repent. *Auct.* ad *Her.* verbum. — ¶ Also, to restore, recruit, refresh. *Varr.* columbas. *Tacit.* animos legentium. — ¶ Reintegrare. *Senec.*

**REDINVENIŌ** (re & invenio), is, a. 4. to 3 find nraim. *Tertull.*

**REDINŪNT**, h. c. redeunt. *Eun.* ap. *Fest.*

**REDIPŌSCŌR** (re & apiscor), ēris, redeptus 3 sum, dep. 3. to recover, get again. *Plaut.*

**REDISCŌ** (re & disco), is, a. 3. to learn 3 again. *Venant.* *Fort.*

**REDITIŌ** (redeo), ōnis, f. a returning, 1 return, ἀναστροφή. *Cæs.* Domum reditionis spe sublata, of returning home. *Plaut.* Jube abire rursum, quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit?

**REDITŪS** (*Id.*), us, m. a return, ἀναστροφή. *Cic.* Noster itus, reditus, incessus. *Id.* Inter perfectionem reditumque L. Sullæ. *Itur.* Nullum reditum habere in civitate, have no way of returning, be unable to return. *Catull.* Reditum ferre ad or in aliquem locum, h. e. redire. *Nep.* Excludi reditu in Asiam. *Cic.* Reditus domum (home) e foro. *Id.* Quempiam prohibere reditu ad aliquem. *Id.* Hominibus in Curiam reditus esset, h. e. homines redire possent. *Id.* Reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, reconciliation. *Id.* gratiæ. *In plur. num.* *Horat.* Reditus solis reditus dulces. *Cic.* Septenos solis reditus. — ¶ Also, income, renewel, return,

produce. *Nep.* Omnis ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus. *Ovid.* Aut populi reditus positam componet ad hastam, h. e. vectigalia populi R. publice locabit. *Plin. Ep.* Esse in reditu, to bring in something, yield revenue.

REDIVIVUM, } See Reduvium, &c.  
REDIVIVOSUS, }

REDIVIVATIÖ (redivivus), önis, f. reanimation. *Cassiod.*

REDIVIVÖS (re & vivus), a, um, adj. living again, restored to life. *Prudent.* Christus. — Figur. what is renewed and as it were made to live again; especially of materials, which are used over again. *Juvenal.* Velut exhausta redivivus pululet arca numus. *Cic. lapis. Vitruv.* rudus.

REDÖ (unc.), önis, m. a kind of fish. *Auson.*

REDÖLÖS (re & oleo), es, ui, n. 2. to emit a smell; to smell, ἀπόζω. *Ovid.* — The acc. answers to the question, Of what? *Cic. vinum, h. e. of wine.* Also, the abl. when one may ask at the same time, With what? *Virg. thymo.* — Hence, figur. *Cic. Ex illius orationibus Athenæ redolere videntur, h. e. to smell forth; to be observed.* Also, with an acc. following. *Cic. doctrinam, h. e. of learning.* So, also, *Id. antiquitatem.* — *Capitol.* Redolet mihi, I have a scent of or perceive my thing.

REDÖMITÖS (obsol. redomo), a, um, adj. I tamed. *Cic.*

REDÖNES, um, m. a people. See Rhedones.

REDÖNÖ (re & dono), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. 3 to give back again, restore, return, ἀναδίδομι. *Horat.* Quis te redonavit Diis patriis. *Id.* Graves iras, et in visum nepotem Marti redonabo, I will give up to Mars, viz. to please Mars, or on Mars's account, &c.; I will drop or lay aside my bitter resentment, &c.; I will forgive or not prosecute with hostility, &c.

REDÖPTÖ (re & opto), as, a. 1. to wish 3 for again. *Tertull.*

REDÖRDYÖR (re & ordior), iris, dep. 4. 2 to uncover, unravel. *Plin. telas.*

REDÖRMÖ (re & dormio), is, n. 4. to 2 sleep again, ἀνακοιμάομαι. *Plin. Ep. and Cels.*

REDÖRMITÄTYÖ (obsol. redormito), 2 önis, f. a sleeping again or falling asleep again after waking. *Plin.*

REDÖRNÖ (re & orno), as, a. 1. to adorn 3 again. *Tertull.*

REDÖCÖ (re & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or lead back, conduct back, ἀνάγω. *Cæs. legiones ex Britannia. Cic. aliquem ad villam. Id. aliquem de exilio. Id. regem, h. e. to reinstate. Id. Reductus sum, sc. de exilio.* So, also, *Id. Reducti. Cæs. turres, h. e. to bring back. Horat. febrem, h. e. to cause to return. Virg. æstatem. Terent. aliquem in gratiam, h. e. to restore. Cic. aliquem ad salutem. Nepos. ad officium. Terent. aliquem, h. e. to reclaim from wickedness. Cic. aliquid in memoriam, h. e. to bring back to one's recollection, recall to one's remembrance. — Hence, to take to one's self again. *Terent. and Nepos. uxorem, h. e. to fetch her home again, take for wife again.* So, also, *Sueton.* in matrimonium. — Also, to bring into practice again, set on foot again, react. *Plin. Ep. morem. Tacit. legem.* — Also, to bring to. *Ovid. in forniam, h. e. to give a shape. Plin. corpus ad maciem, h. e. to reduce. — Also, to bring out again; or, simply, to bring out, get out. Plin. LX pondo panis e modio, h. e. to get out or make. — ¶ Also, to draw back, retract. *Cic. fragm. calculum. Quintil. brachia. Virg. aliquem a morte, h. e. to withdraw, rescue, save. Cæs. falces, se, to draw back, withdraw, retire; as, figur. Ovid. a contemplatu mali, h. e. from the contemplation of misfortune. Senec. liberalitem, h. e. to limit, confine. — Hence, figur. to remove. Hence, Reductus, a, um, remote, retired, removed back, sequestered, lonely, solitary. *Virg. vallis. Id. sinus, h. e. winding. Hence, in painting. Quintil. Alia eminentiora, alia reductiora, h. e. less prominent, more dark, in the shade. — Also, to set****

behind or after. Hence, with the Stoics, *Cic. Reducta, h. e. things that deserve to be postponed, inferior, opposed to production. — ¶ The first syllable is found long in Lucret., whence some write redduco.*

REDÖCTYÖ (reduco), önis, f. a bringing 1 or leading back, conducting back, restoring, ἀναγωγή. *Cic. — ¶ Also, a pulling or drawing back. Vitruv.*

REDÖCTÖ (frequentat. of reduco), as, a. 3 1. to lead or bring back. *Aurel. Vict.*

REDÖCTÖR (reduco), öris, m. a bringer 2 back, restorer, καταγωγεύς. *Liv. plebis. Plin. Ep. literarum.*

REDÖCTÖS, a, um, 1 See Reduco.

REDÖLCERÖ (re & ulcero), as, ävi, ätum, 2 a. 1. to cause to ulcerate again, make sore again, scratch open again, ἀνελεῖω. *Colum. Scabra pars prius aspera testa vel pumice redulceratur. — Figur. Apul. dolorem, h. e. to renew.*

REDÖNCÖS (re & uncus), a, um, adj. 2 bent or curved back, ἀνακαμπής. *Plin. — ¶ Also, bent or curved inwards. Ovid.*

REDÖNDÄNS, tis, particip. from redundo. 3 — ¶ Adj. overflowing, excessive, superfluous. *Tertull. Redundantior.*

REDÖNDÄNTER (redundo), adv. luxuriously, superfluously, abundantly, copiously, redundantly, excessively. *Plin. Ep.*

REDÖNDÄNTYÄ (Id.), æ, f. an overflowing 1 ing of water; or, water overflowing. *Vitruv. — Figur. superfluity, luxurianey, exuberance, redundance, superabundance, πλεονασμός. Cic.*

REDÖNDÄTYÖ (Id.), önis, f. a flowing 2 back or an overflowing of water. — Hence, *Fia. stomachi, h. e. a rising of the stomach. — Figur. Vitruv. Astra redundationibus referuntur, h. e. a flowing back, as it were, of the heavens; the revolution of the heavens.*

REDÖNDÖ (re & unda), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to flow back, overflow, run over, discharge itself, περισσεύω, ὑπερβλύζω. *Cic. Redundat mare. Id. locus. Lucret. Nilus campis redundat. Cic. puita. Plin. sanguis in oculos. Ovid. Guttur fac pleno sumpta redundet aqua, h. e. drink till you are full. — Also, of places. *Cic. Locus sanguine redundavit, h. e. swam with blood. — ¶ Figur. to redound to, fall upon, extend to, come to, &c. Cic. Infamia ad amicos redundat. Id. Nullum in me periculum redundarit ex, &c. Id. Nationes in provincias redundare poterant, h. e. overflow them. — ¶ Also, to come forth, become visible or manifest, appear, follow. *Cic. Sermones aliquid redundat. Id. Ex ea causa redundat reus Postumius, h. e. it follows that he is guilty. — ¶ Figur. to abound, be superfluous or redundant, be too copious or luxuriant. Hence, to have a redundance of or abound in any thing. *Cic. aliqua re. Id. Tuus deus non uno digito redundat, sed capite, &c. h. e. has not only a finger too much, but, &c. Also, to be superfluous or redundant. Cic. Neque in Crasso redundaret. Also, to remain. Cic. Ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid redundabit. — Hence, Redundans, overflowing, having superabundance, copious, redundant, exuberant. *Cic. orator. — Hence, one that has eaten or drunk immoderately, stuffed himself with food or filled his belly with drink. Plin. Paneg. — ¶ Also, transitively, to cause any thing to overflow or discharge itself. Hence, *Ovid. Redundatæ aquæ. — Hence, figur. of a river speaking. Stat. Talia faucibus redundat, h. e. pours forth these words. — ¶ See, also, Redundans.******

REDÖPLICÖ (re & duplico), as, a. 1. to redouble. *Tertull.*

REDÖRÖSCÖ (re & duresco), is, n. 3. to grow hard again. *Vitruv.*

REDÖVIA, or REDIVIA (from obsol. reduo), æ, f. an agnail, rivet. *Plin. Reduvias sanare. Cic. Capiti mederi debeo, et reduviam curo, h. e. to neglect matters of importance, and trouble one's self about a trifle. — ¶ Solin. escarum, h. e. the remainder of the food which sticks between the crocodile's teeth. Id. conchyliorum, h. e. the remainder thereof, the fragments of shells.*

REDÖVIÖSÖS, or REDIVIÖSÖS (reduvia),

a, um, adj. full of agnails *Figur Liv. ap. Fest. Scabra in legendo rediviosaque offendens, h. e. aspera, liantia.*

REDÖX (reduco), ücis, leading or bringing back. *Ovid. Jupiter. — ¶ Also, brought back, returning, returned, come back. Liv. navis. Terent. Facere aliquem reducem, h. e. to bring back again. So, also, *Cic. Me reducem esse voluistis, h. e. have brought me back, sc. from exile. Plaut. Te reducem patri redderunt, h. e. brought back safe and sound.**

REEXINANIÖ (re & exinanio), is, a. 3. 3 to empty again. *Apie.*

REFÄBRICÖ (re & fabrico), as, a. 1. to 3 rebuild. *Cod. Just.*

REFÄCYÖ (re & facio), is, äci, actum, 3 a. 3. same as Reficio. *Propert. iter, h. e. repetere, according to Scaliger.*

REFÄCTYÖ (reficio), önis, f. a restoring, 2 repairing, rebuilding, refitting, ἐπισκευή. *Vitruv. and Sueton. — ¶ Also, a recovering, refreshment, recreation, refectio; repose, relief. Quintil. and Cels.*

REFÄCTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a repairer, re- 2 builder, μεταποιητής. *Sueton.*

REFÄCTÖS (Id.), us, m. a refreshment, 3 recreation. *Apul.*

REFÄCTÖS, a, um, particip. from reficio. 3 — ¶ Adj. refreshed, recruited, vigorous. *Morc. Cap. Refector.*

REFÄLLÖ (re & fallo), is, r. 3. to remove an illusion. — Hence, to confute, refute, contradict, prove false, disprove, rebut, refel, ἀντιλέγω, διελέγχο. *Cic. aliquem. Id. aliquid.*

REFÄRCYÖ (re & facio), is, fersi, fertum, a. 4. to fill, stuff, cram, ἀναπληρόω. *Cic. clæcas corporibus. — Figur. to fill or stuff with any thing. Cic. aures sermonibus. — ¶ Also, to stuff, cram or fill into. Cic. omnia libris, for in libros, or for libros omnibus rebus. Id. Quæ peranguste referit in oratione, h. e. has brought forward in a compressed or condensed form. — ¶ See, also, Refertus, a, um.*

REFÄRIÄTYÖ, önis, f. same as Requies. *Cassiod.*

REFÄRYÖ (re & ferio), is, a. 4. to strike 2 again, ἀναπαίω, ἀναπλήρω. *Plaut. — ¶ Also, to strike back. Ovid. Speculi referitur imagine Phœbus, h. e. is reflected.*

REFÄRYÖS, a, um. See Refrivus.

REFÄRÖ (re & fero), fers, tüll, lätum, irreg. a. to bring or carry back or again, ἀναφέρω. *Liv. prædam. Cic. Me referunt pedes in Tusculanum. — Se referre, or referri, to return, retire, withdraw; as, Cic. Iterum Romam se retulit. Virg. Classem relatum, h. e. rediit. Figur. Cic. Ut eo, unde digressa est, se referat oratio. Id. se ad philosophiam, to betake himself to the study of philosophy. Sil. Ensem referre vaginæ, h. e. to sheathe again, put up, put back. Also, to give back. *Horn. pannum. Cic. pateram. — Hence, to drive back. Cic. Auster me Rhegium retulit. Pandect. jusjurandum, h. e. to retort an oath which is tendered, upon him who proposes it. — Hence, to refute. Ovid. opprobria. — Also, to cause to rebound; in poss. to rebound, resound, sound. Cic. Sonus relatus. Id. Usque Romam sonus referantur. — Also, to draw back. Ovid. manus. Liv. pedem, or gradum, h. e. to return, retire. Hence, of victory. Virg. In decimum vestigia retulit annum, h. e. has retired from us, has forsaken us. Also, of an orator. *Quintil. Ab iis, quæ non adjuvant, pedem referre. Plin. Seleucia a mari relata, h. e. distant, remote. Pandect. diem, h. e. to anticipate. — Also, to bring back words, inform one of any thing, report, give an account of, relate. Cæs. Cognoscere et ad se referrent. — Also, to bring forth again. — Hence, to reëstablish, restore, renew. Cic. laudem Valeriæ gentis. Id. consuetudinem. — Also, to repeat, react. Cic. mysteria. Virg. sacra. Id. arma, h. e. bellum. Also, to repeat by word of mouth. Liv. idem illud responsum, h. e. to give the same reply. Horat. acumen meretricis, h. e. to repeat the wit or witty words of a prostitute. — Also, to repent in his mind or memory, to call to mind, remember, think***

again upon, reflect or meditate upon. Ovid. — Also, to be like, resemble, imitate. Virg. aliquid ore. Plin. Ep. mores alicujus. Virg. Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, h. e. having the name of his grandfather, the courage and bravery of his father. — Also, to give from one's self. Ovid. vina, h. e. to vomit, throw up. — Also, to bring forward again. Cic. rem judicatum, sc. in iudicium. — Also, to change, alter. Virg. in melius, h. e. to make better. — Also, to bear away, gain, obtain, acquire. Tacit. decus. Virg. laudem et spolia. — ¶ Also, to bring in return or on the contrary. — Hence, to say any thing in return, object, answer, reply. Cic. Quid a nobis refertur? Id. defensionis alicujus. — Also, to return, requite, recompense, give in return. Cic. salutem alicui, h. e. to return a compliment, salute in return. Id. gratiam, h. e. to return thanks, give proofs of his gratitude by deeds. Id. Par pro pari referre, h. e. to repay like for like. Ovid. vicem. — Also, to compare, judge of. Nepos. alienos mores ad suos. — Also, to cause a thing to have reference to any thing or person; to refer to any thing. Cic. divinationem ad naturam deorum. Id. omnia ad voluptatem corporis. Varr. ad fructum, h. e. to look for or have regard to use. — Hence, to make one thing accord with another, adapt. Cic. consilia et facta ad dignitatem. Id. omnia ad suum arbitrium. — Refertur, to have reference to, belong, pertain or relate to, concern. Cic. Hoc refertur ad te. So, also, Referre, sc. se, to have reference to, belong, relate or pertain to, concern, have influence. Cic. ad virtutem. — ¶ Also, to carry, bear, bring. Cic. opem, h. e. to render assistance. Id. fructum. Apul. Se referre cubiculo (h. e. in cubiculo), h. e. to betake one's self to. Cic. consulatum ad patrem. — Hence, to bring, turn, direct, put, apply to. Cic. animum ad veritatem. Ovid. gemmam ad os, h. e. to hold at, put upon. Tacit. manum ad capulum. Virg. oculos in alicquem. — Also, to deliver, give in. Cic. rationes ad ærarium, h. e. to return or give in one's account. — Hence, to deliver, bring. Cæs. mandata. Id. B. G. 1, 35. and Liv. 37, 28. responsum. — Also, to make a report, particularly to magistrates or persons in authority. Liv. legationem, h. e. to make a report of the result of an embassy. (But deferre means simply to announce, give information.) Cic. prerogativam, sc. centuriam, h. e. to report or deliver the votes of the century that voted first. — Also, to tell, relate, say, mention, cite, recite, repeat. Nep. Quum relatum legent. Id. versum Homeri. Horat. recte facta. Terent. alicui consilia. Also, with an accusat. and infin. following. Liv. Qui a se Macedonum reges ex ea civitate oriundos referunt. — Also, to propose, or lay before, consult. Cic. Ad senatum referre, or, simply, referre, h. e. to propose or lay before the senate, make a motion in the senate. This was usually done by the consuls and the tribunes of the people, and, in absence of the consuls, by the prætor urbanus. Sometimes any distinguished senator could make a motion after having given his vote. Hence, Cic. Sententiam simpliciter referre, h. e. to deliver his opinion in the senate. Id. ad populum, h. e. to bring before the people, propose to the people. For this, Ferre ad populum is more usual. Cic. ad haruspices ostenta. Nep. ad oracula, h. e. to consult the oracles. Id. ad consilium. So, also, ad hominem; as, Cic. Ad me ne referent, h. e. that they did not consult me. Also, of a countryman who states his cases to an advocate and consults him. Cic. Qui cum Galham seduxisset, atque ad eum retulisset, &c. — Hence, figur. to consult, take advice. Cic. ad se ipsum, h. e. to ask himself. Phædr. ad animum. — Also, to register, mark or set down, record, enter in a register. Cic. in tabulis publicas. So, also, Id. rationes in tabulis. Id. senatus consulta, sc. in ærarium. Id. Rose. Com. 1. nomen in codicem, or in tabulas, h. e. to enter in an account-book. So, also, Cic. in rationi-

bus. Id. in libellum. — Hence, Acceptum alicui referre, to put to a person's credit in an account-book, to enter an amount received, or, in general, to have received or be indebted to any person for any thing. (See Accipio.) — Also, to reckon, count, number or reckon among. Cic. in reos, in proscriptos. Id. in deorum numero, or, Sueton. numerum, or, Cic. in deos, h. e. to reckon among the gods. Hence, Tacit. causam rei ad alicquem, h. e. to ascribe or impute the reason or cause to any one. Virg. Numerum ovium referre, h. e. to count. — Referre is sometimes used for in rationes referre. Cic. Operi publico referunt, h. e. they enter the money for a public building, they enter the money with this title or memorandum, "for a public building." — ¶ Also, to execute, accomplish, effect, bring to pass. Liv. decretum sine cæde nostra. — ¶ Refert, as an impersonal verb. See Refert.

REFERT (re, abl. of res & fert), impers., it profits, is the interest of, concerns, imports, διαφέρει, προσήκει, συμφέρεi. It is sometimes found with a nominat., and sometimes without, which, however, is seldom any other than a pronoun, as, id, illud, quod, &c. Of what consequence or concern a thing is, is expressed by the adverbs magnopere, &c. nihil, particularly by the genitives magni, parvi, quanti. But the thing or person whom a thing concerns, is sometimes found with ad, rarely in a simple accusative or genitive. More frequent are the ablatives mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, to which belongs also cuja (for cujus). Cic. Magnopere refert id ipsum, h. e. that very thing is of great importance. Id. Parvi refert, abs te judis dici. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Aliquid quod referret scire. Cic. Magni refert, quid, &c. Id. Refert etiam, qui audiant. Id. Quid refert, utrum, &c. Id. Quod tua nihil referebat. Terent. Mea minime refert. Id. Quod retulit? h. e. of what use has it been? Quintil. Multum refert, quid, &c. Terent. Illud permagni referre. Id. Tua quod nihil refert, h. e. what does not at all concern you. Cic. Quanti id refert. Plaut. Quam ad rem istuc refert? h. e. what purpose does it serve? what end does it answer? Id. Quid id-ad me refert? h. e. what is that to me? Id. Quid te retulit? h. e. what was it to you? Sallust. Illorum magis, quam sua retulisse. Quintil. Plurimum refert compositionis, h. e. with regard to, &c. — The dat. occurs also. Plaut. Cui rei retulit? h. e. what purpose did it serve? — As that, which is of importance, is frequently put in the infinit., so refert is sometimes followed by ut. Colum. Tantum retulerit, ut observemus. Terent. Illud permagni referre, ut, &c.

REFERTUS, a, um, particip. from referre. — ¶ Adj. filled, stuffed, crammed, full, replenished, well stocked or stored, βεβρωμένος, with an ablat. or genit. following. Cic. Insula referta divitiis, h. e. abounding. Id. omnibus rebus. Id. Gallia referta est negotiorum. Id. Theatrum refertissimum celebritate. — Also, figur. full, rich, abounding in, amply provided with. Cic. Vita referta bonis. — Also, with de following. Cic. Quærebat, cur de proœmiis, et de epilogis referti essent eorum libri. — Also, without a case, full, rich, well provided. Cic. Alia referta. Id. Ærarium refertus.

REFERVEO (re & serveo), es, n. 2. to ferment or boil again, to be boiling hot, boil up. Plin. — Figur. Cic. Crimen referrens, h. e. flagrant, atrocious. REFERVEO (referveo), is, vi or bui, n. 1. 3. to boil up again, to boil up, to grow hot. Cic. Sanguis refervescit. — ¶ Also, to lose its heat, to cool. Cic. Oratio referverat.

REFIBULO (re & fibulo), as, a. I. to un-3 clasp, unbackle. Martial. REFICIO (re & facio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. to make again or anew. Pandect. testamentum. Sallust. arma, tela. Cic. ea, quæ sunt ommissa. — Hence, to restore any thing to its former state. Liv. ordines, h. e. the ranks. Nep. res. Cic. salutem. — Also, to reinstate, to restore

to the government of a country. Tacit. Pulsus ac rursus Langobardorum opibus refectus. — Hence, to rebuild. Nep. muros. Cæs. pontem. — Also, to repair, rest. Cæs. naves. Cic. ædes. Cæs. muros, classem. Cic. opus. — Also, to rekindle. Ovid. flammam. — Also, to restore to its proper number. Hence, to fill up, supply, recruit. Liv. 3, 10. exercitum. Cæs. copias. So, also, of cattle. Virg. Georg. 5, 69. — Also, to restore to health, cure, heal. Sallust. saucios. Cic. Thronis reficiendi spes. — Also, to restore, recover, relieve, revive, refresh, recruit. Liv. vires cibæ. Cæs. exercitum ex labore. Liv. militem ex jactatione maritima. Cic. Quoad me reficiam. — So, also, of the mind. Cic. Me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, h. e. encourages me, gives me strength. Id. Reficite vos, h. e. take encouragement. Liv. animos militum a terrore. — Also, with regard to power. Nep. Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. herbas. Plin. terras. Id. stomachum. Virg. saltus. — ¶ Also, to make again, to reelect. Cic. tribunos. Senc. consulum. — ¶ Also, to receive again, or in return. Varr. sumptum, h. e. to receive the expences again. Id. fructus. — ¶ Also, to make, effect. Varr. Quod ex uno facto dei reficitur. — Hence, to collect, get, receive. Pandect. pecuniam ex venditionibus. Cic. tantum ex possessionibus. Id. plus mercedis ex fundo. — ¶ See, also, Refectus, a, um.

REFICIŪ (refingo), ōis, f. same as Ref-3 factio. Pandect.

REFIGO (re & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to pluck down what is fastened, unfasten, unfix, unloose, loosen, tear off, ἀποκαθελθω. Cic. tabulas, h. e. to take down. Horat. signa templis, h. e. pluck down, remove by force. — Hence, to cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish, of laws and decrees which were set up in public, and hence, to tear them down was to abrogate them. Cic. leges. Id. ara, h. e. leges. — Also, to pack up. Cur. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 7, 29. Ed. Ern. Other Edd. read defigere in the same sense. — ¶ Also, to fix or fasten anew, or, simply, to fasten. Virg. Georg. 4, 202. Better Edd. read refingunt.

REFINGO (re & fingo), is, a. 3. to form or 3 make again, to restore. Virg.

REFIRMO (re & firmo), as, avi, atum, a. 3. 1. to fix again. Sæ. Ruf.

REFIXUS, a, um. See Refigo.

REFLABILIS (reflo), e, adj. that evaporates 3 rates. Cæl. Aurel.

REFLAGITO (re & flagito), as, a. 1. to 3 demand again, ἀναρτίζω. Catull.

REFLATIŪ (reflo), ōis, f. evaporation. 3 Cæl. Aurel.

REFLATUS (Id.), us, m. a blowing back. 1 Plin. — Hence, a contrary wind, ἀντίπνοια. Cic.

REFLECTO (re & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend or turn back or backwards, ἀνακάμπτω. Plin. caudam. Ovid. cervicem. Catull. caput. — Hence, Reflecti, to bend itself back. Ovid. and Plin. — Hence, figur. to bend, guide, appease, move, touch. Cic. mentes. Id. animum. — Also, to turn back. Hence, Virg. animum, h. e. to reflect. Id. orsa in melius. Catull. pedem, or, Valer. Max. cursum, h. e. to return, go back. — ¶ Also, to turn away. Ovid. oculos. — ¶ Also, to turn about, convert, as, a proposition. Apul.

REFLEXIM (reflexus, a, um), adv. invert-3 edly, conversely. Apul.

REFLEXIO (reflecto), ōis, f. a turning or 3 bending back. Macrobi. cervicis. — Hence, a conversion. Apul.

REFLEXUS (Id.), us, m. a bending back. 3 Apul. oceani, h. e. a bay.

REFLEXUS, a, um. See Reflecto.

REFLO (re & flo), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to blow contrary, blow back or against, or, simply, to blow, ἀντίπνέω. Cic. — Figur. Cic. Fortuna reflavit. — ¶ Also, transitively, to blow back. Lucret. aerem. Apul. anhelitus, h. e. to fetch breath, breathe. — ¶ Also, to inflate, puff up by blowing, as, a garment. Apul. — ¶ Also, to evaporate. Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Also, to discharge the wind with

which any thing is inflated. Lamprid. follem.

REFLORĒD (re & floreo), es, ui, n. 2. to blossom again. Cupriani.

REFLORĒSCD (re & floresco), is, rui, n. 2 3. to flourish or blossom again, flourish anew, begin to blossom again, ἀναφύω. Plin. — Figur. St. Reflorescens iuventa.

REFLŪD (re & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow back, ἀναρέω. Virg. Nilus refluit campis. Val. Flacc. Refluens Padus, h. e. overflowing. Also, in the passive; as, Plin. Refluit.

REFLŪS (refluens), a, um, adj. flowing or turning back, παλιρροός. Plin. mare. Apul. Litus refluum, h. e. litus maris refluit.

REFŪCILLD (re & foecillo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to cause to live again, revive, refresh, restore, bring to one's self again, properly by means of warmth. Senec.

REFŪDIŪD (re & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 2 3. to dig out, dig up, ἀνορύσσω. Plin.

REFŪRMATŪD (reformo), ōnis, f. a transformation, μεταρροφωσις. Apul.

REFŪRMATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a transformer. — Hence, a changer, reformer, renewer, ἀναπλαστής. Plin. Ep. litterarum senescentium.

REFŪRMATŪS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 Reformatio. Tertull.

REFŪRMIDATŪD (reformido). ōnis, f. 1 a fearing, fear, dread, φόβος. Cic.

REFŪRMIDŪD (re & formido), as, a, and n. 1. to fear, dread, stand in awe of, περφοβέομαι. Cic. bellum. Also, with an infin. following. Cic. dicere. — Hence, figur. Virg. (Vites) ferrum reformidant, h. e. prauis is injurious to them. — ¶ Also, intransitively, of plants when they are injured and hindered in their growth. Colum. Oculus (vitis) reformidat, h. e. suffers, ceases growing.

REFŪRMŪD (re & formo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to give another shape to, transform, change, new mould or shape, μεταρροφῶ. Ovid. Iolcus reformatus in annos primos. Id. Dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, h. e. until it resume its former shape. Apul. Hunc reformavit ad homines, h. e. has restored him to the human form. Id. figuras in facies hominum. — Hence, figur. to change, alter, reform, amend. Plin. Paneg. mores depravatos. Pand. in pejus. — ¶ Also, to form, fashion, shape. Apul. in speciem Veneris.

REFŪSSŪS, a, um. See Refodio.

REFŪTŪS, a, um. See Refoveo.

REFŪVĒD (re & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2 2. to warm again, cherish, refresh, restore, revive, comfort, relieve, ἀναψύχω. Ovid. pectora. Gell. animum. Tacit. vires. Ovid. ignes, h. e. to rekindle. Plin. Ep. studia prope extincta. Sil. vulnus, h. e. to take care of by applying poultices, bandages, &c. Val. Flacc. Hoc nobis refove caput, h. e. make well again.

REFRACTARIŪDŪS (dimin. of refractarius), a, um, adj. somewhat stubborn, obstinate, refractory, or unruly, ἀντιρροπής. Hence, opposing in trifles. Cic. dicendi genus.

REFRACTARIŪS (refringo), a, um, adj. 2 obstinate, self-willed, stubborn, unruly, refractory, ἀντιρροπος. Senec.

REFRĒNATŪD, } See Refrenatio, &c.  
REFRĒNŪD, }

REFRĒGATŪD (refragor), ōnis, f. resist- 3 ance, opposition, ἀντιμάχησις. Augustin.

REFRĒGATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. an opposer, 3 opponent, adversary, ἀντιχειροποῖν. Ascon.

REFRĒGŪR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to oppose, resist, stand in the way of, cross, thwart, gainsay, ἀντιλέγω. Cic. alicui. Id. petitioni. — Figur. Quintil. Cui non refragatur ingenium. Plin. Lactuca refragatur Veneri, h. e. is adverse to.

REFRĒNATŪD (refreno), ōnis, f. a check- 2 ing, bridling, curbing, restraining, κολασμός. Senec.

REFRĒNŪD (re & freno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to keep back by a bridle, καλινάγωγῶ. Curt. equos. — Hence, in general, to restrain, curb, bridle, check, stay, keep or hold in, repress, stop, keep back or off. Lucret. fluvios. Ovid. aquas. Cic. animum. Id. iuventutem. Id. adolescentes a gloria.

REFRICŪD (re & frico), as, ui, ātum, a, and n. 1. to rub or scratch again, ἀναψύχω. Cato. — ¶ Also, to scratch open again, rip up, cause to bleed afresh. Cic. vulnus. — Hence, to renew, excite afresh. Cic. desiderium ac dolorem. Id. memoriam pulcherrimi facti. — Also, to move, affect, disturb, distress anew. Cic. animum memoria. — ¶ Also, intransitively, of wounds and diseases, to open afresh, appear again. Cic. Crebro refricat lippitudo.

REFRIGĒRATŪD (refrigero), ōnis, f. a 1 cooling, refreshing, ἀναψύξις. Cic. Et refrigeratio aestate, et vicissim aut sol, aut ignis hibernus. Virg. Caeli refrigerationes. — ¶ Also, a mitigating. Veget.

REFRIGĒRATŪRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 cooling, refreshing. Plin.

REFRIGĒRATRĪX (Id.), icis, f. she that 2 cools or refreshes. Plin.

REFRIGĒRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a cooling. — 3 Hence, a mitigation, refreshment, consolation. Tertull.

REFRIGĒRŪD (re & frigero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to deprive of warmth or heat, make cool, chill or cold, to cool, chill, ἀναψύχω. Plin. aquam decoctam. Cic. Ignis refrigeratus. Id. Stella Saturni refrigerat. Colum. vitem. Cic. membra refrigerata. — Hence, of medicines and food, to lessen the heat of the body, cool, refresh. Cels. Refrigerant olera. Plin. podagras, h. e. to cool, relieve. Cic. Umbris refrigerari, h. e. to cool itself. — ¶ Also, figur. to deprive of fire or vigor, cause any thing to be carried on with less zeal or eagerness, render languid. Cic. Accusatio refrigerata. Id. Sermone refrigerato, h. e. having abated or relaxed. Quintil. Amore inventionis refrigerato. — ¶ Aliqueni refrigerare, to cause any one to relax or leave off; as, Quintil. testem, h. e. to silence. — Sucton. Aegre peregit refrigeratus saepe a semet ipso, h. e. applause being lessened through his own fault, because he always interrupted himself by laughing. — Vellei. Refrigeratus ab Antonio — transfugit ad, &c. h. e. exposed to ridicule. — Tertull. Refrigerari alicui, h. e. to refresh or assist.

REFRIGĒSCĒNTĪĀ (refrigesco), æ, f. 3 same as Refrigeratio. Tertull.

REFRIGĒSCŪD (re & frigesco), is, frixi, n. 3. to lose its fire or warmth, grow cold, cool, ἀναψύχομαι. Lucret. Refrigescit plaga per auris. Colum. ager. Cato. vinum. Ovid. cor. — ¶ Also, figur. to grow cold or languid, grow stale or flat, subside, be disregarded, cease to give interest, lose its force or vigor, go on coldly, not to succeed well. Terent. Res refrixerit, h. e. will have grown stale; will have blown over; will be forgotten. Cic. Crimen refrixit. Plin. Ep. Amor non refrixit. Cic. Vereor, ne hasta Cæsaris refrixerit, lest the auction of Cæsar should go on coldly. Id. Cum Romæ a iudiciis forum refrixerit, there shall be little business in the forum. Id. Fortes refrixerunt, h. e. were disregarded, ceased to give interest. — Also, of persons who do not succeed in an undertaking. Cic. Scaurus refrixerat, h. e. perhaps, did not succeed in his endeavors to get an office. So, also, Cic. Memmius. — ¶ Veget. Refrignit, for refrigit.

REFRINGŪD (re & frango), is, ēgi, fractum, a. 3. to break, break open or to pieces, ἀνακλάω. Liv. carcerem. Ovid. portas. Lucret. Refracta videntur, h. e. broken to pieces. — Hence, figur. to break, check, repress, weaken, destroy. Liv. vim fortunæ. Cic. claustra nobilitatis. Nepos. dominationem Atheniensium. Horat. Achilles, h. e. to overpower, conquer, subdue. — ¶ Also, to break. Stat. verba, to form in the manner of children. Hence, of rays of light. Plin. Radium solis refringi, h. e. to be refracted.

REFRIVŪS, or REFĒRIVŪS (refero), a, 2 um, adj. Plin. and Fest. faba, h. e. which was carried home at seed-time, on account of a good omen, or to be offered in sacrifice.

REFRŪNDĒSCŪD (re & frondesco), is, n. 3 3. to be covered with leaves again, grow green again. Sidon.

REFŪGĀ (refugio), æ, m. and f. a fugi- 3 tive, runaway, ἀπόβολος. Pandect.

REFŪGIŪD (re & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a and n. 3. to flee back, retreat. Cic. Syracusas. Hirt. in castra Virg. Millæ fugit refugitque vias, h. e. per vias. — Hence, figur. to flee back, recede, retire. Cic. Vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur. — Also, figur. applied to the mind, to draw back, shrink. Cic. Animum refugit. Id. Refugit a te admonendo. — Also, of places which are remote, to flee back as it were, to be remote. Virg. Refugit a litore templum. — ¶ Also, to flee or flee to a place. Cæs. oppido capto. Liv. in aquam. — Hence, to flee to, take refuge with. Cic. ad legatos. Liv. ad urbem. Id. in arcem. — ¶ Also, transitively, to flee any thing, flee from or before any thing. Cic. impetum ac tela. — Hence, figur. to escape. Colum. memoriam. — Figur. to flee, be afraid of, fear, shun, avoid, abstain from, refuse, reject, abhor. Virg. ministeria. Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep. periculum. Cic. iudicem. — Also, with an infin. following. Horat. tendere. — ¶ The first syllable is found long in Lucret. 3, 69.

REFŪGIUM (refugio), ii, n. a refuge, κα- 1 ταφυγή. Justin. Portas refugii profugorum aperire. — ¶ Also, a place of refuge, shelter or retreat. Cic. Populorum refugium erat Senatus. Liv. Silvie dederunt refugium. Justin. Montium refugia. — Also, a hiding-place, secret place, as, in a house. Pandect.

REFŪGŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. flying back. 2 Tacit. — Figur. fleeing back, receding. Ovid. unda. Lucan. Nilus. Id. Capillos a fronte refugos, h. e. turned back.

REFŪLGĒNTĪĀ (refulgeo), æ, f. reflection 3 of light, refulgence. Apul.

REFŪLGĒD (re & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. 2 properly, to lighten back. — Hence, to reflect a shining brightness, be resplendent, shine bright, glitter, ἀπολάμπω. Liv. Arma refulgentia, h. e. glittering. Virg. nubes. Plin. color purpureus. Horat. Stella refulsit, h. e. apparuit. So, also, Pallad. Ubi æstas refulerit, h. e. apparuerit. But, perhaps, in the two last passages, it may be derived from refulgescō. — ¶ Figur. to shine or glitter forth, be conspicuous or distinguished. Prop. Fama refulget. Plin. In qua primus refulsit Apollodorus.

REFŪLGĒSCŪD (refulgeo), is, fulsi, n. 3. 2 to begin to shine or glitter. Refulsit stella, æstas. See Refulgeo.

REFŪNDŪD (re & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, 1 a. 3. to pour back, ἀναχέω. Cic. vapores eadem (for eodem). Ovid. aquor in aquor. Cels. intestina. Lucan. Refusus oceanus, h. e. ebbing and flowing. — Hence, to give back, restore, return, refund. Plin. Paneg. Nilo copias suas. Pandect. impensas. — Also, to reject, disdain. Claudian. sarta. — Also, to ascribe, impute, charge with. Spartian. necem in consilia Tatiani. — Also, to squander. Claudian. — ¶ Also, to cause to overflow. Hence, pass. to overflow. Virg. Stagna refusa vadis. Id. Palus Acheronte refuso. — Hence, figur. pass. to spread, extend. Sil. Campus in immensum refusus, h. e. extending. Val. Flacc. Spiritus refusus nemus implicuit anguis. Claudian. Chiron refusus, h. e. reclining, leaning. Lucan. Refusa in gremium, h. e. lying on. — ¶ Also, Refundere, to melt. Plin. glaciem.

REFŪSĒ (refusus), adv. overflowingly. Ca- 3 lum. Refusius egesta humus, h. e. perhaps loosely.

REFŪSŪD (refundo), ōnis, f. a pouring 3 back. Macrob.

REFŪSŪRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. giving 3 back, returning, answering. Sidon. literæ, h. e. answers, replies, or, by which any thing is remitted, or by which thanks are returned.

REFŪSŪS, a, um. See Refundo.

REFŪTATŪD (refuto), ōnis, f. a refutation, διάλυσις, ἀνασκευή. Cic. [3

REFŪTATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a refuter. Arnob.

REFŪTATŪRĪCS (refutator), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to refutation. Cod. Just.

REFŪTATŪS (refuto), us, m. refutation. 3 Lucret.

REFŪTŪD (re & futo, obsol.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, perhaps, to check boiling water by the infusion of cold. — Hence



**figur.** to drive or keep back, suppress, subdue, restrain, check, repress, repel, resist. *Cic. gentes bello. Id. cupiditatem allicujus. Id. clamorem. Id. bonitatem.* — Hence, to refute, disprove. *Cic. maledicta. Id. testes.* — Hence, to maintain that any thing is not, to deny. *Lucr. 3, 351. But Ed. Creech. reads renutat.* — Also, to disdain, not to accept, to reject, disapprove. *Solin. nummum. Sallust. fragm. vitam, h. e. nolle vivere.*

**RÉGALYÖLÖS** (regalis), or **RÉGAVIÖLÖS** (from rex avium), i, m. u kind of small bird, perhaps, a wren. *Sucton. Cas. 81.*

**RÉGALIS** (rex), e, adj. like or becoming a king, usual with kings, kingly, royal, regal, princely, βασιλικός. *Cic. ornatus. Liv. animus. Plaut. Regalior.* — ¶ Also, of or belonging to a king or kings, royal. *Cic. potestas. Id. nomen, h. e. regis. So, also, Val. Flacc. jussa. Ovid. virgo, h. e. a royal princess, princess of the blood royal. Hence, Ammian. Regales, h. e. royal persons.* — ¶ Also, relating to, or treating of, kings. *Ovid. carmen. Id. scriptum.*

**RÉGÄLYTER** (regalis), adv. like a king, 2 in a royal manner, royally, βασιλικός. *Liv.*

**RÉGAVIÖLÖS**, i, m. See *Regaliolus*.

**RÉGLÄTYÖ** (regelo), önis, f. a thawing. *3 Aggen. Urb.*

**RÉGÉLÖ** (re & gelo), as, ävi, ätum, a. and 2 n. 1. to thaw again, become tepid again, of things that had been frozen. *Colum. Vites regelare sinuntur.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to free from ice or cold, to thaw again, to warm again. *Colum. solium. Id. frigora brumæ. Martial. Sucina regelata manu, h. e. warmed.* — ¶ Also, to refresh, cool, air. *Varr. granaria.*

**RÉGEMÖ** (re & gemo), is, n. 3. to groan 3 or sigh. *Figur. Stat. Lacus regemunt.*

**RÉGENERÄTYÖ** (regero), önis, f. re-3 generation, ἀναγέννησις. *Augustin.*

**RÉGENÉRÖ** (re & genero), as, ävi, ätum, 2 a. 1. to bear, bring forth, or beget again, to produce, propagate, or renew again by birth, to regenerate, reproduce. *Plin. nævos. Id. vitium.* — ¶ Also, to restore by birth, or, to become like by birth. *Plin. aliquem.*

**RÉGERMINÄTYÖ** (regermino), önis, f. a 2 springing up or budding again, ἀναβλάστησις. *Plin.*

**RÉGERMINÖ** (re & germino), as, n. 1. to 2 sprout or spring up again, spring anew, grow afresh, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Plin.*

**RÉGERÖ** (re & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 2 3. to bear or carry back, ἀνακομίζω. *Plin. Lintribusque afferunt onera, et reberuntur.* — Also, to bring in return, bring instead of. *Pandect. terram aliam. Ovid. humum.* — Hence, to throw back. *Plin. radios, h. e. to reflect.* — Also, to turn back. *Senc. fata.* — Also, to boil away. *Varr.* — Also, to bring out or forth, throw out, dig out. *Colum.* — Also, figur. to throw back, give in return, retort. *Cass. in Cic. Ep. Stoicos. Horat. convicia. Plin. Ep. culpam in aliquem, h. e. to throw the blame on.* — ¶ Also, to bring, bring to a place. *Colum. cultus in acervum.* — Hence, figur. to bring, enter, transcribe. *Quintil. in commentarios.* — *Senc. matri festus, h. e. to get with child.*

**RÉGESTUS** (regero), i, n. earth thrown 2 up. *Colum.* — ¶ *Regesta, örüm, a list, register. Vopisc.*

**RÉGESTÖS**, a, nm. See *Regero*.

**RÉGIÄ**, æ, f. See *Regius*.

**RÉGIABILIS** (rego), e, adj. governable. *3 Ammian.*

**RÉGIÉ** (regius), adv. like a king, royally, splendidly, pompously, magnificently, βασιλικός. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, despotically, tyrannically. *Cic.*

**RÉGIENSIS**, e. See *Regium*.

**RÉGYFÖE** (regificus), adv. royally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently, βασιλικός. *Enn. ap. Cic.*

**RÉGYFÖS** (rex & facio), a, um, adj. 3 royal, splendid, princely, sumptuous, magnificent, βασιλικός. *Virg.*

**RÉGYFÖGUM** (rex & fugio), ii, n. the flight of the king, the name of a festival at Rome, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king; it was cele-

brated on the twentieth of February. *Auson.* — Also, the name of another festival, where the rex sacrificulus sacrificed in public, and then immediately fled. *Fest.*

**RÉIGNÖ** (re & gigno), is, gënuí, gëní-3 tum, a. 3. to produce anew, restore, ἀναγεύω. *Lucret.*

**RÉGILLÖS** (dimin. of regius), a, um, adj. 3 royal, kingly. *Plaut. inducula.* — ¶ *Régillus, or Régillum, i, m. and n. n town of the Sabines. It is also called Regilli, örüm. Sucton.* — Hence, *Régillensis, e, adj. of or belonging to this town. Liv. So, also, Régillanus, a, um, adj. Sucton.* — ¶ *Liv. Régillus lacus, or, simply, Cic. Régillus, a lake of Latium.*

**RÉGIMEN** (rego), inis, n. that by which 2 one guides or governs any thing, as, the rudder of a ship. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a guiding, governing, directing, as, of a ship. *Tacit. Variis undique procellis incerti fluctus prospectum adimere, regimen impedire. Id. cohortium, h. e. command.* — *Figur. a governing, directing, ruling. Liv. magistratus. Id. rerum, h. e. of the state. Lucret. vitæ.* — ¶ Also, one that guides or governs, a governor, director. *Liv.*

**RÉGIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as *Regi-3 men. Pandect.*

**RÉGINÄ** (rex), æ, f. a queen, βασιλισσα. *Cic. and Horat.* Also, the goddesses were so called. *Cic. Juno regina. Horat. Calliope. Il. bicornis siderum, h. e. Luna.* — Hence, figur. queen, mistress. *Cic. Oratio regina omnium rerum.* — Also, a chief person or thing, or any thing that excels others. *Stat. chori. Id. Appia regina viarum.* — Also, a noble lady, woman of distinction. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a royal princess, a king's daughter. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the wife of the rex sacrorum. *Macrob.*

**RÉGIÖ** (rego), önis, f. a direction, line. *Cæs. Silva Hercynia recta regione Danubii pertinet ad fines Dacorum. Liv. Portæ regione platearum patent, h. e. towards the street, or, in a straight line with the street. Virg. Nota excedo regione viarum.* — Hence, *E regione, in a straight line. Cic. Also, over against, opposite to, directly opposite. Nep. Acie e regione instructa. Cæs. E regione oppidi. Cic. Esse e regione alicui.* — Hence, figur. on the contrary. *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, a boundary line. *Cic. Orat. 2, 2.* — Hence, a boundary, bound, limit, border. *Cic. Balb. 28. Plural. límites, boundaries. Cic. Arch. 10.* It is also joined with termini. *Cic. Regionibus ac terminis iisdem contineri.* — Hence, figur. limits, bounds. *Cic. officii.* — Also, a path, track. *Cic. De recta regione deflectere. Id. Lunæ regia.* — ¶ Also, a region, country, district, territory, tract of land, of any size. *Cic. Terræ maximas regiones inhabitabiles videntur. Liv. In quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, h. e. provinces or districts. Horat. vespertina, h. e. the west. Plaut. Hac regione, h. e. herabouts. Terent. In his regionibus, h. e. locis. Liv. Regione occidentis, h. e. towards the west.*

**RÉIGNÄLIS** (regio), e, adj. of or be-3 longing to a region or district. *Augustin.*

**RÉIGNÄLYTER** (regionalis), adv. same 3 as *Regionalim. Apul.*

**RÉIGNÄTIM** (regio), adv. from quarter 2 to quarter, ward by ward, by districts, κατὰ χώρας. *Liv.*

**RÉGIUM**, and **RÉGIUM LÉPIDI**, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now *Reggio.* — Hence, *Regienses, its inhabitants. Cic.*

**RÉGIÖS** (rex), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a king, becoming a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely, βασιλικός. *Cic. potestas, despotic, absolute. Id. Ornata regio esse, to be clothed like a king. Id. Apparatu regio accipere aliquem, with regal magnificence. Ovid. virgo, h. e. a royal princess. Liv. Legatio regia, h. e. regis. Vul. Max. Interitus regii, h. e. regnum. Liv. nomen. Cic. ad Div. causa, h. e. regis, restoration of the king. Tibull. lympha, h. e. from which the kings of Parthia used to drink. Plin. Ep. Regium est, h. e. it is something kingly.*

**Cic. bellum, h. e. cum rege. Nep. regii, h. e. the servants of the king.** — Also, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent. *Horat. moles.* — Hence, *Regia, se. sedes or domus, in various senses. Thus, the royal palace, residence of a king, the court. Cic. Hence, the town in which a king resides. Horat. Cræsi regia, Sardes.* (But here urbs also may be understood.) Also, *Regia, the king's tent in a camp. Liv. Also, Regia, the royal family. Liv. Also, Regia, king and courtiers, the court. Tacit. and Petron. Also, Regia, a public building at Rome where the pontifices assembled. Cic. (It was so called, either because the rex sacrorum dwelt in it, or because the castle of Numa formerly stood there.) Also, Regia, a splendid part of the scenery in the theatre. Vitruv. Also, figur. of a bullock. Val. Flacc. Gregis regia cui cessit, h. e. the mastery. — Liv. Atrium regium, h. e. a certain public building at Rome. — ¶ *Cels. and Horat. Morbus regius, h. e. the jaundice.* — ¶ *Plin. 18, 64. Stella regia, h. e. a large bright star in the constellation Leo, now called Regulus.**

**RÉGLÉSCYT**, for *Regliscit* (from re & 3 glisco), it increases, grows. *Plaut. ap. Fest.*

**RÉGLÜTYNÖ** (re & glutino), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to unglue, separate from glue, or, in general, to separate, loosen. *Ca- tull.* — ¶ Also, to join together again. *Prudent.*

**RÉGNÄTÖR** (regno), öris, ni, a ruler 2 king, βασιλευτής. *Virg. Olympi, h. e. Jupiter.* — Hence, figur. king. *Stat. lyricæ cohortis, h. e. Pindarus.* — Also, an owner, possessor. *Martial. agelli.*

**RÉGNÄTRIX** (regnator), icis, f. royal, 2 imperial. *Tacit. donus, h. e. the imperial family.*

**RÉGNICÖLÄ** (regnum & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. one who dwells in a kingdom, or in the same kingdom. *Augustin.*

**RÉGNÖ** (regnum), as, ävi, ätum, a. and n. 1. to be king, have kingly power, to reign, rule, govern as a king, βασιλεύω. *Cic. Regem Cypri eodem jure regnantem. Nepos. Themistoclem, Xerxe regnante, Asia transisse, in the reign of. Liv. Romæ regnatum est, h. e. there were kings at Rome. Tacit. Advenit in nos regnatum. — Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Populorum regnavit (but others read regnator).* — ¶ Also, figur. to be king, have kingly power, rule like a king or at pleasure, tyrannize, domineer, rule with absolute power, lord it over, &c. *Cic. Se regnatum putaret, h. e. play the master, act according to his pleasure. Id. Timarchem omnibus oppidis regnasse. Id. Græcia regnante, h. e. when Greece was in possession of supreme power, when Greece was free.* — ¶ Also, figur. to be king, to be able to live as one likes. *Horat. Vivo et regno.* — ¶ Also, figur. to rule, be powerful, have great power or influence, have the mastery, prevail. *Cic. In quibus tu regnas.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg. Ignis per alta cacumina regnat. Ovid. Ardor edendi per viscera regnat, h. e. rages. Martial. Quum regnat rosa, h. e. at a feast where the guests used to crown themselves with roses.* — ¶ Also, transitively, but only with poets or imitators of poets, to rule, govern. *Lucan. 8, 500. Nilonque Pharonque si regnare piget. More frequently in the passive. Virg. Terra regnata Lycurgo. Horat. Regnata Cyro Bactra. Tacit. Gentes quæ regnantur.*

**RÉGNUM** (rex), i, n. royal dignity, regal government, sovereignty, βασιλεία. *Cic. Regnum appetere. Liv. Regnum redit ad aliquem, h. e. he becomes king. Id. Regnum agere, h. e. to be king.* — Hence, figur. great power or influence. *Cic. forense, h. e. when one gains all his suits in a court of justice, and consequently is a great orator. So, also, of advocates or pleaders in court. Cic. iudiciorum. Id. Abuteris atomorum regno.* — Also, by the Romans, who could not endure the name of king, it was frequently used in an odious sense, tyranny, despotism. *Ovid. Crimen regni. Hence, Cic. Hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto*

potest, *h. e. this is tyrannical, &c.* — Also, of command in other things. *Horat.* Regnum viri, *h. e. the presidency at a banquet, when one prescribes how much each shall drink.* So, also, of the power which a girl exerts over her lover. *Horat.* Eram sub regno Cinare. — ¶ Also, a kingdom, realm, country subject to a king. *Cic.* and *Nep.* — Also, the infernal regions. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. of any place of which one is completely master. *Cic.* Nisi hic in tuo regno essemus. — ¶ Also, for *rex.* *Lucan.* 4, 692. — Regna, for *reges.* *Stat.*

REGŌ (ῥέγω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to direct in a straight line, to direct. *Virg.* tela per auras. — ¶ Also, to regulate, settle. *Cic.* fines. *Id.* naturam ad tempus. — ¶ Also, to manage, guide, govern, turn, direct. *Ovid.* habenas. *Virg.* clavum. *Propert.* iter. *Sueton.* domesticam disciplinam, *h. e. to maintain, uphold.* — Hence, figur. to rule, govern, sway, control. *Cic.* motum mundi. *Id.* juvenem. *Id.* rempublicam. *Virg.* imperium, *h. e. to have.* — Hence, *Regens, a king, regent, ruler, prince, Claudian.* — Also, to set right, correct. *Cæs.* errantem. *Cic.* Te regere possum. — ¶ See, also, *Rectus, a, um.*

REGRADATIŌ (obsolet. regrado), ōnis, f. 3 a degradation, καταβασμός. *Cod. Theod.*

REGRADATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. put back 3 with regard to rank or order. *Solin.*

REGREDIŌR (re & gradior), ōris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go or come back, return, ἐπαυαχῶρεω. *Cic.* Atque ut regredi, quam progredi mallent. *Plaut.* in memoriam, *h. e. to recollect.*

REGREDŌ (re & gradus), is, n. 3. to cause 2 to go back, to draw back. *Enn.* gradum, *h. e. to go back.*

REGRESSIŌ (regredior), ōnis, f. a return, 2 going back, retiring, ἀναχώρησις. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a repeating of the same word in a sentence, a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called epanodos. *Quint.*

REGRESSŌS, a, um, particip. from regredior.

REGRESSŌS (regredior), us, m. a return, 1 regressus. *Cic.* Nihil erat, quod in omni æternitate conservat progressus et regressus. *Ovid.* Dare regressum alicui, to allow him to return. Hence, figur. *Liv.* ab ira. *Tacit.* ad pœnitendum, *h. e. c. room for repentance.* *Virg.* Neque habet Fortuna regressum, *h. e. will not change.* — Hence, a last resource. *Tacit.* ad principem.

REGŪLA (rego), æ, f. any straight piece of wood. *Cæs.* — Particularly, a rule, square, ruler, ῥάδιον, κανὼν. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* — Hence, figur. a rule, example, pattern. *Cic.* juris. *Id.* Regula, ad quam iudicia rerum dirigerentur. — ¶ Also, in architecture, a shank of a triglyph. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *Regulæ, the sticks of which a strainer in a wine press is formed.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a kind of herb, same as *basilica.* *Apul.*

REGŪLARIS (regula), e, adj. *Plin.* æs, 2 *h. e. malleable, that can be wrought or be made into bars.*

REGŪLARITER (regularis), adv. regularly 3 ly, according to rule, κανονικῶς. *Pandect.*

REGŪLATIM (regularis), adv. regularly 3 *Vcget.*

REGŪLŌ (regula), as, a. 1. to regulate. 3 *Cal. Aurel.*

REGŪLŌS (dimin. of rex), i, m. the king 2 of a small country, a petty king, prince, chieftain, βασιλικός. *Liv.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a prince royal, or the son of a king. *Liv.* — Also, one of the royal family. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a kind of small bird, perhaps a wren. *Auct. Carm. de Philom.* — ¶ Also, a Roman family name. The most celebrated is the consul M. Atilius Regulus, who, when a captive at Carthage, was sent thence to Rome, to procure the release of some Carthaginian captives; but when at Rome, he opposed this measure, and afterwards returned to Carthage, where he is said to have been put to death.

REGŪSTŌ (re & gusto), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to taste again, ἀναγεύωμαι. *Senec.* bilem. — Figur. *Cic.* litteras, *h. e. to read over again.* — ¶ Also, to taste, to

eat. *Pers.* Regustatum salinum, *h. e. the vessel from which one has eaten salt.*

REGŪRŌ (re & gyro), as, avi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to wheel about in a circle, turn round. — Figur. *Flor.* Bellum in Hispaniam regyavit, revolved again into Spain, returned to Spain.

REHALŌ (re & halo), as, a. 1. to breathe back again, exhale, δάσω. *Lucret.*

REICŌ, for Rejicio. See Rejicio.

REICŪLŌS, a, um. See Rejiculus.

REINTEGRŌ, as, a. 1. same as Redintegro.

REITERATIŌ (reitero), ōnis, f. a repeating. *Quintil.*

REITERŌ (re & itero), as, a. 1. to repeat. *Apul. Met.* 8. *Ed. Elnu.*

REJECTANŌS (rejicio), a, um, adj. to be 1 rejected, ἀπορροημένος. *Cic.*

REJECTATIŌ (rejecto), ōnis, f. a throwing back. *Solin.*

REJECTIŌ (rejicio), ōnis, f. a throwing back. *Plin.* sanguinis, *h. e. a vomiting, casting up or spitting blood.* Hence, *Cic.* *Orat.* 3, 53. Rejectio in alium, *h. e. a retort.* But *Ed. Ern.* and *Orell.* read *tractio.* — Hence, figur. a rejecting, disdaining. *Cic.* civitatis. *Id.* iudicium, *h. e. a challenging, or objecting to any of the judges, sc. by any of the parties; for either party had the privilege of rejecting such of the judges as they did not like, in whose stead others were chosen.* Hence, *Plin.* Est quædam publica etiam eruditorum rejectio, *h. e. the privilege of scholars to object publicly to a judge.*

REJECTŌ (frequentat. of rejicio), as, a. 1. 3 to throw back, drive back. *Lucret.* voces, *h. e. to reëcho.* — Hence, to cast up, vomit. *Spartian.* caseum. — Also, to throw away again. *Sil.* prædam.

REJECTŌS (rejicio), us, m. a certain part 3 of a ship, with which we are not acquainted. *Hygin.*

REJECTŌS, a, um, partic. from rejicio. — ¶ Adj. to be rejected. *Cic.* Rejecta, (with the Stoics) things to be rejected, *h. e. things which are not indeed evils, but are not to be accounted as good.*

REJICIŌ (re & jacio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. to cast or sling back, throw in return. *Cæs.* telum in hostes. — ¶ Also, to throw back, throw behind. *Virg.* parmas, *h. e. to throw behind, hold before their backs.* *Quintil.* togam in humerum. *Sc.* also, *Rejectus, a, um, cast or thrown back.* *Plin.* Rejectis post terga manibus. *Lucret.* vox, *h. e. reëchoing.* *Tercut.* Capillus circum caput rejectus. — Also, to throw back to its former place. *Plin.* fucum in alveum. — Hence, to drive or chase back. *Virg.* capellas a flumine. *Cæs.* hostes in oppidum. *Cic.* hostem ab Antiochea. — Figur. to drive back, repeal. *Cic.* ferrum et audaciam, *h. e. to keep back.* *Horat.* minas Hannibalis. — Also, to place behind. *Liv.* in postremam aciem. — Also, to throw away or aside, throw or cast off. *Cic.* sagula. *Ovid.* vestem de corpore. *Id.* librum e suo gremio. — Also, to avert. *Cic.* prescriptionem a vobis. — Also, to keep off or away, keep back. *Plin.* *Ep.* contactum a corpore. *Cic.* aliquem a libris. *Virg.* oculos arvis, *h. e. to turn away.* — Also, to vomit, cast up. *Plin.* sanguinem. *Sacton.* Senos sextantes si excessisset, rejiciebat. — Also, to turn over to another, remand, refer, leave to. *Liv.* rem ad novos consules. *Id.* rem a se ad populum. *Id.* invidiam rei ad senatum. *Cic.* aliquem ad epistolam. *Liv.* Rejecti ad consules. — Also, to reject, neglect, slight, refuse, spurn, set aside. *Cic.* aliquid. *Horat.* aliquem. Particularly, *Cic.* iudices, *h. e. to challenge the judges.* This was done by the parties who had power to reject the judges mistrusted by them, upon which new judges were elected by lot. Since the election of judges could not take place without a preceding rejection, it also means to choose, elect. *Cic.* recuperatores. — Also, to defer, put off. *Cic.* reliqua in Januarium. — ¶ Also, to throw, cast, or, to throw or cast to a place. *Trent.* se in aliquem. *Lucret.* se in gremium alicujus. *Petron.* se in grabatum. Hence, se aliquo, to meddle with, have to do with. *Balb.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Sic huc te rejicis. — ¶ Poets use sometimes *reice* (dissyll.) for *rejice.* *Virg.*

REJICŪLŌS (rejicio), a, um, adj. to be 2 jected. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* aves, *h. e. little worth.* *Senec.* mancipia, *h. e. worthless, vile.*

RELĀBOR (re & labor), ōris, lapsus sum, 3 dep. 3. to slide back. *Ovid.* Prenso ruente relabi. — Figur. *Horat.* In præcepta Aristippi relabor, *h. e. revertor.* — Hence, to flow back. *Horat.* Relabitur rivus montibus, *h. e. in montes.* — Also, to sail back. *Ovid.*

RELAMBŌ (re & lumbō), is, a. 3. to lick 3 again. *Sedul.*

RELĀNGUESCŌ (re & languesco), is, 1 gui, n. 3. to grow languid again, become feeble or faint again, or, simply, to become feeble, faint or languid, abate, slacken, ἀνασθενέω. *Senec.* Veni relanguescunt, assuage, abate. *Plin.* Stella relanguescit, grows dim again. *Ovid.* Relanguit ardor. *Cæs.* Animi relanguescunt, *h. e. relax, languish.*

RELĀTIŌ (refero), ōnis, f. a carrying or bringing back. *Quintil.* crebra, *h. e. perhaps, a frequent dipping the pen in ink, or, the frequent bringing of the hand to the inkstand.* — Hence, a returning, requital. *Senec.* gratiæ. — *Cic.* criminis, *h. e. a retorting of an accusation upon another.* — *Pandect.* jurisjurandi, *h. e. a retorting of an oath which is tendered upon the party proposing it.* — Also, a repetition. Hence, as a certain figure of rhetoric. *Cic.* — Also, a telling, relating, recounting, mentioning, recital. *Justin.* rerum gestarum. — ¶ Also, a laying of a thing before the senate. *Cic.* Et quis audivit non modo actionem aliquam, aut relationem, sed vocem omnino, aut querelam tuam? *Tacit.* Relationem egredi, *h. e. to give his opinion on something unconnected with his vote, of a senator after he has voted.* — ¶ Also, respect, regard, reference, relation. *Quintil.*

RELĀTIVE (relativus), adv. relatively. 3 *Augustin.*

RELĀTIVŌS (refero), a, um, adj. having 3 relation, relative, ἀναφορικῶς, ὁ πρὸς τι. *Arnob.*

RELĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a relater, reporter. 2 *er.* *Propert.* — ¶ Also, a proposer of a thing to the senate. *Balb.* in *Cic.* *Ep.*

RELĀTŌS (Id.), us, m. a mentioning, 2 3 lation, recital. *Tacit.*

RELĀTŌS, a, um. See Refero.

RELAXATIŌ (relaxo), ōnis, f. a widening, extending. — Hence, an easing, a relaxation, remission, ἀναχαλασμός. *Cic.* animi, an unbending, easing. *Id.* doloris, an abatement.

RELAXĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who opens 3 or loosens anything. *Cal. Aurel.*

RELAXŌ (re & laxo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to widen again, or, simply, to widen, make void. *Cic.* Alvus relaxatur, *h. e. is relaxed.* *Ovid.* ora fontibus. *Vitruv.* media intervalla, *h. e. to make more spacious.* — ¶ Also, figur. to ease, relieve. *Cic.* animum. So, also, *Id.* Relaxari animum, *h. e. to recover.* — Also, with an ablat. to the question, In what? *Cic.* se occupationibus, *h. e. to relieve or recreate one's self from business.* So, also, *Id.* se a necessitate, &c. to free himself from. *Id.* Quicquid astrinxit, relaxat, *h. e. remits, in it mitigates my severity.* *Id.* Dolor longus relaxat, *h. e. gives relief, or, sc. se, abates, is assuaged.* *Id.* curas requie. — Hence, to relax, cheer up. *Petron.* vultum in hilaritatem. — Also, to mitigate, soften, alleviate. *Calp.* frigora. *Cic.* tristitiam et severitatem. — ¶ Also, to loose, unloose, open. *Ovid.* claustra. *Virg.* vias. *Ovid.* vincula. Also, to open, make loose, as, the earth *Varr.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to slacken relax. *Senec.* æcum, *h. e. to unstring unbend.* — Hence, figur. to relax, make licentious. *Claudian.* mores.

RELAXŌS (re & laxus), a, um, adj. en 2 lorged, loosened, made loose. *Colum.*

RELECTŌS, a, um. See Relego.

RELEGĀTIŌ (relego), ōnis, f. a sending away, a banishment, ἐξορισμός. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a restoring by will or testament. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Exsilium,* banishment, exile, residence out of one's country, whether voluntary or compulsory, in consequence of a crime laid to one's charge or actually perpetrated; the *exsilium legitimum* took away the privileges

of a citizen: *Relegatio*, banishment to an appointed place at a certain distance from Rome, with only a limited enjoyment of personal freedom there; the *relegati* retained the rights of citizens: *Deportatio*, transportation, when the offender was bound and brought safely guarded to an island, which he might not leave without permission, which however, in most cases, was never granted.

**RELĒGŌ** (re & lego, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to send away, or out of the way, remove. *Virg.* tauros procul atque in sola pascua. *Id.* aliqueum nymphæ et nemori, h. e. ad nympham et in nemus. (But it may also mean to intrust.) *Cic.* Cationem Cyprum. — Particularly, to banish, exile. *Cic.* Relegare filium ab hominibus. *Liv.* aliqueum in exsilium. *Tacit.* in insulam. But in the time of Augustus it was distinguished from *exsilium*, and considered as a milder punishment, at least in name. *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. to remove to a distance. *Lacan.* bella. *Cæs.* Relegati a ceteris. *Cic.* Terris gens relegata alternis. — Also, to refer to a book or an author. *Plin.* ad auctores. *Nep.* Cat. 3. *Ed.* Heusing. studiosos ad volumen (but others read *delegamus*). — Also, to impute, ascribe, assign, attribute. *Quintil.* culpam in hominem. *Id.* mala ad crimen fortunæ. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Tibull.* causas alieui. — ¶ Also, to restore by will or testament. *Pandect.* dotem.

**RELĒGŌ**, or **RELĪGŌ** (re & lego, is), is, ēgī, ectum, a. 3. properly, to take back again piece by piece. *Ovid.* Filo relecto, h. e. by winding or gathering up again, of Theseus, who got out of the labyrinth by means of the thread which Ariadne gave him. — Hence, to draw back. *Val. Flacc.* Abies docilis relegi. — Also, to go back again, go or wander over again. *Ovid.* aquas Hellespontiacas, h. e. to sail over again. *Val. Flacc.* vias. *Virg.* litora, h. e. to sail back, or to sail along again. *Claudian.* vestigia cursu, h. e. to go over again, retrace. — ¶ Also, to read again or anew. *Ovid.* scripta. — Also, simply, to read. *Martial.* and *Colan.* — ¶ Also, of the mind, to go over in his mind, consider minutely. *Cic.* Sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo. — Hence, Religens, religious, pious, revering the gods. *Gell.* 4, 9 (from an old poem). Religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas.

**RELENTESCŌ** (re & lentescō), is, n. 3. to grow slow again, lose its fire, abate, ἀναλίσχραινομαι. *Ovid.* Relentescit amor.

**RELERIMUS**, for *Releverimus*. *Plaut.* See *Relino*.

**RELEVĀMEN** (relevo), īnis, n. an alleviation. *Priscian.* in *Perieg.*

**RELEVŌ** (re & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lighten again, or simply, to lighten, to make easier, more tolerable or smaller, to ease, relieve, lessen, diminish, abate, nsuare, alleviate. *Cic.* epistolam. *Ovid.* vimina torta, h. e. exonerare. *Id.* luctum, famem, sitim. *Cic.* morbum. — Also, to ease, comfort, relieve, refresh, console, recreate. *Ovid.* pectora mero, h. e. to refresh. *Cic.* Potius relevare, quam castigare, h. e. to console. *Id.* Cuius mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit. *Sueton.* Publicanos tertia mercedum parte, h. e. to remit the third part of the rent. — Hence, Relevati, to be relieved, recover one's self. *Ovid.* Non est in medico semper, relevetur ut æger. *Cic.* Relevata respice. *Id.* Cura et metu relevati. — Hence, same as in *integrum restituere*. *Pandect.* — Also, to free from a burden. Hence, in pass. to be delivered, brought to bed. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise up, raise. *Ovid.* corpus e terra. *Id.* membra in cubitum, h. e. to rest upon.

**RELICINŌS** (re & licinus), a, um, adj. bent back or upwards. *Apul.* Coma relicinus. *Id.* frouds.

**RELICTYŌ** (relinquo), ōnis, f. a leaving behind, leaving, forsaking, abandoning, ἀπολείψω. *Cic.*

**RELICTUS** (Id.), us, m. a forsaking, neglected. *Gell.* Esse relictui, h. e. to be abandoned or neglected.

**RELICTUS**, a, um. See *Relinquo*.

**RELICŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Reliquus*. See *Reliquus*.

**RELIDŌ** (re & lædo), si, sum, a. 3. to strike back, or, simply, to strike. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, to destroy. *Auson.*

**RELIGĀMEN** (religo), īnis, n. a tie, ligament. *Prudent.*

**RELIGĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a binding, tyling, ἀνάδεσις. *Cic.*

**RELIGENS**. See *Relego*. 3

**RELIGYŌ** (relego, is), ōnis, f. religion, the religious rites and institutions of the Romans. *Cic.* Religio est, quæ superioris ejusdem nature, quam divinam vocant, curam cæremoniamque affert. *Plin.* Religio est, h. e. it is a religious custom. — Hence, of the Christian religion. *Lactant.* — Also, in the plural. *Cæs.* Religiones, h. e. religious rites and ceremonies. — ¶ Also, conscientiousness. *Cic.* judicis. *Id.* vitæ, h. e. ir-reproachableness, integrity. — Hence, conscience, or a scruple of conscience, or, any scruple. *Cic.* Alicui religionem injicere, or, *Liv.* incutere, or, *Cic.* offerre, or, *Id.* affere, h. e. to occasion or cause a scruple to any one. *Id.* Res venit in religionem, h. e. occasions a scruple. *Terent.* Nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, h. e. I scruple. So, also, *Cic.* Religio Mario non fuerat, &c. *Liv.* Aliquid trahere in religionem, h. e. to scruple concerning. *Id.* Religio incessit, h. e. they had a scruple. *Cic.* Habere rem religioni, h. e. to have a scruple concerning it. — Also, any thing that is apt to cause such a scruple in one, a doubtful point, sin, guilt. *Cic.* Religio hæret in republica. *Id.* Religione solvere. — ¶ Also, sacredness, holiness, or sanctity of a place, thing, or deity. *Cic.* Inferre religionem. *Id.* Religione liberare locum, h. e. to profane. *Id.* fani. — Also, of sacred things. *Cic.* Tantis eorum religionibus violatis, h. e. the images of the gods. — ¶ Also, obligation. *Liv.* Aliquem obstringere religione — faciendo. So, also, *Cic.* Populum religione obstringere. *Liv.* Nullam scelere religionem exsolvi. *Cic.* officii. *Id.* societatis. — ¶ Also, superstition. *Cic.* Religiones suscipere. *Id.* Religionem solvere. — ¶ The first syllable is sometimes used long by poets, and hence it is sometimes printed *religiō*.

**RELIGYŌSE** (religiosus), adv. sacredly, religiously, devoutly, εὐσεβῶς. *Cic.* Templum religiosissime colere. *Plin.* Ep. Religiosus natalem celebrare. — ¶ Also, conscientiously, scrupulously, exactly, nicely, carefully. *Cic.* testimonium dicere. *Id.* commendare. *Colan.* Religiosus rem rusticam colunt.

**RELIGYŌSITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. religiousness, conscientiousness. *Apul.*

**RELIGYŌSUS** (religio), a, um, adj. sacred, holy, of things and places, that is held in veneration. *Cic.* locus. *Id.* templum. *Id.* Quicquid religiosissimum in templis erat. *Id.* Dedicatio est religiosa, h. e. is sacred, contains a sacred obligation. — Also, holy, conformable to religion, pious, devout, religious. *Plin.* Religiosus putant. — Also, adapted to religious service. *Sueton.* vestis. — ¶ Also, full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous. *Liv.* Religiosum est, h. e. it causes scruples. — Hence, conscientious, religious. *Cic.* homo. *Sallust.* Homo religiosissimus. — *Figur.* exact, accurate. *Cic.* aures. *Id.* Auctor religiosissimus. — *Cic.* and *Liv.* dies, h. e. a day commemorative of some unfortunate event, as, of the defeat near the river Allia, a day of mourning. — Also, too religious, bigoted, superstitions. *Gell.* 4, 9, from an old poet.

**RELIGŌ** (re & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bind back, or, in general, to bind, tie, fasten, ἀνάδω. *Cæs.* naves ad terram. *Virg.* classem ab aggere. *Ovid.* classem litore. *Cæs.* tigna clavivis. *Suetan.* manus post terga. *Colan.* herbam desectam, h. e. to bind, tie together. — ¶ Also, to unbind. *Catall.* juba manu.

**RELIGŌ**, is. See *Relego*, is.

**RELINŌ** (re & lino), is, lēvi, lītum, a. 3. to open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, or the like, ἀνοχρῖω. *Terent.* dolia omnia, h. e. to tap every cask. *Virg.* inella, h. e. to take out some honey. — *Plaut.* Relerimus, for *releverimus*.

**RELINQUŌ** (re & linquo), is, liqui, lictum, a. 3. to leave behind, leave, ἀπολείπω,

ἀφίημι. *Cic.* fratrem, sc. in the province. *Cæs.* legatos ad exercitum. *Cic.* fundos decem, sc. at his death. So, also, *Id.* heredem. *Nep.* domum hereditate. — Also, to leave, not to take away, not to abrogate. *Liv.* Modò ut relinquere tur tribuni. — Also, to leave behind one's self. *Virg.* Colles clamore relinquit, h. e. the loving of the cattle left the hills behind, reëchoed over the hills. — ¶ Also, to give up, abandon. *Cic.* urbem direptioni. — Hence, to let, allow, permit, with an infinit. following. *Sil.* Nullique reliques penetrare. — ¶ Also, to leave, forsake, abandon, desert. *Nep.* aliqueum. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* Ab omni honestate relictus. — Also, to forsake, not to assist. *Nep.* aliqueum. *Virg.* vitam, or, *Terent.* animam, h. e. to quit or give up one's life, to die. *Lucret.* Aliquem relinquit vita, or, *Nep.* anima, h. e. he dies. — ¶ Also, not to care about, not to punish, not to mind, not to mention, to omit, neglect. *Cic.* jus suum. *Id.* injurias, h. e. not to revenge, to leave unpunished. *Id.* cædes, h. e. not to mention, to pass over. *Terent.* Relictis rebus, or, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Relictis rebus omnibus, h. e. all other things set aside. — Also, to let alone. *Varr.* agrum, h. e. not to sow, to leave fallow. — ¶ Also, to leave remaining, leave behind. *Cic.* granum nullum. — Hence, Relinqui, to remain, be left. *Cæs.* Tempus relinquatur. *Id.* Via una relinquatur. *Cic.* Nihil relinquatur, nisi fuga. *Id.* Relinquatur, ut quiescamus. — Hence, Relictus, a, um, left, remaining. *Plaut.* Nihil relictum mihi est. — Relictum, a remainder. *Ovid.*

**RELIQUĀTYŌ** (reliquor), ōnis, f. an arrears. *Pandect.* — *Figur.* Tertull. ætatis, h. e. what is wanting in years.

**RELIQUĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who is in arrears. *Pandect.*

**RELIQUĀTRIX** (reliquator), icis, f. she that is in arrears. *Figur.* Tertull. delictorum.

**RELIQUĀ**, æ, f. See *Reliquæ*.

**RELIQUĀE** (reliquus), ārum, f. the remains, relics, remainder, rest, remnant, or residue of any thing, τὰ λείψανα, τὰ λοιπά. *Nep.* copiarum. *Cic.* conjurationis. *Id.* cibi; or, simply, *Senec.* Reliquæ, h. e. the excrements. *Plaut.* and *Sæton.* Reliquæ, sc. cibi or ciborum, h. e. the remainder of food. Hence, with allusion to this. *Cic.* Vellem me ad cœnam invitasses, reliquiarum nihil fuisset, h. e. nothing should have been left, Antony too should then have been killed. — Also, with a genitive of him that leaves any thing remaining. *Cic.* Avi reliquias persequi, h. e. that which the grandfather left, the war against Carthage. *Liv.* Danaum, h. c. the remnant (of the Trojans), who escaped from the Greeks. *Id.* Reliquias tantæ cladis colligere, h. e. the remainder of the troops. — Hence, the remains or relics of a corpse, the ashes or bones of a person. *Cic.* Marii. *Sueton.* Reliquias gentili Domitiorum monumento condere. — Also, the flesh of a victim which is not burnt, opposed to *exta*. *Sueton.* Aug. 1. — ¶ It is also found in the singular. *Apul.* Converteritorem pridianæ reliquæ (gen.). — ¶ Since the poets sometimes use the first syllable long, some write the word *reliquia*.

**RELIQUŌ**, as. See *Reliquor*.

**RELIQUŌR** (reliquus), āris, ātus sum, depon. 1. to be behind in the payment of money, be in arrears, to leave a balance unpaid, not to pay all that is owing, to leave some part still to be paid, λοιπογράφω, λοιπάω. *Pandect.* — Also, with an accus. following. *Pandect.* summan. — Also, actively. *Id.* Quæ quis se reliquavit, h. e. that which any one has left unpaid.

**RELIQUŌS** (relinquo), a, um, adj. remaining, the rest, the residue. *Cic.* Si qua spes reliqua est. *Id.* pecuniâ, h. e. the money that remains still to be paid. *Id.* Familia, ex qua reliquus est Rufus, h. e. remains, survivors. — Hence, Reliquum, and plur. Reliqua, the rest, remainder. *Liv.* Reliqua belli. Particularly, the remainder of a debt, a balance due, arrears. *Cic.* Quam tanta reliquæ sint. *Pandect.* Reliqua reddere. *Id.* trahere, or, *Id.* dehere, or, *Id.* habere

*h. e. to be in arrears.* Plin. Ep. Reliqua creverunt. — Reliquum est, ut, &c. it remains, is left. Cic. Reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam, *h. e. it remains only, that, &c.* Ut is also sometimes omitted. Cic. Reliquum est simus, &c. — Further, Cic. Nihil est reliqui, *h. e. nothing remains.* Id. Reliquum habeo aliqueum, *h. e. I have still left or remaining.* — Reliquum facere, to leave remaining, leave; pass by, pass over, omit. Cic. Quod fortuna reliqui fecit, *h. e. has left.* Id. Agros reliqui feci, *h. e. have left or passed over.* For reliquum facere occurs also *elle aliquid reliquum esse*; thus, Cic. Filium, quem tantum unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluisti. Further, Id. Nullum minus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, *h. e. hast fulfilled all.* Hence, Nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining. Cic. Also, to leave nothing undone, omit nothing; as, Nepos. Nihil reliqui feci, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, *h. e. I left nothing undone.* Ces. Nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *h. e. they omitted nothing.* — Further, Cic. Quod reliquum est, or, Id. De reliquo, or, Plaut. Reliquum, or, Cic. Reliqua, *h. e. as for the rest, as to what remains, moreover.* Vopisc. Et reliqua, or, Cic. Reliquaque, *h. e. and so forth, and so on.* — ¶ Also, future. Cic. gloria. Nepos. tempus. Cic. In reliquum tempus, or, Liv. In reliquum, sc. tempus, *h. e. in future, for the future, henceforward.* — ¶ Also, other. Cic. Reliqui, *h. e. the others, the rest.* Nep. exercitus. — ¶ Reliquus was in ancient prose used as a quadrissyllable, and so it is used by Lucret. I, 561; 4, 977, where the first syllable is long, and also written *relicu-*. Reliquus was first used as a trissyllable by those poets who wrote hexameters. So, Lucret. 3, 648.

RELISŪS, a, um. See *Relido*.

RELIŪGIŪ, RELIŪGIŪSŪS. } See *Religio*, &c.

RELŪCŪ (re & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to let out again. Pandect.

RELŪQUŪŪŪ (re & loquor), ōris, cātus 3 sum, dep. 3. to speak again, reply. Varr.

RELŪCĒŪ (re & luceo), es, luxi, n. 2. to 2 shine back, or, simply, to shine, be bright or clear, glitter, twinkle, *ἠγαλάσσω*. Cic. Stella relucet. Virg. Freta igni reluct. Liv. Flamma relucens. Tacit. Cæco reluxit dies, *h. e. the blind man recovered his sight.*

RELŪCĒSCŪ (lucept. of reluceo), is, luxi, 2 n. 3. to become again clear or bright, or, simply, to become clear or bright, shine. Martian. Capell. Luna relucescit. Hence, Plin. Ep. Paulum reluxit, *h. e. it became again somewhat clear.* Figur. Val. Max. 9, 15, 5. Caesariana æquitas reluxit, *h. e. shone forth.* (But Ed. Torren. reads *recluxit*.)

RELŪCTŪ, as, for *Relector*. Apul.

RELŪCTŪŪŪ (re & luctor) āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to struggle or wrestle against, ἀντιπαλαίω, ἀντιμάχομαι. Horat. and Ovid. — Figur. to resist, be repugnant, reluctant or adverse to. Ovid. Ore reluctanti. Virg. Nares et spiritus oris multa reluctanti obsuitur. Martial. allicui. Plin. Ep. Etesias reluctantur navigationi. — Also, with an infinit. following. Claudian. sedare, *h. e. to endeavor, &c.*

RELŪDŪ (re & ludo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to 2 jest or mock in return. Suet. adversum jocos allicujus.

RELŪMINŪ (re & lumino), as, a. 1. to 3 illumine again, make clear again. Tertull. cæcos, *h. e. to restore to them their sight.*

RELŪŪ (re & luo), is, a. 3. to redeem a 3 pledge, recover a pawn. Cæcil.

REMĀCRESCŪ (re & macresco), is, crui, 2 n. 3. to grow lean again, or, simply, to grow thin or lean, *μινόθω, ἰσχνάινομαι*. Sueton.

REMĀLEDICŪ (re & maledico), is, a. 3. 2 to return scurrilous language, speak ill for ill, ἀντιλοιδόρω. Sueton.

REMĀNCIPŪ (re & mancipio), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to emancipate again, ἀναχεῖρῶ. Boeth.

REMĀNDŪ (re & mando, is), is, di, sum, 2 n. and a. 3. to chew over again, chew the cud, ruminate, ἀναρασάομαι. Plin.

REMĀNDŪ (re & mando, as), as, a. 1. to 3 send word again, or in return. Eutrop.

REMĀNEŪ (re & maneo), es, ansi, ansum, n. 2. to stay or remain behind, or, simply, to stay, remain, continue, abide, διαμένω. Ces. domi. Id. uno in loco, *h. e. to remain.* Cic. Animos remanere post mortem. — Figur. to remain, continue, hold out, last, endure, be left or remaining. Cic. Vestigia antiqui officii remaneant. Ces. Pars integra remanebat, *h. e. remained whole.*

REMĀNŪ (re & mano), as, a. 1. to flow 3 back, or again, or, simply, to flow, ἀποβρῶ. Lucret. retro.

REMĀNSIŪ (remaneo), ōnis, f. a staying behind, or, a remaining at a former place, διαμονή. Cic.

REMĀNSŪŪŪ (Id.), ōris, m. one that stays 3 behind. — Hence, one who exceeds his furlough. Panict.

REMĀABILIS (remeo), e, adj. going back. 3 Stat.

REMĀCŪLUM (Id.), i, n. the place where 3 one turns back, or, a return. Apul.

REMĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a return. Pan- 3 dect.

REMĀDABILIS (remedio), e, adj. curable, remediable. Senc.

REMĀDIALIS (remedium), e, adj. heal- 3 ing. Macrob.

REMĀDIATŪŪ (remedio), ōnis, f. a remedy 3 dymg or healing. Scribon. Larg.

REMĀDIATŪŪŪ (Id.), ōris, a healer, curer. 3 Tertull.

REMĀDIŪ (remedium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to remedy, cure, heal. Scribon. Larg. dolerem. Id. aliqueum.

REMĀDIŪŪ (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to heal, cure. Apul. allicui.

REMĀDITŪŪŪ (re & meditor), āris, dep. 1. to meditate or ponder again. Senc.

REMĀDIUM (re & meoſor), ii, n. a medicine, remedy, ἄκος, βοήθημα. Tacit. cæcitatibus. Cic. Remedio esse, *h. e. to be a remedy against, to be good for.* Plin. In remedio est, si, &c. *h. e. it is good for, a remedy against.* — ¶ Figur. any remedy or means against anything. Cic. ad magnitudinem frigorum. Liv. timoris. Id. timori. Also, with ut following. Plin. Remediū, ut gravissima quæque grana ejus serantur.

REMĀMINŪ, isti, defect. to recollect. Ter- 3 tull. priorum.

REMĀMŪŪŪ (re & memoro), as, a. 1. to 3 mention or narrate again. Tertull.

REMĀNSŪS, a, um. See *Remetior*.

REMĀŪ (re & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to go or come back again, return, ἐπανερχομαι. Virg. Remiat victor. Cic. aer. Tacit. navis. Also, with an accus. following. Virg. urbes, for in urbes. Horat. ævum peractum, *h. e. to live again.*

REMĀMĒŪ (re & mergo), is, a. 3. to dip 3 in or immerse again. Augustin. 1. 8.

REMĀTIŪŪŪ (re & metior), Iris, mensus 2 sum, dep. 4. to measure over again, to measure back, ἀναμετρέω. Virg. astra, *h. e. to observe again.* — Hence, to go back. Stat. iter, *h. e. to travel or journey back.* Plin. mille stadia. Senc. Sol diem remittitur, *h. e. goes back by day to the east.* Passively, Virg. Remenso pelago. — Also, to reflect upon, consider again. Plin. Ep. discrimen. — Also, to repent, tell again. Apul. fabulam. — Also, to void or discharge again. Senc. aliquid vomitu, *h. e. to vomit.* So, also, of urine. Martial. — ¶ Also, to measure in return. Quintil. decl. frumentum pecunia, *h. e. to measure out to any one as much money as there was money in the measure.*

REMĀX (remus & ago), Igis, m. a rower, ἐρέτης. Cic. — Remex occurs, also, for the plural *remiges*. Virg. and Tacit.

REMĪ, or RHĒMĪ, ōrum, m. inhabitants of the part of Gaul near modern Rheims. Ces.

REMĪGATIŪŪ (remigo), ōnis, f. a rowing, 1 εἰρεσίη. Cic.

REMĪGIUM (remex), ii, n. all that part of 1 a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (as may be said) the oarage. Virg. — Hence, figur. of the wings of birds, rowing through the air, as it were. Avien. and Apul. So, also, of Mercury. Virg. Æn. 1, 301. Also, of Dædalus. Virg. Tibi sacra vit remigium alarum suarum. — ¶ Also, a rowing. Plin. Portus decem dierum re-

migio ab oppido distans. Ovid. Findite remigio aquas. — ¶ Also, the rowers. Virg., Horat. and Liv. — Plaut. Meo remigio rem gero, *h. e. I do as I please, steer my own course.*

REMĪGŪ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to row, ἐρέσω. Cic. paulum, *h. e. slowly.* Senc. Contra aquam remigantes, rowing against the stream. — Also, with an accusat. following. Claudian. alnum, *h. e. navein.* — Quintil. mentions *penis remigare*, of birds, as poetical.

REMĪGRŪŪ (re & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to remove back again, return to a place in order to dwell there, ἐπανερχομαι. Cic. Romam. Id. in domum veterem. — Figur. to come again, return again. Cic. ad justitiam. Plaut. Remigrat animus mihi, *h. e. I recover myself, take courage again.*

REMĪNISCĒNTIĀ (reminiscor), æ, f. a 3 recollecting, remembrance, reminiscence, ἀνάμνησις. Tertull.

REMĪNISCŪŪŪ (from re & obsol. meniscor, or miniscor, which is to be derived from the obsolete verb meno, memini, mentum), ōris, dep. 3. to remember, call to mind, recollect, *ἠναμιμνήσκω*. Cic. and Nep. — Also, with a genit. following. Nep. and Ces. — Also, with an accusat. following. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Also, to think upon, reflect upon, consider. Cic. Ea potius reminiscere. — ¶ Also, to invent, contrive, imagine, conceive. Nep. plura bona.

REMĪPĒS (remus & pes), ēdis, roving 3 with its feet. Auson. anates. — ¶ Also, that has oars instead of feet, as it were. Auson. lembi, *h. e. the oar-finned galleys.*

REMĪSCĒŪŪ (re & misceo), es, scni, stum 2 and xtum, a. 2. to mix or mingle again, ἀναμίγνυμι. Senc. Animus naturæ suæ remiscebitur. — ¶ Also, to mingle together. Horat. veris falsa.

REMĪSSĀ (remitto), æ, f. a pardon, re- 3 mission. Tertull.

REMĪSSĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. that may 3 be pushed before and back again. Cato. vectis.

REMĪSSĒ (remissus), adv. condescendingly, mildly, gently, not vehemently. Cic. Quam leniter, quam remisse! Id. Remissius disputare. — ¶ Also, merrily, facetiously, jocosely. Suet. — ¶ Also, with too much indulgence, negligently, remissly. Colum.

REMĪSSIBILIS (remitto), e, adj. that can 3 be remitted, remissible. Tertull. — ¶ Also, easy. Cal. Aurel.

REMĪSSIŪŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. a throwing back. Vitrav. — ¶ Also, a letting down, lowering. Cic. superciliorum. — ¶ Also, an abating, diminishing, decreasing. Varr. laboris. Cic. pœnæ. Id. morbi. Id. vocis, *h. e. a lowering of the voice.* — Also, a ceasing, end. Cels. febris. — It may also be rendered abatement, remission. Sueton. Publicanos remissionem petentes. Plin. Ep. Remissiones, *h. e. a remission of the rent.* — ¶ Also, a remission of any thing. Tacit. tributū. Pmdect. Remissio nunciationis, *h. e. an abolishing or recalling of a prohibition.* — ¶ Also, an omission, intermission, cessation. Cic. usus, *h. e. of intercourse.* — ¶ Cic. Orat. 2, 6. animi, or, simply, Tacit. Remissio, *h. e. relaxation, recreation.* Cic. ad Div. 5, 2. animi, *h. e. calmness, tranquillity.* Cic. Or. 2, 17. animi, *h. e. lenity, mildness.*

REMĪSSIVŪS (remitto), a, um, adj. re- 3 laxing, laxative, of medicines. Cal. Aurel.

REMĪSSŪŪŪ (Id.), ōris, m. *h. e. qui remittit.* Ambros.

REMĪSSŪS, a, um, particip. from remitto. — ¶ Adj. relaxed, languid. Mart. corpus. Lucret. membra. — ¶ Also, not vehement, mild, gentle. Cic. homo in sermone. Id. Remissiora dicendi genera. Id. cantus. — ¶ Also, faint, sluggish, remiss, negligent, not active or lively. Nep. in labore. Cic. Remissior in petendo. Plin. carbunculus, *h. e. not so brilliant.* — ¶ Also, negligently guarded. Propert. mons. — ¶ Also, cheerful, merry, good-humored, gay. Cic. homo. Sueton. Remississimus ad otium. Cic. jocus. Cic. Sect. 54. Genus dicendi remissius. — ¶ Also, slight, mean. Cic. Remissior æstimatio. —

¶ Also, gentle, mild, moderate, abating. *Cæs.* Ventus remissior. *Id.* frigus.  
**REMISTŪS**, a, um. See *Remiseo*.  
**REMITTŌ** (re & mitto), is, misi, missum, a. 3. to let go back, send back, despatch back, ἀναπέμψω. *Liv.* concionem, h. e. to let the people go home. *Pandect.* adulterum. *Cic.* mulieres Romam. *Cæs.* aliquem cum legione in hiberna. *Id.* obsides alicui. *Cic.* librum alicui. *Id.* nuncium uxori, h. e. to send a bill of divorce. So, also, *Tercnt.* Repudium remittere, h. e. to break off a marriage-contract. — Hence, to throw back. *Cæs.* pila. *Nep.* calces, h. e. to kick. — ¶ Also, to send forth again, or, simply, to send forth. *Virg.* Vocem nemora remittunt, h. e. echo. *Ovid.* sanguinem e pulmone. *Plin.* Digium retrahere et remittere. *Horat.* sonum. *Colum.* Lactis plurimum ficus remittit. *Id.* Oleæ librum (inner bark) remittunt, h. e. get, take on. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* opinionem animo, h. e. to renounce, give up. So, also, *Vitruv.* colores. — Hence, to produce, cause, occasion. *Horat.* Atramenta remittunt labem. *Id.* Quod bacca remisit olive. *Colum.* Vasa ænea æruginem remittunt. — ¶ Also, to draw back. *Senec.* inanum. — ¶ Also, to refer. *Tneit.* causam ad senatum. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem ad ipsum volumen. — ¶ Also, to let go back, slacken, relax, let loose any thing that was strained. *Horat.* arcum, h. e. to unbend, unstring. *Cic.* ramulum adductum. *Id.* habenas, h. e. to let go, slacken thereins. So, also, *Ovid.* frena equo. — Hence, to let down, let sink or fall down. *Virg.* brachia. *Plin.* aures. *Ovid.* Tunica remissa. *Id.* Digni sopore remissi. — ¶ Also, to loosen. *Ovid.* vincula. — Hence, to make liquid, or to make liquid again. *Seren Samot.* serum igne. *Virg.* Calor mella liquefacta remittit, h. e. dissolves, melts. (In this passage there is a pleonasm and liquefacta may be explained by liquefaciendo, h. e. makes it liquid by melting it.) — Also, to free from, relieve from. *Plin.* Ep. Quin etiam cum perustus ardentissima febri, tandem remissus, &c. *Ovid.* Vere remissus ager, h. e. in spring the ground is free from snow and ice. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to remit, abate or cease, to keep back. *Liv.* Spes animos a certamine remisit. *Nepos.* Se remittere, or, *Plin.* Ep. Remitti, h. e. to recreate himself, amuse or divert himself. *Cic.* animum, h. e. to unbend the mind. *Id.* Cantus remittunt animos, h. e. recreate the mind. — Se remittere, or, simply, remittere, sc. se, denotes, also, to remit, abate, become milder or less, decrease, cease. *Cic.* Quum remiserant dolores. *Tercnt.* Dolores se remittent. *Liv.* Imbres remiserunt. *Cæs.* Ventus remisit. — Also, Remitti, to abate, cease. *Cels.* Febres remittuntur. *Cic.* e poeta. Vita remissa, h. e. finita. — ¶ Also, to give a thing its free course, not to restrain, to indulge. *Cic.* appetitus. — ¶ Also, to give back, return, restore, not to want to keep. *Cæs.* alicui beneficium. *Cic.* Id. reddo ac remitto (but here it may mean, to resign, as in *Cic.* *Philip.* 8, 8. Provinciam remitto). — Hence, in another sense, to return. *Virg.* veniam, h. e. a favor. — ¶ Also, to permit, concede, grant, allow, comply with. *Cic.* memoriam. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. alicui legionem, h. e. to give up or resign to any one. *Liv.* Remittentibus tribunis comitia sunt habitura. — ¶ Also, with an infinit. following. *Claudinn.* — Also, to remit, dispense with. *Cic.* navem. *Id.* multam. *Liv.* pœnam. *Cæs.* pecunias. *Val.* Flacc. culpam, h. e. to pardon. *Virg.* Erycis tibi terga remitto, h. e. I will make no use of them. — Also, with a dat. of the person for the sake of whom any thing is remitted. *Liv.* inimicitias suas reipublicæ. *Id.* memoriam simulaturo patriæ, h. e. to drop the remembrance of private animosities for the sake of his country. — Also, to make an abatement, not to take any thing too strictly, not to exact rigorously. *Cic.* nihil. *Id.* alicui de summa. — Also, to leave off, discontinue, intermit, interrupt, yield, omit. *Cic.* de celeritate.

*Id.* aliquantum. *Liv.* industriam. *Tercnt.* nullum tempus. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Horat.*, querere, h. e. to omit. *Tercnt.* Remittas me onerare injuriis. — ¶ See, also, *Remissus*, a, um.  
**REMOVAGŪS** (remis & vagor), a, um, 3 adj. impelled by oars. *Varr.*  
**REMIXTŪS**, a, um. See *Remiseo*.  
**REMMIŪS**, is, m. the name of a Roman. — Hence, *Reminius*, a; um, adj. *Remmiani.* *Cic.* rex, h. e. originating with one *Remmius*. According to this law, an accuser who could not prove his accusation, was punished, and this punishment probably consisted in branding the letter K. h. e. *Kalumniator*, on his forehead.  
**REMOLIŌR** (re & molior), iris, itus sum, 2 dep. 4. to move or push back or away, ἀποσειώ. *Ovid.* pondera. — ¶ Also, to move or put in motion again, to work or cultivate again. *Colum.* Terra remoliri debet (in this passage it is used passively).  
**REMŌLITŪS**, a, um. See *Remolior*.  
**REMŌLLĒSCŌ** (re & mollesco), is, n. 3. to grow or become soft again, or, simply, to grow or become soft, ἀμαλατρωμαι. *Ovid.* Ut sole cera remollescit. — Hence, figur. to be softened or moved. *Ovid.* precibus. — Also, to grow effeminate, lose manly strength. *Cæs.*  
**REMŌLLIŌ** (re & mollio), is, ivi, itum, 2 a. 4. to soften again, soften, make soft, mollify, ἀμαλατρω. *Apul.* — Hence, to make effeminate. *Ovid.* artus. — Also, to soften, mollify. *Suet.*  
**REMŌNEŌ** (re & moneo), es, a. 2. to 3 warn again or frequently, or, simply, to warn. *Apul.*  
**REMŌRĀ** (re & mora), æ, f. a stop, delay, hinderance, obstruction. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, the thing that delays or hinders, a hinderance. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a kind of fish, same as *Echeneis*. *Plin.* — ¶ *Remora*, the name which *Remus* intended to give to the city of Rome. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*  
**REMŌRAMEN** (remoror), inis, n. a stop 3 or hinderance. *Ovid.*  
**REMŌRBESCŌ** (re & obsol. morbesco), is, 3 n. 3. to become sick again.  
**REMŌRDEŌ** (re & mordeo), es, di, sum, 2 a. 2. to bite again, ἀντιδάκνω. — Hence, figur. to return an attack. *Horat.* aliquem. — Also, to disturb, vex or grieve again. *Lucret.* — Also, simply, to disturb. *Liv.* Libertatis desiderium remordet animos, affects, excites. *Virg.* Te cura remordet.  
**REMŌRIS** (remoror), e, adj. detaining, de-3 laying. *Fest.* aves, h. e. birds, the sight of which made it necessary to put off the performance of any thing. — ¶ Also, slow. *Anct.* *Viet.*  
**REMŌRŌR** (re & moror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to tarry, stay, linger, delay. *Plant.* Diu intus remoratur. *Liv.* Remorari in Italia. — ¶ Also, transitively, to stop, delay, obstruct, hinder, keep back, stay, retard, ἀναβάλλω, ἐπέχω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Sallust.* aliquem ab negotiis. *Id.* iter alicuius. *Prop.* Te longæ fata senectæ remorentur, h. e. mortem differant. *Cic.* Num unum diem postea Saturninum mors ac pœna remorata est? h. e. was his death put off for a single day? (But others read, mors a reipublica pœna remorata est.)  
**REMŌTĒ** (remotus), adv. afar off, at a distance, πόρρω. *Cic.* Remotius. *Augustin.* Remotissime.  
**REMŌTIŌ** (removeo), ōnis, f. a removing, 1 removal, ὑποκίνησις. *Cic.* criminis, h. e. a disavowing, denying.  
**REMŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. from removeo. — ¶ Adj. remote. *Cic.* Locus ab arbitris remotus. *Ovid.* Antrum remotius. *Cic.* Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima. Also, without a preposition. *Vellei.* Remoto mari loco. *Suet.* Civitatis oculis remotus. — ¶ Also, figur. having nothing to do with, not connected with, not feeling, enjoying, &c. any thing. *Cic.* A culpa remotus est, h. e. is not in fault. *Id.* Ab suspitione remotissimus. *Id.* A vulgari scientia remotiora. — ¶ Also, averse to. *Cic.* ab inani lande. — ¶ Also, that is to be rejected or postponed, or to be considered as being of less value. *Cic.* Remota, sanæ rejecta, h. e. among the Stoics, things which are

not evil, but yet are to be rejected or postponed to other things.  
**REMŌVĒŌ** (re & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. properly, to move back. — Hence, in general, to remove, take away, ἀποκινέω. *Cic.* pecora. *Id.* aliquid ex oratione. *Id.* aliquid de medio. *Id.* aliquid ab oculis. *Lucret.* aliquem a vita, h. e. to kill. *Cæs.* aliquem a republica, h. e. to remove from taking part in affairs of the state; or, to depose. — Also, with a simple abl. *Sueton.* aliquem questura. — Also, of the soldiery. *Sueton.* pratorianos, h. e. to discharge, dishand. — *Cic.* se artibus. *Id.* se a negotiis publicis, h. e. to withdraw, retire. *Id.* Remoto joco, h. e. joking apart. — ¶ See, also, *Remotus*, a, um.  
**REMŪGIŌ** (re & mugio), is, n. 4. to bellow 3 again, answer by bellowing; or, simply, to bellow, παραμυκάομαι. *Ovid.* ad verba alicujus. — ¶ Also, to bellow back; or, simply, to bellow. *Virg.* Sibylla remugit antro. — Hence, to sound back, resound, reëcho; or, simply, to sound, make a great sound or noise. *Virg.* Vox remugit. *Horat.* Nemus ventis remugit.  
**REMŪLCEŌ** (re & mulceo), es, si, sum; 3 a. 2. to stroke back, bend or turn back. *Virg.* caudam. — ¶ Also, to stroke. *Apul.* aures equi. — Hence, figur. to soothe, appease, quiet. *Stat.* — Also, to delight. *Apul.*  
**REMŪLCUM** (from ῥυμουλκῆω, for ῥυμὸν ἔλκω), i, n. or **REMŪLCŪS**, i, m. a cable or rope to tow a ship with. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Navem remulco trahere, h. e. to tow.  
**REMŪLŪS**, i, m. a king of *Albā*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, same as *Remus*. *Sulpe.* Sat. 19. — ¶ Also, another. *Virg.* *Æn.* 9, 360.  
**REMŪLŪS** (dimin. of *remus*), i, m. a 3 small oar. *Titinn.*  
**REMŪNERATIŌ** (remuneror), ōnis, f. a recompense, reward, remuneration, requital, ἀντιδωρεά. *Cic.*  
**REMŪNERĀTOR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a reward-3 er, one who remunerates, ἀντιδωροῦμενος. *Tertull.*  
**REMŪNERŌ**, as, a. 1. same as *Remuneror*. *Q. Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Hence, passively. *Tertull.*  
**REMŪNERŌR** (re & munero), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to remunerate, reward, requite, recompense, return a kindness, give a present in return, ἀντιδωροῦμαι, ἀταμείβομαι. *Cic.* aliquem simillimo munere. *Cæs.* aliquem præmio. Also, rein. *Cic.* *Red. Sen.* 12. *Ed. Ern.* Quibus officiis beneficiis officia remunerabor? (But *Ed. Græv.* reads remunerabo.) — Also, in a bad sense, to repay. *Catull.* aliquem supplicis.  
**REMŪRIĀ** (perhaps from *Remus*), ōrum, 3 n. a festival; same as *Lenuria*. It is said to be so called from *Remus*. *Ovid.*  
**REMŪRMŪRŌ** (re & murmuror), as, n. 3 and a. 1. to murmur back, remuraur, reëcho, resound, ἀντιμορμύρω. *Virg.* Unda remururatur. — Also, transitively. *Calpurn.* carmina.  
**REMŪS** (ῥεμῆος), i, m. an oar, κώπη, ἔρμηος. *Cic.* Pulsu remorum. *Ovid.* Remos ducere, or, *Virg.* impellere, h. e. to row. So, also, *Cæs.* Navim remis incitare. *Virg.* Remis insurgere, h. e. to row; or, to row hard. So, also, *Id.* Incumbere remis. *Ovid.* Remos reducere ab pectora, h. e. to row. Hence, *Cæs.* Remis, or, *Ovid.* Remo, h. e. by rowing. *Quintil.* Inhibere remos, h. e. to row slowly; or, to cease rowing. *Curt.* Inhibere remis, h. e. to row backwards. *Liv.* Servos ad remum dare, h. e. to set them to the oar. — Figur. *Cic.* Oratorem remis propellere. — Remis velisque, or, ventis remis, or, velis remisque, with all one's might, with all possible speed. *Virg.* Remis velisque petivit. *Cic.* Ventis remis in patriam festinare. *Id.* Velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda. — Remi, from resemblance, of the hands and feet of a person swimming. *Ovid.* Also, of the wings of birds. *Ovid.* Alarum remis.  
**REMŪS** (Ῥέμος), i, m. the brother of *Romulus*, the first king of Rome. *Liv.* — *Catull.* Remi nepotes, h. e. the Romans.  
**REMŪTŌ** (re & muto), as, a. 1. to change 3 or alter again; or, simply, to change.

*Auct. Dial. de Orat.* 19. (But most *Edd.* read *mutandam*.)

**REN** (φῆν), *rēnis*, m. a kidney. Since there are two of them, it is generally found in the plural, *Renes, the reins or kidneys*. *Cic.* Humores qui ex renibus profunduntur. *Id.* Laborare ex renibus, *h. e.* to have a pain in the kidneys; to have a nephritic disease. — Also, the loins. *Nemesian.* — The genit. plur. is *renum* and *renium*. *Plin.* — For *ren* the ancients said also *rien*. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

**RENALIS** (*ren*), e, adj. of or belonging to 3 the reins. *Cael. Aurel.* passio.

**RENARRŌ** (re & narro), as, a. 1. to tell 3 over again, relate anew; or, simply, to tell, relate. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

**RENASCŌR** (re & nascor), *ēris*, *nātus* sum, dep. 3. to rise or be born again, spring or come up again, grow again, be renewed, ἀναγεννάομαι. *Cic.* *Pinnæ* renascuntur. *Id.* Principium ab alio renascetur. *Plin.* Phoenix renascitur ex seipsa. *Horat.* vocabula. *Id.* Trojæ renascens fortuna. *Cic.* Bellum renatum. *Plin.* dens. *Ovid.* Pythagoras posse renasci nos putat.

**RENATŌ**, as. See *Reno*, os.

**RENATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *renascor*, and from *reno*.

**RENĀVIGŌ** (re & navigo), as, a. 1. to sail back or again, return by sea, ἀναπλέω. *Cic.*

**RENĒCTŌ** (re & necto), is, a. 3. to connect or join. *Avien.*

**RENĒŌ** (re & reo), es, *ēvi*, *ētum*, a. 2. to 3 spin back; to undo the texture of a web; to take out the threads of the woof from the warp. — Hence, of the *Parcæ*, to reverse or alter the destinies of man. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 6, 757. *Fila reneri* (other *Edd.* read *teneri*). *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* 444. *Fila renenda* (others read *tenenda*).

**RENĒS**. See *Ren*.

**RENĒCŪLŪS** (dimin. of *ren*), i, m. a little 3 kidney. *Marcell. Empir.*

**RENĒDENTĪA** (*renideo*), *æ*, a laughing or 3 smiling. *Tertull.*

**RENĒDĒŌ** (re & obsol. *nideo*), es, n. 2. to 2 laugh or smile, μετῴδαν. *Liv.* Homo renidens. *Ovid.* Ore renidenti. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* Adjective renidet, *h. e.* laughs, rejoices. — Hence, figur. *Apul.* Fortuna mihi renidens, *h. c.* smiling at me, friendly towards me. *Quintil.* Velut hilarior renidet oratio. — ¶ Also, to shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent, φαίδρονομαι. *Horat.* Renidet luna. — *Virg.* *æ*s, *h. e.* arma. *Lucret.* Non domus auro renidet. *Figur.* *Claudian.* salus, *h. e.* spes salutis.

**RENĒDESCŌ** (*renideo*), is, n. 3. to grow 3 bright or shining, glitter, ἀναστρίβω. *Lucret.*

**RENĒSŌS**, a, um. See *Renitor*.

**RENĒSŪS**, or **RENĒXŪS** (*renitor*), us, m. 2 resistance. *Cels.*

**RENĒTĒŌ** (re & niteo), es, n. 2. to reflect; or, simply, to shine, glitter. *Plin.* 37, 23. *Candore renitente* (but *Ed.* *Hard.* reads *ridente*). *Apul. Met.* 2. *Nitor* — renitet (but *Ed.* *Oudend.* reads *renidet*).

**RENĒTŌR** (re & nitor), *ēris*, *nīsus* or *nix*-2 us sum, dep. 3. to strive or struggle against, resist, withstand, ἀντρεπέω. *Liv.* Cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent se se, negat, &c. *Plin.* Alter motus alteri renitiuntur.

**RENĒXŪS**, a, um. See *Renitor*.

**RENĒXŪS**, us. See *Renisus*.

**RENŌ** (re & no), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, n. 1. to 3 swim back again, ἀνανήχομαι. *Horat.* Simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, for renaverint, shall have swum to the surface, shall have floated. *Augustin.* Renato stagno (but others read *renatato*, from *renuto*, as).

**RENŌ**, or **RHENŌ** (a Celtic word), *ōnis*, m. according to some, a kind of garment of the ancient Germans, which covered only their breast and shoulders; a kind of skin; according to others, a reindeer-skin. But, in *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 21. *Pcllibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur*, the word *reno* seems to denote the animal from which the tegumenta were taken, namely, a reindeer, if the reading in this passage be correct.

**RENŌDIS** (re & nodus), e, adj. tied back; 3 or, simply, tied. *Capitolin.* capillus.

**RENŌDŌ** (re & nodo), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. 3 to untie, loosen. *Horat.* comam, *h. c.* to let hang loose, not to tie in knots. *Valer. Flacc.* Teque renodatam pharetris ac pace fruente, *h. e.* having put off your quiver.

**RENŌRMŌ** (re & normo), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, 3 a. 1. *h. e.* ad normam rursus exigere. *Frontin.*

**RENŌSCŌ** (re & nosco), is, a. 3. to recognize. *Paul. Nol.*

**RENŌVĀMEN** (*renovo*), *inis*, n. a renewing, changing. *Ovid.*

**RENŌVĀTIŌ** (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a renewing, renewal, renovation, ἀνανέωσις. *Cic.* mundi. *Id.* timoris. *Id.* singulorum annorum, *h. c.* anatocismus. — ¶ Also, a repeating, taking up again. *Cic.* doctrine.

**RENŌVELLŌ** (re & novello), as, a. 1. to 2 renew, plant or set anew, ἐπαναεώω. *Colum.* vineam.

**RENŌVŌ** (re & novo), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. to renew, repeat, restore, ἀνανεώω. *Cic.* templum. *Cæs.* praelium. *Id.* bellum. *Cic.* memoriam, *h. c.* the remembrance. *Ovid.* agrum, *h. c.* to plough. *Ovid.* Senectus renovata, *h. e.* made young. — ¶ Also, to cause any one to recover; to refresh, revive, recover, recreate, relieve. *Cic.* se, *h. c.* to recover one's self. *Id.* animum. *Quintil.* aures. *Cic.* rempublicam. — ¶ Also, to repeat with words. *Cic.* Renovabo id, quod dixi. *Id.* militiam. — ¶ Also, to alter, change. *Petron.*

**RENŌBŌ** (re & nubō), is, n. 3. to marry 3 again a husband. *Tertull.*

**RENŌDŌ** (re & nudo), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. 3 to bare, make bare. *Apul.* brachia. — Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Apul.* Rennata laciniis. — ¶ Also, to uncover, open. *Aruob.*

**RENŌDŪS** (re & nudus), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Nudus*. *Tertull.*

**RENŌMERŌ** (re & numero), as, a. 1. to 2 pay again, pay back, ὑπαρ, ἐπαναρκεμέω. *Terent.* dotem. — ¶ Also, to number, count. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 53. But other *Edd.* read *renunciaverunt*.

**RENŌNTIĀTIŌ**, or **RENŌNCIĀCIŌ** (*renuncio*), *ōnis*, f. a declaring, reporting; a report, account returned, intelligence, notice, public information, ἀπαγγελία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a renunciation, giving warning, retracting, recalling. *Ascon.*

**RENŌNTIĀTŌR**, or **RENŌNCIĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a relater, reporter, publisher, proclaimer, discoverer, ἀπαγγελάτηρ. *Tertull.*

**RENŌNTIŌ**, or **RENŌNCIŌ** (re & nuncio), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. to bring or carry word back, report, ἀναγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω. *Terent.* responsum, *h. e.* to bring an answer. *Liv.* aliquid in concilium. *Cic.* legationem, *h. e.* to report the success of an embassy. — ¶ Also, in general, to report, announce, intimate, relate, inform. *Cic.* aliquid ad senatum. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infin.* following. *Terent.* Renuntiat collegæ, facturum se, quod vellet. *Salpic.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* aliquid de re. — Hence, to proclaim publicly, by word of mouth, for example, that one has been elected consul, &c. *Cic.* If it be done by the *præco*, it may also be rendered, to cry; if by a consul, emperor, &c. to proclaim, publish, declare publicly. — Also, to give out publicly. *Cic.* numerum. — *Terent.* repudium aliquid, *h. e.* to break off a marriage. — ¶ Also, to give warning, retract, recall, revoke. *Liv.* aliquid amicitiam. *Cic.* decisionem tutoribus. *Id.* hospitium aliquid, *h. e.* to give warning to quit a lodging. Also, *Plaut.* ad aliquem, *h. e.* to excuse himself, sc. for not being able to come to any one. — Hence, figur. to renounce, give up, break off, disclaim. *Cic.* Stoicis. *Quintil.* civilibus officiis. *Plin.* *Ep.* advocacionibus. — *Sueton.* vitæ, *h. c.* to put an end to his life.

**RENŌNTIŌS** (re & nuntius), a, um, adj. 3 bringing back intelligence, informing, reporting. — Hence, *Renuntius*, subst. one that brings back intelligence. *Plaut.*

**RENŌŌ** (re & nuo), is, *nī*, *ūtum*, a. 3. to 1 deny or disapprove by nodding or winking, to shake his head at any thing, ἀναεώω. *Horat.* Renuit, negitatque Sabellus. *Ovid.* Oculo renuente. *Quintil.* An-

nuendi renuendique motus. — Hence, to deny, disapprove. *Horat.* aliquid. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* criminī. — Also, to decline. *Cic.* convivium.

**RENŌTŌ** (*frequentat.* of *renuo*), as, n. 1. 3 to be against, not to be inclined, not to desire, to refuse. *Lucret.* Simulacra renutant, sc. transire per foramina rerum, *h. e.* nolunt, &c. — ¶ Also, to deny, not to admit, to be opposed. *Lucret.* 4, 351. *Ed. Crech.* Si quis, corpus sentire, renutat.

**RENŌTRIŌ** (re & nutrio), is, a. 4. to nourish again. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**RENŌTŌS** (*renuo*), us, m. a denying by 2 winking, nodding, beckoning or shaking the head, a denial, refusal, ἀνανέωσις. *Plin.* *Ep.*

**REŌR** (*ῥέω*), *rēris*, *rātus* sum, dep. 2. properly, perhaps, to reckon. — Hence, *Ratus*, a, um, passively. (See *Ratus*.) — ¶ Also, to suppose, judge, think, imagine, deem, believe, νομίζω, οἶμαι, ἡγέομαι. *Cic.* — *Reor* is also used absolutely, I think. *Cic.* *Nam*, *reor*, nullus posset esse jucundior. — Also, for to hope. *Virg.* Ut potius reor.

**REPĀGES** (*re* and *pango* or *pago*), um, f. 3 same as *Repagula*. *Fest.*

**REPĀGŪLŪM** (*repages*), i, n. that is put before a door to fasten it, a bar, bolt, &c. *Cic.*

**REPĀNDIRŌSTRŌS** (*repandus* & *ros*-3 trum), a, um, adj. having a snout bent upwards. *Pacuv.* pecus Nerei, *h. e.* dolphin.

**REPĀNDŌ** (re & pando), is, a. 3. to open 3 again, or, simply, to open, ἀνοίγω. *Apul.* fores.

**REPĀNDŌS** (re & pandus), a, um, adj. bent backwards or upwards, ἀνάστμος, ἀνάκτρος. *Ovid.* Truncoque repandus in undas corpore desiluit, falcata novissima cauda est. *Cic.* calceolus.

**REPĀNGŌ** (re & pango), is, a. 3. to set 2 or plant into. *Colum.*

**REPĀRĀBĪLĪS** (*reparo*), e, adj. that may 3 be repaired or recovered, capable of being amended or retrieved, repairable, retrievable, ἀνασκαυστός. *Ovid.* damnum. *Auson.* Phoenix, *h. e.* that is restored or made alive again, or comes again after death. *Calp. Silva*, *h. e.* covered again with leaves. — ¶ Also, that may be acquired. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, repeating. *Pers.* echo.

**REPĀRĀTIŌ** (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a repairing, 3 restoring, renewing, ἀνασκαφή. *Prudent.* vitæ.

**REPĀRĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a repairer, restorer, renewer, ἀνασκαυστής. *Stat.*

**REPĀRCŌ** (re & parco), is, n. 3. to spare, 3 be sparing with any thing, ἀναφεύδομαι. *Plaut.* saviis. — ¶ Also, not to spare. *Reparo* facere, I do not spare the deed, I do it. *Lucret.* 1, 668. *Ed. Crech.* Ex illa facere id si parte reparant (but *Eichst.* reads *ex nullu parte*, and explains *reparo* by *abstinco*, which gives the same sense.)

**REPĀRIO**. See *Repatrio*.

**REPĀRŌ** (re & paro), as, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. 1 to get or procure again, recover, repair, restore, renew, ἀνασκαυζάω. *Cic.* Perdere, quod reparare posset. *Hirt.* classem. *Liv.* exercitum. *Tacit.* vires. *Horat.* res amissas. *Plin.* *Ep.* ignem. *Liv.* tribuniciam potestatem. *Plin.* capillos. — Hence, to restore, rebuild, refit, repair, renew. *Plin.* *Ep.* ædificia. *Ovid.* cornua. — Also, to restore, refresh, revive, recreate. *Ovid.* membra. *Quintil.* Ingenia reparantur, *h. e.* recover, revive. — Also, to renew, repeat. *Liv.* bellum. *Justin.* praelium. — ¶ Also, to get or procure in return, to purchase in the place of, exchange. *Horat.* vina merce Syria, *h. e.* to exchange wine for, &c. So, also, *Pandect.* merces. *Horat.* Cleopatra reparavit classe latentes oras, *h. e.* saved herself, fled.

**REPĀRTŪRIŌ** (re & parturio), is, a. 4. to 3 bring forth again. *Alcim. Av.*

**REPĀSCŌ** (re & pasco), is, a. 3. to feed, 3 feed again. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**REPĀSTINĀTIŌ** (*repastino*), *ōnis*, f. a digging round again, βωλοστροφέια. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Tertull.* Repastinatio, *h. e.* coercitio et amputatio inutilium.

**REPĀSTINŌ** (re & pastino), as, *āvī*, 2 *ātum*, a. 1. to dig around again, or, simply, to dig around, βωλοστροφέω, με-

ραστρέφω. *Plin. agrum. Colum. vineas.*  
 — Hence, *Colum. Repastinatum, sc. solum, h. e. a place so prepared.* — Also, without an *accusat.* *Varr. altius.* — Hence, *figur. Tertull. ungues, h. e. to clean. Id. usum divitiarum, h. e. co-ercere.*  
**REPÄTRIO** (re & patria), as, n. 1. to re-  
 3 turn to one's country, go home again.  
*Solin.* — Hence, to return. *Solin. 33.*  
 But *Salmas. reads repariemus, h. e. to sail back with a fair wind.*  
**REPECTO** (re & pecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3.  
 3 to comb again, or, simply, to comb. *Stat. juba. Ovid. Coma repexa.*  
**REPEDO** (re & pes), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1.  
 3 to go back, ἀναποδίξω. *Lucil.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Pacuv. gradum.*  
**REPELLO** (re & pello), is, püli, pulsum, a. 3.  
 3 to drive back, ἀνωξέω, ἀνακρούω. *Cic. homines a templi aditu. Liv. Hannibalem a Nola. Cæs. Telis repulsi. Virg. Telum ære repulsam, which bounded back.* — Hence, to drive back, repulse, repel, expel. *Cic. aliquem ex urbe.* — *Figur. Colum. sevitiarum capri. Ovid. Ver hiemem repellit.* — *Figur. to keep off, remove, hinder. Cic. dolorem a se. Id. vim vi. Id. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum. Id. furoribus Clodii a cervicibus civium. Id. injuriam ab aliquo. Ovid. facinus, h. e. to hinder, prevent. Cic. contumeliam, h. e. to refrain from abusive language. So, also, Tncil. iracundiam. Cæs. aliquem a spe, h. e. to deprive one of hope.* — ¶ Also, to push back. *Cic. aliquem a genibus suis. Ovid. repagula. Id. mensas, h. e. to overturn. So, also, Id. aras. Hirt. naves a terra, or, Ovid. tellurem, sc. a mari, h. e. to set sail, sail away. Poetically, Ovid. Tellurem repulit hasta, h. e. pushing back, as it were, the ground, she swung herself on high. So, also, Virg. Amnes oceani pede repellere, h. e. to push back the waters, for, to rise from the ocean, of the rising of a constellation.* — Hence, to refute. *Phædr. Repulsus veritatis viribus.* — Also, *figur. to reject, refuse, disdain, repel, turn away. Phædr. A quo repulsus. Ovid. Foribus repulsus. Sallust. Repulsus ab amicitia. Virg. connubia. Ovid. preces. So, also, Repulsus, a, um, disdained, scorned, refused, as a lover. Ovid. So, also, of those who do not succeed in their endeavors to obtain an office. Sallust. Repulsus abibus. Cic. Repulsus honor augeatur.* — Also, to drive, compel, or, to put in low circumstances. *Plaut. ad metreticum questum.* — ¶ Also, to strike, beat. *Tibull. Æra repulsa.* — ¶ The first syllable in *repulit* is also used long by poets, whence some print *repulit.* — ¶ See, also, *Repulsus, a, um.*  
**REPENDO** (re & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3.  
 1 to weigh back, weigh to again, return in the same weight, ἀντίστανμίξω. *Ovid. pensa, that which has been spun.* — ¶ Also, to weigh in return, pay in the same weight, return, with regard to weight. *Cic. aurum pro capite, or, Vellei. caput auro, h. e. to pay the weight of the head in gold. Plin. Pondus argento rependitur, h. e. is valued equal to silver in weight.* — Hence, to ransom. *Horat. Miles auro repensus. Sil. captivam manum dactore.* — Hence, to give or pay any thing as a reward, to return. *Ovid. gratiam, h. e. to return. Propert. pretium vite, h. c. to pay, reward. Id. vices, h. c. to do the same, return like for like. Virg. Si magna rependam, h. e. repay well your kindness. Ovid. vitam dote, h. c. to reward for the saving of one's life. Senec. Pœnas pares sceleribus, h. e. to suffer punishment.* — Also, in a bad sense, when one returns evil for evil. *Stat. mæstam noctem, h. e. to revenge. Ovid. culpam culpa.* — Also, to equal one thing to another. *Virg. Fatis contraria fata rependens, h. e. whilst I compared these contrary fates, and weighed one against the other.* — Hence, to make up for, make amends for, repair. *Ovid. damnum.* — ¶ Also, to weigh. *Plin. Ravenna ternos asparagos libris rependit, h. c. three pieces of asparagus weigh a pound at Ravenna.* — Hence to weigh, consider. *Claudian. fata.*

**REPENS**, particip. from *repo.*  
**REPENS** (from *πέπω, h. e. vergo*), tis, sud-  
 den, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for, coming unawares, ἀφνίδιος. *Cic. adventus. Liv. bellum.* — Hence, Repente, adv. suddenly, or, a sudden, unawares, unexpectedly, quickly, hastily. *Terent. and Cic.* — Repens is sometimes used for *repente.* *Ovid. Janus repens obtulit, &c.*  
**REPENSATRIX** (repens), icis, f. she that  
 3 regards. *Martian. Capell.*  
**REPENSÖ** (frequentat. of *rependo*), as, a. 1.  
 2 to counterbalance, compensate, recompense, make up for, make amends for, return. *Colum. and Vellei. aliquid aliqua re.*  
**REPENSÖS**, a, um. See *Rependo.*  
**REPENTE**, adv. See *Repens.*  
**REPENTINE** (repentinus), adv. suddenly.  
 3 Lactant.  
**REPENTINÖS** (repens), a, um, adj. un-  
 looked for, unexpected, sudden, coming unawares, ἀφνίδιος. *Cic. amor. Cæs. adventus. Liv. exercitus, h. e. hastily raised. Cic. Brut. 69. homo, h. e. one that suddenly becomes known, an upstart. Tacit. venenum, h. e. operating quickly.* — Hence, *Cic. Repentino, sc. tempore, or, Apul. De repentino, h. e. suddenly.*  
**REPERCUSSIBILIS** (repercutio), e, adj.  
 3 that can be struck back, or that can re-  
 bound. *Cel. Arel.*  
**REPERCUSSIO** (Id.), önis, f. a striking  
 2 back or again, repercussion, reverberation, reflection, ἀντιρροία, ἀνάκλασις. *Senec. siderum, h. e. reflection.*  
**REPERCUSSÖS**, a, um. See *Repercutio.*  
**REPERCUSSÖS** (Id.), us, f. same as *Re-*  
 2 percussio. *Plin. Ep. solis, h. e. reflection. Id. maris, h. e. counter-pressure. Flor. galearum, h. e. reflection.*  
**REPERCÜTO** (re & percutio), is, ussi,  
 2 ussum, a. 3. to strike or beat back, cause to rebound, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, ἀντιπαίω, ἀντιπλήρω. *Val. Max. Homo repercussus, sc. by a wave of the sea.* — *Figur. Plin. Repercute fascinationes, h. e. to avert, bring to nothing. Id. hominem dicto, or, simply, Quintil. hominem, h. e. to retort upon.* — Hence, particularly, of the reëchoing of the voice, sound, &c. *Tacit. Voces repercussæ montis anfractu, h. e. reëchoed. Curt. Clamor jugis montium repercussus. Liv. Valles repercussæ, sc. clamoribus, h. e. reëchoing, resounding.* — Also, of the reflection of light. *Virg. Lumen aquæ soie repercussum, h. c. reflected. Ovid. Gemmæ reddebant lumina repercusso Phæbo (h. e. sole). Plin. Repercusso aere.*  
**REPERIO** (probably from *re & pario*),  
 is, përi, pertum, a. 4. to find again, or, simply, to find, meet with, whether by searching for or by accident, εὐρίσκω. *Terent. parentes suos. Cic. exitum.* — ¶ Also, to perceive, discover, observe, learn, hear, ascertain, see. *Cic. causas duas. Terent. verum. Cæs. Neque reperire poterat, quanta esset, &c. h. e. hear, ascertain.* — ¶ Also, to find or discover to be. *Cic. Stoici inopes reperiantur, h. e. show themselves to be.* — ¶ Also, to get, receive, obtain, acquire, gain. *Terent. rem et gloriam. Plaut. nomen.* — ¶ Also, to invent, contrive, devise, scheme. *Terent. aliquid. Id. causam.* — Also, with an infinit. following. *Plin. condire reperit.* — Hence, *Reperitum, an invention, device. Lucret.* — ¶ Also, to find out, find, procure. *Cic. aliquem Pseudodamasippum. Id. viam.* — ¶ *Cæcil. Reperibit, for reperiet. Plaut. Reperibitur, for reperietur.* — ¶ *Invenio*, literally to come upon something, expresses finding, as a general idea: *Reperio* supposes a previous concealment of the thing found and pains-taking in the search for it; to find, find out, discover: *Offendo*, to hit upon, light upon, expresses an unexpected finding or falling in with, unexpected either to the person who happens upon the thing, or to the thing happened upon: *Deprehendo* (to catch), when the person found would have escaped if he could; to detect, catch, when he would have kept himself concealed) exhibits the discovery as disadvantageous to the object sought.  
**REPERTÖR** (reperio), öris, m. a finder, dis-  
 2 coverer, inventor, deviser, author, εὐρε-

τής. *Virg. medicinæ. Varr. vitis Ovid. Pont. 2, 9, 44. Repertor, sc. boviænei, h. e. Perillus.* — ¶ Also, one that brings forth or produces, a creator, author, former, maker. *Virg. hominum rerumque, h. e. Jupiter. Quintil. legis. Tacit. flagitii.*  
**REPËRTÖRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. an inventory,  
 3 register, ἀπογραφῆ. *Pandect.*  
**REPËRTRIX** (reperitor), icis, f. an inven-  
 3 tress, authoress. *Apul.*  
**REPËRTÖS** (reperio), us, m. a finding, ev-  
 3 3 përis. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, an inventing, discovering. *Apul.*  
**REPËRTÖS**, a, um. See *Reperio.*  
**REPËRTRIX** (repeto), æ, f. a repeating,  
 3 remembering, recollecting. *Lucret.*  
**REPËRTRIX** (Id.), öris, f. a repetition.  
 Cic. *cjusdem verbi.* — Hence, a figure of speech, when the same word is repeated in the beginning of sentences or clauses following upon each other, otherwise called *anaphora*, ἀναφορᾶ, ἐπιβολῆ. *Auct. ad Her.* — ¶ Also, a demanding back or again. *Pandect.*  
**REPËRTRIX** (Id.), öris, m. a demander  
 3 back, ἀπατηρής. *Ovid.*  
**REPËRTRIX**, a, um. See *Repeto.*  
**REPËTÖ** (re & peto), is, ivi and ii, itum,  
 a. 3. to ask or demand again. *Terent. Repudiatu repeto. Cæs. Gallum ab eodem repetit.* — Hence, in a judicial sense, to accuse, prosecute or arraign again or a second time. *Sueton. aliquem.* — Also, to ask or demand back, demand as one's right or due, claim. *Cic. promissa. Id. me ab istius furore. Virg. Hinc Dardanus ortus huc repetit, h. e. Dardanus, who was born here, gives us; as his descendants, the right of returning to this place. Liv. urbes in antiquum jus. Id. civitatem in libertatem. Cic. Salaminii Homerum repetunt, h. e. claim him as their countryman. Id. pecunias ereptas. Hence, *Res repetere*, of the *Feciales*, when they, in the name of the state, demanded the things which had been carried off, or reparation for them, or satisfaction for any other injury. Hence, it is commonly rendered, to demand satisfaction. *Cic. and Liv. Hence, Pecuniæ repetundæ (for repetundæ), or, simply, repetundæ, sc. pecuniæ, or res, money or any thing else to be restored, which, for instance, by a governor, has been unlawfully taken or extorted from his subjects. Cic. Lex de pecuniis repetundis, or pecuniarum repetundarum. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Postulare aliquem de repetundis, or, Tacit. Repetundis, h. e. to accuse of extortion. Quintil. Repetundarum insimulari. Suet. convinci. Vellei. damnari.* — Also, to demand again or in return. *Terent. Neque repeto pro illa quicquam pretii.* — Also, to demand. *Cic. jus suum. Id. rationem ab aliquo. Id. pœnas ab aliquo, h. e. to punish.* — ¶ Also, to fetch back or again. *Cic. Me repetistis.* — Hence, to undertake again, recommence, resume, enter upon again, or anew. *Liv. pugnam. Id. viam, h. e. to return. Cic. studia. Id. somnum, h. e. to sleep again. Id. consuetudinem.* — Hence, to repeat in one's thoughts, think upon again, reflect upon, call to mind, recollect, remember. *Cic. rei memoriam. Id. præcepta.* — Also, to repeat with words, say, write, do again. *Cic. Repete, quæ cœpisti. Ovid. suspiria. Prop. Unde tuos repetam fastus? h. e. where shall I commence to describe your haughty coldness? — Repetitus, a, um, may frequently be rendered again, repeatedly. Ovid. Repetitaque pectora percussit. Liv. Regem repetitum sæpius cuspidè ad terram affixit.* — Also, to trace back, derive. *Virg. originem domus. Cic. aliquid alte et a capite. Id. Repetunt ab Erechtheo, h. c. begin with. Id. longius, h. c. to trace far back. Id. initia amicitie ex parentibus.* — Also, to get again, get again possession of. *Liv. Politorium bello repetitum.* — Also, to endeavor to get or obtain again. *Tacit. Dies libertatis improspere repetite.* — Also, to make good, make up for. *Colum. quicquid superfluit. Cic. Fin. 5, 19. Prætermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur.* — ¶ Also, to go again or back towards any thing. Hence, to go back or return to. *Cic. castra, h. e. into the camp.**

*Nepos*. Macedoniam. Also, without an accus. *Liv.* retro in Asiam. *Cels.* Febricula repetit, h. e. returns. — Also, to strike again. *Senec.* mulam calcibus. — Also, to attack or seize again with any thing. *Sucton.* aliquem toxico. *Val.* Flacc. Repetuntur pectora luctu, h. e. are seized again. *Sil.* Dulci repetitus amore, h. e. recollecting his ancient love. — Also, of gladiators, to strike back. *Quintil.* Bis cavere, bis repetere. — ¶ Also, to reckon backwards. *Pandect.*

REPETÖNDÆ, arum, f. See *Repeto*.

REPEXÖS, a, um. See *Repecto*. 3

REPIGNERÖ, and REPIGNÖRÖ (re & 3 pigero), as, a. 1. to redeem a pledge, *replevin*. *Pandect.*

REPIGRITIÖR (allied to piger), h. e. ali-3 quantum piger. *Martian.* Capell.

REPIGRÖ (re & piger), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 3 to retard, hinder, check, keep back. *Apul.* impetum.

REPINGÖ (re & pingo), is, a. 3. to paint or 3 form again. *Venunt.* Fortum.

REPLECTÖ (re & plecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend or turn back. *Plaut.* Caudareplexa.

REPLAUDÖ (re & plaudo), is, a. 3. to 3 strike back, or, simply, to strike, so that it sounds or claps. *Apul.* frontem.

REPLEÖ (re & obsol. pleo), es, evi, etum, a. 2. to fill again, replenish, ἀναμεσῶ, ἀναπληρῶ. *Cic.* exhaustas domos. — Hence, to make again complete, fill up. *Liv.* exercitum. *Plin.* vulnera, h. e. to fill up with flesh. *Ovid.* Quod voci deerat, plangere replebam, h. e. supplied.

— Hence, to restore, refresh. *Stat.* vires. *Vellei.* urbem spectaculis, h. e. to make cheerful. — ¶ Also, to make full, fill, fill up, satiate. *Ovid.* corpora carne. *Cæs.* exercitum frumento, h. a. to provide. *Ovid.* sinum floribus. — Figur. *Cic.* Repleriscentia juris. — Hence, Repletus, a, um, full, filled, properly and figuratively. *Cic.* Templis repletis, h. e. full of men. *Sucton.* Repletus eruditione.

— Hence, Replere, to make pregnant. *Justin.* and *Pallad.* — Also, to heap. *Lucret.* aquas. — ¶ Also, of diseases, to infect. *Liv.* — ¶ *Stat.* Replesti, for replevisti. *Lucret.* Repleat, for repleverat.

REPLETIÖ (repleo), önis, f. a filling up, 3 complement, fulness, repletion. *Cod. Just.*

REPLETÖS, a, um. See *Repleo*.

REPLEXÖS, a, um. See *Repecto*. 3

REPLICATIÖ (replico), önis, f. a folding or 1 rolling back, drawing up again, ἀναπρῶξις. *Cic.* mundi. — Hence, with jurists, an answer to an exception, a replication. *Pandect.*

REPLICÖ (re & plico), as (ui and avi), atum, a. 1. to fold back, roll back, ἀπαρῶσσω. — Hence, of a book, to open, because the ancients were obliged to roll back their books in order to read them. *Cic.* memoriam annalium. So, also, *Id.* memoriam temporum. *Arnob.* aliquem (scriptorem). — *Cic.* Temporis primum quidque replicantis, h. e. causing to come to pass in succession. — ¶ Also, to bend back. *Quintil.* labra. *Plin.* cervicem. *Cato.* laminas. — ¶ Also, to draw back. *Apul.* vestigium suum, h. e. to go back. — ¶ Also, to revolve in his mind. *Apul.* Hæc identidem mecum replicans. — ¶ Also, with jurists, to make a reply or replication, to confirm what has been said by fresh allegations. *Fzndect.* — ¶ Also, to repeat, relate repeatedly. *Ammian.* — ¶ The perfect replicavi, or replicavi, does not occur. — *Stat.* Replictæ, for replicatæ.

REPLUM (perhaps from repleo), i, n. the 2 case or frame of a door. *Vitruv.*

REPLUMBÖ (re & plumbo), as, a. 1. to 2 unsolder, deprive of the lead, ἀναμολβδῶ. *Senec.* argentum.

REPLUMIS (re & pluma), e, adj. covered 3 with feathers anew, fledged again. *Panlin.* Nolan.

REPLÜÖ (re & pluo), is, n. 3. to rain 2 again, rain back or rain down. *Musa ap. Senec.*

REPÖ (ῥεπω), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep 2 or crawl, of men and animals. *Sallust.* Cochlea repens. *Plin.* formica. *Nep.* Qua unus homo vix poterat repere. — Also, of persons travelling slowly. *Horat.* Millia tum pransi tria repimus. — Also, of persons swimming. *Arnob.* fumen. — Also, of plants. *Plin.* Cu-

curbitæ humi repunt, h. e. run. — Also, of sailing vessels. *Pacuv.* Æquore in alto ratibus serpentibus. — Also, of movable wooden towers. *Lucan.* Per iter longum causa repere latenti. — Figur. of a low or simple style. *Horat.* Sermo repens per humum. — ¶ Also, to go slowly or imperceptibly. *Colum.* Aqua repit. Also, of cranes. *Enn.* Per fabam repunt.

REPÖLIÖ (re & polio), is, a. 4. to clean or 2 polish again. *Colum.* frumenta.

REPÖNDERÖ (re & pondero), as, a. 1. to 3 weigh to in return, to return, repay, give as a recompense. *Sidon.* alicui gloriam.

REPÖNÖ (re & pono), is, ösul, ösitum, a. 3. to lay, set, put, or place back, backwards, or behind one's self. *Lucret.* Teretiervice reposta. — Hence, to lay any thing back or aside in order to keep or preserve it. — Hence, to keep, preserve, lay up, store up, reserve. *Liv.* pecuniam in thesauris. *Cæs.* arma. *Quintil.* alimenta in hiemem. *Id.* res suis locis. *Tacit.* odium, h. e. to reserve, store up, conceal for the present. *Cic.* *Att.* 13, 12. *Catulo* et *Lucullo* alibi reponemus, h. e. I will reserve a place for them elsewhere, sc. where they shall be introduced as speaking. *Virg.* Hæc sensibus imis reponas, h. e. observe them well, fix them in your mind. — ¶ Also, to lay aside, put away, lay down. *Ovid.* telas. *Virg.* cæstus artemque, h. e. to lay aside, give up, leave off. *Quintil.* scripta in aliquod tempus. *Catull.* onus. *Virg.* faciemque deæ vestemque. *Val.* *Flacc.* brachia, h. e. to let hang down. *Manil.* iram. *Stat.* fugam, h. e. to discontinue, leave off. — Hence, to bury, inter. *Virg.* Tellure repostos. *Propert.* An poteris sicis mea fata (poetically, for my ashes, my corpse) reponere ocellis? — ¶ Also, to remove. *Virg.* Falcem arbuta reponunt, h. e. render the pruning-knife needless. — ¶ Also, to set, put, lay, or place down again or anew, to put back in its former place, to replace. *Cic.* lapidem suo loco. *Id.* columnas. *Virg.* vina mensis. *Id.* humum. *Cæls.* femur, h. e. to set. *Id.* ossa in suas sedes. *Horat.* te in cubitum, h. e. to lean again on his elbow, begin again to eat. *Cic.* insigne regium, h. e. to put the diadem again on his head. *Quintil.* In memoriam reponi, h. e. to recollect, remember. — Hence, to serve up again, as, food. *Martial.* cœnam. *Quintil.* togam, h. e. to take up again in order to make it sit properly on the body, to adjust. — Hence, to restore to its former condition, to repair. *Virg.* robora flammis ambesa. *Tacit.* pontes ruptos. *Sil.* tempora cessata, h. e. to make up for. — Hence, *Val.* *Flacc.* pontum et turbata litora, h. e. to calm, still, hush. — Also, to reinstate. *Sil.* reges. *Virg.* aliquem in sceptra, h. e. to restore to any one his royal dignity. — ¶ Also, to bring forward again, renew, repeat. *Horat.* Achillem, h. e. to bring again upon the stage. So, also, *Id.* fabulam. — ¶ Also, to return, give back, repay, restore. *Plaut.* nummos. *Horat.* donata. — ¶ Also, to put down repeatedly, as, in walking. *Enn.* and *Virg.* mollia crura. *Virg.* plena pocula. — ¶ Also, to lay, set, put, or place in return or in the place of any thing. *Cic.* Te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas. *Id.* præclarum diem illis diebus festis, h. e. to put in their place. *Quintil.* verbum aliud. *Colum.* Eorum in vicem reponenda. *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* In ejus locum reponi. — Hence, to answer, reply, bring forward in return or reply. *Cic.* Tibi idem reponam, h. e. lest I put the same question to you instead of an answer. — Also, to return, retaliate, repay. *Senec.* injuriam. *Virg.* Hæc pro virginitate reponit. — ¶ Also, to put, set, lay, place, and consequently, for pono. *Cic.* Grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt. *Horat.* ligna super foco. *Id.* animas sedibus. *Liv.* literas in gremio. *Cic.* sidera in numero deorum. So, also, *Id.* in deos, h. e. to place among the gods. *Plin.* *Ep.* in aliqua vigiliis somnum, h. e. to spend, bestow upon. *Cic.* rem in artis loco, h. e. to consider as an art. *Cic.* *Phil.* 10, 7. In eadem causa reponatur, h. e. should have

the same just cause (but *Ed. Ern.* reads more correctly, *ponatur*). — Hence, figur to put or to let rest or depend upon. *Cæs.* spem in virtute. *Cic.* causam totam in iudicium humanitate. — Hence, Repositum esse, to rest or depend upon. *Cic.* In te repositam esse rempublicam. *Liv.* in aruis. — ¶ *Plaut.* Repositi, for repositi. — ¶ See, also, *Repositus*, or *Repostus*, a, um.

REPÖRRIGÖ (re & porriigo), is, a. 3. to 2 stretch forth or hand again. *Petron.*

REPÖRTÖ (re & porto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bear, carry, conduct, lead, or bring back, ἀνακοπιζω. *Quintil.* infantem. *Liv.* legiones. *Cic.* exercitum Britannia. *Cæs.* milites navibus in Siciliam. *Act.* *B. Hisp.* se, h. e. to return. — ¶ Hence, figur. to bring back, report. *Virg.* tristia dicta. — Also, to repeat. *Ovia.* audita verba. — Hence, in general, to relate, report. *Virg.* Regis ad aures nuncios reportat, advenisse viros. — ¶ Also, to carry or bear off, gain, obtain, get. *Cic.* a rege victoriam. *Id.* laudem ex hostibus. *Horat.* spem bonam. *Flor.* spolia de rege. *Plin.* triumphum.

REPÖSCÖ (re & posco), is, a. 3. to demand again or back, ask again what is one's own, claim, ἀραιρέω. *Cic.* Catilinam a me reposedebant. — Also, with a double accusat. of the person and thing. *Cic.* aliquem simulacrum. *Virg.* Parthos signa. — ¶ Also, to demand, ask, exact, require, particularly, repeatedly, or with importunity. *Cic.* rationem vitæ. *Liv.* 39, 37. Rationem repositis, quid victis fecerimus. *Virg.* responsa. *Id.* pœnas, h. e. to demand punishment. Also, *Catull.* pœnas a te, to punish. *Virg.* Fœdus repositice flammis, h. e. the fulfilment of the agreement. — ¶ Also, to demand in return. *Martian.* viceni, h. e. a reward, return. *Plin.* *Ep.* gratiam.

REPÖSCÖ (reposito, is), önis, m. one who 3 demands any thing back, a dun. *Ammian.*

REPÖSITIÖ (repono), önis, f. a laying up. 3 *Pallad.*

REPÖSITÖR, or REPÖSTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a restorer. *Ovid.* templorum.

REPÖSITÖRIUM (Id.), ii, n. that upon 2 which any thing is placed, as, a board on which the dishes were placed when brought to table. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a place or room in which things are laid up, a repository, cabinet, &c. *Capitol.*

REPÖSITÖS, or REPÖSTÖS, a, um, parti-3 cip. from repono. — ¶ Adj. remote, distant. *Virg.* Terræ repostæ. *Val.* *Flacc.* Gentes repostæ.

REPÖSTÖR, öris, m. See *Repositor*.

REPÖSTÖRIUM. See *Repositorium*.

REPÖSTÖS. See *Repositus*.

REPÖTATIÖ (re & poto), önis, f. a drink-3 ing again. *Varr.*

REPÖTIA (Id.), örum, n. a drinking or 3 carousing after an entertainment. *Apul.* — Hence, a feast or banquet on the day after marriage, ἐπιεσθία. *Horat.*

REPRÆSENTANÖS (re & præsentane-3 us), a, um, adj. present, at hand, doing any thing, punisling. *Tertull.* potestas.

REPRÆSENTATIÖ (represento), önis, f. a representation, showing, manifesting, placing before the eyes, ἀπορῶσις. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *Val.* *Maz* patris, h. e. image, likeness, representation. — ¶ Also, a paying in ready money. *Cic.* — Also, an immediate accomplishment or discharge of any thing. *Pandect.* fideicommissi.

REPRÆSENTATÖR (Id.), öris, a repre-3 sentative. *Tertull.* patris.

REPRÆSENTÖ (re & præsentio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make present again, restore, renew. *Cic.* memoriam rei. *Id.* libertatem morte. — Hence, to recite, repeat from memory what one has heard or read. *Plin.* volumina. — ¶ Also, to make present, present, exhibit. *Colum.* se, h. e. to be present. *Apul.* Representari iudicio, h. e. to present himself, appear. *Plin.* *Ep.* Representare aliquem absentem sibi, h. e. to represent to himself. *Quintil.* imagines rerum animo. — Hence, of painters, sculptors and orators, to represent, make visible, show, place before one's eyes, express, portray, draw, paint, &c. *Plin.* veritatem. *Id.* Alcibiadem. *Quintil.* affectus. So, also, *Liv.* minas irasque celestes. *Quintil.* imaginem sceleris



— Also, to represent, express, imitate. *Plin.* Gemma cerasum representat. *Horat.* virtutem moresque Catonis. *Plin.* Ep. affectum patris, h. e. to represent by actions and sentiments. — Hence, figur. to supply the place of any thing. *Plin.* Butyrum olei vicem representat. — Also, to do, make, procure, perform, execute, say, give any thing immediately, without delay, or even before the time, consequently not to defer, or put off, to hasten. *Cæs.* Se representaturum id, &c. h. e. do immediately. *Suet.* verbera, vulnera, necem, h. e. to inflict on the spot or immediately. *Pandect.* libertatem. *Quintil.* Iudicia representata, h. e. immediately on the spot, for which, therefore, the orator could not prepare himself. *Hirt.* Si, quæ polliceretur, representaturus esset. *Cic.* medicinam, h. e. to procure, use, or apply immediately. *Plin.* conceptus, h. e. to occasion immediate pregnancy. *Cic.* improbitatem, h. e. to fulfil without delay, to hasten. *Sueton.* pœnam, h. e. to punish immediately. *Cic.* diem promissorum, h. e. to anticipate, or, to keep his promise immediately. — Hence, of payments, to pay immediately, without delay, consequently, to pay ready money, or, to pay. *Cic.* Representabimus. *Sueton.* summam. *Id.* mercedem alicui. — Sometimes it may be rendered to pay beforehand or in advance.

**REPRÆSTŌ** (re & præsto), as, avi, a. 1. to procure again with certainty, or to warrant. *Pandect.*

**REPREHENDŌ** (re & prehendo), or **RĒPRENDŌ**, is, di, sum, a. 3. to catch again, ἀναλαμβάνω. *Plaut.* servum (fugitivum). *Curt.* Reprehensi ex fuga Persæ. (Comp. *Phædr.* 5, 8, 4.) — Also, to draw or pull back, hold back. *Plaut.* aliqueum pallio. *Liv.* aliqueum manu. So, also figur., *Cic. Acad.* 4, 45. aliqueum manu. *Lucret.* euntem ab exitio. *Propert.* cursum, h. e. to stop, stay, detain. *Ovid.* Membra repressa. — Also, to keep back, retain, preserve. *Lucret.* vinclum. — *Figur.* *Terent.* Me reprehendi, h. e. I checked myself, refrained from, &c. *Cic.* genus pecuniæ, h. e. tu check. — Also, to refute, convict. *Cic.* aliqueni. — Also, to make good that which had been neglected or omitted. *Cic.* Quod erat prætermissum, id reprehendisti. *Terent.* Locus reprehensus. — Also, to reprove, blame, reprehend, censure, rebuke, find fault with. *Terent.* aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid in aliquo. *Id.* aliqueum de re. Also, *Id.* aliqueum in re, h. e. for or on account of any thing. Also, *Quintil.* aliqueum aliqua re. — Also, *Reprehendo* occurs also. *Fronto.*

**REPREHENSŌ** (reprehendo), ōnis, f. a drawing or holding back. — Hence, n. stopping. *Cic.* Sine reprehensione. — Also, a refuting. *Cic.* — Also, a rebuking, reproof, blaming, accusing; a reprimand, censure, reproof, reprehension, ἐπιτίμησις, ἐπιπληξίς. *Cic.* In variis reprehensionibus incideret. *Quintil.* Si reprehensionem non capit persona, h. e. cannot be found fault with. — Also, a figure of rhetoric, when an orator corrects himself. *Cic.* — Also, a fault which deserves to be blamed. *Quintil.* 3, 11, 22.

**REPREHENSŌ** (frequentat. of reprehendo), as, a. 1. to draw or keep back. *Liv.* 2, 10. singulos.

**REPREHENSŌR** (reprehendo), ōris, m. n. reprover, blamer, censurer; reprehender, μάχος. *Cic.* — Also, one who improves or changes. *Cic.* comitorum.

**REPREHENSŌS**, a, um, } See *Reprehendō.*

**REPRESSĒ** (repressus), adv. constrainedly, 3 with restraint or limitation. *Gell.* Repressus peccare.

**REPRESSŌR** (reprimō), ōris, m. a restrainer, represser, κατασταλάτης. *Cic.*

**REPRESSŌS**, a, um, See *Reprimō.*

**REPRIMŌ** (re & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. properly, to press back. — Hence, to keep back, repress, check, restrain, curb, keep within bounds, confine, stop, hinder, ἀναστῆλω, καταστῆλω. *Cæs.* cursum. *Cic.* conatus alicujus. *Id.* fletum. *Cæs.* fugam. *Cic.* impetus. *Id.* itineram, h. e. to march slowly. *Virg.* dextram. *Id.* retro pedem. *Cic.* odium

num a corpore alicujus. So, also, of medicines and other things relating to the body. *Cels.* alvum. *Id.* Reprimentia medicamenta. — Hence, Reprimere, to restrain or check one's self, refrain. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, to drive back. *Cæs.* Represso *Catulo.* *Plin.* Reprimere sudorem.

**REPRŌBĀTYŌ** (reprobo), ōnis, f. reprobation. *Tertull.*

**REPRŌBĀTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that reprobrates. *Tertull.*

**REPRŌBŌ** (re & probō), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 1. to disapprove, reprove, reject, ἀποδοκιμάζω. *Cic.*

**REPRŌBŌS** (re & probus), a, um, adj. 3 spurious, false, bad. *Pandect.* pecunia, h. e. bad money, false coin.

**REPRŌMISSŌ** (repromitto), ōnis, f. a promising in return, ἐγγύησις. *Cic.*

**REPRŌMITTŌ** (re & promitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to promise in return, ἀναδέχομαι. *Cic.* — Also, to promise. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Ep. — Also, to promise again or anew. *Sueton.*

**REPTĀBŪNDŌS** (repto), a, um, adj. 2 creeping, crawling. *Senec.*

**REPTĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. u creeping, crawling, ἔρπυλις. *Quintil.*

**REPTĀTŌS** (Id.), us, m. a creeping, ἔρπυσμός. *Plin.* and *Tertull.*

**REPTĪLYS** (repto), e, adj. creeping, reptile, ἔρπετός. *Sidon.*

**REPTŌ** (frequentat. of repto), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to creep, ἔρπύζω. *Of inen.* *Plaut.* — Of animals. *Gell.* — Of plants. *Plin.* — Also, to go along slowly or softly, creep, crawl. *Lucret.* Pecudes reptant. *Horat.* Tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres. *Plin.* Ep. per limitem, for ambulare. — Also, transitively, to creep or crawl over any thing. Hence, passively, *Stat.* Ager reptatus, sc. ab angue.

**REPŪBĒSCŌ** (re & pubesco), is, n. 3. to 2 grow young again, ἀνηθίω. *Colum.*

**REPŪDIĀTYŌ** (repudio), ōnis, f. a casting 1 off, rejecting, refusing, ἀπομοπή. *Cic.*

**REPŪDIĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a rejecter. 3 *Tertull.*

**REPŪDIŌ** (repudium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, perhaps, to push or strike back. — Hence, figur. to reject, refuse, cast off, ἀποπέμνω, ἀποβάλλω. *Terent.* consilium. *Cic.* Cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis. *Id.* conditionem acquissimam. *Id.* officium, h. e. to neglect, slight, disdain. — Hence, to remove. *Cic.* consilium senatus a republica. — Also, of the breaking off of a marriage-contract between persons married or about to be married, to divorce, repudiate, put away. *Sueton.* uxorem. *Id.* sponsam. *Id.* sponsam. *Terent.* Repudiatus repetor.

**REPŪDŌSŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that ought 3 to be rejected or broken off, offensive, scandalous. *Plaut.* nuptiæ, h. e. when the bridegroom hesitates to marry a woman on account of some faults.

**REPŪDIŪM** (either from re & pudet, or 2 from pavio), ii, n. properly, repentance afterwards, or a pushing back. Hence, the breaking off of a marriage-contract before the marriage, by the bridegroom. *Terent.* Repudium renunciare, or, *Plaut.* remittere, h. e. to break off a marriage-contract, declare or make known such breaking off. *Pandect.* mittere, of the bride when she invalidates the betrothment. — Also, of a husband who divorces his wife. *Sueton.* Uxori repudium remittere, h. e. to give n. writing of divorce. So, also. *Pandect.* mittere, or, *Tacit.* dicere, or, *Tertull.* scribere. *Justin.* Uxorem repudio dimittere. — Also, of a wife who divorces her husband. *Pandect.* Mittere repudium marito. *Vul. Max.* Repudium inter uxorem et virum intercessit, h. e. n. divorce.

**REPŪERĀSCŌ** (re & puerasco), or **REPŪERISCŌ**, is, n. 3. to become a boy again, to become young again, ἀνανηπιούμαι. *Cic.* *Senect.* 23. — Also, figur. to become childish. *Plaut.* — Also, to do, act, or play like a child. *Cic.* Or. 2, 6. — In all these passages we find *repuerascere*; only in *Cic. Senect.* 23. occurs *repueriscam.* *Ed. Græv.* and *Ern.*

**REPŪGNĀNTĒR** (repugnans), adv. with 1 repugnance, unwillingly, repugnantly, crossly, ἀκοντι. *Cic.*

**REPŪGNĀNTĪX** (repugno), æ, f. a contending or fighting against any one. *Plin.* Dedit repugnantiam apibus, h. e. the sting. — Also, Figur. a contradiction, repugnance, contrariety, incompatibility. *Cic.* rerum.

**REPŪGNĀTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a resisting, 3 opposing. *Apul.*

**REPŪGNĀTŌRYŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 defensive. *Vitruv.* res, h. e. things or machines for defence.

**REPŪGNŌ** (re & pugno), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to fight or contend against, make a resistance, resist, defend himself, ἀντιμάχομαι, ἐναντιοῦμαι. *Cæs.* Nostri primo fortiter repugnare. *Cic.* Cum repugnare possent. — Also, Figur. of things, to be contrary to or against, be inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant, or contradictory. *Cic.* Hæc inter se quam repugnant, perique non vident. *Id.* Repugnat enim, recte accipere et iuvitum reddere. Hence, *Id.* Repugnantia, contradictions. — Also, to resist, oppose, be against. *Cic.* contra veritatem. *Id.* fortunæ. *Ovid.* amoris. *Cic.* Nor repugno, h. e. I have no objection. *Quint.* Non repugnare circa aliquid, h. e. to prove himself not indocile in any thing — Also with *re* following. *Ovid.* Si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat. — Also, with an *infm.* following. *Ovid.* Her 17, 137. amare. — Also, with an accusat and *infm.* following. *Lucret.* Quod fieri contra coram natura repugnat. — Also, aliquid. *Tertull.* Diversitas est nobis repugnanda.

**REPŪLLĒSCŌ** (re & pullesco), is, n. 3 2 to bud, spring, burgeon, or sprout forth again, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Colum.*

**REPŪLLŌLŌ** (re & pullulo), as, n. 1. t. 2 sprout forth again, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Plin.*

**REPŪLSĀ** (repello), æ, f. a being unsuccessful in one's endeavors or requests. In asking or praying, a repulse, denial, refusal, ἀποδοκιμασία, ἀποτύχημα. *Nep.* Repulsam ferre, or, *Ovid.* pati, h. e. t. receive n. refusal. Particularly in canvassing for an office. *Cic.* Repulsa consulatus. *Id.* Sine repulsa factum esse consulem, h. e. immediately, without having previously tried in vain to obtain it. *Id.* A populo repulsam ferre, or, simply *Id.* Repulsam ferre, or, *Id.* accipere, h. e. not to obtain the office sought for, to receive a repulse. *Horat.* Virtus repulsæ nescia. — Also, in other endeavors *Phædr.* Nec hanc repulsam sentiret h. c. repulse, rejection, a being driven away. *Senec.* In tristitiam ira post repulsam revolvitur, h. e. failure of his designs and endeavors.

**REPŪLSŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a driving back 3 a refutation. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**REPŪLSŌ** (frequentat. of repello), as, a 3 1. to drive or beat back. *Lucret.* verba. *Id.* dicta, h. e. to refute.

**REPŪLSŌRYŌS** (repello), a, um, adj. driving 3 back. *Amnian.*

**REPŪLSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a beating or driving 2 back, repulsion, rebounding, reverberating, reflecting, ἀπὸκρούσις. *Cic.* scopolorum, h. e. reverberation, rebounding or echoing on the rocks, or the noise or echo itself. *Plin.* dentium, h. e. n. striking together. *Id.* durioris materiæ, h. e. resistance. *Claudian.* Raucus repulsus umbonum, h. e. noise. — Also, of light. *Lucret.* Crebro repulsu rejectæ (effigie) reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, reflection.

**REPŪLSŌS**, a, um, particip. from repello. 3 — Also, distant, fur. *Lucret.* Quod procul a vera ratione repulsam. — Also, refused. *Cato.* Repulsior.

**REPŪLCĀTYŌ** (from re & pumico), ōnis, 2 f. a smoothing, polishing. *Plin.*

**REPŪNGŌ** (re & pungo), is, a. 3. to prick 1 or goad again; figur. to vex in return, ἀντιτίζω. *Cic.* animos.

**REPŪRGŪM** (repurgo), ii, n. n. cleansing 3 again, ἀποκάθαρσις. *Cod. Just.*

**REPŪRGŌ** (re & purgo), as, avi, atum, a. 2 1. to make clean again, or, simply, to clean, cleanse, ἀποκαθαίρω. *Liv.* iter, h. e. to clear, make passable. *Curt.* horum. *Plin.* vulnera. *Ovid.* humum saxi. — Also, to make clear again. *Ovid.* cælum. — Also, to remove for the sake of cleansing. *Ovid.* mortale *Plin.* Repurgatis interaneis.

**REPŪTATYŌ** (reputo), ōnis, f. a counting, 2 reckoning. Pandect. — ¶ Also, consideration, regard, reflection, ἀναλογισμός. Tacit. veterum novorumque morum.

**REPŪTESCŌ** (re & putesco), is, n. 3. to 3 grow stinking. Tertull.

**REPŪTŌ** (re & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to reckon, calculate, compute, count. Plin. annos. — ¶ Also, to charge in an account. Pandect. alicui aliquid. — ¶ Also, to consider, weigh over, revolve in one's mind, reflect upon, ἀναλογίζομαι. Cic. aliquid secum.

**REQUIES** (re & quies), ētis and ēi, f. rest, repose, quiet, ease, refreshment, relaxation, respite, intermission, ἀνάπαυσις. Cic. curarum. Virg. pugnae. Cic. animi et corporis. Id. Quære re quietem occupationibus. — ¶ Also, sometimes, pleasure, sport. Horat. Epist. 1, 7, 79. — ¶ The genit. *requie*, for *requiei*, occurs in Sallust. fragm., though the genitive *requiei* does, perhaps, not occur. — The accusative is commonly *requiem*.

**REQUIESCŌ** (re & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to rest, repose, ἀναπαύομαι, ἡσυχάζω. Virg. sub umbra. Cic. a numeribus reipublicæ. Tacit. a domesticis malis. — Also, in the Greek manner, with an accusat. following. Propert. Quamvis ille suam lassus requiescat avenam, h. e. quod attinet avenam sive fistulam. — Also, of inanimate things. Virg. Mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus. — Hence, to rest, sleep. Propert. lecto. Id. Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat Arcetos. Hence, of the dead. Martial. Fabricio junctus fido requiescit Aquinus. Ovid. Ossa requiescite in urna. — Also, to find consolation or recreation in any thing. Cic. in spehujus. Id. eorum exitio. — ¶ See, also, *Requies*, a, um.

**REQUIETŪS** (requiesco), ōnis, f. rest, 3 pose. Hieron.

**REQUIETŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 rested or taken rest, having reposed, ἀναπαυέμενος. Liv. miles. Ovid. ager, h. e. that has lain fallow. Colum. Terra requietior, h. e. which has lain longer untilled. — ¶ Also, that is no longer new or fresh. Colum. caseus. Id. ovum.

**REQUIRITŌ** (requiro), as, a. I. to inquire 3 for any thing. Plaut. rem.

**REQUIRŌ** (re & quæro), is, sivi, situm, a. 3. to seek again, ἀναζητέω. Gell. cervam. — Also, simply, to look for, seek after, search for, seek. Cic. libros. Terent. aliquem. Colum. Columbae evolitant ad requirendos cibos. — Hence, to miss any thing, perceive that any thing is wanting, look in vain for. Cic. majorum prudentiam in aliqua re. Id. subsidia belli. Ovid. Multos inde requiro. Cic. Mur. 29. Quæ nonnumquam requirimus, h. e. have to find fault with. — Also, to demand, require, desire, consider necessary. Nepos. Neque amplius requisivit, h. e. he did not demand any thing else. Cic. Non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator. Id. Virtus nullam voluptatem requirit. Id. In hoc bello virtutes multæ requiruntur. — ¶ Also, to ask or inquire after any thing again. Cic. Ut (pueri) pulsi requirant. — Also, simply, to ask, demand or inquire of. Cic. ab, or ex aliquo, h. e. to ask any one, inquire of him. Id. aliquid, h. e. to ask or inquire after any thing. — Hence, to examine, inquire into. Cic. rationes. Plin. Ep. impendia reipublicæ. — Also, to get information. Nepos. Quum requisisset, ubi nam esset.

**REQUISITŪS** (requiro), ōnis, f. an examining, a searching or inquiring into. Gell.

**REQUISITUM** (Id.), i, n. a question, interrogation. Quintil. Ad requisita respondere. — ¶ Also, want, need, necessity. Sallust. Ad requisita naturæ, sc. discedere, h. e. the needs of nature, to ease nature.

**REQUISITŪS**, a, um. See *Requiro*.

**RES** (unc.), rei, f. a thing, in its most extensive signification. — Hence, any thing in the world, for which we sometimes say a being. Cic. Rerum, quæ nunquam fuerunt, ut Scyllæ, &c. Virg. Res non abstulit colorem, h. e. from the things in this world. Ovid. Pulcher-

rima rerum, h. e. of all creatures, consequently most beautiful of all. Hence, Cic. Res navalis, h. e. naval affairs. So, also, Id. militaris, the art of war. Id. frumentaria, h. e. provisions. Id. rustica, h. e. husbandry. Id. judiciaria, h. e. a judicial proceeding. Id. Res judicatæ, h. e. judicial decisions, lawsuits which are decided. Terent. uxoria, h. e. marriage. Cato Res divina, h. e. a sacrifice. Cic. Res Veneræ, or, Lucret. and Ovid. Res Veneris, h. e. concubitus. Particularly, with a genit. following, a thing that belongs or relates to any thing else. Phædr. Res cibi, h. e. that is fit for eating, an eatable. Cic. Res rationum, h. e. things taken into account. — Hence, plur. Res, the things in the world, people in the world, the ways of the world, or, the world. Terent. and Cæs. Imperitus rerum, h. e. not acquainted with the world. Lucret. Corpora esse in rebus. Ovid. Caput rerum urbs Romana; h. e. the head of the world. Cic. Natura rerum, h. e. the world. — Again, Liv. Pro re, or, Cic. Pro re nata, or, Terent. E re nata, h. e. according to the nature of a thing. — Again, Res, an occurrence, event. Cic. Res omnes literis tuis cognoscamus. Liv. Res belli adverse, h. e. misfortunes in war. Liv. Res Romani populi perscribere, h. e. events or history. — Hence, Mala res, a bad thing, misfortune. Terent. I in malam rem, h. e. go and be hanged. — ¶ Also, an action, deed, exploit, undertaking, performance. Terent. Aut consilio aut re juvero, h. e. by deeds. Sallust. Auctor rerum, h. e. accomplisher of exploits. Liv. Clamorem res est secuta. — Hence, of war and combat. Liv. Ante rem, h. e. before the engagement. — Rem gerere, to perform an action or deed, to do any thing, whether in war or otherwise. Cic. Res quomodo gesta sit, h. e. happened. Particularly in war, when it means, of generals, to command, carry on war, to fight, but of other soldiers, to fight. Cæs. Cominus rem gerunt, h. e. fight. Horat. Res gerere, h. e. to do deeds. Nepos. Rem gerere male, h. e. to be unsuccessful or unfortunate in war. — Hence, Res, or Res gestæ, actions, deeds, not in war. Cic. Also, in war, military exploits. Id. So, also, Id. Rem administrare, h. e. to carry on a war. Hence, Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. great battle, pitched battle. Terent. Summa rerum, h. e. a main thing. — Hence, plur. Res, history. Liv. populi Romani. Nepos. Persicæ, h. e. Persian history. — Res publica, or respublica, any action or deed relating to the state, as, a war carried on in the name of the state. Cic. and Liv. Rempublicam egregie gerere, h. e. to do excellent services to the state. — ¶ Also, experience. Cic. Res eum quotidie mitiorem facit. Terent. Res, ætas, usus, &c. — ¶ Also, a fact, reality, truth. Plaut. Rem fabulare, h. e. truth. Terent. Arbitrari, quod res est. Cic. Re multo magis quam verbis reputata, h. e. by fact, or result, issue. Ovid. Suadet rebus, non voce. Hence, Cic. Re, or re ipsa, or, Id. Re vera, or revera, h. e. indeed, in fact, truly. Id. Quid in re sit, h. e. as to what is true or real, as to the reality. So, also, Id. Inesse in ratione rerum. But this may also mean, to be in the world, which, however, amounts nearly to the same thing. Id. Positum esse in re, h. e. to be real. — ¶ Also, an effect, issue, result, event. Cic. Res indicabit. Id. Ut ipsa res declaravit. Marcell. in Cic. Ep. Re tibi prestabo. But this may also mean, in fact, really; the sense, however, is essentially the same. — ¶ Also, a circumstance. Cic. Res tuæ. Also, in the singular. Id. Si res ita postulabit. Liv. Re laxata. Hence, Cic. Res secundæ adversæ, h. e. prosperous, distressful circumstances, prosperity, adversity. Id. Bonis rebus. Cic. Flacc. 5. His rebus, h. e. in such circumstances. Cic. ad Div. 4, 1. Salvis rebus, h. e. while affairs were yet in a good state. — ¶ Also, an affair, concern, business. Cic. Me de illius re laborare. Id. Absit rei publicæ causa. — ¶ Also, a cause, reason. Cic. Ea re, or, Lucret. Hac re or, Plaut. Ob cam rem, h. e. on

that account, therefore. — ¶ Also, a view, purpose, end. Plaut. Cui rei? h. e. to what end? for what purpose? — ¶ Also, a cause, lawsuit, action at law, process. Cic. De rebus ab ipso cognitis. — ¶ Also, an affair which one person has with another, or that which one has to do or is doing with another. Cic. Rem cum Oppianico transigit. Id. Tecum mihi res est, h. e. I have something to do with you. Terent. Rem habere cum aliquo, h. e. to have to do with any one, a decent expression for to have amorous intercourse with any one. — ¶ Also, a means. Cic. Quibuscunque rebus posim. — ¶ Also, the thing, where it may also be rendered it. Cic. Sic se res habet, h. e. so it is. Id. Male se res habet, h. e. it is bad, it is not well. — ¶ Also, an argument, proof. Cic. Te vincam rebus necessariis. — ¶ Also, property, effects, substance, state, wealth, circumstances. Cic. Rem augere. Id. conficere, h. e. to spend, squander. Horat. facere, h. e. to make money, get or acquire property. So, also, Cic. Res familiaris, property. Cic. Off. 2, 11. Rem gerere, h. e. to take care of or manage one's property. Hence, Respublica, the property of the state. Cic. Reliquias reipublicæ dissipare. Sueton. res, h. e. riches. — ¶ Also, benefit, advantage, profit, interest, weal. Terent. Ad rem avidior, h. e. profit. Cic. In rem suam convertere, h. e. to make use of to his advantage. Terent. Dum ob rem, h. c. provided it be profitable. Id. Si in rem est, h. e. if it be advantageous. So, also, Terent. and Cic. E re, h. e. to the advantage of any one. Cic. and Liv. E republica, or, e republica, or, ex re publica, h. e. for the good of the state. Plaut. Ab re, h. e. to the prejudice or detriment of any one. But Ab re denotes, also, from the thing. Liv. Id ab re interregnum appellatum. Also, Ab re, with regard to property. Terent. At enim metuas, ne ab re sint omissiores paulo. Also, Ab re, unserviceable, unsuitable, foreign to the purpose. Sueton. Non ab re fuerit subtexere quæ evenerint. — Hence, Res publica, the good or advantage of the state, the common weal. Cic. Partem reipublicæ suscipere. Id. Rempublicam gerere, or administrare, h. e. to consult the good of the state, to serve the state. Particularly, as a general, in carrying on a war. Cic. (See above.) Or, as a quæstor, by superintending the public revenues. Cic. Verr. 1, 13. — ¶ Also, power, might. Hence, Res publica, the power of the state. Cic. Recuperavit rempublicam. Particularly, in the plural, Res, power, might. Hence, Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the chief command. Nepos. Potiri rerum, h. e. to obtain the power in a state; also, to have the superiority, sovereignty or supreme power. (See *Potior*.) — ¶ Also, the state. Liv. Albana. Id. Romana. Id. Maximam hanc rem fecerunt. — Hence, Res publica, a state, particularly a free state, a republic, commonwealth. Cic. Si erit ultra respublica. Particularly, in the plural, Res, the state. Nepos. Rebus tranquillitatis. Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the welfare of the state, or the whole state. — ¶ Liv. Res magna, h. e. something great. — ¶ The penult of rei is properly short, but occurs long in Lucret., when some have printed rei.

**RESACRŌ** (re & sacro), as, a. I. to free 2 from a curse. Nep.

**RESÆVIŌ** (re & sævio), is, n. 4. to rage 3 again. Ovid.

**RESALŪTATŪS** (resaluto), ōnis, f. a salute 2 luting in return. Sueton.

**RESALŪTŌ** (re & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, I a. 1. to salute again, return a salute, ἀρτασάρομαι, ἀντιπροσχαρπεύομαι. Cic. aliquem. Martial. aliquem dominum, h. e. to give him the title.

**RESANESCŌ** (re & sanesco), is, nui, n. 3. 3. to become sound again, heal again, recover one's senses. Ovid. and Lactant.

**RESANŌ** (re & sano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to make sound again, cure or heal again. Lactant.

**RESARCŌ** (re & sarcio), is, sarsi, sarc 2 tum, a. 4. to patch, mend, repair, refit, ἀναρπάρω. Terent. vestem. Liv. tec-

ta. — Hence, figur. to compensate, make amends for, make up for, supply. Suet. damnium. Plin. locum, h. e. to fill up again.

RESARRIŌ (re & sarrio), is, a. 4. to hoe & rake in order to clear from weeds, to rake or sarele again, ἀνασκάλλω. Plin. RESCINDŌ (re & scindo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. to cut, cut off, cut or break down, destroy, tear up or off, rend in pieces, ἀνασχίζω, ἀναρρηγνύω. Cæs. pontem, h. e. to cut or break down. Tibull. vestem a membris. Prop. sinum. Colum. venam, h. e. to open a vein. Virg. latebram teli, h. e. to cut to pieces. Particularly of a wound, h. e. to tear open, or, to tear open again. Ovid. vulnus. So, also, Id. luctus obductos, h. e. to renew.

— ¶ Also, to sever, separate. Horat. gratiam. — ¶ Also, to open. Lucret. vias, h. e. to open a passage. Virg. os ulceris, h. e. to cut or lay open. Cic. locum firmatum. — ¶ Also, to annul, make void, abrogate, cancel, abolish, repeal. Cic. voluntates mortuorum. Id. pactiones. Id. sua iudicia. Quintil. testamentum. Sueton. alicujus decreta.

RESCIŌ (re & scio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to know again. Gell.

RESCIŌ (re & scisco), is, ivi and ii, itum, 3. to learn again, or, simply, to learn, hear, ascertain, find out, gain information, μαρτυρῶ. Terent. Ubi rem rescivi. Cic. Quum id rescierit. Nep. Rescituos.

RESCIŌ (rescindō), ōnis, a destroying, 3 rescinding, revoking, annulling, making void. Pandect. and Tertull.

RECISSŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. destroying, 3 ing, annulling, abrogating. Pandect. actio.

RECISSŌS, a, um. See Rescindō.

RESCRIBŌ (re & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write again, anew, or once more. Sueton. commentarios. Plin. Ep. rationes. Liv. Ex eodem milite novas legiones, h. e. to enrol again or anew. — ¶ Also, to write back, again, or in return. Cic. epistolam. — Hence, to answer, reply in writing. Cic. ad aliquem, or alicui. Id. ad literas, or ad epistolam, or literis, h. e. to a letter. Also, absolutely. Cæs. Rescripsit, sese deducturum, &c. — Hence, of lawyers, when they give an answer or decision in matters of law. Pandect. — Particularly of princes, emperors, &c. Pandect. — Hence, Rescriptum, a rescript, answer of the emperor to a petition. Plin. Ep. — Also, Rescribere, to write against. Suet. alicujus libro. Id. actionibus, h. e. to refute. — ¶ Also, to write back or transfer from one account-book into another. Hence, to pay back. Terent. Argentum mihi jube rescribi, h. e. cause the money to be written back to me or to be put to my account. Horat. Nunquam rescribere, h. e. to pay back — Cæs. ad equum, h. e. to transfer from the infantry to the cavalry. — Cic. reliqua, h. e. to pay money by bill, or, to write down as a remainder. — ¶ Also, for scribo, to write, commit to writing. Cic. Cantus rescriptos vocum sonis, h. e. represented by notes, or, written on notes, or, with the text set under the notes.

RESCRIPTŪS (rescribo), ōnis, f. a writing 3 back, a reply, rescript. Pandect.

RESCRIPTŪS, a, um. See Rescribo.

RESCŪLA. See Reclina.

RESCŪLPŌ (re & sculpo), is, a. 3. to 3 carve or form again. Hence, figur. to restore, renew. Tertull. crimen.

RESECATIŌ (resecō), ōnis, f. same as Re- 3 sectio. Salvian.

RESECATŪS, a, um, particip. from resecō. — ¶ Adj. strict, severe or exact. Apul. Resecator.

RESECŪ (re & seco), as, cui, ctum and ctum, a. 1. to cut off, ἀποτέμνω. Virg. truncos. Ovid. partem de tergore. Cic. Verr. 3, 50. De vivo resecare, h. e. to deprive one even of the most necessary things. — So, also, particip. Resectus, a, um, cut off or out. Cic. lingua. — Resecat, a, um. Eumen. — ¶ Also, figur. to cut off, curtail, restrain, check, stop, remove. Cic. libidinem. Id. nimia. — ¶ Also, to abridge, shorten. Horat. spem. — ¶ Cic. Ad vivum re-

secare, h. e. to take it very strictly, examine too closely; properly, to cut to the quick. — ¶ See, also, Resecat, a, um.

RESECRATIŌ (resecō), ōnis, f. a taking off of a curse or execration. Augustin.

RESECRŌ, or RESACRŌ (re & sacro), as, 2 avi, ātum, a. 1. to pray again or anew, pray repeatedly. Plaut. Obsecro te, resecro. — ¶ Also, to recall one's prayer. Plaut. Resecro, mater, quod jamdudum obsecraveram. Ammian. Nec resecra- vit, h. e. non retractavit votum. — ¶ Also, to free from a curse or execration. Nepos, Alcibiad. 6. (Most Edd. read, in this passage, resacrare.)

RESECTŌ (resecō), ōnis, f. a cutting off, 2 ἀναρρηγνύω. Colum.

RESECTŪS, a, um. See Reseco.

RESECŪTŪS. See Resequor.

RESEDA (resedo), æ, f. a kind of plant, (Reseda alba, L.). Plin.

RESEDO (re & sedo), as, a. 1. to assuage. 2 Plin.

RESEGMENT (resecō), īnis, n. any thing 2 cut off; a cutting, paring, clip, ἀπόκομμα. Plin. unguium, h. e. of the nails.

RESEMINŌ (re & semino), as, a. 1. to 3 sow again, beget or bring forth again. Ovid.

RESEQUŌR (re & sequor), āris, quātus 3 or cūtus sum, dep. 3. to answer, reply, rejoin. Ovid. aliquem dictis.

RESECRATIŌS (resecō), as, us, m. an un- 3 locking, opening. Sidon.

RESERO (re & sero, is), is, sēvi, (satum), 2 a. 3. to sow, set or plant again, ἀνασπέρω. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to sow or plant with any thing. Varr. agrum.

RESERO (re & sero, as), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to unlock, unbar, unbolt, set or throw open, open, ἀνοίγω. Ovid. portas hosti. Plin. domos. — Figur. to open. Cic. Italiam gentibus. Id. rem familiarem. Plin. Paneg. ora, h. e. the mouth. Liv. Reserate aures sunt. — ¶ Also, to discover, disclose. Ovid. oracula. Sil. futura. — ¶ Also, to begin, commence. Ovid. annum. Plin. Paneg. fastos, h. e. to enter upon the consulship at the beginning of the year.

RESERVŌ (re & servo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to reserve, keep, ἀπορίθμημι, διαφυλάττω. Cæs. legiones ad pericula. Id. in aliud tempus. Cic. in diem. Id. ad extremum, h. e. to the last. Id. cetera presentī sermoni, h. e. for conversation. Id. Minucio me reservabam, h. e. I waited for Minucius with my letter, that I might give it to him (me, in this passage, is used for meam epistolam).

— ¶ Also, to preserve, save, not to suffer to go to ruin or be destroyed. Cic. omnes. Cels. fetum. — Also, to retain. Cic. nihil ad similitudinem hominis.

RESSES (resideo), idis, adj. that sits or re- 2 mains sitting, or that remains, does not move or stir, that always sits at the same place. Varr. caseus in corpore, h. e. that is not digested. Id. aqua, h. e. stagnant, standing. Liv. plebs, h. e. remaining. — ¶ Also, slothful, sluggish, lazy, idle, inactive, inert, unoccupied, not busy, lying fallow, quiet. Liv. Eum residem tempus terere. Virg. animus.

RESEX (resecō), icis, sc. palnes, a young 2 vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful. Colum.

RESIDEO (re & sedeo), es, sēdi, sessum, n. 2. to sit, καθίζομαι. Phædr. Corvus arbore residens. Sil. Residet equo. — ¶ Also, to remain behind; or, simply, to remain. Cic. In corpore nullum residere sensum. Id. Culpa residet. Id. In nutu residet auctoritas, h. e. was visible. — ¶ Also, to rest, be inactive or idle. Cic. Qua resident mortui. Plinut. Venter gutturque resident. — ¶ The perfect, and the tenses derived from it, for the most part belong to residere. — It is sometimes used for residere. Cic. Fin. 3, 2. Resideamus, h. e. let us sit down (Residomus, however, would be more correct). So, also, Plin. Fons intumescit ac residet. Vitruv. Aqua ad suum locum residet.

RESIDŌ (re & sideo), is, sēdi, sessum, n. 3. to sit down. Virg. Mediis resident adibus. — Hence, to settle any where in order to dwell there. Virg. Siculis arvis. — Also, to settle, take up one's abode any where in order to rest. Cic. in villa.

— ¶ Also, to sink or settle down. Cic. Si montes resedissent. — Hence, of a sediment, to subside or settle to the bottom. Plin. — Also, of other things. Horat. Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ pelles, h. e. a rough skin settles or begins to grow on my legs. — Figur. to settle, cease, become still or calm. Cæs. Mens resedit. Id. Tumor animi resedisset. Liv. ira. Plin. Lien ægri residit, h. e. heals. Virg. bellum. Liv. terror. Also, of a person speaking. Plin. Ep. Nunc attollebatur, nunc residet, h. e. he raised and lowered his voice by turns. — Also, to grow weary or faint, abate. Liv. Residere Sannitium animos. — ¶ Also, to withdraw, retire. Virg. Retro residunt. Id. Maria in se ipsa residant. Plin. Nilus incipit crescere et residit. — Also, to terminate. Ovid. In quinque residat, h. e. in a pentameter. — ¶ Also, for resideo, to remain. Plin. Ep. 4, 22. Vicia intra ipsos residunt (other Edd. read residunt).

RESIDŪS (resideo), a, um, adj. remaining, which is left, λοιπός, ὑπόλοιπος. Liv. simulatio. Cic. Quid potest esse residui? h. e. what can be left? Id. pecunie, h. e. not yet paid. So, also, Id. Residuum, h. e. a residue, remainder, rest. So, also, Residua, ōrum. Sueton. — ¶ Also, slothful, inactive. Acc.

RESIGNACŪLUM (resigno), i, n. that 3 which useless. Tertull.

RESIGNATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that un- 3 seals or opens. Tertull.

RESIGNŌ (re & signo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to unseal, break open a seal, open what is sealed, ἀνασφραγίζω. Cic. literas. Horat. testamenta. — Hence, to open. Sil. Perjuria Graia resignat, h. e. separates the troops of the perjured Grecians, opens or breaks their ranks. — Hence, figur. to disclose, reveal, unfold, discover, declare. Ovid. fata venientia. — Also, to annul, abolish, cancel, invalidate, destroy. Cic. fidem tabularum. Sil. pacta. — Also, to alter, change. Flor. aliquid ex fide constituti. — ¶ Also, for rescribere, to transfer, write from one account-book to another. Hence, to give back. Horat. cuncta. — ¶ Also, to assign. Cato. Resignatis vectigalibus. — ¶ Also, for signare et resignare. Virg. Luuina morte resignat, h. e. he closes and opens the eyes at pleasure.

RESILIŪS (re & salio), is, silui and sili, 1 sultum, n. 4. to leap back, ἀναρτῶ. Of men. Liv. ad manipulos. Of animals. Ovid. Ranae resiliunt in lacus. Also, of things, to rebound, recoil. Ovid. Resilit granda a culmine tecti. — Hence, figur. to leap, bound or start back, recoil. Vitruv. Vox resiliens. Cic. Ab hoc crimen resilire videas. — Also, to retire, withdraw, recede. Ovid. in spatium breve, h. e. to be contracted, grow less. Plin. Mamma resilit, h. e. shrinks, withers, decoys. Id. Polypus resilit a tetro odore. Id. Taurus resilit a septentrione. — Also, to desist, quit, give up. Pandect. Ut emptori liceret resilire, h. e. to break off the bargain. Quintil. Resiliendum ab iis, quæ non recipiuntur.

RESIMŪS (re & simus), a, um, adj. bent 2 back or upwards. Ovid. nares (of apes). Colum. Boves naribus resimis.

RESINĀ (ρήτινη), æ, f. resin or rosin; a gummy substance exuding from trees. Plin.

RESINACEŪS (resina), a, um, adj. of or 2 like resin, resinaceous, ῥητινώδης. Plin. RESINALIS (Id.), e, adj. resinous. Cal. 3 Aurel.

RESINATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. resined. — 2 Hence, besmeared with resin. Juvenal. juvenus, h. e. having the hairs pulled off their body by means of resin, effeminate. — ¶ Also, resined, seasoned with resin. Cels. vinum (the ancients hung resin in casks of wine in order to improve its flavor).

RESINŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of resin, 2 resinous, gummy, ῥητινώδης. Plin. Iadandum. Id. Brutia pix est resinosisima.

RESINŪLA (dimin. of resina), æ, f. a 3 little piece of resin. Arnob. Panchaicæ resinulæ, h. e. frankincense.

RESIPIŌ (re & sapio), is, ivi and ii, and 1

n. 3. to taste, savor or smack of, χυμὸν ἔχω. *Plin.* Vinum resipit picem, h. e. tastes of pitch. — Hence, figur. to savor of anything, have a resemblance to. *Gell.* 3, 3. stilum Plautinum (but *Ed. Longol.* reads recipient). — Also, to taste differently from its flavor, have a better taste. *Anson.* Ut insulsa resipient.

RESIPISCENTĪA (resipisco), a, f. change of mind, conversion, repentance, penitence, μετάνοια. *Lactant.*

RESIPISCŌ (resipio), is, sipi and sipivi, and sipi and sipi, n. 3. to receive its flavor again; to become savory again. — Hence, to come to one's self again, recover, revive, ἀναφρονῶ. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to take courage again. *Terent.* *Andr.* 4, 2, 15. — ¶ Also, to recover one's senses again. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

RESISTŌ (re & sisto), is, stīti, stitum, n. 3. to step back, place one's self back. *Virg. Geo.* 4, 424. — Hence, to stand still, halt, stop, stay, ἐπίσταται. *Terent.* Resiste. *Cæs.* E regione unius eorum pontium cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit. *Liv.* Bæbius restitit ad Pellinæum oppugnandum. *Cic.* Virtus resistet extra fores carceris. *Id.* Negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse, se colloqui causa, h. e. that he had ever spoken a word to him. — Figur. to stop, stop short, pause, as in speaking. *Cic.* Sed ego in hoc resisto. So, also, *Ovid.* Verba resistunt. Also, of other things. *Martial.* Rota resistit. *Colum.* dolor intestinorum. — Also, to set foot firmly. *Cic.* Lapsi resistamus. — Also, to remain, remain behind, continue. *Cæs.* An inopia navium ibi restitisset. — ¶ Also, to withstand; resist, hold out against, oppose, make opposition or resistance, ἀντίσταται. *Cæs.* hostibus. *Cic.* dolori. *Id.* contra veritatem. *Nepos.* Qui adversus resistere audent. — Also, with *ne* following. *Nepos.* Restitit, ne statua poneretur, h. e. he made opposition to, &c.

RESOLUBILIS (resolvo), e, adj. dissolvable, that may be dissolved again. *Prudent.*

RESOLVŌ (re & solvo), is, solvi, sōlūtum, n. 3. to untie again that which was tied, or, simply, to unbind, unloose, untie, ἀναλύω. *Ovid.* vestes, h. e. to unloose, unbind. *Quintil.* vulnus. *Colum.* aliquem (vincunt). *Ovid.* equos, h. e. to unyoke. *Id.* Puella resoluta capillos, h. e. capillis resolutis. — Hence, figur. *Colum.* glebam in pulverem. *Virg.* Gleba se resolvit, h. e. is dissolved, becomes loose. — ¶ Hence, to open. *Liv.* literas. *Ovid.* ora. *Id.* fauces in verba, h. e. the mouth in order to speak. — Also, to dissolve, melt. *Ovid.* nivem. *Plin.* margaritas in tabem. — Also, to melt down, melt again, new cast, as, coin. *Lucret.* — Also, to disperse, dissipate. *Ovid.* nebulas. *Virg.* tenebras. *Id.* curas. — Also, to finish. *Horat.* litem lite. — Also, of the body, to dissolve by sleep, death, voluptuousness, &c. to weaken, enfeeble, enervate, effeminate; melt, transport, ravish, delight. *Virg.* Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, h. e. stretched himself out. *Senec.* Felicitas illos totos resolvit, h. e. renders effeminate. *Ovid.* Ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, h. e. transported, delighted. — Also, to cancel, null, destroy, make void. *Pandect.* stipulationem. *Virg.* jura pudoris, h. e. to break, violate. *Tacit.* disciplinam militarem. *Virg.* Dolos tecti (labyrinthi) ambagesque resolvit, h. e. frustrated them by showing how one might get out by the help of a thread. *Sil.* fraudes, h. e. to frustrate, confound, disappoint. *Tacit.* vectigal, h. e. to abolish. — Also, to free, liberate, release, acquit. *Horat.* Te picula nulla resolvant. *Tibull.* Amore resolutus. — Also, to explain, free from difficulties. *Lucret.* Quod superest, quoniam magni per cœrula mundi qua fieri quidquid posset, ratione, resolvit, &c. *Quintil.* ambiguitatem. — Hence, to refute. *Quintil.* dicta. — Also, to pull down. *Sil.* muros ariete. — ¶ Also, to pay back. *Plaut.* — Also, simply, to pay. *Plaut.* argentum. *Id.* pro vectura.

RESOLVĒ (resolutus), adv. loosely. Hence, freely, without restraint. *Tertull.*

RESOLŪTIŌ (resolvo), ōnis, f. a loosening, untying, ἀνάλυσις. *Gell.* lori. — ¶ Also, an explaining. *Gell.* sophismatis. — ¶ Also, a relaxing, weakness, palsy. *Cels.* nervorum, h. e. a palsy or paralysis. *Id.* ventris, h. e. a lax or looseness. — ¶ Also, a making null or void. *Pandect.*

RESOLŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from resolvo. — ¶ Adj. effeminate, voluptuous, libidinous. *Martial.* Resolutor cinædo. — ¶ Also, unrestrained. *Sil.* gaudia.

RESŌNĀBĪLIS (resono), e, adj. resounding, echoing. *Ovid.* echo.

RESŌNĀNTĪA (Id.), a, f. a resounding, n. echo, ἀντήχησις. *Virg.*

RESŌNŌ (re & sono), as, avi, n. 1. to sound again, resound, ring again, ἀντηχέω. *Virg.* Resonant plangoribus ædes. *Cic.* Resonans theatrum. — Particularly, of an echo. *Varr.* Μελητῶνας facere oportet, potissimum ubi non resonent imagines. So, also, *Cic.* Gloria virtuti resonat, tanquam imago (echo), h. e. is its echo. — ¶ Also, to sound, give a sound. *Cic.* Nervos resonare.

*Virg.* Resonant avibus virgulta, h. e. are filled with the music of birds. *Horat.* Umbra resonant triste, h. e. murmured or sounded mournfully. — ¶ Also, transitively, to resound with any thing, to sound. *Virg.* Doces silvas resonare Amaryllida. — Hence, to make or cause a sound. *Cic.* In fidibus testudine resonatur, h. c. a sound is returned. — Also, to cause to resound, fill with sound. *Virg.* lucos cantu. — ¶ Resono, is, occurs also. *Pacuv.* Resonit. *Emm.* Resonunt.

RESŌNŪS (resono), a, um, adj. resounding, echoing, ἀντηχών. *Ovid.* vox. — ¶ Also, sounding. *Val.* Flacc. ictus.

RESŌPIŌ (re & sopio), is, a. 4. to lull to sleep. *Fulgent.* in contin. *Virg.*

RESŌRBEŌ (re & sorbeo), es, bui and 2 psi, ptum, a. 2. to suck or draw back, swallow again, resorb, ἀναρροφῶ. *Ovid.* fluctus. *Plin.* Mare in se resorberi. *Id.* vocem. *Quintil.* spiritum. Hence, *Sil.* fletum, h. e. to keep the tears back by force.

RESPECTŌ (frequentat. of respicio), as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to look back, look round or behind, or, simply, to look at any thing, ἀποβλέπω, παραίνω. *Terent.* Quid respectas? *Lucret.* Respective funera. *Liv.* ad tribunal. — Hence, figur. to care about, regard, respect. *Virg.* Si qua pios respectant numina. — Also, to expect, wait for. *Varr.* Respectantes dum (reliquæ alique) convenient. *Cic.* par munus ab aqua.

RESPECTŪS (respicio), us, m. a looking back or about, ἀποβλεμμα, ἐπιστροφή. *Liv.* Sine respectu fugere. *Cic.* incendiorum, h. e. looking round at. — ¶ Also, respect, regard, consideration. *Cic.* Respectum ad senatum habere, h. e. to have respect to the senate. — Also, with a genit. following. *Ovid.* mei. *Liv.* rerum privatarum. — ¶ Also, n. refuge, place of refuge, shelter, retreat. *Cic.* Qui respectum pulcherrimum et presidium firmissimum admittit reipublicæ. *Liv.* ad Romanos.

RESPECTŪS, a, um. See Respicio.

RESPERGŌ (re & spergo), is, si, sum, a. 1. 3. to sprinkle back. Hence, to strew or scatter back. *Pallad.* radices, h. e. to spread out. — ¶ To sprinkle, besprinkle. *Cic.* oculos. *Id.* manus sanguine. — Also, to strew. *Plin.* Respersum guttis, h. e. besprinkled, strewn as it were, variegated. — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* 2, 143. Aurora respergit lumine terras, h. e. fills. (But *Ed. Crech.* reads spargit, &c.) *Senec.* Nulla nuhe respersus Titan (h. e. sol), h. e. covered. — *Tacit.* Probro respergi, h. c. to disgrace himself.

RESPERGŌ (respergo, is), inis, f. a besprinkling. *Prudent.*

RESPERSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, βαντισμός. *Cic.* pigmentorum. *Id.* sumptuosa, h. e. infusio unguentorum et vini in rogam.

RESPERSŪS (Id.), us, m. n besprinkling. 2 *Plin.*

RESPERSŪS, a, um. See Respergo, is.

RESPICIŌ (re & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. and n. 3. to look back or behind one's

self, ἀποβλέπω, ἀφοράω. *Cic.* longe retro. *Terent.* ad aliquem. *Apul.* in aliquem. *Ovid.* Eurydicen suam respici, Orpheus, h. e. looks back at her. — Also, figur. to think or reflect upon, recollect. *Cic.* Quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis. — Hence, to observe behind one's self. *Liv.* Quos quum respexisset. — Also, to regard, respect, consider. *Terent.* Neque te respicis, h. e. you have no respect to yourself. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Si Cæsar se respexerit, h. e. will act prudently, reasonably. *Cic.* Ut respiciam generum inuicem. *Terent.* ætatem tuam. *Cic.* Minime respiciens patriam, h. e. not acting suitably to his native country. (*Ed. Schuetz* reads more correctly respiciens.) — Also, to care for, look upon. *Cic.* reipublicam. *Terent.* Dii nos respiciunt. *Cic.* commoda populi. — Also, to belong, pertain, or relate to. *Cæs.* Ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, h. e. he had the chief command. *Pandect.* Periculum ad venditorem respicere. — Also, to look for any thing with longing or ardent desire, to look anxiously for, expect, hope. *Liv.* spem ab Romanis. *Id.* subsidia. — ¶ Also, to see, perceive. *Plaut.* Respicio, vos nihili meam gratiam facere. *Virg.* Respiciunt, volitare favillam. *Vai.* Flacc. in auras. — Hence, to see, look at. *Lucan.* sidera. — ¶ *Plaut.* Respexis, for respexeris.

RESPIRĀCŪLUM (respiro), i, n. the wind 3 pipe, respiration. *Claud. Mamert.*

RESPIRĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. the wind 3 pipe, or, a fetching of breath, ἀνάπνευμα. *Ovid.*

RESPIRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. recreation, 3 comfort. *Augustin.*

RESPIRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a breathing or fetching breath; respiration, ἀνάπνευσις. *Cic.* — Hence, a pause in speaking, when one stops and takes breath. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an exhalation, evaporation. *Cic.* aquarum. — ¶ Also, a resting, pausing, intermission. *Liv.*

RESPIRĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a fetching breath, respiration. *Cic.*

RESPIRĪTŪS (Id.), us, m. a fetching 1 breath, breathing back or out. *Cic.*

RESPIRŌ (re & spiro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to breathe back. *Cic.* animam. — Hence, to fetch or draw breath. *Cic.*, *Juvencal.* and *Plin.* — Also, to exhale. *Stut. aera* malignum. — Also, of wind instruments, to sound. *Calpurn.* — ¶ Also, to fetch breath again, recover breath. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Hence, figur. to recover, rest, repose, be relieved or refreshed, from fear, terror, business, distress, &c. *Cic.* a metu. *Id.* Si civitas respiraverit. *Liv.* Spatium respirandi. Also, passively. *Liv.* Ita respiratum est, h. e. thus they recovered. — Also, to nhntc, be diminished, cease. *Cic.* Cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit. *Id.* Oppugnatio respiravit, h. e. was suspended or discontinued.

RESPLENDENTĪA (resplendeo), a, f. 3 resplendence, splendor. *Augustin.*

RESPLENDEŌ (re & splendeo), es, n. 2. 3 to be resplendent, ἐκλάμπω. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to shine, glitter. *Masil.*

RESPŌNDEŌ (re & spondeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. to promise in return, ἐπαγγέλλομαι. *Plaut.* — Also, simply, to promise. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to answer, reply, properly by word of mouth. *Senec.* Tibi non rescribam, se respondeam. But commonly it means, to reply, answer, whether by word of mouth or by writing. *Cic.* criminibus. *Id.* epistole. *Quintil.* adversario. *Cic.* ad aliquid. *Terent.* Aliud mihi respondes. *Cic.* Videat, quid respondent. Particularly of those who are consulted, as, lawyers. *Cic.* de jure, h. e. to give counsel. *Id.* Ad jus respondendum. Also, of haruspices. *Cic.* Also, of soothsayers. *Vellei.* ex notis corporis. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Saxa respondent voci, h. e. echo. So, also, *Ovid.* Respondent flebile ripæ. — Hence, to answer to one's name when it is rend or called over to appear, be present. *Cic.* Verrem non responderum, h. c. would not appear in court. *Id.* Nec respondere ausus. For the names of the parties were called over in order to know whether they

were present. Hence, it may also be rendered to defend or vindicate one's self. *Liv.* Quia non respondebant, quorum nomina delata erant, h. e. non aderant, did not appear. *Horat.* Respondere debebat. Thus in the army it was usual to call over the names of the soldiers; and of such as were not present, and consequently could not answer, it was said, Non respondent, they are not present. *Liv.* Qui ad nomina non respondissent. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Pedes respondere non vocatos, h. e. appear, be at hand. So, also, *Quintil.* Verba respondebunt. — Also, to answer to, agree, correspond or square with, harmonize, be proportionate, accord, fit, suit, be proper, reasonable, act or behave one's self conformable to. *Cic.* Verba verbis respondeant. *Id.* patri, h. e. to resemble. *Virg.* Dictis matris cetera respondent, h. c. correspond to, agree with. *Liv.* Eventus ad spem respondit. *Cic.* Tua virtus opinionum hominum respondet. *Id.* Porticus, quæ Palatio respondeat, h. e. a gallery which should be like that on the Palatine mount. *Quintil.* Verba belle respondent, h. c. suit well. *Horat.* Nomine tuo respondes, h. c. you act in a manner worthy of your name. *Ovid.* Vires veteres mihi non respondent in carmina, h. e. I do not have them any longer. — Also, to return at its regular time, keep its time or hour. *Senec.* Podagra ad tempus respondet, h. e. comes at its time. — *Cic.* also uses the word in the sense of the Greek ἀντίστροφον εἶναι; thus, *Orat.* 32, Rhetoricam respondere ex altera parte dialecticæ, h. c. is its side-piece, &c. — Also, to be conformable to expectation. *Cels.* Feminæ, quibus sanguis per menstrua non respondet, h. e. does not flow duly. *Id.* Quod sæpius respondet, h. e. a remedy that frequently answers, benefits, or is of use. *Id.* Quæ varie responderunt, h. c. have had various effects, have been of service to some, but not to others. — Also, of plants, to bear, bring forth, yield. *Colum.* Frumenta cum quarto responderint, h. e. have borne fourfold. *Id.* Vitis non respondet, h. e. does not bear. *Senec.* Metallata plenius responsura, h. c. that will yield or produce more. — Also, to requite, repay, return. *Cic.* amoris amore. *Id.* liberalitati. — Also, to lie opposite. *Virg.* Contra respondet tellus. — Also, to abide by or keep one's promise. *Cic.* ad tempus, h. e. to pay at the proper time. *Senec.* nominibus, h. e. to pay. *Quintil.* ad reliqua, h. e. to pay the remainder. — Also, to be a match for, to resist. *Cic.* Urbes tumulis respondebant. *Id.* orationi illorum. — Also, to prove right, come to pass, take place, be fulfilled. *Cels.* Conjectura respondet. — Also, to pertain or belong to. *Pandect.* Cui reipublicæ vicus ille respondet.

**RESPŌNSIŌ** (respondeo), ōnis, f. an answer, reply, ἀπόκρισις. *Cic.* In quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, qui ita dicebat, coniter esse communit. *Id.* Sibi ipsi responsio, h. e. n. replying to one's self in a speech. — ¶ Also, a refutation. *Quintil.* 5, 7, 14.

**RESPŌNSITŌ** (frequentat. of responso), as, a. 1. to answer, give counsel in law, &c. ἀναποκρίνομαι. *Cic.*

**RESPŌNSIVĒ** (responsivus, from respondeo), adv. replying or answering. *Ascon.*

**RESPŌNSŌ** (frequentat. of respondeo), as, a. 1. to answer, reply. *Plaut.* — Figur. *Virg.* Ripæ responsant, h. c. echo, re-echo. — Also, to accompany a song by playing on an instrument. *Sueton.* ap. *Diomed.* — ¶ Also, to resist, oppose, withstand. *Plaut.* alicui. *Horat.* cupidinibus. *Id.* cœnis, h. c. to refuse, reject an invitation to. — ¶ Also, to answer to, agree with, suit. *Horat.* palato.

**RESPŌNSŌR** (respondeo), ōris, m. one that replies or answers. *Plaut.* — Hence, one that gives answers to clients, a counsellor at law. *Horat.* Ep. 1, 16, 43. (But Bentley and others read quo res sponsore.)

**RESPŌNSUM** (Id.), i, n. an answer, reply, ἀπόκρισις. *Cic.* Responsum dare alicui, or reddere, h. e. to give an answer. *Id.* ferre, or auferre, h. c. to receive. *Terent.* renunciare, h. e. to bring.

So, also, of the response of an oracle. *Terent.* Non Apollinis magis verum, quam hoc, responsum est. *Nep.* Inde dei Delphici responso erutus. *Cic.* haruspicum. Of the Sibyl. *Virg.* So, also, of a counsellor's opinion. *Cic.*

**RESPŌNSŌS** (Id.), us, m. an answer. 2 *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a corresponding to, agreeing with, harmony, proportion. *Vitriv.* — ¶ *Cod. Just.* Ad responsum, or, adresponsum, h. c. a kind of commissary in an army.

**RESPŪBLICĀ**, and **RĒS PŪBLICĀ**. See *Res*, and *Publicus*.

**RĒSPŪŌ** (re & spu), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. properly, to spit back. Hence, to spit out, discharge by spitting, ἀποπύω. *Scrub.* Larg. varios liquores ex stomacho, h. e. to discharge by vomiting. *Stat.* frenos cum sanguine. — ¶ Also, to discharge, repel, not to admit, push back, remove from itself, keep off. *Cic.* Reliquiæ cibi, quas natura respuit, h. e. discharges through the ways of nature. *Id.* Gustatus dulce respuit, h. e. rejects. *Quintil.* Vascula oris angusti superfusam humoris copiam respuit. *Lucret.* ferrum ab se. *Plin.* Omne respuens vulnus, h. c. invulnerabilis. — ¶ Also, to reject, disapprove, not to accept. *Cæs.* conditionem. *Id.* defensionem. *Horat.* poetas. *Cic.* aliquem auribus. So, also; *Id.* Aures respuit, h. e. it is disagreeable to the ear. — *Respuens*, with a genit. following. *Gell.* vocum communium.

**RĒSTĀGNĀTĪŌ** (restagno), ōnis, f. aa 2 overflowing, running over, inundation, πλημμύρα. *Plin.* Euphratis. Hence, *Id.* alvi, h. c. a rising of the food from the stomach towards the mouth.

**RĒSTĀGNŌ** (re & stagno), as, n. 1. to run over, overflow, πλημύω, πλημμύρω. *Ovid.* Restagnans maris. *Sil.* Restagnant arva palude. *Cæs.* Locus late restagnat, h. e. forms a lake.

**RĒSTĀURĀTĪŌ** (restaurō), ōnis, f. a ren-3 ovation, renewal, renewing, ἀνασκευή. *Pandect.*

**RĒSTĀURŌ** (unc.), as, a. 1. to repair, 2 rebuild, restore, ἀνασκευάζω. *Tacit.* theatrum. *Id.* ædem. *Pandect.* aliquid in pristinum statum. — ¶ Also, to renew, repeat, reconnoitre. *Justin.* bellum. *Pandect.* actionem.

**RĒSTĪARĪŌS** (restis), i, m. a ropemaker. 3 *Fronto.*

**RĒSTĪBĪLĪŌ** (re & stabilio), is, a. 4. to 3 restore, reestablish. *Pacuv.*

**RĒSTĪBĪLĪS** (restituo), e, adj. that is re-2 stored. *Plin.* Platanus restibilis facta, h. c. has recovered itself. — ¶ Also, that is restored or renewed every year. *Varr.* ager, h. e. sown every year, and consequently not lying fallow; so, also, *Varr.* terra; and *Cato.* locus; also, *Colum.* Restibile, perhaps, sc. solum. *Varr.* seges, h. e. which bears also for the coming year. *Plin.* fecunditas, h. e. which continues yearly. *Colum.* vinetum, ar, *Id.* vinea, h. c. that is dug up every year.

**RĒSTĪCŪLĀ** (dimin. of restis), æ, f. u little rope or cord, σχοινίον. *Varr.*

**RĒSTĪCŪLŌS** (Id.), i, m. same as Resticula. *Pandect.*

**RĒSTĪLLŌ** (re & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 and n. 1. to drop back or again, let flow by drops. *Figur.* *Cic.* Att. 9, 7. *Edd.* *Ern.* Litteræ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt, h. e. have instilled again. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to drop back, fall or flow by drops. *Prudent.*

**RĒSTĪNGŪŌ** (restinguo), ōnis, f. a 1 quenching, as, of thirst, ἀποβέβρις. *Cic.*

**RĒSTĪNGŪS**, a, um. particip. from restinguo.

**RĒSTĪNGŪIBĪLĪS** (restinguo), e, adj. that may be extinguished. *Augustin.*

**RĒSTĪNGŪŌ** (re & stinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to extinguish, ἀποβέννυμι. *Cic.* ignem. *Cæs.* aggerem (ardentem). *Plin.* calcem, h. c. to quench, slake. *Id.* Carbo restinctus. Also, absolutely. *Cæs.* Ad restinguendum concurrunt, h. c. to extinguish the fire. — ¶ Hence, figur. to quench, assuage, allay, moderate, still, pacify, temper, appease. *Cic.* sitim. *Id.* ardorem cupiditatum. *Id.* mentes auditorum inflammatas. *Id.* odium. — ¶ Also, in general, to destroy, bring to nothing, ruin, stop. *Terent.*

verba (iræ plena) una lacrimula, h. e. to overcome, defeat, destroy. *Plin.* morbum. *Id.* ictus scorpionum. *Id.* venena. *Cic.* studia, h. e. to stop, hinder. *Id.* sermunculum. *Id.* Animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, h. e. to be destroyed, perish. — Hence, to kill. *Plin.* cimices.

**RĒSTĪŌ** (restis), ōnis, m. one that makes 2 or sells ropes, or does both, a ropemaker, cordmaker, σχοινοπώλης, σχοινοπλόκος. *Sueton.* — Hence, jocosely, for one that is scourged with ropes. *Plaut.* *Most.* 4, 2, 2.

**RĒSTĪPŪLATĪŌ** (restipulo), ōnis, f. the demanding of a counter-engagement, or a counter-engagement. *Cic.*

**RĒSTĪPŪLŌR** (re & stipulo), āris, dep. 1. to ask a counter-obligation; to engage reciprocally, ἀντεπερωτάω. *Cic.*

**RĒSTĪS** (unc.), is, f. a cord, rope, σχοῖ-2 vos, ἀρχόνη, ἑλλεδονός. *Varr.* — Also, for rope-dancers to dance upon. *Juvenal.* — Also, for hanging, a halter. *Plaut.* Hence, *Terent.* Res redit ad restim, h. c. my affairs are become so desperate, that I should hang myself. — Young persons used to dance in a circle, each taking hold of a rope. *Liv.* 27, 31. Hence, *Terent.* Ductare restim, h. e. to draw a rope in dancing, to dance in a circle. — ¶ Restes alii, the leaves of garlic. *Plin.* So also of onions. *Martial.*

**RĒSTĪTŌ** (frequentat. of resto), as, n. 1. 2 to stand still, stop, remain. *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to resist. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to tarry, hesitate. *Terent.* and *Plin.*

**RĒSTĪTRĪX** (from resisto, or resto), icis, 3 f. she that stays behind. *Plaut.*

**RĒSTĪTŪŌ** (re & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to put or set up again, replace. *Cic.* statum. — ¶ Also, to restore to its former situation or condition. *Cic.* ædes, h. e. to rebuild. *Terent.* fores, h. e. to cause to be repaired or made again. *Cæs.* oppida, h. c. to restore or rebuild. So, also, *Nepos.* muros. *Ovid.* comas disjectas, h. e. to put in order again. *Cic.* provinciam in antiquum statum, h. e. to restore. *Id.* aliquid in pristinum dignitatem. *Nepos.* aliquem in regnum. *Cic.* Cæcin. 29. aliquem, h. e. to reinstate to his possessions and rights. *Liv.* aciem, h. e. to rally. So, also, *Id.* prælium, or pugnam, h. e. to renew. *Cic.* aliquem in amicitiam suam; for this we find, also, aliquem alicui; as, *Liv.* Ætolos Romanis. *Plin.* sanitate. — Also, to restore to health, make sound, heal, cure. *Plin.* visum. *Cic.* depravata. Also, morally. *Plaut.* hominem. Also, *Plin.* aliquid sanitati. Also, Sibi restitui; as, *Plin.* Vina sibi restituntur, h. e. recover their flavor. Hence, se, to revive, recover; as, *Varr.* Apes restitunt se, ac reviviscunt. Hence, *Cic.* judicium, h. e. to reverse a sentence, and set the matter on its old footing. So, also, *Id.* vin factam. — Also, to make good, make up for, repair. *Liv.* damnum. — ¶ Also, to bring back again, recall from banishment. *Nepos.* in patriam. *Cic.* Causa restituendi mei, sc. into my country from exile. *Liv.* sospites Romam ad propinquos. — ¶ Also, to give back, restore, return. *Cæs.* aliquem alicui. *Liv.* agrum alicui. — Also, with ad. *Liv.* Arpi restituti ad Romanos. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* and *Liv.* se alicui, h. c. to become one's friend again, renew friendship with. — ¶ Also, to deliver to any one that which belongs to him, as, by the decision of a judge, to adjudge. *Phedr.* apibus fructum suum.

**RĒSTĪTŪTĪŌ** (restituo), ōnis, f. a restoring. *Sueton.* domus, h. c. rebuilding. *Val. Max.* libertatis. — Also, a restoring to his place in the senate. *Sueton.* *Oth.* 2. — ¶ Also, a recalling from exile. *Cic.* — Also, a pardoning, as, of a condemned criminal. *Plin.* Ep. — ¶ Also, a renewing. *Arnob.* lunæ. — ¶ Also, a restoring, returning, giving back, restitution. *Pandect.*

**RĒSTĪTŪTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a restorer. *Cic.* salutis. *Liv.* templorum, h. e. a builder.

**RĒSTĪTŪTŌRIŪS** (restitutor), a, um, 3 adj. relating to restitution. *Pandect.* iudicium.

**RESTITUTRIX** (Id.), *icis, f. she that re- stores or gives back.* *Apul.*  
**RESTITUTŌS**, a, um, particip. from restituo.  
**RESTITŌ** (re & sto), as, *iti, n. I. to stay or remain behind, or, simply, to stay, remain.* *Liv.* Quid solum restantem prodesse potuisse? *Cic.* Roma restiterunt. *Id.* Si restituro. (The last two may also be derived from *resisto*.) — Hence, to remain, be left. *Cic.* Hic restat actus. *Virg.* Dona pelago et flammis restantia, *h. e.* that have been preserved from the sea and from flames. — *Restat* is frequently followed by an infinitive. *Terent.* Restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere. *Horat.* Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit et Ancus. — *Mihi hoc restat, it awaits me; as, Virg.* Hoc Latio restare. *Cic.* Quae ei sola restituerunt. — Hence, *Cic.* Quod restat, *h. e.* for the future. *Cic.* Restat, ut, &c. it still remains that, &c. — Also, with other words expressing a similar idea. *Liv.* Spem reliquam restare, remain. Likewise, *Virg.* Superstes restarem. In all these passages, *restare* means to remain. — *¶* Also, to resist, oppose, withstand. *Terent.* and *Liv.* — Hence, figur. of things that do not yield or that stand firm. *Lucret.* Aera, quae claustris restantia vociferantur. *Tacit.* Restantibus laminis adversum pila. *Propert.* Amor, qui restat, *h. e.* stands firm, holds out. — *¶* It is also used in passive. *Liv.* 34, 15. *Ed. Drak.* Qua minima vi restatur, *h. e.* where the resistance is least.  
**RESTRICTE** (restrictus), adv. closely, sparingly. *Cic.* Restrictē facere aliquid. *Augustin.* Restrictus. *Plin.* *Ep.* Restrictissime. — *¶* Also, precisely, exactly, strictly. *Cic.* Cetera restricte praecipio. *Id.* observo.  
**RESTRICTIŌS** (restringo), *ōnis, f. a restriction, restraint.* *Augustin.*  
**RESTRICTŌS**, a, um, particip. from restringo. — *¶* Adj. bound hard or tight, tied fast, ἀναστρωθεις. *Suet.* toga, *h. e.* tight. *Id.* Digni restrictiores, *h. e.* shorter. *Serenn. Samm.* Alvus restricta, *h. e.* constrictive. — *¶* Also, narrow, confined, limited, modest. *Plin.* *Ep.* Restrictus arbitraris. — *¶* Also, sparing, stingy, niggardly. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Restrictior. — *¶* Also, rigorous, strict, severe. *Tacit.* imperium. *Cod. Just.* Restrictissimis regulis.  
**RESTRINGŌ** (re & stringo), is, *inxi, ic-* tum, a. 3. to draw back or to one's self. *Quintil.* kavam. — *¶* Also, to bind or draw back, in order to widen or to make more narrow, close or tight. Hence, to bind or draw back in order to open any thing. Hence, to open. *Plaut.* dentes, *h. e.* to show one's teeth. *Apul.* labella. — Also, to relax, make laquid. *Tacit.* animum maestitia. — *¶* Also, to bind back, in order to tie any thing hard or tight. *Plin.* manus ad terga, *h. e.* upon one's back. *Horat.* Restrictis lacertis. — Hence, to bind, fetter, shackle. *Tacit.* vinculum ad arcum sellae. Also, with a dat. following, for ad aliquid. *Catull.* Restrictus silici. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* *Ep.* omnes ad custodiam pecuniae, *h. e.* to urge, excite, incite. *Tertull.* paralyticos, *h. e.* to cure, properly, to make the joints firm again. — Also, to restrain, check, confine, stop, restrict. *Plin.* *Ep.* sumptus. — *¶* See, also, *Restrictus*.  
**RESTRŪCTŌS**, a, um. See *Restructo*.  
**RESTRŪŌ** (re & struo), is, *xi, ctum, a. 3.* to rebuild, erect again. *Tertull.* aras. — Hence, to restore. *Tertull.* fidem.  
**RESŪDŌ** (re & sudo) as, a. and n. 1. to sweat. *Cart.* — *¶* Also, transitively, to sweat, sweat forth, exude. *Prudent.*  
**RESŪLCŌ** (re & sulco), as, a. 1. to furrow or plough again. — *Figur.* *Prudent.* vulnera, *h. e.* to scratch up again.  
**RESŪLTŌ** (frequentat. of resilio), as, n. 2. 1. to spring or leap back, rebound, ἀναπηδάω. *Virg.* Tela galea resultant. *Plia.* Aer resultat. — Hence, of an echo. *Virg.* Imago vocis resultat. — Hence, of places and things, to resound, sound, ring. *Virg.* Colles clamore resultant. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Tecta resultantia vocibus. — *¶* *Figur.* to leap, hop; as a fault of a speech when there are too many short syllables in it. *Quatit.* Vitiosum dicendi genus, quod

verborum licentia resultat. — Also, of the voice. *Quintil.* Pronunciatio resultans vocis inutationibus. — Also, to oppose, resist. *Plin.* *Ep.* Barbara nomina versibus resultat. — *¶* Also, transit., to make rebound, echo back, make to sound. *Apul.* Saxa parilem sonum resultant. *Calp.* Carmina, quae nemorale resultant.  
**RESŪMŌ** (re & sumo), is, *mpsi or msi,* 2 mptum or mtum, a. 3. to take up again, take again, resume, ἀναλαμβάνω. *Ovid.* tabellas. *Quintil.* librum in manus. *Tacit.* arma, *h. e.* to take up again. — Hence, to take again, make use of again. *Plin.* Paeg. praetextas, *h. e.* to put on again. *Id.* libertatem, *h. e.* to liberate one's self again. — Also, to take up again, resume, occupy one's self again with. *Plia.* *Paneg.* curas principales. — Also, to renew, repeat. *Tacit.* pugnam. *Id.* hostilia. *Stat.* gemitus. — *¶* Also, to get or receive again. *Ovid.* vires. *Sacton.* somnum. *Id.* animum, *h. e.* to take courage again. — *¶* Also, to restore, refresh, cause to recover. *Cal.* *Aurel.* agrum.  
**RESŪMPTIŌS**, or **RESŪMPTIŌS** (resumo), *ōnis, f. a restoring, recovering, reviving, refreshing.* *Cal.* *Aurel.*  
**RESŪMPTIVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that serves for recovering, reviving or refreshing. *Cal.* *Aurel.*  
**RESŪMPTŌRICŌS**, or **RESŪMPTŌRIŌS**, a, 3 um, adj. for Resumptivus. *Cal.* *Aurel.*  
**RESŪMPTŌS**, or **RESŪMPTŌS**, a, um. See *Resumo*.  
**RESŪPŌ** (re & suo), is, *ūi, ūtum, a. 3.* to rip open. *Sacton.* Tunica resuta.  
**RESŪPŌINATŌS**, a, um, particip. from resupino. — *¶* Adj. lying or laid on his back, ὀπισθωθεis. — Hence, lazy, slothful, effeminate. *Juven.* Gallus. — *Figur.* leaning back. *Vitruv.* Resupinatam facit ejus speciem. — *¶* Also, carved, bent. *Cels.* os.  
**RESŪPŌINŌS** (re & supino), as, *avi, ātum,* 2 a. 1. to bend back or backwards. *Plin.* caput. *Liv.* assurgentem umbone, *h. e.* to strike back to the ground. *Quintil.* nares manu. — Hence, Resupinari, to be bent backwards or back, to bend itself back or on its back. *Plin.* Leones resupinari, *h. e.* lay themselves upon their backs. — Hence, Resupinare feminam, for concumbere cum femina; as, *Juvenal.* aviam. — *¶* Also, to turn or force back, break in, drive in, overthrow. *Prop.* valvas, *h. e.* to open, tear open, force in. — *¶* Also, to destroy, ruin. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* rem. — *¶* Also, to make proud, puff up. *Senec.* — *¶* See, also, *Resupinatus, a, um*.  
**RESŪPŌINŌS** (re & supinus), a, um, adj. 2 bent backwards or back, lying on one's back or with the face upwards, turning or looking upwards, supine, ὀπιος. So. of a man when he bends his head back. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, of proud persons who carry their noses high, bend their heads back. *Ovid.* and *Senec.* Here it may also be rendered proud. — Also, when one lies on his back upon the ground. *Ovid.* *Met.* 8, 84. *Her.* 16, 255. Here it may be rendered on his back, or lying on his back. Hence, *Ovid.* Resupinum aliquem fundere, *h. e.* to throw on his back upon the ground. *Plin.* Humi jacentes resupini. So, also, *Ovid.* collum. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* vomer, *h. e.* bent back. — *¶* Also, effeminate, slothful. *Quintil.* voluptas. — *¶* Also, negligent, careless. *Pandect.* homo. *Id.* existimatio.  
**RESŪRGŌ** (re & surgo), is, *surrexi, sur-* 2 rectum, n. 3. to rise again, raise one's self again, appear again, ἀνίσταται. *Ovid.* Resurgam, sc. from my bed. *Tacit.* Jacentes nullo ad resurgendum nisu. *Ovid.* Herba resurgens, *h. e.* springing up again. *Id.* Luna resurgit, *h. e.* rises. *Tacit.* arbor. — *¶* Also, figur. to rise again, rouse one's self again. *Tacit.* in ultionem. — *¶* Also, to arise again, break forth again. *Vellei.* Resurgit bellum. *Virg.* amor. — *¶* Also, to come forth again, or to rise again. *Propert.* Roma resurgens. *Liv.* Res Romana velut resurgeret. — *¶* Also, to come to life again, rise from the dead. *Lactant.* — Al-

so, to be built again. *Tacit.* Resurgens urbs.  
**RESŪRRECTIŌ** (resurgo), *ōnis, f. a rising* 3 from the dead, resurrection, ἀνάστασις *Tertull.*  
**RESŪSCITATIŌ** (resuscito), *ōnis, f. a* 3 raising from the dead, resuscitation. *Tertull.*  
**RESŪSCITATŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m. he that* 3 raises from the dead. *Tertull.*  
**RESŪSCITŌ** (re & suscito), as, *avi, ātum,* 3 a. 1. to rouse again, revive, excite again, renew, ἀνεγείρω. *Ovid.* iram. — Hence, *Pandect.* legatum, *h. e.* to renew again, make valid again. — *¶* Also, to bring to life again. *Tertull.*  
**RESŪTŌS**, a, um. See *Resuo*. 2  
**RETĀE** (unc.), *ārum, f. said to denote* 3 trees projecting from the banks of a river. *Gell.* 11, 17. Hence, is said to be derived *Reto*, as, to clear a river of such trees. *Gell.* flumen.  
**RETALIŌ** (re & talio, *ōnis*), as, a. 1. to 3 retaliate. *Gell.* (Id) retaliari debet.  
**RETARDATIŌ** (retardo), *ōnis, f. a stop-* ping, delaying, hindering, retarding, ἀνα- 3 βολή, μέλλοις. *Cic.*  
**RETARDŌ** (re & tardo), as, *avi, ātum,* a. 1. to keep back, detain, stop, delay, hin- 3 der, impede, retard, ἀνίχω. *Cic.* aliquem in via. *Id.* aliquem a scribendo. *Id.* impetus hostium. *Plin.* *Ep.* a scribendi studio. — Hence, Retardari, to be 3 detained, tarry, go slowly. *Cic.* Motus stellarum retardantur.  
**RETAXŌ** (re & taxo), as, a. 1. to reprove, 2 blame, tax, or to blame in return, ἐγκαλέω. *Sacton.*  
**RETĒ** (unc.), is, n. a net, particularly a 3 net for catching fish. *Cic.* Araneae quasi rete tenunt. *Plaut.* Rete jacere. *Virg.* Retia ponere cervis. *Terent.* tendere. — Also, figur. *Propert.* Teu- 3 dis retia mihi. *Lucret.* Retibus (amoris) exire. *Plaut.* Albo rete aliena oppug- 3 nare bona, *h. e.* albo (praetoris), tanquam rete (abl.). — *Retis, is, f.* occurs also. *Vnrr.* and *Plaut.* Retem. — The ablat. 3 is reti and rete. *Varr., Ovid.* and *Plin.*; as, *Varr.* Rete (abl.) cannabina (fem.).  
**RETECTŌS**, a, um, particip. from retego.  
**RETEGŌ** (re & tego), is, *xi, ctum, a. 3.* 4 to uncover, open, ἀνακαλύπτω. *Cic.* thecam nummariam. *Plin.* vestes super clunes, *h. e.* to take up. *Propert.* Sacra nullis resecta viris, *h. e.* from 3 which men are excluded. — Hence, to 3 bare. *Lucan.* vultus. *Id.* enssem, *h. e.* to draw, unsheath. *Virg.* Homo retec- 3 tus, *h. e.* not covered, not protected, sc. 3 with a shield. *Sueton.* Retectis pedibus conquecebat, *h. e.* his feet being un- 3 covered. — Also, to make visible. *Virg.* orbem radis. *Id.* Jam rebus luce retectis, *h. e.* orto die. — Also, to disclose, 3 reveal, discover. *Horat.* arcanum consilium. *Virg.* scelus. — *¶* Also, to 3 cover again. *Pallad.*  
**RETENDŌ** (re & tendo), is, *di, sum* and 3 tum, a. 3. to slacken that which has been 3 strained, ἀνίημι. *Ovid.* arcum. *Id.* Arcus retentus, or, *Phaedr.* retensus.  
**RETENSŌS**, a, um, particip. from retendo.  
**RETENTATŌR** (retento), *ōris, m. a de-* 3 tainer, retainer, ἀνακράτορος. *Cassiod.*  
**RETENTATRIX** (retentator), *icis, f. she* 3 that retains. *Macrob.*  
**RETENTIŌ** (retineo), *ōnis, f. a holding in,* keeping back. *Cic.* pecuniae. *Id.* aurigae, *h. e.* a holding in. *Id.* assensio- 3 nis, *h. e.* a withholding. — *¶* Also, a 3 keeping back, retaining. *Ascov.* iudicium. *Lactant.* societatis, *h. e.* preservation. *Pandect.* Retentionem habere, or, fa- 3 cere, *h. e.* to be permitted to retain.  
**RETENTŌ** (re & tento), as, *avi, ātum, a.* 1 I. to try or attempt again, reattempt, ἀνα- 3 κειράω. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* viam leti. *Ovid.* studium. *Senec.* memoriam. Also, with an infinitive following. *Ovid.* Retentans infringere vestes. — Also, 3 to occupy one's self again with any thing, 3 take hold of again. *Val.* *Flacc.* Spes aliquem retentat. *Id.* vota dimissa, *h. e.* to hope again for any thing which 3 had given up.  
**RETENTŌ** (retineo), as, *avi, ātum, a. 1.* 2 to hold or keep back, detain, stop, hold 3 or keep in, retain. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Lucret.* cœlum a terris, *h. e.* to separate

— Hence, to preserve. Cic. sensus vitasque.

**RETENTOR** (retineo), ōris, m. a retainer, 3 detainer. *Apul.*

**RETENTUS**, a, um, particip. from retendo, and from retineo.

**RETENTUS** (retineo), us, m. same as *Retentio*. *Claudian.*

**RETERGĒS**, or **RETERGĒS** (from re & ter-3 geo, or tergo), es, si, a. 2. and 3. to wipe, cleanse. *Amnian.* fossas.

**RETERĒS** (re & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to rub, rub again, cleanse, ἀναρτίσω. *Nicc.* Retritum retabulum.

**RETEXĒS** (re & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. to unravel, untwist, untwine, unwind, unravel, ἀναλῶω, as, telam, the web, as Penelope did in order to put off her suitors (as is related in the *Odyssey*). Hence, *Ovid.* Tela retexta dolo, h. c. *Homer's Odyssey.* Hence, proverbially. Cic. Quasi Penelope telam retextens. — Hence, to invalidate, cancel, annul, destroy, reverse. Cic. præturam. *Id.* superiora. *Manil.* jura. — Also, to alter, change. Cic. orationem. *Horat.* scripturam quæque, h. c. revise, correct. — Also, to diminish or make less by degrees. *Ovid.* Luna quater plenum retextuit orbem. — ¶ Also, to weave again or anew. — Hence, to renew, repeat. *Ovid.* fila properata, sc. of life. *Virg.* orbis, h. c. to repeat. — Also, to go through, recount, relate. *Apul.* ordine singula. — ¶ The perfect retexi occurs also *Manil.*

**RETEXTUS**, a, um. See *Retexo*.

**RETIARIUS** (rete), i, m. sc. gladiator, a 2 kind of gladiator who, besides a trident (fascina), used a net which he endeavored to throw over the head of his antagonist, who was a kind of gladiator called mir-millo and secutor. *Quintil.* Hence, *Martinl.* Ferula contra retiarius, proverbially, of weak arms against a person well equipped.

**RETICENTER** (reticeo), adv. silently, in silence. Cic. *Att.* 10, 6. But *Ed. Ern.* and several others read *retice*.

**RETICENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. a being silent. Cic. posterum. *Id.* Pœna reticentiæ, h. c. a concealing, when one does not say that which he ought to reveal. — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called aposiopesis. Cic.

**RETICEŒS** (re & taceo), es, ni, n. 2. to hold one's peace, be silent, ἀποσιωπάω. Cic. de injuriis. *Liv.* alicui, h. c. respecting any person. — Also, not to answer or reply to a person. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Also, of animals. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. *Claudian.* Lyra, quæ reticet. — ¶ Also, transitively, to conceal, keep secret. Cic. aliquid.

**RETICULATUS** (reticulum), a, um, adj. 2 made like a net, δίκτυόστρος, δίκτυωτός. *Varr.* fenestra, h. c. a lattice window, trellis.

**RETICULUM** (dimin. of rete), i, n. a small net, δίκτυόδιον. — Also, any thing made like a net. — Hence, a small net or bag to keep any thing in. Cic. Reticulum plenum rosæ, h. c. a bag made like a net of very fine thread, with small meshes or holes, filled with roses to serve as a nose-gay. — ¶ Also, a small bag to carry any thing in. *Horat.* panis. — ¶ Also, a coil, band or fillet of net-work for covering the hair or keeping it together. *Varr.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, a kind of net used in playing at ball. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a curtain made of net-work. *Spartian.* — ¶ Also, a sort of net-work, made of brass wire. *Fest.* æneum.

**RETICULUS**, i, ni. same as *Reticulum*. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**RETINACULUM** (retineo), i, n. any thing 2 with which another thing is stayed or held back; a stay, holdfast, tie, rope, halter, &c. ἔχηα. *Ovid.* Retinacula classis, h. c. cables. *Virg.* Retinacula tendens auriga, h. c. the reins. *Vitruv.* Tignum distinctur retinaculis. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Ep. Vitæ retinacula abruptere.

**RETINAX** (Id.), æcis, adj. retaining, hold-3 ing back. *Symmach.*

**RETINENS**, tis, particip. from retineo. — ¶ Adj. holding fast, observant, tenacious, κατέχων. Cic. sui juris. *Tacit.* avitæ nobilitatis.

**RETINENTIA** (retineo), æ, f. a holding

back, retaining. Hence, remembrance. *Lucret.*

**RETINEŒS** (re & teneo), ei, tinui, tentum, a. 2. to hold or keep back or in, stop, keep from going on or from falling, κατέχω. Cæs. and Cic. aliquid. *Plin.* Arbusculæ retentiæ, sc. in growing. (But other *Edd.* read *retensas*.) *Ovid.* Lacrimis vix retentis. *Id.* Lingua retenta metu, h. c. checked, restrained. Cic. Studia, quæ retenta animo, remissa temporibus revocavi. *Nep.* se domi, h. e. to keep one's self at home, not to go from home. — ¶ Also, to keep attentive. Cic. Ordo ipse annualium nos retinet. — ¶ Also, to retain, keep, preserve, maintain. *Cato* in Cic. *Ep.* provinciam. Cæs. virtutem. *Horat.* amicos. Cic. jus suum. *Id.* morem, h. c. to retain, observe. *Id.* Retineri in vita, h. e. manere. *Nep.* aliquid memoria. h. c. to keep in mind or remembrance, remember. So, also, without memoria; as, *Gell.* Retineo, h. e. I remember, recollect. So, also, Cic. aliquid, h. e. to keep or retain as a friend. — Hence, to observe. Cic. officium. — ¶ Also, to preserve, save from destruction. *Spartian.* labantem disciplinam. — ¶ Also, to keep or preserve in any thing, cause to remain in. Cic. aliquid in officio. — Also, in general, to keep in check or order. *Terent.* liberos. — ¶ Also, to keep or retain with one's self. Cic. aliquid, sc. as a guest. *Plin.* Paneg. uxorem. — Also, to keep what should have been given back. Cic. *Cluent.* 36. — Also, to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal, not to talk of. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, to hold, have. Cic. arcum manu. — ¶ Also, to have, be possessed of, occupy, inhabit. *Lucret.* So, also, Cic. Impios retinent odia. — ¶ See, also, *Retinens*.

**RETINGĒS** (re & tingo), is, a. 3. seems to mean merely to make. *Pallad.* Decemb. 2.

**RETIŒLUM** (dimin. of rete), i, n. a little 3 net. *Apul.*

**RETIS**, is, f. for Rete. See *Rete*. 3

**RETŒS**, as, a. 1. See *Rete*. 3

**RETŒNDĒS** (re & tondeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. to clip or shear again, or, simply, to clip or shear. — Hence, to mow, graze. *Plin.* segetes.

**RETŒNŒS** (re & tono), as, n. 1. to thunder 3 or sound back, resound, or, simply, to sound, ἀναβροντάω. *Catull.*

**RETŒNSUS**, a, um, particip. from re-2 tondeo.

**RETŒRPESCŒS** (re & torpesco), is, pui, n. 3. 3. to become torpid or without feeling again, or, simply, to become torpid or without feeling. *Tertull.*

**RETŒRQUEŒS** (re & torqueo), es, si, tum, a. 2. to writhe or twist back, bend back, turn or cast back, or, simply, to turn, twist, writhe, bend, ἀντιστρέφω. Cæs. agmen ad dextram. Cic. oculos ad urbem. *Ovid.* caput in sua terga. *Id.* ora ad os Phœbi, h. c. to turn towards. *Virg.* curram. *Sil.* hastam, h. e. to hurl back. *Crinem*, to crisp, curl. *Martial.* Crine retorto, h. c. crisped, curled. *Horat.* Manibus retortis, h. e. tied behind the back. — Hence, of clothing, to throw back. *Virg.* amictum. — Also, of the mind. *Senec.* animum ad præterita, h. e. to turn one's thoughts to, reflect upon. *Virg.* mentem, h. e. to change his mind. — Also, to drive back, repulse. *Horat.* Rhætum. *Id.* Retortæ litore undæ. — Also, to drive back, keep from. *Quintil.* decl. aliquid, sc. a morte. — *Apul.* argumentum, h. e. to retort. So, also, *Pandect.* crimen in aliquid. *Justin.* scelus (h. c. mortem) in auctorem, h. c. to inflict upon him the death which he intended for us. — *Claudian.* viam, h. e. to return by the same way.

**RETŒRRĒS** (re & torreo), es, torruī, tos-2 tum, a. 2. to roast or dry again, or, simply, to roast, dry. *Colum.*

**RETŒRRĒSCŒS** (re & torresco), is, n. 3. to 2 become dry or parched or withered again, or, simply, to become dry or parched, dry up, wither, κατάρηραινομαι. *Colum.*

**RETŒRRIDĒS** (retorridus), adv. dryly, κα-2 τάρηραμένως. *Plin.*

**RETŒRRIDŒS** (re & torridus), a, um, adj. 2 shrivelled or wrinkled with too much heat, parched, dried up with heat, burnt up, κατάρηπος. *Varr.* prata. *Colum.* plan-

ta. *Senec.* ramus. — *Figur.* *Phædr.* inus, h. e. perhaps, old, or, of great experience, and, consequently, cunning. *Gell.* Detriti et retorridi, h. e. after many years, after much experience therein. *Capitol.* Vultu retorridus, h. e. serious, gloomy.

**RETŒRTŒS**, a, um, particip. from re-2 torqueo.

**RETŒSTŒS**, a, um, particip. from re-2 torreo.

**RETRACTATIŒS** (retracto), ōnis, f. a tak-1 ing of a thing in hand again in order to go through it. Hence, Retractionses, revisions, corrections, the name of two books of Augustine. — ¶ Also, a refusal, long delay, hesitation. Cic. Sine retractione.

**RETRACTATŒR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 refuses. *Tertull.* officii.

**RETRACTATŒS**, a, um, particip. from retracto. — ¶ Adj. revised, corrected, amended. Cic. Retractatus cōvrayyυ.

**RETRACTATIŒS** (retracto), us, m. a go-3 ing over again, reconsideration. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, hesitation, doubt, refusal. *Tertull.* Sine ullo retractatu, h. e. without any allowance, hesitation, &c.

**RETRACTIŒS** (retraho), ōnis, f. a drawing 2 back. *Vitruv.* graduum, h. e. the breadth of the steps. *Arnob.* Sine ulla retractione, h. e. without refusal. — Hence, a diminishing. *Macrob.* diurnum.

**RETRACTŒS** (re & tracto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to handle again, feel again. *Ovid.* vulnera. *Virg.* *Æn.* 10, 396. ferrum (of an amputated hand). *Ovid.* vota (the beloved image). — Hence, to take up again. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 694. ferrum. *Liv.* arma. — Also, to take in hand again, undertake anew. *Colum.* pedamenta, h. e. to make anew. *Ovid.* verba desneta, h. e. to practise one's self in again. *Plin.* Ep. orationem, h. e. to look over again, to revise, correct, amend. *Id.* opera, h. e. to correct, amend. *Id.* finitam causam, h. e. to take up again a cause which has already been decided. — Also, to look over or examine again. *Colum.* — Also, to reflect upon again, consider anew. Cic. aliquid diligenter. *Ovid.* fata. *Senec.* memoriam, h. e. to renew, repeat. *Ovid.* secum memorata. — ¶ Also, to draw back. — Hence, to retract, revoke, recant, recall. *Virg.* dicta. *Trojan.* in *Plin.* Ep. largitiones. — Also, to withdraw himself, refuse, decline, resist, oppose, hesitate, doubt, be reluctant. *Virg.* Quid retractas? *Liv.* Nullo retractante. Cic. Sive retractas. — ¶ Also, to find fault with, censure, criticize. *Gell.* opus. — ¶ See, also, *Retractatus*, a, um.

**RETRACTŒS**, a, um, partic. from re-2 traho. — ¶ Adj. drawn back, as it were, remote, concealed, hidden. *Liv.* Retractor a mari murus. *Id.* Sinus maris introrsus retractus. *Senec.* Retracti introrsus oculi, h. e. eyes lying deep.

**RETRACTŒS** (retraho), us, m. a drawing 3 back. *Tertull.*

**RETRADŒS** (re & trado), is, didi, ditum, 3 a. 3. to restore, deliver again. *Pandect.*

**RETRAHŒS** (re & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to draw back, withdraw, ἀνέλκω. Cic. manum. *Id.* Hannibalem in Africanum. *Virg.* Unda pedem retrahit. *Ovid.* se ab actu. — Especially, to bring back (fugitives). Cic. and *Liv.* Hence, facetiously, *Terent.* argentum fugitivum, h. e. to bring back. — Hence, to keep from, detain from. Cic. consules a fœdere. — Also, to rescue, save, deliver. *Nepos.* ab interitu. *Sueton.* ex magnis detrimentis. — Also, to keep secret, conceal, suppress, keep out of sight, hush up. *Senec.* vires iugenii. *Id.* verba. — Also, to shorten. *Manil.* noctes. — Also, to withdraw, remove. *Horat.* se. Cels. a convictu. *Sueton.* Ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, h. e. subtraxit, took away. — *Figur.* not to assist. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, to draw or drag again. *Tacit.* ad eosdem cruciatus. — Hence, to bring forth again, bring to light again, make known again. *Varr.* verba. *Tacit.* obliterata serarii nomina. — Also, to restore, put again. *Trojan.* in *Plin.* Ep. in conditionem probrum ministrorum. — ¶ Also, for traho, to draw. *Tacit.* Imaginem nocturne quietis ad spem laud dubiam retraxit, h. e. explained it as something certain, considered it as a reali

ty. — Hence, to bring. Cic. in odium judicis, h. e. to render odious. — ¶ See, also, *Retractus*, a, um.  
**RETRACTO**, same as *Retracto*.  
**RETRIBUO** (re & tribuo), is, vi, utum, a. 1. 3. to give back, restore, return, ἀνταποδοῦμαι. Lic. pecuniam populo. — Hence, to give one his due. Cic. fructum. — ¶ Also, to give again or in return. Lucrct. corpora rebus. Lactant. vicem alieni, h. e. to repay.  
**RETRIBUTIO** (retribuio), ōnis, f. a giving or bestowing in return, a recompense, repayment, retribution, ἀντιδωρεῖα, ἀνταπόδοσις. Tertull. vitæ æternæ. Lactant. contumeliæ.  
**RETRIBUTOR** (Id.), ōnis, m. one who re-wards or recompenses. Tertull.  
**RETRIBUTUS**, a, um. See *Retribuo*.  
**RETRIMENTUM** (retero), i, n. the refuse, 2 sediment or dregs of any thing, ἀπόκριμα. Of pressed olives. Varr. Of metal, the dross. Cels. plumbi. Varr. cibi, h. e. the excrementa.  
**RETRITURŌ** (re & trituro), as, a. 1. to 3 thresh again, or, simply, to thresh. Augustin.  
**RETRITUS**, a, um. See *Retero*. 3  
**RETRO** (unc.), adv. behind, on the back side, back, backwards, ὀπίω, ὀπίωθεν, to the question, *Where?* Terent. Est mihi in ultimis conclave ædibus quodam retro. Cic. Quid retro atque a tergo fieret. — Hence, *differently*, in a different manner from other people; *perversely*. Senec. vivere. — Also, on the other hand, on the contrary. Quintil. and Pandect. — Also, before, formerly, in time past. Horat. Quodcumque retro est. Plin. Ep. Retro habeatur ratio. — ¶ Also, backwards, back, behind, to the question, *Whither?* Liv. inhibere navem. Horat. fugere. Virg. dare lintea, h. e. to sail back. Cic. respicere. — Hence, figur. Cic. Tasc. 5, 31. Retro ponere, h. e. to postpone. Virg. Sententia versa retro, h. e. in contrarium, or *mutata*. Lucrct. Retro abhorret ab hac, h. e. aversatur. Plin. Ep. Pretium retro abii, h. e. is lowered. — ¶ Also, back. Pandect. dare, h. e. to give back, return. — ¶ It is sometimes redundantly joined with *respicere*, *redire*, &c. Cic. respicere. Liv. redire. Id. remittere. Id. revocare. — ¶ Also, with an accusat. following, behind. Apul. Retro metas. — Also, with *versus* or *ad*. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit.  
**RETRŌAGŌ**, and **RETRŌ AGŌ**, is, ēgi, 2 actum, a. 3. to drive or throw back, turn back, ἀποστρέφω. Quintil. capillos, h. e. to stroke or push back. — Figur. Senec. irani. Plin. honores. — Hence, to reverse, invert, alter, change. Quintil. ordinem, h. e. to reverse the order of things, begin at the wrong end. Id. literas, h. e. invert the order of the letters, have them repeated in a reversed order. Hence the *anapæstus* is called *dactylus retroactus*. Quintil.  
**RETRŌCEDŌ**, or **RETRŌ CEDŌ**, is, n. 3. to go back, recede, retire, ἀναποδίζω. Liv.  
**RETRŌCESSŌS** (retrocedo), us, m. a going back or backwards, retrocession, ἀναχώρησις. Apul.  
**RETRŌCITŌS** (retro & citus), a, um, adj. bent back, crooked. Lucrct.  
**RETRŌDŪCŌ**, and **RETRŌ DŪCŌ**, is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring, lead or draw back or backwards, ἀνάγω. Vitruv.  
**RETRŌĒŌ**, and **RETRŌ ĒŌ**, is, n. 4. to 2 go back or backwards, return, ὑπερωέω. Senec.  
**RETRŌFLECTŌ**, and **RETRŌ FLECTŌ**, 2 is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend back or backwards, ἀνακάμπτω. Petron. radices capillorum.  
**RETRŌGRADATIŌ** (retrogrado), ōnis, f. 3 a going backwards or back. Marc. Cap. **RETRŌGRADIŌR**, and **RETRŌ GRADIŌR**, ōnis, dep. 3. to go back or backwards, retrograde, ἀναχάζω. Plin.  
**RETRŌGRADIS** (retragrador), e, adj. 3 going backwards or back, retrograde. Apul.  
**RETRŌGRADŌ** (retrogradus, or retrogradus), as, n. 1. to go backwards or back. Martian. Capell.

**RETRŌGRADŌS** (retrogradior), a, um, 2 adj. going backwards or back, retrograde, ὀπισθοπόρος. Plin.  
**RETRŌGRESSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a going 3 back or backwards, retrogression. Macrobr.  
**RETRŌLEGŌ**, and **RETRŌ LEGŌ**, is, a. 3 3 to go or sail backwards or back. Quintil.  
**RETRŌPENDŪLŌS** (retro & pendulus), a, 3 um, adj. hanging backcards or back. Apul.  
**RETRŌRSUM**, and **RETRŌRSŪS**, adv. 1 See *Retrorsus*, a, um.  
**RETRŌRSŪS** (for retro versus, or vorsus), a, um, adj. turned backward. Plin. munus. — Figur. of time, ancient, of time past. — Hence, compar. Retrorsior, or Retrosior, h. e. antiquior, more ancient. Tertull. — Hence, Retrorsus, or Retrorsum, adv. backward, back. Horat. Retrorsum vela dare. Plin. Retrorsum redeunt (here it is redundant). Hence, an the contrary. Cic. Deinde retrorsum vicissim, &c. Also, to time past. Pandect. Retrorsum se actio refert. Id. Retrorsus ad id tempus reducere. Also, back or again. Pandect. Retrorsus venisset.  
**RETRŌRSIŌR**. See *Retrorsus*, a, um.  
**RETRŌSPICIŌ** (retro & specio), is, exi, 2 ectum, a. 3. to look backwards or back. Vitruv. orbem lunæ.  
**RETRŌVERSIM** (retroversus), adv. backwards. Claud. Mamert.  
**RETRŌVERSUM**, and **RETRŌVERSŪS**. 2 See *Retroverso*.  
**RETRŌVERTŌ**, or **RETRŌ VERTŌ**, is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn backwards or back. — Hence, Retroversus, a, um, turned about, turned back or backwards. Ovid. Ipse retroversus prodidit ora. Lactant. Argumentum retroversum. Also, Versus retro. Virg. Sententia versa retro, h. e. mutata. — Hence, Retroversus, and Retroversum, adv. backwards, behind one's self. Plaut. Retroversum cedam. Petron. Colonia retroversus crescit, h. e. decreases.  
**RETRŪDŌ** (re & trudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. 3 to thrust back, ἀνοδέω. Plaut. — Figur. to remove, hide, conceal. — Hence, Retrusus, a, um, remote, hidden, concealed. Cic. Jacent retrusa et abdita.  
**RETŪNDŌ** (re & tundo), is, tūdi, tūsum and tunsum, a. 3. to thrust, push, or drive back. Lucan. Boreas retundit pelagus. — Hence, Retusus, a, um, reflected. Claudian. Fratre (lunæ, h. e. sole) retuso. — ¶ Also, to check, restrain, repress. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. improbitate alicujus. Terent. animum, qui luxuria diffuit. Liv. linguas Ætolorum, h. e. to silence. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. sermones, h. e. to refute. — ¶ Also, to blunt, make dull. Ovid. tela. Plin. ascias. — Figur. Liv. impetum. Id. hostem, h. e. to check his impetuosity. Cic. gladios, or ferrum alicujus, h. e. to frustrate his murderous designs. Id. mucronem stilii. Quintil. mucronem ingenii. — ¶ See, also, *Retusus*, a, um.  
**RETŪNSŪS**, a, um, partic. from *retusus*.  
**RETŪRŌ** (the opposite of obturo, and of 3 a similar derivation), as, a. 1. to open. Varr. aures.  
**RETŪSŪS**, or **RETŪNSŪS**, a, um, partic. 1 from *retundo*. — ¶ Adj. blunted, blunt, obtuse, properly and figuratively. Plaut. Securis retusa. Virg. Ferrum retusum. Cic. Ingenium retusum. Sil. Res retusæ, h. e. weakened. — ¶ Also, of light, dark, obscure. Claudian. Stella crine retuso. — ¶ Also, without feeling. Plaut. Cor retusum.  
**REVALESCŌ** (re & valesco), is, lui, n. 2 to grow well again, recover one's health, ἀναρῶννυμαι. Ovid. — Figur. to recover itself, return to its former good condition. Tacit. Laodicea revaluit. Apul. Revalescente astutia. — Also, to gain again its former power or authority. Tacit. Ut diplomata revalerent.  
**REVANESCŌ** (re & vanesco), is, nui, n. 3. to vanish away again, ἀναφανίζομαι. Ovid.  
**REUDIGNI**, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, near the Elbe. Tacit.  
**REVĒHŌ** (re & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to conduct, carry or bring back, whether on one's shoulders or on horseback, or

in carriages, ships, &c. ἀνακομίζω. Oo id. Tela revexit, sc. nave. Liv. Præda revecta, h. e. brought back, sc. in wagons. — Hence, Revehi, to come, sail or ride back, when equo, curru, nave, &c. is either joined with it or understood. Liv. ad prælium, h. e. to ride back. Horat. Ithacæ. Ovid. Revectus equis. Plin. curru triumphali. Liv. Quum per Circum reveheretur, h. e. rode back. — Hence, figur. Cic. Ad superiorem etatem revecti sumus, h. e. have come back. Plin. Ep. Famae ex Bithynia revexit, h. e. brought back. — ¶ Also, for veho et reveho, to carry to a place and back again. Val. Flacc. Quos revehat.  
**REVELATIŌ** (revelo), ōnis, f. an uncovering, making bare. Arnob. — ¶ Also, figur. a revealing, discovering, ἀποκαλύψις. Tertull.  
**REVELATŌR** (Id.), ōnis, m. a revealer, 3 discloser, ἀποκαλύπτων. Tertull.  
**REVELATŌRICŪS** (revelator), a, um, adj. 3 revealing, belonging to revelation, ἀποκαλυπτικός. Tertull.  
**REVELLŌ** (re & vello), is, velli, vulsum, a. 3. to pull or tear away, pull or tear off, pull or tear out, ἀνασπάω, ἀποσπάω. Cic. crucem. Id. tela de corpore. Virg. telum ab alta radice. Colum. pellem (bovis), h. e. to pull at. Horat. Usque proximis revellis agri terminos, h. e. extend your lands. Ovid. Morte ab aliquo revelli, h. e. to be separated, torn. So, also, Revulsus, or Revulsus, a, um. Cic. tabula. Id. claustra portarum. Ilence, Sil. Signa (militaria) revellere, h. e. to decamp with an army, because then the standards, which had been fixed in the ground, were pulled out. Ovid. puerum, h. e. to tear or take away by force. Virg. Quos Sidonia urbe revelli, h. e. torn or carried away, removed. — ¶ Also, to tear up, pull open, open. Ovid. humum dente curvo, h. e. to plough. Auct. ad Her. sepulcra, h. e. to break open, to open. Virg. cinerem manesve, for sepulcrum. — ¶ Figur. to tear away, banish, eradicate, extirpate, destroy. Cic. consulatum ex omni memoria, h. e. to blot out. Id. injurias. Pers. alicui avias, h. e. old prejudices.  
**REVELŌ** (re & velo), as, avi, ctum, a. 1. 2 to unveil, uncover, bare, ἀποκαλύπτω. Sueton. caput. Tacit. frontem. Ovid. os. Id. sacra. — ¶ Figur. to discover, reveal. Tertull.  
**REVENŌ** (re & vendo), is, didi, ditum, 3 a. 3. to sell again, ἀναπράσσω. Pandect.  
**REVENĒŌ** (re & veneo), is, ivi and ii, n. 3 4 to be sold again. Pandect.  
**REVENTŌ** (re & venio), is, eni, entum, n. 4. to come again or back, return, ἐπανερχομαι. Cic. domum. — Figur. Plaut. Res in eum revenit locum. Id. in gratiam, h. e. to be reconciled.  
**REVENTŪS** (revenio), us, m. a return. 3 Suet. ap. Macrobr.  
**REVERĀ**, and **RE VERĀ**, indeed, in very deed, in reality, really, truly, verily, in good earnest, assuredly, ἄρως, ἢ ἀληθείᾳ. Cic.  
**REVERBERŌ** (re & verbero), as, avi, 2 ctum, a. 1. to strike or beat back, repel, cause to reverberate, ἀνοδέω. Senec. and Colum. — Figur. Senec. iram fortunæ  
**REVERĒCŪDITER** (re & verecunditer), 3 adv. respectfully. Eun.  
**REVERĒNDŪS**, a, um, particip. from *reverere*. 3 reveror. — ¶ Adj. venerable, awful, to be revered, reverend, αἰδέσιμος. Ovid. Noxque tenebrarum specie reverenda tuarum. Cod. Just. Reverendissimi Episcopi, right reverend.  
**REVERĒNS**, tis, particip. from *reverere*. 2 — ¶ Adj. respectful, regardful. Tacit. Sermo erga patrem reverens. Plin. Ep. Illud reverentius. Flor. Reverentior majestatis. Plin. Ep. Reverentissimus mei. — Also, modest, shamefaced. Propert. ora (Musarum). — Also, venerable, reverend. Flor. Reverentius visum est nomen Augusti.  
**REVERĒTER** (reverens), adv. with fear 2 and regard, reverently, respectfully, devoutly, εὐλαβῶς. Plin. Ep. Adire reverenter aliquem. Tacit. Reverentius. Sueton. and Plin. Ep. Reverentissime.  
**REVERĒNTIA** (revereor), æ, f. fear. Co- 2 lum. discendi. Propert. poscendi. — Hence, respect, regard, consideration.



*Quintil. decl. languoris.* — ¶ Also, respect, regard, reverence, awe. Cic. adversus homines. *Plin. Ep. Alicui reverentiam præstare. Id. habere. Quintil. Oblivisci reverentia, quæ parentibus debetur. Juvenal. legum. Id. Maxima debetur puero reverentia.* — Hence, as a title of honor. *Plin. Paneg. Ego reverentia vestra (sc. senatus) sic inserviam, h. e. with us, your honor, your reverence, &c.*

**REVEREOR** (re & vereor), *ëris, Itus sum, 1 dep. 2. to fear, be afraid of, hesitate. Terent. simultatein meam. Cic. suspicionei. Terent. adventum. Liv. cœtum virorum. Also, with quo minus following. Terent. Ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum.* — ¶ Also, to stand in awe of, respect, honor, regard, esteem, venerate, reverence, reverc. *Auct. ad Herenn. virtutes, h. e. to esteem, venerate. Colum. Illustrium scriptorum auctoritatein.* — ¶ Also, to spare. *Plin. quæstus suos.* — ¶ It is also used passively and impersonally. *Varr. Non te tui pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, h. e. if you do not fear me. Perhaps se is to be understood.* — ¶ See, also, *Reverens, and Reverendus.*

**REVERGÖ** (re & vergo), is, a. 3. to incline 3 backwards. — Hence, to tend, conduce, turn. *Claud. Mumert.*

**REVERRÖ** (re & verro), is, n. 3. to sweep 3 back, to scatter abroad that which has been swept together. *Plaut.*

**REVERSIÖ**, or **REVÖRSIÖ** (revertor), *önis, f. an inverting, as, when one says mecum for cum me. Quintil.*

¶ Also, a turning about on a journey, a turning back before arriving at the place of destination. *Cic. Reditu vel potius reversione.* — Also, in general, a returning, coming back, as, of a fever. *Cic. Tertianas febres, et quartanas divinas esse dicendum est, quarum reversione quid potest esse constantius? Id. Reversionem facere, h. e. to return.*

**REVERSIÖ** (re & verso), as, a. 1. to turn 3 round again. *Augustin.*

**REVERSÖS**, a, um. See *Reverto.*

**REVERTICÖLUM** (revertor), i, n. a re-3 turn, revolution. *Apul.*

**REVERTÖ**, or **REVÖRTÖ** (re & verito, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. and **REVERTÖR**, *ëris, sus sum, dep. 3. to turn back, come back, return. Cic. ex itinere. Cæs. ad aliquem. Cic. Laodicæam. Terent. domum.* — Figur. *Liv. in gratiam cum aliquo, h. e. to be reconciled. Cæs. ad sanitatem, h. e. to return to reason. Lucret. ad vitam. Ovid. Pœna reversura est in caput tuum. Pandect. ad aliquem, or, Id. adversus aliquem, h. e. to come upon a person for payment or indemnification. Sallust. Malum in civitatem reverterat. Cic. Ut ad me revertar, h. e. to return to myself, sc. in speaking. Id. ad propositum, h. e. to come to the purpose.* — ¶ Also, simply, to go, come. *Varr. Scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, si qua in re quæres, &c. h. c. quos legas. Cic. Revertitur ad commodum, h. e. relates to. Tacit. Ne ira victoris in tribunus reverteretur, h. e. be turned, direct itself.*

**REVESTIÖ** (re & vestio), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. 4. to clothe again. *Tertull.*

**REVRBRATIÖ** (revibro), *önis, f. a reflect-3 tion. Hygin.*

**REVRBRATÖS** (Id.), us, m. same as *Re-3 vibratio. Martian. Capell.*

**REVRBRÖ** (re & vibro), as, *ävi, ätum, a. 3. 1. to cause to rebound. Marc. Cap. radios, h. e. to reflect.* — ¶ Also, intransitively, to reflect light. *Mart. Capell.*

**REVICTIÖ** (revineo), *önis, f. a refutation. 3 Apul.*

**REVICTÖS**, a, um, partie. from *revineo.*

**REVIDEÖ** (re & video), es, a. 2. to see 3 again, go again to see. *Plaut. ad heram, h. e. to go home.*

**REVIÖESCÖ** (re & vigeo), is, *gui, n. 3. 3 to become lively again. Juvenal.*

**REVIÖESCÖ** (re & vileo), is, n. 3. to 2 become contemptible or vile, lose its value. *Senec.*

**REVIÖENTUM** (obsol. revieo), i, n. sup-3 posed to denote the same thing as *Fimbria. Fronto.*

**REVINCIÖILIS** (revinco), e, adj. that 2 may be disproved or refuted. *Tertull.*

**REVINCIÖ** (re & vineio), is, *vinxi, vinc- tum, a. 4. to bind back or backwards, ἀναδέω. Virg. Juvenem manus post terga revinctum, for cuius manus post terga revinctæ erant.* — ¶ Also, in general, to bind or fasten to any thing. *Cæs. trabes. Propert. latus ense, h. e. the sword on his side. Virg. Quam (insulam) revinxit Gyaro, &c. h. e. has fastened, as it were. Id. Revinxit serpentum spiris, h. e. surrounded. Ovid. Zona de poste revincta.* — Also, figur. *Catull. mentem amore, h. c. to captivate. Claudian. Laticeis in glaciem revincti, h. c. frozen.* — ¶ Also, to unloose. *Colum. aliquem.*

**REVINCÖ** (re & vineo), is, *ici, ictum, a. 3. 1 to conquer. Horat. catervas.* — Hence, to convince, convict, disprove, refute, ἐξελέγω. *Liv. erimen. Cic. aliquem. Gell. In culpa revictus.*

**REVINCTÖS**, a, um, particip. from *revincio.*

**REVIREÖ** (re & vireo), es, n. 2. to grow 3 green again. *Albinov.*

**REVIRESCÖ** (incept. of *revireo*), is, *rui, n. 3. to become or grow green again, ἀναθάλλω. Ovid. Silvæ revirescunt.* — Hence, figur. to recover one's former liveliness, courage, strength, youth, &c. *revireo, flourish again, become young again. Ovid. Revirescere posse parentem, h. e. to become young again. Auct. ad Herenn. Aliquando republicæ rationes revirere. Cic. Impolitæ res ad renovandum bellum revirescent, will recover strength or courage again. Tacit. Domum Germanici revirescere, h. e. flourish again.*

**REVISCERATIÖ** (obsol. *reviscero*, as), 3 *önis, f. a restoring of the flesh. Tertull.*

**REVISIÖ** (revideo), *önis, f. a seeing again. 3 Claud. Mamert.*

**REVISITÖ** (re & visito), as, a. 1. to re-2 visit. *Plin. urbem.*

**REVISÖ** (re & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. to return or come again to see, come back to see, revisit, ἀντισκεπτομαι. *Plaut. Reviso, quod agant, h. c. I will see once more what they are doing. Id. Ad me revisas. Gell. Revisæ ad me, h. e. call again, visit me again.* — ¶ Also, transitively. *Cic. Revisæ nos aliquando, h. e. visit us again some time or other. Id. rem Gallicanam, h. c. to go to see, to visit. Colum. agrum sapius, h. c. to survey, look at, go to see. Liv. Domos revisabant, h. e. went or came home.*

**REVIVESCÖ**, is, n. 3. See *Revivisco.*

**REVIVIFICÖ** (re & vivifico), as, *ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to restore to life. Tertull.*

**REVIVISCÖ**, or **REVIVESCÖ** (re & viviseo), is, *vixi, victum, n. 3. to recover life, come to life again, revive, ἀναβίωω. Cic.* — Figur. to grow again. *Plin. Pennæ avulsæ reviviscunt. Colum. Gramina reviviscunt.* — Also, to be renewed or repeated. *Cic. Reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei. Id. Reviviscunt homines justitia, abstinentia.*

**REVIVÖ** (re & vivo), is, xi, etum, n. 3. to 3 live again. *Paul. Nol.*

**REVNCTÖR** (obsol. *renngo*), *önis, m. one 2 employed by a physician to anoint and rub his patients. Plin.*

**REVÖCABILIS** (revoco), e, adj. that may 3 or can be recalled, revocable. *Ovid. telum. Propert. earmen fatorium, h. c. changeabic. Claudian. damnum, h. c. repairable. Val. Flacc. Non revocabilis unquam pudor.*

**REVÖCAMEN** (Id.), *ïnis, n. a calling back. 3 Ovid.* — Hence, a detaining. *Ovid.*

**REVÖCATIÖ** (Id.), *önis, f. a calling back, recalling, recall, revocation, ἀνάκλησις. Cic. a bello. Pandect. domus, for ad domum.* — ¶ Also, a calling or alluring to a place. *Cic. ad contemplantas voluptates.*

**REVÖCATÖR** (Id.), *önis, m. one who re-3 calls. Quintil. declam. animarum, h. e. a restorer to life.*

**REVÖCATÖRIÖS** (revocator), a, um, adj. 3 calling back, recalling. *Cod. Just. Revocatoria, sc. epistola, h. e. a letter of recall.* — ¶ Also, drawing back. *Theod. Prisc.*

**REVÖCÖ** (re & voco), as, *ävi, ätum, a. 1. to call again, ἀνακαλέω. Liv. in suffragium. Petron. rursus ad bibendum.*

— ¶ Also, to call in return. Hence, to invite any one again or in return. *Cic. Istum non fere quisquam vocabat, nec*

*mirum, qui non revocaturus esset, h. e. could not invite in return.* — ¶ Also, to call back, recall one who has departed or is about to depart. *Cic. aliquem de medio cursu. Virg. aliquem a morte. Cic. aliquem ex itinere. Id. Qui me revocastis, sc. from exile.* — Hence, figur. to entice back, to entice or draw forth again. *Ovid. oculos, h. c. to cause one to open his eyes again or to look again at a thing. Liv. Spes Samnites ad Claudium rursus revocavit.* — Also, to renew. *Cic. studia intermissa. Tacit. antiquam militiam.* — Also, to restore, renew. *Cic. vires. Virg. animos. Liv. memoriam eädis. Id. priscos mores.* — Also, to draw, set, put, bring or fetch back. *Virg. pedem, and, Id. gradum, h. c. to return. Justin. Aliquem in memoriam rei, h. e. to remind of any thing. Plin. præternissa, h. c. to make good, make up for. Colum. terram in liram, h. e. to bring again. Propert. perjuriam, h. c. to repeat.*

Hence, se, to return. *Cic. et industriam. Also, to recollect. Id. Revocat se ad ea, h. e. recollects, or thinks upon again. Id. Se ad se revocare, or, simply, Se revocare, h. e. to recollect one's self, bethink one's self.* — Hence, figur. to hold back, keep back. *Cic. Aliquem a turpissimo consilio.* — Also, to bound, limit, restrain, confine, keep short, shorten. *Cic. vitem, h. e. to prune. Id. comitia in unam domum. Id. Revocare se non poterat, h. e. withdraw himself from his society. Val. Flacc. Phœbus revocaverat umbras, h. e. had shortened.* — Also, to recall, retract, revoke. *Senec. promissum suum. Ovid. facta. Tacit. libertatem, h. e. to reduce again to slavery, make again a slave.* — Also, to call upon any one to repeat what he has said, read or sung; to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it, as, by an actor, singer, lecturer, erier, &c. Of an actor. *Liv. Quum sapius revocatus vocem retudisset, h. c. since he was frequently obliged to repeat it. Of a poet. Cic. Revocatum (Arehiam) eandem rem dicere. Of a præco. Liv. Præco revocatus.*

— Also, aliquid. *Cic. versus, h. e. to cause the verses to be repeated. Id. Millies revocatum est, h. c. they cried out a thousand times that it be repeated.* — Also, to call out that one appear again. *Cic. Hominem revocat populus, sc. in iudicium.* — ¶ Also, to call, particularly frequently or repeatedly. *Horat. Quo te revocant preces. Liv. Dominis revocatis.* — Hence, to apply to. *Cic. aliquid ad suas res.* — Also, to bring or draw to. *Cic. in dubium, h. e. to doubt. Cato. ad rationem, h. e. to call to account. Cic. omnia ad suam potentiam. Id. rem ad manus, h. c. to bring to blows. Liv. spem consulatus in partem, h. e. to dissect, as it were, give hopes of dividing the consulate. Cic. Cæl. 27. Revocare ad se maximi facinoris erimen, h. c. to bring upon himself an accusation.* — Also, to refer to. *Cic. Me ad Antonii æstimationem revocaturus es? h. e. will you say that Verres imitated Antony with regard to this tax? — Also, to refer, reduce, arrange, adapt, judge of. Cic. omnia ad gloriam. Id. consilia ad naturam.*

**REVÖLÖ** (re & volo), as, *ävi, ätum, n. 1. 1 to fly back, ἀναπέτομαι. Cic.* — Figur. to return quickly, hasten back. *Ovid. Revolat telum. Vellei. homo.*

**REVÖLSÖS**, a, um. See *Revello.*

**REVÖLÖBILIS** (revolvio), e, adj. that may 3 be rolled or wound back, ἐλικτός, ἐπίτροχος. *Ovid. pondus, h. e. saxum. Sil. unda, h. e. flowing back.*

**REVÖLVÖ** (re & volvo), is, *volvi, völatum, a. 3. to roll or wind back, ἀνακυλίω, ἀναστρέφω. Cic. Draco revolvens sese. Colum. Pelagus fluctum revolvit. Senec. Revolvere fila, or, Surt. stamina, h. c. to unwind the threads on the spindle, to reverse or alter fate, said of the Parcæ.* — Hence, Se revolvere, or-revolvö, to roll itself back, revolve, return, of the stars, of years and times. *Plin. Centesima revolvente se luna. Claudian. Secula revolvuntur. Virg. Revoluta dies.* — *Revolvö* denotes, also, in general, to fall or roll back, return. *Virg. Revolutus equo, h. e. fallen from. Ovid. rursus eodem, h. e. redire. Virg. In*

veterem revoluta figuram, *h. e. returned, was changed again.* Id. Ter revoluta toro, *h. e. she fell back.* Cic. Revolver in Tusculanum, *h. e. redeo.* Id. Eodem revolveris, *h. e. you fall upon the same thing, say the same thing as before.* Ovid. Revoluta secula, *h. e. past.* Tacit. Revolvi ad memoriam rei, *h. e. to remember.* — Revolvi denotes, also, to come to, fall into, hit upon. Cic. ad patris sententiam. Ovid. Quid ad ista revolver? Tacit. ad vana. Justin. in luxuriam. — ¶ Also, Revolvere, of a book, to open, because the books of the ancients were rolled together, and consequently were to be unrolled in order to be read. Liv. Origenes (a book of Cato). Plin. Ep. librum ad extremum, *h. e. to turn over, read.* — ¶ Also, Revolvere to repeat. — Hence, to read again. Horat. loca jam recitata. — Also, to think upon again, reconsider, reeolote in one's mind, reflect upon. Ovid. visa. Tacit. dicta factaque. — Also, to relate again. Virg. — Also, to repeat in travelling or going. Virg. iter, *h. e. to return by the same way.* Id. Pontus aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *h. e. oer which it flows back.* — Also, to repeat by actions or experience. Virg. Iterum revolvere casus, *h. e. denuo subire.* Sil. Fata revolvam, *h. e. to let return, renew.* REVOLVĪTĪS (revolvō), ōnis, f. a revolution, return. Augustin. REVOLVĪTŪS, a, um, particip. from revolve. REVŌMŌ (re & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 3. 2 to spit back, discharge by spitting, vomit or throw up again, disgorge, avepéō. Virg. fluctus. — Figur. Ovid. Charybdis vorat revomitque carinas. Flor. victoriam. REVŌRSIŌ, ōnis, f. See Reversio. REVŌRTŌ, &c. See Revertō. REŪS (res), i, m. and RĒA, æ, f. a person accused or impeached in a court of justice, whether in a civil or criminal suit, a culprit, criminal, defendant, guilty, ὑπόδικος, ἐνοχος, ὑπαίτιος. The thing of which one is accused or for which one is prosecuted, is put in the genit.; less frequently with *de* and an *ablat.* Cic. Reum facere aliquem, *h. e. to accuse, impeach.* Cæl. in Cic. Ep. de vi. Cic. Reum fieri, *h. e. to be accused or prosecuted.* Id. Ut socrus rea ne fiat. Liv. Aliquem reum agere, *h. e. to accuse, charge.* Ovid. Aliquem agere reum legum spretarum, *h. e. to accuse.* Cic. Referre in reos, *h. e. to write among the number of the accused (this was done by the prætor).* Cic. Aliquem ex reis eximere, *h. e. to strike out of the number.* Plin. Ep. Postulare aliquem reum impietatis, *h. e. to accuse.* Cic. Sextius, qui est de vi reus. — Also, out of a court of justice, Reum agere, to accuse. Ovid. Reus agor. Ironically, Id. Rea laudis agar. Liv. Reus fortune, *h. e. to be blamed for a misfortune.* Id. Reus culpæ alienæ. — Reī are also the parties, both the defendant and plaintiff. Cic. Orat. 2, 79. Reos appello, quorum rest. — ¶ Also, one who is bound to do or perform any thing, bound by, obliged to perform. Pandect. satis dandi. Virg. voti, *h. e. bound to fulfil his vow.* and, consequently, having obtained his wish. Liv. suæ partis, *h. e. bound to be answerable for.* REVŪLSIŌ (revello), ōnis, f. a tearing or 2 pulling away, ἀπόσπαρμα. Plin. REVŪLSŪS, a, um, particip. from revello. REX (rego), régis, m. properly, a ruler, governor, director; hence, one that has the sovereign power in a state, whether large or small, or in a city, a king, sovereign, monarch, βασιλεύς. Thus the king of Egypt is called by Cic. rex. Romulus is also called by Liv. rex, who ruled only over the single city of Rome; and thus the succeeding kings were called. Id. And Æneas is called by Virg. rex (though he had no territory). There were also in the free state of Lacedæmon two reges or kings, who were subject to the Ephori, and consequently were not sovereigns. Nepos. Also, at Carthage, there was a rex. Id. By way of eminence, the king of Persia, and afterwards of Parthia, was called by

the Greeks βασιλεύς βασιλέων, hence in Sueton. Rex regum, the king of kings, *h. e. the Parthian king.* Also, the king of Persia was simply called βασιλεύς, the king; hence, Terent. In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit. Also, several gods were called reges. Virg. Rex divum atque hominum, or, Id. deorum, *h. e. Jupiter.* Ovid. Rex aquarum, *h. e. Neptune.* Virg. Regis solio, *h. e. Plutonis.* Senec. Rex tertie sortis, *h. e. Pluto.* Virg. Rex Stygius, *h. e. Pluto.* The name is also used in reference to animals. Phædr. Quum se ferarum regem fecisset leo. Stat. Rex arinenti, *h. e. taurus.* Virg. Reges apum. Plin. avium, *h. e. trochilos.* Also, of rivers, mountains, &c. Virg. Pluviorum rex Eridanus. — By reges is frequently meant a king and his consort. Liv. Also, princes, children of a king, or, generally, the royal family or kindred. Cic. Reges Syriæ, regis Antiochii filios. Cæs. Controversias regnum, *h. e. of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, who were brother and sister, husband and wife.* — ¶ After the Romans had deposed and expelled from Rome their last king, Tarquin, the name of rex was very odious to them, and nothing could more imbitter them against a person than its being said that he was endeavoring to become rex, or his being called rex; in this sense it means a tyrant, despot, unlimited lord. Cic. Rex populi Romani, and, Id. Ei regi, *h. e. Cæsar.* Id. Decem reges ærari, vectigalium, provinciarum omnium, totius reipublice, regnorum, liberorum populorum, orbis denique terrarum domini constituerentur (where Cicero thus calls the commissioners for the distribution of land, to cast odium upon Rullus). — Cic. Rex sacrorum, or Liv. Rex sacrificis, or, Id. Rex sacrificulus, a kind of priest under the Pontifex Maximus, who performed certain sacrificial duties, which, before the expulsion of kings, were performed especially by them. — Also, parasites called their patrons, reges. Terent. — Also, any powerful or fortunate person was called rex. Plant. Rex sum, si, &c. Horat. Rex eris, si, &c. Ascon. Rex causarum, *h. e. that gains every cause, of a great judicial orator, as Hortensius.* Terent. Regem me esse oportuit. — Rex also stands for the dignity, character, disposition, or sentiments of a king. Ovid. Rex patrem (*h. e. paternum animum*) vicit. — The priest of Diana near Aricia, is also called rex; namely, Sæton. Rex nemorensis. — ¶ Also, that rules, sways, or has kingly power. Virg. Populum late regem. — ¶ Also, the governor or director of a youth, a preceptor, master. Horat. pueritiæ. — ¶ Macroh. Rex mensæ, the master or director of a feast, especially, one that regulated the drinking. — ¶ Also, Rex, a surname of the Marcian gens. Sæton Q. Marcus Rex. RHA ('Pà), now the Volga. Mela. — 3 ¶ Also, a root growing near this river, otherwise called Rha Ponticum and Radix Pontica, rhubarb (Rheum Rha ponticum, L.). Cels. RHABDŌS (ῥάβδος), i, f. a meteor resembling a straight rod. Apul. RHABŌ, ōnis, same as Rabo. RHACINŪS, i, m. a fish. Ovid. ap. Plin. RHACŌMA æ, f. a kind of herb or root, perhaps the same as Rha, Rha Ponticum. Plin. RHADAMANTIŪS, or -ŌS, i, m. 'Ραδάμανθος, a son of Jupiter and brother of Minos. On account of his justice, poets have made him the judge of the infernal regions. Virg. — ¶ Accus. Rhadamanthem, as from Rhadamas, anthis, or, Rhadamanthes, is. Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 83. RHADINĒ (ῥαδινῆ), es, f. slender, slim. Lucret. RHÆTI, RHĒTI, or RÆTI, ōrum, m. the people of Rhetia. Plin., &c. RHÆTIĀ, RÆTIĀ, or RHĒTIĀ, æ, f. a country lying between the Danube, Rhine, and Lech. It was south of Vindelicia, from which it is therefore distinguished, but sometimes both are comprehended under the name Rhetia. — Hence, Rheticus. Reticus, or Rheticus, a, um, adj.

Rhetian. Plin. vinum. Virg. vitis. — Rhetus, a, um, adj. Rhetian. Horat. Od. 4, 4, 17 (others read Rhati for the Rhati and Vindelici together). RHAGADES (ῥαγάδες), um, f. and RHĀ-2 GADIĀ (ῥαγάδια), ōrum, n. chaps on the lips, feet, &c. Plin. RHĀGIŌN (ῥάγιον), ii, n. properly, a small berry, hence, from its resemblance, a small black spider. Plin. RIIAMNES, &c. See Rannes, &c. RHAMNŌS, or -ŪS (ῥάμνος), i, f. a kind of white bramble called rhamn or Christ's-thorn; rheimberry or buckthorn (Rhamnus, L.). Plin. RHAMNŪS, untis, f. Ῥαμνοῦς, a town of Crete. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town, village, or hamlet of Attica, where there was a celebrated statue of the goddess Nemesis. Plin. and Lucan. — Hence, Rhamnusis, idis, f. adj. of or pertaining to Rhamnus; hence, Ovid. Rhamnusis, sc. dea, the goddess Nemesis. — Also, Rhamnusius, a, um, adj. of, in, at, or belonging to Rhamnus. Terent. Rhamnusium se aiebat. Catull. Rhamnusia virgo, or, Claud. Dea Rhamnusia, or Ovid. (simply) Rhamnusia, sc. dea, *h. e. Nemesis.* RHAPEŌN (ῥαπήων), ii, n. an herb, the same as Leontopetalon. Plin. RHĀPISMA (ῥάπισμα), ātis, n. a blow 3 with a staff, or a cuff with the hand. Cod. Just. RHĀPSŌDIĀ (ῥαψωδία), æ, f. a rhapsody; 2 by this name each of the books of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey is called. Nepos. Versum illum Homeri retulit ex secunda rhapsodia, *h. e. second book.* RHEĀ ('Péa, and 'Pēn), æ, f. a goddess, same as Cybele. Ovid. — ¶ Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Remus and Romulus. Liv. and Flor. (It is another that is mentioned in Virg. Æn. 7, 659.) — ¶ In Prudent. and Virg. the first syllable is long, as from the Greek Ῥεΐα. RHĒCTÆ (ῥήκται), ārum, n. earthquakes 3 causing the ground to break open. Apul. RHĒDA (according to Quintil. a Gallic word), æ, f. a carriage (with four wheels, according to Isidor.) for travelling; a coach, calash, caroché, ἀπήνη, ζεῦγος, ὄχημα, τετραάκκλον. Cic. Cum veheretur in rheda, to take with one's self in the carriage. — ¶ It is also written reda. RHEDĀRIŪS (rheda), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to a rheda or carriage. Varr. Ex equili educere rhedarias mulas. Hence, subst. Rhedarius, ii, m. se. auriga, the driver of a rheda; a coachman, charioteer, ζευγηλάτης. Also, sc. artifex, a wheeleright, coachmaker, ζευγοποιός. Capitolin. RHEDŌNES, or REDŌNES, um, m. a people of Celtic Gaul. Cæs. RHĒGINŪS, a, um. See Rhegium. 3 RHĒGIUM, ii, n. now Reggio in Calabria. 'Ρήγιον, a city in the southern part of Italy in the country of the Bruttii. — Hence, Rheginus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Rhegium. Sil. Rhegina litora. Cic. Rhegini, the inhabitants. — ¶ Regium is another town; but some also write this town Regium. Cic. Attic. 16, 6. Regio, for Rhegio (Ed. Ernesti). RHĒMI, ōrum, m. See Remi. RHĒNĀNŪS (Rhenus), a, um, adj. of, be- 3 longing to, or found on the Rhine, Rhenish. Martial. Rhenanam numeras Sarmaticamque manum, *h. e. Germanorum copias.* RHĒNŌS, ōnis, m. See Reno. RHĒNŪS, i, m. the Rhine, a river of Germany, Ῥήνος. Cæs. — Also, used as an adj. Horat. Flumen Rhenum. — Rhenus, *h. e. imago Rheni.* Pers. Ingentesque locat Cæsonia Rhenos, *h. e. In triumpho transvehendos (some understand it accolas Rheni).* RIĒSŪS, i, m. Ῥήσος, a king of Thrace, who came to the aid of the Trojans. When the Greeks had been informed by an oracle that they could not take Troy, unless they obtained possession of the horses of Rhesus, before they tasted the grass and water of Troy, they sent Ulysses and Diomedes, who, stealing into the tent of Rhe-

*sus*, killed him, and obtained possession of the horses. Cic. and Virg.  
**RHETICŌS**, ōnis, m. a mountain of Germany near Bonn. Melā.  
**RHĒTOR** (ῥήτωρ), ōris, m. a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician. Cic. and Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, an orator. Cic. and Nepos.  
**RHĒTORICA**, æ, and **RHĒTORICĒ**, es, f. See *Rhetoricus*.  
**RHĒTORICUS** (rhetoricus), adv. rhetorically, oratorically, like an orator, ῥητορικῶς. Cic.  
**RHĒTORICŌS** (Id.), as, n. l. same as *Rhetoricor*. Nov. ap. Non.  
**RHĒTORICŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. I. to speak like an orator, ῥητορεῖω. Tertull.  
**RHĒTORICŌTERŌS** (ῥητορικώτερος), i, 2 adj. in comp. degree after the Greek form. Cic. ex Lucil. Crassum habeo generum, ne rhetoricotero' (for rhetoricoteros) to sis.  
**RHĒTORICŌS** (ῥητορικῶς), a, um, adj. of or relating to rhetoric, of a rhetorician, of rhetoric, rhetorical. Cic. ars, rhetorica; for which we also find *rhetorica*, æ, and after the Greek form, *rhetorice*, es. Cic. and Quintil. — Cic. Rhetorici libri; also, Quintil. (simply) Rhetoricus, sc. liber. — Rhetorica, ōrum, n. rhetorica. Cic.  
**RHĒTORISCŪS** (dimin. of rhetor), i, m. 3 a mean or paltry rhetorician. Gell. 17, 20. (Ed. Longol. has ῥητορίστρο.)  
**RHĒTRISSŌS** (ῥητορίζω), as, n. l. to speak like an orator. Pompon. ap. Non.  
**RHĒTRA** (ῥήτρα), æ, f. a word, saying, 3 law. Ammian. Rhetre Lyciurgi.  
**RHEUMA** (ῥέυμα), ātis, n. a rheum, catarrh. Hieron.  
**RHEUMATICŪS** (ῥευματικός), a, um, 2 adj. troubled with rheum or catarrh, having a catarrh. Plin.  
**RHEUMATISMŪS** (ῥευματισμός), i, m. 2 a rheum, flux, catarrh. Plin.  
**RHEXIA**, æ, f. an herb; same as *Onochilites*. Plin. 22, 25.  
**RHINA** (ῥίνη, a file), æ, f. a sea-fish; otherwise called *squatrus*. Plin.  
**RHINIŌN** (ῥίνιον), ii, n. a kind of ointment (collyrium) for removing scars, hard skin, &c. Cels.  
**RHINOCĒROS** (ῥινόκερωος), ōtis, m. a rhinoceros. — Vessels to wash in were made from the horn of the rhinoceros; hence, *Juvenal*. Magno cum rhinocero te lavari, h. e. ingenti gutto ex cornu rhinocerotis. *Martial*. (Guttus cornueus.) Gestavit modo fronte me juvencus: verum rhinocero te putabis. — Also, proverbially or facetiously, *Martial*. Nasum rhinocerotis habere, h. e. to be very satirical. — Also, a person whose mouth and teeth project much is called *rhinoceros*. Lucil. ap. Non.  
**RHINOCĒROTICŪS** (ῥινόκερωτικός), a, 3 um, adj. of or belonging to a rhinoceros. Sidon. Naris rhinocerotica, sntire, ridicula.  
**RHIPHÆUS**, **RHIPHÆŪS**, **RIPHÆŪS**, **RIPHÆŪS** ('Ρίπαιος, and 'Ριπαῖος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a certain country in the remotest part of Sarmatia, or Scythia, or the North. Plin. Riphæi montes, or, *Virg*. Rhiphæ arces, or, Plin. Riphæa juga, or, *Mela*. Rhiphæi mons, a chain of mountains in this country; the Rhiphean mountains (which, according to some, are fictitious). Stat. Rhiphæa grandis, h. e. nix durata gelu. Val. Flacc. Rhiphæus orbis, h. e. Scythicus. Claudian. axis, h. e. septemtrionalis.  
**RHIZIAS** (ῥίζιας), æ, m. from the root; hence, *Rhizias*, sc. succus, ῥιζίας ὄπδος, the juice from the root of the herb laserpitium (which is better than the succus cantias, κανθίας ὄπδος, the juice from the stem or stalk).  
**RHIZŌTŌMŌMĒNA** (ῥιζοτομούμενα), ōrum, n. the things pertaining to medicines made from roots of herbs cut up, the title of a book of *Mictor* or *Miction*. Plin.  
**RHIZŌTŌMŌS**, or **ŌS** (ῥιζοτόμος), i, a kind of *Illyrian iris*. Plin.  
**RHŌ** (ῥῶ), n. indecl. the Greek name of the letter R. Cic.  
**RHŌA**, æ, f. same as *Rhœas*. Plin.  
**RHŌDANĒTYS**. See *Rhodanus*.  
**RHŌDANŌS**, i, m. the Rhone, 'Ροδανός, a river in France. Cæs. — Hence, *Rho-*

*danitis*, *idis*, f. adj. belonging to or near the Rhone. Sidon. Rhodanitis per urbes.  
**RHŌDIACŪS** ('Ροδιακός), a, um, adj. same as *Rhodi*. *Virru*.  
**RHŌDIENSIS** (Rhodos), e, adj. same as *Rhodi*. *Sueton*.  
**RHŌDINŌS** (ῥόδινος), a, um, adj. of roses, made of roses, rosaceus. Plin. unguentum, rose ointment.  
**RHŌDITES** (ῥοδίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, or **RHŌDITYS** (ῥαδίτης), *idis*, f. sc. gemma, a precious stone of a rose color. Plin.  
**RHŌDIŪS** ('Ρόδιος), a, um, adj. of Rhodes; *Rhodi*. *Ovid*. Rhodiæ ductor pulcherime classis. *Tacit*. secessus, h. e. to Rhodes. *Sueton*. classis, h. e. a fleet of ships constructed in the manner of the Rhodian ships. Cic. Rhodii, the inhabitants of Rhodes, who were celebrated as navigators. — As the Rhodians, also, were distinguished for their eloquence, Cic. Rhodii oratores (who preserved the mean between Asiatic copiousness and the Attic polish).  
**RHŌDŌDAPHNĒ** (ῥοδοδάφνη), es, f. the rose-bay or oleander. Plin.  
**RHŌDŌDENDRŌS**, i, f. and **RHŌDŌDENDRŌN**, i, n. the same as *Rhododaphne*. Plin.  
**RHŌDŌMĒLI** (ῥοδόμελι), u. indeclin. a conserve of roses sweetened with honey. *Pallad*.  
**RHŌDŌPĒ** ('Ροδόπη), es, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Pontus and Mare. *Hygin*. — ¶ Also, a high mountain of Thrace, opposite mount *Hæmus*. *Ovid*. — Hence, *Rhodopeus*, a, um, adj. belonging to or found on mount *Rhodope*, *Rhodopeian*, *Thracian*. *Ovid*. vates, h. e. *Orpheus*. *Id*. heros, h. e. *Orpheus*. *Id*. regna, h. e. *Thrace*. *Stat*. conjux, h. e. *Praxene*, wife of *Tereas*, king of *Thrace*. — *Rhodopeus* (contracted from *Rhodopeius*), a, um, adj. *Lucan*.  
**RHŌDŌPEIŪS**, and **RHŌDŌPEŪS**. See 3 *Rhodope*.  
**RHŌDŌRĀ**, æ, f. the name of an herb in the Gallic language, meadow-sweet (*Spiræa ulmaria*, L.). Plin. Plin.  
**RHŌDŌS** ('Ρόδος), or **ŌS**, i, f. a celebrated island and town in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its colossus, and for the skill of its inhabitants in naval affairs. Plin., *Ovid*, &c.  
**RHŌEAS**, ādis, f. or **RŌEĀ** (ῥοᾶ, and ῥοῦᾶ), æ, f. wild poppy. Plin.  
**RHŌECŪS**. See *Rhœtus*.  
**RHŌETEIŪS**. See *Rhœteum*. 3  
**RHŌETEUM** ('Ροῆτειον), i, n. a town and promontory of *Troas*. — Hence, *Rhœteius*, and by contract. *Rhæteus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Rhœteum*, *Rhæteian*, *Phrygian*, *Trojan*. *Virg*. ductor, h. e. *Æneas*. *Ovid*. *Rhœteum profundum*, or, *Id*. *Rhœteum*, sc. mare or profundum, the sea washing the promontory *Rhœteum*. *Stat*. *Rhœteæ trabes*, h. e. e quibus constructa est classis a *Paride Helenam rapturo*. — Also, *Roman*, because the Romans were descended from the *Trojans*. *Sil*.  
**RHŌTEŪS**. See *Rhœteum*.  
**RHŌTŌS**, or **RHŌECŪS**, i, m. one of the giants. *Horat*. — ¶ Also, the name of a centaur. *Ovid*. — ¶ Also, a king of the *Marrubii* or *Marsi*. *Virg*.  
**RHŌICŪS**, a, um. See *Rhus*.  
**RHŌITĒS** (ῥοίτης, sc. ὀίνος), æ, m. vinum, pomegranate wine. Plin.  
**RHŌMBŌIDĒS** (ῥομβοειδής), is, rhomboid-3 al, rhombic. *Frontin*.  
**RHŌMBŪS** (ῥόμβος), i, m. a rhombus, h. e. a parallelogram with equal sides, but not having right angles. *Frontin*. — ¶ Hence, from its resemblance, a spinning-wheel, a reel, vinder, whirl, or turn. *Ovid*. Scit bene quid gramen, quid torto concita rhombolicia, quid valeat virus amantis equæ. *Propert*. *Magico torti sub carmine rhombi*. — ¶ Also, a fish, supposed to be the pearl; or turbot. Plin., *Horat*, &c.  
**RHŌMPHĒĀ**, and **RŌMPHĒĀ** (ῥομφαῖα), also, **RŪMPYĀ**, æ, f. a kind of weapon; according to *Isidor*. a two-edged sword; or, perhaps it is rather a missile weapon. *Liv*. — Hence, *Rhomphæalis*, or *Romphæalis*, or *Rhomphæalis*, e, adj. *Prudent*. *Dextram perarnat rhomphæali*

*incendio*, h. e. *rhomphæa flammante* with a flaming sword.  
**RHŌNCHISŌNŌS** (rhoncus & sono), a, 3 um, adj. making a snorting noise. *Sidon*.  
**RHŌNCHISSŌ** (ῥογχάξω), as, n. l. to snort, snore. *Plaut*.  
**RHŌNCHŌ** (ronchus), as, n. l. to snort. 3 *Sidon*.  
**RHŌNCHŪS** (ῥόγχος), i, m. a snorting, 3 snoring. *Martial*. Nos accubamus, et silentium rhonchis præstare jussi, nutibus propinamus. — ¶ Hence, the low croaking of a frog. *Apul*. — ¶ Also, a mocking, sneering, jeering, a sneer. *Martial*. Nec rhonchos metues maligniorum. — ¶ Also written *ronchus*.  
**RHŌPALŌN** (ῥόπαλον), i, n. properly a club; hence, from the resemblance of its root, a water-lily. Plin.  
**RHŌSIACŪS**, and **RHŌSIŪS**, a, um. See *Rhosos*.  
**RHŌSŌS**, or **ŪS** ('Ρῶσος), i, f. a town of Cilicia. — Hence, *Rhōsiacus*, and *Rhōsius*, a, um, adj. *Rhosian*, of or pertaining to *Rhosos*. *Plin*. *Rhosii montes*. Cic. *Rhosias vasa* (others read differently).  
**RHŌS** (ῥῶς, ῥος), rhōis, m. and f. a bushy shrub called *sumach*. Plin. — The gen. is also *rhus*. *Scribon*. *Larg*. Also, gen. *rovris*. *Colum*. And *nbl*. *rovre*; unless we correct it *rhois*, *rhoë*. Also, acc. *rhum* and *rhuu*. Plin. — ¶ Hence, *Rhōicus*, a, um, adj. *Plin*. *Medici rhoicis* (sc. foliis) utuntur, &c.  
**RHŌSELINŌN** (ῥουσέλινον), i, n. wild 3 *parsley*. *Apul*.  
**RHŌPĀRŌGRĀPHIŪS** (ῥοπαρῶς, and ῥαράφω), i, m. a painter of low or mean subjects. Plin.  
**RHŌPĀDĒS** (ῥωπάδες), adj. neut. sc. em-2 *plastrum*, a kind of plaster. *Cels*.  
**RHŌTHMICŪS** (ῥωθμικός), a, um, adj. rhythmic. Cic. *Rhythmici*, sc. artifices, persons who studiously observed numbers or harmony in speaking or singing.  
**RHŌTHMŪS** (ῥωθμός), i, m. consonance, 2 harmony, proportion, rhythm, number, metre. *Martian*. *Capell*. — ¶ In speech, same as *numerus*, h. e. rhythm, harmony, which results from a happy alternation of long and short syllables. *Quintil*.  
**RHŌTYUM** (ῥότιον), ii, n. a kind of vessel 3 or cup, narrow at the bottom and broad at the top, in the shape of a horn. *Martian*.  
**RĪCĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a hood with which women covered their heads at sacrifices, καλύπτρα. *Plaut*. and *Gell*.  
**RĪCINIUM** (perhaps from *rica*), or **RĪCINIUM**, ii, n. and **RĪCINŌS**, or **RĪCINŌS**, i, m. a garment for women; perhaps a covering for the head, a veil, a hood. *Varr*. and *Cic*.  
**RĪCINŪS** (unc.), i, m. a kind of vermin, that torments and sucks the blood of sheep, dogs, &c. a tick or tike, κρότων. *Varr*, *Colum*, &c. — ¶ Also, a kind of shrub. Plin. — ¶ Also, an unripe mulberry. Plin.  
**RĪCTŌS** (ringor), as, n. l. to grin or snarl 3 frequently. *Spartian*. in *Geta*.  
**RĪCTUM** (Id.), i, n. the same as *Rictus*. *Lucret*. and *Cic*.  
**RĪCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. the aperture of the 2 mouth, the mouth wide open; the mouth; the jaws; of men and beasts, ῥύγχος, χᾶνος. *Quintil*. Ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat. *Id*. declam. Illos oculos, illam gratissimam faciem, et rictus oris expressos, &c. *Sueton*. *Risus indecens*, ira turpior, spumante rictu, humentibus naribus. *Horat*. *Risu diducere rictum*. *Juvenal*. Ad conspectum cœna diducere rictum, h. e. to open the mouth. *Ovid*. Sint modici rictus, sint parvæ utrinque lacunæ. *Id*. *Fisile per rictus aurum fluitare videres*. *Ovid*. (de ranis) Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus. *Id*. In lapidem rictus serpentis apertos congelat. *Id*. *Rictus lupi fulmineos*. *Id*. *Rictus Cerebei*. *Id*. *Cæde læna boum spumantes oblita rictus*.  
**RĪCŪLĀ** (dimin. of *rica*), æ, f. a small cap 3 or veil. *Turpil*.  
**RĪDĒŌ** (perhaps from *meidāō*, by change of m into r, des, isi, isum, n. and a. 2. to laugh, γελᾶω. *Intrans*. Cic. *M*. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse *Lucilius*. Cic. *Ridere convivæ*, cachinnari ipso *Apronius*. *Catull*. *Ridentem catuli ore*

Galliani. *Horat.* Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? (proverb), *h. e. many a true word is spoken in jest.* *Cic.* Non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit, *to laugh, jest, joke.* *Id.* Ridere de re, *to laugh at any thing.* — Ridere alicui, *to smile upon; as, Plaut.* Si mihi rides. *Virg.* Cui non risere parentes. *Id.* olli. *So, Plaut.* Neque me (where the *dat.* would be more correct) rident. *Cic.* Ne si istam habuerimus, rideamus γέλωτα Σαρδόνιον, *h. e. to our loss, to force a laugh.* — Hence, figur. *to laugh, of things without life, h. e. to look pleasant, have a joyful appearance.* *Virg.* Omnia nunc rident. *Id.* Acantho ridenti. *Lucret.* Tempestas ridebat. *Id.* Ridentibus undis, *h. e. lenibus, tranquillis.* *Ovid.* Ager ridet. *Horat.* Domus ridet argento. *Ovid.* Fortuna ridet. — Also, figur. *to smile upon, to please.* *Horat.* Ille mihi prater omnes angulus ridet. —

¶ Trans. *to laugh at, or deride any person or thing, to ridicule, mock, scoff.* *Cic.* hominem. *Id.* nivem atram. *Tacit.* Nemo illic vitia ridet, *h. e. regards them as things to be laughed at, as trifles.* And so, in passive, *Cic.* Nihil magis ridetur, quam, &c. *h. e. they laugh at nothing, &c.* *Horat.* Ridetur ab omni conventu, *he is laughed at, derided.* *Val. Maz.* Socrates cum parvulis filiolis ludens ab Alcibiade risus est. (*Ridcor* is also used as a *dep.* for *rideo.* *Petron.* Qui rideatur alios.) — ¶ Also, trans. *to say laughing.* *Cic.* Hæc ego non rideo, *h. e. find nothing to laugh at in these things.*

RIDIBUNDUS (rideo), a, um, adj. laughing much, inclined to laughing, waggish, μείδιον. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

RIDICĀ, æ, f. the prop of a vine; a stay, 2 fork, χάραξ, ἄσπερον. It was made of cleft wood, and of an angular shape; whereas palus was entire, and of a round shape (teres). *Varr.* — ¶ The first syllable is made short, and the second long by *Jul. Scalig.* in *Ata.* Robustearum fascias ridicarum.

RIDICŪLA (dimin. of *ridica*), or RĒDICŪLA, æ, f. a small stake or fork; a plug, peg. *Senec.*

RIDICŪLARIŪS (ridiculus), a, um, adj. 3 at which one ought to laugh, laughable; or, belonging or pertaining to laughable things. *Plaut.* Ridicularia (absol.), jests or things to be laughed at. *Gell.* Ridicularius homo, one that raises laughter by jesting, &c.

RIDICŪLE (Id.), adv. laughably, pleasantly, ridiculously, humorously, jokingly, in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* Non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete. *Plaut.* Novistin' hominem? (*Sy.*) ridicule rogitas, quocum una cibum capere soleo. *Phædr.* Ridicule magis hoc dictum, quam vere æstimo. *Cic.* Naturis aliorum irridendis, ipsorum ridicule indicandis risus moventur, *h. e. while they humorously betray their own character.*

RIDICŪLOSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. laughable, worthy of being laughed at, ridiculous. *Arnob.* Ridiculosa negotia defendere. *Plaut.* Advexit secum parasitos ridiculosissimos, very droll or jocose, at whom we cannot help laughing.

RIDICŪLŪS (rideo), a, um, adj. merry, jocose, worthy to be laughed at, exciting laughter, apt to make one laugh, laughable, γέλιος. *Cic.* Homo facie magis, quam facilius ridiculus. *Horat.* mus. *Plaut.* res, a laughable, jesting matter. *Cic.* Ridiculi videbantur esse, worth laughing at, and thus, witty. *Plaut.* Ridiculum dictum, or, *Cic.* (merely) Ridiculum, a jesting expression, jest, joke, bon-mot. *Plaut.* Ridiculus (homo), a jester, buffoon. *Cic.* Ridiculi (homines) ex dolore, jesting. *Catull.* O rem ridiculam, *Cato,* et jocosam! *Plaut.* Quando adhibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus. *Id.* Solet joci sæpe mecum illo modo: quamvis ridiculus est, ubi uxor non adest, *h. e. facetus, urbanus.* Also, followed by an *infin.* *Horat.* Homo ridiculus totas simul absorbere (others read absorbere) placentas, *h. e. they laughed at him for, &c.* — Hence, subst. Ridiculum, i, n, a jest, joke, any thing laughable. *Terent.* Mihi fuit ridiculo, it was laughable to me. *Id.* Pro ridiculo puta-

re, to make sport of. (*Bentley* reads *pro deridiculo.*) — ¶ Also, laughable, ridiculous. *Terent.* caput, a ridiculous person. *Juvencal.* Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se, quam quod ridiculos homines facit. *Cic.* Ridiculum est, it is ridiculous or silly. (Many examples from above may be referred to this head.)

RIEN, is, m. an old form for *Ren.* 3

RIGĀTIŪS (rigo), ōnis, f. a watering, wetting, moistening, irrigation, sprinkling, δέμα. *Coluon.*

RIGĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a waterer, moistener, δέμα. *Tertull.*

RIGENS, tis, particip. from *rigeo.* —

¶ 1 Adj. stiff with cold, frozen, benumbed; hard, stiff; inflexible. *Liv.* Omnia rigentia gelu. *Martial.* Aquam potare rigentem de nive, cold, fresh. *Lucret.* Membra rigentia fugiente vita, cold, chill. *Tibull.* Pars terræ rigens, the frigid zone. *Solin.* Pars mundi rigentissima, *h. e. frigidissima.* *Ovid.* Et secui madidas ungue rigente genas, *h. e. rigid, without feeling.* *Quintil.* Caput prædurum ac rigens. *Id.* (de statua) Adversa facies, et demissa brachia et juncti pedes, et a summis ad ima rigens opus, upright and stiff. *Plin.* Rigentes oculi, fixed. *Clandian.* Muri adamantie rigentes, hard, impenetrable. *Senec.* Coma rigens Herculis, *h. e. hirta, horrida, erecta.* *Id.* Rigenti cernitur Trachin jugo, *h. e. rugged.* *Id.* Saxa rigentia, barren, bare. *Virg.* Loricam ex ære rigentem, *h. e. rectam, durum, non facile flexilem.* *Id.* Vestes atroque ostroque rigentes, stiff. *Senec.* Vir rigens tot malis, *h. e. cuius animus tot malis induruit.* *Id.* Animum rigentem tristis Hippolyti doma, *h. e. cold, cruel, obdurate, inflexible.* *Id.* Si metu corpus rigens remittit artus, *h. e. metu, quasi gelu, constrictum, et induratum.*

RIGĒŪS (ρίγέω), es, gui, n. 2. to be stiff, as with cold; to be very cold or chill; to be frozen, benumbed with cold. *Cic.* Partes terræ incultas, quod aut frigore rigente, aut urantur calore. *Tibull.* (de aqua) Sed durata riget densam in glaciemque, nivemque. *Martial.* Riget horridus decembris. *Plin.* Ep. Cryptoporticus subterraneæ similis, æstate incluso frigore riget, is cool. — Also, to be stiff with gold, iron, &c. *Virg.* Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, were stiff. *Ovid.* Gelidoque comæ terrore rigebant, stood on end. *Id.* Roboribus duris janna fulta riget, *h. e. immota manet, et limini valide hæret.* *Id.* (de Mida) Sive ille sua Cerealia dextra munerata contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant, *h. e. were stiff, were hardened into gold, were changed into gold.* *Id.* Sensit riguisse lacertos, *h. e. were hardened into stone, were changed into stone.* *So, Senec.* Riget superba Tantalus luctu patrens. *Id.* Versi retro torquentur oculi: rursus immittes rigent, *h. e. duri fiunt, nec circumaguntur.* *Id.* Vultus citatus ira riget. *Ovid.* Igne micant oculi, riget ardua cervix, *h. e. stands stiff or upright.* *Horat.* Prata rigent, sc. glacie. — ¶ Hence, to be stiff, to run up straight, be bald or without ornament, as of trees without foliage, meadows, mountains, &c. without grass, &c. *Ovid.* Sine frondibus arbor nuda riget. *Id.* Et riget amissa spina relicta rosa. *Id.* Late riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu. — ¶ Figur. to be stiff or inflexible; to be unbending or unyielding. *Martial.* Feritas immota riget. — ¶ The perfect rigui seems usually to belong to *rigesco.* — ¶ See, also, *Rigens.*

RIGĒSCŪS (frequentat. of *rigeo*), is, gui, 2 n. 3. to grow stiff with cold, stiffen with cold, &c.; to become stiff, hard, hoarse. *Virg.* Vestes rigescunt. *Plin.* Aquæ rigescunt in grandines, harden into. *Senec.* Extrema riguerunt, are benumbed. *Ovid.* Rigescunt electra. *Id.* Materna rigescere sensit ubera, *h. e. harden into stone.* *Id.* Puppim rigescere. — ¶ Hence, to stiffen, *h. e. stand up or on end.* *Ovid.* Metu riguisse capillos. — ¶ Figur. to stiffen or grow hard. *Clandian.* Secula rigescunt, *h. e. will grow serious or manly.*

RIGĪDĒ (rigidus), adv. stiffly, inflexibly, 2 firmly. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, in a right line, in a straight line. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, rigorously, severely, rigidly. *Ovid.* Equid ab hac omnes rigide submovimus arte? *Val. Maz.* Dissolutam disciplinam rigidius adstringere conatus.

RIGĪDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. stiffness, hardness, firmness, rigidity, ακληρότης, ἀκαμψία. *Vitruv.* Populus, salix, tilia, vitex parum terreni habentes, egregiam habere videntur in usu rigiditatem.

RIGĪDŪS (Id.), as, a. I. to make stiff or hard. *Senec.*

RIGĪDŪS (rigeo), a, um, adj. stiff, as with cold. *Virg.* Tellurem Borea rigidam spirante moveri, frozen. *Ovid.* aquas. *Lucret.* pruinae, and, *Id.* frigus, stiff, rendering stiff. *Auson.* Rigidi poetæ, benumbed with cold, without poetic fire. — Also, of other things. *Ovid.* silex. *Id.* ferrum. *Virg.* ensis. *Id.* hasta. *Martial.* vena, *h. e. mentula.* Hence, *Præp.* is called by *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Deus rigidus, and, *Ovid.* Rigidus custos ruris, *h. e. mentula rigida præditus.* —

¶ Hence, erect, upright. *Ovid.* columna. *Id.* capilli, erect, on end. *Virg.* quercus. *Ovid.* malus (a mast). —

¶ Figur. stiff, rigid, inflexible, firm, immovable. *Liv.* innocentia. *Ovid.* vultus. *Id.* mens, inexorable. — ¶ Also,

rude, rough, unmanly. *Ovid.* mores. *Cic.* Signa rigidiora, not well wrought. *Arnob.* Stoliditas rigidissima. — ¶ Also,

harsh, rigid, severe. *Horat.* satelles. *Ovid.* censor. *Plin.* Ep. sententia. — ¶ Also, hardy, patient; laborious.

*Martial.* fessor. *Ovid.* Sabini. — ¶ Also, rough, wild, cruel, fierce, savage, ruthless. *Ovid.* feræ. *Id.* Getæ. *Martial.* leo. *Ovid.* Mars.

RIGŪS (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. I. properly, to convey water or any other liqua from one place to another. *Liv.* 5, 16.

Aquam Albanam per agros rigabis. *Plin.* sanguinem per venas, diffuse.

Figur. *Fur.* ap. *Macrob.* Mitemque rigat per pectora somnum. Hence, sc. se, with an acc., to extend or spread itself over. *Lucret.* Imbres qui maria ac terras rigant, spread abroad upon, &c.

¶ Prudent. Quies pectus placat rigante somno. — ¶ Also, to water, as a river, &c.: to irrigate, moisten, wet, bedew, ἀρδεύω. *Plin.* Fluvius Astaces rigat campos. *Id.* Euphrate accolæ rigant campos. *Id.* Desiderant maxime rigari arboræ, quæ assueverunt. *Colum.* Semina maria conspergi potius, quam rigari debent. *Ovid.* Hortus liquidæ fonte rigatur aquæ. *Propert.* Operosa rigat Marcus antra liquor. *Tibull.* Quaque Istrus Tanaisque Getas rigat, flows by. —

Hence, generally, to water, *h. e. to moisten, wet, bedew.* *Lucret.* vestem (lotio). *Ovid.* and *Virg.* ora lacrimis.

*Ovid.* ora flentibus. *Id.* Imber (*h. e. lacrimæ*) rigans genas. And, figur. *Cic.* in eam. de suo consul. Natos vitali rore rigabat. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Isti cum se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, cultivate, improve.

RIGŪR (ρίγος), ōris, m. stiffness, inflexibility, hardness. *Virg.* ferri. *Cels.* nervorum. *Colum.* Rigorem habere, to be stiff, inflexible. — ¶ Figur. inflexibility, hardness, rigor, severity, austerity, harshness. *Tacit.* veteris discipline.

*Pandect. juris.* *Senec.* Hoc mens meruit rigor, *h. e. constanter aversus ab amore animus.* — ¶ Also, rudeness, unpolished manners, roughness, harshness. *Ovid.* Te tuus iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli, &c. Hence, in painting, statues, &c. *Plin.* Vultum ab antiquo rigore variare. Also, *Quint.*

Rigor accentus, *h. e. when one speaks on continually in the same tone.* — ¶ Also, the straight position, straight line of a thing; as, the regular course of a stream. *Pandect.* Also, in lands. *Frontin.* —

¶ Also, stiffness occasioned by cold; or, cold itself. *Lucret.* Gelidus rigor. *Ovid.* Alpinus rigor. *Justin.* hiemis. *Plin.* Ep. aquæ. *Liv.* Torpentibus rigore membris.

RIGŪRĀTŪS, a, um, particip. as from 2 rigoro, from rigor, stiffened, hardened, made stiff or upright. *Plin.* Traduces

alligantur una conciliati, virgultorum comitatu obiter rigorati, qua deficient. (Perhaps the only example.)

**RIGOROSUS** (rigor), a, um, adj. *stiff, rigid, severe, rigorous.* Sence. Ep. II. (The best Edd. omit this word).

**RIGORUS** (rigo), a, um, adj. *well watered, moistened, washed, wet, moist, ἀρόδμερος.* Ovid. Riguis piantam deponere in hortis. Plin. Mons opacus, numerosus, et scatebris fontium riguis. Id. Italia ulmos siccanas praefert, que non sicut rigua. — Hence, Riguum, i, n. a place that is well watered; a meadow. Plin. Circa Babylonis rigua. Id. Cucurbitae anant rigua, ac finium. — And, figur. Riguis, full, abounding. Solin. Plurimo lacte rigua bos. — ¶ Also, actively, that waters or moistens, watering, ὑπόω. Virg. Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes. — Hence, absol. Riguis, and Riguum, a watering, or the water itself used in watering. Plin. Ficus arbor ipsa riguis alitur. Id. Rigua aestivis vaporibus utilia. Id. Riguis pro sarculo est.

**RIMA** (perhaps from ῥήγμα), a, f. a fissure, cleft, chink, cranny, crack, rift, σχίσμα, ῥαγῆς, ῥήγμα. Horat. Forte per angustam tenuis nitedula rimam reperit in cumeram frumenti. Plin. Ep. Theatrum ingentibus rimis descendit, et hiat. Virg. Laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscent, leak, let in water. Terent. Plenus rimarum sum, full of chinks; a biab. Propert. Cava rima (where cava is redundant). Plin. Dipsacos sanat rimas sedis (h. e. podicis), chaps. Ovid. Dissiliit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis lumen, chasms. — Hence, Cie. Rimas agere, or, Ovid. ducere, to crack. Cie. Rimas explore, to stuff or fill up the cracks. Ovid. Rimas facere, to make chinks. — Hence, Plaut. Reperitis rimam, evasion, subterfuge (as, in English, to find a hole to creep out at). — Hence, Virg. Ignea rima, lightning. — Also, Juvenal. 3, 97: Rima, h. e. cunnus, τὸ αἰδοῦν ἠλεκτὸν, σχίσμα.

**RIMABUNDUS** (rimor), a, um, adj. *examined closely, contemplating.* Apul.

**RIMATIM** (rima), adv. *through the chinks.* 3 Martian. Capell.

**RIMATOR** (rimor), oris, m. *an investigator.* 3 Ter. Arnob.

**RIMOR**, as, a. I. same as Rimor. Hence, Rimatus, a, um, passively, searched out, investigated. Sidon.

**RIMOR** (rima), aris, ātus sum, dep. I. *property, to make chinks; hence, to turn up the ground.* Virg. rastris terram. Id. Volucres rimantur prata, turn up the meadows in search of food. So, Id. Vultur viscera rimatur epulis (for food). — ¶ Hence, to search, pry into, examine diligently, explore, ἐρευνάω. Cie. Id quoque rimatur quantum potest (Al. aliter leg.) Virg. Partes rimatur aperitas, qua vulnus lethale ferat. Stat. Oculis caeli rimari plagas. Ovid. Elatis rimantur naribus auras. Quintil. de elam. Rimari occasionem criminum. Tacit. Omnium secreta rimans. Id. Rimandis offensis sagax. Juvenal. Rimari exta, to inspect. — ¶ Also, to seek. Virg. telum. Apul. fustem.

**RIMOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of chinks or clefts, chinky, leaky, ῥογαλέος.* Colum. Aedificium fissum et rimosum. Virg. Rimosa cymba. Propert. Rimosa fores. Juvenal. Rimosa vasa. Gell. Rimosior pulmo. — Figur. Horat. Auris rimosa, that is, as it were, full of chinks, that cannot keep a secret.

**RIMOLA** (dimin. from rima), a, f. a small chink. Cels.

**RINGOR** (unc.), oris, dep. 3. *to open the mouth wide, grin or show the teeth like a dog.* Acc. ap. Non. Fit desubito hilarus, tristis saltat, ridens ringitur. — ¶ Hence, to be indignant or behave indignantly, chafe, fume, feel or show vexation, fret, show the teeth. Terent. Ille ringitur, tu rideas. Horat. Prætulērī scriptor delirus inersque videri, quam sapere et ringi. — ¶ Also, to wrinkle together, contract, open. Varr. Radices supra terram aere frigidiore ringuntur (Ed. Schneid. has cinguntur). — ¶ Ri-

ctus sum seems not to occur, though Ritus, us, the subst. is common.

**RIPA** (unc.), a, f. the bank of a river, ὄχθη; as litus, of the sea. Plaut. Vos mihi amnes estis: vestra ripa vos sequar. Ovid. Riparum clausas margine finit aquas. Virg. Gramineo ripa ab aggere. Horat. Sinistra ripa, the left bank, h. e. left as you go down (as if the river were a person). But, Ovid. In dextram tendens sua brachia ripam, h. e. right to the person sailing up. — Sometimes also used of the sea-shore. Horat. and Colum. — ¶ Ripa, the bank of a river: Litus, the shore, strand, edge and border of the land: Ora, the coast, strip of coast running in to some extent, hence with the accessory idea of habitation. Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 2. Gravis et pestilens ora Tuscorum, quæ per litus extenditur: Crepida, a walled or otherwise firm bank: Margo, edge, margin, generally.

**RIPÆUS**, a, um. See Rhipæus.

**RIPARIENSIS** (ripa), e, adj. *stationed on or belonging to the bank.* Vopise. Riparienses, sc. milites, h. e. stationed on the bank (of the Danube).

**RIPARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *dwelling on the bank.* Plin. hirundo, bank-stallow.

**RIPENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. *on the bank.* Am-3 mian. Dacia, on the bank of the Danube. Cod. Theod. milites, stationed on the bank. (Compar. Ripariensis.)

**RIPÆUS**, a, um, same as Rhipæus. Eum. ap. Varr.

**RIPHÆUS**, a, um. See Rhipæus.

**RIPULĀ** (dimin. from ripa), a, f. a little bank, ὄχθηδίον. Cie.

**RISCUS** (ρίσκος), i, m. a chest, trunk, or coffer in which to lay clothes, trinkets, &c. Terent. and Pandect.

**RISIBILIS** (rideo), e, adj. *that can laugh.* 3 Martian. Capell.

**RISILŌQUIUM** (risus & loquor), ii, n. 3 sermo cum risu. Tertull.

**RISIŌ** (rideo), oris, f. a laughing, laugh. 3 Plaut.

**RISITŌ** (frequentat. from rideo), as, a. 3 I. Næv. ap. Non.

**RISŌR** (rideo), oris, m. a laugher, derider, 3 mocker, καταγελαστής. Horat.

**RISUS** (Id.), us, m. a laughing, laughter, laugh, γέλως. Cie. Risum alicui movere, make one laugh. Col. ad Cie. Risus facit, he raises laughter, is laughed at. Cie. Risum concitare, to raise. Horat. Risus dare alicui, afford him laughter. Justin. Risum præbere, make himself a laughingstock. Horat. Captare risus hominum, seek to raise. Cie. Miros risus edere, to laugh heartily. Quintil. Risu aliquid excipere, laugh over it. Cie. Risu corruere; or, Terent. enori, to be ready to burst or die with laughing. Ovid. Risu contendere illa. Patron. Risu commovere latera. Juvenal. Risu pulmonem agitare. Horat. Risum tollere, set up a laugh. Id. Risu populum quatere, shake them with laughter, make them shake with laughing. Id. In risum aliquid vertere, turn to ridicule. Plaut. Risum continere; and Cie. tenere, to contain, refrain from, hold in. Cie. Qui risus hominum de te erat! how men laughed at you! Liv. Fabia risui sorori fuit, was laughed at by her sister. Ovid. Ille est risus omnibus, he is laughed at by all, is an occasion of laughter to all. Cie. Ista ad risum. — ¶ Also, derision. Cie. N. D. 2, 3. Quirisus, &c. — ¶ As a god. Apul.

**RITĒ** (properly abl. from a nomin. not used, the ground form of ritus, for ritu; hence in Stat. Rite nefasto), adv. *in due form, in the proper manner, with the proper ceremonies, ἐπιέως, προσήκοντως.* Cie. Rite deos colere. Horat. Rite Latone puerum canentes. Virg. Exsequiis rite solutis. Id. Mactabat rite bidentes. — ¶ Also, in the proper or usual manner, as the way is. Lucret. Manu retinentes pocula rite. Horat. Scythæ campestres, quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt domos, according to their custom, as their way is. Virg. Religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos. Auct. ad Herenn. Testes rite adfuerunt. — ¶ Also, in the proper manner, properly, duly, rightly, with reason, aright, well. Plaut. Hic rite productus est

patri, has been well brought up. Ovid Spem rite dare, on good grounds, with reason. Id. Si maxima Juno rite vocor, rightly, correctly. Cie. Scientia, que potest appellari rite sapientia, properly, truly. Virg. Rite memor, remembering accurately, or correctly. Liv. Uni deo rite dedicari. — ¶ Also, happily, fortunately, prosperously. Plaut. Deos deasque venero, ut rite venerim. Virg. Tu rite propinquus augurium, diva.

**RITUALIS** (ritus), e, adject. *concerning usages or ceremonies.* Fest. libri.

**RITUALITER** (ritualis), adv. *according to the due usages or ceremonies.* Antimian.

**RITUS** (see rite), us, m. *an approved usage, old custom, rite, ceremony, especially in religious observances, Σεραμός.* Cie. and Virg. — ¶ Also, any use, custom, way, manner, style, mode, fashion. Ovid. Ritus referre Cyclopium, to imitate or practise the ways of the Cyclopes. Plin. Italia, quæ sparsa congregaret imperia, ritusque molliret, soften or civilize manners. Id. Duo examina (suarum of bres) dissimiles habnere ritus. Horat. Cur novo sublime ritu moliar atrium? in a new way, fashion, taste. Plin. Ritu natura capite hominem gigni mos est, in the course of nature. Pandect. Ritus nuptiarum. — Frequently, Ritu, after the manner or fashion of, in the way of, like as. Cie. Erat ei vivendum latronum ritu. Id. Qui pecudum ritu ad voluptateum omnia referunt. Plaut. Hæc mulier cantherino ritu adstans somniat, like a horse, horse-fashion. Horat. Cetera fluminis ritu feruntur. Lucret. Quo ritu, h. e. quo modo. — ¶ Rituis (genit.). Varr. ap. Non.

**RIVALIS** (rivus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a rivulet or brook.* Colum. alleculia, h. e. living therein. — ¶ Also, having a brook in the field, in common with another; Plur. Rivalis, those who have a brook in common, get water from the same brook. Pandect. — Hence, perhaps, Rivalis, a rival, competitor in love, ἀνταγωνιστής. Plaut. Eadem est amica ambolus: rivalis sumus. Terent. Miles Thraso Phædræ rivalis. Ovid. Me tibi rivalis si juvat esse, veta. Id. Rivalium patienter habe. Catull. Rivalis socii puellarum. Of beasts. Colum. Aries rivalium violentissime persequitur. Hence, Amare sine rivali, to love without rival, to have the object of one's love to one's self, be the only lover. Cie. and Horat. se.

**RIVALITAS** (rivalis), atis, f. rivalry, 1 rivalry, competition between men who love the same woman, jealousy of rivals. Cie. — Also, between women who love the same man. Apul.

**RIVATIM** (rivus), adv. *in streams or brooks, or after the manner of a stream or brook.* Macrob.

**RIVIFINALIS** (rivus & finalis), e, adj. 3 bounded by a brook. Sicul. Flacc.

**RIVINUS**, i, m. same as Rivalis. Argum. 3 Asin. Planti. Al. leg. rivalis.

**RIVŌ** (rivus), as, a. I. to lead or draw off. 3 Paul. Nol.

**RIVULUS** (dimin. from rivus), i, m. a little brook, rill, rivulet, ῥυάκιον. Cie. — ¶ Also, a little canal or pipe. Cels.

**RIVŪS** (perhaps ῥέω), i, m. a small stream of water, brook, ῥυάξ, ὄχετος. Catull. Qualis in aeri pellucens vertice montis rivus, muscoso prosilite lapide Cie. Rivorum a fonte deductio. Virg. Rivos deducere, h. e. drain the fields. Id. inducere, h. e. flood or float the fields. Virg. Tennis fugiens per gramina rivus. Cas. Ut vallem rivumque transiret. Proverbially, Ovid. E rivo flumina magna facis, you make mountains of a mole-hill. — Hence, a water-pipe, channel, conduit, canal, gutter, trench. Pandect. and Vitruv. — Figur. of any liquid, as blood, milk, &c. stream, rill. Virg. Rivos currentia vina, flowing in streams. Id. Sudor fluit undique rivis, runs down in streams. Lucret. Argenti rivus et auri. Ovid. lacrimarum. Hence, figur. Horat. Ut te liquidus fortuna rivus inaneat. Plin. Rivi ignium.

**RIXA** (unc.), a, f. a squabble, quarrel, brawl, jar, ἐρις; generally with blows. Cie. Ecce autem nova turbaatque rixa. Horat.

Turparunt humeros immoedica mero rixæ. Tacit. Jurgio primum, mox rixa inter Batavos et legionarios prope in prælium exarsere. Horat. Centaurea cum Lapithis rixa. Quintil. Ire in rixam. Of animals. Plin. (de apibus) Rixa in convelendis floribus exorta. Ovid. (of wolves). — ¶ Figur. dispute, strife, contention, disagreement, variance, contest. Cic. Academiæ nostræ cum Zenone magna rixa est. Martial. Nobilis pietatis rixa. Flor. cum Oceano.

RIXATÖR (rixor), öris, m. a brawler, 2 wrangler. Quintil.

RIXÖ, as, n. 1. same as Rixor. Varr. ap. 3 Non.

RIXÖR (rixa), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. 1 to brawl, quarrel, jangle, jar, wrangle, dispute, veikeö, épizö. Licret. Multo cum sanguine sæpe rixantes. Cic. Cum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus. — ¶ Figur. to strive, jar, disagree, quarrel, clash. Senec. Inter se rixantur cupiditas et timor. Martial. Et cum theatro sæculoque rixaris, h. e. are indignant at, angry with, declaim or inveigh against. Plin. Rami arborum inter se rixantes, h. e. crescentes unus contra alterum, seque invicem implicantes luctantium more. Quintil. Consonantes in commissa verborum rixantur, clash. Varr. Herbæ rixantur, et celerius rumpuntur, quam sequuntur, resist, yield reluctantly, will not come.

RIXÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. quarrelsome, 2 ready to fight, pugnacious, épistökös. Colum. Non rixosarum avium lanistæ.

RÖBÖS, a, um, same as Rubens.

RÖBÖGÄLIA, or RÖBÖGÄLIA (robigo), 2 ium, n. a festival observed at Rome on the 25th of April in honor of the deity Robigus, or Robigo, for the preservation of the corn from mildew. Varrö.

RÖBÖGINÖ, or RÖBÖGINÖ (Id.), as, n. 3 1. to contract rust, rust, dömai. Apul.

RÖBÖGINÖSÖS, or RÖBÖGINÖSÖS (Id.), 3 a, um, adj. covered with rust, rusty, iööns. Plaut. Robiginosam strigilem. — Figur. Martial. dentes, cavious, spiciful.

RÖBÖGÖ, or RÖBÖGÖ (from robus, or rubus, h. e. ruber), inis, f. rust, iös, épöiöñ. Plin. Æs, ac ferrum rubigo corripit. Id. Æra exersa rubiginem celerius trahunt, quam neglecta, contract rust, rust. So, Id. sentire. Virg. Pila exesa scabra robigne. — Figur. Ovid. Ingenium longa rubigine læsum torpet. Val. Max. Imperium vetustatis rubigine obsitum, with the rust of antiquity. Senec. Rubigo animorum effricanda est. — ¶ Hence, what is like rust. Thus, rust, rust-sput, or rust-color, or other like soil or smut. Ovid. (on the teeth). Plin. (on millstones). — And especially, mildew, blight, a disease of corn. Virg. and Colum. — Also, as a goddess, who was supposed to keep off mildew. Ovid. and Colum. But Varrö makes this deity a god, with the name Robigus. — Also, rottenness, foulness, corruption. Calp. 5, 76. — ¶ Also, vitium obscenæ libidinis, quod ulcus vocatur, carpiaciis. So Serv., who adds, ut Varrö dicit.

RÖBÖGÖS (robigo), 1, m. the god of mildew, h. e. who was supposed to avert the mildew. Varr. — Ovid. makes this deity a goddess, with the name Robigo. See Robigo.

RÖBÖS, a, um, same as Robcus, or Rubens.

RÖBÖRÄRIUM (robur), ii, n. a close or 3 keep of strong wood, same as Vicurium, h. e. an inclosure, park or conservatory for animals. Scipio African. ap. Gell.

RÖBÖRÄSCÖ (roboro), is, n. 3. to acquire 3 strength. Nev. ap. Non.

RÖBÖRÖS (robur), a, um, adj. of hard 2 oak or other solid wood. Ovid.

RÖBÖRÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 1 make strong, strengthen, invigorate, fortify, karaiöw. Licret. Adulta ætas cum primum roborat artus. Plin. Hirundines nidös stramento roborant. Id. Cum spica deflorescere cæpit, atque roborari, get strength. Colum. Equus roborandus est largo cibo. Cic. gravitatem (animi) perpetua constantia. — Hence, adj. Tertull. Roborator exitus.

RÖBÖRÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. stiff, rigid; 3 as when an animal is as rigid as wood, and cannot move a joint. Veget. passio.

RÖBÖR (perhaps βώρη; in which case strength would seem to be the primitive signif.), öris, n. a very hard species of oak. Plin. 16, 6, sect. 8., where it is distinguished from ilex, quercus, &c. — It is also used, however, of any strong or solid tree or stock. Thus Virg. Æn. 12, 782. applies the term to the wild olive-tree. Also, Id. Quercus antiquo robore (where robore seems to be stock, though it may be strength, firmness, toughness). Also, Stat. Robora Maurorum, h. e. arbores citri. Cic. Sapiens non est e robore dolatus (which may be taken strictly, hewn out of hard oak, or, more broadly, out of tough and solid wood). Stat. Robore natus, h. e. hard, wild. — ¶ Hence, something made of hard oak (or other tough and solid wood), as a spear, bench, prison, &c. Sil. Robur letale, h. e. hasta. Virg. Ferro præfixum robur acuto, shaft of the spear. Martial. Cujus (Herculis) læva calet robore, h. e. club. Virg. Sacrum robur, the wooden horse. Id. Robur aratri, h. e. the plough, made of hard, sound-hearted timber. Cic. Lacedæmonii epulis in robore accumbunt, h. e. hard benches or settles. Also, of the battering-ram. Lucan. Robur impingere. — It also occurs as a place of imprisonment, place in the prison (into which malefactors were thrust and also executed), black-hole. Liv. Ut in carcerem inter fures nocturnos vir clarissimus includatur, et in robore et tenebris exspiret. Tacit. Robur et saxum munitari. Horat. Parthus catenas et Italum robur pertimescit. — ¶ Also, any thing hard and strong. Colum. Pallentia robora betæ, h. c. stalks. — ¶ Figur. the oak, h. e. the strongest, bravest, most excellent of its kind, the heart, flower, nerve. Liv. Robora pedum. Virg. Arcadas equites, robora pubis. Liv. Robur omne virium (h. e. exercitus). Id. Quod roboris provincia habuerat, h. e. the flower or kernel of the soldiers. — ¶ Also, hardness. Lucret. saxi franguntur. Virg. Æterna fori robora. — Hence, stiffness or rigidity of the joints, in beasts, for example. Veget. — ¶ Also, strength, vigor, robustness, hardihood, firmness, of the body, the soul, and other things. Cic. Quis iam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret. Id. Dummodo plus in virtute teneamus firmitatis et roboris. Id. Quantum in cuiusque animo roboris est. Id. Animi invicti magnitudo ac robur. Liv. navium. Quintil. Robur contra dolores ac metus. — ¶ Robur, for robur. Cato. — Robus (for robur) is also a kind of wheat, so called from its weight. Colum. 2, 6.

RÖBÖRNÖS (robur), a, um, adj. of oak, 2 döivös. Colum. fruges, h. e. acorus.

RÖBÖS (old form for rufus), a, um, adj. red, as the hair of bulls. Fest.

RÖBÖS, öris, n. for robur. See Robur, at the end.

RÖBÖSTĒ (robustus), adv. stoutly, strongly, firmly. Nazar. Natio robuste recreata est. Augustin. Robustius.

RÖBÖSTĒS (robur), a, um, adj. of hard oak or other hard wood. Vitruv.

RÖBÖSTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of hard oak or other hard wood. Cato. stipites. Varr. materia. Horat. fores. — ¶ Also, hard, firm, solid, strong, lusty, hurdy, sturdy, robust. Plin. Cornua ad incursum robusta. Id. Lapides contra humores robusti. Colum. Robustissimum solum, h. e. very strong, fruitful, productive. Cels. Robustior cibus, stronger, more nourishing. Plin. Triticum robustius. In particular of bodily vigor.

Nepos. Postquam robustior est factus, stronger, more robust. Sueton. Corpore amplo atque robusto esse. Ovid. (of Hercules), Crassaque robusto deducis pollice fila. Cic. homines. Plin. vox. Hence, of the soul and other things. Cic. Sed hæc, quæ robustioris improbitatis sunt, omittamus. Id. Omne malum inveteratum fit plerumque robustius, more hardy, more sturdy, stronger. Id. Robustus animus, strong, firm, robust spirit. Id. Robusta et stabilis fortitudo. Justin. Exercitus partem robustissimam amisit. Nepos. Domesticis rebus minus robustus. Cic. Robusta

frequentia (hominum). Pers. Robustum carmen, h. e. robustious.

RÖDÖ (perhaps from rödyö), is, si, sum. a. 3. to gnaw, trödyö. Ovid. Rode, capere, vitem. Horat. Dente rodens pollicem. Id. Cum servis diaria rodere, to gnaw the hard food which slaves eat. Senec. nivem, h. e. lamhere, bibere. — Figur. to traduce, calumniate, slander, backbite. Cic. In conviviis roditur. Horat. absentem amicum. And, Pers. Murmura quum secum roditur, mutter to themselves, chaw their murmurs, as it were. — ¶ Hence, to eat away, rear or waste away, corrode, consume. Plin. Tophus tectorii calce roditur. Ovid. Ferrum rubigine roditur. — Also, to wash away, of rivers which carry away portions of their banks. Lucret.

RÖDÖS, RÖDÖSCULUM. } See Raudus, &c.

RÖGÄLIS (rogus), e, adj. of or belonging 3 to a funeral pile. Ovid. flamma, of the funeral pile.

RÖGÄMENTUM (rogo), i, n. a question. 3 April.

RÖGÄTÖ (Id.), önis, f. a question, interrogation, épötrika; for instance, as a figure of speech. Cic. — Hence, an inquiry of the people, if they will decree this or that; proposal to the people for a law or order, the proposed law or order, the bill. (Rogatio, according to Bremi on Sueton. Cæs. 5. is an ordinance which particularly concerns an individual or several individuals, and does not extend to all; while Lex is general and extends to all.) Cæs. Rogationem ad populum ferre, or simply, Liv. Rogationem ferre, to propose, present, offer to the people. Cic. promulgare, make known, publish. Id. perferre, carry through. Id. accipere, to accept, approve. Id. Rogatio Cæcilia, h. e. drawn up by Cæcilius. — ¶ Also, such a proposition or bill, after it has been accepted, law, ordinance. Liv. Recitabat rogationis carmen, h. e. the form of the law, the law. — ¶ Also, a request, suit, requesting, entreating; canvassing for one's friend. Cic. Non etiam rogatione, sed etiam testimonio tuo. Id. Rogatio ipsa semper est gratiosissima.

RÖGÄTÖNCÖLÄ (dimin. from rogatio), æ, f. a short question, or a question, speaking diminishingly. Cic. — ¶ Also, a small bill or law. Cic. Dom. 20.

RÖGÄTÖR (rogo), öris, m. an asker; hence, a proposer of a law or order, the offerer of a bill to the people. Lucil. ap. Non. legum. — Also, he that presided at the comitia, and asked the people if they would make this or that man consul, &c.; moderator, chairman. Cic. comitorum. — Also, in earlier times, when the people voted by word of mouth, he that asked and took down their votes; the name rogator was continued even after the people had abandoned the old practice, and voted by ballot, and was applied to him who stood by the urn into which the ballots were cast, and who was commonly a friend of the person whom the vote concerned, or one benefited by the proposed law, or the author of the same. Cic. — ¶ Also, an asker, petitioner. Cic. — Hence, a beggar, mendicant. Martial.

RÖGÄTÖS (Id.), us, m. a desire, request, suit, dönotis. Cic. Chilius te rogat, et ego eju rogatu, at his request. — ¶ Also, a question, inquiry. Cic. Numquam nobis ad rogatum respondent (but this may be the neut. of the particip.).

RÖGITÄTÖ (rogito), önis, f. a question, 3 inquiry; hence, a proposed law, bill. Plaut.

RÖGITÖ (frequentat. from rogo), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to ask frequently, or, simply, to ask, make repeated inquiry, inquire, interrogate. Terent. Observabam servulos venientes: rogabant, heus puer, &c. Virg. Multa super (concerning) Priamo rogitant. Plaut. Rogitando sum raucus factus. Id. Venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, h. e. ask the price of fish. Terent. Rogavit me, ubi fuerim. Id. Perii! quid ego feci? (Chæ.) rogitas? do you ask? (implying that he ought to know or must know without asking; compare Rogo). So, Plaut. Verberabilissime, etiam rogitas? — ¶ Also, to request, entreat, ask often. Terent

**Rogitare**, ad cœnam ut veniat. *Cic. fragm. orat. pro Scaur.* Consensio testium labefacta est compromisso Sardonum, et conjuratione rogitata.

**RÖGÖ** (unc.), as, avi, ätum, a. and n. 1. to ask, inquire, interrogate, request or demand to know, ἔρωμαι, πυνθάνομαι. *Terent.* Roget quis: quid tibi cum illa? *Ovid.* Si forte roges, if peradventure you would know. *Cic.* Quibusnam de servis? rogas? do you ask? do you wish to know? *Plaut.* Quid negotii sit, rogas? *Terent.* (So.) Quapropter? (Si.) rogas? do you ask? have you to ask that? chidingly. *So, Id.* Quid vis? (Da.) at etiam rogas? *Cic.* Rogavi, pervenissentne Argentum, I asked whether they, &c. *Plaut.* De istoc (h. c. de ista re) rogare omitte. — It takes an *accus.* either of the person to whom the inquiry is addressed, or of the thing asked. *Cic. fragm.* Roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego, &c. *Terent.* Dic quod rogo, tell me what I ask. *Cic.* Respondeto ad ea, que de te rogabo, which I shall ask you. Hence, in *pass.* Rogor, I am asked; Res rogatur, the thing is asked after. Thus, *Cic.* Rogatus de Cybea, asked, interrogated. *Id.* Me non esse rogatum sententiam, was not asked my opinion, *sc.* in the senate. *So, Id.* Ego rogatus, *sc.* sententiam. *Ovid.* Via roganda est, you must ask the way. — Both *accusatives* (of the person and of the thing) are often found together. *Plaut.* Dicisne hoc, quod te rogo? *Phadr.* Rogare aliquem causam alicujus rei. *Cic.* Facilius de privatis me sententiam rogavit, asked me for my opinion, vote. — Hence, *Rogatam*, a question. *Cic.* Nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent (unless it be from rogatus, us). — *Rogare* is, also, to ask one if he will promise something. *Pandect.* In novissima parte pactorum ita solet inseri: Rogavit Titius: respondit Mævius. Hence, *Plaut.* Roga me viginti minas, desire me to promise you. — This verb is often used of the *comitia*. Thus, *Cic.* Rogare populum; and, *Liv.* plebem, to ask the people if they will approve of a certain proposition or bill, or will accept the nomination of a person for an office, and choose him accordingly. *So,* also, *Rogare* aliquem and aliquid, to propose to the people a person for their choice, or something (a law, for instance) for their acceptance. *Cic.* Leges perniciosas rogavi, have proposed, brought in, presented. *Id. Leg. 2, 10.* Leges a me rogabuntur, h. e. facetiously, for memorabuntur. *Id.* Majus imperium a minore rogari non est jus (as, for instance, that a consul should be proposed by a prætor). *Id.* consules, propose them for election, nominate them to the people. *Id.* Comitia consulibus rogandis, h. e. for the choice of consuls. Hence, *Rogare* populum aliquid, or aliquem, to propose or offer to the people a person for their choice or a measure for their acceptance; as, *Liv.* Ut duo viros ædiles dictator populum rogaret. *Cic. e legg. xii. tab.* Quod tribuni plebem rogassint, ratum esto. — Also used of the people, to choose, make, ordain. *Cic. e legg. xii. tab.* Tribuni, quos sibi plebs rogassit. *Id.* Si lex non jure rogata est, if the law has not been passed (or, if the bill has not been proposed) in due form and manner, by consulting the auspices, &c. *Pandect.* Lege rogatum est, ut, &c. it has been ordained. *Cic.* De hoc est rogatum, ut, &c. *Id.* Rogare provinciam alicui, to appoint, decree, assign. — Also, *Milites* sacramento rogare, to swear the soldiers, bind them to an oath, because they are previously asked, if they will take and keep the oath. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to ask, request, entreat, pray, beg, δέομαι. *Cic.* Rogat et orat Dolabelam, ut de sua provincia decedat. *Ovid.* Rogat, tentes (without the conj.). *Terent.* Rogat te frater, ne abeas longius. *Gell.* (with *infin.*). *Martial.* Rogare divitias deos. *Cic.* Taurum de aqua ducenda rogabo. *Sueton.* Patrem, et filiam rogantes pro vita. *Nepos.* Nolite, rogo vos, mihi dare, &c. *Cic.* Hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo. *Plaut.* Quæ utenda vasa semper

vicini rogant. *Id.* Aquam hinc de proximo rogabo. *Asellio ap. Gell.* Crepidarium cultellum rogavit a crepidario sutore. *Pandect.* Rogare fidejussores, h. e. precibus accessere. *Plin. Ep.* Ille me in consilium rogavit. *Lamprid.* Ad Palatium eum rogavit, asked him, invited him. And in *pass.* *Horat.* Causa mea permulta rogatus fecit, being asked to do. *Sueton.* Rogatus, ut cantaret, being requested to play. *Pandect.* Rogatus testis, a witness whose presence has been requested. *Lamprid.* Matrem suam in senatum rogari jussit. And with *accus.* *Ovid.* Hoc estote rogati, ut, &c. be asked for this, h. e. we ask this of you. *Liv.* Rogatus auxilia. — *Cic.* distinguishes *rogare* (to ask, beg), from *petere* (to sue for in form). Thus, *Phil. 2, 30.* Consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares. — *Proverb.* *Cic.* Malo emere, quam rogare, I would rather buy it, than ask another to lend it to me, of things of small cost. — *Precario* rogare aliquem, h. e. to ask without having any claim upon the person asked, ask wholly as a favor. *Cic.* — *Rogassit*, for rogaverit. *Cic. e legg. xii. tab.* — ¶ Also, to take (hence, *erogo*, *derogo*, &c.), also, to fetch or derive. *Auct. ad Her.* exemplum aliunde. *Plaut.* aquam hinc de proximo. See above.

**RÖGÖS** (unc.), i, m. a funeral pile, on which dead bodies were buried, funeral pyre, πυρά. *Cic.* Metellum multi filii in rogam imposuerunt. *Id.* In rogam illatus est. *Plin.* A viginti liberis rogo illata. *Cic.* Ascendere in rogam ardentem. *Id.* Rogum exstruere. *Plin.* accendere. *Ovid.* Diffugiunt carmina rogos, h. e. mortem. Hence, *Proper.* Obserat herbosus lurida porta rogos, h. e. mortuos, quorum sepulcris flores ingesti erant. — ¶ *Rogum*, neut. gen. *Afran. ap. Non.* Hoc rogam.

**RÖMÄ**, æ, f. Rome, the capital of the Roman empire, situated in Latium on the Tiber. *Liv.*

**RÖMÄNE** (Romanus), adv. as becomes a Roman, in the true Roman way. *Gell.*

**RÖMÄNIA** (Id.), æ, f. the Roman empire. *3 Ven. Fort.* (aliter Germania).

**RÖMÄNICÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Roman, 3 made at Rome. *Cato.* aratra.

**RÖMÄNIENSIS** (Id.), e, adj. Roman. *3 Cato.* sal. — ¶ *Romanensis.* *Inscript.*

**RÖMÄNITAS** (Id.), ätis, f. the Roman 3 way. *Tertull.*

**RÖMÄNÖLÖS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from *Rö-3 manus.* *Varr.* porta, a gate at Rome.

**RÖMÄNÖS** (Roma), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Rome or the Roman empire, Roman, Ῥωμαῖος. *Cic.* populus. *Id.* homo, a Roman. *Id.* Juno, h. e. worshiped by the Romans in the Roman way. *Laarca. ap. Plin.* lingua, h. e. the Latin language. *Plin.* Romanum judicium, h. e. ut Romani judicant, consent. *Liv.* urbs, h. e. Rome. *Cic.* Iudi, h. e. Magni, so called because instituted by the Romans themselves; they were at first *Circenses*, afterwards *Scenici.* *Liv.* bellum, h. e. in a twofold sense, either a war waged by the Romans, or a war waged with them; *Roman* *ronr.* *Quintil.* pudor, proper to Romans. *Romano* more, in the Roman way, h. e. openly, plainly, frankly, sincerely, candidly; simply, outright, in the proper sense, in plain speech. *Cic.* Hæc spondeo, non illo veteri verbo meo, sed more Romano. *Id.* Ego te Balbo more Romano commendabo. — Hence, *Romani*, örüm, the Romans. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* — Also, *Romanus*, for *Romani.* *Liv. 2, 27.* Romanus promissa consulis expectabat. And for *Imperator*, or *dux Romanus.* *Liv. 21, 59.*

**RÖMILICÖS**, a, um. For instance, *Romilia* tribus, a Roman tribe beyond the Tiber, in Etruria. *Cic.*

**RÖMPHÆA.** See *Rhomphæa.*

**RÖMÖLÄRIS**, e, adj. relating or pertaining to Romulus. *Liv.* Ficus Romularis (afterwards called *Ruminalis*), the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found suckling. — ¶ Also, *Roman.* *Sidon.* populus.

**RÖMÖLËNSIS** (Romulus), e, adj. *Plin.* 3 Colonia Romulensis, *Hispalis* in Spain (called, also, *Julia Romula*, or *Romula*, and *Julia Romulea.* *Isid.* and *Inscript.*).

**RÖMÖLËÖS**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to 2 Romulus, Romulean. *Ovid.* ensis, of Romulus. *Id.* manus, of Romulus. *Petron.* casa, hut of Romulus. *Juvenal.* fera, h. e. lupa. — ¶ Also, *Romulean*, *Roman.* *Ovid.* urbs, h. e. Rome. *Id.* colles, h. e. Rome. *Sil.* senatus.

**RÖMÖLIDËS**, æ, m. a descendant of Romulus; hence, *Romulidae*, the Romans. *Virg.*

**RÖMÖLÖS**, i, m. Romulus, the son of the Alban princess *Ilia* or *Rhea*, and, according to the common tradition, joint founder, with his brother *Remus*, of Rome. *Harling* slain his brother in a quarrel, he ruled alone over the infant city; dying, at length, after a reign of thirty-seven years, he was enrolled among the gods, under the name of *Quirinus.* *Liv. 1, 4. sqq.*

**RÖMÖLÖS**, a, um, adj. for Romuleus 3 *Ovid.* ficus, same as *Rumipalis.* — Hence, *Roman.* *Virg.* tellus.

**RÖNCHÖS**, &c. See *Rhonchus*, &c.

**RÖRÄRÖS** (ros), a, um, adj. *Rorarii*, *sc.* 2 milites, a kind of young, raw, light-armed soldiers, who were stationed behind the *Triarii*, but ran forward when the occasion required it, and retired again to their former post. *Liv. 8, 8.*

**RÖRÄTÖ** (roro), önis, f. the falling of the 2 dew. *Apul.* — Also, the dew itself. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a disease of vines, in which the young berries drop off, caused by a full of cold dew at the time they shed their blossoms. *Plin.*

**RÖRËSCÖ** (ros), is, n. 3. to resolve itself into dew, begin to drop like dew. *Ovid.*

**RÖRIDÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Rös-3 cidus.* *Proper.* and *Apul.*

**RÖRIFER** (ros & fero), ëra, ërum, adj. 3 bringing dew, δροσφόρος. *Lucret.*

**RÖRIFLÖS** (ros & fluo, a, um), adj. flowing with dew. *Poeta in Catalcet.* luna.

**RÖRIGER** (ros & gero), a, um, adj. bringing dew. *Fulgent.*

**RÖRÖ** (ros), as, avi, ätum, n. and a. 1. intrans. to drop dew, let the dew fall. *Ovid.* Quum rorare Tithonia conjux cœperit. — Of the dew itself; thus, *impers.* *Rorat*, it deos, dew falls. *Colum.* — Hence, of small rain or other moisture like dew. *Virg.* *Rorantia* vidimus astra, dropping as with dew. *Varr.* *Ante rorat* (impers.), quam pluit, it drops small drops, drizzles. *Plin.* Si roraverit (impers.) quantulumcumque imbrem (accus.). *Lucret.* *Lacrimæ rorantes*, dropping, falling in drops. *Ovid.* (Delphini) multa aspergine rorant, (as it were) scatter dew, or make dew fall. *Manil.* *Rorans juvenis*, h. e. *Gauymedes*, who became the constellation *Aquarius.* *Cic.* *Pocula rorantia*, which, as it were, shed the wine in drops, h. e. small, only sipped, not tipped from; or, bedewing or besprinkling, as it were, not steeping or drenching. — ¶ Also, to be bedewed, covered with dew; hence, to drop, drip, trickle, drizzle, run, be moist. *Ovid.* (de *Noto*) *Rorant pennæ.* *Id.* *Siccabat rorantes capillos.* *Virg.* *Rorabant sanguine vepres.* *Ovid.* *Rorantia fontibus antra.* *Martial.* *Exprimere nasum rorantem frigore.* (But some of these may be referred above.) — Hence, figur for to be filled with some liquid. *Virg.* *Rorantes lacte capelle.* — ¶ *Trans.* to bedew. *Ovid.* *Roratæ rosæ.* — Or, generally, to moisten, wet, besprinkle, make to drop or run with something. *Lucret.* *Lacrimis ora rorantes.* *Sil.* saxa enore. *Ovid.* *Lacrimis oculi rorantur obortis.* *Manil.* *Nereis roravit undas*, bedewed the waters with her tears. — ¶ Also, to drop, h. e. make to drop, drop down, send or pour in drops, shed down. *Auct.* *Pervig. Ven.* *Humorem, quem astra rorant noctibus.* *Apul.* *Balsania rorans.* *Ovid.* *Rorantæ aquæ*, dropped down, shed down in drops.

**RÖRÖLËNTÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 dew, dewy, bedewed; also, hoary with frost, frosty. *Colum.* and *Cato.*

**RÖS** (perh. ῥόσος), röris, m. dew, ῥόσος, ἔρση, ψεκός. *Plin.* *Ros* cecidit. *Ovid.* ὄρη canuerint herbæ rore recente, fresh dew. — Also, in *plur.* *Cic.* (as a poet) *Rores aurora remittit.* *Plin.* *Neque* in imbe, neque in flatu cadunt rores — ¶ Hence, of any liquid falling in drops, dew. *Virg.* *Spargens rores levi.* *Horat.* *Rores pluvii.* *Id.* (of tears) *Stillare rorem ex oculis.* *Ovid.* *Madidæ*

lacrimarum rore. — ¶ Also, of any fluid, as water, milk, &c. *Lucret. Aerias auras, roremque liquorum. Id. salis, h. e. c. maris. Propert. Ionio rore, h. e. Ionian sea. Ovid. Vivo proluere rore manus, vivunt, fluunt rore. Id. Artus liquido perfundere rore, water. Cic. (as a poet) Natos vitali rore rigabat, h. e. milk from the breast. Ovid. Sparsos stillanti rore capillos, h. e. blood. Hence, of balsam, ointment. Ovid. Non Arabo noster rore capillus olet. Tibull. Stillabat Syrio rore coma. — ¶ *Ovid. Ros maris; or, Horat. Ros marinus; or, Colum. Marinus ros; or, Id. Rosmarinus, i, m.; or, Plin. Rosmarinum, i, n. rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis, L.).**

**RŌSĀ** (ῥόδον), æ, f. the rose. *Cic. — The sing. Rosa is also used for plur. Rosæ. Cic. Pulvinus rosa fartus. Id. Reticulum plenum rosæ. Id. Potare in rosa, h. e. crowned with roses. Id. Redimitus rosa. Propert. Illa molliter tenera poneret ossa rosa. — Figur. Martial. Vivere in rosa, to live in roses, h. e. luxuriously, agreeably, deliciously. Senec. In rosa jaceat, h. e. in pleasures, delights. Cic. In viola et in rosa (opposed to in cruciata atque tormentis). — ¶ For rosy redness. Ovid. Plena rosarum atria. Martial. Rubeant labra rosis. — ¶ As a word of endearment. *Plant. Mea rosa. — ¶ Also, ointment or oil of roses. Cels. — ¶ Also, a rosebush. Plin. Radix silvestris rosæ. Virg. Rosa, Pæstibus florens, damask-rose. Apul. Rosa laurea, laurel-rose (Nerium oleander, L.).**

**RŌSĀCĒŪS** (rosa), a, um, adj. of roses, ῥόδινος. *Plin. corona. Id. oleum; and, Rosaceum, sc. oleum, oil of roses.*

**RŌSĀNS** (rosa; as if from roso), tis, adj. 3 rosy, rosy red. *Poeta in Catal.*

**RŌSĀRĪŪS** (rosa), a, um, adj. of or from roses, ῥόδινος. *Apul. Rosarium venenum, h. e. the taking of the laurel-rose, supposed to be poisonous. Id. auxilium, help derived from taking roses. Sueton. abortio (absortio), a certain dish. — Rosarium, ii, n. a place covered with roses, a rose-hedge or rose-garden, ῥοδάριον, ῥοδοῦριον. Virg. Biferi rosaria Pæsti.*

**RŌSĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished with 3 roses, prepared with roses. *Seren. Sammon. Lana oleo madefit rosato. — Hence, absol. Rosatum, sc. vinum, rose-wine, wine seasoned with roses, ῥοδάριον οἶνον. Pallad. — But in Apic. 1, 4, p. 12. (Ed. Lister) Rosatum is, according to Boettiger, a rose conserve.*

**RŌSĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. Roscian, of Roscius. *Cic. imitatio, h. e. of the actor Roscius.*

**RŌSĪDŪS** (ros), a, um, adj. wet or moist 2 end with dew, full of dew, dew-besprent, dewy, and hence, moist as with dew, dropping like dew, moist, wet, ῥοσίδος, ῥοσίδης. *Varr. herba. Plin. Roscido humore viventes, h. e. rore. Virg. Roscida mala legere. Id. Roscida mella, h. e. dropping down like dew. Plin. Folia melle rosida, moistened with honey, as if bedewed with honey. Ovid. Roscida dea, h. e. Aurora. Virg. Luna. Ovid. Hesperus. Plin. noctes. Virg. Iris rosida pennis, moistened, wet. Ovid. pruina, h. e. dew. Virg. Saxa rosida rivis, moist, wet. Ovid. antra.*

**RŌSĪŪS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adj. Roscian. *Cic. lex, proposed by the tribune L. Rosc. Otho, by which the equites received separate seats in the theatre. — ¶ Subst. L. Roscius Otho, mentioned above. — Q. Roscius, the greatest comic actor at Rome of his time; he instructed Cicero in declamation and gesture. Hence, any one who excelled in his own art or science was called a Roscius. Cic. Arch. 1, 2. — Sext. Roscius, of Ameria, who was defended by Cicero when tried for parricide.*

**RŌSĒĀ**, æ, f. See *Rōscus*.

**RŌSĒĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. Roscan, from the 3 region *Rosea. Vorro.*

**RŌSĒTŪM** (rosa), i, n. a place covered 3 with roses, rose-garden, rose-bushes growing together. *Virg.*

**RŌSĒŪS** (ros), a, um, adj. denotes a region in the Sabine territory near Reate, where especially horses were pastured. The region itself is called *Rosea, sc. terra or regio. Varr.; also, Rosia, Cic. —*

Hence, *Virg. Rosea rura, fields of Rosea. Plin. cannabis, growing in Rosea.* **RŌSĒŪS** (rosa), a, um, adj. of roses, filled with roses. *Scacc. vinculum, crown or wreath of roses. So, also, Virg. strophium. Claudian. flores, roses. Id. ripa, rosy, full of roses. — ¶ Also, rosy, rose-colored, rose-red. Plin. pannus. Id. color, rose-color. Catull. fucus. Ovid. rubor. Nemes. mustum, rosy. — The poets use roseus of persons and the parts of the body, when they will convey the idea of beautiful and blooming form and color; as, also, of Aurora, the Sun, &c. Virg. cervix (Veneris). Id. os (Veneris). Id. gena. Martial. labra. Val. Flacc. honor, h. e. venustus admiratione et honore digna. Martial. ephebus, h. e. formosus. Ovid. dea, h. e. Aurora. Propert. Eous, h. e. Lucifer. Lucret. lampas (solis). Virg. Phæbus. Id. Roseis Aurora quadrigis.*

**RŌSĪĀ**, æ, f. See *Rōscus, a, um.*

**RŌSĪDŪS**, a, um, same as *Roscidas. Colum. ROSĪNA* herba, an herb. *Veget.*

**RŌSĪŌ** (rodo), ōnis, f. a gnawing, τροχίς, 2 ἐπεσπισμός. *Cels. Bilis alvo cum rosione redditur, a gripping of the bowels.*

**RŌSMĀRĪNŪS**, and **RŌSMĀRĪNUM**, i, m, and n. rosemary. (See *Ros*, at the end.) — In *Colum. 12, 36, the Edul. have commonly rosarium (gen.), as one word, but unnecessarily.*

**RŌSTĒLLŪM** (dimin. from rostrum), i, n. 2 a little bill, snout, beak, &c. *Colum. and Plin.*

**RŌSTRĀ**, ōrum, n. See *Rostrum*.

**RŌSTRĀLĪS** (rostra), e, adj. pertaining or 3 belonging to the rostra. *Sidon. tabula.*

**RŌSTRĀNS** (as from rostro), tis, particip. 2 *Plin. Rostrante vomere, h. e. striking or driving in its point. (But Hard. suspects that rostrato should be read.)*

**RŌSTRĀTŪS** (rostrum), a, um, adj. furnished with a beak, muzzle, snout, or something like, beaked, &c. *Plin. falx, hovering a curved, projecting point, like a beak. Especially, of ships armed with a beak. Cic. navis. Auct. B. Afric. Cum naviculis cujusmodi generis triginta, inibi paucis rostratis, profectus, &c. Plin. prora. Abscl. Sidon. Rostratæ, h. e. naves rostrate. Plin. Liburnicarum modo rostrato impetu feruntur. Hence, Columna rostrata, a marble column, adorned with beaks of ships, which was erected in the forum by *Dulcius*, after a naval victory over the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war. *Liv. It has been dug up in modern times, and placed in the Musæum Palatinum. It bore an inscription, which Ciacconi has published and illustrated, and Grævius has inserted in his edition of Florus. Also, Plin. corona, h. e. navalis; a crown decorated with small beaks, which was awarded to him who had first boarded the enemy's ship, or had in any way displayed extraordinary gallantry in a naval engagement. Hence, of Agrippa. Virg. Cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata (nom.) corona (abl.), beaked with the naval crown.**

**RŌSTRŪM** (from rodo; as claustrum from claudio), i, n. (properly, an instrument or organ to gnaw with), the beak, bill, or nib of a bird; the snout, muzzle, chops, of a fish or beast, ῥύχθος. *Cic. of birds, swine. Plin. of camels, dolphins, lions, bees, &c. Varr. of goats. Lucan. of dogs. — Also, of men, chops, muzzle, mouth, either contemptuously or in familiar speech. Plant. Apud mensam plenam homini rostrum deliges. Lucil. ap. Non. Arrippio rostrum, labiaque hujus. Pandect. Rostrum persona, h. e. the mouth of an image of a man. — Figur. something resembling a beak or snout. Colum. Falcis vinitoria pars, quæ adunca est, rostrum appellatur, the hooked point, beak, or bill. Plin. Vomer exigua cuspid in rostro, h. e. in anteriori parte. Id. Lucernæ, the beak of a lamp. Id. Malleorum rostra, h. e. the heads. Id. Rostrum insulæ, h. e. a part of the island running out to a point. Especially, the beak of a ship, ἔμβολον. It was usually covered with brass or iron, and was of great use in naval engagements. *Liv. Rhodia cum rostro percussisset Sidoniam navem. Auct. B. Afric. Naves rostris perforate mer-**

guntur. Hence, *Virg. for prora. — ¶ The Romans, having taken several ships from the inhabitants of Antium, used their beaks to adorn the place in front of the Curia Hostilia, where the stage or pulpit was erected, from which addresses were made to the people. Liv. Hence, Rostra, this stage or pulpit, the rostra. Cic. Cum Vettius perorasset, descendissetque de Rostris. Liv. Prætor in Rostra ascendit. Id. Vociferantes, ut in Rostris prius, quam in Senatu, literæ recitentur. Varr. Comitia edicere e Rostris Sueton. Landatus est pro Rostris a Druso, in the Rostra, from the Rostra. — Figur. Lucan. Rostra movere, h. e. the people assembled there. Id. Tenebre rostra, h. e. dominari in concionibus. Id. Rostra foruncque optare, for pacem.*

**RŌSŪLĒNTŪS** (rosa), a, um, adj. abound- 3 ing in roses, rosy. *Prudent. prata. — ¶ Also, rose-colored, rosy. Mart. Cap.*

**RŌSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *rodo*.

**RŌTĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a wheel, of a carriage, τροχός. *Virg., Ovid. and Plin. — In the poets, the carriage, car, chariot itself. Ovid. Pedibus rotave. Id. Si rota defuerit, pede carpe viam. So, also, plur. Rotæ. Virg. E rotis prospexit. Ovid. Rotis expelli. Propert. Nobilis e tectis fundere gesa rotis, h. e. ex esedo, aut covino. Hence, Senec. Rota Phæbi, the car of Phæbus. — Also, Rote, for the horses. Sil. Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis. — ¶ Also, a round body, orb. Lucret. Major solis rota. Id. Neque solis rota altivolans cerni poterat. Tibull. Rota Luciferi (though this can be chariot). — ¶ Also, circle, circuit. Virg. Ixionii rota constitit orbis (wheel). Tibull. Versatur celeri orbe rotæ. Propert. Septima metam triviv rotæ, h. e. revolution, course, in the circus. Senec. Rota præcipitis anni, circular course, revolution. — ¶ Also, the wheel, on which malefactors were tortured among the Greeks. Cic. In rotam ascendere. — Ixion was doomed to such a punishment in the lower regions. — ¶ Figur. of Fortune or Chance. Cic. Fortune rotam pertimescebat, the wheel of Fortune; the fickleness or instability of Fortune. — Also, Ovid. Imparibus vecta Thalia rotis (of elegiac verses, consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters). — Also, of love. *Plant. Versor in amoris rota miser. — ¶ Also, a potter's wheel. Horat. Currente rota urceus exit. — ¶ Also, a kind of rascish or whale. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of goat. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5. (where platycrotas is more correctly read.)**

**RŌTĀBĪLĪS** (roto), e, adj. turning in a 3 circle, rotary, circular. *Amnian.*

**RŌTĀLĪS** (rota), e, adj. wheeled, having 3 wheels. *Copitol.*

**RŌTĀTĪLĪS** (roto), e, adj. rotary, rotato- 3 ry, turning in a circle, circular, revolving. *Sidon.*

**RŌTĀTĪM** (rota), adv. like a wheel, in a 3 circle. *Apul. — ¶ Diomed. Rotatim dicere, h. e. per trochæos loqui.*

**RŌTĀTĪŌ** (roto), ōnis, f. a turning round, 2 or carrying about in a circle, rotation, κυκλοφορία. *Vitruv.*

**RŌTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a whirler round, 3 he that turns something round in a circular direction. *Stat. Et tu Bassaridum rotator Evan. Cassiod. Camerarum rotator, h. e. qui cameras in fornicis speciem adificat.*

**RŌTĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a turning or whirl- 3 ing round. *Stat.*

**RŌTŌ** (rota), as, avi, ātum, a, and n. 1, to 2 turn a thing round like a wheel, whirl round, swing round, hurl, κυκλώω, περιελίσσω, σφενδονάω, τροχίζω. *Ovid. Learchum rapit, ei bis terque per auras more rotat funde. Horat. Flammæ trepidant rotantes vertice fumum, whirling up. Lucret. (de ventis) Rotantque cavis flammam formacibus intus, whirl round. Virg. Ac rotat ensem fulmineum, swings it round before fetching a blow. Ovid. Fulvius aper fulmineo rabidos rotat ore canes. Stat. In ora loquentis telum immane rotat. Manil. Orbis siderum ætherios rotat cursus. Figur. Juvenal. Sermo rotatus. — Hence, Rotari, to go or turn round in a circle, revolve, roll*



round. Manil. and Stat. So, Ovid. Rotati poli, revolving. — ¶ Intrans. to roll round or over. Virg. Saxa rotantia impulerat torrens. — Of the peacock, to make a wheel (with the tail). Colum.

RÖTÖLÄ (dimin. from rota), æ, f. a little wheel, τροχίλος. Plaut. RÖTÖLÖS, i, m. same as Rotula. Calp. 7, 251. Ed. Beck.

RÖTÖNDÄ, æ, f. See Rotunda, a, um. RÖTÖNDATIÖ (rotundo), önis, f. a round-2 ing, making round; also, the round, circle. Vitruv. Circumagitur linea rotundationis, h. e. the circumference.

RÖTÖNDÉ (rotundus), adverb, roundly, 2 τρογγύως. Colum. (Ed. Schneid.) Ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur. — ¶ Figur. in well-turned or smooth diction, in good connection, elegantly. Cic.

RÖTÖNDIFÖLJÖS (rotundus & folium), 3 a, um, adj. having round leaves. Apul. RÖTÖNDITÄS (rotundus), ätis, f. round-2ness, circularity. Plin. — Figur. roundness, smoothness, and suitable construction. Macrobi. verborum.

RÖTÖNDÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. l. to 1 round, make round, τρογγύλω. Cic. Cuique similem universitatis efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit. Vitruv. Rotundare tignum ad circinum. Plin. Herbæ mox in caulem rotundantur, round themselves into a stem, become rounded, &c. Meln. Flamma cogit se ac rotundat. — Hence, Rotundätus, a, um, rounded, round. Vitruv. — ¶ Figur. to heap or bring together. Horat. mille talenta. — Also, to round, compose smoothly and skilfully; hence, Rotundätus, smoothly composed, smooth, flowing, &c. Sidon. hendecasyllabi.

RÖTÖNDÖLÄ (dimin. from rotunda), æ, f. 3 a little round mass, as a little ball, little roll, pellet, &c. Apul.

RÖTÖNDÖS (rota), a, um, adj. round, circular, globular, spherical, τρογγύλος, τρογγύεις. Cic. Stellæ globosæ et rotundæ. Id. Mundum Deus ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius. Id. Stellarum rotundi ambitus. Ovid. ora, a round face. Cic. Medius mundi locus, qui est idem infimus in rotundo. Cels. Capita feminum rotundiora, quam humorum sunt, cum illa ex ceteris rotundissima sint. — Hence, Rotundum, a round thing, an orb or sphere. Cic. Also, Rotunda, a round (h. e. cylindrical) mass. Scribon. Larg. — ¶ Figur. of the wise man. Hornt. Teres atque rotundus, round and smooth like a ball, with no asperities or eminences, presenting a smooth and slippery surface to every thing that would cleave to him. (Comp. Anson. Idyll. 16, 4.) — ¶ Also, figur. of the dress. Quintil. toga, h. e. sitting close to the body, or hanging down alike all around. — ¶ And figur. of diction, especially periodic diction, well-knit, round, smooth, flowing, equable, even, without asperities. Cic. Erat verborum et delectus elegans, et apta et quasi rotunda constructio. Id. Thucydides videbatur Socrati præfractor, nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus. Gell. Verbis brevisibus et rotundis vinctum. Horat. Ore rotundo loqui, h. e. in rounded periods, smoothly, with beautiful expression. — Otherwise, Quintil. Quam illa rotunda, et undique circumcisa insistere invicem nequeant (as a building cannot be constructed of round stones).

RÖTÖNDÖS (rubeo), inis, f. redness. 3 Firmic. RÖTÖFACIÖ (rubeo & facio), is, äci, ac-3 tum, a. 3. (part. pass. Rubefactus) to make red, tinge with red, reddén. Ovid. Arundo exigu rubeficit sanguine setas. Id. Cornua rubefacta cruore.

RÖTÖFACTÖS, a, um. See Rubefacio. RÖTÖLLYANÖS (rubellus), a, um, adj. 2 reddish. Colum. vitis, a kind of vine with reddish wood.

RÖTÖLLIÖ (Id.), önis, m. a reddish fish, perhaps a species of mullet. Plin.

RÖTÖLLÖS (dimin. from rubellus) 2 a, um, adj. somewhat reddish. Mart. Cap. RÖTÖLLÖS (dimin. from ruber), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat red, reddish, υπέρροσος. Martial. vinum. Plin. vinea.

RÖBENS, tis, particip. from rubeo. — 2 ¶ Adj. red, reddish. Plin. Rubentior.

RÖBÉÖ (ruber), es, ui, n. 2. to be red, ἐρυθραίνωμαι; of blood, color, fire, inflammations, &c. Virg. Puniceis in vecta rotis aurora rubebit. Juvenal. Rubet ille flagellis. Catull. Flendo rubent ocelli, are red with weeping. Hence, Rubens, red, ruddy, glowing red. Ovid. vina. Virg. Suave rubens hyacinthus. Horat. dextra, red right hand, as armed with lightning. Ovid. Ferrum rubens igne, red-hot. — ¶ Also, to be red, blush. Cic. Rubeo, mihi crede. Tibull. Ore rubente. — ¶ See, also, Rubens, and Rubesco.

RÖBÉR (unc.), übra, übrum, red, ruddy, ἐρυθρός. Plin. sal. Horat. Panni rubri cruore. Id. sanguis. Ovid. flamma. Horat. Canicula, h. e. burning, fiery. Propert. Aurora. Martial. (Homo) ruber crine. Cels. Color ex rubro subniger, blackish mixed with red, reddish. Plin. Colorem illico mutant rubriore pilo. Cels. Nitrum quam ruberrimum. — ¶ Mare Rubrum, same as Erythræum, comprehends the sea of Arabia, and even the whole Indian ocean; the sinus Arabicus (the modern Red sea) and the sinus Persicus were branches of this. Cic. Belluæ, quæ in rubro mari Indiave gigantur. Sil. Lapis rubris advectus ab undis. Plin. Litus rubrum, h. e. litus maris rubri. But in Virg. Sol oceani rubro lavit æquore currum; æquor rubrum oceani, is the ocean reddened by the beams of the sun. — ¶ Saxa rubra, a place in Etruria, Cic.; called also Rubræ breves by Martial. — ¶ Rubræ leges, with red titles. Juvenal. (Comp. rubrica.)

RÖBÉSCÖ (rubeo), cis, bui, n. 3. to become 2 red, reddén, ἐρυθραίνω. Virg. Arva cæde rubescunt. Id. Rubescebat radiis mare. Id. Jam rubescebat Aurora, for oriebat. Ovid. Cancris signa rubescunt, h. e. by the entering sun. Id. Sava rubuerunt sanguine. Plin. Rosa rubescens. — ¶ Also, to reddén, color up, blush. Ovid. Et rubuere genæ.

RÖBÉTÄ (rubus), æ, f. a kind of venomous frog, living among bramble-bushes, bramble-frog, φρύγος. Plin. and Juvenal. Also, Rana rubeta. Propert. and Plin.

RÖBÉTUM (Id.), i, n. a place where bramble-bushes grow, bramble-thicket. Ovid.

RÖBÉÖS (ruber), a, um, adj. red, ruddy. 2 Varr. color.

RÖBÉÖS (rubus), a, um, adj. of bramble-3 bushes. Virg. virga.

RÖBÏ, örum, m. a town of Apulia, nov Ruvo. Horat.

RÖBÏÄ (ruber), æ, f. madder. Vitruv.

RÖBÏCÖ, or RÖBÏCÖN, önis, m. a small river of Italy, near Ravenna, which was the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. Plin.

RÖBÏCÖNDÖLÖS (dimin. from rubicundus), a, um, adj. somewhat red, pretty red. Juvenal.

RÖBÏCÖNDÖS (rubeo), a, um, adj. red, 2 ruddy, ἐρυθραίνω. Ovid. Priapis, h. e. painted red. Id. matrona, reddened or bronzed by the sun, sunburnt. Terent. homo, red in the face. Varr. Sabula rubicundior. Virg. Ceres, h. e. reddish, yellowish.

RÖBÏDÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. red, ruddy, 2 also, perhaps, reddish, swartly red. Sueton. Facies rubida ex violentia. Gell. Rubidus est rufus atrior, et nigrore multo inustus. Plaut. panis, h. e. brown.

RUBIGO, RUBIGALIS, RUBIGINO, RUBIGINOSUS, RUBIGUS. } See Robigo, Robigalis, &c.

RÖBÖR (rubeo), öris, m. redness, red color, ἐρυθρότης. Cic. Medicamenta ficati candoris, et ruboris. Plin. Cocci rubor. Val. Flacc. Aurea rubor. Virg. Vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, h. e. colorem purpureæ. Plin. Rubari illinitur spuma, h. e. suffuso sanguini sub cute. Plaut. In ruborem te totum dabo, sc. with blows. — Also, of the countenance, glow, blush, flush. Ovid. Roseo suffusa rubore. Plin. Alius est ira rubor, et alius verecundia. — Hence, blush, blushing, to indicate shame or modesty. Liv. Masinissæ hæc audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrymæ etiam oborta. Auct. ad Herenn.

RUBROES alicui elicere, to put to the blush Tacit. Ruborem in ferre, induce a blush Sueton. Vultu modesto ruborisque pleno. Ovid. Nec fuit iis rubori, stivam aratri repetere, nor did they blush, were they ashamed. Tacit. Rubori mihi est, quod nondum omnes fortuna antecellis, I blush, that, &c. I am ashamed, that, &c. — Hence, shamefacedness, modesty. Cic. Præstet orator ruborem suum, rerum obscenitate vitanda. — Also, a thing to blush at, a cause for shame, a shame. Ovid. Nil tua facta ruboris habent. Tacit. Nec rubor est inter comites aspicit. Id. Rubor ac dedecus.

RUBRIANÖS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a Rubrius. Pandect. senatus consultum, h. e. under the consulship of Rubrius.

RÖBRÏCÄ (ruber), æ, f. any red earth. 2 Vitruv. — Also, joined with or nearly preceded by terra. Colum. — ¶ Also, any red color dug from the earth, as, ruddle, red chalk, red clay, red ochre. Plinut., Auct. ad Her., and Hornt. — ¶ As the titles of laws were made or painted red, the title of a law or ordinance, rubric. Pandect. — Also, the law itself. Quintil. Se ad album ac rubricam transtulerunt to the study of the laws. Pers. Si quid Masuri rubrica vetavit.

RÖBRÏCÄTÖS (rubrica), a, um, adj. made 3 or painted red. Auct. Priap.

RÖBRÏCÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 red earth, consisting of red earth, red. Cato. ager. Colum. solum.

RÖBRÖS, a, um, for Ruber. Sidon.

RÖBUM, i, n. See Rubus, at the end.

RÖBÖS (allied with ruber, rubeo), i, m. the bramble or blackberry-bush, βατός Virg. and Plin. Also, Plin. Genus (rubi) Idæum, the sacred raspberry (Rubus sanctus, of Schreb. and Willd.) — Also, fem. Prudent. — ¶ Also, the blackberry. Calpurn. Rubos colligere. Propert. Puniceis plena canistra rubis. So, also, Liv. Rubis. (But in the last two, the nomin. may be rubum, as prunum, pîrum, &c.)

RÖCTÄMEN (ructo), inis, n. a belching, 3 rifting. Prudent. carnis.

RÖCTÄTRÏX (Id.), icis, f. she that belches, 3 belching. Martial. menta, causing belching.

RÖCTÖ (frequentat. from rugo, not used, which is from the Greek ἐρύγω, or ἐρύγω; ergo is used by Fest. and eructus by Gell.), as, ävi, ätum, n. and a. l. to belch, rift. Plaut. Pergin? ructare in os mihi? Cic. Magister equitum, cui ructare turpe esset. So, deponently, Cic. (teste Festo). — With an accus. of the food, which rises in the stomach. Thus, Ructo (ructor) acidum, crudum, my food rises with a sour or crude taste. Plin. Stomachus acida ructans, rising sour. Cels. Qui crudum ructat. Martial. Ructare aprum. Varr. Aves etiam nunc ructor, I taste the birds even now, they rise in my stomach. — Hence, to belch out. Sil. Pernixtosque mero ructatos ore cruores. — ¶ Also, figur. to belch out, emit. Horat. sublimes versus. Pallad. Si terra fumum ructaverit. Sidon. Ructans semideum propinquitates, h. e. jactans, in ore habens.

RÖCTÖR, äris. See Ructo.

RÖCTÖÖ, same as Ructo. Augustin. 3 RÖCTÖÖSÖS (ructus), a, um, adj. full of 3 belches. Cæsar. ap. Quintil.

RÖCTÖS (rugo, not used; see Ructo), us, m. a belch, belching, eructation, breaking wind upon rds, rising of the stomach, ἐρύγη. Cic. Stoici crepitus aiunt æque liberos, ac ructus esse oportere. Plin. Peucedani succus ructus gignit, cruces, brings on. So, Id. Anethum ructus movet, and, Id. Smyrnicum ciet ructus, and, Id. Silphium facit ructus. — Figur. Vitruv. fontium, the bubbling up.

RÖDÄTÖS, a, um, same as Rudectus. Cato. — Doubtful.

RÖDÉTÖS (rudus), a, um, adj. full of rub-3 bish; hence, of soil, dry or uncagre. Cato RÖDÉNS (unc.), tis, m. a stout rope. Vitruv. (of the catapultæ and balista). — More often a rope of a ship, especially one attached to the yard or sail, κλῆρος, πύρανος, ἐπίρονος, καθήστω. Cic. Explicatio rudentis. Virg. Stridor rudentum, the creaking of the cordage. Catull. Sustollant vela rudentes. Virg. Laxare

rudentes. — Hence, put for ship or navigation. *Val. Flacc.* Illicitas temerare rudentibus undas. *Cic.* Rudentibus apta fortuna, attached to the cordage or to navigation, and, of course, very uncertain. — ¶ Also, fem. *Plaut.* — *Genit. plur.* Rudentum, *Virg.*; but Rudentium occurs in *Vitruv.* and *Prudent.* — ¶ Particip. from rudo.

RUDENTISIBILIS (rudens & sibilus), i, m. the creaking of the cordage, unless it be the whistling of the wind among the ropes. *Pacuv. ap. Varr.*

RUDERĀ, um, n. See *Rudus*.

RUDERĀRIŪS (rudus), a, um, adj. per-3 taining or belonging to rubbish. *Apul.*

RUDERĀTIŪS (rudero), ōnis, f. the laying 2 of a pavement of small stones or rubbish. *Vitruv.* — Also, the composition itself of which the pavement is made. *Vitruv.*

RUDERĀTŪS, a, um. See *Rudero*.

RUDERŌ (rudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 2 1. to cover with rubbish or small stones.

Hence, *Ruderātus*, a, um, covered therewith. *Plin. ager, full of rubbish, &c. or meagre, dry.* — ¶ Also, to make a pavement of rubbish or small stones. *Vitruv.*

RŪDIĀ, ārum, f. a town of Calabria, the birthplace of the poet *Ennius*. *Sil.* —

¶ Hence, *Rudinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Rudiae*, *Rudian*. *Enn. ap. Cic.*

— ¶ Also, *Rudius*, a, um, adj. same as *Rudinus*. *Cic.* (de *Ennio*) homo.

RŪDIĀRIŪS (rudis), a, um, adj. *Rudiaris* 2 us, ii, m. a gladiator, who has received his discharge and been presented with the rudis. *Sueton.* See *Rudis*, subst.

RŪDICŪLĀ (dimin. from *rudis*), æ, f. a 2 little stick; for instance, stirring-stick, ladle, spatule, *κὺκηδρον, σπάθη*. *Column.*

RŪDIMĒTŪM (from a verb *rudio*, ire, 2 not used, as the long *i* shows, and this from *rudis*), i, n. the first attempt, trial, or essay, first beginning. *Liv.* Rudimentum militare, in military service. *Id.* Rudimentum primum puerilis regni.

*Virg.* Dura rudimenta belli. *Quintil.* Prima rudimenta rhetorices, rudiments, first principles. *Ovid.* Turpe rudimentum, patriæ præponere raptam, a disgraceful essay, a shameful attempt. *Liv.* Rudimentum adolescentiæ ponere, make trial of, essay. *Justin.* Prima pueritiæ rudimenta deposuit. *Stat.* Cuius (*Achillis*) cruda rudimenta formaverit *Centaurus* (*Chiron*).

RŪDINŌS, a, um. See *Rudis*.

RŪDIS (unc.), is, f. any slender stick or rod. Thus, a ladle or spatule, to stir with. *Cato* and *Plin.* — Especially, a rod or foil, with which soldiers or gladiators fought for exercise or sport. *Ovid.*, *Liv.* and *Sueton.* Such a foil or rod was given to gladiators, when discharged from fighting in the arena. *Cic.* Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? — Hence, figur. of one who takes an honorable leave of a thing, receives an honorable discharge, has served his time out, is released from certain duties or offices. *Horat.* Donatum jam rude queris, *Mænas*, iterum antiquo me includere ludo. *Martial.* Ut nondum credas me meruisse rudem. *Juvenal.* Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, will retire from his profession, relinquish his profession.

RŪDIS (unc.), e, adj. unworked, uncultivated, in its native state, in a state of nature, raw (as we say, raw material), unpolished, rude, rough, rugged, unformed, *ἀγροειέος, ἀέργαστος*. *Plin.* æs. *Virg.* At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus. *Column.* Rudem potius eligendum agrum, quam ubi fuerit seges. *Petron.* Rudis atque infecta materies. *Ovid.* Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, rude, shapeless, without form. *Id.* lana, raw, undressed. *Plin.* Succinum advehit rude. *Senec.* Dare legem rudibus capillis, undressed. *Liv.* Rudis in militari homine lingua, uncultivated, unpractised. *Tacit.* Incondita ac rudi voce (style) memoriali servitutus composuisse, inartificial, without art. *Cic.* Que pueris nobis rudia exciderunt, rude. *Martial.* agna, yet very young. — ¶ Hence, ignorant, unknowing, inexperienced, raw, untaught, unskilled, unversed, unpractised, inexperienced, *ἀπείθετος, ἀπείθετος*; often with *genit.*; also with prep. in; also with *abl.* without a prep.;

also with *ad*; also *absol.* *Cic.* Imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique. *Id.* Quis est tam rudis in republica, qui, &c.? *Horat.* belli civilis. *Ovid.* Juvenca operum conjugique rudis. *Cic.* Provincie rudis erat et tiro. *Id.* Rudis in jure. *Id.* Orator nulla in re retro ac rudis. *Propert.* Sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit. *Ovid.* Arte rudis. *Liv.* Rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse. *Ovid.* Ad mala rudes, unacquainted. *Tacit.* Rudes anni, inexperienced years, childhood. *Quintil.* Rude seculum, h. e. sine litteris, illiterate. — ¶ Also, unsuitable, ill-suited or hurtful. *Martial.* Fontes rudes puellis. — ¶ Also, rude, unformed, inelegant, disagreeable. *Quintil.* Sit vox non subsurda, rudis, immanis, &c. *Ovid.* Rudem præbente modum tibicine *Tusco*. — ¶ Also, hard, or unripe, raw. *Martial.* uva. — ¶ Also, undarned. *Ovid.* opus. *Id.* vestis. — ¶ Also, unaffected, artless, natural, simple. *Martial.* querelæ. — ¶ Also, young, new. *Val. Flacc.* nati, new-born. *Plin.* medicamenta, not before used, fresh. *Martial.* Secreta quære carmina, et rudes curas, h. e. quæ nondum vulgatæ sunt, neque expertæ iudicium vulgi. *Apul.* Rudem dedicantes carinam. *Id.* amor. — Hence, new in something, inexperienced, unused to a thing. *Catull.* Amphitrite, not yet navigated, never yet sailed on. *Propert.* Rudes animi, sc. in love. *Senec.* dextra, sc. in bloody deeds. — It may sometimes be rendered innocent. *Martial.* filia. So, anni, animi. (See above.) — ¶ *Superl.* Rudissimus. *Amnian.* 26, 6 (15) (some read *durissimus*).

RŪDITĀS (rudis), ātis, f. ignorance, want 3 of skill, *ἀμαθία*. *Apul.*

RŪDITŪS (rudo), us, m. a brajing, *ὄγ-3 κηδμός*. *Apul.*

RŪDIŪS, a, um. See *Rudis*.

RŪDŌ (perhaps from the sound), is, rūdi 3 and rudivi, ditum, n. 3. to roar or cry. *Virg.* Iræ leonum sub nocte rudentum. *Id.* (Cervos) graviter rudentes cædunt. And, of men. *Virg.* (Cacum) insueta rudentem. *Lucl. ap. Varr.* Hæc rudet e rostris. Of things. *Virg.* Prora rudens, roaring, murmuring. But especially of the ass, to bray, *ὄγκομαι*. *Ovid.* and *Apul.* — ¶ *Perf.* Rudivi. *Apul.* — ¶ *Rudere*, with long *u*. *Pers.*

RŪDŌR (rudo), ōris, m. a roaring, hollow 3 noise, rumbling, *sonor*; like thunder. *Apul.*

RŪDŌS (unc.), ēris, n. is double, vetus 2 and novum. — Rudus vetus, or Rudus, old rubbish, ruins, fragments of stone, plaster, &c. from old buildings, *ἐρείπων*. *Tacit.* Ruderi accipiente *Ostiensis* paludes destinabat. *Sueton.* Alveum *Tiberis* perpurgavit, completum olim ruderibus. *Id.* Rudera purgare, clear away the rubbish. — Rudus novum, or Rudus, fresh rubbish, broken stones, gravel, &c. which, being mixed with lime, made a cast or a pavement. *Cato.* Rudus inducere. *Plin.* fisticare, to ram. *Id.* Ruderi novo tertiam partem testæ tuas addere. *Hirt.* Alexandria edificia tecta sunt rudere, aut pavimentis, with broken stones, &c.; but it may be pavement. — Hence, a pavement, flooring, beaten floor, made of stones, &c. and consolidated with lime. *Auct. B. Hisp.* 8. So, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. (See above.) — ¶ Rudus is also used by *Column.* to denote a kind of compost for enriching the soil. *Column.* Rudere pingui saturare jejunia terræ. — ¶ Also, a bit or lump of brass. *Prudent.* — Also, a bit of brass, or a small copper coin. *Liv.* 26, 11. See *Raudus*.

RŪDŌSCŪLĀ porta. See *Raudus*.

RŪDŌSCŪLŪM, i, n. See *Rauduscultum*.

RŪFESCŌ (rufus), is, n. 3. to become red 2 or reddish. *Plin.*

RŪFIŪS, ii, m. same as *Chama*. *Plin.*

RŪFŌ (id.), as, a. 1. to make red or red- 2 dish. *Plin.* capillum.

RŪFRĀ, ārum, f. a town in Campania. *Virg.*

RŪFŪLŪS (dimin. from *rufus*), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat red, reddish. *Plin.* Mandragora foliis hirsutis, radicibus binis rufulis. *Plant.* Rufulus (homo), red-headed, red-head. — ¶ Those *Tribuni militum* were called *Rufuli*, who were

chosen by the general; those elected by the people *Comitiati*. *Liv.* 7, 5.

RŪFŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. red, reddish, 2 yellow red, *ταυρν.* *Vitruv.* armenta. *Cels.* sanguis. *Gell.* color. — Of persons, red-haired, red-headed, red head. *Plaut.* Rufus quidam. *Trent.* Virgo rufa. — ¶ *Rufus* was also a family name.

Q. Curtius Rufus, the historian. — ¶ *Albicans*, *Flavus*, Gr. *ξανθός*, pale yellow, straw colored; *Fulvus*, golden-yellow; *Rufus*, yellow-red; *Rutilus*, Gr. *ροῦπός*, fiery red, high red. Hair of a high red was considered as a beauty, but of a yellow red as a blemish (at least, in women).

RŪGĀ (ruga), ōis, f. a wrinkle, *ρῦτις*. *Horat.* Te rugæ turpant, et capitis nives *Ovid.* Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis arat (furrows). So, *Id.* Sulcare rugis cutem. — Wrinkles often denote old age. Thus, *Horat.* Nec pietas moram rugis afferet. *Cic.* Non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt. — Often, also, sadness and grief. Thus, *Ovid.* Tunc dolor, et curæ, rugaque tristis abit. *Juvenal.* Hæc si rugam trahit, h. e. if this displeases you. *Varr.* Hujusce pedes solent dolere et in fronte contrahere rugas, cause, bring on. — Often, seriousness, austerity, stern character or bearing. *Cic.* Populum R. rugis supercilioque decepit *Ovid.* Vir traxit vultum, rugasque coegit, put on dark looks. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis. *Id.* Pruna siccat in rugas. *Id.* Cortex arboris replicatur in rugas. *Juvenal.* Nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, h. e. to disfigure, mar, corrupt, stain with disgrace (but for *oc rugam* is also read *læsuram*). — ¶ Also, a fold in a garment. *Plin.* Rugæ in veste, wrinkles, plaits, puckers, rumples, projecting where the garment has been folded (opposed to *sinus*, which means *creases*).

RŪGINŌSŪS, a, um, same as *Rugosus*. 3 *Cel. Aurel.*

RŪGIŌ (from the sound), is, n. 4. to roar, 3 of lions, *βρυχάουαι*. *Spartian.*

RŪGITŪS (rugio), us, m. the roaring of a 3 lion, *βρυχηρός*. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Hence, a rumbling in the bowels. *Cel. Aurel.*

RŪGŌ (ruga), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to wrinkle, gather or contract into wrinkles, *ρῦιδω*. *Hieronym.* frontem. — Hence, *Rugatus*, a, um, wrinkled. *Plin.* (of shells). — ¶ *Intrans.* to wrinkle, *ρῦιδόμαι*. *Plaut.*

RŪGŌSITĀS (rugosus), ātis, f. corruga- 3 tion, wrinkledness, wrinkles. *Tertull.*

RŪGŌSŪS (ruga), a, um, adj. wrinkled, 2 full of wrinkles, corrugated, shrivelled, rivelled, furrowed, *ρῦριδός*. *Ovid.* Rugosæ genæ. *Tibull.* ora. *Martini.* Rugosiorum cum geras stola frontem. *Column.* acina. *Ovid.* populi cortex. *Pers.* piper. *Id.* sanna, sc. because in sneering we wrinkle the nose and mouth. *Horat.* Rugosus frigore pagus, h. e. shrivelled, or shrivelling, causing wrinkles.

RŪIDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 18, c. 2 10, sect. 23. pilum (pestle), h. e. rough uneven, or not planed or smoothed.

RŪINĀ (ruo), æ, f. n. fall, downfall, *πτῶσις, κατάρσις*. *Lucret.* Ruina grandinis. *Martial.* nucum. *Propert.* Capanei mugno grata ruina Jovi, h. e. cum ictus fulmine de muro *Thebarum* ceci dit. *Cic.* Ruina conclavis oppressus *Horat.* Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas parabat. *Senec.* In ruina pronasunt, quæ sine fundamentis crevere, art apt to fall. *Virg.* *Æn.* 2, 310. Domus dedit ruinam, fell, fell in. *Horat.* Anthea ruinas in patinam fecere, fell down *Virg.* Turris lapsa repente ruinam trahit, h. e. falls. — ¶ Hence, overthrow, defeat, of an army. *Liv.* Ibi vero clamor jubentium referre signa, ruinae quo que probe similem trepidationem fecit. — ¶ Also, fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, overthrow, disaster. *Cic.* Ruina fortunarum tuarum tibi inpendent *Liv.* Sagunti ruina nostris capitibus incidit. *Sallust.* Incendium meum ruina (sc. republicæ) restinguam. So, *Cic.* *Id.* (incendium) non aqua, sed ruina restincturum. *Ovid.* *Ætatis* facta est

tanta ruina meæ, such ruin, such havoc. *Virg.* Generis lapsi sarcire ruinas (of the loss of honey). — ¶ Also, fall, of a person; death or destruction. *Horat.* Ille dies utramque ducet pluam, will prove fatal to both of us. *Plin.* Neronis. — Also, a fall, stumble, slip, false step. *Lucret.* Principiis in rerum fecere ruinas, missed it, erred. — ¶ Also, the thing that falls, falls away, or is torn down; ruin, rubis, wreck. *Plin.* Flumina ducere ad lavandam hanc ruina. *Ovid.* Troja ruinas ostendit. *Liv.* Ruinas transcendere. Hence, *Virg.* Cæli ruina, h. e. rain (which falls from heaven; or, the fall of the sky, a proverbial expression for heavy rain; compare *Ruo*). So, *Val. Flacc.* poli, the crashing of thunder. — ¶ Also, attack, assault, onslaught, storm, irruption. *Martial.* Cyaneæ ruina. *Virg.* *Æn.* 11, 613. Ruina dant (make) sonitu ingenti.

RŪNŌSŌS (ruina), a, um, adj. ready or I like to fall, ruinous, crazy, ἐρείψιμος. *Cic.* *Ædes* male materialæ, ruinousæ. — ¶ Also, fallen, gone to ruin. *Ovid.* Ruinosas occultit herba domos.

RŪLLĀ. See *Rallum*.

RŪMĀ, æ, f. RŪMIS, is, f. and RŪMĒN (unc.), inis, n. the breast which gives suck, an old word for mamma. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ruma. *Varr.* Rumis. *Plin.* Rumen. In all these it is spoken of as an old word. — ¶ Also, the gullet, throat, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Rumen. *Serv.* Ruma.

RŪMBŌTYNŌS. See *Rumpotinus*.

RŪMĒN, inis, n. See *Ruma*.

RŪMĒX, icis, m. and f. sorrel, sour dock, monk's-rhubarb. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of missile weapon. *Gell.* 10, 25.

RŪMĪA, or RŪMĪNĀ (ruma), æ, f. a goddess of sneking. *Varr.*

RŪMĪFĪCŌS (rumor & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 say or speak among themselves, tell to one another, rumor, spread abroad, proclaim, extol, &c. *Plaut.* Quam Thebani rumificanti probam, extol as, &c.

RŪMĪGĒRĀTYŌS (rumigero), ōnis, f. a 3 spreading of reports abroad. *Lamprid.*

RŪMĪGĒRŌS (rumor & gero), as, a. 1. to 3 rumor, publish. *Fest.*

RŪMĪGĒRŪLŌS (rumor & gerulus), a, um, 3 adj. talebearing, news-dealing, a talebearer, newsmonger, διαφρῶλλῶν. *Ammiun.*

RŪMĪGĒS (ruma & ago), as, a. 1. to chew 3 over again, of an ass, ruminant; with accus. *Apul.*

RŪMĪNĀ, see *Rumia*, and *Rumīnus*; but

RŪMĪNĀ, see *Rumīnus*, and *Ruminalis*.

RŪMĪNĀLĪS (rumen), e, adj. that chews 2 the cud, ruminating. *Plin.* hostia. — ¶ *Ruminalis ficus* (and, *Ovid.* *Rumīna ficus*), the name of the fig-tree beneath which *Romulus* and *Remus* were found sucking, before called *Romularis*, or *Romula*. *Liv.*

RŪMĪNĀTYŌS (rumino), ōnis, f. a chewing 1 of the cud, rumination, μῆρυκισμός. *Plin.*

— ¶ Hence, return or repetition. *Plin.*

hiemis. — ¶ A calling any thing to mind, thinking over, musing, revolving in the mind, meditation. *Cic.* De ruminatione quotidiana, de cogitatione *Publii*, &c. h. e. the secret schemes which *Cæsar* and *Pompey* were daily plotting against the republic.

RŪMĪNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. that chews 3 over, ruminates. *Arnob.*

RŪMĪNŌS (rumen), as, a. and n. 1. and 2 RŪMĪNŌR, āris, dep. 1. to chew the cud, chew over again, ruminant, μῆρῶν, ἀμῆρυκῶματ. *Varr.* Bos ruminat. *Ovid.* (de tauro), Dum jacet, et lente revocatas ruminat herbas. — ¶ Figur. to chew over again, h. e. to call to remembrance, recall to mind, muse or meditate again upon, ruminant upon; more frequently as a deponent. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ruminabitur humanitatem. *Id.* *ibid.* Odyseam ruminari incipis. In an active form. *Sym.* Dum carmina tua ruminas.

RŪMĪNŌS (ruma), a, um, adj. *Rumina* dea. (See *Rumia*). — ¶ Also, *Nourishing*, a name of *Jupiter*. *Augustin.*

RŪMĪNŌS, a, um, same as *Ruminalis*.

RŪMĪS, is, f. See *Ruma*. 2

RŪMĪTŌS, as, same as *Rumigero*. *Næv.* 3 ap. *Fest.*

RŪMŌS, as, for *Rumino*, according to *Fest.*

RŪMŌR (unc.), ōris, m. noise, bustle, stir, rustling, especially when soft and gen-

tle, murmuring, whispering, buzzing. — ¶ Of the wind. *Cic.* e poeta. Solvere imperat, secundo rumore (as some explain it). So, *Virg.* Iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo (others refer it to the speeches or acclamations of the men; it is also referred to the plash of the oars and keel). — ¶ Of flowing water. *Auson.* — ¶ Of men, when it is either bustle, stir, murmur, noise, which people make; as in *Claudian.* Nereides ibant, audito rumore. *Apul.* Trepidus rumor vicinæ conclamantis, latrones, h. e. noise or cry. Or, the murmuring or talk of people about something, talk or conversation among themselves, gossip, talk, that spreads secretly. *Terent.* Qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris! What a talk there will be! What will not people say? *Catull.* Rumores senum severiorum unius æstimemus assis, the idle talk. *Cic.* Varii rumores multique, quos cuperem veros. *Tacit.* Testamentum ejus multo apud vulgum rumore fuit, was much talked about, &c. *Id.* Multus ea super re rumor. Hence, *Id.* Hæc secundo rumore, with approbation, with favor, as shown by the tone of conversation. — Hence, the talk, flying or popular report, rumor, bruit, which we hear, but cannot tell where it arose. *Cæs.* Rumor multa fingeat. *Id.* Rumor multa perfert. *Cic.* Rumor serpit, spreads. So, *Horat.* Rumor manat per compita. And, *Virg.* Rumor diditur per agmina. *Hirt.* Rumores existunt, presidia adduci, &c. spring up, arise. *Terent.* and *Nepos.* Rumorem differre; or, *Liv.* dissipare, or, *Cic.* spargere; or, *Tacit.* dispergere, to spread or disseminate a report. So, *Virg.* serere. Also, with genit. of the object. *Cic.* Totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur. And with *de.* *Id.* Rumores de oppresso *Dolabella*. Hence, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Rumor est (with acc. and *infin.*), there is a report, report goes, 'tis the report, it is said, they say. Also, *Tacit.* Rumor incedit (with acc. and *infin.*), report goes, or goes abroad. *Martial.* Rumor sonat aliquid auctorem. *Salust.* frugm. Primo rumore, at the first report. *Liv.* Adverso rumore esse, be in bad repute. So, *Horat.* Rumore malo flagrare. *Tacit.* Claro apud vulgum rumore esse, be in high report, in great repute. — Also, good report, repute, approbation or applause. *Plaut.* Rumori servire. *Cic.* Rumorem quandam et plausum popularem esse quæsitum. *Tacit.* Plebis rumorem affectavit. — Also, evil report, blame, defamation, slander, misrepresentation. *Salust.* fragm.

RŪMPIĀ. See *Rhomphæa*. 3

RŪMPŌS (unc.), is, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. to break, burst, tear, rend or rive asunder ar in pieces, ῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* Rumpere vincula carceris. *Lucret.* Vis venti rumpit nubem. *Ovid.* catenas. *Id.* Ruperat vomer humum. *Horat.* obstantia claustra. *Id.* Ventus rumpit carinam, shatters. Hence, *Rumpi*, to burst apart, break open or to pieces. *Plin.* Tofi gelu rumpuntur in testas. So, *Rupta* (neut. pl.) rents or ruptures of the body, as in consequence of a fall or blow. *Plin.* Contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque. — Also, to tear, tear away or off. *Virg.* Fugite, atque ab litore rumpite funem. *Ovid.* vestes a pectore. — Also, to make to burst. *Plin.* Bovem ita inflammat, ut rumpat. *Martial.* Leporem forti rumpere equo, h. e. chase him so hard that he is ready to burst with weariness. Hence, *Rumpere* se, and *Rumpi*, be rent, burst, break to pieces. *Virg.* Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis. *Id.* Invidia rumpantur illa *Codro*. *Plaut.* Ego me tua causa non rupturus sum, will not burst myself. — Also, hyperbolically, *Rumpere*, to burst, h. e. to fill or strain to bursting, almost to burst or rend; so, *Rumpi*, to burst, be ready to burst, all but burst, in a neuter sense. *Virg.* Rupe-runt horrea messes, crowd the barns to bursting. *Ovid.* Cerno rumpi penetralia turba. *Virg.* Cantu rumpent arbusta cicadæ, h. e. will chirp so that the trees will be ready to burst. *Juvenal.* Asiduo ruptæ lectore columna. *Ovid.* Rumpor et in video, quum, &c. I burst,

when, &c.; I all but burst. *Virg.* Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vincpectora. — ¶ Hence, figur. to break up, bring to nought, nullify, make void, annul. *Cic.* Fœdera negligere, violare rumpere. *Id.* Constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, becomes void, is invalidated. *Virg.* Rege amisso, rupere fidem, dissolve their connection. *Horat.* Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, to break, dissolve, dissolve. Also, *Virg.* Rumpere moras omnes, away with all delay, make all haste. So, *Ovid.* Tu rumpere moram, break through all delay. — ¶ Also, to injure, mar, damage, hurt, spoil, violate, infringe. *Cato* ap. *Prise* Si quis membrum rupit, aut os fregit. *Pandect.* mulas onere. *Id.* aliquid flagris. *Liv.* Cædes ruptura jus gentium. — ¶ Also, to tear, rend or force open, open by force, &c. *Plin.* vomicas, make them open. *Cels.* Vomica rumpitur, breaks, opens. Also, *Virg.* viam ferro per hostes, cut his way, force a way by the sword. *Ovid.* Fontem dura ungula rupit, caused to burst forth, struck out. — Hence, to burst open, h. e. to break through, force a way through or into, penetrate by force. *Virg.* agmina rapido cursu. *Sil.* Annibal rupit Alpes. *Virg.* Rumpunt aditus. — ¶ Also, to burst out, h. e. give burst to, vent furiously or vehemently, give vent to. *Virg.* Compositi rumpit vocem. *Id.* questus suo pectore. — ¶ Also, *Rumpere* se, or *rumpi*, to break forth, burst forth, dart forth, issue forcibly or furiously. *Virg.* Tantus se nubibus imber ruperat. *Id.* Inter nubila se rumpent radii. *Id.* Amnes rumpuntur fontibus. *Id.* Rupto turbine venti confligit, bursting forth, having burst forth. — ¶ Also, to break off, interrupt. *Virg.* sacra. *Id.* Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor. *Senec.* Rumpere fletus, h. e. omitte flere. *Ovid.* iter inceptum. *Horat.* reditum alicui, h. e. intercludere. *Ovid.* Excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba. *Tacit.* Rupta taciturnitas, broken. *Virg.* Alta silentia rumpere, break my deep silence. *Sueton.* Quidam patientiam rumpent, could no longer keep patience, lost all patience. — ¶ Also, to break, separate, sever, dissever, force apart. *Val. Flacc.* Amplexus fessi rupere supremos. *Sil.* Congeminat sonitus rupti violentia cæli, of the rent heavens, sc. by lightning. — Hence, to break or rend off, cut off. *Ovid.* colla tauri securi. — Also, to slay by mangling, tear to death, rend. *Ovid.* Te rumpat aper. — ¶ Also, to weary out, tire out, exhaust, enfeeble, debilitate. *Veget.* Omne animal est debile, si rumpitur. *Propert.* membra libidinibus. So, *Catull.* illa. *Ovid.* Quem Veneris certamina rumpunt. — ¶ *Rupsit*, for ruperit. *Fest.* e *legg.* xii. tab.

RŪMPŌTYNĒTUM (rumpotinus), i, n. a 2 place planted with low trees, with vine-branches carried over from one to another. *Colum.*

RŪMPŌTYNŌS, or RŪMBŌTYNŌS (rumpus & teneo, for rumpus tenens), a, um, adj. which supports the vine-branches which are carried over from tree to tree. *Colum.* Rumpotinae arbores. *Id.* Genus arbuti rumpotinum. In particular is the *opulus* called *rumpotinus*, as a subst. *Plin.* (which reading is supposed to be more correct than *populus*, because *Colum.* mentions the *opulus*, but not the *populus*, as suitable for an arbustum rumpotinum).

RŪMPŌS (rumpo), i, m. same as *Tradux*, 3 a vine-branch carried over from one tree to another. *Varr.*

RŪMŪSCŪLŪS (dimin. from *rumor*), i, m. 1 talk of people, prattle, gossip, speaking diminishingly or contemptuously. *Cic.*

RŪNĀ, æ, f. a kind of weapon, perhaps a missile weapon or pilum. *Cic.* — Hence, *Runātus*, a, um, *Enn.* — ¶ *Rūna* est etiam littera apud populos septentrionales, qui iis litteris utebantur ad res gestas scripto consignandas, aut ad magicas prestigias, easque oblongis baculis inscribere solebant. *Ven. Fort.* Barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis.

RŪNCĀTYŌS (runco), ōnis, f. a weeding, 2 weeding out, ῥορῶσις. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, weeds which are torn up. *Colum.*

**RUNCĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a weeder, β-  
2 *ravivós*. Colum.  
**RUNCĪNĀ** (ῥυκίνη), æ, f. n. plaec. Varr.  
 2 — ¶ Dea Runcina (from runcare, to  
 mow), a goddess of corn. Augustin.  
**RUNCINŌ** (runcina), as, a. 1. to plane,  
 3 smooth with n. plaec, ῥυκνίζω. Arnob.  
**RUNCŌ** (runco, as), ōnis, m. a weeding-  
 3 hook, mattock, grub-axe. Pallad.  
**RUNCŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weed,  
 3 weed out, stub up, β-*οτανίζω*. Cato. spinas.  
 Varr. segetes. Colum. Qui runcaturi  
 sunt. — Hence, to pluck, strip of its hair.  
 Pers. Penem arcanaque lumbi runcans.  
 — Also, to mow. August. frumenta.  
**RŪŌ** (ῥοῶω), is, rūi, rūitum and rūtum,  
 n. and a. 3. INTRANS. to fall down im-  
 petuously, rush headlong, rush down, dash  
 down, tumble down, fall to the ground,  
 πίπτω, καταφέρω. Liv. Crebris mo-  
 tibus terre ruunt tecta, are throon down.  
 Ovid. Urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ saxum.  
 Virg. Ruit alto a culmine Troja. Id.  
 Ruunt de montibus annes, rush down,  
 dash down, precipitate themselves. Id.  
 Ruit æthere toto turbidus imber aqua,  
 pours down. Id. Ruebant victores victi-  
 que, fell, were slain. — Figur. Cic.  
 Ruere illa non possunt, fall, be over-  
 thrown, be ruined. Tacit. Ruentia (op-  
 posed to prospera), a state of things hus-  
 tening to ruin, declining circumstances.  
 Virg. Ruit arduus æther, falls down, is  
 precipitated, proverbially, of a violent  
 rain. \*Terent. Quid si cælum ruat?  
 what if the sky should fall? — ¶ Also,  
 to rush out or forth, issue rapidly. Virg.  
 Ostia centum, unde ruunt totidem vo-  
 ces. Id. Æn. 2, 250. Ruit Oceano nox,  
 comes rapidly up, rushes up from the  
 ocean, h. e. sets in. Id. Æn. 6, 539.  
 Nox ruit. Id. Revoluta ruebat dies.  
 Vul. Flacc. Vesper ruit. — ¶ Also,  
 to rush in, press in, run in, make an irrup-  
 tion into, dash in. Flor. Rex infesto in  
 Cappadociam agmine ruebat. Tacit.  
 Legio sustinuit ruentes, mox impulit.  
 — ¶ Also, to rush or precipitate one's  
 self any whither, run, speed, haste. Liv.  
 Legiones infesto agmine ruere ad nr-  
 beni. Virg. Æneas, Turnusque ruunt  
 per prælia. Liv. Eques pedesque cer-  
 tatum portis ruere, rush out at the gates.  
 Tacit. Ruere cuncti in castra. Flor.  
 Ut destinata morte in prælium ruerent.  
 Cic. Illum ruere nunciant, h. e. runs,  
 hastens. Id. ad interitum voluntarium.  
 Tacit. in servitium. Id. in exitium.  
 Virg. Huc omnis turba ruebat, rushed,  
 ran. Liv. Crudelitatis odio in crudeli-  
 tatem ruitis, you rush into cruelty, plunge  
 into cruel measures. So, pass. impers.  
 Liv. Ferme fugiendo in media fata rui-  
 tur, we rush, men rush. — Hence, figur.  
 to rush headlong or inconsiderately for-  
 ward, dash on, speak or act rashly or at  
 random, take no counsel, be overhasty,  
 be carried away, slip, err, go astray.  
 Propert. Nescit vestra ruens ira referre  
 pedem. Cic. Ego bonos viros sequar,  
 etiamsi ruent. Id. In agendo ruere, ac  
 sæpe peccare. Id. Emptorem pati ruere,  
 to act amiss, go astray, make a bad  
 bargain. Liv. Accusator pati reum  
 ruere, to dash on, and so injure his own  
 cause. Terent. Vide, ne quid impru-  
 dens ruas, make a slip. Cic. Ruebant  
 in tenebris, rushed blindly on. Id. Ruit  
 in dicendo, goes wrong, runs astray. —  
 Also, figur. to hasten to a close, draw to  
 an end, pass off, decline, set. Virg. Ruit  
 imbriferum ver. Apul. Sol ruit cælo;  
 or, merely, Virg. and Val. Flacc. Sol  
 ruit, sets. — II. TRANS. to throw down  
 with violence, force, or rapidly, dash  
 down, tumble down, hurl to the ground,  
 pull down or over, overthrow, prostrate,  
 precipitate, send to the bottom, καθάρω.  
 Plaut. Procellæ ruunt antennas. Lu-  
 cret. Venti vis ingentes ruit naves.  
 Val. Flacc. Amnis fluctu arbusta ruens.  
 Virg. cumulos arcæ, break down, and  
 so level. Lucret. aliquem ad terram.  
 Apul. (de aquila) In prædam superne  
 sese ruere, precipitate herself, h. e.  
 pounce, dart down. — Hence, Rutus, a,  
 um, torn down or that may be torn down.  
 Cic. and Pandect. Ruta cæsa; or, Crass.  
 ap. Cic. and Pandect. Ruta et cæsa, all  
 movables, things not fixtures. — Figur.  
 Cic. Seu ruet, seu eriget reipublicam,

prostrate, overthrow, ruin. — ¶ Also,  
 to throw or tear out or up. Lucret. Mare  
 permotum ventis ruit arenam. Virg.  
 Venti mare ruunt a sedibus imis. Id.  
 Vela dabant, et spumas salis ære rue-  
 bant, dashed through the foam of the sea  
 with their beaks (literally threw out or up  
 the foam or spray). Id. (Ignis) ruit  
 atram ad cælum nubem, drives up, cur-  
 rics up. Horat. Unde divitiis ærisque  
 ruam acervos, may get, find, draw.  
**RŪPES** (unc.), is, f. a rack, especially a  
 precipitous one, crag, cliff, steep, ἐπίπρη,  
 βωγᾶς. Ovid. Pendentis rupe capellas  
 pascere. Id. Caucæsa rupes. Virg.  
 Phæbo gaudet Parnassia rupes. Liv.  
 Rupem pandere, or munire, make pass-  
 able, pervious. — Also, a rock in the sea,  
 shelf. Stut. Vandisonæ rupes. Virg.  
 Velut rupes, vastum que prodit in  
 æquor. Vul. Flacc. In medio rupes la-  
 tet horrida ponto. — Virg. Cavæ rupes,  
 chasms or clefts of the rocks, hollows,  
 caverns. Id. Sibylla rupe sub ima fata  
 canit, h. e. cave.  
**RŪPEX** (unc.), icis, m. a hard, cloenish  
 3 maa, boor, rustic, lout, cuddy. Gell.  
**RŪPICAPRĀ** (rupes & capra), æ, f. prop-  
 erly, goat of the rocks; n. chamois; ac-  
 cording to Hurd., wild goat. Plin.  
**RŪPICŌ**, ōnis, m. same as Rupex. 3 Apul.  
**RŪPINĀ** (rupes), æ, f. a rock or rocky  
 3 place, cleft of a rock. Apul.  
**RŪPTIM**, adv. Cæs. B. C. 1, 5. Ed.  
 3 Oudend. a false reading for raptim.  
**RŪPTIŌ** (rumpe), ōnis, f. a breaking or  
 3 tearing; injury, ῥήνη. Pandect.  
**RŪPTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a breaker, violator,  
 2 nullifier, ῥήκτης. Liv. Ruptor fæderis  
 humani. Tacit. Ruptores pacis.  
**RŪPTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a rupture of a limb,  
 injury, &c. Gell. (Al. leg. ruptæ, or  
 rupti.)  
**RŪPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from rumpe.  
**RŪRALIS** (rus), e, adj. of or belonging to  
 3 the country, rural, rustic, ἀγροικός. Ne-  
 mesian. Apollo. Amnian. negotia.  
**RŪRALITER** (ruralis), adv. more rusti-  
 3 corum. Cassiod.  
**RŪRĀTIŌ** (rurō), ōnis, f. rural life, hus-  
 3 bandry, rural economy. Apul.  
**RŪRĒSCŌ** (rus), is, n. 3. to become rural.  
 2 Enn. ap. Charis. (Al. leg. rarescant.)  
**RŪRĒSTRIS** (Id.), e, adj. relating to the  
 3 country or the field, rural, rustic, ἀγροί-  
 kos, γεωργικός. Apul. arva. Pandect.  
 opus, field-labor, rustic work.  
**RŪRICŌLĀ** (rus & colo), æ, adj. tilling  
 2 the field, rustic, rural, country, ἀγροικός.  
 Ovid. Ruricolæ Cereri assurgite. Id.  
 Ruricola dens, h. e. Priapus. Id. bo-  
 ves. Id. atratum. — Hence, Ruricolæ,  
 country people, rustics. Ovid. and Colum.  
**RŪRICŌLARIS** (ruricola), e, adj. relating  
 3 to tillage, cultivating the field, rustic.  
 Ven. Fort. cultores.  
**RŪRIGENĀ** (rus & gigno), æ, m. or f. one  
 3 born in the country; a countryman, rus-  
 tic. Ovid. Rurigenæ pavere feram.  
**RŪRĪNĀ** (rus), æ, f. sc. dea, a rural deity  
 3 of the Romans. Augustin. Civ. D. 4, 8.  
 Some read rusina.  
**RŪRŌ** (rus), as, n. 1. and RŪRŌR, āris,  
 3 dep. 1. to live in the country, carry on  
 husbandry, ἀγρᾶνλω. Plaut. and Varr.  
**RŪRSUS**, and RŪRSUM (contracted from  
 reversus, revorsum, h. e. reversus, re-  
 versum), adv. backwards, back, ὀπίσω.  
 Plaut. Quum srsum ad summum es-  
 cenderis, periculum esse, a summo ne  
 rursum cadas, fall back. Cæs. Rursum  
 se recipit. Cic. Rursum trahere (ali-  
 quid). Hence, Plaut. Rursum versum  
 accedere, backwards. Terent. Rursum  
 prorsum; or, Enn. ap. Non. Rursus  
 prorsus, backwards and forwards. So,  
 Varr. ap. Non. Rursus ac prorsus. —  
 ¶ Also, again, on the other hand, on the  
 contrary. Cic. Quod neque amplectere-  
 tur artem, neque rursus eam totam re-  
 pudiat. Tacit. Quem casum neque  
 ambitiose, neque per lamenta rursus ac  
 mærorem muliebriter tulit. Quintil.  
 Rursus quidam arbitratur. — ¶ Also,  
 again, a second time, afresh, anew, ἀθίς.  
 Terent. Dic hoc rursum. Cic. Facis,  
 ut rursus plebs in Aventinum sevocan-  
 da esse videatur. Cæs. Rursus instare.  
 — ¶ With reverti, reducere, redire, &c.  
 it is used redundantly. Cæs., Terent.,  
 &c. And even Plaut. Revortor (rever-

tor) rursus denuo Carthaginem. —  
 ¶ The ancients said also rusum, for  
 rursum. — Hence, Rusor, a god, to whom  
 sacrifices were made, because all things re-  
 turn to the place whence they come. Varr.  
 ap. Augustin.  
**RŪS** (unc.), rūris, n. the country, field  
 fields, ἀγρός, ἀποικία. Hirt. Rura co-  
 lentes, tilling the fields. Horat. Paterna  
 rura bobus exercere. Plin. Coli rura  
 ab ergastulis, pessimum est. Virg.  
 Florea rura. Id. Aspera dumis rura.  
 Horat. Honores ruris. Virg. Ruris  
 opaci umbræ. — Also, the country as  
 opposed to the town, village, farm,  
 country seat, estate in the country. Te-  
 rent. Ego rus ibo, into the country, h. e.  
 to my country seat or farm. Cic. Habet  
 rus amœnum, country seat, country es-  
 tate. Id. Rura peragrantes, country  
 seats or estates. Terent. Ex meo pro-  
 pinquo rure. Ovid. Rure fui. — The  
 acc. answers to the question, Whither?  
 and the abl. the question, Whence? or  
 Where? Terent. Rus ibo (as above).  
 Cic. Vivere ruri; and, Horat. Rure,  
 in the country. Plaut. Redire ruri; or,  
 Terent. and Cic. Rure, from, &c. Liv.  
 Rure morientem. — ¶ Figur. the  
 country, h. e. rusticity, country ways,  
 rudeness, uncthuess. Catull. Pleni  
 ruri et infœciarum annales. Horat.  
 Manent vestigia ruris.  
**RŪSCARIŪS** (ruscum), a, um, adj. relat-  
 3 ing to butchers-broom, adapted thereto.  
 Cato R. R. II. (Ed. Gesu.). falculæ.  
 (Yet in Varr. R. R. 1, 22. where these  
 instruments are mentioned, rustariae  
 is read in Ed. Gesu.; both, perhaps, have  
 the same sense.)  
**RŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. from rus), i, n. n. lit-  
 3 tle country seat or farm. Gell.  
**RŪSCUM**, i, n. or RŪSCŪS, i, f. a shrub  
 of which they made brushes or brooms;  
 butchers-broom (Ruscus aculeatus, L.),  
 ὀξύρροϊν. Virg. and Plin.  
**RŪSE**, anciently for Rure. Varr.  
**RŪSELLĀ**, ārum, f. n. town of Etruria.  
 — Hence, Russellanus, a, um, adj. of or  
 pertaining to Russellæ. Plin. and Liv.  
 Hence, Russellani, the inhabitants. Liv.  
**RŪSINĀ**, æ, f. See Rurina. 3  
**RŪSŌR**, ōris, m. 3 See Rursus, at the end.  
**RŪSPŌR** (unc.), āris, dep. 1. to seek dili-  
 3 gently, search, explore, ἐξερυνᾶω. Acc.  
 ap. Non. and Apul. — ¶ Ruspere, for  
 rursari. Tertull.  
**RŪSSĀTŪS** (russus), a, um, adj. red;  
 2 hence, dressed in red. Tertull. — One  
 of the parties of charioteers in the cir-  
 cus was dressed in red, hence called  
 factio russata. Hence, Plin. Russatus  
 auriga.  
**RŪSSĒŌLŪS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from rus-  
 3 sus. Prudent.  
**RŪSSĒŪS** (russus), a, um, adj. red, red-  
 2 dish. Petron.  
**RŪSSŪLŪS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from rus-  
 3 sus. Capitol.  
**RŪSSŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. red. Lucret.  
 3 velum. Catull. Russam defricare gin-  
 givam. Gell. color. Enn. ap. Cic. fau-  
 ces (galli gallinæ).  
**RŪSTĀRIŪS**, a, um. See Ruscarius. 3  
**RŪSTICĀNŪS** (rusticus), a, um, adj. of  
 or pertaining to the country (field, village,  
 farm, &c.), in the country, rustic. Cic.  
 vita, country life (limited, however, to  
 residence in the country, while Rustica  
 vita denotes country life with all the  
 occupations pertaining thereto). Id.  
 homines, country people, h. e. who live in  
 the country and are engaged in husbandry,  
 whether noblemen or peasants. Id. Illud,  
 quod loquitor, priscum visum iri putat, si  
 plane fuerit rusticannm. — Hence, absol.  
 Rusticanus, a countryman, rustic. Cic.  
**RŪSTICĀTIM**, adv. for Rustice. Pompon.  
 3 ap. Non.  
**RŪSTICĀTIŪS** (rusticor), ōnis, f. a dwell-  
 3 ing in the country, country life, rustication.  
 Cic. — ¶ Also, husbandry. Colum.  
**RŪSTICŪS** (rusticus), adv. like a rustic,  
 rustically. Cic. loqui. Horat. Rustic-  
 us togæ defluit. — Hence, figur. rusti-  
 cally, h. e. awkwardly, grossly, unskilful-  
 ly, rudely, unwillily. Cic. Urgent rus-  
 tice sane, negant enim posse. Id. Fa-  
 cere rustice.  
**RŪSTICĒLLŪS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from  
 3 rusticulus. Varr. ap. Flin.

**RUSTICITAS** (rusticus), *ātis*, f. In a good sense, *husbandry, rural economy*. *Pallad.* — Also, *country people*. *Pallad.* — Also, *the way of country people, the manner of the country, rustic simplicity, rusticity*, as being honest, upright, &c. *Plin. Ep. 1, 14. Rusticitas antiqua.* — ¶ In a bad sense, *rusticity, h. e. awkwardness, clownishness, rudeless, unmanly, inelegance, coarseness*. *Quintil. Os*, in quo nulla neque rusticitas, neque peregrinitas resonet. *Id. verborum, atque ipsius etiam soni. Ovid. Cultus adest: nec nostros mansit in annos rusticitas. Plin. Rusticitati propior, quam deliciis.* — Also, *clownish shame, awkward bashfulness, ill-timed diffidence. Ovid. and Senec.* — Also, *rudeness, ignorance*, such as is often found in rustics. *Pandect.*

**RUSTICOR** (Id.), *āris*, dep. I. to dwell in the country, pass some time in the country, *rusticate, ἀγρολέω. Cic. Hæc studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur. Id. Si qui dies ad rusticandum dati sunt.* — ¶ Also, to carry on husbandry, be a husbandman. *Colum.* — In particular, of those who actually perform the work of husbandry, as the slaves, for instance. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to act or speak in a rustic manner; to write rudely or in a gross style. *Sidon.*

**RUSTICULUS** (dimin. from rusticus), a, i, um, adj. rustic, in the country. *Cic. Rusticulus, sc. homo, countryman, peasant. Plin. Rusticula, sc. gallina, a certain woodhen, otherwise called rustica, according to some, heathcock, heathpout; according to others, partridge; to others, snipe, woodcock.* — ¶ Also, somewhat rustic or rustic, rude or somewhat rude, inelegant. *Martial. libellus, written in a rude and rustic style.*

**RUSTICOS** (rus), a, um, adj. pertaining to the country (field, village, farm), rustic, rural, country, *ἀγροικός. Cic. prædium, estate in the country, farm. Id. vita, country life (compare Rasticanus). Id. mores. Id. Res rusticæ; or, Colam. Res rustica, husbandry, rural economy. Plin. Ep. hortus. Terent. Opus rusticum facere, h. e. tilling the fields, agriculture. Juvenal. carcer, h. e. ergastulum. Ovid. numina, rural deities. Cic. Rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat. Ovid. sedulitas, industry of the country people. Gell. vocabulum, country word, h. e. used by country people. Cic. Rusticus homo, or Rusticus (absol.), a countryman, h. e. every one who lives in the country or on a farm, and is engaged in husbandry, be his rank what it may; sometimes country-citizen, country-gentleman; sometimes, boor, peasant, clown, rustic. *Ovid. Rustica colona, country-woman, farmer's wife. Hence, Varr. Rustica, sc. gallina, a kind of hen**

(see *Rastieulus*). — ¶ Hence, *rustic, h. e. rude, unpolished, boorish, clownish, unmannered, unrefined, inelegant, coarse, gross, simple, awkwardly bashful, foolishly timid, brutal. Virg. Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam. Cic. Homines rustici et agrestes. Martial. Hæc tam rustica, delicate lector, rides nomina? Virg. Rusticus es, Corydon, h. e. stupid, simple. Ovid. Addidit obcenis convicia rustica dictis. Id. Fuge, rustice pudor (so, Cic. Subrusticus pudor), boorish diffidence, simple bashfulness. Id. Vocetur rustica iudicio nostra querela tuo. Id. Non rusticus hospes, h. e. genteel in his way of living.* — Hence, *Rusticus (absol.), boor, clown, h. e. rude, unmannerly fellow, lout, clodpole, brute. Ovid. Lacertos imposuit collo rusticus iste tuo (so Paris calls Menelaus in his letter to Helen). Virg. Rusticus es, Corydon (see above). So, in feniu. Rustica. Plant. Me pro rustica haberi. Phædr. Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica? (says the fly to the ant).* — Hence, *rudic, without taste or sentiment in respect of love, indifferent to love, unsusceptible, cold-hearted. Ovid. Nec tamen est rustica.* — ¶ Also, *rustie, simple, plain, unaffected, artless. Senec. Simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti. Martial. Rustica veritas.*

**RUSUM**. See *Rursus*, at the end. 3

**RUTA** (ῥῶτη, or ῥῶτη), *æ*, f. *rae*, herb of grace, herbgrace, *πύλανον. Ovid. Utilius sumas acuentes lumina rutas. Martial. Cucurbitas condere in rutæ folium.* — This is a bitter herb. Hence, *figur. Cic. Ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, h. e. disagreeableness.*

**RUTA CÆSA**, *neut. pl. See Ru.*

**RUTABRĪ** (ruo), *ōrum*, m. same as *Rastrī. Varr.*

**RUTABULUM** (Id.), i, n. an instrument for moving, stirring, raking. — ¶ Thus, an instrument to rake the fire forward for baking, oven-roke. *Cato and Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a stirring instrument, spatule, ladle. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, same as *Penis. Nev. ap. Fest.*

**RUTACEUS** (ruta), a, um, adj. made from 2 rue. *Plin. Valer. oleum.*

**RUTATUS** (ruta), a, um, adj. furnished or 2 prepared with rue, seasoned or medicated with rue. *Plin. mustum. Martial. lacerti, h. e. covered, adorned or wrapped about with rue. The ancients were wont to serve up many dishes with rue.*

**RUTELLUM** (dimin. from rutrum), i, n. 3 a strickle. *Lucil. ap. Non.*

**RUTENI**, or **RUTHENI**, *ōrum*, m. a people of Gallia Aquitania. *Ces.*

**RUTILANS** (rutilo), *tis*, particip. and adj. 2 red, fiery red, golden yellow, or shining, glittering, gleaming, like gold. See *Rutilo.*

**RUTILESCO** (rutilus), *is*, n. 3. to become red or reddish. *Plin. Lepores rutilescunt.*

**RUTILIANUS**, a, um, adj. *Rutilian. Cic. narratio, h. e. of Rutilius.*

**RUTILIOS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name — ¶ Adject. *Rutilian.* — ¶ Subst. — P. *Rutilius Lupus, an orator, historian and consul, in the time of Marcius Cic., Ovid. and Lic.* — P. *Rutilius Lupus, an orator of a later period, who wrote de figuris sententiarum, &c. Quintil.* — Claud. *Rutilius, from Gaul, who composed an Itinerarium in verse, in the time of the Younger Theodosius.*

**RUTILUS** (rutilus), *as, avi, ātum*, n. and 2 a. I. trans. to make red, reddish, or of a bright yellow. *Plin. capillos. Liv. Rutilatæ comæ.* — ¶ Intrans. to be red or reddish, be of a golden color, or to shine or glister like gold. *Acc. ap. Varr. Jamque Auroram rutilare procul cerno. Virg. Arma rutilare vident. So, also, Rutilans. Thus, Tacit. arma. Plin. color. Ven. Fort. Rutilantior auro.*

**RUTILUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. red, fiery red, bright red, high red, golden yellow, *πυρρός. Virg. ignis. Ovid. flammæ. Id. crur. Plant. caput, red-haired. Sueton. barba. Ovid. capilli. Cic. fulgor. Catull. juba leonis. Val. Flacc. pellis, h. e. the golden fleece. Claudian. fontes, h. e. the golden, flowing with gold. Lucan. metallum, h. e. aurum.* — ¶ Also, bright, resplendent, refulgent, glittering, gleaming. *Val. Flacc. thorax. Claudian. columnæ.*

**RUTRUM** (ruo), i, n. an instrument for 2 turning up or about, raking, grubbing, digging. — ¶ Thus, perhaps, a mattock, spade, pickaxe, *σκαπάνη, σκαφέων, κρῆστιον. Cato and Liv.* — Remus is said to have been slain with a tool of this kind. — ¶ Also, an instrument for beating or mixing mortar, trowel. *Vitruv.*

**RUTRĀ** (perhaps, ruo), *æ*, f. tumult, disorder, confusion, turmoil. *Varr. ap. Non.* — ¶ Also, a river of Liguria, now *La Rotta. Lucan.*

**RUTULĀ**, *æ*, f. dimin. from *ruta. 1 Cic.*

**RUTULUS**, a, um. — ¶ Subst. *Virg. 3 Rutulus, a Rutulian. Id. Rutulus aude, h. e. Turnus. Plur. Liv. Rutuli.* — The Rutulians were a people of ancient Iatium, whose capital was Ardea. — Also, *Rutuli, for Saguntini. Sil., who says the Saguntines were a colony of the Rutulians.* — ¶ Adjectively used, *Rutulian, of or belonging to the Rutuli. Virg. rex, h. e. Turnus. Id. sanguis.*

**RUTULUS**, i, m. a barrier. *Calpurn. (e lect. Salmas.; the Edd. have commonly rotulam or rutulum).*

**RUTUPIÆ**, *ārum*, f. a town in England, according to Caunden and Horsley, now *Richborough*, according to D'Anville, *Sandwich.* — Hence, *Rutupinus, a, um, adj. Rutupian. Lucan. litora.*

**RUTUS**, a, um. See *Ruo.*

## S.

**S.** or *Sext.*, *h. e. Sextius, a Roman præ-nomen; thus, S. Roscius.* — Also, *S. or Sp., for Spurius.* — *S. C., h. e. Senatus consultum.* — *S. P. Q. R., h. e. Senatus populusque Rom.* — On coins *S.* denotes *semissis*.

**SABA**, *æ*, f. a town of Arabia Felix. The country about it, which abounded in frankincense, is also called *Saba. Plin. 12, 30.* — Hence, *Sabæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Saba, sometimes, also, Arabian. Virg. tus. Id. Sabæi, h. e. the inhabitants of Saba. Ovid. terra, h. e. Arabia Felix, now Yemen.*

**SABACIUS**. See *Sabazius*.

**SABADIA**, *ōrum*, n. See *Sabazia*.

**SABADIUS**. See *Sabazius*.

**SABÆI**, **SABÆUS**, a, um. } See *Saba*.

**SABAJA**, or **SABAJA** (unc.), *æ*, f. a sort 3 of beer used by the Illyrians. *Ammian.* — Hence, *Sabaiarius, one that drinks or makes beer. Ammian.*

**SABANUM**, or **SAVANUM** (σάβανον), i,

n. a linen cloth, used for wiping dry after bathing and on other occasions. *Pallad.*

**SABAOTH** (Hebr.), σαβαώθ. *As, Prud. 3 Deus Sabaoth, h. e. the God of hosts.*

**SABATA**, or **SABBATA**, *ōrum*, n. a maritime town of Liguria, now *Savona*, or in its neighborhood. — Hence, *Sabatius, a, um, adj. belonging to Sabata.* — Hence, *Vada Sabatia, a town not far from Sabata, and consequently also in Liguria, now Vadi. Plin. It is also simply called Vada. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Also, Sabatia. Mela.* — ¶ *Sil. Sabatia stagna. See Sabate.*

**SABATĒ**, *es*, f. a town and lake of Etruria. — ¶ Hence, *Sabatius, a, um, adj. belonging to Sabate. Colum. ager. Liv. tribus.* — ¶ Hence, also, *Sabatius, a, um, adj. same as Sabatinus. Sil. stagna.*

**SABATINUS**, a, um. See *Sabate*, and *Sabatius*.

**SABATIUS**, a, um. See *Sabata*, and *Sabate*.

**SABATUS**, i, m. a river of Campania. — Hence, *Sabatini, the people living in its neighborhood. Liv.*

**SABAZIA**, or **SABADIA** (Sabazius, or Sabadius), *ōrum*, n. a festival or sacred rites in honor of the god Sabazius. *Cic.*

**SABAZIUS** (Σαβάζιος), or **SABADIUS**, or **SABACIUS**, i, m. a name of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. *Cic.* — *Sebadius* is also found. *Macroh.*

**SABBATARIUS** (sabbatum), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the sabbath, sabbatical. *Sidon. luxus.* — Hence, *Sabbatarius, one that keeps the sabbath, a Jew. Martial.*

**SABBATISMUS** (σαββατισμός), i, m. a 3 keeping the sabbath. *Augustin.*

**SABBATIZO** (σαββαρίζω), *as*, a. I. to 3 keep or observe the sabbath. *Tertull.*

**SABBATUM** (σάββατον, from the Hebrew, signifying rest), i, n. the sabbath of the Jews. *Plin. In Judæa rivus sabbatis omnibus siccatur. Horat. Tricesima sabbata, h. e. according to some, the thirtieth day of the*

month; according to others, the feast of *passover*, which was celebrated in the thirtieth week after the beginning of the year in the month of September. — ¶ *Sabbata* means sometimes festivals of the Jews. *Juvenal.*

**SABELLICUS** (Sabellus), a, um, adj. *Sa-2 bellian, Samnite. Virg.*

**SABELLUS** (dimin. of Sabinus), a, um, 2 adj. *Samnite*, because the Samnites were descended from the Sabines. *Liv. cohortes. Horat. anns.* — Hence, *Plin. and Horat. Sabelli, h. e. the Samnites.* — In *Horat. Ep. 1, 16, 49*, Sabellus seems to be a proper noun, unless Horace calls himself so, because he had a villa in the Sabine territory.

**SABINA**, æ, f. See *Subinus. 3*

**SABINE** (Sabinus), adv. in the Sabine *lan-3 guage. Varr.*

**SABINIANS** (Id.), a, um, adj. called 3 after one *Subinus. Pandect. Sabiniani, h. e. disciples or followers of the jurist Massurius Sabinus. Cod. Justin. Libri Sabiniani, h. e. his writings.*

**SABINUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. relating to the Sabines, Sabine. *Varr. lingua. Juvenal. bacca, h. e. olive. Martial. fœx, h. e. oleum. Liv. mulier. Cic. ager.* — Hence, *Sabinus, Sabina, subst. a Sabine man or woman. Cic. Sabini, h. e. the Sabines, a people near Latium. Ovid. Sabina, h. e. Sabine women. Virg. and Ovid. Herba Sabina, h. e. savin or subine, βράδυ, (Juniperus Sabina, L.)* — ¶ *Sabinus, the name of a family. Of which were the jurist Massurius Sabinus, and the poet Sabinus, a contemporary of Ovid.*

**SABRATA**, or **SABRATHA**, æ, f. a town of Africa near the Lesser Syrtis, now called *Sabart. Sil.* — Hence, *Sabratensis, e, adj. relating to Sabrata. Sucton.*

**SABUCUS**. See *Sambucus.*

**SABULETUM** (sabulum), i, n. a sandy 2 place, *ψαμάδιον. Plin.*

**SABULUS**, ðnis, m. and **SABULUM** (unc.), 2 i, n. sand, particularly coarse sand, gravel, *ψάμμος. Varr. and Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, one that strikes a certain musical instrument. *Macrob. Sat. 2, 1. (But others read subulonis, or fubulonis.)*

**SABULOSUS** (sabulum), a, um, adj. full 2 of sand, sandy, gravelly, gritty, *ψαμώδης. Vitruv.* — Hence, *Plin. Sabulosa (plur.), h. e. sandy places.*

**SABULA** (unc.), i, n. same as *Sabulo*, 2 sand. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the quill or plectrum for playing on the guitar. *Apul. Flor. 2. (But Ed. Elm. reads pulsulum.)*

**SABURĀ**, and **SABURĀ** (unc.), æ, f. 2 course sand or gravel put into the bottom of a ship to keep it steady, ballast, lastage, *ἔρρα, ἔρρασμα. Liv. and Virg.*

**SABURĀLIS** (saburra), e, adj. consisting 2 of sand. *Vitruv.*

**SABURRŌ** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. l. to 2 load with gravel, ballast, poise, steady, make steady, *ἐρραρίζω. Plin.* — ¶ *Figur. to load one's self with food and drink, to satiate or fill one's self. Plaut. Ubi saburratæ sumus, h. e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer.*

**SACÆ**, arum, m. See *Snces.*

**SACAL**, h. e. *electron*, in the Egyptian language. *Plin. 47, 11, 1.*

**SACCARIUS** (saccus), a, um, adj. relating to or concerned with bags. *Pandect. Saccarius, sc. homo, h. e. one that carries bags. Quintil. 8, 2, 13. navis, h. e. that is laden with sacks, or with corn in bags, a corn-ship. Apul. Met. 1. Ed. Oud. Saccarium facere, h. e. to carry bags as a day-laborer. (Others read sagariam, sc. negotiationem, or artem.)*

**SACCATUS**, a, um. See *Sacco.*

**SACCELLATIŌ** (sacculus), ðnis, f. a lay- 3 ing on of a little bag, as on a diseased part of the body; also, the bag itself. *Veget.*

**SACCELLUS** (dimin. of saccus), i, m. a 2 little bag or satchel. *Petron. and Cels.*

**SACCEUS** (saccus), a, um, adj. made of 3 sackcloth, of coarse cloth or linen. *Hieron. tunica.*

**SACCHARUM**, or **SACCHARŌN** (σάκχαρον), i, n. sugar, but not our sugar, which was unknown to the ancients, till the time of the crusades; it was a juice distilling from the joints of a

kind of bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*), probably what is now called *tabaschir. Plin. 12, 17.*

**SACCIBUCIUS** (saccus & bucca), e, adj. 3 *chubby-cheeked. Arnob.*

**SACCIPERIUM** (saccus & pera), ii, n. a 3 pocket or scrip, or that into which one puts a purse. *Plaut. — Sacciperio, ðnis, m. is also found. Varr.*

**SACCŌ** (saccus), as, avi, atum, a. l. to 2 strain through a bag, filter, &c. *σάκκιζω. Plin. aquam. Martini. vinum. Lucret. Saccatur humor corporis, h. e. urine.*

**SACCŪLARIŪS** (sacculus), a, um, adj. 3 relating to or concerned with small bags. *Ascun. Sacularii, h. e. that had received money, and consequently small money-bags. — Also, Sacularii, a kind of magicians or jugglers. Pandect. Sacularii, qui vetitas in sacculis artes exercentes, partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, &c. h. e. catpurses, because they picked the pockets of the people.*

**SACCŪLŪS** (dimin. of saccus), i, m. a 2 little bag, pouch, or purse, *σάκκιον, μαστίχιον, βάλαντιον. For money. Catull. Plenus sacculus est aranearum, h. e. the purse is empty. Also, for corn. Apul. Sacculo et utribus vacuis. Also, for straining wine. Lucil. ap. Cic.*

**SACCUS** (σάκος), i, m. a sack or bag for any purpose. *Cic. Cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imparet, h. e. perhaps, corn-bags. — Also, a money-bag. Horat. — Also, a small bag for laying upon a diseased part of the body. Plin. — Also, a course bag for straining any thing through, as fat, Plin.; or, honey, Id.; particularly wine. Id. So, also, Martial. nivarius, h. e. through which snow water is strained. — Plaut. Ad saccum ire, h. e. to go a begging, have recourse to begging. Others explain it of a place before the porta trigemina at Rome, where beggars used to sit, and which was called *soccus*, or *sacculus*. — ¶ Also, sackcloth. Hieron.*

**SACELLUM** (dimin. of sacrum), i, n. any place without a roof consecrated to a deity, or, a room in a house with an altar sacred to the service of a deity; also, a small chapel containing the image of some deity. *Cic.*

**SACER** (probably from ἅζω), sācra, sācrum, adj. consecrated, holy, sacred to a deity, *ἱερός. Ovid. Mensis sacer Manibus. Plin. Esculus sacra Jovi. Virg. Cereri sacrum Polypætæn, h. e. a priest of Ceres. Also, with a genit. Cic. Illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, for diis. Hence, figur. Tacit. Pugione magno operi sacrum, h. e. destined. — Hence, in general, holy, sacred, dedicated to the gods, religious, iniolable. Cic. Sacre ædes, h. e. temples. Id. signa. Ovid. Jura sacerrima. Prop. Vesta. Id. Cybele. Horat. silentium. Id. vates. Sullust. Sacra profanaque omnia polluere. Plin. Est sacrum, h. e. it is sacred, something holy. So, also, Id. In sacro esse diis, h. e. to be sacred or holy. — Also, in general, sacred according to the idea of a particular person, venerable, admirable, not common. Martial. lingua, sc. of Cicero. Id. Maro. Quintil. memoria patris. Prop. Sacros amantes, h. e. admirable, or, sacred to Venus. — Cic. and Liv. Mons sacer, h. e. the mountain to which the people took themselves, when, in their indignation against the senate, they left Rome; because, according to Festus, the people when they left the mountain consecrated it to Jupiter; according to others, it was called *sacer*, because the *leges sacratæ* were made on it. — *Sacer* was also used of the emperors, by way of flattery. Martial. Sacra Cæsaris aure. Sucton. occupationes. — Cels. Os sacrum, h. e. the lowest part of the spine. — Cic. Sacra via, or, Horat. Sacer clivus, h. e. a street at Rome leading from the amphitheatre across the forum to the capitol. — ¶ Also, consecrated to the infernal deities as a sacrifice, consequently, to death. Hence, *accursed, criminal, impious, wicked. Liv. 3, 55. Sacrum sanciri. Id. Ejus caput Jovi (sc. Stygio, h. e. Plutoni) sacrum esset. So, also, Horat. Is instabilis et sacer esto, h. e. accursed. — Hence, accursed, detestable,**

*execrable, horrible, infamous, ungodly, as a term of reproach. Plaut. Ego sum sacer. Virg. Auri sacra fames. Catull. hircus alarum. Vul. Flacc. venenum, h. e. magical, secret. Cael. Aurel. Sacer morbus, h. e. epilepsy. Virg. Ignis sacer. (See Ignis.) — ¶ Sacer, crisis, ere, was also in use among the ancients; as, Plaut. and Varr. Sacres porci. — ¶ Sacer is said of all buildings and places consecrated to the gods, even if they have not been solemnly dedicated by the augurs: *Sanctus*, of places and things which have acquired an inviolable sanctity from certain statutes or established usages, as city-walls, gates, &c.: *Religiosus*, which it is a matter of conscience not to violate, as sepulchres, oaths, &c.*

**SACERDŌS** (sacer), ðtis, m. and f. a priest or priestess, *ἱερεὺς, ἱερεῖα. To which the augur, pontifex, flamen, Vestul virgins, &c. belonged. Cic. Sacerdotum duo genera sunt: unum quod præsit ceremoniis et sacris: alterum, &c. Id. Sacerdotes populi Romani, h. e. priests. Id. Sacerdotes Cereris, h. e. priestesses. Id. Fonteia sacerdos, h. e. vestal. Ovid. Vestæ sacerdos, h. e. vestal. Virg. Phœbi sacerdos, h. e. priest. Hence, facetiously, Cic. Sacerdos popularis, h. e. Clodius, because he attempted to get access to the temple of Bona Dea in woman's clothes. — Also, in apposition. Virg. Regina sacerdos (where the princess Rhea is so called, because she was a vestal. Vellei. A nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name. Cic.*

**SACERDŌTĀLIS** (sacerdos), e, adj. of or 2 belonging to a priest, sacerdotal, priestly, *ἱερατικός. Plin. Ep. Iudi, h. e. given by the priests at entering upon their office.*

**SACERDŌTISSĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a priestess, 3 *ἱερεῖα. Massur. Sabina. ap. Gell. 10, 15. In other Edd. it is omitted.*

**SACERDŌTIUM** (Id.), ii, n. the office of a priest, priesthood, *ἱεροσύνη. Cic. Virgo Vestalis sacerdotio prædita. Id. Sacerdotium inire. Id. In sacerdotium venire. Id. Sacerdotiis præesse. Plin. Sacerdotio præficere aliquem.*

**SACERDŌTŪLĀ** (dimin. of sacerdos), æ, 3 f. a young or inferior priestess. *Varr.*

**SACERSĀCTŪS**, a, um, for *Sacrosanctus. Tertull.*

**SACĒS** (Σάκης), æ, m. and plur. SACĒ 3 (Σάκα), arum, m. the name of the nomadic nations living in the country north of the Persium empire, by the Greeks called *Scythians. Plin.*

**SACŌMĀ** (σάκωμα, Dor. σάκωμα), ætis, n. 2 what is put in the scales to make equal weight; a counterpoise. *Vitruv.*

**SACŌNDIŪS** (unc.), i, m. a kind of amethyst among the Indians, approaching the color of hyacinth, which color is called *sacos* by them; and when it is lighter, such an amethyst is called *sapenos. Plin.*

**SACŌPENIUM** (σαγόπηνον), ii, n. the gum-like juice of a rod-like plant or shrub; also the shrub itself. *Plin. 19, 52. It is also called sagapenon. Id. 20, 75.*

**SACOS**. See *Sacandios.*

**SACRĀMENTUM** (sacro), i, n. that by which a person binds himself or another to perform any thing. — Hence, a depositing a sum of money with the pontifex in civil suits, so that the losing party was to forfeit the sum deposited. *Ascun. — Also, the sum of money thus deposited. Varr. — Hence, a civil suit or cause. Cic. Sacramentum nostrum justum judicare. Id. Sacramento contendere. — ¶ Also, an oath. Plin. Ep. Sacramento se obstringere. Horat. Perfidum sacramentum dicere. — Particularly, the oath taken by soldiers. Cic. Aliquem militie sacramentum obligare, h. e. to swear, bind one by the military oath. So, also, Cæs. and Liv. Milites sacramentum rogare, or, Liv. adigere, h. e. to make them swear, to administer an oath, swear in. Cæs. Dicere sacramentum, or, Liv. sacramentum, h. e. to swear, take the oath. Id. Ali cui sacramentum dicere, h. e. to swear to any one. Cæs. Sacramentum negligere. — ¶ Also, in ecclesiastical writers, a mystery, holy thing, as, the word of God. Prudent. Cum sacramentum meum erit canendum. Apul. judicium,*

*h. e. sanctity.* — ¶ Also, *union, bond, tie.* *Petron. amicitiae.* — ¶ Also, *an agreement, league.* *Apul. Si quod inesset mutis animalibus sacramentum.*

**SACRĀNĪ, ōrum, m.** a people of Latium. — Hence, *Sacrānus, a, um, adj.* *Virg. acies.*

**SACRĀRIUM** (from *sacrum, or sacra*), *ii, n.* a place where sacred things were kept, a sacristy, vestry, *ἱερατεῖον, ἱεροφυλάκιον.* Thus, *Cære*, where the sacred things of Rome were kept, is called by *Liv. Sacrarium populi Romani.* — *Figur. Senec. Arcana naturæ in interiore sacrario clausa sunt.* — ¶ Also, a place for divine service, a chapel, temple. *Cic. Bonæ Deæ. Virg. Sacraia Ditis, h. e. the sacred abode of Pluto, the infernal regions.* — Also, the place where women met for secret celebration of the *Bacchanalia.* *Liv.* — Also, a private chapel in one's house. *Cic. In tuo sacrario.* Hence, ironically. *Id. Sacrarium libidinum tuarum.* — Also, an apartment or chamber of the emperor. *Anson.*

**SACRĀTIŌ** (*sacro*), *ōnis, f.* a consecration, *ἀφιέρωσις.* *Macrob.*

**SACRĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* one that consecrates. *Augustin.*

**SACRĀTŪS, a, um, particip.** from *sacro*. 2 — ¶ *Adj. consecrated, hallowed, sacred, ἱερωθεῖς.* *Virg. templum. Ovid. dux, h. e. Augustus. Martial. Dies sacrator. Plin. Numen genitibus sacratissimum.*

**SACRĪCŌLĀ** (*sacrum & colo*), *æ, m.* and 2 *f.* a sacrificer; a priest or priestess; *sacrificing, performing divine service, ἱερωποιός.* *Tacit.*

**SACRĪFĒR** (*sacra & fero*), *a, um, adj.* 3 *carrying sacred things, ἱεροφόρος.* *Ovid.*

**SACRĪFĪCĀLĪS** (*sacrificium*), *e, adj.* pertaining to a sacrifice or priest, *sacrificial.* *Tacit.* — *Sacrificialis* is also found.

**SACRĪFĪCĀTIŌ** (*sacrificio*), *ōnis, f.* a 1 *sacrificing, ἱεροποπία, ἑσθία.* *Cic.*

**SACRĪFĪCĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a sacrificer, 3 *θύτης.* *Tertull.*

**SACRĪFĪCĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* a sacrificer. 3 *cing.* *Apul.*

**SACRĪFĪCĪALĪS, e.** See *Sacrificialis.*

**SACRĪFĪCIUM** (*Id.*), *ii, n.* a sacrifice, *sacrificing, ἑσθία, ἱεροποπία.* *Cic. Sacrificium facere, h. e. to sacrifice. Id. violare.*

**SACRĪFĪCŪS** and **SACRŌFĪCŪS** (*sacrificus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to sacrifice, offer or perform sacrifice, *θύω.* *Nepos. apud aram. Varr. diis. Ovid. suem. Fest. mustum Libero. Plaut. Jovi vivo argento. — Plaut. Sacrifico, for sacrificio. — Varr. Sacrificor, āris.* Hence, *Sacrificati, those Christians who, when persecuted, through fear offered sacrifice to the heathen deities.* *Cypr.*

**SACRĪFĪCŪLŪS** (*dimin. of sacrificus*), *a, 2, um, adj.* *sacrificing. Liv. rex, h. e. a superior kind of priest. — Hence, Liv. Sacrificulus, h. e. a sacrificing priest.*

**SACRĪFĪCŪS** (*sacrum & facio*), *a, um,* 3 *adj. sacrificing, ἱερωποιός.* *Ovid. Ancus. Liv. rex (see Rex).* — ¶ Also, relating to sacrificing. *Ovid. ritus, h. e. rites at sacrifices. Id. dies, h. e. a day on which sacrifices are made. Id. os, h. e. the language of priests or persons sacrificing. Sil. cruor, h. e. shed in sacrifice.*

**SACRĪLĒGĒ** (*sacrilegus*), *adv.* *impiously, sacrilegiously, ἱεροσώλως.* *Tertull.*

**SACRĪLĒGIUM** (*Id.*), *ii, n.* the crime of 2 *stealing or robbing sacred things; sacrilege, ἱεροσυλία.* *Quintil. Sacrilegium facere, h. e. to commit. Phædr. Fur onustus sacrilegio, h. e. with the sacred things robbed. — ¶ Also, a violation of religious duties and rites. Nepos.*

**SACRĪLĒGŪS** (*sacra & lego*), *a, um, adj.* one that steals sacred things out of a temple or any thing else which has been consecrated to the gods, *sacrilegious; a sacrilegious person, ἱεροσώλης, ἱεροσώλος.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who violates his duty towards the gods, *religious rites, &c. irreligious, impious, profane.* Thus *Erichthon* is called *sacrilegus* by *Ovid.*, because he despised *Ceres*; so, also, *Pentheus*, because he despised the sacred rites of *Bacchus.* — ¶ Also, that commits gross crimes or sin, *wicked, cursed, accursed, ungodly.* *Ovid. artes meretricum. Id. linguæ. Id. inanus. Id. feminæ, h. e. those who tore Orpheus to pieces. — Frequently, it*

is merely a word of abuse, *cursed fellow, rascal, as with us, thief, gallous-bird, &c.* of persons who never stole, &c. *Terent. Illi sacrilego. Id. Sacrilega, arch-jade, &c.*

**SACRĪPŌRTŪS, us, m.** a place or arch at Rome, in the fourth region. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a town near Rome, in the country of the *Volsci*, between *Signia* and *Præneste*, where *Sylla* conquered young *Marius. Vellet. and Flor.* — ¶ Also, a town on the bay of *Tarentum.* *Liv.*

**SACRĪUM, ii, n.** amber, in the Scythian language. *Plin. 37, 11, 1.*

**SACRŌS** (*sacer*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to make sacred, consecrate, dedicate or devote to the gods; in certain connexions, to devote, doom, decree accursed, *ἱερόω.* *Virg. aras. Liv. caput.* Hence, in general, to devote, give, destine, appoint. *Virg. honorem alicui, h. e. to give forever. Id. Tellis Evandri sacrarunt, h. e. destined. Horat. Quod Libitina sacravit, h. e. that which is dead. — ¶ Also, to consecrate, render inviolable or sacred. Liv. fœdus. Martial. nemus honore, h. c. exstructo sepulcro religiosum facere. Liv. deum sede, h. e. to dedicate or consecrate a temple to a deity, to honor a deity by erecting a temple. Cic. Lex sacrata, h. e. a law cursing the offender. — Also, in general, sacred, holy. Liv. Vivit eloquentia Catonis sacrata scriptis omnis generis, h. e. rendered sacred or immortal by his writings. — ¶ See, also, *Sacrotus, a, um.**

**SACRŌSĀNCTŪS** (*sacer & sanctus*), *a, um, adj.* sacred, inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty, *ἔκρεθεισόμενος.* *Cic. possessiones.* So, according to *Liv. 3, 55*, the tribunes of the people were *sacrosancti*; no one dared, under punishment of death, to hurt them. — ¶ Also, in general, sacred, venerable. *Plin. Ep. memoria alicujus. Apul. imago.*

**SACRŌFĪCŌ**, *āre.* 3 See *Sacrificio.*

**SACRUM** (*sacer*), *i, n.* any thing sacred or consecrated to the gods, *τὸ ἱερόν.* *Phædr. Sacrum accendere, h. e. a sacrifice. Hirt. Sacra proferre. Cic. Sacra ex ædibus eripuisse, h. e. statues, &c. — ¶ Also, any sacred rite, particularly a sacrifice. Cic. Sacra facere, h. e. to sacrifice. Propert. Junoni sacrum facere. Horat. Sacrum Cereris. Sallust. In solennibus sacris. — Hence, *Plaut. Inter sacrum (sacrifice) et saxum (sacrificial knife) stare, h. e. to stand between the door and wall, to be in jeopardy.* Some families were obliged to make certain sacrifices annually, which were attended with trouble and expense, so that they endeavored to get rid of this custom. Hence, the proverbial expression, *Plaut. Hereditas sine sacris, h. e. advantage without inconvenience or charges. — Hence, Sacrum, any thing secret. Quintil. Sacra tradentium artes. Id. Sacra literarum colere. — Poems, also, are called sacred things. Martial. Sacra Maronis.**

**SADDUCŒUS, i.** *Plur. Sadducæi, ōrum,* 3 *m.* the Sadducees, a sect among the *Jews*, who denied the existence of angels, and supposed that the souls of men perish with their bodies, &c. *Tertull.*

**SÆCULUM, i, n.** See *Seculum.*

**SÆCULARĪS,** }  
**SÆCULARĪS,** }  
**SÆCULUM.** } See *Secularis, Sculum.*

**SÆPĒ** (*for sæi re*), *adv.* often, oftentimes, many times, frequently, *πολλάκις.* *Cic. Quod etsi sæpe dictum est, dicendum tamen est sæpius. Id. Sæpissime. — Sæpius* is frequently used for *sæpe.* *Virg. — Numero* is frequently joined to *sæpe*, without adding to the sense. *Cic. Sæpe numero admirari soleo.*

**SÆPENŪMERO**, *adv.* See *Sæpe.*

**SÆPES, is, f.** See *Sæpes.*

**SÆPICŪLŪS** (*dimin. of sæpe*), *adv.* often. 3 *Plaut. and Apul.*

**SÆPIO, &c.** See *Sæpio.*

**SÆPIS, e, adj.** frequent. Hence, *Cato.* 3 *Sæpissimum discordiam.*

**SÆTA, æ, f.** See *Seta.*

**SÆTABĪS.** See *Satabis.*

**SÆTIGER, SÆTOSUS.** See *Setiger, &c.*

**SÆVE** (*sævus*), *adv.* cruelly, fiercely, savagely, *ἄγριος.* *Sueton. Multa sæve factitata. Ovid. Sævius. Colum. Sævissime.*

**SÆVIDICTUM** (*sævus & dictum*), *i, n.* 3 a harsh, angry word. *Terent.* See *Sævidicus.*

**SÆVIDICŪS** (*sævus & dico*), *a, um, adj.* 3 spoken harshly or angrily. *Terent. Phormi 2, 2, 36. Sævidicis dictis. (Al. sævidicis, or sævis dictis.)*

**SÆVIŌ** (*sævus*), *is, ivi or ii, itum, n. 4.* to rage, be fierce, or cruel, to vent one's rage, *χαλεπαῖω.* *Liv. in aliquem. Pandect. in se, h. e. to lay violent hands upon himself. Liv. in delubra, h. c. to lay them waste. Virg. animis, h. e. to be angry or full of indignation.* Also, with a *dat.* following. *Ovid. mihi, for in me.* Also, with an infinit. following. *Ovid. Manus impia sævit extinguere.* Also, of animals and inanimate things. *Virg. Sævit anguis. Ovid. lupus. Cæs. ventus. Virg. amor. Sallust. mare. Horat. libido circa jecur. Gell. oratio. Sil. hinnitus equorum, h. c. is violent or loud. — Hence, to roar, bellow. Virg. Ursi sævire. — Also, to behave courageously or valiantly. Martial. Mars sævit in armis. — ¶ Also, to be angry or in a passion. Terent. Ne sævi tantere. — Plaut. Leniter sævire, h. e. to be slow to anger, restrain his anger.*

**SÆVIS, e, for Sævus, a, um.** *Ammian.*

**SÆVITAS** (*sævus*), *ātis, f.* cruelty, rage. 3 *Prudent.*

**SÆVITER** (*Id.*), *adv.* same as *Sævus. Plin. 3*

**SÆVITĪA** (*Id.*), *æ, f.* harshness, severity, rage, vehemence, violence, cruelty, fierceness, ferocity, barbarity, savageness, inhumanity, fellness, *ἀπείθεια, ὀργή.* Of men. *Cic. heri in famulos. Sueton. dictorum factorumque. Id. ingenii. Sallust. feueratorum. Id. belli. Id. hostium. Propert. Iasidos, h. e. animus durus et ab amore alienus. — It is also found in the plural in Sallust. fragm. Quibus sævitis oppressa plebs, &c. — Also, of animals. Plin. canum. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. hiemis, h. e. severity. Sallust. temporis, h. e. hiemis. Colum. amoris. Tacit. annonæ, h. e. great scarcity of provisions. Vellei. maris.*

**SÆVITĪES** (*Id.*), *ei, f.* same as *Sævitia. Tacit.*

**SÆVITŪDŌ** (*Id.*), *inis, f.* same as *Sævitia. 3 tin. Plaut.*

**SÆVŪS** (perhaps from *sævus*), *a, um,* *adj.* rigorous, severe, cruel, fierce, barbarous, fell, savage, inhuman, ferocious, ruthless, pitiless, *ἀπρηγής, ὀργός, χαλεπός.* Of men and animals. *Terent. homo. Id. uxor. Tibull. puella, h. e. cruel towards her lover. Virg. Juno. Id. Sævior læna. Plin. Animalia sævissima dentibus.* Also, with an infinit. following. *Horat. opprobria fingere. — Also, of inanimate things. Cic. ventus. Virg. gelu. Id. horror. Id. scopulus. Propert. fletus. Tibull. somnia. Toti. facies. Stat. odor vini h. e. making void or furious. — ¶ Also terrible, powerful, mighty. Virg. tridens. Id. Aeneas sævus in armis, h. e. terrible to his enemies, or brave, valiant. So, also, *Id. Hector, h. e. brave. Tibull. fux, h. e. terrible. Virg. funera, h. e. dreadful to look upon. Id. verbera. — Stat Sævum, for sæve.**

**SĀGĀ, æ, f.** See *Sāgus, a, um.*

**SĀGĀ, æ, f.** See *Sāgus, a, um.*

**SĀGĀCĪTĀS** (*sagax*), *ātis, f.* the power of perceiving any thing easily, or of tracing out. In the senses, quickness, sagacity; especially of dogs, quickness and keenness of scent, *ῥινηλασία.* *Cic. Canum ad investigandum sagacitas usum. Plin. canum. Also. Senec. Valeriodo, vires. forma, sagacitas sensuum, hæc omnia estimatorem desiderant.* Also, by the mind, sharpness of wit, quickness or keenness of perception, sagacity, subtlety, suretness, acuteness, penetration, *ἰσχυρῆτις, ἀχνύια.* *Cic. ard Nep. hominis. Val. Max. consilii.*

**SĀGĀCĪTER** (*Id.*), *adv.* quickly, of the senses, when they are quick of perception, especially of the sense of smelling with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell, sagaciously. *Plin. Vultures sagacius odorantur. Id. and Cic. Sagacissime. Colum. Canes sagaciter odorantur. — ¶ Also, of the mind, conductingly, accurately, sagaciously, shrewdly acutely, ἀχνύτως. Cic. pervestigare.*

**SAGANA**, æ, f. same as *Saga*, a witch. 3 *Priscian*. — Hence, the name of a certain enchantress. *Horat.*

**SAGAPENON**, i, n. See *Sacopenium*.

**SAGARIS**, is, m. a river of Phrygia and Bithynia. *Ovid.* It is also called *Sangarius*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Sagaritis*, *Idis*, f. belonging to it. *Ovid.* *nympha*.

**SAGARIUS** (sagium), a, um, adj. relating to the garment sagium. *Pandect.* *negotiatio*, h. e. a trade therewith. So, also, *absol.*, *sagaria*, sc. *negotiatio*. *Apul. Met.* 1. *Sagarium facere*. (But others read *saccarium*.)

**SAGATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. clothed in a sagum. *Cic.* — Also, made of thick or thickened wool. *Colum.* *Cucullis sagatis* (But the reading *sagis cucullatis* seems to be preferable.)

**SAGAX** (sagio), ācis, adj. tracing out or perceiving any thing easily. Of the senses, as, of smell. *Cic. canis.* *Sil.* *Umber nare sagax.* *Plaut. nasus.* — Also, of hearing. *Ovid.* *Sagacior anser.* — Also, of the taste. *Plin.* *Palatum sagacissimum.* — ¶ Also, of the mind, perceiving any thing easily, *sagacious*, quick, cunning, acute, shrewd, ingenious, provident, foreseeing, ἀρχίνοος. *Cic. mens.* *Plin.* *Vir sagacis animi.* *Justin.* *Ingenia sagaciora.* *Cic.* *Sagacissimus ad suspicandum.* — Also, with a *geat.* following. *Horat.* *utilium rerum.* *Justin.* *prodigiorum.* — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* *videre.*

**SAGDA** (unc.), æ, f. a precious stone of leek-green color. *Plin.* 37, 67.

**SAGENA** (σαγήνη), æ, f. a kind of fishing-net. *Manil.*

**SAGENON**, i, n. the Indian name of an excellent kind of opul. *Plin.* 37, 46.

**SAGINA** (from σάγρο, to fill, cram), æ, f. 1 a fattening, feeding in order to make fat. Of animals. *Varr.* *anserum.* Also, meat with which any animal is crammed or fattened, σιτία, σίτεις. *Varr.* — Also, of men, for nourishment, feeding, food. *Plaut.* In *saginum*, h. e. for feeding. *Cic.* *Non auctoritate, sed sagina tenebat.* — ¶ Also, a fattened animal. *Plaut.* *Saginum cædite*, h. e. eat. — ¶ Also, fatness, produced by feeding or much eating. *Justin.* *corporis.* — ¶ Also, food. *Sueton.* *ferarum.* *Plin.* *Orcæ saginam persequitur.* *Tacit.* *gladiatoria*, h. e. food such as gladiators receive, the gladiators' mess. So, also, *Propert.* *Qui dabit venalia fata (vitam suam) saginæ (gladiatoria), h. e. to feed like a gladiator; for gladiators used to eat great quantities of nourishing food.*

**SAGINARIUM** (sagino), ii, n. a place 3 where animals are fattened, as, a pen, coop, sty, σιτιστήριον. *Varr.*

**SAGINATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a fattening, 2 fattening, σίτεις. *Plin.*

**SAGINŪS** (sagina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 1 fatten, λαπινεῖω, σίτεις. *Varr.* *boves.* *Propert.* *porcuni.* *Liv.* *Terra, quæ copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret.* — ¶ Also, to feed, give to eat. *Plin.* *convivas*, h. e. to entertain. *Quintil.* *catulos ferarum.* — ¶ *Figur.* to feed or fatten. *Cic.* *Sanguine reipublicæ saginari.*

**SAGIŪS** (sagus), is, a. 4. to perceive, truce, 1 scent easily, βίηλατῆω. *Cic.*

**SAGITTĀ** (unc.), æ, f. an arrow, dart, τόξον, βέλος, ἰδός, ὀϊστός. *Cic.* *Sagittæ pendebant ab humero.* *Tibull.* *Sagittam jacere.* *Virg.* *conjicere.* *Ovid.* *impellere nervo*, h. e. to shoot, dart. Arrows were also attributed to Cupid. *Ovid.* *Vince Cupidineas pariter, Parthasque sagittas.* *Horat.* *Cupido aciens sagittas.* *Lucret.* *Sagittæ Veneris*, h. e. arrows of love, darts of Cupid. — ¶ Also, a constellation called the *Arrows*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an herb called *arrow's-head* or *adler's-tongue*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an instrument for bleeding, a lancet. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, the extreme thin part of a shoot (malleolus) of a vine or other tree. *Colum.*

**SAGITTARIŪS** (sagitta), a, um, adj. relating to or concerned with arrows, sagittal, sagittary, τοξικός. *Plin.* *calamus*, h. e. good for making arrows. *Pandect.* *faber*, h. e. a maker of arrows, βελονοῖός. — Hence, *subst.*, *Sagittarius*, *aa* archer, woman. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Among the Ro-

mans, the archers belonged to the light troops. — Also, the *Sagittarius* or *Archer*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, otherwise called *Arctiencus*. *Cic.*

**SAGITTATŪS**, a, um. See *Sagitto*.

**SAGITTIFER** (sagitta & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing arrows, ὀϊστοφόρος. *Ovid.* *pharetra.* — Hence, *armed with arrows*, *aa* archer. *Virg.* *Geloni.* — Hence, *Sagittifer*, the *Sagittarius* or *Archer*, a constellation. *Manil.*

**SAGITTIGER** (sagitta & gero), a, um, 3 adj. carrying arrows. — *Sagittiger*, *subst.* the *Archer*, a constellation. *Anien.*

**SAGITTIPŪTENS** (sagitta & potens), tis, adj. powerful with arrows. — Hence, the *Sagittarius*, a constellation. *Cic.*

**SAGITTŪS** (sagitta), as, āvi, ātum, a. and 3 n. 1. to shoot arrows, shoot with arrows, τοξέω. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, to shoot or hit with arrows. *aliquin.* Hence, *Sagittatus*, a, um, shot or hit with arrows. *Cæl. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, to furnish with arrows. Hence, *figur.* *Plaut.* *Savia sagittata*, h. e. kisses wounding the heart like arrows.

**SAGITTŪLA** (dimin. of sagitta), æ, f. a little 3 the arrow. *Apul.*

**SAGMĀ** (σάγμα), ātis, n. and æ, f. a pack- 3 saddle. *Veget.* and *Vulgat.*

**SAGMARIŪS** (sagma), a, um, adj. relating to a packsaddle. *Luneprid.* *equus*, h. e. a sumpter horse.

**SAGMEN** (sancio), ōnis, n. that by which 2 any thing is rendered inviolable. Hence, the grass torn up with the earth, which a fetialis always had with him when he made a league with an enemy. *Liv.* Hereby his person was inviolable by the enemy.

**SAGŪCHLAMYS** (sagum & chlamys), 3 ūdis, f. a kind of garment, perhaps, a military cloak. *Treb. Poll.*

**SAGŪLATŪS** (obsol. sagulo), a, um, adj. 2 clothed in the sagulum. *Sueton.*

**SAGŪLUM** (dimin. of sagum), i, n. u. 1 kind of thick, short upper garment or cloak thrown over the shoulders and fastened to the side with a buckle, as, in travelling, in war, &c. Such a garment was worn by the lictors when they returned from a province. *Cic.* Hence, a travelling-cloak. It was particularly worn in war by common soldiers. *Liv.* Also, by the general. *Sil.* Also by the Gauls as they besieged the capitol. *Virg.* Also used in boats instead of sails. *Tacit.* In this passage it may also mean cloak or thick cloth.

**SAGUM**, i, n. a soldier's cloak. See *Sagus*, a, um.

**SAGŪNTINŪS**, a, um. 2 See *Saguntus*.

**SAGŪNTŪS**, or -ŪS, i, f. and **SAGŪNTIUM**, ii, n. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, in alliance with the Romans, situated beyond the Ebro, on the Mediterranean sea, now Murviedro. Hannibal commenced the second Punic war by besieging it. The inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects. It is also celebrated for the clay in its neighborhood and the vessels made of it. — Hence, *Saguntinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Saguntum*, *Saguntine*. *Liv.* *clades.* *Id.* *Saguntini*, h. e. the *Saguntines*.

**SAGŪS** (perhaps from σάγος), a, um, adj. 3 properly, perhaps, thick, or made thick. Hence, *subst.* *Sagum*, sc. *vestmentum* or *pallium*, or *Sagus* or *Saga*, a thick woollen garment or cloak worn in rough weather, in travelling, in war, &c. Such a sagum used to be worn by slaves. *Cato* and *Colum.* Also by shepherds. *Plin.* Particularly by soldiers in war. *Cæs.* Also by officers and generals. *Sollust.* Also by the other Romans in Rome, especially at the approach of war (in tumultu), that they might be ready; if they should be called upon to fight. Hence, *Cic.* *Saga sumere.* *Id.* *Ad saga ire.* *Id.* *Est in sagis civitas.* In all these passages an approaching war is spoken of. — These *saga* were different in quality, some better than others, some with and others without buckles. *Treb. Poll.* *Saga fibulatoria.* — Most frequently found is the neuter *sagum*; *sagius* and the feminine *saga* are less frequent. *Varr.* *Sagus.* *Enn.* *Sagas cæruieas.* — ¶ This garment was also used for

other purposes, as for tossing a person as we toss a man in a blanket. *Marzial* 1, 1, 8. *Sueton.* *Oth.* 2. Also, for stretching or holding out, in order to catch arrows. *Veget.* Also as a covering, as, of animals. *Id.* — ¶ *Sagum*, as a substantive, seems also to denote any thing thick, as, thick wool, *Varr.*

**SAGŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. easily tracing out or perceiving any thing. Hence, *presaging*, *prophetic*. *Stat.* *aves.* *Cic. anus*, h. e. a wise woman, a fortune-teller. Such women were accounted sorceresses, and occasionally employed as procuresses. Hence, *Saga*, sc. *mulier*, an enchantress, witch, sorceress. *Tibull.*, *Horat.*, and *Ovid.* Also, a procuress. *Turpil.* and *Tibull.* 1, 6, 32 (I, 5, 59)

**SAYS** (Σαῖς), is, f. a town of Lower Egypt — Hence, *Saites*, æ, m. belonging to it. *Cic.* *Saitæ*, its inhabitants.

**SĀL** (ἄλς), sālis, m. and n. and plur. *Salæ*, masc. salt. *Cic.* *Pro sale.* *Colum.* *Sal montanus.* *Varr.* *Aspergi solent sales.* *Id.* *Vides, poni sal et mel.* *Colum.* *Sal coctum.* Hence, *Plaut.* *Salem ilingere*, h. e. to eat. — ¶ *Figur.* *wit*, a witty saying, smart reply, *utilicious*, *repartee*. *Cic.* *Leporem quendam et salem consequi.* *Id.* *Sale et facietis Cæsar vicit omnes.* *Id.* *Urbani sales.* *Horat.* *Sale nigro*, h. e. biting wit, satirical wit, sarcasm. — ¶ Also, sense, shrewdness, cunning. *Tercat.* *Qui habet salem, quod in te est.* — ¶ Also, elegance, taste. *Nepos.* *Tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat.* — ¶ Also, incentive, stimulus, as, to hunger, thirst, &c. *Plin.* *Aviditatem naturali sale augent.* — ¶ With poets also, sea-water, the sea. *Virg.* *Artus sale tabentes*, h. e. sea-water. *Id.* *Tyrrheno sale*, h. e. in the Tyrrhenian sea. *Id.* *Campis salis*, h. e. the surface of the sea, the sea. — ¶ Also, a fault in precious stones and crystal, when there is a spot upon them in the shape of a grain of salt. *Plin.* *Sal.* *Id.* *Sales.* — ¶ *Varr.* *Sale*, for *sal*. — The plural *Salia*, used by mineralogists in modern times, is not found in any ancient writer.

**SALĀCĀCCABIĀ** (sal & caccabus), ōrum, 3 n. salted victuals boiled in a pot. *Apic.*

**SALĀCIĀ** (salum & cieo), æ, f. a sea-god- 3 dess, by the Grecians called *Tethys*, the wife of *Oceanus*. *Cic.* — Hence, poetically, the sea. *Pacuv.*

**SALĀCITĀS** (salax), ātis, f. lust, lechery, 2 salacity. *Plin.* *passeris.*

**SALĀCŌN**, or **SALĀCŌ** (σαλάκων), ōnis, 1 m. a vile, insolent fellow, who has no reason for being insolent. *Cic.*

**SALĀMANDRĀ** (σαλαμάνδρα), æ, f. a salamander, a sort of poisonous lizard. *Plin.*

**SALĀMINĀ**, æ, f. See *Salamis*. 3

**SALĀMINIĀCŪS** (Σαλαμινιακός), a, um, 3 adj. of or belonging to the island of *Salamis*, *Salaminius*. *Lucan.*

**SALĀMINIŪS** (Σαλαμίνιος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the island of *Salamis*. *Cic.* *tropæum*, h. e. of the victory of *Themistocles* over the Persians. So, also, *Nepos.* *victoria.* *Horat.* *Tenecer*, h. e. of *Salamis*. *Cic.* *Arch.* 8. *Salamini*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Salamis*. — ¶ Also, relating to the town *Salamis* on the island of *Cyprus*, *Salaminius*. *Cic.* *Att.* 5, 21. *Salamini*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**SALĀMIS** (Σαλομῖς), or **SĀLĀMIN**, ōnis, f. or **SĀLĀMINĀ**, æ, f. an island and town in the Sinus Saronicus near *Attica*, of which *Telaamon*, the father of *Ajax* and *Tenecer*, was king, and near which *Themistocles* obtained a victory by sea over the Persians. *Cic.*, *Ovid.*, and *Plin.* — Hence, for *prelium* ad *Salamina*. *Lucan.* 3, 133. *Flor.* 2, 8. — ¶ Also, a town of *Cyprus* built by *Tenecer*. *Cic.*

**SALĀPIĀ**, or **SĀLPĪĀ**, æ, f. a town of *Apulia*. — Hence, *Cic.* *Salapini*, or *Salpini*, or *Liv.* *Salapitani*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**SALĀPTTĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a box on the ear, βᾶπτισμα. *Araob.*

**SĀLPŪTIUM** (perhaps from *salax* & 3 *putus*), i, n. seems to be a term of reproach applied to a little man. *Catull.* (But *Saluasius* prefers the reading *salsopygium* h. e. a waagtail.)



**SALAR** (unc.), ἄρισ, m. a kind of fish. 3 *Auson.* According to Gesner, a young salmon. According to others, a common trout.

**SALARIANŌS** (unc.), a, nm, adj. *Plin.* 15, 25. castanea, h. e. a kind of chestnut.

**SALARIARIŌS** (salarium), i, m. a hired person who receives his pay. *Pandect.*

**SALARIUM**, ii, n. See *Salarium*. 2

**SALARIŌS** (sal), a, um, adj. of or belonging to salt, ἀλώδης. *Liv.* annonæ, h. e. the yearly revenue from salt, or, the amount of salt annually sold or to be sold. *Id.* via, h. e. the salt road, by which the Sabines fetched salt from the sea. It is also simply called *Salaria*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Salarinus*, subst. one that sells salt or salted fish. *Martial.* — *Salarium*, subst. sc. argentum, properly, money for salt. Hence, allowance of expenses on a journey. *Cic., Tacit., and Sueton.* — Also, *Salarium*, pay, allowance, salary, pension, given, for instance, by Nero to poor senators. *Sueton. Ner.* 10.

**SALAX** (from salio, to leap), ācis, adj. 2 of male animals, salacious, lecherous, lewd, lascivious, lustful, wanton, goatish, ἀφροδισιαστικός. *Ovid. aries. Varr. gallus. Lactant.* *Salaciora animalia. Plin.* *Salacissimus.* — *Figur.* making salacious, provoking lust. *Ovid. erica. Id.* herba, h. e. eruca.

**SALE**, is, n. See *Sal.* 3

**SALEBRĀ** (from salio, to leap), æ, f. ruggedness, a rough or rugged place; salebrosity. *Horat. and Colum.* — Hence, figur. ruggedness, roughness, as, in speaking. *Cic.* *Herodotus sine salebris fluit. Id.* Nunquam in tantas salebras incidisset, h. e. difficulties. *Vnl. Max.* tristitia, h. e. mournful event. *Id.* Guttur salebris spiritus prægravavit, h. e. by the violent agitation of the breath.

**SALEBRĀTIM** (salebra), adv. ruggedly, 3 by rugged places. *Sidon.*

**SALEBRĀTIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. rugged, 3 uneven. *Sidon.*

**SALEBRITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. roughness, 3 ruggedness, unevenness. *Apul.*

**SALEBRŌSŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. rough, 2 rugged, uneven, ἀνώμαλος, τραχύς. *Apul. semita. Ovid. saxa.* — Hence, figur. *Quintil. oratio, h. e. rugged.*

**SALENTINI**, or **SALENTINI** (Σαλεντινοί), ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Calabria. *Liv.* — Also, the country of the Salentini. — Hence, *Salentinus*, or *Salentinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to the Salentini, Salentinian. *Virg. campi. Plin.* *Salentinum, h. e. the territory of the Salentini.*

**SALERNUM**, i, n. an Italian town on the Etrurian sea, in the country of the Picentini, now Salerno. — Hence, *Salernitanus*, a, um, adj. belonging to Salernum, Salernian. *Plin.*

**SALGAMA** (σάλγμα, from ἄλς, sal), ōrum, n. pickles, preserves. *Colum.* — Hence, *Salgamarius*, a maker or seller of pickles or preserves, ἀλευτής. *Colum.*

**SALIARIŌS** (Salius), e, adj. Salian, of or belonging to the Sali or priests of Mars. *Horat. carmen, h. e. a hymn, which they were obliged to sing every year.* — Since they sumptuously feasted on this occasion, hence, of feasting, sumptuous, excellent. *Horat. dapes. Cic.* *Epulari Saliarem in modum. Apul. cena.*

**SALIATIŌS** (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a Salius or priest of Mars. *Capitolin.*

**SALICĀSTRUM** (salix), i, n. a kind of wild vine running in willow-thickets, ἄμπελος ἀγρία. *Plin.*

**SALICTARIŌS** (salicium), a, um, adj. 2 relating to willow-thickets. *Plin.* lupus, h. e. a kind of hops which grow in willow grounds or climb up by willows. — Hence, *Salictarius*, ii, m. subst. one who takes care of willow trees, and makes poles and other things of willows. *Cato.*

**SALICTETUM**, for *Salictum*. *Pandect.*

**SALICTUM** (for salicetum, from salix), i, n. a grove or thicket of willows; a willow-ground; a plantation of willows; willows, ἰτιάς. *Cic., Virg., &c.*

**SALIFŌDINA** (sal & fodina), æ, f. a salt-pit, ἀποθήκη. *Vitriv.* 8, 3, 7. But *Ed. Schncid.* reads *salis fodinas.*

**SALIGNEŌS**, and **SALIGNŌS** (salix), a,

um, adj. of willows, or of the wood of willows, ἰτιάς. *Colum.* *Saligna clava. Id.* *Saligna perticæ. Horat.* *Salignus fustis. Ovid.* *Verua saligna. Id.* *Salignus lectus. Virg.* *Salignæ crates.*

**SALIŌ**, ōrum, m. See *Salinus*.

**SALILLUM** (dimin. of salinum), i, n. a little salteallar. *Catull.* — *Figur.* *Plaut. animæ.*

**SALINA** (salinus, a, nm), æ, f. sc. officina, a place where salt is made, a salt-work. But it is generally only found in the plural. *Cic. and Cæs.* Particularly the salt-pits near Ostia, not far from the seashore, are called *Salinae*. Sea-water was conducted into them by means of a canal, and a kind of coarse salt made of it by the heat of the sun. *Liv.* — *Figur.* Also, a place at Rome, where there was, perhaps, a salt magazine. *Liv.* — *Figur.* wit, witty sayings. *Cic.* *Possessio salinarum mearum.*

**SALINARIŌS** (sal), a, um, adj. pertaining to salt or salt-works. *Vitriv.*

**SALINĀTOR** (salina), ōris, m. a dealer in salt, salt-maker. *Enn. and Arnob.* — *Figur.* Also, the name of a Roman family. *Liv.*

**SALINUM** (salinus), i, n. sc. vas, a salt-cellar, vessel for holding salt, used sometimes for serving up salt in at table, sometimes at sacrifices, ἀλοδοχείον. *Horat. and Liv.* — The masculine form *Salinus* is found in *Varr.*

**SALINŌS** (sal), a, um, adj. relating to salt. — Hence, *Salinae, salinum.* See *Salina, salinum.*

**SALIŌ**, or **SALLIŌ** (sal), is, ivi and ii, 2 itum, a. 4. to season with salt, salt, powder, pickle, ἀλίξω. *Varr. pernas.* So, *Salius*, or *Sallius*, a, um. *Colum.*

**SALIŌ** (ἄλλομαι), is, salivi or salii, and salui, saltum, n. and a. 4. to leap, jump, hop, skip, bound, πηδαίω. *Liv. de muro. Id.* super vallum. *Ovid.* in aquas. Also, of animals. *Plin.* *Aves ambulans quædam, saliant alia.* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* *Salit grandio.* — *Figur.* Also, to shoot or spring up, come forth quickly. *Lucret.* *Arbusta e terra salient.* *Varr.* *Aqua salit, h. e. flows down.* Hence, *Cic.* *Salientes, sc. aquæ, h. e. pipes from which water rushes forth, and is conducted farther; a fountain, water springing forth by art.* *Plin.* 36, 24. speaks of 150 such fountains, and from the expression used by him, it is evident, that these fountains resembled ours. — *Figur.* Also, to leap, h. e. to move quickly, tremble, beat, throb, palpitate, παύ, πάλλω, πάλλομαι. *Ovid.* *Venæ tentate pollice salient.* *Plin.* *Gutta salit in ovo.* Also, *Sal* or *mica (salis) salientis, h. e. salt which when thrown into the fire leaps up.* *Tibull.* *Farre pio et saliente sale, for mola salsa.* So, also, *Horat.* *Farre pio et saliente mica.* (*Comp. Ovid. Fast.* 4, 409.) Further, *Ovid.* *Pectora trepida salientia motu.* *Plant.* *Supercilium salit.* — *Figur.* Also, of the copulation of animals, to leap, cover. *Varr.* *Verres incipit salire. Id.* *Equus matrem saliret.* Also, of peacocks. *Id.* *Antequam salire incipient.* Also, of geese. *Id.* *Salient fere in aqua, copulante.* Hence, *passively. Id.* *Neque pati oportet, minores, quam bimas, saliri. Ovid.* *Læta salitur ovis.* — *Figur.* *Salis* is most frequently found: *Salis* is also in use; but it is doubtful if *salini* occurs.

**SALISATIŌ**, or **SALISSATIŌ** (saliso, or 3 salisso), ōnis, f. a beating, palpitating, παλμός. *Marcell. Empir. cordis.*

**SALISĀTOR**, and **SALISSĀTOR** (Id.), 3 ōris, m. one who forebodes to himself good or evil from the trembling motion of any part of his body. *Isidor.*

**SALISŌBSŌLŌS** (Salius & subsilio, for 3 salius subsiliens), i, m. n. dancing priest of Mars. *Catull.* (According to others, it is an epithet of Mars himself.)

**SALTIŌ** (salio), ōnis, f. a mounting or 3 leaping. *Veget.* *equorum, h. e. in equos.*

**SALTIŌRĀ** (salio), æ, f. a powdering, salt-2 ing, seasoning with salt, pickling, ἄλισις. *Colum. musti.*

**SALITIŌS**, a, um. See *Salio, to salt.*

**SALIVA** (probably from σιάλος), æ, f. 2 spittle, spit, slaver, drivcl, saliva, σιάλον, σιάλις. *Catull.* A te sudor abest, abest saliva mucusque. *Plin.* *Salivam inge-*

rere in manum, h. e. to spit into one's hand. *Senec. pinguis, h. e. thick. Hieron.* *Una saliva, h. e. in one breath, without interruption. Plin.* *jejuna, h. e. spittle of a person in the morning before he has taken any food, said to be good against poison and enchantment.* But *Prop.* *Arcanæ salivæ, h. e. sorcery or enchantment by means of spittle. Plin.* *Salivam ciere, h. e. to excite or provoke spittle.* So, also, *Senec. movere, h. e. to excite spittle, make one's mouth water, excite an appetite. Id.* *Ætna salivam tibi movet, h. e. you have a desire to see and describe mount Ætna.* — *Figur.* Also, an appetite, desire. *Pers. mercularis, h. e. after gain.* — *Figur.* Also, the taste or flavor of a thing, as, of wine. *Propert.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* Also, spittle-like humor or slime, as, of snails, oysters, &c. *Plin.* *cochlearum. Id.* *lacrimantium.* Also, of honey. *Id.* — *Figur.* *Saliva*, spittle in the mouth: *Sputum*, when it is ejected.

**SALIVARIŌS** (saliva), a, um, adj. like 2 spittle, clammy, slimy, σιαλώδης. *Plin.* *lentor.*

**SALIVĀTIŌ** (salivo), ōnis, f. a salivation, 3 σιαλισμός. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**SALIVĀTUM** (nnc.), i, n. seems to be 2 a kind of medicine, usually a fluid, a drink, potion, decoction; sometimes, perhaps, a dry or solid medicine for exciting spittle. *Colum.* Also, with a genit. following. *Id.* *farinæ.*

**SALIŌNCA** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of odoriferous herb, wild or Celtic yard (*Valeriana Celtica, L.*). *Virg. and Plin.*

**SALIŌ** (saliva), as, a. 1. to spit, σιαλι- 2 ζω. *Figur.* *Plin.* *lentorem ceræ, h. e. to yield.* — *Figur.* Also, to care by salivation. *Colum. pecus.*

**SALIŌSŌSŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 spittle, slabbering, drivclling. *Apul.* — *Figur.* Also, like spittle, slimy, clammy. *Plin.*

**SALIŌS** (salio), ii, m. properly, a leaper; 3 hence, *Plur.* *Salii, Salinus*, originally a name common to all priests, to whose office song and dance belonged; for example, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 235, calls priests of *Hercules* by this name. From the time of Numa the name was confined to a distinct class of priests, namely the priests of Mars, who annually went in procession through the city on the first of March, dressed in embroidered vests, and armed with their little shield *ancile* and a sword, and sung in public an old song, which had become unintelligible in the time of Cicero. *Cic. and Virg.* Their president was called *Magister Saliorum* and *Præsal.* Numa first created twelve; Tullus Hostilius added as many more. *Liv.* — Hence, *Salius*, a, um, adj. *Salian.* *Horat.* In morem *Salium* (where *Salium* may also be genit. for *Saliorum*). *Fest.* *virgines.*

**SALIŌ** (perhaps from ἑλίκη), ōis, f. a willow, willow-tree, ἰτέα. *Varr.* — Also, a willow-branch, withy, switch. *Prudent.*

**SALLENTINI**, } See *Salentini, &c.*  
**SALLENTINUS**, }

**SALLO**, and } See *Solio, to salt.*  
**SALLIŌS**, }

**SALLŌ**, or **SALŌ** (sal), is, salii, salsum, a. 3. to salt. *Lucil. and Varr.*

**SALLUSTIANŌS**, and **SALUSTIANŌS** (*Sallustius*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Sallust, Sallustian.* *Tacit. horti. Quintil. brevitatis. Gell. lectio, h. e. of Sallust. Senec. Sallustianus, h. e. an imitator of Sallust.*

**SALLUSTIŌS**, and **SALUSTIŌS**, ii, m. *Sallust. C. Sallustius Crispus*, a celebrated historian, cotemporary and enemy of Cicero. He wrote *Bellum Catilinarianum* and *Jugurthinum*. — Also, his sister's son. *Horat.*

**SALMĀCIDŌS** (salsus & acidus), a, nm, 2 adj. *sulsoacid*, having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Plin. aqua.*

**SALMACIS** (Σαλακίς), ἰδής, f. n. fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous. Hence the fable, that a nymph, by the name of *Salmacis*, embraced in it a youth named *Hermaphroditus*, and both grew together. — Hence, perhaps, *Salmacis*, an effeminate person. *Enn. ap. Cic. Salmaci, da spolia.*

**SALMŌ** (perhaps from salio), ōnis, m. a salmon. *Auson.*

**SALMŌNEUS** (Σαλμωνεύς), ἑί and ἑός

m. a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, father of Tyro, king of Elis; he tried to imitate the thunder and lightning of Jupiter, and for this purpose, drove over a brazen bridge, and threw torches among the people, but was cast into the infernal regions by lightning. *Virg.*

SALMŌNIS (Σαλμώνις), ūdis, f. a daughter of Salmonus, by the name of Tyro, became pregnant by Neptune, who had changed himself into the form of her lover Enipeus, and brought forth Neleus and Pelus. *Prop. and Ovid.*

SALNITRUM. See Nitrum.

SALŌNĀ, æ, and SALŌNĒ, ārum, f. a town of Dalmatia. *Cæs.*

SALŌR (salum), ōris, m. a sea-green color. *3 Martian. Capell.*

SĀLPĀ (σάλπη), æ, f. a sea-fish, which, like a stock-fish, must be beaten with rods in order to make it tender. *Plin. 9, 32.*

SĀLPĪA, SĀLPĪNĪ. See Salapia.

SĀLPĪCTĀ, or SĀLPĪNCTĀ, or SĀLPĪSTĀ (σαλπικτής, or σαλπιστής), æ, m. a trumpeter. *Vopisc.*

SĀLPĪNX (σάλπιγξ), ingis, f. a trumpet. *3 Serr.*

SĀLPŪGĀ, æ, f. a kind of venomous ant, so called in Hispania Bætica, elsewhere *Solipuga*. *Plin. 29, 29. Laean. 9, 37. Ed. Barm.*

SĀLSĀMĒN, ūnis, n. same as Salsamentum. *Arnob.*

SĀLSĀMĒNTĀRIŪS (salsamentum), a, 2 um, adj. relating to salted or pickled fish or its pickle, *σαλιχηρής*. *Colum. vasa, h. e. for holding salt fish.* — Hence, Salsamentarius, absolutely, one that deals in salted or pickled fish, *σαλιχηρής*. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

SĀLSĀMENTŪM (from the obsol. verb salso), i, n. fish-pickle, brine. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, salted or pickled fish, *τάρχος*. *Terent., Varr., and Colum.*

SĀLSĒ (salsus), adv. saltily, with taste of salt. *Figur. wittily, acutely, smartly, pleasantly, facetiously, σαωπτικῶς, κομψῶς. Cic. dicere. Quintil. Salsius. Cic. Salsissine.*

SĀLSĒDŌ (Id.), ūnis, f. saltiness, taste of salt, *ἄλιη*. *Pallad.*

SĀLSĪLĀGŌ (Id.), ūnis, f. saltiness. *2 Plin.*

SĀLSĪPŌTĒNS (salsus & potens), tis, adj. 3 ruling over the salt sea, h. e. Neptune. *Plant.*

SĀLSĪTŪDŌ (salsus), ūnis, f. saltiness, 2 brackishness. *Plin.*

SĀLSŪGŌ (Id.), ūnis, f. a salt liquor at the bottom of salt-pits under the salt; saltiness, brackishness. *Plin.*

SĀLSŪRĀ (sallo, ere), æ, f. a salting, 2 pickling. Also, the brine or pickle itself. *Varr. Corpus suis, quod in salsura fuit. Colum. suillæ. Id. Pabula salsuræ, h. e. pickled fish.* — Hence, figur. *Plant. Meæ animæ salsura evenit, h. e. I am dejected or in an ill humor.*

SĀLSŪS, a, um, particip. from sallo. — ¶ Adj. salted, salt, brackish, briny, *ἄλικός*. *Lucret. sapor. Plin. gustus. Colum. caseus. Virg. terra. Enn. ap. Macroh. mare. Plin. Salsissimus sal. Id. Salsior cibus. Virg. Vada salsa, h. e. a mare. Id. Salsi fluctus. Hirt. Aqua salsior. Cels. Vinum salsum, h. e. mixed with sea-water. Terent. Hoc salsum est, h. e. that is too salt.* — Hence, Salsum, any thing salted. *Plur. Salsa, h. e. things or food salted. Plin. Præcipue tamen salsis aluntur. Hence, Martial. Mola salsa, or, Ovid. Salsa farra, or, Virg. Salsæ fruges, h. e. cakes strewn with salt. (See Mola.)* — ¶ Figur. like salt, tasting like salt, sharp, acrid, pungent. *Virg. sudor. Lucret. lacrimæ. Virg. rubigo, h. e. corrosive.*

¶ Also, savory, tasty. *Plout. Neque salsum, neque suave esse potest quicquam, ubi amor non admiscetur.* — ¶ Also, witty, acute, sharp, keen, smart, facetious, *σαωπτικῶς, γελοῖος*. *Cic. homo. Id. Salsiores. Id. Salsissimus. Id. Inveni ridicula et salsa multa Græcorum.* — ¶ Also, fine, pretty, pleasant, agreeable. *Cic. Hoc salsum illi et venustum videbatur. Cic. Attic. 16, 12. De Ἰπρακτιδίῳ Varronis negotia salsa, h. e. that is an amusing story.*

SĀLTĀBŪNDŪS (salto), a, um, adj. dancing. *Gell.*

SĀLTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a dancing, dance,

*ὄρχησις, χόρευσις, σκίρτησις. Cic.* The dances of the Romans consisted chiefly in artificial gestures and gesticulations, in which the hands were employed more than the feet. *Cic. Brut. 62.* To this belong pantomimes and ballet-dancers, who represented an action merely by gestures, without speaking a word. *Sucton.*

SĀLTĀTIŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. of saltatio), 3 æ, f. a little dance. *Vopisc.*

SĀLTĀTŌR (salto), ōris, m. a dancer at entertainments and banquets. Such dancing was considered as disreputable. Hence the word generally implies contempt. *Cic. Mur. 6. Red. Sen. 6. Off. 1. 42. Deiot. 10.* — Also, on the stage, a ballet-dancer, a pantomime. *Quintil.*

SĀLTĀTŌRIĒ (saltatorius), adv. in a dancing attitude. *Apul.*

SĀLTĀTŌRIŪS (saltator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to dancing or a dance, saltatory, *ὄρχηστικός*. *Cic. Orhem saltatorium versare, h. e. to dance in a circle. Seip. Afric. ap. Maerob. ludus, h. e. a dancing-school.*

SĀLTĀTRICŪLĀ (dimin. of saltatrix), 3 æ, f. a little dancing girl. *Gell.*

SĀLTĀTRĪX (saltator), ūcis, f. a female dancer, ballet-dancer, pantomime, *ὄρχήστρια*. *Cic.*

SĀLTĀTŪS (salto), us, m. a dancing. *2 Ovid. and Liv.*

SĀLTĒM (from sals, not used, a whole, allied with salus), adv. on the whole at least, opposed to partim. — Hence, at least, at the least, at all events, in any case, *τὸ ἔσχατον, ἀλλά γε ἀλλὰ κἄν, γούν*. *Cic. Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minne saltem.* — ¶ Also, else. *Plant. Quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia?* — ¶ Also, even. *Quintil. Illud vix saltem præcipiendum videtur, ne turbidus sermo, &c.* — Hence, Non saltem, not even. *Quintil. Nec vero saltem iis, quibus ad evitanda vitia iudicii satis fuit, sufficiat, &c.*

SĀLTŪCŪS (saltus), a, um, adj. dancing, 3 skipping. *Tertull.*

SĀLTŪM, adv. same as Saltum. *Auson. 3 and Terent.*

SĀLTŪTŌ (frequentat. of salto), as, a. I. 2 to dance, dance often, *σκαίρω*. *Quintil.*

SĀLTŪTŪM (frequentat. of saltio), as, āvijātum, n. & a. I. to dance, χορεύω, ὀρχέομαι, to make all kinds of gestures and gesticulations, in a pantomimic manner, not merely with the feet, but with the whole body, particularly with the hands; for the dances of the ancients consisted more in an artificial motion of the hands than of the feet. *Ovid. Si vox est, cauta: si mollia brachia, salta. Cic. Nemo ferè saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit. Id. Discere saltare, h. e. to learn to dance.* — Hence, figur. of an orator, with regard to expression. *Cic. Saltat, incidens particulas, h. e. he dances, leaps as it were on account of his short sentences.* — ¶ Also, to express or represent any thing by dancing. *Sueton. Pyrrhichum, sc. saltationem. Ovid. puellam. Id. carmina. Horat. Cyclopa. Id. Turnum. Sucton. tragediam.*

SĀLTŪĀRIŪS (saltus), e, adj. dancing. *Plin.*

SĀLTŪĀRIŪS (from saltus, a forest), ii, 2 m. one who has the care of a forest, pastures, &c. also, of an estate. *Pandect.*

SĀLTŪĀTIM (from saltus, a leaping), 3 adv. by leaps, *πηδηματικῶς*. *Gell.* — Figur. *Sisem. ap. Gell. scribere, h. e. not with due order, but with digressions.*

SĀLTŪĒNSĪS (from saltus, a forest), e, adj. relating to a forest or pastures. *Cod. Just. coloni.*

SĀLTŪŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 woods or forests, woody, *πολύκνημος*. *Sallust. loca. Nepos. regio.*

SĀLTŪS (salio), us, m. a leaping, leap, *ἄλμα, πηδημα*. *Cic. Nec saltu uteretur. Virg. Saltu venit super ardua Pergæna, h. e. leaped over, for went over. Ovid. Saltum dare, h. e. to leap.* — Hence, a leaping for pleasure, a dancing, dance. *Ovid. agrestis. Virg. Saltu corpora ad terram misere, h. e. leaped or threw themselves to the ground.*

SĀLTŪS (from ἄλσος, for which Pindar uses ἄλρις), us, m. a wooded chain of mountains. *Nepos. Pyrenæus. Id. Graius, h. e. the Alps.* Hence it is distin-

guished from *mons* and *silva*. *Cæs. Silvis aut saltibus. Virg. Saltus silvasque, Justin. Montes saltusque.* — ¶ Also, a forest, wood where cattle pasture, pasture for cattle. *Virg. Saltibus in vacuis pascunt. Pandect. pascunt. Varr. Saltibus silvestribus decantantur.* — Sometimes, also, an estate, farm, manor with pasture-grounds. *Javolen. Unde tot Quintilianus habet saltus. Cic. De saltu agroque dejecit. — Hence, Saltus, as a certain measure of land or a number of acres, four centuries, or eight hundred jugera. Varr. R. R. 1, 10.* — ¶ Also, an entrance or end of a wood or narrow pass. *Liv. Thermopylarum. Virg. nemorum.* — ¶ Figur. of a dangerous affair. *Plaut. Ex hoc saltu damni eliciam foras.* — ¶ Figur. of other things. *Plant. Saltum obseptum, h. e. pudendum muliebri.* — ¶ *Gcuit. Satti, for saltus. Acc.*

SĀLVĀTŌR (salvo), ōris, m. a savior, 3 preserver, *σωτήρ*. *Tertull.* Used only by later writers, instead of *servator*.

SĀLŪBER (salus), bris, bre, and SĀLŪBRIS, bre, adj. healthful, promoting health, wholesome, salubrious, *σωτήριος, οὐλιος, ὑγιεινός*. *Cic. Salubris annus. Ovid. Phæbe saluber (voc.). Varr. Saluber locus. Id. Ager salubrior. Plin. Saluberrimum est, h. e. it is very wholesome. Plin. Ep. trichinum. Virg. somnus. Colum. Vinum corpori salubre. Id. cælum. Cato. Lotium ad omnes res salubre est.* — ¶ Also, in general, wholesome, good, useful, profitable, advantageous. *Cic. Dixi sententiam reipub. saluberrimam. Liv. Res salubrior. Horat. justitia. Cic. consilia, wholesome advice. Quintil. liber. Sucton. Saluber magis, quam ambitiosus princeps, h. e. who, in the distribution of his favors, aims rather to benefit others than to gain their favor.* — ¶ Also, sound, well, healthy, *ὑγής*. *Sallust. corpus. Liv. Corpora salubriora.* — Hence, good, fit, proper. *Cic. Quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione. Grat. Tela modi salubris, h. e. mediocris magnitudinis.*

SĀLŪBRITAS (saluber), ātis, f. wholesomeness, healthfulness, salubrity, *οὐλήτης*. *Cic. Ex habitu, atque ex colore extorum tum salubritatis, tum pestilentie signa percipi. Id. loci. Colum. Inæ remedia salubritatem faciunt, h. e. health. Tacit. aquarum. Plin. Ep. cæli. Plin. Fons medicæ salubritatis, h. e. mineral spring, mineral water.* — Hence, figur. soundness. *Cic. Atticæ dictionis, h. e. soundness, purity. Id. A jurisconsultis salubritas quedam; ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, h. e. some help.* — Sometimes it occurs in the plural. *Vitriv. Salubritates regionum.*

SĀLŪBRITER (saluber), adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously, *ὑγιεινῶς*. *Colum. Ut et panis diligenter confiat, et reliqua salubriter apparent. Cic. Salubrius. Plin. Saluberrime.* — ¶ Also, profitably, usefully, advantageously. *Liv. bellum trahere. Plin. Ep. Salubriter emere, h. e. at a low rate. Id. Saluberrime reficiantur, h. e. at a small expense.*

SĀLVĒ (salvus), adv. well, in good health, 2 in a good condition, in good circumstances. *Plaut. Salvæ advenio? h. e. do I find it well with you? is it well with you? Apul. Quam salvæ agit Demeas? h. e. how is Demeas? Hence, Terent. Satin' salvæ? h. e. how are you? is all well? (Instead of this phrase, used by persons meeting, we find in Liv. Satin' salvæ? Perhaps both expressions are correct, if with *salvæ* we understand *agitar*, and *res* with *salvæ*.)*

SĀLVĒ, imperat. of salvoe. See *Salvoe*.

SĀLVĒŌ (salvus), es, n. 2. to be well, in good health. *Plaut. Non salvoe.* But it is generally only used in greeting, taking leave, or wishing. Hence, we commonly find only *Salvoe, salvete, salveto, salvetis, and salvoe (jubeo)*. — In greeting, saluting, paying or returning a compliment, receiving a person, &c. *how do you do? how fare you? good day to you, God save you, welcome, your most obedient servant, &c. χαίρε, ὑγιαίνε.* *Terent. Salvæ. Id. Salvete. Plaut. Salveto. Cic. Salveteis a meo Cicerone, h. e. my son desires to be remembered to*

you. *Plaut.* Jubeo te salvere, *h. e. I greet you.* *Cic.* Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, *h. e. remember me to Dionysius.* *Liv.* Deum salvere jubent, *h. e. salute him as a god, address him as a god, with Salve deus!* *Plaut.* Jubemus te salvere, *h. e. good day to you.* Also, ironically. *Id.* Salvete, fures. It is particularly used when one mentions any person or thing with respect. *Virg.* Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus. *Id.* Salve, vera Jovis proles. — In the morning, they waited upon a person with *Salve!* in the evening with *Ave!* *Sueton.* *Galb.* 4. — Also, in taking leave, *farewell, good bye, adieu, God be with you, &c.* *Plaut.* Sometimes it is joined with *vale.* *Id.* Salve atque vale, or, *Cic.* Vale, salve. — Hence, in bidding farewell to deceased persons. *Virg.* Salve aeternum mihi, aeternumque vale, *h. e. farewell forever!* — Also, at sneezing. *Petron.* Salvere Githona jubet.

SALVIĀ (salvus), æ, f. *sage, ἐλελίσφακον.* *Plin.*

SALVIFICĀTOR (salvifico), ōris, m. 3 same as *Salvator.* *Tertull.*

SALVIFICŌ (salvificus), as, a. 1. to save. 3 *Sedul.*

SALVIFICŪS (salvus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. *saving.* *Alcim.* *Avit.*

SALŪM (σάλος), i, n. properly, the agitated motion of the sea. Hence, the open or high sea, the main, the deep, the ocean at some distance from its shore. *Cic.* Siqui ex alto, eum ad patriam accessisset, tempestate subito rejectus, optaret, ut eum esset a patria dejectus, eo restitueretur; hoc, opinor, optaret, ut a quo loco depulsus esset, in eum se fortuna restitueret, non in salum, sed in ipsam urbem, quam petebat. — Also, the sea at some distance from its shore, where ships may safely ride at anchor, road, or anchoring-ground. *Nepos.* Procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris. *Liv.* Postquam navis ad ostium amnis Tiberini accessisset, in salum nave evectus ab sacerdotibus deam adeptus. — With poets, in general, the sea. *Propert.* Ægeum salum. *Virg.* Superante salo. *Ovid.* Immensum salum. — Also, the waves of a river. *Stat.* Amnis sevit majore salo. — ¶ Also, a sailing upon the sea, a voyage, or the tossing or rolling of a ship in a voyage. *Cæs.* Salo nauseaque confecti. — ¶ Also, sea-color, sea-green. *Marc.* Cap. Urna sali resplendentis. — ¶ Figur. agitation, commotion, disturbance, trouble. *Apul.* Quum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem. — ¶ *Salus* is found. *Enn.* Undantem salum.

SALŪS (salvus), as, āvi, ātuni, a. 1. to 3 save, σώζω. *Plin.*

SALŪS (from *salvus*, or allied to it), ūtis, f. a freedom from injury, uninjured condition. — Hence, health. *Tertull.* Quæ assentient signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video. *Id.* Cum salute ejus fiat, *h. e. without impairing his health.* *Cic.* Medicina ad salutem reducere, *h. e. to cure.* *Id.* Qui medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur. *Apul.* Salutem alicui imprecari, *h. e. to wish health to at sneezing.* — Also, welfare, prosperity, fortune. *Virg.* Nulla salus bello. *Plaut.* Reddit sua salute, *h. e. to their good fortune.* *Cato.* Bona salute, *h. e. which may God wvert, which Heaven forefend.* *Nepos.* Id quante saluti fuerit. *Cic.* Utilitati salutique servire. — Hence, the welfare of a Roman as a citizen when he does not live in exile. *Cic.* Restitutio salutis mee, *h. e. n recalling from exile.* And so, frequently, a return from exile. *Id.* De meo studio ergā salutem tuam. — Hence, *Cic.* Augurium salutis, *h. e. an augury by which they inquired whether they might pray for the welfare of the people.* — Also, life, but generally only when it is in danger or about to be so. *Cic.* Salutis tue rationem judicium severitati reservavit. — It is also a term of endearment, *my love, my dew, my life.* *Plaut.* Quid agis, mea salus? — ¶ Also, recovery. *Cic.* *N. D.* 3, 38. ægrorum. — Also, a saving, safety, deliverance, preservation. *Nepos.* Sine spe salutis. *Cic.* Ad salutem revocare, *h. e. to save, put in safety.* *Cic.* Salutem fer-

re alicui. *Id.* Salutem afferre reipublicæ, *h. e. to afford deliverance.* *Cæs.* Pecunie salutem attulit, *h. e. has saved.* *Nepos.* Salutem petere, *h. e. to save one's self, seek safety.* — Hence, a means of safety, remedy, refuge. *Liv.* Una salus est. *Cic.* Nulla salus reipublicæ reperiri potest. *Id.* Si ulla salus servare posset. — Also, a goddess and daughter of Æsculapius, by the Greeks called Hygiea. Hence, *Cic.* Salus ipsa tueri non potest innocentiam. (*Comp. Terent.* *Ad.* 4, 7, 43.) — ¶ Also, security, that a person or thing will not perish, be injured or lost. *Cic.* Juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit. — ¶ Also, greeting, salutation, compliment. *Cic.* Salutem nunciare, *h. e. to carry one's compliments.* — *Id.* ascribere, *h. e. to add a salutation to a letter.* — Hence, Impertire alicui salutem, or aliquem salute, *h. e. to make one's compliments; as, Cic.* Impertit tibi multam salutem, *h. e. sends many compliments to you.* *Terent.* Plurima salute Parmenem impertit Gnatho. *Auson.* Salutem accipere, *h. e. to receive a salutation.* *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to make one's compliments, to salute.* *Id.* reddere, *h. e. to return.* Hence, *Id.* Salute data redditaque, *nr, Id.* Salute accepta redditaque, *h. e. after an exchange of salutations, having saluted each other.* So, also, *Plaut.* Salutem dicere alicui, *h. e. to salute.* Also, without dicere; as, *Cic.* Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, *h. e. Anacharsis to Hanno, greeting.* *Ovid.* Salutem alicui afferre, *h. e. to salute, make one's compliments.* — *Salutem dicere* denotes, also, to take leave. Hence, figur. *Cic.* foro et curiæ, *h. e. to bid farewell to, renounce, give up.*

SALŪSTIŪS. See *Salustius.*

SALŪTĀBŌNDŪS (saluto), a, um, adj. 3 greeting, saluting. *Mart.* *Capell.*

SALŪTĀRIS (salus), e, adj. salutary, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, σωτήριος. *Cic.* res. *Ovid.* herba. *Horat.* ars, *h. e. medicine, the healing art.* — ¶ Also, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, profitable, useful. *Cic.* consilium. *Id.* Nihil salutaris. *Id.* litera, *h. e. the letter A (absolvo),* because in courts of justice it denoted an acquittal, as, on the contrary *C (h. e. condemnio)* is called *litera tristic.* — *Sucton.* Digitus salutaris, *h. e. the forefinger.*

SALŪTĀRĪTER (salutaris), adv. solutarily, beneficially, safely, profitably, with benefit or wholesome effect, σωτηρίως. *Cic.*

SALŪTĀRĪŪS (salus), a, um, adj. same as *Salutaris.* *Tertull.* Salutaris remunerari, *h. e. muneribus, donis.*

SALŪTĀTIŪS (saluto), ōnis, f. a saluting, greeting, salutation, paying respect to, salute, ἄσπασμα. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Particularly, when one makes his compliment to another in his own house, visit, court, calling upon. *Cic.* Dare se salutationi amicorum, *h. e. to receive visits from.* *Id.* Ubi salutatio defluxit, *h. e. visit to me.* — Hence, to an emperor. *Gell.* Opperientes salutationem Cæsaris, *h. e. would pay their court to the emperor.* — So, also, in a temple. *Vitruv.* Salutationem faceré, *h. e. to perform devotional exercises, to worship.*

SALŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who salutes *nr pays court to another, προσήγορος.* *Stat.* — ¶ Particularly, one that every morning salutes or pays court to a person of distinction, goes to him every morning and says, *Salve.* This was customary at Rome. *Q. Cic.*

SALŪTĀTŌRIŪS (salutator), a, um, adj. 2 relating to saluting or making court, salutatory, προσγορευτικός. *Plin.* Ep. cubiculum, *h. e. an audience-chamber.*

SALŪTĀTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. she that salutes. *Javenal.* turba, *h. e. the crowd of clients, who come to salute their patron in the morning.* *Martini.* piea. *Id.* charta, *h. e. epistola, a complimentary epistle.*

SALŪTĪFER (salus & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bringing health or safety, wholesome, healthful, salutiferous, σωτήριος. *Ovid.* puer, *h. e. Æsculapius.* *Id.* Salutiferum opem dare. *Martial.* aquæ. *Ovid.* Opem salutiferam dare.

SALŪTĪFICĀTOR (salutifico, not used), ōris, m. a savior. *Tertull.*

SALŪTĪGER (salus & gero), a, um, adj. 3 wholesome, bringing fortune, health or safety. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, bringing salutations or compliments, saluting. *Auson.* libelli, *h. e. epistolæ.* — Hence, *Salutiger, subst. a servant for sending out, a messenger.* *Apul.*

SALŪTĪGERŪLŪS (salus & gerulus), a, 3 um, adj. conveying a salutation or compliments. *Plaut.* pueri, *h. e. whose office it is to carry salutations or messages to and fro, to go on errands; messengers.*

SALŪTŌ (salus), as, āvi, ātuni, a. 1. to salute, greet, wish health to, pay respect to, to say salve to any one, make his compliments, ἀσπάζομαι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis, remember me to. *Ovid.* Salutatum vult te mea litera (*h. e. epistola*), for te salutatur. *Plin.* Cur sternutamentis salutamus? do we sneeze, God bless you? — Hence, *Cic.* deos, *h. e. to reverence or worship the images of the gods.* So, also, *Ovid.* numen. *Virg.* augurium, *h. e. to salute, welcome or show respect to.* — Hence, to call or style in salutation. *Terent.* aliquem imperatorem. — Also, to visit, go to see, call upon, ἐπισκέπτεσθαι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Venit salutandi causa. — Particularly, to pay a visit to a person of distinction in order to show one's respect, to pay one's court. *Cic.* Sunt honorabilia salutari, appeti. *Tacit.* Agmina salutantium. — Also, to take leave, since, also, in taking leave they said, *Salve.* *Plaut.* Saluto te, priusquam is. — ¶ Also, to save. *Plin.* 17, 35, 11. *Palmites salutentur.* (*But Ed. Hard.* reads *salventur.*)

SALŪS (σός, σός), a, um, adj. unhurt, uninjured. *Cic.* respublica. *Id.* epistola, *h. e. entire, not torn.* *Prop.* Penelope, *h. e. inviolate, chaste.* Hence, *Cic.* Salvo officio, *h. e. without violating one's duty.* *Scæc.* Salva conscientia, *h. e. without acting against one's conscience.* *Cic.* Salvo jure amicitia. *Pandect.* Salvo eo, ut, &c. *h. e. with this reservation or proviso.* *Cic.* Salvis rebus, *h. e. whilst the state was still uninjured.* — ¶ Also, safe, not lost. *Plaut.* argumentum. *Cic.* elipeus. — ¶ Also, in a good condition, sound. *Terent.* Salva res est, *h. c. all's well, nothing is yet lost.* *Liv.* Sati' salvæ? *h. e. is all well?* — ¶ Also, saved, delivered. *Cic.* Quum salvi esse possent. *Terent.* Salvus sum, *h. e. I am safe, all is well, I am freed from difficulties.* So, also, *Id.* Salvæ sumus. — ¶ Also, sound, safe and sound, well, in good health, σώος. *Terent.* Salvum venisse. *Cic.* Te salvum conserves, *h. e. sound or alive.* *Terent.* Salvane est Philomena? Hence, *Id.* Salvus sis, same as *salve*, *h. e. how do you do? good day to you, heaven bless you, χαίρει, ύγιαίνε.* — ¶ *Salvus*, who is yet alive, still continued in life: *Sopæes*, who has received help (mostly found among the poets): *Incolumis*, that has met with no mischance, that is yet unharmed.

SAMÆI, orum. See *Same.*

SAMARA. See *Samera.*

SAMĀRDĀCŪS (said to be an African 3 word), i, m. a juggler, cheat. *Schol.* Craqui ad *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 6, 113.

SAMĀRĪĀ (Σαμάρεια), æ, f. a country and town of Palestine. — Hence, *Samarites*, or *Samarita*, æ, m. a *Somorian.* *Tacit.* — *Samaritanus*, a, um, adj. *Samaritan.* *Sedul.* — *Samariticus*, a, um, adj. same as *Samaritanus.* *Juven.* — *Samaritis*, Idis, f. *Samaritanæ* a *Samaritan woman.* *Juven.* and *Alcim.* *Avit.*

SAMĀRŌBRĪVĀ, æ, f. a town of Gaul, now *Aviens.* *Cic.*

SAMBŪCĀ (σαμβύκη), æ, f. a triangular 2 stringed instrument, perhaps a kind of harp. *Pers.* — ¶ Also, a warlike machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could get upon the wall, a sort of wooden bridge. *Vitruv.*

SAMBŪCĒŪS (sambueus), a, um, adj. of 2 an alder or elder-tree, ἄκρινος. *Aur.* *Vict.* baculus. *Plin.* arbor, *h. e. an elder-tree.*

SAMBŪCĪNĀ (sambuca & cauo), æ, f. a 3 woman who played on the sambuca, σαμβυκίστρια. *Plaut.*

SAMBŪCĪSTRĪĀ (σαμβυκίστρια), æ, f. 2 same as *Sambucina.* *Liv.*

**SAMBUCUS**, and **SABUCUS** (unc.), i, f. an alder or elder-tree, ἀκτὴ, ἀκρίς. *Plin.* and *Seren.* *Samm.* — Hence, *Scrib. Eerg.* Sabucum, h. e. the fruit of an elder-tree.

**SAMĒ** (Σάμη), es, f. an island of the Ionian sea, near Cephalonia. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a town on the island of Cephalonia. *Liv.* — Hence, *Id.* Samæi, its inhabitants.

**SAMĒRA**, and **SAMĀRĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the seed of the elm, πικλέας σπέρμα. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

**SAMIŪS**, æ, f. See *Samius*. 2

**SAMIŌ** (unc.), as, avi, ātum, a. i. to polish, furbish. *Veget.* loricas. *Vopise.* Ferramenta samiatia.

**SAMIŌLUS** (dimin. of *Samius*), a, um, 3 adj. earthen. *Plant.* poterium.

**SAMIŪS** (Σάμιος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Samos*, *Samian*. *Terent.* mater. *Liv.* 37, 10. terra, h. e. the country belonging to *Samos*; in this passage, that part of the coast opposite to the island of *Samos*, which belonged to it. *Cic.* Juno; h. e. worshiped in *Samos*. *Juvencul.* Genitrix quæ delectatur *Samia arena*, h. e. *Juno*. *Cic.* *Samii*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Samos*. — *Ovid.* *Samius senex*, or, simply, *Id.* *Samius*, h. e. *Pythagoras*, a native of *Samos*. — *Plin.* *Samia terra*, h. e. *Samian earth*, a kind of clay. — *Plin.* lapis, h. e. a kind of stone for furbishing gold, probably merely *Samian earth* somewhat hardened. — *Tertull.* *Samia*, se. *placenta*, h. e. a kind of cake made in *Samos*. — *Samos* was celebrated for the earthen vessels made in it. Hence, *Samius*, a, um, adj. earthen. *Cic.* *capedines*. *Tibull.* testa. *Auct.* ad *Her.* *Samia*, se. *vasa*, h. e. earthen vessels.

**SAMNIS**, itis, m. or **SAMNITIS**, e, adj. of or belonging to *Samnium*, *Samnite*. *Liv.* *Exercitum Samnitum*. *Id.* *Ager Samnis*. *Plin.* *Bello Samniti*. — *Samnis*, subst. an inhabitant of *Samnium*, a *Samnite*. *Liv.* *Samnis*. *Id.* *Samnites*. Also, a kind of gladiators. *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* — The nominat. *Samnitis* is found in *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

**SAMNITICŪS** (*Samnis*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the *Samnites*, *Samnite*. *Sueton.*

**SAMNITIS**. See *Samnis*.

**SAMNIUM**, ii, n. a country of Italy inhabited by the *Samnites*. *Flar.*

**SAMŌLUS** (unc.), i, f. a kind of herb. *Plin.* 24, 63. According to *Dalchamper* and *Hard.* *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.; according to *Sprengel*, *Samolus Valerandi*, L.

**SAMŌS**, and **SAMŪS** (Σάμος), i, f. an island near *Ionia*, opposite to *Ephesus*, birthplace of *Pythagoras*, famous for its earth and the vessels made of it. — Hence, *Samius*, a, um, adj. (See *Samius*.) — *Virg.* *Samos Threicia*, h. e. *Samothrace*. — ¶ Also, same as the island of *Sanae*. *Auson.*

**SAMŌTHRĀCE** (Σαμοθράκη), es, f. and **SAMŌTHRĀCĀ**, æ, f. an island of the *Ægean sea* near *Thrace*. It is also called *Samothracia*. *Virg.*

**SAMŌTHRĀCENŪS** (*Samothrace*), a, um, 2 adj. of or belonging to *Samothrace*, *Samothracian*. *Plin.*

**SAMŌTHRĀCES**, um, m. See *Samo-3 thrax*.

**SAMŌTHRĀCIŪS**, æ, f. See *Samothracius*.

**SAMŌTHRĀCIŪS** (*Samothrace*), a, um, 2 adj. on or of *Samothrace*, *Samothracian*. *Plin.* cæpa. *Laeret.* *Samothracia ferrea*, h. e. *annuli ferrei*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Samothracia insula*, and, simply, *Virg.* *Samothracia*, h. e. the island of *Samothrace*. — ¶ Also, a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*

**SAMŌTHRĀX**, ācis, on or of *Samothrace*, *Samothracian*. *Varr.* dii. — Hence, *Samothrax*, subst. an inhabitant of *Samothrace*, a *Samothracian*. *Liv.* *Samothraeces*, h. e. the *Samothracians*.

**SAMPŌICERĀMŪS**, i, m. a small king of *Eaesa*, conquered by *Pompey*. *Cicero* facetiously calls *Pompey* himself so. *Attic.* 2, 14.

**SAMPŌUCHINŪS** (σαμψύχινος), a, um, adj. of *marjorana*. *Plin.* oleum.

**SAMPŌUCHIŪM** (σαμψύχον), i, n. *marjorana*, sweet *marjorana* (*Origanum marjorana*, L.) *Plin.*

**SĀMSĀ**, **SĀMPSĀ**, or **SĀNSĀ**, æ, f. the

softened pulp of olives, out of which afterwards oil is pressed. *Colum.*

**SAMUS**. See *Samos*.

**SĀNĀBILIS** (*sano*), e, adj. that may be healed, admitting of cure, curable, remediable, ἰάσιμος. *Cic.* homo. *Cels.* *Sanabilior*. *Ovid.* vulnus.

**SĀNĀS**, ātis, plur. **SĀNĀTES**, um, m. those people of *Latium*, who revolted from the *Romans*, but were afterwards reconciled to them, as it were *sanata mente*. *Fest.* and *Gell.* e. *legg.* xii. tab.

**SĀNĀTIŪS** (*sano*), ōnis, f. a healing, curing, ἰασις. *Cic.* *corporum*. — *Figur.* *Id.* malorum.

**SĀNĀTŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a healer, ἰερα-3 πνευρῆς. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

**SĀNCAPTIS** (unc.), ūdis, f. a fictitious 3 spice. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 3, 2, 43.

**SĀNCHROMĀTŌN** (unc.), i, n. a kind of 3 herb, same as *dracontea*. *Apul.*

**SĀNCIŌ** (from ἄζω, ἄγίω, ἀγίζω), is, ivi or ii, but usually xi, citum and ctum, a. 4. to consecrate, dedicate. *Stat.* alicui carmina. — ¶ Also, to make any thing sacred or inviolable, to ordain or appoint as sacred and inviolable; as, a law, in which the punishment announced to the transgressor is death. Hence, it may frequently be rendered to decree, ordain, appoint, fix, establish, order, command, κερδορατ. *Cic.* legem, h. e. to make or enact. *Liv.* Lex diligenter sancta. *Cic.* In legibus eadem illa sancta sunt. *Liv.* fœdus sanguine alienijus. *Stat.* penam. *Suet.* veniam omnium factorum dictorumque. Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Sanxit edicto, ne, &c. *Id.* Solon capite sanxit, si qui, &c. h. e. appointed under punishment of death, &c. *Id.* Neque ulla lex sanxit, quo minus, &c. — ¶ Also, to make any thing fixed, irrevocable, unchangeable, inviolable, valid or permanent, to approve, confirm, ratify. *Cic.* acta *Caesaris*. *Id.* dignitatem alienijus. *Virg.* Qui fœdera fulmine sancti. *Nep.* Quæ conjunctio neces-itudinem eorum sanxit. *Cic.* augurem, h. e. to approve of his election. *Propert.* Hercules sanxerat orbem, h. e. firmaverat, in perpetuum paraverat. — ¶ Also, to forbid any thing under pain of punishment. *Cic.* aliquid lege. *Cic.* e. *legg.* xii. tab. incestum supplicio. — ¶ Also, to punish. *Cic.* Honoris cupiditas ignominia sancitur. — ¶ *Sanciri* perhaps does not occur, but instead of it *sancii* is found in *Pompon.* ap. *Prisc.* *Sancii* is commonly used. — ¶ See, also, *Sanctus*, a, um.

**SĀNCTĒ** (*sanctus*), adv. inviolably or without intention to violate, solemnly. *Plaut.* jurare. — Hence, strictly forbidden. *Cic.* *Sanctius* judicata. — ¶ Also, piously, religiously, holily, blamelessly, conscientiously, ἄγλιος, εὐσεβῆος. *Cic.* Se sanctissime gerere. *Id.* deum colere. — ¶ Also, chastely, decently. *Quintil.* Dicta sancte et antique. — Also, exactly, scrupulously, carefully. *Quintil.* Opinonem sanctissime conservare. *Cic.* tabulas servare.

**SĀNCTESCŌ** (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to become holy 3 or sacred. *Ate.*

**SĀNCTIFICĀTIŌ** (*sanctifico*), ōnis, f. a 3 sanctification, ἁγίασμα. *Tertull.*

**SĀNCTIFICĀTŌR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a sanc-3 tifier. *Tertull.*

**SĀNCTIFICIUM** (*sanctificans*), ii, n. sanc-3 tification. *Tertull.*

**SĀNCTIFICŌ** (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to sanctify, 3 ἁγιάζω. *Tertull.*

**SĀNCTIFICŪS** (*sanctus & facio*), a, um, 3 adj. sanctifying. *Invene.*

**SĀNCTILŌQUŪS** (*sancte & loquor*), a, 3 um, adj. speaking holily. *Prudent.*

**SĀNCTIMŌNĪA** (*sanctus*), æ, f. conscientiousness, virtuousness, probity, upright-ness, unblamableness. *Cic.* Bonus clausa sanctimonie. — Also, holiness, solemnity. *Auct.* ad *Heron.* nuptiarum. *Cic.* Ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, h. e. ad deos sanctos. — Also, scrupulousness, accuracy, care. *Cic.* *Sanctimonia* et diligentia.

**SĀNCTIMŌNĪĀLIS** (*sanctimonia*), e, 3 adj. holy, pious. It is generally used of monastic life. *Cod. Just.* vita, h. e. a monastic life. *Id.* mulier, and, simply, *Augustin.* *Sanctimonialis*, a, um.

**SĀNCTIMŌNĪĀLĪTER** (*sanctimonialis*), 3

adv. holily, piously. *Cod. Just.* tempus vite degere, h. e. in a monastery.

**SĀNCTIŌ** (*sancio*), ōnis, f. a decreeing, ordaining or establishing strictly. *Cic.* legum. Also, *Id.* fœderis, h. e. a clause, reservation, separate article. — Hence, a decree, ordinance, law. *Liv.* *Facere irritas sanctiones*. *Cic.* *Sanctiones sacran-3 dæ sunt*, &c.

**SĀNCTITĀS** (*sanctus*), ātis, f. sacred-ness, inviolableness, sanctity, sanctitude, ἁγιότης, δεισιότης. *Cic.* tribunatus. *Tacit.* Temple sanctitatem tribuere. Also, in the plural. *Cic.* *Religionum sanctitates*. *Id.* *N. D.* 2, 2. *Religionum sanctitates*, h. e. worshiping the gods rationally and without superstition. — ¶ Also, holiness, sanctity, piety, ir-approachableness, integrity, uprightness, honesty, honor, virtue. *Cic.* *Elucere sanctitatem*. *Nep.* *Quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset*. — Hence, chastity, continency. *Quintil.* docentis. *Cic.* matronarum. — Also, piety towards the gods, devotion. *Cic.* *Deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas*.

**SĀNCTITŪDŌ** (*Id.*), ūnis, f. same as 1 *Sanctitas*. *Cic.* *fragm.*

**SĀNCTŌR** (*for sancitor*, from *sancio*), 2 ōris, m. an ordainer, establisher. *Tacit.* legum, h. e. legislator.

**SĀNCTŌRIŪM** (*sanctus*), ii, n. a sanctu-ary or place where sacred things were kept, ἁγιοστήριον. *Aggen.* ap. *Goet.* — ¶ Also, a place where sacred things are kept, as, the cabinet of a prince. *Plin.* *Mithridatis*.

**SĀNCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *sancio*. — ¶ Adj. sacred, inviolable. *Cic.* e. *legg.* xii. tab. *tribuni plebis*. *Cic.* *societas*. *Id.* officium. *Id.* *Quod mihi est sanctius*. *Nep.* *Jura patriæ sanctiora quam hospitii duxit*. — ¶ Also, holy, divine, godlike, sacred, venerable, estimable, important. *Cic.* *Sanctissima existimatio*. *Id.* *stella Mercurii*. *Virg.* *Sancte deorum*, *for sancte deus*. *Cic.* *nomen poetæ*. *Horat.* *dies*, h. e. held sacred, celebrated. *Cic.* *Sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium*, h. e. *senatus*. *Virg.* *Sancti ignes*, h. e. in honor of the gods at sacrifices. *Ovid.* *Sancti ignes*, h. e. *Vesta*, in the temple of *Vesta*. *Horat.* *Osiris*. *Virg.* *Vates sanctissima*, h. e. the sibyl. *Ovid.* *Sanctius animal*, h. e. *man*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Sanctissime imperator*, h. e. *most revered emperor*. — ¶ Also, pious, innocent, virtuous, upright, honest, incorrupt, sincere, without vices, ὁσιος, ἁγιος. *Cic.* *vir*. *Id.* *Homo sanctissimus*. *Id.* *Nemo sanctior illo viro*. *Val.* *Max.* *mannus*. *Horat.* *virgo*, h. e. a *Vestal*. *Juvencul.* *mores*. *Virg.* *conjug*, h. e. upright, pious, virtuous, chaste. *Tibull.* *Mulier sancti pudoris*. — Hence, figur. *Gell.* *oratio*, h. e. good, faultless, pure.

**SĀNCŪS**, i, m. the name of a deity among the *Sabines*. *Liv.* *Ovid.* takes *Sancus*, *Semo* and *Fidius* for one and the same person. Said to be *Hercules*. *Varr.*

**SĀNDĀLĀ**, æ, f. See *Sandalina*.

**SĀNDĀLĀRIŪS** (*sandalium*), a, um, 2 adj. relating to slippers. *Gell.* *Sandalinarius*, se. *vicius*, h. e. slipper-street, shoemakers' street. *Sueton.* *Apollo Sandalarius*, h. e. a statue of *Apollo* called after the view sandalarius where it stood. *Plaut.* *Anul.* 3, 5, 39. *Sandalarii sutores*. (This reading is preferable to the common one, which is *sedentarii*.)

**SĀNDĀLIGERŪLIS** (*sandalium & gerulus*), a, um, adj. bearing slippers or pattens. *Plaut.* *Sandaligerula*, h. e. female attendants that carried slippers after their mistresses.

**SĀNDĀLIS** (σανδάλις), ūdis, f. a kind of palm or date-tree, the fruit of which is said to resemble slippers. *Plin.*

**SĀNDĀLIŪM** (σανδάλιον), ii, n. a kind 3 of shoes, with thick soles of light wood, cork or leather, tied to the feet with straps, at first worn by both sexes, afterwards particularly by women; a sandal, slipper. *Terent.* In *Albinom.* in obitum *Mæcen.* 65. the second syllable is used long.

**SĀNDĀLIUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of white corn, perhaps a kind of spell. *Plin.* 18, 11. But *Ed.* *Hard.* reads *sandalum*.

**SĀNDĀPILĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of beer, 2 νεκραφορετον, perhaps only for common people or malefactors. *Martial.* and

*Sueton.* The corpses of persons of distinction were usually borne in a litter.

**SANDAPYLARĪŪS** (sandapila), *i*, *m.* *onc* 3 that carries a *hier*; a bearer. *Sidon.*

**SANDARACA**, and **SANDARACHA** (σαυδαράχη, and σανδαράχη), *æ*, *f.* *sandarach*, a kind of red *pint*. It was of two kinds, either dug or manufactured. The former was a kind of red arsenic, mixed with brimstone, red *orpiment*; the second consisted of *cerassa usta seu in fornace coeta*, and was a kind of vermilion. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of food for bees, otherwise called *erithace*. *Plin.*

**SANDARACAPUS**, or **SANDARACHIA-TŪS** (saudaraca, or sandaracha), *a*, *um*, *adj.* mixed with *sandarach*. *Plin.*

**SANDARACHINŪS**, or **SANDARACHINŪS** 3 (σανδαράχινος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or resembling *sandarach*, orange-colored. *Næv. ap. Fest.* Merula sandaracino ore.

**SANDARĒSŪS**, or **SANDARĒSŪS** (*unc.*), *i*, *f.* a kind of precious stone found in India and Arabia, by some also called *garamantites*, and *sandastris*; perhaps a species of *onyx*. *Plin.*

**SANDĪX** (σάνδιξ), *īcis*, and **SANDĪX** (σάνδιξ), *īcis*, *m.* and *f.* a kind of shrub with scarlet-red flowers, according to *Heyschius*. This plant is probably meant, *Grat. Cynege. 86. Vopisc. in Arel. 29.* — *¶* Also, a kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and *cinnabar*; according to others, *cinnabar*. *Prop., Virg. and Plin.* — The *grail* has its penult both short and long — long in *Propert.*, short in *Grat.*

**SANĪS** (*sanus*), *adv.* reasonably, soberly, discreetly, *ὠνός*. *Plaut. amare. Horat. Sanius.* — *¶* Also, certainly, truly, indeed, of a truth, verily, assuredly, *μέντοι*. *Cic. Sane vellem.* — Hence, in answers, truly, indeed, certainly, yes; &c. *Terent. Estne, ut fertur, forma? (Par.) sane, h. e. she is indeed.* — It is also pleonastically joined with other affirmative particles. *Terent. Sane pro illa temulenta est mulier, h. e. in truth, but she is, &c.* So, also, *Id. Sane hercle, or, Cic. Sane hercule.* — Hence, in concessions, for my part, if you like, as far as I am concerned, &c. *Cic. Hoc si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane. Virg. Aeneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis.* — *¶* Also, very, very much, right. *Plaut. & Terent. Sane bene.* So, also, *Cic. Sane quam, h. e. very (much), very (much) indeed.* — *¶* With imperatives, it may frequently be rendered, then, but, only. *Terent. and Cic. Age sane, h. e. well then, or come on then. Terent. Abi sane, h. e. do but only go. Id. I sane, h. e. go then. Id. Cedo sane, h. e. give it me.* — *¶* Also, ironically, certainly, indeed. *Cic. Ie gem timeo.*

**SANESCŌ** (*id.*), *is*, *ui*, *n.* 3. to become sound, whole or well, heal, get well, recover, *ὠνιάζομαι*. *Cels. Ulcera difficile sanescunt, heal with difficulty. Id. Corpus sanescit.*

**SANGARĪŪS**. See *Sagaris*. 3

**SANGUALĪS**, or **SANQUĀLĪS** (*unc.*), *is*, *f.* *sc. avis*, a kind of bird, called by some an osprey (*ossifraga*), sea-eagle, &c. *Liv. and Plin.*

**SANGUEN** (*unc.*), *inis*, *n.* same as *Sanguis*, blood, *αἷμα*. *Enn. and Lucret. Enn.* — Also, a descendant, son, grandson. *Enn.* — The cases terminating in *inis*, *ini*, &c. are generally referred to *sanguis*. See *Sanguis*.

**SANGUICŪLŪS** (*dimin.* of *sanguis*), *i*, *m.* the blood of a goat or hog made into meat; a blood-pudding, black-pudding. *Plin.*

**SANGUILENTŪS** (*sanguis*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 bloody. *Scribon. Larg.*

**SANGUINALĪS** (*id.*), *e*, *adj.* same as *Sanguis*. *Cels. herba, h. e. bloodwort.*

**SANGUINARIŪS** (*id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to blood. *Colum. herba, h. e. bloodwort, said to stanch blood.* — *¶* Also, blood-thirsty, delighting in the shedding of blood, sanguinary, bloody, cruel, *αἱμαροχάρης, φόνιος*. *Cic. juvenus. Plin. Ep. sententia. Justin. bella.*

**SANGUINATIŪS** (*sanguino*), *ōnis*, *f.* *n* 2 bleeding. *Cel. Avel.*

**SANGUINEŪS** (*sanguis*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 1 consisting of blood. *Cic. imber, h. e. a shower of blood. Ovid. guttæ.* — *¶* Also, bloody, stained with blood. *Ovid.*

*eaput. Id. manus. Horat. rixa.* — *¶* Also, of the color of blood, blood-red, red. *Cic. sagulum. Plin. color vini. Id. susus herbæ.* — *¶* Also, blood-thirsty, sanguinary. *Virg. Mavors.*

**SANGUINŌ** (*id.*), *as*, *n.* 1. to rna with blood, 2 bleed, *αἱμorrhῆω*. *Quin. dec. Sanguinantes lacertos porrigere. Tertull. Feimna sanguinans, h. e. cui menses flunnt.* — *¶* Also, to be blood-thirsty. *Figur. Auct. Dial. de Orat. 18. Eloquentia sanguinans, h. e. that drains the purses of clients.* — *¶* Also, to be of a blood color. *Apul. SANGUINŌLENTŪS (*id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 full of blood, bloody, *αἱματώδης*. *Ovid. pectora. Vorr. seditio. Ovid. color. Figur. Auct. ad Herenn. palma.* — *¶* Also, blood-thirsty — Hence, cruel. *Ovid. litera, h. e. hurting, offending, injuring, &c. Senec. eentesimæ, h. e. heavy interest, which, as it were, sucks the blood of the poor.**

**SANGUINŌSŪS** (*id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 greenish, plethoric. *Cel. Aarcl.*

**SANGUIS** (*unc.*), *inis*, *m.* blood, *αἷμα*. *Cels. Sanguinem mittere alicui, h. e. to let blood, bleed. So, Petron. Sanguinem mittere ex brachio, in temporibus, a capite. Also, factiously; Cic. provinciar. Also, Plin. Sanguinem extrahere, or, Coluac. detrudere, or, Pla. emittere venis, or, Gell. demittere, h. e. to let blood. Cels. Missio sanguinis, h. e. a letting of blood, a bleeding. Plin. Sanguinem sistere, or, Cels. eohibere, h. e. to stanch, stop. Cic. fundere, h. e. to pour out. Cart. fundere, h. e. to shed. Cic. effundere, h. e. to shed. Liv. facere, to shed blood in war, &c. Id. Hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, h. e. you must shed the blood of the enemy or give yours.* — *¶* Figur. death by violence. *Ovid. Fraternal sanguinis insons.* — *¶* Figur. blood, vigor, spirit, strength, force. *Cic. Amisimus succum et sanguinem. Virg. Quibus integer avi sanguis.* — Hence, of speech. *Cic. In orationis subtilitate etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen succum aliquem oportet. So, also, of an orator. Id. Verum sanguinem deperdebat.* — *¶* Also, property, moae. *Cic. De sanguine aerarii detrudere.* — *¶* Also, natural moisture, juice, sap. *Calp. Baccas turgentes sanguine Pallas amat, h. e. oil. Manil. Viridis nemori sanguis decedit, h. e. the sap of trees. Also, of the purple color. Val. Flocc.* — *¶* Also, blood, that which is necessary for the propagation of the species, &c. Hence, of relationship, blood, kindred, offspring, stock, parentage, race, descent, consanguinity, relationship. *Cic. Magnam possidet religionem paternam maternaque sanguis. Id. Cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis. Liv. Ne sanguis societur, sc. by intermarriages. Cic. Sanguine conjunctus, h. e. a relative by blood. Plin. Ep. Attingere aliquem sanguine, h. e. to be related with. — Hence, descendant, child, grandson, granddaughter, &c. *Virg. Projice tela, sanguis meus. Tibull. Est sanguis tuus, for filia. Horat. Regius sanguis, h. e. a royal princess.**

**SANGUISŪGĀ** (*sanguis & sugo*), *æ*, *f.* a leech, horse-leech, blood-sucker, *βδέλλα*. *Cels.*

**SANIES** (probably allied to *sanguis*), 2 *ēi*; *f.* bloody matter, corrupted blood or other humors of the body which have not yet formed themselves into white and viscous matter (*pus*), *ίχθῆρ*. *Cels. 5, 26, 20. Ex vulneribus ulceribusque exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est. Sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa, et glutinosa, et colorata. Pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie. — Also, blood. Virg. Saniem eructare. Particularly, old, corrupt blood. Ovid. Saniem coniecto emittite ferro. Senec. Antiqui medici nesciebant saniem emittere. — Also, of the juice of a purple-fish. *Vitruv. 7, 13. Plin. 9, 62.* — *¶* Also, any thing resembling matter, any corrupt humor, sanies, viscous humor, as, matter that discharges itself from the ears. *Plin. Sanies in manant aures. From a cancer. Cato. Also, of the humor in spiders which serves as blood. Plin. Sanies**

*aranei. Id. olivæ, h. e. juice. Manil. Sanies pretiosa fluit, h. e. muria, peckle. Plin. Auri sanies, h. e. chrysolica. — With poets, also, poison, venom. Virg. Perfusus sanie atroque veneno. Horat. Sanies manat ore trilingui. Ovid. Colubra saniem vomunt.*

**SANIFĒR** (*sanus & fero*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 making sound, healing. *Paulin. Nilan.*

**SANYŌSŪS** (*sanies*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* full of 2 corrupt blood or matter, *ίχθῆρῶδης*. *Plin.*

**SANYTĀS** (*sanus*), *ātis*, *f.* soundness of body, health, *ὠνεία*. *Cic. Corporis temperatio, cum ea congrunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas est. Plin. Ulcera sanitati restitueret, h. e. to heal. Cels. ossis, h. e. when the bone reunites. Senec. Sanitas debetur medico, h. e. recovery. — *¶* Figur. soundness of mind. *Cic. animi. Hence, a thinking and acting rationally, sound judgment, good sense, reason, discretion, sanity, σωφροσύνη. Cæs. Ad sanitatem reverti, or, Cic. redire, or, Id. se convertere, h. e. to become rational. Id. Ad sanitatem reducere, h. e. to restore to reason or to his right mind. So, also, *Hirt. perducere, or, Id. revocare. Liv. Sanitatem animis afferre. Cic. Sanitate vacans, h. e. irrational. — *¶* Also, of speech, propriety, correctness, regularity, purity. *Cic. So, also, Id. oratoris. Tacit. Dial. 26. eloquentiæ, h. e. its sober and discreet language. — *¶* *Macrob. metri, h. e. correctness, regularity. Tacit. victoriæ, h. e. completeness.*****

**SANITER** (*id.*), *adv.* rationally. 3 *Afran.*

**SANNĀ** (*unc.*), *æ*, *f.* an opening of the 3 mouth and showing of the teeth, a distortion of the countenance, very mouth. *Juvenal. — Hence, a manner of derision, by a scornful grimace, sncer, μῶκος, χλευσῆ.*

**SANNIŌ** (*sanna*), *ōnis*, *m.* one who makes a very mouth and shows his teeth, in order to mock at or ridicule another person, *χλευαστής*. Hence, any one who endeavors to divert other people by ridiculous and winking gestures or words, a mimic, jester, buffoon. *Cic.*

**SANŌ** (*sanus*), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, *a. i.* to heal, cure, restore to health, *ὠνιάζω*. *Nep. aliquem. Cic. vomican. Id. oculorum tumorem. Propert. cura. Ovid. vulnera. Plin. tumores. Propert. dolorem. — *¶* Figur. to heal, cure, correct, repair, restore. *Cic. reipublicæ partes agras. Id. avaritiæ vulnera. Cæs. mentes. Tibull. curas. Hirt. Timentes animos consolatione. Liv. discordiam, to still, settle, allay. Senec. scelus, h. e. to expiate. Plin. nidorem, h. e. to reavoe, correct. Cic. Literæ manant, h. e. made me reasonable in my pain, or pacified me. Id. Causa sanari non potest, h. e. to become better, he defended.**

**SANQUĀLĪS**. See *Sangualis*.

**SANSA**. See *Samsa*.

**SANTĒRNA** (*unc.*), *æ*, *f.* borax or mountain-green, prepared for soldering gold. *Plin.*

**SANTŌNES**. See *Santo*.

**SANTŌ**, *ōnis*, and **SANTŌNŪS**, *i*, *m.* a native of Saintonge. The plural *Santonies* is found in *Plin.*, and *Saatonii* in *Mela*. The *Santonies* were a people of Gallia Aquitania, and lived on the ocean in what is now called the province of Saintonge. *Santonii* is frequently used for the town inhabited by them, which was *Mediolanum*, now *Saintes*. *Auson. — Hence, Santonicus, a, um, adj. belonging to the Santones or their country. Tibull. oceanus. Plin. absinthium. For this we find, Colum. Santonica herba, or, Martial. virga.*

**SANTŌNUS**. See *Santo*.

**SANŌS** (perhaps from *σῶος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* sound in health, in a good state of body, healthy, well, whole, sane, *ὠνής*. *Cic. pars corporis. Id. Sanum facere, h. e. to make sound, heal, cure. Plaut. Sanior. Gell. Sanissimus. Propert. 3, 24, 15. Vulnera ad sanum coiere, h. e. are healed. But other *Edd. read ad soaiem. Lucret. Aer sanus, h. e. salubrious. — *¶* Figur. sound, in a good condition. *Cic. respublica. Plaut. armamenta navis. Quintil. vox, h. e. free from natural faults. — *¶* Also, of the understanding, sound in mind, in his senses, in his***

right mind, sober, wise, discreet, σωφρον. Cic. mens. Virg. sensus. Cic. homo. — *Sanus* denotes also a person of sound or correct taste, opposed to *ineptus*. Terent. Satiū sanus es? h. e. are you in your senses? Horat. Sanior. Cic. Sanissimus. Also, Horat. Mentis bene sanæ. Also, with a genit. following. Plaut. mentis. Also, with a, with respect to. Horat. ab illis vitiiis. — Hence, Cic. Male sanus, h. e. not in his senses, crackbrained. — Figur. of a river when it flows gently. Clandian. Eadem clementia sani gurgitis immensum diducit in ostia Gangem. — Also, of a speech or an orator, when there is nothing superfluous, harsh or absurd in his speech, sound, sensible. Cic. Sani oratores. Id. Rhodii saniores. Id. genus dicendi. — ¶ *Sanus* and *Saluber* both denote health, the being well; but with this difference, that *Sanum corpus* signifies rather the temporary state of the body (allied with *integrum*), while *salubre* denotes a constitutional soundness (allied with *robustum*): *Validus* presents health as giving the power of action, and is used especially in a physical regard: *Bellus*, our well, denotes at the same time the agreeable sensation of health.

ΞΑΡΑ (perhaps from ὄπδος), æ, f. new wine 2 boiled down, ἔψημα, σίπαρον. According to Varr., must be boiled down to a half; according to Plin., must be boiled down to a third. This thickened must was used by the ancients for drinking. Ovid. Also, for seasoning or strengthening wine. Colum.

ΣΑΡΑΒΗ (Σαράβη), ðrum, m. a people of Thrace, on the Propontis. Ovid.

SAPERDĀ (σαπέροδος), æ, m. a fish of 3 small value, caught in the Euxine sea. Pers. — ¶ Also, adj. wise, elegant, witty. Varr. ap. Fest.

SAPHON (unc.), ðnis, m. a rope, cable on the fore part of a ship. Isidor. Orig. 19, 4. (Vossius dissents from this, and understands the river Sava in Italy.)

SAPIDE (sapidus), adv. savorily, εὐχέ-3 λως. Apul. Sapidiissime.

SAPIDŪS (sapiō), a, um, adj. well-relish-3 ed, savory, tasted, tasteful, palatable, εὐχολος. Apic. jus. Id. Avis sapidior. Apul. Tucetum sapidissimum. — ¶ Also, prudent, wise. Alcim. Avit.

SAPIENS, tis, particip. from sapiō. — ¶ Adj. wise, judicious, well advised, particularly well acquainted with the true value of things, φρόνιμος, σοφός. Cic. vir. Id. Sapientior. Id. Homo sapientissimus. — Also, of animals. Plin. Animalia sapientiora. — Also, of things. Cic. excusatio. Nepos. vita. Ovid. consilium. Id. Sapientior atas. — Also, with a genit. following. Gell. rerum. Plin. Sapientissima arborum, h. e. the mulberry-tree, because it does not bud before the cold is over. — ¶ Also, subst. a taster, sweet-tooth, gulligut. Horat. Snt. 2, 4, 44. — Also, a wise man. Cic. and Horat. There were seven sages of Greece, viz. Thales, Solon, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander. Hence, Cic. Septem, se. sapientes. In Rome this title was given to the lawyer L. Atilius, also to M. Cato, &c. Id.

SAPIENTER (sapiens), adv. with taste, wisely, discreetly, prudently, circum-spectly, σοφῶς. Cic. facere. Terent. dicere. Cic. Sapiētius. Id. Sapiētissime. — ¶ Also, magnanimously, generously. Ovid. amare hostem. Plaut. and Gell. ferre.

SAPIENTĪA (Id.), æ, f. wisdom, prudence, discretion, discernment, good sense, judgment, φρόνησις, σοφία. Terent. Incredibile est, quantum herum anteo sapiētia. Nep. Quantæ sit sapiētia, retinere eorum usum, &c. Cic. Pro vestra sapiētia. Plaut. Quanta mea sapiētia est, h. e. as far as I know. Id. Facere pro sapiētia, h. e. to the best of one's power and ability. — ¶ Also, knowledge. Cic. rerum. Id. Sine omni sapiētia. Id. Oscitant et dormitant sapiētia, h. e. jurisprudence. So, also, Id. Audacia pro sapiētia uti. — ¶ Also, sense. Plaut. Non habet

plus sapiētia quam lapis. — ¶ Also, practical wisdom, philosophy, an esteeming things according to their true value, and disregarding, neglecting or despising riches, honor, injury, &c. Cic. Plus me tua sapiētia consolatur. Tacit. Sapiētia doctores. — Hence, magnanimity, calmness, patience. Cic. Plus me tua sapiētia consolatur. Id. victoris. — ¶ Cic. Sapiētia (plur.).

SAPIENTĪALIS (sapiētia), e, adj. relating to wisdom. Tertull.

SAPIENTĪPŌTENS (sapiētia & potens), 3 tis, adj. mighty in wisdom, exceedingly wise. Enn. ap. Cic.

SAPINEUS, SAPPINEUS, and SAPPĪ-2 NŪS (sapius), a, um, adj. of the tree sapius. Colum. nuces, fir-apples. Vitruv. Sapinea vocatur pars abietis ima.

SAPINIA Tribus. See Sapius.

SAPINŌS, i, m. a kind of nmethylst. Plin. See Sapius.

SAPINŪS, and SAPPINŪS (unc.), i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree. Varr. Also, Plin. 16, 23, where Ed. Hard. reads sappium (aceas.). — ¶ Also, the lower part of a pine or fir-tree that has no knots. Plin.

SĀPIŪS (unc.), is, i, vi and ii, or ui, n. 3. to taste or have a taste or relish, to savor, χυλὸν ἔχει. Plaut. Sus sapit. Colum.

Caseus jucundissime sapit. — Also, with an aceasat. of that of which any thing tastes. Plin. Mella herbam eam sapint, taste of that herb. — Also, to smell of any thing. Plaut. Quid sapit? h. e. of what does it smell? Cic. Unguenta crocum sapiunt. — Hence, figur.

Pers. patnos, h. e. resemble them, are such censurers as they. — ¶ Also, to have a taste or perception of taste. Cic. Ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatum.

— Hence, figur. to be wise, to be possessed of good sense, judgment, discernment or discretion, be circum-spect, or discreet, φρονεῖν. Cic. Sapere eum plus quam ceteros.

Id. nihil, h. e. to have no sense. Horat. nil parvum, h. e. to have no taste for mean things. Terent. Si sapiis. Id. ad omnia, h. e. with regard to, &c. — Also, with an accusat. following, to understand. Plaut. nullam reui. Cic. recita. — ¶ The perfect sapii seems not to occur. Sapiui and sapii are but rarely found. Nev. Sapiui. Plaut. Sapisset. (Prise. reads sapiisset in this passage.) Martial. Sapisti. — ¶ See, also, Sapiens.

SĀPIŪS (Sāpius), is, m. a river of Italy, now Il Savio. — Hence, perhaps, Liv. Tribus Sapia, or Sappinia.

SAPIUM, or SAPPĪUM, or SAPIŪS, or 3 SAPPĪŪS, i, a kind of pine-tree. See Sapius.

SĀPŪS (from the Low-German word sepe), 2 ðnis, m. soap. Plin.

SĀPŪR (sapiō), ðris, m. a taste, savor, relish, χυλός, χυμός. Cic. Qui non sapore capiatur. Ovid. Poma sapore tristi. Plin. amarus, dulcis, &c. — Hence, wit. Cic. vernaculus. — Also, a thing that has a good flavor, a luxury, delicacy. Cic. Sapore annui. Virg. Gallæ admisce saporem, for gallam. Plin. Acervatio saporum, h. e. dainties.

— Also, scent, smell, odor. Plin. Oleum gravi sapore. — Hence, Sapore, odoriferous things. Virg. Huc tu adspere saporē. — ¶ Also, taste which a person has of any thing. Lneret. oris. — Hence, figur. taste, judgment, discernment, sense. Cic. Homo sine sapore.

SĀPŪRĀTŪS (sapor), a, um, adj. having 3 a taste or flavor, seasoned, savory, tasteful, γευστικός. Ammian. cibus.

SĀPŪRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. savory, taste-3 ful, γευστός. Lactant.

SAPPĪCUS, a, um. See Sappho. 3

SAPPĪRĀTŪS (sapphirus), a, um, adj. 3 having, or adorned with sapphires, σαρ-φειρωτός. Sidon.

SAPPĪRINŪS (σαρφειρινός), a, um, 2 adj. of a sapphire, sapphirine. Plin. lapis, h. e. sapphire.

SAPPĪRŪS (σαρφειρος), i, f. n. sapphire. Plin. 37, 39. It corresponds to our lapis lazuli.

SĀPĪHŪS (SāpĪhŪs), us, f. a lyric poetess of the island of Lesbos. A kind of metre is called after her genus Sapphicum. — Hence, Sapphicus, a, um, adj. relating

to Sappho, Sapphic. Catull. musa, h. Sappho.

SĀPPINIŪS, a, um, adj. Liv. tribus. h. e. a country of Umbria. See Sapis.

SĀPPIUM. See Sapium.

SĀPRŌPHĀGŌS (σαπρός & φάγω), is, a. 3 3. to eat putrid meat. Martial.

SĀPRŌS (σαπρός), adj. putrid, rotten. 2 Plin. caseus.

SARA. See Sarra.

SARABĀLLĀ, ðrum, n. same as Sara-3 barn Hieron.

SARABĀRĀ (unc.), æ, f. and SARĀBĀ-3 RĀ, ðrum, n. a kind of trousers worn by the Persians. Tertull.

SARACENI (Σαρακενοι), ðrum, m. the Saracens, a people of Arabia. Ammian.

SĀRCĀSMŪS (σαρκασμός), i, m. a keen 3 reproach, taunt, gibe, sarcasm. Quintil.

SĀRCĪMEN (sarcio), ðnis, n. a seam, su-3 ture, ραφή. Apul.

SĀRCĪNĀ (Id.), æ, f. a burden, burden, load, pnek, baggage, luggage, τὰ σκεύη, τὸ φορτίον, φάκελλος. Cæs. Sarcinas projicere, h. e. to throw away the baggage. Id. Legionem sub sarcinis adori.

Martial. Salva est uxor sarcinæque, h. e. property. Propert. militiæ tuæ, for comes. Varr. Sarcinas colligere, h. e. to pack up. — Hence, burden, fetus. Ovid. prima. — Also, burden, load, weight, trouble. Ovid. publica rerum, h. e. the burden of government.

— ¶ *Sarcina* is used of the baggage, which each soldier carries for himself; *Impedimenta*, of that of the whole army, and especially that which is carried on wagons or beasts of burden.

SĀRCĪNĀLIS (sarcina), e, adj. relating 3 to bundles, burdens, or baggage. Ammian. jumenta, packhorses, beasts of burden.

SĀRCĪNĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to bundles, burdens, or baggage, σκευοφο-3 ρικός. Cæs. jumenta, h. e. beasts of burden.

SĀRCĪNĀTŌR (sarcino), ðris, m. a botch-3 er or mender of old garments, σκευαστήρ.

SĀRCĪNĀTRĪX (sarcinator), ðcis, f. she 3 that mends, a seamstress, ράπτρις. Varr. and Pandet.

SĀRCĪNĀTŪS (sarcina), a, um, adj. hav-3 ing burdens or bundles, laden with packs, burdened, loaded with baggage, σκευοφο-3 ρών. Plaut.

SĀRCĪNŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. loaded 3 with burdens, burdened. Apul. Lupi vastis corporibus sarcinosi. Anct. Priap. Sarcinosior, h. e. majore inguinum pondere præditus.

SĀRCĪNŪLĀ (dimin. of sarcina), æ, f. a 2 little pack, burden or fardel, σκευάριον. Catull. Sarcinulas expedire, h. e. to make ready for travelling. Plin. Ep. al-3 ligare, h. e. to pack up, make one's self ready for travelling. — Hence, Juvenal. Collige sarcinulas et exi, h. e. pack up your things. — Also, properly, fortune. Juvenal. Gener puellæ sarcinulis im-3 par.

SĀRCĪŪS (unc.), is, sarsi, sartum, a. 4. to 3 botch, mend, patch, repair, restore, make whole, ράπτω, ἀνασκευάζω. Cato. funes veteres. Plin. dolia quassa. Colum. pedamenta. Plin. fragmenta crystalli. Id. seminaria. Id. rinas pedum, h. e. to heal. So, also, Id. rupta intestina. Juvenal. Sarta tunica. Scribon. Larg. Vulnus sartum. — ¶ Figur. to repair, restore, make good, make amends, compensate. Liv. damnum. Cæs. detrimentum. Cic. injuriam. Virg. ruinas generis lapsi, se. apum. Cic. Tempo-3 ris longam usuram, qua carnimus, sarciam, h. e. to make up for. Horat. Gratia male sarta, h. e. rencored. — The participle Sartus, a, um, has all these significations. Sartus et tectus, or, more frequently, Sartus tectus, in a good condition, properly, of buildings, well-repaired, built or roofed, in good re-3 pair. Cic. Adem sartam tectam tra-3 dere. Cic. Monumentum quamvis sar-3 tum tectum integrumque esset. Id. Chelidon in his sartis tectis (se. exigen-3 dis) dominata est. Id. Sarta tecta ex-3 gere, h. e. to examine whether all be well built, repaired, or in good condition. Id. Quomodo in sartis tectis (se. exigen-3 dis) se gesserit. Also, with a genit. following. Id. Sarta tecta ædium tueri. — Figur. in a good condition. Plaut.

Sarta tecta tua praecepta habul, *h. e. I have punctually observed. Id. Curium sartum et tectum integrumque conserves, h. e. safe and sound.*

**SARCION** (σαρκίον), *ii, n. a small piece of 2 flesh. — Hence, a fault in emeralds. Plin.*

**SARCITIS** (σαρκίτης), *idis, f. and SARCITES* (σαρκίτης), *æ, m. a kind of precious stone, resembling beef. Plin.*

**SARCOCOLLA** (σαρκοκόλλα), *æ, f. a tree growing in Persia, and yielding a gum used in closing wounds. Plin. — Also, the gum of this tree. Plin.*

**SARCOPHAGOS** (σαρκοφάγος), *a, um, 2 adj. eating or consuming flesh. Plin. lapis, h. e. a kind of lime-stone, used for coffins, in which corpses were consumed and reduced to ashes within forty days. It is also called lapis Assius. — Hence, Sarcophagus, subst. a grave, sepulchre, tomb. Juvenal.*

**SARCOSIS** (σάρκωσις), *is, f. a swelling in 3 the flesh, a swelling to which animals are subject. Veget.*

**SARCOLATIŌ** (sarculo), *ōnis, f. a hoeing, digging about, raking, σκάλλισις. Plin. soli.*

**SARCOLŌ** (sarculum), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 l. to rake, hoe, dig about, σκάλλω. Pallad. frumenta. Id. segetes.*

**SARCOLUM** (sarrio, or sario), *i, n. and 2 SARCULŌS, i, m. a weeding-hook, hoe, rake, σκαλῖς, σκαλιστήριον. Plin. and Horat. It was frequently used instead of a plough, in order to make the soil loose. Hence, Plin. Sarculis arant, h. e. use a hoe instead of a plough.*

**SARDĀ** (unc.), *æ, f. a kind of tunny, which, like our herrings, used to be pickled or salted. Plin. It corresponds to the anchovy. — ¶ Also, a kind of precious stone. Plin. It corresponds to our sard and cornelian.*

**SARDACHATES** (σαρδαχάτης), *æ, m. a kind of agate. Plin.*

**SARDANĀPALICUS** (Sardanapalus), *a, 3 um, adj. relating to Sardanapalus. Sidon.*

**SARDANĀPALŌS** (Σαρδανάπαλος), *i, m. a voluptuous king of Assyria, who at last burned himself on a funeral pile. Justin.*

**SARDI**, *ōrum, m. See Sardus.*

**SARDIANŌS**, *a, um. See Sardis.*

**SARDINIĀ**, *æ, f. an island near Italy, Σαρδῶ, Σαρδῶν. — ¶ Also, se. pelamis, same as Sardo. Colum.*

**SARDINIĀNŌS** (Sardinia), *a, um, adj. 3 Sardinian. Varr.*

**SARDINIENSIS** (Id.), *e, adj. Sardinian. Nepos.*

**SARDIS** (Σάρδεις), *is, f. and, more frequently, plur. Sardes (Σάρδεις), ium, f. the capital of Lydia, and formerly the residence of king Cræsus. — Hence, SARDIUS, a, um, adj. relating to Sardis, Sardinian. Plin. — SARDIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Sardinian. Plin. — SARDIANI, the inhabitants of Sardis. Plin.*

**SARDONICŌS**, *a, um, adj. same as Sardous. Rutil. 1, 354. But some Edd. read Sardo, and others Sardonio.*

**SARDONĪŌS** (Σαρδόνιος), *a, um, adj. 3 Sardinian, Sardonian, Sardonio. Solin.*

**SARDONŪCHĀTŪS** (sardonyx), *a, um, 3 adj. adorned with sardonyx stones, σαρδωνυχωτός. Martial.*

**SARDONŪCHŌS**, *i, m. same as Sardonyx. Juvenal. 13, 139. Al. leg. Sardonychs.*

**SARDONŪX** (σαρδόνυξ), *ychis, m. and f. a sardonyx, cornelian. Plin. 37, 23.*

**SARDŌŪS** (Σαρδῶος), *a, um, adj. of Sardinia, Sardinian. Ovid. regna. Virg. herba, h. e. a kind of poisonous ranunculus, according to Sprengel, Ranunculus hirsutus, Ait.*

**SARDŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sardinia, Sardinian. Horat. Tigellius. Liv. Sardi, h. e. the inhabitants of Sardinia. Cic. Sardi venales, h. e. bad Sardinians, easily to be bought as slaves.*

**SARGŪS** (σάργγος), *i, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin.*

**SARI** (σάρι), *n. a kind of shrub growing on the banks of the Nile. Plin. 13, 45.*

**SARIO**, &c. See Sarrio.

**SARISSA** (σάρισσα), *æ, f. a kind of spear, pike or lance used by the Macedonians. Liv. 37, 42. — Hence, Sarissophorus (σαρισσοφόρος), a Macedonian armed with a lance. Liv.*

**SARMADACŪS** (σαρμάδακος), *i, m. same 3 as Samardacus. Augustin.*

**SARMATA** (Σαρμάτης), *æ, m. Plur. Sarmatæ, the Sarmatians, a nation in the modern Poland, Russia, Tartary and adjoining countries. — Hence, Sarmatia, æ, f. the country of the Sarmatians. It was divided into European and Asiatic, on the eastern bank of the river Don, in the modern Astracan. — Sarmatice, adv. in the Sarmatian language. Ovid. Sarmaticus, a, um, adj. Sarmatian. Ovid. gens. Id. mare, h. e. the Black sea. Martial. laurus, h. e. the victory over the Sarmatians. — Sarmātis, idis, f. Sarmatian. Ovid.*

**SARMĒN**, *inis, n. for Sarmantum. 3 Plin.*

**SARMĒNTYTIŪS**, and **SARMĒNTICIŪS** (sarmantum), *a, um, adj. of twigs or branches of brushwood or vines. Colum. cinis. — ¶ The Christians were called Sarmentici, and Semazii, or Semiazii, because, as Tertull. says, Ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmenorum ambitu exurimur.*

**SARMĒTŌSŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. full of twigs or branches, κληματώδης. Plin.*

**SARMĒNTŪM** (from the obsol. sarpo), *i, n. a sere branch cut off, κλημα, φρύγανον. — Also, in general, a twig or this branch of a tree, vine or plant, whether green or dry. Green. Cic. Senect. 15. Vitem serpente[m] multiplici lapsu, ferro amputans coerct ars agriculturalum, ne silvescat sarmensis. Also, dry, when sarmenta means fagots or brushwood, usually formed into bundles. Cic. Ligna et sarmenta circumdare, h. e. brushwood. Liv. Fasces sarmenorum, h. e. fagots of brushwood, fascines.*

**SARNŪS**, *i, m. a river of Campania, now Sarno. Virg.*

**SARŌNICŪS** sinus, Σαρωνικός κόλπος, *a gulf of the Ægean sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus, now the gulf of Engria.*

**SARPĒDŌN** (Σαρπηδών), *ōnis, m. a son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who took part with the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus. Virg.*

**SARRĀ**, or **SARĀ**, *æ, f. the ancient name 3 of Tyre in Phœnicia. — Hence, Sarrānus, a, um, adj. Tyrian. Virg. Also, Carthaginian, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Tyrians. Sil.*

**SARRĀCŪLŪM**, and contr. **SARRĀCLŪM**, *i, n. dimin. of sarracum. Ammian.*

**SARRĀCUM** (unc.), *i, n. n. kind of heavy wagon or carriage, ἄμαξα. Vitruv. — We find, also, sarracum in Sidon. and sarracum in Plaut.*

**SARRĀNŪS**, *a, um. See Sarra.*

**SARRĀSTĒS**, *um, a people of Campania. Virg.*

**SARRĪŌ**, and **SARIŌ** (from σαῖρον, or σα-2 ρῶν), *is, ivi and ii, and ni, itum, a. 4. to weed with a hook; to hoe, rake, sarcle, βοτανίζω, σκαλίζω. Varr. segetes. Hence, Martial. Saxum sarrire, h. e. to undertake a useless labor, labor ia vain.*

**SARRĪTYŌ**, and **SARRĪTĪŌ** (sarrio), *ōnis, 2 f. a weeding with a hook, a hoeing, raking, σκάλλισις, σκαλιμός. Colum.*

**SARRĪTŌR**, and **SARRĪTŌR** (Id.), *ōris, m. 2 a weeder, hoer, sarcler. Colum.*

**SARRĪTŌRIŪS** (sarritor), *a, um, adj. of 2 or belonging to hoeing. Colum.*

**SARRĪTŌRĀ** (sarrio), *æ, f. same as Sarritio. Colum.*

**SARRĪTŪS**, *a, um. See Sarrio.*

**SARSINĀ**, *æ, f. a town of Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus. — Hence, Sarsinatis, e, adj. of or belonging to Sarsina. — Sarsinates, its inhabitants. Plin. — It is also written Sassina.*

**SARTĀGŌ** (unc.), *inis, f. a frying-pan, πήγανον. Plin. — Figur. Pers. Sartago loquendi, h. e. a motley mixture, medley.*

**SARTŌR** (sarcio), *ōris, m. a botcher, mender of old garments, ἀκαστής. Non.*

**SARTŌR** (sarrio), *ōris, m. a weeder, sarcler, hoer. — Hence, Plaut. Sator sartor-que scelerum.*

**SARTŌRĀ**, *æ, f. same as Sarritura. 2 Plin.*

**SARTŌRĀ** (sarcio), *æ, f. a mending, re-2 pairing, patching. Colum.*

**SASSINĀ**, *æ, f. (See Sarsina.) — Hence, 3 Sassinas, ātis. Martial. sylva. But another place called Sassina, and situated near Bajæ, seems to be meant.*

**SAT** (for satis), *adv. enough, sufficiently, ἄλγισ. Cic. Sat bonus, h. e. good enough. Terent. Sat scio, h. e. I know it for cer-*

*tain or very well. Cic. Sat diu. Virg. Sat funera vidimus, h. e. deaths enough. Id. Sat est expectare sinum lactis, h. e. you will be satisfied if you receive it. Terent. Sat habeo, h. e. I am content or satisfied. Cic. Non sat habeo illexisse, &c. Also, with a genit. Propert. Sat tibi sit pœnæ nox. Plaut. Sat est osculi mihi vestri, h. e. I do not want to kiss you. Hence, Id. Sat esse alicui, h. e. to be a match for.*

**SATĀGĒŪS** (satago), *a, um, adj. vexing 2 himself, being troubled, over-busy. Senec.*

**SATĀGITŌ**, or **SATĀGITŌ**, *as, n. i. to 3 have enough to do, to be sufficiently employed. Plaut. Agitas sat tuarum rerum.*

**SATĀGŌ** (sat & ago), *is, ēgi, actum, n. 3. to satisfy. Plaut. Nunc satagit, h. e. uow he pays. — Also, to bustle, be busy about any thing, run to and fro. Petron. Curris, satagis tanquam mus in matella. Quintil. Manilium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, non agere dixit, sed satagere. — ¶ Also, to have enough to do, to have one's hands full of business, be busily occupied, to have sorrow, cares, be troubled, &c. πολυπραγμονέω, διαπονεομαι, ἀγωνιῶ. Terent. suarum rerum, h. e. to have his hands full of his own business, be sufficiently troubled with his own concerns. Auct. B. Afric. Satagentibus. — Instead of it, we find, also, satis agere. Cic. Agitur tamen satis, h. e. but one has his trouble.*

**SATAN**, indeclin. and **SATANĀS**, *æ, m. 3 an adversary, enemy. Tertull. Suscitavit illi Satan, id est hostem, Idumeum. — Hence, the devil, Satan. Tertull.*

**SATANĀRIĀ**, *æ, f. se. herba, same as Peucedano, hair-strong, sulphurwort. Apul.*

**SATĀRIŪS**, same as Satorius. Cato.

**SATĒLLĒS** (unc.), *itis, m. and f. a life-guard, lifeguard, soldier who guarded the person of the prince, δορυφόρος, σωματοφύλαξ. Nep. and Liv. Also, of bees. Plin. Circa eum satellites quidam, &c. — ¶ Figur. a servant, attendant. Cic. Auroræ, h. e. Lucifer. Horat. Orci, h. e. Charon. Cic. Jovis, h. e. an eagle. Id. Sensus tanquam satellites attribuit. — ¶ Especially, in a bad sense, a partner or associate in crime, accomplice, aider, abettor. Cic. audaciæ. Id. scelerum. Also, of things of the feminine gender. Id. Viribus corporis abutebatur, perniciosissimis satellitibus.*

**SATĒLLITIŪM** (satelles), *ii, n. a guard-3 ing a prince's person. — ¶ Figur. protection. Augustin.*

**SATIĀNTĒR** (satians), *adv. sufficiently, 3 to satiety. Apul. Equi pasti satianter.*

**SATIĀS** (satis), *ātis, f. sufficiency, abun-2 dance, plentifulness, κόπος. Lucret. cibi. Id. Ad satiatem, h. e. even to plentifulness, abundantly. Sallust. fragm. frumenti. Liv. Jam vini satias est. — ¶ Also, satiety, loathsomeness, disgust. Terent. Ubi satias cepit fieri commoto locum. Liv. Amoris satias.*

**SATIĀTE** (satiatus), *adv. sufficiently, 2 abundantly, copiously, κατακόπως. Vitruv. Satiare. Tertull. Satiatissime.*

**SATICŪLĀ**, *æ, f. a town of Samnium. — Hence, Saticulanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Saticula. Liv. — Saticulani, its inhabitants. Liv. — Saticulus, a, um, adj. same as Saticulanus. Virg. Saticulus, an inhabitant of Saticula.*

**SATIŪS** (satis), *ei, f. same as Satietas. Plin.*

**SATIŪTĀS** (Id.), *ātis, f. satiety, fulness, κόπος. Plin. — ¶ Also, loathsomeness, nausea, disgust. Cic. cibi. Terent. amoris. Cic. Satietas provincie me tenet. Plant. Satieta[m] capere alicui rei, or hominis, h. e. to become tired of or disgusted with. Cic. afferre or habere, or, Auct. ad Heren. parere, or, Quintil. creare, h. c. to occasion. Cic. Satieta[m] sui superare, h. e. to cause that people do not get tired of us. — Ad satietatem, or, Usque ad satietatem, or Ad satietatem usque, h. e. to satiety, so as to be cloyed or sated, ἄχοι κόπον. Sueton. Prandere ad satietatem Petron. Re quapiam usque ad satietatem frui. Plaut. Amor amarum ad satietatem usque aggerit. — The plural Satieta[m] is found Cic. Amic. 19. — ¶ Also, copiousness, plenty, abundance*

*Vitruv.* humoris. — ¶ Also, for *Stereus*. *Solin.* 2.

**SATIN'** for *Satisne*. In an interrogation it has the force of an affirmation. *Plaut.* *Satin' ille homo ludibrio nos habet, h. e. not enough? not very?* — ¶ Also, enough? sufficiently? quite? *Terent.* *Satin' sanus es? h. e. are you (quite) in your right senses?* *Plaut.* *Satin' plane video? h. e. do I see sufficiently clearly? do not my eyes deceive me?* *Cic.* *Satin' est id ad, &c.? h. e. is that sufficient for, &c.?* *Terent.* *Satin' recte? h. e. is all quite well?* *Liv.* and *Terent.* *Satin' salve? or satin' salve? h. e. is all well?* — ¶ Also, truly, in truth, indeed, in fact, or is it not so? in familiar talk. *Plaut.* *Satin' parva rest est.* *Id.* *Satin' si cui, &c. h. e. indeed, or is it not true?* *Id.* *Satin' abiit, h. e. surely he is gone.* So, also, *Id.* *Satine.* Also, *Satin' ut,* with an *indicat.* following. *Id.* *Satin' ut, comoroditas me usquequam adjuvat.*

**SATINE,** for *Satisne*. See *Satin'*.

**SATIŌ** (satis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fill with food and drink, sate, satiate, satisfy, κοπέω. *Colum.* *turtures.* *Lucret.* *agnos.* — *Figur.* to fill sufficiently. Of colors, to saturate, impregnate. *Plin.* *Color Tyrius pelagio satiat.* — Also, of dung or manure, when the land has enough of it. *Plin.* *Satiari stercore.* — Also, of other things. *Ovid.* *Ignes satiantur odoribus, h. e. multo ture sparantur.* *Veget.* *anum oleo, h. e. to anoint, smear.* *Martial.* *Satiari lumine Phœbi, h. e. plene illustrari.* — ¶ Also, to satisfy, content. *Cic.* *desideria naturæ.* *Ovid.* *famem.* *Martial.* *sitim.* *Cic.* *aviditatem legendi.* *Id.* *animum.* *Id.* *Nequaquam se esse satiatum, sc. videndo, h. e. had not seen enough.* *Liv.* *Romanus satiatum somno, h. e. having enjoyed sleep enough.* *Tacit.* *Satiatum esse prosperis adversisque, h. e. having had his full share both of good and bad fortune.* — ¶ Also, to overfill, glut, cause weariness, disgust or loathing, to cloy. *Cic.* *Numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat.* *Tibull.* *Satiatus aratro, h. e. who has ploughed enough or made himself weary with ploughing.* — Also, followed by a *gen.* *Ovid.* *Satiatus cædis.*

**SATYŌ** (sero), ōnis, f. a sowing or planting, σπορά. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Liv.*

**SATYRA**, æ. See *Satyra*.

**SATYS** (ἄλις), enough, sufficient, ἰκανός, with and without a *genit.* *Cic.* *Satis temporis habere.* *Terent.* *Satis jam verborum est.* *Cic.* *Satis est.* *Liv.* *Quibus non fuit satis consules spondere.* *Virg.* *Se satis ambobus venire (for esse).* — Also, adjectively, with substantives. *Auct.* *ad Heren.* *Vix satis otium suppeditare, h. e. sufficient leisure.* So, also, *Cic.* *Satis consilium habere.* *Id.* *Satis veterator.* — It is frequently joined with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. *Cic.* *Sed jam satis multa de causa, sc. dixi, h. e. I have said enough.* *Terent.* *Nequeo satis mirari.* *Plaut.* *Satis audacter.* *Terent.* *Satis cum periculo, h. e. with considerable risk.* Hence, *Cic.* *De hoc satis, sc. dictum est.* So, also, *Nep.* *Sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur, h. e. of this enough, enough on this head.* *Terent.* *Satis certo scio, h. e. I am perfectly sure.* *Cic.* *Satis persuasum esse, h. e. to be well persuaded.* *Nep.* *Vir satis exercitatus in dicendo, h. e. well exercised, much versed.* — *Satis agere, or satagere, to have one's hands full of business.* (See *Sutago*.) — *Satis habere, to have enough, consider sufficient, hence, to be satisfied or content.* *Nep.* *A ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere.* *Cic.* *Satis habeas, nihil nie tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueri.* *Id.* *Satis perque habere dicit, quod, &c.* Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Plaut.* *Quando id, quod sat erat, satis habere noluit, h. e. to be content or satisfied with, consider sufficient.* *Nep.* *Nec vero id satis habuit, sed, &c. h. e. he was not satisfied with that.* — *Satis facere, or satisfacere, to satisfy, content, give satisfaction.* (See *Satisfactio*.) — *Satis credere, same as satis habere, to be content or satisfied.* *Sil.* — Particularly, with *accipio, do, exigo, offero, peto, &c.* it signifies *sufficient security or bail.* *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 45. *Satis ac-*

*cipere, h. e. to receive or take sufficient security, ἰκανὸν λαμβάνω.* Also, passively. *Cato.* *Quæ satis accipiunda sunt, satis accipiantur, h. e. in which security is to be taken, &c.* Hence, *figur.* *Plaut.* *Satis acceptum habere, h. e. to be assured, to be quite certain.* *Pandect.* *Satis offerre, h. e. to offer security.* *Id.* *Satis petere, h. e. to demand security or bail.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* *Ne Satis fidei commissi petatur, h. e. nomine fidei commissi.* *Cic.* *Satis dare, or satisfacere, h. e. to give sufficient security or bail, ἰκανὸν δίδωμι.* (See *Satisdo*.) *Pandect.* *Satis exigere, h. e. to demand security or bail.* *Id.* *Satis cavere, h. e. to give security.* — ¶ Also, well, enough, well enough, sufficiently, duly, properly, ἄλις, ἰκανός. *Cæs.* *Ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia est.* *Cic.* *Non enim satis intelligebam, h. e. not rightly.* *Id.* *Plus quam satis est.* *Id.* *Plus quam satis est doleo.* *Terent.* *Calescis plus satis.* *Horat.* *Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit.* — Also, enough, passably, tolerably, moderately. *Cic.* *Satis literatus, h. e. somewhat.* *Id.* *Sat bonus orator, h. e. a moderate or tolerable orator.* *Cæs.* *Satis magnus.* *Cato ap. Cic.* *Satis bene pacere, h. e. moderately, indifferently well.* (*Colum.* *præf.* 6, and *Plin.* 18, 5, relating the same thing, use the expression *mediocriter pascere*.) — ¶ Comparat. *Satius, preferible, better.* Adjectively. *Terent.* *Quanto satius est, te id dare operam, quam, &c. h. e. better.* *Cic.* *Mori satius esse.* Also, adverbially, rather, instead of *potius.* *Varr.* *Ego, quod magis pertinet ad Fundani valetudinem, satius dicam, h. e. potius.* *Cic.* *Multo satius cavendum putavi.* — ¶ *Satis, enough, sufficiently, so that one needs no more: Abunde, more than enough: Affutim, enough even to weariness, so that one wishes no more.* — *Affatim* denotes enough, in a subjective and relative sense: *Satis, sufficiency, in an objective and absolute sense.* A man may have what is to him *offutim*, and yet not really have *satis*.

**SATISACCÉPTIŌ** (satisaccipio), ōnis, f. a taking of security, admitting to bail, ἰκανοληψία. *Pandect.*

**SATISACCIPIO**, and **SATIS ACCIPIO**. See *Satis*.

**SATISDATYŌ** (satisdo), ōnis, f. a satisfying, as, by payment. *Pandect.* — Hence, a giving security or bail, ἰκανοδοσία. *Pandect.* *Satisdatio eodem modo appellata est, quo satisfactio.* *Cic.* *Att.* 5, 1. *Satisdatioes secundum mancipium, h. e. warranties, guaranties made by simple promises.* *Plin.* *capitalis, h. e. a pledging his life.* — Also, same as *Repromissio.* *Pandect.*

**SATISDATŌ**. See *Satisdo*.

**SATISDATŌR** (satisdō), ōris, m. one that gives security for himself or others, a surety, bail. *Ascon.*

**SATISDATUM**. See *Satisdo*.

**SATISDŌ**, and **SATIS DŌ**, das, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. to give enough or sufficient. — Hence, to give security for the performance of any thing, give bail, security, ἰκανὸν δίδωμι. *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 56. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Plin.* *damni infecti, sc. nomine, h. e. on account of a loss to be apprehended, or, in case a loss should arise.* So, also, *Val. Maz.* *pecuniæ judicatæ.* — Hence, *Satisdatum*, subst. a giving security, or security or bail given. *Pandect.* *Si quis satisdato promiserit.* Hence, *Cic.* *Satisdato debere, h. e. to be liable or owe by virtue of security given.*

**SATISFACIŌ**, and **SATIS FACIO**, is, ēci, actum, a. 3. to discharge or perform one's duty, give satisfaction, satisfy, πληροπορέω. *Cic.* *officio suo.* *Id.* *Vitæ satisfeci, h. e. I have lived long enough.* *Id.* *alicui aliquid petenti.* — Also, without a *dat.* *Cic.* *Histriones satisfaciabant, h. e. gave satisfaction, performed what was expected from them.* — Hence, to satisfy by payment. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* in *pecunia.* Hence, it may frequently be rendered, to make payment, pay, discharge a debt. *Cic.* *Ipse Fufis satisfacit, h. e. pays the Fufians.* *Id.* *de visceribus suis, h. e. to pay.* *Plaut.* *pro re,*

*h. c. for any thing.* — Also, to satisfy by giving security, to give security or bail. *Pandect.* *Satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non solum.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* *Cui usufructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis satisfaceret, sc. nomine.* — Also, to satisfy by an excuse, justification or vindication, to excuse, exculpate or justify one's self, to make an apology, own one's self to be in fault, ask pardon for having given offence, give satisfaction. *Cic.* *Nisi publice satisfactum sit, h. e. unless a public apology were made.* *Cæs.* *de injuriis.* *Cic.* *Pro injuriis satisfacere alicui.* — Also, to satisfy by punishment, give satisfaction, suffer punishment from the injured person. *Martial.* *Sæpe satisfecit prædæ venator.*

**SATISFACTIŌ** (satisfactio), ōnis, f. a satisfaction. — Hence, a satisfying by payment, or a paying. *Pandect.* — Also, a satisfying by an excuse or justification. Hence, an excuse, justification, exculpation, apology, asking pardon. *Cic.* — Also, a satisfying by punishment or revenge, a satisfaction. *Tacit.* and *Pandect.* Of animals, as, of pigeons. *Plin.*

**SATIŌS**. See *Satis*.

**SATIVŌS** (sero, sevi, &c.), a, um, adj. that is sown or planted, and, consequently, does not grow wild, ἄνερος. *Varr.* *res.* *Plin.* *morus.*

**SATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a sower, planter, or sower, φύτευτής. *Colum.* *vitis.* *Plin.* *oleæ.* *Cic.* *Omnium rerum quæ natura administrantur, sator est mundus.* — ¶ Also, a getter, producer, father, creator, author. *Cic.* *e Sophocle.* *Cælestium sator, h. e. father.* *Virg.* *Hominum sator atque deorum, h. e. Jupiter, the sire or creator, &c.* *Senec.* *Alicidæ, h. e. father.* *Liv.* *litis, h. e. sower, promoter, author.* *Sil.* *turbarum, h. e. author.*

**SATŌRYŌS** (sator), a, um, adj. relating to sowing or planting. *Colum.*

**SATRĀPEĀ**. See *Satrapia*.

**SATRĀPES**, æ and is, and **SATRĀPĀ**, æ, and **SATRĀPS** (σατράπης), āpis, m. the governor of a province amongst the Persians; a satrap, Persian viceroyn, bushaw. The nominat. *satrapes* is found in *Terent.* and *Nepos*, *satrapu* in *Cur.*, *Satrapis* in *Sidon.* The *genit.* *satrapis*, which is found in *Nepos*, may be derived from *satrapes*, as well as from *satrapis*.

**SATRĀPIĀ**, and **SATRĀPEĀ** (σατραπεία), æ, f. a satrapy or province of Persia. *Cur.*

**SATRĀPS**. See *Satrapes*.

**SĀTRICUM**, i, n. a town of Latium. *Cic.* Hence, *Liv.* *Satricani, h. e. the inhabitants of Satricum.*

**SATŪLLĒ** (satullus), adv. sufficiently. *Apul.*

**SATŪLLŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to satisfy, satiate. *Varr.*

**SATŪLLŌS** (dimin. of *satur*), a, um, adj. full, full of food, sated, speaking of small animals. *Varr.*

**SATŪR** (satis), ūra, ūrum, adj. full, full of food, sated, that has eaten enough, ἐμπλεος, κορεσθείς. *Terent.* *Tu cum satura eris.* *Cic.* *pullus.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Terent.* *omnium rerum, h. e. that has eaten enough of every thing.* *Colum.* *Saturior lactis.* Hence, *Plaut.* *Ire quo saturi solent, h. e. ire cacatum.* — ¶ Also, satisfied, having enough. *Cic.* *Expleti atque saturi.* — ¶ Also, abundant, rich, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, full. *Virg.* *Tarentum.* *Pers.* *rus.* *Virg.* *præsepia, h. e. plena pabuli.* *Colum.* *autumnus.* — Hence, *figur.* of speech. *Cic.* *Nec satura jejune dicat, h. e. subjects on which a great deal may be said, fertile subjects.* — Also, of color, strong, full or deep. *Plin.* *color.* (The opposite is *dilutus*.) — ¶ Also, of garments when they are thoroughly dyed, impregnated, saturated, dyed. *Senec.* *Vestes saturæ ostro.* *Senec.* *Purpura saturior.* — ¶ Also, fat, fatted. *Martial.* *aves.* — ¶ Also, various. Thus, of pantomimes. *Manil.* *gestus.* — Hence, consisting of various things. *Lanx satura, or, usually, satura, sc. lanx, or res, h. e. a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, and annually offered to the gods.* *Acron* *ad Horat.* *Lanx plena diversis frugibus*



In templum Cereris inferitur, quæ saturna nomine adpellatur. Also, a mixture of various things, a medley. Hence, a dish made up of several ingredients, an ooglio. Fest. Satura est cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum. Also, a poem which has no connection, and consists of many metres and various arguments. Liv. Satura peragebant. Fest. Satura dicitur genus carminis, ubi de multis rebus disputatur. Also, a law containing several distinct particulars, clauses or ordinances. Fest. Satura est lex multis aliis legibus conferta. — Hence, Per satum, without order or distinction, confusedly. Fest. Imperium, quod plebes per satum dederat, id abrogatum est. Salust. Postero die quasi per satum sententiis exquisitis, in dedicationem accipiunt. Lactant. Festus in libris historiarum per satum refert, Carthaginienses Saturno humanas hostias solitos immolare. — ¶ From this word *satura* the word *satira*, h. e. a satire, is said to be formed, for which others write *satyra*, and many suppose, a satire (*satira*) is so called from its comprehending many different subjects and metres; this may apply to the satires of Varro, but not to those of Horace and Persius. (See *Satyra*.) — ¶ *Saturæ palus*, a lake of Latium. Virg.

**SATURAMEN** (saturō), inis, n. a satisfy-3 ing, satiating. Paulin. Nolan.

**SATURATIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a satiating, 3 satisfiing. Augustin.

**SATURATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who satiates or satisfies. Augustin.

**SATURATORIS** a, um, particip. from satur-2 ro. — ¶ Adj. strong, deep. Plin. Color saturator.

**SATURARIA** (Id.), æ, f. and **SATURARIUM** (Id.), ii, n. savory, ὀμβρα. Plin. and Ovid.

**SATURARIANUS**, a, um, denotes a part 3 of Apulia. Horat. caballus, h. e. Apulian.

**SATURARIUM**. See *Satureia*.

**SATURITAS** (satur), atis, f. satiety, fullness, repletion, κόπος, πληρομυή. Plaut. — ¶ Also, abundance, plenty. Cic. omnium rerum. — ¶ Also, of colors, fulness or depth. Plin. — ¶ Also, excrement. Plin.

**SATURNALIA**, um, n. See *Saturnalis*.

**SATURNALICIUS**, or **SATURNALITIUS** (Saturnalia), a, um, adj. relating to the festival in honor of Saturn. Martial. tributum, h. e. a present made on this festival; for presents used to be exchanged on this occasion.

**SATURNALIS** (Saturnus), e, adj. relating 3 to Saturn, Saturnian. Menrob. festum, or, Cic. Saturnalia, sc. festa or sollemnia, h. e. a festival in honor of Saturn and in commemoration of the happy time under his reign in Latium. It lasted several days. The first day was called *Saturnalia prima*, Liv. the second and third, *Saturnalinæ secunda, tertia*. At this festival it was customary for friends to send presents one to another. Slaves sat at table, and were waited upon by their masters. No criminals were executed, schools were shut, war was never declared, but all was mirth and riot.

**SATURNALITIUS**, a, um. See *Saturnalicus*.

**SATURNIA**, æ, f. See *Saturnius*.

**SATURNIGENĀ** (Saturnus & gigno), æ, 3 m. and f. a son or daughter of Saturn. Anson.

**SATURNINUS**, i, m. the name of a turbulent 3 tribune. Cic.

**SATURNIUS** (Saturnus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, Κρόνος. Cic. stella, h. e. the planet Saturn. Val. Flacc. sidera, h. e. Capricornus. Virg. regna, h. e. the golden age, the reign of Saturn. Id. arva, or, Id. tellus, or, simply, Justin. Saturnia, h. e. Italy, because Saturn reigned there. Horat. numerus, h. e. old Italian, consequently, rough poetry. Ovid. falx, h. e. with which Saturn is represented. — Hence, Saturnius, a son of Saturn. Virg. Saturnius pater, h. e. Jupiter. Id. domitor maris, h. e. Neptuneus. So, also, Saturnia, u daughter of Saturn. Id. Juno, h. e. daughter of Saturn. Ovid. virgo, h. e. Vesta, daughter, or, according to

others, mother of Saturn. Ovid. proles, h. e. Picus, son of Saturn. — Juno is also absolutely called Saturnin. Virg. and Ovid. — Saturnia is also a town of Latium, built by Saturn on the Tarpician mountain, where Rome was afterwards built. Virg. Æneid. 8, 357. — The mountain itself was also called Mons Saturninus. Justin.

**SATURNUS**, i, m. Saturn, Κρόνος, an indigenuous god of the Latins, who was worshipped as god of sowing and planting (a satu or satione frugum), and had Ops (the earth) for wife. He was afterwards confounded with the Grecian Kronos, and hence represented as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Juno, Ceres, Picus, &c. The golden age is said to have been in his reign. The treasury was in his temple. Plin. Ep. According to others, it was in the temple of Ops. Cic. Both were perhaps one and the same temple. — ¶ Also, the planet Saturn. Cic. — ¶ Tibull. Dies Saturni, h. e. Saturday, or the sabbath.

**SATUROR** (satur), as, avi, atum, a. i. to satiate, satc, glut, κορεω. Cic. animalia ubertate mamarum. Id. se sanguine civium. Juvenal. Gledula saturabat patrem, h. e. alebat. — Hence, figur. to satisfy. Claudian. famem epulis. Cic. perfidiam alicujus. Id. odium. Id. Homines saturati honoribus. — Also, to fill. Sever. Ætun. 266. horrea. Virg. sola fimo, h. e. to enrich. Ovid. Saturata murice palla. Claudian. Saturantur murice vestes, h. e. are saturated or dyed. Stat. capillum amomo, h. e. to anoint. Pallad. aditus cinere, h. e. implere. Plin. Luna sidus terras saturat. Martial. Saturata Cydonia melle, h. e. preserved. Vitruv. tabulas pice. — ¶ Also, to cause one to be tired of or disgusted with any thing. Plaut. Hæ res vitæ me saturant, h. e. make me weary of life.

**SATURUS** (sero, sevi, &c.), us, m. a sowing, planting, σπορά. Cic. vitium. Figur. Cic. Philosophia præparat animos ad satum accipiendos. — ¶ Also, a begotting, producing, origin, race, stock, family. Cic. Hoc Herculi Jovis satu edito potuit contingere, from the seed. Id. A primo satu, from the first origin or birth.

**SATURUS**, a, um. See *Sero, sevi, &c.*

**SATURĀ** (from satur, h. e. mixed), or **SATURĀ**, or **SATURĀ**, æ, f. sc. poesis, a satire, σάτυρα, τὸ σατυρικὸν ποίημα, a poem on various subjects, and written in different metres, such as the satires of Ennius and Varro were. — Also, a sarcastic poem, a satire, a poem, in which the passions, prejudices, follies and vices of men are represented and ridiculed with wit and sarcasm, such as the satires of Lucilius, Horace, Persius, &c. are. Horat. Sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer.

**SATURĀSIS** (σατυρίσις), is, f. h. e. 3 quum nimia tentigine virile membrum erigitur. Cal. Aurel.

**SATURĀSIS** (σατυρίσις), a, um, adj. relating to the satyrs. Vitruv. genus scenæ. — ¶ Also, relating to satire, satiric, satirical. Lactant. carmen.

**SATURĀSIS** (σατυρίσις), ii, n. satyrion or ragnort, dog-scullions. Plin.

**SATURĀSIS** (σατυρίσις), i, m. a young satyr. Cic.

**SATURĀSIS** (σατυρίσις), i, m. a satiric writer. Sidor.

**SATURĀSIS** (σατυρίσις), i, m. n kind of npe. Plin. — ¶ Satyr, with poets, n kind of semi-deities, having two goat's feet, usually called satyrs, and living in woods, fields, and on mountains. Horat. and Ovid. — Ovid. Satyrus Phryx, h. e. Mar-syas. — The dancer Bathyllus is called *satyrus*, by Persius, because he could leap as nimbly as a satyr. — Satyri, satires, satirical plays for the stage, in which satyrs were introduced. Horat. Satyrorum scriptor.

**SATUATIUS** (saucio), ōnis, f. a wounding, 1 τράυμα, τρώσις. Cic.

**SATUATIUS** (saucius), atis, f. a hurting. 3 Hence, indisposition, illness. Cal. Aurel.

**SATUATIUS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. i. to 1 wound, hurt, τραυματίσω. Plaut. aliquem virgis. Cic. telis. Ovid. genas ungue. Figur. Plin. radices. Ovid. humum

vomere. Plaut. alicui cor. Id. ta mam, h. e. to injure. — Also, to wound mortally, to kill. Cic. Att. 14, 22. — ¶ Enn. Hæc anus se sauciavit flore Liberi, h. e. has intoxicated herself.

**SAUCIUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. wounded, τραβείς, τραυματίας. Cæs. and Cic. — Figur. hurt, injured. Horat. Malus saucius Africo, h. e. shattered. Ovid. Tellus saucia vomeribus. Hence, of a person accused of repetundis. Cal. in Cic. Ep. Sic nunc neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius, de repetundis saucius Pilo traditur, h. e. not condemned, but wounded as it were in his reputation, and consequently not without blame. Ovid. Glacies saucia sole, h. e. melting. — ¶ Also, wounded in mind, feeling pain, grieving, sad, troubled, vexed, offended. Cic. animus. Also with a genit. following. Apul. animi — ¶ Also, wounded by love, or the arrows of Cupid, lovesick. Virg. Regina saucia cura, h. e. amore. Ovid. Saucius a nostro igne. — ¶ Also, intoxicated, inebriated. Justin. Hesternus mero saucius. — ¶ Also, ill, sick, unwell, distempered. Propert. Nunc utcunque potes, fato gere saucia morem. Apul. Alvus lubrico fluxu saucia. — ¶ Also, in general, a being unwell in any respect. Apul. Fauces fame saucia. So, also, Sil. Bellua male saucia, h. e. hungry. — Also, with a genit. following. Apul. Mihi fatigationis hesternæ saucio, h. e. still weary from yesterday's journey, or not quite recovered from it.

**SAURION** (σαύριον), ii, n. mustard. Plin.

**SAURITES** (σαυρίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, or **SAURITIS** (σαυρίτης), idis, f. a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 67.

**SAURIX**, and **SORIX** (unc.), icis, m. a kind of owl. Mar. Victorin.

**SAURICTONOS** (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer. Plin. Apollo sauroctonos, a statue of Praxiteles.

**SAURIMATES** (Σαυρομάτης), or **SAURIMATA**, æ, m. a Sarmatian. Ovid. — Plur. Saurimata, h. e. Sarmatæ. Ovid. — Also, adjectively, Sarmatian. Plin. Ep. tabellarius.

**SAURIMATIS** (Σαυροματίς), idis, f. Sarmatian, a Sarmatian woman. Plin.

**SAVANUM**. See *Sabanum*.

**SAVILLUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of cake or 3 a kind of sweetmeats. Cato.

**SAVIO**, **SAVIOR**, **SAVIOLUM**, **SAVIUM**. } See *Suavio*, &c.

**SAVUS**, i, m. the Save, a river falling into the Danube. Plin.

**SAXATILIS** (saxum), e, adj. that is or dwells amongst rocks or stones, περαιοσ. Varr. columbæ, h. e. living in towers. Cels. pisces, or absolutely, Plin. Saxatiles, sc. pisces, h. e. found near rocks. Hence, perhaps, Ovid. Halicut. 109. Saxatilis, h. e. unus e genere saxatilium (probably because he did not know its proper name). — Hence, Plaut. Piscatus saxatilis, h. e. a fishing among rocks.

**SAXETANUS** (saxetum), a, um, adj. same as *Saxatilis*. Martial. 7, 71. lacerti. But others read *Scritani*, from the town Sex, or *Sexti Firmum*, in Spain, and *Scritanus* is found, Plin. 32, 53.

**SAXETUM** (saxum), i, n. a place full of 1 rocks or stoucs, τραχών. Cic.

**SAXEUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of rocks or 2 stone, stony, rocky, λίθινος. Ovid. scopulus. Plin. Saxea crepido. Ovid. tecta, h. e. marmorea. Id. Niobe saxea facta. Virg. umbra, h. e. a saxo imnimenti oriens. — Figur. Plin. Ep. Saxeus es, hard-hearted, obdurate. Apul. dentes.

**SAXIALIS** (Id.), e, adj. of stone or rock, 3 or stoucs. Frontin. termini.

**SAXIFER** (saxum & fero), era, erum, adj. 3 bearing stones. Val. Flacc.

**SAXIFICUS** (saxum & facio), a, um, adj. 3 turning into stone or rock, petrifying. Ovid. Medusa.

**SAXIFRAGUS** (saxum & frango), a, um, 2 adj. breaking stones or rocks. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. nndæ. Hence of the herb adiantum, which breaks stones in the body. Plin. Calculos e corpore mire pellet, frangitque, utique nigrum, qua de causa potius, quam quod in saxis nas

ceretur, a nostris saxifragum appellatum crediderim. Hence, this herb is called *saxifraga* by *Seren. Samn.* and *Apul.*

**SAXIGENUS** (saxum & gigno), a, um, adj. 3 born or sprung from rocks or stones. *Prudent.*

**SAXITAS** (saxum), ātis, f. the nature or hardness of stone or rock. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**SAXO**, ōnis, m. a Saxon. *Claudian.* — Plur. Saxones, the Saxons, a German nation living in the northern part of Germany about the modern Holstein, Sleswick, &c.

**SAXOSITAS** (saxosus), ātis, f. the nature or hardness of rock. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**SAXOSUS** (saxum), a, um, adj. full of 2 rocks or stones, stony, rocky, πετρώδης. *Colum. loca. Virg. valles. Id. montes. Plin. Saxosa, sc. loca.* — ¶ Also, found in stones or rocks. *Plin. frutes. Id. Euphrates, h. e. inter or per saxa defluens. Virg. Hypanis saxosum sonans, h. e. sounding between rocks.*

**SAXULUM** (dimin. of saxum), i, n. a little rock or stone, λιθίσκος, πετρώδιον. *Cic.*

**SAXUM** (unc.), i, n. a rock, πέτρα. *Virg.* Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis. *Liv. Tarpelum. Cic. sacrum, h. e. a rock near the Aventine mountain, which was sacred because it was near the temple of Bona dea, and was called simply saxum. Ovid. Fast. 5, 150. Virg. Saxa latentia, h. e. rocks under water. Particularly the rock on the Capitoline mountain, from which malefactors were precipitated, and which is otherwise called rupes Tarpæia, was simply called saxum. Cic. and Horat. — Hence, Saxa rubra, a certain place. (See Ruber.) — Saxa, rocky, stony places. *Martial. Ligurum. — Terent. Saxum volvere, h. e. to trouble one's self with any thing, like Sisyphus with his rock in the lower regions. — ¶ Also, a stone, particularly a large stone. Cic. Saxa jacere. Liv. ingerere. Ovid. In saxo sedi. Cic. Ex spelunca saxum in crura incidisse. Hence, Saxum silex, a flint-stone. Vitruv. and Liv. Victims used to be slain with a flint-stone. Hence, Plaut. Esse inter sacrum et saxum, h. e. to be in the greatest danger, difficulty or embarrassment. — Hence, a stone-wall. Ovid. Fast. 3, 431. — Also, the stone foundation of a building. Liv. 6, 4. Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum est. — Also, a kind of Cimolian chalk (creta Cimolia). Plin. 35, 57, our fuller's earth, which is found in large layers.**

**SAXOSUS**, a, um, adj. same as Saxosus. *Sicil. Flacc.*

**SCABELLUM**, and, incorrectly, **SCABILLUM** (dimin. of scammum), i, n. a little bench, footstool, ὑποπόδιον, Σπατίον. — ¶ Also, a kind of musical instrument, which by the pressure of the foot always gave the same tone. They danced to it on the stage; and it seems to have been used for giving notice that an act of a play was finished or beginning. *Cic.*

**SCABER** (scabo), ābra, ābrum, adj. rough, 2 not smooth, τράχυς. *Ovid. and Cels. unguis. Virg. tophus. Plin. gemma. Id. folia. Id. Arbor scabro aspectu. Id. Arbor scabrior. Horat. homo, h. e. not dressed. Hence, Virg. Robigo scabra. — Hence, figur. rough. Macrobius, h. e. rough, not elegant, not polished. — ¶ Also, scabby, scabbed, scabious, ψωράδης. *Colum. oves.**

**SCABIDUS** (scabies), a, um, adj. scabby. 3 *Marcell. Empir.* — Figur. *Tertull. concupiscentia, h. e. bad.*

**SCABIES** (scabo), ēi, f. a roughness of the 1 skin with an itching, a scab, the itch, mange, ψώρα. *Cels.* Scabies est durities cutis rubicunda, ex qua pustule oriuntur, quædam humidiores, quædam sicciore. Exit ex quibusdam sanies, fitque ex his continuata exulceratio prirens. *Colum. Oves infestantur scabie. Plin. canum, pecorum. Horat. mala, h. e. according to some, the leprosy, which is also by Tacit. Hist. 5, 4, called scabies. — Also, the scab, a disease of trees and plants. Plin. — ¶ Also, roughness of any thing, want of smoothness. *Virg. Nec scabie, et salsa lædit robigne ferrum, roughness. Apul. Scabiem vetustam cariosæ testæ, occipit exsculpere, h. e. filth. — ¶ Also, figur.**

an itching, allurements, attraction. *Cic. Leg. 1, 17. Quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent. Horat. Iucris, h. e. an itching desire to have. — Particularly, a strong desire for debauchery. Martial.*

**SCABILLUM**. See *Scabellum*.

**SCABIOLLA** (dimin. of scabies), æ, f. 3 *Augustin.* Salvos eos facit non a peccatis, sed a scabiolis.

**SCABIOSUS** (scabies), a, um, adj. scabby, 2 scabbed, covered with scabs, mangy, itchy, scabious, ψωράδης. *Colum. bos. Pers. homo. — ¶ Also, rough, rugged, τραχύς. Plin. curalium. Pers. far, h. e. bad, spoiled, noorm-eaten.*

**SCABIOTUS** (scabies), inis, f. scabiness, 2 naaginess, itch. — Figur. *Petron. Omnem scabitudinem animo delere, h. e. anger.*

**SCABO** (from κάβω, κάπω, σκάπω), is, bi, 2 a. 3. to scratch, rub, κνῶμαι. *Horat. caput. Plin. aures pedibus. — ¶ Also, to scratch, scratch off or away. Plin. Laminas scabendo purgare, h. e. by scraping. — ¶ Also, to scratch, scratch out. Plin. Pedibus tellurem scabere non cessant.*

**SCABRATUS**, a, um. See *Scabro*.

**SCABRITUS** (scaber), inis, f. roughness 3 of the skin, scabbiness. *Apul.*

**SCABRES** (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Scabritia*. 3 *Pacuv.*

**SCABRIDUS** (scabres), a, um, adj. rough. 3 *Venant. Fortun.*

**SCABRITIA**, æ, and **SCABRITIYES** (scaber), ēi, f. roughness, unevenness, ruggedness, want of smoothness, τραχύτης. *Plin. chartæ. Id. corticis. Id. unguum. Id. ferramentorum, rustiness. — ¶ Also, the scab, itch, ψώρα. Colum. Scabritiem tollere.*

**SCABRO** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to make rough. *Colum. Vitis scabrata, h. e. made rough by pruning it with a dull knife.*

**SCABROSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. rough. 3 *Prudent.*

**SCÆA**, æ, f. See *Scæus*.

**SCÆNA**, æ, f. See *Scena*.

**SCÆUS** (σκαιός), a, um, adj. same as *Scævus*. *Virg. porta, h. e. a gate of Troy, the western gate.*

**SCÆVA** (scævus), æ, m. one who uses his 3 left hand instead of his right, one who is left-handed, σκαίος. *Pandect.*

**SCÆVA** (Id.), æ, f. an omen, augury, 3 whether fortunate or not. *Plaut. bona. Id. canina, h. e. an omen taken from meeting a dog.*

**SCÆVITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. perverseness, 3 pravity, stupidity, σκαίότης. *Gell. — ¶ Also, an unhappy condition, misfortune, mishap. Apul.*

**SCÆVOLA** (dimin. of Scæva), æ, m. one who uses his left hand instead of his right, one who is left-handed. This was a family name of the gens *Mucia*. Q. Mucius Scævola was a great lawyer. The first of this name, C. Mucius Scævola, was a soldier, who went to kill in his camp Porsena, king of Etruria, who was then carrying on war against Rome; but, by mistake, he killed another. Enraged at himself, he punished this fault of his right hand by thrusting it into the fire; hence, he became left-handed, and received the surname Scævola, which he bequeathed to his posterity.

**SCÆVUS** (σκαιός), a, um, adj. left. 2 *truv. itinera, h. e. oblique from the left side. Serv. iter. — ¶ Also, lucky, fortunate. Varr. comitia.* Lightning on the left side, or on the side towards the east, was considered a favorable omen by the Romans. — ¶ Also, of persons, awkward, stupid, silly, perverse. *Gell. — ¶ Also, of things, unlucky, sad. Apul. Somnium scævissimum. Id. fortuna. Id. eventus.*

**SCALĀ** (scando), arum, f. a ladder, stair, pair of stairs, staircase, κλίμαξ. *Pandect.* Qui scalam sciens commodaverit ad adscendendum. *Cels. gallinaria.* But the plural *scalæ* occurs much more frequently, and is used of several ladders or stairs as well as of a single ladder. Of several. *Sallust. Murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, to scale. Enn. ap. Macrobi. Romani scalis summa nituntur opum vi, endeavor to take the place by escalade. Cæs. Milites posi-*

tis scalis muros ascendunt, scale the wall. *Id. Scalas admovere, to fix, rear, apply. Tacit. apponere.* Also, used in ships as a kind of bridge for stepping out. *Virg. Forte ratis celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi expositis stabat scalis, et ponte parato. So, also, Liv. 26, 45. Also, of a single ladder. Cic. Cum se ille fugiens in scalarium tenebras abdidisset, under a staircase. Horat. In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habena. *Martial. Scalis habito tribus, sed altis, h. e. up three flights of stairs, in the garret. — ¶ Also, the step of a ladder or pair of stairs. Martial. Hæc perducetas cum domum tulit scalas, &c. — ¶ Scale Gemoniæ. See *Gemonius*.**

**SCĀLĀRIS** (scala), e, adj. of or belonging 2 to a ladder or stair. *Vitruv. forma, h. e. the shape of a ladder. — Hence, Id. scalaria, h. e. scalæ (unless this be from scalarium).*

**SCĀLDIS**, is, m. the river Scheldt. *Cæs. and Plin.*

**SCĀLENUS** (σκαληνός), a, um, adj. un- 3 equal, of unequal sides, as, a scalene triangle. *Auson.*

**SCĀLMUS** (σκαλμός), i, m. a round piece of wood, called a thowl, to which an oar was tied. *Cic. and Vitruv. — Hence, an oar. Cic. Navicula duorum scalmorum. — Also, a boat, bark. Cic. Scalmum nullum videt.*

**SCĀPELLŌ** (scalpellum), as, a. I. to scratch or make a slight incision with a lancet, little knife, or any other surgical instrument. *Veget.*

**SCĀPELLUM**, i, n. and **SCĀPELLŌS** (dimin. of scalprum, or scalper), i, m. a small, sharp instrument for cutting, particularly, a surgical instrument for opening a vein or cutting away dead flesh, &c. a lancet, scalpel, little knife, σμίλιον, φλεβοτόμον. *Cic. Scalpellum. Cels. Si timide scalpellus dimittitur, summam cutem lacerat, neque venam incidit, h. e. a lancet.*

**SCĀLPER** (scalpo), pri, m. same as *Scalprum*. *Cels.*

**SCĀLPŌ** (γλάφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to cut, carve, grave, engrave, γλάφω, κνάω, as an image in marble, or the marble itself. *Cic. Ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, apta manus est. Horat. sepulcro querelam. Plin. Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora. Id. Scalpere Alexandrum in gemma. Id. Scalpere gemmas. Also, in wood, to cut, carve. Vitruv. Capita leonina. — ¶ Also, to scrape, rub, scratch, claw. *Juvenal. digito caput. Plin. dentes. Horat. terram unguibus. Pallad. strata, h. e. to dig up a little. Colum. Vitiosum locum pecudes aut morsu scalpunt, h. e. bite at it. — Also, figur. to tickle. Pers. Scalpuntur intima versu. — ¶ Pompon. ap. Non. Scalpere alicui nates, h. e. virgins cædere.**

**SCĀLPRĀTŌS** (scalprum), a, um, adj. 2 having a scalprum, or formed like a pointed instrument for cutting, κολαπτηροειδής. *Colum.*

**SCĀLPRUM** (scalpo), i, n. a sharp instrument for cutting, σμίλη, κολαπτήρ. — Hence, an awl or paring-knife used by shoemakers. *Horat. Si scalpra et formas non sutor, &c. h. e. paring-knives. — Also, an instrument used by sculptors, stone-masons, &c. Liv. fabrilis, h. e. a chisel. — Also, an instrument used by vine-dressers and gardeners. Plin. Cortices scalpro excidi, h. e. a pruning-knife, hedge-bill. Colum. calls the forepart of a pruning-knife scalprum. — Also, a knife or any other sharp instrument used by surgeons. Cels. Scalpro dædere. Id. Ad manum scalprumque venire. Id. Scalpro plano excidere, a lancet. — Also, a penknife. Tacit. Pettito per speciem studiorum scalpro, levem ictum venis intulit. *Sueton. Scalpro librario venas sibi incidit.**

**SCĀLPTŌR** (Id.), oris, m. a graver, cut- 2 ter in metal or stone, κολάπτης. *Plin. marmorum.*

**SCĀLPTŌRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. an instrument for scratching or rubbing. *Martial. SCĀLPTŌRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a graving or 2 carving; sculpture, γλυφή. *Plin. — ¶ Also, a figure graved, carved work. Vitruv., Plin. and Suet**

SCALPTŪRIGŌ, or SCALPŪRIGŌ (from 3 scalpo, or scalpturio), inis, f. a scratching, scratching gently, rubbing, tickling, or a pleasing sensation arising from scratching the skin when it itches. Solin.  
 SCALPTŪRIŌ, or SCALPŪRIŌ (desiderat. of scalpo), is, a. 4. to scratch, claw, κνίω, κνήσω, κνίζω. Plaut.  
 SCALPTŪRŌ (scalptura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to adorn with carved work, engravings, &c. Plin.  
 SCALPTŪS, a, um. See Scalpo.  
 SCALPŪRIGŌ. See Scalpturigo.  
 SCALPŪRIŌ. See Scalpturio.  
 SCAMANDER (Σκάμανδρος), dri, m. a river of Troas. Catull.  
 SCAMBŪS (σκάμβος), a, um, adj. crooked-2 legged, bow-legged, with shambling legs, σκάμβος. Sueton.  
 SCAMILLŪS (dimin. of scamnum), i, m. 2 properly, a footstool, a little bench. — Hence, figur. Vitruv. Scamilli impares, h. e. unequal projections or the steps on the pedestals of columns.  
 SCAMMĀ (σκάμμα), ātis, n. properly, a 3 ditch. — Hence, a place for wrestling, surrounded with a ditch. Hieron. — ¶ Also, a wrestling, contest. Tertull.  
 SCAMMĒLLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. a little bench or footstool. Apul. ap. Prisc. 3. (Some read scamellum, or scamillam.)  
 SCAMMŌNIĀ, or SCAMMŌNĒĀ (σκάμμονία), æ, f. scammony (Convolvulus Scammonia, L.). Cic. and Plin. — Hence, Scammonium, or Scammonem, the juice of its root. Cato and Plin.  
 SCAMMŌNITES (σκάμμονίτης οίνος), æ, m. wine seasoned with the juice of scammony. Plin.  
 SCAMMŌNIUM. See Scammonia.  
 SCAMNĀTŪS (scamnum), a, um, adj. 3 Aggen. ager, h. e. having its furrows across or from east to west.  
 SCAMNŪLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. a little bench. Diomed.  
 SCAMNUM (scando), i, n. a bench, stool, 2 footstool, βάζρον, ὑποπόδιον. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a beach, seat, θρῖνος. Ovid. Ante focos olim longis considere scamnis mos erat. Martial. Sedere in scamnis equitum, h. e. the knights' seats in the theatre. — Also, of trees, when their thick, long branches form a bench, and serve for a seat. Plin. Cujus Princeps in Veliterno rure miratus unius platani, tabulata, laxaque ramorum trabibus scamna patula. — Hence, figur. Eum. Scamna regni, h. e. a royal seat, throne, kingdom. — Also, a bank or ridge of earth, a balk, the soil left unploughed in a ploughed field. Colum. Aratrum scamna facit. Plin. Scamna inter duos sulcos cruda ne relinquuntur. — Also, in a vineyard, the space between two furrows, in which the vines are placed. Colum. Internmissis totidem pedum scamnis, donec peragant ordinem. — Also, the breadth of a field; (the length was called striga). Auct. rei agrar. ap. Goc.  
 SCANDALIZŌ (σκανδαλίζω), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to scandalize, in a theological sense, give offence, tempt to evil. Tertull.  
 SCANDĀLUM (σκάνδαλον), i, n. that 3 ὑποα which a person stumbles or may stumble in walking, stumbling-block. Prudent. — ¶ Figur. with ecclesiastical writers, an offence or an inducement to sin. Tertull.  
 SCANDIANŪS (Scandius), a, um, adj. called after a certain Scandius, Scandiun. Colum. mala.  
 SCANDINĀVIĀ, or -NŌVIĀ, æ, f. is said to be a great island north of Germany. Mel. and Plin. According to Mannert., it is the southern point of Sweden, or the province Schonen.  
 SCANDIX (σκάνδιξ), icis, f. the herb chervil (Scandix Cærefolium, L.). Plin.  
 SCANDŌ (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to climb, 1 mouat, clamber, get up, ascend, ἀναβαίνω. Liv. in aggerem. — Figur. to rise, appear high, be high. Hence, Scandens, rising, high, lofty. Propert. arx. — ¶ Also, with an acc. to climb upon. Cic. malos. Cæs. vallum. Liv. muros. — Hence, figur. Lucret. gradus ætatis, h. e. to advance in age. — Diomed. versum, h. e. to scan.  
 SCANDŪLĀ (scindo, σχίζω), æ, f. a lath, 2 shingle, σχίδαξ, σχιδιον, καλυμμάτων.

Vitruv. and Plia. Also, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. (Ed. Oud. and others read scindulis.)  
 SCANDŪLARIS (scandula), e, adj. con-3 sisting of shingles. Apul. Metam. 3. tectum, covered with shingles or laths. Al. leg. scindalare.  
 SCANDŪLARIŪS (Id.), ii, m. one that 3 covers roofs with shingles. Pandect.  
 SCANSILIS (scando), e, adj. that may 2 be climbed, ἀναβατός. Plia. ficus. — Hence, of climacterical years, by which a person advances, step by step, to a certain age or period of life. Plin. Lex annorum scansilis.  
 SCANSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a climbing up, 2 ἐπιβάσις. Varr. in lectum. — Hence, figur. the elevation of the voice on a musical scale. Vitruv. — Also, a scanning of verses. Beda.  
 SCANSŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 2 to climbing. Vitruv. Scausoria machina, h. e. a machine for scaling or climbing.  
 SCANTIA silva. See Scantius.  
 SCANTIĀNŪS (Scantius), a, um, adj. 2 called after one Scantius, Scantian. — Hence, perhaps, Varr. mala. Plin. uva, or vitis.  
 SCANTINIŪS, ii, m. the name of a Roman. — Scantinius, or Scatinus, a, um, adj. Scantianus or Scatinian. Cic. lex, sc. against pederasts.  
 SCĀPHĀ (σκάφη), æ, f. a skiff, bark, boat; a small vessel, ἐφόκις, σκάφη. Cic.  
 SCĀPHĒ (σκάφη), es, f. and SCĀPHIUM 2 (σκαφίον), ii, n. a concave vessel for various purposes. Vitruv. Scaphium æreum aut plumbeum. — Particularly, one used as a water-clock or clepsydra. Vitruv. — Also, one used as a sun-dial. Martian. Capell. — Also, a drinking-vessel. Cic. — Also, a chamber-pot, closestool. Martial.  
 SCĀPHŪLA (dimin. of scapha), æ, f. a 3 little boat, wherry, scull. Veget.  
 SCĀPHUM, i, n. an incorrect reading for scaphium. Vitruv.  
 SCĀPTĒSŪLĀ (σκαπτῆ ἄλη, from σκάπτω, fodio, and ἄλη, silva), æ, f. a small town of Thrace, near Abdera, celebrated on account of its gold and silver mines. Thucydides lived and died in this place as an exile. Lucret.  
 SCĀPTIĀ, æ, f. a town of Latium. — Hence, Scaptius, a, um, adj. Scaptian. Liv. tribus.  
 SCĀPŪLĀ (σκάπτροσται), æ, f. a shoulder-blade. It is usually found in the plural, Scapulæ, the shoulder-blades; the shoulders, σνωμίαι, ὄμοι. Of persons. Ovid. Scapulis altis. Cels. Rursus a cervice duo ossa lata utrinque ad scapulas tendunt, nostri scutula operta, ὀμοπλήρας Græci nominant. — It frequently includes the back. Terent. Scapulas perdidit, h. e. I was soundly beaten. — Also, of animals. Varr. Equus scapulis latis. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, an upper part corresponding to a shoulder in animals. Vitruv. machine. Tertull. montium. — ¶ It is also the name of a Roman family. Liv. P. Cornelius Scapula.  
 SCĀPŪLANŪS (Scapula), a, um, adj. called after one Scapula. Cic.  
 SCĀPŪS (σκάπος, Dor. for σκήπος, from 2 σκάπω, or σκήπω, the root of σκήπτω), i, m. any thing that serves as a support; a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk. — Hence, the stalk or stem of an herb, κωνός, σκήπων. Varr. lupini. — ¶ Also, the shaft or shank of a pillar. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the beam of a balance. Fest. — ¶ Also, the shank of a candlestick. Plin. — ¶ Also, a weaver's instrument, by the strokes of which the web is compressed and thickened; the yarn-beam. Lucret. — ¶ Also, a strong, long beam belonging to a door. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the post or pillar of a staircase, by which the stairs are supported. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a cylinder on which the ancients rolled their writings. Not only writings, but also papyrus-leaves, which were to be written on, were rolled upon a scapus; and sold in that form. Such a scapus contained at the most 20 leaves, so that it may be called a quire. See Plin. 12, 23. fin.  
 SCĀRĀBĒŪS, or SCĀRĀBĒŪS (from σκαράβος, κάραβος), i, m. a beetle, scarab, scarabee, scarmee, σκαράβειος, κάραρος. Plin.

SCĀRDIA (unc.), æ, f. a kind of herb 3 otherwise called aristolochia. Apul.  
 SCĀRIFICĀTIŌ (scarifico), ōnis, f. a 2 slitting, making a slight incision, cutting, lancing, scarifying; scarification, σχάσις. Of men and animals. Colum. — Of trees. Plin. — Of land, a ploughing over lightly. Plin.  
 SCĀRIFICŌ (σκαριφόμαι, σκαριφέω), 2 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to scratch, slit, make a slight incision, scarify, σκαριφόμαι, ἀποσχάζω, ἐπιζώω. Plin. gingivas. Pallad. truncum arboris. Hence, Plin. dolorem, h. e. to remove by scratching or scarifying.  
 SCĀRIFIŌ (pass. of scarifico), is, to be 2 scratched or scarified. Scrib. Larg.  
 SCĀRITES (σκαρίτης), æ, m. or SCĀRITIS (σκαρίτις), idis, f. a kind of precious stone of the color of the fish scarus. Plin. 37, 72.  
 SCĀRŪS (σκάρος), i, m. a certain sea-fish which was esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans (Scarus Creticus. Aldrov., the parrot-fish.) Ovid. and Plin.  
 SCĀTEBRĀ (scateo), æ, f. the bubbling or 2 rising up of water out of a spring, πίδαξ, πηγή. Plin. fontium. — Also, in general, water. Virg. Geo. 1, 110. — ¶ Also, a river of Latium. Plin.  
 SCĀTEŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. and SCĀTŌ, is, 2 n. 3. to bubble, gush or spring forth, βλύζω, βράζω. Lucret. Fons scatit. — Hence, figur. in general, to come forth, come forth in great numbers. Lucret. Semina scatero foras possunt. — Also, to be frequent. Plin. Cuniculi scaten in Hispania. — ¶ Also, to be full of any thing, swarm with, be crowded by, abound with, be rich in, with a genit. or abl. Liv. Arx scaten fontibus. Horat. Pontus scaten belluis. Mel. Nilus scaten piscibus. Plin. Metallis scaten Hispania. Lucret. Terra scaten ferarum. — Figur. Plin. Volumen scaten ostentis. Gell. Puer scaten argutiis. Id. Scatebat irarum. — Also, with an acc. following. Plaut. Id tuus scaten animus, h. e. ea re.  
 SCĀTINIŪS, a, um. See Scantinius.  
 SCĀTO, is. See Scateo.  
 SCĀTUREX. See Scaturix. 3  
 SCĀTURIGINŌSŪS (scaturigo), a, um, 2 adj. full of springs, full of water springing forth, boggy, marshy. Colum.  
 SCĀTURIGŌ (scaturio), inis, f. water 2 gushing or bubbling forth, spring-water, πίδαξ. Colum.  
 SCĀTURIŌ (scateo), ūris, n. 4. to stream 2 or gush out, bubble or flow forth like water from a spring, sprig forth, βλύζω. Pallad. Aqua scaturiens. — Figur. Prudent. Scaturientes auræ sermonis. Priap. vermiculi. — ¶ Also, to be full of any thing. Colum. Solum fontibus non scaturiat! — Figur. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Curio totus hoc scaturit, h. e. is quite full of this opinion.  
 SCĀTURIX (scaturio), icis, f. same as 3 Scaturigo. Varr. ap. Non. 2, 794. (al. leg. scaturex.)  
 SCĀURIANŪS (Scaurus), a, um, adj. relating to Scaurus. Martian. Capell. oratio, h. e. in defence of Scaurus.  
 SCAURŌS (allied to σκάζειν, to limp), 2 a, um, adj. having large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out, club-footed, σκαῖρος. Horat. — Hence, Scaurus, the name of a Roman family. M. Æmilius Scaurus was a celebrated orator. Cic.  
 SCĀZŌN (σκάζων), ontis, m. limping. A 2 kind of iambic verse, having a trochee instead of an iambus in the last place, is so called. — Hence, a kind of satirical poem. Plin. Ep.  
 SCĒLERĀTE (sceleratus), adv. wickedly, 2 impiously, viciously, ἀνοσίως. Cic. dicere. Id. Sceleratius. Id. Sceleratissime.  
 SCĒLERĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from sceler. — ¶ Adj. polluted by vices or wickedness, wicked, bad, impious, vicious, flagitious, nefarious, irreligious, cursed, infamous, detestable, ἀνόσιος, κατάρτος. Cic. homo. Id. Contra patriam scelerata arma capere. Id. preces. Virg. terra. Justin. audacia. Cic. Hasta scelerator. Id. Homo sceleratissimus. Hence, Id. Scelerati, sc. homines, h. e. wicked, infamous persons. Virg. Sceleratas sumere pœnas, for a scelerata femina. — ¶ Also, as a term of re-

proach, wicked, cursed, infamous, of places where wickedness is committed or punished. *Liv.* 1, 48. Vicus sceleratus, *h. e.* the name of a street in Rome, where Tullia, the daughter of King Servius, drove over the corpse of her father. *Liv.* Campus sceleratus, *h. e.* where vestal virgins were buried alive for incontinency. *Ovid.* Sedes scelerata, or, *Virg.* Limen sceleratum, *h. e.* the abode of the wicked in the lower regions. — Also, in general, of men or things with which we are displeased. Hence it may frequently be rendered noxious, pernicious, injurious, hurtful, harmful; rigid, severe, austere; too vehement; troublesome, importunate: unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky; too cunning, crafty, wily, &c. *Fest.* Porta scelerata, *h. e.* a gate at Rome, so called, because the three hundred Fabii went out through it, in order to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished. Sceleratus denotes here infelix. *Sucton.* Castra scelerata, *h. e.* unfortunate, because Drusus died in it. *Auct. consol. ad Liv.* 135. Ego sustineo positum scelerata videre, *h. e.* infelix. *Virg.* Frigus sceleratum, *h. e.* noxious. *Apul.* Herba scelerata, probably marsh crow-foot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.). *Plin.* Sceleratissimi serpentum. *Martial.* poemata, *h. e.* troublesome, disagreeable, disgusting. *Horat.* Proteus, *h. e.* too cunning.

**SCELERITAS** (scelus), ātis, f. wickedness, 3 guilt. *Pauct.*

**SCELERŌ** (Id.), ōnis, m. a villain, wicked man. *Petrou.* 50. (But *Ed. Anton.* reads scelio in the same signification.)

**SCELERŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pollute by wickedness or an impious action, to pollute, stain, defile, contaminate, maculate. *Virg.* manus. *Catull.* Penates. — ¶ Also, to make noxious or injurious. *Sicul.* Scelerata suis spicula. — ¶ See, also, Sceleratus, a, uia.

**SCELERŌSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. vicious, 3 abominable, wicked. *Lucret. facta.* *Varr.* homo.

**SCELESTE** (scelustus), adv. wickedly, impiously, viciously, abominably, detestably, roguishly, avoσios. *Liv.* facere. *Plaut.* Sceleste parta bona. *Vellei.* insimulare alicui. *Valcr.* Max. exercere arma. *Cic.* suspicari, *h. e.* roguishly, archly. *Augustin.* Scelustus.

**SCELĒSTŪS** (scelus), a, um, adj. vicious, flagitious, cursed, abominable, roguish, villainous, wicked, mischievous, unprincipled, knavish, avoσios. *Cic.* facinus. *Sallust.* nuptiæ. *Tercnt.* homo. *Liv.* Sermo scelstior. — ¶ Also, as a term of reproach, wicked, villainous, cursed, infamous, abominable. *Plaut.* Annus scelstior, *h. e.* worse, more unfortunate. *Id.* Scelstissimum te arbitror, *h. e.* the most wicked, because he had told him incredible things. *Id.* Me scelstum, qui non circumspexi, *h. e.* wa I not a blockhead? &c. — Also, in jest, of cunning or witty persons, wicked, roguish, arch, sly, wily. *Plaut.* Sapi scelsta multum, *h. e.* this roguish woman, &c.

**SCĒLETŪS** (σκαλετός), i, m. properly, a 3 mummy. Hence, a skeleton. *Apul.*

**SCĒLETŪRBE** (σκαλετόρη), es, f. a kind 2 of palsy of the legs and knees, by which the nerves of the knees are weakened, so that the person afflicted with it cannot go straight. *Plia.*

**SCĒLŪS**, ōnis, m. See Scelero, ōnis.

**SCĒLŪS** (unc.), ēris, n. a heinous action, crime, enormity, a wicked, impious action, deed of knavery, misdeed, sin, κακοπραγμία, ἀσεβημία. *Cic.* scelus facere, or, *Id.* admittere, or, *Id.* edere, or, *Id.* concipere, or, *Id.* in sese concipere, or, *Id.* suscipere, or, *Id.* committere, *h. e.* to commit or perpetrate. *Id.* Scelere se devincire, or, *Id.* se obstringere, or, *Id.* se alligare, or, *Id.* astringi, *h. e.* to load one's self with, make one's self guilty of. *Liv.* divinum et humanum, *h. e.* against god and man. *Id.* legatorum interfectorum, *h. e.* ob legatos interfectos. *Id.* Minister sceleris, *h. e.* of murder. — ¶ Also, impiety, irreligion, wickedness, want of religion. *Cic.* Ilinc pietas, ilinc scelus. — ¶ Also, of animals, mischievous disposition, malice. *Plia.* salamandræ. — ¶ Also, horrible or

terrible event. Thus, *Plin.* 2, 95. calls earthquakes, inundations, &c. scclera naturæ. — ¶ Also, a disagreeable thing or event, a calamity, misfortune, mishap. *Plaut.* Major filius potitus est hostium, quod hoc est scelus! *Tercnt.* Nec quemquam esse hominem arbitror, cui magis bonæ felicitatis omnes adversæ sient. (*Par.*) quid hoc est sceleris? — ¶ Also, an abominable person. *Cic.* Ne bestii, quæ tantum scelus attingissent, immanioribus uteremur. Particularly, as a term of reproach, a rogue, scoundrel, rascal, villain. *Plaut.* Scelus viri. *Id.* Abin! a me, scelus? *h. e.* drab! baggage! strawpet! — Hence, when used of men, it is also joined with a pronoun of the masculine gender. *Plaut.* Is me scelus usque attondit dolis doctis indoctum. *Tercnt.* Ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit?

**SCĒNĀ**, and **SCĒNĀ** (σκηνή), æ, f. properly, an arbor, boveer, tent. In such arbors or tents made of branches and leaves, theatrical pieces were anciently performed. — ¶ Hence, the place in the theatre where the actors perform; the stage, scene. *Cic.* Agunt in scena gestum. *Nepos.* In scenam prodire, or ad scenam ire, *h. e.* to play a part on the stage. *Virg.* Scenis agitatus Orestes, *h. e.* in tragediis. — ¶ Also, figur. the stage, any thing that is done publicly or before the eyes of all, or otherwise comes under the eyes of all. Hence it may frequently be rendered, the public, the eyes of the public, the world, external appearance, show, state, parade. *Cic.* Quæ si minus in scena sunt, *h. e.* are not so striking, not so much known, do not attract so much the eyes of all. *Cic.* Scenæ servire, *h. e.* to show one's self in public; to play a part while the eyes of every one are upon a person; or, to teaprove. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 83. Maxima quasi oratori scena videatur concio, *h. e.* an assembly of the people is to an orator a large scene, as it were. *Cic.* Verba ad scenam sumuntur, *h. e.* for the public; to make use of them in public. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. Scena rei totius est, *h. e.* eternal appearance; or, pretext, pretence. *Sucton.* Non minore scena, *h. e.* not with less show or parade; or, not with less preparation. *Virg.* Silvis scena coruscis desuper, *h. e.* beautiful prospect or view. — ¶ Also, figur. sight, condition, situation. *Apul.* Specta scenam calamitatis meæ, *h. e.* the sad situation in which I am. — ¶ Also, the part or character which one acts. *Apul.* Scena, quam sponte sumperat. — ¶ Also, a kind of knife or instrument for cutting. *Fest.*

**SCĒNĀLIS** (scena), e, adj. same as Scenicus. *Lucret.* 4, 77. species. (Most *Edd.* read scenai.)

**SCĒNĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, same as Scenicus. *Annian.* artifex, *h. e.* an actor.

**SCĒNĀTĪCŪS** (Id.), a, um, same as Scenicus. *Varr.*

**SCĒNĀTYLIS** (Id.), e, adj. same as Scenicus. *Varr.*

**SCĒNICĒ** (scenicus), adv. as upon the 2 stage, theatrically, after the manner of players, σκηνικός. *Quintil.*

**SCĒNICŪS** (σκηνικός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the stage, scenical, scenic, dramatic, theatrical, σκηνικός. *Liv.* ludi, *h. e.* theatrical plays, as comedies, &c. *Cic.* artifices, *h. e.* actors. *Id.* Res forenses scenica prope venustate tractare. *Ovid.* adulteria, *h. e.* represented on the stage. *Quintil.* actores, or, simply, *Cic.* Scenici, *h. e.* actors, players, performers, stage-players, comedians. *Cod. Just.* Scenica, *h. e.* an actress. — ¶ Also, theatrical, pretended. *Flor. rex.* *h. c.* Audriscus, who pretended to be king Philip.

**SCĒNĪTĒ** (σκηνίται), ārum, m. people living in tents or movable huts, which they carry along with them when they are travelling. *Plin.* Arabes scenitæ, *h. e.* the modern Beduins.

**SCĒNŌGRAPHĪĀ** (σκηνογραφία), æ, f. a 2 draught or sketch of the frontispiece and sides of a building. *Vitruv.* 1, 2. (Others read sciagraphia.)

**SCĒPSYS** (σκηψις), is, f. a town of Mysia. Hence, Sceptus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sepsis. *Cic.* Metrodorus.

**SCĒPTĪCŪS** (σκηπτικός), a, um, adj.

meditatiæ. — Hence, Sceptici, the Sceptics. The disciples of Pyrrho are so called, because they doubted of every thing, and would not give their assent to any thing without having previously meditated upon it. *Quintil.*

**SCĒPTŌS** (σκηπτός), i, m. any thing coming down from the clouds. *Apul.* Sceptos generale omnibus, quæ de nubibus cadunt, nomen est.

**SCĒPTRIFĒR** (sceptrum & fero), ēra, 3 ērum, adj. bearing a sceptre. *Ovid.* manus.

**SCĒPTRIGĒR** (sceptrum & gero), ēra, 3 ērum, adj. bearing a sceptre, σκηπτροφόρος. *Sil.*

**SCĒPTRŪM** (σκηπτρον), i, n. properly, that upon which one leans or supports himself. — Hence, a staff for walking with, particularly, a royal staff or sceptre. *Cic.* Rex sedens cum sceptro. *Sucton.* Jovis. *Id.* Sceptrum Augusti, *h. e.* the sceptre or staff of a triumphant general, otherwise called scipio eburneus. Sceptrum is also attributed to tragedy, because kings are introduced in it. *Ovid.*

Sceptra tamen sumpsit: curaque Tragedia nostra crevit. — Hence, facetiously. *Martial.* Sceptra pædagogorum, *h. e.* ferule, rods. — Also, figur. sceptre, kingdom, dominion, rule, authority, government. *Virg.* Ante sceptrum Dictæ regis. *Id.* Sceptra petit Evandri, *h. e.* ivit in regnum Evandri. *Ovid.* Asiæ. — ¶ Also, a name of the shrub aspalathus. *Plin.*

**SCĒPTŪCHŪS** (σκηπτούχος), i, m. having 2 a sceptre, one of the first screws at court in the Eastern countries, a viccro, governor. *Tacit.*

**SCĒDĀ**, or **SCĪDĀ** (σχήδη), æ, f. a small piece torn off. — Hence, a small leaf cut off from the papyrus, of which paper was made. *Plin.* 13, 23, where *Edd.* Hard. and *Elzev.* have scheda. — Hence, in general, a leaf or sheet of paper. *Cic.* Ut scida nequa depereat. *Quintil.* Omnes schedas excutit.

**SCĒDĪŌS** (σχέδιος), a, um, adj. made in 2 haste or on the instant, hastily put or thrown together, extemporary, not properly worked. *Pauct.* navis, *h. e.* only made of beams joined together. — Hence, *Apul.* Schedium, *h. e.* any thing made suddenly and without preparation.

**SCĒDŪLĀ**, or **SCĪDŪLĀ** (dimin. of scheda, or scida), æ, f. a small scroll or leaf of paper, σχίδιον. *Cic.*

**SCĒMĀ** (σχήμα), ātis, n. and **SCĒMĀ**, 2 æ, f. a habit, dress, garb. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, figure, fashion, posture, carriage, manner. *Sueton.* Exemplar imperatæ schemæ. *Vitruv.* Geometrica schemata, *h. e.* geometrical figures, diagrams. *Id.* Schemata trigoni. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, figure of speech. *Petron.* Schemas loqui, to speak figuratively. — Particularly, a manner of speaking by which the speaker says another thing than what he seems to say. *Quintil.*

**SCĒMATĪSMŪS** (σχηματισμός), i, m. a 2 figurative manner of speaking. *Quintil.*

**SCĒDĪĒ** (σχίδιον, plur. σχίδια), ārum, 2 f. little pieces of wood, chips, shavings, splinters. *Vitruv.*

**SCĒISMĀ** (σχίσμα), ātis, n. a schism, dis 3 union, separation. *Tertull.*

**SCĒISMĀTĪCŪS** (σχισματικός), a, um, 3 adj. separating from the church, schismatical. *Augustin.*

**SCĒISTŌS**, or **SCĒISTŪS** (σχιστός), a, 2 um, adj. cleft, split, that may be cleft, split or divided. *Plin.* lapis, *h. e.* a kind of stone which looks as if it was split. *Id.* lac, *h. e.* the curds of milk when separated from the whey. *Id.* capra, because its leaves are torn off, which afterwards grow again.

**SCĒGENEUS** (Σχοινεύς), ēi and ēos, m. 3 the father of Atalanta. — Hence, Schœneis, īdis, f. sc. femina, *h. c.* Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus. *Ovid.* — Schœneis, īdis, f. same as Schœneis. *Sidon.* — Schœneius, a, um, adj. relating to Schœneus. *Ovid.* virgo, or, simply, *Id.* Schœneia, *h. c.* Atalanta.

**SCĒGENICŪLŌS**, or **SCĒGENICŪLŪS** 3 (schœnus), a, um, adj. anointed with a coarse ointment made from bulrush. Hence, women, perhaps prostitutes, are called schœniolæ. *Varr.* (Some think

there was no such ointment, and would rather read *carnicolæ*.)  
**SCHŒNIS**, *idis*, f. See *Schœneus*.  
**SCHŒNŒBĀTES** (σχωνοβάτης), *æ*, m. a rope-dancer. *Juvnal*.  
**SCHŒNUM**, *i*, n. and **SCHŒNŒS** (σχωνός), *i*, m. a rush, bulrush. The ancients made use of an odoriferous species of rush (*Andropogon Schœnanthos*, L.) to season their wine, and give it a certain taste and fragrance. *Cuto* and *Colum*. They also made an ointment of it. But *Meursius* ridicules the idea of an ointment made of rushes, and reads *cæno*, from *cænum*, dirt. — ¶ Also, a measure of distance with the Persians, the length of which is not exactly known; some reckoned four, others five thousand *passus*. *Herodotus* reckons 60 stadia to an Egyptian schœnus.  
**SCHŒLĀ** (σχολή), *æ*, f. a cessation, leisure, rest from labor, particularly leisure from affairs of the state and manual labor, which may be spent in literary occupations. — Hence, any learned examination, dissertation, disputation, conversation, lecture, explanation. *Cic. Certæ scholæ sunt de exilio, de interitu patriæ, &c. Id. Vertere ad alteram scholam, h. e. matter, subject. Id. Quinque scholas in totidem libros contuli. Id. Scholas Græcorum more habere. Id. Scholam explicare, h. e. to deliver a philosophical lecture.* — ¶ Also, a place where teachers and scholars meet to teach and to be taught, a school. *Cic. Homo de schola. Quintil. Studentem frequentia scholarum trade- ret. Sueton. Scholam aperire, h. e. to open or set up a school, begin to teach or deliver lectures. Id. dimittere, h. e. to resign the office of teacher.* — ¶ Also, all those who embrace the opinions, of some eminent teacher, the followers of a teacher or school, a sect, a school. *Cic. Clamabant omnes philosophorum scholæ. Plin. Dissederunt hæ scholæ.* — ¶ Also, a gallery or piazza where works of art were placed and scholars met for conversation. *Plin. Octaviæ scholæ.* — ¶ Also, a number of men who, by profession or office, belong to each other, and meet together, a college, class, board, corps, body, regiment, company, &c. *Cod. Just. and Amman.* — ¶ Also, a building where such a college, class, &c. meets. *Inscript. ap. Gruter.* — ¶ Also, in a bathing-room, the place surrounding the bathing-tub, where persons waiting to bathe rested until they could enter the bath, or where attendants upon persons bathing stood. *Vitruv. Schola labriet alvei.*  
**SCHŒLĀRIS** (schola), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to a school. *Hieronym. declamatio.* — ¶ Also, relating to classes. — Hence, *Scholares*, soldiers of the guard. *Cod. Just.*  
**SCHŒLĀSTICŒS** (σχολαστικός), *a*, um, 2 adj. of or belonging to a school or college, particularly, relating to the study of rhetoric. *Quintil. materia. Gell. declamatio.* — Hence, *Scholastica*, *orum*, n. or *Scholasticæ* (sc. declamationes), *arum*, f. *Quintil.* In scholasticis inoque nonnunquam evenit, ut, &c. *h. e. in the school of rhetoricians, or in rhetorical exercises.* — Hence, *Scholasticus*, *i*, m. a scholar, student, particularly, a student of rhetoric. *Quintil.* Also, a teacher of a school, particularly, a teacher or professor of rhetoric, a rhetorician. *Sueton. and Plin. Ep.* Hence, as a term of reproach, a pedant. *Apul.* Also, an advocate, pleader. *Cod. Theod.* Also, a scholar, learned man, man of letters. *Hieron.* Also, a grammarian. *Virg.*  
**SCHŒLICŒS** (σχολικός), *a*, um, adj. relating to a school or school affairs. *Gell.*  
**SCHŒLĒŒN** (σχόλιον), *ii*, n. a scholion, scholium, explanatory note. *Cic.*  
**SCHYTĀNUM** (unc.), *i*, n. a means used in dyeing to assist substances in taking the colors. *Plin. 33, 26. (Ed. Hurd. reads Scytatum.)*  
**SCIĀDEUS** (σκιადεύς), *ei* and *eos*, m. a kind of sea-fish, the female of which is called *sciæna*; it is otherwise called *umbra*, perhaps a kind of grayling or omber (*Salmo Thymallus*, L.), in French, *Pombré*.  
**SCIĒNĀ**, *æ*, f. See *Sciadeus*.  
**SCIĀGRAPHĪA**, or **SCIŒGRAPHĪA** (σκι-

γραφή), *æ*, f. the first rude draught of a thing; a sketch, design, model. *Vitruv. 1, 2. (Alii leg. scenographi.)*  
**SCIĀPŒDES** (σκιάποδες), *um*, m. a fabulous nation, said to cover themselves with the shadow of their feet. *Plin. (Some read Scipodes.)*  
**SCIBILIS** (scio), *e*, adj. that may be known. 3 *Tertull.*  
**SCIDA**, **SCIDULA**. } See *Scheda, Schedula*.  
**SCIĒNS**, *tis*, particip. from *scio*. — ¶ Adj. *knowing, having a knowledge of. Terent. Ut sis sciens, h. e. in order that you may know. Id. Scientem aliquem facere, h. e. to inform, give information.* — ¶ Also, *knowing, having a knowledge of, skilled, well skilled or versed, experienced, expert, having an insight into any thing, with and without a genit. Varr. Scientem esse oportet eorum rerum. Sallust. belli. Horat. citharæ. Cic. Scientissimus reipublicæ gerendæ. Id. Quis scientior fuit? Id. Scientissimus gubernator. Also, with an infin. following. Horat. flectere equum.* — ¶ Also, *knowingly, with knowledge. Cic. A me sciente occulatur. Id. Offenderet sciens neminem. Id. Prudens et sciens, or, Terent. Prudens sciens, h. e. on purpose, willing, meaning or intending it, with one's eyes open.*  
**SCIĒNTĒR** (sciens), *adv. knowingly, expertly, skilfully, εἰδώς, ἐπιστημόως. Cic. dicere. Nepos. cantare. Cæs. Scientius. Cic. Scientissime.* — ¶ Also, *knowingly, designedly, on purpose, on set purpose. Plin. Paneg. fallere.*  
**SCIĒNTĪA** (Id.), *æ*, f. *knowledge, science, skill, expertness, ἐπιστήμη. Cic. regionum. Cæs. linguæ Gallicæ. Cic. artium. Id. Scientiam hominis fingere, h. e. to be unknown to a person. Id. Scientia comprehendisse, h. e. to know, have learnt. Id. Habere scientiam rei, or, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. tenere, h. e. to know, have knowledge of. Cic. Alienus scientiæ satisfacere, h. e. to satisfy, to say as much as the other already knows. Quintil. Recte loquendi scientia. Id. Scientia rerum, h. e. great learning. Cic. Scientia de re, fur rei. — It is also found in the plural. Cic. Scientiæ.* — ¶ *Scientia* was used by the ancients only in a subjective, never in an objective sense, as it has been by many moderns, who falsely write *scientiæ* for *doctrinæ*, or *disciplina*.  
**SCIĒNTIŒLĀ** (dimin. of *scientia*), *æ*, f. 3 a little knowledge or science. *Arnob.*  
**SCILICĒT** (for *scire licet*), *adv. it is evident, it is clear or manifest, it is plain to see; truly, in truth, verily, certainly, doubtless, assuredly, indeed, ἀληθῶς, ὀηλαδῆ. Terent. Scilicet me facturum, h. e. of course I shall do it, or, I shall certainly do it.* — Also, without an accus. and *infin.* *Cic. Est adventus scilicet Cæsaris in expectatione. Id. Habebo scilicet.* — Hence, ironically, of course, indeed, so then, certainly, forsooth, &c. *Cic. Ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut præsidio niti volebam. Virg. Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat.* — It may also be rendered, *namely, to wit, that is to say. Cic. Istis tamen alio tempore responsurus sum, tum scilicet, cum tibi.* It may also be rendered *just.* — ¶ Also, in answers, *yes, certainly, &c. Terent. Et nova nupta eadem hæc discet? (Ml.) scilicet, h. e. exactly so; yes, yes, sir. Id. Fratris igitur Thais tota est? (Chæ.) scilicet, h. e. precisely.* — ¶ It is also used to excite the attention to an idea following, *lo! ha! only think! Virg. Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossan scilicet atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum.*  
**SCILLĀ**, or **SQUILLĀ** (σκίλλα), *æ*, f. a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill, (*Scilla maritima*, L.) *Plin.* In this signification, *scilla* is more frequent. — ¶ Also, a kind of crab which defends the pinna. *Cic.* In this signification, *squilla* is more frequently found.  
**SCILLINŒS** (scilla), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to sea-onions or squills. *Plin. acetum.*  
**SCILLITĒS** (σκιλίτης), *æ*, m. of sea-2 onious or squills. *Colum. Vinum scillites, h. e. wine seasoned with squills.*

**SCILLITICŒS** (σκιλίτικος), *a*, um, adj. 2 of squills or sea-leeks. *Cels.*  
**SCIMPŒDIUM** (σκιμποδῖον), *ii*, n. a small 3 bed or couch. *Gell.*  
**SCIN?** *h. e. scisne. See Scio. 3*  
**SCINCŒS**, and **SCINCŒS** (σκίγγος, or σκίγγος), *i*, m. a kind of lizard resembling a crocodile, found about the Nile. *Plin.*  
**SCINDŒ** (σείω), *is*, *scidi*, *scissum*, a. 3 to cut, tear, rend; break asunder, split, divide or separate by force. *Cæs. vallum, to pull out the palisades. Cic. epistolam, h. e. to tear, tear in pieces. So, also, Virg. crines. Id. quercum cuneis, h. e. to cleave. Id. æquor ferro, h. e. to plough. Ovid. Navis scindit aquas. Senec. aves in frusta (of food), h. e. to divide, carve, cut into small pieces. Martiul. Nihil scidisti, h. e. you have given your guests nothing to eat. Further, Prop. vestes de corpore. Cic. alicui penulam, h. e. to tear one's travelling-cloak, h. e. to ask, solicit, urge or force him to stay. — So, also, Scissus, a, um. Liv. vestis. Virg. Mater scissa comam, h. e. habens comam scissam. Lucan. Scissa genas, h. e. with scratched cheeks. Martial. humus, h. e. effossa. — ¶ Also, to tear open, as, wounds. *Figur. Cic. dolorem, h. e. to rend. — ¶ Also, figur. to tear to pieces, lacerate, distract. Lucret. Curæ animum scindunt.* — ¶ Also, figur. to interrupt. *Cic. verba fletu. Plin. Ep. actionem.* — ¶ *Figur. to divide. Virg. Scindit se nubes.* — Also, in general, to divide, separate. *Virg. Genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, h. e. branches aff. Quintil. Scidit se studium.* — Hence, *Scindi*, to be separated or divided, to separate or divide itself. *Virg. In contraria studia scinditur vulgus. Tacit. Hi in duas factiones scinduntur.* Hence, *Id. Scindere agmen, h. e. to separate, break through.* — ¶ Also, to destroy, overthrow, raze. *Plaut. urbem.* — ¶ *Stat. chelyu, h. e. to strike too violently, of a player who is out of humor.*  
**SCINDŒLĀ**. See *Scandula*.  
**SCINFES**. See *Cinifes*.  
**SCINIS**. See *Sinis*.  
**SCINTILLĀ** (perhaps from *scindo*), *æ*, f. a spark, sparkle, σπινθήρ. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a bright point like a spark. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, figur. a spark, the smallest part of a thing. *Cic. Ut ne qua scintilla belli relinquatur, h. e. not a spark, not a vestige.*  
**SCINTILLĀTIŒS** (scintillo), *onis*, f. a 2 sparkling, σπινθηριώδης. *Plin.*  
**SCINTILLŒ** (scintilla), *as, avi, atum*, n. 2 I. to sparkle, emit sparks, σπινθηρίζω. *Plin. and Virg.* — *Figur. Sil. Scintillavit ira, h. e. sparkled, flashed. Calp. Venus, h. e. amor.*  
**SCINTILLŒLĀ** (dimin. of *scintilla*), *æ*, f. a little spark, μικρός σπινθήρ. *Cic.*  
**SCIŒ** (unc.), *is, ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, a. 4. to know, have knowledge of any thing, δαίω, ἴσκει, γινώσκω. *Cic. Ille tenet et scit. Liv. Nec satis scio, nec si sciam, dicere ausim. Cels. and Liv. Scire licet, h. e. you must know, it is evident or manifest. Liv. Facile est scitu. Also, scito, for scitu. Terent. Scito huic opus est. Cic. Fac ut sciam, h. e. let me know, inform me of it.* — Also, with *quod* instead of an accusat. and *infin.* following. *Plaut. Scio jam, filius quod amet meus. Liv. Scituros, quod sine restituta potestate redigi in concordiam res nequeant.* — *Haud scio an, perhaps, probably, in my opinion, I should think, doubtless. Cic. Est id quidem magnum, et haud scio an maximum. Id. Haud scio, an nihil quicquam melius sit. Terent. Haud scio, anne uxorem ducat, h. e. I would not answer for it, he is going to marry.* When followed by *ne*, it expresses a doubt. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 54. Haud scio mirandume sit, h. e. we need not wonder.* — *Scito (imper.), know, you must know, I will tell you, I let you know, I inform you; as, Terent. Sempertu scito, flamma fumo est proxima, h. e. keep this in mind. Cic. Apud Segestanos reptum esse, iudices, scitote neminem, qui illud signum aunderet attingere.* — *Scires, you would think, suppose, conclude; as, Ovid. Seu pingebat aci, scires a Pallade doctam. — Scire de aliqua re,**

*or de homine, to know or have a knowledge of any thing or person; as, Cic. De legibus instituentibus Lycurgum scisse melius, quam Hyperidem. Id. Cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Nulla se scire negarit. — Scire ex aliquo, or de aliquo, to know any thing from a person, understand or hear from, &c., have information from: as, Cic. Ex quo vel ex sobrio, vel certe ex ebrio scire posses. Id. Id de Marcello, aut certe de Postumia sciri potest. — Quod sciam, as far as I know, to my knowledge; as, Cic. Festinus non venerat, quod sciam. So, also, Quod scio; as, Quintil. Quod scio, victis etiam gladiatores parcunt. — Scin? do you know? Terent. Scin? tu, ut — habeat? Plaut. Scin? quomodo? Terent. Scin? me, in quibus sim gaudiis? for scin? in quibus ego sim, &c. — Partic. Sciens. S. C. de Baech. Senatūs sententiam uti scientes essetis. — ¶ Also, to be able, to know, have knowledge of or understand any thing. Cic. Latine, Græce, h. e. to know Latin or Greek. Terent. Fidibus scire, se. canere, h. e. to be able to play on a stringed instrument. Plaut. omnes linguas. Cic. Remm, quæ sciuntur. — Also, in general, to be able, where possum is otherwise used. Lip. Major, quam ut reus esse sciret. — ¶ Also, to learn, find, hear, see, know. Cic. Quid autem dubitaverim, cum videre te, scies. Id. Qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus es, quid igitur proficis? Id. Quoad scitum, se. Sextium vivere, h. e. knew or was informed. — ¶ Also, for scisco, to ordain, decree, appoint. Pandect. Lex scit. Lio. Sciret plebs, ut, &c. — ¶ Scibo, is, it, for sciam, es, et. Terent. — ¶ See, also, Sciens.*

**SCIOGRAPHIA.** See *Sciagraphia.*

**SCIOLUS** (dimin. of sciens), a, um, adj. one who affects wisdom or knowledge of any thing, a conceited or arrogant person, a sciolist, smatterer. Arab. — ¶ Also, knowing, having a knowledge of, being skilled or experienced in any thing. Frontin. nandi.

**SCIOPODES.** See *Sciapodes.*

**SCIOETHERICON** (σκιοθηρικόν), n. a sundial. Plin. — Also, *Sciother.* Hygin.

**SCIPYADES** (Σκιπιάδης), or **SCIPYADÆ**, 3 a, m. one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio, or Scipio. Horat. — Plur. Scipiadæ, the Scipios. Virg.

**SCIPYD** (σκιπύων, σκήπύων), ðnis, m. a staff, as, for walking, and, as occasion served, for beating. Plaut. — eburneus, a staff worn by the viri triumphales. Liv. Also, by the consuls under the emperors. Vopise. Such a staff the Romans sent as a present to king Masinissa. Liv. — ¶ Scipio (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia. Publius Scipio Africanus Major defeated Annibal at Zama. His grandson, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Minor, destroyed Carthage.

**SCIPIONARIUS** (Scipio), a, um, adj. of Scipio. Varr.

**SCIROMÆ** (σκιρώμα), and **SCIRRHOMÆ** (σκιρρόμα), ðtis, n. a hard swelling, unattended with pain, but very dangerous, a scirrhus, scirrhus tumor. Plin.

**SCIRON** (Σκίρων, or Σκείρων), ðnis, m. a highwayman slain by Theseus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, with the Athenians, a west or north-west wind, so called because it blew from the Scironic rocks. Senec.

**SCIRONIS** (Σκιρωνίς, Σκειρωνίς), ðdis, 3 f. called after the highwayman Sciron, Scironic. Senec. petriæ, same as saxa Scironica.

**SCIRONIUS** (Σκιρωνίος), a, um, adj. 2 called after the highwayman Sciron, Scironic. Plin. saxa, near Attica, in the country of Megara.

**SCIROUS**, and **SCIRRHOS** (σκιρός, and σκιρρός), i, m. same as Scirroma. Plin.

**SCIRPEUS**, or **SIRPEUS** (scirpeus), a, um, 3 adj. of a bulrush, σχοινόβης. Plaut. ratis. Ovid. imago. So, also, Id. simulacrum. Such images were annually thrown into the Tiber, instead of men. (Here most Edd. have scirpeus.) — Hence, Scirpea, or, usually, Sirpea, subst. sc. res, or corbis, h. e. a hurdle or basket-work for a weaver or carriage. Varr. and Ovid.

**SCIRPICULUS**, or **SIRPICULUS** (scirpiculus), a, um, adj. consisting of or made of bulrushes. — Hence, Varr. and Prop. Scirpiculus, or sirpiculus, and scirpicula or sirpicula, se. corbis, h. e. a wicker-basket. Plaut. Sirpiculis piscariis, h. e. boat-nets, weels, wicker-baskets. — Varr. Sirpicula falces, h. e. perhaps, pruning-knives used in training a vine.

**SCIRPUS**, or **SIRPUS** (scirpus), as, ðvi, 3 ðtum, a. 1. to bind, plait. Varr. **SCIRPULUS**, a, um, adj. Plin. vitis, h. e. a kind of vine. So, also, Id. uva.

**SCIRPUS**, or **SIRPUS** (χρίπος, or χρίπος), i, m. a rush, bulrush, σπάρτη, σχοίνος. Plin. Since rushes have no knots, hence the proverb, Terent. Nodum in scirpo querere, h. e. to seek a knot in a bulrush, to stumble upon plain ground, look for difficulties where there are none. — ¶ Also, a net made of bulrushes. Hence, a riddle. Gell.

**SCIRRHOMA.** See *Scirroma.*

**SCIRRHUS.** See *Sciros.*

**SCISCITATIUS** (sciscitor), ðnis, f. a demand, asking, inquiry, πείσις, ἐρώτησις. Petron.

**SCISCITATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. an inquirer, 3 demander, investigator, πυνθῆν. Martial. **SCISCITO** (scisco), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. same as Sciscitor. Hence, Sciscitatus, a, um, passively, asked, ἐρωτηθείς. Ammian.

**SCISCITOR** (Id.), ðris, ðtus sum, dep. 1. to inquire, demand, ask, interrogate, question, seek to be informed, πυνθάνομαι, ἐξερῶ. Cic. de victoria. Id. Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitator sententiam. Terent. Sciscitari quid sit. Liv. Sciscitari, uter Porsena esset. Cic. Ab utroque sciscitor, cur mundi ædificatores repente existerint. Also, with an accusat. of the person interrogated. Liv. Cum vidisset os specus, per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt. Sueton. Ut mane singulos sciscitaretur, jamne jentassent. — ¶ Also, to try, essay. Capitol. Sciscitatus, an humeri apti essent oneri ferendo.

**SCISCIO** (scio), is, scivi, scitum, a. 3. to inquire, know, learn, ascertain, εἶδος, ἵσημι. Plaut. Ocius accurro, ut sciscam, quid velit. — ¶ Also, to approve of any thing by one's vote, to vote, give one's vote or suffrage. Cic. legem, or, Id. rogationem, h. e. to approve of a bill or proposed law. This was done by the people. Sometimes, also, to make a motion, propose a law. — Hence, to enact or make a law, to decree, ordain, determine, establish, appoint, constitute, ψηφίζομαι, χειροτονέω. Cic. Quæ scisceret plebs. — Also, without an accusat. Cic. Athenienses sciverunt, ut Æginetis pollices præciderentur. Liv. Plebes scivit, ut, &c. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Sil. Solem concedere nocti sciscant.

**SCISSILIS** (scindo), e, adj. that may easily be rent, cut, cleft, split or broken, εύκείστος, εύδιάρπτος. Cels. alumen. — ¶ Also, rent, torn. Apul.

**SCISSIM** (scissus), a, um, adv. by cleaving, splitting, dividing or parting. Prudent.

**SCISSIO** (scido), ðnis, f. a tearing, separating, dividing, τμήσις. Macrob. **SCISSOR** (Id.), ðris, m. one who tears or divides. Hence, a career, cutter up of meat, χειροτόμος. Petron.

**SCISSURA** (Id.), æ, f. a tearing, rending, 2 dividing. Plin. — Figur. dissension, quarrel. Prudent. — ¶ Also, a cut, notch, cleft, rent, seissure, fissure, crack, chink, σχίσις. Plin.

**SCISSUS**, a, um, participle from scindo. — ¶ Adj. that may easily be split. Colum. alumen. — Also, figur. torn or looking as if it was torn. Prop. genæ, h. e. furrowed, wrinkled. Martial. venter, h. e. wrinkled, shrivelled. Cic. Vox scissa, or Vocis genus scissum, h. e. broken, interrupted or quaking. — Subst. Scissum, i, n. a rent, scissure, opening, hole. Plin. Scissa reficere.

**SCITAMENTUM** (scitus, a, um), i, n. plur. Scitamenta, dainties, sweetmeats, delicate food, ἡδύσματα. Plaut. — ¶ Also, figur. dainties, of rare expressions, ironically. Gell. Ὁμοιοτέλευτα, καὶ ἄριστα, καὶ ὁμοιόπρωτα, cete-

raque hujusmodi scitamenta, quæ isti ἀπειρόκαλοι in collocandis verbis inmodice faciunt.

**SCITATIUS** (scitor), ðnis, f. a demand, inquiry, πείσις. Ammian.

**SCITATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a demander, asker, inquirer. Ammian. 22, 8. (Alii leg scrutatores.)

**SCITE** (scitus, a, um), adv. skilfully, dexterously, nicely, cleverly, επιστημόνως, ἐμμελῶς. Liv. loqui. Cic. Capella scite facta. Gell. Scitius. Plant. Scitissime. — ¶ Also, tastefully, elegantly. Liv. coli, h. e. to dress fashionably. Salust. exornare convivium.

**SCITO** (scio), as, a. 1. to know. Ammian. 330, 5. (Al. leg. noscibat.)

**SCITOR** (Id.), ðris, ðtus sum, dep. 1. to desire to know, to ask, demand, inquire. Virg. oracula, h. e. to consult. Ovid. Scitatur ab ipsa, cujus velit esse mariti. Horat. Scitari libet ex ipso. Ovid. Scitari quæpiam de re aliqua. Id. causam viæ. Id. Quid veniat, scitatur. Cic. Non te id scitari, qualem esse oratorem vellem. Sometimes it may be rendered to learn, be informed. Horat. ex aliquo.

**SCITULE** (scitulus), adv. skilfully, elegantly, gracefully. Apul.

**SCITULUS** (dimin. of scitus), a, um, adj. handsome, beautiful, pretty, neat, trim, fine, elegant. Plaut. forma, fine. Apul. caupona (hostess).

**SCITUM** (scisco), i, n. an ordinance, statute, decree, ψήφισμα. Liv. plebis. Id. pontificis. Cic. Cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant. Id. Ctesiphon scitum fecit, ut corona aurea donaretur. — Hence, Populi scitum, plebis scitum, or, populiscitum, plebiscitum. — ¶ Also, same as Dogma, a maxim, dogma, axiom, tenet of a philosopher, ἄξιωμα. Senec.

**SCITUS** (Id.), us, m. an ordinance, decree. Liv. and Cic. plebis.

**SCITUS** (properly, a participle from scio, or scisco), a, um, adj. knowing, skilful, wise, shrewd, acute, dexterous, expert, adroit, crafty, cunning, συνετός, εύφύης. Plaut. sycophanta. Gell. mulier. Em. ap. Fest. Scitus agaso, well acquainted with the roads. Also, with a genit. following. Ovid. Scitus vadorum, h. e. well acquainted with. Id. Iyræ. Also, with an infinit. following. Sil. Scitus accendere. Plaut. Oratio scitissima, h. e. well-written. Id. Scitius. — Hence, Scitum est, it is wise, it is best. Terent. Hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quid ex usu siet. Cic. Scitum est, causam conferre in tempus, cum afferre plura, si cupias, non queas. Also, it is worth knowing. Plin. Scitum est, inter Protogenem; et eum quod accidit. So, also, Cic. Vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est. — Hence, Scitum, subst. a shrewd saying, acute or witty remark, a clever thought, pensée. Cic. Scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa, melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur. — ¶ Also, pretty, fine, handsome, elegant. Terent. puer. Fest. facies. Lamprid. Forma scitior. — ¶ Also, fit, suitable, proper, convenient. Plaut. nox. Gell. vox.

**SCITUS** (scio), i, m. a squirrel. Plin.

**SCIOS** (scio), a, um, adj. knowing, having knowledge of, εἶδος, επιστήμων. Lucant. Rerum scios. Pacuo. ap. Priscian. Perrogitando advenas de natis, neque quenquam invenit scium. — ¶ Also, knowingly, willingly, deliberately. Lucant. Puto, eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere.

**SCLOPPUS**, or **SCLOPUS** (unc.), i, m. a sound made by striking on the cheek when inflated. Pers. (But some prefer the reading stlopus, or stloppus.)

**SCOBINA** (scobis), æ, f. a graver or file to smooth with; a rasp, βίτην. Varr.

**SCOBIS**, and **SCOBS** (scabo), bis, f. powder or dust produced by filing, sawing, or boring; sardist, scrapings, filings, βίτημα. The nominat. scobis is found in Cels. and Colum. Figur. Plin. Scobent cutis cæsyum extenuat, h. e. scurf or any thing like it. — It is used as a mas culine by Vitruv. and Pallad. — Scobs seems not to occur, but Priscian recognizes it as usual.

**SCÖLECYA** (σκοληκία), *æ, f.* a kind of verdigris. *Plin.*  
**SCÖLECIÖN** (σκολήκιον), *ii, n.* a kind of scarlet berry said to change itself into a small worm. *Plin.*  
**SCÖLIBRÖCHÖN** (σκολίβροχον), *i, n.* a kind of plant, otherwise called *callitrichon* and *scolorudrion*. *Apul.*  
**SCÖLİÖS** (σκολιός), *a, um, adj.* crooked. — Hence, *Carmen scolon*, *h. e.* a kind of song sung at table, which, as some suppose, was sung in turns by the guests, who sat opposite each other, and, consequently, in a zigzag course.  
**SCÖLÖPAX** (σκολώπαξ), *äcis, m.* a snipe. 3 *Nemesian.*  
**SCÖLÖPENDRÄ** (σκολοπέδρα), *æ, f.* a scolopendra, a kind of multipede. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *n. sea-fish*. *Plin.*  
**SCÖLÖPENDRIUM, or SCÖLÖPENDRYÖN** (σκολοπέδριον), *ii, n.* See *Scolibrochon*.  
**SCÖLÿMÖS** (σκόλυμος), *i, m.* a kind of artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus, L.*). *Plin.*  
**SCÖMBER** (σκόμβρος), *bri, m.* n. kind of sea-fish, usually supposed to be a mackerel (*Scomber scomber, L.*).  
**SCÖMMA** (σκόμμα), *ätis, n.* a scoff, mock, 3 *jeer, taunt, gibe, flout, enoil.* *Macrob.*  
**SCÖPÄ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a thin branch of trees, shrubs, &c. The singular was but little used, and *Quintil.* 1, 5, 16, finds fault with the use of it. But we find in *Plin.* *Scopa regia, h. e.* according to *Sprengel*, a species of the herb goose-foot resembling a besom (*Chenopodium scoparia, L.*). It is commonly found in the plural. *Pallad.* *Asparagi radices annis omnibus incendamus in scopis.* *Plin.* *absinthii in vinum additæ.* And so, of other herbs. — Hence, *Scopæ*, a broom, besom, κόρος, καλλύτρον, σαρώθρον. *Plaut.* *Mundities fieri volo: eferre huc scopas, simulque arundinem.* *Horat.* *Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus consistit sumptus!* *Plin.* *Myrti foliis acutis, ex qua fiunt ruri scopæ.* — Hence, *Cic.* *Scopas dissolvere, h. e.* to take a broom to pieces, to deprive a thing of its order or connection, or, to make a thing entirely useless. — Hence, *Cicero* calls a worthless person *scopas solutus*.  
**SCÖPÆ**, *ärum, f.* See *Scopa*.  
**SCÖPÄRYÖS** (scopæ), *ii, m.* u *swearer*, 3 *σαρωθήρ.* *Pandect.*  
**SCÖPAS** (Σκόπας), *æ, m.* a celebrated statuary of *Paros*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a *Thessalian* of rank at the time of *Simonides*. *Quintil.* 11, 2, 14.  
**SCÖPES** (σκόπες), *um, f.* a species of owl. *Plin.* 10, 70, ex *Hom.*  
**SCÖPIÖ** (unc.), *önis, and SCÖPÖS, i, m.* 2 the stalk or pedicle of grapes, κρεμυστήρ. *Colum.* and *Varr.* — *Scopium* is also found in *Cic.*  
**SCOPIUM**, *ii, n.* See *Scopio*.  
**SCÖPTÖLÄ** (unc.), *örum, n.* the shoulder-3 bones. *Cels.* 8, 1. (But *Ed. Almel.* reads *scutula*.)  
**SCÖPÖLÄ** (dimin. of *scopa*), *æ, f.* a little 2 besom or broom, κόνηθρον. *Colum.*  
**SCÖPÖLÖSÖS** (scopulus), *a, um, adj.* full 1 of rocks or shelves, rocky, shelvy, σκοπελάδης. *Cic.* *mare.* *Sil. collis.* *Plin.* *Scopulosa, sc. loca.* — Hence, *figur.* *Cic.* *locus, h. e.* dangerous. *Val. Flacc.* *terga belluæ, h. e.* projecting like *n. rock*.  
**SCÖPÖLÖS** (σκόπελος), *i, m.* *any high projecting place, from which one can see objects at a great distance, the summit of a mountain, a high rock, cliff, crag.* *Virg.* *Ipsa hæret scopulis, et quantum vertice ad auras, &c.* *Ovid.* *Scopulus Mavortis, h. e.* *Areopagus.* — Also, with poets, in general, *any large stone.* *Val. Flacc.* *Machina muri, quæ scopulis trabibusque diu, confectaque flammis prociubit tandem.* *Id.* *Imber agens scopulos, h. e.* *lapides.* — ¶ Particularly, *n. rock in the sea or on the seashore, a cliff.* *Cæs.* *Remigium numero pars ad scopulos alisa.* So, also, *Cic.* *Ad scopulos affligi.* *Ovid.* *Terra tribus scopulis currit in æquora, h. e.* *promontoriis.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Scopulos et ferrum gestare in corde (of a hard-hearted and unmerciful person).* *Lucret.* *Ad scopulum ire, h. e.* to perish. — Also, *figur.* *a rock, of critical, dangerous things.* *Cic.* *Rationes ad scopulos appellere.*

**SCÖPÖS** (σκοπός), *i, m.* a mark, scope, at 3 which one shoots. *Sueton.* *Dom.* 19. (But *Ed. Wolf.* reads *scopulo*.) — *Figur.* *an end, design, aim, object, purpose.* *Cic.* But in this passage it is written with Greek characters. — ¶ *Scopius, a stalk or pedicle of grapes.* See *Scopio*.  
**SCÖRDALÄ** (scordalus), *æ, f.* contention, 2 *quarrel.* *Petron.*  
**SCÖRDALÖS** (unc.), *i, m.* perhaps, quar- 2 *relsome, insolent, daring, audacious* *Senec.*  
**SCÖRDYLÖN** (unc.), *i, n.* same as *Scor- 3 dium.* *Apul.*  
**SCÖRDYUM, or SCÖRDYÖN** (σκόρδιον), *ii, n.* a plant smelling like garlic, *scor. dum* or *water-germander*, (*Teucrium scordi- um, L.*) *Plin.* 25, 27.  
**SCÖRDÖTYS** (unc.), *is, f.* same as *Scor- dium.* *Plin.*  
**SCÖRYÄ** (σκόρῖα), *æ, f.* dross, the refuse of metal. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* *dirt, filth.* *Virg.*  
**SCÖRPÄNA** (σκόρπαινα), *æ, f.* a sea- scorpion. *Plin.* 32, 53.  
**SCÖRPÄCÖS** (σχορπῆκος), *a, um, adj.* 3 relating to scorpions. *Tertull.* *Scorpiacum, sc. medicamentum, h. e.* a remedy against the sting of a scorpion.  
**SCÖRPYNÄCÄ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a kind of herb, 3 same as *Proscopina.* *Apul.*  
**SCÖRPIÖ, önis, and SCÖRPIÖS, and SCÖRPIÖS** (σχορπίος, σκορπίων), *i, m.* a scorpion. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, the *Scorpion, one of the twelve signs of the zodi- ac.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, an engine for throw- ing stones, darts and other missiles, called *n. scorpion.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Particularly *Anniam.* 23, 4. and *Veget.* *de re mil.* 4, 22. — ¶ Also, *n. kind of sea-fish*, probably the sea-scorpion, (*Cottus scorpio, L.*) *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort, or scorpion's-tail (*Spartium scorpius, L.*) *Plin.* 22, 17. — Also, *n. shrub*, otherwise called *tragos.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a heap of stones piled up in the form of a pyr- amid, and serving as a boundary-mark. *Sicul.* *Flacc.*  
**SCÖRPIÖCTÖNÖN** (σχορπιόκτόνον), *i, n.* 3 the herb *heliotrope.* *Apul.*  
**SCÖRPIÖN** (unc.), *ii, n.* a kind of herb, otherwise called *telyphanon.* *Plin.*  
**SCÖRPIÖNÖS** (scorpio), *a, um, adj.* of 2 or pertaining to a scorpion. *Plin.* *genus cucumeris, so called on account of its resemblance to the tail of a scorpion, and because it is good against the sting of that insect.*  
**SCÖRPIÖS, ii, m. See *Scorpio*. 3  
**SCÖRPITÉS** (σχορπίτης), *æ, m.* or *SCÖR- PITIS* (σχορπίτης), *idis, f.* a kind of precious stone resembling a scorpion. *Plin.*  
**SCÖRPIÖRÖS, or SCÖRPIÖRÖS** (σχορπί- ορος), *i, m.* and *SCÖRPIÖRÖN* (σχορπί- ορον), *i, n.* scorpion's-tail; a kind of *he- liotrop.* *Plin.*  
**SCÖRPIÖS, ii, m. See *Scorpio*.  
**SCÖRTÄTÖR** (scortor), *öris, m.* a whore- 3 *monger, whoremaster, fornicator, εταί- ριστής, πόρνος.* *Cic.*  
**SCÖRTÄTÖS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* *whoredom.* 3 *Apul.*  
**SCÖRTEÖS** (scortum), *a, um, adj.* made 2 of hides or skins, σκότινος. *Cels.* *pul- vinus.* — Hence, *Ovid.* *Scortea, things made of hides or leather.* Hence, *Scor- tea, sc. vestis, a garment made of skins or leather.* *Martini.* and *Senec.* — ¶ Also, *old, wrinkled, ugly.* *Apul.* *Scortum scortum.*  
**SCÖRTILLUM** (dimin. of *scortum*), *i, n.* 3 a little or young harlot or courtesan, πορ- νίδιον, εταίρίδιον. *Catull.*  
**SCÖRTÖR** (scortium), *äris, dep.* 1. to 3 *whore, wench, εταίρίζουαι.* *Varr.*  
**SCÖRTUM** (σκόρῖον), *i, n.* a skin, hide, 2 *depus.* *Varr.* *Pelleis antiqui dicebant scortum.* *Tertull.* *Herculis, h. e.* the lion's skin of *Hercules.* — ¶ Also, *any person, male or female, who commits forni- cation; a harlot, courtesan, whore, prosti- tute, drab, strumpet.* *Cic.*  
**SCÖTT, örum, m. See *Scotus*.  
**SCÖTYÄ** (σκότία), *æ, f.* darkness. — 2 Hence, in architecture, the *rundle in the bottom of a pillar.* *Vitruv.* 3, 5, 2. — ¶ Also, a gutter at the end of a cornice. *Vitruv.* 4, 3, 6. — ¶ *Scötia, æ, f.* Scot- land.******

**SCÖTYÖS** (Scotia), *a, um, adj.* Scottish, 3 *Scotch.* *Claudian.* *tela.*  
**SCÖTYNÖS, or SCÖTYNÖS** (σκοτεινός), *a, um, adj.* dark. Hence, an epithet of the philosopher *Heraclitus.* *Senec.* *Heraclitus, cui cognomen Scotinon fe- cit orationis obscuritas.*  
**SCÖTÖS** (unc.), *i, m.* a Scotchman. *Clau- 3 dian.*  
**SCRÄNCYÄ** (unc.), *æ, f.* perhaps an epi- 2 *thet of a prostitute.* *Plaut.* *fragm.* ap. *Varr.*  
**SCREÄTÖR** (screo), *öris, m.* a hawker or 3 *henner.* *Plaut.*  
**SCREÄTÖS** (*Id.*), *us, m.* a hawking, hem- 3 *ming, χρέμψις.* *Terent.*  
**SCREÖ** (unc.), *as, a. l.* to hawk, hem, 3 *χρέμπτουαι.* *Plaut.*  
**SCRIBÄ** (scribo), *æ, m.* any one that writes; particularly, one who writes in the service of another, as of a prince, college, &c.; with us, a writer, scribe, notary, secretary, clerk, amanuensis, γραμματεὺς, λογογράφος. Hence, the scribe are sometimes to be considered as mean and inferior, and sometimes as respectable, and persons of impor- tance, though none of them were in great repute in free Rome, because they served for pay. They were of two kinds: *Publici*, who were in the service of the senate and higher magis- trates, as consuls, prætors, ædiles, quæstors, governors, &c. *Cic.* *Scriba ædificius.* *Sueton.* *quæstorius.* Also, of princes and kings. *Plin.* *Scribis regum.* *Liv.* *Scriba cum rege sedens.* *Nepos.* *Fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, itaque eum habuit Phil- lippus rex ad manum scribæ loco, quod multo apud Graios honorificentius est, quam apud Romanos.* *Privati*, who were kept by a private individual. *Varr.* *Scriba librarius.* These are otherwise simply called *librarii.* *Horat.* *Scriba Neronis (h. e.* *Tiberii).* So, also, *Cic.* *ad Div.* 5, 20. *Scriba meus.* (But in this passage, it may also mean a *scriba publi- cus*, because *Cicero* speaks here as pro- consul.) — *Inscript.* *Scriba ab epistolis, h. e.* a secretary.  
**SCRIBÄTÖS** (scribo), *us, m.* the office of a 3 *scribe or secretary, a writership, secretari- ship.* *Cod. Just.*  
**SCRIBLITÄ, or SCRIBLITÄ** (unc.), *æ, 2 f.* probably a kind of pastry. *Plaut.* and *Martial.* — Hence, *Afran.* *Scriblitarius, h. e.* a pastry-cook.  
**SCRIBÖ** (γράφω), *is, psi, ptum, a. 3.* to engrave, imprint, mark, draw lines, make characters, properly with a style or any other pointed instrument, by which the surface of any thing is torn open and made rough. Hence, to mark, draw, paint, write, because the ancients wrote with a style on waxen tablets. *Quintil.* *Stigma fugitivo scribere, h. e.* to brand a runaway slave. *Cic.* *lineam, h. e.* to draw a line. *Catull.* *Frontem tabernæ scribere scipionibus, h. e.* to mark. *Martial.* *Jupiter scriptus auro.* — Hence, to mark out, delineate, describe, sketch. *Plin.* *Ep. formam.* *Horat.* *Scribetur tibi forma et situs agri.* — Especially, to write with a style or pen. — Hence, to write, make letters or join them. *Cic.* *literam.* *Id.* *Erat scriptum ipsius manu.* *Figur.* *Ter- ent.* *Mili scripta illa dicta sunt in ani- mo, h. e.* impressed, treasured up. — Also, to write, inform by writing, intimate by letter, write a letter to a person. *Cic.* *Ego ad quos scribam, nescio.* *Id.* *In ista epistola nihil mihi scripsisti de tuis re- bus.* *Plaut.* *salutem, h. e.* to greet, send one's compliments to any one in writing. *Cic.* *Scribitur nobis, multitudinem con- ventisse.* Also, with a *nominat.* and *in- finit.* *Cic.* *Hæc avis scribitur solere.* — Also, to write, to commission, demand, ask, command by writing. *Cic.* *Si quid ad me scripseris. With ut following.* *Id.* *Patroni scribere, ut is ad suos scribe- ret; ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam veniret.* Also, without *ut.* *Cæs.* *Scribit Labieno, veniat.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* *Scribitur te- trarchis jussis Corbulonis obsequi.* — *Scribere ad aliquem de aliquo, to com- mend;* as, *Cic.* *Accuratissime ad me de te scripsit, h. e.* has commended you very much to me. — Also, to write, draw up,

compose. Cic. Scripsi tres libros. *Id.* defensionem. *Id.* historiam. *Horat.* poemata. Cic. carmen in aliquem. Also, simply, Scribere, to write, compose any thing, especially poems. *Terent.* Ad scribendum animum appulit, *h. e.* to writing or composing any thing. Cic. Se ad scribendum studium contulit, *h. e.* to composing a poem. Also, simply, Scribere, to write, treat of any thing in writing. *Gell.* Ut Plutarchus scribit. — Also, of advocates, to give written formularies or rules. Cic. *Mur.* 9. — Cic. Dicam alicui scribere, *h. e.* to bring an action against a person in writing. *Id.* leges, *h. e.* to make, draw up. *Liv.* foedus amicitia, *h. e.* to make. Cic. testamentum, *h. e.* to make a will. *Id.* senatus consultum, *h. e.* to commit to writing. Also, simply, scribere. *Id.* Adesse scribendo, *h. e.* to be present when a decree of the senate was committed to writing. So, also, *Id.* Esse ad scribendum. — Also, to appoint, institute, designate by writing. Cic. aliquem heredem, *h. e.* to appoint or designate by writing in a will as one's heir. So, also, *Id.* aliquem tutorem. *Pandect.* servo libertatem, *h. e.* to bequeath by will. — *Plant.* Scribere alicui numos, *h. e.* to pay by a bill of exchange. *Horat.* Scribe decem a Nerio, *h. e.* scribe to decem sestertia accepisse a Nerio, borrow of Nerius 10,000 sesterces. — Also, to sing or write of any one. Cic. Eum Marium, quem scripsissem, *h. e.* de quo scripsissem, cecevissem, of whom I wrote the poem called Marius. *Horat.* Scribere Vario (*dal.* for a Vario). — Also, to write or put down a name in a list or catalogue. — Hence, to enlist, enrol, levy. *Liv.* milites. Cic. supplementum legionibus, *h. e.* to enlist recruits. *Liv.* socios navales, *h. e.* to levy; or, with us, press sailors. *Id.* Colonos scribere in urbem aliquam, *h. e.* to send. Also, of other persons. *Horat.* Scribe tui gregis hunc, *h. e.* reckon him among your friends. — Also, to write, entitle. *Liv.* se consullem. — *Plant.* Scripsi, for scripsisti. *Anson.* Scripse, for scripsisse.

SCRIBONŪS LARGŪS, a physician in the time of the emperors Tiberius and Claudius.

SCRINIUM (unc.), *ii, n.* a wooden case for keeping papers, books, ointments, &c.; a casket, coffer, trunk, chest, case; a desk, escrutoire, book-case, κιβωτός, κιβώτιον. *Sallust., Horat., and Plin.* Under the emperors in later times, there were four kinds of scrinia: memoriae, epistoliarum, libellorum, and epistoliarum Græcarum.

SCRIPULUM, *i, n.* same as Scripulum. *Rhemn. Fann.*

SCRIPTYLIS (scribo), *e, adj.* that can be written. *Amnian.*

SCRIPTYŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a writing, the act of writing. Cic. — *¶* Also, a writing for exercise, or that which one writes for exercise. Cic. — *¶* Also, a writing; a thing written. Cic.

SCRIPTYŌ (frequentat. of scribo), *as, āvi, ātum, ā, l.* to write often. Cic. Scribas, vel potius scriptites. — *¶* Also, to write, particularly when it is done often, or simply, to write. Cic. orationes multas. *Id.* Græcis scriptitarunt, *h. e.* scripserunt.

SCRIPTOR (scribo), *ōris, m.* any one that writes or composes in writing, a writer, an author, συγγραφεύς. Cic. artium bonarum. *Id.* rerum suarum. *Horat.* Trojani belli, *h. e.* Homerus. Cic. legum, *h. e.* a legislator. — Also, without a genit. Lysias is called by Cic. Subtilis scriptor. *Liv.* Scriptores rerum, *h. e.* historians. — Also, same as Scriba. *Horat.* Scriptor libarius, *und, simply,* Cic. Scriptor, *h. e.* a scribe, secretary. *Id.* Scriptor rerum domesticarum, *h. e.* who writes an account of all that passes at home.

SCRIPTORŪS (scriptor), *a, um, adj.* of or serving for writing, γραφικός. *Cels.* calamus. *Id.* atramentum.

SCRIPTULUM (dimin. of scriptum), *i, n.* a line or a little line. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, for Scripulum. *Varr.*

RIPTUM (scribo), *i, n.* a writing, thing written; any thing committed to writing,

σῶγραμμα. Cic. Scriptum relinquere, *h. e.* to leave behind in writing. *Id.* Quod a Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, *h. e.* in writing, properly among his writings. *Id.* Mandare scriptis, *h. e.* to commit to writing, to write down. *Id.* Scripta scribere. *Id.* De scripto dicere, *h. e.* to speak from written notes, to read a speech, recite from a written composition. *Id.* Landavit scripto meo, *h. e.* a speech which I had composed. *Id.* Quoniam scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *h. e.* a written ordinance. *Id.* Quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *h. e.* when the meaning and intention of the writer does not seem to agree with his expressions. — *¶* Also, a writing. Cic. In scripto multo essem crebrior, *h. e.* in letter-writing. — *¶* Also, a line. Cic. Lusus duodecim scriptorum, *h. e.* a certain game played with dice and men. — *¶* Scriptum facere, *h. e.* scribam esse, to be a writer or secretary. See Scriptus, us.

SCRIPTURĀ (Id.), *æ, f.* a marking. Hence, a line or limit, boundary. *Petron.* malarum. — *¶* Also, a writing; the act of writing, γραφή. Cic. assidua. *Id.* Scriptura persequi aliquid, *h. e.* to write. — Hence, a writing, thing written, any thing committed to writing. *Nepos.* Genus scripturæ, *h. e.* a style or manner of writing. *Cæc.* in Cic. *Ep.* Mendum scripturæ, *h. e.* an error in writing. Cic. Per scripturam completi, *h. e.* to compose in writing. *Id.* Ex inferiore scriptura, *h. e.* parte testamenti. *Id.* Scripturam in qua inerit illud ambiguum. *Val. Max.* Duabus arcis lapideis reperitis, quarum in altera scriptura indicabat corpus Numæ Pompilii inesse, *h. e.* the inscription or superscription. *Sueton.* Libelli scriptura brevi, *h. e.* notes or billets expressed in a few words. — Particularly of poems. *Terent.* Ne cum scriptura evanesceret. *Sueton.* in *Vita Juvenal.* Genus scripturæ excoluit, *h. e.* satyræ faciendæ. — Hence, with ecclesiastical writers, Scripturæ, and plur. Scripturæ, the Bible, Scriptures, sacred writings, τὰ ἱερὰ βιβλία. — Also, a style or manner of writing. *Terent.* Fabulas tenni esse oratione et scriptura levi. — Also, a tax paid from public pastures. Cic. Vectigal ex scriptura, *h. e.* revenue from public pastures. *Id.* Qui pro magistro est in scriptura.

SCRIPTURARIŪS (scriptura), *a, um, 3 adj.* relating to the tax from public pastures, consequently, relating to public pastures. *Fest.* ager, *h. e.* on which cattle were pastured for a certain rent. *Lucil.* Scripturarius homo, *h. e.* one who has to do with the money arising from public pastures, whether as a recorder or as a farmer.

SCRIPTURŪS (desiderat. of scribo), *is, 3 a. 4.* to desire to write. *Sidon.*

SCRIPTŪS (scribo), *us, m.* a writing; 3 particularly, the office of a secretary, secretarship. *Liv.* Scriptum facere, *h. e.* to be a writer or secretary. *Fronto.* Scriptus publicus.

SCRIPTŪS, *a, um.* See Scribo.

SCRIPULĀRIS, or SCRIPULĀRIS (scripulum, or scrupulum), *e, adj.* of a scruple, in weight. *Plin.*

SCRIPULĀTIM, or SCRIPULĀTIM (Id.), *adv.* by scruples, in weight. *Plin.*

SCRIPULUM, or SCRIPULUM (unc.), *i, n.* a scruple or the smallest part of a weight or measure. As a weight, the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of a pound. Cic. *Attic.* 4, 16. *Ed. Ern.* Scripulum. *Ovid.* Scrupula quinque. *Vitr.* Auri scripulum. — *¶* Also, the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of an acre (jugerum). *Colum.* — *¶* Also, the smallest part of any measure, as, of a degree in astronomy, otherwise called a minute. — *¶* Instead of Scripulum, or Scrupulum, we find also in *Varr.* Scriptulum; in *Rhemn. Fann.* Scriplum; in *Inscript.* Scrupulus.

SCRŪBŪLŪS (dimin. of scrobs), *i, m.* a little ditch or furrow, βόθριον. *Colum.*

SCRŪBIS, and SCRŪBS (unc.), *bis, m.* and *f.* a ditch, furrow, hole, ὀρυγμα, σκάμμα. *Colum.* Ne protinus totus scrobs terra compleatur. *Id.* Scrobs

fieri debet latus pedum duorum. *Id.* Hunc scrobem autumnō facito. *Plin.* Platani in sua scrobe reponantur. *Id.* Ramum ab arbore in scrobem deprime. — Hence, also, a grave. *Sueton.* Scrobem coram fieri imperavit, dimensus ad corporis sui modulum.

SCRŪFĀ, or SCRŪFĪLĀ (γρρμφάς), *æ, f.* a sow that has had pigs, or is kept for breeding. *Varr.*

SCRŪFINŪS (scrofa), *a, um, adj.* of a sow. *Murcell. Enquir.*

SCROFIŌ, or SCROPHIŌ (unc.), *ōnis, 3 m.* a meeting of the boundaries of two fields in the form of a wedge. *Script. rei agr.*

SCRŪFIPĀSCŪS, or SCRŪPHIPĀSCŪS (scrofa & pasco), *a, um, adj.* feeding or keeping sows. *Plaut.*

SCRŪFŪLĀ, or SCRŪPHIŪLĀ (scrofa, or scropha), *æ, f.* a swelling of the glands of the neck; the scrofula or king's evil, χοιράδες. *Veget.*

SCROTUM (perhaps from scortum, in the sense of skin), *i, n.* the scrotum, κόρπος, δόχεος. *Cels.*

SCRŪPĒDĀ (perhaps from scrupus & pes), *æ, f.* Plur. Scrupedæ, *sc.* meretrices, *h. e.* according to some, moving awkwardly or heavily, shuffling. Others render it bandy-legged, and derive it from scaurus. According to *Scaliger* and *Passow*, it is to be derived from κρούερα, or κρουεῖρα, a high wooden shoe, and consequently signifies moving heavily, hobbling.

SCRŪPĒS (scrupus), *a, um, adj.* consisting of pointed, sharp, rough stones, stony, pebbly, rough, rugged, steep. *Virg.* spelunca. — *Figur.* Anson. difficultas, *h. e.* ardua.

SCRŪPŌSŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* full of rough stones, rough. *Plaut.* via. *Lucan.* saxum. *Græc.* Pyrene, the rocky Pyrenees *Apul.* agrum. — *Figur.* *Lucret.* ratio.

SCRŪPŪLĀRIS. See Scripularis.

SCRŪPŪLĀTIM. See Scripulatum.

SCRŪPŪLŌSĒ (scrupulosus), *adv.* scrupulously, carefully, exactly, nicely, anxiously, υπερακριβώς. *Plin.* Scrupulosus. *Colum.* Scrupulose probare. *Id.* Scrupulosissime.

SCRŪPŪLŌSĪTAS (Id.), *ātis, f.* too much nicety or exactness; scrupulousness, scrupulosity, υπερακριβεία. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, anxiety, grief, doubtfulness, solitude. *Tertull.*

SCRŪPŪLŌSŪS (scrupulus), *a, um, adj.* full of pointed, sharp, or rough stones, full of little gravel stones, gravelly, pebbly. Hence, rough, rugged, full of points. Cic. Scrupulose cotes. *Plaut.* specus. — *¶* Also, figur. exact, nice, diligent, scrupulous, precise, curious, full of doubts. *Frontin.* Scrupulosa inquisitione invenire aliquid. *Plin.* Ventorum ratio erit paulo scrupulosior. *Valer. Max.* cura. *Apul.* Scrupulosissimus decorum cultus, superstitious. *Tertull.* Fides scrupulosior. *Apul.* lector. — *¶* Also, difficult, troublesome. *Quintil.* disputatio. *Plin.* *Ep.* volumina.

SCRŪPŪLUM, *i, n.* a scruple. See Scripulum.

SCRŪPŪLŪS (dimin. of scrupus), *i, m.* a small pointed stone, bit of gravel, ψηφίς. *Solin.* Such a small stone is troublesome in a shoe, &c.; hence, a scruple, doubt, difficulty, uneasiness, trouble, anxiety. *Terent.* Mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet, *h. e.* I have still a scruple. Cic. Sin scrupulus tenuissimus residere aliquis vidēbitur. *Id.* Hunc sibi ex anima scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, *h. e.* to take away, remove. *Plin.* *Ep.* Exime huic mihi scrupulum, *h. e.* take away, remove. Cic. Ille tum iniectus est hominibus scrupulus, *h. e.* was occasioned. *Terent.* Timet: injeci scrupulum homini, I have put a flea in his ear; I have given him a bone to pick. *Colum.* Sine scrupulo, *h. e.* without hesitation. — *¶* Also, fear. *Apul.* Reus scrupulo questionis liberatur, from the fear of being tortured. — *¶* Also, care, diligence, caution. *Apul.* Quibus scrupulis perniciem prohibeat? by what care or diligence. — Also, a difficulty, of things not easily to be explained. *Gell.* Hos agute decidit



aculeos cum audiremus, neque in his scrupulis aut emolumentum ad rationem vitæ pertinens, aut finem ullum querendum videremus, &c. — ¶ Also, for *Scrupulum*, a *scruple*, the *smallest part of a weight*. (See *Scrupulum*.) — ¶ Also, the *smallest part of any thing*. *Inschrift*. Vixit annos viginti et unum, menses tres, horas quatuor, scrupulose sex, six minutes.

**SCRŪPUS** (unc.), *i*, *m.* a rough stone, λίθος. *Petron.*

**SCRŪTĀ** (γράφη, ἡ), *ōrum*, *n.* things old, worn out, broken, as, old clothes, or rags, frippery, lumber, old trash or trumpery, tatters, broken stuff. *Horat.* — Hence, *Scrutarius*, *ii*, *m.* one that deals therein, a seller of old stuff or trumpery, a broker, ragman, &c. *Lucil.* — *Scrutaria*, *æ*, *f.* sc. ars, the trade of such a man. *Apul.* *Scrutarium* facere, *h. e.* to deal in old stuff or trumpery. (It is in this passage used of thieves who steal only trifles.)

**SCRŪTĀRIŪS**, *a*, *um*. See *Scruta*. 3

**SCRŪTĀTIŌ** (scrutor), *ōnis*, *f.* a searching, inquiry, examination, ἔξερασις. *Sen.* **SCRŪTĀTIŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* a searcher, examiner, inquirer, ἔξεραστής. *Stot. profundi*, fisherman. *Lucan.* auri, one who digs up. *Sueton.* and *Justin.* *Saluatoribus* scrutatores semper apposit. — ¶ Also, one who seeks or searches after. *Lucan.* *fati*.

**SCRŪTĀTRIX** (scrutator), *icis*, *f.* she that searches, examines, or inquires. *Alcimus Avit.*

**SCRŪTILLŌS** (unc.), *i*, *m.* the belly of a swine stuffed or filled with forced meat. *Plaut.*

**SCRŪTINIŪM** (scrutor), *ii*, *n.* an inquiry, search, investigation, scrutiny, ἔξερασις. *Apul.*

**SCRŪTŌR** (scruta), *āris*, *ātus* *sum*, *dep.* 1. to search, explore, ἑρεάζω, ἑρευνάω. *Cic.* domos, naves. *Id.* Non scrutor te. *Id.* Alpes. *Stat.* Latebras animæ mucrone, *h. e.* to stab deeply in the breast. *Tacit.* mare, *h. e.* to fish. — ¶ Also, to seek, scorch for. *Cic.* argumenta. *Plin.* venas inter saxa. — ¶ Also, to examine, investigate, search into, inquire into, pry into. *Cic.* sordes omnes. *Horat.* arcanum. *Ovid.* mentes deum. *Tacit.* fata alicujus. — ¶ *Scruto* seems likewise to have been in use. Hence, *Scrutari* and *Scrutatus*, *a*, *um*, passively in *Anianian*.

**SCŪLNĀ** (for *seculna*, from *sequor*), *æ*, *m.* 3 and *f.* same as *Sequester*, an umpire, judge, arbiter, συνθηκοφύλαξ. *Lovin.* ap. *Gell.*

**SCŪLPŌ** (γλύφω), *is*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a*. 3. to form or fashion any thing by graving, carving or cutting, to carve in stone, grave in metal, cut, engrave, sculpture, γλύφω, γλάφω. *Ovid.* ebur, *h. e.* to make a statue out of ivory. *Vitruv.* denticulos in coronis. *Apul.* gemmas. *Justin.* anorum in gemma. *Cic.* E saxo sculptus, *h. e.* formed out of stone. *Sueton.* Aug. Ed. Græv. Imago sculpta. (Ed. Ern. reads *sculpta*; but *sculpo* and *sculpo* seem to be one and the same word.) — Hence, *figur.* *Apul.* *Sculptum* in animo.

**SCŪLPŌNĒĀ** (probably from *sculpo*), *æ*, *f.* 3 *Plur.* *Sculponeæ*, an inferior kind of shoe, such as slaves wore, wooden shoes. *Plaut.*

**SCŪLPTYLIS** (*sculpo*), *e*, *adj.* formed or fashioned by graving or carving. *Ovid.* opus dentis, *h. e.* things made of ivory.

**SCŪLPTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* one who forms or fashions any thing by graving or carving, a graver, engraver, carver, sculptor, γλύπτης. *Plin.* gemmarum.

**SCŪLPTŌRĀ** (*Id.*), *æ*, *f.* a forming or fashioning by graving or carving, a graving, carving; sculpture, γλυφή. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 40. Habent in sculpturis facilitatem ficus et salix. *Justin.* Annulus ejusdem sculpturæ. *Sueton.* Ner. 46. Ed. Græv. Annulus, cuius gemmæ sculptura erat *Proserpine* raptus. (But *Ed. Ern.* reads *sculptura*.) See, also, *Quintil.* 2, 21, 9.

**SCŪLPTŌRĀTŪS** (*sculpturo*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 as, *Venant.* Fortun. ars, *h. e.* the art of forming or fashioning any thing by graving or carving, the art of sculpture or engraving.

**SCŪLPTŌS**, *a*, *um*. See *Sculpo*.  
**SCŪRRĀ** (unc.), *æ*, *m.* properly, perhaps, a townsman, one who lives in a town. *Plaut.*

Non placet, quem scurræ laudant. (But this may also be referred to the next signification.) — ¶ Also, a townsman fashionably dressed, a gentleman, or, a nickname of townsmen, a dandy, petit-maitre. It is sometimes opposed to *homo militaris*. *Plaut.* *Scurra* es. (*Ep.*) Scio te esse quidem hominem militarem. — ¶ Also, a buffoon, jester, droll, mimic. *Cic.* *Scurram* improbissimum. *Thus*, *Zeno* called *Socrates scurrant* *Atticum*. *Cic.* — *Juvenal.* *Catulli*, *h. e.* pantomime. — ¶ Also, in later times, a soldier of the guard. *Lamprid.*

**SCŪRRILIS** (*scurra*), *e*, *adj.* buffoon-like, scurrilous, βωμολοχικός. *Cic.* *locus*. *Id.* *dicacitas*. — ¶ Also, merry, jolly, jocular, playful, facetious. *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2.

**SCŪRRILITĀS** (*scurrilis*), *ātis*, *f.* buffoonery, scurrility, drollery, pleasantry, βωμολοχία. *Auct.* dial. de *Orat.*

**SCŪRRILYTĒR** (*Id.*), *adv.* scurrilously, βωμολοχικῶς. *Plin.* *Ep.*

**SCŪRRŌR** (*scurra*), *āris*, *dep.* 1. to play the buffoon, act the part of a scoffer or jester, βωμολοχεύω. *Horat.* *Scurror* ego ipse mihi, populo tu. — ¶ Also, to act the parasite, to flatter, wheedle. *Horat.*

**SCŪRRŪLA** (*dimin.* of *scurra*), *æ*, *m.* 3 a buffoon, jester. *Apul.*

**SCŪTĀ**. See *Scutum*, and *Scutra*. 3

**SCŪTĀLE** (*scutum*), *is*, *n.* the thong of a shield. *Liv.*

**SCŪTĀRIŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to a shield. *Veget.* *fabrica*, *h. e.* a place where shields are made. — Hence, *Scutarius*, *ii*, *m.* a shield-maker, maker of shields, ἀσπίδοποιός. *Plaut.* Also, one that bears or is armed with a shield, a targetier. They were a kind of foreign troops, and belonged perhaps to the guard. *Anunian.*

**SCŪTĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* probably same as *Scutator*, or *Scutarius*, a soldier armed with a shield; a targetier. *Veget.*

**SCŪTĀTŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* armed with a shield or buckler, shielded, ἀσπίδοῦρης, φερεσσατής. *Cæs.* cohorts. Also, subst. a targetier. *Liv.* Quatuor millia scutatorum.

**SCŪTELLĀ** (*dimin.* of *scutra*), *æ*, *f.* a kind of eating or drinking vessel, a dish or platter; a trencher, πινακίσκος. *Cic.* *potionis*. Also, a stand for placing other vessels upon, a salver. *Pandect.*

**SCŪTICĀ** (σκυτική, from σκύτος, leather), *3 æ*, *f.* a thong-lash or strap; a lash, whip, σκυτάλη. *Horat.* — ¶ *Scutica*, the lash or strap, is a severer punishment than *ferula*, the rod, and a lighter punishment than *flagellum*, the scourge, knout.

**SCŪTIGĒRŪLŌS** (*scutum* & *gerulus*), *3 a*, *um*, *adj.* carrying a shield. *Plaut.* homo, *h. e.* one who carries the shield of his master; an armor-bearer, squire, ἄσπιδόφορος.

**SCŪTRĀ** (unc.), *æ*, *f.* a dish, plate, platter. 3 *Cato*. — *Scuta* occurs also. *Lucil.*

**SCŪTRISCŪM** (*dimin.* of *scutra*), *i*, *n.* 3 a dish. *Cato*.

**SCŪTŪLĀ** (σκυτάλη), *æ*, *f.* a cylinder, roller, cylindrical piece of wood. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also (perhaps *dimin.* of *scutra*), a small dish, plate, platter. *Martial.* It was probably commonly rhomboidal in shape. — Hence, *Scutula*, any rhomboidal or quadrangular figure, arhombus or rhomboid, as, for inlaid floors after the pattern of a chess-board. *Vitruv.*; or in weaving, *Plin.*; or for other purposes. *Id.*

**SCŪTŪLATŪS** (*scutula*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 having figures of the shape of a rhombus, diamonded, checkered, formed into lozenges. *Plin.* rete, *h. e.* a cobweb. *Juvenal.* *Scutulata*, sc. vestimenta, *h. e.* checkered, streaked, striped. Hence, of colors, streaked, checkered. *Pallad.* equus.

**SCŪTŪLŪM** (*dimin.* of *scutum*), *i*, *n.* a little shield or buckler, ἀσπίδιον. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a shoulder-bone, shoulder-blade. *Cels.* 8, 1. Ed. *Almenov.* *Scutula* aperta. (Other *Edd.* read *scoptula*.)

**SCŪTŪM** (from σκύτος, leather), *i*, *n.* a buckler, shield, target, ἄσπίς, such as was borne by the Roman infantry. It was long, whereas the *clypeus* was round and of a smaller size. *Liv.* Also by the cavalry. *Id.* *Scuta* equestria. Hence, *Cic.* *Scutum* ahjicere, *h. e.* to throw away. *Id.* rejicere, *h. e.* to hold

behind, in order to cover the back. — The *Scutum*, *Συραῖος*, door-shield, consisted of two boards glued together, which were covered with linen, and again with a calf-skin. In the centre was a knob or boss, umbo. It had a handle, and was two and a half feet broad, and from four to four and a half long. Compare *Veget.* 2, 18. — ¶ *Figur.* u shield, defence, protection. *Liv.* — ¶ *Lucrct.* *Scuta*, for *scutatum*. But it is perhaps used for *scutra*.

**SCYBILITES** (Σκυβαλίτης), *æ*, *m.* a kind of sweet wine in *Galatia*. *Plin.* 14, 11.

**SCŪLĀCEŪM**, and **SCŪLĀCIŪM**, *ii*, *n.* a town of Lower Italy, now *Squillac.* — Hence, *Scyllæceus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to it. *Ovid.* *litora*.

**SCŪLLĀ** (Σκύλλα), *æ*, *f.* a rock in Lower Italy, projecting into the sea, on the Sicilian straits, opposite the whirlpool *Charybdis*. *Virg.* It was dangerous to sailors. Hence the proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam*, qui vult vitare *Charybdim*, *h. e.* out of the frying-pan into the fire, from one evil into another. — ¶ Also, a daughter of *Phorcus*, changed into the above-mentioned rock, after she had before been changed into a monster with dogs about her middle. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a daughter of *Nisus*, king of *Megara*, who cut off the purple hair of her father, upon which his welfare depended; she was afterwards changed into a bird called *ciris*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, for *scilla*, a sea-onion. *Column.* 10, 374. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *scilla*.)

**SCŪLLĀEŪS** (Σκυλλαῖος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to *Scylla*, the daughter of *Phorcus*. *Virg.* rabies. (Here, the dogs about her middle are alluded to.) *Lucan.* undæ, *h. e.* near *Sicily*. — ¶ Also, relating to *Scylla*, the daughter of *Nisus*. *Stat.* rura, *h. e.* *Megarenisia*.

**SCŪMŪNŌS** (σκύμνος), *i*, *m.* a young animal, particularly, a young lion. *Lucrct.* *Scymni* leonum.

**SCŪNIFĒS**. See *Cinifes*.

**SCŪPHŌLŪS** (*dimin.* of *scyphus*), *i*, *m.* 3 a little cup, σκύδιον. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

**SCŪPIHŪS** (σκύφος), *i*, *m.* a drinking-vessel used by the ancients at table, a cup, goblet, with us, a wine-glass. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, and *Horat.* — Hence, *Cic.* *Inter* *scyphos*, *h. e.* at wine-drinking, over a glass of wine.

**SCŪRĒIS**, *idis*, 3 } See *Scyros*.

**SCŪRYIAS**, *adis*, &c. }

**SCŪRON**, *ōnis*, is found in some *Edd.* for *Sciron*.

**SCŪRŌS**, and **SCŪRŪS** (Σκύρος), *i*, *f.* the island *Sairo* in the *Ægean* sea, near *Eubœa*. *Lycomedes* was king of this island, whose daughter *Deidamia* was mother of *Pyrrhus* by *Achilles*, who had disguised himself in woman's clothes. — Hence, *Scyræis*, *idis*, *f.* of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Stat.* *Scyrides*, sc. puellæ. — *Scyræticus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Plin.* — *Scyræias*, *adis*, *f.* same as *Scyræis*. *Ovid.* puella, *h. e.* *Deidamia*. — *Scyræicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Plin.* *Scyræius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Propert.* *Deidamia*. *Virg.* pubes. *Ovid.* membra, *h. e.* *Pyrrhi*.

**SCŪTĀLĀ**, *æ*, and **SCŪTĀLE** (σκυτάλη), *es*, *f.* a piece of leather that has been rolled upon a round staff. Such a strap, after it was disengaged from the staff, the *Luce-demonians* sent to their generals, in order to convey to them secret commands; the general, in order to be able to read the order, had to roll the strap upon a similar staff; it was, consequently, a secret written order. *Nep.* *Paus.* 3. *Gell.* 17, 9. — ¶ Also, a kind of serpent. *Solin.*

**SCŪTĀLE**, *is*, *m.* *Scytale* et angues (others read *migalen*, *h. e.* murem araneum.)

**SCŪTĀLŌSAGITTYPĒLLIGĒR** (from 3 *scytala*, sagitta, pennis, & gero), *a*, *title* of *Hercules*, *h. e.* clamam, sagittam et pellem gerens, σκυραλοσζοδερέματόσφρος. *Tertull.*

**SCŪTĀTŪM**, *i*, *n.* See *Scythinium*. 2

**SCŪTHĀ**, or **SCŪTHĒS** (Σκύθης), *æ*, *m.* a *Scythian*. *Cic.* — *Plur.* *Scythæ*, an indefinite name, sometimes denoting a single nation, sometimes a common name of all those nomadic nations who lived in the country north and east of the *Black* and *Caspian* seas. — ¶ Also, adjective.

ly, Scythian. Senec. pontus, h. e. Euxinus. Martial. smaragdus.

SCYTHIA (Σκυθία), *æ*, f. the country of the Scythians. Ovid.

SCYTHICE, *es*. See Scythicus.

SCYTHICUS (Σκυθικός), *a*, *um*, adj. of or pertaining to the Scythians, Scythian. Ovid. arcus. Id. frigus. Lucan. nives. Horat. annis, h. e. Tanais. Ovid. fretum, or, Val. Flacc. pontus, h. e. pontus Euxinus. Plin. Scythicus Oceanus, the Frozen ocean. Id. Scythicus equitatus. Ovid. and Lucan. Diana, h. e. quæ in Taurica Chersoneso olim humanis hostiis culta fuit, deinde Arician usque translata est. Plin. herba, or, simply, Id. Scythice, *es*, f. a kind of herb. — Also, for Parthicus. Lucan. pharetra.

SCYTHIS (Σκυθίς), *idis*, f. of or in 3 Scythia, Scythian. Hence, subst. a Scythian woman. Ovid.

SCYTHISSA, *æ*, f. same as Scythis; Scythian, a Scythian woman. Nepos. mater.

SCYZINŪS (unc.), *a*, *um*, adj. Plin. vinum, h. e. a kind of wine made of herbs.

SE, from sui. (See. Sui.) — Also, for Sine, without. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. Se fraude esto. (Instead of it, we find also *sed*.) — Also, an inseparable preposition (formed from *sed*, as *re* from *red*, whence the letter *d* is found before a vowel), without. Securus, h. e. sine cura. Also, apart, separately, aside. Sepono, I lay aside. Sedeo, to go separately, from which *seditio* is derived. — Also, for semi, half, as, selibra, semodius. — Also, for sez, as, semestris.

SEBACEŪS, or SEVACEŪS (sebum), *a*, *um*, adj. made of tallow. Hence, Apul. Sebacei, h. e. tallow-candles.

SEBALIS, or SEVALIS (Id.), *e*, adj. of 3 tallow. Ammian. fax.

SEBAZIŪS, *ii*, m. See Sabazius.

SEBETHŪS, or SEBETHŪS, or SEBETŪS, or SEBETŪS, *i*, *m*. a small river of Campania near Neapolis. — Hence, Sebethis, *idis*, f. belonging to it. Virg. nympa.

SEBŌ, or SEVŌ (sebum), *as*, *a*, *i*. to over-2 lay with tallow, *στέαρ*. Colum. candelas, h. e. to make, cast or dip candles.

SEBŪSŪS, or SEVŪSŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, 2 adj. full of tallow or suet, greasy. Plin. SEBUM, and SEVUM (unc.), *i*, *n*. tallow, 2 suet, *στέαρ*. Plaut. and Colum.

SEBŪSIANŪ, *rum*, *m*. same as Segusiani. Cic.

SECABILIS (seco), *e*, adj. that may be cut. 3 Lactant.

SECALE (unc.), *is*, *n*. a kind of corn, perhaps rye (Secale Cereale, L.). According to others, a kind of spelt. Plin.

SECAMENTUM (seco), *i*, *n*. any thing 2 that is made of cut wood. Plin.

SECEDŌ (se & cedo), *is*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n*. 3. to go apart, retire, withdraw, step aside, retreat, secede, go away, separate, *ἀναχωρέω*. Plaut. de via. Cic. Secedant improbi. Sallust. Plebs a patribus secessit. Liv. In sacrum montem. Sallust. In abditam partem ædium. Quintil. ad stilium, to betake one's self to writing or composing. Propert. Lex vetat secedere amantes, to be separated from each other. — Hence, Secessisse, to be distant. Plin. Ep. Villa 17 mill. passuum ab urbe secessit. — Also, absolutely, Secedere, to leave the noise and bustle of the town and go into the country, to retire into solitude. Sueton.

SEcernŌ (se & cerno), *is*, *crŕvi*, *crŕtum*, *a*, *3*. to put asunder or apart, sever, part, separate, *ἀποκρίνω*, *ἀφορίζω*. Cic. aliquem. Varr. arietes. Horat. European ab Afris. Liv. se e grege imperatorum, h. e. to except. Id. Secernere partem prædæ in publicum, to set aside. Horat. Me Nympharum chori discernunt populo (dat.), h. e. a populo. Ovid. in orbes, h. e. to divide. — Hence, to distinguish. Cic. blaudium amicam a vero. Horat. honestum turpi. — See, also, Secretus, *a*, *um*.

SECESPITA (seco), *æ*, f. a knife used in 2 sacrifices. Sueton.

SECESSIŌ (secedo), *ŏnis*, f. a going away, a separation, a retiring, withdrawing, going aside or apart, secession, *ἀναχώρησις*. Cic. subscriptorium. Liv. ab suis. Cæs. Seceŕionem facere. Particularly, the separation of the Plebeians from

the Patricians, as the former left the city and withdrew to the Aventine mountain. Liv. 2, 32.

SECESSŪS (Id.), *us*, *m*. a going away, 2 separation, retiring, withdrawing, departure, *ἀποχώρησις*, *ἀναχώρησις*. Cic. plebis. Gell. animi a corpore. — Also, a withdrawing from other persons, retirement, solitude. Ovid. and Suet. — Also, a retreat, remote or solitary place, as, in the country for recreation, particularly, a summer-residence. Virg., Suet. and Plin. Paneg. — Hence, figur. Val. Maz. In secessu quam in fronte beator, h. e. in his mind. Hieron. In secessum projici, h. e. in partem posticam corporis, or, the draught, privy.

SECIŪS. See Secus.

SECLŪDŌ (se & cludo, h. e. cludo), *is*, *1* *si*, *sum*, *a*, *3*. to shut up apart or in a separate place, to shut up, confine, separate, *ἀποκλείω*. Varr. incientes. Stat. inter puellas, shut up, confine. — Hence, Prop. Secludi, h. e. to hide or conceal one's self. Virg. Antro seclusa, h. e. inclusa. — Also, to separate, seclude. Cæs. munitione flumen a monte. Lucret. terram lumine solis, sc. a. Cic. Aqua seclusa. Id. A conspectu parentum ac liberum seclusus. Virg. Nemus seclusum, h. e. apart from others. Varr. In secluso, h. e. in a retired place, not before the eyes of all. — Also, to remove. Virg. curas.

SECLUM. See Sæculum.

SECLŪSŪRIUM (secludo), *ii*, *n*. a place 3 where any thing is shut up apart, a coop, *ἐκκλειστήριον*. Varr.

SECLŪSŪS, *a*, *um*. See Secludo.

SECO (unc.), *as*, *cui*, *ctum*, *a*, *i*. to cut, cut off, *τέμνω*, *κόπτω*, *πίρω*. Flaut. digitum. Cæs. pabula. Cic. varices. Q. Cic. alicui collum. Sueton. fauces novacula. Horat. Unguis sectus. — Also, to wound, scratch. Virg. Secerunt corpora vepres. Horat. Aucto ne secer ungui. Id. Sectus flagellis. Id. Sectæ ungue genæ, h. e. scratched. Tibull. Verbere terga seca. Martial. comas, h. e. to tear. — Also, to cause pain, torment. Catull. Si quem podagra secat. — Hence, with words, to cut up, satirize, lash. Pers. urbem. — Also, to cut, cut in pieces. Virg. tergora in frusta. Justin. corium in partes tenuissimas. Horat. marmora. Id. Herbæ sectæ. — Hence, to separate. Lucan. Undas secat Isthmos. Plin. Amnis urbem secans. — Hence, to end, decide, determine. Horat. lites. Id. magnas res. — Also, to divide. Cic. causas in plura genera. Horat. Orbis sectus, h. e. pars terrarum orbis. Figur. Ovid. Mens secta. — Also, to go, run, pass, fly, sail through. Virg. Avis secat athera. Ovid. aquor puppe, h. e. to sail through or over. Quintil. Vox secans aera. — Also, to gnaw, eat, corrode. Plaut. Ternies postes secat. — Also, to cut for the sake of a cure, to endeavor to cure by cutting. Plin. corpora. Cic. Quum varices secabantur Mario, dolebat. — Hence, Sectum, a cut, or a part of the body that is cut. Plin. Spongiæ impositæ secta recentia non patuntur intumescere. — Also, to castrate. Martial. Sectus puer. — Also, to cut, make by cutting or separating. Virg. viam ad naves, h. e. to go. Quintil. Diversæ viæ secari cœperunt, h. e. set foot upon. Virg. Via secta; h. e. facta. Id. arcum, h. e. to make. — Virg. Spem secare, h. e. to entertain a hope. — Col. Colum. Secaturus.

SECORDIA. See Sordida.

SECRETARIUM (secretus), *ii*, *n*. a secret, 3 separated, lonely or solitary place. Apul. Secretaria terræ. — Also, in a church. Sulpic. Sever. — Also, for judges. Lactant.

SECRETE (secretus), *adv*. secretly, 3 arately. Tertull. Præceptum secreta adorandi. Senec. Secretius.

SECRETIM (Id.), *adv*. same as Secrete 3 Ammian.

SECRETIŪS (secerno), *ŏnis*, f. a separating, 1 *ἐκκρίσις*. Cic.

SECRETŌ. See Scretus.

SECRETŪS, *a*, *um*, particip. from secer-2 no. — Adj. separate, remote, apart. Varr. Pascere oves secretas, h. e. by

themselves, apart from the rest. Id. In secretam corbem, h. e. into a separate basket. Virg. arva. — Also, deprived. Lucret. Naturam secreta cibo. Also, with a genit. Lucret. Secreta teporis. — Also, secret. Ovid. artes, h. e. magical. Lucan. carmina, h. e. Sibylline. Quintil. Lingua secretior, h. e. obsolete expressions. — Also, solitary. Martial. quies. Tacit. colles. Senec. Secretissimus homo. — Also, chosen, not common. Quintil. figuræ. — Secretus, *a*, *um*, is also used for secreto; secretly, privately. Virg. Secreta pyram erige. — Hence, Secretum, subst. a secret, solitary or retired place, a solitude, place of retirement. Virg. Secreta Sibyllæ. Horat. In secreta. Phædr. Secretum petit. Secretum petere denotes, also, to desire to speak to a person alone or in secret, desire to be heard in secret, demand a private audience. Sueton. Secretum petenti, non nisi adhibito filio Druso dedit. Tacit. Petitio secreto, futura aperit. Tacit. Secretiora Germaniæ. Plin. Ep. Dulce secretum. — Hence, Secreto, separately, apart, in a separate place. Senec. ambulare. Liv. Consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant. — Also, solitude, a remaining alone, retirement. Ovid. longum. — Also, any thing secret, a secret, mystery. Plin. Ep. Quin etiam uxor quamquam omnis secreti capacissima, digrediebatur. Tacit. Omnium secreta rimari. — Hence, Secreto, secretly, privately, in secret. Plaut. Secreto illum adjutabo. Sallust. monere. — So, also, In secreto, alone, apart, separate from others. Liv. Tempus in secreto ibi tereret. — Secreta, secret or private papers, writings. Sueton. In secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli. — Secretinus, *adv*. belongs to secreta.

SECTĀ (sequor), *æ*, f. a manner of acting, rule, method. Cic. vitæ. Id. Horum sectam persequimur. — Also, a party, sect, faction. Cic. philosophorum, h. e. sect. Id. Sectam Antonii secuti essent. — Also, of highwaymen, a band. Apul. — Also, a sex, class. Apul. mulierum. — Also, race, nation. Apul. Secta cuja provenierit. (Others read sectacula.)

SECTACŪLUM (sequor), *i*, *n*. or SECTACŪLA, *æ*, f. a succession, race, line. Apul. Natalium sectacula, h. e. a lineage, descent, race, ancestors. (Others read natalium, secta cuja, &c. See Secta.)

SECTĀRIŪS (secta), *a*, *um*, adj. that is 3 followed by others. Plaut. vervex, h. e. a beholder. (Others render it a ram castrated, a wether, as if from seco).

SECTĀRIŪS (sector), *ŏnis*, f. a following 3 after, striving after any thing. Tertull. boni.

SECTĀTOR (Id.), *ŏris*, *m*. one that attends 1 or accompanies another every where, an attendant, companion. Cic. Gabinii. — Particularly, one who attends or accompanies out of affection or attachment. Cic. Quid opus est sectoribus? — Also, on adherent, follower. Tacit. Sectoribus dimissis. — Also, a follower, disciple. Gell. Aristotelis. Id. eloquentiæ.

SECTILIS (seco), *e*, adj. cleft, divided, cut, 2 *τμήτης*, *εὐχόσττος*. Ovid. ebur. Plin. laminæ. — Hence, Vitruv. and Sueton. Pavimenta sectilia, h. e. consisting of slabs of marble of different forms, mosaic work. — Also, that may be cut or cleft. Martial. porrum, h. e. chives, cut-leek. Plin. lapis.

SECTIŪS (Id.), *ŏnis*, f. a cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces, section, division, *μήτρης*, *τομή*, *σχίσσις*. Vitruv. corporum. Plin. brassicæ. — Also, castration. Apul. Destinatum sectionem meam flagitat. — Also, a dividing, distributing. Cic. prædæ, h. e. booty which is to be distributed. Also, without prædæ. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33. oppidi. — Also, an auction, but for the most part only of booty or of the goods of a proscribed person. Suet. Sectionibus uberius compendium nactus. Tacit. Sectiones exercere. — Hence, a purchasing at an auction. Cic. Ad scelus sectionis accedere. Id. Pro sectione debebas. — Also, things or property sold by auction. Tacit. Reliquias Neronianarum sectionum.

SECTIVŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. that is or may 2

be cut. *Colum. porrum, h. e. chives, cut-leek.*

**SECTOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. one who cuts, cuts off or in pieces, a cutter, τομήεις. Plaut. zoniarius, a cutpurse, δαλαντιόμος. Cic. collorum, h. e. a murderer, bandit. Colum. feni, h. e. a mower. —* ¶ Also, one that buys goods sold by auction by or in the name of the state, and afterwards sells them again by retail. *Cic. bonorum. Id. Pompeii, h. e. bonorum Pompeii. —* Hence, figur. *Lucan. favoris, h. e. one that tells his favor.*

**SECTOR** (frequentat. of sequor), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to follow, follow after, attend, accompany, out of regard or affection, and, especially, if it be done frequently, παρακολουσέω. Cic. aliquem totos dies, h. e. to accompany. Tibull. oves, h. e. to tend. Id. aratrum. Horat. matronas, h. e. to run after. —* Hence, to wait upon, be a servant. *Cic. Chrysogonum. Plaut. filium. —* ¶ Also, to follow, attend, run after out of contempt, to pursue. *Cic. Ut pueri eum sectentur. —* Hence, in general, to pursue, chase. *Ovid. leporem. Virg. apros, h. e. to hunt. —* ¶ Also, to endeavor to obtain or catch by hunting, to strive after. *Cæs. prædam. —* Also, in general, to strive after, aim at. *Sueton. præcepta. Horat. Art. 26. lenia. (Others read lenia.) —* Also, to like to go or run to a place, to frequent. *Plin. gymnasia, porticus. —* Hence, to concern or trouble one's self, search, endeavor to find out. *Horat. Mitte sectari. —* ¶ In a passive signification it occurs in *Varr. Qui vellet se a cane sectari.*

**SECTRIX** (sector, oris,) *icis, f. she that 2 buys at an auction goods of proscribed persons. Plin.*

**SECTURĀ** (seco), *æ, f. a cutting; the act of cutting, τομή. Plin. —* ¶ Also, the place where a cut is made, as, in wood. *Plin. —* ¶ Also, the place where any thing is cut, heon or dug. *Cæs. Ærarie secturæ, h. e. copper-mines.*

**SECTUS**, *a, um. See Seco.*

**SECUBATIŌ** (secubo), *ōnis, f. same as 3 Secubitus. Solia.*

**SECUBITUS** (Id.), *us, m. a lying or sleeping alone or by one's self, without a bedfellow. Ovid.*

**SECUBŌ** (se & cubo), *as, ui, itum, n. 1. 2 to lie alone, sleep by one's self, without a bedfellow, ἀποκοιτεῖν. Ovid. and Liv. —* ¶ Also, to live alone, in solitude, or remote from others. *Propert.*

**SECŪLĀ** (seco), *æ, f. a scythe, sickle, δρεπάνη. Varr.*

**SECŪLARIS**, or **SÆCŪLARIS** (seculum, 2 or sæculum), *e, adj. relating to a century, happening every hundred years. Val. Max. Iudi, h. e. celebrated every hundredth year. They were also celebrated in the one hundred and tenth year. Sueton. Also, after a space of less than a hundred years. Id. —* Hence, carmen, a poem sung by boys and girls at the secular plays. — ¶ With ecclesiastical writers, secular, temporal, worldly, laical, opposed to spiritual, ecclesiastical, clerical. *Tertull. literæ. Sidon. historia.*

**SECLUM** (produced for seculum, which form was the only one known to Lucretius, afterwards, also, sæculum and sæclum; it is allied to secus, *h. e. sexus, τέκος), i, n. a sex, breed. Lucret. Secla hominum, pavonum, ferarum, leonum. Id. Muliebre seclum, h. e. mulieres. —* ¶ Also, an age, a generation, generally reckoned at thirty-three years. *Lic. Secla pluræ numerentur. —* Also, the time of a man's life. *Censorin. —* ¶ Also, a century. *Cic. Dnobilis seculis ante. Sil. Irc in secula, h. e. to be praised through all ages, to be celebrated. —* ¶ Hence, a century, *h. e. the persons living in a century. Cic. Iudicium religionum seculorum. —* Also, in general, a great number of years. *Virg. Seclis effeta senectus. —* Also, the reign of a prince, the time during which he reigns. *Plin. Ep. —* ¶ Also, the time in which one lives, by which frequently men and manners are meant. *Virg. Mitescent secula. Terent. Seclum prius. Virg. Impia æternam tinnerunt secula noctem, h. e. men. Tacit. Nec corrumpere aut corrumpi seculum vocatur, h. e.*

*fashion, custom, spirit of the age. —* Hence, in a biblical sense, the world, life on earth. *Prudent. Also, the manner of life of the heathens. Tertull. Videmus seculi exempla.*

**SECUM**, *h. e. cum se. See Cum, and Sui.*

**SECUNDANŌS** (secundus), *a, um, adj. of 2 the second class or division. Liv. miles, h. e. of the second legion.*

**SECUNDARIŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. that follows after the first, the second in order or rank, the next to the first, of the second sort or quality, secondary, inferior. Colum. mel. Sueton. panis.*

**SECUNDATŪS** (Id.), *us, m. the second 3 place. Tertull.*

**SECUNDE** (Id.), *adv. happily, fortunately, 3 prosperously, luckily. Cato.*

**SECUNDICERŪS** (secundus & cera), *ii, 3 m. one of the second order or degree. Cod. Just.*

**SECUNDŌ** (secundus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to follow, accompany. —* Hence, to favor, prosper, make prosperous or fortunate, second, further, ἐπουριάω. *Prop. Aura secundat iter. Justin. Secundante vento, h. e. with a fair wind. Virg. Dii incepta secundent. Id. eventus. —* ¶ Also, to accommodate, suit, adapt to any thing. *Plaut. Tempus ei rei secundes.*

**SECUNDŌ** (Id.), *adv. the second time. Hirt. —* ¶ Also, secondly, in the second place, δευτέρον, δευτέρος. *Cic. —* ¶ Also, twice. *Treb. Poll.*

**SECUNDŪM** (Id.), *adv. after, immediately after, behind. Plaut. I secundum. —* ¶ Also, in the second place. *Varr. Animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis, et quemadmodum constituerint pacis: secundum, quā fide et iustitia eas coluerint. —* ¶ It is also used as a preposition with an accusat. *nigh, near, hard or fast by, just by, close to; by, along; or, simply, on, κατὰ, παρά. Varr. Præcidere arbores secundum terram. Cic. Facere iter secundum mare, coast along. Cæs. Secundum flumen paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Plaut. Quid illic est hominum secundum litus? Plin. Secundum puteum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt æstuarina. Varr. Cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret. Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. Vulnus accipere in capite secundum aurem. —* Also, in *Cic. Secundum quietem, h. e. in one's sleep, while asleep. —* Also, immediately after or behind. *Plaut. Ite secundum me. —* Also, behind. *Plaut. Secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi. —* Also, of time, after, immediately after. *Cato. Secundum vindemiam. Cic. Secundum comitia. Liv. Secundum hæc, h. e. after this, then. —* Also, after in order or rank, after, next to. *Cic. Secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine. Id. In actione secundum vocem vultus valet. Id. Secundum ea quæro, servarise in eo fidem, h. e. hereupon, in the next place. Id. Heres secundum filiam, h. e. that inherits after the daughter. —* Also, according to, conformably with, agreeably with. *Cic. Secundum naturam vivere. Sueton. Secundum aliquem sentire. —* Also, for, in favor of. *Cic. Nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse. Tacit. Post principia belli secundum Flavianos, favorable to the Flavians.*

**SECUNDŌS** (sequor), *a, um, adj. following. Enn. ap. Cic. Si telumine secundo hic offendero, h. e. to-morrow. Cic. and Nepos. Mensa secunda, h. e. the desert. —* ¶ Also, following after the first, the second. *Cic. Id secundum erat de tribus. Id. heres, h. e. the second heir, after-heir, one who inherits in case of the death of the first, or when the first heir refuses to enter upon his inheritance. Ovid. Secundus a fine, h. e. penultimus. Cic. Partes secundæ, h. e. the second part in a play. Also, simply, *Plin. Secundæ, sc. partes. Hence, Cic. Brut. 69. Ed. Ern. Fuit Crassi quasi secundarum, h. e. played, as it were, the second part, after Crassus, followed him. Quintil. Secundas alicui deferre, h. e. to assign or put in the second place. —* Figur. *Senec. Secundas agere, or, Horat. Partes secundas tractare, h. e. to yield to, agree**

*with, assent to, say yes. —* Secundæ denotes, also, the after-birth, secundine, τὰ δευτέρα, δευτέριον, τὰ ὑστερα. *Cels. Medicus trahere umbilicum debet usque ad eas, quas secundas vocant, quod velamentum infantis intus fuit. Partus is also joined with it. Plin. Secundæ partus evocare. —* Also, the following, next, or second in rank. *Hirt. Secundus a rege, h. e. the next to the king. Cic. Secundus ad principatum. Nepos. Hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ. Horat. Nil generatur simile aut secundum. —* Also, inferior, worse, secondary, subordinate. *Horat. panis. Virg. Haud ulli virtute secundus. —* ¶ Also, following, going in the same direction, coming after. *Virg. Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo, h. e. with his quickly-following chariot. —* Particularly, of wind and water. Of water, down the stream, down the current of the river. *Liv. Secundo Tiberi deferitur. Id. Secunda aqua, h. e. down the stream. Id. Naves mari secundo misit, h. e. with the tide. —* Of wind, fair, favorable. *Cic. Cum videam navei secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, h. e. favorable. Id. Secundissimi venti. —* Also, of other things. *Nigid. Etesia secundo sole flant, h. e. secundum cursum solis. —* Hence, favoring, favorable, giving approbation. *Cic. Secundum populo facere aliquid, h. e. with the approbation of the people, so as to have the people on one's side. Id. voluntas concionis. Virg. Clamore secundo, h. e. with favoring applause and acclamation. Id. Dis auspibus et Junone secunda, h. e. propitious. Lin. Secundis auribus accipi. Sueton. Reliqua militia secundiore fama fuit, h. e. obtained greater credit. Liv. Verba secunda iræ, h. e. favoring anger. Id. Leges secundissimas plebi, adversas nobilitati tulit, h. e. most advantageous, favorable, or agreeable. Ovid. Verba secunda loqui alicui, h. e. to agree with, give assent or approbation, or, to say always, by way of flattery, what another likes to hear. —* Also, according to one's wish, prosperous, successful, lucky, fortunate, favorable. *Cic. prælum: Id. auspicia. Id. Res secundæ, h. e. prosperous circumstances, prosperity. Tacit. navigatio. Nepos. fortuna, or, plur. fortunæ, h. e. good fortune, success. Also, Secundum, subst. any thing fortunate, good luck, good fortune. Nepos. Si quid secundi evenisset. Also, in the plur. neut. Terent. Secunda, h. e. fortunate circumstances, good fortune.*

**SECŪRE** (securus), *adv. free from grief or 2 care, carelessly, recklessly, negligently, easily, indifferently, remissly, ἀμελῶς. Sueton. aliquid ferre. Justin. Securus. —* ¶ Also, securely, safely, with confidence, without fear or apprehension, ἀδεῶς, ἀπερίφρον. *Val. Max. vivere. Plin. Ep. Securus.*

**SECURICLĀTŪS** (securicula), *a, um, 2 adj. fastened with swallow-tail work, joined by mortise and tenon, mortised, of the form of a swallow's tail. Vitruv.*

**SECURICŪLĀ** (dimin. of securis), *æ, f. a 2 little axe or hatchet, πελεκυδιόν. Plaut. —* Also, an agricultural instrument used in ploughing for cutting the roots. *Plin. —* Hence, in carpentry from resemblance, a kind of joining of the form of a swallow's tail, a dove-tail, πελεκυνοτόν. *Vitruv.*

**SECURIDACĀ** (securis), *æ, f. a kind of weed growing among lentils. Plin.*

**SECURIFER** (securis & fero), *ëra, ërum, 3 adj. bearing an axe or hatchet, πελεκυφόπος. Ovid.*

**SECURIGER** (securis & gero), *ëra, ërum, 3 adj. carrying an axe or hatchet. Ovid. puellæ, h. e. Amazons.*

**SECURIS** (seco), *is, f. an axe or hatchet, πέλεκυς. It was used in war for fighting. Virg. Captivi pendent currus, curvæque securæ. Also, for slaying victims. Ovid. Candidaque adducta collum percussa securi victima. Horat. Victima pontificum securæ cervicæ tinget. Also, for felling trees. Virg. Procumbunt piceæ, sonat icta securibus ilex. Also, for cutting marble in the quarries. Stat. Synnade quod incæsta*

Phrygiæ fodere securus. — Also, the part of a vine-dresser's knife which is used for chopping. Colum. — It was particularly used for beheading criminals. Cic. Securi ferire, or percutere, h. e. to behead with an axe. Virg. Torquatus securus securi, h. e. who was a severe commander, and caused his own son to be beheaded for fighting the enemy without order. — The factors carried axes in the fasces before the magistrates, particularly before the consuls. Hence, Secures, the sovereignty of the Roman people, and the power of the magistrates. Cæs. Gallia securibus subjecta, h. e. Roman power. Horat. Virtus nec sumit nec ponit securus, h. e. magistratus, honores. Id. Medus timet securus, h. e. imperium Rom. Virg. Sævus securus accipiet. Also, in the singular. Ovid. Germania colla Romanæ prebens animosa securi. — ¶ Securi injicere, or infligere, to do an injury; as, Cic. Securi injicere petitioni. Id. Infligere securim reipublicæ. — Id. Securis Tenedia (proverbial of great severity).

**SECURITAS** (securus), atis, f. security, ease, quiet, peace of mind, composure, ἀσφάλεια, ἀμεριμνία, εὐθυμία. Cic. Qui autem illam maxime optatam et expeditam securitatem (securitatem autem nunc appello vacuitatem iegritudinis, in qua vita beata posita est) habere quisquam potest, cui aut adsit, aut adesse possit multitudo malorum? Also, in the plural. Plin. Vinum jejunos bibere inutilissimum est eris: somno vero ac securitatibus jaundandum hoc fuit, quod, &c., for driving away cares. — ¶ Also, boldness, intrepidity, firmness, confidence. Plin. Ep. Ut timorem ejus sua securitate leniret. Quintil. Sic est habenda auctoritatis ratio, ne sit invisita securitas. Also, with a genit. following. Plin. mortis, h. e. with regard to death. — ¶ Also, carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence, carelessness, ἀμέλεια. Quintil. Quia res altera tedium laboris, altera securitatem parit. — ¶ Safety, security, freedom from danger. Plin. Ep. matorum. Plin. itinerum, h. e. with regard to a journey. — Also, security by means of a receipt or acknowledgment. Aemilian. and Pandect.

**SECURUS** (se & cura), a, um, adj. secure, quiet, easy, undisturbed, without anxiety, without care, careless, unconcerned, ἀμεριμνος, ἀμελής. Horat. homo. Ovid. quies. Liv. Securius ab aliquo, h. e. with regard to. Id. Securus de bello erat. Cic. Animus securus de re. Also with a genit. following. Virg. amorum, h. e. de amoribus. Ovid. famæ. — ¶ Also, secure, without fear, ἀδής. Plin. Securus a metu. Lamprid. Urbs securissima. Also with a genit. following. Virg. pelagi. — Also, bold, audacious. Sæcet. reus. Tacit. Luxus securior. — ¶ Also, secure, safe, not to be feared, causing no fear or anxiety. Liv. tempus, locus. Plaut. Iram matris sibi esse securam, h. e. not to be feared. Tacit. loca. Quintil. lectio. — ¶ Securus, secure, who is without fear, even though danger be actually at hand: Tutus, safe, who is not in danger, even though he be in fear.

**SECUS** (τέκος), n. indeclin. same as Sexus, a sex, γένος. Sueton. muliebri. Plaut. Virile secus nunquam illum habui, I never had any child of the male sex. — More frequently we find, Secus (acc.) (se. ad, with regard to); as, Liv. Libero- rum capitum virile secus ad decem milia capta, h. e. free persons of the male sex, free males. Tacit. Virile ac muliebri secus omnis ætas. Sueton. Muliebri secus omnes summovit.

**SECUS** (sequor), adv. comparat. Secius. Secus is frequently used for aliter, not so, otherwise, differently, ἄλλως, ἕτερος. Cic. Id secus est, h. e. that is different, otherwise, not so. Id. Nemo dicet secus, h. e. no one will say otherwise, none will deny it. Non, or, haud secus, not otherwise, even so, just so. — Also followed by ac, atque, quam, than; thus, Cic. Non secus ac sentiebam. Virg. Haud secus ac jussi faciunt. Sallust. Haud secus atque in mari. Cic. Ne quid fiat

secus quam volumus. Id. Paulo secus atque, &c. Further, Cic. Longe secus, h. e. quite or far otherwise. Id. Non multo secus, h. e. not much otherwise, almost, nearly, about, nearly so, thereabouts. — Also, ill, badly, not rightly, not well, and sometimes not either in opposition to a preceding recte, bene, beate, &c., or without recte, beate, beate, &c. Cic. Recte an secus, h. e. right or wrong. Liv. Pro bene aut secus consulto, h. e. well or ill. Cic. Aut beate aut secus vivendi, h. e. happily or not. Id. Cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, tamen recte vereque sensisse, h. e. turn out badly. Id. Secus existimare de animo alicujus, h. e. to judge ill. Liv. Nequid de collega secus scriberet, h. e. any thing bad. Cic. Secus aliquid committere erga aliquem, h. e. not to act rightly. Sallust. Quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, &c. h. e. turned out ill. Tacit. Quamquam cæpta secus cadebant, h. e. were unsuccessful. Sallust. Si morbo aut fato huic imperio secus accidit, h. e. if any ill should befall. — Also, less. Tacit. Neque multo secus in iis vicium, h. e. much less strength. (In this passage it is used as a substantive for minus). — Also, more. Apul. Modico secus progressus, h. e. having advanced a little onward, having gone a little further. Id. Mihī relictum a patre sestert. vicis, paulo secus, h. e. a little more or above. — Also, same as secundum, by, along, near, nigh to, on, πλησίον, with an accusat. Plin. Nascitur secus fluvios. Quintil. Secus viam stare. — It is also joined to some words, as, circumsecus, round about, utrinque secus, on both sides. (See Circumsecus, Utrinque secus.) — ¶ Comparat. Secius, otherwise, differently, ἄλλοι- οτέρος. Plaut. Hæc nihilo mihi esse videntur secius, quam somnia, h. e. nothing but dreams. Id. Nam si servus meus esses, nihilo secius mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, h. e. just so. Ovid. Non secius uritur, quam, &c. h. e. not otherwise, just as. So, also, Virg. Non secius ut, h. e. not otherwise than, just as. — For secius we find also sequius; differently, otherwise. Plaut. Quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Apul. Sequius ac rata fuerat. — Also, for minus: less, but with a negative particle preceding, as, non, nec, nihilo, &c. Terent. Nihilo secius mox puerum deferent, h. e. nevertheless. So, also, Virg. Filius ardentis haud secius æquore campi exercebat equos. Id. Interea toto non secius aere tingit, h. e. nevertheless. Nep. Neque eo secius Atheniensibus officia prestabat. Lueret. Nec hoc secius concurrent. Sueton. Nec eo secius quidquam ex consuetudine luxus omisit. We find also nihilo, sequius, for nihilo secius. Cæs. B. C. 2, 7. Ed. Ovidend. — Also, not, after quo, that. Auct. ad Her. Impedimento est, quo secius lex feratur, for quo minus, &c. — Also, worse, or, bad, not right. Plaut. Me moror, cum hoc ago secius.

**SECUTIO**, or **SEQUUTIO** (sequor), ðnis, 3 f. a following, following after, striving after. Augustin. Dei.

**SECUTOR**, and **SEQUUTOR** (Id.), ðris, 3 m. a follower, attendant, ἀκόλουθος. Apul. Acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, h. e. an overseer who always was to keep an eye over her. Id. Quem prioris exemplo sepultura traditum, bonum secutorem Lamacho dedimus. — It is also an epithet of Mars. Apul. Hircum Marti secutori victimant. — ¶ Also, a kind of gladiator. Cic. He fought with a retiarius, whence some consider him to be the same as Mirmillo.

**SECUTULEIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. following or running after every where. Petron. mulier, h. e. running after raon.

**SED** (unc.), adv. but, ἀλλά. Cic. Sed tamen, etsi omnium, &c. — Enia is frequently joined with and increases its force. Ovid. Sed enim non sustinet ultra perdere blanditias, &c. Cic. Sed enim οικονομία, &c. — Also, Sed enimvero, for sed. Liv. Sed enimvero cum detestabilis altera res, et proxima paricidio sit, &c. — Autem is sometimes redundant-

ly joined with it. Virg. Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolve. — Hence, but, when a speaker corrects or augments what has been said before. In this case it may also be rendered, yea, yes. Plaut. Clavas? sed probas, h. e. yes, good ones. — Hence, Sed etiam, but also, yea also, even, nay even. Cic. In sinu avarissimæ, sed etiam crudelissimæ uxoris centuriones trucidavit. Id. Hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, h. e. yea also, or even. — When the context has been interrupted by a parenthesis, or in any other manner by the insertion of several words, it is used to restore the connection, and put for inquam or igitur, and may be rendered, I say, or then, or therefore. Cic. Quare si hac eloquentia, atque hoc oratore contenti sumus, qui sciat aut negare, &c. si satis esse putatis ea discere, quæ, &c. sed si his contenti estis, oratorem in exiguum sane gyrum compellit, h. e. if, I say, ye are content, &c. — ¶ Also, as an adverbative, but. Cic. Zeno nullo modo is erat, qui nervos virtutis incideret, sed qui, &c. So, also, Sed etiam, sed et, sed quoque, but also. Cic. Amissimus non solum succum et sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis. Sed et, when preceded by non solum, denotes but even. Enim is sometimes, redundantly, joined with. Virg. Non laudis amor cessit, sed enim gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet. — Etiam, quoque, et, are frequently omitted. Cic. Negotiis non interfuit solum, sed profuit. Id. Non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis. — Modo, solum, tantum, are often omitted, and non is followed by sed, or verum etiam, or quoque, &c. Liv. Non mihi cum Eumene disceptatio est, sed etiam vobiscum. Or non is followed by sed only. Virg. Ge. 3, 178. In Sueton. we frequently find sed et without being preceded by non solum, and may be rendered and besides. — The adverbative sed is sometimes omitted. Liv. 39, 8. Sacrificus, for sed sacrificus. — Sed seems anciently to have been used for sed. Terent. Ed. Benth.

**SEDAMEN** (sedo), ðnis. n. an allayment, 3 alleviation, cure, remedy. Sæcet.

**SEDATĒ** (sedatus), adv. calmly, quietly, sedately, ἡρεπῶς. Cic. Sedatē dolore ferre. Aemilian. Sedatius.

**SEDATIO** (sedo), ðnis, f. an allaying, calming, moderating, assuaging. Cic.

**SEDATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. an apposer, pa- 3 cifor. Arnob.

**SEDATUS**. a. um. particip. from sedo — ¶ Adj. cala, quiet, tranquil, still, sedate, composed, πεπαυμένος, ἡρεμὸς, ἡσυχῶς, ἡσυχῶς. Cic. homo. Liv. Sedato gradu abire. Cic. Animus sedator. Auct. ad Her. Vox sedatissima.

**SEDECENNIS**, and **SEXDECENNIS** (se- 3 decim & annus), e, adj. sixteen years old. Auson.

**SEDECIES** (sedecim), adv. sixteen times, 2 ἑκκαίδεκάκις. Plin.

**SEDECIM**, and **SEXDECIM** (sex & decem), adv. sixteen, ἑκκαίδεκα, δεκάξ. Liv., Terent., and Nep. — Instead of it we find also, Liv. Decem et sex.

**SEDECULA** (dimin. of sedes), æ, f. a little 1 seat or chair, θρανίδιον. Cic.

**SEDENTARIUS** (sedens), a, um, adj. 2 working while sitting. Plaut. sutor, that is done or made sitting, sedentary, ἑδραῖος. Colum. opera. Plin. Paeg- necessitas assentiendi, h. e. when a senator says yes while sitting, and consequen- 1 ly does not rise, make a speech, &c.

**SEDEO** (from ἕζομαι, fut. ἑδῶμαι, from which ἕδος, a seat), es, edi, sessum, n. 2. to sit, κάθημαι. Cic. in sella. Liv. carpento. Id. sede regia. Cic. in equo, or Martial. equo. Cic. ad laus pratoris. Virg. per juga, for iu jugis.

Asiu. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Histrionem iu quatuordecim (sc. ordinis) sessum deduxit. — Also, transitively, when used of riding on horseback, as, Sedere equum. Hence, passively, Spartan.

Sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, h. e. to be ridden. Veget. Si sapius animalia sedentur. Also of animals. Plin. Polypus in ovis sedet. — Of birds. Ovid. Cornix sedit in humo. — Cic.

**Sedens** iis assensi, *h. e. sitting, with few words, sc. in the senate-house*; for when a senator accompanied his vote by a speech, he rose from his seat; but when he gave it in a few words, he remained seated. *Cic. Quum tot oratores sedent, ego surrexerim, h. e. remain seated and do not speak, for persons that were going to speak, used to rise.* — *¶* Of a judge, *to sit as a judge, sit in judgment, sit on the bench, be a judge.* *Cic. Mortis uitores sedetis, h. e. estis. Phædr. Juedex inter illos sedit simius. Cic. Sedissent iudices in Fabricium.* — Also, of assessors or counsels of the prætor or other persons who sat with him for the sake of honor on his tribunal. *Cic. Nobis sedentibus in tribunali Pompeii.* — Also, of advocates and friends of the accused, who, in a court of justice, sat down near him, in order to show their regard for him. *Cic. Marius in oratione orationis meæ præsens ac sedens lacrymis suis adjuvaret.* — Also, of magistrates, when they direct any thing sitting or at present. *Cic. red. Sen. 5. Brut. 13.* — *¶* Also, of all things which are firm or immovable, lie fast, sit close. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, *to sit, be fast, fixed or immovable, sit close or tight, hang fast, adhere closely, &c.* *Martial. Parma sedet, h. e. adheres firmly. Ovid. Pallia in lecto sedent, h. e. fit closely. Quintil. Toga sedet melius, h. e. sits better, fits better.* — *Figur. Plin. Paucg. Bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, h. e. would sit upon, be supported by. Quintil. Sedit hoc, h. e. apte claudetur.* — Hence, *to be bent on, determined, fixed, resolved.* *Virg. Id sedet Æneæ. Id. Sedet hoc animo. Plin. Sedere cepit hæc sententia.* — Also, *to remain.* *Quintil. Vox auribus sedens, h. e. dwelling on the ear.* — *¶* Also, *to stay or continue long at a place, as, in war, before a fortress. Liv. ad Suesulam. Id. Sedendo expugnare urbem.* — Also, *to sit still, to be idle or inactive, loiter, linger, tarry.* *Nep. Artibus Fabii sedendo et uno loco diu. Cic. Corcyra non sederemus, h. e. would not remain. Horat. Sedit, qui timuit, ne non succederet, h. e. remained at home.* — *¶* Also, *to dwell, have one's abode.* *Figur. Ovid. Pallor in ore sedet.* — *¶* Also, *to be or lie low, be situated in a low place. Sil. Campo Nola sedet. Lucret. Ut depressa sederent. So, also, of a balance. Tibull. Sedet, h. e. is low or sinks. Hence, Martial. Lacturca sedens, h. e. low.* — *¶* Also, of a weapon for thrusting or cutting, *to pierce, penetrate. Stat. Sedet telum. Ovid. Plagam sedere arcebat, h. e. did not let it penetrate deeply.*

**SEDEO** (se, or sed, & eo), is, n. 4. *to go apart, separate.* It seems not to occur, but *scilicet, a sedition,* is derived from it.

**SEDES** (sēdeo), is, f. *a seat, place to sit on; a chair, bench, ἔδρα, βᾶθρον.* *Cic. Omnes in iis sedibus consedis. Liv. regia, h. e. throne.* — *¶* Also, *a seat, abode, dwelling-place, residence, settlement, habitation, mansion, place, spot.* *Cic. Omni in sede ferrium metuenus. Cæs. Reverti in suas sedes. Virg. Sedes fundatur Veneri, h. e. temple. Cic. Actum esse precipitem in sceleratorum sedem, h. e. the infernal regions. So, also, Ovid. Sedes silentum (h. e. mortuorum). Id. annis, h. e. of the river Pœnus. Virg. Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, h. e. in the grave. Id. Siquando sedem angustam thesauris relines, h. e. alvearia. Juvenal. Alicubi sedem figere, to take up his abode. Tacit. Catti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, of their territory. Plin. Circus exstructus longitudine stadiorum trium ad sedem CCLX millium, h. e. ut esset capax 250 millium sedentium. Petron. Adificans aaro, sedesque ad sidera mittunt, their houses or palaces. Figur. Vellei. belli, h. e. a strong place in war time, where troops are exercised, where arms, magazines, &c. may be kept. Cic. Neque verba sedem habere possunt, h. e. place. Horat. Priores tenet sedes, h. e. rank, place. — *¶* Also, *that upon which any thing rests, and, as it were, sits, that by which it is sup-**

*ported, the base, foundation, bottom, place.* *Virg. Turrim convellimus altis sedibus. Id. Totamque a sedibus urbem eruit, from its base or foundation. Id. Totum mare a sedibus unis una Eurisque Notusque ruunt, from the very bottom. Cels. Ossa suis sedibus mota, h. e. dislocated. Id. Ossa in suam sedem compellere, into their place. Id. reponere, h. e. to set. Cic. Roma convulsa suis sedibus. Quint. Sedes orationis, h. e. a place for stopping.* — *¶* Also, *the fundament, seat, same as Podes.* *Plin. — ¶* Also, *the excrements. Cels. — ¶* The genit. *sedum* is found in *Cic. Ed. Ern.,* and *sedium* in *Vellei.*

**SEDIGITUS** (sex & digitus), a, um, adj. *having six fingers on one hand. Plin.*

**SEDILE** (sēdeo), is, n. *any thing to sit on; 2 a seat, bench, stool, ἔδρα. Ovid. Factaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo. Sucton. Sedilia lignea.* — *¶* Also, *a sitting. Cels.*

**SEDIMEN** (Id.), inis, n. *a sediment. Cæl. 3 Anrel.*

**SEDIMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. *a settling, sinking down; a sediment, ὑπόστασις. Plin.*

**SEDITIŌ** (sēdeo), ōnis, f. *a separation, as, of married people. Terent. Andr. 5, 1, 11. Also, of soldiers or armies, secession. Cic. Magnam seditionem in castris inter Pœnos et Siculos. Particularly, of the people from the magistrates, when the former do not obey the latter, or wholly separate from them. Liv. 2, 31. — ¶* Also, *in general, dissension, discord, quarrel, broil, strife; a popular commotion or insurrection; civil discord, sedition, διᾶστασις, ἀκαταστασία. Liv. Inter auctores belli pacisque. Cic. Seditionem concitare, or Liv. concire, or Cic. confiare, h. e. to excite, stir up. Tacit. alere, h. e. to foster. Id. coercere, or compescere, or comprimere, h. e. to check, suppress, quell. Cic. sedare. Sucton. componere. Liv. Ætoli erant in seditionibus, h. e. made an insurrection, revolted. Id. In seditione ipsi inter se sunt. — Figur. Stat. maris, h. e. storm, tempest.*

**SEDITIŌSE** (seditionus), adv. *turbulently, seditiously, στασιαστικῶς. Cic. Concionibus seditiose concitatis. Tacit. Seditiosius. Cic. Seditiosissime.*

**SEDITIŌSUS** (seditio), a, um, adj. *causing sedition, turbulent, tumultuous, seditious, treasonable, factions, mutinous, στασιαστικῶς. Cic. civis. Ascen. Seditiosior concio. Tacit. Seditiosissimus quisque. Id. voces. — ¶* Also, *full of sedition, full of troubles and commotions in the state, exposed to civil broils. Cic. vita.*

**SEDO** (perhaps from sēdeo, for sedere facio), as, ūi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause any thing to settle or sink. Phædr. pulverem. — Figur. to allay, appease, mitigate, calm, soften, assuage, pacify, quiet, soothe, settle, stay, ease, relieve, check, end, stop, παύω. Cic. curriculum, h. e. to stop. Id. bellum. Id. pugnam. Id. tempestatem. Liv. incendia, h. e. to extinguish. Ovid. sitim, h. e. to quench. Plin. famem, h. e. to still. Nep. lassitudinem. Propert. fletus. Cic. invidiam. Id. appetitus. Id. impetum populi. Plaut. iram. Cic. seditionem. Id. fluctus. Ovid. ventos. Cæs. tumultum. Propert. vela fessa, h. e. to enter a harbor. Plin. scabiem. Id. dolores. Plaut. aliquem, h. e. to satiate, satisfy, sc. by drinking. — ¶* Also, *intransitively, to be allayed, to cease. Cn. Gell. ap. Gell. Tempestat sedavit. — ¶* See, also, *Sedatus, a, um.*

**SEDUCO** (se & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead aside or apart, as, to speak with any one in private, ἀράγομαι. Cic. aliquem. — ¶* Also, *to set aside, put by, make his own, as, money. Scæc. aliquid. — ¶* Also, *to separate, divide. Ovid. Seducit terras unda duas. Id. Nulla dies me seducat ab isto. Cæs. B. C. 1, 7. Ed. Ovidend. A quibus seductum queritur, se, a se, h. e. removed or withdrawn from his friendship. (Others read deductum.) — ¶* Also, *to remove, take away. Ovid. stipitem. — ¶* Also, *to withdraw. Cic. se. — ¶* Also, *to turn aside, turn away elsewhere. Propert. ocellos. — ¶* Also, *to deceive, mislead,*

*seduce. Tertull. Nam etsi Angelus, qui seduxit, sed liber et suæ potestatis, qui seductus est. Pers. Seductis Divis. h. e. bribed by sacrifices. — ¶* See, also, *Seductus, a, um.*

**SEDUCTILIS** (seduco), e, adj. *that can be 3 deceived or misled, ἐξαπαρήτος. Augustin.*

**SEDUCTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *alcading aside, or 1 apart, ἀνάγωγη. Cic. — ¶* Also, *a separation. Lactant. — ¶* Also, *a deceiving, seducing; seduction. Tertull.*

**SEDUCTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a seducer, de- 3 ceiver, πλάνος, ἀπατητής. Augustin.*

**SEDUCTŌRIŌS** (seductor), a, um, adj. *3 seducing. Augustin.*

**SEDUCTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. *she that seduces 3 or deceives. Tertull.*

**SEDUCTŌS** (seduco), us, m. *a removing; 3 solitude. Senec. Tranquil. 3. In seducto. (But Ed. Gronov. reads in seducto.)*

**SEDUCTŌS**, a, um, particip. *from seduco. — ¶* Adj. *remote, distant. Ovid. terræ. Liv. Consilia seducta a plurimum conscientia, h. e. secret, of which others do not know, to which others are not privy. Senec. In seducto, h. e. in solitude, not publicly.*

**SEDULARIA** (sedes), ōrum, n. *seats or 3 cushions for sitting on. Pandect.*

**SEDULE** (sedulus), adv. *busily, indus- 2 triously, diligently. Colum.*

**SEDULITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. *carefulness, 3 diligence, application, activity, assiduity, industry, zeal, earnestness, sedulity, ἐπιμέλεια. Cic. poetæ. Also, of ants. Plin. Jam in opere qui labor! quæ sedulitas! — ¶* Also, *overacted diligence, officiousness, too great nicety or exactness, περιεργία. Horat. Sedulitas autem stulte, quam diligit, urget.*

**SEDULO** (Id.), adverb. *diligently. See 3 Sedulus, a, um.*

**SEDULUS** (sēdeo), a, um, adj. *careful, at- 1 tentive, anxious, diligent, assiduous, earnest, zealous, prompt, sedulous, faithful, honest, σπουδαῖος, ἐπιμελής. Cic. homo. Ovid. apis. Id. brachia. Senec. labor. — Hence, ablat. neut. Sedulo, with diligence, diligently, assiduously, industriously, studiously, strenuously, earnestly, sedulously, ἐπιμελῶς, σπουδαῖως. Terent. Facio sedulo. Cic. Sedulo fit. Liv. audire, h. e. attentively. Cic. Sedulo argumentaris, h. e. laboriously. Sucton. Observatum est sedulo, h. e. strictly. — Also, Sedulo, carefully, exactly, accurately, uprightly, plainly, sincerely, honestly. Terent. Sedulo hunc dixisse credo. Plaut. Nihil credis, quod dico sedulo, h. e. so candidly. — Also, Sedulo, purposely, on purpose, intentionally. Terent., Liv. and Quintil.*

**SEDUM** (unc.), i, n. *a plant growing up on 3 roofs, the herb scungreen or houseleek, ἀΐχορον. Plin. — ¶* Also, for *Sedile. Varr. L. L. 4, 23, where others read solium.*

**SEDUNI**, ōrum, m. *a people of the Alps in 3 Gaal. Their town was called Scūni, from which the name of the modern Sitten.*

**SEGES** (from τέγω, τίκτω), ētis, f. *that 3 which is produced, young growth. Hence, any thing with which land is sown or planted to the time of reaping or gathering, standing corn, growing corn, a crop. Cic. Lactas esse segetes. Colum. Seges it in articulum. Virg. matura messi. Ovid. in herbis, h. e. corn which is still green. Colum. Demessis segetibus. Senec. Indorum, h. e. aromata. — Also, of vines, Virg. Ge. 2, 411. — Also, of men who grew like seed out of the earth. Ovid. — Hence, figur. advantage, profit, benefit. Juvenal. Quæ inde seges. — Also, a multitude, great number. Virg. telorum. — Hence, of a poet. Ovid. Ueberius nulli provent ista seges. — ¶* Also, *a cornfield, land that is sown. Cic. and Virg. — ¶* Also, *seed that is sown. Cato. Segetem defundare. — Hence, figur. cause, occasion, material. Cic. Quid odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiam suæ gloriæ. Arnob. criminum. — ¶* Plaut. Stimulorum seges, a term of reproach applied to a female slave who is always scourged.

**SEGESTA**, e, f. *a town of Sicily. — Hence, 3 Segestanus, a, um, adj. belonging to it. Segestani, its inhabitants. Cic. — Se-*

gestensis, e, adj. same as Segestanus. Cic. — ¶ Also, a goddess of green corn. Plin. Also called Segetia. Macrob. SEGESTANUS, a, um. See Segesta. SEGESTENSIS. See Segesta. SEGESTRE, is, and SEGESTRIUM (per-2 haps from seges), ii, n. any covering or coverlet, as, a straw-mat. Varr. Quod involvebant (lecticam) quod fere stramenta erant e segete, segestria appellat. Lucil. Segestre. — Also, a wrapper, packing-cloth. Plin. Emporetica inutilis scribendo, involucris chartarum, segestriumque in mercibus usum prebet. Also, a garment made of skins. Sueton. Segestri indutus. (But the common reading is sestertio.) SEGOTALIS (seges), e, adj. relating to 3 young corn. Apul. gladiolus, h. e. a kind of herb growing among young corn. SEGETYA. See Segesta. 3 SEGMENT (for scamen, from seco), inis, 2 n. that which is cut off. Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. Unguim et capilli segmenta. — ¶ Also, a small piece, a bit. Aason. — ¶ Also, a hollow in a hand, wall, &c. Viruv. SEGMENTATŌS (segmentum), a, inis, 3 adj. bordered or adorned with small pieces, inlaid, sct, bordered, variegated, embroidered. Juvenal. cunæ, h. e. a cradle with inlaid work. (But this may also mean bordered, fringed.) Symn. vestis, h. e. fringed, bordered. Figur. Id. Tulliano auro, h. e. bordered as it were. — Martial. 6, 74. Calvam segmentatis unguento, h. e. smeared with ointments, as with beauty-patches. (But other Edd. read semitactus.) SEGMENTUM (for scamentum, from 2 seco), i, n. a cut, incision. Plin. — ¶ Also, a segment, portion, division, section. Plin. mundi, h. e. parallel, climate. — ¶ Also, a piece cut off from any thing; a paring, cutting, shred, chop, κοπή, κόμμα. Plin. Also, in general, a piece. — Segmenta are also mentioned as articles of female dress. Val. Mar. Senatus permisit feminis purpurea veste, et aureis uti segmentis. Ovid. Quid de veste loquar? nec vos, segmenta, requiro, nec quæ his Tyrio murice lana rubes, h. e. pernapes, thin gold plates sewed to the flounces, or embroidered gold threads. SEGNESCO (segnis), is, n. 3. to become 3 slow, abate, decrease. Cæl. Aurel. SEGNIPES (segnis & pes), edis, slow-3 footed, slow-paced, sluggish, βραδύπους. Juvenal. SEGNIS (from se, h. e. sine, & ignis), e, adj. inactive, without ardor or energy, dull, heavy, slothful, slow, sluggish, lazy; ὀκνηρὸς, ἀργὸς, νωδῆς. Nepos. ad persuequendum. Cæs. Laudat promptos, segniores castigat. Liv. Segnior ad credendum. Virg. Equus segnior annis. Id. Segnem volvi sinis, sc. vulnere, h. e. non amplius fugere valentem. Liv. bellum, h. e. slow, not prosecuted zealously. So, also, Id. obsidio. Curt. ætas, h. e. senectus. Liv. mors, sc. by poison (in oppositum to death by the sword). Apul. Corpus segnissimum. Cic. Cultus terræ segnior. Also, with a genit. or infinit. Tacit. occasionum, h. e. at occasions that offer. Horat. solve nodum. Hence, Curt. aqua, h. e. flowing slowly. Virg. campus, h. e. exhausted or barren. Quintil. silva, h. e. unproductive, unfruitful. So, also, Virg. carduus. — ¶ Liv. Segne, for segniter. — Pandect. Segnitor, for segnior. SEGNITAS (segnis), atis, same as Seg-1 nitia. Acc. SEGNITER (Id.), adv. not lively, inactive-2 ly, slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, negligently, remissly, inertly, ὀκνηρῶς, ἀργῶς. Liv. agere. Horat. Segnius. Cassiod. Segnissime. Nepos. and Sallust. Nihil segnius; and, Plin. Ep. Non segnius, h. e. nevertheless, notwithstanding, or, no less, likewise, in like manner, similarly. Plin. Non segnius et in silente. SEGNITYA (Id.), e, and SEGNITIES, ei, f. slowness, sluggishness, sloth, laziness, supineness, inactivity, negligence, remissness, want of alacrity, ἀργία, ὀκνος. Cic. Sine segnitia. Id. Segnitium hominum castigemus. — Figur. Colum. ventorum, h. e. a calm. Quintil. verbi, h. e.

when a word does not express a thing properly and strongly enough. SEGNITIES. See Segnitia. 1 SEGREGATIM (segregatus), adv. apart, 3 separately. Prudent. SEGREGATIŌS (segrego), onis, f. a separation. Tertull. SEGREGIS, e, or GREX, ægis, and SE-2 GREŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. removed from the flock or company, separated, ἀποδι-2 ορισθεὶς, νοσφισθεὶς. Senec. Vitam agere segregem, h. e. solitary. Aason. Ipse tuo vivens segregis arbitrio. SEGREŌS (se & grego), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to detach, disjoint, separate from the flock, ἀποβουκόλει. Phædr. oves. — Hence, in general, to separate, part, sever, remove, alienate, put away, ἀφορίζω. Cic. Segregare aliquem a numero civium. Id. liberus a se. Terent. Segregatum habuisse, for segregasse. Cic. Comitatu segregata, sc. a. Liv. Ut segregaret pugnam eorum, h. e. pugnantem. Plaut. suspicionem et culpam ab se. Id. sermonem, h. e. to break off, cease to speak, be silent. — ¶ Lucret. Seque gregari, for segregarique. SEGREŌS, } See Segregis. SEGREX. SEGILLUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of earth, 2 or mark on the earth's surface, which discovers a vein of gold beneath. Plin. SEŌSIANI, ōrum, n. a people of Gaul near modern Lyons. Cæs. They were also called Secusiani, and Schusiani. Cic. SEJA (sero, sevi), æ, f. a goddess of snow-3 ing. Plin. SEJANIANUS (Sejanus), a, um, adj. called 2 ed after Sejanus. Senec. SEJANUS (Sejus), a, um, adj. called after 3 one Sejus. Varr. ædes. Equus Sejanus, a horse that belonged to one Cn. Sejus, who, like all that afterwards were proprietors of this horse, was unfortunate. Hence, of unfortunate persons, Gell. Equum Sejanum habere. — Cic. Sejanum, sc. prædium. — Sejanus, i, m. a powerful and afterwards unfortunate friend and minister of Tiberius. SEJŌGIS (sex & jugum), e, adj. with six 3 horses. Apul. currus, h. e. a chariot drawn by six horses. Liv. Sejuges (probably, sc. equi), h. e. six horses yoked together. Plin. 34, 10. Sejuges, h. e. a chariot drawn by six horses (opposed to bigæ and quadrigæ). SEJŌGIS (se & jugum), e, adj. separated, 2 divided. Sidon. SEJŌGŌS (se & jugo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 1 to separate, divide, part. Cic. Animi partem non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam. SEJUNCTIM (sejunctus), adv. separately. 3 Tibull. SEJUNCTIŌS (sejuncto), onis, f. a sep-1 arating, parting, dividing, διάζευξις. Cic. — Figur. dissension, quarrel. Flor. SEJUNCTŌS, a, um. See Sejuncto. SEJUNGŌS (se & jungo), is, nxi, actum, a. 3. to separate, disjoint, sever, part or put asunder, divide, χωρίζω, ἀποζεύγνυμι. Cic. se ab aliquo. Id. se a libertate verborum, h. e. to refrain one's self. Id. Bonum, quod non possit ab honestate sejungi. — Hence, to distinguish. Cic. morbum ab ægrotatione. SELAGŌS (unc.), inis, f. a plant, the upright club-moss (Lycopodium selago, L.). Plin. SELAS (σέλας), n. a kind of lightning or 2 meteor. Apul. — Plur. Sela. Senec. SELECTIŌS (seligo), onis, f. a selection, 2 choice, ἐκλογή. Cic. SELECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a selector, ἀιρέ-3 τής. Augustin. SELENIŌN (σεληνιον), ii, n. the herb penny 3 or piony. Apul. SELENTIŌS (σεληνιτις), idis, f. sc. gem-2 ma, or SELENTIŌS (σεληνιτις), e, m. sc. lapis, a kind of precious stone of the color of moonlight, perhaps isinglass. Plin. SELENTIUM (unc.), ii, n. a kind of ivy. 2 Plin. SELENŌGŌNŌN (σεληνογονον), i, n. same 3 as Selention. Apul. SELEUCIA, or SELEUCEA (Σελεύχεια), e, f. a name of several towns, as of one in Syria. Cic. SELEUCIANŌS (Selencia), a, um, adj. 2 Cic. provincia, h. e. the province of Syria or Silicia.

SELEUCYS (Σελευκίς), idis, f. a country 2 of Syria, the principal town of which is Selencia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of bird on mount Casius, that ate locusts, (Turdus Selencis, L.). Plin. 10, 39. SELEUCŌS NICATOR, the first Grecian 2 king of Syria, after Alexander's death. SELIBRA (for semilibra), e, f. the half of 2 a pound or as; six ounces, ἡμίλιτρον. Plin. — ¶ Martial makes the first syllable short. SELIGŌS (se & lego), is, ægi, ectum, a. 3. 1 to select, choose or call out, pick and lay 2 aside, make choice of, ἀπολέγω, ἐκλέγω. Cic. exempla. Id. Selectæ sententia. — Hence, Cic. Selecti iudices, h. e. judges in criminal causes. — Dii selecti are, according to Varr, the following twenty; Janus, Jupiter, Saturnus, Genius, Mercurius, Apollo, Mars, Vulcanus, Neptunus, Sol, Orcus, Liber pater; together with the goddesses, Tellus, Ceres, Juno, Luna, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Vesta. SELINŌIDES (σελινοειδής), a kind of cab-2 bage resembling ivy. Plin. SELINŌN, or SELINUM (σέλινον), i, n. 3 same as Apium. Apul. SELINŌS (Σελινός), untis, f. a maritime 2 town of Sicily, called after the parsley, which grows there in great abundance. Virg. — ¶ Also, a town of Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selinti. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Selinuntius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Selinus. Plin. Selinuntii, h. e. the inhabitants of Selinus in Cilicia. — Selinusius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Selinus. Plin. and Viruv. terra, h. e. a kind of earth, celebrated as a medicine. SELIQUASTRUM (sedeo), i, n. a kind of 3 seat or chair, ἔδρα. Varr. SELLĀ (contr. for sedela, from sedeo), e, f. a seat, chair, ἔδρα, θρόνος. Cic. In sella sedere. — ¶ Particularly, a stool upon which mechanics work. Cic. — ¶ Also, the chair of a teacher. Cic. — ¶ Also, the curule chair, otherwise called sella curulis, upon which superior magistrates sat. Cic. Hence, Id. Jussit vocari ad sellam, h. e. ad se. — ¶ Also, a close stool, θραύιον. Scribon. Larg. It is otherwise called, Cato. Sella pertusa, or, Varr. Sella familiarica. — ¶ Also, a portable chair, sedan, litter, φορτίον. Sueton. gestatoria. Id. muliebris, or, simply, Plin. Ep. Sella. Martial. Sella gestari. Plin. Ep. vehi. — ¶ Also, a saddle. Cod. Theod. Sexaginta libras sella cum frenis non transeat. Veget. Ad usum sella Persis provinciis omnibus meliores præstat equos, h. e. for riding. — Labor. Duabus sellis sedere, h. e. to sit upon two chairs, to temporize, serve two masters, to hold with the hare and run with the hounds. SELLARIŌS (dimin. of sellarius), a, 3 um, adj. Martial. popinæ, h. e. perhaps, for sitting down to feast; or lewd. SELLĀRIS (sella), e, adj. relating to 3 chairs or seats. Cæl. Aurel. gestatio, h. e. a carrying in a sedan. Veget. iumenta, h. e. carrying sedan chairs or saddles, and consequently used to ride upon. SELLARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 2 chairs. — Hence, Sellaria, e, subst. perhaps a parlor. Plin. — Sellarius, subst. used of monstrous lewdness. Tacit. SELLISTERNIŌN (sella & sterno), ii, n. 2 an entertainment, at which they did not recline, like men, on couches, but, like women, sat upon seats or chairs. Hence, an entertainment in honor of a goddess must needs be a sellisternium, as, in honor of Juno. Tacit. The image of Juno was placed upon a seat. SELLŌLĀ (dimin. of sella), e, f. a little 2 chair or sedan. Tacit. SELLŌLARIŌS (sellula), a, um, adj. re-1 lating to a chair. Gell. questus, h. e. profits arising from sedentary trades. Apul. ars, h. e. a sedentary trade, as, that of a shoemaker. Id. artifex, or, simply, Cic. and Liv. Sellularius, h. e. one who works in a sitting posture, a sedentary mechanic. SEMADAPERŌS, } See Semiodoptus, SEMANIMIS, &c. } &c. SEMBELLA (for semilibella), e, f. h. e. 3 libellæ dimidium. Varr. SEMEL (perhaps from simul), adv.

*single time, once, ἄραξ.* *Nepos.* Causam capitis semel dixit. *Cic.* Si semel tristior effectus est. *Id.* Semel atque iterum, *h. e. once and again, consequently, twice.* *Id.* Plus quam semel, or, *Varr.* Plus semel, *h. e. more than once.* *Cic.* Non semel, or, *Plaut.* Haud semel, *h. e. not once only; hence, it may frequently be rendered several times, often.* — *¶* Also, in reckoning, *once.* *Plin.* Semel ac vicies, *h. e. twenty-one times.* — *¶* Also, *once, h. e. the first time, first, for primum, in counting, when iterum, deinde, item, &c. h. e. the second time, secondly, follows.* *Cæs.* Vibullium bis in potestatem pervenisse Cæsaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania. *Sueton.* Parentes vagitu suo pæne bis prodidit: semel cum a nutricis ubere: item cum a sinu matris, &c. — Also, in other cases. *Cic.* Semel exorari soles, *h. e. immediately, at the first application.* *Nepos.* Quod semel annuisset. Hence, *Ut semel, as soon as.* Instead of this, we find sometimes *semel ut.* *Cæs.* Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias prælio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare. *Plaut.* Septem menses sunt, cum in hasce aedes pedem nemo iutro retulit, semel ut emigravinus, *h. e. ex quo primum.* — *¶* Also, for aliquando, at some time or other, at any one time, *once.* *Terent.* Si semel tuum animum ille intellexerit, if ever, &c. *Liv.* Quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res. — Also, of things that cannot be altered, helped or undone, *once.* *Cic.* Qui semel verecundie fines transierit, eum bene oportet esse impudentem. (But in this passage, it may also mean a single time.) *Liv.* Ubi semel procubuisent. *Ovid.* Semel quoniam venerat. *Liv.* Possessum semel obtinerent impetrium, *h. e. already.* *Quintil.* Denique ut semel finiam. — *¶* Also, at once, immediately, at the same time. *Virg.* Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit. *Liv.* Dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam fuirent. *Quintil.* Nam orationis omnes virtutes simul complectitur. *Horat.* Ridiculus totas semel obsorbere placentas. — *¶* Also, forever, once for all. *Virg.* Humum ore momordit. (See above.) *Plin.* Ut semel dicamus, *h. e. to mention it once for all.* *Quintil.* Nec hoc semel decretum erat. *Cic.* Quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet. *Id.* Ut fundus semel indicaretur, *h. e. that the price should be named once for all.* (Here it may also mean, *once, at any time; or it may express a request, that the price should at last, &c.*)

**SEMELĒ** (Σεμῆλη), *es*, and **SEMELĀ**, *æ*, *f.* a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter. When Jupiter, at her request, came to her armed with lightning, she was killed by it. *Horat.* Semelæ puer, *h. e. Bacchus.* — Hence, **SEMELĒUS**, and contr. **Semelēus**, *a, um*, adj. of or relating to Semele. *Ovid.* Semeleia proles, *h. e. Bacchus.* *Horat.* Semeleius Thyoneus, *h. e. Bacchus.* *Stat.* Semeleia busta.

**SEMĒN** (for segmen), *Inis*, *n.* any thing that is or may be sown or planted, or serves for sowing or planting. — Hence, seed of corn and vegetables in general, σπῆρος, σπέρμα. *Cic.* Semen manu spargere. *Colum.* mandare terræ. *Plin.* In semen abire, *h. e. to run to seed.* — Particularly, a kind of corn otherwise called zea, spelt. *Plin.* — Also, the seed of trees from which others are reared. *Plin.* and *Virg.* — Also, of men and animals. *Lucret.* Ex homine humanum semen ciet una hominum vis. *Varr.* Semen asini conceptum. *Ovid.* Creatas semine Saturni, *h. e. begotten by Saturn.* — Also, of trees and vines, any branch or shoot used for propagating, a graft, set, slip, cion, &c. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, the swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn, fry. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, seed, that from which any thing springs or arises, a cause, first cause, first principle, element, origin, rise, foundation, occasion, author. *Cic.* virtutum. *Id.* belli. *Liv.* Tribuni semina discordiarum. *Virg.* Quærit semina flammæ in venis silicis, *h. e. sparks, strikes*

fire. — *¶* Also, figur. seed, race, family, offspring, progeny, child, children. *Cic.* Romanum. *Liv.* Regio semine orta, *h. e. of royal blood or family.* *Ovid.* Cælestia semina partu ediderat; *h. e. bore two children of divine origin.* *Id.* Semina Phæbi, *h. e. Æsculapius, the son of Phæbas.* *Id.* matrum. — Also, of animals. *Varr.* Pecus boni seminis, *h. e. race, breed.*

**SEMENTĀTŪS** (semento), *ōnis*, *f.* a sowing. *Tertull.*

**SEMENTIFĒR** (sementis & fero), *a, um*, 3 adj. bearing seed, fruitful in corn. *Virg.*

**SEMENTINŪS.** See Sementivus.

**SEMENTIS** (semen), *is*, *f.* a sowing, σπῆρος. *Cic.* Quid sit sementis. *Cato.* Facere sementim, or, *Liv.* sementem, *h. e. to sow.* *Cæs.* Sementes maximas facere, *h. e. to sow much, sow many fields.* *Cic.* Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *h. e. as you sow, so you will reap.* — Hence, figur. a sowing. *Cic.* malorum. Facetiously, *Plaut.* Sementem in ore faciam, *h. e. I will beat soundly.* — *¶* Also, seed-time. *Cato* and *Colum.* — *¶* Also, sowed sown. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, young corn, growing corn, a crop. *Ovid.* and *Gell.*

**SEMENTIVŪS**, or **SEMENTINŪS** (sementis), *a, um*, adj. relating to sowing, happening at seed-time. *Ovid.* dies, or, *Varr.* feriae, *h. e. a festival at the conclusion of sowing.* *Cato.* pira, *aut.*, *Varr.* mala, *h. e. probably, fruit that becomes ripe at the time of sowing, and consequently in autumn.* — *Triticum, hordeum, faba, &c.* are called by *Pliny* sementiva, because they are to be sown early.

**SEMENTŪS** (sementis), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. 2 to produce seed, grow to seed, σπερματίζω. *Plin.* Herbæ sementaturæ.

**SEMERMIS**, &c. See *Semermis*.

**SEMĒSTRIS** (sex & mensis), *e*, adj. of six months, ἕκμηνος, ἑξάμηνος. *Cic.* regnum. *Plin.* filius, *h. e. six months old.* *Id.* vita. *Id.* aves, *h. e. that remain half a year with us.* *Varr.* dies aut nox, *h. e. in the North, where the day lasts half a year.* — Hence, *Pandect.* Semestria, *h. e. a book containing the decrees of half a year.* *Juvenal.* 7, 89. Semestre aurum, *h. e. a ring worn six months, and then put off.* (In this passage, rings of knights are meant, and the words Semestriatum digitos circumligat auro, may be rendered, makes knights of poets.)

**SEMĒSTRIS** (semi & mensis), *e*, adj. of half a month, half-monthly, ἡμιμήνιος. *Apul.* luna, *h. c. plena.*

**SEMĒSTRĪUM** (semestris), *ii, n.* sc. tem-2 pus, the space of half a month, ἡμιμηνιαίον. *Colum.*

**SEMĒSŪS** (semi & esus), *a, um*, adj. 2 half-eaten, gnawed, ἡμιβρωτος, ἡμιδαής. *Sueton.* obsonia. *Horat.* pisces.

**SEMĒT.** See in *Sui.*

**SEMĒTER** (se & metrum), *ētra, ētrum*, 3 adj. without proper measure, not symmetrical, ἀμερον. *Prudent.*

**SEMI** (ἡμι), half, in compounds. See the following words.

**SEMIACĒRBŪS** (semi & acerbus), *a, um*, 3 adj. half-sour, hardly ripe, ὑπόδριμυς. *Pallad.* uva.

**SEMIADĀPERTŪS**, and **SEMĀDĀPERTŪS** (semi & adaperus), *a, um*, adj. half-open, half-shut. *Ovid.*

**SEMIADŌPERTŪLŪS** (dimin. of semiadoperus), *a, um*, adj. half-shut, half-covered. *Apul.* oculi, half-closed.

**SEMIĀGRĒSTĪS** (semi & agrestis), *e*, adj. 3 half-rustic, half-wild, half-clovenish, somewhat rude or boorish. *Aurel. Vict.*

**SEMIĀMBŪSTŪS** (semi & ambustus), *a*, 2 um, adj. half-burnt, ἡμικαυτος, ἡμιφλογής. *Sueton.* cadaver.

**SEMIĀMĪCTŪS** (semi & amictus), *a, um*, 3 half-naked, half-clothed, badly clothed, ἡμιγυμνος. *Apul.*

**SEMIĀMPŪTĀTŪS** (semi & amputatus), *3 a, um*, adj. half cut or half cut off. *Apul.*

**SEMIĀNYMIS**, or **SEMĀNYMIS**, *a*, and 2 **SEMIĀNYMŪS**, or **SEMĀNYMŪS** (semi & anima), *a, um*, adj. half-alive, half-dead, ἡμιπνοος. *Liv.* Corpora semianima. *Virg.* Semanices digiti.

**SEMIĀNNŪS** (semi & annuus), *a, um*, 3 adj. of half a year. *Martian.* Capell.

**SEMIĀPERTŪS** (semi & apertus), *a, um*, 2 adj. half-open, ἡμισάνοικτος. *Liv.* porta.

**SEMIĀSSŪS** (semi & assus), *a, um*, adj. half-roasted or burnt. *Emm.* ap. *Cic.* rex.

**SEMIĀTRĀTŪS** (semi & atratus), *a, um*, 3 adj. half-clothed in black, in half-mourning. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (Al. leg. semiatra, half-black.)

**SEMIĀXIŪS.** See *Sarmentilius*. 3

**SEMIĀRBĀRŪS** (semi & barbarus), *a*, 2 um, adj. half a barbarian. *Sueton.*

**SEMIĀBŪS** (semi & bos), *bŏvis*, adj. half 3 an ox, half man, half ox. *Ovid.*

**SEMICĀNALICŪLŪS** (semi & canaliculus), *i, m.* a half-tube. Hence, a chanfrete or chamel on a pillar. *Vitruv.*

**SEMICĀNŪS** (semi & canis), *a, um*, adj. 3 half-gray, half-hoary, grizzly, μίξοτριξ. *Apul.*

**SEMICĀPER** (semi & caper), *cāpri*, *m.* 3 half a goat, ἡμίτραγος. *Ovid.*

**SEMICĪNCTĪUM** (semi & cinctus), *ii, n.* 2 a sort of girdle, or narrow apron, girdling only half of the body, ἡμιζώνιον. *Martial.*

**SEMICĪRCŪLARIS** (semi & circularis), *2 e*, adj. semicircular, ἡμικύκλιος. *Colum.*

**SEMICĪRCŪLATŪS** (semi & circulatus), *2 a, um*, adj. made semicircular, semicircular. *Cels.*

**SEMICĪRCŪLŪS** (semi & circulus), *ii, m.* 2 a semicircle, half-circle, ἡμικύκλος. *Cels.* and *Colum.* — *¶* Also, adj. semicircular. *Colum.* ager.

**SEMICĪLAUSŪS** (semi & clausus), *a, um*, 3 adj. half-shut. *Apul.* os.

**SEMICŪCTŪS** (semi & coctus), *a, um*, 2 adj. half-boiled, or sadden, ἡμιεφθός. *Plin.*

**SEMICŪMBŪSTŪS** (semi & combustus), *3 a, um*, adj. half-burnt. *Prudent.*

**SEMICŪNFECTŪS** (semi & confectus), *3 a, um*, adj. half-made, half-wrought. *Sidon.*

**SEMICŪNSPICŪS** (semi & conspicuus), *3 a, um*, adj. half-seen, half-visible. *Apul.*

**SEMICŪRPŌRALIS** (semi & corporalis), *3 e*, adj. same as *Semicorporeus*. *Firmic.*

**SEMICŪRPŌREŪS** (semi & corporeus), *e*, 3 um, adj. having half a body. *Firmic.*

**SEMICŪRĒMATŪS** (semi & crematus), *a*, 3 um, adj. half-burnt, ἡμιφλεκτος. *Ovid.*

**SEMICŪRĒMŪS** (semi & cremo), *a, um*, 3 adj. half-burnt. *Ovid.*

**SEMICŪRŪSŪS** (semi & crudus), *a, um*, 2 adj. half-raw, ἡμίωμος. *Sueton.* — *¶* Also, that has only half digested. *Stat.*

**SEMICŪBITĀLIS** (semi & cubitalis), *e*, 2 adj. of half a cubit. *Liv.* hostile.

**SEMICŪPA** (semi & cupa), *æ, f.* half a 3 tun, a term of reproach. *Ammian.* 28, 4, 28.

**SEMIĒŪS** (semi & deus), *i, m.* and 3 **SEMIĒĀ**, *æ, f.* half-divine, a half-god or goddess, demigod, ἡμίθεος, ἥρως, ἥρωτη, ἡμιθέαινα. *Ovid.* Semideum genus. *Id.* Semideique deique. *Id.* Semideæ Dryades. *Lucan.* Semideosque canes, *h. e. Anubis.*

**SEMIĒDIES** (semi & dies), *ēi, m.* half a day. 3 *Auson.*

**SEMIĒDIGITALIS** (semi & digitalis), *e*, 2 adj. of half a finger's length or breadth, of half an inch. *Vitruv.* foramen.

**SEMIĒDOCTŪS** (semi & doctus), *a, um*, adj. half-learned, half-taught, unskilled, a smatterer; sciolist, half-scholar, ἡμιμαθής. *Plaut.* discipulus. *Cic.* Apud doctos, et semidoctos.

**SEMIĒRMIS**, and **SEMĒRMIS**, *e*, and 2 **SEMIĒRMŪS**, or **SEMĒRMŪS** (semi & arma), *a, um*, adj. half-armed, badly or indifferently armed, ἡμισπλος. *Liv.* Semiermes. *Tacit.* Semermos. *Id.* Semermes.

**SEMIĒFACTŪS** (semi & factus), *a, um*, 2 adj. half-made, imperfect, ἀτελής. *Tacit.*

**SEMIĒFASTĪGĪUM** (semi & fastigium), *ii*, 2 *n.* *h. e. dimidiatum fastigium.* *Vitruv.*

**SEMIĒFER** (semi & ferus), *ēra, ērum*, 2 adj. half-beast, μίξοθηρ, ἡμίθηρ. *Ovid.* Hylonome, qua nulla nitentior inter semiferos altis habitavit femina silvis, *h. e. Centaurus.* *Id.* Semifer interea divinæ stirpis alumno lætatur erat, *h. e. Chiron.* *Cic.* Corpore semifero magno Capricornus in orbe,

because he is half goat and half fish. *Virg.* pectus Tritonis. — ¶ Also, of animals, half-wild. *Plin.* Glirés, semiferum animal. — ¶ Also, of persons, half wild, of wild or rough manners. *Plin.*

**SEMIFORMIS** (semi & forma), e, adj. 2 half-formed, imperfect, *ἡμίμορφος*. *Colu.* pulli. *Id.* luna, a half-moon.

**SEMIFULTUS** (semi & fultus), a, um, 3 adj. half-propped or supported. *Martial.*

**SEMIFUMANS** (semi & fumans), tis, 3 adj. half-smoking. *Sidon.*

**SEMIFUNYUM** (semi & funis), ii, n. a 3 half-rope; a cord. *Cato.*

**SEMIGÆTULUS** (semi & Gætulus), i, m. 3 half-Gætulian, half a Gætulian. *Apul.*

**SEMIGERMANUS** (semi & Germanus), a, 2 um, adj. half-German. *Liv.* gens.

**SEMIGRÆCIS** (semigræcus), adv. half after the manner of the Greeks. *Lucil.*

**SEMIGRÆCUS** (semi & Græcus), a, um, 2 adj. half a Greek, half-Greek, half-Greecian, *ἡμιέλλην*. *Varr.*

**SEMIGRAVIS** (semi & gravis), e, adj. 2 half-pressed. Hence, half-intoxicated. *Liv.*

**SEMIGRÛ** (se & migro), as, n. 1. to remove apart, ἀποικέω. *Cic.*

**SEMIHIANS** (semi & hians), tis, adj. half-3 open. *Catull.*

**SEMIHIUCUS** (semi & hiucus), a, um, 3 adj. half-open. *Gell. ex poeta.*

**SEMIHOMÛ** (semi & homo), inis, m. half 3 man, half beast, half human, *ἡμιάνθρωπος*. *Ovid.* Semihomines Centauri. — ¶ Also, a savage, wild, fierce man. *Virg.* Semihomo Cacus.

**SEMIHORA** (semi & hora), æ, f. half an hour; a half-hour, *ἡμώραιον*. *Cic.*

**SEMIJEJUNIUM** (semi & jejunium), ii, n. 3 a half-fast, half a fast-day. *Tertull.*

**SEMINANIS**, and **SEMINANIS** (semi & 2 inanis), e, adj. half empty or void, not quite full. *Plin.*

**SEMIINTEGER** (semi & integer), ãgra, 3 ãgram, adj. half whole or entire. *Amnian.*

**SEMIJUGERUM** (semi & jugerum), i, n. 2 half an acre (jugerum), *ἡμίπλεθρον*. *Colu.*

**SEMI LACER** (semi & lacer), ãra, ãrum, 3 adj. half-torn, *ἡμίσσαστος*. *Ovid.*

**SEMI LATER** (semi & later), ãris, m. a 2 half-brick. *Vitruv. Ed. Lat.*

**SEMI LATERIUM** (semi & later), ii, n. half 3 a tile, *ἡμιπλινθιον*. *Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.*

**SEMI LAUTUS** (semi & lautus), a, um, 3 adj. half-washed, dirty. *Catull.*

**SEMI LIBER** (semi & liber), ãra, ãrum, 1 adj. half-free, *ἡμιλευθερος*. *Cic.*

**SEMI LIBRA** (semi & libra), æ, f. half a 3 pound. *Apul.*

**SEMI LIXA** (semi & lixa), æ, m. half a sut-2 ler, not much better than a sutler. *Liv.*

**SEMI LIXULA** (semi & lixula), æ, f. half a 3 circle, or a small circle made of meal, water and cheese. *Varr.*

**SEMI LUNATICUS** (semi & lunaticus), a, 3 um, adj. half-lunatic. *Jul. Firmic.*

**SEMI MADIDUS** (semi & inadidus), a, um, 2 adj. half wet or moist, *ἡμίβροχος*. *Colu.*

**SEMI MARINUS** (semi & marinus), a, um, 3 adj. half in the sea. *Lucret.*

**SEMI MAS** (semi & mas), ãris, m. half 2 man and half woman, half male and half female, a hermaphrodite, *ἀνδρόγυνος*. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, castrated, an eunuch, *ἡμίανδρος*. *Varr.* Capi semimares, quod sunt castrati. *Ovid.* I bunt semimares, et inania tympana tudent, h. e. the priests of Cybele. *Id.* ovis, h. e. vervex, a wether.

**SEMI MASCULUS** (semi & masculus), i, 3 m. half-man, castrated. *Fulgent.*

**SEMI MATURUS** (semi & maturus), a, 3 um, adj. half-ripe. *Pallad.*

**SEMI MEDUS** (semi & Medus), i, m. half 3 a Median. *Apul.*

**SEMI METOPION**, or **SEMI METOPIUM** 2 (semi & metopa), ii, n. half a metopa. *Vitruv.*

**SEMI MITRA** (semi & mitra), æ, f. h. e. 3 dimidia mitra. *Pandect.*

**SEMI MORTUUS** (semi & mortuus), a, 3 um, adj. half-dead, *ἡμίθανής*. *Catull.*

**SEMI NALIS** (semen), e, adj. of or belong-2 ing to seed, serving for sowing or crop, seminal, *σπέρματικός*. *Colu.* vicia. *Lactant.* venæ (in homine). *Tertull.* Seminalia, h. e. c. segetes.

**SEMINANIS**. See *Seminanis*.

**SEMINARIUS** (semen), a, um, adj. relat-3 ing to seeds, sets or slips. *Cato.* pilum, h. e. for bruising seed. — Hence, *Seminarium*, subst. a nursery, or plantation of young trees; a seminary, seedplot, *φύτευήριον*, *φυτόριον*. *Varr., Colu.* and *Plin.* *Figur.* *Liv.* Equites seminarium senatus. *Cic.* Catilinarium. *Id.* triumphorum.

**SEMINATIUS** (semino), ðnis, a sowing, 3 breeding. *Varr.*

**SEMINATOR** (id.), ðris, m. a sower, ma-1 ker, effector, author, *σπορέως*. *Cic.*

**SEMINEX** (semi & nex), ãcis, or **SEMI-2 NECIS**, e, adj. half-slain or dead, *ἡμισφαιής*. *Liv.* homo. *Ovid.* artus, h. e. not yet quite dead, not yet cold. *Sil.* Seminecem vitam exhalare. — ¶ The nominat. perhaps does not occur.

**SEMINIUM** (semen), ii, n. the seed from 3 which animals are produced, *σπέρμα*. *Plaut.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a race, kind, stock, breed. *Varr.* In seminio legendo, h. e. in choosing a good kind for breeding. *Id.* Quo sit seminio querendum, h. e. of what breed.

**SEMINO** (id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to sow, 2 *σπείρω*. *Colu.* — Hence, to beget, breed, generate, engender. *Colu.* and *Plaut.* — *Figur.* to sow, disseminate, spread abroad. *Lactant.* cultum dei per terram. — Also, *figur.* to produce. *Virg.* Viscum quod non sua seminat arbos. — ¶ Also, to sow land. *Colu.* agrum. — Hence, to impregnate. *Colu.* Tauri seminandis armentis idonei.

**SEMINOSUS** (id.), a, um, adj. full of seed. 3 *Auct. Priap.*

**SEMINUDUS** (semi & nudus), a, um, adj. 2 half-naked, *ἡμίγυμος*. *Liv.*

**SEMINUMIDA** (semi & Numida), æ, m. 3 a half-Numidian. *Apul.*

**SEMI OBOLUS** (semi & obolus), i, m. half 3 an obole, *ἡμιβόλιον*. *Rhenn. Fann.*

**SEMI OBRUTUS** (semi & obrutus), a, um, 3 adj. half covered over or buried. *Apul.*

**SEMI ONUSTUS** (semi & onustus), a, um, 3 adj. half-laden. *Sisenn.*

**SEMI ORBIS** (semi & orbis), is, m. a semi-2 circle, *ἡμικυκλος*. *Senec.*

**SEMI PAGANUS** (semi & paganus), i, m. 3 h. e. not a true poet. *Pers.*

**SEMI PATENS** (semi & patens), tis, adj. 3 half-open. *Sidon.*

**SEMI PEDALIS** (semi & pedalis), e, adj. 2 half a foot in length, *ἡμιποδιαίος*. *Plin.* altitudo. *Vitruv.* altitudo.

**SEMI PEDANEUS** (semi & pedaneus), a, 2 um, adj. same as *Semipedalis*. *Colu.*

**SEMI PERACTUS** (semi & peractus), a, 3 um, adj. half made or finished. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**SEMI PEREMPTUS** (semi & peremptus), 3 a, um, adj. half destroyed or consumed. *Tertull.*

**SEMI PERFECTUS** (semi & perfectus), 2 a, um, adj. half-finished. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, not quite perfect, imperfect. *Apul.*

**SEMI PERSA** (semi & Persa), æ, m. a 3 half-Persian. *Apul.*

**SEMI PES** (semi & pes), ãdis, m. half a 2 foot, *ἡμιπόδιον*. As a measure. *Vitruv.* Laterem longum pede, latum semipede. — Also, half a foot of a verse. *Gell.* Varro scripsit, observasse se in versu hexametro, quod omni modo quintus semipes verbum finiret. — ¶ Also, one that is crippled by the loss of one foot, and can therefore walk only on one. *Prudent.*

**SEMI PHALARICA**, or **SEMI FALARICA** 3 (semi & phalarica, or falarica), æ, f. a half-falarica or half-pike, h. e. resembling it, but smaller. *Gell.*

**SEMI PISCINA** (semi & piscina), æ, a 3 half-fishpond; a small fishpond; a small pond. *Varr.*

**SEMI PLACENTINUS** (semi & Placenti-2 nus), a, um, adj. a half-Placentian, h. e. in some respect a Placentian. *Cic.*

**SEMI PLENE** (semiplenus), adv. half-full, 3 half-complete, not entire, half, in part. *Sidon.*

**SEMI PLENUS** (semi & plenus), a, um, adj. half-full, not full, *ἡμίπλεος*. *Cic.* naves. — ¶ Also, half-complete, not having its proper number. *Vellei.* legio. *Liv.* stationes, h. e. not completely man-2 ned.

**SEMI PUELLA** (semi & puella), æ, f. a 3 half-girl, h. e. that is, half girl and half bird, as a siren. *Auson.*

**SEMI PULLATUS** (semi & pullatus), a, 3 um, adj. dressed half in black. *Sidon.*

**SEMI PUTATUS** (semi & putatus), a, um, 3 adj. half or not well cut or pruned, *ἡμικλάερος*. *Virg.*

**SEMI RAMIS** (*Σεμιραμῖς*), is and idis, f. a queen of Assyria, celebrated for her great mind and wantonness; she was the wife of king Ninus. — Cicero calls Gabinus *Semiramis*, on account of his profligacy. — Hence, *Semiramis*, a, um, adj. relating to *Semiramis*. *Ovid.* sanguis. *Martial.* acus, h. e. *Babylonian*.

**SEMI RASUS** (semi & rasmus), a, um, adj. 3 half-shaven. *Catull.*

**SEMI REDUCTUS** (semi & reductus), a, 3 um, adj. half or a little bent back. *Ovid.*

**SEMI REFECTUS** (semi & refectus), a, 3 um, adj. half or not quite refitted or repaired, *ἡμιανασκεύαστος*. *Ovid.*

**SEMI ROSUS** (semi & rosus), a, um, adj. 3 half-guanoed. *Arnob.*

**SEMI ROTUNDUS** (semi & rotundus), a, 3 um, adj. half-round, semicircular. *Apul.* — Hence, *Semirotundum*, any thing half round; hence, a semicircular sofa or couch for reclining on at table, otherwise called sigma. *Apul. Met. 5.* (But *Ed. Oudend.* reads differently.)

**SEMI RUPTUS** (semi & ruptus), a, um, 3 adj. half-torn, half broken down. *Dict. Cretens.*

**SEMI RUTUS** (semi & rutilus), a, um, adj. 2 half pulled down, half destroyed or torn, *ἡμιβαλής*. *Liv.* urbs. *Id.* murus.

**SEMIS** (probably from *ἡμισον*, a half), indecl. half, the half of any thing. *Colu.* Hoc est semis, h. e. that is the half. *Vitruv.* Dividere in partes undecim semis, h. e. into eleven and a half parts. — ¶ Also, half an as. *Horat.*

**SEMI SAUCIUS** (semi & saucius), a, um, 3 adj. half-wounded, *ἡμίτρωτος*. *Augustin.*

**SEMI SEPULTUS** (semi & sepultus), a, 3 um; adj. half-buried, *ἡμιταφής*. *Ovid.*

**SEMI SERMO** (semi & sermo), ðnis, m. 3 half or imperfect language. *Hieron.*

**SEMI SICCUS** (semi & siccus), a, um, 3 adj. half-dry. *Pallad.*

**SEMI SOMNUS**, e, and **SEMI SOMNUS** (semi & somnus), a, um, adj. half-asleep, half-awake, *ἡμίσννος*. *Cic.* Cum illi spectarent mimos semisomni. *Cat. ap. Quintil.* Semisomno sopore.

**SEMI SONANS** (semi & sonans), tis, adj. 3 half-sounding. *Apul.* litera, h. e. semi-vocalis.

**SEMI SOPITUS** (semi & sopitus), a, um, 3 adj. half-asleep, *ἡμίσννος*. *Apul.*

**SEMI SOPORUS** (semi & soporus), a, um, 3 adj. half-asleep. *Sidon.*

**SEMI SPATHA** (semi & spatha), æ, f. a 3 half-spatha, h. e. a sword which is smaller than a spatha. *Veget.*

**SEMISSALIS** (semisissis), e, adj. relating 3 to half an as or a half. *Pandect.* usuræ, h. e. c. when, of a hundred asses, half on as is paid every month, h. e. six per cent.

**SEMISSARIUS** (id.), a, um, same as *Se-3 missalis*. *Pandect.* coheres, h. e. who inherits a half.

**SEMISSIS** (semissis & as), is, m. the half of an as, a Roman copper coin. *Liv.* Gracchus legem tulit frumentariam, ut semisse et triente frumentum plebi daretur. — Hence, *Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* Homo non semissis, h. e. a worthless fellow. — Also, a gold coin, about half a dracat. *Lucretid.* in *Alex. Sev.* 39. — ¶ Also, the half of any thing. *Liv.* agri. *Colu.* Duos pedes et semissem, h. e. two feet and a half. — Hence, *Semis-3 sises*, six per cent.; properly, when, of a hundred denarii, asses, &c. half a denarius, as, &c. is paid monthly. *Cic.* Semissibus magna copia est, h. e. much money may be had at six per cent. — Hence, *Colu.* Usuræ semissium, h. e. interest at six per cent. Also, adjectively. *Pandect.* Usuræ semisses, h. e. interest at six per cent. — ¶ Also, with mathe-3 maticians, the half of the number six, h. e. three. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a semi-circular instrument with which horses are cou-2 torized to effect a cure. *Vitruv.* — Hence,



**Semisso**, as, a. l. to burn or cauterize in the said manner. *Veget.* — Perhaps, in both passages, *semisissis* denotes the measure how much is to be burnt.

**SEMISSE**, as. 3 See *Semissis*, at the end.

**SEMISUPINUS** (semi & supinus), a, um, 3 adj. half or partly bent backwards, half-supine, *ἡμισύπιτος*. *Ovid.*

**SEMITA** (unc.), æ, f. a narrow way, path, foot-path, *τριβὸς, ὄμιον*, as in a wood. *Liv.* Simul in silvan ventum est, ubi plures diversæ semitæ erant, cum per paucis via divertit. — Also, in a town, a narrow street, thoroughfare. *Cic.* Augustissimæ semitæ. — Particularly, the causeway for foot-passengers in a street. *Plaut.* Nec quisquam sit tam opulentus, qui mihi obstat in via, quin cadat, quin capite sistat in via de semita. *Plin.* Arteria, id est spiritus semita. *Claudian.* lunæ, h. e. course. — ¶ *Figur.* *Phædr.* Æsopi semitam feci viam, h. e. have enlarged upon his subject. *Cic.* Pecuniam, qua via visa est exire, eadem semita revertisse, h. e. in the same manner. (But it seems to be preferable to read *quæ* for *qua*, and *eandem* for *eadem*; then *semita* would mean secretly, imperceptibly.) *Horat.* vitæ. — Hence, a proverb, of persons who would advise others, but are not able to manage their own affairs. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam.

**SEMITACTUS** (semi & tactus), a, um, 3 adj. half-touched. *Martial.* 6, 74, 2. *unguento.* (Others read *segmentatus*.)

**SEMITARIUS** (semita), a, um, adj. relating to or to be found in foot-paths and narrow streets. *Catull.* mæchi.

**SEMITATIM** (Id.), by by-roads or foot-paths. *Titium.*

**SEMITECTUS** (semi & tectus), a, um, 2 adj. half-covered, half-naked, *ἡμικάλυπτος*. *Senec.*

**SEMITONIUM** (from *ἡμιτόνιον*, or from 3 semi & tonus), ii, n. a half-tone, semitone. *Macrob.* somn. *Scip.* 2, 1.

**SEMITRACTATUS** (semi & tractatus), 3 a, um, adj. half treated of, imperfectly handled. *Terull.*

**SEMITREPIDUS** (semi & trepidus), a, 3 um, adj. half trembling or afraid. *Apul.*

**SEMITRITUS** (semi & tritus), a, um, 2 adj. half-threshed, *ἡμιτριβής*. *Colum.*

**SEMIVIETUS** (semi & vietus), a, um, 2 adj. half-wrinkled, half-withered. *Colum.*

**SEMIVIR** (semi & vir), iri, m. half a man, 2 one that is a man, but does not deserve this name, because he is half man and half beast, as a centaur. *Ovid.* Semivir Nessus. *Id.* Semivir bos, h. e. Minotaurus. Or because he has been castrated, or otherwise lost his manhood. *Plin.* Testes homini tantum injuria, aut sponte naturæ franguntur, idque tertium ab hermaphroditis et spandibus semiviri genus habent. Or because he is effeminate, womanish. *Virg.* Paris cum semiviro comitatu (in this passage it is used adjectively.) *Id.* Phrygis semiviri. (Here it is a term of reproach.) — Also, same as *Pathicus*. *Liv.* Qui tam atrocem cadem pertinere ad illos semiviros credebant.

**SEMIVIVUS** (semi & vivus), a, um, adj. half-alive, half-dead, almost dead, *ἡμιζωός*. *Cic.* Hominem semivivum reliquit. — *Figur.* *Cic.* voces, h. e. weak, faint, not lively. *Id.* Abjecti hominis et semivivi furorem fregistis.

**SEMIVOCALIS** (semi & vocalis), e, adj. 2 half-sounding, half-vocal, half or somewhat approaching the human voice, *ἡμιφώνος*. *Varr.* In tres partes instrumenti genus dividunt, vocale, et semivocale, et mutum: vocale, in quo sunt servi: semivocale, in quo sunt boves: mutum, in quo sunt plaustra. So is *Signum militare* threefold, according to *Veget.* vocale, words, semivocale, trumpets, horns, &c., mutum, h. e. vexilla. — ¶ Also, approaching vowels, a semivocal. *Quintil.* literæ, or, simply, semivocales, sc. literæ, h. e. such as in pronunciation begin with a vowel, as, F, L, M, N, R, S, X.

**SEMIVOLUCER** (semi & volucer), Æris, 3 Ære, adj. half-winged. *Sidon.* puellæ, h. e. the sirens.

**SEMIUSTULANDUS** (semi & ustulandus), 3 dus), a, um, adj. to be half burnt. *Suet.*

**SEMIUSTULATUS** (semi & ustulatus), 3 a, um, adj. half-burnt. *Cic.*

**SEMIUSTUS**, and **SEMUSTUS** (semi & 2 ustus), a, um, adj. half-burnt, roasted, or scorched, *ἡμικαυστος, ἡμιφλέγης*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* Semiustus. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Semustus.

**SEMIZONARIUS** (semi & zona), ii, m. 3 one that makes semicinctia or small girdles. *Plaut.*

**SEMNONES**, um, m. a German nation, living between the rivers Elbe and Vistula. *Tacit.*

**SEMÖ** (for semihomo, or semihemo), ðnis, m. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 6, 214. Quærebam, nonas Sanco, Fidione referrem, an tibi, Semo pater: tunc mihi Sancus ait: Cuicumque ex istis dederis, ego munus habeo: Nonina trina fero. In this passage, Sancus, Fidius and Semo are one and the same god. So, also, *Liv.* Bona (*Vitravii damnati*) Semoni Sanco censuerunt consecranda. — He is, perhaps, *Hercules*.

**SEMÖDIALIS** (semodius), e, adj. of half 3 a modius or peck. *Cato.* placenta.

**SEMÖDIUS** (for semimodius), i, m. half a 2 modius or peck, *ἡμιμόδιον*. *Cato* and *Colum.*

**SEMÖNIA**, æ, f. a certain goddess. 3 *Macrob.*

**SEMÖTE** (semotus), adv. separately. *Mar-* 3 *cell.* *Empir.*

**SEMÖTUS**, a, um, particip. from *semoveo*. — ¶ *Adj.* put or set aside, removed, separated, distant, *ἀποχωρισθείς*. *Lucret.* a curis. *Id.* cura, for a cura. *Cæs.* Locus a militibus semotus. *Hirt.* Semotæ partes urbis, h. e. remote, distant. *Auct.* *Dial.* de Or. 2: dictio, h. e. a speaking in private. *Lactant.* Nihil a sapientis ratione semotus.

**SEMÖVĒD** (se & moveo), es, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1 2. to remove or put aside, set apart, separate, put away, remove, *ἀποχωρίζω*. *Cic.* aliquem a liberis. *Id.* voluptatem. — ¶ See also *Semotus*, a, um.

**SEMPER** (for semel per), adv. once for all, always, ever, forever, continually, ævi. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — With a substantive it is used for *sempiternus*. *Terent.* Heri semper lenitas. *Liv.* Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor. — Sometimes it is redundant, or serves to give force to the idea expressed. *Terent.* Nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin semper veniat. *Cic.* Cum ruri assiduus semper vixerit.

**SEMPERFLORIUM** (semper & flos), ii, n. 3 the herb ever-green or houseleek. *Apul.*

**SEMPERVIVUS** (semper & vivus), a, um, 3 adj. always living. *Apul.* Semperviva herba, or, simply, *Pallad.* Semperviva; or, *Plin.* Sempervivum, h. e. the herb houseleek or aygreen, *ἀσίζωον*.

**SEMPITERNE** (sempiternus), adv. always, 3 continually, perpetually, for aye. *Pacuv.*

**SEMPITERNITAS** (Id.), ætis, f. perpetuity, eternity. *Apul.*

**SEMPITERNO** (Id.), adv. always. See 2 *Sempiternus*.

**SEMPITERNUS** (semper), a, um, adj. continual, perpetual, endless, eternal, everlasting, sempiternal, *ἀίδιος, αἰώνιος*. *Cic.* Ignis Vestæ perpetuus et sempiternus. *Id.* tempus. *Id.* vincula, h. e. imprisonment for life. *Id.* animos esse sempiternos. — Hence, *Sempiternum*, adv. forever. *Plaut.* So, also, *Cic.* Sempiterno, se. tempore, h. e. always, forever.

**SEMPRONIANUS** (Sempronius), a, um, adj. relating to, proceeding from, or called after *Sempronius*. *Cic.* senatusconsultum, h. e. relating to him. *Liv.* clades.

**SEMPRONIUS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Sempronius*, a, um, adj. *Sempronian*. *Liv.* lex agraria. *Cic.* lex frumentaria.

**SEMÖNCIA** (for seminuncia), æ, f. half an 3 ounce; the twenty-fourth part of an as, consequently a small coin. *Varr.* — Hence, the twenty-fourth part of any thing. *Cic.* Heres ex denuncie et semuncia. *Colum.* Jugeri. Also, the twenty-fourth part of a pound, half an ounce. *Cic.* auri. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* recti, h. e. a grain of sense. *Ascon.* Bona ejus semuncia venerunt. — ¶ Also, a certain implement used in husbandry. *Cato.* R. R. 10. (Some explain it a sumpter-saddle.)

**SEMÖNCIALIS** (semuncia), e, adj. containing the twenty-fourth part of an as or of a pound, of half an ounce. *Plin.* Semunciales asses.

**SEMÖNCIARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same 2 as *Semuncialis*. *Liv.* fenus, h. e. according to *Ernesti*, when for a hundred asses the twenty-fourth part of an as was paid monthly, consequently, half an as yearly, interest at a half per cent. Others explain it, more correctly, six per cent. See *Unciarius*.

**SEMURIUM** (unc.), ii, n. the name of a plain near Rome. *Cic.*

**SEMUSTUS**. See *Semiustus*.

**SENÄ**, æ, f. a town of Etruria, now Siena. — ¶ Also, a town of Umbria on the Adriatic, now *Senigaglia*. *Liv.* Here *Livius Salinator* defeated *Asdrubal*. Hence, *Cic.* *Brut.* 18. *Prælium Senense*.

**SENACÖLUM** (from *senatus*, us, or allied 3 to it), i, n. a senate-house, council-chamber, place where the senate met, *βουλευτήριον*. *Varr.*

**SENARIÖLUS** (dimin. of *senarius*), a, uni. 1 *Cic.* versus, h. e. verses consisting of six feet.

**SENARIUS** (seni), a, um, adj. consisting of six things, containing six, *ἑκταῖος*. *Macrob.* numerus, h. e. a six. *Cic.* versus, or, simply, *Senarius*, sc. versus, h. e. a verse consisting of six feet, usually iambic.

**SENÄTOR** (senex), ðris, m. a senator, member of the senate, particularly at Rome, *γερονσιαστής, βουλευτής*. *Cic.* — *Romulus* first created a hundred senators, which number was afterwards increased to two hundred, under *C. Gracchus* to three hundred, under *Sulla* to above four hundred, under *Cæsar* to nine hundred, &c. — The senators were created, at the time of the republic, by the censor, who read over a list of them; those whose names he recited were considered senators; and those whose names he omitted, ceased to be senators. — The place of a senator was not considered as an office, but merely as a dignity or rank, like that of the nobili in Venice. — A senator was required to possess property to the amount of eight hundred sesterces, in order that he might be able to live suitably to his rank, for he did not receive any salary. — A certain age was required, probably, the age of twenty-five. — Senators wore a particular kind of shoe with a half-moon, and had a separate place in the theatre, called *orchestra*.

**SENÄTORIÖS** (senator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a Roman senator, senatorial, *βουλευτικός*. *Cic.* ordo, h. e. rank, which was the highest. *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 2. *consilium*, h. e. the college of judges, which consisted of senators. *Plin.* *Ep. jus.* *Sallust.* Homo senatorius, or, simply, *Senatorius*, h. e. one who belongs to the senate, a senator.

**SENÄTÖS** (senex), us, m. a senate, council, of a state or town, the body of magistrates, *βουλή, γερουσία*. *Cic.* — Particularly, the senate of Rome; its presidents were at first the kings, and afterwards the consuls. *Cic.* In *senatum venire*, h. e. to become a senator, or to come to the assembly of the senate. *Id.* In *senatum legere*, h. e. to make or elect a senator. *Id.* *Senatum cooptare*, h. e. to elect or make senators. *Id.* *Senatu movere*, h. e. to expel from the senate. *Liv.* *Senatum legere*, h. e. to call over the senators, recite their names. *Cic.* *convocare*, or, *Liv.* *vocare*, h. e. to call the senators together, call them to a meeting, call a meeting of the senators. *Cic.* *consultum*, or *senatusconsultum*, h. e. a decree of the senate against which no protest has been made. *Id.* *Senatus auctoritas*, h. e. a decree or judgment of the senate protested against. — Especially, a meeting of the senate. *Cic.* *Senatum habere*, h. e. to hold a meeting of the senate. *Id.* *dimittere*, or, *mittere*, h. e. to dismiss the senate, close the meeting of the senate. *Id.* *eo die senatus erat futurus*, h. e. on that day was to be a meeting of the senate. *Id.* In *senatum venire*, h. e. to come to or attend the meeting of the senate. *Id.* *frequens*, h. e. attended by such a number of senators as was required to form a decree. *Id.* *Datur alicui*

**senatus**, *h. e.* any one is admitted to an audience of the senate, he is permitted to appear before the senate. — Also, the place where the senators sit together, as, in the theatre, the senators' seats. Sueton. In senatu sedere. — The *genit.* *Senoti* is found in *Plaut.*, *Sallust.*, and *Cic.* in *Cæcil. Ed. Ern.*

**SENATUSCONSULTUM**, or **SENATUSCONSULTUM**. See *Senatus*.

**SENECA**, *æ, m.* a name of several Romans. The most celebrated of them are: M. Annæus Seneca, a rhetorician under Augustus and Tiberius; and his son, L. Annæus Seneca, distinguished as a philosopher, who was tutor to the emperor Nero, who afterwards commanded him to destroy himself. — There was also a tragic poet by the name of Seneca, but what Seneca was the author of these tragedies, is not decided.

**SENECIŪ** (*senex*), *ōnis, m.* a Roman family name. — ¶ Also, an herb; same as *Erigeron*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *Senex*. *Afran. ap. Prisc.*

**SENECTA**, *æ, f.* See *Senectus*, *a, um, 2*  
**SENECTŪS** (*senex*), *a, um, adj. old, aged.*  
*2* *Lucret.* membra. *Sallust.* corpus. *Plaut.* *Atas senecta, h. e. old age.* — Hence, *Senecta, subst. sc. ætas, old age.* *Hor.* Non turpem senectam degere. *Virg.* Vires ultra sortemque senectæ. *Terent.* In senecta, *h. e. in old age.* *Tucit.* extrema. — Also, of animals, plants, and other things. *Virg.* equi. *Plin.* cervi. *Id.* ulmorum. *Id.* margaritæ. Also, of wine. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, the slough which a serpent yearly casts off. *Plin.* Senectam exuere. — ¶ Also, for *Senex*. *Sil.* 8, 6.

**SENECTŪS** (*Id.*), *ūtis, f.* age, old age, *γῆρας.* *Cic.* Vixit ad summam senectutem. *Nep.* Ad extremam senectutem, *h. e. to extreme old age.* *Virg.* Cruda viridisque senectus. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* Senectus in equis et ceteris veterinis intelligitur dentium brochitate. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Oratio plena literatæ senectutis. — ¶ Also, the age of a thing, long duration. *Ovid.* cariota, *sc. tabellarum.* *Juvenal.* vini. — ¶ Also, morosity, austereness, gravity of old age. *Horat.* *Ep.* 13, 5. — Hence, *uncleanliness, squalor, slovenliness.* *Claudian.* — Also, laziness, inactivity, slovenness. *Val. Flacc.* — Also, hoariness, hoary hairs. *Virg.* *Æn.* 5, 416. — ¶ Also, old age, *h. e. old persons.* *Cic.* Senectus semper agens aliquid. — ¶ Also, the slough which a serpent yearly casts off. *Plin.*

**SENESENSIS**, *e.* See *Senæ*.

**SENEŪ** (*senex*), *es, ni, n. 2.* to be old or 3 aged, be advanced in years, *γῆράω.* *Catull.* — *Figur.* to be weak, feeble. *Pacuv.* — *Perf. senui,* seems to belong to *Senesco*.

**SENEŪCŪ** (*seneo*), *is, nui, n. 3.* to grow 1 old, become aged, *γῆράσκω.* *Cic.* Senescit ætas. *Suet.* Avus senuit. — ¶ Also, to grow old in any thing. *Liv.* Cum diis hominibusque accusandis senesceret. — ¶ Also, to decrease with years or time, to become weak, feeble or inactive. *Cic.* Senescit laus. *Liv.* bellum. *Cic.* arbor cum luna. *Nepos.* Opes senescere. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Luna senescens, *h. e. waning.* *Cic.* Hiems senescens, *h. e. drawing to an end.* *Liv.* pugna. *Ovid.* amor. *Varr.* Ne desiderio (agni) senescant, *h. e. grow lean.* *Liv.* vitia. *Id.* Hannibalem fama senescere et viribus, *h. e. to decline.* *Plin.* Smaragdī senescunt, *h. e. lose their color.* *Id.* Cæsus senescit. — *Senescendus, a, um,* that is to become old, or will become old. *Varr.* homo. — ¶ *Senescere,* of men who increase in years and decline in strength, to become old; so, *Consenscere* and *Senem fieri.* — Also, *Senescere,* of things which decrease through age or time, as fame, &c.; or which spoil, as, vinegar, flesh, &c.; for which latter *Vetescere* is also used. *Vetustescere* or *Vetustiscere,* of things which improve by age.

**SENEŪX** (*unc.*), *senis, adj. compar. senior, old, aged, advanced in years, ancient, παλαιός, γῆραιός.* *Ovid.* miles. *Id.* cervus. *Id.* Anni seniores. *Cic.* Quæ vis est senior, quam ætas populorum. *Martial.* autumnus, *h. e. old wine.* — Also, *savoring*

of age, mature, manly. *Cic.* Senior oratio, quam illa ætas ferebat, *h. e. seemed to be above his years.* — ¶ Also, *subst. Senex, senis, m. and f. an old man, an old woman, γῆραον, γῆραιός.* *Cic.* Senes stulti. So, also, *Senior, an old man, elder.* *Virg.* Vix ea fatus erat senior, *h. e. the aged sire.* Also, as a term of respect or endearment. Thus *Lucilius*, who was forty-six years old, is called by *Horat.* *Senex.* But it may also mean old, an old man, for *senex* is not always a person above sixty or seventy. *Hannibal*, for instance, as he returned from Italy, called himself, according to *Livy*, *senex*, though he was certainly not fifty years of age. — According to *Varr.* *ap. Censorin.* 14. all persons between forty and sixty are called *seniores.* — So, also, *Liv.* *Seniores Patrum;* in this passage *juniores* are opposed to *seniores.* — ¶ *Plaut.* *Senicem,* for *senem.*

**SENI** (*sex*), *æ, a, adj. six, distributively, six each.* *Lic.* Cum in sex partes divisus exercitus senis horis in orbem succederet prælio, *six hours each division.* *Plin.* Æstus maris senis semper horis reciproci, *every six hours.* *Id.* Digni quibusdam in manibus seni, *six on each hand.* *Colum.* Non debent amplius quam terna pavonina et sena generis sui fovere, *three and six at once.* *Plin.* Militibus singulis data sena millia sestertium, *six thousand each.* *Curt.* Senos viros singuli currus vchabant, *each chariot carried six.* — ¶ Also, *six,* as a cardinal number. *Cic.* Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, *sixteen and seventeen years old.* *Ovid.* Post decies senos annos, *after sixty years.*

**SENICÆ** (*senex*), *æ, m. or f. same as Sen 3 ncr.* *Plout.*

**SENICŪLŪS** (*dimin. of senex*), *i, m. a 3 sorry little old man; an old dotard, γῆρόντιον.* *Apul.*

**SENIŪDENI**, and **SENIŪDENI**, *æ, a, sixteen, distributively.* *Liv.* Ut tribuni militum senideni in quatuor legiones a populo crearentur. — ¶ Also, without distribution, *sixteen.* *Virg.* Latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senundenum. *Cic.* Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, *h. e. sixteen and seventeen years old.*

**SENIŪS** (*senex*), *e, adj. of or pertaining to old men or old women, γῆροντικός.* *Cic.* prudentia, *h. e. of an old man.* *Id.* statua, *h. e. in the form of an old man.* *Ovid.* anni. *Id.* Turpe senilis amor, *h. e. senis.* *Plin.* Ulcera senilia, *h. e. senum.* *Id.* juvenata, *h. e. having an aged appearance.* *Horat.* Seniles partes juveni mandare. *Tacit.* adoptio, *h. e. by an old man.* Hence, *Ovid.* Hiems, *h. e. old age.* *Apul.* Senile illud facinus, *h. e. that wicked old woman.*

**SENIŪLITER** (*senilis*), *adv. after the manner of old persons.* *Quintil.*

**SENIŪ** (*seni*), *ōnis, m. the number six of 2 dice, ἕξάς.* *Sueton.* Senionem mittere, *h. e. to throw the dice in such a manner that each of them shows the number six.*

**SENIŪR.** See *Senex.*

**SENIŪPES** (*seni & pes*), *ēdis, adj. of six feet.* 3 *Sidon.* stilus, *h. e. versus sex pedum.*

**SENIŪS** (*senex*), *a, um, adj. old, aged.* — Hence, *Senius, an old man.* *Cic.* Ille senius. *Terent.* Illum senium perdant. *Sil.* Æquat senium (*occ.*). — ¶ *Senium, subst. age, old age, γῆρας.* *Stot.* Adrastus æger senio, *with the infirmities of old age.* *Tocit.* Curvata senio membra. — Also, *long duration.* *Liv.* tabis. — Also, *moroseness, peevishness, ill humor.* *Horat.* Camenæ. — Also, *vexation, trouble, chagrin, mortification.* *Plant.* Id illi senio est. — Also, *pain, sorrow, grief.* *Cic.* Tota civitas confecta senio est. — Also, *decrease, decline, weakness.* *Plin.* luna, *h. e. the moon in her last quarter.* *Cic.* Senio alebant sui, *for suo.* — Also, *old dirt or filth, squalor.* *Sil.* Senium repellere templis. — Also, *slowness, inactivity.* *Senec.* Torpor mentis ac senium. — Also, *an old man.* *Lucil.* *ap. Donat.* Te, senium atque insule sophista.

**SENIŪ**, *ōnis, Plur. Seniones, um, m. a people of Gallia Ingdunensis, near the modern Sens.* — ¶ Also, *a people of Upper Italy descended from them.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Senonicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Senones.* *Gell.* bellum.

**SENSATŪS** (*sensus*), *a, um, adj. gifted 3 with sense, wise, intelligent.* *Jul. Firmic.* **SENSIBILIS** (*sentio*), *e, adj. sensible, perceptible by the senses, αἰσθητός.* *Virg.* and *Senec.*

**SENSIBILITĀS** (*sensibilis*), *ātis, f. the 3 sense or meaning of words.* *Non.*

**SENSIBILITER** (*Id.*), *adv. by the senses, 3 sensibly, αἰσθητός.* *Arnob.* commovere.

**SENSICŪLŪS** (*dimin. of sensus*), *i, m. a 2 small sentence, or a trifling thought or sentiment.* *Quintil.*

**SENSIFER** (*sensus & fero*), *ēra, ērum, 3 adj. causing feeling or sense.* *Lucret.*

**SENSIFICŪ** (*sensificus*), *as, a. 1. to make 3 sensible.* *Martion.* *Copell.*

**SENSIFICŪS** (*sensus & facio*), *a, um, adj. 3 making sensible, causing sensation, αἰσθηματικός.* *Maerob.*

**SENSILIS** (*sentio*), *e, adj. sensible, that 3 may be perceived by the senses.* *Lucret.*

**SENSIM** (*Id.*), *adv. by little and little, insensibly, imperceptibly, by degrees, gradually, αὐτοῦ, ἡρῆμα.* *Cic.* Sensim sine sensu senescit ætas. *Phædr.* gaudere, *h. e. moderate.* *Gell.* pavescere, *h. e. leviter.*

**SENSŪALIS** (*sensus*), *e, adj. sensible, en- 3 doored with sense, sensual.* *Tertull.*

**SENSŪALITĀS** (*sensualis*), *ātis, f. sensi 3 bility.* *Tertull.*

**SENSŪS**, *a, um.* See *Sentio*.

**SENSŪS** (*sentio*), *us, m. sensation, feeling, perception, sense.* *Cic.* doloris. *Id.* animi. — ¶ Also, *sense, the faculty or power of perceiving, αἰσθησα, αἰσθησις.* *Cic.* Sensus autem interpretet ac nuntii rerum, in capite, collocati sunt. *Id.* videndi. — ¶ Also, *feeling, emotion, affection, passion.* *Cic.* amoris. *Id.* Oratio sensus habeat. — ¶ Also, *feeling, sense, understanding, capacity, comprehension, notion, idea.* *Cic.* Ab imperituro intelligentia sensuque disjunctum. *Id.* Oratio a nostris sensibus abhorrebat. *Id.* Vulgaris popularisque sensus. — Hence, *Communis sensus* denotes, with *Cicero*, the universal feeling of men, *world feeling, h. e. which all men have, as, in judging of truth and untruth, right and wrong, also called by him communes hominum sensus.* In the time of Augustus and afterwards, it denoted common sense or understanding. *Horat.*, *Phædr.* and *Quintil.* — Hence, *a perception or idea of a thing present, consciousness.* *Cic.* Esse in morte sensum. — Also, *reason, understanding.* *Pandect.* Animal quod sensu caret. — Also, *the sense, meaning, notion, signification of a word.* *Ovid.* Is verbi sensum. *Quintil.* Ambiguitas quæ turbare potest sensum. *Id.* Priusquam sensum invenerint. — Also, *taste, in judging of any thing; a perception of beauty.* *Cic.* Mirari solebam, istum in his ipsis rebus aliquid sensum habere. — Also, *a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period.* *Quintil.* Sed nunc id volunt, ut omnis locus, omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem. *Id.* acer. — Also, *an opinion, thought, sentiment; in plur. sentiments, feelings.* *Cic.* Sensus deponere. *Id.* Nostris sensus congruebant. *Nepos.* Sensus suos alicui aperire. *Cic.* Vultus sensus animi plerumque indicat. *Id.* Nemo in terris est mihi tam consentientibus sensibus, *h. e. whose mind so entirely accords with my own.*

**SENTENTĪA** (*Id.*), *æ, f. opinion, idea, thought in the mind, opposed to the expression thereof.* *Cic.* Sententiam fronte tegere. *Id.* aperire. *Id.* mutare. *Id.* In hac sum sententia, ut, &c. *Id.* In sententia manere, or permanere. *Id.* Ex animi sententia jurare, *h. e. according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest, κατὰ γνώμην.* Hence, *Id.* Ex sententia, *h. e. agreeably to one's wish, κατὰ γνώμην.* *Cic.* *De Orat.* 2, 64. *Ridicule etiam illud L. Porcius Nasica censori Catoni: Ex tui animi sententia (I ask you upon your conscience) tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex mei animi sententia (to my liking).* — ¶ Also, *an opinion observable or expressed.* *Cic.* De sententia alicujus, *h. e. agreeably with any one's opinion.* So, also, *Id.* Ex sententia senatus. *Id.* Mea sententia, *h. e. in my opinion or judgment, as I conceive, as I think or imagine.* — Hence, *the opinion or vote of senators in the senate-house.* *Cic.* Sententiam dicere,

*nr, Id. ferre, or, Liv. dare, h. e. to give his opinio or vote, to vote. Id. In sententiam alienjus discedere, h. e. to assent to one's opinions. Cic. referre, h. e. to deliver. — Of judges, a vote, judgment, sentence. Cic. Sententiam ferre, or dicere, h. e. to vote. — Also, a vote of the people in the comitia. Cic. Sententiam ferre. — ¶ Also, wisdom, understanding. Cic. Non viribus res magnæ geruntur, sed sententia. — ¶ Also, sense, meaning, signification, acceptation of a word, δῶρα. Cic. Sub voce sententiam subjicere, h. e. to connect a meaning with a word. Id. Id habet hanc sententiam, h. e. means or implies this. — ¶ Also, the purport, amount, or substance of what is said. Cic. concionis. Liv. and Cic. In hanc sententiam, h. e. to this effect or purport. — ¶ Also, a thought, sentence, period. Cic. Phil. 13, 10. — Hence, particularly, a witty or wise saying, a sentiment, maxia, aphorism. Cic. acuta. Id. gravis. — Also, a speech delivered in the senate, in so far, as it develops more particularly the opinion of the senator. Quintil. Ciceronis sententiæ et conciones. — Also, an oratio or composition on a saying. Quintil. 1, 9, 3. — ¶ Also, a resolution, intention, purpose, design. Cic. Si honestatem tueri sententia est. Id. Sententiam mutare. Id. In sententia manere. Liv. Hannibali sententia stetit, h. e. his resolution or purpose was fixed.*

**SENTENTIALITER** (from *sententialis*, or *sententia*), adv. in the form of a sentence or maxim, γνωμολογικῶς. Tertull.

**SENTENTIOLA** (dimin. of *sententia*), *æ*, f. a little or short sentence or sentiment, γνωμίδιον, ῥησιδίον. Cic.

**SENTENTIOSUS** (*sententiosus*), adv. *sententiosus*, pithily. Cic. — ¶ Also, by witty sayings. Cic.

**SENTENTIÖSUS** (*sententia*), a, um, adj. full of thoughts, *sententiosus*, especially, full of witty thoughts. Cic.

**SENTICETUM** (*sentis*), i, u. a place full of briars, ἀκανθεῖον. Plaut.

**SENTICÖSUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full of 3 briars, thorny, ἀκανθῶδης. Figur. Afran. verba.

**SËNTINA** (*unc.*), *æ*, f. the filth that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water or bulge-water. Plin. navium. Cæs. Milites conflictati sentinæ vitilis. — Hence, figur. of the lowest and worst of the people, the rabble, canaille, dregs of a state or city, refuse. Cic. republicæ. Id. urhis. Val. Mac. exercitus. — Also, the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water collects. Hence, figur. Cic. Sedebamus in puppi, nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, h. e. in the lowest part of the state. — ¶ Also, water that makes its way into a ship. Senee. Navis, quæ sentinam trahit, h. e. that lets in water, leaks.

**SËNTINACÖLUM** (*sentino*), i, n. aa instrument for draining out the bilge-water, a pump. Paulin. Nolan.

**SËNTINATOR** (*Id.*), *öris*, m. one who pumps the bilge-water from a ship. Paulin. Nolan.

**SËNTINÖ** (*sentina*), as, a. 1. to pump out 3 the bilge-water from a ship. P. ulin. Nolan.

**SËNTINÖSUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full of 3 bilge-water. Cato. navis.

**SËNTINUM**, i, n. a town of Umbria. — Hence, *Sentinæ*, *ätis*, adj. belonging to it. Liv. ager. Frouin. In *Sentinæ*. for in agro *Sentinæ*.

**SËNTINUS**, i, m. a god who was supposed 3 to give to new-born children their senses. Augustin.

**SËNTIÖ** (*unc.*), is, nsi, usum, a. 4. to discern by the senses, be sensible of, perceive, feel, ἀισθάνομαι, sensu percipio. Lucret. odores. Cic. suavitatem cibi. Plaut. sonitum, I perceive or hear. Lucret. Sentire sonare. Id. dolorem. Id. colorem, h. e. to see. Plin. paralytin et morbos articularios, h. e. to be afflicted with. Hence, Ovid. Sentire aliquid, h. e. to have carnal knowledge of any one. — Hence, to feel, experience to one's hurt. Cæs. Quid sensisset ad Avarium. Terent. Sentiet, qui vir sim, h. e. she shall find to her cost. Horat. Philippos. — Also, of inanimate things, to feel. Plia. Vites orbitas vinculi sentiunt. Id. Gemma ignem non sentiens, h. e. not af-

fected by. Liv. Ora senserat vastationem. — Also, to be liable, or subject to, suffer, be afflicted with. Plin. morbos. Id. Radix celeriter eariem sentit. — ¶ Also, of the mind, to see, perceive, notice, observe, discover. Cæs. At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremitu de protectione eorum senserunt, &c. for protectionem. Cic. Sentit animus se moveri. Id. Siquid est in me ingenii, quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, h. e. I am perfectly sensible, I am well aware. Terent. Inepta esse sentio. — Hence, to know. Cic. Ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio. Cæs. Plus de victoria sentire, h. e. to be wiser, know more or see farther. — ¶ Also, to think, judge, be of opinion, imagine, suppose, deem. Cic. Causa hæc inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent idem. Id. Recte sentire. Id. Jocase an ita sentiens, h. e. being seriously of this opinion. Id. humiliter, h. e. to have low sentiments. Id. de aliquo mirabiliter, h. e. to judge excellently of any one, to have a high opinion of him. Id. cum aliquo, or, Plaut. ab aliquo, h. e. to be of the same opinion with any one, be of the same way of thinking, entertain the same sentiments as, be on his side. So, also, Gell. pro alicujus causa. — Hence, partic. Sensus, a, um. Cic. Ut sensum est. Hence, plur. Sensa, thoughts, ideas, conceptions. Cic. mentis. — ¶ Also, to give one's opinion, to vote. Cic. Sed ego cum sensissem, de iis, qui exercitus haberent, sententiam oportere, &c. — ¶ Terent. Sensi, for sensisti.

**SËNTIS** (*unc.*), is, m. a brier, bramble, thorn, ἀκανθα. Colam. Liberantur arva sentibus. Id. Græci κυνόςβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus. — ¶ It is used as a feminine by Ovid. Sentes natæ.

**SËNTISCÖ** (*incept. of sentio*), is, n. 3. to observe, perceive. Lucret.

**SËNTIX** (*sentis*), *icis*, m. same as *Cyaos-3 batos*. Apul.

**SËNTIÖSUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full of thorns, 3 thorny. Paulin. Nolan.

**SËNTÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. rough, rugged, 3 not smooth, thorny, brambly, ἀκανθῶδης. Virg. Loca senta situ, or, Ovid. Loca senta, h. e. rough, not cultivated. Terent. homo, h. e. perhaps, lean, whose bones show themselves.

**SËÖRSUM**, and **SËÖRSUS**, adv. See *Seorsus*, a, va.

**SËÖRSUS** (*for sevorsus*, from *se* & *vorto*, 3 or *verto*), a, um, adj. apart, not common with others, separate from others. Cato. vocabulum. — Hence, *Seorsus*, or *Seorsum*, adv. apart, *asunder*, one from another, separately, χωρῖς, κατὰ μίνας. Terent. Omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi, h. e. especially, particularly. Plaut. Præterea centum denaria seorsus. — It is also followed by a, h. e. apart from, without. Sallust. Qui plerumque seorsum a rege exercitum ductare. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Seorsum a collega puto mihi omnia paranda. Auct. ad Herean. Seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo. Plaut. Abs te seorsum sentio, h. e. am not of your opinion. — Also, with a simple nbat. Lucret. Seorsum corpore, h. e. without a body. — ¶ With poets it is a dissyllable.

**SËPAR** (*se* & *pari*), *öris*, adj. separate, 3 apart, different. Val. Flacc.

**SËPARABILIS** (*separo*), e, adj. that can 1 be separated or scoored, separable, χωριστός. Cic.

**SËPARATË** (*separatus*), adv. separately. 1 Cic. Separatius.

**SËPARATIM** (*Id.*), separately, apart, in particular, χωρῖς. Cic. Separatum semel, iterum cum universis. Liv. Castra separatim habebant. — Also, with a. Cic. Dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt. Id. Nilil separatim a reliquis civibus, h. e. nothing that does not concern the other citizens also. — ¶ Also, for in abstracto. Cic. Or. 2, 27.

**SËPARATIÖ** (*separo*), *önis*, f. a separation, ἀφορισμός. Cic.

**SËPARATIVÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. separate 3 ting. Diomed.

**SËPARATOR** (*Id.*), *öris*, m. a separator, 3 χωριστής. Tertull.

**SËPARATRIX** (*separator*), *icis*, f. she that 3 separates. Augustin.

**SËPARATÖS** (*separo*), us, m. a decision. Apul.

**SËPARATÖS**, a, um, particip. from *separo*. — ¶ Adj. separate, distinct, particular, different. Cic. volumen. Id. Invent. 1, 18. exordium (where it is explained). Ncp. Separatis temporibus, h. e. at different times. Tertull. Separator.

**SËPARÖ** (*se* & *paro*), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to separate, part, χωρίζω, ἀφορίζω. Cic. bella ab historis suis perpetuis. Also, without a. Ovid. Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum. — ¶ See, also, *Separtus*, a, um.

**SËPELIBILIS** (*sepelio*), e, adj. that may 3 be put aside, buried or concealed. Plaut. stultitia.

**SËPELIÖ**, is, pelivi and pelii, pultum, a. 4. to bury, inter, θάπτω. Cic. e Legg. xii. tnb. Iominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito. Ovid. ossa. — Also, to burn. Sueton. Dom. 15. — Hence, figur. Terent. Sepultus sum, h. e. I am undone, I am lost, I am a dead man, it is all over with me. Ovid. Fama sepulta, h. e. extincta. Cic. Bellum sepultum, h. e. suppressed or ended. Plaut. Somnum sepelire, h. e. to drive away or end. Cic. dolorem, h. e. to hide, cover, conceal. Virg. Somno vinoque sepultus, h. e. buried as it were in sleep and wine, rendered senseless by wine and sleep, in the deepest sleep and intoxication. Cic. Patria sepulta. Horat. Inertia sepulta, h. e. mersa otio. Id. Hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consulatui tui, for sublata. Virg. Custode sepulto, h. e. put to sleep. — ¶ The perfect *sepeli* is found in Pers. — *Sepelitus*, for *sepultus*, in Cato ap. Priscian. — ¶ Efferre, to carry out to burial: *Sepelire*, to bury, inter: *Humare*, to bury in the ground, put into a grave; Plin. 7, 54, 55. *Sepultus* intelligitur quocum modo conditus, humatus vero humo contextus (Compare Cic. legg. 2, 22): *Tumulari*, to cover with a mound. *Sepelire* and *humare* are however, also used, as *θάπτειν*, of burning, though rarely.

**SËPES** (*sex* & *pes*), *edis*, m. and f. of six 3 feet, ἐξάπους. Apul.

**SËPES**, or **SËPEPES** (perhaps from *σηκός*), is, f. a hedge, fence, φραγμός, φράγμα. Cæs. Densissima sepes. Colum. Vivam sepein structilli prætulere, a quick-set hedge. Virg. Segeti prætere sepe. — Hence, any inclosure. Ovid. portarum. Cic. Stridor adaugescit scopulorum sepe repulsus. — ¶ *Seps* is also found. Val. Flacc.

**SËPIA** (*σπία*), *æ*, f. the cuttle-fish. Cic. The black juice of this fish was formerly used in writing. — Hence, ink. Pers.

**SËPICULA**, or **SËPICULA** (dimin. of 3 *sepes*), *æ*, f. n little hedge. Apul.

**SËPIMEN**, or **SËPIMENTUM** (*sepio*, or *sæpio*), 3 *inis*, n. n hedge, fence, inclosure. Apul.

**SËPIMENTUM**, or **SËPIENTUM** (*Id.*), i, n. a hedge, fence, inclosure. Cic.

**SËPIÖ**, and **SËPIÖ** (*sepes*, or *sæpes*), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. to hedge in, fence, φράττω, περιβάλλωαι. Colum. segetem. vallum arboribus. Figur. Cic. locum cogitatione. — ¶ Also, to surround with any thing, to inclose, environ. Nep. urbem muris. Cic. oppidum castris. Nepos. domum custodibus. Virg. se tectis, h. e. to shut himself up in his palace. — ¶ Also, to guard, garrison, man, occupy. Liv. urbem præsidio, h. e. to garrison. Id. vias. — ¶ Also, to cover, secure, shelter, screen. Cic. Natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepsit. Curt. transitum. Cic. aliquid memoria. — ¶ Liv. Sepissent.

**SËPIÖLX** (dimin. of *sepia*), *æ*, f. a small 3 cuttle-fish. Plaut.

**SËPLASIA**, } See *Seplasius*.

**SËPLASIÖS**, a, um, adj. *Seplasian*. Cic. *Seplasia*, sc. platea, h. e. a street at Capua where ointments were sold. — Hence, *Petron*. *Seplasius*, sc. unguentum, h. e. *Seplasiann ointment*. — Hence, *Lavaprid*. *Seplasiarius*, h. e. a dealer in *Seplasianna ointment*.

**SËPÖNÖ** (*se* & *pono*), is, ösui, ösitum, a. 3. to lay apart or aside, set aside, lay up, nbt by, ἀποτίθημι, ἀποτίσσω. Cic. aliquid. Liv. pecuniam in ædificationem templi

— Hence, to reserve, retain for one's self. Tacit. Augustus sepositus Ægyptum. — ¶ Also, to lay aside, remove, dismiss. Ovid. curas. Plin. mentionem rei, h. e. to omit, pass by. — ¶ Also, to remove, put or send away. Tacit. aliquem in insulam, h. e. to banish. Id. aliquem a domo sua. Hence, Liv. aliquid extra certamen, h. e. to put out of dispute. — ¶ Also, to distinguish. Horat. inurbanum dictum lepido dicto. — ¶ Also, to choose, select. Cic. sibi tempus ad aliquid agendum. Phædr. vestem alicui. — Hence, Sepositus, a, um, chosen, selected. Tacit. Locus servilibus pœnis sepositus. — ¶ See, also, Sepositus, a, um.

SEPPOSITIŌ (sepono), ōnis, f. a setting 3 apart, laying up, ἀπόθεσις. Veget.

SEPŌSITŌS, a, um, partic. from sepono. 3 — ¶ Adj. distant, remote. Martial. gens. Id. locus. — ¶ Also, chosen, select, precious, valuable. Tibull. vestis. Martial. grex.

SEPS (σῆψ), sēpis, m. and f. a kind of small lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy; according to Schneider, Chamæsaurea Chalcis. It is also called chalcis, or chalcidice. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of insect, perhaps a millepede. Plin. — ¶ Also, for sepes. See Sepes.

SEPSE, for Se ipse. Cic. ap. Senec. 1

SEPTA, orum. See Septum.

SEPTAS (ἑπτὰς), ādis, f. the number seven, 3 so called by the ancients, according to Macrobius.

SEPTĒM (ἑπτὰ), indecl. adj. seven. Virg. Septem discrimina vocum. Cic. Septem, sc. sapientes, h. e. the seven wise men of Greece, οἱ ἑπτὰ. Senec. Septem stellæ, h. e. septentrio. Cic. Septem et decem, or, Liv. Decem et septem, h. e. seventeen. Id. Septem et triginta annos. Nepos. Septem et septuaginta. Cic. Vingtinti et septem, h. e. twenty-seven.

SEPTEMBER (septem, bris, bre, adj. the seventh, but only used of the month. Hence, Cic. Mensis September, or, simply, Varr. September, h. e. the month September. Sueton. Idibus Septembribus, h. e. on the thirteenth of September. Cic. Calendis Septembribus, h. e. on the first of September.

SEPTEMDĒCIM, or SEPTĒNDĒCIM (septem & decem), indecl. adj. seventeenth. Cic.

SEPTEMFLOŌS (septem & floo), a, um, 3 adj. flowing sevenfold, ἐπτάφλοος. Ovid. Nilus, h. e. having seven mouths.

SEPTEMGĒMINŌS (septem & geminus), 3 a, um, adj. sevenfold, ἐπταγῆμος. Virg. Nilus. Stat. Roma, built on seven hills.

SEPTEMMĒSTRIS (septem & mensis), e, 3 adj. of seven months. Censorin. infans.

SEPTEMNĒRVA (unc.), æ, f. a kind of 3 herb, otherwise called plantago major. Apul.

SEPTEMPĒDALIS (septem & pedalis), e, 3 adj. of seven feet, seven feet long, ἐπταποδιαίος. Plaut.

SEPTEMPLEX (septem & plica, from pli- 3 co), icis, adj. sevenfold, ἐπταπλοῦς. Virg. clypeus, h. e. sevenfold, covered with seven hides.

SEPTEMTRIŌ. See Septentrio.

SEPTEMVIR (septem & vir), viri, m. one of seven men appointed to execute any commission. Septemviri, seven joint commissioners, as, for dividing land. Cic. — Gell. Septemviri Ebulones, or, simply, Tacit. Septemviri, h. e. a college of priests who prepared the feasts in honor of the gods.

SEPTEMVIRALIS (septemvir), e, adj. of or belonging to a septemvir. Cic. Phil. 13, 12. Septemviralis, sc. vir, h. e. one of seven joint commissioners, a septemvir. Id. 12, 9. auctoritas, h. e. the authority of a septemvir. Pandect. judicicia, h. e. administered by seven judges chosen from the septemviri.

SEPTEMVIRATŌS (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a septemvir; a septemvirate. Cic. Phil. 2, 38. Eundem in Septemviratu nonne destituiti? Plin. Ep. 10, 8. Also, the office or dignity of one of the Septemviri Ebulones.

SEPTEMNARIŌS (septeni), a, um, adj. containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary, ἐπταδικός. Plin., Gell. and Macrobius. numerus, a septenary. Cic. versus, h. e.

consisting of seven feet. Frontin. fistula, h. e. the diameter of which contains seven quadrantes. Martial. synthesis, h. e. perhaps, a set or service of seven vessels. SEPTENDĒCIM. See Septemdecim.

SEPTĒNI, æ, a. See Septenus.

SEPTĒNNIS, and SEPTĒENNIS (septem 3 & annus), e, adj. seven years old. Plaut. SEPTĒNNIUM (septennis), ii, n. the space 3 of seven years. Prudent.

SEPTĒNTRIŌ, or SEPTĒNTRIŌS (septem 3 & trio), ōnis, and SEPTĒNTRIŌNES, or SEPTĒNTRIŌNĒS, um, plural, m. properly, the seven plough-oxen; hence, from resemblance, the seven stars which form the constellation called Arctos; the Greater Bear; Charles's-Wain, ἄρκυρος. Cic. and Ovid. The two Bears are also called Septentrio. Vitruv. Septentrio Major, h. e. the Greater Bear. Id. Septentrio Minor, h. e. the Lesser Bear. — ¶ Also, the north. Virg. Septem subjecta trioni. (Here it is separated.) It is also found in the plural. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 19. — Also, the north pole. Plin. — Also, a kind of north wind, otherwise called Aparctias. Cic. and Liv. SEPTĒNTRIŌNALIS (septentrio), e, adj. 2 northern, ἀρκυικός. Vitruv. Hence, Plin. Septentrialia, h. e. the northern parts of any country.

SEPTĒNTRIŌNARIŌS (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. northerly. Gell. ventus, h. e. Aparctias.

SEPTĒNŌS (septem), a, um, and SEPTĒNI, æ, a, adj. seven, distributively. Colum. In serias singulas, quæ sint amphorarum septenum, &c. h. e. each containing seven amphore. Plin. Septenas epistolæ dictare, h. e. seven at one time. Calp. Septena canna, the shepherd's pipe of seven reeds. — ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, seven. Cic. Pueri senum septennique denum annorum, h. e. sixteen and seventeen years old. — The singular is found in Val. Flacc. and Plin.

SEPTĒCIANŌS (septem), a, um, adj. Septician. Martial. libra, h. e. reduced from twelve uncie to eight and a half.

SEPTĒCOLLIS (septem & collis), e, adj. 3 built or standing upon seven hills, seven-hilled. Prudent. arx, h. e. Roma.

SEPTĒCŌS (σηπτικός), a, um, adj. corro- 2 sive, septic, septical. Plin.

SEPTĒIES (septem), adv. seven times, ἐπτάκις. Liv. Euripus septies die temporibus statis reciprocatur. Cic. Septies millies sestertium (sing. neut.), h. e. seven thousand times a hundred thousand sestertii, 700,000,000 sestertices.

SEPTĒFARIAM, sevenfold, in seven parts, 3 ἐπταμερῶς. Sutra. ap. Non.

SEPTĒFŌLIUM (septem & folium), ii, n. the herb tormentil, ashweed, setfoil or septfoil, ἐπτάφυλλον. Apul.

SEPTĒFŌRIS (septem & foris), e, adj. 3 having seven doors or openings. Sidon. fistula, having seven stops.

SEPTĒFŌRMIS (septem & forma), e, adj. 3 sevenfold, having seven forms or shapes. Augustin.

SEPTĒMANA, æ, f. See Septimannus.

SEPTĒMANŌS (septimus), a, um, adj. be- 2 longing to the seventh legion. Tacit. Septimani, sc. milites. — ¶ Also relating to the number seven. Varr. Nonæ, h. e. that fall on the seventh day of a month. Arnob. fetura, h. e. a fetus seven months old. — Hence, Septimana, subst., a week. Theod.

SEPTĒMĀTRŌS (septimus), uum, f. a fes- 2 tival celebrated on the seventh day after the idea of a month. Varr. It is perhaps the festival of Minerva (otherwise called Quinquatrus), when it fell on the seventh day after the Idus Martie.

SEPTĒMIŌS, i, m. a Roman gentile name.

SEPTĒMŌ. See Septimus.

SEPTĒMŌNTIĀLIS (septimontium), e, 2 adj. relating to the festival septimontium. Sueton. sacrum. Colum. satio, h. e. happening at that time.

SEPTĒMŌNTIUM. See Septimontius.

SEPTĒMŌNTIŌS (septem & mons), a, um, adj. relating to the seven hills, or to the seventh hill of Rome. Varr. Septimontium, sc. sacrum, h. e. a festival celebrated at Rome in the month of December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to Rome. Tertull. Septimontius, sc. deus, h. e. a deity in honor of

whom (as Tertull. seems to say) this festival was celebrated.

SEPTĒMIŌS (septem), a, um, adj. the 3 seventh, ἑβδομος. Cic. locus. Virg. astas. Cic. Sententia decima septima, or decimasepentina. Quintil. casus, h. e. ablative. — Hence, Septimum, adv. the seventh time. Cic. — Septimo, adv. for the seventh time. Cl. Quadrig. ap. Gell. Also, seven times. Treb. Poll. — Plaut. Die septimi, for septimo.

SEPTĒMŌSDĒCIMŌS, or SEPTĒMIŌS 3 DĒCIMŌS, a, um, adj. the seventeenth. Vitruv.

SEPTĒNGĒNARIŌS (septingeni), a, um, 2 adj. consisting of seven hundred. Varr. SEPTĒNGĒNI (septingenti), æ, a, adj. 2 seven hundred, distributively. Plin. SEPTĒNGĒNTESIMIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 the seven hundredth. Liv. annus.

SEPTĒNGĒNTI (septem & centum), æ, a, 2 adj. seven hundred, ἑπτακόσιοι. Liv. SEPTĒNGĒNTIES (septingenti), adv. 2 seven hundred times. Plin. sestertium (neut. sing.), h. e. seven hundred times a hundred thousand sestertii.

SEPTĒŌS (seprio), ōnis, f. u hedging in or 2 fencing; inclosing. Vitruv. Locus, qui in ea septione finitus fuerit. Vopisc. urbis, h. e. an erecting a wall round a city.

SEPTĒPĒS (septem & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 seven feet in size. Sidon.

SEPTĒZŌNIUM (septem & zona), ii, n. a large building at Rome, probably of seven stories or divisions. Sueton.

SEPTĒVĒGĒNARIŌS (septuageni), a, um, 3 adj. consisting of seventy, septuagenary, ἑβδομηκοστός. Pandect. homo, h. e. seventy years old, a septuagenarian. Frontin. fistula, h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent into its shape, was seventy inches wide.

SEPTĒVĒGĒNI, æ, a. See Septuagenu, 2 SEPTĒVĒGĒNTIŌNI (septuagenu & quini), æ, a, adj. seventy-five. Frontin.

SEPTĒVĒGĒNŌS (septuaginta), a, um, and, more frequently, SEPTĒVĒGĒNI, æ, a, 3 adj. seventy, distributively. Liv. — ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, seventy. Colum. — It is found in sing. in Plin.

SEPTĒVĒGESIES (Id.), adv. seventy times. 3 Martian. Capell.

SEPTĒVĒGESIMŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. the 2 seventieth, ἑβδομηκοστός. Cic.

SEPTĒVĒGIES (Id.), adv. seventy times, 2 ἑβδομηκοστὰς. Colum.

SEPTĒVĒGINTA (from septem; ginta is probably after the Greek κοινὰ in ἐβδωμῆκοινὰ), adv. seventy. Cic.

SEPTĒŌENNIS. See Septennis. 3

SEPTĒUM (seprio), i, n. any place fenced 2 round, palced in, hedged or inclosed; a hedge, fence, palisade, wall, mound, φράγμα. Cic. Fragmentis septorum, h. e. barriers. Id. Quibus septis belluas continebimus. Virg. Exitet victima septis, h. e. folds, pens. Colum. Animadvertisum intra septa pelagios greges, h. e. in the fishponds. Lucret. Septa domorum, h. e. the walls of houses, houses. Varr. Septum venationis, h. e. vivarium. Cels. Transversum septum, h. e. the midriff, diaphragm. — Septa, the inclosure within which the Roman people voted in the comitia. Cic. Also, flood-gates, sluices, locks, wear. Pandect.

SEPTĒUNX (septem & uncia), cis, m. 2 seven twelfths of an as or of any whole, ἑπτοῦνκτον. Colum. jugeri. Liv. auri, probably, seven ounces. — ¶ Also, seven things of the same kind, as, seven cups of wine. Martial.

SEPTĒŌSE (septum), adv. obscurely, indis- 3 tinctly, ἀσαφῶς. Liv. Andron.

SEPTĒPLUS (ἐπτάπλοος), a, um, adj. 3 sevenfold. — Hence, Septuplum, a septuple. Augustin.

SEPTĒS, a, um. See Seprio

SEPTĒLĒRALIS (sepulcrum), e, adj. of 3 or belonging to a tomb or sepulchre, sepulchral, ἐπιτάφιος. Ovid. ara. Id. fax, h. e. a funeral torch.

SEPTĒLĒRETUM (Id.), i, n. a burying- 3 place, burial-ground, cemetery. Catull.

SEPTĒLĒCRUM (sepelio), i, n. a grave, τάφος. Pandect. Sepulcrum est, ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt. Nep. Monumentum sepulcri, h. e. tomb, monument. Cic. Monumenta sepulcrorum. Virg. and Ovid. Aliquem condere sepulcro, h. e. to bury, inter. Horat. Hono-

res sepulcri, *h. e. a gravestone, inscription, epitaph, &c.* — Also, a tomb-hill or barrow. *Virg.* Onerare membra sepulcro. — Also, a funeral pile. *Terent.* Ad sepulcrum venimus; in ignem imposita est. *Virg.* Ara sepulcri, *h. e. a funeral pile.* — *Figur. Enn.* vulturii, *h. e. maw.* So, of an old man. *Plaut.* Sepulcrum vetus, *h. e. a walking sepulchre.* — ¶ Also, a grave, together with its monument, gravestone, inscription, &c. a tomb, sepulchre, mausoleum. *Plaut.* Sepulcrum extruere. *Cic.* facere. *Id.* legere sepulcra, *h. e. the epitaphs on the tombs.* *Horat.* Summam incidere sepulcro. — ¶ Also, a corpse or the soul of a dead person. *Ovid.* Placatis sepulcris. *Caull.* Gratum mitis sepulcris. — ¶ Some write *sepulchrum*, but without reason.

**SEPULTOR** (sepelio), *ōris*, m. u. *burier, ταφὴς, νεκροθάπτης.* *Augustin.*

**SEPULTURA** (Id.), *æ, f.* the act of burying; burial, interment; a burial, funeral, funeral rites, obsequies, *ραφή, τυμβεία.* *Cic.* Sepultura alicui afficere. — Also, a grave, tomb, sepulchre. *Sulpic.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Locum sepultura dare. *Cic.* Mortes et sepultura deorum. — Also, burning. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 2, 73.

**SEPULTORIUS** (sepultura), a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to burial. *Auct. de limitib. ap. Gues. fines.*

**SEPULTUS**, a, um. See *Sepelio.*

**SEQUACITAS** (sequax), *ātis*, f. a following easily, sequaciousness. *Sidon.*

**SEQUACITER** (Id.), adv. *h. e. sequendo.* 3 *Arnob.*

**SEQUANA**, *æ, m.* the Seine, a river of France. — Hence, Sequani, *ōrum*, m. a people of Gaul, at the sources of the Seine. *Cæs.* — Sequanicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Sequani. *Martial.*

**SEQUAX** (sequor), *ācis*, following easily, quickly or frequently. *Ovid.* equus. *Virg.* undæ, *h. e. that pursue the ships which pass by, or, when one wave presses upon or follows closely another.* *Id.* flamme, *h. e. quickly catching hold or spreading.* *Id.* caprea, *h. e. fond of gnawing vines.* *Id.* fumus, *h. e. easily spreading in all quarters, penetrating every thing.* *Plaut.* hederæ, *h. e. climbing or spreading every way.* *Virg.* Latio (for Latinis) dant terga sequaci, *h. e. pursuing.* *Lucret.* curæ, *h. e. that follow me every where.* *Id.* mores. — Hence, Sequax, with a genit. following, a follower, lover. *Mmil.* Bacchi et Veneris. — ¶ Also, flexible, pliant, ductile, consequently easily to be wrought. *Plin.* lentitia (virgarum salicis). *Id.* Materia sequaciō. *Plin.* Paneg. Atque, ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus. *Pucat.* in *Paneg. Theod.* Sequaces discipuli, *h. e. obedient, tractable, docile.*

**SEQUELA** (Id.), *æ, f.* a sequel, consequence, conclusion, *παρὰκολουθία.* *Gell.* Incommoda non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta. *Lactant.* Mors sequela morborum est. — ¶ Also, that which follows. *Pandect.* Iumenta, quorum sequela erat æquuleus.

**SEQUENS**, tis, particip. from sequor. — ¶ Subst. neut. according to some, same as epitheton. *Quintil.*

**SEQUENTIYA** (sequor), *æ, f.* the succession or order in which one thing follows another. *Frontin.*

**SEQUESTER**, (Id.) tra, trum, and SEQUESTER, tris, tre, adj. mediating. *Virg.* Pace sequestra, *h. e. by the mediation or interposition of peace.* — Hence, Sequester, subst. a mediator or go-between, as one who allows himself to be employed in bribery. *Cic.* Quo sequestre in iudice corrupendo usus est. *Sil. pacis, h. e. a mediator.* *Val. Mar.* Suam pudicitiam sequestrum perjurii fieri passi sunt, *h. e. as a reward of perjury, of judges who acquitted Clodius for the gratification of their sensuality.* — Particularly, a person, in whose hands that concerning which the parties contend, as, money, &c. is deposited. *Plaut.* Nisi das sequestrum. *Gell.* Apud sequestrum depositum. — ¶ Sequestra, *æ, f.* a mediatrice, go-between. *Stat. pacis.* *Apul.* stupri, *h. e. a procuress.* — ¶ Sequestrum, i, n. or Sequestre, is, n. the depositing of a disputed thing in the hands of a third person. *Sequestro*, as a

deposit or for safe keeping; as, *Plaut.* deponere, *h. e. to deposit.* So, also, *Ascon.* Deponere in sequestri, or, *Pandect.* In sequestre. *Id.* Pecuniam sequestre ponere. (Other Edd. read in sequestre.)

**SEQUESTRIARIUS** (sequester), a, um, 3 adj. relating to depositing or to a deposit. *Pandect. actio.*

**SEQUESTRARIUS** (sequestro), *ōnis*, f. a depositing of money. *Cod. Theod.*

**SEQUESTRATOR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. one who sequestrates. *Figur.* one who hinders. *Symmach.* officiorum.

**SEQUESTRATORIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a place where any thing is deposited, laid up or put for safe keeping. *Tertull.*

**SEQUESTRO** (sequester), as, *āvī, ātum*, 3 a. i. to deposit with a sequester. — Hence, to give for safe keeping. — Also, to separate, remove. *Macrob.*

**SEQUESTRO**, adv. See *Sequester.*

**SEQUOR**, (from sequor, or for secior, as comparat. of secus), us, adj. properly, that which follows the first or any thing. Hence, worse, inferior, *ἐλάττωον, χείρω, or, poor, mean, bad, evil.* *Lin.* Invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, *h. e. any thing had or evil.* *Pandect.* vita, *h. e. a bad.* *Apul.* sexus, *h. e. the female sex.* — ¶ Sequius, adv. is used like secius, worse, or, bad, evil. *Senec.* loqui de aliquo. *Varr.* cogitare de aliquo. — Also, otherwise, differently, not so. *Plaut.* dicere. — Also, less. *Cæs.* B. C. 2, 7. *Ecl. Ovidend.* Nihil sequius, *h. e. nevertheless.*

**SEQUOR** (ἐπιμαί), *ēris*, quātus and cātus sum, dep. 3. to go or come after, walk behind, follow. *Terent.* I præ, sequar. Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Mille sequentia tela. *Id.* Sequitur clamor. *Sallust.* Gloria sequebatur, *h. e. attended him.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Sequi gloria debet, non appeti, *h. e. come of itself, &c.* *Cic.* Et quæ sequuntur, *h. e. et cetera.* — Hence, of things which are easily managed, to follow. *Varr.* Celerius rumpuntur herbe aride, quam sequuntur, *h. e. they can be pulled up from the ground.* *Cic.* Oratio ita mollis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas. *Liv.* Tulum non sequitur. *Ovid.* Qua licet et sequitur, pudor est miscendus amori, *h. e. may easily be done.* — Also, to follow, follow as a consequence. *Cic.* Sequitur, ut doceam. *Id.* Si hæc enunciatio non vera est, sequitur, ut falsa sit. *Id.* Nec sequitur illico, esse causas, &c. — ¶ Also to speak, say. In this signification, some derive it from *ἐπιω.* *Plant.* Cum ipso sum secuta. — ¶ Also, transitively, to follow, go after any one, go or come along with, accompany, attend as a friend. *Terent.* Sequere me intro. Or, as an enemy, to pursue. *Liv.* Sequi hostem vestigiis, *h. e. to pursue closely.* *Cæs.* Neque prius se finem sequendi fecerunt, quam muro oppidi appropinquarent. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Sequi viam, *h. e. to pursue or take a road.* *Quintil.* Quæ aptiorem motum animi sequuntur, *h. e. accompany, are inseparably connected with.* — Hence, to follow, come after, be subsequent or consequent, ensue. *Cic.* Pæna sequitur scelus. *Virg.* Dixerat: et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus, *h. e. after him spoke, or to him replied, &c.* — Also, to succeed. *Quintil.* Sed non omnia nos ducentes ex Græco sequuntur. — Also, to follow, conform to. *Cic.* leges, *h. e. to obey.* *Id.* consilium alicujus, *h. e. to follow any one's advice.* *Nepos.* exemplum, *h. e. to imitate.* *Id.* sententiam alicujus, *h. e. to approve of or assent to any one's proposal.* *Cic.* Platonem, *h. e. to embrace or approve of his doctrines, hold his tenets.* *Id.* and *Liv.* Patrem sequuntur liberi, *h. e. retain the rank or remain in the condition of their father.* *Val. Flacc.* Sequi verba ducis, *h. e. to repeat.* — Hence, to follow, take one's part, hold with any one. *Cic.* amicum. *Virg.* arma victricia. — Also, to go to a place. *Cic.* Formias. *Virg.* Italian. — Also, to follow after, seek for, seek to attain, pursue, court. *Terent.* lites. *Nepos.* amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* amantem et salubritatem. *Virg.* extrema ferro, *h. e. to destroy one's self.* — Also, to aim at,

have in view. *Terent.* commodum alticui, *h. e. to study, consult.* *Cic.* Non spem, sed officium. *Id.* otium. *Id.* verbum, *h. e. to follow or observe its proper meaning.* — Also, to become the property of any one, fall to the portion of. *Res me sequitur, the thing becomes mine, I receive it.* *Horat.* Heredes monumentum ne sequeretur. *Cæs.* Pæna sequitur damnatum. *Pandect.* Plumbum cum sequetur. — Also, to continue, follow up, prosecute. *Cic.* interdicitum. *Tacit.* adulationem longius. — Also, to treat of, mention, explain. *Senec.* laudes alicujus. *Id.* facta clara genitoris.

**SEQUUTOLEIUS**. See *Secutolcius.*

**SEQUUTOR**. See *Sequor.*

**SEQUOTOS**, and **SEOTOS**, particip. See in *Sequor.*

**SER** (Σηρ), is, and plur. **SERES** (Σήρες), um, m. a people who dwelt in the eastern part of Asia, and are generally supposed to be the same with the Chinese. From them the Roman ladies received the vestes Sericæ. *Plin.*

**SERÆ** (unc.), *æ, f.* n. lock for fastening doors, chests, &c. *κλειστρον.* The locks of the ancients were not, like ours, fastened to the doors, but they were put on when the door was closed. *Juvenal.* Ponere seram. After opening the door, they took or tore off the lock. *Ovid.* Seram demere. *Id.* excutere.

**SERANUS**, or, as critics prefer, **SERRANUS**, i, m. u. name of several Romans. *M.* Attilius Serranus is said to have received this name as *serendo* (sowing). *Cic.*

**SERAPEUM**, and **SERAPIUM** (Σεραπίον), i, n. a temple of Serapis. *Tertull.*

**SERAPIAS** (σεραπίας), *ādīs*, f. a kind of plant, same as orchis. *Plin.* It is also called scrapion, *i, n.* *Apul.*

**SERAPICUS** (perhaps from Serapis), a, 3 um, adj. *Tertull.* cœnæ, *h. e. sumptuous.*

**SERAPIUS**, and **SERAPION** (Σεραπίων), *ōnis*, m. a name of several persons, as of P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica. *Cic.*

**SERAPION**, ii, n. See *Serapias.*

**SERAPIS** (Σεράπης), is and idīs, m. the principal god of the Egyptians, otherwise called *Apis* and *Osiris*. *Martial.*

**SERAPITUM**. See *Scrapeum.*

**SERARIUS** (serum), a, um, adj. living on whey, fatted with whey. *Cato.*

**SERE** (serus), adv. late, slowly. *Cic.* Serius. *Horat.* Serius ocius, *h. e. sooner or later.* *Cæs.* Serissime.

**SERENATOR** (sereno), *ōris*, m. the clearer 3 up, an epithet of Jupiter. *Apul.*

**SERENIFER** (serenum & fero), *ēra, ērum*, 3 adj. bringing fair or clear weather, *αἰθρογενεῖς.* *Avien.* aquilo.

**SERENITAS** (serenus), *ātis*, f. fair and clear weather; a clear or serene sky; clearness, *αἴθρα, εὐδία.* *Cic.* cæli. *Auct. B.* Hisp. diei solisque. *Liv.* Serenitas reddita. — Hence, figur. *Liv.* Serenitas fortunæ, *h. e. prosperity.* *Senec.* mea, *h. e. tranquillity of mind.* — ¶ As, a title of the emperor, serene highness. *Veget.*

**SERENUS** (Id.), as, *āvī, ātum*, a. i. to make 2 clear or fair, clear up, *αἰθρᾶζω.* *Virg.* cœlum. *Cic.* Lux serenans. — *Figur.* *Plin.* nihil animi, *h. e. to clear up, dispel.* *Virg.* spent fronte, *h. e. to evince hope by u calm brow.* *Plin.* Serenatus Phœbus, *h. e. propitious.*

**SERENUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. clear and fair, without clouds and rain, bright, serene, *αἴθριος, εὐδός.* *Virg.* cœlum. *Id.* nox. *Id.* pelagus. *Plin.* aer. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* tempestas. *Martial.* Cœlum serenius. — Hence, Serenim, subst. fair weather, a clear or serene sky. *Liv.* Sereno, *h. e. in fair weather, with a clear sky.* *Sucton.* Pura sereno. Also, in the plural. *Virg.* Aperta serena. — Hence, clear, bright, shining. *Plin.* color. *Martial.* aqua. *Pers.* vox. — Also, figur. serene, calm, cheerful, gladsome. *Cic.* frons, *h. e. cheerful.* *Lucret.* vita, *h. e. tranquil.* *Ovid.* Quicumque serenim erit, sc. Augustus, *h. e. cheerful.* — Also, prosperous, happy, lucky, propitious. *Sil. res.* — Also, a title of the emperors, serene. *Martial.* calls Domitian *Iovem serenim.* *Cod. Theod.* Serenissimo principi. — ¶ Also, clearing the sky, bringing fair weather. *Plaut.* favonius.

**SERES**. See *Ser.*

**SERESCŌ** (serenus), is, n. 3. to grow dry,

ἐρπίοναι. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also (from *serum*), to turn into whey. *Plin.* Lac fignore rescicit.

**SERGIANUS** (*Sergius*), a, um, adj. called after one *Sergius*. *Varr.* olea. Otherwise called *Sergia*. *Plin.*

**SERGIVS**, ii, m. a name of several Romans. *L. Sergius Catilina* made a conspiracy against Rome, which was quelled by *Cicero*. — Hence, *Sergius*, a, um, adj. *Sergian*. *Plin.* olea (see *Sergianus*).

**SERIA** (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for holding wine, oil, &c. a butt, jar, keg, pot, pipkin. *Terent.* and *Varr.*

**SERICARIUS** (*sericum*), a, um, adj. relating to silk or silken stuffs. *Jul. Firmic.* textor.

**SERICATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. clothed in 2 silk, σερικαφόρος. *Sueton.*

**SERICUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of silk, silk, 3 silken. *Flor.*

**SERICIATUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of spice or aromatic plant. *Plin.* 12, 45.

**SERICOLATA** (*sericus* & *blatta*), æ, 3 f. sc. vestis, a garment of purple silk. *Cod. Just.*

**SERICUS** (Σέρικος), a, um, adj. relating to the Seres. *Plin.* ferrum. *Horat.* sagitta. — The Seres were especially celebrated for their silken stuffs, which were exported from their country to Europe, &c. Hence, *Horat.* *Sericus pulvillus*, h. e. a silken cushion. *Plin.* vestis, h. e. a garment or covering of silk. So, also, *Quint.* toga. *Prop.* carpenta, h. e. velis *Sericis* ornata. Hence, *Propert.* and *Marcial.* *Serica*, silken stuffs or garments.

**SERIES** (*sero*, ui, &c.), ei, f. a row, number, series, order of things put together, τάξις, διάδοξις. *Curt.* vinculorum. *Tibull.* juvenum (in dancing). *Cic.* causarum. *Id.* rerum. *Quint.* rei actæ. *Ovid.* temporis. — Also, an issue, lineage or descent of kindred; a line, succession. *Ovid.* Digne vir hac serie.

**SERETAS** (*serius*, a, um), atis, f. seriousness, gravity. *Auson.*

**SERIO**, adv. See *Serius*, a, um. 2

**SERIOLA** (dimin. of *seria*), æ, f. a small 2 tun. *Pers.*

**SERIPHOS**, or **SERIPHUS** (Σέριφος), i, f. one of the *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean sea*. — Hence, *Seriphus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Seriphos*. *Cic.*

**SERIS** (σέρις), idis, f. a kind of endive, or succory, planted in gardens. *Plin.*

**SERTIAS** (*serus*), atis, f. slowness, late arrival. *Synonach.*

**SERTIUS**, adv. See *Sere*.

**SERIUS** (from *se* or *sine*, & *risus*), a, um, adj. grove, serious, in earnest, of weight or importance, σπονδαίος. *Cic.* res. *Horat.* verba. *Sueton.* tempus. — *Serium*, any thing serious. *Plant.* Si quid per jocum dixi, nolito in *serium* convertere, h. e. to take it in earnest. Hence, *Serio*, ablat. in earnest, in right earnest, seriously, gravely, ἐν σπονδῶν. *Terent.* and *Liv.* — *Seria*, plur. serious affairs, matters of weight. *Sallust.* Joca atque seria cum aliquo agere. So, also, *Cic.* Quoniam joca, seria, ut dicitur, sc. agimus, or aguntur, h. e. familiaris. — ¶ *Serius*, in an active sense, that indulges in no jest or sportive language: *Serium*, in a neuter sense, that is no jest: hence, *Serius* is used of persons and only by personification of things; *Serius*, of things.

**SERMŌ** (*sero*, ni, &c.), onis, m. any thing spoken, a discourse, talk, speech, λόγος. *Cic.* in circulis. *Id.* Esse in ore et sermone omnium. — ¶ Hence, the common talk of people about any thing, common report either in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* In sermonem hominum venire, h. e. to become common talk. *Id.* Sermonem dare, or, *Liv.* Sermones priebere, h. e. to give occasion for, &c. *Propert.* Inter eos sermo es, h. e. you are the subject of conversation. So, also, *Cic.* Cataplus, sermo illius temporis. — ¶ Also, a speaking (as opposed to bawling, screaming), a speaking in a moderate tone. *Anct.* ad *Herenn.* Continuum clamorem remittere et ad sermonem transire oportet. *Cic.* Plenus sermonis orator, h. e. who seldom raises his voice above a moderate pitch. — ¶ Also, a speaking with any one, conversation, discourse. *Cic.*

Fit sermo inter eos. *Id.* Sermonem cum aliquo conferre, h. e. to discourse, converse. *Id.* Dare se in sermonem, h. e. to begin a conversation. *Terent.* Sermonem querere, h. e. to seek material or a subject for conversation. *Cic.* Sermo literarum, h. e. a conversing by writing. — ¶ Also, a speech, oration. *Plin.* Ep. Sermonem habere apud municipes. — ¶ Also, a satire. *Horat.* Ep. 2, 2, 60. — *Sermo* also embraces in *Horat.* Ep. 2, 1, 250, epistles and satires as approaching the common tone of conversation, and opposed to lofty poetical expression. — ¶ Also, a treatise, writing. *Horat.* Od. 3, 8, 5. — ¶ Also, a language, tongue, dialect. *Nepos.* Per sarum. *Cic.* Sermone uti, qui notus est.

**SERMOCINANTER** (*sermocinor*), adv. in 3 discourse, by discourse or conversation. *Sidon.*

**SERMOCINATIO** (Id.), onis, f. a speaking 2 ing, discoursing. *Gell.* — ¶ Also a figure of rhetoric when one is introduced as speaking. *Anct.* ad *Herenn.*

**SERMOCINATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. conversing. *Quintil.* 3, 4. *Plato* Sophista judiciali et concionali tertium adjecit προσωλητικῆν, quam sanc perimitamus nobis dicere sermocinatricem, h. e. the art of conversing. — Hence, *Sermocinatrix*, subst. a talker. *Apul.*

**SERMOCINOR** (*sermo*), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to talk, converse, discourse, διπλέω. *Cic.* cum aliquo.

**SERMŌNALIS** (Id.), e, adj. speaking. 3 *Tertull.*

**SERMŌNOR** (Id.), aris, dep. 1. same as 3 *Sermocinor*. *Gell.*

**SERMŌNCULUS** (dimin. of *sermo*), i, m. a little discourse; idle talk, tittle-tattle. *Cic.* Urbani sermunculi, a town's talk.

**SERŌ** (unc.), is, sēvi, sātum, a. 3. to sow, plant, στείρω. *Ces.* frumenta. *Cic.* Ut tantum decumæ sit, quantum severis. *Virg.* Conducta tellure serere, h. e. to sow a rented field, to cultivate a rented field. *Id.* Sate messes. — Hence, *Sata*, ōrum, sowed vegetables, crop. *Virg.* Also, planted, vegetables, plantations. *Id.* — *Cic.* Arborea serere. *Plaat.* Mihi istie nec seritur nec metitur, h. e. it does not concern me, I derive neither profit nor loss from it. — Hence, figur. to produce, bring forth, beget. *Cic.* genus humanum. — *Satus*, a, um, produced, begotten, created, born. *Cic.* Non temere satiet creati sumus. *Ovid.* Matre satus terra, h. e. born. *Virg.* Anchisa satus, h. e. son of *Anchises*. *Ovid.* Satus Nereide, h. e. brought forth by or son of *Thetis*. *Id.* Sate Pelia, h. e. daughter of *Pelias*. *Liv.* Stirpe divina satus. — ¶ Also, to sow, disseminate, scatter, spread, produce, occasion, excite. *Suet.* causam discordiarum. *Lucret.* vulnera, h. e. to occasion. *Liv.* certamina, h. e. to occasion. *Id.* crimina, h. e. to spread abroad. *Justin.* opinionem, h. e. to spread. *Virg.* rmmores, h. e. to spread, disseminate. *Liv.* discordias. *Id.* mentionem, h. e. to mention here and there. *Cic.* mores, h. e. to introduce, occasion. *Liv.* bella ex bellis, h. e. to occasion or begin one war after another. *Plaut.* Serere alicui negotium, h. e. to occasion trouble. — ¶ Also, to sow, plant with any thing. *Plin.* terram panico. *Cic.* Jugera sunt sata.

**SERŌ** (from *ερω*, εἶρω), is, rui, rtum, a. 3. to join or bind together, to connect, properly and figuratively. *Liv.* Fati lege rerum humanarum ordo seritur. *Cic.* Causa cansum ex eternitate serens. *Senec.* Moras serere, h. e. facere. *Liv.* fabulam argumento, h. e. to compose a play from a well-connected story. *Id.* colloquia cum aliquo, h. e. to converse. And so, in general, to utter, speak, say. *Id.* orationes populares. *Virg.* multa inter se. — Particip. *Sertus*, a, um, joined or bound together, connected. *Nep.* Serte lorica, h. e. the leather of which is covered with iron rings, connected with each other in the form of chains. Particularly, of flowers and garlands, wreathed, interwoven, &c. *Lucean.* Serta corona. *Apul.* flores. — ¶ The perfect *serui*, probably, does not occur.

**SERŌ**, adv. See *Serius*, a, um.

**SERŌTINUS** (from *sero*, late), a, um, adj. 2 late, coming, growing, or happening late,

*δύλιος*, ὕψιμος. *Plin.* hiems. *Id.* pra. *Colum.* pulli. — ¶ Also, bringing forth or producing any thing late. *Plin.* loca. — ¶ Also, doing any thing late. *Senec.* raptor.

**SERPENS** (*serpo*), tis, m. and f. a creeping animal. Hence, a serpent, ὄφις. *Cic.* — Also, the name of two constellations. *Plin.* *Serpens septentrionalis austrinave*. — ¶ Also, a worm, as in the human body. *Plin.*

**SERPENTARIA** (*serpens*), æ, f. sc. herba, 3 *dragmoort*. *Apul.*

**SERPENTARIUS**, ii, n. same as *Ophiuchus*. *Hugin.*

**SERPENTIGENA** (*serpens* & *gigno*), æ, 3 m. and f. engendered or born of a serpent, serpent-born, ὄφιογενής. *Ovid.*

**SERPENTINUS** (*serpens*), a, um, adj. 3 of a serpent. *Ambros.*

**SERPENTIPES** (*serpens* & *pes*), edis, adj. 3 serpent-footed, having serpents' feet, or feet resembling them. *Ovid.*

**SERPENTRASTRUM** (from *serpo*, to hind), i, n. a bondage or splint bound round the crooked knees of children in order to make them straight. *Varr.* — *Cic.* Att. 7, 3. calls the officers of his cohort, whom he used to keep the army in check, *serpentrastra*.

**SERPILLUM**, i, n. See *Serpyllum*.

**SERPO** (εἶρω), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep, crawl, slide on the belly as serpents do. *Cic.* Bestia serpentes. — Also, with an accusat. to creep upon; as, terram; thus, *Solin.* Insula nullo serpatur angue. — ¶ Also, in general, to creep, slide, to come, go or move by degrees, unobservedly or imperceptibly. *Plin.* Somno serpente. *Ovid.* Ister in mare serpit. *Lucret.* Aer serpit, h. e. spirat, flat. *Id.* sol. *Id.* Serpit senectus per membra. *Cic.* avis. *Id.* Serpere occulte cœpisti, h. e. you did unobservedly proceed in your speech. — ¶ Also, to spread by degrees or imperceptibly. *Plin.* Serpunt rami. *Cic.* vitis. *Lucret.* ignis. *Virg.* contagia. *Cels.* ulcus. — Also, figur. to spread, extend itself, prevail, get the upper hand. *Cic.* Serpit per omnium vitas amicitia. *Id.* rumor. *Id.* malum. *Id.* consuetudo. — ¶ Also, figur. to creep. *Ihorat.* humi, h. e. humiliter stilo uti. — ¶ *Serpo* and *repo* are both derived from *ερω*, although in *repo* the e is long, but in signification they are quite different; that which *repat* (*creeps*) has short legs; that which *serpit* (*crawls*) rolls along upon its belly as snakes do.

**SERPULLUM**, i, n. See *Serpyllum*.

**SERPULIFER** (*serpyllum* & *fero*), era, 3 erum, adj. bearing wild thyme. *Sidon.*

**SERPŪLLUM**, **SERPILLUM**, and **SERPŪLLUM** (ερωλλον), i, n. wild thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*, L.). *Virg.* and *Colum.*

**SERRA** (for *segra*, from *seco*), æ, f. a saw, πριζων. *Cic.* — Also, a saw for sowing marble. *Plin.* 36, 9. — Hence, proverbially, *Varr.* *Serram* cum aliquo ducere, h. e. to quarrel with any one. — ¶ Also, a kind of battle-array among the Romans. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish, perhaps a saw-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of threshing-cart. *Hieronym.*

**SERRABILIS** (*serro*), e, adj. that may be 2 sawed or cut with a saw, εὐπριτος. *Plin.*

**SERRACULUM** (unc.), i, n. the rudder of 3 a ship, πηδάλιον. *Pandect.* (Others read *seraculina*.)

**SERRACUM**, i, n. See *Sarracum*.

**SERRAGŌ** (*serra*), inis, f. sawdust, πριε 3 *pa.* *Cal.* *Aarel.*

**SERRANUS**, i, m. See *Seranus*.

**SERRATIM** (*serra*), adv. like or in the 3 form of a saw. *Vitruv.*

**SERRATORIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to sawing. *Amman.*

**SERRATŪLA** (dimin. of *serratus*, a, um), æ, f. betony, sawwort. *Plin.*

**SERRATURĀ** (*serro*), æ, f. a sawing. 3 *Pallad.*

**SERRATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made or 2 denticulated like a saw, πριονοειδής. *Plin.* dentes. *Id.* folia. *Id.* fistula, h. e. a kind of corn-mill resembling our coffee-mills. *Tacit.* nummi, h. e. perhaps marked with the figure of a saw or denticulated like a saw (others read *serrati*, &c.).

**SERRŌ** (*serra*), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to saw, 3 cut with a saw, πριζω. *Veget.*

**SERROLA** (dimin. of *serra*), *æ*, *f.* a little saw, *πριόνιον*. *Cic.*  
**SERTA**, *ōrum*, and **SERTĀ**, *æ*, *f.* See *Sertum*.  
**SERTĀTŪS** (*sertum*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* crowned. 3 *Martian. Capell.*  
**SERTŌRIANŪS** (*Sertorius*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* called after *Sertorius*, relating to him. *Cic. duces. Id. bellum.*  
**SERTŌRIŪS**, *ii*, *m.* *Quintus Sertorius*, an adherent of *Marius*, and an excellent general, who fled to Spain when *Sylla* obtained the ascendancy, where he fought bravely for a long time, till at length he was treacherously slain by *Perperna*.  
**SERTŪLA CAMPANA**. See *Sertum*.  
**SERTUM** (*sero*, *ui*), *i*, *n.* usually *plur.* 3 *Serta*, *ōrum*, *also*, *Serta*, *æ*, *f.* a garland, *στέφανον*. *Cic. Sertis redimiri. Onid. Spicea sarta (plur.)*, *h. e. u* wreath of ears of corn. *Prop. Sertæ in pocula demisse.* — *Serta* denotes, also, a string of fruit. *Pallad. Mart. 10, 23. Lino, velut sarta pertusi.* — *Cato. Sarta Campanica*, or simply, *Id. Sarta*, *h. e. a* kind of herb, same as *melilotos*. It is also called by *Plin. Sertula Campana*. — ¶ *Serta*, *στέμματα*, garlands of flowers, festoons, serve to adorn altars, doors, drinking-cups, &c., and were used more for sacrifice and decoration of temples: *Corolla, στρέφανοι, στρεπασκοί*, wreaths, crowns, serve to crown men on solemn occasions, victims, or to be sent by a lover to his mistress as the language of flowers, &c. This distinction has been overlooked by the moderns.  
**SERTŪS**, *a*, *um*. See *Sero*, *ui*.  
**SERVĀ** (*servus*), *æ*, *f.* a female slave, woman-servant, maid-servant, handmaid, *δούλη*. *Virg. and Liv.*  
**SERVABILIS** (*servo*), *e*, *adj.* that may be preserved or kept, *σώσιμος*. *Plin. uva.* — ¶ Also, that can be saved. *Ovid.*  
**SERVACULUM**, *i*, *n.* 3 See *Serraculum*.  
**SERVATIŌ** (*servo*), *ōnis*, *f.* an observing, 2 *observance*. *Plin. Ep.*  
**SERVATŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* one that observes or takes care of. *Lucan. Olympi. Stat. memoris.* — ¶ Also, one that observes, keeps, fulfils. *Claudian. fœderis.* — ¶ Also, a preserver, deliverer, savor, savior, *σωτήρ*. *Cic. reipublicæ. Prop. mundi.* — Hence, a title of *Jupiter. Plin.*  
**SERVATRIX** (*servator*), *icis*, *f.* she that 3 saves or delivers, *σωτριά*. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, she that covers, guards or protects. *Stat. pectoris.* — ¶ Also, she that observes or fulfils. *Apul. convenientiæ.*  
**SERVĀ** (*sero*, *ui*), *æ*, *f.* a nosegay or wreath. *Plin.*  
**SERVIANŪS** (*Servius*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 *vian*, called after the lawyer *Servius Sulpicius*. *Pandect. actio.*  
**SERVICŪLŪS** (dimin. of *servus*), *i*, *m.* a 3 little slave. *Tertull.*  
**SERVILIANŪS** (*Servilius*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 called after *Servilius*, *Servilian*. *Sueton.*  
**SERVILICŪLA** (*servulus* & *colo*), *æ*, *m.* 3 and *f.* honoring or respecting slaves. *Plant. Ed. Cam. Servilicole, sc. incretrices.* (But *Ed. Gron.* reads *servolicole*, and *Ed. Taubm.* *servulicole*.)  
**SERVILIS** (*servus*), *e*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile, *δουλικός*. *Cic. jugum. Id. vestis. Cæs. tumultus, h. e. of slaves. Liv. indoles, h. e. a servile disposition. Tacit. animus, h. e. a servile mind. Liv. terror, h. e. propter servos. Cic. percunctatio, h. e. a question put by a slave.*  
**SERVILITER** (*servilis*), *adv.* like a slave, slavishly, servilely, *δουλικός*. *Cic.*  
**SERVILŪS**, *ii*, *m.* a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Servilius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Servilian*. *Cic. lex. Id. lacus.*  
**SERVŪS** (*servus*), *is*, *ivi* and *ii*, *Itum*, *n.* 4. to be a slave, serve in the capacity of a servant or slave, *δουλεύω*. *Cic. apud aliquem. Terent. alicui. Also, pleonastically, with the accusat. servitutum. Cic. Servire servitutum. Plaut. Pivatam servitutum servire alicui.* — Also, of things, as houses, fields, &c. to be subject to certain servitudes, or to be subject to any one in some respects. *Cic. Aedes quæ serviebant Sergio. Id. Prædia, quæ serviebant.* — ¶ Also, figur. to serve for

any thing, to be serviceable or fit for any thing, to be used for any thing. *Plin. Charis servitutum culami. Id. Candelæ luminibus et funeribus serviunt. Plin. Ep. Domus serviet domino non minori.* — ¶ Also, to serve, show kindness, do a favor, be obliging, please, humor, gratify. *Cic. alicui. Id. amori aliorum. Cæs. auribus alicujus. Cic. iracundiæ.* — Also, to be at one's service. *Calp. Totus tibi serviet hornus.* — ¶ Also, to pay attention to, have regard to, take care of any thing, bestow pains upon, aim at. *Cic. brevitati. Id. valetudini. Id. gloria.* — ¶ Also, to conform or accommodate one's self to. *Cic. temporis. Id. personæ.* — ¶ *Plaut. Servibus, for serviebas. Id. Servibo, for serviam.*  
**SERVITIUM** (*servus*), *ii*, *n.* slavery, servitude, bondage, service, *δουλεία*. *Liv. Ducere aliquem in servitium. Terent. Tibi pro servitio debeo, h. e. as your slave. Virg. Servitio exire, h. e. liberari. Virg. Servitio premere, h. e. to subjugate.* — Also, figur. *Ovid. amoris.* — ¶ Also, *Servitia, slaves. Cic. Servitia sileant. Id. Servitia concitare. Also, in the singular, but only collectively, slaves. Cic. Servitium in scenam immissum. Tacit. Servitii decem millia.*  
**SERVITRICIUS**, *a*, *um*. See *Servitrix*.  
**SERVITRIX** (*servio*), *icis*, *f.* a female servant or slave. *Plaut. Stabulum servitricium* (a term of reproach). — Others derive it from *Servitricius*, *a*, *um*.  
**SERVITŪDŌ** (*servus*), *ōnis*, *f.* slavery, 2 *servitude. Liv.*  
**SERVITŪS** (*Id.*), *ūtis*, *f.* of men, the condition of a servant or slave. Hence, slavery, servitude, service, bondage, *δουλεία*. *Terent. justa. Cic. Aliquem in servitutum abducere. Id. Esse in servitute, h. e. to be in slavery, to be a slave. Id. Servitutum servire, h. e. to be a slave, serve as a slave. Plaut. Servitus alicui, h. e. service due to any one. — Also, service for hire. Cic. Merces est auctoramentum servitutis. — Also, thralldom or servitude of a state when it has a ruler who is not of its own choice. *Cic.* — Also, subjection to any one whom one recognizes as a master, obedience, as of a wife to her husband. *Liv. muliebris.* Of a son to his father. *Plaut. Hence, figur. Cic. officii, h. e. the obligation to an observance of duty, duty to obey. Quintil. juris, h. e. obligation to obey the laws.* — ¶ Also, of houses, fields, &c. a servitude, a liability to certain burdens or duties. *Pandect. prædiorum. Cic. Fundo servitutum imponere.* — ¶ Also, servants, slaves. Hence, figur. *Horat. Servitus crescit nova, h. e. slaves, lovers of a girl.*  
**SERVŪS** (*Id.*), *ii*, *m.* properly the child of a slave. Hence, a Roman prænomen, first given to king *Servius Tullius*; afterwards only a prænomen of the gens *Sulpicia*. *Servius Sulpicius* was a great lawyer and consul in the time of *Cicero*. *Cic.* — Another *Servius Sulpicius* was a poet and orator. *Ovid.*  
**SERVŪM** (probably from *σέρω*, or *σέρω*), *i*, *n.* the watery part of coagulated milk, whey. *Virg. and Plin.* — Hence, the watery part of other things. *Plin. Relinam decoctum minus picis reddere, quantum in serumi abeat.*  
**SERVŪ** (*έρω*, *έρωμαι*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, and *n. l.* to observe, watch or wait for. *Cic. ortum cuniculæ. Virg. sidera. Id. Quantum oculi possent servare sequentium, h. e. as far as they could see or observe.* — Also, intransitively. *Cic. de celo, h. e. to observe lightning.* (This was a duty of augurs.) So, also, *Cæs. B. G. 2. 33. Indigentius servaturos, h. e. would keep careless watch.* — Hence, perhaps, *Servare domi or intus, to be or stay at home. Plaut. Nemo in ædibus servat, h. e. there is no one in the house or at home. Id. Intus serva, h. e. stay at home. So, also, Id. apud me, h. e. with me, in my house. So, also, Terent. Eum. 4, 7, 10. Ed. Bentl. Solus Sannio servat domi, h. e. is at home.* (But other *Edd.* read *domum*, *h. e. guards the house, keeps the house.*) — Hence, *Servare, to take care, heed, be on one's guard, prevent. Liv. Servarent, ne qui nocturni cætus fierent. Horat. Serva! h. e. take care! be on your guard!* So, also,*

*Plaut. and Terent. Item serva!* — ¶ Also, to guard, watch, keep. *Cic. aliquem liberâ custodia, h. e. to keep. Id. volumen epistolarum. Nep. fructus. Cæs. Cassivelaunus itinera nostra servabat, h. e. kept watch of, never lost sight of. Hence, Virg. Imen, h. e. to stay at home, properly to guard or keep the house or room. So, also, Id. Vestibulum servat, h. e. is, or remains in the vestibule. So, also, Terent. domum. (See above.)* — ¶ Also, to observe, keep, maintain, not to violate or act against. *Cic. amicitiam. Id. legem. Id. pacem cum aliquo. Id. promissa. Nep. iusjurandum. Liv. diem, h. e. to observe the day. Id. vigiliis, h. e. to keep watches. Cic. consuetudinem. Id. fidem, h. e. to keep his word. Id. fidem iusjurandi cum hoste, h. e. not to violate the faith of an oath.* — ¶ Also, to preserve, save, deliver from destruction, cause that any thing be not destroyed, ruined or lost. *Cic. populum. Id. aliquem ex iudicio. Nep. navem ex hieme.* — ¶ Also, to preserve, to preserve in its condition, to retain or keep. *Cæs. ordines. Id. Fides contentum servant. Virg. Nomen et arma servant locum, h. e. loci memoriam.* — ¶ Also, to preserve, keep, lay aside or reserve for some other time, defer. *Plin. vermes in melle. Cato. vinum in vestustatem. Cic. se ad tempora. Liv. se ad majora. Also, with a dat. to the question, For what? Virg. Vosmet rebus servate secundis. Also, with co. Cic. Eo me servavi, h. e. I waited so long.* — ¶ Also, to receive, obtain, get. *Pandect. aliquid ab aliquo.* — ¶ Also, to occupy, inhabit, dwell, live, or reside in. *Virg. silvas et flumina. Val. Flacc. Has nimbi ventique domos et naufraga servat tempestas.* — ¶ Also, to hold, have. *Virg. falcem.* — ¶ *Plaut. Servavo, is, &c. for servavero, &c.*  
**SERVŪLICŪLA**, *æ*, *m.* and *f.* See *Serviculus*.  
**SERVŪLŪS**, *i*, *m.* See *Servulus*.  
**SERŪS** (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* late, *χρόνιος, ὄψιος*. *Cic. gratulatio. Liv. Bellum serius. Ovid. ætas. Colum. ficus, h. e. growing late. Plin. Serissima omnium Amerina (pira).* — Hence, *Serum, subst. a late period or time. Liv. Rem in serum trahere, h. e. to be late, stay or come too late. Id. Serum diei, h. e. evening, ὄψια. Id. noctis, h. e. a late hour of the night. Hence, Sero, ablat. late. Cic. Quam sero prodierit. Also, Sero, in the evening. Id. Eo die venit Lentulus sero.* — *Serius* and *serissime* belong to *sero*. — Hence, *Seris, late in fulfilment. Liv. spes. Cic. portenta. Val. Flacc. matum.* — Also, late, doing any thing late. *Ovid. Serus abi, h. e. go away late.* — Also, with a genit. following. *Horat. studiorum, h. e. ignorant, ὀψιμαθής.* — Also, with an infinit. following. *Propert. versare boves.* — Also, aged, old, not young. *Ovid. platanus. Virg. ulmus.* — Also, slow, long, protracted, lasting a long time. *Ovid. bellum. Val. Flacc. piacula, h. e. crimes.* — Also, far distant, remote. *Val. Flacc. amnis.* — ¶ Also, too late, useless, idle, fruitless. *Cic. calendæ. Sallust. bellum. Phadr. penitentia.* — Hence, *Serus, a*, *um*, *for sero.* — *Ovid. Venis serus, h. e. too late. Virg. Sera assurgis.* — Hence, *Sero, ablat. too late. Cic. Sero resistimus. Hence, a proverb. Id. Sero sapiunt Phryges. Id. Sero est, for serum. Also, Sera (plur. acc.) for sero. Virg. Sera contemant.*  
**SERVŪLA** (dimin. of *serva*), *æ*, *f.* a female slave, handmaid or maid-servant. *Cic. SERVŪLŪS*, and **SERVŪLŪS** (dimin. of *servus*), *i*, *m.* a little slave; a slave, *δουλιόνιον*. *Plaut. and Cic.*  
**SERVŪS**, or **SERVŪS** (from *servo*, or rather *έρω*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* serving, ministering, bound to service, slavish, servile. *Ovid. manius. Id. aqua, h. e. aqua quam servi bibunt. Liv. civitas. Id. capita, h. e. servi. Figur. Horat. O imitatores servium pecus.* — Hence, *subst. Servus, i*, *m.* *n* slave. *Cic. Serva, æ*, *f.* a female slave. *Liv. Also, Servium, i*, *n.* *Pandect. Quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est.* (Slaves were either *privati*, belonging to certain masters, or *publici*, slaves of the state, servants of magis-

brates. Cic.) Hence, figur. Cic. Servi cupiditatum. *Id.* legum, *h. e.* slaves, subjects. *Id.* Servus potestatis (vestrae), *h. e.* subject to your power. — ¶ Also, of houses or lands, subject to certain servitudes, liable to certain burdens or duties, of base tenure. Cic. Prædia serva. Pandect. vides.

SESAMA. See Sesamum.

SESAMINOS (σησάμινος), a, um, adj. of *2 sesamo.* Plin. oleum.

SESAMOTIDES (σεσαμοειδής), is, n. an herb resembling sesame, perhaps a species of Erigeron, L. Plin.

SESAMUM (σήσαμον), i, n. and SESAMA (σησάμη), æ, f. sesame, sesamum (Sesamum Orientale, L.). — Sesonium is found in Cels. and Plin. — The plural Sesama, orua, is used when several are spoken of. Colum. — Sesaoa, æ, occurs in Plin.

SESCYLÛSSES. 3 See Sesquilysses.

SESCUNCIA (for sesquiuncia), æ, f. a *2 twelfth* and a half, μία ἡμισὺν ὀγκύϊν. Pandect. hereditatis. Colum. radicis, *h. e.* aa ounce and a half. — Also, adjectively. Plaut. In manibus gestant copulas rescuncias, *h. e.* an inch and a half thick.

SESCUNCIALIS (rescuncia), e, adj. of *2 an inch* and a half. Plin. crassitudo.

SESCUNX, and SESQUONX, cis, m. same as Sescuncia. Plin.

SESCUPLÛX, and SESQUIPLEX (sesqui & plica, not used), icis, adj. one and a half time. Sescuplex occurs in Quintil.; Sescuplee in Cic.

SESCUPLUS, or SESQUIPLUS (sesqui), a, 2 um, adj. one and a half time as much, containing as much and half as much more, ἡμιόλιος. Quintil. and Plin.

SESELIS (σέσλις, and σέσλι), is, f. hartwort. Cic. — It is also called seseli. Plin. Also, Sile, or Sil. Plin. De sili. *Id.* Siliis (genit.).

SESLIA. See Sessia.

SESOSTRIS (Σέσωστρις), is and Idis, m. *2 a celebrated king* of Egypt. Tacit.

SESQUI (probably from semis & quis, quid, for aliquis, aliquid), as much more. Cic. Sesqui major, *h. e.* as great and half as much greater. So, also, when it is compounded with a substantive, as sesquipedalis, &c. — ¶ When compounded with numerals, it denotes that one such part is to be added as is indicated by the number following; as, sesquialter,  $\frac{2}{1}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; sesquitercius,  $\frac{3}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , &c.

SESQUIALTER (sesqui & alter), a, um, 1 adj. containing one and a half of any thing, containing three halves, ἡμιόλιος, ἐπιδιόττερος. Cic.

SESQUICULÛEARIS (sesqui & eularis), 2 e, adj. containing a culcus and a half, τριμικολαίος. Colum. dolium.

SESQUICYATHOS (sesqui & cyathus), 2 i, m. a cyathus and a half. Cels.

SESQUIDIGITALIS (sesqui & digitalis), 2 e, adj. of a finger's breadth and a half, of aa inch and a half. Vitruv. foramen.

SESQUIDIGITUS (sesqui & digitus), i, 2 m. a finger and a half, an inch and a half. Vitruv.

SESQUIHORA (sesqui & hora), æ, f. an *2 hour* and a half, τριμυρίαριον. Plin. Ep.

SESQUIJUGERUM (sesqui & jugerum), 2 i, n. an acre and a half. Plin.

SESQUILIBRA (sesqui & libra), æ, f. a *2 pound* and a half, τριμίλιτρον. Colum.

SESQUIMENSIS (sesqui & mensis), is, 3 m. a month and a half, τριμήνηνον. Varr.

SESQUIMODIUS (sesqui & modius), ii, 1 m. a modius and a half. Varr.

SESQUIOBOLUS (sesqui & obolus), i, m. *2 an obole* and a half, τριμυρίαβολον. Plin.

SESQUIOCTAVUS (sesqui & octavus), 1 a, um, adj. denotes the ratio 8 : 9, consequently  $\frac{1}{8}$ , ἑπογδοός. Cic.

SESQUIOPERA (sesqui & opera), æ, f. *2 a day's work* and a half, τριμυρίαργιον. Colum.

SESQUIOPUS (sesqui & opus), Æris, n. *2 the work* of a day and a half. Plaut.

SESQUIPEDALIS (sesqui & pedalis), e, adj. of a foot and a half, sesquipedal. Vitruv. latitudo. Colum. mensura. Cæs. tigna. Figur. Horat. verba, *h. e.* of an unnatural length, huge, big.

SESQUIPEDANEUS (sesqui & pedaneus),

a, um, adj. same as Sesquipedalis. Plin.

SESQUIPES (sesqui & pes), Ædis, m. a *3 foot* and a half, in breadth, length, &c. τριμυρίαπόδιον. Colum. and Martial.

SESQUIPLAGA (sesqui & plaga), æ, f. a *2 stroke* or blow and a half. Tacit.

SESQUIPLEX. 1 See Sescuplex.

SESQUIPLUS. See Sescuplus. 2

SESQUITERTIUS (sesqui & tertius), a, 1 um, adj. denotes the ratio 3 : 4, consequently  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Cic.

SESQUIÛLYSSES, and SESCUÛLYSSES (sesqui & Ulysses), is, m. one Ulysses and a half, *h. e.* a very cunning person, a satire of Varro. Plin.

SESSIA, or SESIA column, a column in *3 the circus maximus*, so called, because the Dea Sessia, the goddess of sowing or seed, was on it. Tertull.

SESSIBULUM (sedeo), i, n. a seat, chair. 3 Plaut.

SESSLIS (sedeo), e, adj. fit to sit upon. *2 Ovid.* tergum (equi). — ¶ Also, sitting easily. Hence, standing easily firm, as a drinking-vessel, which consequently has a broad bottom. Pers. obba. Plin. pira (probably because they are thick, and on that account stand easily). — ¶ Also, low, dwarfish, seeming to sit. Plin. lactuca.

SESSIMONIUM (sedeo), ii, n. a seat, *2 abode*, dwelling-place. Vitruv. deorum.

SESSIÖ (Id.), önis, f. a sitting, ἔδρασις. Cic. — ¶ Also, a session, sitting in judgment, of the prætor. Pandect: — ¶ Also, a place where one sits; a seat, chair, &c. Cic. — ¶ Also, figur. a staying, abiding or tarrying in a place. Cic.

SESSITÖ (frequentat. of sedeo), as, n. 1. *1 to sit often*, sit, καθέζεσθαι. Cic. in labris. Apul. Sessitandi regio, *h. e.* the fundament.

SESSIONCULA (dimin. of sessio), æ, f. *1 a sitting*. Hence, an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together. Cic.

SESSÖR (sedeo), öris, m. a sifter, ἔδραστής, *2 as in the theatre.* Horat. In vacuo lectus sessor plausorque theatro. Also, on horseback or on any other animal. Senee. Pecora verberè damantur: nec irascimur illis, cum sessorum recusaverint. — ¶ Also, an inhabitant. Nepos.

SESSÖRIUM (Id.), ii, n. that upon which *3 one sits*, as a chair, seat, &c. Cæl. Aur. — ¶ Also, a seat, dwelling. Petron. vipere.

SESSÖS (Id.), nis, m. a sitting. 3 Apul.

SESTERTIARIUS (sestertius), a, um, adj. *3 that may be had* for a sestercæ; or, scarcely worth a sestercæ. Petron. gladiator. *Id.* homo.

SESTERTIÖLUM (dimin. of sestertium), i, n. same as Sestertia. Martial. Sestertiolum (neut. sing.) bis decies, *h. e.* two millions of sestercæ.

SESTERTIUS (semis & tertius), a, um, adj. two and a half. — Hence, Colum. Sestertius nummus, or, simply, Cic. Sestertius, sc. nummus, *h. e.* a sestercæ: a Roman silver coin (properly, the value of two asses and a half), four of which made a denarius. — Also, a trifle, for which any thing is sold. Cic. — Sestertium, ii, n. sc. pondo, a sum of money of the value of a thousand sestertii. Cic. Sexcenta sestertia, *h. e.* six hundred thousand sestertii. The ancients used to denote both by LIS or HS; hence it is frequently difficult to conjecture whether sestertii or sestertia is meant. The ancients usually reckoned by sestercæ, and, when a sum amounts to ten hundred thousand and more, a hundred is omitted, but understood. The neuter singular, sestertium, is generally joined in all its cases with numerals in ies; as, Decies sestertium, *h. e.* ten times a hundred thousand sestertii. Cic. Sestertium milies reliquitur, *h. e.* a thousand times a hundred thousand sestertii. Nepos. In sestertio vicies, *h. e.* twenty times a hundred thousand sestercæ, 2,000,000 sestercæ. Tacit. Sestertii ter milies possessor. — Siliu. Sestertio amplo comparare, *h. e.* with a large sum of money. — Sestertius is also a copper coin. Plin. — ¶ As a measure. Colum. Quod vocant

rustici sestertium, *h. e.* two feet and a half deep.

SESTIACÖS (Σηστιακός), a, um, adj. of *3 or belonging* to Sestos. Stat.

SESTIANÖS (Sestius), a, um, adj. Sestian, called after one Sestius. Colum. mala.

SESTIAS (Σηστιάς), Ædis, f. of or belonging to Sestos. Stat. Sestias, sc. puella, *h. e.* Hero.

SESTIÖS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens; same as Sextius, with this difference, however, that the patrician family was called Sestius, but the plebeian, Sextius.

SESTÖS, or SESTÖS (Σηστός), i, f. a town of Thraee, on the Hellespont; opposite to which, on the Asiatic shore, Abydos was situated. The celebrated Hero lived in Sestus, and her lover Leander at Abydos. He often swam across the Hellespont to visit her, and at last was drowned. See Ovid Her. 18 and 19.

SESTÖS (Sestus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sestus. Ovid. puella, *h. e.* Hero.

SET, for Sed. See Sed.

SETA, or SÆTA (unc.), æ, f. any stiff, big, rough hair. Of swine, a bristle. Ovid. and Colum. Also, of other animals. Cic. Seta equina, *h. e.* horse-hair. Virg. hirci, *h. e.* goat's-hair. *Id.* leonis. *Id.* vaccæ. Also, of men, when their hair is rough and strong. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a hair or bristle for angling; a fishing-line. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a brush or pencil made of bristles or hair. Vitruv.

SETABIS, or SÆTABIS, is, f. a town of Spain, now S. Felipe, in Valencia. — Hence, Setabiani, or Sætabitani, its inhabitants. Plin. — Sætibus, or Sætibus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sætibus. Catull. sudaria.

SETANIA (σητανία), æ, f. and SETANIUM (σητανιον), ii, n. a kind of medlar. Plin. and Plaut. — ¶ Also, a sort of onion. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of bulb. Plin. — ¶ Triticum Setanium. Plin. See Sitanius, a, va.

SETIA, æ, f. a town of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine, now Sezza. — Hence, Setinus, a, um, adj. Cic. ager. Plin. Setini, *h. e.* the inhabitants of Setia.

SETIGER (seta & gero), Æra, Ærum, adj. *3 having* bristles, setaceous, bristly, χαίροφόπος. Virg. sus. Hence, Ovid. Setiger, for aper.

SETINÖS, a, um. See Setia.

SETÖSÖS, or SÆTÖSÖS (seta), a, um, 2 adj. full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, setaceous, hairy, χαίρηεις. Virg. aper. Cels. pectus, *h. e.* hairy. Propert. verbera, *h. e.* hairy, of skin.

SETELA, or SÆTELA (dimin. of seta), 3 æ, f. a little bristle. Arnob.

SEU (from sive): it is put twice or more than twice. When each seu, for which also sive may be used, has a separate verb, or when the first seu or sive begins a period and belongs to a verb, then it means whether — or. Cæs. Facile esse rem, seu manent, seu proficiscantur. Cic. Seu recte, seu perpetram facere cæperunt excellunt. Ut is also used instead of the latter seu. Virg. Seu imber prohibet, aut annis solvit vetustas. One seu is sometimes omitted. Horat. Tollere seu potere vult freta. — When this is not the case, then seu (sive) — seu (sive) means either — or, for which whether — or may sometimes be used. Cæs. Seu quod existimarent — sive quod confiderent. Liv. Creverunt seu maritimis, seu terrestribus fructibus, seu multitudo. *Id.* Sive timore seu conscientia. — ¶ A single seu, when used in the beginning of a sentence, denotes and if, or or if, even if, although. Propert. 2, 26, 29. Seu mare per longum cogitet ire, &c. — Also, after a word, or. Cic. Nunchos seu potius Pegasus. Liv. Marti seu novercæ. Propert. Prora cubile mihi seu mihi puppis erit.

SEVACÖS, SEVALIS. See Sebaccus, &c.

SEVERE (sevorus), adv. gravely, seriously, severely, austerly, rigidly, strictly in one's principles, ἀσχηρῶς, ἀπρόσωπῶς. Sallust. judicare. Cic. and Cæs. Severus. Cic. Severissime.



**SEVERITAS** (Id.), *ātis*, f. *gravity, seriousness, severity, harshness, rigor, strictness, austereness, ἀστυρότης*. Cic. *judiciorum*. — Hence, *harshness, unpleasantness*. Plin. *vitiorum*.

**SEVERITER** (Id.), *adv.* same as *Severe*.

**SEVERITUDŌ** (Id.), *inis*, f. same as *Severitas*. Plaut.

**SEVERUS** (*se* & *verus*), a, um, *adj.* literally, *one that always separates the truth*. — Hence, *serious in quality*. Cic. *Tubero vita severus*. Id. *sententia*. Id. *Res severissima*. — Particularly, in *judging, serious, strict, severe, rigorous*. Cic. *judex*. — Also, in *external appearance, grave, serious*. Cic. *Vultus severior*. Terent. *homo*. — ¶ Also, *severe, harsh*. Cic. in *filium*. Id. *judicia*. — ¶ Also, *cruel*. Propert. *turba Ennemiidum*. Horat. *uncus*. Virg. *amnis Corythi*. — ¶ Also, *true, real*. Plaut. *Id eventurum esse severum et serium*, h. e. *in reality*. — ¶ Also, *accurate, careful*. Cic. *custos*. Plin. *Auctor severissimus*. — ¶ Also, *figur. severe, serious*. Horat. *vinum Falernum*, h. e. *austerum*. Lucret. *silentia noctis*. — ¶ *Severus, a Roman family name*; for instance, *Cornel. Severus, a poet in the time of Augustus, author of a poem de Aetna*. Sulpicius *Severus, a Christian writer of the fifth century, who wrote de vita Martini, &c.* — ¶ *Mons Severus, a mountain in the Sabine territory*. Virg.

**SEVIANŪS** (*Sevius*), a, um, *adj.* called after *one Sevius*. Plin. *pira*.

**SEVIR**, and **SEVIR** (*sex* & *vir*), *iri*, m.

*3* *one of six men appointed to execute any commission, or connected by office or employment*. Petron. — *Seviri Augustales, h. e. the six highest priests in honor of Augustus*. Capitol. — *Seviri equitum Romanorum, h. e. the presidents of the six divisions of the Roman knights*.

**SEVIRALIS** (*sevir*), e, *adj.* relating to the 3 *Seviri*. Capitolin. *Iudi*.

**SEVIRATUS** (Id.), *us*, m. *the dignity or office of a Sevir*. Petron.

**SEVŪS**, *as*. See *Sebo*.

**SEVŪCŌ** (*se* & *voco*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1.

*to call apart or aside, ἠποκαλεῶ*. Cæs. *aliquem*. Cic. *plebem in Aventinum*. — ¶ Also, *to draw aside*. Hence, Cic. *aliquid ad se, h. e. to take to one's self, embezzle public money*. — ¶ Also, *to separate, sever, part, remove*. Cic. *animum a voluptate, h. e. to abstain from*. Id. *eloquentiam a poetis*. Id. *se a corporibus*. Cic. and Plaut. *Sevocare se, h. e. to retire, withdraw*. Hence, Plaut. *Se in consilium solus se vocat, h. e. consults himself alone*.

**SEVŪSŪS**, a, um. See *Sebosus, a, um*.

**SEVUM**, *i*, n. See *Sebum*.

**SEX** (from *ἕξ*), *adj.* num. *six*. Liv. In *sex locis*. Cic. *Sex et quinquaginta, h. e. fifty-six*. Liv. *Decem et sex millia, h. e. sixteen thousand*. Lucret. *Sex aut septem, or, Terent. and Horat. Sex septem, h. e. from six to seven, six or seven*.

**SEXAGENARIŪS** (*sexageni*), a, um, *adj.* *af sixty, sexagenary*. Quintil. *homo, h. e. sixty years old, ἐξηκονταετής*. Frontin. *fistula, h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent, was sixty inches wide*. — Fest. *Sexagenarios de ponte deieciabant, h. e. persons sixty years old shall no longer vote in the comitia*.

**SEXAGENI** (*sexaginta*), *æ*, a, *adj.* *sixty*, distributively. Liv. — ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, *sixty*. Cic.

**SEXAGENIQUINI**, or **SEXAGENI QUI-**

**3 NI**, *æ*, a, *sixty-five*. Frontin.

**SEXAGESIÉS** (*sexaginta*), *adv.* same as *Sexagesies*. Mart. *Capell.*

**SEXAGESIMŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* *the sixtieth, ἐξηκοστός*. Flor. *dies*. Cic. *Quarto et sexagesimo anno*. Id. *Die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto*. Hence, Plin. *Sexagesima, sc. pars, h. e. the sixtieth part*.

**SEXAGESIÉS**, *adv.* *sixty times, ἐξηκοντάκις*. Cic. *sestertium (neut. sing.)*, h. e. *sixty times a hundred thousand sestertii*. Id. *Bona patris quæ sunt sexagesies, h. e. sixty times a hundred thousand sestertii, 6,000,000 sesterties*.

**SEXAGINTA** (*ἐξήκοντα*), num. *sixty*. Cic. *pedes*. Liv. *Major sexaginta annis,*

*h. e. above sixty years old*. — Also, for very many. Martial. *limina*.

**SEXANGŪLATŪS** (*sexangulus*), a, um, 3 *adj.* *sexangular*. Solin.

**SEXANGŪLŪS** (*sex* & *angulus*), a, um, 2 *adj.* *having six corners or angles, six-cornered, hexagonal, ἑξαγώνιος*. Ovid.

**SEXATRŪS** (*sex*), uum, f. *the sixth day 2* after the *ides*. Varr.

**SEXCENTARIŪS** (*sexcenti*), a, um, *adj.* *consisting of six hundred*. Cæs. *cohortes*.

**SEXCENTI** (*sexcenti*), *æ*, a, *adj.* *six hundred, distributively*. Colum.

**SEXCENTENI** (Id.), *æ*, a, *adj.* *six hundred, distributively*. Colum. and Sueton.

**SEXCENTESIMŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* *the six hundredth*. Plin. *annus*.

**SEXCENTI** (*sex* & *centum*), *æ*, a, num. *adj.* *six hundred, ἑξακόσιοι*. Plaut. and Gell. — It is frequently used as an indefinitely great number, as in English, *a thousand, h. e. innumerable*.

**SEXCENTIES** (*sexcenti*), *adv.* *six hundred times, ἑξακοσιάκις*. Plaut. *Plus sexcenties*. Cic. *sestertium (neut. sing.)*, h. e. *sixty million sestertii*.

**SEXCENTŪPLAGŪS** (*sexcenti* & *plaga*), a, um, *adj.* *receiving six hundred stripes or blows, ἑξακοσιάπληγος*. Plaut.

**SEXDECIM** (*sex* & *decem*), num. *adj.* *sixteen*. Liv. See *Sedecim*.

**SEXENNIS** (*sex* & *annus*), e, *adj.* *of six 2* years, *six years old, ἑξαετής*. Plaut.

**SEXENNII** (*sexennis*), *ii*, n. *the space of six years, ἑξαετία*. Cic.

**SEXIES** (*sex*), *adv.* *six times, ἑξάκις*. Liv. — ¶ Also, *for the sixth time*. Vellei.

**SEXPRIMI** (*sex* & *primus*), *orum*, m. *the six chief men of the council in smaller towns, or the six principal citizens*. Cic.

**SEXTRIDECIMANŪS** (*sextadecima, sc. 2* legio), *sc.* miles, *a soldier of the sixteenth legion*. Plaut.

**SEXTANEŪS** (*sextus*), a, um, *adj.* same 3 as *Sextus*. Auct. de *limitib. ap. Goes*.

**SEXTANS** (*sex*), *tis*, m. *the sixth part of an as*. Varr. — Hence, *a small coin of the value of the sixth part of an as*. Liv. — Also, *the sixth part of any whole, as, of an inheritance*. Cic. In *sexante sunt*. — Also, *the sixth part of a pound*. Ovid. In this signification *pondo* is sometimes joined with it. Scrib. *Larg.* — Also, *the sixth part of other things*. Varr. *agri*. — In drinking, *sextans* signifies *two small cups (cyathi)*. Martini. — Also, *the sixth part of the number six, consequently one*. Vitruv.

**SEXTANTALIS** (*sextans*), e, *adj.* *containing a sixth part*. Vitruv. *fusi, h. e. two inches thick*.

**SEXTANTARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* *containing a sixth part*. Fest. *Sextantarium as, h. e. containing or weighing the sixth part of an old as, consequently only two uncies*. So, also, Plin. *Asses sextantario pondere*.

**SEXTARIŪLŪS** (*dimin. of sextarius*), *i*, 3 m. *a small vessel containing a sextarius*. August. ap. Suet.

**SEXTARIŪS** (*sextus*), *ii*, m. *the sixth part*. Fest. — Hence, of liquids, *the sixth part of a congius, about a pint and a half English*. Cic. *aque*. Horat. *vin*. — Also, of things dry, *the fourth part of a modius*. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, *a vessel which holds a sextarius*. Cato.

**SEXTIANŪS** (*Sextius*), a, um, *adj.* *proceeding from or named after one Sextius*. Cic. *dicta*.

**SEXTILIANŪS** (*Sextilius*), a, um, *adj.* *Sextilian, proceeding from or called after one Sextilius*. Macrob. *pira*.

**SEXTILIS** (*sextus*), e, *adj.* *properly, the sixth, but used only of the month*. — Hence, Horat. *Mensis sextilis, or, simply, Id. Sextilis, h. e. the month of August*. It was the sixth, reckoning from March; for in ancient times, they had only ten months, the first of which was the month of March. Numa added the months of January and February. — Hence, Cic. *Calendis Sextilibus, h. e. on the first of August*. Liv. *Nonæ Sextiles*.

**SEXTIŪS**, *ii*, n. *a name of several Romans*. P. *Sextius*, when tribune of the people, promoted the recall of Cicero, and was afterwards defended by that orator in a speech still extant. — Hence, *Sextius*, a, um, *adj.* *Sextian*. Liv. *lex, h. e. made by one Sextius*. Cic. *tabula, h. e. a table*

*of the banker Sextius, where sales, auctions, &c. were made*.

**SEXTŌ**, *adv.* See *Sextus*.

**SEXTŪLA** (*from sextulus, a, um, dimin. of sextus*), *æ*, f. *sc. pars, the sixth part of an ounce (uncia)*. Varr. Hence, *the seventy-second part of an as or whole*. Cic.

**SEXTŪS** (*sex*), a, um, *adj.* *the sixth, ἕκτος*. Cic. *liber*. Quintil. *casus, h. e. ablativus*. — Hence, *Sextum, the sixth time*. Cic. *Sextum consul*. — *Sexto, ablat.*; *six times*. Treb. *Poll.* — ¶ Also, *a Roman pronoun*. — ¶ *Sexti Firmum, a town of Hispania Bætica*.

**SEXTŪSDECIMŪS**, or **SEXTŪS DECIMŪS**, a, um, *adj.* *the sixteenth*. Cic. Also, *Sextusdecimus, a, um, Tutil.*

**SEXTŪR**, *iri*, m. See *Sevir*.

**SEXŪNGŪLŪS** (*sex* & *ungula*), a, um, 3 *adj.* *having six claws*. Hence, *of a prostitute*. Plaut. *Sexungula, h. e. rapacious*.

**SEXŪS** (*unc.*), *us*, m. *a sex, male or female, γένος, ἕξτις*. Of men. Cic. *Hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit*. Liv. 27, 11. *Natus ambiguus inter marem et feminam sexu infans, h. e. an hermaphrodite*. — Also, of animals. Plin. — Also, of trees, stones, &c. Plin. — ¶ Also, *the genital members*. Plin.

**SI** (*from ei*), *conj.* *if, conditional*. Cic. *Nunquam labere, si te audies*. Hence, *Si minus, if not*. Cic. *Ut vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minus facile possumus*. — Also, in corrections, *if indeed*. Cic. *Delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus*. — Also, *since, because, inasmuch as*. Cic. *Si est boni consulis, &c.* Virg. *Si qua pios respectant numina*. Liv. *Si nos eludunt*. — Also, *when, for quando*. Cic. *Quod si cepero, tum mittam*. — Also, in wishing, *O that! would that!* Virg. *Si nunc se ostendat*. So, also, *O si!* Horat. *O si angulus accedat!* — Also, in comparisons, *Ac si, as if, with a subjunct.* following. Liv. *In eo honore apud vos esse, ac si incoleret*. Cic. *Decumani, ac si venissem cum imperio, Græci se obtulerunt*. So, also, *Perinde ac si*. (See *Perinde*.) — Also, for *quandoquidem, since now*. Quintil. *Et si refutavimus, quæ contra dicuntur*. — ¶ Also, *if, although, even though*. Cic. *Si omnes deos hominesque celare possumus*. — ¶ Also, *whether if, by perchance*. Terent. *Visam, si domi est*. Cæs. *Conati, si possent, &c.* Cic. *Dicito, si silentium esse videatur*. Liv. *Castra movere, si potiri oppido posset, h. e. in order to try, &c.* — ¶ *Si* is frequently omitted. Cic. *Off. 3, 19. At daretis hanc vin Crasso, &c.* — ¶ It is sometimes used for *sive*. Plaut. *Si media-nox est, sive est prima vespera*. — Hence, *si — si, for sive — sive*. Gell. *Si deo, si deæ*. — ¶ Also, for *si*. Cic. *Si cito te retuleris, — si diutius, &c.* — ¶ *Si ne, for si non*. Plaut. *Si ne ei caput exoculassitis*. — ¶ *Quodsi* is frequently used for *si* at the beginning of a period, when the preceding subject is connected with it. It is rendered, *if, if now, if however, if therefore, &c.* Cic. *Cat. 2, 5. Cic. Rosc. Com. 18.* — ¶ After *si*, the *ali* is frequently omitted from *aliquis, aliquando, alieubi, alieunde*. Hence, we find *Si quis, si quando, sicubi, sicunde*. But *ali* is also frequently retained. Cic. *Si aliquid*. Id. *Si aliquando*. — *Si quis* is also used for *is, qui*. So, also, *Si qui (plur.)*, for *ii, qui, &c.* Cic. *Si accusandi sunt, si qui pertinuerunt, for ii qui pertinuerunt*.

**SIAGŌN** (*σιαγών*), *ōnis*, f. *a jaw, check-*

*3* *bone*. — Plur. *Siagones, the muscles of the checks*. Cæl. *Aurcl.* They are also called *Siagonite*. Id.

**SIAGŌNITÆ**, *arum*, m. See *Siagon*.

**SIBILATRIX** (*sibilo*), *icis*, f. *hissing, 3* *whistling*. Marc. *Cap. fistula*.

**SIBILATŪS** (Id.), *us*, m. *a hissing*. Cæl. 3 *Aurcl.*

**SIBILŪS** (*sibilus*), *as*, n. and a. 1. *to hiss, make a hissing noise, whistle, σφίττω*. Cic. *Populares isti jam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuerunt*. Virg. *Sibilat anguis*. Lucan. *aura*. — Also, of hot iron when dipped in water, *to hiss*. Ovid. — ¶ Also, transitively, *to hiss at in contempt*. Horat. *aliquem*.

**SIBILŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *hissing, whistling*. *Virg.* colla (of a snake). So, also, *Id.* ora.

**SIBILŌS** (from the sound made in hissing, &c.), i, m, a *hissing, whistling*, as of a dart shot off or flying, or of the wind blowing gently through the foliage of trees. *Sil.* Sibila stridentis tell. *Lucret.* calamorum. *Virg.* Austrī, h. e. *gentle breeze or blowing*. *Col.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* rudentum. Also, of a shepherd's pipe. *Ovid.* Also, of a snake. *Id.* Sibila dare, or, *Val. Flacc.* torquere, to raise or make. Also, of persons. *Liv.* Sibilo signum dare. *Cic.* Sibilis aliquid explodere. *Id.* Intactus a sibilo. —

¶ In the plural, we find the two forms *sibili* and *sibila*; the former occurs in *Cic.* ap. *Charis*; the latter is more frequent, and may be considered as a collective plural; so that *sibili* are single hissing sounds, *sibila* continued hissing.

**SIBYNA**, or **SIBYNA** (σιβύνη), æ, f. a kind of hunting-spear. *Tertull.* — ¶ *Sibones* are mentioned, *Gell.* 10, 25. They are perhaps the same kind of weapon.

**SIBO**, ōnis. See *Sibina*.

**SIBYLLA** (from Σιδῶς, h. e. Διδῶς βουλή), æ, f. a *sybil*, Σιβύλλα, an ancient prophetess and priestess of *Apollo*. There were ten celebrated *sibyls*, as, at *Delphi*, *Cumæ*, &c. The *sibyl* at *Cumæ* is introduced *Virg.* *Æn.* 6. According to fable, the *sibyl* at *Cumæ* once brought to *Tarquinius Priscus*, or to *Tarquinius Superbus*, nine books, for which she demanded three hundred pieces of gold; when he would not give this sum, she burnt three of them in his presence, and demanded the same sum for the remaining six; as he refused to buy them at this price, she threw three more into the fire, and asked the same sum for the three that were left. Upon this the king is said to have bought the books for the sum demanded. These three books were afterwards preserved as sacred, and other similar prophetic books of the other *sibyls* were added to them. These are said to be the celebrated *sibylline* books which the Romans consulted in dangerous times. Others give a different account. These books were at first committed to the care of two men (*duumviri*), afterwards of ten (*decemviri*), and at last of fifteen (*quindecimviri*).

**SIBYLLINŌS** (Σιβυλλίνος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a *sibyl*, *sibylline*. *Cic.* vaticinatione. *Id.* libri, h. e. *sibylline* books (see *Sibylla*.) So, also, *Cic.* fata. *Id.* Sacerdos. See *Sibina*.

**SIC** (unc.), adv. so, thus, after this fashion, in this (or such n) way, οὕτως, οὕτως. *Cic.* Sive sic est, sive illo modo. Also, thus, in this shape or form. *Virg.* Sic se infert. — It is frequently followed by *ut*, that. *Cic.* Tibi sic commendo, ut majore studio non possim. — Also, by *ut*, as, like, &c. *Cic.* Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem. *Id.* Sic suscipias, ut si esset, &c. h. e. as if he were, &c. So, also, *Id.* Sic ulciscar facinorum singula, quemadmodum a quibusque sum provocatus. *Id.* Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meæ. *Id.* Græcas litteras sic avidè arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens. — ¶ Also, such, for talis. *Terent.* Sic sum. *Cæs.* Sic vulgus est. — Also, without a nominat. *Horat.* Sic est, h. e. so it is, it is even so. — Also, simply, *Sic*, in affirmations, just so, yes. *Terent.* *Phorm.* 2, 2, 2. — ¶ Also, so, just as desired, without impediment. *Terent.* Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret. — ¶ Also, thus, in such circumstances, as *ovè* is, lives, goes, &c. *Petrone.* Quod me sic vides. — Also, as *obvros*, so, off-hand, without further ado, without ceremony. *Cic.* *S. Rosc.* 26. Non sic nudos in flumen projicere. — ¶ Also, so, in familiar language, as when one says, It is so pleasant in the garden, &c. *Horat.* Jacentes sic temere. — ¶ Also, so, when a person intimates that a thing is bad, but does not choose to speak out plainly. *Terent.* Quid rei gerit? sic, tenuiter, h. e. so so, very poorly (here *tenuiter* is to explain *sic*). *Id.* Satis, h. e. tolerably. — ¶ Also,

so, in wishes. *Horat.* Sic te Diva potens Cyprī regat. *Ovid.* Sic ames. — ¶ Also, therefore, hence, on that account. *Cic.* Quia non est obscura tua benevolentia, sic fit, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, in asseverations, as truly as I wish, that, &c.; so sure, as. *Ovid.* Sic Deus adjuvet, ut nemo constitit, &c. h. e. as truly as I wish that, &c. so true it is that no one, &c. — It also expresses a simple wish, when *ut* does not follow. *Virg.* Sic tua Cyreneas fugiant examina taxos, &c. — ¶ Also, hereupon. *Liv.* Sic Numitori deditur (here it may mean therefore, or in this manner). — ¶ Before an accusat. and *infinit.* it is frequently redundant, or may be rendered *this, that, thus much, so much*. *Cic.* Sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse. — ¶ *Plant.* Sicce, for sic. — *Terent.* Siccine, in a question, for sicne.

**SICĀ** (perhaps from *seco*), æ, f. a dagger, dirk, poniard, δόλον, μάχαιρα, ἐγχέτριδιον. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Plin.* Apri dentium siccas exacunt. — ¶ Also, assassination, secret murder. *Cic.* Hinc sicā, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur.

**SICĀMBĒR**, bra, brum. See *Sygamber*.

**SICĀNĪ**, ōrum, m. a people who emigrated from Spain, and lived on the western shore of Italy; they afterwards settled in Sicily. *Virg.* *Æn.* 5, 293. *Sil.* 14, 34.

**SICĀNĪĀ** (Σικανία), æ, f. Sicily. 2 *Ovid.*

**SICĀNĪS**, ūdis, f. Sicilian. *Ovid.* 3

**SICĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. Sicilian. 3 *Virg.*

**SICĀNŌS**, and **SICĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. in, of, near Sicily, Sicilian. *Virg.* fluctus. *Id.* montes. In these passages *si* is used short, and *ca* long. *Sil.* 14, 259. *Sicana*. Here *si* is used long, and *en* short. *Si* and *ca* are also used long. *Auson.* *Sicana* medimna.

**SICĀRĪŪS** (sica), i, m. an assassin, cut-throat, murderer, ruffian, bravo, ζιφοφόρος. *Cic.* — Hence, Inter *scarios*, for assassination; as, *Cic.* accusare aliquem, h. e. to accuse one of assassination. *Id.* defendere. *Id.* exercere questionem.

**SICCĀBĪLĪS** (sicco), e, adj. drying. *Col.* 3 *Aurel.*

**SICCĀNĒŪS** (siccus), a, um, adj. dry, of a dry nature, naturally dry. *Colun.* pratum.

**SICCĀNŪS**, a, um, same as *Siccancus*. 2 *Plin.*

**SICCĀSCŌ** (siccus), is, cavi, n. 3. to become dry. *Cato.* Sicceverit.

**SICCĀTĪŪS** (sicco), ōnis, f. a drying. 2 *Plin.*

**SICCĀTĪVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. drying. 3 *Col.* *Aurel.*

**SICCĀTŌRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. drying, 3 having the power of drying. *Theodor.* *Priscian.*

**SICCĒ** (siccus), adv. dryly, without wet or damp, ξηρῶς. *Colun.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quasi sicce dicere. — ¶ For sic. *Plant.*

**SICCESCŌ** (sicco), is, n. 3. to dry, grow dry, dry up, ξηραίνωμαι. *Vitrub.*

**SICCĪFYCŪS** (siccus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 making dry. *Macrob.*

**SICCĪNĒ**? (sic & ne), adv. for Sicne, so? 3 is it so? *Terent.* Siccine agis?

**SICCĪTĀS** (siccus), ātis, dryness, want of moisture, ξηρότης. *Cæs.* paludum. — Hence, drought, droughtiness, dry weather, want of rain. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — *Figur.* dryness, meagreness. *Cic.* orationis. — ¶ Also, of the body, dryness, freedom from gross humors. *Cic.* corporis.

**SICCŌ** (siccus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dry, make dry, ξηραίνω, ἄζω. *Virg.* vellerā. *Ovid.* herbas. *Cic.* paludes, h. e. to drain. *Prop.* lacrimas, h. e. to wipe off or aony. — Hence, to drink up, empty, drain. *Horat.* calices. Hence, *Martial.* Permissida ore, h. e. to make many poems. — Also, to milk. *Ovid.* ovem. — Also, to suck, drain by sucking. *Virg.* and *Plin.* ubera.

**SICCŌCŪLŪS** (siccus & oculus), a, um, 3 adj. having dry eyes, dry-eyed. *Plant.*

**SICCŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. dry, without moisture, ξηρός, ἀγαλός. *Horat.* urna. *Plin.* cælum. *Pandect.* via. *Horat.* dies, h. e. without rain. *Colun.* Horreum siccissimum. *Martial.* aquæ, h. e. snow. *Ovid.* signa, h. e. the Greater and the Lesser Bear, because they never set in the sea. *Thall.* pocula, h. e. empty. *Virg.* lignum, h. e. strong. — Hence, *Siccum*,

subst. dry land. *Lin.* In sicco, h. e. on dry land. *Plur.* Sicca, dry places. Also, the earth or land. *Quintil.* Hence, *Plin.* Panis siccus, h. e. dry bread without butter or any thing else to moisten it. — Hence, dry, without tears, tearless. *Horat.* and *Quintil.* oculi. *Senec.* homo, h. e. not weeping. — Also, dry with thirst. *Plant.* Siti sicca sum. *Ovid.* vox. — ¶ Also, that has not yet drunk, consequently, thirsty. *Plant.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, that does not drink or intoxicate himself, sober, abstemious, temperate. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, clear, bright, cloudless. *Prop.* canis, sc. the constellation. *Id.* and *Plin.* luna (but this may also mean, when the moon has no light, new moon). — ¶ Also, dry, cold, without feeling of enjoyment, without cause for pleasure. Hence, *Ovid.* Sicca puella, sc. in concubitu. — ¶ Also, living poorly, without the means of anointing or perfuming his body. *Horat.* *Ep.* 1, 17, 11.

¶ Also, of the body, as a part of health, dry, free from gross humors, not bloated, &c. *Plin.* Corpora sicciora. *Plant.* mulier. — Hence, figur. of oratorical style, without redundancy, nervous. *Cic.* orator. *Quintil.* dicendi genus, h. e. without redundancies, nervous (but this may also be rendered dry, meagre, without ornament). — ¶ Also, drying, making dry. *Scrb.* *Larg.* — ¶ *Aridus*, dry, h. e. deprived of the humors or moistures of which the nourishing juices consist, is more than *siccus*, dry, h. e. not moist.

**SICĒLĪCŌN** (σικελικόν), i, n. same as *Psyllion*, *lebanæ*. *Plin.*

**SICĒLĪS** (Σικελίς), ūdis, f. in, of, near Sicily, Sicilian. *Virg.* *Musæ.* *Ovid.* puella, or, simply, *Id.* Sicclis, h. e. a Sicilian girl.

**SICĒRĀ** (σικερα, τὸ, from the Hebrew), æ, 3 f. a kind of intoxicating liquor used by the Hebrews. *Hieron.*

**SICHĒŪS**, or **SŪCHĒŪS**, i, m. the husband of *Dido*. *Virg.* Also, adjective, *Sichæus*, a, um. *Id.* cinis.

**SICĪLĪĀ** (Σικελία), æ, f. Sicily, an island near Italy.

**SICĪLĪSSĪTŌ** (frequentat. of sicilisso), 3 as, n. 1. to contain Sicilian things, consequently, to express Sicilian customs, language, &c. *Plant.*

**SICĪLĪCŪLĀ** (dimin. of sicilīs), æ, f. a little knife; a little dagger. *Plant.*

**SICĪLĪCŪS**, or **SICĪLĪQUŪS** (unc.), i, 2 m. the fourth part of the twelfth of an as or any whole, or, the forty-eighth part, as of an inheritance. *Pandect.* — Hence, two drachmæ. *Rhemn.* *Fann.* — ¶ Also, the fourth part of an inch. *Plin.* — ¶ *horæ*, the forty-eighth part of an hour. *Plin.* — ¶ *jugeri*, the forty-eighth part of a jugerum. *Colun.*

**SICĪLĪENSĪS** (Sicilia), e, adj. in, of near Sicily, Sicilian. *Cic.* fretum, the straits of *Messina*. *Id.* pecunia, h. e. money earned in Sicily. *Sueton.* bellum, h. e. carried on in Sicily.

**SICĪLĪMENTŪM** (sicilio), i, n. that is 2 mown with a sickle, grass that is cut or mown a second time; an after-math. *Cato.*

**SICĪLĪŌ** (sicilīs), is, ūvi, ūtum, a. 4. to cut 2 or mow with a sickle or scythe after hay has been already made, to cut an after-math. *Varr.* prata.

**SICĪLĪS** (seco), is, f. an instrument for 2 cutting, n sword, sickle, &c. *Plin.*

**SICĪNNĪSTĀ** (σικιννιστής), æ, m. a dancer in o satirical drama. *Acc.* ap. *Gell.*

**SICĪNNĪŪM** (σικιννίς), ii, n. a sort of 3 dance performed in a satirical drama, and distinguished by swift and simple motions. *Acc.* ap. *Gell.*

**SICĪLŪS**, (σίκλος, from the Hebr.), i, m. 3 a shekel, a sort of Hebrew coin. *Hieron.*

**SICŌRĪS**, is, m. a river of Spain, now *Segre*. *Cæs.*

**SICŪBĪ**, for *Si alicubi*, if in any place, if any where, εἴπου, εἴποσι, εἴπου.

**SICŪLĀ** (dimin. of sica), æ, f. a little dagger or poniard, ξιφίδιον. Hence, facetiously, for mentula. *Catull.*

**SICŪLĪ**, ōrum, m. the *Sculli*, a people of *Illyria*, who early immigrated into Italy, and occupied the whole land from the *Tiber* to the eastern shore; afterwards they were compelled to emigrate to Sicily. *Plin.* — Hence, the *Sicilians*. *Cic.*

**SICULUS** (Sicilia), a, um, adj. in, of, near Sicily, belonging to it, Sicilian. *Virg.* tellus. *Id.* pastor, h. e. the poet Theocritus. *Martial.* fratres, h. e. Amphimomus et Anapix. *Juvenal.* conjux, h. e. Proserpina. *Prop.* fuga, sc. Sex. Pompeii. *Ovid.* tyrannus, h. e. Phalaris. — Hence, Siculi, the Sicilians. See Siculi.

**SICUNDE**, for Si alicunde, if from any place, εἰκοθεν. *Cic.*

**SICUT**, and **SICUTY** (sic & ut, or uti), conj. so as, just as, for instance, any one is, in the same condition, dress, &c. ὡς, ὡςπερ. *Ovid.* Sicut eram (Gr. ὡςπερ εἶχον), fugio sine vestibus, h. e. just as I was. — ¶ Also, as, *Pallad.* Sicut adolescit, terram subinde colligimus. — ¶ Also, as, like. *Cic.* Me sicut alterum parentem observat. *Id.* Si me, sicut soles, amas. — It is also followed by sic, ita, item (h. e. ita). *Plaut.* Sicut — ita. *Cic.* Sicut in foro bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti. *Quintil.* Sicut firmiores profectus alit æmulatio, ita incipientibus jucundior imitatio. — Hence, as, for example. *Nep.* *Dut.* 9. — Also, for qualis, as, such as. *Plaut.* Sicut est hic. — Also, as it were. *Cic.* Ex his diversis sicut familiis. — ¶ Also, as indeed. *Cic.* Quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, h. e. as indeed they were. — ¶ Also, as if, just as if. *Sallust.* Alii, sicuti populi jura defendente, &c. — ¶ Also, although. *Liv.* Quam (amicitiam Romanam) sicut minoribus viribus quam Massilienses, pari colebant fide.

**SICUTY**. See *Sicut*.

**SICYON** (Σικυών), ðnis, f. a town of Achaia. — Hence, Sicyonius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Sicyon, Sicyonian. *Virg.* bacca. *Cic.* calcei, h. e. a kind of soft shoes, which were also called Sicyonia. *Lucret.*

**SICYOS** ἄγριος (σίκυος ἄγριος), wild cucumber, a kind of shrub. *Apul.*

**SIDA**, æ, f. a town of Pamphylia. *Cic.*

**SIDERALIS** (sidus), e, adj. of or belonging to the stars. *Plin.* scientia.

**SIDERATICUS**, a, um. See *Sideraticus*.

**SIDERATIUS** (sideror), ðnis, f. a constellation of the stars, as respects the fate of man, horoscope, ἑμα. *Firmic.* — ¶ Also, a kind of blight or blast arising from great heat and drought, as in the dog-days. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a disease of animals, which seizes them suddenly, and brings on a kind of numbness; a numbaess, stiffness, palsy, siriasis, stroke of the sun. *Scribon.* *Larg.*

**SIDERATICUS**, or **SIDERATICUS** (sideratio), a, um, adj. attacked with the disease sideratio, hembmed, palsied, mad with siriasis. *Veget.* jumenta.

**SIDERATUS**, a, um. See *Sideror*.

**SIDEREUS** (sidus), a, um, adj. full of constellations or stars, starry, ἀστέρων, ἀστεροειδής, ad sidera pertinens, stellatus, stellans, caelestis. *Ovid.* cælum. *Id.* *Met.* 15, 665. ignes, h. e. astra (see below). *Id.* arx (h. e. cælum). *Virg.* sedes (h. e. cælum). *Ovid.* canis, the dogstar. — Also, heavenly, divine. *Propert.* dea, h. e. luna (but this may also mean the night; for corona dea sideræ, in the same passage, are the stars). *Ovid.* conjux, h. e. Ceyx, so called because he is a son of Lucifer, the morning-star. — Hence, figur. divine, heavenly, excellent. *Martial.* ministri, h. e. beautiful. *Ovid.* Pædo. — Also, starry as it were, clear, bright, glittering, shining. *Virg.* clipeus. *Val.* *Flacc.* os. — ¶ Also, proceeding from or belonging to a luminous heavenly body. *Ovid.* *Met.* 1, 779. ignes, h. e. the fire of the sun, the sun. *Ovid.* æstus, h. e. the heat of the sun. *Id.* lux solis.

**SIDERIUM** (σιδηριον), ii, n. an herb which heals all wounds made with iron, vervain, all-heal, ironwort. *Plin.*

**SIDERITES** (σιδηρίτης), æ, m. and **SIDERITIS** (σιδηρίτης), idis, f. the magnet, loadstone. *Plin.* 36, 25. — Also, a kind of precious stone, a species of diamond. *Plin.* 37, 15 and 67. — ¶ *Sideritis*, vervain. *Plin.* 25, 19, and 26, 88.

**SIDERITESIS**, same as *Heliotropium*. *Ap.* 3

**SIDERITIS**, idis, f. See *Siderites*.

**SIDEROPŒCYLUS** (σιδηροποικίλος), i,

m. a kind of variegated precious stone. *Plin.* 37, 67.

**SIDEROR** (sidus), aris, atus sum, pass. I. 2 to be blasted or planet-struck, be suddenly hembmed. *Plin.*

**SIDICINUS**, a, um, adj. relating to the 2 town of Teanum Sidicinum in Campania, Sidicinian. *Virg.* — Sidicini, its inhabitants. *Cic.*

**SIDŌ** (ἰζώ), is, sidi and sedi, n. 3. to let 2 one's self down, to light or perch like a bird, descend, settle down, καθίζωω; hence, it may sometimes be rendered to sink, settle. *Virg.* Columbae super arbore sidunt. *Colum.* Cum siderit (pix). *Liv.* Nebula campo sederat. — Hence, to stick fast. *Liv.* Ubi cymbae siderent. *Sil.* Lancea sedit femine. — Also, to remain lying. *Propert.* Pallia sidere in lecto. Also, to sit, be fixed. *Liv.* Quum siderit glans. — ¶ Also, to sink, go to the bottom. *Nep.* Navis cæpit sidere. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Fundamenta imperii sidentia. *Tacit.* Metu sidente, h. e. subsiding. *Sil.* His dictis sedere minæ.

**SIDŌN** (Σιδών), ðnis, f. a town of Phœnicia. *Virg.* Sidona. *Sil.* Sidone.

**SIDŌNICUS**, same as *Sidonius*. *Sallust.*

**SIDONES**, um, m. same as *Sidonii*. *Curt.*

**SIDŌNIS**, idis, f. Sidonian, Tyrian. 3 *Ovid.* concha, h. e. Tyrian purple. *Id.* tellus, h. e. Phœnicia. — Also, subst. a Sidonian woman. *Ovid.* *Art.* 3, 252. Perque fretum falso, Sidoni, vecta bove, h. e. Europa. *Id.* *Met.* 14, 79. Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti Sidonis, inque pyra, &c. h. e. *Dido*. *Id.* *Fast.* 3, 649. Sidonis interea magno clamore per agros, &c. h. e. *Aana*, the sister of *Dido*.

**SIDŌNIUS**, a, um, adj. Sidonian, Tyrian; Phœnician. *Ovid.* hospes; h. e. *Cadmus*. *Virg.* urbs, or, *Ovid.* mœnia, h. e. the town of Sidon. *Martial.* amor, h. e. Europa. *Just.* Sidonia, sc. terra, h. e. the country about Sidon. *Ovid.* Sidonii, h. e. Sidonians or Tyrians. It is particularly used of purple. *Ovid.* ostrum. *Virg.* chlamys, purple. — Also, because Carthage and Thebes were founded by Sidonians, Carthaginian; Theban. *Sil.* and *Stat.*

**SIDŌS** (εἶδος), eris, n. any luminous heavenly body. — Hence, the sun. *Ovid.* and *Justin.* — Also, the moon. *Plin.* — Also, a planet. *Plin.* Veneris, Saturni. — Also, a constellation, sign in the heavens consisting of many stars, cluster of fixed stars, ἀστρον. *Cic.* — Also, a star, ἀστήρ. *Cic.* Sidera innumerabilia. — Often, Sidera, the heavens. *Juv.* Ad sidera missus. *Virg.* Ad sidera ferre, h. e. to exalt to the stars, praise much. *Calpurn.* Sideribus regnare. Ad sidera, hyperbolically, to the stars, to the very heavens, very high, or, simply, up; as, *Propert.* Ad sidera ducti. *Virg.* Poma ad sidera nituntur, h. e. grow up. *Id.* Sub sidera lapsæ, h. e. flew up or upwards. *Id.* Jacant voces ad sidera. — Further, Sidera tangere, ferire, &c. to touch the stars, strike the stars, h. e. to be great, fortunate, happy, divine, elevated above other mortals. *Ovid.* Vertice sidera tangere, or, *Horat.* ferire. *Virg.* Sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, h. e. is indeed a god. — ¶ Because the stars shine at night, are fiery and an ornament of the heavens: — Sidera, the night. *Propert.* Exactis sideribus. — Also, Sidus, for decus, an ornament. *Ovid.* Fabiæ gentis. — Also, Sidus, for beauty. *Stat.* Puerum egregie præclarum sidere formæ. — Also, Sidera, of beautiful eyes, suns or stars as it were. *Ovid.* Geminum, sua lumina (eyes), sidus. — Also, Sidus, as a term of endearment, sun, star, &c. *Sæton.* Et lætissimo agmine incessit, super fausta nomina, sidus et pullum et puppum et alumnium, appellantium. — ¶ On account of the influence which the stars have or are supposed to have, Sidus denotes a season of the year. *Virg.* Quo sidere terras vertere conveniat. *Id.* Hiberno sidere, h. e. in winter. *Id.* Mutato sidere, h. e. in another season. Also, a day. *Ovid.* brumale, h. e. the shortest day. — Also, a climate; clime, region, country. *Plin.* Paneg. patrium. *Virg.* Tot sidera emense. *Id.* Nec sidus regione via litusve fellit. — Also, weather. *Ovid.* Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave sidus et imbre vitare meo,

h. e. a tempest, stormy weather. *Virg.* Minervæ, h. e. a storm raised by Minerva. *Ovid.* Sideraque ventique nocent. *Virg.* Abrupto sidere nimbus it ad terras, h. e. tempest-cloud. *Plin.* Sidus confectum, h. e. when the weather, occasioned by a constellation, was over. — Also, of a disease called sideratio. *Plin.* Afflatur alii sidere, h. e. are blasted or planet-struck. *Martial.* Subito fias sidere mutus. — They used, also, to cast nativities from the position of the planets, from a belief that the constellation, under which a person was born, had an influence upon his life and fortune. *Cic.* natalium, h. e. the horoscope, the configuration of the planets at the time of a person's birth. *Ovid.* Grave sidus habenti. (Here it may also be rendered ill luck, bad fortune.) *Propert.* Vivere me duro sidere certus eris. (Here it may be rendered fate, or ill luck, bad fortune.) *Stat.* Osidere dextro edite! h. e. bora under a lucky star.

**SIEM**, sies, siet, for Sim, sis, sit. *Plaut.*

**SIFO**, SIFON. See *Sipho*.

**SIGALION** (from σιγῶω, to be silent), 3 ðnis, m. a deity among the Egyptians who enjoined silence, same as *Harpocrates*. *Auson.*

**SIGAMBER**, } See *Sygamber*.

**SIGAMBRI**, &c. }

**SIGEUS**, a, um. See *Sigeum*.

**SIGEUM** (Σίγετον), i, n. a town and promontory of Troas. — ¶ Hence, Sigeus, and Sigeus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sigeum. *Cic.* — Also, Roman. *Sil.*

**SIGĒS**, a, um. See *Sigeum*.

**SIGILLARIUS**, or **SIGILLIARIUS** 3 (sigillum), ii, m. probably one who makes images of wax, κοροπλαστής. *Fabr.* *Inscr.*

**SIGILLARIA** (ἰδί), ðrum, n. a festival at Rome, at which, among other presents, they used to send little images to one another. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, the said little images. *Senec.* — Also, a place in Rome where images, books and other things were sold. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, in general, images, pictures. *Tertull.*

**SIGILLARIUS**, or **SIGILLARIUS** 3 (sigillaria), a, um, adj. relating to the festival called Sigillaria. — Hence, Spartan. Sigillaria, sc. munera, h. e. presents made at this festival. — ¶ Also, (from sigillum), belonging to sealing. *Poptis.* annulus; h. e. a seal-ring.

**SIGILLATIM** (for singulatum, or singil- 3 latim), adv. separately, severally, in particular, individually, one by one. *Sueton.*

**SIGILLATUS** (sigillum), a, um, adj. adorned with little images or figures, having little images set in or wrought or embossed on it. *Cic.* sophi.

**SIGILLIOLUM** (dimin. of sigillum), i, n. 3 a little figure or image, σφραγιδιον. *Arnob.*

**SIGILLUM** (dimin. of signum); i, n. a little image or figure, ἀγαλμαριον, σφραγιδιον. Hence, a figure engraved in a signet, a seal, σφραγιστήρ. *Cic.* — Also, a figure embossed or fixed to a vessel. *Cic.* Patellam, in qua sigilla erant. — Also, a figure wrought or woven into any thing. *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, 86. — Also, a figure cut into any thing. *Virg.* — Also, a separate image, small statue or figure of marble, wax, &c. *Cic.*

**SIGIMERUS**, i, m. a prince of the Cherusci, the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes. *Vellei.* — He is also called *Segimerus*. *Tacit.*

**SIGLUM** (perhaps for singula, or sigilla), 3 i, n. *Plur.* Sigla, single letters which signify whole words, abbreviations. *Justin.* — Instead of it we find also siglae. *Id.*

**SIGMA** (σίγμα), ktis, n. the Greek letter 3 σ, one form of which, when, written as a capital, was C, (as appears on ancient monuments), consequently of a semicircle. — Hence, a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of a semicircle, which was very convenient for a round table. *Martial.* — Also, a bathing-tub of this shape. *Sidon.*

**SIGNACULUM** (signo), i, n. a sign, mark. 3 *Tertull.* corporis, h. e. circumcision. — Hence, the image in a signet, a seal, signet. *Apul.*

**SIGNANTER** (signans), adv. significant- 3 ly, distinctly. *Auson.*

**SIGNATE** (signatus), adverb, distinctly, 3 placaly. *Gell.* loqui. *Amian.* Signatus

**SIGNATIUS** (signo), ðnis, f. a marking, 3 signing. *Auct.* *diab.* de Orat.

**SIGNATOR** (Id.), ὄρις, m. a sealer, signer; one who attests a writing by affixing his seal, σφραγιστής. Sueton. Testamentum non admissis signatoribus, nisi senatorii ordinis, recitavit. Sallust. falsus, h. e. one who makes and seals a false will. Juvenal. Venit cum signatoribus, sc. of a marriage deed.

**SIGNATORIUS** (signator), a, um, adj. 3 that is used to seal with. Val. Max. annulus, h. e. a seal-ring, signet.

**SIGNATURA** (signo), f. a seal, signature. Sueton. Ner. 17. Cautum ut in testamentis primæ duæ ceræ, testatorum modo nomine inscripto, vacuæ signaturis ostenderentur. (But, in this passage, it seems to be the participle, and is to be rendered, to those persons who were to seal it as witnesses.)

**SIGNATUS**, a, um, particip. from signo. — II Adj. plain, clear, evident, manifest. Tertull. Signatus.

**SIGNĀ**, æ, f. n town of Latium, now Segni. — Hence, Signinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Signia. Cels. vinum. Colum. opus, or, simply, Id. Signium, sc. opus, h. e. a kind of plaster for pavements or walls made of potshards and mortar beaten together. Liv. Signini, h. e. the inhabitants of Signia.

**SIGNIFICATIO** (signum & facio), is, a. 3. to signify. Pandect.

**SIGNIFER** (signum & fero), era, erum, adj. bearing a mark, sign, figure or images, ἀνεμοφόρος. Vul. Flacc. crater, h. e. embossed, wrought or carved with figures or images upon it. — Particularly, of stars and constellations. Lucan. cœlum, h. e. starry, bearing the heavenly signs or constellations. — Hence, Cic. Orbis signifer, or, simply, Vitruv. Signifer, h. e. the zodiac. — II Also, carrying a standard. Hence, subst. one that bears a standard. Ovid. Signifer aquilæ, h. e. the Parthian who took the Roman eagles. Also, one who bears the standard in war, a standard-bearer, ensign. Cic. and Cæs. — Hence, figur. a leader, head. Cic. calamitosorum. Id. juvenitibus.

**SIGNIFEX** (signum & facio), icis, m. 3 one that makes images and all kinds of figures, particularly statues, a statuary, ἀγαλατοποιός. Apul.

**SIGNIFICABILIS** (significo), e, adj. 2 significative. Varr.

**SIGNIFICANTER** (significans), adverb. clearly, evidently, plainly, expressly, significantly, intelligibly, full of expression, ἐπισημως, ἐκφαντικώς, ἐμφατικώς. Quintil. dicere. Cic. Significantius. Quintil. decl. Significantissime.

**SIGNIFICANTIA** (significo), æ, f. signification, import, meaning, ἀναδεία. Lactant. — II Also, significance, energy or emphasis of a word, ἐμφασις. Quintil.

**SIGNIFICATIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. a signifying, revealing, intimation, expression, declaratio, ἀνεμώσις, ἐπισημασία. Cic. voluntatis. Id. rerum futurarum. Id. literarum, h. e. intimation by letter. Id. deorum. — II Also, public marks of honor, expressions of esteem, praise or applause. Cic. populi. — II Also, meaning, signification, sense, import, acceptance. Cic. scripti. Quintil. verborum. — II With orators, the lively representation of a thing, by which more is meant than meets the ear. Cic. Or. 40. — II Also, a sign, token, mark. Cic. virtutis. Id. Dare significationem artificii.

**SIGNIFICATIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. de 3 nothing, signifying, significant, significantive, ἀναφαντικός. Pandect. Quæ res sit, ut ea appellatio certi significativæ efficit.

**SIGNIFICATORIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 denoting, signifying. Tertull.

**SIGNIFICATUS** (Id.) us, m. a betokening, token, sign, intimation, prognostic. Vitruv. — II Also, signification, meaning, import, sense. Gell. — II Also, name, appellation. Arnob.

**SIGNIFICUS** (signum & facio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to give a sign, as with the voice, gestures, &c. to give notice or warning, signify, indicate, intimate, notify, make acquainted with, show, declare, express, manifest, σημαίνω, δηλώω. Cæs. voce et manibus. Ovid. nutu. Cic. literis, or per literas, h. e. by writing. Id. Canes significant, si fures venerint. Id. Non significantium solum, sed etiam

deklarandum arbitror, h. e. not merely to point out obscurely, but to declare plainly.

— II Also, of future things, to indicate, betoken, portend. Cic. futura. Colum. Ventus tempestatem significat. Plin. pluviam. Cic. Ex (by) aliquo monstro significatum. — II Also, to signify, mean, import. Cic. Uno verbo significari res duas.

**SIGNINUS**, a, um. See Signia.

**SIGNITENENS** (signum & teneo), tis, 3 adj. starry. Enn. bigæ.

**SIGNŌ** (signum), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to mark, mark out, σημειῶ. Plaut. locum. Ovid. mœnia aratro. Virg. regionem in cortice. Id. limite campum, or, Ovid. humum, h. e. to divide by boundaries. — Hence, to mark, for to touch, make, cover, &c. when marks of the touch, &c. are left behind. Horat. humum pede certo, h. e. to touch, tread upon. Propert. humum cyclade, h. e. to touch. Virg. vestigia pulvere, h. e. to make. Ovid. Cruor signaverat herbam, h. e. touched, moistened, covered. Id. langine malas, h. e. to get his first beard. — II Also, to mark with a pen, graving-tool, pencil, &c. consequently, of writing, graving, painting, &c. Ovid. carmine saxum, h. e. to inscribe, grave. Virg. rem carmine.

Martial. vultus imagine, h. e. to express, form, paint. — Figur. Cic. Quasi signabit in animo speciem. Ovid. aliquid animo, h. e. to mark, impress on one's mind. Martial. Filia patrii signatur imagine vultus, h. e. is the image of her father. — II Also, to mark with a seal. Hence, to seal. Nepos. epistolam. Cic. libellum. — Also, without an accusat. to seal. Martial. Mea gemma signat. — Hence, figur. Martial. quinquennia lustrō, h. e. to close. Plin. Ep. vota, h. e. to confirm, strengthen. Varr. Sacra signata, h. e. clausa, custodia. — II Also, to mark by words, gestures, &c. to point out, express. Cic. aliquid nomine, h. e. to name. Quintil. aliquid verbis, h. e. to express. Id. Quæ proprie signari poterant, h. e. expressed, said. Virg. Se signari oculis videt, h. e. that the eyes of all are directed to him. — II Also, to mark with a stamp. Hence, to stamp, coin. Plin. denarium. Cic. Argentum signatum, h. e. silver money. — II Also, to mark by way of honor, decorate, adorn. Virg. aliquem honore. — II Also, to mark out, select. Martial. Myrrhina. — II Also, to mark, observe, notice. Virg. — II Also, to write down, record, commit to writing. Ovid. and Plin. — II See, also, Signatus, a, um.

**SIGNUM** (from εἶδος), i, n. a mark, sign, ἀνεμοφόρος. Nepos. luxurie. Cic. Signum dare cantandi, h. e. to give a sign. Prop. 1, 19 (18), 17. Signa dare, h. e. to have marks of inward grief on one's countenance. — II Also, figur. a sign, proof. Cic. doloris. Nepos. Est signum, h. e. it is a sign, proof. Cic. Est signo, h. e. it is a proof, it proves. — II Also, a sign of any thing future, a token, symptom, ominous appearance, prognostic, omen. Cic. Medici signa quedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu negro. Id. Nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ne committeret prælium. Virg. Signa dare. — II Also, a signal in war for an attack, march, relief of a guard, &c. given by musical instruments or otherwise. Liv. Signum canere, h. e. to give by blowing. Id. Signum canit, for canitur. Terent. and Cæs. Signum dare, h. e. to give a signal, as for an attack. Also, for a meeting. Cic. Vis innumerabilis in scenam, signo dato, irrupit. So, also, Liv. Signum proponere, h. e. by a purple cloth, or, rather, flag or standard, which was, perhaps, fixed upon the general's tent. Hence, probably, Cic. Signum tollere, h. e. to hoist a standard, erect a signal, give occasion for hope. — Signum denotes, also, a signal, watchword. Virg., Sueton., Cæs. B. G. 2, 20. Signum dandum. (But Signum tuba dandum in the same section, the signal for assembling.) Tac. Ann. 1, 7. — Hence, Senec. Virtutem jubet signum petere, h. e. to be subject (to pleasure), wait the commands of pleasure. — II Also, an image, whether wrought, cast, made of marble or other materials, a figure,

statue, image. Cic. Qui signa fabricantur, h. e. statues. Id. Signum eburneum, h. e. figure, statue. Virg. Pallam signis auroque rigentem, h. e. stiff with figures wrought in gold. — Also, of pictures. Plaut. Signum pictum. — Hence, the image in a seal-ring, seal, ἀρραγίς. Cic. Volumen epistolarum sub signo habeo, h. e. under a seal. — Figur. Cic. Sub signo claustrisque reipublicæ, h. e. under lock and key, shut up safe, as it were, for in one's neighborhood. — Also, the impression of a seal, seal. Cic. Ferr. 1, 45. Obsignata, non minus multis signis, quam lege oportet. Also, a constellation, celestial sign, ἀστρον. Cic. leonis. Id. Obitus signorum. — Also, a standard, banner, ensign. Cic. and Cæs. Signa militaria, or, simply, Cæs. signa. The standards went always before in a march or attack; hence, Cæs. Signa inferre, h. e. to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack. Liv. portæ, h. e. to attack the gate. Cæs. in hostes. Cic. and Liv. Signa conferre cum hoste, h. e. to join battle, to fight a regular battle. So, also, Liv. in lævum cornu. Id. Collatis signis pugnare, h. e. to fight in a regular battle. Cic. Collatis signis superare hostem, h. e. in a pitched battle. Hence, figuratively or facetiously, Cic. Att. 7, 5. Signa conferre, h. e. to fight. Further, Cæs. Signa conferre, h. e. to bring the standards together. Id. Signis in unum collatis, h. e. joined. Liv. Signa conferre ad aliqueum, h. e. to join one's army to that of another. Id. Signa movere, h. e. to break up a camp, to march an army. Id. vellere or convellere, h. e. to pull the standards out of the ground, in order to march, consequently, to break up an encampment, march away. Cæs. convertere, h. e. to direct one's march to another place, to wheel about. Sub signis, under the colors, h. e. together, in order, in rank and file; as, Planc. in Cic. Ep. Legionem habeo sub signis. Cic. Legionem ducere sub signis.

**SIL** (unc.), is, n. a kind of yellow earth or ochre, ὄχρα. Plin. — Hence, Silicæus, a, um, adj. yellowish like ochre. Plin. — II Sil, or Sile, same as Sesclis. See Sesclis.

**SILA**, æ, f. a forest of the Bruttii in Italy, a part of the Apennine mountains. Cic. and Virg.

**SILACEUS**, a, um. See Sil.

**SILANUS** (unc.), i, m. a conduit-pipe, a fountain, water-spout, κρονιδός, σωλήν. Lucret.

**SILARUS**, i, m. a river of Leucania, now Selo. Virg.

**SILĀS**, i, m. a kind of parsley, smallage (Apium graveolens, L.). Plin.

**SILE**. See Sesclis.

**SILENTER** (sileo), adv. silently. Juven. 3

**SILENTIARIUS** (silentium), ii, m. at the 3 Byzantine court, the title of an assessor in the privy council, the next in dignity to a senator. Cod. Just. — II Also, in private houses, a kind of slave, whose duty it perhaps was to keep the other slaves in order, a kind of confidential slave. Salvian.

**SILENTIOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 silence, silent. Apul.

**SILENTIUM** (sileo), ii, n. a being silent, σιγή. Cic. Ceteris silentium fuit, h. e. the rest were silent. Liv. Silentium tenere, or obtinere, h. e. to keep silence, be silent. Virg. and Plin. Egr. rumpere, h. e. to speak. Liv. Silentio patrum edictur delectus, h. e. without opposition or objection on the part of the senate. Cic. De Parthis silentium est, h. e. all is spent. Id. Silentio præterire, or transire, h. e. to pass over in silence. Ovid. Silentia longa facere, h. e. to be silent for a long time. — Silentio præterire denotes, also, to let any thing pass by in silence, to listen to it silently. Cic. — II Hence, silence, when neither any one is speaking, nor any other noise is made by any person. Terent. Silentium dare, h. e. to be silent. Plaut. facere, to be silent. (See Ovid. above.) Hence, Cic. Silentium fieri iussisti, h. e. commanded silence; or, to cause silence. — Hence, Silentio, in silence, silently; as, Cæs. egredi. Cic. Fērentes silentio, h. e. without a murmur, without crying. Terent. Adesse per silentium. Liv. and Terent. Cum silentio, h. e. silently. — II Also, in general, silence, stillness, quietness of any thing. Ovid. ruris. Liv.

Per silentium noctis, or *Silentio noctis*, *h. e.* in the silence of night, at dead of night. — Hence, figur. a stand-still, stop, cessation, stillness, quietness, tranquillity. Cic. judiciorum. *Sil. vitæ*, *h. e.* a quiet, inactive life. — Also, of wood that makes no noise, does not snap. *Plin.*

**SILENTIUS** (Id.), a, um, silent. *Læv. ap. 3 Gell. Loca silentia.*

**SILENUS** (Σίληνός), i, m. in *Bacchic* fable, the tutor and companion of *Bacchus*, represented as bald-headed, always drunk, riding on an ass, &c. *Horat., Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Afterwards, *Sileni* are mentioned as forest-gods; these are the same as old satyri. *Catull.*

**SILEŌ** (σίλω, to make silence, as oleo from ὄζω), es, ui, n. and a. 2. to be silent, cease to speak. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to be silent, not to speak at all. *Cic. de aliquo. Id. de re.* — Hence, *Silentes*, the pupils of *Pythagoras*, so called because they were obliged to keep silence for five years, and only to listen to his lectures. *Ovid.* Also, with an accus. to keep secret. *Cic. Hoc silebis.* Also, with an infinit. following. *Aact. B. Hisp. verbum facere, h. e.* not to speak a word. — Hence, to be silent, to write nothing. *Cic. Silere non possum.* — Also, figur. to be silent, to be still, to be at rest, *he cultm. Cic. Musæ Varronis silent, h. e. Varro writes nothing. Virg. Silet nox. Id. æquor. Ovid. aer.* — Also, to be still, to be inactive. *Cic. Teges silent inter arma.* — Also, of plants, when they do not sprout forth. *Colam. Dum silent virgæ.* — ¶ *Silens*, still, properly and figuratively. *Tibull. nox. Colum. ventus, h. e. hushed. Id. luna, h. e. when she does not shine, the new moon. Id. ovum, h. e. in which a motion of the young bird is not perceived. Virg. lucus. Plin. Paneg. ærarium, h. e. without informers.* Particularly the souls of the departed, or the shades in the infernal regions, are called *Umbrae silentes*, *Virg.*, or, simply, *Id. and Ovid. Silentes.*

**SILER** (unc.), Æris, n. a kind of shrub, the seed of which was used as a medicine. Countrymen made use of staffs of this to keep off serpents. *Virg. and Plin.* According to *Cæsalpin*, the common spindle-tree (*Evonymus Europæus*, L.). According to others, a kind of brook-willow.

**SILEŌS** (incept. of sileo), is, lui, n. 3. to be silent, become sileat. *Virg.*

¶ Also, to abate, grow calm, quiet or still. *Terent. Silescent turba. Catull. Cæli furor æquinoctialis silesit. Ovid. venti.*

**SILEX** (unc.), icis, m. and in *Virgil* also f. a flint, flint-stone; also, any hard, small stone. *Liv. Clivum silice sternere. Virg. Silici scintillam excudit.* Also, with *lapis*, as, in English, flint, flint-stone, &c.; or, *saxum. Id.* — ¶ Also, any rock or large stone. *Virg. dura. Id. acuta. Sucton. Rupes durissimi silicis.* — ¶ Also, limestone. *Virruo. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, figur. of hard-heartedness. *Ovid. Dicam silices pecuniarum habere tuum.*

**SILIANUS** (Silinus), a, um, adj. belonging to or called after one *Silius. Cic.*

**SILICARIUS** (silix), ii, m. one that paves roads with flints or field-stones. *Frontin.*

**SILICERNIUM** (unc.), ii, n. a funeral entertainment. *Varr.* Hence, a term of reproach applied to an old man. *Terent. Ad. 4, 3, 34. Exercebo te, ut dignus es, silicernium.* — ¶ Also, a kind of savage. *Arnob.*

**SILICEUS** (silix), a, um, adj. of flint or limestone, λίθινός. *Virruo. saxa.*

**SILICIA**, æ, f. fenugreek, same as *fenum Græcum. Plin.*

**SILICŪLA** (dimin. of siliqua), æ, f. a little pod or husk. *Varr.*

**SILIGINARIUS** (siligo), a, um, adj. concerned with or pertaining to wheat or wheat-flour: — Hence, *Pandect. Siliginarius, h. e. a baker or dealer therein.*

**SILIGINÆUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made of siligo. *Senec. pauli.*

**SILIGŌ** (unc.), inis, f. a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat (*Triticum hibernum*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the flour of this wheat. *Plin.*

**SILIQVA** (unc.), æ, f. the husk, pod or shell of a bean, pea or the like, λοβός. *Varr. and Virg.* — Hence, *Siliqua*

(*plur.*), pulse. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, the carob-tree, a carob, *St. John's-bread*, κεράτιον, ζολόκερας. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, in the language of countrymen, fenugreek (*fenum Græcum*). *Colum.*

¶ Also, a small weight, the sixth part of a scruple. *Rhemn. Fann.* — Hence, a small coin, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus. *So, perhaps, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.*

**SILYQUASTRUM** (siliqua), i, n. pepperwort, πιπερίτις. *Plin.*

**SILYQUŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to put forth or grow into a husk or pod. *Plin.*

**SILLŌS** (σίλλος), i, m. a kind of satirical writings, such as *Timon* composed on *Plato*. *Gell.* — Hence, *Sillographus* (σilloγράφος), i, m. a writer of lampoons or satires. *Ammian.*

**SILLYBŌS** (σίλλυβος), i, m. a small piece of parchment fixed to a book, and containing the title or name of the author of the book. *Cic. Ep. ad Att. 4, 5.* (But *Ed. Ern. reads sitybis.*)

**SILŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. one who has his nose turned upwards; chamois-nosed, snub-nosed, σιμός. *Plaut.*

**SILPHIUM** (σίλφιον), ii, n. same as *Laserpiliun. Cato.*

**SILVA**, or **SYLVA** (from ὄλη, with the *Æol. digamma ὄλφα*), æ, f. a wood or forest; woody ground, woodlands. *Cic. Silvarum dea, h. e. Diana. Id. numina, h. e. Fauni et Satyri.* — Also, a great number of shrubs or plants. *Virg. and Colum.* — Also, a number of trees in a garden, an orchard. *Cic. Signa in silva deposita.* — With poets, frequently, a tree, or trees. *Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, any multitude or quantity of things, out of which any thing is wrought, as a speech, materials, store, stock. *Cic. rerum sententiarumque. Id. virtutum et vitiorum.*

— *Juvenal. Silva comæ, h. e. a forest of hair as it were, hair in disorder, not dressed.* — ¶ *Horat. Silvæ, for silvæ.*

— ¶ *Silva* and *Nevus* are indeed for the most part interchanged in *Ovid.* as, in *Met. III, 23, 44, 55: II, 418.* But they are also sometimes distinguished from each other, and connected together, as, *Met. II, 438. Silva in Met. I, 563, sq. is* any place overgrown with wild trees; but *Nevus* is a wood made pleasant by streams and green spots, and serviceable for pasture or habitation. But again in *Ovid. Met. III, 175. sq. Nevus* and *Lucas* are thus distinguished; that *Nevus* denotes the whole pasturable wood, but *Lucus* only a consecrated part of the same. *Arbuta* in *Met. I, 286; II, 710,* are walks of trees, planted by men, but especially rows of elms and poplars on vine hills, on which vines were trained. The sacred groves, *Luci*, may also be planted near cities or upon citadels, *Ovid. Met. I, 301;* but they are only for religious purposes; *Arbuta* are for the benefit of man. *Saltus* refers not to the woods, but to the locality; they are hollows or recesses, &c. of mountains, (as *juga* the heights) adapted to pasture and the chase. *Met. II, 493; II, 689.*

**SILVĀNUS**, or **SĒLVĀNUS** (silva, or sylva), i, m. the god of woods, Ὑλικὸς Θεός. The invention of the art of planting trees was attributed to him. — *Mars*, also, is so called. *Cato.* — *Plur. Silvani, gods of woods and fields. Ovid.*

**SILVATICUS**, or **SĒLVATICUS** (silva, or sylva), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a wood, woody, ὕλατος. *Varr. falx.* — ¶ Also, wild, growing wild, found or living in woods. *Varr. pirus. Id. sus.*

**SILVESCŌ**, or **SĒLVESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become a forest. — Hence, to grow thick, bushy or woody, ἀπολοχθόμαι. *Cic. SILVESTER, or **SĒLVESTER** (Id.), stris, stre, adj. full of woods, woody, ὕλωδης. *Cic. loca. Ovid. Umbra silvestris, h. e. arborum.* — ¶ Also, living or growing in a wood, growing wild, wild. *Cic. cursus, h. e. in a forest. Plin. rosa. Id. tauri. Id. Silvestriora. Horat. homo. Virg. inusa, h. e. a pastoral poem. Liv. materia, h. e. trees, wood.* — ¶ *Silvestris, e.* is also found. *Crs. Collis silvestris.**

**SILVIA**, or **SĒLVIA**, æ, f. *Rhea Silvia*, the daughter of *Numitor*, and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus. Liv.*

**SILVICŌLA**, or **SĒLVICŌLA** (from *silva*,

or *sylva*, & *colo*), æ, m. and f. a forest, inhabitant of the woods or forests ὄλοκάτοκος. *Virg.*

**SILVICULTRIX**, or **SĒLVICULTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. living in the woods. *Catull. cerva.*

**SILVIFRAGŪS**, or **SĒLVIFRAGŪS** (silva, or sylva, & frango), a, um, adj. breaking to pieces a wood or trees. *Lucret. flabra.*

**SILVIGER**, or **SĒLVIGER** (silva, or sylva, & gero), ēra, ērum, adj. bearing a forest, or trees, woody. *Plin.*

**SYLŪCŪLŌS** (dimin. of silo, or silus), i, m. somewhat snub-nosed. *Arnob.*

**SILVŌSŪS**, or **SĒLVŌSŪS** (silva, or sylva), a, um, adj. full of woods or trees, woody, ὕλωδης. *Liv. saltus.* — ¶ Also, full of wood. *Virruo. arbor. Plin. Rami emicant silvosa multitudo.* (But this may also mean woody; resembling a wood, like a wood.)

**SILŪRŪS** (σίλουρος), i, m. a kind of fish, supposed to be the shy *silurus* or sheat-fish, called in the United States the horn-pout, (*Silurus glanis*, L.) *Plin.*

**SILŌS** (σίλλος, or σιλόος), a, um, adj. having the nose turned upwards, snub-nosed, σιμός. *Cic.*

**SILVŪLA**, or **SĒLVŪLA** (dimin. of silva, or sylva), æ, f. a little wood. *Columa.*

**SILYBŪM** (σίλλυβον), i, n. a thistle-like plant (*Gundelia Tournefortii*, L.). *Plin.*

**SĪMA**, æ, f. the blunt part on the top of a pillar; the ogee. *Virruo.*

**SĪMĀTHIUS**, &c. See *Sinanthum.*

**SĪMBRUVIUM**, ii, n. the *Simbruvian* waters or lakes. *Sil. 8, 369.* (used in this passage collectively, for *stagna Simbruvina*, as *Heinsius* and others prefer to read also in *Tacit. Ann. 14, 22.* for *Simbruvina*.)

**SĪMĪA** (simus), æ, f. an ape, πῖθηκος, properly, a female ape. *Cic. Simius, ii, m.* is also found. *Mortial.* — Hence, figur. an ape, a servile or foolish imitator. *Plin. Ep. Rusticum Stoicorum simiam appellat. Horat. Simius iste.* — Also, ape, a word of abuse, *jackanapes. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Illius simie vultum subire. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. Simius, non semissis homo.*

**SĪMĪLA** (unc.), æ, f. the finest wheat-flour. *Cels.* — It is also called *simulago. Plin.*

**SĪMĪLAGŌ**, inis, f. See *Simila.*

**SĪMĪLIGENŪS** (similis & genus), a, um, 3 adj. of a like kind. *Cæl. Aur.*

**SĪMĪLIS** (unc.), e, adj. like, resembling, similar, ὁμοιος, with a dat. or genit. to the question, *To whom?* or, *To what?* *Cic. patri. Id. patri. Nepos. Corpore simillimum sui. Cic. Quod simile habet epistola concioni? Id. Similiores Atticorum. Id. Simillimum deo. Virg. Simile metallum, h. e. par. Cic. Similis est improbitas. Hence, Id. Veri similibus, or vero similibus, h. e. probable. — It is also followed by *inter. Cic. Homines inter se similes, for sibi.* — When in English as follows, this is expressed by *atque, æ, tanquam. Cic. Similem habuit vultum, ac si, &c. h. e. as if. Id. Simile atque. Id. Similes sunt dil, tanquam si, &c.* — Hence, *subst. Simile, any thing like, a resemblance, likeness, a simile, comparison. Cic. Unum simile. — That similibus properly is not synonymous with par, appears from Liv. 45, 43. Similia magis quam paria. — Hence, of paintings and other representations in metal, &c. Cic. Similem sui speciem inclusit in clipeo. Juvenal. Similem Aristotelem, h. e. a picture of Aristotle.**

**SĪMĪLITAS** (similis), ātis, f. same as 2 *Similitudo. Cæcil.* — ¶ Also, similar quality, or quality of the same kind. *Virruo.*

**SĪMĪLITER** (Id.), adv. in like manner, alike, similarly, likewise, nearly so, ὁμοίως. *Cic. Similiter atque uno modo dicere. Phædr. Similium. Cic. Simillime. — It is also followed by ac, atque, ut, h. e. as. Cic. Similiter facis ac si, &c. h. e. just so as, &c. Id. Similiter atque. Id. Similiter ut si, &c. — Also, with a dat. Plin. Similiter his, &c. — Liv. 4, 33. Similium, for verisimilium.*

**SĪMĪLITŪDŌ** (Id.), inis, f. likeness, resemblance, similitude, similarity, affinity, ὁμοιότης. *Cic. Est inter ipso similitudo. Id. Est homini cum deo similitudo. Id. Habet honestatis similitudinem. Cæs. Genus radicis ad similitu-*

dinem panis efficiebant, *h. e.* baked bread of it. *Plin.* Veri similitudo, *h. e.* a true resemblance. — Also, *probability.* (See *Verisimilitudo.*) — ¶ Also, an image, whether painted or made of clay, &c. a pointing, likeness, &c. — ¶ Also, a simile, parable, comparison. *Cic.* Similitudo sequitur, quæ late patet. *Liv.* Similitudine uti. — ¶ Also, an imitating, endeavoring to become like any one. *Cic.* Similitudini relinqueret. — ¶ Also, uniformity. *Cic. Inv.* 1, 41.

**SIMILŌ**, us. See *Simulo.*

**SIMINIŪS** (simia), a, nm, adj. of an ape. *Jal. Obsq.* caput, *h. e.* an ape's head. *Apul.* herba, *h. e.* a kind of herb.

**SIMŪLŪS** (dimin. of simius), i, m. a little ape, *πυγμαίον.* *Cic.*

**SIMITŪ**, same as *Simul*, together, at once, at the same time, *ἄμα.* *Plaut.* Ita tres simitu res agenda sunt. *Id.* Ut simitu, *h. e.* as soon as.

**SIMIŪS.** See *Simia.* 3

**SIMŌ** (simus), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to turn upwards. *Vitruv.* (Others explain it to mask.)

**SIMŌIS** (Σιμόεις), entis, m. the Simois, a river near Troy. *Virg.*

**SIMŌNĪDĒS** (Σιμωνίδης), is, m. a poet of Amorgus. Also, a poet of Cea. The latter is the most celebrated. *Cic.* — Hence, *Simōnidēus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Simonides.* *Catull.*

**SIMPLARIS** (simpulus), e, adj. simple. 3 *Veget.* armaturæ, *h. e.* soldiers who received but a simple ration.

**SIMPLARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. simple. 3 *Pandect.* conditio, *h. e.* ubi venditor non cogitur de dupla re promittere, sed de simpla tantum.

**SIMPLĒX** (from semel, for which sem or sin was also in use, & plico), icis, simple, uncompounded, ἀπλοῦς. *Cic.* natura animi. — ¶ Also, simple, not mixed with any thing, unmixed, pure. *Cic.* Hæc simplicia, illa mixta. *Plin.* cibus, or, *Horat.* esca, *h. e.* plain or simple food, without spices or other relish. *Sueton.* mors, *h. e.* simple death, without torture. *Ovid.* aqua, *h. e.* pure water. *Cic.* iudicium aurium, *h. e.* a mere hearing without due consideration. — ¶ Also, simple, unartificial, natural, plain. *Quintil.* candor. *Id.* Simpliciora decent militares. — ¶ Also, single, without connection. *Cic.* Simpliciter in genere. *Id.* verba, *h. e.* single words. *Quintil.* verba, not compounded words. — ¶ Also, single, *ave.* *Terent.* argumentum. *Cic.* officium. *Nep.* fortuna. *Plin.* cursus venarum, *h. e.* single or straight. *Virg.* Nec via mortis erat simplex. — ¶ Also, open, sincere, plain, frank, candid, ingenuous, without dissimulation or disguise, guileless, upright, honest. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* animus. *Tacit.* cogitationes. *Horat.* Simplicior, *h. e.* too natural, not sufficiently observing proper forms. *Senec.* Simplicissimus. — ¶ Also, simple, unsuspecting. *Plin.* Cervus animal simplex. *Horat.* Sat. 2, 2, 67. Simplex *Nævius*, *h. e.* good natured, never suspecting any thing ill. — ¶ Also, straight, without bendings. *Cic.* iter. *So,* *Plin.* 8, 16. *Villus simplex* (opposed to *crispiores jubæ*). — ¶ Also, unconditional, absolute. *Cic.* necessitudo. — ¶ Also, not intricate, without difficulty. *Cic.* res.

**SIMPLICITĀS** (simplex), ātis, f. simplicity, singleness, when any thing is not compounded, ἀπλοῦτης. *Lucret.* Sunt igitur solida primordia simplicitate. — Hence, of wood that is plain, not curled, striped, or spotted. *Plin.* materiæ. — ¶ Also, naturalness. Hence, openheartedness, innocence, candor, sincerity, openness, frankness, plainness, simplicity, honesty, freedom from prejudice. *Liv.* puerilis. *Quintil.* orationis.

**SIMPLICITER** (Id.), adv. simply, plainly, without ornament or art, naturally. *Cic.* exponere. *Id.* loqui. *Tacit.* Simpliciter. — ¶ Also, absolutely, without limitation. *Cic.* defendere. — ¶ Also, simply, independently, without regard to men or things. *Cic.* Sententiam referre. — ¶ Also, simply, absolutely, without relation to any other thing. *Cic.* Cum quæritur, quale quid sit, aut simpliciter quæritur, aut comparate. — ¶ Also, simply, in

itself, separately, without connection. *Cic.* Or. 3, 37. Verborum primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte. — ¶ Also, openly, frankly, sincerely, without dissimulation or disguise, honestly, uprightly. *Liv.* Simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent. *Tacit.* Ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos hodie loquimur. *Cic.* Simpliciter breviterque dicendum, *h. e.* directly. Very frequently another word is joined to *simpliciter* in this signification. *Plin.* Ep. Simpliciter et libere. *Sueton.* Simpliciter et palam. — ¶ Also, straightly, without bendings. *Plin.* Simpliciter sparsum, *h. e.* rectiore cursu venarum. — ¶ Also, singly, in the singular number. *Hieron.* Dicere simpliciter, *h. e.* in the singular number. (But this may also mean simply.)

**SIMPLICĪŌ** (Id.), as, a. l. to make simple 3 or single. *Pallad.* radicem, *h. e.* to strike out a single root.

**SIMPLŪS** (ἀπλοῦς), a, um, adj. simple, one only, single. — Hence, *Simplum*, i, n. that which is simple. *Cic.* — *Simpla*, æ, f. the simple purchase-money. *Varr.*

**SIMPŪLUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of ladle used at sacrifices to pour wine into a cup. *Cic.* — Hence, proverbially, *Cic.* Fluctus excitare in simpulo, *h. e.* to make much ado about nothing.

**SIMPŪVIUM** (unc.), ii, n. a kind of vessel used at sacrifices, perhaps same as *Simpulum.* *Juvenal.*

**SIMŪL** (properly fur simile, *h. e.* similitudo), adv. together, in company, ἄμα, ὁμοῦ. *Cic.* Simul eramus invicem. — Also, together, at once. *Terent.* Multi concurrunt simul. — ¶ Also, together, together with, at the same time. *Cic.* Simul nobiscum introitit. *Nep.* Copias simul cum nuntio dilapsuras. *Terent.* Simul amabant. — Also, with an ablat. following, for simul cum. *Ovid.* Simul nobis habitat. *Horat.* Simul his. — Hence, Simul — simul, as well — os, both — and. *Cæs.* Simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut impetrent. — ¶ Also, as soon, followed by ac, atque, or ut. Hence, Simul ac, or Simul atque, or Simul ut, as soon as. *Cic.* Simul ac mihi collibitum est. *Id.* Simul atque increpuit. *Id.* Omne animal simul ut ortum est, se ipsum diligit. Also, Simul et, for simul ac. *Cic.* Epistola tua, quam accepi, simul et in Cumanum veni, eodem die. — Also, Simul ac primum, as soon as, no sooner than. *Cic.* Simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, aversa est pecunia publica. — Also, simply, Simul, as soon as. *Cic.* Et, simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur. *Liv.* Simul clamor est exauditus, in arcem fugiunt, *h. e.* no sooner was, &c. than, &c. Hence, *Id.* Simul primum, for simul ac primum.

**SIMŪLACRŪM** (simulo), i, n. the likeness, resemblance or representation of any thing; an image, picture, figure, effigy, statue, εἰδωλον, ἀγαλμα. *Cic.* hominis. *Id.* Pingere simulacrum Helenæ. *Id.* oppidorum. *Tacit.* montium (painted). *Cic.* Statuæ et imagines non animorum simulacra, sed corporum. *Senec.* literarum, *h. e.* letters which a child makes under a writing-master. — Hence, figur. shadow, resemblance, appearance, semblance of a thing. *Cic.* civitatis. *Id.* Simulacra virtutum, *h. e.* semblance, shadows. *Virg.* pugna, *h. e.* a mock-fight. *Liv.* navalis pugna, *h. e.* a sea-fight for practice. — ¶ Also, a description. *Liv.* viri. — ¶ Also, an apparition, a spectre, ghost, phantom, shade, vision. *Plin.* Ep. Audita simulacra, *h. e.* stories of ghosts or apparitions. *Virg.* pallentia. *Ovid.* somni, *h. e.* visions in dreaming, dreams. *Id.* vana. *Cic.* religionis, *h. e.* auguria. — ¶ *Simulacrum*, image, likeness, refers mainly to resemblance to the person or thing which it is intended to represent; hence, it may be used of an image which is not concrete or is without form, as, in a mirror or water (so, likewise of the images of a dream, spectres, &c.) *Stigmum* is used of an image, whether cast, carved, or wrought, &c. also, of a bust (otherwise called *Herma* or *Hermes*, *Imago*);

so likewise of the image in a signet ring; and as *simulacrum*, by eminence of the images of the gods. *Statua*, standing image, is used almost exclusively of a statue cast in brass, representing the full form and the whole body. *Effigies* regularly belongs only to such images as are formed of wood, metal, stone, clay, or wax, rarely to *pictura* or *tabula*, pictures. *Imago* has a very broad signification, as it may be used of any image, even of an after-conception of the same in the fancy.

**SIMŪLAMĒN** (Id.), inis, n. an imitation, 3 image, resemblance, προσποίημα. *Ovid.*

**SIMŪLAMĒNTUM** (Id.), i, n. an imitation, a fiction. *Gell.*

**SIMŪLĀNS**, tis, particip. from *simulo*. — ¶ Adj. imitating. *Ovid.* Vocum simulantiore ales (the parrot).

**SIMŪLĀNTER** (simulans), adv. feignedly 3 *Apul.*

**SIMŪLATĒ** (simulatus), adv. feignedly, not sincerely, pretendedly, counterfeitedly, fictitiously, ὑποκριτικῶς. *Cic.*

**SIMŪLATYLIS** (simulo), e, adj. imitated. 3 *Venant.* Fortun.

**SIMŪLATYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an imitation, falsely assumed appearance. *Cic.* virtutis. — ¶ Also, a pretending to be what one is not, a show, seeming, a counterfeiting, feigning; pretence, color, disguise; insincerity, hypocrisy, deceit, simulation, ὑπόκρισις, εἰρωεῖα. *Cic.* Legis agraria simulatione. *Cæs.* Agere cum simulatione timoris. *Id.* Per simulationem vulnere se recipere.

**SIMŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an imitator. *Ovid.* figuræ. — ¶ Also, a feigner, pretender, counterfeiter, ὑποκριτής. *Sueton.* cujuslibet rei, *h. e.* who can assume all shapes, can say any thing contrary to his real opinion in order to please others, &c. *Cic.* In omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἰρωεῖα Græci nominaverunt, Socratem accepimus, *h. e.* who always spoke otherwise than he thought, a master of artful dissimulation. *Tacit.* segnitia.

**SIMŪLATŌRIĒ** (simulatorius), adverb, 3 feignedly. *Cassiod.*

**SIMŪLATŌRIŪS** (simulator), a, um, adj. 3 feigned, hypocritical. *Cassiod.*

**SIMŪLATRĪX** (Id.), icis, f. she that makes 3 alike or gives a form. *Stat.* Circe, *h. e.* who changed men into animals, and consequently gave them another shape.

**SIMŪLŌ**, or **SIMILŌ** (similis), as, avi, ātum, a. l. in any thing or person like another. *Virg.* Simulata magnis Pergama. *Cic.* Minervam simulatam Mentori, *h. e.* who had assumed the shape of *Mentor*. — ¶ Also, to make like, paint, represent. *Horat.* cupressum. — ¶ Also, to imitate, resemble. *Virg.* nimbo. *Horat.* Catonem. — Hence, *Simulatus*, a, um, imitated, pretended, feigned, counterfeited, seeming, fictitious, affected, false. *Nepos.* amicitia. *Cic.* sedulitas. *Id.* Nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diurnum. *Virg.* verba. — ¶ Also, to simulate, say or pretend any thing which is not real, to act as though that were real which is not so, to counterfeit, feign, put on the appearance of a thing. *Terent.* mortem. *Ovid.* gaudia vultu. *Id.* lacrimas. *Cic.* Simulavit se furere. Hence, *Salust.* negotia, *h. e.* to transact his affairs with dissimulation or cunning. *Liv.* Simulabat ægrum, for se ægrum esse, *h. e.* feigned to be sick. *So,* also, *Ovid.* Simula sanum. Also, absolutely. *Terent.* Cur simulat? *h. e.* why does he dissemble? — ¶ See, also, *Simularis.*

**SIMŪLTĀS** (for similitas), ātis, f. a grudge or hatred, properly towards an equal, dislike or aversion, secret grudge, dissembled animosity or hatred; in *Cic.* often political enmity. *Quintil.* Simulatas cum aliquo gerere, *h. e.* to have. *Cic.* Simulatas cum aliquo exercere. *Nepos.* Nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate. — ¶ Also, an agreement. *Hygin.* — ¶ According to *Herzog*, on *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 44. *Simultas* is from *simul*, and is accordingly equivalent to jealousy, rivalry, when two persons are striving for the same end. — *Doeberlein* finds no confirmation of the idea that *simultas* especially signifies a secret enmity, one which rests upon hypocrisy, consequently a grudge.

**SINCIPIOS** (dimin. of *simus*), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat flat-nosed. *Lucret.*  
**SINOS** (σινός), a, um, adj. bent upwards 2 or flat, as a nose. *Martial.* Puer sina nare. *Cels.* A parte, qua sinna est. — ¶ Also, having a nose turned upwards, flat-nosed, chamois-nosed, snub-nosed, σινός. *Virg.* capella.  
**SIN** (unc.), conj. but if, if however. εἰ δὲ, ἢ δὲ, καὶ, when the contrary or any thing opposed to it precedes. It is frequently preceded by *si*. *Terent.* Si relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo, sin opitulator, hujus minas. Thus, *Si* — *sin* occurs frequently. *Cic.* Si ita est, omnia facilliora: sin aliter, magnum negotium. Also, *Nisi* — *sin*. *Plaut.* Nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo concedi: sin odio est, dicam tamen. — It is frequently not preceded by *si*. *Cic.* Danda opera est, ne tributum conferendum sit; sin qua necessitas obvenerit, &c. — Instead of *sin*, we sometimes find *sin autem*. *Cic.* Si vir esse volet, præclara *synodia*: sin autem, erimus nos, qui solentur. Or, *sin vero*. *Colum.* Primum esse admixtura tempus verum, parilibus, si sit ovis matura: sin vero feta, circa Julium mensem. (In these passages *autem* and *vero* are redundant.) — *Sin minus*, *sin aliter*, *sin secus* sometimes form a whole clause, and are to be rendered but if not. *Cic.* Quod si adsecutus sum, gaudeo; sin minus, hoc me tamen consolator, quod, &c. So, also, *Id.* Sin aliter. *Plaut.* Sin secus. Instead of it, *sin autem* is found. *Cic.* *Att.* 10, 7. med. Also, *sin.* *Id.* 16, 13. — Quod sin, for *sin.* *Vol. Flacc.* — *Si* is sometimes followed by a double *sin*. *Cic.* Quodsi scribere oblitus est; sin nostri oblitus es; sin æstivorum, &c.  
**SINAPI**, n. indeclin. and **SINĀPIS** (σίναπι, σινάπι), is, f. mustard. *Plin.*  
**SINĀPISMOS** (σινάπισμός), i, m. a mus-3 tard-plaster. *Cæsar.* *Aurcl.*  
**SINĀPIZOS** (σινάπιζος), as, a. 1. for exam-3 ple, *Veget.* partem corporis, h. c. to apply or put on a mustard-plaster.  
**SINCERE** (sincerus), adv. from *onc's* heart, sincerely, plainly, frankly, openly, candidly, ingenuously, without disguise, ἀκεραῖος. *Cic.* loqui. *Gell.* Sincerius. *Augustin.* Sincerissime. — ¶ Also, well. *Plaut.*  
**SINCERTAS** (Id.), ātis, f. cleanliness, purity. *Plin.* vasorum. — ¶ Also, integrity, earnestness, a being uninjured or spoiled, goodness, soundness, good and proper quality. *Pallad.* capitis. *Plin.* salinarum. *Senec.* Bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, h. c. completeness, perfection. *Gell.* verborum, h. e. goodness. — ¶ Also, sincerity, frankness, upright-ness, integrity, ἀκεραῖος. *Gell.*  
**SINCERTER** (Id.), sincerely, ἀκεραῖος. 3 *Gell.*  
**SINCERUS** (for *sincerus*, from *semel*, & *σπῆω*), a, um, adj. raised simply. Hence, not painted, genuine, natural, real. *Ovid.* genæ. *Cic.* Secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris. *Gell.* Stoicus, h. e. a real stoic. — Hence, upright, candid, sincere, ingenuous, honest. *Cic.* Nihil sinceri. *Liv.* fides. *Cic.* pronuntiator rerum gestarum. *Gell.* Scriptor sincerissimus. — ¶ Also, pure, clean, without dirt, without spots. *Horat.* vas. *Plaut.* tergum, h. c. without red marks from blows. *Id.* porci, h. e. without warts, or sound. — ¶ Also, pure, unmixed, mere, simple. *Liv.* prælium equestre, h. e. a battle between cavalry, without infantry. *Tacit.* gens. *Plin.* axungia. — Hence, figur. pure, unmixed. *Cic.* voluptas. *Justin.* Sincerius gaudium. — ¶ Also, uninjured, unhurt, entire, whole. *Ovid.* corpus. *Id.* Minerva, h. e. inviolate virginity. *Cic.* Sincrum integrumque. — ¶ Also, uncorrupt, not spoiled, genuine, good, sound. *Gell.* Corpus sincerius. *Plaut.* porci. (See above.) *Plin.* gemma. *Cic.* iudicium. *Ovid.* pars, h. e. sound or uninjured.  
**SINCIPIT** (perhaps for *semicaput*, ἡμικέφαλον), itis, n. one half of the head. *Plaut.* Laridum pernonidem, aut sincipit. *Plin.* Sincipita verrina. (Some suppose that it denotes the fore part of

the head.) — ¶ Also, the head. *Sidon.* Dissicit ancipiti miserabile sincipit ense. *Plaut.* Non tibi sanum est sincipit, h. c. you are not in your senses.  
**SINDON** (σινδών), ōnis, f. a kind of flac 3 cotton stuff, austin; also, a cotta garment. *Martial.*  
**SINE** (perhaps from *sino*), a preposition governing an ablat.; without, ἄνευ. *Terent.* Sine periculo. *Cic.* Sine dubio. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* Cum fratre an sine? sc. eo (fratre). — It is generally joined with *ulius* instead of *omnis*. *Cic.* Sine ulla dubitatione. *Onanis* is, however, also joined with it. *Cic.* Sine omni sapientia. — It is sometimes put after its case. *Horat.* Vitiis nemo sine nascitur.  
**SINGILIŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. aa inferior 3 kind of short garment. *Trich. Poll.*  
**SINGILLARIŌS**, a, um, adj. same as *Singularis*. *Tertull.* motus.  
**SINGILLĀTIM**. See *Siagulatim*.  
**SINGLĀE**, āmin. See *Siglum*.  
**SINGLĀRITER**, adv. for *Singulariter*. 3 *Lucret.* 6, 1065. (But *Ed. Creech.* reads *singulariter*, which, however, is to be pronounced as a quadrisyllable.)  
**SINGŪLARIĒ** (singularis), adv. same as 3 *Singulariter*. *Cic.* *fraga*.  
**SINGŪLĀRIS** (singulus), e, adj. one only, single, ἐνικός. *Cic.* houo. *Plin.* Qui singularis natus sit, h. e. solus. *Macrob.* pugna, h. e. with one only, a single combat, a duel. — ¶ Also, one of its kind, one and no more. *Cic.* Singularem deus hunc mundum creavit. — Hence, extraordinary, excellent, remarkable, singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled. *Cic.* Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis. *Id.* vir. *Nep.* fides. *Cic.* crudelitas. — Also, belonging to one person. *Nepos.* potentia, or imperium, h. e. monarchy. — Also, relating to one person or thing. *Quintil.* numerus, h. e. the singular number. *Id.* nomen, h. e. found or used in the singular. — ¶ Also, not common with others, separate, apart. *Sueton.* locus. *Cic.* beneficium. — *Tacit.* Ala singularium, h. e. a peculiar kind of horsemen. — *Coel.* Just. Singulares, h. e. a kind of scribes or copyists; same as *Notarii per siglas scribentes*, h. e. probably, a kind of shorthand-writers.  
**SINGŪLĀRITĀS** (singularis), ātis, f. the 3 being one or one only or alone. *Tertull.* — Hence, single life. *Tertull.*  
**SINGŪLĀRITER** (Id.), adverb, singly. Hence, in the singular number, ἐνικός. *Quintil.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, all alone, alone, separately. *Paulin.* *Nolaa.* — ¶ Also, greatly, exceedingly, particularly. *Cic.* diligere.  
**SINGŪLĀRĪŪS** (singulus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Singularis*, single, ἐνικός. *Gell.* literæ. — ¶ Also, simple. *Plaut.* catenæ. — ¶ Also, singular, remarkable. *Gell.* velocitas.  
**SINGŪLĀTIM**, or **SINGILLĀTIM** (Id.), adv. singly, one by one, piece by piece, *nam* by *man*. *Cic.* — Instead of it, *sigillatim* is sometimes used. *Sueton.*  
**SINGŪLI**. See *Singulus*.  
**SINGŪLTIM** (singultus), adv. with sobs 3 or sobbing, sobbingly, μετὰ λυγμοῦ. *Apul.* *Metam.* 2. (But *Ed. Oudend.* reads *singulis*.) — ¶ Also, for *singulatim*. *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 6, 56.  
**SINGŪLTĪŌ** (Id.), is, n. 4. to sob, λῶζω. *Apul.* — Also, to yez, hiccup. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, to cluck, as a hen does *Colum.*  
**SINGŪLTŌ** (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to sob, yez, hiccup, λῶζω. *Quintil.* Si non insistentes offensantesque brevia illa atque concisa singultantum more ejectionis simus. *Stat.* Verba singultantia, h. e. broken. — Also, of persons dying, to rattle in the throat. *Virg.* Truncus sanguine singultans. — Also, of water when it passes through a narrow opening with a bubbling noise. *Sidon.* — ¶ Also, to breathe out with sobs, to sob away, to gasp away with short sobs or rattling in the throat. *Ovid.* animam. *Id.* Sonis singultatis.  
**SINGŪLTŌS** (singuli), us, m. a sob, sobbing. *Cic.* — Also, the hiccup, hic-cough, or yez. *Plin.* — Also, of persons dying, a rattling in the throat. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a similar sound produced by

animals, as, of a raven, a croaking. *Plin.* of a hen, a clucking. *Colum.*  
**SINGŪLOS** (unc.), a, um, and more fre- 3 quently, plur. Singuli, ō, a, adj. single, one separate from another. *Plaut.* Singulum vestigium. *Gell.* Numero singulo dicere, h. e. singulari. *Cic.* Singuli (plur.). *Plin.* Quadrageni singuli, h. e. forty-one. — Hence, one, distributively, one to each. *Cic.* Legionis singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, &c. h. e. one to each place. *Liv.* Filii singulos filios habentes. — ¶ Also, each, every, each particularly. *Cæs.* Centurionibus, quibus singula naves erant attributæ, h. e. one to each centurion. *Cic.* Describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. *Id.* Singulis diebus. *Id.* In dies singulos, h. c. daily, from day to day. — ¶ Also, alone, without company. *Senec.* Nunquam sumus singuli.  
**SINIS** (Σίνυς, h. e. villain; robber), is, un. a highwayman of Corinth, who compelled travellers to attempt to bend pines, and hung those who were not able to accomplish this task. He was killed by Theseus. *Ovid.* *Met.* 7, 440. He is the same one that was properly named Sciron, also Damastes, Polypemon, Procrustes. Only the Athenians, to do honor to Theseus, made from these epithets of an individual, as many monsters.  
**SINISTER** (from *sino*), tra, trum, adj. left, on the left, on the left hand or side, σκαῖός, ἀπιστερός. *Sueton.* calceus. *Nepos.* manus. *Horat.* ripa. *Cæs.* pars. *Id.* Sinistra, sc. manus, h. e. the left hand. Hence, *Cic.* A sinistra, sc. manu or parte, h. e. on the left hand. So, also, *Id.* Sinistra (ablat.). — The comparat. *Sinisterior*, us, though the genit. is *sinistri*, and not *sinisteri*, is also found in the signification of the positive. *Ovid.* rota. *Varr.* pars. *Galb.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Cornu sinisterius. — ¶ Also, sinister, adverse, contrary, baleful, pernicious, unfortunate, bad. *Ovid.* signa. *Proper.* pugna. *Tacit.* fama. *Virg.* Notus pecori sinister. *Apul.* Sinistro pede proficisci, h. e. at an unlucky hour. — ¶ Also, perverse, wroag, sinister, bad, ill. *Tacit.* interpretatio. *Virg.* mores. — Hence, *Sinistrum*, any thing wrong or bad. *Ovid.* Studiosa sinistra. — Also, with a genit. following. *Sil.* Fidei sinister, h. e. that does not keep his word, faithless. — ¶ In the auspices and divination from lightning, it denotes auspicious, lucky, being of a good omen, because the Romans turned their face towards the south, and the eastern side was considered fortunate. *Ovid.* tonitru. (Comp. *Cic.* *Divin.* 2, 35 and 39.) — When Greeks are speaking, it means unlucky, bad. *Ovid.* nomen. *Id.* Avibus sinistra, h. e. at an unlucky hour. — Sometimes, also, with Romans, unlucky. *Val. Max.* auspiciis. *Cic.* *Phil.* 2, 38. fulmen.  
**SINISTERITAS** (sinister), ātis, f. unto- 2 wardness, awkwardness. *Plin.* *Ep.*  
**SINISTRĒ** (Id.), adv. on the left hand. Hence, in a sinister way, perversely, corruptly, maliciously, unfairly, badly, wrong, ill, σκαῖός. *Horat.*  
**SINISTRORSUM**, and **SINISTRORSUS** 2 (for *sinistroversum*, or *sinistroversus*), adv. towards the left hand, to the left, ἐπ' ἀπιστερά. *Cæs.* and *Horat.*  
**SINISTRŌVERSUS**, adv. same as *Sinistroversus*. *Lactant.*  
**SINŌ** (unc.), is, sivi, sĭtum, a. 3. to permit, suffer, allow, give one leave, let one do a thing, εἰῶ. *Cic.* Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. *Cic.* Nunquam sinit enim respicere. *Terent.* Sinite, exorator ut sim. — Also, without ut. *Terent.* Dicat sine, h. e. let him say, allow him to say. *Cic.* Non sinam respondeant. — Also, passively, *Cic.* Accusare non est situs, h. e. he was not permitted. — *Sine*, in familiar talk, *let*. *Plaut.* Sine herus adveniat, h. e. in a threatening manner, let him but come, and then I will make my complaint. — *Esse* is sometimes omitted. *Liv.* Humiliora sineret ea. — Also, with the omission of an infinit. to let any thing or person alone, to omit. *Plaut.* Sine, h. e. let it be. *Cato.* Nec plus aqua sita

siet horam unam, h. e. the watering is not to be deferred longer than an hour. — Also, to leave, forsake, abandon. *Virg.* agmina. — Also, to leave, suffer to be or remain at any place. *Varr.* Sinunt cum matribus, sc. esse. *Virg.* Neu propius tectis taxum sine. — Also, not to take away. *Virg.* animam. — Also, to leave to. *Virg.* arma viris. — Also, to let go. *Terent.* Sine me, h. e. let me go. — Also, to let one work or do any thing. *Terent.* Heaut. 1, 1, 33. Sine, sc. me. — Also, to let any one speak of any thing or celebrate in verse. *Virg.* Si quem numina læva sinunt, auditque Apollo. *Plin.* Ep. Illud nec dii sinunt, h. e. God forbid! μη γένοιτο. So, also, *Liv.* Ne istud Jupiter sirit — *Perf.* Sini, for sivi. *Terent.* in some *Edd.* — *Plaut.* Sinit, for sinat. — *Liv.* Sirit, for siverit. So, also, *Plaut.* Siris, siritis. *Liv.* Sissem, for sivism. — ¶ *Partic.* Sinitus, a, um (unless it is in part an adj.), permitted, allowed. *Cic.* Situs est accusare. — Also, placed, put. *Plaut.* In suo quidque loco situm. — Hence, lying, laid, buried, interred. *Liv.* Hic siti sunt Aæarnanes. *Cic.* Marii sitas reliquias dissipari jussit. — Also, of places, lying, situate. *Nepos.* Urbes, quæ in ora Græciæ sitæ sunt. *Liv.* Insula, in qua sita Carthago est. *Plin.* Insulæ ante promontorium sitæ. — Also, being, put, placed, of persons and things. *Terent.* Virgo sita erat exadversum, h. e. was opposite. *Cic.* Lingua in ore sita est. *Plin.* Statue ad ædem sitæ. — Hence, situm esse, to depend upon, rest with. *Cic.* Est situm in nobis. *Nepos.* In ejus pernicie patriæ sitam putabant salutem. — Also, built, erected, founded. *Tacit.* Urbs a Philippo sita.

**SINŌPĒ** (Σινώπη), es, f. a town of Paphlagonia, on the Black sea, a colony of Milesus, and the birthplace of Diogenes. — Hence, Sinopenis, e, adj. of or belonging to Sinope. *Liv.* Sinopenes, h. e. the inhabitants of Sinope. — Sinōpiens (Σινωπειός), ei and eos, m. of or belonging to Sinope. *Ovid.* Cynicus, h. e. Diogenes. — Sinōpicus (Σινωπικός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sinope. *Cels.* — Sinōpis (Σινωπής), Idis, f. of or belonging to Sinope. Hence, *Plin.* Sinopis, sc. terra, h. e. a kind of red color. — ¶ Also, Sinōpe, a Grecian town in Latium, whither the Romans sent a colony, and which they called Sinuessa. *Liv.*

**SINOAMĒN** (sino), ïnis, n. a bending, 3 turning, winding. *Prudent.*

**SINŌTIŌ** (sinuo), ðnis, f. a bending, 3 bend, curve. *Fulgent.* Corniculata Lunæ sinuatio.

**SINŌSSĀ**, æ, f. a town of Latium. — Hence, Sinuessanus, a, um, adj. belonging to Sinuessa. *Cic.*

**SINŪM**, i, n. and **SINŪS** (δίνος), i and us, 2 m. a kind of big-bellied earthen vessel, for wine, milk, &c. *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Virg.*

**SINŪS** (sinus), as, avi, átum, a. 1. to turn 2 or wind like a serpent, wreath, twist, bend, bow, curve, κόλπωσ. *Ovid.* arcum, h. c. to bend. *Virg.* terga. *Ovid.* Serpens sinuatur in arcus, h. e. sinuat se. *Plin.* Luna sinuata in orbem. *Cnlp.* Vallis sinuata latus. — ¶ Also, to hollow, excavate, eat, corrode. *Cels.* 7, 2.

**SINŪSSE** (sinuosus), adv. full of curves 3 or folds. — Hence, figur. *Gell.* Dicere sinuosius, h. e. more intricately or obscurely.

**SINŪSŪS** (sinus), a, um, adj. full of 2 folds, turnings, or windings, crooked, winding, bent, sinuous, κόλπωσ. *Ovid.* vestis, h. e. full of folds. *Plin.* Folia sinuosa lateribus *Virg.* Flexus anguis. — ¶ Also, figur. *Quintil.* narratio, h. e. full of digressions. *Gell.* questio, h. e. full of difficulties, intricate, perplexed. *Per.* In sinuoso pectore, h. e. in my inmost heart, in the bottom of my heart.

**SINŪS** (unc.), us, m. any bent surface or semicircular hollow, n bosom, fold. Hence, the bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast. (The sinus toga, the large lappet formed by throwing the gown about the left arm, and drawn together with the arm, formed a part of this bosom, or the bosom itself.) Hence, **SINUS** may sometimes be rendered the lup.

The Romans made use of this fold in the toga as a pocket, in which they carried letters, purses, daggers, &c.; and hence, Augustus used to cause the sinus of persons approaching him to be searched. *Sueton.* Pratentato sinu. *Propert.* Sinus ponderat, h. e. she searches the pockets. *Terent.* Alicui nianum in sinu inserere, h. e. to put his hand in his bosom. *Cic.* Cedo literas ex ipsius sinu. — Also, the breast, bosom. *Ovid.* Metu micuere sinus. *Propert.* Sinus meos fugit, h. e. she flies from my embrace. — Hence, Sinus, of things done in secret. *Cic.* Gaudere in sinu, h. e. to rejoice secretly. — Also, of great love. *Cic.* In sinu est meo, h. e. I love him very much. *Id.* In sinu gestare, h. e. to esteem and love greatly. Hence, *Plin.* Ep. In sinu amici deflere, h. e. to weep on the bosom of a friend. *Tacit.* In sinu avi falsa perdidicerat, h. e. in the lap, in daily intercourse with. *Cic.* Bibulum noli dimittere ex sinu tuo. — Also, the innermost part of a thing, the heart, the bowels. *Salust.* In sinu urbis sunt hostes. — Also, a hiding-place, secret place. *Tacit.* ambitiosus. — Also, figur. bosom, lap, refuge, retreat. *Plin.* Paneg. Confugit in sinu tuum republica. — Also, for power. *Tacit.* Opes in sinu præfactorum fore. *Pandect.* In sinu meo habui, h. e. in my power, at my disposal. — ¶ Also, any bent surface, a bending, flexure, cavity. *Cic.* Torvus draco serpit, subter supraque revolvens sese conficiensque sinus e corpore flexos, h. e. folds, spires. Also, the curve or hook of a pruning knife. *Colum.* Pars falcis, quæ flectitur, sinus nominatur. — *Cels.* Sinus ossis, h. e. the sinus of a bone (to which the process is opposed). — Also, of hair, a curl, ringlet. *Ovid.* Also, of a garment, a fold or plait. *Liv.* Sinu ex toga facto. *Virg.* Sinus fluentes. Sinus togæ, the lappet formed when the toga was thrown over the left arm. — (See above.) — Hence, Sinus, n garment, but probably only a folded or plaited garment, either of women. *Ovid.* Indue regales sinus; or of men. *Stat.* — Also, the hollow or aperture of a net. *Plaut.* — Hence, a net. *Juvenal.* So also of a spider. *Plin.* — Also, of a sail when the wind fills it, the belly, bend. *Virg.* Sinus implere secundos. *Ovid.* Pleuo pandere vela sinu. — Also, of waters, a bend, a bay, gulf. *Cic.* Sinus ad urbem flectitur. *Id.* maritimus. — *Senec.* terræ, h. e. a hollow, opening, abyss. — ¶ Sinus, a kind of vessel. See **SINUM**.

**SINŌN**, or **SINUM** (σίνον), ii, n. n plant growing in marshes and on meadows, water-parsnep (Sium latifolium, L.). *Plin.*

**SIPARIUM** (unc.), ii, n. the veil, or curtain of a theatre, perhaps only a small kind of it. *Cic.* Post siparium, h. e. behind the curtain. *Apul.* Aulæo subducto et complicitis sipariis. *Apul.* distinguishes therefore between aulæum and siparium. Siparium seems to have been used in comedies, and not in tragedies. *Senec.* Verba cothurno, non tantum sipario, fortiora. — ¶ Also, a curtain or cloth spread over the seats of the judges as a covering against the sun. *Quintil.*

**SIPHŌ**, or **SIPHŌN** (σίφων), ðnis, m. a tube or pipe, from which water springs forth. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, a pipe by which, in conflagrations, the fire was extinguished, a kind of fire-engine. *Plin.* Ep. — ¶ Also, a pipe for drawing wine from a cask, a siphon. *Cic.* — ¶ It is also written sifo and sifon.

**SIPHŌNCŪLŪS** (dimin. of siphon, or sipho), i, m. a small pipe, &c. *Plin.* Ep.

**SIPŌ**, as, a. 1. obsol. *Dissipio*, *insipio*, *ob-sipio*, are derived from it.

**SIPŌNTUM**, i, n. a town of Apulia. It is also called Sipus, untis, f. *Lucan.* Hence, Sipontinus, a, um, adj. relating to Sipontum. *Cic.*

**SIPTACHŌRA** (σιπταχόρα), æ, f. the Indian name of a tree exuding electruin, h. e. a kind of odoriferous gum. *Plin.*

**SIPŪS**, untis, f. See **SIPONTUM**. 3

**SIPŪLŪS** (Σίπυλος), i, m. a mountain of Lydia, and partly of Phrygia Major. On this mountain Niobe is said to have been changed into a stone. — Hence, Sipylæus, a, um, adj. *Stat.*

**SİQUA**, or **Sİ QUĀ**, if perhaps. See **SİQUĀ** **SİQUĀNDŌ**, or **Sİ QUĀNDŌ**, for **Sİ** aliquando, if at any time, if ever, *Ænon.* *Cic.* When used without a verb, it denotes if it ever happened or is to happen, if it ever has been done or shall be done, h. e. now especially. *Ovid.* Nunc mihi, si quando, puer et Sytherea favete. **SİQUĪDEM**, or **Sİ QUĪDEM**, if indeed. *Terent.* Actum est, siquidem hæc vera prædicat. *Cic.* O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit. — ¶ Also, if, even if, although. *Plaut.* Siquidem Jovis fuit. — ¶ Also, since, seeing that, inasmuch as. *Cic.* Præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti. *Cæs.* Illius patientiam pæne obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret. — ¶ **Sİ** in siquidem is short with poets.

**SİQUIS**, and **SİQUĪ**, siqua, siquod and siquid, or properly, **Sİ QUĪS**, **Sİ QUĪ**, si qua, si quod, si quid, for si aliquis, &c. if any one, if any. (See **Sİ**, **QUI**, and **ALĪQUIS**.) — ¶ **Sİ QUI**, or siqui, h. c. si qua ratione, if in any way, if by any means. *Liv.* Instead of this we find also, **SİQUA**, sc. ratione. *Plaut.* Siqua queat reperire, quæ sustulerit. *Virg.* Siqua fata sinant. — ¶ **Sİ QUI** quod, or siquo, for si aliquo, if any whither. *Cic.* Siquo literas misit. Also, if for any purpose. *Liv.* **Sİ QUI** quod opera opus esset. — ¶ **Sİ QUI**, for si quæ. *Cic.* Si qua erunt, doce me. — ¶ **Sİ QUID** denotes, also, if perhaps, if by any means. *Virg.* — ¶ See, also, **QUI**, and **ALĪQUIS**. — ¶ **Sİ QUI** is for the most part used adjectively, **Sİ QUI**, as a substantive.

**SIRĀŪM** (σείραιον), i, n. same as **Sopo**. *Plin.*

**SIRBĒNŪS** (σερβηνός), a, um, adj. that 3 speaks indistinctly or confusedly. *Fronto.*

**SIRCITŪLĀ**, æ, f. a kind of grape. *Colum.*

**SIRCŪLĀ**, æ, f. a kind of grape. *Plin.* 14, 4, 6.

**SİREDŌN** (σειρηδών), ðnis, f. same as **Siren**. *Auson.*

**SİREMPS**, and **SİREMPSE**, same as 2 **Similis**, like, the same. *Senec.* Siremps lex. *Plaut.* Sirempse legem.

**SİREN** (Σειρήν), ðnis, f. a siren. The 3 sirens had the form of a virgin above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird. With their sweet voice they charmed sailors and detained them on their voyage. *Ovid.* — *Virg.* Scopuli sirenium, h. e. three rocks near Campania, where the sirens are said to have resided. — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Vitanda est improba Siren, desidia. — ¶ Also, same as **Fucus**, a drone. *Plin.* 11, 16.

**SİRENĀŪS**, same as **Sirenium**. 3 *Hieron.*

**SİRENŪS** (Σειρήνιος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the sirens. *Gell.*

**SİRĪĀCŪS** (σειριακός), a, um, adj. of, or belonging to, or proceeding from the dagger. *Avien.* calor.

**SİRĪĀSIS** (σειριάσις), is, f. a disease in children, probably an inflammation of the membranes of the brain. *Plin.*

**SİRİM**, is, it, for **Siverim**. See **Sino**.

**SİRĪUM**, ii, n. mugwort. *Apul.*

**SİRĪŪS** (Σείριος), ði, m. Sirius, the dog-star. *Virg.* — Also, adjectively. *Id.* **Sİ** riuus ardor.

**SİRŌNA**, æ, f. a goddess mentioned together with **Apollo** in some inscriptions found on the river Rhine.

**SİRPE** (unc.), is, n. laserwort. *Plaut.* — Hence, **Sirpicus**, a, um, adj. *Solin.*

**SİRPEŪS**, **SİRPEX**. See **Scirpeus**.

**SİRPICŪLŪS**. See **Scirpiculus**.

**SİRPE**, as, a. 1. See **Scirpo**.

**SİRPEŪS**, i, m. See **Scirpus**.

**SİRULŪGŪS**, i, m. an animal not known to us. *Plin.* 30, 52. (But *Ed. Inrd.* reads *subjugum*.)

**SİRŪS** (σειρός, or σιρός), i, m. a subterranean granary: a cave under ground to keep corn in. *Colum.*

**SİS**, from sum. — ¶ Also, for **Sivis**, if thou wilt, if you please, if it be your pleasure. *Plaut.* Sis, herum tuis factis sospitari, da mihi istas viginti minas. *Cic.* Refer animum, sis, ad veritatem. — It is usually a form of common conversation, used in entreaties, commands, threats, warnings, &c. do you hear? will you? *Terent.* Cave sis. *Id.* Fac, sis, nunc promissa appareant. *Id.* Tace sis, stulta. — *Plur.* Sultis, for si



vultis, hear, or do you hear? *Plaut.*  
Adeste, sultis.  
HISAPŌ, ōnis, f. a town of Hispania Bætica, now Guadalcanal. *Cic.*  
SISAKA, æ, f. same as *Erica*. *Plin.*  
SISENNĀ, æ, m. an orator and historian. *Cic.*  
SISER (σίσαρον), ēris, n. a plant with a root fit for eating, the skirret or skirwort (*Sium sisarum*, L.), or, the carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.). *Plin.* — Also, mascul. or femiu. *Plin.* Tres siseres.  
SISICHTHŌN (σεισίχθων), ōnis, m. a 3 shaker of the earth, an epithet of *Nephtis*. *Ammian.*  
SISTENTŌ, as, n. 1. perhaps for *se ostentare*. *Plaut.*  
SISTŌ (from ιστάω, ιστώ, ἴστημι), is, stiti and stēti, stātum, a. and n. 3. TRANSITIVE, to place, put, set, cause any thing to stand. *Virg.* aciem in litore. *Id.* alicui jaculum in ore, h. e. to hit in the mouth. — Hence, to bring or lead to a place. *Plaut.* alicquem in viam. *Virg.* Huc siste sororem. — Hence, *Sistere* se, or alicquem, to appear or cause another to appear in court; as, *Liv.* puellam. *Cic.* Vas factus est alter ejus spectandi, h. e. he became surety for his appearance. *Pandect.* Si reus dolo actoris non stiterit. *Cic.* Vadinonium sistere, h. e. to appear to his recognizance, or on the day when the action is to be tried. Hence, in general, whether in a court of justice or not, to appear, show one's self, be forthcoming, be to be found, be in the way. *Cic.* se vegetum alicui. *Id.* Ante Calendas Jan., ubicunque erimus, abs te peto, ut te sistas. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to stand or stand still, to check, stop, stay, arrest, detain, keep back. *Liv.* legiones. *Id.* impetum. *Virg.* equos. *Liv.* fugam. *Ovid.* lacrimas, h. e. to repress. *Id.* pedem, or, *Liv.* gradum, h. e. to stand still, to halt. *Ovid.* sitim, h. e. to allay or quench. *Plin.* sanguinem, h. e. to stanch. *Id.* alvum, h. e. to stop n flux. *Ovid.* certamina, h. e. to end. *Id.* opus, h. e. to end. *Id.* labores, h. e. to give over. *Id.* metum, h. e. to cease. — ¶ Also, to make firm, fix. *Plin.* dentes. *Virg.* rem Romanam, h. e. to prop, stay. — ¶ INTRANSITIVE, to stand, to be made to stand on. *Plaut.* Quin capite sistat in via de semita, h. e. to fall on his head. *Id.* Qui obstiterit, ore sistet, h. c. shall be made to kiss the ground. — ¶ Also, to stand still, stop, take firm footing, settle, rest. *Virg.* Ubi sistere detur. *Id.* Sistunt annes, h. e. stand still. *Liv.* Ab Epheo profectus primo ad Myonesum stetit. — Hence, to continue, endure, last, remain in a good condition. *Cic.* Republicam sistere negat posse. Hence the form, *Sisti* potest, *out* can subsist, endure any thing; *Non sisti* potest, *one* cannot subsist, it cannot be endured; as, *Liv.* Vix concordia (abl.) *sisti* posse videatur. *Id.* Nec *sisti* posse, *ni* omnibus consulatur, h. e. the state could not last, &c.; or, *nor* can the mischief be stopped. — ¶ Also, to appear, come. *Cic.* Testificatur, Quintium non stitisse. — ¶ Also, to show one's self as, &c. or to be. *Manil.* Judex sistet, h. c. will become or be a judge. — ¶ Partic. Stātus, a, um, put, presented, brought before a court of justice. *Pandect.* — Also, fixed, appointed, agreed upon. *Cic.* dies cum hoste. — Also, set, fixed, stated, certain. *Liv.* dies. *Cic.* carimonie. *Id.* sacrificium. *Plin.* cursus siderum. *Id.* Stato tempore, h. e. at a certain, appointed time. *Censorin.* stella, h. e. a fixed star. — Also, holding n mean, middling. *Enn.* forma, h. e. when one is neither very beautiful nor very ugly, of middling beauty.  
SISTRATŪS (sistrum), a, um, adj. having 3 or bearing a clapper. *Martial.*  
SISTRUM (σίστρον), i, n. a sort of clapper, particularly such a one as was used in Egypt at the religious ceremonies in the sacred rites of Isis. *Ovid.* It was made of metal, and consisted chiefly of some small rods, put through a plate of metal, which, when shaken, made a rattling noise. It was also used by the Egyptians instead of a trumpet, as in war. *Virg.*  
SISŪRNĀ (σίσουρα, or σίσουρα), æ, f. a kind of coarse coverlet or mattress. *Ammian.*

SISŪMBRIUM (σισυμβριον), ii, n. a kind of herb, perhaps water-cresses. *Ovid.*  
SISŪPHĒIŪS, same as *Sisyphus*. 3 *Avien.*  
SISŪPHIDES (σισυφίδης), æ, m. a son of 3 *Sisyphus*. *Ovid.* Ulysses is called so, because he is said to have been begotten by Sisyphus before the marriage of his mother Anticlea with Laertes.  
SISŪPHIŪS (Sisyphus), a, um, adj. relating to Sisyphus. *Propert.* labor. *Ovid.* Sanguine cretus Sisyphio, h. e. Ulysses (because Sisyphus is said to have been his true father). (See *Sisyphides*). — ¶ Also, Sisyphian, Corinthian, because Sisyphus had been king of Corinth. *Ovid.* opes. SISŪPHŪS, or SISŪPHŌS (σισυφους), i, m. a son of *Æolus*, brother of *Salmones*, and king of Corinth. As a punishment for his depredations in Attica, he was compelled to roll a large stone up a mountain in the infernal regions, which, however, always rolled down again.  
SISŪRYNCHŌN (σισυρήγγιον), ii, n. a sort of large onion. *Plin.*  
SITANIŪS, or SETANIŪS (σητάνειος, or σητάνιος), a, um, adj. of this year. *Plin.* triticum, h. e. summer-wheat. *Id.* panis, h. e. bread made of it.  
SITARCHIĀ, or, more correctly, SITARCHIĀ (σιταρχία), æ, f. provisions for a voyage or journey. *Hieron.* — ¶ Also, that which contains these provisions. *Volgat.*  
SITELLĀ (dimin. of situla), æ, f. n vessel which was filled with water, and into which afterwards wooden ballots were thrown, a ballot-box, *καλπιδιον*. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*  
SITHŌN (σίθων), ōnis, m. in or of Thrace, 3 a Thracian. *Ovid.* Properly, of *Sithonia*, a country of Thrace. — Hence, *Sithōnis*, īdis, f. of or belonging to *Sithonia* or Thrace, Sithonian, Thracian. *Ovid.* Subst. a Thracian woman. — *Sithōnius*, a, um, adj. Sithonian, Thracian. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Sithonii*, the Thracians. *Horat.*  
SITICĒN (situs & cano), īnis, m. a musician at a funeral. *Cato.*  
SITICŪLŌSŪS (sitis), a, um, adj. thirsty, thirsting. *Sidon.* — Hence, without moisture, dry, arid, parched, barren, *διψιος*. *Horat.* *Apulia.* *Vitruv.* calx. — ¶ Also, causing thirst, *διψητικός*. *Plin.*  
SITIĒTĒR (sitiens), adv. thirstily. — Hence, eagerly, greedily. *Cic.* expetere. SITŪS (sitis), is, īvi, itum, n. and a. 4. INTRANSITIVE, to thirst, be thirsty, *διψάω*. *Plaut.* Ego esurio, et sitio. Also, with a genit. following. *Symmach.* Sitiunt aeris. — ¶ Also, figur. of plants, trees, fields, to thirst, be parched or dry, want moisture. *Ovid.* Sitit tellus. *Virg.* herba. *Plin.* arbor. *Cic.* Sitire agros. *Plin.* Ep. Colonia sitiens, h. e. that has no water. *Plin.* Sientia, sc. loca, h. e. dry places. — ¶ Also, of countries and nations, to have great heat, be in a hot climate. *Virg.* Afri sitiens. So, also, *Ovid.* Cunicula sitiens, h. e. hot. — ¶ Also, to thirst after, desire earnestly or eagerly. *Cic.* Aurea sitiens. — *Sitiens* is also used with a genit. following. *Cic.* virtutis. — *Plin.* Luna sitiens, h. e. when the moon has no light, new moon. Others explain it clear. — ¶ TRANSITIVE, to thirst after. *Martial.* Tagum. Hence, passively. *Ovid.* Aquæ sitiuntur, h. e. they thirst for water. — ¶ Also, to be desirous of or covet any thing, thirst after. *Cic.* sanguinem. *Id.* honores.  
SITIS (unc.), is, f. thirst, *διψα*, *δίψος*. *Cic.* Sitim explere, or, *Ovid.* exstinguere, or, *Virg.* restinguere, or, *Ovid.* sedare, or, *Cic.* depellere, h. e. to quench. *Plin.* Sitim facere. *Ovid.* colligere, h. e. to become thirsty. *Virg.* colligere, h. e. to occasion or create thirst: — ¶ Figur. of plants, the earth, &c. thirst, dryness, aridity, drought, sultriness, great heat. *Colum.* æstatis, h. e. plantarum. *Virg.* Siti findit Canis arva. *Id.* Deserta siti regio. — ¶ Also, figur. thirst, strong or eager desire, covetousness, greediness. *Cic.* cupiditatis. *Horat.* argenti. *Quintil.* Alicui facere sitim audiendi.  
SITISTA ōva (σιτιστά ὄα), h. e. ōva tota lutea, quin triduo incubita tolluntur. *Plin.*  
SITITES (σιτίτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.* 37, 25. *Ed.* *Hard.*  
SITITŌR (sitiō), ōris, m. one who thirsts, 3 *διψητικός*, *διψών*. Figur. thirsting after, desirous of. *Apul.* novitatis.

SITIVĒ (sitivus, not used, from situs), adv. with regard to situation. *Tertull.*  
SITŌNĀ (σιτώνης), æ, m. one who pursues corn, as, for an army, a purveyor, quarter-master. *Pandect.* — The office of such a person is called *Sitonia* (σιτωνία), æ, f. *Id.*  
SITTACĒ (σιττάκη), es, f. a parrot, with the Indians. *Plin.*  
SITTŪBŪS (σίττυβος), i, m. same as *Sillybus*. *Cic.* *Att.* 4, 5. *Ed.* *Ern.* (Others read *sillybis*.)  
SITELLĀ (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for holding 3 water, a bucket, pail, waterpot, *ὄβρια*, *κάπις*. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a vessel from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box. *Plant.*  
SITELLŪS, i, m. same as *Situla*. *Cato* 3 and *Vitruv.*  
SITEŪS (sino), us, m. site, situation, local position, *τοποθεσία*, *θέσις*. *Cic.* loci *Cæs.* oppidorum. *Cic.* rerum. *Id.* membrorum. — Hence, a structure. *Hieron.* pyramidum. — Also, a region, country, tract. *Plin.* meridianus. — ¶ Also, a lying or remaining long in one place. *Apul.* Gladius situ rubiginat, h. e. want of use. *Virg.* Situ durescere campum, h. e. by lying fallow. — Also, want of cultivation or care, neglect. *Ovid.* Cessat terra situ. So, also, *Virg.* Loca senta situ. — Also, age, especially old age. *Ovid.* Demptos *Æsonis* esse situs. *Virg.* Senectus situ victa. — ¶ Also, mould, mustiness, rust, dirt, filth which a thing acquires from lying too long in one place, from not being worked, used, cleansed, &c. *Tibull.* Occupat arma situs, h. e. rust, dirt. *Ovid.* Canescunt tecta situ. *Plin.* Crocum quod redolet situm. — Hence, of dirt or filthiness of the body. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 3, 12. e poeta. — Also, of the mind, getting mouldy or rusty, as it were, from inactivity and idleness. *Ovid.* Ne perant pectora situ, h. e. inactivity. *Quintil.* Velut situm ducere, h. e. to moulder away, as it were. *Id.* Situ secreti consumi, h. e. to get rusty as it were, in solitude. — Also, of things which are forgotten by posterity. *Propert.* In æterno jacere situ, h. e. oblivion. — Also, of things that grow out of use. *Vellei.* Sepulta ac situ obsita justitia.  
SITEŪS, a, um, situated, &c. See *Sino*.  
SIVE (for *ve* si, or *vel* si), conj. or if. *Tertull.* Postulo, sive æquum est, oro. *Horat.* Venias augur Apollo, sive tu navis Erycina. Particularly, after *si*. *Plaut.* Si media nox est, sive est prima vespera. *Cic.* Nam si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullæ unquam cohærescent: sive aliæ declinabunt, aliæ suo nutu recte ferentur, &c. — More frequently it is repeated, in which case the former is rendered *if*, or *if* either, or, simply, *either*, or *whether*; and the latter, or *if*, or simply or. With a separate verb to each *sive*. *Cic.* Sive enim illud animo fecisset — explesset odiuum suum: sive patriam liberare voluisset, non, &c. With one verb in common. *Cic.* Sive deus sive natura ademerat. *Cæs.* Sive casu sive consilio deorum. — ¶ *An* is sometimes used instead of the latter *sive*. *Tacit.* Sive vecordia, an, &c. Or *vel*. *Veget.* Loco circumfuso mari sive paludibus vel fluminibus. — *Seu* is frequently used instead of the first or second *sive*. (See *Seu*.) — ¶ Frequently it is used only once, in which case it is to be rendered *or*. *Justin.* Proelio sive naufragio. *Cic.* Regis Philippi sive Persæ. *Virg.* Parthus sive Cydon. Hence, in explanations. *Quintil.* Vocabulum sive appellationem.  
SIUM, ii, n. See *Sion*.  
SMARAGDINŪS (smaragdus), a, nm, 3 adj. of or pertaining to an emerald. *Marc.* *Cap.*  
SMARAGDINŪS (σμαράγδινος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an emerald, green like an emerald. *Cels.* emplastrum, h. e. green like an emerald.  
SMARAGDŪS, and ZMARAGDŪS (σμαράγδος), i, m. an emerald, by which the ancients understood any precious stone and semi-gems of green color. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. the color of an emerald. *Phædr.* and *Auct.* *Carm.* de Phæn. — ¶ The penult of *smaragdus* is used short by *Martial*.

**EMARIS** (εμαρίς), *idis*, f. a small sea-fish of an inferior kind. *Ovid*.  
**SMECTICUS** (σμηκτικός), a, um, adj. ab-  
 2 stersive, cleansing. *Plin*.  
**SMEGMA** (σμηγμα), *ātis*, n. an abster-  
 2 sive or detersive medicine; particularly, a  
 composition for smoothing the skin. *Plin*.  
**SMERDALEŌS**, or **SMERDALEŪS** (σμερ-  
 3 δαλέος), a, um, adj. terrible. *Priap*.  
**SMILAX** (σμίλαξ), *ācis*, f. a kind of herb,  
 withwind (*Smilax aspera*, L.). *Plin*.  
 ¶ Also, the yew-trec. *Plin*.  
 ¶ Also, a kind of oak (*Quercus ilex*, L.  
 variet. β). *Plin*.  
**SMILŌN** (σμίλιον), *ii*, n. a kind of eye-  
 3 salve. *Cels*.  
**SMINTHEUS** (Σμινθεός), *ēi* and *ēs*, m.  
 3 a surname of *Apollo*, either from *Smintha*,  
 a town in the Trojan territory, or from  
 σμίνθος, which, in the Cretan language,  
 denotes a mouse, the mice-killer. *Ovid*.  
 Hence, *Smintheus*, a, um, adj. of *Apol-  
 lo*. *Senec*. — *Sminthius*, a, um, adj. of  
*Apollo*. *Dict. Cret*.  
**SMYRNA** (Σμύρνη), *ē*, f. a town of *Ionis*;  
 according to some, the birthplace of *Ho-  
 mer*. — ¶ Also, myrrh. *Pandect*.  
**SMYRNÆUS** (Σμυρναῖος), a, um, adj. of  
*Smyrna*, *Smyrnan*. *Plin*. *Smyrnaei*,  
 the inhabitants of *Smyrna*. *Liv*. — Also,  
*Smyrnan*, when *Homer* is spoken of,  
 who is said to have been born there.  
*Lucan*. vates, h. e. *Homer*. *Sil*. plectra,  
 h. e. *Homeric*.  
**SMYRNIŌN**, or **SMYRNIUM** (σμύρνιον),  
*ii*, n. a kind of herb, common *Alexander*  
 (*Smyrnum olus atrum*, L.). *Plin*.  
**SMYRRHIZA** (σμύρρηζα), *ē*, f. a kind of  
 herb, same as myrrhis, or myrrha. *Plin*.  
 24, 97.  
**SMYRUS**, *i*, m. same as *Myrus*. *Plin*.  
**SÖBÖLES**. See *Suboles*.  
**SÖBÖLESCÖ**. See *Subolesco*.  
**SÖBRIĒ** (sobrius), adv. soberly, temper-  
 ately, abstemiously. *Cic*. — ¶ Also,  
 wisely, prudently, sensibly. *Plant*.  
**SÖBRIĒFACTŪS** (sobrie & factus), a,  
 3 um, adj. having become reasonable, so-  
 3 bered. *Apul*.  
**SÖBRIĒTĀS** (sobrius), *ātis*, f. sobriety,  
 3 temperance in drinking. *Senec*. — Also,  
 in general, sobriety, temperance. *Pan-  
 duct*. vitæ. — Also, reasonableness. *Ar-  
 nob*.  
**SÖBRINA** (sobrinus), *ē*, f. a cousin-ger-  
 man, ἀνεψιά. *Plaut*.  
**SÖBRINŪS** (for sororinus, from soror), *i*,  
 m. a cousin-german, when the mothers  
 are sisters, ἀνεψιδός, ἀνεψιαδούς. *Cic*.  
**SÖBRIŪS** (sobrius), as, a. l. to sober, make  
 3 sober. *Paul*. *Nol*.  
**SÖBRIŪS** (for sōbrius), a, um, adj. sober,  
 not intoxicated or drunken, νηφάλιος.  
*Cic*. — Also, of inanimate things. *Ti-  
 bull*. pocula, h. e. not intoxicating. So,  
 also, *Id*. lymphæ. *Tacit*. convictus.  
*Martial*. Verba non sobria, h. c. words  
 uttered by a drunken person. *Plin*. uva,  
 h. e. not intoxicating. — ¶ Also, sober,  
 temperate, frugal, moderate in his desires,  
 not addicted to pleasure. *Horat*. Caret  
 invidenda sobrius aula. *Terent*. Ruri  
 esse parcum ac sobrium. *Cic*. Homines  
 frugi ac sobrii. — ¶ Also, reason-  
 able, prudent, sensible, cautious, circum-  
 spect. *Cic*. orator. *Id*. homo. *Senec*.  
 ingenium. *Ovid*. Sobria ferre pedem,  
 h. e. cautiously. *Gell*. Sobria dicere.  
 ¶ *Siccus* denotes one that has drunk  
 nothing: *Sobrius*, rather one who has  
 no inclination to drink to excess.  
**SÖCCĀTŪS** (soccus), a, um, adj. wearing  
 2 socks or slippers. *Senec*.  
**SÖCCIFĒR** (soccus & fero), *ēra*, *ērūm*,  
 3 adj. same as *Soccatus*. *Sidon*.  
**SÖCCŪLŪS** (dimin. of soccus), *i*, m. a  
 2 little sock or shoe, ἐμβάδιον. *Senec*.  
**SÖCCŪS** (unc.), *i*, m. a sock, kind of low-  
 heeled light shoe worn by the Grecians,  
 a slipper, sandal, ποδῆιον, ὑπόδεξις, ἐπι-  
 κρητιδός. *Cic*. — *Socci* were also at-  
 tributed to the god *Hymen*. *Catull*. —  
 On account of their lightness they were  
 worn by comic actors, a comediam's shoc.  
 Hence, a comedy. *Horat*. and *Ovid*.  
**SÖCĒR** (ἐκνρῆς), *ērī*, m. a father-in-law,  
 ἐκνρῆς, νευθερός. *Cic*. — *Soceri*, par-  
 ents-in-law, a father-in-law, and a moth-  
 er-in-law. *Virg*. — In *Terent*. *Hec*. 5,  
 2, 4. *Laches* says, *Noster socer venit*,

h. e. my son's father-in-law. — *Socer* mag-  
 nus, a grandfather-in-law, a wife's grand-  
 father. *Pandect*.  
**SÖCĒRŪS**, *i*, m. for *Socer*. *Plaut*.  
**SÖCIA**, *ē*, f. See *Socius*.  
**SÖCIABILIS** (socio), *e*, adj. that may be  
 2 joined or easily joined together or united,  
 συναγελαστικός. *Plin*. — ¶ Also,  
 sociable, companionable. *Senec*. —  
 ¶ Also, living in harmony, peaceable,  
 friendly. *Liv*. consortio inter reges.  
**SÖCIALIS** (socius), *e*, adj. sociable, so-  
 2 cial, companionable, friendly, relating to so-  
 ciety, εταρικός. *Senec*. Homo sociale ani-  
 mal. *Id*. Beneficium dare socialis res est.  
 — ¶ Also, pertaining to marriage, nup-  
 tial, conjugal. *Ovid*. amor. *Id*. torus.  
*Id*. anni. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining  
 to allies or confederates, social, confede-  
 rate, συμμαχικός. *Cic*. lex. *Liv*. fœ-  
 dus. *Id*. exercitus, h. e. the army of the  
 allies. *Nep*. bellum, h. e. a war with the  
 allies, social war.  
**SÖCIALITĀS** (socialis), *ātis*, f. socin-  
 2 bleness, companionableness. *Plin*. *Paneg*.  
**SÖCIALITER** (Id.), adv. socially, sociably.  
 3 *Horat*.  
**SÖCIATYŌ** (socio), *ōnis*, f. conjunction,  
 3 union. *Martian*. *Capell*.  
**SÖCIATRYX** (Id.), *īcis*, f. she that joins  
 3 or associates, uniting. *Val*. *Flacc*.  
**SÖCIENNŪS** (socius), *i*, m. a companion,  
 3 comrade. *Plaut*.  
**SÖCIETĀS** (Id.), *ātis*, f. any connection of  
 one person or thing with another, union,  
 company, conjunction, communion, society,  
 fellowship, association, alliance, conspir-  
 acy, connection which exists among nations  
 speaking the same language, national con-  
 nexion; connexion by marriage and by  
 blood; κοινοβία, εταρία. *Cic*. homi-  
 num interipsos. *Liv*. regni, want of faith  
 between two joint sovereigns. *Cic*. sceler-  
 is. *Id*. Societatem coire, or, *Id*. statuer-  
 ere, or, *Id*. inire, or, *Id*. confare, h. e. to  
 make. *Id*. conciliare, h. e. to make. *Id*. na-  
 turæ cum somniis, h. e. connection, partici-  
 pation. *Id*. Venire in societatem lau-  
 dum alicujus, h. e. to partake. *Plin*.  
 nominum, h. e. when several things have  
 the same name. — ¶ Also, in trading,  
 a society, company, association. *Cic*. So-  
 cietatem facere. *Id*. gerere, to be in  
 partnership. *Id*. Judicium societatis,  
 h. e. an action against any one for defraud-  
 ing his partner. — ¶ Also, a company  
 or society of the farmers of the public  
 revenue. *Cic*. Bithynica. — ¶ Also,  
 a league, alliance, confederacy between two  
 states or princes, συμμαχία. *Sallust*. So-  
 cietatem cum aliquo conjungere, h. e.  
 to make or enter into. *Nep*. habere cum  
 aliquo. *Liv*. Societatem belli facere.  
**SÖCIŪS** (Id.), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. l. to join,  
 unite, associate, συμμιγννυμι, συναγελάζω.  
*Cic*. vinu rerum cum dicendi exercita-  
 tione. *Id*. periculum vitæ suæ cum ali-  
 quo, h. e. to risk his life with any one.  
*Id*. Cum periculum vitæ tuæ mecum so-  
 ciare voluisses. *Virg*. Se alicui vinclo  
 jugali, to marry. *Id*. alicquem domo,  
 to receive into his house, entertain, make  
 welcome. *Stat*. juvencois aratro, to yoke,  
 couple, &c. *Sil*. dextras, to plight one's  
 faith. *Ovid*. carmina nervis, to accom-  
 pany with the lyre. *Tibull*. gaudia cum  
 aliquo. *Id*. se participem in casu om-  
 nes, to share with him all the chances of  
 fortune. *Sil*. manus alicui, to come to  
 his assistance. *Val*. *Flacc*. sanguinem,  
 h. e. relationship, family. *Liv*. cum col-  
 entia diligentiam, to unite, join, add. *Col-  
 lum*. Apii succus sociatur olivo, is mix-  
 gled or blended. *Ovid*. Sociare cubilia  
 cum aliquo, h. e. nubere, socio toro jungi.  
 — ¶ Also, to commit or do any thing  
 in company with several persons. *Justin*.  
 Sociari parcidium potuit.  
**SÖCIŪSFRAUDŪS** (socius & fraudo), a,  
 3 um, adj. that deceives his comrades. *Plaut*.  
**SÖCIŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. and subst.  
 partaking, participating, connected, united,  
 associated, joining or sharing in, social;  
 a companion, associate, fellow, sharer,  
 partner, σόςυγος, κοινωνός. *Ovid*. So-  
 cios penates. *Id*. Moras socios jungere,  
 h. e. simul inorari. *Cic*. Socius pericu-  
 lorum, h. e. sharing. *Id*. belli. *Id*.  
 amentæ. — ¶ Particularly, with re-  
 gard to relationship, allied, related. *Ov-  
 id*. Socius sanguinis, h. e. a brother. —

¶ Also, with regard to marriage. *Ova*.  
*Socius tori*, h. c. a partner or sharer, a  
 husband. *Id*. *Socia tori*, or, simply,  
*Sallust*. *Socia*, h. e. a wife. *Ovid*. *Lectus*  
*socius*, h. e. the genial couch. — ¶ Al-  
 so, with regard to a league or alliance,  
 allied, confederate, leagued. *Ovid*. *Classis*  
*socia*. *Virg*. agmina. *Quintil*. *Socia*  
*civitas*. *Ovid*. *Timuit socias manus*,  
 h. e. bellum sociale. Hence, *Socius*,  
 subst. an ally, confederate, σύμμαχος.  
*Cæs*. *Socios sibi arcessunt*. *Cic*. *Huic*  
*populo socii fuerunt*, for *hujus populi*.  
 (The Romans gave the name of *socii*  
 more especially to the Italian people un-  
 der their protection, who, in case of a  
 war, were obliged to send auxiliaries.  
*Cic*. and *Liv*. Also, the inhabitants of the  
 provinces, though they were their sub-  
 jects, were called *socii*, by way of cour-  
 tesy. *Cic*.) — ¶ Also, with regard to  
 trade, a partner, associate. *Cic*. *Socium*  
*tibi velles adiungere*. Hence, a phrase  
 in law, *Pro socio*, as a partner, on ac-  
 count of a crime committed as a partner.  
*Cic*. *damnari*, h. e. for defrauding his  
 partner. Hence, *Id*. *Judicium pro so-  
 cio*, h. e. a trial for such a crime. —  
 ¶ Also, of those who do, undertake, hire,  
 rent, &c. any thing in company or jointly.  
 Hence, *Socii*, a company of farmers of  
 the public revenue. *Cic*. Bithyniæ. —  
 ¶ Also, any companion or comrade.  
 Hence, *Æneas* condescendingly calls  
 his people *socii*. *Virg*. — ¶ *Socii* na-  
 vales. (See *Navalis*.) — ¶ *Liv*. *Soci-  
 um*, for *sociorum*.  
**SÖCÖRDIA**, or **SÖCÖRDIA** (socors), *ē*,  
 2 f. foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity,  
 blockishness, dulness, ἀσυνεσία, μωρία,  
 ἄνοια. *Tacit*. — ¶ Also, sleepiness,  
 inattention, carelessness, indolence, sloth,  
 laziness, sluggishness, inactivity, βλακεία.  
*Terent*. and *Sallust*.  
**SÖCÖRDITER** (Id.), adv. carelessly, slug-  
 2 gishly, slothfully, negligently, κατεβλα-  
 κευμένως. *Liv*. *Socordius*.  
**SÖCÖRS** (se & cor), *dis*, adj. senseless,  
 thoughtless, foolish, simple, silly, dull,  
 stupid, blockish, ἀκαρδός, ἄνοος, ἀσύνε-  
 τος, ἀβέλτερος. *Cic*. *Homines non so-  
 cordes*. *Sidon*. *Socordior*. *Apul*. *So-  
 cordissimus*. — ¶ Also, sluggish,  
 inactive, slothful, lazy, careless, negligent,  
 indolent, ἀργός, μεδήμων. *Terent*. re-  
 turn, for in rebus.  
**SÖCRĀTES** (Σωκράτης), *is*, m. n. celebratid  
 philosopher at Athens. He was accused  
 of atheism and of corrupting the youth,  
 and condemned to drink hemlock.  
**SÖCRĀTICŪS** (Σωκρατικός), a, um, adj.  
 of or pertaining to *Socrates*, *Socratic*.  
*Horat*. chartæ, h. e. philosophy. *Cic*.  
*Philosophi Socratici*, or, simply, *Id*.  
*Socratici*, h. e. his pupils or followers.  
*Quintil*. interrogations.  
**SÖCRŪALIS** (socrus), *e*, adj. of a moth-  
 3 er-in-law. *Sidon*.  
**SÖCRŪS** (ἐκνρῆ), *us*, f. a mother-in-law.  
*Cic*. — *Pandect*. magna, h. e. a wife's  
 grandmother. *Id*. major, h. c. proavia  
 uxoris mææ.  
**SÖDALIS** (unc.), *e*, adj. social, compan-  
 ionable. *Ovid*. turba. — Hence, *Sodalis*,  
 subst. a companion, intimate acquaintance,  
 comrade, fellow at meals or pastimes, boon-  
 companion, crony, σόσσιτος, εταίρος.  
*Terent*. and *Cic*. — Also, by way of  
 contempt, comrade, fellow, accomplice.  
*Plant*. — *Sodales* are especially friends  
 who frequently eat or feast with each oth-  
 er, fellows at meals. *Cic*. — Also, con-  
 temptuously, pot-companions. *Cic*. *Planc*  
 19. *Cæl*. 7. — There were also banquet-  
 ing societies in honor of certain deities.  
*Cic*. *Sodalis in Lupercis*. — There it may  
 be rendered a member. — There were  
 also other *sodales*, as, *Tacit*. *Augustales*,  
 h. e. a sort of priests in honor of *Augustus*,  
 who together formed a college. —  
 ¶ *Figur*. a comrade, companion. *Horat*.  
*Enus sodalis hiemis*. *Id*. *Cratera soda-  
 lis Veneris*, sc. because wine and love  
 are usually found together. — ¶ Also,  
 a companion in any thing, similar, like.  
*Cic*. *Ille sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo*.  
**SÖDALITĀS** (sodalis), *ātis*, f. fellowship,  
 society, companionship, intimacy, friend-  
 ship, εταρεία, συσείτια. *Cic*. *Ab ali-  
 quo officia sodalitatibus flagitare*. *Id*. *Ho-  
 mo summa sodalitate*, h. e. that has the

greatest number of bosom-friends. —  
 ¶ Particularly, a company assembled for  
 feasting, a feasting or banqueting-club.  
 Cic. Sodalitates me quæstore constitu-  
 tæ sunt. *Id. fera, sc. Lupercorum (for*  
*they had also feasts in honor of deities).*  
*Id. Consensio, quæ honeste magis,*  
*quam vere, sodalitas nominaretur (for*  
*such societies were sometimes made the*  
*instruments of bribery and dangerous*  
*conspiracies; on this account they were*  
*frequently forbidden by the magistrates.*  
 Cic. *Quint. Fr. 2, 3).*  
 SODALITÛS, and SODALICIUS (Id.),  
 a, um, adj. of or relating to compani-  
 onship or fellowship, social. *Amnian. con-*  
*sortium. Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 46. Jure*  
*sodalicio (others read sodalicii), a feasting*  
*collegia, h. e. banqueting-clubs. —*  
 Hence, Sodalicum, or Sodalitium, a  
 company or society of friends, compani-  
 onship, fellowship, brotherhood, intercourse  
 with bosom-friends, *συσσίτιον, ἐτραπέζια.*  
 Catull. — ¶ Particularly, a feasting  
 or banqueting-club. *Auet. ad Her. 4, 51.*  
 At such feasts, plots, briberies, &c. were  
 contrived and talked over. On that  
 account they were in bad repute. Cic.  
*Planc. 15.* They were forbidden by  
 the magistrates. Cic. *Lex de sodaliciis.*  
 SODES (according to Cicero, from *si au-*  
*des*, but more correctly, from *si audis*,  
 as *sis* from *si vis*, and *sultis* from *si vultis*),  
 a form used in familiar language, I  
 pray you, I beg of you, I beseech you,  
 if you can, if you know, if it be not dis-  
 agreeable to you, if you have no objection,  
 if you please, with your leave. Cic. *Jube,*  
*sodes. Terent. Dic sodes.*  
 SODŌMĀ, æ, f. and SODŌMUM, i, n. and  
 SODŌMĀ, ōrum, n. plur. and SODŌMĪ,  
 ōrum, m. *Sodom, a town of Palestine. —*  
 Hence, Sōdōmita, æ, m. and f. of or  
 belonging to Sodom. *Prud. libido. Id.*  
*Sōdōmitæ, h. e. its inhabitants. —*  
 ¶ Sōdōmiticus, a, um, adj. of or belong-  
 ing to Sodom. *Hieron.*  
 SODŌDIANĀ regio, or, simply, SODŌDI-  
 ANĀ, a country of Asia beyond the Cas-  
 pian sea.  
 SOL (unc.), sōlis, m. the sun, ἥλιος. Cic.  
 præcipitans, h. e. declining. *Horat. Su-*  
*premo sole, h. e. in the evening. Virg.*  
*Sole novo, h. e. in the morning, at sun-*  
*rise. Liv. Duos soles visos. — Also, as*  
*a person. Cic. Circe et Pasiphae e Per-*  
*seide Oceani filia natæ, Sole patre.*  
*Ovid. Filia solis, h. e. Pasiphae. —*  
*Plin. Solis gemma, h. e. a kind of*  
*precious stone. — ¶ Also, the sun, sun-*  
*shine, the heat of the sun. Cic. Ambu-*  
*lare in sole, h. e. in the sunshine, in the*  
*sun. Ovid. Soles et nubila, h. e. sun-*  
*shine, clear days. Sueton. Seu sol seu*  
*imber esset. — Hence, sol is used for*  
*labor or work done in the sun, as, fight-*  
*ing, speaking in public, and is opposed*  
*to umbro, that which is done for pleasure*  
*or pastime, or not in public, or for exer-*  
*cise. — Hence, of military service. Cic.*  
*Cedat umbra (h. e. jurisprudentia) soli,*  
*h. e. to military service. — Also, of pub-*  
*lic speeches, as in the forum. Cic.*  
*Procedere in solem et pulverem. Id.*  
*Doctrinam in solem et pulverem pro-*  
*ducere, h. e. to appear in public. —*  
 ¶ Also, the sun, the heat of the sun.  
 nimius. — ¶ Also, the sun, a sunny  
 place. Cic. *In Lucretino tuo sole. —*  
 Hence, for Solarium, a balcony. *Ter-*  
*ent. Ad. 4, 3, 32. — ¶ Also, a day.*  
*Virg. Tres soles erramus. Horat. nig-*  
*ger. Calp. Trini soles. — ¶ Also, a*  
*year. Grat. Binos soles. — ¶ Also,*  
 of an extraordinary person or thing, a  
 sun or star. Cic. *Africanus, sol alter.*  
*Id. Sol mihi excidisse a mundo videtur,*  
*h. e. I should sooner have expected the sky*  
*to fall.*  
 SÖLĀGŌ (sol), inis, f. the sunflower, turn-  
 sol, girasole. *Apul.*  
 SÖLAMEN (solor), inis, n. comfort, relief,  
 3 case, consolation. *Virg.*  
 SÖLANUM (unc.), i, n. nightshade. *Plin.*  
 SÖLĀNUS (sol), a, um, adj. coming from the  
 2 sun. — Hence, Solanus, subst. se ven-  
 tus, the east wind, ἀπηνλιώτης. *Vitr. v.*  
 SÖLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. e, or pertaining to  
 the sun, solar, ἡλιακός. *Ovid. Iumen,*  
*h. e. the light of the sun, day-light. Se-*  
*nec. arcus, h. e. standing opposite the*

sun. *Plin. circulus, h. e. the celestic.*  
 Cels. herba, h. e. the sunflower, turnsol.  
 SÖLĀRIUM, ii, n. See Solarium.  
 SÖLĀRIŪS (sol), a, um, adj. relating to  
 the sun. — Hence, *Plin. horologium,*  
 or, absol., *Plaut. Solarium, h. e. a sun-*  
*dial; also, any clock or dial, even, a*  
*water-clock. Cic. Such a water-clock*  
*was in the Roman forum, near which*  
*persons used to lounge. — Solarium,*  
*any place exposed to the sun, chamber, flat*  
*roof, terrace, balcony. Plaut. and Suet.*  
 SÖLĀRIŪS (solum), a, um, adj. relating  
 to the ground. Hence, Solarium, subst.  
 sc. vectigal, a ground-rent. *Pandect.*  
 SÖLĀTIŌLUM (dimin. of solatium), i, n.  
 3 a little comfort. *Catull.*  
 SÖLĀTIUM (solor), ii, n. comfort, consola-  
 tion, παραμυθία. Cic. servitutis. *Id.*  
*Solatium afferre, or præbere, h. e. to*  
*comfort. Cæs. Hoc est mihi solatio. Cic.*  
*Vacare culpa magnum est solatium.*  
*Ovid. Solatia dicere, h. e. to utter the*  
*language of consolation, speak comforta-*  
*ble words. — ¶ Also, comfort, aid, as-*  
*sistance, relief, resource, succor, refuge*  
*in difficulty or distress. Cic. annonæ.*  
 — ¶ Also, compensation. *Tacit. Ne*  
*sine solatio ageret. — ¶ Also, any*  
*thing which consoles. Ovid. Aves sola-*  
*tia ruris. Virg. Dicta, duri solatia casus.*  
 SÖLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a comforter, con-  
 3 soler, παράκλητος. *Tibull.*  
 SÖLĀTŪS, a, um, partic. from solor. See  
 Solor.  
 SÖLĀTŪS (sol), a, um, adj. burnt by the  
 2 sun, sunburnt; struck or deprived of  
 reason by the sun, sunstruck. *Plin.*  
 SÖLĀTŪS (solus), a, um, adj. made deso-  
 late. See Solo, arc.  
 SÖLDURĪŪS (unc.), ii, m. Plur. Soldurii,  
 a kind of vassals or retainers in Gaul, who  
 devoted themselves to the service of some  
 prince or great man, lived with him, went  
 into war with him, were his inseparable  
 companions and friends, and died with him.  
 Cæs.  
 SÖLDŪS. See Solidus. 3  
 SÖLĒX (unc.), æ, f. the sole of the foot. *Veg.*  
 — ¶ Solea, a sort of open shoe; a slip-  
 per, covering only the sole of the foot, and  
 laced on, σανόαλιον, ἐπόδημα, ἐμβάδιον,  
 κρηπίς. *Gell. 13, 20.* When the ancients  
 reclined at table, they put off the soleæ,  
 and when they rose from table, they  
 had them brought by the servants,  
 which is called by *Horat. Soleas po-*  
*scere. Martial. deponere, h. e. to put*  
*them off. — Hence, from the resemblance,*  
*a kind of fetters for the feet. Cic. —*  
 Also, a kind of shoe for horses, mules,  
 &c. which, however, differed from our  
 horse-shoes, for they were not fastened  
 on by nails, but like slippers put on and  
 taken off. *Sueton. — ¶ Also, a kind*  
*of sole-fish, βουβλάστος, (Pleuronectes*  
*solea, L.) Ovid. — ¶ Also, an in-*  
*strument used in pressing olives. Colum.*  
 — ¶ Solea, as well as *Crepidae*, were  
 what we call soles, which covered  
 merely the sole of the foot, and were  
 tied above it with straps; when tipped  
 with gold or silver, they were called  
*Sandalia*; and when studded with pegs  
 or nails to make them last longer, they  
 were called *Caligæ*; these *caligæ* were  
 worn especially by soldiers. The *Calcei*,  
 like our shoes, covered the whole foot,  
 and were tied above with strings or  
 straps; they were of tanned leather;  
 the *Peronæ* were shoes of undressed  
 leather, which went up above the an-  
 kles, and were worn especially by coun-  
 trymen and soldiers. *Cothurni* were  
 high shoes, the use of which was bor-  
 rowed from the Greeks, and which at  
 Rome were worn especially by women.  
 SÖLĒARIS (solea), e, adj. resembling a  
 3 sole. *Spartian. in Carac. 9. cella. (Ca-*  
*sanhonus reads soliaris, without any*  
*reason however.)*  
 SÖLĒARIŪS (Id.), ii, m. one who makes  
 3 soleæ, or slippers, ἐμβάδοποιός. *Plaut.*  
 SÖLĒĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing so-  
 leæ, or slippers. *Cic.*  
 SÖLĒNTINŪS, for Solentinus. *Cic. See*  
*Solus, untis.*  
 SÖLĒMNIS, SÖLĒMNIUS, and SÖLĒN-  
 NIS (from solus, h. e. totus, & annus),  
 e, adj. celebrated, performed or to be done  
 every year. *Cic. iter. Id. Dies deorum*

festi ac sollemnes. — ¶ Also, solemn,  
 festive. *Cic. ludiones. Id. verba.*  
*Id. epulæ. Id. ludii. Id. sacrificium.*  
*Horat. dies. Virg. aræ. Apul. Sollem-*  
*nissimas preces. — Hence, Sollemne,*  
 subst. any solemnity, solemn festival,  
 solemn rite or ceremony. *Liv. Sollemne*  
*clavi figendi. Tacit. funeris. Liv. Fi-*  
*dei sollemne instituit, h. e. a festival*  
*and sacrifices. — So, also, of public*  
*games. Liv. Sollemne allatum ex Ar-*  
*cadia. Cic. Sollemnia ludorum. —*  
 Hence, Sollemnia, sacrifices. *Liv. Ex-*  
*tis sollemnium vesci. Virg. Tumbo*  
*sollemnia mittit. — ¶ Also, common,*  
*usual, customary, ordinary. Liv. Iac-*  
*scivia militum. Cic. officium. Horat.*  
*opns. Suet. mos. — Hence, Sollemne,*  
*any thing usual, a custom, practice. Cic. Nos-*  
*trum illud sollemne servemus, h. e. our*  
*usual custom or practice. Liv. Inter cetera*  
*sollemnia. — Hence, Sollemne est mihi,*  
*it is my custom. Suet. Feidius gladi-*  
*atores spectare sollemne erat. — Hence,*  
*Horat. Sollemnia insanire, h. e. to be*  
*mad in the common way. — ¶ Also,*  
*regular, formal, appointed by law. Pan-*  
*dict. numerus. Hence, Id. Sollemnia,*  
*h. e. formalities.*  
 SÖLĒMNIŪS, SÖLĒMNIŪS, and  
 SÖLĒMNIŪS (solemnis), ātis, f. solemn-  
 ity, celebration of a day, festival, εορτή.  
*Gell. Dierum sollemnitates. — ¶ Also,*  
 formality. *Pandect. juris.*  
 SÖLĒMNIŪS, SÖLĒMNIŪS, and  
 SÖLĒMNIŪS (Id.), ātis, f. solemnity,  
 form or manner, ἐξ ἔθους. *Pallad. De-*  
*inde hordeum præbere poteris sollem-*  
*ni, h. e. for their ordinary food. Plin.*  
*se purificantes. — ¶ Also, solemnly.*  
*Liv. omnia peragere. Justin. convivi-*  
*um institere. — ¶ Also, formally,*  
*observing all formalities of law. Pandect.*  
 SÖLĒMNIŪS, SÖLĒMNIŪS, or SÖL-  
 LĒMNIŪS, adv. same as Sollemniter.  
*Liv. Andr.*  
 SÖLĒN (σωλήν), enis, n. a kind of shell-  
 fish, the razor-sheath (Solen, L.). *Plin.*  
 SÖLĒŌ (unc.), es, itus sum, n. 2. to use,  
 bc accustomed or wont, εἰώσα, ἐξήγορα.  
 With an infinit. following. *Cic. Qui*  
*mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, is in*  
*the habit of lying. Id. Ut solet, sc. fieri,*  
*h. e. as is usual. Terent. Ut solet, sc.*  
*facere, h. e. as he is accustomed, according*  
*to his custom. — Partic. Solens, accord-*  
*ing to custom, customary, wonted. Plaut.*  
*Lubens fecero et solens. Id. Solens*  
*sum, h. e. soleo. — Solitius, a, um, is*  
*either used passively, or as an adjective,*  
*usual, customary. (See Solitus, a, um.)*  
 — ¶ Also, Solere, to have intercourse  
 with, generally, as a lover. *Plaut. cum*  
*viris. — ¶ Sallust. Soluerat, for solitus*  
*erat.*  
 SÖLĒRS, and SÖLLĒRS (from solus, h. e.  
 totus & ars), tis, adj. skilful, expert,  
 ἀρχίνοος, συνετός. *Terent. adoles-*  
*cents. Cic. genus acuminis. Id. de-*  
*scriptio. Also, with an infinit. follow-*  
*ing. Horat. hominem ponere. Also,*  
*with a genit. following. Horat. lyra.*  
*Cic. Sollertior. Sallust. Sollertissimus.*  
 — Hence, fit, capable of producing any  
 thing. *Cato. ager, h. e. skilfully culti-*  
 vated. — ¶ Also, skilful in invention,  
 inventive, ingenious, sagacious, adroit,  
 clever, intelligent. *Cic. natura. Id. pro-*  
*videntia. Id. Nihil sollertius. —*  
 ¶ Also, cunning, wily, crafty. *Ovid.*  
*Ulysses.*  
 SÖLĒRTĒR, and SÖLLĒRTĒR (solers),  
 adv. ingeniously, sagaciously, skilfully,  
 shrewdly, cunningly, φιλοτέχνως, συνε-  
 τῶς. *Cic. Ratio res ad vitam necessa-*  
*rias sollerter consecuta est. Id. Sollert-*  
*tius. Id. Sollertissime.*  
 SÖLĒRTĪĀ, and SÖLLĒRTĪĀ (Id.), æ, f.  
 ingenuity, sagacity, genius, capacity,  
 quickness, shrewdness, dexterity, adroit-  
 ness, skill, ἀρχινοία, συνεσία, εὐστοχία.  
*Cic. natura. Id. judicandi. — ¶ Also,*  
 craftiness, subtlety, archness, slyness,  
 policy, cunning. *Cic. Fugienda est talis*  
 solertia. — ¶ The plural is found in  
*Vitruv.*  
 SÖLĪ, or SÖLĒE (Σόλοι), ōrum, m. a town  
 of Cilicia. — Hence, Solensis, e, adj.  
 and Soleus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m. of  
 or belonging to Soli. *Plin.*  
 SÖLIARIS (solium), e, adj. of or belong-

ing to a bathing-tub. *Spartian.* (e. ect. Casauboni.) See *Solearis*.

**SOLICANUS** (solus & cano), a, um, adj. <sup>3</sup> *singing alone.* *Martian. Capell.*

**SOLICITO, SOLICITUS**, with its derivatives. See *Sollicito*, &c.

**SOLIDAMEN** (solido), inis, n. same as <sup>3</sup> *Solidamentum.* *Venant. Fortun.*

**SOLIDAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. that by <sup>3</sup> *which any thing becomes firm or solid.* *Lactant. corporis.*

**SOLIDATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a making solid <sup>2</sup> or firm, a fastening, στερεώσις. *Vitruv.*

**SOLIDATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that <sup>3</sup> *strengthens or fastens.* *Arnob.*

**SOLIDE** (solidus), adv. *solidly, firmly,* <sup>2</sup> *στερεῶς.* *Colum. Cista solide contexta.* *Gell. Solidius.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, fully, completely, wholly, entirely, thoroughly, perfectly, very much. *Terent. gaudere.* *Plaut. scire. Apul. formidare.*

**SOLIDESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. <sup>3</sup> *to become firm or solid,* στερεοῦμαι. *Vitruv.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to close, grow together, become whole. *Plin.*

**SOLIDIPES** (solidus & pes), ēdis, adj. <sup>2</sup> *having a whole, not a cloven foot.* *Plin.*

**SOLIDITAS** (solidus), ātis, f. *solidity, solidness, density,* στερεότης. *Cic.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, thickness. *Pallad.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, a whole thing, the whole, ὅλως. *Cod. Just. possessionis.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, firmness, durability. *Vitruv.*

**SOLIDŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. <sup>1</sup> *to make solid or dense,* στερεῶ. *Vitruv. locum fistucationibus. Virg. aream creta, h. e. to cover.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to make firm, strengthen. *Tacit. muros. Plin. fistulas stanno, h. e. to solder.* — *Figur. Auct. Paneg. ad Constant. imperium Romanum. Cod. Just. aliquid constitutione, h. e. decree, order.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to join, make whole, cement. *Plin. Ep. fracta. Plin. nervos incisos.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to make complete, adjust. *Ascon. rationes, h. e. to balance or make up accounts.*

**SOLIDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *solid, dense, not hollow, not loose or full of holes.* *Cic. paries. Id. columna. Colum. Caseus solidior. Plin. Boves solidis unguis, h. e. not cloven.* — Hence, *Solidum, solid ground, firm land.* Also, *any thing dense, thick or solid.* *Virg. Pinditur in solidum (arboris) cuneis via, h. e. into the solid wood, into the middle.* — *Solida, dense or solid things or bodies, solids.* *Cic.* — Hence, of metals, *Solidus, solid, massive.* *Tacit. Vasa auro solida. Sol, also, of ivory. Virg. Ex solido elephanto. Also, of marble. Id. Solido de marmore templum.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, figur. palpable, sensible. *Cic. Nihil quod solidum tenere possit. (But this may also be rendered real.)* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, solid, substantial, strong, with regard to food. — Hence, *Cic. suavitas, h. e. nourishing. Id. eloquentia, h. e. pithy.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, firm, hard. *Ovid. ripa. Id. Solidissima terra. Virg. adamas. Vitruv. Structura solidissima. Horat. Solidum, h. e. something firm.* — Hence, figur. firm. *Horat. mens.* — Hence, *Solidum, firm ground.* *Virg. and Ovid. Figur. Virg. and Senec. In solido, h. e. in softy.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, whole, entire, complete, perfect. *Cic. usura. Virg. vires. Liv. consulatus. Id. stipendia. Horat. Decies solidum, h. e. full ten hundred thousand sestertii. Cic. Solidum, h. e. the whole.* — Hence, figur. complete, entire, not deficient, perfect. *Ascon. rationes, h. e. correct. Terent. gaudium. Id. beneficium. Liv. libertas. Cic. effigies justitiae (but this may also mean true, real).* — *Martial. and Pandect. Solidus (or Soldus), sc. nummus, h. e. a sort of gold coin, about a ducent in value.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, true, real, not imaginary, not vain. *Cic. res. Id. laus. Id. effigies. Id. suavitas. Id. Quod solidum tenere possit. Id. utilitas.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, solid, strong, large, thick. *Ovid. tori Herculis. Virg. telum. Pallad. vnum.*

**SOLIFER** (sol & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. *bearing or bringing forth the sun,* ἡλιοφόρος. *Senec. plaga, h. e. the east.*

**SOLIFERRĒS, or SOLLIFERRĒS** (solidus h. e. totus, & ferreus), a, um, adj. *of solid iron,* ὀλοσιδήρεος. *Liv. Soliferreum, sc. telum, h. e. a javelin of solid iron.*

**SOLIPUGA.** See *Solipuga.*

**SOLIGĒNA** (sol & gigno), ē, m. and f. a <sup>3</sup> *child of the sun.* *Val. Flacc. Aetes.*

**SÖLILÖQUIUM** (solus & loquor), ii, n. a <sup>3</sup> *soliloquy, μονολογία.* *Augustin.*

**SÖLIPUGA, SÖLIPUNGA, SÖLPUGA, SÄLPUGA, and SÖLIFUGA** (unc.), ē, f. a kind of venomous ant. *Plin. Or, a kind of venomous spider.* *Solin.*

**SÖLISTYMŌS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *Cic. tripudium, h. e. an oven taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn so greedily, that it fell from their mouths and rebounded from the ground.* — *Festus* writes *sollistimum.*

**SÖLITÄNEŪS** (solus), a, um, adj. *alone,* <sup>3</sup> *separate, set apart, distinct.* *Theod. Prisc.*

**SÖLITÄNEŪS** (solitus), a, um, adj. *usual,* <sup>3</sup> *customary, ordinary.* *Marc. Empir.*

**SÖLITANŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *As, Plin. cochlea, h. e. from Africa, perhaps from promontorium Solis.*

**SÖLITARĪŪS** (solus), a, um, adj. *lonesome, lone, lonely, alone, solitary, without company, private, retired,* ἔρημος. *Cic. homo. Quintil. vita. Cic. Natura solitariū nihil amat. Plin. Paneg. cæna.*

**SÖLITÄS** (solus), ātis, f. *loneliness, a being alone, solitude.* *Acc. ap. Non.*

**SÖLITÄTĪM** (Id.), adv. *solitarily.* *Fronto.*

**SÖLITÄURILĪA.** See *Suovetaurilia.*

**SÖLITĒ** (solitus), adv. *alone.* *Plaut.*

**SÖLITŌ** (frequentat. of soleo), as, āvi, <sup>3</sup> *ātum, n. I. to be much accustomed or wont,* εἰσθα. *Gell.*

**SÖLITŪDŌ** (solus), inis, f. a *lonely or solitary place; a desert, wilderness; a being alone, solitude, retirement,* ἔρημία. *Cic. loci. Terent. Solitudo ante ostium, h. e. I do not see any person before the door. Cic. in foro ab oratoribus. Id. Discedere in aliquas solitudines. Id. in agris.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, a being deserted or left alone, solitary state or condition, loneliness, helplessness. *Cic. liberorum, h. e. when they have lost their father. Id. viduarum. Id. tua, h. e. that you are without me.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, when there are but few persons at a place, small number of men, want of men, weakness with regard to number. *Nep. Ejus solitudo, h. e. his weakness, as he had only thirty men with him. Liv. Eadem solitudo, want of men.* — <sup>¶</sup> *Vastitas, desolation, devastation, waste, expresses with censur what Solitudo, solitude, expresses indifferently and sometimes with praise.*

**SÖLITŪS**, a, um, particip. from soleo. <sup>2</sup> — <sup>¶</sup> Adj. *usual, customary, accustomed, wonted, ordinary,* ἔστιμος, ἡσās. *Ovid. artes. Liv. Solitum quicquam civitatis.* — Hence, *Solitum, a custom, habit, ordinary practice.* *Horat. Præter solitum. Liv. Solito magis, h. e. more than usual or than otherwise.* *Virg. Solitum tibi, h. e. according to your custom.*

**SÖLIVAGŪS** (solus & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering alone, solitary, fond of solitude,* φιλήρημος, οἰσδόλος. *Cic. bestiae.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, going alone. *Cic. cœlum, h. e. that moves itself alone.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, alone, solitary, for itself. *Cic. cognitio, h. e. that concerns itself only for itself and not for the good of others.*

**SÖLIUM** (perhaps allied to sella), ii, n. a *high elevated seat, a throne, regal seat, Sphos.* For kings. *Cic. For Jupiter. Virg.* — Hence, figur. *throne, royal dignity, kingdom.* *Lucret. and Ovid.* — Also, for the gods in the temples. *Cic.* — Also, a seat used by lawyers, upon which they sat at home, when they gave advice to their clients or answered questions concerning the law. *Cic.* — Also, for others. *Claudian. eburnum, h. e. sella curulis.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, a tub. *Plin. Particularly, a bathing-tub. Liv.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, a stone coffin. *Sueton.*

**SÖLLĒMNIS.** &c. See *Solemnis.*

**SÖLLĒRS, &c.** See *Solers.*

**SÖLLICITÄTĪŌ** (sollicito), ōnis, f. a *troubling, disturbing, trouble, care.* *Terent. nuptiarum, h. e. propter nuptias.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, an instigating to mutiny or rebellion, an instigation, tempting, seducing. *Cic.*

**SÖLLICITÄTÖR** (Id.), ōris, m. a *troubler,* <sup>3</sup> *disturber.* *Pandect. alienarum nuptiarum, h. e. one who endeavors to seduce other men's wives.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, a tempter, enticer, seducer. *Pandect. servi.*

**SÖLLICITĒ** (sollicitus), adv. *full of anxiety or solicitude, anxiously.* *Senec.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, diligently, carefully, earnestly,

*urgently, pressingly.* *Phn Ep. petere. Id. Sollicitus. Sueton. Sollicitissime.*

**SÖLLICITŌ** (from solus h. e. totus, & cito h. e. moveo), as, āvi, ātum, a. <sup>1</sup> *to put in motion or endeavor to put in motion, to move, stir, remove, displace.* *Incret. mundum suis de sedibus. Cels. stomachum vomitu. Tibull. ferro humum, loosen, turn up. Virg. tellurem, h. e. to plough. Id. freta remis, h. e. to row. Ovid. stamina pollice. Id. feras, h. e. to hunt, pursue, chase. Virg. spicula, h. e. to try to draw out.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to trouble, keep busy. *Plaut. myropolas.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to tempt, instigate to mutiny or rebellion, urge, rouse, press, endeavor to seduce or gain over, καταπειράζω. *Cic. exercitum. Nep. servos. Cæs. aliquem pecunia.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to provoke, irritate, make angry. *Liv. Jovis sollicitati.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to excite, allure, entice, invite, induce, endeavor to persuade or induce. *Cic. aliquem ad venenum dandum alicui. Id. dicebat, se sollicitatum esse, h. e. he was hired or instigated. Cæs. Civitates sollicitant, ut, &c. Justin. aliquem ad colloquium. Also, with an infinit. following. Ovid. Sollicitor, nullos esse putare deos, h. e. I am induced to think. — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to make or endeavor to make wavering or tottering, to cause to shake. *Ovid. fidem liminis, h. e. to open the door or try to open it. Figur. Liv. pacem, h. e. to disturb, break. Ovid. toros, h. e. to seduce or attempt to seduce another's wife.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, to disquiet, trouble, disturb, make solicitous, harass, torment, vex, incommode. *Cic. Illa cura ne sollicitat. Id. animum. Terent. senectutem. Horat. stomachum, h. e. to load, oppress.**

**SÖLLICITŪDŌ** (sollicitus), inis, f. *solicitude, anxiety, disquiet, trouble, uneasiness of mind, care, μέριμνα, ἐπιμέλεια.* *Cic. animi. Terent. Res est mihi sollicitudini. Cic. Sollicitudinem alicui afferre, or, Terent. Aliquem afficere sollicitudine, h. e. to cause solicitude or anxiety. Also, in the plural. Cic. Sollicitudines leniuntur.*

**SÖLLICITŪS** (sollus h. e. totus, & cieo), a, um, adj. *moved, tossed, agitated, disturbed, troubled.* *Virg. mare.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, solicitous, anxious, uneasy, troubled, disquieted, πολυμέριμος. *Cic. civitas. Id. Sollicitus de re. Also, with an accusat. Liv. Meam vicem sollicitus. Cic. Animo sollicito esse. Id. Sollicitum habere aliquem, h. e. to cause trouble or anxiety; to keep employed, keep going or on the move. It is also followed by ne. Justin. Sollicitus, ne consuleret, &c. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Sollicitior. Quintil. decl. Sollicitissimus.* — Hence, of animals. *Ovid. equus. Liv. canes, h. e. unquiet, watchful.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Liv. nox. Horat. opes. Ovid. amor. Id. metus. Cic. In vita tyrannorum omnia sollicita.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, occupied, employed, busy. *Horat. Ep. 2, l. 221.*

**SÖLLIFERRĒUM**, i, n. See *Soliferreus*.

**SÖLLĒSTIMŪS**, a, um. See *Sollistimus.*

**SÖLLŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Totus.* *Fest. SÖLŌ (solus), as, āvi, ātum, a. <sup>1</sup> *to make desolate, lay waste, destroy, ἐρημόω.* *Stat. urbes. Val. Flacc. Puppis solata, h. e. deserted.**

**SÖLŌE**, ōrum, m. See *Soli.*

**SÖLŌECISMŪS** (σολοικισμός), i, m. a <sup>2</sup> *fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism.* *Auct. ad Her.* — <sup>¶</sup> Also, in general, a fault. *Martial.* — <sup>¶</sup> *Auson. Solecismus, h. e. barbarismus.*

**SÖLŌECISTA** (σολοικιστής), ē, m. one <sup>3</sup> *that makes solecisms.* *Hieronim.*

**SÖLŌECŪS** (σόλοικος), a, um, adj. *faulty* <sup>3</sup> *with regard to grammar.* — Hence, *Solœcum, same as Solæcismus, a solecism.* *Gell.*

**SÖLŌN** (Σόλων), ōnis, m. *one of the seven sages of Greece, and the lawgiver of Athens; he lived about the year 600 before the birth of Christ.*

**SÖLŌNĪŪS**, a, um, adj. *of or relating to a certain country in Latium, Solonian.* *Liv. ager. Cic. Ire in Solonium, h. e. to the Solonian country.*

**SÖLŌR** (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> *console, comfort, solace, παραμυθεῖσθαι.* *Plaut., Virg. and Horat. aliquem.*

¶ Also, to alleviate, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, make tolerable, or to endeavor to alleviate, &c. Virg. amorem ægrum testudine, h. e. the sorrows of love with a bye. Plin. Ep. desiderium fratris nepote. Virg. famem concussa querqui, h. e. to satiate, satisfy, assuage with acorns. Id. laborem cantu. Ovid. lacrimas alicujus. Virg. metum. Id. Fessos opibus solatur, h. e. refreshes.

**SÖLÖX** (unc.), öcis, adj. thick, strong in 3 threads. Titinn. lana. Lucil. pecus, h. e. oves crassa lana vestitæ. Also, as a substantive. Tertull. Solocem, se. lanam. — Hence, figur. Symmunch. Cantilena elaborata filo soloci.

**SÖLPÜGA**. See Solipuga. Lucan.

**SÖLSEQUIUM** (sol & sequor), ii, n. the 3 sunflower, turnsol, girasole. Apul.

**SÖLSTIYÄLIS** (solstitium), e, adj. of or pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial, τροπικός. Cic. dies, h. e. the day on which the sun enters Cancer, and summer begins, consequently the longest day. So, also, Ovid. tempus. Plin. exortus, or, Justin. ortus solis, h. e. that part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice. So, also, Plin. occasus. Cic. orbis, or, Vurr. circulus, h. e. the tropic of Cancer. Ovid. nox, h. e. the night at this time; the shortest night. Plaut. morbus, h. e. perhaps, a disease common at this time. — ¶ Also, that happens about the summer-solstice. Liv. Solstitiali tempore, h. e. in the middle of summer. Plaut. and Plin. herba, h. e. a summer-plant. Plin. acini. Colum. spina. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the solstice or to the sun. Liv. annus, h. e. a solar year.

**SÖLSTIYIUM** (sol & sisto), ii, n. the solstice, ἡλιον τροπή. Colum. brumale, h. e. the winter-solstice, when the sun is in Capricornus. Id. æstivum, h. e. the summer-solstice, when the sun enters Cancer. But the Romans commonly called only the summer-solstice solstitium, and the winter-solstice they called bruma. Cic. and Plin. — ¶ Also, the summer. Virg. and Horat. — Hence, the heat of the summer. Virg. Solstitium pecori defendite.

**SÖLBILIS** (solvo), e, adj. which may be 3 unloosed or dissolved, soluble, λύσιμος. Amnian. — ¶ Also, loosening, relaxing. Cæl. Aurel.

**SÖLUM** (unc.), i, n. the lowest part of any thing, which we call the ground, basis, foundation, bottom, ῥέθρον, ἑδαφος. Cæs. fossæ. Liv. Clivus ad solum existus est, h. e. to the ground. — Hence, figur. Cic. oratoris, h. e. basis. — ¶ Particularly, the floor, as, of a room. Cic. — ¶ Also, the ground on which a house stands or has stood. Pandect. — ¶ Also, the sole of the foot. Cic. and Varr. — ¶ Also, the sole of a shoe or slipper. Plaut. — ¶ Also, the soil, ground, whether it is cultivated or not. Cic. macrum, h. e. poor. Colum. pingue, h. e. rich. Ovid. Ponere membra solo, h. e. on the ground, to lie down. Virg. Viridi solo, h. e. terra. Lucret. Solum terræ, h. e. ground, earth. So, also, Cæs. Agri solum. — Hence, the proverb, Cic. Quodcumque in solum venit, h. e. whatever comes uppermost. So, also, Id. Quod in solum, sc. venit. Liv. Solo æquare, h. e. to level with the ground. Figur. Liv. dictaturam, h. e. to abolish forever. Plin. Ep. and Pandect. Res soli, or res quæ solo continentur, h. e. all that stands upon or in the ground, as, houses, land, trees, &c. So, also, Solum, ground, land and every thing belonging to it, all immovable property, fixtures, real estate. Suet. Collocare in solo, h. e. to lend on landed property. — Also, soil, land, country. Cic. Solum patriæ, h. e. the soil of one's native country. Id. Sola terrarum. Hence, Id. Solum vcrtere, h. e. to leave his country; particularly, to go into banishment. So, also, Id. mutare. — ¶ Also, that upon which any thing rests, lies or is. Virg. Cereale, h. c. an undercrust. Id. Subtrahiturque solum, sc. navi, h. e. sea. So, also, Vnl. Flacc. ponti. Ovid. Astra tenent cæleste solum, h. e. cælum.

**SÖLUM**, adv. only, alone, μόνον. See Solus, a, um.

**SÖLÜMMÖDÖ** (solum & modo), adv. only, μόνον. Plin.

**SÖLÜNTINOS**. See Solus, untis.

**SÖLVÖ** (unc.), is, solvi, söläum, a, 3. to loose, loosen, unloose, untie, unbind, disengage, λύω, διαλύω. Terent. aliquem. Horat. equum. Virg. funem. Horat. nodum. Propert. corollas de fronte. Ovid. comas casside. Liv. navem, and Cæs. naves, or, Ovid. ratem, or simply, Cic. Solvere, h. e. to sail away, set sail, put to sea, properly, to loosen the ship from the shore. So, also, Propert. classem. So, also, Cæs. Solvere a terra. Id. ex portu. Id. Navis solvit, h. e. scis sail. — ¶ Also, to solve, explain, unravel. Quintil. enigmata. Cic. captiosa. — ¶ Also, of dying, and death, to dissolve. Senec. aliquem, h. e. to kill. So, also, Propert. vitam alicui. Ovid. Solvi, h. c. to die. So, also, Id. morte.

— ¶ Also, to dissolve into its parts, to melt, destroy, break up, break in pieces. Lactant. Rigor auri solvitur æstu. Tacit. pontem, h. e. to break or cut down. Cels. alvum, or, Colum. ventrem, h. e. to relax, loosen. — Hence, Solvi in aliquid, or Se solve in aliquid; as, Lucan. Tellus se solvit in amnem. Id. Solvi in arenas. Figur. Propert. Solvi in otia. — Solvi, to putrefy. Virg. Solvuntur viscera.

— ¶ Horat. Solvere versum, h. e. to deprive of metre, turn into prose. — ¶ Also, to open. Ovid. os. Senec. linguam, h. e. to speak. Colum. venam. Cic. epistolam. — ¶ Also, to drive away, dispel, break up. Plin. Ep. noctem. Virg. pudorem. Cels. ebrietatem. — ¶ Also, to weaken, relax, debilitate, enervate, enfeeble, make languid, as, by sleep, death, laughing, voluptuousness, &c. Ovid. Homines solverat alta quies. Virg. Solvuntur frigore membra, se. for fear of death. Id. corpus in Venerem. — ¶ Also, to make cheerful, make laugh. Martial. aliquem.

— ¶ Also, to violate, break. Liv. morem traditum. Ovid. jejunia, h. e. to break one's fast, to eat. — ¶ Also, to separate, part. Propert. acies. Virg. agmina. — ¶ Also, to pay. Cic. pecuniam alicui. Id. nihil. Sallust. æs alienum. Also, ab uliquo, when the person is pointed out by whom payment is made; as, Cic. ab Egnatio. Also, without an accusat. Cic. pro vectura, h. e. for carriage. Id. Non solvendo esse, h. e. not to be able to pay, to be insolvent. So, also, Liv. Solvendo ære (for æri) alieno non esse. — Hence, Solutus, a, um, paid. Cic. Hoc, quod debeo, peto a te, ut ante provideas, planeque expedias et solutum relinquant. — Solutum, payment. Hence, Senec. and Pandect. In solutum accipere, h. e. to receive in payment, or, to receive on account. — Hence, figur., Sallust. Solvere pœnas, h. e. to suffer punishment. — Also, to atone for. Ovid. injuriam pœnis. — Also, to return, requite, recompense, compensate, make up for. Terent. Neque tu verbis solves inquam, quod mihi re male feceris. Col. in Cic. Ep. beneficia. — Terent. fidem, h. e. to keep his word. Planc. in Cic. Ep. and Ovid. Fides soluta est, h. e. a promise is fulfilled or no longer binding. — Figur. to pny, give, perform or do what one owes. Cic. patriæ quod debes. Id. justa paterno funeri. Id. vota. — ¶ Also, to despatch. Plant. militem. — ¶ Also, to free, release, exempt. Cic. civitatem religione. Id. aliquem legibus, h. e. to exempt, excuse, free, release. Virg. corde metum, for cor metu, h. e. to free or banish, dismiss. Also, without an ablat. Horat. animum, h. e. to free from care, to cheer. Virg. Nec Rutulos solvo, h. e. I do not acquit them, do not except them. — ¶ Catull. Solvit, for solvit. So, also, Tibull. Soluisse.

**SÖLÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. gen. solus, dat. soli, alone, only, unaccompanied, μόνος. Cic. Solum regnare, h. e. to be king alone, without a colleague. — Also, for solum, only, merely. Cic. Solos novem menses. — ¶ Also, alone, without friends, relations, &c. Terent. Sola sum. — ¶ Also, alone, without protection, without friends. Terent. Andr. — ¶ Also, lonely, solitary, desart, retired,

unfrequented. Terent. locus. Cic. loca. — ¶ Unus is sometimes, reduntantly, joined with it. Cic. Uno illo solo antistite. — Cato. Soli, for solius. Terent. Solæ, for soli. — ¶ The accusat. solum is sometimes used adverbially; only, alone. Cic. Hence, Cæs. Non solum — sed etiam. Nopos. Non solum, sed et.

**SÖLÖS** (Σολοῦς), untis, f. a town of Sicily. Soluntini, its inhabitants. Cic.

**SÖLÖTTE** (solutus), adv. loosely. Hence, freely, without restraint, at liberty, λελευμένως. Cic. moveri. — ¶ Also, remotely, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently. Cic. dicere. Senec. Solutius. — ¶ Also, without difficulty, easily, freely, fluently. Cic. dicere. Tacit. Solutius.

**SÖLÖTILIS** (solutus), e, adj. that is easily 2 loosened, or undone, soluble, λύσιμος. Suet. SÖLÖTIM, same as Solute. Tertull. 3

**SÖLÖTYÖ** (solvo), önis, f. a loosing, unloosing, dissolution, λύσις. Cic. hominis. — ¶ Also, a solution, explanation. Gell. — ¶ Also, weakness, looseness. Cels. stomachi. — ¶ Also, payment. Cic. rerum creditarum. Id. Solutione impedita. — ¶ Cic. linguæ, h. e. readiness of speech.

**SÖLÖTÖR** (solvo), öris, m. a looser. — 3 Hence, a payer. Tertull. — ¶ Also, an opener. Augustin.

**SÖLÖTÖS**, a, um, particip. from solvo. — ¶ Adj. unbound. Cic. oratio, h. e. prose, πειζός λόγος, or, unharmonious, not rhythmic. Quintil. Soluta componere, h. e. to render harmonious that which is unharmonious. — ¶ Also, loose. Colum. terra. Plin. Solutior. — ¶ Also, cheerful, merry. Horat. Facere aliquem solutum. — ¶ Also, free, unrestrained. Cic. motus. Id. voluntas. — Hence, free from any thing, without having received any presents, without obligations, unprejudiced, unbiased, impartial. Cic. Veniebant soluti ad causas, h. e. not under any obligations, independent. Id. prædia, h. e. free from encumbrances or debts. — Also, free from any thing, with a genit. following. Horat. operum. — Also, free, in one's own power. Cic. Si essent omnia mihi solutissima, h. e. if I were at perfect freedom. — Also, without difficulties, easy. Cic. Ratio solutor. — Also, that can do any thing easily, to whom any thing is not difficult. Cic. Solutissimus in dicendo, h. e. fluent, copious. — ¶ Also, unrestrained, immoderate, unbounded, excessive, extravagant, licentious. Virg. risus. Cic. prætura. Id. Homo solutus in gestu. Id. Lenitas solutor, h. e. too great, excessive, immoderate, &c. — ¶ Also, weak. Scribon. Larg. stomachus.

**SÖLÖMA**, örum, n. Jerusalem. 3 Martial. **SÖLÖMÖS** (Solyma), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Jerusalem, Jewish. Juvenal. — Solymy, a people of or bordering upon Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, and called their city Hierosolyma. Tacit. Hist. 5, 2.

**SÖMNIÄLIS** (somnia), e, adj. like a 3 dream, dreamt. Fulg. figmentum.

**SÖMNIÄTÖR** (somnia), öris, m. a dream- 2 er, one who has faith in dreams. Senec.

**SÖMNICÖLÖSE** (sommniculosus), adverb, 3 sleepily, drowsily. Plaut.

**SÖMNICÖLÖSÖS** (as if from somniculus, dimin. of somnus), a, um, adj. sleepy, drowsy, drowsish, sluggish, slothful, drcunning, dozy, ὕπνῳδός, ὑπνωτικός. Colum. villicus. Cic. senectus. — ¶ Also, making sleepy and sluggish, causing sleep, numbness or torpidity, opiate, narcotic, Cinna ap. Gell. aspis.

**SÖMNIFER**, or **SÖMNIFERÖS** (somnia & 2 ferö), ëra, örum, adj. bringing on or causing sleep, somniferous, soporiferous, ὑπνοφόρος. Ovid. virga. — ¶ Also, causing torpidity, dandy. Ovid. venenum.

**SÖMNIFYCÖS** (somnia & facio), a, um, 2 adj. causing sleep, somniferous, ὑπνωτικός. Ovid. — ¶ Also, causing torpidity or numbness, narcotic. Plin.

**SÖMNIÖ** (somnia), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to dream, fancy in one's sleep, see in a dream, ονειρώττω. Cic. de aliquo. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cic. Somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui. Also, with an accusat. Cic. ovum, h. e. of an egg. Id. Id, quod somniarimus. evadere,

happen, come to pass.) *Plin. Ep. Refert, eventura soles somniare.* Also, with *somnium.* *Plaut. Mirum somniavi somnium.* — ¶ Also, to dream, as it were, *imagining idly or vainly, talk foolishly.* *Plaut. Somnias, h. e. you are dreaming.* *Cic. aliquid. Id. Portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium.*  
**SOMNIUM** (somnus), *ii, n. a dream, ὄναρ, ὄνειρος, ἐνπνιον.* *Cic. Somnio uti, or, Ovid. Somnium videre, h. e. to have a dream, to dream.* — Hence, figur. *a dream, imagination, fancy, stuff, nonsense, a vain thing.* *Cic. Somnia Sabinorum. Terent. Somnium! h. e. nonsense! Id. Tu nil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, h. e. a mere nothing, foolishness.* — ¶ Also, poetically, *sleep.* *Virg. Tibi somnia tristia portans.*

**SOMNOLENTIA** (sominolentus), *æ, f. drowsiness, sleepiness. Sidon.*

**SOMNOLENTUS** (somnus), *a, um, adj. full of sleep, sleepy, drowsy, dozy. Apul.*

**SOMNORINUS**. See *Somnium.*

**SOMNORUS** (somnus), *a, um, adj. that is seen in sleep ὑπωματικός. Varr. imagines. (Others read somnirinas.)*

**SOMNUS** (ὑπνος), *i, m. sleep. Cic. Somnium capere posse, h. e. to be able to sleep, or fall asleep. Id. videre, h. e. to sleep. Id. tenere, h. e. to keep one's self from falling asleep. Id. Dare se somno, h. e. to lie down to sleep. Id. Proficisci ad somnum, h. e. to go to sleep, go to bed. Horat. Somnos ducere, h. e. to bring sleep, to lull to sleep. Virg. Somnos ducere, h. e. to sleep. Sueton. Interrumpit somnium recuperare non posse, h. e. not to be able to fall asleep again. Cic. Per somnum, or somno, h. e. in one's sleep, while one is asleep. So, also, *Id. In somnis videre, h. e. in one's sleep, in a dream. Ovid. Imago somni, h. e. a dream.* — ¶ Also, *n. sleeping long, sleepiness. Cic. Somno natus. Sallust. Dediti somno.* — Also, *somnolency, lethargy. Plin. Plantago datur et in somnum euntibus, h. e. to lethargic patients, to persons lying under a lethargy.* — Also, *sloth, laziness. Vellei.* — ¶ Also, *a calm of the sea. Stat.* — ¶ Also, *night. Virg. Libria die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas. Id. Primo somno, h. c. in the first sleep, in the fore part of the night.* — ¶ Also, *the sleep of death, death. Horat. longus.* — ¶ Also, *a dream. Sil.**

**SOMPHOS** (σμφός), *i, m. a kind of wild gourd. Plin. (Ed. Harv. reads spongus.)*

**SONABILIS** (sono), *e, adj. sounding, resounding, easily sounding, ἠχώδης. Ovid.*

**SONAX** (id.), *acis, sounding, resounding, sounding very much, ἠχώδης. Ovid.*

**SONCHUS**, or **-OS** (σύνχος), *i, m. southwistle (Sonchus oleraceus, L.). Plin.*

**SONIPES** (sonus & pes), *edis, adj. sounding with the feet. Grat. — Hence, subst. a horse, steed. Virg.*

**SONYTOS** (frequentat. of sono), *as, n. l. to sound, make a noise, ἀνχηέω. Solin.*

**SONYTOS** (sono), *us, m. a sound, noise, din, ἦχος. Auct. ad Herenn. tubæ. Cic. verborum. Virg. Olympi, h. e. thunder. Nepos. flammæ, h. e. crackling. Ovid. pedum, h. e. stamping, clattering. Plin. aurium, h. e. humming, tingling, ringing. Tibull. aquæ, h. e. murmuring, prurling. Plin. stertentium, h. e. snoring. Id. maris, h. e. roaring. Virg. armorum, h. e. clashing. Plaut. forium, h. e. crackling. Cic. Nosti sonitus nostrorum, sc. in dicendo, h. e. the thunder of my speech. Id. Sonitum reddere, or, Lucr. facere, h. e. to make; send forth.*

**SONIVUS** (sonus), *a, um, adj. making a noise, sounding. Cic.*

**SONOR** (id.), *as, ul, itum, or avi, atum, a. and n. l. intrans. to sound, make a noise, resound, ἠέω. Cæs. Tympana sonuerunt. Propert. plectra. Virg. verbera. Horat. inare. Propert. Cerberus. Tibull. Rixæ sonant. Horat. Sonare plectro, h. e. to play. — Hence, of the voice of a man when he speaks, sings, laughs, &c. in which sense it is frequently joined with an adverbial accusative. Ovid. femineum, h. e. to laugh like a woman. Id. raucum, h. e. to laugh hoarsely. Virg. mortale. Id. Vox hominem sonat, h. c. sounds like a human voice. Cic. Inani voce sonare, h. e. to speak empty words to make a mere jingle of words.*

*Id. contrarium, h. e. to speak differently. — Also, to sound well or ill, to be right or wrong. Augustin. — ¶ Also, to réecho, resound, reverberate. Virg. Ripæ sonant. — II. TRANSITIVE. to sound, utter, pronounce. Virg. Atavos sonans, h. e. boasting of. Sil. Sonant te voce minores, h. e. call. — Hence, to sing of, celebrate, extol, praise. Ovid. bella. Id. Te carmina nostra sonabunt. Also, passively. Horat. Si ve mendaci lyra volens sonari. Ovid. Magna nobis ore sonandus eris. — Also, to betray by the voice. Propert. furem. — ¶ Also, to signify. Cic. unum, h. e. the same thing. Id. Quid sonet hæc vox. — ¶ Tertull. Sonaverunt. Horat. Sonaturum. — ¶ Lucr. Sonare, for sonare. Enn. Sonant, for sonant.*

**SONOR** (sono), *ōris, m. a loud sound or noise, ἦχος, βρόμος. Virg. Sonore dant silvæ.*

**SONORĒ** (sonorus), *adv. with a loud sound or noise, aloud, loudly, sonorously. Gell.*

**SONORUS** (sonor), *a, um, adj. sounding, loud, sonorous, noisy, making a great or loud noise. Tibull. cithara, shrill, musical. Virg. flumina. Id. tempestas.*

**SONS** (unc.), *tis, adj. hurtful, harmful, noxious, βλαβερός. Stat. dei, inimical, hostile, malevolent. — ¶ Also, that has committed any bad action, a criminal; guilty, criminal, faulty. Cic. Punire sonles. Virg. anima. Ovid. sanguis.*

**SONTICUS** (sons), *a, um, adj. dangerous, serious, important, weighty. Gell. and Pandect. morbus, h. e. a disorder which accuses any one from appearing before a court of justice, or performing any thing else. (Especially epilepsy seems to be meant.) Næv. causa, h. e. important. So, also, Tibull. Non illi sontica causa est, h. e. a sufficient cause, he is not sick.*

**SONUS** (allied to tonus), *i, m. a sound, note, tone, noise, din, ἦχος, φθόγγος, κροῦμα. Cic. dulcis. Id. nervorum. Id. Lingua sonos efficit. Horat. Chorda sonum reddit. Ovid. tympani. — Hence, a word, as far as it sounds or is heard, the sound of a word. Cic. Inanes sonos fundere. Ovid. Edidit ore sonos. — Also, language. Horat.*

**SOPHIA** (σοφία), *æ, f. wisdom. 3 Martial.*

**SOPHISMA** (σοφισμα), *ātis, n. a sophism, 3 deceitful argument, false conclusion, fallacy. Cic. — Hence, Sophisticus, a, um, adj. that draws false conclusions; a sophist. Gell.*

**SOPHISTA**, *æ*, and **SOPHISTES** (σοφιστής), *æ, m. a sophist, a learned man who united philosophy and rhetoric, and instructed others in those sciences for money, whether in schools or in conversations. Cic. These sophists frequently used to travel from place to place, and to display their skill for money, as musicians sometimes do; for this purpose, they caused a subject to be proposed, on which they immediately made a speech, or proceeded to dispute. Hence, this name came to be used by way of contempt, especially since many of them concerned themselves only with useless subtilities. — ¶ Also, a dialogue of Plato. Quintil.*

**SOPHISTICE**, *es*, or **SOPHISTICĀ** (σοφιστικῆ, sc. réχημι), *æ, f. sc. ars, the profession of a sophist, sophistry. Apul.*

**SOPHISTICUS** (sophisticus), *adv. sophisticatedly, with sophistry. Cod. Just.*

**SOPHISTICUS** (σοφιστικός), *a, um, adj. 3 sophistic, sophistical, fallacious, deceitful. Tiro ap Gell. res. Gell. captio.*

**SOPHOCLES** (Σοφοκλῆς), *is, m. a celebrated Grecian tragic writer. Cic. — ¶ Genit. Sophocli. Gell. — Vocat. Sophocle. Cic.*

**SOPHOCLEUS** (Σοφοκλείος), *a, um, adj. relating to Sophocles. Cic. and Virg.*

**SOPHOS** (σοφός), *adv. an exclamation 3 denoting approbation or praise, wisely, excellently, bravely, very well. Martial.*

**SOPHOS**, or **SOPHUS** (σοφός), *i, m. wise; a wise man, sage, philosopher. Cic. e Poeta. clamor. Martial. Te sophos omnis amat. Phædr. Victor sophus*

**SOPHRON**, *ōnis, m. a Grecian composer of mimes. Quintil.*

**SOPYOS** (allied to sopor), *is, ivi and ii,*

*itum, a. 4. to deprive of feeling or sense by fainting, sleep, &c. Hence, to cast asleep, lull asleep, κοιμίζω. Liv. aliquem. — Hence, Soporitus, lulled asleep, sound or fast asleep. Liv. vigiles. Cic. corpus. Nepos. Somno sopitus, h. e. lulled to sleep. — Hence, figur. to lull asleep, set or lay at rest, settle, quiet, calm, assuage, still, end, finish. Claudin. labores. Plin. Venti, tempestates sopiunt, h. e. rest, cease. Cic. Virtus sopita sit. Virg. Ignis sopitus, h. e. the sleeping embers, dormant fires. — ¶ Also, to kill. Sil. — ¶ Also, to deprive of scusation, render senseless, stun, make faint or swoon. — Hence, Soporiti, to be senseless, faint away, swoon. Liv. Soporitum fuisse regem subito ictu. Id. Quies sopita, h. e. profound sleep.*

**SOPOR** (probably from ἵππος), *ōris, m. the juice of poppy, opium. Plin. E nigro papavere sopor gigitur. — ¶ Also, a soporific medicine, a sleepy drink or potion, sleepy draught, φάρμακον ὑπνωτικόν. Senec. Soporem sunere. — Also, a soporific potion depriving of life. Nep. Dion. 2. — ¶ Also, a deep or dead sleep, a lethargy, morbid drowsiness, κάρος. Plin. Junci semine somnum alluci: sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat. — With poets, also, in general, sleep. Virg. and Ovid. — Hence, deprivation of sense or feeling, stupefaction, insensibility. Cæl. ap. Quintil. Semi-somno sopore. — Also, figur. sleep, sleepiness, laziness, sloth. Tacit. — Also, the sleep of death, death. Plaut. Soporitari, h. e. to kill. Horat. Perpetuus sopor. — Also, the temple of the head. Stat. — Also, a dream. Claudian.*

**SOPORATUS**, *a, um, particip. from sopor. 2 ro. — ¶ Adj. (from sopor), cast into a deep sleep, fast asleep, κατακοιμισθείς. Ovid. hostis. Val. Flacc. artus. — Figur. mitigated, allayed. Curt. dolor.*

**SOPORIFER** (sopor & fero), *era, erum, 2 adj. bringing or causing sleep, soporific, narcotic, ὑπνωτικός. Virg.*

**SOPOROS** (sopor), *as, avi, atum, a. l. to render soporific. Virg. Ramus vi soporatus Stygia. — ¶ Also, to lay asleep, cast into sleep. Soporari, to fall asleep. Cels. — ¶ Also, to stupefy, deprive of sense or feeling. Plin. serpentes. — ¶ See, also, Soporatus, a, um.*

**SOPORUS** (id.), *a, um, adj. sleepy, drowsy, heavy with sleep, causing sleep, ὑπνωτικός. Val. Flacc. homo. Virg. nox. Sil. amnis, h. e. Lethe.*

**SORA**, *æ, f. a town of Latium. — Hence, Soranus, a, um, adj. belonging to it. Cic.*

**SORACTĒ**, and **SAURACTĒ**, *is, n. and SORACTES*, *is, m. a mountain of Etruria, not far from Rome, now Monte di S. Silvestro, on which there was a celebrated temple of Apollo. Horat. and Virg.*

**SORACUM** (σώρακος), *i, n. a kind of vessel or carriage. See Sarracum.*

**SORANUS**, *a, um. See Sora.*

**SORANUS** (σωρός), *i, m. n. name of Pluto 3 or the secret tutelary god of Rome.*

**SORBEO** (ρόβω, ροβέω, the root of ροφέω), *es, ui, a. 2. to swallow any thing fluid, to sup as one does an egg, suck, suck in, drink up, ροφέω. Plin. ovum. Id. sanguinem. — ¶ Also, in general, to swallow, suck in, absorb. Virg. Charybdis sorbet fluctus. Val. Flacc. Puppis sorbet mare. Plin. Minus sorbet charta, h. e. does not suck in so much ink. Id. Genera rubricæ sorbentur, h. e. are absorbed deeply, as, in painting walls. — ¶ Also, figur. to swallow, endure, bear. Cic. odia. Id. aliquid animo. — ¶ Sorbo, etc. is also found. Tibull. 4, 1, 72. Sorbēret undas (but others read serperet).*

**SORBILIS** (sorbeo), *e, adj. that may be 2 supped up, ροφητός. Cels. ovum.*

**SORBILLO** (dimin. of sorbeo), *as, a. l. 3 to sip, sup, suck. Terent. cyathos.*

**SORBILUM** (unc.), *i, n. perhaps sighing. 3 Plaut. Victiandum sorbilo, h. e. miserably.*

**SORBITUS** (sorbeo), *ōnis, f. a supping up, 2 sipping, swallowing, drinking, draught, ρόφησις. Pers. cicutæ, a draught of hemlock. — ¶ Also, any thing that may be supped up, a drink, potion, broth. Cels.*

**SORBITYUM** (sorbeo), *ii, n. same as Sorbitio. Seren. Sammon.*

**SORBITIUNCULA** (dimin. of sorbitio), 3 *æ*, f. a little mess of pottage. Hieronym. **SORBO**, is, a. 3. See Sorbeo. **SORBUM** (unc.), i, n. the fruit of the service-tree; a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry, *ovov*. Virg. **SORBUS** (unc.), i, f. a species of the service-tree, (Sorbus terminalis, L.) *ῥα, ῥη, & ῥη, & ῥα*. Colum. **SORDES** (sordes), es, ui, n. 2. to be filthy, 2 dirty, sordid or nasty, *ῥῥαῖω*. Plaut. and Senec. — ¶ Also, to be mean or low. Plaut. and Gell. — ¶ Also, to be slighted or despised, be nothing esteemed. Liv. Adeo se suis sordere. Virg. Tibi munera sordent. Horat. Cunctane præ campo sordent? **SORDES**, is, and, more frequently, **SORDES** (unc.), ium, f. filth, dirt, nastiness, squalor, uncleanness, *ῥῥος, ῥῥαῖω*. Cic. aurium. — ¶ Particularly, dirt of clothes, soiled clothes, shabby clothes, such as the Romans wore on sorrowful occasions, as at the death of relations, or when they themselves, their relations or friends were accused. Hence, it may sometimes be rendered mourning. Cic. Jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, *h. e. in tears and mourning*. Id. Sordes lugubres, *h. e. mourning-dress*. Liv. Sordes reorum, *h. e. unhappy situation*. — ¶ Figur. the rattle, cavaille, meanest or dregs of the people. Cic. Apud sordem urbis et fecem, *h. e. the lowest of the people*. Id. O lutum! O sordes! *h. e. vile, mean fellow!* — ¶ Also, lowness, low or mean condition or quality. Cic. hominis. Id. fortunæ et vite. — ¶ Also, figur. baseness, low or infamous behavior, meanness, mean-spiritedness, covetousness, sordid avarice. Cic. domesticæ. Id. iudicium, *h. e. sordidness*, when they suffer themselves to be bribed. Id. Mens opleta sordibus, *h. e. n mean, sordid spirit*. — Particularly, niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Cic. Amat sordes multo minus. Id. Sordem in re familiari. **SORDESCO** (sordeo), is, n. 3. to become 2 filthy, grow dirty or nasty, *ῥῥαίωμαι*. Plin. Manus sordescunt. Gell. Ager sordescit, *h. e. becomes void, lies uncultivated*. Horat. Contrectatus (liber) ubi manibus sordescere vulgi cæperis, *h. e. to be soiled or defiled, h. e. to become contemptible*. **SORDICULA** (dimin. of sordes), *æ*, f. a 3 little dirt or filth. Marcell. Empir. **SORDIDATUS** (sordidus), a, um, adj. meanly or shabbily dressed, clad in sorry or dirty clothes, clothed in a ragged or old garment, *δυσέλιμος*. Cic. The Romans, when in mourning, or when they themselves or their relations or friends were accused, or were otherwise in distress, put on dirty or sorry garments; hence, Sordidatus is used of one who, on account of such circumstances, wears such clothes. Cic. — ¶ Also, polluted. Sidou. Conscientia sordidatissima. **SORDIDE** (sordidus), adv. dirtily, nastily, in a dirty manner, *ῥῥαίως*. Val. Max. Donec caput ejus sordide in loco sedentis abscederet, *h. e. alvi levandæ causa*. Lamprid. Sordidissime. — Hence, lowly, meanly, with regard to birth, rank, words, actions, &c. Plaut. loqui, *h. e. to speak vulgarly*. Anct. dial. de Or. Sordidus natus. — Also, meanly, unbecomingly. Cic. dicere. — Particularly, niggardly, stingily, sordidly, penuriously, meanly. Cic. and Sucton. **SORDIDUS** (id.), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to 3 foul, make dirty or nasty, pollute, *ῥῥαίω*. Lactant. **SORDIDULUS** (dimin. of sordidus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat filthy or nasty. Juvenal. toga. — ¶ Also, vile, mean, low. Plaut. **SORDIDUS** (sordes), a, um, adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, squalid, sordid, foul, *ῥῥαίος*. Ovid. lana. Virg. amictus. Horat. fumus. Ovid. terga suis, *h. e. fumosa, ham*. Hence, of rustic matters. Virg. rura. — ¶ Also, mean, low, with regard to birth, rank, profession, &c. Cic. homo. Id. Orator sordidior. Liv. Homo sordido loco natus, *h. e. of mean birth or parentage*. Cic. ars. Id. reus. — ¶ Also, base, mean, despicable, dishonorable, disgraceful. Cic. Homo sordidissimus. — Particularly, niggardly,

sordid, penurious, avaricious. Cic. homo. Horat. cupido. Sucton. Ædilis sordidus, *h. e. who has acted against his duty for money*. Id. Periculum sordidissimum, *h. e. low, sc. from the lowest of the people*. — ¶ Also, wearing a soiled garment. Cic. Squalore sordidus. Horat. Sordidi nati. **SORDITUDŌ** (sordes), inis, f. dirt, filth, 3 *ῥῥαῖω*. Plaut. **SORDULENTUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. dirty, 3 filthy, wearing dirty clothes. Tertull. **SOREX** (*ῥραξ*), icis, m. a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, *μῦς*. Terent. — The first syllable is found long in Sereu. Samm., short in Auct. Carm. de Philom. **SORICINUS** (sorex), a, um, adj. of a field-3 mouse, *μῦς*. Plaut. **SORICULATUS**. See Sororiculatus. **SORITES** (*σῶριτες*), *æ*, m. a sorites, where one proposition is accumulated upon another, and a conclusion drawn from the whole. Cic. — ¶ The first syllable, contrary to analogy, is made short by Martian. Capell. **SORIX**, or SAURIX (unc.), icis, m. a 3 kind of bird, perhaps a kind of owl. Mar. Vict. **SOROR** (unc.), *ōris*, f. a sister, *ἀδελφή*. Ovid. Phæbi, *h. e. Luna*. Virg. Magna soror matris (*h. e. noctis*) Eumenidum, *h. e. Terra*. — Ovid. Sorores, or, Horat. Tres sorores, *h. e. the Fates*. — Also, the Furies are called sorores. Ovid. — Also, the Muses. Propert. — Also, the fifty daughters of Danaus. Propert. — ¶ Also, sister, a term of endearment applied to friends. Virg. — ¶ Also, for soror patruelis, a cousin. Ovid. Met. 1, 351. — ¶ Also, figur. of things which are like or connected with each other. So the left hand is called by Plaut. Soror dextræ. So, also, the hairs that remain, are called sorores of those that are cut off. Catull. **SORORCULA** (dimin. of soror), *æ*, f. a 3 little sister, *ἀδελφή*. Plaut. **SORORICIDA** (soror & cædo), *æ*, m. a 2 murderer of his own sister. Cic. **SORORICULATUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. 2 Plin. Ed. Hard. 8, 74. vestis. (Ed. Elzev. reads soriculata. It is uncertain what this means. The reading orbiculata, *h. e. with circular spots*, is perhaps preferable.) **SORORIO** (soror), as, n. 1. to grow up to-2 gether as sisters. Plaut. Papillæ sororiabant, *h. e. began to suck*. **SORORIS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a sister, sisterly, *ἀδελφικός*. Cic. stupram, *h. e. incest*. Ovid. oscula, *h. e. such as a sister gives to a brother*. **SORS** (from sero, as fors from fero), tis, f. any thing used to determine chances, a lot, die, &c. Cic. Conjicere sortes in hydriam. Cæs. dejicere, sc. in sitellam, or, Cic. conjicere, *h. e. to cast lots*. Id. Sortem ducere, *h. e. to draw a lot*. Id. Sors mea exit, *h. e. comes out*. Liv. Ut sors exciderat, *h. e. had come out or fallen out*. — Oracles had amongst other means of divination also sortes, *h. e. lots, tablets, &c.* which were given to those who came for advice, and on which the answer was written. Liv. Sortes attenuatæ. Cic. Sortes tollere, *h. e. to draw*. — Hence, Sors, a prophecy. Liv. oraculi, *h. e. the response of an oracle*. Cic. Sors (the response of an oracle) ad sortes referenda. Horat. Dictæ per carmina sortes. — Sortes, an oracle, a place where oracular responses are given. Cic. Sors ipsa ad sortes referenda. Virg. Lycia, *h. e. at Pntara in Lycia*. — ¶ Also, a lot, a casting or drawing lots. Sallust. Sorte ducere, *h. e. to choose by lot*. Cic. Res revocatur ad sortem, *h. e. it is drawn for, decided by lot*. Liv. Conjicere in sortem provinciam, *h. e. to throw into the urn, to cast lots for*. Cic. Ei sorte provincia obvenit. Id. Extra sortem, *h. e. without drawing lots*. — ¶ Figur. lot, *h. e. an office, discharging the duties of an office*. Cic. Nunquam afuit, nisi sorte, *h. e. on account of his office, on business*. Virg. Cecidit custodia sorti. — ¶ Also, figur. a lot, any thing obtained by lot or chance. Hence, share, part. Liv. In nullam sortem bonorum nato. — Also, a child. Ovid. Saturni sors prima. — Also, the lot or destiny of a man, fate,

condition, circumstances, chance, fortune Virg. Nescia mens sortis futura. Liv. iniquissima. — Hence, particularly, station or rank of a person. Horat. Non tuæ sortis hominem. Sucton. Homo ultimæ sortis. Ovid. Sors tua mortalitatis, *h. e. your rank is that of a man, you are a man, and not a god*. Id. prior, *h. e. the first rank, preëminence*. Liv. prima, secunda, *h. e. rank*. Ovid. Prima sors inter mortales, *h. e. the first, chiefest, friend*. — ¶ Also, a capital, money put out at interest. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Plaut. Sortis (nominat.), for sors. — Liv. and Plaut. Sorti (ablat.), for sorte. **SORSUM**. See Sorsum. 3 **SORTICULA** (dimin. of sors), *æ*, f. a lit-2 tle lot; a small tablet or ticket. Sucton. **SORTIFER** (sors & fero), *era, erum*, adj. 3 giving oracular responses. Lucan. **SORTIGER** (sors & gero), *era, erum*, adj. same as Sortifer. Lucan. **SORTILEGUS** (sors & lego), a, um, adj. prophetic. Horat. Delphi. — Hence, Sortilegus, subst. one who predicts future events, a diviner, fortune-teller. By lots. Cic. By oracles. Lucan. **SORTIO** (sors), is, *ivi, itum*, a. 4. same as Sortior. Plaut. — Hence, Sortitus, a, um, given or appointed by lot. — Hence, Sortito, by lot. Cic. Also, by fate or destiny. Horat. **SORTIOR** (Id.), *iris, itus sum*, dep. 4. to cast or draw lots. Cic. inter se. Quintil. Prætor certa lege sortitur, *h. e. appoints the judges by lot*. — ¶ Also, transitively, to draw lots concerning any thing, to cast or order to draw lots, to divide or distribute by lot, to assign or determine by lot, allot. Cic. provinciam. Id. tribus. Id. dicas, *h. e. judices*. — Hence, to choose, select, procure. Virg. fortunam oculis. Id. subolem. Justin. matrimonium. — Also, to divide or distribute among themselves or others, to share. Virg. laborem. Id. periculum. Liv. regnum in plebem. — ¶ Also, to receive or obtain by lot. Horat. regna vini. Liv. peregrinam provinciam. — Hence, in general, to obtain, receive. Horat. amicum casu. Liv. mediterranea Asia. Pandect. filium. — ¶ Sortitus, a, um, passively. See Sortio. **SORTIS**, is, f. See Sors. 3 **SORTITIO** (sortior), *ōnis*, f. a casting or drawing of lots, choosing or determining by lot, *κλήρωσις, λήξις*. Cic. provinciarum, *h. e. concerning the provinces*. Id. ædilitia, *h. e. concerning the ædileship*. Id. iudicium. Id. Sortitione in aliquem animadvertere, *h. e. by lot, or, at pleasure, or, as it happens*. **SORTITUS**. See Sortio. **SORTITOR** (sortior), *ōris*, m. a caster of 3 lots, *κλήρωτής*. Senec. urnæ. **SORTITUS** (id.), us, m. a casting or drawing of lots. Plaut. Specula in sortitu est mihi. Virg. Quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos, *h. e. concerning whom no lots were cast*. — Also, a voting or taking of votes about a proposal. — Hence, Uno sortitu, *at once, at the same time*. Cic. Dom. 19. **SORTITUS**, a, um. See Sortio, and Sortior. **SORY** (*σῶρον*), *ῥος*, n. a kind of brass ore. Plin. 34, 29. **SOSIUS**, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. Sossii were booksellers in Rome at the time of Horace. Horat. **SOSPES** (from *σῶς, or σωσρός, h. e. salvus*), itis, adj. safe and sound, safe, unhurt, uninjured. Liv. Sospites ad suos restituit. Horat. Juvenes nuper sospites, *h. e. qui nuper sospites redierunt e bello*. Id. Navis sospes ab ignibus. — ¶ Also, prosperous, happy, lucky, auspicious. Plaut. dies. — Also, making fortunate or happy, saving, delivering. Horat. **SOSPITA** (sospes), *æ*, f. she that soves or delivers, *σώτειρα*. Cic. Juno sospita (otherwise called *dea Salus*, and by the Grecians, *Hygiea*). **SOSPITALIS** (Id.), *e*, adj. giving health 3 or safety, salutary, preserving or delivering from danger, *σωτήριος*. Plaut. **SOSPITALYTAS** (sospitalis), *ātis*, f. safe-3 ty, health. Macrob. **SOSPITAS** (sospes), *ātis*, f. prosperity 3 safety, health. Macrob.

**SOSPITATOR** (sospito), *ōris*, m. a savior, preserver, protector, σωτήρ. *Apul.*  
**SOSPITATRIX** (sospitator), *icis*, f. she that saves or delivers. *Apul.*  
**SOSPITO** (sospes), *as*, a. 1. to save, preserve, keep safe or in health, bless, prosper, σώζω. *Liv.* progeniem.  
**SOTADES**, *æ*, m. a poet who composed verses which, when read backwards, had an obscene meaning. — Hence, *Sotadæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Sotades*. *Quintil.* — *Sotadicus*, a, um, adj. *Sotadic.* *Plin. Ep.*  
**SOTADÆUS**, and **SOTADICUS**. } See *Sotades*.  
**SOTER** (σωτήρ), *ēris*, m. a giver of health or safety; a preserver from evil, savior, deliverer. *Cic.*  
**SOTERIA** (σωτήρια), *ōrum*, n. sc. munera, congratulatory presents sent to friends who had recovered from disease or escaped from danger. *Martial.*  
**SOTUSA** (σάζουσα), *æ*, m. mugwort or motherwort. *Apul.*  
**SPADICARIUS** (spadix), *ii*, m. one that dyes with a chestnut-brown color. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**SPADICUM**, *i*, n. same as *Spadix*. *Am-3* *3* *man.*  
**SPADIX** (σπάδιξ), *icis*, m. a palm branch with the fruit on it. *Gell.* — Hence, adj. dark red, chestnut-brown. *Virg.* —  
 ¶ Also, a kind of musical instrument like a lyre. *Quintil.*  
**SPADŌ** (σπάδων), *ōnis*, m. one who is deprived of generative power whether by nature or castration, an eunuch. *Pandect.* — Also, of animals, a gelding, &c. *Veget.* — Hence, figur. of unfruitful grafts, trees, &c. *Colum.* — Also, of a reed that has no down. *Plin.*  
**SPADONATUS** (spado), *us*, m. the state of an eunuch. *Tertull.*  
**SPADONUS** (id.), *a*, um, adj. unfruitful, barren. *Plin. laurus.* *Id. mala*, h. e. containing no seed.  
**SPARITA**, *æ*, f. for *Sphærita*, a kind of cake with small risings or protuberances. *Cato.*  
**SPARGAS**, a kind of pitch in Asia. *Plin.*  
**SPARGANIŌN** (σπαργάνιον), *ii*, n. a plant (*Sparganium ramosum*, Sm.). *Plin.*  
**SPARGŌ** (spargo, ere), *inis*, f. a sprinkling, spray. *Venant. Fortun.*  
**SPARGŌ** (σπείρω), *is*, *si*, sum, a. 3. to throw here and there, strew or throw about, scatter, σπείρω, σκορπίζω. *Cic. nummos populo.* *Virg. nuces.* — Figur. *Cic. venena*, h. e. to administer poison. — Also, to sprinkle, squirt. *Lucret. cruorem.* Also, without an accusat. *Cic. Qui spargunt*, h. e. sprinkle, sc. in order to lay the dust. — Hence, to scatter seed, to sow. *Ovid. semina humo.* *Figur. Cic. animos in corpora*, h. e. to sow as it were. *Id. Omnia, quæ grebam, spargere me in orbis terræ memoriam.* — Also, to throw, hurl. *Virg. tela. Propert. pondera fundæ.* Also, without an accusat. *Claud. Quadrig. Sagittarius cum funditore utrinque summo studio spargunt fortissime*, h. e. shoot, hurl, sling. *Senec. Geryon sparsum*, h. e. overthrown, overcome, cast to the ground. — Also, to divide, spread, extend, spread abroad, disperse. *Plin. Cupressus spargit ramos. Id. Cacumina se in aristas spargunt. Id. Rhenus in Mosam se spargit*, h. e. late inludit. *Virg. vocēs in vulgus. Id. arma (h. e. bellum) per agros. Martial. nomen suum in toto orbe. Ovid. Aper spargit canes. Liv. se toto campo. Id. scy in fugam. Tacit. bellum*, h. e. to carry the war now hither and now thither. *Martini. manum*, h. e. to extend. Hence, *Ovid. Sparserrat nomen fama per urbes*, h. e. spread. *Tacit. Spargebatur, Albinum regis insigne usurpare*, h. e. it was rumored, a report was spread abroad. — Also, to spend, waste. *Horat. sua.* — Also, to divide, distribute. *Plin. genera in species. Tacit. legiones. Curt. vestigia fugæ*, h. e. to divide so that they cannot be known. — Also, to remove or separate. *Val. Flacc. Alciden ab Argis. Justin. fratres.* — Also, to divide, part, separate, tear to pieces. *Ovid. corpora.* — Also, to intersperse, to hint at here and there. *Horat. Sparge subinde.* —  
 ¶ Also, to strew, strew upon. *Virg.*

humum foliis. — Also, to besprinkle, sprinkle, squirt at. *Virg. corpus lymphæ.* — Hence, figur. to strew. *Virg. Aurora spargebat lumine terras. Ovid. cælum astris. Cic. Literæ humanitatis sale sparsæ.* — Also, to moisten, wet, bedew, water, irrigate. *Plin. cytisum. Horat. Lacrima favillam amici. Hence, Virg. Haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove*, h. e. wash the mouth with a draught of water. — Also, figur. to sprinkle, make spotted, variegate. *Virg. alas coloribus.* — ¶ See, also, *Spursus*, a, um.  
**SPARSILIS** (spargo, ere), *e*, adj. that may be scattered or dispersed. *Tertull.*  
**SPARSIM** (sparsus), adv. scatteredly, here and there, in a scattered manner, dispersedly, σποράδην. *Apul.*  
**SPARSIO** (spargo, ere), *ōnis*, f. a scattering, strewing, sprinkling, besprinkling, διασπορά. *Senec.*  
**SPARSUS**, *a*, um, particip. from *spargo*. — ¶ Adj. scattered. *Virg. crines*, h. e. in disorder, loose, dishevelled. *Quintil. manus*, h. e. extended or thrown here and there. *Martial. homo*, h. e. vagans. *Plin. Sparsior racemus.* — ¶ Also, spotted, variegated, colored. *Terent. Os sparsum*, h. e. freckled. *Liv. Anguis maculis sparsus. Ovid. Porticus sparsa tabellis*, h. e. ornata.  
**SPARTA**, *æ*, and **SPARTE** (Σπάρτη), *es*, f. same as *Loedæmon*; a town of Peloponnesus.  
**SPARTACUS**, *i*, m. a celebrated gladiator, who carried on a war against the Romans.  
**SPARTANUS** (Sparta), *a*, um, adj. at or of Spartæ, belonging to it, Spartan. *Liv. disciplina. Martial. saxum*, h. e. marmor. *Justin. Spartani*, h. e. the inhabitants of Spartæ.  
**SPARTARIUS** (spartum), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to broom. *Plin. Spartaria*, sc. loca, h. e. places that produce broom.  
**SPARTEOLUS** (dimin. of *sparteus*), *i*, m. a basket made of broom. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a fire-watchman. *Schol. Juvenal.*  
**SPARTEUS** (spartum), *a*, um, adj. of broom, σπάρτινος. *Cato and Colum. funis. Colum. solea*, or, simply, *Id. Sparteæ*, sc. solea.  
**SPARTI** (Σπαρτοί), the Sparti, a race of 3 armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Am-3* *3* *mian.*  
**SPARTIACUS** (Sparta), *a*, um, adj. *Spartan.* *Apul.*  
**SPARTIATES** (Σπαρτιάτης), *æ*, m. at or of Spartæ, a Spartan. *Cic.*  
**SPARTIATICUS** (Sparta), *a*, um, adj. *3* *Spartan. Plaut.*  
**SPARTICUS** (Σπαρτικός), *a*, um, adj. *3* *Spartan. Virg. in Cul.*  
**SPARTOPOLIUS** (σπαρτοπόλιος), *ii*, f. sc. gemma, n. kind of precious stone. *Plin.*  
**SPARTUM** (σπάρτον), *i*, n. a kind of plant of which ropes, garments, &c. were made, especially frequent in Spain, where even now it is called *Esparto*. *Plin. 24, 40.* It was probably a kind of Spanish broom (*Stipa tenacissima*, L.). — ¶ Also, a rope made of it. *Plin.*  
**SPARULUS** (dimin. of *sparus*), *i*, m. a kind of fish. *Ovid.*  
**SPARUM**, *i*, n. same as *Sparus*.  
**SPARUS** (σπάρους), *i*, m. and though less frequently, *SPARUM*, *ii*, n. a kind of missile weapon, a spear, lance. *Sallust. and Nep.* — It was also used by shepherds in hunting.  
**SPARUS** (σπάρους), *i*, m. a kind of fish, the gilt-head (*Sparus aurata*, L.). *Plin.*  
**SPASMA** (σπάσμα), *ātis*, n. same as *Spasmus*. *Plin.*  
**SPASMUS** (σπασμὸς), *i*, m. a spasm, convulsion, violent or immoderate contraction of the sinews; the cramp. *Plin.*  
**SPASTICUS** (σπαστικός), *a*, um, adj. afflicted with the cramp, or spasms. *Plin.*  
**SPATALĒ** (σπατάλη), *es*, f. luxury, voluptuousness. *Varr. (Others read spatula.)*  
**SPATHALUM**, *ii*, n. See *Spathalium*.  
**SPATALOCINÆDUS** (from σπάταλος & κιναιδός), *i*, m. a voluptuous, lewd man. *Petron.*  
**SPATHA** (σπάθη), *æ*, f. a slice or reed for stirring any boiling liquid; a scummer, ladle, spatule; an instrument called a spatula, used by medical men for spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Cels.*

and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a sley or waverer's reed, an instrument used by weavers for knocking the threads of a web together. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, a broad two-edged sword without a point, for cutting. *Tacit.* — ¶ *Spatha*, *æ*, or *Spathe*, *es*, the branch of a palm-tree or the capsule containing the flowers and fruit. *Plin.* — ¶ *Spatha*, *æ*, or *Spathe*, *es*, a kind of tree, same as *clate*. *Plin.*  
**SPATHALIUM**, and **SPATHALION** (σπαθάλιον), *ii*, n. a branch of a palm-tree. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, an ornament for the hands of women, a bracelet. *Plin.* — ¶ *Spathalium* is also read.  
**SPATHĒ**, *es*, f. See *Spatha*.  
**SPATHŪLA**, *æ*, f. See *Spatula*.  
**SPATIATOR** (spatior), *ōris*, m. one who walks about. *Cato.*  
**SPATIOLUM** (dimin. of *spatium*), *i*, n. a small space. *Pallad.*  
**SPATIŌR** (spatium), *āris*, *ātus* sum, dep. 1. to walk about, walk, περιπατεῖν. *Cic. in xysto.* — ¶ Also, to go, run. *Propert. Pompa spatior.* *Plin. Spatiante vena intus.* — ¶ Also, to spread. *Ovid. and Senec.*  
**SPATIOSE** (spatiosus), adv. at long intervals of time. *Propert. Spatiosius*, h. e. later, more slowly. — ¶ Also, in a large space, extensively, spaciouly. *Plin. Inula fructat spatiosè*, h. e. spreads itself. *Id. Partes spatiosè operire.* — ¶ Also, widely, largely. *Ovid. Spatiosius increvit flunem.*  
**SPATIOSIUS** (id.), *ātis*, f. spaciousness, wideness. *Sidon.*  
**SPATIOSIUS** (spatium), *a*, um, adj. of great extent, spacious, large, wide, broad, extensive, ample, roomy, εὐρύχωρος. *Plin. insula. Ovid. taurus. Colum. stabulum. Plin. Ep. Spatiosa et capax domus. Vitruv. Spatiosiora ædificia.* — Particularly, long, tall. *Ovid. Andromache spatiosior æquo. Id. Quid erat spatiosius illis*, sc. capillis. — Hence, of time, long, lasting, of long continuance. *Ovid. nox. Id. tempus. Quintil. vox*, h. e. a long word. — Also, figur. great. *Senec. res.*  
**SPATIUM** (pateo, in the sense of *patulus locus*), *ii*, n. a space or distance which one has to run through, a course, as in a race. *Cic. Decurrere spatium.* Also, of the stars or planets. *Cic. Also, of stone thrown. Virg.* — Hence, figur. a manner of life, fixed time, &c. *Cic. defensionis. Ovid. ævi. Virg. Mca quem spatii propioribus ætas insequitur*, h. e. who is nearer to me in age. — Also, a running in a course, a race, course, heat. *Sueton. Singulos missus a septenis spatii ad quina corripuit. Virg. and Sil. Addere in spatia*, h. e. addere spatia in spatia, to hasten the course (otherwise *corrumpere spatia*). — ¶ Also, a space or distance which one has to go through. — Hence, a way, journey. *Nepos. Dimidium spatium confecerat.* — Also, a walk, place to walk in. *Cic. Ad spatia nostra.* — Also, a walking. *Cic. Duobus spatii tribusve factis*, h. e. after taking two or three turns. — ¶ Also, room, space, extent, spot, τόπος, μέσον. *Cæs. locorum. Nepos. Spatium non est agiandi*, h. e. there is no room. — Hence, interval, distance, space between, διάστημα. *Cæs. Ab tanto spatio.* — Also, size, bigness, bulk, wide circumference. *Ovid. hostis. Lucan. elephantii. Plin. hominis.* — Also, length. *Ovid. viæ. Id. Trahit in spatium*, h. e. lengthens. — Also, a space of time. *Cic. temporis.* — Hence, of time with regard to anything, time, space of time, space, respite, delay, leisure. *Cic. Spatium ad dicendum habere. Id. Spatium sumere ad aliquid*, h. e. to take time. *Id. dare. Id. Tempus et spatium datum* (in this passage either *spatium* or *tempus* is redundant). *Ovid. Spatium posco*, h. e. delay. — Also, an interval of time, intervening time. *Cic. Hoc interim spatium.* — Also, time, with regard to duration. *Propert. parvum*, h. e. a short time. *Liv. Brevi spatio*, h. e. in a short time. *Ovid. Arbor spatio durata.* — Hence, of a metrical foot, time, measure, quantity. *Cic. Or. 57.* — Also, a year. *Plin. sexagesimum vitæ.* — Also, opportunity, prac-



ticability. *Terent.* Tempus spatium dabat, ut, &c. *h. e. permitted.*  
**SPATHŪLA**, or **SPATHŪLA** (probably dimin. of *spatha*), æ, *f. Apic. porcina, h. e. perhaps, a long broad piece.* — *¶ Also, voluptuousness, lewdness. Varr. (Others read spatule.)* — *¶ Also, a branch of a palm-tree. Vulgat.*  
**SPECIALIS** (species), e, adj. *not general, 2 particular, special, ειδικός. Quintil. tempus. Id. Questio generalis — specialis.* — *¶ Also, peculiar, proper, not in common with others, ιδίος. Treb. Foil.*  
**SPECIALITAS** (specialis), ātis, *f. speciality, particularity, peculiar quality. Tertull.*  
**SPECIALITER** (Id.), adv. *specially, particularly, specifically opposed to generaliter. Cels. and Quintil.*  
**SPECIARIŪS** (species), a, um, adj. *con-2 sisting of wine, oil, wheat, &c. Cæs. B. C. 3, 53 (si lectio certa).*  
**SPECIATIM** (Id.), adv. *specially. Cic. 3 red. Sen. 8. Ed. Grav. (Al. leg. separatim.)*  
**SPECIATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *formed, 3 shaped. Tertull.*  
**SPECIES** (specio), ēi, *f. ACTIVELY, a seeing, sight, look, view. Vitruv. oculi. Id. acuta. Lucret. Speciem aliquo vertere, h. e. to turn his eyes to any place. Cic. Prima specie, h. e. at first sight.* — *¶ PASSIVELY, look, mica, appearance. Cic. Speciem boni viri præ se ferre. Plaut. Præter speciem stultus es, h. e. contrary to what one would judge from your looks. Liv. Speciem ridentis præbere, h. e. to assume the mien of a person laughing. Ovid. In speciem, h. e. in the manner of, like.* — *¶ Also, the form seen with the eyes, the outward form, exterior; especially of imposing forms and appearances. Cic. humana. Id. auspiciorum. Nep. Hanc esse speciem libertatis, si, &c. h. e. the outside of freedom (or it may be, an essential part of the idea of liberty; an essential of liberty).* — *¶ Also, beautiful form, beauty. Juvenal. juvenis. Ovid. vacæ. So, Cic. Speciem candoremque cæli, splendor and beauty (as striking the sight).* — *Also, ornament, splendor, beauty, show. Liv. Triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma præbere. Id. Adhibere in dicendo speciem.* — *¶ Also, a form which is seen by the mind. Hence, form or nature of any thing. Cic. eloquentiæ. Id. Optima species et quasi figura dicendi, h. e. the ideal of style and eloquence.* — *¶ Also, an idea, notion, idea. Cic. Mentem volebant rerum esse judicem: solam censebant idoneam, cui crederetur, quia sola cerneret id, quod semper esset simplex et unius modi et tale, quale esset: hanc illi ideam appellabant, nos recte speciem possumus dicere. Id. Species, forma et notio boni viri.* — *Also, an appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition. Liv. nocturna.* — *¶ Also, appearance, semblance, pretence, pretext, color, cloak, show, seeming. Cic. Speciem utilitatis habere. Liv. Fraudi imponere speciem juris. Hence, Cic. Specie, h. e. in appearance. Liv. Per speciem auxilii ferendi, h. e. in appearance, or under color or pretence. So, also, Cæs. In speciem. Cic. Specie republicæ lapsi. Liv. Specie ut indutia essent. Id. In pace speciem belli querere.* — *¶ Also, an image, form, likeness, statue. Cic. Jovis.* — *¶ Also, a species. Cic. — ¶ Also, same as Casus, a case. Plin. Ep. Hæc species incidit.* — *¶ Also, a single piece. Pandect. Species argenti, h. e. pieces, sorts.* — *Hence, Species (plur.), single things which are joined, as, goods, wares, &c. Cod. Just. publicæ. — Also, spices, drugs, ingredients. Macrob. — ¶ Genit. Specie, for speciei. Mat. ap. Gell. — Specierum and speciebus were not used by the ancients, according to Cic.; but the latter is found in Apul.*  
**SPECILLĀTŪS** (specillum), a, um, adj. *3 set as it were with mirrors. Vopise.*  
**SPECILLUM** (specio), i, n. *a surgical instrument for searching wounds and ulcers; a probe. Cic. and Cels.*  
**SPECIMEN** (species), inis, n. *a proof, δείγμα, δείξις. Cic. Specimen dare. Id. ingenii.* — *¶ Also, token, mark.*

*Virg. solis avi. Liv. animorum.* — *¶ Also, a pattern, model, example, specimen. Cic. prudentiæ.* — *¶ Also, an ornament. Senec. domus.*  
**SPECIŪS** (σκέπρω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to 3 see, σκοπέω. Ean. Vos epulo postquam spexit. Varr. Avem specere. Plaut. Specimen specitur, h. e. the thing is put to the proof.* — *¶ Plaut. Spicit, for spexit. Cato. Spiciunt.*  
**SPECIŪSĒ** (speciosus), adv. *gracefully, 2 showily, splendidly, pompously, magnificently, εὐδῶδῶς, ὡραῖως. Quintil. dicere. Horat. and Liv. Speciosus. Quintil. Speciosissime.*  
**SPECIOSITAS** (Id.), ātis, *f. fairness, 3 grace, beauty. Tertull.*  
**SPECIOSŪS** (species), a, um, adj. *having a good shape or appearance, beautiful to the sight, well formed, fine, beautiful, handsome, fair, shewy (it denotes a higher degree of beauty than formosus, what we may call strikingly beautiful), εὐεῖδῶς, ὡραῖος. Ovid. mulier. Quint. Homo speciosissimus. Cels. Speciosior homo. Ovid. nomen. — Hence, well-sounding. Cic. causa. Quintil. eloquentia. Tacit. nomina. — Also, respectable, distinguished, considerable, striking, remarkable. Tacit. opes. Vellci. familia. — ¶ Also, having a good appearance, specious, plausible. Liv. Dictu speciosa, h. e. plausible. Ovid. damnum. Horat. vocabula. Liv. titulus.  
**SPECTABILIS** (specto), e, adj. *that may be seen, visible, θεωρός. Cic. corpus cæli.* — *¶ Also, that is worth seeing, worthy of notice or regard, worthy of admiration, notable, considerable, remarkable, distinguished, περίβλητος. Ovid. Auro spectabilis Niobe. Plin. proceritas arborum. Id. mons. — Under the emperors, it was a title of the chief officers of the second rank. Pandect. (The title itself was called spectabilitas. Cod. Just.)*  
**SPECTABILITAS**, ātis, *f. See Spectabilis.*  
**SPECTĀCŪLUM** (specto), i, n. *the place from which one sees any thing. Hence, a seat, bench in the theatre. Cic. and Liv. — Also, a theatre, or amphitheatre. Suet. Ingredi spectacula. Calpurn. Spectacula surgere. — ¶ Also, any thing presented to the view, any thing to be seen or looked on. Hence, a sight. Cic. lucuosum. Id. rerum cælestium. Ovid. Præbere spectacula, h. e. to present himself to the view. Id. capere, h. e. to look at. Cic. Spectaculo esse, h. e. to serve as a spectacle or delight to the eye. — Also, a public sight or show, a stage-play. Cic., Ovid. and Liv. — Also, a viewing, looking at, seeing. Liv. Euripi. Virg. Non ista spectacula poscit. — ¶ Also, any thing that serves for a sight, show or spectacle. Prap. Spectaculum pependit. — ¶ Propert. Spectaculum.  
**SPECTAMEN** (Id.), inis, n. *a mark, proof. 3 Plant. — ¶ Also, a sight, spectacle. Apul.*  
**SPECTATĪ** (spectatus), adv. *excellently, 2 splendidly, remarkably, εὐδοκίμως. Plin. Spectatissime.*  
**SPECTATŪS** (specto), ōnis, *f. a viewing, beholding, θέα. Cic. apparatus. — ¶ Also, a trying, proving, examining, δοκιμασία. Cic. pecuniæ. — Hence, consideration, regard, respect. Flor.  
**SPECTĀTĪVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *theoretic, 2 speculative, cocontemplative, θεωρητικός. Quintil.*  
**SPECTĀTŪR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a beholder, looker-on, observer, contemplator, θεωρής. Cic. rerum. — ¶ Also, a spectator, as, in a theatre. Cic. — ¶ Also, an examiner, judge, critic. Terent. formarium. Liv. virtutis.  
**SPECTĀTRĪX** (spectator), icis, *f. she that 3 sees or looks at any thing, a spectatress, θεάτρια. Ovid. — ¶ Also, she that judges or tries. Ammian.*  
**SPECTĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from specto. — *¶ Adj. proved, tried. Cic. Igni spectatus, h. e. tried in the furnace. Cic. homo. Liv. castitas. Id. Spectatissimus sit. — Hence, of proved or tried talent, integrity or honesty, excellent, worthy, respectable. Cic. vir. Id. Vir spectatissimus. Id. Femina spectatissima. — Also, goodly, beautiful, excellent,*****

*worth seeing, deserving to be seen. Plin. Panninsula spectator.*  
**SPECTĪLE**, or **SPĒTĪLE** (unc.), is, n. *a 3 part of the belly of a pig, or lard. Plaut.  
**SPECTŪS** (specio, ere), ōnis, *f. a looking at any thing, observing, as of an augur who observes the flight of birds, lightning, &c. Fest. — ¶ Also, the right of the consul or any other magistrate of ordering the augur to observe the flight of birds, &c., or, in case he himself is an augur, of observing it at pleasure. Cic. Phil. 2 32. Nos (augures) nunciationem solum habemus, consules etiam speculationem.  
**SPECTŪS** (frequentat. of specio), as, āvis, ātum, a. l. *to look, see, look at any thing, particularly with attention, ὁράω. Cic. Alte, h. e. on high. Terent. per flabellum. Ovid. Specto, si (h. e. an) sint in litore passus. — ¶ Also, with an accusat. following, to look at any thing, to see, view, pay attention, observe. Cic., Terent. and Ovid. aliquid. — Particularly, of plays, to attend as a spectator. Cic. Megalesia. Nepos. ludos. — ¶ Also, to have in view, mind, heed, keep one's eyes upon, intend, endeavor, strive, to tend, drive, lead, point to some end. Cic. nihil nisi fugam. Id. Spectavi semper, ut tibi possem esse conjunctus. Id. Res spectat ad arma, h. e. it looks as if a war was about to commence. Liv. Res seditio-nem spectat. Id. Plebs ad defectio-nem spectat. Antoa. ap. Cic. Summa judicii spectat huc. Cic. Quorsum spectat oratio. Id. Hoc eo spectabat, ut, &c. h. e. had reference to this. Nepos. Alio spectabat. — ¶ Also, to look at any person. Cic. aliquem. Particularly, with respect or admiration, to look up to, respect, regard with admiration. Horat. — ¶ Also, to look at, have regard, pay attention to any thing. Cic. fortunam. Virg. ad vitulam. — ¶ Also, to see, watch, wait to see how any thing will turn out. Plaut. Spectans, quas res geras. — ¶ Also, to look at in order to examine. Hence, to try, examine, prove. Ovid. aurum. Lucret. hominem. — ¶ Also, to judge of. Cic. aliquem ex trunco corporis. — ¶ Also, to look to or towards, be turned or lie towards, point towards, face, of houses, towns, nations, &c. Cic. Parte, quæ ad fretum spectaret. Cæs. Belgæ spectant in septentriones. Liv. Prora spectat sepulcrum, h. e. turns to. — ¶ Also, to belong, concern, pertain, relate to. Cic. ad emptio-nem. Id. ad religionem. Id. Consilia ad concordiam spectaverunt. Pandect. Solvendi necessitas debitorem spectaret. — ¶ Also, to expect, wait for. Cæs. B. G. 5, 44. Ed. Oudend. locum probandæ virtutis. Cic. Quem ex his tribus a me testem spectabis?  
**SPECTRUM** (specio), i, n. *the form or image of a thing represented to the intellect; an idea; a spectre, phantom, vision, apparition, εἰδωλον, φάσμα, φάντασμα. Cic. Spectra Catiana, h. e. images or forms, which, as some suppose, emanate from objects seen or thought of, and by means of which they are supposed to be seen or perceived.*  
**SPECŪLA** (dimin. of spes), æ, *f. small or little hope, ἐπιτίδιον. Cic.*  
**SPECŪLĀ** (specio), æ, *f. a high place for viewing things from, a prospect; a beacon; watchtower, σκοπή. Cic. — Hence, figur. Liv. and Cic. In speculis esse, h. e. to be on the watch, to watch, observe. — With poets, in general, a height, eminence. Virg. montis. — Hence, also, the walls of a town. Virg. E speculis clamorem tollunt.  
**SPECŪLABĪLIS** (specular), e, adj. *that 3 may be seen, visible. Stat.*  
**SPECŪLABŪNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *look-2 ing out for, waiting, watching. Sueton.  
**SPECŪLAMEN** (Id.), inis, n. *a looking at, 3 observing. Prudent.*  
**SPECŪLARĪS**, is, n. *See Specularis.*  
**SPECŪLARĪS** (speculum), e, adj. *like a mirror, transparent, κατοπτρικός. Senec. — Hence, Plin. lapis, h. e. mirror-stone, probably talc, a kind of transparent stone, which can be separated into thin leaves; these leaves were used by the ancients as we use panes of glass. — Hence, Specularia, um and ōrum, h. e. panes of glass, or windows. Senec. and******

Plin. Also, hot-house windows. Martialis. 8, 14. — So, also, in the singular, Specular, for specular. Tertull. — Fenestra, properly any aperture in the wall for the admission of air or light to an apartment, denotes also a kind of lattice, which was often attached to a house; Virg. seems to refer to this, AEn. 3, 151. Qua se plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras. Specularia, windows of lapis specularis, probably talc. Vitreae, glass windows which are first mentioned in the 4th century (but they are said to have been found at Pompeii). See Hieronym. in Ezech. 40, 16. The ancients also made windows and a kind of mirror of a mineral substance, called phengites (probably mica). See Sueton. Domit. 14.

SPECULARIUS (Id.), ii, m. one who makes 3 panes, a glazier. Pandect. (It may also mean one who makes mirrors.)

SPECULATIO (speculator), ōnis, f. an exploration, observation or discovery. Ammian.

SPECULATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a spy, scout, messenger, διοπτρης, σκοπήτης, προσκοπος. Cæs. and Cic. — Hence, in general, a searcher, investigator, explorer, examiner, observer. Cic. naturæ. — Also, of bees, harbingers. — ¶ Speculatores are also a kind of officers about the persons of generals (Auct. B. Afric. 31 and 37), and afterwards about the emperors (Sueton. Calig. 44), for quick conveyance of public despatches, and sometimes for a body-guard, with us, aids-de-camp, adjutants, guards, life-guards, body-guards, σωματοφύλακες. They were also employed to behead soldiers. Senec. — (Some Edd. read spiculatores.)

SPECULATORIUS (speculator), a, um, 2 adj. belonging to espial. Cæs. navigia, or, Liv. naves, h. c. spy-sloops, vessels of observation. — ¶ Sueton. caliga, h. e. such as were worn by the Speculatores or body-guard of the emperor.

SPECULATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that 1 spies, watches or observes. Cic. — ¶ Also, she that looks at. Stat.

SPECULATUS (speculator), us, m. a watching or lying in wait. Plin. 10, 94. (Ed. Hard. reads speculatus.)

SPECULATUS (speculum), a, um, adj. 3 adorned with looking-glasses. Sueton.

SPECULATUS, a, um, particip. from speculator.

SPECULOR (specula), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to see, to look around, to look at a place. Ovid. in omnes partes. — ¶ Also, to espy, reconnoitre, explore, pry into, watch, observe, wait for, lie in wait for. Plaut. Speculabor, ne quis adsit. Liv. Specularetur, quæ fortuna esset. Cic. omnia. Id. rostra. Sullust. alicujus consilia. Cic. aliquid. Virg. columbam, h. e. to look ut, aim at. — ¶ Also, to view, contemplate, behold. Justin. incendia villarum de muris.

SPECULUM (specio), i, n. a looking-glass, mirror, κάτοπτρον. Cic. Imagines, quæ finguntur et redduntur in speculis. Plin. concavum, h. e. a concave mirror. Ovid. Speculo placere, h. e. to be well adorned. — The mirrors of the ancients were for the most part of silver, tin, smaragdus, &c. — ¶ Also, figur. a mirror, an image or likeness of any one. Plaut. Speculum video. Cic. Infantes et bestias esse speculum naturæ, h. e. a mirror of nature, nature could be observed in them. — ¶ Also, figur. mirror, smoothness as of a mirror. Phædr. lympharum. — ¶ Also, figur. of imitation. Macrob. Opus Virgilianum de quodam Iomerici operis speculo formatum est.

SPECUS (spēos), us, m., f. and n. a den, cave, cavern, grotto, άντρον. It is most frequently used as a masculine. Horat., Ovid. and Liv. As a feminine it occurs in Varr. and Gell. As a neuter in Virg. Specus horrendum. — Also, a cave or cavity made by art. Virg. In defossis specubus. Varr. Perducere specus e piscina in mare, h. e. ditches. — So, also, in mines, a pit. Vitruv. — Also, a covered water-course. Cic., Hirr. and Vitruv. — ¶ Also, figur. cavity, hollow. Phædr. alvi. Virg. vulneris. — ¶ It is also used as a noun of the second declension. Acc. In specis.

SPEGMA, ātis, n. Plin. See Psegrma.

SPELÆUM (σπήλαιον), i, n. a cave, cavern, den. Virg.

SPELTA (unc.), æ, f. spelt. Rhemn. Favm.

3 Totidem speltas, h. e. grains of spelt.

SPELUNCA (σπήλυξ), æ, f. a cavern, cave, grot, οπέος. Cic. — ¶ Also, the name of a country-seat of the emperor Tiberius near Terracina. Tacit.

SPELUNCOSUS (spelunca), a, um, adj. 3 full of caverns. Cæ. Aurel.

SPERA, æ, f. for Sphæra. Prudent. 3

SPERABILIS (spero), e, adj. that may be 3 hoped for, ελπιαστος. Plaut.

SPERCHEIS, idis, f. relating to the river 3 Spercheos. Ovid. undæ, h. c. its waters.

SPERCHEOS, or SPERCHŒUS, or SPERCHIOS, or SPERCHIUS (Σπερχειός), i, m. a river of Thessaly.

SPERCHIONIDES, æ, m. perhaps, a son 3 or descendant of the river Spercheos, or, dwelling on its banks.

SPERCHŒUS, or -ŒS, ii, m. See Spercheos. SPERES (allied to spero), is, f. hope. It is found in the plural only. Enn. speres. Varr. speribus.

SPERGŒ, is, a. 3. same as Spargo. Colum. 12, 39, 3. Ed. Schneid.

SPERMA (σπέρμα), ātis, n. seed, sperm. 3 Sulpic. Sever.

SPERMATICUS (σπερματικός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to seed, spermatie. Cal. Aurel. porf.

SPERNAX (sperno), ācis, adj. despising, 3 slighting, contemning, showing contempt. Sil. mortis.

SPERNŒ (σπερνω), is, sprævi, sprætum, a. 3. to separate, sever, remove, ἀφορίζω. Plant. ab aliquo. — ¶ Also, to reject, spurn, disdain, despise, slight, scorn, contempt, ἀτίζω. Virg., Terent. and Cic.

aliquid or aliquid. Liv. Nequaquam spernendus auctor, h. e. not to be rejected; credible. Tacit. Sprenendus morum, h. e. with regard to, &c. Apul. Spernens dotis, for dotem. Also, with an infinit. following. Ovid. Sprenit deferri, h. e. non vult. — Hence, Spretus, a, um, Alsd, despised, contemned, &c. Cic. and Liv. Also, contemptible. Plin. — ¶ Prud. Sprerunt, for sprerunt.

SPERNŒR, āris, dep. 1. to despise. Ju- 3 venal. 4, 4, Ed. Ruperti. Sprenatur. (Other Edd. read aspernatur). Fronto. Pietatem spernabere?

SPERŒ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to hope, entertain hopes, trust, ἐλπίζω. Cic. bene or recte, h. e. to entertain good hopes. Nep. de aliquo. Cic. aliquid. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following, most commonly an infinit. of the fut. Tercnt. Spero, æternam inter nos gratiam fore. But, also, with an infinit. of the present tense. Cic. Spero, ex hoc ipso non esse obscureum. Also, with nomin. particip. following. Propert. Visura speraret, for se visuram esse. Also, with fore ut following. Cic. Spero, fore, ut contingat, &c. Also, simply with ut. Q. Cic. Qui abs te aliquid beneficium aut habeant, aut, ut habeant, sperant. — Hence, Speratus, a, um, hoped for. Cic. gloria. Particularly of betrothed persons, a betrothed bride, a lover, suitor. Afran. and Plaut. Also, of married persons. Plaut. Amphitruo uxorem salutit speratam suam. — Spero is sometimes used for ut spero. Terent. Fiet aliquid, spero. — Also, aliquid, for de aliquo, to hope in any one. Plaut. deos teque. — ¶ Also, in general, to expect or to fear, apprehend. Cic. Id quod non spero. Id hæc spero vobis molesta videri. Flor. bellum. Virg. deos, h. e. to fear. Id. Hunc si potui sperare dolore, et perferre potero. — ¶ Also, to intend doing any thing, to purpose, undertake. Virg. abscondere fugam. Colum. Quod sapienter speravimus.

SPES (probably contr. from speres), ei, f. hope. Liv. lentior or sera, h. e. late in fulfilment. Cic. vera, h. e. well-grounded. Terent. falsa. Cic. Spes est in vobis, h. e. rests, depends upon. Id. Spem ponere in re, h. e. to put. So, also, Id. in aliquid, or, Id. collocare in aliquo. Id. habere. Also, Spes rei, for de re. Cic. emptiois, h. c. that the purchase is unchangeable. Id. peccatorum. Tacit. Egregiæ spei filia, h. e. a hopeful daughter. In spem venire, or,

ingredi, or adduci, h. e. to begin to hope. Cic. Spes me tenet, h. e. I hope. Id. Esse in magna spe, or, Id. magna spe. Id. Spe niti, or, Id. duci, or, Id. teneri, h. e. to hope, entertain hopes. Ovid. Spem agitare, h. e. to have hope. In spe esse denotes, also, to be hoped for; as, Cic. Pax fuit in spe. Id. Quod nulla habeo in spe, h. e. that I do not hope, that does not make me hope. Id. Id in optima spe pono, h. e. that raises a good hope in me. Id. Præter spem, or, Liv. Contra spem, h. e. contrary to expectation. Cic. Spem alicui facere, or, Id. dare, or, Id. ostendere, or, Id. afferre, h. e. to give hope. Liv. incidere, or, Cic. præcidere, or, Liv. destituere, or, Cic. fallere, or, Id. eripere, or, Terent. adimere, h. e. to deprive of. Brut. in Cic. Ep. alijcere, h. e. to give up. Cic. perdere, h. e. to lose. Horat. deponere, h. e. to give up. Terent. De spe decedere, h. e. to lose hope. Liv. Partim spe, partim metu, h. e. promises. — Tacit. In secundam spem, h. c. to appoint one his heir in case of the death of the first heir. — Terent., Cic. and Liv. Spes (plur.). Sidaa. Spebus. Evnica Sperum. — Also, Hope, as a goddess. Liv. — Spes is sometimes followed by ut, instead of an accusat. and infinit. Ausoa Consul ut ipse foret, spes mihi certa fuit. — ¶ Also, in a higher style of writing, hope, that in which one places hope. Thus, of young goats; Virg. gregis. So, also, of a woman. Ovid. Spes invidiosa procorum. — ¶ Also, expectation, apprehension, fear. Lucan. naufragii. Liv. Spe serius. — Also, thought. Tacit. partæ victoriæ.

SPETILE, is, n. See Spectile. 3

SPEUSTICUS (σπευστικός), a, um, adj 2 hastily made. Plin. panis.

SPHACŒS (σφάκος), i, m. same as Spugnos. Plin. — ¶ Also, same as celi-sphacos. Plin.

SPHÆRA (σφαῖρα), æ, f. a globe, sphere, ball. Cic. — Also, a ball for playing with. Cæ. Aurel. — Also, a celestial body, sphere. Plin. — Also, an orbit in which a celestial body moves. Cic. — Also, a globe of glass, in which the revolution of the planets could be observed, and which was first made by Archimedes. Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

SPHÆRALIS (sphæra), e, adj. of or relating to a ball or sphere. Macrob. extrennitus. — ¶ Also, spherical, globular, σφαιρικός. Macrob.

SPHÆRICUS (σφαιρικός), a, um, adj. 3 round, spherical. Macrob.

SPHÆRIŒN (σφαιριών), ii, n. a little ball. 2 Cels.

SPHÆRISTÆ (σφαιριστής), æ, m. a tennis-player. Sidon.

SPHÆRISTERIUM (σφαιριστήριον), ii, n. a place where people exercised themselves at ball or the like; a tennis-court, bowling-green. Plin. Ep.

SPHÆRITÆ, æ, f. See Sparita.

SPHÆROIDES (σφαιροειδής), is, adj. 2 round like a sphere, spherical. Vitruv. schema.

SPHÆROMACHIA (σφαιρομαχία), æ, f. 2 a manner of fighting in which the persons fighting, instead of the castus, made use of leaden balls in a leathern thong which they tied around their hands. Stat.

SPHAGNŒS (σφάγνος), i, m. a kind of odoriferous moss. Plin.

SPHINGIŒN, or SPHINGIUM (σφιγγίον), ii, n. a kind of ape, perhaps the hare-tipped monkey (Simia Cynocephalus, L.). Plin.

SPHINX (Σφίγξ), gis, f. the Sphinx, a kind of monster near Thebes, that used to propose a riddle to travellers, and tore to pieces those who could not solve it. Auson. — ¶ Also, a kind of ape. Plin.

SPHŒNDYLŒS (σφόνδυλος), i, m. a kind of shell-fish or oyster, otherwise called spondylus. Colum.

SPHÆRAGIS (σφραγίς), idis, f. a seal, signet. — Hence, a kind of precious stone, especially used for seals. Plin. — ¶ Also, Levantine earth, so called because it was not sold otherwise than signata, h. e. marked with a seal. — ¶ Celsus gives the name of sphragides to a kind of pastilli.

SPHÆRAGITIS (σφραγιτίς), idis, f. a mark 3 impressed by a seal. Prudent

**SPHŪGMŌS** (σφύγμῶς), *i*, m. pulse. *Vitruv.* Ed. Schneid.  
**SPHŪRĒNA** (σφύρανα), *æ*, f. a kind of sea-fish, otherwise called *sudis*. *Plin.*  
**SPICA**, *æ*, f. and **SPICUM**, *i*, n. and **SPICŪS** (unc.), *i*, m. properly a point. Hence, an ear of corn, *στᾶχυς*. *Cic.* Ad spicam perducere fruges. *Manerlin.* Spica (*plur.*). *Cic.* Frugum spici. — Hence, a star in the constellation *Virgo*. *Cic.* Illustre spicum. *Celan.* Spica (*sing.*). — It is also used of plants, the tops of which resemble an ear of corn. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Particularly of *nard*. *Plin.* Spica nardi. Hence, *Veget.* Spica nardi, or, *Scrib. Larg.* Spica, *h. e.* the plant *spikenard*. So, also, *Colum.* allii, *h. e.* a clove of garlic. — ¶ **Spicus** crinalis, or spicum, or spiculum crinale, *h. e.* a hair-pin or any other pointed instrument for dressing the hair. *Martian.* Capell. — ¶ **Spica testacea**, a kind of brick for pavements in the shape of an ear of corn. *Vitruv.*  
**SPICĀTŪS**, *a*, um. See *Spica*.  
**SPICEŪS** (spica), *a*, um, adj. consisting of 2 ears of corn, *στᾶχυῖνος*. *Ovid.* sarta, or, *Tibull.* corona, *h. e.* a garland made of ears of corn. *Virg.* messis, *h. e.* corn harvest.  
**SPICIFĒR** (spica & fero), *ĕra*, *ĕrum*, 3 adj. bearing or producing ears of corn, *στᾶχυφόρος*. *Seac.* dea, *h. e.* *Ceres*. *Martian.* Nilus.  
**SPICILĒGIUM** (spica & lego), *ii*, n. a 2 gleanings, leasing, gathering of the ears of corn after reaping, *σταχυολογία*. *Varr.*  
**SPICŪO**, for *Specio*. See *Specio*.  
**SPICULUM**, *i*, n. See *Spiculum*.  
**SPICŪO** (spica), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to 2 make sharp at the end, to point. *Grat.* hastilia. — Hence, **Spicatus**, *a*, um, pointed. *Grat.* — ¶ Also, to furnish with an ear of corn. Hence, **Spicari**, to shoot ears of corn, &c. *Plin.* Grana spicantur. *Id.* *Herbæ* spicatae, *h. e.* bearing ears or tops like ears of corn. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Spicata testacea, *h. e.* a pavement of bricks of the form of an ear of corn.  
**SPICŪLĀ**, *æ*, f. same as *Chamaepitys*. 3 *Apul.*  
**SPICŪLĀTŌR**, *ōris*, m. See *Speculator*.  
**SPICŪLŌ** (spiculum), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. 2 to sharpen at the point, point, spike, *ἀκονάω*. *Plin.* Telum vero perfodiendo tergori quo spiculavit ingenio! *Solin.* Cauda spiculata.  
**SPICŪLUM** (spicum), *i*, n. any point or sting, as of a bee. *Virg.* Of a scorpion. *Ovid.* Particularly of a missile weapon, as, of a javelin. *Cic.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* Of a dart. *Horat.* calami. — Hence, with poets, the whole dart, javelin or arrow. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Also, of *Cupid*. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Prudent.* solis, *h. e.* ray.  
**SPICŪLŪS** (perhaps from *spica*), *a*, um, 3 adj. pointed. *Tertull.* *Lucernæ* spiculo lumine.  
**SPICUM**, *i*, n. and } See *Spica*.  
**SPICŪS**, *i*, m. }  
**SPINA** (unc.), *æ*, f. a thorn, prickle, as of roses, &c. *ἀκανθα*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Also, of *asparagus*. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. any thing that looks like a thorn. *Petr.* argentea, *h. e.* a toothpick. — Also, desires, cares. *Horat.* Spinas animo evelere. — ¶ Also, a thorn or thorny shrub or plant. *Ovid.* Sæpe creat molles aspera spina rosas. — ¶ Also, any prickle, as, of a hedgehog. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the spine or backbone of men and animals. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a bone of a fish. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, figur., in speaking and disputing, *Spine*, that which is disagreeable, too meagre, &c. *Cic.* disserendi, *h. e.* subtilities in disputing. *Id.* partiendi et definiendi, *h. e.* subtle or nice divisions and explanations.  
**SPINALIS** (spina), *e*, adj. relating to the 3 backbone or spine. *Macrob.* medulla, *h. e.* the spinal marrow.  
**SPINEA**. See *Spinia*.  
**SPINEŪLĀ**, *se. rosa*, a kind of small-leaved rose. *Plin.* 21, 10.  
**SPINĒSCŪO** (spina), *is*, n. 3. to grow thorny. *Martian.* Capell.  
**SPINETUM** (*d.*), *i*, n. a place set thick

with thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn-bushes, a brake, *ἀκανθών*. *Virg.*  
**SPINĒS** (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. of thorns or 3 prickles, thorny, *ἀκανθῖνος*. *Ovid.* vincula.  
**SPINĒNSIS** (*Id.*), *sc. deus*, the god of 3 thorns, the god who is supposed to hinder the growth of thorns. *Augustin.*  
**SPINIFĒR** (spina & fero), *ĕra*, *ĕrum*, 1 adj. bearing or producing thorns, thorny, prickly, *ἀκανθοφόρος*. *Cic.* and *Pallad.*  
**SPINIGĒR** (spina & gero), *ĕra*, *ĕrum*, adj. 3 same as *Spinifer*. *Prudent.*  
**SPINŌSŪLŌS** (dimin. of spinosus), *a*, 3 um, adj. somewhat thorny. Hence, figur. *Hieronym.* Primum spinosulus noster obmutuit, *se.* in disputing.  
**SPINŌSŪS** (spina), *a*, um, adj. full of thorus or prickles, prickly, thorny, *ἀκανθῶδης*. *Varr.* loca. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Plin.* folia. — ¶ Also, figur. full of thorns, stinging like thorns. *Catull.* curæ. — ¶ Also, figur. in speaking, harsh, confused, obscure, difficult, crabbed, disagreeable, subtle. *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Spinosiora. *Augustin.* Spinosissima disciplina.  
**SPINTĒR** (σπινκτήρ), *ĕris*, n. a kind of 3 ornament for women, a bracelet. *Plaut.*  
**SPINTĒRIA**, and **SPINTĒRIA** (σπιντήρ), 2 *æ*, m. *h. e.* qui muliebria patitur, seque aliis abutendo præbet. *Sueton.*  
**SPINTŪRNICIUM** (dimin. of spintur- 3 nix), *ii*, n. a kind of ugly animal; or same as *Spinturix*. *Plaut.*  
**SPINTŪRNIX** (unc.), *icis*, f. a kind of unsightly and inauspicious bird. *Plin.* 10, 17.  
**SPINŪLĀ** (dimin. of spina), *æ*, f. a little thorn or prickle, *ἀκανθῶλον*. *Arnob.*  
**SPINŪS** (spina), *i*, f. the sloe-tree (*Prunus* 3 spinosa, *L.*). *Virg.*  
**SPIONIA** (unc.), *æ*, f. *sc. vitis*, a kind of vine. *Colum.* — Hence, **Spionicus**, *a*, um, adj. relating to it. *Colum.* gustus, *h. e.* wine made of it.  
**SPIRA** (σπίρα), *æ*, f. any thing wreathed 2 or contorted. — Hence, a kind of cake, a cracknel, simnel, twist. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, a kind of curved ornament for the hair. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a spire, fold of a serpent. *Virg.* So, also, of the intestines. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, the cross-grained parts of wood. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the pedestal of a column. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a riband with which a cap or hat was fastened under the chin. *Juvencul.*  
**SPIRABILIS** (spiro), *e*, adj. that is or can be breathed, airy, or consisting of air or a similar substance, aerial. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* natura. — ¶ Also, serviceable for life. *Virg.* lumen cœli. — ¶ Also, serving for breathing in, that can breathe in. *Plin.* viscera.  
**SPIRACŪLUM** (*Id.*), *i*, n. a breathing- 2 hole, vent, spiracle, *ἀναψόσημα*, *ἀναπνοή*. *Virg.* and *Plin.*  
**SPIRĒA** (σπειραία), *æ*, f. the herb meadow-sweet (*Spirea*, *L.*). *Plin.*  
**SPIRĒMĒN** (spiro), *inis*, n. a breathing- 3 hole, passage for the breath, vent, spiracle. *Lucan.* navis. — ¶ Also, a blowing, breathing. *Stat.* and *Anamian.*  
**SPIRĒMENTŪM** (*Id.*), *i*, n. a breathing- 2 place, spiracle, vent, air-hole. *Virg.* Cæca relaxat spiramenta, the hidden pores. *Id.* anima, *h. e.* the lungs. *Justin.* cavernarum. — ¶ Also, a breathing, blowing. *Vitruv.* ventorum. — ¶ Also, figur. space, delay. *Tacit.* temporum.  
**SPIRĒTIŌ** (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a breathing. 3 *Scribon.* *Larg.* — ¶ Also, the breath. *Scribon.* *Larg.*  
**SPIRĒTŪS** (*Id.*), *us*, m. a breathing, the 2 breath. *Plin.*  
**SPIRIDIŌN** (σπειρίδιον), *ii*, n. a little winding. Also, a surname of the rhetorician *Glycon*. *Quintil.*  
**SPIRITALIS**, or **SPIRITŪALIS** (spiritus), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to air or wind, pneumatic, *πνευματικός*. *Vitruv.* machina, *h. e.* moved by air, like an organ. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the breath. *Lactant.* fistula, *h. e.* arteria aspera. — ¶ Also, spiritual. *Tertull.* and *Prudent.*  
**SPIRITĀLITER**, or **SPIRITŪALITER** 3 (spiritalis, or spiritualis), adv. spiritally. *Tertull.*  
**SPIRITŪALIS**. See *Spiritalis*.  
**SPIRITŪALITER**. See *Spiritaliter*.  
**SPIRITŪS** (spiro), *us*, m. a blowing of the wind. *Virg.* Boreæ. — Hence, wind,

air. *Varr.* Quo spiritus non pervenit *Quintil.* Circumfusus nobis spiritus *Cels.* Alvus redditur cum multo spiritu, *h. e.* wind. — ¶ Also, (with and without cœli), *h. e.* air, an inhaling of air, a drawing breath, a breathing, the breath. *Cic.* cœli. *Id.* Aerspiritu ductus. — Also, air so far as it is inhaled. *Cic.* Quid est tam commune, quam spiritus vivis? *Pallad.* Noxius cœli spiritus. — ¶ Also, breath, drawing breath. *Cic.* Spiritum reddere, *h. e.* to breathe out. *Id.* angustior, *h. e.* short breath. *Id.* Uno spiritu, *h. e.* in one breath. *Id.* extremus, *h. e.* the last breath of life. — Hence, life *Cic.* Spiritum auferre. *Id.* Spiritum patriæ reddere, or, *simply*, *Vellei.* Spiritum reddere, *h. e.* to give up the ghost, expire, die. — Hence, a sighing. *Prop.* — Also, the hissing of a serpent. *Virg.* — Also, the letter *H.* *Auson.* — Also, a tone, sound, voice. *Quintil.* — Also, a small space of time determined by the breath. *Cic.* *Orat.* 3, 48 — ¶ Also, exhalation, vapor, swell, odor *Lucret.* unguenti. *Cels.* odoris fœdi. *Vitruv.* Aeris spiritus graves, *h. e.* noxious vapors or exhalations. — ¶ Also, the spirit or soul. *Ovid.* Morte careus spiritus. — Hence, spirit or soul, for person. *Vell.* Subrefectus alloquio carissimi sibi spiritus. — ¶ Also, spirit, soul, mind, high spirit, elevation of mind, both in a good and in a bad sense; hence it sometimes includes haughtiness, pride, arrogance, &c. *Cic.* Res gestæ meæ mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt. *Virg.* Qui spiritus illi, qui vultus, &c. *h. e.* soul, majesty. *Cic.* Regio spiritus. *Id.* Ejus spiritu Sicilienses quos fuisse putetis. *Cæs.* Tantos sibi spiritus sumperat. *Cic.* Spiritus tribunicios. *Liv.* Spiritus patriici, aristocratic pride. *Cic.* Spiritus remittere. *Liv.* Vir ingentis spiritus, *h. e.* of high spirit, very ambitious. *Tacit.* Altiores spiritus sumere, *h. e.* to aim higher. — ¶ Also, endeavor or exertion of mind, great effort. *Cic.* Dolabellæ. — ¶ Also, disposition. *Liv.* hostiles. — ¶ Also, vigor, or activity of mind, energy, spirit, courage. *Liv.* feroces. *Id.* Spiritus facere, *h. e.* to inspire with courage or high-mindedness. — ¶ Also, indignation, exasperation. *Tacit.* Spiritus alicujus mitigare. — ¶ Also, inspiration, enthusiasm, prophetic or poetic spirit. *Liv.* divinus. *Quintil.* poeticus. *Horat.* Mihi spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ Parca dedit. — ¶ Also, a spirit, as a person. *Veget.* Sanctus, *h. e.* the Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost. *Sedul.* Spiritus nigri, *h. e.* evil spirits.  
**SPIRŌ** (unc.), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *n.* and *a*. 1. *Intrans.* to breathe, blow, *πνέω*. *Virg.* Zephyri spirant. *Figur.* *Propert.* alicui, *h. e.* to favor. — ¶ Also, to breathe, fetch breath, respire. *Cic.* Dum spirare potero. *Martial.* querulum, *h. e.* to sigh. — Hence, to live. *Cic.* Abeo spirante defendi. Also with an ablat. following. *Virg.* ignibus, *h. e.* to exhale fire. — Hence, figur. to breathe, to live. *Cic.* Videtur Lælii mens spirare in scriptis. *Horat.* Spirat adhuc amor. *Virg.* Spirantia exta, *h. e.* still warm, reeking. — Also, to live, to live as it were, to seem to live, as, in the imitative arts, to be painted, represented or expressed to the life. *Virg.* Spirantia signa. *Id.* Spirantia æra, *h. e.* statues that seem to breathe. *Martial.* Spirata picta tabella. — Of poets, to be inspired, to be possessed of poetical enthusiasm or genius. *Horat.* Quod spiro et placeo, tuum est. — Also, to have to deal with, to be occupied with, to meddle with. *Val.* Flacc. Spirans Medea venenis. — ¶ Also, to breathe, emit odor, smell. *Virg.* Thymbra graviter spirans. — ¶ Also, to issue breathing or steaming, to burst forth. *Lucret.* Fons spirat. *Ovid.* Spirat e pectore flamma. — ¶ Also, to roar or foam. *Virg.* Qua vada non spirant, *h. e.* do not boil. *Id.* Freta spirantia, *h. e.* raging, boiling, agitated. — ¶ Also, to sound. *Quintil.* dulcibus. — II. TRANSITIVE, to breathe, breathe out, exhale. *Claudian.* sulfur pectore. *Juvencul.* mendacia. — Hence, figur. to design, intend, be full off. *Liv.* tribunatum. *Virg.* immane. *Horat.* tragicum satis, *h. e.* to have a genius for tragic poetry. *Id.* Que spirabat amores,

*h. e. breathed love, was charming.* — Also, to breathe, exhale, emit odor. *Virg.* odorem.

**SPĪROLĀ** (dimin. of *spira*), *æ, f. a small cracknel.* *Arnob.*

**SPĪSSĀMENTUM** (*spisso*), *i, n. a thickening, any thing put or pressed close together.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a stopping up. *Senec.*

**SPĪSSE** (*spissus*), adv. *thickly, πυκνῶς.* *Colum.* *Spisse ponere arbores.* *Id.* *Spissus.* — ¶ Also, *slowly.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *frequently, in quick succession.* *Petron.* *Spissus basiare.*

**SPĪSSESCŌ** (*Id.*), *is, n. 3. to thicken, grow, 2 or become thick, πυκνῶμα.* *Lucret.*

**SPĪSSĪGRĀDŌS** (*spisse & gradior*), *a, um, 3 adj. going slowly, βραδύπορος.* *Plaut.*

**SPĪSSĪTĀS** (*spissus*), *ātis, f. thickness, 2 consistency, density, πυκνότης.* *Vitruv.*

**SPĪSSĪTUDŌ** (*Id.*), *īnis, f. same as 2 Spissitas.* *Sevcc.*

**SPĪSSUS** (*Id.*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 thicken, make thick, condense, inspissate, πυκνῶ.* *Plin.* *lac.* *Id.* *Vis ejus (herbæ) spissare corpora, h. e. to brace, stop the pores of.* — Hence, *Spissatus, a, um, thickened, condensed.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to repeat in quick succession. *Petron.*

**SPĪSSUS** (*unc.*), *a, um, adj. thick, crowded, dense, close, πυκνός, παχύς.* *Horat. coma.* *Ovid.* *grando.* *Horat.* *theatrum, h. e. crowded, full.* *Virg.* *arena.* *Colum.* *Semen spissius.* *Plaut.* *tunica.* *Senec.* *Spississimum.* — ¶ Also, *slow, tiresome.* *Cic.* *exitus.* *Id.* *Spissius.* *Plaut.* *Pro spisso, h. e. slowly, late.* — ¶ Also, repeated in quick succession. *Petron.* *oscula.*

**SPĪTHĀMA** (*σπιθαμή*), *æ, f. a span; the 2 length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger.* *Plin.*

**SPĪLEN** (*σπλήν*), *spĪlĕnis, m. the milt or 2 spleen.* *Plin.* *Splenem pota consumit.* *Pers.* *Sum petulanti spiene cachinno, h. e. I am disposed to laugh at the faults of others.*

**SPĪLENDEŌ** (*unc.*), *es, ūi, n. 2. to shine, glitter, glisten, be bright, λάμπω.* *Lucret.* *Claro splendere calore.* *Senec.* *Non toga splendat.* *Virg.* *Splendet pontus.* — So, also, *Splendens, bright, glittering, shining, resplendent.* *Plaut.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to shine, be beautiful, distinguished. *Cic.* *Virtus splendet per se.* *Liv.* *Splendere aliena invidia, h. e. to derive lustre from the odium of another.* *Horat.* *Splendet hospes.* *Plin.* *Splendentes auctores, h. e. clari, insignes.*

**SPĪLENDESCŌ** (*splendeo*), *is, n. 3. to become shining, begin to glitter or shine, brighten, grow bright, shine, be resplendent, ἀγλαΐζομαι.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Nihil est tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, h. e. may not derive lustre from.*

**SPĪLĒNDICŌ** (*frequentat. of splendeo*), *3 as, n. 1. to shine.* *Apul.*

**SPĪLĒNDIDĒ** (*splendidus*), adv. *properly, brightly.* Hence, *figur.* *splendidly, nobly, honorably, magnificently, beautifully, λαμπρῶς.* *Cic.* *ornare convivium.* *Id.* *etatem exigere.* *Id.* *dicere.* *Hirt.* *Splendidus.* *Sueton.* *Splendidissime.* — ¶ Also, *clearly, distinctly.* *Cic.* *loqui.*

**SPĪLĒNDIDŌ** (*Id.*), *as, a. 1. to make shining or bright.* *Apul.* *dentis.*

**SPĪLĒNDIDŌS** (*splendeo*), *a, um, adj. bright, shining, clear, glittering, λαμπρός.* *Lucret.* *color.* *Plin.* *cælum, h. e. serene, clear.* *Horat.* *bilis, h. e. flava, anger.* *Tibull.* *Sol splendidior.* *Cic.* *Splendidissimus candor.* — ¶ Also, *having a good appearance, sounding well.* *Cic.* *nomen.* *Ovid.* *verba.* *Horat.* *Splendidus.* — ¶ Also, *spicadid, costly, magnificent, noble.* *Nep.* *Civitas splendidissima.* *Id.* *homo.* *Cic.* *nihil.* — ¶ Also, *distinguished, illustrious.* *Cic.* *homo.* *Prop.* *fama.* *Cic.* *eques.* (It was a common appellation of knights.) — ¶ Also, *clear, perspicuous.* *Cic.* *oratio.* *Id.* *ratio dicendi.*

**SPĪLĒNDIFICŌ** (*splendificus*), adv. *splendidly, brightly.* *Folgent.*

**SPĪLĒNDŌR** (*splendeo*), *ōris, m. clearness, splendor, brightness, radiance, lustre, sheen, ἀσγή, λάμψις.* *Plaut.* *cæli*

*Ovid.* *flammæ.* *Lucret.* *aquæ.* *Auct.* *ad Her.* *auri.* *Ovid.* *floris, h. e. beautiful color.* — ¶ Also, *figur.* *splendor, sumptuousness, magnificence, in style of living.* *Cic.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, *figur.* *excellence, dignity, splendor, lustre, eminence, honor, renown.* *Cic.* *dignitatis.* *Id.* *vitæ.* *Id.* *animi.* *Id.* *equester.* (This word is particularly applied to knights as a title.) — ¶ Also, *an ornament.* *Cic.* *ordinis.* — ¶ Also, *clearness, clear sound.* *Cic.* *vocis.* *Id.* *verborum, h. e. well-sounding words, such as orators used to select.*

**SPĪLĒNDŌRIFĒR** (*splendor & fero*), *ēra, 3 ērum, adj. bringing splendor or brightness.* *Tertull.*

**SPĪLĒNETICŌS** (*splen*), *a, um, adj. sick 3 of the spleen, splenetic, σπληνώδης.* *Apul.*

**SPĪLĒNIĀTŌS** (*splenium*), *a, um, adj. 3 plastered, having a plaster or patch on, σπληνωτός.* *Martial.*

**SPĪLĒNICŌS** (*σπληνικός*), *a, um, adj. splenetic.* *Plin.*

**SPĪLĒNIUM** (*σπλήνιον*), *ii, n. splenoort, miltwaste.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a patch, plaster.* *Plin.* and *Martial.*

**SPŌDIUM** (*σπόδιον*), *ii, n. ashes.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *metallic dross.* *Plin.*

**SPŌDŌS** (*σπόδος*), *i, f. same as Spodium.* *Plin.*

**SPŌLETIUM**, *ii, and SPŌLETUM, *i, n. a town of Umbria.* — Hence, *Spoletinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Spoletium.* *Cic.* — *Spoletini, its inhabitants.* *Liv.* — *Spolētānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Spoletium.* *Spoletani, its inhabitants.* *Liv.* 27, 10. (But *Ed. Drak.* reads *Spoletini.*)*

**SPŌLIĀRIUM** (*spolium*), *ii, n. the place 2 where the clothes are taken off, as, from gladiators slain in the amphitheatre.* *Senec.* — ¶ Also, *a slaughter-house, den of murderers, cut-throat place, den of robbers.* *Senec.* The treasury in which money extorted from the people had been deposited, is called so by *Plin.* *Paneg.* 36.

**SPŌLIĀTIŌ** (*spolio*), *ōnis, f. a pillaging, pilfering, plundering, robbing; spoliation, deprivation, σπόλευσις.* *Liv.* *sacrorum.* *Cic.* *dignitatis.*

**SPŌLIĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris, m. a plunderer, robber, pillager, σκυλευτήρ, λαφυραγωγός.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**SPŌLIĀTRIX** (*spoliator*), *icis, f. plundering, she that robs or pillages, σκυλεύτρια.* *Cic.*

**SPŌLIĀTŌS**, *a, um, particip. from spolio.* — ¶ *Adj.* *plundered, poor.* *Cic.* *Nihil illo regno spoliatus.*

**SPŌLIŌ** (*spolium*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strip any one, take off his clothes, as, in order to cudgel or plunder him.* *Cic.* *hominem.* Hence, *Petron.* *folliculos leguminum, h. e. to strip, hull.* — ¶ Also, to rob, plunder, spoil. *Cic.* *aliquem argento.* *Id.* *fana.* — Hence, in general, to deprive. *Virg.* *aliquem vita.* *Cic.* *dignitate.* *Id.* *dignitatem.* — ¶ See, also, *Spoliatus, a, um.*

**SPŌLIUM** (probably from *σπόλον*), *ii, n. the skin of an animal, whether stripped or cast off.* *Ovid.* *leonis, h. e. a lion's skin.* *Id.* *pecudis, h. e. a ram's skin.* *Lucret.* *serpentis, h. e. slough.* — ¶ Also, *that which a Roman soldier took from an enemy slain in battle, particularly arms; armor gained as booty, for it was customary to take off the armor of a slain enemy, and to keep it as a trophy.* *Liv.* *Spolia cæssorum legere.* — Hence, *figur.* *victory.* *Virg.* *Spolia ampla referre, h. e. to conquer a woman, to make her unarmored.* — *Spolia opima.* (See *Opimus.*) — ¶ Also, *any thing taken from an enemy in war, plunder, booty, spoil, pillage.* *Cic.* *Spolium classium, h. e. the ships' beaks which the Romans took from the inhabitants of Antium.* *Id.* *hostium, h. e. statues, &c.* *Liv.* *agrorum, h. e. that which is plundered from the fields.* So, also, of horses, captives. *Id.* — ¶ Also, *any thing robbed or taken from another, plunder, prey, &c.* *Cic.* *Aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus.* *Ovid.* *sceleris, of the golden hair which Scylla took from her father and gave to Minos.* *Petron.* *mendici, h. e. a beggar's garment.*

**SPŌNDĀ** (*unc.*), *æ, f. the frame, foot or*

*basis of a bed, sofa, couch, &c.* *Ovid* *Sponda pedibusque salignis, h. e. frame of a couch.* — ¶ Also, *a bedstead.* Hence, *a bed.* *Ovid.* *Ascendit, spondaque sibi propiore recumbit.* *Horat.* *Cubare in extrema sponda.* *Martial.* *interior, h. e. pars interior spondæ.* — ¶ Also, *a long bench for lying or sitting upon, a sofa, couch.* *Virg.* *aurea.* — ¶ Also, *a bier.* *Martial.*

**SPŌNDĀEŪS**, *i. See Spondeus.*

**SPŌNDĀICŌS** (*σπονδαϊκός*), *a, um, adj. 3 consisting of spondees or spondaic verses.* *Terentian.*

**SPŌNDĀLIĀ**, or **SPŌNDAULIĀ.** See *Spondialia.*

**SPŌNDEŌ** (*σπένδω*), *es, spērondi, sponsum, a. 2. properly, to engage to contribute.* Hence, to promise solemnly, pledge one's word or credit, bind one's self, ἀναδέχομαι, particularly used of contracts, treaties, &c. *Cic.* *honores et præmia alicui.* *Liv.* *pacem.* *Cic.* *pro aliquo, h. e. to be surety or bail for.* *Id.* *aliquid pro aliquo.* *Id.* *de aliquo.* *Plaut.* *gnatam alicui, h. e. to promise in marriage, betroth, espouse, affiance.* — Hence, *Sponsus, a, um, promised, promised in marriage, betrothed, engaged.* *Varr.* *pecunia.* *Terent.* *Pamphilum sponsam mihi.* *Horat.* *Sponsum, h. e. any thing promised.* — Hence, *Justin.* *Spondere sibi, h. e. to believe confidently.* Also, without sibi. *Liv.* *animis, h. e. to feel confident of any thing in one's own mind, hope for certain, trust.* — Also, *figur.* of inanimate things, to promise, give certain hope. *Justin.* *Ingenium magnum spondebat virum.* *Ovid.* *Placidum spondentia sidera.* — *Liv.* *Spondere spondentem, h. e. facere.*

**SPŌNDEŪS** (*σπονδέσις*), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to libations.* — Hence, *Spondeum, sc. vas, a vessel used at libations.* — ¶ *Spondeus, sc. pes, a spondee or poetical foot consisting of two long syllables, so called because it was much used in hymns sung at sacrifices.* *Cic.* *Spondeum, sc. carmen, h. e. consisting of spondees.*

**SPŌNDĀLIĀ**, or **SPŌNDĀLIĀ** (*unc.*), *um, n. hymns sung at sacrifices, and accompanied with musical instruments, lest the person sacrificing might hear any thing of bad omen.* *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 46. (But *Salmasius* reads, more correctly, *spondaulia.*)

**SPŌNDŪLĒ** (*σπονδύλη*), *es, f. a kind of insect living under ground and gnawing roots.* *Plin.*

**SPŌNDŪLIUM**, or **SPŌNDŪLIŌN** (*σπονδύλιον, or σπονδύλιον*), *ii, n. a kind of plant, com-pansnep or all-hell (Heracleum spondylium, L.).* *Plin.*

**SPŌNDŪLŪS** (*σπονδύλος, or σπόνδυλος*), *i, m. a vertebra, joint of the spine.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the hard white in an oyster or other shell-fish, τράχηλος.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a species of bivalve shells (Spondylus gæderopus, L.).* *Plin.*

**SPŌNGIĀ** (*σπογγία*), *æ, f. a sponge.* *Cic.* Hence, perhaps, the jest of Augustus. *Sueton.* *Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, h. e. he had destroyed his poem Ajax.* — Also, *a spongy ball growing on the wild rose-tree, rose-gall.* *Plin.* — Hence, from resemblance, *Spongia, the roots of some plants, as, of asparagus.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a kind of porous stone, punico-stone.* *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *broken iron after it has been melted.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a kind of moss growing in meadows.* *Plin.*

**SPŌNGIŌ** (*σπογγία*), *as, a. 1. to sponge, 3 wipe or cleanse with a sponge, σπογγίζω.* *Apic.*

**SPŌNGIŌLĀ** (*dimin. of spongia*), *æ, f. a little sponge, σπογγίον.* — Hence, *rose gall.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the roots of asparagus clotted and growing close together.* *Colum.*

**SPŌNGIŌLŪS** (*Id.*), *i, m. a kind of fungus growing in meadows.* *Apic.*

**SPŌNGIŌSŪS** (*spongia*), *a, um, adj. spongy, like a sponge, full of small holes or eyes, σπογγιώδης.* *Cels.* *pulmo.* *Plin.* *pumex.*

**SPŌNGITES** (*σπογγίτης*), *æ, m. or SPŌNGITIS (*σπογγίτης*), *īdis, f. a sponge-stone; according to Plin. 37, 67, a kind of precious stone.**

**SPÖNGIZÖ** (σπογγίζω), as, a. 1. to wipe away with a sponge. *Apic.*  
**SPÖNGÖS**, i, m. See *Somphos*.  
**SPÖNS** (spondeo), tis, f. properly a voluntary contribution. Hence, free-will, will. It usually occurs only in the *genit.* and *all. sing.* Sponte alicujus, with the free-will of, or agreeably to the will of any one; as, *Tacit.* Sponte Antonii. *Id.* Sponte legatorum. *Id.* Non sponte principis, h. e. without leave or permission from the prince. *Id.* Gnarus, cujus sponte praeferetur, h. e. at whose instance. *Id.* liti-gatoris, h. e. at the pleasure, ut the will. *Id.* incolarum, h. e. by consent. More frequently occurs, Sponte mea, tua, sua, &c., or, simply, Sponte, of my, thy, your, his own free-will, of one's self, of one's own accord or free-will, voluntarily, spontaneously, willingly, freely. *Cic.* Tua sponte facere. *Id.* Sua sponte et voluntate fecissent. *Cic.* Mea sponte feceram. *Virg.* Non sponte sequor. — Also, of one's self, by one's own discernment or sagacity. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 3. Neque id mea sponte prospexi. — Also, of one's self, by one's self, alone, without any one's assistance, aid or interference. *Cic.* Nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio. *Id.* Si sua sponte venisset, h. e. of his own accord, without orders. *Id.* Ignis sua sponte exstinguitur. — Also, of inanimate things, of itself, in itself, simply, absolutely. *Cic.* Res, quae sua sponte scelerata est. — Also, for the first time, without a precedent. *Cic.* Quod Verres sua sponte instituisse. — ¶ In the *genit.* *Cels.* Homo, qui suae spontis est, h. e. his own master, at his own disposal, at liberty to act as he pleases. *Colum.* Cytisus suae spontis, h. e. of spontaneous growth, without having been planted. *Id.* Aqua suae spontis, h. e. that flows without the assistance of art.  
**SPÖNSÄ** (Id.), æ, f. a betrothed woman. *Terent.*  
**SPÖNSÄLIS** (sponsus), e, adj. relating to espousals, sponsal, νυφικός. *Hieron.* tabulae. *Tertull.* Sponsalis, for thalamus sponsalis. — Hence, Sponsalia, um, and ðrum, n. espousals, betrothing, νυστεία. *Cic.* Sponsalibus factis. — Also, an entertainment given at the espousals of any persons. *Cic.* Sponsalia Crassipedi praeberi. — ¶ Also, Sponsalia, presents made to betrothed persons. *Cod. Just.*  
**SPÖNSÄLITIÖS**, or **SPÖNSÄLICIÖS** 3 (sponsalia), a, um, adj. relating to espousals or betrothing, sponsal. *Cod. Just.* arrha.  
**SPÖNSIÖ** (spondeo), ðnis, f. a solemn promise or engagement, ἐπάγγελμα. *Cic.* voti. — Hence, a stipulation made by two parties in a process at law, to pay down a certain sum of money, which fell to the gaining party after the cause was determined; a sort of wager at law, ἐγγύη. *Cic.* Sponsonem facere cum aliquo, h. e. to lay such a wager. *Id.* Vincere sponsonem or sponsonem, h. e. to win the wager. *Id.* Sponsonem lacessere, h. e. to challenge to such a wager. It is frequently followed by *ni* or *si*. *Cic.* Sponsonem facere, *ni* possessionem dedit. *Id.* Sponso quæ in verba facta est? *Si*, &c. — Also, the money thus deposited was called *sponso*, according to *Varr.* — Also, a being or giving security or bail. *Liv.* Facere pacem per sponsonem. *Cic.* Sponsonem acceptam facere, h. e. to abandon, dispense with, acquit of paying it. *Liv.* Sponsonem defendere, h. e. by bail. — *Figur.* security. *Pandect.* reipublicæ.  
**SPÖNSIÖNCÖLÄ** (dimin. of *sponso*), 3 æ, f. a little stipulation or wager. *Petron.*  
**SPÖNSÖ** (frequentat. of *spondeo*), as, a. 3 l. to enter into a marriage contract, betroth one's self. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to betroth, affiancé. *Tertull.* Virgines sponsari non possunt.  
**SPÖNSÖR** (spondeo), ðris, m. a surety, bail, ἐγγυητής. *Cic.* Quod sponsor es pro Pompeio. *Lucan.* salutis, h. e. for any one's life. — Also, in money-matters. *Suet.* *Cæs.* 18. — Also, of women. *Ovid.* — Hence, a godfather or godmother, sponsor. *Tertull.*  
**SPÖNSUM** (Id.), i, n. a solemn promise. *Cic.*

**SPÖNSÖS** (Id.), us, m. a solemn promise or engagement, as, to give one his daughter in marriage. *Varr.* Also, of payment. *Cic.* De sponsu tuo, &c. h. e. bail, suretyship. So, also, *Pandect.* Interrogatio sponsus. Hence, *Varr.* Ex sponsu agere.  
**SPÖNSÖS**, a, um. See *Spondeo*.  
**SPÖNSÖS** (spondeo), i, m. a betrothed husband, νυφικός. *Cic.* — Also, same as *Procus*, a suitor, wooer, νυστητήρ. *Horat.*  
**SPÖNTÄLIS** (spons), e, adj. same as 3 *Spontaneus*. *Apul.*  
**SPÖNTÄLITÄR** (spontalis), adv. spon-3 taneously. *Sidon.*  
**SPÖNTÄNÄ** (spontaneus), adv. spon-3 taneously. *Vulgat.*  
**SPÖNTÄNÖS** (spons), a, um, adj. spon-2 taneous, voluntary, of one's own accord, ἀβόρατος, ἀβθαίρατος. *Senec.* motus. *Cod. Just.* voluntas.  
**SPÖNTÄ**, } See *Spons*.  
**SPÖNTIS**, }  
**SPÖNTIÖS** (spons), a, um, adj. spon-3 taneous, voluntary. *Solin.* 2. e lect. *Salm.*  
**SPÖRÄS** (σποράς), ädis, f. scattered — Hence, *Sporades*, sc. insulae, some islands of the Aegean sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.  
**SPÖRTÄ** (σπορίς), æ, f. a basket. *Colum.*  
**SPÖRTÄLLÄ** (dimin. of *sporta*), æ, f. a little basket, σποριδίον. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, perhaps, a dish of cold meats, cakes, &c. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 20. It is opposed to a regular meal, and derives its name from being served up or handed round in a small basket.  
**SPÖRTÖLÄ** (Id.), æ, f. a little basket, 2 σποριδίον. *Plaut.* — ¶ It was customary to distribute sometimes victuals among clients and other persons of low rank; this was called *sportulu*, probably because it was served up for each in a small basket, consequently a small basket of food for each person. *Martial.* Hence, *Claudius* calls a short play, to which he invited the people, by this name. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, in general, a present, gratuity, fec. *Plin.* *Ep.*  
**SPRÄTÖ** (sperno), ðnis, f. a despising, 2 contempt. *Liv.*  
**SPRÄTÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. a despiser, con-3 temner, scorner, disdainer, sligher, ἔξου-σενήης. *Ovid.*  
**SPRÄTÖS**, a, um. See *Sperno*.  
**SPRÄTÖS** (sperno), us, m. contempt. 3 *Apul.*  
**SPÖMÄ** (spuo), æ, f. foam, froth, ἀφρός. *Plin.* Spumas ore fundere. *Cic.* Spumas agere in ore, h. e. to foam. *Colum.* Spumam eximere, h. e. to scum, skim. *Virg.* argenti, h. e. litharge of silver, λιθάργυρος. *Plin.* salis, h. e. salt made of the foam of the sea. *Martial.* Spuma caustica, h. e. caustic soap with which the Germans and Gauls used to dye their hair red. It is also called *Spuma Bata-va*. *Id.*  
**SPÖMÄBÖNDÖS** (spumo), a, um, adj. 3 foaming. *Apul.*  
**SPÖMÄTÖS**, a, um. See *Spumo*.  
**SPÖMÄTÖS** (spumo), us, m. a foaming, 3 foam, ἀφρισμός. *Stat.*  
**SPÖMÄSÖ** (spuma), is, n. 3. to begin to 3 foam or froth, ἀφροῦμαι. *Ovid.*  
**SPÖMÄSÖ** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of froth or 2 foam, foamy, frothy, ἀφρίσις. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, resembling foam, looking like foam. *Plin.* sucus.  
**SPÖMIDÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of froth 3 or foam, frothy, foaming. *Apul.*  
**SPÖMIFÄR** (spuma & fero), ära, ärum, 3 adj. bearing froth or foam, casting out foam, foaming. *Ovid.* fons.  
**SPÖMIGÄNÄ** (spuma & geno, or gigno), 3 æ, m. and f. foam-born, spumigenous. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**SPÖMIGÄR** (spumä & gero), ära, ärum, 3 adj. bearing froth or foam with itself, foaming, frothy. *Manil.*  
**SPÖMÖ** (spuma), as, ävi, ätum, n. and a. 2 l. to foam, froth, ἀφρίζω. *Virg.* Spumans salum. *Id.* aper. — ¶ Also, to foam, h. e. to work, ferment. *Cels.* Terra spatat. — ¶ Also, to make to foam, cover with froth or foam. Hence, *Spumatus*, a, um, foamy, covered with foam. *Cic.* saxa. — ¶ Also, to foam forth, to produce or bring forth foaming. *Claudian.* Equi potantes spumant obliuia linguis. *Figur.*

*Anct.* ad *Herenn.* Iste spumans ex ore scelus.  
**SPÖMÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 foam, froth or scum, foamy, frothy, ἀφρώ-ðns. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Pers.* Hoc spumousum, h. e. perhaps bombastical.  
**SPÖÖ** (πύω), is, äi, ätum, n. and a. 3 to 2 spit. *Plin.* in sinum. — ¶ Also, to spit out. *Virg.* terram.  
**SPÖRCÄMÄN** (spurco), inis, n. dirt, 3 filth. *Prudent.*  
**SPÖRCÄ** (spurcus), adv. dirtily, filthily, nastily, impurely, foully, ὀυπαρῶς. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, basely, meanly, badly. *Cic.* dicere. *Cato.* Spurcius. *Cic.* Spurcis-sime.  
**SPÖRCIDIÖS** (spurce & dico), a, um, 3 adj. obscene, indelicate, αἰσχρολόγος. *Plaut.* versus.  
**SPÖRCIFIÖS** (spurcus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. making filthy or dirty, ὀυπαροποιός. *Plaut.*  
**SPÖRCILÖQUIYUM** (spurce & loquor), ii, 3 n. obscene language. *Tertull.*  
**SPÖRCITYÄ**, æ, and **SPÖRCITYÄS** (spur-cus), äi, f. filthiness, nastiness, dirtiness, foulness, ἀκαθάρσια, ὀυπαρία. *Colum.* Spurcitia. *Lucret.* Spurcities. The plural is found in *Varr.*  
**SPÖRCÖ** (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to be-3 foul, dirty, defile, ὀυπαίνω. *Plaut.*, *Ca-tull.* and *Pandect.*  
**SPÖRCÖS** (allied to *porcus*), a, um, adj. filthy, nasty, dirty, foul, unclean, ὀυπαρῶς, μιπῶς. *Catull.* saliva. *Gell.* Urina spurcius. — ¶ Also, in general, base, mean, rascally, infamous. *Cic.* Heluo spurcissimus. *Martial.* Nihil est te spurcius. *Gell.* Vita spurcissima. — Particularly, of debauchery, obscene, impure, bawdy. *Martial.* meretrix. — ¶ Also, bad. *Cic.* tempestas, h. e. bad weather. *Colum.* ager, h. e. poor land.  
**SPURINNA**, æ, m. a celebrated haruspex, who warned *Cæsar* of the fifteenth of *March*. *Cic.*  
**SPÜRÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. of spurious or 3 illegitimate birth, bastard, bastardly, base-born, illegitimate, νόθος. Subst. a bastard, illegitimate or spurious child. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, figur. spurious. *Auson.* versus. — ¶ Also, a Roman præno-men, which is commonly written *Sp.*, as, *Sp. Aelius*. — ¶ The children of a Roman citizen by a foreign woman, or the reverse, were considered as spurious, regarded in no better light than the children of slaves, and called *Hybrida* or *Ibrides*, mongrels. All children not begotten in wedlock were called *Illegitimi*, bastards, of whom there were four kinds — *Naturales*, νόθοι, born of a concubine or mistress; *Spurii*, children of a common prostitute by an unknown father; *Adulterini*, ποιχικοί, the fruit of an adulterous connection; *Incestuosi*, of an incestuous connection.  
**SPÖTÄMÄN** (sputo), inis, n. spittle. *Pru-* 3 dent.  
**SPÖTÄMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. spittle. *Ter-* 3 tull.  
**SPÖTÄTYLICIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. enough 3 to make one spit; contemptible, despicable, κατάρπυτος. *Sisenn.* ap. *Cic.* criminä.  
**SPÖTÄTÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. a spitter, πτυ- 3 σής. *Plaut.*  
**SPÖTISMÄ** (spuo), ätis, n. a spitting. *Vi-* 3 truv. 7. (But *Schneider* and *Scaliger* read *pytismatis*.)  
**SPÖTÖ** (frequentat. of *spuo*), as, a. 1. to 3 spit, spit out, ἀναπύω. *Plaut.* sanguinem. — ¶ Also, to spit at. *Plaut.* *Morbus*, qui spatatur, h. e. madness. Others explain it *epilepsy*.  
**SPÖTÖS** (spuo), i, n. spittle, πτύσμα. 2 *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Martial.* Hoc linitur spu-to Jani caryota calendis, h. e. with this thin thing, with this thing which is as thin as spittle. — ¶ Also, that which is thrown up. *Cels.* biliosum, purulentum.  
**SPÖTÖS** (Id.), us, m. a spitting. *Cæl.* *Au-* 3 rel.  
**SQUÄLÄNTYÄ** (squaleo), æ, f. dirt, filth *Tertull.*  
**SQUÄLÄÖ**, or **SQUÄLÄÖ** (σκέλλω), es, ui, n. 2. to be stiff, rough or horrid. Hence, of hard or dried substances, to be stiff or rough. *Virg.* Squalentes conchæ. Particularly of uncultivated fields. *Virg.* Squalent arva. — Also,

of other things, to be dry, arid or parched. *Lucan.* Squalabant pulvere fauces. — Also, of metals, to shine, glitter. *Claudian.* Filaque concreto cogit squalere metallo. *Virg.* Maculae auro squalentes. — ¶ Also, to be rough by any covering or coat of scales. *Virg.* Picti squalentia terga lacerti. — Particularly, of dirt and filth, to be dirty, filthy, foul. *Ovid.* Fastigia squalabant musco. *Lucan.* Atro squalentes pulvere vestes. — Also, to have on soiled garments, such as were worn by persons in distress or accused of some crime. *Cic.* Squalent municipia, h. e. mourn.

**SQUALES** (squalo), is, f. filth, dirt. *Varr.* 3 agri.

**SQUALIDĒ** (squalidus), adv. dirtily, without ornament, uncouthly. *Cic.* Squalidus definire, h. e. more roughly or uncouthly.

**SQUALIDITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. dirt, filth. 3 Hence, darkness. *Amnian.* Squaliditate maxima rerum ordines implicare.

**SQUALIDŪS**, or **SQUALIDŪS** (squares), a, um, adj. dirty, filthy, foul, unclean. *Ovid.* humus. *Id.* carcer. *Tertent.* homo. *Lin.* Corpora squalida et prope efferata. — Also, rough, not smooth. *Lucret.* 2, 468. — Also, having on soiled garments, such as were worn by persons accused, in distress, or in mourning. *Ovid.* reus. *Plin.* Ep. senectus. — Also, rough, unadorned, without ornament, dry. *Cic.* Squalidiora sunt. — ¶ Also, shining. *Acc.* Squalidum aurum.

**SQUALITĀS** (squares), ātis, f. same as 3 *Squalor.* *Acc.*

**SQUALITŪDŌ** (Id.), īnis, f. same as 3 *Squalor.* *Acc.*

**QUALŌR**, or **SQUALŌR** (squalo), ōris, m. filthiness, foulness, nastiness, squalor, dirtiness, filth, ἀσχημὸς, ῥυπαρία. *Cic.* and *Lin.* — ¶ Also, of soiled garments, such as were worn by mourners, persons accused, or otherwise in distressed circumstances. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, roughness, absence of smoothness, ruggedness, unevenness. *Lucret.* *Figur.* *Quintil.* seculi.

**SQUALŪS**, a, um, for *Squalidus.* 3 *Enn.*

**SQUALŪS** (perhaps from *squalor*), i, m. a kind of fish. *Ovid.*

**SQUAMĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the scale of a fish or serpent, λεπίς, φολίς. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. a fish. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, any thing shaped like a scale, or covering any thing like a scale, as, the rings or little plates in a coat of mail. *Virg.* Turnus thoraca indutus, ahenis horrebat squamis. *Plin.* ferri, h. e. the sparks, scales and afful of iron. *Id.* milli, h. e. husk. *Id.* in oculis, h. e. the cataract. — ¶ *Sidon.* sermonis, h. e. roughness, ruggedness.

**SQUAMĀNS** (squama), tis, adj. scaly. *Manil.*

**SQUAMĀTIM** (Id.), adverb, in the manner of scales, like scales. *Plin.*

**SQUAMĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um; adj. fall of 3 scales. *Tertull.*

**SQUAMĒŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. scaly, 3 scaled, full of scales, φολιδωτός. *Virg.* anguis. — *Figur.* *Claudian.* Auro squameus, h. e. wearing a coat of mail made of golden scales.

**SQUAMIFĒR** (squama & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, 3 adj. bearing or having scales, scaly, λεπιδοφόρος. *Senec.* turba, h. e. serpents.

**SQUAMIGĒR** (squama & gero), ĕra, 2 ĕrum, adj. bearing scales, full of scales, scaly. *Ovid.* cervix (anguis). *Plin.* animalia, h. e. fishes; so, *Lucret.* Mutæque natantes squamigerum (gen. pl.) pecudes.

**SQUAMŌSŪS** (squama), a, um, adj. scaly, scaled, rough with scales, full of scales, φολιδωτός. *Virg.* draco. *Plaut.* pecus, h. e. fishes. *Cic.* Squamoso corpore pisces. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucan.* lingua, h. e. dry and rough. *Plin.* smaragdum.

**SQUAMŪLĀ** (diminut. of squama), æ, 2 f. a little scale, λεπίδιον. *Cels.*

**SQUARRŌSŪS** (according to *Scaliger*, 3 from ἔσχαρα, the scurf or scab of a wound), a, um, adject. covered with a scurf, scab or crust. *Lucil.*

**SQUATĪNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a species of shark,

the angel-fish, (*Squalus Squatina*, L.) *Plin.*

**SQUATŪS**, i, m. same as *Squatina*. *Plin.*

**SQUILLĀ**, æ, f. See *Scilla*.

**SQUINŪ ANTHŌS** (σχοίνον ἄνθος), us, m. squinant, camel's-hay. *Pallad.*

**ST**, interject. hist! whist! hush! hark! στυ. *Plaut.*

**STABIĒ**, arum, f. a town of Campania. — Hence, *Stabiānus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Stabiæ*. *Cic.* *Stabianum*, h. e. the territory and country round about *Stabiæ*, or a country-seat in it.

**STABILĪMĒN** (stabilio), īnis, n. a 1 stay, support, staff, establishment, stabiliment, βεβαίωμα. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.*

**STABILĪMĒNTUM** (Id.), i, n. a stay, 2 support, stabiliment. *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

**STABIŪŌ** (stabilis), is, īvi, ĩtum, a. 4. to make steadfast, firm, stable, or sure; to prop, support, settle, fix, establish, βεβαίω. *Cæs.* stipites. *Plin.* dentes. *Figurat.* *Cic.* rempublicam. *Id.* leges. *Gell.* aliquem, h. e. to strengthen, make steadfast or persevering.

**STABILĪS** (sto), e, adject. firm, standing firm, not wavering, fixed, stable, steady, βεβαίος. *Cic.* via. *Ovid.* pes. *Liv.* pugna, h. e. when one fights standing, and does not move from the spot. *Plaut.* domus, h. e. constant, permanent, where one always lives. — ¶ *Figur.* firm, constant, steadfast, lasting, durable, unchangeable. *Cic.* amicus. *Id.* animus. *Id.* decretum. *Id.* sedes. *Plin.* aquæ, h. e. perennes. *Cato.* Quæstus stabilissimus. *Tacit.* Imperium stabilis. *Cic.* Voluptas stabilis, h. e. the steady sensual pleasures of the Epicureans, a freedom from all pain, (opposed to voluptas quæ in motu est.) — ¶ Also, firmly resolved or determined. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Quintil.* pes, h. e. a foot consisting of long syllables. *Horat.* Spondei stabiles. Hence, *Quintil.* *Stabilia*, h. e. consisting of such feet.

**STABILITĀS** (stabilis), ātis, f. a standing firm, firmness, stability, stableness, steadfastness, βεβαίωτης, στερεότης. *Cic.* Stirpes stabilitatem dant īis, quæ sustinent. *Plin.* dentium, h. e. fastness. *Cæs.* peditum in præliis, h. e. when they fight at one place only. — ¶ Also, constancy, firmness, unchangeableness. *Cic.* amicitie. *Id.* fortunæ.

**STABILITĒR** (Id.), adv. firmly, durably, 2 lastingly. *Vitruv.* Tympanum stabiliter includatur. *Sueton.* *Stabilis*.

**STABILITŌR** (stabilio), ōris, m. an estab- 2 lisher. *Senec.*

**STĀBŪLĀRĪŪS** (stabulum), a, um, adj. 2 relating to a stable. — Hence, *Stabularius*, subst. an ostler, stable-keeper. *Colum.* Also, an innkeeper, host, landlord, πνυδοχῆος. *Senec.* So, also, *Augustin.* *Mulier stabularia*.

**STĀBŪLATĪŪS** (stabulor), ōnis, f. a place 2 for the stabling or housing of beasts, a place where cattle stand, ἐπιστάθμενσι. *Colum.*

**STĀBŪLŌ** (stabulum), as, a. and n. 1. to 2 stable or house beasts, σκηάζω. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to stand in a stable, have one's stand any where. *Virg.* Centauri in foribus Orci stabulant. *Id.* una, h. e. to stall together.

**STĀBŪLŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 2 to stable, stand in a stable or stall, kennel, roost, have his stand or live at a place, ἀλλίζωμαι. Of quadrupeds *Ovid.* and *Colum.* Of birds. *Varr.* Of fishes, to harbor. *Colum.* Of a serpent. *Gell.*

**STĀBŪLUM** (sto), i, n. any place of stand- 2 ing, abode, dwelling. For men. *Plaut.* Particularly for shepherds, a hut. *Liv.* — Hence, an inn, house of entertainment for travellers, πανδοχεῖον. *Plin.* Ep. Urbem Italiamque, non pro patria, sed pro hospitio aut stabulo quasi peregrinantes habere. *Martial.* Sic etiam in stabulo semper, sic cœnat in agro. *Pandect.* Cauponam vel stabulum exercere, h. e. to keep an inn, be an innkeeper. — Also, for animals. For wild animals. *Virg.* ferarum, h. e. haunts, dens, retreats. Also, for tame animals, when it may sometimes be rendered a stable or stall

for beasts, αἴλιον, σταθμός. *Virg.* *Stabuli custos* e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit. *Id.* *Stabulis* in mollibus herbam capere oves, h. c. sheepcotes, folds. *Colum.* avium cohortalium, h. e. roosts. *Id.* pavonium, h. c. roost. Also, for bees, a bee-hive. *Id.* Also, for fishes, a fish-pond. *Id.* — Hence, with poets, cattle, sheep, a herd of cattle or sheep. *Martial.* *Nutritor stabuli*. — *Stabula*, with poets, sometimes, pasture. *Virg.* — Also, contemptuously, a brothel, πορνεῖον. *Cic.* *Phil.* 2, 28. — Also, as a term of reproach, stable, abode. *Plaut.* flagitii, h. e. infamous fellow. Thus, *Cæsar* was called *Stabulum Nicomedis*, because these parties were charged with an unnatural crime.

**STĀCHŪS** (στάχυς), ŷos, f. horse-mint. *Plin.*

**STACTĀ**, æ, and **STACTĒ** (σρακτῆ), es, f. a kind of oil or gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — *Myrrha* is also joined with it. *Scrib. Larg.*

**STACTŌN**, or **STACTŪM** (σρακτῶν), i, 3 n. a kind of eye-salve. *Scrib. Larg.*

**STACŪLĀ**, æ, f. same as *Sircula*. *Plin.*

**STĀDIĀLĪS** (stadium), e, adj. containing 3 a stadium. *Arct.* *Gromat.*

**STĀDIĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having a 2 race-course. *Vitruv.*

**STĀDIŌDRŌMŪS** (σταδιοδρόμος), i, m. 2 one who ran in the stadium. *Plin.*

**STĀDIŪM** (στάδιον), ii, n. a Grecian measure of distances, a distance of 125 paces or 625 feet. *Plin.* 2, 21. — ¶ Also, a race-course. *Cic.* Qui stadium currit. *Figur.* *Arct.* ad *Herenn.* artis. — ¶ Also, *Macrob.* *Stadlus* (masc.), for stadium.

**STĀGRĀ** (Στάγαιρα), ōrum, n. a town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle — Hence, *Stāgrites*, æ, m. at or of *Stāgrā*; thus Aristotle is called. *Cic.*

**STĀGNĀTĪLĪS** (stagnō), e, adj. of a lake 3 or pool. *Plin.* *Val.* pisces.

**STĀGNĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Stagno*.

**STĀGNĒNSĪS** (stagnum), e, adj. of a 3 pool or standing water. *Augustin.*

**STĀGNĒŪS** a, um, for *Stanneus*. 2 *Colum.*

**STĀGNĒŪS** (stagnum), a, um, adj. of 3 or resembling stagnant water. *Frontin.* color.

**STĀGNŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. 2 *INTRANS.* to be a lake or standing water, λιμνάζω, of waters when they overflow; hence it may also be rendered to overflow, form lakes or pools. *Plin.* Ubi aquæ evagatæ stagnant. *Id.* Aquæ stagnantes, h. e. stagnant water. *Curt.* *Ganges* stagnat. *Virg.* Stagnantem flumine Nilum. — Hence, to be a lake as it were, to be overflowed, to be under water. *Ovid.* Orbis stagnat paludibus. *Sallust.* *fragm.* *Mœnia* stagnabant. *Sil.* *Stagnans* ripa. *Plin.* solum. Hence, figur. *Sil.* *Regna* stagnantia sanguine. —

**II. TRANSITIVE.** to make a lake as it were. Hence, to overflow, inundate, deluge. *Tacit.* *Tiberis* plana urbis stagnaverat. — ¶ Also, to cause to stand, deprive of motion. *Justin.* *Bitumine* aqua stagnatur. — Hence, to fortify, secure. *Justin.* se adversus insidias. *Veget.* *Potionibus* stagnata animalia, h. e. strengthened. — ¶ Also, to tin. *Stagnatus*, a, um, tinned. *Plin.* *Valer.*

**STĀGNŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 stagnant waters, as, pools, &c. *Apul.*

**STĀGNŪM** (perhaps from *sto*), i, n. any standing water; a lake, pool, pond, &c. λιμνη. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* — ¶ With poets, in general, water. *Virg.* *Stagna* refusa. *Ovid.* *Stagna* *Phrycæ* sororis, h. c. the *Hellispont*. — ¶ Also, a ditch, canal. Thus, perhaps, *Ovid.* *Pont.* 1, 8, 33. — ¶ Also, same as *Solum*, a tub. *Tacit.* *calidæ* aquæ.

**STĀGŌNIĀS** (σταγονίας), æ, m. a kind of frankincense. *Plin.*

**STĀGŌNĪTĪS** (σταγονίτης), īdis, f. gub- banum, or the tree from which it is produced. *Plin.*

**STĀLAGMIĀS** (σταλαγμίας), æ, m. a kind of vitriol which is thickened when it distils in mountains, same as *Chalcantum stillaticum*. *Plin.*

**STĀLAGMIŪM** (στάλαγμα), ii, n. *Plur.* 3 *Stalagmia*, a kind of pendants or car- rings consisting of golden pearls. *Plin.*

**STAMEN** (from *stamen*, the supine of *stis*), *inis*, n. the warp, or *stamen* of a web, *στῆμων*. (The cross-threads are called *subtemen*.) *Ovid*. *Stamen* *secernt arundo*. *Senec*. *Stamen* *intendere*, *h. c.* to lay the warp. — *¶* Hence, any thread. Of a spindle. *Ovid*. *Stamina* *ducere*, or *torquere*, *h. e.* to spin. — Hence, a spinning. *Propert*. *Stamine* *fullere somnum*. — Also, of the *Parcae*, the thread of fate, *fate*, thread of life. *Tibull*. and *Ovid*. Hence, *Juvenal*. *De nimio stamine queri*, *h. e.* too long a life. — Also, not on a spindle, as of knitted nets. *Plin*. Of *Ariadne*, with which she helped *Theseus* out of the labyrinth. *Propert*. Of a spider's web. *Ovid*. and *Plin*. — Also, the string of a musical instrument. *Ovid*. — *¶* Also, any thing made of threads, as, a garment. *Claudian*. And, a fillet of priests. *Propert*. — *¶* Also, any thing resembling threads, as, the veins or grains of wood. *Plin*. Of lilies, perhaps the *stamina*. *Id*.

**STAMINATUS** (*stamen*), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of threads. *Petron*. 41. *Staminatus* (*sc. vestes*) *duxi*. (Others read *staminatas*.)

**STAMINEUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of threads, 2 full of threads. *Propert*. *Staminea rota*. — *¶* Also, resembling threads, fibrons. *Plin*. *Stamineam* *in hoc usu proferant venam* (*sc. in wood*) *et vocant feruleam*.

**STAMNIATUS**, a, um, adj. See *Staminatus*.

**STANNÆUS** (*stannum*), a, um, adj. made of or covered with *stannum*. *Plin*. *Stannæa pyxis*.

**STANNUM** (*unc.*), i, n. with the ancients, not tin, but rather a composition of lead and silver. *Plin*. Not before the fourth century *stannum* seems to have been used in the signification of tin.

**STAPHIS** (*σταφίς*), *idis*, f. perhaps *lousewort*, *stavesacre*, *larkspur*. *Plin*. 23, 13. — It is also called *staphis agria* in *Pallad*.

**STAPHYLINUS**, or **STAPHYLINOS** (*σταφυλίνος*), i, m. a kind of *parsnep*. *Plin*.

**STAPHYLÖDENDRÖN** (*σταφυλόδενδρον*), i, n. the *pistache tree* (*Staphylea pinnata*, L.). *Plin*.

**STAPHYLÖMÄ** (*σταφύλωμα*), *ätis*, n. a 3 disease of the eye, in the shape of a grape or grape-stone. *Veget*.

**STAPIÄ** (*unc.*), *æ*, f. a stirrup. *3* *Inscript*.

**STATANÖS** (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *Plin*. 3 *vinum*, *h. e.* a kind of excellent *Italiaa wine*. — *¶* *Statanus*, or *Statulinus*, or *Statulinus*, a tutelary deity of children to whom sacrifices were made, when the children learned to stand on their feet. *Varr*. and *Augustin*.

**STATÄRIÖS** (*status*), a, um, adj. that is done standing. *Mamertin*. *prandium*, *h. e.* that is eaten standing and *in haste*. — *¶* Also, that acts or is done standing or on the same spot, without going away. *Liv*. miles, *h. e.* that does not move from the spot in fighting, that stands firm and fights in his ranks, and does not run backwards and forwards like light troops. So, also, *Amatian*. *pugna*. *Tercat*. *comœdia*, *h. e.* still, quiet, in which the actors are not required to run up and down, make noise, &c. (Such an actor is called *statarius*.) Hence, *Cic*. orator, *h. e.* who stands still in his place, does not run backwards and forwards while speaking; a calm, dispassionate speaker.

**STATÄSSÖ** (*Id.*), *as*, a. 1. to cause to stand, to fix or fasten. *Cic*.

**STATÄR** (*στατήρ*), *ëris*, m. a Hebrew silver coin worth four drachmæ, or denarii. *Hieron*. *Stater* dicitur, qui duo habet didrachmata.

**STATÄRÄ** (from *στατήρ*, to weigh), *æ*, f. a balance either with or without scales, a steel-yard, *σταθμός*, *ζυγός*. *Vitruv*. *Statera* *judicare* *de salubritate aquarum*. *Sueton*. *Dicitur* *vidisse* *quondam* *per quietem stateram positam* *examine æquo*, &c. *Cic*. *aurificis*. *Varr*. *auraria*, *h. e.* a goldsmith's balance. — *¶* Also, the value of any thing. *Plin*. — *¶* Also, the bar on the pole of a chariot.

*Stat.* — *¶* Also, a kind of platter. *Plin*. 33, 52.

**STATICE** (*στατική*), *es*, f. a species of the herb sea-thrift (*Statice Armeria*, L.). *Plin*.

**STATICÖLUM** (probably dimin. of *statua*), i, n. a little image or statue, *ἀγαλματίον*. *Plin*. — *¶* Also, any statue. *Tertull*. *Everetis* *et comminuetis staticula eorum*, *h. e.* idols.

**STATICÖLÖS** (*status*), i, m. a kind of 3 *genile dance*, *ἐρχήμα*. *Plaut*.

**STATIÄLLÄ** *aqvæ*, a town of *Liguria*, now *Aqui*, in *Montferrat*. — Hence, *Liv*. *Statielli*, *h. e.* its inhabitants. — *Statiellas*, *ätis*, of or belonging to *Statiella aqvæ*. *Liv*. *Statiellates*, its inhabitants. — *Brut*. in *Cic*. *Ep*. *Statiellenses*, its inhabitants.

**STATILINUS**. See *Statanus*.

**STATIM** (*sto*), *adv.* on the spot where one stands. — Hence, on the instant, immediately, *forthwith*, *straightway*, *εὐθὺς*, *ἀντίκα*, *παρὰρῆμα*. *Cic*., *Cæs*. and *Liv*. — It is also followed by *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, *quæ*, *quam*. *Cic*. *Statim* *ut deposuimus, sensi, &c.* *h. e.* as soon as ever. *Pandect*. *Statim* *atque*. *Pallad*. *Statim* *quam spargitur*. *Pandect*. *Statim* *quam*. — It is also followed by *simul* *ac*. *Cic*. — Also, not long ago, recently, newly, just. *Pallad*. — *¶* Also, standing firm on the spot, without retreating or giving way. *Plaut*. *rem* *gerere*. — Hence, firmly, immovably. *Plaut*. *Statim* *stant signa*. *Terent*. *Talenta bina statim capiebat*, *h. e.* constantly, every year. — *¶* *Statim*, immediately, is found with a short penult in *Martial*., with a long penult in *Avien*.

**STATINÄ**, *æ*, f. a goddess said to assist 3 children when they begin to stand on their feet. *Tertull*.

**STATINÆ**, *arum*, f. *sc.* *aqvæ*, waters in *Campania*. *Stat*.

**STATYÖ** (*sto*), *önis*, f. the act of standing; 2 a standing still, *στάσις*. *Maail*. *terræ*. *Lucret*. *Manere* *in statione*, *h. e.* to stand still, not to move. Hence, of the heavenly bodies, when they seem to be stationary. *Plin*. — *Vitruv*. *Stationem* *facere*, *h. e.* to stand still. — *¶* Also, a stay, sojourn, residence. *Cic*. *Statio* *mea Athenis nunc placet*. *Pallad*. *humoris*, *h. c.* a lying long on the plough. — *¶* Also, any place where persons or things stay or abide. Hence, of soldiers who are placed as sentries or guards, a station, post, outpost, picket, guard, *ἰδούσημα*, *φυλακῆριον*. *Liv*. *Stationes portis disposuit*. *Id*. *Ab statione clamor ortus*, *h. e.* from the picket. *Cæs*. *Equites* *ex statione*, *h. e.* of the guard or picket. *Liv*. *Stationem* *habere*, *h. e.* to keep watch, to have outposts. So, also, *Cæs*. *In statione esse*, *h. e.* to be on guard. *Tacit*. *Stationem* *agere*, *h. e.* to mount guard, be on guard, watch, be on duty. *Cæs*. *In stationem succedere*, *h. e.* to relieve. Hence, figur. *Ovid*. *imperii*. *Cic*. *De statione vitæ discedere*, *h. e.* to die. *Ovid*. *In statione manebant*, *sc. oculi*. — Also, any place where people sit or stand for the sake of conversation. *Plin*. *Ep*. and *Pandect*. — Also, any place where people meet in order to obtain information on matters of law. *Gell*. — Also, a place where the ambassadors of municipal towns met or resided, lodgings, residence, quarters. *Plin*. — Also, the residence of officers concerned in the treasury business; also, their office. *Cod. Just*.

— Also, in general, residence, lodgings, quarters, abode, any place where one lives. *Ovid*. *Qua positus fueris in statione, mane*. *Virg*. *Sedes apibus statioque petenda*. *Cic*. *Attic*. 6, 9. *In arce Athenis statio mea nunc placet*. (But see above.) — Also, a place of assembly for Christian worship where they prayed standing. *Tertull*. — Also, order. *Ovid*. *Comas* *ponere* *in statione*, *h. e.* to bring the hair into its proper order, to dress the hair. — *¶* Also, a stall, stable. *Pandect*. — *¶* Also, a post-house. *Inscr*. — *¶* Also, a station for ships, a bay, creek, road, anchoring-place, *ναῦσταθμός*, *ναῦλοχόν*. *Virg*. and *Liv*. — Hence, figur. *Ovid*. *Fluctibus ejectum tuta statione recepi*, *h. e.* harbor, place of refuge. — *¶* *Vitruv*. 1, 2, 5, that which is

positive, settled by arbitrary appointment or custom (opposed to the natural).

**STATIÖNÄLIS** (*statio*), *e*, adj. standing 2 still, fixed, stationary. *Plin*. *Martis stella*.

**STATIÖNÄRIÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. relating to standing still or a standing place. Hence, *Pandect*. *milites*, or, simply, *Id*. *Stationarii*, *h. e.* soldiers on guard. — *¶* Also, *Stationarii*, those who assisted the post-runners, a sort of postmasters. *Cod*. *Theod*.

**STATIÖVÖS** (*sto*), a, um, adj. standing, standing still, *στατός*. *Varr*. *aqua*, *h. e.* standing water, *στατῶν ὕδωρ*. *Cic*. and *Liv*. *praesidium*, *h. e.* outposts, a picket. *Cæs*. *castra*, or, simply, *Liv*. *Stativa*, *h. e.* a standing camp, station, quarters, *σταθμός*. Also, ironically, of a proprietor who had no army. *Cic*. *Verr*. 5, 12. *au* *idle halting* *on his journey* *and neglecting his business*. Hence, *Stativa*, *sc. castra*, a station, quarters or resting-place of a traveller. *Plin*. — Also, a station for ships. *Cic*. *Agros*, *urbes*, *stativa*, *portus*, *totam denique Bithyniam*, *decemviri vendituri sint*, *h. e.* bays, creeks, anchorages, roads. (*Grævius* explains it, *standing waters*, as lakes, &c. Some read *stagna*.) — *¶* Also, appointed, fixed, stated, for *Status*, a, *ua*. *Macro*. *feriæ*.

**STATÖR** (*sisto*), *öris*, m. one that causes any thing to stand. Hence, *Jupiter* is called *Stator*, according to *Liv*. 1, 12, because he stopped the flight of the Romans. But *Cic*. *Cat*. 1, 13, calls him so, because he is a supporter or preserver. — *¶* Also, a preserver. *Cic*. *Stator hujus urbis*. (See above.) — *¶* Also (from *sto*), an attendant, servant, particularly of magistrates in the provinces. *Cic*. *Existimavi esse faciendum*, *ut ad te statores meos et lictores cum litteris mitterem*.

**STATÖÄ** (*statuo*), *æ*, f. a statue, commonly, a statue cast, *ἀγαλμα*, *ἀνδριάς*. *Cic*. *Statuam* *alicui ponere*, or *statuere*, or, *Nep*. *constituere*, *h. e.* to erect. But, also, a statue of marble. *Vitruv*.

**STATÖÄRIÖS** (*statua*), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to statues. Hence, *Plin*. *ars*, or, simply, *Id*. *Statuaria*, *sc. ars*, the art of making statues; statuary. — *Statuarius*, *absol*. a statuary, maker of statues, sculptor, *ἀγαματοποιός*. *Plin*.

**STATÖLIBÄR**, i, m. and **STATÖLIBÄRÄ** (properly *statu* & *liber*, or *libera*), *æ*, f. a slave that is declared free by will of his or her master on condition of fulfilling certain conditions. *Pandect*.

**STATÖLINUS**. See *Statanus*. 3

**STATÖMÄRIA**, *æ*, f. same as *Proserpi-3 naca*. *Apul*.

**STATÖMÄN** (*statuo*), *inis*, n. that upon 2 which any thing stands or rests or may rest. Hence, a prop. *Colun*. — Also, the ribs of a ship are called *statumina*. *Cæs*. (Otherwise, they are called *costæ navium*.) — Also, any ground-work or foundation of a thing. *Vitruv*.

**STATÖMÄNÄTÖ** (*statumino*), *önis*, f. 2 a ground-work, foundation. *Vitruv*.

**STATÖMINÖ** (*statumen*), *as*, a. 1. to 2 make firm by a prop, support or ground-work, to prop up, underprop, underprop, support, *επίσῶ*, *σπρίξῶ*, *χαπακῶ*. *Plin*. *vineam*, *h. e.* to underprop. *Vitruv*. *Statuminetur saxo*, *h. e.* let a coat be laid down.

**STATÖNCÖLÄ**, *æ*, f. or **STATÖNCÖLÖM** (dimin. of *statua*), i, n. a small statue. *Petron*. 50. (*si lectio certa*).

**STATÖÖ** (from *stamen*, the supine of *sisto*), *is*, *üi*, *ütum*, a. 3. to cause to stand, to put, place, set, *τίθημι*. *Plaut*. *navem*, *h. e.* to anchor. *Liv*. *Equus Curtium statuit* *in vado*. *Prop*. *boves*. *Cic*. *aliquem ante oculos*. *Liv*. *captivos* *in medio*. *Virg*. *crateras*. — *¶* Also, to place, set up, raise, erect, build, *τίθημι*. *Cic*. *statuam*. *Nepos*. *tabernaculum*. *Virg*. *urbem*. *Ovid*. *aras*. — Hence figur. to make, establish. *Cic*. *regnum*. *Tercat*. *exemplum*, *h. e.* to set an example, give a precedent. *Justin*. *sedes* *alicubi*, *h. c.* to fix one's habitation, settle, take up one's abode. — *¶* Also, to prescribe, set, appoint, fix, assign. *Auct*. *ad Hercun*. *jus*. *Cic*. *sibi finem consili*. *Liv*. *tempus colloquio*. *Terent*. *preti-*

um arti. Cic. Statuto loco. Liv. Dies est status comitiis. — Hence, to determine, decide, give sentence, pass judgment or sentence. Cæs. de aliquo. Id. in aliquem aliquid gravius. Cic. contra aliquem. Tacit. de se, h. e. to destroy himself. Liv. Vix statuere apud animum possum, utrum, &c. h. e. decide, determine. So, also, Cic. Neque possum statuere, utrum, &c. — Also, to resolve, determine, consider. Nepos. belli finem facere. Cic. Statutum habere cum animo. Liv. Statuere apud animos, quid, &c. Also, with ut following. Tacit. Statuisse, ut legiones in Syriam transferret. — Also, to decree. Cic. Statuitur, ne sit Creta provincia. — Also, to imagine, believe, be of opinion, suppose, think, take for certain. Cic. Laudem statuo esse maximam. Id. Ut mihi statuo, h. e. as I believe or suppose. — Also, to decide, inquire into, examine. Ovid. res privatas. — ¶ Statutus, a, um, tall, of high stature. Plaut.

**STATURĀ** (sto), æ, f. stature, size, bigness, height of body, μέγεθος. Of men. Cic. Of animals. Colum. Of trees, height, size. Id.

**STATVS** (Id.), us, m. a standing, στάσις. Cic. Status, incessus, sessio, h. e. a standing, walking, sitting. Id. erectus, h. e. a standing upright or erect. — ¶ Also, stature, size, size of the body. Of men. Colum. Of animals. Id. Of plants. Pallad. — ¶ Also, posture, attitude, carriage. Nep. Illo statu statuum fieri voluit, h. e. in that posture. Ovid. artificis. — Particularly, the attitude or posture of a person fighting. Horat. minax. Liv. Statu movere hostem, h. e. to compel him to give up his position. — Hence, figur. state, station, condition, circumstances. Cic. Adversarios de omni statu dejicere. So, also, Cic. demovere. Id. Restituere aliquem in pristinum statum. Id. Status vite. Liv. Statum cæli notare. Tacit. Hic status belli erat. — Also, quiet, peaceful condition, prosperity. Tacit. Agr. 7. urbis. Liv. 34, 61. Statum civitatis turbare. — Hence, Cic. Status regum, h. e. quality, degree of power, whether they are sovereign and powerful or not (but according to Schuetz, royal domains.) — Also, station in life, rank, birth, difference which is made by birth, as, between a free person and a slave, Pandect., between persons of noble or ignoble birth, patricians or plebeians. Cic. Agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, h. e. ranks. Vellei. Statum nullum habere, h. e. to have no property, no residence, have nothing to lose, of persons who are proscribed. — Pandect. Status ætatis, h. e. the age of twenty-five years. — ¶ Cic. and Quintil. Status causæ, or simply, Status, h. e. the state of the case. — ¶ Also, in grammar, same as modus verbi. Quintil.

**STATVS**, a, um. See Sisto.

**STATVTIO** (statuo), ðnis, f. a placing, 2 settling up, fixing up, στάσις. Vitruv.

**STATVTVS**, a, um. See Statuo.

**STĒATITIS** (στειρῆτις), ðdis, f. and **STĒATITES** (στειρῆτης), æ, m. n kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 71.

**STĒATŌMA** (στειρωμα), ātis, n. a kind of tumor or swelling containing something of a fat or oily nature. Cels.

**STĒGĀ** (στέγη), æ, f. the deck or hatches of a ship. Plaut.

**STĒGNVS** (στέγνός), a, um, adj. close, 2 firm, astringent. Plin.

**STĒLĀ**, æ, and **STĒLĒ** (στέλη), es, f. a column, pillar. Enn. and Plin.

**STĒLEPHORVS** (στελεφορός), i, m. n kind of plant, perhaps Ravenna sugarcane (Saccharum Ravennæ, L.). Plin.

**STĒLIS** (στέλις), ðdis, f. a kind of mistletoe on the fir or larch-tree. Plin.

**STĒLLĀ** (for sterula, dimin. of ἀστήρ), æ, f. a star. Cic. — Hence, a figure resembling a star. Colum. — Also, the pupil of the eye. Claudian. — Also, the star-fish. Plin. — Also, a sparkle or bright spot on precious stones, or the lustre of precious stones. Plin. — Plin. Peculiaris stellæ, h. e. glow-worms. — Lucret. Fulgentes stellæ, h. e. lightning. — Also, a planet. Virg. Saturni. Cic. Quinque stellæ. So, also, Id. Stellæ errantes vagæ, h. e. planets. Cic. Stellæ in-

errantes, h. e. fixed stars. Plaut. Diurna stella, h. e. the morning-star. — Also, a comet. Virg. — ¶ Also, with poets, a constellation. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, the sun. Ovid. Cinget geminos stella serena polos.

**STĒLLĀNS** (stella), tis, adj. starry. Cic. nox. Lucret. cælum. — Figur. sparkling, shining, glittering. Ovid. gemina. Plin. volatus. Martial. Frontem stellantem, h. e. torn, mangled.

**STĒLLĀRIS** (stella), e, adj. of a star. 3 Macrob. essentia, the substance of the stars.

**STĒLLĀS**, ātis. See Stellatis.

**STĒLLĀTĪNVS** (stellas), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the ager Stellatis. Liv. tribus.

**STĒLLĀTIS**, e, or **STĒLLĀS**, ātis. Cic. Ager Stellatis, h. e. a piece of land in Campania, probably so called from a town by the name of Stella.

**STĒLLĀTŪRĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a deduction made from the allowance of soldiers. Spartian.

**STĒLLĀTŪS** (stella), a, um, adj. full of stars, studded or adorned with stars, starry, ἀστερωδός, ἀστερδεις. Cic. Cepheus. — Hence, figur. set with stars as it were. Ovid. Argus, h. e. having many eyes. Virg. ensis, h. e. glittering. Plin. Salamandra, animal stellatum.

**STĒLLĪFER** (stella & fero), ēra, ērum, 1 adj. bearing stars, starry, ἀστεροφόρος. Cic.

**STĒLLĪGER** (stella & gero), ēra, ērum, 1 adj. bearing stars, starry. Varr.

**STĒLLĪMICĀNS** (stella & mico), tis, 3 adj. glittering with stars. Varr.

**STĒLLĪŌ** (unc.), ðnis, m. a kind of lizard having its back variegated with spots like stars, ἀσκαλαβόπης, γαλεώτης, (Lacerta gecko, L.) Plin. It is said to be cunning. Virg. Hence, figur. of a cunning, crafty person. Apul.

**STĒLLĪŌNĀTŪS** (stellio), us, m. all kinds of fraud or cozenage in bargaining not expressly forbidden by law. Pandect.

**STĒLLŌ** (stella), as, a. 1. to mark or designate in the manner of stars. Plin. Hyadum numero, et dispositione stellantur.

**STĒMMĀ** (στέμμα), ātis, n. a garland, crown, wreath, chaplet, στέμμα, στέφανος. Prudent. Particularly, a garland or wreath, with which images of ancestors were adorned or surrounded. Senec. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a genealogical tree, pedigree, lineage of one's ancestors. Senec. and Sueton. — Figur. Martial. argenti.

**STĒNŌCŌRIASIS** (στενοκρίσις), is, f. 3 a kind of disease in the eyes of horses, when the pupils are uncommonly small. Veget.

**STĒNTŌR** (Στέντωρ), ðris, m. a Grecian, whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men. Juvenal. — Hence, Stentōreus, a, um, adj. Stentorean, sounding loudly. Arnob.

**STĒPHĀNEPLŌCŌS** (στέφανηπλόκος), or **STĒPHĀNŌPLŌCŌS** (στέφανοπλόκος), i, f. she that wreathes chaplets, the name of Glycera as a picture of Pausias. Plin. — It is also called *stephanopōlis*, or *stephanopōlis* (στέφανοπόλις), she that sells garlands or chaplets. Id.

**STĒPHĀNĪTIS** (στέφανιτης), ðdis, f. sc. vitis, a kind of vine which winds itself in the shape of garlands. Plin. — The plural *Stephanitæ*, probably from nom. sing. Stephanites, æ, m. is found in Colum.

**STĒPHĀNŌMĒLIS** (unc.), n. a kind of herb good for bleedings at the nose. Plin.

**STĒPHĀNOPLŌCŪS**, } See *Stephanoplo-*  
**STĒPHĀNOPŌLIS**, } cos.

**STĒPHĀNŌS** (στέφανος), i, m. a name of several plants, as, Alexandri. Plin.

**STĒRCES**, is, m. See *Sterculius*.

**STĒRCŌRĀRĪŪS** (stercus), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to dung, κοπρικός. Varr. crates

**STĒRCŌRĀTĪŌ**, ðnis, f. a dunging, man- 3 uring, κοπρικός. Colum.

**STĒRCŌRĒŪS** (stercus), a, um, adj. of or 3 relating to dung, stinking like dung, dirty, filthy, κοπρικός, as a term of reproach. Plaut. miles.

**STĒRCŌRŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dung, manure with dung, κοπρῆζω. Cic. agrum. — ¶ Also, to clear of dung,

*cleanse from dung.* Pandect. latinas Colum. Colluvies stercorata, h. e. heaps of dung brought together.

**STĒRCŌRŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. manured, 2 well manured. Colum. solum. Cato. Locus stercorosissimus. — ¶ Also, full of dung, full of filth or dirt. Colum. aqua.

**STĒRCŌLINĪVM**, 2 } See *Sterquil-*  
**STĒRCŌLINĪVM**, i, n. } nium.

**STĒRCŌLIŪS**, **STĒRCŌLŪS**, **STĒRCŌ-**  
**2 TĪŪS**, or **STĒRCŌTŪS** (stercus), i, m. the god of dung with the Romans, according to some, a name of Saturn, according to others, of Picumnus. Plin., Macrob., Lactant., Plaut. and Augustin. — He was also called *Sterces*. Augustin.

**STĒRCŪS** (unc.), ðris, n. the excrements of men and animals, dung, ordure, muck, manure, σπένδαρος, σκῶρ, κόπρος. Varr. — Hence, as a term of reproach. Cic. Stercus curiæ. — ¶ Figur. refuse. Scrib. Luvrg. ferri, h. e. dross.

**STĒRCŪTIŪS**, } See *Sterculius*.  
**STĒRCŪTIŪS**, }

**STĒRĒLŪTIS** (unc.), ðdis, f. a kind of silver-litharge. Plin.

**STĒRĒŌBĀTĀ** (στερεοβάτης), æ, f. the 3 patten of a pillar; the zocle, or low square member serving to support a column. Vitruv.

**STĒRĒTHŌRŌN** (στέργηθρον), i, n. large houseleek. Plin.

**STĒRĒCŪLĀ**. See *Sterilicula*.

**STĒRĒGMŪS** (σρηγιμός), i, m. a kind of 3 meteor. Apul.

**STĒRĒLĒFĪŌ** (sterilis & fio), is, to become 3 unfruitful or barren. Solin. 25. (Others read *steriles fiunt*).

**STĒRĒLESŌ** (sterilis), is, n. 3. to grow 2 or become barren. Plin.

**STĒRĒLICŪLĀ** (sterilis), æ, f. vulva por- cæ virginis. Petron. 35. (Others read *sterilica* in the same signification.)

**STĒRĒLĪS** (dimin. of sterus, a, um, the Greek στερεός, στερόος), e, adj. incapable of bearing fruit or producing young, barren, sterile, fruitless, ἀκρῦπος, ἄγονος. Virg. ager. Id. platanus. Id. avena. Id. vacca. Ovid. herba. Juvenal. uxor. Catull. vir, h. e. eunuchus. Varr. Galli ad partum steriliores. Also, with a genit. following. Plin. Steriles plumbi lapides. — Hence, with poets, making unfruitful. Horat. robigo, h. e. blasting mildew. Martial. li- eens. — ¶ Also, figur. fruitless, use- less, without profit or advantage. Cic. Februarius. Pandect. nummi, h. e. bearing no interest. Martial. amicus, h. e. from whom not much advantage is to be expected. — ¶ Also, empty. Plont. manus. Plin. Ep. epistolæ, h. e. without presents. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. Virtutum sterile seculum. Vellei. Urbes studiorum steriles. Also, with an ablat. following. Plin. Pnæg. laude.

**STĒRĒLĪTĀS** (sterilis), ātis, f. barren- ness, sterility, unfruitfulness, στειρωσις. Cic. agrorum. Plin. mulicrum. Id. arborum. Also, without a genit. Suet. Magna quondam sterilitate, h. e. scarcity. — Figur. Plin. fortunæ. Id. cælestis, h. e. malign influence of the atmosphere, bad weather. Also, in the pluroi. Plin. Ep. Continuæ sterilitates.

**STĒRĒLŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Sterilis*. 3 Lucret.

**STĒRNĀX** (sterno), ācis, adj. throwing to 3 the ground. Virg. equus, h. e. that throws off his rider. Sidon. cives, h. e. who fall to the ground as humble suppliants.

**STĒRNŌ** (from στέρω, στέρω, also from στεράω, σπράω, of which the perf. and supine are formed), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. to spread, scatter, streo, στροπέω, στροπώνω. Ovid. vestes. Id. arenam. — Hence, Stratus, a, um, scattered, spread, strewed. Sueton. Strata sub pedibus vestis. Virg. Strata jacent poma. — ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, throw down, καταβάλλω. By force, or as an enemy. Liv. omnia ferro. Virg. Torrens sternit sata. Plin. Elephantu stabula dentibus sternunt. Justin. Stratorum hominum caterva. Hence, figur. Virg. Corda pavor stravit, h. e. to make faint-hearted, discourage. Cic. Afflictos se et stratos esse, h. e. miserable, unhappy. Also, not forcibly or in a hostile



manner. *Liv.* Sternere corpora, or, *Virg.* se, or, *Liv.* sterni, h. e. to throw one's self to the ground, lie down, fall prostrate. Hence, *Stratus*, a, um, *lyug.* *Cic.* humi. *Horat.* sub arbuto. *Liv.* Stratus somno, h. e. sleeping. *Cic.* Stratus ad pedes alicujus. — ¶ Also, to extend, stretch forth. *Plin.* Insulae sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum. — ¶ Also, to level, make straight. *Cic.* locum, h. e. to level with the ground. *Virg.* æquora, h. e. to calm, still. *Horat.* ventos, h. e. to calm. — Hence, to make passable, make a path. *Lucr.* viam per mare. *Sil.* iter sternere. — Particularly, by paving, to pave. *Liv.* viam silice. *Id.* Via strata, h. e. a street. *Virg.* Strata viarum, for stratae viae. — ¶ Also, to cover by streuing, or, in general, to cover. *Horat.* nemus foliis. *Virg.* humum stipula. *Lucret.* campos arboribus. *Virg.* Terram cæsi stravere juveni. *Juvenal.* Stratum classibus æquor. — Hence, to spread or cover the couches on which people slept or reclined at table. *Cic.* lectulos pellibus, or, simply, *Id.* Sternere lectum, h. e. to cover with cushions or mattresses, get ready. So, also, *Cic.* triclinium. *Plin.* Ep. Sternere, h. e. to make or get ready a place to lie on. — *Liv.* Equum sternere, h. e. to saddle.

**STERNŪMENTUM** (sternuo), i, n. any thing that causes sneezing. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a sneezing, *παρρῶς*. *Plin.*

**STERNŪŌ** (σπάρνυμαι), is, ui, ātum, n. 2 and a. 3. to sneeze or neeze, *παίρω*, *σπάρνυμαι*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of a lamp, to crackle. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to give by sneezing. *Prop.* Sternuere omeu alicui.

**STERNŪTAMENTUM** (sternuto), i, n. a sneezing or neezing, *παρρῶς*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, any thing that causes to sneeze. *Plin.* Ed. *Élzev.* (But Ed. *Hard.* reads *sternumentum*.)

**STERNŪTATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a sneezing, *παρρῶς*. *Apul.*

**STERNŪTŌ** (frequentat. of sternuo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, n. 1. to sneeze often, sneeze, *σπάρνυμαι*. *Petron.*

**STERŌPE** (Στερόπη), es, f. one of the Pleiades. *Ovid.*

**STERŌPES** (Στερόπης), is, m. one of the smiths of Vulcan. *Virg.*

**STERŌULINIUM**, or **STERCŪLINIUM**, or **STERCŪLINUM** (stercus), i, n. a dunghill, laystall, mixen, *κοπῶνα*. *Cato.*

**STERTINIŪS**, ii, m. a Stoic philosopher. *Horat.* — Hence, *Sertinius*, a, um, adj. *Sertinian.* *Horat.*

**STERTŌ** (δέρω, δαρδάνω), is, ūi, n. 3. to snore, snort, breathe hard through the nose, *βέγω*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to sleep, sleep fast. *Terent.*

**STHENEBŒA**, or **STHENŌBŒA**, æ, f. the wife of Prætus; she fell in love with Bellerophon. — Hence, *Sthenebæus*, or *Sthenobæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Sthenobæa*. *Sidon.* heros, h. e. Bellerophon.

**STHENĒLŌS**, i, m. a Grecian who fought at Troy. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the father of *Eurystheus*. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, a king of Liguria, whose son *Cyenus* was changed into a swan. — Hence, *Sthēnēleus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* hostis, h. e. *Eurystheus*. — *Sthenelæis*, idis, f. *Ovid.* volucris, h. e. a swan.

**STIBADIUM** (στίβδιον), ii, n. a semi-circular seat or couch, otherwise called *Sigma*. *Plin.* Ep.

**STIBIUM**, ii, n. and **STIBI**, and **STIMI** (στίβι, and στίμι), n. antimony. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of black paint made of pulverized antimony, and used by women to paint their eyebrows black; it is now called *Surmé* by the women in the East. *Plin.*

**STYCHA**, and **STYCA** (στίχη), æ, f. a kind of grape. *Plin.*

**STYCLĀ** (perhaps dimin. of stica), æ, f. a kind of grape. *Colum.*

**STIGMA** (στίγμα), ātis, n. a mark made by puncture. Hence, a mark burnt in, a brand, stigma. With such marks were branded runaway slaves. *Quintil.* Hence, figur. a stigma, infamy, disgrace. *Martial.* Recruits, also, were branded with such a mark. *Veget.* —

Also, a mark made in the face by an inexperienced barber, a cut. *Martial.*

**STIGMATIYAS** (στυγματίας), æ, m. a slave who had been stigmatized or branded on the forehead. *Cic.*

**STIGMŌ** (stigma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to brand, stigmatize, *στυγματίζω*. *Prudent.*

**STIGMŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 brand-marks, branded, marked by punctures, *στυγματώδης*. *Petron.* and *Plin.*

**STILBŌN** (from στίλβων, particip. of 3 στίλβω), tis, the planet Mercury. *Apul.*

**STILLĀ** (dimin. of stiria), æ, f. a drop, *σταλαγμός*. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. a drop, a little. *Martial.* olei. *Augustin.* temporis. — ¶ *Stilla* is a drop measured by art: *Gutta*, a natural drop.

**STILLĀTIM** (stilla), adv. by drops, drop by drop, *περιστάλλω*. *Varr.*

**STILLĀTITIŪS**, and **STILLĀTICIŪS** 2 (stillo), a, um, adj. that drops, dropping, falling in drops, *σταγονίως*. *Plin.*

**STILLĀTIVŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. dropping. *Plin.* *Valerian.*

**STILLICIDIUM** (stilla & cado), ii, n. any liquid falling in drops, *σταλαγμός*. *Lucret.* *Stillicidii casus lapidem cavat.* *Plin.* *Stillicidia urinæ, h. e. a strangury.* Hence, *Senec.* Per stillicidia amittere animam, h. e. gradually. — ¶ Particularly, the water that drops from the eaves of houses. *Vitruv.*

**STILLŌ** (stilla), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to fall in drops, drop, distil, trickle down, *στάζω*. *Varr.* Vas, unde stillet aqua. *Ovid.* De ilice stillabant mella. *Cic.* Pugio stillans. Hence, *Stat.* Plumis stillare diem, h. e. plenum esse. *Senec.* Orationem stillare, h. e. to flow slowly. *Calpurn.* Stillantes voces, h. e. broken sounds. — ¶ Also, to let fall in drops, drop, distil. *Horat.* rorem ex oculis, h. e. tears.

**STYLŌS**, or **STYLŌS** (στύλος), i, m. properly, a column, pillar. Hence, a pointed stake or spike of iron, as, to put in the ground. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a long, round, pointed instrument used in agriculture and gardening, as, for separating plants. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the stem or stalk of a plant, as, of asparagus. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a style for writing with, particularly, the iron style of the Romans, which was broad at the top and pointed below, with which they wrote on waxen tablets. *Plaut.* It was especially used in writing for exercise, or when they wrote in haste. When they had made a mistake, they turned the style, with the broad end of which they could erase what had been written, and so correct it. Hence, *Horat.* *Stilum vertas, h. e. turn the style, expunge, erase, blot out, alter, correct.* So, also, *Cic.* *Vertit stilum in tabulis.* — Hence, a writing. *Cæcil.* in *Cic.* Ep. Or, composition, statement in writing. *Sueton.* Oct. 85; *Calig.* 53. — Also, a writing for the sake of practice, a writing frequently. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a style or manner of writing. *Terent.* and *Cic.*

**STIMMI**, n. See *Stibinn.*

**STIMŪLĀ** (stimulus) æ, f. a goddess supposed to excite persons to the performance of their work. According to others, she was so called because she excited persons to lewdness. *Ovid.*

**STIMŪLATIŌ** (stimulo), ōnis, f. an excitement, incitement, instigation, stimulation, *κεντρώς*. *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

**STIMŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an exciter, 3 instigator, stimulator, *κέντρος*. *Claudian.*

**STIMŪLATRIX** (stimulator), icis, f. she 3 that stimulates or incites. *Plaut.*

**STIMŪLEŪS** (stimulus), a, um, adj. consisting in prickles or goads. *Plaut.* supplicium, h. e. a punishment of slaves with pricking or goading, *κέντρον*. *Plaut.* stimuli.

**STIMŪLŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to prick, goad, *κέντρο*. *Colum.* Ea res ferum prohibet a rixa, cum stimulatim suo ictu ipse se sauciat. *Lucan.* currus, h. e. equos, to drive on. — ¶ Also, to torment, vex, trouble, disturb. *Cic.* Te conscientie stimulant maleficiorum. — ¶ Also, to incite, instigate, impel, excite, provoke. *Cic.* Stimulabat

me, ut caverem. *Liv.* ad arma. *Plin.* animantium conceptus, h. e. animantia ad concipiendum.

**STIMŪLŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 goads or prickles, full of incentives or incitements. *Cæc.* *Aurel.*

**STIMŪLŌS** (στίλω), i, m. a prickle, any sharp-pointed thing, such, for example, as were concealed under the surface of the ground, in order to annoy an enemy, especially his cavalry. *Cæs.* — Particularly, an instrument with a sharp point, with which countrymen pricked their oxen in ploughing, and roused them to work, a goad, *κέντρον*. *Plaut.* — Slaves used to be punished or tortured with it. *Plaut.* Hence, by way of contempt. *Cic.* Dum te stimulis fodiam. — Hence, of the horses of the sun. *Ovid.* Parce stimulis, h. e. with us, spare the whip. — Also, of the inspiration of the sibyl. *Virg.* Stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, h. e. spurs as it were. — ¶ Figur. a sting, cause of inquietness, pang, torment. *Cic.* doloris. *Liv.* Amoris stimuli, h. e. jealousy. — ¶ Also, an incitement, inducement, incitement. *Cic.* glorie. *Id.* Stimulos admoveo homini, h. e. to stimulate, incite. So, also, *Quintil.* addere, or, *Ovid.* adjicere. — ¶ *Stimulum*, i, n. *Plaut.* Stimulum in manu est.

**STINGUŌ** (στίγω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. 3 to extinguish. *Lueret.* ignes. *Id.* Stinguui, h. e. to be extinguished, to die, to fade.

**STIPATIŌ** (stipo), ōnis, f. a stuffing, cramming, filling up close, crowding together. Hence, a crowd of people. *Plin.* Ep. Tanta stipatione cetera tenebantur. — Also, of animals and things, a crowd, throng, great number. *Plin.* — Also, a suite, retinue, train, number of attendants. *Cic.* Autronii aspectus, concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum.

**STIPATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one of a suite, a guard, body-guard of a king. *Cic.* — Hence, in an odious sense, of persons who attend one in a similar manner, an attendant, companion. *Cic.* Quis est Sergius? armiger Catiline, stipator tui corporis, signifer seditionis.

**STIPATŌS**, a, um, particip. from stipo. — ¶ Adj. surrounded, encompassed, environed. *Sidon.* Stipatissimus ab omni ordine.

**STIPENDIALIS** (stipendium), e, adj. relating to tribute. *Sidon.* Stipendiale fœdus, h. e. by which one engages to pay tribute.

**STIPENDIARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to tribute. Hence, bound to pay a yearly tribute or contribution, tributary, stipendiary, *ὑποτελής*. *Cæs.* civitas. *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Æduos sibi stipendiarioros factos. Also, as a subst. *Id.* Stipendiarii Æduorum. (*Stipendarii* and *Vectigales* are thus distinguished; that the former pay annually a fixed sum by way of tribute, and the latter pay taxes according to the amount of their property and the produce of their lands.) — *Cic.* Vectigal stipendiarium, h. e. a fixed annual contribution of money. — ¶ Also, relating to pay, serving for pay or hire, receiving pay. *Auct. B. Afric.* cohors. *Liv.* Stipendiarii facti sunt.

**STIPENDIŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 2 1. to be paid, to serve for hire, *μισθοφορέω*. *Plin.* Regi peditum sexcenta milia stipendiantur. Hence, *Tertull.* Butyro stipendiati, h. e. receiving as though in payment or for maintenance.

**STIPENDIUM** (for stipipendium, from stips & pendo), ii, n. the pay of soldiers, *μισθοφόρα*. *Cic.* Stipendium militibus persolvere, or, *Liv.* dare, or, *Cic.* numerare. *Liv.* accipere. Hence, *Cic.* Stipendia merere, or mereri, h. e. to do military service, serve as a soldier. — Hence, a campaign, military service. *Sulust.* and *Liv.* Stipendia facere, or, *Cic.* merere, or, *Id.* mereri, h. e. to serve as a soldier, do military service. *Nepos.* Primum stipendium meruit, h. e. made his first campaign. *Cic.* Milites stipendiis confectis, or, *Liv.* emeritis, h. e. who have completed the time of their service. *Plin.* Ep. Castrensibus stipendiis im-

**bul**, *h. e.* to learn military service in a camp. — Figur. military service. Senec. vite humane, *h. e.* officium. — Also, expense. Colum. 2, 2. (But Schneider reads, more correctly, *inpendii*.) — **STI**, a tax, tribute, contribution. Liv. pendere. *Id.* remittere. *Id.* Stipendio militare. Hence, that which any one is obliged to pay or suffer, a punishment. Crull. Dira ferens stipendia tauro (*h. e.* Minotauro). Horat. Quod me manet stipendium? *h. e.* pœna. — Also, assistance. Colum.

**STIPES** (στέπος), *itis*, *m.* any piece of wood standing in the ground, a trunk, stem, post, stake, stoop. Hence, the trunk of a tree. Virg. and Plin. Also, a tree. Ovid. Also, a branch or bough. Martial. Also, a stake or post. Cas. — **STI** also, proverbially, a block, blockhead, dunce. Cic.

**STIPIDŌSUS** (stipes), *a, um, adj.* woody, 3 *ligneous*. Apul. radix.

**STIPŌ** (from στειβω, στίβω, στίπω), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.* to stuff, cram, constipate, press close, compress, στειβω, ἐπάγω. Virg. mella. — Hence, Stipatus, *a, um, pressed close together, close together*. Cic. Græci. Liv. phalanx, *h. e.* in close array. Lucan. membra. — **STI** Hence, to fill up, stuff, cram. Flor. nucem sulphure et igne. Colum. calathos prunis. Tertull. calcem, *h. e.* to put on tightly. — Hence, Stipatus, *a, um, full of any thing*. Ovid. and Plin. Ep. — **STI** Also, to join closely to. Propert. se gregibus. — **STI** Stipari, to throng, crowd, stand close together. Claudim. — **STI** Also, of a crowd or great number, to encompass, surround, environ. Cic. senatum armatis. *Id.* Stipatus lictoribus. — **STI** Also, of a crowd or great number of people, to attend, accompany. Cic. Stipatus choro juventutis. Liv. Satellitum turba stipante. — **STI** See, also, Stipatus, *a, um*.

**STIPS** (perhaps from stipo), *stīpis, f.* a contribution in money. Liv. — **STI** Particularly, money collected or begged, alms, charity. Liv. Stipem colligere, *h. e.* to beg, ask alms. — **STI** Also, a small coin, such as is given to beggars. Apul. — **STI** Also, profit, gain, advantage. Colum. and Quintil. — **STI** Also, a fine. Val. Max. — **STI** Also, a present or gift of money, as, a new year's gift. Ovid. and Suet. — **STI** The nominat. *stips* does not occur. — **STIPS** is also used for *stipes*, a stake, staff, &c. Petron.

**STIPŪLA** (unc.), *æ, f.* the stem, stalk or 2 blade of corn; a straw, stubble, καλάμη. Terent. Stipulam colligere. Varr. legerere. Virg. Stipulam urere, *h. e.* the stubble. — Also, a stalk of a reed. Virg. — Also, of beans. Ovid. Of hay. Varr. Hence, straw. Ovid.

**STIPŪLĀTIŌ** (stipulator), *ōnis, f.* a formal demanding of a person whether he is willing to promise any thing, a stipulation, contract, obligation, covenant, agreement, bargain, promise, engagement, ἐπερωρησις. Cic.

**STIPŪLĀTIŌNCŪLA** (dimin. of stipulatio), *æ, f.* a small stipulation, ἐπερωρησιτιον. Cic.

**STIPŪLĀTŌR** (stipulator), *ōris, m.* one who 2 demands a formal promise, a stipulator, contractor, ἐπερωρητής. Sueton.

**STIPŪLĀTŪS** (Id.), *us, m.* a demanded 3 promise, stipulation. Pandect.

**STIPŪLŌR** (unc.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to demand a formal promise, to stipulate, make a bargain or contract in a set form, ἐπερωρώ. Cic. and Pandect. — **STI** Also, to promise or engage on demand. Pandect. — Also, passively. Cic. Pecunia stipulata.

**STIRĪĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* a globule or shoot of 2 ice; an icicle, σταλαγμός. Virg.

**STIRĪACŌS** (stiria), *a, um, adj.* frozen. 3 Solin. gutta.

**STIRPESCŌ** (stirps), *is, n. 3.* to grow to a 2 stem or stalk, διζοφροσμαι. Plin.

**STIRPITŪS** (Id.), *adv.* from the very root, by the roots, root and branch, utterly, διζοφρον. Cic.

**STIRPS** (unc.), *pis, f.* the lowest part of a tree, including the roots. Cic. — Also, the root of a tree. Cic. — Hence, any root, plant or shrub. Cic. — Figur. root, cause, source, beginning, rise, origin,

ground. Cic. virtutis. *Id.* juris. — **STI** Also, the stem, stock or stalk of a tree. Virg. — **STI** Also, the tree without branches, or without regard to its branches. Plin. — Particularly, a young tree, slip, set. Virg. and Colum. — **STI** Also, a shoot, twig, branch. Lucret. and Colum. — **STI** Also, a stock, family, kindred, race, lineage. Cic. — **STIRPS** is a part of a gens; the latter comprehends all stirpes. — Also, a tribe, a part of a nation. Liv. — **STI** Also, the person upon whom the continuance of a family depends. Liv. — **STI** Also, descent, offspring, progeny, posterity, child or children, descendants. Liv. Stirpem augere. *Id.* Stirpem ex se relinquere. Nepos. Neque stirps potest deesse, *h. e.* children. — **STI** Also, a quality or disposition derived from one's ancestors. — **STI** It occurs as a masculine in Enn., Cato, and Virg.

**STIVĀ** (unc.), *æ, f.* the plough-tail or handle, ἐχέτηλ. Virg.

**STLATĀ** (perhaps from latus, *a, um*), *æ, 3 f.* a kind of broad ship. Gell.

**STLATĀRIŪS** (stlata), *a, um, adj.* 3 foreign, imported by ships. Juvenal. purpura. (Others explain it *latus clavus*.)

**STLIS**, used for *Lis* by the ancients, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 16.

**STLOCŪS**, *i, m.* for *Locus*. 3 Quintil.

**STLŌPPŪS**, or **STLŌPŪS**, *i, m.* See 3 *Sclopus*.

**STŌ** (from στᾶω, στῶ, whence ἵστημι), *stas, stēti, stātum, n. l.* to stand, ἵστημι. Cic. Quum virgo staret et Cæcilia sederet. *Id.* Signa stant ad impluvium. — Particularly, to stand in order to make a set speech. Hence, to make a set speech. Cic. Stantibus necesse dicere. — Also, to stand for the purpose of fighting. Hence, to fight. Nep. in primis, *h. e.* among the foremost. Cic. Pulcherime steti, *h. e.* have fought gloriously. Hence, *Nep.* ab aliquo, or cum aliquo, *h. e.* to stand on one's side, side with, hold with, take one's part, fight on one's side. So, also, Cic. a mendacio. Liv. pro aliquo stare, *h. e.* to fight for any one, defend him. — **STI** Also, to stand, maintain one's ground, stand firm, not to run away, as, in fighting. Cic. — Hence, to stand, stand still, not to move, to be motionless. Virg. Equus stare nescit. *Id.* Mare stat. Sil. Stabat ingens ad mœnia bellum. — Also, to go on in speaking, &c. without interruption, as, of an actor, when the piece pleases and is performed well. Terent. — **STI** Also, not to be bankrupt, to be solvent. Cic. Sine provincia stare non posse, *h. e.* to be ruined. Sueton. Nisi principem se stare non posse. — **STI** Also, to maintain one's rank, dignity, power, authority, continue to flourish. Cic. Me stante stare non poterant. Liv. Respublica stetit virtute tua. *Id.* Regnum fraterna stare concordia. *Id.* Civitas stetit Lycurgi legibus. — **STI** Also, to be fixed, appointed, determined, resolved, unchangeable. Virg. Stat sua cuique dies. Terent. Sententia stat. Liv. alicui, *h. e.* any one is resolved. Nep. Stat, *h. e.* it is resolved or determined. Sil. Stabat fatis, *h. e.* it was determined by fate. — **STI** Also, to be firm or steadfast. Cic. animis. — Particularly, to persevere, persist, continue in any thing, abide by, stand to. Cic. in fide. Liv. in sententia. *Id.* fœdere. Cic. promissis, *h. e.* to keep. Also, with a dat. Pandect. sententiæ. — **STI** Also, to remain, endure, last, continue, not to be changed. Liv. Regnum stetit puero. Cic. Qui si steterit idem mihi que parerit. — **STI** Also, to stand out, project. Ovid. Stantes oculi. — **STI** Also, to stick, be fixed. Ovid. Hasta stetit medio tergo. — **STI** Also, to be thick, stiff or full of any thing. Virg. Pulvere cœlum stare. *Id.* Stant lumina flamma. Also, without an ablat. to stand, be stiff. Priap. — **STI** Also, to cost. Liv. centum talentis. *Id.* multo sanguine. Horat. magno pretio, or, Liv. magno. Senec. pluris. — **STI** Also, Stat per ioc, quo minus, &c. it is owing to me, I am the cause, I am to blame, that not, &c. Cæs. Stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur. Also, with *quin*, for *quo minus*. Liv. Per eum non stetisset, *quin*, &c. Also, with *ne*.

*Id.* Per milites non stetisse, *ne vinæ* rent. Also, without a conjunct. Terent. Per me stetisse. Quintil. Non per me stetit, sed per illa. — **STI** Also, to depend upon. Val. Flacc. Salus stat in armis. Sil. Vigili stant bella magistro. — **STI** Also, for *esse*, implying standing, continuance, firmness, &c. Virg. In Ascanio stat cura parentis. Liv. Aliquamdiu atrox. pugna stetit. Lucan. Proles Metelli stabit barbarico conjux millesima lecto.

**STŌBĒ** (στοιβή, and στοιβη), *es, f.* a kind of herb, otherwise called *phlecos*. Plin.

**STŌCHĀS** (στοιχᾶς), *ādis, f. sc.* insula. Plural, Stœchades, *sc.* insulæ, some islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, now d'Hyères. — **STI** Also, *sc.* herba, stœchados, French lavender (Lavandula Stœchas, L.). Plin.

**STŌICĒ** (stoicus), *adv.* like a Stoic, Stoically, Στωϊκῶς. Cic.

**STŌICĪ**, *ōrum, m.* See *Stoicus*.

**STŌICĪDA** (stoicus), *æ, m.* a Stoic, contemptuously of dissolute, vicious philosophers who pretended to be stoics. Juvenal.

**STŌICŪS** (Στωϊκός), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the Stoics, Stoic, Stoical, Στωϊκός. Cic. schola. — Hence, Stoicus, a Stoic, Stoic philosopher. Plur. Stoici. Cic.

**STŌLA** (στολή), *æ, f.* a long garment which reached from the neck to the ankles, worn by decent women of rank, a lady's robe, a stole, cimar. Cic. Hence, for a lady. Horat. It was also worn by men. Enn. Particularly by players on the flute at the festival of Minerva. Ovid. Also by certain priests, a sacerdotal robe. Apul.

**STŌLATŪS** (stola), *a, um, adj.* wearing the stola, ἐστολισμένος. Vitruv. statua. Caligula called his great-grandmother Livia, Ulysses stolatus. Sueton. — **STI** Also, of or belonging to a lady. Martial. pudor.

**STŌLĪDE** (stolidus), *adv.* stupidly, foolishly, simply, ἀνοήτως, ἡλιθίως. Liv. Juvenem stolidie ferocem viribus suis cernebat. Ammian. Stolidius.

**STŌLĪDITAS** (Id.), *ātis, f.* folly, stupidity, blockishness, ἀβελτερία, ἡλιθιότης. Flor.

**STŌLĪDŪS** (unc.), *a, um, adj.* stupid, foolish, senseless, dull, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish, ἡλιθίος, ἀόητος. Liv. fiducia. Terent. Vix sensi stolidus, *h. e.* fool that I am. — **STI** Also, inefficacious, inactive. Cic.

**STŌLŌ** (unc.), *ōnis, m.* a stupid fellow. 2 Anson. — **STI** Also, a shoot, branch, twig, or scion, springing out of the root or side of the stock of a tree; an useless sucker; a water-shoot. Varr.

**STŌMACACĒ** (στομακᾶκη), *es, f.* a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth. Plin.

**STŌMĀCHĀBŪNDŪS** (stomachor), *a, um, 3 adj.* full of indignation. Gell.

**STŌMĀCHĀNTĒR** (stomachans), *adv.* 3 with indignation, indignantly. Augustin.

**STŌMĀCHĪCŪS** (στομαχικός), *a, um, 2 adj.* having a weak stomach, disordered in the stomach, laboring under a complaint of the stomach. Senec.

**STŌMĀCHŌR** (stomachus), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to be or become indignant, be angry or greatly displeas'd, be vexed or out of humor, fret, ἀγνακτιέω. Cic. Non dubito, quin stomachore, quod tecum de cadem re agam sapius. *Id.* cum aliquo, *h. e.* to quarrel with any one, be angry with him.

**STŌMĀCHŌSĒ** (stomachosus), *adv.* angrily, passionately, fretfully, peevishly. Cic. Rescripti ei stomachosus.

**STŌMĀCHŌSŪS** (stomachus), *a, uni, adj.* full of indignation, angry, passionate, choleric, ὀργίλος. Horat. eques. — **STI** Also, that betrays indignation, acrimonious, severe, fretful, peevish. Cic. Genus acuminis stomachosum. *Id.* Stomachosiores.

**STŌMĀCHŪS** (στόμαχος), *i, m.* the œsophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach. Cic. and Cels. — Also, the lower part of the œsophagus; the pylorus, or orifice of the stomach. Plin. — **STI** Also, the stomach. Cic. and Cels. — **STI** Also, the power of the mind to bear

*any thing with difficulty or ease, willingly or unwillingly, sensibility.* Cic. *Consuetudo calligum obduxit stomacho meo.* — ¶ Also, a taste for any thing, a liking. Cic. *Ludi non sunt stomachi tui, h. e. not to your mind, taste or liking.* — Also, indignation, vexation, chagrin, fretfulness, peevishness, anger, passion, cholera, bile. Cic. *In stomacho ridere.* Id. *Stomachum facere, or, movere alicui, h. e. to excite indignation.* Id. *In aliquem stomachum erumpere, h. e. to vent his anger against any one.*

**STOMĀTYCĒ** (στοματικῆ), es, f. a medicine against diseases of the mouth. Plin.

**STOMŌMĀ** (στόμα), ātis, n. a kind of scales which fly off from iron (squama ferri) in hammering. Cels. Also, from copper (teris). Plin.

**STORĀX**, ācis, m. for *Styrax*. 3 Solin.

**STŌRĒĀ**, and **STŌRIĀ** (probably from 2 στροπέω), æ, f. a covering of platted straw, reeds or ropes, a mat, ψιᾶδος. Cæs. and Liv.

**STRĀBŌ** (στραβών), ōnis, m. one who looks askint; goggle-eyed, squint-eyed. Cic. and Horat. (Strabo expresses a greater deformity than Pætus. Horat. *Strabonem appellat pætum pater.*) — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family.

**STRĀBŌNŪS** (strabo), i, squinting. Petron.

**STRĀBŪS** (στραβός), a, um, adj. squinting. Varr.

**STRĀGES** (sterno), is, f. a throwing or striking down, a fall, ruin, overthrow. Liv. *tectorum.* Id. *arborum.* Virg. *Stragem dare, h. e. to beat down.* Also, of men. Liv. *Stragem dedere inter se, h. e. threw one another to the ground.* Also, of persons fighting. Cic. *Strages edere.* — Hence, a heap of things or men thrown to the ground. Liv. *armorum.* Id. *Complere strage campos.* Frequently it may be rendered overthrow, defeat, slaughter, massacre, carnage. Cic. *Facere strages.* Id. *Strages edere.*

**STRĀGŪLUM**, i, n. See *Stragulus*.

**STRĀGŪLŪS** (sterno), a, um, adj. that with which any thing is covered, or that which is spread over any thing, particularly in order to make it soft or more even. Cic. *Vestis stragula, h. e. a cushion, mattress, blanket, coverlet, quilt, carpet, στρώμα, ἐπιβλήμα.* — *Stragulum, a cover or coverlet for a couch, bed, &c.* Cic. and Senec. Also, a coverlet put over a corpse. Sueton. Also, a covering for a horse, a saddle, housing, horse-cloth, blanket. Martial. Also, that which birds put under their eggs to make a soft bed for them. Plin.

**STRĀMEN** (Id.), īnis, n. any thing spread or strewn on the ground for resting on; straw, litter, &c. κάρφη, κῆφος. Virg. *Hic juvenem agresti sublimem in stramine ponunt.*

**STRĀMENTĀRIŪS** (stramentum), a, um, 2 adj. relating to straw. Cato. *falces, h. e. with which straw is cut.*

**STRĀMENTĪTYŪS**, and **STRĀMENTY-3CYŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of straw, made of straw, καρότης. Auct. B. Hispan.

**STRĀMENTŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 3 1. to fetch straw. Hygin.

**STRĀMENTUM** (sterno), i, n. that which is spread or strewn under any thing, particularly, straw for strewing under. Nepos. and Colum. Also, for thatching houses. Cæs. and Liv. Also, for setting fire to. Hirt. Also, straw while growing, the stalk of corn. Liv. — ¶ Also, that with which any thing is covered, a covering, coverlet, mattress. Cæs.

**STRĀMINĒŪS** (stramen), a, um, adj. of straw, made of or thatched with straw, καρότης, καρόδης. Ovid.

**STRĀNGĪĀS**, or rather **STRĀNGIĀS** (σραγγιάς), æ, m. a kind of Grecian wheat. Plin.

**STRĀNGŪLABILIS** (strangulor), e, adj. 3 that can be choked or strangled. Tertull.

**STRĀNGŪLATIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a choking, 2 stifling, strangling, suffocating; suffocation, strangulation, πνίξις, πνιγμῆς. Plin. *His nucleis ad purgationem uti non censuerim, propter ancipitem strangulationem.* Id. *Strangulationes vulvæ, h. e. hysterics.*

**STRĀNGŪLATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. he that 3 chokes or strangles. Spartian.

**STRĀNGŪLATRĪX** (strangulator), icis, 3 f. she that chokes or strangles. Prudent.

**MANUS** strangulatrix faucium.

**STRĀNGŪLATŪS** (strangulo), us, m. same as *Strangulatio*. Plin.

**STRĀNGŪLŌ** (σραγγαλάω, σραγγαλί-ζω), as, āvi, ātūm, a. l. to suffocate, strangle, choke, stifle. Cic. *patrem.* Plin. *anserem.* — Hence, *Strangulari, to be choked, to lose one's breath.* Plin. — Also, *Strangulare, to cause a sensation like that of choking.* Cels. — Hence, figur. to choke, stifle. Quintil. *vocem.* Plin. *solum, h. e. to prevent it from bearing crops.* So, also, *Id. arborem, h. e. to take away their nourishment.* Also, of the mind. Ovid. *Strangulat inclusus dolor, h. e. chokes, torments.* Juvenal. *Plures pecunia strangulat, h. e. torments.*

**STRĀNGŪRIĀ** (σραγγουρία), æ, f. a strangury, difficulty of urine attended with pain. Cic.

**STRĀNGŪRIŌSŪS** (stranguria), a, um, 3 adj. afflicted with a strangury. Marcell. Empir.

**STRĀTĀGEMĀ**. See *Strategema*.

**STRĀTĒGEMĀ** (στρατηγημᾶ), ātis, n. d stratagem, military artifice. Val. Maz. — Hence, any cunning action. Cic.

**STRĀTĒGĒUM**, i, and **STRĀTĒGIUM** (στρατηγεῖον, and στρατηγεῖον), ii, n. a general's tent. This was the name of a porticus at Smyrna. Vitruv. 5, 9, 1. (But Ed. Schneid. reads *Stratoniceum*.)

**STRĀTĒGIĀ** (στρατηγία), æ, f. a district, 2 province. Plin.

**STRĀTĒGŪS** (στρατηγός), i, m. a general. 3 Plaut. — ¶ Also, a master or president of a feast. Plaut.

**STRĀTĪŌTĒS** (στρατιώτης), æ, m. a kind of water-plant. Plin. 24, 105. It is either *Stratiotes aloides*, L. or *Pistia stratiotes*, L.

**STRĀTĪŌTYCĒ** (στρατιωτικῆ), es, f. same as *Stratiotes*. Apul.

**STRĀTĪŌTYCŪS** (στρατιωτικός), a, um, 3 adj. military, soldierlike. Plaut.

**STRĀTŌNICĒĀ**, æ, f. a town of Curia. — Hence, *Stratonicensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Stratonicea*. Cic.

**STRĀTŌNICĒUM**, i, n. a temple of Venus *Stratonicensis*. Vitruv.

**STRĀTŌNICIS**, idis, f. a name of Venus with the inhabitants of Smyrna. Tacit.

**STRĀTŌPEDUM** (στρατοπέδον), i, n. 3 same as *Castra*. Jul. Obseq.

**STRĀTŌR** (sterno), ōris, m. he that saddles, 3 brides, and holds the horse for his master to mount; a yeoman of the stirrup to a prince; an equey or groom of a stable, ἀναβουλεύς. Spartian.

**STRĀTŌRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Paul. 3 Sentent. vestis, h. e. stragula.

**STRĀTUM** (Id.), i, n. that with which one 2 covers any thing. Hence, that which is laid on a couch, bedstead, &c. a cushion, mattress. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, a bed, couch. Liv. *Molle stratum.* Lucret. *Lecti mollia strata, h. e. a soft mattress or quilt.* Virg. *Membra stratis ponere.* — Hence, n horse-cloth, blanket, housing, n saddle. Plin. Also, a pack-saddle. Liv.

**STRĀTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. the paving of causeways, streets or highways, στρωσίς. Sueton. — ¶ Also, a layer of earth or dung. Pallad.

**STRĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a strewing, spread-3 ing. Varr. — ¶ Also, a coverlet, carpet, mattress, as, a horse-cloth. Solin.

**STRĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Sterno*.

**STRĒBŪLŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. Plaut. 2 caro, h. e. the flesh about the haunches of victims.

**STRĒNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. food or a kind of food. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a new year's gift. Sueton.

**STRĒNIĀ**, æ, f. a goddess presiding over new year's gifts (streniæ), and having a temple at Rome. Varr.

**STRĒNŪĀ**, æ, f. same as *Strenia*. But Augustin derives it from *strenuus*, and, according to him, it is a goddess who gives cheerfulness to work.

**STRĒNŪĒ** (strenuus), adv. quickly, nimbly, actively, promptly, vigorously. Cic. *navigare.* Veget. *Bella strenuissime confecta.*

**STRĒNŪTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. quickness, 2 activity, promptness, nimbleness, agility,

*strenuousness, τὸ δραστήριον, ἀνδραγαθία.* Varr. and Ovid.

**STRĒNŪS** (Id.), as, n. l. to do any thing 3 promptly or actively. Plaut. *Dum tu strenuus, res erit soluta.* (But others read differently.)

**STRĒNŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. active, strenuous, ready, prompt, quick, nimble ἀνδραγαθήρης, δραστήριος. Cato. *metator.* Ovid. *navis.* Gell. *corpus.* Cels. *manus.* Colum. *toxicum, h. e. operating quickly.* Hirt. *Strenuus in re.* Cic. *Si minus fortem, attemen strenuum.* Lucil. *Villicus strenuior.* — Hence, in fighting, brave, courageous, valiant. Nep. *bello.* Also, with a genit. Tacit. *militiæ.* — Also, in a bad sense, audacious, turbulent. Tacit. *Hist.* 1, 52.

**STRĒPYTŌ** (frequentat. of strepo), as, n. 3 l. to make a great or frequent noise, κρονέω. Virg.

**STRĒPYTŪS** (strepo), us, m. a harsh or confused noise, rumbling or rattling noise, hurly-burly, rustling, rattling, clashing, din, ψόφος. Cæs. *rotarum.* Cic. *Non strepitu, sed clamore.* Horat. *citharæ, h. e. a sound.* Hence, Quintil. *fortuna, h. e. show.* Virg. *Acherontis, h. e. fear of it.*

**STRĒPŌ** (unc.), is, ui, itum, n. 3. to 2 make a noise or sound, utter loudly, rustle, rumble, roar, rattle, marmur, ring, hum, &c. ψόφεω. Cic. *inter se, to marmur.* Tacit. *vocibus truculentis.* Liv. *Hæc quum streperet.* Horat. *Fluvius strepit.* Id. *lituus, h. e. sounds.* Plin. *apes, h. e. hum, buzz.* — Hence, of things at or round which a noise is made, to resound, récho, ring. Liv. *Aures strepunt clamoribus.* Virg. *Strepit murmur campus.* — Figur. Plin. *gloria, h. e. to be praised.*

**STRĒPSICĒRŌS** (στρεψίκερος), ōtis, m. a kind of goat with writhed horns Plin.

**STRĒPTŌS** (στρεπτός), on, turned, twist-2 ed. — Hence, Plin. *uva, h. e. a kind of grape.*

**STRĪĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the eminence, ridge, or 2 convex line running between two chamfrons or channells on a column. Vitruv. 4, 4, 3. — Generally, same as *Strix*, a furrow, chamfer, channel, hollow, flute of a pillar, βάβωσις. Vitruv. *columnæ.* Varr. *Striam facit, h. e. a furrow.*

**STRĪĀTURĀ** (strio), æ, f. chamfering, 2 channeling, βάβωσις. Vitruv.

**STRĪĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Strio*.

**STRĪBLIGŌ** (probably from στρεβλός), 3 inis, f. a solecism, σολοικισμός. Gell.

**STRĪBLITĀ**. See *Scribita*.

**STRĪCTĒ** (strictus), adv. closely, tightly, 3 στενός. Pallad. *In foramen conficere lapidem.* Id. *Strictius.* Gell. *Strictissime.* — ¶ Also, strictly, accurately, rigidly. Pandect. *Strictius interpretari.*

**STRĪCTIM** (Id.), adv. closely, tightly, λιγδην. Plaut. and Pallad. — ¶ Also, shortly, briefly, slightly, by the by, cursorily, superficially. Cic. *dicere.* — ¶ Also, quickly. Apul.

**STRĪCTIVĪLLĒ**, or **STRĪTTIVĪL-3 LĒ**, a term of reproach applied to prostitutes. Plaut. ap. Gell. (*silectio certa*). Some explain it, that deprive themselves of their hair.

**STRĪCTIVŪS** (stringo), a, um, adj. that 2 is stripped or plucked off, δρεπτικός. Cato. olea.

**STRĪCTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who gath-2 ers or strips olives off the tree. Cato.

**STRĪCTŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. a stripping, gathering or plucking off. Colum. — ¶ Also, a compression. Cæl. *Aurel.* — ¶ Also, a mass of unwrought iron. Virg. Also, a bar of iron. Varr. and Plin.

**STRĪCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *stringo* ¶ Adj. drawn together. — Hence, narrow, στενός. Ovid. *Janua strictissima.* — ¶ Also, thick. Scrib. *Larg. emplastrum.* Veget. *venter, h. e. bound, costive.* — ¶ Also, rigid, rigorous, severe, strict. Manil. Cato. *Auson.* *Strictior aura, h. e. more severe or cold air.* — ¶ Also, short, brief, concise, nervous in speaking, writing, &c. Quintil. *Æschines.* Id. *Strictior Demosthenes.*

**STRIDĒS**, es, and **STRIDŌ** (σπίζω), is, 2 di, n. 2. and 3. to utter a shrill or grating sound, creak or scruak, whiz, hiss, buzz, hum. *Virg.* Bellua Lernæ horrendum stridens, h. e. hissing. *Horat.* Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, h. e. to whisper. *Juvenal.* Presso stridere molari, to gnash or grind the teeth. *Tibull.* Serpentum Cerberus ore stridit, hisses. *Virg.* Stridere apes utero, h. e. to murmur, hum, buzz. *Plin.* Gryllus stridat noctibus, h. e. chirps. *Virg.* Stridentia plaustrâ, creaking. *Id.* Cyeni ludunt stridentibus alis, flapping. *Lucan.* Quam segnis strideret arundinis aer, h. e. would whiz or sing. *Virg.* Strident hastilibus aure, sings. *Id.* Stridens sagitta, whistling. *Id.* Nervo stridente sagitta diverberat auras, booming: *Id.* Ventis stridens silva, rustling, whistling. *Ovid.* Stridunt aquilone ridentes, crack. *Lucret.* Serræ stridentis acerbus horror, creaking, screaming, grating. *Virg.* Cardio stridebat, cracked, grated. *Ovid.* Stridet jecur, crackles. *Virg.* Mare stridit, roars, bellows. *Id.* Stridens aquilone procella, howling, roaring, whistling.

**STRIDŌR** (strido), ōris, m. any noise or sound, a shrill or grating sound; a creaking or scrawling, a hissing, whizzing, whistling, humming, &c. τριπός, ροίζος, ροιβόρσις. *Cic.* serræ, grating. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* aquilonis, h. e. whistling, roaring. *Propert.* procellæ. *Lucan.* lituum, braying. *Virg.* rudentum, creaking. *Juvenal.* catenæ. *Hirt.* fundarum et lapidum, whistling, singing, whizzing. *Plin.* suis, h. e. a grunting. *Ovid.* Vulnere sanguis inustus terribilem stridore sonum dedit, hissed horribly. *Plin.* Stridores aurium, ringing, tingling. *Id.* Stridorem dentibus facere, h. e. to gnash.

**STRIDŪLŌS** (id.), a, um, adj. rustling, 2 sounding, hissing, whistling, creaking, whizzing, crackling, buzzing, &c. λιγός, λιγυρός, ροιβόρσις. *Ovid.* plaustrâ, creaking. *Senec.* vox, shrill, acute. *Claudian.* examina, sc. apum, buzzing, humming. *Id.* Stidula fraxinus, h. e. whizzing.

**STRIGĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a long line of grass 2 or corn cut down, a swath. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, for Strix, a kind of nocturnal bird which sucks out the blood of children. *Petron.* — Hence, a hag, witch, as a term of reproach. *Apul.*

**STRIGATŪS** (striga), a, um, adj. *Fron-* 3 tin. ager, h. e. that has furrows running lengthwise.

**STRIGES**. See Striz.

**STRIGILECŪLA** (dimin. of strigilis), æ, 3 f. a small currycomb, ζυσπίς. *Apul.*

**STRIGILIS** (strigo), is, f. a scraper used in baths for rubbing off sweat and filth from the body, σκληγγίς, ζύσπρα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Also, a surgical instrument, as, for dropping any thing into the ear. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a small piece of pure gold in Spain. *Plin.*

**STRIGMENTUM** (id.), i, n. that which 2 is scraped or scratched off. *Plin.* — Particularly, filth, sweat, &c. scraped or washed off from the body. Also, in general, filth, dirt. *Plin.*

**STRIGŌ** (striga), as, n. 1. to stop in order 2 to rest, to rest in working, take breath. *Plin.*

**STRIGŌSŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. lean, lank, thin, scraggy, meagre, ισχνός, σφιγνός. *Colum.* — Hence, figur. of an orator. *Cic.* Strigosior, h. e. more jejune or barren, without ornament of words.

**STRINGŌ** (σπάγγω), is, inxi, ictum, a. 2 3. to touch lightly, graze upon, pass close by. *Virg.* Tela stringentia corpus. *Liv.* Vulnere stricta frigore matutino. *Ovid.* metas. — Hence, to strip, pluck or cut off. *Virg.* frondes. *Id.* baccas. *Liv.* Strictis rubis. *Virg.* hordea. — Hence, to graze or wound slightly. *Senec.* Gladius stringit et transformat. — Hence, to diminish, take away any thing. *Lucret.* Nulla potest vis stringere. *Horat.* rem' ingluvie, h. e. to squander, spend. — Also, figur. to wound, hurt, injure. *Ovid.* nomen. *Id.* pectora delicto. — Also, to touch, move, affect. *Virg.* Animum (Iuli) strinxit patriæ pietatis timago. — *¶* Also, to draw, unshathe.

*Liv.* gladium. *Id.* cultrum. *Ovid.* Strictæ manus, for pugnantes, or, telo armatæ adversus aliquem. *Stat.* Sætæ strictæ, h. c. erectæ. — Hence, figur. *Culturn.* dentes, to gnash the teeth. *Val.* Flacc. arcum, h. e. to bend. *Ovid.* iambum in hostes. — *¶* Also, to draw tight or close, tie hard, draw, press or bind together. *Liv.* nodum. *Ovid.* Vincula pedes stringebant, h. c. pinched. *Gell.* Gelu stringi, h. e. to freeze. Hence, *Strictus*, a, um, frozen. *Val.* Flacc. — Hence, *Stringere*, to touch upon, speak briefly of. *Quintil.* rem. — Also, to tie, tic to any thing. *Plaut.* aliquem ad carnarium. Hence, figur. to trig a wheel. *Juvenal.* rotam. — Also, to rule, keep in check. *Claudian.* Gens nutu stringitur. — *¶* See, also, *Strictus*, a, um.

**STRINGŌR** (stringo), ōris, m. a grazing, 3 touching or drawing together, or the power of drawing together. *Lucret.* gelidam aquam.

**STRIO** (stria), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make 2 striæ on a column, ρυσορμῆω. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Striatus*, a, um, striated. *Plin.* concha. *Id.* folia. *Apul.* frons, h. e. wrinkled.

**STRITŌ** (unc.), as, n. 1. to walk slowly. *Varr.* and *Phædr.*

**STRITTIVILLÆ**, ārum, f. See *Strictivilla*.

**STRIX** (unc.), igis, f. a channel, cham- 2 fer, furrow, flute, or hollow streak on a column. *Vitruv.* (Some read strigilis, or strigilis.)

**STRĪX** (σπίλιξ, from σπρίζω, or τριζω, strido), igis, f. a horned owl, a nocturnal bird supposed to suck the blood of children in the cradle, and to supply them with poisonous milk from its own breast. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

**STRŌBILŪS** (στροβίλος), i, m. a pine-ap- 3 ple. *Pandect.*

**STRŌBŪS** (στροβός), i, m. a tree of Carma- 3 nia yielding an odoriferous gum. *Plin.* 12, 40. — *¶* Also, same as *Ladanum*. *Plin.*

**STRŌMA** (στρομα), ātis, n. a mattress, 3 coverlet. *Capitolin.*

**STRŌMBŪS** (στρομβός), i, m. a kind of 3 wreathed snail. *Plin.*

**STRŌNGYLĒ** (στρογγύλη), es, f. a kind of 3 drum. *Plin.*

**STRŌPHA**, æ, and **STRŌPHĒ** (στροφή), 2 es, f. a turning. Hence, a rope with 3 which oars were tied. *Vitruv.* (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads struppis.) — *¶* In dramatic poetry, that part of a hymn which was sung by the chorus during their first course round the altar. *Macrob.* (The other part, sung at their return, was called *antistrophe*.) — *¶* Also, an artifice, trick. *Plin.* Ep. Ego aliquam stropham inveniam.

**STRŌPHAS** (στροφάς), ādis, f. Plur. 3 Strophades, sc. insulæ, two islands of the Ionic sea. They are said to be so called from the return of Calais and Zethes, who, after having pursued the harpies from the kingdom of Phineus as far as these islands, returned.

**STRŌPHIARĪŪS** (strophia), ii, m. a maker 3 of strophia, or a dealer in them, στροφι- 3 οιστός. *Plaut.* Stropharii adstant, adstant semizonarii.

**STRŌPHIŌLUM** (dimin. of strophium), 2 i, n. a small garland. *Plin.*

**STRŌPHIUM** (στροφίον), ii, n. that is 3 bound or wound about. Hence, a bandage worn by women round the breast; a stomacher. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a garland, chaplet, crown. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a rope. *Apul.* ancoræ, h. e. the cable of an anchor.

**STRŌPHIŪS**, ii, m. a king of Phocis, the 3 father of Pylades. *Ovid.* Strophio natus, h. e. Pylades.

**STRŌPHŌSŪS** (strophus), a, um, adj. be- 3 ing afflicted with the gripes. *Vegct.*

**STRŌPHŪS** (στροφός; and στροφός), i, m. 3 the gripes, belly-ache. *Vegct.*

**STRŌPPŪS** (στροπύον), i, m. a garland or 2 chaplet with the ancient Romans, according to *Plin.* 21, 2. (According to *Boettiger*, strings put round as a diadem.)

**STRŪCTĒ** (structus), adv. with ornament. 3 *Tertull.* Quæ vobis causa est structus prodeundi?

**STRŪCTILIS** (struo), e, adj. built or made 3 of several parts or pieces, constructed,

κατασκευαστός. *Vitruv.* canalis. —

*¶* Also, serviceable for putting together or building. *Martial.* Structile cæmentum.

**STRŪCTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a putting or join- 3 ing together, an erecting, building, con- 3 structing, κατασκευή. *Jul.* Firmic. Arma venatoribus parabant, ut retia, venabula, sagittas, et quidquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinent. *Pallad.* Inter spatia structionis, h. e. inter strata olivarum, between the rows or layers. — *Figur.* *Tertull.* fidei.

**STRŪCTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. any one that 3 puts things together in order, as, a build- 3 ing, a builder, mason, carpenter, τοιχοδό- 3 μος. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, that serves up meat in order, sets or arranges the table and carves, seneschal, τραπέζοποιός. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

**STRŪCTŌRĪŪS** (structor), a, um, adj. re- 3 lating to building. *Tertull.*

**STRŪCTŌRA** (struo), æ, f. a putting to- 3 gether in order, construction, texture, 3 structure, arrangement, disposition, κατα- 3 κεινή. *Cels.* Ossa in manu oblonga omnia, et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur. — Hence, a build- 3 ing, erecting out of stones. *Cæs.* parietum. — Also, in a speech, a joining or connecting thoughts or words properly, arrangement, order, structure, composition. *Cic.* verborum. — *¶* Also, a structure, building. *Vitruv.*

**STRŪCTŪS**, a, um. See *Struo*.

**STRŪES** (struo), is, f. a heap or pile of many 3 things together, δεσμός, δῆμων, σω- 3 ρός. *Ovid.* Armaque cum telis in strue mixta. *Tacit.* corporum, a heap of slain. *Plin.* uvarum in vinea. — *¶* Particu- 3 larly, a heap of wood. *Liv.* lignorum. Also, without lignorum. *Plin.* — Hence, a funeral pile. *Lucan.* — *¶* Also, a heap of small offering cakes, which were laid together in the shape of fingers joined together. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a heap or pile, as a certain measure of things. *Cic.* laterum. — *¶* Also, a crowd or great number of soldiers, as for instance, of a phalanx. *Liv.*

**STRŪIX** (Id.), icis, f. a heap of things put 3 together. *Liv.* *Andr.* Struices saxæ. *Plaut.* Tantas struices concinnat patinarias, h. c. heaps up many dishes.

**STRŪMA**, æ, f. a struma, or glandular 3 swelling of the neck, χοιράς. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* civitatis, alluding to the struma of *Vatinus*.

**STRŪMATICŪS** (struma), a, um, adj. 3 having a struma. *Firmic.*

**STRŪMEX** (Id.), æ, f. a kind of herb good 3 for the struma. *Plin.*

**STRŪMELLĀ** (dimin. of struma), æ, f. a 3 small glandular swelling of the neck. *Mar-* 3 cell. *Empir.*

**STRŪMENTUM** (struo), i, n. same as *In-* 3 strumentum. *Tertull.*

**STRŪMŌSŪS** (struma), a, um, adj. having 2 3 swellings in the glands of the neck, χοιρα- 3 δώδης. *Colum.*

**STRŪMŪS** (Id.), i, m. a kind of herb used 3 for curing the struma, also called *strychnos*. *Plin.*

**STRŪŌ** (another form for σπᾶω, sterno), 3 is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to join together. *Cæs.* lateres. *Quintil.* verbum ex duobus vocabulis. *Lucret.* Structa saxorum, h. e. a stone building. *Ovid.* Avena structæ, h. e. fistula. — *¶* Also, to raise, build, erect, rear, fabricate, construct, κατασκευάζω. *Hirt.* aggeres, to heap up. *Virg.* pyram. *Id.* templâ. *Horat.* acervum, h. e. to make. *Martial.* muros. *Tacit.* stagnum. *Prop.* viam, h. e. to make, make passable. Also, with- 3 out an accus. to build. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to arrange, put in order, set in array. *Liv.* aciem, h. e. to draw up an army in battle array. So, also, *Cæs.* copias. Hence, *Cic.* verba. — *¶* Also, to get ready, prepare. *Virg.* penum. *Tacit.* convivia. — Hence, to plot, prepare, contrive, devise, scheme, hatch, intend, design, cause, make. *Cic.* alicui calamitatem. *Id.* sollicitudinem. *Liv.* insidias. *Tacit.* mortem alicui. *Trent.* Hosce id struere. — *¶* Also, to order, regulate, appoint. *Val.* Flacc. varios reges per secula. — *¶* Also, to heap up, accumu- 3 late, increase. *Pers.* rem. *Virg.* altaria donis.

**STRÖPPÖS** (unc.), i, m. a *thong, strap*. 2 *Græc. ap. Gell.* — ¶ Also, a *rope for fastening an oar, τροπῶπις*. Liv. Andr. and Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.

**STRÖTHÉOS**, or **STRÖTHYÖS** (στρούθιος), a, um, adj. of a *sparrow*. Colum. mala, h. e. a kind of small quinces.

**STRÖTHYÖS** (στρούθιον), ónis, m. a n. 3 ostrich. Capitol. (It is otherwise called *Struthiocamelus, στρούθιοκάμηλος*. Plin.)

**STRÖTHYÖSCAMELÍNÖS** (στρούθιοκαμήλιος), a, um, adj. of an *ostrich*. Plin.

**STRÖTHYÖSCAMELÖS** (στρούθιοκάμηλος), i, m. an *ostrich*. See *Struthio*.

**STRÖTHYÖN** (στρούθιον), or **STRÖTHYUM**, ii, n. a kind of *plant*, called *sapwort* (*Saponaria officinalis*, L.). Plin. 19, 18, and 24, 58.

**STRÖTHÖPÖS** (στρούθόπους), ódis, *sparrow-footed*. Plin.

**STRÖCHNÖS** (στρούχνος), i, m. and **STRÖCHNUM** (στρούχνον), i, n. *nightshade*. Plin.

**STRÖMÖN**, and **STRÖMÖ** (Στρυμών), ónis, m. a *river forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, until a part of Thrace was joined with Macedonia*. — Hence, *Strymonis, ídis*, f. *belonging to the river Strymon, Thracian, a Thracian woman*. Propert. — *Strymonius, a, um*, adj. *belonging to the river Strymon, Thracian*. Virg.

**STÖDEÖ** (probably from σπουδή, or σπουδάω), es, ui, n. 2. to *bestow pains upon, attend to, apply the mind to, labor or endeavor to do, exert one's self to obtain, pursue, be bent or set one's mind on a thing, σπουδέω, σπουδάω, επιτηδέω, φρονιζέω*. With an *infinit. or cat.* Nep. intrare. Cic. præturæ. Id. virtuti. Also, with an *accusat. and infinit.* Cic. Gratum se videri studet. Also, with *ut.* Hist. Cæsar studebat, ut excluderet. Also, with *ne.* Phædr. Ne solus esset, studui. Also, with an *accusat.* Cic. Unum studetis. Horat. Hoc studet unum. — Particularly, to *study, apply one's self to the study of, cultivate*. Cic. literis. Also, simply, Quintil. and Plin. Ep. Studere, h. c. to *study*. — ¶ Also, to be *attached or favorably inclined to, to favor*. Cic. tibi. Nep. rebus Atheniensium. — ¶ Also, to *desire, wish, be anxious*. Cic. scire.

**STÖDIÖSÖ** (studiosus), adv. *diligently, carefully, attentively, studiously, sedulously, earnestly, eagerly, σπουδαίως*. Cic. discere. Id. Studiosius. Plin. Ep. Studiosissime.

**STÖDIÖSÖS** (studium), a, um, adj. *anxious, eager, desirous, zealous, fond, σπουδαίως*. Cic. venandi. Horat. forum. Justin. Studiosior. Sucton. Studiosissimus lautitiarum. Also, with a *dat.* Plant. rei nullæ nisi adulterio. Also, with a *dat.* Varr. Studiosiores ad opus. — Particularly, *desirous of learning any thing, studious, φιλοβήτωρ, φιλολόγος, φιλομαθής*. Cic. dicendi. Nep. literarum. Hence, simply, *studying, a student*. Cic. Laborem utilem studiosis. Also, of men, *devoted to study or learning, learned, literary*. Cic. Valde studiosus ac diligens. Horat. colhors. Quintil. disputatio, h. e. *learned conversation*. — Hence, in later times, same as *Peritus*. Sucton. Studiosus juris, h. e. a *lawyer*. — ¶ Also, *favorably inclined, favoring, attached or partial to, σπουδαστής, επιτηδέος*. Cic. mei. Id. victorie. Id. Studiosissimus existimationis meæ.

**STÖDIUM** (σπουδή), ii, n. *eagerness, zeal, fondness, desire, inclination, endeavor, exertion, σπουδή*. Cic. Summo studio discere. Id. Ardere studio viri reperendi. Id. Studio accusare, h. e. *from inclination*. — ¶ Particularly, *study*. Cic. Pabulum studii. So, also, Id. Studia. Id. Studia exercere. — Hence, *Studia, studies, literature, learning, things that are studied*. Cic. Dignum studiis. Tacit. honesta, h. e. *polite literature*. — ¶ Also, *favor, inclination*. Liv. Minus cupiditatis ac studii. Cic. partium, h. c. *partiality*. — Also, *attachment, devotedness, observance*. Liv. erga aliquem. — Also, *approbation, applause, as expressed by outward signs*. Cic. — ¶ Also, *propensity, fondness for any thing, favorite study,*

*employment or pursuit*. Terent. Eorum obsequi studiis. Nep. Studiis eorum inservisse. — Also, a *manner of life, profession, employment, business, trade, occupation*. Cic. Vita studium, h. e. a *manner of life*. Terent. Se applicare ad studium musicum, h. e. to *apply himself to music*. Hence, of a scholar, *Studia, studies*. Cic. Si me dignum iis studiis habes. — ¶ Also, a *place of study, a study, school, μουσίον*. Capitol. STÖLTĒ (stultus), adv. *foolishly, unwisely, imprudently, silly, unadvisedly, μωρῶς, ἀνοήτως*. Cic. Stulte omnia et incaute. Liv. Stultius. Cic. Stultissime.

**STÖLTYLÖQUENTYA** (stulte & loquor), 3 æ, f. *foolish or silly talk*. Plaut.

**STÖLTYLÖQUUM** (Id.), ii, n. *foolish discourse, idle talk, μωρολογία*. Plaut.

**STÖLTYLÖQUÖS** (stulte & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. *speaking or talking foolishly; a foolish talker or babler*. Plaut.

**STÖLTYTIA** (stultus), æ, f. *folly, foolishness, silliness, fatuity, imprudence, μωρία, ἀνοία*. Cic. — Hence, of a bad action, *as, fornication*. Plaut.

**STÖLTIVIDÖS** (stulte & video), a, um, 3 adj. *seeing things in a foolish light, seeing incorrectly*. Plaut.

**STÖLTULÖS** (dimin. of stultus), a, um, adj. *somewhat silly or foolish*. Apul.

**STÖLTÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *infatuated, foolish, unwise, simple, silly, sottish, unadvised, imprudent, ἀνόητος, μωρός*. Cic. homo. Id. Stultissima persona. Id. loquacitas. Sallust. lætitia. Martial. labor. Liv. Consilium stultissimum. Cic. Reddere aliquem stultorem. — Hence, *Stultus, a fool, simpleton*. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ *Stultus, foolish, a fool, denotes only a momentary error: Stolidus, dolt, blockhead, denotes a character: Fatuus, simple, denotes a mind naturally weak; hence the climax in Plaut. Stulti, stolidi, fatui*.

**STÖPÄ**, with its derivatives. See *Stuppa*, &c.

**STÖPEFACIÖ** (stupro & facio), is, ãci, actum, a. 3. Pass. *Stupefio, is, actus sum, ãeri, to stupefy, astonish, strike with wonder or amazement, stun, benumb, εκπλήττω*. Liv. luctus, h. e. to *cause them to be forgotten*. — *Stupefactus, a, um, astonished, amazed*. Cic.

**STÖPEFACTÖS**, a, uni, particip. from *stupefacio*.

**STÖPEFIÖ**. See *Stupefacio*.

**STÖPEÖ** (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be *torpid or benumbed, be insensible, be stupefied, εκπλήττωμαι*. Cic. Cum semisomnis stuperet. Terent. Animus stupet. — Particularly, to be *amazed, astonished, surprised, struck with astonishment, be lost in wonder or amazement, gaze with admiration, θαυμάζω, θαμβέω*. Cic. Nos barones stupemus. Val. Flacc. Stupet in ducibus. Also, with an *accusat.* Virg. domum, h. e. *is amazed at*. — *Stupendus, a, um, stupendous, astonishing, amazing, wonderful, admirable*. Val. Mar. Also, with a *genit.* Liv. animi. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, which are motionless or move with difficulty, which seem to be fatigued or to rest, to stop, stand still. Liv. Stupente seditione. Martial. Unda quæ stupet pigro lacu, h. e. *standing, not running water*. Ovid. Stuperunt verba palato, h. c. *died away, ceased*.

**STÖPESCÖ** (stupro), is, pui, n. 3. to be *come astonished, εκπλήττωμαι*. Cic.

**STÖPEÖS**. See *Stupeus*.

**STÖPIDYTÄS** (stupidus), ätis, f. *insensibility, senselessness, stupidity, dulness, doltishness, blockishness, εκπλήξις*. Cic.

**STÖPIDÖ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to *astonish, amaze, 3 stupefy*. Martian. Capell.

**STÖPIDÖS** (stupro), a, um, adj. *without sensibility, senseless, stupefied, ἀνασθητός*. Auct. ad Herenn. homo. Tertull. Stupidissimus. — ¶ Also, *amazed, surprised, lost in admiration, astonished, εκπλήκτος*. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, *stupid, dull*. Cic.

**STÖPÖR** (stupro), óris, m. a *deprivation or suspension of the senses, senselessness, numbness, stupor, ἀνασθησία*. Cic. sensus. Id. in corpore. — ¶ Also, *senselessness, stupidity, dulness, foolishness, in-*

*sensibility*. Cic. — ¶ Also, *astonishment, stupefaction, amazement, θαμβός*. Liv. Stupor Patres defixit.

**STÖPÖRÄTÖS** (stupor), a, um, adj. *gazed at, or consisting in being gazed at or admired*. Tertull.

**STÖPPÄ**, and **STÖPÄ** (στόπη, or στόπη), æ, f. *the coarse part of flax; tow, hards, oolium*. Cæs. and Liv.

**STÖPPÄRIÖS**, and **STÖPÄRIÖS** (stuppa, or stupa), a, um, adj. *relating to tow*. Plin. malleus, h. e. a *mallet used in beating flax*.

**STÖPPEÖS**, and **STÖPEÖS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. *of tow or hards, hempen*. Virg. vincula, h. c. *ropes*.

**STÖPRÄTÖ** (stupro), ónis, f. *constupration, defilement, violation*. Arnob.

**STÖPRÄTÖR** (Id.), óris, m. a *defiler, διακορίζων*. Senec.

**STÖPRĒ** (unc.), adv. *basely, αίσχροῦς*. 3 Neleus ap. Fest.

**STÖPRÖ** (stuprum), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to *disgrace, defile*. Cic. pulvinar. — ¶ Also, to *violate, ravish, debauch, deflower, διακορίζω*. Cic. filiam.

**STÖPRÖSÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *debauched*. 3 Val. Mar.

**STÖPRUM** (unc.), i, n. *shame, disgrace*. Næv. Cum stupro redire. — ¶ Also, *fornication, violation, adultery, lewdness, debauchery, διακορνοίς, φθορά*. Cic. Vini, somni, stupri plenus. Id. Stuprum alicui offerre, or afferre, h. e. to *violate, ravish, commit fornication*. So, also, Id. Facere cum aliqua. Liv. pati. — Also, of animals. Colum. — Hence, *Stuprum, a person that commits fornication*. Propert. Clytemnestra stuprum, h. e. *Clytemnestra adultera*.

**STÖRNÖS** (unc.), i, m. a *staring or stare* (Sturnus vulgaris, L.). Plin.

**STÖGYÄLIS** (styx), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the Styx*. Virg. in Ciri. Stygialia sacra.

**STÖGYÖS** (Στύγιος), a, um, adj. *of the Styx, Stygian, infernal, hellish*. Virg. lacus, h. e. *the lake Styx*. Id. Jupiter, or, frater, or, rex, h. c. *Pluto*. Stat. Juno, h. e. *Proserpina*. Virg. cymba, or carina, h. e. *the boat of Charon*. — Hence, *horrible, deadly, noxious, melancholy*. Ovid. bubo. Id. os, sc. serpentis. Virg. vis. Sil. frigus, h. e. *coldness of death*. Id. color, h. e. *color of death*. — Also, *magical*. Lucan. carmen. Sil. religio.

**STÖLÖBÄTA**, and **STÖLÖBÄTES** (στυλοβάτης), æ, m. a *basement upon which pillars are supported, stylobate*. Vitruv.

**STÖLÖS**, i, m. See *Stilus*.

**STÖMMÄ** (στόμμα), ätis, n. *the chief ingredient of an ointment*. Plin.

**STÖMPHÄLÖS**, or **STÖMPHÄLÖS** (Στυμφαλος), i, m. and **STÖMPHÄLÖM**, i, n. a *lake, river and town of Arcadia, celebrated for its strange birds called Stymphalides*. — Hence, *Stymphalides, a, um, adj. of or belonging to lake Stymphalus, Stymphalian*. Plaut. aves. — *Stymphälis, ídis, f. Stymphalion*. Ovid. undæ, h. c. *the lake Stymphalus*. Hygin. aves, or, simply, *Martial*. Stymphalides, sc. *aves, h. e. certain birds which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at length destroyed by Hercules*.

**STÖPTĒRIA** (στυπτηρία), ie, f. alum. 3 Pondect.

**STÖPTYCÖS** (στυπτικός), a, um, adj. 2 *astrigent, binding, styptical, styptic*. Plin. medicamenta. — Also, of flavor, *sour, sharp, tart, acid*. Pallad. Stypticum vinum.

**STÖRÄX** (στόραξ), äcis, m. *storax, a kind of resin*. Plin. — Also, *the storax-tree*. Plin.

**STÖX** (Στόξ), ýgis and ýgos, f. a *fountain of Arcadia, which afterwards became a river or lake*. Carl. Its water was poisonous and corrosive. — Hence, in fable, a *water or lake in the infernal regions*. Virg. The gods swore by it; such an oath was sacred, and to be kept. — Hence, for the infernal regions. Virg. — Also, for poison. Senec. — ¶ It was anciently, also, the name of the lake *Avernus*. Sil.

**SUÄDÄ**, æ, f. See *Suadus*.

**SUÄDLÄ** (suadeo), æ, f. an *advising, persuading*. Plaut. — ¶ Also, *Eloquence,*

as a person, or, *the goddess of eloquence.* Horat. Ac bene nummatum decorat Suaeula Venusque.

**SUADENTER** (Id.), adv. *persuasively.* 3 *Arnob.*

**SUADEO** (from ἀδέω, for ἀνδάω), es, si, sum, n. and a. 2. properly, *to represent in a pleasing manner.* Hence, *to advise, exhort, recommend, suggest to one, counsel, πείθω.* Cic. Cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem. Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Ep. Suadentibus annis. — Also, *to persuade.* Cic. Nisi mihi suasisset. — ¶ Also, transitively, *to advise any thing or to any thing.* Cic. pacem. Id. legem. Id. Quod ipso tibi suaseris. Also, with an infinit. following. Virg. Inturnam succurrere fratri suasi. Also, with ut following. Nepos. Suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut, &c. Also, with ne following. Plin. Ep. Suasisset Lepido, ne, &c. Also, without ut. Nepos. Se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Also, *passively.* Plaut. Quod suadetur. — Hence, *Suasum, advice, counsel.* Tertull. Quia suasum impune quid negligas quam jussum, &c. Terent. Ob meum suasum. (In the latter passage, it may also be derived from *Suasus, us.*) — Also, *to advise any one.* Cic. Me, ut sibi essem legatus, non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit. Tertull. Tu es, quæ eum suasisti. — Also, *to persuade.* Hence, *Suasus, a, um, persuaded.* Apul.

**SUADUS** (suadeo), a, um, adj. *advising.* 3 Male suadus. (See *Mulesuadus.*) — ¶ Also, *persuasive, πείθάνος.* Symmach. — Hence, *Suada, eloquence; also, Eloquence, as a person, Ηειδω.* Cethegus is called by Ennius *Suada medulla*, according to Cic.; but, according to Gell. *Suada medulla.* — ¶ Also, *charming, agreeable.* Apul.

**SUARIVS** (sus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to swine, βίτινος, βίκός.* Plin. negotiator, a dealer in swine. Pandect. forum, the swine-market. — Also, absolutely. Plin. Suarius, h. e. a swine-herd, or a dealer in swine.

**SUASIO** (suadeo), ōnis, f. *a counselling, exhorting, advising, advice, παράκλησις.* Senec. — ¶ Also, *a recommendation, or commendatory oration.* Cic. Suasio legis.

**SUASOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a counsellor, exhorter, adviser, εισηγητής.* Cic. Suasor facti. Liv. legis, h. e. one who speaks in favor of a bill or proposed law. Ovid. pacis.

**SUASORIUS** (suasor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to advice or counsel, exhorting, παραινέτικός.* Quintil. pars. Id. Suasoria, sc. oratio, h. e. a speech in which advice is given, or any thing recommended. Apul. oscula.

**SUASUS**, a, uni, particip. from suadeo.

**SUASUS** (suadeo), us, m. *an advising, advice, counsel.* Terent. Ob memm suasum.

**SUATIM** (sus), adv. *like a swine, βίκως.* 3 *Nigid.* ap. Non.

**SUAVE**. See *Suavis.*

**SUAVEOLENS**, and **SUAVE ŌLENS**, tis, 3 *adject. sweet-smelling, ἡδύπνοος.* Catull. amaracus.

**SUAVEOLENTIA** (suaveolens), æ, f. *a sweet scent, sweet odor.* Figur. Sidon. Suaveolentia pudicitia.

**SUAVIATYŌ**, and **SAVIATYŌ** (suavior), 3 ōnis, f. *a kissing, φίλησις.* Plaut. Suavis suaviatio.

**SUAVIDICUS** (suave & dico), a, um, adj. 3 *sweetly-speaking, pleasant.* Lucret. Suavidici versus.

**SUAVIFICŌ** (suavis & ficio), as, a. 1. *to make pleasant or sweet.* Cassiod.

**SUAVILLUM**, and **SAVILLUM** (unc.), 3 i, n. *a kind of sweet cake.* Cato.

**SUAVILŌQUENS** (suave & loquor), tis, 2 *adject. speaking sweetly, pleasant, agreeable, ἡδυεπής, ἡδυλόγος.* Enn. ap. Cic. os. Cic. fragm. jucunditas. Lucret. Suaviloquens carmen.

**SUAVILŌQUENTIA** (suaviloquens), æ, f. *sweet speaking, sweetness or harmoniousness of diction, ἡδυεπία.* Cic.

**SUAVILŌQUUS** (suave & loquor), a, um, 3 *adject. speaking or sounding sweetly.* Lucret.

**SUAVILŌDUS** (suavis & ludus), ii, m. 3.

one that takes delight in stage-plays, or delights others with them. Tertull.

**SUAVIŌ**, or **SAVIŌ** (suavium, or saviolum), as, a. 1. *to kiss.* Pompon. ap. Non. Ego illam non amplectar, non suaviem?

**SUAVIŌLUM**, and **SAVIŌLUM** (dimin. 3 of suavium, or savium), i, n. *a little kiss, φίλημάτιον.* Catull. Saviolum tristi tristicius helleboro.

**SUAVIŌR**, and **SAVIŌR** (suavium, or savium), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. *to kiss, φίλέω.* Cic. Atticam nostram suaviari cupio.

**SUAVIS** (from ἡδύς, or ἀδύς), e, adj. *sweet, pleasant, grateful, delightful, luscious, agreeable to the senses.* Cic. odor. Plin. aqua. — Hence, in general, *pleasant, agreeable.* Lucret. flores. Cic. homo. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Mihi suavissimum est, dare, &c. Horat. Sermo suavior. — ¶ *Suave, adverbially, for suaviter.* Horat. Suave resonare.

**SUAVITAS** (suavis), ātis, f. *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, with regard to the senses, ἡδός, γλυκύτης.* Cic. cibi. Id. odorum. Id. coloris. Id. Suavitates, h. e. enjoyments. — ¶ Also, in general, *pleasantness, sweetness, grace, gratefulness.* Nepos. vocis. Cic. sermonum, ingenii. — Hence, *pleasantness in behavior, courteousness, affability.* Cic.

**SUAVITER** (Id.), adv. *sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably to the senses, ἡδέως.* Cic. Quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blandiatur. Plin. Odor suaviter gravis. — ¶ Also, in general, *sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably.* Cic. loqui. Id. meminisse, h. e. with pleasure. Id. Suavisissime scriptæ literæ. Horat. Suavis. Plin. Suavisissime et peritissime legere, with a good pronunciation, and a fine tone of voice. Petron. Facere sibi suaviter, to enjoy himself, take his pleasure.

**SUAVITUDŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Suavitatis.* Auct. ad Herem.

**SUAVIUM**, and **SAVIUM**, ii, n. *the mouth or the lip.* Plaut. and Gell. — ¶ Also, *a kiss, φίλημα.* Cic. Alicui dare savium, h. e. to give a kiss, to kiss. — ¶ Also, *a term of endearment used by lovers.* Terent. Meum suavium, h. e. my sweet, my dear.

**SUB** (from ὑπ', h. e. ὑπὸ), *under*, with reference to a thing that is higher or above, usually with an *accusat.* to the question, *Whither?* with an *ablat.* to the question, *Where?* Cic. Habitare sub terra. Cæs. and Liv. Mittere sub jugum, or, Liv. sub jugo. — Also, *under, at the time of, under the government.* Nepos. Sub proscriptione. Sueton. Sub eo, h. e. under his government. — Also, *beneath, at the foot of.* Cæs. Sub montem consedis. Virg. Sub rupe. — Also, *from under, from beneath.* Plaut. Sub terra erepsisti. — Also, *under, on, with.* Cels. Sub frigido sudore mori. Cic. Sub ea conditione, h. e. on this condition. Sueton. Sub pena mortis, h. e. on pain of death. — Also, *under*, when it denotes subjection or subordination, command, superintendence, &c. Nepos. Cujus sub imperio erat. Liv. Sub Hannibale magistro edoctus. Cic. Sub sensu subiecta sunt. — Also, *under, before, or in.* Cæs. Sub oculis domini probare operam studebant. Liv. Sub oculis erant. Senec. Sub oculis venire. — Also, *under, or in.* Liv. Sub armis manere, h. e. under arms. Id. Sub jactu teli esse, h. e. within the reach of. So, also, Id. Sub icu venire. Ovid. Spatiari sub umbra. Plaut. Sub manus succedit, h. e. under or in one's hands. — ¶ Also, of place, time and other things, in. Horat. Sub alta domo. Virg. Sub templo lustrat singula. Ovid. Aberat sub Libycis oris. Virg. Sub nocte, in the night time. Colum. Sub expectatione, h. e. in expectation. — ¶ Also, of time, at, by, during. Cæs. Sub profectioe, h. e. during the march. Virg. Sub noctem cura recur-sat, h. e. at night. Ovid. Sub luce, h. e. by day. — ¶ Also, of time, towards. Cæs. Sub noctem. — ¶ Also, immediately after. Liv. Sub eas (literas) statim recitatae sunt. Liv. Sub hanc vocem fremitus multitudinis fuit, h. e. on these words there arose, &c. Id. Sub hæc dic-

ta omnes procubuerunt, h. e. at these words. Virg. Ille sub hæc dixit, h. e. upon this. Id. Sub quo, h. e. immediately after him. — ¶ Also, *by, near, hæræ by.* Varr. Sub urbe Roma. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Sub manu esse, h. e. to be at hand. Liv. Missi sub muros ad colloquium. Virg. Sub illo tumulo. — ¶ Also, *by.* Ovid. Cadere sub milite, h. e. to be slain by, &c. — ¶ Also, *with.* Propert. Querula sub lite peregit. — ¶ Also, *to the sound of.* Virg. Sub crotalo movere latus. — ¶ Also, *on account of.* Colum. Sub hoc metu Virg. Falsa sub prodicione. — ¶ Also, *on, upon.* Virg. Monte sub æro. Plaut. Sub solim, h. e. humi. — ¶ Also, *towards*, to the question, *Whither?* Virg. Via sub menia tendit. Id. Oculos sub astra tenebat.

**SUBABSURDE** (subabsurdus), adv. *some-what absurdly, ὑπατόπως.* Cic. Quæ subabsurde dicuntur.

**SCRABSURDUS** (sub & absurdus), a, u, i, adj. *somewhat absurd, ὑπατόπος.* Cic.

**SUBACCUSŌ** (sub & accuso), as, a. 1. *to blame somewhat, find fault with slightly, ὑπομύφομαι.* Cic. discessum. Id. aliquem.

**SUBACIDUS** (sub & acidus), a, um, adj. 2 *somewhat sour or sharp, ὑπόζυς.* Cato. vinum.

**SUBACTYŌ** (subigo), ōnis, f. *a preparing or working by pounding, kneading, chewing, φέρσις.* Vitruv. — ¶ Also, *figur.* a cultivating or improving of the mind. Cic.

**SUBACTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who works any thing.* Lamprid.

**SUBACTŌS** (Id.), us, m. *a working, kneading.* 2 *ing.* Plin.

**SUBACTUS**, a, um. See *Subigo.*

**SUBADJŪVA** (sub & adjuvo), æ, m. an 3 *assistant.* Cod. Just.

**SUBADMŌVEŌ** (sub & admoveo), es, a. 2. *to bring by degrees or clandestinely near or to.* Colum.

**SUBADRŌGANTER** (sub & adroganter), adv. same as *Subarroganter.*

**SUBADSENTYŌR**, and **SUBADSENTYŌR**, same as *Subassentio*, or — or.

**SUBÆRATŌS** (sub & æratus) a, um, adj. 3 *that is brass within, ὑπόχαλκος.* Pers. aurum, h. e. that has gold outside, but copper inside.

**SUBAGITATYŌ**, and **SUBIGITATYŌ** (sub-3 agito), ōnis, f. *a working.* — Figur. a feeling or touching in a lewd manner. Plaut.

**SUBAGITATRYX**, and **SUBIGITATRYX** 3 (Id.), icis, f. *she that works.* — Figur. she that feels or touches in a lewd manner. Plaut.

**SUBAGITŌ**, and **SUBIGITŌ** (frequentat. 3 of subigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to work.* — Hence, *to feel or touch in a lascivious manner.* Terent. — Also, perhaps, *de concubitu.* Plaut. — ¶ Also, *to ply.* Apul.

**SUBAGRESTIS** (sub & agrestis), e, adj. *somewhat rude, clownish, or rustic, ὑπαρρεῖος.* Cic.

**SUBALARIS** (sub & alaris), e, adj. *under the wings.* Lamprid. — ¶ Also, *under the arm-pits.* Nepos. telum, h. e. carried or used to be carried under the arm-pits.

**SUBALBENS** (sub & albens), adject. tis, 3 *whitish.* Cassiod.

**SUBALBICANS** (sub & albicans), adj. tis, 3 *whitish.* Varr.

**SUBALBIDUS** (sub & albidus), a, um, 2 *adject. somewhat white, a little white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος.* Plin.

**SUBALBŌS** (sub & albus), a, um, adj. 3 *whitish, a little white, ὑπόλευκος.* Varr.

**SUBALPINŌS** (sub & Alpinus), a, um, 2 *adject. on or near the Alps, Subalpine.* Plin.

**SUBALTERNICUM** (unc.), i, n. *a kind of amber of a reddish color.* Plin.

**SUBAMARŌS** (sub & amarus), a, um, 2 *adject. somewhat bitter, ὑπόπικρος.* Cic.

**SUBAPERIO** (sub & aperio), is, a. 4. *to 3 open gently or secretly, ὑπανοίγω.* Ar-nob.

**SUBAQUANEŌS** (sub & aqua), a, um, 3 *adject. that lies under water, ὑπόδρος.* Ter-tull.

**SUBAQUILŌS** (sub & aquilus), a, um, 3 *adject. somewhat brown or tawny.* Plaut.

**SÜBRÄTOR** (subaro), örls, m. *he who* 2 *ploughs near to any thing.* Plin.  
**SÜBÄRESÖ** (sub & aresco), is, n. 3. to 2 *become somewhat dry.* Vitruv.  
**SÜBÄRGÜTÜLÖS** (sub & argutus), a, 3 um, adj. *somewhat pert.* Gell.  
**SÜBÄRMÄLIS** (sub & armus), e, adj. *that* 3 *is under the arm.* — Hence, Subarmale, is, n. or, Subarmalis, is, m. *a kind of garment which perhaps was thrown back under the arm.* Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. and ap. Vopisc.  
**SÜBÄRÖ** (sub & aro), as, a. I. to plough 2 *under or near any thing.* ὑπαρόω. Plin.  
**SÜBÄRRÖGÄNTER** (sub & arroganter), 1 adv. *somehow arrogantly or proudly,* ὑπελαζώνως. Cic.  
**SÜBÄSPÄR** (sub & asper), ära, ärum, adj. 2 *somewhat rough.* Cels.  
**SÜBÄSSENTIÖ** (sub & assentio), is, n. 2 4. or **SÜBÄSSENTIÖR**, iris, dep. 4. to 2 *yield or assent a little.* Quintil. Subassentientibus humeris.  
**SÜBÄSSÖ** (sub & asso), as, a. I. to roast 3 *a little ar by degrees.* Apic. Subassare tubera. Id. pisces.  
**SÜBÄTIO** (subto) önis, f. *desire of copulation,* said of hogs. Plin.  
**SÜBÄUDIO** (sub & audio), is, a. 4. to 3 *hear a little, or, simply, to hear.* Apul. — ¶ Also, to understand. Ascon.  
**SÜBÄURÄTÖS** (sub & auratus), a, um, 2 adj. *somewhat gilt.* Petron. annulus.  
**SÜBÄUSCÜLTÖ** (sub & ansculto), as, a. 1. to listen, hearken, eavesdrop, ὑπακράδουαι. Cic.  
**SÜBÄÜSTERÖS** (sub & austerus), a, um, 2 adj. *somewhat tart.* Cels. Vinum subausterum.  
**SÜBÄLBÖ** (sub & balbe), adv. *somewhat* 3 *stammeringly or stutteringly.* Spartian.  
**SÜBÄLLIO**, önis, m. as if were, *under-* 3 *Ballio, vice-Ballio.* Plaut.  
**SÜBÄSILICÄNÖS** (sub & basilica), a, 3 um, adj. *one who walks in piazzas or courts to inquire about news; an exchange-walker, an idle loquger.* Plaut.  
**SÜBÄIBÖ** (sub & bibo), is, ibi, ibitum, 2 a. 3. to drink a little, tippic, ὑποπίνω. Plaut. and Sueton.  
**SÜBÄINI** (sub & bini), æ, a, adj. *two or* 3 *two and two.* Manil.  
**SÜBÄLÄNDIÖR**, iris, dep. 4. to flatter, 3 *caress or fondle a little, or, in general, to fondle, caress, flatter.* Plaut. alieni.  
**SÜBÄREVIS** (sub & brevis), e, adj. *some-* 2 *what short.* Plin.  
**SÜBÄERÖLÖS** (sub & cæruleus), a, um, 2 adj. *bluish.* Cels.  
**SÜBÄCÄNDIDÖS** (sub & candidus), a, um, 2 adj. *somewhat white, whitish,* ὑπόλευκος. Plin.  
**SÜBÄVÖS** (sub & cavius), a, um, adj. 2 *hollow underneath.* Lucret.  
**SÜBÄCENTURIO** (sub & centurio), önis, 2 m. *a subcenturion, under-centurion,* ὑποκατόνταρος. Liv.  
**SÜBÄCENTURIO**, as. 2 See Succenturia.  
**SÜBÄCERNÖ**, and **SÜCCÄERNÖ** (sub & cerno), is, crëvi, crëtum, a. 3. to runge, bolt, searce or sift meul, ἔκκρινω, σήσω. Plin. — ¶ Also, to sluke, agitude, toss. Sever. in Ætina.  
**SÜBÄCINERICIÖS** (sub & cinericus), a, 3 um, adj. *baked under or in the ashes.* Isidor. panis.  
**SÜBÄCINGÖ**, &c. See Succingo.  
**SÜBÄCISIVÖS**. See Subsecivus.  
**SÜBÄCÖACTÖS**, a, um, adj. *an incorrect reading, in Cæs. B. G. 3, 44. Ed. Orend. reads coactus.*  
**SÜBÄCELESTIÖS** (sub & cælestis), e, adj. 3 *under the heavens.* Tertull.  
**SÜBÄCENÖ** (sub & cæno), as, a. I. to sup 2 *or eat below, ὑποδειπνέω.* Quintil. 6, 3.  
**SÜBÄCERÖLÖS**, a, um. See Subcæru- 2 *lens.*  
**SÜBÄCÖNTÖMELIÖSÖ** (sub & contumeliose), adv. *somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously,* ὑβριστικῶς. Cic.  
**SÜBÄCÖQUÖ** (sub & coquo), is, a. 3. to 3 *cook a little or slightly.* Marcell. Eopir.  
**SÜBÄCÖRTEX** (sub & cortex) icis, m. and 3 *f. the inner bark or rind.* Veget.  
**SÜBÄCRASSÖLÖS** (sub & crassulus, not 3 *used, dimin. of crassus), a, um, adj. somewhat thick.* Capitolin.  
**SÜBÄCRESCÖ**. See Succresco.  
**SÜBÄCRETÖS**, or **SÜCCRETÖS** particip. 2 *from subcerno.*

**SÜBÄCRISPÖS** (sub & crispus), a, um, adj. 1 *somewhat crisped, curled, or frizzled.* Cic. capillus.  
**SÜBÄCRUDÖS** (sub & crudus), a, um, adj. 2 *somewhat raw, not quite boiled.* Cato and Cels.  
**SÜBÄCRÜENTÖS** (sub & cruentus), a, um, 2 adj. *somewhat bloody,* ὑφαίματος. Cels.  
**SÜBÄCÜBÖ**, &c. See Succubo.  
**SÜBÄCÜLTRÖ** (sub & culter), as, a. 1. to 3 *cut with a knife.* Apic.  
**SÜBÄCÜMBÖS**, or **SÜCCÜMBÖS** (unc.), i, 3 m. *a boundary-stone.* Auct. de limit.  
**SÜBÄCÜNEÖ** (sub & cuneo), as, ävi, ätun, 2 a. 1. to join by wedges, to wedge. Vitruv.  
**SÜBÄCÜRÖVÖS** (sub & curvus), a, um, adj. 3 *somewhat crooked.* Ammian.  
**SÜBÄCÜSTÖS** (sub & custos), ödis, m. and 3 *f. an under-keeper, ὑποφύλαξ, ἀντιφύλαξ.* Plaut.  
**SÜBÄDEÄLBÖ** (sub & dealbo), as, a. 1. to 3 *make whitish.* Varr.  
**SÜBÄDEÄBILIS** (sub & debilis), e, adj. 2 *somewhat weak or lame.* Sueton.  
**SÜBÄDEÄBILITÄTÖS** (sub & debilitatus), 1 a, um, adj. *somewhat weakened, debilitated, or discouraged,* ὑπελασθενών. Cic.  
**SÜBÄDEFICIÖ** (sub & deficio), is, n. 3. to 3 *become somewhat or gradually weak or languid.* Curt.  
**SÜBÄDIÄCÖNÖS** (sub & diaconus), i, m. 3 *a subdeacon, ὑποδιάκονος.* Cod. Justinian.  
**SÜBÄDIÄLIS** (sub dio), e, adj. *in the open* 2 *air, ὑπαίσιος.* Plin. — Hence, Subdiale, a. sollar. Plin. — Instead of it, we find subdial. Tertull. — Subdialis, c, is used for subdialis by Ammian.  
**SÜBÄDIFFICILIS** (sub & difficilis), e, 1 adj. *somewhat difficult,* ὑποχάλερος. Cic.  
**SÜBÄDIFFIDÖ** (sub & diffido), is, n. 3. to 1 *distrust a little.* Cic.  
**SÜBÄDISJUNCTIVÖS** (sub & disjunctivus), a, um, adj. *subdisjunctive, said of two things opposed to each other, either so that one only at once, or neither of them, may take place, or so that one or the other must take place.* Pandect.  
**SÜBÄDISTINGUÖ** (sub & distingo), is, a. 3 3. to make a small interpolation, as, a colon. Ascon.  
**SÜBÄDITÄTIÖS**, and **SÜBÄDITÄCIÖS** (sub- 3 *do), a, um, adj. pretended, supposed, feigned, supposititious, counterfeit, ὑποβολιμαῖος, ὑπόβλητος.* Cic.  
**SÜBÄDITIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, *supposititious, counterfeit, spurious, supposed, feigned, pretended.* Plaut. and Sueton. — ¶ Also, put for another. Arnob.  
**SÜBÄDITÖ** (frequentat. of subdo), as, a. 1. 3 *to afford, supply.* Lucret.  
**SÜBÄDITÖS**, a, um. See Subdo.  
**SÜBÄDIÖ** (sub & diu, for dio), adv. *in the* 2 *day time, by day, καθ' ἡμέραν.* Plaut.  
**SÜBÄDIVAL**, } See Subdialis.  
**SÜBÄDIVALIS**, }  
**SÜBÄDIVIDÖ** (sub & divido), is, isi, isum, 3 a. 3. to subdivide. Augustin. libros.  
**SÜBÄDIVISIÖ** (subdivido), önis, f. *a sub-* 3 *division.* Hieronym.  
**SÜBÄDIVISÖS**, a, um. See Subdivido.  
**SÜBÄDÖ** (sub & do), is, ädi, ätun, a. 3. to put, place, or set under, ὑποτίθημι. Cic. ignes. Ovid. se aquis, h. e. to dive. Hence, Liv. spiritus alicui, h. e. to make proud. — Hence, to put under in writing, write below. Gell. versus. — Also, in speaking, to subjain. Auson. Illico subdidisti. — Also, to subjinate, make subject, reduce. Tacit. Ne feminæ imperio subderentur. Tibull. Proles subdita regno. — Also, to expose, subject, give up, leave to. Plin. Ep. rem casibus. Lucret. rem oculorum visui, h. e. to make visible. Sil. colla Fortuna, h. e. to bend. — Also, to put one thing or person in the place of another, to substitute. Cic. judicem in meum locum. Gell. verbum verbo. Particularly, with deception, to substitute, put something spurious into the place of what is true and genuine, to forge, counterfeit, falsify. Tacit. testamentum. Cic. alicuiem in alicujus locum. Hence, Subditus, a, um, *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit, pretended, false.* Liv. filius. — Also, to suborn. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to put, apply or give to. Liv. calcaria equo, h. e. to apply the spurs, to spur. Tacit. tau-

ros aratro, h. e. to join or put to. Virg. Flamma medullis subdita, h. e. injecta. Ovid. Subdita templo Appias, h. e. near it. — Hence, to use, apply. Cod. Just. supplicia.  
**SÜBÄDÖCEÖ** (sub & doceo), es, a. and n. 1 2. TRANS. to teach somewhat or now and then, ὑποδιδάσκω. Cic. — ¶ INTRANS. to be an assistant-teacher, assist as an under-teacher. Augustin. grammatico.  
**SÜBÄDÖCTÖR** (subdoceo), öris, m. *an* 3 *under-teacher, under-master, usher.* Auson.  
**SÜBÄDÖLÖ** (subdolos), adv. *deceitfully,* 2 *cunningly, craftily, subtly,* ὑποδύως Plaut.  
**SÜBÄDÖLÖS** (sub & dolus), a, um, adj. 2 *cunning, crafty, deceitful, sly, subtle, ἀπατηλός.* Cæs. oratio. Sallust. homo. — Hence, dangerous. Martial. rete.  
**SÜBÄDÖMÖ** (sub & domo), as, ni, itum, a. 3 1. to tame, subdue. Plaut.  
**SÜBÄDÖBITÖ** (sub & dubito), as, n. 1. to 2 *be somewhat doubtful, doubt a little, ὑπεδοιάζω.* Cic.  
**SÜBÄDÜCÖ** (sub & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to draw from under, draw away, take away, particularly secretly or by stealth. Cato. Ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito. Virg. ense capiti. Cæs. lapides ex turri. Liv. aliquid furto. Propert. amores, sc. by intrigue. — Also, in general, to withdraw, take away, remove. Cic. cibum athletæ, h. e. to withhold. Terent. se clam alicui, h. e. to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away. — Hence, to withdraw, draw off, lead away. Cæs. copias in proximum colleum. Liv. cohortes e dextro cornu. — Also, to remove, conceal, hide. Pandect. rein de judicio. — Also, to loosen, open, by purges or emetics. Cels. alvum. — Also, to reckon, reckon together, calculate, compute, cast up or balance an account. Cic. rationes, h. e. to cast up an account. So, also, Id. calculos. Id. summam. Hence, Terent. and Cic. Subducta ratione, h. e. with deliberation. — ¶ Also, to draw up, lift or raise up. Liv. cataractam in tantum altitudinis. Ovid. tunicas. — Hence, to haul to land, draw ashore, ἀνέλκειν, (opposed to deducere, καθέλκειν.) Cæs. naves. Liv. classem. — ¶ Also, to bring or lead to a place. Sallust. milites in primam aciem. Cæs. copias in colleum. (See above.) — ¶ Also, to draw down. Virg. Se subducere colles incipient, h. e. decrease, decline, lose themselves in the plain. — ¶ See, also, Subductus, a, um.  
**SÜBÄDÜCTÄRIÖS** (subduco), a, um, adj. 3 *that with which any thing is drawn or lifted up.* Cato. funis.  
**SÜBÄDÜCTIÖ** (Id.), önis, f. *a drawing a* 2 *ship ashore, hauling it to land.* Cæs. — ¶ Also, a computation, calculation. — Hence, figur. Cic. Subductiones.  
**SÜBÄDÜCTÖS**, a, um, particip. from subduco. — ¶ Adj. remote, retired, concealed. Plin. cubiculum. Martial. Terra subductor.  
**SÜBÄDÜLCIÖS** (sub & dulcis), e, adj. *some-* 2 *what sweet, ὑπογλυκός.* Plin.  
**SÜBÄDÜRÖS** (sub & durus), a, um, adj. 2 *somewhat hard or difficult.* Q. Cic.  
**SÜBÄEDÖ** (sub & edo), is, ädi, ätum, a. 3 3 *to eat or wear away underneath, ὑποτρύνω.* Ovid.  
**SÜBÄEÖ** (sub & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. 4. to go under any thing, ὑπείμι, εἶναι. Ovid. aquas. Cæs. tectum, h. e. under a roof, into a house. Virg. operta telluris. Liv. Luna sub orbem solis subit. Hence, Propert. Subire alicui, or, Juvenal. alicuiem, for concubere cum alicui. — Hence, to go under, stoop. Virg. Ille astu subit, h. e. stooped. Id. mucronein, to run under the sword. Particularly, to go under any thing for the purpose of carrying it to bear. Horat. ous. Virg. parentem humeris. Id. fetetro. — Hence, figur. to encounter, undergo, sustain, endure, suffer. Cic. labores. Id. penam. Id. dolorem. Id. iudicium. Virg. and Plin. currum, h. e. to be yoked to a chariot. Ovid. verbera, h. e. to be beaten. Also, with an infinit. following, for comari. Stat. pelere tela. — ¶ Also, to go or come up, ascend, climb, mount. Hirt. colleum. Liv. muros. Virg. Orbem medium

nox subibat. — *Figur.* Virg. Herbae subeunt, *h. e.* to grow, spring or come up. — *¶* Also, to go to or into any thing, approach, advance, draw near, come up to. *Lic.* ad hostes. *Id.* ad urbem. Virg. muros. Ovid. latebras. Horat. cavum, *h. e.* to go into, enter. Liv. Nunquam co-subiri potuit. So, also, in chess. Ovid. Partem subire, to make an attack upon a part. — Also, to approach for the purpose of speaking to, to accost, address. Stat. Tonantem Juno subit. — Also, figur. to come or go. Cic. Verba sub acnien stilli subeant. Virg. Subeunt morbi. Ovid. Subeunt mihi fastidia (feminarum), *h. e.* comes upon. — Hence, to fall upon, assail, attack, invade. Virg. herbesum. Liv. mœnia. — Also, to come into one's mind, suggest itself to one's recollection, occur. Liv. Subiit cogitatio animum. Ovid. Mentem subiit, quo præmia facta pararis. *Id.* Subiit, quæ verba. — *¶* Also, to come in the place of any one, succeed, come after. Liv. Prinæ legionis tertia subiit. Ovid. Furcas subiere columnæ. Ovid. Subiit argentea proles. — *¶* Also, to come unobservedly, come by stealth, steal upon, steal into. Ovid. Subit sopor furtim. Propert. Illa subit. — *¶* See, also, Subitus, *a, um*.

**SUBER** (unc.), êris, *n.* the cork-tree, cork-oak, (Quercus suber, L.), ὑψος, φελλός, φλοιός δένδρον. Plin. — *¶* Also, cork. Virg.

**SUBERECTUS**, *a, um, particip.* from subere-3 rigo.

**SUBEREUS** (suber), *a, um, adj.* of the cork-tree. Seren. Sammon. Subereus cortex.

**SUBERIES**, êi, *f.* same as Suber. Lucil. 3 ap. Fest.

**SUBERIGŎ** (sub & erigo), *is, exi, ectum, 3 a. 3.* to raise or lift up. Sil. Isthmu suberigit unda.

**SUBERINUS** (suber), *a, um, adj.* same as Suberens. Sidon.

**SUBERRŎ** (sub & erro), *as, n. 1.* to wander any where, ὑποπλανᾶσθαι. Claudian. montibus.

**SUBEX** (for subjex, from subjicio), *icis, m.* that which is laid under, a bottom, base. Enn.

**SUBEXHIBĒŎ** (sub & exhibeo), *es, a. 2.* 3 to represent by any thing, to exhibit or show somewhat. Arnob.

**SUBFERMENTATUS** (sub & fermentatus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat fermented. Tertull.

**SUBFERVEŎ**, **SUBFERVEFACIŎ**, &c. 2 See Sufferveo, &c.

**SUBFLAVUS**, and **SUFFLAVUS** (sub & flavus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat yellowish or flaccid. Sueton. capillus.

**SUBFŎDIDŎ**. See Suffodio.

**SUBFRIGIDĒ** (subfrigidus), *adv.* somewhat coldly, ὑποψύχρως. — Hence, somewhat absurdly or sillily. Gell.

**SUBFRIGIDUS** (sub & frigidus), *a, um, 3 adj.* somewhat cold, cool, ὑποψύχρως. — *Figur.* Ammian. Subfrigidum argumentum.

**SUBFUSCULUS**, and **SUFFUSCULUS** 3 (dimin. of subfuscus, or suffuscus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat dark-brown. Apul.

**SUBFUSCUS**, and **SUFFUSCUS** (sub & fuscus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat dark-brown. Tacit. Margarita subfusca et liventia.

**SUBGERŎ**, &c. See Suggero.

**SUBGLŪTIŎ** (sub & glutio), *is, n. 4.* to sob, yez, hiccup. Veget.

**SUBGRANDIS** (sub & grandis), *e, adj.* somewhat large or big. Cic. Subgrande cubiculum.

**SUBGRĒDIŎR**. See Sugredior.

**SUBGRŪNDĀ**, and **SUGGRŪNDĀ** (sub & grunda), *ie, f.* the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain, γειῶνον. Varr.

**SUBGRŪNDĀRIUM** (unc.), *ii, n.* the 3 grave of a child not yet forty days old. Fulg. Planc.

**SUBGRŪNDĀTIŎ**, or **SUGGRŪNDĀTIŎ** 2 (subgrunda, or suggrunda), *ōnis, f.* the eaves of a house, γειῶνωσις. Vitruv. Cantilieri prominentes ad extremam subgrundinationem.

**SUBGRŪNDIUM**, or **SUGGRŪNDIUM** 3 (unc.), *ii, n.* the eaves of a house. Vitruv. Tabulæ in subgrundiis collocatæ.

**SUBGRŪNNIŎ** (sub & grunnio), *is, n. 4.* 3 to grunt a little. Paulin. Nolan.

**SUBHÆREŎ** (sub & hæreo), *es, n. 2.* to hang, stick, cleave. Valer. Max. in suspicione.

**SUBHÆSTARIŎS** (sub & hasta), *a, um, 3 adj.* to be sold by auction. Cod. Theod. possessiones.

**SUBHÆSTATIŎ** (subhasto), *ōnis, f.* a sale 3 by auction. Cod. Just.

**SUBHÆSTŎ** (sub & hasta), *as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1.* to sell by auction, λαφύρωπωλέω. Cod. Theod.

**SUBHŎRRESCŎ** (sub & horresco), *is, n. 3.* 3 to become rough or boisterous. Siscun. ap. Non.

**SUBHŎRRIDUS** (sub & horridus), *a, um, 1 adj.* somewhat rough or uncouth, ὑποφρικῶς. Cic. Tristis, taciturnus, subhorridus.

**SUBHŎMIDUS** (sub & humidus), *a, um, 1 adj.* somewhat moist. Cels.

**SUBJACĒŎ**, *es, ui, n. 2.* to be or lie beneath, 2 to lie below or near a thing, ὑποκειμαι. Plin. Ep. Subjacens mare. Id. Fenes-tris subjacet vestibulum villæ. — *¶* Also, to be subject or exposed to, to be joined or connected with, to exist or be present. Quintil. Causa, cui subjacent lites, *h. e.* belong. — *¶* Also, to be in the power of any one. Lactant. Subjacet deo.

**SUBJACTŎ**, *as, a. 1.* same as Subjecto. 3 Varr.

**SUBICES**, *um, m.* See Suber.

**SUBICULUM** (subjicio), *i, n.* that which is laid under any thing. Plant.

**SUBIDUS** (unc.), *a, um, adj.* burning with 3 love; or, skilled in matters of love. Gell. 19, 9, e poeta.

**SUBJECTĒ** (subjectus), *adv.* humbly, sub- 1 missively. Cæs.

**SUBJECTIŎ** (subjicio), *ōnis, f.* a putting or placing under, ὑποθεσις. Hence, that which is put under a catapulta. Vitruv. — Cic. Sub aspectum, *h. e.* the bringing or placing of a thing under one's view. — *¶* Also, a forging or falsifying. Liv. testamenti. — *¶* Also, an adding, annexing or subjoining. Auct. ad Her. rationis. — Hence, a rhetorical figure, when an orator asks a question, and then supplies the answer, ἀνθυποπᾶ. Auct. ad Her. — Also, an annexed explanation. Auct. ad Her.

**SUBJECTIVE** (subjectivus), *adv.* relating 3 to the subject. Martian. Capell.

**SUBJECTIVUS** (subjectus), *a, um, adj.* 3 that is added or subjoined. Tertull. — *¶* Apul. pars, *h. e.* the subject of a sentence.

**SUBJECTŎ** (frequentat. of subjicio), *as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to throw or put under, ὑποτίθημι. Ovid. manus. — *¶* Also, to add, join or apply to. Horat. stimulos alicui, *h. e.* to prick. — *¶* Also, to throw or cast up, ἀναρρίπτω. Virg. arenam alte.

**SUBJECTŎR** (subjicio), *ōris, m.* a forger 1 or falsifier, ὑποβόλεός. Cic. testamentoruni.

**SUBJECTUM** (Id.), *i, n.* the subject. Apul. **SUBJECTUS** (Id.), *us, m.* a putting under, 2 joining to. Plin.

**SUBJECTUS**, *a, um, particip.* from sub-jicio. — *¶* Adj. lying under. Cic. aquiloni. — *¶* Also, subject, subjected, in subjectum, ruled over. Hence, Subjecti, subjects. Tacit. — *¶* Also, subordinate. Cic. Sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia pudor, &c. — *¶* Also, lying near or by any thing, bordering upon. Liv. Campus viæ subjectus. Cic. Alvi natura subjecta stomacho. — *¶* Also, connected with, or belonging to any thing. Cic. Memoria et scientia oratoribus subjecta esse debent. Id. Materia ad argumentum subjecta.

**SUBIGITŎ**. See Subagito.

**SUBIGŎ** (sub & ago), *is, ēgi, actum, a. 3.* to drive, bring, lead, or conduct to a place, ὑπάγω. Varr. sues in umbrosum locum. Liv. naves ad castellum. — Hence, figur. to bring to any thing, force, constrain, compel, oblige. Liv. hostes ad dedicationem. Id. Metu subactus. Also, with ut following. Plant. Ego illum verberibus, ut sit quietus, subegero. Also, with an infinit. Sallust. Mortales falsos fieri subegit. Liv. Tarquinienses metu subegerat, frumentum exercitui

præbere. — Also, to drive, put in motion, impel. Virg. navem conto. Val. Flacc. pontum remis, *h. e.* to row. — *¶* Also, to drive up or upwards. Virg. lembum adverso flumine, *h. e.* to row against the stream. Sil. ad sidera. — *¶* Also, to join to any thing. Senec. sonipedes jugo, *h. e.* to yoke. — *¶* Also, to work, prepare, as, by kneading, pounding, ploughing, chewing, &c. Cato. corium pilis. Vitruv. terram cum paleis. Plin. farinam, *h. e.* to knead. Id. Subigere non queunt, *h. e.* masticate. Id. Pelles subactæ, *h. e.* tanned, dressed. Ovid. opus digitis, *h. e.* to spin. — Hence, of the earth, to work, break up, dig, till, plough, cultivate. Cic. glebas. Id. arva aratrīs. — Also, to rub, curry. Colum. terga. Vitruv. candela inteisque, *h. e.* to rub, polish. — Also, to whet, sharpen, edge. Virg. securas in cote. — Also, to make soft, pliable or manageable. Senec. virum, *h. e.* to break the spirits of. — Also, to torment, excruciate. Acc. Mors amici subigit. — Also, to make tame, tame. Colum. virum. — Hence, of men and nations, to make subject, subject, reduce, subjugate, vanquish, conquer, subdue. Sallust. nationes. Cic. partem orbis. Id. Quos vici et subegi. Also, of animals. Id. Aquila subigit anguem. Hence, in a double sense. Sueton. Gallias Cæsar subegit, Nicomedes Cæsarem. — Also, to work, form, cultivate. Cic. Ingenium subactum. Liv. Homines subacti. — *¶* Cic. Subigit.

**SUBJICĒŎ** (sub & jacio), *is, jeci, jectum, a. 3.* to throw, put, lay, or set under or below, ὑποτίθημι. Cic. ignem. Plin. ova gallinis. Nepos. epistolam sub pulvinum. Liv. aliquid oculis, or, Auct. ad Herculan. sub aspectum, *h. e.* to place under or before one's eyes, to make visible. — Hence, to subject, make subject, submit. Cic. se imperio alicujus. Virg. Parcere subjectis, *h. e.* the humble or submissive. — Also, to expose, subject, make liable. Cæs. navigationem hiemi, *h. e.* to expose to the dangers of a tempest. Cic. scelus odio. Id. bona voci præconis, or, Id. sub præcone, *h. e.* to cause to be sold by auction. So, also, simply, Sueton. Subjicere. Hence, Cic. Subjici sensibus. Id. Mare est subjectum ventis. — Also, to drive under any thing. Varr. oves sub arbores. — Also, to put in the place of another, to substitute. Hirt. integras copias vulneratis. — Hence, to substitute false for true, forge, falsify. Cic. testamenta. — Hence, to subordinate, range, or place one thing under another, reckon one thing under or within another. Cic. partes (*h. e.* species) generibus. — *¶* Also, to throw upwards, raise, set or lift up. Liv. regem in equum. Virg. corpora saltu in equos, *h. e.* to leap on their horses. — Hence, Subjicere se, to rise, climb up; as, Virg. Alnus se subjicit. Id. taurus. So, also, Subjici, for subjicere se; as, Virg. Subjecta flamma — *¶* Also, to place near or at the foot of. Liv. ædes colli, *h. e.* to build at the foot of a hill. Id. castra urbi, *h. e.* to pitch near. — Hence, to add, join. Ovid. pennas. Cic. Ossa subjecta corpori. So, also, in speaking and writing, to add, subjoin. Cic. rationem. — Also, to place near or by. Cæs. castris legiones. — Also, to connect. Cic. sententiam cum voce, *h. e.* an idea with a word, to understand any thing by it. So, also, Id. rem voci. — Also, to put after any thing. Quintil. longis literis breves. — Hence, to subjoin, answer, reply. Cic. Quod subjicit. Liv. Tum risum obortum Scipionis, et subjicisse. — *¶* Also, to suggest, prompt, bring to mind or recollection, hint. Cic. Subjiciens, quid dicerem. Liv. consilia. Id. spem alicui, *h. e.* to create, instil, inspire with hope. Propert. carmina. Liv. Quæ subjicere conditio rerum poterat. Subjic in Cic. Ep. Tibi subjice ea, *h. e.* remember, represent to yourself. Sometimes it may be rendered, to say. — *¶* Also, to give, hand. Cic. libellum alicui. — *¶* Also, to suborn. Cæs. Metellum. — *¶* Cic. terram ferro, *h. e.* to cultivate, plough. — *¶* See, also, Subjectus, *a, um*.

**SUBIMPŎDENS** (sub & impudens), *tis, 1 somewhat impudent, ὑπαραίχυντος. Cic.*



**SUBINANIS** (sub & inanis), e, adj. some-  
1 what empty and vain, ὑποκενος. Cic.  
**SUBINDE** (sub & inde), adv. then, there-  
upon, upon that, after that, afterwards,  
εἶτα. Horat. — Also, immediately after-  
wards, presently. Liv. — ¶ Also, soon  
after. Liv. — ¶ Also, in quick suc-  
cession, frequently, from time to time, now  
and then. Liv. — ¶ Also, in succes-  
sion, one after another. Liv. — ¶ Also,  
immediately. Liv.  
**SUBINDO** (sub & indo), is, a. 3. to subjoin,  
add. Anrel. Vict.  
**SUBINFLATUS** (sub & inflatus), a, um,  
3 adj. somewhat blown or puffed up. Arnob.  
p. 10.  
**SUBINFLUO** (sub & influo), is, n. 3. to  
2 flow into. Senec.  
**SUBINICIO** (sub & injicio), is, ēci; ec-  
2 tum, a. 3. to lay or put upon. Senec.  
mam.  
**SUBINSTILLO** (sub & instillo), as, a. 1.  
3 to drop into. Apic.  
**SUBINSULSUS** (sub & insulsus), a, um,  
1 adj. somewhat silly, dull or insipid, ὑνά-  
λος. Cic.  
**SUBINTELLIGO** (sub & intelligo), is, a.  
3. 3. to understand a little, or, simply,  
to understand, perceive. Hieronym.  
**SUBINTRO** (sub & intro), as, āvi, ātum,  
3 a. 1. to go or come into secretly, to steal  
in, or, simply, to enter or go into, ὑπερ-  
εἰσέρχου. Augustin.  
**SUBINTRODUCO** (sub & introduco), is,  
3 a. 3. to introduce. Augustin.  
**SUBINTRODEO** (sub & introdeo), is, a. 4. to  
3 enter, go into. Arnob. speciem, h. e.  
to assume.  
**SUBINVIDEO** (sub & invideo), es, idi,  
isum, n. 2. to envy a little, ὑποφθονέω.  
Cic. alicui. — ¶ Also, to hate a little.  
— Hence, Subinvisus, a, um, adj. some-  
what odious. Cic.  
**SUBINVITO** (sub & invito), as, a. 1. to  
invite a little, ὑποκαλέω. Cic.  
**SUBIRASCOR** (sub & irascor), ēris, dep.  
3. to be a little angry, be somewhat angry,  
be displeased, ὑπογίζομαι. Cic. brevi-  
tati literarum.  
**SUBIRATUS** (sub & iratus), a, um, adj.  
3 somewhat angry. Cic. alicui.  
**SUBIS** (unc.), is, f. a kind of bird that  
breaks the eggs of eagles. Plin.  
**SUBITANEUS** (subitus), a, um, adj. sud-  
2 den. Colum. imber, a sudden and unex-  
pected shower.  
**SUBITARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. anything  
2 done suddenly. Liv. milites, suddenly  
raised. Tacit. aedificia, h. e. suddenly  
or hastily built. Gell. dictio, h. e. a  
speaking extempore.  
**SUBITO** (Id.), adv. suddenly, on a sudden,  
hastily, quickly, ἑξαίφνης. Cic. Comi-  
tia habere subito. Id. Subito dicere,  
h. e. to speak extempore.  
**SUBITUS**, a, um, particip. from subeo.  
— ¶ Adj. sudden, hasty, unlooked for,  
unexpected, αἰφνίδιος. Cic. res. Id.  
tempestas. — Hence, that is done or made  
without premeditation, extemporany. Cic.  
oratio, h. e. extemporany. Cæs. consilia,  
h. e. hasty. Plin. causa, h. e. pleaded  
extempore. — Also, new, young, not old.  
Tacit. miles, h. e. raw, newly raised.  
Plin. Ep. imago. — Hence, Subitum,  
anything sudden or unexpected. Plaut.  
Si tibi nihil subiti est. Cic. Subitum  
est, h. e. it is sudden or too sudden.  
Plin. Subita belli, h. e. sudden emer-  
gencies. Id. In subito, h. e. on a sudden  
emergency.  
**SUBJUGALIS** (sub & jugalis), e, adj. ac-  
3 customed to the yoke, ὑποζυγιος. Pru-  
dent.  
**SUBJUGATOR** (subjugo), ōris, m. a subju-  
3 gator, subduer. Apul. Malorum subju-  
gator.  
**SUBJUGIS** (sub & jugum), e, adj. fixed to  
the yoke. Cato. Subjugia lora; (but it  
may be from subjugius.)  
**SUBJUGIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belong-  
2 ing to a yoke. — Hence, Subjugia, h. e.  
the animals joined in one yoke, a yoke.  
Vitruv. So, also, Cato. Subjugia lora,  
h. e. the thongs with which beasts are fas-  
tened to the yoke.  
**SUBJUGO** (sub & jugo), as, a. 1. to bring  
3 under the yoke, subjugate, conquer, sub-  
due, ὑποτάσσω. Lactant. populum legi.  
Ascon. provinciam.  
**SUBJUGUS** (sub & jugus), a, um, adj.

yoked, or to be yoked, ὑποζυγιος. Apul.  
— ¶ Animal subjugum, h. e. a kind of  
animal. Plin. 30, 52. Ed. Hard.  
**SUBJUNCTIVUS** modus, the subjunctive  
3 mood, ὑποτακτικός. Prisc.  
**SUBJUNCTIVUM** (subjungo), ii, n. a. 3  
carriage drawn by animals. Cod. Theod.  
**SUBJUNCTUS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
jungo.  
**SUBJUNGO** (sub & jungo), is, nxi, nctum,  
a. 3. to add, join with, subjoin, annex, con-  
nect. Cic. omnes artes oratori, h. e. to  
require that an orator should be master of.  
Plin. Ep. preces. Virg. Puppis rostro  
Phrygios subjuncta leones. — ¶ Also,  
to yoke, harness. Virg. tigris curru,  
for curru. Colum. juvenco plostro.  
— Hence, to make subject, cause to sub-  
mit, subjugate, subdue, reduce. Cic. ur-  
bes sub imperium. Vellei. provincias  
imperio nostro. Horat. sibi res. — Also,  
to rule over. Virg. gentem. — ¶ Also,  
to substitute. Gell. Exempta una li-  
tera sonitus vastioris, et subjuncta le-  
nioris.  
**SUBLABIUM** (sub & labium), ii, n. a. kind  
3 of herb called dog's-tongue. Apul.  
**SUBLABOR** (sub & labor), ōris, lapsus  
sum, dep. 3. to fall down or to ruins.  
Plin. Ep. Aedificia vetustate sublapsa.  
— Hence, to go to ruin, to vanish. Virg.  
Sublapsa spes. — ¶ Also, to slip or  
glide imperceptibly. Virg. Lues udo  
sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus.  
**SUBLABRO** (sub & labrum), as, a. 1. to  
3 put into the mouth, ὑποκαίω. Non.  
**SUBLACENSIS**, e, adj. 3 See Sublaqueum.  
**SUBLACRIMO** (sub & lacrimo), as, n. 1.  
3 to weep a little. Veget.  
**SUBLAMINA** (sub & lamina), æ, f. an  
2 under-plate. Cato.  
**SUBLAPSUS**, a, um, particip. from subla-  
bor.  
**SUBLAQUEUM**, i, n. a town of Italy, in  
the territory of the Æqui. — Also, an  
estate of Nero near this town. Tacit.  
Hence, Sublacensis, e, adj. belonging to  
Sublaqueum.  
**SUBLATE** (sublatus), adv. highly, loftily.  
Ammian. Nilus diebus centum sublatus  
fluens, minuitur postea. — Figur. Cic.  
dicere. Id. Sublatus dicere, h. e. brag-  
gingly, proudly, haughtily.  
**SUBLATIO** (tollo), ōnis, f. a raising or  
lifting up of the hand or foot in meas-  
uring time, ἄρισ. Quintil. — Figur.  
Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, an annulling,  
destroying. Quintil. judicii.  
**SUBLATORUS**, particip. from tollo.  
**SUBLATUS**, a, um, particip. from tollo.  
**SUBLAVO** (sub & lavo), as, a. 1. to wash  
2 or bathe below or underneath, or on the  
lower part. Cels.  
**SUBLECTIO** (sublego), ōnis, f. a glean-  
3 ing, leasing. Tertull.  
**SUBLECTO** (sub & lacto), as, a. 1. to de-  
3 coy, wheedle, chouse, fool. Plaut. os,  
h. e. to make sport of.  
**SUBLECTUS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
2 lego.  
**SUBLEGO** (sub & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a.  
3. to gather from below, gather under-  
neath, ἀναλέγω. Colum. olivam. Ho-  
rat. Mensam pertersit, et alter sublegit  
quodcumque jaceret inutile, h. e. what  
falls from the table. — ¶ Also, to rob  
secretly, to steal. Plant. liberos. Virg.  
carmina, h. e. to listen to privacy.  
— ¶ Also, to supply, substitute, choose in  
place of another. Liv. in demortuorum  
locum. Justin. senatum. Val. Max.  
principes in ordinem senatorum. —  
¶ Also, to read. Gell.  
**SUBLESTUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. weak, lit-  
3 tle. Plaut. fides. Id. Sublestior fides.  
Id. Sublestissimum vinum.  
**SUBLEVO** (sub & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a.  
1. to lighten, lessen, diminish. Cic. vitia.  
Id. pericula. Id. offensionem. — Hence,  
to lighten, ease, relieve, soften. Cic. sta-  
tum. Id. res adversas. — Also, to help,  
aid, assist, favor. Cic. causam inimici.  
Nepos. fugam alicujus pecunia. Cic.  
homines. — ¶ Also, to lift, raise or  
hold up, lift from the ground, support,  
ὑπεκαίω. Cæs. se, h. e. to raise or lift  
himself up, rise or get up. Cic. aliquid  
stratum ad pedes. Cæs. Abilis subleva-  
tus murum ascendit. Plin. regem hu-  
meris, h. e. to carry. Id. retia furcis.  
Auct. ad Hieron. mentum sinistra, h. e.

to hold. — ¶ Also, to annul, cancel.  
Cic. Sublevata quaestio.  
**SUBLICA** (from ὑποβλήσις), æ, f. a stake or  
pile of wood driven into the ground for  
bearing or supporting any thing. Cæs.  
and Vitruv.  
**SUBLICIUS** (sublica), a, um, adj. consist-  
ing of beams, or resting on piles. Liv.  
pons, h. e. a bridge over the Tiber built by  
Ancus Marcius.  
**SUBLIDO** (sub & ludo), is, tsi, isum, a.  
3. 3. to injure or spoil by degrees. Vitruv.  
— ¶ Also, to press out. Prudent.  
Sublidere lacrimarum voce minuta, h. e.  
to murmur.  
**SUBLIGACULUM** (subligo), i, n. a kind  
of girdle or covering round the loins worn  
under the tunic; slop, trousers, galligas  
kins, drawers, περιζώμα. Cic.  
**SUBLIGAR** (for subligare, from subligo),  
2 is, n. that which one binds about the loins,  
an apron, &c. Martial.  
**SUBLIGATIO** (subligo), ōnis, f. a binding  
3 or tying to any thing. Pallad.  
**SUBLIGATURA** (Id.), æ, f. a truss, περι-  
ζώμα. Theod. Prisc.  
**SUBLIGO** (sub & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a.  
2. 1. to bind or tie below, or, in general, to  
bind to any thing, ὑποδέω. Plin. vites.  
Virg. lateri ense, to gird. — ¶ Also,  
to tuck up, gird up. Martial. Virgo sub-  
ligata, h. e. girt, or wearing an apron.  
— ¶ Also, to gird. Val. Flacc. Quem  
balteus subligat, h. e. qui balteo cingitur,  
or cinctus est.  
**SUBLIME**, adv. See Sublimis.  
**SUBLIMIS** (unc.), e, adj. lofty, high, on  
2 high, elevated, μετέωρος, ὑψηλός. Ovid.  
columna. Virg. porta. Ovid. cacu-  
men montis. Colum. armenta, h. e.  
large, tall. — ¶ Also, aloft in the air.  
Liv. Sublimis abiit, h. e. went towards  
heaven. Terent. Sublimem aliquem rap-  
ere, or arripere, or, Plaut. ferre, h. e.  
to carry any one away on one's shoulders.  
— ¶ Also, living, dwelling, sitting or  
being on high. Catull. aranea. Virg.  
Sublimes in equis redeunt. Liv. Iret  
consul sublimes curru multijugis equis,  
h. e. on a triumphal car. — ¶ Also, ex-  
alted, sublime, lofty, great in its kind, with  
regard to rank, mind, style, &c. Horat.  
Sublimia cures. Quintil. Sublimior co-  
thurnus. Ovid. mens. Varr. vir. —  
¶ Sublime, subst. height, and sometimes  
the air. Cic. In sublime ferri (yet a better  
reading throughout is Sublime ferri),  
h. e. to be carried on high or through the air.  
— ¶ Also, Sublime, adverbially, aloft,  
on high, through or in the air. Cic. Aer  
sublime fertur. Id. Sonus sublime fer-  
tur. Id. Sublime putrescere. — ¶ Super-  
lat. Sublimissimus. Tertull. —  
¶ Sublimus, a, um, occurs also. Lucret.  
and Sallust. Sublima.  
**SUBLIMITAS** (sublimis), ātis, f. height,  
2 ὑψηλότης. — ¶ Also, the place above  
the ground. Colum. — ¶ Also, per-  
fection, excellence. Plin. — ¶ Also,  
loftiness, sublimity, in writing and speak-  
ing. Quintil. Sublimitas, et magnifi-  
centia, et nitor.  
**SUBLIMITER** (Id.), adv. highly, on high,  
2 aloft, loftily, sublimely, μετέωρος, ὑψη-  
λός. Colum. volitare. Ovid. Subli-  
mius. — Figur. Quintil. Sublimius di-  
cenda.  
**SUBLIMO** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lift  
3 or raise up, set on high, exalt, μετεωρίζω.  
Em. facem. Vitruv. Granaria subli-  
mata, h. e. erected in an elevated place.  
**SUBLIMUS**, a, um. See Sublimis, at the  
3 end.  
**SUBLINGIO** (sub & lingo), ōnis, m. an  
3 under-scallion. Plaut. coqui.  
**SUBLINO** (sub & lino), is, tvi, itum,  
2 a. 4. same as Sublino. Plaut. os, h. e.  
to flatter, bribe or cheat.  
**SUBLINO** (sub & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a.  
2. 3. to anoint or besmear underneath, lay on  
a ground color, ὑποχρῖω. Plin. — Also,  
to underlay with any thing. Plin. Quæ  
bractea aurea sublinuntur. — ¶ Also,  
to smear. Plaut. os alicui, h. e. to de-  
ceive, cheat, fool, make a fool of, ὑποτρο-  
μίζω.  
**SUBLIUS**, a, um, particip. from sublino.  
**SUBLIVIDUS** (sub & lividus), a, um, adj.  
2 somewhat livid, somewhat black and blue,  
ὑποπλάιδιος. Cels.  
**SUBLUCANUS** (sub & lux), a, um, adj

towards day, about dayspring, a little before daylight, ἀμφίλευκος. *Plin.* tempora.

**SUBLŪCĒD** (sub & luceo), es, xi, n. 2. to shine forth from below, to give a little light, shine somewhat, glimmer, ὑποφάσκω. *Virg.*

**SUBLŪCIDŪS** (sub & lucidus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat light, ὑπολαμπής. *Apul.* lucus.

**SUBLŪCŌ** (sub & lux), as, a. 1. to make light, thin, clear, ὑπακαθαίρω. *Fest.* arbores.

**SUBLŪDŌ** (sub & luo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to wash underneath, rinse, bathe, ὑπολούω. *Martial.* inguina. — Hence, to wash below; flow by. *Cæs.* Montem flumen sublebat.

**SUBLŪSTRIS** (sub & lux), e, adj. somewhat clear, having a faint light, glimmering, ὑπολαμπής. *Liv.* nox.

**SUBLŪTEŪS** (sub & luteus), a, um, adj. 3 yellowish. *Apul.*

**SUBLŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from subluo.

**SUBLŪVIĒS** (subluo), ei, i, filth, uncleanness, ὑπνάς. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a disease in the feet of sheep between the clees; the foul. *Colum.*

**SUBMÆSTŪS**, or **SUBMŌESTŪS** (sub & mœstus), a, um, adj. somewhat sorrowful. *Amian.*

**SUBMĀNŌ** (sub & mano), as, n. 1. to flow 2 underneath or under any thing. *Vitruv.*

**SUBMĒIŌ** (sub & meio), is, n. 3. to make 3 water under one's self. *Marcel.* Empir.

**SUBMĒIŪLŪS** (submeio), i, m. one that 3 makes water under one's self. *Marcell.* Empir.

**SUBMĒORĀTŪS** (subnemoro), ōnis, f. a memorial, ὑπόμνημα. *Pandect.*

**SUBMĒRGŌ**, and **SŪMMĒRGŌ** (sub & mergo), gis, si, sum, a. 3. to sink or plunge under water, overthrow, dip, drown, submerge, submerse, καταδύω. *Cæs.* navem. *Virg.* homines ponto. *Cic.* Equus submersus. — *Figur.* Arnob. lictionem, h. e. to suppress, conceal.

**SUBMĒRSIŌ** (submergo), ōnis, f. a plunging 3 ing under water, drowning, sinking; submersion, ὑπόδυσις. *Jul.* Firmic.

**SUBMĒRSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a plunging under water, a sinking. *Tertull.*

**SUBMĒRSŪS**, and **SŪMMĒRSŪS**, a, um, particip. from submergo.

**SUBMĒRŪS** (sub & merus), a, um, adj. 3 almost pure, with little mixture. *Plaut.* vinum.

**SUBMĒNYA** (perhaps from sub & minium), 3 æ, f. perhaps a vermilion-colored garment. *Plaut.*

**SUBMĒNISTRĀTŪS** (subministro), ōnis, 3 f. a giving, supplying, affording, χορηγία. *Tertull.*

**SUBMĒNISTRĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a 2 furnisher, supplier, promoter, χορηγός. *Senec.*

**SUBMĒNISTRĀTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a giving 3 ing, supplying. *Macrob.*

**SUBMĒNISTRŌ** (sub & ministro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give, procure, send, furnish, afford, supply, ἐκπορίζω. *Cic.* tela clam. *Id.* alicui pecuniam. *Id.* adiumenta arti. *Auct. B. Afric.* defatigatis integros equites, h. e. to send. *Cæs.* auxilia hostibus, h. e. to give, send.

**SUBMĒSSĒ**, and **SŪMMĒSSĒ** (submissus), adv. with condescension, without pride, modestly, humbly, submissively, ταπεινῶς. *Cic.* supplicare. *Id.* Submissus nos geramus. — ¶ Also, dispassionately, calmly. *Cic.* dicere. — ¶ Also, gently, softly. *Cic.* Demosthenes submissus a primo. *Claudian.* dolere, h. e. less. — ¶ Also, with a low voice. *Petrone.*

**SUBMĒSSIM** (Id.), adv. softly, gently, 2 calmly, with a low voice, in a low tone of voice. *Sueton.*

**SUBMĒSSIŪS** (submitto), ōnis, f. a making low, lowering, depression, ταπεινώσις, χάλασμα. *Cic.* vocis, h. e. a speaking low. *Id.* orationis, h. e. a moderate style, without ornament, passion, &c. *Id.* Parium comparatio nec elationem habet, nec submissionem, h. e. a lowering, lessening, diminishing.

**SUBMĒSSŪS** (Id.), us, m. a sending to. 3 *Tertull.*

**SUBMĒSSŪS**, and **SŪMMĒSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from submitto. — ¶ Adj. soft, gentle, low, not vehement. *Cic.* vox. *Quintil.* Submissus, h. e. speaking with

a low voice. — ¶ Also, low. *Ovid.* vertex. *Quintil.* Submissor. *Cic.* orator, h. e. speaking on low subjects, without ornament or passion. *Id.* Submissa dicere, h. e. trifling, low, trivial things. *Quintil.* Submissa, h. e. that demand no ornament or exertion of the voice. — ¶ Also, low, mean, crouching, grovelling, abject. *Cic.* Submissum vivere. *Id.* Ne quid humile, submissum, faciamus. — ¶ Also, humble, submissive. *Cæs.* B. C. 3, 19. Submissa oratione loqui. *Lucan.* preces. *Hirt.* Submissiores. — ¶ Also, yielding, appeased, compassionate. *Stat.*

**SUBMĒTTŌ**, and **SŪMMĒTTŌ** (sub & mitto), is, tsi, issum, a. 3. to let down, lower. *Liv.* fascēs, h. e. to lower. *Id.* se ad pedes. — *Figur.* *Liv.* animos, h. e. to lose courage, despond. So, also, *Brut.* and *Cæs.* in *Cic.* Ep. animo. *Cic.* se, h. e. to lower one's self, condescend. — Hence, to moderate, relax, give way, lessen, abate. *Cic.* multum, h. e. not to speak very strongly. *Quintil.* orationem, h. e. to speak in a low style, without ornament and exertion. — Hence, to yield, give up, resign. *Liv.* alicui imperium. *Justin.* se alicui, h. e. to place himself after, yield superiority, or, to submit, give way. *Plin.* pretia, h. e. to lower, lessen. — Also, to give up, remit. *Virg.* furorem. — Hence, Submissus, or Summissus, a, um, let down, lowered. *Liv.* Stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, h. e. stooping a little. — ¶ Also, to let under, let go under or let stand under, place or put under. *Colum.* agnos nutricibus. *Id.* canterium vitibus. — Hence, to subject, make subject. *Virg.* animos amori. *Ovid.* se culpæ, h. e. to commit a fault. — ¶ Hence, to let go up, to raise, lift up. *Senec.* manus. *Propert.* colores. — Hence, to let grow, cause to grow, put forth. *Lucret.* flores. *Val.* Flacc. gramina. Also, in general, to bring forth, produce. *Horat.* Non monstrum submissere Colchi majus. — Also, to let grow, not to cut off. *Colum.* salicem. *Plin.* Ep. capillum. *Varr.* prata. — Also, to bring up or reserve for breeding, to raise, consequently, not to kill, &c. *Varr.* arietes. *Virg.* vitulos. *Horat.* monstrum, h. e. to nourish, bring up. — ¶ Also, to send privately or underhand. *Cic.* aliquid. — Hence, in general, to send, send off, despatch. *Cæs.* subsidia alicui. *Cic.* Huic vos non submittetis? sc. successore, h. e. will you not send a successor? (But *Drakemborch* ad *Liv.* 6, 6. takes submittere absolutely for auxilium mittere.) — ¶ Also, to send out, send about or appoint, suborn. *Sueton.* consulares.

**SUBMĒXTŪS**, or **SĒBMĒXTŪS** (sub & mixtus, or mistus), a, um, adj. mixed. *Tibull.* 3, 4, 89. (But most *Edd.* read succincta.)

**SUBMĒNIUM**, ii, n. See *Summaenium*.

**SUBMĒSTŪS**, a, um. See *Submæstus*.

**SUBMĒLĒSTE** (submolestus), adv. somewhat troublesomely, or unpleasantly, ὑποδυσφόρος. *Cic.* fero, h. e. I am somewhat displeased.

**SUBMĒLĒSTŪS** (sub & molestus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat troublesome or vexatious, ὑποδυσχερής. *Cic.*

**SUBMĒNŌNĒ**, or **SŪMMĒNŌNĒ** (sub & moneo), es, ui, ūtum, a. 2. to remind privately, give a hint, ὑπαναμνήσκω. *Tertull.*

**SUBMĒRŌSŪS** (sub & morosus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat peevish or morose, ὑποδύκολος. *Cic.*

**SUBMĒTŌR**, and **SŪMMĒTŌR** (submoto), ōris, m. a remover or clearer. *Liv.* aditus, h. e. that clears the way. This was the office of the lictor.

**SUBMĒTŪS**, and **SŪMMĒTŪS**, a, um, 2 particip. from submovo.

**SUBMĒTŪS**, or **SŪMMĒTŪS** (submovo), 3 us, m. a clearing the way, a making room. *Plin.* lictorium, h. e. by the lictors.

**SUBMĒVĒD**, and **SŪMMĒVĒD** (sub & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to remove, displace, carry or remove to a distance, remove out of the way, drive back, compel to retire or make room, cause to give way, ὑποθέω, μεδίστημι. *Cic.* aliquid. *Plin.* Paneg. regnum. *Cæs.* hostes ex muro. *Id.* reliquos a porta. Also, without a prep. *Liv.* lembos statione. *Ovid.* Submotus patria, or, simply, *Id.* Subnotus,

h. e. banished, an exile. So, also, *Id.* Subnotus ad Istrum. Particularly of the lictors, when they command the people to make room. *Liv.* Submovo turbam, h. e. clear the way. *Id.* Tribunum submoverunt populum, sc. per lictores. Also, without an accusat. *Id.* Lictores submoverentes. *Id.* Submover jubet, h. e. orders to make room. Hence, *Liv.* Summoto, h. e. after room had been made. — ¶ Also, to remove, withdraw, keep off. *Cic.* aliquid a republica, h. e. arcere ab honoribus. *Liv.* aliquid a bello, h. e. to remove, withdraw. *Horat.* Jupiter hiemes submoveret, h. e. removes, dispels. *Lucan.* hiemem tecto, h. e. to ward or keep off the cold. *Plin.* Germaniam ab Italia Alpes submoverunt, h. e. part, separate. — ¶ Also, to dispose of, sell. *Colum.* oves. — ¶ Also, figur. to remove. *Horat.* litora, h. e. to build upon, or, to remove the sight of, by building upon or near them. — ¶ *Horat.* Submoverses, for submoverses.

**SUBMĒMŪRŌ** (sub & murrero), as, 3 āvi, ātum, n. 1. to murmur a little or in secret. *Augustin.* Submurmuraverunt argentarii, qui subter erant.

**SUBMĒTŪS**, and **SŪMMĒTŪS** (sub & muto), as, a. 1. to change, exchange, ὑπαλλάττω. *Cic.*

**SUBNĒSCŌR** (sub & nascor), nascēris, 2 nātus sum, dep. 3. to grow up under or after, spring up, grow up, germinate, ὑποφύωμαι. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

**SUBNĒTŪS** (sub & nato), as, n. 1. to swim 3 beneath. *Sil.*

**SUBNĒCTŪS** (sub & necto), is, xui, xum, 2 a. 3. to tie or bind to, tie together. *Plin.* aliquid collo. *Virg.* cingula mammarum. *Id.* vestem. *Val.* Flacc. crinem auro. — ¶ Also, to subjoin, join to, add. *Justin.* fabulam.

**SUBNĒGŌ** (sub & nego), as, a. 1. to deny 1 in some degree, ὑπαρνόωμαι. *Cic.*

**SUBNĒRVŌ** (sub & nervus), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cut the sinews, unnerve, lame, νευροκοπέω. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, to refute. *Apul.* Calumnias præcipitasti et subnervasti.

**SUBNĒXŪS**, a, um. See *Subnecto*. 2

**SUBNĒIGĒR** (sub & niger), ūgra, ūgrum, 2 adj. a little black, somewhat black, blackish, ὑπομέλας. *Plaut.* Subnigri oculi. *Varr.* Canes labris subnigris. *Cels.* Oculi colorem habet ex rubro subnigrum.

**SUBNĒTŌR** (sub & nitor), ōris, nixus or nisus sum, dep. 3. to lean or support one's self on any thing. It is commonly only found in the partic. Subnixus or Subnisus, a, um, underpropped, supported, resting, or leaning on. *Cic.* Circulos verticibus subnixos. *Virg.* Folio subnixa. *Id.* Mira mentum subnixus, h. e. fastened under the chin. *Id.* Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro, h. e. built by Philoctetes. — Also, supported by, relying or depending upon. *Liv.* auxiliis. *Id.* iudicis senatus. *Tacit.* propinquitatibus. — Also, elated, puffed up. *Liv.* victoria. *Cic.* Artis arrogantia subnixa anibulum, h. e. stately, elevated. — Also, furnished with any thing. *Sil.* Galea coruscis subnixa cristis. *Tertull.* servitute, h. e. in servitude.

**SUBNŌTĀTŪS** (subnoto), ōnis, f. a signing, subscription, ὑπογραφή. *Cod. Theodos.*

**SUBNŌTŪS** (sub & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to note or observe secretly, take notice of, notice, ὑποσημεῖω. *Martial.* verba. — ¶ Also, write under, mark down, mark, note, write. *Apul.* — Hence, to subscribe, ὑπογράφειν. *Plin.* libellos.

**SUBNŪBĀ** (sub & nubo), æ, f. a concubine. 3 *Ovid.*

**SUBNŪBILŪS** (sub & nubilus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat cloudy, dark or obscure, ὑπονεφέλιος. *Cæs.*

**SŪBŌ** (sub & nubo, not used, from ūs), as, n. 1. 2 to desire to copulate. Properly, of sows. *Plin.* — Also, of other animals. *Lucret.* — Of man. *Horat.*

**SUBŌBSCĒNŪS**, or **SŪBŌBSCĒNŪS** (sub & obscenus, or obscenus), a, um, adj. somewhat obscene, smutty or nasty, ὑπαίσχυρος. *Cic.*

**SUBŌBSCŪRĒ** (subobscurus), adv. some 3 what darkly or obscurely. *Gell.*

**SUBŌBSCŪRŪS** (sub & obscurus), a, um,

adj. somewhat obscure or difficult to be understood, ὀπισκοτεινός. Cic.  
**SUBOCULARIS** (sub & ocularis), e, adj. 3 that is under or near the eye. Veget. venæ.  
**SUBODIOSUS** (sub & odiosus), a, um, adj. 1 somewhat odious or vexatious, ὑπομίσητος. Cic.  
**SUBODOROR** (sub & odoror), āris, dep. 3 1. to smell or scent slightly, perceive slightly. Ammia.  
**SUBOFFENDŌ** (sub & offendō), is, n. 3. to give some offence or displease a little, ὑποβλάπτω. Cic. apud aliquem.  
**SUBŌLĒŌ** (sub & oleo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 emit a scent, ὑπόζω. Hence, Plaut. Hoc subolet mihi, or, simply, Subolet mihi, h. e. I perceive something of it, smell or suspect it, smell a rat, &c. Terent. Ut ne paululum quidem suboleat, sc. tibi.  
**SUBŌLES** (subolesco), more correctly than **SŌBŌLES**, is, f. any thing which grows out of another, a young shoot, growth, branch, twig, &c. Of vines or trees. Colum. and Plia. Of onions. Colum. Of hair. Varr. — Figur. of men and animals, the young, a child, offspring, descendant, posterity. Liv. stirpis. Cic. juventutis. Id. Subolem propagare, h. e. to get children. Horat. Subolem producere, h. e. let them grow up to manhood. Also, of one person. Scipio calls himself subolem imperatorum, h. e. the offspring. Virg. Si de te suscepta fuisset suboles, h. e. a child. Prop. Archytæ suboles, h. e. filius. — Also, of animals. Horat. Hædus, suboles lascivi gregis. Colum. capellæ.  
**SUBŌLESCŌ** (sub & olesco), is, n. 3. to 2 grow up. Liv.  
**SUBŌLFACIŌ** (sub & olfacio), is, a. 3. 3 to smell, perceive by the scent. Petron.  
**SUBŌRIŌR** (sub & orior), ēris, ortus sum, 2 dep. 3. to rise or grow up. Lucret. and Plin.  
**SUBŌRNĀTOR** (suborno), ōris, m. a sub-3 orner. Ammian.  
**SUBŌRNŌ** (sub & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to furnish, provide, supply, fit out, adora, κατασκευάζω. Anton. in Cic. Ep. aliquem pecunia. Cic. A natura subornatus. Petron. Leporem pinnis subornatum — ¶ Also, to instruct one privately what to do, instigate, suborn, procure by bribes. Cic. falsum testem. Id. accusatorem. Justia. aliquem in bellum. Liv. militem, ut perferat nuntium, &c. Sueton. percussorem alicui. — ¶ Also, to keep in readiness. Petron.  
**SUBŌRTŌS** (suborior), us, m. a rising. 3 Lucret. — ¶ Also, a setting of a star. Muul.  
**SUBŌSTENDŌ** (sub & ostendo), is, di, 3 sum, a. 3. to show at or by, or, simply, to show. Tertull. Quod alias palam non decebat subostendisse. Id. spem.  
**SUBPŌETULŌS** (sub & pætulus), a, nm, 3adj. somewhat pink-eyed, having a little cast or squint. Varr. oculi.  
**SUBPĀLLIDŌS**, and **SUPPĀLLIDŌS** 2 (sub & pallidus), a, um, adj. somewhat pale, ὑπόπαρος. Cels.  
**SUBPĀLPŌ**, and **SUBPĀLPŌR**. See 3 Suppulo, &c.  
**SUBPĀRASITŌR**. 3 See Supparasitor.  
**SUBPĀTEŌ**, and **SUPPĀTEŌ** (sub & p-3 teo), es, ui, n. 2. to lie open beneath, to be at the foot of. Apul. Campi subpantes.  
**SUBPINGŌ**. See Suppingo.  
**SUBPINGUIS**, and **SUPPINGUIS** (sub & pinguis), es, adj. somewhat fat, ὑπολίπαρος. Cels.  
**SUBPŌDET**. See Suppudet.  
**SUBRADIŌ** (sub & radio), as, a. 1. to 3 cause to beam forth, to radiate. Tertull.  
**SUBRADŌ** (sub & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. 3 to scratch, scrape, scrape underneath or from below. Coto. ficos. — Hence, Ammian. fines, h. e. to touch or flow by.  
**SUBRANCIDŌS** (sub & rancidus), a, um, 1adj. somewhat rancid or stinking, ὑπόσαπτος. Cic.  
**SUBRASŌS**, a, um, particip. from sub-3 rado.  
**SUBRAUCŌS** (sub & raucus), a, um, 1adj. a little hoarse, ὑποβραγχώδης. Cic. vox.  
**SUBRECTIŌ**, or **SURRECTIŌ** (subri-3 gō), ōnis, f. a raising up, erection. Arnob.

**SUBRECTŌS**, and **SURRECTŌS**, a, um, 2 particip. from subri-3 gō. — ¶ Adj. (from sub & rectus), somewhat straight. Auct. rei. agr. Subrectus locus. Id. Subrectior vallis.  
**SUBREFECTŌS** (sub & refectus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat restored. Vellei.  
**SUBREGŪLŌS** (sub & regulus), i, m. a 3 petty prince who is subject to another, a vassal. Ammian.  
**SUBREMANĒŌ** (sub & remaneo), es, n. 3 2. to remain. Tertull.  
**SUBREMIGŌ** (sub & remigo), as, n. 1. to row underneath, or, simply, to row, ὑπηρέω. Virg.  
**SUBRENĀLIS** (sub & renalis), e, adj. 3 relating to the reins or kidneys. Veget. morbus, h. e. a nephritic disorder.  
**SUBREPŌ**, and **SURREPŌ** (sub & repo), 1 is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 3 to creep under, creep or steal along, steal softly, unawares, or by little and little, come on insensibly, ὑφέρω, ὑποδύομαι. Cic. sub tabulas. Horat. mœnia, h. e. to steal into the town. Colum. clathris. Plin. In subreptum, h. e. latenter. Hence, figur. Ovid. Somnus in oculis subreptit. Lucan. Et nova desuctis subrepens vita medullis. Plin. Huic oblivionem cibi subrepere, h. e. that he forgot to eat. Tibull. Subrepet ætas iners, h. e. senectus. Quintil. Subrepetur (impersonal.) animo iudicis, h. e. the judge will be taken by surprise. — ¶ Also, to grow or come forth. Columa. Cogit subrepere persica prunis.  
**SUBREPTIŌ**, and **SURREPTIŌ** (subri-3 pio), ōnis, f. a stealing, purloining, ὑπαρπαγή. Apul.  
**SUBREPTIŌR**, or **SURREPTIŌR** (subre-3 pio), ōnis, f. subreption, obreption. Cod. Justin.  
**SUBREPTITIŌS**, and **SURREPTITIŌS**, 3 and -CIŌS (subri-3 pio), a, um, adj. stolen, κλοπαίος. Plaut.  
**SUBREPTITIŌS**, or **SURREPTITIŌS**, or 3 **SUBREPTICIŌS**, or **SURREPTICIŌS** (subre-3 pio), a, um, adj. clandestine. Plaut.  
**SUBREPTIŌ** (frequentat. of subre-3 pio), as, n. 1. to creep or steal to a place, ὑφερίζω. Colum.  
**SUBREPTIVŌS** (subri-3 pio), a, um, adj. 3 stolea, surreptitious, feigned, false. Cod. Theod.  
**SUBREPTŌS**, a, um, particip. from surri-3 pio.  
**SUBRIDEŌ** (sub & rideo), es, risi, risum, a. 2. to smile, ὑπομειδίω. Cic.  
**SUBRIDICŪLE** (sub & ridicule), adverb. 1 somewhat ridiculously or laughably, ὑπογελοῖος. Cic.  
**SUBRIGŌ**, and **SURRIGŌ**, or **SURGŌ** (sub & rego), is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. **SUBRIGŌ**, or **SURRIGŌ**, to lift or raise up, set up, erect, ὑπαίρω, ἀναίρω. Virg. aures, to erect, prick up. Plin. obeliscum. Id. se. Liv. Subrecto mucrone. — ¶ **SURGŌ**, to lift or raise up, set up, erect. Plaut. lumbos. — Also, and more frequently, to rise, arise, get up. Cic. e lectulo. Id. de sella. Plin. Ep. e cœna. Ovid. humo. Particularly of orators when they rise in order to speak. Cic. — Hence, to rise, arise from one's bed or from sleep. Cic. ante lucem. — Also, to rise, arise, spring or grow up, appear, begin, show one's self. Virg. Surgit dies. Horat. sol. Ovid. nox. Virg. ventus. Id. messis. Quintil. fons. — Also, to come, appear. Virg. Surgit ab Arpis Tydides. Id. ad auras ætherias, h. e. to come into the light of the world, to be born. — Also, to rise, rise up, grow up, of corn, &c. Horat. Ceres culmo surget. Columa. Surgit sementis. — Also, of men, to grow, grow up. Virg. Surgens lulus. Id. Arx surgit, h. e. ædificatur. Ovid. mare, h. e. scells. Virg. Surgens in cornia corvus. — Also, to apply one's self to any thing, to begin or undertake any thing. Apul. in Venerem. — ¶ Martial. Surrexi, for surrexisti. Horat. Surrexe, for surrexisse. — ¶ Surgere, to stand up, lift one's self up, arise: Eexistere, to arise and come into existence.  
**SUBRIGŪS** (sub & riguus), a, um, adj. 2 watered. Plin.  
**SUBRINGŌR** (sub & ringor), ēris, dep. 3. 1 to be somewhat indignant, fret a little. Cic.

**SUBRIPIŌ**. See Surripio.  
**SUBRŌGŌ**, or **SURRŌGŌ** (sub & rogo) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to substitute, put in the place of, ἀντικαθίστημι. Liv. collegam in locum Bruti. — ¶ Subrogare was said of the director of the Comitia: Sufficere, of the people.  
**SUBRŌSTRĀNI** (sub & rostra), ōrum, m. 2 men who used to saunter or lounge in the forum near the rostra, idlers, loiterers. Cal. in Cic. Ep.  
**SUBRŌTŌ** (sub & roto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to furnish with wheels below, put upon wheels. Vitruv. Aries subrotatus, h. e. mounted on wheels.  
**SUBRŌTŪNDŌS** (sub & rotundus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat round, ὑποστρογγύλος. Cels. radícula.  
**SUBRŌBĒŌ** (sub & rubeo), es, n. 2. to be 3 somewhat red or reddish, ὑπερβαίνωμαι. Ovid.  
**SUBRŌBER** (sub & ruber), ūbra, ūbrum, 2 adj. somewhat red, reddish, ruddy. Cels. caro.  
**SUBRŌBICŪNDŌS** (sub & rubicundus), 2 a, um, adj. somewhat red, ruddy, ὑπερ-3 ρυθός. Cels.  
**SUBRŌFŌS** (sub & rufus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat red, reddish, ὑπόρρυθός. Plin. color. — Of men, having reddish hair. Plaut.  
**SUBRŌMŌ** (sub & ruma), as, a. 1. to put 2 to the dug. Colum.  
**SUBRŌMPŌ** (sub & rumpo), is, ūpi, up-3 tum, a. 3. to break, destroy. Arnob.  
**SUBRŌMŌS** (id.), a, um, adj. sucking, 3 ὑπομάστιος. Virg. agnus.  
**SUBRŌNCIVŌS** (subruco, not used, 3 from sub & rumpo), a, um, adj. subject to be rooted up. Hyg. de limit.  
**SUBRŌŌ** (sub & ruo), is, ui, ātum, a. 3. to pull down from below, or, simply, to pull down, overthrow, overturn, demolish, καταρριζώω. Liv. murum. Id. murum ab imo. Cas. arbores a radicibus, h. e. to dig uader. Plin. Ep. Annis subruit montes, h. e. undermines. — ¶ Figur. to undermine, overthrow, destroy, ruin. Liv. libertatem. Horat. reges numeribus.  
**SUBRŌSTICĒ** (subrusticus), adv. some-3 what rustically or rudely, ὑπαγροίκως. Gell.  
**SUBRŌSTICŌS** (sub & rusticus), a, um, adj. somewhat rustic, rude, or clownish, ὑπαγροίκος. Cic. pudor.  
**SUBRŌTYLŌ** (sub & rutilo), as, n. 1. to 3 glimmer forth. Claud. Mumert.  
**SURŌTYLŌS** (sub & rutilus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat reddish or ruddy, ὑπόπνυός. Plin.  
**SURŌTŪS**, a, um, particip. from subruo.  
**SUBSALSŌS** (sub & salsus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat salt, saltish, brackish, ὑφάλμυρος. Cels. aqua.  
**SUBSANNŌ** (sub & sanna), as, a. 1. to 3 deride by mocking gestures, to laugh to scorn, mock, ridicule, deride, scoff, banter, χλευάζω, ἐκρυκκηρίζω. Tertull. and Nemes. aliquid.  
**SUBSCRIBĒNDARTŌS** (subscribo), ii, m. 3 an officer for writing or signing. Cod. Theod.  
**SUBSCRIBŌ** (sub & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write under or below, ὑπογράφω. Cic. cansam parriedi. Id. Statuis subscriptis, reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, wrote beneath, inscribed. Horat. Si quæret pater urbium subscribi statuis. Id. Hæc subscribe libello. — Also, to annex in writing the contents of a rescript or any other document. Lamprid. — Hence, to sign, put one's name under any writing. Ponticet. rationes, and rationibus. — Hence, to grant by one's signature. Sueton. Quingentis sestertium ad peragendam auream domum. — Also, figur. to subscribe, assent, favor, support, approve, aid, promote. Liv. odiis. Ovid. iræ Cæsaris. — ¶ Also, to sign or subscribe one's name. Hence, of the censor when he signed his report containing his remarks and reasons for removing any from their rank. Cic. — Hence, of an accuser, plaintiff or prosecutor, to subscribe a charge, to bring an action or indictment at law, commence a process or sue a writ against any one; for the accuser, or plaintiff, &c. was accustomed to set his name to the information, &c. Plaut.

hom'ni dicam, *h. c.* to bring an action against him. *Cic.* Subscriptis, quod is pecuniam accepisset, *h. c.* brought a charge. *Id.* in aliquem, *h. c.* to bring an action against any one. So, also, *Pandect.* in crimen, or crimen. — Hence, *Tacit.* Suspiria subscribentur, *h. c.* even sighs were made a ground of accusation. *Plin. Ep.* cum ceteris centumvirale iudicium, *h. c.* raised an action or suit against the rest before the centumviri. — Of an assistant in a prosecution, to join in subscribing one's name, to concur or assist in a prosecution. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, to write, mark or note down, register. *Cic. numerum.* — ¶ Also, to write or note down in secret. *Sueton.* quaedam. — ¶ Also, to leave to in writing, or, simply, to leave to, grant, concede. *Tertull.* alicui aliquid.

**SUBSCRIPTIŌ** (subscribo), ōnis, f. any thing underwritten; a subscription, ὑπογραφή, ἐπιγραφή. *Cic.* Particularly of the censor. *Cic.* Subscriptiones censoria, *h. c.* remarks in writing accompanied with the signature of the censor. — Of a prosecutor, &c. a subscription; also, a written complaint. *Senec.* and *Pandect.* — Of an assistant prosecutor, a joint subscription, a joint complaint. *Cic.* — Also, the contents of a written document subscribed or annexed to the same, as, of a rescript or a writing. (See *Subscribo.*) *Pandect.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a register, *hist. Cic.* jugerum.

**SUBSCRIPTŌR** (subscribo), ōris, m. one that subscribes or signs. — Hence, a plaintiff, prosecutor, accuser; usually, an assistant or second to a principal prosecutor. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a favorer, approver. *Gell.* verbi.

**SUBSCRIPTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *subscribo.*

**SUBSCŪS** (sub & cudo), ūdis, f. a kind of 2 crampias resembling two dove-tails joined together. It consists of two securiculae. *Vitruv.* Trabes subscudibus compactae. *Id.* Subscus ferrea, *h. c.* a cramp-iron. — ¶ Plur. *Subscudines* is found in *Augustin.*

**SUBSECŪVŪS**, or **SUBSICIŪVŪS** (sub & seco), and **SUBCISIŪVŪS**, or **SŪCCIŪVŪS** (sub & cado), a, um, adj. cut off below, or, simply, cut off. Hence, of land, that is not of the appointed measure, and is left remaining in measuring or dividing lands. Hence, *Subsecivum*, or *Subsivium*, a small patch of laud. *Varr.* In *subsecivum*, *h. c.* in small fields. — ¶ Also, that is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing. *Cic. operæ*, *h. c.* work done in spare time. *Id.* Tempora subseciva, *h. c.* spare time, leisure hours. — ¶ Also, deficient, defective, imperfect. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, remaining, left, residuous. *Apul.*

**SUBSECŪ** (sub & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 2 1. to cut away below, cut, ὑποτέμνω. *Varr.* herbam falce. *Ovid.* ungues. *Id.* radices, *h. c.* to bite off.

**SUBSECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *subsecō.*

**SUBSECŪNDĀRIŪS** (sub & secundarius), 3 a, um, same as *Secundarius*. *Gell.* tempora, spare time, leisure time.

**SUBSELLIUM** (probably sub & sella), ii, n. a low seat or bench, with reference to a more elevated seat. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 23. Usually, any common bench or seat. *Cels.* Homo resupinus super subsellium est collocandus. *Plaut.* Vir imi subsellii, *h. c.* a common man. Hence, a bench for the spectators at the theatre. *Cic.* Also, for the tribunes in the forum. *Liv.* and *Suet.* Particularly, in courts of justice, for judges, plaintiffs, defendants, advocates, &c. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Subsella, *h. c.* courts of justice. *Id.* In trisque subselliis, *h. c.* in public and private suits or causes. (Others explain it, accuser or plaintiff and defendant; others, judge and advocate.) — *Cic.* Iudicatio longi subsellii, *h. c.* a long, protracted consideration. — ¶ Also, the persons on a bench. *Martial.*

**SUBSENTĀTOR** (unc.), ōris, m. a flatterer. *Plaut.* ap. *Fronton.*

**SUBSENTYŌ** (sub & sentio), is, si, sum, 3 a. 4. to perceive somewhat, smell out. *Tarent.*

**SUBSEQUENTER** (subsequens), adv. in 3

succession, one after another, successively. *Messala Corv.*

**SUBSEQUŪR** (sub & sequor), ōris, cūtus and quātus sum, dep. 3. to follow forthwith, soon, or near after, come after, ἐφέπομαι. *Cæs.* signa. — Hence, to attend, accompany, be connected with. *Cic.* Hos motus subsequi debet gestus, *h. c.* second, be adapted to. *Id.* suo sermone humanitatem literarum, *h. c.* has seconded or confirmed. *Sueton.* Male subsequi verba dicentis, *h. c.* not to be able to follow in writing down the words of a speaker. — ¶ Also, to follow hard upon, or, simply, to follow. *Cic.* Stella subsequitur. — ¶ Also, to follow, obey, conform one's self to any thing. *Ovid.* voluntatem.

**SUBSERICŪS** (sub & sericus), a, um, adj. 3 not quite of silk, half silk. *Lamprid.*

**SUBSERŌ** (sub & sero, sevi), is, a. 3. to 2 sow or plant in the place of, ὑποφτεῖω, ἐπισπείρω. *Coluza.*

**SUBSERŌ** (sub & sero, serui), is, ui, tum, 3 a. 3. to put or insert under. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to put or mix among, to add. *Amnian.*

**SUBSERTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *subsero*, ui, &c.

**SUBSERVIŌ** (sub & servio), is, a. 4. to serve, 3 be servient or subject to, be a slave, ὑπηρετέω. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, to comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to, adapt to. *Tercnt.* alicujus orationi verbis, *h. c.* to make one's answer correspond with another's question.

**SUBSESSĀ** (subsideo), ō, f. an ambuscade 3 or ambush, ἐνέδρα. *Veget.*

**SUBSESSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who stoops 3 down in order to lie in wait, a liar in wait, ἐπιβουλος. *Petron.* — ¶ Figur. waiting for any thing, one who has a secret design upon any thing. *Val. Maz.* matrimonii alicui.

**SUBSICCŪ** (sub & sicco), as, a. 1. to dry 3 up, dry. *Colum.*

**SUBSICIŪS**. See *Subsecivus*.

**SUBSIDĪA** (subsido), ō, f. a sinking 2 down, settling. *Vitruv.* aquarum, *h. c.* sediment.

**SUBSIDEŌ** (Id.), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. 3 to sit below, sit, remain sitting, stay behind. *Quintil.* in minore schola. — ¶ The perfect *subsidi*, and the tenses derived from it, seem to belong to *subsido*.

**SUBSIDĪALIS** (subsidium), e, adj. be 3 longing to a reserve. *Amnian.*

**SUBSIDĪARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to a reserve, subsidiary. *Cæs.* cohortes. — Figur. *Colum.* palmes, *h. c.* a young branch of a vine left to preserve the stock. *Pandect.* actio.

**SUBSIDĪŌR** (Id.), ōris, dep. 1. to be in 3 reserve, be ready to give assistance. *Hirt.*

**SUBSIDĪUM** (subsideo), ii, n. a place where one sits still in order to wait for any thing, a place of reserve. *Liv.* Legio in subsidio posita. — Also, any place to which one withdraws or retires, a place of refuge or shelter. *Tacit.* Hence, a station for ships, an anchorage. *Id.* — ¶ Subsidiā, a body of troops in reserve. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Particularly, the *Triarii*, Roman soldiers stooping down on one knee behind the *Principes*, until the front ranks required their assistance, when they received orders to stand up and aid them. *Liv.* — Also, the rear, the place in which a body of reserve is posted. *Liv.* — Hence, *Subsidium*, help which one sends, succor, reinforcement, troops which are sent to assist those engaged in fighting. *Cæs.* *Subsidium* mittere. — Also, help or assistance afforded to persons fighting. *Cæs.* *Subsidium* ferre. *Nep.* *Subsidio* ire, or, *Cic.* and *Nep.* venire. — Also, help in distress. *Cæs.* *Subsidio* proficisci. — Also, help, assistance, aid, succor, relief, protection, defence. *Cic.* His subsidiis ea sum consecutus, *h. c.* aid. *Cæs.* *Subsidio* esse, *h. c.* to help, assist. *Id.* *Subsidium* ponere in fuga, *h. c.* safety.

**SUBSIDŌ** (sub & sideo), is, idi and ēdi, essum, n. 3. to seat one's self, sit down, crouch down, squat. *Liv.* *Subsidium* Hispani. *Id.* Elephantum clunibus subsidentes. — Hence, of the female of animals in copulation. *Horat.* Tigres subsidere cervis. — Hence, figur. to settle, subside. *Virg.*

**Subsidunt undæ**, *h. c.* the waves subside or become calm. *Propert.* venti, *h. c.* abate. *Hirt.* Aqua subsidit, *h. c.* settles, becomes clear. *Cels.* Oculi vehementer subsederunt, *h. c.* are sunken. — Also, to stop, halt on a way. *Cic.* *Subsedi* in via. — Also, to remain, stay, remain behind. *Cæs.* Multitudo calonum in castris subsederat. Hence, *Quintil.* Vex silentio subsidat, *h. c.* decrease. — ¶ Also, to stoop down in order to lie in wait. Hence, to lie in wait, lie in ambush, wait for. *Liv.* in insidiis. *Cic.* in loco. Also, with a dat. *Anson.* fero. *Virg.* Asiam devictam, for *Agamemnonem*. — ¶ Also, to sink down, fall to the bottom, settle, subside. *Colum.* Quicquid fœcis subsederit. *Lucret.* Urbs subsedit. *Ovid.* Jussit subsidere valles, *h. c.* to sink. *Sil.* Subsidiere fata viderat, *h. c.* to sink. — Hence, figur. to relax, remit, abate, decrease, be diminished. *Quintil.* Subsidiere impetum dicendi. *Plin.* inenes mulierum. — Also, to perish, be lost. *Virg.* Commixti corpore tantum subsident Teucris, *h. c.* shall lose their name, no longer be called Trojans, but Latins.

**SUBSIDŪS** (subsideo), a, um, adj. set 3 ting at the bottom. *Grat.*

**SUBSIGNANŪS** (sub & signum), a, um, 2 adj. being or serving under the standards. *Tacit.* milites, *h. c.* legionary soldiers that were used as a reserve for the centre of an army.

**SUBSIGNĀTIŌ** (subsigo), ōnis, f. a sub 3 scribing, ὑποσφράγισμα, ὑπογραφή. *Pandect.* — Hence, *Tertull.* Per subsignationem pœnitentiæ, *h. c.* per pœnitentiam, certainty, assurance.

**SUBSIGNŌ** (sub & signo), as, ōvi, ōtum, a. 1. to write below or underneath, write or mark under, ὑπογράφω. *Plin.* — Hence, to pledge, engage. *Plin. Ep.* fidem promoribus alicujus. — Also, to assure, confirm, approve. *Plin. Ep.* aliquid. — ¶ Also, to note down, register. *Cic.* prædia apud ærarium.

**SUBSILIŌ**, and **SŪSILIŌ** (sub & silio), is, silvi or sili, and silui, sultum, n. 4. to leap up, ἐπάλλομαι. *Plaut.* *Subsili*, subsilite et mitte istam foras, leap from your staples. *Lucret.* *Subsiliunt* ignes ad secta domorum, ascend, mount up. *Propert.* Canes subsiluire, for apparuerunt. — Hence, figur. *Se nec.* *Subsillisti* et acrior constitisti. — ¶ Also, to leap to or into a place. *Senec.* in flammis.

**SUBSIMILIS** (sub & similis), e, adj. 2 almost like or somewhat like, παρειακός, παρόμοιος. *Cæs.* inell.

**SUBSĪMŌS** (sub & simus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat snub or flat nosed, ὑπόσιμος. *Varr.*

**SUBSIŪYŌ** (sub & sapio), is, n. 3. to have 2 some flavor, taste a little. *Varr.*

**SUBSISTŌ** (sub & sisto), is, stiti, a. and n. 3. **TRANS.** to cause to stand or stand still, to stop, stay, detain, ἐπιστημι. *Liv.* feras, *h. c.* to attack. *Id.* Romanum nec acies subsistere poterant, *h. c.* to resist. — **II. INTRANS.** to resist, withstand, hold out or stand firm against, be a match for, be equal to. *Liv.* *Hannibali*. — Also, to hold out, hold fast, not to give way. *Cæs.* Quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent. — Figur. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* sump-tui, *h. c.* to bear. — ¶ Also, to stand still, halt. *Cæs.* in itinere. — Hence, to stop, cease, abate. *Ovid.* *Substitit* clamor. *Quintil.* lacrimæ *Ovid.* lingua timore. *Id.* ingenium malis, *h. c.* to want, fail, be wanting. — Also, to remain, abide, stay. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — Also, to remain alive. *Pandect.* — Also, to doubt, hesitate. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to assist. *Apul.* alicui. — ¶ Also, to subsist, consist, hold, be valid or consistent with. *Pandect.* Sententia subsistit.

**SUBSITŪS** (sub & situs), a, um, adj. 3 situate under or near. *Apul.*

**SUBSŌLĀNŪS** (sub & solanus), a, um, 2 adj. eastern. *Plin.* — Hence, *Subsolanus*, sc. ventus, the east wind. *Plin.*

**SUBSŌNŌ** (sub & sono), as, n. 1. to say 3 in secret, give to understand, intimate. *Siscan.*

**SUBSŌRTIŌR** (sub & sortior), ōris, itus sum, dep. 4. to choose by lot again, ἐπι-

λαγχάνω, ὀποκαθίστημι. Cic. iudices, h. e. to choose by lot new judges, in the place of those who had before been elected by lot, but had been rejected by the parties. This is called *subsortitio*.

**SÜBSÖRTITÛS** (subsortitor), ὄνις, f. a choosing by lot of new judges (or, as we say, jurymen) in place of such as were rejected (challenged) by the defendant or prosecutor, ὀποκαθάρσις. Cic. iudicum. — Also, of citizens who were to receive corn. Sueton. Cæs. 41.

**SÜBSPARGÖ** (sub & spargo), is, a. 3. to scatter under. Tertull.

**SÜBSTANTIÄ** (substo), æ, f. (a word of late use) the substance or essence of a thing, ὑπόστασις, οὐσία. Quintil. hominis. Id. De substantia aut de qualitate controversiam esse, h. e. being or existence. Senec. Non habere substantiam, h. e. not to exist. — Also, the thing itself. Pandect. — Hence, substance, amount. Aur. Vict. paternorum bonorum. — Hence, substance, goods, property, effects, fortune. Pandect. — Also, the argument, subject matter. Frontin. — ¶ Also, food. Prud.

**SÜBSTANTIALIS** (substantia), e, adj. 3 essential, substantial. Tertull. — ¶ Also, self-existent, independent. Amnian.

**SÜBSTANTIALITÛR** (substantialis), 3 adv. substantially. Tertull.

**SÜBSTANTIÖLA** (dimin. of substantia), 3 æ, f. a small property. Hieronym.

**SÜBSTANTIVALIS** (substantivus), e, 3 adj. substantial. Tertull.

**SÜBSTANTIVÖS** (substantia), a, um, 3 adj. that can subsist by itself, substantive, substantiul, ὑπαρκτικός. Tertull. Substantiva ies.

**SÜBSTERNÖ** (sub & sterno), is, strāvi, strārum, a. 3. to strew, scatter, or spread under or below, spread on the ground, place under, ὑποστρέω. Terent. verbenas. Cato. herbam ovibus. — Also, without an accusat. of the thing to be strewed under. Plin. pecori. — Also, with an accusat. of the person or thing under which one strews anything. Plin. pullos, for pullis. — Hence, to scatter or sow under. Colum. semina hordei. — Also, in general, to lay or put under. Plin. colorem, h. e. to lay a ground color. Cic. omne corporeum animo, h. e. to subject. Sueton. pudicitiam alicui, h. e. to give up, deliver up. — Hence, Substratus, a, um, laid under, lying under or beneath. Liv. — Also, to give, procure, cause. Lucret. Substernere delicias. — ¶ Also, to strew or cover one thing with another. Cic. nido mollissime. Varr. solum paleis.

**SÜBSTÛLLÖS** (sub & stillo), a, um, adj. dropping a little. Cato. lotium, h. e. a stragury. — Hence, Substillum, rainy weather, when it drops. Tertull.

**SÜBSTYNÛÖ** (sub & teneo), es, a. 2. same as Sustineo. Apul.

**SÜBSTYTÖÖ** (sub & statuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to put, lay or place under, ὑφίστημι. Pallad. plantæ lapides. — Hence, figur. to make subject, expose. Plin. Ep. aliquem criminis, to accuse, impeach, h. e. reum facere, et accusare. Quintil. Fortuna sæpe substituitur culpe, bears the blame. Cels. aliquem arbitrio, to oblige him to refer the matter to arbitration. — ¶ Also, to put before anything. Liv. aliquid animo, to figure to himself. Ovid. funera fratrum oculis suis. — ¶ Also, to place any where, put to, join, add. Hist. de B. Afric. post elephantos armaturas leves. Quintil. decl. aliquam rem, h. e. to accuse, properly, to place at the bar as an accused person. — Hence, to make. Quintil. accusationem. — ¶ Also, to put a thing or person in the place of another, to substitute. Cic. in locum eorum cives Romanos. Id. aliquem pro aliquo. Id. rein pro re. Sueton. sibi consules. Pandect. heredem. Quintil. Substitutus heres, h. e. an heir who inherits in case the first heir should die.

**SÜBSTYTÖTÛÖ** (substitutio), ὄνις, f. a substituting, a putting a thing or person in the place of another, ὀποκαθάρσις. Pandect. heredis.

**SÜBSTYTÖTIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Apul. 3 propositio, h. e. conditionalis.

**SÜBSTYTÖTUS**, a, um. See Substitutio.

**SÜBSTÖ** (sub & sto), as, n. 1. to be under,

near or in, to be, ὑφίσταμαι. Cels. Nullo dolore substantive. — ¶ Also, to stand firm, stand his ground, bear up, resist, withstand, hold out. Terent. Metuo, ut substat hospes.

**SÜBSTÖMACHÖR** (sub & stomachor), 3 äris, dep. 1. to be somewhat indignant or displeased. Augustin.

**SÜBSTRAMÛN** (substerno), inis, n. any 2 thing spread or laid underneath; straw, litter, ὑπόστρωμα. Varr. — Also, any thing put under. Sil. plaustris, h. c. wheels, or cylinders.

**SÜBSTRÄMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as 2 Substramen. Cato.

**SÜBSTRÄTÖS** (Id.), us, m. a spreading or 2 laying under, ὑπόστρωσις. Plin.

**SÜBSTRÄTÖS**, a, um, particip. from substerno.

**SÜBSTREPÖ** (sub & strepo), is, n. 3. to 3 sound or utter a little. Plin. verba.

**SÜBSTRÛCTÖS**, a, um, particip. from 2 substringo. — ¶ Adj. narrow, tight, close, straight, drawn up, contracted, meagre, lean. Ovid. crura. Id. Canis stricta gerens illa, h. e. a greyhound. Colum. Taurus ventre substrictiore.

**SÜBSTRÛDÖ** (sub & strido), is, n. 3. to 3 hiss or gnash the teeth a little, or, simply, to hiss, gnash the teeth. Amnian.

**SÜBSTRÛNGÖ** (sub & stringo), is, inxi, 2 ictum, a. 3. to bind, tie or draw up. Ncp. caput equi loro altius. — Figur. Horat. aurem, h. e. to prick up, lend an ear, listen. — ¶ Also, to bind or draw together. Colum. boves. Tuit. crinem nodo. Sil. lintea malo, h. e. to furl the sails. — Figur. to stop, check, repress, restrain, confine, abridge. Veget. sanguinem. Quintil. effusa, h. e. to contract, bring into less compass.

**SÜBSTRÛCTÛÖ** (substruo), ὄνις, f. that which is built under, a foundation, substruction, substructure, under-building, ὑποσπίχισμα. Cic. Substructionum molæ. Cæs. Theatri substructiones maxima. Vitruv. Maxima esse debet cura substructionum.

**SÜBSTRÛCTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as Substructionis. Vitruv.

**SÜBSTRÛCTÖS**, a, um, particip. from substructionis.

**SÜBSTRÛÖ** (sub & struo), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to build under, to lay the foundation of a building, found, build, ὑποσπίχίζω. Plaut. fundamentum. Vitruv. intervalla montium. Liv. Capitolium. Plin. canales. — ¶ Also, to pave. Liv. viam glærea.

**SÜBSÜLTIM** (subsilio), adv. by leaping or 2 jumping. Sueton. decurrere.

**SÜBSÜLTÖ**, and **SÜSSÜLTÖ** (frequentat. of subsilio), as, n. 1. to hop, jump, leap, ὑβάλλομαι. Plaut. — Hence, of a speech, to leap, as it were. Quintil. Ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis.

**SÜBSUM** (sub & sum), sübes, fui, esse, irreg. n. to be under or behind, ὑπείμι. Tibull. Suberat Pan illicis umbræ. Virg. Nigra subest lingua palato. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Subest intra cutem vulnus (or ulcus). — ¶ Also, to be in the neighborhood, to be near, to be at hand. Cæs. Suberat mons. Id. hiems. Cic. dies. Ovid. Templa mari subsunt. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Me subesse propinquis locis. — ¶ Also, to be subject. Ovid. Notitæ suberit tuæ, h. e. you will have knowledge of all that she says or does. — ¶ Also, to be joined or connected with, to exist, to be. Cic. Aliqua subest causa. Id. spes. Id. suspicio. Id. Si his vitis ratio non subesset. Quintil. Si nulla subsit similitudo. Id. Iis subest natura, h. e. they have, &c.

**SÜBSÜÖ** (sub & suo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 3 to scio to below, as, Instatim, a fringe. — Hence, Harat. Substata instita vestis, h. e. a garment having a fringe sewed to its bottom, consequently, a lady's garment.

**SÜBSÜRDÖS** (sub & surdus), a, um, adj. somewhat deaf. Quintil. vox, &c. hard to be heard, weak, or sounding disagreeably.

**SÜBSÜTÖS**, a, um, particip. from subsuo.

**SÜBTABÛDÖS** (sub & tabidus), a, um, 3 adj. melting or wasting away a little. Figur. Amnian. Stetit subtabidus, h. c. surprised or pale.

**SÜBTACTÛS** (sub & tacitus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat still or silent. Prudent.

**SÜBTECTÖS**, a, um, particip. from subtego.

**SÜBTEGMÛN**. See Subtemen. 2

**SÜBTEGÖ** (sub & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cover below or from below, or, simply, to cover. Amnian. Ferrea munimenta cælum omne subtexerunt. Vitruv. 9, 4, 3. Subtecti. (But Ed. Schneid. reads subjecti.)

**SÜBTEGULANÖS** (sub & tegula), a, um, 2 adj. that is under the roof. Plin.

**SÜBTEMÛN**, and **SÜBTEGMÛN** (for sub- 2 teximen, from subtexo), inis, n. that is or may be woven into anything. — Hence, the woof of a web, κρόκη. Varr. Stamen a stando, subtemen, quod subit stamini. Ovid. Tela jugo vincita est: stamen secernit arundo: Inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis: Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes. Virg. Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes. Tibull. Tyrio subtemine vestem. — ¶ Also, any thread; also, one that is spun. Terent. Subtemen nebat, h. c. was spinning yarn. Hence, also, of the Parca. Horat. — Also, in general, a thread. Nemes Metus subtemine tendere longo. — ¶ The orthography subtemen is safer and more common.

**SÜBTENDÖ** (sub & tendo), is, di, tum or sum, a. 3. to stretch under, subtend. Cato. Lectos loris subtentos.

**SÜBTENTÖ** (sub & tento), as, a. 1. same 2 as Tendo. Plaut. Trucul. 2, 2, 15. Subtentatum. (But Ed. Gron. reads sustentatum.)

**SÜBTENTÖS**, a, um. See Subtendo.

**SÜBTENÖS** (sub & tenuis), e, adj. somewhat slender, thin or small, ὑπόλεπτος. Varr.

**SÜBTÛR** (sub), adv. below, beneath, underneath. Cic. Que supra et subter, unum esse. — ¶ Also, prepos. under, ὑπό, with an accus. to the question, Whither? sometimes, also, to the question, Where? Cic. Cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. Propert. Canis subter pineta, h. c. sub pinctis. — Also, with an ablat. to the question, Where? Virg. Subter densa testudine.

**SÜBTÛRACTÖS**, a, um. 2 See Subterago.

**SÜBTÛRAGÖ** (subter & ago), is, ägi, actum, a. 3. to drive below or underneath. Cels.

**SÜBTÛRANHELÖ**, or **SÜBTÛR ANHELÖ**, 3 as, n. 1. to gasp or pant under. Stat. Inessaque pondere tanto subteranhelat huius.

**SÜBTÛRCAVATÖS** (subter & cavatus), a, 3 um, adj. hollowed underneath. Solin.

**SÜBTÛRCURRÖ** (subter & curro), is, n. 3 3. to run beneath or under any thing. Vitruv. Subtercurrrens basin Vergilianum. (But Ed. Schneid. reads Supercurrrens basi Vergilian.)

**SÜBTÛRCUTANÖS** (subter & cutis), a, 3 um, adj. that is under the skin. Aur. Vict. morbus, h. e. the drapsy.

**SÜBTÛRDUÖ** (subter & duco), is, xi, 3 ctum, a. 3. to withdraw, ὑφαίρω, ὑφέλω. Plaut. se alicui, h. e. to steal away, or withdraw one's self privately.

**SÜBTÛRFLÖ** (subter & fluo), is, n. 3. to 2 flow beneath, or run under, ὑπορρέω. Vitruv.

**SÜBTÛRFUGÛÖ** (subter & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. 3. to escape or get away privately, give one the slip, or, simply, to escape, get away, flee away, ὑπερβαίω. Plaut. — Also, with an accusat. to avoid, shun, escape. Cic. Subterfugere penam. Id. periculum.

**SÜBTÛRFUNDÖ** (subter & fundo), as, a. 3 1. to establish or make firm underneath. Lactant.

**SÜBTÛRHABÖ** (subter & habeo), es, ūi, 3 itum, a. 2. to esteem lightly, disdain, reject. Apul. Meis amoribus subterhabitis, &c. (Al. leg. in super habitis.)

**SÜBTÛRJÄCÖ** (subter & jaceo), es, n. 2. 3 to lie beneath. Alcim. Avit.

**SÜBTÛRJACÛÖ** (subter & facio), is, a. 3. 3 to throw beneath. Pallad. Hordei grana subterjaciuntur.

**SÜBTÛRÛÖR** (subter), öris, adj. loocr. Æmil. Macer.

**SÜBTÛRLÄBÖR** (subter & labor), öris, 2 psus sum, dep. 3. to slip, slide, run or flow underneath, or under any thing, ὑπολόω

*Sulvo.* Virg. fluctus Sicanos. —  
 ¶ Also, to escape. Liv.  
**SÜBTERLÏNÖ** (subter & lino), is, lvi or  
 2 levi, litum, a. 3. to anoint underneath,  
 ὑποκρίνω. Plin. plantas ægri.  
**SÜBTERLÜÖ** (subter & luo), is, a. 3. to  
 3 wash away below. Hence, to glide or flow  
 beneath or under any thing. Claudian.  
**SÜBTERLÜVÏÖ** (subterluo), ðnis, f. u  
 3 washing away or flowing beneath. Claud.  
 Mamert.  
**SÜBTERMËÖ** (subter & meo), as, n. 1. to  
 3 pass beneath or under any thing, ὑπονο-  
 पेῖναι. Claudian. — Also, of stars, to  
 set. Plin.  
**SÜBTERNÄTÖ** (subter & nato), as, n. 1.  
 3 to swim beneath or under any thing. So-  
 lin.  
**SÜBTERNÜS** (subter), a, um, adj. that is  
 3 beneath. Prudent.  
**SÜBTERÖ** (sub & tero), is, trivi, tritum,  
 2 a. 3. to bruise, pound or break to pieces,  
 συντριβω. Colum. cæpam. — ¶ Also,  
 to rub or rub off below, to wear away.  
 Cato and Colum. pedes.  
**SÜBTERPENDËÖ** (subter & pendeo), es,  
 3 n. 2. to hang down. Pallud.  
**SÜBTERNÄVËS** (sub & terra), a, um,  
 adj. that is under ground, sublerraneous,  
 subterranean, ὑπόγειος. Cic. — Subter-  
 raneum, a subterraneous place. Apul.  
**SÜBTERRENÜS** (sub & terrenus), a, um,  
 3 adj. subterraneous. Apul.  
**SÜBTERREÜS** (sub & terreus), a, um,  
 3 adj. subterraneous. Arnob.  
**SÜBTERSECÖ** (subter & seco), as, a. 1. to  
 cut underneath. Cic. in Arat.  
**SÜBTERTENÜÖ** (subter & tenuo), as, a.  
 3 1. to waste or wear thin below, wear in the  
 inside by frequent use. Lucret.  
**SÜBTERVÄCÖ** (subter & vaco), as, n. 1.  
 2 to be empty below. Senec.  
**SÜBTERVÖLÖ** (subter & volo), as, n. 1.  
 3 to fly beneath or under any thing. Stat.  
**SÜBTERVÖLVÖ** (subter & volvo), is, a.  
 3. to roll under. Amnian.  
**SÜBTEXÖ** (sub & texo), is, xui, xtum, a.  
 3. to weave below or under any thing.  
 Hence, to draw one thing under another,  
 to draw before any thing. Ovid. nubes  
 soli. — Hence, to cover, hide or darken  
 one thing with another from below. Virg.  
 cælum fumo. Lucret. Subtextant nu-  
 bila cælum. — ¶ Also, to annex by  
 weaving. Hence, to annex, add, sub-  
 join. Juvenal. lunam alutæ. Liv. Sub-  
 textit fabulæ huic, legatos interrogatos  
 esse. Colum. curam olitoris officiis vil-  
 lici. Mnul. Subtexta mala bonis, h. e.  
 mixed with. — ¶ Also, to join together,  
 compose. Nepos. originem familiarum.  
 Tibull. carmina.  
**SÜBTEXTÜS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
 2 texo.  
**SÜBTÏLÏLÖQUÏNTÏA** (subtilis & loquor),  
 3 e, adj. h. e. subtilis locutio. Tertull.  
**SÜBTÏLÏLÖQUÜS** (subtile & loquor),  
 3 a, um, adj. h. e. subtiliter loquens.  
 Tertull.  
**SÜBTÏLÏS** (for subtexilis), e, adj. finely  
 woven, fine, not thick or coarse, thin, ten-  
 der, minute, λεπτός. Lucret. filum. Id.  
 corpus. Id. ignis. Plin. farina. Id.  
 Sucus subtilissimus. Id. Semen sub-  
 tillius. Mauil. Græcia, h. e. slender. —  
 ¶ Also, figur. fine, nice, exquisite, acute,  
 subtle, discerning, refined, accurate, cor-  
 rect, excellent, of things and persons.  
 Horat. palatum, h. e. delicate, fine, nice.  
 Colum. gula. Cic. iudicium, h. e. fine,  
 nice, discerning, accurate. Id. venustas,  
 h. e. fine. Plin. sententia, h. e. a fine,  
 excellent thought. Id. Inventum sub-  
 tillissimum, h. e. an ingenious discovery.  
 Cels. Curationes subtilissimæ. So, al-  
 so, of orators and writers. Cic. Subtil-  
 is oratione, h. e. accurate. Id. scriptor.  
 Senec. Democritus subtilissimus omni-  
 um. Cic. Subtile disserendi genus  
 Stoicorum, h. e. accurate, acute, or  
 plain, simple, without ornament. —  
 ¶ Also, of orators, plain, without orna-  
 ment. Cic. orator. Id. oratio. Id. dis-  
 serendi genus Stoicorum.  
**SÜBTÏLÏTÄS** (subtilis), ätis, f. fineness,  
 thinness, slenderness, minuteness, subtilty,  
 subtleness, λεπτότης, λεπτομέρεια. Vi-  
 truv. muliebris, h. e. slenderness, slim-  
 ness. Plin. Insecta, immensæ subtili-  
 tatis animalia, smallness, minuteness.  
 Id. ferramentorum, h. e. acies. Id.

lineæ, slenderness. Id. Tam opportuna  
 injuriæ subtilitas erat, minuteness, fine-  
 ness, delicacy of workmanship. Id. hu-  
 moris. — ¶ Also, accuracy, exactness,  
 profoundness, subtilty, acuteness, sharpness  
 of wit, discernment, shrewdness, quickness,  
 penetration, ingenuity. Plin. mentis.  
 Cic. scriptorum inorum. Id. Subtilita-  
 tem Lysias habuit. Id. lingue. Id.  
 disserendi. Id. Remota subtilitate dis-  
 putandi, h. e. without entering into nice or  
 acute inquiries. Id. sententiarum, h. e.  
 pointedness. Petron. ingens, h. e. dexter-  
 ity, adroitness. — ¶ Also, of style,  
 simplicity, plainness, want of ornament,  
 naturalness, naïveté. Cic. orationis. —  
 ¶ Also, an ingenious remedy. Petron. 17.  
 (si lectio certa).  
**SÜBTÏLÏTER** (Id.), adv. finely, delicat-  
 ly, subtilely, λεπτός. Lucret. Res sub-  
 tiliter connexæ. Pallad. fodere, lightly,  
 not deeply. — ¶ Also, finely, accurat-  
 ly, exactly. Cic. iudicare. Plin. Ep.  
 disputare. Liv. numerum exsequi, h. e.  
 exactly, acutely, ingeniously, shrewdly,  
 nicely. — ¶ Also, at large, fully, min-  
 utely, distinctly, particularly, accurately,  
 correctly, exactly. Cic. disserere. Id.  
 Subtilius scribam ad te. Id. Subtilissi-  
 me perpolita. — ¶ Also, without orna-  
 ment in speaking, with simplicity of dic-  
 tion, simply, plainly. Cic. dicere. Id.  
 Tenues causas agimus subtilius.  
**SÜBTÏMËÖ** (sub & timeo), es, a. 2. to be  
 1 somewhat afraid, ὑποφοβοῦμαι. Cic.  
**SÜBTÏNNÏÖ** (sub & tinnio), is, n. 4. to  
 3 sound or tinkle a little. Tertull.  
**SÜBTÏTÜBO** (sub & titubo), as, n. 1. to  
 3 waver somewhat. Prud.  
**SÜBTRACTÜS**, a, um. See Subtraho.  
**SÜBTRÄHÖ** (sub & traho), is, axi, actum,  
 a. 3. to take away, take away below, or se-  
 cretly, remove, withdraw, carry off, de-  
 prive, ὑφέλκω, ὑφαίρω. Cæs. aggerem  
 cuniculis subtrahent, carried off or  
 withdrew from below the earth of the  
 mound by mines. Hirt. impedimenta  
 clandestina fuga. Cic. alicui cibum.  
 Ovid. colla jugo. Cels. materiam, h. e.  
 to carry off, remove. Liv. Eum iudicio  
 mors subtraxit. Cic. materiem furori. —  
 Hence, Subtrahere se, to withdraw, retire,  
 go off, or steal away. Virg. se aspectui.  
 Colum. se labori. Cic. se a cura rei-  
 publicæ. Flor. se ad Parthos, h. e.  
 transire. Also, simply, Liv. Se subtra-  
 here. So also Lucret. and Colum. Subtra-  
 hi, for se subtrahere. Plin. Subtractus  
 fuga, h. e. having escaped or fled. —  
 Hence, Tacit. oculos, h. e. to turn away  
 one's eyes. — Tacit. nomina, h. e. to  
 omit, pass over in silence. — Virg. Solum  
 (h. e. mare) subtrahitur (of persons roov-  
 ing). Tacit. Solum (h. e. terra) subtra-  
 hitur (of one swimming over).  
**SÜBTRÏSTÏS** (sub & tristis), e, adj.  
 3 somewhat sad or melancholy, ὑπολῦπρος.  
 Terent. Subtristis visus est esse ali-  
 quantulum mihi. Hieronym. Subtristis-  
 tor.  
**SÜBTRÏTÜS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
 2 tero.  
**SÜBTÜNDÖ** (sub & tundo), is, tãdi, tã-  
 sum, a. 3. to beat a little. Tibull. genas.  
**SÜBTÜRPICÜLÖS** (dimin. of subturpis),  
 1 a, um, adj. a little mean or base. Cic.  
**SÜBTÜRPIS** (sub & turpis), e, adj. some-  
 what base or filthy, ὑπαισχος. Cic.  
**SÜBTÜS** (sub), adv. under, underneath, be-  
 2 uenth, below, ὑπέρθερος. Varr. and Liv.  
**SÜBTÜSSÏÖ** (sub & tussio), is, n. 4. to  
 3 cough a little. Veget.  
**SÜBTÜSÜS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
 3 tundo.  
**SÜBÜCÜLÄ** (probably from subno not used  
 for subduo, as exuo for exduo from the  
 Greek ἐκόσω), æ, f. an under-tunic or  
 garment worn next the skin, a shirt, worn  
 by men, ὑπόβασίς, ὑποδότης, ὑποσθεής.  
 Horat. (Such a garment for women was  
 called indusium.)  
**SÜBÜCÜLÄTÜS** (subucula), a, um, adj.  
 wearing a subucula, υποχιτωνωτός.  
 Cic. ap. Quintil. 8, 3, according to some  
 old Edd.  
**SÜBVËCTÏÖ** (subveho), ðnis, f. a carry-  
 ing, conveying, transporting, συγκομιδή.  
 Cæs. and Liv.  
**SÜBVËCTÖ** (frequentat. of subveho), as,  
 2 ävi, ätum, a. 1. to bear, carry, conduct,  
 bring, convey. Virg. Subvectat corpora

cymba, wolfis or ferries over. Id. saxa  
 humeris. Colum. onera.  
**SÜBVËCTÖR** (subveho), ðris, m. one that  
 3 carries or conveys to a place. Arven.  
**SÜBVËCTÜS** (Id.), us, m. a conveying.  
 2 Tacit.  
**SÜBVËCTÜS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
 2 veho.  
**SÜBVËHÖ** (sub & veho), is, äxi, äctum, a.  
 3 2 to carry or bring up, ὑποκομίζω. Lu-  
 cret. — Hence, to convey up a river,  
 against the stream. Tacit. naves, copi-  
 as. — Hence, Subvehi, to be conveyed or  
 brought up, to go, ride, &c., up. Ovid.  
 curru. Virg. Ad arces subvehitur ma-  
 trum caterva, sc. pilentis. — Hence, to  
 convey up the stream or from the sea. Cæs.  
 frumentum fluvio Arari. — Subvehi, to  
 be brought up the stream, to sail up a river.  
 Tacit. Subvecta utensilia ab Ostia. Liv.  
 Flumine adverso subvectum. — ¶ Also,  
 to carry, convey, conduct, transport to  
 a place. Liv. Commeatus subvehi, to be  
 brought or conveyed to a place. Liv. com-  
 meatus subvehentur. Also, to sail to.  
 Liv. lembis.  
**SÜBVËLLÖ** (sub & vello), is, velli, vul-  
 3 sum, a. 3. to pluck, pull out. Scipio Afr.  
 ap. Gell.  
**SÜBVËNIÖ** (sub & venio), is, ðni, entum,  
 n. 4. to come to, come on, come after,  
 ὑπέρχεται, ἐπέρχεται. Plin. Tantundem  
 (salis) nocte subvenit, quantum die aufe-  
 ras, h. e. just as much salt comes aeneo. —  
 ¶ Also, to come to one's assistance, as-  
 sist, relieve, aid, succor, βοηθεῖω. Cic.  
 patriæ. Id. alicui. — Also, of diseases,  
 to cure, heal, relieve. Cic. gravidini.  
 Id. saluti remediis. — Also, of the pre-  
 tor, to assist in a judicial way. Pandect.  
 Si verberibus vulneravit non mediocri-  
 ter, æquissimum erit prætorum ei sub-  
 venire. — Also, passively. Cic. Huic  
 rei subventum est a nobis. Tacit. Non  
 aliter flagitiis ejus subveniri potuisse.  
 — ¶ Also, to occur to the mind, present  
 itself to the recollection. Gell. — ¶ Sub-  
 venire, to come to one's help, when he  
 is in difficulty or embarrassment: Suc-  
 currere, to run or hasten to one's help,  
 when he is in pressing need or diffi-  
 culty.  
**SÜBVËNTÖ** (frequentat. of subvenio), as,  
 3 n. 1. to come to one's assistance, assist,  
 aid, help. Plaut.  
**SÜBVERBÜSTÜS** (unc.), a, um, adj. per-  
 3 haps branded. Plaut. and Tertull.  
**SÜBVEREÖR** (sub & vereor), ðris, itus  
 1 sum, dep. 2. to fear somewhat, be some-  
 what afraid, ἐνλαβεῖμαι. Cic.  
**SÜBVERSYÖ** (subverto), ðnis, f. an over-  
 3 throw, subversion, destruction. Arnob.  
 humani generis.  
**SÜBVËRSÖ**, or **SÜBVÖRSÖ** (frequentat. of  
 3 subverto), as, a. 1. to subvert, overthrow,  
 ruin. Plaut.  
**SÜBVËRSÖR** (subverto), ðris, m. one that  
 2 overthrows, subverts, or destroys. Tacit.  
**SÜBVËRSÜS**, a, um, particip. from sub-  
 2 verto.  
**SÜBVËRTÖ**, or **SÜBVÖRTÖ** (from sub &  
 2 verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn  
 upside down, overturn, throw to the ground.  
 καταστρέφω. Horat. Calceus olim si  
 pede major erit, subvertet; si minor,  
 uret. Sueton. mensam. Sallust. mon-  
 tes. — ¶ Also, figur. to overthrow, ru-  
 in, destroy, subvert, annul. Sallust. de-  
 cretum, h. e. to annul, reverse, make void.  
 Justin. imperium. Terent. aliquid.  
 Tacit. Subversa Crassorum domus.  
**SÜBVËSPERÜS** (sub & vesperis), i, m.  
 2 sc. ventus, h. e. the west-south-west wind.  
 Vitruv.  
**SÜBVËXÜS** (probably for subvectus), a,  
 2 um, adj. rising, of a gentle ascent, sloping  
 upwards (the opposite of devezus). Liv.  
**SÜBVÏRIDÏS** (sub & viridis), e, adj.  
 2 somewhat green, greenish, ὑπόχλωρος.  
 Plin.  
**SÜBÜLÄ** (probably from suto), æ, f. a  
 pointed instrument, a bodkin, a shoemak-  
 er's awl, περόνη. Colum. and Martial.  
**SÜBÜLCÜS** (sus), i, m. a swineherd, συ-  
 3 βώτης, ὑφορβός. Varr.  
**SÜBÜLÖ** (unc.), ðnis, m. same as Tibicen,  
 a piper, ἀδλητής. Enu. — ¶ Also, a  
 kind of hurt, having plain horns like an  
 awl, or without knaps or tines, a spitter.  
 Plin. — ¶ Also, same as Pædico.  
 Anon.

**SÜBVÖLÖ** (sub & volo), as, n. 1. to fly up, *ὑποπτάμαι*. Cic. and Ovid.  
**SÜBVÖLVÖ** (sub & volo), is, a. 3. to roll 3 up or to any thing, *ὑποκλίω*. Virg.  
**SÜBÜRÄ**, or **SÜBÜRÄÄ** (unc.), as, f. the name of a street in Rome, where many prostitutes dwelt, and vegetables and other provisions were sold. Liv.  
**SÜBÜRÄNÖS**, or **SÜBÜRÄNÖS** (Subura, or suburra), a, um, adj. in or belonging to the Subura. Cic. tribus.  
**SÜBÜRÄNITÄS** (suburbanus), ätis, f. 1 nearness to the city, a being or lying in the suburbs, *τὸ προαστεῖον*. Cic.  
**SÜBÜRÄNÜS** (sub & urbanus), a, um, adj. near or about the city, in the suburbs, suburban, suburbanian, *προαστεῖος*. Cic. ager. Id. gymnasium. Tacit. peregrinatio, h. e. per loca Romæ propinqua. Flor. Sicilia suburbana provincia, h. e. the nearest province. — Hence, Suburbanum, sc. prædium, an estate near a city, especially, near the city of Rome. Cic.  
**SÜBÜRÄRÄRÜS** (sub & urbarius), a, 3 um, adj. same as Suburbanus. Cod. Theod.  
**SÜBÜRBYUM** (sub & urbs), ii, n. the 1 suburbs of a city, *προαστεῖον*. Cic.  
**SÜBÜRGEÖ**, or **SÜBÜRGEÜÖ** (sub & ur-3 geo), es, a, 2. to press to, drive to, drive close to. Virg.  
**SÜBÜRÖ** (sub & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 2 3. to burn a little, scorch, singe, burn. Sueton.  
**SÜBÜRÄ**, as, f. See Subura.  
**SÜBÜRSTIÖ** (suburo), önis, f. a heating 3 from below. Cod. Theod.  
**SÜBÜRSTÜS**, a, um. See Suburo. 2  
**SÜBVÖLSÜS**, or **SÜBVÖLSÜS**, a, um. 3 See Subuollo.  
**SÜBVÖLTÜRÜS** (sub & vulturius), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat like a vulture. Plant. corpus. (It is probably only a fondling expression, like *subaquilum*, the word joined with it.)  
**SÜCCEDÄNEÜS**, and **SÜCCIDÄNEÜS** 3 (from succedo, or succido), a, um, adj. supplying the place of something else, substituted, a substitute, *διάδοχος*, *ἀντὶ-δρος*. Pandect. Nec patitur, ut succedanei sint alieni periculi. Plant. Ut meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdas succedaneum, h. e. that you should make me atone for your folly. — Hence, Gell. hostia, h. e. a victim sacrificed instead of another, when the former has not given favorable omens. Gell. — ¶ Also, placed after. Justin.  
**SÜCCEDÖ**, and **SÜBCEDÖ** (sub & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. to go under any thing, *ὑποδοῦμαι*. Val. Flacc. Volucres succedunt ramis, h. e. betake themselves under, take shelter under. Virg. sub umbras. Cic. tectum, h. e. under the roof, into the house. Virg. tumulo terræ, h. e. to be buried. — Hence, to undertake, to take upon one's self. Virg. oneri. Plin. operi. — Also, to submit. Justin. dominationi. — Also, to go into, enter, go to a place. Virg. fluvio, h. e. to enter the river. Id. alto cælo. Cæs. Fous, quo mare succedit. Virg. Tectis succedite nostris, h. e. house. Id. pugnae. — ¶ Also, to go to, approach, advance, with an accusat., dat. or with prepos. Cæs. aciem. Liv. tumulum. Id. muros. Id. muris. Cæs. portis. Liv. mœnibus. Cæs. sub montem. Liv. ad castra. Id. ad montes. Also, without a case. Liv. Exprobrans metum succedit. — ¶ Also, to follow close upon, succeed, come after or immediately upon, to enter or come into the place of any person or thing, to supply the place of. Cæs. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii. Cic. alicui. Id. Succedat muneri tuo. Id. Ætas ætati succedit. Id. in locum alicujus. Liv. in pugnam. Id. prælio. Id. in paternas opes. Cic. orationi alicujus, h. e. to speak after any one. — Also, passively, Succeditur mihi, I am succeeded, in office, &c. Cic. Ne tibi succederetur. — ¶ Also, to turn out well, fall out prosperously or to one's wish, prosper, meet or be attended with success, succeed, *εὐτυχεῖν*, *προχωρεῖν*. Cic. Hæc prospere succedebant. Cæs. Res nulla successerat. Id. Tempus melius succedere, h. e. that times mended, grew better. — Also, absolutely, Succe-

dit, it turns out well, succeeds. Cic. Si ex sententia successerit. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Si mihi successerit. Liv. Inceptis succederet, for incepta succederent. Id. Fraudi successisset. — Also, passively. Liv. Nolle successum patribus. — Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. Velles omnia mihi successa, for successisse. — ¶ Also, to go up, ascend, mount, climb. Liv. in arduum. — ¶ Also, to belong to, to be included in any thing. Quintil. probationi.

**SÜCCENDÖ**, or **SÜBCENDÖ** (sub & cando, not in use), is, di, sum, a. 3. to set fire to from below, or, in general, to set fire to, set on fire, light up, kindle, burn, *ὑποκαίω*. Liv. pontem. Cæs. aggerem. Senec. aras, h. e. to kindle a fire on them. — Hence, to inflame, heat, make fiery as it were. Lucan. Rubor ora succendit. — Particularly, to inflame, fire, inspire with. Ovid. Amore succensus, or, simply, Propert. Succensus, a, um, enamored.

**SÜCCENSEÖ** (succensus; or sub & cen-3 seo), es, ui, n. 2. to be angry or displeased with, *ἠγανακτέω*. Cic. alicui. Terent. Si id succenseant, h. c. proper id. — ¶ Stomachari, to be vexed or put out with some person or at some thing; Irasci, to be angry, to be in a passion, implies for the most part a sufficient occasion for anger, but may be precipitate and upon slight grounds; Succensere (properly to go over or reckon over afterwards), to be angry with one, has always a good or an apparently good reason, and arises rather from reflection and meditation, than momentarily or from a passionate disposition.

**SÜCCENSÜS** (succendo), önis, f. a heating, 3 warming. Ammian.

**SÜCCENSÜS** (succenseo), önis, f. anger, 3 wrath, indignation. Synmach.

**SÜCCENSÜS**, a, um, particip. from succendo.

**SÜCCENTIVÖS**, and **SÜBCENTIVÖS** 3 (succino), a, um, adj. singing to, accompanying. Varr. tibia.

**SÜCCENTÖR**, and **SÜBCENTÖR** (Id.), 3 öris, m. he that causes or promotes. Ammian. fabularum.

**SÜCCENTÖRIÖ**, and **SÜBCENTÖRIÖ** 3 (sub & centurio), as, a. 1. to supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged, to recruit, *ἐπιπλαχάω*. Hence, in general, to put any thing in the place of another. Favorin. ap. Gell. — Hence, Terent. Succenturiatus in insidiis ero, h. e. I will assist or help you in need.

**SÜCCENTÖRIÖ**, önis, m. See Subcen-2 turio.

**SÜCCENTÜS**, and **SÜBCENTÜS** (suc-3 cino), us, m. an accompanying. Martian. Capell.

**SÜCCERDÄ**. See Sacerda.

**SÜCCERNÖ**. See Succerno.

**SÜCCESSIÖ** (succedo), önis, f. a following 1 of one thing after another, a coming into the place of another; succession, *διάδοχή*. Cic. voluptatis. — Particularly, a following or succeeding in an office, inheritance, &c. Brut. in Cic. Ep. in locum Antonii. Sueton. imperii. Justin. Annæ successiones. Flor. Cæsaris, h. e. in locum Cæsaris. Plin. Ep. Morbi per successiones traduntur, h. e. arc hereditary. — ¶ Also, a happy issue, success. Augustin.

**SÜCCESSIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. follow-3 ing each other, one after another, successive. Lactant.

**SÜCCESSÖR**, or **SÜBCESSÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one that follows or succeeds another in office, possessions, business, &c. a successor, *διάδοχος*. Cic. Cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum. Ovid. studii. Id. sagittæ, h. e. heir. — Figur. Ovid. Junius successor Maii. Id. novus, h. e. a new shield. Id. Successore novo tollitur omnis amor, h. e. a new love or lover. — Sueton. Successores alicui dare, or mittere, h. e. to remove from office. Plin. Ep. accipere, h. e. to be removed, to lose one's office. — Also, of women. Corn. Sever.

**SÜCCESSÖRIÜS** (successor), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to succession. Ammian. jus, h. e. the right of succession.

**SÜCCESSÜS** (succedo), us, m. a going 2 down, or a place where one goes down, a

cave. Arnob. — ¶ Also, an advancing approaching. Cæs. hostium. — ¶ Also, course, duration, space. Justin. — ¶ Also, success, happy issue, prosperous event, prosperity, good fortune, *εὐτυχία*. Liv. Prosperos successus dare oris. Ovid. Successum artes non habuere meæ. Liv. Multo successu Fabii audaciam crescere. Sueton. Successum victoria moderari.

**SÜCCESSÜS**, a, um, particip. from succedo.

**SÜCCIDÄNEÜS**. See Succedaneus.

**SÜCCIDÄ** (succido), as, f. a side or flitch of bacon, salted pork, *ταπιχέα*. Varr. and Cic. Hence, Cato. Succidias humanas facere, h. e. to kill, destroy men.

**SÜCCIDÖ**, and **SÜBCIDÖ** (sub & cado), is, idi, isum, a. 3. to cut off below, or from below, or, in general, to cut, cut down, fell, *ὑποτέμνω*, *ἐποκόπτω*. Cæs. and Virg. arborem. Ovid. herbas, h. e. to mow. — Also, to slay, cut down. Sil. gregem ferro. — Also, to geld, castrate. Claudian.

**SÜCCIDÖ**, and **SÜBCIDÖ** (sub & cado), 2 is, idi, n. 3. to sink or fall down, fail, falter, *ὑποπίπτω*. Plant. Genua inedia succidunt, fail, are weak, are scarcely able to support me. Virg. Ægri succidimus. — ¶ Figur. to sink. Senec. Mens succidit.

**SÜCCIDÖS**. See Succidus.

**SÜCCIDÖS** (succido), a, um, adj. full-3 ing, ready to fall or sink, faltering, *ὑποπίπτων*, *σφαλρός*. Ovid. genu. Id. poples. — Figur. Stat. flamma, h. e. going out, dying, expiring. — ¶ Also, perhaps, for Successivas. Sidon.

**SÜCCINCTE** (succinctus), adv. shortly, 3 briefly, compendiously, concisely, succinctly. Ammian. docere. Id. Succinctus.

**SÜCCINCTIM** (Id.), adv. same as Succincte. Claud. Mam.

**SÜCCINCTÖRIUM** (succingo), ii, n. an 3 apron, leather apron, *περιζώμα*. Augustin.

**SÜCCINCTÖLÜS** (dimin. of succinctus), 3 a, um, adj. tucked up, girt. Apul.

**SÜCCINCTÜS**, and **SÜBCINCTÜS**, a, um, particip. from succingo. — ¶ Adj. ready, prepared for any thing. Quintil. Succincti ad omnem clausulam. Ovid. prædæ, h. e. ad prædam. — ¶ Also, short, brief, concise, succinct. Martiul. libellus. Plin. Arbor succinctior.

**SÜCCINETS**, a, um. See Suceinetus.

**SÜCCINGÖ**, or **SÜBCINGÖ** (sub & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to gird, bind round, or encircle below, *ὑποζώννυμι*. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, to gird or tuck up, truss up. Juvenal. tunicas. — Hence, Succinctus, a, um, girt, trussed up, tucked. Plant. mulier. Ovid. Diana. Martial. amicus, h. e. wearing a short garment. Particularly of those who are girt or wore short garments on account of their employment or business. Martial. cursor, h. e. nimble, speedy. — ¶ Also, to gird or gird about with any thing, to furnish, provide, fit out, equip or surround with any thing. Cic. se canibus. — Succinctus, a, um, furnished, provided, fitted out, equipped, armed, surrounded, environed, encompassed, beset. Virg. pharetra. Auct. ad Herenn. gladio. Liv. cultro. Id. parmis legionibusque. Quintil. scientia. Cic. Carthago succincta portibus. Sil. Succinctus dolis.

**SÜCCINGÖLUM**, and **SÜBCINGÖLUM** 3 (succingo), i, n. a sword-belt or girdle. Plant.

**SÜCCINÖ**, and **SÜBCINÖ** (sub & cano), is, cini, centum, a. 3. to sing to, sing after another, *ὑπάδω*. Calpurn. cantibus, h. e. to accompany a song. — Figur. Horat. Succinit alter, *whines* after him.

**SÜCCINUM**, i, n. See Sucinum.

**SÜCCINÜS**, a, um. See Sucinus.

**SÜCCIPYÖ**, for Suseipio. Lucret.

**SÜCCISIÖ** (succido), önis, f. a cutting off 3 or away. Sidon.

**SÜCCISIVÖS**. See Succisivus.

**SÜCCISÜS**, a, um, particip. from succido.

**SÜCCLAMÄTÖ**, and **SÜBCLAMÄTÖ** 2 (succlamare), önis, f. an acclamation, exclamation, shouting, *ἐπιφώνημα*. Liv.

**SÜCCLAMÖ**, and **SÜBCLAMÖ** (sub & 2 clamo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to cry or call out, exclaim, shout, *ἐπιφώνεω*. Liv. alicui. Id. Quum succlamasset, nihil se

mutare sententiæ. Val. Max. dicto alieni. Also, Succlamor, to be colled out against. Quintil. decl. Succlamatus maledictus.

SUCCLĀ, ōnis, m. See Saco. SUCCLĀLLĀ, and SUCCLĀLLĀ (sub & col- lum), as, avi. atum, a. 1. to bear or carry on the neck or shoulders. Varr. and Sucton.

SUCCLĀSUS. See Sucusus. SUCCLĀSCĀ, and SUCCLĀSCĀ (sub & cresco), is, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. to grow beneath or under, by or near any thing.

Cels. Ordo pilorum succrescit. — ¶ Also, to grow up. Ovid. Succrescit ab imo. Colum. Herba succrescit. Figur. Cic. Orator succrescat ætati, h. e. grows up after, succeeds to. Liv. Se gloriæ seniorum succrevisse. Ovid. Vident succrescere vina, h. e. to come forth.

SUCCLĀTUS. See Subcerno. SUCCLĀTILLĀS (unc.), a; um, adj. 3 weak, feeble. Afran. vox.

SUCCLĀBA, and SUCCLĀBĀ (sub & cubo), 3 æ, f. a prostitute, concubine. Ovid. Her. 6, 153. But the reading subnuba is to be preferred. — Figur. Apul. Succuba formæ, h. e. rival. — Also, same as Cinadus. Prud.

SUCCLĀBĀ, and SUCCLĀBĀ (sub & cubo), 3 as, ui, itum, n. 1. to lie below or under any thing, ὑποκείμαι. Apul.

SUCCLĀBĀNEUS, and SUCCLĀBĀNEUS 3 (succubo), a, um, adj. lying under or by the side of, committing fornication. Titin.

SUCCLĀDĀ, and SUCCLĀDĀ (sub & cudo), 3 is, di, sum, a. 3. to forge, make, fabricate. Varr.

SUCCLĀLĀSUS. See Suculentus. SUCCLĀMBĀ, and SUCCLĀMBĀ (sub & cumbo, not used), is, cūbui, cūbitum, n. 3. to fall down, fall to the ground, sink, ὑποπίπτω. Catull. Succumbens victima ferro.

Plin. Trahuntur moles internæ tantæ, non succumbentibus cansis operis. — ¶ Hence, to be conquered or overpowered, succumb, yield. Nepos. and Liv. aliciui. Ovid. somno. Liv. oneri, h. e. to carry a weight, or, to be unable to support it. Cic. senectuti. Virg. culpæ, h. e. to commit a fault. Cæs. labori. Liv. tempori, h. e. to accommodate one's self to, or to yield to. Ovid. precibus, h. e. to yield. Cic. animo, h. e. to lose courage, be dejected. — ¶ Also, to submit. Claudian. regno. — ¶ Also, to lie with, cohabit, &c. as the female with the male. Varr. Virgines ut succumbent, quibus velent. Martial. Gallina marito succumbit.

SUCCLĀRRĀ, and SUCCLĀRRĀ (sub & curro), is, cūcurri or curri, cursum, n. 3. to run, go near, or hasten to. Cic. Succurratque subibo. Cæs. auxilio, h. e. to run to one's assistance. — ¶ Also, to run to one's assistance, succor, aid, assist, help, relieve, ἐπικουρέω. Cic. aliciui. Id. saluti. — Also, in medicine and surgery, to be of use, to relieve, be good against, beneficial to. Cels. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to come into one's mind, occur to one's thoughts, suggest itself to one's recollection. Cic. Ut quidque succurrerit. Liv. Multa succurrunt, quæ dicerentur. Plin. Mirari succurrit, I cannot but wonder.

SUCCLĀSUS. See Sucus. SUCCLĀSATOR (succusso), ōris, m. a jolter, tosser, ὑποστειστής. Lucil. caballus, h. e. a horse that trots and jolts.

SUCCLĀSATOR (succutio), ōnis, f. a shaking, 2 tossing. Senec.

SUCCLĀSATOR (succutio), as, 3 a. 1. to shake, jolt, ὑποστειώ. Acc. SUCCLĀSATOR (succutio), ōris, m. same as 3 Succussator. Lucil.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Id.), us, m. a trotting, jolting, jolting. Pacuv. ap. Cic.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Id.), a, um, particip. from succutio.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sub & quatitio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to toss up, shake, jolt, agitate, ὑποστειώ. Lucret., Ovid. and Senec. — Figur. Val. Max. Vultum mutavit tristitiæ salebra succussum.

SUCCLĀSATOR (from sus, and, 3 perhaps, cerno, for excerno), æ, f. the dung of swine, χορδία κόπρος. Lucil. ap. Non.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sucus), a, um, adj. full of juice, juicy. Plaut. ancilla, h. e. healthy, well-grown, plump. Varr. Lana succida, h. e. recently shorn, and not yet cleansed. Healing powers used to be ascribed to such wool.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sucinum), a, um, adj. of amber. Plin. novacula, h. e. having a handle of amber.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sucus), i, n. 2 amber, ἤλεκτρον, otherwise called electrum. Plin.

SUCCLĀSATOR (a, um, adj. 3 same as Succineus. Martial. SUCCLĀSATOR (sugo), ōnis, m. a sucker. 2 Figur. a usurer. Cic.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sucus), a, um, adj. full of juice or moisture, juicy, moist, sappy, ὑπόωδς. Colum. solum. — ¶ Figur. having money, rich. Petron.

SUCCLĀSATOR (a, um, particip. from sugo. SUCCLĀSATOR (sugo), us, m. a sucking, σπᾶσις, 2 ἀποσπῆλας. Plin.

SUCCLĀSATOR (dimin. of sus), æ, f. a little sow, ὑπόκη, χοιρίδιον. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a machine for raising weights, a winch, windlass. Vitruv. Also, of a winepress. Cato. — ¶ Suckle, the constellation otherwise called Hyades, ὕαδες. Cic. — Also, in the sing. Colum. Succula, h. e. the brightest star in this constellation.

SUCCLĀSATOR (a, um, adj. full of juice, juicy, sappy. Apul. SUCCLĀSATOR (sus), a, um, adj. of a swine, 3 swinish, brutal. Prudent. Furores succulenti.

SUCCLĀSATOR (dimin. of sus), i, m. a little or 3 young pig, ὑπόπιον. Justinian. SUCCLĀSATOR (sugo), i, m. juice, moisture, ἵγ, χυμός. Tibull. uvæ. Plin. Sucus uci expressus. Plaut. cochleæ. Lucret. Sucus sentimus in ore, sc. of food. Cic. Stipes e terra sulum trahunt. Id. Sucus quo alimus, h. e. chyle. Plin. terræ. Terent. Corpus suci plenum. — Hence, taste, flavor, relish of any thing. Ovid. Piscis sucus ingratus. Horat. Ova suci melioris. — Figur. Cic. Amisimus sulum et sanguinem, h. e. vigor, force, strength, liveliness, spirits. Particularly of an orator and speeches, energy, force, spirit, genius. Cic. orationis. Id. Retinebant sulum Periclis. — ¶ Also, any thick liquid. Plin. lactis. Horat. piscis. Plin. rosæ, h. e. rose-oil, rose-ointment. Ovid. olivi, h. e. ointment. Pallad. villarum, h. e. puddle from the drainings of a dung. — ¶ Also, as a medicine, a juice, drink, potion, sirup, ointment. Ovid. amarus. Tibull. Sucus herbasque dedi, h. e. juices, ointments. — ¶ Sucus, us. Apul. Sulum.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sugo), a, um, adj. covered 3 with sweat, sweating. Auct. Paueg. ad Pison.

SUCCLĀSATOR (dimin. of sudarium), i, 3 n. a little napkin. Apul.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sudor), ii, n. a cloth for 2 wiping off the sweat; a napkin, handkerchief, καθυδρωτήριον, ἱνδρακτιον. Catull. and Sueton.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sugo), ōnis, f. a sweating, 2 ἵδρωσις. Cic. — ¶ Also, a sweating-room. Vitruv.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a sweater, one 2 that sweats much and often, ἵδρωτήρ. Plin.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sudator), a, um, adj. be- 3 longing to or serving for sweating, ἵδρωτικός. Plaut. unctio, used after sweating in a bath. — Hence, Sudatorium, subst. a sudatory, sweating-bath, sweating-room in a bath, ὑπόκλυτρον. Senec.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Id.), icis, f. she that sweats, 3 sweating, apt to sweat or cause sweat. Martial.

SUCCLĀSATOR (nnc.), is, f. a thick stake, a pile driven into the ground in fortifications, &c. κάπαξ. Cæs. 18. Ripa acutis sudibus præfixis munita. — Also, as a weapon. Liv. 40, 6. — Figur. Apul. Saxes sudes, h. e. crags. — The nominative sudes, or sudis, seems not to occur. — ¶ Sudis, same as sphyæna, a kind of sea-fish (supposed to be Esox Sphyæna, L.). Plin.

SUCCLĀSATOR (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. 3 INTRANS. to sweat, perspire, ἵδρω. Cic.

Deorum sudasse simulacra. Liv. sanguine, h. c. to sweat blood. Lucret. Sudans autumnum, h. e. sudores eliciens. — Hence, poetically, to sweat with any thing, be wet with any thing, drop with, be drenched. Virg. Sudavit sanguine litus. Id. humore. — Also, to sweat, issue like sweat, come forth by sweating, as it were. Virg. Balsama sudantia ligno. — Also, to sweat, labor hard, toil hard, take much pains, exert one's self, have to do. Terent. Sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine. Cic. Vides, me sudare, h. e. that I sweat, that it gives me much trouble to give an answer. Id. Sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, h. e. work hard. Also, with an infinit. following. Stat. Sub ingenti gaudet sudare pharetra. — II. TRAN-SITIVE. to emit by sweating, sweat, drop, distil. Virg. Quercus sudabant mella. Justin. Arborea balsama sudant. Hence, Tacit. Balsama sudantur. — ¶ Also, to sweat through, perform with sweat, or by toil and hard labor. Prudent. prælium. Stat. Sudatus labor. Sil. Thorax sudatus, h. e. made. — ¶ Also, to besweat, moisten with sweat. Quintil. Vestis sudata.

SUCCLĀSATOR (unc.), ōris, m. sweat, ἵδρωσις. Cic. Simulacrum multo sudore manavit. Horat. Cum sudor ad imos manaret talos. Virg. Sudor it per artus. Flor. In sudorem ire, h. e. to sweat. Plin. Sudorem emittere, h. e. to sweat. Id. facere, or, movere, or, Cels. elicere, or, Nep. excutere, h. e. to cause to sweat. — ¶ Figur. sweat, toil, pains, exertion. Cic. Stillus multi sudoris est. Id. Multo sudore ac labore. — ¶ Also, any moisture that runs forth like sweat. Plin. picis. Id. cæli (of honey). — Also, any moisture. Lucret. maris.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sutor), a, um, adj. full of 3 sweat, sweating, sweaty. Apul. Corpus sudorum.

SUCCLĀSATOR (se & udns), a, um, adj. fair and dry, without clouds, clear, serene, ἀίθρος. Virg. ver. Senec. nubes. — Hence, Sudum, subst., fair weather, a clear sky, αἴθρα. Also, adverbially. Prud. — ¶ Also, somewhat moist. Arnob. — ¶ Apul. Suda specula, h. e. clear, or dry.

SUCCLĀSATOR (unc.), es, avi, etum, n. 2. to use, be 2 wont or accustomed, ἐτιώθαι, ἐδίζομαι. Lucret. Suesum. Propert. Sueti. — Sueti, suveram, &c. seem to belong to suesco.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sus), æ, f. sc. caro, pork. Varr. SUESCĀ (inchoat. of suco), is, suēvi, suē- 2 tum, n. and a. 3. to become accustomed, be habituated, ἐδίζομαι. Tacit. militiæ. — Hence, Sueti, I am accustomed, use. Sueveram, I used. Cic. Quod suesti, h. e. as you are accustomed. Cic. in Arat. Suerunt, for suerunt. Lucret. Sueti. — ¶ Also, transitively, to oc-custom to any thing. Tacit. viros disci-plina.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Suessa), a, um, adj. of or 2 belonging to the town of Suessa. Cic. SUESSIONES, or SUESSIONES, um, m. a people of Gaul, near modern Soissons. Cæs. and Hirt.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sueo), a, um, adj. accustomed, 2 wont, used, habituated, ἐτιώθαι, ἐδισ-τός. Virg. armis. Tacit. latrocinis. Also, with an infinit. Liv. abstinere. Virg. Equi curru succedere sueti. — ¶ Also, usual, customary. Tacit. Cherusci sueta apud paludes prælia. — Suetum, i, that which is usual, custom. Apul.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Id.). See Suetus. SUEVICUS, æ, f. See Suetus. SUEVICUS, a, um. See Suetus. SUEVICUS, or, with poets, SUEVICUS, a, um, adj. Suevian. — Suevi, a nation of Ger-many, on the shores of the Baltic, from which they spread towards the west and south. Cæs. — Hence, Sueti, æ, f. their country. Tacit. — SUEVICUS, a, um, adj. Suevian. Tacit. Suevicum mare.

SUCCLĀSATOR (Suffes) (probably from Hebr.), ōtis, m. the title of the chief magistrate at Carthage, who was the same in that city as the consul was at Rome. — Plur. Suffetes. Liv.

SUCCLĀSATOR (sub & farcino), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to stuff, load, fill. Apul. aliquid muneribus. — Hence, Suffarcina-tus, a, um, adj. stuffed up, having one's



lap full. Terent. — Figur. Apul. bella, h. e. well stuffed or fed.

**SUFFARRANEUS**, or **SUFFARRANIUS**, 2 (sub & far), a, um, adj. conveying corn. Cic. ap. Plin. mulio.

**SUFFECTUS**, or **SUBFECTUS** (sufficio), 3 ōnis, f. an addition, u coloring. Arnob. — ¶ Also, substitution. Arnob.

**SUFFECTORA** (Id.), æ, f. a substituting, 3 putting one thing in the place of another. Tertull.

**SUFFECTUS**, and **SUBFECTUS**, a, um, particip. from sufficio.

**SUFFERCIO**, or **SUBFERCIO** (sub & fercio), is, si, ctum or tum, a. 4. to stuff under, to stuff or crum full below. — Hence, Sufferctus, or Sufferctus, a, um, full Saelon. Aliquid suffertus tinnire, h. e. something that fills the ear.

**SUFFERENTIA** (suffero), æ, f. an enduring, bearing, tolerating, putience. Tertull.

**SUFFERO**, and **SUBFERO** (sub & fero), ers, sustuli, sublātum, sufferre or sufferre, irr. a. to bear, support, ὑψίστημι. Arnob. — ¶ Also, to bear, endure, sustain, be equal to. Terent. sumptus. Varr. labores. Plaut. anhelitum, h. e. to be able to fetch breath. — ¶ Also, to suffer, undergo, ὑποφέρειν. Plaut. plagas. Terent. supplicium. Cic. multam. Id. pœnam, or pœnas, h. e. to suffer or undergo punishment. Plaut. alicui, h. e. from any one. — Hence, to bear, pay, take upon one's self. Pandect. estimationem. — ¶ Also, to lay under. Plaut. tergum. — ¶ Also, to supply sufficiently. Varr. lac. — ¶ Sustuli, and sublātum, are usually referred to tollō.

**SUFFERTUS**, a, um, particip. from suffero.

**SUFFERVEFACIO**, and **SUBFERVEFACIO** (sub & fervefacio) is, a. 3. to make somewhat hot, or, simply, to make hot, heat, ὑποθεμαίνω. Plin. — Pass. Sufferfescio, actus sum, to grow somewhat hot, or, simply, to grow hot. Plin.

**SUFFERVEFIO**, irreg. pass. See Suffero.

**SUFFERVEO**, and **SUBFERVEO** (sub & ferveo), es, n. 2. to be somewhat hot, boil somewhat, ὑποζέω. Apul.

**SUFFES**. See Suffes.

**SUFFIBULUM** (sub & fibula), i, n. a kind of covering for the head, or a veil, as of vestals. Fest. Also, of priests. Varr.

**SUFFICIENTER** (sufficiens), adv. sufficiently, enough, ἀποκρῶντως, ἀκρωτός. Aurel. Vict. Latinis literis sufficienter instructus.

**SUFFICIENTIA** (sufficio), æ, f. sufficiency, 3 competency. Tertull.

**SUFFICIO**, and **SUBFICIO** (sub & facio), is, ecti, ectum, a. and n. 3. TRANS. to substitute, put in the place of another, ὑψίστημι. Liv. collegam censori. Id. censori in locum demortui. Cic. consulenti. — ¶ Also, to afford, supply, furnish, give. Virg. vires. Id. satis humorem, h. e. produce, yield. — ¶ Also, to add to. Senec. ventos. Liv. milites excursionibus, h. e. to send them out on little excursions. — ¶ Also, to put into, as, into a caldron for dyeing. — Hence, to dip in, dye, tinge, impregnate with a color. Cic. lanam medicamentis. Virg. Suffecti sanguine. — II. INTRANS. to be sufficient, be equal to, be able to withstand or resist, have sufficient strength, ἀρκέω. Cic. Nec scribe sufficere. Liv. Non sufficienti muri, h. e. could not hold out, were not able to resist. Virg. Nec sufficit umbro icibus, h. e. is equal to, is able to withstand. Liv. ad patendum. Id. Inopi arario, nec plebe ad tributum sufficienti, h. e. to have the means, &c. Also, with an infinitive, to be able. Virg. tendere. — ¶ Also, to be sufficient or enough. Plin. Ep. Sufficit, h. e. it suffices, is enough. — Sufficiens, sufficient, enough. Liv. vires. — ¶ Also, to be, to be at hand, to be a store. Liv. Sufficiens milites Voiscis. Ovid. verba. Id. Sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? h. e. semperne accusabor abs te.

**SUFFIGO**, and **SUBFIGO** (sub & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix below or under, ἀναγγυμνι, ἀποσπγγυμνι. Hence, to stud, tip, set or nail with any thing below. Plin. crepidas clavis. Senec. tra-

bes multo auro. — ¶ Also, to fix or fasten to any thing. Horat. aliquem in cruce, or, Cic. cruci, or, Justin. in cruce. Sueton. Caput hasta suffixum, h. e. put upon a spear. — ¶ Also, to strike into. Hence, Senec. Stimulus dolori. — ¶ Also, to lean upon. Apul. cubitum.

**SUFFIMEN** (suffio), Inis, n. any thing 3 burnt to produce a perfume, θυμίαμα. Ovid.

**SUFFIMENTO** (suffimentum), as, n. 1. to 3 fumigate. Veget.

**SUFFIMENTUM** (suffio), i, n. that with which one fumigates, a perfume. Cic.

**SUFFIO**, and **SUBFIO** (sub & fio), is, ivi 2 and ii, itum, n. and a. 4. INTRANS. to perfume, fumigate with any thing, ὑποθυμιάω. Virg. thymo. — II. TRANS. to perfume or fumigate any thing. Lucret. se odoribus. Propert. locum. Plin. tecta. Id. oculos jocinore. So, also, Ovid. Suffitus, a, um. — ¶ Also, to burn for the purpose of perfuming, or fumigating. Plin. rutam. — ¶ Also, to warm. Lucret. terram ignibus.

**SUFFITIUS** (suffio), ōnis, f. a perfuming, 2 fumigating, a fumigation, ὑποθυμιάσις. Colum. nimia. Id. Suffitionem doliorum facere, h. e. to fumigate.

**SUFFITOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a burner of incense or perfumes, ὑποθυμιαστής. Plin. Puer suffitor.

**SUFFITUS** (Id.), us, m. a perfuming, fumigation, θυμιάσις. Plin. — ¶ Also, the smoke or vapor produced by fumigating. Plin. Suffitum hujus herbæ excipientes ore.

**SUFFITUS**, a, um. See Suffio. 2

**SUFFIXUS**, and **SUBFIXUS**, a, um. See Suffigo.

**SUFFLABILIS** (sufflo), e, adj. that can 3 be breathed. Prudent. anima.

**SUFFLAMEN** (unc.), Inis, n. a trigger 3 or catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain. Juvenal. Ipse rotam stringit multo sulfamine consul, locks or clogs the wheel with a drag-chain. — ¶ Also, a hinderance, impediment. Juvenal. Longo sulfamine litis.

**SUFFLAMINUS** (sufflamen), as, a. 1. to stop by a trigger or drag-chain; to trigger. Senec. rctam. — ¶ Also, to stay, stop, check, repress. Senec.

**SUFFLAMMO**, and **SUBFLAMMO** (sub & flammō), as, a. 1. to inflame, kindle. Sidon.

**SUFFLATIUS** (sufflo), ōnis, f. ὑποφυσία 2 σις, ἐμπόσημα, a blowing or puffing up, inflation. Plin.

**SUFFLAVUS**. See Subflavus.

**SUFFLO**, and **SUBFLO** (sub & flo), as, avi, 2 atum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to blow at or against. Martial. Sufflavit buccis, h. e. blew. Plin. per fores, h. e. to blow through. — ¶ Also, to boast. Pers. Suffla. — II. TRANS. to blow or puff up, inflate, swell. Plant. buccas. Sufflatus, a, um, puffed or blown up, inflated, swelled. Varr. corpus, h. e. swollen. — ¶ Also, figur. to puff up, make proud. — Hence, Sufflatus, a, um, puffed up, proud, conceited; also, tumid, hyperbolic. Varr. Scientia sufflatus. Auct. ad Herenn. Figura sufflata. — ¶ Also, to blow up, on, or upon. Plin. ignes. Plaut. se uxori, h. e. to be angry with. — Hence, Sufflatus, a, um, angry. Plin. — ¶ Also, to blow at or against. Petron. Quos si sufflasset.

**SUFFOCABILIS** (suffoco), e, adj. that can 3 suffocate or choke any one, suffocating. Ciel. Aurel. locus.

**SUFFOCATIO**, or **SUBFOCATIO** (sub-foco), ōnis, f. a suffocating, choking, stifling, πνιξ, ἀγχόνη. Plin. mulierum, h. e. hysterics.

**SUFFOCO**, and **SUBFOCO** (sub & faux), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate, πνίγω, ἄγχω. Cic. patrem. — Figur. Cic. urbem fame, h. e. to starve, reduce by famine. Quintil. Vox suffocata, h. e. choked or stifled as it were, not clear or distinct. Plin. Suffocata mulier, h. e. hysterical. — Also, to choke a tree, deprive it of its nourishment by binding it too tight. Plin.

**SUFFODIO**, and **SUBFODIO** (sub & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig under, undermine, ὑπορύττω. Tacit. muros. Plin. montes Hirt. Alexandria est

suffossa. Cic. Sacella suffossa. Plin. radices, h. e. to dig under, or to dig up, or to cut through. — ¶ Also, to stab below. Cas. equos, h. e. to stab under the belly. Liv. iilia equo.

**SUFFOSSIO**, or **SUBFOSSIO** (subfodio), 2 ōnis, f. a digging below or under; an undermining, ὑπορύχθω. Senec.

**SUFFOSSOR**, or **SUBFOSSOR** (Id.), ōris, 3 m. a miner. Vitrui.

**SUFFOSSUS**, a, um, particip. from suffodio.

**SUFFRÆNATIUS**, ōnis, f. See Suffrenatio.

**SUFFRAGATIUS** (suffragor), ōnis, f. a favoring, using one's influence in favor of a person, recommending any one for any office. Cic. consulatus. Id. militaris, h. e. on the part of the military or soldiers. Id. urbana.

**SUFFRAGATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a voter, favorer or supporter of one in suing for an office; one who assists one with his vote; a supporter, favorer, partisan. Cic., Varr., and Sueton.

**SUFFRAGATORIUS** (suffragator), a, um, 2 adj. of or relating to the supporting of a candidate. Q. Cic. Suffragatoria amicitia.

**SUFFRAGATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that 3 favors. Augustin.

**SUFFRAGINOSUS** (suffrago), a, um, adj. 2 diseased in the hough or pastern. Colum.

**SUFFRAGIUM** (sub & frango), ii, n. a broken piece, shard, a potsherd, with which the ancients used to vote in the assemblies of the people. Hence, a vote or suffrage, given by each Roman citizen in the comitia at the election of a magistrate or the enacting of a law, or by a judge in condemning or acquitting a person accused, ψήφος, χειροτονία. Cic. Ferre suffragium, h. e. to vote. Liv. Suffragium it per omnes, h. e. all vote. Id. Suffragium inire, h. e. to vote. Id. In suffragium mittere, h. e. to let vote. Nep. Testarum suffragia, h. e. ostracismus. — Hence, figur. vote, voice, opinion, judgment, recommendation, favor, consent, approbation, approval. Cic. tuum. Horat. populi. Also, of inanimate things. Pandect. temporis. — ¶ Also, the right of voting or suffrage. Liv. Alicui suffragium impartiri. Id. dare, h. e. to permit to vote. Id. Res est militaris suffragii, h. e. the army has the right of voting or electing.

**SUFFRAGIO** (probably from sub & frango), Inis, f. the joint of the hinder leg of a beast; the pastern; the ham or hough, κάμψις, ἰγνίς. Colum. — ¶ Also, a shoot of a vine. Colum.

**SUFFRAGOR** (suffragium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to give one's vote in favor of a person, support or promote the interest of a candidate for a public office, vote for, make interest for, ψηφίζομαι. Cic. Suffragandi libido. — ¶ Also, in general, to aid, assist, favor, support, promote, second, approve, recommend. Cic. Domus suffragata domino ad consulatum. Cic. cupiditati alicujus. Id. sibi. Id. Suffragante fortuna, h. e. by the aid of fortune. Nep. Suffragante Theramene, h. e. by the favor or interest of. Quintil. Si tempus suffragatur. Cic. Legi illius spes suffragatur.

**SUFFRENATIUS**, or **SUBFRENATIUS** (sub & freno), ōnis, f. a bridling. Hence, a joining or binding closely together, a cementing. Plin. lapidis.

**SUFFRENDENS**, and **SUBFRENDENS** 3 (sub & frendens), tis, gnashing the teeth a little, gnashing the teeth at any thing, or, simply, gnashing the teeth. Ammian.

**SUFFRICIO**, and **SUBFRICIO** (sub & fri-co), as, a. 1. to rub, rub or wipe off, ὑποτριβω. Colum.

**SUFFRINGO**, and **SUBFRINGO** (sub & fringo), is, egi, actum, a. 3. to break below, or to break, ἐπάγνυμι. Cic. crura alicui.

**SUFFRIO**, or **SUBFRIO** (sub & frio), 3 as, a. 1. to rub off or away. Colum. 12, 38. But Ed. Schneid. reads suffricatur.

**SUFFUGIO**, and **SUBFUGIO** (sub & fugio), is, fugi, fugitum, a. and n. to fly to a place, or, simply, to fly. Liv. in tecta. — ¶ Also, to escape, shun, flee from, Lucret. tactum.

**SUFFUGIUM** (suffugio), ii, n. a place of 2 refuge or shelter, καταφυγή. Ovid. Nisi suffugiim nimbos vitantibus essem. Plin. Ep. imbris, h. e. against. — ¶ Also, a remedy. Apul. pestis, h. e. against. Quintil. Suffugia infirmitatis. **SUFFULCIÖ**, or **SÜBFÜLCIÖ** (sub & ful-3 cio), cis, fulsi, fultum, a. 4. to under-prop, underset, prop, support, ὑπερείδω. Lucret. artus, to strengthen. Id. porticum columnis. Martial. Lectica Syricum suffulta, h. e. borne or supported by. — ¶ Also, to put one thing under another as a support. Plaut. columnam mento.

**SUFFULTÖS**, a, um, particip. from sufful-3 cio.

**SÜBFÜMIGATIÖ**, or **SÜBFÜMIGATIÖ** 3 (suffumigo), önis, f. a perfuming or fumigating from below, or, simply, a perfuming, a fumigating. Veget.

**SÜBFÜMIGÖ**, and **SÜBFÜMIGÖ** (sub & 2 fumigo), as, a. 1. to fumigate below, or, in general, to fumigate, smoke, perfume by smoke, ὑποκαπνίζω. Varr. Suffumigandum est, h. e. fumigation is to be resorted to. Cels. Subfumigare aliquid sulphure.

**SÜFFÜNDÖ**, or **SÜBFÜNDÖ** (sub & fun-3 do), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to lay under as a foundation, to lay as a foundation. Varr. ap. Non.

**SÜFFÜNDÖ**, and **SÜBFÜNDÖ** (sub & fun-3 do), is, ädi, äsum, a. 3. to pour under or underneath, pour out or forth, ἐπιχέω, ὑποχέω. Plaut. Aquam frigidam suffundunt, h. e. speak maliciously, enviously, coldly or contemptuously of us. Senec. Aqua suffunditur, h. e. flows under. — Hence, Suffusus, a, um, poured under, running or flowing under, diffused, suffused, spreading below. Cic. Sanguis cordi suffusus, h. e. diffused through the heart, flowing under or in the heart. Ovid. Intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, h. e. the dropsy. Plin. Sanguis oculis suffusus, h. e. the blood of bloodshot eyes. Id. bilis, h. e. jaundice. Hence, figur. of a blush. Virg. Suffundere ore ruborem, to spread a blush over the face; to blush. Liv. Rubor mihi suffunditur, h. e. I blush. Ovid. Rubore suffundi, h. e. to blush. Pacat. Vultum rubore suffundere, h. e. to blush. Tertull. Suffundi, h. e. to blush. — Also, to cause a thing to be suffused, tingled, &c. with another; it may frequently be rendered to sprinkle, suffuse, tinge, pour upon, overspread, cover, fill. Plin. Lanæ crebro suffusæ, h. e. wetted, moistened. Cic. Æther calore suffusus, h. e. supplied with. Ovid. Lingua suffusa veneno, h. e. has poison under it. Id. Suffusus lumina flamma. Virg. Lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, h. e. habens oculos suffusus lacrimis, bedewed with tears. Plin. Oculi suffusi cruore, h. e. bloodshot. Plin. Ep. Facies multo rubore suffusa. Quintil. Oculi suffusi voluptate. Tibull. Minio suffusus, h. e. tinged, colored. Senec. Oculi suffunduntur, h. e. have a cataract. Plin. Homo felle suffusus, h. e. jaundiced, icteric. Lucret. Omnia suffundens nigrore, h. e. suffusing, coloring. Id. cælum caligine, h. e. to cover. Hieron. Suffundere aliquem, h. e. to put to the blush. Ovid. Sales suffusi felle, h. e. satirical, malicious wit. Cic. Animus malevolentia suffusus, h. e. envious, malevolent. — ¶ Also, to pour to or into, add by pouring to. Plaut. mare vinis, h. e. sca-water into wine. Id. aquulam. Ovid. merum. Quintil. merum in os. Hence, figur. Varr. cibo vires, h. e. to supply with. — ¶ See also, Suffusus, a, um.

**SÜFFÜRÖR**, or **SÜBFÜRÖR** (sub & fu-3 ror), äris, dep. 1. to steal privily, or, simply, to steal, filch, purloin, κλέπτω. Plaut.

**SÜFFÜSCÖS**, a, um, adj. same as Subfus-2 sus.

**SÜFFÜSIÖ**, or **SÜBFÜSIÖ** (suffundö), önis, 3 f. a pouring or spreading under. Plin. fellis, h. e. the jaundice. Hence, Plin. oculorum, h. e. a cataract. — Also, a disease in the feet occasioned by labor, perhaps, a swelling. Veget. — ¶ Also, a pouring or pouring upon. Apic. vini. — Hence, an infusion. Pallad. cucumeris.

**SÜFRÜSÖS**, or **SÜBFÜSÖS**, a, um, parti-

cip. from suffundo. — ¶ Adj. bashful. Tertull. Suffusior.

**SÜGAMBER**, bra, brum, adj. See Sygamber.

**SÜGGERÖ**, and **SÜBGERÖ** (sub & gero), is, gessi, gestum, a. 3. to put under. Virg. flammam costis aheni. — Figur. Liv. invidiam flammam ac materiam criminibus. — Hence, to set under, put immediately after. Liv. Horatium Bruto.

— ¶ Also, to carry or bring. Virg. tela. Propert. Humus suggesta. Plin. Aliæ apes struunt, aliæ suggerunt. — Hence, to afford, furnish, supply, produce, yield, ἐπαρκέω. Hirt. apparatus. Terent. sumptus rebus. Ovid. alimentaria. Tacit. cibum alicui. Plin. Ep. Silvæ suggerunt ligna. — Also, to suggest, prompt, put in mind, remind, advise to any thing, ὑποτίθεσθαι. Pandect. Æquitas restitutionem suggerit. Id. Res suggerit, ut — credantur, h. e. monet, postulat. — Also, to procure, make. Plaut. milvinam (famein). Cic. Iudum Druso, h. e. to impose upon, blind the eyes of. — ¶ Also, to add, subjoin, annex, assign. Cic. ratiunculas huic sententiæ. Id. verba, h. e. to supply, insert. Id. Suggestebantur damna aleatoria, h. e. were added. — ¶ Also, to heap up by adding, to raise. Sil. Celsis suggesta theatra columnis.

**SÜGGESTIÖ**, and **SÜBGESTIÖ** (suggero), 2 önis, f. an adding, heaping up. Cal. Aurel. — ¶ Also, a suggestion, prompting, putting in mind. Vopisc. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, when an orator puts a question and answers it himself. Quintil. 9, 2, 15. Spald.

**SÜGGESTUM** (Id.), i, n. any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c. Varr. Particularly, an elevated place to speak from, a pulpit, a tribunal or scaffold whence they hurangued the people or the soldiery, ἀνάβαστρον. Cic. In suggestis consistere.

**SÜGGESTÖS**, and **SÜBGESTÖS**, a, um, particip. from suggero, or subgero.

**SÜGGESTÖS**, or **SÜBGESTÖS** (suggero), us, m. a providing, furnishing, preparation. Tertull. Circensium. — ¶ Also, a suggesting, prompting, putting in mind. Pandect. — ¶ Also, any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c. Cato. Labrum in suggestu. Colum. lapideus, h. e. a bank of stone. Stat. comæ, h. e. the pile of hair on a woman's head, πύργον πλοκάμων. — Particularly, an elevated place to speak from, as, to the people or the soldiery, ἀνάβαστρον. Liv. and Plin. Caesar caused such elevated seats or thrones to be erected for himself in the senate-house and theatre. Flor. and Sueton. — Hence, figur. a height. Apul. fortunarium. — Also, splendor, pomp. Tertull. honorum.

**SÜGGILLÖ**, &c. See Sugilla, &c.

**SÜGGREDIÖR**, and **SÜBGREDIÖR** (sub 2 & gradior), äris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go or come up to, approach, ὑποβαίνω. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to attack. Tacit.

**SÜGGRÜNDÄ**, and } See Subgrundä,  
**SÜGGRÜNDIUM**, &c. } &c.

**SÜGILLATIÖ**, and **SÜGGILLATIÖ** (su-2 gillo), önis, f. a black or blue mark made by a blow upon any part of the body; discoloration by a blow or bruise; lividity, a bruise, contusion, ὑποπιασμός. Plin. — ¶ Also, a taunting, reviling, an affront or insult; ignominy. Liv. Sugillatio consulum.

**SÜGILLATIÖNCÖLÄ** (dimin. of sugilla-3 tio), æ, f. Claud. Mamert.

**SÜGILLÖ**, and **SÜGGILLÖ** (for subcillare, 2 from sub & cillium), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to discolor the skin by a blow or stroke, beat black and blue, make livid by a bruise, ὑποπιάζω. Senec. Athleta sugillatus est. Plin. Sugillata, sc. loca, h. e. black and blue spots. — Hence, figur. to flout, jeer, taunt, scoff, scorn, insult, affront, revile, defame, disgrace. Liv. aliquem. Val. Max. jura. — Also, to offend, injure. Pandect. pudorem. — ¶ Also, perhaps, to beat or strike out. Varr. oculos patri. — ¶ Also, to suggest. Prudent. verba alicui.

**SÜGÖ** (unc.), is, xi, etum, a. 3. to suck, μύζω. Varr. mammam. Also, without an accusus. Cic. Animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia

mandunt. — ¶ Also, to suck, out, exhaust, drain. Varr. terram. Pallad. Porca sucta. — ¶ Also, to suck in, imbibe. Cic. Errorem cum lacte nutricia suxisse.

**SÜI** (övi), sibi, se, of himself, herself, itself, or themselves, to himself, &c. himself, &c. εαυτῶδ. It is properly a reciprocal pronoun, and, as such, refers to the next preceding subject or nominative. Cic. Homo se amat, &c.: ipse per se facere. It is also frequently, when no ambiguity is occasioned by it, used instead of a case of the pronoun *ille* or *ipse*. Cic. Persuasisset, ut se dimitteret, h. e. him. So, also, Id. Petivit, ut se ascriberet. Proverbially. Id. Qui nec sibi nec alteri, h. e. that benefit neither themselves nor others. — The preposition *cum* is always put after *se*. Cic. Secum. — Secum denotes, also, alone, by one's self. Cic. Animum secum vivere, h. e. to live by itself. — *Sese* is frequently used for *se*. Terent., Cic. and Virg. — *Met* is frequently joined to it. Liv. Semet. — *Sibi* is frequently redundant. Terent. Quid hic sibi vestitus querit? Liv. Quidnam sibi clamor vellet. Particularly when joined with *Suus*, a, um. Terent. Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, h. e. with his own sword. Colum. Singula suo sibi jure eluito. — Cic. Ad se, h. e. domum suam. So, also, Id. Apud se, h. e. domi suæ. — *Sui* is sometimes used for *Suus*, a, um. Sucton. Adventu sui, for suo. Cic. Senio sui, for suo. — *Sui*, as a plural, is used with the genit. singul. of the partic. in *duo*. Cæs. Venerunt sui purgandi causa. So, also, Cic. Sui conservandi causa profugerunt. — *Inter se*, for *se* or *sibi* invicem. See *Inter*.

**SÜILĒ** (sus), is, n. sc. stabulum, a swine-cote, hog-house, sty, σνοσρασία, συφῆδς, συφῆών. Colum. Porculator suile converit.

**SÜILLÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to swine, swinish, δίκός. Liv. grex, h. e. a herd of swine. Plin. Suilla, sc. caro, h. e. pork. Hence, Id. fungus, h. e. an inferior kind of mushroom, swine-mushroom.

**SULCA** ficus. See Sulcus, a, um.

**SÜLCAMĒN** (sulco), önis, n. a ploughing, 3 furrowing, or, u furrow. Apul. Gleba Siculae sulcamina.

**SÜLCATÖR** (Id.), öris, m. one who furrows or ploughs; a ploughman, ἀνλακρυάρης. Prudent. campi. — Hence, figur. one that furrows and ploughs as it were, cuts, tears. Claudian. Lateris sulcator vultur. — Particularly of persons sailing. Stat. Averni, h. e. the rover or ferryman. Also, of rivers. Lucan. Fluvius sulcator arenæ, h. e. that flows through.

**SÜLCÖ** (sulcus), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 2 furrow, make furrows, till, plough, ἀλακίζω. Ovid. humum vomere. — Hence, figur. to furrow. Varr. fossas, h. e. to dig. Ovid. Serpens sulcat arenam. — So, also, of the ruts or hollows made by a carriage, ship, &c. to plough, furrow, sail over. Virg. vada carina. Ovid. undas rate. Plin. mare arboë. Senec. iter cæli medium, h. e. to fly through. Also, of rivers. Sil. Sulcat arenas Bagrada, h. e. flows through. Also, of wrinkles. Ovid. cutem rugis, h. e. to wrinkle.

**SÜLCÖS** (unc.), a, um, adj. Colum. Ficus sulca, h. e. a kind of fig.

**SÜLCÖS** (δᾶκός), i, m. a furrow, ἀλλᾶξ, δᾶκός. Cic. Sulcum imprimere, or, Colum. ducere, or, Id. facere, h. e. to make. Virg. Infundere sulcos telluri. — Hence, a ploughing. Colum. Altero sulco. Plin. Nono sulco. — ¶ Also, figur. any thing that resembles a furrow, as, a wrinkle. Martial. Also, a rut, furrow or mark made by a carriage-wheel on the ground, by a ship in the sea, &c. Virg. Infundunt sulcos. Prudent. Calami sulcos, h. e. scripta. Of a meteor. Virg. Longo limite sulcus dat lucem. — ¶ Also, a small ditch, drain. Colum. aquarius, h. e. a drain in a field. — Also, a furrow, ditch or hollow, in which trees, vines and other plants are placed. Virg. — The ancients used also to draw a ditch or furrow round towns about to

be built, which marked the boundaries. *Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, for *Cunnius*. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a ridge made by a furrow. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a curve of a serpent. *Apul.* — ¶ *Salcus*, the furrow drawn by the ploughshare: *Porca*, the earth thrown up between two furrows; if the space between the furrows was somewhat broader, *Lima* was used instead of *porca*: *Eliz*, a water-furrow to carry off the water from moist fields.

SŪLFŪR, &c. See *Sulphur*, &c.

SŪLLĀ, and SŪLLĀ (Σύλλας), æ, m. the name of a family of the gens *Cornelia*. The most celebrated of this family was the dictator *L. Cornelius Sulla*, an enemy of *Marius*, whose death he survived. He commanded in the war against *Mithridates*, became dictator, but resigned this office before its term was expired.

SŪLLĀNŪS, and SŪLLĀNŪS (Sulla, or Sylla), a, um, adj. relating to *Sulla*. *Cic.* homines, h. e. the followers of *Sulla*.

SŪLLĀTŪRĪŌ, and SŪLLĀTŪRĪŌ (Id.), 1 is, n. 4. to follow the practices of *Sylla*. *Cic.*

SŪLMŌ, ōnis, m. an Italian town in the territory of the *Peligni*, the birthplace of *Ovid*. *Ovid.* aqueosus. — Hence, *Sulmonensis*, e, adject. of or belonging to *Sulmo*. *Sulmonenses*, its inhabitants. *Cæs.*

SŪLPHŪR, and SŪLFŪR (unc.), ūris, n. sulphur, brimstone, Σείον. *Virg.* Viva sulphura. *Calp.* 5, 78. *Sulfura* viventia, h. e. virgin sulphur. — ¶ Also, on account of its sulphureous smell, lightning. *Pers.* — ¶ *Tertull.* Sulfurem, for sulfur.

SŪLPHŪRĀNS. See *Sulphuro*, 3

SŪLPHŪRĀRĪĀ, or SŪLFŪRĀRĪĀ (sulphur), æ, f. a place where brimstone is gotten or prepared; a mine of sulphur. *Pandect.*

SŪLPHŪRĀTĪŌ, or SŪLFŪRĀTĪŌ (sulphur), ōnis, f. a vein of sulphur in the earth. *Senec.*

SŪLPHŪRĀTŪS, and SŪLFŪRĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from sulphuro. — ¶ Adj. impregnated with sulphur, sulphureous, Σειώδης. *Vitruv.* fons. *Tertull.* Gehenna sulphuration. — Hence, *Plin.* Sulfurata, sc. loca, h. e. places full of brimstone, veins of brimstone. — *Martial.* Sulfuratum, h. e. a brimstone-match.

SŪLPHŪRĒŪS, and SŪLFŪRĒŪS (sulphur), a, um, adj. sulphurous, sulphareous, containing sulphur, Σειώδης. *Virg.* aqua. — ¶ Also, sulphureous, resembling sulphur. *Plin.* color, h. e. brimstone-color.

SŪLPHŪRŌ, or SŪLFŪRŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a, and n. *INTRANS.* to be sulphureous, contain sulphur. *Tertull.* Aqua sulfurans. — ¶ *TRANS.* to fill, saturate, impregnate with or dip in sulphur. — Hence, *Sulluratus*, a, um, dipped in, saturated or impregnated with sulphur. *Cels.* lana. — ¶ See, also, *Sulphuratus*, n, um.

SŪLPHŪRŌSŪS, or SŪLFŪRŌSŪS (Id.), 2 a, um, adj. full of sulphur, sulphureous. *Plin.*

SŪLPICIŪS, ii, m. a name of many Romans. — Hence, *Sulpicianus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Sulpicianus*. *Quintil.* seditio, h. e. raised by the tribune *P. Sulpicianus*.

SŪLTĪS, for *Si vultis*, if you wish or please. 3 See *Sis*.

SŪM (see at the end of the word), es, est, fui, esse, irreg. n. to be, exist, εἶμι, ὑπάρχω, ρυγχάνω. *Cic.* Id aut esse, aut non esse. *Id.* Adhuc sumus, h. e. vivimus. *Id.* Si non ero. *Fuit*, he has lived, is dead, is lost; as, *Tibull.* Nos fuisse. *Virg.* *Fuimus* Troes, *fuit* Ilium. *Nullus* sum, *I exist no longer*, it is over with me; as, *Cic.* Me nullum fore. *Id.* Alteri nulli sum, h. e. perierunt. Hence, *Plaat.* and *Terent.* *Nullus* or *nulla* sum, *I am lost or undone*. Further, *Propert.* *Diu* esse, h. e. to last, endure. Also, *Sunt* qui, &c. there are people who, there are those who, &c. followed by an indicative or subjunctive. *Cic.* Off. I, 24. *Ed. Græv.* et *Ernest.* *Sunt*, qui antepont. (But *Ed. Heusing* reads antepont.) *Cic.* *Sunt*, qui dicant. *Id.* (*Ed. Græv.*

and *Heusing.*) *Sunt*, qui non audent. (But *Ed. Ernest.* reads *audeant.*) *Cic.* *Sunt*, quæ præterii. *Horat.* *Sunt*, quos juvat. *Propert.* *Est*, quibus, for *sunt*, quibus. Further, *Terent.* *Quid est tibi? what ails you? what is the matter with you? — Hence, Est, it is even so.* *Cic.* ap. *Lactant.* *Est* vero, inquit, *Africanus*. *So, Sit ita, be it so, or well; as, Cic.* *Sit ita sane.* *So, also, Id.* *Esto.* Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Horat.* *Esto, alios teneri, let it be, grant it.* *So, also, sit, with ut following; as, Colam.* *Sit, ut intereat.* It is frequently followed by *ut* in circumlocutions. *Cic.* *Est, ut id deceat, for id decet.* *Id.* *Est, ut philosophi tradant, for philosophi tradunt.* *Horat.* *Non est, ut possit, for non potest.* *Cæs.* *Futurum esse, ut omnes pellerentur, for pulsium iri.* It is also followed by an infinit. *Sallust.* *Fuerit mihi eguisse, for eguerim.* It is also followed by *quin* for *ut nou.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* *Nunquam est, quin aliquid memorie tradere velimus.* Also, *Est ut* denotes, there is reason for, *I, thou, he, &c. must, ought, may, am, art, or is permitted.* *Plin.* *Neque est, ut putemus, ignorari ea ab animalibus, h. e. we must not think, &c.* *Cic.* *Magis est, ut molestè ferat, h. e. he has more reason, &c.* It is also followed by an infinit. *Virg.* *Nec sit mihi credere.* *Tibull.* *Tunc mihi non oculis sit timuisse meis.* (*Est* for *licet* properly occurs only in the poets of the golden and silver ages in imitation of the Greek, although *Liv.* 42, 41; *Plin.* II, 37; and 17, 9. *Tacit.* *German.* 5, so use it.) — *Est, ubi, there are cases in which or where; sometimes.* *Cic.* *Est, ubi id maxime valeat.* — *Est, quum, there are cases in which or when; sometimes.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* *Est, quum non est satis.* — *Est, quod, &c. there is reason why; or, I, you, he, &c. have cause or reason for, &c.* *Cic.* *Magis est, quod gratuler.* On the other hand, *Non est, quod, &c. or nihil est, quod or cur, there is no reason for, or, I, you, he, &c. have no cause or reason for, &c.; as, Cic.* *Nihil est, quod gestias.* — *Mihi est res, I have, &c.; as, Cic.* *Cui nomen Arethusa est.* *Plaut.* *Nomen Mercurii est mihi.* *Liv.* *Cui postea Africanus fuit cognomen.* (In this construction of naming, it appears that the nominative, as well as the genitive or dative, may be used.) *Terent.* *Unde esset adolescenti, quod daret amicæ, h. e. whenec he might find means to give a present.* *Est mihi tecum aliquid, or nihil, I have something or nothing to do with you, have connection or no connection with you; as, Cic.* *Sibi cum illa nihil futurum.* *Id.* *Si mihi tecum minus esset, h. e. if I had less to do with.* — ¶ Also, to be, when followed by a predicate which is put in the nominat. *Cic.* *Non sum ita hebes.* Instead of this nominat. an adverb is frequently used. *Cic.* *Sic vita hominum est.* *Terent.* *Tibi bene esse, quum sibi sit male.* — It is frequently omitted, particularly with adjectives and participles. *Cic.* *Omnia præclara rara, se sunt.* *Liv.* *Subin e arreptus, sc. est.* — The nominative with which the verb est agrees is sometimes omitted, as, *negotium, proprium, &c.* *Cic.* *Cujusvis hominis est errare, h. e. to err is the lot of any man; any man may err.* *Cæs.* *Est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, &c.* *So, also, officium, opus, negotium, duty.* *Cic.* *Est adolescentis, majores natu vereri.* *Cæs.* *Fuit meum lugere.* *Cic.* *Est tuum videre, &c.* — ¶ Also, to be, in describing the nature or quality of a person or thing, or its size, importance, weight, age, &c.; this nature or quality is expressed by a genit. or an ablat. of a substantive, accompanied by an adjective, pronoun, or participle. The verb *sum* may, in this case, be rendered variously, to be, to have, &c. *Nepos.* *Ejusdem ætatis fuit, of the same age, lived at the same time.* *Id.* *Alienæ erat civitatis, h. e. was from a foreign state.* *Terent.* *Nulli consilii sum, h. e. stupid.* *Cæs.* *Summi ut sint laboris, h. e. fit for great labor.* *Liv.* *Nec se sua potestatis esse, h. e. were not in their own power, had not the disposal of themselves.* The verb is also sometimes omitted. *Sueton.*

*Libidinis profusissimæ, se. fuit.* To this belongs *Magni (tanti, &c.) esse, sc. pretii, to be of great value, to be worth much, to cost much; as, Cic.* *Frumentum fuit tanti.* *Id.* *Ager pluris est.* Also, with an ablat. *Id.* *Esse sestertiis ternis.* *Figur.* *to be much esteemed, to be of great value; as, Id.* *Magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ.* *Id.* *Mea conscientia mihi pluris est.* — Also, with an ablat. *Terent.* *Ætate ea sum, h. e. I am of that age.* *Cic.* *Fac animo magno sis, h. e. have, &c.* *Id.* *Ægro corpore esse, h. e. to be sick.* *Horat.* *Quære, quos sit patre.* *Cic.* *Simus ea mente, h. e. let us be of such a mind or disposition.* — ¶ Also, to be, to stay. *Cic.* *apud aliquem, h. e. to stay at any one's house.* *Id.* *Simul cum aliquo, h. e. to be together with any one.* *Id.* *Fuisse cum femina, for concubuisse.* *Id.* *Secum esse, h. e. to be by himself, to be alone.* *Id.* *Ad me fuerunt, for apud me.* *Id.* *Civitas erat in sagis.* *Id.* *Esse cum dynastis in gratia.* *Id.* *Quid fuit in literis? h. e. what was contained, &c.? Ovid.* *Esse in aliquo, h. e. to be in any one, bear his form, to be transformed into him.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Summo in honore esse.* *Id.* *in magna spe.* *Id.* *in servitute.* *Id.* *in bonis, h. e. in the possession of the property.* *Terent.* *in mora, h. e. to cause delay.* *Cic.* *in amore et deliciis alicui, h. e. to be any one's darling or favorite.* Also, without in, when an adjective, pronoun or participle is joined with it. *Cic.* *Esse summo honore.* *Id.* *spe bona.* *Id.* *magna gloria apud omnes.* *Esse ab aliquo, to be of any one, to belong to him; as, Terent.* *Ab Andria est ancilla hæc.* *Cic.* *Erant ab Aristotele, h. e. he was a follower of.* — Also, to consist in, depend upon. *Liv.* *Omnem spem in impetu esse equitum.* *Cic.* *Res est in opinione.* — *Esse in, with an accusat.* following to the question, *Where? occurs also; as, Cic.* *in Syriam.* — *Id.* *Esse pro aliquo, h. e. to be for any one, to be of use to him.* — ¶ Also, to find place, take place, be permitted, with substantives denoting action, particularly with those terminating in *tio.* *Liv.* *Nec provocatio erat.* *Terent.* *Neque dictio est.* *Cic.* *Consules, quorum cognitio et iudicium fuit.* — It is frequently found with an infinit., and may be rendered one can, it is possible. *Terent.* *scire.* *Liv.* *negare.* *Virg.* *credere.* — ¶ Also, to belong or pertain to. *Cic.* *Emilius, cujus tum fasces erant, h. e. who was presiding consul.* *Liv.* *Rhodiorum esse, h. e. to belong to the Rhodians.* *Cic.* *Palestræ magis est.* *Id.* *Quorum cognitio et iudicium fuit.* — ¶ Also, to be one's own, devoted to. *Cic.* *Me Pompeii totum esse.* *Liv.* *Plebs novarum rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse.* *Id.* *Hominum, non causarum erant, h. e. had respect only to the persons, not to the causes, looked only to, &c.* *Id.* *Suarum rerum erant, h. e. minded only their own business.* — ¶ Also, to be good, serviceable or of use for any thing. With *ad.* *Cato.* *Vinum murteum est ad album crudam.* Also, with the genit. of a substantive joined with a participle in *dis.* *Liv.* *Nihil æque dissolvendæ religionis esse, h. e. contribute so much, &c.* *Sallust.* *Conservandæ libertatis esse.* Also, with a dat. *Plin.* *Radix est vescendo.* *Pandect.* *Esui esse.* — ¶ Also, to cost, be worth, be sold at a certain price, with an ablat. or genit. *Cic.* *sestertiis duobus.* *Id.*  *mille denarium.* *Id.* *tanti.* *Id.* *pluris.* (See above.) — ¶ Also, to be, occasion. *Cic.* *Impedimento esse alicui.* *Id.* *Detrimto, maculæ, invidiæ, infamiæ nobis esse.* *Id.* *Esse signo, or, Id.* *argumento, h. e. to be a sign, show, provc.* — ¶ Also, to suit, be suitable. *Cic.* *Est palestræ.* (See above.) — ¶ Also, to be fit or convenient for. *Pand.* and *Gell.* *potui.* *Plin.* *vescendo.* (See above.) *Liv.* *Sum oneri ferendo, I can bear, I am equal to the burden.* *Cic.* *Non esse solvendo, h. e. to be unable to pay, to be insolvent.* Also, with an ablat. *Liv.* *solvendo ære alieno.* — ¶ Also, to happen, come to pass, become. *Liv.* *Quid se futurum esset.* *Cic.* *Quæ futura sunt.* *Plaut.* *Si quid eo fuerit, h. e. if any thing should happen to him, if he should die.* — ¶ Also, to occupy or

concern one's self with any thing. *Liv. Prætores trahenda re esse, h. e. delayed or endeavored to delay the matter.* — ¶ Also, to be, with a certain power or efficacy. *Liv. Deos et iurandum esse, h. e. vim habere.* — ¶ *Siem, sies, siet, for sim, &c. Plaut., Lucret. and Terent.* — *Escit, for erit. Lucret. Escunt, for erunt. Cic. è legg. xii tab.* — ¶ *Sum* is composed of parts of two different verbs. *Sum* itself seems to be shortened from *esum* or *esumi* for *eso*, from *ἔω, ἐπι, εἶμι; Fui* is from the old form *fuo*, Greek *φύω*.

**FŪMEN** (for *sugimen*, from *sugo*), *inis, n. a breast, teat, of women. Lucil.* Also, of animals, particularly a sow's udder, a sow's belly with the paps on it, *οὐδᾶρ, ἡθροῦν. Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* of a rich piece of land. *Varr. Esse sumen Italia, h. e. the richest part.*

**SŪMINĀTŪS** (*sumen*), *a, um, adj. that has an udder or breast full of milk. Lamprid. sus, h. e. suckling. Arnob. caro, h. e. perhaps, with the breast or udder.*

**SŪMMĀ** (*summus, a, um*), *æ, f. the sum or aggregate of any thing, κεφάλαιον. Cic. litium, h. e. the amount of money to be restored. Id. Summam facere, h. e. to sum up, reckon together. Figur. Id. Summam facere cogitationum suarum, h. e. to connect his ideas. Id. Summam facere, h. e. to sum up.* — Hence, a sum of money. *Terent. and Liv.* — Also, figur. the sum, contents, substance. *Liv. querelatum. Cic. juris. Id. Summam rei dicere.* But this may also mean the main point. *Id. Summæ rerum, h. e. the chief particulars, principal heads, main points. Id. mali, h. e. amount, quantity. Virg. Hæc summa est, h. e. this is the sum of my commands.* — Hence, *Summa summarum, the substance. Senec. Summa ergo summarum hæc erit: tardiloquum te esse jubeo, h. e. the sum or substance of all I have said.* — Also, amount, quantity, number. *Cic. prædæ. Liv. copiarum.* — ¶ Also, the whole of a thing. *Ovid. rerum, h. e. the whole world. Id. certaminis, h. e. the whole contest. Liv. Ad discrimen summam rerum adducere, h. e. to fight with the whole army, expose the whole army to danger. Liv. Summæ rerum prosperum eventum portendit, h. e. to the whole war. Cæs. Sunna exercitus, h. e. the whole army. Hence, Cic. Summa reipublicæ, or, Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the whole state. Cic. Summa est in testibus, h. e. the whole matter or all depends upon the witnesses, or, the chief or main point.* — Hence, *Summa summarum, the sum of sums, the sum total, the whole generally; as, Lucret. Sicuti summarum summa est æterna, h. e. the universe. Plaut. Penes quam amantum summa summarum reddit, h. e. who rules the whole fortune of lovers, to whom all lovers are subject, who has the supreme power, &c.* — ¶ Also, the chief point. *Virg. belli. Liv. Læcis rerum summis. Cic. Ipsæ summæ rerum. Id. Summa est in testibus.* — Also, a principal person. *Ovid. Summa ducum, for summus dux.* — ¶ Also, the chief thing, or the most excellent in a person or thing. *Cic. hominis. Id. philosophiæ. Liv. rei, h. e. the chief point, the chief power. Also, supreme power, command in chief. Liv. Summæ rei præerat. Summæ reipublicæ præficere.* (See above.) *Nepos. Summa remm, h. e. supreme power. So, also, Summa imperii, supreme power, highest authority, whether in war or not, command in chief. Cæs. and Nepos. Also, not in war. Nepos. Summa imperii custodiæ, h. e. superintendence of the prisoners, or of the prisons. Ovid. Summa ducum, h. e. summus dux.* (See above.) — *Summa rerum, a decisive battle. Liv. Periculum summæ rerum facere. Id. De summa rerum discernere, h. e. to fight a decisive battle. Also, main point, principal business. Terent. Summa rerum ad te redit, h. e. the principal business, or, all, the whole matter. So, also, Cic. Summa reipublicæ. This may also mean the whole state.* (See above.) Hence, absolutely, *Summa, the highest or supreme power. Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. rerum, h. e. of the state. But*

perhaps *summa rerum* means together chief power. Hence, *Summa summarum, supreme power.* — ¶ Also, preference, preëminence, first place, first rank. *Plaut. Solus summam habet hic apud nos. Cic. Summam ordinis concedunt.* — ¶ Also, perfection. *Quintil.* — ¶ *Ad summam, or, in summa, or, in omni summa, on the whole, in short, in a word, to conclude, finally. Cic.*

**SŪMMĀLĪS** (*sumina*), *e, adj. containing a 3 sum, whole. Tertull.*

**SŪMMĀNŪS** (*Summanus*), *as, a. 1. per 2 haps, to have under the hands or in hand. Plaut.*

**SŪMMĀNŪS**, *i, m. the name of a certain god, otherwise called Soranus. He is said to have been Pluto, according to Marc. Cap. He was also called Submannus. Plaut.* — Instead of *Summanus*, or *Summarius*, in *Cic. Att. 10, 1*, the reading *nummarius* is to be preferred.

**SŪMMĀRIŪM** (*summa*), *ii, n. a summary, 2 compendium, abstract, abridgment, epitome, recapitulation, ἐπιτομή. Senec.*

**SŪMMĀRIŪS**, *ii, m. See Summanus.*

**SŪMMĀS** (*summus*), *ātis, m. and f. a 3 chief, principal, or leading person, noble, chief, principal, ἄριστος. Plaut. Summates viri, grandees. Id. Summates matronæ.*

**SŪMMĀTIM** (*summa*), *adv. generally, summarily, κεφαλαιωδῶς, ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. Cic.* — ¶ Also, lightly, superficially. *Colum. and Sueton.* — ¶ Also, above, on the upper end. *Calp. Stringere virgas.*

**SŪMMĀTŪS** (*summus*), *us, m. the highest 3 rank or authority; supremacy, preëminence, sovereignty, chief rule, πρῶτειον, ἀρχή. Lucret.*

**SŪMMĒ** (*Id.*), *adv. highly, extremely, very greatly, in the highest degree, εἰς τὰ μάλιστα. Cic. officiosus. Id. contedere.*

**SŪMMĒRGŌ**. See *Submergo.*

**SŪMMĒTĀS** (*summus*), *ātis, f. height, 2 highness; the top, summit of any thing, ἄκρα. Plin.*

**SŪMMĒTĪTŪS**. See *Submittō.*

**SŪMMĒNIĀNŪS**. See *Summæniūm.*

**SŪMMĒNIŪM**, and **SŪMMĒNIŪM** (*sub & mœnia*), *ii, n. a place at Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwelt. Martial.* — Hence, *Summæniānus, a, um; adj. of or belonging to this place. Martial.*

**SŪMMŌNĒŪS**. See *Submoneo.*

**SŪMMŌPERĒ**, or **SŪMMŌŌPERĒ**, *adv. very much, exceedingly, with great exertion, μάλιστα. Cic.*

**SŪMMŌTENŪS**, or **SŪMMŌTENŪS**, *adv. 3 to the very top or extremity. Apul.*

**SŪMMŌVĒŪS**. See *Submoveo.*

**SŪMMŌLĀ** (*dimin. of summa*), *æ, f. a 2 small sum. Senec.*

**SŪMMŪS**, *a, um. See Superus.*

**SŪMMŪTŪS**. See *Submittō.*

**SŪMŌ** (*sub & emo*), *is, msi and mpsi, mium and mptum, a. 3. to take, take up, λαμβάνω. Liv. ferrum. Id. arma. Nep. cibum. Id. regium ornatum et nomen, h. e. to assume. Id. venenum. Cic. legem in manus. Terent. argentum ab aliquo, h. e. to take, receive. Cic. pecuniam mutuam, h. e. to borrow. So, also, simply, Id. pecuniam, h. e. to make a loan. Liv. tempus cibi, h. e. to take time for. Cic. literas, h. e. to take or receive. Ovid. animum, h. e. to take courage. Liv. supplicium, h. e. to inflict punishment, punish. So, also, Cic. de matre: Virg. Æn. 6, 505. Sumere penas, h. e. to abuse, treat ill. — Hence, to captivate, inflame with passion. Apul. Venustate alicujus sumi. — Particularly, to cite, bring forward. Cic. homines notos. Id. annum. Auct. ad Her. exemplum. — Also, to buy, purchase. Cic. genus signorum. Horat. Parvo sumi. — Also, to choose, select. Cic. Capuam. Id. sibi studium philosophiæ. Nep. aliquid sibi imperatorem. Horat. Sumite materiam vestris æquam viribus. Cæs. diem ad deliberandum. Sil. periculum, h. e. subire. Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. celebrare. — Also, to undertake, enter upon, take in hand, begin. Liv. bellum, h. e. to enter upon, engage in. Tacit. Agric. 16. Sumpsere bellum, h. e. they took up arms, εἰλοντο*

*πόμενον. Cic. inimicitias, h. e. to conceive.* — Also, to take to one's self, to take. *Cic. frumentum in cellam.* — Hence, figur. to assume, use. *Cic. arrogantiam sibi. Ovid. vultus acerbos. Liv. mores antiquos.* — Also, to arrogate, assume to one's self. *Cic. sibi partes imperatorias. Id. Mihi non tantum sumo. Id. Sumpsit hoc mihi, h. e. I have taken the liberty of, &c.* — Also, to take or assume for certain, take for granted, suppose, affirm, maintain. *Cic. aliquid pro certo. Id. Beatos esse deos sumpsisti.* — Also, to lay out, expend, spend. *Plaut. Minus in hisce rebus sumtum est sex minis. Id. alicui aliquid. Terent. operam. Cæs. laborem. Terent. diem rei.* — Hence, to consume, wear out, harass. *Cic. e poeta. Curis sumptus.* — Also, to take for use, use, enjoy. *Ovid. feminam. Nemes. gaudia.* — Also, to take, put on. *Ovid. gausapit.* — Also, to make. *Ovid. tentamina vocis.* — Also, to procure. *Liv. laxamentum plebi.* — ¶ Also, to reckon, reckon together, compute. *Plaut. Non tibi illud, si sumas, apparere potest; (unless we read summes, from obsol. summo, h. e. to sum up.)* — ¶ *Accipere* has reference to something offered, and supposes a giver: *Sumere*, to take (with choice), may be without a giver, and commonly relates to something which we are allowed to appropriate to ourselves: *Capere*, to take, seize, take possession of, very often refers to something which does not belong to us.

**SŪMPTĪFĀCIŌ**, or **SŪMPTĪFĀCIŌ** (*sumptus & facio*), *is, a. 3. to lay out, spend, expend, δαπανάω. Plaut. restim.*

**SŪMPTĪŌS**, and **SŪMPTĪŌ** (*sumio*), *ōnis, 2 f. a taking, λήψις. Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, one of the two premises of a syllogism, the assumption. *Cic.*

**SŪMPTĪTŌ**, and **SŪMPTĪTŌ** (*frequentat. 2 of sumo*), *as, a. 1. to take. Plin. elleborum.*

**SŪMPTŪĀRIŪS**, and **SŪMPTŪĀRIŪS** (*sumptus*), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to expense, sumptuary, δαπανηρικός. Cic. lex, h. e. the sumptuary law.*

**SŪMPTŪŌSĒ**, and **SŪMPTŪŌSĒ** (*sumptuosus*), *adv. with much expense, expensively, sumptuously, δαπανηρῶς. Catull. Convivia lauta sumptuose facere. Cic. Sumptuosus.*

**SŪMPTŪŌSĪTĀS**, or **SŪMPTŪŌSĪTĀS** (*Id.*), *ātis, f. expensiveness, costliness, sumptuousness. Sidon.*

**SŪMPTŪŌSŪS**, and **SŪMPTŪŌSŪS** (*sumptus*, or *sumtus*), *a, um, adj. dear, expensive, costly, sumptuous, splendid, δαπανηρῶς. Cic. cœna. Id. Ludos sumptuosiores. Sueton. Sumptuosissimi operis.* — ¶ Also, spending much, prodigal, extravagant, wasteful. *Terent. amica. Cic. homo.*

**SŪMPTŪS**, and **SŪMPTŪS** (*sumo*), *us, m. charge, expense, cost, δαπάνη. Cic. epularum. Id. Sumptum facere in rem, or, impendere, or, insumere, or, ponere, h. e. to make, spend. Id. Sumptum dare, h. e. to pay one his expenses. Id. afferre, h. e. to cause, occasion. Id. inferre alicui, h. e. to charge. Also, in the plural. Terent. Suppeditare alicui sumptibus, h. e. to supply him with money for his expenses. Cic. Sumtus et tributum civitatum ab omnibus tolerari equaliter. — Terent. Sumptum suum exerceant opere rustico, h. e. earn what they cost. — ¶ *Plaut. Sumpti, for sumptus.**

**SŪMPTŪS**, and **SŪMPTŪS**, *a, um, particip. from sumo.*

**SŪMSĪŌ**, for *Sumtio. Cato.*

**SŪMPTĪFĀCIŌ**, } See *Sumptifacio, &c.*  
**SŪMPTĪŌ**, &c. }

**SŪNICŪLŪS** (*unc.*), *i, m. a kind of measure. Pallad. Nov. 22. (But some prefer the reading semisicilicus, h. e. half a sextarius.)*

**SŪNIŪM**, or **SŪNIŪM** (*Σόνιον*), *ii, n. a promontory and town of Attica.*

**SŪŌ** (*unc.*), *is, sūi, sūtum, a. 3. to sew or stitch, join or tack together, πάρω. Cels. foramen. Cic. Tegumenta texta vel sutata.* — Hence, *Sutum*, subst. that is sewed together. *Virg. Suta, h. e. a coat of mail.* — *Figur. Terent. Ne quid suo sut capiti, h. e. cause, occasion.*

**SŌPTĒ**, same as *Suo ipsius*. Cic.  
**SŌVĒTAURILĀ**, or **SŌVĒTAURILĀ** (sus, ovis & taurus), ium, n. a certain solemn sacrifice, offered at lustrations, &c. at which a pig, sheep and bull were sacrificed. Liv. (Instead of it, solitaurilia occurs in Fest. and Ascon.)  
**SŌPELLECTYCĀRIŪS** (supellex), a, um, 3 adj. relating to household stuff. Pandect. servi, h. e. that have the care of it.  
**SŌPELLEX** (nec.), lectilis, f. household furniture or stuff, household-goods, movables, chattels, τὸ οὐκὸν, τὸ ἐπιπλα. Cic. Pretiosa vestis, multa et lauta supellex. Liv. militaris. — Figur. Amicos parere, optinam vitæ supellectilem. Quintil. Copiosam sibi verborum supellectilem comparare, h. e. store.  
**SŌPER** (ὑπέρ), adv. above, over. Cæs. and Virg. — ¶ Also, besides, with quam following. Liv. Super quam quod, h. e. besides that. Also, without quam, moreover, besides. Ovid. Dederatque super. Virg. Super poscunt. — ¶ Also, upon this, thereupon. Virg. Super tales effundit voces. — ¶ Also, over and above, in addition, more. Horat. Super quam, h. e. more than. Also, without quam. Cic. Satis superque dixi, h. e. enough and more than enough. Horat. Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit, h. e. very much, exceeding. — ¶ Also, left, remaining. Nepos. Præter arma nihil erat super. Liv. Quid super sanguinis, sc. esse. — ¶ It is, also, a preposition governing an accusat. or ablat., and denotes, over, upon, on, ἐπὶ, ὑπέρ. Cic. Super aspitem assidere. Cæs. Qui super musculo struantur. Liv. Aqua super montium juga concreta erat. Id. Doms super se ipsos concrenaverunt, h. e. burnt their houses over their own heads. Sucton. Super curram, h. e. on a chariot. — ¶ Also, above, with reference to situation. Liv. Super flumen instruit aciem. Id. Situs super flumen. — ¶ Also, beyond. Sallust. Super Numidium agitare, h. e. esse. — Hence, by, in passing a place. Liv. Super Suniun navigans. — Also, over against, opposite. Liv. Super Demetriadem. — ¶ Also, above, with regard to place, rank, &c. Horat. Erat super ipsum. Curt. Cubabat super regem. — ¶ Also, over, at. Plaut. Super cœna loqui. Plin. Ep. and Suet. Super cœnam. — Hence, in general, at, during, of time. Virg. Nocte super media. Curt. Super vinum. — ¶ Also, besides. Liv. Super ceteros honores. Id. Vulnus super vulnus, h. e. wound upon wound, one wound after another. Id. Super hæc. — ¶ Also, of number, preëminence or excellence, over, above, more. Sucton. Famosissima super ceteros cœna. Liv. Super omnia, h. e. above all. — ¶ Also, of, on, about, concerning, περί. Nep. Super tali causa missi. Cic. Hac super re scribam ad te. — ¶ Also, over, with regard to oversight or office. Scrib. Larg. 162. Libertus super hereditates. (Others read supra.) — ¶ Super, adj. for superus. Cato.  
**SŌPERĀ** (for supra parte), adv. same as Supra, above. Lucret. Id quod supra ostendimus. — ¶ As a preposition, it denotes over, above. Lucret. Supera terram.  
**SŌPERĀBĪLIS** (supero), e, adj. that may be surmounted or passed over. Liv. murus. — ¶ Also, that may be conquered or overcome, conquerable. Ovid. Per vim non est superabilis ulli. Tacit. Nullis casibus superabiles Romanos. — Hence,urable. Tacit. cæcitas.  
**SŌPERĀBLŪS** (super & abluo), is, a. 3. 3 to wash away above, ὑπερλόω. Avien.  
**SŌPERĀBŪNDŌ** (super & abundo), as, n. 3. 1. to superabound, be superfluous, περισσεύω. Tertull.  
**SŌPERĀCŌMMŌDŌS** (super & accom-2 modo), as, a. 1. to fit above, put upon: Cels.  
**SŌPERĀCERVŌS** (super & acervo), as, a. 3. 1. to heap or pile up. Tertull.  
**SŌPERĀDDŌS** (super & addo), is, a. 3. to 3 add above, to add over and above, to add, ἐπιπροστίθημι. Virg. carmen, inscribe besides.  
**SŌPERĀDDŪCŌS** (super & adduco), is, a. 3. to bring besides Plaut.

**SŌPERĀDJICIŌS** (super & adjicio), is, ēci, 3 ectum, a. 3. to add, add over and above. Pallad.  
**SŌPERĀDŌRNŌS** (super & adorno), as, a. 2. 1. to adorn above. Senec.  
**SŌPERĀDŌSISTŌS**,  
**SŌPERĀDŌSPERGŌS**, } See Superaststo,  
**SŌPERĀDŌSTŌS** } &c.  
**SŌPERĀDIFICĀTIŌS** (superædifico), 3 ōnis, f. a building upon. Tertull.  
**SŌPERĀDIFICŌS** (super & ædifico), as, 3 āvi, ātumi, a. 1. to build upon. Paulin. Nulan.  
**SŌPERĀGGĒRŌS** (super & aggero), as, a. 2. 1. to cover with a heap above. Colum.  
**SŌPERĀGŌS** (super & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive or bring over any thing. Tibull. 4. 1. 157. Sol superegerit ortus. (Al. leg. super ingerit.)  
**SŌPERĀLLIGŌS** (super & alligo), as, a. 1. to bind to above. Plin.  
**SŌPERĀMBŪLŌS** (super & ambulo), as, a. 3. 1. to walk over or upon. Sedul. undas.  
**SŌPERĀMENTŪM** (supero), i, n. a re-3 mander. Pandect.  
**SŌPERĀNTEACTŌS** (super & anteactus), a, um, adj. Lucret. ætas, h. e. past or gone by.  
**SŌPERĀRGŪMENTŌS**, same as Superar-3 gumentor.  
**SŌPERĀRGŪMENTŌR** (super & argu-3 mentor), āris, dep. 1. to ground his proof upon, to argue over and above, prove besides. Tertull.  
**SŌPERĀSPERGŌS**, or **SŌPERĀDŌSPERGŌS** 3 (super & adspingo), is, a. 3. to scatter upon or over, or, to scatter upon besides. Veget.  
**SŌPERĀSSISTŌS**, or **SŌPERĀDŌSSISTŌS** (super & adsisito), is, stiti, a. 3. to step upon. Virg. Superadstitit arce.  
**SŌPERĀSTŌS**, or **SŌPERĀDŌSTŌS** (super & adsto), as, stiti, n. 1. to stand above or over. Manil.  
**SŌPERĀTIŌS** (supero), ōnis, f. a going over 2 any thing, a conquering, exceeding, surpassing. Vitruv.  
**SŌPERĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a conqueror, 3 subduer. Ovid.  
**SŌPERĀTTŌLLŌS** (super & attollo), is, a. 2. 3. to lift over. Plaut. pedes limen.  
**SŌPERĀTTRAHŌS**, or **SŌPERĀDTRAHŌS** 2 (super & adtraho), is, a. 3. to draw up. Avien.  
**SŌPERBĒS** (superbus), adv. proudly, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently, ὑπερηφανώς. Cæs. imperare. Cic. Superbus. Id. Superbissime.  
**SŌPERBĪA** (ὑπερηβία), æ, f. pride, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance, ὑπερηφανία. Cic. — Also, of a woman, prudery. Tacit. — Figur. Vitruv. candoris, h. e. the quality of the white color, that it does not easily take any other. — ¶ Also, in a good sense, pride. Horat. Sume superbiam quæstam meritis, h. e. a noble pride. Tacit. Nec tantam Vespasiano superbiam, h. e. greatness of soul.  
**SŌPERBĪBŌS** (super & bibo), is, a. 3. to 2 drink after or upon, ἐπιπίω. Plin.  
**SŌPERBĪFICŪS** (superbus & facio), a, 3 um, adj. making proud, γαυρικοποιός. Senec.  
**SŌPERBĪLŌQUENTĪA** (superbus & lo-3 quor), æ, f. proud, arrogant speech, μεγαληγορία. Cic. e. Poeta.  
**SŌPERBĪŌS** (superbus), is, n. 4. to be proud, act proudly, boast, glory, ὑπερηφανεύουαι. Ovid. forma. Also, without an ablat. Cic. — Also, with an infinit. following, to scorn, disdain. Stat. Spoliare superbit. — ¶ Also, to be splendid, make a show, glitter, shine. Plin. and Prop.  
**SŌPERBITĒR** (Id.), adv. insolently, haugh-3 tily. Afran.  
**SŌPERBŪS** (ὑπερηβίος), a, um, adj. proud, haughty, puffed up, vain-glorious, arrogant, assuming, insolent, disdainful, scornful, ὑπερηφανός. Cic. homo. Id. Victoria est superba, h. e. makes haughty. Id. Superbior. Id. Superbissima familia. Plaut. Faciam hodie te superbum, h. e. I shall give you so sound a drubbing, that you will not be able to walk away, but must be carried away; (proud people prefer riding or being carried to walking.) — Also, of animals and things. Martial. galli. Virg. gressus. — The last Roman king, Tarquinius Superbus, was also simply called Superbus. Cic. — Hence, fastidious, not easily to be satis-

fied, capricious, judging severely, supercilious, nice, squamish. Cic. Judicium aurium superbissimum, h. e. not content with what is common, but must have something extraordinary. — Also, disobliging from a feeling of superiority. Cic. Attic. 8, 4. — ¶ Also, raising itself above others by its superiority or excellence, splendid, magnificent, superb, rich, costly, remarkable, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, noble, brave. Virg. conjugium. Id. Bello superbus. Id. Tibur. Horat. Atridæ, h. e. magnanimous, brave. — ¶ Colum. pira, h. e. perhaps, muscadel pears.  
**SŌPERĀCALCŌS** (super & calco), as, a. 1. 2 to tread upon, lay closely upon, ἐπιστέιβω. Colum.  
**SŌPERĀCERNŌS** (super & cerno), is, crēvi, 2 crētum, a. 3. to sift upon or over, ἐπεκρίνω. Plin.  
**SŌPERĀCILĪŌSŪS** (supercilium), a, um, 2 adj. too serious, austere, censorious, strict, severe, ὑπερόφρως. Senec. censor. Martian. Capell. Superciliosior. — ¶ Also, proud, haughty, disdainful. Arnob. res, h. e. manifesting pride.  
**SŌPERĀCILĪUM** (super & cillum), ii, n. a brow or eyebrow, the ridge of hair above the eyelids, ὄφρυς. Cic. — Hence, austerity, seriousness, gravity, severity. Cic. — Also, pride, haughtiness. Cic. — Also, for auger. Catull. Tollat rubra supercilia, h. e. knit the brows, frown. — ¶ Also, a nod. Horat. — ¶ Also, the top or height of any thing, the brow, ridge, or summit of a hill. Liv. tunuli. Id. Infimo supercilio, h. e. at the foot of the mountain. — Hence, in architecture, the projecting part of a column, a kind of moulding, over the ogce of the cornice. Vitruv. Hence, Id. Crassitudo supercillii, h. e. the lintel.  
**SŌPERĀCŒLESTĪS** (super & cœlestis), e, 3 adj. supercæstial. Tertull. sedes.  
**SŌPERĀCŌMPŌNŌS** (super & compono), is, 3 a. 3. to place together upon. Apic.  
**SŌPERĀCŌNCĪDŌS** (super & concido), is, 3 a. 3. to cut in pieces over. Apic.  
**SŌPERĀCŌNTEGŌS** (super & contego), is, 3 a. 3. to cover over. Cels. renes tunicis.  
**SŌPERĀCŌRRŪS**, is, n. 3. to fall down 3 upon, ἐπιπίρω. Val. Mar.  
**SŌPERĀCRĒĀTŪS** (super & creatus), a, 3 um, adj. grown to, adventitious, ἐπιγινόμενος. Cæl. Aurcl.  
**SŌPERĀCRESCŌS** (super & cresco), is, ēvi, 2 ētum, n. 3. to grow up, over, or upon, ἐπιφύομαι. Cels. — Figur. Quintil. declam. caritati, h. e. accedere.  
**SŌPERĀCŪBŌS** (super & cubo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. 1. to lie or sleep upon, ἐπίκειμαι. Colum.  
**SŌPERĀCURRŌS** (super & curro), is, n. 3. 2 to run over. — Hence, to surpass, exceed. Plin. Ep. vectigalia.  
**SŌPERĀDĪCŌS** (super & dico), is, a. 3. to 3 say besides, add. Pandect.  
**SŌPERĀDIMĪDIŪS** (super & dimidius), a, 3 um, adj. containing n number one and a half time. Martian. Capell.  
**SŌPERĀDŌS** (super & do), as, a. 1. to lay or 2 put upon, ἐπίδιδωμι. Cels.  
**SŌPERĀDŪCŌS** (super & duco), is, a. 3. to 3 lead or draw over. Sidon. — ¶ Also, to bring upon or besides, ἐπείσχω. Capitulin. liberis novccram, h. e. to take another wife, and thus give his children a stepmother.  
**SŌPERĀDUCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from superduco.  
**SŌPERĀEDITŪS** (super & editus), a, um, 2 adj. raised above, high above. Lucret.  
**SŌPERĀEDŌS** (super & edo), is, ēdi, ēsum, 2 a. 3. to eat besides or after something else, ἐπιφάγω. Plin.  
**SŌPERĀEFFLŪS** (super & effluo), is, n. 3. 3 to be superfluous. Paulin. — ¶ Also, to flow over. Val. Flacc. 4, 688. Scopulo supereffluit æquor. (Others read scopulos super effluit.)  
**SŌPERĀFŪNDŌS** (super & effundo), is, n. 3. to produce besides. Virg. JEn. 5, 482, where it is separated into two words.  
**SŌPERĀMICŌS** (super & emico), as, n. 1. 3 to spring or go over. Sidon.  
**SŌPERĀMINĒNTĀS** (supereminens), æ, 3 f. supereminence. Augustin. Dei.  
**SŌPERĀMINĒŌS** (super & emineo), es, a. 2. to project above, be or appear above,

overtop, be higher or above others, surpass, outstrip, υπερῆξω. *Virg., Colum. and Ovid.*  
**SUPEREMORIÖR** (super & emorior), *ëris*, 2 dep. 3. to die upon. *Plin.*  
**SUPERENATÖ** (super & enato), *as*, n. 1. 3 to swim or sail over. *Lucan.*  
**SUPERER** (super & eo), *is.*, irreg. n. to pass over. *Lucret. 3, 1044. (Ed. Creech. reads super ire laevias.)*  
**SUPERERECTÖS** (super & erectus), *a*, 3 um, adj. standing over or upon. *Ammian.*  
**SUPERERÖGATIÖ** (supererogo), *önis*, f. a paying over and above, supererogation. *Quintil. decl.*  
**SUPERERÖGÖ** (super & erogo), *as*, a. 1. 3 to pay or spend over and above. *Cod. Just.*  
**SUPERESCIT**, same as *Sopererit.* *Enn.*  
**SUPEREVÖLÖ** (super & evolo), *as*, n. 1. to fly over. *Lucan. Alpem.*  
**SUPEREXACTIÖ** (superexigo), *önis*, f. a 3 demanding over and above. *Cod. Just.*  
**SUPEREXALTÖ** (super & exalto), *as*, 3 *ävi*, ätum, a. 1. to exalt. *Augustin.*  
**SUPEREXCELLENS** (super & excellens), 3 *tis*, adj. very excellent. *Salvian.*  
**SUPEREXCURRÖ** (super & excurro), *is*, 3 n. 3. to run or stretch over, spend over. *Pandect.*  
**SUPEREXEÖ** (super & exeo) *is*, irreg. n. 3 to extend. *Ason.*  
**SUPEREXIGÖ** (super & exigo), *is*, a. 3. to 3 exact over and above. *Cod. Just.*  
**SUPEREXTÖLLÖ** (super & extollo), *is*, 3 a. 3. to raise above others. *Tertull.*  
**SUPEREXULTÖ** (super & exulto), *as*, n. 3 1. to leap up, exult. *Symmach.*  
**SUPERFERÖ** (super & fero), *ers*, *tüli*, *lä*- 2 tum, irreg. a. to carry over or beyond, *ἐπιφέω.* — Hence, *Superferri*, to fly, ride, run, swim, &c. over. *Plin. and Apul.* — ¶ Also, to carry beyond the usual time. *Plin. Et periclitari partus (the fetus), si superferatur, de carried beyond the usual time.* — ¶ Also, to lay, place, or put over. *Plin. Pedem superlatum.* — ¶ Also, to raise or lift up. Hence, *Superlatus*, a, um, excessive, hyperbolical, exaggerated. *Cic.*  
**SUPERFETÖ**, and **SUPERFÖETÖ** (super 2 & fetö), *as*, n. 1. to conceive anew after being with young, *ἐπικύω.* *Plin.*  
**SUPERFICIALIS** (superficies), *e*, adj. 3 superficial. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERFICIALITER** (superficialis), adv. superficially. *Cassiod.*  
**SUPERFICIARIÖS** (superficies), *a*, um, 2 adj. built or docting on rented land, *ἐπιπολαός.* *Pandect. wdes, houses built upon another man's ground, and subject in consequence to a quit-rent or ground-rent. Id. Superficiarius, h. e. who lives or has settled on rented ground.*  
**SUPERFICIENS** (as if from *superficio*), 3 *tis*, adj. superfluous or overflowing. *Pandect.*  
**SUPERFICIES** (super & facies), *ëi*, f. the upper part of any thing, or that which is over or which is placed over any thing. *Plin. testudinum, h. e. the upper shell or upper part of the shell.* — Particularly, of trees and plants, that which grows above the earth, and is therefore distinguished from the root and stump. *Plin.* — Hence, the top of any thing. *Plin.* — Also, the upper part of a candlestick in which the candle is placed. *Plin.* — Also, the upper part or surface of water. *Colum.* — Also, in buildings, sometimes the roof relatively to the building beneath. *Plin.:* and sometimes the whole building relatively to the ground on which it stands. *Pandect., Liv. 5, 51, Cic. Att. 4, 1. — Plin. corporum, h. e. the upper part.* — ¶ With mathematicians, *n superficies, surface, length and breadth without thickness.* *Macrob.*  
**SUPERFICIUM**, *ii*, n. same as *Superficies.* 3 *Pandect.*  
**SUPERFIGÖ** (super & figo), *is*, *xi*, *xum*, a. 3. to fix or put upon. *Liv.*  
**SUPERFIÖ** (super & fio), *is*, irreg. to remain, be left, be over and above. *Plant. and Colum.* — ¶ Also, to come or appear uppermost, as, when any thing is turned round. *Gell.*  
**SUPERFIXÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superfigo.*  
**SUPERFLEXÖS** (super & flexus), *a*, um, 3 adj. bent over. *Sidon*

**SUPERFLÖRÖSCÖ** (super & floresco), *is*, 2 n. 3. to blossom over itse'f. *Plin. sibi.*  
**SUPERFLÖE** (superfluus), adv. superfluously, *παρεκλύτως.* *Augustin.*  
**SUPERFLÖYTAS** (Id.), *ätis*, f. superfluity, 2 superfluonsness, superabundance, *περισσεία.* *Plin.*  
**SUPERFLÖÖ** (Id.), adv. same as *Superflue*, 3 superfluously. *Augustin.*  
**SUPERFLÖÖ** (super & flno), *is*, *uxi*, n. 2 and a. 3. INTRANS. to run over, overflow, *ἐπιρρέω.* *Tacit. Nilus superfluit.* — Hence, figur. to have a superabundance. *Cic. Nos superfluentes.* — Also, to be superabundant, abound. *Tneit. Superfluente multitudine.* — Also, to be superfluous. *Quintil. Nihil superfluat.* — ¶ TRANSITIVE. to flow by or past. *Quintil. aures.*  
**SUPERFLÖÖS** (superfluo), *a*, um, adj. 2 running over, overflowing, *ἐπιρρέων.* *Plin. Paneg.* — ¶ Also, unnecessary, superfluous. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, remaining over and above. *Pandect.*  
**SUPERFÖETÖ**. See *Soperfeto.*  
**SUPERFÖRANÖS** (super & forum), *a*, 3 um, adj. superfluous, unnecessary. *Symmach.*  
**SUPERFÖRE**, for *Superfuturum esse.* 3 *Pandect.*  
**SUPERFÖRÖ** (super & foro), *as*, a. 1. to 3 bore above. *Scrib. Larg.*  
**SUPERFÖRTICÖ** (super & frutico), *as*, n. 3 1. to bud or sprout again. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERFÖRGIÖ** (super & fugio), *is*, n. 3. 3 to fly upon or over. *Val. Flacc*  
**SUPERFÖLGÖE** (super & fulgeo), *es*, n. 2. 3 to shine over any thing, to shine or glitter forth, *ἐπιελαγέω.* *Stat. Tempia superfulges.*  
**SUPERFÖNDÖ** (super & fundo), *is*, *fädi*, 2 *füsum*, a. 3. to pour upon or over, *ἐκπέχεω.* *Colum. oleum alicui rei. Quintil. Superfusa humoris copia.* Hence, *Superfundi*, to overflow. *Liv. Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatos.* Hence, figur. to spend, take up a great space. *Senec. Corpora superfunduntur.* — ¶ Also, to cast, put or lay upon or over, to overlay. *Pallad. pavimenta.* — Hence, *Superfundi*, to pour, throw or lay himself or itself upon, spread over or upon. *Colum. Terra superfusa scamnis. Liv. Hostes superfusi, h. e. who rushed upon him.* — ¶ Also, to pour or throw over. *Tacit. vim telorum.* — ¶ Also, figur. to pour, spread. *Liv. Superfudit se (regnum Macedoniae) in Asiam, h. e. here spread, extended. Culp. Lac superfusum. Plin. Gens superfusa montibus, h. e. scattered or dispersed over. Liv. Lætitia se superfundens, h. e. excessive, extravagant.* — ¶ Also, to pour upon, wet, moisten, cover by pouring, or, in general, to cover. *Colum. aliquid oleo. Tacit. Alarum signa pulsus sonituque et nube ipsa operient et superfundent — equites equosque.*  
**SUPERFÖSÖ** (superfundo), *önis*, f. a 3 pouring over or upon, *ἐπίχυσις.* *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, a casting, throwing or laying over or upon. *Pallad. pavimenti.*  
**SUPERFÖSÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superfundo.*  
**SUPERFÖTÖRÖS**. See *Supersum.*  
**SUPERGERÖ** (super & gero), *is*, *essi*, *estum*, a. 3. to put or heap upon. *Colum. terram.* — ¶ Also, to stop up above. *Apul. Supergesto operculo.*  
**SUPERGRÖDIÖR** (super- & gradior), *ëris*, 2 *ëssus sum*, dep. 3. to step, go or pass over. *Colum. lumen.* — ¶ Figur. to go, come or pass over. *Senec. necessitates, h. e. to endure, support.* — ¶ Also, to surpass, excel. *Quintil. and Justin. aliquid.* — ¶ *Plin. Supergradior for supergradior.* — *Supergredio, for supergradior. Apul. Supergressat annum XII.* — Hence, *Supergressus*, *a*, um, passively. *Pallad.*  
**SUPERGRÖSSÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *supergradior.*  
**SUPERGRÖSSÖS** (supergradior), *us*, m. 3 an exceeding, excelling, surpassing. *Tertull. Per supergressum, h. e. exceedingly, extrordinarily.*  
**SUPERHABÖ** (super & habeo), *es*, a. 2. 2 to have over or upon. *Cels.*  
**SUPERI**, *örum*. See *Superus.*  
**SUPERJACEÖ** (super & jaceo), *es*, n. 2. 2 to lie over or upon. *Cels.*

**SUPERJACIÖ** (super & jacio), *is*, *ject.* 2 jactum and jectum, a. 3. to cast or throw over or upon, *ἐπιβάλλω.* *Colum. Folia superjaciebantur. Virg. Scopulos superjacti undam Pontus. Horat. Equor superjectum, h. e. overflowed.* — Hence, *Superjectus*, *a*, um, lying above any thing. *Plin. Phrygia Troadi superjecta.* — ¶ Also, to exaggerate, go too far. *Liv. fidem augendo.* — ¶ *Sallust. and Tacit. Superjactus*, *a*, um.  
**SUPERJACTÖ** (super & jacto), *as*, a. 1. 2 to spring over. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to cast or fling up. *Val. Max.*  
**SUPERJACTÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superjacio.*  
**SUPERJECTIÖ** (superjacio), *önis*, f. a throwing over. *Aruob.* — ¶ Also, an hyperbole. *Quintil.*  
**SUPERJECTÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superjacio.*  
**SUPERJECTÖS** (superjacio), *us*, m. a 2 leaping upon, lying over or upon. *Colum.*  
**SUPERILLIGÖ** (super & illigo), *as*, *ävi*, *itum*, a. 3. to bind to above, to tie or bind upon, *ὑπερδέω.* *Plin.*  
**SUPERILLINÖ** (super & illino), *is*, *ëvi*, *itum*, a. 3. to smear or anoint above. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, to smear upon. *Cels.* — ¶ *Superillivio* occurs also. Hence, *Superillivitus*, *a*, um. *Apul.*  
**SUPERIMMINÖE** (super & immineo), *es*, 2 n. 2. to hang over, overhang. *Virg. Ense sequens superimminet. Avien. Pudor superimminet.*  
**SUPERIMMITTÖ** (super & immitto), *is*, 3 a. 3. to throw into or upon. *Apic.*  
**SUPERIMPENDENS** (super & impendens), *tis*, adj. hanging over, overhanging. *Catull.*  
**SUPERIMPÖNÖ** (super & impono), *is*, 2 *pösütum*, a. 3. to put, lay, or place upon, *ἐπιτίθημι.* *Cels.*  
**SUPERIMPÖSITÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superimpono.*  
**SUPERINCENDÖ** (super & incendo), *is*, 3 a. 3. to inflame more. *Valer. Flacc. aliquid.*  
**SUPERINCIDÖ** (super & incido), *is*, n. 3. 2 to fall down into or upon from above. *Liv.*  
**SUPERINCIDÖ** (super & incido), *is*, a. 3. 2 to make an incision above. *Cels.*  
**SUPERINCRESCÖ** (super & increseo), *is*, 2 n. 3. to grow over or upon. *Cels.*  
**SUPERINCUBÖ** (super & incubo), *as*, n. 2 1. to lie upon. *Liv.*  
**SUPERINCUMBÖ** (super & incumbo), *is*, 3 *cübü*, n. 3. to lie down upon. *Ovid.*  
**SUPERINCURVATÖS** (super & incurvatus), *a*, um, adj. bending over upon. *Apul.*  
**SUPERINDICTIÖ** (superindico), *önis*, f. 3 and **SUPERINDICTUM**, *i*, n. an extraordinary duty or impost. *Cod. Just.*  
**SUPERINDUCÖ** (super & induco), *is*, *xi*, 2 *ctum*, a. 3. to draw over. — Hence, *Superinductus*, *a*, um, drawn over. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to mention afterwards or thereupon. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERINDUCTIÖS**, or **SUPERINDUCTIÖS**, *a*, um, adj. supposititious. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERINDUCTIÖ** (super & inductio), 3 *önis*, f. that is inserted by writing it above the line written. *Pandect.*  
**SUPERINDUCTÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superinduco.*  
**SUPERINDUMENTUM** (superinduo), *i*, n. 3 a cloak or other outer garment. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERINDÖ** (super & induo), *is*, *üi*, 2 *ütum*, a. 3. to put on over the rest of one's clothes, *ἐπεδύω.* *Sueton.*  
**SUPERINDÖTÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superinduo.*  
**SUPERINFUNDÖ** (super & infundo), *is*, *üdi*, *ütum*, a. 3. to pour over or upon. *Cels.*  
**SUPERINFÖSÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superinfundo.*  
**SUPERINGERÖ** (super & ingero), *is*, *essi*, *estum*, a. 3. to lay or heap upon, *ἐπιεφόρω.* *Plin. and Colum.* — Figur. *Tibull. ortus, h. e. to rise, shine.*  
**SUPERINJECTÖS**, *a*, um, particip. from *superinjicio.*  
**SUPERINJICIÖ** (super & injicio), *is*, *ëci*, 2 jectum, a. 3. to lay or throw above, throw or cast over or upon, *ἐπιβάλλω.* *Virg. and Cels.*

**SUPERINLIGO**, } See *Superilligo*,  
**SUPERINLINO**, } *Superillino*, *Super-*  
**SUPERINMINEO**, } *superimineo*, *Super-*  
**SUPERINMITTO**, } *immitto*, *Superim-*  
**SUPERINPENDENS**, } *pendens*, *Superim-*  
**SUPERINPONO**, } *pono*.  
**SUPERINSIDĒ** (super & insideo), es, n. 2. to sit or be upon or near. *Lucret.* 3, 914. (*Ed. Crech.* reads *insidet insuper*.)  
**SUPERINSPICIŌ** (super & inspicio), is, 3 a. 3. to have the care of, to superintend. *Sidon.*  
**SUPERINSTERNŌ** (super & insterno), is, 2 strāvi, strātum, a. 3. to strew, spread, or lay upon. *Liv.*  
**SUPERINSTILLŌ** (super & instillo), as, 3 a. 1. to drop upon. *Apic.*  
**SUPERINSTRĀTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *superinsterno*.  
**SUPERINSTREPŌ** (super & instrepe), is, 3 n. 3. to sound above. *Sil.*  
**SUPERINSTRŪCTŌS**, a, um, particip. 2 from *superinstruo*.  
**SUPERINSTRŪŌ** (super & instruo), is, 2 xi, ctum, a. 3. to build upon or over. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, to build or place over one another, place one above another. *Colum.*  
**SUPERINSULTŌ** (super & insulto), as, n. 3 1. to leap about upon. *Claudian.*  
**SUPERINTEGŌ** (super & intego), is, texti, 2 ectum, a. 3. to cover over or above, ἐπεκαλύπτω. *Plin.*  
**SUPERINTENDŌ** (super & intendo), is, 3 n. 3. to superintend, ἐπισκοπέω. *Augustin.*  
**SUPERINTENTŌR** (superintendo), ōris, 3 m. a superintendent, overseer. *Augustin.*  
**SUPERINTŌNŌ** (super & intono), as, n. 1. to sound over or above, ἐπιβροντᾶω. *Virg.*  
**SUPERINVEHŌ** (super & inveho), is, a. 3 3. to carry over or above. *Avien.*  
**SUPERINVERGŌ** (super & invergo), is, a. 3. to pour above or over. *Ovid.*  
**SUPERINUNDŌ** (super & inundo), as, n. 3 1. to overflow. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERINUNGŌ** (super & inungo), is, a. 2 3. to anoint or smear over, ἐξαλείφω. *Cels.*  
**SUPERIOR**. See *Superus*.  
**SUPERJUMENTĀRIŪS** (super & jumentarius), ii, m. a master mule-driver, director of the drivers of beasts of burden. *Sueton.*  
**SUPERIŪS**. See *Superus*.  
**SUPERLĀBOR** (super & labor), ōris, dep. 2 3. to glide or run over. *Senec.*  
**SUPERLĀCRYMŌ** (super & lacrymo), as, 2 a. 1. to weep over. *Colum.*  
**SUPERLĀTYŌ** (superfero), ōnis, f. an exaggerating. *Cic.* veritatis, or, simply, *Auct. ad Herenn.* Superlatio, h. e. an hyperbole, ὑπέρθεις, ὑπερβολή. — ¶ Also, a surname. *Val. Maz.* 6, 9, 12. (si lectio certa).  
**SUPERLĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *superfero*.  
**SUPERLIMINĀRĒ** (super & liminaris), 3 is, n. the transom or lintel over a door, ὑπέρθυρον. *Plin.* 29, 26. (*But Ed. Hard.* reads *supero limine*.)  
**SUPERLINŌ** (super & lino), is, lēvi, 2 litum, a. 3. to daub or smear over, ἐπιχρίω. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to smear over with anything, besmear above. *Plin.*  
**SUPERLITYŌ** (superlino), ōnis, f. a smear-3 ing over, ἐπίχρισις. *Marcell. Empir.*  
**SUPERLITYŌS**, a, um, particip. from *superlino*.  
**SUPERMĀNDŌ** (super & mando), is, a. 2 3. to chew or eat upon or after something else, ἐπιμασάσθαι. *Plin.*  
**SUPERMĒŌ** (super & meo), as, n. 1. to 2 flow, run or glide over, ὑπερέω. *Plin.*  
**SUPERMETIŌR** (super & metior), Iris, 3 mensus sum, dep. 4. to mete out more copiously. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERMICŌ** (super & mico), as, n. 1. to 2 leap over, surpass, excel. *Senec.*  
**SUPERMITTŌ** (super & mitto), is, misi, 3 missum, a. 3. to pour or put over or upon, to put in afterwards, add. *Justin.* aquam pōtionē.  
**SUPERMUNDIĀLIS** (super & mundialis), 3 e, adj. that is above the world, supersecular. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERMŪNIŌ** (super & munio), is, a. 4. 2 to fortify above. *Colum.*  
**SUPERNAS** (supernus), ātis, adj. that is or 2 comes from above, as, from the upper sea or the Adriatic. *Plin.* abies. — Hence,

*Vitruv.* Supernas (ventus), h. e. a wind between north-east and north.  
**SUPERNĀSCŌR** (super & nascor), nascē-3 ris, nātus sum, 3. to grow above or over. *Cels.* Supernatis ulceribus.  
**SUPERNĀTŌ** (super & nato), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. 1. to swim above, or at the top, float, ἐπιπολάζω. *Colum.* Also, with a dat. *Apul.*  
**SUPERNĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from su-2 pernascor.  
**SUPERNĒ** (supernus), adv. from above, 2 from on high, ἄνωθεν. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, above. *Horat.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, up, upwards. *Plin.* tendere.  
**SUPERNITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. height, the 3 highest. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERNŌ** (super & no), as, n. 1. to swim 3 above, or at the top. *Gell.*  
**SUPERNŌMINŌ** (super & nomino), as, a. 3 1. to surname. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERNŪMERĀRIŪS** (super & numerarius), a, um, adj. supernumerary. *Veget.*  
**SUPERNŪS** (super), a, um, adj. that is 2 above, on high, upper, ὑπέρεπος. *Plin.* pars. *Horat.* Tibur, h. e. situated on the mountain. — Hence, above, celestial. *Ovid.*  
**SUPERŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātuni, a. and n. 1. INTRANS. to be above. — Hence, to project, come forth. *Plaut.* Sol superabat e mari. *Virg.* Superant capite et cervicibus altis. — Also, to be superior, have superiority, prevail. *Cæs.* Virtute nostri milites facile superabant. *Nep.* Quum videret hostes superare equitatu. Also, figur. to have superiority, prevail. *Plin.* Ep. Superavit morbus. *Liv.* Tantum superantibus malis, h. e. preponderating. Also, to abound, be very frequent, superfluous or redundant. *Cic.* Partem superare mendosum est. *Id.* De eo, quod ipsis superat. *Sallust.* Divitiis superant. *Liv.* Quum otium superat. *Id.* Superante multitudine. Also, to remain, be left. *Horat.* Quid superat? *Liv.* Aliquot horis die superante. Hence, *Cæs.* Superare vita, h. e. to survive, outlive, ἐπιβιώω. Also, without vita, with a dat. *Virg.* captæ urbi. Also, to be still alive. *Virg.* Superatne et vescitur aura? — Also, to be easy, to be practicable. *Cel.* in *Cic.* Ep. ad *Div.* 8, 5. Et quam hoc Cæsari superet. — ¶ TRANSITIVE to pass, come, go, ride, swim, &c. over. *Cæs.* ripas fluminis. *Liv.* Alpes. *Cic.* regionem. *Ovid.* retia saltu, h. e. to leap over. *Virg.* aliquid ascensu, h. e. to climb, mount, ascend. Hence, figur. to surmount, overcome, endure. *Virg.* casus. *Cæs.* omnia, h. e. cold, storms, &c. Also, to be greater, to surpass, exceed. *Varr.* Ne sumptus fructum superet. — ¶ Also, to pass, go, run, ride, swim, &c. by. *Liv.* promontorium. *Nepos.* Eubœam, double. *Virg.* fontem Timavi, to weather. *Liv.* insidias. — Also, to surpass, exceed, excel, outdo, outreach. *Cic.* omnes in re. *Id.* aliquem doctrina. *Liv.* omnes scelere. — Also, to come before or earlier. *Cic.* Epistolam fama esset superatura. — Also, to conquer, overcome, vanquish, subdue, νικᾶω. *Cæs.* hostem prelio. *Nepos.* Asiam bello.  
**SUPERŌBRŪŌ** (super & obruo), is, uī, 3 ūtum, a. 3. to cover above, ὑπερχωννύω. *Propert.* aliquem.  
**SUPERŌBRŪTŪS**, a, um. 3 See *Superobruo*.  
**SUPERŌCCIDŌ** (super & occido), is, n. 3. 3 to set immediately after. *Macrob.* Luna soli superoccidens.  
**SUPERPENDENS** (super & pendens), tis, 2 adj. overhanging. *Liv.* saxum.  
**SUPERPINGŌ** (super & pingo), is, nxi, 3 ctum, a. 3. to paint above or over, ὑπεργράφω. *Avien.* and *Sidon.*  
**SUPERPLAUDŌ** (super & plaudo), is, n. 3 3. to flap the wings over. *Solin.*  
**SUPERPŌNDIUM** (super & pondus), ii, n. 3 an overweight, ἐπιμετρον. *Apul.*  
**SUPERPŌNŌ** (super & pono), is, ōsui, 2 ōsitum, is, a. 3. to place, lay or put over or upon, ὑπερτίθημι. *Liv.* Superpositum capitū decus. *Ovid.* manum. *Colum.* vitis brachia jugo. — ¶ Also, to place over in situation. *Colum.* villam profuenti. *Plin.* Galatia superposita, h. e. lies above. — Also, to place before. *Senec.* huic aliud genus. — ¶ Also, to place after, postpone. *Quintil.* Levioribus superponenda sunt

**SUPERPŌSITIŌ** (superpono), ōnis, f. the 2 paroxysm of a disease, παροξυσμός. *Cal. Aurel.*  
**SUPERPŌSITŪS**, a, um, particip. from 2 superpono.  
**SUPERQUAM**. See *Super*.  
**SUPERQUARTŪS** (super & quartus), a, 3 um, adj. *Marc. Cap.* numerus, h. e. one and a quarter, expressing the ratio 5:4.  
**SUPERQUATIŌ** (super & quatio), is, a. 3. 3 to shake above. *Amen.*  
**SUPERQUINTŪS** (super & quintus), a, 3 um, adj. *Marc. Cap.* numerus, h. e. one and a fifth, expressing the ratio of 6:5.  
**SUPERRADŌ** (super & rado), is, si, sum, 2 a. 3. to scrape above. *Plin.*  
**SUPERRIMŪS**, a, um, superlat. of superus. *Varr.*  
**SUPERRŪŌ** (super & ruo), is, n. 3. to rush 3 or fall upon any thing. *Apul.*  
**SUPERŒPIŌ** (super & sapio), is, n. 3. 3 to have a very good taste. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERŒANDŌ** (super & scando), is, a. 2 3. to step or climb over, ὑπερβαίνω. *Liv.* corpora. — *Superscandō* occurs, also, instead of it. *Colum.*  
**SUPERŒRIBŌ** (super & scribo), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 3. to write upon or over, write above, superscribe, ἐπιγράφω. *Gell.*  
**SUPERŒRIPŪS**, a, um, particip. from superscribo.  
**SUPERŒIDĒŌ** (super & sedeo), es, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. to sit upon or above any thing, ἐπικαθίζομαι. *Sueton.* elephantum. Also, with an accusat. *Apul.* ansanum. — ¶ Also, to omit doing a thing, forbear, let pass, leave off, give over, cease, desist. With an ablat. *Cic.* Supersedere labore. Sometimes, though rarely, with an accusat. *Gell.* operam. Hence, *Auct. ad Herenn.* Hæc causa est supersedenda. Also, with a dat. *Auct. B. Afric.* pugna. Also, with an infin. h. e. I spare myself the trouble of doing any thing, need not, omit, will not; as, *Liv.* loqui.  
**SUPERŒMINĀTŌR** (supersemino), ōris, 3 m. one who sows upon or in addition to. *Tertull.*  
**SUPERŒMINŌ** (super & semino), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sow upon, over or in addition to, ἐπισπείρω. *Hieronym.*  
**SUPERŒSSŪS**, a, um, particip. from supersedeo.  
**SUPERŒIDŌ** (super & sideo), is, n. 3. to 2 remain. *Marc. Cap.*  
**SUPERŒILIŌ** (super & salio), is, a. 4. to 2 leap upon. *Colum.*  
**SUPERŒISTŌ** (super & sisto), is, stiti, 3 stitum, a. 3. to place one's self upon, step upon. *Apul.*  
**SUPERŒPĒRĒŌ** (super & spargo), is, si, 3 sum, a. 3. to strew over, bestrew, ἐπιπάσσω. *Solin.*  
**SUPERŒPĒRŒSŪS**, a, um, particip. from 3 superspergo.  
**SUPERŒTAGNŌ** (super & stagno), as, n. 2 1. to overflow, become standing water, ἐπιλιμνάζω. *Tacit.*  
**SUPERŒTĀTŪMINŌ** (super & statumino), 3 as, a. 1. to place or fix any thing upon another as a support. *Pallad.*  
**SUPERŒTERNŌ** (super & sternio), is, strā-2 vi, strātum, a. 3. to strew, spread upon or cover over, ὑποστρώννυμι. *Colum.*  
**SUPERŒTES** (supersto), itis, adj. that stands by when a thing is done, that is present at a thing, a witness. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.* Nemo hic adest superstes. *Cic.* (from an old legal form) Suis utrisque superstitibus presentibus, h. e. testibus. — ¶ Also, surviving, outliving, περιλειπος, περιγιγόμενος. *Terent.* and *Ovid.* alicui. Also, with a genit. *Cic., Liv.* and *Tacit.* (In *Cic.* the construction with a gen. occurs only once, but is the usual form in *Liv.* and *Tacit.*) — Hence, *Senec.* sibi, h. e. one outliving himself, who has lived long enough, or is wearied of life. *Tacit.* Fauci non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstitēs, h. e. ourselves spiritually dead. *Liv.* gloria suæ, h. e. that outlives his fame. — Hence, remaining, left. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, living long. *Terent.* Deos quæso, ut sit superstes. — *Figur.* *Lucan.* Superstite Roma, h. e. lasting long, or, remaining.  
**SUPERŒTILLŌ** (super & stillo), as, a. 1. 3 to pour upon drop by drop. *Apic.*  
**SUPERŒTYTŌ** (superstes), ōnis, f. super-

stition. Cic. anilis. Tacit. Superstitione infectus. — ¶ Also, religion, holiness, sanctity, religious duty. Cic. Superstitione liberari, h. e. religion, worship of the gods. Justin. templi, h. e. sanctity. Senec. virtutis, h. e. religious reverence. — Particularly, false religion. Sueton. — ¶ Also, an oath. Virg. — ¶ Cic. Nat. Dvor. 1, 42. post init. makes this distinction; Superstitio est, in quatuor inanis deorum, religio que deorum cultu pio continetur.

**SUPERSTYTIOSĒ** (superstitiosus), adv. superstitiously. Cic. — ¶ Also, too scrupulously, too nicely or exactly. Quintil. inherere.

**SUPERSTYTIOSUS** (superstitio), a, um, adj. prophetic, a diviner, prophet, prophetess. Acc. ap. Cic. vox. Plaut. homo. Id. Si ista superstitiosa aut hariola est. — ¶ Also, superstitious. Cic. philosophi. Tertull. Seculum superstitiosissimum. Cic. Nimum superstitiosum esse. — ¶ Also, religious. Cic. Nimum superstitiosum esse. (See above.)

**SUPERSTYTŌ** (superstes), as, a, and n. 1. 3 **TRANS.** to preserve, keep safe. Eun. — ¶ **INTRANS.** to remain, to be in abundance. Plaut. nihil.

**SUPERSTŌ** (super & sto), as, n. 1. to 2 stand over or upon, ἐπίστημι. With a dat. Liv. corporibus. Id. turribus. Sueton. columnæ. Also, with an accusat. Ovid. Ossa superstant volucres.

**SUPERSTRĀTŪS**, particip. from super-2 sterno.

**SUPERSTRĪCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from 3 superstringo.

**SUPERSTRĪNGŌ** (super & stringo), is, 3 inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind or draw together, above, or over. Sidor. latera balteis.

**SUPERSTRŪŌ** (super & struo), is, ūxi, 2 ūctum, a. 3. to build up, upon or over, superstruct, ἐπικοδομῶ. Tacit. Figur. Quintil. Quicquid superstruxeris, corruet.

**SUPERSUM** (super & sum), es, fūi, esse, 2 to remain, be left behind, exist still, περιεμῖ, περιγινομαι. Cæs. Multum aestatis supererat. Cic. Nulli supersint de inimicis. Id. Tantum civium superfuturum. Plin. Ep. Superest, ut, h. e. it still remains that. Hence, Cic. Quod superest, h. e. as for the rest, as to what remains. Virg. Quod superest, h. e. the rest, remainder. — Also, in general, to remain. Liv. Quod generis rebus superesset. Cic. Qui supererunt. — Also, to remain to be done. Nepos. Non multum superesse munitionis. — Also, to remain, to be still present, exist still. Liv. Deos non superesse. Virg. Modo vita superst, h. e. if life be but granted to me, if I do but live. — Also, to survive, outlive. Liv. patri. — ¶ Also, to be in abundance, be over and above, abound, be in great plenty. Terent. Tanta res erat et supererat. Id. Quia superest. Cic. Verba mihi superesse. Ovid. Fama Jovi superest. — ¶ Also, to be superfluous, unnecessary, redundant, too much. Cic. Neque absit quicquam, neque superst. Tacit. Urbis que domui supererat, h. e. what remained of the city after the building of the palacc. — ¶ Also, to be present, to be. August. ap. Sueton. Cunctari enim se, ne, si superesset, eriperet legibus reum. Cels. Quamdiu supererunt vires. — Hence, to serve any one by his presence, particularly of advocates. August. ap. Sueton. Aug. 56. alicui. (But Gell. 1, 62, finds fault with this expression.) — ¶ Also, to be above or over any thing, to project. Val. Flacc. — Hence, figur. to be equal to, to bear, endure. Virg. labori. — ¶ Also, to have abundance of any thing, be amply provided, to excel. Cic. ap. Gell. — ¶ This verb is also found separated. Nep. Nihil erat super. — ¶ Pandect. Superfore, for superfuturum esse. — ¶ Restare points to a remainder: Superstare, to a being over and above.

**SUPERTECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from 2 supertego.

**SUPERTEGŌ** (super & tego), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to cover above or from above. Colum. — Also, in general, to cover, as, with a garment. Apul. — ¶ Also, to cover over, put as a covering upon. Veget.

**SUPERTERRENŪS** (super & terrenus), a, 3 nm, adj. that is above the earth. Tertull. **SUPERtertios** (super & tertius), a, um, 3 adj. Martian. Copell. numerus, h. e. one and a third, denoting the ratio 4:3. **SUPERtrahŌ** (super & traho), is, a. 3. 2 to draw one thing over another. Plin. **SUPERVACANĒS** (supervaco), a, um, adj. that is over and above what is necessary, and consequently not absolutely necessary, above what is usual or ordinary, περισσεύς. Cato. vasa, h. e. vessels which one does not use at present, but which can be used if occasion requires. Cic. opus, h. e. done at leisure hours. — ¶ Also, superfluous, needless, useless. Cic. literæ. **SUPERVACŌ** (super & vaco), as, n. 1. to 3 be superfluous. Gell. **SUPERVACŌE** (supervacuus), adv. super-3 fluously. Tertull. **SUPERVACŪŌ**, for Supervacue. See Super-2 pernoctans. **SUPERVACŪS** (super & vacuus), a, um, 2 adj. superfluous, needless, useless, vain, idle, unprofitable, answering no end or purpose, περισσεύς; κενός. Horat., Colum. and Quintil. — Hence, Senec. In supervacuus, or, Plin. Supervacuus, or, Liv. Ex supervacuus, h. e. superfluously, in vain, uselessly, unnecessarily. **SUPERVADŌ** (super & vado), is, n. 3. to 2 go, climb, or pass over, surmount, ἐπιβαίω. Liv. ruinas. **SUPERVAGŌR** (super & vago), āris, 2 ātus sum, dep. 1. to wander too far, extend itself overmuch, spread superfluously, ἐπεπερισσεύω. Colum. **SUPERVĀCTŌR** (super & vector), āris, 3 dep. 1. to pass over, fly over, hover over. Tertull. **SUPERVĀCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from superveho. **SUPERVEHŌ** (super & veho), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to carry over, or beyond, ἐπεποχέω. — Hence, Supervehi, to ride, &c. over. Liv. promontorium. **SUPERVENIŌ** (super & venio), is, ūxi, 2 entum, a. 4. to come over or upon, ἐπιέρχομαι. Horat. Unda supervenit undam. Ovid. Crura loquentis terra supervenit, h. e. came over, covered them. Colum. jugum. — Hence, of the copulation of animals, to cover. Colum. — ¶ Also, to come upon suddenly, come unexpectedly or unlooked for, surprise. Liv. munitionibus. Id. huic latitātia. Justin. securis et latis, h. e. to attack suddenly and unexpectedly, surprise. — Also, in general, to come to, be added or joined to. Cels. Ulcus ulceri supervenit. Liv. Legati supervenerunt. Id. Signa legionum supervenerunt, h. e. came to their help. — ¶ Also, to exceed. Colum. quintam lunam, h. e. transcendere, last longer. — Hence, to surpass, excel. Stat. **SUPERVENTŌR** (supervenio), ōris, m. 3 that comes over or to a place. — Hence, Ammian. Superventores, h. e. a kind of soldiers that were perhaps used for sudden and unexpected attacks, a surprise, &c. See Præventor. **SUPERVENTŪS** (Id.), us, n. o coming up or upon; a coming on a sudden; an unexpected arrival, ἐπιλευσις. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a surprise. Veget. **SUPERVINCŌ** (super & vinco), is, a. 3. 3 to overcome, vanquish, conquer. Tertull. **SUPERVIVŌ** (super & vivo), is, xi, ctum, 2 n. 3. to survive, περιβίω. Justin. alicui. Plin. Ep. gloria snæ, h. e. to live in the greatest glory. **SUPERVINCTŪS** (superungo), ōnis, f. an 3 anointing or smearing over. Cæl. Aurel. **SUPERVINCTŪS**, a, um. See Super-2 ungo. **SUPERVINDŌ** (super & undo), as, a. 1. 3 to overflow. Figur. Paulin. Nolao. Superundat gratia. **SUPERVINGŌ** (super & ungo), is, unxi, 2 unctum, a. 3. to anoint or smear over, ἐπαλείφω. Cels. and Scrib. Larg. **SUPERVŌLĪTŌ** (super & volito), as, n. 1. to fly frequently over, ἐπιπταμαι. Virg. tecta. **SUPERVŌLŌ** (super & volo), as, n. 1. to 2 fly over, ἐπεπτάμαι. Ovid. orbem. Plin. Supervolantes alte alites. Virg. Supervolat hasta. **SUPERVŌLVŌ** (super & volvo), is, volvi, 2 vŏlūtum, a. 3. to roll over, ἐπικυλινδέω. Avien.

**SUPERVŌLŪTŪS**, a, um, particip. from supervolvo. **SUPERURGEŌ** (super & urgeo), es, n. 2. 2 to press from above. Tacit. **SUPERŪS**, or, though rarely, **SUPER** (from adv. super), a, um, adj. Compar. Superior. Superl. Superimus, Superum, and Summus. — I. POSIT. Superus, er Super, a, um, that is above, upper, above, higher. Plaut. limen. Cic. Super inferque vicinus. Id. Res superæ. Id. Mare superum, h. e. the upper sea, the Adriatic (in opposition to mare inferum, h. e. the Etrurian or Tuscan sea). Plaut. Superi dii, h. e. the celestial gods. (They are, also, simply called Superi.) Virg. Also, of the things on the earth. Id. Superis ab oris, h. e. from the upper world. Ovid. and Virg. Superas ad auras, h. e. the upper world (in distinction from the lower regions.) — Hence, Superi, the upper world, men upon earth, in opposition to the under world. Virg. Ad superos fleti. Vallei. Apud superos. — Also, the living, as opposed to the departed. Val. Flacc. — Hence, Superum, subst. a height. Plaut. De supero, h. e. from above, from on high. — Hence, ablat. Supera, sc. parte, or, more frequently, contr. Supra, adv. and prepos. (See Supra.) — II. COMPAR. Superior, neut. Superius, upper, with reference to any thing lower. Cæs. pars collis. Cic. domus. Id. scriptura. Locus, an upper place, or one higher than another; as, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. De loco superiore dicere, h. e. from a tribunal, as a prætor. Id. 1, 5. De loco superiore agere, h. e. from the rostra. Cic. ad Div. 3, 8. Ex superiore loco, h. e. the tribunal of a governor. — Also, any height or eminence, as a hill. Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. Ex loco superiore. — ¶ Hence, with regard to time, past, gone by, former, above, last, first; older, more advanced in age. Cic. annus. Id. nox, h. e. the night before. Id. vita. Id. facinus. Id. tempora. Nep. crudelitas. Plin. genus, h. e. first mentioned. Cæs. Omnes ætatis superiores, h. e. of advanced age. Cic. Africanus superior, h. e. the elder, that lived before the other or younger Africanus. So, also, Nep. Dionysius. Cic. Superiorum vitæ, h. e. ætas hominum qui ante nos vixere. — ¶ Also, superior in power, authority, rank, &c. more distinguished, excellent or noble, higher, excelling others, more important, &c. Cic. Honoris gradu superior. Id. Superior contra improbos. Id. Populus superior factus, h. e. gained the superiority. Cæs. Superiores habebantur, h. e. as superior or as people in superior circumstances. Cic. Loco, fortuna, fama superiores, h. e. superior or more distinguished. Id. Superioribus invidetur, h. e. e. superiors. Varr. Superior ætate, h. e. older, more advanced in age. — Hence, in war, a conqueror, vanquisher. Nep. Discessit superior, h. e. came off victorious. Cæs. Nostri superiores fuerint, h. e. conquered. — III. The superl. Superimus is mentioned by Varr. L. L. G. 3. — ¶ Another form of the superl. is SUPREMUS, a, um, highest, uppermost, utmost, topmost. Virg. montes. But this may also mean the tops, summits, highest parts of the mountains. — ¶ Hence, the highest, chief, supreme. Plaut. Jupiter. — ¶ Also, the highest, greatest, extreme, worst. Virg. macies. Cic. supplicium. — ¶ Also, the last, latest, extreme, final. Virg. nox. Ovid. Manum supremam imponere, h. e. to put the last hand to. Plin. Supremis suis annis, h. e. in his last years. — Supremus, a, um, is also used for post-suprema. Colum. Nocte suprema, h. e. at the end of the night. Horat. Sole supremo, h. e. occidente. — Supremus, a, um, means especially last with regard to life, or when death is spoken of. Cic. dies, h. e. the last day, the day of one's death. Tibull. hora, h. e. the last hour, the hour of one's death. Virg. honor, h. e. the last honors of a funeral with ceremonies. Ovid. ignes, h. e. funeral pile. Id. tori, h. e. biers. Id. Vocat ore supremo, h. e. with a dying mouth, or before his death. Quintil. judicium, h. e. a last will or testament. So, also, Martial.



**tabulae.** *Plin. Ep. tituli, h. e. epitaphs. Sueton. cura, h. e. the last, before his death. Virg. sors Trojæ, h. e. destruction, overthrow.* — Hence, **Supremum, the last, the end.** *Virg. Ventum ad supremum est.* — Hence, **Suprema, grain, the end of life, death. Ovid. and Tacit. Also, a last will, testament. Tacit. Also, that which remains after a corpse has been burnt; bones, ashes, relics. Aamian. Also, the last honors paid to a corpse; burial and other ceremonies. Virg. and Tacit. — ¶ Another form of the superl. is **SUMMUS, a, um, highest, topmost, uppermost. Cæs. jugum montis. Summus, a, ua, is particularly frequently used for Summa pars. Cic. Summa urbs, h. e. summa pars urbis, the highest part of the city. Id. In summa sacra via, h. e. at the top of the. *Cic. Ad summam aquam, h. e. to the surface of the water. Virg. Summa ab unda, h. e. from the surface of the waves. Hence, Summum, the uppermost part of a thing, its top or summit, the greatest height of a thing, the height. Cic. A summo, h. e. from above or at the top. Cæs. Ad summum. Plin. Ep. Sunt in summo, h. e. at the highest top. A summo (mascul.) may also denote from the highest or first. Cic. Senect. 14.* — ¶ Hence, **Summus, a, um, last, extreme. Virg. dies. Cic. senectus. Quintil. Summam manum imponere, h. e. to put the last hand to. Hence, Summum, the last. Varr. diei, h. e. the end, the evening. Cic. Ad summum, or summum, se, ad, h. e. at most, at the utmost, at the furthest. Summum denotes, also, at last, for the last time. Auct. Consol. ad Liv. Hence, Summo, ablat. at last, at the end, lastly. Quintil. — Summus fur summa pars, the extreme part. Quintil. Summi digiti, the tips of the toes. — ¶ **Summus, a, um, figur. the highest, h. e. the greatest, or very great, in a good or bad sense. Cic. hiems, the height of winter. Nep. paupertas, h. e. extreme. Id. periculum. Cic. prudentia, h. e. consummate. Id. Summo jure, h. e. with all the rigor of the law. Id. Summo studio, h. e. with the greatest zeal. Id. pecunia, h. e. very much money. Id. imperator. Terent. Summus amicus meus. Cic. vir, h. e. a very great man. Sallust. scelus. Cic. Summum bonum. Hence, **plur. Summa, the greatest, most important things, or, very great, very important things. Cic. Concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeii summa esse omnia, h. e. all these good qualities in the highest degree. Id. In quo omnia summa sunt, h. e. in whom all the highest qualities are found. Id. Omnia summa facere, h. e. to bestow the greatest pains or attention, to do the utmost in one's power.** — Also, **highest, h. e. most important, most critical, very important, very critical or hazardous. Cic. tempus reipublicæ, h. e. a critical juncture or important period. Virg. res, h. e. a very important thing, a chief point. Nep. De summis rebus dimicare, h. e. for one's all.** (But this may also mean supreme power, chief command.) **Saama res denotes, also, the main point, that upon which the whole of any thing depends, the welfare of any thing. Summa res publica, the good or welfare of the state; as, Cic. Ad summam reipublicam pertinere. Also, the highest welfare of the state; as, Cic. Summa res publica tentatur.** — ¶ Also, **whole or general. existimatio hominis, the whole credit of a man, his honor or reputation generally. salus reipublicæ, the whole welfare or safety of the state, or, the safety or welfare of the state in general.** — Hence, **Summa res, the whole matter or concern, or matter or concern in general. Virg. Quo res summa loco? h. e. how is it with the whole? how is it with the state? Also, the whole power. Justin. Summa rei aliquem preponere, h. e. to intrust him with the highest authority or chief command.** — Hence, **Summa res publica, the whole welfare, safety or interest of the state, or, the welfare of the whole state. Liv. Cuiquam summam reipublicam permitti, h. e. the whole state or the welfare of the whole state. Cic. De summa republica fieri, h. e. the whole state, the state in general, or the welfare of the state.** — ¶ See, also, **Summa, a.**********

**SŪPINALIS (supinus).** *Jupiter is so called, because he can throw backwards and destroy every thing. Augustin.*  
**SŪPINATYŌ (supino), ōnis, f. a bending 3 back. Cæl. Aurel. stomachi, h. e. when it does not retain food.**  
**SŪPINĒ (supinus), adv. lying backwards. 2 Hence, carelessly, supinely. Senec.**  
**SŪPINYTAS (Id.), atis, f. a bending back- 2 wards. Quintil. — ¶ Figur. Solin. insula, h. e. flatness.**  
**SŪPINŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. l. to bend 2 or lay backwards, place in a supine posture, lay a person on his back, ὑπτιῶ. Stat. juvenem in terga. Virg. Supinatus, a, um. Quintil. manns. Horat. Supinor nasum, h. e. I turn up my nose.** — ¶ Also, **to turn round, turn up. Virg. glebas, se. with a mattock. — Hence, to plough. Stat. — ¶ Also, to raise, lift up. Stat. Supinantur devexa, h. e. rose, were seen.**  
**SŪPINŌS (ὑπτιος), a, um, adj. backwards, bent backwards, lying on the back, supine. Cic. motus corporis. Horat. Stertit supinus. Cic. os. Liv. Manus supinas tendere. Plin. Supini cubitus, h. e. a lying on the back. — ¶ Also, going, rising, stretched upwards. Plin. cornua. Id. falx. Martial. palmes. Liv. jactus, h. e. a throwing up. Plin. In supinum, h. e. upwards. Id. Supinor tonsura. Horat. Tibur, h. e. situate on the declivity of a hill. — ¶ Also, extending, flat, even, level. Plin. mare. Also, simply, lying. Juvenal. Pater excitat de media nocte supinum (se. in lecto) juvenem, h. e. sleeping. Plin. vindemia. — ¶ Also, indolent, careless, negligent, supine. Quint. Otiosi et supini. Catull. annuus. Juvenal. Mæcenas. — ¶ Also, going back, backward, retrograde. Ovid. Flumina in fontes cursu reditura supino. (But this may also be rendered upwards.) Lucret. Sursum supina reverti. Martial. carmen, h. e. that can be read backwards. — ¶ Also, of a gentle ascent, gently sloping, slanting, oblique, inclined, steep. Liv. vallis. Virg. collis. — ¶ Also, easy, commodious. Plin. cathedra, h. e. a lounge chair, or easy chair. — ¶ Also, proud. Martial. — ¶ In grammar, **Supinum, se. verbum, the supine. Prisc.**  
**SŪPPACTŌS, and SŪPPACTŌS, a, um, 2 particip. from suppingo.**  
**SŪPPĀLPŌ, or SŪPPĀLPŌ, same as Sup- 3 palpor. Symmach.**  
**SŪPPĀLPŌR, and SŪPPĀLPŌR (sub & 3 palpor), aris, dep. 1. to stroke, wheedle, cajole, caress, coax. Plaut.**  
**SŪPPĀR, and SŪPPĀR (sub & par), aris, 2 Adj. aearly equal, contemporary, παρῆτος. Also, in general, equal. Cic. alicui. — ¶ Also, agreeing, accordant. Apul.**  
**SŪPPĀRĀSITŌR, and SŪPPĀRĀSITŌR 3 (sub & parasitor), aris, dep. 1. to flatter, favor like a parasite, ὑποπαρασιτεύομαι. Plaut. alicui.**  
**SŪPPĀRŌ, and SŪPPĀRŌ (sub & paro), 3 as, a. l. to adjust, fit. Tertull.**  
**SŪPPĀRŌ (sub & par), as, a. l. to make 3 equal or like. Tertull.**  
**SŪPPĀRUM, i, n. and SŪPPĀRŌS (unc.), 1 i, m. a kind of garment worn by men. Varr. — Also, a kind of garment worn by women. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a sail fastened to the highest part of the mast, a topsail. Senec. and Stat.**  
**SŪPPĒDĀNEUM, or SŪPPĒDĀNEUM 3 (sub & pedaneus), i, n. a footstool, ὑποπόδιον. Lactant.**  
**SŪPPĒDITĀTYŌ, or SŪPPĒDITĀTYŌ 1 (suppedito), ōnis, f. a supplying; plenty, abundance, store, affluence, or rather, exuberance. Cic. honorum.**  
**SŪPPĒDITŌ, and SŪPPĒDITŌ (from 2 suppedito, for suppedito), as, avi, atum, n. and a. l. INTRANS. to be in store, be enough or sufficient, abound. Plaut. Gaudium gaudiis suppeditat. Liv. multitudo. Cic. Ne chartam quidem suppeditare. Also, impersonally. Terent. Ut tuo amori suppeditari possit, h. e. that there may be m'ny enough to carry on your amour. — Also, to be at hand, exist, be. Liv. Nec consilium nec ratio suppeditat. Hence, Vita mihi suppeditat, I still have my life, I still live; as, Cic. Cui si vita suppeditasset, h. e. if he had lived. Tacit. Quod si vita suppeditat,****

*h. e. if I remain alive. — Suppeditat, one can readily or easily; as, Lucret. dicere. — Also, to be sufficient, to suffice, επαρκεῖν. Cic. ad cultum. — Also, to be fit for any thing, to be a match for, to be equal to. Plaut. labori. Cic. Omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus. — ¶ Also, to have an abundance, abound in. Cic. Omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, ille eget. (See the preceding passage.)*  
 ¶ **TRANSITIVE. to furnish, afford, supply, give, procure, επαρκεῖν. Cic. alicui frumentum. Id. cibos. Id. Demus suppeditat mihi hortorum amœnitatem, serves me instead of a garden. Auct. ad Her. otium studio, h. e. to devote to. Id. alicui ingenium suum, h. e. to devote his talents to the service of any one. — Also, absolutely, to assist, aidi. Cic. alicui. Terent. alicui sumptibus.**  
**SŪPPĒDŌ, and SŪPPĒDŌ (sub & pedo), 1 is, n. 3. h. e. paululum pedere, or. pedere ad, &c. Cic.**  
**SŪPPĒNDĒŌ, and SŪPPĒNDĒŌ, (sub & 2 pendeo), es, n. 2. to hang down, to hang under or below. Colum.**  
**SŪPPĒRNŌ, or SŪPPĒRNŌ (sub & perna), as, avi, atum, a. l. to break one's hip, to lame. Fest. — Hence, Catull. Alnus supernata securi, h. e. cut or hewn down.**  
**SŪPPĒRTŪRBŌ, and SŪPPĒRTŪRBŌ 3 (sub & perturbo), as, a. l. to disturb or alarm a little. Senec. Apocal. (But Ed Lips. reads superturbatur.)**  
**SŪPPĒS, and SŪPPĒS (sub & pes), ōdis, 3 h. e. qui supinis est pedibus. Petron.**  
**SŪPPĒTIĀ, and SŪPPĒTIĀ (suppeto), 2 arum, f. oil, help, succor, assistance, βοηθεια, ἐπιχορηγία. It is generally found in the nominat. and accusat. only. Plaut. Suppetia. Id. Suppetias ferre, or afferre, h. e. to render assistance, assist, help. — Sappetias is frequently used for ad suppetias. Plaut. Alicui suppetias advenire, or, Auct. B. Afr. venire, or, Id. proficisci, or, Id. ire, or, Id. occurrere, h. e. to come to any one's assistance. Auct. B. Afr. Milites suppetias mittere, h. e. to send to any one's assistance.**  
**SŪPPĒTIATŪS, or SŪPPĒTIATŪS (sup- 1 peto), us, m. help, assistance. Apul.**  
**SŪPPĒTIŌR, or SŪPPĒTIŌR (suppetia); 1 aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to come to one's help, to aid, help, succor, ἀρῶν. Apul. alicui.**  
**SŪPPĒTŌ, and SŪPPĒTŌ (sub & peto), 1 is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 3. to go or come to. Hence, to occur, suggest itself to one, come into one's mind. Cic. Crimina mihi suppetunt. — ¶ Also, to be at hand or in store, to be. Cic. Mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem, h. e. I have nothing but, &c. Hence, Cic. Vita mihi suppetit, h. e. I am still alive. — ¶ Also, to be equal, to equal. Plaut. Utinam quæ dicis, dictis facta suppetant, h. e. I wish you may be as good as your word. — Hence, to be equal, to be sufficient. Cic. Ut sumptibus copiæ suppetant. — Also, to give or afford a sufficiency or enough. Horat. doloribus novis. — ¶ Also, to ask in another's name. Pandect.**  
**SŪPPĒLĀTŌR, and SŪPPĒLĀTŌR (sup- 3 pilo), ōris, n. properly, one that plucks out the hair. Hence, a plunderer. Laber. (Others read suppolitor.)**  
**SŪPPĒLŌ, and SŪPPĒLŌ (sub & pilus), 3 as, avi, atum, a. l. to steal craftily, or underhand, pilfer, purloin, filch, ὑπερῆραρῶναι. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to rob, strip, pillage. Plaut.**  
**SŪPPĒŌ, or SŪPPĒŌ (sub & pan- 2 go), is, pēgi, pactum, a. 3. to fasten under. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to case or cover below. Plaut.**  
**SŪPPĒŌ, or SŪPPĒŌ (sub & pingo), 3 is, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. to paint. Avien.**  
**SŪPPĒŌ. See Suppinguis. 2**  
**SŪPPĒLĀNTŌ, and SŪPPĒLĀNTŌ (sub & planto), as, avi, atum, a. l. to trip up one's heels, make to fall, ὑποσκελεῖν. Cic. aliquem. — ¶ Hence, to throw down. Plin. uvæ. Id. vitem in terram, or, simply, Colum. vitem, h. e. to set in the earth. — ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, tear down. Vitruv. fulturas. — ¶ Pers. verba palato, h. e. to**

*lisp, mince, fritter.* — ¶ Also, to *overturn, overthrow, throw to the ground.* Cic. aliquem. (See above.) Figur. Quintil. decl. iudicium, h. e. evertere, labefactare.

**SUPPLAUDĒ, or SÜPPLĒDĒ** (sub & plaudĒ do, or plodo), is, si, sum, a. and n. 3. **INTRANS.** to applaud. In this signification, *supplaudo* only is used. Tertull. — ¶ **TRANS.** to stamp. Cic. pedem, h. e. with the foot. In this sense, *supplodo* is used. — Also, to tread under foot, destroy. Macrobi. Supplodere calumniam.

**SUPPLAUSIŌ, or SÜPPLĒSIŌ** (supplaudo, or supplodo), ōnis, f. a stamping with the feet. Cic. Nihil nisi suppletionem pedis imitatus.

**SUPPLEMENTUM, or SUPPLEMENTUM** (suppleo), i, n. that with which any thing empty or wanting is filled up or supplied, a supply, filling up, supplement, πληρωμα, as, supplies, reinforcements, recruits. Cic. Scribere supplementum legionibus, h. e. to recruit. Cas. Pars supplementi. Also, of other things. Justin. urbium. — Hence, help, aid. Apul. — ¶ Also, a supplying, making up, making complete, recruiting. Liv. Ad supplementum remigum. Id. exercitus. Colum. gregis.

**SUPPLEŌ, and SÜPPLĒŌ** (sub & pleo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to fill, fill up, supply, complete, repair, restore, ἀναπληρῶ. Ovid. sanguine venas. Cic. scriptum. Sacton. damnum, h. e. to make good, repair. Cic. usum provinciarum, h. e. to supply what is wanting in the province, when it was lost. Sacton. senatum. Cic. bibliothecam. Liv. legiones, h. e. to recruit, make complete, make up their numbers. Liv. naves remigio, h. e. to furnish with the full complement of rowers. — Hence, to supply the place of. Senec. locum parentis. — Also, to add, in order to make a number complete. Cic. Ponite ante oculos Marcum Antonium, consularem: Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros.

**SUPPLETŪS, a, um, particip.** from suppleo.

**SUPPLEX, or SÜPPLĒX** (sub & plico), icis, adj. properly, that kneels down, bends the knees before any one; suppliant, humbly coggng or entreating, petitioning for any thing with the body bent, or on one's knees, kneeling, prostrate, humble, submissive, ἱκέτης. Cic. Supplex te ad pedes adiciebas. Id. Tendit ad vos inanus supplices. Id. Orat multis et supplicibus verbis. Martial. libellus, h. e. a memorial, petition. Hence, Cic. Supplicem esse alicui, h. e. to supplicate, entreat, beseech, humble one's self before any one, pray to one humbly or kneeling. Cas. Supplicem habere alicquem malis, h. e. to humble or compel to surrender. — ¶ Also, as a subst. a suppliant, humble petitioner. Cic. Vester est supplex. Also, with a genit. of the person to whom one prays for help or commiseration, before whom a person humbles himself. Nep. dei, h. e. who flees to the altar of a god, and there seeks a place of refuge. Cic. Supplex misericordie vestre.

**SUPPLICAMENTUM, or SÜPPLICĀMENTUM** (supplicio), i, n. religious worship of a deity by prayer, sacrifice, &c. Apul. — ¶ Also, punishment, torment, torture. Tertull. Timor supplicamentum habet.

**SUPPLICATIŌ, or SÜPPLICATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a kneeling down, a humbling one's self before any one, particularly before God. Hence, public worship of God, a solemn thanksgiving, ἱκεσία, as, for the delivery of the state of some calamity. Cic. For a victory. Id. — Also, a supplication, or religious humiliation, on account of prodigies, or in times of distress, to avert the wrath and to implore the favor of the gods. Liv. — Also, at funerals, perhaps in honor of the deceased person, in order to give thanks to him, or to return thanks to the gods for him and his actions. Cic. So, also, Id. Supplicationes mortuorum, for pro mortuis.

**SUPPLICATOR, or SÜPPLICATOR** (Id.), 3 ōris, in. one who humbles himself before any one, prays to him humbly, a suppliant. Prudent.

**SUPPLICE** (supplex), adv. same as Suppliciter. Varr. e carm. Sallust.

**SUPPLICITER, or SÜPPLICITER** (Id.), adv. properly, on the knees. Hence, in the manner of a suppliant, humbly, suppliantly, submissively, ἱκετικῶς. Cic. Suppliciter demisseque responderet. Cas. Suppliciterque locuti, fientes pacem petissent. Horat. Effigies cerea suppliciter stabat, in the attitude of a suppliant.

**SUPPLICIUM, or SÜPPLICIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a kneeling down in order to show respect to any one. Hence; humiliation before God, a supplication, prayer, humble entreaty, ἱκεσία. Sallust. and Liv. — Also, a humble entreaty addressed to men, Sallust. — Also, an act of worship, as, a sacrifice, offering, &c. Liv. Precibus supplicisque deos placare. Varr. Deorum supplicia, h. e. sacrifices, or a thanksgiving, or a fast. Tacit. Supplicia diis decernuntur, h. e. public prayers. — ¶ Also, a kneeling down in order to be beheaded. Hence, capital punishment; also, torture, torment; also, any severe punishment, τιμωρία. Nep. Ad supplicium dare alicquem. Cas. Sumere supplicium de aliquo. Cic. Omni supplicio cruciari. Id. Supplicium sumere virgis, h. e. to cudgel. Cas. Ad ultimum supplicium progredi, h. e. to destroy one's self. Terent. and Nep. Supplicium dare alicui, h. e. to suffer punishment, be punished by any one. Cic. subire, h. e. to suffer punishment. — Hence, in general, punishment. Terent. Paululum supplicii satis est patri. Virg. malorum. — Also, figur. abuse, misfortune, distress, suffering, torment, torture. Cas. Satis supplicii tulisse, sc. through want and thirst. Virg. Dira te gentem supplicia, h. e. his wounds. Terent. Supplicium de se dare filio, h. e. to torment himself on account of his son, or, to give him satisfaction. Also, a means of punishment or torture. Plin. — Also, satisfaction. Plaut. Dabitur supplicium mihi de tergo vestro.

**SUPPLICIŌ, and SÜPPLICIŌ** (Id.), as, ōvi, ōtum, n. 1. to kneel down before any one, pay respects to, humble one's self before, προσκυνῶ. Cic. alicui publice. Id. Græcis. — ¶ Also, to pray or beg humbly, beseech, implore. Cic. Cæsari pro aliquo. Quintil. pro capite suo. — Also, without a case. Cic. Precari, supplicare. Plaut. a diis. — ¶ Also, to pay honor or devotion to the gods, worship, supplicate, or implore their favor. Sallust. diis. Also, without a dat. Liv. Supplicatum iere. — Also, to return thanks to the gods, as for a victory. Liv. — ¶ With an accusat. it is found in Pandect. Supplicavit imperatores, h. e. entreated.

**SUPPLICIŌE** (Id.), adv. same as Suppliciter. Apul.

**SUPPLĒDĒ, and SÜPPLĒDĒ.** See Supplaudo.

**SUPPLĒSIŌ.** See Supplausio.

**SUPPĒNITĒT, and SÜPĒNITĒT** 1 (sub & pœnitet), ebat, imp. 2. to repent somewhat, or be a little dissatisfied, ὀλιγομετανοεῖ. Cic. Nam et illum furoris, et hunc copiarum suppœnitet, somewhat repents of, &c. is dissatisfied with, &c.

**SUPPĒLITŌR, ōris, m. 3** See Supplicator.

**SUPPŌNŌ, and SÜPŌNŌ** (sub & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to put, place, set, or lay under, ὑποτίθημι. Cic. ova gallinis. Ovid. ignem teclis. Id. manum. Varr. vitulum vacca. Ovid. terræ dentes vipeiros, h. e. to put under the ground, to sow. Id. alicquem tumulo, or terræ, h. e. to bury, inter. Id. pecus agresti fano, h. e. to place under cover of, to drive under, or to drive into. Virg. cultrum, h. e. to put the knife to the throat, in slaying cattle, &c. Id. Pasiphae supposita (for supposita), sc. tauro. — Suppositus, a, um, placed, put, set, or laid under, being under. Horat. Ignis suppositi cineri. — Hence, to annex, add, subjoin. Cic. generi partes. Id. exempla. — Also, to make subject, to subject. Cic. se criminibus. — Also, to postpone, value less, esteem lightly. Ovid. Latio Samon. — Also, to suppose, grant, ascertain. Lucet. — ¶ Also, to put in the place of

any thing or person, substitute. Cic. operæ nostræ fidem amicorum. — Hence, to substitute falsely or fraudulently, put something spurious into the place of what is true and genuine, falsify, forge, counterfeit. Cic. testamentum. Id. personam. — Also, to pledge. Pandect. — ¶ Perf. Suppositiv. Plaut.

**SUPPŌRTŌ, and SÜPŌRTŌ** (sub & porto), as, ōvi, ōtum, a. 1. to carry, bring, or convey, ὑπάγω. Liv. omnia in castra. Cas. frumentum exercitui navibus.

**SUPPŌSITIŌ, or SÜPŌSITIŌ** (suppono), ōnis, f. a putting or setting under, ὑποθεσις. Colum. — ¶ Also, a putting a thing or person in the place of another, a substituting. Plaut.

**SUPPŌSITIŌTĪŪS, and SÜPŌSITIŌTĪŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. substituted or put in place of another, supposititious, not genuine, false, ὑποβολιμαῖος. Varr. and Martial.

**SUPPŌSITŌRIŪS, or SÜPŌSITŌRIŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. that is laid or put under. Vopisc. cella, same as tepiduria, because it is under the frigidaria.

**SUPPŌSITŪS, and SÜPŌSITŪS, a, um, particip.** from suppono.

**SUPPŌSTRĪX** (for suppositrix, from suppono), icis, f. she that substitutes, particularly she that steals boys, and makes them pass for her own. Plaut.

**SUPPŌSTŪS, for Suppositus.** See Suppono.

**SUPPŌSSĒ** (suppressus), adv. same as Represse. Gell. 12, 11. Suppressus. Others read repressus.

**SUPPŌSSIŌ, or SÜPŌSSIŌ** (supprimō), ōnis, f. a pressing down, a suppression or stopping, ἀποκρυσσις. Plin. nocturna, h. e. anguish in sleep, the nightmare. — ¶ Also, a keeping back, embezzling, sc. pecunie. Cic.

**SUPPŌSSŌR, and SÜPŌSSŌR** (subprimō), ōris, m. a detainer, concealer. Pandect.

**SUPPŌSSŪS, and SÜPŌSSŪS, a, um, particip.** from supprimō. — ¶ Adj. low. Cic. Vox suppressa. Id. Orator suppressior ut voce, sic etiam oratione. — Also, short. Varr. mentum.

**SUPPRĪMŌ, and SÜPPRĪMŌ** (sub & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press down, καταβάλλω. Hence, to sink, Liv. navem. — ¶ Also, to keep back, detain, to check, stop, restrain, stay, suppress, ἐπέχω. Nep. classem. Cas. hostem. Cic. ægritudinem. Cels. sanguinem, h. e. to stop, stanch. Cas. iter, h. e. to stop, not to march. Ovid. vocem, h. e. to be silent. — ¶ Also, to keep back, keep to one's self, conceal, hide, suppress. Cic. pecuniam. Liv. famam decreti. Cic. Nummos suppressos esse, h. e. withheld fraudulently. Tacit. nomen alicujus, h. e. to keep secret. — ¶ Also, to stop, stay, close. Cels. Alvus suppressa, h. e. bound, costive. Ovid. Fons suppressus. — ¶ Also, to press up, drive up. Vitruv. — ¶ See, also, Suppressus, a, um.

**SUPPRŌMŪS, and SÜPŌRŌMŪS** (sub & promus), i, m. an under-butler, ὑποραμῖας. Plaut.

**SUPPŌDET, and SÜPŌDET** (sub & pudet), ebat, duit, imp. 2. to be somewhat ashamed. Cic. Eorum me suppedebat.

**SUPPŌRĀTIŌ, or SÜPŌRĀTIŌ** (suppuratio), ōnis, f. a collection of pus in a bag or cyst, an encysted tumor, aposthume or imposthume, abscess, suppuration, ἐμπύημα, ἀπόστημα. Plin. and Cels.

**SUPPŌRĀTŌRIŪS, or SÜPŌRĀTŌRIŪS** 2 (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to suppuration or an imposthume. Plin.

**SUPPŪRŌ, and SÜPŪRŌ** (sub & pus), as, 2 ōvi, ōtum, a. and n. 1. **INTRANS.** to breed, or generate matter, matter, come to a head, suppurate, rankle, fester, ἐμρῶεω. Plin. — Figur. to become noxious, to show its mischievous qualities. Senec. — ¶ **TRANS.** to cause to suppurate, bring to a head. Hence, Suppuratus, a, um, suppurated, full of matter. Plin. aures. Id. Suppurata, h. e. matter. — Figur. Senec. tristitia, h. e. rooted deeply in the heart. — Also, to bring forth by suppurating. Figur. Senec. malum, h. e. to bring forth.

**SŪPPŪS**, and **SŪPŪS** (from supo or sipo, 3 the root of dissipo), a, um, adj. used by the ancient Romans for *Supinus*. Lucil. ap. Fest.  
**SŪPPŪTĀRIŪS** (supputo), a, um, adj. relating to or serving for calculation. Ter-tull.  
**SŪPPŪTĀTIŪS**, or **SŪBPŪTĀTIŪS** (Id.), 2 ōnis, f. a counting, reckoning, calculation, computation. Vitruv.  
**SŪPPŪTĀTŌR**, or **SŪBPŪTĀTŌR** (Id.), 3 ōris, m. a computer, calculator. Firmic.  
**SŪPPŪTŪS**, and **SŪBPŪTŪS** (sub & puto), 3 as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to cut here and there, prune or lop trees. Cato and Colum. — ¶ Also, to count, reckon, calculate, compute. Ovid.  
**SŪPRĀ** (for supera, sc. parte, from superus), adv. on the upper side, above. Cic. Supra et subter. So also Compar. Superius, over, above. Pallad. Piscina superius construenda est. Senec. Superius rapiuntur, h. e. upwards, on high. — Hence, figur. more. Cic. Supra adjecit, h. e. offered more, offered a higher price. Id. Ut nihil posset supra (esse), h. e. that nothing can be more so, or better. Hence, Supra quam, more than, higher than, above what, beyond what. Sallust. Supra quam credible est. Cic. Rem supra feret, quam fieri potest, h. e. make greater than it possibly can be, exceed the bounds of possibility. So, also, Pandect. Supra quod. — ¶ Also, in a writing, when one speaks of a thing which has before been mentioned, above, before. Cic. Quæ supra dixi. Id. Supra scripsi. Comparat. Superius, Auct. B. Hispan. demonstravimus, h. e. above, before. So, also, Fædr. Dixi superius. — ¶ Also, further, more. Horat. Nihil supra deos laceo. — ¶ Also, back, farther back, from times past. Sallust. Supra repetere. — ¶ PREPOSITION. It denotes, above, over. Cic. Supra terram. Id. Supra me Atticus, h. e. Atticus lay above me at table. Supra caput esse, to be over one's head, of persons and things that incommode or annoy us by their nearness; as, Liv. Hostes supra caput sint, h. e. imminent. Cic. Ecce supra caput homo levis, h. e. plague me. — ¶ Also, above, in situation. Liv. Supra Suessulam. — ¶ Also, above, more than, denoting an exceeding, surpassing, being superior, &c. Cic. Supra hominis fortunam esse. Liv. Cæsa supra millia viginti. Horat. Supra vires. Liv. Supra modum. Virg. Supra aliquid ire, to surpass, excel. So, also, Id. Esse supra aliquid. — ¶ Also, besides. Liv. Supra belli metum id quoque accesserat. — ¶ Also, of time, before. Cæs. Paulo supra hanc memoriam, h. e. a little before these times. — ¶ Also, denoting superintendence, over. Vitruv. Qui supra bibliothecam fuerat. Quintil. decl. Supra rationes esse positum.  
**SŪPRĀDICŌ** (supra & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. to say or mention before or above. Cic.  
**SŪPRĀDICTŪS**, a, um. See *Supradico*.  
**SŪPRĀFĀTUS** (supra & fatus), a, um, adj. above-mentioned. Sidon. sacerdos.  
**SŪPRĀJĀCIŪS** (supra & jacio), is, a. 3. to 3 throw upon. Colum.  
**SŪPRĀNĀTŌ** (supra & nato), as, n. 1. to 3 soim or float upon. Vitruv.  
**SŪPRĀPŌSITIŪS** (suprapono), ōnis, f. a 3 paroxysm. Cæl. Aurel.  
**SŪPRĀPŌSITŪS** (supra & positus), a, um, adj. put or placed before, mentioned or stated before. Cels. and Quintil.  
**SŪPRĀSCĀNDŌ** (supra & scandō), is, 2 di, sum, a. 3. to climb or pass over. Liv. fines.  
**SŪPRĀSCRĪBŌ** (supra & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write, put or mention above or before. Cic.  
**SŪPRĀSCRĪPTŪS**. See *Suprascribo*.  
**SŪPRĒMITĀS** (supremus), ātis, f. the 3 highest. Hence, the highest honor. Claud. Mam. — ¶ Also, death, one's latter end. Ammian.  
**SŪPRĒMŌ** (Id.), adv. at last. Plin.  
**SŪPRĒMIŪM** (Id.), adv. for the last time. Ovid. and Tacit. — ¶ Also, at last, in the end. Plin.  
**SŪPRĒMŪS**, a, um. See *Superus*.  
**SŪPUS**. See *Suppus*.

**SŪRA** (unc.), æ, f. the calf of the leg, γαστροκνήμια. Cic., Horat. and Ovid. — Also, the shin-bone, or, the whole leg. Virg. Suras cothurno vincire. — ¶ Also, the fibula, or outer and lesser bone of the leg. Cels. 8, 1.  
**SŪRCLŌ** (for surculo), as, a. 1. to bind together with sprigs or twigs. Apic.  
**SŪRCŪLĀCEŪS** (surculus), a, um, adj. 2 lignous, ξυλόδης. Plin.  
**SŪRCŪLĀRĪS** (Id.), e, adj. producing 2 twigs or sprigs, ξυλόδης. Colum.  
**SŪRCŪLĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 2 to or planted with young trees, πολυκλάωτος. Varr. ager. — ¶ Also, relating to or living on twigs. Plin. Surcularia cicada.  
**SŪRCŪLŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to lop, prune, cut off young shoots. Colum. — See, also, *Surclo*.  
**SŪRCŪLŌSĒ** (surculosus), adv. like wood. 2 Plin.  
**SŪRCŪLŌSŪS** (surculus), a, um, adj. of a 2 ligneous quality, hard like wood, lignous, woody, φρυγανώδης. Plin. frutex. Id. herba.  
**SŪRCŪLŌS** (unc.), i, m. a young twig or small branch of a tree; a sprout, sprig, spray or burgeon; φρύγανον, κλών. Virg. and Plin. — Also, a splinter, splint, thorn. Plin. extrahere. Sueton. Divulsa sentibus pœnula, trajectos surculos rasit. Figur. Cic. Surculum defringere de jure civili. — ¶ Also, a graft, imp, scion, a shoot, set or slip, a layer. Cic. and Colum. — ¶ Also, a small tree, a shrub. Colum.  
**SŪRDĀSTER** (surdus), stra, strum, adj. ¶ half-deaf, somewhat deaf, deafish, ὑπόκωφος. Cic.  
**SŪRDĒ** (Id.), adv. deafly, κωφῶς. — 3 ¶ Also, faintly, not distinctly. Afran. ap. Charis. audire.  
**SŪRDESCŌ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to grow deaf, 3 κωφάομαι. Augustin.  
**SŪRDIGŌ** (Id.), inis, f. deafness. Marcell. 3 Empir.  
**SŪRDITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. deafness, κώφωσις. Cic.  
**SŪRDŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. that has not the sense of hearing, deaf, κωφός. Cic. — ¶ Also, that does not or will not hear, deaf, insensible, regardless, inattentive, inflexible, inexorable. Plaut. homo. Ovid. mens. Id. Surdior. Liv. Leges rem surdam esse. Id. Surdis auribus canere, h. e. to preach to deaf ears, to talk to the wind, spend one's breath to no purpose. So, also, Terent. Surdo narrare fabulam. Ovid. Surdus ad munera. Martial. Janua surda lacrimis. Ovid. Surdior freto. Plin. tellus, h. e. culturæ non respondens. Also, with a genit. Colum. veritatis. — ¶ Also, that does not understand what he hears, and consequently is as good as deaf. Cic. In horum sermone surdi. — ¶ Also, that is not heard, silent, mute, dumb, making no sound. Prop. lyra. Plin. ictus. Ovid. gratiā, h. e. that is kept secret. Pers. vota, h. e. that are not fulfilled, to which the gods turn a deaf ear. — Hence, of which one does not hear any thing, unknown, not celebrated. Plin. herba. Sil. nomen. — ¶ Also, in which one hears nothing, or does not hear any thing distinctly, where the voice is not clearly heard, unfavorable for hearing. Vitruv. locus, h. e. where the voice is lost or heard indistinctly. Hence, of the lower regions. Senec. Surda loca. — ¶ Also, unpleasant to the ear, harsh, inharmonious, grating. Quintil. Surdum quiddam et barbarum. — ¶ Also, not striking, not to be perceived, faint, dim, dark, dull, not bright or clear, weak. Plin. color. Id. materia, h. e. plain, bad. Pers. Cinna-ma spirant surdum, h. e. emit a dull or weak scent. — ¶ Also, inanimate, lifeless, senseless. Plin. res. — ¶ Superlat. Surdisissimus. Augustin.  
**SŪRĒNA** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of fish or muscle. Varr. L. L. 4, 12. — ¶ Also, the name of the highest office, next to that of king, in Persia. Tacit.  
**SŪRGŌ**, is, rexi, ectum, a. 3. See *Sub-rigo*.  
**SŪRIŪS** (sus), is, n. 4. to rut, desire to 3 copulate, καρπιζω. Of male animals, as of fishes. Apul. Also, of Bacchus. Arnob

**SŪRPUIT**, for *Surripuit*. So, also, Surpuerat, for *surripuerat*; Surpere, for *surripere*, &c. See *Surripio*.  
**SŪRRĒPTIŪS** (surripio), ōnis, f. a rising 3 again, resurrection, ἀνάστασις. Arator.  
**SŪRRĒCTŪS**, a, um. See *Subrigo*. 2  
**SŪRRENTINŪS**, a, um, adj. See *Surrentum*.  
**SŪRRENTUM**, i, n. a town of Campania, now Sorrento. — Hence, Surrentinius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Surrentum. Ovid.  
**SŪRREPŌ**, &c. See *Subrepro*. 1  
**SŪRREPSIT**. See *Surripio*.  
**SŪRREPŪS**, and **SŪBRĒPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *surripio*.  
**SŪRRĒPTŪS**. See *Subrigo*.  
**SŪRRĒPTIŪS**, and **SŪRRĒPTIŪS** (sub & rīpio), is, ipui, reptum, a. 3. to snatch or take away secretly, withdraw privily, steal, filch, ὑφαίρεω. Cic. aliquid ab aliquo. Id. filium ex custodia. Id. libros. Martial. mappam prætoris. Horat. de mille modis unum. Cic. Parmam, h. e. to take by stratagem. Quintil. spiritum, h. e. to breathe imperceptibly. — ¶ Also, figur. to snatch or take away secretly, or, simply, to take away, withdraw. Cic. aliquid spatii, h. e. to snatch or steal a little time. Plaut. se aliquid, h. e. to withdraw privily from one, steal away. Id. se aliquo, h. e. to steal to a place, come to a place without being perceived. Ovid. crimina oculis patris. Cic. Virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest. Ovid. diem, h. e. to spend his time unprofitably. Horat. aliquem morti. — *Surripi* is also said of an accused person who procures his acquittal by bribery and other dishonorable means; to get clear from punishment. (See Cic. Verr. I, 4.) — ¶ Horat. Surpite, for *surripite*. Id. Surpuerat, for *surripuerat*. Lucret. Surpere, for *surripere*. Plaut. Surpuit, for *surripuit*. Id. Surrepsit, for *surripuerit*.  
**SŪRRŌGŌ**. See *Subrigo*.  
**SŪRSUM**, and **SŪRSŪS** (sub & versum), adv. up, upwards, on high, ἄνω. Lucret. Sursum inare. Sursum deorsum, up and down; as, Cic. commeare. Terent. cursitare. Hence, proverbially. Senec. Sursum deorsum versare, h. e. to mix or mingle among each other. — Versus, or versus, or versum, or versus, wards, towards, is sometimes redundantly joined with it. Varr. Sursum versus script. Cic. Sursum versus reditur. Lucret. Sursus versus gignuntur. — ¶ Also, upwards, or, above, to the question, Where? Cic. Naves recte sursum sunt. Tubero ap. Gell. Sursum ac deorsum, h. e. above and below. Hence, proverbially, Petron. Quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, h. e. turn topsy-turvy. — ¶ Cato. Susum, for sursum. From susum was probably afterwards formed sus, as, suscipio, &c. — Hence, Susque deque, for sursum deorsum, properly up and down, above and below. It is used proverbially to denote neglect, contempt or carelessness. Laber. ap. Gell. Susque deque ferre, or, Plaut. Susque deque habere aliquid, h. e. not to care about any thing, not to mind it, not to regard, to slight, pass over with indifference. Cic. Nain de Octavio susque deque, sc. fero, or habeo, h. e. I do not care about. Varr. Susquē deque esse, h. e. to be of no consequence or importance, to be a matter not worth thinking of. So, also, Cic. De Octavio susque deque est. See above.  
**SŪS** (unc.), adv. up, upwards. See *Sub-3 sum*.  
**SŪS** (ŏs, or ōs), sūs, m. and f. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow. Cic. Sus vero quid habet præter escam? Id. Sus Miner-vam docet, (proverbial, of an ignorant or foolish person undertaking to teach one that is wiser than himself.) So, also, Cic. Et docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem. — ¶ Nominat. Suis. Prudent. — *Suibus* occurs in Varr. More frequent is *sibus*. Cic. — ¶ Also, a kind of fish. Ovid. Halieut. 130.  
**SŪSA** (Σούσα, ῥά), ōrum, n. formerly the capital of the Persian empire, situate in the province Susiana or Susiane. — Hence, Susis, ūdis, f. relating to Susa, Susian, Persian. Sidon.  
**SŪSCEPTIŪS** (suscipio), ōnis, f. an under-

taking, taking in hand, ὑποδοχή. Cic. cause. Id. laborum dolorumque.

**SUSCEPTŌ** (frequentat. of suspicio), as, 3 ἄνι, ἄτυμ, a. 1. to undertake, take upon one's self. Apul.

**SUSCEPTŌR** (suscipio), ōris, m. one that undertakes any thing, a contractor, an undertaker, διαδοχῆς. Justin. — ¶ Also, one that undertakes the defence of any thing. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, one that receives, as, for instance, into his house, gamesters, thieves, &c. ὑποδέκτρης. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a receiver; collector, tax-gatherer, διαδέκτρης. Cod. Just. — Also, one who receives money unlawfully obtained. Ascon. pecuniarum extraordinarium.

**SUSCEPTŌS**, a, um, particip. from suscipio.

**SUSCIPĪŌ** (sus, for susum, sursum, & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. to take or lift up, as, in order to carry. Hence, to bear, prop up, support. Plin. Ep. Fulturæ, quibus theatrum suscipitur. Figur. Plin. Ep. famam defuncti, h. e. to support, defend. Hence, to defend, take under one's protection. Vain. in Cic. Ep. aliquem. Quintil. reum. Hence, to undertake any thing, take upon one's self to do; perform, accomplish, begin, particularly when it is done voluntarily (opposed to recipere, which denotes to undertake any thing committed to him). Cic. Vel negligentia in susceptis rebus vel perfidia in receptis. Liv. Seu injuncta seu suscepta foret militia. (This difference is, however, not always observed.) Cic. Suscipere iter Asiaticum. Id. bellum, h. e. to begin. Id. negotium. Quintil. officium, h. e. an office. Cic. salutem reipublicæ. Id. personam viri boni, h. e. to assume the character of. Id. consilium, h. e. to form a determination, or resolution. Nepos. odium, h. e. to conceive a hatred. Cic. benevolentiam, h. e. to resolve to love, become attached. Id. patrocinium voluptatis. Id. causam, a cause. (Compare Recipio.) Also, sibi rem, where sibi might be omitted; as, Cic. sibi propugnationem. Id. sibi auctoritatem, h. e. to assume, or to usurp or arrogate to himself. Further, Id. Pro me uno susceptum est, h. e. factum est. Liv. votum, h. e. to make a vow. Id. maleficium, h. e. to commit, do. So, also, Cic. scelus in se. Liv. prodigia, h. e. to take care that the fulfilment of omens be averted by sacrifices and other rites; or, to acknowledge, admit, regard them as omens; consider them as real or genuine omens. Cic. sacra, h. c. to receive or adopt. Liv. pulvinar, h. c. to prepare a couch for dining, prepare a feast for the gods. Cic. severitatem, h. e. to use, exercise, employ. So, also, Id. orationem. Id. impudentiam. Id. Suscepit vitæ, ut, &c. h. e. has sanctioned or adopted as a custom or fashion, &c. Varr. ferias, h. e. to institute. Cic. culpam, h. e. to incur, or, to make or commit a mistake. Id. turpitudinem, h. e. to incur, commit. Maculam alieui, to attach, bring upon; as, Cic. Macula huic imperio suscipiatur (but here it may be used for accipitur.) So, also, Id. Macula suscepta. — Also, to take upon one's self to bear or suffer, to bear, suffer, endure, encounter, undergo, submit to. Cic. pœnam, h. e. to receive. Id. pericula. Id. inimicitias, laborem, sumptum. Id. odium, h. e. to incur. Id. molestiam. Id. æs alienum amicorum, h. e. to take upon himself to pay their debts. Brut. in Cic. Ep. aliquem inimicum, h. e. to make his enemy. — ¶ Also, to receive, catch, as, any one who is about to fall. Virg. Dominam ruentem suscipiunt, h. e. keep from falling. Id. Tepidum cruorem suscipiunt pateris. Propert. flumen. Also, to take to one's self. Ovid. aquam, h. e. to take into the mouth. — Hence, to receive. Pandect. pecuniam Lucret. morbos, h. e. to contract. Quintil. cicatrices. Cic. dolorem, h. e. to give himself up to grief. Id. invidiam, h. e. to incur hatred, make himself hated. Liberos, to get or beget children, also, to bear; as, Plaut. Filiam ex te suscepi, h. e. have had, have borne. Cic. liberos ex filia libertini. Id. In lucem editi et suscepti su-

mus. Id. Quo (die) utinam susceptus non essem. Liberos suscipere significat, also, to bring up, educate children, or to acknowledge them as such. (See below.) — Also, to adopt, as, customs. Cic. religiones, h. e. to adopt new religious rites. Id. personam viri boni. (See above.) Also, to take as a scholar or pupil. Quintil. Discipulos a se susceptus. Also, to undertake a lawsuit for another person. Cic. causam. Quintil. litem. (See above.) — Also, to assume any thing as true, maintain, assert, grant, concede, allow, admit. Cic. Quæ si suscipimus. — Also, to take, admit, be susceptible or capable of. Cic. consolationem. Id. crimen, h. e. to be capable of, or, to admit the charge or imputation of. — Also, to acknowledge, for instance, as one's child. Terent. puerum, h. e. to acknowledge, or, to educate. Liv. prodigia, h. e. to acknowledge. (See above.) — Also, to resume, reply, regain, answer, take the word. Varr. and Virg. — Also, to take. Ovid. aquam, h. e. to take into his mouth. (See above.) Cic. aliquem in civitate, h. e. to take, receive. Id. cursum. Id. consilium, h. e. to resolve. (See above.) Id. auctoritatem. (See above.) Quintil. sermonem, h. c. to take up or continue a discourse. — Also, to draw. Propert. flumen. Ovid. aquam. (See above.) — Also, to bring up, have one brought up, educate. Terent. (See above.) — ¶ Succipio occurs, also. Lucret.

**SUSCITABŪLUM** (suscito), i, n. an incitement, ἐμπρησίων. Varr. vocis.

**SUSCITATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a resuscitation. Tertull.

**SUSCITATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a raiser up, 3 restorer. Tertull. and Sidon. — Also, found in Martial. III, 82, 16. Ed. Bipont.; but Boettiger reads, perhaps more correctly, siccitator.

**SUSCITŌ** (from sus, for susum, h. e. sursum, & cito), as, ἄνι, ἄτυμ, a. 1. to raise or stir up, lift up, ἐγείρω. Virg. Et qui proscisso qua suscitatur æquore terga, rursus in obliquum verso perumpit aratro. Ovid. lintea. — ¶ Also, to erect, build. Lucret. delubra. — ¶ Also, to cause any one to rise, to raise, rouse, awaken. Cic. Te ab tuis subselliis testem suscitabo. Plaut. aliquem somno. Cic. e somno. Augustin. Suscitatus, h. e. roused from the dead. — Hence, figur. Virg. ignes sopitos, h. e. to stir up, rekindle. Ovid. extinctos ignes, sc. amoris, h. e. amorem, to rekindle. — ¶ Also, to drive away. Catull. vulturium a capite. — ¶ Also, to raise, rouse, excite, incite, put in motion, encourage. Brut. and Cass. in Cic. Ep. bellum, h. e. to raise, excite, kindle. Virg. viros in arma, h. e. to incite, urge. Horat. Tacentem Apollo suscitatur Musam. — Hence, to cause, make. Virg. cædem, h. e. to cut down, slay. Prop. crepitum pede. — ¶ Also, to bring forth. Enn. ap. Cic. sententias.

**SUSINATŪS** (susuinus), a, um, adj. made of lilies. Marc. Emp. oleum.

**SUSINŪS** (σοῦσινος), a, um, adj. made of 2 lilies. Cels. unguentum.

**SUSIS**, idis, f. See Susa. 3

**SUSPECTIŌ** (suspectio), ōnis, f. suspicion, 3 mistrust. Enn. — ¶ Also, an esteeming highly, a looking up to with admiration. Arnob.

**SUSPECTŌ** (frequentat. of suspicio), as, 2 ἄνι, ἄτυμ, a. 1. to look up, ἀναβλέπω. Plin. Leo suspectans, sc. in arborem. Terent. tabulam, h. e. at a painting. — ¶ Also, to suspect, mistrust. Tacit. fraudem. Id. aliquem. — Suspectari, to be suspected. Tacit. alicui, h. e. by any one. — ¶ Suspector occurs as a deponent in Ammian.

**SUSPECTŌ** (suspectus), adv. with suspicion, suspiciously, in a suspicious manner. Pandect.

**SUSPECTŌR** (suspicio, ere), ōris, m. an admirer. Sidon.

**SUSPECTŌR**, āris. 3 See Suspecto, as.

**SUSPECTŪS** (suspicio), us, m. a looking 2 up or upwards, ἀνάβλεψις. Virg. ad Olympum. — ¶ Also, a height. Virg. Turris vasto suspectu. — ¶ Also, admiration, esteem, regard. Ovid. and Virg.

**SUSPECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from suspi-

cio. — ¶ Adj. (from sub & specio), suspected, exciting suspicion and mistrust. Cic. Meis civibus suspectum. Horat. Nec metues suspecta Cyrum. Cic. Medicina pluribus suspecta. Plin. Ep. locus. Liv. bellum, h. e. which is expected. Cic. Eo suspectior. Cas. and Sallust. Suspectum habere, h. e. to suspect. — Also, with de. Cic. de noverca. — Also, with a genit. Tacit. criminum. — Also, with an infinit. following. Tacit. Suspectus consilia ejus fovisse. — ¶ Also, suspicious, suspecting, mistrusting, suspectful, apt to suspect. Caton. Distich. Suspectus cavessis, ne sis miser omnibus horis. Ammian. Suspector.

**SUSPENDIŌSŪS** (suspendium), a, um, 2 adj. that has hanged himself. Plin.

**SUSPENDIUM** (suspendo), ii, n. a hanging up, hanging in order to cause death, ἀχρόν, ἀπράν. Cic. Injuriam remedium morte ac suspendio querere. Ovid. Præbuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, h. e. has served for hanging by the neck. Plaut. Hercle me suspendio satius est mortuum, I had rather be hanged. Petron. Suspendio vitam finire, to hang one's self. Cels. Ex suspendio detractus est.

**SUSPENDŌ** (from sus, for susum, h. e. sursum, & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to hang, hang up, ἀναρῶ, ἀναρπῶ. Virg. nidum tigno. Id. oscilla ex pinu. Id. columbam ab alto malo. Plin. aliquid e collo, or, Id. collo, or, Id. in collo, h. e. by the neck. Cic. aliquem arbori, h. e. on a tree. So, also, Id. in oleastro. Id. se de ficu. Also, simply, Id. Se suspendere, h. e. to hang one's self. — Figur. Horat. Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, h. e. gazed with admiration on. — Also, to hang up in honor of a deity, to consecrate or dedicate offerings in a temple. Virg. arma Quirino. — Hence, Suspendus, a, um, hanging, hung up, suspended. Liv. Reste suspendus manibus se demississet. Cels. Brachium ex cervice suspendum. Horat. Suspendus tabulam lacerto, h. e. having a tablet hanging on his arm. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to be high, to make high, raise. Cas. tectum turris. Sil. Castra saxis præruptis, h. e. to pitch on high rocks. Virg. tellurem sulco tenui, h. e. to plough lightly, loosen up. — ¶ Also, to cause a thing to be suspended, so as not to rest at all, or but slightly, on any thing below. Cels. Suspendi lectus debet et moveri. Val. Flacc. Junonem suspendit Olympo, h. e. fastened her to Olympus, so that she was suspended therefrom. — Also, in general, to press upon lightly, to touch gently. Quintil. pedem summis digitis, h. e. to walk or stand on tiptoe. Terent. Suspendo gradu ire, h. e. to walk on tiptoe. So, also, Phædr. Suspendo pede evagari, or, Ovid. Ferre suspendos gradus. Lucret. dentes, h. e. to bite gently. Suspendere ædificium, to erect a building on an arch or vault; as, Cic. balneolas. Id. Ita ædificatum, ut suspendi non posset, h. e. stand fast without support from beneath. — Hence, to support, prop. Plin. terram columnis. Cas. tignis contignationem, h. e. to prop up. Colum. dolia subjectis lapidibus, h. e. to raise from the ground, or throw upon. Liv. murum furculis. — Also, to interrupt, stop, check, restrain. Ovid. fletum. Quintil. Dolore per intervalla suspendo. Cels. causas morbi. Hence, Lucret. Aura suspensa levisque, h. e. gentle, soft. — Also, to leave undecided. Liv. rem medio responso. — Also, to keep or leave in uncertainty, keep in suspense. Quintil. iudicium animos. Plin. Ep. aliquem expectatione. — Also, to make loose, to loosen. Colum. glebas. — Also, to put any thing not deeply. Colum. vincam in summa terra, h. e. leviter demergere. — ¶ See, also, Suspendus, a, um.

**SUSPENSE** (suspendus), adv. in suspense. 3 Augustin.

**SUSPENSŌ** (suspendo), ōnis, f. an arch, 2 vault, arched or vaulted place. Vitruv.

**SUSPENSŪRĀ** (Id.), æ, f. an arching or vaulting; arched work, a building which rests upon an arch. Vitruv. caldari- orum.

**SUSPENSŪS**, a, um, particip. from sus-

pendo. — ¶ Adj. *depending upon any thing.* Cic. Ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt. *Id.* Rationes suspensas habere extrinsecus, *h. c.* to depend upon external things, as, riches, &c. for happiness or peace. — ¶ Also, *raised, high, elevated.* Sil. Corus suspensum in terras portat mare. — ¶ Also, *suspended, floating.* Cic. Currus suspensus, *sc.* in aqua. Virg. Per mare suspensa ferret iter. Claudian. Agmina suspensa, *h. c.* flying, hastening. — ¶ Also, *uncertain, doubtful, full of expectation, in suspense, on the stretch.* Cic. animus. *Id.* expectatio. *Id.* plebs. Liv. Suspensus animi, *pro animo.* Plin. Ponegr. vestigium, *h. c.* where one cannot tread securely. Act. B. Afric. Animo suspensor. Cic. Animus suspensus, *h. e.* when one has not thoroughly considered a matter, wavering, unresolved. Tacit. verba, *h. c.* ambiguous. Liv. res, *h. c.* a critical situation. Cic. Spem suspensam tenere, *h. e.* to leave in uncertainty. Hence, Plin. Ep. In suspensio relinquere, *h. c.* to leave undetermined, undecided. *Id.* In suspensio esse, *h. e.* to be undecided. — Also, *Suspensus, anxious, fearful, timid.* Ovid. timor. *Id.* nox. Plin. Ep. Suspensa manu laudare, *h. c.* timidly. — ¶ Also, *loose.* Plin. Ep. terra. *Id.* Suspensissimum pastinatum.

SUSPICABILIS (suspicator), *e, adj.* consisting in conjectures only, uncertain. Arnob. ars, *h. c.* medicine.

SUSPICATRIX (Id.), *icis, f.* she that suspects. Varr. L. L. 6. 3.

SUSPICAX (Id.), *acis, apt* to suspect, *sus-2 pectful, mistrustful, υποληπτικός.* Lin. — ¶ Also, *suspicious, causing suspicion.* Tacit.

SUSPICIOSUS (suspicio, *ere*), *onis, f.* suspicion, mistrust, distrust, *ὑποψία, ὑπόληψις.* Cic. In hac re nulla subest suspicio. Terent. Incidit mihi suspicio, *h. e.* I suspect. Nep. Venit ei in suspitionem, *h. e.* he suspects. Cic. Suspicionem habere, *h. c.* to suspect, mistrust. Nepos. and Cic. Suspicionem habere, *h. e.* to be suspected. Cic. Suspicio cadit in aliquem, *or, Id.* pertinet ad aliquem, *h. c.* suspicion falls upon any one. Liv. In suspitione esse alicui, *h. e.* to be suspected. Plaut. Erat suspicio, dolo malo hæc fieri omnia. Cæs. Non abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit. Cic. Suspicionem a se remove. *Id.* alicui dare, *or, Nepos.* præbere, *or, Cic.* afferre, *or, Id.* inferre, *or, Id.* injicere, *or, Id.* facere, *or, Id.* movere, *h. c.* to raise, cause or occasion a suspicion. Nep. Aliquem in suspitionem adducere alicui, *h. e.* to render suspected. Cic. In suspitionem alicui venire. *Id.* In suspitionem cadere, *or* vocari, *h. e.* to fall into suspicion. The plural, *suspiciones*, occurs also. Cic. Crimen multis suspicionibus arguitur, *h. c.* suspicious circumstances. — ¶ Also, *opinion, notion, conception, idea.* Cic. deorum, *h. e.* de diis, that there are gods. — Hence, a slight token, appearance. Petron. vulneris. — ¶ Also, a figurative manner of speaking. Quintil. Per suspicionem dicere.

SUSPICIOSUS (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & specio), *is, exi, ectum, n. and a. 3.* INTRANS. to look up or upwards, *ἀναβλέπω.* Cic. in cælum. — ¶ TRANSITIVE. to look or look up at anything. Cic. cælum. *Id.* astra. — Hence, to look upon with admiration, look up to, admire, honor, respect, esteem, regard. Cic. viros. *Id.* nihil. *Id.* Suspicienda est figura, *h. e.* is admirable or worth seeing. — ¶ Also (from sub & specio), to look secretly at any thing, to suspect, mistrust. Sallust. aliquem. In this signification, *Suspensus, a, um, occurs* more frequently. See *Suspensus, a, um.*

SUSPICIOSUS (suspiciosus), *adv.* with suspicion or mistrust, *suspiciously*, so as to raise suspicion, *ὑπόπτως.* Cic. aliquid dicere. *Id.* Suspiciosus.

SUSPICIOSUS (suspicio, *onis*), *a, um, adj.* full of suspicion, *suspectful, suspicious, mistrustful, υποληπτικός.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *full of suspicion, calculated to raise suspicion, suspicious, suspected.* Cic. Facere crimen suspiciosum. *Id.* Tempus suspiciosissimum.

SUSPICIOSUS, *as, a. I.* same as *Suspicator.* Plaut.

SUSPICIOSUS (suspicio, *ere*), *aris, atus sum, dep. 1.* to suspect, apprehend, fear, mistrust, *ὑπολαμβάνω.* Cic. nihil alicui. *Id.* aliquid de aliquo. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cæs. Delere se suspicari, simulata Cæsarem amicitia, &c. Apul. aliquem, *h. e.* to suspect, have a suspicion of. — ¶ Also, to think, be of opinion, imagine, conjecture, suppose, suspect, *οἶμαι.* Cic. aliquid. — Also, to hope. Cic.

SUSPIRATIO (suspiro), *onis, f.* a sighing, *2 a sigh, στέναγμα.* Quintil.

SUSPIRATIO (Id.), *us, m.* a sighing, a sigh. Cic.

SUSPIRATIOSE (suspiriosus), *adv.* with a difficulty of breathing. Colum.

SUSPIRATIOSE (suspirium), *a, um, adj.* 2 troubled with a difficulty of breathing or shortness of breath, breathing short, asthmatical, *ἀσθματικός.* Plin. — ¶ Veget. Suspiriosus morbus, *h. e.* a kind of disease, otherwise called aridus.

SUSPIRITUS (suspiro), *us, m.* shortness of breath. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a sighing, groaning. Liv.

SUSPIRIUM (Id.), *ii, n.* a sigh, groan, *στέναγμα.* Cic. Sine cura, sine suspirio. Ovid. Suspiria trahere, *h. e.* to sigh. — ¶ Also, a shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, an asthma, *ἀσθμα.* Senec. and Colum. — ¶ Also, a breathing, respiring, breath. Lucan.

SUSPIRO (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & spiro), *as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1.* INTRANS. to exhale, evaporate. Pallad. Forum, quo æstuantia vina suspirant. — ¶ Also, to sigh, heave a sigh, draw breath from the bottom of the breast, *στένω.* Cic. occulte. — Also, to betray one's fear or anxiety by sighing. Horat. Adulta virgo suspiret, ne rudis agnium sponsus læcessat leonem. — Also, of inanimate things. Enn. Curæ suspirantes, *h. e.* distressing. Sil. Tælius atro exundante vapore suspirans. — Hence, Ovid. in femina, *h. c.* to sigh after, long for, desire vehemently, be deeply in love with. — ¶ TRANSITIVE. to breathe out, exhale, *ἀναπνέω.* Lucan. nebulas. — ¶ Also, for spirare, to breathe, be full of any thing. Sil. Inclusionis suspirat pectore Bacchum. — ¶ Also, to sigh for any thing. Tibull. alios amores, *h. c.* to have another love or beloved object. Juvenal. matrem, *h. e.* to sigh after, long for.

SUSQUE DEQUE. See Sarsum.

SUSSILLIO. See Subsilio.

SUSSULTO. See Subsulto.

SUSTENTACULUM (sustentatio), *i, n. a. 2* prop, stay, support, *ἔρεισμα.* Tacit. — ¶ Also, *nourishment, support, maintenance.* Augustin. corporis.

SUSTENTATIO (Id.), *onis, f.* a deferring, delay. Cic. Also, restraint, forbearance. Lactant. sui. — Also, a figure of speech when an orator does not directly name a thing, but leaves his hearers for a time, as it were, to guess at it, a keeping in suspense. Cels. ap. Quintil. — ¶ Also, *sustenance, maintenance.* Pandect. mulieris.

SUSTENTATIO (Id.), *us, m.* a sustaining, holding up or upright, supporting. Apul. Leviam sustentatæ, gravia demersit. Auson. calanticæ.

SUSTENTIO (frequentat. of sustineo), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to keep upright, bear or hold up, uphold, support, hold, *ἀποστηρίζω.* Plin. corpus. Virg. fratrem ruentem dextra. Claudian. polium, *h. e.* to hold, bear. — ¶ Figur. to keep upright, support, sustain, uphold, maintain, preserve, save from destruction. Cic. imbecillitatem valetudinis. *Id.* valetudinem. Cæs. bella aliorum auxiliis. *Id.* famem pecore. Cic. parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, *h. e.* to make up for. *Id.* rempublicam. Tacit. pugnam manu, voce. *Id.* aciem. Cic. amicos fide. *Id.* Catonem a Crasso sustentari. *Id.* alicujus tenuitatem suis angustiis. *Id.* Me una consolatio sustentat. *Id.* Spes mentes civium sustentet. *Id.* egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio. *Id.* Eloquentia sustentatus, *h. e.* aided. *Id.* Sustentor literis, *h. c.* comfort myself. *Id.* Sustenta te. Plaut.

Sustentare, *sc. se, h. e.* to keep one's self in health. — ¶ Also, to nourish, feed, maintain, support. Terent. familiam Cic. se amicorum liberalitate. — Also, to refresh, comfort. Stat. — ¶ Also, to hold out, bear, suffer, endure. Cic. marorem. Tacit. aciem diu. Also, without an accusat. to hold out, bear, endure. So, also, Cæs. Ægre sustentatum est. *Id.* Ægre is dies sustentatur, *h. e.* they scarcely hold out that day. Sueton. Sustentavit aliquandiu, *h. e.* he held out for some time. — ¶ Also, to withstand, oppose, resist. Tacit. impetus legionum. *Id.* hostem. — ¶ Also, to check, stop, restrain, keep back, *ἐρέχειν.* Auct. B. Afric. aciem. Sallust. Paulisper a rege sustentati. — Hence, to delay, defer, put off. Cic. rem. *Id.* malum. *Id.* ædificationem ad tuum adventum.

SUSTINERE (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & teneo), *es, tinui, tentum, a. 2.* to hold or keep up or upright, prevent from falling, sustain, uphold, upbear, support, bear, carry, *ὑψίστημι, ἀνέχω.* Hence, to keep upright, cause any thing not to sink, support, bear. Cic. Aer sustinet volatus avium. *Id.* se, *h. e.* to keep one's self from falling. Liv. vix arma. *Id.* arma male, *h. e.* not to hold the shield as it ought to be held. — ¶ Hence, also, to bear, carry. Cic. bovem. *Id.* Columnæ et templa et porticus sustinent. Horat. Lapis albus pocula sustinet, *h. c.* bears, holds. Liv. Furcis spectacula sustinentibus. Also, to bear fruit. Ovid. Arbores sustineant poma. — Also, to wear, to have. Ovid. clipeum. — Hence, figur. to bear, take upon one's self, undertake. Cic. causam, *h. e.* to bear the blame, take it upon one's self. *Id.* causam publicam, *h. e.* to take upon one's self. *Id.* tres personas, *h. e.* to take upon one's self the parts of three persons, represent three persons. Sueton. personam magistri, *h. e.* to represent or personate a teacher. Juvenal. Thaida, *h. c.* to represent Thais, play the part of Thais. *Id.* expectationem, *h. e.* to have to fulfil. — Also, to suffer, bear, undergo, endure. Cic. penam. *Id.* potentiam alicujus. *Id.* crimen. *Id.* causas inultorum, *h. c.* cannot bear the prayers of many, or cannot refuse the requests. — Also, in war, to hold out against, withstand. Cæs. impetum hostium. *Id.* vulnera. Liv. certamen. Also, without an accusat. Cic. Brutus Mutinæ vix sustinebat, *h. e.* scarcely held out in a blockade. — Aliquem non sustinere, not to be able to refuse or withstand. Liv. Eos querentes non sustinuit. Brut. in Cic. Ep. eos rogantes. — Hence, Sustineo, to be able, to be in a state or condition, to be bold enough, prevail upon one's self. Plin. haurire aquam, *h. c.* to be bold enough to drink. Ovid. deseruisse, *pro deserere.* — Non sustineo, I cannot bear or endure it, cannot prevail upon myself, am not able, cannot bring myself, cannot. Ovid. perdere blanditias, *h. e.* have no longer patience, do not suffer or endure. Sueton. nocere. Also with an accusat. and infinit. Cic. Sustinehunt, se literis non credidisse? — Also, to bear, be equal to. Cic. nomen consulis. *Id.* questionem. — ¶ Hence, also, to maintain, feed, nourish, sustain, provide for. Cic. Ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest. Virg. nepotes. Cic. Re frumentaria alimur et sustinemur. Colum. penuriam, *h. e.* to relieve, assist. Virg. Arbor umbram sustinet, *h. e.* efficit. — Also, to refresh, comfort. Val Flacc. collapsam matrem. — ¶ Hence, also, to keep back, keep in, withhold, curb, stop, check, restrain, stave, retard. Cæs. equum incitatum, *h. c.* to stop. Cic. remos. Liv. agmen. *Id.* signa, *h. c.* to make a halt with an army. Val Flacc. se, *h. c.* to halt, stand still, stop short. Cic. and Liv. impetum. Cic. assensionem, *or, assensum.* Hence, Cæcili. in Cic. Ep. se, *h. e.* to refrain himself, withhold. Cic. se ab assensu. *Id.* Me sustinebam, ne scriberem, for a scribendo. — ¶ Hence, also, to put off, defer, delay, prolong, protract. Cic. solutionem. Liv. rem in noctem. Cic. se, *h. e.* to stay or reside anywhere. — ¶ Hence, also, to maintain, preserve, uphold, support, sustain, defend, protect, shelter, cause any

thing to endure or last. Cic. civitatis dignitatem ac decus. Id. expectationem. Id. amicum labentem. Maecen. ap. Scaec. vitam alicui. — Hence, Sustineri, to consist in any thing. Cic. jurisdictione. — ¶ Hence, also, to hold, as, in one's hand. Plaut. Sustine hoc. Ovid. speculum manu. — Also, to have, bear, carry or wear. Ovid. sinus similes fluctibus, h. e. vestem. — Also, to have or contain. Plaut. historiam.

**SUSTOLLĒ** (from sus, h. e. sursum, & 3 tollo), is, tūli, a. 3. to raise or lift up, take up, ἀρῶ, ἀναίρω. Plaut. amiculum. — Also, to erect, build. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, to take away. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to remove, pull down, destroy. Plaut. aedes. — ¶ The perfect sustuli is generally referred to tollō and suffero. See Tollo and Suffero.

**SUSTRINGĒ**, } See Substringo.  
**SUSTRICĒTŪS**, }

**SUSTŪLI**. See Tollo and Suffero.

**SUSUM**. See Sursum.

**SUSURRAMĒN** (susurro), ōnis, n. a murmur. Apul.

**SUSURRĀTĪM** (susurro), adv. softly, in 3 a low voice. Martiā. Capell.

**SUSURRĀTĪŌ** (susurro), ōnis, f. a whispering, whisper, soft murmur. Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

**SUSURRĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that 2 speaks softly, a whisperer. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 8, 1. (Some read susurratōnes.)

**SUSURRĒ** (susurro), ōnis, m. a murmurer, 3 er, whisperer, makebate, eavesdropper, tale-bearer, ψιθυρὸς, ψιθυριστής. Sidaa.

**SUSURRĒ** (Id.), as, avi, ātum, n. and a. 1.

**3 INTRANS.** to make a low noise, buzz, murmur, hum, mutter, ψιθυρίζω. Of men, to whisper, speak softly. Ovid. cum aliquo de aliquo. Terent. Susurrari audio, h. e. that they murmur or whisper it abroad. — Also, of water. Virg. Lymphæ susurrantis. — Also, of the wind. Virg. Aura susurrantis venti. — Also, of bees, to hum, buzz. Virg. Tum sonus auditor, tractimque susurrant, h. e. make a drawing hum. — ¶ TRANSITIVE. to murmur, hum or whisper any thing. Martiā. cantica. Calp. Te platanus susurrat, te pinus, h. e. your name, &c.

**SUSURRUM** (Id.), i, n. a murmuring. Ovid. Lingua refert audita susurra. (But susurra is perhaps the ablat. and belongs to lingua.)

**SUSURRŪS** (ψιθυρὸς), i, m. a gentle murmur, low noise, soft, still noise, whispering, murmuring, whistling, &c. ψιθυρισμός. Of the wind among the foliage of a tree. Virg. Sepes sæpe levi somnos suadebit inire susurro. — Of men. Cic. Demosthenes susurro delectari se dicebat. — Also, of tell-tales, whisperers and informers. Juvenal. Tenui jugulos aperire susurro, h. e. by a secret accusation or small surmise. Plin. Paaeg. Insidiantes susurros. — ¶ It is also found as a noun of the fourth declension. Apul. Susurru.

**SUSURRŪS**, a, um, murmuring. See 3 Sasurrum.

**SUTĒLĀ** (suo), æ, f. a sewing, sewing to- 3 gether. Hence, guile, craft, subtlety, deceit; a crafty device, arch or cunning contrivance, κακοῦραβία. Plaut.

**SUTĒRNĀ**. Read by some for sutrina. 3 Varr. ap. Non.

**SUTĒLĪS** (suo), e, adj. sewed, bound, 2 patched or stitched together, ἁπτός. Virg. balteus. Id. cymba. Val. Flacc. domus, h. e. made of hides stitched together. Plin. naves. Ovid. corona. So, also, Martiā. rosa, h. e. a garland of roses or roses entwined in the hair.

**SUTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a shoemaker, cobbler, ἁπτήης. Plaut. — It is frequently used of people of the lower class. Cic. Id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt. Plin. Ne sutor supra crepidam judicaret. Hence, the proverb, Ne sutor supra crepidam, sc. judicet or judica, h. e. let not a shoemaker go beyond his last.

**SUTŌRĪTĪŪS**, or **SUTŌRĪCĪŪS** (sutor), 3 a, um, adj. same as Sutorius. Marc. Enap.

**SUTŌRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler, ἁπτήκός. Cic. atramentum, h. e. shoemaker's blacking. — Hence, Cic. Sutorius, h. e. that has been a shoemaker.

**SUTRĪNŪS** (contracted from sutorinus, 2 from sutor), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler. Tacit. taberna, h. e. a shoemaker's shop. Plin. ars, h. e. the trade of a shoemaker, σκυρτήης. So, also, simply, Sutrina, sc. ars. Vitruv. Sutriniān facere, h. e. to carry on the trade of a shoemaker. Liv. and Plin. Sutrina, sc. officina, or taberna, h. e. a shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall, σκυρτήϊον.

**SUTRĪUM**, ii, n. a town of Etruria, now Sutri. — Hence, Sutrīnus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sutrīum. Liv. — Sutrīus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sutrīum. Sil.

**SUTŪRĀ** (suo), æ, f. a sewing or stitching; a seam, ῥαφή. Cels. Oras vulneris suturæ comprehendunt. Id. calvaria, a suture.

**SUTŪS**, a, um, particip. from suo.

**SŪŌS** (ἐός, ἐή, ἐόν), a, um, possess. adj. pron. belonging or relating to him, her, it, them, one's own, its own, σφέτερος, ἐός. It should properly be referred to the next subject. Nepos. Sua manu script, h. e. with his own hand. It is also joined with proprius. Cic. Sua cuique laus propria debetur. But it is used also in other connections for illius, illorum, illarum, and the context must determine to what it refers. Nep. Incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus. Cic. Minerva dicitur patrem interemisse, virginitatem suam violare contentem, for illius. — Hence, Suis, and Sui, one's own people, friends, party. Cic. Quem sui Cæsarem salutabant suum, one's own. Id. Ad suum pervenire, h. e. to come to his own. Liv. Quod suum non esset. — Sibi is often redundantly joined with it. Terent. Sui sibi gladio hunc jugulo. — It is frequently used where it might have been omitted. Cic. Uxorem suam interrogavit. — It is often omitted where it might or ought to stand. Liv. Auxere iras, sc. suas. Virg. Sibi letum pepererunt manu, sc. sua. — ¶ Also, his, her, its, proper, peculiar, fixed, appointed. Cic. Suum numerum habere. Liv. Sui marte pugnare, h. e. in a proper, suitable manner, of cavalry when they fight on horseback, and not on foot. Sueton. Sua morte defungi, h. e. to die a natural death. Cic. Anno suo, h. e. in his proper or regular year. Id. Qui autem anno suo petierint consulatum, sine repulsa non esse factos. (A certain age was required for high offices, and whoever was not of that age, could not properly obtain them.) Id. Tempore suo, h. e. at a proper time. — ¶ Also, inclined, devoted or favorable to him, her, them; also, favorable, welcome. Cic. Utebatur populo suo. Lin. Estu suo Locros trajecit. Virg. Sui dii. Horat. ventus. Val. Flacc. sidera. Nepos. Reddere aliquem suum, h. e. his friend, favorable. — ¶ Also, proper, own, not strange or foreign. Cic. Suos deos aut novos. Virg. Viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor. — ¶ Also, one's own master, at one's own disposal, free. Plaut. Ancilla nunc sua est. Cic. Poterit esse in disputando suus, h. e. not depending upon others. Pandect. Suis non est, h. e. not in his senses. Ovid. Vix sua erat, h. e. was beside herself. — ¶ Suus, a, um, for sui, h. e. erga se. Sallust. Injuria sua, h. e. towards one's self. Nepos. Suis accusator. — Also, with met or pte annexed. Liv. Summet. Id. Suismet. Cic. Suopte. Id. Suapte manu. Terent. Suum, for suorum. — Suus is frequently followed by quisque. Cic. Sua quemque fraus vexat. Sometimes also preceded by quisque; as, Liv. In civitatem quemque suam.

**SŪAGRŪS** (σῦαγρος), i, f. a kind of palm-tree. Plin. 13, 9.

**SŪBARĪS** (Σύβαρις), is and ūdis, f. a river and town of Lucania. The inhabitants of this town were very voluptuous. It was destroyed by the inhabitants of Croton; but afterwards rebuilt, and called Thurii or Thuriæ. — Hence, Sŷbarita, æ, m. of or belonging to or an inhabitant of Sybaris. Quintil. — Sŷbaritānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sybaris. Plin. — Sŷbaritīcŷs, a, um, adj. Sybaritan; voluptuous. Martiā. — Sŷbaritīs, ūdis, f. Sybaritan.

Sybaritis, subst. a kind of voluptuous poem. Ovid.

**SŷBARĪTA**, } See Sybaris.  
**SŷBARĪTĀNUS**, &c. }

**SŷCĀMINŪS**, or **SŷCĀMINŌS** (συκάμινος), i, f. the mulberry-tree. Cels. It is also called Sycnminon, onis. Pandect. — ¶ Also, same as Syconarus. Cels.

**SŷCĒ** (συκή), es, f. a kind of herb, same as pepis. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of pine-tree, or the pitch thereof. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of running sore in the corner of the eye. Plin.

**SŷCHĀEŪS**, i, m. See Sichaens.

**SŷCĪTES** (συκίτης), æ, m. sc. οἶνος, fig-wine. Plin. — ¶ Also, sc. lapis, or Sycitis, ūdis, f. sc. gemma, a kind of precious stone, of the color of figs. Plin.

**SŷCŌLATRŌNĪDĒ**, ārum, in. a fictitious 3 people. Plaut.

**SŷCŌMŌRŪS** (συκόμορος), i, f. the wild fig-tree, the mulberry fig-tree, the sycamore or sycamore-tree (Ficus syconurus, L.). Cels.

**SŷCŌPHĀNTĀ** (συκοφάντης), æ, m. 3 properly, one that informs against people exporting figs from Attica contrary to law. Hence, a cheat, knave, calumniator, sycophant, false accuser, informer, tale-bearer, a crafty, deceitful, lying fellow, one that seeks advantage by knavish tricks. Terent.

**SŷCŌPHĀNTĪĀ** (συκοφαντία), æ, f. 3 ceit, cunning, craft, artifice, knavery. Plaut.

**SŷCŌPHĀNTĪŌSĒ** (sycophantia), adv. 3 craftily, deceitfully, knavishly, slanderously, συκοφαντικῶς. Plaut.

**SŷCŌPHĀNTŌR** (συκοφαντήω, -ῶ), āris, 3 dep. 1. to play the sycophant, plny o double part, act deceitfully or knavishly, cheat. Plaut.

**SŷCŌPHŪLLŌN** (συκοφύλλον), i, n. 3 marshmallows. Apul.

**SŷDŪS**. See Sidus.

**SŷENĒ** (Συήνη), es, f. a town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its granite. — Hence poetically, for granite from that place Stnt.

**SŷENĪTES** (Συηνίτης), æ, m. of or belonging to Syene. Ovid. Phorbas. Plin. lapis, h. e. a kind of red granite, of which the Egyptian pyramids are built.

**SŷGĀMBĒR**, bra, brum, adj. Sygambrian; a Sygumbrian man, a Sygambrian woman. Ovid. Am. 1, 14, 49. Tacit. cohors. — Sygambri (Σύγαμβροι), a people of Germany living on the shores of the river Lippe. Cæs. — Sygambria, æ, f. their country. Claudian. — It is, also, written Sic., Sig., and Sug.

**SŷLĀ**, æ, m. See Silla.

**SŷLLĀ**, } See Sulla, &c.  
**SŷLLĀNŪS**, &c. }

**SŷLLĀBĀ** (σλλαβή), æ, f. a syllable. Cic. — Hence, Syllabæ, verses poems. Martiā.

**SŷLLĀBĀTĪM** (syllaba), adv. syllable by syllable, by syllables, κατὰ συλλαβᾶς. Cic.

**SŷLLĀBŪS** (σλλαβος), i, m. a register, 3 list. Augustin.

**SŷLĒPSĪS** (σλλαψις), is, f. in gram- 3 mar, a figure whereby words are referred to another to which they do not properly belong, as, Hic arma, hic currus fuit, where fuit is also referred to arma. Thus, again, Demosthenes cum ceteris erant expulsi, where erant belongs also to Demosthenes.

**SŷLLŌGĪSMĀTĪCŪS** (σλλαγοισματικός), 3 a, um, adj. consisting of syllogisms. Fulgent.

**SŷLLŌGĪSMŪS** (σλλαγοισμός), i, m. a 2 syllogism, kind of argument or reasoning. Quintil. rhetoricus, h. e. enthymema.

**SŷLLŌGĪSTĪCŪS** (σλλαγοιστικός), a, um, 2 adj. relating to a syllogism, syllogistical, syllogistic. Quintil. Syllogisticus status, h. e. ratiōnativus.

**SŷLVĀ**, } See Silva, &c.  
**SŷLVĀNŪS**, }  
**SŷLVĀTĪCŪS**, &c. }

**SŷMĒTHĒŪS**, a, um. See Symæthum.

**SŷMĒTHĪS**, } See Symæthum.  
**SŷMĒTHĪCŪS**, a, um. }

**SŷMĒTHŪM**, and **SŷMĒTHŪM**, i, n. 2 and **SŷMĒTHŪS**, i, m. a town and river of Sicily. — Hence, Symæthūs, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Symæthum. Ovid. — Symæthis, ūdis, f. of or belonging to Symæthum. Ovid. — Symæ-

thus, a, uni, adj. same as *Symætheus*, a, um. *Verg.*  
**ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑ** (συμβολή), *æ*, f. a contribution or share given to any thing, as, money contributed to an entertainment. *Terrent.* *Symbolam dedit, cœnavit, h. e. he contributed his share towards the feast.* Hence, *Id.* *Edere de symbolis, h. e. to feast together with money contributed by each person.* *Id.* *De symbolis quid actum est, h. e. what has been done with this collection? what has become of the club?* — Hence, *Gell.* *Symbolæ, h. e. questions which friends propose to each other, and thus, as it were, entertain themselves.* — ¶ Sometimes it seems to denote the feast or entertainment itself. *Plaut.* *Symbolam dabo.* — ¶ Also, for *Symbolum.* *Apul.*  
**ΣΥΜΒΟΛΙCĒ** (symbolum), adv. *symbolically, metaphorically, typically, συμβολικῶς.* *Gell.* appellare.  
**ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΝ** (σύμβολον), *i, n.* and **ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΣ** (σύμβολος), *i, m.* any mark or sign by which one person gives another to understand any thing, or which one has agreed upon with any one. *Plaut.* *Quem symbolum?* *Id.* *Symbolum est.* — According to *Plin.* 33, 4, the Grecians and Romans called a signet *symbolum*.  
**ΣΥΜΜΕΤΡΙΑ** (συμμετρία), *æ*, f. symmetry, 2 proportion, harmony. *Vitruv.*  
**ΣΥΜΜΕΤΡΟΣ** (σύμμετρος), *oni*, adj. proportionate, symmetrical. *Vitruv.*  
**ΣΥΜΜΗΣΤΑ** (συμμήστῆς), *æ*, m. a fellow-priest, a priest of the same college. *Apul.*  
**ΣΥΜΠΑΣΜΑ** (σύμπασμα), *âtis*, n. a medicinal powder which was sprinkled on the body. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**ΣΥΜΠΑΘΙΑ** (συμπάθεια), *æ*, f. sympathy, 2 fellow-feeling, natural inclination. *Vitruv.*  
**ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑ** (συμφωνία), *æ*, f. symphony, concert of musical instruments, harmony of mingled sounds. *Cic.* Also, of a signal in war. *Prudent.*  
**ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑCΟΣ** (συμφωνιακός), *a, um*, adj. of or pertaining to music, a concert or choir. *Cic. pueri, or servi, h. e. slaves who made music to amuse their masters, singers, musicians, musical or singing-boys, chorists.* — ¶ *Pallad.* herba, *h. e. henbane.*  
**ΣΥΜΦΥΤΟΝ** (σύμφυτον), or **ΣΥΜΦΥΤΟΝ**, *i, n.* wallwort, comfrey, or bugle. *Plin.* 27, 24. — ¶ Also, an herb otherwise called *helenion*. *Plin.* 14, 19, 5.  
**ΣΥΜΠΛΕΓΑΣ** (συμπληγὰς), *âdis* or *âdos*, f. striking together. Hence, *Symplegades*, sc. insule, two islands of the Black sea, of which it was fabled that they frequently dashed against each other, until they were fixed after the *Argo* had passed between them. *Ovid.* — *Martial.* uses it figuratively of the buttocks. — ¶ Also, as a substant. a joining together. *Rutil.*  
**ΣΥΜΠΛΕΓΜΑ** (σύμπλεγμα), *âtis*, n. a group, particularly of wrestlers in the act of wrestling. *Plin.* — *Symplegmata*, in mimic plays, unexpected or wonderful events, intrigues, &c. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, same as *Concubitus*. *Martial.*  
**ΣΥΜΠΛΟCĒ** (συμπλοκή), *es*, f. a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning and conclusion, or the first and last words, are repeated. *Marc. Cap.*  
**ΣΥΜΠΟCΙΑCΟΣ** (συμποσιακός), *a, um*, 3 adj. of or pertaining to a feast, convivial. *Gell.* *questiuiculae.* Hence, *Id.* *Symposiaca* (plur.), *h. c. writings or a writing relating to an entertainment.*  
**ΣΥΜΠΟCΙΟΝ** (συμποσίον), *ii*, n. a feast, 3 banquet, the name of a book of *Plato.* *Nepos.*  
**ΣΥΜΠCΑΛΜΑ** (σύμψαλμα), *âtis*, n. a playing together on a stringed instrument, or a singing together to the same. *Augustin.*  
**ΣΥΝΑΕΡΕCΙC** (συναίρεσις), *is*, f. the contraction of two vowels into one, as, when *alveo* is read or scanned as a dissyllable.  
**ΣΥΝΑΓΟΓΑ** (συναγωγή), *æ*, f. a congregation, assembly. Hence, a synagogue or congregation of Jews.  
**ΣΥΝΑΛΟCΠΗĒ** (συναλοιπή), *es*, f. synalepha, a poetic figure, by which the final vowel or diphthong of a word is elided by the vowel or diphthong of the following word, so that the two words sound as one;

thus in verse, *ante illum* is read *antillum* or *ant'illum*.  
**ΣΥΝΑΝCΗĒ** (συνάγχη), *es*, f. a disease in the fauces; the quinsy, or sore-throat. *Gell.* and *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**ΣΥΝΑΝCΗCΙC** (συναγχικός), *a, um*, adj. 3 of or pertaining to the synanche. *Cæl. Aurel. passio.*  
**ΣΥΝΑΠΟΘΗCΩΝΤΕC** (συναποθνήσκοντες), *The Dying Together*; the title of a Greek comedy of *Diphilus.* *Terrent.*  
**ΣΥΝΑΡΙCΤΟCÆ**, or **—ÛCÆ** (συναριστῶσαι), *The Women breakfasting together*; the title of a comedy of *Menander.* *Gell.*  
**ΣΥΝCΕΡΑCΤΟΝ** (συνκεραστὸν), *i*, n. 2 properly, any thing mixed; hence, any meat or dish. *Varr.*  
**ΣΥΝCΕΡΟC**, &c. See *Sincerus*, &c.  
**ΣΥΝCΗΡΙCΜΑ** (σύνχρισμα), *âtis*, n. an anointing. *Vegct.*  
**ΣΥΝCΗΡΟΝΟC** (σύνχρονος), *a, um*, adj. 3 contemporary, a contemporary. *Hieron.*  
**ΣΥΝCΗÛCΙC** (σύνχυσσις), *is*, f. a confused 3 order of words.  
**ΣΥΝCΟΠĒ**, *es*, and **ΣΥΝCΟΠΑ** (συνκοπή), 3 *æ*, f. *syncope*, when a letter or syllable is omitted in the middle of a word. — ¶ Also, a fainting, swooning, *syncope.* *Vegct.*  
**ΣΥΝCΟΠΘ** (syncope), *as, âvi, âtum*, n. 1. 3 to faint, swoon, to lose one's strength. *Vegct.*  
**ΣΥΝCΡΑCΙC** (σύνκρασις), *is*, f. a mingling, mixture; the name of one of the *Æons.* *Tertull.*  
**ΣΥΝCΙCΟC** (σύνδικος), *i*, m. a *syndic*; the 3 representative and defender of the rights of a community. *Pandect.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΗĒ** (συνεκδοχή), *es*, f. *synecdoche*, a trope by which the whole stands for a part, or the contrary; as, *Achelous, for water.* *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a figure by which a word is omitted, which may be understood. *Quintil.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΗCΙCĒ** (as from *synecdochicus*, from *synecdoche*), adv. by the figure *synecdoche.* *Hieron.*  
**ΣΥΝCΗCΗC** (συνεχής), *is*, *h. e.* continuous, 3 perpetuus. *Mart. Capell.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΡΟC** (συνέδροC), *i*, m. an assessor 2 or counsellor in a college. *Liv.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΜΕΝΟΝ** (συνημμένον), *h. e.* connected, 2 nexum, *n. connected*, as a musical term of sounds and strings. *Vitruv.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΗCĒ** (συνέφηβη), *ôrum*, m. *Youths of the Same Age*; a title of a comedy of *Staius Cæcilius.* *Cic.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΗCĒ** (συνεφίτες), *See Synophites.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΙC** (συνεσις), *is*, f. understanding. 3 Hence, one of the *Æons.* *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a connection of words according to the idea, and not according to the word; as, *turba ruunt.* — Called, also, *synthesis.*  
**ΣΥΝCΡΑΦΑ** (συνγραφή), *æ*, f. a writing whereby a creditor got security from his debtor for the payment of a sum of money; a bond or bill signed and sealed by both parties, and a copy of it given to each; any written obligation or contract between two or more parties; articles of agreement. *Cic. Facere syngraphas cum aliquo, to take a bill of exchange, as for a debt.* *Id.* *Si habuerit, unde tibi solvet, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, if he have wherewithal to pay you what you took his bond for.* *Id.* *Agere ex syngrapha, to go to law about a bond or writing.*  
**ΣΥΝCΡΑΦΗC** (σύνγραφος), *i*, m. a written agreement between two persons, a written contract. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a writing by means of which one can go safely any where, a pass, passport. *Plaut.*  
**ΣΥΝCΙCΙC** (συνίσις), *is*, f. same as 3 *Synæresis.* *Serv.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΑΔΑ**, *ôrum*, n. *Cic.*, or *æ*, f. *Plin.*, or **ΣΥΝCÛCΑC**, *âdis* or *âdos*, f. *Cic.* a town of Phrygia Major. — Hence, *Synnadenis*, *e*, adj. of or belonging to it. *Cic.* — *Synnadicus*, *a, um*, adj. of or belonging to it. *Plin.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΗCĒ** (συνοχίτης), *æ*, m. or **ΣΥΝCÛCΗCĒ** (συνοχίτης), *îdis*, f. a kind of precious stone said to be efficacious in raising ghosts. *Plin.* 37, 73.  
**ΣΥΝCÛCΙC** (συνοδικός), *a, um*, adj. going or coming together, synodical. *Jul. Firmic.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCĒ** (συνοδίται), *ârum*, m. that

go or come together, the name of a kind of monks. *Cod. Just.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛNTITIS** (συνοδοντίτης), or **ΣΥΝCÛCÛNTITIS** (συνοδοντίτης), *æ*, m. a kind of fish found in the brains of a fish called *synodus.* *Plin.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συνόδουc), *ontis*, m. a shark. 3 *Ovid.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύνδοC), *i*, f. a council, assembly, 3 *bly, synod.* *Cod. Just.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συνοίκιον), *ii*, n. a room in 3 which several persons live together. *Petron.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συνώνηρον), *i*, n. a buying 3 up, a buying several things. *Cod. Theod.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συνωνυμία), *æ*, f. sameness 3 of meaning, a joining of words of the same meaning. *Marc. Cap.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συνοφίτης), *æ*, m. a kind of precious stone, otherwise called *galactites.* *Plin.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύνοψιC), *is*, f. a compendium, 3 abstract, synopsis. *Pandect.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συνωρίς), *îdis*, f. a yoke, a pair. 3 *Hieron.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύνταγμα), *âtis*, n. any thing put together in order. Hence, a treatise, discourse, book. *Cic.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύνταξιC), *is*, f. a putting together in order, construction, syntax. *Prisc.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύντηξιC), *is*, f. a melting together, a melting. Hence, a decrease of strength, a deep consumption or decline; a lingering disease that wastes away the body. — Hence, *Syntecticus*, *a, um*, adj. ill of consumption. *Plin.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC**, and **ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύνθημα), 3 or *σύνθημα*, *âtis*, n. a token agreed upon, a mark, a watchword; a passport. *Hieron.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (synthesis), *a, um*, adj. 2 *h. e.* ad *synthesin pertinens.* For example, *Synthesina, sc. vestis, said to be used for synthesis.* *Sueton. Ner. 51.* *Synthesinam indutus.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύνθεσιC), *is*, f. a composition or mixture of several ingredients, as in medicines. *Seren. Saumon.* — Hence, in grammar, *Synthesis.* (See *Synæst.*) — ¶ Also, a putting together of several things, which belong together by fashion, &c. as, a service of plate. *Martial. septenaria.* — Also, a set or suit of wearing apparel. *Pandect. Quæro, an ex univeste veste, id est synthesi, tunicas singulas, an et palliola eligere possit.* *Martial. Innumeris synthesibus.* Hence, a light robe. It was only used at table or about the house. *Martial. 5, 80, 2.* It was not worn in the streets, except at the *Saturnalia.* *Martial. 14, 1, 1.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (σύντροC), *a, um*, adj. sound- 2 ing alike, harmonious. — Hence, *Syntonium*, *i, n.* subst. a kind of musical instrument, same as *scabellum.* *Quintil. Syntonium mod.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC**, or **ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συντρόφιον), *ii*, n. the brambleberry-tree. *Apul.*  
**ΣΥΝCÛCÛC** (συντρόφος), *i*, m. one that 3 is or has been brought up with another. *Tertull.*  
**ΣΥΡΑCÛC** (Σύραξ), *âcis*, m. a king of *Numidia.* — The penult of the oblique cases is generally long. *Ovid., Propert.* and *Juvenal.* But *Clandian de B. Gild. 90,* makes it short, as, *Haurire venena, compulsum dirum Syphacem* (another reading is *Annibalem*).  
**ΣΥΡΑCÛCÛC.** See *Syracusæ.*  
**ΣΥΡΑCÛCÆ** (Συρακοῦσαι), *ârum*, f. *Syracuse*, a maritime town of *Sicily.* — Hence, *Syracusânus*, *a, um*, adj. of or belonging to *Syracuse, Syracusan.* *Cic. mensæ.* *Id. Syracusani, h. e. the inhabitants of Syracuse.* — *Syracusius*, *a, um*, adj. *Syracusan.* *Cic.* — *Syracusius*, *a, um*, adj. *Syracusan.* *Virg.*  
**ΣΥΡÛC** (unc.), *i*, n. a kind of herb, otherwise called *tordylion.* *Plin.*  
**ΣΥΡΙΑ** (Συρία), *æ*, f. a country of Asia on the Mediterranean, between *Cilicia* and *Palestine.* *Plin.* — ¶ *Syria* and *Assyria* are frequently interchanged, especially among the poets: so also in *Sueton. Cæs. 22.* *Syria*, for *Assyria.* — ¶ *Syriæ* (plur.), also occurs. In *Sext. Ru. 10.* *Antiochus* is called *Syriarum rex.*

**SŶRIACŪS** (Συριακός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Syria, Syrian, Syriac. Cic.  
**SŶRIARCHA** (Συριαρχης), æ, m. the chief priest in Syria who superintended the public games. Cod. Theol. — His office and dignity were called Syriarchia. Cod. Just.  
**SŶRIATICŪS** (Syria), a, um, adj. Syrian. 3 Flor.  
**SŶRICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Syrian. Co-2 lum.  
**SŶRINGATŪS** (syrinx), a, um, adj. hol-3 loved out like a pipe. Apic. lœdus.  
**SŶRINGIAS** (συργγίας), æ, m. se. calamus, a kind of cane or reed good for pipes, συργγίας. Plin.  
**SŶRINGITES** (συργγιτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 67.  
**SŶRINGOTŪMIUM** (συργγοτόμιον), ii, 3 n. a surgical instrument for cutting fistule. Veget.  
**SŶRINX** (Σύριγγ), ingis, f. a reed or pipe made of a reed. — Hence, a girl changed into a reed. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a subterraneous cave or passage. Annian.  
**SŶRISCŪS** (Συρίσκος), a, um, adj. Syrian. 3 Virg.

**SŶRITES** (συρίτης), æ, m. a small stone found in the bladder of wolves. Plin.  
**SŶRIŪS** (Σήριος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Syria, Syrian. Tibull. ros. Sueton. dea, h. e. perhaps Cybele. — ¶ SŶrius, a, um, of or belonging to the island of Syros. Cic.  
**SŶRMA** (σῆρμα), ætis, n. that which is 3 dragged or trailed. Hence, the train of a robe, a robe with a train. Martial.  
**SŶRMATICŪS** (σερματικός), a, um, adj. 3 having a train. Veget. jumentum, h. e. limping, flundered.  
**SŶRŪPHENIX** (Συροφεινίξ), icis, m. 3 and f. of Phœnicia, on the borders of Syria. Juvenal.  
**SŶRŪS**, i, f. an island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades.  
**SŶRTICŪS** (Συρτικός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to, or at the Syrtis. Senec. gentes. — ¶ Also, sandy. Sidon.  
**SŶRTYS** (σῆρτις), is, f. sands, shelves, quicksands, a syrtis, a sandy place in the sea, attracting ships which sailed near it, and on that account dangerous to pass. There were particularly two such in the

Mediterranean sea, near Africa, Syrtis Major and Minor; the former near Cyrenaica, the latter near Byzacene. Sol-lust. and Liv. — Hence, a sandy, desert country, whether near the Syrtis or else where. Horat. and Lucan. — Figur Cic. Orat. 3, 41. patrimonii, h. e. per-haps a spendthrift. — ¶ Also, ad-jec-tively, that is near the Syrtis.  
**SŶRŪS** (probably from σῆρω), i, m. u be-3 som, broom. Varr.  
**SŶRŪS** (Σήρως), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Syria, Syrian. Horat. — Hence, Sy-rus, i, m. a Syrian. Syri, the Syrians Cic.  
**SŶSTEMA** (σῆστημα), ætis, n. a whole con-3 sisting of several things, a system. Marc. Cap.  
**SŶSTŪLE** (συστολή), es, f. the figure 3 called systole, when a long syllable is used as a short one. Diomed.  
**SŶSTŪLŪS** (συστολός), on, adj. close col-2 umned, when the columns are six modules distant from each other. Vitruv.  
**SŶZŶGIÁ** (συσζυγία), æ, f. a conjunction or 3 joining together. Tertull.

T.

**T** as a prænomen, denotes Titus, as, T. Livius; but Ti. denotes Tiberius, as, Ti. Gracchus.  
**TABANŪS** (unc.), i, m. a gadfly, horsefly, oxfly, gadbee, dunfly, μύωψ, or οἰστρος. Varr.  
**TABEFACŪS** (obsol. tafefacio), a, um, 3 adj. melted, dissolved, τήκρός. Solin.  
**TABELLÁ** (dimin. of tabula), æ, f. a little table or tablet, small board, σαπίδιον, πινάκιον. Plin. — Hence, the trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a kind of pastry or cake. Martial. — ¶ Also, a fan. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a board for gaming upon, a gaming-table. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a picture, painting, γραφή, δέλτος. Cic. Ex-hedria volebam tabellis ornare. Plin. Comice tabellæ, h. e. representing scenes taken from theatrical pieces. — ¶ Also, a tablet used by schoolboys for writing on, or for casting up sums. Plin. — Also, in general, a writing-tablet. Ovid. Also, a letter, billet, note, ἐπιτολή. Ovid. — Hence, any writing or written composition, as, a bill, bond, contract, will, &c. γραμματίδιον, γραμματίειον. Juvenal. Falsas signare tabellas, h. e. will, testa-ment. Sueton. Tabellæ dotis, h. a mar-riage-contract. Cic. Tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, h. e. you commit to writing what I have said. Id. Tabellæ questio-nis, h. e. minutes of evidence. Martial. Quadringentorum reddis mihi tabellas, h. e. bonds. Liv. Signatis tabellis publi-cis, h. e. public papers which lay in the archives. — Particularly, a letter or writ-ing. Cic. Tabellas proferri iussimus. — ¶ Also, a votive tablet, a tablet or small board on which a person acknowl-edged in writing that he had been succored or benefited by some deity. Such tablets used to be hung up in the temple of that deity in token of gratitude. Juvenal. Votiva tabella, or, simply, Tibull. and Ovid. Votiva. — ¶ Also, a tablet used in voting in the comitia. Cic. In the time of Cicero, the people voted no longer by word of mouth, but by tablets which were cast into an urn. When comitia were held for the election of a magis-trate, they wrote the names of the can-didates on separate tablets, and he whose name stood on the greatest number of tablets, obtained the office. If the comitia were held respecting a bill for a law which was to be ratified or rejected, each voter received two tablets. On the one, by which the bill was approved of, the letters U. R., h. e. uti rogas, were written; on the other, by which it was rejected, the letter A., h. e. antiquo, I reject the bill. — Such tablets were also used in courts of jus-tice. Each judge received three, on

one of which was written the letter A., h. e. absolvo; on another C., h. e. con-demno; on the third N. L., h. e. non liquet, the matter is not exactly clear to me, I do not know how to vote. If, after the votes had been given, those with A. were the greatest number, then the ac-cused was acquitted; if those with C., he was condemned; if those with N. L., the matter was undecided. — ¶ Also, a tent. Varr. dimidiata, h. e. a small, narrow tent.  
**TABELLÁRIŪS** (tabella), a, um, adj. re-lating to tablets. Tabellaria lex, a regu-lation that, in voting, tablets should be used instead of word of mouth. There were four such leges; namely, Gabinia, that the election of magistrates should be made by tablets. Cassia, that tablets should be used in courts of justice, ex-cept in the judicium perduellionis. Cælia had reference to the judicium perduellio-nis. Popiria, that the people, in ratify-ing or rejecting a law, should vote with tablets. — ¶ Also, relating to letters. Senec. navis, h. e. a packet-boat. — Hence, Tabellarius, subst. a letter-carrier, cov-rier, γραμματοφόρος. Cic.  
**TABELLÍD** (tabella), ðnis, m. a notary, 3 scrivener, one who draws up written in-struments, as, contracts, wills, &c. Pandect.  
**TABEŪ** (from τήκω, Dor. ráκω), es, ui, 3 n. 2. to melt. Hence, to drop, drip, or trickle with any thing. Virg. Artus sale tabentes, h. e. drenched with salt water. Id. genæ, h. e. wet with tears. — ¶ Hence, also, to decay, waste away, be consumed. Ovid. Corpora tabent.  
**TABERNÁ** (unc.), æ, f. a hut for dwelling in, a cottage. Horat. Pauperum taber-næ. — ¶ Also, a stall, shed, or shop where any thing is sold. Also, a work-shop. Cic. Concursare circum tabernas. Id. libraria, or, simply, Horat. Taberna, h. e. a bookseller's shop. Varr. unguen-taria. Horat. tonsoris. Pandect. cauponia. Tacit. sutrina. Liv. argentaria, h. e. an exchange office, a bank. Also, a butcher's shop or stall. Liv. Ad tabernas, quibus Novis est nomen; ibi ab lanio cul-tro arrepto, &c. Cic. In tabernam devert-ere, h. e. an inn, tavern, or public house. Also, a bawdy house, brothel. Catull. and Propert. In Rome there was a place in the forum called tabernæ, h. e. the shops. There were tabernæ veteres and novæ. Also, without tabernæ. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Also, a hut, booth, shed, or stand for spectators at the games. Cic. Mar. 35.  
**TABERNÁCŪLUM** (taberna), i, n. a tent which one pitches for his pleasure, on a journey, or when one has not or can-not find any other shelter or dwelling.

Cic. Particularly, in war. Id. mili-tare, or, simply, Cæs. and Nep. Taber-naculum. — Also, a tent which the consul, or any other magistrate about to hold the comitia, erected outside the city, in order to take the auspices in them. Capere taber-naculum, to provide or take possession of such a tent; as, Cic. recte, h. e. in the prop-er manner, with due ceremonies. Id. vitio, h. e. not properly. Id. In una philoso-phia quasi tabernaculum vitæ collocare, h. e. to devote himself entirely to the study of philosophy.  
**TABERNÁRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of, be-longing, or relating to huts, booths, or shops. Apul. blanditiæ, h. e. common, such as are made in huts. — Hence, Ta-bernarius, subst. one who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper, consequently a common man. Cic.  
**TABERNŪLÁ** (dimin. of taberna), æ, f. 2 a hut, cottage, cot, small house. Apul. — ¶ Also, a booth, shop, tavern. Sueton. and Pandect.  
**TABES** (tabeo), is, f. a gradual wasting away of any thing or body by melting, putrefaction, disease, &c. Hence, it may be rendered a wasting away, melting, dissolving, corruption, putrefaction, &c. Senec. Ex mollissimo tabes est (nivis). Plin. arboris, h. e. a mouldering, rotting, or wasting of trees. Liv. Tabes cadavera absumebat, h. e. corruption, putrefac-tion. Ovid. Corpora tabe vetustas ab-stulerit. — Hence, a wasting away of a person or animal, either by a disease or with grief, a consumption, phthisis, cachexy, atrophy. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Also, an infectious or spreading disease, pestilence, plague. Sallust. Tanta vis morti, uti tabes plerosque civium animos inva-serat. Liv. fenoris crescentis, h. e. the plague of the daily-increasing burden of debt. Tacit. Ann. 11, 6. Tabes fori. — ¶ Also, the moisture of a wasting, decaying, or dissolving substance, &c. Plin. Corpora in tabem resolvit. Lucan. nivis, h. e. slime of melting snow. Liv. sanguinis. — Also, any moisture, particularly, impure, viscous or corroding matter. Ovid. veneni. Hence, Tacit. oculorum, h. e. blindness occasioned by an excessive contraction of the pupil of the eye.  
**TABESCŪ** (incept. of tabeo), is, n. 3. to melt gradually, be dissolved or consumed, waste or pine away, decline, languish, decay, decrease, vanish, &c. by degrees, τήκομαι. Cic. Frigoribus durescit humor et ta-hescit calore, h. e. thaws. Lucret. Cera tabescens. Plin. Sal tabescit. Cic. dolore, h. e. to pine away with grief. So, also, Id. desiderio. Particularly, with love. Ovid. — The perfect tabui, and the tenses derived from it, seem usually to belong to this verb. Ovid. Tabue-



rant ceræ. — ¶ *Arescere*, to be bereft of vigor and become dry, dry up, parch: *Flaccescere*, to lose its fresh color or look, to become flaccid and flabby, to wither: *Tabescere*, to decrease imperceptibly in compass, fall away, &c.

TABIDŌSŪS (tabidus), a, um, adj. same as *Tabidus*. *Tertull.* — *Tabiosus*, a, um, occurs, also, instead of it. *Tertull.*

TABIDŪLŌS (dimin. of tabidus), a, um, 3 adj. *consuming*. *Virg.*

TABIDŪS (tabes), a, um, adj. *melting or disappearing by degrees*. *Liv.* nix. — Hence, figur. *decaying or wasting away*. *Ovid. mens.* — Also, *pinning away with grief*. *Calp.* — Also, *corrupted, putrefying*. *Snet. corpus.* — Also, *infected, consumptive, phthisical*. *Senec. juvenus.* — ¶ Also, *consuming or wasting by degrees*. *Virg. lues.* *Ovid. vetustas.* *Tacit. venenum.*

TABIFICABILIS, e, for *Tabificus*. 3 Acc.

TABIFICŪS (tabes & facio), a, um, adj. *consuming, wasting or melting by degrees*. *Lucret. radii (solis).* *Lucan. aer, h. e. pestilential.* \* *Sneton. venenum, h. e. destroying gradually.* *Cic. perturbationes.*

TABIPLŪS (tabes & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 that *wastes away by degrees*. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, *consuming by degrees*. *Venant. Fortun.*

TABIŌSŪS, a, um. See *Tabidosus*. 2

TABITŪDŌ (tabes), inis, f. *consumption, phthisis*. *Plia.*

TABILINUM, i, n. See *Tabulinum*.

TABŪLĀ (unc.), æ, f. a *board or plank*, as, for building, *οαῖς, πῖναξ, πλάξ*. *Cic. Tabulam arripere de naufragio.* *Plin. Latera cluduntur tabulis.* — Hence, a *bench made of boards*. *Horat. Solventur risu tabule, h. e. the benches will be broken down by the laughter.* — ¶ Also, a *board or table for playing on, a gaming-table, gaming-board*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a *board for painting on.* — Hence, *Cic. Tabula picta, or, simply, Id. Tabula, h. e. a painting, picture.* *Id. Manum de tabula, h. e. enough! properly the hand from the picture, for pictures are spoiled by being too much labored.* — Persons that had been shipwrecked used to have themselves and the history of their misfortunes painted on a board, with which they went about begging. *Pers.* Or to hang it up in a temple, with a vow that they would never go to sea again. *Horat. Od. 1, 5, 13.* But here the *tabula votiva* may have been suspended in token of gratitude for life preserved. — ¶ Also, a *tablet for writing or casting up accounts upon*. *Varr. literaria, h. e. a writing-tablet.* Also, simply, *Horat. tabula, h. e. a tablet that is written or reckoned upon.* *Plaut. cerata, h. e. a tablet covered with wax for writing on.* — Hence, *any table or tablet upon which any thing is or has been written*, as, a table on which laws are written. *Cic. Tabulas figere, h. e. an advertisement of an auction, a table containing a list of things to be sold by auction.* Hence, for an *action*. *Cic. Adest ad tabulam.* — Also, a *table containing a list of persons proscribed, a proscription-table*. *Cic. Rosc. Am. 9.* — Also, a *tablet for voting*. *Cic. Custodes tabularum.* But this may mean *tablets on which the votes of each tribe were marked.* — Also, a *geographical table or description, a map, chart*. *Cic. Dicæarchi.* — Also, *any written composition, writing, book, register, list, catalogue*. *Liv. Tabulam posuisse, h. e. a book containing an account of proceedings.* *Id. Tabularum cura, h. e. archives.* *Tacit. Tabulæ nuptiales, or, simply, Juveal. Tabulæ, h. e. a marriage-contract.* — Hence, *Tabulæ, account-books*. *Cic. Conficere tabulas, h. e. to keep an account-book, keep a book wherein the money that one received and expended was written down.* *Id. Tabulæ novæ, h. e. the altering of account-books to the advantage of the debtor, so that he would have to pay less than he owed.* *Cæs. Timorem novarum tabularum tollere.* — *Tabulæ publicæ, state-papers, public records or writings, the archives.* Also, without *publicæ*. *Cic. Cat. 1, 2. Cura tabularum.* (See above.) — Also, a *will, testament*. *Ovid. and Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, a *table*. Hence, a *banker's table*

or counter, a bank. *Cic. Sextia.* — ¶ Also, a *certain measure or division of land, as, a bed, plot, for example, in a vineyard*. *Pallad.* — ¶ *Tabulæ, layers or folds, as, of a garment.* *Tertull. TABŪLAMENTŪM (tabula), i, n. a flooring, boarding, wainscoting.* *Frontin.*

TABŪLĀRIA, æ, f. See *Tabularius*. 3

TABŪLĀRIS (tabula), e, adj. *of or relating to tables or boards*. *Plin. temperatura æris, h. e. that serves for making thin plates.* — Hence, *Tabulare, a plute.* *Senec. — Veget. palati, h. e. the roof of the month.*

TABŪLĀRĪŪS (tabula), a, um, adj. *relating to written compositions.* — Hence, *Cic. Tabularium, sc. ædificium, h. e. the archives.* *Claud. ap. Non. Tabularia, sc. ædes, h. e. the archives.* *Cod. Just. Administrare tabulariam, sc. rem, h. e. to take care of the archives, accounts and other things of this description belonging to a town.* *Pandect. Tabularius, sc. homo, h. e. one that takes care of the papers, registers, records, &c. of magistrates, a registry, recorder, &c.*

TABŪLĀTĪŪM (Id.), adv. *in divisions or 3 rows*. *Pallad.*

TABŪLĀTĪŪS (tabulo), ōnis, f. a *covering with boards or planks; a planking, flooring, wainscoting; a boarded floor; a story in a building*. *Cæs. and Vitruv.*

TABŪLĀTŪM (Id.), i, n. *any thing boarded or planked, any thing put together or consisting of boards, a boarded floor.* *Martial. catastæ.* — Particularly, for *keeping or laying up any thing, a store-room, loft, &c.* *Cato. Si in tabulato olea nimum diu erit, putescet, a store-room.* *Id. Ligna domino in tabulato condito.* *Colum. Fœnum in tabulata componere, hay-lofts.* Also, for *poultry*. *Colum.* — Hence, a *story in a building*. *Cæs. Turris quatuor tabulatorum.* — Hence, of *trees made to grow upwards in the shape of stories, as it were, having vines trained to them, and running from story to story.* *Virg. and Colum.* — Also, a *layer or row of things, as, of grapes.* *Colum.*

TABŪLĪNUM, or TABŪLINUM (tabula), 2 i, n. a *terrace, balcony, or other floored place in the open air*. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a *picture-gallery*. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a *place where records, &c. were kept, archives*. *Vitruv.*

TABŪLŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to cover with boards or planks, to board, plank, floor*. *Plin. Ep. Transitus tabulatus.* (But others read *tabulatus*.) *Fest. Edificia tabulata, h. e. consisting of boards.* — ¶ Also, *to lay in rows or folds, to fold*. *Tertull.*

TABŪM (allied to tabes), i, n. same as 1 *Tabes; an infectious disease, pestilence, plague, pest, poison.* *Liv. Corpora affecta tabo.* *Virg. Infecit pabula tabo.* — ¶ Also, *corrupt moisture, matter, putrid gore, corrupt or foul blood, saics, φθίσις, λήσπον.* *Virg. Terram tabo maculant.* *Enn. ap. Cic. Saxa spargens tabo.* — Hence, *any similar liquid, as, the liquor of the purple-fish.* *Stat.*

TABŪRNŌS, i, m. *mountains between Campania, Samnium and Apulia, now Taburo.* *Virg.*

TACĒŌ (from ἀκῆων, the particip. of ἰκῆω, with t prefixed), es, ui, itum, a. and n. 2. *INTRANS. to be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing, σιγᾶω.* *Terent. Quin tacet? Cic. de re.* — Also, for *not to say much*. *Cic. Tacere adversarios.* — Hence, figur. *to be silent, still, quiet.* *Virg. Tacet omnis ager.* *Ovid. Plectra dolore tacent.* *Id. Oculi tacere tui.* *Id. Blanditiæ taceant, h. e. absint.* *Liv. Tacere indolem Romanam, h. e. did not show itself, had disappeared.* — Hence, *Tacens, still.* Of the lower regions. *Virg. loca. Tacit. locus. Senec. ventus, h. e. hushed.* *Martial. Ister, h. e. frozen, still.* *Propert. aqua.* — ¶ *TRANSITIVE. to be silent with regard to any thing, pass over in silence, to keep secret.* *Cic. and Horat. aliquid. Also, passively.* *Terent. Tacitum est.* — ¶ See, also, *Tacitus, a, um.*

¶ *Silere, to make no sound, make no noise, be still, opposed to strepere, fremere: Tacere, to utter not a word, be silent (hence also, to be out of humor.* *Prop. 1, 11, 22), especially to be silent about,*

pass over in silence, opposed to *dicere, loqui: Reticere, to be silent when we should speak, conceal by silence, opposed to eloqui.*

TACĪTA (tacitus, a, um), æ, f. *sc. dea, the goddess of silence or secrecy, otherwise called Muta.* *Ovid.*

TACĪTĒ (tacitus), adv. *silently, in silence, tacitly, σιγῆ, σιωπῆ.* *Cic. rogare.* *Liv. Aliquid tacite habere, h. e. to pass over in silence, keep secret or to one's self.* — ¶ Also, *still, secretly, in secret, covertly, clandestinely.* *Cic. perire.*

TACĪTŌ, ablat. same as *Tacite*. 3 *Justin.*

TACĪTŪRĪŌS (desiderat. of taceo), is, n. 4. 3 *to desire or endeavor to be silent.* *Sidon.*

TACĪTURNĪTAS (taciturnus), atis, f. a *being silent, taciturnity, silence, stillness, σιγῆ, σιωπῆ.* *Cic. testium.* *Id. curiæ.* — ¶ Also, *discreet observance of silence, secrecy.* *Terent. Opus est fide ac taciturnitate.* *Cic. nostri hominis.* — ¶ *Silentium, the being still, generally: Taciturnitas, almost always silence as a virtue, or at least as a habit.*

TACĪTURNŪS (tacitus), a, um, adj. *silent, not talkative, of few words, close, reserved, taciturn, σιωπηρός.* *Nepos. obstinatio, h. e. obstinate silence.* *Cic. homo, h. e. who does not speak much.* *Horat. Ingenium statua taciturnus.* — Hence, *silent, quiet, still, without noise.* *Plaut. Ostium taciturnissimum.* *Horat. Tineas pasces taciturnus, h. e. in silence, not read.* *Lucret. and Ovid. silentia.*

TACĪTŪS, a, um, particip. from *taceo.* — ¶ *Adj. that is passed over in silence or kept secret.* *Cic. Aliquid tacitum relinquere, h. e. to pass over in silence, say nothing of it, not to mention it.* *Id. Aliquid tacitum tenere, h. e. to keep to one's self.* *Plaut. Quod tacito opus est, h. e. what ought to be kept secret.* *Liv. Tacitum pati aliquid, h. e. to endure silently.* But *Tacitum fero, or aufero*, denotes, that another is silent, properly, *I carry it off without contradiction or reply of the other.* *Cic. Non feret tacitum, h. e. I shall not be silent.* *Liv. Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum, h. e. Turnus had not been silent with regard to this.* *Liv. Ut tacitum feras, h. e. that I may be quiet.* *Plaut. Tacita ut hæc auferas, h. e. ut taceam.* But *Fero tacitus* means, also, *I bear any thing quietly, put up with it.* *Liv. Contumeliam tacitus tulit.* (See below.) — Hence, *Tacitum, subst. a secret.* *Ovid. Vulgator taciti.* — Hence, *Tacitus, a, um, that is done without words or voice, silent, secret.* *Cic. ascensio, h. e. implied, tacit.* *Liv. indutiæ, h. e. made in silence, not formally agreed upon.* *Cic. exceptio, h. e. made as a matter of course, without being written or prescribed.* — Also, in general, *secret, hidden, concealed.* *Virg. vulnus. Cic. iudicium. Val. Flacc. catenæ, h. e. concealed, invisible.* — Also, for *Tacite, silently, in silence, in secret, secretly.* *Horat. Mirari secum tacitus, h. e. by himself.* *Cic. Tacita tecum loquitur patria.* — ¶ Also, *silent, still, not speaking, mute.* *Plaut. mulier.* *Cic. Me tacito, h. e. if I be silent, or, without my saying any thing.* *Id. Hoc tacitus præterire non possum, h. e. in silence.* *Liv. Contumeliam tacitus tulit, h. e. he put up with it without saying any thing.* *Val. Flacc. Taciti sedent ad jussa, h. e. with silent attention.* — Also, *still, quiet, not making any noise, attended with no noise, sound, &c.* *Cic. expectatio.* *Ovid. aqua. Id. nox. Id. vox, h. e. a low, soft voice.* — Hence, *Tacitum, subst. secrecy.* *Terent. Tacito opus est.* Also, *stillness.* *Lucret. Trahitur Ganges per tacitum mundi.* *Virg. Per tacitum, or, Justin. Tacito, h. e. silently, in stillness or silence, without any noise.* *Tacita, sc. dea.* See *Tacita*.

TACĪTŪS, i, m. *C. Cornelius Tacitus, an orator and historian of the first century.*

TACTĪLĪS (tango), e, adj. *that may be touched, tangible, ἀπτός.* *Lucret.*

TACTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. *a touching, ἄψις.* *Plaut. Quid tibi meam tactio est? h. e. why do you touch? &c.* — ¶ Also, *feeling.* *Cic. Voluptates oculorum et tactionum.*

TACTŪS (tango), us, m. *a touching, touch, ἄψις.* *Cic. Res sub tactum cadit, h. e. is tangible.* — Hence, *effect, operation, iustu-*

*encē. Cic. solis. Id. lunæ. — ¶ Also, tangibility. Lucret. — ¶ Also, the sense of feeling. Cic.*  
**TACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from tango.  
**TÆDĀ**, and **TÆDĀ** (from *daſs*, or *dās*, accusat. *daſda*, or *dāda*), æ, f. a tree producing pitch; the torch-tree or pitch-tree, a species of pine (*Pinus Cembra*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, a board or plank of this tree. *Juvenal. latissina, h. e. a plank or bottom of a ship. — ¶ Also, a branch of this tree. Calp. frondens. — ¶ Also, wood of the pine-tree, a piece or chip of pine-wood. Cæs. and Vitruv. — Hence, a torch of pine-wood. Cic. Inflammare tædas. Id. Tædæ ardentēs, h. e. burning torches. Such torches were used at the worship of a deity. Ovid. Also, at funerals. Sil. Particularly at weddings. Hence, a nuptial torch. Ovid. Tæda jugalis, or, simply, Prop. tæda. — Also, a wedding, marriage, matrimony. Ovid. Dignari aliquam tæda. Virg. Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset. Lucan. Fœdera tædæ. — Also, a beloved girl, mistress, or love. Propert. Me non aliæ poterunt corrumpere tædæ. — Also, an instrument of torture. Lucret. — ¶ Also, a small piece of fat or pork. Arnob.*

**TÆDĒSCĪT** (tædet), ēbat, impers. 3. it causes disgust or loathing. *Minuc. Fel. aliquem rei.*  
**TÆDĒT** (unc.), ēbat, dūit and sum est, impers. 2. to loathe, be disgusted with, be tired or weary of. The person who feels disgust is put in the accusat. and that with which he is disgusted in the genit. or infinit. *Plaut. Me convivi tæsum est. Terent. Tædet eadem audire milies. Cic. Tædet nos vitæ. — ¶ Also, to be dissatisfied with anything. Liv. — ¶ With later writers it is also used as a personal verb. Hieron. Cæpi tædere captivitatē.*

**TÆDĪFĒR** (tæda & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 3 bearing a torch, δαδωφόρος. *Ovid. dea, h. e. Ceres, because she kindled a piece of pine-wood on mount Ætna, in order to search for her daughter.*

**TÆDĪŌ** (tædium), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to feel disgust or loathing, be weary. *Lampriid.*

**TÆDĪŌSĒ** (tædiosus), adv. with disgust or 3 weariness. *Apul.*

**TÆDĪŌSŪS** (tædium), a, um, adj. disgust-3 ing, irksome, tedious, wearisome. *Firmitic.*

**TÆDĪUM** (tædet), ii, n. weariness, irk-2 some, tediousness; a loathing or disgust, ἀχθος, σίχος. *Liv. Tædium afferre, h. e. to cause. Me capit tædium rei, I am weary or tired of a thing; as, Liv. Ipsos belli tædium cepit. — ¶ Also, any thing loathsome, disgusting, noisome, irksome, a nuisance. Plin. calls gnats and flies tædia. Id. Vetustas oleo tædium affert, h. e. a rancid, loathsome taste and smell.*

**TÆNĀRIDĒS** (Ταινάριδες), æ, m. of 3 Tenarum. — Hence, Lacedæmonian, of Laconica. *Ovid. Tollere Tænarides, &c. h. e. Hyacinthus.*

**TÆNĀRĪS** (Ταινάρης), idis, f. of or be-3 longing to Tenarum. — Hence, Lacedæmonian. *Ovid. ora. Id. soror, or, simply, Tænaris, h. e. Helena.*

**TÆNĀRĪŪS** (Ταινάριος), a, um, adj. of, belonging or relating to Tenarus or Tenarum, Tænarian, Lacedæmonian. *Propertius, h. e. Neptune, who had a temple at Tenarum. Ovid. Marita, h. e. Helena. — It was supposed that a cave there was the entrance to the infernal regions. Hence, Ovid. Tænaria porta, h. e. the Tænarian entrance to the infernal regions. So, also, Virg. fauces. Hence, subterranean, infernal. Ovid. valles, h. e. the infernal regions.*

**TÆNĀRŪS**, and -ŌS (Ταινάρος), i, m. and f. and TÆNĀRUM, and -ŌN (Ταινάρον), i, n. a mountain and promontory, together with a town of the same name, in Laconia. Tenarus, as a promontory, occurs in *Mela. Tenarum*, as a city, in *Plin.* Here was a temple of Neptune. *Nepos.* A cavern there was considered to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Hence, for the infernal regions. *Horat.*

**TÆNĪĀ** (ταινία), æ, f. a band, fillet or riband, as, for the hair. *Martial. 14,*

24. 1. Tænia ne madidos violet crines. (But other *Edd.* read *tenuia ne madidi violent, &c.*) Also, as an ornament of garlands or wreaths. *Enn.* On the head. *Virg. Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tænis. Id. Tænia vittæ. Also, for winding round a corpse. Cæcil. — ¶ Also, any thing resembling a band, riband or fillet. — Hence, a tape-worm (Tænia solium, and vulgaris, L.). Plin. — Also, a kind of fish (Cepola tænia, L.). *Pan. 32, 24. — Also, in architecture, a border, wreath, or frieze on a pillar. Vitruv. — Also, a streak in paper. Plin. — Plin. Tæniæ candicantis vadi, h. e. the projecting points of long bars, tracts, rows, or reefs of rocks in the sea. — Hence, the nurvics caught on these rocks are called *purpura tænienses. Plin.***

**TÆNIENSIS**, e. See Tænia.

**TÆNIŌLA** (dimin. of tænia), æ, f. a 2 small band or riband. *Colum.*

**TÆSUM EST**. See Tædet. 3

**TÆTER**, &c. See Teter, &c.

**TÆGĀX** (tago), ācis, adj. that likes to touch 1 any thing, thievish. *Lucil.*

**TÆGENĪĀ** (ταγηνία), ōrum, n. a kind of fish. *Plaut.*

**TÆGES**, ētis and æ, m. the name of a boy who was once ploughed up in Etruria, and is said to have first made known the art of divination. *Cic. — Hence, Tageticus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this boy. Macrob.*

**TÆGETĪCŪS**, a, um. See Tæges. 3

**TÆGŌ** (the ancient form for tango), is (tēti, tactum), a. 3. to touch, ἄπταμαι. *Plaut. and Gell. — Hence, Varr. Taxis, for terigeris. — Tetigi, tactam, are usually referred to tango.*

**TÆGŪS**, i, m. a river of Spain and Portugal, now Tejo. It is celebrated for its gold sand. *Plin.*

**TÆLĀIŌNĪDES**, æ, m. See Talasus. 3

**TÆLĀRĪĀ**, ium, n. See Talaris.

**TÆLĀRĪS** (talus), e, adj. of, belonging, or relating to the ankles. *Cic. tunica, h. e. reaching down to the ankles. — Hence, Talaria, ium, sc. calceamenta, h. e. wings on the ankles, or, winged sandals or shoes. Such sandals were attributed to Mercury. Virg. Also, to Perseus. Ovid. Also, to Minerva. Cic. N. D. 3, 23; where we find talaria pinnarum. Hence, proverbially, Cic. Talaria vidē amus, h. e. let us fly. — Talaria, sc. vestimenta, a long garment reaching down to the ankles. *Ovid. — Also, the ankles or the parts round the ankles. Scæc. Morbus cepit talaria intendere. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to dice. Quintil. Talaris ludus, h. e. the game at dice.**

**TÆLĀRĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or relating to dice. *Cic. ludus, h. e. the game at dice. Id. Consessus in ludo talario, h. e. places where they play at dice. Plaut. lex.*

**TÆLĀSSĪŌ**, ōnis, or **TÆLĀSSĪŪS**, ii, or **TÆLĀSSŪS**, i, m. a noble Roman, who had one of the captive Sabine females for his wife. *Liv. 1, 9. — ¶ Also, a word used at weddings, perhaps, the god of weddings, or, a wedding. Catull. Servire Talassio, h. e. to marry. Martial. Talassionem verbis dicere non Talassionis, h. e. to describe a wedding with words which are not proper for such a festivity. Id. T'ua verba, Talasse, h. e. nuptial words.*

**TÆLĀŪS** (Ταλαός), i, m. one of the Argonauts, the father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, &c. *Ovid. Talai gener, h. e. perhaps, Amphiarus, husband of Eriphyle. — Hence, Tālāiōnides, æ, the son of Tullus, h. e. Adrastus. Also, the daughter of Talasus. Thus Eriphyle is called. Ovid. Art. 3, 13. (But perhaps we ought to read Talaiōnia.)*

**TÆLĒĀ** (unc.), æ, f. any piece that has been cut off. *Cæs. ferrea, h. e. a piece of iron. — ¶ Also, a branch of a tree cut on both ends and planted in the ground to produce a new tree; a cutting, set, scion, stock, πάσσαλος, θάλια, θάλεια. Varr. — Hence, a stake fixed in the ground to obstruct the progress of an enemy's cavalry. Cæs. Taleæ ferreis hamis infixis, &c. — Also, a small beam used in architecture to bind the junctures of a wall. Vitruv.*

**TÆLĒNTĀRĪŪS** (talentum), a, um, adj. 3 of a talent, or sixty pounds. *Sisenn. ba-*

lista, h. e. with which stones, &c. of sixty pounds weight are discharged.

**TÆLĒNTŪM** (τάλαντον), i, n. properly, a balance. — Also, that which is weighed. Since the ancients weighed silver in paying it, hence it denotes a sum of money and a weight. A talent, with the Greeks, was a sum of money varying in amount. An Attic talent contained sixty minæ or six thousand drachmæ, or nearly nine hundred Spanish dollars. *Cic. — A talent, as a weight, varied likewise. An Attic talent weighed sixty minæ. Liv. Quadringenta talenta argenti aurique recepisset. Plin. Singula millia talentum thuris pensitasse. Virg. Auri argentique talenta. Id. auri eborisque.*

**TÆLĒŌLĀ** (dimin. of talea), æ, f. a small 2 branch, cion, or stock set in the ground, ξυλάριον. *Colum.*

**TÆLĪŌ** (talīs), ōnis, f. punishment similar 2 and equal to the injury sustained, like for like; a retaliation, ἀμοιβή. *Plin. Sicut in Cornelia familia nemo ante Syllam Dictatorem traditur crematus: idque voluisse, veritum talionem, eruto C. Marii cadaverē. Martial. Sine talione, h. e. with impunity.*

**TÆLĪPĒDŌ** (talus & pedo, as), as, n. 1 3 to walk on the ankles, to stagger, stumble, trip, totter, παραφέρομαι. *Lucret.*

**TÆLĪS** (unc.), e, adj. such, of such a nature, quality, or kind, such like, so constituted (or so, when equivalent to so constituted, τοῖος, τοιοῦτος. *Cic. Aliquid tale, or, Liv. Tale quid, h. e. something of the kind. — It is also frequently followed by ut, thut; also by qualis or ut, atque, as. Cic. Tales esse, ut — laudemur. Id. Talis, qualem te esse video. Id. Honos talis paucis est delatus ac mihi. Terent. Tali matcatum, atque hic est, in fortunio. — It is also followed by qui. Cic. Talem te esse eportet, qui se jungat, &c. — It is also used, like τοιοῦτος, with some emphasis, for tantus; such, so distinguished, of so great merit. *Nepos. Quod talem virum e civitate expulissent, such a worthy or great man. Sallust. Tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulatum appetere non audebat, although so distinguished a personage. — ¶ Also, this, for which we also say such. Nepos. Tali modo. Virg. Talia fatur, h. e. speaks to the following effect.**

**TÆLĪSCŪNQUĒ**, same as Talis. *Priap. 3*

**TÆLĪFĒR** (talīs), adv. in such a manner, 2 in such sort, so, τοῖως. *Plin.*

**TÆLĪTRŪM** (unc.), i, n. a rap or fillip 2 with one's finger, κονδύλιμος. *Suet.*

**TÆLLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the blade of an onion. 3 *Lucil.*

**TÆLPĀ** (talus & pes), æ, f. and with poets, also m. a mole, mouldwarp. *Cic.*

**TÆLPĀNŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.*

2 Talpana vitis, h. e. a kind of vine.

**TÆLPĪNŪS** (talpa), a, um, adj. of or like 3 a mole. *Cassiod. animal, h. e. a mole.*

**TÆLTHĪBĪŪS** (Ταλθύβιος), ii, m. a herald and messenger of Agamemnon. *Ovid.*

**TÆLŪS** (unc.), i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone in men, the pastern-bone of a beast, ἀσπράγαλος. *Cels. Talus in omnes partes prolabitur. Plin. Talos asinus Indicus unus solidipedum habet. Cic. Purpura usque ad talos demissa. Hence, Rectotalo stare, to stand upright. Figur. Horat. Recto stat fabula talo, h. e. gains approbation, pleases, is applauded. Pers. Recto vivere talo, h. e. to act well. — ¶ Also, a die. For a kind of dice were made from the pastern-bones of the hind legs of certain animals. Two sides of these dice (ἀσπράγαλοι) were curved, and the other four sides only were marked; but the tesserae (κύβοι) were shaped like a cube, and all the six sides of them were marked. They played with only three tesserae, but with four tali. Instead of dice made from the pastern-bones of animals, rich people frequently had them made of ivory, crystal, &c. One side of a die was marked with a one, the opposite side with six, and the others with three and four. The luckiest throw, when each of the four sides had a different number, as, 1, 3, 4, 6, was called *Venus, or jactus Veneris.* The worst of the most unlucky throw, when each of the sides had the*

same number, was called *canis*. Hence, *Plin.* Talis ludere. *Cic.* Quatuor talis jactis.

**TAM** (from the accusat. τῆν), *so, so very, τοσούτων.* *Cic.* Tam multa. *Id.* Tam vehementer. Also, before a diminutive. *Terent.* Tam ob parvulam rem. *Plin.* Tam parvulis in faucibus. Also, before nullus. *Plin.* In corporibus tam parvis atquo tam nullis, &c. Also, before superlatives. *Cic.* Tam gravissimis judiciis concisus. Particularly, when *quam* with a superlative precedes. *Sallust.* Quam pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, *h. e.* the worse — the more. So, also, *Terent.* Quam minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime, &c. Also, before a comparative. *Cic.* Non tam in preliis quam in promissis firmiorem. Also, before magis, the more. *Virg.* Quam magis — tam magis. Also, before substantives. *Plaut.* Te tam esse matulam. *Cic.* Cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum. Also, before verbs. *Cic.* Non tam scribere possum, quam, &c. Also, with *ut*, *thnt*, following. *Cæs.* Non tam imperitum, ut non sciret. *Cic.* Non essem tam inurbanus, -uti eo gravarer. *Qui, quæ, quod*, occurs sometimes instead of *ut*. *Cic.* Quis est tam lynceus, qui nihil offendat? It is also followed by *quam, as, by atque, as, and by quasi, as if.* *Cic.* Tam multa, quam multa, &c. *Id.* Tam præcise quam mihi. *Plaut.* Tam consimilis est atque ego. *Id.* Tam pudica est, quasi — sit. Also, *Tam* — *quam* denotes, *as well — as.* *Sueton.* Tam fœderatis, quam infestis gentibus. — ¶ Also, for *talis*. *Titinn.* ap. *Fest.*

**TAMX** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of swelling, 3 particularly of the feet and legs. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.* and *Lucret.*

**TAMARICE** (ταμαρικη), es, f. same as *Tamarix.* *Plin.* — *Tamaricum* occurs also. *Scrib. Larg.*

**TAMARISCUS**, i, f. same as *Tamarix.* 3 *Pallad.*

**TAMARIX**, icis, f. the tamarisk. *Colum.*

**TAMASEOS**, or **TAMASEOS** (Ταμασειος), and **TAMASSOS**, or **TAMASOS**, i, f. a town of Cyprus. — Hence, *Tamasius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to it. *Ovid.*

**TAMDIU**, or **TAMDIU**, so long, with reference to a certain time, ὅσον χρόνον. It is frequently followed by *quam diu*, also by *quoad, dum, quum, donec.* *Cic.* Tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo. *Id.* Tamdiu, quoad, &c. *Id.* Tamdiu, dum, &c. *Id.* Tamdiu, quam licuit. *Colum.* Tamdiu, donec, &c. *Ut* occurs also instead of *donec, dum, &c.* *Pallad.* Tamdiu subigenda est, ut — levemus, *h. e.* until. — ¶ Also, *so very long, a long time.* *Cic.* Te abfui a nobis tam diu, dolui. — Also, *so long since.* *Tacit.*

**TAMEN** (unc.), conj. but notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, ὅμως, ὅμως μὲν τοι. *Cic.* Quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. So, also, *Tamenne* in a question. *Cic.* *Tamenne* plus Gallorum consensio valebit, quam summæ auctoritatis hominum? *Id.* Tamen nihilo minus. *Cæs.* Nihil tamen scius. — It is frequently put after a word, but also before one. *Cic.* Tamen te offeres? — ¶ Also, *at least, yet at least.* *Cic.* Nonnihil tamen. — ¶ Also, *but at last, at length however.* *Ovid.* Reperit ossa tamen. *Terent.* Retraham argentum tamen. *Sueton.* Egressus est tamen. — ¶ *Ovid.* Si tamen, *h. e.* if indeed. — ¶ Also, *perhaps.* *Plin.* Ep. Nisi quod tamen poetis mentiri licet. — ¶ Also, *also.* *Ovid.* Tamen excute nullum.

**TAMENETSI**, or **TAMEN ETSI**, though, although, notwithstanding *thnt.* *Terent., Cic.* and *Sallust.*

**TAMESIS**, and **THAMESIS**, is, m. the *Thames.* *Cæs.* — It is also called *Tamisa*, æ, m. *Tacit.*

**TAMETSĪ** (tamen & etsi), conj. though, although, albeit or notwithstanding that, καὶ τοι, εἰ καὶ. *Cic.* — ¶ In the conclusion of a sentence, however. *Cic.*

**TAMIXYS** (ταμιακός), a, um, adj. be-

longing to the imperial fiscus or treasury. *Cod. Just.* prædia, *h. e.* domains, crownlands. — *Subst.* *Tamiacus*, a subject who cultivates domains. *Cod. Just.*

**TAMINGUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* uva, *h. e.* a kind of wild grape. The vine on which it grows was called *tamius.* *Plin.* It is supposed to be *Delphinium staphis agrin*, L.

**TAMINUS**, i, m. See *Thminius.*

**TAMPHILUS**, i, m. a Roman surname. — Hence, *Tamphilanus*, a, um, adj. *Nep.*

**TAMQUAM.** See *Tanquam.*

**TANAGER**, or **TANAGRUS**, i, m. a river of *Luceania*, now called *Negro.* *Virg.*

**TANAGRA**, æ, f. a town of *Bœotia.* — Hence, *Tanagraeus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tanagra.* *Cic.* — *Tanagricus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tanagra.* *Varr.*

**TANAGRUS**, i, m. See *Tanager.*

**TANAIUS** (Ταναΐς), is, m. the river *Don.* *Virg.* — *Curtius* gives to the river, which is called *Jazartes* by *Strabo*, the name of *Tanais.* — ¶ *Liv.* 38, 38. *Cis Taurum* usque ad *Tanaim* (an erroneous reading for *ad Halyn.*)

**TANAITÆ**, ærum, m. the inhabitants of the country on the river *Don.* *Plin.*

**TANAÏTICUS** (Tanais), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to the river *Don.* *Sidon.*

**TANAQUIL**, ilis, f. the proud wife of the Roman king *Tarquinius Priscus.* — Hence, also, of an ambitious, domineering wife. *Juvenal.*

**TANDEM** (from *tun demum*), adv. at last, at length, finally, in the end, τελευταίον, ὀψέροε. *Cic.* Polliceor, me esse perfecturum, ut jam tandem illi fateantur, &c. *Id.* Tandem aliquando, *h. e.* *at last*, with some emphasis. — Also, for *tandem aliquando.* *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 23, 11. *Cic.* *Agr.* 2, 37. — Also, in short. *Lucret.* Tandem in eodem homine atque in eodem vase maneret. *Apul.* Tandem denique, *h. e.* at last. This is a pleonasm. — ¶ Also, in impassioned language, *pray, in all the world, for heaven's sake.* *Cic.* Quonam tandem modo?

**TANGIBILIS** (tango), e, adj. tangible, 3 ἀπρόξ. *Lactant.*

**TANGŒ** (from *tāo, tāyo, tāyyo*), is, tetigi, tactum, a. 3. to touch, τίγω, ἄρομαι. *Cic.* terram tenui. — ¶ Also, to come to, arrive at, reach, enter. *Cic.* Simul ac tetigit provinciam. *Horat.*

vada. *Juvenal.* limina. *Horat.* terminum (mundi) armis. — ¶ Also, to besprinkle, anoint, smear, moisten, wash. *Ovid.* corpus aqua. *Plin.* palpebras saliva. — Also, to paint, dye. *Juvenal.* Supercilium madida fuligine tactum. — Also, to fumigate. *Ovid.* Tacta sulfure ovis. — ¶ Also, to touch, for encountering. *Horat.* matronam. — ¶ Also, to touch, take away, enry off. *Cic.* teruncium de præda. *Id.* nullum agrum ab invito. *Terent.* Tetigine tui quidquam? *h. e.* have I touched or taken? — Also, to receive. *Cic.* aliquid communi nomine. — ¶ Also, to border upon, be contiguous to, be in the neighborhood of. *Cic.* Villa, quæ viam tangit. *Cæs.* Civitas Rhenum tangit. — ¶ Also, to touch, strike, beat. *Ovid.* chordas. *Horat.* aliqueum flagello. — ¶ Also, to touch, taste, drink, eat. *Ovid.* saporem mellis. *Horat.* cibos dente. *Ovid.* Non illa (corpora) tetigere lupi. *Plaut.* calicem, *h. e.* to drink, empty. — ¶ Also, to kill, slay. *Quemquam oportuisse tangi.* — ¶ Also, to move, touch, affect, incite, make an impression upon. *Cic.* Minæ Clodii modice me tangunt. *Virg.* Nec solos tangit Atridas iste dolor. *Ovid.* Vota tetigere deos. *Liv.* Tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, *h. e.* he remembered his grandchildren. — Tactus, a, um, moved, affected, incited, impressed, penetrated. *Ovid.* cupidine, *h. e.* smitten. *Liv.* religione. — ¶ Also, to take in hand, undertake. *Ovid.* carnina. — ¶ Also, to cite, mention. *Cic.* Leviter unum, quodque tangam. — ¶ Also, to cheat, chouse, gull, cozen, defraud, deceive. *Petron.* volucres tectis arundinibus. *Plaut.* Tactus sum visco, *h. e.* I am caught. — Also, to cheat out of any thing. *Plaut.* hominem bolo. — ¶ Also, to hit, strike. *Ovid.* Tactus fulmine, or, *Cic.* De cælo

tactus, or, simply, *Plin.* Tactus, *h. e.* struck with lightning. So, also, of a missile weapon. *Tibull.* locum funda. *Rem acu, to touch the point, hit the right nail on the head;* as, *Plaut.* *Acu tetigit, sc. rem.* — Also, to rally, banter, nettie, sting. *Terent.* Rhodium tetigi in convivio, *I galled or nettled;* *I stung to the quick;* *I rallied, bantered, or played upon.* — ¶ Also, to cover, overlny. *Varr.* Tectorio tacta. — ¶ *Varr.* Taxis, for tetigeris.

**TANGŒMENAS.** *Petron.* 34, and 73. 3 faciamus. But *Ed. Anton.* reads *tengomenas* (τέγγω μῆνας), *I wet the moon, h. e.* *I drink all night.*

**TANIACÆ** (unc.), ærum, f. long pieces of 3 pork. *Varr.* *R. R.* 2, 4 (selectio certa).

**TANŒS** (unc.), i, m. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*

**TANQUAM**, and **TAMQUAM** (tam & quam), adv. as, just as, as it were, ὡςπερ, ὅμοιος. *Cic.* Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur. *Id.* Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meæ. *Id.* Ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio. *Id.* Essem tanquam prodigus, *h. e.* as it were. It is also followed by *sic* or *ita.* *Cic.* Tanquam bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, &c. *h. e.* as. *Id.* Tanquam potetæ solent, sic tu, &c. It is also followed by *item.* *Terent.* Tanquam philosophorum habent disciplinæ ex ipsis vocabula, parasiiti item ut *Gnathonici* vocentur. Hence, *Cic.* Tanquam si, *h. e.* as if, just as if. *Id.* Tanquam si tua res agatur. *Tanquam* is frequently used for *tanquam si.* *Cic.* Tanquam clausa sit *Asia*, *h. e.* as if, just as if. — ¶ *Prout, καθ' ὅσον*, as something is constituted, according as (implying an accordance with the nature, quality, &c. of the thing): *Sicut*, as, so, like as, in the same manner as: *Ut, ὡς*, expresses a relation, in so far as, as being as: *Tanquam*, a degree, as, as if, just as; as, *Ut* amicum te amo, *h. e.* in so far as you are my friend, as being my friend, inasmuch as you are my friend; *Te* tanquam amicum amo, *h. e.* as a friend, as dearly as if you were, &c.

**TANTALŒS**, &c. See *Tantalus.* 3

**TANTALŒS**, or **TANTALŒS** (Τάνταλος), i, m. a king of *Phrygia*, son of *Jupiter*, and father of *Pelops* and *Niobe.* He was admitted by *Jupiter* to the feasts of the gods, and to their confidence; but having disclosed what he had heard at these feasts (or, as others relate, having served up his son as food for the gods), he was obliged, as a punishment for this, to stand in the infernal regions up to the chin in water, and always to suffer thirst and hunger, because the water and the fruit-tree, which projected over him, immediately withdrew themselves whenever he attempted to catch at either of them. A rock also hung over him, threatening to fall on him. — *Tantalus* (trisyll.), for *Tantalus.*

*Prop.* — ¶ Hence, *Tantalus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tantalus.* *Propert.* *Tantalicus*, a, um, adj. same as *Tantalus*, a, um. *Senece.* *Tantalides*, æ, m. a son or descendant of *Tantalus.* *Ovid.* *Trist.* 2, 385. *Tantalides*, *h. e.* *Pelops.* *Id.* *Her.* 8, 45. *Tantalides*, *h. e.* *Agamemnon.* *Id.* 8, 122. *Tantalides*, *h. e.* *Orestes.* *Id.* *Tantalidæ*, *h. e.* *Atræus* and *Thyestes.* *Cic.* e poeta. *Tantalidarum* interneconii, *h. e.* nepotum *Tantali.* — *Tantalus*, idis and idos, f. of or belonging to *Tantalus*; also, a descendant of *Tantalus.* *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, 210. *Tantalus*, *h. e.* *Niobe.* *Id.* *Her.* 8, 122. *Tantalus*, *h. e.* *Hermione*, daughter of *Menelaus.* *Id.* *Her.* 8, 66. *Tantalides* matres, *h. e.* women descended from *Tantalus*, as *Helen*, &c.

**TANTIDEM.** See *Tantusdem.*

**TANTILLŒS** (dimin. of *tantulus*), a, um, 2 adj. so small or little, μικρός ὅσος. *Terent.* Quom ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, thus high, no bigger than this. — Hence, *subst.* *Tantillum*, so little. *Catull.* Nec possum fentibus ullis tantillum vostræ demere sævitie, take away never so little, diminish in the least. *Plaut.* Potate haud tantillo minus.

**TANTISPER** (tantus & per), adv. so long; for so long time, μέχρι τοῦ, μέχρις ἕν

Cic. Ut ibi esset tantisper, dum cuius compararetur. Also, with *quoad* following. *Gell.* Viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio. — ¶ Also, in the mean time, meanwhile. *Cic. Tuscul.* 5, 7.

TANTŌ. See *Tantus*.

TANTŌPERE, and TANTŌ ŌPERE, adv. with so great trouble, so much, so greatly, so earnestly, to such a degree, τηλικούτων, τοσοῦτον. *Cic. discere.* *Nep.* Quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata.

TANTŪLŪS (dimin. of tantus), a, um, adj. so little, so small. *Cic. causa.* *Id.* granum. — Hence, Tantulum, subst. so little. *Cic.* Non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem præterieris. *Horat.* Tantulo, h. e. for so little, at so very low a price. Also, with a genit. following. *Cic.* Tantulum moræ.

TANTUM, so much, only. See *Tantus*. TANTUMMŌDŌ, or TANTUM MŌDŌ, tantum, μόρον, μόρος. *Cic.* — Also, for *dannmodo*; if only, provided only. *Cic.* Tantummodo ne Italiam relinquat.

TANTUMST, for *Tantum est*. *Plaut.*

TANTUNDEM. See *Tantusdem*.

TANTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. so great. *Cic. vitia.* *Id.* homo. *Virg.* Tanto tractu, h. e. magno. *Cic.* Tanta pecunia, h. e. so much money. *Plaut.* Tantus natu, h. e. so old. (In all these examples, it is used without a direct comparison.) — It is frequently followed by *ut*, *thut.* *Cic.* Non fuit tantus, ut de eo conqueramur. Also by *Qui, que, quod*, instead. *Cic.* Nulla est tanta vis, que non frangi possit, so great, &c. *that it.* Frequently, also, by *quantus*. *Cic.* Nullam vidi tantam (concionem), quanta nunc vestra est, so great, as. Also, by *quam*. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 353. — *Plin.* Tantus ille ventorum, for ventus. — Hence, Tanto opere. (See *Tantopere*.) — ¶ Also, so little, so small, so trifling. *Cic.* Vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis vix contenti esse possimus. *Plin.* Nec sidera tanta debent existimari, quanta cernuntur. — Hence, subst. *Tantum, such a trifle, so little, so small a number, so few.* *Cæs.* Tantum præsidii, navium. — Also, adverbially, only, but, alone, merely. *Cic.* Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. *Tantum modo* is sometimes used instead of this. (See *Tantummodo*.) — 1. *Tantum non, only not.* *Liv.* Tantum non cunctandum esse. Also, *I will not say, not at all, by no means, fur from this.* *Cic. Att.* 14, 5. — Also, almost, nearly, all but, within a very little. *Liv.* 4, 2; 5, 7. *Nep. Dat.* 1, 2. So also frequently in *Sueton.* — 2. *Tantum quod, only, just, just then, at the moment.* *Cic.* Tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litteræ reddite sunt, *I had just arrived.* Also, when hardly, as soon as. *Nep. Dat.* 6. *Tantum* is also used for *tantum quod, or modo.* *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 16. Serta tantum delapsa, h. e. having but just fallen off. — *Tantum quod* denotes, also, only, merely, only that, except only, nothing is wanting but that. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 45. (Comp. 3, 53.) — *Tantum quod* is also to be explained as two words. *Liv.* Tantum, quod exstaret aqua, quærentibus, h. e. only so much as was above water. *Id.* Tantum, quod Ætoli accesserant, superabant, h. e. only because. — ¶ Also, *Tantus, so much.* *Plaut.* Tanta mira, h. e. so many wonders. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. Tanta vestis. — Hence, subst. *Tantum, so much.* *Liv.* Alterum tantum, as much again, twice as much. *Cic.* Tantum abest, ut, &c. h. e. instead of, &c., so far from, &c. Also, with *ut* repeated. *Cic.* Tantum abest, ut istos ornem, ut eos oderim, h. e. so far am I from, &c. *thut, &c.* — *Tantum* denotes also, only so much, only so many. *Cæs.* Tantum navium reperit, ut anguste, &c. (See also, *Nepos. Regg.* 1. which example is given below.) Also, with a genit. *Liv.* Tantum belli. *Id.* hostium. *Cic.* auctoritatis. *Liv.* Tantum temporis, h. e. so long a time. *Cæs.* Tantum ejus opinionis perdidisse. Also, with *quantum, as, following.* *Cic.* Cum auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos — esse voluistis. *Tantum* is also followed by a verb in the plur. *Plaut.* Tantum hominum incedunt. It is also followed by *quam*. *Liv.* Non tan-

tum gaudii attulerunt, quam, &c. — 1. Genit. tanti. *Tanti esse, to be of so great value, be worth so much, as, Cic.* Frumentum tanti fuit. *Plaut.* Tanti vendere, h. e. to sell for so much or at such a price. So, also, *Cic.* Tanti emere. *Terent.* dare, h. e. to sell or give away for such a price. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Tanti fieri, h. e. to be worth so much, to be valued so much, to be so highly esteemed. So, also, *Id.* Tanti esse apud aliquem, h. e. to be in such esteem. *Id.* Est mihi tanti, h. e. it is of importance to me, it is worth the trouble. *Id.* Non est tanti, h. e. it is not worth the while. *Ovid.* Sunt jurgia tanti? h. e. of such importance? — 2. Ablat. tanto, by so much, so much, the, of any weight, with comparatives and other words, which denote a surpassing or exceeding. *Cic.* Tanto minoris, h. e. the cheaper. *Id.* Tanto nos submissius geramus. *Terent.* Tanto melior! h. e. so much the better, bravo, well done, excellent! *Id.* Tanto nequior, h. e. so much the worse you! that is bad, you are a bad fellow. *Nep.* Tanto magis. *Id.* Tanto præstiterit ceteros, h. e. by so much, or so much. So, also, *Id.* Tanto antecessit. *Cic.* Tanto ante, h. e. so much before, so long before. *Curt.* Tanto post, or, *Virg.* Post tanto, h. e. so long afterwards. *Cic.* Quinquies tanto amplius, h. e. five times more. (For *Altero tanto*, see *Alter*.) — Also, with a superlat. *Catull.* Tanto pessimus, h. e. by so much the worst or worse. — 3. In tantum, so far, so much, to such a degree, to such a pitch, so greatly. *Liv.* In tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse. — For this we find, also, *tantum, so much.* *Cic.* *Id.* tantum abest ab officio. *Nep.* Tantum auctoritate motus est. (And also, in the sense of only so much, so far only. *Nepos.* Tantum indulisit dolori, ut eam pietas vinceret.) — Also, with adjectives, consequently, for tam. *Horat.* Tantum magna, for tam magna. *Id.* Non tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa culinæ, h. e. not so, not so much. *Val. Flacc.* Tantum infensa numina. *Virg.* Nec tantum dulcia quain, &c. *Liv.* Non ab ira tantum, quam quod, &c. h. e. not so much from anger, as because, &c. Also, with a superlat. *Vellei.* Quantum bello optimus — tantum pace pessimus.

TANTUSDEM (tantus & itidem), tantādem, tantundem, or tantundem, adj. just so great or large, as great. *Plaut.* periculum. *Pandect.* pecunia, h. e. the same sum. — Hence, subst. *Tantumdem* or *tantundem, just so much.* *Cic.* *Tantumdem* detur. Also, with a genit. *Cic.* viæ. *Liv.* auri. — Also, adverbially, so much, so fur. *Cæs.* *Tantumdem* in latitudinem patere.

TAŌS (ταῖς), m. a kind of precious stone resembling a peacock. *Plin.*

TAPANTĀ (τὰ πάντα), all. *Petron.* 3 esse, h. e. to be all in all, to be the factotum.

TAPĒS (τάπης), ætis, in. TAPĒTĒ, is, and TAPĒTUM, i, n. cloth wrought with figures of different colors, carpet, tapestry, arras, for covering walls, tables, couches, floors, &c. *Virg., Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ The *uominat. tapes* seems not to occur.

TAPHŌS, or TĀPHŌS (Τάφος), i, f. an island near *Acarania*. It is also called *Taphiōsa*. — Hence, *Taphius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Taphus.* *Plin.* — *Taphiūsus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to mount Taphius.* *Plin.*

TĀPĪNŌMĀ (ταπεινῶμα), ætis, n. lowness or of expression. *Sidon.*

TĀPRŌBANĒ (Ταπροβάνη), es, f. an island of *India*, probably *Ceylon*. *Ovid.*

TĀPSŌS, i, f. See *Thapsus*.

TĀPŪLLŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Lucil.* 3 lex, h. e. convivialis.

TĀRĀNDŪS (τάρανδος), i, m. a kind of quadruped found in *Scythia*, of the size of an ox, probably a reindeer. *Plin.*

TĀRĀNIS, is, m. the name of *Jupiter* among the *Gauls*. *Lucan.*

TĀRĀNŪCNŪS, or TĀRĀNŪCŪS, i, m. 3 the name of a god in ancient Roman lapidary inscriptions.

TĀRĀS (Ταρᾶς), antis, m. the name of the founder of the town of *Tarentum*. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, the town of *Tarentum*. *Lucan.*

TĀRĀTĀLLĀ, a fictitious name of a cook, 3

probably derived from *Homer. Iliad.* 1, 465. μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα, h. e. scabant autem et alias res. *Martial* TARATANTARA, a word expressing the 3 sound of the tuba. *Eun.*

TARBĒLLI, ōrum, m. a people of *Agritania*. — Hence, *Tarbellus, a, um, adj. Tarbellian.* *Tibull.* — ¶ *Tarbellicus*, or *Tarbellius, a, um, adj. Tarbellian.* *Lacan.*

TĀRDĀ, æ, f. (avis). See *Tardus, a, um.*

TĀRDĀBĪLĪS (tardo), e, adj. slow, making slow. *Tertull.*

TĀRDĒ (tardus), adv. slowly, dilatorily, tardily, not quickly, βραδέως. *Cic.* navigare. *Id.* Tardius. *Id.* Tardissime. — ¶ Also, not early, late. *Cic.* Vespere; quid necesse est tarde? *Id.* Tardius. *Id.* Tardissime.

TĀRDĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become slow; 3 βραδύνομαι. *Lucrat.*

TĀRDĪGĒMŪLŪS (tarde & gemo), a, um, 3 adj. sighing slowly. *Læv. ap. Gell.* (Others read *tardigenulo, h. e. tardigrado.*)

TĀRDĪGRĀDŪS (tarde & gradior), a, 3 um, adj. slow-paced, going slowly, βραδύπους. *Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

TĀRDĪLŌQUŪS (tarde & loquor), a, um, 2 adj. speaking slowly, drawling, βραδύγλωσσοσ. *Senec.*

TĀRDĪPĒS (tardus & pes), ædis, adj. 3 slow-footed, going slowly. Hence, lame, limping, halting, βραδύπους. *Catull.*

deus, or, simply, *Colum.* *Tardipes, h. e. Vulcan.*

TĀRDĪTĀS (tardus), ætis, f. slowness, βραδύτης. *Cic.* pedum. *Id.* Tanta fuit operis tarditas, h. e. it went on so slowly. *Tacit.* venens, h. e. slowness of effect. *Plin.* aurium, h. e. hardness or dullness of hearing. So also, *Id.* audientium. *Cic.* in gressu mollior, h. e. an affected slowness in walking. — ¶ Figur. slowness, awkwardness, sleepiness, dullness, stupidity. *Cic.* ingenii, h. e. slowness or dullness of intellect. *Id.* hominum. — *Tarditas* is also a reserved or uncommunicative temper or habit. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 1, 5 ad fin. *Nosti hominis (sc. Pompeii) tarditatem et taciturnitatem.*

TĀRDĪTĪĒS (Id.), æi, f. same as *Tarditas*. 3 tas. *Acc.*

TĀRDĪTŪDŌ (Id.), ïnis, f. same as *Tarditas*. 3 ditas. *Plaut.*

TĀRDĪŪSCŪLŪS (dimin. of tardus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat slow, ὑποβραδύς. *Terent.*

TĀRDŌ (tardus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to tarry, delay, linger, loiter, βραδύνω. *Cic.* — ¶ TRANS. to make slow, retard, stop, impede, delay, hinder, ἐπέχω. *Cic.* *Nos* Etesia impetum hostium. *Cic.* *Nos* Etesia tardarunt. *Id.* aliquem a laude alicujus. *Id.* (as a poet) *Species (a statue) diu tardata tandem est locata, h. e. after its erection had long been delayed.* — Also, with an *infin.* following. *Cæs.* Adire tardarentur, h. e. detained, hindered. — ¶ *Morari*, to make one stop and not let him go on, either to his own advantage (as in *morari*, when it means, to interest, hold attentive, &c.) or to his injury, indifferently in short and with relation only to the stopping-place: but *Tardare* and *Detinere* point to a delay or detention which frustrates, or at least retards the attainment of a proposed end.

TĀRDŌS (Id.), ōris, m. for *Tarditas*. 3 Varr.

TĀRDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. slow, tardy, sluggish, slack, not quick, βραδύς. *Cic.*

pecus. *Id.* homo. *Quintil.* Tardior in scribendo, slower in writing (referring only to handwriting). *Cic.* Omnia tarda. *Quintil.* ingenium. *Plin.* Tarda avis, h. e. probably, a bustard. *Virg.* nox, h. e. a long night. *Ovid.* Nox tardior. *Virg.* menses, the slow months. *Id.* noctes, slow nights, h. e. winter nights. *Plaut.* Procos tardissimos. *Cic.* Tardior ad discendum fui. Also, with a genit. *Val. Flacc.* fugæ. Also, with an *infin.* *Sil.* nectere dolos. — Hence, slow, remaining a long time. *Virg.* sapor, h. e. remaining long on the palate. — Also, poetically, for making slow. *Horat.* podagra. *Id.* senectus. — ¶ Figur. slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid, blockish, doltish, given to dreaming with waking eyes, not lively. *Terent.* and *Cic.* homo. *Cic.* ingenium.

*Id mens.* — ¶ Also, *slow in acting, cautious, considerate.* Horat. — Hence, *Proper.* I. 9, 15 (8, 41). Sunt igitur Musae, neque amanti tardus Apollo, slow, backward, unpropitious.

**TARENTINUS**, a, um. See *Tarentum*.

**TARENTUM** (Τάρων), i, n. and **TARENTUS**, i, f. a town of Lower Italy, now *Taranto*, celebrated for its sheep, its purple, its wine, its luxurious living. It is said to have been enlarged by the Lacedaemonians. — Hence, *Tarentinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tarentum*, *Tarentine*. Varr. ager. Liv. *Tarentini*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**TARICHEA**, or **TARICHÆA**, æ, or **TARICHEÆ**, or **TARICHÆÆ**, ærum, f. a town of Galilee, on the sea of Galilee, near *Tiberias*.

**TARMES** (probably from τέρματι, the 2<sup>d</sup> perfect of τείρω), itis, m. a worm that eats wood, a woodworm or woodfretter, Spid. Paul. and Vitruv.

**TARPEIANUS** (Tarpeius), a, um, adj. 3 of, belonging, or relating to the *Tarpeian rock*. Apic.

**TARPEIUS**, i, m. [trisy.] a name of some Romans. — Hence, *Tarpeius*, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*. Fest. lex. Liv. *Mons Tarpeius*, or, *Id.* *Saxum Tarpeium*, h. e. the *Tarpeian rock*, from which malefactors were thrown; it is otherwise called the *Capitoline mount*. So, also, *Id.* *Rupes Tarpeia*. Virg. sedes. Javenal. fulmina, h. e. *Jovis Capitolini*. Martial. corona, or, *Id.* frons, h. e. the garland received by the conqueror in the *Capitoline games*. Propert. nemus.

**TARQUINIUS**, ðrum, m. n. town of *Etruria*. — Hence, *Tarquinius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tarquini*, *Tarquian*. — Hence, two Roman kings are called *Tarquinius*, viz. *Tarquinius Priscus* and *Tarquinius Superbus*, because they were of that town. The latter was the last Roman king. — Hence, *Tarquinius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the family of the *Tarquini*, *Tarquian*. Liv. nomen. — ¶ *Tarquiniensis*, e, adj. at, of, or belonging to the town *Tarquini*. Cic. ager. Liv. *Tarquinienses*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**TARQUINIUS**, a, um. See *Tarquini*.

**TARRACINA**, æ, and **TARRACINÆ**, or **TERRACINÆ**, ærum, f. a town of *Latium*, formerly called *Anzur*. — Hence, *Tarracensis*, or *Terracensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to it. Cic. homo. Tacit. *Tarracenses*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**TARRACŌ**, ðnis, f. a town of *Spain*, now *Tarragona*. — Hence, *Tarraconensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Tarraco*. Plin.

**TARSUS**, i, f. the capital of *Cilicia*. — Hence, *Tarsensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Tarsus*. Cic. *Tarsenses*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**TARTARŌS** (tartarus), a, um, adj. of or 3 pertaining to *Tartarus*, *Tartarean*, infernal, hellish, Τάρταρος. Val. Flacc. Jupiter, h. e. *Pluto*. Virg. custos, h. e. *Cerberus*. Id. sorores, h. e. *Furiæ*. Ovid. umbræ. — ¶ Also, horrid, terrible. Phædr. specus. Val. Flacc. nox. Virg. nox, se. of a *Fury*.

**TARTARINUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. for *Tartarus*. Enn. ap. Fest.

**TARTARUS**, and **TARTARŌS** (Τάρταρος), i, m. and in plur. *Tartara* (Τάρταρα), ðrum, n. the infernal regions. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Val. Flacc. *Pater Tartarus*, h. e. *Pluto*.

**TARTESSIANUS**, a, um. See *Tartessus*.

**TARTESSUS**, or **TARTESSŌS** (Ταρτησός), i, f. a town of *Spain*, at the mouth of the *Bætis* (the modern *Guadaluquivir*). Some of the ancients thought that it was also called *Cartein*, or that it is one and the same with *Gades* (the modern *Cádiz*). — Hence, *Tartessus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tartessus*, *Tartessian*. Ovid. litora, h. e. the *Western ocean*. Also, *Spanish*. Sil. — *Tartessusiacus*, a, um, adj. *Tartessian*. Colum. Also, *Spanish*. Sidon. — *Tartessus*, idis, f. *Tartessian*. Colum.

**TARUM** (unc.), i, n. the wood of the *aloe*. Plin.

**TARUSATES**, um, m. a people of *Aquitania*. Cæs.

**TARVISIUM**, ii, n. and **TARVISUS**, i, f. a town in the *Venician territory*.

**TASCONIUM** (unc.), ii, n. a kind of white earth like clay. Plin. 33, 21.

**TAXIS** (τάξις), is, f. h. e. *intensio*. Mar-3 tian. Capell.

**TAT!** Interj. rare! strange! wonderful. 3 *Plaut*.

**TATA**, æ, m. a name by which young children used to call their father, as amongst us they say *dad, daddy, or papa*. Varr. — ¶ Also, in general, *father, nourisher*. Martial.

**TATÆ**, same as *Tat*. Plaut. 3

**TATIENSIS** (Tatius), e, adj. named from *Titus Tatius*. *Tatienses*, the name of a century of cavalry at the time of *Romulus*, called after the king *T. Tatius*. According to others, a *Roman tribe*. Varr.

**TATIUS**, ii, m. Tit. *Tatius*, a king of the *Sabines*, who fought against *Romulus* on account of the rape of the *Sabine virgins*, and afterwards went to *Rome* with the *Sabines*, where he reigned jointly with *Romulus*. — Hence, *Tatius*, a, um, adj. *Tatian*. Prop.

**TAULANTIÏ**, ðrum, m. a people of *Illyria*. — Hence, *Taulantius*, a, um, adj. *Taulantian*. Lucan.

**TAUNUS**, i, m. a mountain of *Germany*, between *Mentz* and *Frankfort*. Tacit.

**TAURÆ** (taurus), æ, f. a barren cow. Varr.

**TAURŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a bull or 3 ox, ταυρός. Ovid. terga, h. e. a timbrel, tabor, tabret or drum made of the hide of a bull or ox. Virg. terga, h. e. a shield made of the hide of a bull or ox. — Hence, *Taurea*, æ, f. thongs cut from the hide of a bull or ox; a leathern whip or scourge. Javenal.

**TAURĪ** (Ταυροί), ðrum, m. a people living in a part of *Thrace* which now is called *Crimea*. They were considered to be very savage, and sacrificed foreigners to *Diana*. Also, a certain place in this country. Ovid. — Hence, *Tauricus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this country. Plin. *Chersonesus*, h. e. the *Crimea*. So, also, Ovid. terra. Id. ara, h. e. *Dianæ*. So, also, *Id.* sacra.

**TAURICORNIS** (taurus & cornu), e, 3 adj. having the horns of a bull. Prudent.

**TAURICŌS**, a, um. See *Tauri*.

**TAURIFER** (taurus & fero), ðra, ðrum, 3 adj. bearing, feeding or supporting bulls, ταυροφόρος. Lucan. campi.

**TAURIFORMIS** (taurus & forma), e, 3 adj. bull-shaped, having the form of a bull. Thus *Horace* calls the river *Aufidus*, because the river-gods were represented with the horns of bulls.

**TAURIGENŌS** (taurus & gigno), a, um, 3 adj. begotten by or proceeding from a bull. Acc.

**TAURILIX** (taurus), ium, n. same as *Ludi Taurii*; a certain festival at *Rome*. Liv.

**TAURINI**, ðrum, m. an *Alpine* people in *Piedmont*, near modern *Turin*. — Hence, *Taurinus*, a, um, adj. *Taurinian*. Liv. saltus. — *Taurinas*, atis, *Taurinian*. Anct. Paneg. in *Constant.* campi.

**TAURINUS** (taurus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to bulls or oxen, ταυρινός. Virg. *Taurino vultu Eridanus* (because rivers or river-gods were represented with the horns of bulls). Id. tergum, h. e. the hide of a bull or ox. — ¶ Also, *Taurinian*. See *Taurini*.

**TAURIS**, idis, f. an island near *Illyria*. Hirt.

**TAURIUS** (taurus), a, um, adj. Liv. 1u-3 di. See *Taurilia*.

**TAURŌBOLIŌR** (taurobolium), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. 1. to make a sacrifice called *taurobolium*. Lamprid.

**TAURŌBOLIUM** (ταυροβόλιον), or **TAURŌPŌLIUM**, ii, n. the sacrifice of a bull in honor of *Cybele*, performed with strange rights. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

**TAURŌIS**, entis, a fortress on the seashore in *Gallia Narbonensis*; it belonged to *Marseilles*. Cæs.

**TAURŌMENIUM**, or **TAURŌMINIUM**, ii, n. a town in the eastern part of *Sicily*. It is also called *Taurōmēnos*, or *Taurōmenon*. Ovid. — Hence, *Taurōmēnitānis*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this town. Cic. civitas. Id. *Taurōmenitani*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**TAURŌLUS** (dimin. of *taurus*), i, m. a little bull or ox. Petron.

**TAURŌS** (ταυρός), i, m. a bull, ox. Cic. — Also, the constellation called the *Bull*.

Virg. — Also, for neat's leather. Val Flacc. — ¶ Also, a kind of bird said to imitate with its voice the lowing of oxen, generally supposed to be the same with the *bittoar* or *bittern*. Plin. — ¶ Also, the root of a tree. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a kind of beetle. Plin. 30, 12. — ¶ Also, same as *Mentula*. Fest. — ¶ Also, a chain of high mountains in *Asia*. Cic. — *Tauri Pyle*, a narrow pass through these mountains. Cic.

**TAUTŌLOGIA** (ταυτολογία), æ, f. *tautologia*, a joining together of words which signify the same thing. Marc. Cop.

**TAX** (τάξ), a word expressing the sound of 3 blows. Plaut. *Tax, tax, tergo meo erit*, h. e. *smack will go the lash on my back*.

**TAXÆ** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of laurel. Plin.

**TAXATIŌ** (taxo), ðnis, f. a valuing, rating; a rate, estimate, value, price, τίμημα. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fixing of a sum in contracts, &c. Pandect.

**TAXÆA**, æ, f. lard, so called by the Gauls. 3 Afrin. ap. Isidor.

**TAXEŌTÆ** (ταξέωτης), æ, m. an officer or servant of magistrates, judges, &c. Cod. Just.

**TAXICŌS** (taxus), a, um, adj. of the eugh 2 or yew-tree, yewen. Plin.

**TAXILLŌS** (unc.), i, m. a small die, small 3 log. Cic. Or. 45, supposes that *talus* was formed from this word.

**TAXIM** (tango), adv. by touching. Hence, 3 softly, gently, leisurely, gradually, by little and little, by degrees. Varr.

**TAXIM**, a verb, for *Tetigerim*. Varr. 3 *Taxis*.

**TAXŌ** (from *tango*, *tango*), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to touch with some force. Gell. — ¶ Also, to cut, to diminish, reprove, reproach, revile, censure, rebuke. Sueton. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to rate, fix the value or price of a thing, value, appraise, estimate. Sueton. modum summæ. Plin. aliquid denariis septem. — Also, more generally, to reckon, estimate. Plin. intervallum XL passuum millibus.

**TAXŌS** (unc.), i, f. the eugh or yew-tree, ἀμυλαξ. Cæs. — Hence, poetically, a jewel in trade of it. Sil.

**TÆGETE**, æ, and **TÆGETE** (Ταγγέτη), es, f. a daughter of *Atlas*, one of the *Pleiades*. Virg.

**TÆGĒTŌS**, i, m. and **TÆGĒTÆ**, ðrum, n. mountains near *Sparta* in *Laconica*.

**TĒ** (æ), accusat. of *tu*. — TĒ, a syllable added to *tu* and *te*. Cic. *Tute*. So, also, *Terent.* *Tutemet.* Id. *Tete*.

**TEANUM** (Τέανον), i, n. the name of two towns in *Italy*, *Teanum Sidicinum*, in *Campania*, and *Teanum Apulum*, in *Apulia*. They are also simply called *Teanum*. — Hence, *Teanensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Teanum*. Virg. *Teanenses*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Teanum*.

**TEATĒ**, is, n. a town of *Italy* on the gulf of *Venice*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Teatini*, h. e. its inhabitants.

**TEATES**, um, m. a people of *Apulia*. Liv.

**TEBA**, æ, f. a hill, anciently so called, 3 according to Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

**TECHNÆ** (τέχνη), æ, f. a device, artifice, 3 trick, shift, wile, fetch, reach, quirk, piece of craft or subtily. Plaut. and Terent.

**TECHNICŌS** (τεχνικός), a, um, adj. artistic, technical, acting according to art. Quintil.

**TECHNŌPÆGNIUM**, or **TECHNŌPÆGNŌN** (τεχνοπαγνιον), ii, n. a *Play of Art*, the name of a poem by *Ausonius*.

**TECMESSÆ**, æ, f. a daughter of *Teuthras*, and mistress of *Ajax*, the son of *Telaemon*. Horat.

**TECŌLITHŌS** (τηκόλιθος), i, m. a kind of stone said to dissolve the stone in the bladder. Plin.

**TĒCTĒ** (tectus), adv. covertly, closely, secretly, κρυφίως. Cic. dare. Id. *Tectius*. — ¶ Also, securely, cautiously. Cic.

**TĒCTŌNICŌS** (τεκτονικός), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to building, architectural. *Auson.* forma, the design or model of a building.

**TĒCTŌR** (tego), ðris, m. one that overlays 2 walls, floors, &c. with plaster, a plasterer or pargeter, κοβιάρης. Vitruv. So, also, perhaps, Cic. *Planc.* 25

**TACTORIOLUM** (dimin. of tectorium), i, 1 n. a little plaster, parget, or rough-cast. Cic.

**TACTORIUM**, i. n. See Tectorius, a, um.

**TACTORIUS** (tector), a, um, adj. that serves for or belongs to covering. Plaut. Panicula tectoria, h. e. reeds used for thatching roofs. — Hence, Tectorium, a cover, covering. Cato. — ¶ Also, that serves for covering, or overclaying ceilings, walls, floors, &c. Plin. atramentum. Hence, Cic. Opus tectorium, or, simply, Id. Tectorium, h. c. plaster, parget, stucco work, painting in fresco. Hence, Juvenal uses tectorium to denote a paste for the face. Hence, Pers. Picte tectoria linguæ, h. e. flattery, smooth words.

**TACTOSAGES**, um, or **TACTOSAGI**, orum, m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis. A colony of this people settled in Galatia in Asia.

**TACTULUM** (dimin. of tectum), i, n. a 3 little roof or building. Hieronym.

**TACTUM** (tego), i, n. the covering or roof of a house, ὀροφος. Cic. Sub tectum congerere, h. c. to bring under roof. — ¶ Also, the ceiling of a room or hall; also, a room. Cic. Tecta calata, laqueata. — ¶ Also, any covered place, as, for dwelling in. — Hence, n dwelling, house, building. Cic. Ager sine tecto. Id. Extra tectum. Id. Multis locis tectum quidem accipio, h. c. I do not accept of lodgings. Virg. Trivia tecta, h. e. temple. Id. Sibyllæ, h. c. antrium. Id. Dolos tecti, h. c. Labyrinthi. — Also, of animals, a den, lair. Virg. Tecta ferarum.

**TACTURA** (Id.), æ, f. an overlaying with 3 plaster. Pallad.

**TACTUS**, a, um, partic. from tego. — ¶ Adj. hidden, concealed, secret, cloaked. Cic. Sermo verbis tectus. Id. Cupiditas tector. — Also, of men, close, reserved, not frank or open. Cic. Tecti ad alienos esse possumus. Id. Alii tectiores. — ¶ Also, cautious, guarded. Cic. Te videri tectissimum. Id. Quis tector?

**TACUM**, h. e. cum te. See Tu.

**TED**, for **Tc**. Plaut. 3

**TEDA**, } See Tæda, &c.

**TEDIFER**, &c. }

**TEDIGNILOQUIDES**, m. a fictitious name 3 denoting te digna loquens. Plaut.

**TEGEA** (Τεγέα), æ, and **TEGEE** (Τεγέη), es, f. a town of Arcadia. — Hence, Tegeæus, or Tegeæus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tegea, Tegæan; also, Arcadum. Virg. Pan. Ovid. virgo, h. c. Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycæon. Id. aper, h. e. the Erymanthian wild-boar. Id. parens, h. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander, who is also called Tegeæa sacerdos. Id. domus, h. c. Evandri. Hence, Id. Met. 8, 317. Tegeæa, h. e. Atalanta of Arcadia. — ¶ Tegeætæ, arum, m. the inhabitants of Tegea. Cic. — ¶ Tēgēaticus, a, um, same as Tegeæus. Stat. — ¶ Tegeætis, idis, f. same as Tegeæa, Arcadian. Sil.

**TEGES** (tego), ōtis, f. a mat made of sedge, 2 rushes, &c. φορμός. Varr.

**TEGETICULA** (dimin. of teges), æ, f. a 2 small mat or rug, φορμίδιον. Varr.

**TEGILE** (tego), is, n. a covering. 3 Apul.

**TEGILLUM** (dimin. of tegulum), i, n. a 3 small covering; a kind of coarse cap or hood, κυλινθῆριον. Plaut.

**TEGIMEN**, and **TEGUMEN**, and **TEGLIMEN** (tego), inis, n. a covering. Cic. — Hence, figur. Plaut. Tegumentum ætati meæ, h. e. protection.

**TEGMEN**. See Tegimen.

**TEGMENTUM**, i, n. See Tegimentum.

**TEGŌ** (στέγω), is, texti, tectum, a. 3. to cover, καλύπτω, στέγω, σκεπάω. Liv. ædem, h. e. to cover with tiles. Cic. aliquem pallio. Virg. lumina somno, h. e. to shut, close. Hence, Tectus, a, um, covered. Cic. Animantium aliæ eois tectæ. Lin. Naves tectæ, h. e. covered, having decks. So, also, Cæs. scapha. — ¶ Also, to cover, hide, conceal, keep close or secret, cloak. Cic. aliquid mendacio. Id. Feræ latibulis se tegunt. Virg. se post cratera. Cæs. Miles nuro tectus. Ovid. Via tecta, h. e. a certain street in Rome — ¶ Also, to protect, defend. Cæs. aliquem. Id. salu-

tem. Id. corpus pallio. Liv. legatos ab ira, h. e. to protect against, &c. Tere. Tecto latere abscondere, h. e. with a whole skin, unhurt, safe. — ¶ Also, to surround. Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 26. — ¶ Also, to accompany, attend. Virg. Æn. 11, 12. — ¶ Also, to seek to cover or conceal. Virg. supplicia, h. e. wounds, &c. — ¶ See, also, Tectus, a, um.

**TEGŪLĀ** (tego), æ, f. a tile, κέραμος, πλίνθος. Cic. — The plural tegulæ frequently denotes a tiled roof. Cic. Per tegulas demittere. — Also, plates of invariable, copper, &c. for covering. Liv.

**TEGŪLUM** (tego), i, n. a covering, roof, 2 thatch. Plin.

**TEGŪMEN**, inis, n. See Tegimen.

**TEGUMENTUM**, i, n. See Tegimentum.

**TEIĀ**, æ, f. a certain girl. Propert.

**TEIŪS**, a, um. See Teos.

**TELĀ** (probably from texo, for texela), æ, f. a web, ιστός. Cic. Telam retexere. Id. Domus plena telarum. Ovid. Telas exercere, h. e. to weave. Figur. a web, for what one begins or undertakes. Cic. Ea tela textur. — ¶ Also, the warp, the threads into which the wool is woven. Virg. and Ovid. Percurrere telas. Virg. Licia telæ addere, h. e. to weave. — ¶ Also, a weaver's beam, warping-loom. Ovid. barbarica. — Also, a loom, the whole weaver's frame. Cato. jugalis. — ¶ Also, weaving. Terent. Lana ac tela victum quaritans. — Hence, wool. Virg. Putres telas.

**TELĀMŌN**, or **TELĀMŌ** (τελαμών, from 2 ταλάω, τλάω, fero), ōnis, m. a bearer, supporter. Hence, Telamones, images of men supporting any thing, as, corbels or cornices. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the name of an Argonaut, a son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. — Hence, Telamoniades, æ, m. the son of Telamon, h. e. Ajax. Ovid. — Telamoniūs, a, um, adj. Telamonian. Ovid. Telamoniūs, h. e. Ajax, the son of Telamon.

**TELĀNŌS** (une.), a, um, adj. Plin. 15, 19. ficus, h. e. a kind of figs.

**TELCHINES** (Τελχίνες), um, m. a Pelagian tribe on the island of Cycte, that went from thence to Cyprus, and at last to Rhodus. Ovid.

**TELEBŌÆ** (Τηλεβόαι), arum, m. a people of Acarnania and the adjoining countries; n part of them afterwards inhabited the island of Cyprus, near Italy. Virg.

**TELEGŌNŌS** (Τηλέγονος), i, m. a son of Ulysses by Circe. He went, when he was grown up, to see his father, whom he killed without knowing him. He went to Italy, and built Tusculum. Ovid. Telegoni mænia, or, Horat. juga, h. c. Tusculum. — Hence, Ovid. would have his amatory poems, which were the cause of his misfortunes, called Telegoni.

**TELĒMĀCHŌS** (Τηλέμαχος), i, m. a son of Ulysses by Penelope.

**TELEPHIŌN** (τηλέφρον), ii, n. a kind of herb resembling purslain (Sedum Telephium, L.). Plin. 27, 110.

**TELEPHŌS** (Τηλεφος), i, m. a son of Hercules, and king of Mysia. When he opposed the Grecians on their march to Troy, he was wounded by the spear of Achilles. According to the oracle, this wound could not be cured by any thing else than the same spear of Achilles. He therefore applied to Achilles, and Ulysses made a poultice for the wound from the rust of the spear, which cured the wound. — ¶ Also, a rival of Horac in poetry or in love, or in both. Horat.

**TELETA** (τελετή), æ, f. initiation, dedication, consecration. Apul.

**TELĒTHŪSĀ**, æ, f. the mother of Iphis, who was changed into a man. Ovid.

**TELETŌS** (Τελετός), i, m. one of the 3 Æons. Tertull.

**TELICĀRDĪŌS**, sc. lapis, a kind of precious stone of the color of a heart. Plin.

**TELGĒR** (telum & gero), era, erum, adj. 3 bearing darts or arrows, βελοφόρος. Senec. puer, h. e. Cupido.

**TELYNŌS** (τήλινος), a, um, adj. made of the plant telis. — Hence, Telinum, sc. unguentum, an ointment made of the plant telis and other ingredients. Plin.

**TELĒRRĪZŌS** (τελερρίζος), sc. lapis, a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 68.

**TELYS** (τήλις), is, f. the plant fenugreek

(Trigonella fœnum græcum, L.). Plin. 24, 120.

**TELLENÆ**, arum, f. a town of Latium. Liv.

**TELLUMŌ**, ōnis, m. the Earth, as a god 3 (as Tellus as a goddess). Varr. ap. Augustin. The u seems to be short, after the analogy of Lucumo.

**TELLORŪS**, i, in. same as Tellumo. Martian. Capell.

**TELLŪS** (unc.), ūris, f. the earth, the terrestrial globe. Cic. — Also, with regard to cultivation and bearing fruit, the earth, ground or soil, the surface of the earth. Ovid. sterilis. Horat. ingrata. Ovid. humida. — ¶ Also, with poets, land, country, district, territory. Virg. Gnossia. Ovid. Achiva. — Also, a country seat, estate, farm. Horat. — Also, people, nation. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the Earth, as a person and goddess. Cic. De ea re scriptum est, postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuneo, Telluri, diis cælestibus. Id. ædes Telluris. Propert. justa.

**TELLŪSTER** (tellus), stris, e, adj. that is 3 or dwells upon the earth, earthly, terrestrial. Martial. dii.

**TELMESSŌS**, or **TELMESSŌS** (Τελμησσός), or **TELMISSŌS**, or **TELMISSŌS** (Τελμισσός), i, f. or **TELMESSUM**, or **TELMISSUM**, , n. a town of Caria. — Also, a town of Lycia. — Hence, Cic. Telmesses, h. c. the inhabitants of Telmessus in Caria. — Telmessicus, or Telmessicus, or Telmissicus, or Telmissicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian. Liv. — Telmessis, same as Telmessic. Lucan. unda.

**TELO MARTIŪS**, a town of France, nov Toulon.

**TELŌNĀRIŌS** (telonium), ii, m. a toll- 3 gatherer, custom-house officer. Cod. Theod.

**TELŌNEUM**, i, or **TELŌNIUM** (τελωνεῖον), 3 or, τολώνιον), ii, n. a toll-booth or custom-house. Tertull.

**TELM** (from τηλός, not used, thrown to a distance, whence τήλε, τηλοῦ, in the distance), i, n. properly, a missile weapon, as a dart, javelin, &c. Afterwards, in general, any weapon with which one attacks an enemy, a sword, spear, &c. Tela are therefore weapons for attack, whilst arma are weapons for defence. Sallust. and Cic. — Hence, of missile weapons. Cæs. Tela mittere, or, Cic. conjicere. Virg. Telum contendit, h. e. a dart. Liv. Nubes telorum. Also, of a sling or sling-stone. Liv. 38, 29. — Also, of a weapon for cutting or thrusting, a sword, dagger, poniard, &c. Cic. Esse cum telo. Liv. Gladio per pectus transfigit; telo extracto, &c. Nepos. Telum, quod latebat, protulit. — So, also, of an axe or hatchet. Liv. Relicto in vulnere telo. — Also, of the castus. Virg. Æn. 5, 438. — Also, of the horn of a bull. Ovid. — ¶ Figur. a weapon, dart, any thing by which one is attacked or hurt, or by which one defends himself. Cic. Tela scelerum. Id. Fortunæ. Enn. ap. Cic. ad Div. 7, 16. Id. Erit telum acerrimum, h. e. weapon, defence. So, also, Liv. Isto telo (h. e. intercessionem), tutativum plebem, h. c. arms, defence. — Hence, the pleurisy is called telum. Seren. Sann. — Also, the beams of the sun are called tela diæ. Lucret. — Also, an aid, assistance. Cic. Amic. 17. Non mediocri telum ad res gerendas, &c.

**TEMENŌS** (Τέμενος), the name of a place near Syracuse, which belonged to this city. — Hence, Temenites, æ, m. of or belonging to Temenos. Cic. Apollo, h. e. a statue of Apollo in that place. — Temenitis, idis, f. a fountain in that place. Plin.

**TEMERĀRIE** (temerarius), adv. rashly, 3 temerariously. Cod. Just.

**TEMERĀRIŪS** (temere), a, um, adj. accidental, by chance. Plaut. Non temerarium est, h. e. it is not for nothing, it means something. — ¶ Also, imprudent, inconsiderate, rash, indiscreet, thoughtless, unadvised, hard-brained, fool-hardy, audacious, temerarious, ἀβουλος, ἀλογος. Cæs. homo. Ovid. amor. Id. querela. Nepos. ratio. Cic. partes animi. Id. Ea sunt temeraria. Cels. via, h. e. a dangerous remedy.

**TEMERĀTOR** (temero), ōris, m. a violator, 3 corrupter, ravisher, βεβηλωτήρ. Stat.

matris. *Cod. Just. legis.* — ¶ Also, same as *Falsarius. Pandect.*  
**TEMERE** (unc.), adv. *without reason, without cause, casually, by chance, at random, at a venture, inconsiderately, rashly, thoughtlessly, indiscreetly, unadvisedly, giddily, foolishly, εικῆ, ἀβούλως.* *Cic. Domus, quæ temere et nullo consilio administratur. Liv. Emissio temere pilo ictus. Cic. Oracula effutita temere. Sallust. Ne quid de se temere crederent. Cic. Non temere confirmo, or, Id. scribo, h. e. not without reason, not inconsiderately. Liv. Saxa temere jacentia, h. e. not carried there. Sueton. Temere conscius secretorum, h. e. that does not deserve to be intrusted with secrets. Id. Temere pugnare, h. e. not to fight with due circumspection.* — It is also joined with *forte, fortuito, inconsulte, &c.* *Cic. Forte, temere, casu fierent. Id. Temere aut fortuito. Id. Non fortuito nec temere. Id. Casu et temere. Id. Inconsulte ac temere. Cæs. Nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum.* — Hence, *Terent. Non temere est, h. e. it is not for nothing, there is some reason for it.* — ¶ Also, *without order, confusedly, here and there, carelessly. Liv. Argentum temere per vias disse. Horat. jacere.* — ¶ Also, *easily. Horat. Puer iram colligit ac ponit temere. Particularly, when it is joined with a negation, as, non, nullus, nunquam, &c.* *Cic. and Liv. Non temere, h. e. not easily. Nepos. Nullus dies temere interessit. Also, in a question. Terent. An temere quidquam — prætereat, &c. — Comparat. Teimerius. Acc.*  
**TEMERITAS** (temere), *âtis, f. chance, in things, events, &c.* *Cic. N. D. 2, 32. Nulla temeritas, sed ordo, h. e. no chance, but a fixed order. Id. Divin. 2, 41. Temeritas et casus.* — ¶ Also, *rashness, inconsiderateness, hastiness, unadvisedness, thoughtlessness, temerity, fool-hardiness, indiscretion, imprudence, ἀβουλία. Cic.*  
**TEMERITER**, adv. *for Temere. 3 Acc.*  
**TEMERITUDŌ** (temere), *inis, f. same as 3 Temeritas. Pacuv.*  
**TEMERŌ** (Id.), *as, a. 1. to violate, pollute, 2 profane, unhallow, defile, contaminate, βεβηλῶν. Virg. and Liv.*  
**TEMESA**, *æ*, and **TEMESE**, *es*, and **TEMSA**, or **TEMPSA**, *æ, f. a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii.* — Hence, *Temesæus, or Temesæus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Temesa. Ovid. and Stat. — Temesæus, or Temesæanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Temesa. Cic. incommodum. Liv. ager.*  
**TEMETUM** (unc.), *i, n. probably, any intoxicating drink, wine, mead, &c.* *Plaut. Nihil temeti allatum. Id. Carere temeto, h. e. to drink no wine.*  
**TEMNITES**, *æ, m. See Temnos.*  
**TEMNŌ** (τέμνω), *is, si, tum, a. 3. properly, 2 to cut in pieces. Hence, to disdain, to despise, contemn, slight, scorn, καταφρονέω. Horat. rem. Virg. divos.*  
**TEMŌ** (unc.), *ōnis, m. the pole or draught-tree of a chariot, ῥυμός. Virg. — Also, the pole of the constellation Charles's Wain. Ovid. — Also, the constellation Charles's Wain. Juvenal. — Also, in general, a wagon. Juvenal. — Also, the beam or tree of a plough. Virg. — ¶ Also, a pole. Colum. — ¶ Also, a sum of money paid in lieu of furnishing recruits. Cod. Theod. — Hence, *Temonarius, a, um, adj. relating to the payment of money in lieu of recruits. Cod. Just. onus. Id. Temonarius, h. e. one who collects this money.*  
**TEMPE** (τὰ Τέμπεα, -πῆ), *n. a pleasant part of Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows, and surrounded by the mountains Olympus, Ossa and Pelion. Horat. Tempe Thessala, or, Liv. Thessalica. — Hence, figur. any pleasant valley. Ovid. Heliconia. Virg. frigida. Stat. Theumesia. Ovid. Cycneia, same as Theumesia. Catull. Phthiotica, h. e. perhaps the same as Thessalica.*  
**TEMPERACŌLUM** (tempero), *i, n. same as 3 as Temperatura. Apul. ferri, h. e. a working.*  
**TEMPERAMENTUM** (Id.), *i, n. a means of tempering or moderating, a measure or proper disposition or quality, when one**

does not do too much or too little, a mean, medium, middle course. *Cic. Inventum est temperamentum. Plin. Paneg. in re, h. e. measure, moderation, a middle course.* — ¶ Also, *the proper or natural quality of a thing, when it has its proper measure, when it is not too great, not too cold, &c. due temperature or temperament. Colum. in terra. Justin. cæli, h. e. a temperate climate. Plin. Distat temperamento, h. e. quality, nature. Tacit. Orationem habuit meditato temperamento, h. e. with studied moderation.*  
**TEMPERANS** (Id.), *tis, adj. moderating himself, moderate, sober, temperate, forbearing, abstaining, σωφρων. Cic. homo. Liv. Temperantior a cupidine imperii. Cic. Homo temperantissimus. — Hence, temperate in one's manner of living or diet. Cic. — Also, with a genit. Terent. rei ac famæ, h. e. sparing or restraining himself.*  
**TEMPERANTER** (temperans), adv. *with moderation, moderately, temperately, μετρίως, σωφρόνως. Tacit. Cetera temperanter adjungit. Cic. Temperantius agere.*  
**TEMPERANTIA** (Id.), *æ, f. moderation, temperance, in one's desires and passions, and also in eating and drinking, σωφροσύνη. Cic. in præmittendis voluptatibus. Id. in victu. — ¶ Moderatio, moderation, temperance, especially in a moral sense, self-control, for which, also, Modestia sometimes stands; Temperantia, calmness or evenness of spirit; Continentia, continence, the bridling of unlawful desires; Absteminitas, in the golden age, abstinence from another's property, strict integrity; in the silver age, also, temperance in eating and drinking; Innocentia, disinterestedness.*  
**TEMPERATE** (temperatus), adv. *with moderation, moderately, temperately, μετρίως. Cic. agere. Vitruv. Caloris temperate habent. Cic. Temperatius scribere. Augustin. Temperatissime.*  
**TEMPERATIŌ** (tempero), *ōnis, f. a moderating. Cic. vitii, h. e. a correcting. Id. juris. — ¶ Also, due temperature, temperate quality. Cic. cæli. Id. caloris. — ¶ Also, a proper tempering or mixing of several parts or ingredients. Cic. æris (Corinthii). Id. corporum, h. e. a wholesome influence of the air upon the body, when the former is neither too warm nor too cold. — Hence, a proper regulation, order or organization. Cic. corporis. Id. mensium. Id. juris, civitatis, reipublicæ. — Hence, also, for the organ. Cic. Sol mens mundi et temperatio.*  
**TEMPERATIVŌS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. temperative, palliative. Cæc. Aarcl.*  
**TEMPERATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. one that uses any thing in proper measure, or that moderates or governs. Cic. varietatis. Senec. voluptatis. — ¶ Also, a maker, manufacturer. Martial. armorum.*  
**TEMPERATURĀ** (Id.), *æ, f. a tempering 2 or mixing in due proportion; temperance, temperament; proper condition. Varr. cæli, h. e. the temperature of the air, climate. Senec. corporis, h. e. the state, temper or constitution of the body. Plin. ferri.*  
**TEMPERATŪS**, *a, um, particip. from tempero. — ¶ Adj. brought into due proportion, keeping proper measure, temperate, moderate, abstaining; set, sober, steady, grave. Cic. homo. Id. mores. Cæc. in Cic. Ep. Homo temperator in victoria. Cic. Homo temperatissimus. Id. Oratio temperator. So, also, Suet. Temperatum genus dicendi, h. e. sober, plain, simple. Liv. Animus temperatus virtutibus, h. e. cultivated. Cic. Mens temperata ab insolenti lætitia, h. e. refraining from. — ¶ Also, duly constituted or prepared, of a proper quality. Cato. prela, h. e. properly equipped, ready for working. — ¶ Also, temperate, mild, neither too hot nor too cold. Vitruv. regiones cæli. Colum. annus. Cæs. Loca temperiora.*  
**TEMPERI**, adv. *in proper time, seasonably. See Tempus.*  
**TEMPERIES** (tempero), *ei, f. a tempering, 2 mixing of different things in due proportion, ἐνκρασία. Ovid. Temperiem sumpsero humorque calorque. Plin. aqua-*

lis omnium. — ¶ Also, *temperateness in heat or cold, a middle temperature. Ovid. cæli, or, simply, Id. Temperies, h. e. a temperate climate. Ovid. aquarum, h. e. due temperature, when the water is neither too hot nor too cold. — ¶ Also, moderation, temperance. Claudian.*  
**TEMPERŌ** (tempus), *as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. properly, to appoint a measure or to set bounds to a thing. — Hence, INTRANS. to observe proper measure, to be temperate or moderate, moderate or restrain one's self. Plaut. in amore. Liv. in mulcta. — Also, with a dat. following, to moderate, restrain. Cæs. sibi. Sallust. victoriæ. Liv. linguæ. Id. oculis, h. e. to refrain from looking at. Curt. oculis, h. e. to refrain from weeping. Liv. iræ. Id. lætitiæ. Id. risu. Non temperare sibi is also followed by quin, quo minus, or ne. Cæs. Neque sibi temperatos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent. Plin. Ep. Indignationem, non possum mihi temperare, que minus apud te effundam. And Sueton. Non temperare (without sibi), quin &c. Also, Temperare, with a or an infinit. following, to abstain, forbear, refrain from. Cæs. ab injuria. Virg. a lacrimis. Liv. Fidem dedit, ab his sacris se temperaturum. (Se, in this passage, is the accusat. of the subject.) Plaut. Temperant dormire. Cic. e poetæ. Puerum temperat tollere. Also, to spare. Cic. sociis. Id. hostibus superatis. Liv. templis. — ¶ TRANS. to put into proper measure, bring into due proportion, mingle in due proportion, mix, temper. Cic. acuta cuin gravibus. Ovid. herlas. Plin. acetum melle. Virg. scatebris arentia arva, h. e. to water. Calp. 2, 42. pira malo, h. e. to engraft. Hence, of drinks, to prepare by mixing, to pour in, fill. Horat. poculum. Suet. venenum. Also, absolutely. Horat. Illic prignis mulier temperat innocens, h. e. mixes, prepares the drink. — ¶ Also, to prepare duly, prepare, make. Plin. ferrum. Id. unguentum. — Hence, in general, to regulate, order. Cic. republicam legibus. Plin. Sol annum temperat. — Also, to rule, govern, manage. Horat. Jupiter res hominum ac deorum temperat. Id. ora frenis. Ovid. ratem. — ¶ Also, to mitigate, soften, mollify, temper, alloy. Cic. calores solis. Id. victorian. Horat. Od. 4, 12, 1. mare, h. e. to calm. Plin. solem umbra. Suet. annonam macelli, h. e. to fix a moderate price of provisions. — ¶ Plaut. Temperint, for temperent. — ¶ See, also, Temperatus, a, um.*  
**TEMPESTAS** (Id.), *âtis, f. time, but usually, to denote a certain space or point of time, a period, season. Terent. Ea tempestate, h. e. at that time. Sallust. Multis tempestatibus, h. e. this long while. Id. In paucis tempestatibus, h. e. in a short time. (Tempestatas, in this sense of space of time, period, season, is frequent in Sallust. and Liv., but does not occur at all in Cic.) — ¶ Also, weather, good or bad. Cic. bona. Id. certa. Id. perfrigida. Hence, it frequently denotes bad weather, stormy, rough, or boisterous weather, a storm, tempest. Cic. Immoderate tempestatas. Id. Si tempestatas nocuerit, h. e. a storm, boisterous weather. — Hence, figur. a storm, tempest, &c. for calamity, misfortune, danger. &c. Cic. invidiæ. Nepos. periculi. Id. Tempestatem evitare. Thus the pestilence is called by Val. Max. Tempestatas. Also, Verres is called by Cic. Sicinlorum tempestatas. So, of Clodius. Id. Turbo ac tempestatas pacis, h. e. disturber. A glutton is called by Horat. Tempestatas macelli. So, also, of the people who often vote in the comitia contrary to expectation, and suddenly change their mind and inclination. Cic. Mur. 17. Tempestatas comitiorum. — Also, figur. a storm, for great number. Virg. telorum. Cic. querelarum.*  
**TEMPESTIVĒ** (tempestitivus), adv. *in season, in due season, in good or proper time, seasonably, opportunely, ὀπίστω, ἐνκαιρῶς. Cic. — ¶ Also, suitably, properly. Suet. versibus uti Horat. Tempestitivus.*  
**TEMPESTIVITAS** (Id.), *âtis, f. ac proper*

time or season for doing any thing, seasonableness, ὥραϊός, εὐκαίρια. Cic. and Plin. — ¶ Also, proper state or condition. Plin. stomachi.

TEMPESTIVO, adv. in season. See Tempestivus.

TEMPESTIVUS (tempestatas), a, um, adj. done at the proper time or season, seasonable, growing at the proper time, done or happening in due time, ripe, καίριος, εὐκαίριος. Cic. maturitas. Id. fructus. Horat. Puella tempestita viro, or, simply, Id. Puella tempestita, h. e. marriageable. — Hence, Tempestitivus, h. e. a right, convenient, or proper time. Plaut. Tempestitivum est. Horat. Tempestitivo, h. e. at the right or proper time, in season. Cic. Multa mihi ad mortem tempestitiva fuere, h. e. many seasonable periods for death. — Hence, Tempestitivus, suited to time and circumstances, fit, suitable, proper, convenient. Cic. Etesiae. Liv. oratio. Cic. Nondum tempestitivo ad navigandum mari. Ovid. Veniet narratibus hora tempestitiva meis. — Plin. homo, h. e. strong, vigorous, healthy. — ¶ Also, that happens before its usual time, or before other things, soon growing or taking place. Gell. sementes. Hence, Cic. convivium, h. e. an entertainment commencing before the usual time of dining, a banquet, &c. Quintil. decl. Convivia tempestitiviora.

TEMPESTUOSUS (id.), a, um, adj. tempestuous, stormy, Σοελλώδης. Figur. Sidon.

TEMPLATIM (templum), adv. h. e. per temple. Tertull.

TEMPLUM (for templum, as dimin. of tempus, from τέμνω, τέμνω, τέμνω, to cut off), i, n. properly, any thing cut off, a district or space cut off or separated. — ¶ Hence, the space on the heavens and on the earth which an augur marked out with his staff (lituus), in order to observe the flight of birds within this space. Varr. Templum effari, concipere. — Hence, any prospect which one has at once before his eyes, field of view. Cic. Deus, cuius hoc templum est omne, quod conspicis (where the whole universe is meant). Hence, Plaut. Templa Ncptunia, h. e. the sea. — Also, any place commanding a prospect, a height, eminence, elevation. Ovid. Templa Parnasia, h. e. the mount Parnassus. — ¶ Also, a piece of ground consecrated to a god, a fanum; and afterwards, a temple. Cic. Herculis. Also, poetically, Enn. and Terent. Templa coeli, h. e. the lofty cope of heaven, which is a periphrastical expression for the heavens. Cic. Nonne adspicis, quæ in templa veneris? h. e. sacred regions. So, also, Enn. ap. Cic. Acherusia templa Orci, h. e. the infernal regions. — Hence, any sacred place, as, an asylum. Liv. 2, 1. Also, a chapel dedicated to a deceased person. Virg. Æn. 4, 457. Also, the senate-house, because it was consecrated by an augur. Cic. Curia, templum publici consilii. Also, the rostra. Cic. Templo a collega occupato. — Also, figur. the inmost part. Lucret. Templa mentis. Id. linguæ. — ¶ Templa, as a dimin. of tempora, the temples on the head, denotes also, cross-pieces laid on the rafters of the roof, which support the assere. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a tent, or, a general's tent. Flor. 2, 12. But the reading in this passage is doubtful. — ¶ Also, time. Hence, Cic. Extemplo, or ex templo, or, Plaut. Extempulo, h. e. immediately, forthwith.

TEMPORALIS (tempus), e, adj. relating to time, lasting only for a time, temporal, ἐπίκαιρος, ἔγχρονος. Senec. causa. Quintil. Πάθος temporale esse. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the temples, temporal. Veget. venæ.

TEMPORALITAS (temporalis), âtis, f. temporality, duration of the present time, world, fashion. Tertull.

TEMPORALITER (id.), adv. for a time, temporarily. Tertull.

TEMPORARIUS (tempus), a, um, adj. fit or proper for the time, complying with or adapting himself in time and circumstances. Nepos. liberalitas, continuing only for a time, lasting but for a season, temporary, not permanent, ἔγχρονος. Plin. mors. Id. Cuculus ales temporarius,

h. e. a bird of passage. Id. euripus, h. e. made for a short time only. Id. incrementum, h. e. temporary, from time to time.

TEMPORATIM (id.), adv. from time to 3 time, according to time. Tertull.

TEMPORI, adv. in time, &c. See Tempus.

TEMPORŌ, as, a. l. for Temporo. Tertull.

TEMPSA, TEMPSANŪS. See Temesa.

TEMPUS (from τέμνω, τέμνω, to cut off), ōris, n. properly, any thing cut off. — Hence, a part of the heavens cut off, as it were, by the sun from hour to hour. — Hence, time, as determined by the course of the sun. Hence, time, a part of time. Cic. Extremum tempus diei. Id. Matutina tempora, h. e. early hours. Cæs. Tempus anni. Also, in general, a season. Sallust. Sævitia temporis, h. e. of winter. Liv. Inter omne tempus, h. e. during the whole time. Cic. Hoc tempore, h. e. at this time. Id. Omni tempore. Id. In tempus præsens, h. e. now, for the present. Cæs. Ad hoc tempus, h. e. until now, until this time. Ex tempore, immediately, without preparation, premeditation or previous study; as, Cic. dicere. Ovid. In tempus, or, Cic. Ad tempus, h. e. for a time. — ¶ Also, time, a certain period or space of time. Cic. Abiit illud tempus. Id. Ad tuum tempus, h. e. until your time, your consulate. Id. Ex quo tempore, h. e. since, &c. Id. Per idem tempus, h. e. at the same time. Id. Id temporis, for eo tempore. Also, with a gerund in di; as, Cic. Tempus expostulandi. Instead of this, the infinit. is sometimes used; as, Cic. dicere. Nepos. facere finem. Also, with an accus. and infin. following; as, Cic. Tempus est, jam hinc abire me. — ¶ Also, time in general, as a whole. Cic. Tempus ponere in re, h. e. to spend or bestow upon. Ovid. Tempore, h. e. in time, in course of time. Cic. In omne tempus, h. e. forever, always, perpetually. — ¶ Also, a seasonable or convenient time, opportunity, occasion. Cic. Tempus amittere. Id. habere. Nepos. Tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit. Hence, Cic. Ad tempus, h. e. in time, seasonably, at the time appointed, in proper time. Id. Ante tempus, h. e. before the proper or usual time. Plaut. Post tempus, h. e. too late. Id. Per tempus, or, Terent. In tempore, or, Cic. Suo tempore, or, Ovid. Tempore, h. e. in time, in good time, in due-season, seasonably, opportunely. Instead of this tempore, we find more frequently the ablative tempori or temperi, which does not occur in any other signification than this, viz. in time, in good time, in season, seasonably, opportunely. Plaut. and Cic. Comparat. Tempcrius, snoner. Cic. Comparat. Tempcrius. Nep. fragm. and Colam. — ¶ Also, the circumstances of time, the time or times as we find them. Cic. Tempori servire, h. e. to accommodate me's self or submit to the times, suit one's self to circumstances. Id. Orationes sunt temporum, h. e. accommodate themselves to circumstances. Id. In hoc tempore, h. e. under present circumstances (in which sense hoc tempore cannot be used). Id. Ex tempore, or, Cæs. Pro tempore, or, Cic. Ad tempus, h. e. according to circumstances. — Also, the state, condition or circumstances of a thing or person. Cic. reipublicæ. Particularly, dangerous, distressful, calamitous, unfortunate circumstances, when it may frequently be rendered danger, difficulty, exigency, need, want, misfortune, calamity, distressful situation, &c. Cic. Meum tempus amicum temporibus transmittendum, h. e. exigencies, critical circumstances (lawsuits). Thus Cicero calls his exile tempus, and tempora; as, Cic. Sext. 58. Tempori meo deferunt. Id. ad Div. 1, 9. Scripsi de temporibus meis, h. e. of my misfortunes, how I was driven into exile and recolled. — ¶ Also, the time required for the pronunciation of a syllable or word, quantity. Horat. and Quintil. — ¶ Also, in grammar, a tense. — ¶ Also, a quarter of the heavens. Varr. meridianum, h. e. the south. — ¶ Also, the temple of the head. Vitruv. Capitis tempus dextrum. Virg. Utrumque tempus. More frequent is the plural tempo-

ra, the temples, τὰ καίρια, properly the places where wounds are mortal. Virg., Horat. and Plin. Hence, with poets, the whole face, countenance. Propert. Or, the whole head. Catull. and Propert. — ¶ In tempore, at the right moment: Hoc tempore, at this moment: In hoc tempore, in these unfavorable moments or times: Hac tempestate, in this period.

TEMPYRA, ōrum, n. a town of Thrace.

TEMSEA, TEMSANŪS. See Temesa.

TEMULENTER (temulentus), adv. drunk- 2 enly, μεθύσαμένως. Colum.

TEMULENTIA (id.), æ, f. drunkenness, 2 inebriation, intoxication, μέθυσμα. Plin.

TEMULENTUS (temetum), a, um, adj. drunk, drunken, given to wine, inebriated, intoxicated, sottish, μέθυστος. Cic. vox. Sidon. Temulentior?

TEN, h. e. te ne? Plaut.

TENACIA (tenax), æ, f. perseverance, oi- 3 stinacy. Enn.

TENACITAS (id.), âtis, f. a holding fast, tenacity, tenaciousness, γλισχρότης. Cic. Unguim tenacitate arripuit, h. e. seize it with their tenacious claws. — Hence, parsimony, covetousness, avarice, niggardliness. Liv.

TENACITER (id.), adv. by holding fast. 3 Ovid. premere. — ¶ Also, closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, συνοχηδόν. Macrobr. vincire. Val. Maz. Tenacius. — ¶ Also, perseveringly, obstinately, incessantly. Ovid. urgere. Apul. Tenacissime.

TENACULUM (teneo), i, n. a tie, instru- 3 ment for holding or holding back. Terentian. Maur.

TENAX (id.), âcis, adj. holding fast, apt to hold fast, having the power or faculty of holding fast, holding back, tenacious, γλισχρος. Virg. forcipes. Id. vinculum, h. e. binding tight. Horat. Tenax gramen, h. e. holding fast him who lies upon it, inducing him by its pleasantness to remain on it (others explain it dense). Curt. Tenacissimum sabulum, h. e. holding the foot of the wanderer fast, as it were, and preventing him from walking quickly. Quintil. Memoria tenacissima, h. e. most retentive. Also, with a genit. Quintil. Tenacissimi sumus eorum, quæ rudibus annis percipiunt. Plin. Cutis tenacior capilli. — Hence, Tenaces, things that hold, as, bands, pedicles of fruit, &c. Pallad. — ¶ Also, viscid, clammy, tough. Virg. cera. Plin. Ep. Solum tenacissimum. — ¶ Also, fast, firm, immovable, constant, steadfast. Ovid. complexus. Id. passus. Id. fides. — ¶ Also, steadfast, persevering, persisting in, in a good and a bad sense. Horat. Tenax propositi. Colum. sui juris. Sæton. Quo tenaciores armorum essent, h. e. in order that they might be more eager to keep their arms. Hence, obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious. Ovid. ira. Liv. equus, h. e. stubborn, unmanageable, insensible to the bit, hard-mouthed. — ¶ Also, sparing, parsimonious, niggardly, stingy, sordid, covetous, griping, keeping back. Cic. pater. Id. Restrictos et tenaces fuisse. Hence, of the infernal regions. Senec. regnum.

TENCHTERI, or TENCTERI, ōrum, m. a people of Germany living on the Rhine. Cæs.

TENDICŪLA (tendo), æ, f. a snare, gin, 1 springe, ταιίδιον. Cic. literarum, h. e. sophistical interpretation of the laws, &c. with a view to trick or deceive, a quirk.

TENDŌ (allied to tēivō), is, tētēndi, tem- sum and tentum, a, and n. 3. — I

TRANSITIVE. to stretch, stretch out, extend, distend, tēivō. Colum. Nerv tenduntur. Cæs. manus ad aliquem or alicui. Id. manus ad cælum, h. e. to lift up. Virg. arcum, h. e. to stretch, bend. Horat. sagittas arcu, h. e. to shoot. Id. barbiton, h. e. to string the lyre. Virg. Tendunt vela Noti, h. e. small the sails. So, also, to lay snares, spread nets or toils. Terent. rete. Cic. plagas. And, figur. Sallust. insidias alicui. Propert. retia alicui. — Also, figur. to extend. Claudian. Spes longo tendit præcordia voto. Horat. noctem sermone, h. e. to pass, spend. — Also, of tents, to spread or pitch. Cæs. prætorium. Also, ab-



solutely, to be in tents, be encamped. (See below.) — ¶ Also, to turn, direct, shape one's course towards. Propert. *lintea (h. e. vela) ad portus Pharios, h. e. to sail to.* Virg. *oculos pariter telumque.* Ovid. *Tende lora sinistra, h. e. drive or guide to the left.* So, also, Virg. *iter ad naves.* Auct. B. Afric. *iter in Hispaniam.* Liv. *cursum aliquo.* Also, absolutely, to go or travel towards. (See below.) Also, in the passive. Sil. *Ad finem cœli medio tenduntur ab orbe squalentes campi, h. e. extend.* — ¶ Also, to give, present, offer, hold out. Cic. *Opem alicui porrigere et tendere.* Virg. *munera.* Sil. *honorem.* — ¶ Also, to exert, strain. Stat. *animum.* Quintil. *Vox tensor.* Hence, absolutely, to exert one's self. (See below.) — ¶ Also, to endeavor to effectuate or carry into execution. Liv. *Quod summa vi ut tenderent, mandaverat.* — II. INTRANS. to be in tents, to be encamped. Cæs. and Liv. — Also, to stand in battle-array. Auct. B. Afric. 17. — ¶ Also, to go, travel, run, sail, take his way, shape his course to a place. Cic. *Venissimam.* Liv. *in castra.* Plin. *Ep. ad aliquem.* Liv. *in adversum ventum, h. e. to steer.* Also, of inanimate things. Plin. *Levia tendunt in sublime.* Liv. *In diversum senteritiæ tendebant, h. e. were opposed to each other, differed.* — Hence, figur. to extend or reach to or towards. Virg. *Via tendit sub mœnia.* Plin. *Gula tendit ad stomachum.* Id. *Taurus mons ad occasum tendens.* — Also, to aim at, have in view, design, intend. Terent. *ad iurgium.* Cic. *ad reliqua alacri animo.* Tacit. *Effectis, in quæ tendi.* — Also, to be inclined to any thing, to favor, have a desire for any thing. Ovid. *ad eloquium.* Liv. *ad Carthaginienses, h. e. to interest himself for, to favor.* — ¶ Also, to exert one's self, take pains, endeavor, strive, struggle, contend. Liv. *ad sua consilia, h. e. to endeavor to gain his ends.* Quintil. *ad majora.* Liv. *Tetendit, ut liceret.* Also, with an infinit. following. Liv. *prævenire.* Horat. *Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum.* — Hence, to fight, contend. Sallust. *magna vi.* Virg. *vasto certamine.* — Also, to contend with words, endeavor to maintain. Cic. *Quid tendit? h. e. what does he mean by it? Also, to answer, reply.* Virg. *Nihil illi tendere contra.* — Also, to oppose, resist, withstand. Liv. *adversus rem.* Id. *Haud sane tendere.* Id. *Quum adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios.* Tacit. *Si contra tenderet.* — ¶ The participle is *tensus*, and *intus*, a, um. Quintil. *Collum tensum.* Horat. *Tensa ubera.* Ovid. *Tentum cornu (h. e. arcus).* Comparat. *Tensor.* Quintil. Hence, *Catull.* *Tentum, for mentula.*

**TENDŌR** (tendo), ōris, m. a stretching out, 3 tension, τένειν. Apul. *faucium.*

**TENEBELLÆ** (dimin. of tenebræ); ārum, 3 f. darkness. Claud. *Mamert.*

**TENEBRÆ** (unc.), ārum, f. darkness, σκοτος. Cic. *Nos autem tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantæ quondam eruptione Ætnæorum ignium finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur.* Id. *Tetris tenebris, h. e. in horrid darkness.* Hence, the darkness of night, night. Cic. *Redii luce, non tenebris, h. e. by day, not by night.* Nep. *Tenebris obortis, h. e. when it was become dark or night.* Liv. *Primis tenebris, h. e. initio noctis.* — ¶ Hence, darkness which spreads before one who is about to swoon, when it becomes dark before his eyes. Virg. — ¶ Also, blindness. Ovid. — Hence, figur. blindness, ignorance, stupidity. Cic. *Pis. 26.* O tenebræ, h. e. O blindness! O you blind, stupid fellow! — ¶ Also, obscurity in which any things or persons are, or which is in things or words. Cic. *Arch. 6.* In tenebris jacere, h. e. to be unknown. Cic. *Familiam e tenebris in lucem evocavit, h. e. from low circumstances.* Id. *Tenebras rebus obducere or offundere, h. e. to render obscure or unintelligible.* — ¶ Also, of a dark place, darkness, obscurity, gloom. Cic. *lustrorum.* Virg. *memorum.* Hence, a dark house, obscure hole, mean dwelling. Martial.

**Grylli.** Hence, of a prison. Sallust. *Clausi in tenebris.* Also, the infernal regions. Senec. *Tenebrarum potens.* Virg. *Stygia.* Id. *Reddi tenebris.* — ¶ Also, figur. confusion, calamities, disturbances, as, of a state. Cic. (or Pseudo-Cic.) *Dom. 10.* — ¶ Also, figur. mist or dust which one raises before the eyes of another. Plaut. *Tenebras alicui cedere.* — In Apul. and in Lamprid.

**TENEBRĀRIŪS** (tenebræ), a, um, adj. 3 obscure, unknown. Vopisc. *homo, h. e. u mean, obscure, unknown fellow, or, a cunning, malicious one who shuns the light, or, a giddy-brained fellow.*

**TENEBRĀTIŪS** (tenebro), ōnis, f. a darkening, clouding, σκδρωμα. Cæl. *Aurel.*

**TENEBRĒSCŪS** (tenebræ), is, n. 3. to be 3 come dark. Augustin.

**TENEBRICŪS** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to grow or become dark. Tertull.

**TENEBRICŪSITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. dark- 3 ness, dimness. Cæl. *Aurel.*

**TENEBRICŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of darkness, that is in darkness, dark, gloomy, obscure, σκορώδης. (In Cic. always figur. and usually of things which shame or forbearance leads us to hide). Cic. *popina.* Id. *libidines.* Id. *Tenebricosissimum tempus ætatis, h. e. unknown.* — Hence, darkened. Cic. *sensus.* — ¶ *Tenebricosus* is much stronger (and has a far more hateful meaning) than *obscurus*; for while the latter denotes something of no value, of no account, of which no one takes notice, the former refers to something positively bad, which seeks the darkness that it may hide itself.

**TENEBRICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. dark, ob- 3 scure. Cic. e *Sophocle. plaga.* Tertull. *vestis.*

**TENEBRĪŪS** (Id.), ōnis, m. one who shuns 3 the light; also, a cheat, or, as a term of reproach, a worthless fellow. Varr.

**TENEBRŪS** (Id.), as, a. 1. to darken. 3 Lactant.

**TENEBRŪSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 darkness, obscure, dark, gloomy, σκορεινός. Virg. *palus.* Ovid. *sedes, h. e. the infernal regions.* Tertull. *Carcer tenebrosior.* Prudent. *cor, h. e. darkened.* Cod. *Just. Error tenebrosissimus.*

**TENEDŌS**, or **TENEDŪS** (Τένεδος), i, f. an island of the Ægean sea, near Troy, called after king Tenes, who was worshiped there. — Hence, *Tenedius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tenedos. Cic. *securis (proverbial of great severity, because king Tenes, from his great love of justice, used to place an executioner with his axe behind an accuser, in order to punish him, if it should be found that he had accused an innocent person).* Id. *Tenedii, h. e. the inhabitants of Tenedos.*

**TENELLŪS** (dimin. of tenellus), a, 3 um, adj. very tender or delicate. Catull.

**TENELLŪS** (dimin. of tener), a, um, 2 adj. tender, delicate, ἀπαλώτερος. Plaut.

**TENĒS** (tendo), es, tenūi, tentum, a. and n. 2. as if to be stretched, keep on the stretch. Hence, — I. INTRANS. to hold, h. e. to be. Liv. *Statio paucorum tenebat.* — ¶ Also, to hold, last, continue. Liv. *Imber per totam noctem tenuit.* Id. *Prælium a prima luce usque ad noctem tenuit.* Id. *Fama tenet, h. e. there is still a report, a report prevails, there is a tradition.* Quintil. *Consuetudo tenuit, ut, &c. h. e. it has hitherto been a custom, a custom has obtained.* — ¶ Also, to hold, stop. Plaut. *Tene, tene, h. e. stop! stop! to a person running.* — Hence, to abstain or refrain from. Plaut. *Omnes tenerent credere, h. e. should be on their guard against lending money.* Cic. *Ego teneo ab accusando.* — ¶ Also, to take root, take hold. Colum. *Vitis tenuit.* — ¶ Also, in navigation, to hold fer, make for, steer towards. Ovid. *Diam tene.* Liv. *ad Mendin.* — II. TRANSITIVE. to hold, hold fast, keep, have. Cic. *aliquid in manu, or, Ovid. manu.* Hence, *Manu tenens, by one's hand*; as, Sallust. *aliquem in senatum perducere.* Cic. *Tener radicem ore.* Terent. *flabellum.* Cic. *gubernacula reipublicæ.* Id. *Teneo te, h. e. I have you, have you fast.* Pandect. *Teneri solo, h. e. coherere cum terra.* Figur. Liv. *Tenere vestigia alicujus,*

*h. e. to follow close in the footsteps of, trace the footsteps of, to pursue.* Cic. and Cæs. *aliquid memoria, h. e. to recollect, remember, keep in mind, retain in one's memory.* Cic. *Tenere animo, or, simply, Terent. and Cic. Tenere, h. e. to know, and sometimes, also, to understand, comprehend.* — ¶ Also, to keep. Se tenere, to be. Liv. *Quietum se tenere, h. e. to be quiet.* Cæs. and Liv. *se castri.* Nepos. *se domi.* Liv. *Se tenere in æterno servitio, h. e. to remain in.* — ¶ Also, to observe, keep. Cic. *fidem.* Id. *ordinem.* Id. *Tenendum est, quod promiseris.* Liv. 1, 28. *silentium, h. e. to be silent, keep silence.* Also, to retain. Cic. *consuetudinem.* Id. *peccantiam, h. e. to keep.* — ¶ Also, to hold, detain, keep back. Cic. *aliquem.* Id. *Non tenebo te pluribus.* Hence, *Teneri, to be detained, to be obliged to stay.* Cic. *septimum jam diem Corcyra.* — ¶ Also, to hold, maintain, keep possession of, defend. Cæs. *locum, h. e. to maintain the ground, remain there.* Virg. *Capitolia, h. e. to keep possession of, defend.* — ¶ Also, to bind, oblige, engage. Liv. *populum pace.* Cic. *Ieges enim non tenent.* Id. *Teneri lege, h. e. to be bound by a law, to be obliged to observe it.* So, also, Id. *promisso.* Liv. *federe.* Cic. *pœna, h. e. to have incurred a penalty.* — Hence, figur. to possess, incite, move, affect, seize. Cic. *Quæ te privatas mentis tenet? Id. Spes me tenet, h. e. I have great hope, I am in hopes.* Id. *Desiderio rei teneri.* Id. *Nulla me cupiditas tenuit.* — Also, to captivate, charm, amuse, engage, delight, feast, attract, please, entertain, occupy in a pleasant manner. Cic. *Pueri ludis tenentur, h. e. amuse themselves.* Id. *Oculi pictura tenentur.* Virg. *vacuas mentes carmine.* — Also, to convict, to catch, as it were, in the act. Cic. *in manifesto peccato.* Id. *Dolum tum teneri, h. e. to be convicted, caught, detected, consequently, to be considered as punishable.* Cic. *Crimen tenebitur argumento.* Also, with a genit. Pandect. *Teneri furti.* Cic. *cupiditatis.* — ¶ Also, to keep in, shut up. Virg. *pecus.* Figur. Cæs. *aliquem in officio, h. e. to retain.* — Also, to keep off or back. Ovid. *manus ab aliquo.* — ¶ Also, to keep back, stop, check, curb, refrain, restrain, abstain. Cels. *ventrem, h. e. to bind, make costive.* Virg. *os, h. e. to hold his tongue, be silent.* Cic. *dolorem.* Id. *iracundiam.* Id. *lacrimas.* Id. *risum, h. e. to refrain from laughing.* Liv. *aliquem metu.* Cic. *Vi or servitute oppressum tenere aliquem, h. e. to keep in bondage, keep under the yoke, keep in oppression.* Hence, *Se tenere, to keep himself, to abstain or refrain from*; as, Cic. *Nec se tenuit, quin librum ederet.* Id. *Teneri non potui, quin tibi declararem.* — Hence, to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal. Cic. *Or. 2, 54.* — ¶ Also, to maintain, affirm, assert, give out for certain, defend. Cic. *aliquid arcte.* — Also, to prevent, carry a point, effectuate. Cic. *Si recte conclusi, teneo, h. e. I am right.* Liv. *Tenuerunt patres, ut consul crearetur.* Id. *Plebs tenuit, ne, &c.* Also, with an accusat. to preserve, cause any thing not to be lost. Cic. *non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos.* Id. *leges suas.* Cæs. *propositum, h. e. to gain his end.* Cic. *causam, h. e. to gain.* So, also, Horat. *Quo causæ teste tenentur.* — ¶ Also, to keep on, to continue, not to swerve from. Cic. and Cæs. *cursum, h. e. to keep in the track or course, not to depart from.* Plin. *Ep. Rectum cursum, recta gubernacula in periculum tenet, h. e. steers straight into danger.* — Also, to cause any thing to remain in its condition, not to be destroyed or to go to ruin, to preserve from destruction. Cic. *Terra tenetur nutu suo.* — Also, to support, maintain, nourish. Cic. *Tribus rebus vita tenetur.* — Also, to gain, obtain, reach, get to. Liv. *regnum virtute.* Cic. *portum.* Liv. *montem.* — Also, to touch. Cic. *terram.* — ¶ Also, to contain, comprehend, comprise. Cic. *Ut homines deorum agnatione teneantur, h. e. belong to.* Id. *Causæ, quæ familiaritate tenentur, h. e.*

consist in. — ¶ Also, to occupy, possess, have in one's power or possession, hold, have. *Liv. loca. Cæs. colles præsiidis, h. e. to occupy. Virg. Tutta tenere, h. e. to be in safety. Cic. provinciam. Id. reipublicam. Id. Att. 2, 13. Qui tenent, sc. reipublicam. Id. centurias equitum. Id. iudicia. Liv. Tenente omnia equitatu, h. e. was every where.* — ¶ Also, for *Tendo*, to turn or direct to or towards. *Ovid. oculos in se. Virg. oculos sub astra.* — ¶ Also, to take. *Cic. Id. quod erat, tenebant. Id. Primum illud tenebo, h. e. take, assume, cite.* — ¶ The perfect *tetini* occurs also. *Aec. Tetinerit.* — The participle *tentus, a, wa,* is rare. *Ammian. and Pandect.*

**TENER** (teneo), *era, erum*, adj. that easily retains an impression made upon it, tender, soft, pliant, yielding. *Horat. caules. Virg. aer. Ovid. uva. Cic. Nihil est tam tenerum, quam oratio. Cels. Alviu tenerima, h. e. lax, relaxed. Gell. Tenerior.* — ¶ Hence, tender, with regard to age, young. *Propert. puer. Plin. Paneg. anni. Propert. Anni teneriores. Ovid. annus, sc. in spring. Hence, Juvenal. Teneri, h. e. pueri. Virg. Teneræ res, h. c. young plants, &c. Cic. A teneris unguiculis, or, Quintil. A tenero, h. e. from childhood or infancy.* — ¶ Also, tender, effeminate, amorous, voluptuous. *Juvenal. spado. Ovid. carmen. Id. poeta.* — ¶ Also, soft, delicate, sensitive, pliant, yielding. *Cic. Tenerum in animis. Id. Tenerior animus. Ovid. pudor.* — ¶ *Catull. Tener vaculla, for tenera.* — *Stat. Teneri Manes, h. e. pueri mortui.*

**TENERASCŎ** (tener), *is, n. 3.* to grow tender. *Lucret.*

**TENERĒ** (Id.), adv. tenderly, delicately, 2 softly, nicely, ἀβρῶς. *Plin. Ep. Tenere recitare aliquid. Petron. Tenerius. Plin. Tenerime.*

**TENERESCŎ** (Id.), *is, n. 3.* to become tender or soft, supple, ἀπαλόνομαι. *Plin.*

**TENERITAS** (Id.), *ātis, f.* tenderness, 1 softness, ἀπαλότης. *Plin. brassicæ. Vitruv. ætatis. Cic. In primo ortu inest teneritas et mollietas.*

**TENERITUDŎ** (Id.), *inis, f.* same as *Teneritas.* *Varr. Terra teneritudinem habet. Sueton. Pueri primæ teneritudinis, h. e. boys of very tender age.*

**TENES**, a certain king. See *Tenedos.*

**TENESMŎS**, or **TENESMŎS** (τενεσμός), 2 *l, m.* a tenesmus, or disease consisting in frequent desire of going to stool, attended sometimes with a discharge of blood, diseased matter, &c. *Nepos.*

**TENGO MENAS.** See *Taugomenas.*

**TENŎR** (teneo), *ōris, m.* a holding, holding fast. — Hence, a keeping its course, uninterrupted continuance of it, uninterrupted course. *Virg. Hasta servat tenorem, h. c. holds on its course. Id. Alium habuisse tenorem. Liv. Uno velut tenore, h. e. in one course, as it were, continually.* — Hence, a course, continuance, tenor, likeness or uniformity of the thing which continues, a keeping or holding on. *Liv. Pugnæ idem tenor, h. e. continuation of fighting. Ovid. fati. Id. Placido tenore, h. e. gradually, by little and little. Liv. Sinceram ejus fidem æquali tenore fuisse. Ovid. vitæ, h. e. course, continuance, duration. Liv. rerum, h. c. progress, course, duration, continuance.* Hence, *Cic. and Liv. Uno tenore, h. e. in one course, in one way, without intermission. Quintil. Tenorem in narrationibus servare, h. e. connection. Ovid. Inceptum peragit Fortuna tenorem, h. e. course, way and manner, behavior. Id. Hic tibi servandus tenor est, h. e. likeness. Liv. Uno et perpetuo tenore juris usurpato.* — Also, condition, quality, manner, and way. *Ovid. Hic tenor, hæc concordia, h. e. manner, manner of life. Liv. vitæ. Id. Consulatus eodem tenore gestos, h. e. in the same manner.* — ¶ Also, content, purport, meaning. *Pandect. legis.* — ¶ Also, accent, tone of a syllable. *Quintil.*

**TENSA**, or **THENSA** (τήνη), *æ, f.* the carriage on which they carried the images of the gods in the *Iudi Circenses*, a professional chariot. *Cic.*

**TENSŎ** (tendo), *ōnis, f.* a stretching, stretching out, extending, distending; ten-

sion, τένσις. *Scribon. Larg. nervorum (as a disease). Vitruv. In eas tensiones incidunt, h. e. funes extentos.*

**TENSŎRA** (Id.), *æ, f.* same as *Tensio.* 3 *Veget.*

**TENSŎS**, a, um. See *Tendo.* 2

**TENTABŎNDŎS** (tento), a, um, trying, 2 *πειράζων. Liv.*

**TENTAMEN** (Id.), *inis, n.* a trial, essay, 3 attempt. *Ovid. Vocis tentamina sumpsit, h. e. made a trial, tried.*

**TENTAMENTUM** (Id.), *l, n.* a trial, 2 proof, essay, experiment, attempt, *πειραγμός. Virg. Tentamenta tui prima pepigi, h. e. intended to try beforehand how you were disposed. Ovid. fide, for fidei.*

*Gell. Exponit igitur tentamenti gratia controversiam.*

**TENTATIŎ** (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a trying, essaying, trial, proof, experiment, *πειραγμός. Liv. 4, 42.* — ¶ Also, an attack. *Cic. Novis tentationibus, sc. morbi.*

**TENTATŎR** (Id.), *ōris, m.* one who attacks; a trier, tempter, *πειρακτήρ. Horat. Dianæ.*

**TENTIGŎ** (tendo), *inis, f.* a stretching out. *Horat. Tentigo, sc. mentulæ, h. e. lust, lasciviousness. So, also, Juvenal. vulvæ.*

**TENTYPELLIUM** (tendo & pellis), *ii, n.* 3 that stretches out leather. — Hence, a shoemaker's last. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, a kind of ointment for removing wrinkles. *Varr. ap. Fest.*

**TENTŎ** (frequentat. of tendo, or teneo), *as, avi, atum, a. l.* to touch, handle, feel. *Ovid. pectora manibus. Id. venas pollice. Colum. pullos. Cic. flumen pedem, h. e. to touch, or to try. Ovid. ficum rostro, h. e. to touch, pick. Horat. cælestia, h. e. to approach heaven, acquire glory and renown.* — Hence, to seek. *Virg. auxilium. Also, to seek or to try, examine. Cic. se. Juvenal. Tenta, Chrysgogonus quanti doceat. Virg. Tentat, quæ sit fortuna facillima.* — Also, to seek, try, endeavor, attempt, intend, purpose, undertake, take pains. *Nepos. persuadere. Virg. irasci. Suet. Tentavit, ut sibi daretur provincia.* — Also, to try, prove, put to the test, essay, attempt. *Ovid. alicujus vires. Cic. alicujus patientiam. Id. belli fortunam. Liv. spem pacis, h. e. to try whether there be any hope of peace. Id. spem triumphi, h. e. to try whether a triumph may be hoped for. Virg. Thetim ratibus, h. e. to sail on the sea. Id. viam. Vellei. dubiam spem armorum, h. e. to try the fortune of arms. Cic. Tentavi, quod possem.* — ¶ Also, to attack, assail; to try, tempt, incite or endeavor to incite. *Cic. iudicium pecunia, h. e. to try to bribe or corrupt. Id. animos spe et metu, h. e. to try, sound, tamper with. Sueton. animos ad res novas. Lucan. iras alicujus, h. e. to provoke. Nepos. A multis tentatus, h. e. attacked, brought to trial.* — Also, to tempt to fornication, attempt a woman's virtue. *Tibull. Junonem. Further, Cic. nationes, h. e. to attack. Id. senectutem hominis, h. e. to attack. So, also, Cæs. mœnia scalis, h. e. to attack. Plin. Vina tentant caput, rise to the head. Also, of diseases. Cic. Morbo tentari, h. e. to be attacked. Virg. Scabies tentat oves. Horat. Latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.*

**TENTŎRIŎLUM** (dimin. of tentorium), 3 *i, n.* a little tent, σκηνίδιον. *Auct. B. Afric.*

**TENTŎRIUM**, *ii, n.* See *Tentorius.* 2

**TENTŎRIŎS** (tendo), a, um, adj. serving for stretching out or upon. *Valer. ap. Trebell. pelles, h. e. skins, for tents.* — Hence, *Tentorium*, subst. a tent. *Hirt. and Liv.*

**TENTŎS**, a, um, particip. See *Tendo*, and *Teneo.*

**TENTŎRĀ**, *ōrum, n.* and **TENTŎRĪS**, *is, f.* a town of Upper Egypt, now *Denderah.* — Hence, *Tentyritæ*, *arum*, its inhabitants. *Plin.* — *Tentyriticus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tentyra.* *Plin.*

**TENCĀBŎLIS** (tenuo), *e, adj.* extenuating, 3 attenuating. *Cæl. Arel. Acut.*

**TENŎATIM** (Id.), adv. subtly. *Apic. 3*

**TENŎESCŎ** (tenuis), *is, n. 3.* to grow thin 3 or weak. *Censorin.*

**TENŎICŎLŎS** (dimin. of tenuis), a, um,

adj. slender, thin, small, bad, mean, *ῥπόψιλος, εὐρέλης. Cic.*

**TENŎIS** (probably from *τείνω*), *e, adj.* not thick, thin, slender, fine, subtle, rare, λεπτός. *Ovid. acus. Id. vestis. Cic. colum. Ovid. capilli. Id. Aries tenuioris velleris. Cic. cælum, h. e. a rare atmosphere. Virg. aurum, h. e. gold threads. Ovid. animæ, h. e. vita functæ. Also, thin, slender, lank, lean. Catull.* — ¶ Also, subtle, fine, exact, minute, nice, iageatious. *Ovid. cura. Lucret. aures. Plin. vinum. So, also, Virg. Lageos, h. e. thia, clear, intoxicating. Cic. distinctio.* — ¶ Also, meagre, without ornament. *Cic. sermo. Id. orator.* — ¶ Also, narrow. *Ovid. tellus, h. e. an isthmus, neck of land. Horat. frons. Quintil. lines. Liv. litus. Ovid. Tenue nigrum, h. e. a narrow or small black spot.* — ¶ Also, shallow, not deep. *Liv. Tiberis tenni fluens aqua. Ovid. unda. Virg. sulcus.* — ¶ Also, clear, pellucid. *Ovid. aqua.* — ¶ Also, light. *Propert. pumex.* — ¶ Also, tender. *Ovid. myricæ.* — ¶ Also, small, little, slight, trifling, meagre, poor, bad. *Cic. oppidum. Martial. frigus. Quintil. causa. Cic. victus. Id. Tenuissima respublica. Id. Tenuissima de causa. Id. victus, h. e. moderate, or poor. Cæs. Valetudo tenuissima. Id. animus. Cic. homo, h. e. in needy circumstances. Id. Pauper et tenuis. Id. Homines tenuiores, h. e. low, mean people, humble in rank. Liv. Tenui loco ortus, h. e. of low birth. Hence, facetiously, of poets. *Martial. Catullus. Virg. Musa.**

**TENŎITAS** (tenuis), *ātis, f.* thinness, smallness, slenderness, fineness, subtlety, rarity, *ψιλότης, λεπρότης. Phædr. crurum. Cic. animi. Senec. aeris. Plin. cutis. Id. sanguinis. Id. Cauda in tenuitate desuens, h. e. terminating in a point.* — ¶ Also, leanness of body. *Cic. Also, figur. meagreness, want of ornament. Cic. rerum et verborum. Id. Lysite.* — ¶ Also, bad, mean, or miserable quality or condition, poverty, poor-ness, slenderness of means. *Cic. ætarii. Id. rerum. Id. hominis.*

**TENŎITER** (Id.), adv. thinly, slenderly, finely, *λεπρῶς.* — ¶ Also, weakly, superficially, slightly. *Cato. adradere. Auct. ad Her. respondere. Cic. Tenuissime æstimare.* — ¶ Also, without ornament, not artificially. *Cic. disserere. Id. Tenuius tractatur.* — ¶ Also, subtly, acutely, closely, concisely, exactly. *Cic. colligere argumenta. Gell. disse- rere.* — ¶ Also, poorly, indifferently, badly. *Terent. Phorm. 1, 2, 95.*

**TENŎŎ** (Id.), *as, avi, atum, a. l.* to make thin or weak, thin, weaken, *λεπτόνω. Ovid. Assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, is worn. Sæc. aera spissum, h. e. to rorify. Ovid. se in undas, h. e. to change himself into water. Also, to thin, make lean. Virg. armenta macie. Horat. Corpus tenuatum.* — Hence, figur. to lessen, diminish, weaken. *Ovid. vires. Id. iram, h. e. to abate, appease, mitigate. Id. famum, h. c. to lessen.* — Also, to lessen, debase, lighten. *Horat. magna modis parvis.* — ¶ Also, to point, make a thing pointed. — Hence, to prepare, make, compose. *Propert. carmen.* — ¶ Also, to make narrow. *Ovid. vi- am vocis.*

**TENŎS** (perhaps from *τείνω*), *ōris, n. a* 3 snare, gin, springe, noose for catching birds. *Plaut.*

**TENŎS** (unc.), prepos. as far as, up or down to, μέχρι, ἄχρις. It governs an ablat., genit., and accusat.; it is, however, less frequently found with a genit. in the singular; but in the plural either the genit. or ablat. may be used. It is generally found after its case. With an ablat. *Cic. Tauro tenuis reguare. Cels. Demittere se inquinibus tenuis in aquam. Horat. Cadi fece tenuis poti. Val. Flacc. Quove tenuis. Ho- rat. Est quadam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultra, h. e. to a certain point or limit. (Other Edd. read quodna tenuis in the same signification.)* — With a genit. *Virg. Crurum tenuis. Liv. Cor- cyræ tenuis. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Cuma- rum tenuis. Cic. in Arat. Lumborum*

tenus. — With an *accusat.* *Val. Flacc.* 1, 588. Tanain tenus. (Some read Tanai.) — ¶ *Figur. as far as.* *Liv.* Vulnerebus tenus, *h. e. until wounds were inflicted or received.* — ¶ Also, *according to, with regard to.* *Cic.* Verbo tenus, *h. e. according to the words, in appearance; or better, so far as the general signification of the word extends.* *Plin.* Corpore tenus. — Hence, *Hactenus, Quatenus, Eatenus.* — See *Hactenus, Quatenus, Eatenus.* — ¶ Also, *only, simply, merely.* *Virg.* Summo tenus attingit ore, *h. e. only with, &c.*

TEŌS (Tēōs), *i, f. a town of Ionia, the birthplace of Anacreon.* *Accusat. Teum.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Tēius, or Tējus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Teos.* *Horat. senex, h. e. Anacreon.* *Liv.* Teii, the Teians.

TEPEFACIŌ (tepeo & facio), *is, ēci, actum, a. 3. Pass. Tepefio, actus sum, &c. to warm, make warm, make tepid or lukewarm, χλιαίνω.* *Cic.* Sol tepefaciat solum. *Horat. ferrum in jugulo matris.* So, also, *Cels.* Tepeferi. — Tepefactus, *a, um, warmed, made warm or tepid.* *Virg.* — The first syllable is found short in *Horat.* and *Virg.;* long in *Catull.*

TEPEFACTŪS, *a, um.* See *Tepefacio.*

TEPEFIŌ. See *Tepefacio.*

TEPEŌ (unc.), *es, ul, n. 2. to be warm or a little warm, be tepid or lukewarm, χλιαίνωμαι.* *Plin.* Caro tepet. *Horat.* Hiems tepet. Hence, *Id.* Tepere aliquo, *er aliqua, h. e. to be in love with, &c.* Hence, *Tepens, warm, tepid.* *Ovid. sol.* *Virg. auræ.* *Plin. cor.* *Figur. Ovid.* Cor tepens, *sc. amore, h. e. enamored, inflamed with love.* — ¶ Also, *to cool, grow cool, have lost its fire.* *Martial.* Incipiat tepuisse calix (but this should rather be referred to *tepesco*). Hence, *figur. to be without fire, to be cool or indifferent, as, in love.* *Ovid.* Seu tepet, sive amat. *Quintil.* Affectus tepet, *h. e. is without fire, -cools, abates.* — ¶ The perfect *tepeui* rather belongs to *tepesco*.

TEPESCŌ (tepeo), *is, pui, n. 3. to grow warm or tepid, grow a little hot, χλιαίνωμαι.* *Cic.* Maria tepescunt. *Cels.* Ubi quam maxime tepuit. — ¶ Also, *to lose its warmth or fire, to cool.* *Martial.* Incipiat tepuisse calix. Hence, *figur. to grow lukewarm, become or grow cool, abate, relax, &c.* *Lucan.* Montes tepescunt. *Calp.* Veneres tepuere sub annis, *h. e. become cool.*

TEPHRIAS (τεφρίας, *sc. λίθος, the ash-colored, from τέφρα, ashes*), *æ, m. a kind of marble.* *Plin.*

TEPHRITIS (τεφρίτις, *ash-colored*), *īdis, f. a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

TEPIDARIŪS (tepidus), *a, um, adj. relating to lukewarm water or to bathing in lukewarm water.* *Vitruv.* ahenum, *h. e. a boiler containing lukewarm water.* — *Tepidarium, subst. a room or place where tepid baths are taken.* *Vitruv.*

TEPIDĒ (īd.), *adv. tepidly, warmly, not coldly, with some degree of heat, χλιαρόως.* *Colum.* Ut pulli tepide habeantur. *Plin.* Ep. Tepidius. — ¶ Also, *figur. without energy or animation, languidly, remissly.* *Augustin.* Tepidissime dicebat.

TEPIDŌ (īd.), *as, a. 1. to make tepid or lukewarm, to warm, make warm.* *Plin.*

TEPIDŪS (tepeo), *a, um, adj. tepid, lukewarm, warm (when moderately warm, not hot), χλιαρός.* *Horat. bruma.* *Id. jus.* *Virg. eror.* *Plin.* Dies tepidiores. *Plin.* Ep. Cubiculum hieme tepidissimum. — *Tepidum* is also used *adverbially.* *Ovid.* Notus, tepidum qui spirat. — ¶ Also, *not having its former heat, abated in heat.* *Ovid. rognus.* — Hence, *figur. remiss, languid, not ardent, lukewarm.* *Ovid. ignes.* *Id. mens.*

TEPŌR (īd.), *ōris, m. a gentle warmth; warmth, warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, χλιώνεις, ἀλέα.* *Liv. solis, of the rising sun.* *Cic. maris.* *Id.* Uva nec modico tepore caret. — ¶ Also, *a want of proper heat, as, in a bath.* *Tracit.* Hence, *figur. lukewarmness, languor, want of fire or animation, as, in speaking.* *Ant. dial. de Orat.*

TEPŌRŌ (tepor), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make lukewarm, tepid or warm.* Hence, *Teporatus, a, um, made warm or lukewarm.* *Plin.*

TEPŌRŪS (īd.), *a, um, adj. same as Tepidus.* *Auson.*

TEPŪLŪS (unc.), *a, um, adj. Plin. aqua, h. e. a water conducted to the capitol at Rome.* *Plin.*

TER (from tres, or τρις), *adv. three times, thrice, τρις, τριάκις.* *Cic.* Unde vix ter in anno audire nuntium possunt. *Plin.* Ter et vicies, *h. e. twenty-three times.* Ter decies. (See *Terdecies.*) *Virg.* Ter centum, or tercentum, or, *Martial.* Ter centeni, *æ, a, h. e. three hundred.* *Varr.* Ter quinquageni, *h. e. 150.* *Enn.* Ter quatuor, *h. e. twelve.* *Horat.* Bis ter ulnarum, for bis trium. Hence, *Cels.* Bis aut ter, *h. e. two or three times.* — *Virg.* Ter, *h. e. three times, for several times, repeatedly, again and again, often.* So, also, *Horat.* Ter et quater, or, ter quaterque. — Ter, for very, exceedingly. *Horat.* Ter ampius. *Ovid.* Ter felix. Also, *Horat.* Felix ter et amplius, *h. e. happy in the highest degree.*

TERĀMNŌS (unc.), *i, f. a kind of herb near Philippi, noxious to beans in poor soil.* *Plin.*

TERBENTINŪS, *a, um, adj. for Terebinthinus.* *Vegret.*

TERCENTĒNĪ (ter & centeni), *æ, a, adj. three hundred.* *Martial.*

TERCENTĪ, *æ, a, adj. for Trecenti.* *Martial.*

TERCENTUM. See *Ter.*

TERDECIES, or TER DECIES, *thirteen times.* *Vitruv.*

TERDENĪ (ter & deni), *æ, a, adj. thirty, every thirty.* *Virg.* Also, in the singular. *Sil.* Terdeno bove.

TEREBINTHINŪS (τερεβίνθινος), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the turpentine-tree, terebinthine.* *Cels.* resina.

TEREBINTHIZŪSA (τερεβινθίζουσα), *æ, f. sc. gemma, a precious stone of the color of turpentine.* *Plin.*

TEREBINTHŪS (τερεβίνθος), *i, f. the terebinth or turpentine-tree (Pistacia terebinthus, L.).* *Plin.*

TEREBRĀ (tero), *æ, f. an instrument for boring, a winble, auger, piercer, borer, gimlet, τέρερον, τρώπανον.* *Colum.* — Also, as a surgical instrument for boring. *Cels.* — Also, as a military engine for piercing walls, a large iron bar pointed at its end. *Vitruv.*

TEREBRĀMEN (terebro), *īnis, n. a hole bored, as, by a worm, &c.* *Fulgeat.*

TEREBRĀTIŌ (īd.), *ōnis, f. n. boring with a winble, gimlet or the like, τρώπησις.* *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *a hole bored.* *Vitruv.*

TEREBRĀTŪS (īd.), *us, m. a boring.* *Scribon. Larg.*

TEREBRŌ (tebra), *as, āvi, ātum, to bore, pierce, perforate, τρώπάω.* *Cato* and *Colum.* vitem. *Vitruv.* gemnam. *Virg.* latebras uteri. Also, *to bore, make by boring.* *Vitruv.* foramen. Hence, *figur. Plant.* Ut terebrat, *h. e. how she bores me! how she endeavors to gain my consent!* *Pers.* Terebrare salinum, *h. e. to search for salt in all the corners of a salt-cellar when there is none in it, consequently, to pierce it, as it were, with the fingers.* — ¶ Also, *to bore out.* *Virg.* Telo lumen terebramus.

TERĒDŌ (τερεδών), *īnis, f. a worm bred in wood; a woodfretter, woodworm.* *Vitruv.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a worm gnawing other things, as, clothes, meat, &c.* *Plin.*

TEREIDES (Τηρείδης), *æ, m. the son of 3 Teres, h. e. Itys.* *Ovid.*

TERĒNSIS (tero), *is, f. se. dea, a goddess presiding over the threshing of corn.* *Arnob.*

TERENTIANŪS (Terentius), *a, um, adj. Terentian.* *Cic.* Chremes, *h. e. occurring in Terence.* So, also, *Id.* verbum. *Liv.* exercitus, *h. e. the army commanded by Terentius Varro.*

TERĒNTINŪS, *a, um.* See *Terentius.*

TERĒNTIŪS (Τερέντιος), *īi, m. Tereace, a name of some Romans.* — Hence, *Terentius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to one Terentius.* *Cic. lex, h. e. passed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius.*

TERĒNTŪS, or TERĒNTŪS, *i, m. a place in the Campus Martius, where the Iudi seculares were celebrated.* — Hence, *Terentinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging*

to this place. *Auson. Iudus.* So, also, *Varr. ap. Censorin. Iudi, h. e. Iudi seculares.* *Cic.* Tribus Terentina.

TERĒS (τέρας), *ētis, adj. of a thing which is long, round, and somewhat smooth or even, στρογγύλος, κυλινδρώδης.* *Cic.* hastile. *Cæs.* stipes. *Virg.* mucro. *Ovid. fusus.* *Id.* lapilli. *Virg.* gemma. — Hence, *round, in general.* *Auson. gutta.* — Also, *long.* *Varr. coma.* — Also, *smooth.* *Plin.* filum. *Figur. Horat.* Sapiens teres atque rotundus. — ¶ Also, of ropes, twisted firmly. *Horat.* Teretes plægæ. *Claudian.* nitra. — ¶ Also, of the parts of the body, fleshy, well turned, finch shaped, slender. *Lucret.* cervix. *Horat.* sura. *Sueton.* membra. *Ovid.* digiti. *Horat.* puer, *h. e. fine, comely, well grown.* — ¶ Also, *figur. elegant, tasteful.* *Cic. aures, h. e. acute, nice in discerning.* *Id. oratio, h. e. smooth, fluent, not harsh or rough.*

TERĒUS (Τηρεύς), *ēi and ēos, m. a king of Thraee, the husband of Proce, the sister of Philomela, and father of Itys. He violated Philomela, and was changed into a whoop.* — Hence, *Tērēides, æ, m. the son of Tereus, h. e. Itys.* *Ovid.*

TERGEMINŪS, and TRIGEMINŪS (ter & geminus), *a, um, adj. threefold, triple.* *Ovid.* Tergeminus vir, *h. e. Geryon.* *Id.* Tergeminus canis, *h. e. Cerberus, that has three heads.* *Virg.* Tergemina Hecate. Also, *Val. Flacc.* Tergemina hera, *h. e. (as it is usually explained, that in heaven is called Luna, on the earth, Diana, in the infernal regions, Proserpina. (See Hecate.) Tibull.* Cui tres sunt lingue, tergeninumque caput, *h. e. Cerberus.* *Horat.* Tergemini honores, *h. e. the adle-ship, pretorship, and consulship, consequently, the highest places of honor.* *Liv.* Trigemina victoria. Hence, of children born at a birth. *Plaut.* filii. So, also, *Liv.* Trigemini fratres. Also, simply, *Colum.* Trigemini, or, *Plin.* Tergemini, *h. e. three brothers of the same age.* — Also, of animals. *Colum.* — With poets, also, for manifold. *Martial.* Tergeminum mugiet ille sopos. — ¶ Trigemina porta, a gate in the ancient walls of the city of Roae. — *Pandect.* Tregemini, for trigemini.

TERGĒNŪS (ter & genus), *indeclin. of 3 three kinds.* *Auson.*

TERGĒŌ (τέρω), *es, and TERGŌ, is, si, sum, a. 2. and 3. to make clean, scour, wipe, ψάω.* *Cic.* Qui tergunt. *Ovid.* Lumina lacrimantia tersit. *Cato.* Fossas tergeri. *Plin.* Oculos pedibus tergant. *Ovid. mensam.* *Juvenal.* vasa aspra, *h. e. to scour.* So, also, *Virg.* spicula, *h. e. to furbish.* *Liv.* urna, *h. e. to wipe, in order to make shining.* Hence, *Horat.* Pavone tergere palatum, *h. e. to eat a peacock.* Hence, *figur. Senec.* scelus, for expiare. *Martial.* librum, *h. e. to improve.* — ¶ See, also, *Tersus, a, um.*

TERGĒSTĒ, *is, n. a town of Istria, now Trieste.* — Hence, *Tergestinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tergeste.* *Plin.* — Tergestini, *its inhabitants.* *Liv.*

TERGĒLLĀ (unc.), *æ, f. the sword or rind of bacca.* *Apic.*

TERGINŪS (tergum), *a, um, adj. of the skin or hide of leather.* *Lucil.* — Hence, *Terginum, substant. a scourge, whip.* *Plaut.*

TERGIVERSĀTER (tergiversor), *adv. backwardly, reluctantly, with reluctance.* *Vellei.*

TERGIVERSĀTIŌ (īd.), *ōnis, f. a declining, refusing.* *Auct. B. Afr. 8.* — ¶ Also, *a hesitating, delaying.* *Cic.* Mora et tergiversatio.

TERGIVERSĀTŌR (īd.), *ōris, m. one who 3 reluctantly undertakes any thing, refuses or delays, νομιστής, περικύμπτης.* *Gell.*

TERGIVERSŌR (tergum & verito), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to turn his back to.* — Hence, *to be backward or reluctant, decline, haag bnek, refuse, boggle, lag, shuffle, shift, vorίζω, σρόφομαι, ἀνασάλλομαι.* *Cic.* — It may also be rendered, *to hesitate, delay.* *Liv. 2, 23 and 27.*

TERGŌ, *is.* See *Tergeo.*

TERGŌRŌ (tergus), *as, a. 1. Plin. se*

luto, *h. e. to cover themselves with mire*, said of hogs

**TERGUM** (unc.), *i. n. the back*, as, of men, *τῶτος*. *Cic.* Also, of oxen and cranes. *Id.* Grues in tergo prævolantium capita reponunt. *Id.* Boum terga non sunt ad onus accipiendum figurata. *Liv.* Tergo, ac capite puniri, *h. e. virgis ædi, et securi percuti.* *Cæs.* Terga vertere, or, *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to turn one's back to the enemy, fly, run away.* *Id.* Terga dare hosti, *h. e. to flee before an enemy, to be put to flight by him.* *Ovid.* Terga præbere fugæ, *h. e. to flee.* Hence, *Id.* Terga, *h. e. flight.* *Liv.* Terga eadere, *h. e. the rear.* *Propert.* Terga dare, *h. e. to sink under a burden.* *Ovid.* Præbere terga Phæbo, *h. e. to bask in the sun.* *Cic.* A tergo, *h. e. from behind.* *Phædr.* Post tergum, *h. e. behind, on one's back.* *Juvenal.* Post terga, *h. e. behind one's self.* — ¶ Also, the back of any thing, or the part turned from us. *Liv.* Castris ab tergo vallum objectum, *h. e. from behind.* *Id.* Ad terga collis. So, also, of a book. *Juvenal.* Also, of a tree. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the surface of a thing, as, in a field, the ground between two furrows. *Virg.* Also, of a river. *Ovid.* Also, of the sea. *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, a covering, cover. *Virg.* elipei. — ¶ Also, the body, as, of a serpent. *Virg.* Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga. *Id.* Centum terga suum, *h. e. a hundred swine.* *Id.* Nigrantes terga juveneos, *h. e. body or skin.* *Ovid.* Terga suis sordida, *h. e. bacon.* — ¶ Also, skin, hide, leather. *Virg.* taurinum. *Ovid.* Taurorum terga recusant, *h. e. neat's leather, or any thing made of it.* *Id.* Terga novena boum, *h. e. hides.* — Hence, any thing made of hides or leather. *Ovid.* Derepta bioeni terga capro, *h. e. utres.* *Id.* Taura terga, *h. e. tympana.* *Virg.* Sulmonis, *h. e. a shield.* *Id.* Duro intendere brachia tergo, *h. e. eastibus.* — ¶ *Tergus, i. m. occurs also.* *Plaut.* Tergum familiarem.

**TERGUS** (στέφρος, τέφρος), *ōris, n. the back.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the body of animals. *Petron.* Quos tergoribus ligant angues. *Phædr.* juveni, for juvenens. *Ovid.* De tergore (suis), *h. e. of smoked bacon.* — ¶ Also, a skin, hide. *Virg.* Tergora deripiunt. *Cels.* Tergus inceditur, *h. e. the skin.* *Ovid.* Septem taurorum tergora, *h. e. a shield made of seven hides.* — ¶ Also, a covering. *Martial.* Martis, *h. e. a coat of mail.*

**TERINA**, *w. f. a town in the country of the Bruttii.* — Hence, *Terinaus, a, um, adj. at, of, near Terina.* *Cic.*

**TERJUGUS** (ter & jugus), *a, um, adj. 3 three, or, three together.* *Auson.* Terjuga millia, *h. e. three thousand.*

**TERMEN**, *inis, n. for Terminus.* *3 Varr.*

**TERMENTARIUM** (for terimentarium, from tero), *ii, n. a linen cloth.* *Varr.*

**TERMENTUM** (unc.), *i, n. an injury, det-3 riment.* *Plaut.*

**TERMES** (unc.), *itis, m. a branch, 3 properly, of an olive.* *Horat.* Also, of a palm. *Gell.*

**TERMESSUS**, *i, f. a town of Pisidia.* — Hence, *Termessenses, its inhabitants.* *Liv.*

**TERMINALIS** (terminus), *e, adj. of or pertaining to a boundary, or the god of boundaries.* *Amnian.* lapis, *h. e. a boundary-stone.* *Cic.* Terminalia, the festival of *Terminus, the god of boundaries.* — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the end, final, definitive. *Cod. Just.* sententia, *h. e. a final or definitive sentence.*

**TERMINATE** (terminatus), *adv. with cer-3 tain limits.* *Auct. de cas. litter. ap. Goes.*

**TERMINATIUS** (termino), *ōnis, f. a fixing of limits.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a determining, fixing. *Cic.* rerum expetendarum. *Id.* aurium, *h. e. judgment.* — ¶ Also, an ending, end, same as *clausula.* *Cic.* *Orat.* 59. *Ordo* (verborum) alias alia terminatione concluditur.

**TERMINATUS** (*Id.*), *us, m. a fixing of 3 limits, a boundary.* *Frontin.* de aqueduct.

**TERMINUS** (terminus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bound, limit, set bounds to, circumscribe, confine, ὀρίσσω.* *Cic.* Intra finem

loci, quem oleæ terminabant. *Liv.* fana. *Id.* agrum publicum a privato, *h. e. to separate by boundaries.* *Cic.* Janiculo et Alpius spem possessionum. *Id.* Stomachus palato extremo terminatur, *h. e. ends, is adjoining to, &c.* —

¶ Also, to determine, fix, appoint, regulate. *Cic.* fines. *Id.* sonos vocis pauis literarum notis, *h. e. to fix, confine.* *Id.* modum magnitudinis. *Id.* Bona voluptate, mala dolore terminavit, *h. e. placed the chief good in pleasure, maintained that it consisted in it.* *Id.* Lingua vocem terminat. *Id.* Oratio terminata, *h. e. ending properly or harmoniously.* — ¶ Also, to conclude, close, end, finish. *Liv.* bellum. *Cic.* orationem. *Id.* Numerose terminare orationem. — Hence, *Id.* Oratio terminata, for numerose terminate. See above.

**TERMINUS** (from τέμμα), *i, m. a boundary, limit, as of a country, &c.* *Cic.* Hence, as a person and deity, the god of boundaries. *Liv.* — ¶ *Figur.* a boundary, limit, bound. *Cic.* Jus terminis circumscribere. *Id.* Certos fines terminosque constituam. *Id.* Terminos pangere. *Id.* Oratoris facultatem ingenii sui terminis deserihere. — ¶ Also, an end, period. *Cic.* contentionum. *Id.* vitæ. — ¶ *Finis*, a boundary, limit, denotes merely termination: *Terminus*, a bound, limit, is that which prevents increase: we can also say *Terminus* is the boundary line or extreme point, which must not be passed: *Finis* denotes bound or limit generally without strict reference to separation; thus we say *Fines Ligurum*, not *Termini*, when we speak generally of a contiguous country.

**TERMISSUS**, or **TERMISSUS**, *i, f.* See *Termissus.*

**TERMITES** (termes), *a, um, adj. as, 3 Grat. ramus, h. e. an olive-branch.*

**TERMIS**, *ōnis, m. for Terminus.* *Enn.* 3

**TERNARIUS** (terni), *a, um, adj. consist-3 ing of or containing three.* *Colum.* scrobis, *h. e. of three feet.*

**TERNI** (ter), *æ, a, adj. three each, three, 2 distributively.* *Cic.* — *Terni deni, æ, a, thirteen.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, in general, three. *Virg.* — ¶ *Singul.* Ternus, *a, um, threefold, triple.* *Virg.* — ¶ The genitive ternum is more frequent than ternorum. *Plin.*

**TERNIDENI** (terni & deni), *æ, a, adj. 2 thirteen.* *Plin.*

**TERNIUS** (terni), *ōnis, m. the number three.* 3 *Gell.*

**TERNŌX** (ter & nox), *etis, f. a threefold 3 night.* *Stat.* Herculea, *h. e. in which Hercules was begotten.*

**TERNŌS**. See *Terni.*

**TERŌ** (from τέρω, τέλω), *is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to rub.* *Terent.* oculos, *h. e. to rub the eyes in order to produce tears.*

*Ovid.* dentes in stipite. — Hence, to rub in order to make smooth, to polish, make smooth. *Virg.* *Ge.* 2, 444. radios rotis (here it may also be rendered, to turn or form on a lathe). *Ovid.* crura punice. — Also, to tread especially often or much, go or walk frequently on. *Ovid.* viam. *Virg.* iter. *Plin.* Semitas humanis vestigiis tritas. Also, to tread upon or go to a place. *Propert.* Fenestra trita nocturnis dolis. *Ovid.* interiorem metam eurru, *h. e. to drive close to the inner goal; figur.* to keep within due bounds. Hence, to make frequent use of, to make common, well known, or familiar. *Cic.* verbum. *Id.* Nomina consuetudo diuturna terit. *Martial.* Liber ubique teritur, *h. e. legitur.* — Also, to tread out corn, for corn was sometimes trodden out by men or horses. *Varr.* and *Horat.* Also, for future. *Propert.* — Also, to turn in a lathe. *Plin.* vitrum torno. Also, without torno. *Virg.* radios. (See above.) — Also, to touch. *Virg.* calcem. *Id.* calamo labellum, *sc. in order to blow upon it.* *Ovid.* Bis frugibus area trita est, *h. e. there was n double harvest.* — ¶ Also, to rub, grind, pound, bruise, bray. *Petron.* piper. *Plin.* aliquid in mortario. *Virg.* baccam. *Ovid.* Papaver tritum. *Id.* *Pont.* 2, 7, 44. Via trita rotis. — Hence, to rub away, wear away, consume, waste, lessen, diminish. *Ovid.* silices. *Figur.* to injure, violate.

*Claudian.* majestatem deorum. Also, to destroy, ruin. *Næv.* aliquem. So, also, *Tritus, a, um, rubbed off, worn.* *Ovid.* colla bovis. — Also, *Terere* aliquem, to wear out, overdo with labor, keep very busy; as, *Liv.* se in opere. *Id.* plebem in armis. — Also, to spend, pass. *Cic.* tempus. *Liv.* diem. *Cic.* etatem in re. *Virg.* ævum ferro. — ¶ *Catull.* Tristi, for trivisti. — ¶ See, also, *Tritus, a, um.*

**TERPSICHŌRE** (Τερψιχόρη), *es, f. the muse of dancing.* Hence, in general, *muse, poetical genius, poetry.* *Juvenol.*

**TERRA** (from γῆρος, dry), *æ, f. properly, that is dry.* — Hence, the earth, as opposed to the air and sea. *Plaut.* Aliquem ad terram dare, *h. e. to throw to the ground.* *Terent.* In terram statueret. *Cic.* De terra saxa tollere. *Id.* Terræ motus, *h. e. an earthquake.* The genitive terra is sometimes used for in terram, or in terra. *Virg.* Sternitur terræ. *Ovid.* Terræ procumbere. *Liv.* Sacra terræ celavimus. Hence, *Terra, by land.* *Cic.* Iter Brundisium terra petere. *Liv.* Terra eodem pergit. *Cic.* Terra marique, or, *Liv.* Mari terraque, or, *Nep.* Et mari et terra, *h. e. by sea and by land.* — ¶ Also, the earth, with reference to its cultivation, soil, ground. *Cic.* Varia terrarum genera. *Varr.* Terram colere. Hence, also, a small piece of earth, a little earth. *Virg.* Mihi terram injice, *h. e. throw earth upon me.* *Liv.* Conjectus terræ. — ¶ Also, the Earth, as a person and goddess. *Varr.* and *Liv.* Terra mater. *Cic.* Terræ filius, *h. e. an unknown or obscure person.* So also, *Quintil.* Terra orti, *h. e. ignobiles.* — ¶ Also, the earth, as a body and part of the world. *Cic.* Terra in medio mundo sita. *Id.* Orbis terræ, *h. e. the earth.* *Id.* Orbis terræ judicio, *h. e. mankind.* — ¶ Also, a land, country, region, district. *Cic.* Abire in alias terras, *h. e. into other countries.* *Id.* *Verr.* 4, 48. In ea terra, *h. e. Sicilia.* *Ovid.* mea. *Liv.* Terra Italia. Hence, *Id.* Aquam et terram petere, *h. e. to demand the water (h. e. the rivers) and the land, consequently, to demand the whole country, to demand submission.* Hence, *Plur.* Terræ, the earth, the world. *Cic.* Pecunia quanta sit in terris. *Id.* Orbis terrarum, *h. e. the earth.* *Id.* Orbis terrarum omnium. *Id.* Sola terrarum ultimarum. *Virg.* Sub terras, *h. e. under the earth, in the infernal regions.* *Liv.* Carthaginienses principes terrarum. *Id.* Populus princeps omnium terrarum. Hence, figur. the world, for mankind, man. *Virg.* Solvent formidine terras. *Terrarum* is also joined with adverbs of place. *Cic.* Ubi terrarum suavis, *h. e. in what country are we? where in the world are we?* So, also, *Id.* Ubique terrarum. *Liv.* Abire quo terrarum possent. *Terent.* Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum. *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Mgrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum. *Justin.* Nee usquam terrarum, &c. — ¶ *Lucret.* Terrai, for terræ. *Næv.* Terras (genit.), for terræ. — ¶ Regularly, *Tellus* denotes the earth as a whole, as the centre of the world, as the earth-goddess, in opposition to other mundane bodies, or other deities: on the other hand, *Terra* denotes the earth as matter and an element, in opposition to the other elements (though *terra* stands also for *tellus*, but, at least in prose writers, not the reverse): *Solum* denotes earth as a stable, fixed, firm element, in opposition to water, expressing the Greek γῆρας: *Humus*, the earth or ground, as the lowest part of the visible world, γῆραν.

**TERRACINA**, } See *Tarracina.*

**TERRACINENSIS**, }

**TERRÆMŌTUS**, or, more correctly, **TER-3 RÆ MŌTŌS**, *m. an earthquake, σει-3 σμός.* *Cic.*

**TERRANŌLA**, *æ, f. a ground-swallow.* *Jul. Phædr.*

**TERRĒNUS** (terra), *a, um, adj. of earth, earthen, earthy, γαιώδης.* *Cic.* Corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta. *Virg.* Terreno et aggere bustum. *Liv.* Terreni colles. *Id.* Campus terrenus. *Vitruv.* Terrenus fructus escarum nutrit animam. *Ovid.* Terrena horrea formicarum. *Id.*

**TERRENA** fornax, *h. e. e lateribus coctis extracta.* *Plin.* Terrena vasa, *h. e. earthen.* *Pandect.* In viam terrenam glaream injicere. — Hence, *subst.* Terrenum, *earth, land, ground.* *Liv.* Herbidum terrenum. *Colum.* Genera terreni tria, campestre, collinum, montanum. *Id.* modicum. *Plin.* Sepia in terreno parit inter arundines, *h. e. in terra.* *Liv.* Unum (iter) medio monte, qua (*h. e. ubi*) terrena erant, *h. e. earth and no rocks (where loca may be uncerstood).* — ¶ Also, that is in or on the earth, living upon land, *χερσαίος.* *Cic.* Bestiarum terrenæ sunt aliæ, &c. *h. e. land animals;* so, also, *Quintil.* Terrena (*plur.*). *Colum.* pabulum (for swine, when they turn up the ground and find worms, &c.). *Lucan.* homo. *Horat.* equus, mortal. *Plin.* vermes. *Id.* Terrenum iter, a journey by land. *Id.* Terrena demonstratio, *h. e. explicatio mensurarum itineris terrestri.* *Stat.* Terrena frigora membris ducere, *h. e. nuda humo cubando sentire.* *Ovid.* Terrena numina. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to the earth. *Cic.* contagio, a touching of the earth. *Ovid.* Hiatus terrenus, *h. e. terfæ.*

**TERRĒŌ** (unc.), *es, rui, ritum, a. 2. to fright, frighten, put in terror, alarm, terrify, φοβέω, παράσσω.* *Cic.* Nec me ista terrent, quæ, &c. *Id.* Equestrem ordinem consul proscriptiois denuntiatione terreat. *Id.* Urbein cæde incendiisque terret. *Ovid.* Omnipotens tonitruque et fulgure terruit urbem. Also, joined with *ne, lest.* *Horat.* Terruit gentes, ne rediret, excited terror, lest, &c. Also, with *quo minus, that not, from doing this or that.* *Cæs.* Ut si nostros depulsos loco vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terret. — ¶ Hence, to scare, chase with terror (to the person chased). *Ovid.* Profugam per totum terruit orbem. — ¶ Also, to frighten off or away, to keep off by terror. *Sallust.* a repetunda liberate. *Auct. Paneg. ad Constantin.* Terruisti, ne auderent, &c. *h. e. hast hindered.* Also, with the *infin.* *Manil.* Non territis ire.

**TERRĒSTER** (terra), *stris, stre, adj. on the earth or on land, pertaining to the earth or land, land —, earthly, χερσαίος.* *Cic.* Animantium genus terrestre, *land animals, that live on land.* So, also, *Terrestria, sc. animalia, or, terrestres, sc. bestie, land animals;* as, *Plin.* In terrestribus ova pariunt serpentes. *Cic.* res. — It may often be rendered, *on land, by land.* *Nepos.* Exercitus terrestres, *land forces (opposed to classes).* *Hirt.* iter, *by land (opposed to navigatio).* *Nepos.* Victi erant quinque præliis terrestribus, *tribus navalibus.* *Cic.* archipirata, *on land.* — ¶ Also, from the earth. *Plaut.* cæna, *h. e. consisting of vegetables that grow on the earth.* — ¶ Also, that stays upon the ground. *Plin.* Coturnices, parva avis, et terrestris potius, quam sublimis.

**TERRĒŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. of earth, γαιώδης.* *Varr.* Sub muro terreo Carinarum. *Id.* Fossa et terreus agger. *Cæs.* Planities erat magna, et in ea tumulus terreus satis grandis.

**TERRIBILIS** (terreo), *e, adj. terrible, frightful, terrific, φοβερός.* *Cic.* Alter, dii boni! quanti teter incedebat! quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! *Id.* Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vita omnia extinguuntur. *Sallust.* Incultu, tenebris, odore fæda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies. *Liv.* Cum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur. *Ovid.* Terribilis noverca. *Id.* fera. *Virg.* Terribiles visu formæ. *Id.* Terribili squalore Charon. *Id.* Furis accensus et ira terribilis. *Stat.* affatu tyrannus. — ¶ Also, perhaps, venerable, awful, sacred. *Cod. Just.* Terribiles Scripturæ.

**TERRIBILITER** (terribilis), *adv. terribly.* *3 Arb.* Sonus cæli terribiliter concrepavit. *Augustin.* Terribiliter admonere.

**TERRICŪLA** (terra & colo), *æ, m. and f. an inhabitant of the earth, ἐπιχθόνιος.* *Apul.* Inter terricolas, calicolasque.

**TERRICŪLA** (terreo), *æ, f. that which terrifies or alarms, a terror, means of terror.* *Afran.* and *Lactant.* — Also, *Liv.* 5, 9, and 34, 11. Terriculis (which may be from terricula, or terriculum).

**TERRICŪLAMENTUM** (terriculum), *i, n. 3 any thing that terrifies or alarms, phantom, ghost, spectre, apparition, spirit, πορρολόκειον.* *Apul.* Noctium occursacula, bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta. *Sidon.* Prodigiorum terriculamenta.

**TERRICŪLUM** (terreo), *i, n. any thing that causes terror, a terror, phantom.* *Acc. ap. Non.* Proinde hæc ista tua aufer terricula. *Liv.* Sine tribunitiæ potestatis terriculis, the terrors. *Id.* Nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos. See *Terricula.*

**TERRIFICĀTĪŌ** (terrifico), *ōnis, f. a 3 frightening, terrifying.* *Non.*

**TERRIFICŌ** (terrificus), *as, a. I: to frighten, terrify.* *Lucret.* mentes. *Virg.* animos. *Stat.* viros.

**TERRIFICŪS** (terreo & facio), *a, um, 3 adj. terrible, frightful, terrific, φοβερός.* *Virg.* Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates. *Lucret.* Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas. *Ovid.* cæsaries. *Val. Flacc.* sacrum.

**TERRIGĒNA** (terra & gigno), *æ, m. and f. earth-born, produced from the earth, γηγενής.* As, for instance, of the first men. *Lucret.* Genus terrigenarum. — Also, the giants were called terrigenæ, because the earth was their mother. *Sil.* Terrigena in campis exercitus. *Val. Flacc.* Monstra terrigenum gigantum. — Also, the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Jason are called by *Ovid.* Terrigenæ fratres, or, *Id.* Terrigenæ feri, or, *Id.* Terrigenæ populi. — Also, the men that sprang from the serpent's teeth sown by Cadmus are called by *Ovid.* Terrigenæ fratres. — The snail (cochlea) is called by *Cic. e poeta.* Terrigena (but this may come from terrigenus). — The serpent is called terrigena, by *Sil.* (of which we also find *Monstrum ira Telluris genitum*) and *Stat.*

**TERRIGĒNŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. earth-born.* *Tertull.* Aquigena et terrigena animalia. So, also, of the snail. See *Terrigena.*

**TERRILŌQUŪS** (terror & loquor), *a, um, 3 adj. speaking terrible things, frightful, δειματολόγος.* *Lucret.*

**TERRIPAVĪUM** (terra & pavio), *ii, n. a 3 beating upon the ground.* From this word are said to have been formed *terripudium*, and at last *tripudium*, according to *Cic. Diva. 2, 34.*

**TERRIPŪDIUM**, *ii, n.* See *Terripavium.*

**TERRISŌNŪS** (terro & sono), *a, um, 3 adj. sounding dreadfully, δειματονοχῆς.* *Claudian.* Terrisonus stridor.

**TERRITĪŌ** (terreo), *ōnis, f. a terrifying, 3 frightening, alarming.* *Pandect.*

**TERRITŌ** (frequentat. of terreo), *as, a. 1. to terrify often or ranch, δειματόω.* *Virg.* Et magnas terreat urbes. *Plaut.* Pavor terreat mentem animi. *Id.* Territare aliquem morte. *Cæs.* metu. *Id.* supplicio. *Quintil.* declam. Territare somnos.

**TERRITŌRIĀLĪS** (territorium), *e, adj. 3 territorial.* *Frontin.*

**TERRITŌRIUM** (terra), *ii, n. land belonging to a city or town, the territory of a city or town, territory, district, ἀγρός, χωρίον.* *Cic.* Quo quidem vomere portam Capuæ pæne perstrinxisti, ut florentis colonie territorium minueretur.

**TERRITŪS**, *a, um, particip. from terreo.* — ¶ *Adj. alarmed, affrighted, frightened, scared, dismayed, φοβηθεῖς.* *Sallust.* Arna capre alii, alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare. Also, with *genit. Liv.* Territus animi.

**TERRŌR** (terreo), *ōris, m. terror, affright, φόβος, δέος, ἐκπληξίς.* *Cic.* Terror est metus concutiens, ex quo fit, ut terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitus consequatur. *Id.* mortis. *Id.* Terrorem alicui injicere, or, *Id.* inferre, or, *Liv.* afferre, or facere, or incutere, to strike, cause or occasion terror or alarm. Also, *Liv.* Aliquem in terrorem conjicere, to put in terror, to affright, terrify. *Sallust.* Alicui esse terrori, to be a terror to any one, to be terrible to. *Liv.* Terrorem sui facere, to excite terror of one's self, to make one's self terrible. *Cic.* Terrores jacere, to utter terrible words or things. *Liv.* In terrore esse, to be in terror. *Id.* Terrorem habere ab homine,

or, a re, to be in terror from, to be in terror of. *Cæs.* Terror incidit exercitui, fell upon. *Liv.* Terror externus, terror from foreign enemies; so, also, *Id.* peregrinus. *Id.* servilis, terror of (*h. e. from or with regard to*) the slaves. *Auct. B. African.* suos, the terror which once occasions. Also, joined with *ne, lest;* as, *Sallust.* Ingens terror erat, *ne, &c.* — It may also be rendered, *dread, fear.* *Liv.* belli. *Id.* Terror externus, peregrinus, servilis. (See above.) *Sallust.* Terror, *ne, &c.* (See above.) *Tacit.* Arcanus terror, a secret terror, or secret dread, fear, awe. — ¶ Also, a terror, *h. e. terrible thing or things.* *Lucret.* Terra repleta est trepido terrore. Thus, also, *Vellei.* Post duos consulatus, duosque triumphos, et bis excisos terrores republicæ, *h. e. dirutas Carthaginem et Numantium.*

**TERRŌSŪS** (terra), *a, um, adj. full of 2 earth, mixed with earth; earthy, γαιώδης.* *Vitruv.* Arena terrosa. *Id.* Terrosi montes.

**TERRŪLA** (dimin. of terra), *æ, f. Cod. 3 Just.* In alienis terrulis nemo audeat, invidis dominis, opes abditas perscrutari, *h. e. agellis.*

**TERRŪLENTE** (terrentulus), *adv. in an 3 earthly manner.* *Prudent.* Remi spiritalem terrentule quærere. (*Al. leg. terrentulerent.*)

**TERRŪLENTŪS** (terra), *a, um, adj. consisting of earth, earthly.* *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, that grows upon the earth. *Prudent.* Hic (*Cain*) terrentulis, ille (*Abel*) vivis fungitur, *h. e. terra natis, ut olera, et fruges.*

**TERSŪS**, *a, um, particip. from tergeo.* — ¶ *Adj. wiped, dried, clean.* *Plaut.* — Hence, *faultless, elegant, polite, neat, terse.* *Plin.* opus. *Quintil.* auctor. *Id.* Multo est tersior ac purus magis Horatius. *Id.* Judicium acre tersumque. *Stat.* Vir in judicio tersissimus. — ¶ *Tertus, for tersus.* *Varr.*

**TERSŪS** (tergeo), *us, m. a wiping away, 3 cleaning, rubbing away.* *Apul.*

**TERTIADĒCYMANĪ** (tertia decima, *sc. 2 legio*), *ōrum, sc. milites, h. e. soldiers of the thirteenth legion.* *Tacit.*

**TERTIANŪS** (tertius), *a, um, adj. of the third class, legion, &c.* *Tacit.* Tertiani, *sc. milites.* — ¶ Also, *tertian, of a fever.* *Cic.* Febris tertiana, or, simply, *Cels.* Tertiana, *sc. febris.*

**TERTIARIŪS** (Id.), *a, um, adj. containing a third, holding the third part of any thing.* *Plin.* Stannum tertiarium vocant, in quo dñæ nigri plumbi portiones sunt, et tertia albi. — Hence, *subst.* Tertiarium, *ii, m. the third part of a measure or weight.* *Cato.* Sumito bituminis tertiarium et sulfuris quartarium. — Also, the number eight. *Vitruv.* 3, 1. (si lectio certa). — Also, *Tertiarium, a three-cornered figure of timber in a roof.* *Vitruv.*

**TERTIATĪŌ** (tertio, *äre*), *ōnis, f. a doing 2 any thing the third time, a repeating a third time, τριετής.* *Colum.*

**TERTIATŌ** (tertius), *adv. for the third 3 time or three times.* *Cato.* Verba tertiatu dicere, *h. e. to stutter, stammer.*

**TERTIŌ** (tertius), *as, avi, atum, a. 1. to repeat any thing three times, or for the third time, to do a thing for the third time.* *Apul.* Verba tertiatu. — ¶ Also, to plough three times or for the third time. *Colum.* jegerum. *Id.* campum.

**TERTIŌ** (Id.), *adv. for the third time.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *thirdly, in the third place.* *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, *three times.* *Pallad.*

**TERTIŌCĒRIŪS** (tertius & cera), *ii, m. 3 one of the third rank.* *Cod. Just.*

**TERTIUM** (tertius), *adv. for the third 2 time.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**TERTIŪS** (ter; or from τριος, by transposition), *a, um, adj. third, the third, τριος.* *Cæs.* pars. *Cic.* Tertio quocunque verbo, at every third word. *Gell.* Sauromatas cibum capere semper diebus tertius, medio abstinere, on every third day. *Ovid.* Ab Jove tertius Ajax, *h. e. filius Telamonis, qui patrem habuit Æacum, avum Jovem.* *Id.* Tertius e nobis, one of us three. *Id.* Nupta Jovis fratri tertia regna tenet, *h. e. the infernal regions.* *Id.* Tertia numina, *h. e. dii inferi.* *Plin.* Tertio die,

quam quis biberit, *three days after*. *Plin. Ep.* Tertius dies est, quod audiui recitantem Augurinum, *his three days since*, &c. *Cic.* Tertia Saturnalia, *h. e. the third day of the Saturnalia*. — Tertiusdecimus, or tertius decimus, a, um, *the thirteenth*. *Cic.* — Hence, Tertie, *sc. partes, a third part, a third*. *Colum.* Quam ad tertias subsederit coctura. So, also, *Plin.* — Also, Tertie partes, *the third part which one performs*. *Cic.* Actor, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium. So, *Plin.* Tertie, *sc. partes*. — ¶ Tertia, æ, f. *n woman's name, as, Tertia, daughter of Servilia, with whom Cæsar had illicit intercourse; hence the jest of Cicero when many persons expressed their surprise that Servilia had bought an expensive estate at an auction which Cæsar had ordered. Sueton.* Quo melius emptum sciatis, Tertia deducta est (*where Tertia is ambiguous, meaning either the daughter of Servilia, also called Tertulla, or a third part of the purchase money.*) — Also, a daughter of L. Æmilius Paulus. *Cic.* — Also, a daughter of the pantomime (mimus) Isidorus. *Cic.* — ¶ Terti, voc. of Tertius. *Gell.*

TERTIUSDECIMUS, or TERTIUSDECIMUS, a, um, *adj. the thirteenth, τριςκαίδέκατος*. *Cic., Tacit., &c.*

TERTIUSVICESIMUS, or TERTIUS VICESIMUS, a, um, *adj. the twenty-third, εικοσὸς τρίτος*. *Gell.*

TERTULLA (*dimin. of Tertia*), æ, f. *little Tertia*. *Cic.*

TERTULLIANUS, i, m. *Tertullian, Τερτυλλιανὸς, a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the second century. Many of his writings are extant.*

TERTUS, a, um. See *Tersus*.

TERTULLIANUS, or TERTULLIANUS, i, m. *a lawyer mentioned by Ulpian in Pandect.*

TERTULLIANUS, or TERTULLIANUS, a, um, *adj. of or proceeding from Tertullus (Ovinus Tertullus, Pandect.). Pandect.* Tertullianum senatus consultum.

TERVENEVICUS (ter & veneficus), i, m. *3 n thorough knave. Plaut. Ut pergreccetur tecum, tervenefice, thou knave thrive over!*

TERUNCIVS (ter, or tres, & uncia), a, um, *adj. containing three uncie, h. e. three twelfth parts or a quarter; hence, Teruncius, ii, m. se. nummus, a small coin, the quarter of an as. Cic. Accessio teruncii in divitiis. Hence, for a small sum of money; as we should say, a furthering, a cent. Cic. Ne teruncius quidem, not a farthing; not a cent; not the smallest sum.* — ¶ Teruncius, also, signifies the fourth part of an inheritance. *Cic. Attic. 7, 2. Fecit palam (heredem) te ex libella, me ex teruicio; (si lectio certa.)*

TESQUA, or TESCA (unc.), ðrum, n. *3 unfruitful, uncultivated places, lousome places, places remote from n town. Horat.*

TESSELLA (*dimin. of tessera*), æ, f. *a 2 small square piece of stone, tile, wood, &c., a little cube, for a pavement for instance, κυβίσκος, βόλιον, ἰψῆφος. Senec. Vidisse se in balneo tessellas, quibus solum erat stratum, alteram ab altera separari iterumque committi. Juvenal. Nulla uncia nobis est eboris, nec tesselle, nec calculus ex hac materia.*

TESSELLARIUS (tessella), ii, m. *sc. arti- 3 fex, one that prepares small square stones, &c. for pavements, &c. and lays them. Cod. Theod.*

TESSELLATIM (Id.), *adv. after the manner of tesselle. Apic.*

TESSELLATUS (Id.), a, um, *adj. checker- 2 ed, tessellated. Sueton. pavementum.*

TESSERA (τέσσαρες, a), æ, f. *a square piece of stone, wood, cloth, &c. used for ornament in the making of tessellated pavements, &c. Plin. Nomen aureis literis in palliorum tesseris intextum. Pallad. Vel testaceum accipiant pavementum, vel tesseras, &c. — Also, n square board or tablet on which any thing is written. Justin. — ¶ But, especially, a cube or die to play with, marked on six sides. Three tesserae were used in playing and four tali. (See Talus.) Cic. Tesseras jacere, or, Ovid. mittere, to throw, to cast. Terent. Tesseris ludere.*

— ¶ Also, a mark, token. — Especially, a tablet, or token on which the watchword or a certain signal was inscribed; often rendered the word, watchword, signal, σημεῖον. *Liv.* Omnibus tesseram dare. *Virg.* Classica jamque sonant: ibellotessera signum. *Sil.* Tacitum dat tessera signum. — Also, Tessera frumentaria, and nummaria, n token or ticket entitling one to receive corn or money. *Sueton.* Ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, ter in annum quaternum mensium tesseras dare destinavit. *Id.* Frumentum in annonæ difficultatibus sepe levissimo, interdum nullo pretio, virum admensus est, tesserasque nummarias duplicavit. So, *Martial.* Nunc dat spectatas tessera larga feras, *h. e. in congiariis missilibus faciebantur et tesserae, quæ quibus contigissent, nobilem aliquam feram consequantur.* — Tessera hospitalis, a mark or token of hospitality, tully. Persons connected by terms of hospitality, had each an appointed sign or mark, which was produced on the occasion of a visit, whereby the guest could be recognized. *Plaut.* Tesseram hospitalem attuli. Both these marks or tokens were alike. *Plaut.* (Tessera) est par probe; though they may have been at the pleasure of the parties, dissimilar. Commonly, they may have been the corresponding halves of some substance which could be broken. At the dissolution of the connection, the parties may have broken their tokens; hence, figur. *Plaut.* Apud nos confregisti tesseram, our friendship is at an end, or, you have not kept your word, or, you have dissolved our friendship.

TESSERARIUS (tessera), a, um, *adj. of or belonging to dice (tesserae). Ammian. ars, the art of playing with dice.* — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the watchword, signal (tessera); as, Tesserarius (absol.), *he that received the watchword or signal from the commanding officer and passed it on. Tacit. and Veget.*

TESSERULA (*dimin. of tessera*), æ, f. *n small square body. As, for inlaying floors, a little square stone, a checker, square. Lucil. ap. Cic. — ¶ Also, a mark. Gell. — Hence, a mark entitling one to receive something, a token, a ticket, corn-ticket. Pers. — ¶ Also, a tablet or ballot used by Roman citizens in voting. Varr.*

TESTA (unc.), æ, f. *any baked earthen vessel, κεράμιον; as, a pot, pitcher, lamp, &c. Auct. ad Herenn. Cum testa ambulans carboniculos corrogaret. Virg. in Moret. Testisque tegens super argerat ignes, a pot, or, ulid. Martial. Junctaque testa vie, sc. ad mingendum. Virg. Testa ardente scintillare oleum, a lump. Propert. Accipiat manes parvula testa meos, u sepulchral urn. Horat. Vinum Græca testa conditum, an earthen jar, jug, or cask. — Also, a baked tile or brick. Varro. Lapide aut testa (h. e. testis) substerni. Cic. Teste tectorum meorum. Plin. Testa trita; or simply, Vitruv. Testa, tile-dust, brick-dust. — Hence, Testa was the name given to a clapping with flat hunds, as with tiles. (Compare Imbrex.) Sueton. — In *Apul. Met. 9, pag. 604. Ed. Oud. Testa* seems to mean n wooden cask. — ¶ Also, a fragment of an earthen vessel, tile (brick) or stone; a shard, potsherd. *Sisenn. ap. Non. Dissipatis imbricum fragminibus, ac testis tegularum. Ovid. Mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar: testa parem fecit. Plin. Testis cadi salsamentarii tuis cum axungia. — Also, a piece of a broken bone; of a tooth, for instance. Cels. Bacca hederæ conjecta in foramen, dentem findit: isque per testas excidet, in scales or pieces. — Also, u bone itself. Cels. Neque in cubito tantum, sed in omnibus quoque membris longis, quæ per articulum longa testa junguntur. — Hence, Nepos. Testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, h. e. by votes given in upon shards, or small pieces of stone; by the ostracism. (See Ostracismus.) — Also, a spot on the skin of the color of a tile or shard. *Plin. Auferat testas in facie (others read tincas).* — ¶ Also, the shell of shell animals, as,**

of muscles, oysters, snails, &c. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Also, of the tortoise. *Varr.* — Also, the skull. *Auson.* — Hence, a shell-fish. *Horat.* — Figur. a shell or covering; hence, *icc. Ovia. Lubrica testa.* — ¶ Testa, æ, m. *a Roman surname. Cic.*

TESTABILIS (testor), e, *adj. that may 3 bear testimony. Gell.*

TESTACUS (testa), a, um, *adj. made of 2 tiles or bricks either entire or broken, δατρακινὸς, δατρακώδης. Vitruv. Testacea structura, et lorica. Colum. Testaceum pavementum. Plin. Ep. Testaceum opus, and, (absol.) Plin. Testaceum, n work composed of potsherd or bricks. — ¶ Also, of the color of a potsherd or an earthen vessel. Plin. gemma. — ¶ Also, covered with n shell, testaceous. Plin. Pastinacam, et omnia testacea modice collui in cibis, quia saporis gratia perit. Id. Insectorum omnium, et testacei operimenti, oculi moventur.*

TESTAMEN (testor), inis, n. *a testimony, 3 a proof. Tertull.*

TESTAMENTARIUS (testamentum), a, um, *adj. of, belonging to, concerned with, or conforming to a testament or will, testamentary. Cic. Testamentaria lex. Plin. Adoptioe testamentaria. Pandect. Testamentaria hereditates, h. e. quæ ex testamento proveniunt. — ¶ Also, appertaining to making a will or testament. — Hence, Testamentarius, ii, m. one that makes or draws up a testament or will, a writer of a will or testament. Pandect. Also, ironically, a forger of a will. Cic.*

TESTAMENTUM (testor), i, n. *that by which one bears witness to and makes known a thing; hence, that by which one shows his last will, the writing by which this is shown, n testament or last will, διαθήκη. Cic. Testamentum facere, or, Plin. Ep. nuncupare, or, Cic. conscribere, to have the right of making a will. Cic. mutare. Id. irritum facere. Id. rumpere. Id. obsignare. Id. Testamenti factionem habere, to make, compose in writing. Id. Subjicere testamenta, to forge; so, Id. Testamentum supponere. Harot. Testamenta resignare, to open. Nep. Testamentum aliquid adoptare. Justin. Regnum alicui testamento legare. Cic. Hereditas, quæ venerat testamento, which had been obtained by will. Id. Testamentum aliquid alicui relinquere. Id. Testamento cavere aliquid, to order by a testament, to provide for by will. — ¶ To make a will or to receive any thing bequeathed by will, was the exclusive privilege of Roman citizens. (See *Cic. Arch. 5. Cic. Dom. 32.*) — ¶ There were three kinds of testaments, according to *Gell. 15, 27. Unum quod calatis comitiis, in populi concione fiebat; alterum in procinctu; tertium per familie emancipationem, cui æs, et libra adhibebatur. (Compar. Cic. Or. 1, 53. Sueton. Ner. 4.) — ¶ Testamentum vetus and novum, the Old and New Testament of the Bible. Lactant.**

TESTATIM (testa), *adv. like potsherds, in 3 pieces, δατρακινὸν. Pompon. ap. Non. Jam istam colaphis comminuissem testatim tibi. Juvenius ap. Charis. Caput ei testatim defregero, in pieces; to atoms.*

TESTATIO (testor), ðnis, f. *n calling to 2 witness, ἐπιμαρτύρησις. Liv. Inter fœderum ruptorum testationem ingenti fragore cæli procellam effusam. — ¶ Also, a witnessing, attesting, attestation. Pandect. Licet testatio sine scriptis habita est. Quintil. Sæpe inter se collidi solent inde testatio, hinc testes. Pandect. L. Titius crimen intendit C. Seio: atque in eam rem testationem apud Præfectum recitavit, deposition. — ¶ Also, u proof, testimony. Pandect.*

TESTATIO, abl. See *Testor*.

TESTATOR (testor), ðris, m. *one that bears witness to any thing, a witness. Prudent. — ¶ Also, he who makes n will; a testator, κληροδοτής. Pandect.*

TESTATRIX (testator), icis, f. *she that 3 makes n will, a testatrix. Pandect.*

TESTATUS, a, um, *particip. from testor. — ¶ Adj. shown, attested, clear, received as true, universally known, notorium, evident, manifest, allowed, admitted, undeniable, certain. Cic. Ut res quam maxi*

me clara ac testata esse posset. *Ovid.* Herculis testatos orbe labores referre. *Cic.* Ut res multorum oculis esset testator. *Nep.* Ejus devotionis quo testator esset memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea incisum. *Agustin.* Testatissima mirabilia.

**TĒSTĒVS** (testa), a, um, adj. of an earthen vessel, earthen. *Macrob.* Medicinæ ratio est cum testeis, terrenisque corporibus. *Id.* Testeum indumentum animi, h. e. the body. *Prudent.* Frangens testem, a potsherd.

**TĒSTĪCĪVS** (testu, or testum), a, um, adj. pertaining to a lid (testu), baked under a lid. *Cato, R. R. 74. Ed. Schneid.*

**TĒSTĪCŪLĀTŪS** (testiculus), a, um, adj. that has testicles. Opposed to spudo. *Veget.*

**TĒSTĪCŪLŌR** (*Id.*), āris, dep. 1. *Paul.* 3 ex *Fcstv.* Testiculari est jumentis maribus feminas, vel inares feminis admovere: licet alii dicant testilari. — ¶ Also, to call to witness, when spoken contemptuously. *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 193.*

**TĒSTĪCŪLŪS** (dimin. of testis), i, m. a 2 testicle, ὀρχιδίον, ὀρχίς. *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Pers.* Hæc fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? h. e. si quid roboris virilis haberemus.

**TĒSTĪFĪCĀTĪŌ** (testificor), ōnis, f. an attestation, h. e. a proof by witnesses or testimony or instruments. *Cic.* Iste in tabulas refert: obsignat signis amicorum, ut siquando opus esset, hac testificatione uteretur. — ¶ Also, an attestation, testimony, proof, evidence. *Cic.* Egit causam tuam cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum, et amoris, erga te sui, with the highest acknowledgment of your services. *Id.* Reputata ab Antonio legationis manebit testificatio sempiterna, an everlasting proof or monument.

**TĒSTĪFĪCŌR** (testis & facio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Deos hominesque, amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi prædixisse. *Ovid.* Ille homines, hæc est testificata deam. *Id.* Stygiæ numen testificatur aquæ. — ¶ Also, to bear witness, testify, aver, attest, protest, μαρτυρέω. *Cic.* Testificatur isti, P. Quintium non stitisse, se stitisse. *Id.* Testificor, denuntio, ante prædico, M. Antonium nihil eorum facturum. *Id.* Hæc cum maxime testificaretur, in vincula coniectus est. *Id.* Testificator pater, se tibi Privernatem fundum reliquisse. *Id.* Ut statim testificati discederent, h. e. testimonio dicto. *Ovid.* Missaque columba, te memorem dominæ testificare tue. *Tacit.* Testificatus edicto non longam sui absentiam. — ¶ Also, to testify, prove, demonstrate, show, declare. *Cic.* Uti in urbe retinenda tunc, sic nunc in Italia non relinquenda testificabar sententiam meam, h. e. palam ostendebam. *Id.* Hoc non feci inflammandi tui causa, sed testificandi amoris mei. *Ovid.* Posteritas puppim servavit in ære, hospitium adventum testificata dei, h. e. ostendens se pro certo habere, &c. *Id.* Antiquas testificator opes. *Id.* Natalem libo testificare tuum. — Hence, *Testificatus* is also used passively, proved, demonstrated, shown, made known. *Cic.* Abs te testificata tua voluntas.

**TĒSTĪMŌNĪĀLĪS** (testimonium), e, adj. of or pertaining to testimony, serving for testimony. *Tertull.* Admitto testimoniālem comparationem. Hence, *Cod. Theod.* Testimoniales, sc. litteræ, letters testimonial, testimonials.

**TĒSTĪMŌNĪŪM** (testis), ii, n. testimony, oral or written, legal or not; evidenc borne by a witness, μαρτυρία. *Cæs.* Quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem, testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat. *Cic.* Testimonium dicere, vr, *Id.* dare alicui, or, *Id.* impertire, or, *Colum.* perhibere, or, *Quintil.* and *Plin.* Ep. reddere, or, *Pandect.* præbere, to give, bear testimony, to depose, to be a witness. *Cic.* Dicere pro testimonio, to depose, give as evidence, testify. Also, *Cic.* Testimonium cepisse, for dedisse (but *Lambinus* has cedisse; and *Ernesti* has dedisse). *Cic.* Virtuti debitum testimonium recusare. *Varr.* Ad testimonium aliquem vocare,

to call any one to be a witness, bring for evidence. *Terent.* Neque testimonii dictio est, has not the right to be a witness. — Of written testimony, written evidence, a deposition in writing. *Cic.* Legite testimonia testium. *Nep.* Ad Ephoros sibi testimonium daret. — ¶ Also, any testimony, proof or evidence. *Cic.* De disti iudicii tui testimonium. *Id.* Verba sunt testimonio. *Nep.* Abstinentiæ hoc satis erit testimonium. *Id.* Testimonia moderatæ vitæ proferre. *Cæs.* Ejus rei testimonium esse, quod nisi rogatus, non venerit.

**TĒSTĪS** (unc.), is, m. and f. a witness, μαρτυρ. As, one who attests any thing by words or declaration. *Horat.* Quo causæ teste tenentur, by whose testimony or deposition. *Cic.* Si negem, quo me teste convices? *Cic.* Testes dare, or, *Id.* edere, or, *Id.* proferre, to produce or bring forward. So, also, *Cic.* Testes excitare ab inferis. *Id.* Testes adhibere. *Id.* Testibus uti. *Id.* Testem citare in aliquam rem totam Siciliam. *Ovid.* Facere aliquem testem. *Terent.* Testes faciet illico, vendidisse me, will produce evidence that I have, &c. *Cic.* Nemini possum studii erga te testis esse. *Id.* Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Cæsaris est. — Also, a witness, any person or thing that proves something. *Cic.* Testes sunt rationes civitatum. *Ovid.* Vulnera (mea sunt) testes. — Also, any one who avers something, a voucher. *Ovid.* Teste dea, on the assertion, averment, authority of a goddess. *Plin.* Herodoto teste. *Javenal.* Nullo sub teste, without any voucher. — Also, one that proves or confirms any thing by his example. *Cic.* Testem gravissimum Regulum nolite vituperare. — Also, a witness, one that is present and sees any thing, an eye-witness. *Ovid.* Fructus abest, facies quam bona teste caret, h. e. when beauty is not seen. *Javenal.* Luna teste moventur. *Plaut.* Amato testibus presentibus, h. e. publicly, so that every one sees and knows it. — ¶ Also, a testicle. *Plin.* — So, also, in plur. *Id.*

**TĒSTĪTRĀHŌS** (testis & traho), a, um, 3 adj. that drags its testicles. *Tertull.* Aries testicula, h. e. quia aries ob testiculorum magnitudinem eos trahere videtur potius, quam portare.

**TĒSTŌR** (testis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to testify, witness, bear witness, attest, give evidence, prove by one's testimony, show, declare, certify, confirm, authenticate, μαρτυρέω. *Ovid.* Confiteor: testere licet, signate Quirites, you may attest it. *Sallust.* Sceleris eorum haud ignarus, et ea quæ acciderent, testatus antea. *Lin.* Benigne allocutus Tarentinos, testatusque, quæ præstitisset civibus eorum, &c. h. e. having brought up, recounted, what he had, &c. *Horat.* Campus impia prælia testatur. *Tibull.* Ut puro testantur sidera cælo. *Propert.* Sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas. *Ovid.* Carmina jure damus raris testantia mores. *Id.* Nec verba locuti ulla priora sumus, quam nos testantia gratos. *Cic.* Utræque vim testantur. *Liv.* Testandi causa, publicum agrum esse, h. e. to show for a proof, that, &c. — *Testatus* is sometimes also passive, attested, declared, shown, made clear or apparent. *Liv.* Testata est voce præconis libertas Argivorum. Hence, *abl.* Testato, it being proved or undeniable. *Plin.* — Also, generally, *Testor*, to affirm, aver, declare solemnly, protest. *Cic.* Nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos, neque eos, qui quæstus causa hariolentur, ne psychomantia quidem agnoscerent. *Id.* Numerus autem (sepe enim hoc testandum est) non modo non poetice junctus, &c. *Id.* Ego quod facio, me pacis, concordiæ, salutis omnium causa facere, clamo atque testor. — Also, to call to witness. *Cic.* Testor omnes deos, me hac una voce a morte esse revocatum. *Id.* deos immortales. *Virg.* Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen. *Plaut.* Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi. *Propert.* Theseus Infernis, Superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixioniden, ille Menœtiaden. Hence, *Testato* (*abl.*), in presence of witnesses. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to

make a will or testament, διαριθήμι. *Cic.* Nostra est pecunia, de qua is, cuius agnati sumus, testatus non est. *Id.* Possit ne quisquam de filii pupilli re testari. *Liv.* Cum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset. *Catull.* Tabulæ testatæ, a testament. Hence, *Testato* (*abl. neut.*), after having made one's will. *Pandect.* — ¶ See, also, *Testatus*.

**TĒSTŪ** (unc.), indecl. and **TĒSTŪM**, i, n. an earthen cover or lid. *Coto.* In foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter. *Ovid.* Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebant, et fumant testu pressus uterque suo. — ¶ Also, an earthen vessel or pan. *Varr.* Testuatium, quod in testu caldo coquebatur. *Ovid.* Ara fit: luctu ignem curto fert rustica testu. — Also, a vessel of metal. *Plin.* Ranarum corda sub æreo testu discoxere. — *Testu* is always in *abl.*; so that its nom. may be *testus*. — ¶ *Testum*, like *testa*, also, means any thing made of baked earth. *Sulpic. Sever.*

**TĒSTŪATIŪM** (unc.), ii, n. a kind of cake baked in an earthen vessel. *Varr.*

**TĒSTŪDĪNEĀTŪS** (testudo), and **TĒSTŪDĪNĀTŪS**, a, um, adj. arched, vaulted, καμαωρός. *Colum.* and *Vitruv.*

**TĒSTŪDĪNEŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. made of 3 tortoise-shell, adorned or veneered with tortoise-shell, χελώνιος. *Propert.* Aut testudineæ carmen inermis lyre. *Martial.* Testudineum hexaclinon, h. e. sectis testudinum tergoribus ornatum. *Jacunal.* conopeum. *Pandect.* Cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi. *Plaut.* Testudineus gradus, a tortoise pace, a very slow pace.

**TĒSTŪDŌ** (testa), ūnis, f. a tortoise, χέλυς, χελώνη. *Cic.*, *Liv.*, *Phadr.*, &c. — Also, the shell of the tortoise. Tortoise-shell was used as an ornament for furniture, &c. *Ovid.* Ebone et testudine cultos thalamos. *Virg.* Varii testudine postes. — ¶ Hence, a stringed instrument, lute, harp, lyre, cithern, either because the middle part, which contained the sounding-board, resembled a tortoise-shell in its arch, or because tortoise-shell was frequently used for the instrument. (According to fable, Mercury found a tortoise, cleaned the shell, and furnished it with strings, and thus was the inventor of the testudo, or lyra.) *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, an arch, vault, a place in a house covered with an arched or vaulted roof. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a covering like the tortoise-shell. *Martial.* (of the hedgehog). Iste licet digitos testudine punga acuta, cortice deposito mollis echinus erit. — Especially, a wooden covering or shed used in sieges, under which the besiegers stood safely, worked, and applied the battering-ram (aries) to the wall. *Cæs.* — Also, a covering of shields, when the soldiers held their shields over their heads, closed fast together, and thus rushed upon the enemy under a kind of shed; a testudo. *Cæs.*, *Virg.*, *Liv.*, &c. — ¶ Also, a certain way of curling the hair, so called from its resemblance to the lyre (cithara). *Ovid.* Hanc placet ornari testudine Cylænea.

**TĒSTŪLĀ** (dimin. of testa), æ, f. a potsherd. *Colum.* — Hence, the potsherd with which the Athenians voted when they wished to banish from their city a powerful or dangerous citizen. *Nep.*

**TĒSTŪS**, i, n. See *Testu*.

**TĒTĀ**, æ, f. h. e. palumbes. *Serv.* ad 3 *Virg. Ecl. I, 58.*

**TĒTĀNĪCŪS**, a, um. See *Tetanus*. 2 **TĒTĀNŌTHRŪM** (τετάνωθρον), i, n. a 2 medicament which removes wrinkles and distends the skin. *Plin.*

**TĒTĀNŌS** (τετάνος), i, m. a stiffness or 2 rigidity in the members of the body, especially in the neck, a cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck, which holds it straight and immovable. *Plin.* Vinum non est dandum in duritia præcordiorum, neque in opisthotono, tetano. *Id.* Prodest atrophis, opisthotonis, tetanis — ¶ Hence, *Tetanicus*, a, um, adj. affected with the tetanus. *Plin.*

**TĒTĀRTEMŌRIĀ** (τεταρτημορία), æ, f. a

fourth part, quarter, fourth; hence, in music, the same as *brevis toni distantia quartam ejus partem recipiens*. *Martian. Capell.*

**TETARTEMORION** (τεταρτημόριον), ii, 2 n. a quarter, fourth part, fourth, especially, a fourth part of the zodiac, n. e. three signs of the zodiac. *Plin.*

**TETE**, for *Te*. *Terent.* See *Tu*.

**TETER**, and **TÆTER** (unc.), tra, trumi, adj. foul, offensive, noisome, nasty, ugly, shocking, hideous, grisly, hateful, horrid, μισρός. *Lauret.* Aliis aliud tetrius esset naribus, auribus, atque oculis, orisque saporis. *Id.* Aut fœda specie tetri turpesque videntur. *Cæs.* Angustius loci, odore tetro, et multitudine cadaverum, fetid. *Sallust.* Loca tetra, inculta, fœda, atque formidolosa. *Cic.* Tetra tenebræ, et caligo. *Lauret.* Tetra ninhorum nocte coorta. *Cic.* bellua. *Lauret.* Nobis cœnum terrima cum sit spurcitas, eadem subus hæc jucunda videtur. *Id.* Tetra absinthia. *Id.* cadavera. *Id.* ulcera. *Id.* Tartara. *Propert.* venena. *Virg.* Lavit improba teter ora cruor. *Horat.* Spiritus teter, saniesque manat ore trilingui. *Lucan.* Pallida tetris viscera tincta notis. *Cic.* Tetrum spectaculum. *Id.* pestis. *Sueton.* Vultus natura horridus ac teter. *Juvenal.* Deformis et teter vultus, ghastly. *Id.* Mulier terrima vultu. *Accius ap. Non.* Vestitus teter, squalid. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Terrima hiems, most cruel or severe. *Petron.* Terrima vox, most harsh or unpleasant. — ¶ *Figur.* bad, evil, direful, fugitious, hateful, abominable, shameful, heinous, base, disgraceful, noxious, baleful. *Cic.* Homo teter et ferus. *Id.* Quis tætrior hostis huic civitati? *Id.* Quamquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus. *Id.* Tætrimum esse in aliquem, conducting himself most shamefully. *Id.* Nullum vitium tætrius, quam avaritia, blacker. *Horat.* Tetra libido. *Catull.* Tætrum deponere morbum, h. e. amorem. *Liv.* Tetra prodigia. *Accius ap. Cic.* Tetri cruciatus. *Cic.* Tetrum facinus admittere. *Id.* Eitres sententiæ teterrimæ defuerunt, h. e. infensæ hominum odio habentium. *Id.* Tetra atque impura legatio, h. e. pernicioiosa iis, ad quos accessit. *Id.* Teterimum bellum. — ¶ *Tetrum*, adverbially. *Prudent.*

**TETHALASSOMENON** (τεθαλασσομένος αἶνος), sc. vinum, wine mixed with seawater. *Plin.*

**TETHĒA**, æ, f. a kind of muscle; or fungus. *Plin.* — Also, plur. Tethēa (τῆθῆα), ðrum, n. *Plin.* 32. *Ed. Hard.*

**TETHYS** (Τηθύς), ÷os, f. Tethys, a sea-goddess, the wife of Oceanus, and mother of rivers and nymphs. *Virg.* — Also, by the poets, put for the sea. — ¶ *Tethys* and *Thetis* are often incorrectly interchanged in common *Edd.*

**TETINI**,  
**TETINERIM**, } See *Tenea*.  
**TETINISSE**.

**TETRACHORDON** (τετραχορδον), i, n. 2 and **TETRACHORDOS** (τετραχορδος), i, m. and f. having four strings or notes. *Vitruv.* Machina tetrachordos, having four different sounds (of the water-organ). — *Tetrachordon* (absol.), a tetrachord; with the ancients there were tetrachords, or systems of four strings or notes. *Vitruv.* and *Martian. Capell.* — *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tetrachordon anni, the four seasons. (*Al. leg.* tetrachordium.)

**TETRACOLON** (τετρακόλων), i, n. any 2 thing consisting of four members, as, a period of four members. *Senec.*

**TETRADIUM**, or **TETRADĒUM** (τετραδιον, or τετραδέϊον), ii, n. the number four. *Colam.*

**TETRADOROS** (τετραδωρός), on, of four 3 palms or handbreadths. *Vitruv.*

**TETRADRACHMUM** (τετραδραχμον), i, 2 n. a Greek coin worth four drachmæ, or denarii, a tetradrachm. *Cass.* in *Cic.* *Ep.*

**TETRAGNATHIUS** (τετραγναθος), having four jaw-bones, ii, m. a kind of phalangium, or venomous spider. *Plin.*

**TETRAGONUM** (τετραγωνον), i, n. a 3 tetragonal or quadratè aspect, aspectus quadrangularis alicujus astri, apud astrologos. *Auson.* (who shortens the penult).

**TETRALIX** (τετραλίξ), icis, f. same as *Erica*, heath. *Plin.*

**TETRAMETER**, or **-ETRŌS** (τετραμέτρος), a, um, adj. tetrameter, consisting of four metrical feet.

**TETRANS** (τετρας), antis, m. the quarter 2 or fourth part of any thing. *Vitruv.*

Tetrans columnarum, h. e. quarta pars crassitudinis summi scapi columnarum. — Hence, the quarter or fourth part of a circle, a quadrant. *Vitruv.* — Also, a mathematical instrument, called a quadrant. *Vitruv.* — In measuring land, Tetrans is the place where two lines meet. *Hygin.* Also, what is placed at the point of meeting. *Frontin.* — ¶ Tetrantorum, for tetramtum. *Vitruv.*

**TETRAÛ** (τετραύων), ðnis, m. heathcock, moorfoal. *Plin.* and *Sæton.* — ¶ *Nemes.* calls it, also, tetricem, or tetracem, and taracem.

**TETRAPHARMACUM** (τετραφάρμακον), 3 i, n. a plaster consisting of four ingredients. *Cels.* (but in Greek characters). — ¶ Also, a course of four dishes, or dish of four meats. *Spartian.*

**TETRAPHOROS**, on, adj. *Vitruv.* phur 3 langarii, porters, four of whom carry a burden together.

**TETRAPLASIOS** (τετραπλάσιος), a, um, 3 adj. quadruple. *Martian. Capell.*

**TETRAPLŌ** (τετραπλόος), as, a. 1. to 3 quadruplicate. *Martian. Capell.*

**TETRAPTŌTA** (τετραπτότα), ðrum, n. 3 words used in only four cases.

**TETRAPUS** (τετραπους, h. e. four-footed), 3 ðdis, the name with which the eighth book of *Apicius*, which treats of the preparation of four-footed beasts, is inscribed.

**TETRARCHA**, or **-ES** (τετράρχης), æ, m. a tetrarch, one of four princes, who govern each the fourth part of a country; hence, a small prince, who (though he may have royal dignity and power) is not allowed the name of rex. *Cic.*

**TETRARCHIA** (τετραρχία), æ, f. a tetrarchy, the territory of a tetrarch. *Cic.*

**TETRAS** (τετρας), ðdis, f. a four. 3 *Tertall.*

**TETRASEMUS** (τετρασημος), a, um, adj. 3 having four marks or divisions of time. *Mart. Cap.*

**TETRASTICHUS** (τετραστιχος), a, um, 2 adj. having four rows or verses. *Trebel. Poll.* porticus, with four rows of columns. *Quintil.* carmen, of four verses; a tetrastic. So, absol. *Martial.* Tetrastica quedam, sc. carmina.

**TETRASTYLŌS** (τετραστύλος), ðn, adj. having four columns. *Vitruv.* frons loci. Hence, subst. Tetrastylon, a place with four columns, tetrastyle. *Capitolin.*

**TETRĒ**, or **TÆTRĒ** (teter, or tæter), adv. foully, disgustingly, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully. *Cic.* Multa facere impure atque tetre. *Id.* Quod senatus severe de religione decerneret, impurissime tetterimeque violasti. *Claudian.* Qua non tetrius ulla fucata genas.

**TETRICITAS** (tetricus), ðtis, f. seriousness of look, serious, grave expression. *Auct. Paneg.* ad *Pison.*

**TETRICUS** (possibly from teter, if the variance in quantity would allow), a, um, adject. grim, morose, sour, stern, strict, severe, rigid, unkindly, ungenial, σκληροπῆς. *Ovid.* Vidi tetricæ data verba puellæ. *Liv.* Disciplina tetrica ac tristis Sabinorum. *Ovid.* domitor Chimæræ, h. e. Bellerophon; not amorous, chaste. *Senec.* Nimis horridi animi et tetrici esse. *Martial.* Udorum tetricus censor et asper erat. *Id.* deæ, h. e. Parca. *Id.* lites, h. e. serious, grave; affording no room for jest. *Id.* voces. *Id.* febres. *Id.* tubæ, h. e. bellicæ. — ¶ *Sil.* Tetrica rupes; and, *Virg.* Tetrica (absol.), a mountain in the Sabine territory.

**TETRINNIŌ**, is, n. 4. to quack or cry, ex- 3 pressing the cry of the duck. *Auct. carn.* de *Philom.*

**TETRYTUDŌ**, or **TÆTRITUDŌ** (teter), 3 inis, f. hideousness. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

**TETRŌ** (Id.), or **TÆTRŌ**, as, a. 1. to make hateful, befool, ἀμάρβοο. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

**TETTINGOMETRA** (τεπτιγομήτρα), æ, f. the integument or larva of the cicadæ. *Plin.*

**TETTINGONIA** (τεπτιγονία), æ, f. a smaller kind of cicada. *Plin.*

**TETŌLI**, for *Tull.* See *Fero*.

**TEUCER**. See *Teucus*.

**TEUCHITES** (σχοειος τευχίτης), æ, m. a kind of fragrant rush. *Plin.*

**TEUCRIA**, ðrum. See *Teucus*. 3

**TEUCRIA**, æ, f. (See *Teucus*). —

3 ¶ Also, an herb, same as *Teucrion*. *Plin.*

**TEUCRION** (τεύκριον), ii, n. germander, a plant (Teucrium chamaedrys, L.). *Plin.* 24, c. 15, sect. 80. — Also, Teucrium flavum, L. *Plin.* 25, c. 5, sect. 20

**TEUCRIS** (Τευκρίς), ðdis, f. a Trojan woman. *Sabin. Ep.* 1, 81. — ¶ *Cic.*

Teucris illa lentum sane negotium (a name used by *Cicero* to denote a rich female capitalist, from whom he hoped to obtain money).

**TEUCRŌS** (Τεύκροτος), a, um, adj. Teucrican, Trojan. *Sil.* mœnia. — Hence, Teucra, Troy, or the Trojan country. *Virg.*

**TEUCRUS**, and **TEUCER** (Τεύκρος), cri, 3 m. a king of Troy. *Virg.* — Hence, Teucus or Teucer, cra, crum, adj. Teucrican, Trojan. *Catull.* and *Ovid.* So, Teuceri, the Trojans. *Virg.*; also, the Romans. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, Teucer, the son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax, with whom he went to the siege of Troy. Upon his return, his father would not receive him, because he had neglected to revenge the wrong done by Ulysses to Ajax, in getting for himself the arms of Achilles; whereupon Teucer sailed to Cyprus, and founded a new Salamis there. *Horat.* — Also, the name of a tragedy of *Pneuvius*. *Cic.*

**TEUM**, or **TEUS**, a town. See *Teos*.

**TEUTATES**, æ, m. a god of the Gmils, to whom human victims were sacrificed. *Lucan.*

**TEUTHALIS** (τευθαλις), ðdis, f. an herb, otherwise called polygonos. *Plin.*

**TEUTHRANIA**, } See *Teuthras*.

**TEUTHRANTEUS**, }

**TEUTHRAS** (Τεύθρας), antis, m. a river or lake in Campania. *Propert.* 1, 11 (12), 11. (which reading was restored by Scaliger, for almost all the *Codd.* have *Teutantis*. This river is mentioned nowhere else. *Sil. Ital.* xi. 290. calls one *Teuthras*, Cumes incola). — ¶ Also, a king in Mysia. — Hence, Teuthrania, æ, f. a region of Mysia. *Plin.* — Also, Teuthranteus, a, um, adj. Teuthrantic, Mysian. *Ovid.* Caicus. — Also, Teuthrantius, a, um, adj. Teuthrantian. *Ovid.* turba, fifty sisters, daughters of Thespius (and hence called Thespiades), a son of Teuthras. *Id.* regna.

**TEUTŌNI**, ðrum, m. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* or **TEUTŌNES**, um, m. *Vellei.* a people towards the north of Germany, near the Cimbri, who, in conjunction with the Cimbri, once attacked and greatly endangered the Roman empire, but were at length defeated by *C. Marius*. — ¶ Hence, Teutonicus, a, um, adj. Teutonic. *Propert.* opes. *Lucan.* triumphus, h. e. de Teutonis. *Senec.* Teutonicus, for Teutoni. — Also, perhaps, German, in general. *Martial.* capilli.

**TEXŌ** (unc.), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. to weave, ὄφαίω. *Terent.* telam. *Tibull.* vestes. So, *Cic.* Araneolæ quasi rete texunt. *Catull.* Tenuem texens aranea telam. Without acc. *Plin.* Idem (aranei) textunt. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Ea tela textur. *Ovid.* Amor patriæ, quod tua texuerant scripta, retexit opus, h. e. makes that of no effect which your writings had worked in me; undoes, does away all the consolation your writings had brought me. — ¶ Also, used of things which, though not woven, are constructed in a somewhat similar way, to plait, braid, twine, knit; and, generally, to frame, construct, fabricate, build, form, make. *Virg.* Nunc facilis rubea textatur fiscina virga. *Id.* feretrum virgis. *Id.* sepe. *Propert.* rosas, h. e. corollas facere. *Virg.* Lentæ textunt umbracula vitas. *Plin.* navigia ex papyro. *Id.* quales, crates. *Martial.* tecta calami paludis. *Cic.* Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pæne textuit. *Virg.* naves robore. *Cic.* Epistolæ quotidianis verbis texere solemus, to construct, compose, write. — ¶ See, also, *Textus*, a, um, and *Textum*, i.

**TEXTILIS** (texo), e, adj. that is woven, ὄφαντός. *Cic.* stragulum. *Virg.* dona.



*drapery, clothes.* *Lucret. picturæ. Cic. (e Sophocle) Ipse illigatus peste interiori textili, h. e. poisoned garment. — Hence, subst. Textile, sc. opus, something woven, a stuff, cloth, linen, ὄφος, ὄφασμα. Cic. Textile ne operosius, quam muliers opus menstruum. Liv. Navis ornata spoliis non insignium tantum armorum, sed etiam regiorum textilium. — ¶ Also, interwoven, interlaced, interwoven, plaited, braided. Martial. sarta, h. c. chaplets or festoons of roses. Id. umbra, formed by branches interlaced, &c. — Hence, subst. Textile, something plaited, braided, &c.; a mat or the like.*

**TEXTOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. a weaver, ὄφάτωρ. Plaut. and Horat.*

**TEXTORIUS** (textor), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a weaver or weaving, such as weavers use, ὄφαντικός. Colum. Alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectuntur.*

**TEXTRICŪLA** (dimin. from *textrix*), *æ, 3 f. weaving, she that weaves, speaking diminishingly. Arnob. puellæ.*

**TEXTRINUS** (for *textorinus*, from *textor*), *a, um, adj. pertaining to weaving, ὄφαντικός. Jal. Firmic. Minerva textrinæ artis magistra. — Absol. Textrinum, the art of weaving, weaving (as an art or trade). Sueton. Textrinum didicit. — Hence, Textrina, æ, f. a weaver's shop or factory. Vitruv. So, also, Cic. Textrinum. — ¶ Also, pertaining to constructing, framing, &c.; hence, Textrinum, a ship-yard, dock-yard, ναπηγιον. Eun. ap. Serv.*

**TEXTRIX** (textor), *icis, f. weaving, a female weaver, ὄφάντρια. Martial. Sequanice pinguem textricis alumnam. Apul. Textrices anus, h. e. Parce.*

**TEXTUM** (textus, *a, um*), *i, n. something woven, a web, fabric, stuff, cloth, garment, &c. Ovid. Texta illita veneno. Id. Rude textum. — ¶ Hence, figur. all that is, as it were, woven or knit together, a texture, knit-work. Ovid. Pinea texta carinæ. Martial. Texta rosis facta, h. c. chaplets or garlands of roses. Id. Viminum textum, basket. — Also, the texture, construction, of a thing. Virg. Clipei non enarrabile textum. — Of writing. Quintil. Dicendi textum tenue, style, manner of writing. — ¶ Textum, for testum. Cato.*

**TEXTURA** (texo), *æ, f. the act of weaving, or the thing woven, web, texture, ὄφανσις, ὄφασμα, συμπλοκή. Plaut. and Propert. — ¶ Also, construction, texture. Lucret. (of the soul).*

**TEXTUS** (Id.), *us, m. a weaving; web; 2 also, other similar construction, texture. Lucret. and Plin. — ¶ Figur. construction, texture, tissue, train, series, narration, connected order, of words, for instance. Manil. Quarum ratio veniet suo per carmina textu. Apul. Omnem calumniarum textum retexo. Ammian. Rem brevi textu percurram, briefly. Id. Textus gestorum, series, narration, order.*

**TEXTUS**, *a, um, participle from texo. — ¶ Adj. woven, ὄφαντός. Cic. tegumenta. — ¶ Also, as it were, woven or knit together, plaited, braided, interwoven, interlaced, &c. Horat. Claudere textis cratibus lætum pecus. Liv. Arundine textis storeaque tectis hibernaculis habitare. Senec. Colla adamante texto vincit, h. c. catena solida et infragili. — ¶ Textum, i, n. See Textum.*

**THAIS**, *Idis, f. a famous Athenian courtesan of great beauty. Cic.*

**THALA**, *æ, f. a town of Numidia. Sallust. THALAMĒGUS (θαλαμηγός), i, f. navis, 2 a large pleasure-boat, with apartments, yacht. Sueton.*

**THALAMŌS** (θάλαμος), *i, m. a bed-chamber, sleeping apartment. Vitruv. and Ovid. — Hence, generally, sitting-room, sleeping-room. Ovid. Met. 2, 738. — Or, dwelling, habitation, abode, lodging. Virg. Ferrei Eumenidum thalami. Plin. Delubra ei (h. e. Apis) gemina, quæ vocant thalamos. — Also, of the cells of bees. Virg. Geor. 4, 189. — ¶ Also, a bed to sleep in, or a bed. Propert. — Hence, marriage-bed. Propert. and Virg. — Also, marriage. Virg. Vita expers thalami, h. e. single, unmarried. Ovid. Parare thalamos. Senec.*

*Thalamis nondum jugatæ virgines. Id. Tradere virginem thalamis. Ovid. Tentasset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos, h. e. illam petisset uxorem. Virg. Thalamos ne desere pactos, h. e. the bride promised to you. Lucan. Thalamos querit, h. e. wife. Stat. Thalamus coactus, a forced marriage.*

**THALASSA** (θάλασσα), *æ, f. the sea; the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish, &c. is inscribed with this name.*

**THALASSEGLĒ**, *es, f. a plant, same as potamantis. Plin.*

**THALASSICŌS** (θαλασσικός), *a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to the sea, nautical, of sailors. Plaut. Palliolum habes ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassicu' st, h. e. color, such as sailors have. Id. ornatus, sailor's habit.*

**THALASSINŌS** (θαλασσινός), *a, um, 3 adj. sea-colored, sea-green. Lucret. vestis.*

**THALASSIŌ**, *See Talassio.*

**THALASSIŌS**, *&c. THALASSIŌN PHŪCŌS (θαλάσσιον φῦκος), h. e. fucus marinus, a vegetable growing upon the rocks of the Mediterranean sea, with which a purple-red dye was made. Plin. (Lichen rocella, L. orchil-la.)*

**THALASSITES** (θαλασσίτης) *vinum, sea-wine, h. e. which has been let down in the vessel into the sea, to give it an older taste. Plin.*

**THALASSŌMELI** (θαλασσόμελι), *n. salt water mixed with honey (for a drink). Plin.*

**THALĒA**, *æ, f. same as Thalia. Fest.*

**THALĒS**, is and *ētis, m. Θάλης, a philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect. Cic. and Val. Maz. — Hence, Thalēticus, a, um, adj. Sidor.*

**THĒLIĀ**, *æ, f. the muse of comic poetry, Θάλεια. Virg. — ¶ Also, one of the Graces. Senec. — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. Virg.*

**THĒLIĀRCHŌS**, *i, m. is either the name of a friend, or (from θαλιάρχος) the president of a feast. Horat. Od. 1, 9, 8.*

**THĒLIETRUM** (θαλίητρον), *i, n. an herb. Plin. 27, c. 13, sect. 112 (where Ed. Hard. has thalistrum).*

**THĒLLŌS** (θαλλός), *i, m. the green stalk of a plant, of an onion, for instance. Colum. — ¶ Also, a green branch. Virg. Cir. 376. Amyclæo spargens altaria thallo, (perhaps) myrtle-branch.*

**THĒMYRĀS**, *æ, m. a Thracian poet who contended with the Muses in singing, and being vanquished, was deprived of his lute, and of sight. Ovid. — Called, also, Thamyris. Stat. (in the nomin.; the genit. would be in Ἰδīs).*

**THĀNNUM**, or **THĀMNUM** (θάμνος), *i, n. a shrub. Colum.*

**THĀPSIA** (θαψία), *æ, f. a shrub resembling the shrub ferula (Thapsia Asclepiumi, L.). Plin. — Called, also, Thapsos, f. Lucan.*

**THĀPSŌS**, or **THĀPSŌS**, *i, f. a peninsula and town in Sicily. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a town in Africa Propria. Auct. B. Afric. — Hence, Thapsitāni, the inhabitants of the same. Auct. B. Afric. — ¶ Also, the name of a shrub. See Thapsia.*

**THĀSIŌS**, *a, um. See Thasus.*

**THĀSŌS**, or **ŌS**, *i, f. Θάσος, an island in the Egean sea, near Thrace, abounding in marble, and well known for its wine and nuts. Plin. — Hence, Thāsīus, a, um, adj. Thasian. Virg. — ¶ Written, also, Thassus, &c.*

**THĀUMĀNTEŪS**, *See Thaumias. 3*

**THĀUMĀNTIĀS**, *See Thaumias. 3*

**THĀUMĀNTIS**, *See Thaumias. 3*

**THĀUMĀS**, *antis, m. Θαῦμας, father of Iris. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Thaumantēūs, a, um, adj. Thaumantian. Ovid. virgo, h. e. Iris, or the rainbow. — ¶ Also, Thaumantīās, ōdis, f. daughter of Thaumias, h. e. Iris, or the rainbow. Ovid. Thaumantias Iris. Virg. Thaumantias. — ¶ Also, Thaumantis, īdis or idos, f. same as Thaumantias. Ovid. Thaumantidos. Claudian. Thaumantida.*

**THĒAMEDES**, *is, a stone found in Ethiopia, which repels iron. Plin. (Some think it is the tourmaline; Beckmann, however, does not agree with them.)*

**THEANGĒLIS** (θεός & ἄγγελος), *Idis, f. an herb. Plin.*

**THEĀNUM**, *See Teanum.*

**THEĀNENSIS**, *See Teanum.*

**THEĀTE**, *See Teate.*

**THEĀTINŪ**, *See Teate.*

**THEĀTES**, *um, m. See Teates.*

**THEĀTRĀLIS** (theatrum), *e, adj. of or pertaining to a theatre, theatrical, Θεατρικός. Cic. consensus. Tacit. lascivia. Sidon. sermones, h. e. obsceni. Plin. lex, h. e. de ordine sedendi in teatro. Sueton. pœna, h. c. imposed by the Roscian law upon those who, not being of the equestrian order, should encroach upon the seats appropriated to that order.*

**THEĀTRICŌS** (θεατρικός), *a, um, adj. 3 same as Theatralis. Augustin.*

**THEĀTRUM** (θεάτρον), *i, n. a place where spectacles are seen; but especially, where dramatic spectacles are exhibited, play-house, theatre. Cic., &c. So, Ovid. Terna theatra, h. c. Pompeii, Marcelli, et Statilii Tauri. — The first theatres were of wood, and only temporary; the earliest stone theatre was erected by Pompey. The theatre was of a semicircular form, as were also the benches occupied by the spectators, except those in the orchestra, where the senators sat. The higher ranks enjoyed at first no legal distinctions in the theatre; but at length a law was passed, assigning separate places to the senators, and afterwards the Roscian law, extending a similar favor to the knights. Among the Greeks, public assemblies were also held in the theatre. Cic. Flacc. 7. Nep. Timol. 4. — ¶ Also, a place where public games are held, place of exhibition. Virg. Æn. 5, 283. — ¶ By metonymy, theatre, for the spectators therein. Cic. In his si paulum modo offensum est, longius, theatra tota reclamant. — Hence, generally, spectators, hearers, or assembly. Horat. Spissis theatris scripta recitare, assembly, hearers. Cic. Senatusconsultum frequentissimo teatro (populi) comprobatum. Quintil. Tunc est commovendum theatrum, h. e. assembly of judges. Id. Optimus quisque præceptor majore se teatro dignum putat, h. e. auditory, audience. Hence, Cic. Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, for panegyrist, applauder (drawn from the custom of clapping the hands in the theatre in token of approbation). — ¶ Also, theatre, h. e. ample space and opportunity for the display of one's powers, stage. Cic. Forum theatrum illius ingenii. Id. Theatrum magnum habet ista provincia. Id. Familiaritas magno teatro spectata, h. e. by public proofs, or publicly. Id. In aliquo orbis terræ teatro versari.*

**THEBĒ**, *arum, f. and sometimes THEBĒ, es, f. Θῆβαι, and Θῆβη, a name common to several cities, in Thessaly, Mysia, &c., of which two are especially remarkable, Thebes in Egypt, having a hundred gates; and Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in Greece, the home of Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Pindar, &c.; it had seven gates. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Thebæus, a, um, adj. Theban, belonging to Thebes in Egypt; Thebæi, the (Egyptian) Thebans. Spartian. — ¶ Thebæianus, a, um, adj. in or from Egyptian Thebes, Theban. Plin. palmæ. Hence, Stat. Thebæicæ (sc. palmulæ), dates from Thebes. — ¶ Thebæis, īdis or idos, f. belonging to Thebes in Egypt. Hence, Thebais, sc. regio, a region of Egypt, indeed the upper part of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital. Plin. — Also, belonging to Thebes in Bœotia, Theban. Stat. Chelys una Thebais cedat tibi, h. e. Amphion. Ovid. Met. 6, 163. Thebaides, Theban women. Stat. and Juvenal. Thebais, sc. musa, the Thebaid, a poem by Statius, which has for its subject a war between the Argives and Thebans. — Also, belonging to Thebe in Mysia. Ovid. Thebais est Andromache, h. c. from this Thebe. — ¶ Thebæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Thebes in Bœotia, Theban. Horat. Thebanæ Semeles puer, h. e. Bacchus. Id. Modos aptare Thebanos, h. e. Pindaricos (for Pindar was a Theban). Ovid. dea, h. e. Ino or Leucothea, Matuta. Id. mater, h. e.*

*Agave*. Stat. mater, h. e. Niobe. *Il.* soror, h. e. Antigone, sister of Polyneices and Eteocles. *Propert.* duces; and, *Lucan.* fratres; and, *Petron.* par, h. e. Eteocles and Polyneices. *Lucan.* rogi, h. e. on which these brothers were barned. *Ovid.* semina, h. e. the serpent's teeth, such as that of the Sphinx, which *Œdipus* solved. *Propert.* deus, h. e. Hercules. Absol. Thebanus, a Theban. *Nep.* And Thebani, the inhabitants of Thebes, Thebans. *Id.* — Also, belonging to Thebe in Mysia; thus *Andronache* is called Thebana in *Ovid.* *Trist.* 4, 3, 29.

THEBÆUS, 3

THEBAICUS, 2 } See Theba.

THEBAIS, 2 }

THEBANUS, 2 }

THEBÆ, es, f. same as Theba, which see.

2 — ¶ Also, a nymph. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, wife of Alexander of Phœæ. *Cic.*

THECÆ (θήκη), æ, f. an envelope, covering, case, sheath, box, &c. *Varr.* Proinde ut grani theca sit gluma. *Cic.* Effert sine thecis vasa. *Id.* Theca nummaria.

*Sueton.* calamaria, pen-case.

THECATUS (theca), a, um, adj. h. e. theca inclusus. *Sidon.*

THELXIOPÆ, es, f. one of the first (h. e. earlier than the nine) four Muses. *Cic.* N. D. 3, 21. (*Al.* Thelxiœ).

THELYGONON, or -OS (θηλυγόνος, -ov, h. e. begetting female children), i, a name of the plant phyllym. *Plin.* —

¶ Also, of a species of satyrion. *Plin.*

¶ Also, of a species of the plant cræteogonos. *Plin.*

THELYPHONON (θηλύφονον, h. e. killing females), i, n. name as aconitum. *Plin.*

THELYPTERIS (θηλύπερις), is, f. female fern. *Plin.*

THEMÆ (θέμα), ātis, n. an argument, theme, subject, or proposition, which is discussed. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, the sign, constellation, position of the heavens, under which a man is born, horoscope, nativity. *Sueton.*

THEMIS, idis, f. Θέμις, the goddess of right and justice; also, of prophecy. She had the oldest oracle in Bœotia, which was consulted by Deucalion. *Ovid.*

THEMISCYRÆ, æ, f. a plain (or succession of fields), and also town of Cappadocia, on the Thermodon. — ¶ Hence, Themiscyrium, ii, n. this town. *Mela.* —

¶ Also, Themiscyræus, or Themiscyræus, a, um, adj. belonging to Themiscyra. *Amnian.* luci. — ¶ Also, Themiscyræus, a, um, adj. same as Themiscyræus. *Plin.*

THEMISTA, æ, f. a female Epicurean philosopher from Lampsacus. *Cic.*

THEMISTOCLES, is, m. Θεμιστοκλῆς, a famous Athenian general. See his life in *Nepos*. — Hence, Themistocleus, a, um, adj. Themistoclean. *Cic.*

THENSÆ. See Tensa.

THEODAMAS, or THIODAMAS, antis, m. Θεοδάμας, king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas. — Hence, Theodamantæus (or Thiod.), a, um, adj. *Propert.*

THEODORICUS, i, m. king of the Ostragoths. *Sidon.* — Hence, Theodoricianus, a, um, adj. *Sidon.*

THEODORUS, i, m. a rhetorician; hence, Theodoræi, his disciples and followers. *Quintil.*

THEODOSIUS, ii, m. Θεοδοσίος, first and second, the name of Roman emperors. — Hence, Theodosianus, a, um, adj. Theodosian. *Cod. Just. lex.* The *Codex Theodosianus* was promulgated by Theodosius II.

THEOGNIS, idis, m. a very ancient Greek poet; hence, *Laëil.* ap. *Gell.* Etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur (of a very ancient time).

THEOGONIA (θεογονία), æ, f. the Origin and Descent of the Gods; the name of a poem by Hesiod, the Theogony. *Cic.*

THEOLOGIA (θεολογία), æ, f. theology, the doctrine of God or the gods, to which also mythology belongs. *Varr.* ap. *Augustin.*

THEOLOGICUS (θεολογικός), a, um, adj. 3 theological. *Amnian.*

THEOLOGUS (θεολόγος), i, m. a theologian, theologist, h. e. one who treats of God or the gods, their origin and genealogy. *Cic.*

THEOMBRÖTYÖS (Θεομβρότιος), ii, f. an herb. *Plin.*

THEON, ðnis, m. a certain railing poet, or slanderous man. — Hence, Theoninus, a, um, adj. Theonine. *Horat.* dens.

THEON ðCHEMÆ (Θεῶν ðχημᾶ), a mountain in Mauritania. *Plin.*

THEOPHÄNES, is, m. an historian, friend of Pompey. *Cic.*

THEOPHRASTUS, i, m. a Greek orator and philosopher, author of the Characters. *Cic.*

THEOPOMPUS, i, m. a Greek historian. *Nepos*. — Hence, Theopompus, and Theopompinus, a, um, adj. of Theopompus, Theopompian. *Cic.*

THEOPREMA (Θεώρημα), ātis, n. a proposition which is investigated and proved. *Gell.*

THEOREMATIUM (Θεωρημάτων), ii, n. 3 dimin. from theorema. *Gell.*

THEORIA (θεωρία), æ, f. speculation, theory, contemplation, investigation. *Hieronym.*

THEORICE (θεωρική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. 3 h. c. ars contemplativa. *Hieronym.*

THEOTOCOS (θεοτόκος), i, f. mother of 3 God, applied to the Virgin Mary. *Cod. Just.*

THERÆ, æ, f. an island in the Ægean sea, a colony from which founded Cyrene in Africa. *Plin.* — Also, There. *Senece.* — ¶ Hence, Theræus, a, um, adj. Therean. *Tibull.*

THERAMNE, } See Therapnc.

THERAMNÆUS, } }

THERAPNE, es, f. and THERAPNÆ, ārum, f. Θεράπνη, Θεράπναι, a town of Laconia, birthplace of Helen. *Mela* and *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, Therapnæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnean; also, perhaps, Spartan. *Ovid.* marita; or, *Id.* Rure Therapnæo nata puella, h. e. Helen. *Id.* Sanguis, h. e. Hyacinthi, pueri Amyclæi. *Stat.* fratres, h. e. Castor and Pollux. *Martial.* Amyclæ, h. e. Spartan, or so called because lying near Therapnæ. — It also stands for Tarentine. *Stat.* — And also for Sabine (as the Sabines were or were supposed to be descended from the Spartans). *Sil.* — ¶ The second syllable is found short in *Sil.* — ¶ Theramne, Theramnæus, are also found.

THERIACUS (θηριακός), a, um, adj. good against the poison of animals, and especially the bite of serpents. *Plin.* A Greek form of the fem. namely, Theriaca, occurs. *Plin.* — Hence, subst. Theriaca, æ, and Theriace, es, f. preparation of a medicine against the bites of serpents and poison generally, antidotal preparation. *Plin.*

THERICLES, is, m. Θηρικλῆς, a famous 2 potter, contemporary with Aristophanes the poet. Upon the model of his vessels cups were afterwards made of other materials, as terebinth, glass, gold, silver. — Hence, Thericleus, a, um, adj. Thericlean. *Cic.* *Verr.* 4, 18. Pocula duo quedam, quæ Thericlea nominantur, Mentor's manu summo artificio facta.

THERIONARCA (θηριονάρχη), æ, f. an herb which bewitched serpents. *Plin.*

THERISTRUM (θήριστρον), i, n. a summer garment. *Tertull.*

THERMÆ (θερμός, ἢ, ὄν, warm), ārum, f. warm baths, warm springs, θερμὰ ὕδατα. — Hence, several towns were called Thermæ, on account of their warm springs; for instance, one in Sicily. *Plin.* Hence, Thermitanus, an inhabitant of Thermæ (in Sicily), and Thermitani, the inhabitants of, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ There were also artificial structures, called Thermæ, in which the water was heated by furnaces. These were not merely buildings furnished with bathing-rooms, but were also splendid edifices, highly adorned and arranged for various diversions and recreations. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

THERMÆUS, a, um, same as Thermaicus. *Tacit.*

THERMAICUS, a, um, adj. Θερμαϊκός, Thermaic. *Plin.* sinus, the gulf on which was situated Thessalonica, which city was more anciently called Therme, or Therma; now, the gulf of Salonichi. *Plin.*

THERMANTYCUS (θερμαντικός), a, um,

adj. having a warming power, warming good to warm. *Apul.*

THERMALIA OVA (θερμαπαλά ὄα), h. e. 3 warm and soft eggs. *Theod.* *Prisc.*

THERMINGUS (θερμίνγος), a, um, adj. from lupines. *Plin.* oleum.

THERMITANUS, a, um, adj. See Thermæ.

THERMÖDÖN, ontis, m. Θερμόδων, a river of Pontus, now Terma, on the banks of which the Amazons dwell. *Virg.* — Also written Thermodon, incorrectly. — ¶ Hence, Thermodontiæcus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*; Thermodontius, a, um, *Senece.* Thermodontian, Amazonian. — Also, Thermodontæus, a, um, *Propert.* 3, 12, 16. (where, however, other Edd. have Thermodontiacis).

THERMÖPÖLIUM (θερμωπώλιον), ii, n. 3 a place where warm drinks were sold, a sort of coffee-house. *Plaut.*

THERMÖPÖTÖ (θερμός & ποτό), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. l. to wash with warm drink. *Plaut.* gutturem.

THERMÖPYLÆ, ārum, f. Θερμωπύλαι, a narrow pass of mount Œta in Thessaly, on the Sinus Maliacus, affording a passage from Phthiotis to Phocis and Locris, famous for the valor and patriotism displayed by Leonidas and his men. *Cic.*, *Nepos*, and *Liv.* It owed its name (derived from θερμός, warm, & πύλη, a gate) to its warm baths.

THERMÖSPÖDIUM (θερμωσπόδιον), ii, n. 3 hot or glowing ashes. *Apic.*

THERMÖLÆ, ārum, f. dimin. from ther- 3 mæ. *Martial.*

THERODAMAS, antis, m. Θεροδάμας, a Scythian king, who fed lions on human flesh, to make them more fierce, that he might be better prepared against any treacherous attempt. — Hence, Therodamantæus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* — ¶ Therodamas does not occur, but Theromedon. *Ovid.*

THERÖMEDÖN, ontis, m. a cruel prince. See Therodamas.

THERÖN (θηρών), ontis, m. hunting, Hunter, the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

THERSITES, æ, m. Θερσίτης, was the most hideous of the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy. He enjoyed a like prominence in scurrility, and was killed by Achilles, whom he had provoked by his impudence. *Ovid.* — Hence, Thersites, for an abusive fellow, slanderer. *Senece.*

THESAURARIUS (thesaurus), a, um, 3 adj. of or pertaining to a treasure. *Plaut.* fur, treasure-thief, h. e. who steals the treasure or treasures.

THESAURENSIS (Id.), is, m. keeper of 3 the treasure, treasurer. *Cod. Just.*

THESAURIZÖ (θησαυρίζω), as, are, a. l. 3 to treasure up, heap up, lay up. *Augustin.* — ¶ Intrans. to collect a treasure or treasures. *Salvian.*

THESAURÖCHRYSÖNTICÖCHRYSIDES, 3 m. a name coined by *Plautus*, *Capt.* 2, 2, 35.

THESAURUS (θησαυρός), i, m. a place where any thing (money, for instance) is laid up to be kept. *Plin.* Thesaurum effringere, strong box. — In particular, in the temples of the ancients, Thesauri, the apartments in which the consecrated gifts, the treasures and jewels of the temple were kept; treasures, treasure chapels. *Liv.* 29, 18. Thesaurus Proserpine spoliavit. *Id.* 31, 12. Litteræ recitatæ sunt, pecuniam ex Proserpine thesauris nocte clam sublatam. — Also, Thesaurus, a subterranean repository or treasury for the preservation of the public treasure. *Liv.* 39, 50. — Also, of other things, repository, store, magazine, &c. *Virg.* Servata Mella thesauris, h. e. cells. *Plin.* Monedula condens semina in thesaurus cavernarum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Thesaurus rerum omnium, memoria, h. e. repository, treasury, magazine. *Id.* Quod lateat in thesauris tuis, h. e. in your desk. *Plin.* Ep. Mili certi, quoties aliquid abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est, h. e. treasury, store-room, magazine. — ¶ Also, the thing deposited and laid up, treasure, store. *Vitruv.* Thesauri sunt constituti. — And especially of money. *Plaut.* Thesaurum effodere. *Cic.* obnere aliquo loco. *Id.* invenire *Lic.* Thesaurus Gallici auri occultari a Patribus. *Pandect.* Locus thesauri. — Used, also, by jurists to denote an old

deposit of money or store of movables, of which no account can now be given, and which of course has no rightful owner. *Pandect. and Cod. Just.*—Figur. heap, mass, great quantity. *Plaut. The-saurum mihi appertavisti mali.*—*¶* *The-saurum* (*neut. gen.*), for thesaurus. *Petron.*

**THESEUS,** }  
**THESEÛS,** } See *Theseus*.  
**THESEÛS, a, um.** }

**THESEÛS,** *ei* and *eos*, m. *ΘησεÛς*, king of Athens, son of *Ægeus* (or, according to the fabulous account, of *Neptune*), and friend of *Pirithous*. He slew the robbers *Periphetes*, *Procrustes*, *Sinis*, &c. and the *Cretan Minotaur*. He carried off from *Crete*, *Ariadne*, the daughter of *Minos*, who had helped him out of the labyrinth, and her sister *Phædra*, but perfidiously left the former upon the island of *Naxos*, and married *Phædra*. He was also father of *Hippolytus* by the Amazon *Hippolyte*. (See *Ovid. Met.* 7, 433, 899. *Stat. Theb.* 12, 576, sqq. *Catull.* 64, 52, sqq. *Ovid. Her. Ep.* 10.)—*¶* Hence, *Thesëus*, *idis*, f. *Thesëan*; hence, sc. *Musa*, a poem of which *Theseus* was the hero, *Thesëid*. *Juvenal.*—*¶* Also, *Thesëus*, a, um, adj. *Thesëan*. *Ovid. heros*, h. e. *Hippolytus*. *Stat. Træzen*, h. e. where the ancestors of *Theseus* reigned.—*¶* Also, *Thesëus*, a, um, adj. *Thesëan*, of *Theseus*. *Ovid. crimen*, h. e. his desertion of *Ariadne*. *Tibull. Thesew per-juria linguæ*, h. e. of *Theseus* to *Ariadne*. *Ovid. fides*, h. e. like that of *Theseus* to *Pirithous*. *Id. laus*, h. e. for having slain the *Minotaur*.—Also, for *Athenian*, *Attic*. *Martial. Hymettus. Propert. via*, h. e. leading to *Athenis*, or, also, named from *Theseus*.—*¶* Also, *Thesides*, *æ*, m. a descendant of *Theseus*. *Ovid. Thesides*, h. e. *Hippolytus*, his son. Hence, plur. *Thesidæ*, the *Athenians*. *Virg.*

**THESEÛN**, or **THESIUM** (*Θήσειον*), *ii*, n. a certain bitter herb (*Thesium linophyllum*, L.) *Plin.*

**THESIS** (*Θέσις*), *is*, f. a proposition or question, especially when indefinite and general, not limited to particular persons, things or times. *Quintil.*—*¶* Also, the falling or abatement of the voice, opposed to *arsis*. *Martian. Cap.*

**THESMOPHORIA** (*Θεσμοφορία*), *örum*, n. a festival in honor of *Ceres* as lawgiver (*Θεσμοφόρος*). *Plin.*

**THESPIACUS**, a, um, adj. *Θεσπιακός*, belonging to *Thespie*, *Thesopian*. *Valer. Flacc. mœnia*. *Stat. luci*, h. e. *nemus Heliconis prope Thespias*.

**THESPIADES**, *æ*, m. *Θεσπιάδης*, from *Thespie*, *Bœotian*; *Argus*, the builder of the ship *Argo*, is so called by *Val. Flacc.*—*¶* The inhabitants of *Croton* are called *Thespiadæ* by *Sil.* (who has *Thespiadum*, genit. for *Thespiadârûm*), because that city was founded by a son of one of the fifty daughters of *Thespius*.

**THESPIÆ**, *ârûm*, f. *Θεσπιαί*, a town of *Bœotia*, near *Helicon*. *Cic.*

**THESPIAS**, *âdis*, f. *Θεσπιάς*, belonging to *Thespie*, *Thesopian*. Hence, *Ovid. Dææ Thespiades*; and, *Cic. Thespiades*, h. e. the *Muses* (so called because *Thespie* was near *Helicon*).—*¶* Also, a daughter of *Thespias*. *Senec. Thespiades*.

**THESPIENSIS**, e, adj. in or from *Thespie*, *Thesopian*; *Thespienses*, the *Thespians*. *Cic.*

**THESPIÛS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Thespie*, *Thesopian*. *Val. Flacc. mœnia*. Hence, *Thespiil örûm*, the *Thespians*. *Arnob.*

**THESPIÛS**, *ii*, m. son of *Teuthras*, king of *Mysia*, who had fifty daughters. *Arnob.*

**THESPROTYA**, *æ*, f. *Θεσπρωτία*, a maritime district of *Epirus*. *Plin.*—Called also by *Avien. Terra Thesprotis*.—*¶* Hence, *Thesprotius*, a, um, adj. *Thesprotian*. *Liv.*; for which we find, also, *Thesprötus*, a, um; as, *Liv. Thesproti*, the *Thesprotians*.

**THESPROTÛS**, *i*, m. *Θεσπρωτός*, a king in the region of *Puteoli* (*Pozzuolo*); hence, *Propert. Thesproti regnum*, h. e. *Puteoli*.

**THESSALIA**, *æ*, f. *Θεσσαλία*, *Thessaly*, a country of *Greece*, bounded by *Macedonia*,

*Epirus*, *Doris*, *Locris*, and the *Ægean sea*. Among its mountains were *Olympus*, *Ossa*, *Pelion*, *Æta*, &c. It abounded in poisonous herbs, whence its reputation for sorcery. It is also famous for the decisive battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, which was fought in the *Pharsalian fields*; and for the *Centaur*, who were the first horse-breakers. *Lucan.*—*¶* Hence, *Thessalicus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Thessaly*, *Thessalian*. *Ovid. Thessalica juga*, h. e. mount *Pelion*. *Senec. aggeres*, h. e. *Pelion* and *Ossa*. *Ovid. axis*, h. e. the chariot by which *Achilles* dragged *Hector*. *Lucan. Sagittæ*, h. e. the sign *Sagittarius*. *Lucret. color*, h. e. *purpureus*. *Val. Flacc. dux*, h. e. *Jason*. *Senec. dux*, h. c. *Acastus*, son of *Pelias*. *Id. dux*, h. e. *Achilles*. *Id. navalia*, h. e. *classis Achilles*. *Id. trabs*, h. e. the ship *Argo*. *Val. Flacc. reges*, h. e. *Argonautæ*.—So, also, with reference to poisons and incantations. *Ovid. venenum*. *Senec. Luna vexata Thessalicis minis*.—And with reference to the battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. *Lucan. cædes*. *Id. flamma*, h. e. of the funeral piles of the slain.—And to the breeding and breaking of horses. *Lucan. Thessalicus sonipes*, *Val. Flacc. frenum*.—It seems also to be confounded with *Thracian*. *Thus, Lucan. Hæmus*.—*¶* Also, *Thessälis*, *idis*, f. *Thessalian*. *Ovid. ara. Propert. umbra*, h. e. of *Protesilaus*, husband of *Laodamia*.—Hence, sc. *femina*, a woman of *Thessaly*. *Ovid. Thessalidum pulcherrima*.—And, also, a sorceress, enchantress, female conjurer. *Lucan.*—*¶* Also, *Thessalius*, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*. *Ovid. humus*.—*¶* Also, *Thessälus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Thessaly*, *Thessalian*. *Horat. Tempe. Propert. tela*, h. e. *arma Achilles*. *Horat. ignes*, h. c. in the camp of *Achilles*. *Stat. currus*, h. c. of *Achilles* dragging *Hector*. *Senec. naves*, h. e. *classis Achilles*. *Stat. pinus*, h. e. the ship *Argo*. *Val. Flacc. dux*, h. e. *Jason*. *Id. tentoria*, h. c. *Argonautarum*. *Ovid. Am.* 2, 8, 12. *Thessalus*, h. e. *Achilles*. *Liv. Thessali*, the inhabitants of *Thessaly*, the *Thessalians*.—Also, in reference to horse-breaking. *Val. Flacc. frena*, h. e. the best.—And in respect of poisonous herbs and sorcery. *Juvenal. philtrea*. *Lucan. Thessala*, a *Thessalian sorceress*. Hence, *magical*. *Horat. vox* *Id. venena*.

**THESSALICUS**, }  
**THESSÄLIS**, 3 } See *Thessalia*.  
**THESSÄLÛS**, 3 }

**THESSALONICA**, *æ*, and **THESSALONICE**, *es*, f. *Θεσσαλονίκη*, *Thessalonica*, now *Salonichi*, a city of *Macedonia*, on the *Sinus Thermaicus*. *Cic.*—Hence, *Thessalonicensis*, *ium*, the *Thessalonians*. *Cic.*

**THESSALÛS**, a, um. See *Thessalia*.

**THESTIADÆS**, *æ*, and } 3 See *Thestius*.  
**THESTIAS**, *âdis*.

**THESTIÛS**, *ii*, m. *Θέστιος*, the father of *Leda* and *Althæa*.—*¶* Hence, *Thestiades*, *æ*, m. a descendant of the same. *Ovid. Thestiadæ*, h. e. *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*, sons of *Thestius* and brothers of *Althæa*. *Id. Respice Thestiaden*, h. e. *Meleager*, the son of *Althæa*.—*¶* Also, *Thestiäs*, *âdis*, f. daughter of *Thestius*, for instance, *Althæa*. *Ovid.*

**THESTÛR**, *öris*, m. *Θέστωρ*, father of the soothsayer *Calchas*.—Hence, *Thestorides*, *æ*, m. the son of *Thestor*, h. e. *Calchas*. *Ovid.*

**THETA** (*Θήτα*), n. the Greek letter *c* 3 responding to *th*, the initial of the word *θάνατος*, and accordingly the sign of condemnation. *Pers. nigrum*.

**THETIS**, *idis* or *idos*, f. *Θέτις*, a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus* and mother of *Achilles*. *Horat. Puer natus Thetide*, h. e. *Achilles*. *Senec. Thetidis socer*, h. e. *Æacus*.—Hence, poetically, for the sea. *Virg. Tentare Thetin ratibus*. *Stat. Lapilli Thetidis*, h. e. *pearls*. *Martial. Thetis palleat*, h. e. *vastum balneum instar maris*.

**THEUMESÛS**, or **-ÛS**, *i*, m. a mountain in *Bœotia*, near *Thebes*.—Hence, *Theumestus*, a, um, adj. *Thaumesian*, *Theban*. *Stat. juvenis*, h. e. *Polynices*. *Id. leo*,

h. e. the lion's skin, which *Polynices* wore, to show that he was a *Theban* and descended ant of *Hercules*. (Compare *Stat. Theb.* 1, 485.) *Id. amnis*, h. e. the *Ismenus*.  
**THEURGYA** (*θεουργία*), *æ*, f. a kind of magic, whereby gods and spirits are raised or called out, *theurgy*. *Augustin.*

**THEURGYCÛS** (*θεουργικός*), a, um, adj. *bc-3* longing to *theurgy*, *theurgical*. *Augustin.*  
**THEÛRGÛS** (*θεουργός*), *i*, m. a *theurgist*. *3 Augustin.*

**THEÛTÛNI**, }  
**THEÛTONES**, &c. } See *Teutoni*.

**THIA**, *æ*, f. *Θεία*, an island near *Crete*.—*¶* Also, the wife of *Hyperion*, and mother of the *Sun*. *Catull.* 65, 44. Other *Edd.* have *Phthia*.

**THIASÛS** (*θίασος*), also, **THÛASÛS**, *i*, 3 in a dance in honor of *Bacchus*. *Virg.*—Also, the dancers. *Catull.*

**THIATIS**, a month in use among the *Egyptians*. *Plin.*

**THIELDONES**, *um*, m. a kind of Spanish horse, *ambler*. *Plin.*

**THÛDÄMÄS**, }  
**THÛDÄMÄNTEÛS**. } See *Theodamas*.

**THISBÆ**, *es*, f. *Θισβη*, a maiden beloved by *Pyramus*, who killed herself because he had killed himself. *Ovid.*—*¶* Also, a town of *Bœotia*, abounding in doves.—Hence, *Thisbeus*, or *Thisbæus*, a, um, adj. *Thisbean*. *Ovid.*

**THLASIAS** (*θλασίας*), *æ*, m. whose testicles are crushed, broken, and who is in consequence unable to beget children.

**THÛBIÄS** (*θλυβίας*), *æ*, m. is nearly the same. Both *thibæ* and *thlasia* stand together as species of *spadones*. *Pandect.*

**THÛLÄSPI** (*θλυάσπι*), *is*, n. an herb. *Plin.*—The genit. *thlaspi* is used by *Cels.*

**THÛLIBIAS**, *æ*, m. See *Thlasias*. 3

**THÛÄNTEÛS**, a, um, adj. *Θούαντειος*, *Thoantean*. *Val. Flacc. Diana Thoantea*, h. e. *Taurica*. So, *Ovid. dea*.

**THÛÄNTIAS**, *âdis*, f. *Θουαντίας*, daughter of *Thoas*, h. e. *Hypsipyle*. *Ovid.*

**THÛÄNTIS**, *idis*, f. *Θουαντίς*, same as *3 Thoantias*. *Stat.*

**THÛÄS**, *antis*, m. *Θούας*, a king of *Chersonesus Taurica* (in *Crimea*), to whom *Iphigenia* was brought, and by him appointed to preside over the worship of *Diana Taurica*. *Orestes*, with the help of his sister, put him to death. *Ovid.*—*¶* Also, king of *Lemnos*, and father of *Hypsipyle*. When the other *Lemnian* women slew their husbands and parents, he was saved by *Hypsipyle*, and sent to *Chios*. *Ovid.*

**THÛS**, *um*, m. plur. from *thos*. See *Thos*.

**THÛLÛS** (*θόλος*), *i*, m. the centre of a round roof, where the beams meet, for instance, of a temple; from this part of the temple the ancients suspended the gifts offered to the gods. *Virg.*—Hence, for temple. *Val. Flacc.*—*¶* Also, a round roof, dome, or, generally, a round building, rotunda, or a building having a tholus. *Varr.*, *Ovid.*, and *Vir-truv.*

**THÛMÛX**, or **THÛMÛX**, *icis*, f. same as *2 Tomix*. *Fest. e Lucil.*

**THÛRÄCÄTÛS** (*thorax*), a, um, adj. having on a breastplate, corselet, *Θωρακοφόρος*. *Plin.*

**THÛRÄX** (*θώραξ*), *âcis*, m. the thorax, breast, chest. *Cels. Thoracis dolores*.—*¶* Also, a defence for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass. *Liv. linteus*. *Martial. crudus*.—*¶* Also, a kind of vestment for the breast, breast-cloth, stomacher, doublet. *Juvenal.* and *Sueton.*

**THÛRIÛS**, a, um, adj. *Thoria lex*, a law, of which *Sp. Thorius* was the author, that the possessors of public lands should pay no taxes to the public farmers. *Cic.*

**THÛRÛS**, *i*, m. See *Torus*.

**THÛS** (*θώς*), *öis*, m. a kind of wolf, probably the jackall. *Plin.*

**THÛT**, the Egyptian name of the fifth *Mer-cury*. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

**THÛS** (*θώς*), *i*, m. *Swift*, the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

**THRÄCÄ**, *æ*, or **THRÄCÆ**, *es*, f. *Θράκη* *Thrace*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

**THRÄCÆS**, *um*, m. plur. See *Thraz*.  
**THRÄCÛA**, *æ*, f. *Thrace*, a country bounded by *Macedonia*, mount *Hæmus*, the *Ægean*, the *Hellspont*, the *Propontis*, and the *Bosphorus*. *Meia*.

THRACIUS, a, um, adj. in or from Thrace, Thracian. Virg. Orpheus. Ovid. arma. Senec. nefas, h. e. quale in Thracia factum est a Progne, Philomela, Tereo. Id. pellex, h. e. Philomela. Id. greges, h. e. oves in Syron insulam translate saginæ causa. Stat. Supplex Thracius, h. e. Orpheus. Gell. Thracius, a Thracian.

THRACUS, a, um, adj. Thracian. Gell. 3 nationes. Val. Flacc. palus. Gell. (Ed. Gron.) Thracus, a Thracian (others read Thracio).

THRANIS (Θράνις), m. c. fish, same as Xiphias. Plin.

THRASCIAS (Θρασκίας), æ, m. a wind blowing from the north-north-west. Vitruv.

THRASIMENUS, i, m. See Trasimenus.

THRASÖ, ðnis, m. the name of the brag-3 gart soldier in Terence's Eunuchus, from Θράσος, audacia. — Hence, Thrasöñ-änus, a, um, adj. Thrasonian. Sidon.

THRAUSTÖN (Θραυστόν, ἡ, ὄν), i, n. a kind of metopion (h. e. Gummi Ammoniacum). Plin.

THRAX, æcis, m. adj. Θράξ, Thracian, in or from Thrace. Ovid. equus. Liv. Thraces, the Thracians. Senec. Thrax cruentus, h. e. Diomedes, who caused his guests to be torn in pieces by horses. — Thrax is also a kind of gladiator with Thracian armor and weapons. Cic. For this often stands Threx.

THRECE, es, f. Θρήκη, Thrace. Ovid. THRECES, um, m. See Threx.

THRECIDICÖS, a, um, adj. Thracian, but commonly only when the gladiators called Thraces, or Threces, are spoken of. Cic. Ornare aliquem Thre- cidicis, sc. armis. Plin. parma.

THRECSICÖS, i, m. dimin. from Threx. Capitolin.

THRECIÖS, a, um, adj. Θρήκιος, Thra- cian. Ovid.

THREICÖS, a, um, adj. Θρηϊκιος, Thra- cian. Virg. Amazones. Id. sacerdos, h. e. Orpheus. So, Ovid. vates. Prop. Ilya, h. e. of Orpheus. Virg. Samos, h. e. Samothracia. Ovid. penates, h. e. of Diomedes, the Thracian king, who fed his horses with the bodies of his guests. Lucan. fauces, h. e. fretum Hellesponti. Sil. Calles, Thracian, being supposed to have been founded by a son of Boreas. Cic. nota (so called, because, perhaps, the Thracians were accustomed to make such marks upon their bodies). — Also, for Thessalian. Senec. Threicius vertex Pindi.

THREISSA, and, by contraction, THRES- 3 SA, æ, adj. Θρηϊσσα, Θρησσα, in or from Thrace, Thracian; and absol. as a subst., a Thracian woman. Virg. Thre- issa Harpalyce. Ovid. Threissa puella. Val. Flacc. Caræ Thressæ. Id. Tha- lamis Threissa propinquat.

THRENÖS (Θρήνος), i, m. lamentation, 3 waiting; a funeral song, dirge, elegy. Auson.

THREX, æcis, m. Θρήξ, same as Thrax; but commonly used to denote the gladi- ator called Threx (h. e. having Thracian armor and weapons), who was generally matched with a Mirmillo. Horat. and Senec.

THRIDAX (θρίδαξ), æcis, f. same as 3 Lactuca, lettuce. Seren. Sammon.

THRIPS (θριψ), ipis, m. a woodworm; in plur. Thripes. Plin. — Hence, figur. Thripes, for trifles, worthless things. Mart. Cap.

THRONÖS (θρόνος), i, m. an elevated seat, 2 throne. Plin.

THRÿALLIS (θρυαλλίς), idis, f. a plant (according to Harð. Pinpinella san- gulisorba Dodonæi). Plin. — ¶ Also, another herb, same as Ichnitis. Plin.

THUCÿDIDES, æ, m. Θουκυδίδης, a Greek historian. Cic. — Hence, Thu- cydidius, a, um, adj. like Thucydides. Cic.

THULË, or THÿLË, es, f. Θούλη, a northern island, not very well known by the ancients. With regard to its situa- tion geographers are not agreed; some take it to be one of the Shetland isles, others Iceland, others the coast of Norway. The name, indeed, seems, by different writers, to be used of different places. Plin., Mela, &c.

HUNNUS. See Thygnus

THURARIUS, } THUREUS, } THURIBULUM, } THURICREMUS, } THURIFER, &c. } See Turarius, &c.

THURII, ðrum, m. THURIAË, ærum, f. and THÿRIUM, ii, n. a town of Luca- nia, built on or near the site of Sybaris. Cic. and Cæs. Thurii. Liv. Thuriæ. Mela. Thurium. — Hence, Thurius, a, um, adj. belonging to this town, Thu- rinc. Liv. ager. Id. Thurini, the Thu- rines. Also, Thurinum (as a subst.). Cæs. In Thurinum, into the Thurine territory (unless agrum may be under- stood).

THURILEGUS, i, m. See Turilegus. THUS, THUSCULUM (dimin. of Thus). See Tus, Tusculum.

THUSCÖ, } THUSCE, } See Tusc. THUSSAGETÆ. See Thyrsagetes.

THÿA, or THÿIA [dissyl.], æ, f. or THÿ- ÖN (Θÿα, Θÿια, and Θÿια, Θÿον), i, n. a fragrant tree, called citris by the Ro- mans, of which costly furniture, &c. was made. (See the last signif. of Citrus.) Propert. and Plin.

THÿAS, or THÿIAS [dissyl.] (Θÿας, Θÿιας), ædis, f. same as Baccha; a Bac- chanal, woman wildly celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. Virg. Thyas. Ovid. Thyades.

THÿASÖS. See Thiasus. THÿATIRA, æ, f. and THÿATIRA, ðrum, n. Θÿατίρρα, a city of Lydia; hence, Thyatiren, the inhabitants there- of. Plin.

THÿBRIS, is, m. the Tiber. 3 See Tiberis.

THÿENE, es, f. a nymph who suckled Japi- ter. Ovid.

THÿESTES, or THÿESTÄ, æ, m. Θÿέσ- της, son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus, with whose wife he committed adultery. In requital of this act, Atreus made him ignorantly eat the flesh of his own sons (or son). Thyestes inquired of the oracle how he might avenge himself; and having learned that his offspring by his own daughter should avenge him, he begat by her a son, Ægisthus, who afterwards slew Atreus. — Thyestes is also the title of a tragedy by Seneca. — ¶ Hence, Thy- estëus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Thyestes, Thylestean. Ovid. amor, of Thyestes. Id. mensa. Horat. preces, execration. Cic. execratio. — ¶ Also, Thyestiades, æ, m. son of Thyestes, h. e. Ægisthus. Ovid.

THÿIA, } See Thya, Thyas. THÿIAS.

THÿLE, es, f. See Thule.

THÿMBRÄ (Θÿμβρα), æ, f. savory (Sa- tureja hortensis, L.). Plin. — ¶ Al- so, a town. See Thymbre.

THÿMBRË, es, or THÿMBRÄ, æ, f. a town in Troas. Stat. — ¶ Hence, Thymbreus, a, um, adj. Thymbrean. Apollo, who had a temple there, is so called by Virg. — The herb Sisymbrium silvestre was, by some, named Thym- bræum. Plin.

THÿMËLËA (θυμέλαια), æ, f. a kind of mezereon (Daphne Gnidium, L.). Plin.

THÿMËLË, es, or THÿMËLÄ, æ, f. Θÿ- μέλη, a famous dancer or pantomimic actress. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, a part of the theatre, near the stage, where, proba- bly, the musicians played, when dances were performed. Sidon. Corinthus re- mittat Thymelen (which others refer to the Thymele mentioned above). Cod. Theod. Actuarii thymelæ. — Hence, Thymelicus, a, um, adj. belonging thereto; Thymelici, those performers among the Greeks, who did not themselves perform upon the stage, but in the orchestra, as singers, musicians and dancers. Vitruv. — Thymelicus seems, also, to be used generally for Scenicus. Apul. Thymeli- cum choragium. Cod. Theod. Quis- quis thymelicam ex urbe abduxerit.

THÿMIÄMÄ (θυμίαμα), ætis, n. a fumi- 2 gating compound. Cels.

THÿMIÄMÖS (thymum & amo), a, um, 3 adj. loving thyme. Plaut. oves (others read thymianæ).

THÿMINÖS (θυμινός), a, um, made from thyme. Colum. mel, thyme-honey.

THÿMIÖN (θυμίων), ii, n. a kind of wart. Plin.

THÿMITËS, æ, m. vinum (θυμίνης ὀ- 2 vos), thyme-wine, h. e. wine seasoned or spiced with thyme. Colum.

THÿMÖSÖS (thymum), a, um, adj. sau- 2 of thyme, made from thyme, θυμώδης. Plin. mel.

THÿMUM (θύμον), i, n. the herb thyme; partly, the common or Roman thyme (Thynus vulgaris, L.), partly, the Cre- tan or Grecian (Satureja capitata, L.). Plin. Thymum (nom.). Horat. and Ovid. Thyma (plur.). — Thus the neut. form is certain; but there is in Greek a masc. form Θÿμός, which is followed by Æmil. Mac. Si desit thy- mus. Virg. has the ablat. thymo, and acc. thymum, which may perhaps be referred to either form.

THÿNÆÖS, or THÿNNÆÖS, a, um, adj. same as Thynus. Val. Flacc. litora.

THÿNË, ðrum, m. a people in Thrace, on the Black sea, who afterwards migrated to Bithynia. Plin. and Catull.

THÿNËA, æ, f. a region of Bithynia. Catull.

THÿNIACÖS, a, um, adj. Thynian, h. e. in the country of the Thyni. Ovid. si- nus, in Thrace, communicating with the Black sea. Ovid.

THÿNIAS, ædis, f. Θυνιάς, Thynian, or 3 Bithynian. It seems to be confounded with Mysian by Propert. (who has Thymasin in dat. plur. for Thyniadi- bus).

THÿNICÖS, a, um, adj. Thynian. Isidor. anulus (who cites also an epigram of Mæcenas to Horace).

THÿNNÆÖS, a, um, adj. See Thynæus.

THÿNNARIÖS (thynnus), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to the tunny-fish. Pan- dect. piscatio.

THÿNNÖS, or THÿNNÖS (θύννος), i, m. the tunny-fish (Scomber Thynnus, L.). Plin.

THÿNÖS, a, um, adj. Θύνος, Thynian, of 3 or pertaining to the Thyni. Horat. — Hence, Thyni, the Thynians. See Thyni.

THÿON, i, n. See Thya.

THÿÖNE, es, f. Θÿώνη, the mother of the fourth Bacchus. Cic. Some consider her as one with Semele. — ¶ Hence, Thÿöneus, ei and ðos, Θÿωνεύς, son of Thyone, for Bacchus. Ovid. and Horat. — ¶ Also, Thyoniänus, i, m. Bac- chus. Auson. — Also, wine. Catull.

THÿRË, es, f. a town of the Messenians, af- terwards of the Lacedæmonians. A war having arisen between the Argives and Lacedæmonians for the possession of the lands of this town, the contending parties agreed to abide by the result of a combat which should take place between 300 men on each side. All fell in the fight but one Spartan. Stat. (where the y is long). — Hence, Thyreätis, idis, f. belonging to Thyre, Thyrean. Ovid. terra (where the y is short).

THÿRIUM, or THÿREUM, i, n. a town of Acarnania. Cic. and Liv. — Hence, Thyrienses, the inhabitants thereof. Liv.

THÿRÖMÄ (θύρωμα), ætis, n. a door. Vitruv.

THÿRSAGETËS, or THÿSSAGETËS, or THÿSSAGETËS, æ, m. Plur. Thyrsagetæ, &c. certain inhabitants of Asiatic Sarmatia. Val. Flacc., Mela, and Plin. — Sing. occurs in Val. Flacc.

THÿRSICÖLÖS (dimin. from thyrsus), i, 3 m. a little stalk. Apul.

THÿRSIGËR (thyrsus & gero), ðra, ðrum, 3 adj. bearing the thyrsus. Senec. Ly- æus.

THÿRSÖS (θύρσος), i, m. any stalk or stem of a vegetable or plant. Sucton. lactuculæ. Colum. Tartessianos revel- lere thyrsos, h. e. lactucæ. — ¶ Also, the thyrsus, or staff wound round with ivy and vine shoots, which Bacchus and the Bacchantis bore at their orgies. Ho- rat. — Hence, figur. for ardor, enthusi- asm, heat, fire, strong impulse, stimulas. Lucret. and Ovid. — Also, for Penis. Apul.

THÿSDRÖS, TÿSDRÖS, or TÿSDRÖS, i, f. or TÿSDRÄ, æ, f. a town of Africa Propria. — Hence, Thystritanus [Tysdr., Tysdr., Tisdr.], a, um, adj. Plin. Al- so, Tisdrítani, the inhabitants thereof. Auct. B. Afric.

THÿSSAGETÆ. See Thyrsagetes.

**TIARA**, *æ, f.* and **TIARAS** (τιάρᾱ, ἡ, & 2 τιάρᾱς, ὁ), *æ, m.* an Oriental ornament for the head, worn by men, turban. *Virg.* Sacer tiaras. *Ovid.* Tempora purpurea tentat velare tiaris. *Senec.* Recta tiara.

**TIARATUS** (tiara), *a, um, adj.* having on 3 a tiara, turbaned. *Sidon.*

**TIBARANI**, *ōrum, m.* a people in Cilicia, in the region of the mountain Amanus. *Cic.*

**TIBEREIUS**, *a, um, adj.* for *Tiberianus*. 3 *Stat.*

**TIBERIANUS**, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the emperor Tiberius, named from Tiberias, Tiberian. *Saeton.* domus. *Plin.* pira (so called because Tiberius was particularly fond of them).

**TIBERIAS**, *ādis, f.* Τιβεριᾶς, a town of Galilee; hence, the sea or lake near it, called, also, the sea of Galilee. *Plin.*

**TIBERINIS**, *idis, f.* relating or belonging 3 to the Tiber. *Ovid.* Tiberinides, *sc.* nymphæ, the nymphs of the Tiber.

**TIBERINUS**, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the Tiber, Tiberine. *Cic.* ostium. *Plin.* campus, *h. e.* on the Tiber, washed by the Tiber. *Liv.* amnis; or, *Virg.* flumen, *h. e.* Tiber river, the Tiber. *Vitruv.* insula. Hence, *Virg.* Tiberinus pater, and deus, *h. e.* the river as a god, the Tiber-god. — ¶ Hence, *subst.*, Tiberinus, the Tiber. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, Tiberinus, a king of the Albans, who, being drowned in the Tiber (then the Albulæ), gave name to the river, according to *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — ¶ We find, also, Tibrinus [Thybr.], *a, um,* from Thybris. *Claudian.*

**TIBERYOLUS**, *i, m.* dimin. of Tiberius. *Tacit.*

**TIBERIS**, *is, m.* and by contraction **TIBRIS**, or, also, **TYBRIS**, or **THYBRIS**, *idis, m.* the Tiber, which flows past Rome. The form *Tiberis* is used in prose, for instance by *Cic.* and *Virg.*; also by *Horat.* The form *Tybris*, *Tybris*, or *Thybris*, is found in poetry. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, the Tiber as a god, the Tiber-god. *Virg.* Thybri (vocat.). — ¶ Also, Thybris, or Tybris, a king in Italy, from whom, according to *Virg.*, the Tiber, before called Albulæ, derived its name. *Virg.* — ¶ Adjectively, *Ovid.* Her. 7, 145. Tybridus undas.

**TIBERIUS**, *ii, m.* a Roman prænomen, commonly written *Ti.*, or *Tib.*, as, *Ti. Gracchus*. The emperor Tiberius Nero is well known, so much so as to be called merely Tiberius.

**TIBIA** (unc.), *æ, f.* the shin-bone, κνήμη. *Plin.* Ep. — Particularly, the anterior bone of the leg. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a straight musical instrument with holes (so called, because first made of bone), as we say, pipe, flageolet, hautboy, flute, ἀβλός. *Cic.* These were used in the theatre, at sacred rites (especially of Cybele), at funerals, weddings, &c., but not in war. — There were various kinds and sets of flutes, called by peculiar names, as *dextra*, *sinistra*; *pares*, *impares*; which have given rise to much debate, as the information we have from the ancients respecting them is quite imperfect. The *Tibia dextra* and *sinistra* denote the kind of flute, the former being treble flutes, the latter bass flutes (others think they were so called because the former were played with the right, the latter with the left hand); the former were also called *incentiva*, the latter *succentiva*. See *Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Plin. 16, c. 36, sect. 66.* — *Tibia pares*, when two treble flutes (*pares dextra*) or two bass flutes (*pares sinistra*) were blown: *tibia impares*, when the one was *dextra*, the other *sinistra*. Hence, *Paribus dextris et sinistris, h. e.* paribus dextris et paribus sinistris, alternately with treble flutes and bass flutes. *Didascal.* *Terent.* — The *Tibia Sarranæ*, *Phrygiæ*, *Lydiæ*, mentioned by *Plin.* and *Serv.*, refer to the three oldest musical modes, of which the Doric was the lowest, the Phrygian the middle, and the Lydian the highest; the Phrygian flutes were somewhat curved, or at least turned outwards at the end. — *Tibia aperta*, when all the holes are open. Hence, *Quintil.* *Apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, h. e.* latiore voce.

**TIBIALIS** (tibia), *e, adj.* relating to the 2 shin-bone. Hence, *Tibialia* (*sc.* vincula, &c.), bandages or wrappers about the shins, to keep them warm, something like our stockings. *Saeton.* So, also, *Pandect.* Tibiale, a soldier's boot or greaves. — ¶ Also, pertaining to pipes or flutes. *Plin.* Arundo tibialis calami, *h. e.* fit to make pipes of.

**TIBICEN** (for *tibicen*, from *tibia* & *cano*), *inis, m.* a player on the flute (*tibia*), piper, ἀβλητής. *Cic.* *Inmolare hostias inajores ad præconem, et ad tibicinem.* *Plin.* In preconiobus tibicinem canere. — In *Cic. Mur.* 12. it is used in derision of a lawyer who furnishes both the plaintiff with the necessary forms of prosecution, and the defendant with the replication thereto: the words are, *Transit idem jureconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, &c.* (because the flute-player, especially in the monologues, accompanied the actors on the stage with his flute, and consequently gave them the pitch). — ¶ Also, a prop, battress, pillar. *Ovid.* *Hæc modo verberat stantem tibicine villam.* *Juvenal.* *Nos urbem colimus tibicine fultam.*

**TIBICINA** (tibicen), *æ, f.* she who plays 3 on the flute, ἀβλητρίς. *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

**TIBICINIUM** (Id.), *ii, n.* flute-playing. 3 *Apul.*

**TIBICINUS** (Id.), *as, n.* and *a.* to play on 3 the flute. *Fulgent.* — ¶ Also, to prop. *Tertull.*

**TIBINUS** (tibia), *a, um, adj.* belonging to 3 the pipe or flute. *Varr. ap. Non.*

**TIBISENUS**, *a, um, adj.* of the Tibisis, a 3 river of Scythia. *Val. Flacc.*

**TIBICOLA** (Tibris & colo), *æ, m.* and *f.* 3 who lives on the banks of the Tiber. *Prudent.*

**TIBIRINUS**. See *Tiberinus*.

**TIBRIS**. See *Tiberis*.

**TIBULLUS**, *i, m.* Albius Tibullus, an elegiac poet, contemporary with *Ovid*, *Horace*, &c.

**TIBULUS**, *i, f.* a kind of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*, *Ait.*). *Plin.* 16, 17.

**TIBUR**, *uris, n.* a town of Latium, now *Tivoli*. *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, *Tiburis*, *tis*, or *Tiburtis*, *e, adj.* belonging to *Tibur*, *Tiburtian*. *Liv.* *populus.* *Varr.* In *Tiburte terra.* *Horat.* *Tiburte via, the road to Tibur.* *Gell.* *Tiburte rus.* *Liv.* and *Virg.* *Tiburtes, the Tiburtians.* — Hence, *Tiburs* (*neut.* or *masc. sc. ager*), the *Tiburtian territory*, *h. e.* the country about *Tibar*. *Cic.* *Esse in Tiburti.* *Glauca.* *ap. Cic.* *Villam in Tiburte habes.* — ¶ Also, *Tiburtinus*, *a, um, adj.* *Tiburtian*, of or pertaining to *Tibur*, same as *Tiburs*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *via, the road to Tibur.* *Plin.* *alter. lapis, a certain stone, useful in building, secure against wet and storm, but not against fire; it also yielded lime when burnt.* *Martial.* *pila, a place in Rome.* *Cic.* *Tiburtinum, sc. prædium, an estate near Tibur.* — ¶ *Tihurnus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Tiburs*. *Propert.* *Anio.* — Hence, *Tiburnus*, (perhaps) an inhabitant of *Tibur*. *Stat.* (unless it be the founder of the town, worshipped as a god). — Also, the founder of *Tibur*, called, also, *Tiburtus*. Thus, *Horat.* *Tiburni Incus.*

**TIBURTUS**, *i, m.* the founder of *Tibur*. *Virg.*

**TICHOBATES** (τειχοβάτης), *æ, m.* one 3 who runs upon a wall. *Vopisc.*

**TICINUM**, *i, n.* a town of Italy, now *Pavia*; and **TICINUS**, *i, m.* a river by it, now *Tessino*. The town is mentioned by *Tacit.*, the river by *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, *Ticinensis*, *e, adj.* *Aur. Vict.* — ¶ Also, *Ticinus*, *a, um, adj.* *Sil.*

**TIFERNUM**, *i, n.* a name common to three towns; two in *Umbria*, of which one was on the *Tiber*, the other on the *Meturnus*; a third in the *Sabine territory*, on the mountain *Tiferinus*. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Liv.* — The mountain *Tiferinus* is mentioned by *Liv.* — There was also a river *Tiferinus*. *Mela.* — ¶ Hence, *Tifernates*, the inhabitants of *Tiferinum*. *Plin.*

**TIGELLUS**, *ii, m.* a certain musician. *Horat.*

**TIGILLUM** (dimin. from *tignum*), *i, n.* a 2 little beam, δοκίς, δοκίδιον. *Tibull.* and *Liv.* — *Plaut.* *Funus de tigillo exit, perhaps laths of the roof.*

**TIGILLUS**, *i, m.* Jupiter is so called be-

cause he holds the world together like a beam. *Augustin.*

**TIGNARIUS** (tignum), *a, um, adj.* pertaining to beams, having to do with beams *Cic.* *faber, h. e.* a carpenter.

**TIGNUM** (unc.), *i, n.* a beam or piece of timber for building. *Cæs.* and *Horat.* — Also, building-timber, building-stuff generally. *Fest. e legg.* xii tab. — ¶ Also, *Tignus*, *i, m.* *Liv.*

**TIGRANES**, *is, m.* a king of *Great Armenia*. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, *Tigranocerta*, *æ, f.* (*h. e.* city of *Tigranes*, certa being equivalent to *urbs*) a city of *Great Armenia*, built by *Tigranes*. *Plin.* — Also, *Tigranocerta*, *ōrum, n.* *Tacit.*

**TIGRIFER** (tigris & fero), *era, ōrum, adj.* 3 bearing tigers. *Sidon.*

**TIGRINUS** (tigris), *a, ura, adj.* of tigers; 2 hence, spotted like a tiger. *Plin.* *mensæ.*

**TIGRIS**, *is* and *idis*, property, an arrow, in the *Persian tongue*; hence — ¶ *Masc.* and *Fem.* (it may be used in *fem.* of the male, but not in *masc.* of the female), the tiger, tigress, τίγρις, ὁ and ἡ. *Ovid.* *De tigride nata.* *Virg.* *Hyrænae tigris.* *Id.* *Immanem tigrim.* *Ovid.* *Quis scit, an hæc sævas tigridas insula habet?* — The chariot of *Bacchus* was drawn by tigers. *Virg.* — *Tigris inanis, Stat.*; and merely, *Tigris*, *Claudian*, *h. e.* a tiger's skin. — Also, *Tiger*, a hound's name. *Ovid.* And, also, the name of a ship. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *masc.* the *Tigris*, a rapid river of *Asia*, ὁ Τίγρις, ὁ Τίγρις. *Horat.*

**TIGURINUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Cæs.* *pagus*, the canton of *Zurich*.

**TILIA**, *æ, f.* the lime or teal-tree, the linden-tree, φιλύρα. *Virg.* — ¶ According to *Plin.* the inner bark thereof, or bands made of it, are called *tilia*.

**TILIACENS** (tilia), *a, um, adj.* made of the 3 wood of the lime-tree, φιλύρινος. *Capitolin.*

**TILIAGINEUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* made of 2 linden-wood. *Colum.*

**TILIRIS** (Id.), *e, adj.* of linden-wood. 3 *Cal. Aurel.*

**TIMAVUS**, *i, m.* a river in *Istria*, or in the *Venetian territory*, between *Aquileia* and *Trieste*. *Virg.*

**TIMEFACTUS** (timeo & facio, as from *timefacio*), *a, um, particip.* put in fear, affrighted, terrified, intimidated. *Cic.*

**TIMENS**, *tis, particip.* from *timeo*. — ¶ *Adj.* fearing, fearful, afraid. *Lucret.* *Nimium mortis timentes.*

**TIMEO** (unc.), *es, ni, a.* and *n.* 2 to fear, be afraid or afraid of, be in fear or in fear of, apprehend, be anxious, φοβόμαι. *Terent.* *Non temere est, quod (conf.) tu tam times.* *Cic.* *Quid agatur, timeo.* *Id.* *Quid possem, timebam.* *Id.* *Quo sint eruptura, timeo.* *Terent.* *Misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat.* *Nepos.* *Inter se timebant, they feared each other.* *Cic.* *A quo genere nunquam timui.* — With the *dat.* of the person or thing for whom (for whose safety, &c.) we are in fear or anxiety. *Cæs.* *Qui sibi timuerant.* *Terent.* *Tibi timui male.* *Sullust.* *Timere libertati.* *So, pass. impers.* *Senec.* *Timetur urbi, fears are entertained for the city.* Also, in *Gell.* *Timere pro anima alicujus.* — Also, with *de*, on account of, in regard to, concerning. *Cic.* *De republica valde timeo.* — With *accus.* of the person or thing who or which makes us afraid. *Cic.* *Nihil magis quam perfidiam timeamus.* *Id.* *casum prælii.* *Id.* and *Nepos.* *aliquem.* *So, in pass.* *Martial.* *Mus, tanquam sus Calydonius, timetur.* Hence, *Ovid.* *Dente timendus aper, to be feared, fearful, terrible.* *Horat.* *Vox timenda* Of inanimate things. *Pallad.* *Caules arenam et glaream timent, h. e.* have an antipathy to. — Also, with *accus.* of the person or thing feared, and a *dat.* of the person or thing feared for. *Juvenal.* *Furem timere pomis.* *Plin.* *noxam agris.* *Quintil.* *Quem (patronum) juxta justitiæ suæ non timet, h. e.* ne justitiæ suæ insidiatur. — *Timeo, ne, I fear, that; Timeo ne non, or ut, I fear, that not.* *Terent.* *Hoc timet, ne deserat se.* *Cic.* *Timeo ne non iuipetrem.* *Id.* *Timeo, ut sustinens, I fear you will not be able to support them.* — Also, with

acc. and *infin.* Liv. Instaturum (esse) alterum timuissent. — Also, with *infin.* Ovid. Quid adire times? Horat. Cœnare times olus omne, *h. e. are averse, disdain.* Plin. Timebant prisci truncum findere. — ¶ See, also, *Timens.*

**TIMESCŌ** (timeo), *is, mui, n. and a. 3. to become afraid.* Virg. Timuit exterrita pennis ales. *Annumian.* Athanaricus paria timescens discessit.

**TIMIDĒ** (timidus), *adv. fearfully, timidly, timorously, φοβερῶς.* Cic. Tum ille timide, vel potius verecunde, Facio, inquit, equidem. *Quintil.* Timidissime dicendum est. *Cæs.* Omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere. *Horat.* Senex rex omnes timide gelideque ministrat. — ¶ Also, *cautiously.* Cels.

**TIMIDITAS** (id.), *ātis, f. fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness, want of courage, δειλία.* Cic. Verecundiam timiditas imitatur. *Id.* Timiditas et ignavia. *Id.* Quantæ fugæ proximorum, quantæ timiditates?

**TIMIDŪLĒ** (dimin. from timide), *adv. somewhat fearfully.* Apul.

**TIMIDŪS** (timeo), *a, um, adj. fall of fear, fearful, timorously, timid, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, δειλός, ἐπιδηής.* Cic. Nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur. *Id.* Timidus in labore militari. *Id.* Ita non timidus ad mortem, ut in acie sit ob rempublicam interfectus. *Id.* animus. *Ovid.* amor. *Mirt.* Utrum secundis rebus insolentiores, an adversis timidiore essent. *Ovid.* Timidissime Phineu. — With *infin.* Horat. Pro patria timidus perire. — With *genit.* Horat. Timidus procellæ, *fearful about, afraid of.*

**TIMŌLĒŌN**, *tis, m. Τιμολέων, a Corinthian general; see his life in Nepos.* — Hence, *Timoleontēus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Timoleon, or named from him.* Nepos. gymnasium.

**TIMŌLŪS**, *i, m. See Timolus.*

**TIMŌR** (timeo), *ōris, m. fear, apprehension, φόβος.* Cic. Timor est metus mali appropinquantis. *Id.* Bonum te timor faciebat. *Id.* Spem improbis ostendistis, timorem bonis iniecastis, *have made the good afraid, have struck fear into the good.* Planc. ad Cic. Timorem facere alicui. *Cic.* incutere. *Brut. et Cass.* in Cic. Ep. Maximo timore affici de aliquo. *Liv.* In timore esse, *to be in fear (followed by accus. and infin.)* Cic. Magno timore esse, *to be in great fear, fear greatly.* But, *Id.* Aestas, quæ sequitur, magno est in timore, *causes great fear.* Virg. Tantum cepisse timorem, *h. e. tantopere timuisse.* Liv. Timor ab aliquo, *of any one.* *Id.* Timor externus, *h. e. of hostem externum.* Cæs. Timore perterritus. *Cic.* Timorem alicui eripere. *Id.* alicui depellere, *pat to flight, banish.* *Id.* omnem abjicere, *cast away.* *Id.* omittere, *let go, give up.* Cæs. In timorem venire. *Terent.* Præ timore, *out of fear, for fear.* Lucan. Timori esse alicui, *h. e. terribilem esse.* Catull. Quantos illa tulit corde timores! — Followed by *ne*, in the sense of that. *Virg.* and *Colum.* (Compare *Timeo.*) — ¶ Also, *a fear, the cause of fear, a dread.* *Propert.* Audaci tu timor esse potes. *Ovid.* Cacus, timor atque infamia silvæ. *Plin.* Medetur huic timori. — Also, *what we fear or are anxious for.* *Stat.* Ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores. — ¶ Also, *religious awe or dread, holy fear, δεισιδαιμονία.* *Sil.* sacer. — ¶ *Metus* is fear, anxiety, apprehension, as the effect of an idea of impending evil, *δῆος*: *Timor*, fear, as the effect of terror, with which the mind has been struck, *φόβος*: *Favor*, the alarm, timidity, consternation, of the fearful, the cowardly, the confounded: *Trepidatio* marks the restless state of the body, as a sign of fear: *Formido* is fear, apprehension, anxiety, and that a lasting one, raised from without: *Terror*, the terror I feel, or the terror, fright, into which I am thrown.

**TIMŌTHĒŪS**, *i, m. an Athenian general.* See his life by *Nepos.*

**TINX**, *æ, f. a wine-vessel.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**TINXA**, *æ, f. a fish, probably tench (Cyprinus. Tinca, L.).* *Auson.*

**TINCTILIS** (tingo), *e, adj. wherein some-thing has been dipped.* *Ovid.* Voluceri ferro tinctile virus inest.

**TINCTŌR** (id.), *ōris, m. a dyer, βαφέης.* *2 Vitruv.*

**TINCTŌRĪŪS** (tinctor), *a, um, adj. pertaining to dyeing.* *Plin.* 7, c. 7, sect. 5. (*Ed. Hard.*) Cujus tinctoria est mens, *h. e. bloodthirsty.*

**TINCTŪRA** (tingo), *æ, f. a dyeing; dye, 2 color, βαφή.* *Plin.*

**TINCTŪS** (id.), *us, m. a dipping into something, coloring; sauce, broth, βύμα.* *Plin.*

**TINCTŪS**, *a, um, particip. from tingo.*

**TINEĀ** (unc.), *æ, f. a gnawing-worm; for instance, a worm that eats books and clothes, moth-worm (Phaena Tinea, L.), σῆς.* *Horat.* ad *libr. suum.* Tineas pasces inertes. *Cato.* Vestimenta tineæ ne turgent, &c. — Also, *one that eats wood, wood-worm.* *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Martial.* calls his poems Tineas ineptiarum. — ¶ *Ovid.* calls silk-worms Tineæ agrestes. — ¶ Also, *a louse.* *Claudian.* Turpes exedere caput tineæ. — Also, *a worm in bee-hives.* *Colum.* — Also, *a worm in the body, body-worm.* *Cato.* — Also, *a worm that troubles the ears of dogs.* *Nemes.* — Also, *a worm which eats young fig-trees.* *Colum.*

**TINEŌLĀ** (dimin. from tineā), *æ, f. a little worm.* *Veget.*

**TINEŌSŪS** (id.), *a, um, adj. full of worms.* *2 Colum.*

**TINGE**, **TINGĪ**, or **TINGIS**, *f. a town in Mauritania, now Tangier.* — Hence, *Tangitānus, a, um, adj. Mamert. litus.* A part of Mauritania was called from this town *Mauritania Tingitana.*

**TINGŌ**, or **TINGUŌ** (ρέγω), *is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to wet, moisten, réγω, βρέχω, ὑγραίνω.* *Plin.* Pedes omnino cavent tingere. *Ovid.* ora lacrimis, *moisten, bedew.* *Calp.* pascua rore. *Plin.* tela venenis. *Cic.* Tunica sanguine tincta. *Ovid.* Tingere membra Pallade (*h. e. oleo*) pingui, *to bathe, anoint.* *Propert.* Lydia Pactoli tingunt arata liquor, *washes.* — Also, *to dip in, plunge, immerse, réγω, βάπτω.* *Ovid.* faces in amne, *quenches.* *Cels.* Spongia in aceto tincta. *Virg.* Stridentia tingunt æra lacu. *Justin.* telum fluvio. *Virg.* Arcos intuentæ æquore tingi, *h. e. to set.* — *Figur. Martial.* Romano sale tinge libellos. *Pers.* Libido ferventi tincta veneno. *Cic.* Orator sit tinctus litteris, *h. e. tinctured, somewhat imbued, having some knowledge.* *Id.* Lælia patris elegantia tincta. *Quintil.* Verba sensu tincta, *h. e. plena sensus, exprimentia sensum, significant.* — ¶ Also, *to color, dye, stain, tinge, tinct.* *Horat.* lanas murice. *Ovid.* comam. *Id.* ebur. *Martial.* cutem. *Horat.* securim cervicæ (*h. e. with blood from the neck*). *Plin.* Tinguntur sole populi. Hence, *Plin.* Tingentium officinæ, *of dyers.* Also, *Tincta (plur. neut.), things dyed, or artificial colors, dyed colors.* *Cic.* Tincta absint. Hence, *figur. Lucret.* Loca lumine tinguntur nubes, *tinge with light, lighten up, illuminate.* — Also, with an *accusat.* of the color imparted, *to dye.* *Plin.* cœruleum, *to dye blue.* *Id.* Hoc fuce hyssinum tingunt.

**TINYĀRĪŪS** (for tinearius, from tineā), *a, um, adj. relating to moths.* *Scribon.* Larg. herba, *moth-mallein (Teucrium Polium, L.).*

**TINNIMENTUM** (tinnio), *i, n. a tinkling, 3 ringing.* *Plaut.* Tinnimentum est auribus.

**TINNYŌ** (from the sound), *is, tvi and ti, itum, a. and n. 4. to tinkle, tink, jingle, clink, ring, make a clear sound, κωδωνίζω.* *Varr.* (Apes) circum tinniendo ære perterritas, *quo voluerit, perducet.* *Plaut.* Nunquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum. *Quintil.* Illi (Græci) nuncjandam, *et in fine præcipue quasi tinnientem, illius (h. e. of n) loco ponunt.* — Hence, of persons or animals, who utter a clear or sharp note or voice, *to talk, prattle, chatter, sing, cry, &c.* *Plaut.* Matronæ tacitæ spectent, tacitæ videant, canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, *refrain from crying out.* *Id.* Ole, jam satis, uxor, est, comprime te: nimium tinnis. *Calpurn.* Jam tin-

nire volucres incipiunt, *to chirp.* *Sueton.* aliquid sufferti. *h. e. to sing.* — Also, *to make a tinkling or jingling with money, h. e. to count, pay, in familiar speech.* *Cic.* Exspecto maxime, *equid Dolabella tinniat, h. e. whether he will pay.*

**TINNYŌ** (frequentat. from tinnio), *as, 3 n. 1. of the tinnuous.* *Auct. earm. de Phil.*

**TINNITŪS** (tinnio), *us, m. a tinkling, 2 ringing, clinking, clink, sharp, shrill noise.* *Virg.* Tinnitus cie, et matris quate cymbala circum. *Ovid.* Sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis. *Id.* Æra tinnitus ære repulsa dabunt. *Plin.* Circumactorum tinnitus siderum. *Sil.* Tinnitus lituum, *h. e. acutus sonitus.* Hence, of the ears, *a tinkling, ringing.* *Plin.* aurium. — Also, *a tinkling or jingle of swords, h. e. speaking which is agreeable to the ear, but is void of force and thought.* *Auct. dial. de Orat.*

**TINNŪLŪS** (id.), *a, um, adj. tinkling, ringing, clinking, making a clear, shrill sound, λιγυρός, διαβομβών.* *Ovid.* sinistra. *Senec.* Tinnulas plectro feriente chordas. *Calpurn.* fistula. *Catull.* Nuptialia concinens voce carmina tinnula. *Stat.* Tinnulæ Gades, *sc. puellis cantantibus.* — *Figur. Quintil.* rhetores, *h. e. who make an agreeable jingle of words, but without life and meaning.*

**TINNŪNCŪLŪS**, or **TINNŪNCŪLŪS**, *i, m. a bird of the falcon kind (it is thought to be the Tinnunculus of L. the kestrel).* *Plin.*

**TINTINNABŪLATŪS** (tintinnabulum), *3 a, um, adj. carrying a bell.* *Sidon.* greges. (Others read *tinnibulatos*, in the same sense.)

**TINTINNABŪLUM** (tintinno), *i, n. an instrument that rings, or with which a ringing is made, βέλλ, κωδων, κώδων.* *Plaut.* and *Sueton.* — These *tintinnabula* were attached to doors, to call the servants or awake the janitor by their sound. Such bells were also used in baths, to let people know when to go in. See *Martial.* 14, 163. *Senec.* de *Fra.* 3, 35. *Casaub.* ad *Sueton.* Oct. 91.

**TINTINNACŪLŪS** (id.), *a, um, adj. ringing, tinkling, jingling.* Hence, *Plaut.* viri, *h. e. perhaps same as Carnifices,* because they made a clanking with the fetters they clapped upon others, or because they put bells upon malefactors.

**TINTINNŌ**, *as, n. 1. same as Tinnio, to 3 tinkle, clank.* *Næv.* ap. *Fest.* and *Nigid.* ap. *Non.*

**TINTINNŪS**, *i, m. same as Tintinnabulum.* *Ven. Fort.*

**TINTYŪS**, *as, n. 1. same as Tinnio, to 3 ring, tingle, tink.* *Catull.* Tintinant aures.

**TINUNCŪLUS.** See *Tinnunculus.*

**TINŪS**, *i, f. the tine-tree.* *Plin.*

**TIPHĒ** (τίφη), *es, f. a kind of corn, peculiar to the Greeks (according to Sprengel, Triticum monococcon, L.).* *Plin.*

**TIPHĒŌN** (τίφρον), *ii, n. a kind of narcissus.* *Plin.*

**TIPHŪS**, *ŷos, m. Τίφους, the pilot of the Argo.* *Virg.*

**TIPPŪLĀ**, *æ, f. a water-spider or water-3 spinner, an insect which runs over water without sinking.* *Plaut.*

**TIRESIĀS**, *æ, m. Τειρεσίας, a famous blind soothsayer.* *Cic.* and *Horat.*

**TIRIDĀTES**, *æ, m. the name of several Armenian kings.* *Horat.*

**TIRŌ** (unc.), *ōnis, m. a young or raw soldier, on his first campaign; a recruit, ἀπειροπλόμος, νεοστράτευτος.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Also, *adjectively.* *Cic.* Tiro exercitus, *newly raised, raw, inexperienced.* *Id.* Tirones milites. — ¶ Hence, *a new beginner, one yet in his rudiments, inexperienced in a thing, a novice, learner, tyro.* *Cic.* Nulla in re tiro. *Id.* Tametsi non provinciarum rudis erat et tiro. *Id.* Hominem non ætate, sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tironem. So, of brutes. *Varr.* Tironem bovem cum veterano adjungere. — ¶ So, also, *one who makes a first appearance or attempt in the great world.* — Thus, *a youth* is called *tiro*, when he takes the toga virilis, and makes his first appearance in the forum. *Ovid.* and *Sueton.* — Also, *an orator, when he makes his maiden speech.* *Senec.* — ¶ *Some* write *tyro*, but incorrectly. — ¶ *Tiro* was the name of *Cicero's freedman.*

**TIROCINIUM** (tiro), *n.* the first service of a soldier, his first campaign, and, consequently, his inexperience, want of practice, rawness. *Auct. B. Afric.* Propter exercitum sui praesentis paucitatem et tirocinium. *Flor.* Quotidiani hostes tirocinia militum imbuebant, servato to instruct the inexperience of the raw soldiers, gave the soldiers experience. *Val. Max.* Militiae tirocinium. — Hence, *Justin.* Tirocinium ponere; and, *Id.* deponere, to lay aside, put off inexperience and want of practice, acquire more knowledge (in war, in fighting). Hence, *figur.* *Liv.* Tirocinium ponere in accusando, to make a trial, show that one understands or can do something. Also, *Id.* Senatus tirocinio juvenis moveretur, inexperience. — ¶ Hence, of all that is done for the first time, the first trial, essay or attempt, first appearance, debut. *Plin.* (of an actress), Producta fuerat tirocinio ante annos nonaginta unum, *h. e.* for the first time or for the trial. *Senec.* Potest tirocinium esse homicidium, parricidium non potest. *Plin.* Tirocinium navium, *h. e.* when they are first committed to the sea. — So, also, when one first enters the great world, or appears for the first time in public; as, for instance, when a young man takes the toga virilis, or a person first speaks in public. *Sueton.* Ut filios, suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum. *Liv.* Tirocinium ponere in accusando. (See above.) — ¶ Also, Tirocinium, the raw soldiers or recruits collectively. *Liv.*

**TIRONĀTŪS** (Id.), *us, m.* the time when one is yet a raw soldier; the condition of a recruit. *Cod. Theod.*

**TIRONIANŪS**, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Tiro, the freedman of Cicero. *Gell. cura, h. e.* Tironis. *Id.* liber.

**TIRUNCŪLA** (tirunculus), *æ, f.* a young female novice, young female pupil, female beginner. *Hieron.* So, also, *Colum.* Tiruncula (canis), *h. e.* which has littered for the first time.

**TIRUNCŪLŪS** (dimin. from tiro), *i, m. a* young recruit or raw soldier; a young novice, tyro, or beginner. *Senec.* Ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes habent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quæque. *Colum.* Servitia sic tirunculum contemnant, ut senem. *Plin. Ep.* Quod me, quamquam tirunculum, sollicitavit ad emendum, *h. e.* rudem in cognitione signorum, in emendo. *Sueton.* Tirunculus miles.

**TIRĒNS**, ynthis and ynthos, *f.* Τίρυνς, *v̄dos*, a town of Argolis, where Hercules is said to have been brought up. *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, **Tiryntiūs**, *a, um, adj.* Tiryntian, belonging to Tiryntis. *Plin.* Tiryntii, the Tiryntians. *Ovid.* Tiryntius heros, *h. e.* Hercules. So, *absol.* *Id.* and *Virg.* Tirinthus, *h. e.* Hercules. — Hence, of or pertaining to Hercules, *Herculean.* *Ovid.* Tiryntia, *h. e.* Alcmæna, mother of Hercules. *Id.* tela. *Stat. luna, h. e.* geminata, ut fuit, cum conceptus est Hercules. *Id.* aula, *h. e.* *Herculanum.* *Sil. tecta, h. e.* Saguntum. *Id.* gens, *h. e.* the Fabian gens, which was descended from Hercules. *Id.* heros, *h. e.* Fabius Cunctator. *Stat.* heros, *h. e.* Chromis, son of Hercules.

**TIS**, for Tui. 3 *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 42.

**TISDRA**, } See *Thysdrus*.

**TISDRITANUS**, }  
**TISPĪONĒ**, *es, f.* Τισιφώνη, one of the Furies; the avenger of murder. *Virg.* Ultris Tisiphone. *Propert.* Tisiphones furit angue caput. — Hence, **Tisiphonēns**, *a, um, adj.* Tisiphonian, hellish, infernal, ungodly. *Ovid.*

**TISSE**, *es*, and **TISSA**, *æ, f.* a town in Sicily. — Hence, **Tissenses**, the inhabitants thereof. *Cic.*

**TITAN**, *ānis, m.* Τίταν, and sometimes **TITĀNŪS**, *i, m.* the name of several persons, as, Cæus, Iapetus, Hyperion, &c. — ¶ In particular, the elder brother of Saturn, and progenitor of the Titans. The Titans waged war with Jupiter for the possession of his father's kingdom, to which they thought they had a better right, but perished by his thunderbolts. *Cicero* uses both *Titanes* and *Titani*. — ¶ Also, son of Hyperion, and grandson of

*Titan.* Often used for the sun. *Tibull.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Prometheus*, son of the Titan *Iapetus*. *Juvenal.* — ¶ *Titanus*, as an abusive epithet of an old man. *Plaut.*

**TITANIACŪS**, *a, um, adj.* Titanian. *Ovid.* dracones, *h. e.* which sprung from the blood of the Titans.

**TITANIS**, *īdis* and *īdos, f.* Τίτανις, *Titanian.* *Juvenal.* Titanida pugnam, *h. e.* between the Titans and Jupiter. *Ovid.* Titanidos atria Circes, *h. e.* daughter of Titan or the Sun. So, *Id.* Titanis (*absol.*). *Id.* Titanida Tethyn, *h. e.* sister of the Titans. *Id.* Titanida Latonam, *h. e.* daughter of Cæus.

**TITANIŪS**, *a, um, Titanian.* *Virg.* Titania pubes, *h. e.* the Titans. *Id.* astra, or, *Avien.* (*absol.*) Titanius, the Sun. — Titania has various meanings. Thus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 173, for Diana, sister of Titan (*h. e.* the Sun). *Id. Met.* 6, 346, for Latona, as daughter of Cæus. *Id. Met.* 14, 382, and 438, for Circe, daughter of Titan or the Sun. *Id. Met.* 1, 395, for *Pyrrha*, daughter of *Iapetus*.

**TITANŪS**, *i, m.* same as Titan. See Titan.

**TITHŌNŪS**, *i, m.* Τίθωνος, a Trojan prince, who became the husband of *Aurora* and father of *Memnon*. Though he obtained immortality, old age became a burden to him, and he was at last changed into a cicada. *Ovid.* Tithoni conjux, *h. e.* *Aurora*. — ¶ Hence, **Tithonæus**, *a, um, adj.* Tithonian. *Avien.* Memnon, *h. e.* son of Tithonus. — ¶ Also, **Tithōnis**, *īdis, f.* Tithonian; hence, *Aurora*, wife of Tithonus. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, **Tithonius**, *a, um, adj.* Tithonian. *Ovid.* Tithonia conjux, and Tithonia (*absol.*), *h. e.* *Aurora*.

**TYPHĀMALIS** (τυφμαλις), *īdis, f.* a kind of tithymalus (*Euphorbia paralias*, *L.*). *Plin.*

**TYPHĀMALŪS**, and **TYPHĀMĀLLŪS**, *i, m.* and *f.* also, **TYPHĀMĀLŌN** (τυφμαλος, τυφμαλλος), *i, n.* wolf's-milk, a plant with a milky juice (*Euphorbia*, *L.*). The species of tithymalus are described by *Plin.* 26, sect. 39, sqq. and *Apul. de herb.* 108.

**TYTIĀNŪS**, *a, um, adj.* belonging to one Titius, named from him, *Titian*. *Punctet.*

**TYTIĒNSIS**, *e, adj.* named from Titus 3 Tattus, a Sabine king. A century of cavalry was called *Titienses*. *Liv.*; they are also found as a tribe. *Liv.* For these we find also *Tities*, *Propert.*; and *Titienses*, *Varr.* See *Tatiensis*.

**TYTIES**. See *Titiensis*.

**TITILLAMENTUM** (titillo), *i, n.* a tickling. *Fulgent.*

**TITILLĀTŪS** (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a tickling, titillation, γαργαλισμός. *Cic.*

**TITILLĀTŪS** (Id.), *us, m.* a tickling. 2 *Plin.*

**TITILLŌ** (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. i.* to tickle, γαργαλίω. *Cic.* Voluptas, quæ quasi titillaret sensus. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Ne vos titillet gloria.

**TITILLŪS** (Id.), *i, m.* a tickling, titillation. *Cod. Theod.*

**TITINNIŪS**, *is, 4.* same as *Tinnio*. *Afran. ap. Non.*

**TITINNIŪS**, *ii, m.* an old Roman comic poet, fragments of whose writings are yet extant.

**TYTYŌ** (unc.), *ōnis, m.* a brand which is 2 or has been taken from the fire, δαλός. *Cels.* Exstincti titiones. *Apul.* Ardentem titionem.

**TITIVILLITĪYUM**, *ii, n.* some poor thing, 3 a trifle, a straw, a hair, &c.; perhaps properly, rotten threads. *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 39. Non ego istuc verbum emissim titivillitio. — Also, *Titivilles*. *Cornutus ap. Fulgent.*

**TYTYŪS**, *a, um, a Roman nomen.* — *Adj.* *Titian*. *Liv. lex.* — *Subst.*; for instance, *Sex. Titius*, a tribune of the people, whose gestures were so like dancing, that a certain dance was called *Titius*, from him. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Titian*, *li. e.* originating with and named from the Sabine king *Titus Tattus*. *Lucan.* sodales, a college of priests.

**TYTŪBANTĒR** (titubo, titubans), *adv.* waveringly, falteringly, with embarrassment, doubtfully, with hesitation or uncertainty, not positively. *Cic.*

**TYTŪBANTIĀ** (titubo), *æ, f.* a wavering, 2 faltering, &c. *Sueton.* oris, and linguæ, *h. e.* stammering.

**TYTŪBATŪS** (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a staggering, wavering. — ¶ Hence, *stammering*. *Macrob.* linguæ. — ¶ Also, *uncertainty*, *hesitation*, *embarrassment*. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

**TYTŪBŌ** (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, n. i.* to stagger, totter, reel, go unsteadily, stand insecurely, σφάλλομαι. Of a drunken man, a feeble man, one heavily laden, &c. *Phædr.* Sero domum est reversus titubanti pede. *Ovid.* Ille mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur. *Id.* Silenus titubans annisque meroque. — *Virg.* Vestigia titubata, slipping, giving way. — ¶ Hence, to stammer, falter, hesitate. *Horat.* Cave, ne titubes. *Cic.* Si testes verbo titubant. *Id.* Siciam titubantem, hæsitantem, cedentem. *Ovid.* Fac, titubet lingua, stammer, falter, as if you were drunk. — ¶ Also, to be at a loss, be embarrassed, be in a quandary, be perplexed, know not what step to take. *Nepos.* Omnibus titubantibus, et de rebus summis desperantibus. — ¶ Also, to be at a loss what to say, be embarrassed, hesitate. *Plaut.* Ne quid, ubi miles venerit, titubetur (*impers.*). *Terent.* Ne quid illa titubet. — ¶ Also, to slip, trip, make a mistake, blunder. *Cic.* Si quid forte titubatum (*impers.*), if any thing should go wrong, if any reverse should be sustained. *Id.* Versus debilitatur, in quacumque sit parte titubatum, a mistake is made, one trips. — ¶ *Titubare* refers to the feet, when they refuse to perform their office, to totter, stagger, not to stand or walk steadily: *Vacillare*, to the upper part of the frame, when it is not upright, firm or at rest, to rock, reel, totter. The *titubans* is ready to sink down; the *vacillans*, to fall over. As *titubare* refers to the yielding, giving way, sinking of the knees, so *nutare* to the inclination and sinking of the head; but inasmuch as the feet are the supports of the body, and the head is its noblest part, these words may also be used of the whole frame.

**TYTŪLŌ** (titulus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. i.* to 3 title, entitle, call, name. *Pompon. ap. Non.* Trua tam murice titulata. *Terull.* Magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit. — Hence, *Terull.* Titulare auras floribus, *h. e.* to adorn, and, as it were, inscribe.

**TYTŪLŪS** (unc.), *i, m.* an inscription, superscription, title, ἐπιγραφή, χαρακτήρ. *Liv.* nominis. *Ovid.* Ire per titulum vetiti nominis, to write a forbidden name thereon. *Propert.* Aut quorum titulus per barbara colla pendit, *h. e.* servi venales. *Liv.* Titulus inscriptus lanæ, title or inscription written thereon. *Tacit.* Per titulos memoresque fastos, inscriptions on statues, triumphal arches, &c. *Ovid.* Legerat titulum nomenque libelli. *Plin. Ep.* Materiam ex titulo cognoscas: cetera liber explicabit. *Sueton.* Patremfamilias canibus objecit, cum hoc titulo: Impie locutus parrularius, *h. e.* e. elogio. *Juvenal.* (Viniū) cuius titulum senectus delevit, label. *Liv.* Aram dedicavit, cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo. — Upon a house to be sold or let, notice. *Plin. Ep.* Domus proscribebatur, &c. Venit Athenodoros, legit titulum. *Ovid.* Sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, *h. e.* has forced me to offer my house for sale. *Tibull.* Ite sub titulum, lares, *h. e.* he set up for sale. — Of a sepulchre, epitaph. *Juvenal.* Titulo res digna sepulcri. So, *Plin. Ep.* Neglectum cinerem sine titulo jacere. — ¶ Also, title, name, appellation, title of rank or dignity. *Cic.* Sustinere titulum consulatus. *Propert.* Et domus est titulis utraque fulsa suis. *Lucan.* Femina tantorum titulis insignis avorum. *Ovid.* Cæsar, per titulos ingredimur tuos, celebrate in my song your dignities, honors, and consequently merits, deeds. *Id.* Titulus servate pubis Achivæ, the name, fame, honor of having saved the Greeks. *Liv.* Penes C. Lutatum Punicum perpetrati belli titulus fuit, the name, fame, honor, credit. *Ovid.* Te satis est titulum mortis habere meæ, that they can

say you are guilty of my death. *Id.* Nocturnis titulus imponimus actis, give open names to our nocturnal amours, talk openly and freely of them as of reputable things (but this may be a figurative use of the word in the sense of a ticket or notice). — ¶ Also, title or apparent contents of a writing or bill. *Liv.* Haud parva res sub titulo minime atroci ferebatur. — ¶ Also, cause assigned, reason, pretext, color, pretence. *Liv.* Non vos pro Græcia libertate tantum dimicare: quantumquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, &c. *Id.* Licet vobis meminisse, quem titulum præterderitis adversus Philippum belli. *Horat.* Scelus ob titulos admittis inanes. *Justin.* Et erat hic quidem titulus cum Græcis eouendi, re autem timebat, ne, &c. *Id.* Statim, titulo ferendi sociis auxilii, bellum adversus Philippum decernitur, under color. *Ovid.* Titulus donetur amice, h. e. it must have the show of being done on her account; she must think she is the occasion of it. — ¶ Also, distinction, splendor. *Liv.* Par titulo tantæ gloriæ fuit (Camillus). — ¶ Also, index, sign, token. *Petron.* Ciconia titulus tepidi temporis.

**TITURIANŪS**, a, um, adj. *Titurian.* Sucton. clades; for an account of this, see *Cæs. B. G. 5, 26-37.*

**TYTŪS**, i, m. a Roman prænomen, commonly written T.; as, T. Livius. — Also, a Sabine prænomen; as, T. Tadius. Hence, *Ovid.* Titus (Cæbalus, h. e. this T. Tadius). — ¶ Also, a bird, same as columba agrestis. *Isid.*

**TITŪROS**, i, m. the name of a shepherd in *Virgil's Bucolics.* — Hence, for the *Bucolics* of *Virgil.* *Ovid.* — Also, *Virgil* himself. *Propert.* — Also, any common shepherd. *Virg.* Sit Tityrus Orpheus.

**TITŪS**, or -ŪS, i, m. *Tirvos*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Elara*, who grew to such a size that his body covered nine jugera. Having made unworthy proposals to *Latonæ*, he was slain by the arrows of *Apollo*, and bound in the infernal regions, where a vulture perpetually fed upon his liver, which grew again as fast as it was consumed. According to others, *Jupiter* killed him by lightning. *Tibull., Ovid.* and *Virg.*

**TLEPŌLĒMŪS**, i, m. *Τληπόλεμος*, son of *Hercules.* *Ovid.*

**TMARŪS**, or -ŪS, i, m. a mountain in *Epirus.* *Virg.* — Hence, *Tmarius*, a, um, adj. *Claudian.*

**TMĒSIS** (τμησις), is, f. a figure called *3 tmesis*, by which the parts of a word (especially u compound word) are separated, and one or more words inserted between them. *Cic.* Quod iudicium cuique, for quodcumque iudicium. *Virg.* Circum dea fuit, for dea circumfuit.

**TMŌLŪS**, and **TMŌLŪS**, or **TŪMŌLŪS**, i, m. *Τμόλιος*, a mountain of *Lydia*, where the *Pactolus* rises. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence *Tmoliūs*, a, um, adj. *Tmolian.* *Ovid.* terra. *Virg. G. 2, 97.* Quibus (vitibus) *Tmolius* assurgit, h. e. the wine which grows on *Tmolus* (but 2d Ed. *Heyn.* has *Tmolus* et assurgit, h. e. *Tmolus*, for the *Tmolian* wine; if *Tmolius* is read, mons, rex, or some such word, is to be supplied). — ¶ Also, *Tmolites.* *Plin.*

*Tmoliti* (vino) gratia, *Tmolian* wine. So, *Vitruv.* *Tmolites* (absol.). — Also, *Tmolites*, æ, m. one from this mount or the town *Tmolus* situated there. *Cic.*

**TŌCŪLLIŌ** (τόκος), interest, ōnis, m. a miserable usurer, in contempt. *Cic.*

**TŌECHĀRCHŪS** (τοιχαρχος), i, m. he who commands the rowers in a ship. *Hygin.*

**TŌFĀCĒŪS**, or **TŌFĀCIŪS**, or **TŌPHĀCĒŪS** (tufus, topus), a, um, adj. of topus, *tophaceus*, πώρινος. *Plin.*

**TŌFICIŪS**, or **TŌPHICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Tofaceus.* *Capitolin.*

**TŌFĪNŪS**, or **TŌPHINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Tofaceus.* *Sueton.*

**TŌFŌSŪS**, or **TŌPHŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. full of topus; or topus-like, *tophaceous*; or full of holes, porous, like *tophus.* *Sidon.*

**TŌPŪS**, or **TŌPHŪS**, i, m. topus, a porous, friable stone, πώπος. *Virg.*

**TŌGA** (tego), æ, f. the outer garment of the Romans, the gown, the toga, characteristic of the Romans, as *pallium* of the

Greeks. The toga was woollen, commonly white, and all of one piece. It was worn over the tunica in such a manner that the left arm was covered, but the right left free. All the Romans wore the toga in time of peace; hence, *Toga* stands for peace, time of peace. *Cic.* Cedant arma togæ, h. e. pacis artibus. *Id.* Omnes belli ac togæ dotes. However, we find it used also in the army. *Liv.* 29, 36; 44, 16. — The toga was of divers kinds; as, the toga prætexta, which was bordered with purple (see *Prætexo*): the toga pura, h. e. unbordered, consequently, clear white, which the Romans wore on ordinary occasions, and which was assumed by young persons, upon entering manhood, hence called also, by *Cic.* and *Liv.* Toga virilis; and by *Ovid.* and *Propert.* libera (because children then obtained greater freedom): the toga picta, h. e. embroidered (see *Pingo*): the toga candida, h. e. shining white, such as those wore, who canvassed for an office, hence called *Candidati*: the toga Græcanica, h. e. Grecian, made after the Grecian manner. *Sueton.*: sordida, h. e. dirty, not white, unwashed, worn, for instance, by persons in afflicted circumstances. *Martial.*: pulla, h. e. dark-gray, in mourning, for instance. *Cic.*: purpurea, for kings. *Liv.* — Under the emperors the toga fell gradually into contempt; hence it came to be worn only by the lower sort and slaves, and especially by clients, when attending upon their patrons: hence, *Togæ*, for clients. *Martial.* — Women also wore toga. *Varr.*; especially those of the common sort (out of doors): hence, *Toga* is used for a common woman or prostitute, *drab.* *Tibull.* — ¶ Figur. for wrapper, cover. *Martial.* Ne toga cordylis desit.

**TŌGĀTĀRIŪS** (togata), ii, m. an actor in plays, called *togate.* (See *Togatus.*) *Sueton.*

**TŌGĀTŌLŪS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from 3 togatus. Hence, *Togatulus*, sc. homo, a man of low estate, man of inferior condition, or, also, a client, who attends upon his patron, &c. *Martial.*

**TŌGĀTŪS** (toga), a, um, adj. clothed or dressed in a toga, such as all Roman men wore in *Cicero's* time; gowned, toged. *Cic.* Græculus iudex modo palliatus, modo togatus. *Virg.* Gens togata, h. e. the Romans. Hence, *Cic.* *Togati*, Romans, Roman citizens. Also, *Togata*, sc. fabula, a Roman play, in which Romans are represented in the Roman dress, as opposed to *palliata* (from pallium, the characteristic dress of the Greeks); but when opposed to *prætexta*, it denotes a play, in which the persons represented wear only a plain toga, while *prætexta* introduces those who wear the toga prætexta, as magistrates and men of the first rank. *Cic.* and *Horat.* The inhabitants of *Cisalpine* Gaul wore Roman togas; hence, *Cisalpine* Gaul is called *Gallia Togata.* *Cic.* — *Togatus*, a, um, is also wearing the toga, not wearing the military garment (sagum), and so not a soldier, not in military service. *Liv.* 3, 10. Dum domi, dum togati sint. In a similar manner. *Cic.* Cui uni togatorum senatus supplicationem decrevit, h. e. without having performed a warlike deed. So, also, *Id.* Qui togati reipublice presunt (opposed to imperatores). — Also, in the time of the emperors, an inferior man, or also client, who attends upon his patron, &c. *Juvenal.* So, *Id.* turba, h. e. poor folk, poor clients. Hence, *Martial.* Exigis a nobis operam togatam. — ¶ Of women, equivalent to of low condition, common, vulgar, miserable, mean. *Martial.* mater. *Horat.* ancilla. *Id.* Togata, sc. femina. — ¶ Also, for Latinus. *Cic.* Or. 3, 11.

**TŌGŪLĀ**, æ, dimin. from toga. *Cic.*

**TŌLENTĪNĀTES**, or **TŌLLENTĪNĀTES**, um, m. the inhabitants of *Toletum* in *Picenum.* *Plin.*

**TŌLENŪS**, i, m. or **TŌLENUM** (flumen), i, n. a river in *Italy.* *Ovid.*

**TŌLERĀBILIS** (tolero), e, adj. that may be easily borne or suffered, supportable, tolerable, passable, εὐπόρητος. *Cic.* Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili con-

ditione sit servitutus. *Id.* Boni nulli vix tolerabiles oratores. *Id.* Tibi propter opes tolerabiliorem senectutem videri. *Id.* Rei familiaris iactura tolerabilis. *Virg.* Non tolerabilis nomen. *Pandect.* Hanc esse tolerabilissimam sententiam putō. — ¶ In an active sense, that can put up with something, that will bear something. *Terent.* Qui est homo tolerabilis, h. e. when a father indulges his son somewhat. — Also, that can hold out or keep himself up, or stand out something. *Colum.* Tempore autumnii oves ratus esse tolerabiles, would get through the winter.

**TŌLERĀBILĪTER** (tolerabilis), adv. sufferably, tolerably, pretty well, ἀνεκτός. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, patiently. *Cic.* Quo tolerabilis feramus igitur desiderii tui.

**TŌLERĀNS**, tis, particip. from tolero. — ¶ Adj. bearing, able or willing to bear, tolerant of, patient under, καρτερικός. *Tacit.* Corpus laborum tolerans. *Colum.* Tolerantior. *Id.* Tolerantissimus

**TŌLERĀNTĒR** (tolero, tolerans), adv. patiently, καρτερικῶς. *Cic.* — ¶ Also sufferably, supportably, tolerably, pretty well. *Plin.* Tolerantius.

**TŌLERĀNTĪA** (tolero), æ, f. a bearing enduring; sufferance, patience, tolerance, καρτερία, ἀνοχή, ὀμωσύη, πλῆσις. *Cic.* rerum humanarum. *Tacit.* Pax vel in curia, vel tolerantia priorum (predecessors), haud minus quam bellum timebatur, tolerance, forbearance, connivance.

**TŌLERĀTĪŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. on enduring, bearing, sustaining, ἀνάσχεσις. *Cic.*

**TŌLERĀTĪS**, a, um, particip. from tolero. — ¶ Adj. *Tacit.* Clementiam ac iustitiam, quanto ignara Barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, more supportable or tolerable, consequently, more acceptable.

**TŌLERŌ** (ταλάω, τλάω, τλήμι), as, āvi, ātium, a. i. to bear, bear patiently, support, endure, abide, tolerate, νῆχομαι, καρτερέω. *Cic.* forti animo militiam. *Id.* niemem. *Id.* Sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari æquabiliter, be borne. *Terent.* sumptus, meet, afford. *Sallust.* pericula. *Id.* æquo animo servitatem. — Also, with *infin.* *Tacit.* Magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Vitis æstus austrosque tolerat. *Id.* Tophi tractabiles in opere, laborem quoque tolerant. *Id.* Sesquipedalis paries non plus quam unam contignationem tolerat. *Id.* Aquilæ non tolerantes pondus, not being strong enough to bear. — ¶ Also, to stand out, hold out, bear out. *Hirt.* Oppida, quæ tolerande hiemis causa incolebant. — ¶ Also, to hold out, persevere, continue, remain. *Tacit.* in penatibus isdem (where it is neut.). — ¶ To maintain, support, sustain, nourish, keep. *Virg.* vitam colo. *Tacit.* vitam pomis. *Cæs.* equitatum hordep. *Id.* Cognoscebant, equos eorum vix tolerari. *Pandect.* Agri quibus se toleraret, maintain or support himself. *Lucret.* Tolerare ævum, h. e. to live. *Cæs.* Frumentum se exigue dierum triginta habere: sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, could hold out. *Plaut.* Tolerare egestatem ejus volo, to make it tolerable. *Cæs.* Domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent. — ¶ Also, to keep, maintain, observe. *Apul.* silentium. — ¶ Also, to hold. *Apul.* greinio, on the lap. — ¶ See, also, *Tolerans*, and *Toleratus*, a, um.

**TŌLES**, or **TŌLLES**, ium, m. a Celtic 3 word, signifying a scrofulous swelling on the neck. *Fest.* and *Seren.* *Samm.*

**TŌLETUM**, i, n. a town in *Spain*, now *Toledo.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Toletanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Toledo.* *Grat.* culter. *Liv.* *Toletani*, its inhabitants.

**TŌLLENŌ** (tollo), ōnis, m. a beam lying upon another beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down, used for drawing water; the sweep of a well, such as we still sometimes see in the country. *Plin.* — An engine of a similar construction was used in the defence of towns. *Liv.* 24, 34; 38, 5.

**TŌLLES**, ium. See *Toles.*

**TŌLLŌ** (unc.), is, sustulī, sublātum, a 3. to raise, lift or take up, ἀίρω, ἀνατέλλω. *Cic.* saxa de terra. *Id.* se a terra altius. *Plaut.* Nequeo caput tollere, ita



nunc doleo. *Cic.* Cives R. in cruce sustulit, *h. e.* crucified. *Plaut.* Tollam te in collum, atque auferam. *Cic.* Sol in curram filium sustulit. *Ovid.* oculos, to raise, lift up. *Cas.* Ancoris sublatis, raised, weighed. *Liv.* Tollere signa. *Plaut.* gradum, *h. e.* ambulare, to walk, go to him. Also, *Horat.* Tollor in Sabinos, *h. e.* me tollo. And, figur. *Cic.* Vos in cœlum humeris nostris tollemus. *Id.* aliquem ad cœlum laudibus. *Horat.* aliquem honoribus. — Hence, to raise, elevate, make or build high. *Cic.* Tollam altius tectum. — Also, to raise, lift up, elevate, elate. *Plaut.* Postquam filiolum peperit, animos sustulit, she became proud, lifted up her head. So, also, *Terent.* Quia paulum vobis accessit pecunie, sublatis animi sunt. *Cas.* Victoria sublatus, proud, puffed up, elated. *Liv.* Tollere animos alicui, to inspire with courage. So, in words, to heighten. *Cic.* Dicendo augere aliquid et tollere altius. — Also, to lift up, erect, cheer up, console. *Horat.* amicum. — Also, Liberos tollere, to acknowledge and bring up children for one's own (perhaps from the practice of laying a new-born child at its father's feet, that he might take it up, and thus own it as his). *Cic.* puerum. So, of the mother. *Terent.* Sustulisti (puellam). *Plaut.* Quod erit natum, tollito. Hence, also, for to beget. *Cic.* Qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos. *Sueton.* Sublato Nerone ex Agrippina. So, particip. Sublatis, *h. e.* natus, genitus. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, to raise, lift up, set up, send up, make ascend. *Cic.* and *Liv.* ignem, *sc.* as a signal. *Id.* Clamor a vigilibus tollitur. *Id.* Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse. *Horat.* risum. *Virg.* vocem. — Figur. *Cic.* laudes alicujus in astrum. *Horat.* Vocem comœdia tollit, speaks in a higher strain, takes a higher tone. — Also, in the sense of to raise, push forward, help to the attainment of honors, frequently connected with ornare. For example. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 11, 20. *Sueton.* Oct. 12. Both expressions are used in regard to young people, whom we will honor with our patronage, furtherance, support. — ¶ Also, to take upon one's self, take, in order to carry, for instance. *Cic.* onus. *Cas.* Navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, had taken on board, had on board. *Id.* Naves, quæ equites sustulerant. — Hence, to carry, bear. *Plaut.* Navis trecentas metretas tollit. — Also, figur. to bear, *h. e.* suffer. *Cic.* Pœnas sustulit (unless this belongs to suffero). — ¶ Also, to take, take away, take to or with one's self; often, at least, with an upward motion implied. *Cic.* aliquem ad se (in navem), take on board with him. So, *Liv.* aliquem in lembum. *Id.* Equites singulos pedites secum in equos tollunt. *Horat.* aliquem rheda, take him into the wagon. So, absol. *Cic.* Utte proficiscens non tollerem, take you. *Virg.* Tolle me tecum per undas. Also, *Cic.* Tollere sortes, draw. *Id.* frumentum de area, take away, take up. *Horat.* At tu quantumvis tolle, take as much as you will. *Cic.* Simulacra Verres ex delubris sustulit. — ¶ Also, to take away, take off, remove. *Horat.* patinam, take off, carry from table. *Cic.* Tollitur ab atriis, *h. e.* se tollit, abit, departs from, &c. leaves. *Id.* solem e mundo, remove, withdraw. *Id.* amicitiam e vita. *Id.* hominem de medio; or, *Liv.* e medio, to put out of the way, despatch, make way with. (But, *Cic.* Verba e medio tollere, *h. e.* to use common, familiar words.) Also, merely, Tollere aliquem, to take off, cut off, despatch. *Cic.* aliquem ferro, veneno. Further, *Cels.* Morbus facile tollitur. *Plin.* maculas. — Figur. *Cic.* amicitiam e vita. *Id.* omnem memoriam alicujus rei, obliterate. *Id.* dubitationem alicui, remove. *Id.* Bellum sublatum atque sepultum. *Horat.* Muliebrem tollite luctum, put away, banish, away with. — Hence, to put out of the way, *h. e.* to destroy, ruin. *Cic.* Majores nostri Carthaginem funditus sustulerunt. Also, to demolish. *Pandect.* œdificium. — Also, to cancel, annul. *Cic.* legem, si non jure rogata est. — Also, to cancel, strike

out, erase, correct. *Cic.* nomen ex libris. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* inendum scripturæ. *Horat.* Lucilium sæpe ferentem plura tollenda relinquendis, to be cancelled, blotted out. — Also, of time, or a portion of time, to consume, waste, exhaust, *h. e.* cause to pass without anything being done; by a long harangue, for instance. *Cic.* tempus. *Id.* diem aut auspiciis aut excusatione. — Also, to deny (for by denying we do what we can to annihilate). *Cic.* deos. — Also, not to mention, to suppress. *Sallust.* auctorem, *sc.* his name. — ¶ Sublatus has also the degrees of comparison. *Ovid.* Leo sublatur, more spirited, more proud. *Gell.* Sublatissima voce cantare, raised to the highest pitch.

TOLLUTARIUS, a, um, See *Tolutarius*.

TÖLÖSÄ, æ, f. a town in Gaul, now Toulouse. *Cæs.* — ¶ Hence, Tolosanus, a, um, adj. Tolosan, belonging to Tolosa. *Cic.* aurum, *h. e.* which *Servilius Capio* stole there. (See *Gell.* 3, 9. *Justin.* 32, 3, who gives another account.) — ¶ Tolosās, ātis, or Tolosātis, e, adj. same as Tolosanus. *Martial.* Quadra casei Tolosatis. *Cæs.* Tolosates, the Tolosans. — ¶ Tolosensis, e, adj. same as Tolosanus. *Justin.* lacus.

TÖLÖTÄRIS, e, same as *Tolutarius*. 2 *Fronlo*.

TÖLÖTÄRIÖS (tolutum), or TÖLLÖTÄRIÖS, a, um, adj. trotting, going on a trot. *Senec.* equus, a pacer, ambler.

TÖLÖTYLIS (Id.), e, adj. trotting. *Varr.* 3 ap. *Non.* gradus.

TÖLÖTYIÖQUENTIA (tolutum & lo-3 quor), æ, f. rapid speech, volubility. *Nov.* ap. *Non.*

TÖLÖTIM (tolo, tollo), adv. lifting the legs, on a trot, pacing. *Plaut.* incedere. *Plin.* ingredi.

TÖMÄCINÄ (τομή), æ, f. a kind of sausage. *Varr.*

TÖMÄCULUM, or TÖMÄCLUM (Id.), 3 i, n. a kind of sausage. *Juvenal.*

TÖMÄRÖS, i, m. same as *Tmarus*. *Plin.*

TÖME (τομή), es, f. a cut; hence, in 3 verse, incision. *Auson.* Bucolice tome, *h. e.* when the fourth foot is a dactyle, ending a word.

TÖMENTUM (unc.), i, n. all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds, as flocks, feathers, straw, &c. *Varr.* and *Senec.*

TÖMI, örüm, m. See *Tomis*.

TÖMICA, æ, f. same as *Tomix*. *Vitruv.* — Doubtful.

TÖMIS, Idis, f. Τόμις, a town in Asia, on the *Euxine*, to which the poet *Ovid* was exiled. *Ovid.* — Called, also, *Tomis*, örüm. *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, *Tomitēs*, æ, m. belonging thereto. *Tomitæ*, the inhabitants thereof. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Tömitānus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tomis*. *Ovid.* terra.

TÖMIX, or TÖMFX (Τόμιξ, Τόμιξ), 2 cis, f. a rope, cord, for instance, of hemp, broom, rush, &c. *Vitruv.* — ¶ The *nom.* seems not to occur. — ¶ Also written *Thom*. See *Thomix*.

TÖMÖS (τόμος), i, m. a portion cut off, 3 pieces, of paper, for instance. *Martian.* — Hence, a book, volume, tome. *Hieron.*

TÖMÿRIS, is, f. Τόμυρις, a Scythian queen, who is said to have conquered and slain *Cyrus*. *Tibull.*

TÖNÄNS, tis, particip. from *tono*. — Also used absol. See *Tono*.

TÖNDEÖ (unc.), es, tōtondi, tonsum, a. 2. to clip, cut with shears, shear, shave, κείρω. *Cic.* barbam et capillum. *Plin.* Tondere oves, shear. *Id.* nævos in facie. Hence, *Martial.* Tonsus reus, shorn, *h. e.* acquitted; for an accused person let his beard and hair grow, but after his acquittal cut them again. *Cic.* Illa saltatrix tonsa, *h. e.* the consul *Gabinus*. Also, intrans. to cut, shear, shave. *Cic.* Ne tonsori colium committeret, tondere filias suas docuit. — And, reflectively, to be shorn, shear or clip one's self, have one's self shorn. *Varr.* Ne decrecente luna tonsens calvefiam. *Virg.* Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat. *Quintil.* Lavam et tondemus. So, with an accns. *Sueton.* Ut modo tonderet, modo raderet barbam, had his beard cut. — ¶ Also, to clip, shear, make smooth. *Horat.* Ilex tonsa bipennis

lopped. *Quintil.* Tonsas myrtos, trimmed. *Colum.* Tondere vitem, to lop, prune. — ¶ Also, to mow, cut, reap. *Tibull.* Tondetur seges annua. *Virg.* Noctæ leves stipulæ tondentur. *Senec.* Colonus agros tondet. — ¶ Also, to pluck off, cull. *Virg.* comam hyacinthi. *Prop.* violas manu. — ¶ Also, to crop, browse upon, graze upon, eat, eat off. *Lucret.* Pecudes tondentes gramina. *Virg.* Equi tondentes campum. *Id.* Vultur jecur tonsens, pecking, gnawing, feeding on (from the Greek ἵπαι κείρω). — ¶ Metaphorically, to fleec, shave, drspoil. *Plaut.* Hunc tondabo auro usque ad cutem, I will fleec him. *Propert.* Tondens purpurea regna paterna coma (speaking of *Scylla*; see *Scylla*). — ¶ See, also, *Tonusus*, a, um. — ¶ See, also, *Rado*, at the end.

TÖNESCÖ (incept. from *tono*), is, n. 3. to 3 resound, thunder. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

TÖNGÖÖ, Ære, *h. e.* nosse, scire. *Enn.* 3 TÖNYTRÄLIS (tonitrus), e, adj. thunder-3 ing. *Lucret.*

TÖNYTRÜ (tono), n. thundr. This form 3 is adduced by *Charis*, but he gives no instance of it. *Tonitru* seems to occur only in the *abl. sing.* so that it may be from *tonitrus*; and the *plur.* *tonitrua* may be from *tonitrum*, which actually occurs in the *nom.* See *Tonitrus*.

TÖNYTRÜÄLIS (tonitrus), e, adj. thun-3 dering. *Apul.* Dicitur (*Jupiter*) et fulgurator, et tonitrualis. — ¶ Also, relating to thunder, treating of thunder. *Cic.*

TÖNYTRÖS (Id.), us, m. and TÖNYTRÖUM, i, n. thunder, βροντή, βρόμος. *Virg.* Tonitru (*abl.*) cælum omne ciebo. *Cic.* Tonitrua. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* and *Juvenal.* Tonitruum (*genit. pl.*).

*Liv.* Tonitribus (*abl. pl.*). *Stat.* Tonitrus (*acc. pl.*). *Plin.* Tonitruum (*nom. sing.*). — ¶ *Tonitruus*, i, m. *Hieron.*

TÖNÖ (τονός, τονός, or τόνος), as, ūl, n. 1. to sound, resound, roar, &c. *Lucret.* Tympana tonant. *Virg.* Horrificis tonat Ætna ruinis, thunders, roars, bellows. *Id.* Cælum tonat fragore. — ¶ In particular, to thunder, βροντᾶω. *Prop.* Jupiter tonabat. *Virg.* Porta cæli tonat. *Senec.* In me tona. Hence, *Ovid.* Tonusans (*absol.*), the Thunderer, *Jupiter*. Also, *Martial.* Falcifer tonans, *h. e.* Saturn. *Senec.* Sceptiferi Tonantes, *h. e.* *Jupiter* and *Juno*. — Also, *impers.* Tonat, it thunders; as, *Cic.* Si tonuerit. *Plaut.* Valide tonuit. — Hence, figur. to thunder; with words, for instance. *Cic.* Pericles tonare dictus est. *Propert.* Qualis *Pindarico* spiritus ore tonat. *Virg.* Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi. Also, *Justin.* Annibalem tonantem bello. — It also has an *accus* to thunder out or forth, say or name with a thundering voice. *Virg.* Tercentum tonat ore deos, *h. e.* magna voce inclamat. *Propert.* verba. — ¶ In third conjugat. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tibi tympana tonimus.

TÖNSÄ (perhaps from *tondeo*; quia quæ-3 si tondetur ferro, as *Fest.* says), æ, f. an oar. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* — Oftener in *plur.* *Virg.*

TÖNSYLIS (tondeo), e, adj. that may be 2 clipped, sheared or cut. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, shorn, clipped. *Martial.* Villa ordinata tonsili buxeto, clipped or cut into various figures. *Cn. Matius* ap. *Gell.* Tonsiles tapetes, *h. e.* villo brevi admodum, aut nullo. *Plin.* nemora.

TÖNSILLÄ (unc.), æ, f. a stake or post set up on the shore to fasten a ship to. *Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, *Tonsillæ*, the tonsils, almonds, or glands, at the entrance of the throat, παρισσμία, ἀντιάδες. *Cels.* and *Cic.*

TÖNSITÖ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from *ton-3 deo*. *Plaut.*

TÖNSÖR (tondeo), örüs, m. a shearer, clipper, of the beard, &c.; hence, a barber, κούρεός. *Cic.* — It was the business of the tonsor, not only to take off the beard, but also to cut the hair and pare the nails. See *Martial.* 14, 36. — ¶ Also, a lopper, pruner. *Arnob.* ramorum.

TÖNSÖRIÖS (tonsor), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a barber, to shaving or shearing, κούρικός. *Cic.* cutter, *h. e.* a razor. So, *Val. Max.* cultellus. *Pal lad.* ferramenta, *h. e.* for shearing sheep

**T'ONSTRICOLA**, æ, f. dimin. from ton-  
2 stric. Cic.  
**T'ONSTRINUS** (tondeo), a, um, adj. of or  
2 pertaining to a barber. — Hence, Tonstri-  
na, æ, f. a barber's shop, κουρείον. Plaut.  
In tonstrina sedebam. Plin. Vulnere  
tonstrinarum, h. e. made by the razor in  
shaving. — Also, Tonstrinum, i, n. the  
art of a barber. Petron.  
**T'ONSTRIX** (Id.), icis, f. she that shears,  
3 a female barber, κουρεύτρια. Plaut.  
**T'ONSURA** (Id.), æ, f. a clipping, shearing,  
2 cutting; tonsure, κοπή, κάρισις. Varr.  
Quidam semestres faciunt tonsuras, sc.  
of sheep. Plin. Nigra lana primæ ton-  
sure. Ovid. Nec male deformet rigi-  
dos tonsura capillos. — ¶ Also, a pru-  
ning; lopping. Plin.  
**T'ONSUS**, us, m. same as Tonsura. 3 Plaut.  
**T'ONSUS**, a, um, particip. from tondeo.  
— ¶ Adj. cut, trimmed; hence, smooth,  
stripped of branches or leaves. Virg.  
oliva. Id. Tonsa corona.  
**TONUM**, i, n. Vitruv. Moventur sigilla,  
vertuntur metæ, calculi, aut tona pro-  
jiciuntur, buccinæ canunt (aliter ova).  
**T'ONUS**, or -ōs, (τόνος), i, m. a stretching,  
tension, for instance, of a rope. Vitruv.  
— ¶ Hence, the tone; of an instru-  
ment. Vitruv. — Of a syllable, tone,  
accent. Gell. — ¶ Also, thunder.  
Cecili. ap. Senec. — ¶ In painting, a  
lustre between light and shade, the natural  
color of every form. Plin.  
**T'OPARCHA** (τοπάρχης), æ, m. the gov-  
3 ernor of a region or district. Spartian.  
**T'OPARCHIA** (τοπαρχία), æ, f. a district,  
2 toparchy, local government. Plin.  
**T'OPAZIACUS** (topazius), a, um, adj.  
3 of or pertaining to the topaz. Venant.  
Fortun. Iapilli, topaz-stones, topazes.  
**T'OPAZIUS**, or -ōs (τοπάζιος), ii, m. and  
f. the topaz, a precious stone. Plin. —  
Also, Topazon, m. Prudent. — ¶ The  
topaz of the ancients is partly our chryso-  
lite, and partly a greenish species of  
jasper or agate.  
**TOPER**, or, commonly, **T'OPPER**, adv.  
an old word, signifying quickly, soon;  
quoted by Quintil. and Fest.; used by  
Nevius, Ennius, &c.  
**T'OPHUS**,  
**T'OPHINUS**,  
**T'OPHACEUS**,  
**T'OPHICIUS**,  
**T'OPHOSUS**. } See Tofus, &c.  
**T'OPYA**, grum, n. See Topium.  
**T'OPYARIUS** (topium), a, um, adj. Plin.  
Opus topiarium; and, Id. Topiarium  
(sc. opus), garden painting, h. e. all sorts  
of figures of shrubbery, box, &c.; figure-  
work, borders of flowers. Id. herba, an  
herb suitable for such work. Hence, Topi-  
aria, sc. ars or res, the art of orna-  
menting gardens in this manner; as, Cic.  
Topiarium facere, to practise this gar-  
dening.  
**T'OPICE**, es, f. See Topicus, a, um.  
**T'OPICUS** (τοπικός), a, um, adj. relating  
to the sources of arguments. Cic. Insti-  
tuiti topica Aristotelia conscribere, h. e.  
a writing in which the sources of argu-  
ment, topics, common places are collected  
or pointed out (the work of Cicero, called  
Topica, is extant). Hence, Topice, es, f.  
(for topica, sc. ars), the science of com-  
mon places, the art of finding arguments.  
Cic.  
**T'OPYUM**, probably, sc. opus; Plur. T'ō-  
3 PYA (sc. opera), a kind of painting, rep-  
resenting rivers, woods, houses, &c.;  
landscape-painting. Vitruv. — ¶ Also,  
garden-painting, h. e. all kinds of figures  
of box, ivy, &c. in the borders of garden-  
beds, for instance. Spartian.  
**T'OPOGRAPHIA** (τοπογραφία), æ, f. de-  
scription of a place. Serv.  
**TOPPER**. See Toper.  
**TORAL**, alis, n. See Toralis. 3  
**TORALIS** (torus), e, adj. pertaining to a  
1 pillow, cushion, bolster. Hence, Torale,  
sc tegumen, and the shortened form  
Toral, a cover, cloth, over a pillow, &c.  
over the bed, couch or sofa, coverlet, bed-  
carpet. Varr. Torale. Horat. Toral.—  
Plur. Toralia. Horat.  
**TORCOLAR**, or 2 }  
**TORCOLARIS**, is, n. } See Torcularis.  
**TORCOLARIS** (torqueo), e, adj. useful  
2 for or belonging to the pressing of grapes,  
&c. Varr. vasa (but this may also

belong to Torcularius; see Torculari-  
us). — ¶ Hence, Torcolare, or Tor-  
cular, sc. instrumentum, the press.  
Plin. — Also, the place where the press is.  
Vitruv. and Colum.  
**TORCOLARIUS** (torcular), a, um, adj. of  
2 or pertaining to a wine-press or oil-press.  
Varr. vasa (but this may be from tor-  
cularis). Colum. cella. Id. Locus vira-  
rii et torcularii. — ¶ Hence, absol.  
Torcularius, a presser, pressman. Colum.  
— Also, Torcularium, the press. Cato.  
**TORCOLLO** (torculum), as, a. 1. to press.  
3 Venant. Fortun.  
**TORCOLLOS** (torqueo), a, um, adj. same  
as Torcularius. Cato. vasa. — Hence,  
Torculum, i, n. the press. Varr. In  
some places, it is, perhaps, the place  
where the press is.  
**TORDYLION**, or **TORDYLON** (τορδύλιον,  
or τέρδύλον), i, n. the seed of the plant  
seselis. Plin. — According to others,  
itself a plant (Tordylium officinale or  
maximum, L.). Plin.  
**TORES**, for Torques. 3 Servil. ap. Charis.  
**TOREUMA** (τόρευμα), ätis, n. any work  
in relief, raised sculpture, a goblet, &c.  
adorned with raised work, commonly in  
silver, but sometimes also in other  
materials; and used also of other than  
raised work. Cic., Sallust., and Martial.  
**TOREUTA**, or -ES (τορευτής), æ, m. one  
2 who makes toreumata. Plin.  
**TOREUTICE** (τορευτική, sc. τέχνη), es,  
2 f. the art of making raised work in metal,  
particularly in bronze, either by shaping  
or casting; though sometimes by this  
word is to be understood, also, all im-  
age-work, whether casting, carving or  
sculpture. Plin. — Also, adjectively.  
Plin. Ars toreutice.  
**TORMEN** (torqueo), inis, n. torment, dis-  
tress. It seems to be used only in the  
plur.; Tormina, gripes in the body, sharp  
pains in the bowels, colic, dysentery, δυσ-  
εντερία. Cels. and Cic. — Also, gener-  
ally, acute pains, distress, suffering,  
from any disease. Plin. urinæ.  
**TORMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a warlike en-  
gine for throwing stones, darts, &c. a  
hurling engine, as the catapulta, balista,  
&c. στρεβλωτήριον. Cic. Ballistæ et  
reliqua tormenta. Liv. Archimedes  
machinator bellicorum tormentorum.  
Cæs. Tormenta in muris disponere. —  
Also, the missile shot therefrom. Cæs.  
Fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda. Plin.  
Missile tormentum. Cæs. Uti ne in  
aciem telum tormentumve adjici posset.  
— ¶ Also, a rope, cord, line. Cæs.  
Præsectis mulierum crinibus, tormenta  
effecerunt. Grat. Quadruplici tormen-  
to adstringere limbos, sc. retis. —  
¶ Also, torment, torture, inflicted on  
a person to make him confess, βασαν-  
ός, chiefly used in the plur. Cic. More  
majorum de servo in dominum ne tor-  
mentis quidem quæri licet. Id. Ver-  
beribus ac tormentis questionem habuit  
pecunie publicæ. Id. Dedere aliquem  
tormentis. Sucton. Excruciare ali-  
quem gravissimis tormentis. Id. Longa  
et exquisita tormenta. — And gener-  
ally, acute bodily pain, distress. Plin. Ep.  
Cruciatu et indignissima tormenta pa-  
ti, sc. from the gout. Plin. alter. Infla-  
tiones discutere, et coli tormenta. Id.  
Nasturtium nomen accepit a narium  
tormento. — Of the mind, torment, an-  
guish, torture, trouble, grief, plague. Cic.  
Tormenta suspitionis. Horat. Invidia  
Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tor-  
mentum. Cic. Varia et multa tormen-  
ta fortunæ. Plin. Ep. In tantis tormen-  
tis erant. Id. Paneg. Operæ pretium  
est ferre, quod tormentum tibi in-  
junxeris, nequid anico negares, h. e.  
quantam tibi vim feceris, quam te ipse  
torseris. — Also, an instrument of torture,  
the rack, torture. Plin. Ex arte statua-  
ria tormenta fieri (he is speaking of the  
bull of Perillus). Cart. Admovere tor-  
menta. — ¶ Also, generally, instru-  
ment, machine. Tertull. aquæ. —  
¶ Also, a press, as, for clothes. Senec.  
**TORMENTOSUS** (tormentum), a, um,  
3 adj. full of pain, painful, torturing.  
Cæl. Aurd. organum.  
**TORMINA**, um, n. pl. See Tormen.  
**TORMINALIS** (tormen, tormina), e, adj.  
2 of or pertaining to the gripes or belly-

ache. Cels. sorba, h. e. which are good  
for the gripes.  
**TORMINOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. subject or  
1 inclined to the gripes or to dysentery, δυσ-  
εντερικός. Cic.  
**TORNATOR** (torno), ðris, m. a turner,  
3 ρορευτής. Firmic.  
**TORNATUS** (τορνώω), as, avi, ætum, a. 1. to  
round in a lathe, form on a lathe, turn  
Cic. Idque ita tornavit, ut nihil effici  
possit rotundius. Plin. Lapis cavatur,  
tornaturque in vasa. Lucret. Quasi  
tornatur. — Figur. Horat. Male tornati  
versus, h. e. ill wrought, badly fashioned,  
badly composed. Calpurn. 6, 55. Torna-  
ta ungula, the round hoof.  
**TORNOS** (τόρνος), i, m. a turner's lathe, a  
turner's chisel. Plin. Calices ex tere-  
bintho facere torno. Vitruv. Perfice-  
re aliquid in torno. — Also, graver,  
chisel, carving-tool. Virg. Pocula, len-  
ta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis.  
— ¶ Figur. Propert. Incipe jam an-  
gusto versus includere torno.  
**TOROSULUS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from to-  
3 rosus. Hieronym.  
**TOROSUS** (torus), a, um, adj. full of mus-  
2 cles, braony, muscular, fleshy, μυώδης,  
έπρωτος. Ovid. Colla torosa boum.  
Colum. Tauris torosior cervix. Pers.  
juventus. — Hence, figur. Plin. Toro-  
sior caulis, h. e. carnosior, fleshy. Se-  
nec. virgula, h. e. knotty, thick.  
**TORPEDO** (torpeo), inis, f. numbness;  
hence, stupor, torpor, stupefaction; also,  
inactivity, sluggishness, indolence, listless-  
ness, languor, νάρκησις. Sallust. Occupa-  
vit vos nescio quæ torpedo, quia neque  
gloria movemini, neque flagitio. Tacit.  
Tanta torpedo invaserat Vitellii animum,  
ut si Principem eum fuisseteteri non mem-  
minissent, ipse oblivisceretur. — ¶ Also,  
a sca fish, which benumbs those who  
touch it, the torpedo or cramp-fish (Raja  
torpedo, L.). Cic.  
**TORPEO** (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be numb  
or benumbed, be torpid, void of feeling,  
or motionless, be stupefied, be inactive, be lan-  
guid or dull, ναρκάω, αναισθητός έχω.  
Virg. Torpent infractæ ad prælia vi-  
res. Sucton. Dignus torpens contrac-  
tusque frigore. Ovid. Quid vetat et ner-  
vos magicas torpere per artes? Senec.  
Torpet acies Iuninum, is blunted, dull.  
Plin. Torpentes membrorum partes.  
Liv. Torpentes gelu, stiff, benumbed. —  
Figur. of the mind. Plaut. Timeo:  
totus torpeo. Cic. Deum sic feriatum  
volumus cessatione torpere, ut, &c.  
Liv. Torpentes metu. Horat. Vel cum  
Pausiaca torpes, insane, tabella, are be-  
side yourself, are amazed or astonished,  
are fixed in wonder. Liv. Vox spiritus-  
que torpebat, were benumbed as it were,  
were stopped. Id. Tua re subita consilia  
torpent, are at a stand, you know not  
what counsel to take. — Also, applied to  
inanimate things. Colum. Locus de-  
pressus hieme pruini torpet. Claudian.  
Plagæ torpentes, h. e. the frigid zones.  
Ovid. Torpens palatum, h. e. dull, without  
feeling or taste. Stat. amnis, motionless,  
or very sluggish. — ¶ Also, as it seems,  
to lose feeling or motion, to become numb  
or torpid. Plin. Hebescent sensus,  
membra torpent, præmoritur visus.  
**TORPESCŌ** (incept. from torpeo), is, pui  
2 n. 3. to become stiff or numb, to lose feel-  
ing or motion, become torpid, ναρκάω.  
Senec. Cor pepulit horror: membra tor-  
pescunt gelu. Plin. Scorpiiones, visa  
lychnide, torpescunt. Ovid. Torpuerat  
gelido lingua retenta metu. Id. Torpu-  
erant dolore genæ, were benumbed, h. e.  
I could not weep. — Hence, figur. to be-  
come torpid, inactive, indolent, to languish,  
become insensible. Sallust. Ingenium in-  
cultu atque scordia torpescere sinunt.  
Liv. Torpescuntne? h. e. will they be-  
come inactive?  
**TORPIDUS** (torpeo), a, um, adj. torpid,  
2 benumbed, stupefied, languid, dull, ναρκώ-  
δης. Liv. Torpidi somno.  
**TORPOR** (Id.), ðris, m. numbness, torpor  
1 torpidity, want of feeling, stupor, languor  
dabness, listlessness, νάρκη, νάρκησις  
Cic. Tutantur se torpore torpedines  
Val. Max. Torpore hebetati artus  
Ovid. Torpor gravis alligat artus. Virg.  
Illi membra novus solvit formidine tor-  
por. — Figur. of the mind. Tacit.

**TORPORŌ** (torpor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3to benumb, stiffen, stupefy. Turpil. ap. Non. cor alicut. Lactant. Humida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt.

**TORQUATŌS** (torquis), a, um, adj. furnished with a chain for the neck. Plin. miles, h. e. who has received such a chain as a reward for bravery. — Manlius was also called *Torquatus*, because he slew a Gaul in single combat, and took his golden chain from him. — Hence, Ovid. Alecto torquata colubris, having snakes instead of a chain about her neck. Martial. palumbus, the ringdove.

**TORQUEŌ** (unc.), es, torsi, tortum, a. 2. to turn, turn any whither, turn round or to one side, turn aside, wrench, bend, twist, twirl, wrest, κἀπτω, περιάγω. Cic. Cervices, oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquere. Virg. vestigia ad sonitum vocis, bends his steps, turns. Id. Vestigia torsit, turned off, turned about. Horat. Torquet ab obscenis sermonibus aurem. Ovid. ora equi frenis. Id. capillos ferro, h. e. to bend, crisp, curl. Virg. Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet. Cic. aliquid in orbem. Id. Terra circum axem se torquet, h. e. whirls round, revolves, turns. Virg. Torquet qui sidera mundi, makes revolve. Pers. buxum flagello, to whip a top. Ovid. stamina pollice, twist. Id. aquas remis, whirl, turn with the oars, to row. Pandect. Torqueat laqueum, h. e. to bind about the throat, strangle one's self. Liv. collum alicut, to gripe him hard by the neck, and give it a twist, as a means of compulsion. (Compare *Obtorqueo*.) — Figur. Cic. Oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas. Id. Omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suae causae. Id. Opinionum vanitas imbecillitatem animorum torquet et flectit, quocumque cepit. — ¶ Also, to twist awry, wither, distort. Cic. ora. Virg. Ora torquetur amaror. Figur. Cic. jus omne, to distort, pervert, wrest. — Hence, to confound, confuse, perplex, embarrass. Plaut. Conditiones tortae, insidious, obscure, admitting of different interpretations. — Also, to wrench, dislocate. Senec. talum. — ¶ Also, to turn, h. e. make by turning. Virg. orbis. Lucan. pulverem, to whirl up. Propert. Draco ex ima sibila torquet humo, rolls out; or as below, sends out, darts, hurls. — So, also, to spin. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, to carry away by turning; hence, to roll away, roll or whirl along. Virg. Phlegethon torquet saxa. Horat. Torquet machina tignuni. — ¶ Also, to rule, guide, direct, order. Virg. Inclyte Mavors, qui bella torques. Id. caelum et terras numine. To this may be referred, Virg. Torquet mediŏs nox humida cursus, h. e. has completed half her course. — ¶ Also, to bear, carry, when the thing carried is turned about. Virg. Tegumen torquens immane leonis. Id. Atlas axem humero torquet stellis aptum. — ¶ Also, to turn about, whirl round, brandish, before throwing; hence, to throw with force, hurl, sling, dart, shoot, hurl down. Virg. jaculum in hostem. Id. telum ad tempora. Id. Jupiter torquet fulmina. Lucan. (Eurus) nubes torsit in occidentum orbem, drove. Val. Flacc. hastam alicut (h. e. in aliquem). Virg. Jupiter torquet aquosam hiemem, hurls down, precipitates. — ¶ Also, to rack, torture, βασανίζω. Cic. aliquem eculleo. Sueton. Q. Gallium praetorem servilem in modum torsit. Pandect. In servos corpus torquendum est. Id. Torquere servum in caput domini, h. c. contra dominum. — Hence, figur. to rack. Horat. aliquem mero, fuddle him, in order to find out what he is, as a man is put to the rack that the truth may be extorted from him. Cic. Torqueatur vita Sullae, h. e. be strictly examined. Horat. Commissum teges et vino tortus et ira, stimulated, urged to disclose it. — And generally, to torment, distress, harass, plague, afflict, vex, rack, perplex, gall, trouble, grieve. Cic. Equidem dies noctesque torquor. Plin. Ep. Torqueor, quod discipulum amisisti. Ovid. Torqueor, ne vir cadat. Horat. Torqueri invidia, vel amore. Ovid. (de Mida)

Torquetur ab auro. Cic. Tuæ libidines te torquent. Phædr. convivam fame. — ¶ See, also, *Tortus*, a, um.

**TORQUIS**, and **TORQUES** (torqueo), is, m. and f. a collar or chain worn round the neck or on the breast, ornamental chain, στροπερός. Propert. Torquisunca. Liv. aureus. Cic. T. Manlius, Galli torque detracto, cognomen inventit. — ¶ Also, a collar for oxen. Virg. — ¶ Also, the ring of feathers about a bird's neck. Plin. — ¶ Also, any circle, ring; for instance, a wreath, garland. Virg. Ornata torquibus aræ. — Also, the whirl, circle, convolution of the waves, caused by a whale swimming. Manil. — ¶ The form *torques* is more rare. — ¶ The *torquis* was mostly worn by men, for ornament, and especially as a reward for bravery; the monile of pearls, and also of gold and precious stones, was worn only by women and children.

**TORREFACIŌ** (torreo & facio), is, feci, 2 factum, a. 3. to dry, parch, roast, ξηραίνω, φρύγω. Colum. vinaceorum tuas libras. Particip. pass. Torrefactus, a, um, as from torrefio. Colum. Solibus (seges) torrefacta. Id. nuces avellanae.

**TORREFACTŌS**. See *Torrefacio*.

**TORRENS**, tis, particip. from torreo. — ¶ Adj. burning, hot, heated. Liv. (Ed. Drak.) Miles sole torrens. Virg. Ripae torrentes pice. Id. Torrentes flammæ. Lucan. plaga. Claudian. Torrentiorem fallere Sirium. Stat. Caeli torrentissimus axis. — ¶ Also, heated, roaring, boiling, flowing impetuously, rapid, rushing, tearing. Virg. aqua. Id. unda. Id. flumina. Varr. fluvii. Plin. (Padus) torrentior. Stat. Abruptis cum torrentissimus exit pontibus. Hence, Lucan. Sanguis torrens, a torrent of blood, h. e. blood flowing in a stream. Also, Quintil. Torrens oratio. Juvenal. Sermo Iseo torrentior. Quintil. decl. Nihil est improvisorum dolore torrentius, more impetuous, overwhelming. — ¶ See, also, *Torrentis*, subst.

**TORRENS** (sc. annis; from torreo), tis, m. a torrent, χαράδρα, χεῖμαρρός, ξηροπόταμος. Ovid. Flumine perpetuo torrens solet acrius ire. Virg. Rapidus torrens. Senec. rapax. Hence, Lucan. Torrens, sc. sanguinis, a torrent of blood. Juvenal. meri, h. e. urine ex mero. — Figur. Quintil. verborum, stream of words. Sil. armorum et viorum.

**TORRENTĒR** (torrens), adv. impetuously, 3 like a torrent. Claudian. Torrentius.

**TORREŌ** (according to Fest. from an old word *torrus* or *torus*, h. c. aridus, torridus), es, torrui, tostum, a. 2. to dry, parch, bake, roast, φρύγω, ξηραίνω. Virg. Sole novo torrentur aristæ. Id. Fuges torrere flammis et frangere saxo. Plin. Torrere uvam in tegulis. Cic. Medium (cingulum terræ) solis ardore torreri. Id. In Phalaridis tauro inclusum succensis ignibus torreri. Liv. (of Mucius Scaevola), Manum torrere. Virg. in veribus exta. Ovid. aliquid in igne. Plin. castaneas. Plant. Torreto me pro pane, bake. Id. aurum, h. e. candefacere, liquare, excoquere. So, the particip. Tostus, a, um. Ovid. caro. Id. libum, baked. — Also, merely, to heat greatly, heat. Plin. Torrere ad ignes corpora. — Hence, figur. of love, to inflame, fire. Horat. Si torrere jecur (O Venus) queris idoneum. Id. Me Glyceræ torret amor. Ovid. Torret anior pectora. Also, of thirst and fever, to parch, burn. Propert. Torret sitis ora. Ovid. Mihi torrentur febribus artus. — Also, to burn. Tibull. Illa velim Vulcanus carmina torreat. Ovid. Quique (h. e. Phalaris) reptorem (h. e. Perilum) torruit arte sua. Id. Tosti crines, singed, burnt. — Also, of cold, to parch, burn. Varr. ap. Non. Ante lucem suscitatur, frigore torret. — ¶ Intrans. to be parched, burn. Colum. Collis torret æstate vaporibus (but Ed. Schæncid. has *torretur*). Id. Terra torrens æstu. — ¶ See, also, *Torrentis*.

**TORRESCŌ** (incept. from torreo), is, n. 3. 3. to become dried, parched, burned, broiled, roasted. Lucret.

**TORRIDATŌS** (torridus), a, um, part. 3 as from torrido, parched, baked, burned. Mart. Cap. — Non. uses the verb.

**TORRIDŌS** (torreo), a, um, adj. dry, dried up, parched, ξηρός. Liv. fontes. Id. Campi siccitate torridi. Colum. sal, h. e. sole, aut igne siccatus. Lucret. tellus. Lucan. ora, h. e. siti arida. Ovid. farra, h. e. tosta. — Also, dry, dried up, shrivelled, meagre, lean, without moisture. Cic. Homo vegrandi macie torridus. Calpurn. vox, h. e. dry, rough. — ¶ Also, full of heat, hot, burning, torrid, sultry. Propert. Torridus æstuat aer. Virg. Zona torrida semper ab igni. Id. æstas. Liv. Locus ab incendiis torridus. — ¶ Also, burned, scorched, parched with heat. Calpurn. Torrida ora. Or with cold. Liv. Pecora torrida frigore, shrivelled or shrunk with cold. Id. Membra torrida gelu. Hence, color, a color, like the color of things which have been scorched by the sun; as, Plin. Color torridus sole. — Also, parching, scorching, of cold. Calpurn. hiems.

**TORRIS** (torreo), is, m. a firebrand, 3 burning piece of wood, δαλός. Virg. ambustus. Val. Flacc. vivus. — Also, a brand, not burning. Ovid. Funerem torrem conjecit in ignes.

**TORRŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a drying, heating, 3 heat. Cæl. Aurel. solis. Id. corporis.

**TORSIŌ** (torqueo), ōnis, f. a gripping, 3 pang, distress. Vulgat.

**TŌRTE** (tortus), adv. obliquely, transverse-ly, awry, ἑστρομμένως, καρσίως. Lucret.

**TŌRTICŌRDĪŌS** (tortus & cor), a, um, 3 adj. having a perverted heart. Augustin.

**TŌRTĪLĪS** (torqueo), e, adj. twisted, turned, 2 ing, winding, twining, ἐλικός, εὐστρεφής, στροπερός. Ovid. ansa. Lucan. Tortilibus vibrata falarica nervis. Ovid. buccina. Id. piscis. Virg. aurum, h. e. a golden chain.

**TŌRTYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a twisting, writhing, 3 ing, torment, torture, anguish. Veget.

**TŌRTĪVŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Cato and 3 Colum. mustum, h. e. that is squeezed out last, and as it were, forced out by torture.

**TŌRTŌ** (frequentat. from torqueo), as, a. 3. 1. to torture, torment. Pompon. ap. Non. Ubi insilui in cochleatum eculum, ibi totulum tortor. Lucret. Vulnere tortari.

**TŌRTŌR** (torqueo), ōris, m. he that turns, winds, flourishes. Lucan. habenæ, h. e. a slinger. — ¶ Also, a torturer, tormenter, executioner, called, also, *carnyfex*. Cic. Cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa. Sueton. Apollo Tortor, sc. Marsyæ. Figur. Juvenal. Occulum quatiene animo tortore flagellum.

**TŌRTŪM**. See *Tortus*, a, um.

**TŌRTŪŌSE** (tortuosus), adv. with crooks. 3 Tertull.

**TŌRTŪŌSĪTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. crookedness, 3 when one uses prevarication or evasion. Tertull.

**TŌRTŪŌSŪS** (tortus, us), a, um, adj. winding, full of turns, crooked, flexuous, tortuous, ἐλιγματοῦδης. Cic. alvus. Id. serrula. Plin. Lynx simile quiddam talo habet, leo etiam tortuosus. — Hence, figur. full of crooks and nooks, hard to catch, comprehend or explain, intricate, perplexed, confused. Cic. genus disputandi, hard to explain. Id. Visa quædam tortuosa et obscura, winding. Id. Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium, et tortuosum, double. Augustin. Tortuosissima nodositas. Gell. Res tortuosæ. — ¶ Also, torturing, painful, causing anguish. Plin. Urina tortucisior, h. e. when it is voided with pain, strangury

**TŌRTŪRĀ** (torqueo), æ, f. a twisting, 3 bending, twist, bend. Pallad. — ¶ Also, torture, torment, anguish. Veget. Tortura ventris, h. e. gripping pain, pain

**TŌRTŪS**, a, um, particip. from torqueo — ¶ Adj. turned, twisted, winding, tortuous. Propert. Cum patuit lecto stamine torta via, the tortuous, winding, mazy way of the labyrinth. Virg. quercus, h. e. corona querna. — Hence, Tortum, a rope, cord. Pacuv. ap. Non.

**TŌRTŪS** (torqueo), us, m. a winding, twisting, crook, ring, circle. Cic. e Sophocle. Tortu multiplicabili Draco. Virg. Serpens longos dat corpore tortus, wreaths, folds, spires. Arnob. Bucinarum tortus animare, h. e. tortuous buccinas. So, also, the whirling of a

sing, before discharging the missile. *Stat.*

**TORVITAS** (torvus), atis, f. sternness, grimness, severity of aspect, scumness, *ὑσρόπασία*. *Tacit.* Torvitas vultus. *Amian.* oculatorum. — Hence, relatively to the mind, sourness, austerity, roughness, rusticity. *Plin.* Verum eadem illa torvitas (Agrippæ) tabulas duas mercata est. *Id.* Exit hic animi tenor in torvitate natura. — ¶ Also, frightfulness, hideousness, terrible aspect. *Plin.* capitis.

**TORVITER** (Id.), adv. sternly, sourly, severely, fearfully, terribly. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* increpare aliquem.

**TORULUS** (dimin. from torus), i, m. a roll, tuft, something projecting above, on the head for instance. *Plaut.* Torulus aureus. *Varr.* Torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, seems to be a tuft, roll of hair, or a kind of high dress of the hair. Some explain these by cord, string, band. — ¶ In trees, the soft and white wood, between the bark and heart. — ¶ Also, the muscles or fleshy pulp of the body. *Apul.*

**TORUS** (unc.) i, m. any thing soft to sit, lie or sleep on; a pillow, cushion, bolster; hence, also, mattress, bed, and also, the whole couch, bed, sofa. *Plin.* Antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris. *Virg.* Viridante toro conederat herba. *Ovid.* Mixtaque cum foliis præbuit herba torum. *Id.* Torus de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto. *Sueton.* Ne toro quidem cubuisse, nisi humili. *Virg.* Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto, couch, sofa. *So.* *Ovid.* Discubuere toris. *Id.* Ambierantque torum, the bed. *Id.* Se toro ponit. *Id.* In toro cubare. *Id.* Torum sternere. *Id.* premere. — Hence, the nuptial couch, marriage bed; marriage, wedlock. *Ovid.* Consors tori; or, Tori socia, h. e. wife. *Id.* Inque meo est nulla querela toro. *Plin.* Receptus in torum. Also, of illicit commerce. *Senec.* Querere stupra et illicitos toros. *Ovid.* Obscenus torus. Also, wife or mistress. *Plin.* Torum donavit artificii, h. e. Campaspen Apelli. — Hence, funeral-bed, bier. *Ovid.* Peream, toroque mortua componar. *Virg.* Exstructos toros obtentu frondis inumbrant. — Also, for lectica. *Ovid.* *Art.* 1, 487. (where it may perhaps be the bed or mattress with which the lectica was spread). — ¶ Also, an elevation of earth. *Virg.* Riparum tori. *Plin.* Tori pulvinorum (borders). — ¶ Also, a projecting fleshy part of the body, muscle, brann, pulp of muscular flesh. *Ovid.* Colla (suis) tument toris. *Cic.* e *Sophoc.* Lacertorum tori. *Plin.* corporis. *Virg.* Luxuriat toris animosum pectus. *Id.* Leo comant excutiens toros, h. e. his mane. — ¶ Also, thickness of a branch or vegetable. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, elevation or protuberance of the swelling veins. *Cels.* Tori venarum. — ¶ Also, on a column, a projecting ring about the base, the torus. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a roll, knot, or something projecting on garlands. *Cic.* *Or.* 6. — ¶ Perhaps, also, a knot, tie or band where the vine is tied. *Colum.* Vitis tribus toris ad arborem religetur. *Plin.* Tori funicularum. — ¶ *Coto*, *R. R.* 135. Funis toros tres habeat, lora in toros singulos novem, three twists or strings.

**TORVUS** (τορὸς), a, um, adj. properly of the eye, staring, fixed, piercing, wild, stern. *Ovid.* Torvis oculis aliquem spectare (as a mark of indignation). *Virg.* Adstantes lumine torvo Ætneus fratres. — Hence, gloomy or stern of aspect, grim-visaged, grim, savage, ἀγριωνός, οὐκ ὀρθός. *Ovid.* facies. *Plin.* Equus torvo aspectu. *Ovid.* Sedeo duris torva superciliis. *Propert.* senex, h. e. Charon. — In a good sense, serious, manly, masculine. *Stat.* *Maro.* *Claudian.* voluptas. — ¶ Hence, generally, grim, hideous, terrible, frightful, disagreeable, revolting, unpleasant to behold. *Cic.* in *Arat.* draco. *Propert.* aper. *Virg.* angues. *Id.* læna. *Ovid.* Medusa. *Plin.* Cometes visu torvo. *Catull.* prælia. *Apul.* Vox torvior tuba, rougher, hoarser, more terrible. *Virg.* bos. *Arnob.* Leonis torvissima facies.

— Also, of rivers (perhaps because horns are attributed to them). *Val.* *Flacc.* Torvus Ister. — Hence, Torvum and Torva (occus.), adverbially, terribly, frightfully, fiercely, sternly. *Virg.* Torvum clamare. *Id.* Torva tueri, gloomily, sternly, fiercely. — ¶ Also, Torvus, harsh, rough, not mild, tart. *Plin.* Torva fiunt vina.

**TOSTUS**, a, um. See *Torro*.

**TOT** (perhaps from τῶτα), indecl. num. adj. so many, τόσῳτοι. *Cic.* Quot homines, tot causæ. *Plaut.* Quid primum exsequar? tot me impediunt curæ. *Cic.* Tot viri, ac tales. *Id.* Ne tot unum superare non possent. *Liv.* Inter tot veterimmo populos. *Id.* Tot tam valida oppida. *Cic.* Tot vestigiis impressa, ut, &c. so many — that. *Id.* Tot res, quot, &c. so many — as. Also, *Id.* Si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset. Also preceded by quantum. *Cato.* Quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato. Also, after a prepos. without a subst. *Ovid.* Ex tot. — Also, to mark an indefinite number, so many. *Pandect.* Volo dari ei anreos tot. — ¶ Also, so many, h. e. so few. *Auct.* *Consol.* ad *Liv.* Vix credent, tantum verum cepisse tot annos.

**TOTFARIAM** (tot & fariam), so many. *Varr.* In totfariam locis.

**TOTIDEM** (for tot itidem), indecl. num. adj. just so many, just as many, ἴσοι. *Cic.* Proclus et Eurysthenes (non) totidem annos vixerunt, both the same number of years. *Id.* Locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli, word for word. Followed by quot, which is rendered as; thus, *Cic.* Totidem, quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio. *Plaut.* Talentis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus. And by atque. *Nep.* Cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas rediit, as he had departed with. Also, with numero. *Cæs.* Equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites. And with numerus. *Juvenal.* Numerus vix est totidem, quot, &c. they are in number scarcely as many, as, &c. Also, without a subst. *Horat.* Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, just so much, the very same.

**TOTIES** (tot), adverb, so often, τόσάκις. *Cic.* Velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties. *Horat.* Ajax, toties servatis clarus Achivis. *Cic.* Quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor, &c. as often sover as — so often. *Id.* Non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, so often — as. *Liv.* Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, h. e. a number of times equal to the number of surviving conspirators. — Also, for just so often, just as many times. *Horat.* *Carm.* *Sæc.* 23. Ter die, totiesque nocte. — ¶ Totiens, for toties. *Tacit.*

**TOTJUGIS**, e, and **TOTJUGUS** (tot & jug), a, um, adj. so manifold, so many. *Apul.* Totjuga sidera sursum in æthere comparent. *Id.* Homo totjugi scientia magnificus. *Id.* Totjugis jam diebus ne fumus quidem visus est ullus.

**TOTMŌDA**, or **TOT MŌDA** (neut. plur.), perhaps, so many things, goods, possessions. *Catull.*

**TOTUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. (genit. Totius, dat. Toti), the whole, all, the entire, ὅλος. *Cic.* Cui senatus totam rempublicam, omnem Italie pubem, cuncta populi R. arma commiserat. *Id.* Totam cum universo mari terram mente complexus. *Id.* Unum opus, totum, atque perfectum, whole, entire. *Id.* Totam mente atque omnibus artibus contremisco. *Cæs.* Tota nocte, the whole night, all the night. *Id.* Naves totæ factæ ex robore, made entirely, &c. — Also, whole, h. e. (as we say) body and soul. *Nepos.* Quem Dion adeo adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet, gave himself wholly up to. *Terent.* Ctesipho in amore est totus, is over head and ears in love. *Horat.* Nescio quid meditans negarum, et totus in illis, wholly intent or bent on; wholly engaged in or taken up with. *Cic.* Planctus totus noster est, is wholly ours. *Cæs.* Totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit. *Cic.* Sum totus vester, wholly yours, wholly devoted to you. *Liv.*

Totos adhuc Antiochi Ætolos esse wholly in favor of or on the side of Antiochus. *Terent.* Fratri Thais tota est. *Val.* *Flacc.* Totus dei Mopsus, h. e. dec plenus, all inspired. — *Plin.* Totus animi, consisting entirely of soul. — Also, whole, full, entire; also hyperbolically, when we are not anxious to state the precise time. *Auct.* *B. Afric.* Quum non totos centum passus progressus esset. *Terent.* Sex te totos hos menses quietum reddam. *Sueton.* *Tib.* 51. Toto triennio, quo abfuit, the whole three years, though only two years and some months are meant. — ¶ Hence, subst. Totum, the whole, the whole matter. *Cic.* Totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, the whole thing rests upon that. — Hence, Ex toto, wholly, altogether, totally, entirely, ὅλως. *Ovid.* Nec tamen ex toto deserere illa potes. *Cels.* Ex toto se restituisse. *Plin.* Fessum regem humeris sublevant: validius fatigatum ex toto portant, entirely, altogether. — In toto, in the whole matter, generally. *Cic.* — In totum, wholly, entirely, altogether. *Colum.* Aut in totum, aut certe plurimum domi morari. *Plin.* Res in totum diversa. *Id.* Marius in totum ea abdicavit. But also, In totum, generally. *Colum.* Itaque in totum præcipimus: ut quisque natura locus frigidus erit, is primus conseratur. — ¶ Also, Totus, a, um, all, all together, all collectively. *Hirt.* Cum totus convenisset equitatus. Also, in plur. *Hirt.* Totæ copiæ. *Virg.* Tota armenta. *Phædr.* Clamorem totis tollit viribus. *Apul.* Ac deinde per ordinem toti dei, all the gods. — ¶ The genit. totius has the penult long; but also short. *Lucret.* — Toti, for totius. *Afran.* ap. *Prisc.* — Totæ, and Toto, for toti (dat.). *Plaut.* Gannit omni totæ familiæ. *Propert.* Toto quæ præsidet orbi. — ¶ See *Omnis* at the end.

**TOTUS** (tot), a, um, adj. the correlative of quotus; it may be rendered, so great. *Manil.* Detrahitur summæ tota pars, quota (as) sumitur inde. *Colum.* Denique quotiunque pedum spatia faciendæ censueris, totam partem (h. e. tantam) longitudinis ac latitudinis ducas.

**TOTICŌN** (τοξικόν, h. e. pertaining to arrows), i, n. a kind of ladanum. *Plin.*

**TOTICUM** (Id.), i, n. poison to arrows with. *Ovid.* Aspicias mitti sub adunco toxica ferro. — Also, any poison. *Ovid.* Non ad miscenda coimus toxica. *Colum.* Nec strenna toxica sudat, h. e. herbas mortiferas. *Horat.* Toxicum velox.

**TRABĀLIS** (trabs), e, adj. of or pertaining to a beam, δοκώδης. *Horat.* Clavos trabales gestans, beam-nails, large nails, such as are used in fastening beams together. *Figur.* *Cic.* Ut hoc beneficium trabali clavo figeret, h. e. fix it well. — ¶ Also, as large as a beam, like a beam, hyperbolically, for very great and stout. *Virg.* telum. *Claudian.* sceptrum.

**TRABĒA** (unc.), æ, f. a certain splendid robe or stole-robe. — Of kings. *Virg.* *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Of the knights in solemn processions (whence *Tacit.* *Ann.* 3, 2. Trabeatî Equites); hence, Trabea, for equestrian order. *Stat.* — Of augurs. *Sueton.* ap. *Serv.* — Of consuls, on certain solemn occasions. *Virg.* Hence, for consulship. *Symmach.* and *Claudian.*

**TRABĒA**, æ, m. an old comic poet. *Cic.*

**TRABĒALIS** (trabea), e, adj. pertaining to the trabea. *Sidon.* metallum, h. e. gold, sewed upon the trabea.

**TRABĒATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing a trabea. *Ovid.* Quirinus. *Tacit.* equites. *Stat.* agmina, h. e. equester ordo. *Claudian.* domus, h. e. in qua est consulatus. *Id.* colonus, h. e. consul, vel consularis. *Cod.* *Theod.* quies, h. e. consulum. Hence, *Sueton.* Trabeate, se. fabule, plays in which persons are introduced, wearing the trabea.

**TRABĒCŪLA** (dimin. from trabs), æ, f. a small beam or rafter, δοκίς. *Vitruv.*

**TRABĒS**, is, f. for Trabs. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

**TRABICŪS** (trabs), a, um, adj. composed of beams. *Pocurr.* ap. *Pest.* se. navis.

**TRABS** (τράβηξ, τράβηξ), trābis, f. a beam, rafter. *Cæs.* Transtra (facta) ex

pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus. *Gell.* Trabe cum opus esset, qui arietem faceret. *Plin.* Fores obditæ ferratis trabibus. — Especially is Trabs, the under-beam, *architrave, cornice, &c.* which lies horizontally upon a column; while *tignum* is any beam or piece of timber-work. *Horat.* Non trabs Hymettiae premunt columnas, *h. e. entablatures of Hymettian marble.* Hence, *Lucrct.* Tigna trabesque. *Varr.* Trabes ex tribus tignis compactæ. — The poets use it also for *arbor.* *Virg.* Lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, *h. e. maple-trees.* *Id.* Fraxineæ trabes, *h. e. fraxini.* *Ovid.* Silva frequens trabibus. — ¶ Also, what is made of a beam or beams; thus, a ship or vessel. *Horat.* Ut trabe Cypria secet mare. *Ovid.* Trabs sacra, *h. e. navis Argo.* Also, *Martial.* Libycæ trabes, *h. e. mensæ citreæ.* *Horat.* Sub iisdem trabibus esse, under the same roof, within the same walls. *Val. Flacc.* Machina muri scopulis trabibusque confecta procubuit, *h. e. beams sent from military engines; or it may be the battering-rams, or both.* — In a similar use, but also hyperbolically. *Stat. Theb.* Trabe fraxinea Capaneus subit obvius, *h. e. ingenti hasta.* *Senec.* Vastam rogo flagrante corripit trabem, *h. e. ingentem facem.* *Stat.* Trabibus duris proterere artus, *h. e. great and stout cudgels or clubs.* — Also, for magnus penis. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, a fiery meteor, beam, *δοκός.* *Senec.* — ¶ Trabes (*nom. sing.*). *Enn. ap. Cic. and Varr.*

TRACHĀS, antis, *f. a town in Italy, probably same as Tarracino.* *Ovid.*

TRACHELŌS (τραχῆλος), *i, m. the neck; hence, a part of the catapult is so called.* *Vitruv.*

TRACHĪA, or TRACHĒA (τραχῆα, *h. e. aspera*), *sc. arteria, the windpipe.* *Macrobi.*

TRACHĪ (τραχῆ), *ŷos, the name of a kind of balsam-tree.* *Plin.*

TRACHĪN, ŷnis, or TRACHĪN, inis, *f. a town of Thessaly, where Ceyx reigned.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *Trachinius, or Trachynius, a, um, adj. belonging to Trachin, Trachinum.* *Ovid.* heros, *h. e. Ceyx.* *Id.* Trachinius (*absol.*), *h. e. Ceyx.* *Id.* puppis, *h. e. qua Ceyx vehebatur, quum naufragio periit.* *Stat.* Halcyone, *h. e. wife of Ceyx.* — *Trachiniæ* was the name of a tragedy of *Sophocles.* *Cic.*

TRACHŌNITIS, idis, *f. a region of Palestine.* *Plin.*

TRACTA, æ, *f. See Tractum, and Traho.*

TRACTABILIS (tracto), *e, adj. that may be handled or taken hold of, that may be wrought, manageable, tractable, ἀπίδος, εὐμεταχειρίστος.* *Cic.* Corporeum autem, et adspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est. *Plin.* Ulcera tractabiliora fieri, ac sanari celerius. *Vitruv.* Materies tractabilis ad intestinum opus, easy to be wrought, manageable. *Plin.* Falcium genus vel inter vepres tractabile, easy to be wicled or used. *Ovid.* Mare non dum tractabile nanti, *h. e. tentandum, adeundum.* *Quintil.* Vox tractabilis, *h. e. facilis, flexibilis.* *Stat.* pondus, *h. e. portabile.* — ¶ Also, easy to handle or move, easily entreated, mild, gentle, gracious, yielding, tractable, flexible, exorable. *Cic.* Virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis. *Id.* Nihil est eo (meo filio) tractabilius. *Ovid.* Impatiens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte. *Plin.* *Ep.* Ut te tractabiliorum experiantur. *Virg.* Non tractabile cœlum, *h. e. stormy.* *Curt.* Mite ac tractabile ingenium.

TRACTABILITAS (tractabilis), *ātis, f. pliability, tractability, the being manageable or capable of being wrought.* *Vitruv.*

TRACTABILITER (Id.), *adv. pliantly, yieldingly, readily, without resistance.* *Gell.* Tractabilius.

TRACTATIŌ, ōnis, *f. a handling, using, usc, management, μεταχειρίσις.* *Cic.* Quæ in tractatione beluarum fiunt utiliter ad hominum vitam. *Id.* Qui in armorum tractatione versantur, the use, management, wielding (if these words are indeed *Cicero's*). *Id.* tibiariam *id* philosophiæ, handling, being oecu-

ped with, study. *Id.* Tractatio rerum efficit admirabiliorem orationem, management, way of stating or embellishing. *So, Id.* Tractatio, *se. rerum.* *Senec.* Tractatio magis est, quam questio, *h. e. an extension or amplification of the main question, a more exact or extended discussion of it.* — Also, treatment, usage. *Quintil.* Accusare aliquem male tractationis, ill-treatment, mistreatment. *So, of a person towards himself.* *Tertull.* mala (of Nebuchadnezzar, when he went wild).

TRACTATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. the Tractatores were a kind of slaves, employed by their masters when bathing or anointing themselves, to press and rub their bodies, pull and bend their limbs.* *Senec.* — This service was also performed by young female slaves, called *Tractatrices Martial.* — ¶ Also, one who handles some subject, treats of something, explains or expounds something, especially the Scriptures. *Sulp. Sever. and Sidon.*

TRACTATŌRIUM (Id.), *ii, n. a place where curses are tried and other matters discussed.* *Sidon.*

TRACTATRĪX, icis, *f. See Tractor.*

TRACTATŌS (tracto), *us, m. a handling, feeling, ὑπλάθσις, διαχείρισις.* *Plin.* Nucum tractatu infectæ manus. —

¶ Also, a handling, managing, occupation with something, management, cultivation. *Plin.* Fofacea terra tractatu aspera. *Liv.* Consilia tractatu dura. *Quintil.* Ingenia asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur. *Cic.* Ipsarum artium tractatu delectati, profession, practice. — Also, the handling, treatment or discussion of a subject; for instance, as an orator or writer. *Quintil.* Nec uno modo definitur res eadem, sed latiore variorque tractatu. — Hence, a treatise, tract, tractate, writing. *Plin.* Toto tractatu sententia ejus indicanda est. Also, an oral discourse or sermon, homily. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, consideration, deliberation. *Veget.*

TRACTICIŪS. *See Tractitius. 3*

TRACTIM (traho), *adv. by drawing, in a drawing manner.* *Plant.* aliquem tangere, *h. e. give him a cuff.* — Hence, by degrees, stealingly. *Lucrct.* Per artus ire tractim vestigia leti. — ¶ Also, continually, protractedly, by prolonging, drudgingly, slowly. *Virg.* (Apes) tractim susurrant, make a continual hum. *Gell.* Littera i tractim pronuntiata, *h. e. long.* *Senec.* Dicere tractim, slowly.

TRACTITŪS, or TRACTICIŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj. that is drawn or dragged.* *Aurel. Vict.*

TRACTŌ (frequentat. from traho), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to drag, drag about, ἔλκω, σῆρω.* *Ovid.* Tractata comis antistita Phœbi. — Also, to draw or tear apart, rend, lacerate. *Lucrct.* Morsu ferarum tractari. — ¶ Also, to handle, touch, feel, stroke, ὑπλάθω, χειρίζω. *Cic.* Ea, quæ gustamus, olfacimus, tractamus, audimus. *Id.* Vulnera non possum tractare sine gemitu. *Colum.* Vitulos oportet, consuescere manu tractari. *Ovid.* fila lyræ, strike, play. — Figur. to caress. *Liv.* Permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem. — ¶ Also, to handle, *h. e. be occupied with, be engaged in, practise, exercise, take in hand, work, manage.* *Lucrct.* solum terræ, to till, cultivate. *Colum.* agrum. *Liv.* tela, *h. e. to fight.* *Id.* bellum, to carry on, conduct. *Id.* Tractatæ inter Eumenem et Persea conditiones amicitie, agitated. *Id.* Consilia tractatu dura (where, however, tractatu may be from *tractatus, us*). *Cic.* gubernacula reipublicæ. *Id.* pecuniam publicam, manage, have the care of. *Id.* Servus meus ineam bibliothecam tractavit. *Terent.* artem musicam, practise, exercise, profess. *Cic.* animos, to manage, affect, move. *Id.* personam, to act, represent. *Id.* Persona, quæ minime in judiciis tractata est, *h. e. has been very little versed, or has appeared very little.* *Salust.* rempublicam, *h. e. to direct the administration of the state.* *Tacit.* regnum, *h. e. administration.* *Lucrct.* res igni, to cook, dress, prepare. *Justin.* lanam, to card, comb, spin. — Also, *intrans. to treat, negotiate, carry on a negotiation.* *Nepos.* Dum de con-

ditionibus tractat. *So, Sueton.* Cum aliquo de negotiis referendis, treat, consult. — Hence, *Tractare* aliquem, to treat, conduct towards, use. *Cic.* aspere *Id.* honorificentius. *Horat.* se ipsum benignius. — Also, *Tractare se, to carry, behave, acquit or conduct himself.* *Cic.* Ita se tractavit, ut, &c. — Also, to handle, consider, examine. *Cic.* definitionem fortitudinis. And so often, to consider, reflect on, think over. *Cic.* Habeat omnes philosophiæ notas et tractatos locos. *Juvenal.* aliud memori pectorator. *Liv.* Consilia de libertate Græciæ tractabantur, were considered. — Also, to treat or discourse of, discuss. *Horat.* Tractant fabrilia fabri. *Cic.* res tragicas pane comice. *Id.* Philosophiæ pars, quæ erat in disserendo, sic tractabatur ab utrisque. *Quintil.* Hoc loco tractanda quæstio est; utilis ne sit, &c. must be discussed. *Plin.* Scrupulosius tractabam ventos, *h. e. de ventis disseram.* Also, de re, to treat of something. *Quintil.* Hence, *Tractare, to expound the Scriptures.* *Prudent.* — Also, to use, make use of, employ. *Quintil.* vetera verba. — Also, to pass, spend. *Auct. ad Her.* Vita honeste tractata. — Also, to do, perform, transact. *Tacit.* Pauca vi tractata.

TRACTŌGALATŪS (tractum & γάλα), *3 a, um, adj. prepared with a certain pastry and milk.* *Apic.* pullus.

TRACTŌMELITŪS (tractum & μέλι), *a, um, adj. prepared with a certain pastry and honey.* *Apic.*

TRACTŌRIŪS (traho), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to drawing, serving to draw up, ἑλκτικός.* *Vitruv.* genus machinarum, machines for drawing or drawing up. — ¶ *Tractoria, sc. epistola, a writing inviting one to appear.* *Augustin.* — Also, *Tractoriæ, sc. litteræ, an imperial missive or letter, requiring the supply of some person with the necessary means of conveyance and provisions.* *Col. Justin.*

TRACTUM (traho), *i, n. a handful, ball, 3 clew of spun wool.* *Tibull.* — ¶ Also, a piece of dough or some small pastry, kneaded and rolled out. *Cato.* — For this, we find, also, *Tracta, æ.* *Plin.*

TRACTŪSŪS (tractus, us), *a, um, adj. 3 gluey, glutinous.* *Cel. Aurel.*

TRACTŪS (traho), *us, m. a drawing or dragging, draught, ἑλκυσίς.* *Virg.* Tractu genentem ferre rotam. *Nepos.* Arborum tractu equitatum impedire, *h. e. in abitis.* Of a serpent dragging his length along. *Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, a stroke of the pen. *Propert.* — ¶ Also, *Tractus verbi, h. e. change of its termination; as when, from pater, tris, we form paternus.* *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a drawing, drawing in. *Lucan.* aquæ, *h. e. drinking.* *Virg.* cœli, *h. e. inhaling the air.* — ¶ Also, a drawing in length, drawing out, train or streak drawn out. *Lucrct.* and *Virg.* flammarum. *So, also, Lucan.* Longo tractu æstuat unda minax, *h. e. course.* And, *Val. Flacc.* Ventis rauco ad litora tracta freta ferunt, *course.* — Hence, figur. a drawing out, protracting spinning out, delay, slowness, lingering. *Tacit.* Durante tractu et lentitudine mortis. *Id.* Eludere hostem tractu belli. — Or, in speech, drawing out dwelling on or enlarging. *Plin.* *Ep.* Otiatio tractu placet, amplification, copiousness. *Quintil.* Pares elocutionum tractus. — Hence, figur. of slow, or calm speech, when one draws out and dwells upon his words. *Cic.* Quanta hesitatio tractusque verborum! *h. e. drawing out, slow, dragging utterance of the words.* — Also, of stars or constellations, order direction, course, soaring, progression. *Manil.* — Also, the position or situation of a thing which has some length, stretch, reach, extent. *Liv.* castrorum. *Lucan.* Jacent immensis tractibus Alpes. — Also, any space or part of the earth or heaven great or small; a tract, region. *Cic.* Totus ille tractus celeberrimus. *Cas* Hoc tractu oppidi pars erat regiæ exigua. *Horat.* Tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros. *Liv.* Tractus Laurens. In tractu pisce videntium, in the region (country), &c. — Hence, of time, space, period, course. *Vellei* Eodem tractu temporum nituerunt ora-

tores. *Val. Max. (de senectute)* Quid isto tractu ætatis aut longius, aut beatius? *Lucret. Perpetuo ævi tractu, h. e. constantly, continually. Pandect. Tractum habere, to have a space of time.*

**TRACTUS**, a, um, particip. from traho. — ¶ Adj. *derived, springing, having its origin. Cic. Venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ. Id. Scio ab isto initio tractum esse serinonem.* — ¶ Also, *going smoothly and equally on, flowing, smooth. Cic. In concionibus et hortationibus tracta quædam et fluens expetit oratio. Id. Genus orationis fustum atque tractum, et cum lenitate quadam æquabili profuens.*

**TRADITIO** (trado), ònis, f. a delivering or giving up, *παράδοσις. Cic. Abalienatio est rei traditio alteri nexu, &c. Liv. oppidorum, delivery after surrender. Plin. Jugurthæ.* — ¶ Also, *a delivering by words. — Hence, teaching, instruction, delivering. Quintil. — Also, relation or account. Tacit. — ¶ Also, an unjust delivery; hence, treacherous delivery. Augustin. — ¶ Also, tradition. Gell. Eam traditionem fuisse, ut, &c. Id. Traditio rei non explorata.*

**TRADITOR** (Id.), òris, m. one who delivers something. — ¶ Hence, a teacher. *Arnob. — ¶ Also, one who delivers into the hands of the enemy. Sæd. — Hence, a traitor. Tacit. Hist. 4, 24. (si lectio certa).*

**TRADITUS**, a, um, particip. from trado.

**TRADŌ**, or **TRANSDŌ** (trans & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to give over, deliver, consign, also, simply, to give, *παράδοσις, ἐπιχειρῶ. Cic. Poculum alicui tradere. Cæs. arma per manus, to pass from hand to hand. Sæcæ. artus tumulo, commit, consign. Cic. aliquem in custodiam, commit to custody. Nepos. aliquem alicui ad supplicium, give up, deliver up. aliquem supplicio. Tacit. filiam alicui, give in marriage. Liv. aliquem alicui in potestatem. Cæs. Jubet arma transdi, to be given up, surrendered. Id. Transdere se hostibus, to surrender. Liv. Traditurum se urbem. Id. urbem in manus hostium. Id. Legationes tradentes in fidem civitates suas. Cic. Adem Castoris sartam tectam, tradere, h. e. successori exhibere. Horat. testamentum alicui legendum. Cic. aliquem (puerum) magistro, se erudiendum. — Also, to deliver wrongfully or faithlessly, to betray, as it were. Id. Quos traditurus sperabas. Terent. Tradere causam adversariis. Ovid. Tibi trado meos Penates. Hence, to betray. *Claudian. Tradimur, heu! — Also, Tradere memoriæ, to commit to remembrance, lay up in memory, note, mark. Cic. Quæ dicam, trade memoriæ. But also, to leave behind in writing, as it were bequeath to remembrance. Cic. Quorum nomina multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt. Liv. Traditur memoriæ prolapsum cecidisse. So, Id. aliquid posteris memoriæ. (But see below.) — Also, Tradere, to consign to another's care or attention, nearly the same as to recommend, commend. Cic. Commendare et tradere alicui quenquam. Horat. Rogat, ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner. Id. Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus. — Trado is also found with an *infm.* Horat. Tristitiam tradam ventis in mare portare. We also find, *Plaut. Hoc effectum tibi tradam, for efficiam.* — ¶ Hence, to give up, surrender, commit unreservedly, devote. Cic. se totum voluptatibus. Id. se quieti, to be down to sleep. Id. se in disciplinam alicujus. — ¶ Also, to deliver, teach. Cic. elementa loquendi. Id. præcepta docendi. Id. vias optimarum artium suis civibus. Cæs. Multa de rerum natura juventute tradunt. — ¶ Also, to leave behind, at one's death, or as an inheritance; to bequeath. *Anton. ad Cic. inimicitias posteris. Plin. Ep. Plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, are bequeathed, transmitted. — Also, so to deliver something, that it passes from one to another, pass along. Sil. Traduntque metus, spread fear. — Hence, to leave something behind in writing, to serve as a source of information; it may be***

rendered, to leave behind, leave, hand down, record, or, also, to relate, narrate, recount. *Cic. Signa, qualia permulta historia tradidit. So, Tradere memoriæ, and memoriæ (see above). Also, Tradere, simply, to tell, relate. Plin. Tradit Fabius in Annalibus suis, li-rundinem, &c. Hence, Tradunt, or Traditur, they say, they tell or relate, he, &c. is said, related, written (to have been such and such, or done so and so), it is related or recorded that, &c. we read that, &c. Liv. Regum tradunt se abdidisse. Id. Nam utrumque traditur. Cic. Aristides omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, is related to have been, &c. Plin. Unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur. Liv. Non crediderit factum, an tantum animo, roboris fuit, nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis. Also, Id. Traditur memoriæ (dictatorem) prolapsum cecidisse. And, in *perf.* Cic. Africanum, Lælium doctos fuisse, traditum est. — Also, to leave behind, as a custom, hand down. Liv. 2, 1. Traditumque inde fertur, ut vocarentur (where the construction with *ut* is worthy of notice). Cæs. Consuetudo a majoribus tradita. — ¶ Also, to get, bring, or cause to go any whither. Terent. aliquem in otium. — ¶ Tradituri, for traditum iri. *Pandect.**

**TRADŪCŌ**, or **TRANSDŪCŌ** (trans & dūco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or carry over, to bring, lead, or convey to a place or transport, transfer, *διάγω. Cæs. Helvetii per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant. Virg. Atque (Mærin) satas alio vidi traducere messes. Cæs. equitatum in Galliam. Plant. Jamne hanc traduxi (for traduxisti) huc ad nos vicinam tuam, quæ te adjutaret? Terent. Traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos. Liv. Antiochium in Europam ad bellum populo Romano inferendum traduxissent, had brought over, called. Varr. Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus, carried over or across from tree to tree. Also, with two accus. the one of the person or thing carried over, the other (which depends upon *trans* in composition) of that which is crossed over. Cæs. copias flumen. Id. equitatum pontem. Or with *trans* repeated. Cæs. Multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere. — Hence, figur. to bring or carry over, bring any whither, transfer, for instance, from a patrician family to a plebeian. Cic. Herennius ad plebem Clodium traducit. Cæs. Centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, transfer, promote, advance. Saeton. Ad Pontificatum traductus est. Lucret. Alio traducere animi motus, turn elsewhere his inclination or love. — Hence, generally, to bring any whither, bring to something or transfer any whither, bring over. Cic. Traduxit me ad suam sententiam. Liv. aliquem in suam sententiam. Cic. aliquem ex summa egestate in rerum abundantiam. Id. aliquem ad majorem admirationem. And with the *dat.* Tibul. Me mea paupertas vitæ traducat inerti. — Hence, to turn, convert, apply, direct. *Virg. Cura in vitulos traducitur omnis. Cic. Orationem traduxi et converti in increpandum fugam.* — ¶ Also, to lead by. Liv. victimas in triumpho. Cic. equum, to lead his horse by; a knight did this, if, at the review of his order by the censor, he passed muster (the censor then said, *Traduc equum*). — Hence, to lead, spend, pass. Cic. Adolescentia traducta eleganter. Id. Qua ratione traducendum sit hoc tempus. In like manner, Id. Ut summa modestia minus hoc extraordinarium traducamus, h. e. the administration of the province. — Also, to let every body see, show to all, exhibit, display. *Juvenal. In Iorica Achilles se traducebat Ulysses. Hence, to promulgate, make public, spread abroad. Martial. carmina. Petron. secreta. And further, to expose to ridicule, make a mock or derision of, dishonor, vilify, mock, deride, traduce. Liv. Vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum. Sæcæ. Hic corpore de-**

formis est et ornamenta sua traducturus. *Juvenal. Traducit avos, disgraces, dishonors. Martial. Multo magis traduceris, are pointed at.* — ¶ Also, to lead, carry, conduct or draw through. *Pandect. aquæductum per domum.* — ¶ Also, to apply or refer. Cic. hanc rationem naturæ ad id genus divinationis. Id. partum Jovis ortumque virginis ad physiologiam. — ¶ Also, to translate from one tongue into another. *Gell. vocabulum in linguam Rom.* — ¶ Also, to derive, a word for instance. *Gell. — ¶ Cæsar is fond of transducere; others prefer traducere.*

**TRADŪCTIŌ**, or **TRANSDŪCTIŌ** (traduco), ònis, f. a carrying or bringing over, removing from one to another, transferring, for instance, from a noble to an ignoble family, *διαγωγή. Cic. Traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac periti. — Hence, a trope, when one word is put for another; thus it stands for metonymy, in Cic. Or. 3, 32. — Also, temporis; thus, Cic. Est quasi rudentis explicatio, sic traductio temporis, continuance, course, continued order or development of time, which brings things on in order one after the other. Also, as a figure of speech, repetition of the same word in different senses. *Auct. ad Herenn. — ¶ Also, a leading or conducting by. Auson. captivorum. — Hence, exposure to ridicule or ignominy, abase, detraction, defamation. Sæcæ. Vitam cum dedecore et traductione exigere. Id. Interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excitatæ, disparagement and confusion.**

**TRADŪCTOR**, or **TRANS.** (Id.), òris, m. one who brings over or to any place, &c. Thus, Cic. Hierosolymasius traductor ad plebem, h. e. Pompey, who had promoted the passage of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family.

**TRADŪCTŪS**, or **TRANS.** a, um, particip. from traduco.

**TRADŪCTŪS**, or **TRANS.** (traduco), us, 3 m. a passage. *Ammian.*

**TRADŪX** (Id.), ūcis, adj. that is carried 2 or brought over. Hence, subst. masc. Tradux, a vine-branch, which is carried over to another tree, or joined to a branch from another tree, and in this way propagated. *Varr. — Figur. Sever. in Ælma. Traduce materia, h. e. adeo firma, ut opera ex illa facta ad posteror usque traduxerit. And substantively, Prudent. Traduce carnis transfundi in sobolem, h. e. per carnem, quæ ab uno in alium quasi tradux propagatur.*

**TRAGACANTHA** (τραγακάνθα), æ, f. goat's-thorn, tragacanth (Astragalus Tragacantha, L.). *Plin. — Also, neut. Tragacanthum, Cels.; but this seems to be the gna thereof.*

**TRAGANTHES** (τραγάνθη), is, f. a kind of 3 artemisia. *Apul.*

**TRAGANŪS**, a, um, adj. *Apic. 8, 7. 3 porcellus, a certain dish, the preparation of which is there described.*

**TRAGASA**, æ, f. a town of Troas. — Hence, *Tragasæus*, a, um, adj. of or from *Tragasa, Tragasæan. Plin. sal.*

**TRAGELAPHUS** (τραγέλαφος), i, m. the goat-stag, a kind of stag with a goat's beard. *Plin.*

**TRAGEMATA** (τραγήματα), um, n. dessert, confectionary, fruits eaten raw, as nuts, dates, &c. *Plin.*

**TRAGICÆ** (tragicus), adv. tragically, in the tragic style, *τραγικῶς. Cic.*

**TRAGICŌCŌMŌEDIĀ** (τραγικοκωμῳδία), 3 æ, f. a play mixed up of tragedy and comedy, *tragi-comedy. So Plaut. calls his Amphitryon, as having tragic and comic characters.*

**TRAGICŪS** (τραγικῶς), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to tragedy, tragic. Cic. poeta, tragic poet. So, absol. *Plaut. Tragicus* (which, however, may be, also, a tragic actor, tragedian). Liv. actor, an actor in a tragedy, tragedian. *Horat. ars. Juvenal. cerva, h. e. quæ in tragœdia Iphigeniæ pro ea supposita dicitur. Cic. Orestes, h. e. who is introduced in tragedies. — ¶ Also, tragic, h. e. sublime, lofty, grand, as, in tragedy. Cic. Fuit Sulpicius tragicus orator. Id. Sunt hæc tragica atque divina. Absol. Horat. Nam spirat tragicum satis. — Also, tragic, atrocious, cruel, injurious,*

terrible, lamentable. *Liv.* scelus. *Ovid.* ignes, h. e. amores funesti. *Propert.* Erinnyes, h. e. dire, cruel, as they are represented in tragedies.

**TRAGION** (τράγιον), ii, n. a shrub which has the smell of a he-goat. *Plin.* — Called, also, Tragōnis. *Plin.*

**TRAGŒDIA** (τραγῳδία), æ, f. tragedy, a tragedy. The tragedy was a play of the most elevated kind, in which were introduced only important personages, such as gods, kings, princes, heroes, &c. It had a mournful termination. *Cic.* Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragædias fecit, h. e. scripsit, docuit. *Id.* Tragædiam agere. *Sueton.* Pantomimus tragædiam saltavit. *Ovid.* Venit et ingenti violenta tragædia passu. — Hence, figur. tragedy, of lofty, grand diction. *Cic.* Neque vero istis tragædiis tuis perturbor. *Id.* Tragædias agere in nugis. — Also, figur. tragedy, h. e. great tumult or commotion, disturbance, &c. *Cic.* Quantastragædias excitat!

**TRAGŒDIŒGRAPHŒS** (τραγῳδιογράφος), i, m. a writer of tragedies. *Hieron.*

**TRAGŒDŒS** (τραγῳδῆς), i, m. a tragic actor, actor in tragedy, tragedian. *Cic.*

— *¶* Also, a tragic poet. *Quintil.* — *¶* Jupiter Tragædus, a statue of Jupiter. *Sueton.* This Jupiter derived his name from the street, *Tragædus*, where he stood.

**TRAGŒNIS**, is, f. See *Tragion*.

**TRAGŒPAN** (τράγος, he-goat, & Pan), ænis, m. a bird considered by *Plin.* as fabulous; perhaps the bearded vulture (*Vultur barbatus*, L.). *Plin.*

**TRAGŒPŒGŒN** (τραγονάγαν), ðnis, f. goat's-beard, a plant. *Plin.*

**TRAGŒRIGANŒM** (τραγορίγανον), i, n. goat's-origanum, goat's-thyme, a kind of shrub (*Thymus tragoriganum*, L.). *Plin.* — Called, also, *Tragoriganus*, m. *Cels.*

**TRAGŒS** (τράγος, he-goat), i, m. a thorny plant. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of frumenty (puls). *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of sponge. *Plin.*

**TRAGŒLĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a sort of missile weapon or javelin, κερκίς, βολίς, παλόν. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Injicere tragulam in aliquem, to practise arts upon him. *Id.* Tragulam decidere, h. e. bring the devices to nought, escape from the arts or danger. — *¶* Also, a kind of fishing-net, sort of trammel, drag-net, ἀμφίβλητρον. *Plin.* — *¶* For traha. *Varr.*

**TRAGŒLĀRIŒS** (tragula), ii, m. h. e. qui<sup>3</sup> tragulas jactit. *Vegct.*

**TRAGŒM** (τράγος), i, n. a kind of frumenty (puls). *Plin.*

**TRAGŒS** (τράγος), i, m. a certain fish. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the goatish smell of the orn-pits. *Martial.*

**TRAHĀ** (traho), æ, f. a kind of vehicle without wheels, sled or sledge, ἔκρηθρον, τρυκάνη. *Colum.* — Also, *Trahæa*. *Virg.*

**TRAHĀRIŒS** (traha), ii, m. in the army, one who belonged to the baggage, or perhaps drew the trahæ. *Sidon.*

**TRAHĀX** (traho), æcis, adj. loving to draw things to himself, rapacious, greedy, ἔλκτικός. *Plaut.*

**TRAHĒĀ**, æ, f. See *Traha*. 3

**TRAHŒ** (unc.), is, xi, ctun, a. 3. to draw, ἄγω; ἔλκω. *Cic.* aquam e puteis. *Id.* Magnes ferrum ad se trahit. — Also, to draw away, draw down. *Ovid.* lunam, sc. de cælo (by sorcery). — Or, to draw to itself. *Sallust.* Limum arenamque fluctus trahunt. — Also, to draw after one's self, have in one's train. *Liv.* exercitum gravem spoliis. *Id.* turbam prosequentium. — So, also, *Tractum*, a, um; hence, perhaps, *Tractum*, i, and *Tracta*, æ. (See *Tractum*.) — *¶* Also, to drag, trail; for which we may sometimes say, to draw. *Plaut.* amiculum. *Horat.* Traxit vagus per pulpita vestem. *Id.* Machinæ trahunt siccas carinas, draw, drag. *Virg.* plaustra per montes. *Cic.* aliquem pedibus. — Also, to drag away. *Liv.* Tracti de medio. *Virg.* virginem a templo. So, also, *Trahi*, with or without ad supplicium, to be dragged away to prison or death. *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — Also, to drag about. *Cic.* Corpus tractum et laceratum. — Also, to drag the body, or a part of the body, from weariness. *Liv.* corpus

fessum. *Virg.* genua ægra — Hence, *Plaut.* se cum aliquo, h. e. to associate with. — *¶* Also, to draw together, draw up, contract. *Ovid.* vultum, to contract or wrinkle the countenance, look sour. *Lucret.* Ignis trahit coria. *Virg.* vela, to draw in, furl. — *¶* Also, to draw apart. — Hence, to distract. *Tacit.* Agric. 12. (Britanni) factionibus et studiis trahuntur. — Also, to squander, dissipate. *Sallust.* pecuniam. — *¶* Also, to draw in, or draw to one's self, inhale, &c. *Ovid.* auras ore. *Liv.* Servilius exigua in spe trahebat animam, h. e. breathed. *Senec.* Navigium aquam trahit, draws or lets in water, leaks. — Hence, to drink, quaff. *Ovid.* amnem parum moderato gutture. *Horat.* pocula arente fauce. — Also, to draw to one's self, take on, take, contract. *Ovid.* Saxa faciem traxere virilem. *Id.* ruborem, h. e. to become red. So, *Colum.* pallorem. — Also, to conceive, get, receive, derive. *Ovid.* Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem, conceived a passion for her. *Cic.* Cognomen ex contumelia trahit. *Id.* molestiam ex pernicie reipublice. *Juvenal.* famam a censu. Also, *Liv.* Percit Appius, ut, dejecto Fabio, fratrem traheret, h. e. get his brother chosen, carry (as it were, drag through, for trahere here implies great effort) his brother's election; so that it may be referred above. — Also, to take. *Cic.* Unæ decumæ lege trahuntur. *Liv.* prædam ex agris. *Ovid.* (Dædalus) spinas in pisce notatas trahit in exemplum, h. e. took for his pattern, imitated. Hence, *Sallust.* Trahere, rapere; or, Rapere, trahere, h. c. to rob, plunder. So, with an accus. *Id.* quod commodum est. Also, with an accusot. of the person plundered. *Id.* — *¶* Also, to draw, derive. *Plin.* originem ab aliquo. *Cic.* suspiciones ex victu. — *¶* Also, to draw out in length; hence, to make something that is long or extended. *Cic.* Arat. 78. Scorpis trahens arcum posteriore vi corporis, h. e. making. *Sil.* Verba trahens largis cum flitibus, h. e. speaking; unless it be, speaking with difficulty. *Ovid.* Trahere moram, to delay, cause delay. — Hence, to spin; also, to card, tease. *Ovid.* Lanam mollire trahendo. *Lucret.* lanam carmine. *Horat.* Mihi trahunt purpuras clientæ. — Also, figur. to draw out, spin out, protract. *Sallust.* Jugurtha trahere omnia. *Id.* tempus jurgiis. *Liv.* Bellum annum jam tertium trahi. *Id.* Romani aliquandiū pugnam traxere. *Cic.* comitia, put off from time to time. *Liv.* De industria rem in serum trahere. *Val. Flacc.* fata, to stay, retard. — So, aliquem, to detain, put off. *Sueton.* Legati querentes trahi a se Cæsare. *Val. Max.* Trahere aliquem sermone, quousque, &c. detain. Also, *Cels.* Intestinorum levitas interdum ægros trahit, interdum præcipitat. — Hence, intrins. to last, continue, endure. *Flor.* Decem annos traxit ista dominatio. *Cels.* Si quis in eo morbo diutius traxit, h. e. has held on, remained. *Id.* Qui cetera anni parte anni traxerunt, resolvuntur tempore autumni, h. e. who have made shift to live, have prolonged their lives. (In these examples, the idea of tediousness, or dragging on, will be perceived.) — Hence, further, to wear away, waste away, spend, pass, consume; often of those whose time drags. *Virg.* vitam in luctu, drag on. *Plin.* Ut (vita) quoquo modo trahenda sit. *Tacit.* segne otium. *Virg.* noctem vario sermone, wear out, while away. *Id.* ingratum laborem, to drag out, drag through with. *Propert.* quietem, h. e. to sleep. — *¶* Also, to take into consideration, consider, reflect on, revolve, weigh. *Sallust.* Belli atque pacis rationes. *Id.* Marius anxius trahere cum animo suo, omittetur inceptum, &c. — *¶* Also, to draw off, carry off, draw out. — In medicine and surgery. *Plin.* Elleborum bilem trahit. *Id.* Radix pituitam trahit. *Vegct.* Sanguinem jumento de cervice, draw, let (*Ed. Schneid.* has detrahito). *Cels.* Malagmata materiam (festering matter in the lungs) trahunt. — Also, of other things, to draw forth or out, extract.

*Ovid.* ferrum e corpore. *Id.* Tractum a vulnere ferrum. *Martial.* gladium de visceribus. — *¶* Also, to draw on, bring on. *Ovid.* Trahunt sera crepuscula noctem. *Virg.* Novit, quæ mox ventura trahuntur. — *¶* Also, figur. to draw, or draw to any thing. *Liv.* aliquem in suam sententiam. *Id.* gentem ad Macedonas. *Plinc.* ad *Cic.* Quid est, quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? *Liv.* Multa alia in diversum trahunt, h. e. write differently about. *Tertent.* Tot curæ animum divorse trahunt, draw my mind different ways, distract it. *Cic.* Hæc disputationibus huc et illic trahuntur, h. e. de his in utramque partem disputatur. *Liv.* Trahere rem ad Pænos, h. e. Pænis favere. *Id.* Captæ Nolæ decus ad consulē trahunt, ascribe, attribute. *Cic.* aliquem in calamitatem. — In particular, to draw to a certain point, h. e. to interpret, explain, construe, in a certain way. *Liv.* Id in religionem trahebant. *Tacit.* cuncta in deterius, to put an unfavorable construction on, wrest. *Id.* fortuita ad culpam. — Also, to draw, draw on, attract, carry away. *Cic.* Trahimur omnibus studio laudis. *Id.* Omnes trahimur ad scientiæ cupiditatem. *Nepos.* Trahi ad cupiditatem imperii. — *¶* Also, figur. to draw away or draw off, divert. *Sallust.* aliquem longe ab incepto. — Hence, to draw off or take away, or draw to itself. *Liv.* Partem doloris trahebat publica clades. — *¶* Also, to take or direct, order. *Sallust.* consilium (decision, determination) ex copia rerum. — *¶* Also, to bring forth, heave, fetch, raise, send forth. *Virg.* vocem a pectore imo. *Ovid.* suspiria. *Val. Flacc.* gemitus. *Phædr.* Spiritum extremum trahens, at the last gasp. — Hence, to utter, pronounce, say. *Sil.* verba. — Also, to call forth, give occasion to, cause, raise. *Ovid.* timorem. *Juvenal.* Hæc lex rugam trahit. — Also, *Virg.* Laborem sorte trahebat, draw out, draw, h. e. allotted, distributed by lot. — *¶* Trahere per pænas, h. e. punire. *Virg.* (where we have traze, for traxisse). — *¶* See, also, *Tractus*, a, um.

**TRAJANŒS**, i, m. *Trajan*, a well-known Roman emperor. Hence, *Trajanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Trajan*. *Frontin.*

**TRAJŒCTIŒ**, or **TRANSJŒCTIŒ** (trajicio), ðnis, f. a passing from one place to another, passing over, διαβάσις. *Vitruv.* Trajectiones incendiorum, sc. from one house to another. Hence, *Cic.* Trajectiones stellarum (as a meteoric phenomenon, when a star seems to fly or shoot, &c.) — Over the sea, a passage *Cic.* Honestior existimatur trajectio, h. e. to cross the sea, cross over. — *¶* Also, transposition. *Cic.* verborum. — *¶* Also, a going beyond, overstepping, exaggeration. *Cic.* veritatis, h. e. hyperbole.

**TRAJŒCTITIŒS**, or **-CIŒS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. that is carried over the sea, for instance, that is transported by sea. *Pandect.* pecunia.

**TRAJŒCTŒ** (frequentat. from trajicio), 2 as, a. l. *Cels.* aliquid acu, to run through with the needle.

**TRAJŒCTOR** (trajicio), ðris, m. that presses through, passes through. *Prudent.*

**TRAJŒCTŒRA** (Id.), æ, f. a projection, 2 projecture. *Vitruv.*

**TRAJŒCTŒS**, or **TRANSJŒCTŒS** (Id.), us, m. a passing over, crossing over, passage. *Cæs.* in Britanniam. *Liv.* Albulæ, of the river *Albula*. — *¶* Also, a passage, h. e. place where people cross over. *Hirt.* — Hence, *Trajectus* is the name of several towns, where there is a crossing. Thus, *Trajectus Mosæ*, *Maestricht*; *Trajectus Rheni*, *Utrecht*.

**TRAJŒCTŒS**, or **TRANSJŒCTŒS**, a, um, particip. from trajicio.

**TRAJŒCIŒ**, or **TRANSJŒCIŒ** (trans & jacio), is, jeci, jectum, a. 3. to throw or cast over, throw or shoot to a place, διαβάλλω. *Cæs.* Neque ullum telum per pactiones colloquuntium transjiciebatur. *Prop.* Alio trajice tela tua. *Liv.* Antennas de nave in navem, throw across. *Id.* vexillum trans vallum hostium. *Prop.* Super raras fæni flammantis acer-

vos trajicit pedes. *Id.* Trajicit alterno leve pondus. (corporis) equo (for in equum). *Lucret.* Quocunque oculos trajicimus, cast our eyes. — We also find, *Cic.* Murum trajicere jaculo, to shoot over the wall with a javelin, h. e. to shoot a javelin over the wall. — Also, to pass, draw or carry across or to a place. *Ovid.* rudentem, h. e. from one bank to the other. *Virg.* Trajecto in fune columbam suspendit, h. e. wound round the bird and mast. — ¶ Also, to pour from one vessel into another. *Varr.* aliquid in alia vasa. — ¶ Also, to bring or get over or across or to a place, to transfer. *Justin.* pecora in æstivos saltus. *Ovid.* membra super acervum levi pede, h. e. spring over. Hence, figur. *Cic.* aliquid ex illius invidia in se. Hence, intrans, to go, come or pass over, or go or come any whither. *Liv.* Ad nos tracturum illud incendium (in the sense of malum) esse (a figure borrowed from the passing of fire from one house to another). — Especially when a person or thing is transported over a mountain, sea, river, &c., to transport across, convey across, ferry over, ship over, &c., with an accus. of the thing transported, and sometimes with an additional accus. (depending upon trans in composition) of the place crossed. *Cæs.* Cæsar equitum partem flumen transjicit. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Exercitum Rhodanum trajeci. *Liv.* legiones in Siciliam. *Id.* copias trans flumen. So, also, Trajicere se; as, *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Isaram (a river) se trajicere, cross the Isara. *Id.* Si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit. Also, without se, to cross, pass over; of course, intrans.; as, *Liv.* in Africam. *Id.* Ne classis ex Africa trajiceret. *Id.* a Sicilia in Italiam. *Id.* Samum, to Samos. *Id.* ad Æthalam. Also, with the accus. of the water, mountain, place, when it may be rendered, to pass, cross; as, *Liv.* Trebiam ratibus. In like manner, *Virg.* Aurora medium trajecerat axem. And with an ablat. of the water sailed over; as, *Liv.* Ægæo mari trajecit. — As we say, Trajicere aliquid, so also, Trajectus homo, h. e. who has been transported, ferried or shipped over, who has crossed, passed or sailed over; thus, *Cic.* Marius parvula navicula trajectus in Africam, conveyed over, transported, having crossed. *Liv.* Exercitus Pado (by the Po, h. e. over the Po, as above) trajectus Cremonam (to Cremona). And as we say, Trajicere amnem, &c., so also we find in *Liv.* Amnis trajectus, passed over, crossed. Also, figur. Trajectus, that has passed over, having passed. *Horat.* In cor trajecto capitis dolore. Also, Trajectus, removed, transferred, transported any whither. *Tacit.* Sugambri in Gallias trajecti. — ¶ Also, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix, shoot through. *Liv.* aliquid venabulo. *Cæs.* femur tragula. *Auct. B. Afr.* Atque ita se transjecit (Cato), stabbed himself. So, *Cels.* aliquid acu. — Also, to pass through, draw through, carry through, stick through, draw, pass. *Varr.* In caveis crebræ perticæ tractæ sint, passed through or across, carried across. *Plin.* Trajectus per aurem surculus. *Id.* Radix tracta in auricula. *Pandect.* aquæ ductum per domum. — Also, to break through, press through, press into, or force any whither. *Liv.* mediam aciem.

TRALATITÛS, or -CÛS, a, um. See Translatitius.

TRALATÛS, or TRANSLATÛS, a, um. See Transfero.

TRALLIS, is, f. and more frequently, plur. TRALLES, um, f. a town of Lydia. *Cic.* — Hence, Trallianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tralles, Trallian. *Cic.* Also, *Id.* Tralliani, the Trallians. — ¶ Also, Tralles, or Tralli, a people of the Illyrians. *Liv.*

TRALŌQUŌR or TRANSLŌQUŌR 3 (trans & loquor), ōris, cūtis or quutus suni, dep. 3. to tell through and through, from beginning to end, to recount, express. *Plaut.*

TRALŪCĒD. See Transluco.

TRAMÆ (trameo), æ, f. the woof, same as Subtemen. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* *Æn.* 3, 483.

But *Senec.* *Ep.* 90, distinguishes it from subtemen; thus, Quenadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat: quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque comprimuntis tramæ remolliat, spatha coire cogatur et jungi; where it may be same as stamen (warp), or tela (the whole web), or it may mean the threads of the web. *Schneider.* in the Index to Script. R. R. understands by tramea, the threads drawn up into a web, Gr. ἄρσιον or ἤρσιον; by subtemen, on the other hand, simply the web or woof. *Koenig* on *Pers.* 6, 73, takes tramea to be the harder and more firmly-twisted threads of the woof, but subtemen to be the softer threads of the same. — Also of the spider's web. *Plin.* Tenax ratio tramæ. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* Tramea figuræ (of a thin, lean person). *Plaut.* Trameas putridas, h. e. in jest, mere trifles, things of no value.

TRAMĒD. See Transmeo.

TRAMĒS (trameo), itis, m. properly, a cross-way; and hence, a by-way, by-path, side-path, foot-path, path, τριβος. *Cic.* Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus. *Sallust.* Per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli antevenit. *Liv.* Inde in Latinam viam transversis tramitibus transgressus. *Sucton.* Per devios tramites refugiens. — In the poets also generally, any way, road, or path. *Virg.* Hoc superate jugum, et facili jam tramite sistam. *Horat.* Palantes error certo de tramite pellit. *Ovid.* Mollis declivis tramite ripa. *Propert.* Versus per astra trames, h. e. the Zodiac. — Also, way, passage, course, flight. *Propert.* Qua facit assiduo tramite vulgus iter. *Virg.* Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo. — Hence, figur. way, path, h. e. way, manner, method. *Lucret.* — Also, *Gell.* Tramites familiæ, branches, lines of a family.

TRAMĪGRŌ. See Transmigro.

TRAMĪTŌ. See Transmitto.

TRĀNATŌ, or TRANSNATŌ (trans & nato), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to swim over or across, or to swim through. *Cæs.* Perpauci transnatate contenderunt. *Plin.* Nece Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant.

TRĀNŌ, or TRANSNŌ (trans & no), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. l. to swim over, cross by swimming, swim through, δια-vήχουαι. *Cæs.* Quibus erat proclive transuare flumen. *Liv.* Incolumis ad suos transnavit. *Lucret.* Pecudes transnans amnes. *Stat.* Pelasgos ut vidit transnare rates. *Virg.* in *Cal.* Lethæas transnare per undas. *Passively, Ovid.* Tranantur aquæ. — ¶ Figur. to swim over or through, h. e. to pass or cross in a similar manner, sail through, pass through, press through, skim through, fly through. *Stat.* Sublimi transnantem flumina curru. *Virg.* Erebi amnes. *Id.* Agit ventos et nūbila tranat. *Sil.* Sagitta tranat per auras. *Lucret.* Tranare foramina. *Cic.* (of a constellation). Also, *Id.* Genus igneum, quod tranat omnia, penetrates, permeates.

TRĀNQUILLĒ (tranquillus), adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly, γαληνός. *Cic.* Si volumus hoc, quod datum est, vitæ tranquille placideque traducere. *Senec.* Animus tranquillus inter divina mansurus. *Sueton.* Tranquillissime senuit.

TRĀNQUILLITAS (Id.), atis, f. stillness or calmness of the sea; still weather, a calm, γαληνή, γαληνότης. *Cic.* Proficisci probo navigio, bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate. *Cæs.* Tanta tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco naves movere non possent. *Liv.* Mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, sc. aeris. *Plur.* Tranquillitates. *Cic.* — Hence, generally, calmness, quietness, stillness, quiet, rest, ease, peace, tranquillity. *Cic.* Ut tranquillitas animi, et securitas adsit. *Id.* Qui remoti a studiis ambitionis, otium ac tranquillitatem vitæ secuti sunt. *Petron.* Frequentem ad carminis tranquillitatem confugerunt. — Of color, h. e. when it is not cloudy. *Virg.* — ¶ In later times, a title of the emperors; Tranquillitas tua, your serene highness. *Eutrop.*

TRĀNQUILLŌ (tranquillus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to calm, still, make calm or still, γαληνώ. *Plin.* Mare tranquilla-

tur oleo. — Figur. to allay, quiet, calm, compose, tranquillize. *Cic.* Ut aut per turbentur animi, aut tranquillentur. *Plant.* Vultum alicujus tranquillare, h. e. exhilarare. *Nep.* Tranquillatis rebus, h. e. things having become quiet.

TRĀNQUILLŌ (abl. of tranquillus), adv. 2 See in Tranquillus.

TRĀNQUILLUM, i, neut. from tranquillus. See in Tranquillus.

TRĀNQUILLŌS (unc.), a, uin, adj. calm, still, smooth, tranquil, not stormy, properly of the sea, γαληνός. *Cic.* Mare sua natura tranquillum est. *Ovid.* Tranquillas etiam naufragus horret aquas. *Liv.* serenitas. *Plin.* Tranquillum cælum, h. e. sine vento. *Id.* dies. *Id.* noctes. — Hence, absol. Tranquillum. *Plaut.* Tranquillum est, there is a calm. *Senec.* Innoti jacent tranquilla pelagi. *Liv.* Non tranquillo (abl.) navigamus, h. e. with a tranquil sea, or with calm weather. *Id.* Tranquillo perverctus chalcidem, with a tranquil sea or with still weather; or simply, quietly, still. *Senec.* Tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, in a calm, or calm weather. *Cic.* In tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare, in a still sea, in still weather. — ¶ Figur. calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, sedate, unruffled, undisturbed, tranquil. *Cic.* Appetitus sint tranquilli. *Plaut.* Facere aliquid ex irato tranquillum. *Id.* Hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquillioem. *Tertent.* Qui me hodie ex tranquillissima re conjecisti in nuptias. *Cic.* vita. *Id.* Tranquillo animo esse. *Liv.* In ceteris provinciis tranquillæ res fuerunt. *Id.* Tranquillioem plebem fecerunt. *Cic.* Pacatæ tranquillæque civitates. *Id.* Tranquillæ tuæ quidem litteræ, h. e. tranquilla omnia nuntiantes. *Id.* Frons tranquilla et serena, placid. *Horat.* senectus. *Plaut.* locus, h. e. ubi tranquille agitur. — So of speech. *Cic.* Isocrates in transferendis verbis tranquillior. — Absol. Tranquillum, stillness, quiet, rest, tranquillity. *Plant.* Seditionem in tranquillum conferre, to allay, calm. *Liv.* Bellis perceptis, republica in tranquillum redacta. *Id.* Ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est. *Tertent.* Meo fratri amor in tranquillo est, h. e. in a tranquil, safe condition. — ¶ Tranquilla (acc. pl.) adverbially. *Val. Flacc.* Tranquilla tuens, calmly, serenely, with a clear brow. — ¶ Tranquillus denotes tranquillity, composure, as opposed to passionate excitement: Quietus, rest from activity and labor, sleep, keeping still.

TRĀNS (perhaps from πέραν), on the further side of, beyond. *Cic.* Trans Tiberim hortos parare. *Id.* Ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum. *Cæs.* Qui trans Rhenum incolunt. *Figur. Quintil.* Exiguit pœna trans hominem, h. e. after the death of the man. — ¶ Also, over, beyond; for instance, to go over a river, &c. *Cic.* Nævius trans Alpes transfertur. *Horat.* Qui trans mare currunt. *Virg.* Trans caput jace cineres, over your head. — ¶ In composition, trans, if followed by a vowel, is not changed; if followed by s, it either drops or retains its own s; if followed by any other consonant, it either drops or retains ns

TRĀNSABĒD (trans & abeo), is, ivi and 3 ii, itum, irreg. n. to go or pass beyond, pass, διαπερῶ. *Val. Flacc.* Turbine rapido populos atque æquora transabebunt. — ¶ Also, to go, pass, or run through; to pierce, perforate, transfix. *Virg.* Ensis transabit costas. *Stat.* Medium Politen transabit, passes quite through.

TRĀNSACTYŌ (transigo), ōnis, f. a finishing, end, περαιώσις. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, an agreement, composition, συμβιβασμός. *Pandect.*

TRĀNSACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a bringer 1 about, accomplisher, manager, for example, by an agreement or negotiation. *Cic.* Omnium rerum hujusmodi.

TRĀNSACTŪS, a, um, particip. from transigo.

TRĀNSADACTŪS, a, um, particip. from transadigo.



**TRANSADIGĒ** (trans & adigo), is, ēgi, 3 actum, a. 3. to drive, thrust, or run through. *Virg.* Transadigit costas enseni, drives his sword through his ribs (where costas depends upon traas). *Apul.* Ferro sub papillam dexterae transadigit. — ¶ Also, to run through, pierce through, transfix, διασειπάω. *Stat.* Quatuor hos una transadigit ferro. *Apul.* Alterum per pectus medium transadigit. *Virg.* Hasta horum unum transadigit costas.

**TRANSALPĪBŪS**, as one word, is found 3 in *Gell.* 15, 30, h. e. Trans Alpes factum, or Transalpinum.

**TRANSALPĪNŪS** (trans & Alpinus), a, um, adj. that is or lies or belongs or takes place beyond the Alps, Transalpine. *Cic.* Gallia. *Id.* nationes. *Id.* bella.

**TRANSAUSTRINŪS** (trans & austrinus), 3 a, um, adj. situate beyond the south; unless it be the same as austrinus. *Mart.* *Cap.*

**TRANSBIBŌ** (trans & bibo), is, a. 3. to 3 drink. *Cael.* *Aurel.*

**TRANSCĒNDĒNTĪA**, æ, f. *Aggen.* de 3 limit. Nam transcendentiam non habet de hoc effectibus.

**TRANSCĒNDŌ**, or **TRANSSCĒNDŌ** (trans & scando), is, di, sum, a. 3. to climb or mount over, surmount, pass, cross, υπερβαίω. *Cæs.* Fossam transire, et incertam transcendere conantur. *Cic.* Transcendere Caucasum. *Liv.* Scalas integros muros transcendere. *Cæs.* vales difficillimas, to pass, cross. *Id.* in hostium naves. *Liv.* Cum Hasdrubal in Italiam transcendit. *Tacit.* Exercitu flumen transcendit, crosses. *Propert.* limen, h. e. domum ingredi. — Hence, figur. to pass or step over, make a transition. *Quintil.* ad leviora (in speaking). — Also, figur. to overstep, transgress, exceed, surpass, transcend. *Liv.* Transcendere ordinem ætatis, nature. *Lucret.* juris fines. *Senec.* aliquem ætate. *Id.* aliquem ingenio. *Sil.* facta tuorum.

**TRANSCĒNSŪS**, or **TRANSSCĒNSŪS** 3 (transcendo), us, m. a climbing over, mounting over. *Ammian.* scalarum.

**TRANSCĒNSŪS**, a, um, particip. from transcendo

**TRANSCĪDŌ** (trans & cædo), is, idi, 3 isum, a. 3. to cut through, cut to pieces, lacerate, mangle, κατακόρω. *Plaut.*

**TRANSCŌLŌ** (trans & colo, æ), as, a. 1. to pour or pour off through a strainer. *Octav.* *Horat.* (as quoted by Gesner, though he does not give the passage).

**TRANSCŌNTRA** (trans & cœtra), adv. on the opposite side. *Vitrus.*

**TRANSCRĪBŌ**, or **TRANSCĪBŌ** (trans & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to write out of one book or writing into another, transfer in writing, or transcribe, ἀνυγράφω. *Cic.* Testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum. — Hence, to write off, copy, transcribe. *Cic.* Alennis transcriptit tabulas publicas. *Gell.* aliquid ex libro. *Plin.* auctorem ad verbum. *Plin.* *Ep.* librum in exemplaria mille. — Also, to write down to another, enter to another's account; an item of debt for instance. *Liv.* 35, 7. nomina in socios. So, also, of an estate, house, &c. to alienate, make over, transfer, by a writing or instrument; at a sale for instance. *Pandect.* Ut eos fundos eodem pretio mulier viro transcriberet. Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Cuiquam spatium transcribere vite! h. e. to take from you a part of your life and transfer it to another. *Id.* In te (*Æacus*) transcribet veterum tormenta virorum, h. e. in te transferet. *Virg.* Tua transcribi scepra colonis, h. e. transferri, to be made over, transferred. *Quintil.* decl. Spiritus nostros transcribis, h. e. deliver to others what we need to support life. — Also, to write over to any place, h. e. enter him as belonging to a certain place, transfer, remove. *Virg.* matres urbi. *Val.* *Max.* Turmas equitum in funditorum alas transcripsit. *Figur.* *Senec.* Quum te in viros philosophia transcriperit, h. e. adopt, enrol. — ¶ Also, of painters, to copy. *Plin.*

**TRANSCRĪPTŪS** (transcribo), ōnis, f. an 3 excuse, pretext. *Quintil.* decl. 13, 11 (si lectio certa).

**TRANSCRĪPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from transcribo.

**TRANSCŪRRŌ** (trans & curro), is, curri or cūcurri, cursum, n. and a. 3. to run over or across, go or pass over to a place, μετατρέχω. *Plaut.* Cito transcurre curriculo ad nos. *Terent.* Ego hinc transcurro ad forum. *Liv.* Captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est. *Terent.* Transcurso in arcem opus est tibi, h. e. transcurrendum est. *Figur.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Ne temere videatur in (rem) dissimilem transcurrisse, h. e. to have run over (by the use of a trope). *Horat.* ad melius, h. e. ad meliorem victum transire, resort to better cheer. *Vellei.* Præcipiti cursu ad vitia transcursum (est), they ran headlong into vice. — Hence, to run or pass over, through or across, to pass, cross. *Virg.* Cœlum transcurrit nimbus. *Sueton.* Campaniam, run across, hasten through. *Lucret.* per spatium. *Colum.* Luna transcurrit radios solis. So, pass. *Ammian.* Euphrate navali ponte transcurro. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Transcurrere cursum suum, run through, finish quickly. Hence, with words, to run quickly or briefly through, to touch briefly upon, mention slightly or by the by, treat cursorily. *Senec.* Cestius timuit se in narrationem demittere, sed illam transcurrit. *Quintil.* Hæc omnia copiosius sunt executi, qui non ut partem operis transcurrerunt, sed proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt. Also, to run through, to read. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to run, pass or sail by. *Cæs.* Remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant. *Ovid.* Aper transcurrit præter oculos. *Val.* *Flacc.* Terræ transcurrere, to hasten over, for to sail by. So, pass. *Apul.* Transcurra portica. — Figur. to go by, pass away. *Plin.* *Ep.* Ætas transcurrit. — Also, to pass over (in silence). *Quintil.* Sciens transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones.

**TRANSCŪRSŪS** (transcurro), ōnis, f. u 3 passing over, lapse. *Cod. Just.* Transcurso decenniis.

**TRANSCŪRSŪS**, a, um, particip. from transcurro.

**TRANSCŪRSŪS** (transcurro), us, m. a 2 running over or through, flying through, μεταδρομή. *Senec.* Avibus maximis minimisque per aera transcursum est.

— ¶ Also, a running by, darting by, hastening by, speeding by. *Sueton.* Conternatus per nocturnum iter transcursum fulguris. — Hence, brevity, short exposition, relation, &c. *Vellei.* Quanto transcursum omnia dicenda sint. *Id.* Etiam in hoc transcursum, in this compend. So, also, *Plin.* In transcursum, in passing, by the way, cursorily, briefly.

**TRANSDANŪBIANŪS** (trans & Danubius), a, um, adj. beyond the Danube, Transdanubian. *Liv.* regio.

**TRANSDITŪS**, or **TRADITŪS**, a, um. See *Trado*.

**TRANSDŌDŌ**. See *Trado*.

**TRANSDŪCŌ**. See *Trado*.

**TRANSENNA**, æ, f. a word of doubtful meaning. It is interpreted thus. — ¶ A snare, sprig, for instance to catch birds with. *Plaut.* Nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, h. e. per transennam hic turdus procedit ad capiendum lumbricum. Hence, figur. *Id.* In ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt transennæ, ubi decipiuntur dolis. *Id.* Hominem in transennam doctis ducam dolis. — It may, however, mean, also, net. — ¶ Also, a lattice-window, grated window, lattice. *Sallust.* *fragm.* Sedenti [in] transenna demissum Victoriae simulacrum cum machinato strepitu, coronam capiti imponebat. *Cic.* Ut eam copiam, quam constructam uno in loco, quasi per transennam prætereuntes strictim asperimus, as through a lattice-window, h. e. only slightly. — ¶ Also, a rope. *Sallust.* *fragm.* (See above.)

**TRANSEŌ** (trans & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. and a. to go or pass over or beyond, to go or pass any whither, διαβαίω. *Terent.* Transito ad uxorem meam, ut conveniat hanc, go to my wife. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Varisidium ad te transire jussi, to call upon you. *Cæs.* Ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum

fines transirent, should pass over. Also, without the prep. *Plaut.* Per hortum amicam transibo meam. With an accusat, to go over, pass, cross. *Cic.* Euphratem. *Id.* mare. *Nepos.* Alpes cum exercitu transit. *Lucret.* campos pedibus. So, in pass. *Cæs.* Rhodanus transitur. *Liv.* Alpes transitæ. *Cæs.* De flumine transeundo. *Hirt.* Locus angustus esset transeundus. — Of deserters, to desert, go or pass over to the enemy. *Cæs.* Transit cohors ad eum. *Liv.* Nec transire aperte ausus. And of states, to go or pass over to another party or side. *Tacit.* *Agr.* 20. — Also, to pass from one rank, family, &c. to another. *Liv.* 4, 16. Minucium transisse a Patribus ad plebem. *Tacit.* *Lex.* qua in familiam Claudiam et nomen Neronis transiret, pass by adoption. So, also, of naturalization. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* — This verb is used also of inanimate things; thus, *Cæs.* Neque longius in Oceanum (Mosa) transit, passes, flows into. *Plin.* Odor transit in vestes. *Id.* Morbus transit in eum, is communicated to, passes over to, infects. With accus. *Virg.* Rota transit serpentem, passes over. — Also, figur. to go over, pass. *Liv.* in alicujus sententiam. *Hirt.* Senatus in alia omnia transit, voted in the negative. *Cael.* ad *Cic.* Transierant illuc, had voted for that. *Cic.* De narratione satis dictum videtur: deinceps ad partitionem transeamus, pass to, make a transition to. *Liv.* Transeatur ad aliam concionem. — Also, to pass over, pass, be transformed, be turned, receive or assume a certain state or quality. *Ovid.* in saxum. — *Plin.* Initio gustu dulcis, mox in amaritudinem transit, becomes bitter. *Id.* Oculi in mille colores transeunt. *Ovid.* Consumptis precibus violentam (Scylla) transit in iram, becomes furiously angry, falls into a violent passion. — Also, with an accus. to run over, touch slightly. *Cic.* Leviter transire unamquamque rem. — Also, to go over, overstep, transgress. *Cic.* modum. *Id.* fines verecundiæ. — Also, to stand out, outweather; or surmount. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 1. ea quæ prestant, et ea quæ impendant. Also, to despatch, expedite. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 2, 59. — Also, to excel, surpass. *Quintil.* Si non transierit, æquabit. *Lucan.* Pompeium transire parat. — Also, not to observe, not to heed, take no note of, hear not, let go by. *Quintil.* — Also, *Virg.* Transit equum cursum, springs or vaults nimbly upon her horse. — ¶ Also, to pass, pass through, go through, ride through, sail through, fly through. *Sallust.* per media castra. *Senec.* Res per gulam transituræ. And with accus. *Cic.* Domitii filius transiit Formias. *Nepos.* His in ignem ejectionis flammæ vim transiit. *Plin.* gulam. Hence, of meats and drinks which after digestion pass off through the body. *Varr.* Cibi, qui difficillime transeant, h. e. remain long in the stomach. *Plin.* Vinum tenue celerius per urinam transit, passes off. — Hence, to pass through, run or pierce through, transfix. *Sil.* ilia cornipedis cuspidem. — Also, to read through, peruse. *Gell.* libros cursim. — Also, to pass, spend. *Sallust.* vitam silentio. *Tacit.* aureum tribunatus quiete et otio. — ¶ Also, to go by, go over, pass away, pass off, pass. *Liv.* Pedites insignes donis transiere, passed by in parade, in a triumph. In particular, of time, and things in time. *Cic.* Dies legis transiit. *Quintil.* Transiit ætas quam cito! *Senec.* Quidquid irarum fuit, transierit. *Plin.* Sæpius transisse gloriam (inguentorum). With accus. *Plaut.* Omnes mensas transiit. — Hence, to pass by or pass over, with accus. *Cic.* Malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transire, pass over in silence. So, *Plin.* *Ep.* Neronem. *Quintil.* Transeo illos — Also, to pass over in reading, h. e. not to read, omit. *Cael.* ad *Cic.* Ex quatuor, quæ digna sunt, selige; multa transiit. — Hoc me transit, this escapes me, this I do not know; thus, *Stat.* Nil transit amantes. — ¶ Also, to pass by, pass over, of places which are passed by. *Val.* *Flacc.* Lemnos transit. *Id.* Trans-

it Halys. — ¶ Transeam, for transibo. Trebell. Poll.

TRANSERÖ, or TRANSEERÖ (trans & sero), is, erui, eritum, a. 3. to stick through, pass through. Cato. Per eum ramulum transerito. — ¶ Also, to engrave. Stat. Transertos ramos.

TRANSERTOS, a, um. 3 See Transero.

TRANSEUNTER (transeo), adv. in passing by the way, cursorily, briefly, ὑπερβατός. Ammian.

TRANSFERÖ (trans & fero), transfers, transtuli, translätum and trälätum, transferre, irreg. a. to carry or bring over from one place to another, transfer, bring, carry, or get to a place, transport, μεταφέρει. Plaut. Cadum hinc a me huc cum vino transferam. Cæs. Cæsar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, transferred, removed. Id. Se statim signa transläturos confirmant. Id. In Celtiberiam bellum transferre. Nepos. Ut summa imperii a Lacedæmonis transferretur ad Athenienses. Lucret. Despeculo in speculum transfertur imago. Cic. Ad se ex his (hostis) omnia ornamenta transtulit, transferred to his own house. Nepos. Pecunia omnis Athenas translata. Liv. castra trans Penum. Also, with an accus. of the thing over which something is carried, which depends upon trans. Hirt. Marcellus castra Bætiæ transfert, removes his camp beyond the Bætiæ. Catull. Transfer limen pedes. — Hence, to transfer, transplant, set out. Varr. semina e terra in terram. Colum. vitem de humido in aridum locum. Id. arbusculas. And generally, to transfer, put elsewhere. Quintil. Si quam partem permittes atque transferas. Horat. amores alio, turn his love elsewhere, love another. So, Propert. calores alio. Id. Sunt quoque translato gaudia servitio. Also, to ingraft. Varr. ex arbore in arborem. — Figur. to transfer or bring any whither. Nepos. Quibus ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, throw all the business (or blame) upon him. Cic. crimen in alios. Id. culpam in alios. — Also, to turn, direct, or apply any whither. Cic. Sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, h. e. convertamus. Liv. Nisi a portis nostris mœnibusque ad illorum urbem hunc belli terrorem transtulero. Cic. animum ad accūsandum. Quintil. vitium animi ad utilitatem, turn to advantage. Cic. to turn se ad artes componendas, betake himself entirely, turn his whole attention. Id. se in annum proximum, h. e. to sue for the praetorship the next year. — Also, to put off, defer. Cæl. ad Cic. causam in proximum annum. So, Id. se in annum proximum. (See above.) — Also, to adapt, accommodate, apply. Cic. Quod ab Ennio positum in una re, transferri in multas potest. Id. definitionem in aliam rem. Id. Hoc idem transfero in magistratus, I say the same in regard to the magistrates, &c. Also, to apply, make use of for some purpose. Plin. nomen in maledictum. — Also, to carry over, transcribe, copy. Cic. rationes in tabulas. Id. litteras liturasque de tabulis in libros. Id. Ut de tuo edicto totidem verbis transferrem in meum. Sueton. Translati versus, h. e. borrowed from others, written off. — Also, to carry over from one language into another, to translate, render, turn. Cic. Istum locum a Dicæarcho transtuli. Plin. volumina alicujus in linguam Latinam. Quintil. verbum ex Græco. Id. Aliquid ex Græco in Latinum. — Also, to carry over to a different connection, to use figuratively. Cic. Utemur verbis, aut iis; quæ propria sunt, aut iis, quæ transferuntur. Quintil. Verba translata; or, Cic. Verba translata, h. e. figurative words. — Translatum exordium, h. e. which is out of place, which is not well adapted to the subject in hand, which is not taken from the subject. Cic. — Also, to change, turn, transform. Ovid. aliquid in novam speciem. Quintil. litteram in litteram. Or, to change, exchange. Quintil. tempora (for instance, by using the present for the future).

— ¶ Also, to carry or bring by. Liv. coronas in triumpho.

TRANSFIGÖ (trans & figo), is, ixi, ixum,

a. 3. to run or thrust through, transfix, pierce, perforate, διατρέπω. Cæs. Transfigitur scutum Pulfioni. Liv. Ferrum pedes tres longum, ut cum armis transfigere corpus posset. Id. Fabium gladio per pectus. Id. consulem lancea. Cic. Transfixus hasta. Plin. Fungi junco transfixi, run through, threaded. — ¶ Also, to stick or thrust something through something. Virg. Hasta transfixa.

TRANSFIGURABILIS (transfiguro), e, 3 adj. that can be changed into another form, transfigurabile. Tertull. Angeli in carnem humanam transfigurabiles.

TRANSFIGURATIÖ (Id.), önis, f. 2 formation, transfiguration, change of shape, μεταμορφώσις. Plin.

TRANSFIGURATOR (Id.), öris, m. he 3 that transfigures, a transfigurer, transformer. Tertull.

TRANSFIGÜRÖ (trans & figuro), as, ävi, 2 ätum, a. 1. to change in form, transform, transfigure, μεταμορφώω. Sueton. Puerum in muliebrem naturam. Plin. Transfigurari in lupum. Pandect. ornamentum. Sueton. Aede in vestibulum transfigurata. — Also, generally, to change. Plin. Amygdalæ ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras. — Figur. to transfigure, &c. Senec. Intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari. Id. Nisi in ea, quæ didicit, animus ejus transfiguratus est.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um, particip. from transfigo.

TRANSFLÖÖ (trans & fluo), is, uxi, uxum, n. 3. to flow through or out, run out, μεταφέω. Plin. Sanguinem multis non transfluere transfossis, does not flow from. Id. Si vas fiat e ligno edera, vina transfluere, soaks through. — Figur. to flow away, run away. Claudian. Transfluxere dies.

TRANSFÖDIÖ (trans & fodio), is, ödi, ossum, a. 3. to run or thrust through, pierce through, transfix, διοπτρω, διατρέπω. Cæs. Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiébantur. Liv. Deinde fugientis latus transfodisse. Plin. Cochlea acii transfossa.

TRANSFORMATIÖ (transformo), önis, f. 3 a change of form, transformation, μεταμορφώσις. Augustin.

TRANSFORMIS (trans & forma), e, adj. 3 changeable in form, that changes form or shape. Ovid.

TRANSFORMÖ (trans & formo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to change in form, transform, metamorphose, turn, μεταμορφώω. Virg. Alecto in vultus sese transformat aniles. Ovid. gemmas in ignes (for stellas). Quintil. (Animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur.

TRANSFÖRÖ (trans & foro), as, a. 1. to 2 pierce or run through, perforate, transfix, διαρρηπάω. Senec.

TRANSFÖSSUS, a, um, particip. from transfodio.

TRANSFRETANÖS (trans & fretum), a, 3 um, adj. beyond the sea, transmarine. Tertull.

TRANSFRETATIÖ (transfretö), önis, f. a 3 sailing over a strait, passage over the sea. Gell.

TRANSFRETÖ (trans & fretum), as, ävi, 2 ätum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to sail across a strait, pass over the sea, διαπορεύω. Sueton. Brundisium consul Pompeius que confugerant, quamprimum transfretaturi. Ammian. Ne quis transfretare auderet Ægyptum. — II. TRANS. to transport over, ferry over. Ammian. Transfretabant navibus ratibusque. Hence, Tertull. conversationem vitæ sine gubernaculo rationis, h. e. to live.

TRANSFÖGX (transfigio), æ, m. a deserter, runaway, one who flies or runs over from one to another, ἀποστράτης, ἀδόμολος. Liv. Illa pastorum convenarum que plebs transfuga ex suis populis (of the first inhabitants of Rome). — Especially, one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter. Cic. Non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere. Tacit. Proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt. — Hence, Lucan. Transfuga mundi (of one who leaves the Roman empire, and goes over to its enemies). Pandect. metalli, who has fled from a

mine. Martial. Ne fias transfuga, vide h. e. faithless, untrue. Plin. Paucissimi Quiritium medicinam autigere, et ipsi statim ad Græcos transfugæ, sc. quia Græce, non Latine de ea scripsere. — ¶ Transfuga is he who goes over from one party to the other, to his own dishonor, and is nearly synonymous with Desertor, one who deserts his colors, and so breaks his oath: Perfuga, one who comes over to the enemy, in order to serve under his banner. (At least, transfuga and perfuga are thus distinguished by the ancients, that the former is commonly used by those from whom a man has deserted, the latter by those to whom he has deserted; see Cic. Divin. 1, 44. Tacit. Germ. 12. Liv. 27, 23. Sallust. Cat. 57; but on the other hand, see Sallust. Jug. 54: Profugus, any fugitive, who wanders about unsteadily.

TRANSFUGIÖ (trans & fugio), is, ügi, ügitum, n. 3. to fly over, go over, desert, to the enemy, διαφεύγω. Auct. B. Hisp. C. Fundanius ex castris adversariorum ad nos transfugit. Liv. Multi ad Romanos transfugerunt. — Figur. Cic. Ab afflictâ amicitia transfugere, atque ad florentem devolare, to desert it, leave it in the lurch. Plaut. Illius aures, atque opinio transfugere ad nos, h. e. are for us, are on our side.

TRANSFUGIÖM (transfugio), ii, n. a 1 passing over to the enemy, desertion, ἀποστρασις, ἀπομολία. Liv. and Tacit. (in plur. of several). — Figur. Prudent. Numina transfugio meruere sacrari, h. e. qui alienigenæ cum essent, Romanos transmigravere, ut ibi colerentur.

TRANSFÖLGÖÖ (trans & fulgeo), es, n. 2. 2. to shine or gleam through. Plin.

TRANSFÖMÖ (trans & fumo), as, n. 1. 3 to smoke through, steam through. Stat.

TRANSFÖNCTÖRIÖS (trans & fungor), 3 a, um, adj. done slackly and carelessly, remiss, negligent. Tertull.

TRANSFÖNDÖ (trans & fundo), is, ädi, üsum, a. 3. to pour out of one vessel into another, to pour into something, pour off, μεταφέω. Colum. aquam in alia vasa. Cels. Sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, pours itself, discharges itself. Plin. Arena liquata in alias fornaces transfunditur. Id. Asteria inclusam lucem quandam continet, ac transfundit cum inclinatione, transmits. Lucan. aliquid in urnam, sc. for burial. — Figur. to transfuse, transfer. Cic. Omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc, atque in hanc transfudisse. Tacit. Non in effigies mutas divinum spiritum transfusum Curt. Eorum mores in Macedonas transfundo.

TRANSFÖSIÖ (transfundo), önis, f. a pouring over from one into another, pouring into something, transfusion, μεταγγισμός. Cels. Ut vera sit illa transfusio, sc. sanguinis in arterias. — Figur. a transferring. Pandect. prioris debiti in aliam obligationem.

TRANSFÖSÖS, a, um, particip. from transfundo.

TRANSGERÖ (trans & gero), is, a. 3. to carry over from one place to another, transport, transfer. Plin. Picæ ova transgerunt alio.

TRANSGLÖTIÖ (trans & glutio), is, a. 4. 3 to swallow down. Veget.

TRANSGRÖDIÖR (trans & gradior), öris, gressus sum, dep. 3. to go or pass over, pass or cross any whither, υπερβαίνω. Liv. Galli in Italian transgressi. Id. Consul per invios montes cum exercitu transgressus. Plin. Sol transgressus in Virginem (the sign Virgo). Id. Transgressus ad solis occasum, h. e. ad regiones occidentales. Liv. In Corsicam transgressus. Tacit. Media æstate transgressus, having crossed over (into Britain). Tacit. Transgredior ad vos. Eutrop. ad Africam, h. e. in Africam. — With accus. of the thing crossed. Cic. Taurum. Cæs. flumen. Auct. B. Afr. convallein. Tacit. colonias, pass through. Also, with ablat. Tacit. Gens Rheno transgressa. — ¶ Figur. to go over, pass, proceed. Tacit. Transgredi in partes alicujus, to go over to, embrace. Vellei. Augustus transgressus ad deos. Tacit. Paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta

**transgrediebantur.** *Val. Max.* Transgrediamur ad egregium humani animi deflexum, *let us pass on.* — Also, with *accus.* *Val. Max.* Annuum nonagesimum transgressa, *over ninety years old.* *Plin.* mensuram, *h. e. excedere.* Also, *to go over, make mention of, adduce.* *Val. Max.* Constantis amicitiae exempla sine ulla ejus mentione transgressus. Also, *to go beyond, surpass, exceed.* *Plin.* Cæsar solus Marcellum transgressus, *se. in the number of his pitched battles.* Also, *to pass over, omit.* *Vellei.* mentionem hujus viri. — ¶ *Transgressus* is also used *passively*; thus, *Liv.* Transgresso Apennino. — The particip. *transgrediendus* occurs. *Auct. B. Afr.* Quæ (loca) erant transgredienda.

**TRANSGRESSIÖ** (transgredior), ðnis, f. a going over, passing over, passage, διάβασις. *Cic.* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum. — Hence, *sc. legis, a transgression of the law.* *Augustin.* — Also, a transgression of the usual order of words, transposition, hyperbaton, ὑπερβατον. *Cic.* verborum. *Auct. ad Her.* (without verborum). — Also, a passing in speaking from one thing to another. *Quintil.*

**TRANSGRESSIVÄ** (Id.), verba, *h. e. 3 which do not follow the ordinary conjugation.* *Diomed.*

**TRANSGRESSÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. a transgressor. *Arnob.* Se de audacibus et transgressoribus vindicare. *Tertull.* Transgressor legis.

**TRANSGRESSÖS**, a, um. See *Transgredior.*

**TRANSGRESSÖS** (transgredior), us, m. 2 a crossing over, passing over, passage, διάβασις. *Sallust. fragm.* Æstu secundo, vitare prælium in transgressu conatus est. *Tacit.* In transgressu amnis.

**TRANSJACIÖ** (trans & jacio), is, a. 3. for *Trajicio.* *Solin.*

**TRANSJECTIO**, } See *Trajectio*,  
**TRANSJECTUS**, &c. } &c.

**TRANSIGÖ** (trans & ago), is, ægi, actum, a. 3. to drive right through, thrust or run through; with an *accus.* either of the weapon, or of the person or thing pierced. — Of the weapon. *Sil.* Per pectora transigit ense. *Scæv.* Ferrum per ambos transactum artus. — Of the person or thing run through, to pierce or run through, transfix, διαπείρω. *Phædr.* pectus gladio. *Tacit.* se ipsum gladio. *Val. Flacc.* Cæbas lævum per luminis orbem transigitur. — ¶ Also, to lead, pass, spend. *Sallust.* Multi mortales vitain sicut peregrinantes transigere. *Sueton.* Adolescentiam omnem per hæc fere transegit. — Hence, *Transactus*, a, um, for *elapsus.* *Nepos.* Annium mihi temporis des, quo transacto, &c. *having elapsed.* — ¶ Also, to dispose of, sell. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, to finish, bring to an end or completion, expedite, despatch, accomplish, conclude, διατελεῖν, διαπράττειν. *Cic.* Peto a te, ut negotium conficiendum cures, ipse suscipias, transigas. *Sallust.* Reliqua cum Bestia et Scauro secreta transigit. *Cic.* Quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur, *are done, are despatched.* *Sueton.* Philippense bellum duplici prælio transigit. *Plaut.* Transigere fabulam, to finish the comedy. Also, with *cum.* *Tacit.* Agric. 34. Transigite cum expeditionibus, *make an end with, finish.* Also, the particip. *Transactus*, a, um. *Cic.* Transactis meis partibus, ad Antonium audiendum venistis. *Id.* Jam rebus transactis. — Hence, to bring to a close by a composition, conclude or settle, make an agreement or compact, adjust, agree. *Terent.* Postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, *let them settle the matter between themselves as they please.* *Cic.* Qui cum reo transigat, post cum accusatore decidat. *Id.* Transigunt (id) HS ducentis millibus. *Id.* Cum privatis non poterat transigi minor pecunia. *Liv.* Transacta re. Hence, *Transactum*, an agreement, composition. *Pandect.* To this may be referred, in a figur. sense, the construction with *cum.* See above.

**TRANSJACIÖ**. See *Trajicio.*

**TRANSJECIÖ**. See *Trajicio.*

**TRANSJECIÖ**. See *Trajicio.*

**TRANSJECIÖ**. See *Trajicio.*

**TRANSILIÖ**, or **TRANSILIÖ** (trans & salio), is, lvi and lvi, or lvi, (ultum), n. and a. 4. to leap, bound, or spring over, ὑπερβαλλομαι, μεταπηδῶ. *Liv.* ex humilioribus in altiore navem. Also, with *accus.* of the thing leaped over. *Liv.* Remum novos transiluisse muros. *Ovid.* Transilui positas ter in ordine flammæ. *Flor.* Rex quaternos equos transilire solitus, *h. e. from one to another.* — Hence, *to come or run quickly over, fly over.* *Auct. B. Hisp.* ad nos. — ¶ Hence, figur. to go, run, or pass over; especially, with eagerness or haste, to leap over, fly, speed. *Flor.* per Thraciam, speed through, travel rapidly through. *Liv.* ab illo consilio ad aliud. *Plin.* ad ornamenta ea, *h. e. accedere, consequi ea.* *Id.* Onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramanæ, *h. e. nomen onychis transit ad gemmam significandam.* *Horat.* Non tangenda rates transilunt vada, *leap across in defiance, shoot across.* — ¶ Also, to leap over, figur.; *h. e. skip over, pass over, omit, pass by.* *Cic.* Transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere. *Id.* Ne ex multis rebus gestis M. Antonii unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio. *Ovid.* Proxima pars vite transilienda meæ, *passed over in silence.* — ¶ Also, to overleap, overstep, transgress. *Cic.* lineas. *Horat.* munera modici liberi, *overleap, indulge in to excess, implying wantonness and recklessness.*

**TRANSILIS** (transeo, or transilio), e, adj. 2 springing or passing over. *Plin.* palmes, *h. e. which is so long that it can pass to the next tree, and so become a tradux.* *Plin.*

**TRANSITIÖ** (transeo), ðnis, f. a going over, passing over, passage, διάβασις. *Vitruv.* Donicum Sol de eo trigono in aliud signum transitionem fecerit. *Cic.* Transitiones ad plebem, *h. e. a patricio ordine ad plebeum.* — Hence, a going over to the enemy, desertion. *Liv.* Sed transitio sociorum, fuga ut tutior mora videretur, effecit. *Id.* Itaque transitiones ad hostem fiebant. — Also, the passing of a malady from one person to another, infection. *Ovid.* Multaque corporibus transitione nocent. — Also, in speech, a transition to something else. *Auct. ad Her.* — Also, a passing over, *h. e. the change of a noun or verb by declension and conjugation.* *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a passing over, passing by. *Cic.* N. D. 1, 18. Natura deorum cernitur imaginibus, similitudine et transitione perceptis, *h. e. the passing over or constant afflux of atoms.* So, also, *Id.* *Ibid.* 39. Transitio visionum. — ¶ Also, a passage. *Cic.* Transitiones pervia.

**TRANSITIVÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. in 3 grammar, passing over to some other person, transitive; of verbs or nouns. *Priscian.*

**TRANSITÖ** (frequentat. from transeo), 1 as, to go through, pass through. *Cic.* Att. 5, 21. (which seems to be the only instance.)

**TRANSITÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. a passer over 3 or by, a passenger. *Ammian.*

**TRANSITÖRIE** (transitorius), adv. in 3 passing, corsorily, by the way. *Hieronym.*

**TRANSITÖRIÖS** (transitor), a, um, adj. 2 that one may pass through or over, passable, previous. *Sueton.* Donum primo transitoriam nominavit, *sc. as affording a passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline hill.* *Lamprid.* forum.

**TRANSITÖS** (transeo), us, m. a passing or going over from one place to another, a passage, crossing, of a ditch, a river, &c. *μετάβασις.* *Cic.* fossæ. *Hirt.* Flamine impeditum transitum videbat. *Cæs.* Flumen difficili transitu. *Plin.* Inde in montes octo dierum transitus. *Liv.* Dare transitum Pæno per agros. *Tacit.* Cæpta in transitu urbs Ninos, *as he passed along, on his passage.* *Id.* Transitus Alpium parans. *Liv.* Transitus claudere. Figur. *Quintil.* a pueritia in adolescentiam. — Hence, a going over to the enemy, defection. *Tacit.* Facili transitu ad validiores. — Also, in painting, a passage or transition from shade to light, from one color to another. *Ovid.* Transitus ipse lumina fallit,

*sc. colorum.* *Plin.* coloris — in speech, passage or transition from one particular to another. *Quintil.* Also, *Id.* versuum, from one line to another (in reading). — Also, a passing over, *h. e. change, transformation.* *Plin.* in alias figuras. So, also, of the notes in music. *Quintil.* Also, the change of verbs and nouns, according to their personal endings and cases, *h. e. conjugation and declension, inflection.* *Varr.* — Also, passage into another family. *Gell.* in alienam familiam. — ¶ Also, a passing through, passage. *Liv.* per urbes. *Ovid.* Datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures. — ¶ Also, the place to pass over or through, passage. *Liv.* Transitus insidere. *Plin.* spiritus, *h. e. the windpipe.* — ¶ Also, a passing by or over. *Cic.* Tempestatis. *Tacit.* In transitu capta urbs, *in passing, as he passed.* (See above.) — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* Quæ leviter in transitu attingerem, *in passing, by the way.*

**TRANSITÖS**, a, um, particip. from transeo.

**TRANSJÖGÖ** (trans & jugo), as, avi, 2 atum, a. 1. *Mela.* Athos mons a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est; *h. e. subjugated, subducd, as it were; or, ultra jugum transitus, crossed over.* (Others read *transnavigatus.*)

**TRANSJÖNGÖ** (trans & jugo), is, xi, 3 atum, a. 3. to remove and tackle in elsewhere; as, for instance, to put a mule in the traces, which had been used to lead, &c. *Pandect.*

**TRANSLAPSÖS** (trans & labor), a, um, 3 particip. gliding or flying by. *Claudian.* Padum.

**TRANSLATICIE**, } See *Translatiæ*,  
**TRANSLATICIUS**, } &c.

**TRANSLATIÖ**, or **TRALATIÖ** (transfero), ðnis, f. a transferring or removing from one to another, μεταφορά. *Sueton.* Translatio domicili. *Cic.* Translatio pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos. — Also, the transferring of plants, transplantation. *Colum.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, engraving. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a declining, turning off. — Of a judge, an accuser, a place, &c.; otherwise called *exceptio*; *exception, demurrer.* *Cic.* *Inv.* 1, 8. — Of a crime or accusation. *Cic.* Non in suum alicui ad translationem criminis commodare. — ¶ Also, a trope, metaphor, μεταφορά. *Cic.* *verecunda.* — ¶ Also, a translation, version. *Quintil.* Hæc (convinctio) ex *convictio* magis propria translatio videtur. — ¶ Also, change, exchange. *Quintil.* temporum. — ¶ Also, for the figure *metathesis*, which transposes letters. *Diomed.*

**TRANSLATIÖ**, or **TRALATIÖ**, or **-CIÖ** (translatitius), adv. slightly, negligently, remissly. *Pandect.*

**TRANSLATIÖS**, or **TRALATIÖS**, or **-CIÖS** (translatus, tralatus), a, um, adj. that is transferred or passed over from one to another. — ¶ Hence, handed down by custom, customary, usual. *Cic.* edictum, *h. e. the usual or customary edict of the governors of provinces, which each governor found in his province, and for the most part retained, except that he sometimes made a few additions thereto.* Also, *Id.* Alterum caput (*sc. rogationis Tribunorum plebis*) est tralatitium de impunitate. — ¶ Hence, generally, common, ordinary, usual, every-day. *Sueton.* Efferre aliquem raptim translatitio funere. *Id.* Non transilitiæ, et breves, sed maximæ plurimæque postulationes. *Gell.* Verba hercle non translatiæ, sed cujusdam nativæ dulcedinis. *Cic.* Hoc vero tralatitium est, *is usual*; or also stands in the edictum tralatitium. *Cel.* ad *Cic.* Nosti enim hæc tralatitia, *usual course or routine of things.* — It may sometimes be, common, not remarkable, nothing strange.

**TRANSLATIÖS** (transfero), a, um, adj. turning off, declining, demurring. *Cic.* constitutio.

**TRANSLATÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. one who transfers; hence *Verres* is called by *Cic.* *Translator quæsturæ* (for pecuniæ publicæ, the quæstor's chest), because, when he was quæstor, he embezzled the public money which he had taken from the treasury in the name of the consu.



**FRANSTIBERINUS** (trans & Tiberinus), a, um, adj. that is beyond the Tiber, that belongs to the other side of the Tiber. *Marshall*.

**FRANSTYGRITANUS** (trans & Tigritanus), a, um, adj. situated beyond the Tigris, that belongs to the other side of the Tigris. *Amman*.

**FRANSTILLUM** (dimin. of transtrum), 2i, n. a small cross-beam. *Vitruv*.

**FRANSTYNEOS** (trans & teneo), es, n. 2. 3 to reach across or through. *Plaut*. Nimis beat, quod conneatus transtinet trans parietem, h. e. conneatus seu transitus trans parietem patet: paries nobis pervius est.

**FRANSTRUM** (transeo, as if transstrum; others differently), i, n. sc. lignum, a cross-beam used in building. *Vitruv*. — Also, generally, any cross-beam, a piece of wood that lies across. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, Transtrum, sc. scamnum, properly, a cross-bench; hence, a bench or seat, for rowers in a vessel, ζυγὸς ἀκάφης, καραζύγαμα πλοίων. *Pers*. Ad transtrum navis. The *plar*. is more frequent. *Cæs*. and *Virg*.

**FRANSVARICUS** (trans & varico), as, 3 a. 1. to straddle, part the legs wide. *Veget*.

**FRANSVECTIO**, and **TRAVECTIO** (transveho), ónis, f. a passing over or across. *Plin*. *Paneg*. saxorum. *Cic*. Acherontis, over the Acheron. — ¶ Also, a passing or riding by or past. Hence, Transvectio equitum, a riding by of the knights it was a solemn procession of the Roman knights, when, on every fifteenth of July, they rode in procession to the capitol: especially, a grand and solemn procession every fifth year, when they rode by the censor, and received his decision respecting their conduct, and were in a manner reviewed. *Sueton*.

**FRANSVECTUS**, particip. from transveho.

**FRANSVEHUS** (trans & veho), and **TRAVEHUS**, is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to carry from one place to another, or to carry, convey or bring over to a place, transport, διακομιζω. *Cæs*. Nuntios ad eum mittit, quid militum transvexisset. *Liv*. Ut jam Hispanos omnes infanti transvexerit utres. *Id*. naves plaustris. *Senec*. Non puppis umbras furva transvexit meas. *Sil*. Et medio abruptus fuitabat in amne solutis pons unctis, qui Dardanium transvexerat agmen. *Id*. Flumineam textit, qua transvehat agmina, classem. *Sueton*. Neque exercitum in Britanniam transvexit, nisi, &c. *Plin*. Magnitudo navium plaustris transvehi prohibet. *Id*. Bosphorus Thracius, qua Darius copias ponte transvexit. *Plin*. Navem Argo humeris tractant Alpes (accus. depending upon trans), diligentiores tradunt. *Pandect*. Qui corpus defuncti in itinere per vicus aut oppidum transvexerunt. — Hence, Transvehor, éris, vectus sum, as a *depon*. often signifies, to travel or sail over. *Sallust*. Persæ navibus in Africam transvecti. *Liv*. cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus. Also, with the *accus*. of that over which one sails or rides. *Cic*. (in poetry) Nam nemo hæc unquam est transvectus carula cursu. — Also, to swim over. *Varr*. flumen. — Also, to ride over or to a place. *Tacit*. — Also, to fly over or to a place. *Claudian*. Transvehitur Tuscos, Apenninas volatu stringitur. — ¶ Also, Transvelo, to carry, bring, convey over or by, as in a triumphal procession. *Liv*. arma carpentis. *Flor*. Primus dies pecunias transvehit. — Hence, Transvehor (as a *depon*), to ride or pass by in solemn review. *Liv*. Equites transvehuntur, sc. in the public review. (See *Transvectio*.) — Hence, to go or pass by, pass away, of time. *Tacit*. Transvecium est tempus. — ¶ Also, Transvelo, to conduct, lead, or carry through. *Pandect*. corpus defuncti per vicos. Hence, to transfr. *Cels*. 7, 7, 8. Acus partem palpebræ transvehat (where others read more correctly transuat).

**FRANSVENNA** (transvenio), æ, m. one that comes from another place or country, a stranger, sojourner. *Tertull*.

**FRANSVENIUS** (trans & venio), is, n. 3.

to come from or over. *Tertull*. Anima inde (h. e. a Deo) transvenit.

**FRANSVERBERUS** (trans & verbero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to strike or beat through, pierce, transfr, διαλαβω. *Cic*. Aul præclara bestia venabulo transverberatur. *Virg*. Cujus apertum adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus. *Id*. Hasta volans clypei transverberat era. *Apul*. Aves aera volitando transverberant, fly through. *Liv*. Transverberatis scutis. — *Tucit*. Transverberatus in utrumque latus (where, probably, in ought to be omitted).

**FRANSVERSARIUS** (transversus), a, 2 um, adj. placed athwart or across, transversal, ἐπικάρσιος. *Cæs*. ligna, cross-beams. Also, as a subst. *Vitruv*. Transversaria, cross-pieces, cross-beams.

**FRANSVERSÆ** (transversus), adv. across, 2 crosswise, athwart, transversely, obliquely, ἐγκάρσιος. *Vitruv*.

**FRANSVERSIM** (Id.), adv. same as 3 Transverse. *Tertull*.

**FRANSVERSUS**, or **FRANSVORSUS**, a, um, particip. from transverto. — ¶ Adj. that is or lies across, athwart, overthwart, crosswise, transverse, traverse, oblique, πλῆγιος, ἐπικάρσιος. *Cæs*. fossa. *Cic*. via, a cross-street, cross-way; so, *Liv*. limes; and, *Id*. trames. *Cic*. Transverso foro ambulare, across the forum. *Horat*. Versibus incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum. *Colum*. In arando maxime est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur. *Plin*. Mugiles tam præcipua velocitatis, ut transversa navigia interim superjacent. *Id*. Digitus transversus, a finger's breadth. Hence, *Cic*. Non licet transversum digitum discedere. So, also, unguis, for digitus, as, *Cic*. A recta conscientia transversum, unguem non oportet discedere, h. e. not a finger's breadth; not in the least. *Figur*. *Cic*. Incurrit transversa fortuna, in the way, h. e. thwarting, unfavorable, adverse, stopping his course. Hence, *Senec*. Transversum agere aliquem, to turn him from the right way; to lead aside or astray. So, also, in reading or writing, to divert from the subject. *Plin*.

— Hence, as a subst. Transversum, i, n. a cross or transverse situation or direction. *Plin*. In transversum, across, transversely. *Id*. Per transversum, across, transversely; and, Ex transverso, across, transversely; as, *Plaut*. Ex transverso, quasi cancer, cedit, sideways. Also, figur. Ex transverso, unexpectedly, contrary to opinion. *Petron*; so, De transverso, contrary to expectation; as, *Cic*. Ecce autem de transverso Cæsar rogat. — Also, adverbially, Transversum, and Transversa, obliquely, sidewise, askant. *Cato* ap. *Gell*. Transversum trudere a recte consulendo, to withdraw. *Virg*. Transversa tuentibus hircis, looking askant. *Val*. *Flacc*. Aliquem transversa tueri, to look askant at. *Virg*. Mutati venti transversa fremunt, from the side, sidewise.

**FRANSVERTUS**, or **FRANSVORTUS** (trans & verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn from one place to another; to turn to a place. *Jul*. *Firmic*. consilia hac atque varia cogitatione. Hence, *Apul*. defensionem in accusationem, to change. — ¶ Also, to turn away, avert. *Arnob*. Inhonestus famas adjungitis diis vestris, si eos aliter negatis præstare quæ bona sunt, atque iniuria transvertere, nisi prius empti capellarium fuerint atque ovium sanguine. *Tertull*. Qua licentia, Valentine, fortes meos transvertis? — ¶ See, also, Transversus, a, um.

**FRANSVIUS**, or **FRANVIUS**, as, same as *Transveo*. *Lucr*.

**FRANSVULTUS**. See *Transvulto*.

**FRANVSUMUS**. See *Transsumo*.

**FRANVSUMPTIVUS**. See *Transsumo*.

**FRANVSUMPTIVUS**. See *Transsumo*.

**FRANSVOLITUS** (trans & volito), as, n. 3

1. to fly over; to fly through. *Lucret*. Inter septa meant voces, et claustra domorum transvolitant.

**FRANSVOLUS** (trans & volo), and **FRANVÖLUS**, as, avi, atum, a. 1. to fly over, beyond, or to the other side, διαπέραται.

*Plin*. Perdices non transvolant Bœotia fines in Attica. *Id*. Grues Pontum transvolatura. *Senec*. Vultur relicto transvolet Tityo ferus. *Plin*. Delphini tanta vi exsiliunt, ut plerumque vela navium transvolent. — Hence, figur. to fly over, h. e. to come over quickly, ride, sail, &c. over, pass over. *Asin*. *Poll*. in *Cic*. *Ep*. Alpes transvolare. *Liv*. Eques se ad equos recipit: transvolat inde in partem alteram, suis victoriæ nuntius. *Auct*. ad *Herenn*. Alexandro si vita longior data esset, Oceanum manus Macedonum transvolasset, h. e. transcendisset. *Horat*. Transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat, h. e. præterit, negligit, passes over, slights, neglects. — ¶ Also, figur. to fly through, pass quickly through. *Lucret*. Transvolat ignis. *Plin*. Cogitatio animum subito travolans, h. e. veniens in animum, or præteriens animum. — ¶ Also, to fly past or by. *Horat*. Hence, figur. to go, run, &c. past or by quickly. *Plin*. Nilus insulas transvolat.

**FRANSVÖLVUS** (trans & volvo), is, a. 3. 3 to unroll. *Figur*. *Prudent*. Donec rotata annalium transvolventur millia.

**FRANSVÖRUS** (trans & voro), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to gulp down, devour. *Arnob*. — Figur. to devour, consume. *Apul*. opes.

**FRANSVÖTUS**. See *Transvoto*.

**FRANVPETUM** (from τράπεω, to tread grapes, which is from τρέπω, to turn), i, n. and **FRANVPETUS**, i, m. and **FRANVPES**, étis, m. an olive-press, oil-press. *Cato*, *Varr*, *Virg*. and *Plin*.

**FRANVPZITX** (τραπέζιτης), æ, m. a bank-er, money-changer. *Plaut*.

**FRANVPZOPHÖRUS** (τραπέζοφόρος, -ov), on, adj. supporting a table. Hence, subst. Trapezophoron, i, n. any thing that supports a table, h. e. a foot or pillar of a table; for this purpose, the ancients often used statues. *Cic*. Trapezophoron (accus.). *Pandect*. Trapezophora (plur.), h. e. table-supporters, statues to support a table.

**FRANVPZUS** (τραπέζους), untis, f. a city in Pontus. *Tacit*.

**FRANVSIMENUS**, or **FRANVSIMENUS**, a, um, adj. for example, *Cic*. and *Liv*. Lacus Trasimenus, or, absol. *Liv*. Trasimenus, sc. lacus, the Trasimenian lake, or lake Trasimenus, now Lago di Perugia, lake Perugia, a lake in Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans. — Hence, Trasimenus, a, um, adj. belonging to this lake. *Ovid*. litora, the banks of this lake. *Sil*. vada. — Hence, also, Trasimenicus, a, um, adj. Trasimenian. *Sidon*. strages, h. e. the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

**FRANVHÖ**, &c. See *Transveho*, &c.

**FRANVIVUS**, as, n. 1. See *Transvio*.

**FRANVLIZI** (τραυλίξει), leviter balbutit; a Greek word from τραυλός, balbus, blæsus. *Lucret*. Balba loqui non quit, tranlizis: muta pudens est, she lisps.

**FRANVÖLUS**. See *Transvolvo*.

**FRANVBACITER** (trebax), adv. cunningly, 3 slyly, shrewdly. *Sidon*. Malui factum confiteri simpliciter, quam trebaciter diffiteri.

**FRANVBACIUS TESTA**, a lawyer and friend of Cicero. *Cic*. and *Horat*.

**FRANVBAX** (perhaps from τριβακός, multo exercitatus et tritus), adj. perhaps, having experience, skilled in the ways of the world: hence, cunning, crafty, shrewd, sly. *Sidon*. Colligit se trebacissimus senex.

**FRANVBELLIANUS** (Trebellianus), a, um, adj. pertaining to, named after, or proceeding from Trebellius, Trebellian. *Pandect*. Trebellianum senatusconsultum, h. e. so called because passed in the consulship of Trebellius.

**FRANVBELLICUS**, a, um, adj. Trebellian. *Plin*. vinum, h. e. probably so named from a place in Campania.

**FRANVBELLIUS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. Trebellian. — As a subst. Trebellius, the name of a man. Trebellia, the name of a woman.

**FRANVBIA**, æ, f. a town in Umbria, now Trevi. *Arnob*. — Hence, Trebianus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Trebia. *Arnob*. Trebiantii dii. *Sueton*. Trebiani, the inhabitants of Trebia. — Hence, also, Trebias, ætis, adj. of or belonging to Tre-

bia. *Plin.* Trebates, the inhabitants of Trebia. — ¶ Also, Trebia, *æ*, *m.* a river of Gallia Cispadana, emptying into the Po, not far from Placentia (now Piacenza), where Hannibal defeated the Romans. *Liv.*  
**TREBŪLĀ**, *æ*, *f.* the name of three towns in Italy. One belonging to the Sabines, Trebula Mutusca. *Jul. Obseq.*; or, simply, Mutusca. *Virg.* Also, another belonging to the Sabines, Trebula Suffena. *Plin.* And, the third in Campania. *Liv.* — Hence, Trebulanus, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to Trebula. *Cic. ager*, (probably) Sabine. *Martial.* caseus. *Liv.* Trebulani, the inhabitants (probably Sabine). *Cic.* Trebulanum, *sc. rus* or *prædium*, an estate (probably) in Campania.  
**TRECENĀRIŪS** (trecenti), *a*, *um*, adj. containing three hundred, of three hundred. *Varr.* In agro Faventino trecentariæ appellatur vitæ, quod jugerum trecentas amphoras reddat, *h. e.* culeos quinquedecim, quos paulo supra proposuerat: hi autem amphoras faciunt trecentas. (*Al. leg. tricenariæ.*)  
**TRECĒNI** (tres & centum), *æ*, *a*, adj. three hundred to each, three hundred, distributively. *Liv.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, three hundred, not distributively. *Plin.*  
**TRECĒNTĒNI** (*id.*), *æ*, *a*, adj. three hundred to each; or, simply, three hundred, *τριακόσιοι*. *Colum.*  
**TRECĒNTĒSIMŪS** (trecenti), *a*, *um*, adj. the three hundredth, *τριακόσιος*. *Liv.* Anno trecentesimo decimo, *quam*, & *c.*  
**TRECĒNTI** (tres & centum), *æ*, *a*, adj. three hundred, *τριακόσιοι*. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, & *c.*  
**TRECĒNTIES** (trecenti), *adv.* three hundred times, *τριακοστάκις*. *Catull.*  
**TRECĒNTUM**, for Trecenti, *æ*, *a*, or, for Tercentum. *Pandect.*  
**TRECHĒDIPNUM** (*τραχέδιπνος*, *-ov*), *3* hastening to a feast), *i*, *n.* *sc.* vestimentum, a running-garment, such as parasites threw on, that they might the more speedily come to the distribution of the meats and the sportula. *Juvenal.*  
**TREDECIES** (tredecim), *adverb.* thirteen times. *Cic.* Tredecies sestertium (*neut.*), thirteen hundred thousand sestertii.  
**TREDECIM** (tres & deceni), *adj.* thirteen, *τριακάδεκα*. *Liv.*  
**TREGĒMINI**, for Trigemini. *Pandect.*  
**TREIS**, or **TRIS**, three. See Tres.  
**TREMBŪNDŪS** (tremo), *a*, *um*, adj. trembling much, quivering, quaking, quivering, *περίτρομος*. *Cic.* Si postem tremebunda manu tenuit. *Ovid.* Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum membra solum. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Leniter tremebunda voce. *Sil. cornus* tremebunda, *h. e.* hasta tremens. *Sil.* Tremebunda tela. *Colum.* (*de cucumere*) Candidus, effete tremebundior ubere porcæ, *h. e.* mobilior, or mollior.  
**TREMFĀCIŪS** (tremo & facio), *ācis*, *ēci*, *3* actum, *a. 3.* to make to tremble or quake with fear, terrify, *κτασσίω*, *ἐκπλήττω*. *Virg.* Jupiter annuit, et totum nitu tremefecit Olympum. *Id.* Licet Alcides Lernam tremefecerit arcu. *Clandian.* Insolito belli tremefecit murmur Thulen. *Propert.* Nec folia hiberno tam tremefacta Noto. *Ovid.* Crederis infelix, scuticæ tremefactus habenis ante pedes dominæ procuibuisse tue. *Senec.* Astra tuo vultu tremefacta. *Virg.* Jove dicente deum domus alta silenscit, et tremefacta solo tellus. *Stat.* Cum pueri tremefacta quies, oculique jacentis infusum sensere diem.  
**TREMFĀCTŪS**, *a*, *um*, particip. from tremefacio.  
**TREMĒNDŪS** (tremo), *a*, *um*, adj. terrible, frightful, fearful, tremendous. *Virg.* rex, *h. e.* Pluto. *Horat.* Chimæra. *Id.* tumultus. *Ovid.* sceptrâ Jovis. *Id.* oculi. *Id.* cuspis Achillis. *Val. Flacc.* nefas. *Plin.* Tigris animal velocitatis tremendæ.  
**TREMĒPES** (tremo & pes), *ēdis*, *adj.* trembling with the feet. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Nec quassagipennas anates, tremipedes. (Others read *tremipedas*, as from *tremipedis*. And others, *remipedes*.)  
**TREMĒSCŪS**, or **TREMĒSCŪS** (incept. from tremo), *is*, *n. 3.* to begin to shake or tremble, quake for fear, tremble, quiver, *τρέμω*. *Virg.* Tonitruque tremiscunt ardua

terrarium. *Ovid.* Latitans omnemque ad strepitum tremiscens. *Lucret.* Plaustris concussa tremiscunt tecta viam propter. Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* *Virg.* Cunctorum nictu, telumque instare tremiscit. — Also, with an *acc.* to tremble or quake at any thing, to fear, dread. *Virg.* Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt. *Id.* Sonitumque pedum, vocemque tremisco. *Stat.* Illam (quercum) nutantem nemus et mous ipse tremiscit, qua tellure cadat, & *c.*

**TREMĒSSIS** (probably formed after semissis; from tres & assis), *is*, *m.* a coin equal in value to the third of an aureus solidus. *Lamprid.*

**TREMŌ** (*τρέμω*), *is*, *ui*, *n.* and *a. 3.* to tremble, quake, shake, quiver, shiver. *Terent.* Totus tremo, hurreoque. *Cic.* Tremere, et exallescere, objecta terribili re extrinsecus. *Plant.* Pro monstro est, quando qui sudat, tremit. *Id.* Cor metu mortuum est: membra misere tremunt. *Senec.* Quibusdam tremunt genua dicturis. *Virg.* Pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* Micat auribus, et tremit artus (*acc.*). *Virg.* Tremerent artus, *h. e.* palpitarent. Also, of things without life. *Virg.* Hasta tremit. *Val. Flacc.* Illis Tænario pariter tremit ignea fuco purpura, *h. e.* vento agitatur. *Senec.* Unda vix actu levi tranquilla Zephyri mollis afflatu tremit, ripples, curls. — Also, with an *acc.* to tremble or quake at any thing, to be afraid of, to fear, dread. *Liv.* virgas ac secures dictatoris. *Virg.* Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Ofci. *Senec.* Hostem tremens. *Ovid.* Offensam Junonem tremere. — ¶ See, also, Tremendus.

**TREMŌR** (tremo), *ōris*, *m.* any tremulous motion, a trembling, quaking, shaking, quivering, tremor, *τρόμος*, *σεισμός*. *Cic.* Ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, sic terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitu consequatur. *Id.* Tamen id, quod dixit, quanto cum pudore, quo tremore, et pallore dixit! *Virg.* Tota tremor pertentat equorum corpora. *Id.* Gelidusque per ina currit ossa tremor. *Lucret.* Tremorem incutere. *Id.* Tremor ignis, the tremulous motion of the fire; the twinkling of the stars. *Martial.* Lascivi docili tremore lumbi. — Also, of the earth, an earthquake. *Lucret.* Tremor terras graviter pertentat. *Ovid.* Motamque tremoribus urbem. — ¶ Also, a trembling, quaking, *h. e.* that which causes to tremble or quake, a terror, alarm, dread. *Martial.* Hernes turba sui, tremorque ludi. *Id.* Cacus silvarum tremor.

**TREMŪLĒ** (tremulus), *adv.* tremblingly, *3* tremulously *Apul.*

**TREMŪLŪS** (tremo), *a*, *um*, adj. trembling, shaking, quivering, quivering, tremulous, *τρομάδης*, *τρομερός*. *Plin.* Tremulæ manis effundentes plena vasa (of the drunken). *Propert.* horror. *Lucret.* voces. *Id.* Tremulum jubar ignis. *Virg.* Aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis sole repercussum, & *c.* *Id.* flammæ. *Ovid.* Ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, quivers. *Id.* canne. *Petron.* cupressus. *Lucan.* lorum. *Clandian.* colores. *Terent.* homo. — Also, Tremuli, whose limbs are wont to tremble (from disease). *Plin.* — Also, Tremulus, trembling, shaking with vigor or liveliness, full of vigor. *Nemesian.* equus. — ¶ Also, causing to shake or shudder. *Cic.* Tremulo quatietur frigore corpus. *Propert.* horror.

**TREPĒDĀTER** (trepidans, particip. of *2* *trepido*), *adv.* with trepidation or consternation, with trembling or quaking, timorously, tremblingly, *περιδρώς*. *Sueton.* Quod ut sensit, trepidanter effatus, & *c.* *Cæs.* Cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, *quam*, & *c.*

**TREPĒDĀTŪS** (*trepido*), *ōnis*, *f.* confused *1* hurry or alarm, trepidation, consternation, terror, *δρόσος*. *Cic.* Vultus hominum te intuentium atque admirantium recordare, num quæ trepidatio? *Vellei.* Quæ senatus trepidatio, quæ populi confusio, quis orbis metus. *Liv.* Trepidatio et fuga hostium, the confused

flight. *Justin.* In qua trepidatione multæ captæ naves, multæ mensæ. *Tacit.* Deformis fugientium trepidatio. *Liv.* Consul castra confestim aggreditur, tantamque trepidationem injectit, ut, & *c.* — ¶ Also, in general, bustle, hurry, confusion. *Liv.* Tandem ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, ac silentium fuit, ordine cuncta exposit. — ¶ Also, a trembling, quivering. *Senec.* Nervorum trepidatio.

**TREPĒDĒ** (trepidus), *adv.* with trepidation, *2* in a confused hurry, with trembling or painful haste. *Liv.* Classis a litorebus hostium plenis trepide soluta. *Id.* Relictis trepide castris. *Id.* Nam et stativa trepide deserta fuerant. *Sueton.* Trepide anxieque certare, *h. e.* anxiously, tremblingly. — ¶ Also, with busy haste, busily, hastily. *Phædr.* Ardelium natio trepide concursans.

**TREPĒDIĀRIŪS**, or **TREPĒDĀRIŪS** (trepidus), *a*, *um*, adj. perhaps bustling, that goes fast, but takes short steps. *Verg.* equus.

**TREPĒDŌ** (*Id.*), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *n. 1.* to hurry with alarm, be in a state of trepidation and alarm, run up and down in alarm or confusion, be unable to stand still, hasten about, fly about, *ταρβέω*, *τρέω*, *πρώσσω*, *σπαίρω*. *Terent.* Quid est? quid trepidas? quid festinas, mi Geta? animam recipe. *Cæs.* Tum demum Titurius, uti qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare, et concursare, cohortesque disponere. *Sallust.* Repente omnes tristitia invasit: festinare, trepidare, neque loco, neque homini cuiquam satis credere. *Liv.* in acie instruenda. *Cæs.* Totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in an uproar. *Terent.* Trepidari sentio, I perceive a bustle. — ¶ Hence, to run any whither in alarm, run in trepidation, hasten confusedly. *Sallust.* Milites improvisu metu incerti, trepidare ad arcem oppidi. *Liv.* Dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa. — ¶ Also, to be alarmed, fear, act as alarmed, betray apprehension, be agitated with alarm, tremble or quake for fear. *Terent.* Quid est, quod trepidas? *Virg.* Trepidare metu. *Ovid.* formidine. *Tacit.* Prout sonnit acies terrent trepidantve. — With *accus.* in answer to the question, Of ar at what? *Senec.* Nec damæ trepidant lupos. *Juvenal.* Trepidabis arundinis umbram. — Also, with the *infin.* *Stat.* Non tu trepidas occurrere morti. — With *ne.* *Juvenal.* Ergo trepidas, ne atrea displiceant. — ¶ Also, to hasten, move quickly, run up and down, bustle, be busy, but with a certain commotion. *Liv.* Vigiles, velut ad vocem eorum excitati, tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam. *Id.* Haud decore prælio trepidare, to be engaged or occupied. *Id.* Pars terga trepidantium invaderent, *h. e.* those who were busy fighting. — ¶ Also, to run together, or run about tumultuously. *Liv.* Concursus pastorum trepidantium circa advenam. — ¶ Also, to hasten, speed. *Horat.* Aqua trepidat per rivum. *Liv.* Equo trepidante, *h. e.* running at full speed, or, also, running alarmedly. — Also, with *infin.* *Virg.* Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves. *Horat.* Trepidavit ætas clauderelustrum. — ¶ Also, to tremble, shoke, flutter, throb, quiver. *Ovid.* Avis laqueo capta trepidans. *Horat.* Flammæ trepidant. *Ovid.* Sentit adhuc trepidare sub cortice pectus, to beat, pant, throb, palpitate. *Pers.* Ingentes trepidare Titos, *h. e.* snbsilire, exsultare, commoveri, et plaudere. *Arnob.* Trepidare lætitia.

**TREPĒDŪS** (dimin. from trepidus), *a*, *um*, adj. speaking diminishingly, or of a little creature, trembling, anxious, fluttering, tripping; of young birds, for instance. *Gell.*

**TREPĒDŪS** (from an old *trepere*, and this *2* from *trepere*, *τρέπειν*, to turn to flight), *a*, *um*, adj. (properly, that hastens away in fear and trembling; hence) in a state of trepidation, in hurried fear, alarmed, disordered or confused with fear, fearful, anxious, solicitous, *ἐντρομος*, *τρομερός*. *Sallust.* Qui omnes trepidi improvisu metu, aut arma capiebant, aut capientes alios ab hostibus defensabant. *Liv.*

Curia mœsta ac trepida, ancipiti metu, et ab cive, et ab hoste. *Virg.* Trepidid crudelia limina iniquunt. *Id.* Trepidus formidine. Also, with *genit.* *Liv.* Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, alarmed for, &c. — ¶ Also, full of anxiety and alarm, h. e. bringing or causing anxiety or alarm, alarming, anxious. *Liv.* In trepidis rebus, in alarming or gloomy circumstances, in extreme danger, in urgent need. *Tibull.* Duces trepidis petiere oracula rebus. *So, Liv.* Tullus in re trepida duodecim vocit Salios. *Justin.* nuncius. *Ovid.* metus. *Virg.* cursus. *Horat.* certamen, anxious, eager, keen; or, as below, tumultuous. — ¶ Also, unquiet, in commotion, hurried, in haste. *Virg.* (de apib.) Tum trepidæ inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant. *Id.* At trepida et cœptis immanibus effera Dido. *Sil.* equus, restless, impatient of restraint, uneasy. — ¶ Also, trembling, moving quickly to and fro, throbbing, &c. *Ovid.* Ferrum in trepida submersum sibilat unda. *Virg.* Undam trepidi despumat aheni, boiling, bubbling. *Senec.* Pavidum trepidis palpitat venis jecur.

TREPONDŌ (for tria pondo), n. indecl. 3 three pounds, τριλίτρον. *Quintil.* and *Scribon.* *Larg.*

TRES (τρεις, τρία), TREIS, and TRIS, tria, ium, ibus, num. adj. three. *Virg.* &c. — Also, three, for few (as we say two or three words, for a few words). *Tertull.* Tria non commutabit verba. *Plaut.* Hens, te tribus verbis volo, hark! a word with you. *Cic.* Primis tribus verbis (dixi).

TREDECIM, for Tredecim. *Frontin.*

TRESSIS (for tres asses), is, m. three asses. 2 *Varr.* — Hence, figur. for a trifle. *Pers.* Non tressis agatho, good for nothing, worthless.

TRESVIRĪ (tres & viri), ōrum, m. three men who hold an office together, or are associated in public business, three joint commissioners. *Plaut.* Quid faciam nunc, si Tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? h. e. the three magistrates who punished small offences. *So, Id.* Ibo ego ad Tresviro, vestraque ibi nomina faxo erunt: capitis te peidam ego, et filiam. *Cic.* Tresviro epulones. *Liv.* 32. 2. Tresviro creare consul jussus, h. e. three commissioners, sc. to convey the colonists to their place and station, and to regulate the distribution of land among them. *Epit. Liv.* Tresviri reipub. constituendæ. — In *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 13. Treviros, h. e. the Treviri (the people). But here *Cic.* refers to the treviri auro, ære, argento, and so makes a facetious ambiguity. (See *Trevir.*) — ¶ In *MSS.* *Tresviri*, and *Trisviri*, and *Treviri* are read: some, also, read *Triumviri*; for, since the ancients, perhaps, usually read *Ilviri*, it is not always certain whether *tresviri* or *triumviri* is meant.

TREVERĪ, ōrum, m. See *Trevir.*

TREVERICŪS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Triers*, or to the *Treviri*. *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

TREVIR, i, m. one of the *Treviri*, a native of *Triers*. *Tacit.* and *Lucan.* — *Plur.* *Treviri*, the *Treviri*, a people in *Gallia Belgica*, between the *Maas* and the *Rhine*, in *Triers* and the country round about it. *Cæs.* — Hence, the jest in *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 13. Treviros vites censeo; audio capitales esse. Then, he says; *Malleum auro, ære, argento essent, sc. treviri (tresviri), or triumviri, masters of the mint.* — Also, *Treviri*, the country of the *Treviri*. *Cæs.* *Labienum legatum in Treviros mittit.* — Also, as an *adj.* *Cæs.* *Equites Treviri.* — Hence, *Augusta Trevirorum, the town Triers.* *Inscript.* It is also written *Trveri*. — ¶ Also, *Treviri*, and *Trveri*, the town *Triers*. *Tacit.* and *Auson.* — ¶ The first syllable is made short, but improperly so, in *Venaut.* *Fortun.* 10, 9, 21.

TRIACONTAS (τριακοντάς), ādis, f. the 3 number thirty, a number of thirty. *Tertull.*

TRIANGŪLARIS (triangulum), e, adj. 3 triangular, of a triangle, τριγώνος. *Martian.* *Capell.*

TRIANGŪLŪS (tres & angulus), a, um, adj. having three corners or angles, triangular, three-cornered, τριγώνος. *Colum.*

ager. — Hence, *subst.* *Triangulum*, i, n. a triangle. *Cic.* — Also, *subst.* *Triangulus*, i, m. is found in *Frontin.*

TRIARIŪS (tres), ii, m. *Plur.* *Triarii*, sc. milites, the *triarii*, a class of Roman soldiers. In an engagement, they occupied the third place, standing behind the *hastati* and *principes*; they were the oldest and most tried soldiers; they remained in a kneeling posture, while the two foremost divisions fought; when these were in difficulty, they rose up and fought. *Liv.* *Res ad triarios rediit, h. e. novo the triarii were obliged to fight, sc. when the hastati and principes were unable to sustain the combat.* As a proverb, the matter is come to the last push.

TRIAX (τριάξ), ādis, f. the number three, a 3 number of three, a triad. *Martian.* *Capell.*

TRIBACCA (tres & bacca), æ, f. perhaps consisting of three pearls, sc. inauris. *P. Syr.* ap. *Petron.* 55.

TRIBAS (τρίβας, h. e. fricans), ādis, f. sc. 3 femina, h. e. femina turpem libidinem cum pari exercens. *Phædr.* and *Martial.*

TRIBŪCCI, TRIBOCI, TRIBOCHI, or TRIBUCĪ, ōrum, m. a people at one time reckoned in *Gallia Belgica*, afterwards in *Germany*, in the region of what is now *Alsace*. *Cæs.*

TRIBŪN (τρίβων), ōnis, m. a threadbare 3 cloak. *Auson.*

TRIBONIANŪS, i, m. a celebrated lawyer, contemporary with *Justinian*.

TRIBRACHĪS, or TRIBRACHŪS (τρίβραχυς), m. sc. pes, a tribrach, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables. *Quintil.*

TRIBRĒVIS, same as *Tribrachys*. *Diomed.*

TRIBŪARIŪS (tribus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a tribe. *Cic.* *crimen, h. e. of bribing the tribes.* *Id.* *res.*

TRIBUCĪ, same as *Tribocci*.

TRIBŪLĀRI, æ, f. same as *Tribulum*. *Co-*

3 *lum.*

TRIBULARIŪS, a, um. See *Tribulatus*.

TRIBŪLĀTIŪS (tribulo), ōnis, f. tribulatio, distress, anguish. *Tertull.*

TRIBŪLATŪS (tribulus), a, um, adj. pointed. *Pallod.* l. 43 (unless we ought to read *tribulariæ*, h. e. exscindendis tribulis serientes).

TRIBŪLIS (tribus), e, adj. that is of the same tribe. Hence, *subst.* one of the same tribe, φυλῆτης, φράτηρ, φάτραρ. *Liv.* *Novis tribulibus additis.* *Cic.* *Tribulis tuus, one of your tribe.* — *Tribulis*, also, signifies, a common person, a poor person. *Horat.* *Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis, a tribe-guest; not rich, a poor citizen.* *Martial.* (de toga trita) *Nunc anus, et tremulo vix accipienda tribuli, scarcely worth the acceptance of a poor plebeian trembling for cold.*

TRIBŪLŌ (tribulum), as, a. l. to press. 3 *Cato.* — Hence, figur. to oppress. *Tertull.*

TRIBŪLŌSŪS (tribulus), a, um, adj. full 3 of thorns or thistles (tribuli). *Sidon.* — Hence, figur. thorny, rough. *Sidon.*

TRIBŪLŪM (tero), i, n. a machine for 3 pressing out the grains of corn; a threshing-machine, τριβόλον. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

TRIBŪLŪS (τρίβωλος), i, m. a kind of thorn; a thistle (*Tribulus terrestris*, L.). *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. — ¶ Also, a kind of prickly plant growing in the water (*Trapa natans*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, from its resemblance, a triangular instrument thrown on the ground to harass an enemy, especially the cavalry, a caltrop. *Veget.*

TRIBŪNĀL (for tribunale, sc. suggestum), ālis, n. a tribunal, judgment-seat, δικαστήριον, βῆμα; h. e. an elevation or scaffold in the form of a square or semicircle, which was mounted by steps, on which, originally perhaps, only the tribune, but afterwards all the curule magistrates (not the tribunes then, of course) sat in the *sella curulis*, when they performed their public duties; thus the consul, when he presided at the *Comitia*. *Liv.*: especially the prætor at *Rome* (and the prætor or proconsul in a province), when he held a court or publicly discharged any other of his official duties, *Cic.*; with him sat also his counsellors or assessors, also other persons, who were desirous of hearing the orators; so that the tri-

bunal was of considerable extent. *Pro tribunali* and *de tribunali*, for *in tribunali*: thus, *Cic.* *Pro tribunali agere aliquid.* *Id.* *De sella (curuli) ac tribunali pronuntiat.* Hence, *Tribunal*, h. e. homines sedentes in tribunali. *Horat.* *Ep.* 1, 16, 57. — In the camp was also a tribunal (of turf, &c.), from which the general administered justice or harangued the soldiers. *Tacit.* — The prætor had also a tribunal in the theatre. *Sueton.* *Aug.* 44. — ¶ We also find *tribunal* as a monument in memory of a deceased person, a sepulchral monument. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 2, 83. — ¶ In later times, any elevation, eminence, mound; as a dom or dike. *Plin.* *Ep.* — Hence, figur. height. *Apul.* honoris.

TRIBŪNĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. the tribuneship, the office or dignity of a tribune, Χλιταρχία, Δημαρχία. Of a tribunes plebis; as, *Cic.* *Tribunatum plebis petere.* Also, without plebis; as, *Cic.* *Tribunatus Drusi.* *Id.* *Gracchi.* *Id.* *Tribunatum inire, enter upon the office of tribune of the people.* *Id.* *Sanctitas tribunatus.* *Liv.* *Tribunatum gerere, to bear, administer.* — Also, of a tribunes militum; as, *Liv.* *Tribunatus militum, the office of military tribune.* Also, without militum; as, *Cic.* *M. Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi.* — Also, *Vellei.* *Tribunatus castrorum, h. e. prefectura castrorum, the office of a tribunes castrorum; he seems to have had the superintendence of the camp and things pertaining to it.*

TRIBŪNICŪS, or -TŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, proceeding from, or relating to the tribunes, tribunicial; as, belonging to the tribuni plebis, δημαρχικός. *Cic.* *Tribunicia potestas, their authority or office.* *Sallust.* *vis.* *Cic.* *collegium, h. e. tribunorum.* *Lucan.* *Tabo tribunicio, h. e. tribunorum.* *Cic.* *Comitia tribunicia, h. e. their election, or the comitia at which they are elected.* *Id.* *leges, h. e. proposed by them.* *Id.* *candidati, candidates for the tribuneship.* *Sallust.* *seditiones.* *Plin.* *conciones.* *Cic.* *terrores.* *Cæs.* *intercessio.* Hence, *Vir* *Tribunicus, or, simply, Tribunicus, that has been a tribunes plebis, a tribunician.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, of or belonging to the tribuni militum. *Cæs.* honor, the place of military tribune.

TRIBŪNŪS (tribus), i, m. properly a president, chief or commander of a tribe (tribus, h. e. a third part; for *Romulus* divided the *Romans* into three parts, which were called *tribus*, and over each placed a tribunes, according to *Ascon.* in *Verr.* 3, 5); Hence, in general, a president, a chief, commander, a tribune; of these, there were several kinds: — 1. *Cic.* *Tribuni Ærarii, or, Plin.* *æris, tribunes of the treasury; persons (not magistrates) who assisted the quaestor; they received money from him and paid it, for example, to the soldiers.* *Cato.* When, according to the *Lex Aurelia*, the administration of justice was divided between three orders of the state, the senate, knights, and people, the *tribuni ærarii* became judges on the part of the people. But *Augustus Cæsar* threw them out again. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — 2. *Tribunus Celerum, the captain or commander of the royal body-guard.* *Liv.* — 3. *Liv.* *Tribuni militum, or, Cic.* *Tribuni militares, military tribunes, tribunes of the army, tribunes of the soldiers.* Often, also, called simply *Tribunus, tribuni.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* There were at first three of them to a legion, each commanding a thousand men; afterwards, when the number of soldiers in a legion was increased, there were four; and at last six. The tribunes belonged only to the legion, and so to the Roman infantry; the officers of the cavalry, auxiliary troops, &c. were called *præfecti.* The tribunes were called *comitanti*, when elected by the people in *comitanti*: *rafuli*, when created by the generals. *Liv.* In later times, each tribune seems to have commanded a cohort; hence, *Cæs.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* *Tribuni cohortum.* There are also mentioned *Tribuni laticlavii, and angusticlavii, h. e. who wore a tunica laticlavata, or angusticlavata.* *Sue-*

ton. — 4. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*, h. e. that had the same power and dignity as the consuls, were for the first time chosen instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310, and several times afterwards; till at length, after a contention between the plebeians (who wished to have plebeian consuls) and the senate, the consulship was in the year 389 permanently reestablished. (See *Liv.* 4, 7. sqq.)

5. Tribuni plebis, or plebei, or plebi, *tribunes of the people or of the plebeians*, were certain magistrates of an inferior rank. The people, oppressed by debt, on account of the avarice of money-lenders, often besought the senate to release them from their obligations to their creditors; receiving no aid from the senate, they at length, A. U. C. 261, removed from Rome to the hill called *Mons sacer*, and did not return till the senate granted them magistrates for themselves, to be elected from their own body, who should protect them from the oppression of the senate: these officers were the *tribuni plebis*. *Liv.* At first there were two, afterwards five, and finally the number was increased to ten, and by virtue of an ordinance they were elected in the *comitia tributa*. Though chosen from the plebeians, they possessed great power. They could by the word *Veto* protest against any decrees of the senate, and the proceedings of magistrates, whether prejudicial to the plebeians or not, and their authority was so great that a decree of the senate could not come into force, if the tribunes of the people had protested against it. They were *sacro-sancti*, h. e. no one was permitted under pain of death to lay hands upon them. The *senatus-consulta*, or decrees of the senate, were subscribed with the letter *T.*, to show that they were sanctioned by the tribunes. They had *vatores*, instead of lictors, to wait upon them and obey their commands. They were guardians of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the senate; hence, their doors were not allowed to be closed, even by night, that the people might at all times have free access to them, and one of them was required to be always on the tribunes' seats (*subsellia*) in the forum, to be ready in case of appeal. They were not allowed to be absent from Rome. One tribune could protest against and invalidate a decree of the rest, and the senate often gained over some one of the tribunes to act against the others. At first they were not senators, h. e. did not sit in the senate, but had a place before the senate-house, where they received the decrees of that body, and either approved or rejected them. To make them more favorable to the senate, it was at last decreed that they should be senators, for, A. U. C. 623, a law was passed, that none but a senator should be made a *tribunus plebis*. Sylla abridged their power by taking from them the right of proposing laws to the people; but this was afterwards repealed. (Compare *Liv.* 2, 33.)—When Augustus desired to become absolute, he could do so under no milder name than that of assuming the *potestas tribunicia*, which denoted the highest power in Rome. *Sueton.*

TRIBŪS (perhaps from *tribus*), is, ni, ūtum, a. 3. to give, present, bestow, impart, *δίδωμι, ἀπονέμω*. *Cic.* misericordiam fortissimo viro, to have compassion on. *Id.* silentium orationi alicujus, to give a silent hearing to. *Id.* Tribuendo suum cuique, by giving every one his own. *Nepos.* beneficia alicui. *Ovid.* vocabula monti, to give a name. *Cic.* alicui magnam gratiam, reader thanks, profess themselves obliged. *Id.* uni omnia, to give, commit. *Ovid.* Ut illud munus, in e tribuente, feras, h. e. may receive of me, from my hand. — ¶ Also, to ascribe, impute, attribute, assign. *Nep.* casus adversos hominibus. *Id.* aliquid culpæ alicujus. *Id.* alicui aliquid superbæ, to impute or ascribe to him as proceeding from pride, &c. *Cic.* Quod illi

tribuebatur ignaviæ. — Also, to concede, grant, yield, give up to. *Cic.* alicui priores partes. *Id.* aliquid valetudini. *Id.* tantum commendationi. Hence, alicui multum, to pay great regard or deference to, to place great confidence in any one; as, *Cic.* Quibus plurimum tribuebat. *Id.* Mihi omnia tribuebat, valued me above all, preferred me to all; or intrusted all to me. *Id.* Cum ordini publicanorum liberalissime tribuerim, complied with. *Id.* Ego tribuo nunquam in vulgus, serve every one. *Tacit.* aliquid honori alicujus, h. e. facere propter honorem. So, *Nepos.* observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, h. e. propter officium, non propter timorem, &c. Also, joined with *ne Tacit.* — ¶ Also, to bestow upon, spend upon. *Cæs.* dies rebus. *Nepos.* tempus litteris. — ¶ Also, to divide. *Cic.* rem in partes. — ¶ Also, to distribute. *Tacit.* pecunias.

TRIBŪS (from tres, dat. and abl. tribus, because Romulus divided the people into three parts; or, from τριτὸς, *Æol.* τριτὸς; others differently), us, f. a tribe, h. e. a division of the Roman people, a class. At first Rome was divided into three tribes; the number was afterwards enlarged, but the name was still retained. These tribes or classes were increased gradually to 35; 31 of which were country tribes (*rustica tribus*), and 4 city (*urbana*). At first the city tribes were more honorable than the country ones; but from the time of Q. Fabius Maximus, who included all the meaner sort of people in the city tribes, the country tribes became more respectable than those of the city. Hence, *Cic.* Tribu movere, or, *Liv.* emovere, or, *Id.* removere, to remove from a more honorable to a less honorable tribe; to degrade (this was done by the censor, as a disgrace). *Liv.* Tribu ferre, h. e. suffragia tribus. *Id.* Tribu jure vocatæ, h. e. which voted immediately after the prerogativa. *Id.* Pro tribu fieri ædilem, h. e. per tribum prerogativam. — When the people voted by tribes, the *comitia* were called *tributa*. — Tribus seems however to be used for *centuria*, as in *Cic. Agr.* 2, 2. Perhaps because in later times it was used for any division or class. Tribus, plur. for the people, the common sort, mob. *Flor.* Equitem imitata tribus. *Plin.* In quo nasci tribus negant, the *naob* or the poor people.

TRIBŪTARIŪS (tributum), a, um, adj. of or belonging to tribute or taxes. *Justin.* necessitas, h. e. necessitas tributi conferendi. *Cic.* tabule, h. e. in which money or presents are contained, or are promised. — ¶ Also, subject to contribution, tributary, liable to pay tribute, ὑπόφορος, δαμοφόρος. *Justin.* Sed civitates, quæ Medorum tributaria fuerant. *Plin.* solum. *Sueton.* homo.

TRIBŪTUM (tribus), through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes, κατὰ φύλας. *Cic.* Tributum et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus. *Horat.* Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum. *Liv.* Legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributum plebes jussisset, populum teneret, h. e. comitiis tributis.

TRIBŪTIŪS (tribuo), ōnis, f. a distributing, dividing, distribution. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a contributing, paying. *Pandect.* prædii.

TRIBŪTŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a giver. 3. *Apul.* TRIBŪTŪRŪS (tributor), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to giving, dividing, distributing. *Pandect.* Tributoria actio, or simply, *Id.* Tributoria, sc. actio, an action granted to a creditor, who complained that less than his due was paid him.

TRIBŪTUM (tribuo), i, n. that which is given; hence, a tax, contribution, tribute, impost. *Cic.* Tributum conferre, to give, pay; so, *Cæs.* pendere. *Pandect.* capitis, a poll-tax. — Also, a collection, subscription, contribution. *Pandect.* — Also, figur. *Martial.* Saturnalicium tributum, a present. *Ovid.* Arbor fert tributa domino.

TRIBŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from tribuo. — ¶ Adj. (from tribus), formed or arranged into tribes. *Liv.* comitia, in which the people voted according to their tribes.

TRIBŪTŪS (tribuo), us, m. same as *Tributum*. *Plaut.*

TRICÆ (unc.), ārum, f. frivolous things, trifles, fooleries, toys, gewgaws, gim-cracks, λήποι. *Plaut.* (Gri.) Quid dare velis, eloquere prope? (*La.*) nummos trecentos. (Gri.) tricas. (*La.*) quadringentos. (Gri.) tramas putridas. *Martial.* Sunt apinæ tricæque, et siquid villus istis. — ¶ Also, perplexities, impediments, hinderances, embarrassments. *Plaut.* Quomodo me hodie versavisti? ut me in tricæ coniecisti? *Cic.* Tullia quomodo fert publicam cladem! quomodo domesticas tricæ! *Cæ.* in *Cic.* Ep. Ut plus biennium in his tricis morerur. — ¶ Also, quirks, subtleties. *Plaut.* Nihil mihi opus est litibus, neque tricis. *Id.* Quod argentum, quas tu mihi tricæ narras? *Id.* Quin tu istas mittis tricæ? — ¶ *Trica* (and so, also, *Apina*) is said to have been a mean town of Apulia, and to have become a proverb. *Plin.* Diomedes ibi delevit urbes duas, quæ in proverbii ludicrum vertere, Apinam et *Tricam*. Hence, proverbially, *Martial.* Apinæ, tricæque (see above).

TRICAMERATŪS (tres & cameratus), a, 3 um, adj. having three arches. *Heron.*

TRICĀ, æ, f. a city of Thessaly, in which was a temple of *Æsculapius*. — Hence, *Triccaus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Tricca*. *Avien.*

TRICENARIŪS (triceni), a, ūm, adj. of, 2 pertaining to, or containing thirty. *Senec.* homo, thirty years old. *Frontin.* and *Vitruv.* fistula, thirty inches in circumference.

TRICENI (triginta), æ, a, num. adj. thirty, distributively, thirty each. *Plin.* Dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur. *Martial.* Et tua tricenas largitur sportula nummos, thirty to each. — ¶ Also, thirty, cardinally. *Plin.* Medica ab nno satu tricenis annis durat. *Martial.* Bis tibi triceni fuimus, Mancine, vocati: et positum est nobis nil here præter aprum.

TRICENNĀLIS (tricennium), sc, adj. of 3 or pertaining to thirty years. *Oros.* Tricennalia, sc. sollemnia, a festival celebrated every thirtieth year.

TRICENNIŪM (triginta & annus), ii, n. 3 the space of thirty years. *Cod. Just.*

TRICENTĒNI. See *Treccenti*.

TRICENTĒNI, for *Trecenti*. *Colum.*

TRICENTĒS, adv. same as *Treccentes*.

*Martial.*

TRICEPS (tres & caput), ipŷitis, adj. having three heads, three-headed, τρικέφαλος. *Cic.* Dic, quæso, nun te illa terrent, triiceps apud inferos Cerberus? &c. *Ovid.* Tuque triiceps Hecate. — ¶ Figur. threefold. *Varr.* Triiceps historia.

TRICESIMŪS, or TRICESIMŪS (triginta), a, um, num. adj. the thirtieth, τριακοστός. *Cic.* dies. *Liv.* Tricesimum annum ægens, sc. ætatis, in his thirtieth year. *Cic.* Sextus tricesimus, or, *Liv.* Tricesimus sextus. *Cic.* Tertius et tricesimus.

TRICESISS (triginta & as), is, m. thirty 2 asses. *Varr.*

TRICHĀLCUM (τριχάλκον), i, n. h. e. 2 tres chalc; or the fourth part of an obolus. *Vitruv.*

TRICHĀPTUM (τριχᾶπτον, Σριξ, -τριχός, 3 capillus, & ἄπτω, necto), i, n. a garment of so soft and delicate a texture, that it seems like hair. *Hieron.*

TRICHYAS (τριχίας), æ, m. a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.*

TRICHYASIS (τριχιάσις, from Σριξ, τριχός), is, f. a disease of the eyes, when the hair of the eyelids, being turned into the eye, prick and irritate it. *Cels.*

TRICHILA (unc.), æ, f. an arbor, bower, of canes or leafy branches (of vines, &c.). *Virg.* Cop. 8.

TRICHINŪS (τριχίνος), a, um, adj. h. e. 3 pilis densus, et quasi impeditus; hence, thick, consequently large, great. *Varr.* questus.

TRICHITIS (αρροπηρία τριχίτης), is, f. a kind of alum. *Plin.*

TRICHOMANĒS (τριχομανές), is, n. a kind of plant, like the plant adiantum. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a species of the plant adiantum. *Plin.*

TRICHŌRDIS (τριχόρδος), e, adj. three-3 striated. *Sidon.*



**TRICHORUM** (τρίχωρον), i, n. perhaps 3 the gable end of a building; or, according to others, a house divided into three apartments. *Stat.* — Also, as an *adj.* *Paulin. Nolan.* Intra absidem trichora sub altaria sacratis (others read trichoram).

**TRICHRŪS** (τρίχρους, h. e. tres habens colores), tri-colored, the name of a stone. *Plin.*

**TRICES** (triginta), adv. thirty times, τρι-ακοντάκις. *Colum.* Pedes trices triceni fiunt nongenti. *Martial.* Supremas tibi trices in anno signanti tabulas, Charine, misi Hyblæis madidas thymis placentas. *Plin.* Liguribus ager trices datus. *Id.* Insula patet trices octies centena viginti quinque millia P. h. e. 3625 millaria. *Vitruv.* Semel et trices mille et quingentes, h. e. 31,500 naces. — In speaking of money, after trices is understood centena millia. *Martial.* Ex insulis fundisque trices soldum redit, h. e. trices mille plenum et integrum.

**TRICINIUM** (tres & cano), ii, n. a song 3 of three voices. *Symmach.*

**TRICIPITINŪS**, i, m. a Roman surname of the *Lucrctian* gens. *Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus*, the father of *Lucretia*, who stabl. herself. *Liv.*

**TRICLINIARCHES**, and **TRICLINIAR-CHĀ** (τρικλιναρχης), æ, m. the slave who had the charge of the triclinium, the slave that had the care of the table. *Petron.*

**TRICLINIARIS** (triclinium), e, adj. of 2 or belonging to a triclinium, or to the supping-room, or to supping. *Varr. mappa. Plin. lectus. Varr. gradus, h. e. by which they ascended to the supping-couch. Inscript. ap. Gruter. servus. Pandect. vestimenta.* — Hence, subst. *Tricliniaria, sc. cubicularia, a supping-room, dining-room. Varr.* — Also, subst. *Tricliniaria, sc. stragula, or integumenta, tapestry or covering for table-couches. Plin.*

**TRICLINIUM** (τρικλίνιον), ii, n. a couch for reclining on at supper, table-couch, table-sofa. *Varr.* It implies the table also. Hence, *Cic. Sternere triclinium, to prepare the table; properly to spread the couch. Sucton.* Curare triclinium sacerdotum ludis *Martialibus*, h. e. to provide for the table; take care that the feast is well prepared. — ¶ Also, a room or apartment for supping in; a supping-room, dining-room. *Cic. Quando tandem, Galba, de triclinio tuo exibis? Manil. Triclinia templis concertant. Varr. Triclinia hiberna et æstiva.*

**TRICŪS** (tricæ), ðnis, m. a litigious or 3 quarrelsome person; a shuffler, buffler, cheat, knave, rogue, ἐπιστήης. *Lucil.*

**TRICŪCCUM** (τρίκοκος, -ov), i, n. a kind of sunflower. *Plin.*

**TRICŪLŪS** (τρίκωλος, -ov), um, adj. 2 having three members. Hence, subst. *Tricolum, or -on, i, n. a sentence, period or thought, consisting of three members. Senec.*

**TRICŪNGŪS** (tres & congius), ii, m. an epithet of the tippler *Tarquatus*, who could drink three congi. *Plin.*

**TRICŪR** (tricæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. i. 1. to make or start difficulties, or not to set about a thing willingly. *Cic. Tricatur scilicet.* — ¶ Also, to speak obscurely or confusedly. *Cic. Publius tecum tricatus est.*

**TRICŪRNIĠER** (tres & corniger), ēra, 3 ērum, adj. having three horns or points. *Auson.*

**TRICŪRNIS** (tres & cornu), e, adj. having three horns, three-horned, τρικέρως. *Plin.*

**TRICŪRPŌR** (tres & corpus), ðris, adj. 3 having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal, τρισωμος. *Verg. Forma tricorporis umbræ, h. e. Geryonis. Sil. Geryonis peteret cum longa tricorporis arva. Id. Monstrum Geryones immane tricorporis iræ.*

**TRICŪSŪS** (tricæ), a, um, adj. full of 3 difficulties, perplexity, or subtlety, shuffling, using shifts or quirks. *Lucil. ap. Non. Hic tricosus, bovinatorque, ore improbu' duro. (Al. leg. strigosus.)*

**TRICŪSPIS** (tres & cuspis), idis, adj. m. 3 and f. having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, τριγλώχιν. *Ovid.*

Positoe tricuspidate telo mulcet aquas rector pelagi.

**TRIDACNĀ** (τρίς, ter, & δάκνω), ðrum, n. pl. a kind of oyster. *Plin.*

**TRIDĒNS** (tres & dens), entis, adj. having 2 three teeth, tines or points, three-forked, three-pronged, three-tined, trident, tridented. *Val. Flacc. Spumas vomit (pinus, h. e. navis) ære tridenti. Virg. Convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.* — Hence, subst. *Tridens, tis, m. an instrument with three teeth or prongs; as, a fork, or three-pointed spear used by fishers in killing large fishes, τρίαίνα. Plin.* — Also, a weapon used by the retarii (a class of gladiators). *Juvenal.* — Also, the poets thus call the sceptre of Neptune, the trident or three-forked sceptre of Neptune. *Virg.*

**TRIDENTIFĒR** (tridens & fero), and 3 **TRIDENTIFĠER** (tridens & gero), ēra, ērum, adj. bearing a trident, trident-bearing, τριαίνοφόρος. An epithet of Neptune. *Ovid.*

**TRIDENTIPŌTĒNS** (tridens & potens), 3 entis, adj. powerful or ruling with the trident. An epithet of Neptune. *Sil.*

**TRIDENTUM**, i, n. a town of Rhatia, now Trent. — Hence, *Tridentinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tridentum. *Plin. Tridentine Alpes. Flor. juga. Plin. Tridentini, the inhabitants.*

**TRIDŪANŪS** (triduum), a, um, adj. of 3 three days' continuance, τριήμερος. *Apul. TRIDŪM (h. e. trium dierum spatium), i, n. the space of three days, τριημερία. *Terent., Cæs., Cic., &c.**

**TRIĒNNIS** (tres & annus), e, adj. of three 2 years, triennial. Hence, *Ovid. Triennia, sc. sacra, h. e. trieterica.*

**TRIĒNNIUM** (Id.), ii, n. the space of three years, three years, τριετία. *Cæs., Cic., &c.*

**TRIĒNS** (tres), tis, m. the third part of an as. *Horat.* — Hence, a coin of the value of one third of an as. *Liv., Juvenal., &c.* — Also, *Triens*, as an *adj.* *Pandect. Usuræ trientes, four per cent.* — ¶ Also, subst. the third of any thing. *Sucton. Heredes ex triente, h. e. heirs to the third of the inheritance. So, Cic. Dolabellam video Livie testamento cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente. Frontin. Of an inch. Vitruv. Of a foot. Colum. Of a jugerum. Id. Triens (medicaminis). Plin. Prunorum bacca in vino si decoquantur, ita ut triens ex hemina supersit. Manil. Bis quinos annos Aries, unumque triente fraudatum dabit, h. e. less by four months, the third of a year. Also, with mathematicians, the third part of six, and so, too. *Vitruv. Also, Cic. Triens trientis, the third of a third. Also, Triens, four cyathi (which are the third of a sextarius, twelve cyathi); also, the vessel that contains four cyathi. Martial. and Propert. So, also, Pers. 3, 100. Calidumque trientem excutis e manibus (where others read triental).**

**TRIENTĀL** (triens), ālis, n. a drinking- 2 vessel holding the third part of a sextarius, or four cyathi. *Pers. 3, 100. Calidumque triental excutis e manibus (a false conjecture of Casaubon, where other Edd. read correctly trientem)*

**TRIENTĀLIS** (Id.), e, adj. that contains 2 a third of a foot, &c. *Plin. folia, four inches long. Vitruv. materia, four-inch timber, τριτημοριασος.*

**TRIENTĀRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of, per- 3 taining to, or containing a third. *Capitolin. Fenus trientarium, hoc est minimis usuris exercuit, ut patrimonio suo plurimos adjuvaret, h. e. four per cent.*

**TRIENTIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is 2 given for a third. *Liv. ager.*

**TRIERĀRCHŪS** (τρήραρχος), i, m. a 1 trierach, commander of a trieris. *Cic. and Tacit.*

**TRIERIS** (τρήρης), is, f. a trireme, ship 3 or galley of three banks of oars, τρήρης. *Nep. — Trieris*, as an *adj.* *Auct. B. Afric. Item altera navis trieris ex eadem classe. (Others read trircemis.)* — ¶ Also, *Trieris*, the name of a town of Phœnicia. *Plin.*

**TRIETERICŪS** (τριετηρικος), a, um, adj. 3 happening every third year, celebrated every three years, triennial. Hence, *Ovid. Trieterica sacra, or, orgia, the*

sacred rites, or orgies, of Bacchus, celebrated every three years; so, also, simply, *Ovid. Trieterica.* — These sacred rites were observed by night; hence, *Stat. Trieterica nox.*

**TRIETERIS** (τριετηρης), idis, f. the space of three years, three-years. *Martial. Raptus trieteride nona, h. e. anno ætatis vigesimo septimo. Id. Bis trieteride juncta, h. e. six years.* — ¶ Also, a festival celebrated every three years; as, the *Nemean games. Stat.*; also, the festival of Bacchus, kept every three years. *Cic.*

**TRIFARIAM** (trifarius; properly the acc. 2 sc. partem), adv. in three parts or places, on three sides, τρία, τριχως. *Liv. Ita trifariam adortus castra circumvenit. Id. Trifariam Romani muniebant. Apul. Plato omnem naturam rerum trifariam divisit.* — ¶ Also, in three manners or ways. *Apul. Destruitur propositio trifariam.*

**TRIFARIĒ** (Id.), adv. same as *Trifari-* 3 am. *Mess. Corv.*

**TRIFARIŪS** (τριφάσιος), a, um, adj. 3 of three sorts or ways, threefold, triple. *Cassiod. Instructus trifariis linguis, h. e. tribus.*

**TRIFĀTIDICŪS** (tres, or ter, & fatidicus), a, um, adj. that prophesies in three ways. *Auson. Trifatidice Sibyllæ. (Alii tamen leg. tres fatidicæ.)*

**TRIFĀUX** (tres & faux), aucis, adj. 3 having or proceeding from three mouths or throats, τριψαυος. *Virg. Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci personat.*

**TRIFĀX** (unc.), ācis, f. a kind of missile 3 weapon. *Gell.*

**TRIFĒR** (ter & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 2 bearing or producing fruit thrice a year, τριφόρος. *Colum. Ficus bifera, et trifera.*

**TRIFĪDŪS** (ter & findo), a, um, adj. 3 three-pronged, three-forked, cleft or cloven into three parts, τριψής. *Ovid. Nides Hesperie trifida fumantia flamma corpora dant tumulo, h. e. fulmine trisulco; so, Val. Flacc. Dispersos trifidis ardoribus ignes. Id. Trifida Neptuneus in hasta, h. e. the trident of Neptune; so, Claudian. Trifida Neptuneus cuspidate montes impulit. Stat. Trifidæque in Phocidos arcto longævum implicui regem, h. e. trigemina qua se spargit in campos via. Id. Phocæa trifidas regio qua scindit vias. Id. serpens trifidam linguam exsertat, h. e. linguis micat ore trisulcis. Claudian. Trifida Sicania, h. e. triquetra. *Auct. de Landib. Herc. (de apro Erymanthi) Horrebant trifidis nigrantia corpora setis, h. e. tricuspidibus. Sil. (de rostro in prora navis) Micat æreus alta fulgor aqua trifidi splendentis in æquore rostri.**

**TRIFILIS** (tres & filum), e, adj. having 3 three threads; hence, having three hairs. *Martial. calva.*

**TRIFINIUM** (tres & finis), ii, n. a place 3 where three boundaries meet. *Sicul. Flacc. TRIFISSYLIS (ter & fissilis), e, adj. same 3 as *Trifidus. Auson.**

**TRIFŌLĪNŪS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Trifolium*, a mountain of Campania near Naples. *Plin. and Martial.*

**TRIFŌLIUM** (tres & folium), ii, n. the herb trefoil or three-leaved grass, τριφύλλου. *Plin.*

**TRIFŌRMIS** (tres & forma), e, adj. having 3 three forms, shapes, or natures, triform, τριμορφος. *Ovid. diva, or, Id. dea, h. e. Diana, who is also Luna and Hecate, and on that account was triformis. Senec. Hecate. Horat. chimæra. Senec. canis, h. e. Cerberus.* — ¶ Also, triple, threefold. *Ovid. Mundi regna triformia, h. e. the air (heaven), earth, and the infernal regions.*

**TRIFŪR** (ter & fur), āris, m. a threefold 3 thief, a notable thief, τριφωρ. *Plaut. Non fur, sed trifur.*

**TRIFŪRCIFĒR** (ter & furcifer), i, m. 3 an arch rogue, consummate scoundrel, arrant knave or villain. *Plaut. Tun, trifurcifer, mihi audes inclementer dicere? Id. Fur trifurcifer.*

**TRIFŪRCIUM** (trifurcus), ii, n. any thing 3 of a three-forked shape. *Apul. Gramen, quod in se trifurcium habet.*

**TRIFŪRCŪS** (tres & furca), a, um, adj.

- three-forked, three-pronged, τριγλῶχιν. Colum. Surculi sint bifurci, vel trifurci. Id. Stirpem trifurcam maxime ponito. **TRIGA** (for trijuga), æ, f. three horses yoked in a chariot, or a chariot drawn by three horses, τριζυγες ἵπποι. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a number of three things. Arnob.

**TRIGAMŌS** (τριγάμος), i, m. and f. that 3 has been married three times. Hieron.

**TRIGARIŪS** (triga), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a triga. — Hence, Trigarium, ii, n. a place in which trigæ, or horses (in general), were trained and exercised. Plin.

**TRIGEMINŌ** (trigeminus), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to triple, treble. Fronto.

**TRIGEMINŪS**. See *Tergemius*. 2 **TRIGEMMIS** (tres & gemma), e, adj. 2 having three buds, τριλιθος, τριφθαλλμος. Colum. malleolus.

**TRIGESIES**, adv. for Tricies, thirty times, 3 τριακοντάκις. Vitruv. Noningentes trigies septies mille, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand, 937,000.

**TRIGESIMŪS**, a, um, for Tricesimus.

**TRIGINTĀ** (τριακοντα), num. adj. indec. thirty. Cic. Judices triginta et duo. Virg. Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes. Martial. Triginta toto mala sunt epigrammata libro. Plin. Ep. Triginta novem, h. e. 39. Liv. Triginta quatuor, h. e. 34. Id. Duos et triginta, h. e. 32. Cic. Ducenta triginta duo millia. Liv. Triginta quinque millia, or, Id. Quinque et triginta millia. — ¶ The final syllable is long in Virg. and Martial., but is short in Manil., Juvenal. and Matth.

**TRIGLITES** (τριγλίτης), æ, m. or TRIGLITIS (τριγλίτης), idis, f. a precious stone resembling a mullet (mullus) in color. Plin.

**TRIGLYPHŌS** (τριγλυφος), i, m. a member of the frieze of the Doric order, set directly over every column; a triglyph. Vitruv.

**TRIGŌN** (τριγων), ōnis, m. a kind of handball. Martial.

**TRIGŌN**, ōnis, or more properly TRIGŌN (τρογγών), ōnis, m. a fish, the sting-ray. Plin.

**TRIGŌNALIS** (from τριγωνον, a triangle), e, adj. triangular. Martial. pila (in the title), same as Trigon.

**TRIGŌNICŪS** (τριγωνικός), a, um, adj. 3 triangular, τριγώνος. Jul. Firmic.

**TRIGŌNIUM** (τριγωνιον), ii, n. a triangle. 3 Innocent. — ¶ Also, the name of two herbs. Apul.

**TRIGŌNŌS** (τριγωνος), a, um, adj. three-cornered, triangular. Manil. signa, h. e. sigas of the zodiac, which are so disposed, that they form a triangle or trigon; thus, Aries, Leo, Sagittarius, are such, which are four signs distant from one another. — Hence, subst. Trigonum, i, n. a triangle, trigon, τριγωνον. Manil. Namque Aries, Leo, et Arcitenens sociata trigono, &c. Colum. Ternas nucas in trigonum statuito. Gell. Stellæ trigona faciunt. — ¶ The penult is made short by Auson, but incorrectly.

**TRIGŌNŪS**, i, m. a fish, otherwise called Trigon, or Trigon (which see). Plaut.

**TRIHŌRIUM** (tres & hora), ii, n. the 3 space of three hours. Auson.

**TRIJUGIS** (tres & jugum), e, adj. drawn 3 by three horses yoked abreast. Auson. Vel cisio trijugi, si placet, insillias.

**TRIJUGŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Trijugis. — Hence, figur. triple, threefold. Apul. (de Cerbero) Canis prægrandis trijugo, et satis amplo capite præditus.

**TRILĀTERŪS** (tres & latus), a, um, adj. 3 having three sides, three-sided, trilateral, τριπλευρος. Frontin.

**TRILIBRŪS** (tres & libra), e, adj. of three 3 pounds weight, τριλιτρος. Horat. mulus.

**TRILINGUIS** (tres & lingua), e, adj. 3 having three tongues, three-tongued, τριγλωσσος. Horat. (de Cerbero tricipiti) Santesque manet ore trilingui. Val. Flacc. Cantumque trilingui ipsam (h. e. Hecateum) flammiferos cogan compescere tauros. — ¶ Also, speaking three tongues or languages. Varr. Massiliensis trilingues (because they spoke the Greek, Latin, and Gallic languages).

— ¶ Trilinguus, a, um, is also found. Prudent.

**TRILIX** (tres & licium), icis, adj. composed of three threads, wrought with a triple tissue, τριμιτρος. Virg. Lorican consortam hamis auroque triliem, h. e. trino nexu intextam. Martial. Vellera cum sumant Patavina multa triliques, et pingues tunicas scera secare potest.

**TRILŌNGŌS** (tres & longus), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of three long syllables. Terent. Maur. pes (also called trimacrus).

**TRILŌRIS** (tres & lorium), e, adj. having 2 three thongs. Vopisc. vestis, h. e. perhaps, having three stripes.

**TRIMACRŪS**, a, um, same as Trilongus.

**TRIMĀTŪS** (triumus), us, m. the age of 2 three years, τριετία. Colum. and Plin.

**TRIMEMBRIS** (tres & membrum), e, adj. 3 having three members, three-bodied. Hygin. Geryon trimembris.

**TRIMESTRIS** (tres & mensis), e, of three months, τριμηνος. Plin. Trimestre spatium. Id. Arcadam anni trimestres fuere. Sueton. Trimestris consul. Plin. Trimestris vitulus. Id. Trimestre triticum, h. e. that is reaped three months after it has been sown. Id. Trimestres aves, turdi, et turtures, h. e. that remain with us three months and then migrate. Colum. Trimestris satio, h. e. eorum, quæ tribus mensibus maturescunt. — Hence, absol. Trimestria, sc. semina, all seeds, &c. that ripen in three months after they have been sown. Colum. and Plin.

**TRIMETER**, and **TRIMETRŪS** (τριμετρος), tra, trum, adj. of three measures, trimeter. As the Greek poets counted two (Latin) feet (pedes) as one measure, a trimeter verse consists of three measures or six feet. Quintil. versus. — Also, simply, Trimeter, or Trimeterus, sc. versus, a trimeter verse, a verse of six feet. Quintil. — Also, Id. 9, 4, 78. Trimeterium (nom.) But the reading is doubtful.

**TRIMETRYŪS** (trimeter), a, um, adj. consisting of trimeter verses; as, especially, iambic verses. Auson.

**TRIMETRŪS**. See Trimeter.

**TRIMŌDYĀ**, } See Trimodius.

**TRIMŌDIUM**, }

**TRIMŌDIŪS** (tres & modius), a, um, adj. 2 of or containing three modii. Colum. corbula, or, simply, Id. Trimodia, sc. corbula, or, Plaut. Trimodium, sc. vas, a vessel that contains three modii. Also, Plin. Trimodia, n. plur.

**TRIMŌLŪS** (trimus), a, um, adj. of three 2 years, three years old. Sueton. Trimulus patrem amisit.

**TRIMŪS** (tres), a, um, adj. of three years, 2 three years old, τριετής. Plaut. filia. Varr. vacca. Id. equus. Horat. equa. Plin. arbor. Id. equus. Pallad. Vaccæ ætatis trimæ. Pandect. Dies trimæ, a term of three years. — ¶ Ante or post trimum (or trimum), before or after the third year; as, Varr. Post trimum domatur equulus. Plin. Capræ ante trimas minus utiliter generant.

**TRINĀCRIĀ**, æ, f. se. insula, Sicily, Τρινακρία. (See Trinacrus.) — ¶ Rhodes was also anciently called Triacria. Plin.

**TRINĀCRIS** (τριετης & ακρα), idis, f. adj. 3 properly, having three points or promontories; hence, Sicilian, Τρινακρίς. Ovid. Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor Trinacris: a positu nomen adeptæ loci. Id. Trinacris insula. Id. Trinacris Hybla. — Hence, absol. Trinacris, Sicily. Ovid.

**TRINĀCRIŪS** (Τρινακριος), a, um, adj. 3 properly, having three points or promontories; hence, Sicilian. Virg. Trinacrus Pachynus. Id. Trinacria unda. Ovid. Trinacrium mare. Virg. Trinacria Ætna. Catull. Trinacria rupes. Id. pubes. Id. Trinacrium litus. Id. Trinacrii viri. Id. equi. — Hence, Trinacria, se. insula, Sicily. Virg., Plin., &c.

**TRINĒPŌS** (tres & nepos), ōtis, m. a fifth 3 (h. e. in the fifth degree) grandson, filius adnepotis, or adneptis, τριεγγονος. Pandect.

**TRINĒPTIS** (tres & neptis), is, f. a fifth 3 granddaughter, granddaughter in the fifth degree, filia adnepotis, or adneptis, τριεγγονη. Pandect.

**TRINI**, æ, a. See Trinus.

**TRINTĀS**, ātis, f. the number three, 3

τριάς. Tertull. Facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causerum. — Hence, the Holy Trinity. Tertull.

**TRINOBĀNTES**, um, m. a people of Kent in Britain, at the mouth of the Thames. Cæs.

**TRINŌCTYALIS** (trinocetium), e, adj. of 3 three nights space. Martial. domicenium.

**TRINŌCTIUM** (tres & nox), ii, n. the 3 space of three nights, three nights, τρινοκτων. Gell. Non posse impleri trinocetium, quod; &c. Auson. Trina Terentino-celebrata trinocetia ludo.

**TRINŌDIS** (tres & nodus), e, adj. having 3 three knots, or joints, three-knotted, τρινοδος. Ovid. Ossa mei fratris clava perfracta trinodi. — ¶ Figur. trisyllabic, having three syllables. Auson. dactylus.

**TRINSŌ**. See Trisso.

**TRINŌMMŪS**, or **TRINŌMŪS**, i, m. the name of a comedy of Plautus.

**TRINŌNDINUM**, i, n. See *Trinundinus*.

**TRINŌNDINŪS** (tres & nundinæ), a, um, adj. containing or belonging to three nundinæ or Roman market-days; hence, subst. Trinundinum, i, n. sc. tempus, a space of three nundinæ, or market-days, and, consequently, seventeen days. (See *Nundinus*.) Cic. For this we also find *Trinun nundinum*. Id. — It was necessary for a bill (lex) to remain posted up during this space of time; candidates also canvassed for their offices during the same time; hence, Maerob. Ut scita atque consulta frequentiore populo referrentur, quæ die trinundino (adjectively) proposita, &c. h. e. for three market-days. — ¶ Also, Ternundinum, for trinundinum. Maerob. (Ed. Gronov.; other Edd. have in trinundino).

**TRINŌS** (tres), a, um, adj. three each; 3 also, three, τρισός. It is generally found in the plur. Cæs. Ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobriyan trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, h. e. singulis hibernis castris singulæ legionis positis. Suet. Trinis in die sacrificiis. Cic. Litteras reddidit trinas, three (where trina, and not duæ, is used, because litteræ has no sing. in the sense of letter or epistle.) So, also, Liv. castra. Ovid. Trina cornua. Id. nomina. Sueton. theatra. Plin. Trinos soles antiqui sæpius videre. — But it is also used in the sing. Cic. Trinum nundinum. — ¶ Also, the third. Plaut. Trina pugna. — ¶ Also, triple, threefold. Stat. Tua dicta, que trino juvenis foro tonabas. Auson. Interdictorum trinum genus. Id. Trinum dicendi genus est.

**TRIO**, ōnis, m. is supposed to stand for 3 terio (from tero), and to signify a plough-ox (or rather threshing-ox). Varr. — Hence, Triones, the Two Bears in the sky (Major and Minor), because the stars of these constellations have the appearance of a wagon with oxen yoked to it. Veget. So, Cic. Septentriones, the seven stars in the Great Bear, which we call Charles's Wain. Also, in sing. Virg. Septem subjecta trioni. Compare *Septentrio*.

**TRIOBŌLŪS** (τριοβολος), i, m. as a coin; 3 three oboli, or half a drachma; generally used to denote a coin of little value. Plaut. Negare, sc se debere tibi triobolum. Id. Postulo talentum magnum, non potest triobolum hinc abesse. Plaut. Homo trioboli, a worthless fellow. — ¶ Also, as a weight, half a drachma. Cato. Puero dato pro ætate triobolum.

**TRIOCALĀ**, ōrum, n. a town in Sicily. — Hence, Triocalinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this town. Plin. Triocalini, the inhabitants. Cic. Triocalinum, the country or territory of this town.

**TRIOŌNŪMŪS** (τριοώνμος), a, um, adj. 3 having three names. Sulpic. Sever.

**TRIOPEŌS**, or -ĀS (Τριοπης, or Τριοπας), æ, m. a king of Thessaly, and father of Erichthon. — Hence, Triopæus, a, um, adj. belonging to or descended from Triopes, or -as. Ovid. Triopeus, son of the same, h. e. Erichthon. — Also, Triopæis, idis, f. adj. belonging to or descended from the same; hence, sc. femina, daughter, granddaughter, or female descendant of the same. Thus Mestra, daughter of Erichthon is called. Ovid.

**TRIOPIHTĀLMŪS** (τριοφθαλμος), three-

eyed), i, m, sc. lapis, a kind of precious stone in Sicily, having the appearance of three eyes. *Plin.*

TRIGRCHĒS (τριγρῆς, from τρεῖς, tres, & ὄρχις, testiculus), æ, m. the buzzard (Falco Buteo, L.). *Plin.*

TRIGRCHIS (τριγρῆς), idis, f. a plant, a kind of centaury. *Plin.*

TRIPALIS (tres & palus), e, adj. propped 3 with three poles or props. *Varr.*

TRIPARCŪS (ter & parcus), a, um, adj. 3 very sparing, stingy, niggardly. *Plaut.* Triparcos homines, vetulos, avidos, aridos.

TRIPARTITŌ, and TRIPERTITŌ (tripartitus), adv. in three parts, or three sides. *Liv.* Urbem tripartito aggredi. — Or, also, into three parts. *Cic.* Bona tripartito dividere.

TRIPARTITŪS, and TRIPERTITŪS (ter & partior, -itus), a, um, adj. divided into three parts, threefold, τριμερής. *Cic.* Divisio tripartita. *Id.* Causa tripartita.

TRIPATINUM (tres & patina), i, n. a 3 service of three dishes. *Plin.*

TRIPĒCTŌRŪS (tres & pectus), a, um, 3 adj. having three breasts, three-breasted, τριπέκτρος, τριστήθος. *Lucret.* Quidve tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai?

TRIPĒDALIS (tres & pes, or ter & pedalis), e, adj. having the measure of three feet, three feet in breadth, or height, &c. τριπέδων. *Varr.* Fenestra lata tripedalis, three feet broad. *Liv.* Parma tripedalis. *Plin.* altitudo. *Id.* crassitudo. *Id.* Herba caulem habens tripedalem.

TRIPĒDANĒŪS (ter & pedaneus), a, um, 2 adj. same as Tripedalis. *Colum.* Tripedaneæ vites. *Plin.* statuæ.

TRIPĒDITŪS (ter & perditus), a, um, adj. entirely lost, utterly undone. The title of a comedy of *Novius*.

TRIPĒRTITŪS. See Tripartitus.

TRIPĒS (tres & pes), ēdis, adj. having 2 three feet, three-footed, τριπόων. *Horat.* mensa. *Martial.* grabatus. *Liv.* mulus. — The final syllable is made short by *Auson.* *Eidyll.* 11, 39.

TRIPĒTA (allied to tripes), æ, f. sc. 3 sella, a three-footed stool. *Sulpic. Sever.*

TRIPHĀLLŪS (τριφάλλος), i, m. h. e. 3 magna mentula præditus. *Auct. Priap.*

TRIPĒCTŪS (ter & pictus), a, um, adj. 3 painted three times; hence, written three times. *Prudent.*

TRIPĒLARIS (tripulus), e, adj. threefold. 3 *Macrob.* numerus.

TRIPĒLĀSIŪS (τριπλάσιος), a, um, adj. 3 same as Triplaris. *Martian. Capell.*

TRIPĒLEX (tres & plica, not used, or ter & plico), icis, adj. threefold, triple, τριπλοῦς. *Cic.* Plato triplicem finxit animam: cujus principatum, id est rationem, in capite possuit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. *Id.* Philosophandi ratio triplex: una de vita et moribus: altera de natura et rebus occultis: tertia de disserendo. *Ovid.* Nec me pastoris Iberi (Geryonæ) forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit. *Virg.* Gens triplex, h. e. tres populi (or, according to *Servius*, unns populus in tres Tribus divisus). *Ovid.* Triplex cuspis, h. e. the trident of Neptune. *Id.* Triplex Diana (the same as triformis), either because she was represented in a threefold shape, or because she was called Diana on earth, Luna in the heavens, and Hecate in the infernal regions. *Id.* Triplex mundus, h. e. cælum, terra, mare; so, also, *Id.* regnum. *Id.* Triplici stant ordine dentes. *Horat.* and *Virg.* Æs triplex, h. e. tribus laminis constans; or, crassissimum *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Triplex murus. *Sucton.* porticus, with three rows of columns. — ¶ Hence, subst. Triplices, m. sc. codicilli, tablets having three leaves. *Cic.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, subst. Triplex, three times as much, triple, a three-fold portion. *Liv.* Pediti in singulos dati centeni, duplex centurioni, triplex equiti. — ¶ Also, adj. Triplices, three. *Ovid.* deæ, or, *Id.* sorores, the fates, the Parcæ. *Id.* Triplices Minyides, three sisters, daughters of Minyas. *Propert.* greges (Bacchantum). — Also, of the Parcæ. *Ovid.* Triplici (sing.) pollice netis opus. — ¶ Also, adj. Triplex, great. *Sallust.* fragm. fluctus.

TRIPĒLICĀBĒLIS (triplicio), e, adj. that

can be made threefold, that can be tripled threefold, triple. *Sedul.*

TRIPĒLICĀTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a tripling or 3 trebling. *Macrob.* Secundum triplicationem cum septima partis adjectione, a multiplying by three. — ¶ Among lawyers, a surrejoinder, an answer of the plaintiff to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Pandect.*

TRIPĒLICĒTER (triplex), adv. in a three-2 fold manner, in three ways, τρισσῶς. *Auct. ad Herem.*

TRIPĒLICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 multiply by three, triple, treble, τριπλασιάζω. *Plin.*

TRIPĒLINTHŪS (tres & plinthus), a, 2 um, adj. three bricks thick, consisting of three bricks in a row. *Vitruv.* paries.

TRIPĒLŪS (τριπλοῦς), a, um, adj. triple, treble, threefold. *Cic.* pars. — Hence, Tripulum, three times as much. *Plaut.* Triplo plus scortorum, three times as many.

TRIPŌDES, um, m. See Tripus.

TRIPŌDŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to dance, beat the ground with the feet. *Inscript.* Sacerdotes tripodaverunt in verba hæc. (It is, perhaps, to be read in *Veget.* 2, 23, for trepidantes.)

TRIPŌLIS (Τρίπολις, from τρεῖς & πόλις, city), is, f. the name of several countries and towns; as, *Liv.* 42, 53, a country in Thessaly containing three towns. Also, *Id.* 42, 55, a town of Thessaly. — Hence, Tripolitānus, a, um, adj. belonging to Tripolis. *Id.* 46, 10. — And so several other countries and towns are named; but the best known is Tripolis, a country of Africa, containing three towns. Hence, Tripolitānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Tripolis. *Eutrop.*

TRIPŌLIUM (τριπόλιον), ii, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.* 26, 22.

TRIPŌRTĒNTUM (ter & portentum), i, 3 n. a great or singular omen. *Pacuv.*

TRIPŌTĒMICŪS (Triptolemus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Triptolemus. *Fulgent.* dens, h. e. the plough or hoe.

TRIPŌTĒMŪS (Τριπτολέμος), i, m. Triptolemus, son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, said to have been the first that introduced agriculture, and to have taught it to others; according to the poets, he learned it of Ceres, when she came to Attica in search of her daughter. *Ovid.* Triptolemo fruges dare (proverb.), like the English prov. to carry water to the sea; to carry coals to Newcastle.

TRIPŌTĀ (τριπῶτα), ōrum, n. sc. nomina, nouns that have only three cases. *Dioned.*

TRIPŌDIŌ (tripudium), as, n. l. properly 1 ly, to stamp upon the earth, as in dancing; hence, to leap, dance, caper, χορεύω. *Petron.* ad symphoniam. *Senec.* virilem in modum. *Venant. Fortun.* Creditur et sacro tripudiare gradu (here the first syllable is long). — *Figur.* *Cic.* Sed illum tot jam in funeribus reipublicæ exultantem ac tripudiantem legum, si posset, laqueis constringeret.

TRIPŌDIUM (according to *Cic. Divin.* 2, 34, from terra & pavo, terripavium, terripudium, tripudium), ii, n. properly, a stamping on the ground. — ¶ Hence, in divination, Tripudium, or Tripudium solistinum, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn given to them so greedily that it fell from their mouths to the ground. *Cic. Divin.* 1, 15; 2, 34. *Liv.* 10, 40. — ¶ Also, a leaping or stamping on the ground; especially, a solemn leaping, stamping or dancing. *Catull.* and *Liv.*

TRIPŪS (τριπόων, -ōōs), ōdis, adj. having three feet or props, three-footed, three-legged. Hence, subst. Tripus, ōdis, m. a three-footed vessel, a tripod; as, for dressing victuals upon. Also, for show; such were given as presents. *Virg.* and *Horat.* Thus, also, *Cic.* Quem (Herculem) concertavisse cum Apolline de tripode (this may mean the prophetic tripod). — Especially, Tripus, the tripod or three-footed seat on which the priestess of Apollo (Pythia) sat in the temple at Delphi and gave responses. *Virg.* Interpres divum, qui numina Phœbi, qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis. *Senec.* Qui tripodas movet, h. e. Apollo, qui oraculum editurus tripodem com-

movebat. *Ovid.* Phœbei tripodes. *Id.* Mittitur ad tripodas, h. e. to the oracle at Delphi. — Hence, an oracle. *Senec.* Sonuistis ai ai, tripodas agnosco meos. *Val. Flacc.* Inde meæ quercus, tripodæque, animæque parentum hanc pelago misere manum. *Stat.* Salve prisca fides tripodum. — ¶ Also, any three-legged stool. *Sulpic. Sever.* Quas (sellulas) tripodas nuncupatis.

TRIPŪETRŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. having 2 three angles or corners, three-cornered, triangular, trigonal, τριγωνος. *Lucret.* Esse triquetra aliis, aliis quadrata necesse est. *Cæs.* insula (of Britain) *Colum.* Ager quadratus, aut triquetrus. *Plin.* Triquetra figura; vel quadrata. *Id.* Martis sidus nunquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, h. e. cum distat a Jove tertia cæli parte, h. e. gradibus centum viginti: this is called the trigonal configuration or aspect. Hence, absol. Triquetrum; as, *Plin.* In triquetro, in the trigonal aspect, or at a distance of 120 degrees. — ¶ As Sicily is three-cornered, and has three promontories, it was frequently called Triquetra. *Plin.* Hence, Triquetrus, Sicilian. *Lucret.*

TRIRĒMIS (tres & remus), e, adj. having three banks of oars, τριήρης. *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* Navis triremis, or, simply, *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, *Horat.*, &c. Triremis, sc. navis, a galley having three banks of oars, a trirème.

TRIS, three, same as Tres.

TRISÆCLISENĒX, TRISECLISENĒX, 3 nis, m. h. e. qui tria sæcula vixit, an epithet of Nestor. *Læv.*

TRISCHĒNŪS (τρισχῆνος), a, um, adj. 2 containing three schœni. *Plin.* mensura. See Schœnus.

TRISCURRIA (unc.), ōrum, n. perhaps, 3 great scurrilities or buffooneries. *Juvenal.*

TRISEMŪS (τρισημος), a, um, adj. con-3 taining three signs or syllables, trisyllabic. *Mart. Capell.* pes, a poetical foot of three syllables.

TRISMĒGISTŪS (Τρισημίσιος), i, m. 2 one that is very great; an epithet of Hermes or Mercury (Ἐρμῆς τρισημίσιος), said to have been a sage and lawgiver of the Egyptians. *Lactant.*

TRISPASTŪS (τριπαστος), i, a kind of 3 machine turned round by three pulleys. *Vitruv.*

TRISPITHAMŪS (τριπίθαμος), a, um, adj. three spans large or high. *Plin.*

TRISSAGŌ, inis, f. See Trizago.

TRISSŌ, as, n. l. to twitter. *Auct. carn.* 3 de Philom. v. 26. Trissat hirundo vaga. (*Al. leg. trinsat.*)

TRISTĀTÆ (τρισταται, h. e. tres primi), 3 ōrum, m. the three nobles of a kingdom next to the king. *Hieron.*

TRISTE (properly neut. of tristis), adv. sorrowfully, sadly, pensively. *Propert.* Quid fles anxia captiva tristius Andromacha? *Cic.* Facilius in morbos incidunt adolescententes, gravius ægrotant, tristius curantur, h. e. ægrius, molestius, difficilius. — ¶ Also, harshly, severely. *Cic.* Quo facilius, quibus est irator, respondere tristius possit, h. e. asperius.

TRISTEGĀ (τριστεγα), ōrum, n. the third 3 story of a house. *Hieron.*

TRISTI, for Trivisti. See Tero.

TRISTICŪLŪS (dimin. of tristis), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat sad, saddish, ἐπιδοδύστος. *Cic.* Filiolum suam Tertiam, quæ tum erat admodum parva, animadvertit tristiculam.

TRISTIFICŪS (tristis & facio), a, um, 3 adj. making sad, saddening, ἀλγύνων. *Cic.* (ex poeta). Tristificas certant Neptuno reddere voces. *Macrob.* Acetum acore tristificum.

TRISTIMŪNĀ (tristis), æ, f. sadness. 3 *Auct. B. Afric.* 10. (*Ed. Oudend.*)

TRISTIMŪNIUM (Id.), ii, n. sadness. *Petron.*

TRISTIS (unc.), e, adj. sad, sorrowful, dejected, woful, melancholy, λυπηρός, σκυθρωπός. *Plant.* Quid vos mæstos tam, tristesque esse conspicio? *Cic.* Videsne tu illum tristem, demissum? *Plaut.* Nunquam ego te tristorem vidi esse. *Cæs.* Sequani tristes capite demisso terram intueri. — ¶ Hence, sad, mournful, woful, doleful, dismal, unpleasant,

*disagreeable, raising dislike.* Cic. tempora. *Id.* Tristes de Bruto nostro litteræ nuntique afferbantur. *Id.* Tristissima sunt exta sine capite, *ill-omened.* *Id.* Ut tuum lætissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam. *Id.* — *Horat.* Tristia bella. *Ovid.* sententia, *dismal sentence of condemnation.* *Liv.* Cum medici salutis causa tristiora remedia adhibent, *h. e. acerbiora, et acriorem doloris sensum inducentia.* Especially of what relates to death and funeral rites. *Senec.* Tristi morte finire mala. *Virg.* Tristia dona libabat cineri Andromache. *Martial.* Tristes lacernæ, *h. e. fuscæ, pullæ, atræ.* *So, Id.* lana. *Ovid.* officium, *h. e. exsequiarum, sad office.* *Or.* to the lower world. *Senec.* Tristes Erebi dii. *Virg.* Tartara. *Id.* Tristiquæ palus inamabilis nuda. — Also, *noxious, hurtful, baleful, baneful.* *Ovid.* Tristi medicamine tactæ defluxere comæ. *Lucret.* Si tristior incubuisset causa. — Hence, *neut.* Triste, *a sad thing, something dismal, baleful, &c.* *Virg.* Triste lupus stabulis, frugibus imbres. *And,* Tristia, *sad or mournful things, miseries, cares.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Tristis, sad, mournful, h. e. lamentable, unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy.* *Liv.* eventus. *Cic. sors.* — ¶ Also, *sour, gloomy, morose, unkindly, dark, ill-humored, stern, austere, hard, harsh, pitiless, fierce, severe, grave, solemn, sober, serious.* *Virg.* Nævita tristis, *h. e. Charon.* *Id.* Tristis Erinnyis. *Tibull.* sorores, *h. e. Parcæ.* *Plin.* Paneg. supercilium. *Propert.* puella, *ill-humored.* *Liv.* responsum, *severe, stern, hard.* *Id.* Auctor tristioris sententiæ. *Cic.* Vultus quo severior est et tristior, hoc illa quæ dicuntur, salsiora videri solent, *has the more severity or solemnity, is farther removed from laughter and cheerfulness, is more austere serious.* *Id.* P. Sulpicius iudex tristis et integer, *h. e. strict; or better, of a studied or measured coldness.* *Id.* Erat in Læho multa hilaritas, in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior. *Horat.* Et sermone opus est modo tristi, sæpe jocosus, *serious, solemn, grave.* — ¶ Also, *unpleasant to the taste, harsh, bitter.* *Ovid.* absinthia. *Id.* sapor. *Virg.* suci. *Plin.* glans. — *Or.* to the smell, *offensive, bad.* *Ovid.* anhelitus oris. — ¶ Also, *angry, indignant, displeased.* *Plaut.* Non decet te esse tam tristem tuo Jovi. *Propert.* Ingrato tristis amica viro. *So, also, Virg.* Tristia dicta. — ¶ Also, *sad, mournful, dismal to behold.* *Senec.* Tristes et squalidi trunci (arborum). — ¶ Also, *horrid, frightful, terrible.* *Stat.* ursa.

TRISTITAS (tristis), *âtis, f. sadness.* 3 *Pacuv.* ap. Non.

TRISTITIYA (Id.), *æ, f. sadness, melancholy, care, sorrow, grief, ἀσυχία, ἀηδία.* Of persons. *Val. Max.* Cum tristitia et mœrore in vita remanent. *Sallust.* Ex summa lætitia atque lascivia repente omnes tristitia invasit. *Cic.* Iudex tum ad tristitiam, tum ad lætitiã est contorquendus. *Lucret.* in *Cic. Ep.* Lacrimis ac tristitiã se tradere. *Auct. B. Afric.* Magno metu ac tristitia sollicitari. *Ovid.* Tristitia compescere. *Horat.* finire. *Tacit.* and *Ovid.* ponere. *Plin.* abolere. *Id.* animi resolvere. *Id.* Vino tristitia et cura hebetatur. *Val. Max.* Subita tristitia implicati militum animi. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* Apes morbos sentiunt: index eorum tristitia torpens. — ¶ Also, *sadness, dismal state or nature, hardness, rigor.* *Cic.* temporum. *Id.* Lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigare. *Plin.* Surculatio soli (of the soil) tristitia laxat. — ¶ Also, *gloominess, moroseness, sourness, or, also, severity, strictness, gloomy seriousness, studied or measured coldness, also, hardness in decision.* *Cic.* Ille vos tristitia vultuque decepit, *h. e. studied gravity or gloominess of look.* *Id.* Tristitiã ac severitatem mitigare. *Plin. Ep.* Nullus horror in cultu (al. vultu), nulla tristitia, multum severitatis. — ¶ Also, *anger, displeasure.* *Propert.*

TRISTITIES (Id.), *ei, f. same as Tristitia.* *Terent.* and *Apul.*

TRISTITUDŌ (Id.) *inis, f. same as Tristitia.* *Apul.*

TRISTIOS, *adv.* See *Triste.*

TRISTOR (tristis), *aris, depon. 1. to be sad, to be affected with grief, λυπηώ.* *Senec.* Concitari, tristiarique ob scelera. *Id.* Nunquam flere, nunquam tristari.

TRISELCOŚ (tres & sulcus), *a, um, adj.* 3 *having three furrows;* hence, *three-pointed, three-forked, three-pronged, triple, threefold.* Chiefly used by the poets. *Ovid.* telum Jovis, *h. e. lightning.* *So, Ovid.* Ignes trisulci, *lightning.* *Varr.* ap. Non. fulmen. (According to *Festus;* Trisulcum fulgur fuit ab antiquis dictum, quia aut incendit, aut afflat, aut terebrat.) *Virg.* Et linguis micat ore trisulcia. *Apul.* Trisulca vibramina draconum. *Val. Flacc.* (de monstro marino) ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, *h. e. triplici ordine dentium.* — *Claudian.* Sicilia trisulca, *three-sided, triangular, having three promontories.* — *Pallad.* Trisulcus ramus, *h. e. tria cacumina habens.* — *Varr.* ap. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* Trisulca fores, *h. e. tres valvas habentes.*

TRISYLLABŌS (τρισύλλαβος), *a, um,* 2 *adj. of three syllables, trisyllabical.* *Varr.* TRITAVIA (tritavus), *æ, f. a great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's great-grandmother, mater atavi vel ataviae.* *Paudect.*

TRITAVŌS (tres & avus), *i, m. a great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's great-grandfather, τριπαππός, pater atavi vel ataviae.* *Paudect.* and *Plaut.* — Hence, *Tritavi* stands for more remote ancestors; *early ancestors.* *Varr.*

TRITE (τριτη), *es, f. h. e. tertia.* In 2 *Vitruv.* for *tertia chorda;* the third string or tone in the gamut or scale of musical notes.

TRITEMŌRIA (τριτημορία), *æ, f. a third;* 3 *hence, in music, h. e. brevior soni distantia tertiam ejus partem recipiens.* *Martian.* *Capell.*

TRITHALĒS (τριθαλῆς), *is, n. same as Erithales.* *Plin.*

TRITICEŪS (triticum), *a, um, adj. same* 2 *as Triticeus.* *Plaut.*

TRITICEŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj. of wheat,* 2 *wheaten, σικυδός, σιτηρός.* *Virg.* messis, *the wheat harvest.* *Cato.* paleæ. *Colum.* far, *wheat flour.* *Ovid.* fetus.

TRITICARIŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj. of or* 3 *belonging to wheat.* *Paudect.* conductio.

TRITICINŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. of wheat.* 3 *Plin.* *Valer.* amyllum.

TRITICUM (unc.), *i, n. wheat, σίτος, πυρός.* *Varr.* &c.

TRITŌN (Τριτών), *ōnis, or ōnos, m. Triton, a sea-deity, son of Neptune, whom the poets represented as Neptune's trumpeter, blowing through a shell, by which he sometimes calmed the sea and called the rivers back, and sometimes made the sea tempestuous.* *Ovid., &c.* — Hence, *a kind of fish, of the genus pelamides, a kind of tunny, according to Plin.* — Also, *the name of a ship, which had Triton for its sign.* *Virg.* — *Cicero* calls the immoderate lovers of fish-ponds, Tritones piscinarum, *h. e. fish-pond gods.* — ¶ Also, *Triton, a river of Africa, near which was a lake called Tritonis, or Tritonia, where, as the fable says, Pallas first appeared, who was hence called Tritonis, or Tritonia.* *Plin.* and *Pompon. Mel.* — Also, *a river in Bœotia, from which Pallas is also said to have been named.* *Serv.* ad *Virg.* — Also, *a lake of Thracæ.* *Vibius Sequest.* (Camp. *Ovid.* 15, 358.)

TRITŌNIA, *æ, f. h. e. Pallas.* See *Tritoniūs.*

TRITŌNIACŪS (Τριτωνιακός), *a, um,* 3 *adj. of or belonging to the river or lake Triton.* *Ovid.* 15, 358. *Palus Tritonica* (probably), *the lake Triton in Thracæ.* — ¶ Also, *of or belonging to Pallas.* *Ovid.* arundo, *h. e. tibia, a Pallade inventa.*

TRITŌNIS (Τριτωνίς), *idis and idos, f.* 3 *adj. of or belonging to the river or lake Triton, Tritonian.* *Sil.* *Palus Tritonis, or, Id.* (absol.) *Tritonis, sc. palus, the lake near the river Triton.* *Lucret.* *Palladis ad templum Tritonidos.* — Hence, *Pallas is called Tritonis, sc. dea.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Palladian, of, belonging to, or proceeding from Pallas.* *Ovid.* pinus, *h. e. the ship Argo, which*

was built at the instigation of Minerva. *Id.* arx, *h. e. Athens, which was sacred to Pallas.* — Hence, *the olive-tree is called Tritonis, because it was sacred to Pallas.* *Stat.*

TRITŌNIŪS (Τριτώνιος), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to the river Triton or to the lake, Tritonian.* *Virg.* *Pallas.* *Id.* *Virgo Tritonia, or, Id.* and *Ovid.* (simply) *Tritonia, h. e. Pallas.*

TRITŌR (tero), *ōris, m. a rubber, pounder* 2 *or grinder, τρίπτης, τριπτήρ.* *Plin.* *Erigonus tritor colorum Nealeæ pictoris.* — Hence, *Plaut.* *Stimulorum tritor* (a term of reproach applied to a slave who was frequently chastised with a stimulus); *So, Id.* *compedium, or compedium* (a term of reproach applied to a slave that was often fettered).

TRITŌRA (Id.), *æ, f. a rubbing.* *Apul.* 2 — Hence, *the beating or forcing out of the grains of corn from the ears; threshing, τριβή, ἀλοητός.* *Varr.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *a rubbing or chafing.* *Apul.* TRITŌRATIŌ (trituro), *ōnis, a thresh-* 3 *ing.* *Augustin.*

TRITŌRŌ (tritura), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* 3 *to thresh, ἀλοῶ.* *Figur.* *Sidon.*

TRITŌRRITŌS (ter & turritus), *a, um,* 3 *adj. having three towers;* hence, *a villa was called Triturata, sc. villa.* *Rutil.* TRITŌS (tero), *us, m. a rubbing or wear-* 3 *ing, τρίψις.* *Cic.*

TRITŌS, *a, um, particip. from tero.* — ¶ Also, *adj. often rubbed and thereby made smooth.* — Thus, *trodden, often trodden, beaten, worn, much frequented, usual, common.* *Cic.* *Cum Brundisium, iterque illud, quod tritum in Græciam est, vitavisse.* *Senec.* *Tristissima quæque via decipit.* *Plin.* *Canceri os Ponti evincere non valent: quamobrem regressi circumveniunt: apparetque tritum iter.* Hence, *figur.* *much used, trite, common, familiar.* *Cic.* *Summum jus summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium.* *Id.* *Facianus tractando usitatus hoc verbum, ac tritius.* *Plin.* *Tritior mos.* — ¶ Also, *practised, expert.* *Vitruv.* *Cum homines quotidie faciendo tritiores manus ad adificandum perficissent.* *Cic.* *Quod tritas aures haberet notandis generibus poetarum.* — ¶ Also, *worn, the worse for wear, rubbed or impaired by rubbing.* *Horat.* *tunica.*

TRIVĒNIFICŪS (ter & veneficus), *a,* 3 *um, adj. much addicted to sorcery;* hence, *Trivenefica* (as a term of reproach). *Plaut.*

TRIVIA, *æ, f. Τριούρις, Diana.* See 3 *Trivius.*

TRIVIALIS (trivium), *e, adj. properly,* 2 *that is in or pertains to the cross-roads; that is in the public roads;* hence, *common, vulgar, that may be found every where, ordinary, ἀγοραῖος, ἐπινοχῶν.* *Quintil.* *Litterarii pene ista sunt ludii, et trivialis scientiæ, h. e. Grammaticæ, quam doceri pueros in triviis, mos fuit Græcorum.* *Sueton.* *verba.* *Id.* *ludii.* *Juvenal.* *Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta.*

TRIVIALITER (trivialis), *adv. here and* 3 *there, in a common manner.* *Arnob.*

TRIVIATĪM (trivium), *adv. in the public* 3 *streets.* *Martian.* *Capell.*

TRIVIUM, *ii, n.* See *Trivius.*

TRIVĪŌS (tres & via), *a, um, adj. com-* 3 *sisting of or pertaining to three ways;* hence, *subst.* *Trivium, ii, n. a place where three ways meet, τριόδος.* *Cic.* *Ut ventum est in trivium.* *Tibull.* *Lapis in trivio.* But it often signifies a place of public resort, the public street. *Cic., Virg., Horat., &c.* Hence, *Cic.* *Arripere maledictum ex trivio, to borrow a term of reproach from the streets, from the lowest of the mob; to abuse in a low manner.* — ¶ Hence, *Trivius, of or belonging to, or worshipped at places where three ways meet.* *Inscript.* *Dii trivii, h. e. which stood there, and were worshipped there, and were guardians thereof.* Hence, *Propert.* *Trivia dea, or, Lucret.* *virgo, or, simply, Ovid., Virg.* and *Tibull.* *Trivia, h. e. Diana, or Hecate, probably so called, because particularly worshipped in the trivium.* Hence, *Virg.* *Lacus Triviæ, the lake of Diana; a lake in Latium near Aricia, now called Lago di Nemi.* — ¶ *Lucret.* *Trivial virginis, for triviæ.*

**TRIUMPHALIS** (triumphus), e, adj. of or pertaining to a triumph, triumphal, *Σπιαυβεντικός*. *Plin.* corona, with which the triumphant general was adorned. *Ovid.* vir, that has triumphed; so, simply, *Vellei.* and *Quintil.* Triumphalis, sc. vir, or homo; so, *Liv.* Triumphales senes. *Id.* currus, the triumphal car. *Cic.* provincia, from the conquest of which the general obtained a triumph. *Id.* porta, the gate by which the triumphant general entered Rome. *Plin.* vestes, h. e. which the triumphant general wore. *Sueton.* causæ, pertaining to a triumph, h. e. whether one be decreed or not. *Plin.* cæna, given on occasion of a triumph. *Plin.* Ep. statua, by which one was represented as triumphing. *Horat.* imagines, the busts of those who had triumphed. *Sueton.* ornamenta, or, simply, *Tacit.* Triumphalia, sc. ornamenta, the badges of distinction, or insignia of oae triumphag (these were the corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, &c. These badges were given by the emperors, at the time when triumphs were allowed to no one but themselves, to victorious generals, and even sometimes to those who had obtained no victory).

**TRIUMPHATOR** (triumpho), òris, m. a 3 triumpner, *Σπιαυβεντής*. — Thus Jupiter is called. *Apul.* — Also, figur. u. conqueror. *Minuc.* Fel. Triumphantor erroris. **TRIUMPHATORIUS** (triumphator), a, 3 um, adj. same as *Triumphalis*. *Tertull.* Verbum triumphatorium.

**TRIUMPHUS** (triumphus), as, avi, ãtum, n. and a. 1. **INTRANS.** ta triumph, celebrate or hold a triumph, *ἐπιπομπέω*, *Σπιαυβέω*. *Cic.* Cum Muræne pater amplissime atque honestissime ex prætura triumphasset, after the prætorship, h. e. after having only been prætor. *Liv.* Camillum triumphantem albi per urhem vixerant equi. *Ovid.* Illa (Majestas) coronatis alta triumphat equis. *Cic.* Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumphaverat, had triumphed over the Numantines, had celebrated a triumph on account of a complete conquest of thea. *Liv.* de rege Gentio. *Plin.* de Parthis. So, also, ex; as, *Cic.* ex urbe. *Liv.* ex Hispania, on account of u. victory obtained in Spain. *Cic.* ex Transalpinis bellis, on account of. *Id.* ex Macedonia, bring a triumph from Macedonia, h. e. triumph after a return from the government of Macedonia. *Ovid.* Equi triumphantes, h. e. currum triumphalem ducentes. — Hence, figur. to triumph, h. e. as it were to triumph. *Ovid.* De vate triumphat amor. — Also, figur. to triumph, h. e. to rejoice, be glad, be transported with joy, rejoice exceedingly, exult. *Cic.* gaudio, and, *Tertent.* (without gaudio). *Cic.* Lætari tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas. — II. **TRANS.** to triumph over, conquer. *Treb.* Poll. Zenobium. *Lactant.* terram. Hence, *Triumphatus*, a, um, triumphed over, or on account of, and so conquered. *Virg.* gentes. *Plin.* omnia. *Ovid.* orbis. — Also, to lead in triumph. *Tacit.* Ne (Mithridates) triumpharetur. — Also, to obtain by victory, get as booty. *Ovid.* Anrum triumphatum. *Id.* Bos triumphatus, h. e. won or obtained as booty.

**TRIUMPHUS** (*Σπιαυβος*), i, m. a triumph, h. e. a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory. The conqueror rode in a chariot drawn by white horses, and was dressed in the toga picta and tunica palmata, with a wreath of laurel on his head and an ivory wand or sceptre in his hand; the senate conducted him into the city in procession, and accompanied him to the capitol. His chariot was preceded by the spoils and gold and silver taken from the enemy, by images of the captured cities, and by the captive leaders of the vanquished enemy, and followed by his own army. The soldiers used to sing all kinds of songs as they passed in procession. The triumph was first approved by the senate, and without their appointment, none could be celebrated. *Liv.*, *Cic.*, &c. Hence, *Triumphum agere*, to celebrate a triumph, ta triumph:

the country or person on account of whose conquest the triumph was celebrated is usually put in the *abl.* with *de*, or *ex*; as, *Cic.* de aliquo. *Id.* ex aliqua re. *Liv.* ex Etruria. *Id.* de Privernatibus. Also, with a *gen.* *Liv.* Boiorum, h. e. de Boiis. *Cic.* Triumphum agere pugnae, h. e. ob pugnam. Also, *Plin.* Triumphum ducere, for agere. *Cic.* Per triumphum ducere aliquem ante currum suum, in triumph. *Id.* His (ducibus) per triumphum ductis (sc. ante currum). — Also, in triumpho; as, *Cic.* Paulus, Persæ deprecanti, ne in triumpho duceretur, &c. — *Virg.* Greges (h. e. tauri) ad templum ducere triumphos, h. e. for currum triumphalem. — Also, in triumphum; as, *Liv.* Et vos gentium, quam Persea duci in triumphum mavultis? — Also, Triumphum deportare, to bring a triumph from somewhere, consequently, to triumph; as, *Cic.* tertium triumphum. So, *Nepos.* triumphum ex provincia. — Hence, figur. *Justin.* Captivus ipse (Eumenes) triumphum de se ipso ad victoris sui castra ducit, celebrates a triumph over himself in the camp, &c. h. e. is led to it solemnly and formally, as a captive. *Plin.* Triumphus luxuriæ, the triumph of luxury, h. e. its gaining a superiority. *Cic.* Tribules ita te oderunt, ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint. — ¶ Triumphus, as, a god. *Horat.* *Epod.* 9, 21. — ¶ Anciently written *Triumpus*, according to *Cicero*.

**TRIUMVIR** (tres & vir), ïri, m. *Plur.* Triumviri, three men who hold an office together, or were associated in public business; three joint commissioners; such were, — 1. The Triumviri for settling new colonies and distributing land among them. *Liv.* triumviri agro dando, or, *Id.* agrarii, or, *Id.* colonie deducendæ, or, *Id.* de colonia deducenda, h. e. three commissioners for, &c. — 2. *Cic.* Triumviri capitales, or, *Liv.* carceris, three officers who had the charge of prisons. Also called, simply, *Triumviri*. *Val.* *Max.* 5, 4, 7. — 3. *Triumviri*, certain magistrates in the colonies, or municipia. *Cic.* — 4. *Liv.* Triumviri epulones, priests that arranged a banquet in honor of Jupiter and the other gods. Thus, also, *Liv.* Triumvir epulo, a priest that attended to this duty. — 5. *Liv.* Triumviri mensarii, or, simply, *Id.* Triumviri, three commissioners for the regulation of money. — 6. *Pandect.* Triumviri monetales, masters or directors of the mint; otherwise called *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feruindo*. — 7. *Pandect.* Triumviri nocturni, officers who had the care of the city at night, in respect of fire, &c. — 8. *Triumviri reip. constituendæ*, h. e. triumvirs for repairing and regulating the constitution of the state, a title assumed by M. Antony, Lepidus and Octavianus; thus Antony is called *Triumvir reip. constit.*, *Nep.*, and, simply, *Triumvir, Plin.* — ¶ Others are mentioned by *Liv.* &c. for the discharge of various duties; but the above are those that are most commonly met with.

**TRIUMVIRALIS** (triumvir), e, adj. of, 2 belonging to or proceeding from the triumviri, triumphal. *Horat.* Sectus flagellis triumviralibus, h. c. Triumvirum Capitulum; so, *Tacit.* Triumvirale supplicium. *Senec.* Triumviris proscriptio, h. e. triumvirorum reip. constituendæ. **TRIUMVIRATUS** (*Id.*), us, m. the office or dignity of a triumvir; a triumphvirate, Ἄρχη τῶν τριῶν. *Cic.* in *Brut.* 31. In *Triumviratu*, h. c. perhaps sc. agrario, in the time of, &c. *Liv.* Tribunatu ante gesto, Triumviratibusque, nocturno (h. e. triumviri nocturni) altero, altero colonie deducendæ. *Plin.* Ne Triumviratu suo uimis superbiat Antonius, h. e. reipublicæ constituendæ.

**TRIUNCIS** (tres & uncia), e, adj. of three 3 uncie, trium unciarum, *τετρατημέριος*. *Gallien.* ap. *Trebell.* *Poll.*

**TRIXAGŌ**, or **TRISSAGŌ**, ïnis, f. *germander*; the same as *chamædry*s (*Teucrium chamædry*s, L.). *Plin.*

**TROAS** (*Τρωάς*), ãdis, adj. f. of or belonging to Troy, to the country or territory about Troy, and to Phrygia, Trojan. *Ovid.*

Qui primus Danaum Troada taugat humum. *Id.* Troades matres. *Senec.* Agnosco Troada turbam. — As a *subst.* Troas, sc. femina, a Trojan woman. *Virg.* In sola secretæ Troades acta amissum Anchisen flebant. *Ovid.* Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu cœpit, h. e. Hecubam. *Id.* Troasii (*dat. plur.* after the Greek form) invidio, h. e. Troadibus. — ¶ Also, *subst.* Troas, sc. terra or regio, the region about Troy, the Troad. *Plin.* and *Nep.* Qui locus in agro Troade est, h. e. in agro, cui nomen Troas.

**TROCHÆIDES** (*τροχαιεῖδης*), is, h. e. 3 similitudinem trochæi habens *Marc. Capell.*

**TROCHÆUS** (*τροχαιός*), i, m. a trochee, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short; the same as *choreus*. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, u foot consisting of three short syllables; the same as *tribrachys*. *Quintil.*

**TROCHÆICUS** (*τροχαιικός*), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of trochees, trochaic. *Quintil.*

**TROCHILUS**, or **-ŌS** (*τροχίλος*), i, m. a small bird, perhaps golden-crested wren, wren. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, in architecture, a cavity or channel between the tores, in the base of a column; the trochile or case-nate. *Vitruv.*

**TROCHISCHUS** (*τροχίσκος*), i, m. a little 3 ball, small round figure, a pastil, for instance, in medicine. *Cæl. Aarcl.*

**TROCHLEA** (*τροχάλια*), æ, f. a machine 2 for raising weights, pulley. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Trochleis* pituitum adducere, as if to draw up phlegm with pulleys, of people who hawk violently. *Quintil.*

**TROCHLEATIM** (trochlea), adv. by a 3 pulley or windlass. *Sidon.*

**TROCHUS** (*τροχός*), from *τρέχω*, to run), 3 i, m. an iron hoop set round with rings, which boys amused themselves with whirling or driving along with an iron stick (called *clavis*). *Horat.* It was an invention of the Greeks, and is hence called, by *Horace*, *Græcus*.

**TROES**, um, m. pl. the Trojans. See *Tros*. **TROEZEN** (*Τροίηνη*), ãnis, f. a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, on the Argolic gulf, of which Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, was king. *Stat.* Theseia Troezen. *Ovid.* Prope Pittheum Troezena. — Hence, *Troizenius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Troezen. *Plin.* *ager.* *Id.* viuum. *Id.* carbunculi. *Ovid.* heros, h. e. *Lelæx*, son of Pittheus. *Mela.* Troezenii, the inhabitants of Troezen.

**TROGLŌDYTÆ** (*Τρωγλόδοροι*), from *τρογλή*, a cavern, & *δύω*, or *δύω*, to enter), ãrum, m. (properly, inhabitants of caves or caverns); thus a people behind Egypt, near the Arabian gulf, are called, because they lived in caves. Their country was called *Troglodytica*, or *-cc.* *Senec.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Troglodyticus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the *Troglodyta*. *Plin.* — Also, *Troglodytis*, ïdis, f. adj. of or belonging to this people or country. *Plin.*

**TROGŌN** (*τρώγων*), ònis, m. a certain 3 bird. *Plin.*

**TROGŌS PŌMPEIŌS**, the author of an universal history, which was abridged by *Justinus*. He flourished under Augustus.

**TROJĀ**, æ, f. Troy. See *Troius*.

**TROJĀDES**, uni, f. pl. See *Troias*. 3

**TROJĀNCES** (*Troja*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Troy, Trojan. *Virg.* opes *Horat.* bellum. *Ovid.* judex, h. e. *Paris*. *Id.* Trojani fama laboris, h. c. belli Trojani. *Horat.* Trojana (h. e. Trojani belli) tempora. *Lucan.* and *Clouidian* Minerva Trojana, h. e. Palladium Trojana Romam advectum et in templo Vestæ asservatum. *Sueton.* Trojani ludi, h. e. ludus Trojæ. (See *Troius*.) *Cic.* and *Virg.* Trojani, the Trojans. — Equus Trojanus, properly, the wooden horse, in which the Greeks concealed themselves that they might enter Troy and take the city; figur. a secret artifice, latent danger. *Cic.* Intus, intus, inquam, est equus Trojanus, a quo nunquam me consule dormientes opprimemini. — Porcus Trojanus, a boar that was roasted whole, stuffed with small animals, as the Trojan horse was filled with men. *Macrob.* — *Cic.* Trojanum, sc. prædium, an estate in Latium.

**TROJĀS** (*Τρωῖās*), ãdis, f. same as *Troas*

(which see). — Troiades, um, f. Trojan women. Pers.

TRŌICŪS (Τρωϊκός), a, um, Trojan, Trojanus. Cic. tempora. Nepos. and Vellei. bellum. Ovid. Troica vela, h. e. classis Ænææ. Id. Vesta. Stat. ignis, the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta. Juvenal. Troica scribere, h. e. Trojan war. Avien. Troicus ephelus, h. e. Ganymedes.

TRŌILŪS, or -ŌS (Τρωΐλος), i, m. a son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles. Virg.

TRŌJUGENĀ (Troja & gigno), æ, m. and f. born in Troy; descended or sprung from Troy, Trojan, Τρωϊός. Lucret. Trojugaenæ gentes. Virg. Trojugaenæ, a Trojan. Id. Trojugaenæ, the Trojans. — ¶ The Romans were also called Trojugaenæ, as being descended from the Trojans. Liv. (in veteri carmine) Annem Trojugaenam Cannam Romane fugæ. Juvenal. Juba præcone vocari ipsos Trojugaenas, h. e. the noblest of the Roman patricians, who boasted of their descent from the Trojans.

TRŌIŪS (Τρωϊός), a, um, adj. Trojan. 3 Virg. arina. Id. heros, h. e. Æneas. Ovid. fata. Tibull. sacra. — Hence, Troia (trisyllab.), sc. urbs. Senec.; and, more frequently, by contraction, Troja (dissyll.), Troy, a city of Phrygia, or more strictly, of Troas, which was besieged ten years, and at last taken and destroyed by the Greeks. Virg. and Liv. — The Trojans who escaped from Troy, also gave the name Troja to some places where they landed and settled. Liv. — ¶ Troja was also the name of a play or game played by the Roman youth on horseback. Virg. Æn. 5, 602. Also, called by Sueton. Trojæ ludus, and Trojæ lusus, and by Tacit. Iudicium Trojæ, and Sueton. Trojæ decursio. — Hence, Sueton. Trojano lusit.

TROMENTINĀ tribus, the name of one of the rustic tribes of Rome. Liv.

TRŌPÆĀTŪS (tropæum), a, um, adj. 3 trophyed, adorned with trophies, victorious. Annian.

TRŌPÆĀPHŌRŪS (τροπαιοφόρος), i, m. 3 that bears trophies, h. e. victorious. Apul.

TRŌPÆUM (τρόπαιον, or τροπαίων), i, n. a trophy, h. e. a public monument in commemoration of a victory, erected on the spot where the enemy was put to flight or defeated. The earliest trophies were formed of trees, which, after the branches had been cut off, were adorned with the spoils of the enemy; afterwards they were made of stone, &c. and erected on elevated places. Cic. Tropæum ponere, or statuere, or, Tacit. sistere, to set up, erect. Virg. Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma, Mezentii ducis exuvias, tibi magne tropæum Bellipotens. — ¶ Figur. a trophy, h. e. victory; also, the spoils of war. Nep. Hæc est altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Horat. Nova caetemes Augusti tropæa Cæsaris. Ovid. Sc quoque nymphæ tuis ornavit lardanis armis, et tulit e capto nota tropæa viro. Id. Cytherea vicit, habetque parta per arbitrium bina tropæa tuum. — ¶ Figur. a trophy, monument, sign, of one who exults in something. Cic. Tropæum necessitudinis atque hospitii. Ovid. Ut miserabile corpus, ingenii videas hinc tropæa tui. Propert. Mæcenatis erunt vera tropæa fides. — ¶ Many write tropæum, but tropæum is more correct.

TRŌPÆŪS (τροπαῖος), a, um, adj. turning 2 back, returning. Plin. Tropæi venti, certain winds that blow back from the sea to land (those that blow from the land to the sea are called apogæi).

TRŌPHŌNIANŪS (Trophiönus), a, non, adj. of, belonging to or named after Trophiönus. Cic. narratio, h. e. of the cavern of Trophiönus, and the things in it.

TRŌPHŌNIŪS (Τροφώνιος), ii, m. a celebrated architect, the brother of Aramides, in conjunction with whom he built the temple at Delphi. Cic. — Probably, the same person constructed the subterranean cave (antrum Trophiönii), and gave ora-

cles in it; hence he was regarded by the people as a god; hence, a god, in whose cavern near Lebadia, in Bœotia, oracles were imparted, and future things revealed, sometimes to the ear, and sometimes to the sight. Persons descended into the cavern with particular ceremonies, &c. Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 19 (mentions him). In Liv. he is called Jupiter (h. e. Deus Trophiönus).

TRŌPYCĒ (tropicus), adv. figuratively. 3 Augustin.

TRŌPICŪS (τροπικός, from τροπέω, to 3 turn), a, um, adj. of or belonging to turning round. Hygin. Tropici circuli, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, h. e. where the sun begins to turn. Manil. signa, the constellations, in which the sun begins to turn, namely, Libra, Capricornus, Aries, and Cancer. Anson. Tropico in Capricorno, where the sun returns, tropical. — Hence, Tropica, ðrum, n. changes. Petron. Pecuniæ cupiditas hæc tropica instituit. — ¶ Figur. Tropicus, figurative, metaphorical, tropical. Augustin. Tropica locutiones, Gell. Tropica figura, a trope.

TRŌPIS (τρόπις), is, f. properly, the hold 3 of a vessel; hence, figur. the bottom of a wine jar; and, hence, the lees of wine. Martial. Fumosæ feret ipse tropin de fæce lagenæ.

TRŌPŌLŌGIĀ (τροπολογία), æ, f. a figure 3 rative manner of speaking. Hieronym.

TRŌPŌLŌGICĒ (tropologicus), adv. figuratively, tropically, τροπολογικῶς. Hieronym.

TRŌPŌLŌGICŪS (τροπολογικός), a, um, 3 adj. figurative, tropic. Sidon. Troptologicum genus.

TRŌPŪS (τρόπος), i, m. properly, a turning 3 about; hence, a trope, rhetorical figure, h. e. a metaphorical use of a word. Quintil.

TRŌS (Τρῶς), ðis, m. Tros, king of Phrygia, son of Erichthonius, grandson of Dardanus, father of Assaræus and Ganymedes. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, as an adj. Trojan. Virg. Tros Æneas. — Absol. a Trojan. Virg.

TRŌSMIS, is, f. a town of Mysia. Ovid. TRŌSSŪLUM, i, n. a town of Etruria. Fest.

TRŌSSŪLŪS, a, um, adj. of or belonging 3 to Trossulum. Hence, Trossuli, the some as Equites, the Roman cavalry, afterwards knights (equites), because they took the tow Trossulum, without the assistance of the infantry. Plin. 33, 9. — ¶ In latter times, Trossulus was used as expressive of contempt, like our fop, beau, petit-maitre (in which sense Salsarius derives it from Τρυσός). Senec. and Pers.

TRŌSŪS (Τρωΐς), a, um, adj. Trojan. Ovid.

TRŌXĀLIS (τροχάλις), is, f. an animal 3 formed like a grasshopper, perhaps a locust. Plin. 30, 16. (Others read tryxalis.)

TRŌXĀ (unc.), æ, f. a gutter or drain. 3 Farr. — ¶ Also, a stirring-spoon, ladle. Fest. Also, Titim. and Pompon. — It may, however, be also, a vessel.

TRŌCIDĀTIŌ (trucidio), ðnis, f. a cutting 3 to pieces, massacring, butchering, σφαγιασμός. Cels. Interiora (hominis) sub gravissimis vulneribus, et ipsa trucidatione mutari, h. e. by cutting up, ἀνατομή. Cato ap. Gell. Succidias humanas facis, tantas trucidationes facis, decem funera facis, h. e. decem homines eodem tempore interficiendo. Cic. civium. Liv. Inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri. Plin. Interlucatio arboribus prodest: sed omnium annorum trucidatio inutilissima, a cutting off of the boughs.

TRŌCIDĀTŌR (Id.), ðris, m. a murderer, 3 σφαιεύς. Augustin.

TRŌCIDŌ (trux & cædo), as, ævi, ætium, a. l. to cut to pieces, slay or kill cruelly, cut down, slaughter, massacre, butcher, ἐπισφάπτω. Cic. Cives R. necandos trucidandosque denotavit. Liv. Tribunos militum verberatos, servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatis trucidandos occidit. Sullust. Ne capti sicut pecora trucidemini. Auct. B. Afric. Pecus diripi trucidarique. Horat. Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet. Cic. Trucidare aliquem ferro. Plin. Orca balanus caveatas an-

gustis trucidant, h. e. lancinant morsu Id. Multæ (apes) singulos (fucos) aggregasæ trucidant. Horat. Seu pisces, seu porcum, et capæ trucidat, h. e. carve, cut up, for the purpose of eating; or, sc. dentibus, cheio, masticate, eat. — ¶ Figur. to cut up, murder, destroy, ruin. Liv. Trucidare plebem fenore. Cic. Juvenus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur. Id. A Servilio trucidatus, cut up, sc. by words. Lucret. Nubes multo si forte humore recepit ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, h. e. violenter extinguit.

TRŪCTĀ (τρώκτης), æ, and TRŪCTŪS, i, m. a kind of fish, probably, a trout. Isidor. and Plin. Valerian.

TRŪCŪLĒNTĒ, or TRŪCŪLĒNTER (trulentus), adv. fiercely, sternly, grimly sullenly, ἀπηνώς. Cic. Truculentus se gerere. Quintil. Aspiceret aliquem trulentissime.

TRŪCŪLĒNTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. fierceness, 2 savageness, sternness, roughness, salliness, ebullishness, truculence. Plaut. Tuam exspecto trulentiam. — Figur. Tacit. Trulentia cæli præstat Germania, h. e. savitia, inclementia, roughness, inclemency.

TRŪCŪLĒNTŪS (trux), a, um, adj. fierce 3 or stern in aspect, fierce, savage, rough, terrible of aspect, grim, stern, fearful, frightful, ἀπηνής. Terent. Ego agrestis, sævus, tristis, parcus, trulentus, tenax. Plaut. Oculi trulentii, a grim look. Tacit. Quo trulentior visu foret. Plin. Tigris etiam feris ceteris trulentia. Cic. Quam trulentus! Ovid. Spectat trulenta loquentem. Tacit. Trulentis vocibus strepere, h. e. seditiosis, et minarum plenis. Plaut. Trulentus senex. — Also, rough, rude, rustic, clownish. Senec. Trulentus et silvester, et vite inscius tristem juvenant, venere deserta, colis. — ¶ Also, cruel, fierce, savage, fell. Ovid. Nulla Getis toto gens est trulentior orbe. Id. Feta trulentior ursa. Tacit. Trulentior quam antea, tanquam adversus defectores, et in tempore rebellatos. Auct. ad Herenn. Trulentissimum facinus. — Catull. Trulentia pelagi, and, Id. Trulentum æquor, h. e. mare procellosum, aspectu fœdum atque horrificum. — ¶ Trulentus, the Clown, is the title of a comedy of Plautus, in which a rude, clownish character is introduced.

TRŪDIS (trūdo, with a change of quantity), is, f. a pole used for pushing or thrusting. Virg. and Tacit.

TRŪDŌ (unc.), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to 3 thrust, push, push or thrust to a place, push along or forward, shove forward, drive, impel, ὠθέω. Lucret. Trudit et impellit, quasi navim velaque ventus. Id. aliquid pugno. Id. Adverso nixantem trudere monte saxum. Mortal. Cubitis trudit hinc et inde convivas. Tacit. Cohortes fugientium agmine impulsæ trudebantur in paludem, ni, &c. Id. hostes. Horat. apros in plagas. Virg. Glaciem flumina tridunt. Id. Formicæ grandia trudent obnixæ frumenta humeris. — Also, to push or thrust forth, drive away, cast out, expel. Plaut. Næ ille ecastor hinc trudetur largus lacrymarum foras. Clodian. Tandem ceu funus acerbum, infastumque suis trudere penatibus undram. — ¶ Also, of plants, to put forth, protrude, cause to grow. Virg. Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno. Id. Se medio trudent de cortice gemmæ, h. e. shoot forth, grow forth. Id. Pampinus trudit gemmas. — Thus, also, of water. Clodian. Quacumque cavernas perforat, offensus truditur igne latex, springs issues. — ¶ Figur. to push, thrust forward, press, drive, force, crowd. Cic. Ad mortem trudi. Senec. In vitia alter alterum truditus. Tacit. Semet in arma trusus, h. e. impulsus ad arma capi-eoda. Horat. Truditur dies die, one day follows hard upon another. Terent. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, presses hard upon, h. e. follows from, is begotten by. — ¶ Also, to push forward, push on, to assist another in gaining promotion. Cic. Nunc est expectatio comitorum

in qua omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnas Auli filium.

**TRUCELLA.** See *Trulla*.

**TRUENTŌS**, i, m. or **TRUENTUM**, i, n. a river of Picenum in Italy. And **TRUENTUM**, i, n. a town on this river, or the coast of the gulf of Venice. *Plin.* — Hence, **Truentinus**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Truentum*. *Pompei* in *Cic. Ep. Castrum Truentinum, the town Truentum. Plin. Truentini, the inhabitants.*

**TRULLĀ** (for *truella*, from *trua*), æ, f. any small deep vessel, especially when it is somewhat long; hence, a ladle, spoon, πρῶδιον. *Colum.* — Also, a trowel. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a thing resembling a pan. *Liv. Contis binis a prora prominentibus, trullis ferreis multum conceptum ignem præ se portabant.* — ¶ Also, a wine-vessel, perhaps a sort of ladle, used for pouring wine from the bowl, in which it was mixed (crater), into the cups, out of which it was drunk. *Cic., Horat., &c.* — ¶ Also, as some suppose, the pan of a closet-stool, or a chamber-pot. *Juvenal. Si bene ructavit, si rectum mixit amicus, si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.* — ¶ *Truella* and *Trulla* are also found. *Pandect.*

**TRULLĒUM**, or **TRULLIUM** (unc.), i, n. a long and deep vessel; as, a bowl or basin to wash one's hands in, χέρνιβον. *Varr.* — Also, *Trulleus*, i, m. for *trulleum*. *Plin. 34, 2.*

**TRULLĒUS**, i, m. See *Trulleum*.

**TRULLĒSATTŌ** (*trullis*), ōnis, f. a plastering, laying on mortar with a trowel, κοιλίασις. *Vitruv.*

**TRULLISSŌ** (*trulla*), as, a. 1. to plaster, 2 lay on plaster or mortar with a trowel, κοιλίω, παραχρῆω. *Vitruv.*

**TRULLIUM**, ii, n. See *Trulleum*.

**TRUNCŌ** (*truncus*, a, um), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to maim, mangle, mutilate, truncate, ἀποκόπτω. *Ovid. Truncat olus foliis, h. e. inutilibus foliis spoliata. Lucan. Truncare caput. Id. cadavera, to hack in pieces. Justin. Truncata pars corporis. Sil. frons, h. e. oculo spoliata. Tacit. Dum pecuniam sibi quisque trahunt, majore aliorum vi truncabantur, were cut to pieces or butchered. Claudian. Truncare aquas, to stop, cut off the course of the waters. — Figur. Stat. Heroo gessu truncare tenores, h. e. to make pentameters from hexameters. — ¶ Also, to kill, slay. *Val. Flacc. cervos.**

**TRUNCŪLŌS** (dimin. of *truncus*), i, m. a small trunk, a piece cut off. *Cels. Trunculi suum, h. e. frusta extrema membrorum suillorum, et præsertim pedum, secta et parata in cibum, ἀποκόλια, petioli, pigs' pettiolos, the trotters of swine, pigs' feet.*

**TRUNCŪS** (unc.), i, m. the trunk, stock, or body of a tree, whether the branches be on it, or whether they be cut off, στρέχεος. *Cic. In arboribus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi ad suam retinendam conservandamque naturam. Virg. Arboris obnixus trunco. Id. Trunci nodes. Horat. ficulus. Ovid. acernus. Virg. Indutos truncos hostilibus armis, h. e. tropæa. — ¶ Hence, for a tree. *Val. Flacc. Cum Chaonio radiantia trunco vellerā vexit ovas.* — ¶ Also, a stock, blockhead, dolt, dunce. *Cic. Qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? — ¶ Also, a trunk, main stem. Figur. Cic. Ipso trunco (ægritudine) everso. — ¶ Also, the shaft of a column. *Vitruv.* — Also, the middle part or body of the pedestal of a column, the dado or die. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, figur. the trunk of the human body, without regard to the arms, feet, &c. (as it were, the branches), which may be on or off. *Cic. Truncus corporis; or, merely, Truncus. So, Ovid. Inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberos. Juvenal. Truncus Hermæ, h. e. a bust. — Hence, the trunk of the body when the head is cut off, the headless trunk. *Virg. — ¶ Also, a piece cut off; as a branch of a tree. Val. Flacc. Illi autem intorquent truncis frondentibus undam, h. e. ramis majoribus præ festinatione non spoliatis fronde, vice remorum. Virg. Morct. Trunci suis. See *Trunculus.*****

**TRUNCŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. maimed, mutilated, mangled, deprived of one or several parts, κολοβός. *Justin. Non duabus manibus amissis victus, truncus ad postremum dentibus dimicavit. Martial. Vultus trunci naribus auribusque. Stat. Pelops truncus, h. e. deprived of his shoulder. Virg. tela, h. e. broken. Stat. enses. Val. Flacc. alnus, h. e. navis sine clavo, et armentis. Id. lignum, h. e. hasta fracta, et sine cuspidē. Virg. pinus. Stat. nemora, h. e. arbores decacuminatæ. Plin. Variæ ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, h. e. aliquo membro carentes aut debiles. Liv. Puer trunci corporis. Ovid. (de *Acheloo in taurum verso*) Trunca frons, h. e. deprived of its horn. Senec. corpus, h. e. oculis carens. Gell. Litteræ truncæ atque mutilæ, mutilated, imperfect. — Also, with a genit. Virg. Animalia trunca pedum, without feet. Sil. Truncus capitis. — ¶ Hence, figur. mutilated, maimed. Liv. Capua, urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, &c. Stat. pecus, without their leader. Quintil. Manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant. Stat. Geticæ non plura queruntur hospitibus tectis trunco sermone volucres, inarticulate. Gell. Versus sunt hi Cæcili trunca quædam ex Menandro dicentis, h. e. fragmenta, et mutilas sententias. — ¶ Also, figur. mutilated, maimed, h. e. as small as if it were mutilated. Propert. (of a dwarf) Nanus jactabat truncas ad cava buxa manus. — ¶ Also, cut off. Senec. manus. Val. Flacc. brachia. Virg. nares.*

**TRŪŌ**, ōnis, m. same as *Onocrotalus*. 3 *Fest.* — Hence, of a man with a great nose. *Cæcil. ap. Fest.*

**TRŪSĀTYLIS** (*truso*), e, adj. that is pushed. *Cato* and *Gell. Mola trusatilis, a hand-mill, χειρομύλη.*

**TRŪSĪTŌ** (frequentat. of *truso*), as, a. 1. 3 to push or thrust often, thrust this way and that. *Phædr. Ferro mulum transitant, h. e. verberando et vulnerando impellunt.*

**TRŪSŌ** (frequentat. of *trudo*), as, a. 1. 3 to push often, to push. *Catull. (in obsceno sensu). Others read differently.*

**TRŪSŌS**, a, um, particip. from *trudo*.

**TRŪTĪNA** (*τρούτην*), æ, f. a balance, pair of scales. *Vitruv.* — Figur. *Cic. and Horat.*

**TRŪTĪNŌ** (*trutina*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to weigh; figur. to weigh, balance, examine. *Sidon. Statu trutinato. Hieron. Inflatu buccis spumantia verba trutinant.*

**TRŪTĪNŌR**, āris, dep. l. same as *Trutino*. 3 *Pers.*

**TRŪX** (unc.), trūcis, adj. terrible to behold, horrid in appearance, fierce, stern, grim-visaged, grim, savage, ἀπρηγής, δεινός. *Cic. tribunus. Id. (de dracone) E trubicusque oculis duo fervida lumina flagrant. Lucan. Facies truces. Horat. vultus. Claudian. Lucosque vestusta religione truces, h. e. sacrum horrorem incutientes. — ¶ Hence, generally, fierce, ferocious, fell, savage, pitiless, cruel, frightful, terrible, abominable, hard, harsh, severe, violent. Tibull. ferræ. *Plaut. arietes truces. Lucan. and Stat. animi. Auct. argum. Trucul. Plaut. mores. Senec. tyranni. Id. Magna pars regni truces est ipse dominus. Id. puellæ, h. e. the Amazons. Id. Chiron trucus pueri magister, h. e. Achilles. Id. Truces fremitus tubæ. Horat. Neque excitatur classico miles truci. Sil. vox. Horat. inimicitæ. Plin. Herbæ tactu truces, rough, stinging, prickly. Martial. Truces blattæ, h. e. crudeles et inimicæ librorum. Plin. venti. — With an infinit. Sil. Trux audere, h. e. ferox, et temerarius ausis. — ¶ Also, rough, rude, rustic, averse to pleasure, not compliant, refractory, stiff-necked. Ovid. Blanda truces animos fertur mollesse voluptas. Propert. Trux tamen a nobis ante demandus eris. Martial. pueri, refractory. Quintil. dicendi genus. — ¶ Compar. Trucior. *Ammian. Ut flagitabat major vis, et trucior. (Al. leg. atrocior.)***

**TRŪBLIUM** (*τρούβλιον*) ii, n. a plate, dish, salver. *Plaut.*

**TRŪCHNŌS**, i, f. same as *Strychnos*. *Plin.*

**TRŪGINŌN** (*τρογγινον*, sc. χροῦδα), i, n. sc. atramentum, a kind of ink made from the husks of grapes or lees of wine. *Plin.*

**TRŪGŌN** (*τρογγόν*), ōnis, m. a kind of fish, sting-ray (*Raja pastinaca*, L.). *Plin.*

**TRŪLLĀ.** See *Trulla*.

**TRŪXĀLIS.** See *Traxalis*.

**TŪ** (σὺ, Doric τὸ), pron. thou, you. *Gen. tui, dat. tibi, accusat. te, &c. Plur. vos, vestrum, or vestri, vobis, &c. Terent. Miseret tui me. Plaut. Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, for yourself. Terent. De te. Cic. Quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectaminis prædam, quibus licet esse fortunatissimis? — ¶ The nominat. is usually omitted, except for the sake of emphasis or antithesis. *Horat. Tu nidum servas, ego, &c. Auct. ad Herenn. Ego reges ejeci, vos tyrannos introductis. — But it is frequently expressed, when it might well be omitted. Cic. Fat. 2. — Tune? h. e. tu ne; in an interrogation; as, Terent. Tune impune hæc facias? Cic. Tunc — an ego, &c.? And for this *Tui?* often stands. *Terent. — ¶ Mea tu, my love, my dear, my jewel, in familiar language. Terent. — ¶ Tui (genit.), for tuus; as, Plaut. Labori tui, for tuo. — ¶ Tibi is sometimes redundant in familiar language, as in English for you; as, Cic. Alter tibi descendit, &c. Id. At tibi repente venit ad me Caninius. Terent. Sed scin?, ubi nunc sit tibi tua Bacchis? And so, also, vobis. Liv. — ¶ With the ablat. te and vobis, the prep. cum is always placed last; as, Tecum, vobiscum, for cum te, cum vobis. — ¶ The syllables te and met are often joined to it; as, Cic. Tute. Also, Terent. Tutemet. Id. Tete. Senec. Tibimet. Liv. Vosmet. These additional syllables have frequently the force of self in English, but they are also found with ipse; as, Terent. and Virg. Tute ipse. Liv. Vosmet ipsi. — ¶ Tu is frequently transposed; as, Virg. Solve metus et tu Trojanos exue cæstus, for tu solve metus, et Trojanos, &c. Id. Eripe leto, vel tu, &c. demitte, for tu eripe leto, vel, &c. — ¶ Tis was anciently used for tui, as tis for mei, and sis for sui. *Plaut. Quia tis eget, quia te careat. — ¶ Vos is sometimes used when only one is addressed, but several are implied. Liv. Vos, Romanus exercitus, non destiteritis, &c. Virg. Vos, o Calliope, aspirate canenti, h. e. you, O Muses; you, Calliope and your sister Muses. Cic. ad Q. Fr. Tæbularii a vobis venerunt, h. e. a te, a Tæbulari, et ab aliis, qui istic estis. — ¶ Vestrum, for vester. *Sallust. Majores vestrum, for vestri. Cic. Frequentia vestrum, for vestra. — Also, Vestri, for vos; as, Liv. Vestri adhortanti causa; so, Plaut. Spes vestrum (h. e. vestrum) cognoscendum, for vos. — ¶ For vestri and vestrum we frequently find vestri and vostrum, as in *Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ Vcstrum is properly the genit. plur. of vester, for vestrorum, and vestrarum, by contraction; hence, we sometimes find vestrorum, and vestrarum, for vestrum.******

**TŪĀTIM** (tuus), adv. after your (thy) manner. *Plaut. ap. Non.*

**TŪBĀ** (perhaps from *tubus*, from its resemblance), æ, f. the tuba, a Roman wind-instrument; a trump, trumpet, σάλπιγξ. The tuba was used especially in the army. *Cic. and Virg. Hence, it was blown, as a signal for battle. Cæs. Also, for a retreat. Nepos. Also, as a signal for marching. Liv. Also, for plundering. Flor. Also, for mounting or relieving guard. Tacit. Also, for assembling. Hirt. Also, for labor. Sueton. It was also used on various solemn occasions; as, at funerals. Virg., Horat., Pers. and Ovid. Also, in the worship of the gods, at sacrifices, and other solemnities. Ovid., Virg., and Juvenal. — Hence, figur. *Claudian. Tuba nimborum sonuit, h. e. sonitus tonitruum et procellæ. — ¶ Figur. the trumpet. Cic. Tuba belli civilis, h. e. author, exciter, instigator. Juvenal. rixæ.**

— ¶ Also, figur. a signal for war, or war itself. *Martial*. *Freta navali sollicitare tuba*. *Claudian*. *civilis*. *Id.* *Ante tubam, h. e. ante belli initium*. — ¶ Also, figur. *sublime* or *elevated*. *poetry*. *Martial*. *Augusta cantare licet videaris avena, dum tua multorum vincat avena tubam*. — Also, generally, *u lofty style of speaking*. *Prudent*. — ¶ Also, the tube of an hydraulic machine. *Vitruv*.

**TUBĀRIŌS** (tuba), ii, m. one that makes trumpets, *σαλπιγγιστοὺς*. *Pandect*.

**TŪBER** (tumeo), ēris, n. a bump, swelling, tumor, excrescence, protuberance on the body of an animal, whether natural or caused by disease, *ὄγκος*. *Plin*. *Camelina habent tubera in dorso, sub pectore alterum, cui incumbunt, bunches*. *Id.* *Boves tubere super armos a cervicibus eminente*. *Id.* *Tubera, et quæcumque molliri opus est, anseriuo adipe curantur, swellings, biles; so, Id.* *Chironia cum melle trita tubera aperit, aud, Id.* *Mel tubera discutit*. *Terent*. *Cotaphis tuber est totum caput, h. e. my head is covered with swellings*. — Hence, figur. *swelling, excrescence, h. e. great fault, failing*. *Horat*. *Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, postulat, ignoscit verrucis illius, h. e. majoribus vitilis (here verruce, smaller faults, peccadilloes, is opposed to it)*. — ¶ *Apul*. *Ubi uber ibi tuber, proverb. h. e. nulla comoda sine incommodo; similar to the English, there is no taking honey, if you are afraid of being stung; or there is no fishing without getting wet*. — ¶ Also, a knob, knot, or hard excrescence on wood. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, a kind of mushroom, morel, and perhaps especially a truffle. *Plin*. Thus, also, *Juvenal*. *Tubera terræ*. — *Plin*. *Tuber terræ, same as cyclaminos*.

**TŪBER**, ēris, m. a kind of apple or tree-fruit, perhaps a nut-peach. *Sueton* and *Martial*. — ¶ *Tuber, ēris, f. the tree that bears this fruit*. *Plin* and *Colum*.

**TUBERCŪLUM** (dimin. of tuber), i, n. a small swelling, bump, or protuberance, a tubercle, pimple, *φυματίον*. *Cels*.

**TŪBERŌ** (tuber), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to swell out. *Apul*. *Sinus tuberans*. — *Tuberatus, a, um, swelling out, protuberant*. *Festus*.

**TUBERŌ**, ōnis, m. a surname of the Ælian gens. *Cic*.

**TUBERŌSŪS** (tuber), a, um, adj. full of bumps or protuberances or excrescences. *Petron*. *Nescio quis calvus, tuberosissimæ frontis*. *Varr*. *Ac quasi herba tuberosum reliquerunt campum*.

**TŪBICĒN** (tuba & cano), icinis, m. one that blows the tuba or trumpet, a trumpeter, *σαλπιγκτής*. *Liv*, *Ovid*, &c. — ¶ Also, according to *Festus*, *Tubicines* were the priests that sacrificed at the purification of the sacred tubæ.

**TŪBILŌSTRĪUM** (tuba & lustrum), ii, n. a festival in which the tubæ or trumpets used at sacrifices were purified by sacrifice. This feast was observed twice a year. *Varr*. — The plur. is found in *Ovid*.

**TŪBŪLĀTĪŌ** (tubulo, not used), ōnis, f. a making hollow like a pipe. *Apul*. *Il-gula*.

**TŪBŪLĀTŪS** (tubulus), a, um, adj. having one or more pipes; hence, made hollow like a pipe, tubulated, tubular. *Plin*. *rostrum*. *Plin*. *Ep.* *Adhæret dormitorium membrum, transitu interjacente, qui suspensus, et tubulatus conceptum vaporem huc illuc digerit et ministrat, h. e. tubulis instructus. (Alii aliter leg.)*

**TŪBŪLŌS** (dimin. of tubus), i, m. a little pipe or tube; a pipe. *Varr*. — ¶ Also, a mass of metal, a bar. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, a Roman surname of the gens *Hostilia*. *Cic*.

**TUBŪRCYNĀBŪNDŌS** (tuburcinor), or **TUBŪRCYNĀBŪNDŌS**, a, um, adj. greedily eating or devouring, gobbling up. *Cato ap. Gell*.

**TUBŪRCINŌR** (unc.), āris, ātum sum, 3 dep. 1. to eat greedily, devour, gobble up, *λαφῶσσω*. *Plaut*. — *Tuburcinatus, a, um, passively, devoured, gobbled up*.

**TŪBŪS** (unc.), i, m. a pipe or tube. *Colum*. *Aquam fitilibus tubis deducere*. *Plin*. *Alni ad aquarum ductus in tubos*

cavantur. — Figur. *Martial*. *Per omnes viscerum tubos ibat*. — ¶ Also, for tuba. *Varr*. *L. L. 4, 24*.

**TŪCETUM** (unc.), i, n. a kind of delicate dish, probably consisting chiefly of minced meat, varying in flavor and in the expense of its preparation. *Pers* and *Apul*. — ¶ Written by some *Tuccetum*.

**TŪDER**, n. now *Todi*, a town in Umbria, not far from the river *Tiber*. *Sil*. — Hence, *Tuders, tis, and Tudernis, e, adj. of or belonging to Tuder*. *Sil* and *Plin*.

**TŪDES** (tudo, for tundo), is and itis, m. a mallet, hammer, or beetle, *σφύρα*. *Sever* in *Ætna*.

**TŪDICŪLA** (dimin. of tudes), æ, f. a little mallet or beetle, as, for instance, to pound or bruise olives with. *Colum*.

**TŪDICŪLŌ** (tudicula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to stir, stir about. *Varr*.

**TŪDITŌ** (frequentat. of tudo, for tundo), 3 as, a. 1. to beat or strike often. *Lucret*.

**TŪĒS**, es, a. 2. for *Tueor*. *Cic*. *e legg. xii. tab. Vectigalia tuento*.

**TŪĒR** (unc.), ēris, tuitus and tūtus sum, dep. 2. to see, view, behold, look or gaze upon, look steadfastly at, *ὁράω, βλέπω*. *Cic*. *Si tales nos natura genuisset, ut eam ipsam tueri et perspicere possetuus*. *Virg*. *Talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur*. *Id.* *Transversa tuentibus hircis, looking askance*. *Id.* *Ardescit que tuendo*. *Id.* *Leo asper acerba tuens, looking sour or angry*. *Id.* *Torva tuens, looking sternly*. — ¶ Also, to perceive, observe. *Lucret*. *Nec nimio cuiquam posses ardore tueri, corporis in summo summam ferscere partem*. — ¶ Also, to look upon, view, regard, in a certain light. *Cic*. *Quod (h. e. his offer) ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem*. Also, to inspect, consider, examine. *Gratian*. *morbos, causasque, affectusque canum*. — ¶ Also, to look to, take care of, favor, protect, defend. *Cic*. *Ut nos liberosque tueare*. *Id.* *Justitia societatem conjunctionis humanæ munificet et æque tuens*. *Nep*. *Curam diligentiamque in valetudine tuenda adhibere*. — ¶ Also, to maintain or uphold any thing, preserve, keep up. *Cic*. *dignitatem*. *Nepos*. *gloriam paternam*. *Cic*. *personam principis civis*. — Hence, to keep in repair, keep in its former good condition. *Cic*. *ædem*. *Liv*. *loca*. *Id.* *ædes sacras*. *Cic*. *templā*. — Also, to support, keep, maintain. *Cic*. *Antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest*. *Id.* *legiones, et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia*. *Colum*. *Tueri armentum paleis*. *Liv*. *Agrum colere, unde domi militiæque se ac suos tueri posset*. *Nepos*. *Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus*. *Colum*. *canem*. — Also, to defend, guard, protect. *Phædr*. *domum a furibus*. *Cic*. *fines suos ab excursionibus hostium*. *Id.* *Armis prudentiæ causas tueri et defendere*. Also, without an accus. *Cæs*. *Quod tam late tueri tam parva manu non poterat, defend himself*. — ¶ *Tutus* stands for *tuitus*. *Sallust*. *Nimidas arma tuta sunt*. — ¶ Also, *Tuor, for tueor*. *Lucret*. *Tuimur, h. e. cernimus*. — ¶ Also, *Tueor, used passively*. *Varr*. *Ibi sacra fiunt ac tuentur*. — ¶ See, also, *Tutus*.

**TUFĀ**, æ, f. a kind of military standard. 3 *Veget*.

**TŪGŪRĪŌLUM** (dimin. of tugurium), i, n. a little cottage or hut, *καλύβιον*. *Apul*.

**TŪGŪRIUM** (probably from tego, for tegurium), ii, n. a cottage, hut, shepherd's cot or shed, *καλύβη*. *Cic*, *Virg*, &c.

**TŪGŪRYŌNŪLUM** (dimin. of tugurium), i, n. a little hut or cottage. *Hieronym*.

**TŪISŌ**, ōnis, m. the progenitor and god of the Germans. *Tacit*.

**TŪITYŌ** (tueor), ōnis, f. a taking care of, upholding, supporting, defending, defence, protection, preservation, *διατήρησις*. *Cic*. *Natura partes habet duas, tuitionem sui, et ulciscendi jus*.

**TŪITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. that takes care of, defends, or protects, a defender, protector. *Pandect*. *Tutores, quasi tutores*.

**TŪITŪS**, a, um, particip. from tueor.

**TŪLLĪA**, æ, f. See *Tullius*.

**TŪLLĪĀNĒ** (Tullianus), adv. after the 3 manner of *Tullius*. *Augustin*. *Tulliane jocari*.

**TŪLLĪĀNŌS** (Tullius), a, um, adj. of or belonging to, named after or proceeding from *Tullius*. *Cic*. *De Tulliano semisse h. e. (probably) sc. usura (interest)*. So, also, *Id.* *De illo Tulliano capite, on that Tullian point, h. e. respecting interest*. — *Tullianum, i, n. the name of a part of the prison in Rome, so called from Servius Tullius, who built it*. *Salust*.

**TŪLLĪŌLA** (dimin. of Tullia), æ, f. little *Tullia*, dear little *Tulliu*; thus *Cic*. often calls his daughter.

**TŪLLĪŌS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ As an adj. *Tullian, of or pertaining to Tullius*. *Cic*. *Lex Tullia, h. e. proposed by M. Tullius Cicero*. — ¶ As a subst. *Tullius, ii, m. the name of a man*. *Tullia, æ, f. the name of a woman*. — *Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, whose daughter Tullia married Turquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome*. — *M. Tullius Cicero, a celebrated Roman orator and consul, many of whose speeches, letters, &c. are extant*. His daughter's name was *Tullia*, and his brother's *Q. Tullius Cicero*. — There were many others, also, of the same name.

**TUM** (unc.), adv. again, besides, moreover, then, next, hereupon, in the next place. *Cic*. *Quid tum? Terent*. *Tum autem hoc timet, ne deseras se*. *Cels*. *Qui vomicit, ambulare debet, tum ungi, deinde cœnare*. *Cic*. *Tum agitatio mentis potest, &c.* — It is frequently placed after *primum* — *deinde*; again, or in the third place, thirdly. *Cic*. *Nat. D. 2, 1. and Id.* *Cut. 4, 3*. Also, after *primum*; again, or in the second place, secondly. *Cic*. *Tusc. 1, 12*. — ¶ Also, then, then indeed. *Cic*. *Ægritudine tum existere, si, &c.* *Liv*. *Si sciens fallo, tum me Jupiter, &c.* Thus, also, *Liv* and *Cic*. *Tum demum, or, Cic*. *Tum denique, then at length*. *Ovid*. *Tum quoque visa decens*. Also, with *vero*, for the sake of emphasis. *Virg*. *Tum vero ingentem, &c.* — ¶ Also, then, at that time. *Terent*. *Qui tum illum amabant*. *Cic*. *Nisi forte ei tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnamus*. So, also, *Tum, quum, &c. then, when*. *Cic*. *Hoc ego lustratus tum quum maxime, &c. volutabam, just then, just at the time when*. Also, with *temporis*, which is redundant. *Justin*. *Principem suum; ac tum temporis consulem, at that time, then*. Also, *Tum, now*, when the past is viewed as present. *Tacit*. — ¶ Also, a conjunction, which is repeated; *Tum — tum, not only — but also, both — and, as well — as*. *Cic*. *Tum semper, tum in his rebus*. *Id.* *Tum Græce, tum Latine*. — The latter *tum* sometimes has *autem* or *etiam* joined with it. *Cic*. *Tum fusus, &c. tum autem concretus*. *Id.* *Tum venustate, tum etiam dignitate*. — We also find *tum* repeated several times. *Cic*. — When the latter clause is meant to be prominent, we have *quum* for the first *tum*. *Cic*. *Quum soleo mirari, tum, &c.* *Id.* *Quum suis laudibus, tum vero, &c.* (*Vero* is also joined with *tum*, even without *quum* preceding it, for *tum etiam*. *Cic*. *de Orat. 1, 43*). *Id.* *Nosque a te amari quum volumus, tum etiam confidimus*. This *quum* has frequently the subjunct. with it. *Cic*. *Quum in omnibus causis gravioribus initio dicendi commoveri soleam vehementius, &c. tum in hac causa ita me multa perturbant, ut, &c.* — For *tum — tum*, we also find *tum — atque*. *Cic*. *Et figurarum tum venustatem atque ordinem, et, ut ita dicam, decentiam oculi judicant*. — Or, *tum — et*. *Cic*. *Omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda, et in omnibus hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, for tum in omnibus, &c.* — *Tum — tum*, means also, *now — now, at one time — not another*. *Cic*. *Qui non tum hoc, tum illud, sed idem dicebat semper*. (And thus it may often be translated.)

**TŪMBA** (τύμβος), æ, f. a tomb, sepulchre



*Prudent.* Sunt et muta tamen tacitas claudientia tumbea marmorata.

**TUMEFACIŌ** (tumeo & facio), is, fēci, fac-  
tum, a. 3. to make to swell, ἐξογκῶ. In pass. Tumefio, fieri, factus sum. *Ovid.* Vis fera ventorum extentam tumefecit humum. — Hence, figur. to blow or puff up, to inflate. *Propert.* Tumefactus lætitia iuvani. *Martial.* Vano tumefactus nomine gaudes.

**TUMEFACTŪS**, a, um, particip. from tumefacio.

**TUMĒŌ** (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to swell, be swollen, be tumid or inflated, οὐδαίνω, ὀγκῶ. *Plaut.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Ovid.* Plenis tumuerunt guttura venis. *Id.* Igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno, is blated. *Martial.* Vela tument sinu. *Id.* Lacte papilla tumet. *Juvenal.* Cujus aceto, cuius conche tumes? h. e. ventrem habes saturum et distentum. *Ovid.* Uvidaque e tenero palmitē gemma tumet. *Colum.* Gemmæ vitis tumentes. *Ovid.* Unda tumet a vento. *Id.* Anguis colla tumens. *Tibull.* Tument freta ventis. *Id.* Lumina tument flent. *Sucton.* Tumentes oculi, swollen with tears. *Plin.* Pulmonea mala stolidē tument. *Senec.* Jupiter fronte subita tumuit, h. e. cornua emisit in taurum versus. *Id.* Euboica tellus vertice immenso tumens, h. c. celso monte se attollens. *Plin.* (absol.) Rutam tritam imponunt contusis, tumebusque, h. e. parts that are swollen. — Figur. to be swollen with passion, desire, &c. *Virg.* Rabie fera corda tument. *Horat.* Landis amore tumes, h. c. plenus es, laboras cupidine landis. *Val. Flacc.* Nec nunc mihi jungere montes mens tumet, aut summo deponere fulmen Olympo, h. e. I am not so presumptuous or daring. — ¶ Also, to swell with anger. *Senec.* Tumet animus ira. *Id.* Leo tollit minas, atque animis tumet. *Val. Flacc.* Mars acri corde tumet. *Liv.* Tumentes querentesque, incensed, enraged. *Cic.* Tumens animus, soruliful. Also, with a dat. *Stat.* famulis, to be angry with. — Hence, to set about (conceive, be pregnant with) something from anger. *Senec.* Nescio quid animus solito amplius, tumet. — ¶ Also, to swell or be puffed up with pride, be proud or elated, boast, vaunt. *Phædr.* Tumens inani graculus superbia. *Virg.* Ut vidit fulgentum armis, ac vana tumentem. *Val. Flacc.* Parta jam laude tumens. *Martial.* Saturnalia divitem Sabellum fecerunt, merito tumet Sabellus. *Plin.* Tumere gloria. *Justin.* successu rerum. — ¶ Also, in style, to be inflated, be bombastical. *Auct. dial. de Orntorib.* Nec Ciceroni obrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens, nec satis pressus videretur. *Martial.* A nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis: musa nec iusano symante nostra tumet, h. e. nihil Tragicum canit. — ¶ Also, to be fermenting, to be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out. *Ovid.* Bella tument. *Cic.* Quotidie aliquid novi suspicor: tument negotia, matters are in an unsettled state; matters are coming to a crisis, or threaten a revolution. *Tacit.* Gallie tument. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Tumentibus plebis animis, being unsettled or irritated. — Hence, figur. to be ripe. *Stat.* Anni tumentes, ripe for marriage, marriageable. — ¶ Also, to swell, to be full. *Phædr.* Sacens hordeo tumens.

**TUMESCŌ** (incept. from tumeo), is, mui, n. 3. to begin to swell, to swell, ὀγκῶμαι. *Ovid.* Tumescunt corda. *Tacit.* Tumescencia vulnera. *Virg.* Maria tumescunt. *Lucan.* Fluvius tumescit tabe nivis. *Senec.* Succo tumescit herba. — ¶ Figur. to swell with anger, to be angry. *Ovid.* Rumpor, et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt. *Chudian.* Rabie succensa tumescit. — ¶ Also, to swell with vanity or pride, be puffed up, be proud or elated. *Quintil.* Mens tumescit inani persuasione. — ¶ Also, to be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out, ferment. *Virg.* Operta tumescere bella.

**TUMICLA** (for tomicula, diuin. of tomix, 3 or tomica), æ, f. a little rope or cord. *Apul.*

**TUMIDĒ** (tumidus), adv. proudly, pompously. *Senec.* Tumidissime dixit Murhædus.

**TUMIDITĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. a swelling, tumor, ὄγκος. *Firmit.* Ventris tumiditas.

**TUMIDŌSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. swollen, 2 swelling. *Amman.* Tumidiosi colles. (Others read tumulosi.)

**TUMIDŪS** (dimin. of tumidus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat swollen, or swollen. *Apul.*

**TUMIDŪS** (tumeo), a, um, adj. swollen, inflated, puffed up, tumid, οὐδαλέος, ὀγκῶδης. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum. *Horat.* Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus, swelling, overflowing. *Id.* Agitur tumidis velis aquilone secundo. *Virg.* Tunidum mare. *Ovid.* Tumidus venter. — *Id.* Tumidus anguis, bloated with venom. *Id.* Tumidæ uvæ, swelling, full of juicc. *Id.* Tumidi montes, high, lofty. *Tacit.* Tumidæ terræ Germaniæ, mountainous tracts. *Colum.* Tumidior terra, more swollen and bulky. *Cels.* Tumidiores oculi. *Stat.* Tumida virginitas, h. e. papillis tumidis. — ¶ Hence, swollen with anger, enraged, angry, incensed. *Horat.* Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore. *Virg.* Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt. *Stat.* Insidias et bella parant tumidique minantur. — ¶ Also, puffed up, elated, proud, haughty, arrogant. *Lucan.* Tumidis infesta numina. *Ovid.* Successu tumidus. *Stat.* Tumidi solio, et late dominantibus armis. *Horat.* Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, with tumid speeches, with excessive praises. *Senec.* Alexander tumidissimum animal. *Sil.* Eridani tumidissimus accola, Celta. — ¶ Also, in style, puffed up, bombastical. *Liv.* Non negaverim nostrorum (Rhodiorum) tumidiorum sermonem esse, too vain-glorious or boastful. *Plin. Ep.* Ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius. *Quintil.* Tullium suorum homines temporum incessere audebant, ut tumidiorum. — ¶ Also, ready to break out in insurrection or war. *Justin.* Ingenia genti tumida. *Flor.* Tumidæ gentium inflatæque cervices. — ¶ Also, swelling up, causing to swell. *Ovid.* Tumidi Euri. — Hence, figur. *Propert.* Tumidus honos, that makes proud or vain, superbus faciens.

**TUMŌR** (tumeo), ōris, m. a swelling or tumor, οὐδῆμα, ὄγκος. *Cic.* Oculorum tumor. *Auct. ad Herem.* Tumore præditus, having a swelling, swollen. *Propert.* Turpia cum faceret Palladis ora tumor, h. c. the swelling of the cheeks, in blowing the tibia. *Frontin.* Tumores terræ, risings, hillocks; so, *Ovid.* Tumor ille loco permansit, et alti collis habet speciem. *Plin.* Folia hypomathri illuminant tumoribus ardentibus, on swellings in a state of inflammation. *Id.* Tumores subitō sanare. *Id.* discutere, to discuss a swelling. *Id.* sedare. — ¶ Also, any perturbation, agitation, commotion, passion, heat, tumult, of the mind. *Cic.* Cum tumor animi resedisset. *Id.* Erat in tumore animus. — Especially, of anger, anger, wrath, indignation, cholera. *Virg.* Tumor omnis et iræ concessere deum. *Senec.* Ponatur omnis ira, et ex animo tumor erasus abeat. *Lactant.* Animi tumor. — Also, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, vanity. *Senec.* Ad recta flecti regius non vult tumor. *Justin.* Hinc illi aucta insolentia, mirusque animo increvit tumor. *Lucan.* Multos tumores mente gerit famulus magni cervice revulsa. — ¶ Also, a commotion or ferment of affairs, when a revolution or war is about to break forth; impending outbreak, near explosion. *Cic.* Ne deserere viderer hunc tumorem rerum. — ¶ Also, a pompous or inflated style, bombast. *Gell.* Consarcinare verba tragici tumoris. *Quintil.* Affectatus etiam tumorem, qui spondeis atque iambs maxime continetur. *Senec.* Quid opus est arrogantia vultus? quid tumore verborum? ipsa res te extollit.

**TUMŪLŌ** (tumulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to bury, inter, entomb, ἄπρω. *Cic.* Tumulata est a liberto. *Catull.* Nec injecta tumulabor mortua terra. *Ovid.* Nen sim tumulandus ab illa. *Id.* Quam tumulavit alumnus, h. e. Caieta.

**TUMŪLŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of hills, 2 hilly. *Sallust.* Pervenit in locum tumulosum.

**TUMŪLTŪARIĒ** (tumultuarius), adv. tumultuously, on the instant, suddenly, hastily, ἐκ τῷ παρατυχόντος. *Amman.*

**TUMŪLTŪARIŪS** (tumultus), a, um, adj. 2 brought or collected together hastily. *Liv.* milites. *Id.* exercitus. *Id.* cohortes. *Tacit.* catervæ. — ¶ Also, that is built, done or made hastily, sudden, hasty, unpremeditated. *Liv.* dux. *Id.* castra. *Id.* pugna. *Gell.* doctrina. *Quintil.* sermo.

**TUMŪLTŪATĪM** (Id.), adv. in haste, 3 hastily. *Sidon.*

**TUMŪLTŪATIŪS** (tumultuosus), ōnis, f. confusion, bustle, tumult, trepidation, a bustling, hurrying, διασπῆσις. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, for tumultus, a sudden war or disturbance. *Isidor.*

**TUMŪLTŪŌ** (tumultus), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1. to make a bustle, tumult or disturbance. *Plaut.* Quid tumultus? *Cic.* Tumultuosus (this may be from tumultuosus). — As a puss. impers. *Cæs.* Cum tumultuosus in castris sciret. *Id.* In castris tumultuarius.

**TUMŪLTŪŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to raise a tumult, make a bustle or disturbance, be in great agitation, be in an uproar, ἄσπῆσαι. *Cic.*

**TUMŪLTŪŌSE** (tumultuosus), adv. tumultuously, in a tumultuous or disorderly manner, ἄσπῆσως. *Liv.* Senatus tumultuose vocatus, tumultuosus consultur. *Cæs.* Equitibus imperat, ut paulo tumultuosus omnibus in locis pervagerentur. *Cic.* Ut hominem id ætatis, minime litigiosum, quam tumultuosissime adorianur.

**TUMŪLTŪŌSŪS** (tumultus), a, um, adj. full of tumult or disturbance, tumultuosus, noisy, ἄσπῆσος. *Cic.* concio. *Id.* vita. *Horat.* mare, boisterous, stormy. *Cels.* somnia, troublesome, disquieting. *Sucton.* Tumultuosiores litteræ. *Liv.* Quod tumultuosissimum pugne erat. — ¶ Also, that causes a tumult or disturbance. *Liv.* In otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, turbulent, seditious. *Id.* nuntius.

**TUMŪLTŪS** (tumeo, or tumor), us, m. a tumult, broil, bustle, disturbance, commotion, uproar, hurlyburly, sedition, insurrection, mutiny, ἄσπῆσις. *Cic.* Ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset præsidii. *Id.* Vultus hominum te intuentium recordare, numquæ trepidatio? numqui tumultus? numquid nisi moderate, nisi quiete? *Liv.* Per tumultum ac trepidationem omnia agi. *Cæs.* Initium repentini tumultus ac defectionis ortum est ab Ambiorge. *Nep.* Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam. *Virg.* Cæcos instare tumultus. *Id.* Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu protrahit in medios. *Horat.* Sæviat, atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus. *Ovid.* Inque repentinus convivia versa tumultus. *Sullust.* Formidinem et tumultum facere. *Liv.* Tumultum præbere. *Id.* Turbæ ac tumultus concitatores esse. *Cic.* Tumultum injicere civitati. *Liv.* edere. *Id.* sedare. *Tacit.* comprimere. *Lucan.* componere. — Especially, in a city or town. Thus among the Romans, when a near or sudden war broke out, and all were obliged on the instant to take up arms, such a near or sudden war was called tumultus; a suddenly approaching war, a sudden insurrection or war. *Cic.* Italicus tumultus. *Id.* Gallicus, h. c. of the Gauls in Italy. *Id.* Postesse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est aliud tumultus, nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor (al. tumor) oriatur, unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus? Itaque majores nostri tumultum Italicum, quod erat domesticus, tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiæ finitimus, præterea nullum tumultum nominabant. Gravius autem esse tumultum, quam bellum hinc intelligi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent. *Id.* Tumultum decernere, h. e. to proclaim the breaking out of a sudden war, and consequently that all should take up arms. Hence, generally, a sudden war or disturbance is called tumultus

*Liv.* Sedato Istrico tumultu. — Also, in the air, a tumult, crash, thunder, storm, tempest. *Horat.* Jupiter ruens tumultu. *Ovid.* Ætherios tumultus, tumult, thunder, lightning. — Also, at sea, a storm, tempest. *Lucan.* pelagi. — Also, a rumbling, rattling, commotion or disturbance of the bowels. *Horat.* Stomacho tumultum lenta feret pituita. — Also, a tumult, uproar, disturbance, alarm. *Tibull.* urbi (urbis). (See, also, some of the above examples.) — ¶ *Figur.* senseless noise, prattle. *Horat.* Jocum movere tumultus. — Also, confusion, disorder. *Plin.* sermonis (of a person speaking indistinctly). *Horat.* Species veri scelerisque tumultu permistas, h. e. in the confused state of his mind. *Quintil.* declam. criminum, h. e. a confused heaping together. — Also, disturbance, disquietude, uneasiness. *Lucan.* mentis. *Sallust.* Tumultum facere. — ¶ The gen. is tumultus, or tumulti. *Terent.* and *Sallust.*

**TUMULUS** (tumeo), i, m. a hill, hillock, mound, properly made by throwing up earth, while collis is a natural hill, λόφος. *Ovid.* Tumulumque super gravis addit arenæ, a heap of sand. *Cæs.* terreus, a mound of earth. *Cic.* Tumulus prospectuque delectari. *Ovid.* Tumulus sine ullis arduis arboribus. *Cic.* silvestres. — Hence, a mound on a grave, sepulchral mound, sepulchre, or as we may also render it, grave. *Virg.* Hostilem ad tumulum. *Cic.* Ad Achillis tumulum. *Ovid.* Componere tumulo, or, condere, or, ponere, to bury, inter, intomb. *Albinov.* ad *Liv.* v. 161. Tumulo ponemur in uno. *Lucan.* raptim parare alicui. *Ovid.* Tumulo dare corpora. *Virg.* Tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen. *Ovid.* Hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit. *Sueton.* Tumulus honorarius, a cenotaph. *Virg.* Tumulum inanein (h. e. cenotaphium) constituere; so, *Tacit.* alicui struere (where we must understand cenotaphium). And, so also, a monument. *Epit.* *Liv.* In Julii tumulo, a large sepulchre or mausoleum. — ¶ Tumulum, neut. in *Inscript.* ap. *Reines.*

**TUN'**, for Tune? h. e. tu, pron. and the interrogative ne. *Terent.*

**TUNC** (unc.), adv. then, at that time, τότε. *Cic.* Sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis, misera illa quidem, sed tamen justa: nunc nulla est. *Nep.* Macedones milites ea tunc erant fama, quia nunc Romani feruntur. *Id.* Philippus jam tunc valens multa moliebatur. *Plaut.* Cujus erat tunc nationis, cum hinc abiit? — It is also joined with the gen. temporis, which is redundant. *Justin.* Tunc temporis, then, at that time. — ¶ Also, then. *Nep.* Sin is virilem sexum non reliquisset, tunc eligebatur (deligebatur), qui proximum esset propinquitate (several *Edd.* read tum deligebatur). *Liv.* Tunc demum, then at length.

**TUNDĒ** (unc.), is, tūdi, tūsum and tūsum, a. 3. to beat with repeated strokes, strike repeatedly, κόπρω. *Cic.* Cædunt acerrime virgīs, denique Sestius, converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissime cepit. *Id.* Cum jacenti latera tunderebantur. *Plin.* Ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, h. e. quod tundatur, is not easy to beat out. *Id.* Linum textum tunditur clavīs semper injuria melius. *Colum.* Spicas fustibus tundere, to beat or thresh with flails. *Plaut.* Quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? *Id.* Cor pectus tundit, beats, pulpitates, goes pit-a-pat. *Propert.* Dea magna Cybebe tundet ad Ideos cymbala rauca clicros. *Horat.* Tundere pede terram. *Id.* Saxa Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo, beats, lashes. *Catull.* Litus tunditur unda. *Ovid.* Borea huc ades, et surdas flamme tunde fores. *Id.* Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu. *Virg.* Vultur rostro jecur tundens, striking with his beak, pecking. *Tibull.* Et miserum sancto tundere poste caput, h. e. caput posti illidere. *Lucret.* Tundier, et cerebro pulsariis aeris ictu. *Virg.* Gens effrena virum Riphæo tunditur Euro, is beaten or buffeted. *Cic.* Eandem incudem tundere (proverb.), to keep striking on the same anvil, h. e. to keep harping on the

same string, to apply constantly to the same work. Also, partic. Tunsus, and tusus; as, *Virg.* Tunsæ fruges, threshed. *Id.* Tunsis pectoribus. *Apul.* Tunsis uberibus. — ¶ Hence, to beat, h. e. to bruise, bray, or pound in a mortar, μάσσω, πρίσσω. *Plin.* Tundere aliquid in pila. *Id.* aliquid in pollinem. *Id.* in farinam. Thus, also, the partic. Tunsus, and tusus, a, um; as, *Colum.* Tunsam allium. *Vitruv.* Tunsata testa. *Plin.* Tunsam marmor. *Id.* Tusa herba. — ¶ Also, without implying repetition, simply, to strike. *Ovid.* Tundit humum moriens, strikes the ground, h. e. falls to the ground. *Lucret.* Lapidem digito tundere. — ¶ Also, to weary by repeating the same thing; to din, stun. *Terent.* Tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex. *Propert.* Tundat Amycle natalem Maïs Idibus esse tuum. *Virg.* Assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur. *Plaut.* Pergin' aures tundere? to split my head with your din. — ¶ Tusi, for tutudi. *Nævius.*

**TUNES**, etis, m. Τῶνς, Tunis in Barbary, a city of Africa. *Liv.*

**TUNGRĪ**, ðrum, m. a people in Belgium, near the modern Tongres. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, the town Tongres. *Ammian.*

**TUNICĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a tunic; a vest made so as to sit close to the body and worn under the toga; χιτών. It was worn both by men and women; but men's tunics were usually shorter and fitted closer than women's. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — In early times men's tunics had no sleeves; but in the time of Cicero many wore them with sleeves, which, however, was regarded by others as effeminate. *Cic.* — Many people wore more than one tunic. *Calpurn.* Ambas diduxi tunicas. *Sueton.* *Aug.* 82. speaks of four being worn. The garment next under the toga was called tunica by eminence, and the others subaculea, indusium, interula. — Common people went in the streets without a toga, wearing only the tunica. Hence, the common people are called by *Horat.* Tunicatus popellus. Slaves also wore only the tunic. *Plaut.* — *Plaut.* Tunica propior pallio est (proverbi), h. e. near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin (for the pallium was to the Greeks what the toga was to the Romans). — Tunica Palmata. (See Palmatus.) — ¶ Also, the skin, coat of an animal, tree, corn, &c. covering, tegument, membrane, tunic, &c. *Cels.* oclorum. *Juvenal.* lupini, husk. *Virg.* Gemmæ tenues rumpunt tunicas.

**TUNICATŪS** (tunico), a, um, adj. clothed merely in a tunic, wearing no toga over the tunica, χιτωνοφόρος. *Cic.* Ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uterentur. *Horat.* Tunicatus popellus, or, *Auet. dial. de Orat.* Populus tunicatus, the common people. *Martial.* Tunicata quies, h. e. when for the sake of convenience, &c. one wears only his tunic. — ¶ Also, having one or more coats or skins. *Pers.*

**TUNICŌS** (tunica), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to clothe with a tunic, χιτωνίζω. *Varr.*

**TUNICŪLA** (dimin. of tunica), æ, f. a small tunic, χιτωνίον. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a small coat, skin, membrane. *Plin.* Tuniculæ oclorum. *Id.* Tunicula stellionis.

**TUNSU**, a, um, particip. from tundo.

**TŪR**, ēris, dep. 3. See *Tueor*. 3

**TŪR** (tueor, or tuor), ōris, m. the sight. 3 *Apul.*

**TŪRARIŪS**, and **THŪRARIŪS** (tus, or 3 thus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to frankincense; as, *Tertull.* Turarius, se. negotiator, n dealer in frankincense. *Solin.* Turariæ tibie (also called Lydie), h. e. which were played upon at sacrifices, while the incense was burnt. *Aseon.* Turarius vicus, the name of a street in Rome.

**TŪRBĀ** (θέρβος, or τέρβη), æ, f. turmoil, tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar. *Cic.* Quanta in turba viveremus. *Id.* Maximas in castris effecisse turbas. *Terent.* Quantas turbas dedit. *Id.* Ne turbam faciat. *Id.* Inceperat turba inter eos. — ¶ Also, a crowd, multitude, throng of persons, animals, or things; sometimes to be rendered crowd, throng, press, &c.; and sometimes suite, corps, troop, &c. *Cic.* Aliquem videre in

turba. *Nep.* In turbam exire. *Cic.* Ex hac turba et colluvione (hominum) discedam. *Propert.* scriptorum. *Ovid.* canum. *Id.* volucrum. *Cic.* deorum. *Id.* patronorum. *Id.* voluminum. *Ovid.* rotarum. *Id.* jaculorum. *Id.* arborum. *Id.* rerum. *Quintil.* verborum. *Plin.* vulnerum. *Justin.* querelaram. *Liv.* Turba militaris, h. e. milites. Also, of two persons. *Ovid.* Credula turba, h. e. Titus and Aruns. — Hence, Turba alicujus, the people that attend any one, a suite, train, body of attendants; as, *Liv.* Turba mea. *Virg.* Omnis turba ducum, the whole staff or body of officers. — Also, n multitude assembled, a crowd. *Liv.* Plebes turba quam dignitate conspiciat, numbers. *Id.* Ne in turba quidem herere. — Hence, the crowd, the rabble, common people. *Liv.* Forensis turba. *Cic.* Admiratio vulgi atque turba. — ¶ Turba is also a town of Spain. *Liv.*

**TŪRBAMENTUM** (turtō, āre), n. that by which one troubles or excites. *Sallust.* Maxima turbamenta reipubl. atque exercitia probate. — ¶ Also, that which troubles or excites. *Tacit.* Quæque alia turbamenta vulgi, whatever else was calculated to raise discontent in the minds of the common soldiers.

**TŪRBASSIT**, for Turbaverit. *Cic.* e legg. xii. tab.

**TŪRBATĒ** (turbatus), adv. in disorder, confusedly, ταραχμένως. *Cæs.* Aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate.

**TŪRBATŪS** (turbo, āre), ōnis, f. a perplexing, troubling; trouble, disorder, confusion, ταραχή. *Liv.* In hac turbatione rerum. *Flor.* reipublicæ. *Gell.* coloris et vultus.

**TŪRBATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a troubler, disturber, disquietor, exciter, ταρακτής. *Liv.* vulgi. *Senec.* otii. *Liv.* 2, 16. Turbatores belli. (Others read differently.)

**TŪRBATRIX** (turbator), icis, f. she that perplexes, disturbs, troubles. *Stat.* Accumulat crebros turbatrix fama pavores. *Prudent.* pacis.

**TŪRBATŪS**, a, nm, particip. from turbo. — ¶ Also, adj. troubled, disturbed, confused, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous. *Sueton.* Turbatius mare ingressus. — *Figur.* disturbed, confused, troubled, &c. *Cic.* voluntates populi. *Virg.* mens. *Sil.* Turbatus animi, or animo. — ¶ See Turbo.

**TŪRBELLĀE**, or **TŪRBELĀE** (dimin. of 3 turba), ārum, f. a bustle or stir, confusion. *Plaut.* Turbellas facere, or, dare. — ¶ Also, a crowd or throng. *Apul.*

**TŪRBĒN**, for Turbo, ipis, is read by some 3 in *Virg.* 7. *Ænu.* 378. and *Tibull.* 1, 5, 3.

**TŪRBIDĒ** (turbidus), adv. confusedly, disorderly, turbulently, θολερῶς. *Cic.*

**TŪRBIDŪS** (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to throw 3 into confusion or disorder, disturb, trouble, make turbid. *Solin.* aquam.

**TŪRBIDŪLŪS** (dimin. of turbidus), a, nm, 3 adj. somewhat disturbed or confused. *Prudent.* sensus.

**TŪRBIDŪS** (turba), a, nm, adj. full of confusion or disorder, confused, disturbed. *Nep.* tempus. *Cic.* motus. *Id.* Si turbidissima sapienter ferebat, &c. *Ovid.* Pectora turbidiora mari. *Quintil.* Cogitationes turbidiores. Also, Turbidum, confused or troublous times. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* In turbido. — ¶ Also, tempestuous, stormy, turbid. *Cic.* tempestas. *Ovid.* Freta ventis turbida. *Virg.* imber. *Horat.* Auster dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ. *Plin.* Ep. Immite et turbidum cælum. *Quintil.* Torrens turbidus, impetuans. Also, simply, muddy, turbid. *Cic.* aqua. *Liv.* scaturigines. *Virg.* Acheron cæno turbidus. *Id.* Hermus auro turbidus, h. e. thick or muddy with golden sand, carrying golden sand with it. — ¶ Also, out of order, scattered confusedly, dishevelled. *Ovid.* Turbida coma. — ¶ Also, disturbed, troubled, surprised, confused, astonished. *Virg.* Aruns turbidus. *Ovid.* Turbida perversas induit illa comas. And with a gen. as, animi. *Tacit.* Cæsar turbidus animi. — ¶ Also, vehement, boisterous, violent, enraged, angry. *Virg.* Sic turbidus infit. *Quintil.* alterator. *Id.* torrens. (See above.) *Id.* Actiones turbidissimæ. Also, with

an abl. *Stat.* Turbidus ira. And with a gen. *Sil. iræ.* Also, *wrathful, heated, angry.* *Virg.* Mezentius. — ¶ Also, *turbulent, mutinous, creating confusion or disorder.* *Tacit.* ingenium. *Id.* homo. — ¶ Also, *gloomy, troubled.* *Senec.* acies, h. e. oculi. *Id.* frons, troubled, indicating a disturbed mind. *Virg.* loca (of the infernal regions), gloomy. — ¶ *Turbidum* is also used adverbially. *Horat.* Turbidum lætatur.

**TURBINATIÖ** (turbo, inis), ðnis, f. a 2 pointing in the form or figure of a top or cone, στροβύλωσις. *Plin.* Turbinatio pyri, h. c. figura turbinata.

**TURBINATIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pointed 2 like a cone or top, of a conical form, κωνοειδής. *Plin.* Cor homini infra lævam papillam turbinato mucrone in priora eminens. *Id.* Turbinatio pyris figura. *Inscript.* ap. *Donium.* Turbinato lapide viam sternere, with a raised road.

**TURBINIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. like a top, 3 that turns like a top. *Ovid.*

**TURBÖ** (unc.), inis, m. any thing that turns round in a circle; as, a whirlwind, boisterous wind turning and throwing things about, *harricane, tornado, λαλαψ, τυφών.* *Senec.* Ventus circumactus, et eundem ambiens locum, et se ipsa vertigine concitans, turbo est. Qui si pugna- coriest, ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem *πρηστῆρα* Græci vocant. Hic est igneus turbo. *Cic.* Ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur. *Plaut.* Exoritur ventus turbo: spectacula ibi ruunt. *Virg.* Adversè rupto ceu quondam turbine venti configunt. *Senec.* Turbo convolvit mare. *Lucan.* Quantus Bistonio torquetur turbine pulvis. *Catull.* In nigro jactati turbine nautæ. *Lucret.* Venti rapido percurrit turbine campos. *Lucan.* Avulsit laceros, percussa puppe, rudentes turbo rapax. *Virg.* Torrentis aquæ, vel turbine atri more furens. *Lucan.* Violentus turbo. Also, the whirl caused by the wind. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — Figur. a whirlwind, storm, &c. *Cic.* Turbo ac tempestas pacis, h. e. disturber. *Id.* In turbinibus ac fluctibus reipublice, storms. *Ovid.* Nescio quo misera turbine mentis agor, confusion, as though all things were turning round. *Catull.* Ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui. *Sil.* O confuse nimis Gradii turbine Varro, h. e. Marte adverso, et pugna infelici, quæ velut turbo cuncta disjicit. *Ovid.* Attonitus tanto miseram turbine rerum, h. e. tanta turbatione rerum ex pestilentia. — Also, a top which boys drive round with a whip, a whipping-top. *Cic., Thull.,* and *Virg.* Also, a top, any thing in the shape of a top. *Plin.* Figura umbrae similis metæ ac turbini inverso. *Id.* Turbine cadorum, (probably) pointed or conical mouths. *Ovid.* Turbine crescit (buccina) ab imo. — Also, a reel, magic reel, magic wheel. *Horat.* Solve turbinem. And, probably, also, the whirl put on a spindle. *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* Hanc lucem celeri turbine Parca neat, whirl or spindle. — Also, a throng or crowd of people surrounding any one. *Claudian.* Turbo vulgi. — ¶ Also, a winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, revolution, rotation; as of smoke. *Virg.;* of the heavens; of the moon; of the fire of mount *Ætna.* *Lucret.;* of a wheel. *Senec.;* of a serpent. *Sil.;* of a man, as, of a slave whom one whirls round when he is set at liberty. *Pers.;* of water, a whirlpool. *Stat.* rapax; also, in throwing, a whirl. *Virg.* Telum contorsit, precipitemque immani turbine adegit. *Id.* Quo turbine torqueat hastam, a whirl, turning round in fetching a blow. *Id.* Turbo saxi, a whirl, twirling throw. *Id.* Celeri ad terram turbine fertur, whirling or spiral flight. — Also, generally, a violent twirl or whirl or rapid and violent course. *Virg.* Immani turbine (see above). *Id.* Turbine fertur (see above). *Val. Flacc.* Hasta volans immani turbine. *Id.* Magna doloris turbine, h. e. vehemence, violence. — Hence, figur. a whirl or round. *Ovid.* Non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, h. e. by military service, in which one was promoted gradually, as it were, in a round, and at last became a knight. — Also, disturbance, uproar, bustle, confusion.

*Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Turbo is also the name of a man. *Horat.*

**TURBÖ** (turba), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. **INTRANS.** to cause disorder or confusion, make a disturbance, raise a tumult or bustle, make a stir, raise confusion. *Cic.* Ne quid ille turbet. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Omnibus in rebus turbarat. *Liv.* Equites turbavere. *Terent.* Turbent porro. *Tacit.* Si civitas turbet. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. tab. Qui turbasset (for turbaverit) in agendo. *Varr.* Cum mare turbaret, raged, was in a great ferment. *Virg.* Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili, h. e. Africa turbatur. *Lucret.* Corpora, quæ in solis radiis turbare videntur, to move confusedly. As a pass. imperson. *Cic.* Si in Hispania turbatum esset. *Terent.* Turbatum est domi. *Virg.* Turbatur agris. — II. **TRANS.** to disturb or disorder, throw into confusion, throw into disorder, ταραττω, τυβάω. *Cic.* Mare ventorum vi turbatur. *Liv.* Elephantos peditum aciem turbantes. *Id.* Equitatus turbaverat ordines. *Id.* spem pacis. *Plin.* mentem. *Virg.* Castra turbata, thrown into confusion. *Ovid.* capilli. *Virg.* Freta turbata procellis. *Cæs.* Turbati inopinato malo, amazed, confounded. Hence, to trouble, render turbid. *Ovid.* aquas. *Horat.* Aqua limo turbata. Also, to mix, mingle. *Petron.* Pulvis sputo turbatus. — Also, trans. to cause disorder or confusion, make a disturbance. *Plaut.* Turbare turbas. *Tacit.* nihil. Also, with an acc. of a pronoun. *Plaut.* Quæ filius turbavit. *Cic.* Ea miscet ac turbat. And, pass. *Id.* Quæ in republica turbantur. — ¶ See, also, *Turbatus, a, um.*

**TURBÖR** (turbo), ðris, m. a tumult, dis-3 turbulence, perplexity. *Cal. Aurcl.*

**TURBÖLA** (dimin. of turba), æ, f. a tu-3 mult; crowd, throng. *Apul.*

**TURBÖLENS**, tis, adj. for Turbulentus. 3 *Pandect.*

**TURBÖLENTE** (turbulentus), adv. confusedly, boisterously, hastily, ταραχώς. *Cic.* Omnia contra leges inopesque majorum temere, turbulente, per vim, per furorem esse gesta. *Id.* Turbulentius agere. *Sidon.* Turbulentissime regere.

**TURBÖLENTER** (turbulens), adv. same as Turbulente. *Cic.*

**TURBÖLENTIÄ** (Id.), æ, f. disturbance, 3 turbulence, confusion. *Tertull.*

**TURBÖLENTÖ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to trouble, 3 disturb, διασποβέω. *Apul.* Me strepitu turbulentant.

**TURBÖLENTÖS** (turba), a, um, adj. full of disturbance, trouble or commotion, confused. *Cic.* tempestas, boisterous. *Id.* concursio atomorum, confused. *Id.* Terrores turbulenti. *Id.* Ea sunt turbulenta et periculosa. *Liv.* Annus turbulentior. *Cic.* Turbulentissimum tempus meum. — ¶ Hence, turbid, muddy. *Phædr.* Cur turbulentam fecisti mihi aquam bibenti? — ¶ Also, turbulent, seditious, factious. *Cic.* Civis ut vita, sic oratione turbulentus. *Id.* Sex. Titius seditiosus civis, et turbulentus. *Id.* Conciones turbulenta Metelli. *Tacit.* Turbulenti tribuni. *Sueton.* Turbulentissime leges. *Cic.* Antonii turbulenta consilia.

**TURBÖSTUM**, i, n. a kind of drug used for making wool take the color in dyeing. *Plin.*

**TURCÆ**, arum, m. the Turks, a people of Scythia. *Plin.*

**TURDÄ**, æ, f. same as Turdus. 3 *Pers.*

**TURDÄRIÖS** (turdus), a, um, adj. of, or 2 pertaining to, or having any thing to do with thrushes. Hence, Turdarius, ii, m. one that keeps thrushes, a fattener of thrushes. And, Turdarium, ii, n. a place where thrushes are kept. *Varr. L. L. 5.* Ut verba litteras alia assumant, alia amittant, alia commutent, ut fit in turdo, in turdario (which may be either masc. or neut.), in turdelice.

**TURDELIX** (Id.), icis, m. parvus turdus. 2 See Turdarius.

**TURDETANI**, ðrum, m. a people of Spain. *Liv.* — ¶ In *Plaut.* *Capt.* 1, 2, 60, an allusion is made to turdi, thrushes.

**TURDILLÖS** (dimin. of turdus), i, m. h. e. parvus turdus. *Senec.* (But others read differently.)

**TURDÖLI**, ðrum, m. a people of Spain. *Varr.* — Hence, Turdulus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this people. *Liv.* bel- lum.

**TURDÖS** (unc.), i, m. a thrush, κίχλη. *Horat., Plin.,* &c. — ¶ Also, a fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Turdus was also a surname in the gens Papiria. *Liv.* C. Papirius Turdus.

**TURÖS**, or **THURÖS** (tus, or thus), a, 2 um, adj. of frankincense, λιβανωδής, λιβανικός. *Virg.* Turea virga. *Id.* dona. *Colum.* planta. *Ovid.* grana. *Stat.* Turea altaria, h. c. on which incense is burnt.

**TURGEÖ** (unc.), es, si, n. 2. to swell, 2 swell out, be swollen or inflated, οιδέω. *Virg.* Læto turgent in palmite gemmæ. *Id.* Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent. *Ovid.* Herba turgens. *Plin.* Caules prædulci liquore turgentes. *Martial.* Accepta spongia turgēt aqua. *Id.* uva mero. *Juvencal.* Pleno turgēt sacculus ore. *Propert.* Turgens rana. *Id.* Turgentia lumina fletu. *Cato.* Si lieues turgent. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.* Cyclopiis venter velut olim turserat alti, carnis humanis distentus. *Ovid.* Turgentia ora, h. c. vultus tumens ex ictu. *Plin.* Rutam decoctam imponunt inammis turgentibus. — ¶ Figur. to be swollen, h. e. to be full. *Claud.* Turgent menciadacia monstris. — ¶ Also, figur. to be inflated, turgid, or bombastic. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Oratio turgēt. *Horat.* Professus grandia turgēt. — ¶ Also, figur. to be incensed, enraged. *Plaut.* Uxor in fermento tota est: ita turgēt mihi, she is in such a passion with me. — ¶ It is also written turgueo.

**TURGEÖCÖ** (incept. of turgeo), scis, n. 3. to begin to swell, swell, ογκομαί. *Varr.* Ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat. *Colum.* Valide turgescit lurida caule brassica. *Ovid.* Turgescere semen in agris. *Pers.* Hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, h. e. to grow fat. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sipientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, h. e. swells with passion. *Pers.* Turgescit vitrea billis. *Id.* Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, h. c. may be full. *Quintil.* Genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit.

**TURGIDÖLÖS** (dimin. of turgidus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat swollen. *Catull.* Ocelli turgiduli flendo rubent.

**TURGIDÖS** (turgeo), a, um, adj. swollen, inflated, turgid, ογκώδής. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum. *Plaut.* Oculi turgidi. *Plin.* Aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus. *Horat.* Hædus, cui frons turgida cornibus. *Id.* Fluvii hiberna nive turgidi. *Id.* and *Ovid.* Turgida vela vento. *Horat.* Mare turgidum. — ¶ Also, protuberant. *Ovid.* femina, pregnant. *So, Apul.* venter. *Martial.* labra, protuberant, thick. — ¶ Also, inflated, pompous, bombastic. *Horat.* Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, &c. h. e. inflato stilo scribens.

**TURGÖR** (Id.), ðris, m. a swelling. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**TURIANÖS**, a, um, adj. as, Turiana cassia, a kind of cassia. *Pandect.*

**TURIBÖLUM**, or **THURIBÖLUM** (tus, or thus), i, n. a censer, pan to burn incense in, θυμιατήριον. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, otherwise called *Ara.* *Vitruv.*

**TURICREMÖS**, or **THURICREMÖS** (tus, 3 or thus, & cremo), a, um, adj. as, Thuricremæ ars, on which incense is burned. *Lucret.* and *Virg.*

**TURIFER**, or **THURIFER** (tus, or thus, & 2 fero), era, erum, adj. that bears, yields, or produces frankincense, λιβανωφόρος. *Plin.* Turifera regio. *Ovid.* Turifer Indus. *Val. Flacc.* Turiferi Sabæi. *Claudian.* Turiferi Arabes. *Id.* Turiferæ silvæ. — Also, that offers frankincense to the gods. *Prudent.* Grex turifer, h. e. a worshiper of idols, heathen.

**TURIFICATÖR**, or **THURIFICATÖR** 3 (tus, or thus, & facio), ðris, m. that offers incense to the gods. *Augustin.* — Also, a Christian that offered incense, &c. in time of persecution, was called turificatus, or turificatus. *Cyprian.* — These.

thurificati were reckoned among the lapsi.

**TURIFICATŪS**, i. m. 3 See *Turificator*.

**TURII**, ōrum. See *Thurinus*.

**TURILEGŪS**, or **THURILEGŪS** (tus, or 3 thus, & lego), a, um, adj. *gathering frankincense*. *Ovid*. Nam modo turilegus Arabas, modo despicit Indos.

**TURIŪS** (unc.), ōnis, m. *the tendril or 2 young branch of a tree*. *Colum*.

**TURMA** (unc.), æ, f. *a division of Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty men* (according to *Veget*. thirty-two), as we should say, *a troop or squadron of horse*, ἄλ. *Cic*. Nihil sibi ex ista laude Centurio, nihil Præfectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit. *Liv*. Duæ equitum turmae. *Id*. Præfectum cum turma Lucana exploratum mittit. — ¶ Also, *any crowd, throng, troop, multitude*. *Horat*. Ut impios Titanas immanemque turmam fulmine sustulit corusco. *Claudian*. Ipse salutatum reduces post prælia turmas ibat, h. e. exercitum omnem pedestrem et equestrem. *Plin*. Turma Satyrorum. *Cic*. In turma statuarum equestrium *Ovid*. Turma feminea. *Id*. Gallica, h. e. sacerdotes Isidis.

**TURMALIS** (turma), e, adj. *belonging to a turma or troop, of the same troop*. *Liv*. T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, with those of his squadron. *Claudian*. Buccina turmalis. *Stat*. Sanguis turmalis, knightly, equestrian. *Cic*. Or. 2, 65. Turmales (statuas) displicere sibi, h. e. the statues plac'd troopwise, h. e. with a great number together. — Turmale, adverb; as, *Stat*. Turmale fremit, like a whole squadron.

**TURMARIŪS** (Id.), in plur. **TURMARIŪ**, ōrum, m. h. e. qui turmas tironum exigebant. *Cod. Theod*.

**TURMATIM** (Id.), adv. by turmæ, by troops or squadrons, ἰαδόν. *Cæs*. and *Liv*. — Figur. as it were in troops. *Lucret*. Corpora multa minuta per inane videbis misceri, et prælia pugnasque edere turmatim certantia.

**TURNŪS**, i, m. *a man's name*. A prince of the Rutuli, brother of *Juturna*, who contended with *Jæneas* for the princess *Lavinia*. *Virg*. — Also, a noble Latin, who lived at variance with *Tarquinius Superbus*. *Liv*.

**TURONĒS**, um, m. *Cæs*. or **TURŌNI**, ōrum, m. *Cæs*. or **TURŌNIŪ**, ōrum, m. *Tacit*. a people of Celtic Gaul, or the Loire, near the modern Tours. — Hence, *Turonicus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this people. *Sulpic*. *Sever*.

**TURPE**, for *Turpiter*. See *Turpis*.

**TURPICŪLŪS** (dimin. of turpis), a, um, adj. somewhat foul or deformed; somewhat shameful; somewhat indecent, &c. ὑπαρχος. *Cic*. res. *Catull*. nasus. *Varr*. Pueris turpicula res in collo quædam suspenditur, ne quid, &c. h. e. fascinum, veretrum.

**TURPIDŪS** (turpis), īnis, f. same as *Turpitudō*. *Tertull*.

**TURPIFICATŪS** (turpis & facio), a, um, 1 particip. made foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted. *Cic*. Quanta feditas turpificati animi debet videri.

**TURPILŪQUIUM** (turpis & loquor), ii, 3 n. a speaking about immodest things, immodest speech, ἀισχρολογία. *Tertull*.

**TURPILŪCRICŪPIDŪS** (for turpis lucri cupidus), i, m. desirous or covetous of dishonest gain, ἀισχροκρότης. *Plaut*. Turpiluricupidum te vocant cives tui.

**TURPIS** (unc.), e, adj. ugly, deformed, unseemly, unsightly, filthy, foul, nasty, offensive to the sight, ἀισχρός, δσειδής. To which pulcher is opposed. *Cic*. Natura, quæ partes corporis aspectum essent deforme habituræ atque turpem, ea contextit atque addidit. *Horat*. Crure malo, et pede turpi esse. *Plaut*. Qui lubet spectare turpes, pulcrum spectandam dare? *Martial*. Omnes aut vetulas habes amicas, aut turpes, vetulisque fœderes. *Tertull*. Vestitus turpis. *Seneca*. and *Ovid*. Turpis asellus. *Virg*. Turpes podagræ, h. e. quæ artus turpes reddunt. *Id*. Turpis scabies. *Id*. Turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, loathsome. *Martial*. Turpes muscæ. *Id*. ranæ. *Id*. Turpis ab invisio pendebat stiria naso. *Virg*. Faciem ostentabat, et udo turpia membra fimo, befouled. *Horat*. Ne turpe

toral, ne sordida mappa corruget nares, greasy or tattered. *Martial*. Plena turpi olla resina, rank. *Virg*. Optima torve forma hovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix, h. e. according to *Servius*, magnum, h. e. enorme. atque adeo deforme; so, in the same sense, *Virg*. Turpes phocæ (but both of these may be referred to the common signification). So, *Martial*. Turpe Ravennatis guttur onocrotali. *Id*. Turpes esseda quod trahunt bisontes. — ¶ In a moral sense, hateful, shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous, scandalous, unbecoming, unworthy, connected with reproach. *Cic*. O præclaram illam eloquentiam tuam, cum es nudus concionatus! Quid hoc turpius? quid fœdus? *Id*. Quid est turpius effeminato viro? *Id*. Homo turpissimus. *Id*. Iste omnium turpissimus. *Id*. Fuga turpis, aut gloriosa mors. *Virg*. formido. *Id*. egestas. *Horat*. repulsa. *Stat*. Eumenidum lacrymæ, sc. quia non decet eas misericordia flecti. *Crassus* ap. *Cic*. Quidquid est vocis ac linguæ, omne in istum turpissimum calumniæ quæstum contulisti. *Cic*. Mors honesta sæpe vitam quoque turpem exornat. *Plaut*. Turpes mores. *Juvenal*. Turpi fregerunt sæcula luxu vititiæ molles. — ¶ Also, obscene, immodest, indelicate, indecent. *Cic*. Luxuria cum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti fœdissima est. *Id*. Nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu. *Id*. Homo turpi adolescentia, vita infami. *Propert*. Turpis amor surdis auribus esse solet. *Horat*. Turpis adulter. *Id*. A turpi meretricis amore deterrere aliquem. *Tertull*. Verbum turpe. *Quintil*. Turpia facta. — ¶ Turpe, a base or shameful thing, a shame, disgrace. *Quintil*. Turpe ducet cedere pari. *Ovid*. Turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris. *Id*. Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. *Cic*. Habere quæstui rempubli. non modo turpe est, sed, &c. *Cic*. Hoc mihi videtur esse turpissimum. — ¶ Turpe, adv. for turpiter. *Catull*. Turpe incedere. *Stat*. and *Claudian*. Vacua jacet hostis arena turpe gemens.

**TURPITER** (turpis), adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner, with deformity, disagreeably to the sight, foully, ἀισχρός. *Horat*. Ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne. *Ovid*. Vulcanus turpiter obliquo pede claudicat. — ¶ Also, unbecomingly, indecently; immodestly, indecorously. *Ovid*. Tunicam deducere turpiter. *Id*. Turpiter jacere. — ¶ Also, basely, shamefully, disgracefully, dishonorably, ingloriously. *Cæs*. Turpiter se in castra receperunt. *Id*. Neque recte, aut turpiter factum celari poterat. *Id*. Reliquas naves turpiter fugere coegerunt. *Cic*. facere. *Justin*. Turpiter se dedere Seleuco maluit. *Phædr*. Turpiter derideri. *Cic*. Hortensius filius fuit Laodiceæ, gladiatoribus, flagitiose et turpiter. *Id*. Empedocles in deorum opinione turpissime labitur. *Ovid*. Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hospes.

**TURPITŪDŪS** (Id.), īnis, f. deformity, ugliness, ἀισχρότης. *Cic*. Turpitudō in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis. *Apul*. Qui minus se commendabilem forma putaret, virtutis laude turpitudinem tegetet. — ¶ Also, baseness, dishonor, disgrace, infamy. *Cic*. Nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudō. *Id*. Quanta erit reipublicæ turpitudō, &c. *Id*. Conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere. *Sueton*. Populo non promissum congiarium flagitanti turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobravit edicto, disgraceful behavior. *Auc*. ad *Herenn*. Si causa turpitudinem habebit. *Cic*. Locus et regio quasi ridiculi turpitudine et deformitate quadam continetur. *Id*. Homines nullo dedecore se absteineant, nisi eos per se feditate sua turpitudō ipsa deterreat. *Nep*. In scenam prodire, et populo esse spectaculo, nemini fuit turpitudini, h. e. was a disgrace to no one. *Cæs*. Turpitudō fugæ. *Sallust*. Quas divitias honeste habere licebat, per turpitudinem abuti properabant. *Id*. Cum summa turpitudine in exsilio ætatem agere. *Cic*.

Ut mihi illa omnia immortalem gloriam dederint, tibi sempiternam turpitudinem inflixerint. *Gell*. Homo turpitudine pristina vitæ defamatissimus. *Cic*. Verborum turpitudinem, et rerum obscenitatem vitare, turpitude, indecency, indelicacy. *Id*. Sanctissima sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata, oppressa, summa denique turpitudine fœdata. *Quintil*. Turpitudō generis, h. e. natalium dedecus, meanness of birth.

**TURPŪS** (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make any thing ugly or deformed, to defile, stain, pollute, foul, soil, sully, disfigure, ἀισχύνω, μιλτω. *Enn*. ap. *Cic*. Jovis aram sanguine turpari. *Virg*. Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos. *Id*. Canitiem inimundo perfusam pulvere turpans. *Horat*. Te rugæ turpant, et capitis nives. *Id*. At illi fœda cicatrix setosam lævi frontem turpaverat oris. *Sil*. Turpatque decora juventa ora novus pallor. *Tacit*. Sine abstinere, memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat. — ¶ Figur. to disgrace, dishonor. *Cic*. fragm. Cæsar cum quosdam ornare voluit, non illos honestavit, sed ornamenta ipsa turpavit. *Stat*. Nec turpavit avos, h. e. non degeneravit. *Id*. Argos.

**TURRANIŪS**, a, um, adj. of, pertaining to, or named after *Turranius* (the name of a man). *Colum*. and *Plin*. *Turranius* pira.

**TURRHĒNŪS**. See *Tyrrhenus*.

**TURRICŪLĀ** (dimin. of turris), æ, f. a little tower or turret, πύργιον. *Virg*. — ¶ Also, because shaped like a tower, a dice-box. *Martial*. 14, 16 (in the title).

**TURRIGĒR** (turris & gero), ēra, ērum, 2 adj. bearing a tower, towers, or turrets, turreted, towered, πύργοφόρος. *Plin*. Turrigeres elephantorum miramur humeros. So, *Sil*. Turrigeræ feræ moles. *Virg*. Turrigeræ urbes. *Id*. Turrigeræ Antemnæ. *Lucan*. Turrigeras classis pelago sparsura carinas. — Hence, it is an epithet of *Cybele*, whose head is painted adorned with towers, as representing the earth which bears many towers; tower-bearing. *Ovid*. dea, h. e. *Cybele*.

**TURRIS** (perhaps from τῦρσις, or τῦρσις), is, f. any tower or high building. *Cic*. Concionari ex alta turri solebat. *Sueton*. Mæcenatum, h. e. palace. *Liv*. Hannibal ad suam turrim pervenit, palace, watch-tower, country-house. — Also, a tower or high building for pigeons, a pigeon-house. *Varr*. — Especially, a tower for strengthening walls. *Cic*. and *Cæs*. And, also, for fortifying a camp. *Cæs*. — Also, a movable tower, made chiefly of wood, used in besieging cities. *Cic*, *Liv*, *Cæs*. — Also, a tower borne by an elephant. *Liv*. — Turris was also a kind of battle-array when the army was arranged in a square. *Gell*.

**TURRITŪS** (turris), a, um, adj. furnished 3 or fortified with towers, having a tower, towered, turreted, πύργοεις, πύργωτός. *Ovid*. Quo tibi turritis incingere mœnibus urbes? *Id*. Turriti muri. *Lucan*. Castella turrita. *Virg*. Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant. *Auct*. B. Afric. Elephantis turritis triginta ante aciem instructis. *Sil*. Turriti moles, h. e. elephants. — *Cybele* is called turrita (see *Turriger*). *Virg*. and *Propert*. — ¶ Figur. towering, high, lofty. *Virg*. Turriti scopuli. *Lucan*. (of curls of hair) Turritaque premens frontem matrona corona, h. e. capilli alte structi.

**TURSIO**, ōnis, m. a kind of fish, resembling the dolphin. *Plin*. — It is *Dolphinus Phocæna* of *Linn*, the common porpoise.

**TURTŪR** (probably, from the sound), ūris, m. a turtle-dove (Columba turtur, L.), τρυγών. *Varr*, *Virg*, &c.

**TURTŪRILLĀ** (dimin. of turtur), æ, f. a 2 little turtle. Hence, figur. a weak and effeminate man. *Seneca*.

**TURUNDĀ** (probably for terenda, from tero), æ, f. perhaps, any thing formed into a round or oval shape; hence, a pellet or ball of paste with which geese were fattened. *Varro*. — Also, a tent or roll of lint for wounds or sores. *Cato*.

**TŪS**, or **THŪS** (perhaps from *θύος*, sacrificium, suffimentum), ūris, n. *incense, frankincense, the juice or resin of a tree in Arabia λίβανος*. Plin. Thura, præter Arabiam, nullis, ac ne Arabiæ quidem universæ. Horat. Angulus iste feret piper et tus oculus uva. Virg. India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabæi. Id. Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant. Cic. Tus accendere. Ovid. Tura dare pro Cæsare, to offer. Plin. Meti semel anno solebat (sc. tus), to be gathered from the trees. Pers. Carmina inuentia tus, h. e. lest they should be used to wrap up frankincense in. Ovid. Tria tura, h. e. three grains of frankincense. Ovid. Mascula tura, (this is said to be of two sexes, and the male to be the best), the best sort of incense. — Also, perhaps, the frankincense-tree. Ovid. Turis lacrymæ. — † Tus terræ, an herb, otherwise called *chamæpitys*. Plin. **TŪSCĀ**, æ, f. a river of Africa. Plin. **TŪSCĀNICŪS**, or **THŪSCĀNICŪS**, a, um, *Tuscan, in the Tuscan style*. Vitruv. **TŪSCĀNIĒNSIS**, e, adj. as, Plin. Tuscanienses, the inhabitants of a town in Etruria, where now *Toscanello* is. **TŪSCĀNŪS**, or **THŪSCĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etrurian*. Vitruv. **TŪSCĒ**, or **THŪSCĒ** (*Tuscus*), adv. after 3 the manner of the *Tuscans, in the Tuscan language*. Varr. **TŪSCĪ**. See *Tuscus*. **TŪSCĪĀ**, or **THŪSCĪĀ**, æ, f. same as *Etruria; Etruria, Tuscany*. Varr. **TŪSCŪLANĒNSIS** (*Tusculanum*), e, adj. of or belonging to (*Cicero's*) *Tusculan estate*. Cic. Tusculanenses dies, h. e. in *Tusculano acti*. **TŪSCŪLANŪS** (*Tusculum*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tusculum, in or near Tusculum (now Frascati); Tusculan*. Varr. *Tusculanus ager*. Id. *Tusculana sacra*. Cic. *Tusculana aqua*. Liv. *Tusculani colles*. Id. *Tusculana arx*. Id. *Tusculanus populus*. Cic. *Tusculani, the inhabitants*. — Hence, *Tusculanum, sc. rus, or prædium, an estate near Tusculum (such as Cicero and other Romans had)*. Cic. Hence, Cic. named his *Quæstiones Tusculanæ*, which are also called by him *Disputationes Tusculanæ*. **TŪSCŪLUM**, or **THŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. 3 of tus, or thus), i, n. a small piece of frankincense, a little frankincense. Plaut. **TŪSCŪLUM**, i, n. a town (municipium) in *Latiun, near Rome, now Frascati*. Cic. — † Hence, *Tusculus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tusculum*. Sil. *Tuscula mœnia*. Stat. *Tuscula umbra, h. e. nemus Tusculanum*. Tibull. and *Martial. Tuscula tellus*. Martial. *Tusculi colles*. Id. *Tusculi, the inhabitants*. — † Hence, also, *Tusculanus, a, um. See Tusculanus*. **TŪSCŪS**, or **THŪSCŪS**, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian, Τυρρήνιος*. Cic. and Plin. *Tuscum mare inferum*. Plin. *Tuscus sinus*. Ovid. *amnis, h. e. the Tiber*. So, Horat. *alveus*. Sil. *Tusci stagna profunda, h. e. Trasimenus lacus*. Varr. *Tusca vocabula*. Colum. *sacra, h. e. quæ Tages Tuscus invenit*. Lucan. *Tuscus vates*. Ovid. *dux, h. e. Mezentius*. Id. *Tuscum duellum, h. e. bellum Romanorum cum Etruscis*. *Martial. Tuscus eques, h. e. Mæcenæ, who was descended from the Tuscan kings*. Id. *Tusci cadi, h. e. vina Tusca*. Id. and *Pers. Tusca fictilia, h. e. quæ in Tuscia, et præcipue Aretii fiebant*. Juvenal. *Ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino*. Ovid. *Tuscum semen, h. e. zea*. Tacit. and Liv. *Tusculus vicus, the name of a street in Rome, so named from the Tuscans, to whom it was formerly given as an abode*. This street was inhabited by low people, prostitutes, &c., also by dealers in silks. Hence, *Plaut. Tusco modo dotem quærerere, (perhaps) by meretricious arts*. — Liv. *Tusci, the Tuscans*. — Also, Liv. *Tusci, the Tuscan territory*. — Also, Plin. *Ep. Tusci, an estate in Etruria, belonging to Pliny the younger*. **TŪSSĒDŌ** (*tussis*), inis, f. a cough. 3 *Apul. TŪSSICŪLĀ* (dimin. of *tussis*), æ, f. a little or slight cough; a cough. Plin. *Ep. TŪSSICŪLARIS* (*tussicula*), e, adj. of 3 or belonging to a cough, good for a

cough. Cæl. Aurel. *Tussicularia medicamenta*.

**TŪSSICŪLŌSŪS** (Id.), a, nm, adj. afflicted 3 with a cough, subject to a cough. Cæl. Aurel. *Tussiculosa et frigida senilis ætas est*.

**TŪSSICŪS** (*tussis*), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Tussiculosus*. Firmic. **TŪSSIĒNS**. See *Tussio*.

**TŪSSILĀGŌ** (from *tussis*, because it is good in curing coughs), inis, f. the herb calts-foot, horse-foot, foal-foot or foal-bit, βήχιον.

**TŪSSĪDŌ** (*tussis*), is, n. 4. to cough, have a 2 cough, βήττω. Plaut. Forte si tussire occæpsit, ne sic tussiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat. Horat. Siquis coheredum male tussiet, have a bad cough. Petron. plurimum. *Martial. Acerbum Nævæ tussit, has a violent cough*. Plin. *Tussiens, afflicted or troubled with a cough*.

**TŪSSIS** (unc.), is, f. a cough, βήξ. Terent. Gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine. Virg. Quatit ægros tussis anhelæ sues. Catull. Frigus gravedinem et tussim fert. Plin. Tussim exasperare. Id. concitare. Cels. Sicca tussis, a dry cough. Id. Tussim levare. Plin. lenire. Colum. sanare. Plin. inhibere. Colum. veterem discutere. Plin. Tussi liberari.

**TŪSŪS**, a, um, particip. from *tundo*.

**TŪTACŪLUM** (*tutor, ari*), i, n. same as 3 *Tutamentum*. Prudent.

**TŪTĀMĒN** (Id.), inis, n. a defence, protection, means of protection or defence, ἀσφάλισμα, ὄχυρωμα. Virg. Donat (*loricam*) habere viro decus, tutamen in armis. Arnob. A Deo deposcimus rebus fessis tutamina.

**TŪTĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. same as *Tutamen*. Liv. Nix sola, ignibus aliquoties conjunctis ab hoste, etiam tutamentum fuerit. Apul. Circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, looking about him to see whether he could speak with safety.

**TŪTĀNŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. perhaps, defending, protecting; hence, *Tutanus, sc. deus, h. e. perhaps, a defending or protecting god; as some suppose, the same as Hercules*. Varr.

**TŪTĀTĪDŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a defence, protection, protecting, defending. Jul. Firmic.

**TŪTĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a defender, protector. Apul.

**TŪTĒ**, for *Tu*. See *Tu*.

**TŪTĒ** (*tutus*), adv. safely, securely, without danger, ἀσφαλῶς, ἀκινδύνως. Auct. ad Herenn. Tute vivere. Plaut. Crede huic tute. Sallust. Ubivis tutius, quam in meo regno essem. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Nusquam eris tutius. Id. Te hic tutissime fore puto.

**TŪTELĀ** (*tueor*), æ, f. care. Plaut. Ecquis huic tutelam januæ gerit? has the care of. So, Id. *Tutelam gerere foribus*. Id. Meo tergo tutelam geram, will take care of my back. Cic. Aliquem tutelæ populi commendare. — Hence, defence, protection, patronage. Cic. Omnia hæc nostra studia latent in tutela ac præsidio bellicæ virtutis. Id. Aliquem tutelæ populi commendare (see above). Id. Sit in ejus tutela Gallia. Id. Apollo, cuius in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt. Propert. Dii deæque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, who preside over or protect. *Tutelæ esse, to be under the protection of; as, Liv. Dii quorum tutelæ loca essent*. Id. *Tutelæ nostræ duximus, sc. esse*. — Also, the care of a ward or minor: *guardianship*. Pacuv. ap. Cic. Gnati ejus parvi, qui tibi in tutelam est traditus. Varr. M. Cato nuper Luculli accepit tutelam. Justin. *Filiorum tutelam alicui committere*. Liv. *Tutelam ita gesserat, ut rationem ejus gerere non posset*. (We say, *tutelam suscipere, administrare, gerere, ducere, mandare, deponere, and the like*. See *Pandect.*) Cic. and *Pandect. Judicium tutelæ, a judicial inquiry respecting a guardianship, that has been discharged unjustly*. So, also, *Pandect. Actio tutelæ, an action for the same*. Sô, Id. *Agere tutelæ, sc. causa, to bring an action for abuse of guardianship*. Hence, *Pandect. In tutelam suam venire, or, Cic. In tutelam venire, or, Nepos. pervenire, or, Senec. In tutelam venire, or,*

*Id. Sua tutelæ neri, or, Sueton. Tutelam recipere, to become of age, to become one's own master*. (But Cic. *Pervenire in allicujus tutelam, to come under the guardianship of any one*.) *Tutela* also signifies the property of a ward. Cic. *Tutela legitima*. *Pandect. exguæ*. — Also, a preserving or keeping in repair. Plin. *Ut tutela villarum non sit oneri*. *Pandect. Legare pecuniam in tutelam via*. — Also, maintenance, nourishment, support. Colum. *pecudum*. Justin. *classis*. Sueton. *Cum teniorum tutelam locupletiores in se contulissent*. Colum. *Asellus exiguæ tutelæ est, costs very little to support or keep*. — † Also, a defence or protection, h. e. the person or thing that defends or protects any one. Sil. *Tutelæ deum fluitant, h. e. the images of the gods on the stern*. Ovid. *Tutela præra, h. e. præreta*. Petron. *Tutela loci, the tutelary deity of a place*. Varr. *Earum tutelarum genera quatuor, h. e. of hedges, fences of gardens, &c.* Horat. *Tutela Italiæ (used of Augustus)*. Ovid. *Tutela Pelagii nominis (used of Achilles)*. Id. *Tutela hortorum, h. e. Priapus, the god of gardens*. Id. *Tutela Diana (used of dogs)*. Auct. *Priap. Tutela Lemni, h. e. Vulcan*. — † Also, one that is under the protection of another; the care or charge. Ovid. *Tutela Minervæ navis, h. e. having Minerva for its tutelary deity, the image of whom was usually painted on the stern*. Horat. *Virginum primæ puerique claris patribus orti Delicæ tutela Deæ*. Propert. *Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, h. e. an old sacred serpent is the tutelary deity of Lanuvium*. Lucan. *Hortus insopiti tutelæ draconis*. — † Also, a remedy. Grat. *Si qua est tutela podagræ*.

**TŪTELĀRIS** (*tutela*), e, adj. of or pertaining to defence or protection, tutelary, tutelary, protecting. Arnob. dii. — † Also, of or pertaining to guardianship, or to the care of a ward, ἐπιτροπικός. *Pandect. Tutelaris causa*. Id. *Tutelaria instrumenta*. Sidon. *Frater et soror sub annis adhuc tutelariibus agunt*. *Capitolin. Prætor tutelaris, h. e. that superintended the affairs of minors, and appointed guardians*.

**TŪTELĀRĪŪS** (Id.), ii, m. he who has the custody or keeping of any thing, and undertakes for hire to preserve it in proper repair; a keeper or warden. Plin. — *Inscript. ap. Gruter. Prætor tutelarius, same as Prætor tutelaris*. See *Tutelaris*.

**TŪTELĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a guardian, 3 defender, protector. *Martian. Capell.*

**TŪTELĀTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. assigned or 3 placed under the protection of any one. *Aggen. de limitib. agror.*

**TŪTELĪNŪS**, or **TŪTĪLĪNŪS** (*tutela*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to protecting or defending. Tertull. *Columnæ tutelinae, h. e. in honor of the goddess Tutelina, or, the column which supported the image of this goddess in the circus at Rome*. — Hence, *Tutelina, or Tutilina, sc. dea, the guardian deity of corn, &c.* *Macrob. Also, the tutelary goddess of Rome*. Varr.

**TŪTEMĒT**, h. c. tu ipse. See *Tu*.

**TŪTŌ** (*tutus*), adv. safely, securely, in softy, without danger, ἀσφαλῶς. Cæs. Illi etsi propter multitudinem se tuto dimicavimus existimabant. *Nepos. Non quæsit ubi tuto viveret*. Cic. *Ut tuto sim, h. e. in tuto loco*. Also, followed by a or ab. Cæs. *Ut toto ab repentino hostium incursu commeari possent*. Plin. *Tutissimum (superl.), most safely*. — † The comp. *tutius*, and superl. *tutissime*, belong to *tute*.

**TŪTŌ**, as, avi, atum, a. l. same as *Tutor, to protect, defend*. Plaut. *Ut in bene tutetis*. Hence, in the pass. Plaut. *Tutantur; and, Sidon. Tutatus*.

**TŪTŌR** (frequentat. of *tueor*), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to defend, protect, guard, keep safe, preserve, ἀσφαλιζω. Plaut. *Cogitat, ut rem heri diligenter tutetur*. Plin. *Natura arborum cortice a frigidibus et calore intata est, has screened or sheltered*. Liv. *Volsci titabantur se vallo*. Id. *Egregiis muris sitaque naturali urbem tutantes*. Phædr. *Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo*. Sallust. *Numidas in omnibus præliis magis*

pedes, quam arma tutata sunt. (Al. leg. *tuta*.) *Id.* Se ob regnum tutandum arma cepisse, in defence of his throne. *Virg.* Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem suis in armis, haec primum tutare domum. *Tacit.* Locorum ingenio tutari se contra copias regis. *Sallust.* Mihi spes omnes in memet, quas necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari. *Tacit.* Signa et aquilam amplexus, religione se tutabatur. *Virg.* Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrymaeque decore, supports. *Liv.* Tutari se ab ira alienus, to shelter or secure himself against, &c. *Horat.* Aspicere, Plautus quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephedi, ut patris, &c. *h. e. maintains, supports* the part of. Also, without an accus. *Cic.* Genae ab inferiore parte tutantur, sc. oculos, protect the eyes. — ¶ Also, to ward off, avert. *Sallust.* Ne in tutandis periculis magis, quam in ulciscendo teneamini. *Cas.* Ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur.

**TUTOR** (contracted for tutor, from tueor), *ōris, m.* a defender, protector, guardian. *Horat.* Tutor finium. *Cic.* Castus tutor religionum. *Sueton.* Tutor imperii. *Cic.* Populi R. tuter. *Petron.* Tutor Bacchi, *h. e. Priapus, who, together with Silenus, was a companion and protector of Bacchus.* — ¶ Hence, especially, a guardian (of a minor). *Cic.* Aino illum mortuum: tutor suum liberis: totam domum diligo. *Id.* Quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit. *Plin. Ep.* Datum se a consulis tutorem Helvidii filiae. *Cic.* Tutorem instituire filiorum orbitati. *Justin.* constituere. *Id.* Agere tutorem pupilli, to be the guardian. — Also, in a wider sense, for curator. *Cic.* Mulieris propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt. *Liv.* Tutore a tribunis et praetore petito, cum testamentum faceret, unum aedutium instiguit heredem. — Hence, figur. a guardian. *Cic.* Orbe eloquentiae quasi tutores relictus sumus. *Id.* Cum republica non solum parentibus perpetuis, verum etiam tutoribus annuis esset orbata. *Ovid.* Hanc (progeniem carminum meorum) tibi commendo: quae quo magis orba parente, hoc tibi tutiori sarcina major erit.

**TUTORIUS** (tutor, *ōris*), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to a guardian. *Justin.* Mittitur, qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret.

**TUTORIX** (*Id.*), *icis, f.* a female guardian, a tutress, governess. *Cod. Just.*

**TUTULATUS** (tutulus), *a, um, adj.* *h. e.* 3 tutulum habens. *Varr.*

**TUTULUS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* a pile of hair on a woman's head, raised in the form of a cone; a tower or high head-dress, *πίρυγος πλοκάμων, κορυφή, κόρυμβος.* Such were worn by women, especially the flaminica (wife of the Flamen), and also by the Flamen himself. *Varr.* — ¶ *Varr.* also says that tutulus is *altissima pars urbis*; in this case, the first *u*, as from *tutus*, would be long.

**TUTUM** (tutus), *adv.* same as *Tuto.* *Varr.* 3 *Ap. Fest.*

**TUTUNUS**, *i, m.* same as *Priapus.* 3 *Arnob.*

**TUTUS**, *a, um, particip.* from tueor. —

¶ *Adj.* safe, secure, protected, out of danger, *ἀκίνδονος, ἀσφαλής.* *Cic.* Res tuta. *Asin. Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Tutus ab insidiis. *Liv.* Testudo tuta ad omnes ictus. *Horat.* Tutum iter. *Justin.* Periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponeas. *Cic.* Quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? *Horat.* Ex quo est habitus male tute mentis Orestes, *h. e. unsond in mind, out of his senses.* *Cas.* Tutor receptus. *Id.* Tutissimum est. *Ovid.* Medio tutissimus ibis. — Hence, *subst.* Tutum, *i, n.* safety, security. *Nepos.* In tutum pervenire. *Cic.* Esse in tuto. *Cic.* and *Terent.* In tuto collocare aliquid, or aliquid, to place in safety. — Also, *plur.* Tutus, for tutum, safety, security. *Virg.* Tuta tenebam. — ¶ Also, Tutus, prudent, cautious. *Liv.* Tutiora consilia. *Horat.* Serpit humi tutus nimium, timidisque procella. — Hence, *Propert.* Tutum est, it is prudent, it is the part of a prudent and cautious man. — Also followed

by the *infm.* *Propert.* Credere tutus, *h. e.* cavens credere. — Also, by a *gen.* *Lucret.* Tuta fuga. (Others read *fuga*.)

**TUTUS** (*tu*), *a, um, adj.* pron. *thy, your, yours.* *Terent.* Tutus pater. *Id.* Verum id tua refert nihil, is nothing to you. *Id.* Tua quod nihil refert, is nothing to you. Also, without a *subst.*, yours, thine. *Cic.* In tanto numero tuorum. *Id.* De tuis unus, one of your friends. *Terent.* Tutus est nunc Chremes, yours, your friend. — *Tuum, thine, yours.* *Plaut.* (*Lys.*) Bene volo ego illi facere, si tu non nevis. (*Phil.*) nempe de tuo. (*Lys.*) de meo: nam quod tuum est, meum est: omne meum est autem tuum. *So, Tua (plur.). Terent.* — *Tuum est* (*sc. negotium*), it is your custom. *Plaut.* Also, *Tuum est* (*sc. officium*), it is your part, your duty. *Terent.* — Also, *Tuus, your own master, independent, indebted to none; as, Stat.* (ammem alloquens) Tuus ruis. — Sometimes *pte* or *met* is joined with it; as, *Plaut.* Tuopte ingenio. *Id.* Tuapte sponte. *Apul.* Tuismetliteris. — *Tuus* also stands for *tui* (*genit.* of *tu*), or for *erga te.* *Terent.* Desiderio tuo, *h. e. towards you, or of you.* *Plaut.* *Cic.* *Ep.* In tua observantia, respect towards you, in tender love to you. — ¶ Also, your, *h. e. favorable, fit, proper, apposite, or opportune for you.* *Martial.* Tempore non tuo. *Liv.* Tempore tuo pugasti. — ¶ *Tuus* is sometimes joined with a *subst.* to which it does not belong. *Cic.* Aedificationis tuae consilium impediri, for tuum.

**TΥΧΑΝΑ**, *α, f.* or **TΥΧΑΝΑ**, *ōrum, n.* a town in Cappadocia. *Vopisc.* and *Plin.* — Also, a town in Phrygia. — ¶ **TΥΧΑΝΕΙUS**, and **TΥΧΑΝΕUS** or **TΥΧΑΝΕUS**, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Tyana. *Quid.* Tyaneus incola (in Phrygia).

**TΥΒΑ**, *α, f.* or **TΥΒΕ**, *es, f.* a town on the borders of Syria. *Cic.*

**TΥΒRIS.** See *Theris.*

**TΥBUR.** See *Tibur.*

**TΥΧΙΑ** (**Tύχη**), *α, f.* the name of a part of the city Syracuse in Sicily, where the temple of Fortune stood. *Cic.*

**TΥΧΙΟΣ**, *i, m.* a celebrated shoemaker or worker in leather. *Ovid.*

**TΥDEUS** (**Tυδεΐς**), *ει and εος, m.* (*disyll.*) Tydens, the son of *Zeus*, king of *Calcydon*, and father of *Diomedes*. — Hence, *Tydidēs, α, m.* son of Tydeus, *h. e. Diomedes.* *Virg., Horat., Ovid., &c.*

**TΥDIDĒS**, *α, m.* See Tydeus. 3

**TΥMΘΛUS.** See *Toothus.*

**TΥMPANĠOLUM** (*dimin.* of *tympanum*), 3 *i, n.* a small drum, a taboret. *Arnob.*

**TΥMPANĠSTĀ** (**τυμπανιστής**), *α, m.* a 3 drummer, laborer. *Apul.*

**TΥMPANĠSTRĪA** (**τυμπανίστρια**), *α, f.* 3 a female drummer, a woman playing on a tabor or timbrel. *Sidon.*

**TΥMPANĠTES** (**τυμπανίτης**), *α, m.* a 3 kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum; a tympanum or tympanites; the wind-dropsy. *Veget.*

**TΥMPANĠTICUS** (tympanitis), *a, um,* 2 *adj.* afflicted with the tympanitis. *Veget.*

**TΥMPANĠUM** (tympanum), *i, n.* a kind of pearl, round on one side and flat on the other. *Plin.*

**TΥMPANĠZŌ** (**τυμπανίζω**), *as, n.* 1. to 2 beat a tympanum, to play on a timbrel. *Sueton.*

**TΥMPANŌTRĪBĀ** (**τυμπανοτρίβης**), *α, 3 m.* one skilled in beating a tympanum, a laborer; hence, a soft, effeminate person. *Plaut.*

**TΥMPANUM** (**τύμπανον**), *i, n.* a kind of drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine, tympan. It was a hoop of wood or brass, with a skin stretched over it, and bells attached to its edge. It was held in the left hand, and beaten with the right hand or fingers. It was used especially at the religious ceremonies of Cybele, and hence it was regarded as an instrument for females; but the Parthians, according to *Justin*, used the tympana in war. *Virg., Ovid., &c.* — Hence, *figur.* *Quintil.* Nos qui oratorem studemus ellingere, non arma, sed tympana eloquentiae demus? *h. e. genus dicendi molle, nervis carens, et ad solam voluptatem compositum.* *Senec.* Nulli corpus tuum patientiae vacat, sed in manu tympanum est, *h. e. non es mollis, sed*

*mollia et effeminatorum propria tractas.* — ¶ From the resemblance, a wheel made of boards without spokes. *Virg.* Also, a wheel drawn by a rope for raising weights. *Lucret.* Also, a wheel in an oil-press. *Pandect.* Also, a wheel in a mill, at a well; of water-organs; and of other machines. *Vitruv.* — Also, in architecture, a tambour. *Vitruv.* — Also, a square or panel of a door. *Vitruv.* — Also, a round, concave plate. *Plin.* — Also, a kind of pearl, otherwise called *tympanium.* *Pandect.* — ¶ **TΥΠΑΝUM**, for *tympanum.* *Catull.* 62, 8. (where other *Edd.* have *tympanum*).

**TΥNDĀREUS**, *ει and εος, m.* See *Tyndarus.*

**TΥNDĀRIDĒS** (**Τυνδαρίδης**), *α, m.* or **TΥNDĀRIDĀ**, *α, m.* son of *Tyndarus.* *Val. Flacc.* Miratur et ipse Tyndarides, *h. e. Pollux.* *Id.* Tyndariden petit, et superos sic voce precatur, *h. e. Castor.* *Ovid.* Tyndaridæ fratres, hic eques, ille pugil. *Cic.* Idem Tyndaridæ Perseu victum nuntiaverunt. *Horat.* Fortissima Tyndaridarum, *h. e. filiorum et natarum Tyndari* (where *Clytemnestra* is alluded to).

**TΥNDĀRIS** (**Τυνδαρίς**), *ιδis and idos, f.* Tyndarian, of or proceeding from Tyndarus, hence, *sc. femina, daughter of Tyndarus.* *Virg.* Tyndaridis Lacæna, *h. e. Helen.* And thus *Helen* is frequently called *Tyndaris.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* And so, also, *Clytemnestra.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a town of Sicily. *Cic.* — Hence, *Tyndaritani*, the inhabitants of this town. *Cic.*

**TΥNDĀRITANI.** See *Tyndaris.*

**TΥNDĀRĠOS** (Tyndarus), *a, um, adj.* **Τυνδαρίος**, Tyndarian, of or pertaining to Tyndarus. *Val. Flacc.* fratres, *h. e. Castor and Pollux.* — ¶ Also, *Spartan.* *Sil.*

**TΥNDĀRŌS**, *i, m.* or **TΥNDĀRĒOS** (**Τυνδαρός**, or **Τυνδαρέως**), *i, m.* Tyndarus, son of *Cebalus*, king of *Laconica*, husband of *Leda*, who was the mother of *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Helen*, and *Clytemnestra.* *Ovid.*

**TΥPHŌEUS**, *ει and εος, m.* [*trisyllab.* *Typho-eus*] **Τυφωεύς**, *agiant*, son of *Titanus* and *Terra*; having attempted to expel *Jupiter* from heaven, he was hurled down by lightning and placed under mount *Ætna* in Sicily, where he was said to be vomiting forth fire; according to others, under the island *Inarime.* *Ovid.* and *Virg.* He is sometimes confounded with *Briareus.* *Ovid. Met.* 3, 303, &c. — ¶ Hence, **TΥPHŌŪS**, or **TΥPHŌCŪS**, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to *Typhoeus.* *Virg.* Tela Typhoea, *h. e. by which he was hurled to the ground.* — Also, *Tύφθεις, idis or idos, f.* belonging to *Typhoeus.* *Ovid.* *Ætna Typhois, h. e. under which he lies.*

**TΥPHŌN** (**Τυφών**), *ōnis, m.* same as *Typhoeus.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a violent whirlwind which comes from the clouds without lightning. *Plin.* — Also, a whirlwind, accompanied with lightning. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, a kind of comet. *Plin.*

**TΥPHŌNEŪS** (Typhon), *a, um, adj.* Typhonian, of or belonging to the giant *Typhon.* *Mela.*

**TΥPHŌNĠS**, *idis, f.* Typhonia, daughter of 3 *Typhon.* *Val. Flacc.* Insuper *Harpyæ Typhonides, ira Tonantis.*

**TΥPHŌS** (**τύφος**), *i, m.* pride, arrogance, 3 vaunting. *Arnob.*

**TΥPICUS** (typus), *a, um, adj.* figurative, 3 typical, emblematical. *Sedul.*

**TΥPŪS** (**τύπος**), *i, m.* a type or figure, the form, image, or likeness of a thing; a mark, impression, stamp. *Cic.* Præterea typos tibi mando, quos in tectorio atrio possim includere, mouldings or figures in bass-relief. — ¶ With physicians, the form, order, and manner in which fevers return. *Caes. Aurel.*

**TΥRĀ**, or **TΥRĀS**, *α, m.* **Τύρας**, a river of European *Sarmatia*, now the *Niester* or *Dniester.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

**TΥRĀNĀ** (tyrannus), *α, f.* a princess, 3 tyranness. *Trebell. Poll.*

**TΥRĀNNICĒ** (tyrannicus), *adv.* tyrannously, tyrannically, despotically, *τυραννικῶς.* *Cic.*

**TΥRĀNNICĪDĀ** (tyrannus & cædo), *α, 2 m.* and *f.* the killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, *τυραννοκτόνος.* *Senec.*

**TYRANNICIDIUM** (tyrannicida), ii, n. 2 the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide, τυραννοκροσία. Senec.  
**TYRANNICUS** (τυραννικός), a, um, adj. of a tyrant, tyrannous, cruel, tyrannical, despotic. Cic.  
**TYRANNIS** (τυραννίς), f. tyranny, arbitrary or despotic power. Cic., Nep., Ovid., &c. — Also, for regnum, regal or supreme power. Nep. Reg. 2. — ¶ Also, a princess, a tyranness. Trebell. Poll.  
**TYRANNICTONUS** (τυραννοκτόνος), i, m. the killer of a tyrant. Cic.  
**TYRANNOPOLITA** (τυραννοπολίτης), æ, 3 m. a citizen of a town in which a tyrant (tyrannus) rules. Sidon.  
**TYRANNUS** (τύραννος), i, m. [a tyrant in a good sense], a monarch, sovereign, king, especially in a state which had been free. Nepos. Miltiadem, qui Chersoneso potitus diu ibi dominationem obtinuerat, tyrannum dictum fuisse, qui non vi, sed incolentium voluntate eam obtinuerat, et bonitate retinuerat: omnes enim et haberi et dici tyrannos, qui potestate sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate usa est. So, in Virg. Æneas is called. Ovid. Phrygius tyrannus, h. e. Laomedon. So, also, in Ovid. Neptune is called tyrannus, sc. of rivers. So, also, in Liv. Nabis, king of Sparta, is called. And so, also, Cæsar is called in Cic. — ¶ Also, a tyrant in a bad sense, a cruel or severe governor, whether he be really cruel, or whether the people regard him as such, because, having been republicans, they cannot endure a single sovereign; also, generally, an unlimited or absolute despot. Cic. Vita tyrannorum. Id. Esse tyrannum in aliquem. — ¶ Tyrannum, for tyrannorum. Pacuv.  
**TYRAS**. See Tyra.  
**TYRIANTHINUS** (τυριάνθινος), a, um, 3 adj. of a color between purple and violet, of a bright violet color. Martial.  
**TYRINS**,  
**TYRINTHIUS**. } See Tyrys, &c.  
**TYRIUS** (τύριος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrianus. Ovid. Tyria puella, or, Id. pellex, h. e. Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Tyre. Martial. Tyrius taurus, h. e. that carried off Eu-

ropa. Liv. Tyrii, the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians. — ¶ Near Tyre were found the best murices, from which purple was made, and Tyrian purple was the most celebrated; hence, Tyrius, of Tyrian purple, purple, purple-colored. Ovid. Tyrius amictus. Tibull. Tyrius torus, h. e. stragulo Tyrio ornatus. Id. Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, h. e. Tyria veste. Claudian. Tyrium venenum, h. e. color purpuræ, purple. Ovid. Nec quæ bis Tyrio murice lana rubes, h. e. purple. — Tyrium (absol.), Tyrian purple, purple. Tertull. — ¶ Also, Theban, because Cadmus, son of Agenor, king of Tyre, built Thebes. Stat. Tyrii montes, h. e. which were round Thebes. So, Id. Tyrii agri. Id. Tyrius exsul, h. e. Polyxenes, son of Œdipus, king of Thebes. Id. ductor, h. e. Eteocles, king of the Thebans, brother of Polyxenes. Id. Tyrium plectrum, h. e. of Amphion. Id. Tyrii, the Thebans. — ¶ Also, of Carthage, Carthaginian, because the Carthaginians, under Dido, came from Tyre. Virg. Tyria urbs, Carthage. Id. Tyriæ arces. Id. virgines. Sil. Tyrii doli, h. e. Punicæ fraudes. Id. patres, h. e. the Carthaginian senate. Virg. coloni. Sil. Tyrius miles, h. e. the army of Annibal. Id. ductor, h. e. Annibal. Claudian. Tyriæ vires, h. e. opes Carthaginiensium. Ovid. Tyrii tori, h. e. the marriage of Dido with Æneas, at Carthage. Tibull. Tellus fera Tyrio obsessa colono, h. e. Africa. Id. Tyriæ Gades, h. e. built by Carthaginians. Virg. and Sil. Tyrii, the Carthaginians.  
**TYRŌ**, ōnis, m.  
**TYROCINIUM**, &c. } See Tyro, &c.  
**TYRŌ**, us or ōnis, f. Τυρῶ, daughter of Salmonus. Propert.  
**TYRŌPATINĀ** (τυρῶς, cheese, & patina), 3 æ, f. a kind of cheese-cake. Apic.  
**TYRŌS**. See Tyros.  
**TYRŌTARICHŌS** (τυροτάριχος), i, m. a dish made of cheese, salted fish, eggs, spices, &c. Cic. — Used also as an adj. Apic. Patina tyrotaricha.  
**TYRRHENI** (Τυρρῆνοι), ōrum, m. the Etrurians, Tuscanus. Virg.  
**TYRRHENIĀ** (Τυρρῆνία), æ, f. Etruria, Tuscany. Ovid.

**TYRRHENICUS** (Τυρρῆνικός), a, um, adj. Etrurian, Tuscan. Auson. Tyrrhenica Tarraco, h. e. ad mare Tyrrhenum (Mediterraneum) sita.  
**TYRRHENŌS**, a, um, adj. in, from, near Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan, Τυρρῆνός Liv. mare; or, Virg. æquor, h. e. inferum. Virg. flumen; or, Lucan. gurgis, h. e. the Tiber, which flows from Etruria to Rome. Val. Flacc. magister, h. e. gubernator Tyrrheno mari navigans. Virg. pedum vincula, h. e. crepidæ a Tuscis sumptæ. Ovid. corpora, h. e. Etrurians, whom Bacchus changed into dolphins. So, Id. (of dolphins) monstra. Stat. greges, sc. delphinorum. Id. volucres, h. e. Sirenes. Ovid. rex, h. e. Mezentius. Virg. Tyrrhenus tubæ clangor, (so called, because the tuba was supposed to be an invention of the Tuscans). So, Stat. Insonuit Tyrrhenum murmur. Also, absol. Tyrrhenus, an Etrurian; as, Virg. Tyrrheni sanguis, h. e. Mezentii. Id. Inflavit ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras, (because Etrurian flute-players (tibicines) were employed in sacrifices). Id. Tyrrheni, the Etrurians (see Tyrrheni). Also, absol. Tyrrhenus, for mare Tyrrhenum. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, for Italian or Roman. Sil. pubes. — ¶ Paulin. Nol. uses Tyrrhenum (sc. mare), for the Mediterranean on the shores of Spain. — ¶ Tyrrhenum, for Tyrrhenorum. Virg.  
**TYRRHIDÆ**, ārum, m. sons of Tyrrhus, shepherd of king Latinus. Virg.  
**TYRUNCŪLA**, } See Tiruncula, &c.  
**TYRUNCŪLUS**. }  
**TYRŌS**, and **TYRŌS**, i, f. Τύρος, Tyre, now Sur, a famous maritime and mercantile city of Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple. Tibull. Prima ratem ventis credere docta Tyros. Sil. Cum fugeret Dido famulam Tyron. Lucan. Tyros instabilis (as being subject to earthquakes). Tibull. Vellera det fucis his maefacta Tyros. — Hence, Tyros, for purple or purple-dye. Martial. Quaque Tyron toties epotavere lacernæ. — ¶ Hence, Tyrius, a, um, Tyrian. See Tyrius.  
**TYSDRITANUS**. See Thystrus.

U & V.

**V** as a numeral, stands for five. — ¶ Look for words beginning with U, as if they began with V.  
**VACĀTER** (vaco, vacans), adv. to no 3 purpose, idly, superfluously, κενῶς. Gell.  
**VACĀTYŌ** (vaco), ōnis, f. a freeing or being free from something, as from taxes, certain services, &c.; cessation, respite; exemption, immunity, or dispensation. — ¶ The thing from which one is free, is sometimes wanting, is sometimes expressed by the genit. or the abl. with a, or also by quo minus. Cic. Font. 4. Pretium ob vacationem datum, h. e. exemption from repairing or paving the streets. Id. Nullam tibi a causis vacationem dari video. Id. Vacationem augures, quo minus judiciis operam darent, non habere, h. e. were not exempt from, &c. Id. Quod tam immune municipium, quod tam commoda vacatione sit usum rerum omnium? has enjoyed so many exemptions of every kind. Id. Beatam vitam in omnium vacatione munus ponimus. Liv. ab administratione belli, exemption from the command. Cic. and Cæs. militiæ, from military service. So, Cic. Sublatis vacationibus, having been revoked. Cæs. Druides militiæ vacationem habent, are exempted from military service, have a dispensation or immunity from, &c. Liv. Qui sacrosanctam vacationem (sc. militiæ) dicebantur habere. (A person was exempted from military service, at least ordinarily, from his fiftieth year.) Senec. Vacatio mialorum, from evils. — Also, the right or privilege of exemption

from military service, immunity from military service. Nepos. Usus est ætatis vacatioe (sc. a militia). — Vacatio is also the price paid for freedom from serving in the army or from military labors (for these dispensations were sometimes bought). Tacit. Vacationes præstari centurionibus solite. — ¶ The person who enjoys the exemption, or that which is the ground thereof, is put also in the genit.; thus, Cic. adolescentiæ. Nepos. ætatis. Cic. rerum gestarum, on account of one's deeds.  
**VACCA** (unc.), æ, f. a cow, βοῦς. Cic.  
**VACCINIUM**, ii, n. equivalent to hyacinthus, from which, by a change of pronunciation, vaccinium is supposed to have come; a plant not well defined. See Hyacinthus.  
**VACCINŌS** (vacca), a, um, adj. of or 2 from a cow, βοεικός. Plin. caro. Id. lac, cow's milk. Id. caseus.  
**VACCŪLA** (dimin. from vacca), æ, f. a 3 little cow or heifer, βοδύιον. Catull.  
**VACEFYŌ** (vaco & fyō), is, irreg. n. to be 3 come or be made empty. Lucret. Vacefit (as the last word in the line, so that e is long).  
**VACERRĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a stock or stake. 2 Fest. Hence, plur. Vacerræ, an inclosure (for animals) made of stakes, a sort of pound. Colum. — ¶ Figur. stock, block, blockhead. Lin. And. ap. Fest.  
**VACERRŌSŌS** (vacerra), a, um, adj. a 2 word used by Augustus, for cerritus, according to Sueton.; h. e. mad, crack-brained.  
**VACILLĀTYŌ** (vacillo), ōnis, f. a rocking

or moving from side to side. Quint. Est et illa indecora in dextrum, ac lævum latus vacillatio, alternis pedibus insistentium. Sucton. Per ambitum lacus non sine fœda vacillatione discurrens.  
**VACILLŌ** (unc.), as, avi, ātum, ii, 1. to rock to and fro, incline this way and that, totter, waver, not stand firm, as houses, trees, &c. Lucret. Hac ratione vacillans omnia tecta. Id. Sub pedibus telus vacillat. Id. Arbor ventis pulsa vacillans. Or of drunken men. Cic. fragm. Quosdam ex vino vacillantes. — Hence, figur. to waver, be unsteady or inconstant, totter, vacillate, hesitate. Cic. Tota res vacillat et claudicat, wavers, is uncertain, is not fixed. Id. Memoriola vacillare, to waver, fail. Id. Videtur stabilitas amicitie vacillare. Id. Qui in veteri ære alieno vacillant, h. e. are sunk deep in debt (a figure drawn perhaps from those who slump in a muddy place, and cannot recover a firm footing). Id. Vacillantes littere, h. e. written with an unsteady hand, and so crooked and irregular. Id. Cum una legione, et ea vacillante, wavering in fidelity or disposition. Lucret. Fama vacillans. — ¶ Lucret. 3, 505. lengthens the a; but Ed. Creech has talipedans. — ¶ See Titubo, at the end.  
**VACIVE** (vacuus), adv. at leisure, leisure 3 ly, at spare hours. Phadr.  
**VACIVITAS** (Id.), atis, f. emptiness, the 3 being empty, vacuity; hence, want Plaut. cibi (when one has not eaten, and so has an empty stomach). — Hence, vacanti, sc. when an office is

without an occupant (the consulship, for instance). *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* ad *Div.* 11, 10. where *Ed. Ern.* has *vacuitas*.

**VACIVUS** (vaco), a, um, adj. empty, void. 3 *Plant.* Ut bene vacivas ades fecisti mihi! — *¶* *Figur.* void, devoid, without. *Plant.* Valens afflictet me vacuum viarium. *Terent.* Tempus vacuum laboris. — Also, unoccupied, at leisure. *Plant.* aures.

**VACŪ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be empty or void, κενός εἶμι. *Cic.* Tota domus superior vacat, h. e. is yet unoccupied. *Ovid.* Odi, cum late splendida cera vacat, is empty, bare, blank, not written on. *Senec.* Cernis, ut ripa vacent? h. e. vacuae sint aquis. *Cæs.* Hæc a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant. *Id.* Vacant agri, h. e. are without inhabitants and without culture, are uninhabited and uncultivated. *Hirt.* Ea pars oppidi, quæ fluminis circuitu vacabat, h. e. was not surrounded by the river. — *¶* Hence, to be without something, be void or destitute of; to be free or clear from. *Cic.* iustitia (ablat.), to be without, be devoid of. *Id.* Or. 3, 11. Athenienses studiis vacant, peregrini fruuntur, do not practise. *Id.* culpa, to be without or free from. *Id.* molestia. *Cels.* febri. *Cic.* Natura cælestis terra et humore vacat. Si (amplitudo animi) vacet populo, h. e. careat populo et testibus suæ virtutis. — Also, with a; thus, *Liv.* a metu ac periculis. — *¶* Also, to be empty or vacant, to be without a possessor, stand open, be unoccupied, σχολάζειν. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. Quid nostra victum esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? *Plin.* Ep. Rogo, ut Accium Suram prætura exornare digneris, cum locus vacet, when there is a vacancy. So, *Cic.* M. Piso si adesset, nullius philosophiæ vacaret locus. *Justin.* Vacat regnum. *Pandect.* Agnati ceterique succedunt: aut si nemo sit, bona vacabunt. — *Id.* Bona vacantia ad fiscum pertinent. — So, *Tacit.* Populus vacantia (sc. bona) teneret, h. e. vacant, without owner or heir. — *¶* Also, to be vacant, h. e. to have no husband or lover, a virgin or a widow. *Pandect.* Mulier vacans. — *¶* Also, to be free from something, as from taxes, services; to be exempt, enjoy immunity from. *Cic.* Vacat ætas nostra muneribus iis, quæ non possunt sine viribus sustineri. *Liv.* Respublica et milite et pecunia vacet, be free from the necessity of furnishing. — *¶* Also, to be without business, to be at leisure, be idle or disengaged, have time, have nothing to do, σχολάζειν. *Cic.* Scribes aliquid, si vacabis. *Ovid.* Animus vacans. *Cic.* Si vacas animo. *Horat.* Festus vacat otioso cum hove pagus. — Hence, Vacat, there is time or leisure, I, thou, he, &c. have leisure to do this or that. *Virg.* Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, you have leisure to hear. *Ovid.* Non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Jove has not leisure to, &c. *Quintil.* Vacat mihi esse deserto. *Ovid.* Properentur amores, dum vacat, there is time or leisure. *Plin.* Ep. Quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, illi te expoliendum permittas, who have leisure. It is also; it pleases it is my, thy, &c. pleasure; I, &c. will; thus, *Virg.* Si vacet audire, if it pleases you, if you will (but see above). Also, Vacat, for licet, fast est, it is allowed, it is permitted. *Virg.* *Æn.* 10, 625. — Hence, Vacare rei, to have time for, have leisure to attend to, be at leisure for, be at liberty to apply to; to apply to, devote one's time to, be devoted to. *Cic.* De quibus quid sentiam, si placet exponam, ita tamen si vacas animo. Ego vero, inquam, philosophiæ, Quinte, semper vaco. *Plin.* Ep. In itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic nūi vacabat. *Vellei.* Tanquam distractissimus ille tantorum onerum mole, huic uni negotio vacaret animus. *Sueton.* Quod inter spectandum libellis legendis ac rescribendis vacaret. Also, *Ovid.* Dum canto tua regna, in nullum mea mens grande vacavit opus. And *Quintil.* alicui. Also, with *infin.* *Stat.* — *Figur.* to be or lie idle, be unoccupied; as money which is not let out. *Pan-*

*dect.* So, also, *Sabin.* Vacantia vina, h. e. not yet brought upon table. — Also, figur. to be idle, h. e. to be useless or superfluous. *Id.* Vacantia auferre, superfluitates. — *¶* *Perf.* Vacuit. *Tertull.*

**VACŪE** (vacuus), adv. emptily, unprofitably. *Arnob.*

**VACŪEFACIŪ** (vacuus & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. (pass. Vacueffo, fieri, factus sum), to make void or empty, clear, κενόω. *Nepos.* Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, vacuefecit. *Id.* Possessiones vacnefactæ bello, made vacant, deserted. *Cic.* Cat. 1, 6. Quum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis (dat.) domum vacuefecisses (*Ed. Ern.*, but *Matthiæ*, and after him *Mæbius* and *Benecke*, read *domum vacuum fecisses*; for the meaning of the expression, see *Vacuu*). *Macrob.* locum alicui, give him a vacant place at supper. — *¶* Also, to put away, abolish. *Lactant.* — *¶* Also, to make something void of or free from something, to free, clear. *Val. Max.* fasces securibus, h. e. to take the axes out of the fasces. *Id.* Sentina vacuefactus exercitus.

**VACŪITAS** (vacuus), atis, f. emptiness, vacuity, κενότης; or empty space, interval. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Hence, the being without a thing, freedom or exemption from, want. *Cic.* Ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus, h. e. a molestia. *Id.* Vacuitas ab angoribus. — *¶* Also, the vacancy of an office, for instance. *D. Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. ad *Div.* 11, 10. Quam cupiditate hominibus injiciat vacuitas, vacancy, h. e. there being no consuls (al. vacivitas). — *¶* Also, leisure. *Vitruv.*

**VACŪNA** (vaco), æ, f. the goddess of leisure, to whom the rustics offered sacrifice, when at leisure from the labors of the field, or after gathering in the harvest. *Horat.* — Hence, *Vacunalis*, æ, adj. *Ovid.*

**VACŪNALIS**. See *Vacuna*.

**VACŪŪ** (vacuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 empty, make empty or void, κενόω. *Martial.* Elysium licet si vacare nemus. *Colum.* Qui jubeat, sulcum vacuari. *Sidon.* colus, h. e. to spin. *Colum.* Vacuata dolia. *Aurel. Vict.* Sanguine vacuatus.

**VACŪŪS** (vaco), a, um, adj. void, empty, vacant, κενός. *Virg.* Aera per vacuum ferri. *Id.* Domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna. *Liv.* Aliquam partem ædium vacuum facere, to empty, clear. *Cæs.* Vacua castra hostium conspicatus. *Auct. B. Afr.* Ne oppida post se vacua relinqueret, h. e. ungarrisoned. Hence, *Liv.* Domum vacuum facere novo matrimonio (dat.), to make the house clear (make room in the house) for a new marriage, sc. by one's own death. In like manner, *Sallust.* Vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, sc. by the death of another (for a similar example, see *Vacuefactio*). And *Val. Max.* Ipsam dimisit, ut vacuum locum nuptiis puellæ faceret, sc. by divorce. Further, *Virg.* Vacuæ Acerræ, h. e. infrequentes, thinly inhabited, dispeopled, deserted. *Senec.* vultus, h. e. eyeless. — Also with a, in answer to the question, *From what?* *Hirt.* Nequa pars Galliæ vacua ab exercitu esset. *Cæs.* Oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus. *Cic.* Urbs vacua atque nuda ab his rebus. — And without a. *Liv.* Vacua defensoribus mœnia. *Cic.* Nihil igni vacuum videri potest. — Also, with *genit.* *Sallust.* Ager aridus, et frugum vacuum. — Hence, *subst.* Vacuum, a void, vacant place, empty space, vacuity, the open air. *Lucret.* Vacui minus intus habere. *Liv.* Publicani per vacuum irruerunt. *Virg.* In vacuum poterunt se extendere rami. — Also, *Vacuu*, empty-handed. *Catull.* 64, 289. — *¶* Also, without something, free from something, void. *Sallust.* Ab odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacuum esse. *Id.* a culpa. *Cic.* Dies nullus ab exercitationibus oratoriis vacuus. *Id.* Animus a talibus factis vacuus. *Cels.* Telum a spiculis vacuum, h. e. divulsum, separatum. — Also, without a. *Cic.* Animus per somnum curis vacuus. *Id.* Gladius vagina vacuus, h. e. unsheathed, bare, naked. *Id.* Consilium periculo vacuum. — Also,

with *genit.* *Ovid.* Vacua cædis hæcote manus. *Horat.* operum. *Stat.* animi, void of courage. — Hence, *Colum.* equa, not pregnant. — In particular, free or exempt from something; as, taxes, services. *Tacit.* Vacui a tributis. *Id.* Omni tributo vacui. *Cic.* Soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere. — Hence, free, without business, disengaged, at leisure, unoccupied, idc. *Cic.* Quoniam vacui sumus, dicam. *Virg.* Cetera quæ vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes. *Terent.* Ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas. *Ovid.* Nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, quaras. *Hirt.* Veteranas cohortes vacuas habebant. *Colum.* Vacua tempora ad ea exsequenda. Hence, figur. *Pandect.* pecunia, lying idle, bringing no interest. Vacuum est, there is time or leisure, one has time or leisure for something; followed by *infin.* *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — Also, free, h. e. free from grief or trouble, without care, calm, composed, untroubled. *Cic.* Animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferre. *Sallust.* Animo vacuus, h. e. secure, without apprehension, easy. — Also, free, not prepossessed, not preëngaged. *Ovid.* Sagitta (sc. of love) in vacuo vulnera pectore fecit, h. e. free from love (and thus is *vacuus* often used by the poets). So, also, *Horat.* Cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, h. e. amoris expertes. *Ovid.* Elige de vacuis (feminis), those that are free, not bound to any lover. — Also, without lord or owner, vacant. *Cæs.* Vacuum possessionem regni sperans. *Tacit.* Sacerdotia vacua contulit in alios, vacant. *Id.* Vacuum Armeniam invasit, h. e. without king. *Id.* Mulier vacua, h. e. without husband. *Quintil. decl.* Vacuis indicare nuptias, h. e. unmarried, single. *Horat.* Qui semper vacuus, semper amabilem sperat, h. e. sibi uni vacantem, et a nullo alio amatore occupandam. Hence, *Id.* In vacuum venire, to succeed in a property vacant (by the death of the first heir). Also, In vacuum pendere, of one whose estates are put up for sale, as vacant or without owner, because he is unable to pay his debts). *Sueton.* Ut in vacuum venalis pependit Claudius (for bona Claudii). — Also, free, public, open, to which any one may come or look. *Ovid.* litns. *Virg.* cœlum. *Id.* porticus. *Id.* atria. Hence, *Horat.* Aures vacuæ, h. e. open ears, which are glad to hear. — *¶* Also, empty, vain, useless, unprofitable. *Val. Flacc.* Vacuos lassant visus. *Petron.* Spiritum, tanquam rem vacuum, impendere. — *¶* *Vacuu* denotes that which is empty, which may yet be full; unoccupied, untenanted, without master: *Juanis*, empty, which should be full, without contents: *Vastus* expresses emptiness, as something revolting; desolate, waste; pointing to this as the consequence of a previous flight, dispersion, extermination or destruction of those who inhabited and adorned the place.

**VADATŪS**, a, um. See *Vador*.

**VADĒS**, um, plur. of *vas*.

**VADIMŪN**, ōnis, m. Lacus Vadimonis, a lake in Etruria, now Logo di Vodimone, Lago di Bassano, or Bassanello. *Liv.* The words Ὀβάδμονα λίμνην, in *Polybius*, show the true form and quantity of this word.

**VADIMŪNIUM** (vas, vadis), ii, n. a promise or obligation, confirmed by surety, to appear in court (personally, or by proxy); it may sometimes be rendered, bail, or recognizance, ἔγγυσις, ἔγγυσις, ὀμπερία. *Cic.* Sine vadimonio disceditur. *Id.* Res esse in vadimonium capiti, h. e. it came to this, that a promise was made to appear, &c. *Id.* Vadimonium tibi cum Quintio nullum fuit, no promise to appear, &c. passed between you and Quintius (though here it may be, also, appointed day or term; see below). *Id.* Vadimonium concipere, to draw up such an engagement in writing. *Id.* Quo die vadimonium factum esse diceres (yet here it may be, appointed day). *Val. Max.* Nam (homines) tribunali suum adeuntes, in ædem, quæ intra



mœnia hostium erat, vadimonia in posterum diem facere jussit, to enter into an obligation, give bail or surety to appear on the next day, in a temple, which, &c. Liv. Eo vadimonia fieri jusserunt, h. e. that lawsuits should be there carried on (strictly, that obligations should be entered into to appear there). Lucret. Vadimonia fiunt, lawsuits take place. Juvenal. Vadimonia irati faciunt, summon me to appear in court, make me give surety to appear, &c. bring an action against me. Nepos. Vadimonium imponere alicui, to compel one to give security for his appearance, and so to involve him in a lawsuit, fasten a lawsuit upon him. — ¶ Also, the appearance in court itself. Cic. Vadimonium promittere, to promise to appear. Id. sistere, to present one's self, or appear in court. So, also, Plant. Vadimonium ultro hic mihi facit, h. e. ultro se mihi offert. — ¶ Also, the day of appearance, the day or term. Cic. Vadimonium differre. Id. constituere. Id. Vadimonium obire, or Ad vadimonium venire, to appear on the appointed day. Id. deserere, to fail to appear, make a default. — Hence, Vadimonium, a fixed day. Apul. Tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam (but this may also be, positively, surely).

VADŌ (vadum), as, a. 1. to wade over, 3 ford. Veget.

VADŌ (βάω, whence βάδος, βαδίζω), is, si, sum, n. 3. to go, walk, βύνω, εἶμι. Cic. Pompeius in Cumanum venit, ad eum postridie mane vadebam. Id. Lentulus Spinther hodie apud me: cras mane vadit, he sets out. Virg. Vadite, et regi mandata referte. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, runs, flows. — Also, of rapid going. Virg. Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, haste, speed. Liv. in hostem, rush to attack. Virg. Ille ducem haud timidus vadentem passibus æquat, striding on, advancing. — Figur. Plin. Vulgus in eam sententiam cursu vadit. So, also, Apul. in sententiam pedibus. Cic. Vadit in carcerem atque in scyphum (h. e. ad scyphum, sc. hauriendum). — ¶ The perf. is rare. Vasis occurs in Terull.

VADŌR (vas, vadis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to require one to give surties (vades, or sponsors) that he will appear in court on the day, or to cite him to appear, and require surties of him to that effect, κληρεῖω. Cic. Hominem non vadatur. Id. Se neque vadari amplius, neque vadimonium promittere. Liv. Tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum. Horat. Respondere vadato (masc.). — Hence, jocosely, Plaut. Vadatur me, calls me into court. Ovid. Jamque vadaturns, h. e. meaning to proceed with her by law. — ¶ Vadatus, a, um, is found also in a passive sense, bound to appear according to promise; hence, generally, bound, obligated, engaged. Plaut. Me vadatum amore vinctumque attines. Apul. Memineris, mihi reliqua vitæ tuæ curricula vadata.

VADŌSŪS (vadum), a, um, adj. full of fordable places, having frequent fords or shallows, shouly, διαβατός. Cæs. His locis erat mare vadusum. Liv. Ostium portus angustum et vadusum. Id. fretum. Virg. amnis. Solin. Ganges ubi vadossissimus est. Plin. navigatio, h. e. through such places, and accordingly, dangerous, difficult.

VADŪM (from βαδός, -ή, -όν, pervius), i, n. a shallow place in a river, lake, or in the sea, where one can go through on foot, a ford, shallow, shallow water, πόρος, τὰ βραχέα. Varr. ap. Serv. Si ab aqua summa non alte est terra, dicitur vadus. Cels. Levior est piscis, qui in alto, quam qui in vado vivit. Cæs. Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur. Id. Prima die exercitum vado transducit. Id. Partem aliquam Sicoris avertere, vadumque in eo flumine facere. Id. Illi vadum fluminis tentare, si transire possent. Tacit. Insulæ per occulta vada infestæ, sandbanks, shelves. — Figur. Tentare vadum, to try whether one can go safe, or can undertake something; as, Ovid. Cera (h. e. epistola) tentet va-

dum. Also, Terent. Res est in vado, is in safety, is out of danger. And, Cic. Emersisse e vadis videtur oratio, to have come out of the shallows, and so to have an easier and freer course.

¶ Also, among the poets, the water of a river, of the sea, &c. Virg. Suleant vada salsa, they plough the brine. Catull. Juvenis pellit vada remis. Horat. Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada. Senec. Et victa prono puppis aufertur vado, h. e. cursu fluminis. Ovid. Ab Euxinis vadis. — ¶ Also, the bottom of the water. Plin. Recentia cadavera ad vadum labi. Also, the bottom of a well. Plin. and Phædr. — ¶ We find, also, Vadus, i, m. Sallust. fragm. — Also, adj. Vadus, a, um, shallow. Mela. — ¶ Vada, sc. Sabatia, a town. (See Sabate.) — Vada Volaterrana, a place and harbor near Volaterræ. Cic.

VADŪS, i, m. See Vadum.

VÆ (ὀβὰι), interj. ah! O! in grief or anger; without cause. Horat. Cum tu Telephi laudas brachia, vae! meum tum jecur. Virg. Mantua vae! miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ, alas! too near. Plaut. Væ verbero! — With a dat. when it is now woe! now, wretched (me, thee, &c.), alas (for me, thee, &c.), or otherwise. Terent. Væ mihi! woe is me! Id. Væ misero mihi! quanta de spe decidi! wretch that I am! ah! wretched me. Plaut. Væ capiti atque ætati tuæ! a plague on you! Id. Væ illi, qui, &c., woe to him, who, &c., wretched is the man, who, &c. Id. Væ tergo meo! oh dear! my back! Martial. Sisciero, væ tibi, woe betide you! Also, Væ victis, vœe to the conquered! wretched are the conquered! alas for the conquered! an insolent expression used by the Gauls, as the money was weighed out, which they were to receive from the Romans previously to their departure from the city. Flor., for which stands in Liv. Væ victis esse. It is also used generally as an insolent expression. Plut. — Also, with accus. Plaut. Væ te, alas for thee! So, Senec. Væ me, O dear me!

VÆNEO, } See Veneo, Veneno.

VÆNUM, }

VÆPER (unc.), Æfra, Æfrum, adj. subtle, cunning, crafty, sly, wily, artful, dexterous, expert, acute, knowing, δόλιος, πανούργος. Cic. Non sunt in disputatione vafri, non veteratos, non malitiosi. Id. Chrysisippus, Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus habetur interpres, &c. most skilful, expert, acute, in a good sense. Martial. Stigmata nec vafra debet cinnamius arte, h. c. solerti. Ovid. Viri non vafri, h. e. stulti. Val. Max. Annibalis vafri mores. Horat. Vafri inscitia juris, subtle jurisprudence or law. Id. Alfenus vaferr, subtle, artful, dexterous. — With genit. Ovid. Juris vaferr, subtle or artful in the law. — ¶ Hieronym. has the comp. Vafriora.

VÆFRAMENTUM (vaferr), i, n. a cunning contrivance or device, an artful stroke, an artifice or stratagem, a trick, quirk. Val. Max.

VÆFRĒ (Id.), adv. cunningly, slyly, subtly, craftily, πανούργως. Cic. and Val. Max.

VÆFRITĀ (Id.), æ, f. subtlety, craftiness, 2 art, cunning, acuteness. Senec. and Val. Max.

VÆGABUNDŪS (vagor), a, um, adj. wandering about, ἀλήτης, πλάνος. Solin.

VÆGĀTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a wandering about, a roving, rambling, strolling, πλανή, περιφορῶ, ἀλή. Apul. Nullis bonis sedibus, incerta vagatione.

VÆGE (vagus), adverb, wanderingly, in a wandering manner. Liv. — Hence, scatteredly, here and there. Auct. ad Hercan.

VÆGIENNI, or VÆGENNĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Liguria, at the foot of the Alps, near the source of the Po. Plin. and Sil. — Augusta Vagiennorum, their chief town, thought by some to be now Salazzo.

VÆGINA (unc.), æ, f. the scabbard or sheath of a sword, κολεός, ζιφοθήκη. Cic. Gladius in vagina reconditus. Id. Gladius vagina vacuus, unsheathed, drawn. Id. Gladium e vagina educere, to unsheathe, draw. So, Nepos. Telum

vagina nudare. Val. Max. Gladium vagina nudare. Hence, obsceno sensu Plaut. — ¶ Figur. any like receptacle, the case, sheath, integument; for instance, the case or sheath in which the ear is concealed, before it shoots forth. Cic. Senect. 15. (Compare Varr. R. R. 1, 48, and 32.)

VÆGINĀLĀ (dimin. from vagina), æ, f. a small sheath; hence, a cod or husk, little husk. Furr.

VÆGIŪS (probably from the sound), is, ivi or ii, itum, n. 4. to squeal, cry, squeak, squall, κλαυθουρίζω, κνύζομαι, κλαυθουρίζω. Of little children. Cic. Ut ex hac ætate reperescam, et in cunis vagiam. Ovid. Ad puer in felix vagit, opemque petit. — ¶ Of the hare. Auct. carn. de Philom. — ¶ Of little pigs. Martial.

VÆGITŪS (frequentat. from vagio), as, 3 n. 1. Stat. Silv. 4, 8, 35 (but Ed. Gron. has vagiret).

VÆGITŪS (vagio), us, m. a crying, 2 squealing, squalling, κλαυθουρισμός. Ovid. Vagitus dedit ille miser, h. c. cried, squalled. So, Quintil. Vagitum edere. — ¶ Of kids, bleating. Ovid. Vagitus similes puerilibus hædum edentem jugulare. — ¶ Also, a cry, shriek of pain. Cels.

VÆGŌ, as, avi, ātum, n. 1. for Vagor. 3 Varr.

VÆGŌR (vagus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to range about, or up and down, be here and there, wander, rove, ramble, roam, stroll, stray, περιφέρομαι, πλανάομαι. Auct. ad Herenn. Volitabit et vagabitur toto foro. Cic. Volucres luc illuc passim vagantes. Horat. Stellæ sponte sua vagentur (of the planets). Senec. Vagantes scopuli, h. c. the Symplegades. Cæs. Illi perterriti virtute equitum minus libere, minus audacter vagabantur. Id. Germani latius vagabantur. Sallust. Qui Ænea duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur. Liv. Qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur. Virg. Nunc interque canes, et circum tecta vagantur. Sueton. Circum vicus vagabatur ludibundus. Also, on horseback. Virg. Æn. 5, 560. — With an accus. Propert. Terras vagata est, h. e. pervagata est, to rove or range through, wander about. — Hence, figur. to wander about, keep no fixed state, be unsteady, rove, spread, diffuse itself, &c. Cic. Quorum vagetur animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur, fluctuatus, wavens, is lost. Id. Eo fit, ut errem, et vager latius, launch out, enlarge, expatiate. Id. Vagabimur nostro instituto, h. e. digress, launch out. Id. Verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, h. e. are not closely connected, are unlythymical. Id. Vagabitur modo nomen tuum longe atque late, sedem quidem stabilem non habebit. Virg. Ea fauna vagatur, spreads abroad. Plin. Vagantes Græciæ fabulæ, h. e. now telling one thing, now another.

VÆGŌR, ōris, m. for Vagitus. 3 Lucret.

VÆGŪLĀTIŪS (from vagulo, not used; 3 from vagio), ōnis, f. a crying, squalling, wailing, complaining. Fest. e legg. xii. tab. (who explains it by questio cum convicio).

VÆGŪLŪS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vagus. Spartian. animula.

VÆGŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. wandering, moving up and down or to and fro, rambling, roving, strolling, roaming, not staying in one place, unsteady, πλανήτης. Cic. Cum vagus et exsul erraret. Sallust. Gætuli vagi. Tibull. navita. Senec. peregrinatio. Tacit. Classis licenter vaga, ranging about without restraint. Horat. aves. Id. venti. Ovid. flumina. Horat. arena, h. e. qua vento dispergitur. Id. luna. Tibull. sol. Cic. sidera, or stellæ, h. e. planets. Ovid. crines, h. e. loose, scattered. Martioli. mane, h. e. a running about early to pay one's respects. Plin. Fel toto corpore vagum, h. e. diffusing itself through the whole body. Martial. Mars, h. e. who goes from one girl to another. Colum. villicus, h. e. running after every girl he sees. Propert. puella, h. e. that runs about like a strumpet. Hence, Vagum esse, to range about. Plaut. — ¶ Hence, unsteady, inconstant, unsettled.

*vavering.* Cic. scintilla de diis. *Id.* Vaga volubilisque fortuna. — ¶ Also, free, bound by no law, unrestrained, loose. Cic. Solutum, nec vagum tamen. — ¶ Also, indefinite, general. Cic. pars questionum, *h. e.* not treating of individual; definite persons, &c. Plin. nomen, too general; or merely, common to many. — ¶ Also, diffuse, discursive. Cic. genus orationem. — ¶ Also, flighty, giddy, not serious. Martial. Vage moderatur juvenatē.

**VĀH**, *ah! oh! d*, interj. — Sometimes of 3 insult. Hieron. In lingua Latina habemus interjectiones quasdam, ut in insultando dicamus vah. Terent. Vah! leno iniqua me non vult loqui. — Sometimes of wonder. Plaut. Vah! solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus. — Sometimes of grief, *ah! alas!* Terent. Vah! perit! — Sometimes of indignation and wrath. Plaut. Vah! apage te a me, pestis te tenet, zounds! keep your distance. — Of joy. Terent. Quam gaudeo, &c. vah! vivere etiam nunc lubet. — ¶ For this is found also *Vaha.* Plaut.

**VĀHA**. See *Vah*.

**VĀHALIS**, or, as others read **VĀLIS**, is, *m. the Waal (or Wahl, Wael), a branch of the Rhine.* Cæs. — Called also *Vāchālis.* Sidon.

**VĀLDĒ** (for *valide*), adv. vehemently, strongly, highly, very, much, very much, greatly, *ἀγᾶν.* Cic. Expectatio valde magna. Catull. Mala valde est bestia. Cæs. ap. Cic. Quidquid vult, valde vult, earnestly. Plin. Ep. Diligentiam tuam valde probo, highly. Cic. Illud valde graviter tulerunt. *Id.* Valde vehementer visus est dicere. Nep. Quem tandem tamque valde timuissent. Cic. Tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare. Cæs. in Cic. Ep. Significare, quam valde probetis ea. Brut. ad Cic. Nam suos valde quam paucos habet, for valde paucos. Horat. Valdidus oblectat populum, for validus. Senec. de brev. vit. 8, Quos validissime diligunt (where *Ed. Gron.* has *validissime*). — Also, in answers, *yes, certainly.* Plaut. — ¶ Cic. Neque valde opinio est, not strong, for *valida.*

**VĀLDIUS**.

**VĀLDISSIME**. } See *Valde*.

**VĀLE**, imperat. *farewell.* See *Valeo*.

**VĀLEDICŌ** (vale & dico), is, *n. 3. to bid 3 farewell or adieu, take leave.* Ovid.

**VĀLENS** (valeo), tis, particip. and adj. well, in good health, whole, *ὄλιγος.* Cic. Propediem te valentem fore. *Id.* Si sensus sani sunt, et valentes.

¶ Also, strong, robust, able, vigorous, *ἰσχυρός.* Cic. Robusti, et valentes, et audaces satellites. *Id.* Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laeniatur. — Hence, Valens cibus, strong, substantial, nutritive, but also demanding more digestive power. Cels. Scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse, valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est. *Id.* Valentior faba, quam pisum. — Also, thick, coarse. Ovid. tunica. — Also, strong, mighty, powerful. Cic. Cum valentiore pugnare. *Id.* (Cæsari) tam valenti resistere. Nep. Bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. — Also, strong, powerful, forcible, effective, in speech, for instance. Cic. Sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius. Quintil. Argumenta valentiora. Cic. Tibi cum Diodoro valente dialectico magna luctatio est. — Also, strong, powerful, efficacious. Ovid. Nisi convicti, cansisque valentibus essent. Cels. Valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minui gleba.

*Id.* Si nimis valentibus medicamentis fiunt. Senec. Solatium valentissimum.

**VĀLĒTER** (valens), adv. strongly, 2 stoutly, vehemently, *ἰσχυρῶς.* Colum. Valenter resistit contra ea. Ovid. Cæpit spirare valentius Eurus. — Also, of speech, strongly, powerfully, impressively, forcibly. Val. Max.

**VĀLĒNTĪA** (*Id.*), *æ, f.* strength, *ἐπιποσ-3 τία, ἰσχύς.* Titinn. ap. Non., and Macrobr. — ¶ Also, the name of several cities; for instance, one in the Bruttian territory. — Hence, Valentini, the Va-

lentians (in the Bruttian territory). Cic. and (in Sardinia) Plin.

**VĀLENTĪNUS**, a, um, adj. See *Valentia*.

**VĀLENTŪLUS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from 3 valens. Plaut. Obsecro, ut valentula est! how strong the little creature is!

**VĀLĒŌ** (unc.), es, lūi, litum, *n. 2.* to be well or in health, enjoy health, *ὕγιαίνω, ἔρρωμαι.* Terent. Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus.

Cic. Quod minus valmsses. *Id.* corpore. Nep. pedibus, to be able to walk. Juvenal. stomacho. Also, with a, *h. e.* in respect of, as to; as, Gell. Cum valebo ab oculis, revise ad me. Plaut. a corpore. Also, with bene, recte, &c. in which connection it may be rendered to be, find one's self; as, Plaut. Benene usque valuisti? Cic. Si melius vales, gaudeo. *Id.* Optime valere. Dolab. ad Cic. recte. Further, Terent. Ut vales? how are you? how do you do? Plin. Ep. Ecquid commode vales? Impers.; Plaut. Ut valetur? — Hence, Vale, farewell. *ἔρρωσο, ὕγιαίνε, χαίρε.* Terent. In hoc biduum, Thais, vale. Cic. Mi frater, vale (at the end of a letter).

Also, with *salve*; as, Cic. Vale, mi Tiro, vale et salve. With *ave*; as, Catull. In perpetuum, frater, ave, atque vale. With *vive*; as, Horat. Vive valeque. In plur.; as, Cic. Valete, mea desideria, valete. Also, Valeas, farewell; as, Horat. Haud mihi vita est opus hac, et valeas. Also, in anger, Vale, good-bye, farewell, as, Ovid. Qualicumque (sis), vale. *Id.* Duraque ligna, valete, fores.

So, also, Terent. Valeas, habebas illum, farewell (ironically), be gone. Because persons said *vale* upon taking leave, hence, Cic. Jussi eum valere, took leave, bade him adieu. Also, are vale, valete, valeas, valeat, &c. often go, be gone, go your way, away with you, &c. Cic. Si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *h. e.* let him go, I will have nothing to do with him. Terent. Valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *h. e.* away with those, &c. Cic. Quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet. Tibull. Valeat Venus valeantque puellæ, good-bye to Venus and the girls. Petron. Valete curæ. Vale also stands substantively; as, Virg. Longum vale. Ovid. Dicto vale. Apul. Vale factu discessimus. — Vale has the *e* sometimes short; for instance, before a vowel. Virg. and Ovid. Valē, valē, inquit. So, also, in *valēdico.* Ovid.

— ¶ Also, to have strength or power, be strong, be robust or lusty, be able, *ἰσχυεῖν.* Cic. Alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere. Tibull. Flet, sibi dementes tam valuisse manus, were so strong. *Id.* Hæc amor, et majora valet, is able to do. Hence, with the *infinitive*, to have strength or power, be in a condition to do this or that, be able; as, Horat. Quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, are able to bear (though *ferre* is not necessarily dependent upon *valeant*, and *quid* may depend on *valeant*, as *majora* in the preceding example). Ovid. Nec valere manus educere telum. — Figur. to be powerful or strong, have force or effect, have weight, interest, or influence, prevail, *δυνασθαι.* Cic. Valere animo, to be strong in spirit. *Id.* Hæc auctoritas apud exterarum nationum valitura est. Cæs. Quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur. *Id.* multum equitatu. Cic. opibus, armis, potentia. Nep. eloquentia. Cæs. Multum ad terribos nostros valuit clamor. Cic. Nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam. *Id.* Dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo. *Id.* Tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, have had sufficient power to, &c. *Id.* Valere classe maritimusque rebus, to have strength or superiority. *Id.* Græci parum valent verho, are unhappy in the choice of a word, do not well express the idea by the word they use. Ovid. Sperandum nostras posse valere preces. Cic. In vulgus opinio valet, *h. e.* apud vulgum. *Id.* Illoc videtur contra te valere. — Also, to have force

or efficacy, avail, be effectual, servec, be good, of medicines, &c. Plin. Sandarachia valet purgare. *Id.* Fimum potum valet ad dysentericos. *Id.* Cimicifales valet contra serpentium morsus. *Id.* Ruta pro antidoto valet. Cic. Affectio astrorum valet, si vis, ad quasdam res, have power, influence. — Also, to hold, stand good, have or keep its force. Cic. Ut lex Ælia et Fusia ne valerent. *Id.* Illa obnuntiatio nihil valet: aut si valet, id valet, ut, &c. Ovid. Promissa valent. Sallust. fama, prevails. Cic. In uno servulo familiæ nomen non valet, does not hold, does not pass. Tibull. Vetuit ille valere quidquid jurasset. Nep. Ratio non valet, *h. e.* did not prevail, was not carried through. — Also, to be valued at, be worth, *δυνασθαι.* Liv. Pro argenteis decem aureis unus valet. Also, with *accus.* or *ablat.*; as, Varr. Denarii, quod denos æris valebant. Plin. Ita ut scrupulum valet sestertis vicenis. And with *genit.*; as, Pandect. Quanti valet. — Also, to signify, import, mean. Varr. Ὠκείως valet cito. Cic. Verbum, quod idem valet — Also, to hold, pass, aim, tend. Nep. Id responsum quo valetur, quum intelligeret nemo, what its drift was. Cic. Vincere te Romanos nihilo magis in se quam in Romanos valere. *Id.* Quæcumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, holds good of all, applies to all. — Also, to hold, avail, pass, have influence or effect. Liv. In deos legem valuisse. *Id.* Metus ad (*h. e.* apud omnes valet. Also, to have influence, redound. Cic. Invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, may redound to my glory. *Id.* Sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina, quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. — ¶ See, also *Valens*.

**VĀLERĪA** (from *valeo*, on account of its strength), *æ, f.* a kind of eagle, same as *Melanaetos.* Plin.

**VĀLERĪANŌS**, a, um, adj. *Valerian*, pertaining to *Valerius.* Liv. milites, *h. e.* whom *Valerius* led.

**VĀLERĪŌS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adj. *Valerian.* Cic. gens. *Id.* tabula, *h. e.* the banking table of a certain *Valerius*, at which judicial transactions of all sorts took place. — ¶ Subst. *Valerius*, *Valeria*, a man, woman of the *Valerian* gens; for instance, *Valerius Publicola*, or *Poplicola.* Horat. *Valeri* (for *Valerii*) *genus*, *h. e.* descendants of the same. — *Valerius Antias*, an old Roman historian and chronicler. — *C. Valerius Flaccus*, a poet in the time of *Vespasian*, who wrote a poem on the *Argonautic expedition*. — *Valerius Maximus*, a writer in the time of *Tiberius*, who has left nine books of the memorable deeds and sayings of Romans and foreigners. — *M. Valerius Martialis*, *Martial*, the celebrated epigrammatist.

**VĀLESCŌ** (incept. from *valeo*), is, *n. 3.* to wax strong, get or gain strength, increase. Lucret. Tali facto recreata valescat. Tacit. Externæ superstitiones valescunt.

**VĀLETŪDĪNĀRIŪS** (valetudo), a, um, 2 adj. weak, sickly, infirm, valetudinarius, sick, diseased, *ἀσθενικός, νοσούντος.* Varr. Alias e valetudinario, alias e sano pecore. Senec. Valetudinarius, sc. homo, a valetudinarian, invalid. — ¶ Also, pertaining to sickness; hence, Valetudinarium, *ii, n.* a hospital for sick people; an infirmary, lazaretto, *ὕγι-αστήριον, διατηρήριον.*

**VĀLETŪDŌ**, or **VĀLĪTUDŌ** (valeo), *inis, f.* habit or state of body, as respects strength, weakness, &c.; health either good or bad; the constitution, *διάθεσις.* Manil. Valetudo, nunc libera morbis, nunc oppressa. Cic. Infirma atque ægra valetudine usus. Nep. Prosperitas valetudinis. Cic. Me incommoda valetudo tenebat Brundisii, *h. e.* ill health, indisposition. Cels. adversa, sickness, indisposition. Cic. Valetudini diligentissime servire. — Hence, health, good health, *ὕγεια, εὐχία.* Cic. Valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis. *Id.* Valetudinem amiseram. *Id.* Valetudini diligentissime servire, be very careful of one's health. *Id.* parcare. — Also, ill

*health, sickness, indisposition, illness, weakness, infirmity, disease, ἀσθένεια, νόσος.* Cic. Nobis præscribere curationem valetudinis. *Cæs.* Gravis autumnum exercitum valetudine tentaverat. Cic. Excusatione uti valetudinis. *Id.* Valetudine oculorum impediri. *Cæs.* Valetudine affectus, *sick.* Cic. Propter valetudinem. *Plin.* Valetudo calculorum, *calculous complaint, a calculous disease.* *Sucton.* Sponsam ex valetudine amisit. *Plin.* Valetudines febrium. *Sueton.* Graves et periculosas valetudines expertus est. — ¶ *Figur.* Cic. Mala valetudo animi. *Sueton.* Valetudo mentis, *a disorder of the mind; frenzy.* — Of style. Cic. Quos, valetudo modo (*provided that, if only*) bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat.

VALGITÆR (valgus), adv. valgo modo. *3 Petron.* Commovebat valgitæ labra.

VALGIUM (Id.), i, n. *plur.* Valgia, *h. e.* 3 labellorum obtortiones. *Fulgent.*

VALGŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. turned or 2 bowed outwards. *Cels.* Crus longius altero et valgus est. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.* Valgus filius, *bow-legged, βλαγός.* Also, *Plaut.* suavia, *h. e.* wry mouths.

VALIDĒ (validus), adv. strongly, vehemently, greatly, very much, ἰσχυρῶς, πᾶν. *Plaut.* Amare valide cæpi hic meretricem. *Cæl.* ad Cic. Quum pro amicitia validissime faverem ei, &c. *Quintil.* Nec promptum est dicere utros peccare validius putem. *Plin.* Validus fatigatum. *Plædr.* Validius clamare, *more lustily.* *Plaut.* Ut valide tonuit! *Plin.* Ille mihi validissime placet. — Also, in answers, *verily, by all means, surely; or very (ironically).* *Plaut.*

VALIDITAS (Id.), ātis, f. strength. *3 Apul.*

VALIDŪS (Id.), as, a. l. validum reddo, confirmo. *Act. fragm.* inter orat. *Syn.*

VALIDUS (valeo), a, um, adj. sound, in good health, healthy, well, εὐρωστος. *Terent.* Te advenisse salvum atque validum, *safe and sound.* Cic. Si, ut spero, te validum videro. *Liv.* Necdum ex morbo satis validus. *Plin.* color (corporis), *a healthy complexion.* — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Qui me cogunt, ut validus insaniam, *h. e.* in my sound senses. *Horat.* Mente validus. —

¶ Also, *stroug, stout, robust, vigorous, sturdy, lusty, powerful, ἰσχυρός.* *Virg.* Validis contorsit viribus hastam. *Ovid.* Validi lacerti. *Id.* tauri. — Hence, *strong, mighty, powerful, influential.* *Plaut.* Jovi supremo, valido, viripotentii. *Liv.* Ducibus validiorem, quam exercitu, rem Romanam esse. *Id.* Valida admodum numero manus erat. *Plin.* Ep. Vir gratia et facundia validus. *Tacit.* Ut quisque Sejano intimus, ita ad Cæsaris amicitiam validus. *Id.* Tiberius validus spernendis honoribus, *h. e.* who could despise honors. *Id.* Validissimus auctor mittendi legatos, *h. e.* qui maxime persuasit, ut legati mitterentur. With *genit.* *Tacit.* Cassius Severus orandi validus, *an able orator.* *Id.* Colonia virium et opum valida. — Also, of inanimate things. *Ovid.* Valido terras findere aratro, *sturdy.* *Id.* Valido æstu peruri, *h. e.* magno amore. *Id.* vinum. *Id.* Et validas segetes, quod fuit herba, facit, *strong, vigorous.* *Plin.* funes, *strong, stout.* *Gell.* ventus. *Tibull.* Amor docuit validos tentare labores. *Liv.* Urbs valida muris. *Id.* Munitiones validiores locis impositæ. *Tacit.* Pons validus et fidus. *Virg.* pondus, *heavy.* *Cato.* loca, *strong, h. e.* rich, heavy and hard to till. *So, Plin.* solum. *Scribon.* Larg. mala granata, *h. e.* tart, sour, harsh. With *infin.* *Plin.* Abies validæ sustinere pondus. Also, of food, *strong, substantial, nutritive.* *Cels.* Materia validissima. Also, *strong, powerful, efficacious.* *Ovid.* succi. *Tacit.* Venenum parum validum. *Plin.* Validissima fex acetii contra cerastas. Of style. *Quintil.* sententiæ, *strong, vigorous, forcible, impressive.*

VĀLIS, is, m. See *Vahalis.*

VĀLLĀRIS (vallus, or vallum), e, adj. 2 pertaining to a rampart or the palisades thereon. *Liv.* corona, *h. e.* with which he was presented who had first mounted the rampart of the hostile camp.

VĀLLĀTŪS, a, um. See *Vallo.*

VĀLLĒS, is. See *Vallis.*

VĀLLIS, and VĀLLĒS (unc.), is, f. a valley, vale, ἄγκος. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* *Catull.* alarum. *Auson.* femorum. *Quintil.* (Eloquentia) totis vallibus fluat.

VĀLLŌ (vallus, or vallum), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to fortify with palisades, to palisade; to entrench, περιτειχίζω. *Hirt.* Quorum impetum Mithridatis castris vallatis sustinuit. *Tacit.* Postquam nox appetebat, castra vallari placuit. The entrenching or palisading of the Roman camp consisted in this, that a ditch was dug, close upon which a rampart was raised of the earth which had been thrown up, and into this rampart palisades stuck; so that an enemy, to force the camp, must first fill up the ditch and then tear out the palisades. — Hence, figur. to palisade or entrench, fence, hedge in, fortify, protect, cover, secure, surround, environ, gird. *Lucan.* Nulli vallarent oppida mari. *Plin.* Perdices muniunt receptaculum, ut contra feras abunde vallentur. *Flor.* Elephantis aciem utrinque vallaverat. *Id.* Urbs anguibus arenisque vallata. *Ovid.* Sol radiis vallatus acutis. Cic. Atque hæc omnia vallabit disserendi ratione. *Id.* Catilinam vallatum scariis. *Id.* Jus legatorum divino jure esse vallatum. *Id.* Pontus ipsa natura regionis vallatus.

VĀLLŌNĪĀ (vallis), æ, f. the goddess of 3 valleys. *Augustin.*

VĀLLŪM (vallus), i, n. a fortification of sharp stakes or palisades, the palisades, palisade; the rampart (agger) into which these palisades were stuck is also commonly understood, so that the word may sometimes be rendered, wall, rampart (see *Vallo*, and *Liv.* 33, 5.). Cic. Oppidum cinximus vallo et fossa. *Salust.* Vallo fossaque mœnia circumvenit. *Cæs.* Castra vallo fossaque munire. *Id.* Vallum scindere, et fossa, complere. *Vellei.* proruere. *Liv.* Vallum petere, *h. e.* palisades. *Id.* cedere. *Id.* ferre (for the soldiers carried these palisades as a part of their burden). *Id.* Vallum ducere. — Hence, figur. Cic. Spica contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum. *Id.* Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum. *Id.* Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum objicere. *Manil.* Ignis flammarum vallo naturæ mœnia fecit.

VĀLLŪS (unc.), i, m. a stake, ἡ χάραξ, for instance, to prop vines. *Virg.* — Especially, of the palisades used to fortify a camp, &c. *Epit.* *Liv.* Scipio Africanus militem ad septenos vallos ferre cogebat, seven palisades each. — *Vallus* stands, also, for *vallum*, *h. e.* the palisades; palisade. *Cæs.* Vallus contra hostem in altitudinem pedum decem, tantundemque ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat. *Hirt.* Omnibus viis triplicem vallum obdixerant (see *Vallo*, and compare *Liv.* 33, 5.). Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Vallus pectinis, *h. e.* the teeth of the comb.

VĀLLŪS, i, f. dimin. from vannus, a 3 winnowing-fan. *Varr.*

VĀLVĀ (perhaps from valvo), æ, f. the wing or fold of a door. Commonly in plur.

VĀLVÆ, ārum, f. the folds of a door, or the door of the ancients, consisting of two parts; folding-doors, ὄψασι διάπρωροι. Cic. Valvæ clause repagulis perfectiores. *Juvenal.* Facili patuerunt cardine valvæ. Cic. Convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis. *Ovid.* Bifores valvæ. — *Petron.* uses the sing.

VĀLVĀTŪS (valva), a, um, adj. having 2 folds or valves. *Varr.* Triclinia valvata et fenestrata. *Vitruv.* fores, folding-doors. *Id.* Lumina fenestrarum valvata.

VĀLVŪLĀ, æ, f. or VĀLVŪLŪS (dimin. from valva), i, m. the husk, shell, pod or hull of beans, peas, lentils, &c. λοβός. *Colum.* (where only *valvulis* occurs; hence, the *nom.* may be *valvula, valvulus, or valvulum.* *Fest.*, however, has *valvuli* in plur., of course, from *valvulus.*

VĀNDĀLĪ, or VĀNDĀLĪTĪ, ōrum, m. the Vandals, a people of North Germany, who

afterwards migrated into Gaul and Spain. *Tacit.* — Called, also, *Vindili.* *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Vandālicus*, a, um, adj. of the Vandals, *Vandal.* *Prosper.* *Aquit.* VĀNĒ (vanus), adv. vainly, in vain. *Terent.* 3 tull. Vulgus vane de nostra vexatione gaudet. *Id.* Præcavendo vanissime quibus parcunt. *Apul.* Multo vanius excogitatum.

VĀNĒSCŌ (vanus), is, n. 3. to pass or 2 fade away, vanish, disappear, wear off, ἀφανίζομαι. *Ovid.* Gravidæ incipiunt vanescere nubes. *Tacit.* Vanescere in cinerem. *Ovid.* Vanescitque absens, ut novus intrat amor. *Catull.* Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, *h. e.* to be ineffectual. *Tacit.* Vanescente plebis ira. *Ovid.* Spiritus vanescat in auras. *Id.* Vanescant dicta per auras.

VĀNGĀ, æ, f. a kind of mutton or grub. *3 æt.* *Pallad.*

VĀNGIŌNES, um, m. a people of Germany on the Rhine. *Lucan.*

VĀNIDICŪS (vanus & dico), a, um, adj. 3 speaking vainly or falsely, lying, παραλόγος. *Plaut.*

VĀNILŌQUENTĪĀ (vaniloquus), æ, f. 2 vain or idle talking, vain-glorious language, empty boasting, στερρολογία. *Plaut.* and *Liv.*

VĀNILŌQUIDŌRŪS (vanus, loquor & 3 ὄσπον), i, m. a word coined by *Plaut.* meaning, that gives vain words.

VĀNILŌQUŪS (vanus & loquor), a, um, adj. lying, a liar. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, boastful, braggart. *Liv.* and *Sil.*

VĀNITĀS (vanus), ātis, f. emptiness, want of reality, mere show or seeming, vanity, falsity, falsehood, κενότης, παραδότης. Cic. Nulla in cælo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec errorio, nec vanitas inest. *Id.* Opinionum vanitas, *vain, false opinion.* *Id.* Ut vanitati veritas cedat. — Especially, in speech, *untruth, falsehood, lying, varnishing, quackery.* Cic. (in vendendo) Orationis vanitatem adhibere, *vain, deceitful words, varnish, falsehood.* *Terent.* Non pudet vanitatis? of breaking your word so? Cic. Nihil turpius est vanitate. Also, *Plin.* Magorum vanitates. Also, of flatterers, *flattery, vain adulation.* Cic. Quum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas. *Id.* Blanda vanitas. — Also, *boasting, vaunting, bragging, vain-glory.* *Tacit.* — Hence, *uselessness, want of profit, vainness.* *Liv.* itineris.

VĀNITĪĒS (Id.), ei, f. same as *Vanitas* 3 *Amnian.*

VĀNITŪDŌ, inis, f. same as *Vanitas.* 3

VĀNNŌ (vannus), is, a. 3. to fan, van, 3 winnow, λικμάω. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

VĀNNŪS (unc.), i, f. a fan, van, corn-van, 2 to winnow with, λικμός. *Colum.* Spicæ vannis expurgantur. *Virg.* Mystica vannus facchi (because it was used in the Eleusinian mysteries, and solemnly carried about on the day of the pompa Bacchi).

VĀNŌ (vanus), as, n. 1. to say vain words, 3 to deceive. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

VĀNŪLŪS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vannus. *Prudent.*

VĀNŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. empty, void, containing nought, κενός. *Virg.* Illos expectata seges vanis elusit aristas. *Colum.* granum. *Liv.* Ne vana horum magnitudo esset. *Id.* Vanior erat hostium acies, *thinner, more open.* *Horat.* Non vana redeat sanguis imagini, to the unsubstantial shade. *Id.* (Me) ludit imago vana, *unsubstantial, unreal.* *Virg.* somnia, *empty dreams.* Also, with *genit.* *Virg.* Vana veri feror (*h. e.* sum), *I err, deceive myself, know not the truth.* — ¶ Also, *empty, all show, vain, unmeaning.* *Liv.* res. *Id.* sermo. *Senec.* Ambitus tumida res est, vana, ventosa. *Petron.* Sententiarum vanissimus strepitus. — ¶ Also, *empty, void of truth or reality, unreal, having a vain show, vain, untrue, false, lying, deceitful, boastful, braggart, swaggering;* for instance, in stories, in promises, vaunts, &c. either of persons or things. Cic. Orationi vanæ crediderunt, *lying, false.* *Ovid.* Vanam spem sequi. *Id.* omen. Cic. Vana quædam pollicebantur. *Virg.* Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum, *h. e.* and it is true. Cic. Vanum se fateatur, a liar. *Id.* haruspex. *Sallust.* Stolidior an vanior. *Liv.*

Haud vana, *h. e.* non falsa. *Horat.*  
 Vana rerum, *h. e.* vana res. *Tacit.*  
 Vana rumoris, *h. e.* vanus rumor. *Plin.*  
 Vanum arbitror esse, angues membra-  
 nam eam exsuriere, *that it is false.* —  
 Absol. *Liv.* Nihil haustum ex vano  
 velim, *drawn from a false source.* —  
 ¶ Also, *vain, without effect, idle, fruitless,*  
*in vain, to no purpose.* *Liv.* Ut pila vana  
 caderent. *Id.* Vana tela mittere.  
*Id.* ictus. *Ovid.* preces. — Absol. *Liv.*  
 Ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria  
 est, *brought to nothing.* *Senec.* Cedit  
 in vanum labor, *is vain.* — Also, of  
 persons. *Tacit.* Ne irrisus ac vanus  
 iisdem castris assideret; and with genit.  
*Sil.* Voti vanus. — ¶ Also, *vain,*  
*groundless, unfounded, unreasonnable.* *Horat.*  
 gaudia. *Id.* metus. — Absol. *Liv.*  
 Non tota ex vano criminatio erat, *was*  
*not wholly without foundation.* *Id.* Nec  
 speim nec metum habere ex vano. —  
 ¶ Also, *vain, delighting in vanities.*  
*Liv.* ingenium dictatoris, *vain, ambi-*  
*tious.* — ¶ Vana (*uec.*), *for vane;*  
*thus, Virg.* Vana tumentem, *vainly,*  
*with vain show.*  
 VAPIDĒ (vapidos), *adv. bodily, poorly, ill.*  
 2 *Augustus* said (according to *Saeton.*)  
 Vapide se habere, *for male se habere.*  
 VAPIDŌS (unc.), *a, um, adj. perhaps,*  
*mouldy, of wine, &c.; consequently,*  
*spoiled, palled, vapid, flut, dead.* *Colum.*  
 vinum. — Hence, *bad, corrupt, poor.*  
*Pers.* Veientanum (vinium) vapida læ-  
 sum pice, *h. e. bad, nasty, loathsome,*  
*offensive, &c.* So, figur. *Id.* pectus. —  
 ¶ Also, *making mouldy or vapid, pulling*  
*or deadening.* *Pers.* pix (but see above).  
 VAPŌR, and VAPŌS (unc.), *ōris, m. an*  
*exhalation, steam, vapor, ārum.* *Cic.*  
 Aquarum quasi vapor quidam aer ha-  
 bendus est. *Senec.* Terrenus vapor  
 sicus est, et fumo similis qui ventos  
 facit. — Also, *smoke, a cloud of smoke.*  
*Virg.* Volat vapor ater ad auras. *Ovid.*  
*Trist.* 5, 5, 40. Vapor, *sc. turis.* — ¶ Also,  
*heat or warmth, of fire or the sun.*  
*Cic.* Semen tepefactum vapore. *Liv.*  
 Locus vaporis plenus. *Virg.* Lentus  
 carinas est (*h. e. edit*) vapor. *Id.* Re-  
 stinctus donec vapor omnis. *Ovid.* So-  
 lisque vapore fervebant brachia Cancri.  
*Id.* Findit vaporibus arva Phœbus. *Colum.*  
 Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largius  
 bibendi potestas danda, *in great heats,*  
*when the weather is very sultry.* *Ovid.*  
 Tactæ vaporibus herbæ, *h. e. by fire*  
*from the nostrils of the bulls.* — Also, of  
 the fire of love. *Senec.* — ¶ Vapos, *for*  
 vapor. *Lucret.*  
 VAPORĀLIS (vapor), *e, adj. vapor-like.*  
 3 *Augustin.* tenuitas.  
 VAPORĀLITĒR (vaporalis), *adv. modo*  
 3 vaporis. *Augustin.*  
 VAPORĀRIUM (vapor), *ii, n. the furnace*  
 1 or oven by which the water is heated in a  
 warm bath. *Cic.*  
 VAPORĀTE (vaporatus), *adv. with heat,*  
 3 hotly. *Ammian.* Effervescente vapora-  
 tius sole.  
 VAPORĀTIŌ (vaporō), *ōnis, f. a reeking,*  
 2 steaming, vaporing, steam, vapor, ἀρμ-  
 ος, ἀρμολαγος. *Senec.* Vaporatio in-  
 undantium aquarum. — ¶ Vaporatio  
 balnearum, *vapor-bath, the taking of the*  
*same vapor.* *Plin.*  
 VAPORĒŌS (vapor), *a, um, adj. same as*  
*Vaporus.* *Arnob.* (Others read *vapo-*  
*rum.*) — ¶ Also, same as *Vapori simi-*  
*lis;* as, *Augustin.* sanitas, *h. e. brief,*  
*evanescent.*  
 VAPORIFĒR (vapor & fero), *ēra, ērum,*  
 3 *adj. emitting or causing vapor, steam,*  
*warmth or heat, full of vapor, &c.,*  
*steamy, &c.* *Stat.*  
 VAPORŌ (vapor), *as, āvi, ātum, n. and a.*  
 2 I. INTRANS. — ¶ To steam, send up  
 steam or vapor, ἀρμζειν. *Plin.* Aquæ  
 vaporant et in mari ipso. *Solin.* Aquæ  
 vaporantes. — ¶ Also, *to be inflamed,*  
*burn.* *Lucret.* — II. TRANS. — ¶ To  
 fill with vapor or smoke, to heat or warm  
 with steam, fumigate, steam, σφυιάω.  
*Plin.* Dum coquantur carnes, oculos  
 vaporari his præcipiunt. *Virg.* Tem-  
 plum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfumac.*  
*Stat.* Vaporatis lucent altaribus sues,  
*smoking with incense.* *Plin.* Cantharides  
 suspenduntur super acetum fervens,  
 donec per linteolum vaporentur, *h. e.*

enecentur, *are killed, die.* — Also, to ex-  
 hale, evaporate. *Apul.* Nebula est ex-  
 halatio vaporata, *h. e. full of vapors.* —  
 ¶ Also, *to heat, warm.* *Horat.* Lævum  
 (latus sol) decedens vaporat. *Colum.*  
 Glebæ solibus æstivus vaporata, *h. e.*  
 exaffecta et arefacta. *Ammian.* Vapo-  
 ratum tempus, *hot season.* — Figur.  
*Pers.* Vaporata aure. — ¶ Also, *to kill*  
*by heat or vapor.* *Plin.* cantharides (see  
 above).  
 VAPORŌSŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. full of*  
 3 vapor. *Apul.* caligo. — ¶ Also, *full of*  
*warmth or heat.* *Apul.* fontes balnearum.  
 VAPORŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. vaporous and*  
 3 hot, steaming, smoking. *Nemes.*  
 VAPPĀ (unc.), *æ, f. perhaps properly,*  
 2 mould upon wine, &c.; hence, *mouldy*  
*or spoiled wine, rapid, polled or inspid*  
*wine, ὀξύνος, ἐκτροπιάς, ἐξοστρκός οἶνος.*  
*Horat.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *a corrupt, bad,*  
*worthless fellow, a prodigal.* *Horat.*  
 VAPPŌ, *ōnis, m. a certain flying animal.*  
 3 *Lucil.* ap. *Valer. Prob.*  
 VAPŌLĀRIS (vapulo), *e, adj. that is or*  
 3 *is wont to be beaten, that gets blows.*  
 Hence, facetiously, of a slave, *Plaut.*  
 Tribunus vapularis.  
 VAPŌLŌ, (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, n. I. to*  
 be beaten or drubbed, get blows, τυπ-  
 τομαι, μαστιγδομαι. *Terent.* Ego vapu-  
 laudo, ille verberando defessi sumus.  
*Quintil.* Rogatus, an ab reo fustibus  
 vapulasset. *Senec.* Qui illum viderant  
 ab illo colaphis vapulantem. *Terent.*  
 Molendum in pistrino, vapulandum. —  
 Also, of inanimate things. *Varr.* Olea,  
 quæ vapulavit, macescit. — ¶ Hence,  
 to be beaten by the enemy. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.*  
 Septimam legionem vapulasse. —  
 ¶ *Vapula, Jubeo te vapulore,* said in  
 anger, in contempt, as a threat or to  
 impose silence, *you be whipped! go*  
*hang! or you shall be whipped!* or of an  
 absent person, *Vapulet, Vapulare cum*  
*jubeo.* Thus, *Plaut.* Vapulare ego te  
 vehementer jubeo; ne me territes. *Id.*  
 Tun? libero homini male servus lo-  
 quere? (*Le.*) vapula. *Id.* Vapulet (*sc.*  
*herus meus*). Hence, *Id.* Vapulat pec-  
 culium, *h. e. dissipatur.* *Senec.* Multa,  
 quæ proci a mari fuerant, subito ejus  
 accessu vapulaverunt, *h. e. have been ruined*  
*or destroyed.* — ¶ Also, *to be lashed or*  
*chastised in words.* *Cic.* sermonibus  
 omnium.  
 VARĀ (varus, a, um), *æ, f. a forked stick,*  
 2 such as nets were stretched with. *Lu-*  
*can.* — ¶ Also, *a machine consisting*  
*of cross-pieces of wood or of slanting*  
*sticks, to lay something on; as a saw-*  
*horse, &c.* *Vitruv.* (where it includes  
 both the supports and the cross-pieces  
 at the top) Supra compegit arrectarius  
 et jugis varas. Also, *Colum.* 5, 9, as  
*Gesner* explains it, *a forked stick or horse*  
 to support a branch while it is sawed  
 off. But others read and explain the  
 passage otherwise. Hence, *Auson.* Va-  
 ra vibiam sequitur, *h. e. (perhaps) one*  
*evil, error, &c. follows from another.*  
 VARĀTIŌ (varo), *ōnis, f. a curving,*  
 3 winding. *Auct.* de lim. fluminum, *h. e.*  
*zigzag.*  
 VARDĀI, *ōrum, m. people in Dalmatia.*  
 VARĪĀ (from varius, party-colored), *æ, f.*  
*the panther, πάρδαλις.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also,  
 a kind of mappie. *Plin.* — ¶ Also,  
 a town in the district of the Æqui, on the  
*Anio.* *Horat.*  
 VARĪĀBLIS (vario), *e, adj. variable,*  
 3 changeable. *Apul.*  
 VARĪĀNTYĀ (Id.), *æ, f. variety, differ-*  
 3 *ence, diversity.* *Lucret.*  
 VARĪĀNŌS, *a, um, adj. Varian, relating*  
 to *Quintilius Varus.* *Sueton.* clades.  
 (*Sec. Vellei.* 2, 117). *Tacit.* exercitus.  
 VARĪĀNŌS (varius), *a, um, adj. Plin.*  
 2 uva (so called, as being of divers  
 colors).  
 VARĪĀTIM (vario), *adv. variously, differ-*  
 3 *ently, πεποικιλμένως.* *Gell.*  
 VARĪĀTIŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f. variation, vari-*  
 2 *ance, diversity, ποικιλία, παράλλαξις.*  
*Liv.* Ceteræ centuriæ sine variatione  
 ulla Consulæ eosdem dixerunt.  
 VARĪĀTŌS, *a, um, particip. and adj.*  
 from *Vario,* which see.  
 VARĪCĀTŌR (varico), *ōris, m. h. e. qui*  
 3 *varicat.* *Pandect.*  
 VARĪCŌ (varicus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. and*

n. I. TRANS. to spread apart, open wide  
*Varr.* valla. *Cassiod.* Varicatis gressi-  
 bus. — ¶ INTRANS. to spread the feet  
 far apart, to straddle, παῖβω. *Quintil.*  
 VARĪCŌSŌS (varix), *a, um, adj. full of*  
 3 *varices or swollen veins, especially on*  
 the legs. *Juvenal.* haruspex. *Sidon.*  
*Arpinas, h. e. Cicero.*  
 VARĪCŌLĀ, *æ, f. dimin. of varix. ? Cels.*  
 VARĪCŌS (varus), *adverb, straddlingly.*  
 3 *Apul.*  
 VARĪCŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. parting the*  
 3 *legs wide, straddling.* *Ovid.*  
 VARĪĒ (varius), *adv. of color, with diuers*  
*colors, variegatedly, ποικίλως.* *Plin.*  
 — ¶ Also, *variously, diversely, in differ-*  
*ent ways, manifoldly, πολυμερῶς.* *Cic.*  
 Qui ab iis, qui illum audierunt, per-  
 scripti varie copioseque sunt. *Id.* Varie  
 sum affectus tuis litteris. *Plaut.*  
 Varie valui, *sometimes well, sometimes*  
*ill.* *Hirt.* Acriter varieque pugnatur,  
*with various success.* So, *Liv.* In Æquis  
 varie bellatum. *Hirt.* Namque id varie  
 nuntiabatur. *Cic.* Optimatum nu-  
 merus late et varie diffusus est, *h. e.*  
*per varia hominum genera.*  
 VARĪĒGŌ (for varius ago), *as, āvi, ātum,*  
 3 *a. and n. I. TRANS. to variegate, diversify,*  
*ποικίλλω.* *Auson.* Figuras alius alio  
 scientius variegant. *Apul.* Navis pictu-  
 ris variegata. — ¶ INTRANS. to be varie-  
 gated or diversified. *Apul.* Lyra gem-  
 mis variegata.  
 VARĪĒTĀS (varius), *ātis, f. diversity,*  
*variety in respect of colors, ποικιλμός.*  
*Cic.* Varietas proprie in disparibus co-  
 loribus dicitur. *Plin.* Mullum exspirantem  
 versicolori quadam et numerosa  
 varietate spectari. *Id.* Marmorum ni-  
 tor, picture varietas. — ¶ Generally,  
*variety, diversity, difference, multiplicity.*  
*Cic.* pomorum. *Quintil.* Rescit animos  
 ac reparat varietas ipsa. *Cic.* Huic  
 provinciæ, quæ ex hac gentium varietate  
 constaret, Fonteius præfuit. *Id.* Surdus  
 varietates vocum noscere non  
 potest. *Id.* Quæ omnia fiunt et ex cæli  
 varietate. *Id.* Timens sententiarum  
 varietate abundantissimus. *Plin.* Ep.  
 Vir varietate promptissimus, *sc. scientiæ,*  
*doctrinæ, ready with a store of va-*  
*rious erudition.* — Hence, *Liv.* Varietates,  
*h. e. res variæ.* — Hence, *variety,*  
*vicissitude, change.* *Cic.* Bellum magnum  
 atque difficile, et in multa varietate  
 versatum, *variety of fortune.* — Also,  
*difference or variety of opinion, va-*  
*riance, diversity.* *Cic.* Tanta sunt in  
 varietate ac dissensione. — Also, *muta-*  
*bility, changeableness, fickleness, incons-*  
*stancy.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Extimescens vari-  
 etatem atque infidelitatem exercitus.  
 VARĪŌ (varius), *as, āvi, ātum, a. and n.*  
 I. TRANS. — ¶ In respect of outward  
 aspect, and particularly color, to make  
 manifold or various, to diversify, varie-  
 gate, vary, color, ποικίλλω. *Lucret.*  
 Omnigenos gignunt variantque colores.  
*Virg.* Sol ubi nascentem maculis varia-  
 verit ortum. *Ovid.* Variabant tempora  
 cani. *Catull.* pectora palmis, *discolor,*  
*make black and blue.* *Ovid.* Nigraque  
 carneis variari corpora guttis, *to be*  
*spotted or speckled.* *Colum.* Simulatque  
 uva variari cœperit, *to color itself, toka*  
*color.* So, *Plin.* Se variante uva. *Pro-*  
*per.* pectus lapillis, *h. e. to adorn.* *Mart-*  
*ial.* Lato variata mappa clavo. *Catull.*  
 Vestis hominum variata figuris, *diver-*  
*sified, adorned, embroidered.* — ¶ Also,  
 generally, to make manifold, various or  
 varying, to vary, diversify, change. *Cic.*  
 Ergo, ille princeps vocem variabit et  
 mutabit: omnes sonorum, tum inten-  
 dens tum remittens, persequetur gra-  
 dus. *Ovid.* Arbitrio variat multa poe-  
 ta suo. *Virg.* Discurrunt, variantque  
 vices, *relieve each other on guard.* *Plin.*  
 Laborem otio, otium labore variare.  
*Ovid.* Positu variare capillos. *Id.* For-  
 mas variatus in omnes, *changed.* *Liv.*  
 Quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores,  
*h. e. varie tradunt.* *Plin.* Inu-  
 la pipere variata, *h. e. mixta, ut sapo-*  
*rem variet.* — Hence, *Variatus, a, um,*  
 is also used *adjectively,* in the sense of  
*various, divers, manifold, different.* *Cic.*  
 sententiæ. *Liv.* memoria rei. *Apul.*  
 Vox lyra variator, *more varied or di-*  
*versified.* — II. INTRANS. — ¶ To be

*party-colored, to take a color, change color.* *Colum.* Quum primum baccae variare cœperint. *Propert.* Prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis. *Colum.* Universitas tergoris maculis variat. — ¶ Also, to be manifold or diverse, be unlike or different, to vary, differ, change. *Ovid.* Quoniam variant animi, variamus et artes. *Id.* Sic abeunt redeuntque mei, variantque timores. *Propert.* Variant Aquilonibus undæ, h. e. agitantur. *Liv.* Ita fama variat, ut, &c. *Id.* Varians multitudo, composed of men of different sentiments. *So, pass. impers.* *Id.* Senatus consuli cœptus ibi quum sententiis variaretur, &c. *Videli.* Variatum deinde prœliis, battles were fought with various success. Also, *Plin.* Varians cœlum, varying, unsteady. *Justin.* Variante victoria.

**VARIOS** (perhaps *varus*, a, um), a, um, adj. in respect of color, of divers colors, party-colored, variegated, spotted, ποικίλος, πολυχρόνος. *Varr.* Arietis lingua nigra, aut varia. *Cato.* Ubi uvæ variæ cœperint fieri. *Senec.* tigris. *Virg.* lynces. *Horat.* lapides. *Tibull.* flores. — ¶ In respect of quality or nature, various, different, diverse, not uniform, varying. *Cic.* Transfertur in multa disparia: varium poema, varia oratio, vari mores, varia fortuna: voluptas varia etiam dici solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus. *Id.* Præturæ jurisdictioni, res varia et multiplex ad suspensiones et simulatas. *Id.* Plato varius, et multiplex, et copiosus fuit, not uniform or of one sort, but, as it were, many-sided. *So, Plin. Ep.* Ingenium varium, flexibile, multiplex, h. e. versatile. *Cic.* Varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium. *Id.* Varium jus et dispar conditio. *Liv.* Varia victoria, h. e. varying, alternating, now on this side, now on that. Also, with the dat. different from, &c. *Horat.* Alterum huic varium (ol. leg. varum), et nihilo sapientius. Hence, *Varium* est, there are various opinions, it is not agreed. *Cic.* Quales sint dii, varium est. — ¶ Of the disposition, changeable, variable, light, fickle, inconstant. *Virg.* Varium et mutabile semper femina. *Sallust.* Animus auidax, subdolosus, varius. *Flor.* Antonius ingenio varius. — ¶ Of the soil, in the language of the rustic, half moist. *Colum.* terra, h. e. moist above and dry beneath. — ¶ *Varius*, a, um, was also the name of a Roman gens; one of whom was L. Varius, a celebrated epic and tragic poet. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — ¶ *Varius*, different, various in itself or among its parts: *Diversus*, different from something else. *Varius* refers, first of all, to the superficial appearance and color of a thing: *Diversus*, to the characteristic distinction and difference.

**VARIUS** (perhaps from *varus*, a, um, as distorting the legs, or as being crossed or distorted), icis, m. and f. a varix, u swollen or dilated vein. *Cic.* and *Cels.*

**VARUS** (*varus*, a, um), as, a. 1. to crook, 3 curve. *Auct.* de limit.

**VARRŌ**, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen. — M. Terentius Varro, a contemporary of Cicero, who was reputed to be the most learned of the Romans. He wrote on many subjects, among others de Re Rustica, and de Lingua Latina. — P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet contemporary with the former. — C. Terent. Varro, u Roman consul, who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.

**VARRŌNIANUS**, a, um, adj. *Varronian*, pertaining to Varro. *Liv.* milites, h. e. who had served under C. Varro. *Fulgent.* ingenia, h. e. M. Ter. Varronis.

**VARSUS** (unc.), i, m. a spot, blotch or blister on the face, ἰούρος. *Plin.*

**VARSUS** (perhaps from *varus*), a, um, adj. bent inwards (according to others, bowed outwards) *varus*, *καμβός*. *Varr.* Cruribus potius varis, quam variis. *Ovid.* cornua. *Id.* manus. *Colum.* Taleam varum facere, h. e. introrsum curvare. — Hence, having the legs bent inwards, bony-legged, shambling (or otherwise, having the legs bowed outwards, straddling). *Horat.* — ¶ Also, different, dissimilar, unlike. *Horat.* Alterum genus huic varum. *Pers.* Gemini varo genio.

**VAS** (*vado*), vādis, m. a surety or bail, ἔγγυητής. Usually in capital and public causes. *Liv.* Vades dare placuit: unum vadem tribus millibus æris obligarunt. *Id.* Qui aut citati non adferant, aut vades deseruerant, had deserted their bail; had forfeited their recognizance. — But also in private causes. *Varr.* Caveri lege cœptum est ab his, qui prædia venderent, vades non darent. *Horat.* Ille, datis vadibus, qui rure extractus in urbem est. — ¶ *Vas* is any one who is surety or bail for the appearance of either party in court, though more especially in capital causes. To be surety with one's person was a thing unknown among the Romans, and only mentioned by *Cic.* of foreigners (*Off.* 3, 10. *Fin.* 2, 24). See *Liv.* 3, 13. *Præs.* on the other hand, according to *Vurro* and *Festus*, is one who is surety for the execution of a contract concluded with the state: according to *Ascon.* (ad *Cic. Verr. Act.* II, 1, 45) also a surety that certain property in controversy shall not be impaired before the decision of the suit.

**VAS**, vās, also **VASUM** (unc.), i, n. plur. **VASA**, ōrum, a vessel, σκεῦος, ἀγγεῖον; as, a plate, dish, knife, &c. and utensils of all sorts. *Horat.* Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis, aescit. *Cic.* Vasa argentea. *Id.* Vas vinarium. *Id.* Vasa Samia. *Plin.* Vas potiorum. *Id.* Comburere aliquid in vase fictili. *Liv.* Vasa (of an ambassador) comitesque. *Colum.* Ex ferulis vasa textuntur, h. e. beehives. *Cic.* also calls a ring for sealing, *vas*. *Plaut.* Cultrum, securim, pistillum, mortarium, quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant. — Hence, in war, *Vasa*, the baggage and baggage, σκεῦη πολεμικά. *Cic.* Vasa colligere, to pack up. *Cæs.* Vasa conclamare (see *Conclamo*). — In husbandry, all utensils and instruments, as the plough, mattocks, &c. *Pandect.* Also, the furniture for the chase, hunter's tools, *Grat.* — *Formentula.* *Plaut.* — ¶ *Vasum* occurs in *Plaut.* Aliquod vasum. — And *Vasus* in *Petron.*

**VASARIUM** (*vas*, *vasis*), ii, n. money for vessels and movables given to the governor of a province, when he departed for his government. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, money or a present given to oil-pressers, perhaps for the use of their vessels. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, *Vasaria*, the movables, the vessels, in a bath for instance. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a list, register, archives, assess-tables. *Cod. Theod.* Id vero quod impossibile est, e vasariis publicis auferratur. Hence, *Plin.* Nec sunt omnia vasaria excutienda.

**VASATES**, um, m. a people in Aquitania. *Auson.* — Hence, *Vasaticus*, a, um, adj. *Auson.*

**VASATŪS** (*vas*, *vasis*), a, um, adj. h. e. mentula instructus. *Lamprid.*

**VASCŌ**, ōnis, m. plur. **VASCŌNES**, um, m. a people in Spain and Gaul, on both sides of the Pyrenees. *Juvenal.* — Adjectively. *Paulin. Nolan.* Vascone saltu, h. e. Pyrenæo.

**VASCŌNYA**, æ, f. Vasconum regio. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**VASCŌNICŪS**, a, um, adj. ad Vascones pertinens. *Paulin. Nolan.*

**VASCŌLARIŪS** (*vasculum*), ii, ni. a goldsmith, worker in metal, especially a maker of cups. *Cic.*

**VASCŪLUM** (dimin. from *vas*, *vasis*), 2, i, n. a little or small vessel, a vessel, speaking diminishingly, especially of metal or bronze, ἀγγεῖδιον. *Cato.* Vasculum facito de materia hederacea. *Juvenal.* Argenti vascula puri. *Plaut.* vinarium. — Also, any receptacle for things; as, the capsule of certain plants, which holds the seed. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, a beehive. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, same as *mentula.* *Petron.*

**VASCŪS**, a, um, adj. is supposed to signify empty, light, inconsiderable. *Solin.* tibia, a kind of flute, used only for practice. Others interpret it, a German flute. — ¶ For *vastus*. Thus *Vitruv.* 3, 2. ad aspectus (but *Ed. Rod.* has *vastus*).

**VASTABUNDŪS** (*vasto*), a, um, adj. ravaging, devastating. *Ammian.*

**VASTATIŪS** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a ravaging, lay-

ing waste, desolating, devastation. *Salust.* Fuga mulierum et puerorum, vastatio donorum. *Cic.* Ergo in vastatione omnium tuarum possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? *Liv.* agri. *Tacit.* Regnum vastationibus intactum.

**VASTATŪR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a ravager, 3 waster, spoiler, devastator, πορθητής. *Stat. Trojæ.* *Virg.* feraum, h. e. a hunter.

**VASTATŪRYŪS** (*vastator*), a, um, adj. 3 ravaging, wasting, devastating. *Ammian.*

**VASTATRIX** (*Id.*), icis, f. she that wastes 2 or ravages, devastatrix. *Senec.*

**VASTE** (*vastus*), adv. wastely, desolately. — ¶ Hence, terribly, hugely, vastly, immensely, very greatly, exceedingly, violently, in extent or degree. *Mela.* Mare abigit vaste cœdentiâ litora. *Lucret.* Vaste profundus. *Ovid.* Vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ. — ¶ Also, hideously wide or broad, uncouthly, grossly. *Cic.* loqui, h. e. to pronounce the letters too broadly, or with too open a mouth. *Id.* Ne vastius diducantur verba.

**VASTESCŌ** (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to become desert or waste, πέσομαι. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

**VASTIFYCŪS** (*vastus* & *facio*), a, um, 3 adj. causing devastation, ravaging, wasting. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Erymanthian vastificam abject beluam.

**VASTITAS** (*Id.*), atis, f. destitution of men and other creatures, desolation, devastation, waste, solitude, ruin, πόρθησις. *Senec.* Sterilis profundi vastitas squalet soli. *Cic.* Audistis, quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas. *Id.* Vastitatem a templis depellebam. *Id.* Italiam totam ad vastitatem vocas, you waste or seek to waste. Hence, figur. *Id.* Desere judiciorum vastitatem, et fori. — Also, figur. devastation or wasting, h. e. the taking off of many by death, great mortality. *Cic.* Vastitatem efficere. — ¶ Also, terrible, immense or revolting size, quality or nature, exceeding greatness, hugeness, enormity, vastness. *Plin.* solis. *Id.* odoris. *Colum.* Pari vastitate belluas, size, horrible size. *Id.* vocis, terrible voice, *Gell.* Hostis formidandæ vastitatis.

**VASTITIES** (*Id.*), ei, f. same as *Vastitas*. 3 *Plaut.*

**VASTYTŪDŌ** (*Id.*), inis, f. devastation, 3 waste. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, fearful form or size. *Gell.*

**VASTŪS** (*vastus*), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to lay waste, devastate, ravage, desolate, pillage, πέρω. *Cic.* Agros vastare atque exinanire. *Id.* Italiam vastare et diripere. *Liv.* omnia igni ferroque. *Cæs.* provinciam incursionibus. *Calpurn.* pecuaria morbo. — Also, *Vastare* homines; as, *Justin.* Vastati Macedones ultionem flagitabant. — And without case. *Cæs.* Vastandi causa. — ¶ Hence, to make empty, to spoil, bereave, strip. *Cic.* forum. *Hirt.* Fines hostium vastare civibus, ædificiis, pecore. *Virg.* agros cultoribus. *Liv.* Agri vastati sunt, sc. pestilentia et fame. — ¶ Also, to make something become wild. *Cic.* Terram stirpium asperitate vastari, becomes wild. — ¶ Also, to waste, desolate, disquiet, harass, torment, confound, perplex. *Sollust.* Ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat.

**VASTŪLŪS**, a, um, adj. dimin. from *vastus*. 3 *Apul.*

**VASTŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. waste, desert, desolate, without men and other creatures, ἔρημος. *Liv.* Ager vastus et desertus. *Cic.* Genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum, h. e. destitute of inhabitants. *Virg.* Hæc ego vasta dabo, h. e. vastabo. *Enn.* ap. *Serv.* virgines, h. e. desolatæ. Also, *Tacit.* Dies per silentium vastus, desolate as it were, from the stillness. — ¶ Hence, waste, figur. h. e. without order, without form, unshaped, rude, uncouth, coarse, awkward, clumsy. *Cic.* Sinit ita vultu motuque corporis ita vasti, ut, &c. *Id.* Litera vastior, h. e. harsher, rougher. *Auct.* ad *Her.* oratio, sc. on account of the great frequency of vowels, uncouth, rude, grating, unpleasant. *Liv.* Omnia vasta, h. e. incondita. — ¶ Also, hideous, frightful, terrible to behold or to hear, fearfully great, very great, huge, enormous, immense, vast. *Cæs.* mare. *Id.*

Vastissimus Oceanus. *Ovid.* crater. *Cic.* Figura vastior. *Virg.* Vastus clamor. *Ovid.* iter. *Sallust.* animus, *h. e. insatiabile.* *Colum.* scientia, *h. e. ingens.* *Pers.* Vasta trabes, *h. e. ingens navis.* *Gell.* Clades vastissima pugnae Cannensis.

VASUM, and VASUS. See *Vas, vasis.*

VATES (from the old Greek ἄτης, for φήτης, φάρης, speaking), is, m. and f. a *diviner, soothsayer, prophet, or prophetess, μάντις, προφήτης.* *Nep.* Cecinit ut vates. *Plaut.* Bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis. *Cic.* Hac vate suadente, *h. e. Sibylla.* *Virg.* Amphrysia, *h. e. Sibylla.* *Ovid.* Vera fuit vates, *h. e. Cassandra.* — ¶ Hence, as poets are also inspired, a *poet, bard, poetess.* *Colum.* Vates maxime venerandus, *h. e. Virgilius.* *Ovid.* Mæonius, *h. e. Homer.* *Id.* Lesbica, the Lesbian poetess, *h. e. Sappho.* *Id.* Æneidos, *h. e. Virgil.* *Id.* cothurnatus, a tragic poet. — ¶ Also, any one who is of rare excellence in his art, an oracle. *Plin.* Herophilus medicinae vates. *Val. Max.* Q. Scævola legum certissimus vates, an interpreter of the highest authority.

VATIA, æ, m. and f. same as *Vatius.* 3

VATICANŪS, a, um, adj. *Vatican.* *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* mons, a mountain at Rome, west of the Tiber, where much earthen ware was made. *Cic.* Montes Vaticanos. So also, *Id.* ager, belonging thereto. *Martial.* vinum. *Tacit.* vallis, between mons Vaticanus and Janiculus. *Plin.* Vaticanum, *h. c. mons et ager Vaticanus.* — ¶ Also, a god. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* — ¶ The second syllable is long in *Juvenal* and *Martial.*, but short in *Horat.*

VATICINĀTIŌ (vaticinor), ōnis, f. a foretelling, prophesying, divination, prophecy, prediction, μαντεία. *Cic.*

VATICINĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a prophet, 3 *diviner, soothsayer, χρησμοδός.* *Ovid.*

VATICINIUM (vates), i, n. a prophecy, 2 prediction, μαντεία. *Plin.*

VATICINŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to prophesy, foretell, divine, predict, μαντεύομαι, προφητεύω, θεοπίζω. *Cic.*

Quod somniantibus sæpe contingit, et nonnunquam vaticinantibus per furorem. *Ovid.* Fore ut figar, erat vaticinata soror. *Id.* Cui casus futuros vaticinatus erat. — ¶ As a poet, to sing. *Cic.*

Quondam virum carminibus Grecis vaticinatum ferunt, amicitiam contrahere ea, &c. — Also, facetiously, to sing, for to say, repeat. *Plaut.* Vetera vaticinamina, you say nothing new. — ¶ Also, to rave, rant, to be mad or an enthusiast, to talk idly or foolishly. *Cic.*

Sed ego fortasse vaticinor. *Id.* Eos, qui dicerent, reipublicæ consulendum, vaticinari atque insanire dicebat.

VATICINŪS (vates), a, um, adj. prophet-ic, soothsaying, μαντικός. *Liv.* libri. *Ovid.* furores.

VATINIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. *Vatnian,* called after or relating to *Vatinius.* *Catull.* odium, proverbially for violent, implacable. — See *Vatinius.*

VATINIŪS, a, um, a Roman family name. — ¶ Adj. *Vatnian.* — ¶ Subst. *Vatinius,* *Vatinia.* Thus, *P. Vatinius,* the enemy of *Cicero,* who had made him so odious, that oilium *Vatini* became proverbial. Also, *Vatinius,* a shoemaker, the maker or inventor of certain glass drinking-cups, which had four noses or beaks, and were from him called *Vatini.* *Martial.*

VATIŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. bowed out-wards, βλαπίος. *Varr.* crura. Also, bow-legged. *Pandect.* homo.

VATRAX, acis, and VATRICŌSŪS 3 (unc.), a, um, adj. *h. e. qui vitiosus est pedibus.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* (where some read *varicosus,* for *vaticosus*).

UBER (unc.), genit. ubēris, adj. rich in something, fertile, fruitful, plentiful, copious, abundant, pouring forth copiously, productive, εύφορος, εύπορος, εύδαής. *Cic.* Seges spicis uberibus et crebris. *Ovid.* Arbor niveis uberrima pomis. *Tacit.* Rari imbres, uber solum. *Liv.* ager. *Horat.* fruges. *Cic.* Vidi permultis locis aquam profluentem, et eam uberem. *Horat.* Lactis uberes cantare

riuos. *Ovid.* Sulmo, gelidis uberimus undis. *Cic.* Provincia triumphis uberima. *Justin.* bellum, in which much booty is to be got. *Cic.* Quis uberior in dicendo Platone? more rich or copious. *Tacit.* Oratorum uberimus. Also, with genit. *Justin.* Regio plumbi uberima. — And absol. *Val. Flacc.* Uberima (neut. plur.), the most fruitful regions. — Hence, thick, full. *Masur.* ap. *Gell.* Eques uberissimus et habitissimus. *Plaut.* Uberius nere. So, also, *Id.* onus, *h. e. thick, stout, solid, great.* — ¶ Also, rich, abundant, frequent. *Cic.* Vitium (genit. plur.) uberrimi fructus. *Lucret.* Uberibus fient omnia guttis.

UBER (ουδρα), ēris, n. a teat, pap, dug, or 2 udder, or, also, the breast itself which gives suck, μαζός, ουδρα. *Lucret.* Puer ubera mammarum lactantia quaerit. *Horat.* Equina ubera. *Virg.* Bina die siccant ovis ubera. *Id.* Vitula binos alit ubere fetus. *Plin.* Equa partum ad ubera non admittit. *Virg.* Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera tigres, suckled you, gave you suck. So, *Ovid.* dare, and præbere. *Id.* Ubra ducere, to suck. *Plin.* haurire. *Lucret.* trahere. *Ovid.* Raptus ab ubere, weaned. — Hence, figur. *Colum.* Ubra campi. — Also, the grape-like mass or cluster of bees hanging from a tree when they are migrating. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also (in which sense it seems to be the neut. of uber, adj.), futness, fulness, richness, fertility, fruitfulness, εύθρία. *Virg.* Divitis uber agri. *Colum.* Ut ubere suo gravatum vitem levat. — Also, the land itself. *Virg.* Ge. 2, 234 and 275.

UBERŪS (uber), adv. (superl. *Uberime,* more plentifully or copiously, more fruitfully or productively, πιοτέρως. *Plaut.* Mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime. *Ovid.* Uberius nulli provenit ista seges. — ¶ Generally, more richly, more fully, more at large, more expressly. *Cic.* Hæc uberius disputantur et fusius. *Plin.* Ep. Dicere latius et uberius, quam epistolarum angustiasinut. *Cic.* Magnus locus a tota *Perripateticorum* familia tractatus uberrime.

UBERŌ (uber), as, āvī, ātum, a. and n. 1. TRANS. to make fruitful, fertilize, πραινω. *Plin.* Paneg. omnes terras. *Pallad.* Arbores uberantur. — Also, to make rich or productive in something. *Pallad.* Sarcini gemmis pluribus uberati, abounding, richly stocked. — ¶ INTRANS. to be fruitful or productive. *Colum.*

UBERRIME. See *Uberius.*

UBERTAS (uber), ātis, f. fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, richness in bringing forth, abundance, εύφορία. *Cic.* agrorum. *Tacit.* fundinum, richness in fishes, golden sands, &c. — Figur. *Cic.* virtutis. Especially in speech. *Cic.* in dicendo, richness, copiousness, fulness. *Quintil.* ingenii. — ¶ Also, plenteousness, copiousness, abundance, plenty, fulness, number, store. *Cic.* frugum. *Sueton.* vini. *Plin.* lactis. *Justin.* piscium. *Cic.* Si ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, consequitur vilitas in vendendis. — Figur. *Quintil.* verborum. *Cic.* improborum.

UBERTIM (Id.), adv. abundantly, copiously, plentifully, άφθότως. *Catull.* lacrimulas fundere. *Petron.* Lacrimis ubertim manantibus. *Amnian.* Nubes incrementa ubertim suggerere Nilo creduntur.

UBERTŌ (ubertus), as, a. 1. to fertilize. 2 *Eumen.*

UBERTŪS (uber), a, um, adj. rich, copious. *Gell.* genus dicendi.

UBI (perhaps from *ἔπου*), adv. where, in what or which place, ποῦ, ὅπου, οὐ, ἐνθα; either in a question or not. *Cic.* Ubi sunt, qui negant? *Tereat.* Ubi inveniam *Pamphilum?* *Cæs.* Ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi *Cæsar* constitisset. *Id.* Is locus, ubi constitissent. *Cic.* Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis. *Id.* In ore portus, ubi sinus inflectitur. Also, with the genitives, loci, terrarum, gentium, with some emphasis; as, *Cic.* Ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, where in the world, in what land you were. *Plaut.* Ubi illum quaeram gentium? where in the world? where on earth?

*Plin.* Ut inanis mens quaerat; ubi sit loci. *Plaut.* Ubi loci fortunæ tuæ sint, facile intelligis, *h. e. quo statu.* Also, doubled, *Ubiubi, wheresoever, wherever.* *Cic.* Ubiubi sit ubi sit animus certe quidem in te est. *Plaut.* Perii, nisi *Libanum* invenio, ubiubi est gentium. *Terent.* Ubiubi est, wheresoever *he is,* be *he where he may.* Also, *Ubiubi, for alicubi;* thus, *Liv.* Ne ubiubi regum desiderium esset. *Nam* is also affixed, with some emphasis; as, *Cic.* Ubinam gentium sumus? where on earth are we? *Id.* Non video, ubinam mens possit insistere. — *Ubi,* however, is not confined to place, but is used also in connection with persons and things, consequently for *in quo, in qua, in quibus, apud quam, &c.* *Terent.* Hujusmodi res (acc. plur.) semper comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices. *Plaut.* Capiunt navem illam, ubi vectus fui, in *vehich, on board which.* *Cic.* Ex senatusconsultis, ubi si verba sequeremur, &c. *Id.* Neque præter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum ius obtineremus, *h. e. apud quem.* — ¶ Also, *whither.* *Tacit.* Responde, ubi cadaver abjeceris. — ¶ Also, *whenever, as soon as.* *Cæs.* Ubi certiores facti sunt, legatos mittunt. *Liv.* Hæc ubi dicta dedit, avolat. *Terent.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Cic.* Ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet. *Id.* Ubi galli cantum audivit, avum suum revixisse putat. — ¶ For *ubiubi.* *Cic.* Nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, wherever your mind may be, be your mind where it may (so, *Ed. Ern.* Other *Edd.* have *ubiubi*).

UBICUMQUE, or -CŪNQŪE (ubi & cūnque), adv. wheresoever, in what place soever, ὅπου, ποῦ. *Cic.* Ubicumque erimus. Also, *Id.* Ubicumque erit gentium, a nobis diligenter, wheresoever in the world, in whatever part of the world. *Id.* terrarum. — ¶ Also, every where, be it where it may. *Ovid.* — ¶ The antepenult is both lengthened and shortened by *Ovid.*

UBIDIŪS, adv. same as *Uberius.* *Symmach.*

UBI, ōrum, m. a people on the Rhine, where *Cologne* now is. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Ubium,* a, um, adj. *Ubion.* *Tacit.*

UBILIBET (ubi & libet), adv. any where, 2 in any place, ὅπουκερ ἔν. *Senec.*

UBINAM, adv. See *Ubi.*

UBIQUAQUE, or UBI QUÆQUE (se. 3 parte), wheresoever. *Apul.* Also, *Plaut.* where, however, it may be, whenever.

UBIQUE, adv. wheresoever, in any place soever, every where, in every place, πανταχού. *Cæs.* Et quod ubique habet frumenti ostendit. *Cic.* Verres quod ubique erit pulcherrimum, auferet? *Id.* Agri omnes, qui ubique sunt. *Id.* Volunt omnes eodem tempore ortos, qui ubique sint nati, eadem conditione nasci. Also, *Apul.* Ubique gentium, every where in the world. Also, *Id.* Itineris ubique, every where in, throughout. — Also, for *ubicumque, wheresoever.* *Pandect.* Lapidicinae, ubique essent, exceptæ erant. — ¶ For et ubi. *Liv.* Quando, ubique faxit.

UBIUBI. See *Ubi.*

UBIVIS (ubi & vis), adv. where you will, any where, in any place, ὅπουσοῦν, πανταχού. *Cic.* Nemo est, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit. — With genitium. *Terent.* Quanto fuerat præstabilis, ubivis gentium agere ætatem! any where in the world. — ¶ Also, in any thing. *Terent.* Ubivis facilis passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier.

UCALEGŌN, ōntis, m. the name of a Trojan. *Virg.* Ardet *Ucalegon,* *h. e. his house.*

UDŌ (ουδών), ōnis, m. n kind of goatskin 3 *shoc.* *Martial.* — Also, *Odo.* *Pandect.* *Odones.*

UDŌ (udus), as, a. 1. to moisten, make humid, ύγραίνω. *Macrob.*

UDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. moisture, humidity, ύγρασία. *Varr.*

UDŪS (contracted from *uvividus*), a, um, 2 adj. moist, wet, humid, soaked, ύγρός. *Seaac.* Nubes attritas edere ignem, cum sint humidæ, imō *udæ.* *Ovid.* Tiberinides *udæ.* *Id.* paludes. *Id.* vina, at other times fluid. *Plin.* linteolum,

*Senec.* stamen, h. e. saliva tinctum. *Virg.* palatum. *Id.* Udae vocis iter, h. e. iter udum vocis. *Ovid.* oculi, moist, tearful. *Horat.* Uda mobilibus pomaria rivis, h. e. irrigua. *Martial.* aleator, fuddled. *Id.* gaudium, h. e. fletu mixtum. *Rutil.* Hyades, rainy. — Absol. *Plin.* Udo colores illinere, to paint in fresco. — ¶ Also, soft, tender, pliant. *Horat.* apium.

**VE** (vel), a conjunction always affixed to some word, or, ἢ. *Cic.* Duabus, tribusve horis, two or three. *Cels.* Pejvus vulnus est, ex quo aliquid excisum est, ex quoque, &c. or from which. *Propert.* Quo in antro — quoque — quameve. *Cic.* De actis, deve dictatura, deve coloniis. *Propert.* Nec nomen Homeri — et vada coisse — regnave Remi aut animos Carthaginis. — Also doubled, for vel — vel; as, *Ovid.* Plusve minusve, more or less. *Id.* Quod fuimusve, sumusve, we either have been or are. — Also, for an, or, when utrum or the like has preceded. *Nepos.* *Iphic.* 3. Utrum pluris patrem matremve faceret (but other *Edd.* as *Ed. Bremi*, read ne). *Horat.* Sat. 1, 2, 63. Quid interest, in matrona peccesse togata (but others, as *Edd. Bentl.* and *Doer.* read ne). *Cic.* Albus aterve fueris, ignorans, whether you were black or white. — ¶ Also, and, especially after ne; hence, neve stands for neque. *Cic.* Te rogo, ne demittas animum, neve te obrui sinas; nor suffer yourself to be overwhelmed. *Cæs.* Ut ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, nor communicate, &c. *Id.* Ne quid eis noceretur, neve quis cogeretur, &c. and that no one, nor that any one.

**VE**, inseparable prep. denoting the opposite of a thing, as in *vesanus*, *vecors*; but also heightening the simple word, as in *vegrandis*.

**VEA**, æ, f. See *Veha*.

**VECŌRDIA** (*vecors*), æ, f. want of reason, madness, frenzy, insanity, παραφροσύνη. *Sallust.* Fornidine, quasi vecordia, exagitari. *Ovid.* Quæ te vecordia pulsat? To this may be referred, *Terent.* Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet, ut malis gaudeant. — ¶ Also, madness, fury. *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, folly, senselessness, dotage, fatuity. *Sallust.* Hostes Mario vecordiam objectare. *Tacit.* Uxor accusata, iniecit carminibus et beneficiis vecordiam marito (or it may belong to the first signif.).

**VECŌRS** (*ve & cor*), dis, adj. mad, frantic, out of his wits, insane, or, also, simple, foolish, infatuated, stupid, ἀγνώμων, παράφρων, ἄνοος. *Cic.* Vecors repente sine suo vultu, sine colore, sine voce constitit. *Id.* Ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste deimentioem putem? *Id.* Itaque istius vecordissimi mentem cura metuque terrebant. *Liv.* Vox stolidia, ac prope vecors. *Tacit.* Mulieris amore vecors. *Cic.* Quis est tam vecors, qui deos esse non sentiat? senseless, blockish, dull, stupid. *Horat.* Scribet mala carmina vecors? the ignorant fool. *Aurel. Vict.* Ipse Pannonicis parentibus vecordior, h. e. imperitior, stolidior.

**VECTABILIS** (*vector*), e, adj. qui vectari potest, ἀνάγιμος. *Senec.*

**VECTABŪLUM** (*Id.*), i, n. a car, cart, ὄχημα. *Gell.*

**VECTACŪLUM** (*Id.*), i, n. a vehicle, carriage. *Tertull.*

**VECTĀRIŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. suitable for carrying or drawing. *Varr.* Vectarii (equi).

**VECTĀTIŪS** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a carrying; but in a passive sense, a riding on a horse or in a carriage or chair. *Sueton.* Gracilitas repleta assidua equi vocatione, riding on horseback. *Senec.* Vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, h. e. riding on horseback, in a carriage, or being carried in a sedan, or all three.

**VECTĀRIŪS** (*vectis*), ii, m. one who uses a lever, who turns a machine by a lever. *Vitruv.*

**VECTICŪLĀRIŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. having to do, or occupied with the crowbar. *Cato ap. Fest.* vita, thievish, house-breaking.

**VECTIGĀL** (for vectigale, from vectigal-

lis), ālis, n. properly money paid for freight or carriage; hence, generally, what is paid to the state, tax, impost, duty, revenue, φόρος, τέλος. *Cic.* Vectigalia pendere, or pensitare, h. e. to pay taxes. *Id.* Vectigal imponere agro; or, *Liv.* possessoribus agrorum. *Cic.* Vectigalia locare, h. e. to let out the revenues. *Id.* vendere, to let out. *Id.* exigere, to collect. *Id.* exercere, to manage, be engaged with. *Id.* Vectigal stipendiarium. *Id.* Levare agrum vectigali. — The revenues of the Roman state were derived from the provinces, and were called *Portorium* (h. e. customs); *Decumæ* (the tenth of the produce of Roman lands, the tenth bushel); *Scriptura* (pasturage-money). — ¶ Also, what is paid in to individuals. — From duty or obligation, as the revenues of an estate, rents, income, on the part of the receiver; or, rents, &c. on the part of the payer. *Cic.* Vectigalia urbana rusticis anteponantur. *Id.* Ex meo tenui vectigali, my slender income. *Nep.* Ex quo (castro) quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat. *Plin.* Vectigalis sui causa, for his own profit or gain, to get revenue. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Parsimonia est magnum vectigal, a great revenue. — Also, as paid out of respect or in accordance with custom. *Cic.* prætorium, h. e. an honorary tax paid to the governors of provinces. *Id.* ædilitium, h. e. a tax or contribution of the provinces towards the games which were to be celebrated by the ædiles at Rome. — ¶ Genit. Vectigaliorum, occurs in *Sueton.*

**VECTIGALIĀRIŪS** (*vectigal*), ii, m. a collector of the revenue (of the state). *Jul. Firmic.*

**VECTIGĀLIS** (*veho*; see *Vectigal*), e, adj. that is paid in taxes, &c. to the state or an individual. *Cic.* pecunia, arising from taxes, &c. So, also, *Justin.* Annuum tributum vectigale. — ¶ Also, subject to or bound to pay taxes, rent, &c. taxable, tributary, ὑποτελής. *Cic.* civitas. *Id.* agri. Also, with the dat. of the person, to whom the tax is to be paid. *Cic.* Agros Verri vectigales fuisse. — ¶ Also, bringing in income or profit, a source of gain. *Cic.* Equos vectigales Sergio mimo tradere. *Apul.* Ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est.

**VECTIŪS** (*veho*), ōnis, f. a carrying, riding. *Cic.* Efficinus etiam domitu nostro quadrupedum vectiones.

**VECTIS** (*Id.*), is, m. a wooden or iron bar for various uses; as for moving or moving forward weights, a lever, μοχλός. *Cæs.* Saxa vectibus promovent. — Also, for turning a machine; a press for instance, a handspike. *Vitruv.* — Also, for driving something firm, a pounder, rammer. *Vitruv.* — Also, for forcing or breaking down any thing, a bar, crow or betty. *Cic.* Demoliri signum, ac vectibus labefactore canantur. — Also, to keep a door fast, a bolt or bar. *Virg.* Centum ærei claudunt vectes. — Also, a bar used by porters in carrying weights. *Claudian.*

**VECTITŪS** (frequentat. from *vector*), as, 3 ævi, ātum, a. 1. is recognized by *Gell.* — Hence, *Vectitari*, to ride. *Arnob.* Curru vectitatus.

**VECTŪS** (frequentat. from *veho*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry, bear, convey, ὀχέω; for instance, on the shoulders, on horseback, in a wagon, on board ship, &c. *Virg.* corpora carina. *Gell.* Delphinum dorso vectavisse Arionem. *Virg.* Plaustris vectare gementibus ornos. — Hence, *Vectari*, to be carried or borne, to ride, sail, &c. *Ovid.* equis. *Liv.* carpentis per urbem. *Propert.* in curru. *Liv.* Ante signa vectabatur, rode. — ¶ Depon. *Vector*, for *vector* *Plant.* Se eapse (navi) merces vectatum undique.

**VECTŪS**, or **VECTŪS**, ōnis, m. plur. *Vectōnes*, or *Vettonēs*, a people of Lusitania in Spain. *Lucan.* (Strabo has both *Οὐέρρωνες* and *Οὐέρρορες*.) — ¶ Hence, *Vettonius*, a, um, adj. *Vettonian*; *Vettonia*, the district of this people. *Prudent.* (who shortens the o). — Also, *Vettonicus*, a, um, adj. *Vettonian*; hence, *Vettonica* or *Betonica*, æ, f. betony. *Plin.*

**VECTŪR** (*veho*), ōris, m. he that carries or bears, a bearer, carrier. *Senec.* Debet

semper plus esse virium in vectore, quam in onere. *Ovid.* Sileni vectori assellus. *Senec.* Atlas vector Olympi. Hence, *Val. Flacc.* Aurens vector, h. e. aries. Also, *Apul.* Amnica stipe vectori data, to the ferryman Charon. — ¶ Also, one who is carried. — Hence, a passenger on board a ship, ἐπιβάτης. *Cic.* Et summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent. *Ovid.* Idem navigium, navita, vector ero. — Also, a rider on horseback; a horseman, ἵππεύς. *Ovid.* and *Propert.*

**VECTŪRIŪS** (*vector*), a, um, adj. for carrying or transportation. *Cæs.* navigium, a transport.

**VECTRIX** (*Id.*), Teis, f. that carries, carrying. *Paulin. Nolan.* Navis vectrix draconis.

**VECTŪRA** (*veho*), æ, f. the act of carrying, carrying on wagons or in ships, carriage, transportation, ἀγωγή, φορὰ. *Varr.* Alii (equi) sunt idonei ad vecturam, for carriage or draught; or also for riding. *Cic.* Misimus, qui pro vectura solveret. *Cæs.* Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit. *Cic.* Periculum vecturæ, the risk of transportation by sea. *Gell.* Protagoram aiunt vecturas onerum corpore suo factitavisse, served as a porter. — ¶ Also, the pay for carrying, carriage, freight. *Plant.*

**VECTŪRĀRIŪS** (*vectura*), a, um, adj. relating to carrying. *Cod. Theod.* boves, drawing oxen, draught oxen. *Id.* Vecturarii, drivers, coachmen.

**VECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *veho*.

**VECTIŪS**, i, m. h. e. Pluto. 3 *Mart.* *Capell.* **VEGĒŪS** (seems to have a common origin with *veigo*), es, n. and a. 2. **INTRANS.** to be lively, to be active. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

— ¶ **TRANS.** to excite, stir up, move, set in motion. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* æquora ingentibus ventis. *Lucret.* Quæ (causa) vegeat motum signis.

**VEGĒTABILIS** (*vegeto*), e, adj. animating, quickening, enlivening. *Mart.* Cap. flabra Favonii. — ¶ Also, that lives or vegetates, growing, vegetable. *Ammian.* radix.

**VEGĒTAMĒN** (*Id.*), Inis, n. power of animating and invigorating, enlivenment. *Prudent.*

**VEGĒTĀTIŪS** (*Id.*), ōnis, f. an animating, animating or enlivening motion. *Apul.*

**VEGĒTĀTŪR** (*Id.*), ōris, m. a quickener. 3 *Auson.*

**VEGETIŪS**, ii, m. Flavius Renatus Vegetinus, an author, who wrote de re Militari, after the middle of the fourth century. — ¶ Another *Vegetius* wrote de re Veterinaria.

**VEGĒTŪS** (*vegetus*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to give life to, make grow, enliven, animate, quicken, invigorate, strengthen, ἀνάγω. *Gell.* Memoria vegetanda gratia. *Apul.* Inanima Lunæ lumine vegetari. *Auson.* Vegetatus infans. *Apul.* Spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et secunda ope vegetat. *Auson.* Gaudia non illum vegetat, h. e. non recreat.

**VEGĒTŪS** (*vego*), a, um, adj. quick, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, sprightly, sound, ἐύξιος, ἐπίσπρος, ἐκίπνρος. Of the body. *Cic.* Tu, quoniam quartana cares, et non modo morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, te vegetum nobis in Græcia siste. *Liv.* Fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant. *Sueton.* Nigris vegetisque oculis, lively eyes. *Colum.* Torva facies tauro, vegeti aspectus. *Plin.* Intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, liveliest, busiest. — ¶ Of the mind. *Cic.* mens. *Liv.* Vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigeat. — ¶ Of colors. *Plin.* Color conchyliorum vegetissimus. — ¶ *Vegetus* gustus, a piquant taste or flavor. *Auson.* — ¶ *Vegeta* libertas, free, unrestrained, and therefore in its full vigor *Senec.*

**VEGRANDIS** (*ve & grandis*), e, adj. ill-3 grown, small, diminutive, little, spare, thin, slender, ὀσάδξηρος. *Varr.* (Oves) fiunt vegrandes et imbecillæ. *Ovid.* Vegrandia farra. — ¶ Also, very great. *Cic.* macies (though this perhaps may come under the former head).

**VEHĀ**, or **VEĀ** (*veho*), æ, f. said by rustics, for via. *Varr.* R. R. 1, 2, 14.

**VEHĀTIŪS** (from *vehare*, which would

seem to have been in use for vehere),  
 ònis, f. a carrying. *Cod. Theod.*  
**VEHĒLA** (veho), æ, f. a vehicle, carriage.  
 3 *Capitolina* in *Maximia*. 13. (Others read  
 vehiculis.)  
**VEHEMENS** (probably from ve & mens),  
 tis, adj. vehement, impetuous, intense,  
 violent, hot, ardent, fierce, severe; great,  
 strong, forcible, very efficacious, δεινός,  
 σφοδρός. *Terent.* Vehemens in utraque  
 parte minis, aut largitate  
 nimia, aut parsimonia. *Cic.* Galba in  
 meditando vehemens atque incensus.  
*Id.* Nigium es vehemens ferroxque  
 natura. *Id.* Vehemens in alios. *Horat.*  
 lupus. *Phædr.* canis, angry, furi-  
 osus, incensed. *Cic.* senatusconsultum,  
 in strong terms, sharp, severe. *Calo.*  
 Brassica vehementissima, very powerful  
 or efficacious. *Scribon.* Larg. Medicamentum  
 vehementius. *Lucret.* imber,  
 heavy, violent. *Auct. B. Hisp.* ventus,  
 high, strong, boisterous. *Hirt.* figa.  
*Liv.* Pilum haud paulo, quam hasta,  
 vehementius telum. *Colum.* Vitis ve-  
 hementioribus statuminibus impedienda  
 est, h. e. validioribus. *Plin.* Vehementior  
 capitis dolor. *Id.* Vehementior  
 frigorum, aut calorum vis, more intense.  
*Id.* Vehementior somnus lethargicus  
 premit. *Colum.* Vehemens vitis, luxu-  
 riant, exuberant. *Terent.* Ne hæc quidem  
 satis vehemens causa ad objurgandum,  
 a motive sufficiently strong, powerful  
 or forcible. *Id.* maledictum, heavy.  
 — ¶ The first two syllables *vehe* are  
 also contracted by the poets into a single  
 long syllable.  
**VEHEMENTER** (vehemens), adv. *vehe-*  
*mently, impetuously, ardently, mightily,*  
*eagerly, strongly, forcibly, strenuously,*  
*very much, exceedingly, extremely, ἄγαν,*  
*σφόδρα, δεινῶς. Cic.* Vehementer me  
 agere fateor. *Cæs.* Vehementius per-  
 turbare mentes hominum. *Id.* Vehementius  
 incitare equos. *Id.* Instare de  
 induciis, vehementissimeque contende-  
 re. *Hirt.* Vehementissime præliari.  
*Cic.* Vehementissime se exercere in  
 aliqua re. *Id.* Hoc te vehementer etiam  
 atque etiam rogo. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Hæc  
 res vehementer ad me pertinet. *Cic.*  
 Vehementissime displicet. — Also,  
 sharply, severely, harshly. *Cæs.* Vehementius  
 incitare aliquem. *Cic.* Vehementius  
 minari alicui. *Id.* Quintum  
 puerum accepi vehementer.  
**VEHEMENTESCŒ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to be-  
 3 come vehement or strong. *Cæl. Aurel.*  
**VEHEMENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. vehemence,  
 2 strength, force, σφοδρότης, δεινότης.  
*Plin.* odoris. *Id.* saporis. *Id.* vini,  
 strength. *Id.* linteorum strigilumque,  
 h. e. vehemens usus. *Id.* venarum, h. e.  
 a strong and rapid pulsation. — Of per-  
 sons. *Gell.* Vehementia Gracchi, h. e.  
 vehemence in speaking.  
**VEHENS**, tis. See *Veho*.  
**VEHES**, and **VEHIS** (veho), is, f. a wag-  
 2 on-load or cart-load of any thing, the  
 wagon and its load. *Colum.* stercoris.  
*Plin.* Amplitudinem cavis eam fecisse  
 proditur, ut vehem fœni large onustam  
 transmitteret, a load of hay. *Id.* fimi.  
*Id.* Lapis, magnitudine vehis, h. e. big  
 enough to load a wagon. *Cod. Theod.*  
 Nongentarium vehum sarcina. — Vehes  
 materię, a load, h. e. quantum una ope-  
 ra ab uno dolari potest. *Colum.*  
**VEHICŒLARIS** (vehiculum), e, adj. per-  
 3 taining to carriages or conveyance. *Pan-*  
*duct.* cursus, h. e. the post.  
**VEHICŒLARIŒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or  
 3 pertaining to carriages. *Capitolin.* fabri-  
 cator, h. e. a maker thereof. *Id.* cursus,  
 h. e. the post.  
**VEHICŒLUM** (veho), i, n. whatever car-  
 ries, any carriage, vehicle, ὄχημα. —  
 ¶ By water, a vessel, ship. *Cic.* Argona-  
 nautarum. — ¶ By land, a carriage,  
 wagon, cart, car, chariot, ἄρμα, ὄχημα.  
*Cic.* Vehicula thesaurum. *Tacit.* Vehi-  
 culum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripi-  
 untur. *Sueton.* meritoria. *Cic.* tri-  
 umphalia. *Liv.* Juncto vehiculo vehi,  
 h. e. a jumentis tracto. *Plin.* Paneg.  
 Nullus in exigendis vehiculis tumultus,  
 sc. with which the provinces were  
 bound to furnish the emperor, when  
 departing on an expedition.  
**VEHIS**. See *Vehes*

**VEHŒ** (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to carry,  
 convey, bear, on the shoulders, in a ve-  
 hicle, on a horse, by water, &c. βαρ-  
 τάζω, ὀχέω. — ¶ On the shoulders; of  
 men. *Plaut.* Habeo homines clitel-  
 larios: quidquid imponas, vehunt. *Horat.*  
 Reticulum panis onusto humero  
 vehere. *Seæc.* Siculi juvenes vexerunt  
 parentes suos. — So, also, of  
 beasts, on the back. *Cic.* Ille taurus,  
 qui vexit Europam. *Horat.* (Equus)  
 dominum vehet. Sometimes, also, to  
 draw. *Curt.* Currum albescentes vehe-  
 bant equi. *Liv.* Triumphantem (Ca-  
 millum) albi vexere equi. — Also, with-  
 out accus. *Veget.* Equus cominodius  
 vehit, sc. his rider. — ¶ By water, in  
 which case we say, *Aqua vehit, navis*  
*vehit, aauta vehit.* Thus, *Terent.* Nauta  
 qui illas vexerat. *Virg.* Quos vehit  
 unda. *Val. Flacc.* Aura vehit, h. e. a  
 fair wind bears the ship on. — ¶ In a  
 vehicle. *Tibull.* Rusticus vehit uxorem  
 plaistro domum. — ¶ Of other things.  
*Ovid.* Fornica vehit ore cibum. *Id.*  
 Dum cælum stellæ, dum vehet amnis  
 aquas. *Horat.* Quod fugiens hora vexit,  
 has carried away. — ¶ Pass. Vehi, to  
 be carried, brought, borne, conveyed, or to  
 ride, sail, &c. with curru, equis, equo,  
 navi, &c. expressed or understood. *Cic.*  
 Curru vehi; to ride. *Id.* Vehetur in  
 essedo. *Ovid.* Vectus es in niveis  
 equis, h. e. in a triumphal car drawn by  
 white horses. *Cic.* in navi, to sail. *Ov-*  
*id.* Rate parva vectus. *Propert.* ab rate.  
*Virg.* per æquora. *Cic.* per urbem, se-  
 curru. *Liv.* Vehi post se (sc. equo), to  
 ride. *Cic.* in equo. *Nepos.* Equo con-  
 citato ad hostem vehitur. *Ovid.* Nym-  
 pha vehitur pisce. Also, of a person  
 flying. *Tibull.* Volucris vehar penna.  
 And of bees. *Virg.* Trans æthera vec-  
 tæ. — Also is Vehi, to go, proceed, ad-  
 vance. *Cic.* Ut animal sex motibus ve-  
 heretur, ante, et pone, &c. — Also, with  
 accus. to go over, traverse, navigate.  
*Virg.* Troes miseri maria omnia vecti.  
 — Particip. *Vehens* is also used in the  
 sense of riding, &c. *Cic.* Quadrigis  
 vehens. *Gell.* Proconsul in equo ve-  
 hens.  
**VEIENS**, **VEIENTĀNUS**, &c. } See *Veii*.  
**VEII** [dissyll.], òrum, in. a city of Etruria,  
 not far from Rome, of which there is now  
 no trace. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, *Veiens*,  
 tis, adj. belonging to *Veii*, *Veian*. *Cic.*  
 ager. *Liv.* bellum. *Id.* Veientes, the  
*Veians*. Also, *Cic.* *Veiens* (homo,  
 civis). — Also, *Veiens*, the *Veientian*  
 district. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *Veientānus*,  
 a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Veii*, or the  
*Veiatas*, *Veian* or *Veientia*. *Martial.*  
*uva.* *Id.* and *Horat.* *Veientanum*, sc.  
 vinum. — ¶ Also, *Veientinus*, a, um,  
 adj. same as *Veientanus*. *Cic.* *Veienti-*  
*na*, sc. tribus. — ¶ Also, *Veiūs* [tri-  
 syl.], a, um, adj. *Veian*. *Propert.* dux,  
 h. e. *Tolumnius*.  
**VEJŒVIS**, is, m. a Roman deity, perhaps  
 the young or small Jupiter, or Jupiter as  
 a child. *Ovid.* — *Gell.* 5, 12, explains it  
 differently.  
**VEJŒS**, a, um. See *Veii*.  
**VEL** (unc.), conj. or, ἢ, ἢτοι, serving to  
 disjoin. *Cels.* Ovum molle vel sorbibile.  
 — Also, doubled, *Vel* — *vel*, either — or.  
*Cæs.* Se vel persuasuros, vel coacturos.  
 Also, *Aut* — *vel*, *Martial.*; or, *Vel* —  
*aut*, *Cic.*; for *vel* — *vel*. — *Vel*, for an,  
 or. *Cic.* Hominem in custodiam tradi-  
 dit: sed in publicam, vel in pistrinum,  
 non satis ex litteris ejus intelligere po-  
 tuimus, but whether into the public jail,  
 or into, &c. *Quintil.* Quærendum,  
 justum ne sit, sacrilegium appellari,  
 vel furtum, vel amentiam. — ¶ Also,  
 with a copulative force, when it may  
 be rendered *and*. *Virg.* Silvius *Æneas*,  
 pariter pietate vel armis egregius. *Id.*  
 Terris agitare vel undis Trojanos potu-  
 isti. — Hence, doubled, or repeated  
 several times, both — *and*, *alike* —  
*and*, *partly* — *partly*. *Cic.* Cur non  
 adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum,  
 vel particeps, vel minister consiliorum?  
 — ¶ Also, *also*, *even also*, *even*; *even*,  
 if it must be so. *Cic.* Per me vel stertas  
 licet. *Id.* Quamquam tum quidem vel  
 aliæ quæpiam rationes nobis curas da-

rent. *Id.* Vel illo ipso judice. *Sueton.*  
 Vel pluribus, et per ambitum verborum  
 rem enuntiandam. — ¶ Also, for ex-  
 ample, for instance, not to mention others.  
*Plaut.* Vel quasi egomet, as I for exam-  
 ple. *Cic.* Suaves tuas accipio litteras:  
 vel quas proxime acceperam, quam  
 prudentes! *Terent.* Quam paucos re-  
 perias fideles evenire amatores! Vel  
 hic Pamphilus jurabat, &c. — ¶ With  
 the *superl.* for *quæ*, *loage*, *præcipue*,  
*cna* *primis*, &c. consequently increas-  
 ing its force. *Cic.* Fructum vel maxi-  
 mum cepi, exceedingly great, extremely  
 great, the greatest. *Liv.* Vel maxima  
 apud regem auctoritas. *Cic.* Senator  
 vel tenuissimus. *Id.* Ubi vel maxime,  
 h. e. very greatly indeed. And often,  
 Vel maxime, for *quam maxime*. *Cic.*  
**VELĀ**, æ, f. with the Gauls, the *plæ* t  
 called by the Greeks *erysimon*. *Plin.*  
**VELABRENSIS**, e, adj. to be found in the  
 street *Velabrum*, belonging thereto. *Mart-*  
*ial.* Et *Velabrensi* massa recocta foco,  
 h. e. caseus. *Id.* Non quemcumque fo-  
 cum, nec fumum caseus omnem, sed  
*Velabrensem* qui bibit, ille sapit.  
**VELABRUM**, i, n. a street or flat place at  
 Rome, where olive-dealers, cheesemongers,  
 &c. had their stand. *Horat.*  
**VELĀMEN** (velo), inis, n. a veil, covering,  
 2 band, vestment, garment, κάλυμμα, σκέ-  
 παρα. *Virg.* Et circumtextum croceo  
 velamen acantho. *Ovid.* Velamina de-  
 ripit ex humeris auro fulgentia. *Tacit.*  
 Velamina (ferarum), skins. *Seæc.* Ne-  
 que tectum ei deerit, neque velamen,  
 neither a house nor clothes. *Juvencal.*  
 Clari velamen honoris, h. e. vestis in-  
 signe magistratus.  
**VELĀMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a covering,  
 2 garment, same as *Velamen*. *Cels.* —  
 Figur. *Seæc.* Quærentes libidinibus  
 suis aliquod velamentum, a covering,  
 cloak, disguise. — Especially are *Velam-*  
*enta* numbered among the badges  
 borne by suppliants for peace or mercy,  
 and seem to have been all those things  
 that they carried in their hands, such as  
 the rod of peace (caduceus), the olive-  
 branch, the woollen filets about the same,  
 &c. ἢ ἱκετήρια. *Ovid.* and *Liv.*  
**VELĀRIS** (velum), e, adj. pertaining or  
 3 belonging to sails or curtains. *Plin.*  
**VELĀRIUM** (Id.), ii, n. a great cloth  
 3 stretched over the theatre or amphitheatre,  
 to keep off the sun's rays; screen, awning.  
*Juvencal.*  
**VELĀTŒ** (velatus), adv. as through a veil,  
 3 obscurely; or, in secret, in obscurity.  
*Tertull.*  
**VELĒDA**, æ, f. a German virgin, who was  
 regarded as divine. *Tacit.*  
**VELĒS** (unc.; perhaps from volo, are,  
 to fly, or from velum, vexillum), itis,  
 m. a raw, light-armed soldier, skirmisher.  
 In battle, the *Velites* were not drawn  
 up in rank and file, but commonly skim-  
 mished in front of the main body, at-  
 tacking the enemy here and there, and  
 when hard pressed, retiring into the  
 vacant spaces of the legion. *Ovid.*  
 Hasta velitis. *Titin.* ap. *Non.* Veles  
 equis recepit se. *Liv.* Vias patentes  
 velitibus complevit. — Hence, figur.  
*Cic.* Me autem a te, ut scurram velitem,  
 malis operatum esse, h. e. as it were, a  
 skirmishing banterer, a taunter, teaser.  
 (In this example, *velitem* appears to  
 be used adjectively; it may, perhaps,  
 be properly an adjective, having miles  
 understood.)  
**VELĪA**, æ, f. a town of Leucania. *Cic.*  
 and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a hill in Rome.  
*Varr.* — ¶ There was also a town  
*Velia* in Spain; and perhaps in *Latium*  
 and the *Sabine* territory. *Plin.*  
**VELIENSIS**, e, adj. in or of the town  
*Velia*, *Velian*. *Cic.* sacerdotes. *Id.*  
*Velenses*, the *Velians*.  
**VELIFER** (velum & fero), Æra, Ærum,  
 3 adj. bearing or carrying sails, ἱεροφόρος.  
*Ovid.* carina. *Val. Flacc.* malum  
*Senecæ.* venti.  
**VELIFICĀTIŒ** (velifico), ònis, f. a sail-  
 1 ing, making sail, πέρασις ἱστῖου. *Cic.*  
 Id. mutata velificatione assequi, by shift-  
 ing your sails, by altering your course.  
**VELIFICIUM** (vela & facio; or velifico)  
 3 ii, n. a sailing with sails. *Hygin.*  
**VELIFICŒ** (vela & facio), as, Ævi, Ætum,  
 3



n. and a. l. **INTRANS.** to sail, set sail, make sail, navigate, ἰστροδομεῖω. *Propert.* per aquas. *Plin.* erectis capitibus. — **TRANS.** to sail through; hence, **VELIFICATUS**, a, um, sailed through, διαπλεόμενος. *Juvnal.* Velificatus Athos. **VELIFICŌR** (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to sail. *Propert.* Una ratis fati nostros portabit amores ad infernos velificata lacus. — **FIGUR.** to favor; to make make court to, court. *Cic.* suo honori, h. e. to further, advance, prostrate. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris.

**VELIFICŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made with 2 sails, sailing, ἰστροδομῶν. *Plin.* cursus navigii.

**VELINUS**, a, um, adj. in or of *Velia*, *Velia*, *Velina*, *Velina*. *Virg.* portus. — **FIGUR.** Lacus *Velinus*; or, *Virg.* *Velinus* (absol.), a lake in the *Sabine* district. Hence, *Cic.* *Velina* tribus; or, *Horat.* *Velina* (absol.), a tribe in this region.

**VELITĀRIS** (velēs), e, adj. of or pertaining to the velites. *Liv.* hasta.

**VELITĀTĪŌ** (velitor), ōnis, f. a skirmish, *Virg.* *Velitator*, ἀποβολισμὸς, ἀφίμαχία. *Figur.* in words *Plaut.*

**VELITERNINUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Veliternus*. *Plin.*

**VELITERNUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Veliterna*. *Liv.* ho-tis. *Id.* coloni. *Id.* ager. *Id.* *Veliterni*, the inhabitants of *Veliterna*.

**VELITES**, um, m. See *Velēs*.

**VELITŌR** (velēs), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to begin the fight by skirmishing like the velites, to skirmish. *Apul.* Equus postremis velitatur calcibus. *Id.* Lapidibus crebris in eum velitantur. *Id.* Primis *Veneris* praeliis velitatus *Cupido*. *Cic.* Hæc est iniqua certatio, non illa, qua tu contra *Alphenum* velitabar. — Hence, figur. to skirmish, with words, for instance; to wrangle, scold, &c. *Plant.* Nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos. *Gell.* Neque in maledictis adversus improbos velitandum. — **FIGUR.** Also, to skirmish, preface or make trial beforehand, essay. *Apul.* Saga primis disciplinæ suæ velitatur. — **FIGUR.** Velitare periculum alicui, to threaten, intend. *Apul.*

**VELITRĒ**, ārum, f. a *Folscian* town in *Latium*. *Liv.*

**VELIVŌLĀNS** (velum & volo, as), tis, 3 partic. or adj. same as *Velicolus*. *Cic.* e poeta.

**VELIVŌLŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. winged with 3 sails, flying as it were with sails, poetically for furnished with sails, full of sails, sailed over, &c. As an epithet of vessels, ἰστροδομῶν. *Ovid.* Et freta velivolans non habitura rates. — Of the sea. *Virg.* Despiciens mare velivolam, terrasque jacentes.

**VELLA**, e, f. said by countrymen for *Villa*, according to *Varr.* *R. R.* 1, 2.

**VELLATŌRA** (for *vehelatura*, from *vehella*), e, f. a carrying, carting, carriage. *Varr.* *Vellaturam* facere, h. e. quæstus causa vecturam facere.

**VELLEIANUS** [quadrisyl.], a, um, adj. *Velleian*, proceeding from or named after a *Velleius*. *Pandect.*

**VELLEIŌS** [trisyl.] **PATERCULUS**, a Roman historian under *Tiberius*.

**VELLERĒS** (vellus), a, um, adj. of skin or wool. *Ascon.* crumenæ.

**VELLICĀTUM** (vellico), adv. by snatches, 3 piecemeal, unconnectedly, here a little and there a little, μερικῶς. *Sisem.* ap. *Non.* Ne vellicatim ac saltatim scribendo lectorum animos impediremus.

**VELLICĀTŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a twitching, 2 piaching, nipping, twining, carping, τριπός. *Senec.*

**VELLICŌS** (frequentat. from *vello*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to twitch, pinch, nip, peck (of birds), *vellicare*, παρατίλλω. *Quintil.* Puer ex pædagogō se vellicari respondit. *Plaut.* *Cornix* volturios vellicat. *Nemesian.* Cui dens aridens horrentes pectore setas vellicat. — **FIGUR.** Hence, figur. to twitch, pinch, nip, peck, to carp or rail at, taunt, backbite. *Cic.* in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant. *Horat.* *Vellicat* absentem *Demetrius*. — Also, to sting, wound; for instance, with jealousy. *Propert.* — **FIGUR.** Of bees, to suck, sting or puncture.

*Varr.* — **FIGUR.** Also, figur. to prick on, stivaulate. *Senec.* *Vellicandus* est animus.

**VELLYGER** (vellus & gero), ēra, ērum, adj. fleec-bearing. Hence, absol. *Velliger*, the *Ram*, the sign *Aries*. *Germanic.*

**VELLŌ** (τίλλω), is, velli and vulsi (vol-si), vulsum (volsum), a. 3. to pluck, pull out, pick, τίλλω, ἀποτίλλω, μιδίζω. *Varr.* lanam ex ovibus. *Plin.* Durat quibusdam in locis vellendi (oves) mos. *Propert.* albos a stirpe capillos. *Martial.* coman. *Plin.* anseres. *Horat.* pilos equinæ caudæ. Hence, *Velli*, to have the beard plucked out, so that it cannot grow again. *Sueton.* *Cæs.* 45. (though it need not, perhaps, be confined to the beard). — **FIGUR.** Also, to pluck or pull out, off or up, tear out. *Cic.* Emblemata ex patellis vellerat. *Liv.* Quam pars fossas expleret, pars vellerent vallum. *Virg.* *Vellere* signa, pubemque educere castris, pull up. *Id.* postes a cardine. *Id.* hastam de cespite. *Plin.* legumina e terra. *Tibull.* modo nata poma. *Lucan.* Valsa pectore tela. — **FIGUR.** Also, to twitch, pull, pinch, nip. *Horat.* *Vellere* cæpi. *Id.* *Vellunt* tibi barbam pueri. *Ovid.* latus digitis. Also, *Vellere* aurem, to pull or twitch the ear, pull one by the ear, and hence, to remind one of something. *Virg.* *Cynthis* aurem vellit, et admouit, &c. *Calpurn.* *Vellit* sæpius aurem invida paupertas. — Hence, figur. to pull, pinch, prick, bite, torment. *Stat.* Sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu. — Also, *Vulsus* (homo), having convulsions. *Plin.* — **FIGUR.** See, also, *Vulsas*, a, um.

**VELLŌS** (allied with *vello*), ēris, n. the shorn wool, while it yet hangs together, the shorn fleece, of sheep, πόςκος. *Varr.* lanam deumtam, ac conglobatam vellera adpellant. *Horat.* *Vellera* lanæ. *Id.* Aquinatem potentia vellera fucum. — Hence, wool, fleece, on the sheep or off. *Ovid.* *Vellera* trahere digitis. *Virg.* *Agna* atri velleris. *Id.* *Aries* vellera siccant. — **FIGUR.** Also, the sheep-skin, wool and all: the fleece; whether still on the animal or drawn off. *Virg.* *Aries* vellera siccant (see above). *Id.* *Stratis* jacebat vellerebus. — Also, poetically, *Vellera*, for sheep. *Calp.* 2, 7. — **FIGUR.** Also, the skin of any animal with the hair on it, skin of the lion, goat, &c. *Ovid.* *Setis* hirsuta leonis vellera. *Id.* cervina. *Id.* ferina, of wild beasts. — **FIGUR.** Also, what is of wool. *Stat.* *Parnasia* vellera, h. e. band for the top of the head or for fastening laurel or ivy wreaths. — **FIGUR.** Also, what is like wool; for instance, woolly moss. *Calp.* 6, 67. Also, *Virg.* *Tenuia* nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri, h. e. little woolly clouds. *Martial.* Tacitarum vellus aquarum, h. e. snow like wool. *Virg.* *Vellera* depectant tenuia *Seres*, h. e. down.

**VELŌ** (velum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover, veil, with one's robe, &c. σκεπάζω. *Cic.* Se diis immortalibus capite velato devovere. *Virg.* *Capita* (as to our heads) ante aras *Phrygio* velamur amictu. *Id.* *Velare* tempora myrto. *Ovid.* *Sponsa* velata flammæ caput (acc.). *Quintil.* *Togam* demittere velandarum varicum gratia. *Plin.* Allium tenuissimis velatur membranis. *Virg.* *Velate* antennæ, h. e. velis indute. — Also, to clothe, dress. *Virg.* *Fulvis* velatur corpora setis. *Id.* *Tiberim* glauco velabat amictu carbasus. *Liv.* *Velatus* toga. — **FIGUR.** Hence, to wind about, bind about, encircle, surround; or also, to deck, adorn. *Virg.* delubra fronde. *Ovid.* *Palatia* sertis. *Plaut.* *Velatis* manibus orant, ignoscimus peccatum sumum; and, *Virg.* *Aderant* velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes (see *Vclamentum*, at the end). — **FIGUR.** Also, to cover, veil, cloak, hide, conceal. *Senec.* *Scelere* velandum est scelus. *Tacit.* odium fallacibus blanditiis.

**VELŌCITĀS** (velox), ātis, f. swiftness, fleetness, velocity, rapidity, celerity, quickness, nimbleness, ταχύτης. *Cic.* *Videmus* alios velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere. *Id.* Non viribus, aut velocitatibus, aut celeritate corporum res magnæ geruntur (where *velocitas* refers to speed, swiftness in running, *celeritas* to agility,

quickness of motion). *Hirt.* equi. *Id.* *Germani* pedites summæ velocitatis. *Justin.* *Velocitas* *Fameæ*. *Tacit.* Incendium antequam remedia velocitate melli. *Plin.* *Velocitas* cogitationum, animique celeritas.

**VELŌCITER** (Id.), adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily, nimbly, rapidly, ταχέως. *Ovid.* *Vise* velociter aula. *Plin.* *Aquaticæ* arborescunt velociter. *Cic.* *Velocius*. *Id.* *Velocissime*.

**VELŌX** (velo, as), ōcis, adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy, ταχύς. *Liv.* juvenes. *Cæs.* *Pedites* velocissimi. *Virg.* eanes. *Id.* *navis*. *Id.* *jaculum*. *Lucan.* annis. *Lucret.* flamma. *Plin.* arbores, h. e. growing rapidly. *Id.* *Genus* herbæ opio velocius ad mortem, h. e. celerius mortem afferens. *Quintil.* *Velocissima* navigatio. *Ovid.* *Veloces* horæ. *Martial.* inunera, h. e. rapidly erected. *Senec.* via, h. e. quæ velociter conficitur. — Found also in the sense of agile, active, nimble. *Ovid.* Et male veloci justa soluta *Remo*. — Also, figur. *Cic.* *Nihil* est animo velocius. *Quintil.* *Ingenium* velox ac mobile. — Also, with *infinitive*. *Stat.*

**VELŪM** (from *velo*, as *prelim* from *premo*; *Cic.* *Orat.* 45, seems to form it from *vellum*, as *ala* from *axilla*), i, n. a sail, ἰστίον. *Virg.* *Procella* velum ferit. *Ovid.* *Antennis* subnectere velum, h. e. to strike and furl. *Liv.* *Vela* in altum dare, to sail, set sail, put to sea. *Cic.* Ad id unde aliquis status ostenditur, vela do, h. e. figur. sail, make all sail. *Id.* *Statimne* nos vela facere, an paullulum remigare? h. e. figur. make sail, spread our sails. *Ovid.* *Quam* vellent jam dare vela rates, h. e. to set sail. *Virg.* *Vela* intendere ventis. *Quintil.* *permittere* ventis. *Virg.* *solvere*. *Hirt.* *Velis* profugere, by help of sails. — Also, figur. *Cic.* *Pandere* vela orationis, spread the sails. *Cic.* and *Horat.* *contrahere*, to draw in. *Horat.* *Ne* parva *Tyrrhenum* per æquor vela darem. *Martial.* *Dare* vela fameæ, h. e. *permittere* se fameæ. *Cic.* *Res* velis remisque fugienda, h. e. with all one's might, with the utmost effort, &c.; so, *Plaut.* *Remigio* velege fuge. — **FIGUR.** Also, a cover, veil, any stuff which serves to cover over or envelop. *Cic.* *Tabernacula* carbasesis intenta velis, coverings. *Id.* *Quos* videtis velis amictos, non togis, (of effeminate and fashionable persons). — Hence, u curtain, hanging. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Eadem*, discreta velo sedet, behind the curtain or arras. *Senec.* *Allevare* velum, to draw up, raise. *Sueton.* *Vela* prætentata foribus. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Vela* obducere. Hence, *Quasi* velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura. — Also, *Vela*, the cloths or awning drawn over the theatre or amphitheatre as a protection from the heat of the sun. *Plin.*

**VELŪMĒN**, imis, n. h. e. vellus. *Varr.* 3 (Others read differently.)

**VELŪT**, or **VELŪTI** (vel & ut, or uti), adv. as, like as, ὡςπερ, ὡς. *Sallust.* *Vitam* silentio transire, veluti pecora. *Cic.* *Ejus* conatum refutabo: velut hesternodie, cum mihi minaretur, voce tantum attingi legum initium. Also, followed by *sic*. *Cic.*; or by *ita*. *Colum.* — It may also often be rendered, as for example, for instance. *Cic.* *Elogia* monumentorum id significant: velut hoc ad portam. *Id.* *Bestiæ* aquaticæ, quæ gignantur in terra, veluti crocodili. — **FIGUR.** Also, as if, as it were. *Cæs.* *Lacti*, velut explorata victoria, ad castra pergunt. *Nep.* *Velut* hereditaria relictum odium. *Plin.* *Come* velut cruentant, stain as it were with blood. *Ovid.* *Vidit* *Cornua* velut evanescere *Lunæ*. — **FIGUR.** Also, just as if, as if. *Cæs.* *Absentis* *Ariovisti* crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant. Followed by *ita*. *Liv.* — Also, *Velut*, for *velut* si. *Tibull.* *Velut* signum probarem, as if I, &c.

**VENĀ** (unc.), e, f. a vein, φλέψ, -βός, ἀγγέων. *Cic.* *Venæ* et arteriæ a corde tractæ et profectæ. *Cels.* *Venam* incidere, to open; so, *Tacit.* *aperire*; and, *Sueton.* *secare*; and, *Juvnal.* *perfundere*; and, *Colum.* *solvere*; so also, *Virg.* *ferire*. — Hence, for blood. *Sidon.* *Pocula* tinguere venis. — Sometimes,

**Vena**, *for arteria, an artery.* Cic. *Fat.* 8. Si cui venæ sic inveniunt, is habet febrem. *Pers.* Venas tangere, to feel the pulse; so, *Sueton.* tentare. *Cels.* Si protinus venæ considerant, the pulse fails. — ¶ Hence, a vein, figur. *h. e. passage, canal, channel.* — Of water. *Hirt.* Cuniculis venæ fontis intercisa sunt atque aversæ. *Martial.* Nec in Lucrina Iota Salmacis vena, *h. e. in aqua.* — Of metal. Cic. *aris, argenti, auri, vein.* *Juvenal.* Argentum venæ secundæ, of inferior purity. — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Dives vena, a rich vein, *h. e. a rich poetic genius, spring or flow.* *Juvenal.* Vates cui non sit publica vena. — Also, of the skin; hence, Venæ, the pores, sweating holes. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, figur. vein, in marble, stone, trees, &c.; stripe, streak, line. *Plin.* Mensis præcipua dos in venam crispis. *Id.* Gemmam secans flammea vena. *Id.* Venæ arearum (in gardens), *h. e. rows.* — ¶ Also, an inner passage; as, Venæ, the arteries. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, figur. vein, *h. e. the inner part, the innermost part.* *Virg.* Semina flammæ abstracta in venis silicis. *Id.* Vulnus alit venis, inwardly, deep within. Cic. Periculum inclusum in venis, atque in visceribus reipubl., in the veins and bowels. *Id.* Teneat orator oportet venas cujusque generis, ætatis, ordinis, *h. e. in intimam naturam, ingenium, indolem.* — ¶ *For mentula.* *Pers.* and *Martial.* — ¶ discipline, for pars, or aliquid. *Sever.* as *Spartian.*

**VENABŪLUM** (venor), *i, n. a hunting-spear, ῥοσβόλιον.* Cic. Bestia venabulo transverberatur. *Ovid.* Venabula cornea. *Plin.* Venabula sagittarum, great arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear.

**VENAFRUM**, *i, n. a town of Campania, celebrated for its excellent oil.* *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, Venafranus, *a, um, adj. of Venafrum.* *Horat.* agri. Hence, *Juvenal.* Venafranum, *sc. oleum.*

**VENALICIARIUS**, } See *Venaliarius*,  
**VENALICIUS**, } *Venalius.*

**VENALIS** (venus, us), *e, adj. exposed to sale, offered for sale, for sale, to sell, ὄνιος.* Cic. Venales hortos habere. *Id.* Possessiones venales ac proscriptas hac lege video. *Plin.* Cibis uno asse venalis. — Hence, *subst.* Venales, slaves who are for sale, especially raw or new ones. Cic. Asiatici. *Plin.* Sedes venalium. — ¶ Also, *venal, mercenary, h. e. that may be acquired or used for money or presents.* Cic. Vocem venalem habere, *h. e. to be a crier.* *Sil.* Venales animæ, mercenary soldiers. *Liv.* Multitudo venalis pretio. — Hence, *venal, that will take a bribe, that may be bribed.* Cic. Lignr, venalis adscriptor et subscriptor tuis. *Id.* Habere fidem venalem.

**VENALITAS** (venalis), *atis, f. venality.* *3 Pandect.*

**VENALITIARIUS**, or **VENALICIARIUS**, (venalius), *a, um, adj. pertaining to slaves or slave-dealers, dealing in slaves.* *Pandect.* Venalitariam (*sc. rem*) exercere, *h. e. to deal in slaves.* *Id.* Venalitarii, a slave-dealer, slave-merchant.

**VENALITIUS**, or **VENALICIUS** (venalis), *a, um, adj. for sale, to sell, ὄνιος.* *Petron.* jumenta. — Especially of raw slaves (see *Venalis*). *Sueton.* Venalitiæ familiæ. Hence, *Pandect.* Venalitia (absol.), *h. e. venales.* And in *sing.* *Pandect.* Ex venalito novitorum emptus, *h. e. ex turba seu grege venalium.* *Petron.* Erat autem venalitiūm titulis pictum, *h. e. slaves for sale represented in a picture with their labels (on which was written their price).* — ¶ Also, pertaining to traffic, belonging thereto. *Cod. Just.* Venalitiūm, *sc. vectigal, custom or toll from wares.* — ¶ Also, dealing in slaves (venales). Hence, *Venalius, a dealer in slaves, slave-merchant.* Cic.

**VENANTIUS FORTUNATUS**, a *Christian poet of the sixth century, bishop of Poitiers.*

**VENATICIUS**. See *Venalius.*

**VENATICUS** (venatus), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to hunting or to the chase, ἑνεργητικός, κωνηγετικός.* Cic. canes, hounds. — Figur. *Plaut.* Prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, *h. e. lean.*

**VENATIUS** (venor), *ōnis, f. hunting, the*

*chase, θήρα, κωνηγία, κωνηγεσία.* Cic. — Also, *u spectacle of hunting;* for such shows were exhibited in the circus. Cic. *ad Div.* 7, 1. — ¶ Also, the game, the flesh of wild beasts, venison. *Liv.* Cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio. *Cels.* Et avis, et venatio, et suilla elixa dari potest. *Varr.* Septum venationis, an inclosure for game, park.

**VENATIUS**, or **VENATICUS**, *a, um, 3 adj. same as Venaticus.* *Ammian.*

**VENATOR** (venor), *ōris, m. a hunter, huntsman, θηρατής, κωνηγέτης.* Cic. — Also, a fighter with beasts in the circus. *Pandect.* — Also, adjectively, hunting, belonging to hunting or the chase. *Virg.* canis, hound. *Stat.* equus. — ¶ Figur. a hunter, *h. e. one who is on the hunt or watch, or who seeks to explore something.* Cic. naturæ. *Plaut.* Venator adest nostris consiliis.

**VENATORIUS** (venator), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the hunter or to hunting, ἑνεργητικός.* *Nepos.* galea. *Suet.* culter, a hunter's knife.

**VENATRIX** (Id.), *icis, f. hunting, a huntress, κωνηγέτις.* *Ovid.* dea, *h. e. Diana.* So, *Juvenal.* puella. *Martial.* Venatrix (*sc. canis*), a bitch hound. *Ovid.* ursæ. *Virg.* Venatrix, huntress.

**VENATŪRA** (venor), *æ, f. hunting;* hence, *3 figur.* *Plaut.* Oculis venaturum facere, to hunt with the eyes, *h. e. to be on the watch.*

**VENATUS** (Id.), *us, m. a hunting or chasing, the chase.* Cic. Labor in venatu. *Ovid.* Saltus venatibus aptos. *Virg.* Venatu (for venatu) invigilant pueri. — Also, of fishing. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, game, venison. *Plin.*

**VENDĀX** (vendo), *acis, adj. fond of selling, φιλοπράτης.* *Cato.*

**VENDIBILIS** (Id.), *e, adj. that is easily sold, that may be sold, or be easily sold, easily disposed of, saleable, vendible, τιμαλφής, ὀνηρός.* Cic. Via vendibilis Herculeana, multarum deliciarum, et magnæ pecuniæ. *Horat.* fundus firmus. *Varr.* Arbusta atque oliveta vendibiliorem agrum faciunt. — ¶ Figur. in favor or in good odor with the public, popular, acceptable, plausible, passable. Cic. oratio. *Id.* Nam ut sint illa vendibilia, hæc uberiora certe sunt. *Id.* Gellius non tam vendibilis orator, quam ut nescires, quid ei desset. *Ovid.* Vendibilis culpa facta puella mea est, *h. e. known and loved by others.*

**VENDIBILITER** (vendibilis), *adv. saleably.* *Hieronym.* Ut sub nomine virginali vendibilis pereant, *h. e. amatore et emptore facilius invento.*

**VENDICŌ**, *as.* See *Vindico.*

**VENDITARIUS** (vendo), *a, um, adj. for sale, venal, πρᾶσιμος.* *Plaut.*

**VENDITATIO** (venditio), *ōnis, f. an offering for sale;* hence, a setting off, specious display, boastful show, ostentation, ἐπίδειξις, ἀλαζονεία. Cic. Mihi laudabilia videntur omnia, quæ sine venditione, et sine populo teste fiunt, without courting notice, without making a noise. *Id.* A multis virtus contemnitur, et venditatio quædam atque ostentatio esse dicitur. *Plin.* Portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

**VENDITATOR** (Id.), *ōris, m. one who sets off or vainly displays any thing;* a boaster, braggart. *Tacit.*

**VENDITIŌ** (vendo), *ōnis, f. a selling, sale, selling by auction, public sale, πωλή, πρᾶσις.* Cic. Ostendit, si sublata sit venditio bonorum, illum pecuniam grandem amissurum. *Id.* Quam ad diem proscriptioes venditionesque fiant. *Pandect.* Venditionem animalium facere. — ¶ Also, the thing sold. *Pandect.* Antequam venditio transferatur.

**VENDITŌ** (frequentat. from vendo), *as, avi, atum, a. 1. to wish to sell, offer for sale.* Cic. Tusculanum venditat. *Plin.* Ep. Tranquillus vult emere agellum, quem venditare amicus tuus dicitur. — Hence, figur. to show or display in a boastful manner, show off, set off, try to recommend, take pride in, make a boast of. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Venditare ingenium et ostentare memoriam. *Liv.* operam suam alicui. *Id.* Ut obsequium amatori venditaret, to enhance the merit of his compliance to his paramour.

Hence, *Venditare se alicui, to recommend one's self to another's favor, try to creep into another's good graces;* as, Cic. Quomodo autem se venditant Casari! *Id.* Quibus te contra ipsorum voluntatem venditabas. Also, *Id.* se existimationi hominum. — ¶ Also, to sell often, be in the habit of selling; to sell to this man and that, sell about; or, simply, to sell. *Colum.* piscinas grandære. *Plin.* olus. Cic. decreta, imperia, litteras. *Apul.* Dolium quinque denariis cuidam venditavi.

**VENDITŌR** (vendo), *ōris, m. a seller, πωλητής, πρᾶτης.* Cic. Figur. *Id.* nostræ dignitatis.

**VENDITRIX** (venditor), *icis, f. she that sells, a seller.* *Pandect.*

**VENDŌ** (contracted from venum do), *is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to sell, vend, πωλέω.* *Plaut.* Juravisti, te illam nulli venditurum, nisi mihi. Cic. aliquid pecunia grandi. *Plaut.* aliquid viginti minis. Cic. Recte vendere, at a high price. *Id.* Quam optime vendere, at the best price. *Id.* male, low, cheap. *Id.* Vendo meum non pluris (dearer), quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris (cheaper). *Id.* suum quam plurimo. — Hence, *subst.* Venditum, sale. Cic. Judicia, quæ ex empto aut vendito fiunt. — ¶ Hence, to sell by auction, to let out. Cic. Decumæ contra leges venditæ. *Id.* bona, civium auctione. — ¶ Figur. to sell, *h. e. to let another have for money; to betray for money.* *Virg.* patriam auro. *Juvenal.* suffragia. — ¶ Also, figur. to sell, exchange, give the name of for money or other valuable consideration. Cic. se regi. *Pers.* Hoc ridere meum, nulla tibi vendō Iliade. *Juvenal.* sua funera, to expose his life for hire. *Martial.* verba reis, *h. e. plead for them for money.* — ¶ Also, to recommend, bring into favorable notice, blazon. Cic. Ligarianam (orationem) præclare vendidisti. *Juvenal.* Purpura vendit caudicum. — ¶ Also, figur. to sell, *h. e. to give out as something.* Cic. versum pro suo.

**VENEDĪ**, *ōrum, m. a people of Germany.* *Tacit.*

**VENEFICA**, *æ, f.* See *Veneficus.*

**VENEFICIUM** (veneficus), *ii, n. a poisoning, empoisoning, the crime of killing by poison, venefice; also, a mixing or preparing of poison; also, a poisoned drink, poison.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the preparation of magic potions, a charm, incantation, enchantment, sorcery, witchcraft. Cic. — ¶ *Plin.* Amoris veneficium, a love-poison.

**VENEFICUS** (venenum & facio), *a, um, adj. mixing poison, poisoning, poisonous, φαρμακώδης.* *Plin.* Hominum monstificæ naturæ, et venefici aspectus. *Id.* Veneficæ artes. — Also, magic, sorcerous. *Ovid.* Verba venefica dicit, enchanting words. — ¶ Hence, *subst.* Veneficus, *i, m. a mixer of poisons, a poisoner; or enchanter, sorcerer, wizard, φαρμακός.* And, *Venefica, æ, f. a woman that mixes poisons, female poisoner, a sorceress, enchantress, witch, hag, φαρμακίς.* Cic. Quis quis gladiator, &c. *Ovid.* Barbara venefica. Also, as abusive words, sorcerer, wizard, witch, hag, for rogue, jade, &c. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

**VENENARIUS** (venenum), *a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to poison.* *Tertull.* calix, poisoned chalice. — Hence, *subst.* Venenarius, *ii, m. a mixer or preparer of poisons, or, also, a seller of the same, φαρμακοποιός.* *Sueton.*

**VENENATUS**, *a, um, particip. from veneno.* — ¶ *Adj.* dipped in poison, tingured with poison, poisoned, evenenoth, ἰώδης. Cic. telum. *Id.* Venenata carne pantheras capere. — ¶ Also, poisonous, venomous. Cic. vipera. *Plin.* Nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca. *Tertull.* Vipera venenatissima. — ¶ Figur. poisoned, poisonous, virulent, biting, baneful, &c. *Ovid.* Nulla venenato littera mixta joco est, *h. e. harmful, virulent, satirical.* *Anton.* ap. Cic. munera, *h. e. dangerous, hurtful.* — ¶ Also, endowed with a magical efficacy, magical. See *Veneno.*

**VENENIFER** (venenum & fero), *era, 3 erum, adj. bearing poison, venomous, φαρμακώδης.* *Ovid.*

**VĒNĒŌ** (venenum), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to infect with poison, poison, φάρμακόν. *Lucret.* Ut (Avernus) spatium celi venenat. — So, also, figur. *Horat.* Venenat odio mea commoda. — † Also, to endue with a magic power, to enchant. *Ovid.* Venenata virga (of Circe). (See *Venenatus*.) — † Also, to dye. *Matt.* ap. *Gell.* — Hence, *Venenatus*, a, um, dyed. *Mossur.* ap. *Gell.* — † See, also, *Venenatus*, a, um.

**VĒNĒŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of poison, poisonous, ἰώδης. *Augustin.*

**VĒNĒŪM** (unc.), i, n. whatever by its penetrating power changes the nature of a thing (see *Caius*, *Dig.* 16, 236); this may be either for good or evil; it may be rendered, juice, drug or medicine, φάρμακον, ἴος. *Cic.* Qui venenum malum fecit, h. e. poison. *Val. Flacc.* Vulcanus, quod nullis levet *Medea* venenis.

— † Hence, commonly, poison, venom, whether in animals and vegetables, or prepared by men; poisoned drink, poisonous juice, &c. *Plin.* Contra fungorum venena. *Id.* Venena telorum et serpentium. *Lucret.* Nobis veratrum est acre venenum. *Virg.* Herbae cum lacte veneni, with a poisonous milky juice. *Cic.* Aliquem veneno necare, or tollere. *Id.* Venenum alicui praebere. *Id.* alicui infundere. *Nepos.* sumere, to take, to kill himself with. *Liv.* dare (alicui), to give (to drink), to administer.

— Hence, figur. poison, h. e. something which is, as it were, poison, or something baneful or malignant. *Sil.* Atra veneno invidia. *Liv.* Tribuni plebem agitare suo veneno, agraria lege. *Id.* Discordia ordinem est venenum urbis hujus, the poison, the bane. *Catull.* Heu nostrae crudele venenum vitae! poison, torment, imbitment. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Etas, et corpus tenerum, et morigeratio, haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, h. e. as it were, the poisons, or, perhaps better, the magic potions, drugs; figur. for enticements, allurements, seductive charms. — According to *Pandect.* a love-potion is called *venenum*. — It is also used of biting, venomous speech, and may be rendered *venom*, *virulence*. *Stat.* Humili veneno laedere summa. *Horat.* Rupili pus atque venenum ulcisci. — *Catull.* calls bad poems venena (as being murderous to those who read them).

— † Also, a dye, tincture, especially purple. *Virg.* Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno. *Horat.* Tarentinum. — Hence, a paint, wash. *Ovid.* Collinere ora venenis. — † Also, a medicament, balsam or spices, for embalming the dead. *Lucan.* — † Also, magic, sorcery, a charm, incantation, magic potion, &c. *Horat.* Venena non valent convertere humanam vicem. *Cic.* Sibi venenis ereptam memoriam. *Id.* Qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut vesper heredes moveat.

**VĒNĒŪ** (for venum eo, from *venus*, us, & eo), is, ivi, and commonly ii, itum, irreg. n. to go to sale, h. e. to be sold (at private sale or by auction), also, sometimes, to be let out. *Cato.* Oleam venen oportet. *Plaut.* Auctio fiet: venibunt servi. *Cic.* Mancipia venibant. *Id.* Cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo. *Id.* *Verr.* 3, 39. Cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti (decunae) venierant, quum magno venissent (where both may be rendered, to be let out). *Plaut.* Quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *Horat.* Quia veneat auro rara avis. *Quintil.* Respondit, a cive se spoliari malle, quam ab hoste venire. *Senec.* Veniturus. — † The pass. is also found. *Plaut.* *fragm.* Egone illi veneat? Hence, *Venitus*, a, um. *Sedul.* (who lengthens the penult, though by analogy it is short in the supine).

— † Some write *venco*, but without reason.

**VĒNĒRĀBĪLĪS** (veneror), e, adj. worthy of reverence, awful, venerable, reverend, worthy of honor, σεβαστός, σεμνός. *Virg.* Admirans venerabile deum. *Liv.* Venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum. *Horat.* Ante larem gustet venerabilior lare dives. — † Also, showing reverence and respect, reverential. *Val. Max.* Senatus venerabilior in deum.

**VĒNĒRĀBĪLĪTĒR** (venerabilis), adv. 3 with reverence, reverentially, reverently. *Val. Max.*

**VĒNĒRĀBŪNDŪS** (veneror), a, um, adj. 2 with veneration, full of reverence or awe, σεβόμενος. *Liv.*

**VĒNĒRĀNDŪS**, a, um. See *Veneror*.

**VĒNĒRĀNTĒR** (veneror), adv. reverently, 2 worshipfully, σὺν αἰδοί. *Terull.*

**VĒNĒRĀRĪŪS**, a, um, same as *Venerens*.

**VĒNĒRĀTĪŪS** (veneror), ōnis, f. veneration, worship, reverence, respect, σεβασμα, αἰδεσις. *Plin.* Solis ac Lunae veneratione. *Cic.* Habet justam venerationem, quidquid excellit. *Plin. Paneg.* In venerationem tui theatra consurgunt. — † Passively, veneration, respect, venerable greatness, awfulness. *Plin. Ep.* Tamen plurimum venerationis acquirunt. *Tacit.* Arcebantur aspectu, quo venerationis plus innesset.

**VĒNĒRĀTŪS** (Id.), ōris, m. a worshipper, 3 adorer, reverer, σεβαστήρ. *Ovid.*

**VĒNĒRĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *veneror*. — † Also, particip. from *venero*.

**VĒNĒRĒŪS**, or **VĒNĒRĪŪS** (*Venus*, *eris*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Venus*, Ἀφροδιταστικός. *Plaut.* Sacerdos *Veneria*, or *antistita*, h. e. priestess of *Venus*. *Id.* Eductus in nutricu *Venerio*, h. e. in deliciis, elegantiis, et amoribus. — † Hence, *Cic.* *Venerii* servi; or, *Id.* *Venerii* or *Venerel*, h. e. servants of *Venus* *Erycina* in *Sicily*, or attendants upon her temple. — *Cic.*, in derision, calls *Verres* *Homo Venerius*, h. e. elegans, venustus. — † Also, *Cic.* *Venerens*, or *Venerius*, sc. jactus, the *Venus-throw*, the luckiest throw at dice, when all the dice came up differently. — † Also, relating to carnal desire, carnal, unchaste, sensual, *venercal*. *Cic.* res, h. e. concubitus. *Nepos.* Homines rebus veneris dediti, abandoned to carnal pleasures. So, also, *Cic.* voluptates, complexus. *Nepos.* amor. — Also, lustful, lecherous. *Gell.* delphinus. — † *Veneriae* conchae; or, *Veneriae* (*Venerae*), sc. conchae, a kind of muscles, *Venus-muscles*. *Plin.* — † *Veneria* pira, a kind of pear. *Colum.*

**VĒNĒRĪVĀGŪS** (*Venus* & *vagus*), a, um, 3 adj. bestowing one's love now on this man, now on that. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**VĒNĒRĪŪS**, a, um. See *Venerens*.

**VĒNĒRŌ**, as, a. 1. to worship, adore, same 3 as *Veneror*. *Plaut.* — Also, to invoke reverently, humbly pray. *Plaut.* Apollo, venero te, ne, &c. — † Particip. pass. *Veneratus*, a, um. *Horat.* and *Virg.*

**VĒNĒRŌ** (*Venus*), as, n. 1. to copulate. *Hygin.*

**VĒNĒRŌR** (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, show reverence to, render adoration to, manifest respect to, pay honor to, σεβόμεναι, αἰσχρόνομαι. *Cic.* Deos auguste omnes sancteque veneramus. *Id.* Simulacrum non solum venerari, verum etiam osculari. *Id.* Enm venerantur ut deum. *Id.* lapidem pro deo. *Virg.* larem fure pio. *Horat.* Te (*Auguste*) *Sygambr* compositis venerantur armis. *Sueton.* Eosdem (the magistrates) voce manumque veneratus est. *Nepos.* regem. *Ovid.* amicos. *Id.* veterum virorum scripta. *Tacit.* memoriam alicujus. — † Also, to pray reverently, beseech, beg, entreat, crave humbly. *Cecili.* ad *Cic.* Qui multa (much) deos venerati sunt contra ejus salutem. *Plaut.* Venerans me, ut id servarem sibi. *Horat.* Veneror nihil horum, h. e. pray for, beg, crave. — † *Venerandus*, a, um, partic. to be adored, venerated, revered; adjectively, venerable, reverend. *Cic.* Non eos venerandos a nobis et colendos putatis? *Virg.* *Veneranda* *Pales*. *Paul. Nol.* *Venerandissimus*. Also, with a genit. *Sil.* O sceptri venerande *Syphax*. — † *Veneratus*, a, um, passively. See *Venero*.

**VĒNĒTĪ**, ōrum, m. See *Venetus*.

**VĒNĒTĪĀ**, ae, f. a region of Italy, on the Adriatic. *Liv.* — † Also, a region of Gaul, now part of *Britagne*. *Cæs.*

**VĒNĒTĪĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the factio *Veneta*; *Venetiani*, the men of this party. *Capitol.*

**VĒNĒTĪCŪS**, a, um, adj. h. e. ad *Venetos* pertinens. *Cæs.*

**VĒNĒTŪS**, a, um, adj. in, of or pertaining to *Venetia* (in Italy), *Venetian*. *Propert.* *Eridanus*. *Sidon.* *Mantua*. Hence *Veneti*, the inhabitants of *Venetia* in Italy. *Liv.* — Also, *Veneti*, the inhabitants of *Venetia* in Gaul. *Cæs.* — † Also, blue. *Veget.* color. *Martial.* *Intum*. *Sueton.* factio, the blue party, h. e. one of the four parties of charioteers in the circus, for each party was distinguished by a particular color. *Martial.* *Venetus*, sc. auriga, one of this party. — † *Lacus Venetus*, the lake of *Constance*. *Mela.*

**VĒNĒX** (unc.), ae, f. any favor, indulgence, accommodation, gratification, kindness. *Terent.* Da veniam hanc mihi, reduce illam, do me this favor, gratify me in this. *Cæs.* Datur petentibus *venia*. *Liv.* Hanc veniam supplicii des, ut statusas, &c. *Cic.* Ab *Jove* veniam peto, ut, &c. favor, gracious aid. *Nep.* Quam veniam si daret, sc. sibi. *Plin.* *Nepenthes* (an herb), oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, h. e. obliging, mild conduct, calmness, tranquillity. — † Hence, indulgence, leave, permission, allowance, license, ἔξουσία. *Cic.* Quaso, ut mihi deus hanc veniam, ut patiamini, &c. *Id.* Dabis hanc veniam, ut anteponam, &c. *Id.* Dare veniam excusationis. *Plin.* *Ep.* Veniam advocandi peto. *Cic.* *Illius* auctoritati eam veniam dedi. Hence, *Id.* *Bona* *venia* hujus optimi viri dixerim, with the good leave of, without offence to. *Id.* *Bona* *venia* me audies, you will give me leave to say it, allow me to say so. *Plin. Ep.* *Venia* sit dicto. *Terent.* Abs te hoc bona *venia* peto, mihi ut respondeas, with your good leave. Also, *Liv.* *Expromerent* quid sentirent: cum bona *venia* se auditurum, with full indulgence, without taking offence. — † Also, pardon, remission, forgiveness. *Senec.* *Venia* est poenae merita remissio. *Cic.* *Errati* veniam impetrare. *Id.* *Veniam* et impunitatem dandam puto. *Liv.* *Veniam* irarum caelestium exposcent. *Cic.* *peter.* *Quintil.* Legere scriptorem cum *venia*, with indulgence or allowance, without hunting after faults. *Sueton.* Aliquem *venia* donare in praeteritum.

**VĒNĒYĪBĪLĪS**, e, adj. same as *Venialis*. 3 *Sidon.*

**VĒNĒYĪLĪS** (*venia*), e, adj. pardonable, 3 *venial*. *Macrob.* and *Sidon.* — † Also, gracious. *Ammian.* *pax*.

**VĒNĒYĪŪLA**, ae, f. See *Veniculus*.

**VĒNĒYĪX** (*venio*), ae, f. h. e. unda, quae alit us venit. *Varr.* ap. *Augustin.* — † Also, a nymph, mother of *Turonus*. *Virg.*

**VĒNĒŪ** (unc.), is, vēni, ventum, n. 4. to come, ἐρχομαι, ἴκω; walking, riding, sailing, or in any other way, both of men and beasts. *Cic.* Omnes qui istinc veniunt. *Id.* *Milii* si spatium fuerit in *Tusculanum* veniendi. *Id.* Cupio te ad me venire. *Id.* ad urbem. *Id.* Sexto die *Delum* *Athenis* venimus, to *Delos* from *Athens*. *Nep.* in conspectum; or, *Phaedr.* in conspectu. *Liv.* *Maturavit* collegae venire auxilium, to come to the assistance of. *Cic.* in vitam, to come into existence, be born. Also, *Venire* contra aliquem, to come into court against one, appear against one, proceed against one, as a prosecutor or an advocate for instance. *Cic.* *Rosc.* *Com.* 6. *Mur.* 4. *Phil.* 2, 2. So, *Id.* contra rem alicujus. *Id.* contra amici existimationem. Also, *Virg.* *Acium* (*ferri*) venientibus offert, coming on, rushing to attack him. Also, followed by the accus., as, *Virg.* *Tumulum* *Cereri* venimus, for ad *tumulum*. Also, with a dat.; as, *Virg.* *Lues* venit arboribus, came upon, fell upon (though this example rather belongs afterwards). Often followed by the supine, in answer to the question, For what? with what intent? as, *Cic.* Ad istum venerunt emptum locum senatorium. *Terent.* Quam miles a me ereptum venit. Or, by the *inf.* instead; as, *Plaut.* *Venerat* aurum *petere*. *Liv.* *Venerunt* speculari. Also, *Venire* to come, in the sense of to go. *Virg.* *Pars* *Scythiam* veniemus. *Plaut.* *Cuius*

venisset, post non rediit? Also, to come, h. e. to come back, return, come home. Liv. Consul Romam venit, sc. e provincia. — Figur. Cic. Veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, I came to say, &c. But, Id. In sermonem se venisse nemini, that he had conversed with no one. Id. Venire in sacerdotium, to be chosen a priest. Id. In eam venerat familiaritatem, he had come to be so intimate, &c. Id. in spem, to form the hope. Id. Me in societatem tuarum laudum venire patiare, to become a partaker, to share in. Id. Venire in benignitatis consuetudinem, come into, h. e. adopt, take up. Cæs. Hostibus in contemptum Sabinus venit, fall into contempt, become an object of contempt (this could also be said equally well of things). Cic. in ordinem. Liv. Voluntaria deditione in fidem venerunt oppida, surrendered at discretion. Cic. Non in eam turpitudinem venisses, ut, &c. Id. In certamen venire, to fall into a contention. Id. Ad tuam veniam conditionem, take up with, adopt, accept. Id. ad senectutem, come to, arrive at, live to. Horat. ad summam fortunam, arrive at, attain to. Also, in transitions. Cic. Venio nunc ad istius insaniam, I come now. — ¶ Also, to come, figur. of inanimate things, and partly also, of living things and persons. Cic. Dolent, æstatem autumnumque venisse. Cels. Sudor venit. Cic. in discrimen, to come into danger. Also, Venire in mentem, to come into the mind, enter the thoughts, suggest itself; in which construction the thing is put either in the nomin. or the genit. (compare Mens); thus, Cic. Multa mihi veniebant in mentem. Id. Solet mihi in mentem venire temporis. Further, Quintil. Venire in cognitionem senatus, under the cognizance. Cic. Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, come into your mouth, come into your head, suggest itself on the moment. Id. Mihi venit in dubium alicujus fides, is doubted by me. Plin. Venire in usum. Terent. in crimen, to be accused. Plin. Ep. In confessum res venit, h. e. to be made out or manifest. Cic. In oratorum numerum venire non possunt, cannot be reckoned among orators. Id. Res venit in religionem, h. e. efficit religionem. Horat. An venit in votum Attalicens ex urbis una? do you wish to live in? &c. Cic. Venire sub aspectum, to strike the sight, become visible. Id. in contentione, to come into dispute. Nep. Quum ei in suspitionem venisset, aliquid de se esse scriptum, the suspicion had come into his mind, he had conceived a suspicion that, &c. We also find, Homo venit alicui in suspitionem; thus, Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Nonnullis etiam ipsi magistratus veniebant in suspitionem; detinisse nos Cic. ad nihilum, to come to nought, be reduced to nothing. Liv. in proverbium; or, Cic. in consuetudinem proverbii, to pass into a proverb, become a proverb. Liv. in æstimationem, to be rated, valued. Quintil. in laudem, to be praised. Id. in questionem, h. e. queri. Cic. Res ad manus veniebat, came to blows. Quintil. Extrema conclusio venit. Liv. Necessitas prior venit. Virg. Sagitta venit. Quintil. Liber venit in manus doctorum. — Hence, to come, be brought. Cic. Dum tibi litteræ meæ veniant. Liv. Frumentum Tiberi venit. Plin. Sinopis, quæ ex Africa venit. — Also, to come, fall to, fall upon, fall to one's portion, befall. Cic. Ad quem dolor veniat, ad eundem etiam interitum venire. Liv. Utri consuli Macedonia venisset. Salust. Majus commodum reip. venturum. Propert. Mihi multa veniunt mala. Cic. Hereditas venit alicui, falls to one. — Also, to come, happen, fall out, take place, occur, befall. Cic. Hæc ubi veniunt. Liv. Si quid adversi venisset. Id. Omnia quæ deinde venerunt. Id. Si quando similis fortuna venisset. Id. Hereditates, quæ ante eum Pretorem venissent. It is often joined with usus, which see. Hence, Venturum, the future. Virg. — Also, to come, come forth, spring forth, grow, be produced. Virg. Arbores sponte veniunt. Id. Illic veniunt felicius uve. Horat.

Veniens sol, the rising sun. Ovid. Ah quoties lacrimis venientibus ora reflexi. Hence, to come from, spring from, have one's origin. Virg. de gente Amyci. — Also, to come, to be future. Ovid. Disce, veniens ætas, h. e. posterity. Horat. Veniens ævum. Cic. Veniens annus, the coming year, the year to come. (But Horat. Anni venientes, youth.) — Also, to fit, suit, pass, be adapted. Quintil. Horum pedum nullus non in orationem venit. — ¶ Also, Venire, for esse; and also, for apparere; as, Ovid. Quæ conscia venis. Virg. Veniens in corpore virtus. — ¶ Used also, in the pass., but impers. Thus, Ventum est, they have come, I, thou, he, we, ye, they have come; strictly, it has been come (by me, thee, &c.). Cic. ad causam dicendum ventum est. Id. Ad iudicium venit. Virg. Ventum erat ad limen, h. e. venerant. Plaut. Ventum gaudeo ad te, h. e. ine venisse. — ¶ Venibo, for veniam: Pompon. ap. Non. VENTUS, a, um. See Veneo. VENO, as, a. l. same as Venor; hence, passively, Venor. Enn. ap. Non. VENOR (unc.), āris, ātus sum; dep. l. transitively and intransitively, to hunt, chase, pursue, endeavor to catch or kill wild animals, ἵκνεύω, κωννέω; of men, and also of animals. Cic. Canum alacritas in venando. Virg. In nemus ire venatum (sup.), go to hunt. Plaut. Canes ducere venatum, to the chase. Plaut. Piscari in aere, venari in mari (proverbially). Virg. Canibus venabere damas. Plin. Conchæ hiantes venatur cibum. Id. Vespe muscas grandiores venantur. — Also, of fishing. Plin. Fugientes pisces venantur. — ¶ Figur. to hunt or chase, seek to catch or obtain, angle for, strive after, exert one's self for. Horat. suffragia plebis, hunt or seek after, court. Auct. ad Herenn. laudem modestiæ. Phædr. viros oculis, h. e. try to draw them into the net, try to catch. Ovid. Præcipue curvis venare theatris. — ¶ Also, passively. Enn. ap. Non. Undique venor. (But this may be referred to an active form, veno.) VENTOSUS (vena), a, um, adj. full of veins, having many veins, veiny. Cels. Renes venosi sunt. Plin. folia. Id. Intybum venosius. — Figur. Pers. Venosus liber Accli, veiny, h. e. rough, unsightly, as are persons whose veins are very prominent; (Pers. has reference to the roughness and want of polish of the work of so old an author.) VENTER (probably from ἐντέρον, intestinum), tris, m. the belly, paunch; the cavity which contains the stomach and intestines; also, the stomach, ventricle, κοιλία, γαστήρ. Cels. Cibis ventrem contrahentibus. Cic. Faba venter inflatur. Plin. Beta ventrem mollit, h. e. opens or relaxes the body. — Hence, of great eaters, hungry men, &c. Plaut. Venter operam dare. Horat. Quidquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro. — Hence, Ventes, for gluttonous persons, men given to good eating. Lucil. ap. Non. — Also, Venter, for excrementa. Veget. — ¶ Ventes, the bowels, entrails, intestines, guts, τὰ έντερα. Colum. — ¶ Also, Venter, the womb. Juvenal. Homines in ventre necare. Varr. In ventre esse. — Hence, a fetus, embryo. Horat. tuus. Pandect. Venter prospicere. Hence, Ventrem ferre, to be big with young, go with young, be pregnant. Varr. and Liv. Also, Colum. Vacce decem mensibus ventrem perferunt. — ¶ Figur. a belly, h. e. any thing which bellies out, a swelling, protuberance. Juvenal. lagenæ. Pandect. Si paries ventrem faceret, made a belly. Virg. Cresceret in ventrem cucumis. — Also, the belly of an aqueduct, h. e. the part which is carried over a valley from the foot of one mountain to another. Vitruv. — ¶ Venter, for podex. Auct. Catal. Virg. VENTYDIANUS, a, um, adj. Ventidian, relating to Ventidius. Cic. See Gell. 15, 4. VENTIGENUS (ventus & gigno), a, um, 2 adj. begetting, producing, or bringing forth wind. Lucret. VENTILABRUM (ventilo), i, n. an instrument for winnowing corn, a fan, van,

winnowing-shovel, πύρον, λεκμητήριον Colum.

VENTILABUNDUS (Id.) a, um, for vent-3 tilans. Varr. ap. Non. c. 4. n. 329. (si lectio certa).

VENTYLATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. an airing, of 2 grapes for instance, ῥιπιτομός. Plin. VENTYLATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a fanner, 2 winnower, λεκμητής. Colum. — ¶ Also, a juggler. Quintil.

VENTILO (for ventulo, from ventulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to wave or flourish in the air, to raise a wind upon (by waving in the air). Propert. Hanc Venus, ut vivat, ventilat facem. Sil. Incendia flatus ventilat. Stat. Carbasa ventilatis, aure, blow up or swell. Ovid. Populeas ventilat aura comas, agitates, shakes. Martial. arina, to wave or flourish. And absol. Senec. Aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare. Also, Quintil. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus. — Also, to raise a wind upon, to expose or open to the air or wind, ventilate, air, fan. Colum. vinum. Plin. Frumenta in horreis multi ventilari vetant. Sælon. Aliquo ventilante cubabat, h. e. while some one fanned. Martial. Æstnanti ventilat frigus prasio flabello, fans coolness on him, cools him by fanning. — ¶ Figur. to fan, kindle, stir up, excite. Cic. Cujus lingua, quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata. — Also, to shake, toss, move to and fro. Juvenal. Ventilat æstivum digitis sudantibus. aurum. Martial. Per limina te sudatrix toga (h. e. togatorum turba) ventilat, fustles about, tosses to and fro. Senec. Alio atque alio positu ventilari, h. e. se ventilare, to toss about, change from one position to another (but see below). — Also, to plague, harass, annoy, disquiet. Cod. Just. vitas insonitum. Apul. nomen alicujus pro tribunali, h. e. jactare, ventis calumniarum objicere. — Also, to relieve. Senec. Alio, atque alio positu ventilari, relieve one's self, receive relief (but see above).

VENTIUS (venio), ōnis, f. a coming, ἔλευσις. Plaut.

VENTITUS (frequentat. from venio), as, n. l. to come often, be in the habit of going, φοιτῶ. Cic. Ut domum ventitares, horasque multas sermone consumeres. Id. Cum ipse ad Scævola ventitarem (as a learner).

VENTO (frequentat. from venio), as, n. 3 l. to come. Varr. ap. Non.

VENTOSE (ventosus), adv. windily, h. e. 3 swollenly, as if full of wind. Apul.

VENTOSITAS (Id.), atis, f. the being full 3 of wind, windiness, flatulence. Apul. stomachi. — Figur. the being puffed up or full of vanity, vaunting, swaggering. Fulgent.

VENTOSUS (ventus), a, um, adj. full of wind, windy, exposed to the wind, ἀνεμῶδης, ἀνεμῶδης. Virg. folles. Horat. mare. Liv. Ventosissima regio inter Cycladas, Delus. Plin. Ventosus autumnus. Lucan. concha, h. e. tuba inspirata. Ovid. Alpes. Tacit. Germania ventosior. Theod. Prisc. Ventosas cucurbitas imponere, cupping-glasses. Veget. pes, h. e. tumidus. — ¶ Figur. windy, vain, full of vanity, empty, vaunting. Virg. Ventosa lingua. Id. gloria. Plin. Paneg. natio, puffed up, proud, haughty. — Also, vain, loving vanities, frivolous. Liv. ingenium. Horat. plebs. — Also, turgid, tumid, swollen, inflated. Petron. loquacitas. — Also, windy, unsteady, fickle, changeable, mutable, inconstant. D. Brut. ad Cic. Lepidus, homo ventosissimus. Cic. Extraordinarium imperium ventosum est. — ¶ Also, making a wind, moving rapidly. Virg. alæ. — Or, also, as the wind is rapid, fleet, swift, light. Ovid. equi (though this may be similar to the preceding example).

VENTRALIS (venter), e, adj. of or pertaining to the belly. Macrob. humor. — Hence, Ventrale, is, n. a cincture, apron, or other tegument for the belly: περιζώμα, προσαρπίδιον. Plin. So, also, Ventralis. Pandect. (Ed. Torrent.)

VENTRICOLA (venter & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. a belly-god, belly-slave. Augustin. VENTRICULATIO (ventriculus), ōnis, f. 3 belly-ache, gripes, colic. Cæl. Aurel.

**VĒTRICŪLŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Cael. Aurel. passio, gripes, colic.*  
**VĒTRICŪLŪS** (dimin. from venter), i, m. *the belly. Juvenol.* — ¶ Also, *the stomach or ventricle. Cels.* — ¶ *Ventriculus cordis, ventricle of the heart. Cic.*  
**VĒTRIFLŪS** (venter & fluo), a, um, 3 adj. of medicines, *laxative, purging, aperient. Cael. Aurel. medicamenta.*  
**VĒTRILŌQUŪS** (venter & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. *speaking through or from the belly. Tertull.*  
**VĒTRIOSŪS** (venter), a, um, adj. *big-bellied, γαστροδής. Plant.*  
**VĒTRŌSŪS, or VĒTRŌSŪS**, a, um, 2 adj. same as *Ventriosus. Plin.*  
**VĒTŪLŪS** (dimin. from ventus), i, m. a *little wind, a light wind, some wind, ἀνεμίδιον. Terent.* Cape flabellum et ventulum facito.  
**VĒTŪRŪS**, a, um, particip. fut. from venio.  
**VĒTŪS** (unc.), i, m. *the wind, ἀνεμος, πνεῦμα. Cic. Aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit. Id. Mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari. Id. Ventus increbrescit. Nepos. Dare vclā ventis. Also, with a subst. which is the name of a wind; Cels. Coris ventus. Nepos. Ventus Aquilo; pr. Id. Ventus Boreas, north wind. Cic. Septentriones venti. Also, Plant. Ventus turbo. Also, Ovid. Verba in ventos dare, to talk to the winds, h. e. in vain. Virg. Ferre sua gaudia ventos, h. e. sua gaudia irrita esse. Horat. Tristitiam et metum tradere ventis, commit to the winds. The king of the winds was Æolus, who is hence called by Horat. Ventorum pater. — Also, wind which a man makes, by fanning, for instance. Plant. Ventum facere. — ¶ Figur. wind, blast, gale, impending evil or calamity. Cic. Alios ego vidi ventos. — Also, wind, gale. Cic. Cæsar, ejus nunc venti valde sunt secundi. — Also, wind, h. e. merris of excitement. Cic. Omnes rumor et concionum ventos colligere. — Also, wind, in the government of the state, in allusion to a ship, to which Cicero often likens the state. Cic. Quicumque venti erunt, winds, h. e. circumstances. — Also, wind, h. e. an aid or furtherance to the attainment of one's ends; for instance, to the attainment of an office. Cic. Dux et auctor nobis opus est, et eorum ventorum moderator. — Also, wind, h. e. favor, so far as it promotes our views, empty favor or vain applause. Cic. In istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quæsitum. — Also, wind, h. e. rumor, talk, so far as it is detrimental. Cael. ad Cic. Fama surrexit: quo vento projicitur. — Also, wind, h. e. something very thin. P. Syr. ap. Petron. textilis, woven wind, h. e. very thin stuff or garment. — ¶ Also, wind in the body. Colum.*

**VĒŪCŪLŪS**, a, um, adj. Thus, Horat. Venucula (uva), a kind of grape. Colum. Uvæ Venucula. — We find, also, Venucula. Plin.

**VĒŪLĀ** (dimin. from vena), æ, f. a small vein, φλέβιον. Cels. — Figur. Quintil.

**VĒŪM**, for sale, to sale. See *Venus, us.*  
**VĒŪMŪDŌ, or VĒŪNDŌ** (venum & do), 2 as, dēdi, dātum, a. and n. 1. to give to sale, to sell, ἀπεπωλώω, ἀποδώμι. Cic.

**VĒŪS**, ēris, f. Ἀφροδίτη, Κόρη, Κυθέρεια, *Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, charms and pleasures, wife of Vulcan, and mother of Cupid. Ovid. Veneris puer, h. e. Cupid. Id. Veneris mensis, h. e. April. Virg. Veneris filius, h. e. Æneas, her son by Anchises. — Hence, love, especially to the other sex. Terent. Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. Ovid. Venus marita, conjugal love. Hence, as a less offensive term for carnal intercourse or lust, of man or beast. Horat. Incertam Venerem rapientes, enjoying an uncertain love. Virg. Frigidus in Venerem. Tacit. Juvenum sera Venus. Tibull. Perjuria Veneris, h. e. of lovers, of those in love. Also, Virg. Rapere Venerem, h. e. semen. — Also, a mistress, sweetheart, love. Ovid. sera, h. e. stricken in years. Virg. Mæx Ve-*

*neri sunt munera parva, my love. — Also, loveliness, attractiveness, agreeableness, elegance, charm, grace. Horat. Quo fugit Venus? Also, in speech. Quintil. Quod cum gratia quadam et Venere dicitur. Id. Isocrates omnes dicendi Veneres sectatus est. And in works of art. Plin. — Also, the Venus, the Venus-throw at dice, h. e. the luckiest throw, when all the dice showed different numbers. August. ap. Sueton. Venerem jecerat. — ¶ Venus was supposed also to preside over gardens. Hence, Næv. ap. Fest. Venus, for olera. — ¶ Also, the planet Venus; otherwise called the morning-star, or the evening-star, φασφόρος, ἑσπερος. Cic. So, Id. Stella Veneris.*

**VĒŪS** (unc.), us or i, m. *salc. It is found only in the accus. Venum, the dut. Veni and Veno, and the ablat. Veno. — ¶ Accus. Venum, as in the phrases, Venum ire, to be exposed for sale, he set to sale, he sold (properly, to go to sale); and, Venum dare, to offer for sale, set to sale, sell. Liv. and Gell. So, also, Lucan. Tradita venum castra videt. — ¶ Dat. Veni; as, Apul. Haberetne veni lacte, if he had milk to sell. Id. Cantherium veni subjicere, offer for sale. — And, Veno; as, Tacit. Posita veno irritamenta luxus, exposed for sale. — ¶ Abl. Veno. Tacit. Ea, quæ veno exerceret, h. e. which they trafficked in.*

**VĒŪSĪA**, æ, f. a town of Apulia, birth-place of the poet Horace. Plin. — ¶ Hence, **VĒŪSĪNUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Venusia, Venusin. Horat. colonus. Juvenal. Lucerna, h. e. lucerna Horatii, for satira Horatiana. Liv. Venusini, the Venusians.*

**VĒŪSTĀS** (Venus), ātis, f. *elegant form, beauty or charming beauty, comeliness, loveliness, grace, charm, ἐπαφροδισία, ὥφια, εὐσχημοσύνη. Cic. Venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. Id. Venustas et pulcritudo corporis. Id. Erant duo signa eximia venustate, virginali habitu atque vestitu. Varr. Venustas disposita pomorum. — ¶ Also, grace, agreeableness, sweetness, of speech, χαριεντισμός. Cic. Dicendi vis egregia, summa festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit. — Gell. Verborum venustates. Hence, fine wit or humor, agreeable wit or humor, pleasantry. Cic. Ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? — Also, of an artist, grace. Plin. — ¶ Also, elegance, politeness, gracefulness, good breeding. Cic. Affluens omni lepore et venustate. — ¶ Also, charm or grace, satisfaction, joy, happiness. Terent. Quis venustatis plenior, h. e. more rejoiced. Plant. Dies venustatis plenus. — ¶ Pulchritudo, beauty, the sensible union of the various qualities which excite the feeling of pleasure: Fornusitas, comeliness, beauty, pleasing form of a person or thing: Species, used especially of splendor and beauty which strikes the eye, as that of the heavens. Dignitas is specially used of manly beauty, which raises admiration and wonder, and can be applied to women only when their beauty has a masculine cast: Venustas, on the other hand, denotes female beauty, as pleasing by its grace and loveliness. See Cic. Off. 1, 36.*

**VĒŪSTĒ** (venustus), adv. *gracefully, handsomely, elegantly, finely, beautifully, χαριέντως. Cael. ad Cic. Videtur illud perquam venuste cecidisse. Quintil. Omnia venustissime finxit. Senec. Hispanus hunc colorem venustus (sc. adhibuit). Plin. Ep. Scripsit mimiam-bos venuste.*

**VĒŪSTŌ** (Id.), as, a. 1. to grace, adorn, 3 beautify, καλλώνω. Næv. ap. Fulgent. Plonc. se unguento.

**VĒŪSTŪLŪS** (dimin. from venustus), a, 3 um, adj. *graceful, pretty, pleasant, agreeable. Plant.*

**VĒŪSTŪS** (Venus), a, um, adj. *charming, beautiful, graceful, lovely, comely, attractive, sightly, goodly to behold, pleasing, ἐπαφροδίτης, καλός. Terent. Adolescentula forma, et vultu adeo venusto, ut nihil supra. Sueton. Fuit vultu pulcro magis,*

*quam venusto. Plaut. Diva venustissima Venus. Catull. Salve o venusta Sirmio, lovely, charming. Phædr. hortuli. Cic. gestus et motus corporis. Quintil. Venustissima dicta. — ¶ Also, elegant, polite, graceful, well-bred, fine, genteel, of speaking, or in manners and conduct; also, pleasant, gracefully witty, witty, facetious. Cic. Facilis et valde venustus. Id. Sententiis non tam gravibus et severis, quam concinnis et venustis. Id. Sermo urbanus et venustus. Quintil. Venustiora in respondendo. Catull. Lugete, quantum est hominum venustiorum. Plin. Ep. Plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, h. e. facetos.*

**VĒPĀLIDŪS** (ve & pallidus), a, um, adj. 3 very pale. Horat.

**VĒPĀTICŪS** (vepres), a, um, adj. of 2 briers or brambles. Colum. folia spinæque (e lectione Schneid.).

**VĒPĒCŪLĀ** (dimin. from vepres), æ, f. n. little brier or thorn-bush, ἀκάνθιον. Cic.

**VĒPĒS** (unc.), is, m. and f. a thorn, brier, bramble-bush, ἀκανθα, βάρος, θάμνος. Commonly in plur. Cic. Sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis. Virg. Secuerunt corpora vepres. Horat. Corna vepres ferunt? Sueton. Inter fruticeta ac vepres ægre evasit. Colum. Vepres efficere, h. e. sepe ex vepribus. Ovid. Lepus vepre latens, h. e. vepreto.

**VĒPĒTUM** (vepres), i, n. a place full of 2 briers or set with bramble-bushes, a bramble-thicket, hedge of thorns, ἀκανθών. Colum.

**VĒR** (ἦρ, with the Æolic digamma prefixed); ēris, n. the spring, ἔαρ, ἦρ. Cic. Ver esse cæperat. Id. Veris initium. Varr. Vere, in spring. Plin. Vere primo, in the beginning of spring. Virg. Vere novo, in early spring, soon after spring has set in. — In Jul. Cæsar's calendar, the vernal equinox was in the middle of spring; the *Veris initium*, or commencement of spring, fell on the 7th of February; the *Æstatis initium*, or commencement of summer, on the 9th of May. — ¶ Hence, figur. the spring, spring-time. Ovid. ætatis. — ¶ Also, what grows or makes its appearance in spring. Martial. Breve ver populantur apes, h. e. flowers. Liv. Ver sacrum, h. e. the first of all that is born in spring, as, of swine, sheep, &c.; an offering of this sort was sometimes made in critical circumstances. Hence, Id. Ver sacrum vovere, to vow an offering of this kind for the next spring. Id. Ver sacrum facere, to make this offering.

**VĒRĀCĪTER** (verax), adv. *truly, with 3 truth, ἀληθῶς. Augustin. Veraciter. Id. Veracissime creditur.*

**VĒRĀTRĪX** (vero, are), icis, f. *that prophesies or divines, a prophetess, divineress. Apul. Met. 9. Ed. Ouidend. (Other Edd. hanc vcleratricem.)*

**VĒRĀTRUM** (possibly from vero, are, as clearing the brain, and making the thoughts more true), tri, n. *hellebore. Cels. and Plin.*

**VĒRĀX** (vero, are), ācis, adj. *speaking or telling the truth, true, veracious, conforming to truth, ἀληθινός. Plaut. Si eris verax. Cic. Multis sæculis verax fuit id oraculum. Id. Ei visa quietis occurrerit veracia, true, which come to pass. Id. Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Tibull. Comperit est veracibus mihi signis. Augustin. Veracissima promissio.*

**VĒRBĀLĪS** (verbum), e, adj. of words, 3 consisting of words, verbal, ῥηματικός. Fulgent. undæ mulierum, h. e. talkativeness, loquacity. — ¶ Also, derived from verbs, verbal. Chnris.

**VĒRBĀSCUM**, i, n. *mullein; wool-blade, torch-weed, high-taper, φλόμος. Plin.*

**VĒRBĒNĀ** (perhaps from herba, for herbena), æ, f. *any sacred herb or branch (for instance, of laurel, olive, myrtle; or of cypress, tamarisk, pomegranate-tree, the rose, &c.). Liv. and Cels. — ¶ These verbenæ were used for religious purposes. — Thus, the faciales wore them on their heads when they concluded a league, or formally demanded satisfaction for injuries. Liv. — They*

were also borne by suppliants, or those who came to sue for protection. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5. — They were also put upon altars at sacrifices, and were employed in other religious services. *Terent.* Ex ara sume hinc verbenas. *Ovid.* Aras verbenis incinxit. *Plin.* Myrtea verbenā Romanos purgatos. — ¶ Used, also, in medicine, where they had an allaying and cooling virtue. *Cels.* Verbenarum contusa cum teneris caulibus folia: cujus generis sunt, olea, cypressus, myrtus, rosa, &c. *Id.* Aqua calida, in qua verbenę coctę sunt. *Id.* Myrtus, hędera, alięve similes verbenę. — ¶ It seems, at least in part, to be a particular kind of plant; perhaps *verbain* (*Verbena officinalis*, L.).

**VERBENACA** (*verbena*), æ, f. *verbain* (*Verbena officinalis*, L.). *Plin.*

**VERBENARIUS** (Id.), a, name of the Festival, who wore the verbenę. *Plin.*

**VERBENATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. crowned with verbenę. *Sucton.*

**VERBER** (unc.), ěris, n. a scourge, lash, whip, rod, μάστιξ. *Terent.* and *Virg.* — Hence, the thong or string of a sling; also, the sling itself. *Virg.* and *Sil.* — ¶ Also, a lash, stroke, stripe, blow.

*Terent.* Huic homini parata erunt verbera. *Virg.* Proni in verbera pendent. — Hence, figur. stroke, blow, dash, throw. *Lucret.* Verbera ventorum.

*Ovid.* Remorum in verbera perstant, in striking with their oars, in pling their oars. *Id.* lapidum. — Also, figur. *Horat.* Metuentes verbera linguę, lashes, scolding. *Gell.* Verbera fortunę, h. e. adversa fortuna. — ¶ The nomin., dat., and accus. sing. seem not to occur.

**VERBERABILIS** (*verbero*), e, adj. de-<sup>3</sup> serving a drubbing, μαστιγίας. *Plaut.* Verberabilissime, etiam rogitas?

**VERBERABUNDUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. qui 3 verberibus castigat. *Plaut.* fragm.

**VERBERATIUS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a beating, drubbing, μαστιγίως, βλάβεια. *Pandect.* — Hence, figur. a chastisement, reprimand, rebuke, reproof. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mirificam mihi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti.

**VERBERATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a whipper, 3 drubber, beater. *Prudent.*

**VERBERATUS** (Id.), us, m. a striking, 3 beating. *Plin.*

**VERBERĒUS** (*verber*), a, um, adj. worthy 3 of stripes, deserving a drubbing, μαστιγίας. *Plaut.* caput (for homo). So, also, *Id.* statua (in jest). — Both, perhaps, same as *Verbero*, ovis.

**VERBERITUS** (*frequentat* from *verbero*), 3 as, to beat often. *Cato ap. Fest.*

**VERBERŪS** (*verber*), ōnis, m. an abusive epithet, perhaps a fellow that deserves to be beaten, or one who has become inured to drubbing, gallows-bird, scoundrel, rascal, rogue. *Terent.* and *Cic.*

**VERBERŌ** (*verber*), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to lash, whip, scourge, beat, strike, drub, flog, cut, μαστιγίω, τύπω. *Cic.* Lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimi. *Id.* Virgisi oculi verberabantur. *Ovid.* aliquein ense. *Plin.* Piscis ferula verberatus. — Of other things. *Cato.* locum paviculis, to bent. *Virg.* Charybdis sidera verberat unda, beats, strikes. *Id.* Aquila æthera verberat alis. *Senec.* chelyni plectro, striking, playing on. *Horat.* Vinę grandine verberata, beaten, beaten down, beaten to pieces. Also, to strike, beat upon, of the sun, showers, winds. *Plin.* Defruta exposita in casis verberari sole, imbre, ventis. — ¶ Figur. to lash, beat, chastise, rebuke, chide, harass, plague, molest, put to trouble. *Val. Flacc.* Puppiū verberat Euris, buffets. *Plaut.* Me illis quidem hæc verberat verbis. *Cic.* Os tuum ferreum Senatus convicio verberari noluisti. *Id.* Orator istos verberabit. *Id.* Ante consules tormentis Mutinam (a town) verberavit. — ¶ Verberantes, for vapulantes. *Plaut.*

**VERBIFICATIO** (*verbum & facio*), as if 3 from *verbifico*, ōnis, f. words, talk, discourse. *Cæcil.* ap. *Donat.*

**VERBIGENĀ** (*verbum & gigno*), æ, m. 3 Christ is so called by *Prudent.*, perhaps, born through the Word.

**VERBIGERŌ** (*verbum & gero*), as, n. l. 3 to chat, discourse, talk, διαλέγω. *Apul.*

**VERBŌSE** (*verbosus*), adv. in many words, verbosely, wordily, prolixly, πολυλόγως. *Cic.* Satis verbosus: cedo quid postea? *Id.* Hęc ad te scripsi verbosius.

**VERBŌSITAS** (Id.), ātis, f. prolixity, 3 verbosity, loquacity, πολυλογία. *Prudent.*

**VERBŌSUS** (*verbum*), a, um, adj. full of words, wordy, verbose, prolix, talkative, loquacious, garrulous, πολυλόγος, πολυμυθός. *Cic.* similitio. *Id.* Habes epistolam verbosiorē fortasse, quam velles. *Quintil.* Ut quidam sententiarum gratia verbosissimos locos arcesunt. *Catull.* Id quod verbosus (hominibus) dicitur et fatuis.

**VERBUM** (unc.), i, n. a word, λέξις. *Terent.* De exclusionē verbum nullum, not a word about, &c. *Cic.* Verba simplicia, propria, usitata, translata, prisca, nova, &c. *Petron.* Verba grandia. *Ovid.* ingentia. *Id.* Reddere verba, h. e. respondere. *Cic.* Dialecticorum vero verba nulla sunt publica, are in common use. *Id.* Verba ponere. *Terent.* Verba habere cum aliquo, exchange words with one. *Id.* Quid verbis opus est? what need of words? h. e. to be brief, in one word. So, *Id.* Quid multa verba? *Ovid.* Tria verba (Prætoris), the three words, Do, Dico, Addico. — Hence, Uno verbo, in one word, in short, in brief. *Cic.* — Also, *Terent.* Verbum de verbo exprimere; or, *Cic.* Verbum e verbo exprimere; or, *Id.* Verbum pro verbo reddere; or, *Horat.* Verbum verbo reddere, h. e. to render (translate) word for word. In like manner, *Cic.* Locum totidem verbis a *Dicæarcho* transtuli. So, also, Ad verbum, word for word, verbatim, to a word, exactly, to a point, strictly, to a hair, to a tittle. *Cic.* Fabellę Latinę ad verbum de Græcis expressę. *Id.* Ad verbum ediscere scripta. *Id.* Somnium ad verbum cum re convenit. — Also, Verba cadunt alicui, words fail or forsake one, of one who is in great perturbation. *Cic.* — Also, Verbo (abl.), by (at, upon) a word, without many words. *Cic.* Verbo de sententia destitit, h. e. paucis monitus, facile cessit. *Terent.* Id, si potes, verbo expedi, in one word. — Also, Verba facere, to deliver words, to speak, discourse, either in a set speech or not. *Plaut.* Verba facinus, we chat, discourse, converse. *Nepos.* apud regem. *Cic.* in senatu. *Id.* pro aliquo. Hence, of the consul, when he proposed something for the deliberation of the senate. *Cæc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Also, of him who repeats a form of dedication. *Cic.* Also, Verba facere mortuo, to talk to the dead, talk to one who will not hear. *Terent.* Also, to make a funeral oration. *Plaut.* Verba facit enortuo. Also, Verba habere, or dicere, for facere; as, *Cic.* Verbis ultro citroque habitis. *Virg.* Dixitque novissima verba, said the last words to the dead; namely, ave, vale. Also, in the sing., Verbum facere (diminishingly), to speak, to say or utter a word. *Cic.* Nunquam verbum in publico fecerunt, never spoke a word. *Id.* Verbum omnino nullum facere. *Terent.* Nunquam cuiquam nostrum verbum fecit, has never spoken with any of us, has never spoken a word to any of us. *Cic.* Verbum facere pro aliquo, speak a word for him, speak in his behalf, defend him. Also, Verba fundere, for loqui. *Terent.* Also, Verbum non respondere, to answer not a word. *Terent.* — Also, Verbi causa, or gratia, for example, for instance. *Cic.* — Also, Bona verba, quęso, good words, I pray! do not be angry! kindly! softly! *Terent.* — Verbo is, also, by word of mouth, orally, viva voce; as opposed to scripto (in writing); as, *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Plura illi mandata verbo, quam scriptura dedi. Also, in word, in words only, in appearance; as opposed to in fact, in reality; as, *Nepos.* Cansam apud Philippum verbo, re ipsa apud Polysperchontem dicere jussus est (λόγω μὲν, ἔργω δέ). *Cic.* Verbo — revera. — Also, Verbis alicujus, in the name of, on behalf of. *Cic.* Meis verbis suavius des, in my name, from me. *Id.* Uxori tuę meis verbis eris gratulatus. *Liv.* Senatus verbis —

Also, verba, words, h. e. a form of words, form, formula, formulary. *Cic.* Judicium accepti in verba, &c. So, *Ovid.* Meque adstringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, in your words, h. e. in the form of words you propose. Hence, Verba facere, to repeat a form of dedication. (See above.) — Also, the verb, in grammar. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, word, h. e. a mere word, an empty word, word without meaning. *Cic.* Existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptia. *Terent.* Verba sunt, words, all words, stuff, verbiage. — Hence, Verba alicui dare, to impose upon, deceive, cozen. *Terent.*, *Cic.*, and *Nepos.* So, *Ovid.* Curis verba dare, h. e. to beguile. — ¶ Also, a sentence, or more words than one; consequently, for words. *Terent.* *Eun.* 1, 2, 95. Compare *Id.* *Adelph.* 5, 8, 29. — ¶ Also, a saying, ndage, maxim, saw. *Terent.* vctus. — ¶ Verbum, for verborum. *Plaut.*

**VERCELLÆ**, ārum, f. a town of Piedmont, now *Vercelli*. — Hence, *Vercellensis*, e, adj. *Plin.*

**VERCŪLUM** (dimin. from *ver*), i, n. a 3 little spring, as a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Mem corculum, verculum.

**VERĒ** (*verus*), adv. truly, in truth, according to truth, with reason or truth, really, verily, correctly, aright, ἀληθῶς. *Cic.* Honestum, quod proprie verique dicitur. *Id.* Verissime loquor. *Id.* Libentius quam verius. *Liv.* Ligures latrones verius, quam justi hostes. *Nep.* De instantibus verissime judicabat. — ¶ Also, suitably, fitly, rightly, properly, duly. *Terent.* Ubi non vere vivitur. *Plin.* Vere dicere. — ¶ Also, according to truth, sincerely, honestly, seriously, in earnest. *Cic.* agere. *Id.* pugnare.

**VERĒCŪNDE** (*verecundus*), adv. modestly, bashfully, respectfully, shamefacedly, diffidently, αἰδουμένως. *Cic.* Tum ille timide, vel potius verecunde, facio, inquit, &c. *Id.* Ille, quod ei viro succedendum esset, verecunde et dubitanter recepit causam. *Id.* Verecundus hæc de re loquor, quod adest vir in dicendo summus, &c.

**VERĒCŪNDIA** (Id.), æ, f. shamefacedness or diffidence arising from respect, respect, awe, veneration, reverence, high regard. *Liv.* Nec parentis, nec deorum verecundiam habere. *Id.* legum. *Id.* etatis. *Id.* adversus regem. — ¶ Also, shyness or diffidence arising from fear, fearfulness, hesitancy, timidity, want of resolution. *Cic.* Verecundia negandi. *Id.* turpitudinis. — ¶ Also, shamefacedness, modesty, bashfulness, shyness, backwardness, diffidence, αἰδώς, αἰσχύνω. *Cic.* Tironis. *Id.* Cęsar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit. *Liv.* Jumentibus dicere ipsum ommissa verecundia. *Sueton.* oris. — ¶ Also, generally, shyness, drawing back, from the world, and from every bad thing, sense of propriety, decorum. *Cic.* Custos vitutum omnium verecundia est. *Id.* Scenicorum mos tantam habet verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo. — ¶ Also, a shame, shameful thing. *Liv.* Verecundia erat, equitem, &c. (properly, a cause for feeling abashed or ashamed).

**VERĒCŪNDITER** (Id.), adv. for Verecunde. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

**VERĒCŪNDŌR** (Id.), āris, to be bashful or ashamed, feel diffidence, be ashamed, αἰσχύνωμαι. *Plaut.* Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet. *Cic.* Gravior claudicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire.

**VERĒCŪNDŌS** (*vereor*), a, um, adj. shamefaced, shy or diffident from respect, modest, bashful, unassuming, respectful, retiring, αἰδύμων; and, also, sparing, forbearing, moderate. *Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* Decet verecundum esse adolescentem. *Ovid.* vultus. *Martial.* Verecundo ore loqui. *Quint.* Verbarum verecunda, immodest. *Cic.* Ille tennis orator nec in faciendis verbis erit audax, et in transferendis verecundus. *Id.* Verecundiorē esse in postulando. *Ovid.* Vita verecunda vota pudore caret. *Id.* Vita verecunda est, msa jocosa mihi. *Vellei.* Pompeius in appetendis honoribus

immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus. Cic. Interiores litteræ, quibus sæpe verecundiorum me in loquendo facis. Ovid. Verecundus rubor, h. e. a blush. So, Horat. color. Quintil. Hoc dicere est mihi verecundum, I feel modesty or shume. — ¶ Also, venerable, awful. Ammian. nomen populi R. — ¶ Partes verecundiores, h. e. verenda. Arnob.

VEREDARIŪS (veredus), ii, m. a courier, 3 postboy. Sidon.

VEREDŪS (unc.), i, m. a horse; or, a swift, fleet horse. Martial. — Consequently, also, a post-horse, courier-horse, ἵππος ταχυδρόμος. Pandect.

VERENDŪS, a, um, particip. from verēor. — ¶ Adj. venerable, deserving of reverence or respect, ἀιδέσιμος, εὐλαβητός. Ovid. majestas. Id. Curia cum Patribus fuerit stipitata verendis. — ¶ Also, to be feared, fearful, terrible. Lucan. — ¶ Plin. Ep. Verenda, sc. membra; or, Plin. and Veget. Partes verendæ, the privy parts.

VERENTER (vereor, verens), adv. with awe, with reverence and respect, reverently, respectfully. Sedal.

VEREOR (unc.), ēris, itus sum, dep. 2. to fear, be afraid of. — First, to fear with reverential awe, look up to with reverence or respect, reverence, respect, revere, fear, stand in awe of, εὐλαβέομαι, αἰδέομαι. Cic. Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi. Id. Quid? veteranos non vererim? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt. Liv. Veremur quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus. Sed plus veremur, et timemus deos immortales. Also, with genit.; as, Terent. Neque hujus sis veritus femina primariæ. Cic. tui testimonii. Also, passively. Afran. ap. Non. Malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis. And, impers. with accus. and genit. like pudet. Pacuv. ap. Non. Nihilne te populi veretur? — Also, to fear, be afraid of. Cic. Vereor Gallica bella. Also, with infin. to fear, be afraid; be backward; as, Terent. Hei mihi! vereor dicere. Cic. Vereor committere, ut non ponatur. So, also, impers. Cic. Cyrenæici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, h. e. who have not been afraid to set, &c. — ¶ Also, to fear, apprehend. Cic. De Carthagine non ante vereri desinam, quam illam excisam esse cognovero. Cæs. periculum. Auct. ad Her. supplicium ab aliquo. Also, with the dative of the thing we wish safe, to fear for something, be apprehensive for. Cic. Eo minus veritus navibus, quod, &c. — Especially followed by ne (that); or by ne non, or ut, in the sense of that not; as, Cic. Veritus es, ne operam perdidisses. Cæs. Vereri se, ne circumveniretur. Cic. Quis Sullam vereretur, ne quid per vim ageretur? Id. Non vereor, ne quid stulte facias, I have no fear, I am not at all afraid of your doing, &c. Id. Illa duo, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, I fear I cannot grant you, &c. Id. Te vereri, ne superiores (litteræ) mihi reddita non essent. Id. Non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, I have no fear of not, &c. But ne is found for ne non, in Cic. ad Div. 6, 1. (Ed. Græv.) Vereor, ne consolatio ulla possit reperiri (but Ed. Ern. has nulla). And ut, for ne, in Horat. Sat. 1, 3, 120. (Compare Ne.) Also, followed by accusat. and infin. in Ovid. Her. 16, 75. — ¶ Also, implying doubt mingled with fear, to fear, to expect with fear or be in doubt, look with anxious eyes, anticipate with fear. Sallust. Neque jam, quid existimetis de illo, vereor. Cic. Vereor quid sit. Cæl. ad Cic. Hoc quomodo acciperent homines; vereor etiam nunc. Terent. Heri semper lenitas, verabar, quorum sum evaderet. Pandect. Vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum. — ¶ Also, absol. h. e. verecundiam habere. Plaut. Barch. Hic vereri perdidit, lost all shame and modesty. — ¶ Verens is found also with a genit.; as, Colum. Verentes plagarum. — ¶ See, also, Verendus, a, um.

VERETILLA (dimin. from veretrum), æ, 2f. the privy member. Apul. Apolog. (by

which at the same time a fish, perhaps a shell-fish, seems to be denoted). Some read veretillum.

VERETRUM (vereor), i, n. the privy member. Sueton. and Cæl. Aurel.

VERGILÆ (perhaps from virga (twig), as being a tuft or cluster of stars, ārum, f. the Pleiades or seven stars. Cic. in Arat.

VERGŌ (unc.), is, si, a, and n. 3. TRANS. to incline or direct or turn a thing any whither. Lucret. Solis ardor in terras vergitur, h. e. vergit se. — ¶ Hence, to pour, pour out, pour in. Lucret. vena sibi. Ovid. In gelidos versit amoma sinus. Stat. Spumantesque mero patera verguntur. — II. INTRANS. to incline or turn itself any whither. Cic. Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere. Plin. Ægri vergentes in lethargum. Id. Colore languido in candidum vergente, inclining to white. Id. Æs ad jocineris imaginem vergens. — Hence, of situation, position, to incline towards, lie or look towards, run, tend, border upon. Cæs. Eorum una pars vergit ad septentriones. Liv. Portus, qui in meridiem vergit. Cic. Omnibus terrarum partibus in medium vergentibus. Virg. ad solem cadentem. — Also, to incline to its end, draw to a close, wane, incline to old age, decline. Tacit. Vergente autumno. Sueton. Vergente die ingressus senatum, towards evening. Curt. Nox vergit ad lucem, draws near to day. Tacit. Suam ætatem vergere, was on the decline, approached to old age. Id. Vergens annis femina, advanced in years, of advanced age. Sueton. Anni vergentes in senium.

VERGŌBREŪS (from a Celtic word, Fear-go-breith, from fear, h. e. vir, go, h. e. ad, & breith, h. e. judicium, so that according to this derivation it denotes judge), i, m. a name of the chief magistrate (or magistracy) among the Ædvi. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16. (The Greek translator of Cæsar has epsilon in the penult.)

VERICŌLA (verus & colo), æ, m. and f. 3 honoring or regarding the truth. Tertull. lex.

VERICŌLĀTŪS, or VERICŌLĀTŪS (ver-3 riculum, or vericulum), a, um, adj. h. e. parvo veru (ferreo vel ligneo) instructus. Colum. falx.

VERICŌLUM, i, n. See Vericulum.

VERIDICĒ (veridicus), adv. speaking truly, truly. Ammian.

VERIDICŪS (verus & dico), a, um, adj. speaking truth, veridical, ἀληθεύων. Lucret. Veridico ex ore. Martial. sorores. Liv. interpres deorum. Plin. exitus, h. e. which proved a prediction to be true. — ¶ Also, truly said, true, veritable. Cic. causæ inimicitiarum. So, Plin. exitus (see above).

VERILŌQUIUM (verus & loquor), ii, n. 1n speaking truly; hence, etymology, as a translation of the Greek ἐτυμολογία. Cic. Top. 8.

VERILŌQUŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. speaking 3 truly. Hieronym. Non poterant audire linguam veriloquam.

VERISIMILIS, e, adj. or VERISIMILIS, e, like the truth, having the semblance of truth, likely, probable, πιθανός, εἰκώς. Cic. Narrationem jubent verisimilem esse. Id. Verisimillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, &c. Plin. Quod est verisimilius, quam quod, &c. Cic. Non verisimile est, quam sit in utroque genere et creber, et distinctus Cato, non canno believe hoc, &c., it is incredible, &c. Terent. Mihi quidem non sit verisimile, I cannot believe it. Also followed by ut, instead of the accus. and infin. Cic. Non est verisimile, ut Chrysozonus adamarit, &c. — ¶ Also, in an inverted order; or with a word between its parts. Cic. See Similis.

VERISIMILITER (verisimilis), adv. probably, πιθανώς. Apul. Verisimiliter fingere. Id. Verisimilius confingere.

VERISIMILITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. likeness to the truth or to reality; of statues for instance, likeness to the original. Plin. — Hence, probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth, verisimilitud. Cic. Sensione ipsam verisimilitudinem non impeditam sequi. Senc. Ea ire, qua

ducit verisimilitudo. — ¶ Also, Similitudo veri. Cic.

VERITAS (verus), ātis, f. truth (properly in the abstract), verity, ἀλήθεια. Cic. O magna vis veritatis. Id. litterarum. Id. Simplex ratio veritatis. Id. Nihil loqui ad veritatem. Id. Vulgus ex veritate pauca æstimat. Gell. Veritates fortiter dicere. — ¶ Also, necessity, necessary or natural agreement or concord. Cic. Omnes habet numeros veritatis. — ¶ Also, justice, equity, fairness. Cic. In tuam fidem, veritatem confugit. Id. judiciorum. — ¶ Also, the true, real nature of a thing, reality. Cic. Quam veritas et ratio præscribit. Id. Vincit imitationem veritatis. Id. Veritas reclamat, h. e. reality or the thing itself. Id. Veritatem nutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatem transferre. Auct. ad Her. In veritate dicere, to speak upon something real, to plead a true cause (and not a supposed one, merely for exercise). — Hence, certainty, sureness. Cic. Non solum opinione, sed etiam ad veritatem. So, also, Id. Ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est. — ¶ Also, truth-telling, sincerity, honesty, frankness, integrity, plain-dealing. Terent. Veritas odium parit. Martiul. Rustica veritas.

VERITŪS, a, um. See Vereor.

VERIVERBIUM (verus & verbum), ii, n. 3 n telling of the truth, veracity, ἀληθολογία. Plaut.

VERMICŪLĀTE (vermiculatus), adv. in 3 a tessellated manner, checkeredly, in marquetry. Quintil. See Vermiculatus.

VERMICŪLĀTIS (vermiculor), ōnis, f. the being infested with worms, worm-cutness, σκωλήκωσις. Plin.

VERMICŪLĀTŪS (vermiculus), a, um, adj. checkered, marquetted, tessellated, variegated, like a chess-board, perhaps so called as bearing some resemblance to worms. Plin. Vermiculatis ad effigies verum et animalium crustis. Lucil. ap. Cic. emblema.

VERMICŪLŌR (vermiculus), āris, dep. 1. 2 to breed worms, be infested with worms, ρεσηδονίζομαι, σκωληκοῦμαι. Plin. Vermiculatur magis minutæ quædam arbores.

VERMICŪLŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full 3 of worms, σκωληκώδης. Pallud. poma.

VERMICŪLŪS (dimin. from vermis), i, 2m. a little or not very large worm, grub, such, for instance, as is found in putrefied substances, σκωλήκιον. Lucret. and Plin. — Also, the worm which is said to drive dogs mad. Plin. — ¶ Also, for opus vermiculatum. Inscript. Vermiculum sternere.

VERMIFŪCŪS (vermis & fluo), a, um, 3 adj. flowing and swarming with worms. Panlin. Nolan.

VERMINĀ, um, n. plur. piercing pains 3 in the intestines; a griping of the guts, as if a man had worms, στρόφος. (This is the interpretation of Festus, who accordingly seems to derive it from vermes; which etymology is favored by the signification of the derived word verminosus; but it is perhaps better to derive it from verto, like the Greek στρόφος, from στρέφω.)

VERMINĀTŪS (vermino), ōnis, f. a being 2 diseased with worms; of beasts of burden, for instance, the bots, σκωληκίαισι. Plin. — ¶ Also, generally, acute or piercing pain, anguish, torture, pain. Senc.

VERMINŌ (vermina, or vermis), as, n. 2 and a. 1. INTRANS. to have worms, be infested with worms, breed or produce worms, σκωληκιάω. Senc. — Hence, to itch, smart, ache, give pain. Martiul. Si tibi morosa prurigne verminat auris. Also, as a depon. Senc. Si podagra verminatur. — ¶ TRANS. to pain, torture, afflict with bodily pains. Hence, Pompon. ep. Non. Verminari, to have pains in the body.

VERMINŌSŪS (vermina), a, um, adj. 2 full of or having worms, σκωληκώδης. Plin. ulceri.

VERMIS (unc.), is, m. a worm, grub 2 σκωλήξ. Lucret.

VERNĀ (unc.), æ, m. a slave born in the 2 house of his master; a home-born slave, οἰκότροπι, οἰκοτραφής. Plaut. and Cæl

ad Cic. — As these slaves were born and brought up in the house, and therefore more easily learned the Roman manners, they would naturally become bolder and more wanton, and of readier wit than others. Hence, a merry-andrew, droll, buffoon, jester, fool. *Plant. and Martial.* — ¶ Also, a native. *Martial.* Verna de plebe Remi. — And adjectively, native, home-born, indigenous. *Martial.* Vernas apros. *Id.* Verna liber, h. e. Romæ scriptus. — ¶ Also, fem. in *Inscript.* Vernæ suæ.

**VERNACŪLŪS** (verna), a, um, adj. domestic, native, indigenous, born or produced at home, bred in one's city or country, not foreign or exotic, proper and peculiar to the country, vernacular, Roman, οἰκονομικός, ἐπιχώριος, ἀπὸ χῶρον. *Varr.* vocabula. *Id.* volucres. *Plin.* equi. *Id.* putatio, h. e. quæ in nostris regionibus fieri consuevit. *Cic.* sapor. *Id.* festiuitas. *Id.* Crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, h. e. domi ab accusatore confictum. *Tacit.* Vernacula multitudo, h. e. quæ vernis, libertinis, et simili plebe urbana constat. — ¶ Also, pert, waggish, scurrilous, jesting, witty. — Hence, Vernaculus, a buffoon, jester, &c. *Martial.* and *Sueton.*

**VERNĀLIS** (ver), e, adj. of spring, 3 spring. *Munil.* horæ, spring-hours.

**VERNĀLITER** (verna), adv. like a slave, 1 as if he were a slave. *Horat.* *Sot.* 2, 6, 103 (where, however, the oldest and best *Codd.* have verniliter, which has been adopted also by later editors). (See *Verniliter.*) — Hence, servilely, favouringly, with affected civility. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* (Al. leg. vernilitor).

**VERNĀTLIS** (verno), e, adj. making verdant or flourishing. *Cassiod.* aque.

**VERNĀTĪŌ** (verno), ōnis, f. a serpent's renewing himself by casting his slough or skin. *Plin.* Membrana anguini vernatione exuta. — ¶ Also, the slough or skin which the snake casts off, λεβηρίς, σφάρα. *Plin.*

**VERNĒMETES**, is, n. a Celtic word, equivalent to *fannum ingens.* *Ven.* *Fort.*

**VERNĪCŌMŌS** (vernus & coma), a, um, 3 adj. having green leaves, or putting forth leaves in spring? *Mart.* *Capell.*

**VERNĪFER** (vernum & fero), ēra, ērum, 3 adj. green or vernal. *Mart.* *Capell.*

**VERNĪLIS** (verna), e, adj. of a slave, 2 servile, οἰκετικός. *Quintil.* decl. Adhibere quæstionem vernilibus corporibus. — Hence, slavish, servile, grovelling, object, crouching. *Tacit.* Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret. — Also, low, of low wit, scurrilous; or wanton, waggish, pert; or wantonly witty. *Tacit.* dictum.

**VERNĪLITAS** (vernilis), ātis, f. the behavior of a verna. — ¶ Hence, servility, affected civility, over-wrought complaisance, as when one begs pressingly for what he would rather not have. *Senec.* Hæc sive levitas, sive vernilitas. — ¶ Also, a free and wanton wit, scurrility, waggishness, pertness, petulance. *Senec.* and *Quintil.*

**VERNĪLITER** (*Id.*), adv. like a slave, as if one were a slave. *Horat.* *Sut.* 2, 6, 103, where the city mouse performs the office of a prægustator (in this passage others less correctly read *vernaler*; see *Vernaliter.*) — Hence, servilely, favouringly; with affected wit, with low and wanton wit. *Senec.* and *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* (in which last others read *vernaler*).

**VERNŌ** (verrum, se. tempus), as, n. 1. to be renewed or renovated in spring, put forth, bud or sprout out, spring, become verdant, put on its spring dress, &c. ἐαρίζω, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Ovid.* Vernat humus, floresque, et mollia pabula surgunt. *Flor.* Nihil mollius celo: denique his floribus vernat. *Martial.* Passere vernat ager. *Plin.* Vernantes arbores. *Id.* Anguis vernat, renouos itself, by casting its slough. *Id.* Cælo semper vernante, h. e. ever mild and grateful like spring. *Ovid.* Indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis (because the birds begin to sing in early spring). *Colum.* Apes curam postulant diligentiore cum vernant, et exundant novis fetibus, e in early spring, when they renew

their numbers, begin their labors, &c. — *Figur.* *Martial.* Cum tibi vernarent lanugine matæ, begon to be covered with down. *Propert.* Dum vernat sanguis, dum rigis integer annis, h. e. is fresh, lively. *Claudian.* Senio iterum vernante. — ¶ Also, to make or bring spring. *Plin.* In Italia mobilior aer semper quodammodo vernat, vel autumnat.

**VERNŪLĀ**, æ, m. and f. dimin. from 2 verna. *Juvenal.* Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capæ. Hence, *Juvenal.* Tiberinus (sc. lupus, a pike) vernula riparum, h. e. a native of the banks, born and bred by the bank. — Also, adjectively; as, *Petron.* O hominem acutum, et urbanitatis vernulæ fontem, h. e. witty, waggish, pert. *Rutil.* Vernula avis, h. e. intra domus septium nata. *Martial.* Præter libellos vernulas nihil nisi, h. e. domestic, home-born (contrasted as it seems with *Damascena*, in the preceding line).

**VERNŪS** (ver), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the spring, vernal, spring —, ἐαρινός. *Cic.* Verni temporis suavitatis, of spring-time. *Horat.* flores. *Colum.* æquinoctium. *Horat.* ventus. *Ovid.* Nix verno sole soluta. *Id.* aura. *Plin.* agni. *Id.* opera, h. e. quæ vere facienda sunt. — Hence, Vernum (sc. tempus), the spring-time, spring. *Pallud.* Per vernum. *Plin.* Verno, in spring, in the spring-season.

**VERŌ** (verus), as, n. 1. to speak the truth, 3 say true, ἀληθεύω. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.*

**VERŌ**, ōnis, m. for Veru. 3 *Aarel.* *Viet.*

**VERŌ** (verus), [the final o of the conj. vero is also found short in *Val. Flacc.* and *Stat.*]. I. Adv. in truth, indeed, of a truth, truly, certainly, for certain, assuredly, μέγτοι. *Cic.* Est vero fortunatus ille. So ironically, *Virg.* Egregiam vero laudem refertis, in sooth. *Cic.* Multum vero hæc his jura profuerunt. Also with *imo* and *hercle*, strengthening the expression. *Terent.* Vah, gloriare evenisso ex sententia? (*Syr.*) non hercle vero. *Id.* Imo vero indignum facinus faxo ex me audias. (See *Imo.*) — ¶ Hence, in answers, Vero, yes, yes indeed, certainly, ay, by all means, exactly so; in which sense it readily holds the first place. *Cic.* Fuiſti sæpe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. (*Att.*) Vero, ac libenter quidem. *Id.* Sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? vero, inquam, Brute. *Id.* Illam autem dixisse, vero, mea puella, tibi concedo, &c. *Id.* Nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri homini ad nullam rem utili? minime vero, no certainly, no indeed. *Id.* Quaro, num id injuste fecerit. Ille vero, inquit Antipater, yes, indeed he does. So in an answer by letter. *Cic.* Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu adfuisse, h. e. yes, indeed I wished you had been with me. So likewise, *Enim vero, yes truly, ay truly.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, in pressing requests, *vov,* I pray, do, &c. *Plant.* (*Nic.*) Cape hoc aurum. (*Chry.*) non equidem accipiam. (*Nic.*) Cape vero: odiose facis, yes, I say, take it. *Id.* Respice vero, Thesprio. *Id.* Ostende vero. — ¶ Also, in a climax, to express the last degree of a thing, indeed, fully. *Salust.* *Cat.* 61. Sed confecto prælio, tum vero certeres, &c. then indeed, then fully. *So, Id. Jug.* 58. Sin Numidæ propius accessissent, ibi vero virtutem ostendere. *Cic.* *Munil.* 11. Testis est Africa — testis est Gallia — testis est Hispania — testes vero jam omnes oræ atque omnes extere gentes, indeed all the coasts, &c. are witnesses. (Compare *Tacit.* *Hist.* 1, 85. *Plin.* *Ep.* 8, 4.) — II. Conj. but, not only as a mere adversative, but also expressive of a lively transition to something more important; but *nono.* *Cæs.* Tres partes flumen traduxisse, quartam vero partem reliquam esse. *Nepos.* Inimici vero ejus quiescendum decreverunt, but his enemies. *Cic.* Illud vero plane non est ferendum, h. e. but that now is not at all to be borne. *Id.* Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? *Id.* Age vero ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia, considerate, but come now.

— As a conjunction, *Vero* rarely stands first, but commonly after one or more words.

**VERŌNĀ**, æ, f. a city of Italy, in Gallia Transpadana, now Verona, the birth-place of *Catullus* and the younger *Pliny*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, Veronensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Verona, Veronese *Plin.* ager. *Id.* *Catullus* Veronensis and, *Tacit.* Veronenses, the Veronese.

**VERŌSŪS** (verus), a, um, adj. verus, verax. *Mortian.* *Capell.*

**VERŪ**, æ, f. the virilo member. 3 *Catull.*

**VERŪS** (verpa), i, m. salax homo, quasi totus penis. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, a circumcised man. *Juvenal.*

**VERRES** (unc.), is, m. a hog not castrated; a boar-pig, boar, χοίρος. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — *Figur.* of a man. *Plant.* — ¶ C. Verres, a prætor at Rome, and afterwards prætor in Sicily, in the administration of which province he made himself infamous by his exceeding avarice, sensuality and cruelty. After the term of his government had expired, the Sicilians brought him to trial, and committed the management of the prosecution to *Cicero*, their former questor, who, in a series of orations which bear the name of *Verres*, exposed his guilt so clearly, that *Verres* anticipated the issue of the trial by a voluntary exile.

**VERRĒUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Verres.* *Cic.* lex, proceeding from him. Hence, *Verrea* (sc. sollempnia, or festa), a festival instituted by *Verres* in his own honor.

**VERRĪCŪLUM**, i, n. a drag-net, sweep-net, seine, trumml, σαγήνη, γαγγάν. *Vul.* *Mar.* (in which state it seems to come from *verro*). *Veget.* Also, a certain missile weapon, a kind of spear or javelin.

**VERRĪNŪS** (verres), a, um, adj. of a boar-pig, χοίρειος. *Plin.* jecur. *Id.* adeps. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to *Verres*, *Verres*. *Cic.* Negabant, mirandum esse, jus tam nequam esse verrinum (where there is a play upon the two meanings of *Jus Verrinum*, namely *Verres* law and *pork-broth*).

**VERŪ** (unc.), is, verri, versum, a. 3. to sweep, sweep out, sweep together, σαίρω. *Ovid.* favillas pro farre. *Horat.* Quidquid (frumenti) de Libycis verritur areis (sc. after threshing), for accipitur, colligitur. — Also, to sweep, sweep out, h. e. cleanse by sweeping. *Plant.* ædes. *Juvenal.* pavimentum. *Sueton.* vias. *Plant.* Vorsa (pass. part.) omnia. *Propert.* Versis focis. And absol. *Cic.* Qui verkunt. — ¶ Hence, figur. to sweep, h. e. as it were to sweep, or sweep out. *Liv.* templa, or, aras crinibus. *Virg.* Delphines aquora verabant caudis. *Ovid.* Summæ canda verruntur arenæ, ore brushed by their tails. — ¶ Also, to draw along, drag, trail, σάρα. *Ovid.* cesariam per aquora. *Propert.* Mare verreret ossa, h. e. distraheret, agitaret, contineret, haberet. *Ovid.* nabitæ, h. e. play upon (but this is as well referred above, as we say sweep the lyre). Hence of persons sailing. *Ovid.* aquas, h. e. to sail, row, navigate. *So, Virg.* Torquent spumas, et carula verrunt. *Id.* vada remis. *Cotull.* aquora abiegnis palmis. Hence, *Sil.* æquor retibus, to drag, trail, sweep the sco, fish. (In most of these examples we can say, to sweep, to scour, and so refer them to the preceding signif.) — ¶ Also, to cover by drawing along or trailing. *Stat.* Aurata palla vestigia pallere. *Claudian.* Verrebant brachia crines. — ¶ Also, figur. to sweep away, sweep out, h. e. take away, take off, take with one. *Plant.* Domi quidquid habet, verritur ἔξω. *Martial.* Quidquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris. — ¶ Also, to raise, stir up, move, set in motion. *Lucret.* Venti nubila verrunt.

**VERRŪCĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a wart, ἀκροχορδών. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* on gemis. *Plin.* — Also, on a mountain, a height, eminence, projection. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* — Also, a wort, for a small failing, slight fault, as opposed to tubera. *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 3, 74.

**VERRŪCĀRĪĀ** (verruca) herba, wartwort, h. e. the herb which removes warts. *This*



name was given to the heliotrope or turn-sole, as producing this effect. *Plin.*  
**VERRUCŌSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 warts, warty, *δὲχθώδης*; a surname given *Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator*. — *Figur.* rough, rugged, uneven, unpolished. *Pers.* Antiope (a tragedy).  
**VERRUCŪLĀ** (dimin. from verruca), æ, 2 f. a small wart. *Cels.* and *Colum.* — *Figur.* on a hill, a hillock, small eminence. *Arnob.*  
**VERRUNCŌ**, as, a. and n. 1. same as 2 *Verto*, to turn, turn out, *τρέπω, στρέφω*. *Acc. ap. Non.* Te invoco, portenta ut populo verruncat bene. *Liv.* Uti ea mihi dii bene verruncat, make to turn out, cause to issue.  
**VERSĀBĪLIS** (verso), e, adj. that may be 2 turned or moved, movable, *στρογγύος*. *Senec.* Nihil est tam versabile, quam aer. — *Figur.* apt to change, changeable, mutable, not always the same, inconstant, unstable. *Senec.* Scito, omnem conditionem versabilem esse. *Ammian.* femina. *Curt.* fortuna.  
**VERSĀBUNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. turning or revolving in a circle. *Lucret.* and *Vitruv.*  
**VERSĀTĪLIS** (Id.), e, adj. that turns 2 round or may be turned round, revolving, movable, *στρογγύος*. *Lucret.* Mundi magnum et versatile templum. *Senec.* Versatilia cœnationum laquearia. *Plin.* Motæ versatiles, a kind of handmills. *Vitruv.* machinæ. *Liv.* Versatile ingenium pariter ad omnia, h. e. apt, adroit, versatile.  
**VERSĀTIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a turning, rolling, revolution, rotation, *ἀνέλιξις, δίνωσις*. *Vitruv.* mundi. — *Figur.* changing, shifting, rotation. *Senec.* In tanta rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium versatione.  
**VERSĀTŪS**, a, um. See *Verso*.  
**VERSICŌLŌR** (verto & color), ōris, adj. 1 changing its color. — *Hence*, colored, dyed, as having changed its native color. *Liv. e Leg. Oppia.* Vestimento versicolori uti. — *Or also*, changing colors as it is differently presented to the light, playing from one color into another, *διαποικίλος*. *Cic.* plumæ. *Figur.* *Quintil.* Translucida et versicolor elocutio res ipsas effeminat, quæ illo verborum habitu vestiuntur (though this may come under the next signif.). — *Also*, of various colors, of divers colors, party-colored. *Virg.* arma. *Ovid.* Cultu versicolore decens. *Liv.* Versicolori veste. *Colum.* Undique versicoloribus pomis gravidus autumnus. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* (see above).  
**VERSICŌLŌRĪŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Versicolor*. *Pandect.*  
**VERSICŌLŌRŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Versicolor*. *Prudent.*  
**VERSICŪLŪS** (dimin. from versus), i, m. a line, speaking diminishingly, a little line, *στιχίδιον*. *Cic.* Tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? *Id.* Nunc venio ad transversum illum extremæ epistolæ tuæ versiculum. *Id.* *Mil.* 26. Ut videret, ne quid respubl. detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, by which one little line. — *Also*, a verse, a little verse. *Cic.* *Pis.* 30. Uno versiculo.  
**VERSIFICĀTIŪS** (versifico), ōnis, f. the 2 making of verses. *Colum.*  
**VERSIFICĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a versifier, maker of verses, good or bad, *ἐποποιός*. *Quintil.* Cornelius Severus versificator, quam poeta, melior. — *Also*, a versifier or poet, but with a degree of contempt. *Justin.*  
**VERSIFICŌS** (versus & facio), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. and a. 1. *Intrans.* to make or write verses, *versify, ἐποποιέω*. *Quintil.* — *Trans.* to put into verse. *Apul.* fatiloquia. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Multa homines portenta in Homero versificata, monstra putant.  
**VERSIFICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. consisting of verses, forming verses, poetic. *Solin.* ordo.  
**VERSIFŌRMĪS** (verto & forma), e, adj. 3 changing its form, changeable. *Tertull.*  
**VERSĪLIS** (verto), e, adj. that may be 3 turned, easy to turn. *Martian.* *Capell.*  
**VERSIŪS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a turning, turning

about. *Plin.* 8, 51. (but *Ed. Hard.* has *versatione*.)  
**VERSĪPELLĪS** (verto & pellis), e, adj. changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form or appearance, *ἀλλοπρόβαλλος*. *Plaut.* Ita versipellem se facit, quando Iubet (of Jupiter, when he took the form of Amphitryon). *Id.* Capillus versipellis, h. c. qui colorem mutat et canescit. — Especially is a man called *Versipellis*, who has, as the vulgar suppose, been changed into a wolf; a wolf-man, were-wolf. *Plin.* — *Figur.* changing one's skin, assuming another form, holding out different colors, skilled in dissimulation, cunning, sly, crafty, wily, subtle, politic. *Plaut.* Versipellein frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonus, malus sit malis. *Porc. Latro.* Nihil fuit isto monstro versipellius, aut mutabilius hominum memoria.  
**VERSŌ** (frequentat. from verto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to turn, and especially, to turn often, either on one side or about, to turn about, roll, *στρέφω, περιάγω*. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Sisyphus versat saxum. *Id.* Versabat se in utramque partem non solum mente, verum etiam corpore. *Id. Verr.* 1. 51. Versat se: querit, quid agat, turns himself, of one, who is anxious, knows not what to do. *So, Id. Verr.* 2. 76. Hæere homo, versari, rubere. *Also, Tibull.* Turbinem (a top) versat puer, drives or whirls round. *Horat.* turdos in igne, turn about, roast. *Id.* lignonibus glebas, to turn up, dig. *Propert.* Versant rura iuveni, plough. *Virg.* Moriensque suo se in vulnere versat, turns about, rolls, wallows. *Ovid.* Versare graminem, to turn the grass (hay). Hence, *Versari*, to be turned, to turn round, revolve; as, *Cic.* Mundus versatur circa axem cœli. *Ovid.* Fuso versato ducere stamina, h. c. to spin. *Also, Versare*, to shake, shake about; as, *Horat.* Versatur urna (abl.) sors exitura. — Because a man who turns himself about in any place is and is occupied there; hence, *Versari* means, in the first place, to be any where, frequent any place, stay, abide, remain, live. *Cic.* in fundo. *Id.* Nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes. *Id.* Non ad solarium, non in conviviis versatus est. *Nep.* Apud præfectos regis versabatur, associated with. *Cic.* inter eos, to keep company or hold intercourse with. *Terent.* Nescis, quantis in malis verser. *Cic.* Illi nunc in pace versantur. *Id.* in laude. *Id.* in oculis animoque, to float, hover. *Id.* ante oculos, or, ob oculos, to hover before the eyes. *Pandect.* Versantur eorum scripta inter manus hominum, h. e. leguntur. *Also*, to conduct, behave or acquit one's self, or live (when it comes to the same thing); as, *Tacit.* Integre strenueque versatus. *Quintil.* præclarissime in administratione reip. — And secondly, to be occupied, busied, exercised or employed in a thing; to apply to, pay attention to. *Cic.* Opifices in sordida arte versantur. *Id.* Quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. *Quintil.* Versatur circa res omnes rhetorice, has to do with, is concerned with. *Id.* Dicam, et versabor in re difficili, will dwell upon, treat, discuss. *Also*, to consist in, turn, rest or depend upon. *Cic.* in opinione hominum. *Id.* in perfacili cognitione. — *Also*, to turn or drive about. *Virg.* currum in gramine, h. c. to drive, ride. *Id.* Ictibus pulsat versatque Daretæ, h. c. drives Dares about. *Id.* Versemus oves, drive, pasture, feed. — *Also*, figur. to turn, give all manner of turns to, bend, shift, exercise, agitate, change, alter. *Cic.* Versafæ suam naturam, et regere ad tempus. *Id.* Ad omnem frandem versare mentem suam. *Cæs.* Fortuna utrumque versavit, h. c. played a changeable game with both. *Tacit.* Igitur versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, turned in all manner of ways, and so rendered them ambiguous and perplexed. *Liv.* Tarquinus versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum, tried every means to move. *Propert.* Spesque timorque animum versat utroque, agitates, impels. *Quintil.* consilia in

senatu, h. c. to hold deliberations. *Propert.* somnia decies, h. e. to interpret, expound. — *Also*, to guide, direct, rule, govern, control. *Ovid.* domum. *Propert.* vitam alicujus. — *Also*, to disturb, discompose, harass, vex. *Plaut.*, *Senec.* and *Propert.* aliquem. *Liv.* Nunc indignatio, nunc pudor pectora versare. *Propert.* Fides, quam non injuria versat, h. c. disturbs. — *Also*, to turn over in one's mind, consider, revolve, reflect on, examine, weigh, ponder. *Liv.* rem secum in animis. *Plaut.* res in corde. *Horat.* Versate diu, quid, &c. — Hence, to meditate, concoct, forge. *Virg.* dolos in pectore. *Id.* nova consilia pectore. — *Also*, to treat, handle, manage, conduct, carry on, be engaged in. *Cic.* causam in judiciis. *Sucton.* pecunias ex fide. *Propert.* prælia. — *Also*, to overthrow, ruin, destroy. *Virg.* domos odiis. — *Versans* is also used without an accus. as if a deponent particip. *Catull.* 64, 149. *Liv.* 2, 46.  
**VERSŌR**, āris. See *Verso*.  
**VERSŌRĪŪS**, or **VŌRSŌRĪŪS** (verto), a, um, adj. turning round, useful for turning round. Hence, *Versoria*, or *Vorsoria*, w, f. the rope by which the sail, and consequently the course of the ship is turned. Hence, *Versoriam* capere, to tack about, turn about, return, desist. *Plaut.*  
**VERSUM**, or **VŌRSUM**, adv. and prep. See *Versus*.  
**VERSŪRĀ** (verto), æ, f. a turning, turning about, *στρογγή*. *Varr.* — *Also*, the turning about of the ploughman, when he has finished the furrow, or the place (or end) where he turns, the turning or turn. *Colum.* Cum ventum erit ad versuram. — *In architecture*, the turn at the angle of a wall, an angle, corner, flexure, *κάμψη*. *Vitruv.* So, of an aqueduct. *Vitruv.* — *Also*, a change, alteration. *Arnob.* — *Also*, *Versuram* facere, to borrow money on interest, make a loan, hire money. *Cic.* Negavit, se se omnino versuram ullam fecisse Romæ. *Id.* Versuram ab aliquo fecisse, to hire money of. *Nepos.* Quam versuram facere publice necesse esset, when it was necessary for the state to borrow money, to raise a loan. *Cic.* Aliquid versura solvere, to pay a debt by borrowing money. *Id.* Pœnam sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere. *Tacit.* Postremo vetita versura. — Hence, figur. *Senec.* Ab Epicuro versura faciendâ est, h. e. I must borrow or draw from Epicurus. *Id.* Domi versuram facere (of one who serves himself, or does himself a good turn). *Terent.* *Phorm.* 5, 2, 3. Versura solvis, Geta, you pay by borrowing, you are worse or no better off for all that; for, by the money he had procured, Geta had freed Phædria from all danger of losing his mistress, but had brought Antipho into still greater danger of losing his wife. — How *Versuram* facere comes to mean to hire money, is not quite clear.  
**VERSŪS**, or **VŌRSŪS** (verto, vorto), us, m. a turning about. — *Hence*, a furrow, because at the end of it the plough was turned round. *Colum.* *Also*, a measure of land, by which they reckoned in Campania. *Varr.* — Hence, as resembling a furrow, a line in writing; and especially, a poetical line, a verse, *στίχος, ἔπος, μέτρον*. *Cic.* Deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam. *Plin. Ep.* Non paginas tantum epistolæ, sed etiam versus, syllabasque numerabo. *Cic.* Versus hexametros fundere ex tempore. *Horat.* Versus facere. Hence, verse, poetry. *Cic.* In versus se conjicere, to set about making verses. *Also*, a song of the nightingale for instance. *Plin.* — *Also*, any row, rank, series. *Virg.* In versus distulit ulmos. *Id.* Quam (h. c. navem) triplici versus impellunt, a triple row or bank of oars. *So, Liv.* Sexdecim versus remorum. *Plin.* Myrtus exotica senis foliorum versibus. *Solin.* Surculis in versus superpositis, h. e. in order or succession. — *Also*, a certain dance. *Plaut.* *Stich.* 5, 7, 2. Si isthoc versus me vicaris. — *Also* we also find an old plural.

*Versi, ōrum, is, as from Versus, i. Lev. ap. Prisc. &c.*

**VERSUS**, a, um, particip. from verro. — ¶ Also, particip. from vorto.

**VORSUS**, or **VORSUS**, and **VERSUM**, or **VORSUM** (from versus, a, um), expressive of direction. — I. Adv. not so much towards, as ward or wards (as in the expression to us ward, h. e. toward us). It seems to be always joined with another particle. — Frequently with ad or in; as, *Sulp. ad Cic. In Italiam versus navigaturus. Cæs. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet. Salust. Ad urbem modo, modo in Galliam versus castra movere. Id. Fugam ad se vorsum fieri. Cic. In forum versus.* — Also, with a. *Varr. Utridica vitis ab septentrione versus tetatur.* — Also, with several other adverbs; as, *Deorsum versus, downwards; Sursum versus, upwards; so, with Pone, Quoquo, Rursum, Undique, Utrouque; see these words.* — II. Prep. towards, in the direction of; with the accus. which usually precedes versus. *Cic. Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus. Id. Romam versus profectum. Liv. Positi in sacello versus edem Quirini.*

**VERSUTE** (versutus), adv. subtly, artfully, craftily, cunningly, slyly, *πρωτόργως. Cic. Nihil, ut ita dicam, subdole, nihil versute, quod ille non viderit. Augustin. Acute respondit hæretico versutissime interroganti.*

**VERSUTIA** (Id.), æ, f. wiliness, craftiness, shyness, subtlety, sagacity, *πρωτοργία. Apul.*

**VERSUTILOQUUS** (versutus & loquor), 3a, um, adj. speaking craftily. *Cic. e poeta. Versutiloquas malitias.*

**VERSUTUS** (vorto), a, um, adj. turning easily. *Plaut. Versutor es, quam rota figularis; (but here the word has two meanings; see the example repeated below.)* — ¶ Also, that turns his mind easily or readily to any thing, quick in thought, in contriving expedients, &c. quick, ready, apt, artful, ingenious, sagacious, dexterous, versatile, *πρωτόργος. Cic. Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. Id. Genus quoddam acuminis, in reprehendis verbis versutum et solers. Id. Versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedæmonium Lysandrum accepimus.* — Often, in a bad sense, apt, dexterous, artful, subtle, deceitful, crafty, wily, cunning, sly, malicious, *επίκλοπος. Plaut. servus. Cic. Hi sæpe versutos homines, et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant. Ovid. Viderat hoc in me vitium versuta Corinna. Cic. Si vobis versutus videbitur, more subtile. Plaut. Versutior es, quam rota figularis. Vellei. Illi in summa feritate versutissimi. Also, with genit. *Plin. Versutus ingenii mango.**

**VERTAGUS** (from the Gallic), i, m. a greyhound, *σκύμνος. Martial.*

**VERTEBRA** (vorto), æ, f. any joint, by the help of which the body or limbs move. *Senec. and Plin.* — Especially, a joint or vertebre of the spine; oftener in plur. *Vertebra, the vertebra or vertebres of the spine, σπόνδυλοι, κρόναι. Cels. Figur. of insects. Plin. 11, 1.*

**VERTEBRATUS** (vertebra), a, um, adj. made in the manner of a vertebre, or having joints, jointed. *Plin.*

**VERTEX**, or **VORTEX** (vorto), Icis, m. properly, that which turns, is turned, or about which something turns. — ¶ Hence, the extreme point about which something turns; for instance, the pole of the heavens. *πόλος. Cic. in Arat. and Virg.* — ¶ Also, the part of the head where the hair grows in a whirl, the top or crown of the head, *κορυφή. Plin. Vertices bini hominum tantum aliquibus. Cic. Ab iniis unguibus usque ad verticem summum.* — Hence, among the poets, for the head. *Virg. and Ovid.* — Also, the peak, point, summit, top. *Cic. Ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. Tibull. Æthere contingens vertice nubes Taurus. Val. Flacc. cæli. Virg. Cælo vertice æriæ quercus. Lucrct. Athenæis in mœnibus, arcis in ipso vertice. Martial.*

*domus. In Id. 13, 50. Vertex terræ, h. e. superfcies. Also, simply, a hill, mountain, eminence, height. Virg. Erycinus, h. e. mount Eryx. Hence, A vertice, from above, from on high, from aloft. Virg. Tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit.* — Also, the highest, greatest, chiefest of any kind. *Ammian. Cui principiorum verticibus collocutus, tho highest officers, the heads of the army. Cic. e Sophocle. Nunc, nunc dolorum anxiferi torquent vertices, the acutest pangs, the extremest pains.* — ¶ Also, a whirlwind; also, a whirlpool. But in this sense it is commonly written vortex; however, we find in *Virg. Æn. 7, 567, Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, h. e. whirlpool.*

**VERTIBŪLUM** (vorto), i, n. same as 3 *Vertebra. Lactant.*

**VERTICILLATUS**, a, um, adj. whirly. 3 So some read in *Cels. 8, 1.* (but a better reading is, *vertici lati, scapularum ossis.*)

**VERTICILLŪS** (vorto), i, m. the whirl or 2 whirl of a spindle, *στρογγύλιον. Plin.*

**VERTICORDIA** (vorto & cor), æ, f. the 3 Changer of the Heart, a surname of Venus, as supposed to draw the minds of women away from lust to chastity. *Val. Maz.*

**VERTICOSUS**, a, um. See *Vorticosis.*

**VERTICŪLA** (vorto), æ, f. a joint; in 2 particular, a vertebre. *Lucil. ap. Non. Hæret verticulis adfixum. Also, masc. as from Verticulus; as, Solin. Verticuli spinæ. And neut. as from Verticulum; as, Cæl. Aarcl. Intestinorum verticula, h. e. flexus, curvaturæ.* — Also, in machines, Verticulae, flexible joints. *Vitruv. — ¶ Accus. sing. Verticulum is used by Cæl. Aurel.*

**VERTICŪLUM**, } See *Verticula.*

**VERTIGINŌ** (vertigo), as, n. 1. to roll 3 round. *Tertull.*

**VERTIGINŌSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. troubled 2 with attacks of vertigo, afflicted with vertigo, *σκολωπιακός. Plin.*

**VERTIGŌ** (vorto), inis, f. a turning 2 round, whirling, rotation, *εἰλησις, περιστροφή. Senec. Ventus circumactus, et se ipsa vertigine concitans, turbo est. Ovid. Assidua rapitur vertigine cælum. Plin. Assidua vertigine rotare aliquem. Pers. Una quiritem vertigo facit, one turn or whirl makes a Roman freeman; for, among other ceremonies of emancipation, the slave was whirled round.* — ¶ Hence, an apparent whirling of the things about us; a giddiness, dizziness or swimming of the head, *vertigo, σκόρρα. Liv. Rupes ita abscissæ, ut despici vix sine vertigine quadam simul oculorum animique possit. Plin. Vertigine laborare. Id. Vertigines discutere. Juvenal. (de ebris) Vertigine tectum ambulat, the house seems to turn round.* — ¶ Also, figur. change, revolution. *Lucan. rerum.*

**VERTŌ**, or **VORTŌ** (unc.), is, ti, sum, a, and n. 3. I. TRANS. to turn, either on one side or about, or in any direction, or away from something, turn about, turn round, *τρέπω, στρέφω. Propert. Vertite equum Danaï. Cic. Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus. Ovid. Vertere gradum, or pedem, to turn about. Tibull. fores cardine tacto, h. e. to open lightly. So, Ovid. Verso cardine, turned. Cæs. Pompeiani se verterunt, turned their backs, turned to flee. Id. Hostes terga vertere, took to flight. (But in Propert. Ante tuos quoties verti me, perfidia, postes, how often have I been before, &c.) *Ovid. Terga amicitia versa dedere meæ, h. e. have quitted or forsaken my friendship. Liv. Equites in fugam verterunt, put to flight. Id. Scipio retro vertit iter. Propert. pennas, to fly off. Virg. Sequuntur versis Arcades armis, inverted, reversed. So, Id. versa hasta. Also, Verti, to turn (itself) or turn round; as, *Virg. Vertitur interea cælum. Tacit. Versi in fugam hostes. Horat. Philippis versa acies retro, having turned to flee, having taken to flight, or put to flight. Also, Verti, to turn any whither; as, Ovid. In pecudes, to turn upon, fall upon. Liv. Vertuntur ad cædem, they make a deadly***

*business of it, they proceed to a deadly fight, carry the matter even to death. Also, of the direction of a thing; as, Liv. Fenestræ in Novam viam versus, turned or looking towards. Id. In septentrionem versa Epirus, lying to the north. Ovid. Amnis, nunc ad fontes nunc in mare versus, incertas exercet aquas. Plin. Squamarum series a cauda ad caput versa, turned, directed. Further, Vertere se aliquo, to turn or direct himself any whither, properly and figur.; as, Cic. Hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat; had not where to turn. Terent. Perii: quid agam? quo me vertam? which way shall I turn? Cic. Verti me Brundisium versus. So, also, aliquo, or aliquem; as, Ovid. armentum ad litora, h. e. to drive. So, iter retro, hostes in fugam (see above). Further, Pandect. Vertere aliquid in rem, to turn, convert to property, add to one's substance. Also, Virg. Vertere stimulos sub pectore, h. e. to inspire, inflame. — Since Verti signifies to turn (one's self) about, and the person who turns about in any place must of course be or be occupied there; hence, in the first place, Verti, to be, properly and figur. Virg. in cætervis mediis. Cic. Omnia vertentur in potestate unius. Liv. Summa rerum ibi vertitur, h. e. est. Virg. Æstas septima vertitur, it is the seventh summer. It may also be, to lie upon something, rest or depend upon, hinge or turn upon; as, Liv. Quum verti in eo res videretur, utri, &c. Id. Puncto sæpe temporis rerum momenta verti. Id. Spes vertitur in dictatore. — Or, secondly, to be occupied, busied, employed with something. *Plaut. Jam homo in mercatura vortitur.* — Or, thirdly, to come to, fall to, fall to the portion of. *Liv. Decus devictorum Samnitium in legatos versus est, fell to, was ascribed to. Id. Res in religionem versa est, raised a religious scruple, or was made (regarded as) a matter of religion. Id. In prodigium verti.* — ¶ Hence, Vertere, to turn up or over with the ploughshare or spade, &c. to plough, &c. *Horat. terram aratro. Virg. terram ferro (h. e. aratro aut ligone). Colum. terram bidentibus. Ovid. Versæ glebæ, h. e. turned up, ploughed. Colum. lupinum in florem, h. e. inarare dum floret. So, of persons rowing. Virg. Freta versa lacertis.* — ¶ Also, to turn over, overturn, throw down, overthrow. *Ovid. Cyncum vertit Achilles. Horat. fraxinos. Id. Cadus non ante versus, not yet tipped, and consequently yet full. Virg. mœnia ab imo.* — Hence, figur. to overthrow, ruin. *Horat. Ilion mulier peregrina vertit. So, Virg. Res Phrygiæ vertere fundo. Cic. Vertit ad extremum omnia.* — ¶ Also, figur. to turn, h. e. to draw, convert or take. *Cic. partem ex pecunia ad se, convert to his own use, appropriate. Liv. In suam rem litem vertere (of judges), to turn to their own profit. Tacit. seditiosa in prædam, make use of them as an occasion for making booty.* — Also, to turn or direct any whither. *Propert. aures ad vocem.* — Hence, Verti in aliquem, to incline to. *Liv. Philippus totus in Persea versus, inclining wholly to, bestowing all his favor and notice upon, wholly devoted to. Id. Civitas omnis versa erat in Scipionem, turned all their thoughts to Scipio, were wholly bent upon Scipio.* — ¶ Also, figur. to turn, h. e. to interpret or construe in a certain manner, to impute, ascribe, lay. *Cic. Ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, &c. put a bad construction upon it, impute it to him as a fault. Liv. causas omnium in deos, to impute, ascribe to the gods. So, In religionem verti, decus in legatos versus (see above).* — ¶ Also, to turn, translate, from one language into another. *Cic. multa de Græcis. Liv. annales ex Græco in Latinum sermonem. Cic. fabulas. Plaut. Plautus vertit barbæ, h. c. into Latin.* — ¶ Also, to turn, change, transform, alter. *Cic. se in aquam. Virg. se in omnes facies. Cæs. Auster in Africum se vertit. Virg. Quæ te sententia vertit? Horat. In rabiem cepit verbi jocus, began to turn. Id. Omne verterat in**

sumum et cinerem, had turned to smoke and ashes, had dissipated, squandered away. *Id.* cognomen in risum, make it a subject of laughter. *Propert.* Omnia vertuntur, all things change. *Liv.* Verso Marte. *Cic.* Versa et mutata in peiorem partem. *Liv.* Miles ira in rabiem versus. *Propert.* Vertere comas, to dye, stain. *Apul.* Versa facundia, *h. e.* poetry, verse. Hence, Vertere so, um, to go off; also, to go into exile. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* (See *Solum.*) — ¶ Also, to turn, make or let turn out or issue. *Terent.* Dii vertant bene, quod agas, the gods give you good luck in what you do, the gods prosper what, &c. *Tibull.* somnia in melius. — Hence, Verti, to turn out, issue, result, have a certain issue. *Liv.* Facinus vertitur in horrorem, excites horror, results in horror. *Id.* Factum versum est in laudem. — ¶ Also, to turn over, revolve, consider, reflect upon, weigh, ponder, examine. *Liv.* Vertebatur, utrum inanerent, an, &c. it was deliberated or considered, it was a matter of discussion. *Sallust.* *fragm.* Exercitum more inajorum vertere. *Plaut.* Video rem verti in meo foro (though it may also be, is carried on). — ¶ Also, to exchange, barter. *Plaut.* Qui ipsi vantant. *Pers.* Verte aliquid, truck or barter something (but this may also be, commit some fraud). — ¶ Also, to be busy with, carry on, manage. *Plaut.* Rem in foro verti (see a little above). — ¶ Also, Vertere aliquid, to practise some deceit, commit some fraud. *Pers.* (See a little above.) — II. *INTRANS.* to turn, turn round, turn about; to change, alter, &c. *Liv.* Jam verterat fortuna. *Id.* Versuros in fugam omnes. *Id.* Periculum in creditores a debitoribus verterat. *Cic.* Annus vertens, the great year, so called, of Plato, *h. e.* equal in duration to 15,000 years, at the expiration of which the stars return to the position they held at the creation of the world. But *Anus vertens* is also the whole year, a full year. *Cic.* Anno vertente, in a year, within a year. So, also, *Plaut.* Mensem vertentem, the whole month. — ¶ Also, to turn out, issue, result, eventuate, terminate in a certain manner. *Terent.* Quæ res tibi vertat male, may you smart for it. *Virg.* non bene. Hence the form, Quod bene vertat, may which turn out well, and may the thing prosper; or, in the name of God. *Liv.* So, *Id.* Quod bene verteret. *Cæs.* Detrimentum in bonum verteret, result in good. *Liv.* Libertatem aliorum in suam servitutem vertisse. *Id.* In verum vertit, became true. *Id.* Mala vertunt in iras deorum, bring about or occasion the anger of the gods.

**VERTRAHA**, æ, f. same as *Vertagus*. 3 *Grat.* (who lengthens the a).

**VERTUMNALIA**, or **VORTUMNALIA**, 3 *drum* or *ium*, n. a festival in honor of *Vertumnus*. *Varr.*

**VERTUMNUS**, or **VORTUMNUS** (as if *vertomenos*, a particip. after the Greek form from *verto*, *h. e.* changing or transforming himself; see *Propert.* 4, eleg. 2.), i, m. *Vertumnus*, a Roman deity, who assumed various shupes. He was the god of nature and of the seasons. He is said, also, to have presided over buying and selling. Near his statue, in the forum, booksellers exposed their goods for sale. *Horat.* Hence, *Id.* *Vertumnus natus iniquis* (of a changeable, variable man). — ¶ The herb *heliotrope* was also called *vertumnus*. *Apul.*

**VERŪ** (unc.), u, n. a spit, broach, *ὄβελος*. 2 *Plin.* Stello in lignis veribus inassatus. *Virg.* Pinguiæque in veribus torrebimus exta. — ¶ Also, a kind of spear or javelin (compare *Verutum*). *Virg.* and *Tibull.* — ¶ Also, the obelus, a horizontal mark like a spit or spear, set against a spurious word or passage. *Hieron.* — ¶ Also, *Verum*, i. *Plaut.*

**VERVACTUM** (vervago), i, n. ground 2 that has lain fallow, fallow ground or field, *νέαρος, νέαρν.* *Varr.* and *Colum.*

**VERVAGŌ** (unc.), is, ægi, actum, a. 3. to 2 fallow, *h. e.* to plough the field for the first time after it has lain fallow. *Colum.* agros.

**VEROCŪLUM**, or **VERIOŪLUM** (dimin.

from *veru*), i, n. a little spear or spit, *ὄβελικός*. *Plin.*

**VERVEXŌS** (vervex), a, um, adj. having 3 the form of a wether-sheep, *κρίβυξος*. — *Arnob.* Jupiter.

**VERVEXINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a wether- 3 er *Lamprid.* pellis.

**VERVEX** (unc.), æcis, m. a wether, wether-sheep, *κρίδος, ἐκτετηγμένος*. *Cic.* — *Figur.* a wether, *h. e.* a dull, stupid, fat-headed fellow, a dolt, dullard, blockhead. *Plaut.*

**VERŪINĀ** (veru), æ, f. same as *Verutum*. 3 *Fulg.* *Planc.*

**VERŪM** (verus), conj. but, in direct contrast, *ἀλλὰ, ἔε*. *Cic.* Ea sunt omnia, non a natura, verum a magistro. *Id.* Non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando. — ¶ Also, but, however, *ἀλλὰ καίτοι*. *Cic.* Expectabantur, fortasse non recte. *Verum* præterita omittamus. Also, *Verum enim*, which is nearly the same as *verum*, so that *enim* need not be rendered. *Cic.* In like manner, *Verum vero*. *Plaut.* Also, *Verum enimvero* (which see). Also, *Verum* with *tamen* added, *Verum tamen*, or *verumtamen* (*veruntamen*). See *Veruntamen*.

**VERUM**, i, n. verus. (See *Veru*.) — ¶ Also, from *Verus*, a, um, the truth. See *Verus*.

**VERUM ENIMVERO**, conj. but indeed, but truly. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**VERŪTĀMEN**, or **VERŪNTĀMEN** (verum & tamen), conj. but however, but yet, *ὃ μὴν δὴ, ὃ μὴν οὐτε*. *Cic.* Consilium capit stultum, verumtamen clemens. *Id.* Non dubitabam equidem, verumtamen multo mihi notioerem amorem tuum effecit *Cherippus*. — ¶ Also used in resuming the connection after a parenthesis. *Cic.* Cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo, Cum essem in Ceramic), verumtamen cum ibi essem, &c.

**VERŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. true, real, sincere, actual, certain, genuine, solid, not false or counterfeit, unfeigned, not artificial or disguised, &c. *ἀληθής*. *Cic.* *Perspicere*; quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit. *Id.* *Vera*, gravis, solida gloria. *Terent.* Color verus, natural. *Id.* vultus, natural, undisguised. *Horat.* virtus. *Id.* dolores. *Id.* amicus. *Propert.* nati, *h. e.* legitimi, non adulterini. *Martial.* Vis dicam tibi veriora veris? *Cic.* Causa verissima. *Id.* Res verior. — Hence substantively, *Verum*, i, n. that which is true, the truth. *Cic.* *Verum invenire*. *Id.* A vero longissime abesse. *Id.* Si verum scire vis. *Id.* Res facit controversiam aut de vero, aut de recto, aut de nomine, about the truth of the fact. *Ovid.* Nec procul a vero est, quod, &c. *Lactant.* In vero esse, to be true. *Ovid.* Minor est tua gloria vero. *Id.* Nomen ex vero positum, in accordance with the truth, with truth. *Verum est*, it is true, it is the truth, is found with *ut* in *Nepos*, *Hann.* 1, though *verum est* is usually followed by *accus.* and *infin.* Hence, *Verum*, sc. est, *h. e.* really, truly, actually, in truth. *Plaut.* So, *Terent.* *Verum?* indeed, ironically. Hence, *Verum*, and *Vero* (which see). — ¶ Also, right, proper, fit; also, reasonable, according to reason. *Cic.* lex. *Id.* Aliquid verum et rectum. *Hirt.* Verissima scientia consiliorum explicandorum. — Hence, particularly, *Verum est*, it is right, fit, proper, just, fair, reasonable. *Cæs.* Neque verum est, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare. *Cic.* Negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo. *Liv.* Verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine partum sit. *Id.* Verius esse *Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti* tradi exercitum, quam legato. *Virg.* Quæcumque est *Fortuna*, mea est: me verius unum pro vobis fœdus luere. Also, followed by *ut*. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 3, 29. — Also, without *esse*. *Verum*, what is right, &c. the right, the proper, &c. *Sallust.* Eos potentia *Scauri* a vero bono, ue impediabat. Also, *Ovid.* Ex vero, in a fit manner, fitly, according to reason. (See above.) — ¶ Also, speaking or telling the truth, true, sincere. *Terent.* Sum verus? *Ovid.* Vera fuit vates, she was a true prophetess.

*Plin.* Ep. Homo verissimus. *Id.* Nihil verius viro.

**VERŪTUM** (veru), i, n. a kind of spear or 2 javelin having an iron head, called, also, *veru*, *σάβιον, ὄβελος*. *Cæs.*

**VERŪTUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. armed with a 3 veru. *Virg.*

**VESANIA** (vesanus), æ, f. madness, in- 2 sanity, folly, *παράφροσύνη, μανία*. *Horat.*

**VESANIENS**, entis, particip. as if from 3 *vesanio*, from *vesanus*, raging, mad. *Catull.* *Vesaniante vento*.

**VESANŪS** (ve & sanus), a, um, adj. mad, 3 raving, frantic, raging, wild, insane, *παράφρων*. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Furiosa vis *vesani* tribuni pleb. *Liv.* vultus, *h. e.* turbatos, torvos, terribiles, quales demementium esse solent. *Ovid.* *Vesanas habui vires*. *Propert.* *Vesana* verberat ora manu. *Mamil.* mare, *h. e.* furentibus ventis agitatum. — Hence, figur. *Virg.* fames, raging, extreme. *Catull.* flamma. *Calp.* *Bellona vesanos morsus torquebit*.

**VESBŪS**, ii, m. for *Vesvius*, *Vesuvius*. 3 *Stat.*

**VESCŪR** (esca), æris, dep. 3. to eat or 3 drink, feed upon, subsist upon, especially to eat, *στρούμαι*. *Sallust.* *Numida* ple- rumque lacte, et fœrina carne vescuntur. *Cic.* Dii nec escis, nec potionibus vescuntur. *Plin.* *Delphinus* ex hominum manu vescens. *Cic.* Ad vescendum apta. *Plin.* *Radix* est vescendo, is good or fit to eat. — It has not only the ablat., but sometimes also the accus. *Tibull.*, *Tacit.* and *Plin.* Hence, *Vescendus*, a, um; as, *Plin.* *Cæpas* coctas dysentericis vescendas dedere. — Also, *Vesci*, for *cænare*. *Tacit.* *Vescabantur* in vilis. — ¶ Also, generally, to enjoy, make use of, use. *Lucret.* vitalibus auris. *Virg.* aura ætheria, *non breathe, live*. *Cic.* paratissimis voluptatibus. *Lucret.* loquela inter se, to speak, to converse together. — Of the eyes, *ta see*. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* *Facinus oculi* vescuntur tui. — ¶ An active form is found; *Vesco*, to feed, give to eat. *Ter- tull.* *Quis non vescet carne?*

**VESCŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj. small, poor, 2 thin, weak. *Ovid.* farræ. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* vires. *Plin.* corpus. *Virg.* frondes. *Id.* papaver, having small grains (as *Heyne* explains it). — ¶ Also, eating, corroding, consuming. *Lucret.* *Saxa* peresa vesco sale. — ¶ Also, loathsome or wretched, sorry. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

**VESERIS**, is, m. a river in Campania. *Aurel. Vict.* — ¶ Also, fem. a town near it. *Cic.*

**VESĒVŪS**, i, m. same as *Vesuvius*, mount 2 *Vesuvius*. *Sueton.* — Also, as an adj. *Virg.* *Vesevo* jugo.

**VESĪCA** (unc.), æ, f. a bladder, *h. e.* a swelling like a bladder. *Plin.* Especially, the urinary bladder, the bladder, *κύστις, κύστη*. *Cic.* — Hence, the skin of a bladder, which was used for different purposes. *Martial.* and *Plin.* — Also, a purse of bladder-skin. *Varr.* — Also, a bladder which we blow up. *Ovid.* *Spiritus oris* tendere vesicam solet (where it may be also a ball). *Cels.* *Inflatis vesicis*. — ¶ *Figur.* *Martial.* *A nostris* procul est omnis vesica libellis, *h. e.* bombast, rhodomantide; a swelling style. — ¶ Also, for *cunus*. *Juvenal.*

**VESĪCĀRĪŪS** (vesica), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to the bladder. *Marcell. Empir.* aqua, *h. e.* quæ vesicæ medetur. Hence, *Vesicaria*, sc. herba, an herb good for the bladder and the stone.

**VESĪCŪ** (Id.), as, n. 1. vesicam medica- mento afficio. *Theod. Prisc.*

**VESĪCŪLA** (dimin. from vesica), æ, f. a little bladder, *κυστίδιον*. *Lucret.* *Plena animæ vesicula parva*. Also, in certain plants. *Cic.*

**VESĪCŪLŌSŪS** (vesicula), a, um, adj. 3 full of bladders or tubercles. *Cæl. Aurel.*

**VESŌNTĪŌ**, ōnis, m. a town of Gaul, now *Besançon*. *Cæs.*

**VESPA** (unc.), æ, f. a wasp, *ἀνδρῆν*. *Plin.*

**VESPER**, æris, and **VESPERŪS**, or **VESPER** (Ἐσπερος), æri, m. the evening-star. *Virg.* *Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper*. *Varr.* *Vesperus*. *Horat.* *Vespero surgente*. — ¶ Also, the evening, eventide, eve, even. *Cæs.*

Primo vespere. *Id.* B. C. I, 20. Prima vesperi, sc. hora. *Cic.* Perpotavit usque ad vesperum. *Sallust.* Et jam die (for diei) vesper erat. Hence, ablat. Vespere, or Vesperi, in the evening, at eventide, late. *Cic.* Hæri vesperi litteras misit, yesterday in the evening, yesterday evening. *Terent.* Tanti vesperi, so late (in the evening). *Cic.* Litteras reddidit a. d. viii. id. Mart. vespere. Hence, *Liv.* Incertum est, quid vesper ferat, we know not what the evening may bring with it. *Virg.* Quid vesper serus vehat. — Hence, Vesper, for evening meal, evening repast, supper. *Plaut.* In vesperum parere piscatum. Hence, *Plaut.* De vesperi alicujus cenare, to eat at some one's board, receive food from him. So, *Id.* De suo vesperi vivere, to board one's self, to be indebted to no man for food. — ¶ Also, the west. *Ovid.* Zephyrus sero vespere missus adest. — Also, the west, h. e. the dwellers in the west. *Sil.* Totus adest vesper.

VESPERA (ἑσπέρα), æ, f. the evening. *Cic.* Ad vesperam, at evening, towards evening. *Tacit.* Inumbrante vespera. *Plaut.* Sive est prima vespera, the beginning of evening. Hence, *Vespera* (abl.), at evening, in the evening. *Plin.* Tradunt, florem vespera mergi usque ad mediam noctem. So, *Justin.* Prima vespera, in the beginning of the evening. — ¶ It is to be observed, that *vespera* is an antique form, and has been banished from *Cic.* and *Cæs.* by the later editors. Only in *Cic.* *Cat.* II, 4, 6, *Orelli* yet reads ad vesperam.

VESPERALIS (vesper), e, adj. *Solin.* 3 plaga, h. e. the west.

VESPERASCŌ (vespera), is, rāvi, n. 3. to become evening. *Nep.* Cælo vesperascente; or, *Tacit.* Die vesperascente, h. e. when evening came on. Also, *impers.* Vesperascit, evening drags on, ἑσπέρᾳσσι. *Terent.* So, *Gell.* Ad id diei, ubi jam vesperaverat, when evening had closed in.

VESPERE, } See *Vesper*.

VESPERI, } See *Vesper*.

VESPERNA (vespera), se. cæna, the 3 evening meal, supper. *Plaut.* *fragm.*

VESPERŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 make the day evening, or to bring to evening. *Solin.* Die jam vesperato, when evening had now come on.

VESPERTILĪŌ (vesper), ōnis, m. the bat, rear-mouse, νυκτερίσι. *Plin.* and *Auct. carin. de Philbm.*

VESPERTINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or in the evening, belonging to the evening, evening, ἑσπερινός. *Cic.* Stella Saturni vespertinis temporibus delitescens. *Id.* litteræ, received at evening. *Id.* senatusconsulta, made in the evening. *Varr.* aer, evening air. *Plin.* acies, h. c. oculi, qui vesperi minus vident. Hence, *Vespertinum*, the evening, as, *Plin.* Matutinis vespertinisque, h. e. in the morning and evening (but *horis* may be here understood). — Also, is *Vespertinus*, doing something in the evening; or it stands for *Vesperi*, in the evening; as, *Horat.* Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes. *Id.* *Vespertinum* pererrō forum, h. e. vesperi. — ¶ Also, lying to the west, western. *Horat.* regio. *Prudent.* populus. — ¶ Also, late, living or doing something afterwards. *Prudent.* populus. (See just above.)

VESPERTŪGŌ (vesper), inis, f. the evening-star, ἑσπερος. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the bat. *Tertull.*

VESPERŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. evening. *Plin.* hora. — ¶ *Vesperus*, i, m. See *Vesper*.

VESPILLĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. one who carries 2 out the bodies of the poorer sort to burial; a bearer, νεκροθάπτης. *Sucton.* and *Marthal.*

VESTA (Ἑστία), æ, f. a name common to two goddesses. — First, the mother of Saturn, otherwise called Ops, Cybele, Rhea, and Terra, so that she represents the earth. *Ovid.* *Fnst.* 6, 299. — Secondly, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, supposed to represent fire. She was worshipped by the Trojans, and afterwards by the Romans. Numa built her a temple, and dedicated to her service the vestal virgins, who were under the

superintendence of the Pontifex Maximus (see *Vestalis*); hence, *Ovid.* calls *Caesar*, *Vestæ sacerdos*, h. e. pontifex maximus. Hence, *Vesta*, for the temple of *Vesta*. *Ovid.* *Vesta arsit*. — ¶ Hence, the hearth, or the fire. *Virg.* *Ge.* 4, 334. *Sil.* 6, 76.

VESTALIS (Vesta), e, adj. of or pertaining to *Vesta*, *vestal*. *Ovid.* sacra; and, *Varr.* *Vestalia* (absol.), the festival of *Vesta*. *Tibull.* foci (h. e. ignes). — Hence, *Virgo Vestalis*, and *Vestalis* (absol.), a vestal, priestess of *Vesta*, a vestal virgin. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. tab. and *Liv.* These vestals were chosen between the sixth and tenth years of their age (this is called, *Vestalem legere*, *Liv.*; or, *capere*, *Gell.*). They were obliged to continue in this service thirty years (ten for their own instruction, ten for the discharge of the sacred offices, and ten for the training of the younger virgins), during which period they were required to preserve inviolable chastity and to keep the vestal fire constantly burning: if they parted with their chastity, they were commonly buried alive; if they let the fire go out, they were scourged. In compensation for these restrictions, they enjoyed various privileges. — ¶ Also, *vestal*, h. e. pertaining or proper to the vestal virgins. *Ovid.* oculi, h. e. chaste.

VESTER, or VÖSTER (from vos, or from σφωίτερος), tra, trum, adj. pron. of or pertaining to you, your, yours, ὑμέτερος. *Plaut.* Ibi voster cenat. *Cic.* Majores vestri sæpe bella gesserunt. *Ovid.* Vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, it is yours (your part, business, province) to give. Hence, *Vestrum*, what is yours, your money or substance; as, *Liv.* De vestro impendite. — *Vester* is also found where a single individual is addressed, but others are implied; thus, *Ovid.* makes *Helen* say to *Paris*, *Verbaque dicuntur vestra carere fide*, h. e. the words of you men, or of you and your like. — ¶ We find *Vestrorum*, *vestrarum*, for *vestrum* (genit. plur. of vos), of you, among you. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, in a passive sense. *Liv.* Odio vestro, h. e. vestri, of or towards you.

VESTIARIŪS (vestis), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to clothes, ἱμαρικός. *Cato.* arca, clothes-chest, clothes-press. *Pandect.* Negotiator vestiarius, a clothes-dealer. *Id.* and *Inscript.* Vestiarius (absol.), a maker or seller of clothes. Also, absol. Vestiarium, a place where clothes are kept, a clothes-press, clothes-room. *Plin.* Or, also, articles of clothing, clothes. *Senec.* and *Colum.* (who uses the plur.).

VESTIBŪLUM (unc.), i, n. the vestibule of a house; a porch or entry between the house door and the street, πρόδρομος, πρόθυρον, προπύλαιον. *Cic.* In primo aditu vestibuloque templi. *Id.* balnearium. *Id.* ædium. — ¶ Hence, the approach or entrance to a thing. *Cic.* Vestibulum sepulcri usucapi vetat. *Liv.* urbis: *Id.* castrorum. So, also, of bees. *Colum.* Cum sic apis evadit vestibulum, ut nulla intro revolet. And of hen-houses or hen-coops and pigeon-houses. *Id.* Also, *Cic.* In vestibulo Siciliae, h. e. in prima Sicilia, at the entrance or front of Sicily. — ¶ Figur. of an orator, entrance or introduction to a thing. *Cic.* *Orat.* 15.

VESTICEPS (vestis & capio), ypis, adj. 3 that gets his first beard, that has reached the age of puberty, νενηθῶν. *Gell.* and *Tertull.* — ¶ Ironically, come to puberty, h. e. lewd or otherwise corrupted. *Apul.*

VESTICŌNTŪBERNIUM (vestis & con-3 tubernium), ii, n. a lying together under the same covering. *Petron.*

VESTICŪLX, æ, f. dimin. from vestis. 3 *Pandect.*

VESTIFICINA (vestis & facio), æ, f. the 3 making of garments. *Tertull.*

VESTIFLŪŪS (vestis & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 wearing loose and flowing garments. *Petron.* *Lydus.*

VESTIGATŪS (vestigio), ōnis, f. a tracing, 3 searching after, looking up. *Apul.*

VESTIGATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a tracer, 2 tracker, searcher, seeker. *Varr.* and *Colum.* Also, *Senec.* Quod factum si-

mul et Maro ex notis illius temporis vestigatoribus notavit, pryers, spies, informers.

VESTIGIUM (unc.), ii, n. a footfall, tread, made when we walk or stand. *Cic.* Vestigium facere in foro, to set foot, to stand or walk. *Id.* Ubicumque posuit vestigia, wherever he trod. *Virg.* Vestigia figere, h. e. to go, walk. *Id.* premere, to stand still, to stop. — ¶ Hence, the tread or footstep, the print, mark or impression of the foot, track, track, ἵχνος, στίβος. *Cic.* ungula, the print of a hoof. *Quintil.* Pes vestigium facit, makes an impression, leaves a print.

*Plin.* Vestigio hominis animadverso. *Cic.* Persequi alicujus vestigia, to follow or tread in some one's footsteps, figur. h. e. to imitate him. So, also, *Id.* Alicujus vestigiis ingredi. *Id.* Aliquem vestigiis consequi. So, *figur.* *Id.* Aliquem ipsius vestigiis persequi, h. c. to imitate. Also, *Liv.* Pergunt hostem vestigiis sequi, to pursue the tracks of the enemy. *Id.* Occurrere in vestigiis alicujus, to follow in his tracks. — Also, the track or trace, which a dog scents; as, *Plin.* Scrutari vestigia. — Figur. a trace, vestige, mark, sign, token, indication. *Liv.* Tergium, sædum recentibus vestigiis verberum. *Cic.* Vestigia mulieris in lectulo videre. *Id.* Extent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. *Id.* Romani nominis memoriam cum vestigio imperii delere. *Virg.* Priscæ vestigia fraudis, vestiges, traces, remains. *Tacit.* morientis libertatis. — ¶ Also, a tread or step. *Cic.* Facere vestigium in possessionem, h. e. to step into, set foot in. *Liv.* Negans e republ. esse vestigium abscedi ad Hannibalem, a single step, so much as one step. *Virg.* Vestigia impediunt, ride amongst one another, intertwine or involve themselves in riding. *Id.* Vestigia veitere, to flee. — ¶ Also, the place or spot on which a man treads or stands. *Liv.* In suo vestigio morituros, on the spot where they stood. So, also, *Id.* In vestigio mori, on the spot. *Cic.* Ut vestigium, in quo ille postremum institisset, contereretur, h. e. place or spot. *Auct. ad Her.* Stantes in vestigio, standing in one place, not changing place (the opposite of *inambulantes*). Hence, *Tacit.* Vestigia urbis, the place where a city has stood, the ruins. — ¶ Also, the under part of the foot, the sole; or, the whole treading foot; and also, the foot. *Cic.* Adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, stand with their feet (or the soles of their feet) opposite to ours. *Plin.* A vestigio ad verticem. *Virg.* Vestigia torquere, to turn round. *Cic.* Leviter presso vestigio. *Ovid.* Nymphæ nudæ vestigia, h. e. with bare feet. — Hence, a horse-shoe. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the cut or impression made by a cutting instrument. *Colum.* Plaga uno vestigio allevatur. — ¶ Figur. of time, a point, moment, instant. *Cæs.* Galliæ salutem in illo temporis vestigio positam, h. e. that point of time. *Cic.* Eodem vestigio temporis, at the same time. So, *Cæs.* Eodem vestigio. Hence, *E* or *ex* vestigio, immediately, forthwith. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* So, also, *Cæs.* E vestigio temporis (*Ed.* *Oud.*; others omit *c*).

VESTIGŪS (vestigium), as, a. 1. to trace, track, search after, seek for, ἵχνεύω. *Senec.* Canis vestigat feras. *Cic.* Hi voluptates omnes vestigant atque odorantur. *Id.* Causas rerum vestigabimus. *Virg.* Turnum vestigat lustrans. And absol. *Plin.* Tigris odore vestigans, following the track by the scent. — ¶ Also, to track out, find by searching. *Liv.* Perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse.

VESTIMENTŪM (vestio), i, n. that which serves for clothing, clothes, a garment, ἐπίβλημα. *Cic.* Domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit. *Liv.* Album (subst.) addere in vestimentum. *Id.* Vestimenta mittere exercitui. *Plaut.* Nudo vestimenta detrahere, to strip a naked man, proverb. — ¶ Also, what serves as a sort of clothing for other things, cloth with which a thing is spread, a covering, tapestry. *Senec.* Major pars (temporis) in vestimentis degitur, h. e. sub veste stragula, lodice, under the bed-

clothes; in bed. *Terent.* Lectus vestimentis stratus est.

VĒSTĪNĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Italy on the Adriatic. *Liv.* — Hence, Vestinus, a, um, adj. *Vestinian.* *Liv.* populus, h. e. Vestini. *Id.* cohors.

VĒSTĪŌ (vestis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to clothe, array, dress, attire, ἐνδύω, ἱαρίζω. *Plaut.* Vir te vestiat, tu virum despicias. *Virg.* Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos. *Plin.* Indos sua arbores vestiunt. *Id.* Hercules in foro boario per triumphos vestitur habitu triumphali. *Cic.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii δὲβάφω vestiant. *Juvenal.* Phrygia vestitur bucca tiara. *Quintil.* Fasciā, quibus crura vestiuntur. — Hence, absol. *Apul.* Levius vestio, for me vestio, I dress. — ¶ *Figur.* to clothe, to cover as with a garment, or merely to cover, deck, adorn. *Cic.* His tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur. *Virg.* Terra viridi se gramine vestit. *Cic.* Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. *Virg.* Olea magnam vestire Taburnum, to cover or fill with olives. *Id.* Campos æther lumine vestit, clothes, invests. *Cæs.* Trabes multo aggere vestiuntur. *Cic.* Reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, clothed. — ¶ Vestibat, for vestiebat. *Virg.* — Vestier, for vestiri. *Prudent.* — ¶ See, also, *Vestitus, a, um.*

VĒSTĪPLICĀ (vestis & plico), æ, f. a 3 maid who folds the clothes, clothes'-folder, a sort of wardrobe-woman. *Quintil.* declam.

VĒSTĪS (ἐσθῆς), is, f. a garment, vest, robe, vestment, clothes, dress, suit, habiliments, ἐσθῆς, ἐσθημα, ἱμάριον. *Plaut.* Contempla, satin' hęc me vestis deceat. *Terent.* Discidit vestem? resarcietur. *Id.* Vestem mutare, to change the clothes, put on other garments. *Id.* Vestem mutare cum aliquo, to exchange clothes with one. In particular, Vestem mutare, to change the dress as a mark of grief, to put on mourning. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, generally, whatever clothes a thing, h. e. covers or adorns it as with a garment. — Thus, a cloth (or cloth, clothes) for covering couches, tapestry. *Horat.* Tincta super lectos canderet vestis. *Ovid.* Vestibus hunc (lectum cœnatorium) velant. *Lucret.* Plebeia in veste cubandum. *So, Cic.* Tanquam in aliquam locupletem domum venerim, non explicata veste, neque proposito argento, &c. Also, with *stragula.* *Cic.* — Also, the first beard of youth. *Lucret.* — Also, the skin of a snake. *Lucret.* Serpens exiit vestem, casts his skin or slough. — Also, any veil or covering, a veil. *Stat.* Defenditur atra veste genas. — ¶ Also, simply, a web. *Lucret.* aranei, spider's web.

VĒSTĪSPĪCĀ (vestis & specio), æ, f. a 3 female slave who had the care of the clothes, superintendent of the wardrobe. *Plaut.*

VĒSTĪŌR (vestio), ōris, m. a clothes-3 maker, tailor, seamster. *Lamprid.*

VĒSTĪŪS (Id.), us, m. clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, ἐσθῆς, ἱαρισμός. *Plaut.* Vestitum atque ornatum immutabilem habet hęc. *Cæs.* Cæsaris adventu ex colore vestitus cognito. *Cic.* Venisse eo muliebri vestitu virum. *Nepos.* Agesilaus et comites vestitu humilli atque obsoleto. *Terent.* Vestitu (for vestitu) nimio indulges, h. e. nimis sumptuosa veste filium ornas. *Plaut.* Me saturnum servire apud te sumptu et vestitu tuo, h. e. te prebente vestitum. Also, Vestitum mutare, to change one's dress; hence, to put on mourning. *Cic.* So, *Id.* Ad vestitum suum redire, to return to his usual dress, put off mourning-clothes. — ¶ *Figur.* a clothing, clothing, dress, vesture, h. e. a covering, decoration, &c. as with a garment. *Cic.* Concinnitas illa vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverant, ornata non erat. *Id.* Riparum vestitus viridissimos, h. e. grass. *Id.* Vestitus densissimos montium, h. e. trees, woods.

VĒSTĪŪS, a, um, particip. from vestio. — ¶ Adj. clothed, clad, dressed, apparelled, arrayed, attired, ἠσθημένος,

*Nep.* Cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum. *Cic.* Ipse cum hominibus quindecim male vestitis. *Id.* Aninantes villis vestita. *Apul.* Neque una pelle vestitior fuit Hercules. *Colum.* Id pecus ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum. — ¶ *Figur.* clothed, arrayed, attired, h. e. covered, decked. *Cic.* Sepulcrum vestitum vepribus, beset, set thick. *Liv.* Montes vestiti frequentibus silvis sunt. *Cic.* Montes vestiti, sc. gramine, arboribus, &c.

VĒSTRĀS (vester), ātis, m. and f. adj. 3 pron. of your country, family, &c. one of your people. *Charis.*

VĒSVĪŪS, ii, m. for Vesuvius. *Martial.* — Also, adjectively. *Colum.* Vesvia rura.

VĒSŪLŪS, i, m. a mountain on the borders of Liguria, now *Viso.* *Virg.*

VĒSVĪNŪS, and, by syncope, VĒSVĪNŪS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to mount Vesuvius, Vesuvian. *Stat.* apex. *Id.* incendia. — ¶ *Vesbinus, a, um,* is also found.

VĒSŪVIŪS, ii, m. the well-known volcanic mountain Vesuvius. *Liv.*

VĒTER, ēris, for Vetus. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.*

VĒTERĀMENTĀRIŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. Thus, *Sucton.* sutor, h. e. a cobbler, mender of old shoes, παλαιωτάφος.

VĒTERĀNŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. old, of many years' age or standing, πρεσβύτης. *Varr.* boves. *Colum.* vitis. *Liv.* hostis. Especially of soldiers, Miles veteranus, or Veteranus (sc. miles), an old tried soldier; a veteran soldier, veteran. *Cic.* So, *Cæs.* Legio veterana, a veteran legion, h. e. composed of veterans. *Liv.* exercitus. — Hence, Veteranum (absol.), a repository, where any thing is laid up to grow old, or where old things are laid up; for instance, a wine-cellar stocked with old wines. *Senec.* (*Ed. Gronov.* others read *Veteraria*.)

VĒTERĀRIŪM, ii, n. See *Veteranus.*

VĒTERĀSCŌ (vetus), is, rāvi, (rātum), n. 3. to become old, παλαιῦμαι. *Colum.* Urina, quam sex mensibus passus fueris veterascere. *Cels.* Cum febres veteraverunt, utilis fame non est, are of long standing. *Cic.* fragm. In eo quem veterascentem videat ad gloriam. Hence, *Veteratus, a, um,* become old, old. *Plin.* (But this may belong also to *vetero.*)

VĒTERĀTŌR (vetero, or veterasco), ōris, m. one who has become old in any thing, consequently, who is practised, well versed, expert in any thing. *Gell.* Videbatur esse in literis veterator. *Cic.* In privatis causis satis veterator. — Hence, one who has become old in cunning; a sly, cunning, crafty fellow; an old rogue, crafty knave, old fox, παλαιωμῶλιψ, παλιμπριψ, ριψιακός, ἀπαρεῶν. *Terent.* Quid hic vult veterator sibi? *Cic.* Ipse est veterator magnus. — ¶ Also, an old slave. *Pandect.*

VĒTERĀTŌRIĒ (veteratorius), adv. art-1 fully, subtly, cunningly, craftily, πανούργως. *Cic.*

VĒTERĀTŌRIŪS (veterator), a, um, adj. artful, cunning, crafty, sly, subtle, πανούργικός. *Cic.*

VĒTERĀTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. cunning, 3 crafty, πανούργος. *Apul. Met.* 9. femina. (*Ed. Elm.*; but *Ed. Oudend.* has *veratricem*.)

VĒTERĀTŪS, a, um. See *Veterasco,* and 2 *Vetero.*

VĒTERĒTŪM (perhaps from *vetus*), i, n. 2 a field which has long lain fallow and not been ploughed. *Colum.*

VĒTERĪNĀRIŪS (veterinus), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to beasts of burden or draught, veterinary. *Colum.* medicina. *Id.* Veterinarius (absol.), a veterinary doctor, horse-doctor, sheep-doctor, farrier, ἱππίατρος. *Colum.*

VĒTERĪNŌS (for veterinus, from *veho*), a, um, adj. bearing burdens or drawing carriages, ὄνοζόγιος. *Varr.* Veterinæ (sc. pecudes, or bestię), beasts of burden and draught. So, *Plin.* Veterina (sc. animalia). *Id.* Caudæ caulis asinis longior, quam equis, sed setosus veterinis, h. e. equis mulisque. *Id.* Genis veterinum. *Lucret.* semen equorum.

VĒTERŌSĪTĀS (veterositas), ātis, f. 3 lethargy, somnolency. *Fulgent.*

VĒTERŌSŪS (veterenus), a, um, adj. la-

boring under a lethargy, lethargic, ληθαργικός. *Plin.* Jecur aprinum veterosis (sc. hominibus) datur. — ¶ *Figur.* dreamy sleep, drowsy, dull, languid, spiritless. *Senec.* Mihi videtur veterosis animi, sæpe indolescere. *Sidon.* dicendi genus. — Also, feeble, weak, vain, effecting nothing. *Senec.* Nodi veterosissimi artificii.

VĒTERŌSŪS (from *vetus*; or, *masc.* of *veterus, a, um*), i, m. old age, antiquity. *Stat.* Silva hominum transgressa veteros avos. — ¶ Also, old dirt or nastiness. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, drowsiness, as a disease, lethargy, to which old men are especially subject, ληθαργος καταφορά. *Plaut.* — Hence, a long-protracted sleeping. *Plin.* (of bears). — *Figur.* lethargy, drowsiness, sleepiness, sloth, sluggishness. *Cic.* civitatis. *Virg.* Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veteros.

VĒTERŌSŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. old, of long standing or duration. *Prudent.* and *Apul.*

VĒTERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. INTRANS. to become old. *Cels.* Febres veteraverunt. — ¶ TRANS. to make old; hence, *Veteratus, a, um,* become old. *Plin.* ulcera. — ¶ But this may all be referred to *Veterasco,* which see.

VĒTYTŪS, a, um, particip. from *veto.* — Adj. prohibited, forbidden, κεκαλυμένος. *Virg.* Hic invasit vetitos hymenæos. *Plin. Ep.* Factum vetitum quidem; non tamen inusitatum. — Hence, *Vetium,* that which is forbidden, a forbidden thing. *Ovid.* Nitimur in vetitum. Also, a prohibition, interdict. — *Cic.* Jussa ac vetita populorum. *Virg.* Contra vetitum.

VĒŌ (perhaps from *vetus*, and so meaning properly to leave in its old state, not to allow the new), as, ūi, itum, a. 1. to will that something shall not be, to say that something shall not be (either in entreaty or command), to dissuade, forbid, prohibit, the opposite of *jubeo*; construed more frequently with *accus.* and *inf.*, but also with *ut.* *Liv.* Adolescens vetat eam mirari, bids her not wonder, tells her not to wonder. *Cæs.* Quum leges duos magistratus creari vetarent. *Nepos.* Vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti. *Cic.* Rationes a te collectæ vetabant, me reip. diffidere. *Horat.* Ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur? And without *ne*; as, *Horat.* Vetabo, sub iisdem sit trabibus, I will forbid him to be under, &c. Also, *Vetium* est, it is or has been forbidden; as, *Terent.* Ait esse vetitum, accedere. — The thing also stands in the *accus.* without the *inf.* *Virg.* Bellā vetabat, h. e. dissuadebat, gave his advice against. *Ovid.* Nec majora veto. Hence, *Vetari,* to be prohibited or interdicted; as, *Tacit.* Genus hominum, quod vetabitur semper. — The person stands also in the *accus.* without the *inf.* *Horat.* Vetuit tibi me voce Quirinum. Hence, *Vetor,* I am forbidden, prohibited, &c.; I may not, I am not allowed, I have not leave; as, *Cic.* Quod vetamur veteri proverbio, which we are forbidden by the old proverb to do. *Virg.* *Vetor fatis.* *Cic.* Quum equites Romi flere pro me edictis vetarent. *Liv.* Redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare. — With an *inf.*, without an *accus.* of the person. *Martial.* Censura vetat mœchari, forbids adultery. — *Veto* was also the word used by a tribune of the people, when he protested against a measure of the senate or of a magistrate; I am opposed to it. I forbid it, I protest against it. *Liv.* — ¶ *Figur.* to forbid, word off, hinder, prevent; construed as before. *Virg.* Non me vetabant frigora circumdare saltus. *Ovid.* Ventos audite ventantes, h. e. adversos, contrary. *Stat.* Tristia damna vetabo. Hence, *Quid vetat? what hinders? what is there to prevent?* as, *Horat.* Quid vetat nosmet querere, cur, &c. *Ovid.* Quid vetat stellas dicere? Also in the *passive*; as, *Senec.* Sapientia nulla re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, h. e. be hindered or prevented from, &c. *Virg.* *Vetor fatis* (see above). *Tacit.* Nihil per metum vetabantur. *Id.* Fossa, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur. *Lucan.* Vetitus ætate

arma sequi. — ¶ Vetavi, for vetuli. Pers. Vetavit. — Votitus, a, um, (perhaps) for vetitus, a, um. Plaut. — ¶ See, also, Vetitus, a, um.

VETTO,  
VETTONES,  
VETTONICUS. } See Vecto.  
VETTONICA; æ, f. See Betonica, and Vecto.

VETULONIENSES, ium, m. the inhabitants of Vetulonia in Etruria. Plin.

VETULOS (dimin. from vetus), a, um, adj. somewhat old, rather old, pretty old, oldish, or generally, old, aged. Catull. Minister vetuli puer Falerni. Cic. Equis vetulis teneros anteponeere solemus. Id. arbor. Id. filia. — Hence, subst. Vetulus, an old man. Plaut. Conspicor vetulos duo. And jocosely. Cic. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, my old fellow, my dear old man. So in the fern. Vetula, an old woman; sometimes scornfully, a sorry old woman. Plaut. and Juvenal.

VETŪS (ἔτος), ēris, adj. (Comp. Veterior, superl. Veterrimus) properly, that has long been, opposed to recens (that has not till lately begun to be). — ¶ Hence, old, h. e. not young. Plin. gallinæ. Terent. homo. Liv. Veteres (senatores). Tibull. Veteres senes (pleonastically). So, Horat. senectus. Virg. Veterima laurus. — ¶ Or, also, old, h. e. not new, of long standing. Cæs. navis. Cic. necessitudines. Liv. milites, old soldiers, h. e. who have been long in service. So, also, Id. exercitus. Id. centuriones. Further, Sallust. consuetudo. Plin. tussis. Plaut. Veterimus amicus. Also, with a genit.; as, Tacit. Veteres militiæ, old in, practised, experienced. Id. Vetus operis ac laboris, practised, old in, accustomed, habituated. Id. regnandi. Also, with the infin.; as, Sil. bellare, h. e. in bellando. Hence, Veteres, sc. tabernæ, the old booths or shops, a place in the forum Romanum. Liv. — ¶ Also, old, former, of former days, not new. Liv. exercitus. Id. delictum. Cic. Poetæ veterrimi. Virg. In veterem revoluta figuram, old, former. Liv. Tribuni veteres, the old tribunes, h. e. those who have been so till now, and should now retire. Cic. Memoria rerum veterum. Plaut. Vetera vaticinamini, old things, things known long ago. Cic. Viri veteres et prisci, the men of olden time. Tacit. often uses veteres in the sense of the forefathers, ancestors, in the days of the republic; as, also, Vetus ætas, of the good old times before the battle of Actium. Also, Ovid. Lacte mero veteres usi memorantur, the ancients, the men of old. Cic. Homo veterere illa ac singulari innocentia præditus, h. e. old, good old, practised by our ancestors, formerly common. Also, with antiquus; as, Plaut. Veterem atque antiquum quæstum meum servo. Fronto. Antiqui veteres. — ¶ The compar. Veterior is quoted by Prisc. from Cato. — ¶ Veter is found. Ena. ap. Prisc. and Acc. ibid. From this form come the oblique cases veteris, veteri, &c., and the degrees of comparison, veterior, veterrimus. — ¶ Vetus, that has long been, that is no longer young or new, opposed to recens: Vetustus, that goes back beyond the remembrance of those now living: Antiquus, that was once, that existed in former time, opposed to novus; hence, with the accessory idea of ancient: Priscus, that goes farther back than the latest past, and is opposed to the fashion of the day; nearly allied with vetustus, and accordingly often joined with it by Cic.: Pristinus, that has lately past, and has fallen upon our own time.

VETŪSCŪLŪS (dimin. from vetus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat old. Sidon. and Fronton.

VETŪSTĀS (vetus), ātis, f. antiquity, ancientness, length of time, oldness, age, ἀρχαιότης, παλαιότης. Cic. Municipium vetustate antiquissimum. Liv. In tanta vetustate non rerum modo, sed etiam auctorum. Cic. Vetustate sessionis se, non jure defendunt. Ovid. Tarda vetustas, h. e. senectus. Ovid. Quod nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abo-

lere vetustas. Cic. Non omne vinum vetustate coalescit. Id. Quæ mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, h. e. diu esse duratura. Colum. Vinum vetustatem patitur, h. e. diu durat. Id. Poma in vetustatem reponere, for future times. — Hence, posterity, future times. Cic. Obmutescet vetustas. — ¶ Also, antiquity, h. e. the former, old, ancient times. Cic. Historia nuntia vetustatis. Cæs. Contra vetustatis exempla. Hence, antiquity, for the men of old times, the ancients. Sil. Si creditit alta vetustas. — ¶ Also, old friendship, old acquaintance, friendship. Cic. Hos mihi maxime esse conjunctos vetustate. — ¶ Also, cunning, craftiness, craft. Cic. Ingenio, vetustate, artificio vicisti. — ¶ Also, an old, unsightly, bad form of a thing, unsightliness. Plin. ulcerum.

VETŪSTĒ (vetustus), adv. after the manner of the ancients, after the old way. Ascon. — ¶ Also, for a long time, this lang while. Plin. Vetustissime in usu est, it has been very long in use.

VETŪSTESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become old, παλαιόμαι. Colum. Vina celerius vetustescunt. — We find, also, vetustisco. Nigid. ap. Non.

VETŪSTŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. old, h. e. not new, of long standing, ancient, ἀρχαῖος, παλαιός. Plaut. vinum. Horat. Vetustis lignis focum extruere, with dry sticks. Id. oppidum. Colum. Pix quanto facta est vetustior, eo melior in usu est. Virg. Vetusta gens Priami. Juvenal. Vetusta scabies, inveterate. Cic. Cum Demetrio mihi vetustum hospitium est. Liv. Vetustiores scriptores. Quintil. Vetustissimi auctores. Liv. Vetustissima disciplina. Sueton. Instrumentum Imperii vetustissimum, h. e. in quo continebantur vetustissima quæque Imperii acta pæne ab exordio Urbis. — ¶ Also, old, h. e. not young. Tacit. Venerunt legati, qui vetustissimum liberorum ejus accirent, the oldest. Liv. Qui vetustissimus ex eis, qui vivebant, censoris esset. — ¶ Also, old, in the old way, antique. Cic. Lælius vetustior, et horridior quam Scipio, more antiquated or old-fashioned (as an orator).

VEXABILIS (vexo), e, adj. troublesome, 3 plaguy. Cal. Aurel.

VEXABILITER (vexabilis), adv. troublesomely. Cal. Aurel.

VEXAMĒN (vexo), inis, n. a trouble, molestation, concussion. Lucret. mundi.

VEXATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. perhaps a shaking or tossing, a moving smartly. Plin. Sterilitatem ob partus vexationem fieri, certum est. Petron. Poma minima vexatione contacta. — ¶ Hence, fatigue, trouble, hardship, suffering, distress, discomfort. Colum. Vexationem viæ non reformidare. Plin. Dentes sine vexatione extrahere. Id. Sine vexatione stomachi. Liv. vulneris. Cic. Afflictio est agritudo cum vexatione corporis. — ¶ Or, also, molestation, harassing, annoyance, ill-treatment, abuse. Cic. Ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem. Id. Vexatio direptione sociorum.

VEXATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. plaguing, 3 afflicting, troubling. Cal. Aurel.

VEXATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who harasses or molests; a harasser, vexer, troubler, persecuter, abuser, ἐπηραστικός, κακωτής. Cic. in fin. Tam crudelis mei, tam sceleratus reipublicæ vexator. Id. Custosne urbis, an director et vexator esset Antonius.

VEXATRIX (vexator), icis, f. a harasser, 3 vexer, molester, afflicter. Loctant.

VEXILLARIŪS (vexillum), a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to a standard.

— ¶ Hence, subst. Vexillarius, ii, m. a standard-bearer, ensign, σημειοφόρος. Liv. — Hence, a leader; for instance, of a band of robbers. Apul. — ¶ And, Vexillarii (sc. milites), a certain class of soldiers in the times of the emperors, who had their own standard, and were a part of the legion. Ernesti supposes them to have been the hastati of an older period. According to Lipsius, they were the veterans who had been released from their oath after twenty years' service, but who remained under the vexillum of their legion as a distinct corps

until their complete discharge, being exempt from all labor, except that of repulsing the enemy.

VEXILLATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a corps of troops under one banner, especially cavalry, auxiliaries, &c. a wing of cavalry. Veget. and Sueton.

VEXILLIFER (vexillum & fero), ēra, 3 ērum, adj. bearing the banner or standard; the standard-bearer. Prudent.

VEXILLUM (perhaps from veho), i, n. a military ensign, ensign, standard, banner, σημεῖον. For instance, of the Triarii. Liv. Of the allies. Liv. On the commander's ship. Tacit. Also, in the planting of colonies, when the colonists marched under arms, vexillum occurs. Cic. Phil. 2, 40. And in raising troops. Cic. Phil. 5, 11. Further, Tacit. Vexilla convellunt, pull up the standards. Flor. Servis ad vexillum vocatis, h. e. to enlist. Also, Submittere vexilla, to lower the standards; hence, figur. Stat. Submittere vexilla fortunæ suæ, h. e. to stoop from his majesty or greatness, carry himself condescendingly. — ¶ Also, the banner, flag or unfurled cloth, which was displayed as a signal from the general's tent for the soldiers to prepare for battle. Cæs. Vexillum proponere, to display this standard or signal. So, Hirt. tollere, to raise it (on the commander's ship).

VEXŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. probably, to shake, toss, drive to and fro, agitate. Lucret. Vis venti montes supremos silvifragis vexat flabris. Sueton. In turba vexatus, pushed or jostled up and down. Ovid. Venti vexant nubila. Virg. Dulichias vexasse rates. Vellei. Classis vexata est tempestate. (But these examples may come under the next signif.) — ¶ Also, to treat ill, maltreat, abuse, plague, harass, distress, worry, annoy, molest, trouble, incumode, afflict, beat out, weary out, injure, hurt, damage. Cæs. Supplicia Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant. Id. Cæsar ad vexandos hostes profectus. Cic. Sicilian iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut, &c. Nepos. Cum Fulvia litibus distineretur, magnisque terroribus vexaretur, was distressed or tormented. Cic. Vexare aliquem probris omnibus et maledictis. Id. omnia divina et humana. Id. fana, to abuse, plunder. Liv. Vexari difficultate viæ. Martial. A te vexatas malo tenere rosas, h. e. squeezed, crushed, half-cithered. Ovid. Comæ vexatæ, abused, tortured, says a lover, for curled, frizzled. Juvenal. Manus vellere vexatæ, h. e. attrited. Cic. Vexatur Theophrastus libris philosophorum, quod, &c. h. e. incusated, reprehended. Juvenal. Philitris mentem vexare mariti, h. e. deprive of reason. Sallust. Civitatis mores luxuria atque avaritia vexabant. Hence, Vexata (sc. membra), injured parts of the body (a bruise, a fracture by some bad humor, &c. but not by a wound), a hurt or injury in any part. Cels. So, Plin. Vexati oculi.

ŪFENS, tis, m. a river in Latium. Virg. — Hence, Ufentinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Liv. tribus, a Roman tribe. — ¶ Also, the name of a man. Virg.

VIA (unc.), æ, f. a way, road, highway, high road, main road, δόδος. Cic. Via militaris, a road where an army can march, military road, main road. Id. Aurelia via profectus est, by the Aurelian way. Id. Iter conficere pulverulenta via. Tacit. Per angusta et lubrica viarum flexerant. Cic. In viam se dare, to take the road, set out on a journey. Id. Viæ se committere, to take or venture on the road, venture the journey (by land). Id. Declinare de via ad dexteram, to turn out of the way to the right. Cæs. Ex via excedere. Sueton. Cæs. 31. Decedere via, to get out of the road, lose his road. But also, Id. Tib. 31. Decedere via, to give one the way, make room for one, as a mark of respect. So, Plaut. De via. And, figur. Cic. De via decedere, to deviate from the right path (of virtue). Id. Dare alicui viam per fundum alicujus, to give or procure him passage.

And figur. *Liv.* Deam Romanis viam be. dare, *h. e.* give the Romans success in war. *Id.* Ferro viam facere, make a way or path. *Ovid.* Tellus icta viam in Tartara fecit, made a way, opened or afforded a way. *Virg.* Viam pandere. *Liv.* aperire. *Tacit.* patefacere. And, figur. *Vellei.* Viam aperire potentia, luxuria, to open a way, *h. e.* to help on. (*Viam facere* is also to go, travel; see below.) Also, *Liv.* Milites monuit, via omnes irent, that they should all go or keep in the road. And, figur. *Senec.* Utraque lex sua via it, goes its own road. Also, *Plaut.* Tu abi tuam viam. *Virg.* Itque reitque viam. *Terent.* Tota via errare (proverb.), to be completely mistaken, to be all wrong, to err greatly. *Cic.* Utor via, *h. c.* I keep the middle road, pursue a middle course. Also, *Viam sternere*, to lay a way, make a way passable; as, *Liv.* Sternere viam silice, *h. e.* to pave. And, *Viam munire* (see *Munio*). Also, *Cic.* Viam inire. *Id.* ingredi. *Terent.* insistere. Hence, figur. *Liv.* Viam inire, to discover or use a means. Also, *Progredi via*, to proceed, advance on the road; hence, figur. *Cic.* to move on, proceed duly or regularly. Also, *Horat.* Viam carpere, to go, travel. — Also, a way or road in the city, a street. *Cic.* transversa. *Liv.* Per omnes vias in forum curritur. *Horat.* Via sacra. — Also, a way, *h. e.* any passage. In the theatre. *Martial.* In the body, a passage or canal. *Cic.* Of a river, way, passage. *Virg.* Hence, a cleft, fissure. *Id.* Finditur via in solidum cuneis. Also, the path of an arrow. *Virg.* — *Plaut.* Viam ingredi, to begin to say right, begin to speak the truth. So, *Id.* Instare rectam viam, to say right, speak the truth. *Terent.* Redire in viam, to return to a right course, come to his reason. — ¶ Also, the way, passage, going, journey, march. *Terent.* Inter vias; or, *Cic.* Inter viam, on the way, in going. *Ovid.* Quæ via sibi causa. *Terent.* In via. *Cic.* De via languere, to be faint or sick from a journey. Also, *Viam facere*, to go, to journey, travel; as, *Plaut.* Ad senem alteram facias viam. *Ovid.* Feci vias per freta. Also, *Terent.* Recta via, straightway, right on. Hence, *Id.* Recta via narrare, without reserve, outright. Also, *Cic.* Unam tibi viam et perpetuum esse vellent, *h. e.* wish you might never come back. — II. This word has also other figurative uses. — ¶ First, a way, *h. e.* an opportunity to arrive at something, a means. *Cic.* Viam optinarum artium tradere. *Id.* Habeo certam viam. *Liv.* Viam fraudis inire, to make use of or devise a means of fraud. — ¶ Also, a method, rule, way, manner, course. *Horat.* vitæ, way of life. *Terent.* Via pervulgata patrum. *Id.* Alia aggreddiemur via. *Liv.* Per omnes vias leti, *h. e.* genera mortis. — In particular, the proper method or rule, the true way, regularity. *Cic.* Ne hanc quidem dicendi rationem ac viam nosse. Hence, *abl.* Via, methodically, with regularity, in due order; as, *Cic.* Neminein solitum via, nec arte dicere. *Id.* Progredi via (as above). — ¶ Also, a stripe of a garment. *Tibull.* Auratæ via. — ¶ Vias (genit.), for viæ. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.* — Viai, for viæ. *Lucret.* — ¶ Via, any broad carriage-way, either in or out of the city; hence, an army-road, military road: *Vicus*, a place built up with houses; hence, a quarter of the town (see *Cic. Milon.* 24): *Platea*, a broad, levelled street in the city, laid out with art, and set apart as a promenade: *Angiportum*, a narrow cross-lane: *Semita*, either a smaller street or side-street in the city, or a footpath, footway by a high-road: *Callis*, a narrow way over heights and mountains, footpath: *Trames*, a way which crosses another, cross-way; hence, *Liv.* 2, 39. *Transversus trames*.

**VIALIS** (via), e, adj. on or belonging to the way, road, &c. *Plaut.* Lares, *h. c.* which stand by the highways or streets, and are worshiped there.

**VIANS**, tis. See *Vio*.

**VIARIUS** (via), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the highways (streets), *δοαίος*.

*Cæl.* ad *Cic. lex*, *h. e.* concerning the repairs or construction of roads.

**VIATICATŪS** (viaticum), a, um, adj. furnished with money for a journey. *Plaut.*

**VIATICŪLUM** (dimin. of viaticum), i, 3 n. travelling-money, speaking diminutively, travelling-penny. *Pandect.*

**VIATICŪS** (via), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a road or journey, *δοδοποιικός*. *Plaut.* Ego sorori meæ cenam hodie dare volo viaticam, *h. e.* a meal to her going abroad, a farewell-supper. Hence, subst. Viaticum, what a man takes with him for a journey, provision for a journey, all things necessary for a journey, *ἐφόδιον*. *Plaut.* Sequere me, viaticum ut dem a trapezita tibi. *Plin. Ep.* Vide, ut mihi viaticum reddas, quod impendi, the expenses of the journey. *Plaut.* Ipse abiit ad Acheruntem sine viatico. *Id.* Suo viatico reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, at his own expense. *Cic.* Quominus viæ restat, eo plus viatici quære. — ¶ Hence, figur. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.* Magnum viaticum ad republicam evertendam habere, *h. e.* facultatem. — ¶ Also, the money which a soldier has made, got by booty, or saved in service (as a provision for the rest of the journey of life). *Horat.* Luculli miles collecta viatica multis ærumnis ad assem perdidit, earnings, gains, stock. — ¶ Also, money which a man spends while abroad (though it may not be in travelling, but at the place where he takes up his abode, in order to pursue his studies, &c.). *Pandect.*

**VIATOR** (vio, as), ōris, m. a traveller, wayfaring man, passenger, *δοδῖς, δοδοποιός*. *Cic.* Non semper viator a latrone occiditur. *Martial.* Quisquis Flaminiam teris viator. *Iuvenal.* Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. — ¶ Also, a kind of attendant on a magistrate or a court, whose especial office it was to summon people; a summoner, pursuivant, beadle, apparitor. These officers attended not only those magistrates who had also lictors, as the dictator, consul, prætor, but especially those (though not all) who had no lictors, as the tribunes of the people and the censors. *Cic.* A villa in senatum arcessebantur et Curius et ceteri senes: ex quo qui eos arcessebant, viatores nominati sunt. *Liv.* Ardens ira tribunus viatorem mittit ad consulem, consul lictores ad tribunum.

**VIATORĪUS** (viator), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a traveller or a journey, *δοδοποιικός*. *Plin.* Vasa viatoria, travelling vessels. *Pandect.* argentum, silver plate for travelling use. *Veget.* medicamentum, *h. e.* quod in ipsa via haberi potest. *Vitruv.* horologia.

**VIATRIX** (Id.), icis, f. a female traveller. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.*

**VIBEX**, or **VIBIX** (unc.), icis, f. the mark or print of a stripe or blow; a weal, *μῶλον, πέλμα*. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

**VIBIA**, æ, f. is supposed to be a cross-piece of wood, perhaps, a piece or beam resting upon the vara. See *Vara*.

**VIBILIA**, æ, f. *h. c.* dea viarum. 3 *Arnob.*

**VIBŌ**, or **VIBŌN**, ōnis, f. a town in the 3 *Bruttian* territory. *Cic.* — Hence, *Vibonensis*, e, adj. *Cic.*

**VIBŌNĒS**, um, m. the flowers of the herb britannica. *Plin.*

**VIBRABILIS** (vibro), e, adj. that may be brandished or hurled. *Auson.* Si cuiquam præter dominum fuit vibrabilis ornus Achilli. — ¶ *Sidus vibrabile*, *h. e.* glittering, glistening. *Mart.* *Capell.*

**VIBRABŪNDŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Vibrans*. *Martian.* *Capell.*

**VIBRĀMĒN** (Id.), inis, n. a vibrating, 3 moving quickly to and fro. *Apul.*

**VIBRĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. actus vibrandi. 3 *Jun. Calpurn.* ap. *Vopisc.*

**VIBRĀTŪS**, us, m. vibratio. 3 *Mart.* *Cap.*

**VIBRĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. and adj. from *vibro*.

**VIBŌ** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. — I. *TRANS.* to move shakily to and fro, put in tremulous motion, shake, agitate, vibrate, *πάλλω*. *Ovid.* Vibrant flamina vestes. *Id.* Mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, tremble, shiver, quake. *Stat.* Vibrata flammis æquora, *h. e.* flashing,

quivering, giving out a trembling light. *Tacit.* Viscera vibrantur, sc. by riding. *Id.* Sustinentium humeris vibratus, *h. e.* moved about or raised on high. *Quintil.* digitos. — ¶ Also, to flourish, brandish, hurl, throw, dart, launch. *Cic. sicas.* *Id.* hastas ante pugnam, to throw. *Plin.* Jaculum (a kind of snake) ex arborum ramis vibrari, *h. e.* se vibrare, darts down. *Ovid.* Vibrata per auras spicula. *Virg.* Fulgor vibratus. — And, figur. of words. *Catull.* Truces vibrare iambos, to launch. (So, *Auson.* Iambus vibrator, *h. e.* more powerful, more forcible.) — ¶ Also, to crisp, curl, frizzle. *Virg.* Crines vibratos calido ferro. — II. *INTRANS.* to move quickly to and fro, move tremulously, vibrate, shake, quiver, tremble. *Ovid.* (de angue) Tres vibrant lingua. *Senec.* Nervi vibrantes. *Plin.* Sonus iuscemâ vibrans, tremulous, quavering, trilling. — Hence, to glitter, flash, sparkle, gleam. *Cic.* Vibrat mare. *Sil.* ignis. *Ovid.* Vibrantia tela. *Val.* *Flacc.* Vibrat torus ostro. — Also, to vibrate, sound, ring. *Senec.* Vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis. *Val. Maz.* Priore adhuc querela vibrante. — ¶ Also, of weapons, to fly with force, dart, speed. *Cic.* Demosthenis non tam vibrantem fulmina illa, nisi; &c. *Sil.* Ultrix iniusti vibravit lancea belli. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Oratio vibrans, *h. e.* animated, powerful, forcible, impressive, nervous. *Petron.* Ejusmodi fabulæ vibrant, *h. e.* hinc inde jaetata sonabant.

**VIBURNUM**, i, n. a shrub; the way-faring tree (*Viburnum Lantana*, L.). *Virg.*

**VICANŪS** (vicus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a village or hamlet, dwelling there, village, ad vicum pertinens. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Vicanos haruspices, *h. e.* living in villages, or going about from village to village. *Liv.* Vicani quique ibi exules habitabant, *h. e.* vici incolæ. — ¶ We also find *Vicanus*. *Cod. Just.*

**VICĀPŌTA** [VICĒPŌTA], or **VICĀ PŌTA** (vinco & potis), æ, f. the goddess of victory. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Vicapota* is declined as a double word; thus, *Liv.* *Vicæpotæ*. *Vicæpota* is declined as one word; thus, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 11. *Vicæpotæ* (*Ed. Ern.*).

**VICARIANŪS** (vicarius), a, um, adj. of a deputy or vicar. *Sidon.* apex, *h. e.* honor et dignitas Vicarii.

**VICARIŪS** (vicis), a, um, adj. that is instead or supplies the place of another, vicarious, *ἀποβατός*. *Quintil.* decl. Qui vicarias pro patre manus obtulerit. *Id.* decl. Perituri vitam mariti vicaria morte sua redemit, *h. e.* by dying in his stead. *Cic.* Operæ nostræ vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur. — Hence, subst. *Vicarius*, a substitute, deputy, vicegerent, locum-tenens, vicar, *ἀποβατός*. *Cic.* Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri. *Id.* An hoc regnum appellabitur, cuius vicarius qui velit esse, inveniri nemo potest? *Pandect.* *Vicarius damni*, *h. e.* qui pro alio damnum facere cogitur. *Cicero* calls his successor in the consulship, *Vicarium diligentia meæ*. *Vicarius* is also a slave in the service of a higher slave, a slave's slave; he was purchased with the property (*peculium*) of the slave, and was therefore a part of his substance. *Horat.* Sive vicarius est, qui servo parat, seu conservus. *Martial.* Esse sat est servum, jam nolo vicarius esse. *Pandect.* Si servus meus ordinarius vicarios habeat.

**VICĀTIM** (vicus), adv. from street to street, 2 through the streets, *κατὰ κόμας*. *Cic.* Servorum omnium vicatim celebrabatur tota urbe descriptio. *Horat.* Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens. — ¶ Also, from village to village, through villages, in villages. *Plin.* Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa. *Liv.* Samnites in montibus vicatim habitantes.

**VICĒ,**  
**VICĒM,** } See *Vicis*.

**VICĒNALIS** (viceni), e, adj. *Apul.* sphæra, *h. e.* having twenty equal sides.

**VICĒNARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or containing twenty, *εικοσιακός*. *Arnob.* *Vicenarius* (homo), a man of twenty, twenty years old. *Plaut.* *Lex quina vicenaria*, *h. e.* that young people, under twenty-five

years of age, should not be allowed to make a covenant, and, of course, to borrow money. *Vitruv.* fistula, a pipe, the plate of which, before being bent, was twenty inches broad.

**VICINI** (viginti), æ, a, num. adj. twenty, distributively, twenty each. *Varr.* Si duæ res vicinas habent partes, twenty parts each. *Cæs.* Nonnulli annos vicinos permanent. *Colum.* Amphoras vicinas percipient ex singulis iugeribus. *Plin.* Hydri marini vicinum cubitorium. *Id.* Partus bis anno: numerus fecunditatis ad vicenos, to twenty at a time. — ¶ Not distributively, twenty. *Plin.* — ¶ We find, also, *Vigeni*, æ, a. *Colum.*

**VICINQUINI**, or **VICINI QUINI**, æ, a, num. adj. twenty-five each, or twenty-five. *Frontin.* and *Plin.* — Both parts of the word are declined; as, viciniquina.

**VICENNALIS** (vicennium), e, adj. of 3 twenty years. *Lactant.* Vicennalia, a twenty years' festival. h. e. one that was kept when the emperor had reigned twenty years.

**VICENNIVM** (vicies & annum), ii, n. 3 twenty years, εικοστία. *Pandect.* Post vicennii tempus.

**VICENTINUS**, a, um. See *Vicetia*.

**VICEQUÆSTORA** (vice, abl. of vicis, & 3 quæstura), æ, f. vice-quæstorship. *Ascon.*

**VICEPOTA**. See *Vicapota*.

**VICES**. See *Vicis*.

**VICESIMA**, æ, f. See *Vicesimus*.

**VICESIMANUS** (vicesimus), a, um, adj. 2 of the twentieth legion. *Vicesimani*, sc. milites, soldiers thereof. *Tacit.*

**VICESIMARIUS** (id.), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to the twentieth part (vicesima), εικοσταίος. *Liv.* aurum, h. e. money raised from the tax on manumitted slaves. (See *Vicesima*, in *Vicesimus*.) Hence, absol. *Vicesimarius*, a collector of the vicesima. *Petron.*

**VICESIMATIUS** (vicesimus); properly, 3 from vicesimo, not used), ðnis, f. the taking by lot of every twentieth man for punishment, vicesimation. *Capitolin.*

**VICESIMUS**, or **VIGESIMUS** (viginti), a, um, num. adj. the twentieth, εικοστός. *Cic.* Annus jam tertium et vicesimum regnat. *Liv.* Censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus. *Cic.* Altero vicesimo die, for altero et, &c. *Id.* Vicesimo die Lunæ. *Plin.* Vicesima Luna sacrificant. *Varr.* Ut vigesimus dies et primus sit par, the thirtieth day, and the first day. — Hence, *Vicesima*, sc. pars, the twentieth part. *Liv.* Vicesimas vendere, sc. frumenti. Hence, the twentieth part, as a duty upon goods; as, *Cic.* Vicesima portorii, the twentieth part paid as portorium. Also, the twentieth part of the worth of a slave, paid as a tax when he was manumitted. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, a tax of five per cent. upon inheritances. *Plin.* *Paneg.*

**VICESISS** (vicies & as), is, m. h. e. vigin-3ti asses. *Varr.* Others read *bicissis*. We find, however, *vigessi* (or, as others read, *vigessis*), as an adj. in *Martial*.

**VICETIA**, or **VICENTIA**, æ, f. a town in Upper Italy, now *Vicenza*. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Vicetinus*, and *Vicentinus*, a, um, adj. belonging thereto, *Vicetian*. *Vicetini*, the inhabitants thereof. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.*; or, *Vicentini*, *Plin.* *Ep.*

**VICIA**, æ, f. the vetch, a kind of pulse. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

**VICIALIS** (vicia), e, adj. of vetches. Hence, *Vicialia*, the stalks of vetches. *Colum.* (*Ed. Schneid.*)

**VICIARIUS** (id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to vetches. *Colum.* cribrum, h. e. a vetch-cribble.

**VICIÆS** (viginti), adv. twenty times, εικοσάκις. *Cæs.* Vicies centena millia passuum, two thousand miles. *Plin.* Vicies tanto addito, twenty times as much. *Cic.* Superficiem ædium æstimarunt sestertio vicies, at twenty hundred thousand (2,000,000) sesterces. So, *Martial.* Plenum vices habebas. Further, *Plin.* Vicies semel; or, *Id.* Semel ac vices; or, *Id.* Semel et vices; or, *Colum.* Vicies et semel, twenty-one times. *Cic.* Habeo ad bis et vices sestertium (neut. acc.), h. e. twenty-two hundred thousand (2,200,000) sestertii. *Liv.* Ter et vices, twenty-three times. *Colum.* Quinquies et

vicies, twenty-five times. *Plin.* Centies vices, one hundred and twenty times.

**VICILINUS**, i, m. a surname of *Jupiter*. *Liv.* 24, 44. (some *Codd.* have *Visilini*).

**VICINALIS** (vicinus), e, adj. of or pertaining to the neighborhood. *Liv.* Ingens vis navium ad vicinalem usum paratarum, to be used in the neighborhood. Also, via, a road among the fields which neighbors use in common; or one that leads into a village or is in a village. *Pandect.* and *Senec.*

**VICINE** (id.), adv. near, nearby. *Augustin.* Vicinissime frui.

**VICINIA** (id.), æ, f. neighborhood, vicinage, vicinity, γειτνία. *Colum.* In vicinia urbis. *Cic.* In vicinia nostra. Also, in the genit. in answer to the question where? *Plaut.* Proximæ viciniae habitat. And with *hic* (here); us, *Terent.* Vidi virginem hic viciniae suam matrem lamentari. And also, with *huc*; as, *Terent.* Commigravit huc viciniae. — Also, the neighborhood, h. e. the neighbors. *Horat.* Sed videt hunc vicinia tota. — ¶ Hence, nearness, generally. *Petron.* In vicinia mortis poema facere. So, *Senec.* Mortem in vicinia videre. — ¶ And also, affinity, similitude, resemblance, likeness. *Plin.* Quintum genus ad viciniam crystalli descendit. *Id.* Aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens. *Quintil.* Est huic tropo quædam cum synecdoche vicinia. *Id.* Est quædam virtutum vitioremque vicinia.

**VICINISSIME**. See *Vicine*.

**VICINITAS** (id.), atis, f. nearness of place, neighborhood, vicinity, γειτνία. *Terent.* Vel virtus tua me, vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, &c. *Cic.* In ea vicinitate. *Id.* Propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus. *Hirt.* Quorum vicinitas propinqua esset. Also, in plural. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, the neighborhood, h. e. those living in the neighborhood, the neighbors. *Nep.* Clam viciniam dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. *Sallust.* Vicinitatem exornant. — ¶ And, figur. affinity, likeness, resemblance. *Quintil.* Est quedam virtutibus ac vitis vicinitas. *Plin.* Multi cyperon non discernunt a cypiro vicinitate nominis.

**VICINITUS** (id.), adv. in the neighborhood, near. *Cod. Theod.*

**VICINOR** (id.), aris, depon. 1. to be in the 3 neighborhood or near. *Sidon.* Accidit, ut deversorio quedam femina vicinaretur. *Cæsar.* Aurel. Loca capiti vicinaria. — Figur. to be near. *Sidon.*

**VICINUS** (vicus), a, um, adj. neighboring, living or being in the neighborhood, near. *Virg.* urbes. *Liv.* bellum, in the neighborhood. *Virg.* Sedes, vicina astris. *Tibull.* Cælo vicinus Olympus. And with a genit. *Lucan.* Ora vicina perusti ætheris. — Hence, subst. *Vicinus*, m. and *Vicina*, f. a neighbor. *Cic.* Vicini mei. *Horat.* Bonus vicinus. *Cic.* Vicinus proximus, the nearest neighbor. *Ovid.* Anus vicina loci. *Cic.* Eadem in Capitolio vicinam Jovis majores nostri esse voluerunt. (But in the last two it is perhaps an adj.). *Terent.* Curre ad Bacchidem vicinam nostram. And *Vicina*, ðrum, n. neighboring places; neighborhood; as, *Plin.* In Syria vicina pervenire. *Id.* Amnis rigans vicina. So, also, *Vicinum*, the neighborhood, vicinity; In vicino, in the neighborhood or vicinity, near by; as, *Plin.* Rex aliud oppidum in vicino condidit. *Cels.* In vicino sæpe quedam notæ positæ imperitos medicos decipiunt. So, *Plin.* E vicino aquam lambere, from the neighborhood or vicinity, from near by. *Colum.* Ex vicino Africa arietes deportare, from the neighboring parts of Africa. — ¶ Hence, near; of place and time. *Ovid.* Ni convexa foret, parti vicinior esset mundus, would be nearer to some part. *Phædr.* Mors vicina, nigh, near. *Cic.* Latoniam vicinam ad parientium, near her delivery. Also, subst.; as, *Hieronym.* Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, who lived near to those times. — ¶ Also, figur. coming near, in resemblance, allied, like, similar, resembling. *Cic.* Dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiæ. *Plin.* Ferrum molle, plumboque vicinius, ap-

proaching nearer to lead. *Id.* Sertulæ Campanæ odor croco vicinus est. *Id.* vocabulum. *Quintil.* Vitia virtutibus vicina. *Id.* Cui vicinum est, h. e. simile.

**VICIS**, or **VIX** (unc.), vicis, f. [the nomin. does not occur] change, vicissitude, alternate or reciprocal succession, alternation, interchange, ἀμοιβή, ἐναλλαγή. *Liv.* Commoti vice fortunarum humanarum. *Ovid.* Hæc quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus: quasque vices peragant, docebo, what changes they have or undergo, what vicissitudes they pass through. *Horat.* Terra mutat vices, h. e. renews or renovates herself. *Ovid.* Cum vice sermonis fratrem cognovit, h. e. conversation. So, *Virg.* Hac vice sermonum. And, *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* Vices loquendi. *Ovid.* Vicibus factis inire convivia, by turns, one after the other. *Plin.* Per vices annorum, every other year. *Ovid.* Per vices modo, Persephone, modo, filia, clamat, by turns, alternately. *Tacit.* Agri ab universis per vices occupantur, now by these and then by those. *Justin.* Dnæ reginæ vicibus gerebant bella, in turns, alternately. *Manil.* Modo deest, modo adest, vicibusque secedit. *Ovid.* In vices pericula commemorare, in turns. But also, *Id.* In vices aliquem lædere, in return. Also, In vicem, by turns, alternately, reciprocally, mutually; as, *Ovid.* Inque vicem mea te, me tua forma capit. *Id.* Inque vicem spectans ambos, &c. now one and then the other. (But see *Invicem*.) Also, *Pandect.* Vice versa; or, *Justin.* Versa vice, the case being reversed, reversely; or as may be sometimes rendered, on the other hand. Also, *Stat.* Vice, on the other hand, in return. *Colum.* Pari vice, equally. *Id.* Mutua vice, mutually, reciprocally, or at the same time. Also, *Reddere*, referre, exsolvere vicem, or vices, to render like for like, make a return or requital, recompense, requite, retaliate. *Ovid.* Redde vicem meritis. *Id.* Spernentum sperne, sequenti redde vices. *Id.* Non poteris ipse referre vicem. *Tacit.* Injurie, beneficio vicem exsolvere. So, *Plin.* *Paneg.* Vices exigere, demand a return or requital. — ¶ Hence, *Vicis*, *Vices*, any thing in which there is a vicissitude or alternation; hence, several meanings of the word. Thus, conduct in return or requital, reciprocity, performance of a reciprocal office, return of kindness, requital of service, return, requital, recompense, ἀμοιβή. *Cic.* Recito vicem officii præsentis, h. e. return, reciprocal service. Hence, *Vicem*, or vices, reddere, referre, exsolvere. (See above.) *Propert.* Multarum miseras exiget una vices, h. e. pœnas. *Horat.* Plus vice simplici, with a more than simple requital, with a heavy vengeance. — ¶ And, also, time. *Pallad.* Tribus per diem vicibus, three times, thrice. *Id.* Tertia vice, for the third time, a third time. *Colum.* Annua vice, every year, yearly. *Gell.* Tesserulas in medium vice sua quisque jaciebamus, each at his time, or each in his turn. So, also, *Liv.* 3, 36. Ut hoc insigne regium, suam cuiusque vicem, per omnes iret (but this may be, for himself, for his part). *Sidon.* Vice quadam, on a certain time, once. — ¶ And, also, place to which one succeeds. *Cic.* Nulla est persona, quæ ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigraverit, propius accedat. *Liv.* Pœna in vicem fidei cesserat. And, place, office, duty; as, *Liv.* Sacra reginæ vicis. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Vice alicujus fungi. *Horat.* Fungar vice cotis. *Quintil.* Vices professionum divise. *Plin.* *Ep.* Vicem alicujus implere. *Id.* Solis vicem supplere. Hence, In vicem, in the place of, instead; as, *Liv.* Missis in vicem earum quinque millibus. *Cels.* In vicem vini cremor pisanæ sumendus est, instead of wine. And without genit., therefor. *Colum.* (See *Invicem*.) For this we have, also, *Ad vicem*; as, *Plin.* *Ad* regularum vicem, instead of. *Pallad.* *Ad* vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus. So, also, *Vice*, instead, in the place; as, *Plin.* Salis vice utuntur nitro. Also, *Vicem*, instead, in the place; as, *Plaut.* Amborum vicem. *Liv.* Nostram vicem,



in our stead. Also, Ad vicem, like, as; as, *Gell.* Majores natu colebantur parentum vicem. So, also, Vicem; as, *Cic.* Sardanapali vicem mori. And, also, Vice; as, *Sueton.* Vice mundi circumagi. *Plin.* Jactari fluctu algæ vice. — ¶ And, again, the lot, hap, fate, condition of any one usually unfortunate, misfortune. *Cic.* Et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere. *Terent.* Menedemi vicem miseret me. *Cic.* Tuam vicem sæpe doleo. *Liv.* Suam vicem anxios, for their own fate. *Id.* Exanimes vice inuis. *Quintil.* Vide publica commoveri. — ¶ And, also, person, or part, respect, concern. *Liv.* Suam vicem officio functus, for his person, for his part, &c. *Id.* Ne nostram vicem irascaris, h. e. nobis (but see above.) — ¶ And, lastly, fighting, fight, contest. *Virg.* Vitavisse vices Danaum. *Sil.* Vicis meritique labore æquato.

**VICISSATIM**, adv. same as *Vicissim*.  
3 *Plaut.*

**VICISSIM** (vicis), adv. in turn, in return, or again, when it comes to the same thing; ἀμοιβαδόν. *Cic.* Te audire vicissim vellem, quum ipse tam multa dixissem, in your turn. *Id.* Terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horere potest. *Horat.* Hanc veniam petimusque, damusque vicissim (where it may be, mutually). — ¶ Also, in turn, on the other hand, on the contrary. *Cic.* Hoc ego meo facto delector. Considera nunc vicissim tuum. *Horat.* Mærebis amores: ast ego vicissim risero.

**VICISSITAS**, atis, f. for *Vicissitudo*.  
3 *Acc. ap. Non.*

**VICISSITUDŌ** (vicis), inis, f. a change from one thing to another, vicissitude, ἀμοιβή, μεταβολή. *Terent.* Omnium rerum vicissitudo est. *Cic.* Temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines. *Id.* Vicissitudines dierum, ac noctium. *Id.* In sermone communi vicissitudinem non iniquam patet, to speak and to let speak, to take turns in speaking. — ¶ Also, interchange, reciprocity, mutual return or requital. *Cic.* Nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius. *Apul.* Palmulis in alternas digitorum vicissitudines connexis, h. e. digitis pectinatim inter se implexis.

**VICOMAGISTER** (vicus & magister), tri, 3m, the prefect or superintendent of a street or division of a city. *Sezt. Ruf.*

**VICTA**, æ, f. h. e. dea, quæ victui præ-  
3 est. *Arnob.*

**VICTIMĀ** (vinco), æ, f. a victim sacrificed to the gods after some successful event, as a victory. *Liv.* 45, 7. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 335. But it seems also to be used more generally for a victim, or at least, a victim of the larger sort. (One difference between *victima* and *hostia* is, that the former is greater, the latter smaller; this is given by *Corn. Fronton.*) *Plaut.* Nolo victimas, agnibus me extis placari volo. *Cic.* Ego enim te arbitror, cæsis apud Amaltheam tuam victimis, statim esse ad Sicyonem oppugnandum profectum. — ¶ *Figur. a vicium.* *Cic.* Se victimam republicæ præbuisset (Decius).

**VICTIMARIŌS** (victima), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to victims. *Plia.* negotiator; and, *Val. Maz.* Victimarius, one who sold victims. Also, *Victimarius*, sc. minister, an assistant at sacrifices, who bound the victim, &c. *Liv.*

**VICTIMATOR** (victimo), oris, m. an attendant at a sacrifice, who assisted in slaying the victim. *Lactant.*

**VICTIMŌ** (victima), as, a. 1. to sacrifice.  
3 *Apul.* hircum Marti.

**VICTIVŌ** (requentat. from vivo), as, n. 3 1. to live. *Plaut.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to live on something, be nourished or supported by, cut, feed on, σιτίζομαι. *Plaut.* ficis, to live on figs. *Id.* Victitare parce. *Terent.* Bene libenter victitas, you like choice fare.

**VICTŌR** (vinco), oris, m. a conqueror, victor, νικητής. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeio omnium gentium victore, conqueror of all nations, victor over all nations. *Cic.* belli, h. e. in bello. So, *Liv.* Trium bellorum victor. — Also, adjectively, victorious. *Nep.* exercitus. *Ovid.* currus, h. e. triumphal car. Even with a

fem. subst. *Plaut.* Victores legiones.

— ¶ *Figur. a conqueror, victor, h. e. one who has effected or accomplished his purpose, has obtained his desire.* *Virg.* Victorque Sinon incendia miscet. *Horat.* Victor propositi. *Martial.* calls husbands victores, who have lost their wives, h. e. fortunate, masters of their wish. — Also, conqueror, vanquisher. *Sallust.* Animus lubricus et divitiarum victor. — Adjectively. *Ovid.* Victorem retulit pedem. — ¶ Also of inanimate things. *Lucan.* Abstulit has (naves) astus, et victor detrusit in Austrum.

**VICTŌRIĀ** (victor), æ, f. victory, νίκη. *Cic.* Victoria natura insolens atque superba est. *Horat.* Cita mors venit, aut victoria læta. *Cæs.* Victoriam conclamare, to shout victory. *Cic.* Victoriam consequi (figur.); or, *Id.* reportare; or, *Liv.* ferre ex aliquo; or, *Id.* referre ex hoste; or, *Cæs.* adipisci; or, *Sallust.* parère; or, *Tacit.* patrare, to gain or obtain the victory, conquer. *Liv.* exercere, to make use of his victory. *Id.* Victoriæ triumphus, h. e. propter victoriam. *Cic.* Victoriæ bellorum, for in bellis. — Also, Victoria, as a goddess, the goddess of victory. *Cic.* Also, her image or statue. *Liv.* — ¶ *Figur.* before a court, the gaining of a suit. *Cic.* Victoriam gloriosam consequi. *Plin.* litium, h. e. in litibus. And generally, victory, when one has gained or carried his end. *Liv.* certaminis, h. e. in certamine. *Id.* Quatenus victoriam exerceret, how far he would pursue his victory. *Id.* Victoria penes patre fuit.

**VICTŌRIĀLIS** (victoria), e, adj. of or 3 pertaining to victory. *Trebell. Poll.* dies, day of victory, h. e. in which a victory has been gained. — ¶ As a plant, *Victorialis* is the same as *Idæa daphne*, *daphne Alexandrina.* *Apul.*

**VICTŌRIĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. stamped with the image of the goddess of victory. Hence, *Victoriatius*, sc. nummus, a coin worth half a denarius. *Cic.* — *Liv.* *Victoriatum* (genit. pl.). — ¶ Also, won by victory. *Tertull.*

**VICTŌRIŌLA** (dimin. from Victoria), æ, f. a small statue or image of the goddess of victory. *Cic.*

**VICTŌRIŌSŌS** (victoria), a, um, adj. of 3 ten victorious, νικητικός. *Cato ap. Gell.* Also, *Sidon.* Victoriosissimo viro.

**VICTRIX** (victor), icis, f. Subst. she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress, νικήτρια. *Cic.* Erat victrix Republica. *Id.* Oraculum erat datum, victrices Athenas fore. *Id.* Victrix filiae, non libidinis. — Also, she that has gained her end, obtained her wish. *Virg.* Junonem victrix affatur voce superba. *Ovid.* Victrix inimica triumphat. — ¶ *Adject.* victorious, *Horat.* hederæ. *Seacc.* libido. *Lucan.* cansa. *Ovid.* flammæ. *Cic.* litteræ, h. e. announcing victory. So, *Ovid.* tabellæ. *Senec.* frons, h. e. laurel-branch. *Virg.* Victricia arma secutus. *Ovid.* fulmina. *Claudian.* Victrici concepta solus.

**VICTŪALIS** (victus), e, adj. of or pertaining to nourishment or sustenance. *Apul.*

**VICTŪRŌS**, a, um, particip. from vinco. — ¶ Also, particip. from vivo.

**VICTŪS** (vivo), us, m. life, way of life. *Cic.* In victu considerare oportet, apud quos, et quo more, et cujus arbitratu sit educatus. *Nepos.* Appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducerent. — ¶ Especially, food, sustenance, victuals, provisions, meat and drink, fare, σιτίον, τροφή. *Cic.* Quos parvo contentos tenuis victus cultusque delectat, slender or poor fare. *Cæs.* Major pars victus eorum lacte, et caseo, et carne consistit. *Cic.* Victum quotidianum publice præbere alicui. *Id.* Parare ea, quæ suppeditent, et ad cultum, et ad victum. *Plaut.* Victus basilicus, royal fare. *Id.* asper. *Quintil.* frugi. *Sil.* parcus. Also, in plur. *Tibull.* Tunc victus abiere feri: tunc incita pomus. *Cic.* Persecutus est animantium ortus, victus, figurat. — ¶ Also, all that belongs to the support and comfort of the body, including also clothes. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Nepos* says of Alcibiades, Splendidus, non minus in vita quam victu; where, according to *Bre-*

mi, vita refers to his public, and victu to his private life. *Bremi* cites also *Cic. Legg.* 3, 14. Nobilium vita victuque mutato mores mutari civitatum putat; and, *Id.* Brut. 25. Omnium vita atque victu excultus. — ¶ *Dat.* *Victu.* *Virg.* — *Genit.* *Victi,* for victus. *Plaut.:* *Victuis.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

**VICTŪS**, a, um, particip. from vinco.  
**VICTŪLŌS** (dimin. from vicus), i, m. a little village, χωμίδιον. *Liv.*

**VICŪS** (from οἶκος, as vinum from οἶνος), i, m. a village, hamlet, as consisting of many houses collected together, κώμη. *Liv.* maritimus. *Tacit.* Jura per pagos vicosque reddere. — ¶ Also, in the city, a quarter, division, section consisting of several houses built alongside of each other, κώμη, ἄμμη. *Tacit.* Dimensis vicorum ordinibus, et latis vicarum spatiis. — ¶ Also, a street, so far as its sides are occupied by houses. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a country-seat, as composed of several buildings. *Cic.* Scribis, te vicum venditurum. *Horat.* Quid vici prosunt aut horrea?

**VIDELICET** (formed out of videre licet), adv. you can see, it is easy to see, it is clear, followed by accus. and infin. *Plaut.* Videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, it is evident or manifest that, &c. *Lucret.* Esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum. *Cic.* Quæ epistolæ redditæ sunt, tum videlicet datas, you see (you can easily see) that, &c. Also, merely with accus.; as, *Plaut.* Videlicet Solonem, behold a Solon, lo a Solon. — ¶ Hence, certainly, indeed, for certain, to be sure, plainly, clearly, or as is easy to see, δηλαδὴ, δηλονότι; in particular, in irony, indeed, forsooth. *Terent.* Hic de nostris verbis erat videlicet. *Cic.* Quid metuebant? vim videlicet. *Id.* Tunc videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus. — ¶ Also, namely, to wit, that is to say. *Cic.* Venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendis. *Id.* Caste lex jubet adire ad deos, animo videlicet.

**VIDEN?** for *Videsne?* *Terent., Tibull., and Virg.*

**VIDEŌ** (ἴδω, εἶδω), es, vidi, visum, a. and n. 2. to see, behold with the eyes, βλέπω, ὀράω. *Plaut.* Tun? me vidisti? (*Scel.*) atque his quidem oculis? *Cic.* Aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt. *Virg.* Complerant litora visuri Æneas. *Cic.* Aliquem videre non posse, not to be able to see (h. e. bear the sight of.) *Id.* Ut ea cernimus, quæ videmus. *Senec.* Videram nondum diem, h. e. I was not yet born. *Cic.* Quem diem si videro, shall have seen, shall have lived to see. Also, without an accus.; as, *Cic.* Me acrius videre quam pisces, see more sharply, have a keener sight. *Id.* longius, to see farther. *Id.* bene oculis, to see well, have good eyes. *Id.* mille stadia (not governed by videre), to see a thousand stadia. *Sallust.* Tus visum processerant, to see. Further, *Terent.* Vide, si non os impudens videtur, see, if, &c. *Plaut.* Vide sis (for si vis) signi quid siet. Hence, *Videres*, you might see, you could see, one might see; as, *Liv.* Scindi videres vincula. *Ovid.* Molliri membra videres. Also, *Videre*, to see, h. e. have one's eyes open, be awake. *Virg.* *Ecl.* 6, 21. — Also, with the other organs of sense, to see, perceive, observe, hear. *Virg.* Mugire videbis terram, h. e. hear. — Also, with the mind or spirit, to see, perceive, understand, be aware, observe. *Cic.* Quem exitum video animo, I see with my mind's eye, in spirit. *Id.* Acutius atque acrius vitia, quam recta videre. *Id.* Animus videt, se ad meliora proficisci. *Liv.* Dii in futurum vident, see into the future. *Cic.* Quod ego cur nolem, nihil video. *Nep.* Vidit ver omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo. *Cic.* Videre multum, to see far, be wise or considerate. *Id.* plus, to see farther, be wiser. Also, in a dream. *Id.* Si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur. *Id.* aliquid in somnis. So, *Id.* somnia, to have dreams. *Id.* *Tusc.* 5, 38. Videbat in litteris, h. e. had knowledge in, was not blind in

(for a blind man is spoken of; but another reading is *vivebat*). — *Videre* is also used of inanimate things. *Virg.* Abies visura casus marinos, *about to see, experience*. — Also, *Videre*, to see, h. e. to get, receive. *Liv.* speciem regni patrum. *Cic.* Qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, *did not see sleep, did not sleep*. — Also, to see, h. e. to endure, *undergo, experience*. *Terent.* Quam ibi miseriam vidi! — ¶ Also, to see, go to see, call upon, wait upon, for the purpose of conversing and transacting business with one. *Cic.* Othonem vide, *speaking with Otho*. *Id.* Sed Septimium vide, et Lænatem, et Statillum: tribus enim opus est. *Plin. Ep. Rogo*, mane videns Plinium domi, et efficias, ne, &c. — ¶ Also, to see, look at, look to it, consider, reflect. *Cic.* Id primum videamus, quatenus amor progredi debeat. *Id.* Nunc ea videamus, quæ contra disputari solent. *Petron.* Utraum (conditionem) tu accipias, vide. *Terent.* Vide, quid agas. *Id.* De matre videro. — ¶ Also, to see, look to it, take care, have a care, be careful, take heed, beware. *Cic.* Videndum est, ne obsit benignitas. *Id.* Quamobrem et hæc videnda, et pecuniæ fugienda cupiditas. *Id.* Videant, ne turpe miserumque sit. Hence, *Vide*, ne, &c. see, that not, stands often for *I fear, that*; as, *Cic.* Vide, ne nulla sit divinitas. So, also, *Id.* Videndum est, ne non satis sit, h. e. it is to be feared, &c. — ¶ Also, to see, see to it, take care, interest one's self. *Cic.* Ut navem idoneam habeas, videbis. *Terent.* Ut recte fiant, videbo. *Plaut.* Vide, efferantur omnia, see that all things, &c. *Cic.* Videre alicui, take care for. So, *Terent.* Recte ego mihi vidissem, *should have looked out for myself, should have provided for myself*. Also, to take care for, provide, furnish, procure, prepare or have prepared, take care of, conduct. *Cic.* Antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, h. e. to provide, order. *Terent.* Asperum (vinum) hoc est: aliud lenius vide. *Cic.* Sed valebis, meaque negotia videbis. *Id.* Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium. Also, *Videris*, *viderit*, &c. you, &c. may see to it, you, &c. may see, h. e. I leave it to you, it concerns me not; as, *Cic.* Tu quemadmodum his satis facias, videris. *Ovid.* Viderit ista deus. *Cic.* Viderint ista officia viri boni, *let good men see to*. *Id.* Legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself*. And, *absol.* *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 2, 23. Viderit, h. e. it may happen as it will for me, it troubles me not. — ¶ Also, to see about, h. e. to treat or speak of. *Cic.* Alio loco de aratorum animo videro. *Id.* Illud, quod cœpimus, videamus, h. e. look at, go through with, examine. — ¶ Also, to look at or upon. *Cic.* Quin tu me vides, *why do you not look at me? but look at me, see how much better I do*. *Horat.* Quem tu placido lumine videris. — Hence, to look upon, have an eye upon, have in view, have before the eyes. *Cic.* Majus quiddam videbam. *Id.* Vedit aliud, *had another object*. *Liv.* Cujus mens nihil præter commodum publicum videt. It may also be rendered, to strive for; as, *Liv.* Qui magnam gloriam vident. — And, also, to look upon, mark, rest upon, trust to, depend upon. *Terent.* Istuc ipsum nihil periculi est: me vide, *depend upon me, trust me for that, my word for it*. — ¶ *Videro* often stands for *videbo*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ *Videsis*, or *vide sis*, with short e. *Pers.* — ¶ See *Videor*.

**VIDEOR**, *eris*, *visus sum*, pass. of *video*, is used in the various meanings of *video*. Thus, to be seen, *ὁραομαι*. *Terent.* Ohe (*Da.*) visus sum, *I have been seen*. *Cic.* Quo viso atque persuaso. *Liv.* Equites procul visi. *Cic.* Qui neque videntur a nobis. *Id.* Ea, quæ vel furiosus videntur. *Virg.* Videbit heroas, et ipse videbitur illis (*dat.*), *shall be seen by them*. Hence, *Visum*, subst. (which see by itself). Also, *Videtur*, *videatur*, *we see, one sees, it is seen, &c.*

*Cic.* Qui quamobrem Roscium similem sui in fraude et malitia existimavit, nihil videtur, *one cannot see why, no cause appears why*. *Id.* Hoc potest separatim perscribi, ut proprio senatusconsulto Pompeius collaudatus esse videatur, *that it may be seen, that, &c.* *Id.* Et quales ipsi quoque oratores, qua sint ætate, honore, auctoritate, debet videri, *we ought to see*. — Especially is *Videri* often to seem, have the appearance, appear, be regarded in a certain light, pass for something, and has a double construction, personal and impersonal. Personally, h. e. with a *nomin.* (or an *accus.* when it is in the *infin.*) expressed or understood going before, and an *infin.* following; if this *infin.* be *essc.* the following predicate is also in the *nomin.* (unless the subject of *videor* was in *accus.*); *esse* is often wanting, in which case the predicate is in the *nomin.* (or *accus.* if the subject of *videor* was in *accus.*) *Cic.* Quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset. *Id.* Id, quod utile videretur (*sc. esse*). *Id.* Rem iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant. *Plaut.* Num nimio empta tibi videntur? *do they appear to you to have been bought too dear? do you think they were bought at too high a price?* *Cic.* Quæ Pyrrhoni visa sunt pro nihilo, *seemed nought to Pyrrho, passed for nothing with Pyrrho*. *Id.* Amens mihi fuisse videor, *methinks I have been mad*. *Id.* Quibusdam sapiens videor fuisse: mihi contra, *some regard me as having done wisely*. *Id.* Objurgavi senatum, ut mihi visum sum, *summa cum auctoritate*. So, in a dream. *Plaut.* Mercari visum mihi sum capram, *it seemed to me that I, &c.* Sometimes without the *dat.* *Terent.* Andire vocem visa sum militis, *I seemed to hear, I thought I heard*. The predicate is also found in the *dat.*; as, *Horat.* Da mihi justo sanctoque videri. — Impersonally, h. e. not preceded by a subject (*nomin.* or *accus.* if the verb be *infin.*) *Plaut.* Equum videtur tibi, *ut dicam, &c. does it seem right to you that I? &c., do you think it right, that? &c.* *Liv.* Fabio satis visum, *ut orans urbem iniret*. *Plaut.* Quid si servo aliter visum est? Also, with *accus.* and *infin.*; as, *Cic.* Non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem (a construction which seems harsh to some scholars). So, also, *Id.* Malitia, quæ vult videri, se esse prudentiam, *will have the appearance of being, &c.* (though we may make the order thus, *vult, se videri esse, &c.*; *vult videri esse prudentia* would be the more usual form). Also, *Videri*, to seem good or fit, or to be resolved upon, to please or be pleasing; as, *Cic.* Nunc mihi visum est aliquid conscribere, *I have thought it well, or have determined*. *Id.* Eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, *if such be your pleasure*. *Id.* Tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, *if it shall please you, if you shall have no objection*. *Terent.* Visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam, *it hath seemed good to me, I have thought it well*. *Cic.* Qui imitatur, quos cuique visum est, *sc. imitari, or imitandos esse*. *Id.* Velim ei quæ tibi videbitur, attribuas, *those whom it shall seem advisable to you, those whom you please; sc. attribuire, or esse attribuenda*. So, also, of decrees or ordinances of a magistrate, or of the senate, personally and impersonally; as, *Cic.* Iste pronuntiat, Sthenium literas publicas corrupisse videri, *appears to have, &c.; that the opinion is that Sthenius has, &c.* *Liv.* Scipionem recte atque ordine videri fecisse, *quod eum regem appellaverit, that Scipio had in their opinion done rightly*. *Id.* Consul adjecit senatusconsultum, Ambracium non videri vi captam esse. *Id.* Quum pontifices decreissent, videri, *posse eam partem restitui, that it was their opinion, that they were of opinion*. — ¶ Also, *Videri*, as pass. of *video*, when signifying to see, see to it, consider, reflect. *Plaut.* Vide sis modo etiam. (*Lys.*) Visum est. — ¶ Also, as pass. of *video*, signifying to see, take care for, provide, &c. *Cic.* Videndum esse aliud

consilium. — ¶ *Supin.* Visu; as, *Virg.* Terribiles visu (but this may be also, *ablat.* of the subst. *visus*).

**VIDESIS**, or **VIDE SIS**. See *Video*, and *Sis*.

**VIDUÀ**, *a, f.* See *Vidua*.

**VIDUÀTUS**, *a, um*. See *Viduo*.

**VIDUATUS** (*viduo*), *us, m.* *widowed state, widowhood*. *Terull.* Virginem in viduatu collocatam, *h. e. in sacro viduarum ministerio*.

**VIDUERTAS** (*Id.*), *atis, f.* perhaps, *lack of the fruits of the field*. *Cato*.

**VIDUITAS** (*Id.*), *atis, f.* *privation, want, lack*. *Plaut.* omnium copiarum. — ¶ Also, *widowhood, widowity, χηρεία, χήρευσις*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

**VIDULARIA**, *a, f.* one of the lost comedies of *Plautus*.

**VIDULOS** (*unc.*), *i, m.* a case to pack things in for a journey, perhaps a sort of wallet, portmanteau, or trunk. *Plaut.*

**VIDUO** (*viduus*), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to deprive or bereave of any thing, *χρηόω, ἀποστερέω*. *Virg.* Tam multis viduas set civibus urbem. *Horat.* Polvis viduatur orni. *Senec.* Ense viduare dexteram. *Stat.* Penates. *Seren.* Sammon. Febris pergit viduare (miseros) sopore. *Virg.* Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, *freed from, clear of*. *Sil.* Regna lumine viduata. *Id.* Tellus viduata venenis. *Colum.* Vitis viduata pristino alimento deficit. *Sil.* Sedes viduata, *h. e. sella curulis vacua, mortuo consule*. Also, with a *gen.*; as, *Lucret.* Viduata manuum, *for manibus*. — Hence, *Viduata*, *deprived of a husband, made a widow, widowed* whether by the death or other separation of a husband. *Tacit., Martial.* and *Sueton.* Also, *Senec.* Conjux viduata tædis, *divorced*.

**VIDUVIUM** (*Id.*), *ii, n.* *widowhood, widowhood*. 3 *Sidon.*

**VIDUUS** (*unc.*), *a, um, adj.* *separated, deprived, that is without any thing*. Hence, *deprived of a husband or wife* (whether by death or long absence), *widowed, Ovid.* domus, *without a husband*. *Id.* aula, *without a wife or queen*. *Id.* lectus, *sc. Penelopes, without a husband, who was absent*. *Id.* manns, *sc. Penelopes. Senec.* Viduus cælibatus. — Hence, *subst.* *Viduus, i, m.* a widower. *Plaut.* — And, *Vidua, a, f.* a widow. *Cic., Plaut., &c.* — Also, in general, *Viduus, a, um, unmarried, without a husband or wife*. *Ovid.* Viduus viros. *Liv.* Se rectius viduam (says *Tullia* to her husband), et illam cælibem futurum fuisse. *Senec.* cohors, *h. e. the Amazons*. Also, *without a lover or mistress*. *Ovid.* cubile. *Id.* nox. *Id.* puellæ. — Hence, of animals, *bereaved, deprived of a mate, without a mate*. *Plin.* columba. — Also, figur. of trees to which vines are bound and as it were married. *Horat.* Vitem viduus ducit ad arbores. *Juvnal.* ulmi. *Martial.* plantanus. *Catull.* vitis. *Colum.* Utviduum ramum maritet. — ¶ Also, generally, *without any thing, devoid of any thing, destitute, wanting, empty*; with the prep. *a, or* with an *abl.* simply, or a *gen.* *Virg.* in *Cul.* Lacus viduus a lumine Phœbi. *Colum.* Solum arboribus viduum. *Ovid.* Pectus viduum amoris. *Sil.* Viduus teli. *Plin.* Oppidorum nomina fama sua vidua. *Stat.* Alni (*h. c. naves*) moderantibus viduæ. Also, *without a case*; as, *Stat.* Viduus clavus, *h. e. gubernaculum sine gubernatore*.

**VIENNA**, *a, f.* *Vienna, or Vienne, a town of Gallia Narbonensis*. — Hence, *Vienensis, e, adj.* *belonging therto*. *Plin.* ager. *Tacit.* Viennenses, *the inhabitants*.

**VIËO** (*unc.*), *es, a. 2.* to bind with twigs, *3 weave, plat, λυγώω*. *Varr.*

**VIËSCO** (*vieo*), *is, n. 3.* properly, to be 2 come pliant, or flexible; hence, to thrive up, wither. *Colum.*

**VIËTOR** (*vieo*), *eris, m.* a hoop, cooper. 3 *Plaut.* Vietorem et piscatorem te esse portulas (for this some read *vitorem*).

**VIËTUS** (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* withered, shrivelled, flaccid. *Colum.* ficus. *Terent.* senex. *Cic.* cor. — ¶ *Horat.* *Epod.* 12, 7. and *Terent.* *Eun.* 4, 4, 21. make the second syllable short; or it may be read as a dissyllable.

VIGENI, æ, a, for Viceni. Colum.

VIGĒS (according to Paul. ex Festo: Viget dictum a vi agendo, sed non in agendis hostilibus rebus, verum iis, quæ concitato animo ad bonum tendunt), es, qui, n. 2. to live, thrive, usually of incorporeal things and plants. Cic. Quæ a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent. Id. Quidquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vult, quod viget, cæleste et divinum est. Quintil. Artus etiam leviter loco moti, perdunt, quo vigentur, usum. Senec. Tu, qui juyente flore primævo viges. Varr. Omne corpus, ubi nimis ardor aut humor viget, aut interit, aut manet sterile. Virg. Fama mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. Lucret. Herbæ rose vigentes. Cic. Humatio tota ad corpus pertinet, sive occiderit animus, sive vigeat. Also, of persons. Horat. Vigui rege Persarum beator. Id. Nil majus generatur ipso (Jove) nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum.

— ¶ Hence, figur. to live, h. e. to be lively, active, vigorous, thriving, brisk, ἀκμάζω, θάλλω. Sallust. Aetas viget. Ovid. Pallor abit, subitaque vigent in corpore vires. Liv. A tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ. Cic. Vigere memoria, to have a lively or strong memory. Id. Animo vigemus. Liv. Vegetum ingenium in pectore vigeat. — ¶ Also, figur. to live, h. e. to be in vogue, be practised, flourish, be in good condition, to prosper, be prosperous, be in high repute or estimation, to show or display itself. Virg. Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigeat conciliis. Ovid. Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguere Mycenæ. Senec. Prospero regnum in statu est, domusque florens sorte felici viget. Sallust. Pro pudore, pro abstinentia, pro virtute, audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeabant. Cic. Vigeant studia rci militaris. Nev. ap. Gell. Qui res magnas manu saepe gessit gloriose, cujus facta viva nunc vigent. Stat. Urbes stant, populisque vigent. Horat. Verborum vetus interit ætas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque. Nep. Me juvene violacea purpura vigeat, was in fashion, was in esteem. Colum. Murænae, quarum pretia vigent. Cic. Multa secula sic vigit Pythagoræorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. Nep. Tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulo ante victores vigerant (for fuerant) perterriti pacem peterent, h. e. had flourished or appeared as conquerors. Cic. Philosophia viginisset. Lucret. Esse in deliciis summoque in honore vigere. Tacit. Auctoritate et gratia vigere apud aliquem, to have credit or influence. Id. summis honoribus, et multa eloquentia. Id. Opibus immensum vigit. So, also, of literary men, to be eminent, to flourish. Cic. Vigeat auditor Panætii Mnesarchus. Id. Philonem in Academia maxime vigere audio. Thus, also, Vigere alicui, to be in repute or esteem with any one; as, Cic. in Cæl. Ep. Tui polliciti libri omnibus vigent. — ¶ Also, to be in operation, to display its powers. Cic. Vestræ religiones vigeant. Hence, to fight. Lucret. Dextraque vigere.

VIGESCĒS (incept. of vigeo), is, n. 3. to begin to live, or to become lively or vigorous. Catull. Jam læti studio pedes vigescent.

VIGESIMUS, a, um. See Vicesimus.

VIGESSIS (viginti & as), is, m. twenty 3 asses. Martialis.

VIGĒS, for Vices. Martialis. Capell. 3

VIGIL (vigeo), ilis, adj. awake, not asleep, watching, ἐγρηγόρος, ὑπνῳδός. Virg. Tot vigiles oculi. Horat. Canum vigilum excubiæ. Ovid. ales, the cock. Hence, subst. a watchman, sentinel. Liv. In plur. Vigiles, watchmen, sentinels, φρουροί. Cic. Clamor a vigilibus, fanique custodibus tollitur. Plaut. Vigiles nocturni, sentinels. Plin. Vigiles nocturni, h. e. domestic cocks. Lucret. Mundi vigiles, h. e. the sun and moon. Liv. Vigiles fanatici, night revellers. — ¶ Hence, figur. watchful, as if awake. Virg. ignis, the never-sleeping fire; that never goes out; as of Vesta.

— ¶ Also, figur. watchful, h. e. attentive. Stat. auris. — ¶ Also, that makes watchful, causing one to watch. Ovid. Cura vigiles. — Also, in which one watches, by which one watches. Vigil nox, in which one watches, keeps watch; as, Tacit. Noctem vigilem capessere, h. e. vigilias agere. Horat. Vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem, h. e. ad quas vigilarat.

VIGILABILIS (vigilo), e, adj. that watches 3 es, watchful. Varr. ap. Non. O stulta nostri pectoris dormitio vigilabilis, quæ me puellum impuberem cepisti!

VIGILANS, antis, particip. from vigilo. — ¶ Adj. watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful. Cic. Nostri isti nobiles, nisi vigilantes, et boni, et fortes, et misericordes erunt, &c. Id. Perficiam, ut nemo unquam post hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur. Id. Homo vigilans et industrius. Val. Max. Annibal vigilantissimus dux. Virg. Vigilantes oculi.

VIGILANTER (vigilans), adv. vigilantly, watchfully, attentively, heedfully, with diligence or care, ἐγρηγόρτως, ἐπιμελῶς. Cic. Quod vigilanter provinciam administrasset: cujus omnes vigilias in stupris constat, adulterisque esse consumptas. Id. Quem L. Murena pater hujusce vehementissime, vigilantissimeque vexatum, repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum reliquit. Id. Enitar multo vigilantius. Id. Vigilanter se tueri.

VIGILANTIA (Id.), æ, f. watchfulness, the taking of little sleep, ἀγρυπνία. Plin. Ep. (de avunculo suo), Erat incredibile studium, summa vigilantia: lucubrare a Vulcanibus incipiebat, &c. — ¶ Figur. vigilance, watchfulness, attention, carefulness. Terent. Vigilantium tuam tu mihi narras? Cic. Horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est.

VIGILARIUM, ii, n. See Vigiliarium.

VIGILATE (vigilatus, from vigilo), adv. 3 same as Vigilanter. Gell.

VIGILATŪS (vigilo), ōnis, f. a watching, 3 being awake by night, not sleeping. Cæl. Aurel.

VIGILAX (Id.), ācis, adj. very watchful; 2 or simply watchful, vigilant, ἀγρυπνητικός. Colum. canes. Ovid. Nec frui tur somno vigilacibus excita curis, h. e. which do not suffer one to sleep.

VIGILIA (vigil), æ, f. a watching, a being awake, a being sleepless, voluntary or not, ἀγρυπνία. Cels. Ut neque vigilia præcesserit, neque ventris resolutio, neque merita. Cic. Cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ? the watchings or studies by night. — ¶ Also, a watching by night for the protection of a town or any other place, watch, ward, guard by night. Cic. Vigiliæ agere ad aedes sacras, to keep watch at. Id. Vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite. Liv. In vigiliam, on watch. Id. Cura vigiliarum nocturnarum. — In the Roman army, the night was divided into four vigiliæ or watches (among the Greeks into three), each of which consisted of three hours (among the Greeks of four); as, Liv. Prima vigilia, h. e. tempore primæ vigiliæ. Id. secunda. Cæs. tertia. Liv. quarta. — Also, Vigilia, a watch, h. e. soldiers keeping watch, watchmen, guards, sentinels, φρουροί. Cic. Si Capitolinæ cohortes, si excubiæ, si vigiliæ, si delecta juvenus, quæ tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est. Sullust. Et ab incendio intelligebat urbem vigiliis munitam, with watches by night. Id. Vigiliæ crebras ponere. Id. circuire, to visit. — ¶ Also, a religious ceremony performed by night. Plaut. Vigiliæ Cæreris. — ¶ Also, figur. watchfulness, vigilance, care, attention. Cic. Also, activity, unwearyed zeal. Vellei.

VIGILIARIUM (vigilia), ii, n. a place or 2 building in which a watch is kept, a place where sentinels by night stand, a watch-house. Senec. (Others read vigilarium.)

VIGILIUM, ii, n. same as Vigilia. Varr. VIGILŌ (vigil), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to watch, remain awake, keep awake, abstain from sleeping, γρηγορῶ, ἀγρυπνῶ. Cic. Me qui ad multam

noctem vigilassem, arctior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est. Id. Tardissime autem Lentulus, credo, quod literis dandis præter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. Id. Prope-rando etiam citius, quam si de multa nocte vigilasset. Horat. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, diem totum stertebat. Terent. Vigilare usque ad lucem. Hence, Vigilians, watching, watching. Terent. Num ille somniat ea quæ vigilans voluit? h. e. when awake; with his eyes open. Juvenal. Vigilanti stertere naso, to snore with a wakeful nose, h. e. to snore as if asleep, though really awake. Cic. Vigilantes curæ. — Hence, figur. Vigilare, to be watchful, vigilant, or attentive, be very careful or heedful. Cic. Vigilabo pro vobis. Id. Vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras. Also, with a dat. Propert. studiis, h. e. to apply diligently to; pursue diligently. — Also, figur. of fire, to burn constantly. Ovid. Lumina vigilantia (on a light-house). Stat. An tacita vigilet face Troicus ignis. Flor. Ut ad similitudinem cælestium ignium custos imperii flamma vigilet. — ¶ TRANS. to do or perform by keeping awake, compose or execute by night, perform or despatch with care and vigilance. Virg. Quæ vigilanda viris. Ovid. Vigilati labores. — ¶ Also, to spend or pass (time) awake or watching, as, noctem; hence, Ovid. Noctes vigilantur. — ¶ See also Vigilians.

VIGINTI (unc.), indecl. num. adj. twenty, εἴκοσι. Cic. Viginti dies. Id. Unum et viginti annos, twenty-one years. Colum. Viginti unus. Liv. Quatuor et viginti, twenty-four. Nep. Quinque et viginti, or, Liv. Viginti quinque. Sueton. Tres et viginti, or, Plin. Viginti tres. Cic. Viginti et septem, or, Id. Septem et viginti. Gell. Octo et viginti, or, Colum. Viginti octo. VIGINTIANGŪLOS (viginti & angulus), 3 a, um, adj. having twenty angles. Apul. pyramis.

VIGINTIVIRI, iri, m. See Vigintiviri. VIGINTIVIRATŪS (vigintiviri), us, n. an office held by twenty men as colleagues, whether as a perpetual office or as a commission; as, Cic. Att. 9, 2. (who speaks of a commission for dividing the lands, which Cæsar caused to be portioned out by twenty commissioners).

VIGINTIVIRI, or VIGINTI VIRI, ōrum, m. twenty men or commissioners as colleagues; as, twenty colleagues in a perpetual office. Tacit. — Also, twenty commissioners for the distribution of the Campanian lands among the soldiers. Cic. — ¶ The sing. is used in Plin. 7, 53. (Ed. Hard.)

VIGŌR (vigeo), ōris, m. life. Virg. Ig-neus est ollis vigor, et cælestis origo seminibus. — Hence, figur. life, liveliness, vigor, activity. Id. Nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem. Phædr. Tibicen, cujus flatibus solebat excitari saltantis vigor. Liv. Vigor in vultu. Liv. and Ovid. Vigor animi. Ovid. ingenii. Horat. Juventas et patrius vigor. Also, plur. Vitruv. and Sil. — Also, of things without life. Senec. Lectus est liber Q. Sextii patris, magni viri. Quantum in illo, dii boni! vigoris est, quantum animi! Plin. Vigor vini indomitus. (Others read rigor.) Id. Margaritæ flavescunt senecta, rugisque torpescunt; nec nisi juvena constat ille, qui quæritur, vigor, lively color. Id. Gemma quodam vigore apposita tingens.

VIGŌRŌS (vigor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and 3 n. 1. INTRANS. to take life, become vigorous or lively. Tertull. Vinnm animæ vigorantis ex vite Christi. — ¶ TRANS. to make vigorous or lively. Tertull. Vigorantia disciplinam. Apul. Juvenis vigoratus, lively.

VILEFACĪO (vili & facio), is, ēci, a. 3. 3 to vilify, lessen. Lactant. ad Stat. Fletu non indecenti, non nimio, qui formam deturparet, dignitatem ejus vilefaceret. VILESCĒS (vili), is, lui, n. 3. to become poor 3 low, vile or of trifling value, φαυλεσκω ἐβραβεύομαι. Avien. At postquam argento deformis viluit ætas.

**VILIFICUS** (villis & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 *make or esteem of little value. Hieron.*

**VILIPENDĒ** (villis & pendo), is, a. 3. to 3 *hold in low esteem, despise. Plaut. Etianum me vilipendit. (Al. leg. nihili pendit.)*

**VILIS** (unc.), e, adj. *for sale, to be sold. Virg. poma.* — ¶ Also, *cheap, of small price, low, εὐνοῦς. Plaut. Neque quidquam vile nunc est, nisi mores mali. Id. Qui prohi homines essent, esset his annona vilior. Cic. Frumentum quoniam vilis erat, ne emisses. Id. Non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosissimis.* — Hence, *common, paltry, vile, worthless, trivial, indifferent, despicable, mean, contemptible, ἄτιμος, τριτοβάλατος. Martial. Curarum pretium non vile mearum. Cic. Etiam si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, salutem certe caram futuram. Id. Nihil tam vile, neque tam vulgare est, cuius partem ullam reliquerint. Id. Velia non est vilior, quam Lupercal. Nep. Quod non vilis rex in potestatem inopianti venerat. Horat. Et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alta est. Liv. vita. Sallust. Fidem, fortunas, pericula villa habere, h. e. to hold in low account, despise. Horat. Inter villa habere. Thus, also, Id. Villa rerum, for villa, res viles. Also, with an infn. Sil. Hence, Vili (abl.), at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply. Plaut. and Martial. Vili. Pandect. Vilissimo. Hence, also, Vile, adv. at a low rate, cheaply. Claudian. — Also, Vilis, common, easy to procure. Virg. fasselus.*

**VILITAS** (villis), ātis, f. *cheapness, lowness of price, low price, φανλοῦτης, εὐτέλεια, εὐνοία. Cic. annonæ. Id. Si ubertas in percipiendis fructibus fuit, consequatur vilitas in vendendis. Id. Alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuit, h. e. it was cheap one year. Id. Num in vilitate minimum dedit, in the cheap time.* — ¶ Hence, *cheapness, small value, meanness, lowness. Plin. Vilitas animarum, h. e. vitæ hominum. Id. Vilitas nominum, ræcan names or appellations. Petron. Effugiendum est ab omni verborum vilitate, low or vulgar words.* — ¶ Also, *a valuing at a low rate, contempt. Senec. In nullo (animali) deprehendes vilitatem sui, ne negligentiam quidem. Plin. Ep. Ad vilitatem sui pervenire, to become contemptible to one's self.*

**VILITER** (Id.), adv. at a small price, 2 *cheaply, εὐνῶως. Plin. Vilissime constat. Plaut. Venire intestinis vilis. Plin. Ep. Facilius et vilius, more easily, and with less expense.* — ¶ Also, *meanly, poorly, low, without regard. Apul. Viliter se ipsum colere, sui contemptus est.*

**VILITĒ** (Id.), ās, a. 1. *to make low, poor, 3 of little esteem, to lessen, downgrade, φανλίχο. Turpil. ap. Non.*

**VILLĀ** (according to Varro, from veho, because the products of the field are carried thither), æ, f. a villa, h. e. a house or building out of Rome (especially in the country, near a village or small town), where cattle were kept, and near which were vineyards and cultivated fields; a country-seat, country-house, farm-house, ἔπαυλις, ἀγροικία. Cic. Quiager neque villam habuit, neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus. Id. Tum erat ager incultus, sine tecto, nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa. Poll. ad Cic. Frumenta aut in agris, aut in villis sunt. Ovid. Unicus anser erat minima custodia villæ, of their little farm-house or cottage. — Villa rustica, a villa for rural uses; urbana, a villa for show and pleasure. Varr. — Villa is also a part of the country-house. Thus, Colum. divides the villa into three parts, or villæ, namely, urbana, which the proprietor himself occupies, and which is therefore built and arranged with more elegance; rustica, occupied by the villicus, vinitor, &c.; and frumentaria, where the products of the field are laid up. — There was also a villa publica of great extent in the Campus Martius, near Rome; where, for instance, we read of the census being taken, and foreign ambassadors being lodged. Liv. — ¶ Hence,

Villa, for rus. Plin. Ep. Athenis vivere, non in villa. — Also, Plin. Mangonizatas villas, h. e. (perhaps) same as vivaria ostræarum.

**VILLARIS** (villa), e, adj. of or pertaining 2 to a villa, same as Villaticus, ἀγροικικός. Plin.

**VILLATICUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a villa, kept there, ἀγροικικός. Varr. gallinæ. Plin. alites, farafowl, farm-house poultry, as hens, pigeons, &c. Colum. canis. Id. mel. Varr. Genus villaticum pastionum.

**VILLICA**, æ, f. See Villicus.

**VILLICĀTĪŌ** (villico), ōnis, f. the management of a farm, care of the husbandry of a farm, such as the villicus has, ἀγονομήτια. Colum.

**VILLICUS** (villicus), as, a. and n. to perform the part of a villicus or overseer of a farm, manage or carry on a farm, ἀγονομήτω. Apul. Servus, qui possessionem maximam villicabat, h. e. managed, was overseer (villicus) of. Plin. Exercitus ducebant, senatu illis villicante, carrying on their farms for them (but this may belong to villicor).

**VILLICŌ**, ōnis, m. same as Villicus. 3 Apul. (Others read villicorum.)

**VILLICŌR** (villicus), āris, dep. l. to carry 3 on or superintend the husbandry of a farm, to manage a farm, act in the capacity of a villicus. Pompon. ap. Non. longe ab urbe. Plin. Senatu illis villicante. (See Villico.) — ¶ Also, to reside in the country, live in or have a villa. Turpil. ap. Non.

**VILLICŪS** (villa), a, um, adj. in, of or belonging to a villa, rural, rustic. Auson. Villica nomina lini. — ¶ Hence, subst. Villicus, i, m. the slave intrusted with the care of the villa and the husbandry of a farm; the overseer of a farm, the farmer, steward, ἀγορόμος, ἀδελείρης. Cato. Male agitur cum domino, quem villicus docet. Horat. silvarum et agelli. Hence, figur. a (delegated) governor, prefect, overseer, director. Juvenal. Pegasus positus villicus urbi. — And Villica, æ, f. the woman who had the care of those matters of a farm which belong to a woman; the directress of the farm-house, dairy, &c.; or, also, the wife of the villicus, farmer's wife. Cato and Colum. — ¶ Written also with a single l.

**VILLŌSŪS** (villus), a, um, adj. shaggy, 2 rough, long-haired, having long fibres or filaments, τριχῶδης, τριχωτός. Virg. leo. Plin. Arbor folio villosior. Id. Villosissimum animal. Id. Radix villosa. Ovid. Villosa colubris guttura, h. e. densis cincta serpentibus.

**VILLŪLĀ**, æ, f. dimin. from villa. Cic.

**VILLŪLŪS**, i, m. dimin. from villus. Ca- 3 tull. (Ed. Doer.)

**VILLŪM** (dimin. from vinum, for vinu- 3 lum), i, n. a little wine. Terent.

**VILLŪS** (unc.), i, m. a long hair, as of a lion, a sheep, &c.; and generally a tuft of hair, collection of shaggy hair, σπιξ, λάχνη, τρίχωμα. Cic. Animum autem villis vestitæ. Virg. Udisque aries in gurgite villis mersatur, wool. Id. Tergum leonis villis onerosum. Ovid. Non erat hic aries villo spectabilis anreo, for his golden fleece. Virg. Tonsisque ferunt mantella villis, h. e. smooth, with the nap or shag off.

**VIMĒN** (vieo), inis, n. any pliant twig for plating or binding, an osier, wicker-rod, twig, ῥιτή, οἰσῶα, ῥιψ, ἴγυος. Varr. Ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias. Ovid. Legebant vimina cum juncis. Cæs. Reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum. Tibull. Fiscella levi detexta est vimine junci. Ovid. Vimina, h. e. alvearia viminea. Id. Vimen quernum, h. e. fiscella e vimine querno. Virg. Aureus et foliis et vimine lento ramus, for viminibus, h. e. twigs or sprigs on it. Also, for planting or setting, a set, slip, of willow, for instance. Colum. — Hence, the rod or wand of Mercury. Stat.

**VIMENTŪM**, i, n. same as Vimen. Tacit.

**VIMINALIS** (vimen), e, adj. bearing pliant twigs (for plating, &c.), of or belonging to osiers, &c. οἰσνοφόρος. Plin. salix. Id. Hæc est viminalium cultura (where it is used absol. meaning trees

which bear such pliant twigs; unless we supply arborum or salicum). Hence, Viminalis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome, the Viminal hill; so called from a thicket of such trees or bushes which grew upon it close by the altar of Jupiter (who is therefore called Viminus). Varr. and Liv.

**VIMINĒTUM** (Id.), i, n. a place full of 3 bushes or trees which bear pliant twigs suitable for wicker-work. Varr.

**VIMINEŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. made of osiers or pliant twigs, ἰγυνός. Plaut. Lictores duo, duo viminei fascēs virgarum. Cæs. Viminea tegumenta galeis imposita, of wicker-work. Virg. crates. Plin. salix, h. e. ex qua vimina fiunt, or que vimina fert.

**VIMINĪS** Jupiter. See Viminalis.

**VIN?**? for Vis ne? Plaut. 3

**VINACEA**.

**VINACEUM**, }

**VINACEUS**, }

See Vinacens, a, um.

**VINACEŪS** (vinum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to wine. Cic. acinus, a grape-stone. — ¶ Hence, subst. Vinacens, i, m. sc. acinus, a grape-stone, γίγαρον. Colum. Also, the husk of a grape with the stones, which is left after pressing. Varr. — Vinacea, æ, f. sc. bacca, a grape-stone. Colum. Also, the husk of the grape. Colum. — Vinaceum, i, n. sc. granum, a grape-stone. Colum. Also, the husk of the grape with the stones. Colum.

**VINALIS** (Id.), e, adj. of or pertaining to 2 wine. Macrob. fortitudo, h. e. of wine. — Hence, subst. plur. Vinalia, the wine-festival, h. e. when they tasted the new wine, and offered a part of it to Jupiter. It was twofold, taking place on the 23d April (9 Cal. Mai.), and also on the 20th August (13 Cal. Sept.). Ovid. Fast. 4, 684. sqq. Cic. Phil. 14, 5. (Compare Plin. 18, 69.) — Genit. pl. Vinaliorum is used by Macrob.

**VINARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to wine, of or pertaining to wine, οἰνωρός. Vitruv. cella, wine-cellar. Id. saccus, h. e. for straining wine. Id. uter, a wine-bag. Cic. Vas vinarium ex una gemma. So, Petron. Vinarium (without vas). So, also, Horat. Vinaria, wine-vessels, wine-casks. Cic. Crimen vinarium, h. e. concerning wine, namely, coöercing the duty on wine. — Hence, subst. Vinarius, i, m. a vintner, wine-merchant, dealer in wine, οἰνοπώλης. Plaut. And, also, a wine-bibber, sot, ἐπιόνως. Pandect.

**VINCĀPĒRVINCA**, or **VINCA PĒRVINCA**, æ, f. the herb periwinkle, κλημαρίς, δαφνοειδής, χαμαιδάφνη. Plin.

**VINCĒŪS** (vincio), a, um, adj. fit for binding or tying, biading. 3 Plaut. Potio vincea, jocosely, for a noose, halter; as, Plaut. Potione vincea onerabo gulam, h. e. I will haag myself (but juncea is perhaps a better reading).

**VINCIBILIS** (vinco), e, adj. that may be 3 conquered, overcome or subdued, conquerable, νικηρός. Colum. Gravem terram, vix ulla cultura vincibilem. — ¶ Also, that can be easily gained, easy to gain. Terent. Justam illam causam, facilem, vincibilem, optumam.

**VINCĪŌ** (unc.), is, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. to bind, bind about, wind about, fetter, δέω. Virg. suras cothurno alte. Horat. tempora floribus, to bind, wreath. Virg. manus post terga. Colum. fœnum, to bind hay. Ovid. Annule, digitum vincture puellæ. Tibull. Auro lacertos vinciat, h. e. ornet armillis aureis. Ovid. Vinctur vitibus ulmus. Propert. Toto vinctum collo, fist closped, embraced closely. Quintil. Ferrum, quo rotæ vinctuntur, are bound or girt, namely, the tire. Cæs. Vinctus catenis. Ovid. Boves vincti cornua (acc.) vittis, h. e. habentes cornua vincta vittis. Propert. Puniceo stamine vincta comas, h. e. habens comas vinctas. — Also, merely, Vincire, to bind, put in bonds. Terent. Cura ad servandum vinctum. Tacit. conscios. And, Plin. Ep. Nec vinctos habeo, h. e. slaves kept in fetters to till the fields. — Also, to bind or fetter, as it were. Cic. Ejus religioni te vinctum adstrictumque dedamus. — ¶ Hence, to make tight or straiten by binding or

*lacing.* Terent. Virgines vincito pectore, *tight-laced or tight-bound.* — Hence, figur. of a style by which words are harmoniously arranged, or sentences knit together into compact and well-timed periods. Cic. sententias. *Id.* verba. *Id.* membra orationis numeris. Also, of the feet or members of a verse. Cic. Poema nimis victum, ut de industria factum appareat, *h. e. measured with too much art.* — ¶ And also, to bind or fetter, figur.; to confine, restrict, restrain, keep in order, repress, check, impede, hold back, subduc. Cic. Si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciatu et constringatur, amicorum propinquo-umque custodiis. *Id.* Omnia, quæ dilapsa fluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. Ovid. Mea lege data vincita Thalia, *h. e. mea Musa adstricta, impedita.* Virg. Lageos (a kind of wine) vincitura linguam (sc. ebriate). So, Propert. mentem multo Lyæo (*h. e. wine*), *h. e. to shackle, impede, oppress.* — ¶ Again, figur. to bind, fetter, make fast, fasten, fortify, secure. Cic. Loca occupare, vincire presidii, to hedge about or fortify. Propert. lectum certo federe. Tacit. animum alicujus, to bind, secure to one's self. — ¶ Again, figur. to bind, fetter, enchain. Plaut. Vi Veneris vincitus. Tibull. Me retinent vincitum vincula puella. Liv. Somno victos, bound, wrapped. — ¶ And lastly, to bind or fetter by sorcery, to render inactive, charm, enchant. Ovid. hostiles linguas inimicaque ora.

VINCŌ (unc.), is, vici, victum, a. and n. 3. I. TRANS. to conquer, vanquish, overcome, worst, get the better of, νικῶ, κερῶ; commonly in the field, but also in court or elsewhere. Cic. Majores nostri omnibus navalibus pugnis Carthaginenses vicerunt. Nepos. Quos omnes gravi prælio vicit. Sallust. fragm. Validam urbem pugnando vicit, *h. e. expugnavit.* Liv. aliquem in certamine. Terent. Me servulum, qui referere non audebam, vicit. Cæs. Boii prælio victi. Virg. Victis redit virtus, to the vanquished. Also, Cic. Sapientis animus vincitur? Senec. Graves dolores vincere. Justin. iram. Ilirt. difficultates locorum labore. Virg. Labor omnia vincit. Cic. Vinci a voluptate. Ovid. Victa malis patientia. So, also, in a lawsuit; as, Cic. Victus, *h. e. convicted.* Ovid. Rea victa. Terent. Vincimur, *we are cast, we lose our cause.* Hence, Victus, that has lost his property, unfortunate. Virg. Ecl. 9, 5. Nunc victi, tristes, &c. (but here it may be, forced to give way or yield). — Hence, to outbid, at an auction. Cic. Othonem. — Also, to outdo, surpass, exceed, excel. Cic. ceteros eloquentia. *Id.* hostes crudelitate. *Id.* opinionem omnium. Propert. Non me Chaonix vincant columbae dicere (where the *infina* stands instead of the *abl.* of the gerund). Hence, to outlive. Virg. Gc. 2, 295. — Also, to climb over, surmount, pass. Martial. Alta Suburrani vincenda est semita clivi. Virg. aera, *h. e. to fly over, pass.* — Also, figur. to conquer, overcome, overpower, bring to yield, make give way, move to something, force, constrain, master, subdue, soften, &c. Liv. Victus patris precibus lacrimisque. Virg. Victus genitor, *h. e. yielding.* Terent. Peccavi, fateor: vincor. *Id.* Ubi te victum senserit. Liv. Victi ira patres, moved or carried away with anger. Ovid. Victa labore fugie, overcome, exhausted. Tacit. Victa in lacrimas, moved to tears. Ovid. Victa sopore. Liv. Victus somno, unable to keep off sleep. Virg. Victus animi (for animo), overcome by desire. *Id.* Nunc victi, forced to yield; or, unfortunate. (See above.) Also, of things without life. Virg. viscera flamma, *h. e. to burn, consume, destroy.* Plin. cibos, to digest. Virg. Non viribus ullis vincere (ramum), *h. e. to make one's self master of, get.* Ovid. Nix zephyro victa fluit. Plin. Vinci aquam, saleque non liquari, *the water is overcome, h. e. cannot dissolve the salt.* Virg. Noctem funalia vincunt, conquer, *h. e. light up, illuminate.* *Id.* Fata vici, *h. e. I have lived longer than I ought.* *Id.* Quam

magnum sit ea vincere verbis, to come fully up to, to set forth adequately. Also, to conquer, overcome, suppress, repress, destroy, bring to nought, frustrate, obstruct, stop. Liv. spem. *Id.* vinculum fidei. Tacit. Gemitu victo, *h. e. compasso.* *Id.* Silentio victo, breaking silence. Petron. in fragm. Tragur. 45. has vinciturum, for which Ed. Anton. has vecturum. — ¶ Also, to prove triumphantly, demonstrate, show, make good. Cic. Vince te virum bonum fuisse. Matius ad Cic. Perinde ac si jam vicerint, obitum ejus fuisse utilem. Horat. Nec vincet ratio hoc, ut, &c. — II. INTRANS. to conquer, get the victory, be victorious, in the field, in a combat or contest. Cæs. Qui vicissent. Liv. Romanos sibi metipsis victuros, for themselves. Also, with accus.; as, Justin. longinqua bella. Enn. ap. Cic. and Plin. Equus vicit Olympia, conquered at the Olympic games. — Hence, to conquer or win at play. Poeta ap. Sueton. Aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam. Also, with accus.; as, Sueton. Vicissem vel 50 millia, I should have won even fifty thousand. — Also, in a lawsuit. Terent. Vincam scilicet, I shall gain the cause. Cic. Vincere judicio. Id. sponsione. Also, with accus.; as, Cic. judicium. *Id.* sponsionem. Ovid. causam, to gain one's cause. — Also, in the senate, to carry the day, prevail. Liv. In senatu vicisset sententia. *Id.* Appius vicit. And, generally, to carry the day, carry one's point; hence, Vince, vinceris, have your own way, carry your point, as you will, when a man yields unwillingly or contemptuously. Terent. Domus, uxor, liberi inventi, invito patre: viceris. Cæs. Vincite, si ita vultis. Sueton. Vincerent, et sibi haberent. — Also, to conquer, win, gain one's end or wish. Ovid. Vicimus, exclamat: necum mea vota feruntur, I have conquered, I have succeeded, I have effected my purpose. So, also, Cic. Cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus. So, also, Ovid. Vincimus. Plaut. Vicisti, you are right; I assent.

VINCITIŌ (vincio), ōnis, f. a binding, dé-3 cis. Tertull.

VINCITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a binder. Ar-3 nob.

VINCTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a binding, band, 2 ligament, bandage; a bandage or truss, δέσις, δαράσις. Plin. and Cels.

VINCTŪS (Id.), us, m. a binding. 3 Varr. VINCTŪS, a, um, particip. from vincio.

VINCŪLĀTUS (vinculum), a, um, bound. 3 Mart. Capell.

VINCŪLUM, and VINCLUM (vincio), i, n. any thing that ties or binds, a bond, band, tie, a cord (line, &c.) which binds any thing; δέσις, δαράσις. Nepos. Vincula epistolæ laxare, the bands which fastened the letter (besides the seal). Cic. Corpora constricta vinculis. Ovid. Aptare vincula collo, *h. e. noose.* *Id.* Chartæ vincula demere, *h. e. to open the letter.* Virg. Nodos et vincula linea rupit, *h. e. string, cord.* *Id.* Fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent. *Id.* Vinculorum immensa volumina, *h. e. immensa vincula (of the cæstus).* Propert. Capilli vincula, *h. e. vittæ.* Senec. Præcingens roseo tempora vinculo. — Especially, Vincula, the bonds or fetters of a criminal. Cic. So, Tacit. indere, to clap on. Liv. Esse in vinculis et catenis. Hence, a prison, when joined with bonds. Liv. Ducere in vincula. Cæs. Conjicere in vincula. Cic. In vincula abripere. — Vincula among the poets is also, beautifully laced slipper-like soles, laced sandals. Tibull. Vincula de niveo detrahit ipsa pede. — ¶ Also, figur. band or fetter, *h. e. what serves to confine or obstruct.* Cic. Ex corporum vinculis evolare, bonds. Liv. Vinculum immodicæ cupiditatis, a bond, fetter, curb, &c. Tibull. Vincula solvere cado, *h. e. cadum aperire, to unstop, open.* — ¶ Also, figur. band or bond, *h. e. what holds together, fastens, preserves or unites.* Ovid. Mollit pennarum vincula, ceras. So, in Tibull. and Propert. Vincula, or vincla, for ardent, cordial embraces. Particularly of immaterial things. Liv. Ingens vinculum fidei. Cic. Is vincula

revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis, vitæque communis. *Id.* Nullum vinculum ad adstringendam fidem arctius. *Id.* Beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordia. *Id.* Accedit maximum vinculum, *h. e. reason, motive, ground (for friendship).* Propert. Sanguinis vincula rupit amor, *h. e. the ties or bonds of blood.* Cic. Cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus. Virg. Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, in the nuptial bond. Horat. Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, his mercenary engagements. — ¶ Vinculum, the synco-pated form of vinculum, occurs not only among the poets, but is used by Cic.

VINDELICI, ōrum, m. a people of that part of Germany where Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum) is now situated. They were next to the Rheti, but seem to have become united with them, so as to be comprehended under the name of Rhetians. Hence, Rheti Vindelici, the Vindelici Rhetians. Horat. Od. 4, 4, 18. (where, however, Bentl., Mitscherl. and Doer. read Rhetis (*h. e. Rhetians*) agreeing with Alpius). Their country is called Vindelicia. Sext. Ruf. — Hence, Vindelicus, a, um, adj. Vindelic, Vindelician. Martial. ora.

VINDEMYX (vinum & demo), æ, f. the grape-gathering, wine-harvest, vintage, τρυγητός. Varr. Vendemiam fieri oportet. Plin. Ep. Vendemias graciles colligo. — Hence, the vintage, grapes, wine. Virg. Mitis in apricis coquitur vendemia saxis. Varr. Vendemiam videt in cella. — ¶ Also, the gathering or harvest of other similar things. Plin. olearum. *Id.* mellis. *Id.* turis.

VINDEMIALIS (vindemia), e, adj. of, re-3 lating or belonging to the wine-harvest or vintage, vindemial. Macrobr. fructus.

VINDEMIATOR (vindemio), ōris, m. he 2 that gathers the vintage or fruit of the vine; a grape-gatherer, vintager, τρυγητήρ. Varr. — Also, a vine-dresser. Horat. (who begins a hexameter line with Vendemiator, so that the *ia* are contracted into one syllable). — ¶ Also, a star in the constellation Virgo, now called Vendemiatrix. Colum. Called also, Vendemitor. Ovid.

VINDEMIATORIS (vindemiator), a, 3 um, adj. of or pertaining to the grape-gathering or vintage, τρυγητικός. Varr. vasa.

VINDEMYŌ (vindemia), as, a. and n. 1 2 to gather grapes, gather the vintage, τρυγῶ. Plin. uvas. Colum. vinum. Plin. Vendemiantes vidi.

VINDEMYŌLA (dimin. from vindemia), æ, f. a vintage, speaking diminutively; a little vintage, τρυγητίδιον. Hence, figur. Cic. Omnes meas vindemias eo reservo, *h. e. gatherings, revenues.*

VINDEMITŌR, ōris, m. same as Vendemiator; n. vintager; a vine-dresser; the star Vendemiatrix. Senec., Plin. and Ovid. See Vendemiator.

VINDEX (vindicō), icis, adj. and subst. m. and f. one that lays claim to something, a claimant. — ¶ Hence, an assertor, defender, protector, maintainer, deliverer, liberator; so, also, a protectress, &c.; and, protecting, delivering, &c. Cic. æris alieni, *h. e. defensor creditorum adversus Catilinam.* *Id.* Habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis. Liv. injuriæ, *h. e. contra injuriam.* *Id.* periculi, *h. e. qui opem fert in periculo.* Horat. Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, *h. e. worthy of such an extricator.* Ovid. calls Hercules, Vindex terræ. Justin. Vindicem eum regni reliquit, protector, guardian. — Also, adjectively; as, Ovid. vires. — Also, Vindex, the surety, who rescues an accused person. Gell. e xii. tab. — ¶ Also, avenging, punishing; an avenger, punisher, τιμωρός, ἐκδικός. Ovid. Vindice flamma. Cic. Furæ, vindices facinorum. *Id.* Me vindicem conjunctionis oderunt. *Id.* Collegam, custodem ac vindicem cupiditatum. Juvencal. Cannarum vindex, annulus (*h. e. the ring from which Hannibal took the poison by which he died*), the avenger of Canna. — ¶ Vindex, or Vindicus, was the name of the slave

who revealed the treasonable design of the sons of Brutus and others to restore the banished Tarquins, for which service he was rewarded with freedom. He is said to have been the first who was freed by the *vindicta*; but some supposed that the *vindicta* was so called from him. *Liv.* and *Claudian.*

**VINDICATIO** (Id.), *ōnis*, f. the claiming or assumption of a thing, an action or suit for the property of a thing, assertion of ownership of a thing, appropriation of a thing by law. *Pandect.* Actionum duo sunt genera, in rem, quæ dicitur vindicatio; et in personam, quæ conditio appellatur. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* Qui inestatorum civium suorum concessam vindicationem bonorum affirmant, the appropriation. — ¶ Also, a delivering, defending, protection, vengeance. *Cic.*

**VINDICIA**, (Id.); *æ*, f. and commonly **VINDICIÆ**, *arum*, f. the thing for the possession of which a suit is brought, or to which a claim is made. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, the suit which is brought to establish one's right of possession, or the claim at law or formal claim to a thing or person. — To a thing; when, for instance, I assert that it is mine. *Cic. Lis vindiciarum.* Id. Injustæ vindiciæ, unjust claim. — To a person; in which case I may either claim a person as my slave, or I may assert that a person is a free-man: the former is called *Vindiciæ secundum servitutem*, or *ab libertate in servitutem*; the latter, *Vindiciæ secundum libertatem*. Hence, of the judge, *Liv.* Dare vindicias secundum libertatem, to give sentence in favour of the claim to freedom, to decide that the person be considered as free till the cause is ultimately decided. Id. *Vindicias secundum servitutem* decernere, to allow the claim on the side of slavery, to decide that the person claimed is the slave of another, and may be taken as such. So, Id. *Vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare*, and *Vindicias ab libertate dicere*. Also, Id. *Cedere secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias*. (See *Liv. III.*, 43, 47, 56, 57.) — ¶ Also, the sentence of the judge in cases of this kind. *Liv. nefandæ.* To this may be referred the expressions cited above, *Vindicias dare, dicere, postulare.* — ¶ *Sing.* *Vindicia* is found in *Gell.* and in *Serv. Sulp. ap. Fest.*

**VINDICŌ**, or **VENDICŌ** (perhaps for *venum dico*, and properly signifying to award or adjudge as the property of any one), *as, avi, atum, a.* and sometimes *n. i.* to lay claim to, assert, maintain or demand as one's own, arrogate, appropriate, assume, *πρόσποιόμαι, ιδιώποίόμαι, ἀντιλαβάνω.* *Cic.* Si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodammodo vindicare. Id. Non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. Id. *Homerum Chii suum vindicant.* *Tacit.* Prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, assume the merit of, attribute to themselves. *Nepos.* Nonnulla ab imperatore miles vindicat, demands as his due, claims as his own. *Liv.* Decus belli ad se vindicare. *Plin.* Africa Punicum malum sibi vindicat. Id. Hoc volumen Pythagoræ fama antiquitasque vindicant. With *infra.* *Lucan.* Vindicat hoc dextra gestare. Especially, to make a formal claim at law to the possession of a person or thing; or, to claim the liberty of a person. *Liv. 3, 46.* Ut vindicari puellam in posterum diem pateretur (unless it be, to be freed till the morrow). Id. *ibid.* Quum instaret assertor puellæ, ut vindicaret, sponsoresque daret, that he should claim her as free. *Figur.* *Cic.* Agerent tecum lege Pythagoræ omnes, ceterique in suo genere physici vindicarent. — Hence, *Vindicare* aliquem in libertatem, to assert the freedom of any one, set him free. *Liv.* And generally, to free, set free; as, *Cæs.* Se et populum Rom. actione oppressum in libertatem vindicare. *Cic.* *Rempubl.* oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem vindicaturus. *Nepos.* Patriam ex servitute in libertatem vindicare. — Hence, generally, *Vindicare*, to free, set free, liberate, rescue, deliver, defend, protect, exempt, save, redeem, ἀπαλλάττω. *Cic.*

*Nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestæ, neque acta ætas, neque nostri honores vindicabunt.* Id. *Illum videtur felicitas ipsius ab eis miseris morte vindicasse.* *Hirt.* Naves, quas casus ab illo periculo vindicavit. *Cic.* Laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum vindicare. Id. Te innocencia tua vindicat a molestia. Id. Neque ætatis excusatio vindicat a labore, h. e. immunem reddit. Id. *Sapientia nos a formidinum terrore vindicat.* *Liv.* puellam. (See above.) *Vellei.* remp. periculis. Id. *damna, to make good again, make up, retrieve, repair.* *Cic.* Ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, h. e. that having extricated himself from his pecuniary embarrassments, he might at length return free to his friends; unless as be read for ad. — Also, to maintain, assert. *Cæs.* libertatem. — Also, to preserve, lay up. *Colum.* partem cibarium. — ¶ Also, to avenge, revenge, τιμωρέω. *Ovid.* necem *Crassi.* Id. suas offensas ense. *Plin.* mortem *Scipionis.* *Martial.* se. *Senec.* se ab aliquo, avenge himself upon one, take vengeance upon one. — ¶ Also, to punish, ἐκδικέω, τιμωρέω. *Cic.* seditionem. Id. maleficia. Id. rem vehementer. — Or, to inflict punishment. *Cic.* In socios, in cives vindicatum est. *Tacit.* In convictos vindicatum est. — ¶ *Vindico* according to the third conj.; as, *Gell.* e *legg. xii. tab.* *Vindicit.*

**VINDICTA** (*vindico*), *æ*, f. the rod, with which the prætor struck a slave and thereby set him free; the freedom-rod. *Cic.* Si neque sensu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber (for there were three ways of setting a slave free. His name might be entered in the census by the consent of the people or the order of his master; or he might be freed by the *vindicta*; or by his master's last will). *Horat.* *Vindicta* imposita. — Hence, the freeing of a slave. *Plaut.* — Also, generally, a freeing, deliverance, rescue. *Liv.* *Vindicta* invisæ hujus vitæ, from this hateful life. Id. *Mors una vindicta est.* — ¶ Also, a maintaining, defending, defence, support. *Vellei.* Utrique *vindicta* libertatis mortem stetit. *Ovid.* Cum tibi suscepta est legis *vindicta* severæ. — ¶ Also, vengeance, revenge, or punishment, ἐκδικησις, τιμωρία. *Plin.* and *Juvenal.*

**VINEA**, *æ*, f. See *Vinea*.

**VINEALIS** (*vinea*), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to wine or to a vineyard. *Colum.* *Vinealis* terra, h. e. suitable for planting vines.

**VINEARIUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to wine or to vineyards. *Colum.* *Vinearii* colles. *Pandect.* horti, in which the vine is cultivated, vineyards.

**VINEATICUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to wine or to vineyards. *Colum.* fructus. Id. semina. Id. cultus. *Cato.* *falcula.*

**VINEŌLA**, or **VINIŌLA** (dimin. of *vinea*), *æ*, f. a little vineyard. *Inscript.*

**VINETUM** (*vinum*), *i, n.* a place planted with vines, a vineyard, ἀμπελόφυτον. *Cic.* Si segetibus, aut vinetis *cujuspiam* tempestas nocuerit, &c. *Virg.* Optima vinetis satio est quum vere rubenti, &c. *Colum.* *Vineta* facere. *Horat.* *Vineta* sua cedere (proverb.), to injure one's self; to stand in one's own light.

**VINEUS** (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to wine, consisting of wine, οἴνυος. *Solin.* *Vineus* latex, h. e. wine. *Vitruv.* fructus. *Plaut.* Tibi *vineam* pro aurea statuam ponam, quæ tuo gutturi sit monumentum, h. e. statuam e vino. — Hence, *subst.* *Vinea*, *æ*, f. sc. terra, a vineyard. *Cic.*, *Plin.*, &c. Also, *Vinea*, vines. *Virg.* Hinc omnis longo pubescit *vinea* fetu. *Cato.* Adligare *vineam.* *Colum.* *Vineam* novellam gemmas agere. — Also, *Vinea*, sc. arbor, a vine. *Colum.* Ea sine cicatrice *vineæ* est. Id. *Tales vineas supra quartum pedem detraherent.* — Also, *Vinea*, sc. porticus, an arbor formed by a vine. Hence, from the resemblance, a defensive machine, roof, shed, or mantelet, used at sieges for a protection against missiles, under cover of which they assailed the walls of towns, &c. *Liv.*, *Cæs.*, *Cic.*, &c.

**VINYŌA** (*vinum & bibo*), *æ*, f. a female wine-bibber, a woman that tipples wine. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

**VINYFER** (*vinum & fero*), *era, erum*, *3 adj.* bearing or yielding wine, abounding in wine. *Apul.* *vitis.*

**VINŌLA**, *æ*, f. See *Vineola*.

**VINYTOR** (*vinum*), *ōris, m.* a vine-dresser, ἀμπελοργός. *Cic.* So with *genit.* *Virg.* *uvæ.*

**VINYTORIUS** (*vinitor*), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to a vine-dresser, ἀμπελοργικός. *Colum.* *Falx* *vinitoria*, a pruning-hook.

**VINŪLUS** (according to *Isidor.* *Orig.* 3, 19. from *vinus*, h. e. *cinciunus*, molliter flexus; this word, however, probably does not occur: others derive it from *vinum*, and write it *vinulus*), *a, um, adj.* soft, flexible, pliant; figur. delightful, charming, pleasant. *Plaut.* *Oratio* *vinula* ac *venustula.*

**VINŪS.** See *Vinnalus*.

**VINŪLENTIA** (*vinolentus*), *æ*; f. propensity to immoderate wine-bibbing. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, wine-bibbing, wine-drunkenness, μέθη, οἶνοφλυγία. *Cic.*

**VINŪLĒNTIUS** (*vinitor*), *a, um, adj.* full of wine, h. e. intoxicated with wine, given to wine, ἐξοινος, παροινος, οἶνοφλυγ. *Cic.* Hæc per deos inimicabiles utrum esse vobis consilia siccorum, an vinolentorum somnia; et utrum cogitata sapientum, an optata furiosorum videntur? Id. *Omnemque suum vinolentum furorem in me unum effunderet.* — ¶ Also, full of wine, made with wine, with a strong mixture of wine. *Cic.* *Vinolenta* medicamenta.

**VINŪSITAS** (*vinosus*), *atis, f.* the flavor of wine. *Tertull.*

**VINŪSUS** (*vinum*), *a, um, adj.* full of wine. — ¶ Hence, drunken, intoxicated, inebriated. *Liv.* *Istrorum* pauci, qui modice *vinosi* erant, memores fuerunt fugæ. — ¶ Hence, also, given to wine, fond of wine. *Horat.* *Laudibus* arguitur *vinus* *vinosus* *Homerus.* *Ovid.* Cur anus hoc faciat, quæris? *vinosior* ætas hæc est, et *gravidæ* munera *vitis* amans. *Plaut.* *Lena* *multibiba* atque *merobiba* . . . quid opor't verbis, *vinosissima* est. *Ovid.* *Nequitiam* *vinosa* *tuan* *convivia* *narrant*, h. e. at which much wine is drunk. *Ovid.* *senex*, h. e. *Auacreon.* *Scipio* *Afric.* ap. *Gell.* *Qui* *non* *modo* *vinosus*, sed *virosus* *quoque* *sit.* — ¶ Also, like wine, having the taste or flavor of wine. *Plin.* *sapor.* Id. *odor.* Id. *siccus.*

**VINŪLUS.** See *Vinnulus*.

**VINUM** (*οἶνος*), *i, n.* wine, οἶνος. *Cic.* Ut non omne *vinum*, sic non omnis ætas *vetustate* *coacescit.* Id. *Qui* *vinum* *fugiens* *vendat* *sciens*, h. e. wine that does not keep. Id. *Si* *quis* *Falerno* *vino* *delectetur*, nec *ita* *novus*, ut, &c. nec *ita* *vetere*, ut, &c. *Pallad.* *Vinum* *album*, *candidum*, *fuscum*, *nigrum*, *limpidum.* *Cato.* *atrum*, *durum.* *Plin.* *album*, *fulvum*, *sanguineum*, *nigrum.* *Ovid.* *rubens.* *Senec.* *Vinum* *fieri* *bonum*, quod *recens* *durum* et *asperum* *visum* *est*: non *pati* *ætatem*, quod *in* *dolio* *placuit.* *Cels.* *ansterum*, *tenue*, *meraculum*: *nullarum* *virium*, aut *ingentium.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* *merum.* *Cic.* *leve.* *Terent.* *asperum*, *lene.* *Colum.* *dulce*, *suave*, *firmum*, *corpori* *salubre.* *Pallad.* *Suave* *vinum* *de* *duro* *facere.* Id. *ex* *mollis* *forte.* *Plin.* *excellens.* *Martial.* *generosum.* *Ovid.* *purum.* *Plin.* *torvum.* Id. *Vinum* *ex* *aqua* *temperatum.* *Cels.* *dilutum.* *Colum.* *vapidum.* *Martial.* *muclidum.* The plur. *Vina* is used when large quantities of wine are spoken of. *Plin.* *Vinorum* *medicaminis* *tanta* *cura* *est*, ut, &c. Id. *Vina* *imbecilla*, *valida.* Id. *Torva* *fiunt* *vina.* Id. *Vina* *Albana*, *Surrentina*, *Cæcuba*, *Setina*, *Statana.* Id. *In* *staurare* *vina*, h. e. *acescentia*, *vapida* *facta*, aut *fugientia* *reficere.* Id. *condere*, h. e. *in* *cella* *vinaria* *reponere* *servandi* *gratia.* Id. *condire*, h. e. *medicari.* Id. *diffundere.* But the plur. *Vina* is also used for *vinum*, h. e. wine, as, *Virg.* *Æn.* V, 238 and 776; VI, 244. — ¶ Also, wine, h. e. wine-drinking, wine-bibbing, tipping. *Cic.* *Vini*, *somni*, *stupri* *plenus.* Id. *Vino*, *lustrisque* *con-*

fectus. *Id.* In lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus ætatis omne consumere. *Id.* in fragm. ap. *Quintil.* Vacillare ex vino. *Id.* epulisque sopiti. *Cic.* In vino et luxu ridere. *Terent.* Vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti! *h. e. at wine, in drinking wine.* *Titius* ap. *Macrob.* Vix præ vino sustinet palpebras. *Cic., Liv.,* and *Plaut.* Per vinum, *h. e.* in ebrietate. *Cic.* In conviviis faceti, dicaces, nonnunquam etiam ad vinum disertis sint, *while drinking; over the bottle.* *Ovid.* Nox erat et vinis oculique, animique natabant. *Id.* Vino ardet pectus. *Id.* Sopitus vinis, et inexpectatus Aphidas. *Id.* Nec juvat in lucem nimio marcescere vino. *Id.* Comitibus somno vinoque soluti. *Virg.* sepulchri. *Liv.* mersi. *Id.* Incallescere vino. *Plaut.* madere. *Cic.* Vino vigiliisque languidus. *Liv.* In vinum proniorum esse. *Plaut.* Vino aliquem deponere, *h. e. ebrium facere.* — ¶ Also, Vinum, *grapes.* *Plaut.* Tum vinum, priusquam coactum est, pendet putridum. *Varr.* Viudentiarum, vel quod vinum legere dicitur, vel quod de vite id demit. *Cato.* Hac lege vinum pendens venire oportet. — ¶ Also, any drink or liquor resembling wine, *home-made wine.* *Plin.* Vinum e naxis, et palmeum. *Id.* ex caryotis. *Id.* ex milii semine, ex loto, ex fico, e Punice, et cornis, mespilis, sorbis, moris, nucleis pineis, &c. *Pallad.* ex pira, &c.

VIÖ (via), as, n. 1 to go, travel, *βαίω.* 3 Prudent, and *Ammian.*

VIÖCÜRUS (via & cura), i, m. a surveyor 3 of the highways. *Varr.* Quis non videt, unde ærifodinæ, et viocurus? (si lectio certa.)

VIÖLA (from *ῥοῦ*, as a dimin.), æ, f. a violet, *ῥοῦ*, under which were included not only the blue violet (*Viola odorata*, L.), but also several species of the stockgillyflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*, annuus, incanus, &c.), as the *purpurea*, *lutea*, *alba.* *Plin.* So, *Virg.* Pallentes violæ. *Id.* nigræ, *h. e. purpureæ.* *Claudian.* Dulci violas ferrugine pingit. *Colum.* Tum quæ (viola) pallet humi, quæ frondens purpurat auro. *Id.* Viola luteola, et *Sarranæ.* *Cic.* In viola aut in rosa, for in violis aut in rosis. — ¶ Also, a violet color, violet. *Horat.* Tinctus viola pallor amantium. *Plin.* Candidus color violam sentiens. — ¶ Also, a violet-bed. *Colum.* Violam qui facturus est (but here *Morgagni* would read *saturus* for *facturus*, and *Schneider* *violarium* for *violam*).

VIÖLABILIS (violo), e, adj. that can be 3 injured, easily injured. *Ovid.* Molle meum, levibusque cor est violabile telis. — ¶ Also, that may or ought to be injured or violated. *Virg.* Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor nomen. *Stat.* Nullis violabilis armis turba, senes, that ought to be injured.

VIÖLACEUS (viola), a, um, adj. of a violet color, *ῥοιδής, ῥαῖθις.* *Nepos.* In fragm. ap. *Plin.* Me juvene violacea purpura vigeat. *Plin.* Herba, cui flos violaceus. *Id.* Ion (*gemma*) apud Indos violacea est.

VIÖLACIUM (Id.), ii, n. violet-wine. 3 *Apic.*

VIÖLARIUS (Id.), e, adj. of or pertaining 3 to violets. *Inscript.* ap. *Fabrett.* Apr. die violari eodem loco præsentibus dividerentur sportulæ, &c. *h. e. die*, quo violæ super defunctorum sepulcra spargebantur.

VIÖLARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of, pertaining 3 ing to, or concerned with violets. Hence, subst. *Violarium*, ii, n. a place where violets grow, a bed of violets, *ῥαῖθις*, or a violet. *Virg.* Irriguumque bibant violaria fontem. *Ovid.* Illa legit calthas, huic sunt violaria curæ. — ¶ Also, pertaining to or concerned with a violet color. Hence, subst. *Violarius*, ii, m. a dyer of the violet color, *ῥοβάρης.* *Plaut.* Flammearii, violarii, carinarii.

VIÖLARIUS (violo), ðnis, f. the act of vio- 2 lating, a violating, dishonoring, profaning, *βιασμός, ὕβρις.* *Liv.* templi. *Senec.* religionum. *Vellei.* fidei.

VIÖLATÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who vio- 2 lates, a violator, dishonorer, profaner, *βιαστής.* *Ovid.* Confugit interdum templi violator ad aram. *Liv.* gentium

juris. *Tacit.* fœderis. *Macrob.* Casius dictatoris violator, *h. e. C. Cæsaris interfactor.* — ¶ Also, joined with a fem. subst. *Lucan.* Et natix violator aquæ, *h. e. poisoning* (or *natix* may be masc.).

VIÖLATÖS, a, um, particip. from violö. VIÖLATÖS (viola), a, um, adj. furnished 3 or flavored with violets. *Pallad.* Violatum, sc. vinum.

VIÖLENS (vis), tis, adj. same as *Violentus*; violent, impetuous, furious, *βίαιος.* *Horat.* Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidas. *Id.* equus. *Pers.* Fenus et violens.

VIÖLENTER (violens), adv. by force, forcibly, with violence, violently, *βίαιος.* *Liv.* Quia solemnia ludorum, quos intermitteri nefas est, violenter diremisset. *Plin.* Ep. Proconsulatum non minus violenter, quam sordide gesserat, crudeliter. *Sueton.* Præfecturam egalitiquanto incivilius et violentius. — ¶ Also, vehemently, impetuously, furiously. *Salust.* Quæstio exercita asperè violententerque. *Tacit.* Violenter aliquem ad supplicium deprecere. *Id.* Violenter increpare aliquem. *Sueton.* Violentius conqueri. *Colum.* Arias rivalem violentissime persequitur. *Justin.* Violentissime dimicans. — ¶ Also, angrily. *Terent.* Patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolerare audio violenter.

VIÖLENTIÄ (violentus, or violens), æ, f. violence, vehemence, impetuosity, *βία.* *Cic.* Novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam. *Plin.* Quoniam et tonitruum, et fulminum jactus horum (*ventorum*) violentiæ plerique assignant. *Lucret.* Violentia vini. *Colum.* hiemis. *Plin.* Radii solis violentia. *Ovid.* Fit lupus et veteris servat vestigia formæ: canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu, *h. e. ferocia.* *Tacit.* gentium. *Sallust.* Fortunæ violentiam tolerare, *h. e. adversa casuum.*

VIÖLENTÖS (vis), a, um, adj. using great force, violent, impetuous, boisterous, *βίαιος.* *Cic.* Opes violentas, et populo minime ferendam potentiam concupisse. *Horat.* Seu quod *Lucania* bellum incuteret violenta. *Virg.* Ubi navigiis violentier incidit *Eurus*, more boisterous; with greater fury. *Id.* In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. *Ovid.* Aper excitus medios violentus in hostes fertur, rushes furiously. *Cic.* Violentissima tempestates. *Colum.* Violentissimus cæli status. *Val. Flacc.* Violenta lues. *Plin.* Cupressu folio amara, odore violenta, *h. e. graveolens.* *Id.* Duæ res violentissime, ferrum, et ignis. Especially, as regards the disposition or mind. *Cic.* Quamvis sis violentus et furens. *Id.* Alicujus furentes ac violenti impetus. *Id.* Homo vehemens et violentus. *Liv.* Violentum ingenium. *Tacit.* Piso ingenio violentus, *h. e. ferox.* *Liv.* Tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos, most cruel. *Senec.* Violentus impetus doloris. *Ovid.* Violenta ira. *Id.* Verba violenta loqui. *Id.* Dat facies animos: facie violenta *Corinna* est, *h. e. animosa*, superba, et dura. *Juvenal.* Sed quid violentius aure tyranni? *h. e. iracundius*, et offendi facilius. *Liv.* Tenuit *Æmilia* lex violentos illos *Censores*, *h. e. impotentes*, et severos. *Ovid.* Violentus in armis (of a brave man). *Martial.* Nec in leporibus tam violentus eas, so strong, impetuous, violent. — ¶ Also, with which force is used, violent. *Cic.* impetus. *Senec.* Mors infantibus violenta, virginibus sæva venit. *Cic.* Violentum est, dicere, it is harsh, contrary to reason.

VIÖLÖ (Id.), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to injure, sully, defile, profane, violate, rob of its native entireness or purity, war, *βιάζομαι.* *Cic.* Nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violaret, et imminuerit. *Id.* Bonæ deæ sacra non solum aspectu virili, sed flagitio stuproque violare. *Lucan.* Violabis vomere manes. *Cic.* Violare loca religiosa et lucos. *Tibull.* numina verbo. *Sil.* aras cœlicolum. *Sallust.* Te neque hominum, neque deorum pudet, quos perfidia, ant perjurio violasti. *Cic.* in fragm. ap. *Ascon.* leges, questiones, judicia. *Liv.* and *Tibull.* fœdera. *Ovid.*

and *Plin.* fidem. *Cic.* amicitiam. *Nep.* clementiam, *h. e. crudelē* esse. *Cic.* existimationem absentis. *Liv.* virtutem alicujus suspicione. *Cic.* Cum tu apud exteras nationes imperii nominisque nostri famam tuis probris flagitiisque violaris. *Id.* dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re. *Cæs.* hospites, to maltreat, abuse. *Nepos.* Quum *Plato* a *Dionysio* tyranno crudeliter violatus esset. *Cic.* Clarum hominem impurissimi voce hominis violari, abscud. *Id.* Violare parentes. *Id.* vitam patris, *h. e. necare.* *Justin.* legatos, to maltreat. *Virg.* pudorem. *Varr.* virginem. *Cic.* virginitatem alicujus. *Tibull.* puellam. *Catull.* cubile alicujus. *Liv.* Stupris ant cædibus violati, defiled, stained. — ¶ Hence, to injure, wound. *Cels.* 7, 12, 4. *Ovid.* *Met.* 3, 712. *Sil.* 10, 261; and 5, 601. *Virg.* agros ferre; to lay waste. — ¶ Also, to dye, color, stain; for by this means the natural color is destroyed. *Virg.* Indum sanguine veluti violaverit ostro si quis ebur. — ¶ Also, figur. to hurt, offend. *Ovid.* Nunc oculos tua quam violari epistola nostros. *Petron.* Violari aures meas, obsceno sermone nolui.

VIÖPERÄ (for vivipara, from vivus & pario; because she brings forth her young alive), æ, f. a viper, a kind of snake that brings forth its young alive (*Coluber Berus*, L.), *ἔχιδνα, ἔχιδνα.* *Plin.* It seems often, also, to denote generally, adder or snake. *Virg., Horat.,* and *Ovid.* Hence, figur. of dangerous persons. *Cic.* In sinu atque deliciis venenatam illam viperam habere. Hence, as a term of abuse, viper, adder. *Flor.* and *Juvenal.*

VIÖPERÄLIS (vipera), e, adj. of, belonging 3 to, or good against the bite of vipers or serpents. *Apul.* herba, rue, herbigracc.

VIÖPERÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of vipers or 3 serpents, viperous. *Lucan.* Viperum venenum. *Ovid.* Viperæ carnes. *Id.* Viperæ fauces carmine rumpere. *Virg.* anina. *Ovid.* crinis *Discordiæ*, *h. e. snake-hair*; having snakes for hair. *Id.* dentes, dragon's teeth. *Id.* pennæ, winged serpents. *Id.* Vipereo tela colore madent, *h. e. veneno.* *Senec.* Vipereum genus fratrum, *h. e. sprung from the serpent's teeth sowed by Cadmus.* — ¶ Also, full of vipers or serpents. *Ovid.* monstrum, *h. e. Medusa's head.* *Id.* sorores, *h. e. the furies*, who had snakes for hair. *Id.* canis, *h. e. Cerberus.*

VIÖPERINÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or per 2 taining to vipers or serpents, *ἔχιδνάτος.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Viperinus morsus. *Horat.* Bistonidum crines nodo viperino coercere. *Id.* cruor. *Plin.* sanies, poison. *Id.* Viperina carne ali. — ¶ Also, good against vipers or serpents; hence, *Viperina*, sc. herba, dragonwort. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, like a serpent or viper. *Plin.* Chamæleon implicans se viperinis orbitibus, *h. e. circles such as serpents make.*

VIÖPÖ, ðnis, m. a smaller kind of crane, *γερωνίς.* *Plin.*

VIÖPSANIÖS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. *Vipsanian.* — As a subst. *Vipsanius*, the name of a man. *Vipsania*, the name of a woman. *M.* *Vipsanius Agrippa*, the son-in-law of *Augustus*, otherwise simply called *Agrippa.* *Nep.* — Hence, *Vipsannus*, a, um, for *Vipsanius*, adj. *Vipsanian*, of or pertaining to *M. Vipsanius Agrippa.* *Martial.*

VIÖR (formed perhaps from *ῥο*, with F prefixed), *ῥι*, m. a man, a male person, *ἀνὴρ.* *Terent.* Virum me natam vellem. *Ovid.* De viro factus femina. *Plaut.* Dividere numos in viros, *h. e. viritum.* *Liv.* Vir cum viro congregatur, man with man. *Id.* Viri Martis, *h. e. viri fortes.* *Id.* Illi viri, those men, or those brave men, those heroes. *Cic.* Viri optimi. *Id.* Vir altus. *Sallust.* Viri turpissimi. *Liv.* Vir virum legit, each one chooses his man (in war), *h. e. a comrade who may fight by his side*, so that they may defend each other (to this *Cic. Mil.* 21, alludes). But otherwise, *Virg.* Legitque virum vir. *h. e. every man chose his man*, with whom to fight. *Ovid.* Viri ambigui, *h. e. Centauri.* *Id.* Ambiguus modo vir, modo femina, *h. e. hermaphrodite, or half man, half woman.* (It is to be observed that *vir* is usually

joined with epithets of praise; rarely with those of blame.) — Hence, *the man*, h. e. *hc. Cic. Vidisti virum? Terent. Hoc male habet virum.* (*Homo* is used in the same manner.) — And also, *manhood, virility, generative power or organ.* *Catull. Membra sine viro.* —

¶ Also, *a man, h. e. a man grown, one grown up to man's estate.* *Ovid. Met. 13, 397. Pueroque viroque.* — ¶ Also, *the man, h. e. the husband; in which sense it is often used.* *Terent. Quid viro meo respondebo, misera! Cic. Hanc Cleomenes vir amabat. Liv. Secretis viri alieni adsuefacta sermonibus. Horat. Nec vereor, ne vir rure recurrat. Petron. Matrona cum virum extulisset, &c.* Also of beasts; as, *Virg. Vir gregis ipse caper. Martial. Viri capellarii.* — ¶ Also, *a man, h. e. a genuine man, one who acts and thinks as a man, a magnanimous man, a brave man, a man of fortitude, &c.* *Cic. Plane vir. Id. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir: et ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit. Id. Te oro, te colligas, virumque præbeas, show yourself a man. Senec. Non sentire mala sua, non est hominis (of a man, h. e. a human being): et non ferre, non est viri (of a man, h. e. a manly man). Justin. Et quemadmodum Dario majorem turban hominum (of men) esse, sic virorum (of true, brave men) sibi. Ovid. Male vir; unmanly. Horat. Si quid in Flacco viri est. — Hence, it may often be rendered, *a hero; as, Virg. Multa viri virtus. Id. Arma virumque cano.* — Hence, also, *manliness, manly conduct.* *Horat. Si quid in Flacco viri est* (see above). — Also, *a man, h. e. one who is chaste, lives chastely.* *Sueton. Ego tamen vir sum. Ovid. Si quis male vir quærit habere virum.* — ¶ Also, *an infantryman, foot-soldier*, when joined with cavalry. — *Liv. Equites virique. Hence, Cic. Equis virisque, with all one's power, with might and main; properly, with cavalry and infantry.* So, also, *Id. Equis viris (sc. fugiam), with all my might.* — ¶ It is often used where it could have been omitted; as, *Virg. Teucricque viri.* — ¶ It often stands for *hero*; as, *Virg. Vis nulla virum.* — ¶ *Genit. Virum, for virorum. Virg. &c.**

**VIRAGŌ** (vir), inis, f. *a woman having the qualities of a man, a masculine woman, female warrior, heroine, &c.* *ἀπενωρός, ἀντρίανειρα. Plaut. Ego emero matri tuæ ancillam viraginem aliquam, h. e. robust, and able to work like a man. Ovid. calls Pallas, Bello metuenda virago, and Flava virago, h. e. heroine; unless it stands simply for virgo. Lactant. Hercules viraginem vicit, h. e. Amazonem.* — ¶ Also, for *virgo. Virg. Juturna virago. So, Senec. Diva virago, h. e. Diana. So, also, Pallas is called* (see above).

**VIRATŪS** (vir), a, um, adj. *of a manly spirit.* *Varr. ap. Non.*

**VIRATŪS** (Id.), us, m. *manly conduct.* *3 Sidon.*

**VIRBYŪS** (vir & bis), ii, m. h. e. *twice a man; a name of Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, who had been torn in pieces by horses, and restored to life again. Ovid. — His son is also so called. Virg.*

**VIRBYŪS** clivus, a hill in Rome. *Liv. 1, 48. Drakenb., for which Urbius is now read.*

**VIRECTUM**, i, n. same as *Viretum. Prudent.*

**VIRĒNS**, tis, particip. from *vireo*. — ¶ Adj. *green verdant.* *Horat. Cultor virentis agelli. Id. hederæ. Hence, Virentia, things which are green or verdant, h. e. trees and plants, vegetables. Colum. — ¶ Figur. green, lively, active, blooming, youthful. Sil. Ævi flore virens. Stat. Jam senior, sed mente virens. Horat. pnela. So, also, Id. Od. 1, 9, 17. Donec virenti canities abest, h. e. juveni.*

**VIREŌ** (possibly from *vis*; but the quantity of *vires* seems to be an objection), es, ui, n. 2. *to be green, to be verdant, θάλλα, χλοάξω. Cic. Itaque et arbores, et vites, et ea quæ sunt humiliora, alia semper virent, alia, &c. Virg. Fronde*

*virere nova. Ovid. Summa (montis) virent pinu. Martial. Illic Taygeti virent metalla (h. e. Spartan marble, which was green). Ovid. Pectora felle virent.* — ¶ Figur. *to be green, h. e. to be fresh, lively, vigorous, strong; to flourish; be in good condition.* *Horat. Dum virent genia. Liv. Vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat, virebatque integris sensibus. Ovid. Serpens solet squama virere recenti, h. e. to appear lively or to shine. Id. Cum juvenilibus annis luxuriat animi, corporaque virent.*

**VIREŌ**, ōnis, m. *a bird, according to the greenfinch. Plin.*

**VIRĒS**, ūm, ibus, f. plur. of *Vires*, see.

**VIRESCŌ** (incept. from *vireo*), is, n. 3. *to become green, θάσσω, θάλλω. Virg. Injussa virescunt gramina. Senec. Lauro fores lætæ virescant.* — ¶ Hence, figur. *to come forth green, shoot forth vigorously. Lucret. De nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum.* — Also, *to acquire strength, become strong, be invigorated, grow.* *Furinus ap. Gell. Inrescunt animi, virent vulnere virtus* (but as the *i* is here long, the word should perhaps be derived from *vires*).

**VIRETUM** (vireo), i, n. *a green place or place covered with green grass or trees, a green or verdant spot, παράδεισος. Virg. Amœna vireta nemorum.* — Figur. of emeralds (*smaragdi*), which are green. *Martial. Capell. Diadema, cui neque scythidis vireta, &c.*

**VIRGĀ** (Id.), æ, f. *a branch, especially a slim and slender one; a long twig, young and slender branch, osier, &c. whether cut off or not, θάβδος. Cato. Virgas murteas cum baccis servare. Varr. Punica mala, cum hærent in sua virga, si demiseris in ollam, &c. Ovid. Ut quatitur tepido fraxina virga Noto. Virg. Turea virga. Hence, a graft or scion. Ovid. Also, a small branch or twig, which is set into the ground that it may become a tree. — Especially a slender branch or rod cut off from the tree; a rod, staff, switch, twig, wand, &c. Thus, Ovid. Viscata virga, a lime-twig. Juvenal. Metuens virga, in awe of the rod. Plaut. Aliquem virgis verberare. Id. fragm. Virgis ulmeis corpus inscribere, with elm-rods. Liv. Popilius legatus virga circumscripsit regem. Ovid. Tarcunius virga lilia summa metit. Martial. Damnatæ spongia virgæ, h. e. of a stick with a sponge at the end, used in baths for cleansing up filth. Hence, Ovid. Virga humum vertere, h. e. a broom of rods. So, also, the magic rod or wand. Virg. and Ovid. Especially, the magic rod or wand of Mercury, the caduceus, with which, for instance, he raised from the lower world or sent thither the souls of the departed; with this too he put Argus to sleep. Virg. and Ovid. (See *Virg. Æn. 4, 242, sqq.*) In particular, the lictors, who preceded certain magistrates, carried rods (*virgæ*), with which they scourged malefactors, especially before beheading them; thus, Cic. Virgis aliquem ad necem cedere. Plin. Habere jus virgarum in aliquem. Liv. Virgis cædi ac securi perciti. It was also usual when a magistrate approached a house, for the lictor to rap upon the door. Thus, Liv. Forem virga percutere. Hence, Martial. Nobili virga vatis Castalium domum sonare. Poetically, Virga (sing.), for fasces. Ovid. Trist. 5, 6, 32. Virgæ are also used of flax, namely, stalks, wisps. Plin. — ¶ Hence, *a streak like a rod; as in the sky, an imperfect rainbow not curved but straight, and in the neighborhood of the sun. Senec. Also, any streak or stripe; as, Ovid. Pallida purpureis tincta sua corpora virgis, h. e. wear garments striped with purple; unless it be, stain or tattoo their bodies with purple.**

**VIRGATŌR** (virga), ōris, m. *one who beats with rods; a whipper, θάβδίζω. Plaut.*

**VIRGATŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *streaked, striped, variegated, θάβδωτός. Virg. Virgatis luceat sagulis. Sil. Auro virgatæ vestes. Id. Caucasiam instratus virgato corpore tigrim, h. e. spotted. Val. Flacc. Virgata nurus, h. e. stained,*

*tattooed.* — ¶ Also, *consisting of rods or twigs, or platted from them. Catull. calathisci.*

**VIRGĒTUM** (Id.), i, n. *a place where rods or osiers grow, or a place full of bushes, θάβδών. Cic. e xii. tab.*

**VIRGĒUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of rods, twigs, 2 or osiers, θάβδίνος. Virg. supellex. Id. flamma, h. e. ex virgis accensis facta. Colum. crates. Id. sepes. Hence, subst. Virgea, ōrum, for virgæ. Calp. 3, 114.*

**VIRGĒMIĀ**, or **VIRGĒNĒMIĀ**, æ, f. word facetiously formed in imitation of *vindemia*, and signifying a rod-harvest. *Plaut.*

**VIRGILIĀE**. See *Vergilicæ*.

**VIRGILIANŪS**, a, um. See *Virgilius*.

**VIRGILIOCENTŌ** (Virgilius & Cento), 3 ōnis, m. *a poem composed of verses gleaned from Virgil. Hieron.*

**VIRGILIŪS**, ii, m. P. Virgilius Maro, the celebrated poet, a native of Andes, a village near Mantua. He was born on the ides of October, A. U. C. 684, and died in 735. — Hence, *Virgiliæus*, a, um, adj. *Virgilian, belonging to or proceeding from Virgil. Quintil. Habendum in animo illud Virgilianum (sc. dictum).*

**VIRGINĀL**, ālis, n. See *Virginalis*.

**VIRGINĀLIS** (virgo), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, virgin-like, virgin, virginal, παρθενικός. Cic. Aenea signa virginali habitu atque vestitu. Id. Homo virginali verecundia. Id. e Sophocle. Virginalem ploratum edere, h. e. to cry like a maiden. Plaut. Feles virginalis, h. e. virginium raptor. Hence, Virginalis (sc. membrum), and the shorter form Virginal. Phædr. and Prudent.*

**VIRGINARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to virgins or maidens. Plaut. feles, h. e. virginium raptor.*

**VIRGINEMIĀ**. See *Virgidea*.

**VIRGINĒNSIS**, or **VIRGINIĒNSIS**, is, 3 sc. dea, f. dea, quæ præerat zonæ novæ nuptæ solvendæ. *Augustin.*

**VIRGINEŪS** (virgo), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a virgin or maiden, maidenly, virgin, virginal, virgin-like, παρθενικός, παρθενικός. Tibull. figura. Senec. decor. Propert. gymnasium, h. e. in quo exercebantur virgines apud Spartanos. Tibull. pudor. Virg. rubor. Ovid. favilla, h. e. rogius, in quo virginis cadaver crematum est. Horat. sagitta (Dianæ). Virg. vultus (of the Harpies). Ovid. volucres, h. e. the Harpies. Propert. urnæ, h. e. Danaïdum. Id. focus, the fire of Vesta. Ovid. ara, sacred to Vesta. Martial. domus, h. e. of the vestals. Martial. aurum, h. c. the golden wreath, which the victor received at the games of Minerva. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the water Virgo. Ovid. aqua. Id. liquor.*

**VIRGINIĀ**, æ, f. See *Virginus*.

**VIRGINISVENDŌNIDES** (virgo & vendō), a, fictitious word, h. e. *a seller of maidens. Plaut.*

**VIRGINITĀS** (virgo), ātis, f. *virginity, maidenhood, maidhood, chastity, παρθενία, κορμία. Cic. Quæ patrem dicitur interemisse virginitatem suam violare conantem. Virg. Hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem Jupiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit. Plin. Anaxilaus auctor est, mammas a virginitate illitas semper staturas. Val. Flacc. Medea opibus magicis, et virginitate tremenda, h. e. terribilis ob virginitatem, qua dilecta erat Hecataë magicæ artis dæm. Ovid. (de Diana) Laudant, dignamque severa virginitate vocant, h. e. because she punished Actæon who saw her naked. Flor. Ne quid de virginittatis integritate delibasse saltem oculis videretur. Stat. Virginittas matura toris.*

**VIRGINŌR** (virgo), āris, dep. 1. *to act or behave as a virgin. Tertull.*

**VIRGINIŪS**, a, um, *a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. Virgianian. — As a subst. Virginius, ii, m. the name of a man. Virginia, æ, f. the name of a woman, the daughter of the centurion L. Virginius; she was stabbed by her father with a butcher's knife, because he had no other way of protecting her from the decemvir Appius. Liv.*

**VIRGŌ** (vireo), inis, f. *a virgin or maid.*



παρθένος, κόρη, femina integra, et virum non experta: to which mulier is opposed, sc. quæ virum passa. Quintil. Cicero oburgantibus, quod sexagenarius virginitatem duxisset (h. e. had married) cras mulier erit, inquit. Cic. Casta, verecunda, incorrupta virgo. Cæs. Omnium seniorum, matrumfamilie, virginum precibus et fletu excitata. Nep. Virginem nubilem collocare. Martial. Grandes virgines. Horat. teneræ. 1. Adulta virgo. Sil. Bellica virgo, h. e. Pallas. Ovid. Virginis æquor, h. e. Helles pontus, the Hellespont. Virg. Ecl. 4, 6. Astræa is called Virgo. Cic. and Hygin. Virgo, the constellation Virgo. Id. Saturnia virgo, h. e. Vestæ. Id. and Martial. Dea virgo, h. e. Diana. Ovid. Tempora Phœbea virgine nexa tñlit, h. e. the laurel, into which the virgin Daphne, beloved by Apollo, was changed. Horat. Virgines sanctæ, and Cic. (simply) Virgines, the vestal virgins. Also, among ecclesiastical writers, unmarried and continent men, those who have abstained from all commerce with women, are called Virgines. Tertull. and Hieronym. Also, Virgo, an animal, that has had no connection with the male; that has had no young. Plin. Sanguis equarum virginum, that have never foaled. Stat. Virginis ira lævæ. Martial. Vulva de virgine porca. Plin. Virgines carnes edere, the flesh of animals that have had no young. Arnob. Virgines buculæ. — Hence, figur. of things without life, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed. Plin. terra, that has not yet been dug. Martial. Charta virgo, that has not yet been published or read. Tertull. Virgo salvia, h. e. jejuni hominis, fasting spittle. Id. Senecta virgo, h. e. cœlebs. Vet. Lap. ap. Fulbrecht. Hoc monumentum virginem comparaverunt. Id. Olivæ virgines. Apul. Virgines rosæ, young, fresh-plucked, or fresh-blown. — Also, a certain very cold water, brought by an aqueduct to Rome, is called Virgo, now Trevi. Ovid., Martial., Plin., &c. — ¶ Also, any unmarried woman (though not a virgin). Ovid. Virgo adultera, h. e. Medea. Virg. Audetque viris concurrere virgo, h. e. Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons. — ¶ Also, a young married woman. Virg. Pasiphae. Horat. Virginum matres juvenumque.

VIRGOSUS (virga), a, um, adj. abounding 3 in twigs, full of twigs. Pallad. Frutex virgossus (but the reading is doubtful).

VIRGULĀ (dimin. of virga), æ, f. a little rod, twig or branch, ῥαβδίον. Nep. Corona facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, sprigs. — ¶ Also, a little staff. Cic. Virgula stantem circumscriptis. Senec. Virgula vitrea. — Hence, Manil. Normallis virgula, h. e. linea. — Hence, also, Cic. Virgula divina, (perhaps) a magic wand. — Hence, also, Quintil. Virgula censoria, a small line or stroke, made near a word, to show that it should be struck out, otherwise called obelus.

VIRGULĀTUS (virgula), a, um, adj. 2 striped, streaked, rayed, marked with stripes or lines. Plin. (de concharum generibus) Jam distinctione virgulata, crinita, crispata, &c.

VIRGULTUM (for virguletum, from virgula), i, n. a shrub, bush, small tree, βλάστημα, φρύγανον; a thicket, shrubbery. Colum. Regio virgultorum ferax est. Cæs. Sarmentis virgultisque collectis. Virg. Quæcumque premes virgulta per agros, sparge fimo pingui, set or plant layers. Id. Dum tenera attondent sinæ virgulta capellæ. Liv. Partem militum locis circa densa obsita virgulta obscuris subsidere in insidiis jussit, brushwood. Varr. Argei sunt e scirpeis virgultis: simulacra sunt hominum triginta. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Cæl. 18. Ergo hæc deserta via, et inculata, atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur. — ¶ Virgultus, a, um, adj. full of shrubs, full of thickets. Sallust. fragm. Cœdit in valle virgulta nemorosaque. Sil. Virgulta tegitur valle, ac frondentibus umbris (al. leg. occulta).

VIRGUNCŪLĀ (dimin. of virgo), æ, f. a little virgin; a young maid, παρ-

θησικάριον. Juvenal. Tunc cum virguncula Juno. Senec. Libertinorum virguncula.

VIRIĀ, æ, f. a bracelet, ψέλλιον, περιχέριον. Tertull. and Plin.

VIRIĀTUS (viria), a, um, adj. furnished with a bracelet. Lucil. ap. Non. Contra flagitium, nescire bello vinci a barbaro viriato Annibale. — ¶ Others derive this from vires, and then it would signify powerful, strong, mighty, κραδύθης

VIRIĀTUS, or VIRIĀTUS, i, m. a Roman or Portuguese man, of great strength; from a hunter, becoming a robber from a robber a distinguished warrior against the Romans, on the part of the Lusitanians. Flor. — Hence, Viriathus, or Viriathus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Viriathus. Sueton. bellum. — ¶ Another Viriathus, or Viriathus, is mentioned. Sil.

VIRICĀ, æ, f. a kind of missile weapon. Gell. 10, 15. (most Edd. have in rica).

VIRICŪLĀ (dimin. of vires), ærum, f. 3 little strength or force. Apul. patrimoniū, tenues facultates, small property.

VIRICŪLUM, i, n. a graving-tool, graver. 2 Plin.

VIRIDIARIUM, or VIRIDIARIUM (viridis), ii, n. a place set with green trees and plants, a green garden or inclosure, a pleasure garden, a green, παραδεισος, ἀλωά. Plin., Sueton., &c. — ¶ Viridaria, or, Viridaria, green trees or plants. Pandect.

VIRIDIARIUS, or VIRIDIARIUS (Id.), 3 ii, m. a gardener. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

VIRIDE (Id.), adv. of a green color, 2 greenly. Plin. (de smaragdīs) Nihil omnino viridinis comparatum illis viret. Id. Callais viride pallens. (Harduin. ne viridi pallens.)

VIRIDIĀ, um, n. See Viridis.

VIRIDIARIUM, ii, n. See Viridarium.

VIRIDICO (viridis), as, avi, ætum, n. 1 and a. 1. Intrans. to be greenish; hence, Viridicans, greenish. Tertull. — ¶ Trans. to make green; hence, Viridicatus, a, um, made green, green. Cic. Silva viridicata, green.

VIRIDIS (vireo), e, adj. green, of the color of grass, grass-green, sea-green (green in all its shades), verdant, χλωρός. Cic. In viridi, opacæque ripa inambulant. Virg. gramen. Cic. Campi viridissimi, h. e. covered with green grass. Virg. Viridis Ægyptus, h. e. ferax plantarum et frugum. Cic. Ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere. Horat. Viridique certat bacca Venafro h. e. oleis Venafri. Stat. Virides Amyclæ, h. e. oleo abundantes. Ovid. Viridis avis, h. c. psittacus. Pctron. Viridis Thasos, h. c. viridis et maculosi marmoris ferax. Plin. Viridiores herbe. Virg. Viridissima gramine ripa. Id. Virides occultant spineta lacertos. Horat. Virides colubæ. Id. Viridis mons, h. e. covered with grass and green trees. Val. Flacc. lacus, surrounded with trees. Ovid. Virides Britannii, painted with vitrum, or glastum (wood). Especially of the sea and all that pertains to it. Horat. Virides Nereidum comæ. Claudian. Vobis Ionia virides Neptunus in alga nutrit equos. Ovid. Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquæ. Id. Viridesque dei, quibus æquora curæ. Id. (de Arethusa) Dea sustulit alto fronte caput, viridesque manu siccata capillos, &c. Id. (de Acheloo) Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem. Virg. Hic viridis tenera prætexit arundine ripas Mincius. Also, Virg. in Ciri. pallor, greenish or yellowish. Plin. cælum, h. c. clear, consequently blue. — Hence, Viride, green, a green color. Plin. Bacis e viridi rubentibus, h. e. of a reddish green; of a green mixed with red. Also, Viride, any thing green; hence, subst. plur. Viridia, green trees, plants, &c. Plin. and Vitruv.; also, garden plants, green herbs. Colum.; also, green walks, as in a garden. Phædr. — ¶ Figur. Viridis, green, h. e. fresh, not old. Colum. Viridis caseus. Quintil. fructus studiorum. — ¶ Also, Viridis, green, h. e. young, youthful, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, hale, strong. Colum. Viridis ætas. Ovid. Frater ad eloquium vi-

ridi tendebat ab ævo. Virg. Euryalus forma insignis, viridique juvenita, in the flower of his youth. Id. (de Charonte) Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Plin. Ep. Octogesimo ætatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, h. e. vigens, et succi plena, ut plante virentes. Stat. Bello viridis manus, h. e. ætate florentes, et bello idonei. Sil. Hinc virides ausis anni, fervorque decorus. Senec. Senex, scd mehercule viridis animo ac vigens. Sil. In arma ille quidem cruda mente, et viridissimus iræ ibat: sed vani frigentem in Marte senectam prodebant ictus, h. e. plenus iræ atque impetus. Also, of the sound or of the voice. Gell. H litteram inserebant Vetres plurisque vocibus verborum firmandis roborandisque, ut sonus earum esset viridior, vegetiorque. Id. Firmior ei, credo, et viridior sonus esse vocis visus est rectos dicere expressos, quam rectas. — ¶ Viridum, for viridium in genit. plur. Stat.

VIRIDITAS (viridis), atis, f. greenness, the green color of a thing, verdure, χλωρότης. Cic. Terra semen tefectum vapore, et complexu suo diffundit, et elicit herbescentem ex eo viriditatem. Id. Pratorum viriditas. Plin. maris. — ¶ Figur. freshness, vigor, ἀκμή. Cic. Sed quandiu in illo opinato nialo vis quædam insit, et vigeat, et habeat quandam viriditatem, tandiu appelletur recens. Id. Senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam tunc erat Scipio.

VIRIDŌ (Id.), as, n. and a. 1. Intrans. 2 to be green; hence, Viridans, green, verdant. Virg. laurus. Id. Ut viridante toro condeserat herbæ. Plin. hedera. — ¶ Trans. to make green. Ovid. Num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, become green. Val. Flacc. Nexas viridantem floribus hastas.

VIRILIS (vir), e, adj. of or pertaining to a man, manly, ἀνδρείος. — 1. In respect of sex. Sallust. fragm. Magna gloria concurrentium undique virile et muliebre sexus. Liv. Amulius stirpem fratris virilcm interimit, the male offspring. Nep. Si is virilem sexum non reliquisset, no male issue. Liv. Virilis sexus, the male sex. Ovid. Vultumque virilem perferdit, h. e. viri, of Actæon. Ovid. Vox virilis. Id. facies. Id. flamma, h. e. amor viri in mulierem. Id. Viriles cœtus. Id. Discite, femineis quid tela virilia præstent. Cato ap. Gell. In balneis virilibus lavari, h. e. in which men only are accustomed to bathe; so, Vitruv. Virilia convivia, h. e. at which women are not present. Ovid. Fortuna virilis, a goddess, who, it was believed, prevented men from seeing the faults of women, Τύχη ἀνδρεία. Hence, Lucret. Pars virilis, τὰ ἀιδότων, or, Plin. (absol.) Virilia, τὰ ἀιδότα ἀρσενικά. — 2. In respect of age. Cic. Toga virilis, the manly gown, which was assumed by young men at the commencement or end of the sixteenth year of their age. Horat. Viriles partes, the part or duty of a man. Hence, Virilis pars, or portio, the share or portion that falls to each man; as, of an inheritance. Pandect. Necessitas restituendi nepotibus viriles partes. Id. Virilis portio. Id. Singuli viriles, id est æquales, portiones habebunt. Also, simply, Virilis, sc. portio, or, pars; as, Pandect. Non puto ad virilem uxorem redigendam. Id. Viriles autem inter eos fieri, qui eo tempore vixerint. But sometimes, Virilis, sc. portio, or, pars, comprehends the whole of an inheritance, according to Ulpian. in Pandect. Hence, Pars virilis, the part, office, or duty of a man; as, Cic. Est aliqua mea pars virilis, it is my duty; it is incumbent upon me. Id. Plus quam pars virilis postulat, more than I am strictly bound to do. Liv. Cum illius gloriæ pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, qui simul vicerint: suæ victoriæ neminem omnium mortalium socium esse, every soldier had a right to share, &c. Hence, Pro virili parte, for my part; as much as belongs to me. Cic. Me ejus beneficium plus quam pro virili parte obligatum puto, more than for my own part; more than as an individual. Id.

Hæc qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, to the utmost of their power and ability. Liv. Quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, &c. Ovid. Jure igitur laudes, Cæsar, pro parte virili carmina nostra tuas qualiacunque cauant. So, Tacit. Tanquam pro virili portione innocentiam principi donares. Quintil. decl. Miles, cui pro virili portione salutem suam patria commisit. (Pro virili parte, as signifying with all one's might, is not Latin. See Ernesti Clav. Cic. under Virilis.) — ¶ Also, Virilis, manly, becoming a man, manful, not effeminate, valiant, brave. Cic. dolor. Id. oratio. Id. animum. Sallust. ingenium. Quintil. sermo. Id. compositio (verborum). Id. cultus. Ovid. Animi matrona virilis. Justin. audacia. Tacit. Virilia scelera exercebat, that require the courage of a man. Hence, Virilia, sc. opera, things or actions worthy of a man; manly things or actions: as, Sallust. Ne vos ad virilia illa vocem, que majores vestri paravere.

**VIRILITAS** (virilis), atis, f. manhood, 2 manly age. Plin. Jan vero pædagogia ad transitum virilitatis custodiantur argento. — ¶ Also, manliness, manfulness. Quintil. Sanctitas certe, et ut sic dicam, virilitas a veteribus Latinis petenda, quando nos in omnia deliciarum genera vitiaque, dicendi quoque ratione, defluxerimus. — ¶ Also, Virilitas, h. e. τὰ ἀδολῶς ἀπρενεκὰ, virilia. Hirt. Neque interfectis umissam vitam, neque exsectis virilitatem restituere posse. Also, of animals. Colum. Juvenens non in totum effeminatur adempta omni virilitate. Plin. Utiliter fovetur vino calido virilitas juvenentis.

**VIRILITER** (Id.), adv. like a man, manfully, in a manly manner, not like a woman, not childishly, steadfastly, with fortitude, without weakness, &c. ἀνδρικῶς. Cic. Ægrotare viriliter non queunt. Senec. Omnes isti (avari iracundi, &c.) viriliter peccant; in ventrem ac libidinem projectorum inhonesta labes est. Ovid. Fortuna viriliter, ista ferenda tibi est. Auct. ad Herenn. Genus dicendi, quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, nec potest confinnate, neque viriliter sese expedire.

**VIRIOLA** (dimin. from viria), æ, f. a 2 bracelet, diminishingly, or a small bracelet. Plin.

**VIRIOSE** (viriosus), adv. powerfully, 3 strongly, forcibly, vehemently. Tertull. Viriosus.

**VIRIOSUS** (vires), a, um, adj. strong, 3 powerful, violent. Tertull. Vitia usu viriosa.

**VIRIOSUS** (vir), a, um, adj. lusting after 3 the men, lustful. Apul.

**VIRIPLACA** (vir & placo), æ, f. (dea), 3 the appeaser of the men, a goddess who was said to restore the wife to her husband's favor. Val. Max.

**VIRIPOTENS** (vires & potens), tis, adj. powerful, mighty. Plaat.

**VIRIPOTENS** (vir & potens), tis, adj. 3 ripe for a husband, marriageable. Pandect.

**VIRITIM** (vir), adv. man for man, man by man, singly, severally, individually, among all, κατ' ἀνδρα, καθ' ἕνα, καθ' ἕκαστον. Cic. Agrum viritim dividere, h. e. to every man a part. Cæs. Pecus viritim distribuit. Hirt. Præmia benemeritis et viritim, et publice tribuit, h. e. singulis hominibus et civitatibus. Tacit. Cofortibus civium R. trecentos numeros viritim dedit, three hundred to each man. Nep. Pedites, quos viritim legerat (h. e. had chosen, had taken care to have chosen), man by man, individually. Plin. Populi viritim deleti, h. e. altogether, all to a man. — ¶ Also, singly, separately, by himself or itself, apart, in particular. Curt. Si quis viritim dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, in single combat. Plin. Deorum cultus viritim, gregatimque. Horat. Quod legeret, tereretque viritim publicus usus. Sallust. Ad hoc viritim, uti quemque ob militare facinus pœnitia quamque ob militare facinus pœnitia quamque ob honore extulerat, commonefacere beneficii sui Tacit. Ut nondum aper-

ta consensione, ita viritim promptis studiis, h. e. nondum publice et universim conspiraverant, sed multi pro se quisque privato studio. Senec. In universum de ventis diximus; nunc viritim incipiemus illos discutere.

**VIROR** (vireo), oris, m. greenness, ver- 3 dare, χλωρότης. Pallad. Hordeum cui adhuc superest aliquid de virore. Apul. Pratorum virores.

**VIROSUS** (virus), a, um, adj. full of a 2 filthy or slimy moisture. Cato. Si vitio locos fovebit, nunquam viros Cels. pisces. (But these are rendered, fetid, stinking, ¶ Also, strong smelling, stinking, δυσώδης. Scrib. L. Virg. castorea. Scrib. Larg. Viriosissimum adversus stomachum medicamentum. Id. Virosi odoris sordes. Cels. Virosi pisces. (See above.) Grat. Virosa eluvies, h. e. urina. — ¶ Also, poisonous, hurtful, dangerous. Apul. Met. 7. (Ed. Oudend.) Virosa spina.

**VIROSUS** (vir), a, um, adj. fond of the 2 men, mad for men. Lucil. ap. Non.

**VIRTUS** (Id.), utis, f. properly, manhood, virility, ἀνδρεία; hence, whatever adorns and ennobles a man. — ¶ Thus, ability or skill in any art, art or science. Cic. Virtutum in alia alius mavult excellere. Quintil. Cum aliqua dicendi virtute. — ¶ Also, bravery, gallantry, courage, stoutness, valor, stout-heartedness, manliness, firmness, constancy. Cic. rei militaris. Id. bellandi. Id. militaris. Cæs. Perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstaret, totius Gallie imperio potiri. Nep. Quum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, &c. Ovid. Subrere est arces, et stantia mœnia virtus. — Also, not in war, spirit, manliness, courage, stout-heartedness. Cic. Hujus temeritati nisi virtute et animo restitissim. Id. Tribunorum virtus. — Also, in a bad sense, fierceness, ferocity, &c. Stat. Postquam magnanimus furias virtutis inique consumpsit Capaneus. — ¶ Also, virtue, in a twofold sense: — First, virtue, the virtues together, virtuousness, virtuous conduct. Cic. Est tanta virtute, he is so virtuous. Id. Virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura. Id. Ut honesta in virtute ponantur, in vitis turpia. Horat. Amor virtutis. — Secondly, a virtue, one of the virtues; often so used. Cic. His virtutibus lenioribus. — ¶ Also, good qualities, properties, or talents, collectively; and so, qualities, properties, talents, recommendations; or goodness, good quality, excellence. Cic. Animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur. Sallust. Virtus atque sapientia major in illis fuit. Cic. uses it for military talent, talent for command, several times in the oration pro leg. Manil. Cic. Nec arboris nec equi virtus in opinione sita est; sed in natura. Liv. Navium virtus terrorem dempsit. Cato. Prædium sua virtute valeat. — ¶ Also, a single (good) quality or property, a merit, virtue, talent, excellence. Cic. Virtutes oratorie, excellences. Quintil. Virtutes orationis. Id. Memoria duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, a double virtue, quality, or property. Horat. Virtus et favor et lingua vatum, genius, poetic vein. — ¶ Also, power, virtue, effect. Propert. Virtutis tuæ, Bacche, poeta ferar. Cic. Oratoris vis illa divina virtusque. Ovid. herbarum, virtus, efficacy. Justin. Vic toriam ferri virtute querere (though this may be excellence, goodness, trustiness). Quintil. Cum quadam virtute, with a certain impression. Plaut. Virtute formæ id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habes, by the power or effect of (though it may be excellence, or as below, aid, &c.). — ¶ Also, agency, service, aid, help, kindness, benefaction. Plaut. Virtute deorum. Id. Virtute formæ id evenit, ut, &c. you may thank your beauty, you owe it to your beauty. — ¶ Also, a miracle. Sulpic. Sever. — ¶ Virtus was anciently worshipped as a goddess. Cic. Virtutis templum.

**VIRULENTIA** (virulentus), æ, f. same as

**VIRULENTUS** (virus), a, um, adj. full of 3 poison or venom, ἰόδης. Gell.

**VIRUS** (unc.; it may possibly be allied with vires, as constituting or maintaining the strength of the body in which it moves), i, n. the natural (for the most part clammy) juice, moisture, humor, liquor, poison, &c. of a thing, χυμός. — ¶ Thus, juice, clammy moisture or humor; of vegetables, for instance. Colum. Obesse solo virus cicieris, et lini: alterum, quia sit salsæ; alterum quia sit fervidæ nature. Plin. Pastinacæ virus intractabile. — ¶ Also, of animals, juice or liquor. Plin. cochlearum. Virg. Destillat ab inguine virus. — ¶ Also, the seminal matter of animals. Plin. — ¶ Also, poison, poisonous juice or humor, venom. Virg. Ille malum virus serpenticibus addidit atris. Ovid. Nam volucris ferro tinctile virus inest. Plin. Æruginis virus. Id. Amatorium virus, h. e. amorem inducens. — Hence, figur. poison, venom. Cic. Virus acerbitalis suæ. Sil. linguæ. — Also, a strong, rank, foul or fetid smell, steam or exhalation. Lucret. Odores suo contractos perdere viro. Colum. paludis. Plin. Animæ leonis virus grave. Id. Virus alarum. Id. Virus odoris, h. e. gravitas. — Also, a strong taste (whether harsh and disagreeable, or sharp and pungent), or force, strength; potency. Lucret. Linguit tetri primordia viri aspera. Plin. vini, h. e. strength or pungency. Manil. Ponti cernere virus, h. e. the salt. — ¶ Also, strength, force, power, vehemence of wine, of smell, &c. See above.

**VIS** (is, ivds), vis, f. (plur. vires, rarely vis), power, force, strength, vigor, vehemence, impetuosity, fury, violence, δῖναμις, ἰσχύς. Cæs. Contra vim atque impetum fluminis. Id. Vis tempestatis. Id. Vim hostium sustinere non posse. Cic. Vim frigorum hyememque sustinere. Nep. Flammæ vim transit. Id. Vis morbi. Id. Ab it res a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium (where vires refers to the number of men, and their bodily strength, vis to the fury and effort with which they fight). Id. Summa vi prælium committere, with the greatest fury. Cic. Celeritas et vis equorum. Id. Oratoris vis ac facultas. Id. Summa vis ingenii. Hence, in speaking, fire. Cic. Tertia (pars) vim deciderat. — ¶ Also, force, offered to any one, violence, βία. Cic. Vim vi repellere. Vellei. Vitæ suæ vim intulit, he laid violent hands on himself. Cic. facere alicui, to offer, use. Id. alicui inferre. Terent. facere in alicquem. Cic. adhibere, to use, employ. Cæs. facere, to use. Also, Cic. afferre alicui, to do violence, to, to force, ravish. So, Vis, generally, de stupro. Ovid. Also, Nepos. Vim afferre alicui, to do him violence, h. e. to kill him. Also, Cic. Vim restituere, h. e. to make the violence done, as if it had not been done, to restore the person who had been dispossessed. It was customary, when a claim was made at law to the possession of an estate, for instance, for one of the parties to go through a mere form of removing the other from the possession; this was called Vis quotidiana, or festucaria. Cic. Further, Vi, or per vim, forcibly, by force, by main force, βία, βιαίως, κατὰ κράτος. Cic. Non tibi a senatu, sed a te ipso per vim et factionem datos. Cæs. Iter per provinciam per vim tentare. Terent. Hæc ea est, quam miles a me vi nunc ereptum venit. Liv. Aut vi aut voluntate. Sallust. Populi ingentes vi subacti. — ¶ Also, power, might, force, h. e. effort, exertion. Liv. Omni vi connsi. Cic. Summa vi retinere. — ¶ Also, force, violence, forcible means, h. e. any unlovely action; such as bribery of the judges, &c. Cic. Se vi eripere ex hoc judicio. Id. Legem per vim ferre. — ¶ Also, power, extensive influence, high consideration and importance, &c. Cic. Quint. 1. — ¶ Also, power, force, virtue, effect, strength, efficacy, potency. Cic. veneni. Liv. Vim ac jus magistratui demere. Id. Vis erat in eo viro imperii ingens in socios, vast effect or influence.

**Cic. deorum.** *Id.* Patriæ tanta est vis, ut Ithacam sapientissimus vir immortalitati anteponeret, *has such power.* *Id.* Illa vis (animi), quæ investigat, &c. — Hence, *force, power, effect, efficiency, influence.* **Cic. conscientiæ.** *Id.* Magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas. *Id.* Fæderis habere vim, non epistolæ. **Colum.** Cæli major vis, superior force or power. **So, Cic.** Si mihi aliqua vis major reditum peremisset, *some superior power or force, some visitation of the gods.* — Also, **Vis genitilis, generative force, seed.** **Tacit.** *So, also, Lucret. Vis.* — ¶ Also, *quantity, number, multitude, abundance.* **Cic. Vis innumerabilis servorum.** *Id.* Magna vis auri argentique. **Liv.** Ingentem vim navium cepit. *And without an adj.;* as, **Cic.** Equidem vim lacrymarum profudi, *I shed tears profusely* (like the vulgar expression, *a power of tears*). **Tacit.** locustarum, *h. e. swarm.* *And without the genit.;* as, **Liv.** Magnam vim (sc. equum) ex equis præcipiaverunt. — ¶ Also, of words or sentences, *the force, import, meaning, signification, sense.* **Cic. verbi.** *Id.* Quæ vis vocibus subjecta sit, *what meaning is connected with them.* *Id.* Hanc habet vim præceptum Apollinis. — ¶ Also, *the idea or notion we must form of a thing, the substance, nature, essence.* **Cic. Vis, or vis et natura deorum, the divine nature or essence.** *Id.* In quo est omnis vis amicitiae. *Id.* Eloquentiæ vim et naturam explicare. *Id.* Philosophi mihi soli videntur vim virtutis tenere. — ¶ It also serves for periphrasis; as, **Cic. in Arat.** Posterior vis corporis, *h. e. posterior pars corporis.* **Ovid.** Vis ignea, *h. e. ignis.* — ¶ The plural is both vis and vires. The former is rare, but is found in **Lucret.** and **Sallust. fragm.** The latter is of frequent occurrence; *the powers, power, strength, of the body, and also, of the mind and other things.* **Cæs.** Me sanguis viresque deficiunt. **Nepos.** Esse viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis. **Cæs. militum.** **Cic. corporum.** **Ovid.** Totis viribus uti. **Horat.** Supra vires, *above his strength.* — **Cic.** Pro viribus, *according to one's strength, power, ability.* *With infin.* **Ovid.** Nec mihi sunt vires pellere, &c. **Further, Horat.** Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. **Virg.** Furcas, quarum viribus eniti ediscant vires, *strength, solidity.* **Ovid.** Nil opus est legum viribus. *Also, Quintil.* Vires ingenii. **Plin.** animorum. — Also, **Vires, powers or effects, virtue, efficacy.** **Ovid.** Has vires habet herba. **Plin.** Magnis sine viribus. **Senec.** Plurimum virium habet stella Saturni. — Also, *might, power.* **Horat.** Suis Roma viribus ruit. **Senec.** Bene usus est (Cæsar) viribus suis. — Also, *forces, troops, soldiers.* **Liv.** Contractis viribus. *Id.* Robur virium, *of the troops.*

**VISCATŪS, a, um.** See **Visco.**

**VISCĒLLATŪS, a, um, h. e. ex visceribus** 3 avium pisciumque conditus aut confectus. **Plin. Valer. l. 1, 24; 2, 17.** — Doubtful.

**VISCĒLLINŪS, i, m.** the surname of **Sp. Cassius**, who was several times consul, but who, endeavoring to make himself king, was put to death. **Cic.**

**VISCĒRA, um, n. plur. of Viscus**, which see.

**VISCĒRĀTIM** (viscus, ēris), adv. *piece-meal, κατὰ σπλάγχνα.* **Enn. ap. Non.** Dissipat visceratim membra.

**VISCĒRĀTIŪS** (viscera, as if from viscerō), ōnis, f. *a distribution of raw flesh among the people, a present or donation of flesh, after a sacrifice or at a funeral of some important person, κρεωδασία.* **Cic. and Liv.** — ¶ Also, *a feast, entertainment.* **Senec.**

**VISCĒRĒUS** (viscus, ēris), a, um, adj. *3 endowed with or consisting of flesh.* **Prudent.**

**VISCIDŪS** (viscum), a, um, adj. *viscid, 3 viscous, clammy, sticky,ropy.* **Theod. Prisc.** acetum. *Id.* Viscidiores cibi.

**VISCŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to besmear with birdlime, to lime.* In this sense it seems to occur only in the participial form; as, **Varr.** Virgæ viscatæ.

**Ovid. alæ.** Hence, figur. **Plin. Ep. munera, h. e. presents for which we hope to receive more than we bestow.** — Hence, *to stick, glue.* **Juvenal.** Hinc (*h. e. his unguentis*) miseri viscantur labra mariti.

**VISCŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of birdlime, sticky.* **Prudent.** Aves viscosus inescat pastus. — ¶ Also, *clammy, sticky, glutinous, viscous, ropy.* **Pallad.**

**VISCŪM** (ἰζός), i, n. *the mistletoe or miseldine, ἰζοαπ, ἰζός.* **Virg. and Plin.**

— ¶ Also, *the birdlime which is prepared from its berries; in which sense the form Viscus, i, m. is also used; as, Plin.* Hoc est viscum pennis avium tactu ligandis. **Plaut.** (fignr.) Viscus merus vestra est blanditia. **Cic.** In visco inhaerescere. — Hence, *lime, h. e. any thing slippery.* **Martial.** — Also, *a net.* **Varr. ap. Non.** (si **Nonio** credimus).

**VISCŪS, i, m.** See **Viscum.** 3

**VISCŪS** (unc.), ēris, n. and more frequently, **Plur. VISCĒRĀ, um, n.** *all that is under the skin.* — ¶ Thus, *the inwards, h. e. all the parts in the body except the flesh or muscles, σπλάγχνα.* **Cels.** Itaque demum mortui præcordia, et viscus omne in conspectum atrociantis medici dari. **Lucret.** Unde cadavera rancenti jam viscere vermes expirant? — Hence, *of the nobler inward parts, as, the heart, lungs, liver, &c.* **Tibull.** Tityus viscera pascit aves, *h. e. liver.* **Ovid.** Hærentia viscere tela, *h. e. heart or breast.* Hence, *Id.* Viscera, *the womb.* *Id.* Demisso in viscera censu, *h. e. stomach.* **Petron.** Viscera, *h. c. testiculi.* **Nemes.** Distrahere invalidam lassato viscere matrem, *h. e. breast giving suck.* **Cels.** Quæ parte quodque viscus, intestinumve sit, *h. e. upper or nobler inward part.* *So, Id.* A visceribus ad intestina veniendum est. — Also, *the bowels, entrails.* **Ovid.** — ¶ Also, *Viscera, the flesh, so far as covered by the skin.* **Virg.** Et solida imponunt taurorum viscera flammis. **Cic.** Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat. *Id.* Boum visceribus vesci. **Ovid.** Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera conditi! (where the first viscera means the stomach or belly of the persons eating, and so belongs above; the second viscera means the flesh of the animals eaten, and belongs here.) — ¶ Also, figur. Thus, *Viscera, one's flesh and blood, h. e. his own child or children, offspring, as σπλάγχνα in Greek.* **Ovid.** and **Quintil.** — Also, *bowels, inwards, h. e. the innermost part of any thing.* **Virg.** Avulsæ viscera montis. **Ovid.** Itum est in viscera terræ. **Cic.** Periculum erit inclusum penitus in venis atque visceribus reipublicæ. *Id.* Aderant, et in medullis populi R. ac visceribus hærebant. *Id.* Hæc in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quærenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causæ sumenda sunt, *h. e. the heart, &c.* *Id.* Quæ mihi in visceribus hærent, *in my inmost soul, impressed deep upon my memory.* **Virg.**

Neu patriæ in viscera vertite vires, *h. c. wage not war with your own fellow-citizens.* **Liv.** Tyrannus hærens visceribus nobilissimæ civitatis. — Hence, *of money or property.* **Cic.** Extruxit villam visceribus ærarii. *Id.* De visceribus tuis, *h. e. de tuis facultatibus.*

**VISENDŪS, a, um, particip. from viso.**

— ¶ Adj. *worthy of being seen, worth seeing, ἑαρός.* **Cic.** Epulum omni apparatu ornatuque visendo. **Plin.** Arbores magnitudinis visendæ.

**VISIBILIS** (video), e, adj. *visible, ὁρατός.* **Apul.** Exhalationes vix visibiles. *Id.* Corpora nulli hominum visibilia. — ¶ Also, *actively, that can see, capable of seeing.* **Plin.** Visibilem animi partem, *visual.*

**VISIBILITAS** (visibilis), āti, i. *visibility, 3 ness, visibility.* **Tertull.**

**VISIBILITER** (Id.), adv. *visibly.* **Panlin.** 3 **Nolau.**

**VISIFICŪS** (visus & facio), a, um, adj. **Octav. Horat.** Per visificas vias irruere.

**VISILINUS, i, m.** See **Vicilinus.**

**VISIŌ** (video), ōnis, f. *the act of seeing, seeing, sight, vision, ὄψις.* **Apul.** Civitas cuncta vacuatur studio visionis.

**Cic.** Eamque esse dei visionem, ut si militudine cernatur. — ¶ Hence, *a sight, h. e. what one sees either with the eyes or the mind and fancy, a vision, appearance, apparition, ὄρασις, φαντασία.* **Cic.** Utrum igitur censemus, dormientium animos per se ipsos in somnando moveri, an externe et adventitia visione pulsari? *Id.* Fluentium frequenter transitio fit visionum, ut e multis una videatur. — ¶ Also, *the image of any thing impressed on the mind; an idea, conception, notion.* **Quintil.** Quas φαντασίας Græci vocant, nos sane visiones appellemus, per quas imagines rerum absentium ita representantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis, ac presentes habere videamur. **Cic.** Falsa doloris visione et specie moveri. *Id.* Nec potest is, cui est visio veri falsique communis, ullum habere iudicium. — ¶ Also, *a case, as used by jurists.* **Pandect.** In omnibus visionibus, quas proposuimus. *Id.* In proposita questione tribus visionibus relatis. *Id.* In prima visione, ubi, &c.

**VISIŌ, is, n. 4.** peditum ventris sine crepitu emitto. **Lucil. ap. Non.**

**VISITATIŌ** (visito), ōnis, f. *a seeing.* — ¶ Hence, *an appearing, becoming visible, appearance.* **Vitruv.** — ¶ Also, *a visit, visitation.* **Tertull.** — Also, *visitation, h. e. punishment.* **Vulgat.**

**VISITĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a visitor.* 3 **August.**

**VISIŌ** (frequentat. from viso); as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to see often, to see.* **Plaut.**

— ¶ Also, *to go to see, visit.* **Cic.** Quum arderet podagræ doloribus, visitasset eum Carneades. **Sueton.** Neque ægrum quemquam visitavit, nisi explorato prius cubiculo. — Also, *to visit for punishment.* **Vulgat.**

**VISŌ** (frequentat. from video), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to see, look at, view, behold.* **Liv.** Ex muris visite agros vestros vastatos. *Id.* Præda exposita, ut viseretur. **Plin.** insomnia, *to see dreams, have dreams.* *And, absol. Cic.* Visendi causa venire. — ¶ Especially, *to go or come to see, to see by going to see; hence, it may be sometimes rendered to go, come, ἐπισκέπτομαι.* **Plaut.** Si parva jurijurando est fides, vise ad portum, *go to the harbor and see.* *Id.* Vise ad me intro. *jam scies.* **Tertull.** Ibo; visam, si (if, *h. e. whether*), domi est. *Id.* Abi tu, vise, redieritne. *Id.* Vise num sit. **Plaut.** Nunc alteram illam visam huc in Veneris fanum, *I will go into the temple and look after the other.* *Also, Viso, for visam; as, Tertull.* *Id.* Vise, tune an illi insaniant, *I will see, whether, &c.* — Hence, *it is often to visit, a sick person, for instance.* **Tertull.** Non visam uxorem Pamphili, cum in proximo hic sit ægra? **Cic.** Constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te, et visere, et cœnarem etiam. **Tertull.** *Id.* Visere ad eam, *goes to visit her.* **Lucret.** Suos visere ad ægros. **Cic.** Propter quem Thespiæ visuntur. *Id.* Quum domus vulgo viseretur. *Id.* Nosque vires. — ¶ See, also, **Visendus, a, um.**

**VISŌR** (video), ōris, m. *an explorer, spy, scout, ὁρατής.* **Tacit. Ann. 16, 2.** (but the word is doubtful, and is accordingly omitted in **Ed. Ern.**)

**VISPĒLLIŌ**, ōnis, m. *a bad and infamous 3 man, who (as some explain the word) disinterred and plundered the bodies of the dead.* **Pandect.**

**VISTĪLLŪS, i, m.** same as **Vistula.** **Plin.**

**VISTŪLA, or VISŪLA, æ,** the **Vistula, a river of Poland.** **Plin. and Mela.**

**VISŪALITAS** (as from visualis, not used), 3 ātis, f. *the power of sight, sight.* **Tertull.**

**VISŪLA, æ, f.** a kind of vine. **Colum.** — ¶ Also, *a river.* See **Vistula.**

**VISUM** (visus, a, um, from video), i, n. *a thing presented to the sight, an appearance, sight, object (or representation thereof).* **Propert.** Turpia visa (referring to impure representations). — Especially, *an appearance in a dream, a vision, apparition, ὄρασις.* **Cic.** Sine visis somniorum. *Id.* Perterritus visis. **Propert.** Talia visa mihi somno demissa recenti. **Ovid.** Dic, nocturnæ quicunque es imaginis augur, visa quid ista ferant. *And also, any supernatural or portentous ap-*

pearance. *Virg.* Hoc visum nulli effata est. — ¶ Also, in the phraseology of the Stoics, a certain impression or impulse communicated to the mind from external objects through the senses, a perception. *Cic. Acad. I, II* (gives this word as a translation of the Greek φαντασία, and calls it in explanation, quædam quasi impulsio oblata extrinsecus).

**VISURGIS**, is, m. the river of Germany. *Tacit.* (The i is found short in *Sidon.*)

**VISUS**, a, um, particip. from video.

**VISUS** (video), us, m. a seeing, the sight, vision, όρασις, όψις. *Cic. ap. Plin.* Feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent. *Quintil.* Visus oculorum obtutu continuo fatigatur. *Ovid.* Bootes mergetur, visus effugietque tuos. *Val. Flacc.* Frui visu alicujus rei. *Plin.* Tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant. *Sil.* Consumpsit visus pontus, took away the view. *Virg.* Obire omnia visu, to survey with the eyes. *Id.* Terribiles visu (where *visum* may also be the supine). — Also, sight, i. e. the sense or faculty of sight. *Laetant.* Visus in duas acies divisus est. — Also, sight, h. e. the eyes, together with the power of seeing. *Stat.* In occiduis stellatus visibus Argus. *Apul.* Visum perferere. — ¶ Hence, that which is seen, a sight, appearance, aspect, form. *Virg.* Rite secundarent visus, omenque levarent. *Ovid.* Inopino territa visu. *Liv.* Augustior humano visu, h. e. humana specie. *Cic.* Humano visu Deos esse, bear a human aspect. *Tacit.* Nocturno visu, in a vision; in a dream. *So, Liv.* Hos ubi nocturnos visus inter se consules contulerunt. *Virg.* Portenta horribili visu, aspect, form. — ¶ Also, the appearance or semblance of a thing, probability, likelihood, speciousness, plausibility. *Cic. N. D. 1, 5.* Multa esse probabilia, quæ quia visum quendam haberent insignem et illustrem, &c.

**VITA** (probably from βιωτή, or βίωτος), æ, f. life, βίος, ζωή. *Cic.* Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potu, spiritu. *Cæs.* Vita necisque potestatem habere in aliquem. *Cic.* In vita esse, to be in life, to live. *Id.* Discedere a vita, to depart from life (voluntarily or not), to die. *Id.* Cedere e vita, or vita; or Excedere e vita, or vita; or, Decedere de vita, h. e. to die. *Nepos.* Vitam ponere, to leave life, to die. *So, Cic.* Si vita mihi ponenda sit. *Id.* Vitam amittere. *Id.* Cato sic abiit e vita, ut, &c. so departed from life, so died. *Id.* Vitam profundere pro aliquo. *Id.* Vita frui. *Id.* Perducere vitam ad annum centesimum. *Id.* Si vita suppetet, if I shall have life. Also, Vitam vivere, degere, agere, to lead a life, to live; as, *Cic.* Vitam tutam vivere, to lead a safe life, to live safely. *Id.* Vitam miserimam degere. *Id.* Agere vitam honestissimam. Also, simply, *Plaut.* Vitam vivere, to live. *And, Id.* Vita vivere. Also, *Virg.* Vitam trahere, to pass or drag out life. *Cic.* Vitam alicui adimere, or auferre. *Id.* Vita aliquem expellere. *Id.* Vita se privare. *Id.* In mea vita nulla unquam, &c. in my whole life. *Id.* In vita, in his (whole) life. *Terent.* Vitam colere inopem, h. e. to lead. *Nepos.* Vitam producere, to prolong. *Virg.* abrumperem. *Senec.* Bonam vitam, quam opinionem bonam inalle, a merry life. *Ovid.* Malæ tædia vitæ. Also, in plur.; as, *Quintil.* Plures vitas. — *Victus* is also joined with it; as, *Cic.* In omni vita atque victu (where *victus* is the manner of life; but see *Victus*, at the end). — Also, of lifeless things, Vita, life, h. e. duration, continuance, of trees and plants, for instance. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, life, h. e. way or manner of life. *Cic.* Serpit per omnium vitas amicitia. *Id.* rustica. — ¶ Also, the life, h. e. the morals, conduct, actions of life. *Terent.* Inspicere in vitas omnium. *Auet.* ad *Herenn.* Vita hominis ex artefactis spectabitur. — Also, (refined, polished, stylish) manner of living, style, the world. *Cic.* Usus, vita, mores, civitas ipsa respuit. — ¶ Also, the life, h. e. the biography. *Nepos.* Ep. 4. Vita excellentium impe-

ratorum. — ¶ *Figur.* life, h. e. a person or thing very dear and precious in our sight. *Terent.* *Æschinum*, nostrarum vitam omnium, the life of us all. *Plaut.* Certe enim tu vita es mihi. — Hence, as a word of endearment. *Propert.* Quid juvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo? my life, my sweet, my treasure, &c. *Cic.* Ego te quamprimum, mea vita, cupio videre. — ¶ Also, the soul or shade of the departed. *Virg.* Tenues sine corpore vitæ. — ¶ Also, sustenance, support, aliment, nourishment, food, meat and drink. *Plaut.* Reperire sibi vitam. *Id.* De vita mea. *Terent.* Cui opera vita erat. — ¶ Also, living men, men, the world. *Cic.* Neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit. *Tibull.* Rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit quæria pellere glande famem. *Martial.* Agnoscat mores vita, legatque suos. — ¶ *Vitali*, for vitæ. *Lucret.*

**VITABILIS** (vito), e, adj. that ought to be shunned, deserving to be avoided. *Ovid.* **VITABUNDUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. avoiding, shunning, endeavoring to escape, or anxiously or studiously avoiding, &c. Without the accus. *Sallust.* Solus inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit. *Tacit.* *Vespasiani* nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumstant. With an accus. *Liv.* Hanno vitabundus castra hostium, consulesque, &c.

**VITALIS** (vita), e, adj. of or pertaining to life, giving or preserving life, vital, βιώσιμος. *Plaut.* enim. *Virg.* Vitales auras carpere, h. e. to breathe, live. *Ovid.* Lumen vitale relinquere, h. e. to die. *Cic.* Caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, a vital, animating power, power of life. *Id.* Aer vitalem et salutarem spiritum præbet animantibus. *Ovid.* Vitales viæ, h. e. meatus spiritus. *Lucret.* Vitales edere motus, h. e. to live. *Id.* *Secla* vitalia, h. e. vitæ. *Liv.* Quod vitale est, supports life; (opposed to *mortiferum*.) Hence, *Vitalia*, things on which life depends, or the vital parts or vitals of the body, as the heart, brain, &c. *Senec.* In corpore. *Plin.* Pilius sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat. *Id.* *Vitalia* arborum. *Lucret.* *Vitalia* rerum, h. e. principia vitæ. — ¶ Also, having a real life or really resembling life. *Cic.* Cui potest esse vita vitalis, ut ait *Ennius*, cui non, &c. who can be truly said to live, that does not, &c. — ¶ Also, that can live long, of long life, long-lived. *Plaut.* Si esse saluum me vis, aut vitalem tibi. *Horat.* O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo. — ¶ *Vitalis* lectus, the funeral couch. *Petron.* 42 (according to others, that which a man used when alive). *Id.* *Vitalia*, h. e. the funeral couch and its coverings.

**VITALITAS** (vitalis), âtis, f. vital power or force, life, vitality, τὸ βιωτικόν, ζωτικόν. *Plin.* in corde.

**VITALITER** (Id.), adv. vitally, with life, ζωτικῶς. *Lucret.*

**VITATIUS** (vito), ônis, f. a shunning, avoiding, avoidance, εὐλάβεια, ἐκφυγή. *Cic.* doloris. *Id.* Quæ vitatio oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori?

**VITELLIANUS**, a, um, adj. *Vitellian*, of *Vitellius*, named from *Vitellius*, &c. *Tacit.* partes. *Id.* milites. *Id.* *Vitelliani* (absol.). — ¶ *Vitelliani* orum, m. absol. also, a kind of writing tablets. *Martial.*

**VITELLINUS** (vitellus), a, um, adj. of a calf or little calf. *Plaut.* fragm. caro. *Apic.* *Vitellina*, sc. caro.

**VITELLIUS**, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adj. *Vitellian*. *Sueton.* via. — ¶ Subst. *Vitellius*, the ninth Roman emperor. *Sueton.*

**VITELLUM**, i, n. same as *Vitellus*, the yolk. *Apic.* *Ovorum* vitella.

**VITELLUS** (dimin. from vitulus), i, m. little calf, as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, the yolk of an egg, λέκτος, τὸ ἄρον τοῦ ὠοῦ. *Cels.* Ovi et album et vitellum in vas defendendum est. *Petron.* umdata. *Cic.* Tum ille, Nilhine, inquit, de vitello?

**VITÆUS** (vitis), a, um, adj. of the vine, vine, ἀμπέλινός. *Varr.* coliculis. *Virg.* popula, h. e. vinc. *Prudent.* rura, h. e. vitibus consita.

**VITÆX**, icis, f. *Abraham's-balm*, the chaste tree (*Vitex agnus castus*, L.), ἄγνος, λόγος. *Plin.* — The word is perhaps allied with *vicio*, *vitis*, *vitilis*, and the i may be long.

**VITIABILIS** (vicio), e, adj. corruptible, violable. *Prudent.*

**VITIARUM** (vitis), ii, n. a place where young vines are reared before being transplanted into the vineyard; a nursery of vines, ἀμπέλων, ἀμπελοῦρον. *Varr.*

**VITIATIO** (vicio), ônis, f. corruption, violation, φθορά, διαφθορά. *Senec.*

**VITIATOR** (Id.), ôris, m. a violator, corrupter, φθορεὺς. *Senec.*

**VITICARPIFERÆ** (vitis & carpo), forcipis pes. *Varr.* ap. *Priscian.* Detonderat forcipibus viticarpiferis, h. e. that serve for pruning a vine.

**VITICELLA**, æ, f. a kind of herb. *Isidor.*

**VITICOLA** (vitis & colo), æ, m. and f. a cultivator of vines. *Sil.*

**VITICOMUS** (vitis & como), a, um, adj. crowned with vine-leaves. *Avien.* Et cum viticomio crinem tondere *Lyæo*. — ¶ Also, supporting vines, hung with vine-leaves. *Sidon.* *Viticomam* retinens baculi vice flectit ad ulmum.

**VITICOLA** (dimin. of vitis), æ, f. a little vine, ἀμπέλις. — ¶ Also, of any climbing plant, a tendril, κλημάτιον. *Cic.* — *Plin.* Frutex est folio hederæ, molliore tamen, et minus longis viticulis. *Pallad.* Aliqui florem cucumeris cum viticulae suæ capite cannae inserunt.

**VITIFER** (vitis & fero), Æra, Ærum, adj. that bears or supports vines. *Pallad.* arbores. — ¶ Also, bearing or producing vines, ἀμπελοφόρος. *Martial.* Hæc de vitifera venisse picata *Vienia*, ne dubites. *Plin.* Colles vitiferi. *Sil.* Vitiferi sacro generatus vertice montis *Massicus*.

**VITIGENOS** (vitis & gigno), a, um, adj. same as *Vitigenus*; as, *Lucret.* liquor, h. e. wine. *Id.* *Vitigeni* latices.

**VITIGINEUS** (vitis), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a vine, produced from the vine, ἀμπελινός. *Cato.* *Vitiginei* surculi. *Colum.* *Folius vitigineæ*. *Plin.* ligna. *Id.* *Vitigineæ* columnæ.

**VITILENA** (vitium & lena), æ, f. a vile bard. *Plaut.* Illa hanc corrumpit mulierem malesuada *vitilena*.

**VITILIG** (vitium), inis, f. a kind of leprous or cutaneous eruption consisting of spots, sometimes black, sometimes white, called the *morpheic*, ἀλφός, μέλας, λεῦκη; also, in general, a cutaneous eruption. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

**VITILIS** (vicio), e, adj. made of twigs, or osiers, or any flexible wood; πλεκτός. *Cato.* Cola vitilia. *Varr.* *Vitiles* (alvos ærum) fimo bubulo oblinunt. *Plin.* *Cucurbita* omni modo fastigatur, vaginis maxime vitilibus. *Id.* *Vitiles* cistæ. *Id.* *Vitiles* naves corio circumsutæ, coracles. *Id.* *Vitilis* circulus. — Hence, absol. *Vitilia*, platted things, wicker work, as baskets, &c. *Plin.*

**VITILITIGATOR** (vitilitigo), ôris, m. a litigious or quarrelsome person; an ill-natured critic; a calumniator, detractor, σκωφάντης. *Plin.*

**VITILITIG** (vitium & litigo), as, a. I. 3 to wrangle, quarrel; to blame, censure, detract, calumniate, σκωφάντῶ. *Cato* ap. *Plin.*

**VITINEUS** (vitis), a, um, adj. of a vine ἀμπέλινός. *Flor.* Per fauces cavi montis vitineis delapsi vinculis. (Al. leg. vitigineis, al. aliter.)

**VITIUS** (vitium), as, avi, atum, a. I. to spoil, mar, corrupt, infect, taint, vitiate, φθείρω. *Ovid.* Dira lues quondam *Latias* vitiaverat auras. *Id.* Striges vitiant cunis corpora. *Id.* Et careant lolis oculos vitiantibus agri. *Id.* Oculi vitiantes omnia visu. *Id.* Annis, qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatu amaris. *Id.* Ista decens facies longis vitiauitur annis. *Colum.* *Vixdum* concepta in alvo vitiat ova. *Martial.* Vitrei calices nimium calidis non vitiantur aquis. *Pallad.* Boves aliqua offensa vitiantur. *Colum.* Sæpius inspicat ferramenta, si quod in opere vitiatum fuerit. *Cels.* *Ossa* vitiatæ. *Terent.* *Virginem* vitias-ti, quam te jus non fuerat tangere, you have violated. *Sueton.* Ad vitandas virgines promptior. *Cic.* *Luculli* uxorem *Memmius* suis sacris vitiauit (ath-

ers read *iniitavit*, but the general sense of the passage is the same). *Id. diem, to cause a day not to be used for public business; to cause a cessation of public business on a certain day; and so as it were to spoil the day.* — ¶ Also, to falsify, corrupt. *Liv. Senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, vitiabanturque, were falsified or altered. Pandect. Non solent, quæ abundant, vitiare scripturas. Liv. memoriam. Id. Vitiatæ significationes comitiorum.* — ¶ Also, to hinder, interrupt, destroy. *Messal. ap. Gell. auspicia.*

**VITIÖSE** (vitiosus), adv. in a faulty manner, faultily, incorrectly, badly, *κακῶς*. *Cic. Vitiosè concludere. Id. Illud vero idem Cæcilius vitiosus, sc. dixit. Colum. Quod etiam usurari vitiosissime, animadverto. Cic. Membrum tumidum ac turgidum non vitiosè se habet? h. e. in a bad state or condition.* — ¶ Also, faultily as regards the auspices. *Cic. Vitiosè ferre leges.*

**VITIÖSITAS** (Id.), *âtis, f. viciousness, depravity, κακία. Cic. — ¶ Also, corruption, defect, disorder. Macrob.*

**VITIÖSUS** (vitium), a, um, adj. full of faults, blemishes, or defects, faultily, bad, corrupt, defective, *κακός, φαῖλος. Plaut. Non ego emam nunc vitam tuam vitiosâ nuce, rotten, worm-eaten, empty. Cic. Vitiosum suffragium. Auct. ad Hærem. Vitiosum exemplum. Cic. Vitiosissimus orator, h. e. vitio aliquo corporis laborans. Varr. Morbosum pecus, et vitiosum, diseased. Colum. Vitiosum locum (sc. corporis) pedes aut morsu scalpunt, aut cornu, vel ungula tundunt.* — ¶ Hence, faulty as respects the auspices, done or made contrary to the auspices. *Cic. Quamdiu tu volēs, vitiosus consul Dolabella: rursus cum volēs, salvis auspiciis creatus, h. e. elected contrary to the auspices. Id. In dira et vitiosa incurrimus.* — ¶ Also, as regards the mind and character, faultily, wicked, depraved, vicious, bad, *πονηρός, μοχθηρός. Cic. Vitiosa et flagitiosa vata. Id. Si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosissimi essent discussuri. Cato ap. Gell. Avaritiam omnia vitia habere putabant: sumptuosus, cupidus, elegans, vitiosus, iritius qui habebatur, is laudabatur. Vellci. Homo in omnia pecuniæ, quam recte faciendi, cupidior, et inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus. Martiul. Mentitur, qui te vitiosum, Zoile, dicit: non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium. Horat. Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos progeniem vitiosiorum. Also, otherwise faulty. Sueton. Cacozeles, et antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos, pari fastidio sprevit.*

**VITIS** (viteo), is, f. a vine, *ἄμπέλος. Plin. Vites jure apud priscos magnitudine quoque inter arbores numerabantur. Virg. Populus Alcidiæ gratissima, vitis Iaccho. Cic. Vitis, quæ natura caduca est, et nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, ut se erigat, claviculis suis, quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, comprehendit: quam serpentem multiplici lapsu, et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum. Virg. Lentæ texunt umbracula vites. Id. Pone ordine vites, plant, sct. Id. Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvæ. Id. Vites prævalidæ, multoque fluentes Baccho. Id. Vitis albæ. Tibull. and Martial. teneræ. Juvenal. fecundæ. Ovid. De purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ. Id. Carpate de plenis pendentes vitibus uvas. Catull. Vitis vidua, h. e. sine fulcimento ulmi. Colum. Vitis alba, nigra, &c. h. e. albas, nigras uvas ferens. — Hence, from resemblance, *Plin. Vitis nigra, a plant, black bryony. Id. Vitis alba, white bryony, otherwise called ampeloleuce; so, Ovid. (plur.) Vitibus albis. Also, Vitis, vine. Martial. Ipse tua pasci vite, Lyæe velis.* — ¶ Also, the branch of a vine, a vine sapling. *Varr. Hence, a vine-branch, a vine sapling cut out off for use, as for a staff of office, such, for instance, as was used by centurions in scourging the soldiers under their command. Ovid. Dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos. Lucan. Latium longo gerit ordine vitem. Luv.**

*Epit. Quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, si Romanus esset, vitibus; si extraneus, fustibus cecidit. Juvenal. Nodosam post hæc frangebatur vertice vitem, si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra. Hence, the office of a centurion. Juvenal. Aut vitem posse libello. Sil. Lævinius vitis Latiae præsignis honore. — Also, any young shoot. Pallad. (of a cucumber, and also, of a gourd). — ¶ Also, same as Vineæ; a defensive machine used by besiegers. Lucil.*

**VITISATÖR** (vitis & sator), öris, m. a sower or planter of vines. *Virg.*

**VITIUM** (unc.), ii, n. injury, hurt, violence. *Terent. Cui miseræ indigne per vim vitium obtulerat, he had offered violence; he had violated. Id. virginis, the violation.* — ¶ Hence, a flaw, crack, chink. *Cic. Si ædes eæ corruerunt, vitiumve fecerunt, h. e. have cracked; have chinked. Id. in parietibus.* — ¶ Also, whatever is defective, wrong, or faulty in any thing; a defect, fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection, corruption; any thing amiss, *βλάβη, κακότης, κακία. Virg. Illis omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor. Id. Vitio moriens sicut aeris herba. Cic. in corpore. Id. Vitia in dicente videre. Ovid. Aquæ capiunt vitium, spoil. In vitio esse, to be faulty; as, Cic. Elatio animi in vitio est. Also, Cic. In vitio esse, to be in fault; to commit a fault. Terent. Vitio vertere alicui, or ducere, or, Cic. dare, h. e. to attribute as a fault; to impute as a fault. Plin. Vitio esse, to be reckoned as a fault. Plaut. Vitium alicui dicere, to reproach; to revile. Cic. Sull. S. Vitium sileretur, reproachful word (si lectio certa). — Hence, a moral fault, vice, vicious conduct. *Cic. Non vitium, sed erratum. Id. ventris. Horat. Vitium fugere. Hence, Vitia, for vicious persons. Juvenal. 2, 34. Vitia ultima. — Also, a hindrance, impediment. Cic. Div. 2, 18. comitiorum. Especially, a hindrance or impediment occasioned by the auspices or auguries, as when an augur sees lightning, by which the holding of the comitia was stopped; a defect in the auspices or an informality in taking them; a bad omen or any circumstance happening which was thought inauspicious or unlucky, and therefore prevented a thing from being done, or rendered it invalid when done; an impediment in augury. Cic. Id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse prævideras. Id. P. Clodius, ejusque collega classes maximas perdidit, cum vitio navigassent, h. e. neglecta auspicio religionis. Hence, Vitio, contrary to the auspices; unfavorably; as, Cic. Recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse. Id. Vitio creatos consules esse. — Also, a fault, h. e. a cause of any thing being done wrong. Plaut. Vitio vini feci. Cic. Vitio civitatis, non suo. Id. Fortunæ vitio. — Also, inconvenience. Cæs. temporis et sententiæ. — Also, the bad or useless part of a thing, as of a plum. *Plin. (h. e. the kernel).***

**VITÖ** (unc.), as, avi, ätum, a. l. to skun, avoid, eschew, endeavor to escape, beware of, *ἐκκλίω, φεύγω. Horat. Sapiens, vitatum, quidquæ petitum sit melius, causas reddet tibi. Cæs. Prælio excedere, ac tela vitare. Id. fuga mortem. Nepos. suspiciones, h. e. cavere, ne male de nobis homines suspicentur. Sallust. proditorem celeritate. Phædr. insidias. Id. lucrum periculosum. Sueton. impatientiam nauseæ, et molestiam navigandi. Cic. Erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriæ suscepta videatur esse puerilis, h. e. cavendum. Also, with a dat. Plaut. Domum abeant, vitent accipiti infortunio. Id. Semper tu huic verbo vitato abs tuo viro, h. e. cave, ne aliquando abs tuo viro hoc verbum tibi dicatur. Horat. Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte ponere, teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, h. e. you are dissatisfied with yourself. — ¶ Also, to avoid, h. e. to escape. Liv. odium plebis. Cæs. mortem. Cic. aliquem. Id. casum. Id. oculos hominum.*

**VITRARIÄ**, æ, f. same as Vitriaria.

**VITRARIÖS** (vitrum), ii, m. a worker in glass, glass-maker, *βαλουργός. Senec.*

**VITREARIEN** (Id.), inis, n. glass ware.

*Pandect.*

**VITREARIÖS**, ii, m. same as Vitriarius.

**VITREÄTÖS** (vitrum), a, um, adj. same as Pellucidus. *Lucrcl. 3, 410 (but Ed. Creech has vivata).*

**VITREÖLÖS** (dimin. of vitrum), a, um, 3 adj. of glass: *Paulin. Nolan.*

**VITREÖS** (vitrum), a, um, adj. of glass, *ἄλιφος. Ovid. hostis, and, Martial. Vitrea, a chessman. Colum. Vasa vitrea. Juvenal. Vitreus Priapus, h. e. calix Priapum referens. Hence, absol. plur. Vitrea, örüm, vessels made of glass, glass vessels. Martial. Qui pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis. Stat. Plebs comminutis permutat vitreis gregale sulphur. — ¶ Also, glassy, like glass. (1.) As respects its glittering appearance; hence, shining, glittering. *Virg. Te nemus Angitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda, te liquidi flevere lacus. Ovid. Vitreo madentia rore tempora noctis eunt. Id. Vitrea pruina. Id. Vitrea antra, scil. Naiadum sub fluminibus. Virg. Vitrea sedilia. Horat. Vitrea Circe, h. e. beautiful. — (2.) As regards its transparency; hence, transparent, pellucid. *Varr. toga, thin, fine. — (3.) As regards its brittleness; hence frail, uncertain, inconstant, precarious. Horat. Et furiosus erit quem cepit vitrea fama. Publ. Syrus in Mim. Fortuna vitrea est, dum splendet, fragrantur. — (4.) As regards its color; hence, green, sea-green. Plin. color.***

**VITRARIÄ**, or **VITRARIÄ**, æ, f. sc 3 herba, parietary. *Apul.*

**VITRARIÖS**, ii, m. same as Vitriarius.

**VITRICUS** (unc.), i, m. a step-father, *πατρός. Cic. Vitricus quidem nihil censebat, quem Asturæ vidimus. Ovid. Am. 1, 2, 24. Vitricus (sc. Cupidinis), h. e. Vulcan.*

**VITRUM** (unc.), i, n. glass, *ἄλος. Cic. Horat. &c. — ¶ Also, an herb used for dyeing a blue color, woad (Isatis tinctoria, L.). Cæs. (also called glastum, and isalis. Plin.)*

**VITTA** (unc.), æ, f. a band with which hair, flowers, &c. are bound. — Hence, a chaplet or fillet for the head, a head-band, *ταβία*. For example, of victims. *Virg. Et salsæ fruges, et circum tempora vitæ. Thus, also, Juvenal. Pueris, vel frontibus ancillarum imponet vittas, h. e. are destinabit. Also, of priests and priestesses. Virg. and Val. Flacc. So, also, of other sacred persons, as poets, &c. Virg. — Especially, of free-born women, a sort of cap; either of an unmarried woman, Ovid; or, of a married woman or matron, Ovid. — ¶ Also, a fillet or wreath for an altar. Virg. — ¶ Also, persons praying for protection, mercy, help, &c. carried vittæ or fillets in their hands, which they wound round branches, that were carried as emblems of peace. Virg. Præferimus manibus vittas, et verba precantia. Horat. Et decoræ supplice vitia virginum matres. Virg. Cui me fortuna precari, et vitæ comptos voluit prætere ramos.*

**VITVATÖS** (vitta), a, um, bound or adorned with a vitta or fillet, *ταβιωθεΐς. Ovid. capilli. Id. vacca. Lucan. sacerdos, h. e. virgo Vestalis. Plin. navis. Stat. Nec solitæ mihi vertice laurus, nec fronti vittatus honos.*

**VITVLÄ** (vitulus), æ, f. a cow-calf under one year of age, *μόσχος, δαμάλη. Virg. Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito. — ¶ Also, generally, as, for example, one that has already calved, a heifer or young cow. Virg. Ego hanc vitulam (ne forte recuses: bis venit ad mulcrum, binos alit ubere fetus) depono. — ¶ Vitula is also the goddess of joy, according to Hyll. ap. Macrob.*

**VITVLARIÄ** via, a street in the territory of Arpinum. *Cic.*

**VITVLATYÖ** (vitulor), önis, f. a public thanksgiving for a victory or other festival. *Macrob.*

**VITVLINÖS** (vitulus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a calf or calves, *μόσχειος. Cic. An tu, inquit, carun-*

culæ vitulinæ mavis, quam imperatori veteri credere? *h. e. a small piece of veal.* Plaut. Vitulina, *sc. caro, veal.* Cic. Assum vitulinum, *roast veal.* Nepos. Vitulina (*plur.*), *veal.*  
**VITULOR** (vitulus, *h. e. to leap or frisk*)  
 3 about with joy like a young calf; according to others, from vita, aris, dep. 1. to leap for joy, be merry, be joyful, rejoice, παύλιζω. Eun. ap. Fest. Habet is coronam vitulanas victoria (where the first syllable is long). — ¶ Also, to offer a sacrifice in thanksgiving. Plaut. Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor.  
**VITULOS** (ιταλός, bos), i, m. a bull-calf, a young bull (properly, under the age of one year), μόσχος. Varr. Primum in bubulo genere ætatis gradus dicuntur quatuor: prima vitulorum; secunda juvenecorum; tertia boum novellorum; quarta vetulorum. Discernuntur in prima vitulus et vitula; in secunda juvenecus et juvenca, in tertia et quarta taurus et vacca. Ovid. Lactentes vituli. Martial. Vitulusque inermi fronte prurit in pugnam. But it is also used generally of a young bullock (though more than a year old), a steer, bullock. Virg. Tum vitulus bima curvans jam cornua fronte. — Hence, also, the young of other quadrupeds, as of horses, elephants, &c.; and, also, a young whale. Virg. and Plin. — Also, Colum. Vitulus marinus, or, Plin. (absol.) Vitulus, a sea-calf, a seal. — ¶ Also, Vitulus, a Roman surname in the gens Voconia. Varr. and his.  
**VITUMNUS**, and **VITUNUS** (vita), i, m. 3 deus, the god of life, the god that gives life. Augustin.  
**VITUPERABILIS** (vitupero), e, adject. blamable, blameworthy, worthy of blame, ἐπιψυγος. Cic.  
**VITUPERABILITER** (vituperabilis), adv. 3 in a blameworthy manner. Cassiod.  
**VITUPERATIUS** (vitupero), ðnis, f. a blaming, reproving; discommending, vituperation, blame bestowed upon others, μέρμις, ψόγος. Cic. Nunc non modo te hoc crimine non arguo, sed ne illa quidem communi vituperatione reprehendo. — ¶ Also, blame received from others. Cic. In vituperationem venire, or, Id. adduci, or, Id. cadere, or, Id. Subire vituperationem, to be blamed. Id. Sed mihi ita persuadeo, eam rem laudi tibi potius, quam vituperationi fore, an occasion of blame or dispraise. Id. Vituperationem vitare. Id. Maximas vituperationes effugere. Id. Liberare aliquem vituperatione timiditatis. Sueton. Ne odio quidem, nedum vituperatione publica carui.  
**VITUPERATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. a blamer, discommender, reprover, ψέκρης. Cic.  
**VITUPERIUM** (Id.), ii, n. blame, ψόγος. Cic. Legg. III, 10. (Ed. Ernest.) Consulatus vituperio est, is blameworthy.  
**VITUPEROS** (vitium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to injure, spoil, mar. Plaut. Cur omen (some Edd. have omine) mihi vituperat? *h. e. why does he occasion a bad or unlucky omen?* — ¶ Also, to blame, reprove, reprehend, dispraise, discommend, find fault with, ψέγω. Auct. ad Herenn. Vitiosum est artem, aut scientiam, aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, veluti qui Rhetoricam vituperant propter alicujus Oratoris vituperandam vitam. Cic. Tuum consilium vituperare non audeo. Plaut. Mavis vituperari falsos. Sueton. Illustres viros laudare, vel vituperare. Phædr. Cælum vituperare (proverb.), to find fault with that which is perfect. — ¶ Vituperare, to blame with reproach and rebuke, opposed to laudare: Reprehendere, to blame another for going too far in a matter, expresses a lower degree of censure, such as a man may use on any occasion, even to a superior: Improbare, to disapprove: Incepere, and Incepitare, to chide loudly and vehemently, to let loose upon one: Exagitare, to blame sharply and cuttingly, cut with sarcasm: Conviciari, to make blaming reproaches: Cavillari, to blame with derision: and Calumniari, to blame falsely, without ground, with unfair intentions.  
**VITUPEROS** (vitupero, are), ðnis, m. n. 3 blamer, ψέκρης. Gell.

**VIVACITAS** (vivax), atis, f. long life, 2 length or tenaciousness of life, longevity, vivaciousness, μακροβιότης, ἐζωΐα. Plin. Panthera vivacitatis adeo lentæ, ut ejectis interaneis diu pugnet. Quintil. Hanc impiam vivacitatem novis insuper curis fatigare. Val. Max. Nervosa vivacitas. — ¶ Also, liveliness, vigor, vivacity. Arnob. ingenii. Id. cordis.  
**VIVACITER** (Id.), adv. vigorously, in a 3 lively manner, with liveliness or spirit. Fulgent. Res mysticas vivaciter pertractare. Prudent. Vivacius abditæ solers querere, et æternæ tandem invigilare salutem.  
**VIVARIUS** (vivus), a, um, adj. of or 2 belonging to living animals. Macrobian. naves, *h. e. ships or vessels in which fish were conveyed alive.* Hence, subst. Vivarium, ii, n. n. place where beasts, birds or fishes are kept, whether for profit or pleasure, a park, aviary, fish-pond, warren, &c. ζωοποιον, ζωοροφειον. Plin. aprorum. Id. murænarum. Id. ostrearum. Id. glirium in dolis. Id. cochlearum. Juvenal. Fugitivum dicere piscem depastumque diu vivaria Cæsaris. Hence, figur. Horat. Excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, *h. e. endeavor to catch them by presents, in order to be made their heirs, as fishes are sent to the fish-ponds for the sake of profit.* Juvenal. Tanquam ad vivaria currunt.  
**VIVATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. animated, 3 lively, vigorous. Lucret.  
**VIVAX** (vivo), acis, adj. that lives long, 2 living long, long-lived, tenacious of life, μακροβιός. Ovid. phœnix (the fabulous bird, the phoenix). Ovid. auus. Horat. mater. Id. Vivacior heres. Virg. Vivax cervus. Senec. senectus. Ovid. infans, *h. e. resisting abortion.* Hence, figur. that lives, lasts or continues long, durable, lasting, long-continuing. Horat. apium. Virg. Silva vivacis oliivæ. Ovid. gramen. Colum. Cunila vivacior est, quam ut, &c. Id. Arundo vivacissima. Horat. gratia. Ovid. Carnine fit vivax virtus, expersque sepulcri. — ¶ Also, animated, having life, lively. Ovid. Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam. Gell. Homines vivacissimæ pernicitatis. Quintil. Si qui paulo sunt vivaciores irascuntur admonitioni, *h. e. aciores, animosiores.* — ¶ Also, giving life, enlivening. Ovid. Semina rerum vivaci nutrita solo.  
**VIVĒ** (vivus), adv. vividly, very. Plaut. 2 Vive sapis.  
**VIVĒRĀ**, æ, f. a ferret (Mustella furo, L.). Plin.  
**VIVESCĒ**, or **VIVISCĒ** (vivo), is, vixi, 2 n. 3. to become alive, get life, ἐμψυχος γίνωμαι. Plin. — ¶ Figur. to acquire or gain strength, become strong, become lively. Lucret. Ulcus vivescit. Colum. Si utraque arbor vixerit, shall have recovered itself.  
**VIVICOMBURIUM** (vivus & comburo), 3 ii, n. a burning of people alive. Tertull.  
**VIVIDĒ** (vividus), adv. full of life, vigorous, briskly. Gell. Vividus.  
**VIVIDULUS** (dimin. of vividus), a, um, 3 adj. same as Vividus. Catull.  
**VIVIDUS** (vivo), a, um, adj. full of life, 2 lively, vigorous, ζωτικός. Ovid. gemma (a bud). Lucret. tellus. Plin. Ep. corpus. — ¶ Hence, full of life, *h. e. made to the life* (of statues and pictures). Propert. signa. Martial. cera, *h. e. imago cerea.* Claudian. Vidua Martis imago, the very image of Mars. — ¶ Also, full of life, lively, full of spirits, vigorous, brisk, animated. Liv. pectus. Virg. Uimber (canis). Plin. Paneg. animus. Virg. virtus. Martial. carmen. Tacit. odia. Id. senectus. Val. Max. Vividior spiritus. Martial. Merum vividius, *h. e. meracius.*  
**VIVIFICATIUS** (vivifico), ðnis, f. a making 3 alive, animating. Tertull.  
**VIVIFICATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. that makes 3 alive or animates. Tertull.  
**VIVIFICUS** (vivificus), as, avi, atum, a. 3 I. to make alive, vivify, animate, ζωοποιέω. Tertull. — ¶ Figur. to make alive, animate. Avien. valles.  
**VIVIFICUS** (vivus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 giving life, making alive. Amman. Vivificus vigor.

**VIVIPARUS** (vivus & pario), a, um, adj. 3 that brings forth its young alive, viviparous. Apul.  
**VIVIRADIX** (vivus & radix). Icicis, f. a quickset or plant that is set with the root, μόρξευμα; as, of a vine, Cic.; of rose, Varr.  
**VIVISCĒ**. See *Viveseo*.  
**VIVĒ** (βίω, βίω), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. 2 live, have life, be alive, ζάω, βίω. Plaut. Tua uxor quid agit? (Me.) immortalis est: vivit, victuraque est. Cic. Quis non indignissimum facinus putavit, illum non dicam loqui, sed vivere ac spirare? Sallust. Ille mihi vivere et frui anima videtur, qui, &c. Terent. Numquidnam de gnato meo audisti? (Chre.) valet atque vivit. Id. Egon' formidolosus? nemo est hominum, qui vivo, minus, there is not a man alive who is less so. Cic. Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem. Id. Si ad centesimum annum vixisset. Id. Lacedæmonii septingentos jam annos unis moribus vivant. Id. Vivere annum, to live a year. Also, with an abl. in answer to the question, How long? as, Senec. Octoginta annis vixit. Cic. Triginta annis vixisse Panætium. Also, with an accus.; as, Cic. Quo tutiorem vitam sese meo prædido victuros esse arbitrantur. Plaut. Modice et modeste vitam vivere. Cic. Illam, quam tum ille vivebat, vitam. (Al. leg. qua.) Terent. Ego vitam duram, quam vixi usque adhuc, mitto. Also, as a pass. with a nom.; as, Ovid. Nunc tertia vivitur ætas. Also, Juvenal. Bacchanalia vivunt, live a Bacchanalian life. Also, impers. Ovid. Vivitur, they live. Also, Vivere sibi, &c. to live for himself, &c., to live for the sake or benefit of himself, &c., alone; as, Cic. Tum id audi rem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si tibidem soli natus esses. So, also, Cic. Secum vivere. But, Terent. Alciui vivere, to live for any one. Also, Vivere studiis (abl.), to be indebted to study for one's life, owe one's life to study; as, Cic. ad Div. 13, 22. Studia illa nostra (philosophy), quibus antea delectabamur, etiam nunc vivimus, through which I now live, *h. e. philosophy is the cause that I have not died through grief.* Id. De lucro vivere, to owe one's life to the forbearance of another. Further, Terent. and Plaut. Si vivo, if I have life, if I live. Cic. Ita vivam, as truly as I live, as surely as I live. Id. Ne vivam, si, &c. may I die if, &c. Hence, of one who is dead, Vixit (properly), he has lived, *h. e. he is dead, he is no more;* as, Plaut. Vixisse nimio satius est jam quam vivere, to die, to be dead. Id. Unum vide mortuum efferrî foras; modo eum vixisse (*h. e. mortuum esse*) aiebant. Cic. Præclare vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam videro, *h. e. moriar.* Also, of plants, trees, &c. Vivere, to live, to have life, to thrive. Cic. Vivere vitam dicimus. Plin. Firmissimi (sunt) ad vivendum olææ. Colum. Arborem aut non vivere, aut non esse feracem, to take root, to thrive, live. Plin. Avulsi arboribus vixere stolonæ. Colum. Sepes vivit, it is a quickset hedge. — Hence, of fire, to live, burn. Ovid. Pæne extinctum cinerem si sulphure tanges, vivat. Id. Bene vititis ignes (Vestæ), vivite inextincti flammaque, duxque precor. — Also, of images and paintings, to live, as it were, *h. e. to be done to the life, to be formed after life, to be made exact to life.* Juvenal. Phidiacum vivebat ebur. — ¶ Also, to live, *h. e. to support life, to eat and drink.* Cæs. Prius se cortice ex arboribus victuros, quam Pompeium dimissuros, live on. Id. Piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur. Id. carne, eat flesh, live on flesh. Horat. siliquis et pane secundo. Terent. Etiam argentum est ultro objectum (ei), ut sit, qui (*h. e. unde*) vivat, that he may have something to live upon, may have subsistence. Ovid. ex raptu, or, Virg. and Liv. raptu, by robbery or plunder; (so, of beasts, Plin.) Cic. Prædicia mea tu possides, ego aliena misericordia vivo, through the compassion of others, on the compassion of others. Horat. Vivitur (pass. impers.) parvo bene, one lives well on little. Plaut. misere,

to live badly or poorly, to have wretched fare. — ¶ Also, to live, h. e. to live or pass one's life in a certain manner, to pursue a certain course of life. Cic. Sic vivitur (pass. impers.), thus I live; this is my manner of life. Id. In literis vivere, to live in; to devote one's self. Id. in tenui pecunia, to live upon slender means. Terent. Vixit, dum vixit, bene, lived well, denied himself no enjoyment. Cic. Vivere e natura, agreeably to nature. Nepos. luxuriose. Cic. sapienter. Ovid. sine crimine. — ¶ Also, to live, h. e. to be or reside any where. Nepos. Vixit Syracusis. Id. in Thracia. — ¶ Also, Vivere cum aliquo, to live with any one, h. e. to be familiar or intimate with any one; as, Cic. Quibuscum conjunctissime vixerat. Nepos. Cum eo conjuncte vixit. Id. Mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consueverat. Cic. Cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano. (Cic. Secum vixit, to be intimate with one's self, to live for the benefit of one's self; see above.) — ¶ Also, emphatically, to live, h. e. to live well, to live in earnest, to enjoy life. Catull. Vivamus, mea Lesbia. Inscript. ap. Gruter. Dum vivimus, vivamus. Sallust. Ille mihi vivere et frui anima videtur, qui, &c. to live; to enjoy life. Cic. Quando vivemus? when shall I have leisure to repose? Hence, Vix, Vixite, farewell, God bless you; adieu; as, Virg. Vivite sylvæ. Horat. Vix; valeque. Id. Vix, vale. — ¶ Also, to live, to be. Cic. Ego vivo miserimus, I am the most wretched of living creatures. Horat. Vivite fortes. Terent. Ecquis me vivit hodie fortunator. — ¶ Also, to live, figur. h. e. to continue, remain, endure, last, be lively. Ovid. Vivunt scripta. Cic. Ejus igitur mihi vivit auctoritas. Virg. Est (h. c. edit) mollis flamma (amoris) medullas interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. Id. Vivit sub udo robore stuppa. Auct. consol. ad Liv. Vivent facta ducis. Plin. Cucumeres vivunt (in ventriculo) hausti in posterum diem, nec perfici queunt in cibis, remain in the stomach. — ¶ Vixet, for vixisset. Virg.

VIVĪS (vivo), a, um, adj. alive, living, having life, ζῶνς, ἐπιβυχός. Liv. Mille ducentos quinquaginta viros captos, were taken alive. Sallust. Si Jugurtham vivum, aut necatum sibi traderent. Phadr. Devorare aliquem vivum. Cic. Rogas Fabium, ut et patrem, et filium vivos comburat. Id. Adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugerit. Plin. Ulcera atra ad vivum corpus redigere, to make live flesh of. Vivus may often be rendered in one's lifetime. Cic. Qui cum tantum ausus sit pro mortuo, quid pro vivo non esset ausus, for him in his lifetime. Id. Vivus et videns est publicatus. Id. Huic vivo videantique funus ducitur, h. e. in his lifetime and before his eyes. So, also, Me, te, se vivo, may be rendered, in my, thy, his lifetime; as, Cic. Se vivo, illum non triumphare. Plaut. Me vivo. Nepos. Hannibale vivo. Thus, also, Cic. Frangetis impetum (ejus) vivi, in his lifetime, during his life. Hence, Viva caro, living flesh, in which there is life or feeling; as, Plin. Ad vivas usque carnes. Hence, Colum. Ad vivum resecare, to cut to the quick. So, of plants. Colum. Vitem falce eradere vivo tenus, to the quick. And, figur. Cic. Hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, neque id ad vivum resecō, ut illi, qui hæc subtilius disserunt, h. e. examine too minutely. Hence, subst. Vivum, the principal, which bears interest; the capital which remains unimpaired; as, Cic. Dat de lucro (interest): nihil detrahit de vivo, capital. Id. De vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut, &c. — ¶ Hence, Vivus, a, um, living, h. e. proceeding from or belonging to a living creature. Cic. Viva vox, h. e. that is spoken, ἐπιβυχός λόγος (in opposition to that which is written). Plin. Ep. Multo magis, ut vulgo dicitur, viva vox afficit, h. e. we are more affected by what we hear. Ovid. Vivus calor, natural warmth, as it is in a living body; vital heat. — ¶ Also, of images and paintings, living, h. e. that

seems to live, done or drawn to the life. Virg. Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore vultus. Stat. Vidi artes, veterumque manus, variisque metalla viva modis. — ¶ Also, living, of plants and trees, when they have roots, and so are green. Ovid. arundo, green, fresh. Id. cæspes. Colum. Viva sepes, a quickset hedge. — ¶ Also, figur. living, h. e. fresh, vigorous, lively, active, strong, unimpaired, native, having its natural force. Liv. and Virg. Vivum flumen, running water. Varr. Aqua viva. Ovid. Vivi fontes. Id. Vivus ros, fresh. Horat. Viva lucerna, burning. Plin. calx, unquenched or unslaked; quicklime. Id. Vivi lapides, stones, that being struck with steel or iron emit sparks; flint-stones. Ovid. and Plin. Vivum sulphur, native or virgin sulphur. Ovid. Vivus pumex, and, Virg. Vivum saxum, natural, formed by nature. Martial. Greges ovium tincti colore vivo, native; natural. Id. Mullus languescit, vivum da mare, fortis erit, natural or fresh sea-water. Plin. Argentum vivum, quicksilver.

VIX (vix), adv. scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty, μόγις, μόλις, σχολῇ. Cic. Quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis, ne vix quidem. Id. Profluens annis aut vix, aut nullo modo; conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur. Id. Scis, Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset, nec per senatum, nec per populum infirmari sua lex. Cæs. Iter angustum et difficile, quo vix singuli carri ducerentur. Id. Ex hominum millibus sexaginta vix ad quingentos sese redactos esse dixerunt. Id. Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur. Cic. Vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur: nedum in mari et via sit facile abesse ad injuria temporis. Liv. Puer vix dum libertatem, nedum dominationem, modice laturus. Cic. Ego vix teneor, quin accurram, I can scarce refrain from, &c. Cic. Ego teneo ad accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo. Pandect. Sed vix est, ut id obtineat, the matter hardly allows of, &c. — Vix vixque, for vix; intensively. Auct. consol. ad Liv. Quin etiam corpus matri vix vixque remissum exsequiis caruit, Livia, pæne tuis. — Vix is also followed by quum; as, Cæs. Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum, &c. Cic. Vix erat hoc plane etiam imperatum, cum illum spoliatum stipatumque licetioribus videres. Virg. Vix ea erat fatus, quum, &c. We sometimes find et, or, atque (when), for quum; as, Val. Flacc. Vix dum ignea montem torsit hiems, jamque Eoas cinis induit urbes. Virg. Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, et super incumbens, &c. Stat. Vix primus ab ira Pallor, et impulsis surgunt ad prælia mensis. Gell. Vix hæc dixerat, atque, &c.

VIXDUM. See Vix and Dum

VIXET, for Vixisset. Virg.

ULCERARIŪS (ulcus), a, um, adj. for 3 example, Apul. Ulceraria herba, horshound.

ULCERATIŪS (ulcerō), ōnis, f. a breaking out into ulcers or sores, an ulceration, ἔλκωμα, ἔλκωσις; also, an ulcer. Senec.

ULCERŪS (ulcus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to cause to ulcerate, ἔλκω. Horat. Nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo . . . mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, atque eques armos. Cic. Nondum enim ulcerato serpentis morsu Philocteta, ulcerated, wounded. Figur. Horat. jecur.

ULCERŪSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of ulcers or sores, ulcerous, ἔλκωδης. Tacit. Ulcerosa facies, ac plerumque medicaminibus interstincta. — Figur. of trees, Plin. — Also, figur. Horat. Jecur ulcerosum, wounded with love.

ULCISCŪS, is, a. 3. for Ulciscor; as, 2 Enn. Ulciscerem. Hence, passively, Salust. Ulcisci. Liv. Ultus, a, nm.

ULCISCŪR (unc.), ulcisceris, ultus sum, dep. 3. to revenge, avenge. Cic. Non oportet esse cuiquam, ne in ulciscenda

quidem injuria, hominis occidendi potestatem. Id. Neque enim hæc a te non ulciscenda sunt, etiamsi non sunt dolenda. Id. Stauerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci et persequi. Id. Si istius nefarium scelus ultri vi manique essent. Id. Similis viri tu ulcisceris patri mortem, atque ille persequeretur fratri sui. Terent. Absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, et senis essem ultus iracundiam. Ovid. Androgeum necem justitiam ulciscitur armis. Id. Ultus es offensas, ut decet, ipse tuas. Horat. Quod male barbaras regum est ultra libidines. Phadr. Punctum volucris parvulæ voluisti morte ulcisci. Justin. Spartani, ut illatum a Persis Græcia bellum ulciscerentur, ultro fines eorum depopulantur. — ¶ Also, to avenge one's self, &c. take revenge for the injury done to one's self, &c. Cic. Qui patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpserunt. Id. Tenere arma, quibus possit te ulcisci lacessitus. Ovid. Hæc pietas Cæsaris, ulcisci justa per arma patrem. Id. Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres. Id. Ulcisci numen utrumque paro. Virg. Subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pomas. Plin. A ferro sanguis humanus eo ulciscitur. Contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, ovenages itself on steel. — ¶ Sallust. Ultum ire, for ulcisci, to proceed to revenge, to revenge. — ¶ Ulcisco, active. See Ulcisco.

ULCŪS, and sometimes IULCŪS (ἔλκος), ēris, n. a sore, ulcer, ἔλκος. Cels., Virg., &c. Also, on trees. Plin. — ¶ Also, figur. Terent. Ulcus tangere, to touch a sore, rub on a sore place, h. e. to touch upon a painful subject. Cic. Horum quidquid atigeris, ulcus est, looks ill, is not right, is absurd or incorrect, &c. Horat. Ulcera stultorum incurata. Lucret. Ulcus vivescit malum. Plin. Ulcera montium, cavities, h. e. marble.

ULCŪSŪLUM (dimin. of ulcus), i, n. a 2 small ulcer or sore, ἔλκωδιον; or in general, an ulcer, sore. Cels., &c.

ULĒX (unc.), icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary. Plin.

ULIGINŪSŪS (uligo), a, um, adj. full of 2 the natural moisture of the earth, oozy, moist, wet, plashy, marshy, ἰκμαδῶδης. Varr. locus. Plin. terra. Colum. campus. — ¶ Also, in general, moist, wet. Arnob. Uliginosa et turgentia viscera, h. e. aqua intercute laborantia.

ULIGŪS (for uviligo, from uveo), inis, f. 2 the natural moisture of the earth, ἰκμάς. Varr. and Virg. — ¶ Also, a kind of eruption or itch. Veget.

ULIXES, is, m. same as Ulysses.

ULLŪS (probably dimin. of unus, for unulus), a, um, gen. ullius, dat. ulli, adj. any, any one, τίς. Cic. Sine ulla viupatione. Id. Sine ulla facultate navium. Id. Sine ulla dubitatione. Id. Sine ulla mora. Terent. Ullo modo. Hence, Non ullus, for nullus; as, Virg. Non ulla laborum facies, for nulla. Id. Non viribus ullis, for nullis. Also, neut. Ullum, for ulla res; as, Liv. Nemo ullius nisi fugæ memor. Also, Ullus, for alteruter; as, Cic. Neque ego ullam in partem disputo, h. e. on neither side; neither pro nor con. — ¶ The gen. ullius has the penult long in Virg.; and short in Horat. — ¶ Gen. ulli, for ullius. Plaut. — Dat. ullæ, for ulli. Lucret.

ULMARIUM (ulmus), ii, n. a place planted 2 ed with elms, a nursery of elms, πτελεῖον. Plin.

ULMEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining 2 ing to an elm, of elm, πτελεῖνός. Colum. frons. Juvenal. Ulmea cæna, h. e. ciborum simulacra ex ulmo. Plaut. Quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, h. e. virgils ex ulmo cædent. Hence, Plaut. Interminatus est, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, &c. h. e. that we shall be changed into elms; that we shall be soundly cudgelled.

ULMITRIBA (ulmus & τριβῶ, or tero), 3 æ, m. and f. properly, an elm rubber, or one that wears out elm; hence, one who is often beaten with elm-rods, πτελεοτριβῆς, μαστιγίας. Plaut. Nescio, inquam, ulmitriba tu.

**ULMUS**, i, f. an elm, elm-tree, πτελέα. *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. To elms they frequently trained vines. *Virg.* Ulmisque adjungere vites. *Juvenal.* Stratus humi palmas viduas desiderat ulmos, h. e. vite carentes, quas fulciat. *Quintil.* Ulmus marita, h. e. having the vine trained to it. *Ovid.* Amicta vitibus ulmi. *Juvenal.* Ulmi Falernæ, h. e. Falernæ vites ulmis fultæ. Rods with which slaves were beaten were usually made of elm; hence, *Plaut.* Verbero, etiam quis ego sum, me rogitas? ulmorum Acheruns (for Acheron), li. e. de-voicer of elms; li. e. ou whose back elm-rods are consumed or die.

**ULNA** (ὠλήνη), æ, f. the elbow, ὠλήνη, ἀγκάλη. *Plin.* Terrestrialium uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi: uni ulnæ. *Catull.* Dormire in ulna. — Also, the part of the arm where the elbow is, or the whole arm. *Ovid.* Ulnis attollere aliquem, to raise or lift him up in the arms. *Id.* Nymphæ teneris Lelegeides ulnis tollere canantur. *Propert.* Fovere aliquem ulnis. *Lucan.* Ulnis prensare aliquid. *Silius.* Validis gurgibus frangitur ulnis, h. e. jactando brachia nata-tu. *Stat.* Circuindare aliquem ulnis, to embrace. *Ovid.* Ulnis amplecti. *Calpurn.* Maternis qui causam ludit in ulnis, h. e. pæne puer, et in gremio matris. — ¶ Also, as a measure of length, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a cubit. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — Also, as much as a man can clasp with both arms. *Plin.* Arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat.

**ULPHONON** (ὀυλόφονον), i, n. an herb, the same as chamæleon. *Plin.*

**ULPIANUS**, i, m. *Ulpian*, the name of a distinguished Roman jurist.

**ULPICUM**, i, n. a kind of large garlic; ἀρροσκόροδον. *Plin.*, *Plaut.*, &c.

**ULPIUS**, a, um, a Roman family name. — As a subst. *Ulpus*, the name of a man. *Ulpia*, the name of a woman. — As an adj. *Ulpian*, of *Ulpian*. *Capitol.* Ulpium forum, constructed or adorned by, or named after the emperor Trajan (whose surname was *Ulpian*).

**ULS**, for *Ultra*, beyond, πέραν. *Varr.*

**ULTER**, tra, trum, adj. **ULTERIUS**, us, compar. **ULTIMIUS**, a, um, superl. — I. The positive, **ULTER**, seems to occur only in the forms *Ultra* and *Ultero*, which are used as particles. (See *Ultra*, and *Ultero*). — II. Compar. **ULTERIOR**, us, further or at a greater distance, beyond, ulterior, on the further side, προσώτερος, ὀ πέραν. *Terent.* Sed eecum ipsum: quis est ulterior? who is there beyond or behind? *Cic.* Gallia ulterior, h. e. Transalpina, beyond the Alps, *Further Gaal.* *Ovid.* Uterius medio spatium sol altus habebat. *Vellei.* and *Virg.* Ulterior ripa. *Tacit.* Mosellæ pons, qui ulteriora colonie annectit, the places of the colony beyond the river. *Id.* Proximi ripæ negligent, ulteriores exquisitius, they who live more remote. *Figur.* remote, distant, past, farther, more, &c. *Tacit.* Ulteriora mirari, præsentia sequi, to admire past things. *Ovid.* Ulteriora pudet docuisse, h. e. what takes place after the things already enumerated, what is further. *Id.* Semper et inventis ulteriora petit, h. e. something further, more. *Sabin.* Sic tamen, ah! potius sic perstes, quam mihi de te ulterior tangat pectora, *Phyllis*, dolor, h. e. novus, aut major, vel longior. — III. Superl. **ULTIMUS**, a, um, the last, ἔσχατος. *Cæs.* Se sub ipso vallo constipaverant recessuumque primis ultimi non dabant. *Horat.* Mors ultima linea rerum est. *Ovid.* Ultima dies, the day of death; death. *Tacit.* Denuntiare alicui necessitatem ultimam. *Ovid.* Ultima prolato subdita flamma rogo. *Propert.* Ultimus lapis, h. e. sepulcri. *Martial.* Ultima ceræ, h. e. testamentum. Hence, subst. *Ultimus*, the last, the end. *Liv.* Ultimum orationis fuit, se arma capere, &c. *Id.* Ad ultimum dimicationis rem venturam. *Cic.* Cælum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est. *Plin.* Ultimo caudæ reflexo. *Aur. Vict.* Matrem ultimo ætatis affectam, h. e. with extreme old age. So, also, plur. *Ultima*;

as, *Cic.* Ultima expectato. *Aur. Vict.* Ultima vitæ. *Calpurn.* Lycidas habet ultima vitæ, h. e. mortuus est. *Virg.* Ultima signant, h. e. metam. Hence, *Ad ultimum*, to the last. *Cic.* Naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, se. a prima re. Also, *Ad ultimum*, until the end. *Liv.* Fidem ad ultimum fratri præstitit, h. e. until the end, to the latest hour of his life. — Also, *Ad ultimum*, at last, finally. *Liv.* Ventant mirari, si qualis in cives, qualis in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset. — ¶ Hence, in reckoning backwards, *Ultimus*, a, um, the first, most remote, oldest, earliest. *Cic.* Ab ultimo principio. *Id.* Ultimi temporis recordatio. *Id.* Tam multis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis. *Id.* Pueritiam memoriam recordari ultimam. *Nepos.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ. *Virg.* Tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. *Ovid.* Ultima quid referam, h. e. antiqua. — ¶ Also, *Ultimus*, a, um, the lowest, worst of its kind. *Liv.* Tibi quoque inter multa egregia non in ultimis laudum hoc fuerit. *Auct. consol.* ad *Liv.* Ultima sit laudes inter ut illa tuas. *Liv.* Consul parsinonia et vigiliis, et labore cum ultimis militum certare. *Vellei.* stirpis. *Horat.* Non ultima laus est. *Plin.* Non fastidienda hæc quoque scientia, atque non in ultimis ponenda. *Apul.* Ultima pistoris illa uxor, h. e. pessima. — ¶ Also, the farthest or most distant, the most remote. *Nepos.* Ultimæ terre. *Liv.* Ab ultimis orientis terminis. *Id.* Ab ultimis orientis partibus. *Id.* A terrarum ultimis oris. *Quintil.* Nec ea ultimis tenebris repetenda. — ¶ Also, *Ultimus*, a, um, the greatest, utmost, extreme. *Liv.* Ultimum discrimen vitæ et regni, the greatest hazard of losing. *Id.* Ultima pœna, h. e. punishment of death; so, *Cæs.* Ultimum supplicium. *Liv.* crudelitas. *Quintil.* vitia. *Curt.* scelus. *Petron.* tristitia. *Liv.* Descendere ad auxilium ultimum, an extreme remedy. *Id.* Ultima spes, h. e. the last, after which there is no hope. *Quintil.* ætas, the longest. *Id.* senectus. *Cic.* Ultimæ perfectæque naturæ, greatest, most excellent. Hence, subst. *Ultimum*, that which is greatest, the greatest, utmost, the extreme; of bad things, the worst. *Liv.* Ultima audere, to run extreme hazard. *Id.* Ultima experiri. *Liv.* and *Curt.* Ultima pati, to suffer extremities, the worst. *Cic.* Ultimum honorum, the chief good; the greatest good. *Liv.* Inopie ultimum, h. e. inopia ultima. *Tacit.* Ultimum in libertate, h. e. the most unbridled freedom. Hence, *Ad ultimum*, to the last degree, extremely, in the greatest degree, in the highest degree. *Liv.* Non ad ultimum demens. — ¶ Also, *Ultimus*, a, um, (like *primus*, a, um,) for *Ultima* pars; as, *Cic.* In ultimam provinciam se conjecit, h. e. in ultimam partem provincie. *Terent.* Est mihi conclave in ultimis ædibus, h. e. in ultima parte ædium, in the back part of the house. *Terent.* In ultima platea, h. e. in ultima parte plateæ. *Colum.* Ultimo mense Junio, at the end of June.

**ULTERIUS**. See *Uter*.

**ULTERIUS**, neut. adj. (See *Uter*.) — ¶ *Uterius*, adv. See *Ultra*.

**ULTIMUS** (ultimus), adv. extremely, ἔσχατος. *Apul.* Aliquem verberare ultime. *Id.* Et, ut pote ultime affectus, ad quandam cauponam devorto, h. e. in extremely bad circumstances; or treated very badly.

**ULTIMO** (Id.), adv. at last, lastly, finally. *Senec.*

**ULTIMO** (Id.), as, avi, ætium, n. 1. to be 3 the last, to come to an end, to be at an end. *Tertull.* Quam ultimarent tempora patriæ (Carthaginis).

**ULTIMUM** (Id.), adv. lastly, for the last time. *Liv.* and *Cart.* — ¶ Also, at last, finally, at the end. *Liv.* An ultimum mori jussurum?

**ULTIMUS**, a, um. See *Uter*.

**ULTYD** (ulciscor), ðnis, f. a revenging, 2 revenge, τιμωρία, ἐκδίκησις. *Petron.* Matræa contumeliis verberata, tandem ad ultionem decurrit. *Id.* Negat se interpellare supplicium, imo accedere etiam justissimæ ultioni. *Senec.* Inhumanum verbum est, et quidem pro justo

receptum, ultio. *Id.* Ultio doloris confessio est. *Juvenal.* Prima est hæc ultio, quod se iudice nemo nocens absolvitur. *Id.* Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas, ultio. *Tacit.* Perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloria mactandos. *Justin.* Exigere ab aliquo ultionem necati infantis. *Id.* Ultionem alicui dare, h. e. ulcisci aliquem, puniendo qui eum læserat. *Tacit.* Petro ultionem ex aliquo, h. e. eum punire. *Flor.* In ultionem excanduit. *Sueton.* Non contemnendam manum in ultionem domini comparaverat. — ¶ *Ultio*, *Revenge*, as a person and goddess. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 3, 18. Cum *Cæcina Severus* aram *Ultioni* statuendam censuisset, *Tiberius* prohibuit.

**ULTOR** (ulciscor), ðris, m. a revenger, a punisher, τιμωρός, ἐκδικός. *Cic.* injuriarum. *Tacit.* Ultoros deos. *Cic.* Ultor conjunctionis. *Id.* inimicorum. *Lucan.* scelerum. *Sil.* Statque dies ausis, olium tam tristibus ultor. — *Ullor* is, also, a title of *Mars*. *Sueton.*

**ULTORIUS** (ultor), a, um, adj. of or per-3 taking to revenge. *Tertull.*

**ULTRA** (sc. parte; from *ulter*), adv. and prep. — I. *ADVERB*, on the other side, beyond. *Liv.* Cis Padum, ultraque. Also, to the other side. *Ovid.* Dextera dirigit nec citra mota nec ultra, neither to this place nor to that. — ¶ Hence, figur. beyond that, farther, more, besides, moreover. *Cic.* Si probabilia dicentur, nil ultra requiratis. *Id.* Est ne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitatis possit? *Id.* Oratio scripta elegantissime sententiis, verbis, ut nihil possit ultra. *Sallust.* Mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque cura neque gaudio locum esse, h. e. post mortem. *Id.* in orat. *Lepidi contra Sull.* ante med. Hac tempestate serviendum, aut imperitandum, nam quid ultra? *Virg.* Quos alios muros, quæ janua ultra mœnia habetis. — ¶ Also, farther on. *Cic.* Ultra, quam satis est, productur. *Virg.* Quid ultra provehor (sc. loquendo)? — ¶ Also, farther off, from afar. Remotum est, quod ultra, quum satis est, petitur. — ¶ Also, beyond, h. e. longer. *Liv.* Nec ultra bellum dilatatum est. *Id.* Ultra plebem decipi non posse. — ¶ Also, over, h. e. more, besides. *Cic.* Ut nihil possit esse ultra. *Id.* Sed quia ultra nihil habemus, hoc longum dicimus. — ¶ *Comparative*, *Uterius*, farther on, farther. *Ovid.* Uterius abit. *Propert.* Uterius valere domos Memnonias. *Ovid.* Uterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus. — Also, figur. *Uterius*, farther, more. *Virg.* Uterius ne tende odiis. *Senec.* Ire ulterius (sc. in scribendo). *Ovid.* Non tulit ulterius, farther, longer. *Val. Maz.* Uterius sævire. *Propert.* Si me ulterius provexerit ira. Also, with an *abl.* *Ovid.* Rogabat ulterius justo, h. e. plus quam justum erat. — II. *PREPOSITION*, with an *acc.* sometimes follows its case, beyond, on the further side of, past, πέρα. *Cæs.* Cæsar paulo ultra enim locum castra transtulit. *Cic.* Ultra Silianam villam. *Horat.* Ultra terminum vagari. *Tacit.* Diruta, quæ Euphratem communierat corvulo. *Propert.* Si piguit portas ultra procedere. Hence, figur. beyond, over. *Cic.* Sed adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat. *Quintil.* Ultra modum esse. *Virg.* Ultra placitum. *Id.* Ultra vires. *Horat.* Trepidare ultra fas est. *Hirt.* Ultra eum numerum. *Sueton.* Ultra præscriptum, beyond the law, more than the law permits.

**ULTRAMUNDANUS** (ultra & mundanus), 3 a, um, adj. on the other side of the world, ultramundane. *Apul.* deus.

**ULTRIX** (ultor), icis, f. she that revenges; 3 revenger, ἀνιμωρία, τιμωρητική. *Cic.* Hæc uxor afflictæ civitatis, reipublicæ spoliis ornabitur? *Virg.* Ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ, h. e. *Furiæ*; so, *Senec.* Ultrices deæ, and, *Claudian.* Ultrices *Furiæ*. *Virg.* Ultrices posuerat cubilia *Curæ*. *Claudian.* iræ. *Id.* Ultrices phlaretæ *Cupidinis*. *Id.* Tractusque rotis ultricibus *Hector*. *Senec.* Ultrice dextra fensus *Lycens*. *Sil.* Ultricia bella. *Stat.* tela.



**ULTRŌ** (se. loco, ulter), adv. on the further side, beyond; but it is usually found with *citro*, and together they signify on both sides, on one side and the other; as, *Cic.* Multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis, ille nobis consumptus est dies. *Id.* Beneficiis ultro citro datis, acceptis. *Id.* Nam implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno, vel etiam officis, repente in medio cursu amicitias, exorta aliqua offensione, disrumpimus. — ¶ Also, beyond, to the further side: in which sense it is also usually joined with *citro*; and together they signify this way and that, to and fro, δεῦρον καὶ ἐκεί-σε, πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω, ἐμπροσθεν καὶ ὀπίσθεν. *Cæs.* Cum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur. *Cic.* Postea homines cursare ultro et citro non destiterunt. *Id.* Sic naturis his ex quibus omnia constant, sursum deorsum, ultro citroque commeantibus, mundi partium conjunctio continetur. *Liv.* Bis ultro citroque cum magna strage hostium transcurrerunt. *Sueton.* Per hunc pontem ultro citro commeavit (Al. leg. *citroque*). — Also, without *citro*, and usually without a verb; as, *Plaut.* Ultro istunc, qui exossat homines, away with the fellow. *Id.* Ultro istum a me, away with him. — ¶ Also, even, moreover, besides. *Terent.* Etiam me ultro accusatum adventit. *Virg.* Illis lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. *Cic.* Quin pro frumento pecuniam accepisset, celavit cives suos, ultroque iis sumptum intulit. *Liv.* Ultro accusantes. — ¶ Also, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously, without being asked, contrary to expectation, ἐκων-τῆ, ἐκ προαιρέσεως. *Sueton.* Sponte et ultro. *Cic.* Ultro se offerre, ultro polliceri. *Id.* Nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Cæsar detulerit. *Virg.* Compellat ultro. *Horat.* Ultro defer. Hence, *Ultrō tributa*, or *Ultrōtributa* (plur.), a portion of the taxes annually paid from the treasury for public works. *Liv.* Vectigalia summis pretiis, ultrōtributa infimis locaverunt. Also, figur. *Senec.* Virtus sapius in ultrōtributis est, h. e. gives rather than receives.

**ULTRŌNEŪS** (ultro), a, um, adj. spontaneous, voluntary, of one's own accord, ἐθελοντῆς, ἐκῶν. *Senec.* and *Apul.*

**ULTRŌRSUM** (for ultro versum), adv. 3 further onwards. *Sulpic. Sever.*

**ULTRŌ TRIBŪTUM**, or **ULTRŌTRIBŪTUM**. See *Ultrō*.

**ULTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *ulciscor*.

**ULVA** (unc.), æ, f. sedge, reit, ἔρπον. *Virg.*

**ULBRÆ**, Ærum, f. a small town or village of Latium. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Hence, *Ulbrænsis*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Ulbræ*, *Ulbræian*. *Cic.* populus. — *Ulbrænsis*, e, adj. of *Ulbræ*, *Ulbræian*. *Plin.* *Ulbrænses*, the inhabitants.

**ULCŪS**, i, m. same as *Ulula*. *Serv.* ad 3 *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 55 (where others read *alucos*).

**ULŪLA** (ululo, to howl; consequently, howling, sc. avis), æ, f. an owl, ὄλολυγόν, αἰγωλίος. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

**ULŪLABILIS** (id.), e, adj. howling, yelling, mournful. *Apul.* vox.

**ULŪLAMEN** (id.), inis, n. a howling, yelling. *Prudent.*

**ULŪLATUS**, a, um, particip. from *ululo*. — ¶ Adj. howled over, lamentable, mournful. *Stat. proelia.*

**ULŪLATUS** (id.), us, m. a howling or yelling, a shrieking, ὄλολυγμός, ὄλολυγή. Without tears; as, *Cæs.* Tum vero suo more victoriam clamant, atque ululatum tollunt, a war-shout. *Id.* Clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant. Also, of the cries and yells of the Bacchanals. *Ovid.* Liber adest, festisque fremunt ululatus agri. *Catull.* Mænades sacra acutis ululatus agitant. Also, with tears, u lamentation; as, *Virg.* Lamentis, gemituque et femineo ululatu tecta fremunt.

**ULŪLŌ** (ὄλολυξω; or from the sound), as, Ævi, ætum, n. and a. l. *INTRANS.* to howl, yell, utter a mournful cry, as dogs, or wolves, ὄλολυξω. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Canis ululat acute. *Virg.* Visæque ca-

nes ululare per umbram. *Id.* Formæ magnorum ululare luporum. *Ovid.* Fal-saque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum. — Also, to make a wild outcry or noise resembling a howling or yell; to howl, yell, shriek. *Virg.* Summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ, shrieked or cried aloud. *Ovid.* Per vias urbis ululasse animas. *Id.* Tisiphone ululavit. *Catull.* Thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat. *Lucan.* Lætis ululare triumphis, to raise a confused shout for joy, shout for victory. *Id.* Ulularunt tristia Galli, h. e. ululantes prædixerunt. — Also, of things without life, to ring, resound, réecho. *Virg.* Plangoribus ædes femineis ululant. *Sil.* Ulularunt febrile ripæ. *Claudian.* Ululantia Dindynia Gallis. — ¶ *TRANS.* to cry out to. *Martial.* Quem sectus ululat Gallus, h. e. ululando inclamat. *Virg.* Hecate ululata, h. e. ululatus invocata. — ¶ Also, to fill with howlings or yells. *Stat.* Antra ululata. *Id.* juga. *Val. Flacc.* tellus. — ¶ Also, to bewail, howl over. *Prudent.* urbem. *Sil.* Tagus ululatus nymphis. — ¶ Also, to howl forth, utter with howlings. *Sil.* carmina. — ¶ See, also, *Ululatus*, a, um.

**ULVŌSŪS** (ulva), a, um, adj. abounding in 3 sedge. *Sidon.*

**ULŪSSES**, and **ULŪXES**, or **ULŪXES** ('Ὀδυσσεύς), is and Æi, and i, m. *Ulysses*, an eloquent and crafty king of Ithæa and *Dulichium*, the son of *Laertes* (or according to others of *Sisyphus*), the husband of *Penelope*, and father of *Telemachus* and *Telegonus*.

**ULŪSSEŪS**, or **ULŪSSEŪS** (Ulysses), a, 3 um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ulysses*. *Apul.*

**ULŪSSTIPPŌ**, Ænis, m. *Lisbon*. *Mela.*

**UMBELLĀ** (dimin. of *umbra*), æ, f. properly, a little shade or shadow; hence, that which forms a shade; hence, a parasol or umbrella, σκιάδιον. *Martial.* and *Juvenal.*

**UMBER** ('Ομβριος), bra, brum, adj. of or 3 belonging to *Umbria*, *Umbrian*, 'Ομβριος. *Catull.* porcus. *Stat.* aper. *Martial.* villicus. *Ovid.* maritus. *Propert.* *Lacus Umber*, h. e. *Clitumnus*. *Virg.* *Umber*, sc. canis, an *Umbrian dog* or hound; these dogs were highly esteemed in hunting. *Plin.* *Umbri*, the *Umbrians*.

**UMBILICĀRIS** (umbilicus), e, adj. of or 3 pertaining to the navel, umbilical. *Ter-tull.* *Umbilicaris nervus*, the navel string, the umbilical cord.

**UMBILICĀTŪS** (id.), a, um, adj. made 2 in the form of a navel, ὀμφαλαίς. *Plin.*

**UMBILICŪS** (unc.), i, m. the navel, or middle point of the belly, by which the fetus adheres to the mother and derives nourishment, ὀμφαλός. *Plin.* *Venarium* in umbilico nodus ac coitus. *Liv.* *Ventus adeo nudaverat vada*, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret. — Also, the umbilical cord or navel-string. *Cels.* — ¶ Hence, the middle point, the navel, centre. *Cic.* Qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliæ nominatur. *Plaut.* Dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus. *Liv.* Ætoli, qui umbilicum Græciæ incolunt. *Cic.* e poeta. terræ, h. e. *Delphi*. — Hence, a smooth stick of cedar, boxwood, ivory, &c. round which the Romans rolled their books; or, *Umbilici*, the projecting ends of the roller round which, &c.: these ends were frequently painted or otherwise adorned. *Martial.* *Pictis umbilicis*. Hence, *Horat.* Ad umbilicum ducere, to bring to a conclusion; to end. *Martial.* Ad umbilicum pervenire, to come to a conclusion. — Also, the gnomon, stile, or pin of a sundial. *Plin.* — *Apul.* *Umbilicus Veneris*, the herb navel-root, or *Venus's-girdle*, κοτυληδών. — Also, of other things, as of plants, that which projects or appears in the middle. *Plin.* lupini. — ¶ Also, a small circle. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of shell-fish, a kind of cockles. *Cic.* Or. 2, 6.

**UMBŌ** (ἄμβων), Ænis, m. any thing that projects, especially in a round or conical shape; a round or conical projection; as, the boss of a shield or buckler. *Liv.* and *Virg.* Hence, a shield, buckler. *Virg.*, *Liv.*, &c. — ¶ Also, the elbow. *Martial.* and *Stat.* — ¶ Also, the projection

of a land, mountain, &c.; for instance, promontory, &c. *Stat.* *Undisonæ quos* cum umbo *Maleæ*, h. e. promontorium. *Id.* *Isthmius umbo*, the *Isthmus*. *Id.* *Umbo montis*, the top or ridge. — ¶ Also, a part projecting from a precious stone, a knob, knot, boss. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the gathers or swelling of a garment. *Ter-tull.* Hence, the garment itself. *Pers.* *Candidus umbo*, h. e. toga pura, or virilis.

**UMBRĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a shadow or shade, σκιά. *Cic.* *Platani umbra*. *Id.* Quando luna incurrit in umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis. *Virg.* In umbra, or, *Horat.* Sub umbra, in the shade. *Virg.* Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ, h. e. evening comes on. *Plin.* Mons, juxta quem umbræ æstate in Austrum jaciuntur. *Virg.* Arbor umbram facit. *Ovid.* Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras. — Hence, darkness, obscurity, shades of evening, or night. *Virg.* noctis. *Horat.* Ad umbram lucis ab ortu, from morning till night. *Virg.* Aurora dimoverat umbram. *Horat.* Nox induxit umbras terris. *Virg.* Nox involvens umbra magna terranque, poluque. *Id.* Agnovitque per umbram obscuram. *Lucret.* *Nigras discunt umbras*. — ¶ Hence, a shade, shadow, h. e. shelter, protection, defence. *Liv.* Sub umbra auxilii vestri laterè volunt. *Id.* Sub umbra Romanæ amicitia Justin. *Morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiæ primo latebant*. — ¶ Also, shade, h. e. leisure, rest, repose, quiet, peace. *Ovid.* *Veneris cessamus in umbra*. *Albinov.* Victor amet, victor potiar in umbra. Hence, *Cic. Mur.* 14. *Cedat forum castris, otium militia, stilius gladio, umbra soli* (where *Cicero* means *jurisprudence*). — Also, generally, retired, private life, when a man keeps aloof from the world, or does not appear in it, does not engage in matters of state, does not speak in public, &c. *Tacit.* *Studia in umbra educata*. — ¶ Also, in painting, shadow, shade. *Cic.* *Quam multa vident pictores in umbris, et in eminentia, quæ nos non videmus*. *Plin.* *Nicias* (pictor) lumen et umbras custodivit, atque ut eminenter e tabulis picture, maxime curavit. Hence, also, in speech, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 26. Also, *Vellei.* Neque enim persona umbram actæ rei capit, h. e. is such that the deed could not remain in obscurity, be passed over in silence. — ¶ Also, a shadow, h. e. a companion, attendant. *Cic.* *Luxuriæ umbra*. So, also, an uninvited guest, who accompanied to a feast one that had been invited, is called *umbra*, a shadow; as, *Horat.* *Cum Servilio Balatrone Vibidius, quos Mæcenas adduxerat umbras*. *Id.* *Locus est pluribus umbris*. — ¶ Also, a shade, shadow, h. e. trace, obscure image or sign, faint appearance, semblance of a thing. *Cic. gloriæ*. *Id.* *veri juris*. *Id.* *Qui ne umbram quidem τοῦ καλοῦ unquam viderit*. *Lucan.* *libertatis*. *Ovid.* *Mendax umbra pietatis*. *Plaut.* *Nihil amas; umbra es amantium, magis quam amator*. *Tacit.* *Umbra honoris* (speaking of the consular insignia). — Hence, also, a shadow, color, show, pretext, pretence. *Liv.* Si sub umbra fœderis æqui servitutem pati possumus. *Claudian.* *Scelerique profano fallax legitimum regni prætexerat umbram*. — ¶ Also, a shade, h. e. that which casts a shade or shadow; as, shady trees. *Virg.* *Ruris opaci umbras false premere*. *Ovid.* *Nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras*. *Virg.* *Inducite fontibus umbras, h. e. arbores*. Thus, also, *Id.* *Fontes inducere viridi umbra* (se. in song). *Sil.* *Multas nemorum consumerat umbras, h. e. arbores*. *Ovid.* *Umbra loco de-erat, h. e. arbor, or arbores*. *Id.* *Umbra* (h. e. arbores) loco (h. e. in locum) venit. *Calpurn.* *Non excutit Africanus umbras, the leaves*. — Hence, *Umbra*, a quiver. *Stat.* — Also, the beard or the down of the cheek. *Claudian.* and *Stat.* — Also, the hair of the head. *Petron.* — Also, any shady place. *Ovid.* *Pempeia umbra, h. e. porticus, gallery, portico*. *Horat.* *In tonsoris umbra, h. e. shop, booth, hut*. — ¶ Also, a shade

**h. e. a departed spirit.** Ovid. Umbra (Orpheus) subit terras. Sil. Pauli umbra. Senec. Thessalici ducis c. Achillis) ingens umbra. Virg. Orma tricorporis umbra. Thus, also, plur. Umbrae, the shades or souls of the dead in the lower world, the Manes. Tibull. Leves umbrae. Sueton. Umbris inquietati, by spirits. Virg. Umbræ silentes, the shades in the lower world, or the lower world. Hence, Ovid. Umbrarum dominus, or, Id. rex, or, Petron. pater, h. e. Pluto. Also, Umbra (plur.) stands for umbra; as, Virg. Omnia Deiphobos solvisti et funeris umbris. Id. Inferias quos immolet umbris (Pallantis). Ovid. Vacuas habuisse criminis umbras (said by Philomela of herself). Hence, Horat. Pulvis et umbra sumus. Hence, Umbræ, the infernal regions, the lower world. Virg. Ire per umbras, to go into the lower regions, h. e. to die. Id. Per umbras, h. e. in Orco. Id. Tristes umbræ me habent. Ovid. Umbrarum dominus, or rex, or Petron. pater. (See above.) Also, Umbra seems to be used for this; as, Virg. Ululare per umbram. — ¶ Also, a fish, otherwise called sciama; the grayling (Salmo Thymallus, L.). Varr. and Ovid.

**UMBRAÇULUM** (umbra), i, n. a shady place; a bower, arbor, or the like, σκηνή, σκέπασμα. Varr. Ubi ea re tecta, et loca calida prope aream faciunt, ac umbracula, quo succedant homines in æstu, tempore meridiano. Cic. in fragm. ap. Macrob. Visne, ea quæ restant, in illis aliorum umbraculis prosequamur? under the shade of yonder, &c. Virg. Et lentæ textunt umbracula vites, their umbrage. — Hence, figur. a place of retirement and seclusion, a retreat. Cic. Processerat e Theophrasti umbraculis. Id. Doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum otioque in solem produxerat, schools. — ¶ Also, an umbrella, or parasol. Ovid. Aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles. Martial. Accipe quæ nimis vincant umbracula soles. Tibull. Aut e veste sua tendent umbracula sertis vincta. — ¶ Also, any shading, covering. Apul. Frondosum casæ umbraculum.

**UMBRALITER** (Id.), adv. per umbram et imaginem (opposed to corporaliter). Augustin.

**UMBRATICŪLA** (from umbra & colo, or dimin. from umbraticus), æ, m. and f. fond of the shade, soft, delicate, voluptuous, inactive. Plaut.

**UMBRATICŪS** (umbra), a, um, adj. that is in the shade; hence, figur. in the shade, living in the shade, aloof from the world, taking no part in public affairs, retired, reclusive, delicate. Plaut. Umbraticus homo (opposed to a king, consequently) a man of no importance, private man, one that is not a statesman. Petron. doctor, a private tutor or instructor. Plin. Ep. literæ, letters from my study.

**UMBRATILIS** (Id.), e, adj. remaining in the shade, h. e. fond of ease. Cic. Vita umbratilis. Colum. Nec sit mora segnis, et umbratilis. — ¶ Also, that remains in the shade, h. e. in retirement or a private life, apart from the world, aloof from public affairs. Cic. Ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili. Id. oratio philosophorum.

**UMBRATILITER** (umbratilis), adv. in 3 shadowo, by shadowos, slightly. Sidon.

**UMBRI**, ðrum. See Umber.

**UMBRIA**, æ, f. Umbria, a district of Italy between the Apennine mountains and the gulf of Venice, the Picene territory and the river Nar; its inhabitants were called Umbri. — We also find Umbria terra, where Umbria is an adj. unless it be in opposition. Gell.

**UMBRICŪS**, a, um, adj. Ουμβρικὸς, of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian. Plin.

**UMBRIFER** (umbra & fero), ðra, ðrum, 3 adj. affording, making, or casting a shade, shady, σκιώδης. Virg. In nemus umbriferum. Cic. ex Homer. Umbrifera platanus. — ¶ Also, carrying or bearing the shades of the dead. Auct. consol. ad Liv. Umbrifera lintre. Stat. unda.

**UMBRŪS** (umbra), as, avi, atum, a. and n. 2. 1. INTRANS. to make or cast a shadow. Colum. Omnes pæne virgæ, ne um-

brent, abraduntur. — ¶ Also, TRANS. to shade, shadow, σκιάζω. Sil. Quercus umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis. — Hence, figur. to shade, cover, obscure, darken. Virg. Umbrata tempora quercu. Stat. Vitifero sub Palmite nudos umbravit colles Lyæus, h. e. concevit, et umbrosa reddidit; so, Sil. Montes umbrare olea, h. e. conserere. Varr. ap. Non. Umbrantur somno pupulæ, h. e. clauduntur, et lucem non admittunt. Claudian. de Xerxe. Narratur tellis umbrasse diem, h. e. obscurasse. Stat. Umbratus genas, h. e. barbatus.

**UMBRŪS**, ðnis, m. a river of Etruria; from which Umbria was called, according to Plin. — ¶ Also, a man's name. Virg.

**UMBRŪSŪS** (umbra), a, um, adj. full of shade, shady, shaded, σκιώδης. Virg. Umbrosa vallis. Id. Umbrosæ cavernæ. Cic. Locus umbrosior. Senec. Fere aquosissima sunt quæcumque umbrosissima. Tibull. Umbrosa tecta. Horat. Umbrosa ripa. — ¶ Also, shady, affording shade, umbrageous. Plin. Fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque. Virg. Inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos. Id. Crines umbrosa tegebant arundo. Propert. Umbrosa silva. Ovid. Umbrosæ salices.

**UNĀ** (unus), adv. together, in company, or along with, at the same time, in the same place, ἅμα, ὁμῶς, ὁμοῦ. Cic. Si in Italia Pompeius consistit, erimus una, together. Id. Quo minus ambo una necaremini non precarere? Id. Legati, qui una fuere, h. e. tecum, with you. Horat. Corpus onustum hesternis vitis animum quoque prægravat una. Plaut. Mecum una simul (where one is redundant). Cic. Si mei consilii causam cognoverit, una et id, quod facio, prohibet, at the same time. Id. Quod summi puerorum amores sæpe una cum prætexta poverentur, at the same time, together with. Terent. Una adsunt, come together, at the same time with each other. Id. Quæso, ut una mecum ad matrem virginis eas. Also, with a dat. Virg. Pallas huic filius una, una omnes juvenum prini, pauperque senatus tura dabant, together, or at the same time with him.

**UNĀETVICĒSIMĀ**, or **UNĀ ET VICĒSIMĀ**, and **UNĒTVICĒSIMĀ**, æ, f. sc. legio, the twenty-first legion Tacit.

**UNĀETVICĒSIMĀNŪS**, or **UNĒTVICĒSIMĀNŪS** (una et vicesima), sc. miles, one of the twenty-first legion. Tacit.

**UNĀNIMĀNS**, tis, adj. same as *Unanimis*. 3 Plaut.

**UNĀNIMIS**, e, adj. same as *Unanimus*. 3 Claudian.

**UNĀNIMITAS** (unanimus, or -is), atis, f. 2 unanimity, concord, agreement of mind and will, ὁμοθυμία, ὁμόνοια. Liv.

**UNĀNIMITER** (unanimis), adv. unanimously, ὁμοθυμῶς. Vopisc.

**UNĀNIMŪS** (unus & animus), a, um, adj. 2 of one mind, heart, or will, unanimous, with one accord, ὁμοθυμῶς. Liv. Quæ distinare unanimos videbatur. — Hence, most affectionate, loving dearly, cordially attached. Virg. Quam sic unanimam alloquitur sororem. Stat. Unanimi fratres. — We find also *unanimus*; as, Unanimi, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49. where other Edd. have *uni animi*.

**UNCĀTŪS** (uncatus), ðnis, f. a bending in 3 wards, hooking, or curving. Cæsar. Aurel. Unguinum uncatio.

**UNCĀTŪS** (uncus), a, um, adj. bent or 3 curved inwards, hooked, curved, bent, crooked. Cæsar. Aurel.

**UNCĪA** (unc.), æ, f. the twelfth part of an as; also, the twelfth part of any whole, as of a pound. Plaut. Auri pondo uncia. Plin. Uncia aloes, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce. Also, of an inheritance; as, Cic. Cæsar ex uncia (heres). Also, the twelfth part of a jugerum. Colum. Also, the twelfth part of a foot, an inch. Frontin. Hence, Pandect. Uncias usuras, h. e. one per cent., for one twelfth per cent. a month amounts to one per cent. per annum (here *Uncias* is either an adj. or usuras is in apposition). — ¶ Also, any trifle, a little bit, a small piece. Plaut. Neque piscium unciam cepi. Juvencal. Nulla uncia nobis est eboris. Martial. Nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro.

**UNCIALIS** (uncia), e, adj. of the twelfth 2 part of any whole; hence, of an ounce or inch. Plin. Asses unciales, h. e. uncia pondo. Id. Uncialis altitudo. Hieron. literæ, of the size of an inch.

**UNCĪARIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or con- 2 taining a twelfth. Liv. fenus, h. e. one per cent.; properly, an uncia or twelfth part of an as, a month, for a hundred asses. Pandect. heres, one who inherits a twelfth part. — ¶ Also, weighing an ounce (uncia). Colum. uva. Hence, Id. vitis, h. c. bearing grapes that weigh an ounce.

**UNCĪATĪM** (Id.), adv. by twelfths; by ounces, ounce by ounce, by single ounces, κατ' ὀνύκτας. Plin. — ¶ Also, by little at a time, by little and little. Terent. Quod ille unciam vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium comparis miser, h. c. by a very little at a time, inch-meal.

**UNCĪNĀTŪS** (uncinus), a, um, adj. furnished with hooks or tenters, ἀγκιστρῶδης, ἀγκιστρῶδης. Cic. corpuscula.

**UNCĪNŪS** (ὄγκινος), a, um, adj. hooked, 3 having a hook or barb. Paulin. Nolan. Carm. 20. (where the penult is long.) Hence, Uncinus, i, m. a hook, barb, crook. ὄγκινος. Apul.

**UNCĪŪLA**, æ, f. dimin. of uncia. 3 Juvencal.

**UNCĪPĒS** (uncus & pes), ðdis, adj. having 3 feet bent in, crook-footed. Tertull.

**UNCĪYŪS** (ungo), ðnis, f. an anointing, besmearing, ἀλοιφή, ἄλειμμα, χρίσις. Plaut. Vel unctioes Græcæ sudatorias. Cic. Philosophum omnes unctio- nis causa reliquerunt, h. e. for the purpose of anointing, to anoint themselves; namely, in order to wrestle in the palestra. — ¶ Also, that with which one is anointed, an unguent, ointment. Plin. Ita ut unctio inarescat.

**UNCTĪŪS** (frequentat. of ungo), as, a. 1. 3 to anoint often, ἀλείφω. Plaut.

**UNCTŪSŪLŪS** (dimin. of unctor, the 3 compar. of unctus), a, um, adj. somewhat more anointed; hence, somewhat fatter or richer (with butter, &c.). Plaut. pulmentum.

**UNCTŪR** (ungo), ðris, m. an anointer, ἀλείπτης, χριστής. Plaut. and Quintil. — The ancients were frequently anointed, as, in the baths; also, the athletes, or wrestlers, anointed themselves.

**UNCTŪRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belong- 2 ing to anointing; hence, subst. Unctorium, i, n. an anointing-room. Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Unctorium hypocauston (-um), the anointing-room (but other Edd. have unctuarium, in the same sense); unless we read Unctorium, hypocauston, in which case unctorium is a subst. signifying the anointing-room.

**UNCTŪRIŪS**, a, um. See *Unctorius*.

**UNCTŪLŪS** (dimin. of unctus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat anointed. Varr. — Hence, Unctulum, i, n. a little ointment, ointment. Apul.

**UNCTUM**, i, n. See *Unctus*.

**UNCTŪRA** (ungo), æ, f. an anointing, as 1 of the dead. Cic. Servilius unctura tollitur.

**UNCTŪS** (Id.), us, m. an anointing. Apul.

**UNCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from ungo. — ¶ Adj. anointed, besmeared, made oily, greasy. Horat. Unctis manibus, greasy. Id. Uncta popina, h. e. in which fat or greasy food is sold. Ovid. palæstra, h. c. in qua oleo uncti exercebantur. Cic. Sol unctus, h. e. an enjoying of the sunshine, together with anointing the body. — Hence, rich, elegant, sumptuous, delicate, genteel, nice, luxurious. Horat. Accedes siccus ad unctum, h. c. a rich or luxurious man. Cic. Ut unctor discederet, fatter, richer. Id. Unctor consuetudo loquendi, finer, more elegant. Martial. Unctor cæna, better, more delicate. Sidon. Cæna unctissima. Catull. Cur quisquam caput unctius referret, h. c. inde ditior rediret. Juvencal. Uncta Corinthus, and, Sidon. Uncta Tarentus, luxurious, voluptuous. Senec. Nitidus et unctus (vir), neat, nice. — ¶ Subst. Unctum, i, n. ointment. Apul. Haurito plusculo uncto. Horat. Ar. Poet. 422. Unctum qui recte ponere possit, to bestow ointment well, sc. on a poor man, and so to do him a kindness, entertain him; or, Unctum may be a sumptuous feast (as in Pers. 6, 16. Cæna sine uncto, h. e. without delicate and richly prepared meats); or it may be acc. masc.

meaning an anointed person, h. e. a guest. But *Untum* stands; also, for *pingue*, the fat. *Veget.*

**UNCUS** (ὄγκος), i, m. a hook, ἄγκιστρον. *Liv.* — Also, a hook, an instrument used in surgery. *Cels.* — Hence, an anchor. *Val. Flacc.* — Especially, a hook which was thrust into the neck or chin of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the *Scalæ Gemoniæ*, or to the Tiber. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* Hence, figur. *Propert.* Et bene quum fixum mento decusseris uncum, nil erit hoc; rostro te premet ansa suo, h. e. quum uno te laqueo extricaveris, alio detinebere.

**UNCUS** (allied to uncus, subst.), a, nm, 2 adj. crooked, bent in, curved, hooked. *Virg.* aratrum. *Id.* manus. *Id.* pedes (Harpyiarum). *Id.* dens, h. e. the double-toothed pick (bidens). *Ovid.* æra, h. e. hooks, fish-hooks.

**UNDĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a wave, billow, surge, as of the sea; also, the waves, κύμα. *Cic.* Maris unda. *Horat.* Unda superverit undam. *Ovid.* Undæ tumidæ. Also, the sca. *Horat.* Sicula unda, the Sicilian sca. — Hence, figur. wave, waves. *Cic.* Undæ comitiorum. *Horat.* Adversis rerum undis, h. e. calamitatibus. *Virg.* Unda salutantum, stream, crowd, throng. *Lucret.* Undæ aeris, h. e. the air which is moved and agitated like the sea. *Martial.* Unda jubæ, h. e. juba leonis undans in collo. — ¶ Also, water, usually flowing or undulating water. *Ovid.* fontis. *Senec.* Magna vis undæ. *Virg.* pura. *Martial.* Nivales undæ, snow-water. *Ovid.* Faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, h. e. their proper husbands; for fire and water were used in marriage ceremonies. Also, any flowing moisture, liquor or juice. *Plin.* preli, h. c. oil. *Martial.* croci. — ¶ Also, an ornament in architecture, a wave, otherwise called cymation, κυμάτιον. *Vitruv.*

**UNDĀBUNDUS** (undo), a, um, adj. full of 3 waves or surges, wavy, κυματώδης. *Gell.* mare. *Ammian.* aqua.

**UNDĀMEN** read by some in *Auson.* for 3 *Manamen.*

**UNDĀTER** (undans), adv. like waves, 3 κυματωειδώς. *Marc.* Capell.

**UNDĀTIM** (unda), adv. like waves, in a 2 waving manner, κυματωειδώς. *Plin.* Mense undatim crispæ.

**UNDĀTUS**, a, um, particip. from undo, made like waves. *Plin.* Concharum genera imbricatim undata.

**UNDĒ** (probably from ὅθεν), adv. whence, out of what place, from what place, ὅθεν, ὅπθεν. Interrogatively. *Cic.* Hoc verbum, unde, utrumque declarat: et ex quo loco, et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? ex urbe, unde dejecti? ab urbe. Unde dejecti Galli? a Capitolio, unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? ex Capitolio. *Terent.* Unde is (h. e. venis)? Also, with domo. *Virg.* Unde domo? of what country? Also (like ubi, &c.), with gentium, whence in the world? *Plaut.* Unde hæc igitur gentium est? — ¶ Also, whence; not interrogatively. *Cic.* Ut mihi responderet unde esset. *Terent.* Nescio unde eam (h. e. veniam), neque quorsum eam. Also, with domo. *Horat.* Quære unde domo (sit). Also, with a genit. *Apul.* Unde natalium. Also, with genus, for genere. *Propert.* Qualis, et unde genus, qui sint mihi, Tulle, penates, quæris, h. e. ex quo genere. — ¶ Unde, whence, is frequently used for a (ex) quo, qua, quibus; from whom, from which, of a place, thing, or person. — Of a place; as, *Cæs.* Fines, unde erant profecti, h. e. e quibus. *Cic.* Fontes, unde hauriretis. *Cæs.* Locus, unde erant profecti. *Virg.* Fastigia culminis, unde tela jactabant Teucri. — Of things; as, *Cic.* Eloquentiam, unde longe absum, h. e. a qua. *Id.* Habuerit, unde tibi solverit, h. e. can pay. *Terent.* Est, unde hæc fiant, h. e. wherewith, wherewithal. — Of persons; as, *Terent.* Prædonibus, unde emerat, h. e. a quibus. *Cic.* Athenienses, unde leges ortæ. Hence, one that is sued at law for money or other property is called unde (h. e. a quo) petitur (sc. res, pecunia, ager, &c.), h. e. of whom the

property is demanded; on whom the claim is made; as, *Cic.* Omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim. *Gell.* Illi, unde petitur, credendum esse. Further, as, *Stare ab aliquo*, to hold or side with any one; to be on one's side, was used; so, also, *Homo, unde stamus*, for a quo; as, *Liv.* Ei, unde stabat. — ¶ Unde is also doubled; and the two words are either written separately, unde unde, or as one word, undeunde, h. e. whencesoever, from any quarter soever; as, *Horat.* Nummos unde unde extricat, h. e. undecumque, alicunde. (But to this does not belong, *Plaut.* Pseud. 1, 1, 104. Atque id futurum unde, unde dicam, nescio, for unde is repeated from embarrassment.) — ¶ Unde also stands for ex quo (neut.), or ex qua re, or for hinc, whence, hence. *Justin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ It also stands for ut inde, or ut eo (ea, eis); as, *Cic.* Tantum debitum esse, unde etiam, quod posteris solveretur, redundaret, h. e. ut ex eo; ut inde, &c. — ¶ Also, whence, why, wherefore. *Flor.* Unde flagitaret, nisi? &c. *Cic.* Verbum excidit, unde quisquam offendi posset. — ¶ Also, of money, whence? from what source? from what stock? *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, where? *Liv.* Castra, unde cessatum fuerat.

**UNDĒCENTI** (undecentum), æ, a, adj. ninety-nine, properly, distributive, but used as a cardinal. *Plin.*

**UNDĒCENTESIMUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the 3 ninety-ninth. *Val. Max.*

**UNDĒCENTIUM** (unus, de, & centum), 2 indec. adj. ninety-nine, εννενηκονταεννέα. *Plin.*

**UNDĒCIËS** (undecim), adv. eleven times, 2 ενδεκάκις. *Colum.* Hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt, &c. *Martial.* Undecies una surrexit, Zoile, cœna. *Cic.* Sestertium (neut. sing.) undecies, eleven hundred thousand sestertii.

**UNDĒCIM** (unus & decem), indec. adj. eleven, ένδεκα. *Vitruv.* and *Martial.*

**UNDĒCIMUS** (undecim), a, um, adj. the 2 eleventh, ένδεκατος. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

**UNDĒCIREMIS** (undecim & remus), e, 2 adj. having eleven benches or banks of oars; hence, subst. sc. navis, a ship of eleven banks of oars, ένδεκαήρης. *Plin.*

**UNDĒCUNQUE**, or **UNDĒCUMQUE** (unde & the termination cum (m) que), adv. whencesoever, from what place or part soever, from any place or part soever, any whence, ὅπθεν ἄν. *Plin.* Ep. Undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris. *Quintil.* Nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, from whatever it be. Also, with the gen. gentium, like ubi, unde, &c. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Also, wherever, wheresoever. *Plin.* Ignes transiliunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam.

**UNDĒLIBET**, or **UNDĒ LIBET**, adverb, 2 whence you will, from any place whatsoever, ὅθεν βούλει. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — ¶ Also, every where. *Cels.*

**UNDĒNARIUS** (undeni), a, um, adj. con- 3 taining eleven. *Augustin.* numerus.

**UNDĒNI** (for undeceni, from undecim), 2 æ, a, adj. eleven, distributively or otherwise, ένδεκα. *Ovid.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, h. e. hexametro et pentametro versu (for a hexameter and pentameter verse consist together of eleven feet). *Plin.* Pariuntur autem undeni, eleven at a time. *Horat.* Me quater undenos sciat implevisse decembris, h. e. that I am forty-four years old. — It is also found in the sing. *Manil.* Bis undena (pars).

**UNDĒNONĀGINTA** (unus, de, & nona- 2 ginta), indec. adj. eighty-nine, ὀγδοηκονταεννέα. *Liv.* Classis undenonaginta navium.

**UNDĒNONĀGESIMUS** (undenonaginta), 3 a, um, adj. the eighty-ninth. *Sucton.*

**UNDĒOCTŌGINTA** (unus, de, & octo- 3 ginta), indec. adj. seventy-nine, ἑβδομηκονταεννέα. *Horat.*

**UNDĒQUĀDRĀGESIMUS** (as from unde- 3 quadraginta), a, um, adj. the thirty-ninth. *Val. Max.*

**UNDĒQUĀDRĀGIËS** (Id.), adv. thirty- 2 nine times, έννέα και τριακοτάκις. *Plin.*

**UNDĒQUINQUĀGESIMUS** (undequin- 3 quaginta), a, um, adj. the forty-ninth, τεσσαρακοστός έννατος. *Cic.*

**UNDĒQUINQUĀGINTĀ** (unus, de, & 2 quinquaginta), indec. adj. forty-nine, έννέα και τεσσαράκοντα. *Liv.*

**UNDĒSEXĀGESIMUS** (undesexaginta), 3 a, um, adj. the fifty-ninth. *Censorin.*

**UNDĒSEXĀGINTĀ** (unus, de, & sexagin- 2 ta), indec. adj. fifty-nine, έννέα και πενήκοντα. *Liv.*

**UNDĒTRICĒNTI** (undetriginta), æ, a, adj. 3 twenty-nine, distributively. *Macrob.*

**UNDĒTRICESIMUS**, or **UNDĒTRICESI- 2 MVS** (Id.), a, um, adj. the twenty-ninth, εικοστός έννατος. *Quintil.* and *Liv.*

**UNDĒTRĪGINTĀ** (unus, de, & triginta), 2 indec. adj. twenty-nine. *Vitruv.*

**UNDĒVICĒNTI** (undeviginti), æ, a, adj. 2 nineteen, distributively. *Quintil.*

**UNDĒVICĒSIMĀNUS** (undevicesimus), 3 a, um, adj. of the nineteenth legion, sc. miles. *Hirtius.*

**UNDĒVICĒSIMUS**, or **UNDĒVIGĒSIMUS** (undeviginti), a, um, adj. the nineteenth, έννέα και δέκατος. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

**UNDĒVIGĒNTI** (unus, de, & viginti), indec. adj. nineteen, δέκα έννέα, εικοσι ενός δέοντος. *Cic.*

**UNDĒUNDE**, or **UNDĒ UNDE**. See *Unde.*

**UNDĒCŌLĀ** (unda & colo), æ, m, and f. in- 3 habiting the waves, dwelling in the water. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Naides undicolæ. *Avien.* Undicola pistris.

**UNDĒFRĀGŪS** (unda & frango), a, um, 3 adj. that breaks the waves. *Venant.* Fortan.

**UNDĒQUĒ** (unde & que), adv. properly, whencesoever, any whence. *Tertull.* Nec undique dicemus, &c. — Hence, more frequently, from all parts, sides or places, from every part, from all quarters, πανταχούθεν, πάντροθεν. *Cic.* Res exquisite undique, et collectæ, arcessitæ, comportatæ. *Id.* colligere undique. *Id.* Concurrunt undique ad istum Syracusas. *Id.* Undique ad inferos tantundem via est, h. e. ab omni terrarum parte. *Cæs.* Ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret. — Also, from all things. *Cic.* N. D. 2, 53. — Also, by all people, on all hands. *Horat.* Delirus et amens undique dicatur merito (though this may be referred to the next signif. and with more propriety, according to our idiom). — ¶ Also, every where, on all sides, on every part. *Cic.* Partes undique æquales. *Id.* Undique religionem tolle. *Id.* Vita undique referta bonis. Also (as unde), with the genitive gentium. *Aurel.* ap. *Vopisc.* Also, with laterum. *Apul.* — ¶ For undique, we find, also, *Undique secus*, *Solin.*; and *Undique versum*, *Gell.*; or *Undique versus*, *Justin.*

**UNDĒQUESECŪS**, or **UNDĒQUE SECŪS**. See *Undique*.

**UNDĒQUEVERSUM**, or **UNDĒQUE VER- 3 SUM**, or -VERSŪS, or -VORSŪS. See *Undique*.

**UNDĒSONŪS** (unda & sono), a, um, adj. 3 sounding or roaring with or in the waves. *Val. Flacc.* Qui tenet undisonam Psa-mathen, wave-benten. *Id.* Undisonit crepidine saxi. *Stat.* rupes. *Propert.* dii, the deities of the sea.

**UNDĒVĀGŪS** (unda & vago), a, um, adj. 3 that wanders through the waves. *Epigr.* in *Anthol.* Latin. Tethyos undivage cum prosilat æquore Titan.

**UNDŌ** (unda), as, avi, atum, n. and a. l. INTRANS. to rise in waves or surges, swell, surge, throw up waves, κυμαίνω. *Senec.* Solet æstus æquinoctialis omnibus aliis major undare. *Petron.* Flumina undabant. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Undanti in freto. So, also, of a boiling caldron. *Virg.* Undantia athena. Also, *Id.* Undans cruor. *Stat.* Undans vulnus. *Id.* Undantes sanguine vultus. Hence, figur. to risc or move ns it were in waves, to wave, undulate. *Virg.* Ætna undans, sc. with flames, &c. *Id.* Flammis (for flammarum) volutus undabat vortex. *Sil.* Undantes flammæ. *Senec.* Undans fumus. *Virg.* Undantem buxo Cytorum, waving. *Id.* lora. *Id.* habentæ. *Plaut.* chlamys. Also, of the gait of a woman. *Apul.* Also, of the mind under the influence of strong emotion. *Val. Flacc.* Esonidem undantem curis. — Also, poetically, to be full of; to abound in. *Val. Flacc.* Regio undatæquis. *Virg.* Undantem buxo Cytorum (see above). *Sil.* Nigro undantia

pectora felle. — ¶ TRANS to overflow, inundate, deluge. Stat. campos sanguine. — Also, to make like waves. Hence, Undatus, a, um, which see.

UNDOSĒ (undosis), adv. in waves, full of 3 waves. Ammian. Fretu undosius ab Euxino Ponto labenti.

UNDOSUS (unda), a, um, adj. full of 3 waves or surges, rising in waves, wavy, surgy, billowy, κυματώδης. Virg. Undosum sequor. Id. Plemmyrium undosum. Sil. Undosa regna. Solin. Fluctus undosior. Augustin. Torrentes violentissimi atque undosissimi.

UNDULATŪS (dimin. of undatus), a, um, 3 adj. formed like waves, representing waves, diversified as with waves (like watered stuffs), undulated, κυματώδης, πολλόφλοιστος. Varr. and Plin.

UNEDŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. the fruit of the arbuté or strawberry-tree, Plin. — ¶ Also, the strawberry or arbuté-tree. Plin.

UNETVICĒSIMŪS, &c. See Unactvicēsīmus, &c.

UNĠELLA, æ, f. dimin. of ungula. 3 Apic. UNĠŪ, and UNĠŪDŪ (unc.), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to moist, daub, bedaub, besmear, smear, with oil or some other fat substance, ἀλείφω, χρίω. Cato. Globos melle unguito. Cic. Matronas, cum Diana exportaretur ex oppido, unxisse (eam) unguentis. Lucret. Postesque superbos unguat amaracino (unguento). Horat. Gloria quem supra vires et vestit, et ungit, h. e. qui ostentationis et vanæ gloriæ causa supra vires rei familiaris sumptus facit in cultu corporis, unguentis et delicis. Cels. Prius ungi ex (with) cerussa pustulæ debent. — The ancients were fond of anointing themselves at the baths. Cic. — They also anointed corpses before burning. Ovid. and Val. Max. — Ungo is also used of dressing food; as, Horat. Unguere caules oleo. Pers. Nunc impensius unge, unge, puer, caules. — ¶ Also, in general, to anoint, soak, besmear, wet. Plin. Cæpas aqua salsa tepida unguere. Virg. Ungere tela manu (h. e. arte, artificially, sc. veneno), ferumque armare veneno. Sil. tela hostili cruore. Ovid. Uncta (others read ucta) manus, moist, wet. — ¶ See, also, Unctus, a, um.

UNĠUEDŌ (ungo), ōnis, f. ointment. 3 Apul. UNĠUEN (Id.), ōnis, n. ointment or unguent; any fat liquor or juice for anointing things, fat, μύρον. Cato, Virg., Pers., &c.

UNĠUENTARIŪS (unguentum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to ointments, unguents, or perfumes, μυροπώλης. Plin. Unguentaria vasa, for holding perfumes. Senec. Unguentariam tabernam exercere, to deal in ointments, &c. — Hence, Unguentarius, ii, m. a dealer in ointments, a perfumer, ἀλείπτῆς, μυροπώλης. Cic. and Horat. — And, Unguentaria, æ, f. she that deals in ointments or perfumes, a female perfumer, μυροπώλις. Plin. — Also, Unguentaria, æ, f. sc. ars, the art of making ointments. Apul. Coquina et unguentaria. Plaut. Facere unguentariam, to practise this art. — Also, Unguentarium, ii, n. sc. argentum, or donum, money for buying ointment, ointment-money. Plin. Ep.

UNĠUENTATŪS, a, um. See Unguento.

UNĠUENTŌ (unguentum), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to anoint, rub over or perfume with unguents, χρίω. Inscript. ap. Marin. Ture et vino fecerunt (Fratres Arvales), et Deam unguentaverunt, et in cathedris consederunt. — Hence, Unguentatus, a, um, anointed, perfumed. Plaut. homo. Catull. maritus. Figur. Senec. ap. Gell. of a writer.

UNĠUENTUM (ungo), i, n. properly, that with which one anoints himself; hence, an unguent, ointment, perfume, μύρον, μύρωμα, χρίσμα. Horat., Cic., &c. — ¶ The ancients anointed or perfumed not only their hair, head, face, feet, &c. but also their clothes, the walls, as of the baths. For this they used all kinds of odoriferous plants, &c.; as, ilies, roses, &c. This anointing or perfuming was done in the baths, at table, at entertainments, at funerals, &c. — ¶ Unguentum, for unguentorum. Plaut.

UNĠUICŪLŪS (dimin. of unguis), i, m. a small nail, of the finger, &c. ὀνυχίον; also, generally, a nail. Plaut. Contempla, Epidice: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissima. Cic. Integritas unguiculorum omnium, h. e. nails. Plaut. Ut perpuriscamus usque ex unguiculis. — Hence, Cic. A teneris unguiculis (a proverb from the Greek), from early infancy; from childhood; from an infant, from the cradle, ἐκ τῶν ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων.

UNĠUILLA (ungo), æ, f. as, Solin. Visci 3 unguilla, an ointment-box.

UNĠUINŌSŪS (unguen), a, um, adj. 2 abounding with fat or oil, oily, fat, unctuous, ἀλειφατώδης. Plin. unguentum. Cels. opus. Plin. Nuces unguinosiores.

UNĠUIS (ὀνύξ), is, m. a nail of the finger or toe of men; the claw of a beast that has toes; the claw or talon of a bird, ὀνύξ. Horat. Cullello ungues purgare, or, Id. Ungues ponere, or, Plin. resecare, or, Ovid. subsecare, or, Plin. recidere, to cut or pare the nails. Cic. Ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem, from top to toe. Hence, Unguis transversus, a nail's breadth; a finger's breadth; as, Cic. A recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere, not a finger's breadth, h. e. not at all, not in the least. So, also, Plaut. Unguem latum, a finger's or nail's breadth. Further, Horat. Ungues rodere, to bite the nails, as in deep thought. Propert. mordere, to bite the nails in vexation or repentance. So, Id. Ungues corrumpere dentibus. Horat. De tenero ungui, from childhood. Id. Ad unguem; or, Virg. In unguem, h. e. to a nicety, exactly, accurately: hence, Horat. Homo ad unguem factus, h. e. a highly polished man, a perfect gentleman (this expression is borrowed from sculptors, who use the nail in modelling to give the last and most delicate impressions; or who try the smoothness of their work by the nail, and remove the slightest asperities). Also, Unguis, the claw, talon, of animals which have toes. Virg. Tergum leonis, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis. Id. Prædam ex unguibus ales (h. e. aquila) projectit. Of animals with single or cloven hoofs, ungula is used. Ovid. and Plin. (who both oppose it to unguis); but unguis is also used in the same way; thus, of cattle, Colum.; of horses, Martial. Also, poetically, for finger. Juvenal. Medium unguem ostendere (in derision or contempt). — ¶ Also, from the resemblance, of plants, a nail-like spot, as on rose-leaves; Plin.; also, of the bdellion; Id. — The extreme part of the wood of a vine above the bud (gemma) is also called unguis. Colum. — ¶ Also, a hook, a vintage-hook. Colum. ferreus. — ¶ Also, a white skin in the eye, a hawk. Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of shell-fish. Varr. and Plin.

UNĠULĀ (ungula), æ, f. a hoof, δπη. Cic. and Virg. of horses. Colum. of cattle. Plin. Ungulæ binæ, cloven hoof. Hence, poetically, for horses. Horat. Ungula rapit currus. — Also, a claw, talon. Plaut. Milvini aut aquilini unguis. Id. Gallus gallinaceus unguis scalpurie occipit. Hence, Plaut. Ungulas injicere, to strike the talons or claws into; fix or fasten upon. Cic. Omnibus unguis (proverbially), with all one's might, with the utmost vigor (as we say with tooth and nail). — ¶ Also, an instrument of torture, perhaps in the form of a claw or talon, which was stuck into the sides of criminals. Prudent.

UNĠULĀTŪS (ungula), a, um, adj. having 3 ing hoofs or claws. Tertull.

UNĠŪLŪS (unc.), i, m. a ring for the 3 finger. An old word for annulus, according to Plin. 33, 4.

UNĠUO. See Ungo.

UNĠANIMŪS, a, um. See Unanimus.

UNĠALĀMŪS (unus & calamis), a, um, 2 adj. having a single stem or straw. Plin.

UNĠCAULĪS (unus & caulis), e, adj. having 2 ing only one stalk, μονόκαυλος. Plin.

UNĠICĒ (unicus), adv. singly; hence, singularly, eminently, exceedingly, in an ex-

traordinary degree. Cic. diligere. Plin. Ep. lætari. Id. probare. Horat. securus. Also, with unus; as, Plaut. Me unice unum ex omnibus te amare aiebas.

UNĠCŪLŪR (unus & color), ōris, adj. of a 2 single color, of one color, all of the same color, μονοχρόματος. Varr. and Ovid

UNĠCŪLŪRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 Unicolor. Prudent. Hamartig.

UNĠCŪRNYS (unus & cornu), e, adj. one-horned, having only one horn, μονοκίρατος. Plin.

UNĠCŪRPŌRĒS (unus & corpus), a, um, 3 adj. having one body. Firmic.

UNĠCŪLTŪR (unus & cultor), ōris, m. 3 that honors only one; hence, that worships only one God, monotheist. Prudent.

UNĠCŪS (unus), a, um, adj. only; single, one and no more, sole, alone, μόνος. Terent. and Cic. filius. Id. filia. Liv. spes. Plin. remedium. Solus is often joined with unicus, as in English, one only, one and alone; as, Lucret. Unica res sola. Also, unus; as, Catull. Unum atque unicum amicum. — ¶ Also, the only one of its kind; thus, Ovid. Unica seiper avis, h. e. the phoenix. — Hence, single or alone of its kind, unique, singular, extraordinary, distinguished, rare, uncommon, singularly good or great, choice, consummate, incomparable, matchless, admirable (whence it may be sometimes, singularly dear, darling); singularly bad, detestable, &c. Liv. dux. Id. imperator. Cic. liberalitas. Id. elogium. Horat. maritus. Liv. fides. Ovid. puer. Vellei. scelus. Auct. ad Herenn. malitia.

UNĠFORMĪS (unus & forma), e, adj. having 2 ing only one form, uniform, all alike, μονοειδής. Apul. Deorum dearumque facies uniformis. Auct. dial. de Orat. Simplex quiddam, et uniforme doceri.

UNĠFORMĪTĀS (uniformis), ātis, f. uni-3 formity. Macrob.

UNĠFORMĪTER (Id.), adv. uniformly, in 3 one and the same manner. Apul.

UNĠGENĀ (unus & gigno), æ, m. and f. only-begotten; one alone, μονογενής. Paulin. Nolan. Christus unigena, the only-begotten Son of God. Cic. Mundus unigena, h. e. unicus. — ¶ Also, born of the same parent, of the same blood. Catull. Unigena Memnonis, h. e. Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, whose mother was Aurora. Id. Te solum, Phæbe, relinquens, unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, h. e. Diana, sister of Phæbus.

UNĠGENĪTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. only-be-3 gotten. Tertull. Filius primogenitus, et unigenitus.

UNĠJŪGŪS (unus & jugum), a, um, adj. having 2 ing only one yoke, μονόζυγος. Plin. Unijuga vinea, h. e. fastened to a single yoke, or cross-beam, &c. — ¶ Figur. that has been married only once. Tertull.

UNĠMĀMMĪĀ. See Unomammia.

UNĠMĀNŪS (unus & manus), a, um, adj. 2 having only one hand, one-handed, μονόχειρος. Liv. puer. — Hence, as a surname. Flor. Claudius Unimanus.

UNĠMEMBRĪS (unus & membrum), e, 3 adj. having one member or part. Pandect.

UNĠMŌDŪS (unus & modus), a, um, adj. 3 of only one kind, mode or form. Prudent.

UNĠŌ (unus), ōnis, f. oneness, unity, ἐνότης. Tertull. divinitatis. Id. Unio conjugii, h. e. monogamia. Also, the number one, unit. Isidor. — Also, a joining together, uniting, an union. Hieron. — Also, a kind of onion that has no onions sprouting from it. Colum. 12, 10. — ¶ Also, Unio, ōnis, m. and f. a single large pearl. Plin. and Trebell. Pol.

UNĠŌ (Id.), is, Ivi, itum, a. 4. to unite, 2 join together, ἐνώω. Tertull. Sic et cælum mari unitur, ubi visio absumentur. Senec. Unita corpora. Sulpic. Sever. Uniri hæreticorum communioni.

UNĠŪLĀ, æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise 3 called gramen agrostis. Apul.

UNĠŪNTĪÆ (unio, ōnis), ārum, m. Un-3 ionites or Unitarians. Prudent.

UNĠPETYŪS (unus & pes), a, um, adj. 3 having only one stalk. Marcell. Empir Manipulus urticæ unipetivæ.

UNĠSTĪRPĪS (unus & stirps), e, adj. 2

having only one stock or stem rising from the root, *μονοστέλεχος*. *Plin.* In longitudinem exrescut abies, larix, palma, cupressus, ulmus, et siqua unistirpia.

**UNITAS** (unus), *ātis*, f. the quality of being one; unity, oneness; the number one, *ἑνότης*. *Tertull.* Monotes, et Henotes, id est solitas, et unitas. *Plin.* alvei. *Cels.* Linum triplex sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, that a single thread is made from it. *Justin.* Si mundi quæ nunc partes sunt, aliquando unitas fuit, h. e. una re tantum constituit; vel igne vel aqua. — ¶ Also, an uniting or joining of two or more things together; an union. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, agreement, concord, union. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, complete resemblance, perfect congruity, uniformity. *Plin.* oliorum. *Id.* In unitatem venit, received only one single name.

**UNITER** (Id.), adv. together in one, con-3 jointly. *Lucret.* Quum corporis atque animi dissidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, so connected as to make but one.

**UNITUS**, a, um, particip. from uno.

**UNIVERSALIS** (universus), e, adj. of 2 or belonging to all, or the whole, *universalis*, *καθολικός*. *Quintil.*

**UNIVERSALITER** (universalis), adv. 3 universally, altogether. *Pandect.*

**UNIVERSATIM** (universus), adv. same 3 as *Universaliter*. *Sidon.*

**UNIVERSE** (Id.), adv. generally, in general, in the whole, h. e. without reference to particulars, *καθόλου, ὅλος*. *Cic.* Quid ego de exteris Civium R. supplicii singillatim potius, quam generatim atque universe loquar? *Id.* Nec tam sectio pertimescenda est, quam universe interitus. *Id.* Venit ad me noster Hortensius, cui deprecanti mea mandata, cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias.

**UNIVERSIM** (Id.), adv. same as *Universe*. 3 *Gell.*

**UNIVERSITAS** (Id.), *ātis*, f. the whole; the entire or complete number of things; *τὸ πᾶν*; as, rei, the whole of a thing or a thing in the whole, a thing in its entirety. *Cic.* Universitas generis humani, the whole human race. *Id.* rerum, the universe. *Colum.* De rusticationis universitate dicere, of agriculture in general. *Plin.* Ac sicut veretur, ne quibusdam pars aliqua (orationis) secundum suam cujusque naturam, non probetur; ita videmur posse confidere, ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendat, the speech as a whole, or the whole speech. *Pandect.* bonorum, the whole of the goods or property. *Id.* Per universitatem, in the mass, collectively, all together. — ¶ Also, the whole world, world, universe. *Cic.* Corpus universitatis (where rerum is properly understood, as appears from the second example at the beginning.) — ¶ Also, any college, guild, company, corporation, society, body, community. *Pandect.*

**UNIVERSUS** (unus & versus), a, um, adj. properly, turned into one, collected into one whole. — ¶ Hence, whole, collective, entire, all together; *σύνπας*. *Nep.* Bellum universe Europe inferre. *Terent.* Univerum triduum, a whole three days' time, thrice whole days. *Cic.* Tam restitutes, si unus servulus, quam si familia dejecerit universa. *Id.* Univerum mundum complecti, the whole world, considered as a single whole. *Id.* Ab universa provincia, generatimque a singulis ejus partibus diligitur. *Id.* Est uæ contumaciæ, arrogantiæ, vitæque universe vox. *Martin.* Hermes gloria Martis universi, h. e. in omni genere gladiatoris pugne. *Liv.* Ad universæ rei dimicationem venire, h. e. to a general and decisive engagement. And pleonastically. *Plaut.* Gregem totum universonum avertere. So, also, plur. *Univerſi*, æ, a, all together, together, collectively; as, *Nepos*. Universos esse pares, dispersos perituros. *Cic.* Ex iis rebus universis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est. *Petron.* Plaudentibus universis. *Cæs.* In illum universi tela conjiciunt. *Cic.* Separatim semel, iterum cum universis. Also with *omnis*; as, *Plaut.* *Id.* genus hominum omnibus universis est adversum. *Cic.* Communem rerum

naturam, universa atque omnia continent, all things in general and in particular, all things and every thing (where *Ed. Ern.* unnecessarily reads *universam*). — *Universonum* may often be rendered, generally, in the whole. *Cic.* De re universa tractare. — As a subst. *Universonum*, the whole, the entire assemblage of the parts; hence, the whole world, universe, *τὸ πᾶν*. *Cic.* Pars universi. *Id.* In eodem universo. — ¶ Also, relating or belonging to all or the whole, universal, general, *καθολικός*. *Cic.* natura (where it is opposed to *propria*). *Liv.* pugna, a general engagement. *Id.* victoria, total. *Id.* (Millibus) universa requies data est, general, to all. *Cic.* odium, universal. *Id.* defensio, general. Hence, In universonum, taken in the whole, in general, generally, in the whole, universally, *καθόλου, ἐπιπᾶν*. *Liv.* Non nominatim, qui Capuæ, sed in universonum, qui usquam conjurassent. *Tacit.* Terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universonum tamen silvis horrida. — ¶ As a trisyll. for the sake of the verse. *Lucret.*

**UNIVIRA** (unus & vir), æ, f. she that has 3 had only one husband, she that has been married only once. *Tertull.* — Also, as an adj.; as, *Tertull.* Univira viduitas. — We also find *Univiria*. *Trebell. Poll.*

**UNIVIRATUS** (univira), us, m. the state 3 or condition of a woman who has married only once. *Tertull.*

**UNIVIRIA**, æ, f. See *Univira*.

**UNIVOCUS** (unus & voco), a, um, adj. 3 univocal, common (as a name) to several things. *Martian. Capell.*

**UNUSMÖDI**, or more properly **UNUSMÖDI**, of one kind. *Cic.* and *Terent.*

**UNÖ** (unus), as, a. i. to unite, join, to make 3 one. *Tertull.*

**UNÖCULÖS** (unus & oculus), a, um, adj. 3 having one eye, one-eyed, *μονοφθαλμός*. *Acc. ap. Gell.* Quod unoculus fuit. *Solin.* gens. Hence, subst. *Unoculus*, that has only one eye. *Plaut.* Unocule salve. *Id.* Sunt unoculi. (In these two passages, unocule and unoculi are also read.)

**UNÖMAMMIA** *Classia* in *Plaut.*, a fictitious name of a country or nation, perhaps in allusion to the Amazons; as, *Unomammia*, having only one breast.

**UNÖSE** (unus), adv. together, at once, 3 at the same time. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

**UNQUAM** (unc.), adv. ever, at any time, *ποτέ*. *Cic.* Nemo unquam adit. *Cic.*, *Terent.* and *Ovid.* Si unquam. *Id.* Quum ita sim afflicto, ut nemo unquam. *Liv.* Tyrannus, quam qui unquam, sævissimus et violentissimus in suos. h. c. omnium eorum, qui unquam fuerunt, sævissimus, &c. *Virg.* Non unquam, h. e. nunquam. *Liv.* Si quando unquam, if ever at any time. *Plin.* Semel unquam, once only in all time. With *gentium*; as, *Cic.* e *poeta*. Quis homo te exsuperavit unquam gentium impudentia? who ever in this world? — ¶ Also, any where. Some of these last examples will bear this interpretation, but it seems unnecessary to render them so.

**UNÖS** (from *εἷς*, gen. *ἑνός*), a, um, gen. unius, dat. uni, adj. as the indefinite article, a or an, one; in Latin it is more commonly omitted. *Terent.* Una adolescentula. *Cic.* Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. *Id.* Advocatio ea est, quam propter eximum splendorem, ut iudicem unum, vereri debeamus. *Plaut.* Ad unum saxum me fluctus ferunt. *Id.* Ibi una aderit mulier lepida, quæ, &c. *Ovid.* Constitit ante oculos Naias una meos. *Catull.* Unus caprimulgus videtur. Also, with a *superl.*; as, *Cic.* Cum uno gladiatore nequissimo. *Id.* Urbs una amicissima. *Plaut.* Est huic unus servus violentissimus. Also, without a *subst. one, some one*. *Ovid.* Perfectaque (stamina) tradidit uni, h. e. alicui. *Sueton.* Rapta ab uno tuba, h. e. ab aliquo. Again, *Unus* is often joined with *quisque, quilibet, quivis*, &c. each one, each, as, *Cic.* Una quaque (or unaquaque) de re. *Id.* Tametsi neque omnia dicam, et leviter unum quodque (or unumquodque) tangam. *Id.* Unum quidque (or unumquidque) ostendere. *Id.* Unum quemque (or unumquemque)

regum. Also, *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* Unum quidquid, for unum quidque. Also, *Liv.* and *Senec.* Unus quilibet, or, *Liv.* Quilibet unus. Again, *Cic.* Quivis unus. So, also, with *quidam*; as, *Cic.* Unus ejusdem operis. Also, with *quisquam*; as, *Liv.* In quemquam unum. Also, with *aliquis*; as, *Cic.* Ad unum aliquem configiebant. So, also, *Unus quis* for *unus aliquis*; as, *Cic.* Doctorem unum quem desiderant. Also, *Unus aliquis* is put for *unus*, h. e. a single person, an individual. *Cic.* So, also, *Unus quisquam* for *unus*; as, *Liv.* Nec quisquam unus, &c. and not a single one. So, also, *Unus quidam*, for *unus*; as, *Cic.* Est enim eloquentia una quadam de summis virtutibus, for una, one. Also, *Liv.* Nihil unum, nothing. Also, *Cic.* Nemo unus, for nemo, no one. *Id.* Nullus unus, for nullus. — ¶ Also, one, in numbers. *Cæs.* Partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ. *Cic.* Unus de illis. *Id.* Uno et octogesimo anno, in the one-and-eightieth year; in the eighty-first year. *Id.* Unum et viginti annos. *Tacit.* Unus et viginti sorte ducti. *Liv.* Romæ tribus una et viginti factæ. Hence, *Unus de, or e, or ex multis*, one of the many or vulgar; an ordinary or common man, *εἷς ἐν πολλοῖς*; as, *Cic.* Unus de multis, or, *Plin.* Ep. ex multis, or, *Ovid.* e multis, or, *Horat.* multorum, or, *Senec.* Non est unus e populo. Further, *Liv.* Uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, more Etrurians by one. (Sometimes also *unus* is to be supplied; as, *Horat.* Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium, sc. unus. *Plaut.* Cedo signum, si harum Baccharum es, sc. una.) *Alter* is also placed after *unus*; as, *Cæs.* Una ex parte, — altera ex parte. *Cic.* Triplex ratio, una de vita et moribus, altera de natura, tertia, &c. Also, *Alius*, for *alter*; as, *Cæs.* Partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitaniam, tertiam Celtæ. Hence, *Unus et alter*; or *Unus, alter*; or *Unus alterque, one, another (a second)*; one, two; or pair. *Cic.* Unum, alterum mensem, prope annum denique, domi tuæ piratæ fuerunt, one, two months, nearly a year in short. *Id.* Dies unus, alter, plures, sc. intercesserant, one day, a second, several. *Id.* Unus et alter dies intercesserat. *Liv.* Uno alterque subinde ictu, one and another. Also, *Cic.* Neque in uno aut altero, sed in pluribus, in one or two. So, of more than two, some few. *Ovid.* De amicis unus et alter, one and another, a few, some few. *Terent.* Unus et item alter, first one and then another. *Cic.* Tamen, ut laudarem, adductus sum unis et alteris litteris, by one letter and another, by several letters. Also, *Unus post unum, one after the other*; as, *Aurcl. Vict.* Duo Gordiani, pater et filius, unus post unum interiit. — Also, in the plur. as, *Cic.* Unis et alteris litteris. (See above.) *Varr.* Una quadrige. *Val. Flacc.* Manibus ab unis. — ¶ Also, one, a single, one alone, one only, one and no more, alone, and as it may often be rendered, only, merely, *μόνος*. *Terent.* Uno verbo. *Cic.* Demosthenes unus eminet. *Id.* Pompeius plus potest unus, quam, &c. alone. *Cæs.* legio, a single legion. *Cic.* Unus ex omnibus, alone. Also joined with *solus*, to add force to the expression; as, *Cic.* Uno illo solo antistite. *Id.* Unam solum esse civitatem, &c. Also, with *tantum (only)*, one only, only one; only a single; as, *Cic.* Quem tantum unum fortuna reliquum esse voluisset. Also, in plur.; as, *Plaut.* Sequere me tres unus passus, three single steps, only three steps. *Terent.* Una nuptiæ. *Cæs.* Ubil, qui uni ex transrhennanis legatos ad Cæsarem miserant, alone. Hence, In unum locum, to one (single) place; together; as, *Cæs.* In unum locum exercitum cogere, to draw together to one place. *Cic.* Enumeratio est, per quam res disperse et diffuse dictæ unum in locum coguntur, are drawn together. Also, simply, In unum, together, into the same place; as, *Cic.* In unum confluere. *Liv.* Omnibus in unum coactis. *Colum.* Quibus in unum tunsis. *Virg.* Compulerantque greges Corydon et

Thyrsis in unum. *Sallust.* Milites in unum condocit. Again, Ad unum omnes, all to a man; all together; all without exception; as, *Cic.* De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* Ep. Onerariae (naves) omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae. Omnes is sometimes omitted; as, *Cic.* Consurrexerit senatus ad unum, together, simultaneously. *Virg.* Si nondum exosus Trojanos ad unum. Also, Omnes cum uno, for ad unum omnes, one and all. *Gell.* Again, Nemo unus, no single person. *Cic.* So, *Id.* Nulla re una, by no single thing. *Liv.* Non modo (non) quemquam unum, not only no single person. Thus, also, *Cic.* Unus aliquis, a single person. And, so, *Id.* Unus quidam, for unus. (See above.) Hence, it is frequently joined with the superl. for the sake of amplification, sometimes with and sometimes without omnium; as, *Cic.* Summum virum unum omnis Graeciae, the greatest man; or the only great man. *Nepos.* Unus maxime floret. *Cic.* Rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, the most difficult of all, or also a thing which of all is the most difficult. — Unus non, for nullus, or ne unus quidem. *Flor.* But, Non unus, not one alone, h. e. several. — ¶ Also, a whole, a true, a genuine, a complete. *Catull.* caprimulgus. (See above.) — ¶ Also, one, the same, one and the same. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* Uno tempore. *Virg.* Omnibus licet erit unus honos. Also, joined with idem, one and the same. *Cic.* Exitus unus et idem. *Id.* Eandem et unam rem. Also, plur. *Id.* Unis moribus. — ¶ *Genit.* Unius has the penult both lengthened and shortened by *Virg.* — ¶ *Uni*, gen. for unius. *Plaut.* and *Catull.* — Uno and unæ, dot. for uni; as, *Varr.* Uno operario. *Cato.* Unæ fibulæ. — Une, vocat. *Plant.* *fragm.* and *Catull.*

UNUSQUILIBET, unâquælibet, &c. or separately. See Unus, and Quilibet.

UNUSQUISQUE, unâquæque, &c. or separately. See Unus, and Quisque.

UNUSQUISQUE, unâquæque, unumquidquid or quicquid, or UNUS QUISQUE, &c. every, every one. *Lucret.* Unum quidquid, or quicquid. *Plaut.* Unum quidquid singillatim.

UNUSQUIVIS, unâquævis, &c. or separately. See Unus, and Quivis.

UNXIA (ungo), æ, f. h. e. dea, quæ unctioibus præerat. *Arnob.*

VOCABILIS (voco), e, adj. same as Vocalis. *Gell.* Sonus vocabilius est visus. (Alii leg. vocatior.)

VOCABULUM (Id.), i, n. the appellation of a thing, a word, term, name, λέξις. *Cic.* Si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut pes in navi, &c. *Plin.* Ep. Neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi. *Horat.* Vocabula rebus imponere. — ¶ Also, the appellation of a person, name. *Tacit.* Deligitur artifex talium, vocabulo Locusta, Locusta, by name. *Id.* Liberta cui vocabulum Acte fuit. *Ovid.* Tu mihi juncta toro, mihi juncta vocabula sume. — ¶ Also, in grammar, for nomen, a noun. *Varr.* Aristoteles duas partes orationis esse dicit, vocabula, et verba, ut homo et equus; et legit et currit.

VOCALIS (vox), e, adj. that may be heard, sounding, vocal, having a voice, sonorous, speaking, singing, crying, &c. φωνηίς. *Tibull.* Vocales impellere pollice chordas. *Senec.* Vocaliora sunt vacua, quam plena. *Quintil.* Verba magis vocalia. *Plin.* Ranae vocales. *Id.* Piscis vocalis. *Id.* Scarabæi nocturno stridore vocales. *Id.* Aves cantu aliquo, aut humano sermone vocales. *Horat.* Vocalem temere insecuta Orpheæ silvæ, h. e. singing or playing. *Ovid.* calls Echo, Vocalis lympa, h. e. talking, calling out. *Quintil.* Verba vocaliora, more sonorous, of a stronger sound, clearer. *Plin.* Ep. Elligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, h. e. with a very strong voice. *Cic.* Addamus luc etiam, ne quem vocalem præterisse videamur, C. Cosconium, any one that made himself heard (implying that Cosconius was nothing but a brawler). *Val. Max.* Egles Samius athleta mutus, indignatione accensus

vocalis evasit. *Stat.* Monitusque datos vocalibus antris, h. e. in quibus oracula et responsa dantur. *Varr.* Vocale genus instrumenti rustici, h. e. slaves. *Tibull.* Fataque vocales præmonuisse boves, speaking with the voice of men; so, *Propert.* Vocalis equus. Hence, Litteræ vocales, or, Vocales, sc. litteræ, the vowels, a, e, i, &c. γράμματα φωνήεντα. *Cic.* Habet enim ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam. *Quintil.* Vocalis (sing.), a vowel. Further, Vocales, sc. homines, musicians, singers, minstrels. *Lamprid.* and *Sidon.* — ¶ Also, that causes to sound, that renders vocal. *Stat.* Unidis vocalibus Castaliæ, or, *Id.* Undam vocalem (Castaliæ), h. e. that makes those who drink of it become singers and poets.

VOCALITAS (vocalis), âtis, f. sound, hence euphonia, εὐφωνία. *Quintil.*

VOCALITER (Id.), adv. with a loud voice or cry, loudly, aloud. *Apul.* Jannam firmiter oppessulatum pulsare vocaliter incipio, h. e. pulsare simul clamando, et vocando, in the sound and the letters. — ¶ Also, by the word. *Tertull.*

VOCAMEN (voco), inis, n. an appellation or name, ὄνομα. *Lucret.*

VOCATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling, hence an inviting or bidding (of a guest), κλήσις. *Catull.* Vos convivia lauta sumptuose de die facitis: mei sodales quærent in trivio vocationes, invitations to suppers. — ¶ Also, a calling or summoning to appear in a court of justice, πρόσκλησις. *Gell.* — Also, the right to cite or summon to appear. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.*

VOCATIVE (vocativus), adv. by calling; hence, in the vocative case. *Gell.*

VOCATIVUS (voco), a, um, adj. calling, that serves for calling, vocative, κλητικός. *Gell.* Casus vocativus, the vocative case.

VOCATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a caller, κλητωρ, κλητήρ. *Prudent.* Paulus vocator gentium. — ¶ Also, one that invites, or bids as a guest, an inviter to supper. *Sueton.* and *Martial.*

VOCATORIUS (vocator), a, um, adj. pertaining to calling. *Tertull.*

VOCATUS (voco), us, m. a calling to or upon, an invoking, u call, invocation, κλήσις. *Virg.* O nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, h. e. invocationes, et preces. — ¶ Also, a calling, summoning, calling together, inviting. *Cic.* Mane Idib. Septenibr. et ille, et Senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in Curiam venit, a calling or summoning. — ¶ Also, an inviting to one's table. *Sueton.* Misit qui diceret, cœnaturum apud Cæsarem vocatu ipsius, by his invitation.

VOCETIUS inons, a mountain of the canton Berne in Switzerland (formerly Gallia Belgica), said to be now called Bötberg. *Tacit.*

VOCIFERATIUS (vocifero), ōnis, f. a loud crying, bawling, or exclaiming, clamor, outcry, vociferation, loud complaint, κραυγή, βοή. *Cic.* An te L. Flavii, ceterorumque de L. Herennio vociferatio commovebat? *Id.* Nam in ipso sermone hoc et vociferatione mortua est. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Acuta exclamatio habet quiddam illiberale, et ad muliebrem potius vociferationem, quam ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, a woman's shrieking or screaming.

VOCIFERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that cries aloud. *Tertull.* Ioannes vociferator in solitudine.

VOCIFERATUS (Id.), us, m. a cry. *Plin.* Cum vociferatus sanguinem profundere.

VOCIFERUS, as, avi, âtum, same as Vociferor. *Varr.* Ac (galli) vociferant sæpe. Hence, pass. Vociferatum. *Liv.*

VOCIFEROR (vox & probably fero; properly, to lift up the voice), âris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to cry with a loud voice, cry aloud, bawl, exclaim, vociferate, κράζω, βοάω, ἀλαλάζω. *Cic.* Minitari absenti Diodoro, vociferari palam, lacrymas interdem vix tenere. *Id.* Quid vociferabare, decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa? *Liv.* Pontifex Livius vociferari, vixisse Romanos. — Also, to cry out, vociferate, say with a loud voice. *Liv.* Canuleius paucæ in senatu vociferatus. — *Figur.* *Lucret.* Res ipsaque perse vociferatur, h. e. clamatur, testatur, docet. So, *Id.* Carmina quin etiam

divini pectoris ejus vociferantur, et exponunt præclara reperta. — Also, to sound, resound. *Id.* Æraque, quæ claustris restantia vociferantur, h. e. sonitum edunt, stridunt.

VOCIFICUS (vox & facio), as, n. l. same as Vociferor. *Varr.* — Also, with an accus. *Gell.* Demosthenis orationes, concionesque vocificant, make known, point out, declare, indicate.

VOCITUS (frequentat. of voco), as, avi, âtum, a. l. to call, name, especially when this is done frequently or by several persons, to be in the habit of calling; as we say, they call him the Great, h. e. are accustomed to call him the Great. *Cic.* Demetrius, qui Phalareus vocitatus est. *Id.* Has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitatus suerunt. *Lucret.* Quod patrio vocitatus nomine fulmen. *Nepos.* Vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant. — ¶ Also, to call. *Tacit.* Clamor adcurrantium, vocitantium.

VOCUS (vox), as, avi, âtum, a. l. to call, καλέω, φωνέω. *Plaut.* Heu Curculio! te volo. (*Curc.*) quis vocat? quis nominat me? *Id.* Vin' vocem patrem huc ad te? (*Tyn.*) voca. *Cæs.* Dumorigem ad se vocat. *Id.* Magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat. *Virg.* Nominem quemque vocans, calling by name. *Liv.* Vocare classico ad concilium milites ac tribunos, to call together or summon. *Cic.* aliquem in concionem. *Justin.* milites ad concionem. *Tacit.* Vocare concionem. *Virg.* Conciliumque vocat divum pater. *Liv.* Senatum vocare, to call the senate together. *Cic.* N. D. 2, 3. Nulli viri vocantur (referring to the custom of first calling a man with a name of good omen, as Faustus and the like, when a levy was made; and of a soldier choosing his comrade, in which case too a lucky name was sought). And absol. *Liv.* In senatum vocare, h. e. to call together or convoke the senate. *Id.* ad consilium, to call a council of war. Also, used of inanimate things; as, *Liv.* Quo subita res vocasset. *Id.* Ut, quocumque vocasset defectionis spes, admove-ret exercitum. *Id.* Fessos (Carthaginienses) nox imberque ad quietem vocabat. And with infin. *Lucret.* Sedare sitim fluvii vocabant. With ut. *Auct.* B. *Hisp.* Also, Ventos vocare, to call the winds, namely, by spreading the sails; as, *Virg.* Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis, petit maria, h. e. expansis velis. So, *Id.* Ventis vocatis, ibitis Italiani, h. e. having got a favorable wind. Also, *Val. Flacc.* Venti vocantes, fair winds. — ¶ Also, to call upon, invoke, implore, gods or men for instance. *Virg.* Voce vocans Hecaten. *Id.* Auxilio vocare deos. *Horat.* Dii, quos voces. *Virg.* Vidi me voce vocantem Murranum. — ¶ Also, to call, cite or summon (to appear before a magistrate or in a court of justice), προςκαλεῖν. *Cic.* Vadari vis: promittit. in jus vocas: sequitur. *Gell.* Jus vocandi habere. — ¶ Also, to call, bid, invite. *Cic.* aliquem ad cœnam. *Plaut.* Solus cœnabo domi? (*Gel.*) Non enim solus me vocato, ask me. *Nepos.* Eos vocabat, quorum mores, &c. *Plant.* Si quis esum me vocat. *Cic.* aliquem domum suam. *Terent.* Spatium vocandi, for inviting to the wedding. Hence, *Id.* Bene vocas, h. e. I thank you, said by one who declines an invitation. — Hence, figur. to call, invite, entice, attract, allure. *Cic.* Me ad vitam vocas. *Id.* Quam in spem me vocas? what hope do you give me? *Liv.* servos ad libertatem. — ¶ Also, to call, implying, however, that the call is answered. *Virg.* imbrem votis, call down. — ¶ Also, to call out, challenge. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* hostem. *Virg.* cursibus austros. *Id.* divos in certamina. Hence, figur. *Tacit.* Arrogantia (abl.) vocare offensas, raise, kindle against himself. — ¶ Also, to call, name. *Cæs.* Oppidum Britannii vocant, quum, &c. *Cic.* *fragm.* aliquid alio nomine. *Virg.* infantem nomino matris, call by its mother's name. *Sallust.* Adificia, quæ mapalia illi vocant. *Liv.* Ad spelæum, quod vocant, as they call it. Hence, pass. Vocor, âris, âtur,

&c. I am called, I am named, &c. *Terent.* Qui vocare? *how are you called? what is your name?* *Plaut.* Ego vocor Lyconides. *Terent.* Jam lepidus vocor. — ¶ Also, to speak to, address. *Petron.* Nec Giton me sermone communi vocabat. — ¶ Also, to call out, proclaim, announce. *Virg.* Cornix pluviam vocat improba voce. — ¶ Figur. to call any whither, *h. e. to draw, bring, reduce, put, &c.*; with *in*, or *ad*. *Cic.* Salus sociorum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, is brought into. *Id.* Familia in suspicionem vocata est conjurationis. *Id.* aliquem in odium, bring him into odium, raise hatred against him. *Id.* aliquem in invidiam. *Id.* Italiam totam ad exitum et vastitatem, reduce to, plunge into. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* aliquem, or aliquid in crimen, to accuse, impeach. *Cic.* causam in iudicium, bring into court, bring to trial. *Id.* Ex ea die ad hanc diem quæ fecisti, in iudicium voco, I call into court, impeach, arraign. *Id.* aliquem in iudicium. *Ovid.* verba sub iudicium. *Cic.* Me ad Democritum vocas, refer me to Democritus, as if he could decide the matter. *Tacit.* cuncta ad senatum. *Cic.* Itaque in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatæ sunt, were called to a share of the inheritance, were made partakers. *So, Tacit.* aliquem in partem curarum. *Liv.* honores in commune, to make common. *Quintil.* aliquem ad rationem reddendam, to call to account. *Liv.* Si ad calculum eum resp. vocet, calls him to a reckoning, reckons or holds a reckoning with him. *So, Cic.* amicitiam ad calculos, *h. e. to bring down to a strict reckoning.* *Virg.* divos in vota, to make vows to the gods, invoke the gods. *Cic.* aliquid in dubium, to render doubtful, bring into doubt. *Id.* Ad integritatem majorum spe sua hominem vocabant, *h. e. they hoped he would be as upright as his ancestors had been; they looked for the integrity of his fathers from him.*

VÖCÖNĪŪS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. *Voconian.* *Plin.* pira, *h. e.* (probably) so named from one *Voconius*. *Cic.* lex, proposed by the tribune *Q. Voconius Saza*, by which a woman could not inherit, but only receive a certain legacy. — ¶ As a subst.; for example, *Q. Voconius*, the above-mentioned tribune. — Forum *Voconii*, a town in Gallia *Narbonensis*, not far from *Marseilles*. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Also, called *Forum Voconium*. *Lepid.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *ad Div.* 10, 34 (where *Ed. Ernest.* has *Vocontium*).

VÖCÖNTĪI, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul, near the Rhone. *Cæs.*

VÖCŪLĀ (dimin. of vox), æ, f. a little or weak voice, voice, φωνίδιον. *Cic.* and *Propert.* — ¶ Also, a sound, note, tone, or little sound, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a little or short word. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Malevolorum voculæ, talk, remarks, scoffs, railery, detraction, &c.

VÖCŪLATĪŪS (vocula), ōnis, f. the accent or correct accentuation of a word. *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.*

VÖGESŪS, or VÖSEGŪS, i, m. a chain of mountains in Gaul, now *Wasgan*, or the *Wasgan* or *Vogesian* chain. *Lucan.* and *Cæs.*

VÖLĀ (unc.), æ, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, Sévap. *Plin.* Vola homini tantum. Hence, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Nec volam, nec vestigium apparere, *h. e. not the slightest trace or sign.* — ¶ *Vola*, the natural hollow of the hand: *Cava manus*, the hollow hand a man makes, a beggar for instance, when asking alms.

VÖLĀ, æ, or BÖLĀ, æ, f. and VÖLĀE, ārum, or BÖLĀE, ārum, f. a town of Latium. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Volānus*, or *Bolānus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this town. *Liv.*

VÖLANĀ, æ, f. a town in the territory of the *Samnites* in Italy. *Liv.*

VÖLĀNDUM, i, n. a fortress of Armenia. *Tacit.*

VÖLANĒ, es, f. one of the mouths of the *Po*, before called *Olane*. *Plin.*

VÖLANŪS, a, um, See *Völa*.

VÖLATERRĒ, ārum, f. a town of Etruria. *Liv.* — Hence, *Volaterrānus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Volaterræ*. *Cic.* *Vada Volaterrana*, a place and harbor

near *Volaterræ*, now *Vadi*. *Id.* *Volaterrani*, the inhabitants of *Volaterræ*.

VÖLATĪCŪS (volo, āre), a, um, adj. flying, winged, πρῆρῆς. *Plaut.* An obscuro, usquam sunt homines volatici? — Hence, flying to and fro. *Apul.* *Pythen* illam fugitivam, volaticam, mihi requirite. — ¶ Figur. *flightly, fickle, inconstant, variable, volatile.* *Cic.* O *Acadēmiam* volaticam, et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc, &c. *Senec.* Volaticum esse ac levem. — ¶ Also, magical. *Fest.* Volaticæ mulieres, witches, sorceresses. *Tertull.* Qui volaticam spectat, sc. artem, *h. e. a sorcerer, a magician.*

VÖLATĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. that flies or can fly, flying, winged, πρῆρῆς, πρῆρῆς. *Cic.* bestiæ, birds. *Ovid.* Puer volatilis, *h. e. Cupid.* — ¶ Also, flying, swift. *Virg.* ferrum, arrov. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* telum. — ¶ Also, fleeting, transitory, passing or fading quickly away. *Ovid.* ætas. *Senec.* Gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est, auraque mobilis.

VÖLATŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a flying, a flight. 2 *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a flight of birds or birds flying. *Colum.*

VÖLATŪS (Id.), us, m. the act of flying; a flying or flight, πρῆρῆς, πρῆρῆς. *Cic.* avium. — Also, of any like rapid motion. *Claudian.* Volatus equi, *h. e. celer cursus.* *Martial.* Si tam præcipiti fuerant ventura volatu, debuerant alia fata venire via, *h. e. si mors tam cito ventura erat.* — ¶ Also, flight, the power or faculty of flying. *Apul.* Dedit volatus avibus.

VÖLCĀE, ārum, m. a people of Gallia *Narbonensis*, divided into *Volcæ Tectosages* and *Volcæ Arecomici*. *Cæs.*

VÖLCĀNŪS, i, m. See *Vulcanus*.

VÖLEMŪS (vola), a, um, adj. for example, pīrum, a kind of large pear, fist-pear, probably, the pound-pear or pounder-pear. *Virg.*

VÖLĒNS, tis, particip. from volo, velle. — ¶ Adj. willing, ready, of one's free will, and so, willingly, readily, ἐκόν. *Virg.* Volens vos *Turnus* ardent. *Id.* Ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, on purpose. *Senec.* Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt. Also, of things without life. *Virg.* Volentia rura. — ¶ Also, gracious, propitious, favorable. *Liv.* Volens, propitius adesse. *Sallust.* Virtute, ac diis volentibus magni estis, the favor of the gods. Hence, *Volentia* alicui, things pleasant, grateful, agreeable to any one. *Tacit.* *Muciano* volentia rescripsere. *Sallust.* fragm. *Volentia* plebi facere.

VÖLĒNTER (volens), adv. willingly. 3 *Apul.* Perrexit *Psyche* volenter.

VÖLĒNTĪĀ (volo, velle), æ, f. will, incli- 3 nation, βούλησις. *Apul.* Mea volentia fretus.

VÖLGIŪLŪS (unc.), i, m. a rural instrument for levelling the ground or beds. *Plin.* 17, 14.

VÖLGŪS, &c. See *Vulgus*, &c.

VÖLĪTŪS (frequentat. of volo, āre), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to fly, especially when it is done often, fly often, be wont to fly, fly to and fro, fly about or up and down, flutter, flit, ἀναπέρομαι. *As*, of birds. *Cic.* (de avib.) Easdem autem, cum aliquid effecerint, levandi laboris sui causa passim ac libere solutas opere volitare. Also, of other rapid motions which resemble flying or flitting, as, of the stars. *Cic.* Hic alia (stellæ) volitant. *So, also, Virg.* Respicunt atram in nimbo voltare favillam, fly, fly up, fly about. Also, of the shades or souls of the unburied. *Id.* Volitant hæc litora circum, fly, flit, hover about. Thus, also, *Cic.* Atomorum vis infinita volitat. — ¶ Figur. to fly about. (1.) Of the mind. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 6. *h. e. to be free from business, take relaxation* (but with an allusion to a bird). (2.) Of persons. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Volito vivus per ora virum (gen. pl.), *h. e. am a subject of conversation, am praised, celebrated, honorably mentioned.* — (3.) Especially, to fly about, flit about, hover about, of men, *h. e. to run about, to ride about.* *Liv.* Totæ acie volitans, *h. e. riding about.* *Virg.* Mediis in millibus ductores volitant, ride about. It often signifies, to roam about, wander

idly or indolently up and down, to lounge *Cic.* in foro. *Id.* ante oculos. *Id.* pergentes, per regna omnia. — ¶ Also, figur. to roam up and down ostentatiously or with an insolent air, to strut about, make a display, make a boast of one's self. *Cic.* Volitat ut rex. *Id.* Nec volitabo insolentius, will not make a display, will not boast. — ¶ Also, to be vain or aspiring, be lifted up, soar high, aim at great things. *Cic.* gloriæ cupiditate.

VÖLNŪS, } See *Vulnus*, &c.  
VÖLNĒRŪS, &c. }

VÖLŪS (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to fly, πῆρομαι. Said of birds, winged insects, &c. *Plaut.*, *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. Hence, Volantes, sc. bestiæ, birds. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to fly, of things that in a similar manner are borne through the air or seem to fly; as weapons, smoke, lightning, &c. *Lucret.* Transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, to fly, dart, shoot. *Virg.* Volat vapor ater ad aras. *Sallust.* tela. *Liv.* Ingens vis telorum e muris volabat. *Virg.* hasta per aera. *Id.* Ignes ad tecta volare. *Id.* Ventus volat. *Ovid.* Morte carens vacuum volat altus in auram spiritus. — ¶ Also, of things rapidly moving, to fly, move swiftly like one flying. *Plaut.* Sane, vola curculio. *Ovid.* Passu volat alite virgo. *Virg.* Volat vi fervidus axis. *Id.* Medios volat ecce per hostes vectus equo spumante Sacas. *Val. Flacc.* Ille volat campis. *Ovid.* Ultimus e sociis sacram conscendis in Argo: illa volat. *Val. Flacc.* Volat ille mari, *h. e. celeriter navigat.* *Catull.* Phaselus palmulis, sive linteo volat. *Horat.* Hetrusca præter et volate litora. *Cic.* Littera Capuam ad Pompeiun volare dicebantur, *h. e. crebro et cito perferri.* *Petron.* Volabant inter hæc potiones meracæ, *h. e. crebra circumferebantur pocula, the frequent cups went round.* *Cic.* Volat ætas, flies or speeds away. *Senec.* hora. *Virg.* Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis *Idomeneæ* ducem. *Horat.* Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.

VÖLŪS (βόλω, βούλω, βούλομαι), vis, vult, vŏli, velle, irreg. a. and n. to wish, have a mind (the will), be willing, choose, purpose, intend, βούλομαι, θέλω. *Cic.* *Ælius* *Stolicus* esse voluit. *Id.* Volo mense *Quintili* in *Græciam*, sc. proficisci, I purpose setting out. *Id.* Mihi, velim, nolim, est certa tuenda sententia, whether I will or no, willing or unwilling. *So, Liv.* Seu velint, seu nolint, quieturos. *Cic.* Filium secum omni tempore volebat esse, chose to have by him; kept by him. *Id.* Volo me esse iudicem, for volo esse iudex. *Plaut.* Loquar, quæ volam, what I shall have a mind. *Nepos.* Noli adversum eos me velle ducere (which manner of expression is hardly pleonastical, for noli implies no more than do not, and noli velle is, do not have the mind or will, do not aim or contemplate, do not will). *So, Cic.* Nolite, iudices, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui, &c. And *Ovid.* Audes fallere velle deum, you dare purpose, meditate, aim to deceive the god. *Propert.* Nunquam te fallere velit, may he never purpose, &c. And even where *Velle facere aliquid* is meant to include the act, it seems to refer to it through the will; thus, *Cato.* Villicis ne quid emisse velit insciente domino. *Ovid.* Statuit velle mori, resolved that he would die. — Instead of the *infin.* the particip. *perf.* also follows; as, *Plaut.* Da mihi istas viginti minas. (*Lib.*) Videbitur: factum volo, for facere, I will do it. *Terent.* Volo vos oratos, for volo orare, or for oro, I will have you prayed. *So, also, Cic.* Nunc illos commonitos velim, I would have them admonished. — Velle alicui aliquid, to purpose, design or intend something for (to) some one; as, *Cic.* malum filio. *So, Stat.* hastam alicui. — ¶ Also, to wish, desire. *Cic.* Volo, ut mihi respondeas. *Id.* Volo, hoc oratoribus contingat (where ut, as is frequently the case, is suppressed). *Horat.* Non uxor salvum te vult, does not wish you well again. Hence, *Vellem* and *Velim*, I would, I should be glad,

&c.; as, Cic. Quam vellem, te ad Stoicos inclinavisses (implying, of course, that you did not gratify the wish). *Id.* Tu velim nos absentes diligas, *I wish, I would* (implying a hope that the wish may be fulfilled). *Id.* Quam velim, Bruto persuadeas, ut, &c. Hence, Ut volo (vis, vult, &c.), as *I (thou, he) wish, according to my (thy, &c.) wish*; as, Cic. Libertatis proprium est, sic vivere, ut velis. *Terent.* Ut quinius, quando, ut volumus, non licet. *Cic.* Confido rem, ut volumus, esse. Hence, Volenti mihi est, *h. e. volo*; as, *Macrob.* Si volentibus vobis erit. *Sallust.* Ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *h. e. ut milites exæquatum cum imperatore laborem libenter ferrent, that the soldiers might willingly perform their labors; when they were equally shared with their commander.* So, *Id.* Neque plebi militia volenti putabatur, *nor were the plebeians thought to be inclined to enlist.* So, with an *infin.* supplying the place of a *nom.* to est. *Tacit.* (This is a Greek construction, βουλομένω μοί ἐστι.) — *Velim* may often be rendered, *I beg, I beseech, I pray*; as, Cic. Sic tibi persuadeas velim. Also, volo instead of velim: as, Cic. Te ita existimare volo. — ¶ Also, to wish, desire, demand; as, *I wish you to do this, I would have you do this.* *Terent.* Quid vis faciam? *what would you have me do?* *Quintil.* Ut res vult, *as the thing demands, requires.* — Hence, Velle aliquem aliquid, *to desire something of some one.* *Plaut.* Si quid me vis, *if you want any thing of me.* So, *Cæs.* Si quid ille se velit. Also, Cic. Nec, numquid vellem, rogavit, *if I had any commands, letters, &c.* — Also, Velle aliquem, *to want one, have something to say to one, want to speak with one.* *Plaut.* Philocrates, exi: te volo. *Terent.* Paucis te volo, *a word with you, I have a word or two to say to you.* *Cic.* Centuriones me velle. Hence, *Terent.* Numquid vis? or, Numquid me vis? *have you any thing further with me? have you done with me? may I go?* — Also, Quid sibi vult, *what will he (she, it) have? what is he at? what is his aim?* *Terent.* Quid sibi vult pater? *cur simulat?* *Cic.* Quid tibi vis? *Id.* Quid iste sibi vult? Often, also, equivalent to, *what does that mean? what is its import?* as, Cic. Quid illa sibi statua vult? *Id.* Nec satis intellexi, quid sibi verba ista vellent, *what those words meant.* — ¶ Also, to will, desire, *h. e. to command, ordain, appoint.* *Cic.* Majores nostri de servis quæri voluerunt. *Id.* Hiemis pefugium majores nostri in amicorum tectis esse voluerunt. Hence, *Velitis jubeatis, &c.* as the form by which a law was proposed to the people for their approval. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to wish well or ill to any one, to be favorably or unfavorably disposed to any one. *Terent.* Tibi bene ex animo volo, *I wish you well with all my heart.* *Plaut.* Male qui mihi voluit, *my enemies, my ill-wishers.* *Petron.* Non sibi male vult, *h. e. genio indulget.* We find, also, Cic. Valde ejus causa volo, *I feel great interest in his welfare, he has my best wishes.* *Id.* Varro ejus causa vult omnia, *wishes every thing in his behalf.* — ¶ Also, to will, *h. e. to believe, advance, pretend, contend, maintain, say.* *Cic.* Quod minus illi voluit. *Id.* Rem natura, quam tu sapientiam esse vis. *Id.* Multa scire voluit. *Id.* Quot vultis esse peccatorum gradus? — ¶ Also, to will, *h. e. to be able.* *Horat.* Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult. — ¶ It often stands for *facio*, for the will may be considered as including or at least implying the act or effect; as, *Volo esse, for facio*; thus, Cic. Alias bestias aquarum incolas esse voluit. *Id.* Filium unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluerat, *had left to him.* — ¶ *Volt, vultis, for vult, vultis.* *Plaut.* — ¶ See, also, *Volens, tis.*

**VOLV** (volo, velle), ōnis, m. a volunteer. The Roman slaves who served in the Punic war were called *volones.* *Liv.*

**VOLPES**, is, f. for *Vulpes.* *Plaut.*

**VOLSCÆ** (Volscus), adv. after the manner of the Volsci. *Titinn.* ap. *Fest.*

**VOLSCI**, ōrum, m. the Volsci, a people of Latium. *Liv.* Also, the territory of the Volsci. *Id.* — Hence, *Volscus, a, um, adj. Volscian.* *Virg.* gens. *Liv.* ager.

**VOLSCUS**, a, um. See *Volsci.*

**VOLSELLA**, or **VOLSELLA** (vello), æ, f. an instrument for pulling out hairs by the roots; tweezers, τριχολαβίς. *Plaut.* and *Martian.* — Also, a surgeon's instrument for extracting the fragments of a bone, &c.; a kind of forceps or pincers. *Cels.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Varr.* Pugnare volsellis, non gladio, *h. e. leviter, et parum damni inferendo.*

**VOLSINI**, or **VOLSINI**, ōrum, m. a city in Etruria, now Bolsena. *Liv.* — Hence, *Volsiniensis, or Volsiniensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Volsini.* *Liv.* ager. *Id.* provincia. *Id.* lacus (now) lago di Bolsena. *Id.* Volsinienses, the Volsinians.

**VOLSUS**, or **VOLSUS**, a, um, particip. from vello.

**VOLTA**, æ, f. a monster (monstrum), or perhaps an epidemic, which ravaged the territory of Volsinii. *Plin.*

**VOLTINIUS**, a, um, adj. for example, Cic. Voltinia tribus, a Roman tribe. — Hence, *Voltinienses, citizens belonging to the tribus Voltinia.* *Cic.*

**VOLTUMNA**, æ, f. a goddess of Etruria. Hence, *Liv.* Voltumnæ fanum, a place in Etruria.

**VOLTURCIUS**. See *Vulturcius.*

**VOLTURNUS**. See *Vulturcus.*

**VOLTUS**, &c. See *Vultus, &c.*

**VOLVA**, or **VOLVA** (volvo), æ, f. the integument of a thing. *Scribon.* *Larg.* pomorum, *h. e. the core.* *Plin.* Volva (holeti), white skin that infolds it. — Hence, the womb, matrix, matrice of the human race and of animals. *Cels.* and *Plin.* The vulva of a sow was a delicate and favorite dish with the ancients. *Horat.* and *Martial.*

**VOLVIBILIS** (*Id.*), e, adj. that is easily or quickly rolled or turned, rolling or turning, volubile, εὐστροφίς, ἐπιτροχός, ἐλικός. *Cic.* and *Lucan.* Volubile cælum. *Prudent.* Sol volubilis. *Cic. deus.* *Virg.* buxum, *h. e. turbo e buxo.* *Ovid.* (de angue) Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus. *Horat.* Amnis labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. *Calpurn.* unda. *Ovid.* Aurum volubile, *h. e. malleum aureum.* *Apul.* Pila volubilis. — ¶ Hence, figur. of fortune, changeable, mutable, fickle, unstable, uncertain, inconstant. *Cic.* fortuna. — ¶ Also, figur. of language, that moves as it were rapidly, fluent, rapid. *Cic.* Orat. 56. oratio, that consists of short syllables. *Cic.* Brut. 28. Oratio Appii volubilis, rapid, fluent; so, also, *Id.* orator, that speaks rapidly. *Id.* Homo volubilis.

**VOLVIBILITAS** (volubilis), atis, f. the power of being turned round easily, easy and rapid rotation, power of revolving about its axis, volubility, εὐστροφία, ῥὴ εὐστροφον. *Cic.* Mundi volubilitas, quæ nisi in globosa forma esse non potest. — ¶ Also, the round or oval shape of a thing, roundness, rounding. *Ovid.* capitis. *Id.* Volubilitas sustinet orbem. *Cic.* Qui protrusit cylindrum, dedit ei principium motionis, volubilitatem autem non dedit. — ¶ *Figur.* fickleness, mutability, inconstancy. *Cic.* fortunæ. — ¶ Also, figur. power of rapid motion, rapidity or fluency (of speech), volubility. *Cic.* Lingua volubilitas. *Id.* Verborum volubilitas, *h. e. copia, apta connexio, et facilitas, easy and rapid flow.* *Plin.* Ep. Mos est plebisque Græcorum, ut illis sit pro copia (rerum) volubilitas. *August.* ap. *Sueton.* Inanis sententiis verborum volubilitas. *Quintil.* Circulatoria volubilitas, wordiness, verboseness.

**VOLVIBILITER** (*Id.*), adv. copiously, fluently, volubly or rapidly, εὐστροφῶς. *Cic.* Funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio.

**VOLVIER** (volo, velle), ōris, ūre, adj. flying, winged, περιεὐδός, πρεπέσις. *Cic.* Volucres angues ex vastitate Libyæ vento Africo invectas. *Ovid.* Volucris non segnus alite ludit. *Tibull.* Sive ego per liquidum volucris vebar aera penna. *Virg.* columba. *Stat.* Volucris Danaeius, *h. e. Persus.* *Ovid.* equus, *h. e. Pegasus.* *Id.* Volucer

deus, or, *Id.* puer, *h. e. Cupid.* *Stat.* Volucer deus, *h. e. Mercury.* *Ovid.* pes (sc. Mercurii). *Id.* turba, *h. e. birds.* *Cic.* Bestiæ volucres, and, simply, *Id.* Volucres, birds. *Propert.* Volucres insidiæ, *h. e. laid by Calais and Zethus, who were winged.* — Hence, subst. Vol cris, is, f. sc. bestia, a bird, any winged creature, ὄρνις. *Ovid.* Et primo similis volūcri, mox vera volūcris. *Cic.* Volucres, birds. *Ovid.* marinæ, sea-birds. *Sueton.* In volucrum fore potestatem, *h. e. vulture.* *Propert.* Tityi volucres, *h. e. vultures.* *Id.* Attica volucris, *h. e. philomela.* *Ovid.* Volucris Junonia, or, *Id.* Junonis, *h. e. the peacock.* *Stat.* Tyrrhenæ volucres, *h. e. Sirens.* *Sil.* Matutini cantus volucrum, *h. e. gallorum.* *Martial.* Volucris Libyca, *h. e. gallina Africana*; so, *Petron.* Afra volucris. *Lucan.* E campis Latiae pulvere volucres, *h. e. eagles, the standards of the legions.* *Plædr.* Parvula volucris, *h. e. a fly.* — *Volucris* is also found masc. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30 (in poetry) Volucres teneros. — ¶ Hence, of things without wings, but which are borne through the air as if having wings, flying, light, winged. *Virg.* sagitta. *Id.* arundo, *h. e. sagitta.* *Id.* ferrum, *h. e. sagitta.* *Id.* auræ. *Ovid.* procellæ. *Id.* Nebulas volucres, flying about. *Virg.* fumus. — ¶ *Figur.* flying, swift, rapid, quick, fleet. *Ovid.* equus. *Horat.* currus. *Martial.* pardus. *Horat.* dies. *Cic.* nuntius. *Id.* (in poetry), motus astrorum. *Id.* genus dicendi. *Virg.* Hebrus. *Cic.* Nihil est tam volucrum quam maledictum, *h. e. flies about (circulates) so quick.* — Also, inconstant, changeable, fickle, fleeting, transient. *Cic.* fortuna. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* gaudium. — ¶ *Volucris* is found fem. in *Petron.* — On the other hand, *Volucris* (nom.) is found masc. *Sil.* Volucris sonipes. — The gen. plur. is generally volucrum; but according to *Charis.* volucrum was also used by the ancients. — ¶ *Volucres*, a kind of worms or caterpillars; for volucra. *Colum.*

**VOLVOCRA** (volvo), æ, f. a worm that rolls itself up in vine-leaves, otherwise called convolvulus, or involvulus, or volvox, probably a vine-fretter. *Colum.* (For this we find also volucris in *Colum.* and volucra in *Plin.*).

**VOLVOCRIPES** (volucer & pes), edis, adj. 3 soft-footed, fleet, swift. *Auson.*

**VOLVOCRIS**, is, m. and f. a bird. See *Volucer.*

**VOLVOCRITER** (*Id.*), adv. swiftly. *Am-3 mian.*

**VOLVOCRITAS** (volucer), atis, f. Fulgent. mundi, *h. e. volubilitas.*

**VOLVUMEN** (volvo), inis, n. any thing that is rolled or wound together in a roll, εὐλιξ, στροφίς. — Hence, a book, writing, work, volume, βιβλίον; because the ancients rolled up their books, and when they would read them, unrolled them. *Nep.* Magnitudo voluminis. *Id.* In eo volumine. *Plin.* Volumen edere de re, a treatise. *Id.* componere. *Id.* condere. *Horat.* Signata volumina, *h. e. mea carmina.* Also, a book (h. e. part of a greater book), a volume, tome, part. *Plin.* Ep. Libri tres in sex volumina divisi. *Nepos.* Sexdecim volumina epistolarum (Ciceronis). *Ovid.* Sunt quoque mutatae ter quinque volumina formæ, *h. e. the fifteen books of Metamorphoses.* — Also, a packet of writings or letters. *Cic.* Evolvi volumen epistolarum tuarum. — Also, a roll, wreath, fold, of any thing rolled up, a spire. *Virg.* (Anguis) septena volumina traxit. *Id.* Sinuantque (angues) immensa volumine terga. *Id.* Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat, (of the cestus or thongs of the cestus.) *Id.* Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum, (of a horse, when he bends his legs in running.) *Ovid.* and *Lucan.* Volumina fumi, ralls, volumens. *Lucan.* Longo per multa volumina tractu æstuat unda minax. Also, of a river, a whirl, eddy, wave. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, revolution or rotation of the heavens. *Ovid.* *Met.* 2, 71. Hence, figur. *Plin.* In divo Augusto magna



sortis humanæ reperiantur volumina, *changeableness, fickleness; changes, turns, reverses.*

**VOLUMINOSUS** (volumen), a, um, adj. 3 full of folds, wreaths or circles. *Sidon.* Angues corporibus voluminosis.

**VOLUMINIANS**, a, um, adj. of, belonging to, or named after *Volumnius*. *Liv.* exercitus, h. e. a *L. Volumnio* consule ductus.

**VOLUMNIUS**, a, um, a Roman gentile name. As an adj. *Volumnian*. — As a subst. *Volumnius*, the name of a man. *Volumnia*, the name of a woman.

**VOLUMNUS** (volo), i, m. and **VOLVUMNUS**, æ, f. deities of the Romans and Etrurians, to whose care they commended newborn children. *Augustin.*

**VOLUNTARIÉ** (voluntarius), adv. *voluntarily, freely, ἐκωνρι, ἐκωντως.* *Arnob.*

**VOLUNTARIUS** (voluntas), a, um, adj. *voluntary, that does a thing with free will or of its own accord, acting from choice, without restraint, ἐκων, ἐκωντος, αὐτόμαρος.* *Cic.* senator, h. e. self-elected. *Id.* procurator, h. e. qui ultra se præbet. *Id.* auxilia sociorum. Hence, *Liv.* *Voluntarius miles, ser.* *Id.* (absol.) *Voluntarius*, a soldier that serves voluntarily, a volunteer. — ¶ Also, *voluntary, spontaneous, done voluntarily, or happening of its own accord.* *Cic.* mors, h. e. quæ sponte eligitur. Hence, *that grows of itself (h. e. without being sown), spontaneous, growing wild.* *Plin.* herba.

**VOLUNTAS** (volc, velle), ætis, f. the will, inclination, wish, desire, βουλή, Σέλημα. *Cic.* Veruntamen ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem. *Id.* Voluntatem eorum intuentur, look at or regard the inclination, &c. *Id.* Ad voluntatem loqui, to speak according to the will of another; as another would have you. So, *Q. Cic.* Vultum et sermonem ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutare. — Hence, *Voluntate, willingly, voluntarily, of one's own will, of one's own accord.* *Plaut.* Nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, of your own free will, willingly. *Cic.* Mea voluntate concedam, willingly. *Liv.* Voluntate in ditionem venerunt, voluntarily, of their own accord. Thus, also, *Ex* or *de* voluntate, according to one's wish or desire. *Cic.* Illud accidit præter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate. *Id.* Ex *Cæsaris* voluntate. *Id.* De mea voluntate. — *Voluntas* ultima, or, simply, *Voluntas*, a last will or testament. *Pandect.* Qui ex ultima voluntate aliquid lucratur. *Plin. Ep.* Religiosissime custodire defunctorum voluntatem. — ¶ Hence, *inclination towards any person; good will, affection, love, favor, Cic.* erga *Cæsarem.* *Id.* mutua. *Id.* Literæ exiguum significationem tuæ erga me voluntatis habebant. — ¶ Also, *disposition generally.* *Cic.* Aliena a te voluntas. *Cæs.* Confisus municipiorum voluntatibus. *Nepos.* Celans, qua voluntate esset in regem. — ¶ Also, *used of the kind of discourse which an orator makes use of, προαίρεσις.* *Cic.* Quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest. — ¶ Also, *will, wish, desire.* *Cic.* Ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere. — ¶ Also, *intention, purpose, design.* *Cic.* Hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepi. — ¶ Also, *the sense, signification, meaning.* *Quintil.* Voluntas nominis. *Id.* De verborum vi aut voluntate. — ¶ Also, *approbation, consent.* *Cic.* Multa sunt nova, summa Catuli voluntate, constituta. *Id.* Voluntate omnium.

**VOLVĒ** (unc.), is, volvi, volvĕtum, a. 3. to roll, turn about or round, wind round, roll along, roll down, κλίσω, κλίσω. *Horat.* Flumen lapides in mare volvens. *Virg.* Flumen volvit vortices. *Id.* (Turnus) multos volvit, strikes down, overthrows. *Id.* Grandia volvere saxa, to roll or tumble down. *Ovid.* saxum. *Varr.* filum, h. e. to wind. *Plin.* Herba circa arbores se volvens, twining itself. *Virg.* Huc, illuc volvens oculos, rolling, turning. *Plin.* Scarabæus, qui pilas (others read pilulas volvit, h. e. lutum pedibus in pilas cogit, easque versat. *Virg.* Equus volvit ignem sub naribus, h. e. efflat. — Hence, *pass.* Volvi, to be turned or rolled round or

about; also, to turn or roll (itself) round or about. *Cic.* Sol volvit circum terram. *Sil.* Turbidus amnis per devia præceps volvit, h. e. volvendo se decurrit. *Virg.* Lacrimæ volvuntur inanes, h. e. ex oculis defluunt. *Id.* Volvitur Euryalus leto, falls, tumbles. *Ovid.* Celeri volvitur orbe trochus. *Virg.* Dum per mare magnum Italian sequimur fugientem, et volvimur nudis, roll about, are driven or tossed about. Also, *Volvere, for volvi, or volvere se; as, Virg.* Volventia plastra. *Id.* Volventibus annis, in the course of years, in time, one day. For this we also find *Volvendus, a, um; as, Id.* Volvendis mensibus; and, *Id.* Volvenda dies, h. e. quæ volvitur. — ¶ Hence, to unroll, open, read. *Cic.* Volvendi sunt libri quum aliorum, tum in primis *Catonis* (for the books of the ancients were rolls, and so had to be unrolled in order to be read; compare *Volumen*). — ¶ Also, figur. to roll forth, pour forth words (of an orator), to speak fluently. *Cic.* M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, nec hebes in causis. *Id.* sententias verbis. *Id.* Longissima est igitur complexio verborum, quæ volvi uno spiritu potest. *Lucan.* carmina murmure.

Also, as it were, to roll, of periodic and rhythmical language. *Cic.* Quo melius cadat aut volvat oratio. — ¶ Also, of thoughts, to revolve in the mind. *Lin.* cogitationes inanes, to indulge vain thoughts. *Id.* iras in pectore, to harbor anger. Hence, to ponder, meditate, think upon, consider, reflect. *Sallust.* Multa cum animo suo volvebat. *Id.* Multa secum ipse volvens. *Id.* Multa in pectore volvit. *Liv.* omnia animo. *Id.* secum aliquid. *Id.* bellum in animo. *Virg.* aliquid sub (for in) pectore. *Sallust.* Hæc illis volventibus. *Tacit.* bellum adversus aliquem. *Calpurn.* 4, 6. Carmina jam dudum volvimus, h. e. revolve, think over, study. — ¶ Figur. to roll or turn any thing round. — Thus, to roll round, make revolve, carry round. *Horat.* Luna celeris pronos volvere menses. — Also, *Virg.* Sic volvere *Parcas*, thus appoint, dispose, order the course of things (where there is also an allusion to the spindle of the *Parcæ*). *Id.* Sic denum rex volvit vices. — Also, to go through, suffer, undergo, be the subject of, live through a course or succession of fates or events (as it were, to carry round such a course). *Virg.* Tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum impulerit, to undergo one after the other. *Id.* Ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, h. e. have completed the round of a thousand years. *Id.* Arbor multa virum volvens durando secula vincit. — ¶ Also, to make by rolling or turning. *Lin.* Conversi in hostem, volventesque orbem, making a circle, forming or drawing themselves up in a circle. *Plin.* Siderum suos volventium orbem, rolling on in their orbits. *Id.* pilas (see above). *Liv.* errorem, to pursue a zigzag course (by following the bends and turns of a river). — ¶ The particip. *Volutus* has these various significations; as, *Virg.* Lacrimæ per ora volute. *Id.* Volutus curru, h. e. e curru, thrown from. *Id.* Lapis per inane volutus, h. e. missus. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Ipsi voluti in caput.

**VOLVĒX** (volvo), æcis, m. a caterpillar or worm that rolls vine-leaves together and itself within them, a vine-fretter, ἰψ, ἰψωλος. *Plin.* 17, 47 (where *Ed.* *Hard.* reads volucre).

**VOLVĒ**, } See *Volupis*. 3  
**VOLVĒPE**, }

**VOLVĒPIA** (volupis), æ, f. h. e. dea voluptatis. *Varr.*

**VOLVĒPIS** (volvo, velle), e, adj. delightful, causing pleasure, agreeable. It is only found in the form *volupe*, or by abbreviation *volup*, which is either a neut. adj. or an adv. — As an adv. *Plaut.* Cursu, armis, equo victitaham volupe, pleasantly, agreeably. — *Ostener*, as an adj. *Plaut.* Volupe est mihi, it is mi agreeable thing to me, it is a pleasure to me.

*Terent.* Venire (te) salvum volupe est (or volupe 'st), sc. mihi. *Id.* Benefacium et volupe est (or volupe 'st). *Plaut.* Ut tibi sit volup'.

**VOLVĒPTABILIS** (voluptas), e, adj. *th.* 3 causes pleasure, agreeable, pleasant, ἡδὺς *Plant.*

**VOLVĒPTARIÉ** (voluptarius), adv. with 3 enjoyment, voluptuously. *Apul.*

**VOLVĒPTARIUS** (voluptas), a, um, adj. bringing pleasure or enjoyment, pleasurable, pleasant, delightful, ἡδονός. *Cic.* Animi elatio voluptaria. *Id.* Voluptaria possessiones. *Id.* Qui (casus) nobis miserabilis videtur audientibus, illi (*Regulo*) perpetenti voluptarius, affording pleasure. — ¶ Also, of, relating to, or concerned with pleasure. *Cic.* disputatio. — ¶ Also, addicted or devoted to pleasure, voluptuous. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* disciplina. (But it is to be observed, that in both these passages, the word is used with reference to the Epicureans, who accounted pleasure the highest good.) — ¶ Also, enjoying pleasure, capable or susceptible of pleasure. *Cic.* Gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius.

**VOLVĒPTAS** (for voluptas, from volupis), ætis, f. pleasure, enjoyment, or delight, of mind or body, in a good or bad sense; so, also, *Voluptates, pleasures, enjoyments, delights*, in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* Fabulas cum voluptate legere. *Id.* Voluptates percipere. *Id.* Voluptatibus frui. *Id.* Voluptate capi, to be taken, captivated by pleasure. *Id.* Alicui voluptati esse, to give or furnish pleasure. Also, *Adhibere voluptatem, or voluptates, to give, provide, furnish pleasure or enjoyment, as by an entertainment, music, &c.; as, Cic.* Adhibendis voluptatibus (where public spectacles are alluded to; and, in later times, voluptates is frequently used of shows or spectacles, scenic exhibitions, games; as, *Vopisc.* Dedit Romanis voluptates). Further, *Cic.* Voluptatem capere ex re, to draw or derive pleasure from, take pleasure in a thing. And, without ex; as, *Cic.* Malis alienis capere voluptatem, sc. in. Also, with the acc. and infin. *Cic.* Also, Voluptatem capere cum aliquo, to enjoy one's self with any one; hence, cum aliqua, συνοσσιάζειν. *Plaut.* Voluptas is also used of concubitu. *Ovid.* And for semen virile. *Arnob.* and *Hygin.* — *Voluptas* has not only a genitive of the subject that enjoys, but of the object that gives pleasure. *Cic.* Voluptas corporis. *Quintil.* aurium. On the other hand, *Quintil.* ultionis. *Cic.* discendi. — *Mea voluptas, my joy, my delight, as a word of endearment.* *Virg.* and *Plaut.* — *Officium a voluptatibus, office of master of pleasures (maitre des plaisirs).* *Sneton.* — ¶ Voluptas, as a person and goddess. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *pleasure, h. e. inclination to or desire of pleasure.* *Terent.* Voluptatem suam expleri, to satisfy. *Liv.* Voluptates temperantia frenare, appetites, desires. — ¶ Voluptatum, for voluptatum. *Lin.* 23, 4. (*Ed.* *Drak.*)

**VOLVĒPTATIVUS** (voluptas), a, um, adj. 3 devoted or addicted to pleasure. *Fronto.*

**VOLVĒPTIFICUS** (voluptas & facio), a, 3 um, adj. bringing or causing pleasure. *Apul.* Jovis stella benefica, *Veneris* voluptifica.

**VOLVĒPTOR** (*Id.*), æris, dep. 1. to indulge 3 in pleasures or sensuality. *Apul.*

**VOLVĒPTARIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Voluptarius*. *Capitol.*

**VOLVĒPTOSE** (voluptuosus), adv. with 3 great pleasure, with delight, μεθ' ἡδονῆς *Sidon.* Ad patriæ solum voluptuose venire. *Id.* Voluptuosus.

**VOLVĒPTOSUS** (voluptas), a, um, adj. 2 full of pleasure, full of enjoyment, delightful. *Plin. Ep.* Voluptuosum est posse utraque eadem opera invisere. *Sidon.* Voluptuosissimum tempus exegi.

**VOLVĒTA** (volvo), æ, f. the volute, a spiral 2 ornament on the capitals of columns, ἐλιξ. *Vitr.*

**VOLVĒTABRUM** (voluta), i, n. a muddy 3 place in which swine delight to roll; a slough, swamp, &c. κλιστρα, κλιστρα. *Virg.* Sæpe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros latratu turbabis agens.

**VOLVĒTABUNDUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. rolling much, rolling or wallowing about. *Cic.* fragm. Volutabundus in voluptatibus.

**VOLUTATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a rolling, rolling about, wallowing, κῶλισμα. Plin. in luto. — ¶ Hence, a tossing, restlessness. Senec. animi. — ¶ Also, uncertainty, instability. Senec. rerum humanarum. — ¶ Also, the place where a person or animal rolls; consequently, the place where the body of a person or animal has been. Cic. Volutationes corporis.

**VOLUTATUS** (Id.), us, m. a rolling, rolling about. Plin.

**VOLUTATUS**, a, um, particip. from voluto. — ¶ Adj. well read, well versed. Cic. in veteribus scriptis. Cic. Q. Frat. In quibus (scriptoribus) te video volutum.

**VOLUTINA** (volvo), æ, f. a goddess of rustics, who was believed to preside over the integuments of ears of corn. Augustin.

**VOLVĒ** (frequentat. of volvo), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to roll, turn or wind much or often, roll or turn about, κολινδέω. Colum. Amphoras per terram volutare, to roll or tumble. Pallad. Tusas caricas, et aqua maceratas, in offas volutabis exiguas. Plin. Scarabæi, qui e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, h. e. volutando faciunt. Lucan. Ventus volutat pelagus. Hence, Se volutate, or, more frequently, Volvati, to roll one's self; to wallow; as, Plin. Pulvis, in quo se multa volutaverit. Colum. Sus gaudet cœnoso lacu volvati. Sueton. Super immensas aureorum acervos toto corpore aliquamdiu volutatus est. So, absol. Volvate, sc. se; as, Veget. Quocumque jumentum ex quilibet causa inveniæ volutare, statim, &c. (Ed. Schneid. reads se inveniæ volutare.) — Hence, Auct. ad Herenn. Volvati ad pedes, to fall at one's feet, to prostrate one's self before one; so, Virg. Genibus volutans, sc. se. — Also, Volvati cum aliquo, or aliqua, for concumbere, συνουσιάζειν; as, Justin. cum serpente. Cic. Quis unquam nepos tam libere est cum scortis, quam linc cum sororibus volutatus? Plin. Plixix (reginam) volutantem (sc. se) cum piscatore. — Also, figur. Volvati, to roll about, to be occupied or engaged in, be conversant with. Cic. Cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, wallow, are immersed in. Auct. ad Herenn. In omni dedecore volutatus es. Senec. inter mala plurima, id est involvitur in. — Senec. Fusus humi sæva feroci corde volutat somnia, h. e. dormiens somniis agitatur, has horrible dreams. — ¶ Figur. to roll out, emit or send forth as it were by rolling, spread gradually, roll along, as a sound. Virg. vocem per atria. Id. Vocem volutant litora, h. e. roll or spread the sound, or return an echo. Id. Flamina volutant murmura, h. e. murmur. — ¶ Also, to revolve in one's mind, meditate, weigh, ponder, consider. Virg. Tacitus mecum ipse voluto, si valeam meminisse. Id. Secumque ita corde volutat. En, quid ago? &c. Id. Hæc ipse suo cum corde volutat. Lucræ. aliquid mente. Liv. Hoc eum jampridem volutare in animo. Id. Multa secum animo volutans. Id. conditiones cum amicis. — ¶ Also, to toss to and fro. Lucan. Ventus volutat pelagus. (See above.) Hence, Volvati, to be tossed to and fro, to move this way and that. Liv. Ne fluxa habenâ volutetur in jactu glans, sed cum sederit, &c. — ¶ Also, to occupy or engage. Liv. Mentio regis tacitis cogitationibus volutavit animum (meum). — ¶ See, also, Volvatus, a, um.

**VOLVĒ**, a, um, particip. from volvo.

**VOLVĒ** (volvo), us, m. a rolling; the power of rolling. Apul. Dedit volutus avibus, volutus serpentibus.

**VOMĀX** (vomō), æcis, adj. that frequently vomits, inclined to vomit. Sidon. Anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, bibacius, vomacius.

**VOMĒR** (unc.), ēris, m. a ploughshare. Virg. Cic. and Virg. — Hence, figur. for mentula. Lucræ. — ¶ Vomis, for vomer. Virg. and Colum.

**VOMICA** (vomō), æ, f. a sore, imposthume, abscess, suppurred or encysted tumor, ἀπόστημα. Plaut., Cic., &c. — Hence, figur. Plin. lapidis, h. e. a sort of run-

ning tumor or bunch. — Also, figur. a sore, festering sore, h. e. something bad, a plague, pest, curse. Liv. 28, 12 (from an old prophecy), Hostem si expellere vultis, vomicaque, quæ gentium venit longe. Thus, also, Augustus called his grandson Agrippa, his daughter and granddaughter Julia, Tres vomicas suas. Sucton. — ¶ The first syllable is short in Juvenal, and long in Sereu. Sammon.

**VOMICŌSUS** (vomica), a, um, adj. full of sores. Cæl. Aurel.

**VOMICŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. purulent; hence, foul, pestilent, noxious. Senec. morbus (figur.).

**VOMIFICŌS** (vomō & facio), a, um, adj. causing one to vomit, emetic, ἐμετικός. Cæl. Aurel. Vomificum medicamentum. Apul. succus.

**VOMIFLŪS** (vomica & fluo), a, um, adj. flowing with matter. Cæl. Aurel. passio, h. e. morbus, quo vomica et pus movetur.

**VOMIS**. See Vomer, at the end.

**VOMITIŌ** (vomō), ōnis, f. the act of vomiting; a vomiting, ἐξέσθηγμα, ἔμεσις. Cic. — ¶ Also, that which is vomited, a vomit. Plin. Varii colores vomitionum.

**VOMITIUM** (Id.), ii, n. same as Vomitio. 3 Martian. Capell.

**VOMITŌ** (frequentat. of vomō), as, a. l. to vomit often, ἐξερῶ, πολλακτῖς ἐμέω. Sucton.

**VOMITŌR** (vomō), ōris, m. one who vomits, a vomiter, ἐμετῆς. Senec.

**VOMITŌRIŌS** (vomitor), a, uni, adj. that provokes vomiting, vomitory, vomitive, emetic, ἐμετικός. Plin. — ¶ Also, that vomits; hence, figur. Vomitoria (plur.), entrances to the theatres or amphitheatres, which led to the places where the people sat, and thus discharged or poured them out. Macrob.

**VOMITŌS** (vomō), us, m. a vomiting or throwing up, ἐμετός. Plin. Vomitum creare, to occasion. Plaut. Vomitum excutere alicui (when it is violent). Id. pulmoneum vomitum vomere, to spit or throw up the lungs. — ¶ Also, that which is thrown up in vomiting, that which is vomited, the matter thrown up by vomiting. Plin. and Cels. — Hence, as a low term of reproach. Plaut. Absolve hunc vomitum, h. e. this dirty, disgusting fellow; this puke.

**VOMŌ** (ἐμέω, ἐρῶ), is, ni, itum, a. and ii. 3. to vomit, ἐμέω. Cic. Vomere velle. — ¶ Also, to bring up or discharge by vomiting, to vomit up, throw up. Plin. sanguinem. Lucræ. purpuream vitam, h. e. vitam cum sanguine. Virg. animam. Id. flammam. Id. Salutantum vomit ædibus undam. Plaut. argentum. Also, without an acc. Plin. Qua (Padus) largius vomit, h. e. empties itself (or we may understand aquas, sc. in mare).

**VOPISCŌS** (unc.), i, m. one of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other. Plin. — ¶ Also, a Roman surname. Flavius Vopiscus wrote the biography of some of the Roman emperors.

**VOPTE**, h. e. vos ipsi. 3 Cato ap. Fest.

**VORACITAS** (vorax), ātis, f. voracity, voraciousness, ravenousness, gluttony, greediness, πολυφαγία. Of a man; Eutrop. Of a beast; Apul. Figur. of fire; Plin.

**VORACITER** (Id.), adv. voraciously. 3 Macrob.

**VORAGINŌSUS** (vorago), a, um, adj. full of swallows, quagmires, abysses, deep places, βάραθρα. Auct. B. Hisp.

**VORAGŌ** (vorō), ōnis, f. a swallow, abyss, deep pit, quagmire, almost bottomless depth, which swallows up every thing, διαχώραμα, βάραθρον, χάσις. Cic. Quam equum demisisset in flumen, submersus equus voraginibus non existit. Catull. Ferream soleam (derelinquit) tenaci in voragine mulla. Curt. Propemodum immobiles curus illuvie et voraginibus hærebant. So, also, a deep cavity or hole in the earth. Liv. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Vos geminæ voragine, scopulique reipublicæ. Ovid. Voragine ventris attenuat opes. Cic. Gurgēs et vorago patrimonii, h. e. squanderer, spendthrift. Id. Qui vorago est

ac gurgēs vitiorum, an abyss or gulf of vices.

**VORATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. an eating, devouring. Catull. 47, 7 (where most Edd. have vocatōnes).

**VORATŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a swallower, one that swallows. Paul. Nolan. — ¶ Also, a devourer. Tertull.

**VORATRINĀ** (Id.), æ, f. sc. taberna, an eating-house. Tertull. — ¶ Also, a gulf, abyss, chasm. Ammian. (de terræ motib.) Patefactis subito voratrinis terrarum partes absorbent.

**VORĀX** (Id.), ācis, adj. fond of devouring, voracious, gluttonous, greedy, ravenous, πολυφάγος. Cic. Quæ Charybdis tam vorax tot res tam cito absorbere potuisset? Ovid. Quo copia major est data, plura cupit, turbaque voracior ipsa est. — ¶ Figur. eating, consuming, devouring. Lucan. Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fenus. Val. Max. Exercitus, et arma, et equitatus voracibus impensis onerosus.

**VORŌ** (from βοράω, ὦ, not used, from βορά, cibus), as, avi, ātum, to devour, swallow whole or entire, βρογχιάζω, δαπνω. Cic. Animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt. Plin. Alia sugunt, alia lambunt, sorbent, mandunt, vorant. — ¶ Hence, in general, to swallow, swallow up. Plaut. hūnum. Ovid. Charybdis vorat naves, swallows up. Plin. (de Voponnese) In eo loco, h. e. (in Isthmo) erumpentia e diverso maria ejus omnem ibi latitudinem vorant, h. e. exedunt, absumunt, swallow up. — ¶ Also, to swallow, take as a medicine. Plaut. resinam. Cæl. Aurel. apitum. Martial. pastillos. — ¶ Also, figur. to devour; do, perform or complete eagerly or quickly. Cic. literas, h. e. to learn, pursue eagerly. Catull. viam, h. e. celeriter conficere, devour the way. — ¶ Also, generally, to eat, devour. Plaut. Ego ambabus malis vorem. Plin. Apes mella avidè vorantes. Hence, figur. to eat, devour, consume. Senec. Amor vorat medullas. Cels. corpus. — ¶ In an obscene sense. Catull. and Martial.

**VORSŌ**. } See Verso, &c.

**VORSŌRIJVS**. } See Versum, &c.

**VORSŪM**. } See Versum, &c.

**VORSŪRA**. } See Versum, &c.

**VORSŪS**. See Versus.

**VORTĒX** (vorto), icis, m. properly the same as Vortex, which see. Properly, any thing that turns itself or is turned; hence, a whirlwind. Liv. — ¶ Also, a whirl of water, whirlpool. Virg., Liv., &c. — ¶ Also, a whirl of flame, or flame whirling up, a sort of pillar or column of fire. Virg. Æn. 12, 673. — ¶ Figur. whirl, bustle, turmoil. Senec. officiorum.

**VORTICŌSŪS** (vortex), a, um, adj. full of whirls or whirlpools. Liv. amnis. Senec. motus turbinum.

**VORTŌ**. See Verto.

**VORTŌMNŪS**, i, m. See Vertumnus.

**VŌS**. } See Tu.

**VOSTRUM**, &c. } See Tu.

**VOSEGŪS**, i, m. See Vagesus.

**VŌSTER**, stra, strum, same as Vester. Plaut. See Vester.

**VŌTIFĒR** (votum & fero), adj. ōra, 3 ōrum, bearing vows, or what has been devoted to a god. Stat. Votiferæque meas suspendit ab arbore vittas.

**VŌTIIVS**. See Vetus.

**VŌTIVŌS** (votum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a vow, promised by a vow, vowed, given in consequence of a vow, votive, devoted, ἐκτός. Cic. lud. Horat. juvenca. Id. tabula. Ovid. tura. Tacit. Crinem barbamque summittere, nec, nisi hoste caso, exsuere, votivum obligatumque virtuti oris habitum. Ovid. Votivus sanguis, h. e. victimæ votivæ. Id. Vincēs: votivæque carmina reddam, h. e. promissa. Val. Flacc. Cui candentes votivo in gramine pascit cornipedes genitor, for votivos equos in gramine pascit: (or gramen votivum is gramen additum equis votivis.) Tibull. Voces votivas persolvere, h. e. vota. — ¶ Also, connected with a vow. Cic. legatio, h. e. a titular or nominal embassy, in order to fulfil a vow in a province; this was a

pretext for a journey from Rome into a province; the person travelling thus was entertained and accommodated like a real ambassador. *Propert.* Votivas noctes et mihi redde decem, *h. e.* in which one on account of a vow does not keep company with a lover. — ¶ Also, conformable to one's wish, agreeable, pleasant. *Apul.* conspectus. — ¶ *Plaut.* *Cas. prol.* 29. *Ed. Cameran.* Aures votivæ si sunt, *h. e.* inclined to hear, desirous of hearing (most *Edd.* have more correctly *vacivæ*).

**VOTUM** (voevo), *i. n.* that which is vowed or promised to a deity by vow. *Petron.* Stipant graves equi recessus Danai, et in voto latent. *Virg.* Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *h. e.* ture et victimis; (*Servius* interprets it *vota facientes*). — Hence, a vow, or promise made to some deity, *εὐχή, εὐχολή.* *Cic.* Nefaria vota. *Id.* Voti religione esse obstructum. *Id.* Voto quodam et promisso teneri. *Id.* Vota debere diis, *h. e.* to be bound to pay or fulfil. *Horat.* Ex voto, agreeably to a vow. *Cic.* Vota nuncupare, or, suscipere, or, *Liv.* and *Ovid.* concipere, to make vows. So, also, Vota facere, to make vows; as, *Cic.* de ægrot. *Id.* contra reipublicam. So, also, *Id.* Vota facere, to make wishes or to wish. (See below, under the meaning wish.) *Id.* Quum vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut, &c. *h. e.* made vows, or wished. *Cæcin.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Nemo nostrum est, quin victoriæ suæ vota fecerit. Also, Vota canere, for facere; as, *Virg.* Junoni, to make vows. Again, *Cic.* Vota solvere, or, *Id.* dissolvere, or, *Plin.* *Ep.* persolvere, or, *Tacit.* exsolvere, or, *Cic.* and *Ovid.* redere, to fulfil one's vows. Thus, also, *Virg.* Vota exsequi; or, *Justin.* Voto fungi. *Petron.* Voto se exsolvere, to release one's self from one's vow, and so to discharge it; so, *Justin.* Voto fungi, *h. e.* votum exsequi. *Liv.* Voti damnatus, or, *Virg.* reus, *h. e.* properly that is bound to fulfil his wish, consequently, that has obtained his wish, for which the vow was made; so, also, *Liv.* Civitas voti damnata. *Nep.* Nunc se voti esse damnatum. *Liv.* Votorum damnarentur. *Id.* Voti compotem facere, to cause one to obtain that, for which his vow was made; to grant his wish. *Virg.* Divos in vota vocare, to make vows to the gods; to invoke the gods; thus, also, *Id.* Fratrem in vota vocavit, and, *Ovid.* Vota ad deos ferre. (See below.) *Virg.* Cessare in vota, *h. e.* cessare facere vota. — Also, the day on which vows are made. *Vopisc.* and *Capitolin.* — Also, a prayer connected with a vow. *Ovid.* Dii maris et terræ, (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?) solvere quassatæ parcite membra ratis (this may mean wishes). *Id.* Vota ad deos ferre. (See above.) — ¶ Also, that which has been wished, a wish. *Ovid.* Voto potiri. *Id.* Quantum defuerat pleno post oscula voto. *Petron.* Frui votis. *Liv.* Voti compotem facere (see above). So of the person who is the object of one's wish; thus, *Ovid.* Cærule petere mea vota via, the object of my desires, *h. e.* Helen. So, *Id.* Multarum votum sola tenere potes (where *Præris* speaks of himself). — Also, a wishing, wish. *Cic.* Nocturna vota cupiditatum. *Ovid.* Hæc loca sunt vota fertiliora tino. *Horat.* Hoc erat in votis, this I wished. *Pers.* In voto erat, *h. e.* I wished. *Horat.* In votum venire, to be wished for, be the object of one's wishes. *Ovid.* Corrigere vota. Hence, *Cic.* Vota facere, to wish, make wishes. (See above.) *Cels.* Votum est, ut, &c. it is the wish, it is to be wished, that, &c. Also, of things without life. *Plin.* Vota arborum sunt, the trees wish, *h. e.* it is proper for them. — ¶ Also, marriage, matrimonial engagement. *Cod. Just.* Ad tertia vota migrare, to n third marriage.

**VOTUS**, a, um, particip. from voveo.

**VŌVĒD** (unc.), es, vōvi, vōtum, a. 2. to vow, to promise sacredly or devote any thing to a god, *εὐχῆμαι, ἐπιθῶμαι.* *Cic.* Herculi decumam. *Liv.* Tullus in trepidâ decem vovit Salios, fanaque Pallori ac Pavori. — Also, to vow any thing to a person. *Ovid.* Hostica Tyr-

reno vota est vindemia regi, *h. e.* sacredly promised. Also, Vota vovere; as, *Plaut.* Ut, quæ apud legionem vota vovi exsolvam. Also, *Inscript.* ap. *Liv.* Votum vovere, to vow any thing, make a vow. *Sallust. fragm.* Se vovere pro republica, or, *Cic.* Capita sua pro salute patriæ, to devote. Also, with an accus. and infin. *Cic.* Vovisse dicitur, uvam se deo daturum. *Cæs.* Pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolatueros vovent. *Plaut.* Me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum. Also, with ut. *Justin.* Voverant, si victores forent, ut, &c. — ¶ Hence, to wish, for whoever makes a vow usually wishes something also. *Ovid.* Elige, quid voveas. *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci matricula majus alumno. *Ovid.* Dona puer solvit, quæ femina voverat.

**VŌX** (ὄψ), vōcis, *f.* the voice. *Cic.* magna. *Plaut.* bona. *Cic.* Vox dulcis et clara. *Id.* Vocem nittere, or, *Liv.* emittere, *h. e.* to let one's voice be heard, give utterance to one's voice, speak. *Virg.* Vocem remittere, *h. e.* to send back the voice, to return an echo. *Plaut.* Vocem comprimere, or, *Phædr.* premere, or, *Ovid.* suppressere, *h. e.* to suppress the voice, to be silent. *Virg.* Vocem tollere, to set up, raise, lift up (but figur. *Horat.* Vocem tollere, to speak in a lofty style). *Cic.* Vocem includere, to stop or stifle the voice. — ¶ Hence, a calling or crying out. *Terent.* Voce opus est, I must cry out. — ¶ Also, a sound, tone. *Cic.* Collocabantur igitur verba, ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema cum primis, eaque (verba) sint quam suavissimis vocibus. *Lucret.* Nec voces cernere suemus. *Cic.* Vocum concursio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Vocum varietas. *Cic.* Vocem mittere, to emit or give forth a sound; to speak. (See above.) *Liv.* Vox quiritantium, sound. — Hence, a note in music. *Virg.* Septem discrimina vocum. — ¶ Also, tone, accent. *Cic.* In omni verbo posuit vocem. — ¶ Also, that which is uttered or spoken. — Thus, a word. *Cæs.* Neque ullam vocem exprimere posset, my word. *Cic.* Ex singulis vocibus, words. *Ovid.* Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis (*h. e.* verbi) erat. *Cic.* Non intelligere, quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, word; and so, what this word voluptas signifies. Voces also denotes either tumultuous expressions which are heard here and there, or hard words, abusive speeches or expressions, threats. *Cæs.* and *Propert.* (See *Cæs. B. G. 3, 17*). — Also, words. *Cic.* Nihil esse opis in hac voce, Civis Romanus suum. *Id.* Legum voce, in the very words, &c. in their own words (but this may be voice). — Hence, a word, *h. e.* a sentence, decision, judgment. *Virg.* Proelia voce diremit. Also, *n* judgment, saying, dictum, sentiment, sentence, maxim. *Horat.* Verba quibus voces sensusque notant. *Plin.* Unam vocem antiquorum, maxim. — Also, speech, language, tongue. *Ovid.* Graia sive Latina voce loqui. *Justin.* Civem ex voce cognoscere. *Virg.* Vocem mutare. Hence, Una vox omnium, or, Una vox, the language of all; as, *Cic.* Hæc una vox omnium est. *Id.* Una pæne voce repelli, *h. e.* unanimously, with one voice.

**ŪPYLIŌ**, ōnis, *m.* for Opilio, a shepherd. 2 *Virg.* Venit et upilio; tardi venire bubulci.

**ŪPŪPĀ** (ἔποψ), æ, *f.* a hoopoe, ἔποψ. *Plin.* — ¶ Perhaps, also, an instrument for digging, a kind of mattock. *Plaut.*

**ŪRĀŪS** (ὄρατος), a, um, adj. having a 2 tail. *Plin.* Uræa cybia, οὐραία κύβια, tail-pieces from a species of tunny.

**ŪRĀNĪĀ**, or **ŪRĀNĪĒ** (Ὀυρανία, Ὀυρανίη, *h. c.* the heavenly), es, *f.* Urania, one of the nine muses, who presided over astronomy. *Cic.*

**ŪRĀNŌSCŌPŪS**, or -ŌS (Ὀυρανοσκόπος), *i.* 2 *m.* the heaven-gazer, a sea-fish, otherwise called callionymus. *Plin.*

**ŪRĀNŌS** (Ὀυρανός), *i.* *m.* the heaven, Uranus; according to fable, the father of Saturn. *Lactant.*

**ŪRĀSCŌRPIŪ** (Ὀυρᾶ σκορπίου), *h. e.* cauda scorpionis; scorpion-wort, otherwise called heliotropium. *Apul.*

**URBA**, æ, *f.* a town of Switzerland. — Hence, Pagus Urbigenus, a canton of Switzerland named from it. *Cæs.*

**URBANĀTIM** (urbanus), adv. as in towns or cities, politely. *Pompon.*

**URBĀNĒ** (*Id.*), adv. as they do in towns and cities (and especially large ones); consequently, elegantly, happily, politely, wittily, ἀστεῖος. *Cic.* Ut a patre audibam facete et urbane Stoicos irridente. *Id.* Urbane agere. *Id.* Urbanus agere. *Quintil.* Nec sane potuit urbanus ex confessione inscitæ suæ elabi. *Gell.* Urbanissime respondere. *Quintil.* Urbane dicta, wittily or fine sayings. — Also, urbanely, politely, courteously, civilly. *Trebell. Poll.* Fuit ejusdem socius in appetendo imperio quidam Ceronius, qui eos et urbanissime, et prudentissime adjuvit.

**URBANICĪANŪS** (urbanus), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a city, especially to Rome. *Spartian.* and *Pandect.* milites, that ure stationed as a garrison at Rome.

**URBANICŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same as 3 Urbanicianus. *Pandect.*

**URBANĪTĀS** (*Id.*), ātis, *f.* a living in a town or city (particularly a large city, and especially Rome), a city life, ἀστυεργία, ἀστυεργός. *Cic.* Tu modo ineptias istas, et desideria urbis et urbanitatis deponere. — ¶ In cities, especially large cities, such as Rome, the inhabitants are more polite and refined (in their way of life, their manners, their speech, their wit, &c.) than the inhabitants of the country. Hence several uses of urbanitas. — Thus, refinement, elegance, politeness, good breeding, refined manners, urbanity, courtesy, affability. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 3, 7. Etiamne tu has ineptias? homo, mea sententia, summa prudentia, multa etiam doctrina, plurimo rerum usu: addo urbanitate (*al. leg.* urbanitatem), quæ est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant. — Also, refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech, partly in pronunciation and partly in language. See *Cic. Brut.* 46. *Quintil.* 6, 3, 17. — Also, fineness of wit or humor, fine wit, delicate pleasantry or raillery. *Cic.* Contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Vides, exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem. *Quintil.* in jocis. — Also, refinement and art in deceiving, skilful roguery, subtle trickery, finesse. *Tacit.* Incuriosos milites vernacula urbanitate quidam spoliaverunt.

**URBĀNŪS** (urbis), a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to a city (especially to a large city, particularly Rome), city, Roman, πολιτικός, ἀστυεργός. *Terent.* vita, city life. *Cic.* tribus, city tribe. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* prætor, the city prætor, who administered justice between citizens. *Liv.* Urbani, city-people (of Rome). *Id.* exercitus, *h. e.* ex civibus in urbe degentibus. *Cic.* insidiæ, *h. e.* in Rome. *Cic.* and *Pandect.* prædium, an estate in the city; also, near the city; or, in the city style, when, for instance, it was arranged merely for pleasure. — ¶ The inhabitants of cities and towns, especially large ones, such as Rome, are more polite and refined, than the inhabitants of the country; hence, Urbanus often signifies refined or elegant in one's way of living, polite, genteel, well-bred, courteous, affable. *Cic.* Hominem, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, a man of the world. — Also, refined, polished, elegant, in speaking (*h. e.* in pronunciation, expression, &c.). *Cic.* In vocibus quidam resonaturbanus. *Quintil.* Os facile (in pronuntiando) et urbanum. — Also, refined in wit, in jest; wittily, facetious, pleasant. *Cic.* sermo. *Id.* Homo urbanissimus. *Id.* Homines lepidi et urbani. *Id.* sales. Hence, wittily, jocular, a wit, a joker, &c. *Horat.* Mænius, ut, rebus maternis atque paternis fortiter assumptis, urbanus cœpit haberi, scurra vagus, &c. *Plaut.* Urbani assidui (*h. e.* semper se obtrudentes) cives, quos scurras vocant. — Figur. refined, civilized, gentle, mild; of trees, as opposed to silvestres. *Plin.* — ¶ As city-people are often found of more assurance and effrontery than country-people, hence Urbanus is used for bold,

brazen-faced, unblushing, shameless. *Horat.* Frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, city-assurance.

**URBICAPUS** (urbs & capio), i, m. a taker of cities, *πρωτοπόρος*. *Plaut.* Urbicape, occisor regum.

**URBICARIUS** (urbicus) a, um, adj. in, near, or belonging to the city (*Rome*). *Cod. Theod.* regio. *Cod. Justin.* praefectura.

**URBICREMOŒ** (urbs & cremo), a, um, 3 adj. burning cities. *Prudent.* Nubibus urbicremis se subducere.

**URBICUS** (urbs), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the city, especially of or belonging to Rome, *ἀστυκός*. *Sueton.* Negotiatores urbici. *Gell.* Venum hercle dedissem res rusticas, et urbicas emissem. *Sueton.* Annona urbana. *Id.* Urbici magistratus. *Id.* Urbice res. *Martial.* Urbica Tyrianthina. *Lucretid.* Praefectus urbicus. *Pallad.* In vini sextariis urbicis decem, h. e. mensura urbis Romae. *Pandect.* Vite urbicae. — ¶ Also, according to some, Urbicus, i, m. the name of a poet. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

**URBIGENUS**, a, um. See *Urba*.

**URBINIANUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Urbinius*, or to *Urbinius* (proper names). *Liv.* In lite Urbiniiana.

**URBINUM**, i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, *Urbinas*, ātis, adj. of or belonging to *Urbinum*. *Cic.* Petisius Urbinas. *Plin.* Urbinates, the inhabitants. — Also, written *Urrinum*, &c.

**URBIUS** civius. See *Virbius*.

**URBŒ**. See *Urvo*.

**URBS** (orbis), bis, f. a town, city, as surrounded with a wall, *πόλις*. *Syracuse* is thus called. *Cic.* So, *Mitylene* by *Cic.* And, *Capua*, by *Cic.* And, *Veii*, by *Liv.* Also, *Ovid.* Urbs *Aeneae*, h. e. *Rome*. *Id.* Urbs *Junonis*, h. e. *Argos*. Especially, applied to *Rome*; the city; as, *Cæs.* Maturat ab urbe proficisci. *Horat.* Minatus urbi vincula. *Ovid.* Conditor urbis, h. e. *Romulus*. *Sallust.* and *Cic.* Ad urbem, near or by *Rome*. Also, *Cic.* Ad urbem, to *Rome*; as, *Proficisci ad urbem*. *Urbs* is also used for *civitas*; as, *Liv.* Fœdus inter *Romam* *Laviniumque* urbes renovatum est. — *Urbs* is sometimes followed by the name of the town in the *gen.*; as, *Virg.* Urbs *Patavii*. — *Urbe*, for *in urbe*; as, *Auct. argum.* *Trucul.* *Plaut.* Rure unus, urbe unus, peregre tertius. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Urbs philosophiae, the main point, principal thing. — ¶ Also, the capital city, metropolis. *Pandect.*

**URBUM**, i, n. See *Urrum*.

**URCEATIM** (urceus), adv. by pitchers 3 full, plenis urceis. *Petron.* Jovem aquam exorabant, itaque statim urceatim pluebat, h. e. profusely.

**URCEOLARIS** (urceolus), e, adj. of or belonging to pitchers. *Plin.* herba, an herb used for rubbing glass pitchers; pellitory of the wall (*Parietaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.*

**URCEOLŒS** (dimin. of urceus), i, m. a little pitcher or waterpot, *κεράμιον*. *Colum.* and *Juvenal.*

**URCEUS** (unc.), i, m. a pitcher, waterpot, 2 *κέραμος*, *κροσσός*. *Horat.* Currente rota cur urceus exit? *Vitruv.* fictilis.

**UREDŒ** (uro), inis, f. a blast, blight, of plants, corn, &c., *καυθμός*. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a burning, itching, *κνιδώσις*. *Plin.* Dum admoveri sibi manus sentit, co orem mutat, et contrahitur: tacta nredinem mittit, it occasionalis a burning and itchy sensation. — Also, same as *Pruritus*, *κνισμός*. *Apul.* Exsecrandis uredinibus aliquem flagitare (but *Ed.* *Oudend.* reads *oribus*).

**URNĀ** æ, f. a kind of shell-fish. *Plin.* 32, 58 (where *Ed. Hard.* reads *Veneria*).

**URGEŒ**, or **URGUŒ** (unc.), es, ursi, a. 2. to press upon, press or bear hard or close upon; *urge*, drive, impel, *ἔρειγο*. *Virg.* Hinc *Pallas* instat et urguet, hinc, contra *Lausus*. *Id.* *Eurus* naves in brevitate et *Syrtes* urget, drives. *Ovid.* Unda impellitur unda, urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem. *Id.* Simulacraque cerea figit: et miserum tenues in jecur urget acus. *Auct. B. Afric.* Accidit res incredibilis, ut equites minus triginta equitum duo millia loco pel-

lerent, urgerentque in oppidum, drive, force, press. *Stat.* Mars aetherias curus urgebat ad arces. *Sallust.* Milites *Jugurthini*, postquam majore vi hostes urgent, paucis amissis, profugi descendunt. *Val. Flacc.* Venator cum lustra fugit dominoque timentem urget equum. *Virg.* *Trepidus* (*Turmi*) pedem pede (suo) fervidus urgnat. *Id.* (de pugna tanrorum) Versaque in obnoxios urguentur cornua. *Gell.* Graviter urgere et onerare aliquid, ut magnitudo oneris sustineri non queat. *Plaut.* At onus urget: (*Mil.*) at tu appone. *Tibull.* At tibi infelix urgeat ossa lapis. *Virg.* Saxo super, atque ingentis pondere teste urguere, h. e. tegere. *Horat.* *Urgneris* turba circum te stante, you are pressed or squeezed. *Quintil.* Urgere vocem ultra vires, to exert. *Id.* orationem (figur.), to speak with vehemence. *Propert.* Sævus licet urgeat *Eurus*. *Senec.* Qua curvati litora ponti *Sannon* urget. — ¶ Also, to press hard, weigh down, bear down, oppress, distress, incommode. *Cic.* *Urgens* malum. *Id.* *Urgens* senectus, h. e. that is already present. *Horat.* Quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget, aut fanaticus error, et iracunda *Diana*, afflicti, oppresses. *Cels.* Magnæ febres urgent. *Virg.* Olli dura quies oculos, et ferrens urguet *Somnus*. *Id.* Oculos stupor urguet inertes. *Senec.* Gravi deorum nostra *Janipridem* domus urgetur ira. *Sallust.* *Jugurtham* od scelera invidia cum metu urget. *Id.* *Ferro* ac fame urgeri. *Id.* *Populus* inilitia, atque inopia urgetur. *Virg.* *Urgeri* pœnis. *Id.* fatis acerbis. *Propert.* Urget gravis ætas. — Especially, to press upon, be imminent, be near at hand. *Cic.* Ne in *Janiculo* coloniam constitutis, ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis. *Virg.* *Vallis*, quam densis frondibus atrum urguet ntrimque latus, hems in, confines, borders. *Id.* Quaque pharetrata vicinia *Persidis* urguet, h. c. qua *Persis* vicina est. — ¶ Also, to press to do a thing, constrain, urge, ply, solicit earnestly, be urgent with. *Plaut.* Quod te urget scelus, qui huic sis molestus? *Varr.* Mala exempla, cum aliqua vis urget, inviti sequimur. *Cic.* Etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo. *Asin.* *Poll.* ad *Cic.* *Lepidus* urrit me litteris ut, &c., urged or pressed me. *Pandect.* aliquem ad solutionem. *Ovid.* famulas laboribus, h. e. ad labores. *Cic.* Nihil enim urget, there is no urgent need of it. *Plin.* *Verno* inserentes tempus urget, presses, compels to make haste. — Hence, in disputing, to press, urge, or ply an opponent, to follow closely with objections, interrogations, &c. *Cic.* Sed urgetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam, non deorum. *Id.* Urgere interrogando, to interrogate closely. *Id.* Urgent tamen, et nihil remittunt: quoniam, inquit, &c. *Id.* Non pugnem cum homine, cur, &c. *Illud* urgeam, non intelligere eum, quid sibi dicendum sit, I am inclined to urge, I insist on. *Id.* *Feci* summa cum lenitate, quæ feci: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, testis vehemens fui, præterea quievi. *Id.* Sed urges me meis verbis. *Id.* Urgent rustice sane, nequam enim posse, et in eo perstant. *Id.* Quid cupiebas? quid optabas? Nimis urgeo: commoveri videtur adolescens. — Also, Urgere aliquid, to persist in doing any thing, urge on, ply hard, stick to, hasten; as, *Horat.* Urgens *Janipridem* non tacta *lignonibus* arva, you till with diligence, follow up. *Ovid.* Audit et ad vocem concitus urgnat iter, hastens. *Tibull.* Et durum terræ rusticus urget opus, urges on, plies hard. *Sil.* Et ad *Manes* urget vestigia nati. So, with an *infn.*; as, *Horat.* *Marisque* *Baiis* obstrepentis urgues submovere littora. — Also, not to cease from, not let go, follow up, persist in, depart not from. *Cic.* occasionem, to follow up, turn to account, take advantage of. *Id.* *Romæ* cum sum, et urgeo forum, senatusconsulta scribuntur, &c. h. e. I am ever or frequently in the forum. *Horat.* Pars hominum vitis gaudet constanter, et urget propositum, h. e. persist in, do not depart from, follow up. *Cic.* *Jus* *Crassus* urguebat, æquitatem

*Antonius*, maintained, urged, insisted on. *Horat.* altum, to keep always in deep water.

**URICĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a caterpillar or canker worm, same as *eruca*. *Plin.*

**URIGŒ** (uro), inis, f. a burning, burning heat, *καύσις*. *Plin.* (*Ed. Hard.* has *ustio*). — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, same as *Pruritas*. *Apul.*

**URINA** (ὀρον), æ, f. urinc, animal water, ὀδρον. *Cic.* In *urina*. *Sueton.* Calculis per *urinum* ejectis. *Id.* aliquem *urina* contaminare. *Plin.* cruenta. *Id.* Difficultates *urinae*, difficulty of passing the water. *Gell.* *Libido* *urinae*, a desire to make water. *Cels.* *Urinam* reddere, or, *Colum.* facere, to make water. (*Urinam* facere also means not to be able to hold one's water. *Pandect.*) — ¶ *Plin.* *Urina* genitalis, h. e. semen, τὸ σπέρμα. *Juvenal.* *Urina* concepta, h. e. semen conceptum. — ¶ *Urinæ* (plur.). *Veget.*

**URINALIS** (*urina*), e, adj. of or pertaining to urine, urinary. *Cæl. Aurel. viæ.* *Id.* virtutes. *Id.* fistula.

**URINATOR** (*urino*), ōris, m. a diver, 2 *κυβιστηρῆρ*, *κυβιστήρ*, *κυβιστής*, *κολυμβητής*, *ἀρνευτήρ*. *Liv.*

**URINŒ**, as, same as *Urinor*.

**URINŒR** (unc.), āris, dep. l. to duck under 2 water and rise again; to dive, *κυβιστάω*, *κολυμβάω*. *Cic.* Qui *urinantur*, or, *Plin.* *Urinantes*, diversers.

**URINŒS** (ὀρινος), a, um, adj. full of wind, 2 windy. *Plin.* *Ovum* *urinum*, ὄδον οὐρινον, ὀρηνέμιον, ζεφύριον, an addle-egg, wind-egg.

**URION** (unc.), or **URIUM**, ii, n. a useful kind of earth in mines. *Plin.*

**URIŒS**, or **-ŒS** (*ὀβριος*), ii, m. that gives a favorable wind to sailors; a title of *Jupiter*. *Cic.*

**URIUM**, ii, n. See *Urion*.

**URYŒS**, ii, m. See *Urios*.

**URNĀ** (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for drawing water, an urn, pitcher, waterpot, bucket, &c., *κάληπι*, *κάληπις*. *Horat.*, *Ovid.*, &c. Hence it was assigned to the constellation *Aquarius*. *Ovid.* Also, to rivers and river-deities, when described as represented by art. *Virg.* and *Sil.* — ¶ Also, any urn, pot, or vessel; as for money. *Horat.* argenti. Also, for holding the ashes or bones of the dead, a sepulchral urn. *Ovid.*, &c. Especially, an urn into which the judges throw the tablets whereby they expressed their votes and opinions. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. Also, an urn or pot into which lots were thrown and from which they were afterwards drawn. *Virg.* *Stat* ductis sortibus urna *Sueton.* *Sorticula* in *urnam* demissa. *Cic.* *Ait*, se *judices* velle sortiri: educit ex urna tres. So, in the lower world, *Virg.* *Quæ* sitor *Minos* *urnam* movet, sc. *judicium*, h. e. appoints judges by lot. Also, of soothsayers, who also drew lots or had them drawn. *Horat.* Necessity or Fate is represented as turning or shaking an urn which holds the lots of mortals, each of whom dies as his lot is thrown out. *Horat.* *Æqua* lege *Necessitas* sortitur insignes et imos; omne capax movet urna nomen. So, *Id.* *Optimum* versatur urna (*abl.*) serius ocus sors exitura (*nom.*), h. e. each one's lot of death awaits him sooner or later. But this office seems to have been assigned also to the infernal judges, who appear moreover to have awarded the after-fates of men; thus, *Stat.* *Ihimus* omnes, *ibimus*: inmensis urnam quatit *Æacus* umbris. *Senec.* *Quæ* sitor urna *Gnosius* (*h. e. Minos*) versat reos, h. e. awards to each what he has deserved. — ¶ Also, a measure of liquids, containing half of an amphora, or four congi, or twenty-four sextarii. *Cato*, *Plin.*, &c. Hence, a vessel that contains this quantity, and perhaps more or less; a jar. *Cato* and *Juvenal.*

**URNĀLIS** (*urna*), e, adj. containing an 2 urna, h. e. holding half an amphora, or four congi, or twenty-four sextarii. *Plin.* — Hence, *Urnalis*, is, m. sc. urceus, or *Urnale*, is, n. sc. vas, a vessel of such a measure. *Pandect.* In *urnalibus*.

**URNARIUM** (*Id.*), ii, n. a place or table in 3 a kitchen or bath, on which water-vessels were set. *Varr.*

**URNIGER** (urna & gero), ēra, ērum; adj. 3 *A. e.* urnam gerens; as in *Epigram. de Calvst. sign.* (which many ascribe to *Virg.*) puer, the *Waterman*, the constellation *Aquarius*.

**URNŪLA** (dimin. of urna), æ, f. a little 3 *waterpot* or *urn*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *nn urn* for the *bones* or *ashes* of the dead, a *sepulchral urn*. *Spartian.*

**URŪ** (unc.), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn, scorch, parch, either of fire or other similar things. *Cic.* In corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, uri, secarique patimur, to be cauteriz'd. *Id.* Partes incutæ (terraruin) quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, are parched, scorched. *Plin.* Calx (as a medicine) urit; burns, heats. *Colam.* Terebra urit partem, quam perforat. *Horat.* Calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret, burn or pinch. *Ovid.* (ad *Solem*) 'Tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris. *Id.* Sitis nserat herbas. *Id.* Nec dolor ullus adest, nec febribus uror anhelis. *Horat.* Sitis urit fauces. — Hence, to burn, gall, fret, harass, distress, grieve, annoy, infect, plague, oppress, worry. *Liv.* Pestilentia urens simul urbein atque agros. *Id.* Aculeus sagittæ urit. *Id.* Aetolos assiduo labore urente. *Id.* Achæos tyrannos Lacedæmoniorum finitimo bello urebat. *Id.* Populus bello urebatur. *Ovid.* Captos legibus ure tuis. So also, of love. *Virg.* Uritur infelix Dido, burns, is inflamed. *Id.* Daphnis me urit. *Horat.* Urit me Glyceræ nitor. *Virg.* Carpit enim vires (equi) paulatim, uritque (ipsium equum) videndo femina (*h. e.* equa). *Horat.* Ureris ipse miser. *Ovid.* Uri in aliquo, to be enamored of any one. *Calpurn.* 2, 56. Urinur in Crocalen, I burn for *Crocalle*. — Also, to burn, gall, pinch, fret, rub sore. *Ovid.* Urunt juga prima juvencos. *Horat.* Uri loris, to be galled with the lash, to smart with the lash. — Also, to barn, *h. e.* to consume by burning; as, to burn candles, oil, &c. *Virg.* Urit cedrum in lumina. *Tacit.* Homines in usum nocturni luminis urerentur. — Also, to burn, to make or mark by burning. *Ovid.* Tabulas coloribus urere, *h. e.* to execute encaustic painting. (See *Encaustus*.) Also, to burn in. *Id.* colores. — Also, to incite, inflame, kindle. *Val.* Flacc. aliquem laudibus avorum. *Liv.* Quod invidiarum urit, *h. e.* auger, irritat. — *Terent.* Uro hominem, I vex, I nettle the man. — ¶ Also, to burn, burn up, consume or waste by burning, burn off. *Cic.* hominem mortuum, to burn. *Liv.* agros sociorum, burn, waste with fire. *Horat.* Urenda filix. *Tacit.* Urere, vastare, rapere. — Hence, to injure, burn, or parch, in a similar manner; said of cold which pinches or nips plants and the skin; to nip or pinch with cold, chill, blast. *Plin.* Que frigus usserit. *Ovid.* Per nives usta sit herba. *Cic.* In montibus uri se patiuntur. *Justin.* Scythæ frigoribus continuis uruntur. — Also, to burn up, scorch, parch. *Virg.* Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenæ, urunt Lethæo perfusa papavera somno. *Plin.* Urit vineas suillum (fimum), nisi, &c. — ¶ Particip. Ustus, a, um. *As.* *Horat.* Ustum illum. *Plin.* Usta sepia. Hence, Usti (homines), burnt, injured by fire; as, *Plin.* Ilujus (herbæ) radices ustis luxatisque mire prosunt. (Or it may be a neut. Usta, orum, burns, injuries from fire.)

**URŪPYGIUM** (ὀροπύγιον, ὀροπύγιον), 3 ii, n. the rump or group of fowl. *Martial.* Et anatis habeas uropygium macræ. (But *Ed. Bip.* has *orropygium*; see *Orropygium*.)

**URŪPĒX**, icis, m. same as *Irpe*. 3 *Cato.*

**URŪNCUM** (unc.), i, n. the lowest part 3 of an ear of corn. *Varr.*

**URSA** (ursus), æ, f. a she-bear. *Ovid.* — Also poetically, for bear in general. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the name of two constellations (otherwise called *Arcti*); namely, *Ursa Major*, the *Greater Bear*, also called *Ursa Erymanthis*. *Ovid.* or, *Ursa Mænalis*, *Id.* or, *Ursa Parrhasis*, *Id.* and, *Ursa Minor*, the *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Cynosuris*, *Id.* — Hence, *Ursa*, the northern countries,

situate under the constellation *Ursa*. *Val. Flacc.*

**URSINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a bear, ἀρκτικός. *Colum.* sanguis. *Plin.* adeps, bear's grease. *Id.* fel. *Id.* rabies, *h. e.* bear-like. — Hence, *Allium ursinum*, a species of wild garlic. *Plin.*

**URSŪS** (unc.), i, m. a bear, ἄρκτος. *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. — *Horat.* Poscent ursum, *h. e.* pugnam urorum in circo (for they used them in the games of the circo).

**URTICA** (uro), æ, f. a nettle, stinging-nettle, κνίδη, ἀκαλήφη. *Plin.*, *Horat.*, &c. — ¶ Also, sea-nettle, a zoophyte. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a burning, itching desire, especially a lustful one. *Juvenal.*

**URVŪ** (urvum), and **URBŪ**, as, a. 1. to 3 plough round, draw the plough around, as the ancients are said to have done when they founded a city, thereby marking out the circuit of the place. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* and *Pandect.*

**URŪS** (Celtic), i, m. a kind of wild ox; the urus, οἶπος. *Cæs.* and *Virg.*

**URVUM** (unc.), or **URBUM**, i, n. the cur- 3 vature or bow of the plough, which was used in marking out a city. (See *Urvo*.) *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

**USIŪ** (utor), ōnis, f. use, same as *Usus*. 3 *Cato* and *Pandect.*

**USITATĒ** (usitatus), adv. in the usual manner, usually, ordinarily, customarily, εἰθισμένως. *Cic.* Cur igitur, cum de re conveniat, non malimus usitate loqui? *Gell.* Dicere usitatus manente numero posset.

**USITATŪS** (as from *usito*, which does not occur), a, um, adj. usual, accustomed, ordinary, common, customary, familiar, εἰθισμένος. *Cic.* Honos usitatus et perulgatus. *Id.* vocabantia. *Id.* Facianus tractando usitatus hoc verbum, et tritius. *Id.* Uti verbis quam usitatissimis. Hence, *Usitatum* est, it is customary or usual. *Cic.* — *Plaut.* Atque eum (hominem) qui non hic usitatus sæpe est, *h. e.* who has not been here often.

**USITŪR** (frequentat. of *utor*), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to use often, χρῆσθαι. *Gell.* Tametsi aliquoties, verbo ipso alio quoque modo usitati sunt.

**USPIAM**, adv. any where, *h. e.* at or in any place, ποῦ, ἐνταχθῶ. *Cic.* Sive est illa lex scripta uspiam, sive nusquam. *Plaut.* Percutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam aurum. *Terent.* Ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit. Also, with a *genit.* like *ubi*, &c.; as, *Justin.* Nec ipsos inferos uspiam Scripturarum (any where in the Scriptures) in bono appellatos potui reperire. — ¶ Also, any where, *h. e.* in any thing. *Plaut.* Numne expertus uspiam.

**USQUAM** (unc.), adv. any where, *h. e.* in or at any place, ποῦ, ἐνταχθῶ. *Plaut.* Neque quiescam usquam noctu, neque interdiu, priusquam, &c. *Cic.* Iste, cui nullus est usquam consistendi locus, Romanus est retulit. *Id.* Miror, te, cum Roma absis, usquam potius esse. *Terent.* Nunquam etiam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum. *Virg.* Si quid usquam iustitie est. Also, with a *genit.* like *ubi*, &c.; as, *Justin.* Nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratorem senectus habet, any where in the world; so, *Terent.* An quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? — Also, any where, *h. e.* in any thing. *Terent.* Neque istic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, in this nor in any thing else. *Cic.* Neque esset usquam consilio, aut auctoritatis locus. *Sallust.* Neque advorsus iram ejus usquam, nisi in avaritia nobilitatis, et pecunia sua spem habere. *Cic.* Non usquam id quidem dicit, *h. e.* nusquam; in nullo loco vel libro. — *Usquam*, for *ullius pretii*. *Terent.* *Ad.* 2, 15. — ¶ Also, to any place, any whither. *Cic.* Nec vero usquam discedebam, nec, &c. *Nepos.* Quam usquam se moveret. *Horat.* Non usquam, for nusquam, to no place, no whither. Also, with *gentium* (in the world), like *ubi*, &c. *Plaut.*

**USQUE** (unc.); according to *Scaliger*, from ὡς κε, ὡς being for ἕως, usque, donec), adv. 1. In a continued course, right on, without ceasing, incessantly, ever, constantly, assiduously. *Terent.*

Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus. *Id.* Hodie usque os prebui. *Id.* Ita usque adversa tempestate usi sumus, incessantly, continually, all the time. *Virg.* Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari. *Id.* Cantantes, licet, usque (minus via lædet) eamus. *Propert.* An usque in nostrum jacies verba superba caput? *Martial.* Allatres licet usque nos et usque, forever and ever. *Terent.* Ctesiphon me pugnatis psaltriam usque occidit, without intermission, or thoroughly. — Hence, *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Sueton.* Usque adhuc (*h. e.* ad hoc tempus), until now, until this time, thus far, hitherto, μέχρι τοῦδε τοῦ χρόνου. — Also, *Usque quaque*, or *Usquequaque* significs, (1.) in every thing, in all respects or particulars. *Cic.* e *poeta.* Usque quaque sapere oportet. *Id.* Nolite usque quaque eadem querere. Also, (2.) every where, in every place. *Plaut.* Mari terraque illas usque quaque querit. *Cic.* Ant undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva. *Catull.* Egnatius renidet usquequaque. Also; (3.) generally, in general. *Cic.* An hoc usque quaque aliter in vita? Also, (4.) always, ever, continually, at all times. *Sueton.* Religionum usquequaque contemptor. — Further, *Usque adeo*; as, *Virgil.* Non equidem invidio: miror magis; undique totis usque adeo turbatur agris, so continually; or to such a degree. — To this may be referred *Usque* when followed by *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*, *h. e.* ever — until; as, *Cic.* Mihi quidem usque (ever) curæ erit, quid agas, dum (until), quid egeris, sciero. (But *Usquedum* may be as long as — till, up to the time when, and in this sense come under the next head, which see.) — II. From the signification given above (in an uninterrupted course, without intermission, ever, &c.) follows a second, so long, when usque is followed by the particles, *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*. — In the first place, when these particles mean till, until: thus, *Cic.* Mihi usque (so long) curæ erit, quid agas, dum (till), quid egeris, sciero. *Plaut.* Ibo odorans usque, donec persecutus vulpem ero vestigiis. *Cic.* Usque illum quoad ei nuntiatum esset, &c., commentatum fuisse. So, also, *Usque quo*, so long — till. *Varr.* — Secondly, when these particles mean so long as or all the while that: as, *Cic.* Duces domi suæ usque, dum licuerit, tenuisse, *h. e.* so long as while, all the while that. *Terent.* Usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater. *Varr.* Usque, quoad. We find, also, in *Terent.* Usque dum ille, &c. — usque (ego) dabo, &c. *h. e.* so long as he, &c. — so long will I, &c. — III. From the same signification (in one course, right on, without intermission, &c.) follows a third sense, which may be expressed by all the way. This may answer either to the question, whence? where from? from how far? or to the question, whither? how far? and we may render it, all the way, even, quite, as far as. Thus, *Cic.* Usque a mari supero Roman proficisci. *Id.* Usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt. *Id.* Usque ex ultima Syria navigare. Also, after the preposition; as, *Virg.* Classem prospexit ab usque Pachyno. *Tacit.* Animalia maris oceano ab usque petiverat. So with *istic*; as, *Cic.* Quod eos usque istic ex auditos putem, heard even (from) where you are. Further, *Cic.* Usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent. *Id.* Trans Alpes usque. *Id.* Dona usque ad Numantium misit ex Asia. *Ovid.* Admorant usque sub ora faces. The preposition is, however, omitted before the accus. of names of towns (though sometimes retained); as, *Cic.* Usque Romam. *Terent.* Miletum usque. *Juvenal.* Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram. Also, in other instances; as, *Justin.* Terminos usque Libyæ. *Id.* Usque extremos Orientis terminos. So, *Cels.* Usque diem. *Liv.* Usque initium. *Plin.* Ab eo usque Jovem. And even of persons; *Sat.* Ab astris descendit vos usque. And with adverbs of place; as, *Plin.* Usque illo. — When used of time

(of which some examples have been given), we have both constructions, *usque a* and *usque ad*; as, *Cic. Opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, all the way from the heroic ages. Id. Usque a Thale enumerasti sententias philosophorum. Id. Inde usque repetens. Liv. Usque in adventum ejus tenuit urbem. Cic. Usque ad extremum vite permanere, to the very last of life. Id. Usque ad eum finem, dum, &c. l. e. so long — till (see II.). Terent. Usque adhuc (see I.). Virg. Serite hordea usque sub extremum brumæ imbre. Also, by transposition, *Gell. Ad usque ludibria. Cic. Inde usque (see above). And without ad; as, Usque diem (see above). — Usque ad also implies a certain point, neither of place nor time; thus, Terent. Te in pistrinum dedam usque ad necem, till you die of it. Plin. Ep. Assenserunt omnes usque ad Pompeiam, h. e. all with the exception of Pompeius, every one but Pompeius. — With usque (until, so far, all the way) are joined the particles adeo, co, quo: (1.) Usque adeo, so long, so far (followed by the particles donec, quoad, dum, in the sense of till, and also as); as, *Plaut. Non destiti instare usque adeo, donec, &c. Cic. Usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, &c. Plaut. Adeo usque, satietatem dum capiet. But, Terent. Usque adeo illius ferre possum verba, verba dum sicut, so long — ns. — But also, so, to such a degree, so far; Cic. Usque adeo orba fuit, ut, &c. — (2.) Usque eo, so far; as, *Auct. B. Afric. accedere. Cic. Liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, &c. so far. Id. Inferiorem esse patitur usque eo, ne, &c. so far, to that extent. — Also, so far or so long; as, Cic. Usque eo, donec; or, Cic. and Liv. Usque eo, dum; or, Cic. Usque eo, quoad, h. e. so long — till, as long as — till. Cic. Usque eo jocari, antequam Chrysoگونum nominavi, so long — before, or so long — till (but Ernesti puts the eo in brackets). — Also, so very, so very much, to such a degree; as, Cic. Non usque eo improbus, not so bad as all that. Id. Usque eo illa a vitæ consuetudine abhorrebant. Also, with ut; as, Cic. Usque eo visum est indignum, ut, &c. — (3.) Usque quo, so far as, up to what place. Plin. Qui subeat, usque quo placuerit. Pandect. Libertates, usque quo Falcidia permittit, suam habent potestatem, so far as, to what extent (where it may also be as long as). — Also, so long as (see above). — Also, up to what time, so long — till, until. Varr. Usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxit. Pallad. Usque quo incipit gemina esse suspecta. Hence, *Quo usque, or Quousque*, which see. — ¶ In Liv. 6, 38. Quoad usque ad nostram memoriam certatum est, quoad usque must not be taken together, but usque ad, down to our times. — ¶ Semper designates time as a space of time: *Usque*, on the other hand, as a continued line which has a beginning somewhere. Or, *Usque*, in one course, right on, denotes a progression or advance in time: *Semper*, always, forever, a permanent state.****

- USQUE XDEO,
- USQUE XDHOC,
- USQUE DONEC,
- USQUEDUM, or USQUE DUM,
- USQUE EO,
- USQUEQUAQUE, or USQUE QUAEQUE,
- USQUEQUO, or USQUE QUO,
- USQUE QUOAD.

See Usque.

ŪSTĀ (uro), æ, f. a kind of red color, burnt ceruse, red lead. Vitruv.  
 ŪSTILAGŌ, inis, f. an herb; same as cha-3 nuleon. Apul.  
 ŪSTIŌ (uro), ōnis, f. a burning, a searing, or cauterizing, καυσις. Plin. Quædam ustione sanantur, privatum vero canis rabidi morbus. Cels. Si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, sed excidendi necessitas est. Plin. Si vehementior ustio timeatur, per duplices pannos, burning, heat.

ŪSTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a burner, of dead bodies for instance. Martiul. and Catull.  
 ŪSTRICŪLA (dimin. of ustrix, not in use, the fem. of ustro), æ, f. she that curls the hair with a hot iron. Tertull.  
 ŪSTRĪNX (uro), æ, f. a burning, burn. 3 Apul. — ¶ Also, a place in which any thing is burnt; the place in which a dead body is burnt. Plin. and Inscript.  
 ŪSTRĪNUM (Id.), i, n. a place in which a corpse is burnt. Inscript.  
 ŪSTŪLŌ (dimin. of uro), as, avi, ātum, 2 a. l. to burn, or to burn a little, to scorch, singe. Vitruv. Pali ustulati, burnt at the end. Id. Taleæ oleagineæ ustulata. Auct. Priap. Ferventi caput ustulare ferro (h. c. calamistro), to curl. — ¶ Also, to consume by fire, burn up. Catull. scripta lignis. — Hence, figur. of cold, to parch, pinch, nip. Auct. Priap. Aura frigidis ustulavit gemmas (arboris).  
 ŪSTŪS, a, um, particip. of uro.  
 ŪSŪALIS (usus, us), e, adj. that is for 3 one's use. Pandect. mancipia. — ¶ Also, usual, common, ordinary, familiar. Sidon. sermo.  
 ŪSŪARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. that serves 3 for one's use. Gell. Ex iis autem, quæ promericalia, et usuria in locis isdem essent, ea sola esse penoris putat, quæ sint usui annuo Pandect. servus, h. e. whom one may employ only, but has no right of property in him, nor other profit from him. — ¶ Also, that has only the use of a thing, but not the right of property in it, or the profit arising from it. Pandect. — ¶ Also, for Usufructuarius. Pandect.  
 ŪSŪCĀPIŌ, or ŪSŪ CĀPIŌ (abl.) CĀPIŌ, ōnis, f. the acquisition of the property of a thing by the use or possession of the same for a certain length of time, prescribed by law; usucapion. Cic. fundi. Pandect. Usucapio est, &c. — We find, also, *Usucapio*. Pandect.  
 ŪSŪCĀPIŌ, or ŪSŪ CĀPIŌ, is, cēpl, cap- tum, a. 3: to acquire the property of (a personal thing) by long and uninterrupted use or possession; to acquire by prescription. Cic. hereditatē. Pandect. aliquem, or aliquid.  
 ŪSŪCĀPTŪS, a, um, particip. from usu- capio.  
 ŪSŪFACIŌ, or ŪSŪ FACIŌ (usu (abl.) & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. for usu ca- pio. Plaut.  
 ŪSŪFRUCTŪARIŪS (usu (abl.) & fructu- 3 arius), a, um, adj. that has the temporary use and profit (usufruct), but not the property of a thing. Pandect.  
 ŪSŪRĀ (utor), æ, f. the temporary use or enjoyment of a thing, χρῆσις. Plaut. Neque adeo hasce (ædes) emi mihi, nec usuræ mee. Id. Usuram ejus corporis cepit sibi, et gravidam fecit. Cic. unius horæ. Id. Natura dedit usuram vitæ, tanquam pecuniæ. Id. hujus lucis, h. e. of a life and residence at Rome. Id. longi temporis. Vellet. gloriæ. — ¶ Also, a lending of money, so that he who receives it may use it without interest. Cic. Verr. 3, 72 (where Gronov. and Grav. read ver- sura). — ¶ Also, interest, usury, τόκος; as being the profit of capital, or as paid for the use of it. Nepos. Usuram accipere, to receive interest. Cic. pendere, to pay. Id. Usuras perscribere, to put out money at interest. Plin. Ep. Usuram minuere. Pandect. Computari usuras quad- rantes, h. e. four per cent. Lucan. Usura vorax. Plin. Quum presertim sors ex usura fiat, h. e. the interest is converted in- to capital. Cic. Certare cum usuris fruc- tibus prædiorum, h. e. to have interest to pay to the amount of one's income. Cod. Just. Usuræ usurarum, interest of the interest, compound interest. It should be remembered that interest among the Romans was reckoned monthly, so that their one per cent. (centesimæ) is what we should call twelve per cent.; and so of the rest. — Figur. interest. Cic. Terra nec unquam sine usura reddit, quod accipit. Plin. Ep. Adjicis, alias te literas curiosus scriptas misisse: an acceperim quæris; non accepi. Proinde prima quaque occasione mitte, adposi- tis quidem usuris, quas ego centesimas computabo, with the addition of interest (h. e. of other letters) which I will reckon as one (as we say, twelve) per cent.

ŪSŪRARIŪS (usura), a, um, adj. of which 3 one has the use or enjoyment, especially for a limited time. Plaut. Amphitruo subditivus exit foras cum Alcumena uxore usuraria, temporary. Id. puer. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to interest or usury. Pandect. pecunia, money at interest. Id. debitor.  
 ŪSŪRPABILIS (usurpo), e, adj. that may 3 be used. Tertull.  
 ŪSŪRPATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. the use of a thing, the making use of a thing. Cic. doctrinæ. Liv. Abstinere usurpatione alicujus vocis, to abstain from using. Plin. Superba usurpatio nominum, cum alius se Nongentum, alius Tribunum appellaret. — ¶ Hence, an exercising, using. Cic. Ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an ancient usage. — ¶ Also, a performing or undertaking. Liv. itineris insoliti. — ¶ Also, u mentioning, naming, adducing. Cic. Mentio atque usurpatio civitatis, h. e. the declaration of his being a citizen. — ¶ Also, a possessing, possession. Val. Max. bonæ mentis. — ¶ Also, an assumption of a thing which does not belong to one, unlawful use. Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, an interruption of the usu- capio. Pandect.  
 ŪSŪRPATIVE (usurpativus), adv. in an 3 unusual (or arbitrary) manner. Serv.  
 ŪSŪRPATIVŪS (usurpio), a, um, adj. per 3 haps unfamiliar or unusual. Diomed.  
 ŪSŪRPATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who uses 3 any thing; in a bad sense, one who uses any thing unlawfully, an usurper. Am- mian.  
 ŪSŪRPATŌRIŪS (usurpator), a, um, adj. 3 unlawful, unrightful, usurping. Cod. Just.  
 ŪSŪRPŌ (for usu rapio, to draw to one's self by use), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to use, make use of any thing, χρῶμαι. Plaut. barathrum. Plin. vestes. Tacit. hereditatē, h. e. adire. Pandect. sibi servitutem (fundi). Liv. jus. Cic. genus pœnæ. Gell. Usurpata mulier, h. e. who has spent a whole year with a man, and thus becomes his wife. Cic. Usurpare memoriam alicujus, h. e. to remember. Hence, Usurpatum est, ut, &c. it is usual or customary. Pandect. So, also, *Colum. Illud, quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, ut, &c.* — ¶ Hence, to make use of any thing, to ex- ercise, practise. Cic. libertatem, h. e. to vote (because the freedom of Roman citizens brought with it the right of voting). Id. officium. Liv. jus. — ¶ Also, to make use of, to assume. Plin. gloriam. Especially, to make use of or assume unlawfully, to usurp. Sueton. civi- tatem Romanam. Cod. Just. domini- um rei. Hence, to acquire, get, obtain. Justin. imperium. — ¶ Also, to make use of a thing through the senses; and hence, to perceive, observe. Lucret. Ea sensibus usurpare. Id. aliquid oculis, to see. Plaut. Aures usurpant sonitum, hear. — ¶ Also, to make use of any thing with the voice. Hence, to speak, say, mention. Cic. At quam crebro usurpat et consul et Antonius (the words consul and Antonius). Id. nomen virtutis. Id. id crebris sermonibus. — Also, to name, call. Cic. Quos fratres inter se usurpare atque appellare vide- mus. Id. Lælius, qui sapiens usurpatur.  
 ŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from utor.  
 ŪSŪS (utor), us, m. the use made of a thing, the making use, use, χρῆσις. Cic. virtutis. Cæs. celeritatis. Ovid. Ferrens assiduus consumitur annulus usu. Horat. Scyphi nati in usum lætitiæ. Id. Aurum cogere in humanos usus. Virg. Formare boves in usum agrestem. Plin. Ep. In usu habere, to practise. Sueton. Argentum vas in usu habere, to have in use; to use. Plin. Ep. Est hoc mihi in usu, it is usual with me; I am accustomed (followed by an infin.). Id. Paneg. In usu habere aliquem, to be intimate with any one (see below). — Usus is also the uninterrupted possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, by which the possessor acquires the right of property; as, Cic. Usus et auctori- tas, or Usus auctoritas. — Also, Usus, use, for the persons who use a thing. Horat. Quod legeret publicus usus. — Hence, frequent use, frequent exer-

*cise, practise.* Cæs. Usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt. Cic. Usus frequens. *Id.* Assiduus usus. Cæs. Quotidiano usu. Liv. Usu belli. Tacit. Ars et usus. (But in some of these passages it may be rendered *experience*.) — Also, *utility, usefulness, use, advantage, profit, benefit, good.* Cic. Arborum consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia faciendâ. Sallust. Neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, *interest or advantage.* Cels. Sine usu, *without use or advantage, to no purpose.* Plin. Radix cicutæ nullius usus (est), *is good for nothing* (but this may be referred as well to the first signif.). Sallust. fragm. Quorum (hominum) vulgus in dies usum habet, *is served by, derives benefit from.* Cic. Alicui magno usui esse, *to be of great use or service to some one.* Liv. Peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore, *would be of use or service for.* Cæs. Una erat magno usui res, *of great use, service, or benefit.* So, Cic. Ex usu esse (with accus. and *infin.*), *to be profitable.* And, Plin. (with *infin.*). Also, Terent. Nec magis ex usu tuo nemo est. Also, *use, custom.* Cic. Communi in usu. Plin. Ep. Est mihi in usu (with an *infin.*), *it is my custom* (see above). Plin. In usum venire, *to become usual.* Also, *usage or custom of speech.* Horat. Ar. Poet. 71. — Also, *intimacy, familiarity* with any one. Cic. Cum Metellis erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo. *Id.* Inter nosmet vetus usus intercedit. *Id.* Est hospes meus, et præterea conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis. Ovid. Longo cognitus usu. Plin. Paneg. In usu habere aliquem, *to be intimate with any one.* — Also, *experience, practice* in a thing, *expertness, skill.* Cæs. Magnum usum in re militari habere. *Id.* militaris. *Id.* Habere usum belli. *Id.* Imperator nullius usus. Ovid. Seris venit usus ab annis, *skill, practice.* — ¶ Also, *need, necessity, occasion.* Cic. Sed de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit. Cæs. Si usus veniat. Plaut. Si quis usus venerit. Also, *wants, needs, necessities, necessary things.* Cic. Usum provinciæ supplere. Liv. Quæ usus belli poscunt. Hence, Horat. Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, *h. e. the necessaries of life, res, quibus in vita utimur.* — Hence, *Usus est* often signifies *there is need, there is occasion, it is requisite, it is necessary.* Terent. (Me.) Mihi sic est usus (I must do so): (Ch.) An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet (*is there need of any man's tormenting himself?*) (Me.) Mihi (there is need of my doing it). Cic. Si usus fuerit (see above). The thing necessary is also put in the *abl.*; as, Cic. Naves quibus usus non est, *of which there is no need, which are not needed.* Virg. Nunc viribus usus, *now there is need of, now you must exert.* Liv. Naves quibus consuli usus non esset, *which the consul did not need.* Plaut. Usus nihil erat dicto. Also, in the *acc.*; as, Plaut. Ad eam rem usus est hominum astutum. Also, in the *gen.*; as, Liv. Alii accipiunt imperia, alii offerunt se, si quo usus operæ sit (unless we render *usus, usefulness, h. e. if their services should be useful for any thing*). — *Usus* is also, a *case, chance, hap, accident.* Terent. Usus non veniet, *that will never happen.* Cic. Si usus fuerit (see above). Cæs. Si usus veniat (see above). Hence, *Usu, by a chance or accident, or, perchance, peradventure.* Plaut. Cave, ne tu te usu perdis. Especially is *Usu venire* frequent, *to take place or fall out by some chance, or somehow; or simply, to come about, take place, happen, befall, occur.* Cic. Mihi usu venturum non arbitraber, ut, &c. *Id.* Ante quam hoc usu veniret, *before this should happen.* Nepos. Id quod nunquam antea usu venerat. Cic. Quid? quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, &c., *it has happened.* Also, *Usu venire, for venire.* Cic. (si lectio certa).

USUM FRUCTUS (for usus et fructus), *us, m. the usufruct, h. e. the having of the use and profit, but not the property,*

of a thing, ἐπικαρπία, ἐκκαρπώσις. Cic. Usum fructum omnium bonorum suorum Cæsennia legavit, ut frueretur una cum filio. *Id.* Si paterfamilias uxori ancillarum usum fructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, mortuo filio, mulier usufructum non amittet. — We also find *usus et fructus.* Cic. fundi.

USUVENIRE, or more properly USU VE-  
3 NIRE, &c. See *Usus*, at the end.

UT, or ΟΥΤ (ὄντι), adv. and conj. I. ADV. when it does not of itself require the subjunctive mood. — ¶ *As, like or just as, even as, ὡσπερ, καθάπερ.* Followed by *sic*; as, Cic. Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate coacescit, *as (like as, just as).* So, Nepos. Ut enim Romæ Consules, sic Carthagine reges creabantur. Or by *ita*; as, Terent. Ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est, *as every man wishes his own son to be, so he is.* Cic. Ut optasti, ita est. Or by *item* instead. Cic. The *ut* is also preceded by the *sic* or *ita*; as, Terent. Sic siet modo, ut nunc est. *Id.* Ita, ut res sese habet, narrato. So, *Id.* Isto modo, ut tu. *Id.* Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt cives tui. Also, *Ut si, for si*; as, Horat. Quod vitium afore, ut si quid promittere de me possum aliud vere, promitto. So, Sucton. Abstinet alieno, ut si quis unquam. (But in both these examples there seems to be an ellipsis.) — *Ut — ita (sic)* means *as — so*, in the sense of *both — and also, not only — but also*; as, Cass. ad Cic. Dolabellam, ut Tarsenses, ita Ladicenii accesserunt. And also, for quidem (*indeed, or also although*) — *sed (but, but yet)*; as, Nepos. Ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo, *as — so, although — yet.* Liv. Saguntini ut a preliis quietem habuerant, ita non cessaverant ab opere, *had indeed enjoyed relief from battles, but yet had not, &c.; though — yet* (compare Ovid. Met. 1, 370). — Also, with the *superl.* *Ut — ita, so, as, or sometimes, the — the, with the compar.* in English; especially when joined with *quisque* (for *aliquis*); as, Cic. Ut quisque optime Græce sciret, ita esse nequissimum, *the better a man knew Greek, the worse man he was.* *Id.* Ut quidque primum gestum erit, ita primum exponetur. Also, with *ita* before *ut*; as, Cic. Colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus. Also, without *ita*; as, Cic. Ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique celerrime potest videre rationem, is prudentissimus haberi solet (where the omission is owing to the intervention of *qui*). Also, without both *ita* and the *superl.*; as, Liv. 30, 10. Ut quæque retro, &c. — In oaths or in wishes expressed in a similar form; *Ut, as, as sure as, preceded by ita*; so that we have *Ita, ut, so true or sure — as, so truly do I wish that, &c.* — as. Cic. Ita Deos mihi velim propitios, ut commoveor animi, *as surely as I would be blessed by heaven, so surely am I troubled in spirit; may the gods bless me, as, &c.* *Id.* Ita vivam, ut facio. The member with *ut* is also omitted; as, Cic. Sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, *often, so help help me heaven, &c.* — ¶ Also, without the corresponding *sic, ita, &c., as, so as, according as.* Cic. Ut opinor, *as I think.* *Id.* Ut dixi, *as I have said.* *Id.* Ut alunt, *as they say, as the saying is.* *Id.* De nullo, ut disertio, memoriæ proditum est, *as an eloquent man, as being eloquent.* *Id.* Non ille ut plerique, sed isto modo ut tu. Tacit. Regem, ut exterrum, aspernabatur. Nepos. Elatus est, ut ipse præscriperat, sine ulla pompa funeris. Terent. Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores, especially *as morals now are, in the present state, &c.* Cic. Illi quidem, ut populi Rom. ætas est, senes; ut Atheniensium sæcula numerantur, adolescentes. So, *Id.* Themistocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses, non ita sane vetus, *h. e. according to our reckoning, according to our dates.* *Id.* Multæ etiam, ut in homine

Romano, litteræ, *for a Roman; considering that he was a Roman.* *Id.* Ut potui, tui, *as well as I could.* Plaut. Ut (*how? see below*) valet? (R.) Ut queo, *how do you do? — as (well as) I can.* Hence, *Ut si, as if, as though; as, Cic.* Ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si esset res mea, *just so — as if.* Nepos. Atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudavere consilium eorum, *as if they had, &c.* — *Ut* is also doubled, or has *cumque* appended to it, and then it means *howsoever, in what way or manner soever, however.* Terent. Ut ut erant alia, illi certe consuleres. Cic. Ut cumque se affectum volet. — ¶ Also, *as, with the superl.* for *quam*; as, Cic. Ut blandissime potest, *as favourably as he can, in the most favouring manner.* — ¶ Also, *as, for instance, as for instance, for example, as for example; as, Cic.* Ea percipere quæ tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem. *Id.* Ut, si quis ægre ferat, *as (for example), if any one, &c.* — ¶ Also, *as, as being; inasmuch as, in explanation and proof.* Liv. Pama tumultum; ut principe amisso, fecit. Horat. Horret onus ut parvo corpore majus. Particularly with *qui, quæ, quod, h. e. as who; as being the man, &c. who, inasmuch as he, &c.* Liv. Tunc, enim, ut qui ex æquo nos venisse in amicitiam meminissimus, subjecti minus vobis essentus, *as remembering that we had, &c.* Cic. Quod sepulchrum posterorum ejus sit, uti quod sepulchrum publice datum est, *as being a sepulchre given by the state.* — ¶ *Ut* is also used redundantly before *qui, quæ, quod*; as, Liv. Prælium, ut quod maxime (sc. commissum est), pari spe utrinque commissum est (but this may be, *if ever battle was, or as ever was*). So, also, Liv. Sine ulla sede, ut quo victores nos reciperemus, *for quo nos, &c.* On the other hand we find *ut qui, for ut.* Plaut. — ¶ Also, *as, when, as soon as.* Cic. Ut hæc audivit, sic exarsit, &c. Terent. Ut numeratur forte argentum, intervenit homo, *as or when.* Hence, *Ut primum, as soon as; as, Cic.* Ut primum loqui posse cepi. Ovid. Ut subito Hymen venit, *as soon as; or also, when suddenly.* Cic. Ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, *when once.* (Ut and ut primum in this signification are usually joined with the *indic. perf.* in direct narrative.) — Also, has *ut* the sense of *since, for* which we may also say *that*; as, Calpurn. Vigesima non fuit, ut cupiunt te, cernere sylvæ. Ovid. Ut sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister. *Id.* Ut careo vobis. Cic. Ut illos libros edidisti, nihil a te postea accepimus. Horat. Qui (dies) primus risit, per urbes Afer ut Italas equavit. — ¶ Also, *where.* Catull. 11, 3; 17, 10. — ¶ Also, *how, h. e. in what way or manner.* Cic. Credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint. *Id.* Videte, ut hoc correxerit. *Id.* Videtisne, ut eos agitent Furie? Virg. Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem (sc. narrando), Trojanas ut opes eruerint Danaï. — Hence in exclamations, expressions of wonder, *how!* Cic. Ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit, *quæ!* &c. Horat. Ut gaudet! Virg. Ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! *when (as soon as) I saw her, how was I lost!* Horat. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati! *how much better!* Cic. Ut ille tum humilis erat! — Also, *how, in a question.* Horat. Ut valet? ut meministi nostri? — II. CONJ. *h. e.* when it requires of itself a *subj. mood.* — ¶ In the sense of *that, after talis* (and *is for talis*), *tantis, tot, tam, adeo, sic, ita, and the like; and after verbs and substantives which denote a willing, wishing, entreating, admonishing, doing, taking care, permitting, commanding, impelling, a necessity, &c.* Thus, Cic. Non sum ita hebes, ut istuc dicam, *I am not so dull that I should say (h. e. as to say).* *Id.* Quis est tam cupidus, ut non illa omnia relinquat, *that he would not leave, as not to leave.* *Id.* Est ulla res tanti, ut viri boni nomen amittas? *Id.* Providēbo, ut in perpetua pace esse possitis. *Id.* Furnio mandavi, ut exigeret cum eo. Poll. ad Cic. Lepidus me urisit, ut legionem mitterem,

urged me to send the legion. Cic. Te obsecro, ut rempubl. liberetis. And so innumerable other examples. — Ut is also used by Cic. after *Ad pedes accidere*, because the idea of supplication lies in these words. We find it also after *Inusitatum est*, and after *Certum est* (where otherwise we find the *accus.* with *infin.*). Cic. Also, *Nepos. Verum est, ut. Cic. Verisimile est, ut. Id. Accedit ut, h. e. to this is added, that. Id. Integrum est, ut. Id. Reliquum est, ut. Id. Nata est sententia Academicorum, ut dicerent, &c. Id. Probari potest, ut. Liv. Quod in morem venerat, ut, &c. Id. Neque, uti referent, senatui obsequabantur. Also after *esse*; as, Cic. Est, ut deceat, for decet. Id. Fuit, ut liceret, for licuit. Particularly after comparatives; as, Cic. Videtur esse altius, quam ut id suscipere possimus, to be too high for us to be able to undertake. Quintil. after *magis*. Also after *facio*; as, Cic. Invitus feci, ut Flaminius egerem, h. e. invitus eeci, it was with reluctance that I expelled Flaminius. Id. Milites faciunt inviti, ut coronam dent civicam. Id. Faciam ut eam. — Ut is often wanting, for instance, after *necesse est, oportet, rogo, &c.* Also after *permitto, Liv.*; after *sino, Liv.*; after *concedo, Cntull.* — ¶ Also, that, in order that, to the end that. Cic. Si idcirco sedetis, ut, &c. Id. Ut vere dicam, that I may speak the truth; to say the truth. Id. Ut ita dicam, so to speak. — ¶ Ut also has the force of so that, on account of the omission of some correlative particle; as, Cic. Est autem oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra. *Nepos. Fuit disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentia.* — So also, that therefore, that accordingly, in drawing an inference; we may render it, so that. Cic. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter sepe turpissimus: ut, recte precipere videantur, qui, &c. Id. Ut dubitare debeat nemo, so that no one ought to doubt. — ¶ Also, in expressions of anxiety, that or if. *Terent. Ut satis contemplata modo sis.* — ¶ Also, in wishes, O that! would that! that only! Cic. Ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit! *Terent. Ut te dii perduint!* — ¶ Also, supposing that, in case that, granting that, for which we can also say *although, even though.* Cic. Ager efficit cum octavo, bene ut agatur; verum, ut (supposing that, provided that) omnes dii adjuvent, cum decimo. Id. Sine quo, ut reliqua ex sententia succedant, vix, &c. Id. Ut ita sit. *Ovid. Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluptas. Juvenal. Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen, &c. even supposing that, even though.* — ¶ Also, to explain a word or sentence, that, that namely, that to wit, when to wit. Cic. Ab hoc genere largitionis, ut aliis detur, aliis auferatur, aberunt ii. — ¶ Also, that, in the sense of why. Cic. *Mil. 13. Erat, ut ille odisset, there was reason for his having hated, &c.* — ¶ Also, with the force of that not, after verbs of fearing; thus, after *timeo, Cic.*; after *metuo, Terent.*; after *vereor, Cic.* — ¶ It is often used in impassioned interrogation, where, however, it is difficult to express it by translation. Cic. *Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? Te ut unquam te corrigas? (which may be rendered, will you ever correct yourself? here we may suppose an ellipsis of fieri potest, or the like, can it be that you will ever mend your ways?)* *Plaut. Egone illam ut non amem, shall not I love her?* — ¶ *Uti, for ut, is of frequent use. Cic. and Cæs.* — We find ut with the indicative in *Liv. 27, 49. Ut inquit:* but this is owing to the distance of the one from the other. So, also with the *infin.*; as, *Liv. 5, 15:* but this is to be laid to the same cause. — Ut is also repeated, especially when many words intervene; as, *Liv. Ut quibus — essent, ut hic, &c.* — We find often also ut non, and ut ne, either together or with words between, which may be rendered, that — not, though they are not entirely convertible. Cic. and *Terent.* We find also ut non, for quin. Cic. *Fin. 1, 8. Very**

rarely is ut non used for ne; Cic. *Leg. Manil. 15. Itaque, ut plura non dicam, for ne plura dicam. — Quod ut, similar to quod si, quod nisi, &c. Virg. (See Quod) — Ut quid? for cur. Tertull.* **UTCUMQUE, or UTCUNQUE** (ut & cumque), adv. *howsoever, however;* also, *any how, somehow.* Cic. *Utcumque animi audientis moveri volet, ita, &c. Liv. Utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, &c. however that shall be, be it as it may. Tacit. Cetera utcumque facillius dissimulari. Vellei. Difficilis est utcumque conceptæ spei mora, howsoever, h. e. any how. Plin. Ep. Utcumque animum collegi, as well as possible. — ¶ Also, whensoever, at whatever time. Horat. Utcumque mecum vos eritis, whenever, whilist.*

**UTENSILIS** (utor), e, adj. *that may be used, fit for use, χρηστόδης*, especially for family use, for food, for instance. *Varr. Quid in Italia utensile non in modo nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Quod far conferam Campano? — Hence, subst. Utensilia, ium, n. things fit for use; the necessaries of life; utensils, implements. Colum. Utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus, aut etiam excollitur. Tacit. Pernocitare sine utensilibus, sine igni, h. e. alimentis, alisque ad victum necessariis. Liv. Divina humanaque utensilia. Also, of bees. Colum. Collectis utensilibus, h. e. iis rebus, quibus utuntur ad favos et mel conficiendum.*

**UTENSILITAS** (utensilis), atis, f. *usefulness, use. Tertull.*

**UTENTYÖR.** See *Utor.*

**UTER, for Uterus.** See *Uterus.*

**UTER** (allied to uterus), utris, m. a skin, for wine, oil, &c. *ἀράδος, ἀράκη. Virg. Mollibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres. Plaut. vini, a skin full of wine. Ovid. Æolus Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, h. e. scripsimus de Æolis Euris Ithacis utribus inclusis (referring to the story that Ulysses received the winds from Æolus inclosed in bags; so that he might direct his course at pleasure). — Figur. Horat. Tumidis infla sermonibus utrem. — ¶ Utria (plur.) is found in Liv. *Andron.**

**UTER** (ὑτέρος, ὑτέρος), ūtra, ūtrum, gen. utrius, dat. utri, adj. *which or whether of the two, or which (when one of two is meant, sometimes interrogatively. Cic. Uter nostrum popularis est? tunc, an ego? Sometimes, also, the interrogative particle ne is joined with it redundantly. Horat. Uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? hic qui, &c. an qui, &c.? Also, not interrogatively. Cic. Ut eligas, utrum velis. Liv. Querite utra graviore servitute liberati sint. Ovid. Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem: elige utrum facias. — Uter is usually joined with the compar. Cic. Utrius oratio propius accedere, &c. But also with a superl. Utri potissimum consulendum sit. — Uter is sometimes joined with a plur.; as, *Plaut. Loquere, uter meruistis culpam, paucis. Id. Uter eratis, tui, an ille major? — Uter is also used of more than two; thus, of three. Vitruv. — Also, followed by the particle an, as utrum; as, Cic. Utros habueris libros, an utrosque, nescio, which of the two books (h. e. sets of books, corpora librorum, which accounts for the plur.) you have, or whether you have both. — ¶ Also, the other, when two things are spoken of, and usually when preceded by *uter* or *neuter*. Cic. Uter (which of the two) utri (the other) insidias fecerit. Horat. Ambigitur quoties, uter utro sit prior, aufert Pacuvius. Plaut. Neuter utri invidet. — ¶ Also, both. Cic. Sibi uter rapiat an alter cedat alteri? Id. Controversiarum, quæ essent inter oratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, recuperatores, &c. (but this may be one or the other). — ¶ Also, one of the two, the one or the other; (see the preceding meaning.) — ¶ Also, for utrumque, *whichever (of the two).* Cic. Utrum horum dixeris, in eo culpa hærebis. — ¶ The penult of the gen. is properly long, but is also found short. Horat. — ¶ *Utro, and Utrum, are also adv., which see.***

**UTERCOLUS** (dimin. of uterus), i, m. a small paunch or belly, as, of bees. *Plin.* **UTERCOLUS** (dimin. of uter), i, m. a small leathern bag or bottle. *Apul.* **UTERCUMQUE, or UTCUNQUE** (uter, with the termination cum (m) que), ūtracum (n) que, utrumcum (n) que, adj. *whichever of the two, ὑτέρος ὑτέρος. Cic. Magnæ utrinque copiæ ita paratæ ad pugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utrumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, whichever of the two may (may have) conquered. Id. In quo bello utrumque pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura reipublicæ. Quintil. In utrumque lingua expressa proprietates omnium litterarum, whichever of the two, both.*

**UTERINUS** (uterus), a, um, adj. *uterine, born of the same mother, ὑμωδότηριος. Cod. Just. fratres.*

**UTERLIBET** (uter & libet), ūtralibet, utrumlibet, adj. *which of the two you please, whichever of the two, either of the two, ὑτέρος ὅν. Cic. Utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium, choose which you will. Plin. Sanguinem fluentem ex utralibet parte sistit. — Hence, Utralibet, and Utrilibet, adv. which see.*

**UTERNE, ūtrâne, utrumne.** See *Uter.* **UTERQUE** (uter & que), ūtraque, ūtrūque, gen. ūtrūque, dat. ūtrūque, adj. *both the one and the other, both (but see Uteruis, at the end), ἑκάτερος, ἀμφοτέρως. Cic. Paria in utroque (homine). Id. Uterque nostrum, both of us, we both. Id. Horum uterque cecidit victus, h. e. hi ambo ceciderunt. Id. Horum utrumque conjunctum, both of these, both these. Ovid. Uterque Phœbus, the rising and setting sun; the east and west. Id. Uterque polus, h. e. arcticus et antarcticus, north and south pole. Id. Uterque oceanus, h. e. orientalis et occidentalis. Id. Solis utramque domum, h. e. the east and west. Id. Uterque parens, h. e. father and mother. Nepos. Pari fastigio steterit in utraque fortuna, h. e. both when possessed of a large, and when of a small fortune. Or, *Tacit. Utraque fortuna, good and bad fortune. Cic. In utramque partem, h. e. on both sides; in either case. Cæs. Hac in utramque partem disputatio habita, h. e. for and against, pro and con. Cic. In utramque partem respondere, h. e. to answer yes and no; to affirm and deny. Terent. Vehemens in utramque partem, in both directions, both ways. — ¶ Uterque stands for alter, the other, when preceded by *uterque*; as, *Terent. Uterque utriusque est cordi, each — to the other. Cæs. Quum uterque utriusque esset exercitus in conspectu. — ¶ Uterque is also joined with a plur. word, as, Terent. Curem uterque. Plaut. Uterque insaniant. Ovid. Utraque (fem.) festinant. Tacit. Uterque ambigui (erant). — ¶ When only two persons or things are spoken of, the sing. is sufficient; but when two parties, kinds, or collective bodies are spoken of, the plur. is used; as, *Terent. Hoc beneficio utriusque ab utrisque vero devincimini, h. e. vos puellæ et amatores vestri. Cic. Quoniam utriusque et Socratici et Platonicus esse volumus, h. e. Peripatetici et Academici. Id. A quibus utrisque submittitur aliquid, h. e. a poetis, et ab iis, qui modos fecerunt. Sallust. Utriusque (h. e. plebs et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant. But the plur. is often used when only two persons or things are spoken of; as, Cic. Jubeo promi utrosque (scythos). Cæs. Utriusque perierunt. Nep. Utrorumque Dionysiorum, h. e. Dionysii majoris et minoris. Virg. Palmas utrasque tetendit. Tacit. Utriusque in tuens, h. e. avum et aviam. Terent. Utriusque res, for utraque res. — ¶ *Utroque, and Utraque, are also adverbs, which see.*****

**UTERVIS** (uter & vis, from volo), ūtrāvis, ūtrūvis, adj. *which of the two you will, either (be it which it may) of the two, ὑτέρος ὅν. Terent. Qui utramvis vorit, ambas noverit. Cic. Minus habeo virium, quam vestrum utervis, either of you (two). Id. Utrumvis se facere posse. — ¶ Also, both alike. Terent. In ut*



rem utrumvis dormire. — ¶ *Utervis* and *quivis* thus differ from *uterque* and *quisque*, that they suppose of two or all, only one, to whom the predicate is attributed, but that one indifferently taken. On the other hand, though *uterque* and *quisque* point to each single individual (therein differing from *ambo* and *omnes*), yet the predicate belongs to the individuals at the same time and collectively. When, therefore, a predicate belongs to every one of two or more, but only to one at a time, we find *utervis* and *quivis*, not *uterque* and *quisque*. Compare *Quivis*.

**UTERUM**, i, n. for *Uterus*. See *Uterus*.  
**UTERUS** (ὄστρον), i, m. the belly, abdomen, paunch. *Plaut.*, *Virg.*, &c. — ¶ Also, the womb, the matrix. — Of women; as, *Plaut.* *Uterum illi extumere*. *Ovid.* *Diva potens uteri*, h. e. *Lucina*. *Id.* *Gravis uterus*. *Propert.* *Uteri pondus*, h. e. fetus. Hence, a birth, a bearing, a bringing forth. *Pandect.* *Si ancilla uno utero marem et feminam peperisset*. Also, the birth, the fruit of the womb, fetus, child. *Tacit.* *Uxoris uterus subiectus servitio*. *Cels.* and *Plin.* *Uterum gerere*, to be pregnant. — Of animals. *Varr.* and *Plin.* Hence, a bearing, bringing forth. *Plin.* *Faciliore ita utentes utero*, bringing forth more easily. Also, the fetus, young. *Plin.* *canes gerunt fetum*, go with young. — Figur. the paunch or integument, from which the first animals are represented as having been brought forth. *Lucret.* — ¶ *Figur.* the belly, h. e. the inner part of a thing, the interior or cavity. *Colum.* *In utero dolii*. *Tacit.* *Naves lato utero*. *Virg.* of the Trojan horse. — ¶ *Uterum*, i, n. for *uterus*. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Uter*, for *uterus*. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

**UTI**, *infra* of *utor*. See *Utor*.

**UTI**, for *ut*. See *ut*.

**UTIBILIS** (utor), e, adj. that can be used, 3 useful; serviceable, profitable, χρησιμος. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

**UTICA**, æ, f. *Utica*, a town of Africa Proper, on the coast of Africa, not far from Carthage, where the younger *Cato* slew himself (whence he is called *Cato Uticensis*). — Hence, *Uticensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Utica*. *Liv.* *ager Cas. Uticensis*, the inhabitants.

**UTICENSIS**, e, adj. See *Utica*.

**UTILIS** (for *utilibilis*, from *utor*), e, adj. that may be used, fit for use, fit, good, proper, suitable, adapted. *Cic.* *Homo ad nullam rem utilis*. *Ovid.* *Miles, ut emeritis non est satis utilis annis*, ponit ad antiquos, quæ tulit arma læres. *Id.* *Fraxinus utilis hastis*, (dat.) *Plin.* *Carinus totus concavus utilissimus fistulis*. *Virg.* *Dant utile lignum navigiis pinos*. Also, with an *infra*. *Horat.* *Tibia adesse choris utilis*. *Absol.* *Senec.* *Utilla*, h. e. utensilia. — Hence, *Utilis*, that can keep himself from falling. *Ovid.* *Quo magis accedunt, minus et minus utilis adsto*; *linquor*, et ancillis expedienda cado. — ¶ Also, useful, profitable, wholesome, salutary, advantageous, serviceable, χρησός, χρησιμος. *Cic.* *Res utiles*. *Id.* *lex. Cas.* *Romanis utiles esse amicos*. *Cic.* *Numquam est utile peccare*. *Plin.* *Succus utilissimus voci*. *Id.* *Succus utilis contra inflammationes*. *Propert.* *Ira utilis*, h. e. that brings gain. *Cic.* *Vita mea utilior*. *Id.* *Utilissimus civis*. *Absol.* *Horat.* *Qui miscuit utile dulci, the useful with the agreeable*. *Id.* *Honestum prætulit utili*. — ¶ Also, just, right, equitable, conformable to or founded upon justice or equity. *Pandect.* *Derelictam vero a marito accusationem etiam ab alio excitari utile est*. *Id.* *Utilis actio, resting indeed on no law, but founded on equity*. *So*, also, *Id.* *exceptio*. *Id.* *judicium*. *Id.* *interdictum*. *Id.* *petitio*. (But *Actio utilis* is also the same as *efficax*. *Pandect.*)

**UTILITAS** (utilis), atis, f. usefulness, serviceableness, service. *Terent.* *In eare utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas ineam*. *Cic.* *Utilitatibus tuis possum carere, I can forego or do without your services*. *Id.* *Belli (in war) utilitas*. *Plaut.* *Utilitatem oculis obtinere, to have the right use of one's eyes; to see*

rightly. — ¶ Also, serviceableness, usefulness, utility, profit, advantage, ὠφέλεια, ἐὺχρησρία. *Cic.* *Utilitatem alicui afferre, to bring*. *Id.* *Nec tantem nostræ utilitates omittendæ sunt*. *Id.* *Utilitatem capere ex re, to derive profit*. *Id.* *habere, h. e. utilem esse, to profit*. *Id.* *Utilitates alicui præbere*.

**UTILITER** (Id.), adv. usefully, profitably, with profit, advantageously, χρησός, συμφερόντως. *Cic.* *Atque illi quidem etiam a natura utiliter dicebant permotiones istas animis nostris datas*. *Ovid.* *Utilius starent etiam nunc mœnia Phœbi, were better for me that the walls, &c.* *Plin.* *Cuneo adactum utilissime adstringitur, most commodiously*. — ¶ Also, rightly, duly. *Pandect.* *Apud iudicem utiliter experiri*. *Id.* *Utiliter stipulari*. *Id.* *Utiliter agere ex empto*.

**UTINAM** (for *uti* & *nam*, as *quisnam*, *ubinam*, &c.), adv. O that, I wish that, would that, would to God that, αἶθε, εἰς. *Cic.* *Utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam*. *Id.* *Utinam, Quiritis, viorum fortium, atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis*. *Id.* *Quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo*. *Ovid.* *O utinam tunc, cum Lacedæmona classe petebat, o brutus insanis esset adulter aquis!* *Cic.* *Utinam non, or, Terent.* and *Cic.* *Utinam ne*. — *Utinam* requires the subj. mood; but not indifferently with the present or imperfect; thus, *Utinam salvus sis, I wish you may be well*, which you may actually be or not; but, *Utinam salvus esses, I wish you were well*, which you really are not (and so the *pluperf.* *Utinam salvus fuisses, I wish you had been well*). — Also, *Quod utinam* (a form of expression resembling *quod si*; see *Quod*); as, *Cic.* *Quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissimus*.

**UTIQUE** (uti & que), adv. for et ut, or et uti, and that. *Cic.* *Utique consules, alter arbore, quæstoribus imperent, &c.* (So, *Liv.* 39, 19, several times.) — Also, and as. *Sallust.* *Uti ex libris Punicis interpretatum nobis est, utique rem sese habere cultores ejus terræ putant*. *Liv.* *Uti illa recitata sunt, utique ea intellecta sunt*. — ¶ Also, be it as it may or will. — Hence, at all events, at any rate, by all means, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail, indeed, undoubtedly, ἄπα. *Liv.* *Si utique novum aliquem consullem creari vellent, at any rate, at all events*. *Id.* *Monentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium*. *Id.* *Milites utique morituros in aciem misistis, h. e. about to perish in any case, assuredly about to die*. *Cic.* *Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis*. *Id.* *Diligenter litteris datis, quæ ad me utique perferantur*. *Id.* *Illud vero utique scire cupio*. *Id.* *Utique scribito, by all means*. *Liv.* *Nisi alterum consullem utique ex plebe fieri necesse sit*. — And, also, at least, but certainly at least. *Cic.* *Ego, ut constitui, adero; utinam tu quoque eodem die* — utique postridie. *Liv.* *Pæne victoriæ, utique de Antiocho rege, majore parte ad se vindicata, adjecerunt, &c.* — ¶ Also, only, merely. *Pandect.* *Sed utique humiliores*. — ¶ Also, especially, particularly. *Liv.* *Utique postremis mensibus*. *Id.* *Commota est plebs, utique postquam, &c.* — ¶ *Uti-que*, for *utique*. *S. C. de Bacch.*

**UTOR** (unc.), eris, ūsus sum, dep. 3. to use, make use of, avail one's self of, χρᾶσται. *Cic.* *suis bonis*. *Id.* *Bene armis, optime equis uti*. *Colum.* *cultro (falci)s, scalpro, rostro*. *Cæs.* *Quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, earum materia atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur*. *Ovid.* *Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu*. *Cæs.* *Utuntur taleis ferreis pro nummo*. *Id.* *Administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur*. *Plaut.* *Certe oculis uteris, you have the use of your eyes, see well*. *Id.* *Istoc ego oculo utor minus, I do not see well with it*. *Cic.* *Si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, it would use language to this effect; would so speak*. *Ovid.* *Mollibus verbis uti ad aliquem*. *Cic.* *oratione, h. e. to speak*. *Id.* *silentio, to keep*. *Id.* *Utor ætatis vitio*. *Cæs.* *Non omnes eadem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedes-*

tribus uti præliis consueverant, utebantur. *Id.* *Ea conditione, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant*. *Terent.* *Uti foro (see furum)*. *Nepos.* *Temporibus sapienter uti, to suit one's self to circumstances, avail one's self of or make a wise use of circumstances*. *Pandect.* *Uti frui, for uti et frui (as usufructus) to have the usufruct of*. *Sallust.* *Uti suo largius, h. e. to be prodigal of, to squander*. *Trebell.* *Poll.* *ingenio alicujus, h. e. to accommodate one's self to the disposition or inclination of any one*. — Hence, to associate with, be familiar or intimate with. *Nepos.* *Utebatur intime Q. Hortensio*. *Cic.* *Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter*. *Id.* *Lucceius, qui multum utitur Bruto*. *Horat.* *majoribus, to associate with, or to conduct towards, treat*. *Id.* *Si sciret regibus uti*. — Also, *Uti se*, to indulge or enjoy one's self. *Plaut.* *Si quidem se uti volet*. — Also, to live upon any thing. *Terent.* *Huic aliquid paulum præ manū dederis, unde utatur*. *Cic.* *Magis enim doleo, me non habere cui tradam (illas possessiunculas), quam habere qui (h. e. quo) utar*. *Cic.* *Divitiæ expetuntur, ut utare (illis)*. *Horat.* *Et querere, et uti (quæstis)*. — Also, to enjoy, partake of. *Cic.* *honore, to hold or fill a post of honor*. *Liv.* *honore curuli*. *Cels.* *cibus bonis, to eat good meats*. *Id.* *vino modice, drink*. *Ovid.* *lacte et herbis*. *Varr.* *Ut pecus uti possit, sc. aqua, h. e. drink*. Hence, perhaps, *Cic.* *Utentior, having the enjoyment of more things, more wealthy*. — Also, to have, experience, of things which one uses or enjoys. *Nepos.* *patre diligente*. *Cic.* *adversis ventis*. *Id.* *Præliis usus erat secundis, had gained battles*. *Cæs.* *valetudine bona, to have or enjoy*. *Id.* *honore, to have or fill a post of honor* (see above). — ¶ Also, to have used of, to need. *Cic.* *Ambitione nihil (for non) uter*. *Id.* *Ea nihil hoc loco utimur, h. e. have no need of here, speak not of*. *Plaut.* *Apage te, amor; non places, nihil te utor*. — ¶ *Utor* generally has an *abl.* But we find also an *acc.* *Terent.*, *Cato*, &c.: hence, *Utendus*, a, um; as, *Cic.* *Omnia utenda*. *Plaut.* *Vasa utenda, to be used, for use*. *Ovid.* *Multa rogant utenda dari*. — ¶ For *utor* the ancients also said *uto*; as, *Cato*. *Utito*. Hence, passively, as, *Næv.* ap. *Gell.* *Utitur*. — ¶ *Utier*, for *uti*. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

**UTOR FRUOR**, for *utor* et *fruor*. See *Utor*.

**UTPŌTE** (from *ut*), adv. expressing a reason or explanation, namely, as, &c. It is usually found with *qui, quæ, quod*; as, *Cic.* *Ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemere solemus, non pertimescebamus, who namely, being one who*. *Plaut.* *Similiorem mulierem, utpote quæ non sit eadem, non rear*. *Catull.* *Utpote quæ speraret, as hoping, seeing that she hoped, inasmuch as she hoped*. Also, with a *particip.* instead; as, *Nepos.* *Puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, being namely not above nine years of age, seeing I was not more, &c.* *Horat.* *Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, making to wit, as making*. — Also, found with *quum* (since). *Asin.* *Poll.* *ad Cic.* *Nec retinuissem (legiones) si unquam loco habuissim, utpote cum singulæ cohortes seditionem fecerint*.

**UTPŌTĀ**, or **UT PŌTĀ**, as, for example. *Senec.* See *Putā*.

**UTRALIBĒT** (sc. parte, from *uterlibet*), 2 adv. on whichever of two sides, on one of the two sides. *Plin.*

**UTRAQUE** (sc. parte, from *uterque*), adv. 3 on both sides; both times. *Hemina.* ap. *Non.*

**UTRARIUS** (uter, utris), a, um, adj. concerned with or belonging to water bags or skins. Hence, *absol.* *Utrarii*, sc. homines, water-carriers to an army. *Liv.*

**UTRIBI**. See *Utrubi*.

**UTRICIDA** (uter & cædo), æ, m. an utricidæ, h. e. one that cuts up and (humorously) as it were kills skins or bags. *Apul.*

**UTRICLARIUS**. See *Utricularius*.

**UTRICULARIUS** (utriculus), ii, m. sc. artifices, one who plays on a bag-pipe; a bag-piper, ἀκταῖλος. *Sucton.* — ¶ Also, a barge, waterman, perhaps so called

from the shape of the boat used. *Inscript. ap. Murat.* — *Utriclarus* is also read, and in some passages means, perhaps, a maker of such boats. *Id.*

**UTRICULŌS** (dimin. of *uter*), i, m. a 2 small skin or leathern bottle, *δοκιδιον*. *Cels.* Calido oleo replentur utriculi.

**UTRICULŌS** (dimin. of *uterus*), i, m. the 2 abdomen; also, the womb, *matrix*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a small husk or case; as, of grains of corn, of the bud of a flower. *Plin.*

**UTRINDE** (probably from *uter* & *inde*), adv. on both sides, in both cases. *Cato ap. Charis.*

**UTRINQUE** (*uter* & the termination *inque*), and **UTRIMQUE**, adv. on or from both sides or parts, on or from the one side and the other, *ἐκατέρωθεν*. *Cic., Cels., and Liv.* — Also, *secus* is joined with it, but the signification is not changed. *Utrique* and *secus* are sometimes written as one word, and sometimes are separated. *Lucret. and Apul.*

**UTRINQUESECUS**, or **UTRINQUE SECUS**, on both sides. See *Utrique*.

**UTRINSECUS**, same as *Utrique*. *Sever. 3 in Aetna.*

**UTRŌ** (*sc. loco*, from *uter*), adv. to which 2 of the two sides or parts, to which part or side, *whither* (of two), *δοτέρωσσε*. *Plin.* *Id.* demum recte subactum erit, ubi non intelligitur utro vomer ierit. *Ovid.* *Nescit utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque.*

**UTRŌBI**. See *Utrubi. 3*

**UTRŌBIDEM** (*uter* & *ibidem*), adv. on 3 both sides. *Plaut.*

**UTRŌBIQUE** (*utrobi* & *que*), adv. on both parts, on both sides, on the one side and the other, *ἐκατέρωσι*. *Asin. Poll. ad Cic.* *Cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, in both parties.* *Nepos.* *Utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, h. e. terribus, et navalibus copiis.* *Cic.* *Veritas utrobique sit, sc. in diis et hominibus.* *Horat.* *Pavor est utrobique molestus, h. e. in timendo, et in cupiendo.* — We also find *utribique*.

**UTRŌLIBET** (*uterlibet*), adv. to one of the 2 two sides, on one side. *Quintil.*

**UTRŌQUE** (*uterque*), adv. to both places, parts or sides, *ἐκατέρωσι*. *Cic.* *Ad Ceo venimus, inde Gyarum, hinc Scyrum, inde Delum, utroque citius, quam velle-mus, cursum confecimus.* *Liv.* *Provincia ea Bruto, Sappium Camillo sorte event: exercitus utroque ducti.* *Ovid.* *Nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro.* — Also, with *versum* or *vorsum* (*wards*), joined with it, *towards both places, in both directions, on both sides.* *Plaut.* *Utroqueversum rectum est ingenium meum: ad te, adque illum pro rota me uti licet.* *Gell.* *Vocahula ambigua, et que utroqueversum dicantur, h. e. augendi, et minuendi significatione.*

**UTRŌQUEVERSUS**, or **VŌRSUM**. See *3 Utroque.*

**UTRŌBI** (perhaps from *uter* & *ubi*), 3 **UTRŌBI**, **UTRIBI**, adv. *where*, when two are spoken of, in which of the two places. *Plaut.* *Utrubi accumbo? (Sag.) Utrubi tu vis.* *Næv. ap. Charis.* *Utribi cœnaturi estis? hiccine, an in triclinio?* *Cato. ibid.* *De frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, &c.*

**UTRŌBIQUE**. See *Utrobique.*

**UTRUM** (*uter*), adv. (an interrogative particle, used commonly in double questions, and followed in the second question by *an* or *ne* (enclitic), or by *anne*, *h. e. or*, or by *neque* or *nonne*, *h. e. or not*). In direct interrogation, it may be omitted in translation, *πότερον*. Thus, *Cic.* *Utrum ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? Id.* *Utrum habes, annon? — ¶ When the question is indirect, it is rendered whether, εἰ. Nepos.* *Quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matrem faceret, was asked whether he valued his father or his mother more.* *Cic.* *Quærendum, utrum una species sit, ane plures.* *Cæs.* *Ut declarant, utrum prælium committi ex usu esset, necne.* *Cic.* *Multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur.* Also, followed by several questions, instead of one; as, *Senec.* *Si sitis nihil interest, utrum aqua sit, an vinum, nec referi utrum sit aureum poculum,*

an vitreum, an manus concava. — ¶ *Nam* is also affixed to *utrum*, to give more force to the question. *Liv.* *Percontatus est, utrumnum classis posset, &c.* — And *ne*, pleonastically. *Cic.* *Utrumne possit.* *Terent.* *Utrum taceamne an prædicem? Also, with this ne separated from it; as, Cic.* *Utrum esset Siculis utilius, suisne servire an populo Rom. obtemperare.* — *Utram* is rarely used for *num* or *an* in a single question; as, *Cic. Phœc.* 19. — But after *utrum*, the second question is frequently omitted, where it is readily understood; as, *Cic.* *Utrum emeris, sc. annon, whether, h. e. whether or no.* *Nepos.* *Consultum, utrum veniret.*

**ŪTŪT**, or **ŪTĪT**, adv. *howsoever*, *ὅπως, ὅποτε*. See *Ūt*.

**ŪVĀ** (unc.), *æ*, f. a bunch or cluster of grapes, *σφαγυλή*. *Cic., Horat., &c.* Hence, a vine. *Virg.* *Fert uva racemos.* Also, for wine. *Horat. and Juvenal.* — Also, of other plants, bunch or cluster of the fruit. *Plin.* *amomi.* *Id.* *populi albæ.* — ¶ *Figur.* of swarming bees, a cluster like a bunch of grapes; when, for instance, they hang from a tree. *Virg. and Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, the *uvula*, a part or appendicle of the palate; and especially when it is in a diseased state. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a *senfish*. *Plin.*

**ŪVENS** (*uveo*, not used), *tis*, particip. and 3 adj. *wet, moist, humid.* *Sil.*

**ŪVESCŌ** (*Ūd.*), *is*, n. 3. *to grow or become moist, wet or dank, βρέχουμι.* *Lucret.* *Vestes uvescunt.* Hence, *to drink, to tipple.* *Horat.*

**ŪVIDŪS** (*dimin. of uvidus*), a, um, 3 adj. *somewhat moist or wet, or moist, wet.* *Cantil.*

**ŪVIDŪS** (*from uveo*, not used), a, um, 2 adj. *moist, wet, humid, dank, drenched, soaked, πορεός.* *Plaut. rete.* *Horat.* *Uvida vestimenta, sc. ex naufragio.* *Ovid.* *Uvidaque a tenero palmite gemma tumet.* *Tibull. oscula.* *Colum.* *Celi status uvidus.* *Virg.* *Juppiter uvidus austris.* *Id.* *Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalca, h. e. wet with dew.* *Horat.* *Uvidus Bacchus, h. e. vino madens, drunken, full of wine.* *Id.* *Circa nemus uvidique Tiburis rivos, well-watered, bounding in streams.* *Ovid.* *Rura assiduis uvida aquis, watered.* *Tertull.* *Uvidiora poma, more juicy fruits.*

**ŪVIFER** (*uva* & *fero*), *era*, *erum*, adj. 3 *bearing or producing clusters of grapes, grape-bearing, σφαγυλοφόρος.* *Stat.*

**VŪLCANĀLIS**, or **VŪLCANĀLIS**, e, adj. *Ἡφαίστειος, of, belonging to, sacred to, or relating to Vulcan.* *Varro.* *flamen.* — *Vulcanalia, ium* and *ŷorum, plur. n. the festival of Vulcan.* *Plin. Ep.*

**VŪLCANŪS**, or **VŪLCANŪS**, a, um, adj. *of, pertaining to, sacred to, or relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian, Ἡφαίστειος.* *Lu-eil. ap. Non.* *Vim de classe prohibuit Vulcaniam, h. e. ignem.* *So, Virg.* *Acies Vulcania.* *Ovid.* *Vulcania Lemnos, h. e. sacred to Vulcan, or where he dwelt.* *Cic.* *Vulcanis armis, id est, fortitudine (for the armor made by Vulcan was famous).* *Plin.* *Vulcaniæ insulæ (otherwise called Eoliciæ), seven volcanic islands near Sicily.*

**VŪLCANŪS**, and **VŪLCANŪS**, i, m. *Vulcan, Ἡφαίστος, the lame son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus; he was the god of fire, and, as it were, smith or artificer of the gods, for whom, aided by the Cyclopes, he made thunderbolts, arms, chariots, &c.* *Cic.* (who enumerates four gods by this name). — Hence, *an image of Vulcan.* *Liv.* *Vulcani caput arsit, of the statue of Vulcan.* — Also, *the temple of Vulcan.* *Liv.* *Area Vulcani.* — Also, *fire.* *Plaut. and Virg.*

**VŪLCATŪS**, or **VŪLCATŪS**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ As an adj. *Vulcatian, of or belonging to Vulcatius.* — ¶ As a subst. *Vulcatius, or Vol-, the name of a man of this gens; Vulcatia, or Vol-, that of a woman of the same.* *Vulcatius Gallicanus, an author who is supposed to have written the lives of several emperors, of which the life of Avidius Cassius is extant.*

**VŪLGĀRE**. } See *Vulgariter.*  
**VŪLGĀRĪE**, adv. }

**VŪLGĀRIS**, and **VŪLGĀRIS** (*vulgus*), e, adj. *common, ordinary, relating to all, extending to all, usual, every day, δημόδης.* *Cic.* *In omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris communisque non sit.* *Id.* *hominum consuetudo.* *Id.* *liberalitas, h. c. extended to all.* *Id.* *Vulgari et pervagata declinatione contendere.* *Id.* *Hæc vulgaria et obsoleta sunt.* *Plin. Ep.* *Quousque illa vulgaria? Eho quid agis? Equid commode vales? those common or ordinary compliments.* *Cic.* *opinio.* *Quintil.* *Ne vulgarem viam ingressus alienis vestigiis insisterem, h. e. usitatam, consuetam, tritam.* *Sueton. and Ovid.* *Vulgares puellæ, h. e. quæ prostant, common prostitutes.* *Plin.* *Nec vulgaris illis forma, quamvis non spectanda, h. c. common, met with every day.* *Tacit.* *Vulgaria patrum consulta, the ordinary decrees.* *Lucan.* *Dumque a luce sacra, qua vidit fata, refertur ad vulgare iubar, &c. h. c. to the light of the sun, which diffuses its light to all, to the common beam.* — Also, *Vulgare est* (followed by *infim.* or *accus.* and *infim.*), *it is common or usual, it is a common thing.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *common, every day, ordinary, mean, low, vile, vulgar.* *Cic.* *Commendatio non vulgaris.* *Id.* *artes.*

**VŪLGĀRITĀS** (*vulgaris*), *ātis*, f. same 3 as *Vulgus.* *Arnob.*

**VŪLGĀRĪTER** (*Ūd.*), adv. *commonly, generally; vulgarly, in a common manner, after the common sort, from the crowd, κοινῶς.* *Cic.* *Ut intelligeres, me non vulgariter, nec ambitiose, sed ut pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario scribere.* (Others read *vulgarie*; or *others again vulgare.*) *Plin.* *Vulgariter electam.*

**VŪLGĀRĪŪS** (*vulgus*), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Vulgaris.* *Turpil. and Gell.*

**VŪLGĀTĒ** (*vulgatus*), adv. *among the 3 people, at large, notoriously.* *Amnian.* *Hæc argente vulgatus fama.*

**VŪLGĀTŌR** (*vulgo*), *ōris*, m. *that makes 3 known every where, a publisher, divulger, blabber, διαφημιστής.* *Ovid.* *taciti, h. e. Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods.*

**VŪLGĀTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *vulgo.* 2 — ¶ Adj. *common.* *Cic.* *Quæ navis unquam in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus, quam istius ætas fuit? Quintil.* *Vulgatissimos sensus verbis prosequi.* — Also, *known, well-known.* *Horat.* *Artes non ante vulgatæ.* *Quintil.* *opinio.* *Liv.* *Vulgator fama.*

**VŪLGĀTŪS** (*vulgo*), *us*, m. *a divulging, 3 making generally known.* *Sidon.*

**VŪLGĪVĀGŪS**, and **VŪLGĪVĀGŪS** (*vul-gus* & *vagor*), a, um, adj. *that wanders about every where, attaching itself to no place or person, wandering, roving, rombling.* *Lucret.* *Vulgivagaque vagus Venere.* *Id.* *Volgivago vitam tractabant more ferarum.*

**VŪLGŌ**, and **VŪLGŌ** (*vulgus*), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. *to impart or communicate to all without distinction, to make common, spread among the people, δημοσιεύω.* *Liv.* *corpus, to prostitute.* *Id.* *Rem non vulgabat, was not for making the thing universal, did not extend it to all.* *So, Id.* *Quæ (plebs) primo cœperit fastidire (h. e. indignari cum fastidio), (illum) munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios (vulgatum isse, for vulgasse).* *Id.* *Ministeria invicem ac contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos, spread among the people.* — ¶ Also, *to make notorious, make known to all, publish, spread abroad, divulge, disclose, διαφημιζέω.* *Virg.* *Verbis vulgare dolorem.* *Liv.* *Vulgatur rumor.* *Id.* *Non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim.* *Quintil.* *Vulgare librum.* *Varr. ap. Non.* *Vulgare aliquid in vulgus.* *Plaut.* *aliquem vulgo.* — Hence, *to make known by name, to name, call.* *Val. Flacc.* *Bosporon hinc veteres errantis nomine divæ vulgavere.* — ¶ Also, *to make common by removing all distinctions, to mix or confound.* *Liv.* *Ferarum ritu vulgatur concubitus plebis patrumque.* *Id.* *Nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, put himself on a level with.* — ¶ Also, *to make common, h. e. to render vile or contemptible.* *Liv.* *Nec, multitudine compositum ejus domi vulgari laudem.* — ¶ See, also, *Vulgatus*

**VÖLGÖ**, or **VÖLGÖ** (vulgus), adv. among 2 the people, in public. — And first, here and there, in one place and another. Cic. — Also, often. Cic. — Also, everywhere. Cic. — Also, openly, publicly, before all. Cic. — Also, commonly, generally, for the most part. Cic. — Also, without distinction, indiscriminately. Cic. — Also, all together. Cic. Ad prandium invitare vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos.

**VÖLGÜS**, or **VÖLGÜS** (ὄχλος), i, n. oftener than m. people collectively or without distinction, the public or people generally. Nepos. Magis historicis quam vulgo notus. Id. In vulgus edere, to publish among people, spread abroad, make public. Hence, In vulgus, with the people, with the public, with the many; commonly, generally; as, Cic. Quæ non sane in vulgus probantur. Id. In vulgus gratum esse. Liv. Miles in vulgus latus ferocia ducis, the generality of the soldiers, the soldiers generally. — Hence, a number, crowd, multitude, throng, people. Lucan. Fœmineum vulgus. Virg. Ge. 3, 4, 69. Incantum vulgus, h. e. flock. Senec. Vulgus æquoreum, h. e. monstra marina. Ovid. inane (of the shades in the infernal regions), h. e. bodiless people. So, Horat. Od. 2, 13, 32. Vulgus (in the infernal regions). — Also, people indiscriminately, every body, the mass. Terent. Vulgus quod male audit mulierum, the race of women, women indiscriminately. Id. Vulgus quæ ab se segregant, do not admit every one without distinction. Id. Vulgus servorum, slaves in general, or the common run of slaves (or it may mean the poor sort of slaves). Tacit. Obætorum aut clientium vulgus. — ¶ Also, the multitude, the vulgar, the common sort, common people, populace, mob, rabble, rout. Cic. Non est consilium in vulgo. Salust. Vulgus, uti plerumque solet, ingenio mobili, &c. Horat. infidum. Stat. mobile. — Hence, In vulgus, with the common people, with the rabble or mob, with the multitude, with the common sort. Cic. Atque id in vulgus. Lucan. Multa dare in vulgus, h. e. vulgo, to the common people. — ¶ Hence, the mass or multitude, h. e. the lowest, poorest, vilest, meanest sort, the herd. Cic. patronorum. Liv. militum, or, Id. armorum, or, Nepos. (simply) Vulgus, the common soldiers, privates. Cic. insipientium. — ¶ Vulgus is found of masc. gender in Virg. and Phædr. but is generally neuter. — ¶ See Plebs.

**VÖLNĒRĀBĪLĪS** (vulnero), e, adject. 3 wounding, corroding. Cæl. Aurel.

**VÖLNĒRĀRĪŪS** (vulnus), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to wounds, τραυματικός. Plin. Vulniferarium emplastrum, a plaster that is laid on wounds. Id. Vulnerrarius, sc. medicus, a surgeon.

**VÖLNĒRĀTĪŌ** (vulnero), ōnis, f. the act of wounding, a wounding. Cic. — Figur. a wounding, an injury. Cic. vitæ, fame, salutis.

**VÖLNĒRŌ** (vulnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to wound, τρωπέω, ὀνράζω. Cic. Ferri viribus vulnerei. Nepos. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulnere. Salust. Plerosque jacula tormentis, aut manu emissa vulnerabant. Cæs. Ne quis quemquam prius vulnere, &c. Cic. Corpus vulneratum ferro. Ovid. Aper vulnerat armentum. — Hence, figur. to wound, h. e. to break; and generally, to wound, hurt, injure, pain, grieve. Plin. (de smaragd.) Scythico-rum tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, h. e. be broken. Liv. Multis ictibus vulnerata navis, injured, damaged. Cic. Verbis vulnerari. Id. Quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnere. Liv. Virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, quid muliercularum censetis, quas etiam parva movent? Ovid. Alii potius pereant quam crimine vulnerer isto! Id. Continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu Virg. Gravior ne nuntius aures vulneret.

**VÖLNĪFĒR** (vulnus & fero), ēra, ērum, 3 adj. inflicting or making wounds. Prudent.

**VÖLNĪFYCŪS** (vulnus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. wounding, making, causing or inflicting wounds, τραυματιστικός. Virg.

chalybs. Val. Flacc. plumbum cæstus). Ovid. sus.

**VÖLNŪS**, and **VÖLNŪS** (unc.), ēris, n. a wound, hurt in the body, caused by a blow, bite, or the like, τραῦμα, πληγή. Cic. Mirabar, vulnus in latere, quod ac punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. Phædr. Remedium vulneris, h. e. the bite of a dog. Cic. Excipere vulnera, or, Id. accipere, to receive. Cæs. sustinere. Id. inferre, or, Ovid. and Senec. dare, or, Cic. infligere, or, Plaut. facere, to inflict, make. Cic. Vulnus obligare, or, Cæs. deligare, to bind up. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Mori ex vulneribus, to die of one's wounds. Cic. Ex vulnere recreari, to be recovered from wounds. Id. Ex vulnere claudicare. Liv. Gravi vulnere ictus, severely wounded. Id. Vulnus missilium, h. e. a wound inflicted by, &c. — Hence, of inanimate things, a wound, cut, incision, slit, notch, &c. made on a tree, stone, or the like, with any instrument. Virg. Ornus vulneribus evicta, blows. Juvenal. Quis non vidit vulnera pali? Ovid. Ab acutæ vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras. Id. Parsque fere scuti vulnere nulla vacet. Plin. Prunæ, nisi obliquo vulnere defendatur medulla, plurimum nocent, a cut or incision. Juvenal. Si rupta calceus alter pelle patet: vel si consuto vulnere crassum, atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, the rent, crack. Ovid. Reformidat vulnus (aratri) humus. — Also, figur. a wound, h. e. a damage, hurt, injury, sadness, gloom; sting, ranking mortification, canker, calamity, misfortune, mishap, loss, disaster, &c. Cic. Fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere. Id. Quæ hie reipublicæ vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat. Id. Scelera et vulnera inusta reipublicæ. Id. Consulari vulnere concidere. Quintil. Num, in quo spem senectutis meæ reponebam, repetito vulnere orbitatis amisi. Cic. In moribus, naturaque vulnus, aut in re, fault, defect, unhappy quality. Id. Posteaquam de re cæpit dicere, addebat etiam ipse nova quædam vulnera, errors, offences. Id. Vulneribus suis mederi, debis. — Especially, a wound of the mind or spirit, grief, pain, smart, anguish, distress, agony. Virg. mentis. Lucret. Æternumque daret matri sub pectore vulnus. Ovid. Inconsolabile vulnus mente gerit tacita. Virg. Æternum servans vulnere vulnus. Cic. Hunc (Cæsarem) tu quas conscientia labes in animo censes habuisse? quæ vulnera? what wounds or stings? what remorse? Also, a wound of love. Lucret. amoris. Virg. Vulnus alit venis. Ovid. Vulnus refert in pectore. — ¶ Also, that which causes a wound, a stroke, thrust, blow, cut, &c. Liv. Vulneribus confodi. Ovid. Vulnere elusa (of a bull). Propert. Percussus vulnere rami. (To this may be referred several of the above; as, Ovid. Ab acutæ vulnere falcis, &c. Virg. Ornus vulneribus evicta.) Virg. Inter se vulnera jactant, blows. Id. Crepitant sub vulnere mæla. — Also, an instrument or weapon that causes wounds. Virg. Illum infesto vulnere insequitur. Id. Hæsit sub gutture vulnus, h. e. sagitta. Id. Vulnere dirigere, h. e. to aim and shoot arrows.

**VÖLNŪSCŪLŪM** (dimin. of vulnus), i, n. 3 a little or slight wound. Pandect.

**VÖLPECŪLĀ** (dimin. of vulpes), æ, f. a little fox, or, generally, a fox, ἀλωπέκτιον. Cic.

**VÖLPES**, and **VÖLPES** (from ἀλώπηξ, whence valopes, and afterwards vulpes), is, f. a fox, ἀλώπηξ. Varr. and Horat. — Figur. cunning, craftiness. Pers. Astutam rapido servas sub pectore vulpem, a cunning or fox-like disposition. Horat. Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes, under a crafty disguise. — ¶ Vulpes marina, a marine animal, a species of shark, the fox-shark (Squalus alopecia, L.). Plin. — ¶ Nom. Vulpis. Phædr.

**VÖLPINĀRĪS** (vulpinus), e, adj. of a fox, 3 fox-like; hence, crafty, sly. Apul. Vulpinaris amasio (but others read, An vul-

pinaris, amasio? so that it would be from the verb vulpinor).

**VÖLPINŌR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to play the 3 fox, be as cunning as the fox is, in his doubles and turns in running, &c. Varr.

**VÖLPINŪS** (vulpes), a, um, adj. of or per- 2 taining to a fox, ἀλωπέκτινος. Plin.

**VÖLPYŌ** (Id.), ōnis, m. sly as a fox, cunning, crafty, deceitful. Apul.

**VÖLPIS**, is, f. See Vulpes. Phædr.

**VÖLSELLĀ**. See Volsella.

**VÖLSINIĪ**, **VÖLSINIĒNSĪS**. } See Volsini.

**VÖLSŌ**, ōnis, m. a family name in the gens Manlia. Liv.

**VÖLSŪRĀ**, or **VÖLSŪRĀ** (vello), æ, f. 3 a pulling or plucking, τιλμός, ρίλμα. Varr.

**VÖLSŪS**, and **VÖLSŪS**, a, um, particip. from vello. — ¶ Adj. plucked, having the hairs plucked out, and so smooth, without hair. Quintil. Corpora siquis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat. Plaut. Tu istum gallum glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volsus ludius est. Propert. Volsus nepos, h. e. luxurious, effeminate (for, among the ancients, to have the hairs plucked out was looked upon as a mark of effeminacy, and held as a reproach). Hence, Martial.

Mens vulsa, h. e. effeminate, soft.

**VÖLTICŪLŪS** (dimin. of vultus), i, m. a 1 little countenance, a grave and serious countenance, severity of look. Cic.

**VÖLTŪM**, i, n. See Vultus.

**VÖLTŪSŪS** (vultus), a, um, adj. full of look or countenance; when a man, for instance, wears a severe and gloomy countenance. Apul. frons, h. e. severe, stern, lowering, gloomy. — ¶ Also, too full of countenance, excessive expression of any affection or emotion of the mind by the countenance, προσωρόδης. Cic. In quo cum effeceris, ne quid ineptum, aut vultuosum sit, tum oculorum est quædam magna moderatio, h. e. any thing affected in the countenance, h. e. when, for instance, the expressions of the countenance are too strong, too artificial, or too frequently changed. Quintil. Quare non immerito reprehenditur pronuntiatio vultuosa, h. e. attended with contortions of the face.

**VÖLTŪR**, or **VÖLTŪR** (according to some, from volo, are), ūris, m. a vulture, γύψ. Virg., Liv., &c. — This bird was used in divination. Liv. — Figur. a vulture, bird of prey, shark, h. e. a rapacious or covetous fellow. Martial. and Senec. — ¶ Vulturis, as nom. sing. Ennius. — ¶ Also, Vultur, a mountain in Apulia. Horat.

**VÖLTŪRCIŪS**, or **VÖLTŪRCIŪS**, ii, m. one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators. Cic. and Salust.

**VÖLTŪRĪNŪS**, or **VÖLTŪRĪNŪS** (vultur, or vultur), a, um, adj. of or like a vulture, vulturine, γύπιος. Plin. Vulturina species, having the form of a vulture. Id. fel. Id. sanguis. Martial. collum.

**VÖLTŪRĪŪS**, or **VÖLTŪRĪŪS**, ii, m. a vulture. Liv., Lucret., &c. — Figur. a vulture, bird of prey, shark, h. e. a rapacious or covetous man; a greedy legacy-hunter, extortioner, &c. Cic. and Catull. — ¶ Also, an unlucky throw at dice. Plaut. Jacit vulturios quatuor (probably the same as canis).

**VÖLTŪRNĀLĪS**, or **VÖLTŪRNĀLĪS** 3 (Vulturinus), e, adj. of, pertaining or sacred to the god Vulturinus. Varr. Vulturialis Flamen. Fest. Vulturialis, sc. sacra, a festival in his honor.

**VÖLTŪRNŪM**, or **VÖLTŪRNŪM**, i, n. a town of Campania on the river Volturnus. Plin. — ¶ Capua was formerly called Volturnum. Liv. 4, 37.

**VÖLTŪRNŪS**, or **VÖLTŪRNŪS**, i, m. a river of Campania. Liv. — ¶ As an adj. of or belonging to the Volturnus. Plin. In Volturno mari, h. e. about the mouth of the river Volturnus. — ¶ Also, subst. the name of a god. Varro. — ¶ Also, subst. a wind, so called from mount Vultur, blowing between south-east and south.

**VÖLTŪS**, or **VÖLTŪS** (perhaps volo; see the end of the word), us, m. the human countenance, as to its features or expression; the countenance, features, looks, expression, mien, aspect, πρόσωπον. Cic.

Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi. *Virg.* Mæsto vultu. *Sueton.* Vultus adductus, h. e. in rugas contractus, contracted, gloomy, lowering. Also, in the plur. *Cic.* Recordamini faciem, atque illos fictos simulatosque vultus, those looks. *Id.* Vultus tuos mihi expressit. *Ovid.* Vultus sumit acerbos, sour or gloomy looks. *Id.* Vultus accessere boni, friendly looks, friendly expression. *Id.* Vultus trahere, or, *Martial.* ducere, to put on cross or gloomy looks, appear sour or displeased. — Also, an angry countenance, stern looks, grim visage. *Horat.* Vultus instantis tyranni. *Id.* Aufer me vultu terere. *Tacit.* Vultu offensioem conjectaverat. — ¶ Also, the face generally. *Cæc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Malui collegæ ejus, homini alienissimo mihi, et propter amicitiam tuam non æquissimo, me obligare, quam illius simiæ vultum subire, the face. *Martial.* Dum nulla teneri sordent lanigine vultus. *Ovid.* Tollens ad sidera vultus, for vultum. *Id.* Cadit in vultus, on his face. — Hence, an image or likeness of the face, a portrait. *Plin.* Vultus Epicuri per cubicula gestant, ac circumferunt secum. *Id.* E margaritis fieri tuos vultus? sic te pretiosum videri? — Also, the external form or appearance of a person or thing, face. *Ovid.* Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe. *Virg.* Mene salis (h. e. maris) placidi vultum fluctusque quietos ignorare putas? *Ovid.* Vul-

tus capit priores. — ¶ Vultum, or voltum (nomin.), for vultus. *Lucret.* Volta parentum. — ¶ *Facies* (from *facio*) refers originally to the make of the body; but, as this appears most strikingly in the face, especially to the face. For this stand, as parts for the whole, also *os* and *frons*: *Vultus* (from *volo*) denotes the countenance, as the mirror or index of the soul: accordingly, *facies* is purely corporeal, but *vultus*, so to speak, rather the corporeal exhibition of the spirit within. *VOLVA*, æ, f. See *Volva*. *VOLVOLA*, or *VÖLVÖLA*, æ, f. dimin. of *3 vulva*. *Apic.* *VÖVÖR* (obsol. uveo), ðris, m. moisture, *3 humidity*. *Varr.* *UXÖR* (unc.), ðris, f. a wife, wedded wife, spouse, γυναίκα, ἀκούρις. *Cic.* Uxorem ducere, or, *Id.* Uxorem sibi adjungere, to take a wife, marry a wife. *Terent.* habere, to have a wife, to be married. *Id.* Herus uxore excidit, has lost, has missed of, does not get her for wife. — The wives of slaves were not thought worthy to be called *uxores*. *Plaut.* — *Uxor* is used, also, of animals. *Horat.* Olentis uxores mariti, she-goats. — *Uxor* is sometimes omitted. *Virg.* Hectoris Andromache, sc. uxor. — ¶ *Figur.* and jocosely, the abolla (a kind of garment) is called *uxor*. *Martial.* 4, 53, 5. *UXÖRCÖLA* (dimin. of *uxor*), æ, f. a little

wife; or, as a term of endearment, a pretty little wife. *Plaut.* *UXÖRCÖLÖ* (uxor), as, a. l. either to love as a wife, or to make his wife, marry *Plaut.* ap. *Varr.* Mulieres uxorculavit. (Others read *Mulier es, uxor, quæ vir?* and thus it is in *Fragm. Plaut. Ed. Gron.*) *UXÖRÖS* (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining or belonging to a wife, γυναίκεος. *Terent.* A re uxoria abhorreere, to have no desire to marry. (*Res uxoria* also means all that pertains or belongs to a wife, as dowry, fortune. *Cic.* Arbitrium rei uxoriæ.) *So*, also, *Ovid.* Dos est uxoria lites. *Favor.* ap. *Gell.* Uxoriam forma, common, ordinary beauty. — *Uxorium* (absol.), il, n. sc. poculum, or venenum, a potion, the effect of which should be to occasion love or hatred to a wife. *Quintil.* declam. — *Uxorium*, sc. æs, a tax paid by bachelors. *Fest.* — *Stat.* Uxorius imber, tears shed over the death of a wife. — ¶ Also, devoted to one's wife, fond (and indeed over-fond) of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious, γυναίκείας, φιλογύνης. *Virg.* Tu nunc Carthaginiis alte fundamenta locas, pulcræmque uxorius urbem extruis (of Æneas when in love with Dido). *Horat.* Vagus et sinistra labitur ripa, Jove non probante, uxorius amnis, h. e. the Tiber, as a god; the uxorious, who can deny his wife nothing.

X.

**X**, as an abbreviation, stands for *ten.* — ¶ Also, same as *Denarius*. *Plin.* Emitur X. LX., h. e. denarii sexaginta. **XANTHÈNES** (ξανθῆς, flavus), is, m. a gem of an amber color. *Plin.* 37, 70. (Others read *xanthenes*.) **XANTHIPPE**, es, f. the vixen wife of *Socrates*. **XANTHÖS** (ξανθός), i, m. sc. lapis, a precious stone, called by the Indians *meniu*. *Plin.* **XANTHÖS**, or **ÖS** (Ξάνθος), i, m. the *Xanthus*, a river of *Troas*. *Virg.* *Æn.* 1, 473, and *Blin.* — ¶ Also, a river of *Lycia*. *Virg.* *Æn.* 4, 143. On this river was a town, *Xanthus*, i, f. *Virg.* *Cul.* 14. — ¶ Also, a small river of *Epirus*. *Virg.* *Æn.* 3, 350. **XENIÆ** (ξένιος, hospitalis) balneæ, perhaps a place in *Latium*, or a part of *Baia*. *Cic.* Ad balneas Xenias (but *Ed. Ern.* has *Senias*). **XENYÖLUM** (dimin. of *xenium*), i, n. a little gift to a guest, or gift. *Apul.* Mitit mihi xeniola, porcum opimum, et quinque gallinulas, &c. **XENIUM** (ξένιον), li, n. a gift or present sent to guests or friends, a guest-gift. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, any present or gift; for instance, to proconsuls and other provincial governors from the inhabitants of a province. *Pandect.* Or, a present to an advocate for pleading a cause. *Plin.* *Ep.* **XENÖDÖCHÏUM**, or **ËUM** (ξενδοχείον), 3 i, n. a (public) building for the entertainment of strangers, a caravansary, pilgrim-house. *Cod. Just.* **XENÖDÖCHÖS** (ξενδοχός), i, m. one who receives poor strangers in a hospitium, the master of a hospital. *Cod. Just.* **XENÖN** (ξένων, -ώνος), ðnis, m. same as *Xenodochium*. *Cod. Just.* **XENÖPÄRÖCHÖS** (ξενόπαροχος), i, m.

one who furnished public ambassadors and other strangers of distinction with salt, wood, and other necessaries. *Pandect.* **XENÖPHANÈS**, is, m. *Ξενοφάνης*, a famous Grecian philosopher. *Cic.* **XENÖPHÖN**, tis, m. *Ξενοφών*, an Athenian and disciple of *Socrates*, distinguished as a general, and as a writer. — Hence, *Xenophontæus*, or *-ius*, a, um, adj. *Xenophontæan*, *Xenophontian*, *Ξενοφόντειος*, *Ξενοφόντιος*. *Cic.* Liber conscriptus niolli, et *Xenophonteo* genere sermonis. *Id.* *Hercules Xenophontius*, h. e. introduced by *Xenophon* in his writings. **XERAMPËLINÖS** (ξηραμπέλινος), a, um, 3 adj. of the color of dry vine-leaves; hence, dark red, dark-colored. *Juvnal.* *Xerampelinæ*, sc. vestes. **XERANTYÖS** (ξηραντικός, from ξηρα- 3 γω), a, um, adj. drying. *Macer.* **XERÖCÖLLËRYIUM** (ξηροκόλλυριον), ii, 3 n. a collyrium made of dry substances, dry salve. *Marcell.* *Empir.* **XERÖLÖPHÖS** (ξηρόλοφος), i, m. a dry hill, h. e. composed of stones heaped together. This was the name of a place in *Byzantium*. *Prisc.* **XERÖMËRRHÄ** (ξηρός, dry, & μύρρα), 3 æ, f. dry (not fresh) or drying myrrh. *Sedul.* **XERÖPHAGYÄ** (ξηροφαγία), æ, f. the eating of dry food. *Tertull.* **XERÖPHTHALMYÄ** (ξηροφθαλμία), æ, f. 3 a dry soreness of the eyes, h. e. when the eyes do not run with moisture, but are only red and swollen. *Marcell.* *Empir.* **XIPHYÄS** (ξίφιας), æ, m. having the form of a sword. — ¶ Hence, *Xiphias*, sc. piscis, the sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*, L.), same as *Gladius*. *Plin.* — Also, *Xiphias*, sc. cometes, a kind of comet, shaped like a sword. *Plin.* **XIPHYÖN** (ξίφιον), ii, n. gladen or glader, swordgrass, same as *Gladiolus*. *Plin.* **XYLINUM**. See *Xylon*.

**XËLÖBÄLSÄMUM** (ξυλοβαλσαμον), i, n. balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree. *Plin.* **XËLÖCÄSIA**, or **XËLÖCÄSSIA** (ξυλοκασσία), æ, f. the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood. *Pandect.* **XËLÖCINNÄMÖMUM** (ξυλοκιννάμωμον), i, n. the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood. *Plin.* **XËLÖCINNÄMUM**, i, m. same as *Xylocinnamomum*. *Scribon.* *Larg.* **XËLÖN** (ξύλον), i, n. properly, wood, from the Greek. In Latin, *Xylon*, the shrub that produces cotton, the cotton-tree. *Plin.* — Hence, *Xylinus*, a, um, adj. cotton. *Xylinum*, i, n. cotton. *Plin.* Lina inde facta vocant *xylina* (where it may be also an adj.). **XËLÖPHYÖTÖN** (ξύλοφύτον), i, n. the herb *comfrey*. *Apul.* **XËNYÄS**, ädis, f. of or belonging to the town *Xyniæ*, in *Thessaly*. *Catull.* 63 287. *Xyniasi*, dat. plur. for *Xyniadius* (but others read otherwise). **XËRIS** (ξύρις), ädis, the name of a wild iris. *Plin.* **XËSTÄRCHÖS**, i, and **XËSTÄRCHES**. 3 (ξυστάρχης), æ, m. the director of a *xystus*. *Tertull.* **XËSTYÖS** (ξυστικός), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to a *xystus*. *Tertull.* *Xystics* vanitas, h. e. athletic, of the athlete. Hence, *Xystici*, athletes. *Sueton.* **XËSTUM**, i, n. See *Xystus*. **XËSTÖS** (ξυστός), i, m. with the Greeks, a broad portico or gallery, for athletes to exercise or contend in during the winter. *Vitruv.* *So*, *Tertull.* *Nihil nobis est cum xysti vanitate*. It is alluded to by *Cic.* *Palæstrice spatiari in xysto* (where it is used figuratively). — ¶ With the Romans, an open walk, in a garden for instance, a walk planted with trees, &c. *Cic.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ *Xystum*, i, n. *Vitruv.*

## Y.

**Y** begins no Latin word. Greek words beginning with Y, being always as-

pirated, when adopted into the Latin, have H prefixed. Such words are

therefore to be found under the letter H.

## Z.

**Z**, said to be the same as *Triens*, the third part of an as. Hence, *ZZ*, h. e. two trientes. Cic.

**ZABŪLŪS**, or **ZABŪLŪS**, i, m. same as 3 *Diabolus*. Lactant.

**ZACŪNTHŪS**, or **-ŪS** (*Zakynthos*), i, f. an island near the Peloponnesus, now Zante. Virg. — Hence, *Zacynthus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Zacynthos*, *Zacynthian*. Nepos.

**ZALEUCŪS**, i, m. a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy. Cic.

**ZAMĀ**, æ, f. a town of Numidia, where Scipio defeated Hannibal. Liv. — Hence, *Zamensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Zama*. Plin. *Zamense oppidum*, h. e. *Zama*. Auct. B. Afr. *Zamenses*, the *Zamians*.

**ZAMĪA** (*ζημία*), æ, f. loss, detriment, damage. Plaut. — ¶ Also, the fruit of the pine-tree, which when it ripens cleaves asunder. Plin. 16, 44. Ed. Elz. (but Ed. Hard. has *azaniæ*).

**ZAMŌLXIS**, is, m. a Thracian philosopher. Apul.

**ZANCHĀ**, or **ZANGĀ**, æ, f. a kind of delicate Parthian shoe, made of Parthian leather. Cod. Theod.

**ZANCLĒ**, es, f. a name of the town *Messana* in Sicily, now *Messina*. Ovid. — Hence, *Zanclæus*, and *Zanclæius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Zanclæ*, or *Messana*, *Zanclæan*, *Messianian*. Ovid. *Zanclæa arena* (h. e. *litus*), h. e. of *Messana*, or Sicily. Sil. mœnia, h. e. *Messanæ*.

**ZANTHENES**, is, m. See *Xanthenes*.

**ZĀPLŪTŪS** (*ζάπλουτος*), a, um, adj. very rich. Petron.

**ZĒA** (*ζέα*, or *ζειά*), æ, f. a kind of grain, spell (*Triticum spelta*, L.). Plin. — ¶ Also, a species of rosemary. Apul.

**ZĒLIVĪRĀ** (*zelus & vir*), æ, f. jealous, a 3 jealous woman. Tertull.

**ZĒLŌ** (*ζηλόω*, *ζηλώ*), as, āvi, ātum, a, 3 and n. l. to be jealous or zealous, in regard to a person, and so, to love ardently. Tertull. populum. Augustin. *Zelans pier*.

**ZĒLŌTĒS** (*ζηλωτής*), æ, m. one that is 3 jealous of any thing, a title given to the Deity in Scripture, as not suffering any other to be loved or honored above himself; as, in *Vulgat. Exod.* 20, 5 (as our version has it, *I the Lord thy God am a jealous God*). Also, found in Tertull.

**ZĒLŌTŪPĀ**, æ, f. See *Zelotypus*.

**ZĒLŌTŪPIĀ** (*ζηλοτυπία*), æ, f. jealousy. 2 Cic.

**ZĒLŌTŪPŪS** (*ζηλοτυπος*), a, um, adj. 2 jealous, a jealous man, a jealous woman, &c. Juvenal. *Zelotypa mœcha*. Petron. *Noli zelotypa esse*. Quintil. *Quæ zelotypum accusat*.

**ZĒLŪS** (*ζήλος*), i, m. zeal, emulation, 2 jealousy, h. e. when a man will not let himself be outdone. It is either good or bad. Prudent. and Vitruv.

**ZĒMA** (*ζέμα*, from *ζέω*, to boil), æ, f. a 3 cooking utensil in which flesh is boiled. Apic. *Mittitur in zemam, elixatur in aqua marina*, &c. Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. *Caucos*, et scyphos, et *zemas* pondos undecim (but here most Edd. have *zoma*, neut. plur. in the same sense. *Zyma* is also read).

**ZĒNŌ**, or **ZĒNŌN** (*ζήνων*), ōnis, m. the name of several persons. *Zeno Cittiicus* (h. e. of *Cittium* in Cyprus), the founder of the sect of the Stoics. Cic. —

¶ Also, *Zeno Eleates* (h. e. of *Elea*). Cic. — ¶ Also, an Epicurean. Cic. — ¶ Also, a Grecian emperor.

**ZĒNŌNIĀNŪS** (*Zeno*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Zeno*. Justin. *Zenoniana lex*, h. e. a *Zenone Imp. lata*.

**ZĒNŌNICŪS** (*Zeno*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to, or named from *Zeno Augustin*. *Zenonici*, disciples or followers of *Zeno*.

**ZĒPHŪRĪTIS**, īdis, f. a name given to 3 *Chloris* or *Flora* (so called as being the wife of *Zephyrus*, or perhaps so called from *Zephyrium*).

**ZĒPHŪRĪŪS** (*Ζεφύριος*), a, um, adj. of or 2 belonging to the west wind. Plin. *Ova Zephyria*, ὠὰ *Ζεφύρια*, saine as *hypnemida*, ἵπνέμια, uddle eggs, wind-eggs.

**ZĒPHŪRŪS** (*Ζεφύριος*), i, m. the west wind, 2 same as *Favonius*. Ovid. and Plin. — This wind at Rome was soft and warm; hence it brings spring, dissolves the snow, &c. Horat. and Virg. — It is sometimes used for any wind. Virg. *Zephyros audis spirare secundos*.

**ZĒRNĀ**, æ, f. impetigo. Macer. 3

**ZĒROS**, i, m. a precious stone, perhaps an impure crystal. Plin.

**ZĒRŪNTHŪS**, i, f. or **ZĒRŪNTHUM**, i, n. a town of *Samothrace*. — Hence, *Zerynthius*, a, um, adj. *Zerynthian*. Ovid. and Liv.

**ZĒTĀ**, æ, f. for *Diæta*. Lamprid.

**ZĒTĀ** (*ζήτα*), n. indecl. the Greek letter 3 zeta, or zita. Auson.

**ZĒTĀRIŪS** (*zeta*), ii, m. a valet-de-cham- 3 bre, same as *Diatarius*. Paul. Sentent.

**ZĒTES**, or **ZĒTHĒS** (*Ζήτης*, *Ζήτης*), æ, or **ZĒTHŪS**, i, m. brother of *Calais*, and son of *Boreas*. Ovid.

**ZĒTHŪS** (*Ζήθος*), i, m. a son of *Jupiter* by *Antiope*, and brother of *Amphion*. Cic. and Horat.

**ZĒUGITĀNĀ** regio, a part of *Africa Propria*.

**ZĒUGĪTES** (*ζεγγίτης*), æ, m. sc. calamus, a kind of cane or reed, perhaps so called, because good for catching birds with. Plin.

**ZĒUGMĀ** (*ζεῦγμα*), ātis, n. a binding or connecting; hence, a figure of speech called *zeugma*, whereby two or more sentences are connected by a single verb, or, in other words, by which one verb is placed in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a period, and belongs to other members of the same period without any change of their gender, number or other accident. — ¶ Also, a bridge; hence, a city of Syria, where there was a bridge over the *Euphrates*. Plin.

**ZĒUS** (*Ζεύς*), i, m. a sea-fish, otherwise 2 called *faber*; a dory, *john-dory*. Plin.

**ZĒUXIS** (*Ζεύξις*), is and īdis (īdos), m. the name of several Greeks; the most celebrated was *Zeuxis*, a painter of *Herculea*. Cic.

**ZĒMPĪBERĪ**, or **ZĒNGĪBERĪ** (*ζιγγίβερις*, or *ζιγγίβερι*), n. indecl. ginger (*Amomum zingiber*, L.). Plin. — Also, *Zinziber*, or *zinziberis*, is. Cels. *Croci zinziberis* (gen.), *cinnamomi*.

**ZĒNZILŪLŌ**, as, n. l. a barbarous word, 3 expressive of the cry made by certain birds, as if to chirp. Auct. carn. de *Philom*.

**ZĒRĪBŪS**, i, m. same as *Omentum*. 3 Apic.

**ZĒZĀNIUM** (*ζιζάνιον*), ii, n. plur. *Zizania*, corn-weeds, tares, darnel, cockle-weed *Hieron.* and *Vulg.*

**ZĒZIPHUM**, or **ZĒZŪPHUM** (*ζίζυφον*), i, n. the fruit of the *jujab* or *jujube-tree*. Plin. *Peregrina sunt zizypha*.

**ZĒZIPHŪS**, or **ZĒZŪPHŪS** (*ζίζυφος*), i, f. the *jujab* or *jujube-tree* (*Rhamnus jujuba*, L.). Colum.

**ZMARAGDUS**. See *Smaragdus*.

**ZMILACES** (*ζμιλάκης*), is, m. a precious stone. Plin. 37, 70 (where Ed. Hard. reads *zmilamps*).

**ZMYRNA**. See *Smyrna*.

**ZŌDIACŪS** (*zodiacus*), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to the zodiac, zodiacal. *Martian*. Capell.

**ZŌDIACŪS** (*ζωδιακός*), a, um, adj. of or 3 containing animals. Hence, *Circulus zodiacus* (*ζωδιακός κύκλος*), the zodiac. Gell. *Circulus*, qui *zodiacus* dicitur (where it may be a subst.). Also, *Sidon*. *Zodiacum diastema*.

**ZŌDIUM** (*ζώδιον*, dimin. of *ζῶον*), ii, n. properly a little animal; hence, used of a sign of the zodiac. *Censorin*.

**ZŌĒ** (*ζωή*), es, f. life; hence, one of the 3 *Æons*. Tertull.

**ZŌILŪS** (*Ζώϊλος*), i, m. a sophist of *Amphipolis*, in the time of *Ptolemy*, who was a bitter critic of *Homer*. Hence, figur. a bitter censurer. Ovid.

**ZŌMŌTEGANĪTĒ** (*ζωμορναγίτην*, from 3 *ζωμός*, jus, & *τηγανον*, sartago), f. adj. Apic. e lect. *Hummelb*. *Patina piscium zomoteganite*, a dish of fish boiled in their own liquor.

**ZŌNĀ** (*ζώνη*), æ, f. a girdle, belt, zone. Ovid. *Dat teretem zonam, qua modo cincta fuit*. — In these the ancients used to carry their money. Liv. *Argentum in zonis habentur*. Hence, *Horat*. *Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit*, h. e. who has no money, who has lost his purse. — Girdles were worn by all unmarried women of decency. Ovid. *Met.* 5, 470. The girdle was loosed in concubita, usually by the husband. Ovid. *Zona recincta*. Catull. *Solvere zonam*. But sometimes married women continued to wear a girdle; and also, immodest women. Ovid. — Also, figur. a line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone. Plin. — ¶ Also, the belt of *Orion*. Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 787. — ¶ Also, *Zonæ*, certain circles or belts which divide the heavens and earth into five parts; the zones. The ancients thought that the frigid zones were uninhabited on account of the cold, and the torrid zone on account of the heat. Virg., Ovid., Plin., &c. — ¶ Also, *Zona*, a cataneous inflammation extending, like a girdle, round the middle of the body, and causing death, also called *zoster*; sort of herpes, the shingles. *Scribon*. *Larg*.

**ZŌNĀLĪS** (*zona*), e, adj. of or pertaining 3 to a zone (of the heavens). *Macrob*.

**ZŌNĀRĪŪS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to girdles or purses. Plaut. *Sector zonarius, a cutpurse*. — Hence, *Zonarius* (absol.) ii, m. a maker of girdles; also, perhaps, *purse-maker*. Cic.

**ZŌNĀTIM** (*Id.*), adv. in a circle, round 3 about. *Lucil*. ap. *Non*.

**ZŌNŪLĀ** (dimin. of *zona*), æ, f. a little 3 girdle, ζώνιον. Catull.

**ZŌPHŌRŪS** (for *zoophorus*, *ζωοφόρος*, ζωοφόρος), i, m. in architecture, the frize or frize, the part of a column between the architrave (*epistylum*) and the cornice (*coronis*); so called because it

- was often adorned with animals. *Vitr.*
- ZŌPHTHALMŌS** (ζωόφθαλμος), *i*, *m.* great houseleek, otherwise called *aioum*, or *sempervivum majus*. *Plin.*
- ZŌPISSA** (ζώπισσα), *æ*, *f.* pitch scraped off of ships and mixed with wax. *Plin.*
- ZŌPŪRŌN** (ζώπυρον), *i*, *n.* a name of the herb *clinopodium*. *Plin.*
- ZŌPŪRŌS** (Ζώνυρος), *i*, *m.* a name of several persons; among others, of a certain physiognomist. *Cic.*
- ZŌRŌASTRES** (Ζωροαστρης), *æ* and *is*, *m.* a lawgiver, some seventy years before Cyrus, in the Medo-Bactrian empire. Certain religious writings yet extant under the name of *Zend Avesta* are ascribed to him. *Justin.*—Hence, *Zoroastræus*, or *Zoroastræus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Zoroastrian*. *Prudent.* *Zoroastrei susurri*, *h. e. magica carmina* (for he is said to have been skilled in magic).
- ZORONISIUS**, *ii*, *m.* a precious stone unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 70 (but *Hard.* reads from MSS., *Zoranisceos*).
- ZŌSTER** (ζωστήρ), *ēris*, *m.* a girdle or belt.—¶ Hence, a sort of *St. Anthony's fire* or *herpes*, on the middle of the body, which is fatal when it spreads quite round the body, the shingles; called also *zona*. *Plin.*—¶ Also, a promontory of *Attica*, with a town and port. *Cic.*—¶ Also, a kind of sea-shrub. *Plin.*
- ZŌTHĒCĀ** (Ζήκη; the other component part is uncertain), *æ*, *f.* a small, private, separate part of a chamber, a sort of recess, closet, alcove, cabinet, &c. *Plin.* *Ep.*
- ZŌTHĒCŪLĀ**, *æ*, *f.* dimin. of *zotheca*. *Plin.* *Ep.*
- ZUMĀ**, *ōrum*, *n.* vessels for cooking, as 3 pots, &c. *Trebell. Poll.*—¶ See *Zema*.
- ZURA**, *æ*, *f.* the seed of the Christ-thorn (*Pallurus*) in the African tongue. *Plin.*
- ZŪGIĀ**, *æ*, *f.* See *Zygius*.
- ZYGIS** (ζυγίς), *īdis*, *f.* wild thyme, field-pennyroyal. *Apul.*
- ZŪGIŪS** (ζύγιος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to a yoke. Hence, *Zygia*, *æ*, *f.* sc. arbor, the horn-beam, called also, *carpinus* (*Carpinus Betulus*, *L.*), because its wood is fit for yokes. *Plin.*—¶ Also, of or belonging to marriage, nuptial. *Apul.* *Zygia tibia*.—Hence, *Zygia* (*dea*), a title of *Juno*, as goddess of marriage. *Apul.*
- ZŪGŌSTĀSIUM** (*zygostates*), *ii*, *n.* the office of a *zygostates*. *Cod. Just.*
- ZŪGŌSTATĒS** (ζυγοστάτης), *æ*, *m.* mass of weights. *Cod. Just.*
- ZŪMA**, *ātis*, *n.* See *Zema*.
- ZŪTHUM** (ζυθος), *i*, *n.* a drink made from grain, as from wheat, barley; also from bread (according to *Pandect.*); beer or ale. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*
- ZZ.** See *Z.*

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

\* prefixed to a word denotes that it is *obsolete*.

A, Ab (ἀπό). — Absque.  
**ABACUS** (ἀβάξ).  
**ABDOMEN** (for adipomen, from adeps, Fr.; — abdere, omen, omentum, Schw.).  
**ABIES** (perhaps from abire, as ἐλάτη, from ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω); Abiegnus.  
**AC**. See **ATQUE**, under **AT**.  
**ACADEMIA** (Ἀκαδημία); Academicus; subst. Academici, orum.  
**ACANTHIS** (ἀκανθίς).  
**ACANTHUS** (ἀκανθος).  
**ACCIPITER** (perhaps from accipio).  
**ACEO** (allied to Gr. ἄκρος); Acesco; Coacesco. — Acor. — Acidus. — Acetum. — Acerberus. — Acerbus. — Acerbitas. — Acerbo; Exacerbo.  
**ACERRA** (perhaps for acerna, sc. arcula, from acer, eris).  
**ACERVUS** (allied to Gr. ἄκρος). — Acervo; Coacervo. — Acervatio; Coacervatio; Acervatim.  
**ACIES** (ἀκίς).  
**ACINACES** (ἀκινάκης).  
**ACLIS** (ἀκκλίς).  
**ACROAMA** (ἀκρόαμα).  
**ACTA** (ἀκτῆ).  
**ACTUTUM** (actu; as astutum from astu, Prisc.; conf. Hand. Tarsell. i. 73, 74).  
**ACUO** (ἀκῆ, ἀκίς); Exacuo. — Acutus; Acute; Peracutus; Præacutus. — Acumen. — Acus. — Aculeus; Aculeatus. — ACUS (ἄκυρον).  
**AD** (allied to ἀπό). — Admodum.  
**ADAGIUM** ("ad agendum apta," Fest.).  
**ADAMAS** (ἀδάμας). — Adamantinus; Adamanteus.  
**ADEPS** (allied to ἀλείφω); Adipatus.  
**ADMINICULUM** (perhaps manus); Adminiculus.  
**ADULOR** (acc. to Festus, by metath. for adludo; better, with Dæderl., from aula, quo ad aliquem aulor; Fr.: — for adulo, i. q. adoro, Schw.); Adulatio; Adulator.  
**ADULTER** (perhaps alter, Fest.). — Adultero. — Adulterinus.  
**ADYTUM** (ἄδυτον).  
**ÆDES** (perhaps allied to Gr. ἔδος, ἔδρα, or to αἶτος). — Ædícula. — Ædilis; Ædilitas; Ædilicium. — Ædituus; Æditumus; Æditimus. — Ædificus; Ædificatio; Ædificatiuncula; Ædificator; Ædificium. — Exædifico. — Inædifico.  
**ÆGER** (unknown; but probably from some Greek root); Ægre. — Ægritudo; Ægor; Ægrimonia. — Ægrotus; Ægroto; Ægro-tatio. — Ægresco.  
**ÆMULUS** (perhaps allied to ἀμιλλάομαι). — Æmulor; Æmulatio; Æmulator.  
**ÆNIGMA** (ἄνιγμα).  
**ÆQUUS** (ἔικα, εἰκός); Æque; Adæque; Peræque. — Æquitas. — Æquor; Æquoreus. — Iniquus; Inique; Iniquitas. — Æquo; Æquatio; Adæquo; Coæquo; Exæquo; Peræquo. — Æquabilis; Æquabiliter; Æquabilitas. — Æqualis; Æqualiter; Æqualitas. — Inæqualis; Inæquabilis; Inæqualiter; Inæquabiliter; Inæqualitas. — Æquævus. — Æquilibrium; Æquilibrium; Æquilibrium. — Æquiparo. — Æquinoctium; Æquinoctialis.  
**ÆR** (ἄηρ); Ærius; Æreus.  
**ÆRUMNA** (perhaps contr. from ægrimonia, or otherwise allied to æger); Ærumno-sus.

**Æs** (uncertain; some regard it as allied to αἶθω, αἶρω, or as). — Æratus; Obæra-tus. — Æreus. — Æneus; Aeneus; Ahe-nus; Aenus; Ahenus; subst. Ahe-num; Aenum; Æneator. — Ærarium; Ærugo.  
**Æstimo** (perhaps from æs). — Æstimatio. — Æstimator. — Æstimabilis; Inæsti-mabilis. — Existimo; Existimatio; Ex-istimator.  
**ÆSTUS** (allied to αἶθω). — Æstuosus. — Æstuarium. — Æstuo; Exæstuo. — Æs-tas; Æstivus.  
**ÆTHER** (αἰθήρ); Æthereus; Ætherius.  
**ÆTHIOPS** (Αἰθίοψ).  
**ÆVUM** (ἔαιον). — Ætas; Ætatula. — Æternus; Æternitas.  
**ÆFRICUS** (sc. ventus).  
**AGASO** (allied to ἄγω, perhaps from ago and asinus, Fr.).  
**AGER** (ἀγρός); Agellus. — Agrarius. — Agrestis; Subagrestis. — Agricola; Agri-cultura. — Peragro; Peragratio; Peregre; Peregrinus; Peregrinitas; Peregrinor; Peregrinatio; Peregrinator.  
**AGNUS** (ἀγνός); Agninus.  
**AGO** (ἄγω). — Actio. — Actor. — Actuo-sus; Actuose. — Agilis; Agilitas. — Agmen. — Agito; Agitatio; Agitator; Exagito. — Actio. — Abigo. — Adigo. — Ambigo. — Ambiguus; Ambigue; Ambiguitas. — Ambages. — Circumago. — Cogito; Cogitatio; Cogitatio; Exco-gito; Excogitatio. — Cogo; Coactus; Coactor; Coagulum; Coagulo; Coag-mentum; Coagmento; Coagmentatio. — Dego. — Exigo; Exactus; Exacte; Exactio; Exactor. — Examen; Exami-no. — Perago; Peractio. — Prodigio; Prodigus; Prodiges. — Redigo. — Sata-go; Satagito. — Subigo; Subactio. — Transigo; Transactor.  
**AH! AHA!** (ἄ, αἰ).  
**AIO** (allied to ἠχέω or to αἶω).  
**ALA** (ἀξίλα). — Alaris; Alarius. — Ala-tus; Aliger. — Ales.  
**ALACER** (perhaps allied to ἄλλομαι, Schw., or to aro, Fr.); Alacritas.  
**ALAPA** (onomatop.; or allied to κλά-φος).  
**ALAUDA** (Celtic, al, great, and aud, song, Fr.; or allied to ἄδειν for adauda, as olor for odor, Schw.).  
**ALBUS** (perhaps from ἀλφός for ἀργός); Album; Albumen. — Albescio; Albo; Dealbo.  
**ALEA** (allied to Gr. ἀλωά). — Aleator; Aleatorius.  
**ALGA** (ἀλικός, ἦ, δν).  
**ALGEO** (ἀλγέω); Algor; Algidus; Al-sius.  
**ALIUUS** (ἄλλος); Aliter. — Alio; Alior-sum. — Alias. — Alioquin. — Alienus. — Alieno; Abalieno; Alienatio; Abalie-natio. — Alienigena.  
**ALLIUM, ALIUM.**  
**ALNUS.**  
**ALO** (ἄλω, ἀλαίνω). — Altor; Altrix; Alimentum. — Almus. — Alumnus; Alumna. — Coalesco.  
**ALOE** (ἀλόη).  
**ALTER** (ἀλλος-ἕτερος, Fest.). — Alternus. — Alteruter. — Alterco; Altercor; Al-tercatio.  
**ALTUS** (alo); Alte; Altum; Præaltus. — Altitudo. — Exalto. — Altaria.  
**ALVUS** (allied to alo). — Alveus. — Alve-olus. — Alveare; Alvearium.  
**AMARACUS** (ἀμάρακος).  
**AMARANTUS** (ἀμάραντος).  
**AMARUS** (for almarus allied to ἄλς, ἄλμη,

Schw.); Amare; Subamarus — Amari-tudo.  
**AMBO** (ἄμφω).  
**AMBROSIA** (ἀμβροσία).  
**AMBULO**. See **EO**.  
**AMENTUM** (contr. for apimentum, from apio); Amentatus.  
**AMITA**.  
**AMNIS** (uncertain; perhaps for apnis for apa, i. e. aqua); Amniculus.  
**AMO** (allied to ἄμα, δμός, Fr.; rather, per-haps, from almus, Schw.); Amans; Amanter; Peramans; Peramanter. — Amor; Amator; Amatorius; Amato-rie. — Amabilis; Amabiliter; Inama-bilis. — Amicus; Amice; subst. Ami-cus; Amica; Amiculus; Amicitia; Inimicus; Inimice; subst. Inimicus; Inimicitia. — Adamo; Deamo; Reda-mo.  
**AMENUS** (uncertain; perhaps from Almus, Schw.); Amœnitas.  
**AMPHORA** (ἡ ἀμφορεύς).  
**AMPLUS** (perhaps from ἀνάπλοος); Am-ple; Amplio. — Amplifico. — Ampli-tudo.  
**AMPULLA** (amb and olla).  
**AMYGDALA, AMYGDALUS** (ἀμυγδάλη); Amygdalum.  
**AN** (ἀν, Schw.; or rather a primitive word, Fr.).  
**ANAGNOSTES** (ἀναγνώστης).  
**ANAS** (perhaps, by transposition, from νῆσ-σα); Anaticula.  
**ANATOCISMUS** (ἀνατοκισμός).  
**ANCILLA** (perhaps dem. of obs. ancula, for ancola from ancolo); Ancillula; Ancillariss.  
**ANCORA** (ἀγκυρα); Ancorale.  
**ANDABATA** (ἀνδαβαίνω).  
**ANGO** (ἀγγχω); Angor. — Angustus; An-guste; Angustia. — Anxius; Anxietas.  
**ANGUIS** (ἄγγις); Anguiculus; Anguinus; Anguineus. — Anguilla.  
**ANGULUS** (ἀγκύλος, uncus); Angularis, Angulus; Triangulus; Triangulum.  
**ANIMA, ANIMUS** (ἄνεμος). — Animalis, Animal; Animans. — Animus; Ani-matus. — Exanimis; Exanimus. — Ex-animo; Exanimatio. — Inanimus. — Semianimus; Semianimiss. — Unani-mus; Unanimis; Unanimitas. — Ani-madverto; Animadversio.  
**ANISUM** (ἄνισον).  
**ANNULUS** (from anus or annus, which may have been contr. from obs. arcinus); An-nularius.  
**ANNUS** (ἔνος, ἔννος); Annuus. — Anna-lis. — Annona. — Annosus. — Anniver-sarius. — Anniculus. — Biennium; Tri-ennium; Quadriennium; Quinquen-nium; Quinquennis; Quinquennalis; Sexennis; Sexennium; Septennis; Decennis. — Perennis; Perennitas. — Quot-annis. — Solennis; Solenne; Solenni-ter.  
**ANSA** (perhaps for asa, contr. for ausa from ausis, allied to aus, ōus); Ansatus.  
**ANSER** (for banter, chanser, χῆν, χάν, χανός); Anserculus; Anserinus.  
**ANTE** (allied to ἀντα, ἀντί, ἀντην); An-tea. — Anticus. — Antiquus; Antiqui-tus; Perantiquus. — Antiquitas. — An-tiquo.  
**ANTENNA** (ἀντίαινα).  
**ANTIDOTUS, ANTIDOTUM** (ἀντίδοτον).  
**ANTRUM** (ἄντρον).  
**ANUS** (allied to AN = ἀμφί).  
**ANUS** (perhaps contr. for avinus from avus); Anicula; Anilis.  
**APAGE** (ἀπαγε).

APER (ἀπρός); Aprug[i]nus.  
 APEX (ἄπιον, ἄπιον).  
 APIO (ἄπιον, ἄπιον). — Apts; Apte; Ap-  
 tio. — Ineptus; Incepte; Inceptiæ; Incep-  
 tio. — Apiscor; Adipiscor.  
 APIS (perhaps allied to apio, Fr.); Api-  
 cula.  
 APOTHECA (ἀποθήκη).  
 APRICUS (perhaps contr. for apericus from  
 aperio). — Apricor; Apricatio.  
 APUD (an old root ap, whence apo, aptus,  
 ἐπί).  
 AQUA (allied to the Sanscrit apa and Celt  
 ach, Fr.: ἄα, ἄχα, Schw.); Aquula;  
 Aquæductus. — Aquatilis. — Aquor;  
 Aquator; Aquatio. — Aquilex. — Aquo-  
 sus. — Aquarius.  
 AQUILA (ἀγκύλος, i. e. aduncus, curvus;  
 perhaps allied to axilla, i. e. ala); Aquil-  
 ifer.  
 AQUILIO; Aquilonaris.  
 ARA (αἶρω, ἄρω).  
 ARANEA (ἀράχνη); Araneus; Araneola;  
 Araneum.  
 ARBITER (ad-bito); Arbitrium; Arbi-  
 tror; Arbitratus.  
 ARBOR [also Arbos] (perhaps allied to  
 alo); Arbuscula; Arbustum. — Arbo-  
 reus.  
 ARCA (allied to arceo); Arcula.  
 ARCANUS (allied to arca, arceo); Arcano.  
 ARCEO (ἀρκέω). — Arctus or Artus; Arce-  
 te; Arcto. — Arx. — Coerceo; Coer-  
 citio. — Exerceo; Exercitus; Exercito;  
 Exercitatus; Exercitatio.  
 ARCHITECTUS (ἀρχιτέκτων); Architec-  
 tura; Architector.  
 ARCTOS (ἄρκτος).  
 ARCUS (allied to ἀρκέω); Arcuatus.  
 ARDEA (ὁ ἐρωδιός).  
 ARDELIO (ἀροδαλιός).  
 ARDEO (allied to areo); Ardenter. — Ar-  
 desco; Exardesco. — Ardor.  
 ARDUUS (ἄρδην); Arduum.  
 AREO (ἄζω, for aso); Areo; Exaresco.  
 — Aridus. — Area. — Arena; Arenaria;  
 Arcnosus.  
 ARGENTUM (ὁ ἄργυρος); Argenteus. —  
 Argentarius; Argentaria. — Argentatus.  
 ARGILLA (ἀργός); Argillosus.  
 ARGUO (perhaps for arguo, i. e. adgruo,  
 analogous to congruo, ingruo, Döderl.).  
 — Argutus; Argute; Argutulus; Argu-  
 tiæ. — Argumentum; Argumentor; Ar-  
 gumentatio. — Coarguo. — Redarguo.  
 ARIES (κρίός); Arieto.  
 ARISTA.  
 ARO (ἄρω, apto). — Aro; Aratio; Arator;  
 Aratrum. — Arvum. — Armentum. —  
 Exaro. — Inaro. — Obaro. — Armus (ἀρ-  
 μός); Armilla; Armillatus. — Arma.  
 — Armo; Armatura; Armatus; Arma-  
 menta; Armamentarium. — Armarium.  
 Armiger. — Inermis; Inermus. — Semi-  
 ermis. — Ars. — Artifex; Artificium;  
 Artificiosus; Artificiose. — Iners; Iner-  
 tia. — Sollers; Sollenter; Sollertia. —  
 Disertus; Diserte; Indisertus; Indi-  
 serte; Perdiserte. — Arteria (ἀρτηρία).  
 — Arthritis (ἀρθρίτις); Arthriticus. —  
 Artus; Articulus; Articulatim; Arti-  
 cularis.  
 AROMA (ἄρωμα).  
 ARRHABO, ARRHABO (ἀρραβών).  
 ARUNDO. — Arundineus; Arundinetum.  
 AS (ἄς); Decussis; Decusso; Decussa-  
 tim.  
 ASCIA (allied to ἀξίνη); Deascio.  
 ASINUS (ἄσινος); Asina; Asellus; Asini-  
 nus.  
 ASOTUS (ἄσωτος).  
 ASPARAGUS (ἀσπαραγός).  
 ASPER; Aspere; Asperitas.  
 ASSER (allied to assis).  
 ASSUS; Assula.  
 ASSUS (ἄσος); Asso.  
 ASTRUM (ἄστρον); Astrologus; Astro-  
 logia.  
 ASTUS (perhaps allied to ars); Astutus;  
 Astute; Astutia.  
 ASYLUM (ἄσυλον).  
 AT; Ast. — Atque; Ac. — Atqui.  
 ATER (perhaps allied to aitho); Atramen-  
 tum; Atratus.  
 ATHLETA (ἀθλητής).  
 ATOMUS (ἄτομος).  
 ATRIUM (αἶθριον).  
 ATROX (perhaps from ater); Atrociter;  
 Atrocitas.  
 ATTICA (ἡ Ἀττική); Atticus.  
 AUDEO (contr. for avideo from aveo);

Ansím. — Audax; Audacter; Audacia.  
 AUDIO (allied to αἶσ for αἶσ, whence auris);  
 Auditus; Auditio; Auditor. — Exau-  
 dio. — Inauditus. — Inaudio. — Obedio;  
 Obcedentia; Obcedinter.  
 AUGEO (αἰζώ, αἰγώ); Adugeo; Exau-  
 geo; Augesco. — Auctio; Auctionarius;  
 Auctionor. — Auctor. — Auctoritas. —  
 Auctoro; Auctoramentum; Exauctoror.  
 — Auctumnus (Autumnus); Auctum-  
 nalis. — Auxilium; Auxiliarius; Auxili-  
 arius.  
 AUGUR (perhaps a Tuscan word, Fr.; or  
 from avis gero, Schw.); Augurium;  
 Auguralis; Auguror; Augurato; Au-  
 guratus; Auguratio; Inauguro. — Au-  
 gustus; Auguste.  
 AULA (αὐλή); Aulicus.  
 AULÆUM (ἡ αὐλαία).  
 AURA (αὐρά).  
 AURIGA (obs. aurea, a bit, and ago).  
 AURIS (τὸ αἰς); Auricula; Auritus. —  
 Inauris. — Ausculto; Auscultatio; Aus-  
 cultator.  
 AURORA (αὐριος ὄρα).  
 AURUM (αὐρον from ἄω, αἰώ); Aureus;  
 Auratus; Aurifex.  
 AUSTER (ἄω, αἰώ, to dry); Australis.  
 AUSTERUS (αὐστηρός); Austere; Aus-  
 teritas.  
 AUT (allied to αὐ, αἰτίς, Fr.).  
 AUREM (allied to αὐ, αἰτίς, ἀτάρ).  
 AUTUMO (aitumo from aio).  
 AVENA (perhaps for havena, favena, from  
 haba, faba).  
 1. AVEO [or Haveo] (allied to ἄω, αἰώ, to  
 breathe; or to χᾶω, χαῖω, χαίνω); Avi-  
 dus; Avide; Aviditas. — Avarus;  
 Avare; Avaritia.  
 2. AVEO [or Haveo] (for salveo; or from  
 an old root AEW, whence αἰγώ).  
 AVIS (ἄω); Aviarium. — Aucps; Auc-  
 pium; Aucpor. — Auspcx; Auspici-  
 um; Auspicor; Auspicato; Inauspi-  
 cato.  
 AVUS (ἀπφύς); Avia; Avunculus. —  
 Avitus. — Proavus; Abavus; Atavus.  
 1. AXIS (ἄξων).  
 2. AXIS (ἄξων).

B.

BACCA, BACA; Baccatus.  
 BACCHUS (βάκχος); Baccha. — Bacchor;  
 Bacchiatio.  
 BACULUM (allied to βάκτρον); Bacillum.  
 — Imbecillus (Imbecillis); Imbecilli-  
 tas; Perimbecillus.  
 BAJULO (from obs. baio, allied to βάζω);  
 Bajulus.  
 BALÆNA (φάλαινα).  
 BALBUS (perhaps allied to balo); Balbu-  
 tio.  
 BALINEUM, BALNEUM (βαλανεῖον). —  
 Balneæ (Balneæ); Balneator.  
 BALLISTA, BALISTA (βάλλω).  
 BALO, BELO (βληχάομαι); Balatus.  
 BALTEUS, BALTEUM (perhaps a Tuscan  
 word).  
 BARBA; Barbula; Barbatus; Barbatulus;  
 Imberbis.  
 BARBARUS (βάρβαρος); Barbaria; Bar-  
 baries.  
 BARBITOS (βάρβιτος).  
 BARO (allied to βαρός, βραδός).  
 BASIS (βάσις).  
 BATILLUS, BATILLUM (perhaps allied to  
 πατάνη).  
 BELLUA, BELUA (perhaps allied to φῶ  
 or θήρ).  
 BELLUM (duellum from duo); Bellicus;  
 Bellicosus; Imbellis. — Bello; Belli-  
 gero; Bellator; Bellatrix; Debello;  
 Debellor; Rebello; Rebcllio; Rebel-  
 lium; Rebcllis. — Bellona.  
 BELLUS (bonus); Belle.  
 BEO (φῶ; or eü the root of benus, bonus);  
 Beatus; Beate; Beatitudo; Beatitas;  
 Perbeatus.  
 BESTIA (perhaps allied to βῶω, whence  
 βῶός, βῶός); Bestiola; Bestiarius.  
 BETA.  
 BETULA.  
 BIBLIOPOLA, (βιβλιοπώλης).  
 BIBLIOTHECA (βιβλιοθήκη).  
 BIBO (πίνω, πῖω); Bibulus. — Adbibor;  
 Combibo; Ebibo; Imbibor.

BLIS (allied to fel and χολή).  
 BIS (for duis); Bini; Binus; Bimulus.  
 BLESUS, BLESUS (βλαισός).  
 BLANDUS (perhaps allied to βλάω, i. e.  
 φλάω); Blande; Perblandus. — Blan-  
 ditia; Blandimentum. — Blandior. —  
 Eblandior; Eblanditus.  
 BLATERO (βλάω, βλάζω); Blatero, ðnis.  
 BLATTA (βλάπτα).  
 BOLUS (βῶλος).  
 BOMBUS (βόμβος).  
 BOMBIX (βόμβυξ); Bombicinus.  
 BONUS (beo from φύω); Bene; Perbonus;  
 Perbene. — Bonitas. — Benignus; Be-  
 nigne; Benignitas.  
 BOREAS (βορέας); Boreus.  
 BOS (βῶς); Bubulus; Bubulcus. — Bo-  
 vile; Bubula. — Boo; Reboo.  
 BRACCÆ (τὸ βράκος); Braccatus.  
 BRACHIUM (βραχίον).  
 BRACTEA (allied to βράχω, or to ῥάκτος).  
 BRASSICA (perhaps for ῥάκη, βράκη, i. e.  
 ῥάξ, ῥάχος, ῥάκτις).  
 BREVIS (allied to βραχύς); Breviter. —  
 Brevitas; Perbrevis; Perbreviter.  
 BRUMA (contr. for brevima, i. e. brevissi-  
 ma); Brumalis.  
 BRUTUS (allied to βαρύς).  
 BUBO (βύας).  
 BUCCA (φυσάω).  
 BUCCINA (βυκίνη); Buccinator.  
 BUFO (allied to φυσάλος).  
 BULLA; Bullatus; Ebullio.  
 BURA, BURIS (βῶς οὐρά).  
 BUSTUM (buro, uro).  
 BUTYRUM (βούτυρον).  
 BUXUS, BUXUM (πύξος); Buxeus

C.

CABALLUS (καβάλλης).  
 CACHINNUS (καχάνω); Cachinno; Ca-  
 chinnatio; Cachinnus.  
 CACUMEN (allied to acumen; perhaps from  
 an obsol. cacuo, allied to acuo); Cacu-  
 mino.  
 CADO (allied to χάζω, Fr. χάζω, Schw.).  
 — Casus. — Caducus. — Cadáver; Ca-  
 daverosus. — Accido. — Concido. — Ex-  
 cido. — Incido. — Intercido. — Occido;  
 Occidens; Occasus; Occasio. — Pro-  
 cido. — Recido.  
 CADUCEUS (κηρύκειον, καρφύκειον); Cadu-  
 ceator.  
 CÆCUS; Cæcitas. — Cæco; Excæco; Oc-  
 cæco.  
 CÆDO (cado). — Cædes. — Cæmentum.  
 — Cælum; Cælo; Cælator. — Cæsim.  
 — Homicida; Homicidium. — Parrici-  
 da; Parricidium. — Cæstus. — Abscido.  
 — Accido. — Concido; Concisio. — Cir-  
 cuncido. — Decido; Decisio. — Excido.  
 — Incido. — Occido; Occidio and Oc-  
 cisio. — Præcido; Præcise. — Recido.  
 — Succido; Succidia.  
 CÆLEBS (perhaps for cæribs, allied to  
 χῆρος).  
 CÆPA, CÆPE.  
 CÆRIMONA (perhaps from Cæres or Cæ-  
 res, Fr.).  
 CÆRULEUS, CÆRULUS (perhaps from cæ-  
 sius).  
 CÆSIUS.  
 CÆSPES (cæsus, cædo).  
 CALAMUS (κάλαμος). — Calamitas. — Ca-  
 lamitosus.  
 CALATHUS (κάλαθος).  
 CALENDE (calare, καλεῖν).  
 CALEO (κάω or ἀλέω); Calesco; Calor;  
 Calidus; Calefacio.  
 CALIGA (for calica; allied to calceus  
 from calx).  
 CALIGO (perhaps allied to κάω, καίω,  
 whence κηλός, καλός); Caliginosus.  
 CALIX (κύλιξ).  
 CALLIS (allied to calco).  
 CALLUS, CALLUM (κήλη, κάλη). — Cal-  
 leo. — Callidus; Callide; Calliditas.  
 Occallescio. — Percallescio.  
 CALO (κᾶλον).  
 CALUMNIA (calvo); Calumnior; Calumi-  
 niator.  
 CALVUS; Calvitium.  
 I. CALX (uncertain); Schw. rejects the de-  
 riv. from λάξ as arbitrary; perhaps, like  
 the other calx, from χάλιξ). — Calco —  
 Calcitro; Recalcitro. — Calcar. — Cal-



ceus; Calceolus; Calceo; Discalceatus. — Conculco. — Inculco. — Proculco.  
**2. CALX** (χάλιξ). — Calculus.  
**CAMELUS** (κάμηλος).  
**CAMERA, CAMARA** (κάμαρα).  
**CAMINUS** (ἡ καμίνος).  
**CAMPUS** (κάμπος, Sicil. for καμρή; or allied to κήπος). — Campester.  
**CANALIS** (canna).  
**CANCELLI** (cancer, allied to κιγκλῖς).  
**CANCER** (καρκίνος).  
**CANDEO** (canus). — Candor. — Candidus; Candidulus; Candidatus. — Candela; Candelabrum. — Accendo; Incendo. — Excandescio; Excandescentia; Excandefacio.  
**CANIS** (κύων); Canicula; Caninus. — Catulus; Catellus.  
**CANISTRUM** (κάνιστρον).  
**CANNA** (κάνα).  
**CANNABIS** (κάνναβις); Cannabinus.  
**CANO** (*uncertain*; perhaps allied to χαινω, χανώ). — Cantus; Cantio; Cantiuacula. — Cantilena. — Cantor; Cantrix. — Canorus — Cunto; Decanto; Excanto; Incanto. — Cantito. — Camenæ. — Carmen. — Concinco; Concentus. — Occino; Præcino. — Fidicen; Lyricen; Tibicen; Tubicen.  
**CANTHARIS** (κανθαρίς).  
**CANTHARUS** (κάνθαρος).  
**CANTHERIUS** (κανθηλιος).  
**CANUS** (allied to κάω, καίω). — Canities. — Caneo. — Canesco; Incanesco. — Incanus.  
**CAPER** (κάπρος, Schw.). Capra; Capella. — Caprinus. — Capreolus.  
**CAPIO** (allied to apio; or to κάπω, κάπρω). — Captus. — Captio; Captiuacula. — Captiosus; Captiose. — Captivus; Captivitas. — Capax; Capacitas. — Capistrum. — Capulus. — Capedo; Capeduncula. — Capesso. — Capto; Captatio; Captator. — Accipio; Acceptus; Acceptio. — Antecapio; Anticipo; Anticipatio. — Concipio; Conceptus. — Discepto; Disceptatio; Disceptator. — Decipio. — Excipio; Exceptio; Excepto. — Incipio; Inceptum; Inceptio; Inceptor. — Intercapedo. — Intercipio; Interceptor; Interceptio. — Occipio. — Occupo; Occupatio; Præoccupo; Præoccupatio. — Percipio; Perceptio. — Præcipio; Præceptum; Præceptio; Præceptor; Præceptrix; Præcipuus; Præcipue. — Recipio; Receptus; Recepto; Receptor; Receptaculum; Recipero or Recupero; Recuperatio. — Suscipio; Susceptio.  
**CAPISTRUM** (allied to capio, κάπω).  
**CAPO** (κάπων).  
**CAPSA** (κάψα).  
**CAPUT** (allied to κυβή, κεφαλή). — Capitulis. — Capitulum. — Capitulum. — Capillus. — Anceps. — Biceps; Triceps. — Præceps; Præcipitium; Præcipito.  
**CARBASUS** (κάρπασος); Carbasia; Carbaseus.  
**CARBO**; Carbonarius; Carbunculus.  
**CARCER** (Sicil. κάρκερον; allied to έρκος and arceo).  
**CARDO**; Cardinalis.  
**CARDUUS**.  
**CAREO** (allied to κείρω, καρῆναι; or to χῆρος from χᾶω).  
**CARIES** (allied to κύρω, κείρω); Cariosus.  
**CARINA**.  
**CARO** (allied to κρέας); Caruncula. — Carnifex; Carnificina.  
**CARPENTUM**.  
**CARPO** (κάρπω); Carptim. — Concerpo. — Decerpo. — Discerpo. — Excerpo.  
**CARRUS, CARRUM** (allied to currus).  
**CARUS** (χῆρος); Care; Caritas.  
**CASA**.  
**CASEUS** (perhaps allied to κηρός, καρός).  
**1. CASSIS**.  
**2. CASSIS**; Cassida.  
**CASSUS** (perhaps allied to cavus). — Incasum.  
**CASTRUM** (allied to casa); Castellum. — Castra; Castrensis.  
**CASTRO** (perhaps allied to castus).  
**CASTUS** (χαστός, χάζω); Caste; Castitas; Castimonia. — 1. Incestus; Inceste; 2. Incestus; Incestum; Incesto. — Castigo; Castigatio; Castigator.  
**CATAPHRACTA** (κατάφρακτος); Cataphractus.  
**CATAPULTA** (ὁ καταπέλτης).  
**CATARACTA** (ὁ καταράκτης).

**CATENA** (allied to capio); Catella; Catenatus.  
**CATERVA**; Catervatim.  
**CATHEDRA** (καθέδρα).  
**CATINUS, CATINUM** (κάρινον); Catillus.  
**CATUS** (perhaps for cavitus, cautus).  
**CAUDA** (κώδη).  
**CAUDEX, CODEX** (κώδη). — Codex; Codicilli.  
**CAULA** (contr. for cavila from cava).  
**CAULIS** (καυλός).  
**CAUPO** (καπηλός); Caupona; Caupionula; Cauponor  
**CAURUS**.  
**CAUSA, CAUSSA** (contr. for cavissa from caveo, Schw.). — Causula. — Causor. — Causidicus. — Accuso; Accusatio; Accusator; Accusabilis; Subaccuso. — Excuso; Excusatio. — Incuso; Incusatio. — Recuso; Recusatio.  
**CAUTES** (perhaps allied to cos; or to cauda, caudex).  
**CAVEO** (perhaps allied to σκέπω, σκοπός). Cautio. — Cautor. — Cautus; Caute; Cautimi; Incautus; Percautus. — Præcaveo.  
**CAVILLOR** (allied to cavus, or to caveo); Cavillatio; Cavillator.  
**CAVUS** (χᾶω); Concavus. — Cavo; Concavo; Excavo. — Caverna. — Cavea.  
**1. CEDO** (cedo, Schw.; allied to Gr. δός, Fr.).  
**2. CEDO** (χάζω, χᾶδω, Schw.). — Cessio. — Cesso. — Cessatio; Cessator. — Abscedo; Abscessio; Abscessus. — Accedo; Accessio; Accessus. — Antecedo; Antecessio. — Concedo; Concessio; Concessus. — Decedo; Decessio; Decessus. — Discedo; Discensus; Discessio. — Excedo; Excessus. — Incedo; Incessus; Incesso. — Intercedo; Intercessor; Intercessio. — Præcedo. — Procedo; Processio; Processus. — Recedo; Recessus. — Secedo; Seccessio. — Succedo; Successus; Successio; Successor.  
**CEDRUS** (κέδρος); Cedrinus.  
**CELEBER** (allied to creber). — Celebritas. — Celebro; Celebratio; Concelebro; Percelebro.  
**CELER** (κέλης); Celeriter; Celeritas; Celero; Accelero; Acceleratio; Perceler; Perceleriter.  
**CELLA** (allied to κύλλος). — Cellula; Cellarius.  
**CELLO** (κέλλω); obsolete; but hence the following compounds, etc. — Antecello. — Excello; Excellens. — Percello; Perculusus. — Procella; Procellosus. — Recello. — Columen; Columna; Columnella; Columnarium. — Culmen.  
**CELO** (allied to κύλλος).  
**CELOX** (κέλης).  
**CELSUS** (κέλης); Excelsus; Excelse; Excelsitas; Præcelsus.  
**CENSEO**; Censor. — Censor; Censura; Census; Censorius. — Accenseo; Accensus. — Incensus. — Percenseo. — Recenseo. — Succenseo.  
**CENTO** (κέντρον).  
**CENTUM** (έκατόν); Centies; Centesimus. — Centenus; Centeni. — Centuria; 1. Centurio; Succenturio; 2. Centurio; Centuriatum; Centuriatus. — Ducenti; Ducentesimus; Ducenæ; Ducenties; Trecenti; Quadringenti; Quadringenti; Quadringentes; Quingenti; Quingeni; Quingentesimus; Quingentes; Sexcenti; Sexcenti; Sexcentesimus; Sexcenties.  
**CERA** (ὁ κηρός); Cerula. — adj. Cerus; subst. Cero.  
**CERASUS** (κέρασος); Cerasum.  
**CERDO** (κέροδον from κέρδος).  
**CEREBRUM**; Cerebellum.  
**CERES**. — Cerealia; Ludi Cereales.  
**CEREVISIA** (a Gallic word; or allied to Ceres).  
**CERNO** (κρίνω). — Cernuus. — Certus; Certe; Incertus. — Certo; Certatim; Certatio; Certamen; Concerto; Decerto; Concertatio; Decertatio. — Cribrum. — Crinis; Crinitus. — Decerno; Decretum. — Discerno; Discrimen; Discretus. — Exerno; Excrementum. — Incerno. — Secerno; Secretus; Secreto.  
**CERUSSA** (κηρός); Cerussatus.  
**CERVIX** (for corvix, κόρυς, κόρυξ); Cervicula; Cervical.  
**CERVUS** (κεράς, horned); Cerva; Cervinus.

**CESTUS** (κεστός ἱμάς).  
**CETERUS** (έτερος); Ceterum.  
**CETRA**; Cetraus.  
**CETUS**, usually **CETE** (τὰ κήτη); Cetrarius.  
**CEU** (for queu, qi.ve; or contr. for ce-ve)  
**CHALYBS** (χάλυψ).  
**CHARTA** (ὁ χάρτης); Chartula.  
**CHARYBDIS** (χάρυβδις).  
**CHERSONESUS** (χερρόνησος).  
**CHIROGRAPHUS, CHIROGRAPHUM** (χειρόγραφον).  
**CHLAMYS** (χλαμύς); Chlamydatum.  
**CHORDA** (χορδή).  
**CHORUS** (χορός); Chorea.  
**CIBUS** (σίτος, or perhaps allied to κάπρω); Cibo; Cibatus; Cibarius; Cibaria; orum.  
**CICADA** (allied to κοκκύζω, κόκκυξ).  
**CICATRIX** (καύω, καίω); Cicatricosus.  
**CIGER** (κίχορα).  
**CICONIA**.  
**CIGUR** (κίκκος, κίκκορ).  
**CIGUTA**.  
**CIEO, CIO** (κίω). — Citus; Cito. — Cito; Citatus; Citatim. — Accio; Arcesso; Arcessitus. — Concieo; Concio; Concionor; Concionator; Concio; Conciatio; Conciator. — Excieo; Excio; Excito. — Incitus. — Incito; Incitatio; Incitamentum. — Percieo; Percitus. — Recito; Recitatio; Recitator. — Suscito; Exsuscito; Resuscito.  
**CILICIMUM** (κιλίκιον).  
**CILIUM** (κυλίς, κύλον); Supercilium.  
**CIMEX**.  
**CINCINNUS** (κίνκιννος); Cincinnatus.  
**CINGO** (perhaps for cungo contr. for congiungo). — Cingulus; Cingulum; Cingula. — Accingo. — Discingo. — Incingo; Præcingo. — Succingo.  
**CINIS** (νόνις).  
**CINNABARIS** (τὸ κιννάβαρι).  
**CINNAMAMUM, CINNAMOMUM** (κίνναμον, κιννάμων).  
**CINNUS** (perhaps for cinnus, allied to κυκᾶω); Concinus; Concinne; Concininitas; Concininitudo; Concinno; Inconcinus.  
**CIPPUS** (perhaps κύφος).  
**CIRCUS** (κίρκος); Circensis. — Circus; Circular; Circulator. — Circa. — Circum; Circumcirca. — Circiter. — Idcirco. — Quocirca.  
**CIRRUS**.  
**CIS** (allied to is and hic; with the demonstrative ce).  
**CISIUM**.  
**CISTA** (κίστη); Cistula.  
**CISTERNA** (allied to cista).  
**CITHARA** (κιθάρα); Citharizo; Citharista; Citharistria; Citharædus.  
**CITER** (allied to is; see CIS); obsol.; Citerior; Citimus; Citro; Citra.  
**CITRUS** (κιτρέα, κέδρος); Citreus.  
**CIVIS** (perhaps for covis, for coivis, from coise; but uncertain); Civitas. — Civilis; Civilliter.  
**CLAM** (from calim or calam, from celo); Clanculum; Clandestinus.  
**CLAMO** (allied to καλέω); Clamator; Clamosus; Clamor. — Clamito. — Acclamatio; Acclamatio. — Conclamo; Conclamatio. — Declamo; Declamatio; Declamator; Declamatorius; Declamito. — Exclamo; Exclamatio. — Inclamo. — Proclamo. — Reclamo; Reclamatio; Reclamito. — Succlamo.  
**CLANGO** (κλάγγω); Clangor, oris. m.  
**CLARUS** (for calarus from calo, Schw.). Clare; Claritas. — Claresco; Inclaresco. — Clarigatio. — Declaro; Declaratio. — Præclarus; Præclare.  
**CLASSIS** (κλήσις). — Classicum; Classarius; Classicus.  
**CLAUDO** (allied to κλάζω, κληῖζω). — Claustrum; Clausula. — Circumcludo. — Concludo; Conclusio; Concludiuacula. — Discludo. — Excludo. — Includo; Inclusio. — Intercludo; Intercludo. — Occludo. — Præcludo. — Recludo. — Secludo.  
**CLAUDUS** (perhaps allied to χωλός); Claudico; Claudicatio.  
**CLAVA**.  
**CLAVIS** (κλείς); Clavicula. — Conclave. CLAVUS; Clavulus.  
**CLEMENS**; Clementia. — Inclemens; Inclementer; Inclementia.  
**CLEPO** (κλέπτω); Clepsydra (κλεψύδρα).

**CLIENS** (*perhaps for cluens from cluo*); Clientela; Clientelæ, arum.  
**CLINO** (κλίνω). — Clivus; Clivosus; Acclivus; Acclivus; Acclivitas; Declivis; Declivitas; Proclivis; Proclivus; Proclivitas. — Acclino; Acclinis. — Declino; Declinatio. — Inclino; Inclination. — Reclino; Reclinis.  
**CLITELLE** (κλίτω).  
**CLOACA** (*contr. for colluaca from conluo*).  
**CLUEO** (κλύω); Inclutus.  
**CLUNIS** (κλύω).  
**CLYPEUS, CLIPEUS** (γλύφω); Clypeatus.  
**COCCUM** (δ κόκκος); Coccineus.  
**COCHLEA** (ὁ κοχλίας); Cochleare and Cochlear.  
**CÆLUM** (καῖλος); Cælestis; Cælitis.  
**CÆNA, CENA** (*perhaps allied to κοινός*); Cænula. — Cæno; Cænatus. — Cænaculum.  
**CÆNUM, CÆNUM** (*allied to κόνις, cinis*); Obscænus; Obscænitas.  
**CÆPI** (*allied to capio, cupio*); Cæptus; Cæptum; Cæpto.  
**COHORS** (δ χορτός).  
**COLAPHUS** (κόλαφος).  
**COLLIS** (*allied to κολώνη*); Collinus.  
**COLLUM**; Succollo.  
**COLLYBUS** (κόλλυβος).  
**COLO** (κέλλω, κέλω). — Cultura. — Cultor; Cultrix. — Cultus. — Cultio. — Culter; Cultellus. — Colonus; Colonia. — Accolo; Accola. — Circumcolo. — Excolo. — Incolo; Incola; Inquilinus. — Incultus; Inculte. — Percolo. — Præcultus. — Recolo.  
**COLOR**; Coloro; Concolor; Discolor; Decolor.  
**COLUBER, COLUBRA** (*allied to ἀσκάλαβος*).  
**COLUM** (*allied to culeus, κουλέον*); Colo, l. — Percolo.  
**COLUMBA**; Columbus; Columbinus. — Columbarium.  
**COLUMIS** (*allied to κολώω, κολούω*); Incolumis; Incolumitas.  
**COLUS** (κόλος, κόλοψ).  
**COMA** (κόμη). — Comans; Comatus. — Cometes (κομήτης). — Comosus.  
**COMIS**; Comiter; Comitans.  
**COMISSOR** (κομάζω); Commissatio; Commissator.  
**COMO** (*from κοσμέω or κομέω; or contr. for co-emo*); Incomptus.  
**COMEDIA** (κομῆδία); Comædus (κομῆδός); Comicus (κομικός); Comice.  
**CONCHA** (κόγχη).  
**CONCHYLUM** (κογχύλιον); Conchyliatus.  
**CONCILIUM** (concieo, *allied to concio*). — Concilio; Conciliatio; Conciliator; Conciliatrix; Conciliatricula. — Reconcilio; Reconciliatio; Reconciliator.  
**CONDIO**. — Conditor; Conditio. — Conditimentum.  
**CONGIUS** (*allied to κόγχος*); Congiarium.  
**CONOR**. — Conatus; Conata, orum.  
**CONSUL** (con-sul, or præ-sul, *from salio, Schw.*; or *from an obsol. conso, whence consulo, consilium, Fr.*). — Consulatus. — Consularis; Proconsul.  
**CONSULO** (*see CONSUL*). — Consultum; Consultus; Consulto; Consulor. — Consulto; Consultatio. — Inconsultus; Inconsulte. — Consilium; Consiliarius; Consiliator.  
**CONTRA** (*from cum, con; perhaps from an old adj. conterus*). — Contrarius; Contrarie.  
**CONTUS** (κόντος).  
**CONUS** (κῶνος).  
**COPULA** (con, apio, ἄπω, ἄπτω). — Copulo. — Copulatio.  
**COQUO**. — Coquus; Coqua. — Concoquo; Concoctio. — Decoquo; Decoctor. — Excoquo. — Percoquo. — Præcox. — Recoquo.  
**COR** (κέαρ, κῆρ); Corculum. — Cordatus. — Concors; Concorditer; Concordia; Concordo. — Discors; Discordia; Discordo. — Excors. — Præcordia. — Recordor; Recordatio. — Socors; Socordia. — Vecors; Vecordia. — Misericors; Misericordia; Immisericors; Immisericorditer.  
**CORAM** (co-oram, *from os [oris]; or ce [demonstrat.] oram*).  
**CORBIS** (*allied to curvus*). — Corbita.  
**CORIUM** (χόριον). — Coriarius. — Corrigia.  
**CORNIX** (κορώνη); Cornicula.

**CORNU** (κέρας). — Cornous. — Cornutus; Corniger. — Cornicen. — Bicornis.  
**CORNUS** (κράνος); Corneus.  
**CORONA** (κορώνη). — Corolla; Corollarium. — Coronio. — Coronarius; Coronaria.  
**CORPUS** (κορμός, also κορπός). — Corpusculum. — Corporeus; Corporatus. — Bicornor; Tricornor.  
**CORTEX**.  
**CORS** (χόρτος).  
**CORTINA** (*perhaps cors, chors*).  
**CORULUS**.  
**CORUSCO** (*allied to κορύσσω*); Corussus.  
**CORVUS** (κόραξ).  
**CORYLUS** (κόρυλος); Coryletum.  
**CORYMBUS** (κόρυμβος).  
**CORYPHÆUS** (κορυφαίος).  
**COS** (*allied to cautes*).  
**COSTA**.  
**COTHURNUS** (κόθορνος); Cothurnatus.  
**COTURNIX** (κοττίδες).  
**COXA** (κοχώνη); Coxendix.  
**CRABRO**.  
**CRAMBE** (κράμβη).  
**CRAPULA** (κραιπάλη).  
**CRAS**, (*perhaps allied to heri, hora, αἴριον*); Crastinus. — Procrastino; Procrastinatio.  
**CRASSUS** (γράσος; or *allied to creber*); Crassitudo.  
**CRATER** (κρατήρ).  
**CRATES**; Craticula.  
**CREBER** (*allied to cresco*); Crebro. — Crebritas. — Crebresco; Increbresco. — Percresco.  
**CREDO** (cre-do, quasi cretum do, Prisc.; *but uncertain*). — Creditor. — Credibilis; Credibiliter; Incredibilis; Incredibiliter. — Credulus; Credulitas; Incredulus. — Accredo. — Concredo.  
**CREMO** (κρέω, κράω); Cremore.  
**CREMOR** (*allied to cerno and cresco*).  
**CREO** (κρέω, κράω). — Creator; Creatrix. — Procreo; Procreator; Procreatrix. — Recreo; Recreatio.  
**CREPIDA** (κρηπίς); Crepidatus.  
**CREPIDO** (κρηπίς).  
**CREPER**. — Crepusculum.  
**CREPO** (κρέπω). — Crepitis. — Crepito; Crepitaçulum. — Crepundia. — Concrepo. — Decrepitus. — Discrepo; Discrepantia. — Increpo; Increpito.  
**CRESCO** (κρέω); Cretus. — Accresco; Accretio. — Concreco; Concretio. — Decresco. — Inresco; Incrementum. — Recresco. — Succresco.  
**CRETA** (*from Creta, Crete, Fr. [with others], but doubted by Schw.*); Cretula; Cretatus.  
**CRIMEN** (κρίμα, κρίνω, cerno). — Criminosus; Criminosus. — Criminator; Criminatio.  
**CRISPUS** (*perhaps contr. for corispus, allied to κορύσσω*); Crispo.  
**CRISTA** (*contr. for corista, κόρυς*); Cristatus.  
**CROCODILUS** (κροκόδειλος).  
**CROCUM, CROCUS** (κρόκον, -ος); Croceus.  
**CROTALUM** (κρόταλον).  
**CRUMENA, CRUMINA** (γρομμία).  
**CRUOR** (κρούα). — Cruentus; Cruento; Incruentus. — Crudus; Cruditas; Crudesco; Recrudescio; Crudelis; Crudeliter; Crudelitas.  
**CRUS**.  
**CRUSTA** (κρούω, κρουστός, κρουστάω). — Crustulum. — Crusto; Incrusto.  
**CRUX**. — Crucio; Discrucio; Exerucio; Cruciatum.  
**CRYSTALLUS, CRYSTALLUM** (κρύσταλλος).  
**CUBO** (κύπτω). — Cubito. — Cubitus, us; Cubitus, i; Cubitum. — Cubile. — Cubiculum; Cubicularis; Cubicularius. — Accubo; Accubitio. — Excubo; Excubie. — Incubo. — Occubo. — Recubo. — Secubo. — Accumbo. — Discumbo. — Incumbo. — Occumbo. — Procumbo. — Recumbo. — Succumbo.  
**CUCULLUS**.  
**CUCULUS** (κόκκυξ).  
**CUCUMIS**.  
**CUCURBITA**; Cucurbitula.  
**CUDO** (*perhaps κόττω, Dor. for κόπτω*). — Excudo. — Incus. — Procudo.  
**CULCITA, CULCITRA** (*acc. to Varr. and Fest., from calco.*)  
**CULEUS, CULLEUS, CULEUM, CULLEUM** (κυνλεός, -όν); Culullus.

**CULEX** (σκόληξ).  
**CULINA** (*contr. for cuculina, cuclina, from coquo*).  
**CULMUS** (κάλαμος).  
**CULPA** (*allied to scelus, from cellere, Dōd.*; or *for clupa, κλοπή, Schw.*), Culpo.  
**CUM** (ζύν). — Cumprimum; Cummaxime. — Quoniam (quum jam).  
**CUMERA**.  
**CUMINUM** (κύνινον).  
**CUMULUS** (*obsol. cumus*), χυμός, i. q. χῶμα); Cumulo; Cumulate; Accuinulo.  
**CUNÆ** (κείω; or *contr. for cubinæ from cubo*); Cunabula; Incunabula.  
**CUNCTOR**; Cunctator; Cunctatio; Cunctator. — Percunctor. — Percunctatio.  
**CUNCTUS** (*contr. for co-junctus*).  
**CUNEUS** (κόνος); Cuneolus; Cuneatim.  
**CUNICULUS** (*perhaps allied to canis, κύων*).  
**CUNQUE, CUMQUE**; Cunctus.  
**CUPA** (κύπος, σκύφος, κύπελλον).  
**CUPEDIA, æ, f.**; Cupedia, orum. — Cupedinarius; Cupediarium.  
**CUPPIO** (*allied to capio*). — Cupidus; Cupiditas. — Percupidus. — Cupido. — Cupiscis.  
**CUPRESSUS** (κυνάριστος); Cupressens.  
**CUR** (*contr. for cui rei or quare*).  
**CURA** (*perhaps allied to quæro; but very doubtful*). — Curiosus; Curiose; Curiositas. — Curo; Curatio; Curator. — Accuro; Accuratus; Accurate; Accuratio. — Incuria; Incuriose. — Procuro; Procurator; Procuratio. — Securus; Securitas.  
**CURCULIO**.  
**CURIA** (*perhaps κυρία, sc. ἐκκλησία*); Curia; Curio.  
**CURRO**. — Currus. — Curriculum. — Cursum. — Cursor. — Cursim. — Cursum; Cursum. — Curulis. — Accurro. — Concurro; Concursum; Concursum; Concursum; Concursum. — Decurro; Decursum; Decursum; Decursum. — Discurro; Discursus; Discursus. — Excurro; Excursio; Excursus. — Incurro; Incursum; Incursum; Incursum. — Intercurro; Intercursus; Intercursus. — Occurro; Occursum; Occursatio. — Percurro; Percursio; Percursus; Percursus. — Præcurro; Præcursum; Præcursor. — Procurro; Procursus; Procursus. — Recurro; Recursus; Recursus. — Succurro. — Transcurro.  
**CURTUS** (κυντός); Decurtatus.  
**CURVUS** (γυρός); Incurvus. — Curvo; Incurvo; Curvatus; Incurvatus; Incurvesco; Recurvo.  
**CUSPIS** (*allied to κόπτις κόπτω*).  
**CUSTOS** (*perhaps allied to curo*). — Custodia. — Custodio; Incustoditus.  
**CUTIS** (τὸ κύτος); Cuticula. — Intercus.  
**CYATHUS** (κύαθος).  
**CYCNUS, CYGNUS** (κύκνος); Cyneus.  
**CYDONIUM MALUM** (Κυδώνιον μήλον).  
**CYLINDRUS** (κύλινδρος).  
**CYMBA** (κύμβα); Cymbium.  
**CYMBALUM** (κύμβαλον).  
**CYPRIUS**.

D.

**DACTYLUS** (δάκτυλος); Dactylicus.  
**DAMA**.  
**DAMNUM** (*uncertain; perhaps from demo*). — Damnosus. — Damno; Damnatio. — Condemno; Indemnatus; Prædamno.  
**DAPS** (δάπτω).  
**DE** (*uncertain; perhaps formed from di for dis, Schw.*). — Deinde (*contr. Dein*). — Deinceps. — Denique.  
**DECEM** (δέκα); Decies. — Decimus and Decimus; Decimum; Decimæ or Decumæ; Decumanus, *adj. and subst.* — Decimo. — Deni; Denarius, *adj. and subst.* — Decuria; Decurio, *are, l. tr.*; Decurio, *onis, m.* — Decemplex. — Decempeda; Decempedator. — Undecim; Undecimus; Undecies. — Duodecim; Duodecimus; Duodecies. — Tredecim; Quatuordecim; Quindecim; Sedecim (sexdecim); Septemdecim. — Decemher.  
**DECET** (δοκέω, δοκεῖ, *Fr.*; or *allied to δέικω, δέικνμι, Schw.*); Decens; Decenter; Decentia; Decor; Decorus; Decorum; Decore; Indecorus; Inde-

core, Decus; Decoro; Condecoro. — Dedecet; Dedecus; Dedecoro.  
**DELEO** (*perhaps contr. from de and obsol. olo, i. e. alo.*)  
**DELPHIN, DELPHINUS** (δέλφινς).  
**DEMUM** (*lengthened form of the demonstrative dem, which appears in idem, tandem; allied to the Gr. δῆ.*)  
**DENS** (δόντος, δόντης). — Dentatus. — Edentulus. — Bidens; Tridens.  
**DENSUS** (*allied to δασύς*); Denso; Condensus.  
**DEPSO** (δέψω); Condepsō.  
**DEUS** (θεός; or Ζεύς, Δεός); Dea.  
**DEXTER** (δεξιός); Dextera or Dextra; Dextella; Dextere and Dextre. — Dexteritas. — Dextrorsus.  
**DIADEMA** (διάδημα).  
**DIÆTA** (δίαιτα).  
**DIALECTICA** (*sc. ars*) from Dialecticus (διαλεκτικός).  
**DIALOGUS**.  
**DIANA** (Divi-Jana).  
**DIBAPHUS** (δίβυφος).  
**DICA** (δική). — Ecdicus. — Dicis.  
 1. **DICO** (*allied to dico*); Dicitio. — Abdico; Abdicatio. — Dedico; Dedicatio. — Indico; Index; Indicium. — Prædico; Prædicatio; Prædicator; Prædicabilis.  
 2. **DICO** (δείκω, δείκνυμι). — Dictum; Dicterium. — Dictio. — Dicax; Dicacitas. — Dicto. — Dictator; Dictatura; Dictatorius. — Dicitio. — Abdico. — Addico; Addictus; Addictio. — Benedico. — Condictio. — Contradico. — Edico; Edictum. — Indico; Indictus. — Interdicto; Interdictum; Interdictio. — Maledico; Maledictus; Maledice; Maledictum; Maledictio. — Prædico; Prædictum; Prædictio. — Prodicto.  
**DIES** (*allied to dios, divus, deus*). — Diecula. — Diarium. — Diurnus; Diurnum. — Diu; Diutinus; Diuturnus; Diuturnitas; Perdiu; Perdiuturnus; Quamdiu. — Dudum. — Biduus; Biduum; Triduum; Quatriduum. — Hodie; Hodiernus. — Interdiu. — Meridies; Meridiatio; Meridianus; Pomeridianus; Antemeridianus. — Nudius. — Perendie; Perendinus; Comperendino; Comperendinatio; Comperendinatus. — Postridie. — Prædico. — Propediem. — Quotidie; Quotidianus.  
**DIGITUS** (δείκνυμι).  
**DIGNUS** (*allied to dios*); Digne. — Dignitas. — Dignor; Dedignor. — Indignus; Indigne; Indignitas; Indignor; Indignabundus; Indignatio. — Perdignus.  
**DICECESIS** (διοίκησις).  
**DIPLOMA** (δίπλωμα).  
**DIRUS** (δεινός); Diræ.  
**DISCO** (διδάσκω). — Disciplina. — Discipulus; Discipula; Condiscipulus; Condiscipulatus. — Addisco. — Dedisco. — Edisco. — Perdisco. — Prædisco.

**DISCUS** (δίσκος).  
**DITIO** (δική).  
**DIUS, DIVUS, (δῖφος, διος)**; Divus, i, m.; Diva, æ, f.; Dium or Divum, i, n. — Divinus, *adj. and subst.*; Divine. — Divino; Divinatio. — Divinitus.  
**DIVES** (*allied to do, or to divus*) (poet. dis, tis); Divitiæ. — Dito; Ditesco.  
**DIVIDO** (*Etrusc. Iduo, like idus*). — Divisio; Divisus; Divisor; Dividuus; Individuus.  
**DO** (δῶω, δίδωμι); Dator. — Abdo. — Ad-do; Additamentum. — Circumdo. — Condo; Conditio; Conditio; Abscondo; Inconditus; Recondo; Reconditus. — Dedito; Deditio. — Edo; Editus; Editio. — Indo. — Obdo. — Perdo; Perdite; Perditor; Deperdo; Disperdo. — Præditus. — Prodo; Proditio; Proditor. — Reddo. — Satisdo; Satisdatio. — Subdo. — Trado; Traditio.  
**DOCEO** (*allied to δακέω, δόγμα; or to διδάσκω, disco*); Doctus; Indoctus; Indocte. — Docilis; Docilitas; Indocilis. — Doctor; Doctrina. — Documentum. — Addoceo; Condoceo. — Condocefacio. — Dedoceo. — Edoceo. — Perdoceo. — Semidoctus.  
**DOLEO**. — Dolenter. — Dolor. — Condolesco. — Dedoleo. — Indolesco. — Perdoleo.  
**DOLIUM**; Doliolum.  
**DOLO** (*perhaps allied to δάω, δαίω, δάλλω*). — Dolabra. — Dedolo. — Edolo.  
**DOLUS** (δόλος); Dolosus; Dolose; Subdulus; Subdole.

**DOMO** (δαμάω). — Domitus; Domitor. — Edomo. — Indomitus. — Perdomo.  
**DOMUS** (δὸ δόμος). — Domesticus. — Domilium. — Dominus; Domina. — Dominor; Dominator; Dominatrix; Dominatio; Dominatus.  
**DONEC, DONICUM** (*perhaps from dum; donicum for dumnicum*).  
**DONUM** (δῶρον, do). — Dono; Donatio; Donarium; Donativum. — Condone; Condonatio.  
**DORMIO** (δαρδάνω, perf. δέδορμα). — Dormito. — Edormio; Edormisco. — Indormio. — Obdormio; Obdormisco.  
**DORSUM** (*perhaps contr. for devorsum, like prorsus for provorsus, Schw.*).  
**DOS** (δῶς, do). — Doto; Indotatus.  
**DRACHMA** (δραχμή); Tetradrachmum.  
**DRACO** (δράκων).  
**DROMUS** (δρόμος); Prodromus; Hemerodromus.  
**DUBIUS** (δύω, δόος, δόαω, dubo); Dubium; Dubie. — Dubito; Dubitanter; Dubitatio. — Addubito. — Subdubito.  
**DUCO** (*perhaps allied to δύσγω, δύσκω, from δύω*). — Ductus. — Ductor. — Dux. — Abduco. — Adduco. — Circumduco. — Conduco; Conductio; Conducticius; Conductor. — Deduco; Deductio; Deductor. — Diduco. — Edico. — Edūco; Educatio; Educator; Educatrix. — Induco; Inductio. — Introduco. — Obduco; Obductio. — Perduco. — Præduco. — Produco; Productio. — Reduco; Reductio; Reductor; Redux. — Seduco; Seductio. — Subduco; Subductio. — Traduco; Traductio; Traductor; Tradux.  
**DUELUM** (duo). — Perduellis; Perduellio.  
**DULCIS** (*uncertain; perhaps allied to γλυκός or to θέλω, Fr.; δεικός, δελκος, Schw.*); Dulciter. — Dulcedo; Dulcitus; Dulcesco.  
**DUM**. — Dumtaxat; Dumtaxat.  
**DUMUS** (*old form dumus; δύω, δύσμη*); Dumentum.  
 1. **DUO** (δύω); Duodecim; Duodecimus; Duodeviginti; Duodevicesimus; Duodetriginta; Duodetricesimus. — Duplex; Dupliciter; Duplico; Duplus.  
 2. **DŪO** (δύω) [*obsol.*]. — Exuo; Exuvia. — Induo; Indutiæ. — Reduvia.  
**DURUS**; Dure; Duriter; Prædurus; Subdurus. — Duritia; Durities. — Duritas. — Duro; Opdoro; Obduresco; Perduro.  
**DYNASTES** (δυναστής).

E.

**E, EX** (ἐκ, ἐξ). — Extra. — Exterus; Exter; Externus; Extremus; Extimus; Extremum; Extremitas. — Extrinsecus.  
**EBENUS** (ἔβενος).  
**EBRIUS** (*perhaps for ubrius, contr. for udi-brius, Schw.; or from e-bi = bibo, Fr.*); Ebrius; Ebrietas; Ebrietas; Inebrius.  
**EBUR** (*perhaps for elbur, allied to elephas, Schw.*); Eburneus; Eboreus.  
**EC, interrogative before quis, quando, etc.**  
**ECCE** (en-ec).  
**ECHO** (ἠχώ).  
**EDERA**.  
**EDO** (ἔδω, ἐσθίω). — Edax; Edacitas. — Epulæ; Edipulæ; Epulum; Epularis; Epulor. — Esca; Esculentus; Esculenta, orum; Inesco. — Esurio. — Adedo. — Ambedo. — Comedo. — Exedo. — Inedia. — Obesus; Obesitas. — Peredo. — Semesus.  
**EGEO** (ἠχῆν, ἦνος, necdy); Egens; Egestas. — Indigeo; Indigens; Indigentia.  
**EGO** (ἔγω).  
**EHO, EHODUM**.  
**EJA, HEJA**.  
**EJULO** (ἐλάω); Ejulatio; Ejulatus.  
**ELECTRUM** (ἤλεκτρον).  
**ELEMENTA** (*uncertain; perhaps allied to ἄλη, ἄλημα*).  
**ELEPHAS** (ἐλέφας); Elephantus.  
**ELOGIUM** (ἐλλόγιον).  
**EMBLEMA** (ἐμβέλημα).  
**EMO** (*uncertain; perhaps allied to ἀμάω,*

*ἀμάω, to collect*). — Emptio; Emptor. — Emax. — Adimo; Ademptio. — Coemo; Coemptio; Coemptionalis. — Demo. — Dirimo. — Eximo; Eximius; Eximie; Exemplum; Exemplar; Exemplaris. — Interimo. — Perimo. — Promo; Promptus; Prompte; Promptu; Promptuarius; Promptuarium; Depromo; Expromo. — Redimo; Redemptio; Redemptor. — Sumo (*for subemo*); Sump-tus; Sumpuosus; Absumo; Assumo; Assumptio; Consumo; Consumptio; Consumptor; Desumo; Insumo; Præsumo; Præsumptio; Resumo.

**EN** (ἦν, ἠνί).  
**ENIM** (*allied to nam, nempe*). — Etenim. — Enimvero.  
**ENSIS** (τὸ ἔγχος, ἔντος, Schw.; *but uncer-tain*).  
**EO** (ἔω, εἶμι). — Itio. — Iter. — Ito. — Ilcet. — Abeo; Abitus; Abitio; Transabeo. — Adeo; Aditus. — Ambio; Ambitio; Ambitosus; Ambitose; Ambitus; Ambulo; Ambulatio; Ambulatiuncula; Ambulatorius; Deambulo; Obambulo; Deambulatio; Obambulatio; Perambulo. — Anteō. — Circumeeo; Circueo; Circuito; Circuitus. — Coeo; Coitio; Coitus; Cætus; Comes; Comito; Comitor; Comitatus; Incomitatus; Comitum; Comitata; Comitialis. — Exeo; Exitus; Exitium; Exitiosus; Exitialis; Exitibilis. — Ineo; Initium; Initio. — Intereo; Interitus. — Intreo; Introitus. — Obeo; Obitus. — Pereo; Depereo. — Præeo; Prætor; Prætorius; subst. Prætorium; Prætorianus; Prætura; Propætor. — Prætereo; Præteritus. — Prodeo. — Redeo; Reditio; Reditus. — Seditio; Seditiosus; Seditiose. — Subeo; Subitus; Subito. — Transeo; Transitio; Transi-tus.

**EPHEBUS** (ἔφηβος).  
**EPIHEMERIS** (ἐφημερίς).  
**EPHIPPIUM** (ἐφίππιον).  
**EPIBATA** (ἐπιβάτης).  
**EPIGRAMMA** (ἐπιγράμμα).  
**EPILOGUS** (ἐπίλογος).  
**EPISTOLA** (ἐπιστολή).  
**EPITOME, EPITOMA** (ἐπιτομή).  
**EQUUS** (ἵππος, ἵκκος); Equa. — Equuleus. — Equinus. — Equile. — Eques; Equester; Equito; Adequito; Circum-equito; Interequito; Obequito; Perequito; Præterequito.  
**ERGA** (*allied to vergo, Fr.*).  
**ERGASTULUM** (ἐργάστριον).  
**ERGO** (ἔργω, from ἔργον).  
**ERRA** (ἔρρω); Erratum; Erratio; Errabundus. — Error. — Aberro; Aberratio. — Deerro. — Pererro.

**ERUCA**.  
**ERVUM** (ὀροσβος).  
**ESSEDUM**; Essedarius.  
**ET** (*perhaps ἐτι, Schw.*); Etenim; Etsi; Etiam; Etiamnum; Etiamnunc; Etiam-si.  
**ETESIÆ** (ἐτησιαί).  
**EXIGUUS** (exigo, or ex and egeo); Exiguum; Exigue; Exiguitas; Perexiguus.  
**EXTA**; Extispex.

F.

**FABA**.  
**FABER** (*contr. for faciber, from facio, Schw.*). — Fabrica. — Fabricor; Fabricatio; Fabricator. — Fabrilis. — Affabre. — Infabre.  
**FACETUS** (*allied to facio*); Facete. — Facetiæ. — Infacetus. — Perfacetus; Perfacete.  
**FACIO** (*uncertain; allied to figo, fingo, pango, πήγω, πήγνυμι*). — Factum. — Factio; Factiosus. — Facinus; Facinorosus. — Facies; Superficies. — Facitio. — Facesso. — Facilis; Facile; Perfacilis; Perfacile; Facilitas; Facultas; Difficilis; Difficiliter; Difficulus; Difficultas; Perdifficilis. — Afficio; Affectus. a, um; Affectio; Affectus, us. — Affectio. — Benefacio; Benefactum; Beneficus; Beneficentia; Beneficium. — Conficio; Confectio; Confector. — Deficio; Defectus, us; Defectio. — Efficio; Effectus, us; Effector; Effectrix;

**Efficax**; Efficacitas; Efficientia. — Inficō; Infector. — Infectus — Infectio; Interfector. — Malefacio; Malefactum; Maleficus; Maleficium. — Officio. — Officium; Officiosus; Officiose; Perofficiose. — Perficio; Perfectus; Perfecte. — Perfectio; Perfector; Imperfectus. — Præficio; Præfectus; Præfectura. — Profecto. — Proficio; Profectus. — Proficiscor; Profectio. — Reficio. — Satisfacio; Satisfactus. — Sufficio.

**FEX, FEX.** — Fæculentus. — Defæco.

**FAGUS** (φηγός); Fagineus; Faginus; Fageus.

**FALLO** (σφάλω). — Falsus; Falsum. — Fallax; Fallacia. — Refello.

**FALX.** — Falcarius. — Falcatus.

**FAMES**; Famelicus.

**FAMULUS** (*Oscan* famel, a servant, *Fest.*); Famula; Famularis; Famulatus; Familia; Familiaris, *adj. and subst.*; Familiariter; Familiaritas; Perfamiliaris.

**FANUM** (*Fana* quod *fando* consecrantur, *Fest.*: perhaps for *fasnum*, from *fas*, *Schw.*). — Fanaticus. — Profanus; Profano.

**FAR** (*allied to furfur*). — Farina. — Farago.

**FARCIO** (*by transposition from the root φρακ, whence φράσσω, φράζω*); Fartor; Farcimen; Fartura. — Confercio; Conferter; Conferentia. — Differtus. — Effartio. — Refertio; Refertus.

**FARIS**, fatus sum (φάω, φημί). — Fabula; Fabella; Fabulosus; Fabulor; Confabulor. — Facundus; Facunde; Facundia; Infacundus. — Fama; Famosus; Infamis; Infamia; Infamo. — Fas; Nefas; Nefarius; Nefarie. — Fator; Confitator; Confessus; Confessio; Diffiteor; Infitor; Infittas ire; Infittatio; Profitator; Professus; Professio. — Fatum; Fatalis; Fataliter; Fatidicus, *adj. and subst.*; Fatifer. — (Dies) fasti; Nefasti. — Fatus; Fatuitas; Infatuo. — Affari; Affabilis; Affabilitas. — Effari; Effatum; Effabilis. — Infans; Infantia. — Infandus; Nefandus. — Interfari. — Præfari; Præfatio. — Profari.

**FASCIA** (*allied to fascis*); Fasciola.

**FASCINUM** (βασκάνιον); Fascino.

**FASCIS**; Fasciculus.

**FASELUS.** See PHASELUS.

**FASTIGIUM** (fastus-ago, *Fr.*; perhaps from βαστράζω, *Schw.*); Fastigatus.

**FASTUS** (perhaps from *fari*).

**FATIS** (*allied to satis, sufficient, enough; or i. q. χαρίς, want, need does not occur. But hence ad fatim or adfatim (affatim).* — Pastidium (fatis and tædium; *acc. to others, fastus and tædium*); Fastidiosus; Fastidiose; Fastidio. — Fatigo (fatim ago); Fatigatio; Defatigo; Defatigatio. — Fatico; Fessus; Defetiscor; Defessus; Indefessus.

**FAUNUS.**

**FAUX**; *plur.* Fauces; Soffoco.

**FAVEO** (*obsol.* φάω). — Favor. — Fautor; Fautrix. — Faustus; Fauste; Infautus.

**FAVILLA** (*obsol.* φάω).

**FAVONIUS** (*allied to faveo*).

**FAVUS.**

**FAX** (φάος).

**FEL** (χολή).

**FELES** (γαλή).

**FENDO**, *obsol.* (*allied to findo, σφίζω, φένω*). — Defendo; Defensio; Defensor; Defensio; Defensio; Indefensus. — Infensus. — Offendo; Offensus; Offensa; Offensio; Offensiuacula; Suboffendo.

**FENESTRA** (*allied to φαίνω*).

**FEO**, *absol.* (*allied to φένω*). — Fetus; Effetus. — Fecundus; Fecunditas; Infecundus. — Felix; Feliciter; Felicitas; Infelix; Infelicitas. — Femur. — Femina; Feminus; Effemino; Effeminatus; Effeminate. — Fenus; Fenerator; Feneratio; Fenerator.

**FERALIS** (*for feralis, contr. for fœneralis, for funeralis, Schw.*: *acc. to Varr. from fero; [uncertain]*); *subst. plur.* Feralia.

**FERE, FERME** (fero).

**FERTĪE** (a ferendis victimis, *Fest.*); Fertiarum; Fertiaris.

**FERIO.** — Referio.

**FERO** (φέρω). — Latio. — Lator. — Ferax; Feracitas. — Fertilis; Fertilitas.

— Ferculum. — Feretrum. — Ferentarii. — Ferox; Ferocitas. — Fortis; Fortitor; Fortitudo; Perfortiter. — Fortis, *f.*; hence *abl.* forte; Forsitan; Forsan; Fortasse; Fortassis; Fortuitus; Fortuito; Fortuna; Fortuno; Fortunatus; Fortunatus; Infortunatus; Infortunium. — Furca; Furcifer; Fuscina. — Affero. — Antefero. — Aufero. — Circumfero. — Confero; Collatio. — Defero; Delatio; Delator. — Differo; Differens; Differentia; Dilatio. — Effero. — Infero. — Introfero. — Offero. — Perfero. — Postfero. — Præfero. — Profero; Prolatio; Prolato. — Refero; Relatio. — Suffero. — Superlatio. — Transfero; Tralaticius; Translaticius; Translatio.

**FERRUM.** — Ferreus. — Ferratus. — Ferrarius; Ferraria. — Ferramentum. — Ferrugo.

**FERULA.**

**FERUS** (θῆρ, φῆρ); Feritas; Efferus; Efferro; Efferatus.

**FERVEO** (θῆρω); Fervens; Ferventer; Referveo. — Fervidus. — Fervor. — Fervefacio. — Fermentum. — Febris; Febricula. — Fretum. — Fervesco; Defervesco; Effervesco; Refervesco.

**FESTINUS** (*for fertinus, from fero, Schw.*); Festino; Festinater; Festinatio; Confestum.

**FESTUCA.**

**FESTUS** (*allied to fari, fastus*). — Festivus; Festive; Festivitas. — Infestus; Infeste; Infesto. — Profestus.

**FETIALIS.**

**FIBRA**; Fimbria.

**FICUS** (σικῆ).

**FIDELIA** (*allied to πίσθος*).

**FIDES, FIDIS** (σφίδη); Fides, ium; Fidicen; Fidicina.

**FIDO** (πίθω); Fidens; Fidenter. — Fiducia; Fiduciarium. — Fidus; Fide; Infidus. — Fides; Fidelis; Fideliter; Infidelis; Infideliter; Infidelitas; Perfidis; Perfidus; Perfidia; Perfidiosus; Perfidiose. — Confido; Confidens; Confidenter; Confidentia; Confisio. — Diffido; Diffidens; Diffidenter; Diffidentia; Subdiffido.

**FIGO** (σφίγω, σφίγωω; or πήγω, πήγνυμι); Fixus. — Fibula (figibula). — Affigo; Affixus. — Configo. — Defigo. — Infigo. — Præfigo. — Refigo. — Suffigo. — Transfigo.

**FILIUS** (perhaps *allied to fio, φύω, whence φυλή, φύλον*); Filia; Filiolus; Filiola.

**FILUM** (perhaps *allied to φύω, φύλλον*).

**FIMUS, FIMUM.**

**FINDO** (σφίζω); Fissio. — Fissilis. — Diffindo. — Infindo.

**FINGO** (*allied to facio, figo, frango*). — Fictus; Ficta. — Fictilis. — Fictor; Fictrix. — Figura; Fignro. — Fignulus. — Affingo. — Conffingo; Confictio. — Diffingo. — Effingo; Effictio; Effignis.

**FINIS** (perhaps *allied to filum, fibra, fimbria, Fr.*; for funis [quod agri funiculis sunt divisi, *Schw.*]); *plur.* Fines. — Finio; Finitor. — Finitimus. — Affinis; Affinitas. — Confinis. — Definio; Definitus; Definite; Definitio. — Infinitus; Infinite. — Infinitas. — Præfinitio; Præfinitio.

1. FIO. — Confit, confieri. — Desit, desieri. — Infir.

2. FIO (θύω); Suffio; Suffimentum.

**FIRMUS** (perhaps for *fermus, from fero, Schw.*); Firme; Firmiter. — Firmitas; Firmitudo. — Firmo; Firmamentum; Affirmo; Affirmate; Affirmatio; Confirmitas; Confirmitio; Confirmitator. — Infirmitas; Infirme; Infirmitas; Perinfirmitas. — Infirmitas; Infirmitio. — Obfirmo; Obfirmatus.

**FISCUS** (*allied to φάσκωλος*); Fiscina; Fiscella.

**FISTUCA** (perhaps for *figistuca, from figo, Schw.*).

**FISTULA** (perhaps from *fido, findo*); Fistulator.

**FLACCUS** (βλάξ); Flaccesco.

**FLAGITO** (*obsol.* flago, *allied to figo, πλῆγω*); Flagitatio; Flagitator. — Efflagitatio; Efflagitatio. — Flagitium; Flagitiosus; Flagitiose; Perflagitiosus.

**FLAGRO** (φλέγω); Flagrans. — Conflagro. — Deflagro; Deflagratio. — Flagrum; Flagellum. — Flamma; Flameus; Inflammo.

**FLAMEN**, priest of a deity (flum).

**FLAVUS** (*by transposit. from falvus, fultus*); Flavescens.

**FLECTO** (πλέκω). — Flexio; Flexus; Flexuosus. — Flexibilis. — Circumflecto. — Deflecto. — Inflecto; Inflexio. — Reflecto.

**FLEO** (φλέω); Fletus; Flebilis; Flebiliter. — Defleo.

**FLIGO** (*allied to φλῆγω*); Flictus. — Affligo; Afflictus; Afflictor; Afflicto; Afflictatio. — Conffigo; Confictio; Confictus; Confictio; Confictor. — Inffigo. — Proffigo.

**FLO** (φλάω); Flatus; Flamen. — Flabrum; Flabellum. — Afflo; Afflatus. — Confflo. — Difflo. — Efflo. — Infflo; Infflatus; Infflatio. — Perflo. — Proflo. — Reflo. — Sufflo.

**FLOCCUS.**

**FLOS** (φλόςος); Flosculus. — Floridus. — Floreo; Floresco; Defloresco; Effloresco.

**FLUO** (βλύω, φλύω). — Flaidus. — Fluxus. — Fluito. — Flumen; Fluvius; Fluvialis. — Fluctus; Fluctuo; Fluctuor; Fluctuatio. — Affluo; Affluens; Affluenter; Affluentia. — Circumffluo. — Conffluo; Conffluens. — Defluo. — Diffluo. — Effluo. — Inffluo. — Perfluo. — Præterffluo. — Profffluo. — Proffluens, *adj. and subst.*; Proffluenter. — Refluo. — Superffluo.

**FODIO** (perhaps for *fovideo, allied to fo vea, Schw., allied to βυθρόω, Fr.*); Fodico. — Fossa. — Circumfodio. — Confodio. — Defodio. — Effodio. — Infodio. — Præfodio. — Perfodio. — Suffodio. — Transfodio.

1. FŒDUS (*allied to fides, fides*); Fœderatus; *plur. subst.* Fœderati.

2. FŒDUS (*allied to fœtes, pœdor, putidus*); Fœde; Fœditas; Fœdo.

**FŒNUM** or **FENUM** (feo).

**FŒTEO**; Fœtidus.

**FOLIUM** (φύλλον).

**FOLLIS** (perhaps *allied to θάλλις, Æol. φύλλις*); Folliculus.

**FONS** (fundo); Fontanus.

**FOR.** See FARIS.

**FORCEPS** (foris-capio).

**FORI** (πόρος); Foruli.

**FORIS** (*allied to πόρος*); *plur.* Fores, ium. — Foris; Foras.

**FORMA** (μορφή). — Formula. — Formosus; Formositas. — Formo; Confformo; Confformatio; Defformo; Infformo; Infformatio; Transfformo. — Biformis; Triformis. — Defformis; Defformitas.

**FORMICA** (ὁ μύμηξ).

**FORMIDO.** — Formidolosus; Formidolose. — Formido; Reformido.

**FORNAX** (*uncertain; perhaps allied to πῦρ*).

**FORNIX** (*allied to fornax*); Fornicatus.

**FORO** (πείρω, περώ); Foramen. — Perforo.

**FORUM** (*allied to πόρος*). — Forensis. — Circumforaneus.

**FOVEA.**

**FOVEO.** — Focus; Foculus. — Fomentum. — Fomes.

**FRAGUM** (ράξ).

**FRANGO** (ρήγω, ρήγνυμι). — Fragilis; Fragilitas. — Fragmentum; Fragmentum. — Fragor; Fragosus; Conffragosus. — Anfractus. — Conffringo. — Defringo. — Effringo. — Inffringo; Inffracto. — Perfringo. — Præffringo; Præffracta. — Refringo. — Refragor. — Suffringo. — Suffragium; Suffragor; Suffragatio; Suffragator.

**FRATER** (φρατήρ); Fraterculus; Fraternus; Fratricida.

**FRAUS.** — Fraudulentus. — Fraudo; Fraudatio; Fraudator. — Defraudo.

**FRAXINUS**; Fraxineus.

**FREMO** (βρέμω); Fremitus.

**FRENDO, FRENDEO.**

**FRENUM** (FRĒN). — Freno; Infreno; Refreno. — Effreno; Effrenatus; Effrenate; Effrenatio. — Infrenis; Infrenus; Infrenatus.

**FREQUENS**; Frequenter. — Frequentia. — Frequento; Frequentatio. — Infrequentus; Infrequentia. — Perfrequentus.

**FRETUS.**

**FRICO** (*allied to frio*). — Perfrico. — Refrico.

**FRIGO** (φρύγω).

**FRIGUS** (βίγος); Frigidus. — Frigeo; Frigescor; Refrigesco. — Refrigo; Refrigeratio.

**FRIO** (*allied to πρίω*); Frivolus.  
**1. FRONS**, dis. — Frondeo; Frondesco. — Frondator.  
**2. FRONS**, tis (*allied to πρό*).  
**FRUOR** (*perhaps allied to βρύκω, Schw.*); Perfruor. — Fructus; Fructuosus. — Frugis; Frugi; *plur.* Fruges; Frugalior; Frugalissimus; Frugaliter; Frugalitas. — Frugifer. — Frumentum; Frumentarius, *adj. and subst.*; Frumentor; Frumentatio; Frumentator.  
**FRUSTRA** (*allied to fraus, fraudo*). — Frustor; Frustratio.  
**FRUSTUM** (*allied to fruor*).  
**FRUTEX**; Fruticetum; Fruticor.  
**1. FUCUS** (τὸ φῦκος). — Fucosus. — Fuco. — Fucatus. — Infuco.  
**2. FUCUS** (σφήξ, σφηκός).  
**FUGIO** (φεύγω). — Fugax. — Fuga (φυγή). — Fugito. — Fugitivus, *adj. and subst.* — Fugo. — Aufugio. — Confugio. — Defugio. — Diffugio. — Effugio; Effugium. — Perfugio; Perfugium; Perfuga. — Profugio; Profugus. — Refugio; Refugium. — Subterfugio. — Suffugio. — Transfugio; Transfugium; Transfuga.  
**FULCIO**. — Fulcrum. — Effultus. — Præfulcio.  
**FULGEO** (φλόγεος, φλέγω). — Fulgor. — Fulgur; Fulguro. — Fulmen; Fulmino. — Effulgeo. — Offulgeo. — Præfulgeo.  
**FULLO**.  
**FUMUS** (φύμος, for θυμός); Fumidus; Fumosus; Fumeus. — Fumo; Fumigo. — Fumifer.  
**FUNDA** (*allied to σφενδόνη*); Funditor.  
**FUNDUS** (*allied to χύω, χέω*). — Fuso. — Fusilis. — Fusus. — Futilis. — Affundo. — Circumfundo. — Confundo; Confusus; Confuse; Confusio. — Confuto. — Defundo. — Diffundo. — Effundo; Effusus; Effuse; Effusio. — Effutio. — Infundo. — Offundo. — Perfundo. — Profundo; Profusus; Profuse. — Refundo. — Refuto; Refutatio. — Suffundo. — Transfundo.  
**FUNDUS** (*allied to βυθός*). — Funditus. — Fundo; Fundamentum. — Profundus; Profundum.  
**FUNGOR**. — Functio. — Defungor. — Perfungor; Perfunctio.  
**FUNGUS** (σπόγγος, Att. σπόγγος).  
**FUNIS** (*allied to σχοίνος*); Funiculus. — Funale. — Funambulus.  
**FUNUS** (φύνος). — Funereus. — Funebris. — Funestus; Funesto.  
**FUO** [*obsol.*] (φύω = φύμι). — Futurus; Futurum. — Fore (*for Fuere*).  
**FUR** (φῦς). — Furax; Furaciter. — Furor; Furtum; Furtim; Furtivus.  
**FURFUR** (*allied to far*).  
**FURNUS** (*allied to fornax*).  
**FURO** (*allied to θύω*). — Furor. — Furia; Furialis. — Furiosus; Furiose. — Furi-bundus.  
**FURVUS** (*allied to fuscus, and to δρφός, δρφόνός*). — Fulvus. — Fuscus. — Fuligo.  
**FUSTIS** (*allied to ferio, Fr.; or for postis, Schw.*); Fustuarium.

G.

**GÆSUM** (γαῖσον).  
**GALEA** (γαλέη); Galeo.  
**GALERUS, GALERUM** (*allied to galea*).  
**1. GALLUS**; Gallina; Gallinaceus.  
**2. Gallus**; Gallicus.  
**GANEUM, GANEA** (γάνειον, from γάννυμι) — Ganeo.  
**GANNIO** (*perhaps allied to χαινῶ, cano*). — Oggannio.  
**GARRIO** (*perhaps γήρυς, Dor. γάρρυς*) — Garrulus; Garrulitas.  
**GAUDEO** (γαύομαι, γηθεῖω). — Gaudium.  
**GAZA** (*a Persian word*).  
**GELU** (Sticil. γέλα); Gelidus. — Congelo.  
**GEMINUS** (geno, gigno); Gemellus. — Gemino; Geminatio. — Tergeminus; Triginus.  
**GEMMA** (*for gesma, from geno, Schw.; perhaps allied to γέμω, Fr.*). — Gemmeus. — Gemmo. — Gemmatus.  
**GEMO** (λέμω); Gemitus. — Congemo. — Ingemo; Ingemisco.  
**GENA** (γένυς); Genuinus.

**GENU** (γόνυ); Genuculum; Genuculatus.  
**GEOGRAPHIA** (γεωγραφία).  
**GEOMETRIA, GEOMETRA** (γεωμέτρης); Geometria (γεωμετρία); Geometricus (γεωμετρικός).  
**GERMANUS** (*for gesmanus, from geno*); Germania; Germanicus.  
**GERO** (*etymology unknown, Fr.; allied to χείρ, Schw.*). — Gestio. — Gestus. — Gestio; Prægestio. — Gesto; Circumgesto. — Aggero; 3. Agger; 1. Aggero; Exaggero; Exaggeratio. — Congero. — Digero; Indigestus. — Egero. — Ingero. — Suggesto; Suggestum; Suggestus.  
**GIBBA, GIBBUS, GIBBER** (κύπτω, κύφος); *adj.* Gibbus; *adj.* Gibber.  
**GIGAS** (γίγας).  
**GIGNO** (geno, γένω, γεννάω). — Genitor; Genitrix. — Genius; Genialis. — Genuinus; Genuine. — Genus; Generalis; Generaliter; Generatim. — Genero; Generatores; Ingenero. — Generosus. — Degener; Degenero. — Genialis. — Gener. — German; Germanus; Germanitas. — Gens; Gentilis; Gentilicus. — Ingigno; Ingignus; Ingignium; Ingignosus; Ingignose; Ingignus; Ingignue; Ingignitas. — Indigena. — Indigetes. — Prægnans; Prognis; Progenies.  
**GILVUS** (*perhaps for galbus*).  
**GINGIVA**.  
**GLABER** (\*glabo, γλάφω).  
**GLACIES**; Conglacio.  
**GLADIUS**. — Gladiator; Gladiatorius. — Digladio.  
**GLANS** (Æol. γάλανος, βάλανος). — Juglans.  
**GLAREA**; Glareosus.  
**GLEBA, GLÆBA**.  
**GLIS** (γαλέη).  
**GLISCO**.  
**GLOBUS** (*allied to glomus, κολός*). — Globosus. — Conglobo.  
**GLOMUS**. — Glomero.  
**GLORIA** (*allied to clarus, from \*cluo, κλύω, κλέω, whence κλέος*). — Gloriosus; Glorioso. — Glorior; Gloriatio. — Inglorius.  
**GLUBO** (γλύβω); Deglubo.  
**GLUTEN** (γλουτός, γλουτά, γλία); Glutinator. — Agglutino; Conglutino; Conglutinatio.  
**GNARUS** (*allied to γνῶναι, notus, \*gnotus*). — Ignarus. — Ignoro; Ignorantia; Ignoratio; Ignorabilis.  
**GNAVUS** or **NAVUS** (γεννατός); Gnavitor or Navitor. — Gnavitas or Navitas. — Navo. — Ignavus; Ignave; Ignavia.  
**GRACILIS**; Gracilitas.  
**GRACULUS** (*allied to κοράξ, πρῶζω*).  
**GRADUS**. — Gradatim. — Gradior; Gressus; Grassor; Grassator. — Aggredior; Aggressio. — Congredior; Congressus; Congressio. — Degredior. — Digredior; Digressus; Digressio. — Egreddior; Egressus. — Ingredior; Ingressus; Ingressio. — Introgredior. — Prægredior; Prægressio. — Progredior; Progressio; Progressus. — Regredior; Regressus. — Transgredior; Transgressio.  
**GRÆCUS** (Γραικός); *subst.* Græci and Graii; Græcia.  
**GRAMEN** (*perhaps allied to germen*); Gramineus.  
**GRAMMATICUS** (γραμματικός); *adj. and subst.*; Grammatica, *æ, f.*; Grammatica, *orum, n.*  
**GRANDIS** (*perhaps allied to cresco, Fr. after Dæderl.; Schw. does not even offer a conjecture*); Granditas. — Grandiusculus. — Pergrandis. — Prægrandis. — Subgrandis.  
**GRANDO** (*allied to granum*).  
**GRANUM**; Granarium.  
**GRAPHE** (γραφῆ); Syngrapha (συγγραφή); Syngraphus.  
**GRATUS** (χαίρις, from χαίρω). — Grate; Gratia; Gratiis, or *contr.* Gratis; Gratiæ, *arum, f.* — Gratosus. — Gratis. — Grates. — Gratulor; Gratulatio; Gratulator; Congratulor; Congratulatio. — Gratuitus; Gratuito. — Gratificor; Gratificatio. — Ingratus. — Ingratiis, *contr.* Ingratis. — Pergratus.  
**GRAVIS** (βαρύς); Gravitæ. — Gravitæ. — Gravedo. — Gravidus; Graviditas. — Gravo; Gravor, *ari, dep.*; Gravate; Gravatum; Degravo; Prægravo. — Ingravesco. — Pergravis.

**GREMIUM**.  
**GREG** (*perhaps from ἀγέλη, ἀγείρω*); Gregatim. — Gregalis. — Gregarius. — Aggreto. — Congreto; Congregatio; Congregabilis. — Egreto; Egrogio. — Segreto.  
**GRUNNIO** (*natural sound, γρόζω*); Grunnitus; Degrunnio.  
**GRUO**. *obsol.* (*perhaps for ruo*). Hence, Congruo; Congruens; Congruenter. — Ingruo.  
**GRUS** (ἡ γέρανος).  
**GUBERNO** (κυβερνώ). — Gubernatio. — Gubernator; Gubernatrix. — Gubernaculum.  
**GULA** (*perhaps \*guo, γεύω*); Gulosus. — Gulose. — Ingluvies.  
**GURGES**. — Ingurgito.  
**GUSTO** (γεύω). — Gustatus. — Gustus. — Degusto. — Prægusto. — Prægustator. — Regusto.  
**GUTTA** (χυρός, χέω).  
**GUTTUR**.  
**GYMNASIUM** (γυμνάσιον). — Gymnasiarchus (γυμνασιάρχος). — Gymnasticus and Gymnicus (γυμναστικός, γυμνικός).  
**GYNAECIUM** (γυναικείον), **GYNAECONITIS** (γυναικωνίτις).  
**GYRUS** (γῦρος).

H.

**HABEO** (*root HAB, allied to ἄπω, ἄπτω, Fr.; allied to χάω, χαῖω, σκέω, ἴσχω, ἔχω, Schw.*). — Habena. — Habilis; Habilitas; Inhabilis. — Habitus. — Habituus. — Habito; Habituus; Habitator; Habitabilis; Inhabitabilis. — Adhibeo. — Cohibeo. — Debeo; Debitum; Debitio; Debito; Debito; Indebitus. — Debilis; Debilitas; Debilito; Debilitatio. — Diribeo; Diribitor. — Exhibeo. — Inhibeo. — Perhibeo. — Posthabeo. — Præhibeo; Præbeo; Præbitor. — Prohibeo. — Redhibeo.  
**HÆDUS, HÆDUS**; Hædinus.  
**HÆREO** (αἰρέω); Hæresco. — Hæsitio; Hæsitantia; Hæsitatio. — Adhæreo; Adhæresco; Adhæsio. — Cohæreo; Cohærentia; Cohæresco. — Inhæreo; Inhæresco.  
**HALEC** (ALEC), **HALEX** (ALEX).  
**HALLUCINOR** [ALLUC., ALUC.] (ἀλύω, ἀλύσκω).  
**HALO** (ἅω). — Halius. — Anhalo; Anhelitus. — Exhalo; Exhalatio. — Inhalo.  
**HAMUS** (χαμός); Hamatus.  
**HARA**.  
**HARIOLUS** [ARIOLUS] (fari); Hariola. — Hariolor; Hariolatio.  
**HARUSPEX** (ARUSPEX); Haruspicina.  
**HASTA**; Hastile. — Hastati.  
**HAUD** [HAUT] (ὄν); Haudquaquam.  
**HAURIO** (αῦρω); Haustus. — Exhaurio; Inexhaustus.  
**HEBOMAS** (ἐβδομάς).  
**HEBES**. — Hebeo; Hebesco; Hebeto.  
**HERERA** (EDERA); Hederaceus; Hederosus.  
**HEI**.  
**HELICON** (Ἑλικών).  
**HELVO** (HELLVO). — Heluor; Heluatio.  
**HEM** (EHM).  
**HEPAR** [EPAR] (ἥπαρ).  
**HERBA** (φορβή); Herbula; Helvella. — Herbidus; Herbosus; Herbesco.  
**HERES, HÆRES** (ἥρως); Heredium; Hereditarius. — Coheres. — Exheres; Exheredo.  
**HERI, HERE** (*for hesi, χέσι, χθές*); Hesternus.  
**HEROS** (ἥρωος); Herois (ἥρωίς); Heroïna (ἥρωίνη).  
**HERUS**; Hera. — Herillis.  
**HEU! EHEU!** (φεῦ).  
**HEUS!**  
**HIC** (*from the pronominal root I [whence also is], with the demonstrative suffix ce, Fr.; allied to δ, Schw.*), hæc, hoc, *pronom.*; Hac; Hactenus. — Hic, *adv.* Huc. — Hinc. — Adhinc. — Adhuc. — Dehinc. — Posthac.  
**HIEMS, HYEMS** (χειμών); Hiemo; Hiemalis; Hiernus; Hierna; Hierno; Hiernacula, *orum, n.*  
**HILARIS, HILARUS** (ἰλαρός); Hilare and

Hilariter; Hilaritas. — Hilaro; Exhilaro.  
**HINNUS** (ἵννος). — Hinnio; Hinnitus; Adhinnio.  
**HIO** (χαίω, χαίω, χάω). — Hiatus. — Hilucis. — Hisco; Dehisco. — Inhio.  
**HIPPOTOXOTA** (ἵπποτοξότης).  
**HIRCUS**; Hircinus.  
**HIRSUTUS**, HIRTUS.  
**HIRUDO**.  
**HIRUNDO** (allied to χελιδών).  
**HISTORIA** (ἱστορία); Historicus, *adj. and subst.*  
**HISTRIO** (Etruscan hister).  
**HOMO** (allied to humus; or from feo [whence femina]); Homulus; Homuncio; Homunculus. — Humanus; Humane; Humanitas; Inhumane; Inhumane; Inhumaniter; Inhumanitas; Perhumanus; Perhumaniter; Humanitus. — Nemo (ne homo).  
**HONOR, HONOS** (perhaps allied to δνομα, Schw.). — Honorarius. — Honor. — Honoratus; Inhonoratus. — Honorabilis. — Honorificus; Honorifice; Perhonorificus; Perhonorifice. — Honestus; Honestus; Honestas; Honesto; Cohonesto; Dehonesto; Dehonestamentum; Inhonestus; Inhoneste.  
**HORA** (ώρα). — Horologium. — Hornus; Hornotinus.  
**HORDEUM** (allied to κρίθη).  
**HORREO**. — Horresco. — Horror. — Horridus. — Horribilis. — Horrificus. — Abhorreo. — Cohorresco. — Exhorresco. — Inhorreo; Inhorresco. — Perhorresco.  
**HORREUM** (ὄρειον, ὄριον).  
**HORTOR** (ὄρω, ὄρνωμι); Hortatio; Hortatus. — Hortamen; Hortamentum; Hortator. — Adhortor; Exhortor; Adhortatio; Cohortatio; Exhortatio; Adhortator. — Dehortor.  
**HORTUS** (χόρος); Hortulus.  
**HOSPES** (allied to hostis); Hospita. — Hospitium. — Hospitalis; Hospitaliter; Hospitalitas; Inhospitalis; Inhospitalitas.  
**HOSTIA** (allied to ferio).  
**HOSTIS** (for fostis, from foris). — Hostilis; Hostiliter. — Hosticus; Hosticum.  
**HUMEO** (from ὑω; or allied to χυμός). — Humidus. — Humecto. — Humesco. — Humor.  
**HUMERUS** (ῥαμος).  
**HUMUS** (χαμαί); Humi; Humo, *adv.* — 1. Humo; Humatio; Inhumatus. — Humilis; Humiliter; Humilitas.  
**HYDRA** (ὑδρα), **HYDRUS** (ὑδρος).  
**HYDRIA** (ὑδρία, ὑδωρ).  
**HYEMS**.  
**HYDROPS** (ὕδρωψ); Hydropicus (ὕδρωπικός).  
**HYMEN** (ἕμην); Hymenæus (ἕμηναιος).  
**HYPOCAUSTUM** (ὑπόκαυστρον).

I.

**IAMBUS** (ἱamboς).  
**IBI** (I, is, and bi [σφι]); Ibidem; Alibi; Inibi.  
**ICO** (allied to jacio). — Ictus.  
**IDONEUS**; Idonee; Peridoneus.  
**IDUS** (\*iduo, allied to viduo).  
**IGITUR** (id agitur, Schw.; *acc. to Hand. Tursell.*, from id, i. q. ic, from the root I, (whence is and hic), and the demonstrative suffix itus, ita, Fr.).  
**IGNIS** (uncertain; [Sanscr. agnis]); Igneus; Ignescio.  
**ILEX**; Ilignus; Iligneus.  
**ILIA** (εἰλεον); Exilis; Exilitas.  
**ILLE** (perhaps for isle, from is, Fr.; i. q. illus for ullus, Schw.). — Illic, Illæc, Illoc, or Illic; Illac. — Illic. — Illuc; Illo. — Illinc.  
**IMAGO** (contr. for imitago, or otherwise allied to imito).  
**IMBER** (ἱμβρος).  
**IMBUO** (ἐμβύω).  
**IMITOR** (\*imo, allied to μιμομαί); Imitatio; Imitator; Imitabilis.  
**IMMANIS** (perhaps allied to magnus). — Immanitas.  
**IN** (έν). — Inde; Deinde; Exinde; Proinde; Perinde; Indidem.  
**INANIS** (ινέω, ινάω); Inaniter; Exinanio.

**INCHOO**; Inchoatus.  
**INDAGO** (indu-ago, Schw.); Indagatio; Indagator; Indagatrix.  
**INDULGEO** (\*dulceo or \*dulgeo, allied to dulcis); Indulgens; Indulgentia; Perindulgens.  
**INFERUS** (ένέρο); Inferiæ; Inferior; Infimus; Imus; Imo or Immo. — Infra. — Infernus.  
**INFULA** (allied to filum).  
**INGENS**.  
**INQUAM** (ένέπω).  
**INQUINO** (allied to cœnum); Inquinatus; Inquinatus; Coinquino.  
**INSTAR** (\*staris, allied to sto).  
**INSULA** (ένάλος, Schw.); Peninsula.  
**INTER** (in and adv. termination ter). — Interim; Interea; Interdum.  
**INTERPRES**. — Interpretor; Interpretatio.  
**INTUS** (έντός). — Interior. — Intimus; Intime. — Intra. — 1. Intro, *adv.* — 2. Intro, 1. *intr.* — Intestinus; Intestinum.  
**INVITO**; Invitatio.  
**INVITUS** (perhaps for in-votus, Schw.); Invite; Perinvitus.  
**IRA**. — Irascor; Iratus; Periratus; Subirascor; Subiratus. — Iracundus; Iracunde; Iracundia. — Irrito; Irritatio; Irritabilis.  
**IS** (ός, ή; see HIC). — Ea. — Eo; Adeo; Ideo. — Idem; Eadem; Eodem; Identidem. — Iste; Isto; Istorsum. — Iste; Istoc; Istuc; Istinc.  
**ITA** (is). — Itaque.  
**ITEM** (is); Itidem.  
**ITERUM** (έτερος). — Itero; Iteratio.

J.

**JACEO** (allied to jacio). — Adjaceo. — Circunjaceo. — Interjaceo. — Objaceo. — Subjaceo.  
**JACIO** (allied to ico and ἵημι). — Jactus. — Jactura. — Jacto; Jactatio. — Jactulum; Jaculor; Ejaculor. — Abjicio; Abjectus; Abjectio. — Adjicio; Adjectio. — Amicio; Amictus; Amiculum. — Circumjicio. — Conjicio; Conjectus; Conjectio; Conjector; Conjectura; Conjecto. — Dejicio; Dejectio; Dejectus. — Disjicio. — Ejicio; Ejectio. — Injicio; Superinjicio. — Interjicio; Interjectus. — Objicio; Objecto; Obex. — Projicio; Projectus. — Rejicio; Rejectio; Rejiculus. — Subjicio; Subject; Subjectio; Subjector. — Superjacio. — Trajicio; Trajectus; Trajectio.  
**JAM** (for eam, from is); Jam dudum; Jam jam.  
**JANUA** (for eanua, from eo, Schw.). — Janitor; Janitrix.  
**JANUS**; Janualis; Januarius.  
**JECUR** (ήπαρ); Jecusculum.  
**JEJUNUS**; Jejune. — Jejunitas. — Jejunium.  
**JENTO**; Jentaculum.  
**JOCUS**. — Jocosus; Jocose. — Joculus; Jocularis. — Jocer; Jocatio.  
**JUBA**; Jubar.  
**JUREO** (allied to jus, juris); Jussum. — Jussu; Injussu.  
**JUNGO** (ζεύγω, ζύγω). — Juncus; Juncus. — Jugum; Jugalis; Jugo; Jugatio; Conjugo; Jugerum; Bigæ; Quadrigæ. — Jugis. — Jugulum and Jugulus; Jugulo; Jugulatio. — Jumentum. — Juxta. — Abjungo. — Adjungo; Adjunctio. — Conjungo; Conjuncte; Conjunctio; Conjunx; Conjungium. — Disjungo; Disjunctio. — Injungo. — Sejungo; Sejunctio. — Subjungo.  
**JUNIPERUS**.  
**JUNO** (for Juvino).  
**JUPITER** (Ζεύς and πατήρ).  
 1. JUS [broth, etc.], (έαρ, έίαρ).  
 2. JUS [right] (perhaps allied to ἄω, αῶω, ιδω). — Jurisdictio. — Jusjurandum. — Injurius; Injuria; Injurious; Injuriöse. — Justitium. — Justus; *subst.* Justa, orum; Juste; Justitia; Injustus; Injuste; Injustitia. — Judico; Judex; Judicium; Judiciarius; Judicialis; Abjudico; Adjudico; Dijudico; Præjudico; Præjudicium. — Jurgo and Jurgor; Jurgium; Objurgo; Objurgatio; Ob-

jurgator; Objurgatorius. — Juro; Jurtus; Injurtus; Abjuro; Adjuro; Dejuro; Conjuro; Conjurati; Conjuratio; Ejuro; Perjuro; Pejuro; Perjurus; Perjurium.  
**JUVENIS** (perhaps allied to νέος, νέωνος); Juvenis. — Juvenilis; Juveniliter. — Juventus. — Juventa. — Juventa. — Juvoncus; Juvencia.  
**JUVO** (δω, οῶω, whence δνω, δνάω, δνημι). — Jucundus; Jucunde; Jucunditas; Injucundus; Injucundæ; Injucunditas; Perjucundus; Perjucunde. — Adjuvo; Adjutor; Adjutrix; Adjumentum; Adjuto.

L.

1. **LĀBOR** (perhaps allied to λείβω and λούω, Schw.). — Lapsus. — Labes; Labecula. — Labo; Labasco. — Labefacio; Labefacto. — Allabor. — Collabor. — Delabor. — Dilabor. — Elabor. — Illabor. — Perlabor. — Præterlabor. — Pro-labor.  
 2. **LĀBOR (LABOS)**. — Laboriosus; Laboriose. — Laboro; Elaboro.  
**LABRUSCA**; Labruscum.  
**LAC** (γάλα); Lacteo; Lacto; Lacteus; Lactuca.  
**LACERO** (λακέω); Laceratio; Lacer; Lacinia.  
**LACERNA**.  
**LACERTA, LACERTUS**.  
**LACERTUS**; Lacertosus.  
**LACIO**, *obsol.* (*obsol.* lax i. q. fraus, allied to λακείν). — Laccio. — Lacto. — Allicio; Allecto. — Delicio; Deliciæ; Delicatus; Delicate. — Delecto; Delectatio; Delectamentum. — Elicio. — Illicio; Illecebra. — Oblecto; Oblectatio; Oblectamentum. — Pellicio; Pellax.  
**LACRIMA** (τὸ δάκρυμα); Lacrimula. — Lacrimo; Lacrimor. — Collacrimo; Collacrimatio. — Illacrimo; Illacrimor.  
**LACUS** (λάκκος). — Lacuna; Lacunar; Laquear.  
**LĒDO**; Læsiō. — Allido. — Collido. — Elido. — Illido.  
**LĒNA** (χλαίνα).  
**LĒTUS** (allied to lautus); Læte. — Lætitia. — Lætor.  
**LĒVIS**.  
**LĒVUS** (λαῖος).  
**LĀGENA** (λάγνηος, λάγνηος).  
**LAMBO** (allied to λάπτω); Labium; Labrum.  
**LAMENTOR** (allied to clamo); Lamentatio; Lamentum; Lamentabilis.  
**LAMINA**.  
**LAMPAS** (λάμπας).  
**LANA** (τὸ λήνος, Dor. λᾶνος); Laneus; Lanugo; Lanificium; Laniger, *adj. and subst.*; Lanigera.  
**LANGUEO** (λαγγέω). — Languidus; Languor. — Languesco; Elanguesco; Oblanguesco; Relanguesco.  
**LANIO and DILANIO**; Laniatus; Lanius; Lanista.  
**LANX**.  
**LAPIS** (λάσας). — Lapidus; Lapidus. — Lapidica; Lapidina. — Dilapido.  
**LAQUEUS** (lacio, laccree); Laquear; Illaqueo.  
**LAR**; *plur.* Lares (Etruscan word).  
**LARDUM** (allied to λαρός, λαρινός, *fat-ted*).  
**LARGUS** (perhaps for larius, allied to larius); Large; Largas. — Largior; Largitio, Largitor. — Dilargior.  
**LARVA** (perhaps allied to lar).  
**LASSUS** (perhaps allied to laxus); Lassitudo; Lasso; Delasso.  
**LATEO** (λήθω, λάθω, λανθάνω); Latenter; Latito; Latebra; Latebrosus; Latibulum; Delitesco.  
**LATER**; Laterculus.  
**LATERNA** [Lanterna] (perhaps for lampiterna); Lanternarius, Lanteinarius.  
**LATEX** (λάταξ).  
**LATIUM**; Latinus; *adj. and subst., plur.* — Latini; Latine; Latinitas.  
**LATOMIA** (λατομία).  
 1. **LATRO**, avi. 1. Latratus; Allatro.  
 2. **LATRO**, onis, m. (λατρεύω). — Latruculus. — Latrocinator; Latrocinium.  
 1. **LATUS**, a, um. (allied to πλατύς); Late — Latitudo. — Dilato.

2. LATUS, eris. *n.* (*perhaps allied to latus, a, um*).  
 LAURUS; Laureus, *adj. and subst.*; Laureola; Laureatus.  
 LAUS (*perhaps allied to cluo, κλύω*); Laudo; Laudatio; Laudator, Laudabilis; Laudabiliter. — Collaudo; Collaudatio.  
 LAVO (λῶω); Lavatio. — Laurus; Laute; Lautitia.  
 LAXUS. — Laxitas. — Laxo. — Laxamentum. — Lascivus; Lascivia; Lascivio. — Prolixus; Prolixe. — Relaxo; Relaxatio.  
 LECTUS (λέγω). — Lectica; Lecticula; Lecticarius; Lectisternium.  
 1. LĒGO (lex, *Fr.*; λέγω, *Schw.*). — Legatus. — Legatio. — Legatum. — Ablego; Ablegatio. — Allego; Allegatio. — Collega; Collegium. — Delego; Delegatio. — Relego; Relegatio.  
 2. LĒGO (λέγω); Lectus; Lecte; Lectio; Lectiuncula; Lector; Lectito; Legio; Legionarius; Legumen; Lex; Legitimus; Exlex. — Allego. — Colligo; Collectio; Collecticius. — Deligo; Delectus. — Diligo; Diligens; Diligenter; Diligentia; Indiligens; Indiligenter; Indiligentia; Perdiligens; Perdiligenter. — Eligo; Electio. — Elegans; Eleganter; Elegantia; Inelegans; Ineleganter; Perelegans; Pereleganter. — Intellego; Intellegens; Intellegentia; Intellegentia; Intellectus. — Negligo; Negligens; Negligenter; Negligentia; Neglectio; Perlego. — Relego or Religio. — Religens; Religio; Religiosus; Religiose; Irreligiosus. — Seligo; Selectio. — Sublego.  
 LENIS (*allied to lenios, as plenus to πλεῖος*); Leniter. — Lenitas. — Lenio; Lenimen; Lenimentum; Delenio; Delenimentum.  
 LENO (*perhaps allied to lenio*); Lena; Lenocinium; Lenocinor.  
 LENS.  
 LENTUS (*perhaps allied to lenis*); Lente. — Lentitudo.  
 LEO (λέων); Læna (λαίνα).  
 LEPOR (LEPOS). — Lepidus; Lepide; Illepido; Illepide.  
 LEPUS (*Æol. λέπος, for λαγώς*); Lepusculus; Leporinus.  
 LETHE (λήθη); Lethum [Letum]; Lethalis [Letalis].  
 1. LEVIS (*allied to leios*); Perlevis; Perleviter; Levitas. — Levo; Levamen; Levamentum; Levatio. — Allevo. — Elevo; Elevatio. — Relevo. — Sublevo.  
 2. LEVIS (*allied to leios*); Levigo.  
 1. LIBER (*Æol. ῥό λεπαρ, i. e. λέπος*); Libellus. — Librarius; Libraria; Librarium.  
 2. LIBER (*allied to luo, or ελευθερός*); Libere. — Liberi. — Libertas. — Libertus; Liberta; Libertinus; Libertina. — Liberalis; Liberaliter; Liberalitas; Illiberalis; Illiberaliter; Illiberalitas; Perliberalis; Perliberaliter. — Libero; Liberator; Liberator. — Delibero; Deliberatio.  
 LIBET or LUBET (*allied to lō, λίπρω*); Libens or Lubens; Libenter; Perlibens; Perlibenter [Perlubenter]. — Libido or Lubido; Libidinosus; Libidinosus. — Collibet. — Prolubium.  
 LIBO (λείβω); Libatio. — Delibo. — Illibatus.  
 LIBRA (λίτρα); Libella; Libro.  
 LICEO (λακίω, λάκω). — Liceor; Licitor; Licitatio. — Polliceor; Pollicitor; Pollicitatio.  
 LICET (*allied to liceo*), 2. *imp.*; Licet, *conj.* — Licitus. — Licentia. — Illicet. — Scilicet. — Videlicet.  
 LICIUM (*allied to laqueus*); Bilix; Trilix.  
 LIEN (σπλήν, σπλάγγνα); Lienosus.  
 LIGNUM; Ligneus; Lignor.  
 1. LIGO (λυγώω); Alligo. — Colligo; Colligatio. — Deligo. — Illigo. — Obligo; Obligatus; Obligatio. — Præligo. — Religo. — Subligo.  
 2. LIGO, onis.  
 LILIUM.  
 LIMA (*allied to leitōs, λειτώω*); Limo; Limatus.  
 LIMBUS.  
 LIMPIDUS (*allied to lympha*).  
 1. LIMUS (*allied to lūw*); Limosus; Illimis.

2. LIMUS (*perhaps for licmus, allied to obliquus*). — Limen; Postliminium. — Limes.  
 LINGO (λείχω). — Liguria; Ligurtio; Abliguria. — Delingo. — Lingua; Lingula; Bilinguis; Trilinguis; Elinguis.  
 LINO (λίω). — Litera; Literula; Literatus; Literate; Illiteratus; Literatura; Oblitero. — Litura. — Allino. — Circumlino. — Illino. — Oblino. — Sublino.  
 LINQUO (λιμπάνω, λείπω). — Delinquo; Delictum. — Relinquo; Relictio; Reliquus; Reliquiæ; Derelinquo; Derelictio.  
 LINTER.  
 LINUM (λίνον); Lineus; Linteus; Lintem; Linteolum. — Linea; Lineo; Lineamentum; Collineo.  
 LIPPUS (*allied to λείβω*); Lippio; Lippitudo.  
 LIQUEO (*allied to λείβω*); Liquet, *impers.* — Liquesco. — Liquefacio; Liquefactus. — Liqueidus; Liquido; Liquor.  
 LIRA; Deliro; Deliratio; Delirus.  
 LIS (*allied to έρις*). — Litigō; Litigium; Litigiosus.  
 LITO (*allied to λιτή*); Litatio; Perlito.  
 LITUS (LITTUS); Litoralis; Litoreus.  
 LITUUS.  
 LIVEO. — Livor. — Lividus.  
 LIX; Elixus; Lixivius; Lixivia.  
 LIXA.  
 LOCUS (\*leco, lego, whence lectus; λέγω, λόχος). — Loculus. — Locuples; Locupletio. — Loco; Locatio. — Colloco; Collocatio. — Eloco. — Illico.  
 LOCUSTA.  
 LOGI (λόγος).  
 LOLIUM.  
 LONGUS; Longe; Longulus, Longusculus; Longule, Longuscule. — Longitudo. — Longinquis; Longinquitas. — Perlongus; Perlonge.  
 LOQUOR (λέγω, λόγος). — Locutio. — Loquax; Loquaciter; Loquacitas. — Alloquor; Alloquium. — Colloquor; Colloquium; Collocutio. — Eloquor; Eloquens; Eloquenter; Eloquentia; Perloquens; Elocutio. — Obloquor. — Proloquor.  
 LORUM. — LORICA (*for doricā, θώραξ, θώραξ*); Lorica; Loricatus.  
 LUBRICUS (*allied to luo*).  
 LUCRUM (luo); Lucellum; Lucror.  
 LUCTOR. — Luctatio; Luctor. — Eluctor; Ineluctabilis.  
 LUCUS.  
 LUDUS (*allied to καλέω, κλέω*). — Ludo; Lusio; Lusus. — Alludo. — Eludo. — Illudo. — Illusio. — Præluo. — Proludo; Prolusio. — Ludibrium. — Ludicrus; Ludicrum. — Ludifico; Ludificor; Ludificatio.  
 LUGEO (*allied to λυγρός, λυγρός*). — Lugubris. — Luctus; Luctuosus; Perluctuosus. — Elugeo.  
 LUMBRICUS (*allied to luo*).  
 LUMBUS.  
 LUO (λύω). — Lues. — Lustrum. — Lutus; Luteus. — Abluo. — Alluo; Alluvies; Alluvio. — Colluvies; Colluvio. — Deluo; Delubrum. — Diluo. — Eluo; Eluvio; Eluvies. — Illuo; Illuvies. — Perluo. — Polluo. — Proluo; Proluvies. — Subluo.  
 LUPUS (λύκος); Lupanar; Lupinus; Lupinum.  
 LURIDUS.  
 LUSCINIA, LUSCINIUS (luscus-cano, *Fr.*).  
 LUSCUS.  
 LUTUM (*perhaps from luo*); Luteolus.  
 LUX (*allied to λευκός, λυχνός*); Antelucanus. — Lucidus; Lucide; Dilucidus; Dilucide; Perlucidus or Pellucidus. — Luceo; Coluceo; Diluceo; Diluculum; Eluceo, Perluceo [Pelluceo]; Præluceo; Lucesco [Lucisco]; Dilucesco; Illucesco; Lucerna. — Luculentus; Luculenter. — Lucifer. — Lucubro; Lucubratio. — Lumen (*for Lucimen*); Luminosus; Illumino. — Luna (*for Lucina*); Lunaris; Lunatus; Illunis. — Lustrum (λύσω or λείσω); Lustralis; Lustricus. — Lustrō; Collustrō; Illustrō; Illustris; Perillustris; Perlustrō; Sublustris.  
 LUXO; Luxatus and Luxus.  
 LUXUS. — Luxuria; Luxuriosus; Luxuriose. — Luxurio and Luxurior.  
 LYMPHA (λύμη); Lymphatus, Lymphaticus.

LYNX (λύγξ); Lynceus (λύγκειος)  
 LYRA (λύρα); Lyricus; Lyricen.  

**M.**

 MACELLUM (μακελλον).  
 MACER (μακρός); Macies. — Maceo; Macesco or Macresco.  
 MACERIA, MACERIES (δ μάκελος).  
 MACERO.  
 MACHINA (μηχανή). — Machinor; Machinator; Machinatio.  
 MACULA. — Maculosus. — Maculo, Commaculo.  
 MADEO (μαδάω). — Madidus. — Madefacio. — Madesco.  
 MÆREO [Mæreo] (μύρω, μύρομαι); Mæror; Mæstus; Mæste; Mæstitia.  
 MAGUS (μέγας), i. e. magnus, *obsol.* — Magis [Mage]; Maxime; Mactus, *in vocat. sing. and plur.* — Macto. — Magister; Magistra; Magisterium; Magistratus. — Magnus; *comp.*, Major; *sup.*, Maximus; Permagnus; Majusculus; Magnitudo. — Majestas. — Magnanimus; Magnanimitas. — Magnificus; Magnifice; Magnificentia. — Magnopere; Maximopere.  
 MAGUS (μάγος).  
 MALLEUS; Malleolus.  
 MALUM (μῆλον, *Dor. μάλον*); Malus.  
 MALUS; (*comp.*, Pejor; *sup.*, Pessimus); Male; (*comp.*, Pejus; *sup.*, Pessime). — Malignus; Maligne; Malignitas. — Malitia; Malitiosus; Malitiose. — Maledicus. — Malefacio. — Malevolus  
 MALVA (μαλάχη).  
 MAMMA (μάμμα); Mamilla.  
 MANCUS.  
 1. MANDO (*perhaps for manus do*); Mandatum. — Amando; Mandatio. — Commendo; Commendatio. — Commendaticius; Commendabilis. — Demandatio.  
 2. MANDO (μάω, μάσσω); Manduco; Maxilla; Mala.  
 MANE. — Matutinus.  
 MANEO (μένω, *Dor. μάνω*). — Mansio. — Permaneo; Permansio. — Remansio.  
 MANES (*perhaps \*manus, good*).  
 MANO; Emano; Permano  
 MANTICA.  
 MANUS. — Manubiæ; Manubrium. — Manica; Manicatus. — Manifestus; Manifeste or Manifesto; Manifesto, *itr.* Manipulus; Manipulatum; Manipularis. — Mantele [Mantile]. — Manceps; Mancipium; Mancipo; Emancipo. — Mansuesco; Mansuetus; Mansuetudo; Mansuefacio; Immansuetus. — Manumitto; Manumissio. — Cominus or Comminus. — Eminus.  
 MAPPA (*Punic, acc. to Quint. Inst. 1, 5, 57; or perhaps for manupa, manipa, Schw.*).  
 MARCEO (*allied to μαλακός*).  
 MARE; Marinus; Transmarinus; Maritimus.  
 MARGARITA (μαργαρίτης).  
 MARGO; Margino.  
 MARMOR (μάρμαρον); Marmoreus.  
 MARS (*contr. for Mavors; perhaps allied to mas*); Martius; Martialis.  
 MAS (*perhaps allied to ἄρρη*); Masculus. — Maritus; Marita.  
 MASSA (μάσα).  
 MATER (μήτηρ, *Dor. μάτηρ*). — Matercula. — Maternus. — Matertera. — Matrimonium. — Matrimus. — Matriona. — Matricida; Matricidium.  
 MATERIA, MATERIES; Materior; Materio.  
 MATULA [*dim.* Matella.] (*perhaps allied to μάς, μάδος*).  
 MATUREO; Mature; Maturitas; Maturesco; Maturō. — Immaturo; Immatunitas. — Præmature; Præmature.  
 MEDEOR (μέδομαι); Medicor; Medicabilis; Immedicabilis. — Medicus; Medicina; Medicamentum, Medicamen. — Remedium.  
 MEDITOR (μέδομαι); Meditatio. — Præmedito; Præmeditatio.  
 MEDIUS (μέσος); *subst.* Medium. — Mediocris; Mediocriter; Mediocritas. — Dimidius; Dimidium; Dimidiatus.  
 MEDULLA (*perhaps allied to medius*).

**MEL** (μέλι); Mellificium; Mellifer; Mulsum.  
**MELIOR** (perhaps allied to ἀμείνων); adv. Melius; Meliusculus; Meliuscule.  
**MELIOS** (μέλιος).  
**MEMBRUM** (perhaps allied to μέλος); Membratim. — Membrana [Membranula].  
**MEMINI** (μνήμη). — Memor; Immemor; Memoria; Memoriter; Memoro, Commemoro; Memorabilis, Commemorabilis; Commemoratio. — Mentio.  
**MENDICUS**. — Mendicitas. — Mendico.  
**MENDUM, MENDA**; Mendose. — Emendo; Emendate; Emendatio; Emendator; Emendatrix; Emendabilis.  
**MENS** (μένος). — Amentis; Amentia. — Demens; Dement; Dementia. — Commisacor; Commentum; Commenticius. — Commentor; Commentatio; Commentarius, Commentarium; Commentariolum. — Reminscor.  
**MENSA**; Mensarius.  
**MENSIS** (μήν); Menstruus; Bimestris; Trimestris; Quadrimestris; Semestris.  
**MENTIOR**; Ementior. — Mendax; Mendacium.  
**MENTUM**.  
**MEO** (βέω, βάω, βαίω). — Commeo; Comeatus. — Pcrmeo. — Remeo; Semita; Trames.  
**MEREO and MEREOR** (μέρος, μείρω). — Meritus; Meritum; Immeritus; Immerito. — Meretrix; Meretricula; Meretricius. — Merces; Mercedula; Mercenarius. — Commeo [Commereor]. — Demereo; Demereor. — Emereo, Emereor. — Promereo; Promereor; Promerium.  
**MERGES**.  
**MERGO**. — Demergo; Emergo; Immergo; Submergo.  
**MERULA**.  
**MERUS**. — Meracus.  
**MERX**; Mercor; Mercatus; Mercatura; Mercator. — Mercurius. — Commertium.  
**METALLUM** (μέταλλον).  
**METIOR** (allied to μέτρον); Mensio; Mensura. — Meto; Metor; Meta. — Admetior. — Commetior. — Demetior; Demensuin. — Dimetior. — Emetior. — Immensus; Immensitas. — Permetior.  
**METO**; Messis; Messio; Messor; Messorius. — Demeto.  
**METUS**; Metuo; Præmetuo.  
**MEUS** (ἐμός).  
**MICA**.  
**MICO**. — Dimico; Dimicatio. — Emico.  
**MIGRO**; Migratio. — Commigro. — Demigro; Denigratio. — Emigro; Emigratio. — Immigro. — Remigro. — Transmigro.  
**MILES** (mille, Varr. L. L.). — Militia; Commilitium. — Milito. — Militaris. — Commilito.  
**MILIUM**.  
**MILLE** (allied to μισίος); Millesimus; Millies; Milleni; Milliarium.  
**MILVUS, MILVUS, MILVIUS**.  
**MIMUS** (μῦθος).  
**MINÆ** (allied to mæne, μύω). — Mineo; Eminco; Eminentia; Supermineo; Immineo. — Minor; Minitor; Minax; Minaciter; Commminor; Comminatio; Interminor.  
**MINERVA** (allied to mens).  
**MINISTER** (perhaps from manus; or from minor); Ministra; Administer; Ministra. — Ministerium. — Ministro; Ministrator. — Administro; Administratio. — Subministro.  
**MINOR** [comp. of parvus] (allied to μείων). — Minus [comp. of parum]. — Minimus [sup. of parvus]; Minimum; Minime. — Minuo; Minutus; Minutim. — Commnuo. — Deminuo; Deminutio. — Diminuo. — Imminuo.  
**MIRUS**; Mire; Permirus. — Miror; Miratio. — Mirabilis; Mirabiliter. — Miraculum. — Admiror; Admiratio; Admirabilis; Admirabiliter; Admirabilitas. — Demiror. — Mirificus; Mirifice. — Nimirum.  
**MISCEO** (μίσγω, μίγνυμι); Admisceo; Admistio or Admixtio. — Commisceo. — Immisceo. — Intermisceo. — Permisco; Permistio or Permixture. — Promiscuus.

**MISER**; Misere; Miscillus. — Miseria — Misereor. — Miseret. — Miseresco. — Miseror; Miserandus; Miserabilis; Miserabiliter; Commiseror. — Misericors; Misericordia; Immisericors.  
**MITIS**; Immitis. — Mitesco. — Mitigo; Mitigatio.  
**MITRA** (μίτρα).  
**MITTO** (meo, Fr.; meo or μεθήμι; or perhaps, for movito from moveo, Schw.). — Missus. — Missio. — Missilis. — Admitto; Admissarius. — Amitto; Amisio. — Circummitto. — Committo; Commisum; Commissio; Commissura. — Demitto; Demissus; Demisse; Demissio. — Dimitto; Dimissio. — Emitto; Emissio. — Immitto; Immissio. — Intermitto; Intermisio. — Intromitto. — Omitto. — Permitto; Permissio; Permissus. — Præmitto. — Prætermitto; Prætermisio. — Promitto; Promissum; Promissio; Appromitto; Compromitto; Compromissum; Repromitto; Repromissio. — Remitto; Remissus; Remisse; Remissio — Summitto [Subm.]; Submissus [Subm.]; Summisce; Summisio. — Supermitto. — Transmitto; Transmissio; Transmissus.  
**MODUS** (allied to modius, metior); Quomodo; Cujusmodi; Quodammodo; Admodum; Propemodum. — Modulus; Modular. — Modo, adv. — Modius. — Modicus; Modice; Immodicus; Immodice. — Moderor; Moderatus; Moderate; Moderatio; Moderator; Moderatrix; Immoderate; Immoderate. — Modestus; Modeste; Modestia; Immodestus; Immodeste; Immodestia; Permodestus. — Commodus; Commode; subst. Commodium; adv. Commodium; Commoditas; Commodo; Accommodo; Accommodatus; Accommodate; Incommodus; Incommode; Incommodium; Incommoditas; Percommodus; Percommode.  
**MÆREO, etc.** See MÆREO.  
**MÆNTA**. — Munio; Munitio; Circummunio; Communio; Permunio; Præmunio. — Murus; Muralis. — Pomærium.  
**MOLO** (μύλλω); Mola (μύλη); Molaris; Immo; Immolatio; Immolator; Emolumentum.  
**MOLES**. — Molestus; Moleste; Molestia; Permolestus; Permoleste; Submolestus; Submoleste. — Molior; Molitio; Molitor; Molimen; Molimentum; Amolior; Demolior; Demolitio.  
**MOLLIS** (for movilis, from moveo; or allied to μαλακός, ἀμαλός); Molliter. — Mollitia; Mollities. — Mollitudo. — Mollio.  
**MONEO** (allied to mens, memini). — Monitio; Monitum; Monitus. — Monitor. — Monumentum or Monumentum. — Moneta. — Monstrum. — Monstro; Monstratio; Commonstro; Demonstro; Demonstratio; Præmonstro. — Admoneo; Commoneo; Commonefacio; Admonitio; Admonitor. — Præmoneo. — Submoneo [Summoneo].  
**MONILE**.  
**MONS** (allied to mæne, munio); Montuosus; Montanus; Promontorium.  
**MORA**. — Moror; Morator; Commoror; Commoratio; Demoror; Remoror.  
**MORBUS**; Morbidus; Morbosus.  
**MORDEO**; Morsus; Mordax; Mordicus.  
**MORS** (ὁ μόρος); Mortalis; Mortales; Mortalitas; Immortalis; Immortaliter; Immortalitas. — Mortifer; Mortiferus. — Morior; Demorior; Emorior; Immorior.  
**MORTARIUM**.  
**MORUM** (μόρον); Morus.  
**MOS**; plur. Mores. — Moratus. — Morigror. — Morosus; Morose; Morositas.  
**MOVEO** (allied to ἀμείνω, ἀμείβω). — Motus; Motio. — Mobilis; Mobiliter; Mobilitas; Immobilis; Immotus. — Moto. — Momentum (for Movimentum). — Muto (contr. from Movito); Mutatio; Immutatus; Mutabilis; Mutabilitas; Immutabilis; Immutabilitas; Mutuus; Mutue or Mutuo; Mutuor; Mutuatio; Promutuus; Commuto; Commutatio; Commutabilis; Immuto; Immutatio; Permuto; Permutatio. — Admoveo. — Amoveo. — Commoveo; Commotio. — Demoveo. — Dimoveo. — Emoveo. — Permoveo; Permutio; Permuto. — Promoveo. — Removeo; Remotio; Remotus. — Semoveo. — Submoveo.

**MOX**.  
**MUCEO**.  
**MUCRO** (μόκρον, for ἄκρον).  
**MUCUS** (μύκος).  
**MUGIO** (μυκάω); Mugitus; Admugio; Innugio; Remugio.  
**MULCEO** (allied to μέλω). — Demulceo. — Permulo.  
**MULCO** (allied to μέλω).  
**MULCTA, MULTA** (a Sabine word, Varr.; Oscan, Fest.); Mulcto or Multo; Mulctatio or Multatio; Mulctaticius [Multat].  
**MULGEO** (ἀμείλω); Mulctra; Mulctrum. **MULGO** (obsol.), supposed to exist in the compound Promulgo; Promulgatio.  
**MULIER**; Muliercula. — Muliebris; Muliebriter. — Mulierosus; Mulierositas.  
**MULTUS** (part. of molere, to increase, Fr.; perhaps allied to mille, Schw.).; Multum; Multo. — Multitudo. — Multiplex; Multiplico. — Permulus; Permuto; Permultum.  
**MULUS**; Mula; Mulio.  
**MUNDUS**. — Munditia; Mundities. — Mundus; Mundanus, adj. and subst. — Immundus.  
**MUNGO** (μύζω); Emungo.  
**MUNUS**; Munusculum. — Munia. — Municeps; Municipium. — Munificus; Munifice; Munificentia. — Communis; subst. Commune; Communiter; Communio; Communitas; Communico; Communicatio. — Immunis; Immunitas. — Munero; Muneror; Remunero; Remuneror; Remuneratio.  
**MUREX**.  
**MURMUR**. — Murmuro; Admurmuro, Admurmuratio; Remurmuro.  
**MUS** (μῦς); Murinus. — Musculus. — Muscra. — Muscipulum. — Mustela.  
**MUSA** (Μοῦσα); Museum; Musicus, adj. and subst.; Musica, æ. f.; Musice; Musica, orum.  
**MUSCA** (μύια).  
**MUSCA** (μόσχος); Muscosus.  
**MUSTUM**.  
**MUTILUS** (μύτιλος); Mutilo; Mutilatio.  
**MUTIO, MUTTIO** (μύζω). — Musso; Muscito.  
**MUTUS** (allied to μύω, μύζω); Obmutesco.  
**MYOPARO** (μυοπάρων).  
**MYRICA** (μυρίκη).  
**MYRRIA** (μύρρα).  
**MYRTUS** (μύρτος); Myrtum; Myrteus; Myrtetum.  
**MYSTERIUM** (μυστήριον); Mysticus (μυστικός).

N.

**NÆ, NE** (ναί, νή).  
**NÆVUS** (γναίος).  
**NAM**. — Namque. — Nempe (for nampe).  
**NANCISCOR** (λαγχάνω).  
**NANUS** (νάνος); Nana.  
**NARIS**; usually plur. Nares.  
**NARRO** (allied to gnarus); Narratio; Narrator. — Denarro. — Enarro; Enarratio; Enarrator; Enarrabilis; Inenarrabilis; Incnarrabiliter. — Prenarro.  
**NASCOR** (for gnascor, γεννάω); Natus; Nata. — Natu. — Natalis; Natalicius. Natio. — Nativus. — Natura; Naturalis; Naturaliter. — Agnatus; Agnatio. — Cognatus; Cognatio. — Enascor. — Innascor; Innatus. — Prognatus. — Renascor.  
**NASUS**; Nasutus.  
**NATES** (allied to γένω).  
**NAVIS** (ναῦς); Navicula; Navicularius, adj. and subst.; Navicularia. — Navalis; Navale. — Navita, and contr. Nauta; Nauticus. — Navifragus or Naufragus; Naufragium. — Navigo; Navigatio; Navigabilis; Navigium. — Nausea; Nauseo.  

1. NĒ (allied to nē).
2. NĒ (νή); Nedum. — Neve or Neu. — Nequidquam. — Neutiquam or Nequam.

**NEBULA** (νεφέλη); Nebulosus.  
**NEBULO** (ne-obolo; or nebula).  
**NEC, NEQUE** (ne-que). — Necdum or Nequedum. — Necubi.  
**NECESSE** (perhaps allied to ἀνάγκη). —



Necessarius; Necessario; Pernecessarius. — Necessitas. — Necessitudo.  
 NECTO (νέω). — Nexus. — Nexo. — Annecto. — Connecto; Subnecto.  
 NEGŌ (ne-ago); Negatio. — Abnego. — Denego. — Pernego.  
 NEMUS (νέμος); Nemorosus.  
 NENIA or NĒNIA (νηνία).  
 NEO (νέω).  
 NEPOS; Neptis; Pronepos; Proneptis.  
 NEPTUNUS (allied to váw).  
 NEQUAM (acc. fem. from obs. nequis); (comp., Nequior, us; sup., Nequissimus, a, um.); Nequiter. — Nequitia.  
 NERVUS (νεῦρον); Nervosus; Nervose; Enervo.  
 NEX (allied to νέκvs); Neco; Enectus. — Interneco; Internecivus. — Pernicies, Pernicialis; Perniciosus.  
 NIDEO, *obsol.* Hence, Renideo.  
 NIDOR (allied to κνίσσα).  
 NIDUS (νεοσσία, νεοττία); Nidulus.  
 NIGER; Nigrans; Nigresco; Nigror.  
 NIHILUM (ne and hilum). — Nihil, *contr.* Nil; Nihilum.  
 NIMBUS (allied to νέφος); Nimbosus.  
 NIMIS. — Nimius.  
 NINGIT, NINGUIT (νίψω). — Nix (νίψ); Niveus; Nivosus; Nivalis.  
 NISI, NI (ne and si).  
 NITĒO (perhaps allied to nix). — Nitens; Nitidus. — Nitesco. — Nitor. — Eniteo.  
 NITOR (gnitus et gnixus, a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest.). — Nisus or Nixus. — Annitor. — Connitor. — Enitor. — Enixus; Enixe. — Innitor. — Obnitor; Rcnitor; Obnix. — Subnixus.  
 NIVEO (νέω); *obsol.* — Hence, Conniveo.  
 NO (νάω, νέω); Nato; Natatio. — Anno, Annato. — Eno, Enato. — Inno; Innato. — Prænato. — Transno, Transnato.  
 NOCEO (perhaps allied to nex); Nocens; Innocens; Innocentia. — Noxa. — Noxius; Noxia; Innoxius; Obnoxius; Obnoxie.  
 NODUS; Nodosus; Enodo; Enodatio.  
 NON (ne-ænum for unum, Fr.; or nenu, *redupl. of ne*); Nondum; Nonne.  
 NORMA (allied to nosco).  
 NOS (νωί, νώ). — Noster; Nostri, Nostras.  
 NOSCO (γινώσκω). — Noscito. — Nobilis. Nobilitas; Nobilito; Ignobilis; Ignobilitas; Pernobilis. — Nomen (for Novinen); Nominio; Nominatio; Nominatum; Ignominia; Ignominiosus; Agnomen; Cognomen — Nota; Notus; Notatio; Denoto. — Notus; Notitia; Innosco; Ignotus; Notio. — Agnosco; Agnitio. — Cognosco; Cognitus; Cognitio; Cognitor; Recognosco; Recognitio. — Dignosco. — Iguosco. — Inter-nosco. — Prænosco.  
 NOTIUS (νόθος).  
 NOTUS (νότος).  
 NOVEM (έννέα); Noveni; Novies. — Novus; Nonæ, arum; Nonaginta; Nonagesimus; Nonages; Nundinæ (for Novendinæ); Nundinor; Nundinatio; Trinundinum.  
 NOVERCA (allied to novus).  
 NOVUS (νέος); *subst.* Novum; Novissimus, a, um; Novissime. — Novellus. — Novitas. — Novicius. — Novalis; *subst.* Novales, ium, f. and Novalia, ium. — Novo; Innovo; Renovo; Renovatio. — Novacula. — Denuo. — Nuper (for Noviper).  
 NOX (νόξ). — Noctu; Nocturnus; Noctua; Noctuabundus. — Pernox; Per-nocto.  
 NUBES (τὸ νέφος); Nubilis; Subnubilis.  
 NUBO (νύβω). — Nupta. — Nubilis. — Nuptiæ; Nuptialis. — Connubium. — Enuo. — Innuptus. — Obnubo. — Pronubo.  
 NUDUS. — Nudo; Denudo.  
 NUGÆ (perhaps allied to naucum). — Nugax. — Nugor; Nugator; Nugatorius.  
 NUM (μῶν or νῦν).  
 NUMERUS (allied to νόμος). — Numerosus; Numerose. — Numero; Numeratus; Numeratum. — Numerabilis; Innumerabilis; Innumerus; Innumeraliter. — Annúmero. — Dinúmero; Dinumeratio. — Enumero; Enumeratio. Pernumero. — Renúmero.  
 NUMUS (νόμος). — Numarius. — Numatus.  
 NUNC (νῦνγε).  
 NUNCUPŌ (nomine capio).  
 NUNTIUS, NUNCIUS (perhaps allied to novus or to nomen); *subst.* Nuntius

(Nuncius); Nuntia; Internuntius; Internuntia; Prænuntius. — Nuntio; Nuntiatio; Denuntio; Denuntiatio; Enuntio; Enuntiatum; Enuntiatio; Enuntiatix; Obnuntio; Obnuntiatio; Prænuntio; Pronuntio; Pronuntiatio; Renuntio; Renuntiatio.  
 NUTŌ (νύω, νεύω). — Nutus. — Numen. — Nuto. — Abnuo. — Annuo. — Innuo. — Renuo.  
 NURUS (νυρός).  
 NUTRĪO. — Nutritum. — Nutrix; Nutricula. — Nutricius.  
 NUX; Nucleus; Enucleo; Enucleatus; Enucleate.  
 NYMPHA (νύμφη).

O.

O (ὦ, ὠ).  
 OB (allied to sub, ὑπό, or to επί).  
 OBLIQUUS (ob-liquis); Oblique.  
 OBLIVISCOR (perhaps allied to obli-no); Oblivio; Obliviosus.  
 OBOLUS (ὀβολός).  
 OBSCURUS; Obscure; Perobscurus; Subobscurus; Obscuritas; Obscuro.  
 OCCO (ὀκη); Occatio.  
 OCCULO (perhaps ob-colo); Occultus; Occulte; Occulto; Occultatio; Occultator.  
 OCEANUS (Ὠκεανός).  
 OCĪOR (ὠκίων); *adv.* Ocuis (*sup.* Ocissime).  
 OCREA; Ocreatus.  
 OCTO (ὀκτώ); Octoni; Octavus; Octavum; Octoginta; Octogeni; Octogesimus; Octogies; Octingenti; Octingentesimus; Octingeni.  
 OCVLUS (ὀκος).  
 ODI and OSUS SUM; Exosus; Perosus. — Odium; Odiosus; Odiose.  
 ODOR (ὡ δὴ ὀδῶ, ὀζω); Odoror; Odoratus, a, um; Odoratus, us; Odoratio; Odorus.  
 OFFA; Offula.  
 OLEA, OLIVA (ἐλαία); Oleum and *poet.* Olivum; Olearius. — Oleaginus; Olivetum.  
 OLEO (ὀζω); Olfacio; Olfactus; Odoratus. — Adoleo; Adolesco. — Oboleo. — Redoleo. — Suboleo.  
 OLESCO (allied to alo), *obsol.* — Hence, Aboleo; Abolesco. — Adolesco; Adolescens; Adolescentulus; Adolescentula; Adolescentia; Adultus. — Exolesco. — Inolesco; Indoles. — Obsolesco; Obsoletus. — Proles. — Subolesco; Suboles.  
 OLIM (perhaps allied to ollus, *obsol. for ille*).  
 OLLA.  
 OLOR (for odor, ὀδός, Schw.). — Olorinus.  
 OLUS (perhaps allied to olesco); Olitor; Olitorium.  
 OLYMPIA (Ὀλυμπία); Olympius; Olympia, orum, n. — Olympicus; Olympias; Olympionices.  
 OLYMPUS (Ὀλυμπος).  
 OMEN (perhaps allied to ὄψ, os). — Omnino. — Abominor.  
 OMNIS (ὄμνός). — Omnino.  
 ONUS (allied to oīw). — Onero; Exonero. — Onerarius. — Onustus.  
 OPACUS; Opaco.  
 OPINOR. — Opinio. — Opinatus; Inopinatus; Necopinatus; Inopinato. — Inopinus, Necopinulus.  
 OPPIDUM; Oppidulum; Oppidanus. — Oppido.  
 OPS (Gen. opis, f.); *Plur.* opes (allied to opus, ἔπω). — Opimus. — Opulens; Opulentus; Opulentia. — Opitulus. — Opiparus; Opipare. — Cops or Copis, e. *adj.* (from con [= cum] and ops); — Copia; Copiosus. — Inops; Inopia.  
 OPSONIUM (ὀψώνιον); Opsono and Opsonor.  
 OPTO (allied to ὀπω, ὀπρωμαι); Optatus; Optatum; Optato; Peroptato; Optabilis; Optatio; Optio; Optimus; Optime; Optimas, atis, m., usually plur. Optimates. — Adopto; Adoptatio; Adoptio; Adoptivus. — Copto; Coptatio. — Exopto; Exoptatus; Præopto.  
 OPUS (ἔπω); Magnopere; Summo-pere; Tantopere; Quantopere. — Opus-

culum. — Opifex; Opificina or Officina. — Opera; Operarius; Operosus; Operose; Operor.  
 2. OPUS est; Peropus est. — Oportet.  
 ORA (perhaps allied to os).  
 ORBIS (allied to urbis, urbs). — Orbita.  
 ORBUS (ὀρβός, ὀρβανός). — Orbitas. — Orbo.  
 ORCUS (perhaps allied to ὄρχος, ὄρκος; or to ζρκος).  
 ORDĪOR (ὀρδέω); Orsum. — Exordior; Exordium. — Primordium.  
 ORDO (allied to ὀρδέω). — Ordinarius; Extraordinarius. — Ordino; Ordinatus; Ordinatum; Inordinatus.  
 ORIŌR (ὀρω, ὀρμαι); Oriens; Oriundus. — Origo. — Adorior. — Coorior. — Exorior. — Oborior.  
 ORNO (ὀρίνω); Ornatus; Ornate. — Ornatus, us, m. — Ornamentum. — Adorno. — Exorno; Exornatio. — Perornatus. — Suborno.  
 ORYZA (ὀρυζα).  
 OS, oris, n. (uncertain; perhaps allied to ὄψ). — Osculum; Osculor; Osculatio; Oscito and Oscitor; Oscitanter; Oscitatio. — Ostium; Ostiatum; Ostiarius, *adj.*; Ostiarius; Ostiarius, ii, m. — Oro; Oratio; Orator; Oratorius; Oratorie; Oraculum; Adoro; Adoratio; Exoro; Exorator; Inexorabilis; Peroro; Peroratio.  
 OS, ossis, n. (τὸ ὀστέον); Exosso.  
 OSCEN (obs-cano).  
 OSTREA (ὀστρεον); Ostrum.  
 OTIUM. — Otiosus; Otiose. — Otior. — Negotium (for Negotium); Negotiosus; Negotior; Negotiatio; Negotiator.  
 OVIS (ὄις); Ovillus; Ovile.  
 OVO (perhaps from ovīs; or from an exclamation O! O!); Ovatio.  
 OVUM (ὀών).

P.

PÆAN (Παιάν).  
 PÆDAGOGUS (παιδαγωγός)  
 PÆDOR.  
 PÆNE.  
 PÆNULA (ὁ φαινόλης); Pænulatus.  
 PÆTUS.  
 PAGUS (allied to πάγω, pango); Paganus  
 PALÆSTRA (πάλαιστρα).  
 PALAM (perhaps from patulam, Schw.)  
 PALATIUM; Palatinus.  
 PALATUM.  
 PALEA (πάλη, πάλλη); Palear.  
 PALIMPSESTUS (παλίμψηστος).  
 PALLA (perhaps \*parula, from τὸ φᾶρος). — Pallium; Palliolium; Palliatius.  
 PALLAS (Πάλλας); Palladium.  
 PALLEO; Pallesco; Expallesco; Pallor; Pallidus.  
 PALMA (παλάμη); Palmaris; Palmarius; Palmes.  
 PALOR.  
 PALPO, PALPOR (πάλλω). — Palpebræ (or from βλέφαρον). — Palpito.  
 PALUDAMENTUM (perhaps allied to pallium); Paludatus.  
 PALUMBES, PALUMBUS, PALUMBA (allied to πέλεια, πελείας).  
 PALUS (allied to πηλός); Paludosus; Paluster.  
 PAMPINUS (perhaps allied to ἄμπελος); Pampineus; Pampino.  
 PANDO. — Pandus; Repandus. — Passus. — Passim.  
 PANGO (Dor. πάγω, πήγω). — Pagina; Pagella. — Pala (for Pagela). — Paxillus; Palus. — Pax; Paco; Pacatus; Pacificus; Pacifico; Pacificor; Pacificatio; Pacificator; Pacificatorius; Paciscor; Pactus; Pactum; Pactio; Depaciscor. — Compingo; Compactio; Compages. — Impingo. — Propago. — Repagulum.  
 PANICUM.  
 PANIS (Oscan panos; — perhaps allied to pugeo, pari, Schw.)  
 PANNUS (πᾶνος, πῆνος).  
 PAPAVER; Papavereus.  
 PAPILO.  
 PAPHYRUS (πάπυρος), PAPHYRUM.  
 PAR. — Pariter. — Parilis; Parilitas; Disparilis; Disparilitas. — Compar; Comparo; Comparatio; Compare; Com-

parabilis; Incomparabilis. — Dispar; Disparo. — Impar; Impariter. — Separo; Separatio; Separatim; Separabilis.  
**PARASITUS** (παράσιτος); Parasita; Parasitaster; Parasitor; Parasitatio.  
**PARCO** (σπαρνός, σπάνιος); Comparco. — Parsimonia. — Parcus; Parce; Perparce. — Parcae.  
**PARCO**. — Appareo; Apparitor; Apparition. — Compareo.  
**PARIES** (allied to paro); Parietinae.  
**PARIO** (allied to φέρω, βαρύς, Schw.). — Parens [for pariens]; Parento; Parentalia. — Partus. — Parturio.  
**PARMA** (πάρμη); Parmatus.  
**PARNASUS** (Πάρνασος); Parnasius (Παρνασίος); Parnasis (Παρνασίς).  
**PARO** (allied to par or pario); Paratus. — Parate; Imparatus; Parabilis. — Apparo; Apparatio; Apparatus, us; Apparatus, a, um; Apparate. — Comparo; Comparatio. — Impero; Imperium; Imperator; Imperatorius. — Præparo; Præparatio. — Reparo.  
**PARS**; Partim. — Particula. — Partio and Partior. — Partitio; Bipartitus; Bipartito; Tripartitus; Tripartito; Quadrupartitus; Dispartio (Dispartio) and Dispartior (Dispartior); Impertio, and Impertior. — Portio; Proportio. — Particeps; Participo. — Expers.  
**PARVUS** (παῦρος); Perparvus; Parvulus. — Parum; Parumper.  
**PASCO** (πάω, πάσχω). — Pastus. — Pastio. — Pastor; Pastoricius. — Pabulum; Pabulor; Pabulatio; Pabulator. — Pascus. — Compasco. — Depasco and Depascor.  
**PASSER** (ψίψ); Passerculus.  
**PASTINUM**; Pastino; Rcpastino; Rcpastinatio.  
**PATEO** (allied to πετάω, πεάννυμι). — Patulus; Propatulus; Propatulum. — Patefacio; Patfactio. — Patesco. — Patibulum.  
**PATER** (πατήρ). — Paternus. — Patrius; Patria. — Patricius. — Patrimus. — Patrimonium. — Patruus; Patruelis. — Parricida; Parricidium. — Patrisso. — Patronus; Patrona; Patrocinium.  
**PATERA** (allied to πατάνη). — Patina (πατάνη); Patella.  
**PATIOR** (παθέω, πάσχω). — Patiens; Patienter; Patientia; Impatiens; Impatienter. — Perpetior; Perpersio.  
**PATRO** (perhaps for parito, intens. of parco or paro, Fr.; uncertain, Schw.). — Impetro; Impetratio. — Perpetro.  
**PAUCI** (allied to πάρος, παῦλος); Pauculi; Perpauci; Paucitas. — Paulus or Paululus, for Pauculus; Pautum; Pautim; Paulisper. — Paululus; Paululum; Perpaululus; Perpaululum.  
**PAUPER** (allied to pauci, parvus); Pauperculus. — Paupertas; Pauperies.  
**PAVEO** (φοβέω). — Favor. — Pavidus; Pavide; Impavidus; Impavide. — Pavito; Expavesco.  
**PAVIO** (παίω, πανίω); Pavimentum; Pavimento.  
**PÁVO** (πάως); Pavoninus.  
**PECCO**; Peccatum.  
**PECTO** (πεκτώ); Depecto. — Pecten.  
**PECTUS**.  
**PECUS** (πέκος, πέκος); Pecus, Pecudis, f.; Pecuarius; Pecuaría, æ, f.; Pecuaría, orum, n. — Pecunia; Pecuniosus; Pecuniarius. — Peculium; Peculiaris; Peculior; Peculatus; Peculator; Depeculor.  
**PEJOR**; Pejus; Pessimus; Pessime.  
**PELAGUS** (πέλαγος, τὸ).  
**PELLIS** (πέλλα, or allied to follis); Pellícula; Pellitus.  
**1. PELLO**; to speak (obsol.). — Hence, Appello; Appellatio; Compello; Compellatio. — Interpello; Interpellatio; Interpellator.  
**2. PELLO** (πέλω, i. e. πάλλω). — Pulsus. Pulso; Pulsatio. — Appello; Appulus. Compello. — Depello; Depulsio; Depulsor. — Dispello. — Expello; Expulsio; Expulsor; Expultrix. — Impello; Impulsus; Impulsio; Impulsor. — Perpello. — Propello; Propulso; Propulsatio. — Repello; Repulsa.  
**PELTA** (πέληνη); Peltatus; Peltastæ.  
**PELVIS** (πέλις).  
**PENDEO**; Pensilis; Pendulus. — Dependeo. — Impendeo. — Præpendeo. — Propendo; Propensus; Propensio.  
**PENDO**. — Pensus. — Pensum. — Pénsio,

— Penso; Pensito; Compensio; Compensatio; Dispenso; Dispensatio; Dispensator. — Pondus; Pondo; Ponderosus; Pondero; Præpondero. — Appendo. — Appendix. — Compendium. — Dependo. — Dispendium. — Expendo. — Impendo; Impensus; Impense; Impensa. — Perpendo; Perpendicularum. — Rependo. — Suspendo; Suspensus.  
**PENES**.  
**PENITUS**. — Penetro; Penetratis; Penetratio. — Penates.  
**PENNA** (πετνής); Pennatus; Bipennis.  
**PENURIA** (πένητα).  
**PENUS, PENUM**. — Penarius.  
**PEPLUM, PEPLUS, (πέπλον and πέπλος)**.  
**PER** (περί, Schw.). — Perquam.  
**PERA** (πίρα).  
**PERDIX** (πέριξ).  
**PERIO, PERIOR** (πειράω); obsol. — Hence, Peritus; Perite; Peritia; Imperitus; Imperite; Imperitia. — Periculum; Periculosus; Periculose; Periculator [for Periculator.]. — Aperio; Apertus; Apertum; Aperte; Adaperio. — Comperio. — Experior; Expertus; Experimentia; Experimentum. — Operio; Adopertus; Cooperio. — Opperior. — Reperio.  
**PERISTROMA** (περίστρωμα).  
**PERNA** (πέρνα).  
**PERNIX** (per-nitor); Perniciter, Pernicitas.  
**PERPERAM** (\*perperus, πέρπερος).  
**PERTICA**.  
**PES** (πούς). — Pedes; Peditatus. — Pedester. — Pediculus. — Pedalis; Bipedalis; Scsquipedalis. — Pedica. — Pedum. — Pcdetentim. — Pedisequus; Pedisequa. — Bipes; Tripes; Quadrupes; Decempeda. — Compes; Compesco. — Expedio; Expeditus; Expedite; Expeditio. — Impedio; Impeditus; Preimpeditus; Impedimentum; Impeditio. — Præpedio. — Suppedio; Suppeditatio.  
**PESSULUS** (πάσσαλος).  
**PESSUM** (perhaps from pes, pedisversum for pedsum, like susum for sursum); Pcssum ire; Pessum do.  
**PESTIS**; Pestifer (Pestiferus); Pestifere. — Pestilens; Pestilentia.  
**PETASO** (πέτασών).  
**PETASUS** (πέτασος); Petasatus.  
**PETO** (allied to πέτω, root of πίπτω). — Petitio. — Petitor; Competitor; Competitrix. — Petulatio. — Petulans; Petulantes; Petulancia. — Appeto; Appetens; Appetent; Appetitus; Appetentia; Appetitio. — Competo; Compitum; Compitalis; plur. subst. Compitalia; Compitalicius. — Expeto. — Impeto; Impetus. — Oppeto. — Perpes. — Perpetuus; Perpetuitas; Perpetuo. — Præpes. — Rcpeto & Repetio. — Suppeto; Suppetia.  
**PHALERÆ** (τὰ φάλαρα); Phaleratus.  
**PHARETRA** (φαρέτρα); Pharetratus.  
**PHARMACOPOLA** (φαρμακοπώλης).  
**PHASELUS** (φάσηλος); Phaseolus.  
**PHILOLOGUS** (φιλόλογος); Philologia.  
**PHILOSOPHUS** (φιλόσοφος); Philosophia (φιλοσοφία).  
**PHŒBUS** (Φαῖβος); Phœbe.  
**PHYSICUS**, a, um (φυσικός); Physice; Physicus, i, m.; Physica, orum, n. and Physica, æ, f. or Physice, es, f.; Physiologia (φυσιολογία).  
**PICA**.  
**PICUS**.  
**PIGER**; Pigritia; Pigrities. — Piget. — Impiget; Impigre.  
**PIGNUS**. — Pigneus, Oppignero; Pignero.  
**1. PILA** (allied to πάλλω, πάλλα); Præpilatus.  
**2. PILA** (ὁ πῖλος).  
**PILENTUM**.  
**PILLO**; obsol. — Hence, Compilo; Compilatio. — Expilo; Expilatio; Expilator.  
**PILUM**. — Pilus; Pilanus; Antepilani.  
**PILUS** (πῖλος); Pilosus. — Pileus (πῖλος); Pileatus.  
**PINDUS** (Πῖνδος).  
**PINGO** (allied to figo, facio, pago, pango). — Pictor, — Pictura. — Pigmentum. — Appingo. — Depingo. — Expingo.  
**PINGUIS** (πίων); Perpinguis. — Pinguitudo and Pinguedo. — Pinguesco.  
**PINNA** (allied to Penna); Pinnatus.  
**PINUSO** (πίσσω). — Pistor. — Pistrinum.

— Pistillum [also Pistillus]; Pilum. — Pila.  
**PINUS** (πίτυς); Pineus.  
**PIPER** (πέπερι).  
**PIRATA** (πειράτης); Piratica.  
**PIRUS**; Pirum.  
**PISCIS** (allied to ἰχθύς); Pisciculus. — Piscina; Piscinarius. — Piscarius; Piscosus. — Piscor; Piscatus; Piscator; Piscatorius. — Expiscor.  
**PISUM** (πίσον, -ος, πῖσος).  
**PITUITA**; Pituitosus.  
**PIUS**; Pie. — Pietas. — Pio; Piaculum; Piacularis; Expio; Expiatio. — Impius; Impie; Impietas.  
**PIX** (πίσσα); Piceus; Picea.  
**PLACENTA** (ὁ πλακούς).  
**PLACEO**. — Placidus; Placide; Placiditas. — Placo; Placatus; Placate; Implacatus; Placatio; Placabilis; Placabilitas; Implacabilis. — Complacéo. — Displacéo. — Perplacéo.  
**1. PLÁGA** (πληγή).  
**2. PLÁGA** (τὸ πλάγος, latus); Plagula.  
**PLANGO** (πλήττω); Deplango. — Plangor. — Plancus.  
**PLANTA**; Planto; Supplanto  
**1. PLÁNUS** (πλάνως).  
**2. PLÁNUS** (perhaps for platinus, allied to πλατύς, Schw.); Planum; Plane. — Planities and Planitia. — Complano. — Explano; Explanatus; Explanate; Explanatio; Explanator.  
**PLATANUS** (ὁ πλάτανος).  
**1. PLATĒA, PLATALEA**.  
**2. PLATĒA** (πλατεία).  
**PLAUDO** (\*πλάω, whence πλάγω, πλήσσω) Plausus. — Plausibilis. — Plaustrum; Plostellum. — Applaudo. — Explodo; Explosio. — Supplodo; Supplodio.  
**PLEBS** (τὸ πλῆθος). — Plebeius. — Plebiscitum. — Plebicola.  
**PLECTO** (πλέκω). — Amplector; Amplexus; Amplexor. — Circumplector. — Complector; Complexio; Complexus. — Perplexus; Perplexo.  
**PLECTOR** (πλήττω). — Plectrum (πλήκτρον).  
**PLEO** (πλέω); obsol. — Hence, Plenus; Plene. — Compleo; Complectus; Complementum. — Expleo; Expletio; Inexplebilis. — Impleo. — Oppleo. — Repleo. — Suppleo; Supplementum.  
**PLERUSQUE, PLERAQUE, PLERUMQUE** (πλήρης); Plerumque.  
**PLICO** (πλέκω). — Applico; Applicatio. — Circumplico. — Complico. — Explico; Explicatio; Explicatus; Explicator; Explicatrix; Inexplicabilis. — Implico; Implicatio. — Replico; Replicatio. — Supplico; Supplicatio; Supplex; Supplicium.  
**PLORO**; Ploratus. — Comploro; Comploratio; Comploratus. — Deploro. — Exploro; Exploratus; Explorare; Explorator. — Imploro; Imploratio.  
**PLUMA**; plur. Plumæ; Plumæus.  
**PLUMBUM** (μόλυβος, μόλυβδος); Plumbus.  
**PLUO** (τλώω, πλύνω). — Pluvius; Pluvia. — Pluvialis. — Compluvium; Impluvium.  
**PLUS** (allied to πολύς); Complures. — Plusculus; Complusculti. — Plurimus; plur. Plurimi; Plurimum; Complurimi.  
**PLUTEUS**.  
**PLUTO or PLUTON** (Πλούτων.)  
**POCULUM** (πόω, πίνω); Pocillum.  
**PODAGRA** (ποδάγρα); Podagricus (ποδαγρικός).  
**POENA** (ποινή); — Punio [for pœnio]; Punitor; Impunitus. — Impunis; Impune; Impunitas. — Pœnitet; Pœnitentia.  
**PENUS**; Punicus.  
**POETA** (ποιητής); Poeticus (ποιητικός); Poetice; Poema (ποίημα); Poesis (ποίησις); Poetica, æ, f. or Poetice (ποιητική sc. τέχνη); Poetria.  
**POI or EDEPOLI**.  
**POLENTA** (παλυντή, πάλη).  
**POLIO** (πολέω); Politus; Polite. — Expolio; Expolitus; Expolitio. — Impolitus. — Interpolo. — Perpolio; Perpolitus; Perpolitte; Perpolitio.  
**POLLEN** (πόλλης, πάλη, πάλλω).  
**POLLEO** (for potivaleo, potis-valeo); Pollens.  
**POLLEX** (polleo).  
**POMPA** (πομπή).

**POMUM.** — Pomus; Pomarium.  
**PONE** (from posine, posne, allied to Gr. ποσι, for προς).  
**PONO** (po-sino). — Antepono. — Appono; Appositus; Appositum; Perappositus; Appositio. — Compono; Compositus; Composite; Compositio; Compositor; Incompositus; Incompositio. — Depono; Deposito; Dispono; Dispositus; Dispositio; Dispositio. — Expono; Expositio. — Impono. — Interpono; Interpositio; Interpositus. — Oppono; Oppositio; Oppositus. — Postpono. — Præpono; Præpositio. — Propono; Propositum; Propositio. — Repono. — Sepono. — Suppono.  
**PONS** (pono, Schw.); Ponticulus. — Pontifex (pons and facio); Pontificatus; Pontificus; Pontificalis.  
**PONTUS** (πόντος).  
**POPÀ.** — Popina (perhaps from πέπω, πέπω); Popino.  
**POPLES.**  
 1. PÓPULUS; Populeus.  
 2. RÓPULUS (perhaps allied to δχλος). — Popularis; Populariter. — Populiscitum. — Publicus (for populicus); Publice; Publicum; Publico; Publicatio; Publicitus; Publicanus. — Populus; Depopular; (Populo, Depopulo); Depopulatio; Depopular; Perpopular.  
**PORCA.**  
**PORCUS;** Porcinus.  
**PORRO** (πόρρω).  
**PORRUM, PORRUS.** (πόρρον).  
**PORTA** (πόρτα); Portula.  
**PORTICUS** (allied to porta); Porticula.  
**PORTO** (allied to φέρω); Portitor. — Apporto; Apportatio. — Asporto [for absorpto]; Asportatio. — Comporto; Comportatio. — Deporto. — Exporto; Exportatio. — Importo. — Reporto. — Supporto. — Transporto.  
**PORTULACA.**  
**PORTUS** (allied to πόρος, porta). — Portuosus; Importuosus. — Portitor. — Portitorium. — Importunus; Importune; Importunitas. — Opportunus; Opportune; Opportunitas; Peropportunus; Peropportune.  
**POSCO** (πόσσω, or allied to peto, pet-sto). — Postulo; Postulatum; Postulatio; Expostulo; Expostulatio. — Apposco. — Deposco. — Exposco. — Reposco.  
**POST** (πίστε, or pone est). — Postea or Posthac. — Postquam and Posteaquam. — Posticus. — Posterus; plur. subst. Posterius; Posteritas; Præposterus; Præpostere; Posterior [nom. Posterius]; Posterius; sup. Postremus; Postremo; Postremum; sup. Postumus.  
**POSTIS** (pono).  
**POTIS;** Potius; sup. Potissimum; Potissime. — Possum (for potis sum). — Potens; Potentia; Potentatus; Potestas; Impotens; Impotenter; Impotentia; Præpotens. — Potior. — Compos. — Impos.  
**POTO** (πόω, πίνω); Potatio; Compotatio. — Potus. — Potulentus. — Potus; Potio. — Potor; Compotor; Potrix; Compotrix. — Epotus. — Perpotio; Perpotatio.  
**PRÆ** (allied to πρό, Schw.; dat. fem. of per, of which pro is dat. masc., Fr.). — Præut. — Præter. — Præterquam.  
**PRÆCO.** — Præconium.  
**PRÆDA.** — Prædo. — Prædor; Prædator; Prædatorius.  
**PRÆMIUM** (præ and perhaps emo.)  
**PRÆS.** — Prædium.  
**PRANDIUM** (πράν, for πρωί); Prandeo; Impransus; Compransor.  
**PRATUM;** Pratisensis.  
**PRÆVUS** (perhaps allied to φαῦλος, φαῦρος); Præve. — Prævitas. — Depravo; Depravatio; Depravate.  
**PRÆHENDO;** Præhendo; Prenso. — (Prehensio); Prænsatio. — Apprehendo. — Comprehendo; Comprehensio; Comprehensibilis. — Deprehendo; Deprehensio. — Reprehendo; Reprehensio; Reprehensor.  
**PRÆMO;** Pressus, a, um; Presse. — Pressus, us, m. — Prelum. — Comprimo; Compreste; Compressio; Compressus. — Deprimo. — Exprimo; Expressus; Expressio. — Imprimo; Impressio. — Opprimo; Oppressio; Oppressor. — Reprimio; Repressor. — Supprimo; Suppressio.  
**PRÆTIUM;** Manupretium; Pretiosus.

**PRÆX,** precis, f. (nom. and genit. do not occur); plur. Preces. — Precor; Precatio; Precator. — Precarius; Precario. — Compræcor; Compræcatio. — Deprecor; Deprecatio; Deprecator. — Impræcor.  
**PRIS** (πρίν); obsol. — Hence, Priscus; subst. Prisci, orum. — Pristinus. — Pridem. — Prior; Prius. — Primus; Primum; Primo; Aprime; Cumprimis; Imprimis; Primarius; Primitiæ; Primoris; subst. Primores. — Princeps (primus and capio); plur. subst. Principes; Principium; Principalis; Principatus.  
**PRIVUS.** — Privignus; Privigna. — Privilegium. — Privo; Privatio. — Privatus; Privatim.  
**PRO** or **PROH.**  
**PRO** (πρό). — Prout. — Proinde. — Protinus or Protenus; Protinam. — Prorsus and Prorsum.  
**PROBOSCIS** (προβοσκίς).  
**PROBRUM.** — Probrosus. — Exprobro; Exprobatio. — Opprobrium.  
**PROBUS.** — Probitas. — Probo; Probatus; Probatio; Probabilis; Probabiliter; Probabilitas; Approbo; Approbatio; Approbator; Comprprobo; Comprprobatio; Comprprobat; Improbatio; Reprprobo. — Improbatus; Improbe; Improbitas.  
**PROCERES.**  
**PROCERUS** (pro-celo, whence celsus); Procere; Proceritas.  
**PROCO;** obsol. — Hence, Procus. — Proxaco; Procaciter; Procacitas.  
**PROCUL** (pro-celo).  
**PRODIGIUM** (pro-ago, Schw.; for prodicium, from prodo, Fr.).  
**PRÆLIUM** (pro or præ-ire, Fr.). — Prælior.  
**PROLOGUS** (πρόλογος).  
**PRONUS** (προνής).  
**PROEMIUM** (προοίμιον).  
**PROPE;** Propediem; Propemodum. — Propior, us, adj. comp.; Proximus, a, um, adj. sup.; Proxime. — Propinquus, adj. and subst.; Propinqua; Propinquitas; Appropinquo; Appropinquo. — Propter (for Propiter); Propterea; Quapropter.  
**PROPERUS;** Propere; Propero; Propertatio and Propertantia; Appropero; Præproperus; Præpropere.  
**PROPINO** (προπίνω).  
**PROPIUS** (allied to προπετής); Propitio.  
**PROPRIUS** (perhaps allied to prope); Proprie; Proprietas.  
**PRORA** (πρόωρα).  
**PROSPER** (πρόσφορος); Prospere; Prosperitas; Prospero.  
**PRUINA.**  
**PRUNA** (perhaps allied to πῦρ).  
**PRUNUS** (προῦνη); Prunum.  
**PRURIO;** Pruritus.  
**PSALLO** (ψάλλω); Psaltes; Psaltria (ψάλτρια); Psalterium (ψαλτήριον).  
**PSITTACUS** (ψιττακος).  
**PUBES** (perhaps allied to puer, Schw.). — Puber and Pubes, æris; Puberes, um, m. subst.; Pubertas; Impuber and Impubes; subst. Impuberes.  
**PUDENT** (perhaps allied to paveo, Schw.). — Pudens; Pudenter; Pudendus; Impudens; Impudenter; Impudentia; Pudibundus. — Pudicus; Pudice; Pudicitia; Impudicus; Impudice; Impudicitia. — Pudor. — Dispudet. — Repudium; Repudio; Repudiatio. — Suppudet.  
**PUER** (πούρ, for παῖς); Puerulus. — Puella; Puellula. — Puerilis; Pueriliter. — Pueritia. — Puerpera; Puerperium. — Repuerasco and Repuerisco.  
**PUGNUS** (allied to πύξ, πυγμή). — Pugna; Pugno; Pugnax; Pugnaciter; Pugnator; Depugno; Expugno; Expugnatio; Expugnator; Expugnabilis; Inexpugnabilis; Impugno; Impugnatio; Oppugno; Oppugnatio; Oppugnator; Propugno; Propugnatio; Propugnator; Propugnaculum; Repugno; Repugnancia. — Pugil; Pugilatio; Pugilatus. — Pugillaris; Pugillares, ium, m., and Pugillaria, ium, n.  
**PULCHER** (allied to φλέγω, fulgeo); Pulchre; Pulchritudo; Perpulcher.  
**PULEX** (ψύλλα, ψύλλος); Puleium, i, n., or Pulegium.  
 1. **PULLUS** (πῶλος). — Pullarius. — Pullulo.  
 2. **PULLUS** (πελλάς); Pullatus.

**PULMO** (πλεύμων, πνεύμων).  
**PULPA** (πόλφος); Pulpamentum.  
**PULPITUM.**  
**PULS** (δ πόλτος); Pulmentum and Pulmentarium.  
**PULVINUS** (perhaps allied to pellis, Schw.); Pulvillus. — Pulvinar [Polvinar].  
**PULVIS** (allied to pollis, pollen, πάλη, Schw.); Pulvisculus; Pulverulentus.  
**PUMEX.**  
**PUMILIO, PUMILUS.**  
**PUNGO** (allied to pango pingo, fingo). — Punctum. — Punctum. — Pugio; Pugiunculus. — Compungo. — Expungo. — Interpungo; Interpunctio. — Repungo.  
**PUPUS** (perhaps allied to puer, pubes); Pupa. — Pupulus; Pupula. — Pupillus, Pupilla; Pupillaris.  
**PURPURA** (πορφύρα). — Purpureus; Purpuratus.  
**PURUS;** Pure. — Impurus; Impure; Impuritas. — Purgo (for purigo, from purum ago); Purgatio; Purgamentum. — Expurgo. — Perurgo. — Repurgo.  
**PUSUS, PUSIO** (allied to puer, pupus). — Pusillus; Perpusillus.  
**PUTEA** (πύω, πύθω). — Putidus; Putide; Putidiusculus. — Putr [and Putris]; Putridus; Putresco; Putrefacio; Pus. — Pustula.  
**PUTEUS** (perhaps allied to βύθος, Schw.); Puteal.  
**PUTO** (\*puo). — Computo. — Deputo. — Disputo; Disputatio; Disputator. — Imputo; Postputo; Reputo.  
**PUTUS** (part. of \*puo, whence puto); Puto; Putatio; Putamen; Amputo; Amputatio; Deputo; Supputo.  
**PYCTES, PYCTA** (πύκτης).  
**PYRA** (πυρά).  
**PYRAMIS** (πυραμίς).  
**PYTHIA** (Πυθία).  
**PYTISSO** (πυτίζω).  
**PYXIS** (πυξίς).

Q.

**QUÆRO;** Quæro. — Quæstio (for quæsitio). — Quæstor; Quæstor; Quæstorius; Quæstorium; Quæstura. — Quæstus; Quæstuosus. — Quærito. — Acquirō. — Anquiro. — Conquiro; Conquisitio; Conquisitor. — Disquiro; Disquisitio. — Exquiro; Exquisitus; Exquisite. — Inquiro; Inquisitio; Inquisitor. — Perquiro; Perquisite. — Requiro.  
**QUALIS** (quis, Fr.; ἡλικός, Schw.); Qualiter; Qualitas. — Qualiscunque; Qualitercunque. — Qualislibet.  
**QUANDO** (qui, quam); Quandocunque, Quandoque; Quandoquidem. — Aliquando. — Numquando.  
**QUANTUS** (qui, quam); Quantum. — Quantulus [and Quantillus]. — Quantuscunque; Quantuliscunque, etc. — Quantusvis. — Aliquantus; subst. Aliquantum; adv. Aliquantum and Aliquanto; Aliquantisper. — Quam (for Quantum); Quamdiu; Quamlibet; Quamquam; Quamvis; Quasi (for Quamsi).  
**QUASILLUM, QUASILLUS, or QUALUM, QUALUS.**  
**QUATIO.** — Quasso; Quassatio; Conquasso; Conquassatio. — Concutio; Concussus. — Decutio. — Discutio. — Excutio. — Incutio. — Percutio; Percussio; Percussor; Repercutio; Repercussus.  
**QUATUOR** (τέσσαρες, τέτταρες); Quater; Quaterni; Quartus; Quartanus. — Quadro; Quadrans; Quadratus; Quadratum. — Quadrus; Quadra; Quadrum. — Quadraginta; Quadrages; Quadrageni; Quadragesimus. — Quadringenti; Quadringenties; Quadringeni; Quadringentarius. — Quadrimum. — Quadruplex. — Quadruplus; Quadruplum; Quadruplator.  
**QUE** (τέ).  
**QUEO;** Nequeo.  
**QUERCUS;** Quernus; Quercetum.  
**QUEROR.** — Queribundus. — Querculus. — Quæstus; Quærela; Querimonia. — 4 Q

Conqueror; Conquestio, Conquestus.  
**QUI, QUÆ, QUOD**, pron. relat. (allied to *ός, κός, Schw.*); **QUI, QUÆ** or **QUA, QUOD**, pron. indef. adj.; **QUIS, QUID**, pron. indef. subst.; **QUI, QUÆ, QUOD**, pron. interrog. adj.; **QUIS, QUID**, pron. interrog. subst.; **Quid, adv.** — **Quod, conj.** — **Quin** (qui and *uē, i. q. non.*) — **Quif, adv.** (old abl.) — **Quidem** (for quidem [as *nisi for nisi*]); **Equidem**. — **Quia** (n. plur. of *Quis*). — **Qua, adv.** — **Quapropter**. — **Quare**. — **Quatenus**. — **Quo, adv.** — **Quoad**. — **Quoniodo**; **Quomodonam**; **Quomodocumque**. — **Cujus**; **Cujas**. — **Quicumque**; **Quocumque**; **Quacumque**. — **Quidam, quædam, quoddam, and [subst.] quiddam, pron. indef. (prop. quisdam)**; **Quodammodo**; **Quondam**. — **Quilibet**. — **Quivis, quævis, quodvis**; **Quovis**. — **Quinam, and [subst.] Quisnam, quænam, quodnam, and [subst.] quidnam**; **Quonam**. — **Quispiam, quæp., quodp. and [subst.] quidp.**; **Quisquam, quæqu., quodqu. and [subst.] quidquam**; **Quoquam**. — **Quisque, quæque, quodque, and [subst.] quidque**; **Unusquisque**. — **Quisquis, quæque, quodquod, and [subst.] quidquid**; **Quoquoversus**. — **Aliqui, aliquæ, aliquod, pron. indef. adj.**; **Aliquis, aliquid, pron. indef. subst.**; **Aliquid, adv.**; **Aliquod, adv.**; **Aliquam**; **Aliquamdiu**; **Aliquammultus**; **Aliqua**; **Aliquippiam**; **Aliquisquam**; **Alicubi**; **Alicunde**; **Necunde**; **Sicunde**. — **Ecqui, ecquæ, or ecqua, ecquod, pron. interrog. adj.**; **Ecquis, ecquid, pron. interrog. subst.**; **Ecquid**; **Ecqui**; **Ecquo**. — **Numqui, Numquis, Numquid**.  
**QUIES** (allied to *κέω, κείμαι, Schw.*); **Quiques**. — **Quiesco**; **Quietus**; **Quiete**; **Inquietus**. — **Acquiesco**. — **Conquiesco**. — **Requiesco**.  
**QUINQUE** (*πέντε*); **Quinquies**; **Quini**; **Quintus**; **Quintum**; **Quinquaginta** (*πεντήκοντα*); **Quinquagies**; **Quinquageni**; **Quinquagesimus**; **Quingenti**; **Quingentis**; **Quingentesimus**; **Quingeni**; **Quindecim**; **Quindecies**; **Quinquatrus**; **Quintilis**.  
**QUIPPE** (perhaps *i. q. quidpe, i. e. quidque*).  
**QUIRITES** (Cures).  
**QUISQUILLÆ** (*τὰ κοσκυλάτια*).  
**QUOQUE**.  
**QUOT** (*κόσος*). — **Quotcunque**; **Quotquot**; **Quoteni**. — **Quotus**. — **Quoties** (**Quotiens**); **Quotiescunque**. — **Aliquot**; **Aliquoties**.  
**QUUM**. See **CUM**.

R.

**RABIES** (\*rabio or rabo, allied to *ράζω*); **Rabidus** and **Rabiosus**; **Rabiose**; **Rabiosulus**.  
**RABULA** (allied to rabies).  
**RACEMUS** (*ή ράξ*).  
**RADIUS**; **Radiatus**.  
**RADIX** (*ή ράδιξ*); **Radicula**. — **Radicitus**. — **Eradico**.  
**RADO**. — **Rastrum** [plur. usually *rastrorum, m.*] — **Abrado**. — **Corrado**. — **Erado**.  
**RAMUS** (allied to *radix*); **Ramulus**; **Ramosus**.  
**RANA**; **Ranneculus**.  
**RANCIDUS**; **Subrancidus**.  
**RAPA, RAPUM** (*ή ράπυς*); **Rapulum**; **Rapistrum**; **Rapina**; **Raphanus** (*ράφανος*).  
**RAPIO** (allied to *ἀρπάζω*). — **Raptim**. — **Raptio**. — **Raptus**. — **Raptor**. — **Rapina**. — **Rapax**, **Rapacitas**. — **Rapidus**; **Rapide**. — **Rapiditas**. — **Rapto**. — **Abripio**. — **Arripio**. — **Corripio**. — **Deripio**. — **Diripio**; **Diriptio**; **Diriptor**. — **Eripio**; **Ereptio**; **Ereptor**. — **Præripio**. — **Proripio**. — **Surripio**; **Surrepticius**.  
**RARUS**; **Raro**; **Perrarus**; **Perraro**. — **Raritas**; **Rarefacio**; **Raresco**.  
**RATIS**.  
**RAUCUS**; **Irrauesco**; **Subraucus**.  
**RAVIS**; **Ravus**; **Ravio**.  
**RECENS**.  
**REDIMIO**; **Redimiculum**.  
**REGO** (allied to *ῥέγω, Schw.*). — **Rectus**,

**Recte**. — **Rectio**. — **Rector**. — **Regimen**. — **Regio**. — **Rex**; **Interrex**; **Regina**; **Regius**; **Regia**; **Regie**; **Regalis**; **Regaliter**; **Regulus**; **Regnum**; **Regno**; **Interregnum**. — **Regula**. — **Arrigo**. — **Corrigo**; **Correctio**; **Corrector**. — **Dirigo**; **Directus**; **Directe**, and **Directo**. — **Erigo**; **Erectus**. — **Pergo** (for *Perreggo*); **Expergisco**; **Expergefacio**. — **Porrigio** (for *Prorigo*); **Porrectio**; **Exporrigo**. — (**Surrigo**); **hence**, **Surgo**; **Assurgo**; **Consurgo**; **Consurrectio**; **Exsurgo**; **Resurgo**.  
**REMUS**; **Rcmex**; **Remigo**; **Remigatio**; **Subremigio**; **Remigium**. — **Biremis**; **Triremis**; **Quadriremis**; **Quinqueremis**.  
**REN**, usually plur. **Renes** (allied to *lien, φρίν, σπλήν*).  
**REOR** (allied to *res, or perhaps rather to ῥέω, ἐρέω, Schw.*). — **Ratus**; **Irritus**. — **Ratio**; **Ratiuncula**; **Ratiocinor**; **Ratiocinatio**; **Ratiocinator**; **Rationabilis**; **Rationalis**.  
**REPENS**; **Repente**; **Derepente**; **Repentinus**; **Repentino**.  
**REPO** (*ἔρπω*). — **Repto**. — **Arrepto**. — **Correpto**. — **Irrepto**. — **Obrepto**. — **Perrepto**; **Perrepto**. — **Surrepto**.  
**RES** (perhaps allied to *ῥέω, ἐρέω*). — **Respublica**. — **Refert**.  
**RESINA** (*ῥητίνη*).  
**RESTIS**; **Restio**.  
**RETE**; **Reticulum**; **Reticulatus**. — **Irratio**.  
**RETRO** (re and pronominal suffix *ter, as in citro, etc.*); **Retrorsum**.  
**REUS**; **REA** (allied to *res*).  
**RHEDA** (a Gallic word); **Rhedarius**.  
**RHETOR** (*ῥήτωρ*); **Rhetoricus**; **Rhetorica**, *æ, f, or Rhetorice, es, f*.  
**RICINUS**.  
**RIDEO** (perhaps from *meidēō*). — **Risus**. — **Ridiculus**; **Ridicule**; **Irridicule**; **Perridiculus**; **Perridicule**. — **Arideo**. — **Derideo**; **Deriuculus**; **Deridiculum**; **Derisus**; **Derisor**. — **Irrideo**; **Irrisio**; **Irrisor**. — **Subrideo**.  
**RIGEO** (*ῥιγέω*); **Rigesco**; **Rigidus**; **Rigor**; **Dirigeo**; **Dirigesco**; **Obriguesco**.  
**RIGO** (allied to *βρέχω*); **Irrigatio**; **Riguus**; **Irriguus**.  
**RIMA** (*τὸ ῥήγμα*); **Rimosus**; **Rimor**.  
**RINGOR** (*ῥέγκω*). — **Rictum**; **Rictus**.  
**RIPA**.  
**RISCUS** (*ῥίσκος*).  
**RITUS** (perhaps allied to *ῥέζω, ἔρῶ*). — **Rite**.  
**RIVUS** (*τὸ ῥέος*) **Rivalis**; **Rivalitas**. — **Derivo**; **Derivatio**.  
**RIXA** (allied to *ἐρίζω*); **Rixor**.  
**ROBUR** (allied to *ῥώμη*). — **Robustus**; **Roboro**; **Corroboro**.  
**RODO** (*τρώγω, or more probably allied to rado, ῥάζω*); **Arrodo**; **Circumrodo**; **Corrodo**; **Derodo**; **Prærodo**. — **Rostrum**; **Rostratus**.  
**ROGO**. — **Rogatio**; **Rogatiuncula**. — **Rogator**. — **Rogatus**. — **Rogito**. — **Abrogo**; **Abrogatio**. — **Arrogo**; **Arrogans**; **Arroganter**; **Arrogantia**; **Arrogatio**. — **Corrogo**. — **Dero**; **Derogatio**. — **Erogo**; **Erogatio**. — **Interrogo**; **Interrogatio**; **Interrogatiuncula**. — **Irrogo**; **Irrogatio**. — **Obrogo**; **Obrogatio**. — **Perrogo**. — **Prærogativus**; **Prærogativa**. — **Prorogatio**; **Prorogatio**. — **Subrogo**, **Surrogo**.  
**ROGUS**.  
**ROS** (*ῥόσος, or allied to ῥέω*); **Rosmarinus**; **Roscidus**; **Roro**.  
**ROSA** (*τὸ ῥόδον*); **Roseus**; **Rosetum**.  
**ROTA** (perhaps allied to *τρέχω*); **Roto**; **Rotatio**. — **Rotundus**; **Rotunde**; **Rotundo**.  
**RUBER** (*ἔρυθρός*); **Rubeo**; **Rubor**; **Rubescio**; **Erubescio**; **Rubicundus**; **Rubigo**; **Rubrica**; (for *Ruberica*).  
**RUBUS**.  
**RUCTUS** (\**rugo, ἐρεύω*); **Ructo** and **Ructor**; **Eructo**.  
**RUDENS** (perhaps from *rudo*).  
**1. RUDIS**. — **Rudimentum**. — **Erudio**; **Eruditus**; **Erudite**; **Eruditio**; **Ineruditus**; **Pereruditus**.  
**2. RUDIS**.  
**RUDO** (allied to *ράζω*)  
**RUDUS**; **Ruderatio**.  
**RUFUS** (allied to *ruber*).  
**RUGA** (*ῥυτίς*); **Rugosus**; **Rugo**; **Corrugo**.  
**RUGIO** (*ἐρεύω, ἐρύγω*).  
**RUMEX**.  
**RUMIS**; **RUMA**; **RUMEN**; **Subrumus**; **Rumino** and **Ruminor**; **Ruminatio**.

**RUMOR**.  
**RUMPO** (*ῥήσω*); **Ruptor**; **Rupes**. — **Ab-rumpo**; **Abruptio**. — **Corrumpo**; **Corruptus**; **Corrupte**; **Corruptio**; **Corruptela**; **Corruptor**; **Incorruptus**. — **Derumpo**. — **Dirumpo** or **Disrumpo**. — **Erumpo**; **Eruptio**. — **Interrumpo**; **Interrupte**. — **Irrumpo**; **Irruptio**. — **Perrumpo**. — **Præ-rumpo**; **Præruptus**. — **Prorumpo**; **Proruptus**.  
**RUNCINA** (*ῥυκάνη, ῥύγκος*).  
**RUNCO**.  
**RUO** (allied to *ῥέω, ῥύω, ῥύομαι*). — **Ruina**; **Ruinosis**. — **Corruo**. — **Deruo**. — **Diruo**. — **Eruo**. — **Irruo**. — **Obruo**. — **Proruo**. — **Subruo**.  
**RUS** (allied to *ῥᾶουρα*). — **Rusticus**; **Rustice**; **Rusticulus**; **Rusticula**; **Subrusticus**; **Rusticanus, adj. and subst.**; **Rusticitas**; **Rusticor**; **Rusticatio**.  
**RUSCUM**; **RUSCUS**.  
**RUSSUS** (*ῥουσιός*).  
**RUTA** (*ῥυτή*).  
**RUTILUS** (allied to *ἔρυθρός*); **Rutilo**.

S.

**SABULO**; **SABULUM**; **Saburra** and **Sabura**.  
**SACCUS** (*σάκος, σάκος, ὶ*); **Sacculus**; **Sacco**.  
**SACER** (allied to *ἅγιος*); **Sacrum**. — **Sacellum**; **Sacrarium**. — **Sacro**; **Sacramentum**; **Consecro**; **Consecratio**; **Exsecro**; **Exsecratio**; **Exsecrabilis**; **Obsecro**; **Obsecratio**; **Resecro**. — **Sacerdos**; **Sacerdotium**. — **Sacrifico**; **Sacrificatio**; **Sacrificus**; **Sacrificulus, adj. and subst.**; **Sacrificium**. — **Sacrilegus**; **Sacrilegium**. — **Sacrosanctus**.  
**SÆCULUM**.  
**SÆPE**; **SÆPENUMERO**; *comp. sæpius; sup. sæpissime*; **Persæpe**.  
**SÆVUS**; **Sævio**; **Sæviter**; **Sævitia**. — **Sævio**; **Desævio**; **Exsævio**.  
**SAGINA** (*σάγγω*); **Sagino**; **Saginato**.  
**SAGITTA**; **Sagittarius**; **Sagitto**; **Sagittifer**.  
**SAGUM** (*σάγος; said to be a Celtic word*); **Sagulum**. — **Sagatus**.  
**SAGUS**. — **Sagax**; **Sagaciter**; **Sagacitas**. — **Sagio**; **Præsagio**; **Præsagatio**; **Præsagium**.  
**SAL** (*ὁ ἅλς*). — **Salinæ**. — **Salinum**. — **Salsus**; **Salse**; **Insulsus**; **Insulse**; **Persalsus**; **Persalse**; **Salsamentum**; **Salsamentarius**; **Salsura**. — **Salio** or **Salio**.  
**SALIO** (*ἅλλομαι*). — **Salebra**; **Salebrosus**. — **Saltus**. — **Salto**; **Saltatio**; **Saltatus**; **Saltator**; **Saltatorius**; **Saltatrix**. — **Sallii**. — **Assilio**. — **Desilio**. — **Dissilio**. — **Exsilio**; **Exsulto**. — **Insilio**; **Insulto**. — **Præsilio**; **Præsulto**. — **Prosilio**. — **Resilio**; **Resulto**. — **Transilio**; **Transulto**.  
**SALIUNCA**.  
**SALINA** (*σίαλον*).  
**SALIX** (*ἔλιξ*); **Salictum, for Salicetum**; **Saligneus**.  
**SALTEM** (for *salutim, from salvus, Fr.*).  
**SALTUS** (*ἅλτις, ἅλτος*); **Saltuosus**.  
**SALUM** (*ὁ ἅλος*).  
**SALVUS, SALVE** (*σάος*). — (**Salveo**); **Salvebis**, **Salve**, **Salveto**, **Salvere te etc. jubeo**; **Salvetc.** — **Salus**. — **Salutaris**; **Salutariter**. — **Saluto**; **Salutatio**; **Salutator**; **Consaluto**; **Consalutatio**; **Insalutatus**; **Persaluto**; **Persalutatio**; **Resaluto**. — **Saluber**; **Salubriter**; **Salubritas**.  
**SANCIO** (allied to *ἀγίζω*). — **Sanctus** (for *sanctus*); **Sancte**; **Sanctitas**; **Persancte**. — **Sanctio**. — **Sanctimonia**.  
**SANDALIUM** (*σανδάλιον*).  
**SANDAPILA** (*σανίς*); **hence**, **Sandapilarius**.  
**SANGUIS**. — **Sanguineus**; **Consanguineus**; **Consanguinitas**. — **Sanguinari**. — **Exsanguis**.  
**SANIES** (allied to *sanguis*).  
**SANNIO** (*σαννίω, from σάινω*).  
**SANUS** (*σάος*). — **Sane**. — **Sanitas**. — **Sano**; **Sanatio**; **Sanabilis**; **Insanabilis**; **Sanesco** and **Consanesco**. — **Insanus**; **Insane**; **Insania**; **Insanio**. — **Vesanus**; **Vesania**.  
**SAPIO** (allied to *ὀψός, σαφής, σοφός*). —

Sapiens; Sapienter; Sapientia; Insipiens; Insipienter; Insipientia; Persapiens; Persapienter. — Sapor. — Desipio; Desipiens. — Resipisco.

SAPO (σάπων).

SAPPHIRUS (σάπφειρος).

SARCIO. — Sarcina. — Exsarcio. — Resarcio.

SARMENTUM (\*sarpō, σαρώ).

SARRIO or SARIO (σαίρω); Sarritio; Sarritor; Sarritorius; Sarculum; Sarculus.

SATELLES.

SATIS and SAT (ἄλις; or ἄδην, ἄδην); comp. Satius. — Satiatus. — Satio; Exsatio; Insatiabilis. — Satur; Satura; Saturitas; Saturo; Exsaturo; Insaturabilis; Insaturabiliter.

SATRAPES and SATRAPA (σατραπῆς, a Persian word); Satrap(e)a, (σατραπεία).

SATURNUS (ab satu dictus est Saturnus, Varro); Saturnalia.

SATYRUS (Σάτυρος).

SAUCIUS; Saucio; Sauciatio.

SAXUM; Saxulum; Saxeus; Saxosus.

SCABO (σκάπτω). — Scaber. — Scabies.

SCALMUS (σκαλμός).

SCALPO (allied to γλάφω). — Scalprum; Scalpellum.

SCANDO. — Scalē. — Scamnum; (Scabinum); Scabellum, Scabillum. — Ascendo; Ascensio; Ascensus. — Conscendo; Conscensio. — Descendo; Descensio; Descensus. — Escendo. — Excensio. — Inscendo. — Transcendo.

SCAPHA (σκάφη); Scaphium (σκαφίον).

SCAPULÆ.

SCAPUS (σκάπος, Dor. for σκήπος).

SCARABEUS or SCARABÆUS (σκάραβος).

SCATEO and SCATO; Scaturio; Scaturigo.

SCELUS. — Scelustus; Sceleste. — Scelero; Sceleratus; Sceleratc; Conscelero; Consceleratus. — Scelerosus.

SCENA (σκηνή). — Scenicus. — Proscenium. — Postscenium.

SCÉPTRUM (σκήπτρον).

SCHOLA (σχολή); Scholasticus.

SCILLA or SQUILLA (σκόλλη).

SCINDO (σχίζω). — Scindula [Scandula]. — Scida or Scheda (σχίδη); Schedula. — Abscindo. — Conscindo. — Discindo; Discidium. — Excscindo; Excscidium. — Interscindo. — Percscindo. — Proscindo. — Rescindo.

SCINTILLA (σκίνθηρο); Scintillula; Scintillo.

SCIO. — Sciens; Scier; Scientia; Insciens; Inscier; Inscientia. — Scitus; Sclte; Inscitus; Inscite; Inscitia. — Conscio; Conscius; Conscientia. — Inscius. — Nescio; Nescius. — Præscio; Præscius. — Scisco; Scitum; Sciscitor [post. Scitor]; Ascisco; Ascitus; Conscisco; Descisco; Præscisco; Rescisco.

SCIPIO (σκήπων, σκήπων).

SCIRPUS.

SCOBIS and SCOBIS (allied to scabo).

SCOPA.

SCOPULUS (σκόπελος); Scopulosus.

SCOPUS (σκοπός).

SCORPIUS (σκορπίος) and SCORPIO (σκορπίων).

SCORTUM (σκούτος); Scortor.

SCREO (\*χρέω, χρέεπτομαι); Screatus; Sreator; Exscreo.

SCRIBO (γράφω). — Scriba; Scribatus. — Scriptum. — Scriptio. — Scriptor. — Scriptura. — Scriptito. — Ascribo; Ascriptio; Ascriptor. — Circumscribo; Circumscriptus; Circumscripte; Circumscriptio; Circumscriptor. — Conscribo; Conscriptio. — Describo; Descriptus; Descripte; Descriptio. — Exscribo. — Inscribo; Inscriptio. — Perscribo; Perscriptio; Perscriptor. — Præscribo; Præscriptum; Præscriptio. — Proscribo; Proscriptio. — Rescribo. — Subscribo; Subscriptio; Subscriptor. — Transcribo.

SCRINIUM.

SCRIPULUM or SCRUPULUM.

SCROBIS and SCROBIS; Scrobiculus.

SCRUPUS (perhaps allied to rupes, Schw.); Scruposus. — Scrupulus; Scrupeus; Scrupulosus.

SCRUTA (ἡ γρόστη); Scrutor; Percrutor.

SCULPO (γλύφω); Sculptor; Sculptura; Sculptilis. — Exsculpo. — Insculpo.

SCURRA; Scurror. — Scurrilis; Scurriliter. — Scurrilitas.

SCUTELLA (Dim. of [rare] Scutra).

SCUTICA (σκούτος, τό).

SCUTULA (σκυτάλη).

SCUTUM (σκούτος, τό); Scutulum. — Scutatus. — Scutale.

SCYLLA (Σκύλλα).

SCYPHUS (σκούφος).

SCYTALA, SCYTALE (σκυτάλη).

SE (έ).

SECO (allied to ζάω, ζύω). — Sectio. — Sectura. — Sector. — Securis; Securicula. — Circumseco. — Conscoco. — Deseco. — Disseco. — Exseco; Exsectio. — Perseco. — Præseco. — Proseco. — Reseco. — Subseco; Subsecivus.

1. SECUS, adv. (allied to seco, sequor); Sccius; Sequius.

2. SECUS, subst. (τέκος); Sexus.

SED (se [sine] -d).

SEDEO (έζομαι). — Sedes. — Sedile. — Sedulus; Sedulo; Sedulitas. — Sedo; Sedate; Sedatio. — Sella (for sedela); Sellarius, adj. and subst.; Subsellium. — Sessio; Sessiuncula. — Sessor. — Sessito. — Sido; Assido; Conside; Consector; Consessus; Desido; Inside; Obsido; Resido. — Assideo; Assessio; Assessor; Assiduus; Assidue; Assiduitas. — Circumsedeo; Circumsideo; Circumsessio. — Desideo; Deses; Desidia; Desidiosus. — Dissideo; Dissidium. — Insideo; Insidior; Insidiosus. — Obsideo; Obsidio; Obsidium; Obsessio; Obsessor; Obses. — Possideo; Possessio; Possessiuncula; Possessor. — Præsideo; Præses; Præsidium. — Resideo; Reses; Residuus; Residuum. — Subsideo. — Supersedeo.

SEGNIS (se-ago); Persegnis.

SEMEL (ἄμα; allied to simul). Simplex; Simplicer; Simplicitas. — Simplex (ἀπλούς); Simpla; Simplum.

SEMIS (ἥμισυ). — Semiapertura or Semaapertura; Semiagrestis; Semiambustus; Semianimis; Semianimus; Semiapertura; Semibus; Semicaper; Semicirculus; Semicrematus; Semicremus; Semicrudus; Semicubitalis; Semideus; Semidoctus; Semiermis, e, and Semiermus; Semifactus; Semifer; Semigermanus; Semigræcus; Semigravis; Semihomo; Semihora; Semilautus; Semiliber; Semimas; Semine; Seminudus; Semiorbis; Sempedalis; Semipes; Sempilenus; Sempitatus; Semirefectus; Semirutus; Semiseptulus; Semisomnis, e, and Semisomnus; Semisupinus; Semitectus; Semiustulatus; Semiustus and Semustus; Semivir; Semivivus; Semivocales. — Semissis. — Sesqui (for Semisque); Sesquidigitalis; Sesquipedalis; Sesquidigitus; Sesquihora; Sesquimodius; Sesquipes; Sesquialter; Sesquitercius; Sesquioctavus. — Sestertius; Sestertium.

SEMPER (ἀμπερές, Fr. — contr. for seniper, Schw.). — Sempiternus.

SENEX (allied to ἔνος, a year); gen. Senis. — Senilis. — Senius, adj. and subst. Senium. — Senectus, utis, f. — Senectus, a, um; Senecta. — Senesco; Conscesco. — Senatus; Senator; Senatorius.

SENTINA (sedentina, from sedeo. Schw.).

SENTIO (allied to αἰσθάνομαι); — Sensa, orum. — Sensus. — Sensim. — Sententia; Sententiosus; Sententiose. — Assentio; Assentior; Assensus; Assensio; Assensor; Assentor; Assentatiuncula; Assentator. — Consentio; Consensio; Consensus; Consentaneus. — Dissentio; Dissensio; Dissentaneus. — Persentio; Persentisco. — Præsentio; Præsentio.

SENTIS (allied to ἄνθος); Sentus.

SEPELIO. — Sepultura. — Sepulcrum. — Insepultus.

SEPES [Sæpes] (σηκός). — Sepio; Sepimentum; Septum; Circumsepio; Consepio; Intersenio. — Obsepio; Præsepio. — Præsepes, Præsepis, or Præsepe; Præsepium; Præsepia.

SEPTEM (πτά); Septies; Septeni; Septimus; Septimum; Septendecim or Septendecim; Septuaginta; Septuagies; Septuagesimus; Septingenti; Septingentesimus; Septingentes; Septingenti; September; Septemtrio or Septemtrio, plur. Septentriones; Septemgeminus; Septennis or Septuennis.

SEQUIOR, SEQUIUS. See SECUS.

SEQUOR (έπομαι). — Sequax. — Sequenter, adj. and subst.; — Secundus; Secundo, adv. — Secundum; Secundo, 1; Obscundo. — Secta. — Sector; Sectors; Assector; Assectatio; Assector; Consector; Consectatio; Consectatrix; Consectarius; Consectarium; Insector; Insectatio; Insector. — Assequor; Assecla. — Consequor; Consequens; Consequenti; Consecutio. — Exsequor; Exsequia. — Insequor. — Obsequor; Obsequens; Obsequer; Obsequentia; Obscquium. — Persequor; Persecutio. — Prosequor. — Subsequor.

SERENUS; Serenum; Sereno; Serenitas.

SERIA.

SERIUS (Severus); Serio; plur. Seria, orum.

1. SERO (allied to έρω, εἶρω). — Satio. — Satus. — Sator. — Seges. — Semen (from sevisse); Sementis; Semino; Seminor; Seminarium; Dissemino. — Consero; Consitio; Consiator. — Dissero. — Insero; Insitivus; Insitio. — Obsero; Obsitus.

2. SERO (εἶρω). — Sertum. — Sera. — Series. — Sermo. — Assero. — Consero; Desero; Desertus; Desertor; Desertio. — Dissero; Disserto; Dissertatio; Edissero; Edissertio. — Exsero. — Insero; Inserto. — Intersero. — Præsertim.

SERPO (έρπον); Serpens. — Serpyllum (έρπυλλον).

SERRA (perhaps for sec-ra, from seco); Serrula.

SERUM (ὁ ὄρος).

SERUS; Sero.

SERVO (έρω); Scrvator; Servatrix. — Asservo. — Conservo; Conservatio; Conservator; Conservatrix. — Observo; Observantia; Observatio. — Reservio.

SERVUS, a, um, (allied to scrvo, εἶρω); Servus, i, m.; Serva; Servulus; Servula; Conservus; Conserva. — Servilis; Serviliter. — Servitus. — Servitium. — Servio; Asservio; Deservio; Inscrvo; Subservio.

SETA; Sotusos.

SEVERUS; Severo; Severitas. — Assevero; Asseveranter; Asseveratio. — Persevero; Perseveranter; Perseverantia.

SEVUM, SEBUM. — Sebo.

SEX (έξ); Sexies; Seni. — Sextus; Sextum; Sextarius; Sextilis. — Sexdecim or Scdecim; Sedecies. — Sextans. — Sexaginta; Sexagies; Sexagesimus; Sexageni. — Sexenti; Sexcentis; Sexcentesimus; Sexcenti and Sexcenti; Sexcenarius.

SEXUS (perhaps allied to seco, to divide).

SI (έ). — Sin. — Sive [seu.]

SIBI (σῖ).

SIBILLUS; Sibila, orum, n.; Sibilo; Exsibilo.

SIC (si-ce). — Sicut or Sicuti.

SICA.

SICCUS; Sicco. — Siccitas. — Sicco; Exsicco; Siccresco.

SIDUS (είδος). — Sideratio. — Sidereus — Considero; Consideratus; Considerate; Consideratio; — Inconsideratus; Inconsiderate; Inconsiderantia. — Desidero; Desiderium; Desideratio.

SIGNUM (allied to δέκω; or to εἰκόν); Antesignanus. — Sigillum; Sigillatus. — Signifer, adj. and subst. — Significo; Significatio; Præsignifico. — Signo; Assigno; Assignatio; Consigno; Designo; Designatio; Designator; Obsigno; Resigno; Subsigno. — Insignis, e; Insigniter; Perinsignis; Insignio; Insignitus; Insignite.

SILEO (allied to σιγάω, σιγηλός); Silentium; Silesco.

SILEX.

SILICERNIUM (for silicesnium, from silere and cesna, old form for cena, Schw.).

SILIGO (contr. for similago, from similia).

SILIQUA; Silicula.

SILUS, SILO (σιλός).

SIMILA.

SIMILIS, e, (ὁμαλός); Similiter. — Similitudo. — Simul. — Simulo; Simulatus; Simulate; Simulatio; Simulator; Simulacrum; Simultas; Assimulo; Dissimulo; Dissimulanter; Dissimulantia; Dissimulatio; Dissimulatio; Insimulo; Insimulatio. — Assimilis; Assimiliter.

— Consimilis, Consimiliter. — Dissimilis; Dissimiliter; Dissimilitudo.  
**SIMUS** (σιμός); Simia; Simius.  
**SINAPI, SINAPIS** (τὸ σίναπι).  
**SINCERUS** (*uncertain; some say from sincera; others, from \*sim, single, and cerus, allied to cresco*); Sincere; Sinceritas.  
**SINE** (ἀνευ).  
**SINGULTUS** (*perhaps from singulus*); Singultio; Singulto.  
**SINGULUS** (semel, *Fr.*; or se-angulus, *Scho.*); Singularis; Singulariter; Singulatim or Singillatim or Sigillatim.  
**SINISTER** (*perhaps, ἀμιστερός*); Sinistro; Sinistrorsus.  
**SINO** (*perhaps allied to εἶω*). — Situs, a, um. — Situs, us, m. — Desino.  
**1. SINUS.** — Sinuosus. — Sinuo; Insinuo.  
**2. SINUS, SINUM.**  
**SIREN** (Σειρήν); plur. Sirenes.  
**SISTO** (ἵστω, ἵστημι); Status; Statim. — Absisto. — Assisto. — Circumsisto. — Consisto. — Desisto. — Exsisto. — In-sisto. — Obsisto; Obstetrix. — Persisto. — Resisto; Restito. — Subsisto.  
**SITIS; SITO.**  
**SITULA; SITELLA.**  
**SMARAGDUS** (ἡ σμάραγδος).  
**SOBRIOUS** (*perhaps for sebrius, for se-ebrius*); Sobrie.  
**SOCCLUS.**  
**SOCER** (ἐκυρῖς); Socrus.  
**SOCIUS** (*perhaps allied to sequor*). — Societas. — Sociabilis; Insociabilis. — Socialis. — Socio; Consocio; Consociatio; Dissocio.  
**SODALIS** (*perhaps allied to sedeo*); Sodalitas; Sodalitium.  
**SODES** (si audes).  
**SOL** (ἥλιος); Solaris; Solarium. — Solstitium; Solstitialis.  
**SOLEO** (*perhaps allied to ἔλω*); Assoleo. — Solitus; Insolitus; Insolenter; Insolentia.  
**SOLIDUS** (ἄλος); Solide. — Soliditas. — Solido; Consolido.  
**SOLLICITUS** (\*sollus [*i.e. totus*]-cieo, *Fr.*; or for sullicitus, from sullicio, sub-lacio). — Sollicitudo. — Sollicito; Sollicitatio.  
**SOLOR; SOLATIUM.** — Consolor; Consolatio; Consolator; Consolatorius; Consolabilis.  
**SOLUM** (*allied to solus*). — Solea; Solcatus. — Solium. — Exsul; Exsulo; Exsilium.  
**SOLUS** (ἄλος); Solum. — Solitudo. — Solitarius. — Desolo.  
**SOLVO** (*for sulvo, for sulluo, sub-luo, Scho.; uncertain*); Solutus; Solute; Solutio. — Absolvo; Absolutus; Absolutio. — Dissolvo; Dissolutus; Dissolute; Dissolutio; Dissolubilis; Indissolubilis. — Exsolvo. — Persolvo. — Resolvo.  
**SOMNUS** (ὑπνος). — Somniculosus. — Somnium, Inomnium; Somnio. — In-somnis; Insomnia. — Somnifer.  
**SONS** (σύντης); Insons.  
**SONUS** (τόνος). — Sono; Sonitus; Circumsono; Consono; Consonans; Persono; Persona; Personatus; Resono. — Sonor. — Sonipes. — Sonivius. — Absonus. — Consonus. — Dissonus.  
**SOPOR** (ὄπρος). — Soporosus. — Soporatus. — Soporifer. — Soporos. — Soporatus. — Soporifer. — Soporos. — Soporatus. — Soporifer.  
**SORBEO** (ρόφειω); Sorbitio; Sorbillo. — Absorbeo. — Exsorbeo. — Obsorbeo. — Resorbeo.  
**SORDES.** — Sordidus; Sordide. — Sordeo; Sordesco. — Sordidatus.  
**SOREX** (ὑράξ).  
**SOROR** (*allied to socer and socrus*); Sororius. — Sororicida. — Sobrinus (*for sororinus*) and Consobrinus; Sobrina and Consobrina.  
**SORS.** — Sortior; Sortito; Sortitus, us; Sortitio; Subsortior. — Consors; Consortio. — Exsors.  
**SOSPES** (σῶς, σός); Sospita; Sospito.  
**SPADO** (σπάδων).  
**SPARGO** (σπείρω). — Aspergo; Aspergo, inis; Aspersio; Aspersus. — Conspergo. — Dispergo; Disperso. — Inaspergo. — Perspergo. — Respergo; Respersio.  
**SPARUS, SPARUM** (σπάρος).  
**SPATIUM** (στάδιον, or allied to pateo). — Spatiosus. — Spatio.  
**SPECIO** (σκοπέω); Spccio. — Specimen.

— Species; Speciosus; Speciose. — Specula; Specular; Speculator; Speculatrix; Speculatorius; Perspeculor. — Speculum. — Specto; Spectatus; Spectator; Spectaculum; Spectabilis; Aspecto; Aspectabilis; Circumspecto; Despecto; Exspecto; Exspectatus; Exspectatio; Introspecto; Prospecto; Respecto; Suspecto. — Aspicio; Aspectus. — Circumspicio; Circumspicatus, a, um; Circumspicte; Circumspicte; Circumspicte, us. — Conspecto; Conspectus, a, um; Circumspiciendus; Conspectus, us; Conspector. — Despicio; Despicatus, a, um; Despicentia; Despicatus, us. — Dispicio. — Inspicio. — Introspectio. — Perspectio; Perspectus; Perspicax; Perspicacitas; Perspicentia; Perspicuus. — Prospicio; Prospicientia; Prospectus. — Rcspectio; Respectus. — Suspicio; Suspectus; Suspensor; Suspicio, onis; Suspiciosus; Suspiciose; Suspiciax.  
**SPECUS** (τὸ σπέος).  
**SPERNO** (*perhaps from σπείρω*). — Aspernor; Aspernatio.  
**SPES; SPECUL.** — Spero; Despero; Desperanter; Desperatus; Desperatio; Inesperans; Inesperatus.  
**SPHÆRA** (σφαῖρα).  
**SPICA, SPICUS, SPICUM; Spicicus; Spicilegium.**  
**SPICULUM.**  
**SPINA** (*perhaps allied to spica, for spiciua*). — Spinosus. — Spinus. — Spinotum.  
**SPIRA** (σπειρα).  
**SPIRO.** — Spirabilis. — Spiramentum; Spiraculum. — Spiritus. — Aspiro; Aspiratio. — Conspiro; Conspiratio. — Exspiro; Exspiratio. — Inspiro. — Respiro; Respiratio. — Suspiro; Suspiratus or Suspiritus; Suspirium.  
**SPISSUS** (*perhaps for sœpissus, allied to saepe*).  
**SPITHAMA** (σπιθαμή).  
**SPLEN** (σπλήν).  
**SPLENDEO; Resplendo.** — Splendesco; Exsplendesco. — Splendor. — Splendidus; Splendide.  
**SPOLIUM** (ἡ σπολάς or τὸ σκῦλον). — Spolio; Spoliatio; Spoliator; Despolio; Exspolio; Inspoliatus.  
**SPONDA.**  
**SPONDEO** (σπένδω). — Sponsus; Sponsa. — Sponsum. — Sponso. — Sponsio. — Sponsor. — Sponsalia. — Despondeo. — Respondeo; Responsum; Responsio; Responso.  
**SPONGIA** (σπογγία).  
**SPONTE.**  
**SPORTA** (σπορίς); Sportula and Sportella.  
**SPUMA; Spumeus; Spumo.**  
**SPUO** (πύω); Sputo. — Conspuo; Consputo. — Despuo. — Exspuo. — Respuo.  
**SPURCUS; spurce; Spurcitia.**  
**SQUALEO** (σκέλλω). — Squalidus; Squalide; Squalor.  
**SQUAMA** (*allied to scabo*); Squameus; Squamosus.  
**STADIUM** (στάδιον).  
**STATERA** (ἵστημι).  
**STATUO** (sto). — Statua. — Statumen. — Constituo; Constitutum; Constitutio. — Destituo; Destitutio. — Instituo; Institutum; Institutio. — Præstituo. — Prostituo; Prostitulum. — Restituo; Restitutio; Restitutor. — Substituo.  
**STAURO** (*allied to sto, ἵστημι*); *obsol.* — Hence, Instauratio; Instaurativus; Restauratio; Instauratio.  
**STELLA** (ἀστήρ); Stellans; Stellatus; Stellio; Stellioninus; Stellifer; Stelliger.  
**STEMMA** (στέμμα).  
**STERCUS** (*allied to tergeo*); Stercoro; Sterquilinium.  
**STERILIS** (στερός); Sterilitas.  
**STERNO** (σπορέννυμι, σπορέω); Stratum. Sternax. — Strages. — Stragulum; Stragulum. — Stranen; Stramentum. — Consterno, stravi, stratum; Consterno, avi, atum. — Insterno; Superinsterno. — Prosterno. — Substerno. — Supersterno.  
**STERNUO** (πάρννυμαι), **STERNUTO;** Sternutamentum.  
**STERTO** (δέρω, δαρθάγω).  
**STILUS, STYLUS** (στυλος).  
**STINGUO** (στίζω); *obsol.* — Hence, Ex-

stinguo; Exstinctio; Exstinctor. — Restinguo; Restinctio. — Stimulus; Stimulo; Stimulatio; Stimulator; Stimulatrix; Exstimulo; Instimulo. — Distinguo, Distincte; Distinctio. — Instinguo, usually *partio*. Instinctus; Instinctus, us; Instigo; Instigatio.  
**STINO** (*allied to ἵστανω*); *obsol.* — Hence, Destino; Destinatio; Prædestino. — Obstino; Obstinatus; Obstinate; Obstinatiatio.  
**STIPES** (τὸ στῆπος).  
**STIPO** (στίβω, στίβα); Stipatio; Stipator; Constipo.  
**STIPS** (*allied to stipes*). — Stipendium; Stipendiarius.  
**STIPULA** (*allied to stipes*). — Stipulor; Stipulatio; Stipulator; Astipulor; Astipulator; Restipulor; Restipulatio.  
**STIRIA** (*perhaps allied to στειρός, στερεός*). — Stilla; Stillicidium; Stillo; Instillo.  
**STIRPS** (*allied to στερεός, στέρφος*). — Stirpitus. — Exstirpo.  
**STIVA.**  
**STO** (στώ). — Status; Statarius. — Statura. — Statio. — Stativus. — Stator. — Statim. — Stabilis; Stabilitas; Stabillio; Constabilio; Instabilis. — Stabulum; Stabulor. — Stagnum. — Stamen. — Adsto or Asto. — Antesto or Antisto; Antistes; Antistita. — Circumsto. — Consto; Constans; Constanter; Constancia; Inconstans; Inconstanter; Inconstantia. — Disto; Distantia. — Exsto. — Insto; Instans; Instita; Institor; Industrius; Industrie; Industria. — Obsto. — Persto. — Præsto; Præstans; Præstantia; Præsto, *adv.*; Præstolor. — Prosto. — Resto. — Substo. — Supersto; Superstes; Superstitio; Superstitiosus.  
**STOLA** (στολή); Stolatius.  
**STOLIDUS** (*allied to stultus; perhaps from stolo*); Stolidus; Stoliditas.  
**STOLEA** (στορέω).  
**STOLO** (στέλλω, from στάω).  
**STOMACHUS** (στόμαχος); Stomachosus; Stomachose; Stomachor.  
**STRABO** (στραβών, from στρέφω).  
**STRANGULO** (στραγγαλάω); Strangulatio.  
**STRANGURIA** (στραγγουρία).  
**STRATAGEMATA** (στρατηγήματα).  
**STRENUUS** (σπρηνής); Strenue.  
**STREPO.** — Strepitus. — Strepito. — Instrepto. — Obstrepto. — Perstrepto.  
**STRIDEO, STRIDO** (τρίζω); Stridor.  
**STRIGA** (*allied to στρίγγι*); Strigosus.  
**STRIGO** (*allied to στρίγγι*).  
**STRINGO** (*allied to στραγγω*); Strictus; Strictim. — Strictura. — Strigilis. — Astringo; Astrictus; Astricte. — Constringo; Constrictus. — Destringo. — Distringo; Districtus. — Obstringo. — Perstringo. — Præstringo; Præstigia; Præstigator; Præstigiatrix. — Restringo; Restrictus; Restricta. — Substringo; Substrictus.  
**STRUMA.**  
**STRUO** (σπορέω, σπορέννυμι); Structor. — Structura. — Strues. — Construo; Constructio. — Destruo. — Exstruo; Extructio. — Instruo; Instrumentum; Instructio. — Obstruo; Obstructio. — Substruo; Substructio.  
**STUDEO** (*allied to σπουδή, σπεύδω*). — Studium; Studiosus; Studiose; Perstudiosus; Perstudiose.  
**STULTUS** (*allied to stolidus, perhaps from stolo*); Stultitia.  
**STUPA or STUPPA** (στύπη, στύπη); Stuppeus.  
**STUPEO** (*allied to τύπω, Fr., or to στύγω; \*στώ, Scho.*). — Stupesco; Obstupesco. — Stupefacio and Obstupefacio. — Stupidus; Stupiditas. — Stupor.  
**STUPRUM;** Stupro and Constupro.  
**STYLUS.** See **STILUS.**  
**STYX** (Στύξ).  
**SUADEO.** — Suada. — Suasio. — Suasor. — Dissuadeo; Dissuasio; Dissuasor. — Persuadeo; Persuasio.  
**SUAVIS** (*perhaps from ἄδύς, for ἡδύς*). — Suavitas; Suavium or Savium; Suavior or Savior. — Insuavis.  
**SUB** (ὑπό). — Subter. — Subinde.  
**SUBLICA;** Sublicius.  
**SUBLIMIS;** Sublime.  
**SUDES.**  
**SUDO** (ῥῶω, ἴδω); Sudor. — Desudo. — Exsudo.

**SUDUS**; Sudum.  
**SUESCO** (sues, allied to ἔθω, ἦθος, from \*ἔω); Suetus; Insuetus. — Assuesco; Assuetus; Assuetudo; Assuefacio. — Consuesco; Consuetus; Consuetudo; Consuefacio. — Desuesco; Desuetudo; Desuefacio; Desuefio. — Insuesco.  
**SUGO** (ὑγώ, ὕγρος). — Sucus and Succus. — Sugillo or Suggillo; Sugillatio. — Exsugo.  
**SUI** (οὐ). — Suus (δς); subst. Sui, orum; Suum.  
**SULCUS** (δλκός); Trisulcus; Sulco.  
**SULPHUR** (ἐλπίς, ἔλφος); Sulphuratus; Sulphureus.  
**SUM** (from esum or esumi, for eso, from ἔω, εἰμί, εἰμί; fui, from obsol. fuo, i. q. φώ). — Absum; Absentia. — Adsum or Assum. — Desum. — Insum. — Intersum; impers. Interest. — Obsum. — Præsum; Præsens; Præsentia; Repræsentatio. — Prosum. — Subsum. — Supersum.  
**SUMO**. See EMO.  
**SUO** (allied to ὕψω, from \*ῥω); Sutura; Sutor; Sutorius, a, um; Sutorius, ii, m. — Assuo. — Dissuo. — Insuo.  
**SUPELLEX**.  
**SUPER** (ὑπέρ). — Desuper; Insuper. — Superus; subst. Superi, orum; compar. Superior [n. Superius]. — adv. Superius. — superl. I. Supremus; II. Summus; subst. Summum; adv. Summum; Summa; Summatim; Summe; Summopere; Consummo; Consummatum; Supra. — Supero; Superabilis; Exsupero.  
**SUPERBUS** (not from ὑπέρβιος, but from super, as acerbus from acer); Superbia; Superbio.  
**SUPINUS** (allied to ὑπίσιος). — Resupino; Resupinus.  
**SUPO**; obsol. — Hence, Dissupo or Dissipo; Dissipatio; Dissipabilis.  
**SURA**.  
**SURCULUS**.  
**SURDUS**; Surditas. — Absurdus; Absurde; Perabsurdus; Subabsurdus; Subabsurde. — Obsurdesco.  
 1. **SUS** (Sub); Susum or Sursum (Sursus).  
 2. **SUS** (ῥς, σῦς); Suillus.  
**SUSURRUS** (allied to συρίζω, συρίττω); Susurro; Susurrator; Consusurro; Insusurro.  
**SYLLABA** (συλλαβή); Syllabatum.  
**SYLVA** (ὑλη). — Sylvaticus. — Sylvester. — Sylvesco. — Sylvosus.  
**SYMBOLA** (συμβολή); Assymbolus.  
**SYMBOLUM** (σύμβολον), **SYMBOLUS** (σύμβολος).  
**SYMPHONIA** (συμφωνία).  
**SYNGRAPHIA** (συγγραφή).  
**SYRTIS** (σύρτις).

T.

**TABEO** (τήκω, Dor. τάκω). — Tabesco; Contabesco; Extabesco; Intabesco. — Tabes; Tabidus.  
**TABERNA** (allied to tabula, from an old root tab.). — Tabernaculum. — Contubernium; Contubernalis.  
**TABULA** (Dim. of \*taba, allied to τᾶω, τανύω). — Tabella; Tabellarius. — Tabularium. — Tabulatio. — Tabulatum. — Contabulo; Contabulatio.  
**TACEO**. — Tacitus; Tacito; Tacite; Taciturnus; Taciturnitas. — Conticesco. — Obticeo. — Reticeo; Reticentia.  
**TÆDA** (δαῖς, δᾶς).  
**TÆDET**. — Tædium; Distædet. — Pertædet; perf. Pertæsum est.  
**TENIA** (ταινία).  
**TALEA**.  
**TALENTUM** (τάλαντον).  
**TALIS** (τηλικός, Dor. τάλικός).  
**TALPA**.  
**TALUS**. — Talaris; subst. Talaria. — Talarium.  
**TAMEN** (perhaps from tam). — Attamen and Veruntamen. — Tamenetsi, Tamenetsi.  
**TANDEM** (tam-dem).  
**TANGO** (τάγω, θιγγάνω). — Tactio. — Tactus. — (Tamino, obsol.); Attamino; Contamino. — Attingo. — Contingo;

Contactus; Contagio; Contagium. — Intactus. — Integer (for intager, from in and tango, i. q. tango); Integre; Integritas; Integro; Integratio; Redintegro; Integrasco. — Obtingo.  
**TANTUS**; Tantulus; Tantillus. — Tantum; Tantummmodo. — (Tantusdem); neut. Tantundem; genit. Tantidem. — Tantisper. — Tantopere. — Tam (acc. to some, for tantum; acc. to others, perhaps more correctly, from the acc. τάν, i. q. τήν); Tamdiu; Tamquam.  
**TAPES, TAPETUM, TAPETE** (ὁ τάπητης).  
**TARDUS**; Tarde; Tarditas; Tardo; Retardo; Retardatio.  
**TARTARUS** (τάρταρος); Tartareus.  
**TAURUS** (ταῦρος); Taureus; Taurea; Taurinus.  
**TAXUS**.  
**TECHNA** (τέχνη).  
**TEGO** (στέγω); Tectus; Tecte. — Tectulum. — Tector; Tectorius. — Tectorium. — Tegmen [also Tegimen or Tegumen]; Tegumentum. — Tegula. — Tugurium. — Tignum; Tigillum; Tignarius; Contigno; Contignatio. — Toga; Togatus. — Contego. — Detego. — Intego; Integumentum. — Obtego. — Protego. — Retego.  
**TELLUS** (allied to terra).  
**TELUM**.  
**TEMERE**. — Temcritas. — Temerarius. — Temero; Intemeratus.  
**TEMETUM**; Temulentus; Temulentia.  
**TEMNO**; Centemno; Contemptus, a, um; Contemptim; Contemptus, us; Contemptio; Contemptor; Contemptrix.  
**TEMO**.  
**TEMPLUM** (τέμνω). — Contemplor; Contemplatio; Contemplator.  
**TEMPUS** (τέμνω). — Temporarius. — Tempestas. — Tempestivus; Tempestive; Tempestivitas; Intempestivus; Intempestive; Intempestus. — Tempero; Temperatio; Temperamentum; Temperans; Temperanter; Temperantia; Intemperans; Intemperantia; Temperatus; Temperate; Intemperatus; Intemperate; Temperies; Intemperies; Attempero; Attemperate; Obtempero.  
**TENDO** (tenno or teno, τείνω). — Tentorium. — Attendo; Attentus; Attente; Perattentus; Perattente. — Attentio. — Contendo; Contentus; Contentio. — Detendo. — Distendo. — Extendo; Extensus. — Intendo; Intentus; Intentio. — Obtendo; Obtentus. — Ostendo; Ostentum; Ostentus; Ostentio; Ostentatio; Ostentator. — Pertendo. — Portendo; Portentum; Portentosus. — Prærendo. — Protendo. — Retendo.  
**TENEBRÆ**; Tenebricosus; Tenebrosus.  
**TENEO** (tenno, teno, τείνω). — Tenax; Tenaciter; Tenacitas; Pertinax; Pertinaciter; Pertinacia. — Tenor. — Tendo; Tentatio; Tentamen; Tentamentum; Attento; Pertento; Prænto. — Abstineo; Abstineus; Abstinerent; Abstinentia. — Attineo. — Contineo; Continens; Continerent; Continentia; Incontinens; Incontinenter; Incontinentia; Continuos; adv. Continuo; Continuo, I; Continuatio; Contentus. — Detineo. — Distineo; Distentus. — Obtineo. — Pertineo. — Retineo; Retentio; Retento. — Sustineo; Sustento; Sustentatio.  
**TENER** (τέρην); Teneritas.  
**TENSA**.  
**TENUIS** (τένω); Tenuiter; Pertenuis; Tenuitas. — Attenuo; Attenuatus; Attenuatio. — Extenuo; Extenuatus; Extenuatio.  
**TENUS**; Eatenus; Hactenus; Protenus, Quatenus; see HIC, PRO, QUI.  
**TEPEO**. — Tepesco. — Tepidus. — Tēpor. — Tepefacio.  
**TERES** (τερής, from τείρω).  
**TERGEO, TERGO** (τέρσω, τερσαίνω). — Abstergeo. — Detergeo. — Extergeo. — Pertergeo.  
**TERGUM** (allied to στέρφος, τέρφος); Tergivorsor; Tergiversatio.  
**TERGUS**. See TERGUM.  
**TERMINUS** (τέρμων). — Termino; Terminatio; Determino; Determinatio; Extermino. — Terminalia. — Conterminus.  
**TERO** (τείρω, τέρω). — Tritus, a, um; Tritus, us, m. — Tribula, Tribulum. —

Tritura. — Terebra; Terèbro; Exterebro; Perterebro. — Attero. — Contero; Contritus. — Detero; Detrimētum; Detrimētus; Deterior; Deterius; Deterrimus. — Extero. — Intero; Intrita. — Intritus. — Intertrimentum. — Obtero. — Protero; Protervus; Proterve; Protervitas.  
**TERRA** (allied to tellus; some derive it from ἔρα, but this is very doubtful). — Terrcnus. — Terrester. — Terrens. — Territorium. — Tripidium (for terripavium). — Mediterraneus. — Subterraneus.  
**TERREO** (allied to τρέω, τέρω). — Territo. — Terribilis. — Terror. — Terrificus; Terrific. — Absterreo. — Conterreo. — Deterreo. — Exterreo. — Perterreo; Perterrefacio.  
**TESSERA** (τέσσαρες, a); Tesserula; Tessella.  
**TESTIS**. — Testimonium. — Testificor; Testificatio. — Testor; Testatus; Testamentum; Intestatus, Intestato; Antestor; Attestor; Attestatio. — Contestor. — Detestor; Detestatio; Detestabilis. — Obtestor; Obtestatio.  
**TETER**; Tetre.  
**TETRARCHIA, TETRARCHES** (τετράρχης); Tetrarchia (τετραρχία).  
**TEXO** (allied to tego). — Textum. — Textilis; Textile. — Textor. — Textrina, Textrinum. — Textura. — Tela (for Texela); Subtilis; Subtiliter; Subtilitas. — Attexo. — Contexo; Contextus. — Detexo. — Intexo. — Intertexto. — Perrexo. — Prætexo; Prætexta; Prætextatus; Prætextus. — Retexo; Subtexo; Subtemen.  
**THALAMUS** (θάλαμος).  
**THEATRUM** (θεάτρον); Theatralis.  
**THECA** (θήκη).  
**THENSA** [tensa].  
**THESAURUS** (θησαυρός).  
**THIOLUS** (θόλος).  
**THUS** (τῶ θύος); Thureus; Thuribulum; Thuricremus.  
**THYMUM** (θύμον), **THYMUS**.  
**THYRSUS** (θύρσος).  
**TIBI** (σί, Dor. and Ion. τοί).  
**TIBIA**; Tibicen.  
**TIGRIS** (τίγρις).  
**TILIA**.  
**TIMEO** (δειμός); Subtimeo. — Timesco; Extimesco. — Timidus; Timide; Timiditas. — Timor.  
**TINEA** (ταινία).  
**TINGO** (τέγω); Tinctor.  
**TINNIO** (allied to tono, sonus); Tinnitus; Tintinnabulum.  
**TIRO**; Tirocinium.  
**TITILLO** (τίλλω); Titillatio.  
**TITIO** (perhaps from δαῖς, δαῖδος).  
**TITUBO** (perhaps allied to τύπτω); Titubanter; Titubatio.  
**TITULUS**.  
**TOLERO** (τᾶω, τλήμι); Toleranter; Intolerans; Intoleranter; Tolerantia; Toleratio; Intolerantia; Tolerabilis; Intolerabilis, Intolerandus.  
**TOLLO** (allied to τᾶω). — Attollo. — Extollo. — Sustollo.  
**TONDEO** (allied to τέμνω). — Tonsor; Tonsorius. — Tonsura. — Tonstrina. — Tonstrix; Tonstricula. — Tonsillæ. — Attondeo. — Detondeo. — Intonsus.  
**TONO** (τόνος); Tonitur and Tonitrus. — Attonitus. — Detono. — Intono.  
**TORNUS** (τόρνος); Torno.  
**TORPEO**; Torpesco. — Torpor. — Torpidus. — Torpedo.  
**TORQUEO** (allied to στρέφω). — Tortor — Tortilis. — Tortus; Tortuosus. — Torticular. — Tormina; Torminosus. — Tormentum. — Torquis and Torques. — Contorqueo; Contortus; Contorte; Contortio; Contortor. — Detorqueo. — Distorqueo; Distortus; Distortio. — Extorqueo. — Intorqueo. — Obtorqueo. — Retorqueo.  
**TORREO** (allied to τέρω). — Torrens. — Torris. — Torridus; Retorridus. — Testa (for tosta); Testudo.  
**TORUS** (allied to τέρω); plur. Tori; Torosus.  
**TORVUS** (τορός); Torvitas.  
**TOT** (τόσσι, τόσα); Totidem; Toties.  
**TOTUS** (τόσος).  
**TOXICUM** (τοξικόν).  
**TRABEA**.  
**TRABS** (ὁ τράπηξ); Trabalis

ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**TRAGEDIA** (τραγῳδία); Tragædus; Tragicus; Tragicæ.  
**TRAHO** (for trachio, as veho for veeho); Tractus, a, um; Tractus, us. — Traha. — Tracto; Tractatio; Tractatus; Tractabilis; Intractabilis; Intractatus; Attracto; Contracto; Contractatio; Detrecto [Detraeto]; Detrectatio; Obtrecto; Obtrectatio; Obtrectator; Pertracto [Pertracto]; Pertractatio; Retracto; Retractatio. — Abtrahio. — Attraho. — Contraho; Contractus; Contractio. — Detraho; Detractio. — Distraho; Distractio. — Extraho. — Pertraho. — Protraho. — Retraho. — Subtraho.  
**TRAMA** (trans-meo).  
**TRANQUILLUS**; Tranquillum; *adv.* Tranquille and Tranquillo; Tranquillitas; Tranquillo, l.  
**TRANS.** — Transenna.  
**TRANSTRUM** (ὁ Σπᾶνος, *dim.* Σπᾶνιστρον).  
**TREMO** (τρεμω). — Tremendus. — Tremor. — Tremebundus. — Tremulus. — Trenefacio. — Contremo. — Tremsco; Contremiseo. — Trepidus; Trepide; Intrepidus; Intrepide; Trepido; Trepidatio; Trepidanter.  
**TRES** (τρεις, τρία); Ter; Terni or Trini; Tertius; Tertium; Tertio; Tertiusdecimus; Tertianus. — Tredecim; Tredecies or Terdecies. — Triginta; Tricesimus or Trigesimus; Tricies; Triceni. — Trecenti; Trecenties; Trecentesimus; Trecenti. — Triens. — Triarii. — Triangulus; Triangulum. — Triclinium. — Triplex.  
**TRIBUO** (allied to tribus); Tributum; Tributarius; Tributio. — Attribuo; Attributum; Distributio. — Contribuo. — Distribuo; Distribute; Distributio. — Retribuo.  
**TRIBUS** (τριπύς, *Æol.* τριπύς). — Tribulis. — Tributus; Tributum. — Tribunus; Tribunicius (or -itius), *adj.* and *subst.*; Tribunatus; Tribunal.  
**TRICÆ**; Trico; Extrico; Intrico.  
**TRIERIS** (τριήρης).  
**TRIO.**  
**TRIPUS** (τριπύς).  
**TRISTIS** (allied to τρέω); Tristius; *adv.* Pertristis; Subtristis. — Tristitia and Tristities.  
**TRITICUM** (perhaps from tero); Triticeus.  
**TRIUMPHUS** (θρίαμβος). — Triumpho. — Triumphalis.  
**TROPÆUM** (τροπαιον).  
**TRUDO** (allied to τρώω). — Abstrudo; Abstrusus. — Contrudo. — Detrudo. — Extrudo. — Obtrudo. — Protrudo.  
**TRULLA** (allied to τρώω).  
**TRUNCUS.** — Trunco; Detrunco; Obtrunco.  
**TRUTINA** (τροτάνη).  
**TRUX** (perhaps allied to τραχός); Truculentus; Truculente. — Trucido; Trucidatio.  
**TU** (τύ, Dor. τῦ); Tuus.  
**TUBA**; Tubicen.  
**TUBUS**; Tubulus.  
**TUEOR** (θεάω). — Tutio. — Tutus (for tutius); Tuto and Tute; Intutus. — Tutela. — Tutor. — Tutor. — Contueor; Contuitus. — Intueor. — Obueor; Obututus.  
**TUM** (τόν).  
**TUMEO** (perhaps allied to θύω). — Tumesco; Intumesco. — Tumidus. — Tumor. — Tumulus; Tumulo and Contumulo. — Tuber. — Tumultus; Tumultuosus; Tumultuose; Tumultuos; Tumultuatio; Tumultuarius. — Contumax; Contumaciter; Contumacia; Percontumax. — Contumelia; Contumeliosus; Contumeliose.  
**TUNDO** (allied to τύπω, τύπτω). — Contundo. — Extundo. — Obtundo; Obtusus. — Pertundo. — Retundo; Retusus.  
**TUNICA** (χιτών or κισθών); Tunicatus.  
**TURBA** (τύρβη). — Turbidus; Turbide. — Turbulentus; Turbulente and -er; Turbo; Turbatus; Turbate; Turbatio; Turbator. — Turbo. — Conturbo; Conturbatio. — Deturbo. — Disturbo; Disturbatio. — Exturbo. — Interturbo. — Obturbo. — Perturbo; Perturbatio. — Proturbo.  
**TURDUS.**  
**TURGEO** (perhaps allied to θύω); Turgesco; Turgidus.

**TURMA** (allied to turba); Turmalis; Turmatim.  
**TURO**, *obsol.* — Hence. Obturo.  
**TURPIS**; Turpiter; Turpiculus; Perturpis; Subturpis. — Turpitude. — Turpo.  
**TURRIS** (τύρρις); Turritus; Turriger.  
**TURTUR** (ἡ τρυγών, from τρύζω).  
**TUSSIS**; Tussio.  
**TYMPANUM** (τύμπανον).  
**TYRANNUS** (τύραννος); Tyrannicus (τυραννικός); Tyrannice; Tyrannis; Tyrannicida.  
**U.**  
**UBER**, eris (ούθαρ). — Uber, eris, *adj.*; *adv. comp.* Uberius [*sup.* Uberime]; Uberitas.  
**UBI** (ὅφει for οὐδ). — Ubiubi. — Ubicunque. — Ubiam. — Ubique. — Ubivis. — Alicubi. — Neeubi. — Nunubi. — Sicubi.  
**ULCISCOR.** — Ultio. — Ultor; Ultrix. — Inultus.  
**ULCUS** (ἔλκος). — Ulcerosus. — Ulcero; Exulcero.  
**ULLUS** (for unulus, *dim.* of unus). — Nullus; Nonnullus.  
**ULMUS.**  
**ULNA** (ὠλένη).  
**ULTER** (ullus for illus); *obsol.* — Hence Ultra [*se. parte*]. — Ultro. — Ulterior [*n. ius*].  
**ULULO** (ὀλολύζω); Ululatus; Exululo. — Ulula.  
**ULVA.**  
**UMBILICUS** (ὀμφαλός).  
**UMBO** (ὄμβρον).  
**UMBRA** (perhaps allied to ὄρβη). — Umbratilis, Umbraticus. — Umbrosus. — Umbraculum. — Umbrō; Adumbrō; Adumbratus; Adumbratio; Inumbrō; Obumbrō.  
**UMQUAM** (unum-quam). — Numquam.  
**UNCIA** (Sicil. οὐγκία). — Unciarius. — Uneiatim. — Semuncia; Semunciarius. — Teruncius.  
**UNCUS**, i, m. (ὄγκος); Uncus, a, um; Aduncus; Aduncitas; Obuncus; Reduncus.  
**UNDA.** — Undosus. — Undo; Abundo; Abundans; Abundanter; Abundantia; Abunde; Exundo; Inundo; Redundo; Redundantia.  
**UNDE** (allied to inde; for unde, from is, us, *Schw.*). — Undique; Aliunde.  
**UNGO**; Unetus. — Unetio; Unetura. — Unguentum; Unguentatus; Unguentarius. — Perungo.  
**UNGUIS** (ὄνυξ); Unguiculus. — Ungula.  
**UNUS** (εις, *genit.* εἰός, whence οἶος and οἶνος). — Una. — Unusquisque. — Unicus; Unice. — Unio. — Unversus; Unversum; Universe; Universitas.  
**UPUPA** (ἔπωψ).  
**URES** (allied to orbis). — Urbanus; Urbane; Urbanitas; Inurbanus; Perurbanus. — Suburbium; Suburbanus, Suburbanitas.  
**URCEUS** (allied to orca); Urceolus.  
**URGEO** (allied to areo, ἔργω).  
**URINA** (ούρον); Urinor; Urinator.  
**URNA** (perhaps for ureina, from urca, oreca); Urula.  
**URO** (for buro, allied to πύρ). — Uredo. — Urtica. — Bustum. — Aduro; Adustus. — Amburo. — Comburo. — Deuro. — Exuro; Exustio. — Inuro. — Oburo. — Peruro. — Præuro. — Semiustus; Seminustulatus.  
**URSUS.** — Ursi.  
**US** (έως). — Usquam. — Nusquam. — Usque.  
**1. UT, UTI, conj.** (ὅτι). — Utinam.  
**2. UT, UTI, adv.** (corresponds to ita, as ubi to ibi, unde to inde, *Fr.*). — Utut; Utinque. — Utique. — Utpote.  
**1. UTER** (ἔτερος). — Utereunque; Uterlibet; Utervis. — Uterque; Utrinque; Utrobique. — Neuter. — Utrum.  
**2. UTER, UTERUS** (ούτρα).  
**UTOR** (έθω, έωθα). — Utensilia. — Utibilis, [usually] Utilis; Utiliter; Utilitas; Inutilis; Inutiliter; Inutilitas; Perutilis. — Usus; Ususfructus; Usucapio, 3 tr.; Usucapio, onis, f.; Usurpo; Usurpatio. — Usitatus; Usitate; Inusitatus; Inusitate. — Usura. — Abutor; Deutor.

**UVA** (perhaps allied to οἶνος).  
**UVIDUS**, UVDUS (ὑος, ὑω); Uligo; Uliginosus.  
**UXOR**; Uxorius.  
**V.**  
**VACCA** (allied to βοῦς); Vaccinus.  
**VACILLO.**  
**VACO.** — Vacatio. — Vacuus [rarely Vacivus]; Vacuitas [Vacivitas]. — Vacuefacio. — Supervacuum; Supervacaneus.  
**VADO** (βάδω, βαδίζω, βαίνω); Vadum; Vadosus. — Evado. — Invado. — Per vado.  
**VAE** (ουαί).  
**VAFER**; Vafre.  
**VAGINA.**  
**VAGIO**; Vagitus.  
**VAGUS** (allied to βάω, to go); Vage. — Vagor; Evagor; Pervagor; Pervagatus.  
**VAH.**  
**VALEO** (perhaps allied to οὐλέω, from ὀλος, ὀλος); Valens; Valenter; Prævaleo; Prævalens. — Validus; Valide and Valde; Invalidus; Prævalidus. — Validudo or Valetudo; Invalidudo. — Convalesco. — Invalesco.  
**VALLIS** (perhaps for vadilis, from vado); Convallis.  
**VALLUS**; Vallum. — Vallo; Circumvallo; Obvallo; Prævallo. — Intervalum.  
**VANNUS**; Evanno.  
**VANUS** (constr. for vacinus, from vacus, the root of vaco and vacuus). — Vanitas. — Vanesco; Evanesco. — Vanidicus; Vaniloquus. — Vaniloquentia.  
**VAPOR**; Vaporarium; Vaporo.  
**VAPPA** (perhaps from βάμμα, *Æol.* βάππα; or allied to vapor).  
**VAPULO.**  
**VARIUS** (βαλιός); Variæ. — Varietas. — Varius; Variatio.  
**VARUS.** — Varix. — Divarieo. — Prævaricor; Prævaricatio; Prævaricator.  
**1. VAS, vadis** (perhaps for fas, from fari; others derive it from vado). — Vadium. — Vador.  
**2. VAS, vasis.** — Vaseulum; Vasularius. — Vasarium. — Convaso.  
**VASTUS** (βαστός; or allied to vacuus); Vaste. — Vastitas. — Vasto; Devasto; Vastatio; Vastator; Pervasto.  
**VATES** (ἡρης, i. e. φαρης). — Vatieinor; Vatieinatio; Vatieinus; Vatieinium.  
**VE.**  
**VEGEO** (ollied to vigeo); *obsol.* — Hence, Vegetes. — Vexo; Vexatio; Vexator; Divexo. — Vexillum; Vexillarius.  
**VEHEMENS** (perhaps from veho; some derive it from ve-mens, like vecors); Vehementer.  
**VEHO** (ὀχέω, ὀχῶ). — Vectio, Veotor; Vectorius. — Vectura. — Vecto. — Vectigalis; *subst.* Veetigal. — Vectis. — Vehiculum. — Velum (for Vehelum); Velo; Velamen; Velamentum; Velifico; Velificor; Velificatio; Velivolus. — Via; Viaticum; Viator. — Avius; Devius; Inivus; Obvius; Obvianus; Pervius; Trivium. — Aveho. — Adveho. — Circumveho; Circumvectio; Circumveotor. — Conveho; Convector; Convexus; Convexitas. — Deveho; Devexus; Devexitas. — Eveho. — Inveho; Invectio. — Perveho. — Prævehor. — Prætervehor. — Proveho. — Reveho. — Subveho; Subvectio; Subvecto. — Transveho; Transvectio.  
**VEL** (volo); Velut or Veluti.  
**VELES** (for vehes, from veho); Velitarius.  
**VELLO** (perhaps for vehelo, from vebo, *Schw.*); Vellico. — Vellus. — Avello. — Convello. — Divello. — Evello. — Pervello. — Revello.  
**VENA** (ἴς, ἰνός, *Schw.*).  
**VENENUM** (allied to ἰός); Venenatus; Veneficus; Venefica; Veneficium.  
**VENEROR** (allied to Venus, eris); Veneratio; Venerabilis; Venerabundus.  
**VENIA.**  
**VENIO** (allied to βαω, βαίνω). — Ventito. — Advenio; Advēna; Adventus; Ad-



venticius; Advento. — Antevenio. — Circumvenio. — Convenio; Conveniens; Convenienter; Convenientia; Inconveniens; Convenæ; Conventum; Conventus; Conventiculum. — Devenio. — Evenio; Eventum; Eventus. — Intervenio; Interventus; Interventor. — Invenio; Inventum; Inventio; Inventor; Inventrix. — Obvenio. — Pervenio. — Prævenio. — Provenio; Proventus. — Subvenio. — Supervenio.

**VENOR**; Venator; Venatrix; Venaticus; Venabulum.

**VENTER** (τὸ ἔντερον); Ventriculus.

**VENTUS** (ἄνεμος); Ventulus; Ventosus. — Ventilo.

**VENUM** (allied to ἄνεμος, ὄνη). — Veneo. — Vendo; Venditio; Venditor; Vendibilis; Vendito; Venditatio; Divendo. — Venalis.

**VENUS**. — Venustus; Venuste; Venustas; Invenustus.

**VEPRES, VEPRIS**; Veprecula.

**VER** (ἔαρ, ἦρ); Vernus.

**VERBENA** (for Herberna); plur. Verbenæ.

**VERBER** (for ferber, from ferio); plur. Verbera. — Verbero; Deverbero; Diverbero; Transverbero.

**VERBUM** (allied to ἔρω, ἐρέω); Verbosus; Verbosus. — Diverbium. — Proverbium.

**VEREOR**. — Verecundus; Verecunde; Verecundia; Inverecundus; Verecundor. — Revereor; Reverentia. — Subvereor.

**VERGO**; Invergo.

**VERMIS** (ἐλμυς); Vermiculus.

**VERNA**; Vernaculus.

**VERRES**.

**VERRO** (perhaps for vehero, from veho); Converro; Everro; Everriculum.

**VERRUCA**; Verrucosus.

**VERRUNCO**; Averrunco.

**VERTO** (allied to vergo). Versus, adv. and prep.; Deorsum; Rursus and Rursum; Seorsus and Seorsum. — Versus, us, m.; Versiculus. — Versura. — Versutus; Versute. — Vertex [Vortex]; Vorticulus [Vert.]. — Vertigo. — Verso; Versor; Versatilis; Versatio. — Versicolor. — Avertor; Aversus; Aversor, oris, m.; Aversor, atus sum. — Advorto; Adversus, a, um; Adversus or Adversum, adv. and prep.; Exadversum; Adversor; Adversatrix.; Adversarius, adj. and subst.; Adversaria, æ, f.; Adversaria, orum, n. — Antevertor. — Converto; Conversio. — Controversus; Controversia. — Devertor and Devertor; Deverticulum; Deversor; Deversoria [taberna], æ, f.; Deversorium, ii, n.; Deversor. — Diverto and Divertor; Diverticulum; Divortium; Diversus; Diverse. — Evertor; Eversio; Eversor. — Invertor; Inversio. — Interverto. — Obvertor; Obversor. — Pervorto; Perversus; Perverse; Perversitas. — Prævertor and Prævertor. — Revertor; Reversio. — Subvertor. — Transversus.

**VERU**; Veruculum; Verutum.

**VERUS** (allied to ἔρω); Verum, i, n.; Vere; Verum, adv. and conj.; Verumtamen; Vero, adv. and conj. — Veritas. — Verax.

**VERVEX**.

**VERSCOR** (allied to esca or βόσκω).

**VESICA**; Vesicula.

**VESPA** (σφήξ).

**VESPER** (ἑσπερος); Vespera. — Vesperinus. — Vesperascit; Advesperascit. — Vespillo.

**VESTA** (ἑστία); Vestalis.

**VESTIPULUM**.

**VESTIGIUM** (perhaps allied to βάω). — Vestigo; Investigo; Investigatio; Investigator; Pervestigo; Pervestigatio

**VESTIS** (ἑσθῆς). — Vestio; Vestitus; Convestio. — Vestimentum.

**VETO**.

**VETUS** (ἔτος, Schw.); comp. Veterior; sup. Veterrimus; Vetulus, adj. and subst.; Vetula; Pervetus. — Vetustus. — Veterator; Veteratorius; Veteratorie. — Veteranus. — Veterenus; Veterenosus. — Invetoro; Inveteratus; Inveterasco.

**VIA**. See VEHO.

**VIBEX**.

**VIBRO** (for vebro, from vehebro, from veho, Schw.).

**VICIA** (βίκιον, τό).

**VICIS**; nom. plur. Vices; Invicem. — Vicarius, adj. and subst.; Vicissim. — Vicissitudo.

**VICUS** (οἶκος); Viculus. — Vicatim. — Vicinus; Vicina; Vicinia; Vicinitas.

**VIDEO** (εἶδω). — Visum. — Visus. — Visio. — Viso; Visito; Inviso; Interviso; Reviso; Invisitatus. — Evidens; Evidenter; Evidentia. — Invideo; Invidia; Invidiosus; Invidus; Invisus; Subinvideo; Subinvisus. — Invisus. — Pervideo. — Prævideo. — Provideo; Providens; Providenter; Providentia; Providus; Provide; Improvidus; Improvide; Prudens [for providens]; Prudenter; Prudentia; Improvisus; Provideo; Revideo.

**VIDUUS** (Etruscan iduo, to separate, part; or a root vid, which appears in divido), adj. and subst.: Vidua; Viduitas.

**VIEO**. — Vietus. — Vimen. — Vitis. — Viticula; Vitisator.

**VIGEO** (perhaps allied to vis); Vigor; Vigil. — Vigilia; Vigilo; Vigilans; Vigilanter; Vigilantia; Advigilo; Evigilo; Invigilo; Pervigilo; Pervigilia and Pervigilium.

**VIGINTI** (εἴκοσι, Dor. εἴκατι); Vicesimus; Vigesimus; Vicies; Viceni.

**VILIS**; Vilitas; Pervilis.

**VILLA** (perhaps for Vicula, from Vicus); Villula. — Villaticus. — Villicus; Villica.

**VILLUS** (allied to vellus); Villosus.

**VINCIO** (allied to vieo). — Vincitio. — Vinculum. — Devincio; Devinctus. — Revinctio.

**VINCO**. — Vincibilis. — Victima. — Victor; Victoria; Convinco. — Devinco. — Evinco. — Invictus. — Pervinco; Pervicax; Pervicacia. — Provincia; Provincialis. — Revinco.

**VINDICO** (vim-dico; or venum-dico); Vindicatio. — Vindex. — Vindicæ. — Vindicta.

**VINUM** (ὃ οἶνος); Villum. — Vinarius. — Vineus. — Vinitor. — Vindemia; Vindemiator. — Vinolentus; Vinolentia. — Vinosus.

**VIOLA** (ἴον).

**VIR** (allied to ἀρην, ἄρην); Duumviri, Triumviri, Decemviri; Duumviralis, Triumviralis, Decemviralis; Duumviratus, Triumviratus, Decemviratus. — Virilis; Viriliter. — Viritim. — Virago. — Virtus.

**VIREO** (perhaps allied to vis and rigeo); Viresco; Reviresco; Viridis; Viriditas. — Virga; Virgula; Virgatus; Virgiliæ (Virg.); Virgultum. — Virgo; Virgineus; Virginitas.

**VIRUS** (allied to iōs).

**VIS** (ἴς). — Violens and Violentus; Violenter; Violentia. — Violo; Violatio; Violator; Inviolatus; Inviolatæ; Violabilis; Inviolabilis.

**VISCUM** (ὃ ἰζός); Viscatus.

**VISCUS**; Visceratio; Evisceratio.

**VITIS**. See VIEO.

**VITIUM**. — Vitiosus; Vitiose; Vitiositas. — Vitio; Vitupero; Vituperatio; Vituperator; Vituperabilis.

**VITO** (Devito, Evito); Vitatio and Devitatio.

**VITRICUS** (πατρικός).

**VITRUM**; Vitreus.

**VITTA** (allied to villo); Vittatus.

**VITULUS** (ιταλός); Vitula; Vitulinus; Vitellus.

**VIVO** (βίωω). — Vivus; Vividus. — Vivax. — Victio. — Victus. — Vita; Vitalis. — Vipera; Vipereus and Viperinus. — Convictus; Convictor; Conviva; Convivium; Convivalis; Convivor; Convivator. — Convivo. — Revivisco. — Redivivus. — Supervivo.

**VIX** (allied to vis); Vixdum.

1. **VOLO**, are (ἔλω); Volatus; Volaticus; Volatilis. — adj. Volucer; subst. Volucris, is, f. — Volito. — Velox; Velociter; Velocitas. — Avolo. — Advolo. — Antevolo. — Circumvolo; Circumvolito. — Convolo. — Devolo. — Evolo. — Involito. — Pervolo; Pervolito. — Prætervolito. — Provolo. — Revolo. — Subvolito. — Supervolito. — Transvolito.

2. **VOLO**, velle (βόλομαι, βούλομαι); Volens. — Voluntas; Voluntarius. — Voluptas [obsol.], Volupe; Voluptas; Voluptarius. — Benevolus; Benevolentia. — Malevolus; Malevolentia. — Malo (magis volo). — Nolo (non volo). — Pervolo.

**VOLVO** (εἰλέω). — Voluto. — Volubilis; Volubiliter; Volubilitas. — Volumen. — Valvæ; Valvatus. — Valvula. — Advolvo. — Circumvolvo. — Convolvo. — Devolvo. — Evolvo; Evolutio. — Involvo; Involutum. — Obvolvo. — Pervolvo; Pervoluto. — Provolve. — Revolve. — Subvolvo.

**VOMER, VOMIS**.

**VOMICA**.

**VOMŌ** (ἐπέω); Vomitus; Vomitio. — Convomo. — Evomo, Revomo.

**VORO** (βρόω, βιβρώσκω). — Vorago; Voraginosus. — Vorax. — Devoro.

**VOS** (σφώ). — Vester [also Voster].

**VOVEO**. — Votum; Votivus. — Devoveo; Devotus; Devotio.

**VOX** (ὄψ). — Vocula. — Vocalis. — Vociferor; Vociferatio. — Convicium; Convicior; Conviciator. — Voco; Vocatus; Vocabulum; Vocito. — Avoco; Avocatio. — Advoco; Advocatus; Advocatio. — Convoco; Convocatio. — Devoco. — Evoco. — Invoco. — Invocatus. — Provoco; Provocatio. — Revoco; Revocatio. — Sevoco.

**VULCANUS** (perhaps for fulcanus, from fulgeo).

**VULGUS** (πόλιος, δαλχος, Æol. for δαχλος). — Vulgo, adv. — Vulgaris; Vulgariter. — Vulgo, i; Divulgo; Divulgatus; Evulgo; Pervulgo; Pervulgatus.

**VULNUS**. — Vulnero; Vulneratio; Invulneratus.

**VULPES, VULPIS** (ἀλώπηξ); Vulpecula; Vulpinus.

**VULTUR, VULTURIUS**.

**VULTUS**; Vultuosus.

X.

**XYSTUS, XYSTUM** (ξυστός)

Z.

**ZELOTYPIA** (ζηλοτυπία)

**ZEPHYRUS** (ζέφυρος).

**ZINGIBERI** (ζιγγίβερις, γιγγίβερις.)

**ZONA** (ζώνη). — Zonarius, adj. and subst.



# CATALOGUE OF LATIN AUTHORS.

## BEFORE CHRIST.

### THIRD CENTURY.

Livius Andronicus, a writer of comedy....Fragm.....	} Liv. Andron
Cn. Nævius, a poet....Fragm.....	} Næv.

### SECOND CENTURY.

Q. Ennius, a poet....Fragm.....	} Enn.
M. Porcius Cato.....	} Cato.
M. Accius Plautus, a writer of comedy.	} Plaut.
Stat. Cæcilius, a writer of comedy..	} Cæcil.
Fragm.....	
Pacuvius, a writer of tragedy.....	} Pacuv.
Fragm.....	
P. Terentius Afer, a writer of comedy.....	} Terent.
C. Lucilius, a satirist....Fragm....	} Lucil.
L. Accius (Attius), a writer of tragedy....Fragm.....	} Acc.
Sext. Turpilius, a writer of comedy..	} Turpil.
Fragm.....	

### FIRST CENTURY.

L. Afranius, a writer of comedy..	} Afran.
Fragm.....	
L. Cornel. Sisenna, a historian....	} Sisenn.
Fragm.....	
Q. Claud. Quadrigarius, a historian....Fragm.....	} Quadrigar.
P. Nigidius Figulus, a grammarian..	} Nigid.
Fragm.....	
C. Dec. Laberius, a poet....Fragm..	} Laber.
To these may be added Titinnius, Pomponius, Varro Atacinus, C. Sempron. Gracchus, Cn. Matius, Novius, Cassius Hemina, Fabius Pictor, of all of whom fragments only are left.	
T. Lucretius Carus, a poet.....	} Lucret.

M. Terent. Varro, a writer upon husbandry and various other subjects..	} Varr.
M. Tullius Cicero, and his brother, Q. Tullius Cicero.....	} Cic., Q. Cic.
C. Julius Cæsar.....	} Cæs.
Cornel. Nepos, a biographer and historian.....	} Nepos. or Nep.
C. Valer. Catullus, a poet.....	} Catull.
C. Sallustius Crispus, a historian....	} Sallust.
A. Hirtius, author of the eighth book De Bello Gallico, and of the Bellum Alexandrinum.....	} Hirt.
It is not known with certainty who wrote the books De Bello Africano and De Bello Hispaniensi....	
Sext. Aurel. Propertius, an elegiac poet.....	} Propert.
Cornificius, supposed by some to be the Auctor ad Herennium, whose work is prefixed to the rhetorical writings of Cicero.....	} Auct. ad Her. or Herenn.
Corn. Gallus, a poet: the poems attributed to him are perhaps by a later hand.	
Albius Tibullus, an elegiac poet.....	} Tibull.
P. Virgilius Maro, a poet.....	} Virg.
Q. Horatius Flaccus, a poet.....	} Horat.
C. Peto Albinovanus, a poet.....	} Albinov.
Gratius Faliscus, a poet.....	} Grat.
P. Syrus, a poet.....	} P. Syr.
Æmilius Macer, a poet.....	} Æmil. Macer.
Cornel. Severus, a poet.....	} Sever.
M. Vitruvius Pollio, a writer on architecture.....	} Vitruv.
Verrius Flaccus, a grammarian..	} Verrius Flacc.
Fragm.....	
L. Fenestella, a chronicler...Fragm.	} L. Fenestell.
Ovidius belongs likewise here.	

## AFTER CHRIST.

### FIRST CENTURY.

P. Ovidius Naso, a poet.....	} Ovid.
C. Jul. Hyginus.....	} Hygin.
M. Manilius, a poet.....	} Manil.
T. Livius, the historian.....	} Liv.
Cæsar Germanicus, a poet.....	} Germanic.

HERE SOME END THE GOLDEN,  
AND BEGIN THE SILVER AGE.

Phædrus, a fabulist.....	} Phædr.
A. Cornel. Celsus, a physician.....	} Cels.
Scribonius Largus, a physician.....	} Scribon. Larg.
Valer. Maximus.....	} Valer. or Val Max.
C. Velleius Paterculus, a historian....	
L. Jun. Moder. Columella, a writer on husbandry.....	} Colum.
Pompon. Mela, a geographer.....	
	} Mela.

Q. Curtius Rufus (though his life is not accurately known).....	Curt.
M. Porcius Latro, a rhetorician.....	Porc. Latro.
A. Persius Flaccus, a satirist.....	Pers.
Asconius Pedianus, the commentator of several of Cicero's orations....	Ascon. Ped.
M. Annæus Seneca, a rhetorician.....	
L. Annæus Seneca, the philosopher..	Senec.
M. Annæus Lucanus, a poet.....	Lucan.
T. Petronius Arbiter.....	Petron.
C. Plinius Secundus, the elder of the Plinies, and author of the Natural History.....	Plin.
C. Silius Italicus, a poet.....	Sil.
C. Valerius Flaccus, a poet.....	Valer. Flacc. or Val. Fl.
C. Julius Solinus.....	Solin.
D. Jun. Juvenalis, a satirist.....	Juvenal.
P. Papinius Status, a poet.....	Stct.
M. Valerius Martialis, the epigrammatist.....	Martial.
M. Fabius Quintilianus, the rhetorician.....	Quintil.

SECOND CENTURY.

S. Jul. Frontinus.....	Frontin.
C. Cornel. Tacitus, the historian.....	Tacit.
C. Plinius Secundus, the younger, author of the Letters and Panegyric.....	Plin. Ep., Plin. Paneg.
A. Gellius.....	Gell.
Annæus Florus, a historian.....	Flor.
C. Suetonius Tranquillus, a biographer.	Sueton. or Suet.
Apicius, who wrote on the culinary art.....	Apic.

HERE SOME WOULD HAVE THE SILVER AGE CLOSE, AND THE AGE OF COPPER OR BRASS BEGIN.

Justinus, a historian.....	Justin.
Fronto.....	Fronto.
L. Apuleius.....	Apul.
Septimius Tertullianus.....	Tertull.

THIRD CENTURY.

Minucius Felix.....	Minuc. Fel.
Palladius.....	Pallad.
Jul. Obsequens.....	Jul. Obseq.
Dionys. Cato, a poet.....	Dionys. Cato.
Q. Serenus Sammonicus, a poet and physician.....	Seren. Sammon.
Terentianus Maurus, a poet.....	Terentian. Maur.
Censorinus.....	Censorin.
Thascius Cæcil. Cyprianus.....	Cyprian.
T. Jul. Calpurnius, a poet.....	Calpurn. and Calp.
M. Aurel. Olympius Nemesianus, a poet. The lives of several emperors have been written by Spartianus, Capitolinus, Lampridius, Vulcatius Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio, and Flav. Vopiscus.....	Nemes. Spartian., Capitolin., Lamprid., Vulcat. Gall., Trebell. Poll., Vopisc.
Arnobius.....	Arnob.

FOURTH CENTURY.

Coelius Aurelianus, a physician.....	Coel. Aure.
Flavius Eutropius.....	Eutrop.
Rhemnius Faunius, a poet and physician.....	Rhem. Fan.
Lactantius.....	Lactant.
L. Ampelius.....	
Æl. Donatus, author of notes upon Virgil and Terence.....	Donat.
Juvenus, a poet.....	Juven.
Jul. Firmicus Maternus.....	Jul. Firmic.
Hilarius.....	Hilar.
Mar. Victorinus, a poet.....	Mar. Victorin.
Rufus Festus Avienus, a poet.....	Avien.
Q. Octavianus Horatianus, a physician.....	Oct. Horat.
Ammianus Marcellinus, a historian...	Ammian.
Flavius Vegetius Renatus wrote De Re Militari; another Vegetius is supposed to have written De Re Veterinaria, or Mulomedicina.....	Veget.
Macrobius.....	Macrob.
Q. Aurel. Symmachus.....	Symmach.
D. Magnus Ausonius, a poet.....	Auson.
Sext. Aurel. Victor.....	Aurel. Vict.
Ambrosius.....	Ambros.
Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, a poet....	Prudent.
Cl. Claudianus, a poet.....	Claudian.
Marcellus Empiricus.....	Marcell. Empir.
Theodorus Priscianus, a physician...	Theod. Prisc.

FIFTH CENTURY.

Hieronymus.....	Hieronym.
Sulpicius Severus.....	Sulpic. Sever.
Cl. Rutilius Numatianus, a poet.....	Rutil.
Augustinus.....	Augustin.
Serv. Honoratus, a grammarian.....	Serv.
Paul. Orosius, a historian.....	Oros.

HERE SOME CONCLUDE THE BRONZE AGE, AND COMMENCE THE IRON AGE.

Coelius Sedulius, a poet.....	Sedul.
Paulinus Nolanus, a poet.....	Paulin. Nolan.
Salvianus.....	
Martianus Capella.....	Martian. Capell. or Mart. Cap.
Paulinus Petrocorius, a poet.....	
Claudianus Mamertus.....	
Sidonius Apollinaris.....	Sidon.
Alcimus Avitus.....	Alcim. Avit.
Plinius Valerianus, a physician.....	Plin. Valer.
Pacatus Drepanius.....	Pacat. Drepan.
Claudius Mamertinus.....	Claud. Mamert.
Nazarius.....	Nazar.
Eumenius.....	Eumen.
et ceteri.	

SIXTH CENTURY.

Boethius.....	Boeth.
Priscianus, a grammarian.....	Priscian. or Prisc.
Festus, a grammarian.....	Fest.

Nonius Marcellus, <i>a grammarian</i> ....	<i>Non.</i>	SEVENTH CENTURY.	
Fulgentius Planciades.....	<i>Fulgent. Planc.</i>	Isidorus Hispalensis.....	<i>Isid.</i>
Arator, <i>a poet</i> .....	<i>Arator.</i>	et ceteri.	
Jornandes.....	<i>Jornandes.</i>	EIGHTH CENTURY.	
M. Aurel Cassiodorus.....	<i>Cassiod.</i>	Beda.....	<i>Beda.</i>
Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>a poet</i> .....	<i>Coripp.</i>	Paulus Diaconus.....	<i>Paul. Diaconus.</i>
Venantius Fortunatus, <i>a poet</i> .....	<i>Venant. Fortun.</i> <i>or Ven. Fort.</i>	et ceteri.	
et ceteri.			

## SOME ABBREVIATIONS.

A. <i>Aulus, Augustus, Augusta.</i>	H—S. <i>Sestert.</i> — Thus, H—S. X., <i>decem sertertia</i> ; H—S. X̄., <i>decem sestertia</i> ; H—S. X̄., <i>decies sestertium</i> But this distinction seems not to have been alway- observed.
A. D. <i>Ante Diem.</i>	HUMANISS. <i>Humanissimus.</i>
ÆD. CUR. <i>Ædilis Curulis.</i>	I. J. <i>Julius.</i>
ÆD. CUR. DES. <i>Ædilis Curulis Designatus.</i>	ICTUS. <i>Jurisconsultus.</i>
A. F. ; A. N. <i>Auli Filius ; Auli Nepos.</i>	IMP., IMPER. <i>Imperator.</i>
AN. A. U. C. <i>Anno Ab Urbe Condita.</i>	ITER. <i>Iterum.</i>
ANIEN. <i>Aniensis (Tribus).</i>	K. <i>Kæso, Kalendæ, etc.</i>
AP. <i>Appius.</i>	K. D. <i>Kalendæ Decembres.</i>
A. U. C. <i>Ab Urbe Condita, Anno Urbis Conditeæ.</i>	KAL. <i>Kalendæ, Kalendis.</i>
B. <i>Bene.</i>	L. <i>Quinquaginta.</i>
C. <i>Caius, Comitialis, etc.</i>	L. <i>Lucius.</i>
C. F. <i>Caii Filius.</i>	LEG. <i>Legatus, etc.</i>
CN. <i>Cnæus.</i>	L. F. <i>Lucii Filius.</i>
CN. F. <i>Cnæi Filius.</i>	LLS. <i>Sestert. ; Libra Libra Semis.</i>
CONS. <i>Consul.</i>	M. <i>Marcus, etc.</i>
COS. <i>Consul.</i>	M'. <i>Manius.</i>
COSS. <i>Consules.</i>	MAM. <i>Mamercus.</i>
COS. DESIGN. <i>Consul Designatus.</i>	M. F. <i>Marci Filius.</i>
COSS. PRÆT. TRIBB. PL. SEN. P. PL. Q. R. <i>Consu- libus, Prætoribus, Tribunis Plebis, Senatui, Populo, Plebique Romanæ.</i>	M. T. C. <i>Marcus Tullius Cicero.</i>
D. <i>Decimus, Decius, Divus.</i>	N. <i>Nefastus, Nepos, etc.</i>
DECUR. <i>Decuriones.</i>	NEP. <i>Nepos.</i>
D. E. R. I. S. C. <i>De Ea Re Ita Senatus Censuit.</i>	O. OPT. <i>Optimus.</i>
DES. DESS. <i>Designatus, Designati.</i>	P. <i>Pater, Plebs, Populus, Prætor, Publius, etc.</i>
D. O. M. <i>Deo Optimo Maximo.</i>	P. F. <i>Publii Filius.</i>
DUL. <i>Dulcis, Dulcissimus, etc.</i>	PL. <i>Plebs.</i>
DULCISS. <i>Dulcissimus.</i>	POMPT. <i>Promptina (Tribus).</i>
E. <i>Ego, Est, Exercitus, etc.</i>	PONT. MAX. <i>Pontifex Maximus.</i>
E. H. N. L. R. <i>Ejus Hac Lege Nihil Rogatum.</i>	POP. <i>Popilia, Popinia (Tribus).</i>
EP. <i>Epistola.</i>	POP. <i>Populus.</i>
F. <i>Filius, Filia, Frater, Fastus, etc.</i>	PR. <i>Pater, Prætor, etc.</i>
F. F. <i>Filii, etc.</i>	PRÆT. DES. <i>Prætor Designatus.</i>
FIL. <i>Filius.</i>	
FR. <i>Frater.</i>	
G. <i>Gaius.</i>	

PRÆT. *Prætores.*  
 PROC., PROCOS. *Proconsul.*  
 PROPR., PROPRÆT. *Proprætor.*  
 PROQUEST. *Proquæstor.*  
 PR. UR. *Prætor Urbanus.*  
 PUP. *Pupinia (Tribus).*  
  
 Q. *Quintus, Que, Quidem, etc.*  
 Q. F. *Quinti Filius.*  
 Q. Q. *Quintus, Quintus; duo Quinti.*  
 QUÆST. *Quæstor.*  
 QUATT. VIRIS, et DECUR. *Quatuor Viris et Decurionibus.*  
  
 R. *Romanus, Respublica, etc.*  
  
 S. *Sextus, Salus, Semis, Senatus, etc.*  
 SAL. *Salutem.*  
 S. C. *Senatus Consultum.*  
 S. D. *Salutem Dicit*  
 SEN., SENAT. *Senatus.*  
 SENAT. POP. PL. Q. R. *Senatui, Populo Plebique Romanæ.*

SERV. *Servius.*  
 SEX. *Sextus.*  
 S. P. *Salutem Plurimam.*  
 S. P. D. *Salutem Plurimam Dicit.*  
 S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus.*  
 S. Q. C. *Senatusque Consultum.*  
 SUAVISS. *Suavissimus.*  
 SI VOS V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si Vos Valetis, Bene Est Ego Quidem Valeo.*  
 S. V. B. E. E. V. *Si Vales, Bene Est, Ego Valeo.*  
 S. V. LIBERIQUE VESTRI V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si Vos Liberique Vestri Valetis, Bene Est, Ego Quidem Valeo.*  
  
 T. *Titus, etc.*  
 T. F. *Titi Filius.*  
 TRIB. PL. *Tribunus Plebis.*  
  
 V. *Valeo, Vales, Valemus, Valetis. Vir. eto.*  
 V. C. *Vir Clarissimus.*  
 V. F. *Verba Fecit.*

# ON THE RECKONING OF TIME

## AMONG THE ROMANS.\*

### I. *The Roman Day.*

THE *civil* day, with the Romans, as with us, extended from midnight to midnight, so that two persons whose birth fell between these two limits were considered as born on the same day. But in the division of time by hours, we do not find the same agreement between their method and our own. For the hours, with us, run on in one course from midnight to noon, and again from noon to midnight, and, making no account of the fluctuating duration of the natural day and night, that is, the day and night as bounded by sunrise and sunset, are of the same length the year through. The Romans, on the contrary, divided the *natural day* and the *natural night* into twelve hours each; the first hour of the day beginning with sunrise, and the first hour of the night from sunset. Accordingly, as the summer days are longer than winter days, the summer day-hours must have been in the same proportion longer than those of winter, and, for a similar reason, the summer night-hours shorter than those of winter. Suppose then, we learn that an event took place at a certain Roman hour of the day or night; in only two cases can we, without further data, reduce the time to our hours. The Roman midday and midnight, which fall at the close of the sixth hour of day and of night, are our midday and midnight, since these are natural, not civil, points of time. In all other cases, we need to be informed also of the length of the day. Now this depends upon the latitude of the place and the time of the year. When these are given, the length of the day may be determined by a mathematical computation. It is common however to begin the day, on a rough estimate, at six o'clock; but this can be correct only at the equinoxes, and at the solstices is far out of the way. The subjoined table, calculated for the latitude of Rome ( $41^{\circ} 54'$ ), may be of some use in the reduction of Roman time to ours. It takes the year 45 B. C., the first of the reformed calendar of Julius Cæsar, and gives the length of the Roman day for the eight principal points of the sun's course, reduced to our uniform hours:—

Places of the Sun.	Days of the Year.	Length of the Day.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Length of a Roman Hour.
$0^{\circ}$ ♄	23 December.	8h. 54m.	7h. 33m.	4h. 27m.	0h. 44 1-2m.
$15^{\circ}$ ♀	6 February.	9 50	7 5	4 55	0 49 1-6
$0^{\circ}$ ♀	23 March.	12	6	6	1
$15^{\circ}$ ♂	9 May.	14 10	4 55	7 5	1 10 5-6
$0^{\circ}$ ☊	25 June.	15 6	4 27	7 33	1 15 1-2
$15^{\circ}$ ☋	10 August.	14 10	4 55	7 5	1 10 5-6
$0^{\circ}$ ♄	25 September.	12	6	6	1
$15^{\circ}$ ♀	9 November.	9 50	7 5	4 55	0 49 1-6

If we would know, for instance, when the Romans supped on the longest day, supposing this to take place at the beginning of the ninth hour (see *Martial.* 4, 8.), we have, according to the foregoing table, 8 Roman hours equal to 10h. 4m. Since on that day the sun rose at 4h. 27m., the ninth Roman hour commenced at 2h. 31m. P. M. On the shortest day, it began at 1h. 29m. P. M.


In camp, the night was divided into four watches, of three (Roman) hours each. The second accordingly closed at midnight.

### II. *The Roman Month and Year.*


It is well known that Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, and gave it the shape which, with slight modifications, it still retains. It may be well, however, before giving an account of the Julian year, to say a little of the year

\* Abridged from Ideler's *Handbuch der mathematischen und technischen Chronologie*, 2 Band 6 Abschn. *Zeitrechnung der Roemer*  
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such as he found it. The common Roman year, when he undertook the rectification of the calendar, consisted of 355 days, distributed among twelve months in the following manner:—

 Januarius...29 days ;	Maius.....31 days ;	September...29 days ;
Februarius..28 “	Junius.....29 “	October....31 “
Martius.....31 “	Quintilis....31 “	November...29 “
Aprilis.....29 “	Sextilis.....29 “	December...29 “

In earlier times, the year began with Martius. It will be seen that this year was considerably shorter than the solar year ; so that, if no correction were applied, each month would be continually going the round of all the seasons. Januarius would be at one time in the dead of winter, at another in midsummer. This was attempted to be remedied by means of an intercalary month, called *Mercedonius*, consisting alternately of 22 and 23 days, which was thrown in at the close of February of every second year, namely after the 23d of that month, the anniversary of the Terminalia, originally the closing festival of the year. The first months of an intercalary year would therefore stand thus:—

 Januarius.....29 days ;	
Februarius.....23 “	
Mercedonius..22 or 23	{ which, added to the five days taken from
Martius.....31 “	{ Februarius, make a total of 27 or 28 days ;

and so on, as above. Four years, upon this plan, would contain 1465 days, or four days more than a Julian *quadriennium*. Here, then, was an average annual excess of one day, which required a further correction. How this was applied is not satisfactorily ascertained, though there are indications of a cycle of 24 years, in theory, if not in use. But had the calendar been perfectly correct in theory, and much better adapted to practice than it really was, the mismanagement to which it was subjected would inevitably have perverted it. The direction of the intercalation was left to the *pontifices*, who did not scruple to consult private interest at the expense of the public convenience. When Julius Cæsar set about his work of reformation, the first of January had retrograded nearly to the autumnal equinox. Accordingly we find, in the year 705, Cicero writing to Atticus, under date of the 16th of May (XVII *Kal. Jun.*), in these words, — *Nunc quidem æquinotium nos moratur*. The Roman 16th of May of that year has been computed to correspond to the Julian 24th of March, which was in fact the day before the vernal equinox.

Cæsar, in order to bring the first of January to the place it was to hold, was obliged to make a year of 445 days, in which, besides the *Mercedonius* of 23 days, which was inserted in its usual place, two extraordinary intercalary months, making a sum of 67 days, were thrown in between the 29th of November and the first of December. When therefore we find Cicero, in the year 708, speaking of *a. d. V. Cal. Intercalares priores*, we are to understand hereby the 26th of November of that year, as it was actually reckoned, or the 23d of September of the anticipated Julian reckoning. This year is called the *year of confusion*.

The chief alteration effected by Cæsar was the abolition of the *Mercedonius*, and the distribution of the ten days, which had hitherto been lacking, among some of the other months. But as his year was still too short by about a quarter of a day, which, in four years, would amount to a day, he provided for the insertion, every fourth year, of a day, immediately after the Terminalia or 23d of February. His corrected year, therefore, stood as follows:—

Januarius...31 days ;	Maius.....31 days ;	September..30 days ;
Februarius..28 “ in leap year 29 ;	Junius.....30 “	October....31 “
Martius.....31 “	Quintilis....31 “	November..30 “
Aprilis.....30 “	Sextilis.....31 “	December..31 “

The months Quintilis and Sextilis afterwards received the names of *Julius* and *Augustus*, in honor of the first two emperors. Simple as Cæsar's method was, the pontifices mistook it, and for some time went on to make the intercalation every third year. But Augustus finally corrected the error by omitting the intercalary day for twelve years in succession.

The Romans did not count the days of the month in a regular numerical succession, as we do, but reckoned them with reference to three principal points, the Calends (*Calendæ*), the Nones (*Nonæ*), and the Ides (*Idus*). The Calends were invariably the first of the month. In March, May, Quintilis (July), and October, the only months which, before Cæsar, had 31 days, the Nones were the seventh and the Ides the fifteenth of the month ; in all other months, the Nones were the fifth and the Ides the thirteenth ; so that the Nones were always eight days before the Ides. The Romans, after passing one of these points, counted forward to the next, calling the day after the Calends so many days before the Nones, the day after the Nones so many days before the Ides, and so on. Accordingly, the days were numbered back from each point to the preceding. By this arrangement, the last day of a month was called the day before the Calends of the next month ; thus the 31st of January was *Pridie Calendas Februarias* or *Februarii*, or *Calendarum Februariorum* or *-ii* ; for the names of the Roman months are properly adjectives, which, when used substantively, have *mensis* understood. The day before that, the thirtieth of January, was reckoned as the third day before the Calends of January (for the Romans counted in the current day), and was expressed by *Tertio Calendas* (sc. *die ante*) or *Calendarum Februariorum* or *-arum*, or, substantively, *-ii* ; or,



more frequently, by *ante diem tertium Calendas*, or *-arum*, etc. Pursuing this process, we find the 14th of January (the day after the Ides) denoted by *XIX Cal. Febr.* or *a. d. XIX Cal. Febr.* We have now reached the Ides (*Idus*), which, in dating, take the ablative case; thus the ides of January are dated *Idibus Januariis*, or *-ii*, or by abbreviation *Id. Jan.* Then we have for the day before (the 12th), *pridie Id. Jan.*; for the day before that, *III Id. Jan.*, or *a. d. III Id. Jan.*; and so on to the Nones, or *Non. Jan.* The day before the Nones is *pridie Non. Jan.*; the next, *III Non. Jan.*, or *a. d. III Non. Jan.*; the second day of the month, *a. d. IV Non. Jan.*; the first day, *Cal. Jan.* The following table presents a scheme of the months of January, March, April, and February, of the common year. The months of Sextilis (August) and December are like January; May, Quintilis (July), and October, like March; and June, September, and November, like April.

Current Days.	JANUARIUS.	MARTIUS.	APRILIS.	FEBRUARIUS.
1	CAL. JAN.	CAL. MART.	CAL. APR.	CAL. FEBR.
2	(a. d.) IV Non. Jan.	(a. d.) VI Non. Mart.	(a. d.) IV Non. Apr.	(a. d.) IV Non. Febr.
3	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "
4	Pridie " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	NON. JAN.	(a. d.) III " "	NON. APR.	NON. FEBR.
6	(a. d.) VIII Id. Jan.	Pridie " "	(a. d.) VIII Id. Apr.	(a. d.) VIII Id. Febr.
7	(a. d.) VII " "	NON. MART.	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VII " "
8	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VIII Id. Mart.	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VI " "
9	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) V " "
10	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) IV " "
11	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "
12	Pridie " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	ID. JAN.	(a. d.) III " "	ID. APR.	ID. FEBR.
14	(a. d.) XIX Cal. Febr.	Pridie " "	(a. d.) XVIII Cal. Mai.	(a. d.) XVI Cal. Mart.
15	(a. d.) XVIII " "	ID. MART.	(a. d.) XVII " "	(a. d.) XV " "
16	(a. d.) XVII " "	(a. d.) XVII Cal. Apr.	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XIV " "
17	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XIII " "
18	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XII " "
19	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XI " "
20	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) X " "
21	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) IX " "
22	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) VIII " "
23	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) VII " "
24	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VI " "
25	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) V " "
26	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) IV " "
27	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "
28	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "
29	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) III " "	
30	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

The practical rule for reducing one of our dates to the Roman calendar is, when the day is between the Calends and Nones (unless it be the day before the Nones), to add one to the number of the Nones, and subtract the number of the given day: e. g. to find the Roman date of the second of June, we have,  $5+1-2=4$ ; so that the date required is, *a. d. IV Non. Jun.* When the day is between the Nones and Ides, a similar course is pursued: e. g. to find the expression for our tenth of August, we have  $13+1-10=4$ ; so that our date is, *a. d. IV Id. Sext.* (or *Aug.*) But if the day is after the Ides (unless it be the last day of the month), we add *two* to the number of days in the month, and subtract the number of the given day: e. g. it is required to find the Roman date of the 22 December; we have  $31+2-22=11$ ; so that the expression is, *a. d. XI Cal. Jan.* To reduce Roman dates to ours, we reverse the process just described, i. e. subtract the number of the Roman day: e. g. Augustus died *XIV Cal. Sept.*: to accommodate this to our calendar, we say,  $31+2-14=19$ ; so that the date required is the 19th of August. When a date is given as under the old calendar, the proper allowance must be made.

In order to avoid interfering with the celebration of the stated festivals of the year, Cæsar inserted his intercalary day in February in such a manner that no change was made in the reckoning of the first twenty-three days of the month: the last seven days run thus:—

23 a. d. VII *Calendas Martias* ;  
 24 a. d. *bissextum Cal. Mart.* ;  
 25 a. d. VI *Cal. Mart.* ;  
 26 a. d. V " "

27 a. d. IV *Cal. Mart.* ;  
 28 a. d. III " "  
 29 pridie " "

So that the rule above given requires some modification in this case. To reduce a date of February in leap-year to the Roman date, for the first 23 days, proceed according to the prescribed rule, as if the month had only 28 days. For the last five days, proceed as if it had 29 days. The *bissextum* is always the 24th.

In Cæsar's calendar, the year was divided into eight periods. The points which marked these were thus entered :—

<i>Bruma</i> .....25th December ;	<i>Solstitium</i> .....24th June ;
<i>Veris initium</i> .....7th February ;	<i>Autumni initium</i> .....11th August ;
<i>Æquinoctium vernum</i> ...25th March ;	<i>Æquinoctium autumni</i> ..24th September ;
<i>Æstatis initium</i> .....9th May ;	<i>Hiemis initium</i> .....11th November.

In this arrangement, he intended to make the beginning of summer correspond with the heliacal rising of the Pleiades; that of winter with the cosmical setting of the same constellation; and that of autumn with the cosmical setting of the Lyre. The sign of the arrival of spring, with the Romans, was the blowing of the *Favonius* or warm west wind.

The week of seven days was not in use among the Romans under the republic, nor for a long time after Christ. It was brought in at length by the influence of Christianity. The Romans had however what may be called a week of eight days; for on every eighth day (*nono quoque die*, after the Roman way of speaking, whence the name *nundinæ*), the country citizen came into the city to transact business, and take part in public affairs. It was ordained that every proposed law should be posted up in public for three *nundinæ* or market-days (a *trinundinum*, as it was called, equal of course to 17 days), that all might read it. (See *Nundinæ* in the vocabulary.)

The year was designated at Rome by the names of its consuls. (See *Consul* in the vocabulary.) But in the works of Roman authors, the year of the city is also often mentioned. To reduce this to our reckoning, we must know in what year Rome was supposed to have been built. Cato fixed the foundation of the city in the year 752 B. C.; but Varro, whose computation is considered as more worthy of confidence, in the year 753 B. C. If now we have a year of the city given bearing a number less than 754, we have only to subtract the given number from 754 for the year B. C. In like manner, to reduce a given year before Christ to its corresponding Roman year, we subtract the number of the year from 754. If, on the other hand, the number of the Roman year exceeds 753, as it always does if the date be subsequent to the Christian era (for this era is regarded as a point of time, not as a year), we deduct 753 from the given number, and have for a remainder the year after Christ. If again we would find the year of the city corresponding to a given year after Christ, we add the number of this year to 753, and we get the year sought. For example, Cæsar was assassinated in the year of Rome 710; it is required to find the corresponding year B. C. Our rule gives  $754 - 710 = 44$ , the year required. Suppose we know that Cæsar's reformed calendar went into effect on the first of January, 45 B. C., and would reduce this to the year of Rome: we have, now,  $754 - 45 = 709$ . Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried A. D. 79. What year of Rome expresses this date? We have  $753 + 79 = 832$ . The emperor Augustus died A. U. C. 767: the corresponding year of our era is designated by  $767 - 753 = 14$ .

AN

ENGLISH-LATIN  
LEXICON,

PREPARED TO ACCOMPANY

LEVERETT'S

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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WHEN the Latin and English Lexicon, edited by the late Mr LEVERETT, was published, an English and Latin Lexicon was announced as being in preparation. This work has been carried forward with as much rapidity as was consistent with the plan on which it was constructed.

It cannot be expected that this second part should be either so new or so complete as the first. It is always much easier to render foreign into native words, than native into foreign. In the one case, each word, which is given as the signification of another, serves for a sign, which admits of a wide application; in the other, a word often points only to a single step. In the one, the unknown is expressed in terms of the known; in the other, the familiar is exhibited in the form of the unfamiliar. Besides this difficulty, common to all languages, there are peculiar obstacles to be overcome in conveying a modern language into an ancient. A living tongue is always pliant. It readily adopts and assimilates new expressions for new ideas, by giving a new tinge to words already in use, by naturalizing foreign terms, or by a direct creation. In this way it passes down from age to age, without growing old. A dead language, on the contrary, being no longer kept supple by daily use, is rigid and unyielding. Additions, instead of growing into its body, must often bear the appearance of appendages merely, and thus proclaim their own strangeness. Yet such additions must be made, or expression will be hampered by clumsy circumlocutions, and unwieldy descriptions take the place of significant names.

To contend successfully with these difficulties must needs require ripe scholarship, ample time and space, and useful auxiliary works. But, whether from too low an estimate of the importance of the task or an unwillingness to leave more attractive, and, perhaps, more lucrative studies, our scholars have not been active in this department. Those then, on whom the labor falls, can only do their best. So long a time had been consumed in the execution of the Latin and English Lexicon, that it was advisable to be as expeditious with the other as possible, and the volume was already so large that little room was left for what, if adequately performed, would demand at least another volume of equal size. The book, of which almost exclusive use has been made in preparing the part of this work that may be called new, is a late German and Latin Lexicon, by K. E. Georges. But this could be made available only by means of a circuitous and inconvenient process.

Notwithstanding these hinderances, it was hoped that something might be put together, which, though it could not but be imperfect, should at least be methodical and clear. As the same idea is often expressed by the use of different parts of speech in different connections, it seemed conducive to clearness, especially in so succinct a work, to bring derived words under their primitives, distinguished however by a smaller type. This has been, in some cases, extended to words not strictly derived, but only cognate. The objection to such a course is, that oftentimes so great a dislocation of alphabetical order is produced, as to render it difficult to find a word. This difficulty has been obviated, either by adhering in such cases to that order, or by giving the word under its primitive, and referring thither from its alphabetical place. The liberty has also been taken of omitting many words which seemed to be of slight importance. Some pages, thus arranged, were shown to Mr. Leverett, and met with his approval.

But it was soon found impossible, from the slowness with which the work advanced, even to carry out this plan, and it was accordingly broken off at the word *Commence*, on the fifty-sixth page. No course then remained but to take some manual already in use, and improve it, as far as was possible in a limited time. Ainsworth's Dictionary most readily presented itself, and the rest of this book, being about five-sixths of the whole, is made up mainly of that. The work of Ainsworth has many faults, so many, indeed, that to correct them entirely would be nearly as laborious as to make a new book. Among other things, it is so confusedly thrown together, that even what is there is not easily found. To this point attention has been chiefly directed. The whole has been wrought

into a more orderly arrangement, which presents each part of speech by itself, and accords with what had been already finished. Sometimes, indeed, along with the derived signification of a word, are given those which are underived, though the word is printed as if it were wholly derivative. In these cases, perhaps, the parts of the word would have been better separated. But this circumstance will hardly produce any confusion. Though more care has been turned to the arrangement than to any other point, it was sometimes found to be so completely vicious, that a thorough correction was impossible, without a longer delay than was practicable. The arrangement, however, has been by no means the sole object of attention. Various other alterations, as many as time would allow, have been introduced throughout. Articles have been entirely, or almost entirely, written anew, and much that was incorrect or redundant has been stricken out. It is hoped that, in this form, the work may be found to have gained in usefulness.

A few abbreviations have been employed; as, *prop.* for *properly*, *fig.* for *figuratively*, *gen.* for *generally*, *esp.* for *especially*, and others which speak for themselves. When a word or words enclosed thus ( ) follow others, they belong only to the word or phrase next preceding, if no comma intervene; but if separated from that by a comma, they are to be referred to all which precede, until a fuller stop than a comma is reached. When a word or words so enclosed precede others, with an intervening comma, they are usually to be referred to all the words which follow, till others, similarly enclosed, occur. Thus, under the word *Come*, the words, (*of persons*), refer to what follows, down to (*of things*); and (*prop.* and *fig.*) belong both to *venire* and *pervenire*, while (*come, arrive*), belong only to *advenire*. But use will make these clearer.

H. W. TORREY

# ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

## ABA

**A** or **AN**, as an article prefixed either to a substantive which is in apposition or the predicate, is not expressed in Latin; as, *Crassus, an excellent orator*, *Crassus orator optimus*; *I am a man*, *homo sum*. — Joined with a subject or object which is pointed out as actually present, but not expressly referred to any particular individual; as, in the definition of a thing, in definitione alicujus rei. — ¶ *A*, i. e. a certain, quidam. — ¶ *A*, marking a certain condition or relation, quidam; as, *Fabius, a Pelignian*, *Fabius Pelignus quidam*. — ¶ It is expressed by the plural in some phrases, where it means a small or great number, collectively taken, and is in this way considered as a whole or unity; thus, *many a man*, *multi (homines) understood*; *he has done me many a kindness*, *hanc pauca or multa beneficia in me contulit*. — ¶ *A*, i. e. one, unus. — *Not a man*, *ne unus quidem*. — ¶ It is also differently expressed; thus, *twice a week*, *bis in hebdomada*; *once a year*, *semel singulis annis*; *one out of a tribe*, *singuli ex singulis tribubus*. — *A bushel*, *in singulos modios*. — *Four acres a man*, *quaterna in singulos jugera*. — *A day*, *in diem*. — *A man*, *i. e. each man*, *in singula capita*. — *Two hunting-shoots a day for five days*, *binæ venationes per dies quinque*. — *To the generals were given eight thousand infantry apiece*, *duobus octona millia peditum data*. — *Bring two a piece*, *binos adferre*. — ¶ *I go a hunting*, *eo venatum, eo ad venandum*. — ¶ *A foot longer, shorter, &c.* See *By*.

**ABANDON**, *cedere* (aliquo or ex aliquo loco), *relinquere*, *deserere*, *destituere*, *deficere*, *desse* (alicui); *dimittere*, *abjicere*, *deponere*, *desistere* (aliqua re and de re); (*resign or give up*) *himselt to*, *totum se dare*, *tradere*, *dedere* alicui or alicui rei. — *To abandon hope*, *spem abjicere*. — *a siege*, *obsidione desistere*.

**ABANDONED** (*forsaken*), *destitutus, etc.*; (*given up*), *deditus, etc.*; — (*ruined*), *perditus, flagitiosus, profligatus, sceleratus*. *Abandoned by hope*, *a spe destitutus*.

**ABANDONMENT**, *derelictio, destitutio, etc.*; or *by the tenses of the verbs*.

**ABASE**, *deprimo*, *minuo*, *obscuro*; *himselt*, *sibi derogare*, *se abjicere*.

**ABASEMENT**, *imminutio, depressio, etc.*

**ABASII**,  *pudore, rubore* aliquem afficere, *suffundere*;  *pudorem, ruborem* alicui *incutere*, *injicere*; *ignominia, dedecore notare*; *sensu dedecoris afficere*; *confundere*. — *To be abashed*, *erubescere, pudorem, ruborem contrahere*.

**ABATE**, *I. v. a. (diminish)*, *minuere*, *imminuere*, *levare* (pretium, annonam), *remittere* (aliquid, or de aliqua re). — *a man's courage*, *reprimere, or percellere animum, tondere cristam*. — *one's power*, *refringere vim*. — (*in accounts*), *subducere, detrahere, remittere*. — *The sum shall not be abated one jot*, *de summâ nihil decedet*. — *II. v. n. imminui, decrescere, remitti, se remittere, remittere*. — *in one's flesh*, *attenuari, macrescere*. — *The heat abates, æstus defervescit*. — *His sickness begins to abate*, *levior inorbus esse cœpit*.

**ABATEMENT**, *deminutio, deductio, subductio, imminutio*. — *To make an abate-*

## ABL

*ment, decessionem de summâ facere*. — *Abatement of the disease*, *remissio morbi*.

**ABATIS**, *concedes, arborum tractus*.

**ABBAY**, *abbatia*.

**ABBOT**, *abbas, archimandrita*.

**ABBESS**, *abbatissa, antistita virginum sanctarum*.

**ABBOTSHIP**, *abbatis munus*.

**ABBREVIATE**, *contrahere, in breve or in angustum cogere*.

**ABBREVIATION**, *contractio*; *compendium, scripture compendium*. — *To take down in writing by abbreviations*, *per compendia excipere aliquid*.

**ABDICATE**, *magistratum deponere, magistratu se abdicare* (*very rarely magistratum abdicare*).

**ABDICATION**, *abdicatio muneris*.

**ABDOMEN**, *abdomen, venter*.

**ABED**. — *To be abed*, *in lecto jacere or esse, jacere, cubare*. — *I lie abed till the fourth hour*, *ad quartam (horam) jaceo*.

**ABERRATION**, *error, declinatio*; (*of mind*), *alienatio (mentis), error (mentis)*.

**ABET** (*aid*), *adjuvare, sustinere, suppetias ferre, ab aliquo stare*. — ¶ (*encourage*), *impellere, incitare, instigare*. — *To be abetted to the noblest studies*, *ad optima incitari studia*.

**ABETTOR**, *adjutor, socius, administer, satelles*; *conciator, impulsor, stimulator*.

**ABHOR**, *detestari, fastidire* (aliquem, aliquid or ab aliqua re), *abhorrere, aversari, abominari, odisse*; *repudiare, respuere, rejicere, dedignari, refugere*. — *To abhor studies, marriage, abhorrere a studiis, a nuptiis*.

**ABHORRENCE**, *detestatio, aversatio alicujus rei*.

**ABHORRENT**, *detestans, alienus, etc.*; (*contrary to, inconsistent with*), *alienum (ab) aliqua re*.

**ABIDE**, *I. v. n. (tarry, dwell)*, *morari, commorari, habitare*; (*last*), *durare, perdurare, permanere, perstare, persistere*. — *The ant in winter abides at home, domi manet formica*. — *II. v. a. (wait, tarry for)*, *præstolari* (alicui or aliquem), *opperiri*; (*be at hand to, threaten*), *manere aliquem, impendere alicui*. — (*bear, stand out*), *ferre, perferre, durare, tolerare, sustinere, perpeti*.

**ABODE** (*a dwelling*), *habitatio, sedes, domicilium*; (*tarrying*), *commoratio, statio, mansio*; (*abiding*), *habitatio*. — *Abode in the country*, *rusticatio*.

**ABILITY**. See *Able*.

**ABJECT**, *nihili, nullo in numero, vilis, sordidus; perditus, profligatus, abjectus, illiberalis*.

**ABJECTNESS**, *illiberalitas, animus abjectus; vilitas*.

**ABJURE** (*for swear*), *abjuro*; (*renounce*), *ejuro, renuncio*.

**ABJURATION**, *abjuratio, etc.*

**ABLATIVE CASE**, *aufferendi casus, sextus casus*.

**ABLE** (*fit*), *capax alicujus rei, idoneus; (powerful)*, *potens*; (*strong*), *fortis, robustus, validus*; (*in mind or skill*), *sollers, ingeniosus, peritus, habilis; (wealthy)*, *dives, opulentus*. — *I am able (to do this or that)*, *possum, valeo (poet.)*, etc. — *You have been able to overthrow the laws, ad evertendas leges valuisti*. — *As far as I am able*, *pro meis viribus, pro mea parte, quantum possum (or fut. poterō)*. — *I am able to manage myself*, *sum compos*. — *As well as he was able, quod*

## ABO

*potuit*. — *I am not able to pay*, *solvendo non sum*. — *He was an able speaker*, *multum valuit dicendo*. — *Able to bear the dust and sun*, *patiens pulveris atque solis*. — *Able to bear envy*, *invidiæ par*. — *I am very able*, *præpolleo, prævaleo*.

**ABLE-BODIED**, *robustus, firmus*.

**ABILITY** (*power, influence*), *vires, facultas, potentia*; (*strength*), *robur*; (*riches*), *opes, divitiæ*; (*one's circumstances*), *res*. — *To the best of my ability*, *pro meis viribus, ut potero, quantum in me or in mea potestate situm or positum est*. — *To have ability for a thing*, *habilem, aptum esse ad aliquid; naturally, natum esse ad aliquid*. — ¶ *Abilities, dotes animi, ingenium; (skill)*, *peritia, scientia, sollertia*.

**ABLY**, *fortiter, strenue; ingeniose, sollerter, perite*; *bene*.

**ABLUTION**, *ablutio*.

**ABOARD**, *adv. (a ship)*, *in nave esse*. — *To go aboard*, *navim conscendere*. — ¶ See *Board*.

**ABODE**. See *Abide*.

**ABOLISH**, *v. a. (disannul)*, *aboleo, abrogo, rescindo*; (*put an end to, destroy*), *tollo, deleo, extinguo*.

**ABOLISHING or ABOLITION**, *abolitio, sublatio, dissolutio, etc.*

**ABOMINATE**, *v. a. abominor, abhorreo, detestor, execoror*.

**ABOMINATION**, *detestatio; res execranda, nefas*.

**ABOMINABLE**, *detestabilis, detestandus*.

**ABOMINABLY**, *nefarie, fæde, odiose, turpiter*.

**ABORIGINES**, *aborigines, autochthones*.

**ABORIGNAL**, *ad aborigines pertinens*.

**ABORTION** (*untimely birth*), *abortus, abortio*; (*abortive child*), *abortus, infans imniaturus*. — *A medicine or drug that causes abortion*, *abortivum: to suffer abortion, abortum facere* (also, *to cause abortion: to cause abortion, a. inferre*).

**ABORTIVE**, *abortivus*. — *Abortive design, negotium irritum*.

**ABOUT**, *prep. circa, circum, circiter; as, circa regem, etc.*: — *Adv. circa, circumcirca*. — *The earth turns about its axis, terra circum axem se convertit*. — *To go about from city to city, urbes circumire*. — *About 10,000, ad (circiter) decem millia*. *So, ad quæ tempora, ad (sub) solis occasum; there were about 200 of them, erant ad ducentos; about noon, ad or circiter meridiem*. — *About the bottom of the page, quasi in extremâ or inâ paginâ*. — *About the same time, sub idem tempus*. — (*nigh, almost, near about*), *instar, quasi, fere*. — (*of, concerning*), *de, super, circa*. — (*verging to*), *ad—versus; as, ad meridiem versus*. — ¶ *To be about (ready to do)*, *is rendered by the participle in rus; as, he is about to receive the government, imperium obtenturus est*. — ¶ *To go about (attempt)*, *aggredior, me accingo, capesso*; (*in words*), *vitabundum circumire aliquid, circuitio or ambagibus uti*. — *What are you about? quid paras? You are long about that business, diu es in hoc negotio*. — ¶ *Sec that you have your wits about you, fac ut apud te sis*. — ¶ *About is often expressed by circum in composition; sometimes by re (as, aliquid retorquere ad or in aliquid)*.

**ABOUND**, *abundo, affluo, redundo, exuberor, scateo*.

**ABUNDANCE**, abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, affatim (with *gen.*). — *In abundance*, *Abundantly*, abunde, abundanter, cumulate, satis superque, affatim, ubertim, plene, copiose.

**ABUNDANT**, abundans, affluens, copiosus, uber.

**ABOVE** (*in place*), super, supra. *I recline above you at table*, supra te or superior te accumbo; — (*in place, station, rank*), major, prior, superior, præstantior; (*more than*), plus, amplius, magis quam; (*beyond*), ante, præter, ultra. *Above what was right*, ultra quàm oportebat. *He loved him above the rest*, amabat eum præter ceteros. — *Above all*, ante omnia, imprimis; potissimum; præsertim. — (*up, up high*), sursum. — *From above*, desuper, superne, cœlitus. — *Over and above this*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc; ultro. — *Above board* (*openly, candidly*), aperte, integre. — *Above mentioned*, supra dictus. — *As above said*, ut supra scripsi. — *Above ground*, in vivis. — *To be above* (*appear higher*), exstare, extra apparere; (*excel*), eminare, præstare, superare, antecedere, antecellere. — *¶ He is above such things*, elatiori animo est, quam ut hæc agat.

**ABREAST**, æquâ fronte. — *Two, three, four horses abreast*, biga, triga, quadriga; equi bijuges, trijuges, quadrijuges.

**ABRIDGE** (*deprive of*), privo, orbo; (*shorten*), contraho, in compendium redigo.

**ABRIDGMENT**, compendium, epitome.

**ABROAD** (*not in the house*), foris, in publico, sub dio. — *He goes abroad*, i. e. out of doors, foras exit, in apertum prodit, in medium, in publicum procedit. — *¶ To go abroad* (*into foreign parts*), abire peregre; so, to be abroad, esse peregre; to return from abroad, venire or redire peregre. — *¶ Abroad*, i. e. here and there, all about, vage, late, passim. vulgo. — *¶ To spread abroad*, sit abroad, vulgare, edere, promulgare, divulgare.

**ABROGATE**, abrogo, antiquo, aboleo, rescindo.

**ABRUPT**, abruptus, præruptus; repens, repentinus, subitus.

**ABRUPTLY**, prærupte, abrupte, raptim; repente, derepente, subito.

**ABRUPTNESS**, by a circumlocution.

**ABSCISS**, abscissus, apostema.

**ABSCOND**, v. a. abscondere, occultare. — v. n. se abdere aliquo, delitescere in aliquo loco.

**ABSENCE**, absentia, peregrinatio. — *In one's absence*, absents aliquo.

**TO BE ABSENT**, abesse, desiderari. — *To be absent in mind*, animo excurrere et vagari, aliud agere, aliud cogitare. — *To absent himself*, abdere se aliquo, non comparere.

**ABSOLUTE** (*complete, perfect*), plane absolutus, ad finem perductus, perfectus, omnibus numeris completus, exquisitus. — *¶ (not relative, in and by itself)*, simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratus, *Cic.* — *The absolute* (*in philosophy*), id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est, *Cic.*; perfecta et absoluta ratio, perfectum aliquid et absolutum. — *¶ (unconditional)*, simplex, absolutus. — *An absolute necessity*, simplex et absoluta necessitudo. — *¶ (unlimited)*, infinitus, summus. — *power, infinita potestas.* — *rule, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; dominatio.* — *master, dominus.* — *ruler, tyrannus.*

**ABSOLUTELY** (*not relatively*), per se, simpliciter et ex suâ vi. — *¶ (unconditionally)*, simpliciter; (*altogether, out and out*), plane, prorsus, omnino; utique.

**ABSOLUTENESS** (*completeness*), perfectio, etc.; (*in dominion*), dominatio.

**ABSOLVE**, absolvere (aliquem alicujus rei, re, or de re), crimine liberare, a culpâ liberum promulgare.

**ABSOLUTION**, absolutio (hominis, of a man; majestatis, from the crime of treason), liberatio (culpæ); venia. — *¶ (from sin)*, venia peccatorum. — *To grant absolution, peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.*

**ABSORB**, absorbere; bibere, imbibere. — *Fig. to be absorbed in a thing, omnem or totum esse in re.*

**ABSORBENTS**, absorbentia.

**ABSTAIN** (*refrain from*), abstinere or abstinere se (a) re, se continere a re,

temperare sibi quominus, etc., temperare (sibi) a re, parcere. — *from food*, se abstinere cibo. — *from pleasures*, a voluptatibus temperare, voluptatum amœnitates rejicere, voluptatibus bellum indicare, voluptatis illecebras declinare. — *from theft and robbery*, manus abstinere ab alienis pecuniis.

**ABSTINENCE**, abstinentia, continentia. — *from food*, abstinentia, jejunium.

**ABSTINENT**, abstinens, continens.

**ABSTEMIOUS**, temperatus, continens; (*not given to wine*), abstemius.

**ABSTERGENT**, or **ABSTERSIVE**, abstergens, detergens.

**ABSTINENCE**. See *Abstain*.

**ABSTRACT**, v. (*epitomize*), contraho, in compendium redigo, epitomen facio, scribo; (*separate*), abstraho, separo, segrego.

**ABSTRACT**, adj. sevocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum. — *An abstract idea*, notio rei a materiâ sejunctæ et simplicis.

**ABSTRACT**, s. breviarium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.

**ABSTRUSE**, abstrusus, obscurus, reconditus.

**ABSURD**, absurdus, ineptus, futillis.

**ABSURDITY**, res absurda, parum rationi congruens.

**ABUNDANCE**, **ABUNDANT**. See *Abund.*

**ABUSE** (*not to use properly*), abuti, perverse uti; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere, circumvenire; (*deflower*), vitare, stuprare, polluere; (*in language*), conviciari, conviciis, contumeliis lacerare; (*in action, treat ill*), injuriam inferre alicui, deuti aliquo.

**ABUSE**, s. usus or abusus perversus, abusus; mos pravus; vexatio, injuria, contumelia; convicia.

**ABUSIVE**, dicax, maledicus, petulans, contumeliosus.

**ABYSS**, profundum, abyssus.

**ACADEMY**, schola, ludus literarius; gymnasium (*high-school*); academia.

**ACADEMIC**, academicus.

**ACCEDE** (*come over, assent*), accedere alicui rei or ad aliquid. — *to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, accedere; ire, transire in alicujus sententiam. — *to an alliance*, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

**ACCELERATE**, accelero, festino, propere.

**ACCENT**, s. accentus; (*tone of a syllable*), tonus; (*mark*), vocis nota.

**TO ACCENT** (*accentuate*), syllabæ notam apponere; (*pronounce*), pronuntiare.

**ACCEPT**, accipio, recipio. — *To accept kindly*, gratum et acceptum habere, æqui et boni consulere, in bonam partem accipere.

**ACCEPTABLE**, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.

**ACCEPTABLY**, cum assensu; optato, ex voto.

**ACCEPTANCE**, acceptio; comprobatio; favor.

**ACCEPTATION** (*regard, &c.*), comprobatio, assensio, voluntas, favor. — *¶ (meaning)*, sensus, significatio. — *This word has a quite different acceptation*, hæc vox longe aliter sonat.

**ACCESS**, accessus, aditus, admissio. — *To have access to any one*, copiam conveniendi alicum habere; to get it, ad congressum or colloquium alicujus admitti, pervenire. — *To give access*, aditum alicui dare ad aliquid, alicum admittit ad aliquid; (*to himself*), potestatem sui facere. — *I have access to the library*, mihi libri patent.

**ACCESSIBLE** (*to be come at*), cui accessus patet; (*to be spoken with*), affabilis, comis.

**ACCESSION** (*to an office*), introitus muneris; — *the day of his accession to the throne*, dies, quo regnare primum cepit. — *¶ (increase, enlargement)*, accessio, incrementum. — *To receive accession*, crescere, accrescere, augeri.

**ACCESSORY**, sceleris socius, crimini affinis. — *subst. conscius, socius.* — *It was thought he was accessory*, præbuit suspicionem conscientiæ.

**ACCEIDENCE** (*of grammar*), grammatices elementa prima.

**ACCIDENT** (*chance*), casus, fors, fortuna; (*mishap*), casus adversus, or also casus, incommodum, res mala. — *By a happy accident*, forte fortunâ.

**ACCIDENTAL**, fortuitus, forte oblatu; (*not essential*), adventitius, ascitus.

**ACCIDENTALLY**, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito. — *It happened accidentally that, &c.* forte eventit, casu accidit, ut, etc.

**ACCLAMATION**, clamor, applausus, acclamatio.

**ACCLIVITY**, acclivitas.

**ACCOMMODATE** (*fit*), aptare, accommodare; (*furnish with*), instruere (aliquem aliqua re), suppeditare (alicui rem); (*make up*), componere, dirimere; thus, litem or controversiam dirimere, controversias componere.

**ACCOMMODATION**, (*adaptation*), accommodatio, convenientia; (*composition of a difference*), compositio, reconciliatio concordiæ. — *In pl. (conveniences)*, commoda (vitæ).

**ACCOMPANY**, comitari, se comitem præbere, comitem esse (alicujus); prosequi, deducere; sectari, assectari. *Fig. to accompany a present with obliging words*, munus suum ornare verbis. — *To accompany* (*in music*), vocem fidibus jungere, ad chordarum sonum cantare.

**ACCOMPANIMENT**, *to sing with accompaniment of the flute*, remixto carmine tibiis canere aliquid, *Horat.*

**ACCOMPLICE**, sceleris socius, participes, consors.

**ACCOMPLISH**, absolvo, perficio, perago, exsequor, persequor, ad finem adduco; — (*a vow*), præsto, solvo, persolvo. — *one's desire*, votis fruor or potior. — *To accomplish nothing*, nihil proficere.

**ACCOMPLISHED**, suavis, ornatus; eruditus, doctus; urbanus, elegans, ad unguem factus; — vir omnibus artibus, quæ libero dignæ sunt, perpolitus; vir omni vitâ atque victu excultus atque expolitus.

**ACCOMPLISHMENT**, exsecutio, peractio. — *Accomplishments*, artes bonæ, liberales; virtutes; excellentiæ.

**ACCORD**, s. concordia, consensus. — *Of one's own accord*, ultro, sponte.

**TO ACCORD**, sentire cum, assentire, consentire; (*grant*), dare alicui, conferre in alicum, concedere alicui.

**ACCORDANT**, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

**ACCORDING AS**, prout, perinde ut, utcunque, pro eo ac, pro eo ut. — *Accordingly as I deserve*, pro eo ac mereor.

**ACCORDING TO**, ad, de, e or ex, secundum, pro. — *According to truth, &c.* ex veritate, ex pacto, e naturâ, convenienter naturæ, etc. — *According to my power*, pro viribus meis; quantum in me situm est; ut potero.

**ACCORDINGLY**, sic, pariter, congruenter.

**ACCCOST**, alicum adire, compellere, alloqui; aggredi, adoriri.

**ACCOUNT**, v. (*reckon*), numero, supputo, computo, reputo; (*consider, hold*), æstimo, habeo, pendo; (*esteem*), æstimo, magni æstimo, in deliciis habeo. — *He is accounted next to the king*, secundus a rege habetur.

**ACCOUNT**, s. (*reckoning*), ratio; (*estimation*), numerus; (*esteem, consideration*), existimatio, auctoritas, honor. — *To learn accounts*, arithmetica discere. — *To give account of one's actions*, rationem factorum reddere. — *To place to account*, in rationem referre. — *To take an account of*, rationem ab aliquo accipere. — *It is a clear account*, ratio apparet. — *To cast accounts*, rationem inire (alicujus rei), rationes or calculos subducere. — *Our accounts correspond*, ratio inter nos accepti et expensi convenit. — *To put into the accounts*, rationibus inferre. — *A book of accounts*, codex accepti et expensi or codex, rationes, tabulæ, adversaria (*waste-book*). — *To call to an account*, rationem reposcere ab aliquo; alicum ad rationem alicujus rei revocare. — *¶ To make great account of*, magni or plurimi facere or æstimare. — *To make no account of*, flocci, nihili, pili, pendere, facere, æstimare; nullo numero habere. — *A man of great account*, vir summæ auctoritatis, existimationis, vir illustrius, auctoritate præditus, magni pretii, carus. — *Things of no account*, res leves, nugæ, quisquilæ. — *People of no account*, capita ignota, homines viles. — *Authors of good account*, classici auctores. — *¶ (a reason)*, causa, ratio; as, causam explico, rationem reddo. — *On this account*, hæc de causâ. — *On which account*, quare. —



*On what account?* cur. — *On his account,* illius causâ or gratiâ. — ¶ (*relation, narration*), narratio, relatio, memoria, rei gestæ expositio. — *To give an account of a battle, prælii decursum ordine exponere.* — ¶ (*exposition*), explicatio, descriptio.

**ACCOUNTABLE**, cui ratio reddenda est. — *I will be accountable for the expense, præstabo sumptum.* — *To make one's self accountable for, in se recipere.*

**ACCOUNTANT**, tabularius, rationarius, actor summarum; *to be one's accountant, a rationibus alicujus esse, alicujus res ac rationes curare.*

**ACCOUTRE**, apparo, orno, instruo.

**ACCOUTREMENTS**, arma, apparatus, ornatus

**ACCREDIT**, fidem facere or afferre alicui rei, fidem addere; confirmare.

**ACCREDITED**, verus, fide dignus. — *An accredited ambassador, legatus publice or publicâ auctoritate missus.*

**ACCURUE**, accresco, orior, advenio, accedo; reddor.

**ACCUMULATE**, accumulo, coacervo, congero. — *v. n. cumulari, crescere, augeri.*

**ACCURATE**, diligens, accuratus, exactus, limatus, subtilis. — *An accurate account, ratio quæ convenit or constat.*

**ACCURACY**, diligentia, accuratio; subtilitas.

**ACCURATELY**, accurate, diligenter, ad amissim.

**ACCURSED**, execratus, devotus; (*eccrable*), nefarius, nefandus.

**ACCUSE**, accuso, postulo, arguo, arcesso, reum ago; in jus voco, actionem intendo; criminor. — *To accuse falsely, crimen in aliquem fingere; falsâ criminatione uti.* — *To accuse one of a capital crime, accusare aliquem capitibus, in iudicium capitis vocare.* — *of a thing, accusare aliquem alicujus rei or de re.* — *a man to a man, aliquem criminari apud aliquem.*

**ACCUSATION**, accusatio, crimen, criminatio, postulatio, delatio (*secret*), indicium, calumnia (*malicious*); *bill of accusation, libellus; a railing accusation, maledictum.*

**ACCUSER**, accusator; criminator; (*inform-er*), index; *n secret accuser, delator; a slanderous, false, malicious accuser, calumniator, quadruplator.*

**ACCUSATIVE CASE**, casus accusativus or quartus, accusandi casus.

**ACCUSTOM** (*to habituate*), assuefacio, consuefacio; in consuetudinem adduco: (*myself, become accustomed*), in assuefacio, assuesco, consuesco: — *Met. imbuo.* — *I am accustomed, soleo, mihi mos or moris est, assuevi.* — ¶ *Accustomed or wont (to do any thing), assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus; (to be said), usitatus, tritus; (to be done), solitus, more or usu receptus.* — *Not accustomed, insuetus, insolitus, insolens.*

**ACERBITY** (*sourness*), acerbitas; (*severity*), duritia, rigor, severitas.

**ACHE**, or **ACHING**, dolor; *of the belly, tormina ventris; of the head, &c., dolor capitis, etc.* — *To ache, dolere, condolere.* — *The ache bone, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.*

**ACHIEVE**, patro, perpetro, conficio, perago, gero, obo, perfungor; assequor, potior, obtineo.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**, res gestæ. *An immortal achievement, facinus or opus immortale.*

**ACID**, a. acidus; s. res acida, acidum. — *A little acid, acidulus.*

**ACIDITY**, aciditas, acor.

**ACKNOWLEDGE** (*recognize, own*), agnosco; (*a fault*), fateor, confiteor; (*a kindness*), aliquid acceptum refero. — *Gratefully to acknowledge kindnesses, beneficia grate interpretari.* — *To acknowledge a debt, confiteri æs ac debitum, or nonin;* (*a son*), agnoscere filium. — ¶ (*to approve, allow*), probare, comprobare.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**, confessio; professio; agnitio, comprobatio; gratia, gratia. — *To make due acknowledgement, gratias agere or persolvere alicui.*

**ACORN**, glans. — *A little acorn, glandula.*

**ACQUAINT** (*advertise, inform*), aliquem certiore facere alicujus rei or de re, nuntiare alicui aliquid, rem alicui indi-

care. — *To acquaint one's self with a person, noscere, cognoscere aliquem.*

**ACQUAINTED** with the country, peritus regionis, gnarus locorum; *with Greek and Roman literature, doctus Græcis et Latinis literis.* — *To become acquainted with something, alicujus rei scientiam consequi, aliqua re imbuti.* — *To be acquainted with something, peritum, gnatum esse alicujus rei; versatum, volutatum esse in re.* — *To make one's self acquainted with a thing, alicujus rei cognitionem capere, discere aliquid.* — ¶ *To make a man acquainted with another, aliquem ad aliquem deducere.* — *To be acquainted with one, nosse aliquem; intimately, aliquo or alicujus amicitia familiariter uti.*

**ACQUAINTANCE** (*with a person*), notitia, usus, consuetudo, cominerium; *intimate, familiaritas*: — *acquaintance with a thing, notitia, scientia.* — *To make acquaintance with one, aliquem cognoscere.* — *To have no personal acquaintance with one, ignorare aliquem.* — *To be acquainted with a thing, notitiam or scientiam rei habere.* — ¶ *An acquaintance, notus, amicus (friend), familiaris (intimate acquaintance).* — *A very intimate acquaintance, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus.* — *He is an old acquaintance of mine, vicus mihi vetus et consuetudo cum eo intercedit.* — *We are old acquaintance, inter nos vetus usus intercedit.*

**ACQUIESCE** (*be satisfied*), ac-, re-, conquiesco. — *To acquiesce in one's lot, sorte suâ contentum vivere.* — ¶ *To acquiesce in (put up with, bear), aliquid pati, aliquid non abnuere.* — ¶ *To acquiesce in (assent to), assentior, comprobo.*

**ACQUIESCENCE**, tranquillitas animi; patientia.

**ACQUIRE** (*get*), acquirō, colligo; pario, reperio, adpiscor, paro, assequor, lucrō, potior; (*learn*), disco, arripio.

**ACQUIRING**, or **ACQUIREMENT**, adeptio, comparatio. — ¶ *A person of great acquirements, admodum peritus, doctus, eruditus.*

**ACQUISITION**, accessio, fructus, lucrum.

**ACQUIT** (*from debt*), solvo, libero, dissolvo; *in judgment, ex reis eximo, insonsem declaro, absolvo, libero.* — ¶ *He acquits himself well, officio bene fungitur.* — *He acquits himself of his vows, vota solvit, persolvit, reddit; votis se liberat.* — *To acquit one's self of a promise, fidem exsolvere.* — *of a business, negotium conficere.* — *of a commission, mandata exponere.* — *of a duty, officium exsequi, officii partes explere.*

**ACQUITTA**, or **ACQUITMENT**, absolutio.

**AN ACQUITTANCE**, acceptilatio. — *To give an nq. (receipt) for, acceptum referre.*

**ACRE**, paullo plus quam jugerum cum septucente.

**ACRID**, **ACRIMONIOUS**, acer, acidus. — ¶ *Fig. durus, rigidus, acerbis.*

**ACRIMONY**, acor, acrimonia. — ¶ *Fig. acrimonia, acerbitas, acritudo.*

**ACROSS**, transversum, e transverso, per transversum. — *Lying across, transversarius.* — *To walk across the forum, transverso foro ambulare.* — *To drive trenches across the ways, fossas transversas viis perducere.* — ¶ *Fig. an unforeseen evil comes across my path, malum de improvise mihi obicitur.* — *Something comes across my mind, percutit aliquid animum meum.*

**ACT**, v. (*do*), ago, facio, ago rem; *one's part, officio fungor, manus administro; (imitate), agere, simulare, imitari.* — *To act stage plays, ludos scenicos agere, histrioniam exercere.* — *To act the part of, agere aliquem or alicujus partes; alicujus personam tueri.* — *To act the sick man, simulare ægrum or simulare se ægrum esse.*

**ACT**, s. factum, gestum; (*decree*), decretum; *of the senate, senatusconsultum; of the commons, plebiscitum; of indemnity, injuriarum oblitio, lex obliivionis;* — (*in a play*), actus; — (*exploit*), facinus, res gesta. — *An act of wickedness, scelus.* — *A very bad act, flagitium.* — *An unworthy act, facinus indignum, illiberale.* — *A noble act, præclarum facinus.* — *Acts registered, acta.*

**ACTING**, actio; simulatio.

**AN ACTION**, factum, res. — ¶ *Action (on*

*the stage*), actio: — *the action (of a play, argumentum.* — *Action (of an orator) actio.* — ¶ *Action (agency, operation) actio; effectus.* — *The merit of virtue consists in action, laus virtutis in actione consistit.* — *Fit for action, ad agendum aptus; gnavus, strenuus, promptus.* — *To put one out of action, transdere aliquem in otium.* — ¶ (*a fight*), prælium, pugna.

**AN ACTION** (*suit at law*), actio, causa, lis. — *To bring an action against one, dicam alicui scribere, impingere (in reference to the Greeks); item intendere; in jus vocare, citare, ducere, rapere.* — *To gain an action, iudicio vincere, litem obtinere.* — *To lose it, litem or causâ cadere.*

**ACTIONABLE**, actioni forensi or iudicio obnoxius.

**ACTIVE** (*nimble*), agilis, pernix; (*brisk, lively*), vegetus, vividus, vigenus. — ¶ *Active (of the mind, disposition, character, &c.), vigenus, vegetus, vividus; gnavus, promptus, strenuus, (busy, driving); industrius; acer (spirited, energetic), impiger (ready and persevering, untiring), actuosus (much in action, or ever bent on action), operosus (loving work).* — *Active philosophy (opposed to contemplative), philosophia activa.* — *An active (quick) remedy, præsens remedium.* — ¶ *Active (in grammar), activus.*

**ACTIVELY**, gnæviter, etc.

**ACTIVITY**, agilitas, pernicitas, vigor, vis; industria, navitas, impigritas; efficacia. — *The utmost activity, summa industria.* — *Activity (incessant working) of mind, animi agitato et motus.*

**ACTOR** (*stage-player*), actor, actor scenicus, histrio; ludius or ludio (*who dances at the same time*). — *The art of an actor, ars scenica or histrionalis; histrionia.* — *A company of actors, familia histrionum, grex histrionum.* — *To be a chief actor (prop. and fig.), primas partes agere.*

**ACTRESS**, artifex scenica, scenica.

**ACTUAL**, verus.

**ACTUALLY**, vere, reipsa, reapse, revera, re (*opp. to nomine*).

**ACTUATE**, animo, incito. — *Met. accendo, incendio.*

**ACTUATED**, ductus, adductus; motus, per motus; inductus; incitatus; incensus.

**ACUTE** (*sharp, not dull*), acutus. — ¶ *Acute (sharp in taste, biting), acutus, acer, salsus (salt); as, acetum acre, cibi acuti, acri sapore esse: (sharp in smell), acutus, acer.* — ¶ *Acute (of the organs of sense), acutus, sagax (tracking well, having a keen scent, a quick hearing); — acute sight, visus acer, — ears, aures acutæ; that has acute ears, sagax.* — ¶ *Acute (piercing, violent, of cold, &c.), acutus, acer; (of disease), acutus.* — ¶ *Acute (in perception, judgment: sharp-witted), acer (looking deep), acutus (sharp-sighted), subtilis (discerning; distinguishing nicely), sagax.* — *An acute understanding or wit, ingenium acre or acutum, mens acris.*

**ACUTELY**, acute, etc.

**ACUTENESS** (*sharpness*), acies. — ¶ (*of taste, &c.*), acritudo, acrimonia. — ¶ (*of sense*), acies. — ¶ (*of spirit, wit, &c.*), ingenii acumen or acies, acumen, ingenium acre, perspicacitas, subtilitas, sagacitas.

**ADAGE**, proverbium — *Met. oraculum.*

**ADAMANT**, adamas; (*diamond*), adamas.

**ADAMANTINE**, adamantinus or -enis.

**ADAPT**, apto, accommodo, me fingo.

**ADAPTED** (*fit, suited*), aptus, utilis, commodus, idoneus.

**ADAPTATION**, accommodatio, congruentia.

**ADD** (*put to*), addo, adjicio, appono; accessionem facio; (*join to*), adjungo, subjicio, subnecto; (*reckon to*), adscribo, accenseo; aggrego. — ¶ *Add to this (brides), ad hoc, ad id.* — *To this is added, that, &c., ad hoc accedit, quod, etc.*

**ADDITION**, or **APPENDAGE**, appendix, adjectus; additamentum, incrementum, accessio.

**ADDITIONAL**, amplius; supra, præterea; adscriptitius.

**ADDER**, aspis, vipera, coluber, colubra.

**ADDICE**, or **ADZE**, dolabra, ascia.

**ADDICT**, se alicui rei dedere, addicere, devovere; ad aliquid animum adjungere, applicare.

**ADDICTED**, deditus; *or deditus volupta-*

tibus. — *To be greatly addicted to a thing, multum esse in re; wholly, totum esse in re.*

**ADDLE.** — *An addle egg, ovum inane, irritum; ovum zephyrium. — Addle-pated, -headed, -brained, fatuus, desipiens.*

**ADDRESS, v.** (*to direct to*), inscribere alicui. — *¶ (to prepare), parare, aptare, accingere. — ¶ (apply to), se applicare ad aliquem, confugere ad aliquem. — He knew not whither to address himself. quo se verteret, non habebat. — ¶ (petition), adire aliquem scripto. — ¶ (speak to), compellere, alloqui, adire; concionari ad (populum, milites), verba facere apud aliquem, ad or apud populum agere.*

**ADDRESS, subst. (of a letter),** index, titulus. — *¶ (petition), libellus supplicis. — (harangue, speech), concio, oratio, allocutio. — ¶ (skill, dexterity), ingenium ad aliquid aptum, ingenii dexteritas or dexteritas, calliditas. — ¶ Address, i. e. manners, mores. — elegant, morum elegantia; urbanitas. — A crafty address, insinuatō. — A captivating address, dulcedo et suavitas morum.*

**ADDUCE,** afferre, producere. — *To adduce a proof or testimony, afferre testimonium; a reason, rationem, causam.*

**ADEPT,** peritus or gnarus alicujus rei, versatus in aliqua re, perfectus in aliqua re.

**ADEQUATE, par.** — *To be adequate, par esse, sufficere, suppetere, suppeditare.*

**ADEQUATELY, satis.** — *To express adequately, rem dictis exæquare.*

**ADHERE, adhæreo, adhæresco; me affigo; particeps, socius sum.** — *To adhere to the rule proposed, manere in instituto suo.*

**AN ADHERENT, assectator, sectator, assecta; socius.** — *An adherent of the nobility, optimatum fautor. — The (political) adherents of any one, qui sentiunt cum aliquo, qui stant cum or ab aliquo, qui faciunt cum aliquo, qui alicujus partibus favent; factio, partes.*

**ADHESION, adhesio; fig. studium.** — *To give in his adhesion to a party, ad partes alicujus se adjungere.*

**ADHESIVE, tenax.**

**ADIEU, vale, salve et vale; ave atque vale (the farewell to a deceased friend).** — *To bid adieu, valedicere, salvere jubeo; fig. (to abandon, quit), renunciare (with dat.), abdicare se re, discedere ab re.*

**ADJACENT, finitimus, vicinus, confinis.**

**ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum.**

**ADJOIN (add to), adicio, addo, annexo, adjungo;** (*lie close to*), adjaceo, attingo.

**ADJOINING, finitimus, confinis, vicinus.**

**ADJOURN, differo, comperendino, pro-rogo.** — *To adjourn the meeting, consilio diem eximere.*

**ADJOURNMENT (in court), comprehensio, -tio.**

**ADJUDGE, adjudico, addico.**

**ADJUNCT, adj. conjunctus, adjunctus.**

**ADJUNCT, subst. (as a thing), adjunctum.** — *¶ (as a person), adjutor, socius.*

**ADJURE, obsecrare, obtestari.**

**ADJURATION, obsecratio, obtestatio.**

**ADJUST (fit), apto, accommodo.** — *¶ (arrange), compono, orno, exorno; conficio, ordino, colloco; constituo. — the hair, componere capillum. — one's household affairs, rem familiarem constituere, res suas ordinare, res familiares componere. — accounts, rationes componere. — disputes, controversias componere.*

**ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio, or by a circumlocution.**

**ADJUTANT (assistant), adjutor, coadjutor; (in the army), præfecti vicarius or adjutor.**

**ADMINISTER (manage), administro, procuro, dispenso.** — *justice, lex, exerce-re justitiam, judicium; jus reddere, dare or dicere. — the state, administrare rempublicam. — ¶ (give us physic), medicinam adhibeo.*

**ADMINISTRATION, administratio, etc. — of the state, administratio reipublicæ. — of a country estate, prædii rustici. — of others' goods, alienorum bonorum procuratio. — of justice, jurisdictio. — ¶ (those who are at the head of affairs), qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis.**

**ADMIRAL, præfectus classis.**

**ADMIRAL'S SHIP, navis prætoria.**

**ADMIRALSHIP, summa maritimi imperii, præfectura classis.**

**ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo præpositi.**

**ADMIRE, mirari (wonder at), admirari.** — *To be admired, admiratione affici; greatly, in magnâ admiratione esse.*

**ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio.** — *To excite admiration, admirationem facere, efficere; admirationem habere. — I am seized with admiration, admiratio me cap-it or incessit.*

**ADMIRABLE, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis; egregius, conspiciendus, insignis.**

**ADMIRABLY, egregie, mirum or mirandum in modum.**

**ADMIRER, admirator, studiosus, amator.** — *To be a great admirer of any one, admiratione celebrare aliquem.*

**ADMIT, intromitto, admitto, recipio.** — *the enemy into the city, hosti patefacere urbem, hostem in urbem accipere. — as a freeman, in civitatem asciscere. — as an acquaintance, in consuetudinem, or in amicitiam recipere. — To be admitted a member of the senate, in senatum venire. — a member of a college, in collegium cooptari. — into holy orders, ordini clericorum ascribi. — ¶ (to allow.) — The birds admit or allow it, admittunt rite aves. — In great peril, fear does not admit of pity, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. — I admit that those who are dead are not wretched, concedo, non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt.*

**ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION, admissio, aditus, accessus.** — *To have admittance, aditum, copiam conveniendi habere; ad colloquium admitti.*

**ADMONISH (warn), moneo, admoneo; (inform), certiore facio; (exhort), hortor, adhortor.**

**ADMONITION, monitio, admonitio, munitus; hortatio, adhortatio.**

**ADO, negotium, molestia; turba, tumultus.** — *With much ado, vix, ægre, non sine labore, multo sudore, multo negotio. — Without much ado, facile, nullo negotio. — Without any more ado, statim, sine morâ, nec mora est. — Without any ado (without making difficulty), haud difficulter.*

**ADOPT, adopto, coopto; eligo, ascisco; sumo.** — *as a child, adoptare aliquem (a minor), arrogare aliquem (one of age); asciscere aliquem in nomen familiæ suæ.*

**ADOPTED, adoptatus, adoptivus.**

**ADoption, adoptio, arrogatio.**

**ADORE (worship), colere, venerari, adorare (pray to); (admire, look up to, revere), admirari, venerari. — To adore one as a god, aliquem ut deum colere, venerari, adorare; aliquem divinis honoribus colere.**

**ADORER, cultor, adorator; admirator; studiosus alicujus or alicujus rei.**

**ADORATION, cultus, veneratio; adoratio; admiratio.**

**ADORN, orno, decoro, condecoro, excollo, expolio, exorno, concinno, colo.**

**ADROIT, facilis, callidus, promptus.**

**ADSCITIOUS, ascitus, acquisitus.**

**ADULATION, adulatio. — Cringing, slavish adulation, blanditiæ verniles. — To listen to adulation, adulatoribus patefacere aures.**

**ADULT, ævo maturus, adultus, adultâ ætate, adultæ ætatis.**

**AN ADULT, homo adultus, pubes.**

**ADULTERATE (pollute), inquinare; (corrupt by admixture), adulterare.**

**ADULTERATION, adulteratio.**

**ADULTERY, adulterium. — To commit adultery, adulterare; adulterium inire, committere, facere; conjugii fidem violare, mœchari. — To commit adultery with several, adulteria exercere. — with another's wife, alicujus uxorem adulterare. — Taken in adultery, in stupro comperta (of the woman).**

**ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. — An adulterous woman, adultera.**

**ADULTERER, adulter.**

**ADUMBRATE, adumbrare.**

**ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata; adumbratio.**

**ADVANCE, act. (put forward), promoveo, proveho; (lift up), attollo, exalto, in sublime tollo; (pay beforehand), in antecessum solvo, do, (before getting the thing); ante tempus, ante dictum**

diem solvo (*before pay-day*), (*prefer one*), aliquem ad dignitatem produco; (*further*), juvare, augere, adjumento esse, adjutorem esse. — *To advance (an opinion), in medium proferre. — II. neut. gradum profero, progredior, proficiscor: procedo, proficio, pergo. — ¶ To advance (make progress) in a thing, in aliqua re provehi, progredi, progressus facere. — The work advances apace, opus belle procedit. — ¶ (increase), augeti. — Wages advance much, magnopere stipendia procedunt.*

**ADVANCED, provectus, promotus; evec-tus, etc. — The summer being now far advanced, æstate jam adultâ. — Advanced to the highest honors, summis honoribus auctus. — Advanced in years, provectus ætate.**

**ADVANCEMENT, profectus, progressus, incrementum; — further advancement, dignitatis accessio. — To hinder one's advancement, aditum ad honores alicui intercludere.**

**ADVANCE GUARD, primum agmen.**

**ADVANTAGE (gain), lucrum, emolumentum, commodum, fructus, quæstus.** — *¶ He has the advantage (of time or place), superior est. ¶ is to your advantage, in rem tuam est or ere tuâ est. — If it were any advantage to us, si ex usu nostro esset. — Throw in something by way of advantage, auctarium adjicito. — To be of advantage, proficere, prodesse, conducere. — To be of great advantage to one, alicui magno usui esse. — This is for my advantage, hoc pro me facit. — To have an advantage of, præstare, superiorem esse. — To sell to advantage, magno pretio vendere, bene vendere. — To take advantage of one, occasione uti ad alterius damnum. — To let slip an advantage, occasionem amittere, dimittere; to seize one, arripere. — The advantages of the place, opportunitates loci.*

**TO ADVANTAGE, prodesse, conducere, usui esse, utilitatem afferre. — That would advantage me little, id mihi parum prosit. — What does it advantage me? quid mihi prodest?**

**ADVANTAGEOUS, commodus, utilis, opportunus, suus; quæstuosus, lucrosus.**

**ADVENTITIOUS, aliunde quæsitus, adventitious.**

**ADVENTURE, v. (enterprise), audeo (try, make trial of), tento, suscipio, aggredior; (hazard), periclitari, aleam jacere, periculum facere. — To adventure to sea, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere.**

**ADVENTURE (an enterprise), periculum, ausum; (hazard), discrimen; (chance), casus, fors. — At adventure, temere; casu; — by adventure, forte, fortuito.**

**ADVENTUROUS (bold, daring), audens, audax. — ¶ (dangerous), periculosus.**

**ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, qui incerta fata quærit.**

**ADVERSE, adversum.**

**ADVERSE, infestus, hostilis, adversus.**

**ADVERSARY (a public foe), hostis; (an enemy, not a friend), inimicus; (an opponent at law, but which may not imply enmity), adversarius. — We have a bitter adversary in you, acerbo te adversario nitimur.**

**ADVERSITY, res adversæ, angustæ, arctæ, infestæ, turbidæ, lapsæ, afflictæ; adversa, -rum. — He is in adversity, est afflictus et jacens; in multis versatur malis. — He is beset with adversity, omnibus difficultatibus confictatus et circumventus est.**

**ADVERTISE, monere, commonefacere, admonere, certiorum facere, docere, edocere, alicui significare. — To advertise one of the Parthian peace, afferre alicui otium Parthicum.**

**ADVERTISEMENT, nuntius, significatio; promulgatio.**

**ADVICE (counsel), consilium, monitio, monitum, sententia; (news), nuntius. — You give good advice, bene, commode mones. — What advice do you give me? quid das consilii? — To ask advice of any one, consulere, consultare aliquem; in consilium advocare aliquem. — To do something by my advice, de meo consilio facere aliquid.**

**ADVISABLE, utilis.**

**ADVISE (give advice), suadeo, moneo, hor-**

tor; censeo; consilium do, auctor sum alicui; præcipio. — *I advise them to be quiet, &c., tibi sum auctor, ut, etc.* — ¶ *To advise (consider of), considerare, deliberare de re aliqua.* — ¶ *Advise with (consult), consulere aliquem, aliquem in consilium advocare, aliquem consilii socium capere.*

**WELL ADVISED**, prudens, cautus, circumspectus. — *Be well advised, apud te esto.* — *Be well advised what you do, nil temere facias; vide quid agas.* — *Ill advised, male cautus.*

**ADVISEDLY**, caute, consulte, cogitate, prudenter, consulto. — *To act advisedly, nihil temere conari, facere; consilium inire, priusquam aggrediari.*

**ADVISER**, monitor, admonitor; hortator; auctor; consiliarius.

**ADVOCATE**, causarum actor, patronus, defensor, causidicus, advocatus. — *The office of an advocate, opera forensis; patrocinium.* — *To plead as an advocate for one, causam dicere pro aliquo.* — ¶ *Gen. an advocate (one who vindicates or defends), patronus, defensor, vindex.*

**TO ADVOCATE**, patrocinium suscipere alicujus or alicujus rei, alicui or alicui rei patrocinari; tueri, tutari; defendere; dicere pro homine or re; propugnare pro re.

**ADVOCACY**, advocatio; patrocinium; defensio.

**AËRIAL**, or **AIRY**, aërius, ætherius (of the upper air). — ¶ *Fig. levis, tenuis; vanus.* — ¶ *But see Air.*

**AFAR OFF**, procul; longinquus. — *From afar, e longinquo; eminus.* — *To be afar off, longe abesse.*

**AFFABLE**, comis, humanus, blandus, affabilis; humanitate, urbanitate præditus.

**AFFABILITY**, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas.

**AFFABLY**, comiter, humane or humaniter, blande, liberaliter.

**AFFAIR**, res, negotium, causa. — *To attend to his own affairs, suum negotium gerere, res suas curare.* — *To meddle with other people's affairs, aliena negotia curare.* — *Without settling the affair, infecta re.* — *'Tis not my affair (my office), hæc non meæ sunt partes, hoc non meum est.* — *'Tis your affair (concern), tua res agitur, tua refert.* — *How stands the affair? quo loco res est? ut res se habet?* — *Your affairs are in a good state, bono loco sunt res vestræ.* — *'Tis a bad affair, res male se habet.* — *Household affairs, res familiaris, res domesticæ.* — *Urgent affairs, necessitates.* — *To handle affairs, res gerere, negotia tractare.* — *Great affairs, res præclaræ, res egregiæ, magnæ.* — *An affair of love, res amatoria; love affairs, amores.*

**AFFECT** (aim at), affecto, aspiro ad, capto, peto, appeto. — *the sovereignty, affectare imperium in (e. g. Latinus), regnum.* — ¶ *(love), diligo, amo, carum habeo.* — ¶ *(make a show of), simulo, assimulo.* — *To affect learning, simulare doctrinam.* — ¶ *(to npe), inepte exprimere.* — ¶ *(of disease), afficere (e. g. pulmo afficitur).* — ¶ *(to move) with joy, &c., gaudio, mœrore, etc., afficio, percipio, percutio.* — *To affect the mind, aliquem or alicujus animum movere, commovere; deeply, vehementer.* — *I am otherwise affected by it, id alter fero.* — ¶ *To affect (have influence, produce an effect upon), vni habere or exercere in aliquid.* — ¶ *(touch, concern), pertinere ad aliquem; alicujus referre.*

**AFFECTATION**, appetitio, affectatio, ambitio; similitatio; affectatio. — *He pronounces with affectation, putide exprimit.*

**AFFECTED** (disposed), bene or male animatus; (diseased), morbo affectus, morbolaborans; (beloved), dilectus. — *How is he affected? quid animi habet?* — ¶ *Affected, putidus, ineptus, molestus; affectatus; quæsitus, ascitus: in ostentationem virtutum compositus.*

**AFFECTION** (love), amor, studium, mens, voluntas: (passion), affectio animi, cupiditas, libido; animi concitatio, animi impetus or motus or commotio or perinotio: (contagium), contagio: (disease), morbus; valetudo. — *To bridle the affections, cupiditates compescere, animi vincere.* — *To gain the affection of*

*any person, amorem, voluntatem, benevolentiam alicujus sibi conciliare; to attempt to do it, captare.* — *To lose the affection of one, aliquem a se alienare.*

**AFFECTIONATE**, amoris plenus, pius. — *An affectionate husband, vir amans uxoris.* — *Affectionate expostulations, niolles querelæ.*

**AFFECTIONATELY**, amanter, pie.

**AFFIANCE**, v. (betroth), spondeo, despondeo.

**AN AFFIANCED PERSON**, sponsus, sponsa.

**AFFINITY** (connection by marriage), affinitas, affinitatis vinculum. — ¶ *(relation generally), propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo.* — ¶ *Fig. (likeness), convenientia, similitudo.*

**AFFIRM**, confirmo, assero, assevero, prædico. — *with an oath, or before a judge, jurejurando affirmare, testificari.* — *One affirms, another denies, alter ait, alter negat.* — *The thing is affirmed openly and every where, id apud omnes palam et ubique testatum est.* — *All men affirm it, omnium assensu comprobatum est.* — ¶ *To affirm (ratify, approve), sancire, ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere.*

**AFFIRMATIVE**, affirmans, aiens, affirmativus. — *An affirmative answer, affirmatio.* — *One is affirmative, the other negative, alterum ait, alterum negat.*

**AFFIRMATION**, affirmatio.

**AFFIX**, annecto, affigo.

**AFFLICT**, angere; cruciare, vexare, premere; afflictare; alicui dolorem afferre, aliquem contristare.

**AFFLICTING**, tristis, ærumnosus, calamitosus; miser, acerbus.

**AFFLICTION**, res adversæ, res or fortunæ afflictæ, miseria; dolor, tristitia, mæror.

**AFFLICTED**, æger animi, mæstus, tristis; miser.

**AFFLUENT**, abundans, dives, copiosus, opulentus.

**AFFLUENCE**, divitiæ, copiæ, opes, opulentia.

**AFFORD** (give), præbeo, reddo, suppedito. — *To afford assistance, opem, auxilium dare, suppeditare, præbere.* — ¶ *(sell), vendo.* — *I cannot afford it so cheap, non possum tantulo vendere.* — *It cannot be afforded cheaper, non potest minoris vendi.* — ¶ *I cannot afford such grandeur, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum.*

**AFFRAY**, pugna. — *They have had an affray, pugnis certaverunt, manus conseruerunt.* — *During the affray, inter manus.*

**AFFRIGHT**, terreo, perterrefacio; consterno (-are), percello.

**AFFRIGHT**, subst. terror.

**AFFRONT**, subst. contumelia. — *To offer one an affront, contumeliam alicui facere.* — *To receive an affront, contumeliam accipere.* — *To take something as an affront, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere.* — *To put up with an affront, contumeliam inultam dimittere; injuriam non insectari.*

**TO AFFRONT**, contumelias lacessere, contumeliam alicui facere; injuriâ afficere.

**AFFLOAT**. — *To be afloat, i. e. to float, ab aquâ sustineri.* — *To be afloat, i. e. to be on board ship, in navi esse.*

**AFORE**. See *Before*.

**AFFRAID**, timidus, trepidus, pavidus, metu (timore) perterritus. — *To be afraid, in metu (timore) esse, pavere.* — ¶ *See Fear.*

**AFFRESH**, denuo; de or ab integro; often by the preposition re in composition. — *The sedition breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescit.*

**AFRICA**, Africa.

**AFRICAN**, Afer, Africus, Africânus. — ¶ *An African, Afer; Africans, Afri.*

**AFTER**, prep. I. (of space and of rank), secundum (next to, immediately after); so also in the sense of next or first after another, secundus, proximus ab aliquo or proximus alicui; so, sub (and also in composition). — *To go (next) after one, secundum aliquem ire; to be next after, secundum aliquem or secundum ab aliquo esse (in place or in rank); — go after (follow), aliquem sequi.* — *The next after me, proximus a me.* — *The next or first after the king, secundus*

a rege. — II. *After (in point of time), post (generally), secundum (immediately after); a, ab (after, i. e. from; with reference to the commencing point); e, ex (almost synonymous with the last, but expressing rather a certain connection, or a transition from one state to another).* — *Mithridates was the greatest king after Alexander, post Alexandrum Mithridates maximus rex fuit.* — *After three years, post tres annos: after many years, post multos annos, multis post annis (many years after).* — *After the proconsulate of Brutus, post Brutum proconsulem.* — *Immediately after the donation of the consul, secundum donationem consulis.* — *The Germans bathe themselves immediately after sleep, Germani statim e somno lavantur.* — *He returned immediately after the battle, confestim a prælio rediit.* — *Homer lived not long after them, Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit.* — *The hundredth day after the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii.* — ¶ *Frequently also, especially in Cæsar, after is expressed by the abl. of a word, which in itself conveys no idea of time; as, after whose arrival (when they had arrived), he pitches his camp, quorum adventu castra ponit.* — ¶ *With post, the Latins commonly express the substantive which denotes the action by the particip.; as, six years after the taking of Veii, sexennio post Veios captos.* — *After the foundation of the city, post urbem conditam.* — ¶ *After is also expressed by the abl. absolute, but more to denote a cause than mere succession; as, after a year, anno interjecto.* — III. *After, i. e. according to, secundum; in some connections, e or ex, or also de, (implying not only accordance but causality); pro (indicating the relation or a measure); ad (denoting conformity to a rule).* — *To live after nature, secundum naturam vivere; naturæ convenienter vivere.* — *To judge of a thing after the truth, ex veritate rem æstimare.* — *After my opinion, ex or de meâ sententiâ.* — *After her manner or way, de more.* — *After his own name, suo de nomine.* — *To do a thing after Pompey's manner, ad P. rationem aliquid facere.* — *To sup after the Sallian manner, epulari Sallianum in modum.* — *After the manner of the Persians, more Persarum.* — IV. *After, i. e. in pursuit or quest of, as in the expressions to look after, go after, nsk after, is expressed by a mere case of the object, and belongs to other words.*

**AFTER**, adv. a tergo, pone, post, secundum, proxime. — *To come after, sequi.*

**AFTER**, **AFTERWARDS**, post, postea, posthac, secundum hæc, posterius; deinde, evixit; mox; quo facto. — *A considerable time after, aliquanto post, post aliquanto.* — *A year after, ante post, post annum.* — *Three years after, post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post, tertio anno, tres post annos, etc.* — *First — afterwards — last, prius — deinde — extremo.* — *First — next — afterwards, principio — proximo — deinde.*

**AFTER**, **AFTER THAT**, postquam or postquam, posteaquam; ut, ubi; quum; or an abl. absol. — *Three years after (that) he had come, tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat, post tres annos (or post tertium annum) quam venerat.* — *I waited for him three days, after I wrote this letter, eum triduo, quum has litteras dabam, expectabam.* — *Four days after Roscius was killed, quadriduo, quo (abl. of qui) Roscius occisus est.* — *Three years after he came (after his coming), tertio anno post ejus adventum.* — *Five days after you have gathered them, quinto die, quam sustuleris.* — ¶ *After is joined with substantives like an adjective, as in after-life, after-days, after-ages.* — *After-times, posteritas.* — *After birth, secundæ.* — *After-generations, posterit, homines qui futuri sunt, posteritas.* — *After-clap, ictus repetitus.*

**AFTERNON**, dies pomeridianus. — *Afternoon (the afternoon time), tempus pomeridianum, horæ pomeridianæ.* — *In the afternoon, post meridiem, tempore pomeridiano, horis pomeridianis.* — *Afternoon repast, merenda.*

**AFTERNOON**, *adj.* postmeridianus, pomeridianus.

**AGAIN**, rursus, rursum; iterum; de integro; denuo, de novo: (*in the next place*), secundo; iterum; tum, deinde: (*afterwards*), post, postea, posthac (*hereafter*): (*in turn*), vicissim, invicem; (*on the other hand*), contra, rursus, rursum. — *Again and again*, etiam atque etiam. — *Once and again*, more than once, semel atque iterum, semel et sæpius. — *As big again*, duplo maior, altero tanto major. — *We will sail back again*, retro navigabimus. — *Tell it over again*, de novo or denuo narra. — ¶ *Again is also expressed by the prep. re in composition.*

**AGAINST** (*in defence*), a, ad, adversus, adversum. — ¶ (*in time*), ante, dum, in. — *Against the evening*, in vesperum. — *They made ready their present against he came*, interea parabant munus suum, dum veniret. — ¶ (*contrary*), adversus, contra, præter: (*to the prejudice of*), adversus, adversum, in. — *I am against*, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obductor. — *Against the grain*, invitâ Minervâ. — *Against one's will*, invite, invitus. — *Against one's nature*, repugnante naturâ. — *Against the stream*, flumine adverso. — *To go against*, ire obviam. — *To be against* (*be injurious to*), obesse. — ¶ (*by or at*), ad, ante: (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso, contra.

**AGATE** (*a stone*), achates.

**AGE** (*of a person or thing; time of life*), ætas: — ævum. — *Mature or full*, ætas matura; *of full age*, maturus, adultus. — *Nonage*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris. — *Old age*, senectus, senium; vetustas (*of inanimate things*). — *Of the same age*, æqualis, æquævus. — *Of one year's age*, unius anni, anniculus; annotinus (*of things*). — *Of two*, bimus. — *At sixteen years of age*, annos natus sexdecim. — *He is nineteen years of age*, decem et novem annos natus est, or decem et novem annorum est. — *I know my own age*, scio ego, quid ætatis sim. — *He may for his age*, per ætatem licet. — *To be of more advanced age*, proveciore ætate esse. — *A man of that age*, homo id ætatis or eâ ætate. — ¶ *An age*, ætas, sæculum; ævum. — *Hardly two good orators have appeared in an age*, vix singulis ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles consistere. — *Several ages* (*generations*), sæcula plura. — *Two ages* (*centuries*) before, duobus sæculis ante. — *Of the first age*, primævus. — ¶ *Age*, for time; as, *the most famous general of his age*, clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis. — *This age*, the present age, hæc tempora, hæc ætas. — *In this age*, hodie.

**AGED**, grandævus, ætate provecius, ætate gravis; annosus. — *Very aged*, natu pergrandi exactæ jam ætatis. — *An aged man*, senex. — *An aged woman*, anus. — *To become aged*, consenescere, senescere.

**AGENCY** (*factorship*), curatio, procuratio. — ¶ *Free agency*, voluntas libera, potestas libera, arbitrium. — *By my agency*, meâ operâ; per me.

**AGENT**, agens, qui agit; (*factor*), negotiorum curator, procurator.

**AGGRANDIZE**, ad magnas dignitates promovere, aliquem honoribus or divitiis augere; augere, ornare.

**AGGRAVATION**, dignitas aucta, accessio dignitatis, amplificatio honoris.

**AGGRAVATE**, augere, adaugere, aggravare, exacerbare, exasperare. — *To aggravate the want of any one*, inopiam alicujus onerare. — *To become aggravated*, deterior em fieri, in pejus mutari; aggravescere, invagrescere.

**AGGRAVATION**, deterior conditio or status; exacerbatio.

**AGGREGATE**, v. a. colligere, congerere, coacervare, cumulare.

**AGGREGATE**, subst. summa, complexio.

**AGGRESSOR**, qui pro injuriâ facit, fert. — *The aggressing party* (*in war*), qui bellum suscepit, qui bellum ultro infert; infestus exercitus.

**AGGRIEVE** (*afflict, grieve*), dolore or tristitiâ afficere. — ¶ (*to harass; injure*), vexare; injuriâ facere alicui.

**AGHAST**, territus, perterritus, terrore verculus

**AGILE**, agilis, pernix.

**AGILITY**, agilitas, pernicitas. — *With agility*, agiliter, perniciter.

**AGITATE** (*put in motion*), movere, commovere, agitare, quaterere, concutere, ciere. — ¶ (*disturb*), turbare, concitare; motum afferre. — ¶ *To agitate* (*the mind*), movere, commovere; afficere aliquem or alicujus animum; perturbare. — ¶ *To agitate* (*stir, discuss*), agitare, tractare (negotium); agere rem or de aliqua re; sermonem habere de re.

**AGITATION**, agitatio, motus, motio, jactatio; motus, tumultus, turbæ; animi motus, commotio, concitatio, perturbatio.

**AGITATOR**, turbæ ac tumultus concitator, concitator multitudinis, novorum consiliorum auctor.

**AGO**, abhinc, ante. — *Long ago*, jam pridem, jam dudum. — *Not long ago*, haud ita pridem. — *How long ago?* quam dudum? — *Two years ago*, duobus abhinc annis, ante duos annos, abhinc duos annos; jam biennium est, quum, etc. — *You look more handsome than you did awhile ago*, formosior videris quam dudum.

**AGONY** (*pangs of death*), angor morientis. — *To be in the last agonies*, animam agere. — ¶ (*anguish*), dolor, cruciatus, angor. — *To be in one*, cruciari. — ¶ (*fright*), consternatio.

**AGREE** (*assent*), assentior, adstipulor, annuo, accedo: (*fit*), congruo, consto, competo, respondeo, quadro: (*be of the same mind*), consentio, convenio, concordo, congruo, idem sentio: (*hang together*), cohæreo, congruo: (*make a bargain*), paciscor, depaciscor: (*to be in unison*), concinere. — *To agree upon*, constituere aliquid (cum aliquo), condicere aliquid, pacisci aliquid (cum aliquo); time and place, condicere tempus et locum; the signal agreed upon, signum, quod convenit. — *It is agreed by all* (*all agree*), inter omnes constat. — *We ore agreed*, convenit inter nos. — *They agreed with his opinion*, ne ejus sententiâ pedibus inverit (*of senators*). — *His words and notions do not agree*, facta cum dictis discrepant. — *The preacher never agreed about the stipend*, sacerdos nunquam de mercede pactus est. — *He made us agree*, nos in gratiam reconciliavit; similitates, quæ inter nos exstarent, penitus diremit. — *The day is agreed on*, dies pactus est, dies convenit. — *Authors do not agree*, discrepat inter scriptores; auctores inter se dissident atque discordant; de hoc parum convenit. — *To agree well with one*, convenire optime cum aliquo.

**AGREEABLE** (*pleasant*), gratus, acceptus, jucundus, amœnus (*esp. of scenery, situation, &c.*); suavis, dulcis; urbanus (*in conversation and carriage*); lepidus, facetus, festivus, (*in conversation*). — *conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus. — *If it is agreeable to you*, quod commodo tuo fiat; nisi tibi molestum est; si vis, si tibi placet. — ¶ (*fit, suitable*), congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus. — ¶ (*concordant*), concors.

**AGREEABLENESS**, congruentia; jucunditas.

**AGREEABLY**, grate, jucunde; lepide, festivo, etc. — ¶ (*suitably*), convenienter; e, ex, ad, secundum. — *Agreeably to nature*, convenienter naturæ, secundum naturam. — *Agreeably to truth*, ex veritate; vere.

**AGREEING**, concors, consonus, consentiens, congruens, constans. — *Not agreeing*, absonus.

**AGREEMENT**, consensus, concordia, conspiratio. — ¶ (*bargain, covenant*), sponso, conditio; pactum, fœdus, stipulatio. — *According to agreement*, ex pacto; ex constituto. — *Articles of agreement*, conditiones, capita, federis articuli. — ¶ (*proportion*), convenientia: (*resemblance*), similitudo, congruentia, convenientia.

**AGROUND**. — *To run aground*, sidere, in vadum illidi, in terram deferri. — *To be aground*, in vado herere. — ¶ Fig. *You are aground*, ulterius non potes procedere; — *the thing is aground*, hæret res or negotium.

**AGUE** (*a disease*), febris, horror in febris. — *A slight ague*, febricula. — *An a. of one day's continuance*, febris ephemera; *intermitting*, intermittens; *quotidian*, tertiana,

*quartan*, quotidiana, tertiana, quartana. — *The fit of an ague*, accessus, impetus, paroxysmus. — *One sick of an ague*, febricitans, febre laborans or correptus.

**AH!** ah! aha! siccine? (*is it so?*)

**AHEAD**, adv. (*in advance*), præ. — *Go ahead*, I'll follow, I præ, sequar. — *To go ahead*, ducem esse, anteire, præire.

**AID**, auxilium, adjumentum; adminiculum, subsidium; suppetiæ; presidium; opis, -em, -e (*from obsol. ops*). — *With the aid of any one*, alicujus auxilio, alicujus ope, alicujus ope adjutus, aliquo adjuvante, aliquo adjutore, alicujus operâ. — *Without aid*, per se. — ¶ *An aid-de-camp*, ducis or imperatoris adjutor.

**TO AID**, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare; alicui subvenire, alicui subvenire, alicui adjumento esse; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre; alicui adesse; alicui opitulari.

**AIL, AILMENT**, morbus, ma'um, ægritudo.

**TO AIL**, dolere, male se habere, ægrotare. — *What ails you?* quid tibi est? quidnam tibi dolet?

**AILING**, æger, infirmus, valetudinarius, morbosus.

**AIM**, subst. (*the direction of the weapon; to take aim* (see *To Aim*)). — ¶ (*the mark*), scopus. — ¶ Fig. (*purpose, end*), propositum, finis propositus.

**TO AIM**, collineare oculos ad aliquid, collineare manum et oculos, telum collineare aliquid, telum dirigere, telum intendere in aliquem or aliquid. — *To aim at one*, telo petere aliquem. — ¶ Fig. *I know what you aim at*, scio quid conere. — *To aim at great things*, magna sibi proponere, magna spectare. — *I aim at greater things*, majora molior. — *You aimed at me*, me petisti. — *To aim at* (*allude to, designate*), aliquem designare, denotare; aliquid significare. — *This is aimed at those*, hoc dictum est illis.

**AIR**, cœlum, which includes air (*the lower air or atmosphere*) and æther (*the upper, thinner air, the heaven*); aura (*a soft air, in gentle motion*); — *A healthy air*, cœlum salubre, cœli salubritas, air salubris. — *Thick, gross air*, air crassus, cœli gravitas. — *Cool air*, air refrigeratus; frigus. — *In the open air*, sub dio, sub Jove. — *Up in or into the air*, sublimare. — *To put in the air*, aliquid aeri exponere. — *To let in the air*, aërem immittere. — *To take the air*, deambulare. — *To live upon air* (*i. e. upon nothing*), vento vivere. — *To build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere. — ¶ *Air* (*a song*), canticum, cantilena. — ¶ *Air* (*mien or manner*), gestus, habitus. — *Graceful air*, venustus, gratia. — ¶ *Air* (*appearance*), species.

**TO AIR**, aeri aliquid exponere, aërem immittere in aliquid; ventilare; (*of linen*), ad ignem siccare or exsiccare.

**AIRY** (*of air*), aërius; æthereus (*of the upper air*). — ¶ (*in the air*), aërius; æthereus (*in upper air*). — ¶ (*exposed to the air, not close*), aëri expositus, perflabilis, aëri pervius; (*cool*), frigidus. — ¶ Fig. (*light, thin as air*), tenuissimus, levissimus. — ¶ (*light, vain*), levis (*of men and things*); inanis.

**AIRHOLE**, spiramentum, spiraculum.

**AJAR**, semiapertus.

**AKIN**, propinquus, necessarius, agnatus (*by the father's side*), cognatus (*by the mother's side*), affinis (*by marriage*), consanguineus (*by blood*). — ¶ Fig. propinquus, finitimus, vicinus.

**ALACRITY**, hilaritas; alacritas.

**ALARM**, tumultus, turba. — ¶ (*fright*), pavor, consternatio. — ¶ *In war*, to sound an alarm, ad arma clamare.

**TO ALARM**, metum, formidinem, terrorem alicui injicere or incutere; perturbare. — *The army was alarmed*, exercitus terror incidit.

**ALARMING**, metuendus, timendus, horrendus, formidolosus.

**ALARM-BELL**, campana incendii (*or incuriosis hostium*) index.

**ALAS!** ah! heu! ehen! hei mihi! heu me — *Alas* (*for shame*)! proh dedecus! proh pudor! — *Alas* (*for sorrow*)! proh! proh dolor! also parenthetically, id quod doleo.

**ALCOVE**, zotheca. — *Small alcove*, zothecula.

**ALDER** (*tree*), alnus; *made of alder*, alneus; *an alder grove*, alnetum.

**ALDERMAN**, senator urbanus. — *To walk an alderman's pace*, magnifice or lento gradu incedere. — *The board of aldermen*, senatus urbanus.

**ALE**, cervisia, zythum. — *Strong ale*, cervisia plena. — *Small ale*, cervisia tenuis, secundaria; *stale*, vetula, subacida.

**AN ALEHOUSE**, caupona.

**ALERT**, alacer, promptus.

**ALIEN**, advena, alienigena (opp. to indigena); peregrinus (opp. to civis).

**ALIENATE** (sell away, make another's), alieno, abalieno, vendo: (of the affection), alieno, abalieno.

**ALIENATION** (of property), alienatio, abalienatio. — ¶ (of the affection), alienatio. — ¶ of mind, alienatio mentis, mens alienata, deliratio.

**ALIENABLE**, quod alienari or abalienari potest.

**ALIENATE**, adj. alienatus, alienus.

**ALIGHT** (as a bird), sideo, subsido. — ¶ from a horse, descendere ex equo; descendere or degressi ad pedes; (alight with haste, jump down), desilire ex equo: — from a wagon, descendere ex rheda. — ¶ (slide down), delabor.

**ALIKE**, adj. par, compar; æquus, æqualis; similis, consimilis. — *ado. æque, pariter, perinde; eodem modo; similiter.* — *Two eggs are not more alike*, nec ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est.

**ALIMENT**, nutrimentum, alimentum, cibus, victus; pabulum, pastus, (for beasts). — ¶ *Fig.* nutrimentum, pabulum, pastus.

**ALIVE** (living), vivus; (surviving), superstes; (lively), vicens, vividus, vegetus. — *To be alive, vivere.* — *Whilst I am alive*, me vivo; dum vita suppetit. — ¶ *Fig.* to be alive to a thing, aliquid scire, non nescire, non ignorare; me non fugit, non præterit aliquid; sentire aliquid.

**ALL**, omnis (the most general expression, of persons and things); universus (all collected into one, all together); cunctus (all, as many as they are, together; mostly of persons and personified ideas). *The Romans also used two negatives, as a more emphatic expression for omnis; as, nullus non, nemo non, nemo with quin following* (as, *we have all done it*, nemo nostrum est, qui fecerit). *If all is used for every, it may be expressed by quisque, or also quis (but see in the Lex. Utervis, at the end); as, in all places, quoque loco; to prefer to suffer all, quidvis male pati.* *All, i. e. each, singuli: all, i. e. the whole, totus, and also omnis, universus, cunctus.* — *All men of all ranks, omnes omnium ordinum homines.* — *All, all men, omnes homines; omnes: universum genus hominum, universitas generis humani, (the whole human race).* — *All things, omnes res; omnia.* — *All things (the universe), universitas rerum, universum.* — *All (the whole) or nothing, nihil nisi totum.* — *All to a man, omnes ad unum; singuli universique (each and all).* — *Before all, first of all, omnium primum, ante omnia; also imprimis.* — *All the world (the world as one whole), mundus universus.* — *All together they would be equal, but separated they would perish, universos esse pares, dispersos perituros.* — *Nature containing all things and every thing, natura universa atque omnia continens.* — *All the world over, ubique gentium.* — *In all February, mense Februario toto.* — *I leave all that to you, id tibi totum relinquo.* — *Keep it all to yourself, integrum tibi reserves.* — *Now you know all, rem omnem habes, habes consilia mea.* — *Is that all? tantumne est? — It is all over, actum est; conclamatum est.* — *Contrary to all expectation, præter opinionem, ex inopinato.* — *In all, omnino; as, there were five in all, quinque omnino fuerunt.* — *All this while, usque adhuc, tamdiu.* — *By all means, quoquo pacto, quacumque ratione; utique.* — *At all events, utique.* — ¶ *All, i. e. any; as, beyond all doubt, sine ulla dubitatione.* — ¶ *All or all that, i. e. as much as, so much as, whatsoever, quantumcumque; quod, quicquid; quantum, quam.* — *I will withdraw myself from all troubles all that I can, quantum potero, me ab omnibus molestiis abducam.* — *I am wont to help all I can, soleo quantum possum adju-*

vare. — *All the judgment I had, quicquid habuerim iudicii.* — ¶ *He is all my care, i. e. he is my only care, illum curo unum.* — *Her son is all in all to her, filius ei unus omnia est; filium fert or gestat in oculis.* — *The Stoics were all who said so, Sticici soli ita dixerunt.* — ¶ *At all, omnino, with a negation.* — *Between these things there is no difference at all, inter has res nihil omnino interest.* — *Not at all, omnino non, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo, nullo modo prorsus.* — *Nothing at all, omnino nihil, nihil prorsus, nihil quicquam.* — ¶ *All, altogether, plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus; totus.* — *Altogether or in great part, aut omnino aut magnâ ex parte.* — *All on a sudden, de improvviso.* — *This is all one with that, hoc unum et idem est atque illud.* — *It is all one as if, idem est ac si.* — *I reckon it all one as if, perinde censeo, ac si.* — *It is all one whether, nihil interest utrum.* — *It is all one; it all comes to the same thing, par est, idem est.* — *All about, undique, passim.*

**ALLAY**, sedo, mitigo; allevo, lenio. — *To allay hunger, levare famem.* — ¶ (by mingling), temperare, diluere.

**ALLEGE** (plead), cansari, præterdere, simulare. — ¶ *To allege, (produce in proof), producere; rationem, causam afferre.* — ¶ (to affirm), affirmare, prædicare, dicere.

**ALLEGATION**, causa, nomen, simulatio; criminatio, crimen; affirmatio.

**ALLEGORY**, allegoria, continua translatio.

**ALLEGORICAL**, allegoricus.

**ALLEGORICALLY**, allegorice.

**ALLEGIANCE**, fides; officium.

**ALLEVIATE**, levo, allevo.

**ALLEVIATION**, levatio, allevatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum.

**ALLEY** (a walk in a garden), xystus, hypæthra, ambulatio; (narrow passage), angiportus.

**ALLIANCE**, ALLIED. See *Ally*.

**ALLOT**, delego, assigno. — *me to this business, me huic negotio delegare; mihi hoc negotium imponere.* — ¶ (distribute), sortiri; assignare.

**ALLOTMENT**, attributio, assignatio; sortitio. — *By divine allotment, consilio divino; divinitus; — the divine allotments, quæ divinitus accidunt.*

**ALLOW** (approve), accipio, probo, comprobo, admitto, agnosco. — *I allow the reason or excuse, accipio causam, excusationem.* — ¶ (give towards one's maintenance), exhibeo, præbeo, suggero, præsto. — ¶ (grant), concedo, admitto. — ¶ (permit), sino, permitto, concedo, potestatem facio. — *It is allowed, licet; licitum concessumque est; ius fasque est.* — *I am allowed, mihi licet, permissum, cencessum est.* — *It is allowed in men of our years, ætati nostræ conceditur.* — *Something is to be allowed to custom, aliquid consuetudini dandum est.* — ¶ (as abatement), de summâ aliquid detrahere or deducere.

**ALLOWABLE**, probabilis, landabilis; (equitable), æquus; (lawful), justus, legitimus.

**ALLOWANCE** (leave, permission), permisso, permisso, potestas, copia. — *With your allowance, permisso or concessu tuo, si per te licitum erit, pace tuâ, bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat.* — ¶ *An allowance (maintenance, stipend, salary), demensum, exhibitio; comoda, annua (-orum), annua pecunia, merces annua, annua salaria.* — ¶ *To keep on short allowance, arte contenteq;e aliquid habere, exigue sumptum alicui præbere.* — ¶ (in reckoning), deductio; decessio.

**ALLUDE** to, significare aliquid, designare or denotare aliquid; oblique perstringere. — ¶ (touch, glance at), tangere aliquid.

**ALLUSION**, designatio. — *To make allusion, same as to allude.*

**ALLURE** (entice), illicio, allicio, sollicito; atraho, invito; (whoeedle), lenocinor, blandior, pellicio. — *To allure forth, proliccere.*

**ALLEMENT**, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.

**AN ALLURER**, illex, allector.

**ALLY** (of the state), socius, amicus; (by marriage), affinis.

*To ALLY one's self with any one, se junge-*

re, conjungere cum aliquo (generally); societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (to enter into a partnership, &c.); fœdere conjungi cum aliquo, societatem conjungere cum aliquo, (make a league); (by marriage), in matrimonio aliquid conjungi, in matrimonium aliquid conjungi.

**ALLIANCE** (by marriage), affinitas. — ¶ (of blood), consanguinitas. — ¶ (of states), fœdus; societas, amicitia.

**ALLIED**, conjunctus, fœdere devinctus, fœderatus; affinis, propinquus, cognatus.

**ALMANAC**, fasti, calendarium.

**ALMIGHTY**, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens (poet.).

**ALMOND**, amygdalum. — *Almond-tree*, amygdala.

**ALMONER**, qui est alicui largitionibus.

**ALMOST**, pæne, prope, propemodum, fore, modo non, tantum non. — *I am almost out of my wits, vix sum apud me.* — *Almost drunk, ebrio proximus.* — *They almost did it, haud multum abfuit qui fecerint; — I almost believe, non longe abest, quin credam.* — *It is almost two o'clock, instat hora secunda.*

**ALMS**, stips, beneficium. — *To distribute alms, stipem spargere.* — *To collect alms, stipem cogere, colligere.* — *To beg an alms of any one, stipem emendicare ab aliquo.* — *To live by alms, alienâ misericordiâ vivere; of any one, ope alicujus sustentatum vivere.*

**ALMSHOUSE**, ptochotrophium, ptochium; (for old men or women), gerontocomium.

**AN ALMS-GIVER**, qui tenuitatem aliorum pecuniâ sublevat; largus, beneficus, liberalis.

**ALOE**, aloë.

**ALOFT**, sublimis, sublime (more rarely in sublime), sursum. — *Iloist him aloft, sublimem huic rape.* — *To soar aloft, sublime ferri, sublimem abire; pennis or alis se levare.* — *The boughs grow up aloft, in excelsum emicant rami.* — *From aloft, desuper.* — ¶ *Aloft (up in the air), sublimis, sublime.*

**ALONE**, solus (without companions, associates, friends, &c.); unus (opposed to several or all; for the most part emphatically, for which also we have solus, unus solus); sine arbitris, remotis arbitris; (of one's self), per se. — *To rule alone, solum regnare.* — *To be alone, solum esse, secum esse, sine arbitris esse.* — *To wish to be alone, secretum desiderare.* — *One who loves to be alone, solitarius.* — *We will do it alone, per nos agemus.* — *Let those things alone, mitte ista.* — *Let me these things alone, missa hæc faciamus.* — *Let me alone, me omittas; noli me turbare.* — ¶ *Alone, i. e. single, only, unus, solus, unicus, singularis.* — *To be alone of its kind, in suo genere singulare esse.* — *Not alone, non solum, non modo.* — ¶ See *Only*.

**ALONG**, per, or else by the ablative; as, *I was going along the highway, publicâ iam viâ.* — *Along the river's side, secundum fluvium.* — *Along with, una cum.* — *All along, totâ viâ, ubique.* — *Lying all along, prostratus, corpore extenso in cæcis, recubans.*

**ALOOF**, remotus, procul. — ¶ *Fig.* to keep aloof from business, from public affairs, non attingere negotia, rempublicam.

**ALoud**, clare, clarâ voce; magnâ or summâ voce (with a strong or very strong voice). — ¶ (openly), palam, coram multis or omnibus.

**ALPHABET**, literæ, (literarum) elementa; literarum ordo, literarum notæ or formæ.

**ALPHABETICAL**, in literas digestus, literarum ordine dispositus. — *In alphabetical order, alphabetically, literarum ordine.* — *To arrange alphabetically, aliquid in literas digerere.*

**ALPS**, Alpes.

**ALPINE**, Alpinus, Inalpinus.

**ALREADY**, jam; jamjam, jam jamque, (more than jam).

**ALSO**, etiam, præterea, insuper, ad hoc, ad hæc, (moreover, besides; chiefly used in introducing a new subject and attribute); quoque (cannot bear upon a whole sentence); nec minus (so also, no less), nec non (and also; connecting sentences); item, itidem, (in like manner, likewise, just so). — ¶ *When a thing is attributed to any person which is also said of another, et ipse is used; as, Vespasian was suc-*

ceeded by Titus his son, who was also called Vespasian, Vespasianus Titus, filius, successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus est dictus. — But when the force of the sentence rests in this, that different things are ascribed to the same person, idem is used; as, in earlier times musicians were also poets, musici quondam iidem poete.

— ¶ And also, et etiam, et quoque, but usually with an intermediate word; otherwise atque etiam may be used. — ¶ Not only — but also, non solum — sed or verum etiam; non modo — sed etiam; et — et; cum — tum, tum — tum.

**ALTAR**, ara, altare, mostly in plur. altaria: — the ara is properly distinguished from the altare in being its base. — A small altar, arula.

**ALTER**, v. a. mutare, commutare, immutare (for the most part to change entirely), submutare (partially), novare (give a new form to); emendare (amend in part or wholly), corrigere (correct quite); variare (change often, make alternations or vicissitudes); invertere (turn upside down, and so alter for the worse); interpolare (falsify by alteration). — v. n. mutari, commutari, immutari, variare (especially of weather), converti. — To alter his plan or resolution, consilium mutare or commutare. — his wont, consuetudinem mutare. — his character, mores emendare (for the better); mores invertere (for the worse). — To alter for the worse (in character), se invertere; for the better, in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit; est idem, qui fuit semper. — He is wholly altered, commutatus est totus. — The custom is somewhat altered, deflexit de via consuetudo. — To be altered in affection, alienari.

**ALTERATION**, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo: — of affection, alienatio.

**ALTERCATION** (dispute, debate), altercatio: (wrangle), altercatio, jurgium, rixa.

**ALTERNATE**, adj. alternus. — ¶ v. n. alternare.

**ALTERNATELY**, per vices, alternis.

**ALTERNATION**, vices, vicissitudo, alternatio.

**ALTERNATIVE**; as, he left me no alternative but to swear, nihil nisi ut jurarem reliquit.

**ALTHOUGH**. See *Though*.

**ALTITUDE**, altitudo, excelsitas.

**ALTOGETHER**. See *All*, near the end.

**ALWAYS**, semper, usque, perpetuo, jugiter, nunquam non; in perpetuum, in æternum, in ævum.

**AM**. See *Be*.

**AMAIN**, summâ vi, vehementer, acriter, acerrime.

**AMANUENSIS**, a manu (se. servus), amanuensis (later word), librarius, scriba; of letters, ab epistolis (se. servus).

**AMASS**, accumulare, construere. — One who amasses wealth, accumulator opum.

**AMATEUR**. — In any thing, alicujus rei amatissimus or studiosissimus, alicujus rei magnus amator; to be such, aliqua re delectari, aliquem rem habere in deliciis.

**AMATORY**, amatorius.

**AMAZE**, alicujus mentem animumque perturbare, aliquem in perturbationem conjicere; consternare, perturbare; in stuporem dare, obstupescere. — To be amazed (struck with amazement), obstupescere, perturbari, exanimari, obstupescere, stupescere. — To be amazed (in a state of amazement), stupere, exanimatum esse.

**AMAZED**, consternatus animo, confusus animo, exanimatus, attonitus; obstupescens, stupens.

**AMAZING**, stupendus.

**AMAZEMENT**, consternatio, perturbatio; stupor; admiratio.

**AMAZON**, Amazon, plur. Amazones. — ¶ *Fig.* mulier or virgo bellica or animosa.

**AMBASSADOR**, qui missus est, legatus; orator (with a verbal commission; especially to negotiate peace). — Ambassadors, qui missi sunt, legati, oratores; also, legatio, legationes, (embassy, embassies). — To be an ambassador gerere, administrare legationem, legatione fungi,

esse legatum. — ¶ (a herald at arms), caduceator.

**AMBER**, succinum, electrum. — Of amber, succineus.

**AMBIGUOUS**, ambiguus, anceps, (as, oraculum, responsum); dubius, flexilocus, obscurus. — An ambiguous expression, ex ambiguo dictum.

**AMBIGUOUSLY**, ambigue.

**AMBIGUITY**, ambiguitas, amphibolia.

**AMBITION**, ambitio, aviditas gloriæ, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupidus honoris or famæ. It may in some connections be expressed by gloria; as, to be impelled or led on by ambition, gloriâ duci. — Also, to be inflamed with ambition, ambitione accensus esse or flare.

**AMBITIOUS**, ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ or laudis, cupidus honorum, appetens gloriæ. — To be ambitious, laudis studio trahi, gloriâ duci.

**AMBITIOUSLY**, ambitiose.

**AMBLE** (go an ambling pace), tolitum incedere. — ¶ (walk softly or affectedly), molliter or effeminate incedere.

**AN AMBLE or ambling pace**, gradus tolitilis: (soft or affected), incessus mollis or effeminatus. — An ambling horse, equus tolitarius.

**AMBROSIA**, ambrosia.

**AMBROSIAL**, ambrosius, ambrosiacus.

**AMBRY** (press for keeping victuals or alms in), repositorium, scrinium, abacus, locus.

**AMBUSH**, insidiæ (the place or men), locus insidiarum (the place), latebræ (the lurking-place, of a murderer, for instance). — To set in ambush, in insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (in different places). — To lay an ambush or ambuscade, insidias locare, collocare, ponere. — To fall into one, in insidiis incidere.

**AMENABLE**, same as *Accountable*, *Responsible*.

**AMEND** (to make better), emendo, corripi, melius facio, in melius muto. — To amend a decree, decretum recognoscere.

— ¶ (become better in health), meliorem fieri, ex morbo convalescere; — (in character), mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem revocari.

**AMENDMENT**, correctio, emendatio: — (in health), valetudo in melius inclinata, convalescentia, reditus ad salutem; (in circumstances), melior rerum conditio; (in character), reditus ad virtutem or ad bonam frugem, mores emendationes. — To bring to amendment, ad sanitatem animi reducere.

**AMENDS**, compensatio, satisfactio. — To make amends for, compensare rein rei.

**AMERCE** (punish by the purse), multo, multam dico or irrogo.

**AMERCEMENT**, multatio, multa.

**AMERICA**, America.

**AMERICAN**, Americanus.

**AMERICANS**, Americani.

**AMIALE**, dulcis, suavis, jucundus, venustus. — An amiable countenance, vultus liberalis et venustus.

**AMIALENESS**, dulcitus, suavitas, morum comitas, formæ venustas.

**AMICABLE**. See *Friendly*.

**AMIDST**, inter, in medio. — Amidst these things, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur.

**AMISS**, perperam, male. — Whatever is done amiss, quicquid peccatur, Cic. — It will not be amiss, non erit alienum, non abs rei erit.

**AMITY**. See *Friendship*.

**AMMUNITION**, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arina, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent.

**AMMUNITION**, bread, panis militaris.

**AMNESTY**, venia (prætorium), impunitas, oblivio (with or without rerum antæ actarum or prætoriarum).

**AMONG**, inter (to denote the being among several); in; e; ex, de, (of the number of, from among). In stating a number, or after a superlative, these prepositions may be used or the genitive; as, many among men, multi hominum, multi ex hominibus; but only the preposition, if the numeral be indeclinable; as, sapientissimus in septem. — Among men, inter homines, in hominibus. — To reckon money among good things, pecunias in bonis rebus numerare. — To divide any thing among themselves, inter se aliquid partiri or di-

videre. — Among other things also, inter alia quoque. — To put among the gods, reponere in deos. — ¶ Among is also expressed by apud, when the objects are taken together, not separately; as, it was questioned among our ancestors (i. e. it was a question with our ancestors), whether, &c., quæsum est apud majores nostros, num, etc. Also by ad, and by other modes of speech; as, to be held sacred among all nations, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse; — Segesta, which is Eggesta among the Greeks, Segesta, quæ Græcis Eggesta est; — among us this is accounted shameful, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. — ¶ Among themselves, inter se (in some connections, inter ipsos); alter alterum (of two), alius alium (of several); mutuo, ultro citro, ultro et citro, ultro citroque. — To disagree among themselves, inter se discordare, dissentire, dissidere. — ¶ Among themselves (without witnesses), remotis arbitris; — (in confidence), inter se. — ¶ See *Between*.

**AMOROUS**, amatorius, amans, mollis.

**AMOROUSLY**, amatorie, molliter.

**AMOUNT** to (a sum), efficere, explere, implere; also esse. — What does it amount to? what is the amount? quæ summa est? quantum est? — To amount to four thousand men, quatuor millia militum explere. — To a great sum, longam summam efficere. — ¶ It amounts to nothing, nihil valet. — All words amount to this, omnia verba eo redeunt. — The whole letter amounts to this, summa hujus epistolæ hæc est.

**AMOUNT** (sum), summa. — The whole amount, solidum. — A great amount of money, pecunia magna or grandis.

— ¶ (substance, effect), summa, caput. — Many things were said to the same amount, multa in eandem sententiam dicta sunt.

**AMOUR**, amor, res amatoria. — Amours, amores.

**AMPHIBIOUS animal**, bestia quasi anceps, in utraq; sede vivens, Cic.; animal, cui aqua et terra incolendi gemina natura est, Flor.

**AMPHITHEATRE**, amphitheatrum.

**AMPLE** (spacious, broad, extended), amplus, latus, spatiosus; (capacious), capax; (great in bulk), magnus. — ¶ (liberal, large, plentiful), largus, copiosus, opimus, amplus, cumulus; (magnificent, splendid), amplus, splendidus, magnificus.

**AMPLE**, large, copiose, abunde, ample.

**AMPLITUDE**, amplitudo, spatium; magnitudo; copia, ubertas.

**AMPLIFY**, amplificare, amplio, augeo; (exaggerate), verbis exaggerare, verbis augere, in majus extollere, in falsum augere.

**AMPLIFICATION**, amplificatio; verbositas.

**AMPUTATE** (a limb), amputare; (the ears, nose, lips), præcidere, abscidere, decidere.

**AMULET**, amuletum, præbia or præbia (plur.), phylacterium (a late word).

**AMUSE** (entertain), oblectare, delectare. — ¶ (put off from time to time), extrahere aliquem, Liv.; aliquem variis frustrationibus differre. — To amuse one with vain hope, lactare aliquem et spem falsâ producere, Tacit.

**AMUSING**, jucundus.

**AMUSEMENT**, oblectatio, delectatio; oblectamentum.

**ANALOGY**, analogia, comparatio, proportio; (similitude generally), similitudo.

**ANALOGOUS**, analogicus; similis.

**ANALOGICALLY**, per analogiam; similiter.

**ANALYSIS**, explicatio, explicatio enodatio, expositio. — A chemical analysis, analysis chemica; to make such, ad principia reducere, in elementa dissolvere.

**ANALYZE**, explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discernere.

**ANARCHY**, effrenata multitudinis licentia, leges solutæ; civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est; respublica, quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitur.

**ANATOMY**, sectio corporum (the art); anatomia or anatomice (the art or science).

**ANCESTORS**, majores, generis or gentis auctores, priores, patres, avi. — An ancestor, generis or gentis auctor, unus majorum.

**ANCESTRAL**, avitus, proavitus.

**ANCESTRY**, majores. — *Of noble ancestry, nobili genere natus. — Of ignoble ancestry, nullis majoribus ortus, obscuris ortus majoribus.*

**ANCHOR**, ancora. — *An anchor's cable, ancorale. — To cast anchor, ancoram jacere. — To weigh it, ancoram tollere, oram solvere. — To heave it, ancoram moliri. — To ride at anchor, in ancoris stare. — ¶ Fig. ancora.*

**ANCHORAGE** (place for riding), ancoræ jaciendæ locus idoneus; (*money paid for casting anchor*), vectigal ancorale.

**ANCIENT**, vetustus, antiquus, priscus, vetus. — ¶ See *Antique, Antiquity.*

**ANCIENTLY**, vetuste, prisce, antie.

**AND**, et, ac, atque, necnon, -que, tum. — *And not, nec or neque, et non, ac non (nec, neque, when the whole following proposition is denied; but et non, when only single words or ideas are denied; ac non, especially when the following sentence contains a correction or a contrast: as, we must use reason, and not follow the evil use of custom, adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum praviſsimâ consuetudinis regulâ; — it is tedious and unnecessary to relate, longum est et non necessarium commemorare; — I would write more fully, if the matter needed words, and did not speak for itself, pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsâ loqueretur. We say, non meâ culpâ factum est, sed tuâ, or tuâ culpâ factum est, non meâ [but not et non], it has happened through your fault, and not mine). — And not long after, neque ita multo post. — And not without cause, nec injuriâ. — And so forth, et cetera, cetera; et quæ sunt reliqua. — And yet, tamenetsi. — ¶ And is omitted when the former of two verbs, coupled by it, is changed into a participle; as, he railed at him, and beat him, conviciis laceratum cecidit, for conviciis laceravit et cecidit. — ¶ How can we go out, and not be seen? quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur? — A little more, and, &c., haud multum absuit, quin, etc. — ¶ And is sometimes included in the supine; as, I will go and see, ibo visum. — ¶ See Both.*

**ANECDOTE**, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula.

**ANEW**, denuo, de or ab integro; re in compositione.

**ANGEL**, minister ac nuntius Dei, angelus; genius.

**ANGELIC**, angelicus.

**ANGER**, ira (pl. iræ, different expressions of a. in several persons); iracundia (passionate temperment, irascibility; also, fierce anger, heat); bilis (rather inward chafing); indignatio (indignation). — *Raging anger, ira et rabies alicujus.*

**ANGRY**, iratus (alicui); iræ plenus (in aliquem); (irâ) accensus, iracundiâ inflammatus; minax, trux, (threatening, wild). — *Of an angry temperment, iracundus; ad iram proclivis; in iram præceps. — To be angry, iratum esse; irasci. — To make one angry, aliquem irritare; iratum reddere; bilem or stomachum alicui movere.*

**ANGRILY**, irate, irato animo; iracunde.

**ANGLE** (to fish), piscari.

**ANGLER**, piscator.

**ANGLING-ROD**, arundo piscatoria.

**ANGLE** (n corner), angulus.

**ANGULAR**, angulatus, angularis; angulosus.

**ANGUISSH**, angor, dolor, cruciatus.

**ANIMADVERSION**, reprehensio.

**ANIMAL** (including man or not), animal, animans

**ANIMAL**, adj. — *life, vita quæ corpore et spiritu contiuetur; anima. — Animal goods, bona corporis.*

**ANIMATE**, v. a. (give life), animare. — *Reminate, vitam alicujus restituere, vitam alicui reddere. — ¶ (encourage, enliven), excitare, incitare, animos addere.*

**ANIMATED** (having life), animatus, animans, animalis. — *Animated beings, animantes, animalia. — ¶ (lively), vividus, vegetus; (ardent, fervid), ardens, fervidus, acer; (excited, impelled), incitatus, incensus.*

**ANIMATION** (liveliness, spirit, ardor), vigor, alacritas, vis, spiritus, impetus, ardor. — *of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio,*

*vehementia. — of an oration, vis, impetus, incitatio; oratio fervidior.*

**ANIMOSITY**, æstus, odium pertinax; animus infestus, inimicus, hostilis.

**ANKLE**, talus. — *A coat that reaches to the ankle, tunica talaris. — Up to the ankle, talo tenus. — The ankle bone, malleolus.*

**ANNALS**, annales.

**ANNALIST**, scriptor annalium.

**ANNEX**, annexo, adjungo.

**ANNIHILATE**, delere, exstinguere, tollere, subvertere, perdere.

**ANNIHILATION**, delictio, exstinctio, everſio; interitus; excidium.

**ANNIVERSARY**, dies anniversarius. — *of one's birth, dies natalis.*

**ANNOUNCE**, nuntiare, renuntiare; promulgare; imperare, edicere, proponere; pronuntiare; indicere; promittere; portendere, prædicere, prænuntiare; denuntiare.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**, nuntiatio, renuntiatio, etc.; edictum, imperium.

**ANNOY**, vexare, fatigare, obtundere, lacerare, exagitare, carpere. — *Annoying, gravis, molestus.*

**ANNOYANCE**, vexatio, molestia.

**ANNUAL**, annuus; anniversarius (returning every year; as, sacra).

**ANNUALLY**, quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos.

**ANNUITY**, annua pecunia, annua (pl.).

**ANNUL**. See *Abolish, Abrogate, Annihilate.*

**ANNOINT**, ungo, inungo, obliuo, perlino.

**ANOMALOUS**, enormis, anomalus (in grammar), incompositus.

**ANON**, extemplo, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, confestim. — *Ever and anon, identidem, subinde.*

**ANONYMOUS**, as, an anonymous letter, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. — *writing, libellus sine auctore propositus. — verses, sine auctore versus; carmen incerto auctore vulgatum.*

**ANOTHER**, alius (of many; also when another is equivalent to a different, a better or worse; as, I have quite another opinion, longe alia mihi mens est; — he has become quite another man, plane alius factus est); alter (of two; used also in indefinite expressions, where only one person is really meant, though we say another: as, if you make a contract with another, si cum altero contrahas; — who is contriving the death of another, qui alteri exitium parat); diversus (different, deviating from). — *One after another, alius post alium; alii super alios (one upon another); singuli (every one); deinceps (in immediate succession); ex ordine. — They are delighted with one another, invicem sese delectant. — At one time happy, at another unhappy, alias beatus, alias miser; so, modo — modo, nunc — nunc. — They may assist one another, alii aliis prodesse possunt. — They differ from one another, inter se dissident. — He dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another, alia alio dissipavit. — One is threatened with danger from this side, another from that, aliis aliunde periculum est. — It is one thing to revile, another to accuse, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. — Another (a second) Hannibal, alter Hannibal; another Camillus, novus Camillus. — At another time, alias, alio tempore; at another place, alibi; to another place, alio; another way, aliorum. — To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. — To put on another dress, vestimenta mutare. — One good turn deserves another, manus manum lavat or fricat. — ¶ Another man's, alienus. — Liberal with another's purse, de alieno liberalis.*

**ANSWER**, v. respondere, responsum dare, edere, reddere; rescribere (answer in writing n written inquiry); (of a jurist), respondere de jure, responsitare; (to a charge), respondere, se defendere, se purgare. — *Not to answer, make no answer, non respondere; tacere, obmutescere; nullum responsum dare. — To an. not a word, nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere. — Do you answer me nothing? nil mihi respondes? — To answer an objection, respondere contra aliquid; id, quod opponitur, refutare (to answer and refute). — ¶ (to correspond to, be the counterpart), respondere; (come up to), respondere, explere. — *Let the**

*words answer to the words, verba verbis respondeant. — The event answers to the expectation, ad spem respondet eventus. — To answer one's wish, respondere voto alicujus. — To answer any one's expectation, expectationem alicujus explere, expectationi alicujus respondere; not to, &c. decipere alicujus expectationem. — ¶ To answer for, præstare, in se recipere; (excuse, clear), excusare, purgare; (account for), rationem reddere alicujus rei.*

**AN ANSWER**, responsum, responsio; (to a charge), responsio, defensio, purgatio, excusatio; (of an oracle), responsum, oraculum, sors oraculi; (an account), ratio.

**ANSWERABLE** (accountable), obnoxius, obligatus, cui ratio reddenda est. — ¶ (suitable, conformable), consentaneus, convenientis, congruus.

**ANSWERABLY**, convenienter, congruenter, apte; ad, secundum.

**ANT**, formica. — *A little one, formicula. — An ant-hill, formicetum (probably of modern origin).*

**ANTAGONIST**, adversarius; in reply sometimes expressed by iste.

**ANTECEDENT**, antecedens, præcedens; prior, superior.

**ANTECEDENT**, s. antecedens, quod antecedit; (in logic), propositio, propositum.

**ANTECHAMBER**, amphithalamus, præcæton.

**ANTELOPE**, antilope, L.

**ANTICHRIST**, antichristus.

**ANTICIPATE**, prævenire, antevenire, occupare, præoccupare; antevertere, prævertere; occurrere. — *Report anticipates my letter, fama ineam epistolam celeritate superat. — To anticipate one's wishes, desideria alicujus prævenire. — the disgrace of condemnation by a voluntary death, ignominiam damnationis morte voluntariâ prævenire. — condemnation by taking poison, veneno damnationem antevertere. — ¶ (to take in advance, enjoy or suffer beforehand), præsumere, præcipere, anticipare; fructum alicujus rei anticipare: — (have a presentiment of), præsentire. — ¶ (to preclude), alicui rei occurrere, obviam ire; aliquid præcavere.*

**ANTICIPATION**, anteverſio, præsumptio; præsens, præagium: — *By anticipation, may be expressed by præ in compositione.*

**ANTICS**, præstigia; ridicula.

**ANTIDOTE**, antidotus, antidotum; remedium adversus venenum.

**ANTIPATHY**, discordia rerum, repugnantia rerum, antipathia; odium, aversatio.

**ANTIQUARY**, rerum antiquarum admirator or amator; antiquitatis investigator, antiquitatis peritus.

**ANTIQUE**, vetus, vetustus, priscus, antiquus. — *An antique, an antiquity, res antiqua, antiquitatis monumentum, opus antiquum. — ¶ (old-fashioned, antiquated), obsoletus, exoletus.*

**ANTIQUITY**, vetustas, antiquitas. — *Antiquities, antiquitas; antiquitates.*

**ANVIL**, incus, udis.

**ANXIOUS**, anxius, sollicitus; pavidus, trepidus, trepidans; curiosus.

**ANXIETY**, anxietas, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor; cura, nimia cura.

**ANY**, nullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis. — *Any thing, quicquam, quidpiam, quidvis. — Any where, usquam, uspiam. — Any whither, quopiam, quocquam, quovis. — Any one of you, quivis vestrum. — If any one, if any thing, si quis, si quid; whether any, equis, num quis. — If he would have any thing of me, si quid me velit. — Is any body there? equis hic est? — Nor could any wind blow, but, &c. neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin. — Any dangers are to be ventured, audent sunt quævis pericula. — Was he any the richer? numquid copiosior fuit? — Any where in the world, ubivis gentium. — The most of any, maxime omnium. — At any time, any day, quovis die. — Any how, quocunque modo, quoquo modo. — If any how, si qua, si quid. — If any whither, si quo. — At any time, unquam; if at any time, si quando.*

**APACE**, properanter, festinanter, propeere, quam occisumne, maturius; velociter, celeriter; cito.

**APART**, seorsum, separatim, seunctim

also see in composition.—*Jesting apart, joco remoto.*  
**APARTMENT**, conclave; diæta; zotheca. — *Sleeping apartment, cubiculum, cubiculum dormitorium* or *noctis et somni.* — *Apartment for guests, cubiculum hospitale.* — *Undressing apartment, apodyterium.* — || See *Cabinet.*  
**APATHY**, torpor, indolentia; lentus animus.  
**APE**, simia and simius.—*A little one, simiola.*—|| *Fig. homo putidus; trosulus.*  
**TO APE**, perverse imitari, inepte exprimerè; imitari.  
**APOLOGY**, defensio; excusatio, purgatio, satisfactio. — *To urge as an apology, aliquid excusare, causari.*  
**TO APOLOGIZE** for a thing, aliquid defendere, pro aliqua re propugnare: (*excuse*), aliquid excusare; to one, alicui or apud aliquem.  
**APOLOGIST**, defensor.  
**APOSTASY**, defectio a sacris.  
**AN APOSTATE**, apostata, Tertull.  
**APOSTLE**, apostolus.  
**APOSTOLIC**, apostolicus, ab apostolo traditus.  
**APOTHECARY**, medicamentarius (pharmacopœia means a quack, empiric). — *Apothecary's shop, medicina (se. taberna).*  
**APPALL**, terrere, exterrere, perterrere, perterrefacere, terrorem alicui incutere, in terrorem conijcere.  
**APPALLING**, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.  
**APPAREL**, ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis, vestimenta. — || See *Clothe, Dress.*  
**APPARENT**, evidens, manifestus, liquidus. — *To be apparent, patere, in promptu esse.* — *It is apparent, patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculos incurrit.* — || (*seeming*), quod videtur; fictus; opinatus; fucatus.  
**APPARENTLY** (*clearly*), aperte, manifesto: — (*as it seems*), ut videtur: — (*seemingly*), specie; verbo.  
**APPEAL**, appello (aliquem), provoço (ad aliquem); ad aliquem confugio:—*One who appeals, appellator, qui appellat, provocat.*  
**AN APPEAL**, appellatio, provocatio; impetratio.  
**APPELLATE**, appellatorius; ad quod provocari potest.  
**APPEAR**, pareo, appareo, compareo, eluceo, eniteo; emergo; exsisto, orior. — *To appear in judgment, vadimonium obire, in judicio sistere, etc.* — *It appears (is clear), apparet, constat, liquido patet.* — || (*seem*), videri. — *It appears (seems), videtur.* See *As.*  
**APPEARANCE** (*appearing*), adventus, presentia, vadimonium (*as surety*). — || (*the thing which appears*), visum, species, res objecta. — || (*seeming, look, show*), species.  
**APPARITION**, visum; species (*e. g. mortui*), simulacrum vanum, umbra, larva.  
**APPEASE**, placare, lenire, sedare, mulcere, placidum et tranquillum reddere. — *To appease a mob, tumultum componere.* — *To ap. with soft words, delinire, permulcere, remulcere.* — *To appease the divine wrath, iras deorum placare, Ovid.*  
**APPEASED**, placatus, pacatus, sedatus, mollitus, expiatus.  
**APPEASING**, placatio; sedatio.  
**APPENDAGE**, appendix, additamentum, accessio.  
**APPERTAIN**. (See *Belong.*) — *To buy something with all its appurtenances, aliquid instructum entire.*  
**APPETITE** (*generally*), appetentia, appetitio, appetitus, desiderium, cupiditas. — || (*of eating*), cibi cupiditas or aviditas or appetentia; fames; potiois aviditas. — *Want of, fastidium; cibi satietas (from being full).* — *It makes an appetite, appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare.* — *get by walking, famem ambulando osonare.* — *To come to dinner with a good appetite, integram famem ad cibum afferre.*  
**APPLAUD**, applaudere, plausum dare; laudare.  
**APPLAUSE**, plausus, clamores; laus, laudes.  
**APPLE**, malum; pomum (*this or other like fruit*). — *Apple-tree, malus; pomus.*  
**APPLY** (*to put to*), apponere, applicare, admove; aptare, accommodare, adaptare; imponere (*lay on*). — *adders to the walls, scalas mœnibus applicare, ap-*

ponere, admove. — *a plaster to a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere or superimponere.* — || (*make use of*), adhibere; uti; collocare, impendere, conferre. — *To apply remedies to diseases, adhibere remedia morbis.* — || (*bring to bear upon something else; carry over to something analogous*), transferre in rem, traducere ad rem, accommodare ad or in rem. — *To apply something to one's self, aliquid de se interpretari.* — || (*bend the mind to*), dare se alicui rei, dedere se studio alicujus rei, operam dare alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in or ad aliquid. — || (*have recourse to*), confugere, vertere se, convertere, se applicare. — || (*to suit, agree*), congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum esse alicui rei. — || *To apply for, petere.*  
**APPLICABLE**, utilis, aptus, consentaneus, convenientis. — *To be applicable, usui esse, usum habere.* — *This is applicable to him, hoc ad eum pertinet, hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit.*  
**APPLICATION**, impositio, adhibitio, usus; remedium, medicamentum. — || (*industry*), industria, gravitas, assiduitas, sedulitas, diligentia, intentio. — || (*request*), petitio.  
**APPOINT** (*fit*), statuere, constituere; designare; destinare; finire, definire: (*prescribe*), præscribere, præcipere: (*elect*), creare, facere: (*set over an office*), præficere or præponere aliquem muneri, mandare or deferre alicui munus: (*assign*), assignare, attribuere, decernere. — *a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstiturè, præfinire; to ap. a time and place, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement).* — *one's pay, mercedem constituere.* — *At the appointed day, ad diem dictum, etc.; time, ad tempus.* — *To appoint one witness, king, aliquem testem, aliquem regem constituere.* — *To appoint money for the games, pecuniam ad ludos decernere.* — *The prætor has appointed me guardian to one, prætor me tutorem alicui constituit.* — *Our ancestors have well appointed, that, &c., bene majores illud comparaverunt, ut, etc.* — *To appoint one in place of another, aliquem in alicujus locum substituere (gen.), sufficere (of the people, by election).* — || (*equip, fit out*), ornare, exornare, instruere. — *Well-appointed, probe instructus.*  
**APPOINTMENT**, constitutio, definitio, ordinatio. — || (*stipulation, agreement*), constitutum, conventum, pactio, pactum. — *By appointment, ex conventu, (ex) composito.* — || (*decree*), ordinatio, præscriptum, decretum. — || (*order*), jussus, jussum, imperatum; (*commission*), mandatum, negotium. — *By your appointment, jussu tuo.* — *By divine a., consilio divino; jussu divino (by God's command).* — || (*equipment*), ornatus. — || (*allowance*), commoda, salarium, annua pecunia. — || (*office*), munus.  
**APPRAISE**, æstimo, rei pretium constituo, taxo.  
**APPREHEND** (*arrest*), comprehendere, apprehendere in custodiam dare. — || (*conceive, understand*), comprehendere, complecti, with or without mente or animo; mente concipere, percipere; cognoscere et percipere; assequi; intelligere; perspicere. — *It apprehend quickly, celeriter comprehendere; arripere.* — || (*fear, be apprehensive of*), metuo, timeo, vereor, ne, etc.  
**APPREHENSION** (*arrest*), comprehensio, prehensio. — || *Apprehension (of the mind), comprehensio, intelligentia.* — *A man of quick apprehension, homo ingenii subtilis, acuti.* — || (*opinion, view*), opinio, judicium. — *According to my apprehension, meo judicio.* — || (*fear*), metus, timor, sollicitudo.  
**APPRENTICE**, discipulus, puer discens, tabernæ alumnus, tiro.  
**APPROACH**, appropinquare, prope accedere; (*in time*), adventare, appropinquare, appetere, prope adesse, subesse. — *They approach Syracuse, ad Syracusam accedere incipiunt.* — *The time for the comitia was approaching, comitorum jam appetebat tempus.* — *Day was approaching, dies appetebat.* — || *To approach (in resemblance), prope accede-*

re ad aliquid, accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei.  
**AN APPROACH**, appropinquo, accessus; successus (*gradual*); appulsus (*rapid*). — *At the approach of death, morte appropinquante.* — *At the approach of night, nocte appetente; sub noctem (not nocte).* — || (*likeness*), similitudo.  
**APPROPRIATE**, v. a. sibi aliquid sumere, a-sumere, arrogare; aliquid in se transferre; aliquid occupare. — *To appropriate a part of the victory, partem victoriæ ad se vindicare.* — || (*assign to a special use*), destinare ad aliquid, seponere in aliquid or alicui rei.  
**APPROPRIATE**, adj. idoneus, aptus, convenientis, congruus.  
**APPROVE**, probare, approbo, comprobo; alicujus rei auctorem fieri (*especially of the senate or a senator*). — *An opinion, sententiæ assentiri; sententiam accipere.* — *I do not approve of that (it likes me not), hoc mihi non arripit.* — *To approve of (praise, commend), laudare.* — || (*ratify, confirm*), ratum facere, ducere; ratum esse jubere.  
**APPROVED**, probatus, spectatus, cognitus. — *A man of approved (sterling) integrity, spectatæ integritatis vir.* — *An approved author, scriptor classicus; scriptor idoneus (authentic).* — *Of approved fidelity, fidus, fidelis.* — *A man of approved virtue, homo cognita virtute.*  
**APPROVAL**, APPROBATION, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio; auctoritas, astipulatio or -tus; laus, assensus or -sus.  
**APRICOT**, prunum Armeniacum; also merely Armeniacum or Armenium. — *Apricot-tree, Armeniaca.*  
**APRIL**, mensis Aprilis, Aprilis. — *The first of April, Kalendæ Aprilis (see the Table of Time at the end of the Lexicon).*  
**APRON**, subligaculum, subligar; campes tre (*worn in the Campus Martius*); præcinctorium (*late*). — *A leather a., præcinctorium coriarium.*  
**APROPOS**. — *To come a., opportune venire.* — *Apropos to this, quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est.* — *Apropos! (in transition) sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso!*  
**APT** (*fit*), aptus, concinnus. — || (*ready, active*), habilis, bonus, dexter. — || (*inclined to*), propensus, proclivis, pronus; — *to be apt may also be rendered by solere, assolere.*  
**APPLY**, apte, concinne, commode, etc.  
**APTNESS**, aptitudo, concinnitas, coherentia, convenientia;abilitas, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile; propensio, proclivitas, indoles. — *to learn, docilitas.*  
**ARABLE**, arabilis.—*land, arvum, aratio.*  
**ARBITER**, judex, arbiter, disceptator.  
**ARBITRARY** (*left to one's choice*), arbitrarius, libidine factus. — *A thing is arbitrary with me, aliquid est in meâ potestate, aliquid penes me est.* — || (*lordly*), imperiosus.  
**ARBITRARILY**, ad arbitrium, ad libidinem or ex libidine, ad voluntatem or ex voluntate; insolenter, imperiose.  
**ARBITRATE** (*decide*), judicare, diducare, disceptare, decernere, arbitri partes suscipere. — *a dispute, controversiam dirimere, tollere, transigere; de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere.*  
**ARBITRATION**, diducatio, disceptatio; arbitrium.  
**AN ARBITRATOR** (*arbiter, referee*), arbiter, disceptator; — (*judge*), judex.  
**ARBOR**, umbraculum.  
**ARC**, arcus.  
**ARCH**, fornix, arcus. — *A triumphal arch, arcus.*  
**TO ARCH**, camerare, conformicare.  
**ARCHED**, arcuatus; fornicatus; cameratus, concameratus. — *An arched (vaulted) roof, camera, fornix; concameratio.* — *An arched (vaulted) place, concameratio, locus concameratus; under ground, hypogæum.*  
**ARCH** (*wagging, mirthful*), lascivus, malus.  
**ARCHLY**, lascive.  
**ARCH**, in composition, may be expressed periphrastically by summus, maximus, or the superl. with or without omnium; as, *an arch-thief, fur maximus; an arch-villain, omnium scelestissimus.* — *Or by caput or princeps with the genitive of the thing in which the person is præem-*



*non*, as, *an arch-thief*, *princeps omnium furtorum*. — Or *by* qui totus ex aliqua re factus est or constat; or *by* versatus in omni genere alicujus rei. — In later writers the prefix *archi* occurs; as, *archbishop*, *archiepiscopus*; *archbishopric*, *archiepis-copatus*; *archangel*, *archangelus*.

**ARCHER**, *sagittarius*; *arcitenens*, *sagittipolens*.

**ARCHETYPE**, *exemplum primum*, *archetypum*. — (*original or pattern generally*), *exemplum*.

**ARCHITECT**, *architectus*.

**ARCHITECTURE** (*as a science or art*), *architectura*, *architectonica*. — ¶ (*as an effect thereof*), *structura* *genus*. — *The old style of a.*, *antiquum structurae genus*. — *The architecture of houses*, *œdificiorum modus*.

**ARCHITECTURAL**, *architectonicus*.

**ARCHITRAVE**, *epistylum*.

**ARCHIVES** (*the place*), *tabularium*, *locus ubi chartæ publicæ asservantur*, *archivum*, *grammatophylacium*. — *Private archives*, *tabularium* or *tablinum*. — ¶ (*the records*), *tabulæ publicæ*, *charta publicæ*.

**ARDENT** (*hot, fiery*), *ardens*, *candens*, *fervidus*. — ¶ (*eager, fierce*), *acer*, *vehemens*, *ardens*, *fervidus*, *flagrans*.

**ARDOR** (*heat*), *æstus*, *ardor*. — ¶ (*vehemence, fervor*), *vis*, *impetus*, *ardor*, *vehementia*, *fervor animi*.

**ARDUOUS**. See *Lofly*, *Steep*, and *Hard*, *Difficult*.

**ARGUE**, *argumentari*; *argumenta afferre*; *argumentis docere velle*. — *To argue frova*, *ducere argumenta ex*. — ¶ (*to show, indicate, bear witness*), *significare*, *ostendere*, *declarare*, *documento esse*; *arguere*.

**ARGUMENT** (*arguing, arguementation*), *probatio*, *argumentatio*, *ratio*. — ¶ (*what is brought as proof*), *ratio*, *argumentum*. — *To make arguments to confound himself with*, *tevere plagas contra se*. — *To prove by arguments*, *docere argumentis*, *demonstrare*; *efficere*; *vincere*, *evincere*. — *To bring arguments*, *argumenta* or *rationes afferre*. — ¶ (*any proof, sign, testimony*), *signum*, *indicium*, *documentum*. — ¶ (*of a poem, play, &c.*), *argumentum*, *epitome*. — ¶ (*in court*), *oratio*, *actio*, *defensio*; (*trentise*), *liber*, *libellus*.

**ARISE**, *surgere*, *erigo* or *attollo me*. — *The senate arose*, *senatus consurrexit*. — (*of heavenly bodies*), *oriri*, *exoriri*; *emergere* (*only of stars*). — ¶ (*spring*), *orior*, *exorior*, *fi*, *nascor*, *gignor*; *existo* (*especially when unexpected*); *erumpo*; *proficior*, *mano*, *fluo*; *effloresco*. — *A laugh arises*, *risus coëritur*. — *A question here arises*, *hoc loco quæstio existit*, *queritur hæc*. — ¶ (*reverence*), *assurgere*. — ¶ *To make one to arise*, *exsuscito*, *excito*.

**ARISTOCRAT**, *qui optimatum causam agit*, *optimatum fautor*, *unus ex optimibus*. — *The aristocrats or aristocracy*, *optimates*, *proeres*, *principes civitatis*.

**ARISTOCRACY**, *respublica*, *que a principibus tenetur*, *optimatum civitas*; *pau-corum et principum administratio*, *optimatum status*, *optimatum dominatus*: (*as a body*), see above.

**ARISTOCRATIC**, *qui optimatum causam agit*; *quod ad opt. imperium pertinet*; *quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur*.

**ARITHMETIC**, *arithmetica* (*-orum*); *bet-ter than -æ*).

**ARITHMETICAL**, *arithmeticus*.

**ARK**, *navis*, *navigium*. — ¶ (*of the covenant*), *arca fœderis divini*.

**ARM** (*from the shoulder to the elbow*), *lacertus*; (*from the elbow to the wrist*), *brachium*. — *To carry a child in one's arms*, *puerum in manibus gestare*. — *To clasp in one's arms*, *medium aliquem complecti*. — *To fall into one's arms*, *manibus alicujus excipi*. — *I receive with open arms*, *libens excipio aliquem*. — *To die in one's arms*, *in complexu alicujus emori*, *inter alicujus manus expirare*. — *Of or relating to an arm, like an arm*, *brachialis*. — *Having strong, sinewy arms*, *lacertosus*. — *An arm-pit*, *axilla*, *ala*. — *To carry under the arm*, *portare sub ala*; *a weapon carried under the arm*, *telum subalare*. — ¶ Fig. *the arm* (of

*the polypus*), *cirrus*. — *of a river*, *brachium*, *pars*; *caput* (*one of its mouths*). — *of the sea*, *æstuarium*; *sinus*. — *of a mountain*, *brachium*, *ramus*. — *of a harbor*, *brachium*, *cornu*. — *of a tree*, *ramus*; *of a vine*, *palme*. — *The arms of a chair*, *ancones* (*a late word*); *brachia* *might perhaps be used: an arm-chair*, *sel-la utrinque anconibus instructa*.

**ARMS**, *arma* (*defensive, as the shield, helmet; thea also offensive weapons, as affording defence; and fig. other means of defence*); *tela* (*offensive*). — *To take up arms*, *arma sumere*, *capere*, (*contra aliquem*). — *To fly to arms*, *arma arripere*. — *They ran to arms*, *concursum est ad arma*. — *To arms! ad arma!* — *With arms in their hands*, *arma tenentes*. — *To lay down their arms*, *arma deponere*, *armis abscedere*. — *A brother in arms*, *belli* or *armorum socius*, *commilito*. — *Able to bear arms*, *homo ætate militari* (*as to age*); *qui munus militiæ sustinere potest* (*as to health, strength, &c.*). — *By force of arms*, *vi et armis*, *armis*. — *Place of arms*, *armorum receptaculum*.

**ARMOR**, *arma*; *lorica*, *thorax*, *cataphracta*; *armatura* (*in reference to the kind of armor*). — *Armor-bearer*, *armiger*.

**ARMORY** (*repository of arms*), *armamentarium*.

**ARMORER**, *faber armorum*.

**To ARM**, *armare*. — *one's self*, *se armare*, *armari*, *arma capere*, *arma induere*. — Fig. *armare*, *munire*. — *Armed men*, *armati*. — *Light-armed*, *levis armaturæ*. — *Light-armed troops*, *milites levis armaturæ* (*or milites leves*, *Lin. and later writers*); *levis armatura*; *velites*. — *Heavy-armed troops*, *milites gravis armaturæ*; *gravis* or *gravior armatura*.

**ARMAMENT**, *vires*, *exercitus*, *copiæ*; *belli apparatus*.

**ARMADA**, *classis bellica*, *naves bellicæ*.

**ARMISTICE**, *induciæ*.

**ARMY**, *exercitus* (*a body of practised soldiers*); *milites*, *miles*, (*with reference to the men as individuals, rather than as forming a whole*); *copiæ* (*forces, force: more accurately defined by the accompanying adjective*); *agmen* (*an army on the march or in order of march*); *acies* (*in battle-array*). — *To raise an army*, *exercitum scribere*, *conscribere*; *milites scribere*, *legere*; *detectum habere* (*by the consul on behalf of the state*): (*by recruitment*), *exercitum*, *copias mercede conducere*: (*by force, promises or money generally*), *e. colligere*, *conficere*, *parare*, *comparare*.

**ARMS** (*armorial ensigns*), *insigne generis*.

**AROMATIC**, *aromaticus* (*late*).

**AROUND**. See *About* and *Round*.

**AROUSE** (*from sleep*), *exsuscitare*, *expergeficere* (*e somno*), *excitare* (*e somno*), *suscitare somno* or *e quiete*: — *all used also figur.* (*without e somno, etc.*).

**ARRAIGN**, *postulo*, *in jus aliquem voco*.

**ARRANGE**, *ordinare*, *in ordinem adducere* or *redigere*, *digerere*, *in ordinem digerere*, *disponere*, *componere*, *constituere*, *instituire*.

**ARRANGEMENT**, *dispositio*, *ordinatio*, *constitutio*, *institutio*; *ordo*, *ratio*. — *of words*, *compositio verborum*.

**ARRANT**, *merus*. — *An arrant lie*, *merum mendacium*. — *knave*, *purus putus nebulosus*. — *rascal*, *vilis homuncio*. — *thief*, *furacissimus*. — *sluggard*, *ignavisimus*. — *liar*, *mendacissimus*.

**ARRAS**, *tapes* (*ctis*), *tapetum*.

**ARRAY** (*set in order*), *disponere*, *ordinare*, *componere*. — *troops*, *copias ordinare*. — *for battle*, *copias or aciem instruere*. — ¶ (*deck*), *ornare*, *exornare* (*deck out*). — *one's self*, *sibi vestem induere*. — *Arrayed*, *indutus*, *vestitus*; *in white*, *candide vestitus*; *in a toga*, *togatus*.

**ARRAY**, *subst. (order)*, *ordo*. — *Battle-array*, *acies*. — ¶ (*dress*), *ornatus*, *vestitus*, *cultus*.

**ARREARS**, *residuum*, *-na* (*orum*), *residua pecunie*. — *To be a large sum in arrears*, *amplam summam* or *amplæ summæ reliquari*. — *One who is in arrears*, *reliquator*; *debitor*, *qui reliquatur*.

**ARREST**, *comprehensio*; *prehensio*.

**To ARREST** *one*, *manus* *in aliquem injicere*, *aliquem comprehendere*. — ¶ (*to stop, stay*), *morari*, *remorari*, *retinere*, *tenere*, *sustinere*.

**ARRIVE**, *venio*, *advenio*, *advento*, *pe-venio*; *afferor* (*be brought, of things*). — *To arrive in a chariot*, *curru adveni*. — *in a ship*, *pervehi* *in locum*; *appellere* *aliquo*: *I arrived here*, *hinc me appuli*; *he arrives at Chrysis's father's house*, *ad Chrysidis patrem se applicat*; *the ship arrives*, *navis appulsa est*; (*as a person on board a ship*), *navis appellere*; (*as the ship itself*), *appelli*, *applicari*.

**ARRIVAL**, *adventus*, *accessus*, *generally*; *appulsus*, *by ship*. — *Unexpected arrival*, *adventus improvisus*, *interventus*, *superventus*.

**ARROGANT**, *arrogans*, *insolens*, *superbus*.

**ARROGANTLY**, *arroganter*, *insolenter*.

**ARROGANCE**, *arrogantia*, *insolentia*, *superbia*. — *He has so much arrogance*, *pro-cessit eò insolentie*, *eò jam devenit arrogantia et superbia*. — *To put on great arrogance*, *magno sibi sumere spiritus*.

**ARROGATE**, *vindicare sibi* or *ad se*, *sumere* or *assumere sibi*.

**ARROW**, *sagitta* (*also as a constellation*); *telum* (*any missile weapon*). — *To set an arrow in the bow ready to shoot*, *aptare nervo sagittam*. — *A shower of arrows*, *ingens vis sagittarum*, *magna vis telorum*; or *with a similar figure*, *velut nubes sagittarum* or *telorum*.

**ARSENAL**, *armorum receptaculum*.

**ART** (*acquired skill, opposed to nature*), *ars*; *manus* (*the hand of man*). — *By art*, *arte*, *per artem*, (*generally*); *manu*, *opere*, (*by the hand of man*); *eruditione* (*by teaching and education*). — *Acquired by art*, *artificiosus*. — *Fortified by art*, *manu*, *opere munitus*. — ¶ *Art* (*opposed to the merely mechanical*), *ars*; *artificium*. — *With art, arte*, *ex arte*, *for instance*, *scribere canere*; *scienter* (*with a knowledge of art, as, scienter tibis cantare*). — *Made with art* (*artfully*), *affabre factus*. — ¶ *Art* (*aptness in any thing acquired by practice*), *ars*; *scientia alicujus rei* (*the knowledge or understanding of a thing, as, philosophandi scientia*). — *The art of painting*, *ars pingendi*. — *of suiting one's self to all things*, *dexteritas ingenii ad omnia*. — *of making one's self universally liked*, *ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem*. — *There is no art in that*, *hoc artem non requirit*; *istud quidem nihil negotii est*. — ¶ *Art* (*an art, artifice*), *ars*, *artificium*, *machina*, *dolus*; *stratagem*; (*techna, only in comic writers*). — *Art* (*ARTFULNESS; cunning*), *consilium*, *astutia* (*natural*), *calliditas* (*acquired*), *versutia*, *vafrities*. — ¶ *An Art* (*trade, profession, subject to rules, and learned by rules*), *ars*, *artificium*. — *To practise or exercise an art*, *artem colere*, *facitare*, *exercere*; *in aliqua arte versari*. — *War became an art*, *disciplina militaris in artis modum venit*. — *The liberal, elegant arts*, *artes ingenue, liberales, honestæ, elegantes*; *studia liberalia*. — *The arts of war and peace*, *artes belli et pacis*.

**ARTFUL** (*performed with art*), *artis plenus*, *artificiosus*, *bene* or *affabre factus*. — ¶ (*earning*), *astutus* (*naturally*), *callidus* (*by practice and experience*), *versutus*, *vafes*, *veterator*; *subdolus*.

**ARTFULLY**, *bene*, *affabre*, *concinne*, *elegantiter*; *astute*, *callide*, *versute*; *subdole*.

**ARTFULNESS**. See *Art*.

**ARTLESS** (*devoid of art, as faulty*), *non artificiosus*, *inconditus*. — ¶ (*natural, simple, sincere*), *simplex*, *candidus*, *sine affectatione*.

**ARTLESSLY**, *sine arte*, *nullo cultu*; *simpliciter*.

**ARTIFICE**. See *Art*.

**ARTIFICIAL**, *artificiosus* (*made by art*); *quod habet artem*, *artis particeps*, (*bearing signs of art*); *ficticius*, *factus*, (*made, not the work of nature*). — *A natural or a memory*, *memoria naturalis aut artificiosa*. — *Whether this is natural or a.*, *sive hoc est nature, sive artis*. — ¶ (*assumed, fictitious*), *fictus*, *fucatus*, *affectatus*, *quæsitus*.

**ARTIFICIALLY**, *artificiose*, *arte*, *manu et arte*, *affabre*; *fictis*.

**ARTISAN**, *faber*, *opifex*, *artifex*.

**ARTIST**, *artifex*. — *A plastic a.*, *artifex*, *opifex*; *also faber*, *Horat.* — *A good a.*, *artifex probus*.

**ARTIFICER**, *opifex*, *artifex*; *faber*.

**ARTERY**, arteria. — *The great one*, aorta.  
**ARTICHOKE**, carduus, cinara (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.); cactus (the Spanish a., Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.).  
**ARTICLE**, pars, caput. (head of a discourse), caput, locus. — *of a contract*, conditio, caput. — *of peace*, lex, conditio, caput. — *Articles of account*, rationum capita or nomina. — *of marriage*, pactio nuptialis. — *of a dictionary*, vox, vocabulum. — *To break articles*, fœdus violare. — ¶ (kind, sort, of wares), genus; often well expressed by res; as, articles of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinentes. — *These articles are in great demand*, hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. — ¶ (ia grammar), articulus.  
**ARTICULATE**, explanabilis, articulatus. — *An a. voice*, vox explanabilis (opposed to perturbata). — *To pronounce words articulately*, verba exprimere et explanare. — *To speak a.*, plane et articulate eloqui.  
**ARTILLERY**, tormenta; machinæ bellicæ. — *A park of a.*, tormenta, apparatus tormentarius. — *An artillery-man*, ballistarius, qui est a tormentis, tormentarius. — *The artillery*, cohors tormentaria.  
**AS** (as a comparative particle), quemadmodum, quomodo; ut, uti; sicut, sicuti; velut, veluti; quasi (about as, as it were, of the manner); tanquam (as much as, of degree); in modum with the genit. (after the manner of), modo with genit. (in the same manner as), more with genit. (as is the way of), ritu with genit. (after the natural habit, as is the wont), loco with genit. (as holding the place of), vice with genit. (as being or as if a substitute), numero and in numero with genit. (as forming one of a certain number or class); pro (for, instead of). — *As — so*, quemadmodum — eodem modo; quemadmodum — sic; ut — ita or sic; velut — sic or ita (see also below). — *As they say*, ut dicunt, ferunt, aiunt; ut dicitur, traditur, fertur. — *As I think* (believe), ut credo; ut opinor or opinor. — *As it seems*, ut videtur; — or personally; thus, you judge, as it seems, incorrectly (i. e. you seem to judge incorrectly), non recte judicare videris. — *As it is fit*, ut par est; ita ut æquum est. — *As I ought*, pro eo ac debui. — *I love him as my friend* (which he really is), amo eum ut amicum; but amo eum tanquam amicum, I love him as if he were my friend. — *To obey as a slave*, in modum servorum parere. — *To be to one*, be regarded by one as a son, filii loco esse alicui. — *To be slaughtered as cattle*, vice pecorum obruncari. — *To be regarded as an enemy*, hostium numero or in numero haberi. — *He fled to this man's house as to an altar*, sicut in aram, confugit in hujus domum. — *I loved him as my own*, eum amavi pro meo. — *According as the abilities of such a man were*, prout facultates hominis hujusmodi ferebant. — *As quickly as possible*, quam celerissime; as briefly as possible, quam brevissime. — *I depart from life as* (i. e. as if I departed) from an inn, ex vitâ discedo, tanquam ex hospitio. — *As if*, quasi, quasi vero (this latter, as sometimes also the simple quasi, with bitterness and irony; as if indeed, as if forsooth); tanquam, tanquam si, ac si, veluti, haud secus ac si, non aliter quam si; all with the subj. — *The enemy pursued as if the victory were already won*, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ; the men ran together, just as if something of the utmost importance was going on, tanquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines; as if I thought that, quasi vero ego id putem. — *Not as if*, non quo, non quia, non quoniam; not as if not, non quin, non quia non; (all with a subj.; they have in the after member of the period, sed quod, sed quia, with the indic., or ut with the subj.) — *As may be also expressed by an adv.*, as, to behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere. — *As being*, quippe; quippe qui, ntpote qui, (with subj.); the sua appears to Democritus, as a man of learning, to be of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe viro erudito. — *As is also not expressed in Latin*; as, we must consider this as the greatest misfor-

tune, hoc summum malum existimandum est. — *As*, equivalent to as for example, is expressed by ut, velut (veluti). — *If we have used tantus, talis or tot, the word as will be expressed by the correlative quantus, qualis, quot; so tain — quam, so — as* (also as well — as; but see *Tua* in the Lex.). — *Equally as*, æque ac, atque et, ut, cum; not equally as, non æque quam. — *The same as*, idem ac, atque, et, ut, cum; not the same as, non idem quam; (this must not be confounded with just as, though in certain connections it has that force). — *As soon as*, simul et, ac, atque; simul ut, simul; ut, ut primum, quin primum; ubi, postquam. — *For as much as, as* (seeing that), quandoquidem, quum, quando. — *As to, as for, as touching*, de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, quantum ad: as concerning my daughter Tallia, de Tullia meâ filiâ: the forum, as to show or appearance, adorned magnificently, forum adornatum, ad speciem, magnifico ornatu; as for what concerns that city, quod ad eam civitatem attinet; as for your excusing yourself afterwards, quod te posterius purges, as to your writing that you will come to me, quod scribis te ad me venturum. — *As to* (in another sense); I am so foolish as to think (that I think), ego tam sum stultus, ut putem; he is so foolish as to trust me, tam est stultus, qui credat, etc.; I am not such a consul as to think, non sum is consul, qui arbitrer. — *As much as I bade you*, quantum imperavi; as softly as they can, quam possunt mollissime. — *As rich as you are*, he cares not a pin for you, non enim pili facit te, quamlibet divitem; as if it were a hard matter to want them, as many as they are, quasi verò difficile sit, quamvis multos nominatim proferre; all this, as great as it is, is thine, totum hoc, quantumcunque est, tuum est; as great as my poverty is, yet, quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen. — *As denotes also the coëxistence of two states or actions, and is expressed variously*; e. g. by a participle, by dum, quin, ubi, ut; as he flew he looked down upon the fields, volans despiciebat agros; as I stood at the door, he came, dum ante ostium stabam, venit; as I was folding this letter, the carrier came to me, quum complicarem hanc epistolam, ad me venit tabellarius; as we were at supper, inter cenam.

**ASCEND**, ascendo, escendo (the latter implying always effort, and denoting rather the reaching of a place by ascent; ascendo, the mounting upwards from the plain).

**ASCENT**, ascensus, ascensio.  
**ASCENDANT**, ASCENDENCY. See Superiority, Influence, Power.

**ASCERTAIN**, comperio. — ¶ See Certain.  
**ASCRIBE**, assignare; attribuere, ascribere. — *a thing to any one* (as the inventor thereof), aliquid alicui inventori ascribere. — *any thing to fear*, aliquid timori assignare. — *a misfortune to any one*, alicui casum adversum tribuere, alicui incommodum ascribere.

**ASH** (tree), fraxinus. — *A wild ash* (the manna ash), ornus. — *Made of ash*, fraxineus.

*To be ASHAMED*, pudet (impers.; with an accus. of the person who feels shame, and a genit. of that of which he is ashamed, or an infinitive); erubescere. — *I will not now be ashamed to speak of it*, non me hoc jam dicere pudebit. — *I am ashamed of you*, pudet me tui. — *I am ashamed to speak*, erubescere loqui; not even the *Ubi* are ashamed of their extraction, ne *Ubi* quidem origine erubescunt. — *I need not be ashamed, if, &c.* non est res, qua erubescam, si, etc. — *To be ashamed to death*, pudore confici. — *To be a little ashamed*, suppedet.

**ASHES**, cinis (rather the dead ashes), favilla (the yet hot, gleaming, glowing ashes); lix, gen. licis (ashes from the hearth, as for lye). — *Fall of ashes*, cinerosus. — *Of ashes*, cinereus. — *Looking like ashes*, cinereus, cineraceus or cinericius.

**ASHY** (in color), cinereo or cineraceo or cinericio colore, leucophæus. — *marble*, tephrias.

**ASH-WEDNESDAY**, dies cinerum sacram.

**ASIA**, Asia (which sometimes means Asia Minor).

**ASTATIC**, Asianus, Asiaticus.  
**ASIDE** (to one side), in latus, oblique, in obliquum; (apart), se in composition. — *He looked aside proudly*, visus superbus obliquavit. — *To lead aside*, aliquid seducere. — *To go aside*, secedere; de viâ secedere (make room). — *To bring, get aside*, aliquid auferre (remove, generally); aliquid clam remove (remove secretly, in order to hide it); aliquid avertere (to purloin). — *Call aside*, aliquid sevocare. — *To lay or put aside*, seponere aliquid; figur. aliquid intermittere, omittere (the former for a time, the latter for good and all), aliquid deponere.

**ASK** (express the wish to obtain something of some one), rogare, orare; to ask a thing of a person, aliquid aliquid: petere (ask formally, demand; demand by law); poscere, deprecere, exposcere (the first, to demand what another is bound to grant; dep. and exp. convey the further idea of urgency, impatience); postulare, expostulare (to demand what one has a right to, to press for; exp. has more force); flagitare, efflagitare, (to demand with urgency, impetuous vehemence, especially when one seems to have a presumptive right thereto): poscere, postulare, flagitare are used also of inanimate things, in the sense of to make necessary: indicare (of the seller, who sets a price upon his goods; as, how much do you ask for it? quanti indicas?). — *To ask riches of the gods*, rogare deos divitias. — *Being asked for auxiliaries*, rogatus auxilia. — *To ask one's aid*, alicujus auxilium implorare. — *He asks me thirty minas for her*, me poscit pro illa triginta minas. — *He asks but right and reason*, æquum postulat. — *To ask again* (ask back) what you have given, reprecere, quod dederis. — *To ask one good turn for another*, vicem reprecere. (See also Demand.) — ¶ *To ask* (inquire), interrogare, rogare aliquid, (more rarely de aliquo). — *To ask one about something*, aliquid aliquid (more rarely de re); sciscitari ex or ab aliquo; querere, exquirere, requirere aliquid ex or ab aliquo (to ask closely, especially in order to arrive at certainty; if the connection requires it, they mean to ask after); percunctari de or ex aliquo (i. e. cuncta rimari, with a view to get exact and minute information; words proper to be used of the buyer, who asks the price of goods). — *To ask counsel or advice of any one*, consulere aliquid. — *To ask aptly*, bene interrogare. — *captiously*, captiose interrogare; captiose interrogationis genere uti. — *To ask after* (seek) one, querere aliquid; if any body ask for me, si quis me quaeret. — *While I ask the porters if* (whether) any ship has come, dum percunctor portitores ecqua navis venerit. — *They ask for nothing*, nihil requirunt. — *To ask often*, rogitare; to ask much concerning one, rogitare super aliquo. — *To ask one his opinion*, rogare aliquid sententiam. — *Let us ask our father*, consulamus or ademaum patrem.

**ASKANCE**, ASKEW. — *To look askance*, limis oculis aspicere, obliquo oculo aliquid aspicere, transversa tueri.

**ASLEEP**. — *To fall asleep*, obdormire; obdormiscere (also of a gentle death); somno opprimi. — *over a thing*, indormire alicui rei. — *He is asleep*, somno sopitus est, Cic. — *dormit, quiescit.* — ¶ (of parts of the body), to fall asleep, obtorpescere, indormire, torpore hebetari. — ¶ *To lull asleep*, aliquid sopire, consopire; alicui somnum afferre, parere, concillare.

**ASP**, aspis.  
**ASPECT**, aspectus, visus; species. — *Aspects* (in astrology), positus siderum, positura stellarum.

**ASPEN**, populus tremula, Linn. — *To tremble like an a.*, totum tremere et horrere.

**ASPERITY**, asperitas (of surface; of voice; of temper, animi).

**ASPERSE**, aliquid infamiâ aspergere, alicujus existimationem violare. — *To cast an aspersion*, turpitudinis notam alicui inurere.

**ASPIRATE**. — *To aspirate a consonant*

consonanti aspirare or aspirationem adicere.

**ASPIRATE**, aspiratio.

**ASPIRE** to, appetere, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, sequi, sectari, consecrari.

**ASPIRATION**, cupiditas, appetitio, impetus; desiderium.

**ASPIRANT**, candidatus, petitor.

**ASQUINT** (of the eyes), limus, perversus. — To look asquint, limis or perversis oculis aspicere.

**ASS**, asinus, asina. — An ass-colt, pullus asininus. — A wild ass, onager. — An ass that turns a mill, asinus molaris. — ¶ Asses (blockheads), asini, stupidi, insulsi, plumbei, Bœotico ingenio.

**ASSAIL**, aliquid aggredi, impetum facere or invadere in aliquem; incurrere in aliquem, aliquid oppugnare, petere; aliquid adoriri: (of disease), tentare aliquem: (with words), insectari aliquem vehementius, invehi in aliquem acerbius; dicto or convicio aliquem incessere, lacessere, insectari, consecrari, adoriri. — one's opinion, impugnare alicujus sententiam. — his reputation, estimationem alicujus oppugnare, incurere in alicujus famam. — To be assailed by a disease, tentari morbo, corripri morbo. — I am assailed by troubles on every side, angoribus undique premor, conficior. — To assail a thing (dispute it), rem in controversiam vocare.

**ASSAILANT**, oppugnator.

**ASSASSIN**, sicarius; (as a waylayer), insidiator. — To suborn an assassin against another, percussorem alicui subornare.

**TO ASSASSINATE**, interficere aliquem (ex insidiis), occidere, trucidare, jugulare, necare.

**ASSASSINATION**, cædes ex insidiis facta, cædes. — To accuse of assassination, accusare inter sicarios. — To hold a trial for assassination, questionem exercere inter sicarios.

**ASSAULT**, petere; oppugnare; impetum facere, invadere in; aggredi.

**ASSAULT**, subst. petitio (on a single man); impetus, incursio; impugnatio, oppugnatio, (especially of a place). — At the first assault, primo impetu. — Taken by assault, expugnatus, vi captus. — ¶ (personal violence), vis, manus.

**ASSAY** (to make trial of), tentare, experiri (the result of tentare); periclitari aliquem or aliquid, periculum facere alicujus or alicujus rei, (which imply a certain risk); conari (to undertake, attempt); explorare. — by the taste, gustatu explorare. — I have assayed my strength, tentavi quid possem. — To assay gold by the touchstone, Lydio lapide bonitatem auri attritu deprehendere. — by fire, aurum ad obrussam exigere. — ¶ But see *Essay*, *Prove*, *Try*, *Attempt*.

**ASSAY**, subst. tentatio (the act), tentamen (the state); experimentum; periculum. — *Assay of gold (by fire)*, obrussa.

**ASSAY-MASTER**, monetalis or monetarius.

**ASSEMBLE**, v. a. cogere, congregare, convocare; conducere, contrahere, (to draw together, troops for instance). — To assemble the people, concionem vocare or convocare. — the senate, senatum cogere, convocare. — soldiers (call them to an assembly), milites in concionem convocare; (draw them together in one place), copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, contrahere. — ¶ To assemble, v. n. cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire. — in great numbers, confluere, frequentes convenire. — in haste, convolare. — A full senate assembled, convenit senatus frequens.

**ASSEMBLAGE** (of persons), globus, etc. (See *Assembly*). — ¶ (of things), conventus, acervus, congeries, multitudo; silva (only of immaterial things).

**ASSEMBLY**, conventus (as meeting in an appointed or fixed place; as, in a provincial city, for the purpose of attending the assizes); cœtus (which has met to take common part in something); concio (one that has been convoked to hear an address; as, of the people, the army, &c.); circulus (a ring of people, in the street for instance, who are talking together or listening to what some one says); corona (a

number of persons surrounding an orator); consessus (an assembly of persons seated to transact some business, as of judges; or to see something, a show of gladiators for instance); concilium (an assembly called together to hear the opinion of a leading person, which they must follow); consilium (of persons to take counsel together for their common interests); acroasis (a literary or musical meeting, where one or several entertain the rest by reading, singing, &c.). — A large assembly, frequentia; also celeser conventus, celebritas, so far as a place is visited by many persons, great concourse. — To call an assembly, concionem vocare, advocare, convocare. — To call one to an assembly, aliquid ad concilium vocare. — To hold an assembly, concilium habere; to dismiss it, dimittere.

**ASSENT**, consentire alicui rei or ad aliquid (as, ad intus); (to assent to a man's proposition), assentire or assentiri alicui, ut, etc.; annuere (to grant a request); assensu suo comprobare aliquid; astipulari alicui; suffragari. — to an opinion, sententiæ assentiri; sententiam accipere. — I assent wholly to your opinion, valde tibi assentior. — I cannot assent to them, who, &c., non libet ab illis stare, qui, etc. — To assent (after much opposition), cedere, vinci, expugnari.

**ASSENT**, astipulatio, astipulatus, assensio, assensus; voluntas. — With the entire assent of Catulus, summâ Catuli voluntate. — Without your assent, te adversante, renuente, nolente. — With one assent, concorditer, uno ore.

**ASSERT** (maintain), defendere, defensare, tueri, tutari; propugnare pro aliqua re; vindicare. — ¶ (to claim), vindicare sibi or ad se. — ¶ (to affirm), asseverare, affirmare, confirmare, aio.

**ASSERTION**, defensio, propugnatio, vindicatio. — ¶ (claim), vindicatio; vindicatio, iis vindicium. — ¶ (affirmation), asseveratio; sententia, decretum, dogma, placitum.

**ASSERTOR**, tutor, defensor, propugnator; conservator, vindex.

**ASSESS**, stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere; vectigal or tributum imponere alicui or alicui rei; tributum indicare.

**ASSESSMENT**, stipendium, pecuniæ imperata, tributum, indictio. — To collect an assessment, pecunias imperatas exigere.

**ASSESSOR** (that sits by another), consessor, assessor; synedros (in a college; among the Greeks). — ¶ (a layer of taxes), qui stipendia or tributa indicit.

**ASSEVERATION**, asseveratio.

**ASSIDUOUS**, assiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens.

**ASSIDUOUSLY**, assidue, sedulo, naviter, strenue.

**ASSIDUITY**, assiduitas, sedulitas, industria.

**ASSIGN**, assignare, attribuire; designare, præfinire, statuere, constituere. — lands to any one, assignare alicui agros. — to every one his office, suum cuique munus describere. — To assign or appoint a day, place, time, &c., designare, præfinire diem; constituere, præstituire, dicere, diem, locum, tempus. — An annual pension was assigned him, annua pecunia huic decreta est. — To assign a man as guardian to another, tutorem aliquem alicui constituere (of the magistrate); testamento instituire alicui aliquem tutorem (of a testator, by his will).

**ASSIGNMENT**, assignatio, designatio.

**ASSIGNATION**. — To make an assignation, condicere tempus et locum.

**ASSIST**, aliquid juvare, adjuvare, alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid, alicui operam præbere in aliqua re; auxilio esse, auxilium ferre, auxiliari; opitulari (bring assistance); subvenire, succurrere, (come, run to one's assistance); adesse alicui (to support by advice and action, especially in court); alicui præsto adesse. — To render mutual assistance to each other, tradere mutuas operas. — To assist one in looking for something, alicui opitulari in aliqua re querendâ. — To assist at a sacrifice or other divine service,

rebus divinis interesse. — To assist one as judge, adesse alicui in consilio.

**ASSISTANCE**, auxiliilatio (the act); opis, opera, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium; (in court), patrocinium. — To render assistance (see *To Assist*, *Hclp*). — By my assistance, a me adjutus, me adjuvante, me adjutore, operâ meâ. — Without assistance, suâ sponte, per se. — To need assistance, inopem esse, indigere opis; inopem auxiliil esse.

**ASSISTANT**, adjutor, adjutrix, socius; socius; hypodidascalus (assistant teacher); minister, administrator (especially in a bad sense, abettor, accomplice).

**ASSIZES**, conventus. — To hold the assizes, conventum agere. See *Circuit*.

**ASSOCIATE**, v. jungere, conjungere, sociare, consociare, adjungere. — one's self with another, societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo. — another with one's self, aliquid sibi socium adjungere. — To be associated with one, alicujus socium esse. — To associate as a citizen, asciscere in numerum civium; as a confederate, ad fœdus asciscere; as a member of a company, in societatem assumere; as a friend, in amicitiam recipere, accipere; ad amicitiam ascribere; amicum sibi adjungere. — ¶ To associate with, aliquo uti, habere aliquem in usu, est mihi consuetudo cum aliquo, aliquo multum uti.

**ASSOCIATE** (a partner, fellow-member), socius (generally); socius qui se in negotio conjunxit, re et ratione conjunctus, (partner in trade); collega (colleague). — ¶ (confederate), fœderis junctus, socius. — ¶ (companion, friend), æqualis, sodalis, socius; condiscipulus (school-fellow); (accomplice), socius; consocius (privy to a thing).

**ASSOCIATION** (union, conjunction, connection), junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio, consociatio. — ¶ (partnership), societas. — ¶ (confederation, confederacy), societas, concilium. — ¶ (fraternity), societas, sodalitas, corpus.

**ASSORT**, in genera digerere.

**ASSORTMENT**, res in genera digestæ; copia.

**ASSUAGE**, levare, allevare, mitigare, sedare, placare, lenire, mulcere, pacare, compescere, mollire. — To assuage thirst, sitim levare, relevare. — The fever is assuaged, febris conquiescit. — That the fierceness of the king may be somewhat assuaged, ut impetus regis relanguescat. — The sorrow begins to assuage, relaxat dolor, Cic.

**ASSUME** (take, adopt), sumere, asciscere, induere. — the regal title, regium nomen sumere; regis nomen sibi asciscere (especially if unrightfully). — an entirely new character, novum sibi induere ingenium. — a mournful countenance, vultum ad tristitiam adducere. — a severe expression, severum vultum induere, vultum adducere. — an angry look, frontem contrahere. — ¶ (appropriate, arrogant), arrogare or asserere sibi. — ¶ (take for granted), ponere, fingere, facere. — This being assumed and granted, hoc posito et concessio.

**ASSUMING**, particip. of *Assume*. — ¶ Same as *Arrogant*.

**ASSUMED**, particip. of *Assume*. — ¶ Same as *Feigned*, *Affected*, *Artificial*.

**ASSURE**, tutum reddere, facere, præstare; in tuto collocare: (to insure), cave re de or pro re, damnium præstare. — ¶ *Assure one (make him secure or confident)*, aliquid securum reddere, confirmare aliquid. — I assure you, tibi confirmo, omni asseveratione affirmo. — Be assured, persuadere tibi, persuasum tibi sit, crede mihi (or usually mihi crede). — You may be assured that I, &c. illud cave dubites, quin ego, etc. — I am assured of his fidelity, ejus fides mihi cognita est, eum fidelem habeo. — To assure the soldiers (give them courage), milites confirmare.

**ASSURANCE**, fiducia, spes firma, spes certa; fides (belief in another's honor). — Full assurance (confidence), firma animi confisio. — To have a., fiduciam habere; fidere; confidere. — With a., fidenter, fidenti animo; confidenter; asseveran-

ter. —  $\Uparrow$  fidentia, confidentia; os ferreum. —  $\Uparrow$  (certainty). — To have assurance, certum, exploratum, comperit habere. — I have full assurance, mihi exploratissimum or persuasissimum est. — To give one assurance of a thing, aliquem certiorum facere de re. —  $\Uparrow$  (security), cautio, satisfactio. — To send a bill of his hand for assurance, mittere cautionem chirographi. — To give assurance, satis dare. —  $\Uparrow$  (insurance), cautio de re, fides de damno pensando interposita.

ASSUREDLY, certe; certo; sine dubio, haud dubie.

ASTHMA, spiritus angustior, angustia spiritus, dyspnœa, asthma.

ASTHMATIC, spiritus angustioris, dyspnœicus, asthmaticus.

ASTONISH, stupefacio, obstupefacio, in stuporem dare, in perturbationem conjicere; consterno, perterreo; percutio; alicui admirationem injicere. — To be (become) astonished, obstupescere, stupefieri, obstupefieri; consternari, etc. — Astonished, attonitus (thunder-struck), percussus, stupens, obstupefactus, examinatus, percitus; admirans, admiratus. — I am astonished, stupeo, animum meum stupor tenet; miror. — Exceeding sorrow has made me astonished, dolor nimis mihi sensus excussit. — He is so astonished that he cannot speak, vox spiritusque torpet. — They were much astonished, animi obtorpuerunt. — A still sorrow so astonished all their minds, tacita mœstitia ita defixit omnium animos. — Astonished with the strangeness of the thing, percussus rei novitate.

ASTONISHING, stupendus, admirabilis, mirus; ingens, immanis.

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum; mirum in modum, mire, mirifice.

ASTONISHMENT, stupor, admiratio.

ASTRAY — To go astray, errare (also figur.); vagari et errare, deerrare in itinere, deflectere a viâ. — To lead astray, a rectâ viâ abducere (prop.); inducere aliquem in errorem, transversum agere aliquem, (figur.).

ASTRINGENT, quod vim astringendi habet.

ASTROLOGY, astrologia, ratio sideralis, scientia sideralis; rationes Chaldaicæ; mathematica.

ASTROLOGER, astrologus, mathematicus; Chaldaeus.

ASTRONOMY, cœli dimetiendi ratio, astronomia.

ASTRONOMICAL, ad sideralem rationem spectans or pertinens.

ASTRONOMER, cœli ac siderum peritus, astronomus.

ASUNDER is expressed by dis in composition. Thus, to break asunder, frangere, diffringere. — Strike asunder, discutere. — Burst asunder, disjicere, dirumpere. —  $\Uparrow$  See also English compounds in Di or Dis.

ASYLUM (public place of refuge, sanctuary), asylum. — To open an a., asylum aperire. — Flee to an a., in asylum confugere. —  $\Uparrow$  (any refuge), perfugium, refugium (retired, concealed), receptus, receptaculum, portus (prop. harbor; fig. safe refuge).

AT is not always expressed separately, but is often a part of the meaning of some simple or compound word, or lies in a grammatical accident (for instance the ablat. case) or construction (e. g. the ablative absolute). Examples will be found below.

AT, of place, answering the question Where? In what? in; also ad, apud. But when the question is answered by the name of a town, we use the genit. if it be of the first or second declension and sing. number, the ablat. if it be of the third decl. or plur. number; this construction is extended also to domus and rus. — Examples: at school, in scholâ; at the forum, apud forum; at my house, domi apud me, domi mœæ, in domo mœâ; at home, domi; to live at a country-seat (or in the country), vivere ruri or also rure; oracles are delivered at Delphi, oracula Delphi redduntur; letters dated at Rome, literæ Romæ datæ; he died at Lacedæmon, Lacedæmone mortuus est. (The names of small islands are often construed

like names of towns, but the larger ones are considered as countries, and their names require a preposition. Domus takes a preposition when joined with any adj. but meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, alienus, or when the genit. of the owner's name is added.) — Further, you were that night at Lecca's house, fuisti apud Leccam eâ nocte; at the very threshold, in limine primo; memory lies at the bottom of the ear, est in aure inâ memoriæ locus. — To be at sea, mari navigare. —  $\Uparrow$  Also of place, in the sense of near, close by, ad, apud, juxta, propter, all of which require also a verb or participle expressive of the action; as, the battle at Conna, pugna ad Cannas commissa; the bridge at Geneva, pons, qui erat ad Geneviam; three hundred and six were slain at Cremera, cæsi apud Cremeram trecenti et sex; they place guards at the gates, custodes ad portas ponunt; you see guards at all the temples, præsidia pro templis omnibus cernitis. — To be at hand, sub manibus esse (of persons), ad manum or præ manibus esse (of things), ad manum or præ manu esse (of money, for instance); præsto esse, in promptu esse. — At the right hand, ad dextram, ad sinistram; at the right and left, dextrâ levâque. — A cask pierced at the bottom, dolium a fundo pertusum. — At the rear, a tergo. —  $\Uparrow$  At, equivalent to From, a, ab. — To begin at something, ordiri, initium ducere a re; I will begin at Romulus, incipiam a Romulo; I heard all these things at the door, omnia ego isthæc auscultavi ab ostio.

AT, expressive of a state or employment. — He found him just at work, virum in ipso opere deprehendit. — They are at odds, inter se dissident. — To be at a loss, in dubio esse. — To be at a stand, hærerè. — A thing is at stake, aliqua res agitur; as if their honor lay at stake, quasi suos honos agatur. — To be at leisure, otiosi, otiosum esse, otium alicui esse; vacare, vacuum esse; if you are at leisure, si vacas, si vacat. — To be at pains and expense, impendèrè laborem et sumptum. — To be at play, ludere. —  $\Uparrow$  At, of manner. — At will, ad libidinem, ex libidine, ut libido fert, ut libet; at my will, ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque, meo arbitratu. — At heart (heartily), ex animo. — At a venture, in incertum, temere.

AT, of price, rate, worth, is expressed by the abl.; also by the genit.; as, to sell grain at the price of two sesterces, frumentum vendere hincis sestertis; what do you set it at? quanti indicas? they were provided at a small charge, parvo curata sunt; he lives at great expense, profusis sumptibus vivit. (When the price is definitely given, only the abl. can be used.)

AT, as used of time, sub (with the accus. in the sense of towards; with the ablat. of at the moment of); ad (immediately before); de (marking the commencement); in, per, inter, (to denote continuance, duration); the last two principally to show that something happens during something else: In answer to the question When? At what time? we find also the mere ablat.: this is especially the case with substantives which denote that after which a thing has happened; as, at one's departure, discessu alicujus. — At table, at supper, inter cœnam. — At sunset, solis occasu. — At (the moment of) sunrise, sub luce; at (i. e. just before) sunrise, sub lucem. — At sunrise, sole oriente. — At night, noctu or nocte, nocturno tempore; sub noctem (towards night); sub nocte (at the moment when night set in); per noctem, inter noctem, (the night through; during the night). — At early morn, multo mane. — At that time, eo tempore, also id temporis; also tunc, tunc temporis; tum. — At the right time, in tempore, also tempore; opportune. — At an early time, mature. — Cum is sometimes used to express at, where we also use with; he came at the first appearance of light, cum primâ luce venit; he went away at break of day, cum diluculo abiit. — At also refers to an appointed time or a time in view, and is rendered by ad; come at that time, venias ad id tempus; he did not bring the corn at the time appointed,

frumentum ad diem non dedit. —

$\Uparrow$  At, i. e. immediately upon, ad. — At the name of Thisbe he looked up, ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit. — At these things the soldiers raised a shout, ad hæc reddebatur militum clamor. —  $\Uparrow$  At, i. e. by, by reason of, in consequence of. — Moved at his approach, ejus adventu commotus. — At your entreaty I will do it, tuis precibus motus faciam (moved by your entreaties). — At the name of Hector I always turn pale, nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper sum. —  $\Uparrow$  At, i. e. according to, in consequence of. — At the command of Jove I come, jussu Jovis venio. — At your advice, tuâ auctoritate. — At my instance, impulsu meo. —

$\Uparrow$  At, with words in-ing, sometimes by the abl. absol. — At my bidding, me jubente. — At his first coming, ubi primum adventi. — At hearing this, hæc re auditiâ.

AT, after words implying skill. — Excellent at the harp, peritissimus lyræ. — Good at shooting, peritus iaculandi. — Good at a dart, jaculo bonus.

AT, in some other phrases. — At all (see All). — At best, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. — To be at its best, maxime florere. — At least, minimum; certe, quidem, saltem, tamen. — At most, summum, ad summum. — At last, postremo, postremum, ad extremum, ad ultimum; (at length), tandem, demum. — At once (together), simul; all at once, omnes simul, omnes universi. — At once (suddenly), subito. — At once (forthwith), statim, e vestigio. — At that place, illic, ibi. — At my expense, de meo; at the public expense, de publico, publice. — At first dash, in limine. — If at any time, siquando. — To be at the head of the class, classem ducere. — Hard to be come at, aditu difficilis. — He is angry at you, tibi succenset. — To come at (get), assequi. — What would he be at? quid sibi vult?

ATHEIST, atheus, qui nullum esse omnino deum putat, qui deum esse negat.

ATHLETE, athleta.

ATHLETIC, athleticus. —  $\Uparrow$  (strong), valens, validus, firmus, lacertosus.

ATLANTIC, Atlanticus.

ATLAS, chartarum or tabularum geographicarum volumen.

ATMOSPHERE, aer; cœlum, cœli regio, (in respect of climate).

ATOM, atomus; as Cic. explains it, corpus individuum, corpus solidum et individuum; as Quintil., corpus insecabile. — Mostly in the plur.

ATONE (reconcile), placare aliquem alicui or in alicquem; aliquem cum aliquo, aliquem or alicujus animum alicui reconciliare. —  $\Uparrow$  (agree), v. n. inter se consentire, concinere; concordare. —  $\Uparrow$  (alone for), expio; compenso.

ATONEMENT (agreement), reconciliatio concordie or gratie; gratia reconciliata, reditus in gratiam; concordia. — To make atonement between friends, in concordiam reducere, in gratiam reconciliare; aversos componere amicos. — Atonement made, reconciliata gratia. — Atonement badly made holds not long, gratia male sarta nequicquam coit. —  $\Uparrow$  (expiation, satisfaction), expiatio (with genit. of the thing atoned for), satisfactio; piaculum (atoning sacrifice).

ATROCIOUS, detestandus, nefarius, nefandus, immanis.

ATROCITY, immanitas. — Atrocities, nefaria.

ATTACH (arrest), comprehendere, prehendere; (property), bona occupare. —  $\Uparrow$  (to win), conciliare. — hearts, animos sibi conciliare. — to himself, aliquem in suas partes ducere or trahere (to his party); aliquem ad studium suum perducere (make devoted to him); alicujus gratiam consequi (gain his good will and favor). — To attach one to his cause, aliquem ad causam suam perducere. — To be attached to one, alicujus partibus favore (favor his party); favore alicui, bene cupere or velle alicui. — I am wholly attached to him, totum me tenet. — I am attached to one (I love him), alicui mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; aliquem carum habeo, amo, diligo; alicui mihi in deliciis est. — To become attached to a woman, aliquam adamare,

**amare cōpisse.** — *He is more attached to life than glory, illi major vitæ quam gloriæ cupido est.*

**ATTACHMENT** (*arrest*), comprehensio. — ¶ (*adherence, fidelity, regard, love*), studium alicujus, voluntas in aliquem (*with or without compensa*); amor, caritas, pietas; observantia.

**ATTAIN**, contingere, adipisci, consequi, assequi, pervenire ad, potiri. — *You cannot attain to this knowledge, huc tibi aditus patere non potest.* — *Easy ways to attain promotion, aditus ad honores capessendos prompti.*

**ATTAINABLE**, quod adipisci queas, quod obtineri potest; impetrabilis (*by entreaty*).

**ATTAINMENT**, adeptio; consecutio (*first in Tertull.*); impetratio. — ¶ (*Of great attainments, doctus, doctrinâ instructus, eruditus.*)

**ATTACK**, *v.* aliquid adoriri, aggredi, in hostem irruere, in aliquem invadere or impetum facere, aliquem oppugnare, petere. — *a town, urbem oppugnare, impugnare.* — *To be attacked by a disease, morbo tentari, morbo corripi.* — ¶ (*impugn*), dicto or convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, consecrari, adoriri aliquem; aliquem pungere; aliquid oppugnare, in controversiam vocare. — *one's opinion, impugnare alicujus sententiam.* — ¶ Compare *Assail*.

**ATTACK**, *subst.* petitio (*upon an individual*); impetus, incursio, incurus; excursio (*of light troops*); impugnatio, oppugnatio, (*especially of the storming of a place*; opp. also of an attack in words). — *At the first attack, primo impetu.* — ¶ (*of a distemper*), impetus, incurus; accessio, tentatio, (*with morbi, febris, of a malady, fever*). — *A slight attack, commotiuicula, levis motiuicula.*

**ATTEMPT**, tentare, aggredi, conari, moliri. — *To attempt boldly, audere.* — *To attempt one (attempt to corrupt him), pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare aliquem, alicujus animum donis tentare; aliquid tentare.* — *To attempt the town, urbem tentare.* — *To attempt earnestly, eniti, conitti, viros impendere or intendere.* — *To attempt to raise hatred against one, struere odium in aliquem.*

**ATTEMPT**, *subst.* petitio (*on a single opponent*), impetus, oppugnatio; conatus, inceptum; tentamen; nisus. — *A bold attempt, ausum.*

**ATTEND** (*be attentive*; see *Attentive*): (*apply to*), opam dare alicui rei. — ¶ (*administer*), curare, administrare; procurare; intersesse. — ¶ (*wait on*), deducere, prosequi, comitari, (*accompany*); famulari alicui (*be his servant*); ministrare alicui (*at table*); apparere (*on a public character*). — *a sick man, ægrorum curare.* — ¶ (*be present*), adesse. — *one's instructions, audire aliquem.* — ¶ (*be in store for*), aliquem (*or cui*) manere; alicui imminere (*hang over*). — ¶ *I attend your pleasure, exspecto quid velis.*

**ATTENDANCE** (*waiting on*), ministerium; (*as a mark of respect*), salutatio, officium. — ¶ *A numerous attendance, frequentia.* — ¶ (*a train*), comitatus, comites; cohors, asseclæ, (*suite, retinue*); delecti (*chosen friends, soldiers, &c.*); stipatio, stipatores corporis, (*for safety*).

**ATTENDANT**, *adj.* alicui rei subjectus, adjunctus.

**ATTENDANT**, *subst.* famulus; minister, ministrator, (*for single, fixed offices*); apparitor, stator, (*on a magistrate*).

**ATTENTION**, attentio animi, intentio; audientia (*to a speaker*); diligentia, animadversio, (*care, zeal*); studium, officium, officium et cultus, (*attentive, obliging conduct*). — *To direct the attention to something, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid; animum intendere in (rarely ad) aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem.* — *To attract attention, convertere aliquem or alicujus animum in or ad se; conspicuum esse, conspicui.* — *To procure attention, auditores sibi attentos reddere.*

**ATTENTIVE**, attentus, intentus, erectus. — *To be attentive, animum advertere, attendere, intendere, se alicui attentum auditorem præbere, animo or animis adesse.*

**ATTENTIVELY**, attente, acri et attento animo.

**ATTEST** (*bear witness*), testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare; testimonio esse; testem esse; testari, testificare, affirmare. — ¶ (*call to witness*), aliquem testari, contestari.

**ATTEST**, *subst.* testis.

**ATTESTATION**, testificatio; testimonium.

**ATTIC**, Atticus.

**ATTIC**, *subst.* cœnaculum super ædes, cœnaculum superius, also merely cœnaculum. — *To live in the attic, in superiore habitare cœnaculo; tribus scalis habitare, Martial.*

**ATTIRE**, *v. a.* ornare; induere vestem alicui or aliquem veste.

**ATTIRE**, *subst.* vestitus, amictus, cultus, ornatus. — *of the head, ornatus or ornamentum capitis.*

**ATTITUDE**, habitus, status.

**ATTORNEY**, advocatus, actor, patronus causæ; cognitor; procurator; syndicus. — *Attorney-general, publicus causarum actor.* — *King's attorney, cognitor regius.*

**ATTRACT**, attrahere, ad or in se trahere. — *The magnet attracts iron, magnus lapis attrahit or ad se allicit et trahit ferrum.* — *To attract moisture, humorem trahere or recipere.* — ¶ *Fig. (to have an attractive power, allure, interest), allicere, ad se allicere or illicere, ad se trahere or attrahere.* — *the reader by the entertainment afforded, lectorem delectatione allicere.* — *by one's allurements, illecebris ad se trahere.* — *one's notice, alicujus oculos in se convertere.*

**ATTRACTION** (*charm, grace*), dulcedo, venustas, gratia; amenitas (*especially of places*). — *Seductive attractions, lenocinia.* — *Glory has attractions for us all, omnes laudis amore trahimur.* — ¶ See *Charm*.

**ATTRACTIVE** (*having the power of drawing*). — *An attractive power or force, vis attrahendi.* — ¶ (*taking, interesting*), quod ad se attrahit or illicit, quod nos capit or delectat or delectatione allicit. — *An attractive man, homo blandus.* — *writer, lectorem tenens scriptor.* — *style, speciosum dicendi genus.*

**ATTRIBUTE** (*impute*), ascribere, tribuere, attribueri, assignare. — *To attribute the invention of a thing to a person, aliquid alicui inventori ascribere.* — *To attribute his vices to old age, vitia sua in senectutem conferræ.* — *To attribute many things to one which he never spoke, permulta in aliquem quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt conferre.* — *To attribute falsely to one, affingere aliquid alicui.* — *To attribute to fear, aliquid timori assignare.*

**ATTRIBUTE**, *subst.* (*predicate*), attributio, res attributa, attributum. — ¶ (*property*), proprietas; sometimes by esse, with a genit.: (*mark, indication*), signum, indicium.

**AUCTION**, actio; sectio (*of consecrated goods or booty*); hasta publica, hasta censoria, (*the former denotes a public auction, because a spear was set up at the place of it, esp. same as sectio; the latter is used of the sale of taxes, tolls, &c.*). — *To sell by auction, auctione constitutâ, vendere aliquid.* — *by public authority, hastâ positâ, vendere aliquid.* — *To be sold in this way, sub hastâ vendi or venire.* — *Of or belonging to a., auctionarius.* — *An auction-room, atrium auctionarium.*

**AUCTIONEER**, curator auctionum (*that manages them*); præco (*the one that sells by auction; he is said prædicare*).

**AUDACIOUS**, audax, audacissimus, confidens, impudens.

**AUDACIOUSLY**, audacter, confidenter, impudenter.

**AUDACITY**, audacia, confidentia, impudentia.

**AUDIBLE**, quod audiri, auribus percipi potest. — *To be a., audiri posse.*

**AUDIENCE** (*act of hearing*), auditio. — ¶ (*a hearing*), audientia. — *To find audience, audiri.* — *To give audience, audire aliquem; aures præbere alicui or alicui rei.* — ¶ (*an auditory*), auditores, qui audiunt, coram quibus dicimus, corona, auditorium, concio. — *A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt.* — ¶ (*reception of an ambassador, &c.*), ad-

missio (*of him who grants it*), aditus (*of him who obtains it*), colloquium (*in reference to the conversation thereat*). — *To give one an audience, admissionem or aditum alicui dare; ad colloquium aliquem admittere; aliquem admittere or audire.* — *To give an audience of the senate to ambassadors, &c., senatum dare.* — *To be admitted to an audience, aditum obtinere, admitti, audiri, datur alicui aditus conveniendi.* — *Apartment or hall of audience, saluatorium cubile, porticus in qua admissiones fiunt.*

**AUDIT**, ad calculos vocare, rationes examinare.

**AUDITOR** (*a hearer*), auditor, is qui audit. — ¶ (*taker of accounts*), rationarius, tabularius, calculator; qui rationes curat.

**AUDITORY** (*the place*), auditorium. — ¶ (*the hearers*). See *Audience*.

**AUGER** (*winkle*), terebra major.

**AUGMENT**, augeo, adaugeo. — *To augment an estate, rem familiarem amplificare.* — ¶ *v. n.* incrementum capere, angere, crescere.

**AUGMENTATION**, amplificatio, accessio, incrementum; also by using the verbs.

**AUGHT**, See *Ought*.

**AUGUR**, augur.

**ARGURY**, AN ARGURY, augurium.

**AUGUST**, a. augustus, altus. — ¶ *subst.* (mensis) Augustus; (mensis) Sextilis (*under the republic*).

**AUNT** (*father's sister*), amita; (*mother's sister*), matertera.

**AURICLE**, auricula; (*of the heart, cordis*).

**AURICULAR** confession, peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

**AUSPICE**, auspiciam. — *To take the auspices, auspicare, auspiciari.* — *With favorable auspices, bonis auspiciis; fig. auspicio.* — ¶ *Under the auspices of any one, alicujus ductu et auspicio; aliquo duce, aliquo auctore.*

**AUSPICATE** (*foreshow*), portendere. — ¶ (*begin*), auspiciari.

**AUSPICIOUS**, auspiciatus; felix, faustus. — ¶ (*propitious*), propitius, favens alicui, benevolus alicui or in aliquem, amicus alicui. — *gales, faventes venti; venti secundi.*

**AUSPICIOUSLY**, auspiciato, bonis or optimis auspiciis, feliciter.

**AUSTERE**, durus, asper, severus, ansterus; sævus, crudelis. — ¶ (*in taste*), austerus, asper.

**AUSTERELY**, austere, austero more, severe, aspere. — *He behaved austere to others, aliis duriorum se præbuit.*

**AUSTERITY**, asperitas, duritia, severitas, ansteritas.

**AUTHENTIC**, fide dignus, certus, verus.

**AUTHENTICALLY**, certo auctore, cum auctoritate.

**AUTHENTICITY**, fides, fides veritatis, auctoritas.

**AUTHOR**, auctor (*the author, so far as the idea and plan are his, whether he carries them out or not*), parens (*so far as the thing is his production*), inventor (*so far as he is the inventor*), conditor (*if he has laid out, founded, arranged*), effector (*if he has himself executed the thing*), princeps (*the head, of a conspiracy for instance*), molitor (*who endeavors to set at work or actually sets at work something, especially a difficult thing*), instimulator and concitator (*the stirrer up, instigator, e. g. to an insurrection or a war*). — *The author of the world, procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.* — *of a law, legis inventor (the originator thereof); legis auctor (who brings it into notice, recommends it, procures its passage by his recommendation and influence); legis lator (who proposes it to the people).* — *of a crime, sceleris auctor, architectus, molitor.* — *of all evils, omnium malorum seminator.* — *To regard one as the au. of something, putare, ortum esse aliquid ab aliquo.* — ¶ (*writer*), scriptor (*writer as such*); auctor (*as a voucher or authority, or as a literary contributor, or a model of style; hence always with a genit. of the object, unless this is supplied from the connection*). — *The Latin authors, scriptores Romani (the Romans, who have written); rerum Romanarum auctores (those who are regarded as the sources of information respecting the Roman history or affairs);*

Latinitatis auctores (those who may be looked upon as models of Latinity: — a poor (Latin) author, malus Latinitatis auctor (in respect of style). — Author of repute, scriptor or auctor classicus, probatus, receptus.

**AUTHORITY** (rule, power), auctoritas (legal power), potestas, imperium (sovereignty, legal or not), ditio, jus; (influence, credit, power), auctoritas, potentia, opes, amplitudo, gratia; (testimony, proof), testimonium, documentum; (a person who is one's voucher), auctor, testis; (authorities, documents, records), auctoritates; (public authorities), magistratus (sing. of one, plur. of the magistrates collectively); (credibility, weight), auctoritas, fides; (leave), concessus (only in nlat.), permissio, permissus (only abl.), potestas, copia. — He is advanced to the highest authority, rerum fastigium tenet. — Let us rule with equal authority, paribus auspiciis regamus. — He does it with his own authority, suo jure agit. — Military authority, imperium. — despotic, potestas infinita, dominatio. — To be in greater authority, præpollere. — In time of war, laws are of no authority, silent inter arma leges. — There is authority in, residet auctoritas. — Authority of reason, dominatio rationis. — To have authority with one, habere pondus apud aliquem (of a recommendation, for instance). — Worth of authority over all things, dignus potestate dominatue omnium rerum. — He has sovereign authority here, ille hic regnum possidet. — They had great authority in the state, in republica plurimum pollebant. — By what authority? quo jure? — Of high authority, auctoritate præditus. — An author of authority, auctor gravis, idoneus, luculentus.

**AUTHORITATIVE**, qui habet jus or potestatem aliquid faciendi; auctoritate præditus; gravis: — imperiosus, superbus.

**AUTHORIZE** (give authority), jus, potestatem aliquid faciendi dare. — To be authorized, jus, potestatem, or jus potestatemque habere, (to do something, aliquid faciendi); also facere aliquid possum. — I am authorized to do this, hæc res ad meum officium pertinet. — The two authorize a refusal, lex repulset auctoritatem adjungit. — Their speeches authorize me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor, ut sperem. — To think himself authorized, sibi jus datum or potestatem datam putare; not authorized, non fas esse ducere, hand licitum sibi aliquid putare. — An authorized judge, judex datus; judex idoneus or locuples. — ¶ (sanction), sancire, ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere; alicujus rei auctorem fieri (of the senate). — ¶ (to bring into credit), auctoritatem, fidem alicui rei parare, conciliare.

**AUTOCRASY**, dominatus nnius, dominatio, dominatus, imperium singulare, potentia singularis; tyrannus (usurped dominion over a once free state).

**AUTOGRAPH**, chirographum, idiographum liber, autographum.

**AUTOMATON**, automaton. — Automata, automataria (sc. opera).

**AUTUMN**, autumnus, tempus autumnale. — To verge to autumn (of summer), autumnescere.

**AUTUMNAL**, autumnalis; or by the genit. autumni.

**AUXILIARY**, adj. auxiliarius, auxiliarius.

**AN AUXILIARY**, adjutor (fem. adjutrix), auxiliator. — Auxiliaries, auxilia, auxiliaries, auxiliarii milites. — Cohort of auxiliaries, cohors auxiliaria or auxiliarius.

**AVAIL**, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse; prodesse, conducere; valere, efficacem esse. — You will avail nothing, nihil proficies. — It is of no avail to know, nihil refert scire. — Patience is of no avail, nihil proficitur patientia. — 'Tis of no avail, nihil prodest. — What did it avail? quid retulit? — They hoped it would avail them much, sperabant e re sua maxime fore.

**AVAILABLE**, valens, efficax, utilis, conducibilis.

**AVARICE**, habendi cupiditas or cupido (gen.; desire of having); avaritia; pecuniæ studium, cupiditas, aviditas. — There is no vice more hateful than avarice, nullum vitium est tetrius quam avaritia. — Great warice, profunda avaritia. — insatiable, hians. — Sordid avarice, sordes.

**AVARICIOUS**, avarus, aliquantum ad rem avidior; pecuniæ cupidus, avidus. — Meanly avaricious, sordidus.

**AVARICIOUSLY**, avarè; sordide.

**AVAUNT**, apage, abi.

**AVENGE**, aliquem ulciscor, vindico.

**AVENGER**, vindex.

**AVENUE**, aditus, introitus.

**AVER**, assevero, pleno ore affirmo.

**AVERAGE**. — Every year their honey brought them in on an average 10,000 sesteria, nunquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle reeipiebant. — On an average may sometimes be rendered by plus minusve, plus minus; when equivalent to mean, we may express average by medius numerus.

**AVERSE**. — To be averse from a thing, alienum esse ab aliqua re; abhorre ab aliqua re (violently averse).

**AVERSION**, declinatio (to a thing, alicujus rei); fuga; odium; animus alienus or aversus (to one, ab aliquo). — To have an aversion to one, alieno or averso animo esse ab aliquo. — To give one an aversion to another, aliquem ab aliquo alienare. — He has a violent aversion to marriage, a re uxoriæ abhorret.

**AVERT** (turn away, direct another way), avertere, amovere. — To avert the eyes from any one, oculos dejicere ab aliquo. — a blow, ictum declinare. — ¶ Fig. (of evil, &c.), amovere; dejicere; depellere (when it would approach), repellere (when it is already nigh); propulsare; defendere; deprecari (prop. by entreaties; then gen., seek to ward off); averruncare (of the gods who avert an evil). — ¶ (cause to dislike), alienare.

**AVIARY**, aviarius.

**AVIDITY**, aviditas.

**AVOID**, fugere, defugere, (to keep aloof from); vitare, devitare, evitare, (to go out of the way of a place or thing). — the society of one, alicujus aditum sermo nemque fugere. — Reason teaches us what to do or what to avoid, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit.

**AVOIDANCE**, fuga; vitatio, devitatio.

**AVOIDABLE**, quod evitari potest; evitabilis (poet.).

**AVOW** (declare confidently), affirmare, asseverare. — ¶ (openly acknowledge), profiteri, præ se ferre.

**AVOWAL**, professio.

**AVOWEDLY**, aperte, ex professo.

**AWAIT** (expect, wait for), expectare aliquem or aliquid, præstolari alicui, opperiri aliquem. — To await the event of the war, belli eventum expectare. — the arrival of the fleet, classem opperiri. — To await one before the door, alicui præstolari ante ostium. — ¶ (be in store for), manere alicui or aliquem; imminere alicui (of near, threatening evils). — Death awaits you, mors tibi imminet (hovers over your head), or tibi manet (is to be your portion sooner or later).

**AWAKE**, excitare (e somno), expergefacerè (e somno), suscitare (somno or e quiete), exsuscitare: — v. n. expergisci, expergefieri, somno solvi, somno excitari. — ¶ Fig. excitare, expergefacerè, suscitare, exsuscitare; movere, commovere; v. n. excitari. — To awake (v. a.) from death, excitare ab inferis, a morte ad vitam revocare. — To awake (v. n.) from death, in vitam redire. — To awaken something in one's mind, aliquem in animo alicujus excitare. — To awaken in one a love for something, alicujus rei amorem alicui injicere.

**AWAKE**, expergefactus, somno excitatus; vigil, vigilans, exsomens; insomnis (not sleeping, because he cannot sleep). — To be awake, expergefactus esse (e somno), somno excitatus esse; vigilare, somnum non capere, (to remain awake, watch,

not go to sleep). — To keep awake all night, noctem pervigilare. — ¶ Fig. alacer; vegetus, vividus, vigen; hilaris, or -us.

**AWARD**, addicere, adjudicare. — goods to any one, bona alicui addicere. — the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo. — a triumph, a sum of money to any one, decernere alicui triumphum, pecuniam. — ¶ (a punishment), constituere, dicere; also under the emperors, irrogare. — a punishment to any one, constituere alicui pœnam. — a fine to any one, dicere alicui mulctam.

**AWARD**, subst. judicium, arbitrium, decretum, sententia.

**AWARE**, vigil, vigilans; sciens, prudens, non inscius. — not, inopinans, necopinans, imprudens, insciens, inscius, ignarus. — Here is my master, and I was not aware of him, herus est, nec prævideram. — To attack one before he is aware, aliquem imparatum adoriri, aliquem improviso or aliquem imprudentem adoriri. — To surprise one before he is aware, aliquem necopinantem, imprudentem opprimere. — Look back as if you had not been aware of him, quasi de improviso respice ad eum. — She tasted of it before she was aware, imprudens de eo gustavit.

**AWAY** (fie), vah! — Away with those sisters of yours, apage istas sorores. — Away with you, abi! apage te! abi in malam rem! — Away with him, ultra istum a me! ultra istunc! — Away with those fopperies, pellantur istæ ineptiæ; contemnamus istas ineptias. — Away with it (take it away), tolle, tollite. — Get you away, hinc te amove, aufer te hinc. — Away with you, profane ones, procul este profani. — ¶ Away is often included in the signification of a verb, esp. if it be compounded with a, ab or de. — To pine away, tabescere, contabescere. — To be away, abesse; when I was away, me absente. — Go away, abire. — Cast away, abjicere. — Take away, auferre. — Run away, aufugere. — Get away, evadere. — Steal away, subducere se. — I will away hence, abibo hinc. — ¶ To away with, i. e. to abide, endure, &c., ferre, pati, etc. — I cannot away with it, non possum ferre; — with this air, non cœlum patior. — ¶ Away (i. e. on). — To work away, opus non omittere, operi instare. — ¶ Far away, procul, longe.

**AWE**, veneratio, reverentia, verecundia; admiratio. — To stand in awe of, vereri, venerari. — To strike with awe, alicui injicere admirationem or venerationem sui; metum alicui injicere. — To approach with awe, aliquem religiose adire.

**AWFUL** (inspiring awe), verendus, augustus. — ¶ (filled with awe), venerandus.

**AWFULNESS** (the quality), majestas, religio; (awe), veneratio, etc.

**AWKWARD**, rudis, incultus, inelegans, incallidus, illepidus, inconcinuus; inhabilis alicui rei or ad aliquid, ineptus, rusticus, agrestis. — An awkward predicament, angustia.

**AWKWARDLY**, inepte, incommode, inscite, incallide, rustice. — To dance a., minus commode saltare.

**AWKWARDNESS**, inconcinuitas, indecentia, rusticitas.

**AWL**, subula.

**AWN**, arista.

**AWNING**, tectum; velarium (of cloth).

**AWRY**, obliquus, transversus, oblique, in obliquum, transverse, in transversum; perversus, pravus, perverse, prave, perperam. — To set the mouth awry, os or labra distortere. — To look awry, oculari obliquo aspicere.

**AXE**, ascia, securis; (a pick-axe), dolabra (grub-axe), ligo, marra. — Axe that cuts both ways, bipennis.

**AXLE TREE**, axis.

**AXIOM**, axioma.

**AXIS**, axis, sphaerae diametrum.

**AY** (yes), verò, etiam, sane, maxime, certe; (yea, even, and more), imo, imo verò imo enimvero, imo vero etiam, quid etiam, atque adeo.

**AYE**, usque, perpetuo. — For aye, in æternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus.

**AZURE**, cœruleus, eyanus.

## B.

**BABBLE**, blatero, deblatero, fabulor, garrigo, efflutio, iucinator; vainly, voces inanes fundere.

**BABBLER**, blatero, garrulus, nugator; vulgarior, famigerator.\*

**BABBLING**, subst. garrulitas, garritus. — ¶ Adj. garrulus, qui silere tacenda nequit.

**BABE**, **BABY**, infans. — ¶ (doll), pupus, pupulus, pupa, pupula.

**BABOON**, Simia Pavianus, L.

**BACCHUS**, Bacchus, Liber. — Festival of B., Bacchanalia, Liberalia, Dionysia; to keep it, bacchari.

**BACCHIC**, Bacchicus, Bacchæus.

**BACCHANT**, **BACCHANTE**, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus; baccha.

**BACCHANALIAN**, dissolutus, luxuriosus, delicatus. — To have a Bacchanalian time, comissari; having such, comissabundus. — To lead a Bacchanalian life, Bacchanalia vivere.

**BACHELOR**, qui abhorret (or abhorruit) ab uxore ducendâ (cælebs denotes any man not now in the marriage state; he may have been married before or not). — ¶ A bachelor, primo academici honoris gradu ornatus, baccalaureus.

**BACK**, subst. (part of the body), tergum (the back, as the back side; of men, and also of animals); dorsum (the back, as an elevated part of the body of animals; rarely used of men). — *Having his back turned to us, aversus.* — *With his back to the light, aversus a lumine.* — *Back to back, inter se aversi.* — *To tie the hands behind the back, religare or revincire manus post tergum or terga.* — *To walk up and down with the hands behind one's back, manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare.* — *Lay upon his back, resupinare.* — *To take a person or thing upon one's back, aliquem or aliquid in tergum accipere; aliquem or aliquid humeris attollere.* — *To lie (sleep, rest) upon one's back, supinum cubare.* — *I have the wind in my back, tergum afflat ventus.* — *To turn his back, se or vultum avertere.* — *To turn their backs (take to flight), terga vertere or dare.* — *As soon as I turn my back, simulac discesserim.* — *To turn the back to one, alicui tergum obvertere (prop.); abire, discedere ab aliquo (depart from one); alicui deesse (not to help him); aliquem deserere (to leave him perfidiously in the lurch).* — *Behind one's back, clavi aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente.* — *To speak evil of one behind his back, alicui absenti male dicere.* — *The ass takes a burden on his back, asellus onus subit dorso.* — ¶ *Back, i. e. back side, back part, pars aversa, tergum; pars posterior.* — of the paper, charta aversa. — *Written on the back of the paper, parchment, &c.; scriptus in tergo.* — *The back of the head, aversa pars capitis, occiput.* — *The back part of the island, aversa (pl.) insulæ.* — of the mountain, aversa montis; aversus mons. — *The back (or convex part) of the channels of a leaf, canalium folii dorsum.*

**BACK** (backwards), retro, retrorsum. — To go b., retro ire, ambulare, gradi; drive b., retroagere; to give back, retrocedere. — *Back! cede! cedit! recede! recedite!* — *But back in its various senses is most often expressed by re in composition; — to look back, respicere; drive back, repellere; keep back, retinere, retardare; demorari, remorari, detinere.* — *Draw back, v. a. retrahere, reducere, revocare; v. n. recedere, se recipere, pedem or gradum referre.* — *To write back, rescribere.* — *Send back, remittere.* — *Come back (return), redire, revenire, reverti (turn b.).* — *To give back (return), reddere (generally); restituere (the identical thing).* — *Flowing back, refluxus, refluxus (poet.); (of the tide), reciprocus.* — *A pull-back, impedimentum, remora.* — *He was put back, repulsam tulit.* — *To go back to the origin and head of a thing, a liquid alte et a capite repetere.*

**BACK**, v. a. (assist, support, further), juvare, adjuvare, suffragari alicui, alicui favere; aliquem operâ et consilio juvare, consilio et re tueri aliquem; alicui adjumento esse; sustentare, sustinere. — ¶ To back water, navem retro inhibere.

**BACKBONE**, spina.

**BACKDOOR**, postica (sc. janua), ostium posticum, posticum.

**BACKGROUND**, recessus. — of a painting, quæ (in picturâ) recedunt, abscedunt. — To be in the b., recedere, abscedere, (opp. to prominere).

**BACKSTAIRS**, scælæ posticæ.

**BACKBITE**, maledice dicere de aliquo absente, alicui absenti male dicere or loqui, de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere, absentem rodere.

**BACKBITER**, qui absentibus male dicit or loquitur, absentium criminator.

**BACKSLIDE**, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo, alienari ab aliquo; apostatare (Cypr.); — a virtute deficere.

**BACKSLIDING**, adj. alienatus, alienus: improbus, scelestus, sceleratus. — ¶ Subst. defectio, apostasia; peccatum, delictum.

**BACKSLIDER**, apostata.

**BACKWARD**, **BACKWARDS**, adv. retro; retrorsum. (See Back.) — ¶ (with the back forwards), aversus. — *Bears creep down from trees backwards, nisi arbores aversi dererunt.* — ¶ To go backward (grow worse), deteriorari, deterius fieri, in deterius mutari, in pejorem partem verti et mutari.

**BACKWARD**, adj. aversus, piger; segnis, tardus, lentus. — to punish, piger ad penas. — to write letters, ad scribendas literas piger; cessatorem esse in literis. — to learn, in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo, lentus in discendo. — ¶ (late), serus, serotinus. — figs, seræ fici. — grapes, serotinæ uvæ.

**BACKWARDNESS**, pigritia, tarditas, segnitia; sera maturitas.

**BACON**, lardum. — A flitch of it, succidia. — A gammon of bacon, perna (hind-shoulder), petaso (fore-shoulder).

**BAD** (ill, not good), malus, corruptus (spoiled), vilis (of little worth), pravus (deformed, perverted), tenuis (scanty, poor), miser. — A bad poet, malus poeta. — weather, tempestas mala, adversa, fœda. — way, iter difficile, incommodum; very, via deterima. — fare, victus tenuis. — To be in bad repute, male audire. — Bad coin, numi adulterini. — ¶ (unfortunate, unfavorable), tristis; miser. — Bad news, nuntius tristis, acerbus. — To help a bad matter, rem proclinatam adjuvare. — omens, omina tristia, infausta. — times, tempora tristia, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa, calamitosa. — fortune, misera fortuna. — ¶ (hurtful), nocens, noxius, nociturus; alienus alicui rei. — Meats bad for the stomach, cibi stomacho alieni. — ¶ (morally bad), malus (so inclined by nature), pravus (depraved, perverted); improbus; impius, scelestus, (godless, reprobate); nequam (good for nothing). — A bad disposition, ingenium malum pravumque. — desires, pravæ cupiditates. — To become bad, corrumpi.

**BADLY**, male, prave, perperam; tenuiter, misere; nequiter, improbe, turpiter.

**BADNESS**, pravitatis, tenuitatis, malitiae, improbitatis, nequitiae.

**BADGE**, insigne.

**BADGER**, ursus meles, L.

**BAFFLE**, fallere, eludere, frustrari; ad vanum, ad irritum redigere. — To baffle all a man's plans, conturbare alicui omnes rationes. — Death baffles all the plans of life, omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit.

**BAG**, saccus; culeus (great leathern sack for partridges); follis (leathern sack for money); marsupium, crumena, (pouch

for money). — little, sacculus, saccellus; (for money), sacculus, folliculus.

**BAGPIPE**, utricularius.

**BAGPIPER**, utricularius, ascaules.

**BAGGAGE**, impedimentum, sarcinæ, (also of the b. of an army, with the distinction that imp. is of the whole army, sar. of individual soldiers). — To gather together bag and baggage, sarcinas et vasa colligere. — Pick up your baggage and be gone, collige sarcinulas et exi. — ¶ (worthless woman), muliercula vilissima, mulier nequissima: (in reproach), lutum! — ¶ (pert girl, flirt), lasciva puella. — ¶ (lumber), scruta.

**BAGNIO**, balneum (private), balneæ (public); balnearia, thermæ.

**BAIL**, vas, vadimonium. — To become bail for any one's appearance, vadem fieri alicujus sistendi. — To sue his bail (by appearing), vadimonium obire. — To forsake it, vadimonium deserere. — To demand bail, vadem postulare; of one, aliquem vadari. — To give bail, vades dare. — Admit to bail, vadimonio interposito liberare.

**BAIT**, esca, illecebra, (prop. and fig.). — ¶ (qt an inn), cibus qui apud deversorium sumitur or iumentis præbetur.

**TO BAIT**, escam imponere or obducere (a hook, hamo). — ¶ (at an inn), cibo apud deversorium se reficere; devertere, deverti, deversari; jumenta in itinere (or apud deversorium) cibo reficere.

**BAIT**. — a bear or bull, ursum or taurum cum canibus committere. — ¶ (set upon one), invadere, vexare, exagitare; aliquem conviciis lacessere.

**BAKE**, coquere, torrere. — v. n. coqui, percoqui, excoqui. — To bake bread, panem coquere. — tiles, laterculos coquere. — The sun bakes the place, locum coquit sol.

**BAKER**, coquus, pistor, furnariam exercens, furnarius; pistrix.

**BAKEHOUSE**, pistrina, pistrinum.

**BAKING**, coctura; furnaria, pistura.

**BAKE-OVEN**, furnus. — To heat it, furnum calefacere.

**BALANCE** (generally), trutina, statera (the latter esp. of the steelyard); (pair of scales), libra; (overplus), quod reliquum restat. — ¶ (equipoise), momentum; par, æquitas. — The balance of something is disturbed, portionum æquitas turbatur. — To lose one's balance, labi. — To disturb the balance of the mind, æquitatem animi turbare.

**TO BALANCE** (weigh in a b.), pensare, ponderare aliquod re, pendere aliquod ad aliquid. — On balancing together his good and bad qualities, vitii virtutibusque ejus perpensis. — ¶ (keep in equilibrium), rem suis ponderibus librare, rem librare: — v. n. corpus librare; examinari, suis ponderibus librari. — *Balanced, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus, paribus examinatus ponderibus.* — To balance the vast body of the empire, immensum imperii corpus librare. — ¶ (counterpoise, counterbalance), pensare, compensare rem re. — ¶ To balance an account, inire subducere rationem. — They have balanced accounts, convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi. — ¶ To balance an account, i. e. pay the overplus, quod superest in rationibus numerare. — ¶ (hesitate, waver), in decreto suo, inter varia consilia, nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuare.

**BALCONY**, podium, Mænianum.

**BALD**, calvus (of men, with reference to the head only; of beasts, to the whole body); glaber (of parts of the body which should have hair, but never of the head; of places which should be covered with plants, trees, &c.); nudus foliis (leafless, of trees). — Bald in front, præcalvus. — behind, recalvus. — A bald head, calvitium. — To be bald, calvere, calvum esse; glabrere, glabrum esse. — To become bald, calvum fieri, calvescere; glabrum fieri, glabres-

cere. — ¶ (*unadorned, inelegant*), jejunus, exilis, inelegans. — ¶ (*mean, without dignity*), abjectus, humilis, vilis.

**BALDNESS**, calvities, capitis levitās. — *of a region*, regio plantis et arboribus nuda. — *of style*, orationis exilitas.

**BALĒ** (*bundle of goods*), colligata mercium sarcina, fascia mercium colligatarum. — *A heavy b.*, mercium moles. — *To bind or pack into bales*, in fascas colligare. — *To pack up bales*, mercium sarcinas constringere.

**BALĒ** (*misery, calamity*), miseria, calamitas, pestis.

**BALĒFUL**, tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus. — ¶ (*full of mischief*), noxius, perniciosus, funestus, exitiosus.

**BALK** (*ridge between furrows*), lra, porca.

**TO BALK** (*disappoint, deceive*), aliquem decipere, frustrari, fallere, eludere; aliquid ad irritum redigere, aliquid disturbare. — ¶ (*omit*), omittere, declinare. — ¶ (*to omit, refuse*), omittere, recusare, detrectare.

**BALL** (*to play with*), pila, *with or without lusoria*: *there were four kinds of balls*, pila trigonalis, trigon; follis, folliculus; paganica; harpastum. — *To give a ball*, pilam dare. — *hit it*, pilam facere. — *throw it*, pilam jactare or mittere. — *strike it back*, pilam remittere or repercutere or retorquere; pilam expellere or expulsare. — *To play at ball*, pilā ludere. — *Foot-ball*, follis, folliculus. — ¶ (*any round mass*), globus, pila. — *The earth-ball*, pila terræ, or better globus terræ. — *The eye-ball*, pupula, pupilla, acies. — *The ball of the thigh-bone*, caput ossis femoris. — *Ink-ball*, used in printing, folliculus typographicus. — *The ball of the foot*, plantæ pars exstantior. — *For musket-ball we may say glans*; *for cannon-ball*, globus; *for bomb*, pila. — ¶ *A little ball*, globulus, pilula, folliculus.

**BALLAD**, carmen epicolyricum, carmen or canticum populare.

**BALLAST**, saburra. — *To ballast a ship*, navem saburrā gravare; *nav. saburrare*.

**BALLET**, pantomimus.

**BALLET-DANCER**, pantonimus, pantomima.

**BALLOON**. — *Air-balloon*, machina aërobatia.

**BALLOT**, tabella, globulus, suffragium: globorum suffragia.

**TO BALLOT**, (globis) suffragia ferre.

**BALM**, balsamum. — ¶ (*ointment*), unguentum. — ¶ *Fig.* solatium, fomentum. — ¶ *Of balm*, balsaminus.

**BALMY** (*like balm*), balsamodes. — (*fragrant, odoriferous*), suaves odores spargens, odoratus, odorifer. — ¶ (*producing balm*), balsamum ferens. — ¶ (*soft*), mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.

**BALM** (*a plant*), melissa officinalis, L.

**BALSAM**, balsamum, opobalsamum, balsami succus or lacrima; balsaminum oleum; unguentum (*any fragrant ointment*). — *Balsam-tree or shrub*, balsamum. — *Fruit of it*, carpopbalsamum, balsami semen. — *Balsam-wood*, lignum balsami, xylobalsamum.

**BALSAMIC** (*of balsam*), balsaminus. — ¶ (*like balsam, smelling of it*), balsamodes.

**BALUSTRADE**, puteus, -um.

**BAMBOO**, hasta graminea, Cic. Verr. iv. 56, 125; arundo Bambos, L.

**BAN**, edictum. — ¶ (*exclusion from human society*); *secular*, aquæ et ignis interdictio; *of the church*, sacrificiorum interdictio (*eccles. writers have anathema, excommunicatio*). (See Cæs. B. G. 6, 13.) — ¶ *Ban of the empire*, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, and in connection merely proscriptio. — ¶ *Bans of marriage*, futurarum nuptiarum promulgatio.

**BAND** (*that which binds*), vinculum, copula, redimiculum, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, vinctura, tænia: — (*a fetter*), vinculum; *pedica* (*for the foot*). — *A hair-band*, redimiculum, fascia or tænia crinalis, vitta. — *for the forehead*, redimiculum frontis (*for persons*); *frontal* (*for animals*). (See *Bandage*.) — ¶ *Fig.* (*a tie, bond of union*), vinculum, nodus, copula: — (*a fetter*), vinculum, compes — ¶ (*of iron about a beam*), armilla.

**BAND** (*a company*), societas, sodalitas: — *turba, manus, globus, caterva, grex*. — *of robbers*, latronum globus. — *Band of horse*, turma.

**BANDAGE** (*gen.*), fascia, fasciola (*small*); (*about the head*), vitta; (*for hurts and wounds*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, vinctura.

**TO BANDAGE**, deligare, alligare, obligare.

**BANDY**, ultro citro agere, inodo huc modo illuc pulsare. — ¶ (*agitate*), agitare, vexare, exagitare. — ¶ (*exchange*) — *looks, fidenter inter se aspicere*. — *words with one*, verba commutare cum aliquo (*as a friend*); cum aliquo altercari.

**BANDYLEGGED**, varus, valvus, vatius.

**BANE** (*poison*), venenum, virus. — ¶ (*that which destroys*), pestis, pernicius: — (*ruin, mischief*), pernicius, exitium.

**BANEFUL** (*poisonous*), venenatus. — ¶ (*mischievous, destructive*), perniciosus, pestifer.

**BANISH**, alicui aqua et igni interdicere, exsilio aficere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*); deportare (*to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return*). — *for ten years*, relegare in decem annos. — *any one to an island*, aliquem relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam. — ¶ *Fig.* *to banish doubt*, expellere dubitationem. — *all suspicion*, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo. — *love from the heart*, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere. — *the authority of the senate from the state*, exterminare auctoritatem senatus e civitate.

**BANISHMENT**, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio; (*involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship*), deportatio; (*to an appointed place, with no forfeiture*), relegatio: exsilium (*state of banishment; voluntary or involuntary*). — *To go into b.*, in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; *exsulatum ire*, abire; *solum vertere exsilii causâ*, solum mutare. — *To live in b.*, in exsilio esse, exsulari. — *To return from b.*, exsilio redire. — *Place of banishment*, exsilium.

**A BANISHED MAN**, EXSUL (*who has been driven from his country, or has fled from it in order to escape from punishment*); extorris patriâ, extorris, (*as being homeless, without reference to punishment*); relegatus, deportatus.

**BANK** (*of a river*), ripa; (*of earth*), agger. — *A steep bank*, ripa ardua, locus arduus. — *precipitous*, ripa prærupta, præceps; *locus præruptus, præceps*; *præceps, præcipitium*. — *A sand-bank*, sylvitis, pulvinus. — ¶ *Bank of rowers*, transtrum.

**BANK** (*for money*), by one man, argentaria, *with or without mensa*: — *public*, mensa publica; *ærarium mercatorum*. — ¶ (*at games of chance*), sors, arca.

**BANKER**, argentarius (*on his own account*), mensarius (*for the state*); *but under the emperors these terms were often used indiscriminately*. — *To be a b.*, argentariam facere.

**BANKNOTE**, tessera mensæ publicæ, tessera mensæ mercatorum.

**BANKRUPT**, qui corruiit or cadit, ære dirutus, bonis eversus, decoctor. — *To become bankrupt*, corruiere, cadere, ære dirui, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: a mensâ surgere, dissolvere argentarium, (*of a banker*); cedere foro (*of any merchant*); conturbare; decoquere, *with or without creditoribus*. — *The state is bankrupt*, res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

**BANKRUPTCY**, ruinæ or naufragium fortunarum, naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ (*national b.*).

**BANNER**, vexillum, signum (militare).

**BANQUET**, convivium, epulæ; comissatio; (*after-banquet*), repotia, -orum, Hor. — *To banquet, convivari, epulari*. — *To banquet royally*, saliare in modum epulari. — *One asked to a banquet*, convivari. — *To give a b.*, convivium præbere, hospites convivio accipere; *in honor of*

one, cœnam, epulum alicui dare. — *He that gives a banquet*, dominus cœnæ or epuli; convivator.

**BANTER**, v. a. aliquem irridere, deridere; aliquem ludere, ludibrio habere.

**BANTER**, subst. ludus; irrisio.

**BAPTIZE**, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare.

**BAPTISM**, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

**BAPTIST**, baptista, baptizator. — *Anabaptist*, anabaptista.

**BAPTISTERY**, baptisterium.

**BAR**, repagulum, obex, pessulus, sera, claustrum: — (*hinderance, impediment, impedimentum, mora*: — *crowbar, vectis*: — *of a tavern*, claustrum: — *of gold, silver, later aureus, argenteus*: — (*where causes are pleaded*), fori cancelli, forum. — *On my first appearance at the bar*, ut primum forum attigi. — *He has left the bar*, salutem dixit foro. — *The bar requires a good strong voice*, subsellia graviorem et pleniorum vocem desiderant. — *To plead at the bar*, causas agere. — *The bar* (*advocates, &c.*), patroni cansarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum.

**TO BAR**, foribus or ostio obdere pessulum; *occludere fores or ædes pessulo, repagulo; ostium obserare*: — *impedire, morari, excludere*: — *interdicere alicui aliqua re*, aliquem arcere, prohibere aliqua re: — *excipere, eximere, excludere; barring, excepto, -â, -is; nisi*. — *Barring that, illud si exceperis, excludere*.

**BARB**, uncus. — *Barbed, uncinatus*.

**BARBAROUS, BARBARIAN**, barbarus, barbaricus: — *rudis, immanis, immanis ac barbarus, inhumanus, crudelis*. — *Barbarous Latin*, sermo horridulus atque incomptus.

**BARBARISM, BARBARITY**, barbaria, barbaries: — *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas, savitia*: — *inscitia*: — *in speech*, barbarismus.

**BARBAROUSLY**, barbare, sæve, inhumane. — *To speak b.*, barbare loqui.

**A BARBARIAN, barbarus**: — *homo rudis, hebes et impolitus; homo omnis humanitatis expers*: — *homo sævus, crudelis, immanis*.

**BARBER**, tonsor. — *A barber's shop*, tonsrina.

**BARD**, vates, poeta.

**BARE** (*naked*), nudus; glaber; (*see Bald*)-(*uncovered*), nudus, apertus, intectus. — *With bare head*, capite detecto, aperto or inoperto. — *A bare sword*, gladius strictus or destructus. — *To make bare, nudare, glabrare; show, nudare, aperire*. — ¶ (*unprotected, defenceless*), nudus, apertus. — ¶ (*detected*), manifestus. — ¶ (*plain*), nudus, inornatus, simplex. — ¶ (*poor*), nudus, egenus, inops. — ¶ (*threadbare*), tritus, attritus, obsoletus. — ¶ (*of style*), jejunus, exilis. — ¶ (*mere*), merus, sincerus.

**TO BARE**, nudare, glabrare, aperire; stringere, destringere, (gladium).

**BARLEY**, nude, aperte, tenuiter, exiliter, jejunè. — ¶ (*merely*), tantum, nihil aliud quam.

**BARFACED**, impudens. — *A barefaced fellow*, homo perfidens frontis.

**BARGAIN**, pactum, pactio, conventum, condiciones, stipulatio. — *To bargain with one*, pacisci cum aliquo, pactionem facere, conficere cum aliquo; *contrahere cum aliquo*.

**BARGE**, actuariolum, lenunculus.

**BARK** (*a little ship*), navicula, celox, lembus, navigiolum.

**TO BARK**, latrare (*prop. and fig.*); gannire (*to yelp*); baubari (*to bark gently*). — *To bark at*, allatrare alicui or aliquem (*prop. and fig.*).

**A BARKING**, latratus, gannitus.

**BARK** (*of a tree*), cortex (*the outer*), liber (*the inner*).

**TO BARK a tree**, decorticare arborem, corticem detrahere arbori, delibrare arborem (*of the inner bark*).

**BARLEY**, hordeum. — *Barley-bread*, panis hordeaceus. — *meal, farina hordeacea*. — *A barley-corn*, granum hordei, crithè. — *water*, ptisana, ptisanarium.

**BAROMETER**, barometrum.

**BARN**, horreum, granarium.

**BARRACKS**, tuguria.



**BARRERIA**, seria, dolium, orca. — *of a gun, tubus.*  
**BARREN**, sterilis, infructuosus, infecundus; effectus. — *A barren style of speaking, jejunum, exile, siccum genus dicendi.* — *The ground tired of bearing becomes barren, humus lassa senescit.* — *To become barren (of trees and beasts), sterilen fieri, sterilisecere.*  
**BARRENNESS**, sterilitas; exilitas.  
**BARRENLY**, sterilitate; exiliter, jejune.  
**BARRICADE**, obstruere. — *subst. repagula, obices saxorum, obices viarum, etc.*  
**BARRIER**, repagula, obices, vallum, etc. — *subst. (fortification), castellum, castrum.* — *subst. (obstruction), impedimentum.* — *subst. (to mark a limit), repagulum; (the barriers of the circus), carceres.* — *subst. (a boundary), finis, terminus, limites.*  
**BARRISTER**, jurisconsultus, actor causarum.  
**BARROW**, ferculum (*handbarrow*); pabo (*whcelbarrow*). — *subst. (for burial), tumulus.*  
**BARTER**, mutare, permutare merces. — *with one, mutare merces cum aliquo.* — *one thing for another, mutare, commutare rem re or cum re; permutare rem re.*  
**BARTER**, subst. mutatio, permutatio mercium; mutatio eumentium. — *By b., permutando; non pecuniâ sed compensatione mercium.*  
**BASE**, BASIS, fundamentum, basis. — *Fig. fundamenta, initia.* — *subst. (pedestal of a statue), basis statuæ.*  
**BASE** (*mean, worthless*), vilis. — *subst. (mean, illiberal, ungenerous), humilis, illiberalis, aljectus.* — *subst. (of low station, birth, &c.), humilis, tenuis; ignobilis, obscurus.* — *subst. (illegitimate), nullo patre natus, incerto patre natus, spurius; pellice ortus, nothus; adulterino sanguine natus.* — *subst. (of metal), notæ deterioris.*  
**BASELY**, humiliter, abjecte, illiberaliter, turpiter, etc.  
**BASENESS**, illiberalitas, animus abjectus, improbitas. — *An act of b., facinus illiberalis, turpe, fœdum; dedecus; indignitas.*  
**BASHFUL**, pudens, pndicus, verecundus.  
**BASHFULNESS**, pudor, verecundia, timiditas; rusticus pudor, rusticitas.  
**BASILISK**, basiliscus.  
**BASIN**, pelvis. — *(for washing), aquale (gen.); aquæ manale, aquiminale, aquiminarium, (for the hands); malluvium (at a sacrifice, for the hands).* — *subst. (in which the water of a spring, &c. collects), labrum, crater.* — *subst. (small pond), piscinula, piscina.* — *subst. (receptacle of water), lacus; castellum, dividiculum, (of an aqueduct); cisterna (a subterranean cistern).* — *subst. (cove, &c.), sinus (maris or maritimus).* — *subst. (dock), navale.*  
**BASIS**. See *Base*.  
**BASK**, v. a. insolare: — v. n. apricari.  
**BASKET**, corbis, fiscus, fiscina, qualus or qualum, canistrum, calathus, sporta. — *Little b., corbicula, corbula, fiscella, fiscellus, quasillus, sportula, sportella.* — *Bread b., panarium.* — *Basket-weaver, qui corbes ex vimine facit, qui corbes virgis contextit, corbium textor.*  
**BASS**, vox gravis or ima; sonus gravis. — *Deep b., sonus gravissimus.* — *To sing b., voce imâ canere.* — *Bass singer, voce imâ canens, gravis soni cantor.*  
**BASS-RELIEF**, prostypon; toreuma; cœlatum opus, cœlatura. *The opposite of this (alto rilievo) is ectypon, imago ectypa; sculptura ectypa.*  
**BASTARD**. See *Base*.  
**BASTE** (*to beat*), aliquem fusti verberare, verberare, verberibus cedere, pulsare, verberibus castigare. — *subst. (of meat), carni, dum ad ignem versatur, butyrum liquidum instillare.*  
**BASTINADE**, -ADO. (See *Bastic*). — *to death, fuste percutere.* — *subst. verberatio, verbera.* — *to death, fustuarium.*  
**BASTION**, propugnaculum, castellum.  
**BAT** (*a heavy stick*), clava, fustis.  
**BAT** (*an animal*), vespertilio.  
**BATE**, minuere, imminuere, aliquid or aliquid de aliqua re deminuere; extenuare; aliquid or de aliqua re remittere,

aliquid de aliqua re detrudere. — *subst. v. n. minui, deminui, remitti, decrescere, macescere, macrescere.*  
**BATING**. See *Barring, Except*.  
**BATH, BATHS** (*place for bathing*), balneum or balneum (*private*), balneum (*public*); balnearia (*private*), thermæ (*public*); lavatio, lavacrum. — *The apartment for cold bathing, frigidaria or frigidarium; for lukewarm, tepidaria or tepidarium; for hot, calidaria or calidarium; for the vapor bath, assum.* — *Large receptacle for bathing, baptisterium, piscina.* — *Bath-keeper, balneator.* — *Bathing-places, aquæ, bajæ, (where healing waters are found).* — *subst. A bath (water for bathing), frigida (cold), tepida (lukewarm), calida (hot).* — *To take a cold b., frigida lavari.* — *subst. A bath, i. e. a bathing, lavatio, lotio, lotus; usus aquarum (as a means of cure).* — *with cold water, lavatio frigida or frigide aquæ.*  
**To BATHE**, v. a. lavare, abluere. — *any one, aliquem lavare, in balneum demittere.* — *subst. v. n. lavari, lavare.* — *in the river, flumine corpus abluere.* — *subst. A bathing-tub, labrum or solium; alveus.*  
**BATTALION**, cohors, agmen, phalanx. — *triangular, cuneus.*  
**BATTEN**. See *Fatten, Fertilize*.  
**BATTER**, pulsare, verberare. — *walls, muros pulsare, ariete or arietis pulsu (or of artillery and other engines, tormentis) muros verberare, quater, quassare, murum discutere.* — *Battering-ram, aries.* — *The ram battered a hole in the wall, aries percussit murum.* — *subst. (wear with beating), tundere, contundere.* — *subst. (battered, worn out, done over), confectus.*  
**BATTERY** (*the earth thrown up*), agger; (*the cannon*), tormenta in aggere disposita. — *To advance with batteries, tormenta muris admoveere.* — *subst. An electric b., phalarum Leidensium complexus.* — *subst. (a beating), verberatio.*  
**BATTLE**, prælium (*which may include pugna, the fight, resistance, opposition, and certamen*); acies, dimicatio. — *on land, prælium terrestre.* — *by sea, prælium navale, pugna navalis, dimicatio navalis.* — *A hot b., prælium acre.* — *To join b., prælium committere, manum (pugnam, prælium) conserere; inter se concurrere, acie concurrere.* — *To fight n b., prælium or pugnam facere, edere; preliari; prælio decertare, decernere, dimicare, (fight a decisive battle).* — *The shock of b., prælii concursus, concursus, congressus.* — *To offer b., productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere.* — *Field of battle, locus pugne or prælii; locus, quo or ubi pugnam est (where a battle has been fought).* — *Line of battle, acies.* — *Battle-array, acies.* — *To set an army in battle-array, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instruere.* — *Battle-song, cantus prælium inchoantium; (of the old Germans), barritus.* — *Battle-piece (as a picture), tabula, in qua est prælium; tabula picta prælii, prælium pictum.* — *Battle-car, essedum.* — *Battle-axe, bipennis.* — *Of a battle, præliaris.*  
**BATTLEMENTS**, lorica, pinnæ.  
**BAWBLÉS**, frivola, n. pl.; res minutæ; tricæ.  
**BAWD**, leno, lena. — *The profession of one, lenocinium.* — *To exercise it, lenocinari.* — *The house of one, lupanar.* — *A frequenter of such a house, scortator, lustro.*  
**BAWL**, clamor, vociferor, clamorem edo or tollo; conclamo (*of several*); ploro, quiritio; proclamo.  
**BAY** (*a color*), a. badius, spadix. — *subst. (a part of the sea), sinus (with or without maritimus or maris).* — *subst. (the lance), laurus (laurus nobilis, L.).* — *Of bay, laureus, laurinus.* — *Bay berry, bacca lauri.* — *Bay grove, lauretum.* — *subst. Bay (the reward of victory), laurus, laurea; corona laurea.* — *Fig. gloria, laus, honos; doctrina.* — *Adorned with bays, laureatus, cum laurea.* — *subst. Bay window, fenestra prominens, cava fenestra.* — *subst. To stand at bay, se defendere contra aliquem, hostium impetum sustinere.* — *To hold at bay, morari, sistere; defendere.*  
**To BAY** (*bark*), latrare. — (*bark at*), al-

**BAYONET**, puglio (sclopeto præfixus). — *To fix the b., pugionem erigere, præfigere.*  
**BE**, esse; exstare; inveniri, reperiri; versari, conmorari. — *To be in good health, bene se habere, recte valere.* — *To be ill, male se habere, morbo laborare, ægrotare.* — *How are you? quomodo valet? quomodo te habes? — To be in danger, in discrimine versari.* — *To be of that age, eâ esse ætate.* — *in his tenth year, decimum annum agere.* — *at home, domi suæ esse; out, esse foris.* — *with one, at one's house, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse.* — *The thing is so, res ita est, res ita se habet.* — *I am on the point of going, in eo est (not sum), ut abeam.* — *What is the matter? quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? — What is he at? quid sibi vult? — How would it be if I should write? quid si scribam? — To be at so much labor, tantum laborem capere.* — *It cannot be but you must say, fieri nullo pacto potest, ut non dicas.* — *It cannot be but — fieri id non potest, quin, etc.* — *To be on his side, cum illo stare.* — *He cannot be without this, hoc (abl.) carere non potest.* — *Desirous to be gone, cupidus decedendi.* — *It will not be, non fiet.* — *Be it, be it so, esto.* — *Suppose it be so, yet — verum ut ita sit, tamen, etc.* — *Whether it be by a divine suggestion, or by some conjecture of one's own, sive divinitus, sive aliqua conjecturâ.* — *Had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset.* — *It would be tedious, too difficult, it would have been better, and other like phrases, take the indic. in Latin: as, longum est, difficile est; melius or longe utilius erat.* — *What is the news? equid novi est? — Is there any thing new? num quidnam novi? — There is a man who, there are those who, est (plur. sunt), non desunt, inveniuntur, reperiuntur, qui, etc. (followed by indic. when the predicate is represented as having a real, actual relation to the subject; by the subj. when as having a necessary or possible relation): thus, there is a God, who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat; there are philosophers who assert, sunt philosophi, qui dicunt; there are people who maintain, sunt qui dicant (i. e. who are disposed to maintain, who will maintain; on the other hand, dicunt, who do in fact maintain); there are cases, when, est, ubi (followed by subj.). — These things being so, quæ quum ita sint. — To be n father to one, fungi vice patris aliqui. — About to be, futurus. — To be about to be, fore. — 'Tis good being (to be) here, bonum est esse hic. — Being to come, venturus. — The Gauls, being repulsed, take counsel what to do, repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt. — Teucer being our captain, nothing is desperate, nil desperandum, Teucro duce. — You being my helper, te adjuvante or adjutore. — Which things having been set forth, we are next to speak, &c., quibus expositis, deinceps dicendum est, etc. — Saturn being king, Saturno rege or regnante, sub Saturno (rege). — Your being here, tua presentia. — Winter kept the thing from being done, hiems rem geri or ne res gereretur prohibuit. — I make no objection to his being beaten, non moror, quominus verberetur. — He was near being killed, haud multum abfuit quin occideretur. — He was near being made dictator also, prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur. — So far is death from being an evil, tantum abest (ab eo), ut malum mors sit. — A people that may be numbered, us being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. — Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun to be of a great compass, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito. — As being one that, may be expressed by quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with the subj. — For my being at Naples, si ego sim Neapoli. — See *Werc*.  
**BEING** (*existence*) may be expressed often by the tenses of sum. — *They are not now in being, jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt; nulli sunt.* — *His speech is yet in being, ipsius exstat oratio.* — *Since nothing has a real being, quum nihil sit. — That only has a being which continues unchangeable in its na-**

ture, id solum est, quod semper tale est. — *He denies the being of the gods, nullos esse deos putat, deos esse negat.* — *Being may sometimes be rendered by vita (life).* — Also, to owe one's being to any one (as a parent), aliquo natum esse, propter aliquem vivere. — ¶ (state or condition), conditio. — *Well-being, salus; bonum, commodum.* — ¶ (what has being), res, ens; animal, animans; homo; natura. — *The supreme being, deus supremus, supremum numen; Deus.* — *A rational being; animal intelligens, animal rationis compos.* — *That active being, illud quod viget.*

## BEACH, litus.

BEACON, materia inflammabilis in specula congesta. — *lighted, ignis e specula elatus; ignis.* — ¶ (to guide ships), pharus (light-house); pl. signa ad regendos navium cursus disposita.

BEAD, globula or sphaerula perforata; globula, sphaerula. — *Beads (rosary), sphaerulae precatoriae.* — *To tell one's beads, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.*

BEADLE, stator, apparitor, praeco, lictor; of *bridewell*, victor pristinalis.

BEAK, rostrum. — *To whet their beaks, excutere spicula rostris.* — *A little beak, rostellum, Plin.* — *A beaked ship, navis rostrata.*

## BEAKER, calix.

BEAM, trabs, tignum. — *Little b., trabecula, tigillum.* — *of a balance, jugum.* — *of a loom, jugum.* — *of a wagon, temo.* — *Of or belonging to a beam, like a beam, trabalis.* — *Rough beams, materia.* — *To hew beams, materiam dolare.* — *Head of a beam, caput tigni, tignum eminens.* — *Beam-work, contiguatio.* — *Not to see the beam in one's own eye, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum; papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ulceribus (Senec. Vit. Beat. 27: see also Horat. Sat. I, 3, 25).*

## BEAM (ray), radius.

TO BEAM, radios fundere, radiare, fulgere. — *with gold, &c. fulgere auro, argento, etc.; radiare lumine argenti, Ovid.* — *insignem esse auro et purpura.* — *To beam like gold, reddere fulgorem auri.*

BEAN, faba (small b., fabulus, fabula); phaselus, phaseolus. — *Made of beans, belonging to b., fabaceus or fabacijs, fabarius.* — *Of beans, fabalis, fabaginus.* — *A bean-stalk, caulis or scapus fabae; bean-stalks, fabalia.* — *Bean-straw, culmi fabae.* — *Bean-pole, adminiculum fabarum.* — *Bean-cod, siliqua fabalis.*

BEAR (carry), ferre, portare, gerere, gestare, vehere, vectare; sustinere, sustentare. — *To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lectica ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem.* — *To bear to the grave, funere efferre, efferre.* — *Bear arms against one, arma ferre contra aliquem.* — *To bear one upon the shoulders, bajulare aliquem.* — ¶ (carry away), ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere; (of a victory, &c.), deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci. — *Bear the bell, palmam ferre.* — ¶ (bring), afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre. — ¶ To bear sway, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere. — *To bear affection to one, amare aliquem.* — *Bear one good will, animo esse in aliquem benevolo, alicui favere.* — *Bear one company, comitari; deducere.* — *I bear the name of Alexander, est mihi nomen Alexandro (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri).* — *Bear one hatred, odisse aliquem, infensum esse alicui.* — *Bear witness, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere.* — *Bear in mind, memoria habere, tenere.* — ¶ (bear up, support), sustinere, sustentare. — ¶ (endure), tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre. — *Able to bear hunger and cold, inedia et alioris patiens.* — *Unable to bear, impatiens (with gentl.).* — *To be able to bear neither cold nor heat, neque frigora, neque aestus facile tolerare.* — ¶ (suffer, undergo), pati, affectum esse aliqua re, premi aliqua re. — ¶ (suffer, allow), pati, sinere, ferre. — *I will not bear it at all, non feram, non patiar, non sinam (in connection, Cic. Cat. I, 5, 10.).* — *The thing will not bear delay, res dilationem non patitur, res differri non potest.* — ¶ Bear with; as,

*you must bear with your father, mos gerendus est patri.* — *a friend's vices, peccatis amici indulgere.* — *necessity, dare necessitati veniam.* — *To bear with one's sorrow, dolori parcere.* — *We must bear with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda.* — ¶ (produce, yield), ferre; afferre (of trees); efferre (of the soil). — *To bear fruit, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.* — *To bear, v. n. ferre fruges (also merely ferre), afferre fructum; efferre (esp. of the field): the tree bears, arbor fert; not every year, arbor non continuis annis fructum affert: the field bears tenfold, ager effert or efficit cum decimo.* — ¶ (give birth to), parere; eniti (with effort and pain). — *To bear children to one, liberos ex aliquo parere, eniti.* — (of a place), patriam esse alicujus, ferre aliquem. — ¶ To bear a part in a thing, partem alicujus rei sustinere, alicui rei interesse. — ¶ (be answerable for). — *To bear the risk, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere.* — *the loss, praestare damnum.* — *the charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare.* — ¶ To bear (behave) himself, se gerere; agere, facere. — *ns any one, pro aliquo se gerere; in a thing, in re.* — *To bear one's self as a friend, amice agere.* — *prudently, prudenter se gerere.* — *To bear himself worthy of his ancestors, dignum se praebere majoribus.* — ¶ To bear through (carry out), ad finem perducere; absolvere. — ¶ To bear off, avertere, defendere. — ¶ To bear down, prosternere, proturbare; fig. deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obruere. — *Bear back, repellere, propulsare.* — *Bear on, promovere, impellere.* — ¶ Bear up against, obniti; resistere. — ¶ To bear out, securum praestare; culpam alicujus rei demovere ab aliquo, aliquem defendere de aliqua re. — ¶ To bring to bear, ad effectum adducere. — ¶ To bear (tend), tendere, cursum dirigere. — ¶ To bear upon, premere, urgere, incumbere, inuiti. — ¶ To bear out (stand out, jut out), proni- nere, procurrere.

BEARER, gerulus, bajulus. — *of something, portans, gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei.* — ¶ (that brings), qui affert, perfert, etc. — *of a message, nuntius.* — *of a letter, tabellarius.* — ¶ (of a corpse), lecticarius; (for the common sort), vespillo, sandapilarius.

BEARING (relation), ratio. — ¶ (mien, behavior), habitus, gestus; ratio, mores, ratio se gerendi.

BEAR, subst. ursus, ursa; (ns a constellation), Ursa, Arctos. — *The Great B., Ursa Major, Helice; the Little B., Ursa Minor, Parvula Cynosura; the two, Septentriones.* — *Of a bear, ursinus.* — *Bear's foot (a plant), acanthus; adorned with it, acanthinus.*

BEARD, barba (of men and beasts, and also of nuts); — (the first beard or down on the chin of young people), lanugo, barba prima, barba incipiens, pluma; — aruncus (b. of a goat); — arista (of an ear of corn). — *A small beard, barbula.* — *A long, great beard, barba promissa, prolixa, magna.* — *Rough, grisly, b. horrida, hirsuta.* — *Red, b. aenea; a man with such, aenobarbus, qui barbam aeneam habet.* — *Having a b., bearded, barbatus.* — *Without beard, beardless, imberbis.* — *Having a neat b., barbatulus, qui barbula delectatur.* — *Having a stout beard, bene barbatus.* — *To let the beard grow, barbam alere; long, promittere.* — *To take off the beard (with a razor), radere or abraderere barbam; (with scissors), tondere barbam.*

TO BEARD (pluck by the beard), barbam alicui vellere. — ¶ (defy), contumacem esse in aliquem; confidenter alicui resistere, aliquem provocare, convicijs coram lacerare.

BEARDED, barbatus. — ¶ (barbed), uncinatus.

BEAST, animal, animans (plur. animalia or animantes); bestia (as irrational); belua (in a physical sense, as of a heavy make, especially of beasts above the human size, as the elephant, whale, &c.); pecus (of cattle, sheep, &c.). — *Beasts of burden, jumenta.* — *A wild b., bestia fera, fera; be-*

*lua fera; belua silvestris (a great beast living in the woods).* — *The instinct or way of beasts, beluarum or pecudum ritus.* — *After the way of beasts, beluarum more, pecudum ritu.* — ¶ (a brutal fellow), ferus homo; (sensual fellow), porcus

BEASTLY, by the genit. beluarum, pecudum. — ¶ (low, filthy, rude, &c.), beluinus, spurcissimus, foedissimus; ferus, inhumanus; illiberalis.

BEASTLINESS, beluina voluptas, foeditas, spurcissima vita.

BEAT (to strike), pulsare, ferire, verberare, caedere, percutere. — *To beat at the door, pulsare ostium or fores.* — *To beat their breasts, arms, &c. (in grief), plangere pectora, lacertos.* — *To beat one with the fists, aliquem pugnis caedere, aliquem colaphis pulsare, colaphos impingere alicui.* — *To be beaten, vapulare, verberari, caedi verberibus or pugnis, verberibus lacerari, pugnis obtundi.* — *You beat, I am only beaten, pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.* — *To be beaten on the back as a punishment, tergo plecti.* — *To beat a timbrel, tympanizare, tympanum pulsare.* — *a drum, tympanum pulsare.* — *The young men beat violently on the windows, juvenes quatunt fenestras.* — *To beat down a wall, murum arietibus or tormentis quassare or discutere.* — *The waves beat upon the shore, fluctus se illidunt or illiduntur in litus.* — *The shores are beaten with the waves, litora planguntur fluctu.* — *The storms beat, seviunt tempestates.* — *The beating rays of the sun, fervidi ictus solis.* — *The sun beats, sol urit.* — *The rain beats into my face, imber in os fertur.* — *A master who beats much, praceptor plagosus.* — *To beat down, ad terram dare or affligere, affligere solo; fig. affligere, pessumdare, obterere, deprimere.* — *To beat black and blue (in the face), sugillare.* — ¶ (to pound, bruise), terere, tundere pilo, pinsere, comminuere. — *Beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere or discutere or exterere, frumentum deterere.* — *Beat flat, tundere linum.* — ¶ (scour), per aliquem locum discurrere, cursitare. — ¶ To beat a way, viam facere, aperire, patefacere; viam munire alicui. — *A beaten way, via trita, iter commodum.* — ¶ (conquer, vanquish), vincere, superare, profugare. — ¶ Beat back, repellere. — ¶ Beat into one, alicui inculcare. — ¶ Beat, i. e. harass, strain, vexare, fatigare. — *his brains, volutere secum animo or in animo, volvere animo or secum; multa secum reputare de re, etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, etc.* — ¶ (toss, shatter), jactare, quassare. — *Weather-beaten, ventis quassatus; on a journey, caeli intemperie fatigatus or delassatus.* — ¶ To beat with the hammer, malleo tundere, contundere; ducere. — *gold, aurum in bracteis extenuare.* — ¶ To beat upon (insist upon), retractare, etiam atque etiam inculcare. — ¶ To beat (of the pulse, the heart). — *The pulse beats, venae micant; strongly, pulsus arteriae est citatus.* — *The heart beats, cor palpat; violently, cor salit.* — ¶ To beat up, irumpere in aliquid, perfringere aliquid.

BEAT, subst. pulsus, ictus. — *of oars, pulsus remorum.* — *of the pulse, pulsus venarum or arteriarum.* — *with the foot or hand, ictus pedis, digitorum.* — *of the drum, pulsus tympani; (the sound), sonus or sonitus tympani; by beat of drum, tympani or -orum sonitus, tympanis pulsus.*

BEAU, homo elegans, elegantior; bellus homunculus; juvenis barba et comâ nitidus, de capsula totus; trossulus.

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (generally, either material or ideal, as raising admiration); species (beautiful appearance, outward beauty only); forma (beauty of form or make, which pleases by the symmetry, regularity and harmony of the parts, either in motion or attitude); venustas (graceful form, loveliness; used also of a thing, as orationis, verborum; hence in particular of the attractive beauty of females); dignitas (an imposing, dignified, manly beauty); amoenitas (the agreeableness, soothing beauty, of places, rivers, &c.); elegantia (elegant, tasteful choice, disposition or exhibition); virtus (inner, intrinsic beauty

merit &c.); the beauties of an oration, orationis virtutes. — Beauties of style, dicendi venes. — Artificial, painted beauty of speech, fucatus candor. — She is a perfect beauty, mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior. — She is one of the first beauties, pulchritudine or formâ or venustate insignis est.

**BEAUTIFUL**, pulcher (opp. to turpis, and used of persons and things, as of a boy, a city, bread, dress, the countenance, an ointment, an action); formosus (opp. to deformis, and used mostly of things); speciosus (opp. to turpis, and denoting a higher degree of beauty than formosus); venustus (lovely, charming, of persons and things, as of a maiden, a form, a countenance, a garden, a thought; especially of womanly beauty); bellus (handsome, pleasing; approaching the pulchrum or beautiful, of persons and things, as of a maiden, a narrative, a place, wine, &c.); amœnus (pleasant, smiling, delightful, esp. of places, tracts, country-seats, rivers, &c.); elegans (tasteful, elegant, as of a writer, orator, poet; a poem, oration, letter, sound). — Very beautiful; by the superlative of these adjectives, or by per-pulcher, perelegans. — Having a beautiful face, facie pulchrâ, formosâ, egregiâ. — Of a beautiful form, specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximiâ; formosus; eyes, oculis venustus. — That beautiful saying of Plato, elegans or præclarum illud Platonis.

**BEAUTIFULLY**, pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, eximie. — To be b. painted, pulchre pictum esse. — To write beautifully, lepidâ manu literas facere (of the hand-writing); eleganter, venuste, belle, præclare, ornate scribere (of the style). — To speak b., eleganter, venuste, belle, bene, ornate dicere.

**BEAUTIFY**, ornare, exornare, decorare, excolere; verbis adornare, oratione exornare.

**BEAVER**, castor, fiber. — Of a beaver, castoreus, fibrinus.

**BECALM** (quiet), tranquillare, pacare, sedare. — † Becalmed at sea, a ventis destitutus.

**BECAUSE**, quod, quia, quoniam, quum, propterea quod, eo quod, ideo quod; — also by qui and quippe qui with the subj., or by a participial construction (as, Dionysius had his hair singed off with line cools, because he was afraid of the razor, Dionysius, cultros tonsorios metuens, candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum; the old Romans desired a monarchy, because they had not yet known the delightfulness of freedom, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum expertâ). — † Because of, propter with the accus.; ergo with the genit.; — (to express a hinderance), præ with the ablat.

**BECKON**, signa dare or significare nutu, oculis, manibus, etc; capite nutare, nutu capitis aliquid significare; nictare (with the eyes). — To beckon to any one, innuere alicui; (with the finger), digito. — To beckon a man to one's self, nutu alicum ad se vocare.

**BECK**, nutus. — To be ready at one's beck, ad nutum alicujus paratum or præsto esse. — To do a thing at one's b., ad nutum alicujus aliquid facere.

**BECOME** (take form, state, &c.), fieri, evadere, exoriri, existere; creari, legi, eligi, (to be chosen). — Cicero became consul, Cicero consul factus est (was chosen); consulatum iniiit (entered on the office). — To become a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere. — To become sarctry for one, sponsorem fieri pro aliquo. — To become a beggar, ad mendicantem redigi. — From a beggar to become a rich man, ex mendico fieri divitem. — To become a proverb, in proverbium venire or cedere. — Become is often expressed by the inceptive form in scere: as, to become warm, caleescere; to b. rich, ditescere; old, senescere. — Or the form of the expression may be changed; thus, it becomes summer, i. e. summer draws nigh, appetit æstas. — † To become of, — What will become of me? quid de me fiet? — What do you think will become of you? quid te futu-

rum censes? — What will become of him? quid illo fiet?

**BECOME** (beseem), aptum, accommodatum esse alicui; decere alicum; honestare alicum (of outward ornament); convenire alicui, dignum esse aliquo, (of inward); decori, ornamento esse; decus afferre alicui or alicui rei. — Not to become one, dedecere or indecere alicum; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui; indignum esse aliquo. — It is becoming, æquum est, par est, (followed by infin.); convenit (by acc. and infin.). — It does not at all become an orator to be angry, oratorem irasci minime decet. — While you do what becomes you, dum, quod te dignum est, facis. — You do as it becomes you, facis quod par est facere. — This becomes not a wise man, hoc a sapiente alienum est. — It becomes not your dignity, majesty, est præter dignitatem tuam, inferius majestate tuâ est. It becomes a young man, est juvenis (genit.; it is the part of a young man); it becomes me, you, &c., meum est, tuum est, etc. — This garment becomes me, decet me hæc vestis.

**BECOMING**, decens; decorus, honestus, ingenuus; aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, consentaneus; dignus, debitus, justus. — In a becoming manner, decenter, venuste, decore, honeste, ut decet, ut convenit, ut par est, ut justum est, rite.

**BED** (place of rest), lectus, lectulus; lectus cubicularis, cubile, (to sleep on); torus (more poet.); grabatus (a low couch-bed, for the sick and for students); lectus genialis (the marriage-bed): — (bed, not bedstead), culcita (e. g. plumea, stramenticia). — A little bed, lectulus. — A bedstead, sponda. — Bed-chamber, dormitorium (with or without cubiculum). — A bed-fellow, in eodem lecto cubans; tori or thalami consors; conjux. — Straw-bed, lectus stramenticius; culcita stramenticia (only the bed). — Bed and bedding, strata, stragula; also with cubicularia. — Spread a bed, lectum sternere. — Bed-clothes, vestimenta stragula. — To go to bed, ad lectum transgredi, cubitum ire or discedere, dormitum se conferre. — Put one to bed, collocare alicum in cubili. — To keep one's bed, in lecto esse (to lie in bed); lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse. — To confine one to his bed (of old age, disease, &c.), alicum lecto affigere. — To be brought to bed, partum edere; parere: of a child, parere infantem, partu edere infantem. — Bed-rid, clinicus, lecto affixus. — † (in a garden), area, pulvinus; little b., areola, pulvinulus; the pulvinus was terracellike. — To divide into beds, areis distinguere, in areas dividere. — A violet-bed, violarium. — † (of a river), alveus. — † An oyster-bed, ostrearium; ostrearum vivarium (artificial). — Beds of sulphur, sulphurata (sc. loca). — † (a lawyer), stratura, corium; tabulatum.

**BEDAUB**, linere, oblinere; perlinere; perungere.

**BEDEW**, irrorare. — Bedewed, roratus, roscidus.

**BEDIZEN**, exornare.

**BEDLAM**, domus qua continentur homines insani or mente capti. — † (a bedlamite), homo insanus, furiosus.

**BEDRAGGLE** the clothes, vestem per lutum or rorem trahere.

**BEE**, apis. — A little one, apicula. — A beegarden, apiarium. — A bee-house, apiarium, alvearium. — Bee-hive, alvus or alveus, vasculum, domicilium, tectum (apium). — A swarm of b., examen (apium). — The care of bees, apium cura or cultus, alveorum cura. — The raising of bees, res apiaria; apium cultus. — A bee-master, apiarius, apium custos, etc., melarius, melitturgus. — Sting of a bee, ictus apis; the instrument itself, aculeus (apis). — A drone-bee, fucus. — Bees that bring in the honey, (apes) gerulæ.

**BEECH**, fagus (fagus silvatica, L.). — Beech-mast, glans fagea.

**BEECHEN**, fageus, faginus, fagineus.

**BEEF**, (caro) bubula. — Roast b., assium bubulum. — Beeves, pecus bubulum, pecus (oris), boves.

**BEER**, cerevisia. — New b., mustum cerevisiæ. — Fresh, cerevisia recens;

strong, valida; small, dilutior; hard, acrior or acris sapore. — A beer-cask, dolium cerevisiæ.

**BEET**, beta.

**BEEBLE** (an insect), scarabæus. — † (heavy mallet), fistuca (hammer to drive in stakes, &c.); pavicula (a pavier's beetle); tudes, tudicula, (for bruising, olives for instance); malleus gravis or major.

**BEFALL** (happen to), alicui cadere, accidere, (for the most part of misfortune); alicui contingere (usually of fortunate conjunctures); alicui usu venire, evenire. — † (to happen), cadere, incidere, accidere, (mostly in an unfavorable sense; also with casu); contingere (usually of good things); evenire, usu venire. — To abide whatever may befall, quemcumque sors tulerit casum subire.

**BEFIT**, aptum, accommodatum esse alicui, alicui rei or ad aliquid, idoneum esse ad aliquid, convenire ad aliquid, decere alicum.

**BEFORE**, prep. (in space or time), ante (of space or time); ob (of the surface of a thing, of course only in space), pro (denotes direction from something behind). — Before the city, ante urbem. — the camp, ante castra, pro castris. — the door, ante januam. — the feet, ante pedes. — the eyes, ante oculos (e. g. positum esse); ob oculos (e. g. versari). — the time, ante tempus, ante diem. — To drive a herd before him, præ se armentum agere. — To praise a man before his face, in os alicum laudare. — To have the river before him, flumen præ se habere. — The day before the marriage, pridie nuptiarum. — The day before that, pridie ejus diei. — All philosophers before him, omnes ante eum philosophi. — Before the time of Jupiter, ante Jovem. — Before my censorship (before I was censor), ante me censorum. — Before death (while living), ante obitum, vivus. — This before is also expressed by compound verbs: thus, to stretch a thing before a thing, aliquid prætere: dere alicui rei; to ride before one, alicum equo anteire; to go before one, alicum anteire, antegredi, antecedere. — A little before (of time) may be expressed sometimes by sub with accus. — He died before his father, prior quam pater moriebatur. — † (in the presence or sight of), coram. — Before one, coram aliquo, presente alicui; inspectante aliquo (while one is looking on). — To speak before the people, coram populo dicere (when they are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (when they are present in their political capacity, and have the right of decision). — This before is also expressed by a verb with its case; as, to rise before one, alicui assurgere; to humble himself before one, alicui se submittere. — Before all, palam; coram omnibus. — † (denoting motion or direction forwards, into the presence of), ad (to), in (with accus., into). — To come before one's eyes, in alicujus conspectum venire. — To bring me before a judge, alicum ad judicem adducere; something, aliquid ad judicem deferre. — Call one before the court, alicum in jus vocare. — † (denoting superiority), ante (of preference or superiority), præter (more than). — To be before Alexander, ante Alexandrum esse. — To love one before the rest, alicum præter ceteros amare. — To be before one, antecellere alicui. — To prefer a thing before a thing, præponere, antepone, præferre, antefere aliquid alicui rei. — † The thing now before us, hæc res.

**BEFORE**, without case, is often rendered by ante or præ in composition: — ante, antea; antehac (before this, hitherto): — prius, citius: — in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore: — supra (above). — Go you before, I will follow, I præ, sequar. — I ought to have declared the matter before, oportuit rem prænarasse me. — You must speak before, vos afterward, vos priores esse oportet, nos posteriori dicere. — To go before, præire, priorem ire. — The enemy pressing on them before, quum hostis instaret a fronte. — Shortly before, paulo ante. — Long before, multo ante, ante multo, longe ante. — A few days before, paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante. — He who was consul the year before, superioris anni consul. — As I have

said before, ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est. — *To taste before, pręstare.* — *Never before, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem.* — *Before, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or anteaquam.* — *Before I depart this life, antequam ex hac vita migro.* — *The year before I was censor, anno ante ire censorem.* — *The day before I wrote these things, pridie quęm hęc scripsi.* — *Before any authority came from you, nondum interposita auctoritate vestra.* — *Before (beforetime, in former time), olim, quondam.* — *(rather, sooner), potius, citius, prius; (rather than), potius quam, citius quam, prius quam.* — *I will die, before I, &c., mori malo, quam, etc.* — *(already), jam, dudum, jam dudum.*

**BEFOREHAND.** — *To be beforehand with, pręvenire, antevenerire, pręvertere, antevertere, occupare.* — *(previously, in advance), ante, prę; or these words in composition with a verb.* — *To be troubled about a thing beforehand, antieipare alicujus rei molestiam.* — *To fix or appoint beforehand, ante constituere; pręfinire, pręstituerre.* — *To pay b., in antecessum solvere, dare; ante tempus, ante dictum diem solvere: see Advance.* — *To enjoy any thing b., alicujus rei fructum antieipare, aliquid antieipare, pręcipere; gaudia alicujus rei pręcipere.* — *To know beforehand, pręseire; the plans of the enemy, consilia hostium pręcipere.* — *(antecedently), ante, antea, antehac.* — *To be beforehand (as to property), opes habere, in bonis esse.*

**BEFOUL,** inquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fedare.

**BEFRIEND,** alicui favere; aliquem juvare, adjuvare; alquem fovere; benevolentiam alicui pręstare or in aliquem conferre, benevolentiam alicuius prosequi.

**BEG** (*ask, petition for*), orare, rogare, obsecrare; efflagitare preebus: — *To beg alms, stipem eogere or colligere; of one, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab aliquo.* — *U. n. mendicare, stipem cogere or colligere.* — *from house to house, ostiatim stipem cogere.* — *To live by begging, mendicando or in mendicantem vivere; stipe precaria victitare.* — *A begging, mendicatio (for a thing alicujus rei).* — *(take for granted), temere ponere, fingere.*

**BEGGAR,** mendicatus; planus (*a vagrant b.*). — *A beggar's wallet, mendici pera.* — *A beggar-woman, mulier mendicans.*

**TO BEGGAR,** omnibus bonis evertere, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere, ad famem rejicere. — *Fig. beggared (striped, destitute), nudatus, inops, expers.* — *(His eloquence beggars description, supra quam enarrari potest eloquens est.*

**BEGGARLY,** egenus, egens, inops, tenuis, mendicus; miser; exilis; jejunus.

**BEGGARY,** egenitas, mendicitas. — *To come to b., ad rerum omnium inopiam or ad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudendam paupertatem delabi.* — *I am come to b., mihi res ad rastros rediit.* — *To bring to b., ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere, omnibus bonis evertere; — bring himself to b., ad mendicitatem se detrudere.* — *The bread of beggary, panis or cibus mendicatus; victus precarius; to eat it, mendicantem or mendicando vivere.*

**BEGOT,** procreare, generare, gignere. — *To beget children by one, liberus ex aliqua gignere, procreare.* — *Only begotten, unicus; Son (eccles.), filius unigenitus.* — *First begotten, natu major, natu maximus; primogenitus and primum genitus do not belong to the golden age.* — *(produce), erare, excitare, facere.*

**BEGIN,** incipere, inchoare, ordiri or exordiri; aggredi aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum, ingredi aliquid; instituerre aliquid; cępisse (*with infiu.*); initium facere, sumere, ponere, (*with a thing, ab aliqua re*): — *v. n. (to begin, take its beginning), incipere, initium ecapere ab aliqua re, or by the inceptive verb (as, to begin to feel pain, condeslere; to begin to burn, ardescere).* — *To begin something anew, aliquid renovare, iterare, redintegrare, instaurare.* — *Begin to speak, initium dicendi facere, exordior dicere.* — *He begins (to speak, sing), incipit (with r-*

*without dicere, canere.* — *They begin to ask advice of us, consuli cępti sumus.* — *They begin throwing the vessels, vasa eonjici cępta sunt.* — *They begin to depart, abire cęptum est.* — *Let the speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio.* — *The fever begins, incipit febricula.* — *One division of the Gauls begins at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars initium caput a flumine Rhodano.* — *The ridge begins at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit.* — *The year begins with cold, annus incipit a frigoribus.* — *To begin his consulship, inire consulum.* — *The battle begins, pręlium committitur.* — *He began to speak thus, ingressus est sic loqui; again, sic rursus exorsus est.* — *I began to think, subit cogitatio animum.* — *(to arise, spring), oriri, exoriri, cęoriri, nasei, exsistere; erumpere (break out).* — *A war begins, bellum cęoritur.* — *Since the world began, post homines natos, post hominum memoriam: ever since, &c., jam inde ab ortu naturę.*

**BEGINNER** (*author*), auctor, eonditor, molitor; eoncitator. — *(a tiro), elementarius (esp. in reading and writing); tiro, rudis, (in aliqua re); (a raw slave), novicius.*

**BEGINNING,** initium, primum initium (*first b.*), principium; exordium, primordium, ortus, origo; orsus, exorsus, inceptio, (*in an act, sense, a beginning of a thing*); tirocinium (*first essay*). — *The b. of a speech, exordium, proemium.* — *of a poem, proemium.* — *of an art, science, elementa, rudimenta, ineunabula, (the first two also with prima, first beginnings).* — *of a shoe, commissio.* — *In, at the beginning, initio, ab initio, principio, a or in principio; primo (of time, opp. to post); a primo.* — *Often expressed by primus, or by verbs: thus, in the beginning of the piece, primā fabulā: — in the beginning of spring, vere novo; in eunte vere (as s. is just beginning); vere initio (s. having already begun): — at the beginning of night, primā nocte, primo vespere; of day, primā luce.* — *From the very beginning, ab ultimo initio.* — *To relate from the beginning down, ab ultimo initio repetere, altius ordiri et repetere aliquid; ordine rem omnem narrare.* — *From the beginning to the end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverb).* — *The beginning of the world, principia or primordia rerum.* — *The end follows the beginning, principii consentiant exitus.*

**BEGIRD,** eingere. — *(surround), circumdare, cingere, stipare, circumsepere; circumstare.* — *(besieger), obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere, operibus cingere.*

**BEGONE,** abi! abi hinc! apage sis? apage te!

**BEGUILE,** decipere (*fraude*), fallere (*fraude*), alicui imponere, fraude or dolo capere, in errore inducere. — *(evade, escape), fallere, fugere effugere, avertere.* — *(pass pleasantly, while away), tempus or horas fallere aliqua re (as, sermonibus, narrando), otium inter se terere aliqua re (as, conviviis).*

**BEHALF.** — *In one's behalf (for his sake), propter aliquem; alicujus gratiā.* — *To act in one's behalf, alicui favere, aliquem adjuvare.* — *(name).* — *In behalf of one, alicujus verbis, alicujus nomine.* — *In behalf of the state, publice.* — *(defence).* — *To appear in court in one's behalf (as counsel), alicui adesse in judicio; causam alicujus defendere, dicere.* — *To speak in his own behalf, ipsum pro se dicere.*

**BEHAVE** himself, se gerere. — *well, becomingly, honeste se gerere.* — *unfavorably, pręstare or prębere se virum.* — *They behaved themselves so, tant, &c., ita se gerebant, ut, etc.* — *He behaved himself in that embassy to the satisfaction of all, in eā legatione omnibus se probavit.* — *He had so behaved himself in his consulship, that, &c., ita gesserat consulatum, ut, etc.* — *To behave himself kindly, roughly to any one, aliquem liberaliter habere, aspere tractare.* — *To behave himself well in his office, bene provinciam administrare.* — *Behaved, moratus.* — *Well b., bene moratus, urbanus, huma-*

*nus, modestus, all b. male moratus, rudis, agrestis, incultus.*

**BEHAVIOR,** mores, ratio, ratio or modus se gereudi, vita, vitę consuetudo. — *Good behavior, boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas.* — *Unassuming, modest behavior, modestia.* — *Unbecoming, improper behavior, impudentia.* — *Obliging b., liberalitas; officium.* — *Attentive b., observantia.* — *Proud, haughty b., superbia, insolentia.* — *To be bound to one's good behavior, ad bene se gerendum obligari.* — *To be on one's behavior to any one, alicui obnoxium esse.* — *(air, bearing), habitus, gestus.* — *A noble b., ad dignitatem apposita forma et specie b., in the motion of the body, dignitas motus.* — *(elegance, gracefulness), decor, decorum, decencia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.*

**BEHEAD,** caput alicujus pręcidere (*with the sword*); securi ferire or percitere (*with the axe; the office of the executioner, &c.*); decollare (*gen. in the silver age*).

**BEHEST,** jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum, pręceptum, pręscriptum, mandatum (*commission*), edictum.

**BEHIND,** pone, post; post tergum; a tergo. — *Behind one's self, post se; post tergum; retro (in a backward direction).* — *To put behind one's self, post se ponere.* — *To throw behind one's self, rejicere.* — *To leave one behind, aliquem post se relinquere, pręcipere; far, aliquem procul a se relinquere.* — *To leave behind (at death), relinquere; he left three daughters behind, decedens tres filias reliquit; to leave debts behind, res alienum relinquere.* — *To leave behind (forsake), derelinquere, relinquere et deserre (or d. et r.).* — *The impression a thing has left behind, id quod remansit in mente.* — *To have behind, post se habere.* — *To come behind, sequi or subsequi aliquem, post aliquem incedere or ingredi; fig. ab aliquo superari, alicui in aliqua re eedere, aliquo or aliqua re inferiorem esse, alicui or alicui rei post-poni, posthaberi; posteriores ferre.* — *Behind the mountain, ad terga montis.* — *Behind one's back, post tergum; (fig.), clam aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente; — to speak ill of one behind his back, absenti famam ledere, absenti male loqui.* — *To attack one (from) behind, a tergo aggredi, invadere.* — *To kick behind, recalcitrare, calces remittere.* — *Close behind, secundum (the car, aurem).* — *There they are, behind the temple of Castor, pone eodem Castoris ibi sunt.* — *You lay lurking behind the sedge, tu post carecta latebas.* — *To look behind one's self, respicere (to something, aliquid or ad aliquid; respectare aliquid).* — *To stay behind, remanere.* — *(Behind (out of sight, behind the curtain), obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito.* — *There is some evil behind, aliquid mali subest.* — *To be behind, i. e. left, remaining, reliquum esse, relinquere, restare, superesse.* — *I desire to hear all that is behind, reliqua cupio scire omnia.* — *What remains now behind? quid nunc porro? — Is there any more mischief yet behind? numquid est aliquid mali reliquum? — There is one work yet behind, unus superest labor.*

**BEHINDHAND.** — *To be behindhand (as to property), attritis esse facultatibus, in rei familiaris angustiis esse, re familiari comminutum esse; in ære alieno esse, ære alieno premi; ad inopiam redactum, ære alieno demersum or obrutum esse.* — *To be behindhand (i. e. in arrears), reliquari.* — *Behindhand (backward, tardy), piger, tardus.* — *He is going behindhand (as to learning), non discit, sed dediscit; (as to property), res ejus deteriore loco sunt.* — *To be behindhand with one, posteriorum esse aliquo, ab aliquo post se relinquere.*

**BEHOLD,** conspicerre, aspicere; spectare, aspectare, spectatorem esse, contemplari, intueri, contueri. — *all over, oculis collustrare or perlustrare.* — *attentively, intentis oculis contemplari.* — *at a distance, prospicere, prospectare.* — *below, despicerre.* — *with unbleaching eye, rectis oculis intueri or aspicere.* — *Simply, to see, videre; distinctly, cernere.* — *the games to the end, ludos perspectare or usque ad finem spectare.*

¶ Behold! ecce, en, (both commonly with the nomin.; aspice (look at), etc. — But behold a small epistle! ecce autem pusilla epistola! — Behold your letter! (see, there comes your letter!) ecce literæ tuæ! — Behold him here! eccum adest! — Behold the man I sought! eccum quem quaerēbam! — Behold the cause! en causa! — Behold the reason why the rest believe! en cur ceteri arbitrentur, etc. — Behold here he is! en hic est ille!

BEHOLDER, qui videt, aspicit, etc.; spectator.

BEHOLDEN. — To be beholden to one, alicui obnoxium esse, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse. — To make beholden to one's self, aliquem sibi obligare, obstringere, devincire; (by something, aliqua re). — He is beholden to me for his life, mihi vitam suam refert acceptam. — I am beholden to them, bene de me meriti sunt. — I am very much beholden to him, ego illi plurimum debeo. — You have made me more beholden to you, obligatiorem me tibi reddidisti. — A face beholden to no gems, facies nullis obnoxia gemmis.

BEHOOVE, or BEHOVE. — It behooves, oportet, decet, convenit; meum, tuum, etc., est.

BEHOOF, usus, commodum. — In his own behoof, in suam gratiam. — It is of no behoof, nihil prodest.

BEING. See BE.

BELABOR, aliquem verberibus cedere, fusti verberare, aliquem pulsare, pugnis contundere, mulcare.

BELATED, serus, nocte oppressus. — You are belated, serus or sero venis.

BELCH, ructare. — Belch out, eructare, ructare.

BELCH, subst. ructus.

BELDAM, anus, vetula. — ¶ (hag), venefica.

BELEAGUER, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere, obsidione claudere. — To be beleaguered, in obsidione esse.

BELFRY. See BEL.

BELIE (counterfeit), imitari, imitando exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poet.). — ¶ (give the lie to), mendacii coarguere. — ¶ (misrepresent), depravare rem narrando. — ¶ (calumniate), criminari, de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrudere.

BELIEVE, credere alicui or alicui rei, fidem habere alicui or alicui rei. — I believe firmly, mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo. — I cannot be brought to believe this, I cannot or can hardly believe this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducar ad credendum. — I can hardly believe, that, illuc adduci vix possum, ut, etc. — I cannot believe, but that, non possum in animum inducere, quin, etc. — I am more inclined to believe, magis, ut arbitror (foll. by acc. and infin.), inclinatus animus. — To believe in a thing, aliquid esse credere, arbitrari (to be of opinion, think); in a God, deum esse credere: — also, credere de re; in ghosts, credere de umbris. — To believe a person or thing, alicui rei or alicui credere, fidem habere, tribuere; alicui rei (not alicui) fidem adjungere. — dreams, somniis credere, fidem adjungere. — Believe me, quod mihi credas velim; mihi crede, crede mihi. — I believe (thrown in between the parts of a sentence), credo, opinor, puto. — As I believe, meâ quidem opinione, ut ego existimo, (as I take it); ut mihi videtur (as it seems to me); quomodo mihi persuadeo (as I am persuaded). — I believe it (by way of assent), credo. — More than any one will believe, supra quam cuiquam credibile est. — It is not to be believed, credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem exedit. — Who can believe it? quis credat? incredibile est. — To make believe (cause the belief), opinionem alicujus rei præbere; (assume, put on), simulare, assimilare; that he is learned, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimilare se ægrum; I will make believe that I go out, simulabo, assimilabo, quasi exeam. — ¶ (to profess a certain doctrine). — To believe in Christ, Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis studiosum esse.

BELIEF, fides (assured belief); opinio (opinion, view); persuasio (firm conviction). — The universal belief about a thing, omnium opinio de re. — A belief that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab aliquo accepti. — According to my belief, ut ego existimo, meâ quidem opinione, ut mihi quidem videtur. — The common belief, that, &c., vulgata opinio, qua creditur, etc. — Easy of belief, credulus. — Hard of belief, incredulus. — Past belief, incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. — Worthy of belief, fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus: credibilis; probabilis. — ¶ (in an ecclesiastical sense), fides (belief, faith); doctrina, formula, lex, (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana; religio (religion gen.; as, religio Christiana). — To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis bellum (or a) suscipere.

BELIEVER, qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur; qui alicujus (e. g. Muhammedi) doctrinam sequitur. — The Believers, veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi. — ¶ (gen.), qui alicui rei fidem habet or credit.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an, quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut meâ fert opinio, credo; forsitan (with subj.), fortasse.

BELL, campana, campanula (little b.); tintinnabulum (door-bell, house-bell); in many cases æs may be used. — The bell rings, tintinnabulum or æs tinnit, sonat; sonat campana, æs sacrum. — Bell-founder, campanarum fusor. — Bell-metal, æs campanarum. — Bell-ringer, agitator campanæ (campanulæ); qui æs agit; (sexton), ædituus. — To ring the door-bell, agitare tintinnabulum forium. — Bell-fashioned, in formam campanæ redactus. — Bell-flower, campanula. — Bell-weather, verveux dux gregis. — To bear the bell, palmam ferre.

BELFRY, trahium compages, in qua campana pendet.

BELMAN, præco.

BELLE, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. — A bellowing, mugitus.

BELLOWS, follis. — A smith's bellows, follis fabrilis.

BELLY, venter, alvus, abdomen; uterus (womb). — A pot-belly, venter promissus or projectus. — A big belly, venter obesus, ventris obesitas. — Big-bellied, ventriosus or ventrosus or ventrosus. — Belly-pains, belly-ache, tormina; strophus; colicus dolor, colon, (colic-pains, colic). — That has such, colicus. — Apt to have the belly-ache, torminosus. — A belly-band, cingulum. — Belly-timber, cibararia. — A belly-god, abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heluo, homo profundæ gulæ, Epicuri de grege porcus. — A belly-full, satiatus. — Belly-bound, alvo durâ or astrictâ. — Belly-pinned, fame enectus, confectus. — Belly-worm, lumbricus. — ¶ The belly of a ensk, doliî uterus or venter. — of a wall, muri venter. — Big-bellied, lato utero (a case, for instance).

TO BELLY, promiuere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri venter.

BELONG to (be the property of), esse alicujus, aliquis possidet aliquid. — This book belongs to me, hic liber est meus. — To whom belong these sheep? cujum pecus? — to Melibæus, est Melibæi. — ¶ (to be the part or business of), esse alicujus. — It belongs to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. — That belongs not to my office, non est mei muneris. — To belong to another judge, ad alium iudicem pertinere. — ¶ (to be due), alicui deberi; alicui tribuendum esse. — ¶ (to appertain to, relate to), pertinere ad aliquid; spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse ad aliquid: (be under the dominion of), alicujus juris esse, in alicujus ditione esse, sub imperio alicujus esse; (be one of), esse ex. — to a happy life, ad beate vivendum pertinere. — to any one's race, ortum esse ex alicu-

jus stirpe. — He belongs among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. — To what party do you belong? cujum partis estis? — ¶ To belong (have its place). — These vessels belong in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. — This belongs elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc sejunctum est a re propositâ.

BELLOVED, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

BELOW, prep. sub, subter, infra. — Below the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. — He reclined below Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. — ¶ (in rank or merit), infra. — To be below one, infra aliquem esse, inferiori esse aliquo, alicui cedere. — in a thing, aliqua re ab aliquo vinci. — It is below one's dignity, est infra alicujus dignitatem. — the majesty of a prince, inferius majestate principis est. — ¶ (less in quantity and value), intra; minor (with abl.).

BELOW, adv. infra; subter. — Respecting this, see below (in a book), de hac re videtur infra. — Further below (lower down), inferius; inferior. — To be situated on the river farther below, ad inferiori fluminis partem situm esse. — They cross over below, infra or inferiore parte trajiciunt. — From below, ab inferiore parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g. dicere). — ¶ (in the lower world), apud inferos. — The world below, inferi, loca inferna. — ¶ Here below, hic in terris; hac in vitâ.

BELT (girdle), cingulum, zona; cestus (magic b. of Venus). — ¶ (for a sword), baltus.

BEMIRE, inquinare cæno or luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, deslere.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (little b.); sedes, sedile, (seat, gen.); subsellium (at the theatre or the courts); transtrum (of rowers; commonly in pl.). — ¶ (table or stand of an artisan), mensa. — A butcher's bench, laniena. — ¶ The bench of judges, consensus.

BEND, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. — To bend downwards, deflectere. — upwards, sursum flectere. — inwards, inflectere. — backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, curvare. — sideways, obliquare. — To bend, v. n. flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere. — Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus. — To bend a bow, arcum intendere, contendere. — Easy to bend, flexibilis. — ¶ (move, affect), flectere, movere. — ¶ (depress, break), frangere, deprinere. — ¶ (direct any whither), dirigere (ad aliquid), convertere (in aliquid). — All eyes are bent on you, omnium oculi in te sunt conjuncti. — ¶ (apply). — the mind, the thoughts, &c., to any thing, animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes in aliquid intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid. — Bent (intent), attentus, intentus; (resolutely), obstinatus. — ¶ v. n. — To bend to one, submittere se alicui, supplicem esse alicui. — Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior or declinata. — Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

BENDING (the act), curvatic, incurvatic, flexio, inflexio.

BENDING, BEND (as a situation, direction), curvamen; curvitas, aduncitas; curvatura, flexura; flexus; infactus; sinus.

BENT, subst. (See Bend, subst.). — ¶ (side of a hill), fastigium; declivitas (downward slope), acclivitas (upward slope). — ¶ (strain, of the powers), contentio — ¶ (inclination, will), inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus. — ¶ (turn, make, way), conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENEATH. See Below.

BENEDICTION, bona omnia; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACITOR, beneficiorum auctor. — of any one, qui beneficia in aliquem confert or contulit, qui beneficiis aliquem affect, auxil.

BENEFACTION, beneficium.

**BENEFICE**, beneficium. — *A benefited man*, beneficiarius.

**BENEFICENT**, beneficus, benignus, liberalis.

**BENEFICENCE**, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas.

**BENEFIT**, beneficium. — *To confer a b. on one*, beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre or deferre; beneficium alicui afficere; benefacere alicui. — *Your benefits to me*, tua in me officia, tua erga me merita. — *As a benefit*, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco. — ¶ (use, advantage), utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.

**TO BENEFIT**, mederi, levare, sublevare, juvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, conducere alicui or in or ad aliquam rem, e re (alicujus) esse.

**BENEFICIAL**, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber. — *To be b.*, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse, prodesse, conducere alicui or in or ad aliquam rem, e re (alicujus) esse.

**BENEFICIALLY**, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

**BENEVOLENT**, benevolus (alicui), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus.

**BENEVOLENCE**, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

**BENIGHT** (*darthen*), obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere. — ¶ *Benighted* (*overtaken by night*), nocte oppressus.

**BENIGN**, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

**BENIGNITY**, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia.

**BENIGNLY**, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

**BENUMB**, torporem afferre alicui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupescere. — *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupescens. — *To be benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere. — *To become so*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. — *The hand is benumbed*, manus obtorruit. — *My eyes were benumbed*, torpuerant genae dolore. — *To become b. with fear*, præ metu obtorpescere.

**BEQUEATH**, legare. — *a legacy to one*, alicui legatum scribere. — *the greatest part of his property to one*, alicui heredem ex asse instituire. — *his whole property*, alicui heredem omnibus bonis instituire. — *He who bequeaths*, legator. — *To whom something is bequeathed*, legatarius.

**BEQUEST**, legatum.

**BEREAVE**, privare alicui aliquam re; spoliare (and more strongly) despoliare, expoliare alicui aliquam re; eripere alicui aliquam re; detrahere alicui aliquam re (or more rarely) aliquid de aliquo; orbare alicui aliquam re (of something dear; of children, so also of hope, &c.); multare alicui re (as a punishment). — *Bereft*, orbis, orbatus, etc.; — of his children, liberis orbatus; — of understanding, mente captus; — of hope, spe orbatus; wholly, spe dejectus.

**BEREAVEMENT**, BEREAVING, privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

**BERGAMOT** (*pear*), pirum Falernum.

**BERRY**, bacca, baccula (*little b.*); acinus (of those which grow in clusters). — *Bayberry*, bacca lauri. — *Blackberry*, morum rubi, rubum. — *Bilberry plant*, vaccinium myrtillicum (L.); *the berry*, bacca myrtillicum. — *Bearing berries*, baccatus, baccalis.

**BERYL**, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (*golden beryl*).

**BESEECH**, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exoscere, supplicare, orare.

**BESEEM**, decere alicui, convenire alicui. See *Become*.

**BESET**, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire. — ¶ (*harass, vex*), vexare, agitare, exagitare. — *To beset with entreaties*, precibus fatigare. — *with letters, inquiries*, obtundere literis, rogatando. — ¶ (*embarrass*), in angustias pelere or compellere; urgere, premere;

includere (especially in a debat?). —

— *To be hard beset*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustiis esse or versari.

— *Very hard beset*, ad incitas redactus.

**BESHREW**, execrari alicui or in aliquem, male precari alicui. — *Beshrew me*, Dii me perdant.

**BESIDE**, BESIDES, *prep.* (*nigh to, by the side of*), juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latus alicujus. — *To sit beside one*, ad alicujus latus sedere.

— *To walk beside one*, a latere alicujus incedere. — *To recline beside one*, alicui accubare. — *Two sons lying beside their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes.

— *The princes stood beside the king*, principes adstant regi. — *To build beside the river*, secundum flumen ædificare. — ¶ (*over and above*), præter; extra, præterquam; nisi. — *Nobody thinks so beside myself*, hoc nemini præter me videtur. — ¶ (*not according to, from*), ab. — *Beside the purpose*, ab re. — *This is beside the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem.

— ¶ *To be beside himself*, sui or mentis non compositum esse, non compositum esse animo, (e. g. præ gaudio, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

**BESIDE**, BESIDES, *adv.* præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro. — *Besides, that*, præterquam quod, super quam quod. — *There were many things beside, which, &c.*, multa erant præter hæc, quæ, etc. — *Except the captain and a few besides*, extra ducent paucosque præterea. — *And then besides, the dowry is lost*, tum præterea, dos periit. — *And besides, my wife would hear of it*, atque id porro uxor mea rescisceret. — *Besides that he was old, he was also blind*, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. — *Besides I love my father*, accedit quod patrem amo.

**BESIEGE**, obsidere (*lay siege to*), obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere; (*hold in blockade*), obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. — *The besieged*, obsessi, circumsessi, obsidione pressi.

**BESIEGER**, obsessor, obsidens, (*one who blockades*); oppugnator (*who attacks, storms a city*).

**BESMEAR**, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere.

**BESOM**, scopæ.

**BESOT**, infatuare, occæcare. — *Besotted*, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

**BESPATTER**, aspergere aliqua re.

**BESPEAK**, curari or accurari jubere; mandare. — ¶ (*forebode*), portendere.

— ¶ (*indicate*), indicare, iudicio or iudicium esse, significare.

**BESPEW**, convomere.

**BESPIE**, conspuere, consputare.

**BESPREAD**, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

**BESPRINKLE**, spargere, conspergere.

**BEST**, optimus (*gen.*); pulcherrimus (*finest*); jucundissimus, suavissimus, (*most agreeable*); lætissimus (*most joyful*); excellentissimus, præstantissimus, (*most distinguished, most perfect*); saluberrimus (*most wholesome*); commodissimus (*most suitable, convenient*); utilissimus (*most profitable*). — *The best* (of) meal, flos farine. — *The best of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juventutis. — *The best years* (of life), flos ætatis, ætas florens. — *Things are not in the best state*, haud læta est rerum facies. — *To the best of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. — *To the best of my power*, pro viribus, quantum in me situm est, ut potero. — *What think you is best to be done?* quid faciendum censet? — *They knew not what was best to do*, nesciebant quid præstaret. — *To do his best*, summâ ope anniti; omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, etc.; nihil inexpertum omittit. — *It is best for you to be silent*, optime taceris. — *To put the best construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. — *To make the best of every thing*, lucrum undecunque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. — *My best friend!* optime! carissime! — *At best*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. — ¶ *Best, adv.* optime, etc. — *Best of all* (chiefly), potissime, potissimum. — *Best,*

beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil supra.

**BESTIAL**. See *Beastly, Brutal*.

**BESTIR** *one's self*, movere se (of the body); exergisci; omnes nervos intendere. — *Not to b. one's self* (*sit idle*), desidiosi sedere. — *Not to b. one's self much in a thing*, levi brachio agere aliquid.

**BESTOW** (*confer, give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri. — *a benefit upon one*, beneficium collocare apud aliquem, alicui dare or tribuere, conferre in aliquem. — *rich presents on one*, muneribus magnis cumulare aliquem. — ¶ (*lay out, apply*), insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare; conferre. — *time on something*, tempus conterere, consumere in re. — *care, diligence on something*, in aliqua re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare. — *time well*, tempus bene locare or collocare. — *money better*, pecuniam melius insumere. — ¶ (*give* (a woman) in marriage), collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. — *To bestow one's self* (of a woman), alicui nubere; (of a man), aliquam ducere in matrimonium or ducere. — ¶ (*place, lay, put away*), ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.

**BESTRIDE**, cruribus divaricatis super aliquid stare. — ¶ (*step over*), transgredi. — *the threshold*, intrare limen.

**BET**, subst. sponso (*the wager*); pignus (*the stake*). — *To make a bet*, sponsionem facere (with one, cum aliquo). — *To ruin a bet*, sponsionem or sponsione vincere. — *To lay any bet*, quovis pignore certare.

**BET**, v. sponsionem facere (cum aliquo), pignore certare or contendere (cum aliquo). — *To bet something*, aliquid in pignore dare. — *Say what you will bet me*, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

**BETAKE** *himself to any place*, se conferre aliquo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere aliquo (*retire to a place*); ire, proficisci aliquo, (*go, travel any whither*). — *to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad aliquem; adire, convenire alicui. — *to the country*, rus ire, concedere rus. — *He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. — ¶ (*fly to, have recourse to*), fugere, confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere aliquo (*to retreat to*). — *a person or thing*, perfugere, confugere, refugere ad aliquem or aliquid; alicujus rei perfugio uti. — ¶ (*apply to*), se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad or in aliquid intendere.

**BETHINK** *himself*, reminisci alicujus rei or aliquid; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; resipiscere, ad se redire, se colligere. — *To bethink himself better*, sententiam mutare, a sua sententiâ discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.

**BETIDE**. See *Befall*.

**BETIMES**, mature, tempestive. — ¶ (*soon*), brevi (tempore), innox, jam jamque. — ¶ *Betimes in the morning*, bene mane.

**BETOKEN**, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. — ¶ (*foretoken*), portendere, prænuntiare, alicujus rei esse prænuntium.

**BETRAY** (*to enemies*), prodere, tradere. — ¶ (*leave in the lurch*), destituere. — ¶ (*reveal, disclose*), prodere (as, crimen vultu, conscios, furem); enuntiare (as, commissâ; to one, alicui); deferre aliquid or de aliqua re (as on informer; to one, ad aliquem); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). — *To betray one's self*, se prodere. — *Your voice betrays you*, te voce noscit, te ex voce cognosco. — ¶ (*to be the mark of*), esse (with gen.). — *It betrays a dull brain to, &c.*, est tardi ingenii (with infin.). — ¶ (*to lead away*), alicui in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.

**BETRAYER**, proditor.

**BETROTH**, spondere alicui aliquam, despondere alicui aliquam (despondere is used also of the father of the man, T'rent.

*And. I, 1, 75.* — *To betroth one's self, sponsalia facere.* — *To a woman, despondere sibi aliquam.* — *To be betrothed to a man, alicui desponderi.* — *She was already betrothed to the youth, jam destinata erat juveni.* — *A man betrothed, sponsus.* — *(A woman) betrothed to a man, sponsa, desponsa alicui.* — *The parties betrothed, sponsi.* — *To whom Lavinia was betrothed, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat.*

**BETTER**, as to the outward sense, melior; pulchrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior, (more agreeable); lætior (more joyful). — *Better times, tempora lætiora, feliciora.* — *weather, tempestas lætior, cælum mitius.* — ¶ In respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use of a thing, melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabiliior; opportuniior, commodior, magis idoneus, (more suitable, convenient); salubrior (more wholesome); utilior (more useful, profitable). — *To be better in something than another, vincere, superare, præstare alicquem aliqua re.* — *To make better, corrigere (wholly); emendare (it may be, in part); (see To Better).* — *We are better off, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ.* — *It is better, melius or satius est, præstat.* — *To have a better opinion of one, melius, æquius judicare de aliquo.* — ¶ (in a moral view), melior, potior, præstabiliior. — *To be better, meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere.* — *To become b., meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire.* — ¶ (as to health, &c.), melior. — *I am better, melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (something better) mihi est.* — *I become better, convalesco, sanitatem recipio.* — ¶ *At a better pace, citius.*

**BETTER**, adv. melius, etc. — *Somewhat better, meliuscule.* — *The thing begins to go on better, res melius ire incipit.* — *To attend better, diligentius attendere.* — *To think better of one, æquius, benignius judicare de aliquo.* — *To know better, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere.*

**THE BETTER** (the advantage, superiority). — *The Romans had the better in the less important battles, parvis præliis Romanes superior erat.* — *To get, have the better, aliquem vincere, superare; superior fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (in the war).* — *The patricians had the better of it, victoria penes patres erat.* — *Anger had the better of pity, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.*

**BETTERS**, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

**To BETTER**, melius facere or efficere, corrigere, emendare. — *To better his ways, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere.* — *his circumstances, amplificare fortunam, augere opes.* — *His circumstances are bettered, ejus res sunt meliore loco.* — *That may be bettered, emendabilis, sanabilis.* — *Past bettering, insanabilis.* — ¶ (advance), augere, ampliorem facere.

**BETWEEN**, inter. — *Between the city and the Tiber, inter urbem ac Tiberim.* — *Between hope and fear, inter spem metumque.* — ¶ Also by other turns of expression. — *Between the armies lay a bridge, pons in medio erat.* — *To see all above, beneath, between, omnia supra, infra, media videre.* — *A plain lies between the city and the river, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit.* — *A space betwæen, intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum.* — *The nose set between the eyes, nasus oculis interjectus.* — *There is a friendship between you and him, tibi cum illo amicitia est, intercedit illi tecum amicitia.* — *Many words passed between us, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt.* — *To make a distinction between two things, duas res discernere.* — *Between ourselves, quod inter nos liceat dicere: — this is between ourselves, hæc te tecum habeto, hoc tibi soli dictum puta.* — *Between whiles, interdum; identidem.*

**BEVERAGE**, potus, potio.

**BEVY**, grex. — ¶ (company), caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

**BEWAIL**, deplorare, lamentari; complorare (esp. of several), deflere, de aliqua re flere, alicui rei illacrimari.

**BEWARE**, cavere (sibi), præcavere. — *If you are wise, you will beware of him, si sapiis, illum cavebis.* — *To beware that one does not hurt you, cavere alicquem.* — *You must beware of him, tibi ab isto cavendum.* — *Beware how you believe, cave credas.* — *They beware of something, cavetur aliquid.* — *Beware what you do, vide quid agas.* — *Beware of an inquisitive person, peruncatorem fugito.*

**BEWITCH**, fascinare, effascinare; incantare (by spells). — *An eye bewitches my lambs, oculus mihi fascinat agnos.* — ¶ *Fig. capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere.*

**BEWRAY**. See *Betray, Show.*

**BEYOND** (with motion in a certain direction), trans; super. — *To go beyond, transire, transgredi.* — ¶ (on the other side), trans; ultra (prep. and adv.). — *One that is beyond, qui trans aliquid est, ulterior.* — *I was beyond sea, trans mare fui.* — *Beyond this villa is another, ultra hanc villam est alia.* — *Beyond the sea, trans mare, transmarinus.* — ¶ (more than, above), supra; plus, amplius. — *Beyond ten thousand, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia.* — *There is nothing beyond wisdom, sapientiâ nihil præstantius.* — *To honor any one beyond all others, aliquem primo loco habere, ponere; aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere.* — *Beyond due measure, supra modum.* — *Beyond what is sufficient, ultra quam satis est; — is credible, supra quam credibile est.* — *To go beyond (surpass, excel), superare, præstare, antecellere.* — *Nothing can go beyond, nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest.* — *Do not aim at what is beyond your reach, ne sutor ultra crepidam.* — *Beyond his strength, supra vires.* — *To go beyond his strength, vires excedere.* — *Beyond all doubt, sine ullâ dubitatione.* — *Splendid beyond description, supra quam ut describi possit existimus.*

**BIAS**, momentum. — ¶ (inclination), inclinatio animi or voluntatis.

**To BIAS**, inclinare. — *To be biased in favor of the Stoics (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos.* — *Biased in favor of the Carthaginians, ad Pœnos inclinatio.* — *The judge is biased in our favor, iudex inclinatione voluntatis propendet in nos.* — *To be biased (prejudiced), opinione præjudicatâ duci.*

**BIB**, subst. (for a child's breast), cinctus or fascia pectoralis infantum.

**BIB**, v. (to drink), potare, bibere; sorbillare (sip). — *Always bibbing, bibax.*

**BIBBER**, potor, potator.

**BIBLE**, biblia (-orum), literæ divinæ, libri divini.

**BIBULOUS**, bibulus.

**BICKER**, velitari; minutis præliis inter se pugnare. — ¶ (quarrel), inter se altercari, rixari, jurgii certare. — ¶ (quiver), coruscare, tremere.

**BICKERING**, prælium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procuratio; — (brawl), jurgium, rixa.

**BID** (invite), invitare or vocare. — *to snapper, invitare or vocare aliquem (ad cenam).* — *to my house, aliquem invito domum meam.* — ¶ (command, order), jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. — *If you would have done as I bade you, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses.* — *You had best do as I bid you, tu fac ut dixi, si sapiis.* — *Do as he shall bid you, quod imperabit, facito.* — *Run and bid the woman come hither, curre, mulierem arcesse.* — ¶ (to bid at a sale), licere, licitari, licitationem facere. — *To bid against one, aliquo licente contra liceri.* — *To bid an as, liceri asse.* — *To bid upon, aliquid liceri.* — *Fig. to bid fair, promittere aliquem or aliquid; spem facere, dare alicujus rei; aliquid sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere.* — ¶ (proclaim), pronuntiare. — ¶ (denounce), denuntiare. — *Bid defiance to a person, provocare aliquem (challenge); contumacem esse in aliquem; alicui resistere.* — *a thing, contumacem esse adversus aliquid (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (e. g. imperia validiorum); contemnere aliquid (e. g. omnia jura humana); obviare ire alicui rei, se offerre alicui rei, (e. g. periculis).* — ¶ *I bid one welcome, aliquem salvere jubeo, alicui salutem*

*do, benigne aliquem excipio.* — *To bid good morrow, saluto, salvere jubeo.*

**BIDDING**, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntia, tio, etc.

**BIDDER**, vocator; licitator, licens.

**BIER**, fetrum; lectica (for the rich), sandapila (for the poor).

**BIG**, magnus, grandis, amplius; crassus, plinguis, obesus; capax. — *As big as, instar (with genit.).* — *The epistle was as big as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola.* — *To be as big as something else, complere magnitudinem alicujus rei.* — *This gown is too big for me, hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo.* — *Somewhat big, subgrandis.* — *Very big, permagnus, pergrandis; hugely so, ingens; immoderately so, prægrandis; monstrously so, vastus, immanis.* — *A big man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus.* — *That has a big head, nose, capito, naso.* — *Big (groom), adultus, grandis.* — *To grow big, pubescere.* — *Somewhat bigger, grandiusculus.* — *Bigger cups, scyphi capaciores.* — ¶ (pregnant), gravida, prægnans. — *Clouds big with ruin, gravidæ nubes, graves imbre nubes; the south wind is big with showers, Notus parturit imbres.* — *A day big with fate, dies fatalis.* — ¶ (full), plenus, gravis. — ¶ (swollen, as with rage, &c.), tumens, tumidus. — ¶ (puffed up, tumid), tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. — *Big talk, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, venditatio.* — *Big looks, supercilium grande.*

**BIGNESS**, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

**BIGAMY**, bigamia.

**BIGOT**, homo superstitiosus.

**BIGOTED**, superstitiosus.

**BIGOTRY**, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

**BILBERRY**, bacca myrtilli. — *plant, vacuum myrtillus.*

**BILE**, bilis. — *Full of b., biliosus.* — *A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa.* — ¶ (sore), ulcus, furunculus.

**BILGE-WATER**, sentina.

**BILL** (of a bird), rostrum. — *Little b., rostellum.*

**To BILL**, rostrum conserere rostro. — ¶ (of persons), columbatim labra conserere labris.

**BILL** (a hook), falx, falx rostrata. — ¶ (battle-axe), bipennis.

**BILL** (roll), index (gen.); numeri (of soldiers). — *of account, index mercium emptarium, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria; present a bill, inferre rationem.* — *A bill of fare, index ciborum.* — *of divorce, literæ quibus repudium remittitur; to send one, alicui nuntium or repudium remittere.* — *of exchange, syngrapha.* — *Bill of indictment, libellus.* — *Bills of mortality, indices mortuorum.* — ¶ (proposed law), rogationem. — *To bring in a bill, legem or rogationem ferre.* — *To pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciscere (of the people).* — *To carry it through, rogationem or legem perferre.* — *To reject it, legem or rogationem antiquare.* — ¶ (of a physician), præscriptum.

**BILLET**, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (esp. of the emperor). — *Billet-doux, tabellæ amatorie scriptæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda.* — ¶ (ticket for quarters), tessera hospitii militaris. — ¶ (log of wood), see below.

**To BILLET**, tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere. — *To billet his soldiers upon the towns, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.*

**BILLET** (small log), lignum, lignum fissum. — ¶ Other meanings see under the foregoing word.

**BILLOW**, fluctus

**BILLOWY**, fluctuosus

**BIND** (chain, fetter), colligare, vincire, constringere. — *one with fetters, chains, aliquem vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere.* — *To bind one hand and foot, quadrupedem aliquem constringere.* — *Fig. to bind up (tie the hands of), aliquem circumscribere; aliquem coercere.* — ¶ (fasten, tie), ligare, alligare, deligare,

illigare; astringere; revincire. — *a napkin about the neck, ligare sudarium circum collum.* — *To bind one to the stake, aliquem alligare ad palum.* — *To bind one's hands behind his back, manus religare, manus illigare or religare post tergum.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*fasten together into a whole*), colligare, vincire. — *the hair into a knot, crines in nodum cogere.* — *hay, fœnum vincire.* — *sheaves, manipulos colligere, vincire.* — *To bind a book, librum compingere.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*celestine*), ligare, vincire. —  $\Uparrow$  (*str.*), colligare. — *To bind a sandy soil, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, etc., colligare.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*To bind up, alligare, deligare; obligare.* — *a wound, obligare vulnus.* — *the eye, oculum alligare.* — *To bind up the book in the same volume, librum eodem volumine completi.* — *My welfare is bound up in yours, tuâ salute continetur mea.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*to wrap, envelop*), involvere; induere alicui aliquid. —  $\Uparrow$  (*to connect, unite*), res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere aliquid cum aliqua re. — *All the virtues are bound together, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*to restrict, confine*), astringere, obstringere. — *by an oath, obstringere juburando.* — *To be bound (tied, confined) by something, constrictum, obstructum esse, teneri aliqua re, (as a vow, promise, &c.).* —  $\Uparrow$  (*to constrain, oblige*), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. — *The law binds any one, lex tenet aliquem.* — *To be bound to a fixed poetic measure, alligatum esse ad certam pedum necessitatem.* — *To be bound to the observance of a league, fœdere alligatum or illigatum esse.* — *To bind a man by an oath, aliquem sacramento adigere.* — *To bind one's self to do a thing, se obligare alicui rei, (or with ut); se obstringere in aliquid (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus).* — *I am bound to do this, hoc meum est.* — *To be bound (obliged) to one, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse.* — *To be bound to serve one, alicui obnoxium esse.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*to make ostive*), astringere. — *To bind the body, alvum astringere.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*To bind over, vadari.*

**BINDER**, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, etc.; alligator. See *Book-binder*.

**BINDWEED**, convolvulus (L.).

**BIOGRAPHY**, vitarum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ. — *of a man, vita alicujus, vitæ alicujus descriptio et imago.*

**BIOGRAPHER**, qui vitam alicujus narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own biographer, meam vitam ipse narro.*

**BIPED**, bipes.

**BIRCH**, betula. — *Birchen, e betulâ factus.* — *A birch-rod, virga betulæ.*

**BIRD**, avis, volucris; ales (*esp. a large b.*); præpes (*from the flight of which omens were derived*), oscen (*from whose song and note omens, &c.*). — *A little bird, avicula.* — *The catching of birds, aucupium.* — *To catch birds, aucupari.* — *A bird-catcher, auceps.* — *A bird-gease, cavea.* — *Birdlime, viscus.* — *Bird-eall, fistula aucupatoria.* —  $\Uparrow$  ( *fellow*), homo, homunculo.

**BIRTH** (*a coming into life*), ortus. — *A father by birth, pater naturâ.* — *The hour of one's birth, hora, qua aliquis natus (genitus) est.* — *From one's birth up, inde ab incunabulis.* — *Before one's birth, ante aliquem natum, ante quam aliquis natus est.* — *Birth-day, dies quo aliquis natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, also natalis.* — *Birth-day present, minus natalicium.* — *Birth-place, locus quo (urbs in qua) aliquis genitus est; urbs patria.* — *Athenis is his birth-place, natus est Athenis.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*origin, rise, beginning*), origo, ortus, initium. —  $\Uparrow$  (*extraction, descent*), ortus; genus; stirps. — *Of high birth, nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus.* — *Of low, ignoble birth, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus.* — *By birth a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus.* — *A Macedonian by birth, natione Macedo.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*creature born*), partus; infans editus. — *An untimely birth, abortus.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*a bringing forth*), partio, partus, partura.

**BIRTH-RIGHT**, jus quod ex genere est. —

$\Uparrow$  (*primogeniture*), jus primorum natalium, primogenitura.

**BISCUIT**, buccellatum, panis castrensis, (*for soldiers*); panis nauticus (*sea-biscuit*). —  $\Uparrow$  (*confectioner's b.*), panis dulciarius.

**BISECT**, medium secare.

**BISHOP**, episcopus. — *A bishop's dignity, pontificatus.* — *A bishop's crozier, lituus episcopi.*

**BISMUTH**, vismutum.

**BISSEXTILE year**, annus intercalaris, annus bissextus. — *day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.*

**BIT** (*of a bridle*), orea. — *A bridle with a sharp bit, frenum lupatum.*

**To BIT a horse**, oream ori equi inserere.

**BIT** (*mouthful*), offa, frustum, bolus, buccia. — *Little bit, offula.* — *Bit by bit, offatim, frustatim.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*morsel, little piece*), mica, uncia; frustum. — *A bit of bread, uncia panis.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*a little*), paululum. — *Not a bit, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem.* — *To wait a bit, paulum or paulisper opperiri.*

**BITCH**. — *Bitch-dog, canis femina (or merely canis, if joined with an adj. which determines its gender).* — *A bitch-wolf, lupa.*

**BITE**, mordere (*of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste*); pungere (*of the taste, mind*). — *into something, dente mordere, morsu arripere aliquid.* — *Dogs bite, canes mordent.* — *To bite the dust (of a dying man), mordere humum.* — *To bite off, mordicus auferre; demordere; præmordere (bite off the fore part).*

**BITE**, subst. morsus. — *To kill by a bite, morsu necare, mordicus interficere.*

**BITING**, mordens, mordax, (*prop. and fig.*); acinus (*as to taste*); aculeatus (*fig., cutting, stinging*). — *Bitng words, verborum aculei.* — *Bitng wit, asperiores facitæ.* — *A biting jest, jocus mordens.* — *Bitng vinegar, mordax or acidum acetum.* — *A biting axe, securis mordax.*

**BITTER** (*in taste*), amarus, acerbus. — *A bitter taste, sapor amarus or acerbus: taste in the mouth, os amarum.* — *To become bitter, anarescere, inamarescere.* — *Somewhat bitter, subamarus.* — *Bitter sweet, ex dulci amarus.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*violet, severe*), acerbus; gravis. — *Bitter want, summa egestas, mendicitas.* — *Bitter hate, acerbum odium.* — *A bitter enemy, acerbus inimicus.* — *Bitter cold, frigus acerbum.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*bitng, cutting, reproachful*), acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

**BITTERLY**, amare; acerbe, aspere, graviter. — *To wound one's feelings bitterly, alicui acerbum dolorem inurere.* — *To weep bitterly, effusissime flere.* — *To accuse one bitterly, acerbe or graviter accusare aliquem.* — *To reproach one bitterly, aspere vituperare aliquem.* — *Bitterly angry, periratus, iracundiâ inflammatus.*

**BITTERNES**, amaritudo (*prop. and fig.*), amaritas (*prop.*); acerbitas (*harshness, unfriendliness; calamitous state*); gravitas (*violence, vehemence*); ira, bilis, odium, (*anger, hate*); ægritudo, mæror, (*grief*). — *A bitterness of tone, amaritudo vocis.* — *To write to one with great bitterness, acerbissime alicui scribere.*

**BITTERN**, ardea stellaris (L.).

**BITUMEN**, bitumen.

**BITUMINOUS**, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

**BIVOUC**, excubiæ in armis.

**To BIVOUC**, in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

**BLAB**, v. a. effutire, deblaterare, efferre (*foras or in vulgus*), proferre (*foras*), enuntiare (*foras*).

**BLAB**, subst. vulgator, famigator; garulus (*prattler*).

**BLACK**, ater (*opp. to albus; fig. mournful, calamitous*), niger (*opp. to candidus*), pullus (*dirty, dingy black, by nature or by dirt*), fuscus (*blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun*); atratus, pullatus, (*dressed in black*); atrox (*atrocious, horrible*), scelestus (*accursed*); tristis, tetricus, (*gloomy, sullen*). — *To become black, nigrescere.* — *To be black, nigrere.* — *To be somewhat black, nigricare.* — *Black and blue, lividus.* — *The black art, ars magica.* — *In black and white, scriptus: —*

*to have a thing under black and white, fidem literarum habere.* — *A sky black with clouds, cœlum obscurum.* — *Black-berry, morum rubi, rubum; — bush, rubus.* — *Blackbird, merula.* — *Blacksmith, faber ferrarius.* — *Blackthorn, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (L.).*

**BLACK**, subst. color niger; atramentum. —  $\Uparrow$  (*black dress*), pulla vestis, pulla (pl.); vestis or cultus lugubris, squarrosus, sordidus. — *Dressed in black (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*the black of a thing*), atrum, nigrum. —  $\Uparrow$  (*a negro*), Æthiops, Afer.

**BLACKISH**, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (*dark-colored, dusky*).

**To BLACKEN** (*make black*), denigrare; in fuscare (*make blackish*). —  $\Uparrow$  (*darken, obscure*), nigrum facere. — *The heavens were blackened, cœlum nubibus obductum erat.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*defame*), de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrahere; confutare or conciliare alicui invidiam.

**BLACKNESS**, nigritia; nigror, nigrigudo, color niger; (*moral*), atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.

**BLADDER**, vesica. — *A little bladder, vesicula.*

**BLADE** (*of grasses*), herba; graminis herba (*of grass*); culmus (*green stalk of corn*). — *To be in the blade, in herbâ esse.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*of an oar*), palma, palmula: — (*of a knife or sword*), lamina: — (*the sword itself*), ferrum, ensis: — (*brisk fellow*), homo lascivus, petulans, levis, etc.; homo. —  $\Uparrow$  (*The shoulder-blade, scapula.*

**BLAIN**, pustula; papula (*from heat*).

**BLAME**, v. a. reprehendere, culpæ; improbare. — *To blame one in a friendly manner, aliquem amice reprehendere.* — *To blame one for a thing, reprehendere aliquem de aliqua re or in aliqua re.* — *I confess myself to blame for these things, hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri.* — *I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc culpa procul est.* — *To be to blame, in vitio esse; in culpâ esse.* — *We are so much the more to blame, nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.*

**BLAME**, subst. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, objurgatio. — *To fall into blame, reprehendi, vituperari, in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere.* — *To deserve blame, in vitio esse.* — *To lay the blame upon one, culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another); culpam alicui attribue-re, assignare.* — *One passes the blame over to the other, causam alter in alterum confert.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*fault*), vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.

**BLAMABLE**, BLAMEWORTHY, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (*faulty*); malus (*bad*).

**BLAMELESS**, non reprehendus, non vituperandus; probus, ab omni vitio vacuus, integer, sanctus. — *A blameless course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas.* — *To live a blameless life, sancte vivere.*

**BLANCH**, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insolare (*to bleach in the sun*).

**BLAND**, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

**BLANDISHMENT**, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

**To BLANK** (*not written on*), inanis (*gen.*), vacuus (*which can be or is yet to be written on*), purus. —  $\Uparrow$  (*downcast, crushed*), demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus; tristis, spe alienus: (*pale*), pallidus, pallens: (*confused*), perturbatus, (animus) confusus.

**BLANK**, subst. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane. —  $\Uparrow$  (*in a lottery*), sors inanis. — *I draw a blank, sors sine lucro exit.* —  $\Uparrow$  (*vain thing*), res inanis, res vana.

**To BLANK**, aliquem or alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere, infringere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, percutere.

**BLANKET**, lodix lanea. — *To toss in a b., aliquem extentæ lodici impositum in sublimi jactare.*

**BLASPHEME**, blasphemare; convicium facere Deo.

**BLASPHEMER**, blasphemus.

**BLASPHEMY**, blasphematio, blasphemia, blasphemium.



**BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.**

**BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flatus, flabrum (only in pl.), flamen.** — ¶ (of an instrument), flamen; sonitus, clangor. — ¶ (stroke of a planet, &c.), tactus, afflatus, (e. g. solis, lunæ, etc.); (of lightning), fulmen, (so, the blasts of fortune, fulmina fortunæ); (of disease), contagio; (of corn), sideratio, robigo; (in the widest sense), fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus.

**To BLAST (ruin), pessum dare, præcipitare, pervertere, perdere.** — ¶ (blight), torere, urere, adurere, robiginem corrumpere, robiginem or uredine afficere. — *Blasted heaths, deserta et sterilia tesqua.* — || Compare *Blight*.

**BLAZE, flamma; fulgor, flamma, ignis, (great brightness).**

**To BLAZE, v. n. ardescere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardere, flagrare.** — ¶ v. a. vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

**BLAZON, insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare.** — ¶ (deck), ornare, exornare. — ¶ (display), in conspectum dare, ante oculos exponere; ostentare. — ¶ (celebrate), prædicare; laudibus ornare, tollere, efferre; (laudibus) celebrare. — ¶ (spread abroad), divulgare, pervulgare.

**BLEACH, album (candidum, canum) facere or reddere; insolare (to b. in the sun).** — ¶ v. n. albescere; exalbescere (become whitish).

**BLEACHING (in the sun), insolatio, (of wax, ceræ).**

**BLEACHERY, locus in quo fit insolatio (lintheorum, etc.) or in quo lutea, etc. purgantur et alba redduntur.**

**BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus.**

**BLEAKNESS, frigus.**

**BLEAR, — A blear eye, oculus humore fluens; oculus lippus (as a permanent defect).** — *To have blear eyes, lippire.* — *Blear-eyed, lippus, lippiens.*

**BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (permanent).**

**BLEAT, balare. — Bleating, balatus.**

**BLEED (shed blood), sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound); sanguinem effundere or profundere; — his nose bleeds, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. — He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. — My heart bleeds at something, incredibilem dolorem ex aliqua re capio. — How my heart bled! quantum animo vulnus accepi! — ¶ (let blood), sanguinem mittere alicui (e. g. ex brachio).**

**BLEEDING (discharge of blood), profluviūm (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (esp. through the nose).**

**BLEMISH (bodily), macula, labes (dim. labecula), nævus; vitium (deformity, defect, gen.).** — ¶ (moral), turpitudō, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probrum, flagitium.

**To BLEMISH, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere (with dat.), maculis aspergere; violare, lædere; de existimatione alicujus detrahere.**

**BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permiscere, implicare.**

**BLESS (prosper), fortunare, prosperare, secundare (poet.), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare alicui; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. — To bless a thing to one, prosperare alicui aliquid. — To be blest with a son, filio angeli. — Fortune blesses our first undertaking, aspirat primo fortuna labori. — ¶ (pronounce a blessing upon), alicui bene precari; alicui bonis omnibus prosequi (accompany with blessings); aliquid febrare (to purify by religious rites). — ¶ (praise), laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.**

**BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral good); pius (good, holy; the blest, pii): — (fortunate), felix, fortunatus.**

**BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste.**

**BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (immortality); vita beata. — To live in eternal blessedness, beatum ævo sempiterno frui.**

**BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omnia. — To dismiss the congregation with a blessing, precibus sollemnibus cœtum**

(sacrum) dimittere. — *With the blessings of all, omnibus læta precantibus.* — ¶ (gift, benefit, &c.), munus, commodum, bonum, etc. — *The blessings of peace, munera, comoda pacis.* — *The blessings of Providence, Dei munera, beneficia.* — ¶ (divine favor), Dei favor. — *May God grant his blessing, quod Deus bene vertat!*

**BLIGHT, robigo, uredo, carbunculus; (gen.), lues.**

**To BLIGHT, robiginem corrumpere, uredine afficere; necare. — The trees and crops are blighted, arbores sataque corrumpit lues. — Salt showers blight the corn, salsimimbres necant frumenta. — || See *Blst.***

**BLIND, cæcus, oculus or luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. — Blind of one eye, cocles, luscus, (horn so); altero oculo captus (become so); unoculus. — Blind-born, cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, poet.). — To become blind, lumina oculorum or lumina or aspectum amittere. — ¶ (as to the mind), cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. — Fortune makes her favorites blind, fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. — A blind imitation, cæca or temeraria imitatio. — *prejudice, falsa opinio. — To show one a blind obedience, totum se ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere.* — ¶ (hidden, dark, &c.), cæcus; opertus. — A blind ditch, fossa cæca or operta. — ¶ (false), cæcus, fictus, simulatus. — A blind window, fenestra ficta or simulata, fenestræ imago.**

**To BLIND, cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, eruere alicui, (to tear out the eyes). — To be blinded (by long exposure to the sun, for instance), aspectum amittere. — ¶ (for a time only; to dazzle, &c.), occæcare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere. — ¶ (as to the mind), cæcare, occæcare, excæcare alicui or alicujus mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos alicujus præstringere: — (by beauty), capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere.**

**BLINDFOLD, oculis opertis or alligatis, conniventibus or clausis oculis. — ¶ To blindfold the eyes, oculos alligare.**

**BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. — To assent blindly to a thing, temere assentire alicui rei. — They rushed blindly into the water, cæci in aquam ruebant.**

**BLINDMAN'S BUFF. — To play b., myinda (adv. Gr. μύτιδα) ludere.**

**BLINDNESS, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (when it is dark before the eyes); mentis or animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, stupidity); inscitia, stultitia.**

**BLINDSIDE, vitium.**

**BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (to see with eyes half shut).**

**BLISS. See Blessedness.**

**BLISTER, pustula; papula (raised by heat). — A blister-plaster, vesicatorium. — To draw or raise blisters, pustulas facere or excitare. — Full of them, pustulosus.**

**To BLISTER, v. n. pustulari: v. a. pustulare; vesicatorium imponere.**

**BLITHE, BLITHESOME, lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer. — To wear a blithe look, vultu lætitiâ præferre.**

**BLITHELY, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto or hilari.**

**BLITHENESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.**

**BLOAT, v. a. tumefacere, implere, tendere, sufflare, inflare; fig. inflare. — Bloating, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. — ¶ v. n. tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.**

**BLOCK, truncus (of wood); globa (of stone, marble); caudex (block to which offenders were fastened); massa (mass, lump); phalanga (roller); forma causiæ (hat-block); trochlea (pulley); truncus funestus (executioner's block). — To come to the block, securi percuti. — ¶ Block, Blockhead, stipes, truncus, caudex.**

**Block, v. a. claudere (shut in); obstruere, obsepire, intercludere. — To block up the way, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (barricade); iter obsepire; iter intercludere, interrompere.**

**BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio. — To raise the blockade of a town, urbe abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. — To deliver from a b., obsidione liberare or solvere.**

**To BLOCKADE, obsidère, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus ciingere.**

**Blockhouse, propugnaculum.**

**Blockish, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.**

**BLOOD, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigor; also, of other juices); cruor (blood from the veins, blood shed); sanies (corrupt blood). — To staunch blood, sanguinem sistere, supprimere, cohibere. — To imbrue or stain with blood, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. — To let blood, sanguinem mittere (e. g. alicui ex brachio). — A shower of blood, imber sanguinis or sanguineus. — An eruption of blood, sanguinis eruptio. — To shed his blood for his country, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere or effundere. — To shed blood (commit murder), cædem or sanguinem facere. — Loss of blood, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). — The victory cost them much blood, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. — He thirsts for blood, sanguinem sitiit. — An avenger of blood, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis alicujus. — To be connected with one by the ties of blood, sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere alicui. — Of illustrious blood, genere clarus, illustris, insignis. — If you stir up my blood, si mihi stomachum moveritis. — His blood is up, irâ incensus est, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. — Hot blood boils in your veins, vos calidus sanguis vexat. — To do a thing in cold blood, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid. — Flesh and blood (i. e. lusts), cupiditates, libidines. — My flesh and blood (i. e. my children), viscera mea.**

**BLOOD-COLORED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.**

**BLOODHOUND, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; fig., sanguinarius, crudelissimus, carnifex.**

**BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus; (without bloodshed), incruentus.**

**BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus; (the connection), consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.**

**BLOODSHED, cædes. — Without b., sine sanguine, sine vulnere. — Taking place without it, incruentus.**

**BLOODSHOT, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguilentus.**

**BLOODSUCKER (leech), hirudo (prop. and fig.), sanguisuga; (vampire), vespertilio spectrum (L.).**

**BLOODTHIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sevus; sanguineus (poet.).**

**BLOOD-VESSEL, arteria, vena; vas.**

**BLOODY, cruentus (prop. and fig.), cruentatus (stained with b.), sanguine respersus (bespattered with b.); sanguineus (consisting of b., as a shower; other uses are poet.). — To make bloody, cruentare, sanguine respergere. — A bloody war, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum. — Bloody flux, dysenteria rubra. — ¶ Bloody, Bloodyminded. See *Bloodthirsty*.**

**BLOOM, flos. — To be in bloom, florere. — ¶ Fig. to be in the bloom of life, in flore ætatis esse, ætate florere; yet, integrè esse ætate.**

**To BLOOM (be in bloom), florere (prop. and fig.), vigere (fig.); florem mittere (put forth blossoms). — To begin to bloom, florescere (prop. and fig.).**

**BLOOMING, florens (prop. and fig.); floridus (rich with flowers). — Blooming children, liberi florentes. — beauty, forma florida et vegeta. — health, valetudo integra or optima; virium flos. — circumstances, res florentes, florentissimæ.**

**BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus.**

**BLOSSOM, flos.**

**To Blossom, florescere; florem mittere or expellere.**

**BLOT out, extinguere, delere, (gen.); inducere (by drawing the wax over it with the style); radere, eradere, (to dig out). — Fig. extinguere, delere, obliterare.**

— the remembrance of a thing, memoriam alicujus rei delere or obliterare. — **Blot** (to blur, spot), maculare, maculis aspergere; maculā (-is) or liturā (-is) deformare, turpare: — v. n. the paper blots, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula. — **Blot** (to disgrace, disfigure), labem or labeculam aspergere alicui or alicui rei, alicui ignominiam inurere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

**BLOR**, s. (atramenti) litura; macula (prop. and fig.); labes, nota turpitudinis: — (at backgammon), calculus nudus, aperitus.

**BLOTCH**, varus, ionthus, (on the face); pustula (blister); variolæ (pocks).

**BLOW**, subst. percussio (a striking with force), ictus, plaga, verber, petitio (blow aimed at one); fig. fulmen, casus, damnum. — A mortal blow, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. — At one blow, uno ictu. — To give one a blow, plagam alicui inferre, infligere. — in the face with the open hand, alicui alapam ducere. — with the clinched fist, alicui colaphum ducere, alicui pugnum or colaphum impingere. — To give one blows, aliquid pulsare, verberare, verberibus cœdere. — They come to blows, res venit ad manus. — To despise the blows of fortune, fulmina fortunæ contemnere. — I have received a heavy blow, gravissimum accepi plagam (fig.). — One blow follows another, damna damnis continuantur. — To prepare himself for the decisive blow, ad discrimen accingi.

**BLOW**, v. (of the wind), flare (spirare, poet.): — (of the breath), flare, conflare; (to puff), anhelare, (of a horse) fremere (to snort); (to blow an instrument), canere, cantare, ludere, (with abt.), inflare (with acc.); (of the instrument blown), canere.

— The winds blow contrary, reflant venti. — A wind which blows from the north, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. — To blow upon, afflare. — To blow away, dissipare, diffilare; rapere (snatch off). — To be blown down, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. — To blow out, extinguere. — To blow (make by blowing), flare, flatu figurare. — To blow up the fire, ignem conflare, sufflare, buccis excitare. — To blow up the cheeks, buccas inflare, sufflare. — To blow up the body, corpus inflare. — To blow a man up, inflare alicujus animum; — to be blown up, inani superbiâ tumere, superbiâ se efferre. — To blow up (kindle, inflame), accendere, conflare. — To blow up (with gunpowder), aliquid vi pulveris pyrii dispendere. — To be blown into the air, vi pulveris pyrii sublimari.

**BLOWING**, flatus (of the wind). — of a flute, inflatus tibiæ.

**BLOW**. See Bloom, Blossom.

**BLUBBER**, subst. adeps balænarum.

**BLUBBER**, v. genas lacrimis fœdare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. — Blubbered cheeks, genæ lacrimando turgentes. — **Blubber-cheeked**, bucculentus. — **Blubber-lipped**, labrosus.

**BLUDGEON**, fustus plumbo armatus.

**BLUE**, cæruleus, subcæruleus (somewhat b.), cyaneus, cumatilis, (all mean water-blue; dyed or dressed so, cæruleatus); cæsius (blue-gray, sky-blue); glaucus (sea-green, gray-blue, like cat's eyes); violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (black-blue, black and blue). — Blue eyes, oculi cærulei, cæsii, glauci. — Who has such, cæruleus, etc. — Dark-blue, violaceus, purpureus. — Light-blue, subcæruleus. — To become black and blue, livescere; to be so, livere.

**BLUE**, s. cæruleus, etc.; color; cæruleum (as a coloring material).

**BLUE-BOTTLE**, cyanus.

**BLUFF**, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

**BLUNDER**, v. flagitium committere; turpissime offendere, labi, peccare, (in a matter, in aliqua re).

**BLUNDER**, subst. flagitium, peccatum turpe, gravis error; erratum turpe (also technically).

**BLUNDERHEAD**, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

**BLUNT**, hebes, obtusus, retusus, (prop. and fig.). — To be blunt, hebere; obtusâ esse acie (prop.); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum

esse, (also fig.). — Become so, hebescere (prop. and fig.). — **Blunt** in spirit, hebetis or tardi ingenii. — **Blunt** (rough, rude), inurbanus, rusticus, horridus. — **Blunt** (abrupt), abruptus. — **Blunt** (plain), liber.

To **BLUNT**, hebetare, retundere, obtundere, (prop. and fig.). — an axe, retundere securim. — a spear, hebetare hastam. — a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum. — the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. — To be blunted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad aliquid. — **Blunted** in body and mind, animo simul et corpore hebetato. — To blunt hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.

**BLUNTLY**, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter; inornate, abrupte.

**BLUNTNES**, hebes (falcis, etc.) acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

**BLUR**, macula, labes; litura.

To **BLUR**, obscurare; labem or labeculam aspergere.

**BLUSH** (turn red), erubescere, pudore or rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur; (be red), rubere. — To blush at one's own praises, pudore affici ex suâ laude. — I need not blush, if, &c., non est res, quâ erubescam, si, etc. — They blush at their origin, origine suâ erubescunt. — **Blush** (rubere, rubescere; fulgere).

**BLUSH**, rubor. — To put to the blush, ruborem alicui afferre, elicere, alicui pudorem incutere. — **Blush** (fulgor, fulgor). — **Blush** (prima specie or fronte, aspectu primo).

**BLUSTER**, sævire: (of men), sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere; (brag), insolenter gloriari. — A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum. — **Blustering** weather, cælum immitte, turbidum.

**BLUSTER**, subst. tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævitiâ, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

**BLUSTERER**, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus.

**BOAR**, verres; a wild boar, aper. — Of a boar, verrinus; wild, aprugnus. — Boar-spear, venabulum. — Boar-hog, verres castratus, majalis.

**BOARD**, tabula; assis or axis (thick b., plank). — To cut a tree into boards, arborum in laminas secare. — A house made of boards, ædificium tabulatum or ex tabulis factus. — A floor laid with oak boards (planks), solum roboreis axibus compactum or constratum. — **Board** (to play on), tabula; sive aleatorius, alveus or alveolus, (dice-board); abacus (b. with squares). — **Board** (table), mensa; fig. cœna, convivium, epulæ. — Side-board, abacus. — To live at another's board, alienâ mensâ or quadrâ vivere. — To be separated from bed and board, cubilibus ac mensâ discerni. — **Board** (food and lodging), victus pactâ mercede præbitus. — Good board, victus lautus. — To give one his board, gratuitum victum dare alicui. — **Board** (assembly), collegium, consessus, consilium. — **On board**, in navi. — To go on board, navem conscendere. — To have a person on board, sustulisse aliquid; a thing, vehere aliquid. — To leap overboard, ex navi desilire or se projicere. — To throw overboard, alicujus rei jacturam facere.

To **BOARD**, contabulare. — **Board** (live at a certain price), ab aliquo, pactâ mercede, ali; alicujus victu, pactâ mercede, uti. — (put at board), aliquid alicui pactâ mercede alendum tradere. — **Board** (enter a ship), in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere. — **Board** (address, attempt), alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.

**BOARDER**, qui ab aliquo pactâ mercede alitur. — Fellow-boarder, convictor.

**BOAST**, se efferre, se jactare, (insolenter) gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. — To boast of or in a thing, aliqua re, or de or in aliqua re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid. — He boasts and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. — He boasts in his villany, in facinore et scelere gloriatur. — He boasts of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est, sua narrat facinora.

**BOAST**, **BOASTING**, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, (of something, alicujus rei);

ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. — To make a boast of, jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliqua re gloriari.

**BOASTER**, jactator, ostentator, venditator alicujus rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis linguâ.

**BOASTFUL**, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

**BOASTFULLY**, gloriose, jactanter.

**BOAT**, scapha (esp. a ship's boat); cymba (a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.); alveus, lembus, (flat-bottomed boat, skiff); linter (canoe); navicula, navigiolium, actuariolum, lenunculâ, sometimes navis, navigium. — Boatman, nauta; lintarius.

**BODE**, portendere.

**BODICE**, mamillare, thorax linteus

**BODY**, corpus. — A small body, corpusculum. — To have a healthy body, bonâ corporis valetudine uti. — To devote himself body and soul to one, alicui corpus animamque addicere; to a thing, totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere. — Body-guard, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites cohortis prætoris, milites prætoriani. — A dead body, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis inortui, also corpus or mortuus; cadaver; funus: — to lay out a dead body, corpus mortuum curare. — Having two bodies, bicorpor. — Able or strong bodied, robustus, validus, firmus. — **Body** (belly), venter; alvus. — Beans puff up the body, venter inflatur fabis. — To bind the body, alvum astringere. — **Body** (person), homo. — Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quisquam. — Every body, omnes homines, omnes. — That nobody do hurt to any body, ne cui quis noceat. — Lest any body, ne quis. — If any body, si quis. — Any body, quisquam, ullus; quivis. — Somebody, aliquis. — Hardly any body, non fere quisquam. — Nor is he seen by any body, neque cernitur ulli (for ab ullo). — Not a body, homo nemo, nemo unus. — **Body** (collective mass), corpus. — They wished to have a king out of their own body, sui corporis creari regem volebant. — He set in order the body of the empire, ordinavit imperii corpus. — A complete body of all the Roman law, corpus omnium Romani juris. — The whole body of citizens, cives cuncti, also civitas. — The whole body rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt. — **Body** (corporation, &c.), corpus, collegium; classis. — A learned body, societas doctorum hominum. — **Body** (of soldiers), manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum, agmen; caterva. — A body of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum. — A body (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum. — A body of players, grex histrionum. — **Body** (main part). — of a tree, truncus, stirps. — of a column, scapus, truncus. — of the human body, truncus. — The body of a country, interior alicujus terræ regio, interiora alicujus terræ. — **Body** (strength). — Wine of a good body, vitum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.

**BODILY**, corporalis (in nature and quality); corporeus (in material). — things, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tanquam possunt. — **Body** (proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body), in corpore situs, corporalis; but oftener by the genit. corporis. — A bodily defect, vitium corporis or corporale. — goods, bona corporis. — charms, corporis venustas. — **Body** (real), verus. — To bring to bodily act, ad effectum adducere or perducere.

**BODILESS**, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (siv. agc).

**BOG**, palus.

**BOGGER**, uliginosus, paluster.

**BOGGLE**, pedem or gradum referre; stupere; dubitare, hæerere, hæsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

**BOGGLER**, cunctator, hæsitator.

**BOGGLING**, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

**BOIL**, v. n. fervere (also fig. of the passions and of men); astuare (to swell and roar with heat; also fig.); bullare, bullire, (to bubble up). — To begin to boil, ebullire, effervescere. — To boil enough, delire, fervescere. — Boiling hot, fervens. — To boil over, exundare. — The meats boil

cibaria bullant. — *To make to boil, fervescere.* — *The sea boils, aestuat mare.* — *To boil with envy, invidia aestuare.* — *With anger, ira fervere; saevire.* — || *v. a. fervescere, infervescere, (make to boil); coquere (cook by boiling), — To boil a thing in something, aliquid coquere in or ex aliqua re (e. g. in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere aliqua re or cum aliqua re (e. g. aqua ferventi, cum aqua).* — *To boil quite, percoquere.* — *To boil meats, cibum or cibaria coquere.* — *Boiled, elixus.*

**BOILER**, coctor; — *ahenum coculum.*

**BOISTEROUS**, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. — *A boisterous sea, mare procellosum (ever so); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case).* — *Boisterous weather followed, secutae sunt tempestates.*

**BOLD**, audens (in any one instance, and only in a good sense), audax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense), impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured), confidens (confident, in a bad sense); temerarius (rash); impudens, prociac, protervus; liber, licens; superbus, insolens: (projecting), prominentior. — *Very bold, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciæ.* — *A bold poet, poeta audax.* — *thought, sententia audax.* — *metaphor, verbum audacius or altius translatum.* — *To be bold (to say, &c.), audere (with infin.).* — *You are a bold beggar, satis audacter petis.* — *A bold brow, os ferreum; a bold fellow, homo perfrictæ frontis: (both in a bad sense).*

**BOLDLY**, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter, impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; superbe, insolenter. — *I say it boldly, audacter dico; libere profitor.*

**BOLDNESS**, audentia, audacia, animus audax; fidentia, confidentia; impudentia, os durum, ferreum. — *Rash boldness, temeritas.* — *Boldness of speech, libertas.* — *Too great boldness, licentia.* — *To have the boldness to, &c., audere (with infin.); sumere hoc sibi, ut, etc.*

**BOLE**, truncus, stirps.

**BOLL**, culamus. — *Bolls of flax, lini virgæ.*

**BOLSTER**, pulvinus.

**BOLT**, materis or matara (see *Cæs. B. G. 1, 26*); sagitta (arrow). — *Thunder-bolt, fulmen.* — *Bolt upright, plane rectus; directus.* — || (*bar*), claustrum, pessulus, obex.

**BOLT**, *v.* — *the door, pessulo januam claudere or occludere, pessulum januæ obdere.* — *To bolt one out, aliquem excludere foras.* — || (*to sift*), cribrare, cribro cernere or succernere, succernere. — || (*blurt out*), projicere. — || *v. n.* erumpere, prorumpere.

**BOLTER**, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium; incerniculum.

**BOMB**, pyrobolus. — *To throw bombs, pyrobolos mittere.*

**BOMBARD**, urbem tormentis verberare.

**BOMBARDMENT**, tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

**BOMBARDIER**, pyrobolarius.

**BOMBAST**, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ.

**BOMBASTIC**, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.

**BOND**. (See *Band.*) — *Bonds (chains), vincula; catenæ; (imprisonment), custodia, vincula.* — *To lie in bonds and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis.* — *To cast into bonds, in vincula mittere, conijcere; vinculis astringere.* — *To cast into bonds (prison), in custodia (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conijcere.* — || (*tie*), vinculum (*prop. and fig.*); nodus, copula, (*fig.*). — *There is a closer bond among kinsmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum.* — *The strict bond of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo.* — || (*obligation*), chirographum; syngrapha (*paper signed by both parties to a contract*). — *To borrow money upon one's bond, per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere.* — *To lend one money upon his bond, chirographo exhibitio, pecuniam alicui credere.* — || *To give bonds, satisfare (pro re), satisfactionem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satisfare judicatæ pecuniæ (genit. se. nomine).*

**BONDAGE**, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. — *The yoke of bondage, jugum servitutis.* — *To hold in bondage, servitute oppressum tenere.*

**BONDMAN**, servus; mancipium (*bought or taken in war*), verna (*born in one's house*). — *A bondman by reason of debt, ære nexus.* — *The bondmen of one, familia alicujus.*

**BONDSMAN**. (See *Bondman.*) — || (*one bound for another*), sponsor, vas, præ, satisfactor.

**BONE**, os; spina (*of a fish*). — *A little bone, ossiculum.* — *Of bone, osseus.* — *Without bones, sine osse, exos.* — *To deprive of bones, exossare (also of fish).* — *Bone by bone, ossiculatim.* — *He is nothing but skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est; vix ossibus hæret.* — *I tremble every bone of me, omnibus artubus contremisco.* — *Back-bone, spina.* — *Hip-bone, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.* — *Shin-bone, tibia.* — *To break a bone, os frangere.* — *I make no bones of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam.* — *I have given him a bone to pick, injeci scrupulum homini.*

**BONY**, ossuosus (*full of bones*); osseus, ossi similis, (*bone-like*).

**BONFIRE**, ignis festus.

**BON MOT**, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac commode dictum, bonum dictum; salse dictum, dicerium, (*when sarcastic*).

**BONNET**, galerus, petasus, causia; mitra.

**BONNY**, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

**BOOBY**, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

**BOOK**, liber, volumen; liber (*part of a work*), libellus (*little writing*); codex (*with or without accepti et expensi (account-book)*); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii, (*memorandum or note-book; journal, diary, &c.*). — *Waste-book, adversaria (plur.).* — *Without book, ex memoria, memoriter.* — *To get without book, ediscere, memoriter tradere, mandare, committere.* — *To keep a book (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere.* — *A collection of books, librorum copia; bibliotheca.* — *Knowledge of books, librorum notitia, usus.* — *To mind his book, studiis incumbere.* — *Trade in books, mercatura libraria.*

**To Book**, aliquid in codicem, commentarios, libellum, etc., referre.

**BOOKBINDER**, glutinator (*among the ancients*); bibliopagus, librorum compactor, (*among the moderns*).

**BOOKCASE**, armarium, foruli, pegma.

**BOOK-KEEPER**, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

**BOOKSELLER**, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (*when he also transcribes the books*). — *Bookseller's shop, taberna libraria, libraria.*

**BOOKWORM**, blatta, tinea. — || *Fig. to be a true bookworm, studiis or libris immori; quasi heluari libris; totum se addidisse in literas.*

**BOON**, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus.

**BOON**, *adj.* hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus.

**BOOR**, agricola, agri cultor, colonus; rusticanus, rusticus, agrestis; inurbanus. — *Boors, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes.* — *You are a boor, rusticus es.*

**BOORISH** (*rustic*), rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis. — || (*rude, raw*), rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. — *Something boorish, subrusticus; subagrestis.*

**BOORISHNESS**, rusticitas; mores rustici.

**BOORISHLY**, rustice.

**BOOT**, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit: *the ancients wore no boots like ours; the word which comes nearest to our boot is ocrea, but this is rather gaiters.* — *Boot-jack, furca excalceandis pedibus.* — *Bootee, calceamentum quod pedes talis tenus tegit.* — *Booted, calceamentis etc. indutus; calceatus.*

**BOOT**, *v.* prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse.

**Boor**, *subst.* utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. — *To boot, insuper; ultro.* — *This goes to boot, hoc insuper additur, hoc ultro adjicitur.*

**BOOTLESS**, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.

**BOOTLESSLY**, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. — *You labor bootlessly, operam perdis.*

**BOOTH**, taberna (*little b., tabernula*), pergula.

**BOOTLESS**. See *Boot*.

**BOOTY**, præda; raptum (*got by robbery*). — *Booty in arms, banners, &c. spolia; in arms stripped from the enemy, exuvie.* — *The general's share of the booty, manubiæ; the state's, sectio.* — *To make booty, prædari; prædam or prædas facere; prædam or prædas agere (of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque); rapere, rapinas facere.* — *To live by booty (robbed), vivere raptio.*

**BORDER**, margo, ora, labrum (*of a ditch, for instance*), limbus (*on a garment*). — || (*boundary*), finis, confinium. — *Borders, fines (also for the land itself).* — *To dwell upon the border of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare.* — *Soldiers stationed on the borders, limitanei milites.*

**To BORDER**, *v. a.* marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere aliqua re. — *A bordered garment, vestis limbata, segmentata.* — || *To border upon (of people), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse alicui: (of lands), adjacere, imminere alicui terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram.* — *Bordering, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus alicui loco.* — *To border together, se invicem contingere.* — *Falsehoods border on truth, falsa veris finitima sunt.*

**BORDERER**, qui sub finem alicujus terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. — *The borderers on the sea, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines.* — *on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt, accolæ Rheni.*

**BORE**, terebrare, forare; perterebrare, perforare, (*bore through*). — *To bore a hole, foramen terebrare or terebrare cavare.* — *A boring, terebratio.* — *To get out by boring, exterebrare.* — *To bore, i. e. make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, truncum.* — *To bore one's way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam.* — *through the snows, eluctari nives or per nives.*

**BORE**, *subst.* foramen: (*caliber*), modus; magnitudo, amplitudo.

**BORER**, terebra.

**BORN**. — *To be born, nasci, gigni, (ex aliqua); in lucem edi, in vitam venire: (to be descended), ortum, oriundum esse.* — *with the feet foremost, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere.* — *A Grecian born, in Græciâ natus, ortu Græcus.* — *Who were Persians born, qui in Perside erant nati.* — *New-born, recens natus.* — *Before you were born, ante te natum.* — || *Fig. to be born (i. e. destined by nature) to a thing, ad aliquid natum or factum esse, ad aliquid natum aptumque esse.*

**BOROUGH**, municipium.

**BORROW** (*what is to be returned by an equivalent*), mutuari, mutuum (*or rarely mutuo*) sumere aliquid ab aliquo. — *money of one, pecuniam mutuam sumere, pecuniam petere ab aliquo.* — *on interest, fenore; of one, rogare aliquem pecuniam mutuam or argentum mutuam.* — *To borrow (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuam accipere.* — || (*for use*), utendum petere; mutuari. — *in the neighborhood, ex proximo.* — *To want to borrow, utendum rogare.* — *Borrowed, mutuus; mutuatus.* — *Fig. mutuari, allunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuo, petere, repetere.* — *The moon borrows her light of the sun, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.*

**BORROWER**, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.

**BOSOM**, sinus (*of the body, of a garment*): — *pectus, animus, (fig. breast, heart): pars interior (intima), interiora (intima), viscera: — complexus.* — *To weep on the bosom of a friend, in amici sinu flere.* — *To press one to his bosom, aliquem arctius complecti; aliquem amplexari.* — *To see into one's bosom, apertum alicujus pectus videre.* — *To look into one's own b., in sese de-*

scendere. — *The enemy are in the bosom of the city, in sinu urbis hostes sunt.* — *They dug into the bosom of the earth, itum est in viscera terræ.* — *To banish from his inmost bosom, aliquid ex intima mente evellere.* — *The secrets of one's bosom, animi secreta, occulta pectoris.* — *Furies which haunt the bosom, domesticæ furie.* — *To be one's bosom friend, de complexu et sinu alicujus esse, in sinu alicujus gestari.* — *A bosom friend, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus.* — *The world holds all things in its bosom, mundus omnia complexu suo coerct et continet.*

**BOSS** (of a shield), umbo; (stud, knob), bulla; (of the stick on which a book is rolled), umbilicus, cornu.

**BOTANY**, (ars) herbaria, botanica.

**BOTANICAL**, herbarius, botanicus.

**BOTANIST**, herbarius, botanicus.

**TO BOTANIZE**, herbas quærere, colligere.

**BOTCH**, tuber. — *Little botch, tuberculum.* — *Full of botches, tuberosus.* — ¶ (*clumsy patch, &c.*), pannus male assutus, cicatrix; vitium.

**TO BOTCH**, male sarcire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare; tuberibus or ulceribus turpare. — *To botch up, inscienter facere, confingere; einentiri.*

**BOTH**, ambo (both together), uterque (both severally, one as well as the other); duo (in such connections as duobus oculis, duabus manibus). — *On both sides, utrimque; utrobique.* — *From both sides, utrimque.* — *To both sides, places, utroque.* — *Conscience has great force on both sides, magna est vis conscientie in utraque partem.* — *Many being killed on both sides, multis utrimque interfectis.* — *They may be said both ways, utroqueversum dicantur.* — *He made one camp out of both, una castra fecit ex binis castris.* — *Both (where two parties or several on each side are referred to), utrique (pl.).*

**Both**, conj.: both — and, et — et, cum — tum, tum — tum. — *I have lost both my money and my labor, et pecuniam et operam peridi.* — *Both in time of peace and war, tum in pace, tum in bello.* — *They kill both men and women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant.* — *Have you lost both wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisisti?* — *Both covetous and prodigal, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.*

**BOTTLE**, lagena; ampulla (large, big-bellied). — *Little bottle, laguncula, ampullula.* — *To empty, drain the bottle, lagenam excicare.* — ¶ (*of hay*), fasciculus or manipulus fœni.

**TO BOTTLE wine**, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

**BOTTOM**, fundus (of a cask, the sea, &c.), solum: — (valley, plain), vallis, convallis, planities: — (ground-work), fundamentum, fundamenta. — *The bottom of the sea, mare imum, fundus or ima (naut. pl.) maris.* — *The anchor finds bottom, ancora subsistit, sidit.* — *To drain a wine-jar to the bottom, cadum fece tenus potare.* — *The bottom of the ditch, solum fossæ.* — *To settle to the bottom, residere, subsidere.* — *To go to the bottom (sink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire.* — *To send to the bottom, pessum dare, mergere, demergere.* — *The bottom of a ship, alveus or carina (navis).* — *To search a thing to the bottom, accuratus, subtilius investigare aliquid; aliquid investigare et perscrutari; aliquid pertractare.* — *To come to the bottom of a matter, aliquid perspicere.* — *I see the bottom of him, eum penitus perspicio.* — *I do not see upon what bottom it rests, rationem quam habeat, non satis perspicio.* — *He is at the bottom of this, ortum est hoc ab eo.* — *To overturn, destroy from the bottom, funditus evertere, a fundamentis disjicere; funditus tollere.* — *To place at the bottom, in imo ponere.* — *From top to bottom, ab summo ad imum.* — *Sharpened at the bottom, ab imo præacutus.* — *He groans from the bottom of his heart, gemitum dat pectore ab imo.* — *I am distressed even at the bottom of my heart, angor intimis sensibus.* — *At the bottom of a mountain, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis.* — ¶ (*ship*), navis, navigium.

— *Fig. you are embarked on the same bottom, in eadem es navi.* — ¶ (*clew*), glomus. — *To wind yarn into bottoms, lanam glomerare in orbes.*

**TO BOTTOM**. — *To be bottomed upon a thing, niti aliqua re or lu aliqua re; teneri, contineri aliqua re; cerni, positum esse in aliqua re.*

**BOTTOMLESS**, fundo carens. — *Bottomless depth, immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.*

**BOUGH**, ramus, brachium arboris. — *A small one, ramulus, ramusculus.* — *A leafy one, ramus frondosus.* — *A dry one, ramale; pieces of dry boughs, ramea fragmenta, ramalia.* — *Full of boughs, ramosus.* — *Of boughs, rameus.* — *To spread into boughs, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.*

**BOUNCE**. — *To bounce up or back, resillire, resultare.* — *The hail bounces back from the top of the house, resillit granda a culmine tecti.* — *The router bounces in the kettles, unda exsultat ahenis.* — *To bounce into the air, in altum expelli.* — *To bounce out, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere.* — *in, irrumperere or irruere in, etc.* — *My heart bounces, cor mihi rite salt.* — ¶ (*make a noise*), crepare. — *Bounce at the door, pulsare fores vehementer; quaterere fores.* — ¶ (*vapor, swagger*), se jactare, insolenter gloriari. — ¶ *Bouncing, robustus, validus, fortis.* — *A bouncing girl, virgo valens, valida; virago.*

**BOUNCE**, subst. crepitus; ictus, pulsus; — jactatio, mine.

**BOUND** (boundary, limit), finis, terminus, limes; modus (due measure); cancelli (barrier, prop. and fig.). — *To fix the bounds, fines terminare, fines constituere.* — *To fix bounds to something (prop. and fig.), terminos, modum ponere alicui rei.* — *To set bounds to a thing (fig.), modum facere alicui rei.* — *To go beyond the bounds, fines transire (prop. and fig.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere, (fig.).* — *To keep one's self within the bounds of modesty, fines verecundie non transire.* — *To keep, force one within bounds, coercere, continere, constringere aliquem.* — *To keep one's self within bounds, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.*

**TO BOUND**. (See *Border*.) — ¶ (*set bounds to*), terminis circumscribere; terminos statere alicui rei. — ¶ (*confine, restrain*), circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (alicui rei), coercere, reprimere.

**BOUNDARY**. (See *Bound*.) — *The god of boundaries, Terminus; his festival, Terminalia.* — *To drive in a post to mark the boundary, palum terminalem figere.* — *A boundary stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus.* — *Soldiers stationed on the boundaries, milites limitanei.*

**BOUNDLESS**, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus, (immoderate); insatiabilis.

**BOUNDLESSLY**, infinite, immoderate.

**BOUNDLESSNESS**, infinitas, immensitas. — of time, nulla circumscriptio temporum. — of power, potentia infinita.

**BOUND** (to spring), salire. — *Bound up, exsilire, exsultare.* — *To bound into the saddle, in equum insilire.* — ¶ (*rebound*), resillire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

**BOUND**, subst. saltus; exsultatio (a bounding up); repercutus (rebound).

**BOUND**. — *To be bound any whither, aliquo ire; aliquo tendere.* — *Whither are you bound? quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas or vis (se. ire)?*

**BOUNTY**, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. — ¶ (*premium*), præmium, pretium; — (when a soldier enlists), auctoramentum.

**BOUNTIFUL**, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, munificus. — *To be bountiful to one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in aliquem.* — *Bountiful of his money, liberalis pecunie.*

**BOUNTIFULLY**, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

**BOW** (to bend), flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare: — v. n. flecti, curvari, incurvescere. — *Bowed, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus,*

*repandus.* — *To bow, bow the head, se demittere, caput demittere.* — *I bow to one, acclinis saluto alicui; down to the ground, aliqueum adoro, venero.* — *To bow the knee, genua flectere (gen.); genua (flexa) submittere (out of respect; to one, alicui).* — *They bow down under the weight, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi.* — *To bow to one (fig.), submittere se alicui, se alicuius potestati permittere.* — *Man must bow to the will of God, hominum vita jussis divinæ legis obtemperat.* — *To bow to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, deprimere, opprimere; one's pride, superbia alicujus retundere.*

**Bow**, subst. corporis inclinatio. — *To make a bow, se demittere, caput demittere.*

**BOW**, subst. arcus. — *Bowstring, nervus.* — *A cross-bow, arcuballista, manuballista.* — *A Bowman, sagittarius; cross-bow man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius.* — *A maker of bows, arcuarius.* — *Within bow-shot, intra teli jactum or coniectum; out of, extra, etc.* — *To bend a bow, arcum intendere, adducere.* — *To get his food by his bow, expedire alimenta arcu.* — *A rainbow, pluvius arcus, also in connection, arcus.* — *A bow-window, fenestra arcuata.* — *Bow-legged, varus, valgus.* — ¶ (*of a stringed instrument*), plectrum.

**BOWS** of a ship, prora, pars prior navis.

**BOWSPRIT**, malus proralis.

**BOWELS**, (intestines), intestina; (nobler inward, as the heart, &c.), viscera, exta. — *Bowels of compassion, misericordia.* — ¶ *Figuratively (inner parts), viscera, interiora, intima.* — of the earth, of a mountain, viscera terræ, montis. — *The evil is seated in the bowels of the state, inhæret malum in visceribus reipublicæ.*

**BOWER**, umbraculum.

**BOWL**, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus; cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); — pelvis; — aqualis, aquæ manale; — (of a fountain), labrum, crater. — ¶ See *Basin*.

**BOWL** (for rolling), globus.

**TO BOWL**, v. u. volvere; v. n. conos globis petere, globis or conis ludere. — *Bowling, conorum lusus.*

**BOX**, arca, arcula, capsula, capsula, capsella, cista, cistula, cistellula, scrinium, theca, pyxis, pyxidicula. — *An ointment box, narthecium.* — *A lot-box, situla.* — *Ballot-box, cista, cistula.* — *Dice-box, phimus, fritillus, orca.* — *A strong-box, arca.* — *Box to keep ornaments in, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; (for rings), dactylitheca.* — *A clothes-box, armarium.* — *A box in a shop, nidus.* — *A box in a chest, loculus.* — *A box for plants, vas.* — *A medicine-box, narthecium.* — *A Christmas-box (present), strena.* — ¶ (*in a theatre*), spectaculum altum. (See *Liv. I, 35.*)

**TO BOX**, concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; seipre, obseipre.

**BOX** (a blow), alapa (in the face with the open hand), colaphus (with the fist). — *To give one a box on the ear, alicui colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palmâ alicuius percutere.* — *To box one's ears soundly, alicuius percutere colaphis.*

**TO BOX** (fight with the fists), pugnâ certare. — *A boxing-match, pugillatio, pugillatus.* — *A boxer, qui pugnâ certat, pugil.*

**BOX** (a tree), buxus. — *Box-wood, buxum.* — *Made of box-wood, buxeus.* — *A flute of box-wood, tibia buxea; or simply buxus, buxum.* — *Full of box, buxosus.* — *A place planted with box, buxetum.*

**BOY**, puer. — *A little boy, puerulus, pusion, (gen.); pupus, pupulus, (in endearment).* — *To become a boy again, repuerascere.* — *To leave boy's play, nuceâ relinquare.* — *He is past a boy, virilem togam sumpsit, ex pueris or ex ephebis excessit.* — *When I was a boy, me puero.* — ¶ See *Child*.

**BOYHOOD**, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni puerilis or puerilitatis. — *In boyhood, ineunte ætate.* — *From my, our boyhood, a puero, a pueris.*

**BOYISH**, puerilis.

**BOYISHLY**, pueriliter.

**BOYISHNESS**, puerilitas, mores pueriles.

**BRACE**, v. (bind), alligare, deligare. — ¶ (*strain*), tendere, intendere, contendere.

**BRACE**, vinculum, copula; (*bandage*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum. — ¶ (*of a ship*), funis quo antenna vertitur; rudens. — ¶ *Braces of breeches*, fasciæ braccis sustinendis. — ¶ (*a pair*), par. — *of pigeons*, par columbarum. — *They are found in braces*, lini inveniuntur.

**BRACELET**, armilla, brachiale, spinther. — *Wearing bracelets*, armillatus.

**BRACK**, riptum, scissum, rima; vitium. **BRACKET** (*in a book*), uncinus.

**BRACKISH**, salsus, subsalsus, amarus. — *To have a brackish taste*, salsi or subsalsi saporis esse.

**BRAG**, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se ciferre insolentius, linguâ esse fortem. — *To brag of*, jactare, venditare. — *He brags of his merits*, de virtutibus suis prædicat. — *In order to brag of their genius*, &c., ingenii venditandi memoriæque ostentandæ causâ. — *Vain bragging*, inanis jactantia. — *A bragging soldier*, gloriosus miles. — *Bragging words*, ingentia verba.

**BRAGGART**, BRAGGADOCIO, homo gloriosus, fortis linguâ.

**BRAID**, flectere, nectere, plectere (*only in particip. plexus*). — *To braid a basket*, floscum texere. — *To braid garlands of flowers*, sarta e floribus facere. — *To braid voy into the hair*, hederâ religare crines. — *To braid the hair*, coniam in gradus formare or frangere, comere caput in gradus.

**BRAID**, subst. (*of hair*), gradus; (*a braid of flowers*), flores textæ or plexæ.

**BRAIN**, cerebrum. — *A little brain*, cerebellum. — *To beat out the brains*, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere. — ¶ *Fig. cerebrum*, mens. — *His brain is turned*, mente captus est, de ore mente exiit, mente alienatus est. — *Is not your brain turned? satin' sanus es?* — *To ply his brains*, ingenii or mentis vires intendere.

*To BRAIN*, alicui cerebrum discutere, diminere, dispercutere; cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

**BRAINLESS**, demens, fatuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. — *He is a brainless fellow*, cerebrum non habet.

**BRAINSICK**, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

**BRAKE** (*fern*), filix. — ¶ (*thorn, thick- et*), dumetum, vepretum, senticetum, spinetum. — ¶ *A brake for hemp*, instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur. — ¶ (*kneading-trough*), magis.

**BRAMBLE** (*blackberry, raspberry*), rubus. — *Bramble-bushes*, rubetum. — ¶ (*thorn*), dumus, sentis, vepres, spina. — *Bramble-brake*, dumetum, etc.

**BRAN**, furfur. — *Of bran*, fufureus. — *Bran-like*, fufuracens.

**BRANCH**, ramus (*a bough from the trunk*), frons (*leafy branch of a bough*), termes (*branch broken off with its leaves and fruit*). — *A dry branch*, ramale. — *A vine-branch*, palmes, sarmentum. — *A little branch (bough)*, ramulus, ramusculus; (*spring*), surculus, sarmentum. — *To put forth branches (see To Branch)*: — *excessively*, silvescere. — *To have branches*, frondere. — ¶ *Fig. (branch or collateral line of a stock)*, ramus; (*division of a gens*), familia; (*part*), pars. — *of a river*, brachium, pars; caput (*one of its mouths*). — *of the sea*, sinus, æstuarium. — *of a mountain*, ramus, brachium. — *The four branches into which morals divide themselves*, quatuor partes honestatis.

*To BRANCH*, frondescere; ramis diffundi; uxuriari. — *A branching beech*, patula fagus. — ¶ *To branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts*, in duas, plures partes dividi. — *To branch out a discourse, orationem in plures partes*, in plurima capita distinguere. — ¶ (*to speak diffusely*), latus, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. — *To branch out fur*, late se fundere.

**BRANCHY**, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

**BRANCHLESS**, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

**BRAND** (*fire-brand*), titio (ardens); torris (*poet.*). — ¶ (*mark of disgrace*), literarum nota (iusta), stigma. — *Fig. to cast a brand of infamy upon one*, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudi-

nis alicui inurere; alicquem ignominiam notare (*of the censor*). — ¶ (*for cattle*), nota, signum.

*To BRAND one*, notam alicui inurere, stigma alicui inscribere, imponere; *fig. (see above, to cast a brand upon)*. — *Branded (prop.)*, literarum notâ or stigmatibus notâ inustus, stigmatias (-æ). — *Branded with crime*, infamatus, infamis, famosus. — *with cowardice*, ignavia notâ designatus. — *A branding iron*, canterium.

**BRANDISH**, vibrare, quaterere, quassare, coruscare, crispare, rotare. — ¶ *Fig. to brandish syllogisms*, conclusiunculas vibrare.

**BRANDY**, potus destillando e vino factus. **BRASS**, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum. — *Brass-ore*, or *brass-stone*, lapis ærosus. — *Full of brass*, ærosus. — *Covered with brass*, æratus. — *To cover with brass*, ære inducere. — *Made of brass (see Brazen)*. — *A brass pot*, ahenum.

**BRASSY** (*containing brass*), ærosus. — ¶ (*hard as brass*), æneus, æratus. — ¶ (*impudent*), see *Brazen*.

*To BRAZE*, res inducere alicui rei or aliquid ære inducere; (*solder with brass*), ære ferruminare. — ¶ (*harden*), durare; frontem alicui perficere. — *I am brazed to shame*, obduruit animus ad pudorem.

**BRAZEN**, aheneus, æneus, æreus. — *Fig. the brazen age*, ætas ænea. — ¶ (*proceeding from brass*). — *A brazen din*, æreus sonitus. — ¶ (*hard, shameless*). — *A brazen brow or face*, os impudens, durum or ferreum. — *A brazen-faced fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

*To BRAZEN it out*, impudenter or pertinacius aliquid asseverare or affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

**BRAZIER**, faber ærarius, ærarius.

**BRAZ**, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). — *A beggar's braz*, mendici filius. — *When you were a braz*, te puerulo, puellulâ, infante. — ¶ See *Child*.

**BRAVE** (*courageous, &c.*), fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer, magnanimus. — *A brave soldier*, miles bonus, egregius. — *To show himself a brave man*, se fortem præbere, præstare. — *A brave drinker*, acer potor. — ¶ (*splendid, fine, grand*), magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus. — ¶ (*excellent, noble*), bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. — *You are a brave fellow (to a slave)*, frugi es, frugi es homo. — *'Tis a brave thing to die for one's country*, dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.

*To BRAVE (defy)*, alicquem provocare; — contumacem esse in alicquem or adversus alicquem, contumaciter spernere alicquem, contemnere alicquem. — *Since he braves me to it*, quando eo me provocat. — *To brave all human laws*, omnia jura humana contemnere. — *To brave dangers*, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

**BRAVELY**, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter; bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie; speciose, splendide, laute.

**BRAVERY**, fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus, acrimonia, magnanimitas; bonitas, excellentia, præstantia; magnificentia, splendor; ornatus, cultus, munditiæ; ostentatio, venditatio, jactatio, jactantia.

**BRAVO**, subst. sicarius. — ¶ *Interj. sophos! euge! factum bene! laudo!*

**BRAWL**, v. altercari, jurgare, rixari. — *with one*, jurgio contendere cum aliquo, rixari cum aliquo, rixa mihi est cum aliquo. — *with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari, jurgiis certare inter se.

**BRAWL**, subst. altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

**BRAWLING**, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

**BRAWLER**, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus, rixator; (*a brawling advocate*), rabula.

**BRAWN** (*muscles*), muscoli, tori (*poet.*); partes corporis musculosæ; (*strength*), nervi, lacerti, robur. — *Brawn of the arm*, lacerti, tori lacertorum (*poet.*). — ¶ (*boar's flesh*), aprugna caro, aprugna, (*wild*); verrina caro.

**BRAWNY**, musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus.

**BRAVY** (*pound*), pinsere, contundere. — ¶ (*as an ass*), rudere. — ¶ (*to cry out*),

vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere; (*of a speaker*), latrare.

**BRAYING**, tritura, contusio: — rudor; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

**BRAZEN**, BRAZIER, &c. See *Brass*.

**BREACH** (*of a fortification*), munimentorum ruinæ, jacentis muri ruinæ. — *To make a breach in the wall*, tormentis machinisque (*with cannon, &c.*) perfringere ac subruere murum, muri partem (aricte incusso) subruere. — *To enter the city by a breach*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. — *To repair the breaches*, muros quassos reficere. — ¶ (*any opening caused by breaking*), riptum, scissum. — *To make a breach in a thing*, aliquid frangere, rumpere, dirumpere. — ¶ (*violation*), violatio. — *of a league, fœderis violatio*; violatum or ruptum fœdus. — *of friendship, amicitia violatio*; amicitia violata. — *To commit a breach of peace (not war)*, pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. — *To consider it as a breach of the league, if, &c.*, pro rupto fœdus habere, si, etc. — *Without a breach of duty*, salvo officio. — ¶ (*falling out*), discordia, dissidium. — *It comes to a breach*, res ad discordias deducitur, discordia oritur.

**BREAD**, panis. — *Common, every-day bread*, panis cibarius, plebeius. — *coarse*, panis secundus or secundarius. — *pure, white*, panis silivineus. — *light*, panis tener. — *light and white*, panis molli silivine. — *good, bad*, panis bonus, malus. — *hard*, panis durus. — *old, new*, panis vetus, recens. — *Yesterday's bread*, panis hesternus. — *leavened*, panis fermentatus. — *musty*, panis mucidus. — *To eat something with bread*, aliquid cum pane, ad panem edere. — *What is eaten with bread*, opsonium. — *The making of bread*, panificium. — *Want of bread*, inopia frumentaria or rei frumentaria; penuria frumenti or cibi. — *Bread-basket*, panarium, panariolum. — *Bread-market*, forum pistorium. — ¶ *Fig. (support, sustenance)*, victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessaria. — *To seek his bread*, victum querere, quæritare. — *To earn it*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppeditant. — *To earn his bread easily*, facile quærere victum. — *by the sweat of his brow*, sudore ac labore victum quærere. — *He has his bread*, habet unde vivat or vitam toleret.

**BREADTH**, latitudo. See *Broad*.

**BREAK**, frangere, confringere; infringere; rumpere, dirumpere: — *v. n. frangi, confringi*; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (*to split*). — *To break the arm, hip, &c.*, frangere brachium, coxam, etc. — *I will break his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. — *To break a man's head*, diminuerè caput or cerebrum alicui. — *To break at the end*, præfringere. — *To break small*, conterere, comminuerè, contundere. — *To break a lance with one*, cum aliquo in certamen descendere. — *The waves break upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. — *My heart breaks*, dirumpor dolore. — *His misfortune breaks my heart*, casu ejus frangor. — ¶ (*bring to yield, tame, subdue*), frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. — *the obstinacy of a man*, infringere alicuius ferociam. — *a horse*, equum domare. — *a man's power*, alicuius potentiam infringere, frangere alicquem. — *The cold breaks (lessens)*, frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit. (See *Break up*, below.) — ¶ (*weaken, crush, &c.*), debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuire, imminuere, comminuerè; frangere, conficere, affligere. — *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. — *My strength is broken*, vires me deficiunt, debilitor et frangor. — *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. — *To break the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. — *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes. — ¶ (*to break off, violate, put an end to*), frangere, rumpere. — *the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. — *To break his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejunium; (*breakfast*), jentare. — *To break sleep*, somnum interrumpere. — *To be broken of one's sleep*, de nocte vigilare; totam noctem pervigilare, noctem insomnem agere. — *To break his word*, fidem frangere, violare

fidem prodere. — *his oath, jusrandum non servare, non conservare.* — *friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere.* — *To break with one, ab amicitia alicujus se remove, amicitiam alicujus dimittere.* — ¶ *(to make unconnected), frangere, interrumpere.* — *Broken words, voces interruptæ.* — *A broken voice, vox fracta.* — *They break the ranks, ordines perturbant.* — *The clouds break, nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget.* — ¶ *To break a man, i. e. make him bankrupt, aliquid evertere banis or fortunis omnibus; perdere aliquid.* — *To break, i. e. become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corruere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere.* — ¶ *To break, i. e. disclose; aperire, patefacere, detegere; (propose), proponere.* — ¶ *To break, i. e. refract, refringere.* — ¶ *To break, open itself (of a sore), rumpi.* — ¶ *(appear gradually), appetere.* — *Day breaks, dies appetit; lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit.* — ¶ *To break into tears, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt.* — *into a laugh, in cachinnos or risus effundi, risum tollere.* — ¶ *To break a man's fall, aliquid (cadentem) excipere.* — ¶ *To break ground (plough), agrum proscindere.* — ¶ *To break wind (upward), ructare; (downward), pedere.* — ¶ *To break asunder, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere.* — ¶ *To break down, destruere, demoliri, diruere; intercidere, interscindere, (a bridge, pontem): — v. n. corruere, collabi.* — *Fig. debilitare, infirmare; minuere, comminueri; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: — v. n. debilitari, etc.; in pejus mutari, pessum ire.* — ¶ *To break (from), se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere.* — *from prison, vincula carceris rumpere.* — ¶ *To break in upon, interrumpere, turbare.* — *To break into, irrumperere, irruere; a house, domum perfringere.* — *To break the door in, januam effringere.* — ¶ *To break off, defringere; decerpere, avellere; v. n. frangi, præfringi.* — *flowers, decerpere flores.* — *the point of the spear, præfringere hastam.* — ¶ *Fig. to break off friendship, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere.* — *a conversation, sermonem incidere, abrumpere.* — *To break off in the midst of a speech, præcidere (absol.).* — *But I break off, sed satis de hoc.* — *To break off from a thing, aliquid abjicere, desistere re or de re.* — *Here the road breaks off, hic via finem capit.* — ¶ *To break open, effringere, refringere, moliri, (e. g. fores); resignare, solvere, (litteras, epistolam): — v. n. rumpi, dehiscere, scindi (of the skin); recrudescere (of wounds, break open afresh); (of flowers), utriculum rumpere, florem aperire.* — ¶ *To break out, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: fig., erumpere; exardescere.* — *A war breaks out, bellum ingruit, exoritur.* — *Diseases break out among the rowers, morbi ingruunt in remiges.* — *To break out (with the mange, with boils, &c.), scabie, pustulis, etc., infici.* — ¶ *To break through, — the wall of a house, parietem perfodere.* — *the door, effringere fores.* — *the enemy, per medium hostium aciem perumpere.* — ¶ *To break up (into pieces), diffringere; comminueri, conterere, contundere.* — *To break up an army, milites dimittere.* — *To break up school, house, &c., scholam, familiam, dimittere.* — *To break up the cold, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere.* — *To break up land, agrum occare; agrum proscindere.* — *I will break up this habit of yours, adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem.* — *To break up (dissolve itself), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.*

**BREAK, subst.** ruptum, scissum; rima; (space), intervallum, spatium interjectum. — ¶ (of day), prima lux; diluculum. — *At break of day, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo.* — *Before day-break, ante lucem.* — *Taking place then, antelucanus.* — *From day-break, a primâ luce.*

**BREAKER, qui** frangit, rumpit, etc.; ruptor. — ¶ *Breakers, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.*

**BREAKFAST, jentaculum.** — ¶ *To break-fast, jentare.*

**BREAKWATER, moles portui** objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; moles fluctibus opposita.

**BREAM, sparus; pagrus or phagrus.**

**BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia** (the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs); latus, latera, (with reference to the state of the lungs). — *To receive wounds in the breast (i. e. in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere.* — *A breast-wound, vulnus pectoris.* — *A pain in the breast, dolor pectoris, præcordiorum.* — ¶ *The breasts, mammae (especially of human beings); ubera, -um (especially of brutes).* — *Under the left breast, infra lævam papillam.* — *Having large breasts, mammosus.* — *To put an infant to the breast, mammam infanti dare or præbere.* — *A little breast, mammula.* — ¶ (as the seat of feeling, &c.), pectus, animus. — *The furies of the breast, domesticæ furie.* (But see also *Bosom*.)

**TO BREAST, pectus opponere** alicui rei, alicui rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. — *the waves, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti.* — *adversity, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponite (imper.).*

**BREASTBONE, os pectoris or pectorale.**

**BREASTPLATE, thorax.**

**BREASTWORK, pluteus; lorica.**

**BREATH, spiritus; anima (breath of life); halitus (from the mouth); respiratio.** — *Short breath, spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (panting).* — *Stinking breath, anima fœtida, os fœtidum, oris fetor, oris or animæ gravitas.* — *At one breath, uno spiritu, sine respiratione; to drink, non respirare in hauriendo.* — *To hold the breath, animam continere or comprimere.* — *To fetch, draw breath, spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire.* — *To stop the breath, animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere (see Choke).* — *To take breath again, respirare (prop. and fig.); se colligere, ad se redire, (prop. and fig.); — Out of breath, exanimatus.* — *To put out of breath, exanimare.* — *To be put out of breath with running, cursu exanimari.* — *To the last breath, usque ad extremum spiritum.* — *A breath of air, aura.* — *The breath of popular favor, aura popularis.*

**TO BREATHE, spirare, respirare, animam reciprocare, spiritum trahere et emitte, animam or spiritum ducere.** — *To breathe freely, libere respirare.* — *with difficulty, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (to pant).* — *While I live and breathe, dum quidem spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est.* — *A breathing, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio.* — *A breathing between, interspiratio.* — *To breathe upon, afflare aliquid or alicui, aspirare ad aliquid; a breathing upon, afflatus.* — *To breathe into, inspirare.* — *A breathing-hole, spiraculum.* — *To breathe again (fig.), respirare, se or animam colligere or recipere, recreari.* — ¶ *v. a. spiritu ducere; haurire.* — *the common air, auram communem haurire.* — *Air is fit to be breathed, aër spirabilis est.* — *To breathe out, exspirare, exhalare.* — *his lost, animam eflare, exspirare.* — *The flowers breathe fragrant scents, odores e floribus affantur, flores exhalant odores.* — *To be breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus afflari.* — *To breathe a lofty spirit into a man, alicui magnam mentem inspirare.* — *Your face breathes love, facies tua spirat amores.* — *His works seem to breathe his spirit, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis.* — ¶ *To breathe a little (in a speech), paulum interquiescere.* — *A breathing, respiratio; quies.* — ¶ (to exercise), exercere. — ¶ *To breathe a vein, venam incidere.*

**BREATHING** (see above). — ¶ *A rough breathing, aspiratio; the sign of it, spiritus asper.* — *Smooth breathing, spiritus lenis.* See *Aspirate*.

**BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.**

**BRED, See Bred.**

**BRECHES, braccæ.** — *Wide ones, læx braccæ.* — *Tight ones, braccæ strictæ.* — *Wearing them, braccatus; braccis indutus.*

**BREED, gignere, generare, creare, pro-**

**creare; parere; (of the earth, nature, ferre, efferre, proferre.** — *Where were you bred (born)? ubi natus es?* — *Fig to breed imitators, imitatores creare.* — *Crime is bred of vice, scelera ex vitiis manant.* — *This will breed a quarrel, rixam hoc excitabit.* — ¶ *v. n. nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri:* — *(bring forth), parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere.* — *Breeding, fetura.* — *Good for breeding, feturæ habilis.* — *To raise (animals) for breeding, submittere.* — ¶ (bring up), nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (children physically and morally), educare, rarely educere. — *To breed cattle, pecus nutrire, alere, educare.* — *Well-bred, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (gentele), urbanus.* — *To be bred up in a thing, alicui rei innutriri — to a thing, ad aliquid educari, ad aliquid a puero institui.*

**BREED, subst. genus; seminum.** — *Dogs of noble breed, nobiles ad venardum canes.* — *In choosing the breed, in seminio legendo.* — *A royal breed, regio sanguine orti.*

**BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio** genitura, partus, partura: — *fetura: — educatio, disciplina, institutio; cultus: — mores.*

**BREESE, œstrus, asilus; tabanus.**

**BREEZE, aura.**

**BREEZY, flatibus or auris permulsus.**

**BRETHREN. See Brother.**

**BREVIARY, BREVITY. See Brief.**

**BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere.** — *Fig. a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendet.* — *Wars are brewing, bella tumescunt.* — ¶ (to plot, concoct), meditari, in animo agitare; comminisci, coquere, concoquere.

**BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).**

**BREWHOUSE, potaria officina.**

**BRIAR. See Brier.**

**BRIBE, subst. merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio.** — *To offer one a bribe, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare aliquid.* — *To take a bribe, pecuniam accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare; never, adversum dona invictum animum gere.* — *To resist a bribe, largitioni resistere.*

**TO BRIBE, corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere.** — *To bribe the court, judicium or iudices corrumpere.* — *He that bribes, corruptor, largitor.* — *A judge that may be bribed, iudex venalis (pretio); not, incorruptus, integer.*

**BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; ambitus (for an office).** — *To be perverted by bribery, adulterari pecuniâ.*

**BRICK, later, later coctus, testa.** — *A little brick, laterculus.* — *A brick wall, murus coctilis, latericius.* — *To make (form) bricks, lateres ducere, fingere.* — *To burn them, lateres coquere.* — *An unburnt brick, later crudus.* — *Brick-work, (opus) latericium.* — *To lay bricks, opus latericium facere.* — *A brick-layer, cæmentarius.* — *A brick-kiln, fornax lateraria.* — *A brick-maker, laterarius.* — *Brick-dust, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.*

**TO BRICK, lateribus sternere.**

**BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; not sponsa.** — *Bride-man, paranympus.* — *Bride-maid, paranympa.* — *Bride-cake, mustaceus or -um, placenta nuptialis.*

**BRIDAL, nuptialis.** — ¶ *subst. nuptiæ.*

**BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (not sponsus).**

**BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.**

**BRIDGE, pons.** — *A little bridge, ponticulus.* — *A bridge on piles, pons sublicius.* — *of boats, pons navalis, rates (et lintres) junctæ.* — *To throw a bridge over a river, pentem flumini imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, amnem ponte jungere.* — *To break down a bridge, pontem rescindere, interscindere, intercidere, interrumpere.* — ¶ (of the nose or an instrument), jugum.

**BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (reins).** — *To let him have the bridle, habenas remittere, frenos dare, (prop. and fig.).* — *You must bite the bridle, decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo.*

**TO BRIDLE (prop.), frenare, infrenare** equum; frenos equo injicere. — *A bridled horse, equus frenatus.* — ¶ *Fig.*

frenare, refrenare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimere.

**BRIEF**, brevis; angustus, concisus, strictus, pressus.—*Abrifnarration*, narratio brevis.—*To be brief (of a speaker)*, brevem (opp. to longum) esse; brevitate adhibere in aliqua re, brevitati servire.—*Thine itself forces me to be brief*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit.—*Be brief with it*, in pauca confer, verbo dicas, præcide.—*To be brief (make short)*, in brief, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum faciam, ne longum sim, ut ad pauca redeam, ut paucis dicam; ne multa, ne plura, quid multa? ad summam.—*This is the brief of the thing*, hæc summa est.

**BRIEF**, subst. literæ; diploma; index.

**BRIEFLY**, breviter, paucis (sc. verbis), strictim, carptim, quasi præteriens; astrictè, presse.—*To speak or write briefly*, breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcidere; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere.—*Briefly, but well*, paucis quidem, sed bene.—*Briefly and conclusively*, contorte.—*To touch briefly*, aliquid leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere.—*To give briefly*, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere.

**BRIEFNESS**, **BREVITY**, brevitatis (dicendi); breviloquentia (as a quality).—*The expressive brevity of Thucydides*, astricta brevitatis Thucydidis.—*With all possible brevity*, quam brevissime.

**BREVIARY**, epitome, summarium, breviarium; (of the Romish church), breviarium, precatationum liber.

**BRIER**, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis.—*A little brier*, veprecula.—*A place for briars growing*, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus.—*Dog-brier*, sentis canis, cynosbatos, rubus caninus.—*Of briars*, spineus.

**BRIERY**, spinosus.

**BRIGADE**, caterva; ala (of cavalry).

**BRIGADIER**, ductor catervæ or alæ.

**BRIGAND**, latro.

**BRIGANTINE**, celox (swift-sailer); navis piratica or prædatoria (pirate).—*¶ (coat of mail)*, lorica.

**BRIGHT**, clarus, lucidus, illustris, nitidus, nitens, splendidus, splendens, micans, fulgens; (of the clear sky), serenus; (transparent), pellucidus.—*Bright eyes*, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, etc.—*A fiery-bright comet*, cometes fulgens, ardens.—*A bright constellation*, clarum sidus.—*The sky becomes bright*, disserenascit; (at dawn), lucescit, illucescit.—*To be bright*, clarum, illustrem, etc., esse; clarescere, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere.—*To become bright*, clarum, etc., fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere.—*The brass is bright with use*, æra nitent usu.—*Bright days (fig.)*, dies læti, candidi soles.—*¶ (illustrious)*, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus.—*Bright deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida.—*A bright name*, nomen illustre.—*To be bright*, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere.—*¶ (beautiful)*, nitidus, nitens.—*¶ (acute, ingenious)*, acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus.—*A man of bright parts*, homo ingeniosus (et sollers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

**BRIGHTLY**, clare, lucide, etc.

**BRIGHTNESS**, claritas, splendor, fulgor, nitor, candor; (transparency), pelluciditas.—*The fiery brightness of the comet had overcome the milder brightness of the sun*, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat.—*The brightness (clearness) of the sky, weather, serenitas, serenum*.—*Virtue has a brightness of her own*, virtus splendet per se.—*To lose brightness (of a thing)*, obsolescere.—*Brightness of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen.—*The brightness of glory*, fulgor gloriæ.

**BRIGHTEN** (enlighten), illuminare, illustrare; (polish), polire; (gladden), hilarare, exhilarare.—*To brighten a man up*, aliquem exhilarare.—*The countenance*, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare.—*the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acueri mentem, ingenium.—*¶ v. n.* illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere;

diffundi, hilarem se facere.—*The sky brightens*, cœli serenitas redditur, nubes discutuntur, disserenascit.—*His face brightens up*, frons or vultus se explicat.

**BRILLIANT**, splendens, splendidus, fulgens; magnificus, præclarus.

**BRILLIANT**, subst. adamas quadratis areolis.

**BRIM**, margo, ora, labrum.—*of a cup*, poculi oræ or labra.—*¶ (upper surface)*, summus, with a substantive; as, *the brim of the water*, summa aqua.

**BRIMFUL**, ad margines (oras, labra) plenus.

**BRIMSTONE**, sulphur.—*Of brimstone*, sulphureus.—*Full of brimstone*, sulphureus.—*Saturated with it*, sulphureatus.

**BRINDED**, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

**BRINE**, aqua salsa; (for pickling), salsura, salsamentum, muria: fig. mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

**BRINY**, salsus.

**BRING**, ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere; advehere (by a vehicle or ship); importare (bring into the country); educere (lead out, e. g. a horse); ducere (lead); deducere (bring on his way, especially for honor's sake) in locum, comitari (accompany).—*To bring (attend) one home*, domum aliquem deducere.—*To bring one to a person that he may be taught by him*, aliquem deducere ad aliquem.—*To bring an offering*, sacra facere.—*Bring the horse*, equum adducas.—*Bring me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus.—*He brought his message*, letter, mandata, literas pertulit.—*The south wind brings rain*, auster apportat imbres.—*To bring from one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere.—*To bring word*, nuntiare; again, renuntiare.—*To bring a proposition before the people*, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre; a thing before the senate, rem ad senatum referre.—*To bring to light*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris eruiere.—*To bring upon the carpet*, in medium proferre.—*To bring very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum alicujus inferre.—*To bring trouble*, molestias creare.—*¶ I have brought the thing to that pass, that, &c.*, eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut, etc.—*To bring to extremity*, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere aliquem.—*To bring into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare.—*To bring one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem aliquem revocare.—*To bring to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum redigere.—*To bring to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare.—*To poverty*, ad inopiam redigere.—*To remembrance*, memoriam alicujus rei repetere, revocare; to another's remembrance, alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare or reducere.—*into subjection*, in ditionem suam (or alicujus) redigere, ditioni suæ subjicere.—*to an account*, ad calculos vocare.—*to pass*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere.—*to an end*, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere.—*¶ To bring (move, persuade) one to a thing*, aliquem ad aliquid adducere or perducere; persuadere alicui ut, etc.; elicere (entice, coax) aliquem ad aliquid.—*I cannot be brought to believe this*, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit.—*I cannot bring myself to, &c.*, ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut, etc.; non sustineo (with infn., or accus. and infn.).—*¶ To bring*, i. e. to produce, yield, ferre, efficere; efferre, proferre (cause), afferre, parere, movere; (afford), præbere, dare.—*To bring one honor*, honori esse alicui.—*To bring a great price*, magno venire; magni pretii esse.—*¶ Bring about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare.—*I will bring it about for you*, hoc tibi effectum reddam.—*¶ Bring back*, referre, reducere, reportare.—*word*, renuntiare.—*To bring one back to duty*, aliquem ad honam frugem revocare.—*¶ Bring down*, deferre, deducere, devocare: (lessen, humble, break, &c.), minuere, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: (completely), pessum dare,

evertere.—*To bring down a history to the present time*, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere.—*¶ Bring forth (bear, produce)*, parere; ferre, efferre, proferre; movere, creare; (bring forward), proferre, producere.—*¶ Bring forward*, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; (propose), proponere, (legem) ferre; (advance), augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere.—*witnesses*, testes proferre.—*an argument*, argumentum afferre.—*¶ Bring in*, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, etc.; (cite), proferre, afferre.—*¶ (introduce, exhibit)*, aliquem loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere, personam (a fictitious personage) introducere.—*¶ (bring into currency or use)*, inducere, introducere, instituire.—*foreign usages*, peregrinos ritus asciscere.—*¶ (reduce)*, ad officium reducere, ad officium redire cogere; armis subigere.—*¶ (yield, produce)*, ferre, efficere, reddere.—*The land brings in eight fold*, ager effert or efficit cum octavo.—*The money which the mines bring in*, pecunia quæ redit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis.—*¶ Bring off (save, clear)*, servare, conservare, eripere (alicui rei or ex aliqua re), vindicare (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab aliqua re).—*¶ Bring on*, aliquem in auxilium or consilium vocare; aliquem socium assumere or sibi adjungere: (produce), movere, commovere, ciere, concitare, excitare.—*¶ Bring over to his own side*, in partes suas ducere or trahere.—*¶ Bring out*, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere.—*¶ Bring together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere.—*¶ Bring under*, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subjicere; reprimere, coercere; in officium reducere.—*¶ Bring up*, educare (see Bred).—*¶ To bring up the army*, exercitum adducere.—*The soldiers who brought up the rear*, milites qui agmen claudabant or cogebant.

**BRINK**, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas.

**BRISK**, vegetus, vigen, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehementer, fervidus.—*Brisk wines*, vina valida, fervida.—*To be brisk*, vigere.

**BRISKLY**, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi.—*The work goes on briskly*, fervet opus.

**BRISKNESS**, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas.

**BRISKET** of beef, pectus cæsi bovis.

**BRISTLE**, seta.—*His bristles rise*, setæ horrescunt.—*A boar's back with the bristles set up*, terga horrentia rigidis setis.

**To BRISTLE**, horrescere, horrere, setas erigere.—*The hair bristles upon his arms*, brachia horrescunt villis.—*A phalanx bristling with spears*, phalanx horrens hastis.—*Bristling spears*, hastæ horrentes.

**BRISTLY**, setosus; (like bristles), hirsutus, horridus.

**BRITAIN**, Britannia.

**BRITISH**, Britannicus

**BRITON**, Britannus.

**BRITTLE**, fragilis (prop. and fig.), friabilis:—*caducus (fig.)*.

**BRITTLINESS**, fragilitas.

**BROACH**, veru.

**To BROACH** (spit), veru (veribus) figere.—*¶ To broach a cask*, dolium relinere (after the Roman way); (terebrâ) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire.—*To broach the sacred fountains*, sacros fontes aperire, recludere.—*To broach (disclose, reveal)*, aperire, in lucem proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare or edere, divulgare.—*To broach an error*, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.

**BROAD** (wide), latus; (sprcadng), patulus; (large), amplus, spatiosus, latus, magnus.—*A ditch five feet broad*, fossa quinque pedes lata.—*The plain is three miles broad*, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet.—*To be too inches broader than*, duobus digitis excedere.—*To wax broad*, in latitudinem diffundi.—*A broad spreading beech*, patula fagus.

— *The broad sea, mare apertum.* — *To have a broad conscience, parum religiosum esse.* — *As broad as long, quadratus: fig. it is as broad as long, eodem redit; whether, &c., nihil interest, utrum, etc.* — *Broad grounds, causæ or rationes gravissimæ.* — *Broad-footed, palmipes; breasted, pectorosus; shouldered, latus ab humeris.* — *Broad-leaved, latifolius, folio latiore.* — *Broadsword, ensis.* —  $\Pi$  (of pronunciation), latus, vastus. — *A broad utterance, latitudo verborum.* — *To pronounce letters broad, literas dilatate.* —  $\Pi$  (clear, open), clarus; apertus, manifestus. — *Till broad day, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem.* — *Broad signs, manifesta signa.* —  $\Pi$  (circumstantial, minute), latus, fusior. —  $\Pi$  (coarse), rusticus, vastus. —  $\Pi$  (free, loose), liber, licens; prociac, impudicus.

**BROADEN**, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliari.

**BROADLY**, late, etc.

**BREADTH**, latitudo. — *In breadth, in latitudinem; latus.* — *A ditch ten feet in breadth, fossa decem pedes lata.* — *Breadth-wise, in latitudinem.* —  $\Pi$  (magnitude, &c.), magnitudo; momentum, gravitas.

**BROGUE**, pero: — (of speech), oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

**BROIL**, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus.

**BROIL**, v. torrere, subassare. — *on the gridiron, in craticulâ torrere or subassare.* — *Broiled meat, cibus in craticulâ subassatus.* — *To broil on the coals, in prunâ torrere.* — *The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls, sol ingenti ardore torreat corpora Gallorum.* — *I am broiling, torreo æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo.*

**BROKER**, pararius, proxeneta, intercessor, interpres. — *A small broker (money-changer), numularius.*

**BROKERAGE**, proxeneticon, interpretium.

**BRONZE**, æs. — *Of bronze, æneus, æreus; ex ære factus or expressus.* — *A bronze, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum æneum.*

**To BRONZE**, æneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

**BROOCH**, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

**BROOD**, v. incubare (with or without ovis or ova). — *To be wont to brood, incubitare (e. g. in cellis).* — *To brood (i. e. hatch young), pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere.* — *A brooding, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio.* — *To brood over (i. e. cover with the wings), fovere pennis.* —  $\Pi$  Fig. night broods upon the sea, nox incubat ponto. — *He broods over his griefs, foveit suos dolores.* — *The miser broods upon his locked-up store, avarus clausis thesauris incubat.* — *To brood over (devise, concoct, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.*

**Brood**, subst. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. — *Doves have eight broods a year, columbæ octies anno pullos educant.*

**BROOK**, rivus. — *Little brook, rivulus.* — *A rushing brook, torrens.* — *Of a brook, rivalis.* — *Brook-water, aqua rivalis.*

**BROOK**, v. ferre. — *To brook unjustly patiently, injuriam æquo animo recipere.* — *He brooked the wrong silently, tacitus tulit injuriam.* — *To brook it ill, ægre ferre.*

**BROOM**, genista, spartum. — *A broom-field, spartarium.* — *Butcher's broom, ruscus.* —  $\Pi$  (besom), scopæ. — *Broomstick, scoparum manubrium.*

**BROTHER**, jus, jusculum; embamma; sorbitio. — *Meat stewed in broth, cibus jurelulentus.*

**BROTHER**, lupanar, lustrum, prostibulum, fornic; gæna. — *To frequent brothels; lustrari, lupanaria frequentare.* — *A visitor of such, lustror, scortator.*

**BROTHER**, frater (also affectionately towards a brother-in-law, a confederate, &c.). — *german, i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus; — of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus.* — *Brother-in-law (husband's brother), levir, mariti frater; (wife's brother), uxoris frater; (sister's husband), maritus sororis.* — *Brother's wife, fratris, uxor fratris.* — *Foster-brother, quem eadem*

nutrix aluit, collectaneus. — *Children of brothers, fratres (sorores) patruales.* — *Brother and sister, fratres.* — *Twin brothers, (fratres) gemini.* — *A little brother, fraterculus.* — *A war between brothers, bellum fraternum.* — *A brother-killer, fratricida (which is included in parricida).*

**BROTHERHOOD**, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas, (fraternal connection); sodalitas, sodalitiu, (companion-ship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, corpus, (fraternity, association); genus, natio, (race, set).

**BROTHERLY**, fraternus. — *In a brotherly manner, fratere.*

**BROW** (eye-brow), supercilium; (forehead), frons. — *The bending or knitting of the brows, superciliorum contractio.* — *To knit or wrinkle the brow, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere.* — *To clear it, frontem remittere, exporrigere, explicare.* — *A lofty brow, frons alta.* — *A low, small brow, frons brevis.* — *A severe brow, frons severa, triste supercilium.* — *A haughty brow, grande supercilium, supercilium.* —  $\Pi$  (countenance, face), vultus; os. —  $\Pi$  The brow of a mountain, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

**BROWBEAT**, (torvo or minaci) vultu aliquem terrere, perturbare; aliquem impudenter or insolenter tractare, in aliquem insolentius se gerere; aliquem ludibrio habere. — *Brow-beating, insolens, superbus; subst. supercilium.*

**BROWN**, fuscus (dark brown); subniger (blackish); pullus (dirty brown, inclining to black); badius, spadix, (chestnut-brown); cervinus (stag-brown); fulvus (brown-yellow).

**BROWN**, subst. color fuscus, etc.

**To BROWN**, fuscare, infuscare. — *Browned by the sun, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus.*

**BROWNISH**, subfuscus; subrufus.

**BROWSE**, depascere, tondere, attondere; v. n. pasci, tenera virgulta tondere, sepe depascere, frondes carpere, etc.

**BROWSE**, subst. tenera virgulta, frondes.

**BRUISE**, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere; conterere. — *To bruise in a mortar, tundere, pinsere, contundere.* — *To bruise to dust, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere.* — *To give a man a bruising, aliquem pugnis (fustibus) contundere, incidere.* — *Bruised under a cruel yoke, crudeli dominatione oppressi.* — *A bruised spirit, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus.* — *The ships were bruised upon the rocks, naves scopulis allisæ vehementer quassatæ sunt.*

**BRUISE**, subst. contusio; contusum: ictus.

**BRUNETTE**, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

**BRUNT**, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio; vis: (blow), ictus; fig. fulmen, casus. — *To bear the brunt of the battle, maximum prælii impetum sustinere.*

**BRUSH**, subst. penicillus or peniculus. — *for coating a wall, penicillus tectorius.* — *for clothes, peniculus or penicillus; cauda bubula; erinacei cutis.* — *A brush of bristles, seta.* —  $\Pi$  (assault, &c.), impetus, incursus; pugna levis.

**To BRUSH**, vertere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. — *He brushed away a tear, lacrimam detersit.* — *The south wind brushes the clouds away, Notus deterget nubila cælo.* — *Brush off the dew, rorem excutere.* — *To brush up, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere.* —  $\Pi$  (sweep over, graze), vertere; stringere, præstringere, destringere. —  $\Pi$  To brush by, prætervolare.

**BRUSHWOOD**, virgulta; sarmenta, cremium. — *A broom of brushwood, scopæ virgæ.*

**BRUTE**, adj. sensus expers, sensu carens, brutus. —  $\Pi$  (bestial). — *A brute animal, brutum animal.* —  $\Pi$  (rough, fierce, &c.), durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

**BRUTE**, subst. brutum animal, bestia, bestia.

**BRUTAL**, by the genit. beluarum or pecudum; (cruel, &c.), atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. — *A brutal fellow, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.*

**BRUTALITY**, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

**BRUTISH**, genit. beluarum or pecudum. — *This is brutish, hoc est beluarum.* — *In a brutish manner, beluarum more, pecudum ritu.* — *Brutish lusts, beluinæ voluptates.* —  $\Pi$  (savage, &c.), ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus. —  $\Pi$  (lumpish), stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

**To BRUTALIZE**, v. n. obbrutescere; efferari; humanitatem suam abjicere: — v. a. brutum, inhumanum reddere. — *To be wholly brutalized, omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjicisse; obduruisse.*

**BUBBLE**, subst. bulla. — *A little one, bullula.* —  $\Pi$  Fig. res varia or inanls, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.

**To BUBBLE**, bullare, bullire; (boil up), efferverescere: (of brooks, &c.), leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire: (of a fountain), scaturire, emicare. — *A bubbling, bullitus; æstus; (of a fountain), scatebra.* — *A bubbling fountain, scaturigo.*

**BUCK**, mas, masculus; (he-goat), hircus; (male deer), cervus mas, mas dama. — *Buckskin, pellis cervina.*

**BUCKET**, situlus, stula, hydria, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water); hama (for drawing and carrying, especially a fire-bucket). — *A little bucket, sitella, urnula.*

**BUCKLE**, fibula. — *of a shoe, fibula calcearia, calcei.*

**To BUCKLE**, fibulâ subnectere. —  $\Pi$  To buckle for the fight, se accingere ad pugnam. — *To buckle to a thing, dare se alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in or ad aliquid.* — *To buckle with one, manus conserere cum aliquo.*

**BUCKLER**, scutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma; pelta (small, and of the shape of a half-moon). — *A little buckler, scutulum; parmula.*

**BUCKTHORN**, rhamnus catharticus (L.).

**BUCKWHEAT**, polygonum fagopyrum (L.).

**BUCOLIC**. See Pastoral.

**BUD**, subst. gemma, germen, oculus, (of trees); calyx (of flowers); a little bud, calyculus). — *Fig. to nip in the bud, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.*

**To BUD** (put forth buds), gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. — *To be ready to bud, get buds, gemmascere.* — *Budded, gemmatus.* — *A budding, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio.* —  $\Pi$  (bud out), provenire, existere. —  $\Pi$  (inoculate), arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere. —  $\Pi$  (bloom), florescere, vigescere.

**BUDGE**, v. n. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex aliquo loco.

**BUDGE**, adj. morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

**BUDGET**, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; fig. copia.

**BUFF**, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. — *A buff coat, tunica e corio bubulo facta.* —  $\Pi$  Buff (in color), luteus.

**BUFFALO**, bos buffelus (L.); bubalus is doubtful.

**BUFFET** (in the face with the palm), alapa; (with the fist), colaphus. —  $\Pi$  (side-board), abacus.

**To BUFFET**, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, aliquem pugnis contundere or cedere. — *I buffet the waves, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.*

**BUFFOON**, maccus (harlequin); sannio, coprea; verua; scurra (jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great). — *To play the buffoon, scurrari, scurram agere*

**BUFFOONERY**, scurrilitas, dicacitas scurrilis, vernitas, jocorum lascivia.

**BUG**, cimex; (beetle), scarabæus.

**BUGGY**, cimicum plenus.

**BUGBEAR**, formido. — *Fig. to be a mere bugbear, specie non re terribilem esse.*

**BUGLE-HORN**, cornu venatorium.

**BUILD**, ædificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.); struere, construere, extruere, moliri; condere (to found); excitare, educere, (carry up, erect); architectari (by rules of art); facere: — v. n. ædifi-



care, domum or -os ædificare. — *To build before, præstruere.* — *To build to, astruere, adungere aliquid alicui rei.* — *around, circum struere.* — *To build up a place (cover it with buildings), locum cœdificare, ædificare, inædificare.* — ¶ Gen. (*to construct*), construere, fingere, fabricare, facere. — ¶ *To build upon (fig.), fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, niti aliqua re.*

**BUILDER, ædificator;** — *architectus;* — *fig. ædificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.*

**BUILDING (the act), ædificatio, exædificatio, extructio;** (*the structure*), uedificatio, ædificium, opus.

**BUILT, subst. structura;** conformatio.

**BULB, bulbosus.**

**BULBOUS, bulbosus.**

**BULGE, rimas agere, aquas haurire;** pesum ire, sidere. — ¶ *To bulge out, procurare, prominere.*

**BULK, magnitudo;** inoles; (*compass*), complexus. — *The bulk of a ship, navis capacitas.* — ¶ (*main part*), pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.

**BULKY, magnus, ingens;** (*corpulent*), crassus, pinguis; (*heavy*), gravis; (*solid*), solidus, densus.

**BULK (projection), procursus, crepido.**

**BULL, taurus;** dux gregis. — *Of a bull, taurus, taurinus.* — ¶ *The Bull in the zodiac, Taurus.* — ¶ (*of the pope*), litteræ signo pontificis Romani impressæ.

**BULL-DOG, canis Molo-sus (L.).**

**BULLOCK, juvenens.**

**BULRUSH, juncus, scirpus.**

**BULLET, glans plumbea, glaus.**

**BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, in-fectum.**

**BULLY, homo gloriosus;** homo rixosus, rixator.

*To BULLY, alicui or in aliquem insultare, aliquem ludibrio habere, obstrepere alicui; v. n. gloriari, gerere se insolentius, strepere.*

**BULWARK, propugnaculum, pil. mu-nimenta, opera;** castellum: — *fig. propugnaculum, præsidium, defensor, etc.*

**BUMP, tumor, tuber.**

**BUMPER, calix plenus.**

**BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.**

**BUNCH, tumor, tuber;** struma (*serofulous bunch, especially on the neck*); (*hunch*), gibba, gibber. — *A little bunch, tuberculum.* — ¶ (*cluster*), racemi. — *of grapes, uva.* — *of ivy-berries, corymbus.* — ¶ (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus, manipulus. — *of pens, fascis calamo-rum.*

*To BUNCH out, eminere, prominere, ex-stare; tumere, extumere.*

**BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus;** volumen. — *of rods, fascis virgarum.* — *of letters, fasciculus epistolarum.* — *To carry a bundle of books under his arm, fasciculum librorum sub alâ portare.* — *In bundles, fasciatim or fasceatim;* manipulatim. — ¶ (*as a burden*), sarcina, sarcinula.

*To BUNDLE up, colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.*

**BUNG, obturamentum.** — *of cork, cortex.* — *Baag-hole, foramen (doli).*

*To BUNG up, foramen doli obturare.*

**BUNGLE, v. a. inscienter, imperite, in-fabre facere or conficere;** corrumpere; depravare; *v. n. opus inscienter facere or conficere.* — *To bungle a song, dis-perdere carmen.* — *Bungling, insciens, imperitus; malus.*

**BUNGLINOLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus comode, crasse, male.**

**BUNGLER, homo imperitus;** homo in arte sua non satis versatus.

**BUNN, panis dulcior, placenta.**

**BUOY, index alicujus rei ad imum maris positæ or sitæ.**

*To BUOY up, sustinere, sustentare, fulc-ire.*

**BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest or sustinetur;** levis: — *fig. vegetus, hil-laris, alacer.*

**BUOYANCY, levitas;** hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

**BUR, lappa.**

**BURDEN, subst. onus (gen.), sarcina (what a man carries or may carry).** — *To bear a burden, onus ferre, sustinere.* — *To take a burden upon one's self, onus re-*

*cipere, suscipere.* — *To lay it down, onus depouere.* — *A ship of burden, navis oneraria.* — *Beast of burden, jumentum onerarium, jumentum;* jumentum sarcinarium (e. g. pack-horse). — ¶ *A ship of 300 tons burden, navis trecentarum amphorarum.* — ¶ Fig. (*load, pressure, &c.*), onus, molestia, incom-modum, cura; (*taxes*), onera, munera. — *To be a burden to one, alicui oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse alicui.* — *I will bear the burden of this odium, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo.* — ¶ *The burden of the song, versus paribus inter-vallis recurrens (-tes), versus intercala-ri (-es); fig. cantilena.*

*To BURDEN, onerare, gravare;* oneri esse alicui, gravem or molestum esse alicui; molestiam alicui afferre, molestiâ ali-quem afficere. — *The body greatly bur-dens the mind, corpus prægravat ani-mum.* — *Burdened, oneratus;* grava-tus; gravis; onustus. — *To burden one with asking, obtundere aliquem rogitan-do.*

**BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus;** incom-modus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. — *To be burdensome (see To Burden).* — *To become more so, ingravescere.*

**BURGESS, civis, municeps;** senator, pa-tronus.

**BURGLARY, crimen alienam domum perfringendi or perfodiendi.** — *To com-mit it, domum alienam perfringere, per-fodere.*

**BURGLAR, perfossor (parietum).**

**BURIAL. See under Bury.**

**BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridicu-lus;** ad aliud quoddam atque id ridicu-lum argumentum detorsus.

*To BURLESQUE, ridiculum reddere, in jo-cum or risum vertere;* ad aliud, etc., detorque.

**BURLY, niagni corporis, grandis, magni-tudine insignis, vastus, ingens;** robustus.

**BURN, v. a. absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio;** urere; incendere, inflammare, (*to set in flames*); combure-re (*of a living person*), igni necare; am-hurere (*burn round, half burn*); crema-re, concremare, (*especially of the dead*); adurere (*to burn here and there, as bread, meat*); inurere (*to burn in, brand*): — (*to hurt by burning, the hand for instance*), urere, adurere; (*to bite, sting*), urere, pungere, mordere; (*pareth*), urere, tor-rere; (*use for light, &c.*), urere, in lu-men urere or uti; (*of lime, bricks, &c.*), coquere. — ¶ *v. n. deflagrare, con-flagrare, (flammis, incendio); flam-mis, incendio absumi, consumi;* ar-dere, flagrare; urri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. — *He burned his father's house, domum pa-ternam (lares patrios) incendio ab-sumpsit.* — *The temple of Diana was burned on that night, eâ nocte templum Dianæ deflagavit.* — *To burn incense, tura adolere.* — *To burn to ashes, in cineres redigere;* to coals, in carbones redigere. — *To burn all (lay waste with fire), omnia igni vastare.* — *Sun-burnt, sole adustus.* — *To burn one's self, uri, amburi.* — *Half burnt, semilustus, semi-ustulatus;* ambustus; semicrenatus. — ¶ (*to glow like fire*), ardere, flagra-re. — ¶ (*to be hot to the touch*), ardere, flagrare, candere. — ¶ (*to be inflamma-ble*), ignem concipere posse. — ¶ (*to be heated with desire or passion*), ardere, in-censum esse, (e. g. cupiditate, amore); flagrare, conflagrare, æstare, (e. g. in-vidiâ flagrare or æstare; invidiâ in-cendio conflagrare). — *I burn to see you, incensus sum cupiditate te videndi.*

**BURN, subst. ambustio, ustio.** — *Green co-riander heals burns, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.*

**BURNING, subst. (aet.), ustio, exustio;** crematio; adustio: (*pass.*), conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flammæ: ardor.

**BURNING, adj. (hot, glowing), candens.** — ¶ (*ardent, passionate*), ardens, fla-grans. — *love, amoris incendium.* — ¶ (*biting, galling*), urens, pungens, morden-s.

**BURNING-GLASS, vitrum causticum.**

**BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.**

**BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.**

*To BURROW, fodere;* abdere se in ter-ram.

**BURST, v. a. rumpere, dirumpere;** dis-plodere (e. g. vesicam); efringere (e. g. claustra, fores); v. n. rumpi, dirumpi; dissilire (*fly into pieces*); dehiscere, dis-cedere, (*burst open, of the earth*); dis-plodi, crepare, (*burst with a noise, explode*). — *To burst through a thing, perumpere per aliquid.* — *I burst (with anger or vex-ation), rumpor, dirumpor, findor.* — *I burst with laughing, risu dirumpor, risu emorior.* — *The thunder bursts, fit fra-gor.* — *A cloud burst by lightning, nubes fulmine elisa.* — ¶ *To burst out or forth, erumpere;* exardescere. — *Tears burst forth, lacrimæ erumpunt, prosili-unt;* to burst into tears, in lacrimas ef-fundi. — *To burst from one's arms, e complexu alicujus se eripere.*

**BURST, subst. eruptio;** (*of thunder*), fra-gor: also by a circumlocution of the verb.

**BURTHEN. See Burden.**

**BURY (inter, &c.), sepelire, humare, (of burning also); humo tegere or contegere (cover with earth);** in sepulcro conde-re, condere; corpus terræ reddere; ef-ferre, efferre foras, (*carry out*); infode-re (*shuffle into the ground*). — *To bury one alive, vivum aliquem defodere.* — *To bury with military honors, militari hono-esto funere aliquem humare.* — ¶ (*to put in the ground*), infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrâ). — ¶ (*to overwhelm*), obruere, oppri-mere. — ¶ (*to hide, &c.*), sepelire; po-nere (*dismiss; e. g. amore in*); obruere. — *in oblivion, oblivione obruere.* — *To bury one's self in one's country seat, rus se abdere.*

**BURIAL, sepultura, humatio;** funus, exse-quiæ. — *Burial-ground, sepulcretum, cœmeterium.* — *To refuse one a burial, aliquem sepulturâ prohibere.*

**BUSH, frutex;** (*of thorns*), dumus, ve-pres, sentis. — *To go about the bush, am-bages agere.* — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non eno.* — *Good wine needs no bush, bonum vinum pittacium or titulum nullum de-siderat;* res ipsa loquitur. — *Bushes, bush-wood, virgulta, fruteta.*

*To BUSH, spatiose fruticare.*

**BUSHY (thick), fruticosus, frutectosus;** (*of hair*), horridus, hirsutus: (*covered with bushes*), virgultis obsitus, frutectosus, fruticosus; dnmosus. — *A bushy place, fruticetum;* vepretum, etc.

**BUSHEL, modius (Rom.);** medimnus (*Greek, equal to six modii*).

**BUSINESS. See Busy.**

**BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes su-rius tenus tegit.** — ¶ (*tragic buskin*), cothurnus (also hunter's buskin).

**BUSKINED, cothurnatus.**

**BUSS. See Kiss.**

**BUST, herma;** clipeus (*in painting or re-lief on a shield-like surface*).

**BUSTARD, tarda;** otis tarda (L.).

**BUSTLE, strepitus, turba, turbæ, tumul-tus, concursio, trepidatio.**

*To BUSTLE, strepere, concursare, trepida-re, festinare, sedulum agere.* — *A bustling man, homo strenuus, acer.* — *A bustling life, vita actiosa.*

**BUSY (occupied, engaged), occupatus.** — *Not busy, vacuus, otiosus;* *I am not busy, mihi vacat.* — *To be busy with a thing, occupatum esse in aliqua re, in-tentum esse alicui rei.* — *Busy with many things, distentus or obrutus plurimis occupationibus;* negotiorum plenus. — *My thoughts are busy with him, eum cogi-to.* — ¶ (*active, stirring*), sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. — *A busy life, vita nego-tiosa, actiosa.* — ¶ (*meddling*), impor-tunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat. — ¶ (*anxious*), sollicitus, anx-ius.

*To Busy, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere.* — *To busy one manifoldly, dis-tinere, distingere, (draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand).* — *To busy one's self with a thing, occupari aliqua re, versari in re or circa aliquid, se po-nere in re;* tractare, agere aliquid; da-re se alicui rei. — *with all earnestness, urgere aliquid.* — *To be busied with a*

thing (see *Busy*, above). — *A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum.* — *To have the thoughts busied with a person, aliquem cogitare; with something else, alias res agere.*  
**BUSILY**, sedulo, gnaviter, strenue, acriter: sollicitè; importune, moleste.  
**BUSINESS**, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio, (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden business); munus (office, post); studium (cager application to something); cura (care for something): — *it is the business (i. e. part) of one, est alicujus.* — *For business' sake, negotii gratiâ.* — *Full of business, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus; to be so, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse.* — *To do business, rem gerere (gen.); negotiari (as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam facere (as a large merchant).* — *To make a business of something, factitare, exercere aliquid.* — *To do a good, bad business, bene, male rem gerere.* — *To be connected in business with one, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse.* — *I have a business to settle with you, mihi est res tecum.* — *What business have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? — How is it with the business? quo loco res est? ut res se habet? — 'Tis my, your business, meum, tuum est.* — *This is not my business, hoc non meum est, hæ non meæ sunt partes.* — *To mind his own business, suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: other's' business, aliena negotia curare.* — *To find one's business (fig.), negotium alicui facessere; aliquem exercere.* — *To the business in hand! ad rem!* — *This is the true business of our lives, ad hoc præcipue nati sumus.* — *I make it the business of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam.* — *This is the business of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat.* — *He is the man to do your business, hunc ipsum requirebas.* — *A man of business, homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.*  
**BUSYBODY**, homo importunus, molestus, curiosus; ardelio, homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans, (see *Phædr.* B. II, 5).  
**BUT** (in more exact definition, in limitation, or in opposition), sed (direct opposition); at, and more strongly at enim, at vero, (but however, but indeed; also but it may be said); verum, vero, (meanwhile, however; vero also makes a lively transition; ast is poetic); autem; verum enim-vero (express or decided opposition, but indeed); atqui (but however, but now, e. g. in the minor premise of a syllogism) *It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence.* — *But yet, but however, at, at tamen, verum tamen.* — *But if, sin, sin autem, si vero; but if not, si non, si minus, si aliter.* — *Not only — but also, non modo — sed etiam or verum etiam; non solum — sed etiam; non tantum — sed etiam.* — *To be praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari.* — *Without an if or but, sine ullâ morâ, haud cunctanter, libentissime.* — *But on the contrary, at contra, at enim vero.* — *But rather, imo, imo vero, imo enim vero.* — *It is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e. g. this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non meum.*  
**BUT**, in the sense of EXCEPT, præter; præterquam; excepto (-â, -is); nisi. — *I saw nobody but him, præter illum vidi neminem.* — *No one is wise but the good man, nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus.* — *Nothing but, nihil aliud, nisi (that and nothing else); nihil aliud quam (i. e. equivalent to that).* — *This happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti.* — *I saw no one but you, te unum vidi.* — *Nothing could bring them into one united people but law, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nullâ re præterquam legibus, poterant.* — *The last but one, proximus a postremo.* — *There is nobody here but I, solus hic sum.* — *What but? quid aliud nisi or quam? — All but, tantum quod.*  
**BUT**, in the sense of ONLY, modo tantum,

solum, tantummodo, nonnisi, duntaxat, solus, unns. — *I saw but you, te unum vidi.* — *I did but hear these things, not see them, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi.* — *I will speak, do you but hear, loquar, modo audi.* — *If but, dummodo; dum (with subj.).* — *Do but let him, sine modo.* — *Do but stay, inane modo.* — *But too often, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe.* — *There were but two ways (two in all), erant omnino itinera duo.* — *You have but the name of virtue in your mouth, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas.* — *He came but to-day, hodie primum venit.* — *But a while ago, non ita pridem, nuper admodum.* — *He is but twenty years old, non amplius viginti annos natus est.* — *It wanted but little, that, &c., tantum non, etc.; non multum abfuit, quin, etc.*  
**BUT THAT** (except that, if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi. — *But that I fear my father, ni metuum patrem.* — *And but that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret fateri.* — *¶ After a negative, quin, qui non; in this use, we often drop that.* — *No day almost, but (that) he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat.* — *There is none but is afraid of you, nemo est qui te non metuat.* — *There is none but may complain, nemo est, quin conqueri possit.* — *There is no doubt but (that), &c., non est dubium, quin (with subj.).* — *I have no fear but I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam.* — *None but (i. e. who did not), nullus quin, nemo qui non.* — *None but knows, nemo est, qui nesciat.* — *¶ Not but that, non quin, non quia non, with a subj.; followed in the subsequent clause by sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with the subj.*  
**BUT**, after cannot, non possum non (with infin.); facere non possum or merely non possum, quin, etc.; fieri non potest, ut non or quin, etc.  
**BUT FOR** (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for) some person or thing, nisi or ni aliquis or aliquid esset, fuisset; (absque aliquo or aliqua re esset is used by comic writers). — *The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy, but for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons iter hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, H. C., (only in comedy should we find absque uno viro, Horatio Coclite, esset).* — *I would, but for hurting him, vellein, ni foret ei damnum.*  
**BUTCHER**, lanuus, seldom lanio; (at a sacrifice), popa (who struck the beast), cultrarius (who cut his throat); macellarius (meat-seller): fig. homo sanguinarius.  
**TO BUTCHER**, prop., cædere, jugulare; mactare (at a sacrifice): fig., trucidare, concidere; obtruncare.  
**BUTCHERLY**, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus, ferus.  
**BUTCHERY**, fig. cædes; trucidatio. — *¶ (where beasts are butchered), laniena.*  
**BUTCHER'S-BROOM**, ruscus.  
**BUT-END** (of a gun), manubrium.  
**BUTLER**, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minister or ministrator (vini).  
**BUTT**, scopus; meta, finis. — *¶ To make a butt of one, aliquem ludibrio habere; putare sibi aliquem pro ridiculo et delectamento.* — *To be one's butt, ludibrio esse alicui.* — *¶ (blow), icutus.*  
**TO BUTT**, cornu ferire, cornu petere; (of a ram), arietare in aliquem. — *Butting, qui cornu petit, petulcus.*  
**BUTT** (cask), dolium, labrum.  
**BUTTER**, butyrum. — *To make butter, butyrum facere.* — *Bread and butter, panis butyro illitus.*  
**TO BUTTER**, butyro illinere aliquid.  
**BUTTERY**, cella promptuaria, promptuarium; cella penaria (where provisions are laid up).  
**BUTTERFLY**, papilio. — *Fig. a mere butterfly in love, desultor amoris.*  
**BUTTOCKS**, nates, clunes, lumbi.  
**BUTTON**, orbiculus (flat), globulus (globular). — *Button-hole, fissura.*  
**TO BURTON**, globulorum, etc., ope jungeré.  
**BUTRESS**, anteris, erisma.

**BUXOM**, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens; (gay, brisk), hilaris, alacer, lætus, (vanton, jolly), lascivus.  
**BUY**, emere, redimere, (prop. and fig.; also to bribe); mercari, emercari, (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to buy by a bribe). — *To buy at auction, emere in auctione; (of public revenues), redimere.* — *To buy a bargain, bene or recte emere.* — *To have a mind to buy, empturire.* — *Fond of buying, emax; a love of buying, emacitas.* — *A buying, emptio.* — *To buy and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari.* — *To buy up (buy together), coemere; (that others may not get it), præmercari; — to buy up corn (in order to make it dear), comprimere frumentum.* — *To buy off (bribe), corrumpere; (clear by a bribe), pecuniâ a supplicio liberare.* — *To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.*  
**BUYER**, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who buys to sell again). — *A buyer up or together, qui aliquid coemit.* — *A buyer up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumentum comprimit; dardanarius.* — *Buyer and seller, emens et vendens.*  
**BUZZ**, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); murmurare.  
**Buzz**, subst. susurrus; bombus; murmur.  
**BY**, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta, prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ manibus. — *The islands which are near by Sicily, insulæ quæ sunt propter Siciliam.* — *To seat one's self by a person or thing, propter aliquem or aliquid consistere.* — *To have gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos.* — *A cave is by, propter est spelunca quædam.* — *Also by verbs; e. g. to stand, sit by one, alicui astare, assidere: — to go by one's side, lateri alicujus adherere; latius alicujus tegere.* — *¶ (present).* — *To be by, adesse, coram adesse.* — *When I am by, not by, me præsentem, coram me; me absente.* — *¶ (along), secundum; præter.* — *To keep by the land (in sailing), oram, terram legere.* — *¶ (past), præter.* — *To go by, præterire (a place, locum).* — *¶ By sea and land, terrâ marique.* — *They came by sea, navibus advecti sunt; by land, pedibus huc iter fecerunt.* — *¶ By the way, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transiens, præteriens, (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.); obiter (fig.).* — *To touch by the way, in transitu or leviter aliquid attingere.* — *¶ By the way of, per (through); or with the ablat. of the name of a town, e. g. he went by Laodicea, Laodiceâ iter fecit.*  
**By**, of time, in the sense of at. — *By night, noctu, nocte.* — *By day, die, interdiu.* — *So, by moonlight, lucente lunâ, ad lunam.* — *¶ (as soon as, not later than), intra; ante.* — *By the year's end, intra annum.* — *By this time, jam.* — *By the time Romæ had been built three hundred years, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis.* — *By that time I shall have arrived, jam adero.* — *He was there by day-break, cum diluculo advenit.* — *By the time he ended his speech, oratione vixdum finita.*  
**By**, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. — *Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, etc.* — *Man by man, viri-tim.* — *Town by town, village by village, oppidatim, vicatim.* — *Step by step, gradatim.* — *By little and little, paullatim.* — *To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere.* — *By the pound, ad libram.* — *To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare alicui.* — *By ones, twos, &c., singuli, bini, etc.*  
**By one's self** (i. e. unassisted), per se; perse ipse; per se solus. — *¶ (alone), solus; (apart), seorsum, separatim.* — *By itself (in and for itself), per se; — viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.*  
**By** (denoting a means), by means of, per (especially of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the gerund; sometimes the particip. utens or usus with ablat.; also e, ex. — *To ask a thing of some one by letter, aliquid ab aliquo per literas petere.* — *To avenge one's wrongs by means*

of another, *Injurias suas per alterum ulcisci.* — *To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere.* — *To know a man by his voice, aliquem ex voce agnoscere.* — ¶ Denoting a cause or its effect, per; a, ab, (especially with passive and neuter verbs); propter; (alicujus) operâ; (alicujus or alicujus rei) beneficio. — *To be killed by one, ab aliquo occidi.* — *To perish by disease, perire a morbo.* — *The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est.* — *The slaves, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis.* — *The common people were stirred up by them, eorum operâ plebs concitata est.* — ¶ By reason of, per, propter, ob. — *By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia.* — Also by the ablat. of the thing; e. g. *this happened by your fault, vestra culpa hoc*

accidit. — ¶ To this may be referred *By*, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the ablat. — *To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.*

By, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. — *By the course of the moon, ad cursum lunæ.* — *By a model, pattern, ad effigiem, ad exemplum.* — *To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate aliquid æstimare.* — *It is built by the authority of the senate, ædificatur ex auctoritate senatus.*

By, in adjuration or in supplication, per By, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablat. — *Shorter by one syllable, una syllabâ brevior.* — *Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior.* — *By much, multo.* — *By far, longe.*

By, in some phrases. — *By stealth, furtim.*

— *By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis.* — *By chance, forte, casu.* — *By heart, memoriter.* — *By and by, jam, mox, brevi.* — *By the by, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso.*

By-DESIGN, consilium alterum. — *He had this by-end, that, &c., simul id sequebatur, ut, etc.*

By-LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti.

By-STANDER, spectator.

By-WAY, trames, semita, callis; deviticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).

By-WORD, proverbium; verbum. — *To become a by-word, in proverbium venire or cedere;* proverbii eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs).

## C.

CABAL, factio; globus (consensionis). — ¶ (*intrigue, &c.*), ars, artificium, fallacia. — Pl. cabals, artes (male), fallaciæ, consilia clandestina; calumnix (chicanery).

To CABAL, consilia clandestina concoquere. — *against one, consilii clandestinis oppugnare aliquem.*

CABBAGE, brassica, olus, caulis.

CABALA, cabbala; arcana Hebræorum doctrina.

CABALISTIC, cabbalisticus.

CABIN (small room), conclave or cubiculum parvum; zotheca: (of a ship), diæta navis: — (*hut*), casa, tugurium, casula, tugurium; mapale (only in pl. mapalia, oven-like huts of wandering Africans); officina (workshop).

CABINET, conclave; cubiculum minus; zotheca, zotheca; cubiculum secretius; sanctorum or consistorium principis. — *To pry into the cabinets of princes, principum secreta rimari.* — *Equally great in the field and the cabinet, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regundæ.* — *A cabinet-minister, amicus regis omnium consiliorum princeps.* — *A cabinet-council, cabinet, principis consilium intimum;* consilium reipublicæ secretius. — ¶ (*for treasures or curiosities*), thesaurus, horreum; armarium, scrinium. — *A cabinet for coins, numotheca.*

CABINET-MAKER, intestinarius.

CABLE, funis ancorarius. — *The cables, ancoralia;* to cut them, ancoralia incidere.

CACKLE, strepere; (of hens), gracillare; (scream, as a goose), gingrire.

CAKLE, subst. gingritus, strepitus.

CADAVEROUS, cadaverosus, luridus.

CADENCE (fall of voice), positio vocis; modulation, flexio vocis or inodorum; mensuræ, flow, modi, moduli, modulatio; (flow, march), ingressus, ingressio, cursus, (orationis); (sound), sonus.

CADET, filius or frater natu minor or minimus; puer ad militiam publice informandus.

CAGE, cavea (for birds or beasts); claustrum (for beasts).

To CAGE, includere; in carcerem includere.

CAITIFF, scelestus; scelus.

CAJOLE, blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem, palpare alicui, lactare aliquem. — *To cajole one out of his money, aliquid numulorum ab aliquo blanditiis exprimere.*

CAJOLER, blandus homo.

CAKE, placenta; libum (especially sacrifice-cake, birth-day cake): (mass, lump), massa; crusta. — *Cakes, panificia.* — *A baker of cakes, pistor dulciarius; libarius.*

To CAKE, concrecere; coire, coagulari, spissari: — v. a. in massam redigere; densare, condensare. — *Caked, concretus.*

CALAMITY, calamitas, malum, damnum; miseria, miseriarum tempestas.

CALAMITOUS, calamitosus, funestus; miser.

CALASH, rheda.

CALCAREOUS, calci similis.

CALCINE, v. a. in calcem vertere; v. n. in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, computare, supputare; alicujus rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare, devocare aliquid; calculos ponere, subducere in re; computando efficere (bring out by calculation); (estimate), æstimare. — *expenses, ad calculos vocare sumptus.* — *the course of the stars, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi.* — *The loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est, quam quod æstimari possit.* — *Fig. to calculate all the circumstances, difficulties, &c. of a thing, ponere calculos in utraque parte.* — ¶ (*set down at this or that*), expensum ferre alicui; acceptum referre alicui. — *the interest at four per cent. a month, fenus quaternis centesimis ducere.* — ¶ (*make for a certain end*), accommodare aliquid ad aliquam rem. — *a thing for terror, aliquid ad terrorem componere.*

CALCULATION, computatio, supputatio, ratio, calculi, ratio subducta or subducenda.

CALCULATOR, qui rationes computat; ratiocinator.

CALDRON, ahenum; lebes (only of Greeks).

CALENDAR, fasti, calendarium; ephemeris (journal, diary).

CALENDER cloth, pannum levigare, polire, expolire, nitidum reddere.

CALENDER, subst. tormentum.

CALENDER, fullo.

CALENDS, calendæ.

CALF, vitulus; vitula (heifer): (human calf), vervex, stipes. — *A little calf, vitellus;* vitulus tener. — *Of a calf, vitulinus.* — *Of calf-skin (leather), e corio vitulino factus.* — ¶ (*of the leg*), surra.

To CALVE, vitulum parere.

CALIBER. See Bore.

CALK a ship, navem picare.

CALL, vocare. — *aloud, clamare, exclamare.* — *one by name, nominatim aliquem vocare, nomine aliquem appellare.* — *several times to one, aliquem semel ac sæpius inclamare.* — *now, avocare.* — *back, revocare.* — *dmon, devocare.* — *for one, aliquem ad se vocare;* aliquem arcessere (fetch); evocare, excire, (command one's presence). — *for a thing, poscere;* postulare. — *for help, opem implorare.* — *forth, evocare;* excitare. — *To call one in, intro vocare aliquem;* one's money, pecunias exigere. — *To call off, avocare;* dehortari. — *over (e. g. names), recensere, recitare, perlegere.* — *out, evocare (challenge), provocare (excite), excitare, commovere.* — *together, convocare.* — *up (in the morning), suscitare, excitare, experfacere;* (excite), excitare, movere, commovere; (call from the dead), excitare ab inferis. — *upon, appellare;* to call upon one to recite, ali-

quem excitare; for payment, admonere, interpellare; for an account, rationem ab aliquo repossere; for some work, ad opus sollicitare: — *to call upon (invoke), invocare;* implorare; obtestari. — ¶ (*name*), vocare, appellare, dicere. — *I am called Marcus, mihi est nomen Marcus or Marco, or (more rarely) Marci;* or Marcus vocor. — *I am called wise, sapiens dicor.* — *I call it mine, id meum vindico.* — *To call things by their right names, suo quamque rem nomine appellare.* — ¶ (*convoke*), convocare. — ¶ (*summon into court*), citare. — ¶ (*To call upon (i. e. visit) one, visere, invisere, (in order to ask about his health); adire, convenire, (for the sake of talking or treating with him); ad aliquem salutandum venire, aliquem salutare, (pay one's respects).* — *To be in the habit of calling at a man's house, frequentare domum alicujus.*

CALL, subst. vox; vocatus. — *To come at one's call, alicujus vocatu or ab aliquo vocatum or invitatum venire.* — ¶ (*command*), flagitatio, postulatio, postulationum. — ¶ (*invocation*), invocatio, imploratio. — ¶ (*offer of an office*), munus oblatum; also in connection conditio. — ¶ (*instrument*), fistula ancupatoria.

CALLING, vocatus; munus, officium, partes; ars, questus.

CALLOUS (prop.), callosus. — *To become callous, callum ducere, coalescere.* — *To be so, callere.* — ¶ (*fig. to be callous in a thing, lente ferre aliquid.* — *I am callous to grief, animus ad dolorem obdruit.* — *He is callous to all pity, durus homo est;* omnem humanitatem exiit, abject.

CALLOUSNESS, callum or callus (callus): fig. callum, lentus animus, indolentia; durus animus.

CALLOW, implumis.

CALM, tranquillus, placidus, quietus, pacatus, placatus, sedatus, compositus. — *sea, mare tranquillum, placidum.* — *sleep, somnus placidus.* — *life, vita quietâ, tranquilla, placida, otiosa.* — *Th write in a calmer mood, sedatiore animo scribere.* — *Be calm (of good cheer)! bono sis animo!* — *The sea is calm, mare tranquillum (pacatum, stilled) est;* silet æquor; torpent æquora.

CALM, CALMNESS, subst. (of the sea), tranquillitas (when free from storm), malacia (a dead calm); fig. tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus, æquus, (animi) æquitas; quies, otium, pax, silentium.

To CALM, tranquillare, pacare, sedare, placare, permulcere, lenire. — *anger, iracundiam reprime, iram sedare, lenire.*

CALMLY, quiete, tranquille, placide, quieto animo, placato animo, sedate.

CALTROPS (used in war for pricking horses' feet), murices ferrei. — ¶ *Caltrop (a plant), tribulus.*

CALUMNY, calumnia; criminatio.

CALUMNIOUS, calumniosus (of a person); falsas criminationes continens.

CALUMNIATE, calumniari; criminari aliquem, falsâ criminatione (falsis crimi-

nationibus) uti in aliquem; de famâ alicujus detrahere; alicui absenti male loqui.

**CALUMNIATOR**, calumniator, criminator.

**CALVE**. See *Calf*.

**CAMBRIC**, carbasus. — *Of cambric, carbaseus, carbasinus.*

**CAMEL**, camelus. — *Of one, camelinus.*

**CAMP**, castra (pl.); tentoria, pelles, (tents). — *A summer camp, winter camp, aestiva (sc. castra), hiberna (sc. castra).* — *To select a position for a camp, locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.* — *To pitch a camp, castra locare, ponere, collocare, constituere; tendere (stretch the tents).* — *To raise a camp, tabernacula defendere (strike the tents); castra movere, promovere, proferre.* — *To take the enemy's camp, hostem castris exuere.* — *Of or pertaining to a camp, castrensis.*

**CAMPAIGN** (open country), caempus, planities, locus campestris. — *¶ (in war), bellum; stipendium; sometimes expeditio.* — *To make his first campaign, militiam auspiciari; primum stipendium merere.* — *To open the campaign again, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere.* — *Our arms have been successful this campaign, bellum hoc anno feliciter gestum est.*

**CAN**, possum, queo; licet, licet mihi; copia mihi est alicujus rei faciendæ. — *I cannot, non possum; non queo, nequeo.* — *It can be, fieri potest, esse potest, (is possible); credibile est (is credible); factum esse potest (can have taken place).* — *I cannot accuse (i. e. have no reason to accuse) old age, nihil habeo, quod incusem senectutem.* — *I cannot pay, non sum solvendo; bear a burden, non sum oneri ferendo.* — *I speak as loud as I can, quam possum oraximâ voce dico.* — *As much as I could, quantum facere potui.* — *I cannot bear to behold a thing, non sustineo aspicere aliquid.* — *As soon as can be, primo quoque tempore.* — *How can you tell? qui scis? — I cannot forbear to send to you, facere non possum, quin ad te mittam.* — *The business is as bad as it can be, pejore loco res non potest esse.* — *Do what you can to get it done, operam, ut fiat, da.* — *It is also expressed by tenses of the subj. mood; e. g. he explained the thing so clearly that all could see, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent; who can doubt? quis dubitet? — ¶ I can do this or that (i. e. I know how), scire, peritum esse.* — *I can, cannot paint, pingere scio, nescio.* — *He can draw (well), graphidos peritus est.* — *He can speak Greek, Græce scit, Græce loqui didicit or scit.*

**CAN**, subst. cantharus (to drink from); hirnea, hirmula, (to pour from).

**CANAL**, canalis (gen.); fossa (uniting two bodies or streams of water). — *To dig a canal, fossam facere, deprimere.*

**CANCEL** (blot out), delere; (make void), tollere, abolere, abrogare, rescindere. — *I cancelled the verses I had made, poema, quod composueram, incidi.*

**CANCER**, cancer (the sign or sore); canceroma, carcinomia, (the sore). — *Of a cancer, canceraticus.* — *A sore like a cancer, carcinodes (n.).*

**TO CANCERATE**, cancerare.

**CANDID**, probus, sincerus, verns, sine fuce et fallaciis, integer; candidus, simplex, apertus, ingenuus. — *A candid judge, judex incorruptus.* — *To make a candid confession of a thing, aliquid aperte et ingenue confiteri.*

**CANDIDLY**, sincere, vere; candide, simpliciter; genuine, ingenue; aperte; ex animo; sine fraude, sine dolo. — *Candidly? bonæ fide? — I will speak candidly, ex animi sententiâ dicam.*

**CANDOR**, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, simplicitas, animi candor.

**CANDIDATE**, candidatus; petitor, competitor, fig. qui petit, appetit, competit aliquid, annittitur ad aliquid; petitor. — *for the consulship, candidatus consularis.* — *for the ministry, candidatus ecclesiasticus.* — *Relating to a candidate, candidatorius.*

**CANDLE**, cereus (waxen), candela (tallow). — *Candlestick, lychnuchus, candelabrum.* — *To work by candle-light, lucubrare.* — *By candle-light, ad candelam (-as); ad lucernam (-as).*

**CANDOR**. See *Candid*.

**CANDY**, saccharum crystallinum.

**TO CANDY**, saccharum incoquere alicui rei, saccharo condire; v. n. saccharo crustari. — *A candied tongue, lingua blandiens.*

**CANE**, arundo; (sugar-cane), arundo sacchari, saccharum. — *¶ (staff), baculum, scipio.* — *To go with a cane, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere.* — *A little cane, bacillum.*

**TO CANE** one, baculum alicui impingere; aliequem baculo coëcere.

**CANISTER**, canistrum (basket); pyxis (box).

**CANKER** (worm), eruca: — (sore), ulcus, cancer, canceroma; in the mouth, aphthæ: — (rust), rubigo; of brass, ærug: — (dog-rose), rosa canina, sentis canis: — (pest), pestis, perniciës.

**TO CANKER**, v. a. rodere, corrodere, corrumpere, vitare, depravare; consumere: — v. n. rubiginem contrahere, rubigine lædi, id æruginem incidere; rodi, corrumpi, vitiari, depravari. — *Canker-ed, rubiginosus, æruginosus; corruptus, etc.*

**CANNIBAL**, qui carne humanâ or hominum corporibus vescitur; Anthropophagus.

**CANNON**, tormentum bellicum. — *To charge one, pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere.* — *To fire one, tormentum mittere, emittere.* — *Cannon-ball, globus tormentarius; globus tormento missus.* — *Out of cannon-shot, extra tormenti coniectum.*

**CANNONADE**, v. n. tormenta mittere; v. a. tormentis verberare.

**CANNONIER**, miles tormentarius.

**CANOE**, linter.

**CANON**, lex; præscriptum, præceptum; regula, norma, (these two collectively, canons; never in pl.). — *¶ Canon law, jus canonicum.* — *¶ The sacred canon, librorum sacrorum numerus or familia.* — *¶ (as a dignity), canonicus.*

**CANONICAL** (of writings), qui in numero sacrorum librorum habetur or est. — *¶ (regular), legibus canonicis or ecclesiasticis constitutus, justus, legitimus.* — *¶ (ecclesiastical), canonicus, ecclesiasticus.*

**CANONIST**, juris canonici professor.

**CANONIZE**, in sanctorum numerum referre.

**CANOPY**, aulæum; umbraculum; velarium (awn'ng).

**CANOPIED**, velatus.

**CANT** (gibberish), perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa; (technical expressions), vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis (affected rhyme), vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque, and more widely species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio; (low talk), sermo ex trivii sumptus, vocabula ex trivii arrepta, vilitas sermonis, dictionis. — *A cant word among sailors, vocabulum nauticum; in camp, vocabulum castrense; of painters, vocabulum picturæ, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum.*

**TO CANT**, perplexe loqui: iocose artificum loqui: pietatem verbis simulare: triviale sermone uti.

**CANTO**, liber.

**CANTON**, pagus.

**TO CANTON**, in pagos dividere; v. n. stativa habere (aliquo loco).

**CANTONMENT**, castra (stativa).

**CANVASS**, canava, canevasiuum; (sails), carbas, lintea; (tents), tentoria, tabernacula; (a picture), tabula. — *¶ (a canvassing for votes), ambitio, prensatio.*

**TO CANVASS**, ambire, prensare: (consider, discuss), expendere, perpendere, examinare, animo agitare, in concionibus agitare, etc.

**CAP** (for men), galerus, pileus, tegmen capitis; (little cap), galericulum, pileolus: (for women), calantica, mitra. — *Wearing a cap, galeritus, pileatus; calanticam, etc., gerens.* — *¶ (cover like a cap), petasus; causia; operculum.* — *¶ The cap of, summus.*

**TO CAP**, superintegere; insuper imponere. — *¶ To cap verses, (alternis) versibus contendere.*

**CAP-A-PIE**. — *Armed cap-a-pie, a vertice ad talos armatus.*

**CAPABLE**, capax alicujus rei; aptus, idoneus alicui rei; sollers, ingeniosus; probus, bonus; docilis. — *of accomplishing any thing whatever, nihil non efficeret potest.* — *A capable guardian, tutor idoneus.* — *workman, artifex probus, bonus.* — *judge, voucher, judex, auctor idoneus.* — *A man capable of ruling, vir imperii capax.* — *He is capable of committing any crime, ad illo nullum facinus abest.*

**CAPABILITY**, facultas alicujus rei (gerendæ).

**CAPACIOUS** (able to hold), capax, (roomy), capax, amplus, laxus, spatiosus, magnus. — *A capacious mind, ingenium capax.*

**CAPACITY**, capacitas; ingenium, ingenioi facultas, sollertia, dotes animi; captus, intelligentia, prudentia. — *The capacity of a vessel, vasis capacitas.* — *To come down to the capacity of the scholar, ad mensuram discentis se submittere; of his hearers, ad intellectum auditorum descendere.* — *According to the common capacity, ut est hominum captus.* — *To have a natural capacity for a thing, alicujus rei gerendæ a naturâ adjumenta habere.* — *¶ (character, &c.), munus, officium, conditio, partes.*

**CAPACITATE**, aliequem instruere ad aliquid.

**CAPE** (of land), promontorium; (of a garment), collare.

**CAPER**, saltus; fig., exsultatio, petulantia, lascivia. — *To cut capers, exsultare, lascivire.*

**TO CAPER**, saltare, exsultare, lascivire.

**CAPILLARY**, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

**CAPITAL**, adj. (touching life), capitalis; (main, chief), primus, princeps, præcipuus, summus, maximus; (excellent), egregius, eximius. — *This is the capital point, hoc caput est, hoc summum, maximum est.* — *¶ Capital letter, litera inceptiva or initialis; litera majuscula.*

**CAPITAL**, subst. (money), pecuniæ, rumi, also res; (as distinct from interest), caput, sors, vivum. — *Idle capital, pecuniæ otiosæ.* — *To draw upon one's capital, de vivo detrahere.* — *¶ (capital letter), see above.* — *¶ (of a country), caput or caput regni; urbs nobilissima.* — *¶ (of a pillar), capitulum.*

**CAPITALIST**, homo pecuniosus, bene numeratus.

**CAPITULATE**, de conditionibus tractare: — (of soldiers), arma conditione ponere; (of a town), certis conditionibus hostibus tradi.

**CAPITULATION**, conditiones (deditionis).

**CAPON**, capus, capo; gallus castratus.

**CAPRICE**, animi impetus; libido; commentum mirum: (see also *Capriciousness*). — *Coprices, ineptiæ, nugæ; opinionum commenta.*

**CAPRICIOUS**, difficilis; libidinosus; levis, inconstans, varius, mutabilis, mobilis; petulans.

**CAPRICIOUSNESS**, natura difficilis; petulantia; inconstantia, levitas. — *of fortune, inconstantia fortunæ.*

**CAPTAIN** (commander), præfectus, dux, imperator. — *A great captain, imperator summus.* — *¶ (of a company), centurio.* — *To be such, ordinem ducere.* — *¶ (of a ship), nauticularius (owner); navis magister (master); navis præfectus, (naval commander).*

**CAPTIOUS**, morosus, difficilis, superbus; reprehendendi studiosus; spicuosus. — *A man captious as to words, auticeps verborum.* — *¶ (insidious), captiosus, insidiosus.* — *A captious question, captio, interrogatio captiosa.*

**CAPTIOUSLY**, superbe, morose; captiose, insidiose.

**CAPTIOUSNESS**, natura difficilis, morosa, reprehendendi studium; captio, cavillatio, interrogationes captiosæ, spinæ. — *in words, aucupium verborum.*

**CAPTIVE**, adj. captus, captivus.

**CAPTIVE**, subst. captus, captivus.

**CAPTIVITY**, captivitas; servitus (when joined with slavery).

**CAPTIVATE**, **CAPTIVE**, capere; fig., capere, rapere, occupare, allicere, pellicere, tenere. — *Captivating (charming), quod ad se attrahit, nos capit or delectationem allicit; venustus.* — *¶ See Charm.*

**CAPTOR**, qui capit, capiat, cepit, etc.; expugnator (of a town)  
**CAPTURE**, captura (of prey, &c.); occupatio, expugnatio; and by a circumlocution. To CAPTURE, capere, occupare, potiri (with abl.), expugnare.  
**CAR**, carrus, earrum; birota, birotum, (two-wheeled); poet. currus.  
**CARMAN**, plaustrarius.  
**CARAVAN**, comitatus; peregrinatio armata mercatorum.  
**CARAVANSARY**, xenodocheum.  
**CARCISS**, cadaver; corpus mortuum, corpus; (improp.), corpusculum. — *The carcass of a sheep*, ovis morticina.  
**CARD**, charta; tabula, tabella. — *Visiting-card*, charta or tessera salutatrix. — *Playing-card*, charta or scida lusoria. — *To play at cards*, chartis or scidis ludere. — ¶ (for rool), carmen.  
**To CARD**, carminare. — *A carding*, carminatio.  
**CARDER**, carminator.  
**CARDINAL**, adj. primus, princeps, præcipuus; cardinalis. — *minds, numbers, venti, numeri cardinales.*  
**CARDINAL**, subst. cardinalis. — *A cardinal's hat*, tiara cardinalis.  
**CARE**, cura; diligentia; curatio alicujus rei (the *carc*, conduct, &c., of a thing). — *Care in a business*, accuratio in aliqua re faciendâ. — *Acting with care*, diligens. — *Made with care*, accuratus. — *With care*, accurate; *the utmost, diligentissime*, accuratissime. — *Without care*, sine curâ or diligentia, solutâ curâ. — *To bestow care upon a thing*, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. — *To undertake the care of a thing*, curationem alicujus rei suscipere. — *The carc of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis meæ. — *I have a care of that*, illud mihi curæ est. — *To take care of*, curare; procurare. — *Take care of your health*, cura ut valeas. — *I wish you would have a care of that matter*, illam rem velim curæ habere. — *I commit it to your care*, mando hoc tuæ fidei or tibi. — ¶ (concern, anxiety), cura; sollicitudo. — *To bring one care*, sollicitare aliquem; curam, sollicitudinem afferre alicui; sollicitum habere aliquem. — *To be harassed with cares*, curis angî; *worn*, curis absumi or confici. — *To throw off all cares*, curas abjicere. — *Be without care!* noli laborare! bono sis animo! — *To be in care and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse animo. — ¶ (the object of care), cura. — *This is my care*, hoc mihi curæ est. — ¶ (caution), cautio, circumspectio. — *To have a care*, cavere, ne, etc.; videre, ne, etc.; of a thing, cavere aliquid, præcavere ab aliqua re. — *To act with care*, omnia circumspicere. — *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibere. — *To take care for*, consulere, prospicere, servare alicui rei; providere aliquid or alicui rei, prospicere aliquid.  
**To CARE** (grieve), sollicitudinem habere, ægritudine affici, se afflictare. — *about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. — ¶ *To care for a thing* (attend to it, take care of it, regard it), laborare de aliqua re; curare aliquid; curæ mihi est aliquid; alicujus rei rationem habere or ducere; aliquid respicere; alicui rei prospicere. — *Not to care for*, negligere, non curare. — *To care for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (of the gods); soluto et quieto esse animo (of men). — *To care about other men's business*, aliena curare. — *I care not what others think*, non curo, quid alii censent. — *What care I about that matter?* quid mihi cum illâ re? — ¶ *To care for*, i. e. regard, love, colere, diligere, magni facere. — ¶ *I do not care* (i. e. I would rather not), non curo (with infn.).  
**CAREFUL** (troubled), sollicitus, curâ, sollicitudine, ægritudine affectus, æger animo or -i; (attentive), curiosus, accuratus, diligens; (provident), providus, cautus, circumspectus, prudens.  
**CARELESS**, securus; socors; negligens, improvidus, incautus; inmemor. — *To be careless of*, negligere.  
**CARELESSNESS**, securitas, socordia, negligentia, imprudentia, inconsiderantia.  
**CAREER**, curriculum; spatium; stadium (at the Olympic games). — ¶ *The*

*career of life*, vitæ curriculum, spatium. — ¶ (course), cursus. — *To give a man full career*, aliquem non impedire, non coercere.  
**CARESS**, aliquem amplexari et osculari; blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem.  
**CARESS**, subst. amplexus, complexus, osculum. — *Caresses*, blanditiæ, blandimenta; illecebræ.  
**CARGO**, onus. — *To discharge the cargo*, navem exonerare.  
**CARICATURE** (of the face), vultus in pejus fictus.  
**CARNAL**, in corpore situs, ad corpus pertinens, corporalis, or the genit. corporis; libidinosus, voluptatibus corporis deditus; venerus. — *desires, libidines.*  
**CARNIVAL**, Saturnalia.  
**CAROL**, cantus, carmen, canticum.  
**To CAROL**, canere, cantus fundere, dare, edere.  
**CAROUSE**, potare; comissari. — *till midnight*, perpotare ad mediam noctem.  
**CAROUSAL**, potatio, comissatio.  
**CARP** at, carpere, vellicare; cavillari.  
**CARPENTER**, faber tignarius or materiarius. — *A house-carpenter*, faber adium. — *A ship-carpenter*, faber navalis; architectus navalis.  
**CARPENTRY**, opera fabrilis (the art, &c.); opus fabri tignarii, opus fabrilis, (the work).  
**CARPET**, tapetes, tapetum. — ¶ Fig. to bring upon the carpet, in medium proferre; movere, commovere. — *This is upon the carpet*, de hac re consulitur or deliberatur. — ¶ (of grass, &c.), vestitus.  
**To CARPET**, tapete or -tis sternere, sternere.  
**CARRION**, cadaver; caro putrida.  
**CARROT**, daucus sativus (L.); it is included in pastinaca.  
**CARRY**, ferre; bajulare (on one's back); portare (from one place to another); gerere, gestare, (bear, carry about, in the hand or as a burden; also as an ornament or article of dress); vehere, vectare, (especially of beasts, ships, slaves); sustinere (bear, hold up). — *To carry a child in the arms*, puerum in manibus gestare. — *To be carried in a palanquin through the city*, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem. — *To carry a thing with one*, aliquid secum portare. — *To carry home*, domum ferre. — *To carry to the grave*, (funere) efferre. — *As far as the sight will carry*, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt. — *To carry coals to Newcastle*, ligna in silvam ferre. — *To carry a thing far* (fig.), longe procedere in re; too far, modum excedere in re; to extremities, ultima experiri. — *To carry a ditch round the city*, urbem fossâ circumdare. — *To carry water through a man's land*, aquam per fundum alicujus ducere. — *To carry one's demands to a man*, alicujus ad aliquem postulata deferre. — *To carry away*, auferre, asportare, avehere, abducere; rapere, abripere; *carried away by the force of the stream*, vi fluminis abreptus: — *to be carried away with love*, amore trahi, provehi. — *To carry in*, intro ferre; inferre in, etc. — *To carry off* (kill), consumere, absumere, conficere; rapere: — *to carry off bile*, bilem detrahere. — *To carry on*, exercere, facere, gerere; administrare; prosequi. — *To carry out*, efferre (foras), exportare: (to the end), persequi; ad finem perducere. — ¶ *To carry himself*, se gerere. — *To carry it high*, insolentem, intemperantem, superbum se præbere. — ¶ *To carry it* (prevail), vincere, pervincere, obtinere, ut or ne, etc. — *To carry a bill through*, legem, rogationem perferre. — *You have carried your point*, vicisti. — *To carry the day*, vincere; superiorem discedere. — *To carry a town by assault*, urbem expugnare. — *To carry* (effect), perficere, efficere.  
**CARRIAGE**, portatio, gestatio, vectio, vectatio; vectura (also the carriage-money), vecturæ pretium. — *To pay* (for) the carriage, pro vecturâ solvere. — ¶ (vehicle), vehiculum. (See also Coach, &c.) — ¶ (department) See Bear, Behave.  
**CARRIER**, portans, gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei; gerulus; bajulus. — ¶ (messenger), nuntius. — *Letter-carrier*, tabellarius. — *Carrier-pigeon*, columba tabellaria.

**CART**, plaustrum; carrus, carrum; birota, birotum, (two-wheeled). — *A small cart*, plostellum. — *Cart-horse*, equus qui carro jungitur; caballus. — *Cartman*, plaustrarius. — *Cartload*, vehes.  
**To CART**, in plaustrum, etc. imponere; plastro vehere or transvehere.  
**CARVE**, sculperé, exsculperé; (engrave), insculperé, incidere. — *Carved work*, opus sculptile; anaglypha; sigilla. — ¶ (of meat), secare, scindere, (a whole animal); in frusta excutere (a piece of meat into smaller pieces).  
**CARVER**, sculptor: — scissor; structor.  
**CARVING**, sculptura: (carved work), opus sculptile.  
**CASE**, theca; involucrum; capsula, eapsula; pyxis. — *A case for pens*, theca calamarum.  
**To CASE**, in thecâ recondere; armis induere; inducere.  
**CASE** (occurrence, state, contingency, &c.), casus, res, causa, locus, status, conditio, tempus, occasio. — *I have often been in like case*, aliquoties eandem rem expectus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit, evenit. — *It is often the case*, res sæpe accidit; that, &c., sæpe accidit, ut, etc. — *The case may occur*, fieri potest, usu venire potest. — *It can never be the case*, non potest accidere tempus. — *This was rarely the case*, hoc raro incidebat. — *In an urgent case*, necessario tempore. — *In any case*, utcumque res ceciderit (whatever the event be); certe, profecto, (certainly). — *To be in the same case*, in eadem esse conditione, in eodem loco, in eadem causâ esse. — *If I were in your case*, isto loco si essem. — *The case is otherwise with him, who, &c.*, alia causa est ejus, qui, etc. — *That is not the case*, alia res est; aliud est. — *Is not this the case with every people?* an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? — *He laments his own case*, suam vicem conqueritur. — *In case, that, &c.*, si; si est, ut; si forte; quum. — *To put or suppose the case*, fingere, facere, ponere. — *We will put the case that the thing is so*, fingamus, etc., rein ita esse. — *In the case of my brother*, in fratre meo. — *In this case* (under these circumstances), his rebus, que cum ita sint; in hoc tempore. — ¶ *To be in good case* (as to health), bene, recte se habere. — *In good case* (as to flesh), nitidus, pinguis, opimus, obesus. — ¶ *A case in court*, causa; res; lis. — ¶ (in grammar), casus.  
**CASEMENT**, fenestra; foris.  
**CASH**, pecunia præsens, numerata, or numi præsentés, numerati; also pecunia, numi, argentum. — *Cash payment*, representatio (pecuniæ). — *To pay in cash*, præsentî pecuniâ or numeratî solvere; pecuniam representare. — *To sell for cash*, die oculatâ vendere, Plaut.  
**CASHER**, custos pecuniarum.  
**CASHIER**, v. loco suo movere; remove-re, submovere or amovere a munere; solvere militiâ, exactorare.  
**CASK**, dolium, doliolum, cupa, seria, orca.  
**BASKET**, arcula, capsula, cistula, cistellula; pyxis; dactylothea (for rings).  
**CASSOCK**, stola sacerdotalis.  
**CAST**, jacere, jactare (repeatedly), mittere, jaculari, conjicere (e. g. lapides in aliquem; aliquem in vincula; oculos ad or in aliquem); injicere (cast into, upon), superinjicere (cast upon). — *To cast a thing at one*, petere aliquem aliqua re (e. g. aliquem malo, an apple). — *The cast stones at one*, lapides mittere, conjicere in aliquem; lapidibus petere aliquem. — *To cast anchor*, ancoram jaccere. — *To cast a shadow*, umbram facere; the sun casts no shadow, sol nullam umbram facit; nulla umbra jacitur. — *To cast the skin* (of a snake), vernationem or senectam exuere; the teeth, dentes alicui cadunt, decidunt, excidunt: — *the castings* (slough, &c.), exuvie. — *The horse cast his rider*, equus effudit or excussit equitem. — *To cast the dice*, aleam jaccere. — *They cast lots*, which of the two, &c., sortiti sunt, uter, etc. — *He cast a block in his way* (fig.), illi scrupulum injecit. — *To cast a ditch about a place*, fossâ circumdare locum. — *To cast upon the shore*, in litore ejicere. — *To cast the blame upon one*, culpam in aliquem conferre, conjicere, transferre

— *To cast into sorrow, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, afferre; into trouble, negotium alicui facessere or exhibere, alicui in molestiam impingere, detruere.* — *To cast into a sleep, sopire, consopire.* — *To cast a thing in one's teeth, aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere.* — *To cast one's eyes about, oculos circumferre.* — *To cast away, abjicere (e. g. spem); profundere (e. g. vitam); one's self, se abjicere (cast away, perditus, profligatus): to be cast away, naufragium facere, naufragio perire.* — *To cast by, rejicere, respuere, repudiare; contemnere.* — *To cast down, sternere, prosternere; affligere, frangere; cast down, abjectus, animi abjecti, afflictus, tristis, spe alienus.* — *To cast headlong, præcipitem dare, præcipitare.* — *To cast off; his rider, equitem excutere, effundere; the yoke (prop. and fig.), jugum cervicibus dejicere; children, liberos abdicare; a wife, uxorem repudiare; virtute, virtutem abjicere, virtuti laqueum mandare; vices, vitia ponere or exuere; clothes, vestem ponere, deponere, abjicere, exuere, (for good) deponere.* — *To cast out, ejicere, expellere, exturbare, extrudere, exterminare; — something obscurely, obscure jacerre aliquid.* — *To cast up, sublime jacerre; (vomit), vomere, evomere (so ignes, of a volcano); a dike, aggerem jacerre, extruere; the eyes, oculos tollere.* — *† (condemn), damnare, condemnare.* — *To be cast in his suit, causâ cadere.* — *† The trees cast their leaves, folia arboribus delabuntur, ex arboribus decidunt.* — *† (give the bias), habere or facere momentum.* — *Castig, decretorius, quod habet or facit momentum.* — *† (reckon), computare, supputare, rationem alicujus rei inire; calculos subducere; ad calculos vocare.* — *To cast up an account, alicujus rei rationem computare or summam facere.* — *† To cast in one's mind, secum meditari, pendere, secum reputare, cogitare.* — *To cast about, meditari, in animo volvere or secum versare.* — *† (found, run), fundere (in brass, ex ære); also fingere.*  
**CAST**, s. (a throw), jactus, missus, (of dice, talorum, tesserarum); conjectus: ars, artificium, (reach, trick): specimen (touch): of the eyes, oculorum nutus (wink), conjectus oculorum, oculi aliquo conjecti, oculi dejecti; (squint), oculi limi, perversi (one that has it, strabo): (look), aspectus, conspectus, facies, vultus, species, color: (air), habitus corporis: (sort, &c.), genus, natura, indoles, ingenium: (thing cast or founded), signum, inago ficta. — *To have a cast of violet, in violam vergere; in violam desinere, violam sentire.* — *Having a cast of black, nigricans.* — *A jest which has a vulgar cast, jocus illiberalis.*  
**CASTIGATE**. See *Chostise*.  
**CASTLE**, arx (a fortified castle on an eminence); castellum. — *To build castles in the air (to entertain foolish hopes), somnia sibi fingere, spem pascere inanem.*  
**CASTOR**, fiber, castor. — *Castor-oil, oleum castorinum.*  
**CASTRATE**, virilitatem alicui adimere or excidere or exsecare, exsecare, castrare.  
**CASTRATION**, castratio.  
**CASUAL**, fortuitus, forte oblatas, in casu positus, adventitius.  
**CASUALLY**, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito.  
**CASUALTY**, casus, eventum; mors, mortis casus.  
**CASUIST**, qui quæstiones de moribus hominis Christiani explicat, officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicat.  
**CAT**, felis, feles.  
**CATALOGUE**, index. — *of things to be sold by auction, index rerum venalium.*  
**CATARACT**, aquæ ex edito desilientes. — *† (of the eye), glaucoma.*  
**CATARRH**, destillatio, epiphora, catarhus, tussis catarrhalis.  
**CATASTROPHE**, catastropha (turn and development of an action); exitus (issue of a piece, &c.); fortunæ vicissitudo, commutatio, etc.; eventus.  
**CATCH** (lay hold of), prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere; arripere (hastily). — *To catch one by the cloak, aliquem pallio apprehendere.* — *by the hand, manu prehendere.* — *To catch at, appetere, prensare, captare.* — *† To catch a ball, pilam accipere, excipere.* — *To catch one as he falls, aliquem labentem excipere.* — *To catch birds, beasts, &c., capere aves, feras.* — *To try to catch, captare (e. g. pilam, muscas).* — *To catch (take in), capere, decipere, circumvenire.* — *To catch a thief, furem comprehendere.* — *To catch (overtake), assequi, consequi; in cursu nancisci; ex fugâ aliquem reprehendere (catch and bring back).* — *To catch in a net, irretire; in a noose, illaqueare.* — *Caught in a shower, subito imbre oppressus.* — *† (capture, charm), capere, rapere, irretire.* — *† (take in the act), deprehendere in aliqua re.* — *To be caught thieving, in furto teneri.* — *† To catch fire, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere.* — *He catches fire easily, natura ejus est præceps in iram.* — *The fire catches something, ignis or flamma comprehendit or corripit aliquid.* — *To catch a disease, in morbum incidere, morbo corripri; (by infection), morbus transit in aliquem.* — *To catch cold, perfrigescere.* — *To catch vices, infici or imbui vitiis.* — *A catching disease, morbus contagiosus, contagio or contagium morbi, pestilentia.*  
**CATCH**, s. (what is caught), præda, quod quis capit (cepit, etc.): (song), versus a singulis in orbem decantandi: (hook, &c.), hamus, uncus, fibula.  
**CATECHIZE**, catechizare; interrogare, percunctari.  
**CATECHISM**, catechismus.  
**CATEGORY**, genus (kind, class); categoria (in logic).  
**CATEGORICAL**, absolutus; simplex (unconditional); certus, non dubius. — *To give a categorical answer, absolute respondere.*  
**CATES**, cibaria; obsonia; cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores.  
**TO CATER**, obsonari.  
**CATERER**, obsonator.  
**CATER** (ut dice), quaternio.  
**CATERPILLAR**, eruca.  
**CATHARTIC**, catharticus. — *A cathartic, medicamentum catharticum, detractio.*  
**CATHEDRAL**, ædes cathedralis.  
**CATHOLIC**, universalis, perpetua; catholicus. — *† Roman Catholic, ad legem Romanam or sacra Romana pertinens; also Romanus.* — *A Catholic, Rom. legis studiosus.* — *To become Catholic, doctrinam Pontificis Rom. amplecti; (of a community), sacra Romana suscipere.*  
**CATHOLICON**, medicamentum panchrestum; omnium dolorum remedium.  
**CATTLE** (in general), pecus, ðris (but pecus, ūdis, a single head); jumenta (draught cattle, beasts of burden). — *A drove of cattle, greg; greg armentorum.* — *The raising of cattle, res pecuaria, pecuaria; to raise cattle, pecuariam facere; a breeder of cattle, pecuarius.* — *A cattle-market, forum pecuarium.*  
**CAUL** (for the hair), reticulum; (of the bowels), omentum.  
**CAUSE**, causa (gen.); fons, origo, semen, (source, fountain); auctor, effector, (author); ansa, materia, locus, (handle, occasion); ratio. — *The sun is the cause of heat, sol est causa et fons caloris.* — *He is the cause of the war, ille est auctor, concitator belli.* — *You are the cause, tu es in causâ.* — *To seek a cause for war, materiam belli quære.* — *To give cause for blame, ansam dare ad reprehendum.* — *To invent causes, causas confingere.* — *To allege as a cause, prætexere aliquid.* — *For good cause, justis de causis; to have good cause for something, cum causâ aliquid facere; non sine gravi causâ aliquid facere.* — *Without cause, sine causâ, temere; not, non temere.* — *For that cause, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam.* — *For what cause? quam ob rem? qua de causâ? — There is no cause for your grieving, non (or nihil) est, quod or quare or cur doleas; non habes, quod doleas.* — *What cause is there for hesita-*

tion? quod facit, ut dubites? — *† (side party), causa, partes.* — *To espouse one's cause, in alicujus partes transire, ad alicujus causam se adjungere; patrocini- um alicujus or alicujus rei suscipere.* — *To make common cause with one, stare cum aliquo.* — *† (in court), causa; res; lis.* — *To plead a cause, causam defendere or orare; causam agere.*  
**TO CAUSE**, causam esse alicujus rei; fontem rei esse; auctorem, concitatorum rei esse; facere, efficere; creare (to breed, engender); movere, excitare, (excite, arouse); ansam dare or præbere alicujus rei or ad with gerundive; locum dare or facere alicui rei.  
**CAUSELESS**, quod sine causâ est. — *† (groundless), quod sine causâ est, quod temere fit; vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.*  
**CAUSEY**, via (lapidibus) strata.  
**CAUSTIC**, causticus; rodens, erodens.  
**CAUTION**, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia. — *The thing requires much caution, res multas cautiones habet.* — *† (warning), monitus.*  
**TO CAUTION**, monere, præmonere aliquem, ut caveat: — *against something, monere, præmonere aliquid cavendum; monere, præmonere de aliqua re; monere, præmonere, ne, etc.*  
**CAUTIOUS**, cautus, circumspectus, prudens, consideratus, providus. — *To be cautious in a matter, cautionem adhibere in aliqua re.*  
**CAVALCADE**, pompa equestris.  
**CAVALIER**, eques; vir nobilis; homo aula ingenio accomodatus.  
**CAVALIER**, adj. quod equitem decet; fortis, strenuus; superbus, insolens; festivus, lepidus.  
**CAVALRY**, equitatus, equites; copiarum equestres (cavalry forces of an army); acies equitum (in line of battle); ala (as forming a wing): — *sometimes, eques in sing. for equites.* — *A cavalry-man, eques.* — *A regiment of cavalry, cohors equestris.* — *A troop of cavalry, turma equitum.* — *To serve in the cavalry, equo merere.*  
**CAVE, CAVERN**, caverna, specus, spelunca; antrum (poet.); (pit), fovea.  
**CAVERNOUS**, cavernosus.  
**CAVIL**, captiosè interrogare, cavillari, calumniari, argutias consecrari or alicui exhibere, aliquem captare velle. — *Cavilling, captiosus, calumniosus, cavillans; minimâ re ad reprehendum contentus.*  
**CAVIL**, s. captio, captiuncula, calumnia; cavils, captiones, captiosè interrogatio- nes, argutiarum. — *To lose one's self in cavils, se induere in captiones.*  
**CAVILLER**, cavillator, calumniator.  
**CAVITY**, cavum; fovea (pit); venter; uterus.  
**CAW**, crocire, crocitare.  
**CEASE** (make an end of doing something), desinere; cessare; desistere, absistere; mittere: (all admit of the infin.): — *finem facere aliquid faciendi, or merely alicujus rei or alicui rei; conquiescere a re; omittere, intermittere aliquid, (to leave a thing off; the former wholly, the latter for a time).* — *To cease from war, bellandi, belli or bello finem facere; conquiescere ab armis.* — *To speak, finem facere dicendi (loquendi); finem imponere orationi.* — *Cease, I say! potin' ut desinas; — Not to cease backbiting one, non cessare detrudere ab aliquo.* — *To cease to be (to die), esse desinere.* — *They have ceased to dispute, disputari desitum est.* — *Not to cease asking, non desistere rogare.* — *To cease contending, de contentione desistere.* — *Also expressed by de in composition; as, debellare (cease from war), decetare (cease to fight), deservire (cease to rage), depluere (cease to rain).* — *† (come to an end), desinere (though rarely); finem habere or capere; decedere (go off, depart), quiescere (rest; both of a fever); conquiescere, abire, (both of a disease): (of a race or family), deficere in aliquo (became extinct in his person).* — *In winter all wars cease, hieme omnia bella conquiescunt.* — *The wind ceases, ventus subsidit; vis venti cadit.* — *His anger has ceased, ira deferbit, resedit.* — *The war has ceased, debellatum est.* — *To make to cease, finem facere alicui-*

jus rei or alicui rei, finem imponere rei. — ¶ *Without ceasing, sine intermissione; continenter; perpetuo; in æternum.* — ¶ See also *Cessation*.  
**CEASELESS, continuus, assiduus; perpetuus (unbroken to the end); sempiternus (eternal).**  
**CEDAR, cedrus.** — *Of cedar, cedreus, cedrinus.*  
**CEDE, cedere alicui aliqua re; cedere alicui possessione alicujus rei; transcribere alicui aliquid (by writing).**  
**CSSION, cession.**  
**CELL, tectum conclavis or cubiculi opere tectorio loricare; conclave lacunari ornare.**  
**CELLING, tectum; tectum laqueatum, laquear or pl. laquearia, lacunar or pl. lacunaria, (a ceiling with depressed ureas).**  
**CELEBRATE, laudare, celebrare, prædicare; canere, carmine or carminibus celebrare.** — *To celebrate a man's memory in one's writings, memoriam alicujus scriptis prosequi.* — ¶ *(keep, solemnize), agere, agitare; celebrare.* — *a festival, diem festum agere.* — *a birth-day, diem natalem agere or festum habere; diem alicujus natalem celebrare.* — *a marriage, sacrum nuptiale conficere.* — *a funeral, funus facere, funus exsequiis celebrare.*  
**CELEBRATED, inclytus, celebratus, illustris, clarus, præclarus, nobilis.** — *To be celebrated as an orator, inagium in oratoribus nomen habere.* — *To become celebrated, illustrari, gloriam consequi or assequi.* — *To make one's self celebrated, gloriam or famam sibi comparare.*  
**CELEBRATION, prædicatio; laudes; — celebratio; sollempne, dies festus.**  
**CELEBRITY, gloria, (nominis) fama, laus or laudes, claritudo, claritas; celebritas (e. g. of a place much visited).**  
**CELERITY, celeritas.**  
**CELESTIAL, See Heavenly.**  
**CELIBACY, vita cælebs, cælibatus, (of a man); vita vidua, lectus viduus, (of a woman).**  
**CELL, cella (see the Lexicon); (small one), cellula; (hut), casa, casula.**  
**CELLULAR, cellas habens.**  
**CELLAR, hypogæum concameratum (subterraneous vault); doliarium (receptacle for wine-casks, &c.); cella, cellarium, (as used by the ancients, store-room, but always in the upper part of the house: for oil, cella olearia; for provisions, cella penaria; for wines, cella vinaria, apotheca).**  
**CEMENT, ferrum (gen.); mortarium, arenatum, (mortar): — fig. vinculum, copula.**  
**To CEMENT, ferruminare, conferruminare, ligare, vincire; fig. colligare, conjungere.**  
**CEMETERY, sepulcretum; cæmeterium.**  
**CENOTAPH, cenotaphium.**  
**CENSOR, tribulum; (firepan), focus (with coals on it, focus fervens).**  
**CENSOR, censor; magister morum. — of books, librorum censor. — ¶ (blamer), reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator; homo minimâ re ad reprehendum contentus**  
**CENSORSHIP (the office), censura; præfectura morum.** — ¶ *In the censorship of Cato, Catone censore.*  
**CENSORIOUS, acer, acerbus, gravis; morosus, difficilis; iniquus; minimâ re ad reprehendum contentus; maledicus. — A censorious critic, iudex iniquus; cavillator.**  
**CENSORIOUSNESS, acerbitas, reprehendendi studium.**  
**CENSURE, reprehensio, vituperatio, culpa, objurgatio; castigatio.** — *To deserve censure, in vitio esse; in culpa esse.* — *To escape it, vituperationem effugere.*  
**To CENSURE, reprehendere, etc. See Blame.**  
**CENSURABLE, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensio, etc., dignus; vitiosus.**  
**CENT.** — *One, two, three, &c. per cent., centesimæ, (centes.) binæ, ternæ, etc. (but it is to be observed that the ancients reckoned per centage by the month, so that these are severally 12, 24, 36 per cent.; we*

*may, however, add in singulos annos). — One half per cent., semisses (sc. usuræ); which is six per cent. by Roman reckoning. — One per cent. a year (after the Roman way), uncie usuræ.*  
**CENTRE, locus medius; centrum (of a circle).** — *To incline to the centre, vergere in centrum.* — *The centre of the earth, medius terræ locus.* — *The centre of the island, insula media.* — *In the centre of the city, in medio or mediâ urbis.* — *The centre of the line of battle, media acies, medium, medii (sc. milites).*  
**To CENTRE, in unum locum convenire.** — *To centre in a person or thing, in re or homine situm or positum esse, niti aliqua re, pendere ex aliquo or ex aliqua re, penes aliquem esse or consistere, aliqua re contineri.* — *To centre in (tend to), ad aliquid spectare.  
**CENTRAL, in medio loco situs; centralis.**  
**CENTRIFUGAL, a centro recedens.**  
**CENTRIPETAL, ad centrum tendens.**  
**CENTURION, centurio.**  
**CENTURY (division), centuria.** — *By centuries, centuriatim.* — *To divide into centuries, centuriare.* — ¶ *(age), sæculum; centum anni.*  
**CERATE, ceroma, ceratum or -otum.**  
**CERECLOTH, linteum ceratum.**  
**CEREMONY, ritus, mos receptus, mos, (established usage, gen.); cærimonia, ritus sacri, (of religion); officium (form of politeness); (pomp), pompa, apparatus magnifici; (mere compliment), blanda vanitas, verba; (long speaking), ambages; (excessive politeness), molesta urbanitas; — *Master of ceremonies, comes officiorum, magister officiorum or aula.* — *Without ceremony, ambagibus missis, libere, rectâ viâ; familiariter.* — *With due ceremony, rite.*  
**CEREMONIAL, CEREMONIOUS, ritualis; superstitiosus; sollempnis; nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus; ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.**  
**CERTAIN, certus; firmus (fast, sure); stabilis (steadfast, stable); præsens (quick, efficacious, e. g. a medicine); exploratus (ascertained beyond a doubt); status (fixed).** — *I know for certain, certo or pro certo scio; pro explorato habeo aliquid or mihi est aliquid; comperitum habeo.* — *In order to be certain of it, ut hac de re certior fieret.* — *Death is certain, mors omnes homines manet.* — *A certain remedy, remedium præsens.* — *I am certain (determined), certum est mihi; certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia.* — *A certain (definite) income, redditus status.* — *At certain distances, certis spatiis intermissis.* — ¶ *A certain (a, one), quidam (also in oblique sarcasm); nescio quis.*  
**CERTAINLY, certo, certe; hand dubie, sine illâ dubitatione, profecto (truly); itique (by all means, at all events); saltem (at least).** — *It is certainly believed, pro certo creditur.* — *If not — yet certainly, si non — at saltem; si non — certe.* — *Certainly (in a reply), certe.* — *This can certainly be, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit.*  
**CERTAINTY, firmitas; stabilitas; fides; veritas.** — *Full certainty, veritas ad liquidum explorata.* — *With certainty, certo, liquido, (e. g. to know, assert).* — *To know with certainty, certum, exploratum habere.*  
**To CERTIFY, certiorum facere de aliqua re; confirmare aliquid; testimonio literarum confirmare aliquid.**  
**CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum; (of payment), apocha.**  
**CESS, census.** — *To be cessed, censeri, taxari.*  
**CESSATION, finis (end); intermissio (suspension); (doing nothing), cessatio.** — *Without cessation, sine intermissione.* — *A cessation of arms, induciæ.* — *There is a complete cessation of traffic (it is at a stand), mercatura jacet.*  
**CESSION. See Cede.**  
**CHAFE (warm by rubbing), fricando calefacere or fovere; (gall), atterere.** — ¶ *Fig. (anger, inflame), incendere, inflammare, irritare, iratum reddere, stomachum alicui movere; exacerbare: — v. n. iratum esse, irâ incensum esse; stomachari, sævire; iracundiâ exardes****

*cere.* — ¶ *The sea chafes the shore, mare obstrepit littori.*  
**CHAFING-DISH, focus (fervens, if burning).**  
**CHAFF, palea.** — *Mixed with it, paleatus.*  
**CHAFFER, de pretio contendere.**  
**CHAGRIN, ægritudo; dolor; stomachus; molestia.**  
**To CHAGRIN, molestiam alicui afferre, exhibere.** — *To become chagrined at a thing, molestiam capere, trahere ex aliqua re; ægritudine, molestiâ affici ex aliqua re: — to be so, graviter, ægre, moleste, aliquid ferre.*  
**CHAIN (for fettering), catena (little chain, catella); vinculum.** — *To cast into chains, in catenas conjicere.* — *To clap chains upon, catenas alicui indere, injicere.* — *To be in chains, in catenis esse.* — *In chains, catenatus.* — *A dog fastened with a chain, canis catenarius.* — ¶ *(for ornament), catena, catella; torques (wearing this, torquatus).* — ¶ *Fig. a chain of mountains, montes continui, continua or perpetua montium juga.* — *Chain of things, series (or continuatio seriesque) rerum.* — *There came a chain of ills, malum exceptit malum.*  
**To CHAIN, catenis vincire or constringere; catenâ ad aliquid astringere; see above.** — ¶ *Compare Bind.*  
**CHAIR, sella; cathedra (used by women; also, a teacher's chair); (seat, gen.), sessio, sedile; (as a carriage), sella gestatoria, lectica (pulvanquin).** — *A chair of state, solium; sella curulis (also chair of justice).* — *An easy chair, sella or cathedra in deliciis instructa.* — *To be in the chair, præsidere.*  
**To CHAIR one, aliquem in sellam impositum humeris sublevare.**  
**CHAIRMAN (president), præses; (bearer), lecticarius.**  
**CHAISE, carpentum, pilentum.**  
**CHALICE. See Bowl.**  
**CHALK, creta.** — *Like it, cretaceus.* — *Full of it, cretosus.*  
**To CHALK, cretâ notare aliquid; cretâ describere aliquid; aliquid incretare (color with chalk); — fig. describere; statuere, constituere; designare.**  
**CHALLENGE, invitare; provocare; provocare ad pugnam or certamen.** — *to a duel, aliquem evocare ad certamen singulari.* — ¶ *To challenge a juror, judicem rejicere.* — ¶ *(claim), deposcere, exposcere, requirere; vindicare sibi, sumere or arrogare sibi.*  
**CHALLENGE, s. invitatio; provocatio, codicilli provocatorii; rejectio judicis; postulatio.**  
**CHALLENGER, provocator, qui provocat, evocat, etc.**  
**CHAMBER, cubiculum, cubiculum dormitorium; conclave; recessus; cella. — of justice, tribunal; judicium.** — *An upper chamber, cubiculum in superiore parte domus positum.*  
**CHAMBERLAIN, cubuli præpositus; cui cura vectigalium tradita est: (attendant), cubicularius (as also cubularia, chamber-maid). — of a city, quæstor urbanus.**  
**CHAMELEON, lacerta Chameleon (L.); fig. versipellis.**  
**CHAMP, mandere, manducare.** — *the bit, frenum or lupata mandere, mordere.*  
**CHAMPAIGN. See Campaign.**  
**CHAMPIGNON, holetus.**  
**CHAMPION, pugil, gladiator, etc.; dux, caput, signifer, fax; defensor, propugnator; heros.**  
**CHANCE, fors, fortuna; (a chance), fortuna, casus, eventus, res; (misfortune), casus adversus, also casus, incommodum; (possibility), conditio, conditio quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest. — *Chances, fortuita, res fortuitæ.* — *Evil chances, res adversæ, casus calamitosi.* — *By chance, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito.* — *By a lucky chance, forte fortuna.* — *This is not mere chance, id eventum non temere nec casu.* — *Nothing is the work of chance, nihil casu fit or factum est.* — *To leave the thing to chance, rem in casum ancipitis eventus committere.* — *To be prepared for all chances, ad omnem eventum paratum esse.* — *The main chance, res summa.* — *To take one's chance, fortunæ se committere; fortu-***

nam periclitari; *we must now take our chance, jacta est alea. — We have but this chance, hoc unum experiendum est; in eo vertuntur omnia. — At all chances, utcumque erit, utcumque ceciderit.*  
**CHANGE**, *adj.* fortuitus, forte oblati, non necessarius, incertus, adventitius.  
**TO CHANCE**, cadere, incidere, accidere. — *It chanced that, &c., forte evenit, ut, etc.; casu accidit, ut, etc.; forte ita incidit, ut, etc.*  
**CHANDELLER**, lychni dependentes laquearibus.  
**CHANDELER**, qui candelarum officinam exercet; (*retailer*), tabernarius, institor. — *Corn-chandler, frumentarius.*  
**CHANGE**, mutare, commutare, immutare, submutare (*partially*), permutare (*exchange*); convertere in aliam naturam, in aliud fingere, formare, transfigurare; novare (*give a new form to*); emendare, corrigere, (*see Alter*); variare (*change often, vary*); invertere (*wholly, and so deprave*); interpolare (*falsify by change*): — *v. n.* mutari, commutari, immutari, variare, converti. — *To change horses, jumenta mutare; equum, equos mutare. — To change the dress, vestem mutare. — color, colorem mutare; — countenance, vultum. — To change a black color into white, nigrum colorem in album mutare; vertere. — All things change, omnia mutantur; nihil semper in suo statu manet. — The weather changes, tempestas commutatur (grows better); tempestas venit (grows stormy). — To change one thing for another, mutare, commutare aliquid aliqua re, or commonly cum re; permutare rem re. — Will you change? vin? commutemus? — I would not change with him, nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco; nolim ego esse, qui ille est. — To change money, pecuniam permutare. — He is wholly changed, commutatus est totus, totus factus est alius. — He is changed for the better, in melius mutatus est; ad bonam frugem se recepit. — He is not changed, est idem, qui fuit semper; antiquum obtinet. — To change one's opinion, sententiam mutare; de sententiâ decedere, desistere. — To change one's nature, novum sibi ingenium induere. — The moon changes, luna renovatur (*is renewed*). — To change a child, puerum subdere, supponere.  
**CHANGE**, *s.* mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; transfiguratio; vicis (*genit.*), vices, vicissitudo, vicissitudines, varietas. — *The changes of the seasons, vicissitudines annversariae; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ. — All is subject to change, omnium rerum est vicissitudo. — In every change of fate, in omni rerum mearum varietate. — ¶ (novelty), res novæ. — To be greedy of change, rerum novarum or rerum mutationis cupidum esse; rebus novis studere. — ¶ (small money), numuli, numi minoris notæ. — ¶ A change of clothes, vestimenta.  
**CHANGEABLE**, mutabilis, inconstans, varius, varians, levis, mobilis, fluxus.  
**CHANGEABLENESS**, mutabilitas, inconstantia, mobilitas, levitas.  
**CHANGELING**, (*puer*) subditus, suppositus, subditivus; (*dolt*), fatuus, demens, stipes, verve; (*an unstable man*), homo inconstans, varius, mutabilis, levis.  
**CHANGER**, mutator, qui mutat, etc.; a money-changer, numularius.  
**CHANNEL** (*of a river*), alveus; (*water-passage*), canalis; (*of a column*), strix: (*broader strait*), fretum: — *fig.* sulcus; iter, via.  
**TO CHANNEL**, cavare, excavare; sulcare: (*a column*), striare.  
**CHANT**, canere, cantare, modulari.  
**CHANT**, *s.* cantus.  
**CHAOS**, chaos; rudis et indigesta rerum moles; (*confusion*), chaos, confusio, turbæ.  
**CHAOTIC**, inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.  
**CHAP**, faticere, dehiscere, findi, rimas agere. — *See Chop.*  
**CHAPEL**, ædicula, sacrarium; sacellum.  
**CHAPLAIN**, capellanus; diaconus; sacerdos, sacerdos domesticus, navalis, etc.**

**CHAPMAN**, mercator, emptor.  
**CHAPTER** (*of a book*), caput.  
**CHAR**, de lignis carbonem coquere; in carbonem redigere.  
**CHARCOAL**, carbo.  
**CHARACTER** (*mark*), character, nota, signum; (*hand-writing*), manus, litera. — *Private characters, notæ (also short-hand).* — ¶ *The character (the distinctive marks, the peculiarities), peculiaris forma atque indoles; (hence, of a writer), character, stilus:—(hence, a man's way of thinking and acting), indoles animi ingenique, natura et mores, ingenium ac mores, vita moresque, mos et natura; and separately of single sides of character, natura, indoles, etc.: also, persona (a character on the stage, and the part he plays: so also, the part a man plays, the character he exhibits in life). — A guileless character, innocentia. — noble, ingenium liberale. — exalted, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi. — Of a mild character, mitis ingenio. — Strength of character, constantia. — You may read his character in his eyes, ejus mores naturamque ex oculis pernoscas. — To appear in several characters (of an actor), plures subire personas. — To sustain the character of Davus, Davi partes agere, obtinere, sustinere; Davi personam ferre, tenere, tueri; Davium agere. — To act in character, personam suam bene tueri; sibi constare. — To bear an assumed character, personam alienam ferre. — ¶ (*dignity, office, &c.*), appellatio, nomen; dignitas; munus; auctoritas. — ¶ (*reputation*), fama, existimatio. — A good character, bona fama, fama, bona existimatio, existimatio. — A bad character, mala fama, infamia. — To bear a good character, bene audire; bene existimatur de aliquo. — a bad, male audire, in infamiâ esse. — To injure a man's character, alicui infamiam movere, alicquem infamare, diffamare; alicquem famâ spoliare. — My character is at stake, mea existimatio agitur. — To have the character of a great orator, magnam oratorem haberi.  
**CHARACTERISTIC**, singularis, proprius. — *That which is characteristic of a thing, a characteristic, nota; proprietas. — You have some characteristics, which, &c., sunt quædam in te singularia, quæ, etc.*  
**CHARACTERIZE**, notare, designare, describere. — *a man, vitia et virtutes alicujus deformare; lineamenta ingenii alicujus colligere.*  
**CHARCOAL**. — *See Char.*  
**CHARGE** (*to load, burden*), onerare; gravare, premere; farcire, referre. — *a musket, pulverum pyrium sclopeto infundere. — ¶ (to impose), alicui aliquid imponere, injungere; alicui aliquid imperare (charge him to furnish): (to enjoin), jubere, præcipere, edicere, imperare, prædicere, inculcare, hortari, monere, admonere: (intrust), mandare, deferre, demandare alicui aliquid; negotium alicui dare, ut, etc. — He charged them not to let the ambassadors go, before he was himself sent back, eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus. — To charge a man with the defence of a city, urbem alicui tuendam dare. — with the care of his boys, pueros curæ alicujus demandare. — with the direction of a business, alicquem alicui rei præficere. — To charge the states with the transportation of the corn, vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere. — ¶ (*lay to one's charge*), ascribere, assignare alicui aliquid; accusare, incusare, criminari, insinulare; culpam alicujus rei conferre in alicquem, alicui culpam attribuire; alicui alicui exprorare, objicere, (*cast in one's teeth*). — ¶ *To charge to one (as due from him), ferre expensum alicui, imputare alicui, inducere alicui. — ¶ What do you charge? quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? — ¶ (to attack), in hostem invadere or impetum facere, signa inferre in hostem.*  
**CHARGE**, *s.* (*burden*), onus (also *fig.*); (*trouble*), molestia, negotium; (*expense*), sumptus, impensa. — *To be a charge to one, oneri esse alicui. — At one's charge, sumptus alicujus, de pecuniâ alicujus, alicujus impensis. — Without charge,***

nullâ impensâ, nullo sumptu. — *To lit at one's charge, alicujus impensis ali.* — *At the public charge, publico sumptu, de publico, publice. — The funeral charges, arbitria fineris. — ¶ (commission, trust, office, &c.), mandatum, negotium, provincia, munus, cura, curatio, procuratio (agency), administratio; cura, custodia, tutela, patrocinium, fides: — (the person intrusted), qui in alicujus tutelâ est, qui in alicujus curam demandatus est, cliens, pupillus, alumnus, etc.; also sometimes tutela. — To have charge of a thing, rem aliquam curare, administrare; alicui rei præesse. — ¶ (*injunction, precept*), jussus, jussum, præceptum, imperatum, monitus, admonitus, hortatio, adhortatio; alloquium, consilium. — A charge not to do a thing, interdium. — ¶ (*accusation*), accusatio, incusatio, insinulatio, criminatio; exprobratio; crimen. — A false or malicious charge, calumnia. — ¶ (*assault*), impetus, incursio, incursus.  
**CHARGEABLE** (*expensive*), sumptuosus; (*guilty*), scelere, maleficio, etc., obligatus or obstrictus, sceleri obnoxius. — *My household is very chargeable, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani fiunt. — He is chargeable neither with this nor any other offence, innocens et innoxius est.*  
**CHARGER**, patina grandior, mazononum: (*steed*), equus militaris, equus bellator.  
**CHARIOT**, currus (*the general term*). — *with too, &c. horses, bigæ, trigæ, quadrigæ. — A war-chariot, essedum; with scythes, covinus, quadrigæ falcatae. — A chariot-race, cursus or curriculum equorum, cursus equester.*  
**CHARIOTEER**, auriga; essedarius.  
**CHARITY**, benignitas, humanitas; liberalitas, beneficentia; indulgentia, lenitas: — (*alms*), stips, beneficium; iustitiæ or egestatis subsidium or levamentum. — *Charity begins at home, proximum suum egomet mihi. — To be in charity with all men, omnes amore prosequi.*  
**CHARITABLE**, benignus, humanus, beneficentis, liberalis; clemens, indulgens. — *To put a charitable interpretation upon a thing, in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.*  
**CHARITABLY**, benigne, humaniter, humane, indulger, benefice, liberaliter.  
**CHARLATAN**. — *See Quack.*  
**CHARLES'S WAIN**, septem triones.  
**CHARM** (*spell, &c.*), carmen, canticum, incantamentum; cantio; (*magic preparation*), venenum. — *To repeat a charm, incantare carmen. — Charms, veneficia et cantiones. — ¶ (allurement, attraction), dulcedo, venustas, vcnus, gratia, jucunditas, stimulus (voluptatis), oblectatio, oblectamentum, invitamentum; delinimenta. — Seductive charms, lenocinia, illecebræ. — Bodily charms, venustas et pulchritudo corporis. — The charms of nature, naturæ amœnitates. — Glory has a charm for us all, omnes laudis amore trahimur. — Friendship has no charm for me, nihil voluptatis mihi amicitia affert.  
**TO CHARM** (*bewitch*), fascinare, effascinare, (*e. g.* visum, linguâ, voce atque linguâ) incantare, incantamentis obligare: — *fig.* capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere; delectare, admiratione defigere, voluptate afficere or perfundere.  
**CHARMED** (*magical*), magicus.  
**CHARMING**, dulcis, suavis, venustus, lepidus, festivus, jucundus, gratus; amœnus (*esp. of places*); more strongly by the superl. — *A charming girl, puella cujus forma rapit, puella venustissima; puella amabilis. — You have a charming abode, amœnissime habitas. — The most charming of islands, ocellus insularum.*  
**CHARMINGLY**, dulce or dulciter, suaviter, jucunde, amœne.  
**CHARMER** (*bewitcher*), incantator, veneficus: (*in fondness*), meæ delicia! meæ voluptas! meæ festivitas! meæ anima!  
**CHARNEL-HOUSE**, ossarium.  
**CHART**, mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ picta.  
**CHARTER**, diploma; *fig.* licentia.  
**CHASE** (*to hunt*), venari, sectari, agitare; (*pursue*), insequi, persequi; (*drive*), agere, pellere, expellere (*drive out*), ejicere (*cast out*), extrudere (*thrust out*)**



- abigere (*drive away*); (*turn to flight*), fugare, in fugam vertere; *fig.* (*strive after*), venari, sectari, consecrari. — *To chase the enemy to their camp, agere hostes usque ad castra.*
- CHASE, s. venatio (*the act*), venatus (*the state*); venandi studium (*the love of it*); insectatio (*pursuit, gen.*; e. g. *hostis*); *fig.* contentio, appetitio, consecratio. — *Pertaining to the chase, venaticus, venatorius.* — *To be fond of the chase, venandi studiosus esse.* — *To accompany one on a chase, venantem comitari.* —  $\Pi$  (*game*), fera, feræ; venatio. —  $\Pi$  (*place for the chase*), saltus.
- CHASE. See Enchase.
- CHASM, (terræ) hiatus, hiatus vastus, chasma; vorago (*abyss*): *fig.* lacuna. — *There is a great chasm between Codrus and Inachus, multum distat Codrus ab Inacho.*
- CHASTE, pudicus; purus, integer, castus, sanctus; (*unadulterated*), purus; (*in good taste*), elegans, venustus, simplex. — *A chaste woman, mulier casta, pudica.* — *Chaste speech (not corrupted), sermo purus, rectus, bonus, emendatus.* — *A chaste style, elegans ratio disserendi.*
- CHASTELY, caste, pudice, pure, eleganter, venuste, simpliciter.
- CHASTITY, pudor, pudicitia, castitas, castimonia, sanctitas. — *Virgin chastity, virginitas intacta, illibata.*
- CHASTENESS of expression, incorrupta integritas, incorrupta sanitas, (*freedom from corrupt expressions*); mundities verborum or orationis (*freedom from low expressions*).
- CHASTE-TREE, vitex, agnus castus.
- CHASTEN, castigare; purum facere.
- CHASTISE, castigare (*in order to improve the offender*); punire (*to make him suffer*); coercere, reprimere, refrenare.
- CHASTISEMENT, castigatio; poena.
- CHAT, fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se, sermones cedere, sermocinari cum aliquo; garrere, garrere nugas, nugari.
- CHAT, s. sermo, sermones; ludicri sermones, rerum colloquia leviorum; nugæ.
- CHATTER with the teeth, dentibus crepitare. — *The teeth chatter, dentes colliduntur.* —  $\Pi$  (*as monkeys and crows do*), crepitare; *fig.* (*to prate*), garrere, nugari. — *Chattering poets, corvi poetæ et poetrix picæ, Pers.* — *A love of chattering, garrulitas, studium inane loquendi.*
- CHATTERER, homo garrulus, loquax.
- CHEAP, vilis (*as ova vilia*), parvi or non magni pretii. — *To buy a thing cheap, aliquid parvo pretio emere.* — *To sell at a cheap rate, minoris vendere aliquid.* — *Cheap times, vilitas, vilitas annonæ.* —  $\Pi$  (*vile, of no account*), vilis. — *To hold a man cheap, aliquem parvi ducere, aliquem contemnere, despicer.* — *To become cheap in one's own eyes, ad vilitatem sui pervenire.*
- CHEAPNESS, vilitas.
- To CHEAPEN, aliquid empturire (*wish to buy*); liceri, licitari, (*bid at auction*); promittere aliquid pretii pro aliqua re.
- CHEAT, fraudare, circumscribere, decipere, circumvenire, fraude or dolo capere, imponere (*with dat.*), fallere, frustrari. — *one's creditors, fraudare creditores.* — *Cheated by hope, a spe destitutus.* — *To cheat a man out of a thing, fraudare, defraudare aliquem aliqua re; out of money, aliquem circumducere argenteo, aliquem emungere argenteo, perfabricare aliquem.*
- CHEAT, s. fraus, dolus; fraudulentus, circumscriptio; fallacia; ars, artes, machinæ. — *To play a cheat upon one, fraudem alicui facere, dolum alicui struere or necere.* — *There is some cheat behind, aliquid doli subest.* —  $\Pi$  (*the person who cheats*), homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus, veterator; fraudator, circumscriptor; quadruplator (*chicinner*); planus (*quack-ernut*); præstigiator (*who juggles*).
- CHECK, comprimere, reprimere; cohibere, inhibere; coercere; refrenare; remorari, retardare: (*hide*), reprehendere, vituperare, objurgare. — *the excessive joy, exultantem lætitiâ comprimere.* — *a groan, gemitum reprimere.*
- a horse, equum inhibere, sustinere.
- CHECK, often by a circumlocution with a verb; (*loss, defeat*), casus adversus, danum, incommodum, clades, calamitas; (*reproof*), reprehensio, objurgatio, conviciium; (*hindrance*), offensio, offensa, impedimentum, difficultas, mora. —  $\Pi$  *Check to your king! cave regi!*
- CHECKER, variare. — *Checker-work, opus tessellatum (of squares set in).* — *Checker-wise, tessellatim.* — *Checker-board, tabula latruncularia.* — *Checked, tessellatus, vermiculatus; varius.*
- CHECKMATE, v. a. vincere, ad incitâs redigere; *fig.* conficere.
- CHEEK, mala, gena (*oftener in pl. genæ*); bucca (e. g. *buccas inflare*), buccula.
- CHEER (*fare, provision*), victus, alimenta; cibaria, edulia, dapes, opsonia: — (*mien*), vultus; (*gayety*), hilaritas, lætitia; (*state of mind*), animus; (*applause*), acclamatio, clamor. — *To find good cheer, liberaliter haberi.* — *To make good cheer, genio indulgere, largiter se invitare.* — *Excellent cheer, lautus apparatus, cœna opipara, dapes Saliaræ.* — *Be of good cheer, es bono animo.* — *Heavy cheer, mæstitia, tristitia.* — *What cheer? quomodo valet? quid agit? quid agitur?*
- To CHEER (*incite*), stimulare, inflammare, hortari, adhortari; (*inspire, hearten*), confirmare aliquem, erigere aliquem or alicujus animum, mentem; (*gladden, clear up*), exhilarare, excitare; (*applaud*), acclamare alicui, rem or hominem clamore excipere: — v. n. (*take heart*), animum capere, colligere; (*clear up the countenance*), vultum exhilarare.
- CHEERING (*making glad*), lætus, jucundus.
- CHEERFUL, lætus, hilaris, hilarus; alacer; tranquillus (*calm*); amœnus (*of places; also of life*). — *A cheerful brow, frons hilaris, frons tranquilla et serena.* — *A cheerful sky, serenum, serenitas.* — *Be cheerful and good-humored, hilarum fac te et lubentem.*
- CHEERFULNESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus, hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer; tranquillitas; amœnitas; animus æquus. — *To be full of cheerfulness, lætitiâ se efferre, gaudio perfusus esse.*
- CHEERLESS, invenustus, non venustus; inamœnus, non amœnus; tristis, miser, acerbus, voluptate carens.
- CHEERLY, adj. lætus, hilaris; — adv. bono animo, hilari animo.
- CHEESE, caseus. — *Mixed with it, caseatus.* — *curd, coagulum lactis.*
- CHEMISTRY, &c. See Chymistry, &c.
- CHERISH (*keep warm, keep lively*), fovere; (*take care of*), curare; (*nourish*), alere; (*entertain*), habere, gerere; (*back, help on*), fovere ac tollere; (*value*), curam habere, magni facere or æstimare, amare. — *He cherishes his grief, dolorem fovet.* — *To cherish hatred against one, odium habere in aliquem; love, aliquem in amore habere or amore prosequi.* — *To cherish hope, sperare, spem habere.*
- CHERRY, cerasum; — tree, cerasus. — *Of a cherry color, cerasinus.* — *Cherry-cheeked, genis rubentibus.*
- CHESS, lusus latruncularium or latruncularius. — *To play at chess, latrunculis ludere.* — *Chess-man, latrunculus, latro.* — *Chess-board, tabula latruncularia.*
- CHEST, arca, cista, capsâ; little, arcula, cistula, capsula. —  $\Pi$  (*for money*), arca, scrinium, loculi, (*of a private person*); fiscus (*of the emperor*); ærarium (*of the state*). —  $\Pi$  (*breast*), pectus. — *Broad-chested, pectorosus.* See Brcast.
- CHESTNUT (*tree*), castanea; (*nut*), (nux) castanea. — *Of a chestnut-color, badius, spadix.* — *Horse-chestnut, æsculus hippocastanum (L).*
- CHEVALIER, eques; vir fortis.
- CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (*Cæs. B. C. III. 67*).
- CHEW, mandere, manducare; also conficere. — *the cud, ruminare or ruminari, remandere:* — *fig.* meditari secum, perpendere, reputare secum, cogitare.
- CHICANE, calumnia; prævaricatio

CHICKEN, pullus (also a word of endearment); pullus gallinæus. — *Chicken hearted, ignavus; timidus.*

HIDE, reprehendere, objurgare, increpare, increpitare; conviciium facere alicui, aliquem conviciis or contumeliis consecrari; vociferari, conviciari. — *A chiding letter, epistola objurgatoria.*

CHIEF, adj. princeps, primarius, primus, præcipuus, summus, maximus. — *The chief man, proceres (as to rank); primores (first men, gen.).* — *The chief good, summum bonum.* — *This is the chief point, hoc caput est; hoc primum, maximum est.* — *The chief part (in a play), partes primæ; to play it, primas partes agere (prop. and fig.), primas tenere (fig.).* — *It was always his chief cure, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit.* — *To be the chief judge, judicio alicui presidere.* — *A chief-priest, pontifex; the chief of them, pontifex maximus.* — *Commander-in-chief, præfectus, imperator, dux summus.*

CHIEF, subst. caput, princeps, præfectus, (head); dux (leader); signifer.

CHIEFLY, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime.

CHILBLAIN, pernio. — *a small one, per-ninulus.*

CHILD. — I. (*in relation to its parents*), filius (son), filia (daughter). — *A little child, filiolus, filiola.* — *Children, liberi; progenies (offspring, posterity), stirps (race, line; both of these may mean child, when this is equivalent to descendants).* — *To have children, liberos parere (of the mother); liberis augeri (of father or mother).* — *To beget children, liberos procreare.* — *I have no children (posterity), stirps mihi deest; nullam liberorum stirpem habeo.* — *I have no longer any children, orbis sum.* — *To leave no mulc children, non relinquere vilem sexum.* — *Fig. the child of fortune, fortunæ filius or alumnus, gallinæ filius albe.* — II. (*in respect of its age*), fetus (*yet unborn*); infans, puer (boy), puella (girl). — *Children, pueri, puellæ; parvi, parvuli.* — *A little child, puer or puella infans, infans, infantulus, infantula; puerulus, pusio, pupulus; pupula.* — *With child, gravida, prægnans.* — *Fig. a child in learning, homo leviter literis imbutus; homo leviter eruditus.*

CHILDHOOD, prima ætas; infantia (*infancy, before the child can speak or speak distinctly*); pueritia, ætas puerilis, (boyhood). — *From childhood up, a primâ or ab ineunte ætate; a parvo or parvulo, a puero, (and of several, a parvis, etc.).* — *To play the child, ineptire; nugari.* —  $\Pi$  *Fig. (i. e. imperfect condition, e. g. of the arts), prima initia.*

CHILDISH, puerilis; ineptus ( *silly, overdone*). — *Childish behavior, childishness, puerilitas; mores pueriles.* — *To show a childish joy, pueriliter exsultare.* — *Childish foxyrics, ineptiæ; nugæ.*

CHILDLESS, orbis, liberis orbis or orbatus, (bereft of children); liberis carens, qui est sine liberis, cui deest stirps, (*that has had none*).

CHILDLIKE (*simple*), simplex, sincerus, (*pure*), integer, incorruptus; (*gay, cheerful*), hilaris, lætus; (*careless*), curâ vacuus, securus.

CHILD-BED, puerperium; partus. — *To be in child-bed, puerperio cubare.* — *A woman in child-bed, puerpera.*

CHILD-BIRTH, puerperium, partus. — *To die in child-birth, parturientem extinguere.*

CHILL, adj. frigidus; algens, algidus, (*so by its nature*): — *fig.* frigidus; lentus. — *To be chill (feel so), frigere, algere; languere.* — *To become so, frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerari; languescere.*

CHILL, CHILLNESS, frigus (also *fig.*); algor; frigidus horror, horror, (*shiver, shudder*). — *A fever-chill, febris horror or horror.* — *A chill runs over me, perhorresco tota corpore, horror ingens me perstringit, horror me perfundit.*

To CHILL, refrigerare, frigidum facere, (*prop. and fig.*); horrorem alicui afferre: frangere, deprimere.

CHILLY, frigidus, subfrigidus.

CHIME, subst. concentus, concordia sonorum. — *A chime of bells, campanarum or tintinnabulorum concentus.*

**TO CHIME**, concinere; concordare: — *fig.* concordare, consentire, consentire atque concinere, conspirare. — *To chime in with a thing (fig.)*, convenire alicui rei (e. g. sententiæ). — *The chiming of the bells*, sonitus campanarum.

**CHIMERA** (*fabulous monster*), chimæra: (*wild fiction*), portentum, monstrum, commentum; (*fancy, dream*), somnium. — *Chimeras (fancies, dreams)*, opinio-nium commenta.

**CHIMERICAL**, fictus, commentitius; inanis, vanus.

**CHIMNEY** (*fire-place, hearth*), caminus; *smoke-funnel*, fumarium. — *The chimney smokes (sends up smoke)*, domus fumat, culmen fumat. — *One's own chimney-corner*, focus proprius. — *A chimney with a good fire in it*, caminus inculentus, Cic.

**CHIN**, mentum. — *One having a long chin*, mento.

**CHINA ware**, vasa murrhina (*porcelain*); fictilia Sinensia.

**CHINE**, spina; pars dorsi.

**CHINK**, rima, rimula.

**TO CHINK**, dehiscere, fatiscere, rimas agere.

**CHINKY**, rimosus, rimarum plenus.

**CHINK**, *v.* tinnire; — *s.* tinnitus.

**CHIP**, *v. a.* (*cut into pieces*), concidere (in partes), consecare, comminueri; (*to saw*), cædere, (asciâ) dolare, dedolare, edolare, asciâ polire; fingere (*of stone*). — *To chip off*, secare, desecare, resecare; deputare, amputare; abscidere, præcideri.

**CHIP**, *s.* segmen, segmentum, reseghen, præsegmen; assula, schidium: (*any bit*), particula, frustum, frustulum. — *He is a chip of the old block*, patris filius est.

**CHIRP** (*of birds*), pipire, pipilare, fritinnire; (*of the cricket*), stridere. — *Chirping*, pipiens, etc.; argutus.

**CHIRURGEON**, chirurgus; vulnèrum medicus.

**CHIRURGERY**, chirurgia, (ars) chirurgica.

**CHIRURGICAL**, chirurgicus.

**CHISEL**, scalprum; tornus (*a turner's chisel*).

**TO CHISEL**, scalpro fingere; sculperè, exsculperè.

**CHITCHAT**, sermo, sermones: garritus. See *Chat*.

**CHIVALRY** (*knights' service*), militia equestris; (*knighthood*), dignitas equestris; (*order of knights*), ordo equester: — (*proves*), virtus, fortitudo.

**CHIVALROUS**, fortis ac strenuus, acer, virilis; magno animo præditus; generosus, liberalis.

**CHOCOLATE** (*in cakes*), quadræ cacaoticæ; (*as a drink*), calda cacaotica, potio e cacao cocta.

**CHOICE**, *s.* (*the act of choosing*), delectus, electio, (*gen.*); selectio (*if the thing is set apart*); creatio (*election to an office*), cooptatio (*admission as member of a college, by the college itself*). — *A correct choice of words*, verborum delectus elegans; elegantia verborum, orationis. — *With choice, cum delectu; electe; eleganter (as to words; e. g. scribere, dicere)*. — *Without choice, sine (ullo) delectu; promiscue; temere (blindly)*. — *To make a choice, delectum habere, facere; of a thing (see Choose)*. — *To make a good or bad choice, bene, male sibi consulere*. — *The choice has fallen on him, ille electus, creatus est*. — *Of one's own choice, (suâ) sponte*. — ¶ (*the liberty of choice*), optio, eligendi optio, optio et potestas; arbitrium (*free will*). — *To give or allow one his choice, optionem alicui dare, facere; facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo*. — *To give one full choice of peace or war, alicui permittere arbitrium pacis ac belli*. — *You have your choice, tua est optio*. — *If I had my choice, si optio esset; si conditio proponeretur*. — *It is a choice of evils, nihil est medium*. — *The matter is in our choice, res in nostrâ potestate est*. — ¶ (*variety, &c.*), varietas; diversitas; discrepantia; dissimilitudo. — *There is a great choice between the things, res inter se discrepant*. — ¶ (*the thing chosen*); use the verb: thus, *this is my choice is equivalent to this I choose or have chosen*. — ¶ See *Choose*.

**CHOICE**, *adj.* electus, selectus, delectus; exquisitus, conquisitus; eximius, egregius, præstans: — *Choicest, exquisitissimus, etc.; optimus; pulcherrimus; pretiosissimus; jucundissimus, suavissimus, dulcissimus; carissimus: — the choicest, flos; robur, robor, (of men)*. — *The choicest passages of a book, optima (ncat. pl.) libri*. — *To set the tables with the choicest meats, mensas conquisitis simis epulis extruere*. — *Choice bits (dainties), cuppedia (or -æ), cibi delicia-tiores*.

**CHOICE**, excellentia; præstantia.

**CHOIR**, chorus canentium, (homines) symphoniaci; (*the place*), statio canentium.

**CHOKER**, alicui elidere spiritum or fauces or collum (e. g. by pressure), strangulare (*strangle by a cord*); suffocare (*choke, stifle*); animam or spiritum intercludere: — *Fig.* extinguere (*to extinguish, put out; e. g. rumorem*); opprimere (*to stifle, crush; e. g. tumultum, libertatem, rumorem*); reprimere (*hold in; e. g. fletum, lacrimas, iracundiam*), comprimere (*e. g. tumultum*), suppressere (*e. g. iram*); auferre, tollere, (*destroy, take away*). — *Fear chokes the voice, metus vocem præcludit*. — ¶ (*stop up, block up*), obturare; obstruere.

**CHOLER**, cholera, bilis; iracundia, ira.

**CHOLERIC**, biliosus, cholericus, cholera laborans: — (*irascible, hot*), iracundus, in iram præpens, pronus in iram.

**CHOOSE** (*to will*), velle. — *To choose rather, malle*. — *I choose to have it so, sic volo*. — *I cannot choose but, non possum non, etc., non possum, quin, etc.* — *I choose not, nolo*. — ¶ (*choose out*), optare; eligere; deligere (*for a definite purpose*); seligere (*choose and set apart*); habere delectum alicujus rei (*use choice in a thing, e. g. verborum*): — (*to an office, &c.*), creare; capere (*without regard to the person's will, e. g. of the Vestals*); legere; eligere; deligere (*for a purpose*); cooptare (*admit to membership*); constituere (*appoint*). — *To choose in the place of another, sufficere alicui in alicujus locum*. — *To choose the least of evils, ex malis minimum eligere*. — *To choose death rather than slavery, mortem servituti antepone*. — *To choose a mode of life, sibi aliquid genus ætatis dependæ constituere; vitæ rationem inire*. — ¶ See *Choice*.

**CHOP** off, desecare, resecare, abscidere, præciderè, amputare. — *To chop up, in partes concidere; minutatim concidere or consecare*. — ¶ (*of the skin*), scindi, rimas agere. — *A chopped skin, rhagades, rhagadia; — facc, oris rimæ; lips, labrorum fissuræ*. — ¶ (*to exchange*), commutare, permutare. — *logic, verba commutare inter se; with one, altercari cum aliquo*. — ¶ *To chop about (of the wind), se vertere (to the south-west, in Africum)*.

**CHOP**, *s.* frustum, offa, offula, ofella.

**CHOPS**, os; rictus (oris), hiatus (oris); sometimes fauces.

**CHORAL**, ad chorum pertinens; symphonicus. — *Choral song, chorus*.

**CHORD**, chorda; (*of an arc*), basis.

**CHORISTER**, puer or homo symphonicus.

**CHORUS**, chorus.

**CHOUGH**, corvus graculus (L.).

**CHOUSE**. See *Cheat, Cozen, Deceive*.

**CHRIST**, Christus.

**CHRISTIAN**, *adj.* Christianus; Christo dignus; pius; also by *genit.* Christianorum. — *A Christian name, prænomen*.

**CHRISTIAN**, *subst.* Christianus, Christianæ legis studiosus. — *To become a Christian, doctrinam Christianam amplecti*. — *To be a Christian, Christianæ legis esse studiosum; Christum or Christianam legem sequi; Christianam doctrinam profiteri*.

**CHRISTIANITY** (*the doctrine*), lex, doctrina or formula Christiana, sacra Christiana; (*the spirit*), sensus Christianus, pietas (Christiana).

**CHRISTENDOM**, orbis Christianus; universi Christiani.

**CHRISTEN**, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare; *fig.* nomen alicui or alicui rei dare, indere, imponere. — *A christening, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio*.

**CHRISTMAS**, Christi natalitia (*plur.*). — *Christmas-day, dies natalis Christi*. — *Christmas-box, strena*.

**CHRONIC**, chronicus.

**CHRONICLE**, annales (*with libri or not*), fasti, annales fastique, libri chronici, chronica (-orum). — *of a city, commentarius rerum urbanarum*. — ¶ (*history*), historia.

**TO CHRONICLE**, in annales referre; memoriam prodere or tradere, posteris tradere.

**CHRONICLER**, annalium scriptor, chronographus; scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

**CHRONOLOGY**, chronologia, temporum ratio.

**CHRONOLOGICAL**, chronologicus. — *In chronological order, servato temporis ordine, observato cujusque anni ordine*.

**CHRONOLOGER**, chronologus. — *An accurate chronologer, in temporibus exquirendis diligens*.

**CHRYSALIS**, nymphe.

**CHRYSOLITE**, topazius.

**CHUCK** (*of a hen*), glocire, singultire: — *subst.* singultus.

**CHUCKLE**, cachinnari; furtim cachinnari, sensum atque summis ridere.

**CHUM**, contubernalis. — *He wished to have him for his son's chum, volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio*.

**CHURCH** (*men of the same profession*). — *The Christian church, legis Christianæ studiosi; qui Christum sequuntur; civitas or respública Christianorum; ecclesia*. — ¶ (*assembly for worship*), cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum concio; sacra publica (*public service*). — *To go to church, sacra publica adire; sacris publicis adesse*. — ¶ (*place of worship*), ædes sacra.

**CHURCH**, in composition, may sometimes be made by ecclesiastics, sometimes by sacer, sometimes by a *genit.*; and sometimes the compound word has a corresponding word in Latin. — *Church-robbery, sacrilegium*. — *Church-furniture, supellex, qua ad res divinas uti solemus*. — *Church-discipline, disciplina ecclesiastica*. — *Churchman (an ecclesiastic), sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes; churchmen, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici*. — *Church-property, bona ecclesiastica; lands, fundi ecclesiastici*. — *Church-yard, cœmeterium, sepulcra-rium*.

**CHURL** (*clown*), rusticus; (*rude fellow*), homo inhumanus, inurbanus, rusticus; (*sour man*), homo tristis, truculentus, morosus: (*niggard*), homo sordidus.

**CHURLISH**, inhumanus, inurbanus, rusticus; truculentus, asper, acerbus, inclemens; morosus, difficilis: molestus, gravis: sordidus, illiberalis.

**CHURLISHNESS**, mores rustici, etc.

**CHURN**, fidelis butyracia.

**TO CHURN**, agitare; butyrum facere.

**CHYLE**, chylus.

**CHEMISTRY**, chemia, (ars) chemica.

**CHEMICAL**, chemicus.

**CHEMIST**, chemia peritus, chemicus.

**CICATRICE**, cicatrix.

**TO CICATRIZE**, ad cicatricem vulnus perducere; cicatricem vulnèri inducere. — *To become cicatrized, cicatricem ducere*. — *A cicatrized wound, cicatrix obducta*.

**CIDER**, dilutum malorum.

**CIEL**, CIELING. See *Ceil*.

**CINCTURE**, cingulum, zona; balteus (*sword-belt*).

**CINDERS**, reliquia carbonum exustorum, carbones extincti, also carbones.

**CINNABAR**, minium.

**CINNAMON**, cinnamum or cinnamomum (*laurus cinnamomum, L.*). — *wild, casia (laurus casia, L.)*. — *Of cinnamon, cinnamominus*. — *Smelling, tasting, &c., like cinnamon, cinnameus*. — *The cinnamon-tree, frutex cinnamomi, Plin.*; *laurus cinnamomi (L.)*.

**CINQUEFOIL**, quinquefolium.

**CION**, surculus; stolo (*from the root*); palmes, flagellum, (*of the vine*).

**CIPHER** (*a figure*), nota numeri; litera (*among the ancients, who used letters*): (*zero*), zero (*fig. nihil*): (*any character*), character, nota, signum, litera; (*private character*), nota, litera secretior. — *To write in cipher, per notas scribere, literis*

secretioribus uti. — *Something so written, furtivum scriptum.*

TO CIPHER, calculos subducere; arithmetica discere; ratiocinari. — *To cipher out, numerum inire, exsequi, (rerum or hominum).*

CIRCLE, circulus, orbis, (also mathematically); gyrus (*motion in a circle, the circle in which an animal goes round*); corona (*the ring of hearers about an orator*). — *The circumference of a circle, extrema linea circinationis, linea circumcurrentis.* — *A circle drawn with compasses, circinatio; circumscribed, circumscriptio.* — *To draw a circle, circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; rotundam circinationem ducere: about a thing or person, circumscribere aliquid or aliquem (with compasses, circino; with a wand, virgâ or virgulâ); circulo aliquid or aliquem includere (confine in a circle).* — *To form themselves into a circle (of soldiers), orbem colligere, in orbem consistere.* — *To whirl round in a circle (act.), in gyrum torquere.* — *To go round the circle (come to each in his turn), in orbem ire (per omnes); circumferri (of meat and drink).* — *Fig. a vicious circle (in reasoning), demonstratio eodem se revolvens; to reason in one, eodem revolvî.* — *The whole circle (of my friends, and the like), may be expressed by omnes universi.* — *A circle of learning, orbis doctrinæ (Quint.).* — *¶ (company, &c.), circulus (for entertainment, a social circle, knot), convivium (a festive circle).* — *In social and festive circles, in circulis et conviviis.* — *A circle of close friends, congressio familiarium.* — *¶ (any assembly), conventus; sessus: (see Assembly).* — *¶ (returning series), orbis.* — *of things, orbis rerum in se remeantium.* — *of the seasons, vicissitudines anniversariæ.*

TO CIRCLE (*move about a thing*), se convertere et torquere circum aliquid, ambire aliquid, circa aliquid volvi, versari, ferri. — *¶ See Encircle, Surround, &c.* — *To circle in (see Hem, Skut).* — *¶ (revolve in a circle), in orbem circumagi, se gyrare, rotari.*

CIRCULAR, adj. orbiculatus; rotundus (*disk-formed*); circinatæ rotunditatis; ad circinum fabricatus. — *course, circulatio, circinatio, ambitus rotundus, circuitus, circuitio, (the motion in a circle); orbis (the circular path); gyrus (see Circle, above).* — *line, circulus, linea orbiculata; circumscripção (about a thing); circinatio (drawn with compasses): for Circumference, see above.*

CIRCULAR, s. literæ circum aliquos dimissæ; also in connection, literæ. — *To send a circular to the municipal towns, literas circum municipia dimittere.*

CIRCULARLY, circulatim, orbiculatim; in orbem, in gyrum.

CIRCULATE, n. in orbem circumagi; circumferri. — *The blood circulates, sanguis per venas arteriasque ultro citro commeat.* — *My blood circulates more freely, sanguis liberius meat.* — *To circulate a report, rumorem spargere, dispergere, dissipare.* — *A report is circulated (in circulation), rumor or fama or sermo est.* — *The coins circulate, numi in communem usum venerunt.*

CIRCULATION of the blood, circulatio sanguinis; (of money), usus communis, usus; (returning series), orbis.

CIRCUIT (revolution), ambitus, circuitus: (extent about, compass), ambitus, circuitus, circumscripção; complexus (e. g. cœli, mundi). — *The island has a circuit of 25,000 paces, insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet.* — *The whole work embraces a circuit of 368 stadia, totius operis ambitus cccclviii stadia complectitur.* — *To make the circuit of the towns, urbes circumire.* — *To make the circuit (of a judge), conventus circumire or agere.* — *The circuit being completed, conventibus peractis.* — *A circuit town, conventus.* — *¶ A circuit of words, circuitus, ambages; circuitio.*

CIRCUITOUS. — *A circuitous way, circuitus, ambages, anfractus.* — *To lead by a circuitous path, aliquem circuitu ducere.*

CIRCULAR, CIRCULATE. See Circle. CIRCUM is often expressed by circum in composition.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. — *A circumcised Jew, Judæus curtus or recutitus or verpus.*

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE. See Circle.

CIRCUMFLEX, adj. circumflexus (e. g. accentus, syllaba). — *To circumflex a syllable, syllabam apice circumducere.*

CIRCUMLOCUTION (periphrasis), circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio. — *To express by a circumlocution, pluribus verbis aliquid explicare, pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enuntiare; aliquid circumire.* — *¶ (beating about the bush), ambages.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvehi aliquid (not circumnavigare).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire, definire; terminare, determinare, terminationibus definire; — (to confine, limit), coercere, includere, (terminis or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire, terminis circumscribere. — *the field of view, definire aspectum.* — *an oration, orationem finire or in angustias includere.* — *To circumscribe within a narrow field, in exiguum angustumque concludere.* — *To be circumscribed, certarum rerum cancellis circumscripção esse.* — *Circumscribed (short), circumcisus; brevis.* — *A circumscribed mind, ingenium imbecillum, tardum; angustia pectoris.*

CIRCUMSPECT, circumspectus; consideratus; cautus; providus (provident); prudens et cautus, cautus et providus; diligens (careful).

CIRCUMSPECTLY, circumspecte, circumspecto iudicio, considerate, provide, diligenter.

CIRCUMSPECTION, circumspectio; circumspectum iudicium; cautio; prudentia; diligentia. — *The thing demands much circumspection, res multas cautiones habet; res est multe diligentia.* — *With circumspection. See Circumspectly.*

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (the most general word); causa (the state, posture, situation of a thing); tempus, especially the pl. tempora (posture of things brought on by the circumstances of the time); ratio (a reason founded in circumstances); hence, the circumstance itself; momentum (the decisive circumstance); conditio (condition, limitation); mora (delay); ambages (circumstance of words). *The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general indifferent expression to convey this idea; as, this circumstance moved me, hoc me movit; or hac re motus sum.* — *On this circumstance rests the whole business, in eo tota res vertitur.* — *According to circumstances, pro re; pro re nata; ex or pro tempore.* — *To act according to circumstances, ex re consuleré.* — *Under these or such circumstances, his rebus, quæ cum ita sint or essent, (things being so); in hoc or in tali tempore (in such an exigency, under such untoward circumstances).* — *To suit one's self to circumstances, tempori servire (cut one's coat according to the cloth); necessitati parère (make a virtue of necessity).* — *To be in good circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse.* — *To be in straitened circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere.* — *Without circumstance, sine morâ; missis or positis ambagibus; sine ulla dubitatione; haud difficulter (without making difficulty); simpliciter (plainly, right on).* — *¶ (a thing not essential), res adventitia, non necessaria.* — *¶ Accompanying circumstances, res circumstantes.* — *To draw an argument from circumstances, ex circumstantiâ argumentum ducere.* — *¶ (show, array); apparatus, ornatus; ostentatio.*

CIRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. — *The thing is so circumstanced, se ita res habet; res est ejus modi, ut, etc.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessariis, adventitiis: ad res circumstantes pertinentes: — (detailed), accuratus, verbosus (wordy), copiosus (diffuse, full).

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluribus verbis; copiose.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummunitio.

— *line of, circummunitiones; corona (of troops).* — *To surround a town therewith, vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere, oppidum circumvallare; urbem coronâ cingere.*

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire; inducere; fraude or dolo capere, eludere.

CIRCUMVENTION, fraudatio, circumscripção; frans, dolus.

CIRCUS, circus.

CISTERN, cisterna; puteus. — *Cistern-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.*

CITADEL, castellum; arx. — *of Corinth, Acrocorinthus.*

CITE (call into court), citare, in jus or in iudicium vocare; evocare (an absent person). — *¶ (quote), afferre, laudare, producere.*

CITATION, evocatio; vocatio. — *To receive one, citari; in iudicium vocari.* — *¶ (quotation), prolatio, commemoratio; (place quoted), locus allatus or laudatus, locus quasi testis productus.*

CITIZEN. See City.

CITRON-TREE, citrus (citrus medica, L.). — *Of Citron-wood, citreus.* — *Citron (preserved), cortex mali citri conditus.*

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence, also, a capital city, and especially Rome); oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without); — civitas (the collective inhabitants of a city as bound together by common laws, institutions and usages, the burgesses or freemen, as such: the city in a civil regard): — municipium (a free city, especially in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions and to stand for military offices): — colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies): — prefectura (a city suspected of disaffection, which was not governed by its own magistrates according to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome). — *City and country, urbs agrique.* — *In all the cities, from city to city, oppidatim.* — *At the expense of the city (i. e. of the public), sumptu publico; also, publicæ.* — *¶ The city (i. e. the people thereof), incolæ urbis, urbani; oppidani.*

CITY, adj. urbanus, also, the genit. urbis; oppidanus, or genit. oppidi: — publicus (if opposed to privatus).

CITIZEN, civis (who has the rights of citizenship; opposed to peregrinus); oppidanus, incolæ urbis, (the inhabitant of a city, townsman, opposed to vicanus, a villager); togatus (the citizen in his robe of peace, opposed to paludatus or miles, the warrior); plebeius, homo ignobilis, (one of the commonalty, opposed to patricius or vir nobilis); paganus (a common citizen, cit, often opposed to soldiers).

— *The citizens, civitas, cives; plebs, plebei, (opposed to the nobles); oppidani, incolæ urbis; pagani.*

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis; civitatus (in contempt). — *To give one the rights of citizenship, admit him thereto, civitatem alicui dare, impertire, tribuere; aliquid in civitatem accipere or recipere; aliquid in civitatem or in numerum civium asciscere; civitatio aliquid donare; civem aliquid facere.*

CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (becoming a citizen, affable, &c.); civilis, communis, popularis, (usual in common life); plebeius.

CIVIC, civicus. See next word.

CIVIL, civilis (relating to a citizen, as such; so, of the state, civil); civicus (of things which concern him personally or individually). — *Persons in a civil and in a military station or capacity, togati et milites; milites et pagani.* — *Civil law, jus civile.* — *A civil office, magistratus (opposed to imperium); officium civile.* — *Civil officer, magistratus; governor, qui provinciæ præest sine imperio; proconsul (in the time of the emperors).* — *A civil process, causa privata; lis.* — *Civil war, bellum civium; bellum civile, intestinum, domesticum; in some connections, arma or castra civilia will pass.* — *The civil day, dies civilis.* —

¶ (*complaisant, affable, &c.*), comis, humanus, liberalis, blandus, affabilis, mansuetus; officiosus (*obliging*); urbanus (*polite*); benignus (*graciously, friendly*); familiaris (*familiar, as of a friend*).  
**CIVILIAN**, juris civilis peritus, juris consultus.  
**CIVILITY**, comitas, humanitas, benignitas, affabilitas, facilitas; urbanitas.  
**To CIVILIZE**, expolire, hominemque redere; ad humanitatem informare or effingere; homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere. — *Civilized nations, populi eruditi. — state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas.*  
**CIVILIZATION**, cultus humanus civilisque, cultus atque humanitas; elegantior (*delicatio*) cultus or institutio.  
**CLACK**, garritus; garrulitas, loquacitas; lingua.  
**CLAIM**, v. rem sibi vindicare (*in court or otherwise*); petere aliquid ab aliquo; postulare; asserere sibi (*appropriate unjustly*); sibi sumere or assumere or arrogare (*attribute to one's self*).  
**CLAIM**, s. postulatio, postulatium, (*gen.*); jus; petitio (*complaint in court, also, the right to claim*); vindictia (*judicial or formal claim to a thing or person*). — *A suit to establish a claim, 'is vindictiarum. — The person of whom a claim at law is made, unde petitur. — To relinquish one's claim, jus suum dimittere or remittere; de jure suo decedere. — I have a just claim, justam postulandi causam habeo.*  
**CLAIMANT**, petitor (*plaintiff*); postulator; flagitator.  
**CLAMBER** up, eniti in, scandere.  
**CLAMMY**, lentus, tenax, glutinosus.  
**CLAMMINES**, lentitia.  
**CLAMOR**, vociferatio, vociferatus, clamor, clamores, convicia, voces; importunitas; ejulatus.  
**To CLAMOR**, vociferari, clamare, clamorem edere or tollere, reclamare; conviciari. — *To clamor at, clamore aliquem sectari, alicui obstreperere, alicui reclamare; conviciis lacessere aliquem. — To clamor after, flagitare, efflagitare.*  
**CLAMOROUS**, tumultuosus, tumultuosus, turbidus; violentus, vehemens; importunus. — *passions, importuna libidines.*  
**CLAN**, gens; clientela; clientes, clientelæ; — (*sneerfully*), natio.  
**CLANDESTINE**, clandestinus; furtivus.  
**CLANDESTINELY**, tecte, clam, furtim.  
**CLANG**, crepitus, clangor, sonitus.  
**To CLANG**, clangere, crepare, crepitare, sonare.  
**CLANK**, crepitare, crepitum dare.  
**CLANK**, s. crepitus.  
**CLAP** (*strike*), ferire; pulsare (*repeatedly*); verberare (*whip*). — *To clap to the door (in one's face), fores objicere. — To clap the hands together, collidere manus (violently, as an orator does), manus complodere (in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.); plaudere manibus, or plaudere, (to clap in token of applause); — to clap a person or thing, plaudere, applaudere alicui or alicui rei; applaudere et approbare aliquid. — To clap the wings, alas plaudere; alas quater cum clangore. — ¶ To clap a ladder against a wall, scalam muro applicare or apponere. — To clap chains upon a person, catenas alicui injicere. — To clap a gunnd upon one, custodes alicui addere, indere. — To clap a plaster on a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere. — To clap one thing upon another (fasten it), affigere aliquid alicui rei. — To clap spurs to a horse, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare. — To clap a man into prison, in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; in carcerem detrudere. — To clap under, subdere, subijcere. — To clap a lawsuit on a man's back, litem alicui intendere, impingere.  
**CLAP**, subst. crepitus, sonitus; ictus (*blow*); and fig.). — *A clap of thunder, fragor cœli or cœlestis. — At one clap, uno ictu. — A clap that may be borne, plaga mediocris. — An after-clap, ictus repetitus, plaga repetita. — ¶ (of the hands), plausus, collisæ manus.*  
**CLAPPER**, crepitaculum; crotalum (*eastern*); sistrum (*Isis's clapper*). — *The clapper of a bell, campanæ pistillum.**

**CLARET**, vinum rubellum.  
**CLARIFY**, deliquare (*by pouring off the liquor*), percolare (*by straining*), defecare (*to purge of the dregs*), despumare (*take off the scum, of honey*): — (*clear up*), clarum reddere.  
**CLARION**, tuba argutus.  
**CLARIONET**, tibia argutus.  
**CLASH**, (*inter se*) collidere: — v. n. collidi (*inter se*), concurrere inter se, (e. g. of ships). — *The arms clashed, arma increpuere. — If two consonants clash together, si binæ consonantes colliduntur. — ¶ To clash (be at variance), inter se pugnare, repugnare; discrepare, dissidere. — His deeds clash with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. — To clash with nature, naturæ repugnare. — It clashes with his dignity, ab ejus dignitate alienum est.*  
**CLASH**, crepitus; collisus (*act.*); concursio, concursus, (*pass.*): repugnantia, pugna, discrepantia.  
**CLASP**, s. fibula: (*embrace*), amplexus, complexus.  
**To CLASP**, fibulâ subnectere. — *To clasp in, infibulare. — To clasp together (neut.; of parts which fit one into the other), commissurus esse, coire. — To clasp the hands, digitos inter se pectine jungere. — ¶ (grasp), prehendere, apprehendere: (*embrace*), amplecti, complecti; circumplecti (*quite round*, e. g. a tree); amplexari (*embrace tenderly*); circumplacare (*fold about, of a serpent for instance*). — *To clasp one about the body, aliquem medium complecti. — Clasped in each other's arms, inter se complexi. — The vine clasps with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis clavicularis suis, quidquid nacta est, complectitur.*  
**CLASS**, classis (*also, in a school*); ordo (*order, rank*); genus (*race, kind, sort*). — *Those of the lowest class, homines infimi ordinis or generis; — of all classes, omnium ordinum homines. — The classes of citizens, of pupils, classes civium, discipulorum. — To be at the head of the class (at school), classem ducere. — By classes, generatim.*  
**To CLASS**, CLASSIFY, in classes describere; generatim distribuere.  
**CLASSIFICATION**, descriptio in classes, distributio in genera.  
**CLASSIC**, CLASSICAL, optimus, præcipuus, eximius. — *A classic author, scriptor classicus (but only by a figure); scriptor subtilis atque elegans (in respect of style). — The classics, scriptores optimi, maximi, præcipui, vetustissimi atque politissimi; optimi Latinitatis auctores. — Classical antiquity, antiquitas docta or erudita.*  
**CLATTER**, crepare, crepitare, sonare; garrere, blaterare.  
**CLATTER**, subst. crepitus, sonus, sonitus.  
**CLAUSE** (*division*), pars (*gen.*); membrum (*short division of a sentence*), interpunctum (*made by stops*); caput (*head, chapter*); comprehensio (*period*); enuntiatio, enuntiatum, (*sentence*). — ¶ (*limitation*), exceptio; (*condition*), conditio. — *To add a clause to a law, that, &c., ad legem adjicere, ut, etc.*  
**CLAW**, unguis; (*of a crab*), brachium.  
**To CLAW**, unguis injicere alicui; unguibus discrepare; scalpere (*scratch*).  
**CLAY**, argilla (*gen.*); creta figularis or quâ utuntur figuli (*potter's clay*). — *Of clay, fictilis (out of clay, earthen); figlinus (made by the potter). — ¶ (for earth), lutum.*  
**CLAYEY**, argillosus.  
**CLAYISH**, argillaceus.  
**CLEAN**, purus (*pure, gen.; of solids and fluids*); mundus (*only of solids, free from dirt or spot, opposed to sordidus*); mundus purusque. — *Clean vessels, vasa munda. — furniture, munda suppellex. — To make clean. See Cleanse, below. — To wash clean, pure lavare. — As clean as a penny, nihil videtur mundius. — ¶ (in a moral sense), purus, integer; castus; sanctus; insons; pudicus. — A clean heart, mens conscia recti. — ¶ (clear, smooth, &c.), purus.*  
**CLEAN**, adv. (*quite, altogether*), prorsus, plane; funditus (*from the foundation*); totus (e. g. he is clean altered, totus commutatus est). — *Numantia was clean de-**

stroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est — ¶ Sometimes expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression: e. g. to empty the bottle clean, lagenam exsiccare; a jug, potare face tenus caduni.  
**CLEANLY**, adj. purus (*clean*); mundus (*clean, of things*; and *loving cleanness, of persons*). — *Over-cleanly, justo mundior.*  
**CLEANLINESS**, munditia, mundities. — *overdone, odiosa et exquisita nimis.*  
**CLEANNESS**, munditia, mundities; castitas; castimonia; integritas; sanctitas; sanctimonia; innocentia (*disinterestedness, cleanness*).  
**CLEANS**, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere, (*gen.*); februare (e. g. a sacrifice; a religious word); mundum facere, mundare, emundare, (*purge of dirt*); eluere (*wash or rinse out*); abluere (*by washing off*); tergere, detergere, (*wipe off, sweep*); extergere (*wipe out*); vertere, evertere, (*sweep, sweep out*); lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*); expiare (*expiate*). — *the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere. — the stables, stabula, bubilia purgare or emundare. — the body from filth, abluere corpus illuvie. — the forum of the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis. — A cleansing, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. — A means of cleansing, februum (for an offering); purgamen alicujus rei (for expiation). — A cleansing medicine, medicamentum catharticum; detractio.*  
**CLEAR**. — I. (*to the sight, bright, light, &c.*) clarus (*clear-shining, naturally clear and bright*); lucidus (*full of light and shedding light*); pellucidus (*transparent in itself*); perspicuus (*transparent, that may be seen through*); limpidus (*only of water, naturally light and clear*); illustris (*in the light, bright*); nitidus, nitens, (*of a pure brightness*); serenus (*clear, unclouded; of the sky, the day, &c.; fig. of the brow*); lætus, hilaris or -us, (*cheerful; of the countenance*); purus (*pure, clean, unspotted: also clear, unmixed, as water, air, also, sky, gens, &c.*); mundus (*clean*); meris (*unmixed, only of fluids*). — *A clear sky, clear weather, serenum, serenitas, su dum. — Still and clear weather, tranquilla serenitas. — It becomes clear, disserenascit; 'tis so, disserenat. — Clear water (not mixed), aqua pura; wine, vinum merum or merum. — ¶ Also, Clear, i. e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (*shown, as it were, by witnesses*); notus, cognitus, (*known*); certus (*certain*); planus (*intelligible, plain*); clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris, (*bright; lucid*); expressus (*exactly expressed*); distinctus (*well ordered; also of the speaker*). — *It is clear, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; luget; liquet. — It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarius est; perspicuum est omnibus. — Clear marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. — A clear description, dilucida et significans descriptio. — II. (to the hearing), canorus (*clear-sounding, opposed to fuscus, thick, hollow: clarisonus is poet.*); acutus (*sharp, high*); clarus (*clear, audible, loud*); candidus (*clear, not thick*). — *A clear voice, vox clara or splendida (this last implies sweetness also); vox explanabilis (articulate). — Clear utterance, os planum or explanatum. — III. Clear (as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind), acutus (*sharp, keen, acute, prop. and fig.*), acer (*sharp; piercing; of the sight and the mind*); perspicax (*sharp-sighted, piercing; of a person as to his mind*); sollers (*intelligent, discerning, judicious*); ingeniosus (*inventive, lalcuted*); sagax (*sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or ns to mind*). — *A clear head, ingenium acutum, acre; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — IV. Clear, i. e. free, unencumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus: — (unimpaired, unhurt, integer (whole), intactus (untouched, unimpaired), inviolatus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), incorruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), in-****

columis (*unhurt*), salvus (*with life*), sospes (*saved by the mercy of Heaven*). — *Clear of a thing*, liber or liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re; expers alicujus rei; intactus aliqui re. — *Clear of debt*, ere alieno vacuus (*having no debts*); ere alieno solutus (*freed from them*); *to get clear of debt*, exire ere alieno, res alienum dissolvere. — *To get clear of a thing*, se aliqua re exuere, se ex aliqua re explicare, expedire; fugere, effugere aliquid, sulfiterfugere aliquid; evadere ex, etc.; elabi alicui rei or ex re (e. g. custodiæ, vinculis). — *To keep (one's self) clear of*, fugere, defugere, cavere: *keep another*, prohibere or defendere aliquid ab aliquo or aliquem ab aliqua re. — *To come off clear*, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (*come off safe*); absolvi (*be acquitted*); pœnas non dare (*escape punishment*); aliquid impune facere, fecisse. — ¶ (*innocent, pure*), innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. — *A clear conscience*, conscientia optime mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; mens hene sibi conscia: — *to have it*, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustentari præclarâ conscientia suâ. — *With a clear conscience*, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvâ legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo; liquido. — *To be clear of a thing*, insonet esse alicujus rei. — ¶ (*fair, impartial*), integer (*unbiased*), incorruptus (*unbribed*), æquus (*equal, even, just*), studio et irâ vacuus (*dispassionate*). — ¶ (*free, open*), patens, apertus; purus (*not covered with trees or other things*); expeditus (*unobstructed*); facilis (*easy*). — *To give a thing clear course*, rem non impedire. — *To make a clear way*, viam sibi aperire; (*of those who give way*), loco cedere. — ¶ (*full, entire*), solidus, sine ullâ deductione; integer, plenus; totus. — *I set that down as clear gain*, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

LEAR, adv. See Clear, adv.

TO CLEAR UP, serenare (e. g. cœlum): — v. n. cœlum serenum or cœli serenitas redditur; nubes discutiuntur; dissere nascit. — *The south wind clears up the sky*, Notus deterget nubila cœlo. — *To clear up the brow*, vultum exhibere; frontem explicare. — ¶ (*to purge, cleanse*), see Cleanse. — ¶ *To clear up (make plain)*, illustrare, explanare, incem or lumen alicui rei afferre, dare alicui rei lumen, (*clear up something obscure*); explicare (*something difficult or involved*); solvere, resolvere, (*solve, resolve*); enodare (*unravel, unknot, e. g. laqueos juribus*). — *To clear up an ambiguity*, ambiguitatem soivere, resolvere. — *all doubt, dubitationem tollere*; *one's, dubitationem alicui eximere*. — *To clear up obscurities*, occulta et quasi involuta aperire. — ¶ (*to free*), liberare re or a re, exsolvere re, eximere re or ex re; expedire re (*extricate*), extrahere ex re (*draw out*), eripere ex or a re (*to snatch*); *the last three to free from danger*, and especially from unpleasant circumstances; levare (*relieve*). — *To clear from debt*, ere alieno liberare or exsolvere; *from pecuniary pressure*, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. — *from a charge*, criminationem illatam ab aliquo repellere; crimine aliquem eximere, expedire; absolvere (*acquit*). — *from disgrace*, levare infamiâ. — *To clear one's self of a charge*, criminationem dissolvere, crimen diluere. — *To clear (excuse, justify)*, purgare aliquem or aliquid, aliquem culpâ liberare, ab aliquo culpam demovere. — *To clear one in a matter*, aliquem purgare de aliqua re; culpam alicujus rei demovere ab aliquo. — *To clear one's self*, se purgare: *to one*, se purgare alicui; satisfacere alicui. — ¶ (*open, free from obstructions*), aperire, patefacere; vacuum facere (*empty*), purgare (*free from useless matter and cleanse*); munire (*viam, make passable, lay out*). — *To clear a ditch*, fossam purgare, detergere. — *To clear a way with his sword*, iter ferro sibi aperire. — *Clear the rooy (give place)*, date locum; cedite! — *To clear the way (make others give place)*, populum or turbam submovere. —

¶ *To clear away, tollere (de loco, from a place; or ex loco, out of a place)*; amovere, removere; amoliri (*with effort*). — *rubbish, rudera purgare*. — *soon, nivem dimovere*; nivem discindere (*in order to break a way*). — *Fig. to clear away obstacles, amoliri quæ impedimento sunt*. — ¶ *To clear money, solidam pecuniam sibi facere*. — ¶ *To clear a ship, portorium dare or solvere*.

CLEARLY, clare: perspicue, evidenter, manifesto; plane, lucide, dilucide; distincte; enodate; enucleate; clare; expresse; aperte; literate (*in a clear hand*); pure, emendate, caste: sine dubio, certo, certe; prorsus, omnino; acute, acriter, ingeniose, sagaciter: integre, incorrupte, (*impartially*): sine ullâ deductione.

CLEARNESS, claritas, pelluciditas, perspicuitas; serenitas (*of the weather*), serenum, sudium: perspicuitas, evidentia, lux: acies mentis, ingenii, acumen ingenii: iudicium integrum, incorruptum, (*fair, disinterested judgment*). — *To speak with clearness, perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte elocui, (clearly and intelligibly)*; plane et articulate eloqui (*audibly, so that the hearer catches every syllable*). — *To write with clearness, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere, distincte (with definiteness, distinctness) ac distribute (in due order) scribere, (as to the sense)*; literate perscribere (*as to the hand-writing*).

CLEAVE (*stick or adhere*), adhærescere alicui rei or ad aliquid, inhærescere in aliqua re, (*the act*); hærare in aliqua re, adhærere alicui rei, inhærere alicui rei or in aliqua re, (*the state*). — *My tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth, lingua mihi adhæret*. — *To cleave to a man (of a peculiarity, habit, &c.)*, hærare alicui; manere. — *To cleave to justice and virtue, justitiæ honestatiq; adhærescere*; justitiæ et virtutem amplecti or amplexum (*particip. acc. masc.*) tenere. — *To cleave to a man (be an adherent or partisan of his)*, deditum, addictum esse, favere, studere alicui; favere alicujus partibus; sequi, sectari aliquem. — *To cleave together, cohære or cohærescere inter se*.

CLEAVE (*to split*), findere (*gen.*), diffindere (*cleave asunder*), cædere (*make small with the axe, e. g. lignum*): — v. n. findi; diffindi; dividi. — *The eagle cleaves the air, aquila findit aëra*. — *A cloven hoof, ungula fissa, bisulca; tongue, lingua bisulca: animals that cleave the hoof, bisulca, -orum*. — *Cleft into two, bifidus; into three, trifidus*.

CLEAVER, culer.

CLEFT, subst. fissura, fissum; rima (*crevice*). — *To get a cleft, fissurâ dehiscere*; rimam agere.

CLEMENT, clemens; mollis, lenis, mitis; misericors.

CLEMENCY, clementia; animus lenis, ingenium lenis; lenitas; misericordia. — *With clemency, leniter*; clementer.

CLERGY, clerus, clericus, ecclesiastici.

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes.

CLERK (*clergyman*), clericus, sacerdos: (*scholar*), vir doctus, homo eruditus; homo literatus, literator, (*see the Lex.*): — (*writer, secretary*), scriba; librarius; qui est alicui a manu or ab epistolis; (*accountant*), qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

CLERICAL, ecclesiasticus. — *The clerical order, ordo clericorum*.

CLEVER, bonus; qui aliquid commode facit (e. g. *he is a clever dancer, commode saltat*); qui aliquid scienter facit; arte insignis (e. g. *medicus*); peritus alicujus rei; exercitatus in aliqua re; eruditus; dexter; ingeniosus; sollers; callidus.

CLEVERLY, commode, scienter, bene; perite, ingeniose, docte; callide.

CLEVERNESS, habilitas, habitus, ars, usus alicujus rei, exercitatio, ingenii dexteritas, dexteritas, peritia alicujus rei.

CLEW, glomus: (*guiding thread*), linum or filum dux; (*generally*), dux, dux vie. — *This is my clew, hoc sequor*.

CLIENT, cliens.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFF, rupes.

CLIMACTERIC, climactericus. — *Climacteric years, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humanæ*.

CLIMATE, cœlum (*quality of the air*), aër (*the air, atmosphere*). But when by the word climate is meant the region in respect of the temperature of the air, we find, in Latin, regio. — *A temperate climate, temperatio or temperies cœli; regio temperata*. — *A warm climate, aër calidus*. — *cold, aër frigidus; regio refrigerata*. — *To be born in a cold climate, refrigeratâ regione nasci*. — ¶ See also *Clime*.

CLIMAX, gradatio.

CLIMB, niti, eniti in, (*with accus.*; *to clamber or toil up*); scandere aliquid or in aliquid; ascendere aliquid or in aliquid; escendere in aliquid (*implying a certain height and an effort, and also pointing rather to the completion of the ascent*); while ascendere has reference rather to the ascent from the plain). — *To climb the top of the mountain, evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis*. — *the walls, scandere, ascendere muros or in muros; in muros or in mœnia evadere*. — *To climb a tree, inscendere in arborem*. — *To climb into bed, inscendere in lectum*. — *The fire climbed into the high leaves, ignis altas in frondes elapsus est*. — *A climbiag, scansio, ascensus, ascensio*. — *To climb over, transcendere, superare, (e. g. muros, Alpes)*. — *That may be climbed, scansilis*.

CLIME, regio, ora, plaga cœli; tractus.

CLINCH (*with the hand*), manu prehendere or apprehendere; manu tenere. — ¶ *To clinch the fist, manum comprimere pugnumque facere*. — *With clinched fist, pugno; manu compressâ*. — ¶ *To clinch a nail, mucronem clavi retundere, clavum recurvare*: — (*to clinch*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire.

CLINCH, subst. ammonatio (*see Auct. ad Her. iv. 21, 29*); ambiguitas verborum.

CLING, hærare, adhærere, inhærere; amplecti, complecti. — *Fig. adhærescere alicui rei, amplecti, amplexum (particip. masc.) tenere aliquid; alicui deditum or addictum esse*. — *He clings to his griefs, dolores fovet*. — ¶ See *Cleave*.

CLINICAL, clinicus.

CLINK, tinnire; crepitare.

CLINK, subst. tinnitus; crepitus.

CLIP (*hug*), complecti, amplecti. —

¶ (*shear, crop*), tondere, detondere; resecare (*cut away*), circumcidere (*cut round*), præcidere (*cut off the end*). — *To clip one's wings, pennas alicui incidere or intercidere*. — *To clip trees, arbores putare or amputare (top, prune)*, tondere (*clip, as a hedge*). — *To clip hair, numos circumcidere*. — *To clip words, literas, syllabas opprimere*. — *To clip (take away useless matter; of a writing, &c.)*, resecare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coëcere. — *To clip away gaudy ornaments, ambitiosa recidere*. — *To clip (gen., i. e. to reduce, lessen)*, minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere, deminuere aliquid de aliqua re.

CLOAK, pallium; penula (*a riding or travelling cloak with a hood*); lacerna (*thick, woollen cloak*); abolla (*a double or lined cloak, worn by travellers, soldiers, and philosophers*); gausapa (*winter-cloak, shaggy on one side*), amphimalla (*on both sides*); endromis (*thick, warm cloak, which athletes, &c. threw round them after violent exercise*); sagum, paludamentum, (*the war-garment of the Romans: the sagum was shorter and narrower than the paludamentum; the latter is commonly applied to the general's cloak*); chlamys (*the Greek war-garment*); afterwards also a cloak like it, worn by ladies, boys, harpers, &c.). — *To wear a cloak, pallium, etc. gestare*; pallio, etc. amictum esse. — *A little cloak, palliolum; sagulum*. — ¶ *Fig. (cover)*, velamentum, integumentum, obtentus, (*gen.*); præscriptio, titulus; species, color, color et species. — *To deceive one under the cloak of honesty, per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire*. — *He deceived him under the cloak of friendship, specie amicitie or amicitiam simulans eum fefellit or decepit*. — *To cover a*

thing with a cloak of love, aliquid humanitate tegere.

**TO CLOAK**, amicare (se, aliquem) pallio, etc. — Cloaked, palliatus; pænulatus; lacernatus; sagatus or sagulatus, paludatus; chlamydatas. —  $\Pi$  (cover, disguise), rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; rem velare. — To cloak a thing with a thing, prætereendere aliquid alicui rei; rem tegere or occultare aliqua re; rem excusatione alicujus rei tegere; rem colorare nomine aliquo.

**CLOCK**, horologium (timepiece, gen.), horologium parietis (wall-clock); horologium solarium or solarium (sun-dial); clepsidra (water-clock); hora (the hours, the time which the clock shows; also the clock itself). — The clock goes, horologium movetur; right, horologii virgula congruit ad horas. — strikes, horologium sono indicat horas. — What o'clock is it? hora quota est? — To send to see what, &c., mittere ad horas (not horam). — Five o'clock has struck, hora quinta nuntiata est. —  $\Pi$  (an insect), termes pulsatorius (L.).

**CLOD**, gleba (clod of earth; also gen. ball, lump); massa (rude, unformed mass); offa; globus (round). — A little clod, glebula; massula; globulus. — A great clod, moles. —  $\Pi$  (clodpole, clodpate), stipes, caudex; vervex.

**CLOG**, impedire, præpedire; impedimento esse (with dative); morari, remorari, tardare, retardare; obstruere (obstruct): — (load), gravare, onerare; obruere (overwhelm). — To clog the stomach, vino et epulis se onerare, vino ciboque se gravare; se ingurgitare.

**CLOG**, s. impedimentum; mora; onus; molestia (log); caudex: (overshoes), tegumenta calceorum; (wooden shoes), sculponæ.

**CLOISTER**, cœnobium, monasterium; (colonnade, &c.), peristylum, porticus.

**TO CLOISTER**, in monasterium includere, concludere, detrudere. — Cloistered, in monasterio inclusus, abditus; solitarius; solus.

**CLOSE**, v. (shut), claudere, operire; — v. n. connivere (of the eyes); coire (of wounds, the eyelids, &c.); forem suum comprimere (of flowers). — To close the eyes of a dying man, morienti operire oculos. — The eyes being closed in sleep, oculis somno conniventibus. — To close one's eyes, connivere (at a thing, ad aliquid). — The eyelids are most fitly made for closing the eyes, palpebræ aptissime factæ sunt ad claudendas pupillas. — To close the ears to a thing, aures ad aliquid claudere. — To close the door, ostium, januam, fores operire. — The ranks close up, ordines densantur. — To march with closed ranks, munito agmine incidere. — To close with (in fight), (armis) congregari cum aliquo; (manu) confingere cum aliquo; signa conferre cum aliquo; ad manus venire. — To close in (fence about, surround), claudere, cingere, circumdare: (with a wall), muro (muris) sepire, mœnibus cingere; with intrinsements, operibus complecti. — To close in (of night), appetere: night closes in, nox appetit; advesperascit. — To close or close in with (agree), astipulari alicui, assentiri alicui or alicui rei, accedere ad aliquid or alicui rei; se adjungere partibus alicujus, in alicujus partes transire: — one's opinion, alicujus sententiam assensione comprobare, alicujus sententiæ accedere; ire, pedibus ire in alicujus sententiam, (of senators). — To close up, claudere, concludere; signare, obsignare, (seal up). —  $\Pi$  (bring to an end, end), finire; finem facere alicujus rei; finem facere or imponere alicui rei; — (bring about), absolvere, ad finem perducere, facere, conficere, perficere, consummare: — v. n. finire; finem habere or capere, exitum habere; desinere; cadere or excidere in, etc. (of words, &c.). — To close a letter, scribendi finem facere, epistolam concludere. — a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi. — a dispute, controversiam dirimere (by one's interposition); controversiam componere (by a composition). — We close the bargain, de pretio inter nos convenit. — To close

the order of march, agmen claudere or cogere.

**CLOSE**, subst. (inclosed place), septum, conceptum, ager conceptus; cohors or chors (for cattle, &c. either fixed or movable): — (closing in of night), prima nox; crepusculum: — (pause), intermissio: — (end, conclusion), conclusio (closing, ending); finis, exitus, (end, issue); extrema pars (last part); clausula (closing form of a letter or writing, consisting of but a few words or a period); conclusio, peroratio, epilogus, (the conclusion of a set speech, as forming a constituent part of the same); also, extremus, a, um (implying the whole last part, not the extreme end). — At the close of the speech, in extremâ oratione (but in fine orationis, at the very end). — At the close of the year, sub fine or exitu anni; anno exeunte. — To bring to a close, ad finem or ad exitum adducere.

**CLOSE**, adj. (shut), clausus. —  $\Pi$  (narrow, strait), angustus, arctus or artus, contractus; intimus. (intimate). — A close garment (fitting closely), vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens. — Close writing (e. g. at the bottom of the page), pagine contractio. — Close ties of friendship, artissima amicitia vincula. — To make close, angustum reddere; angustare; coarctare; contrahere. —  $\Pi$  (narrow, attentive), acer, attentus. — To look at with close attention, acri animo et attento intueri, acrius contueri, acerrime contemplari. — To pay close attention, diligenter attendere, adesse animo (or is). —  $\Pi$  (thick, dense, compact), crassus, densus, spissus, confertus; solidus, firmus. —  $\Pi$  (of style, &c.), pressus; concisus, circumcisus; accuratus, subtilis, (exact, nice, thorough). — A close translation of a book, liber scriptoris totidem verbis translatus. — A close copy (of a writing), exemplum accurate descriptum. —  $\Pi$  Close air, aër gravis. —  $\Pi$  Close fight, pugna in arto. — To come to close fight with the enemy, signa conferre cum hostibus. —  $\Pi$  A close (hard-fought) contest, acre prælium, certamen. —  $\Pi$  (taciturn), taciturnus; (dark, secret), occultus, tectus; (concealed), abditus, reconditus, occultus; (retired), solitarius, solus. —  $\Pi$  (close-fisted, niggardly), parcus; tenax; sordidus (vilely so).

**CLOSE**, CLOSELY, adv. (firmly), firme, firmiter; (narrowly, straitly), anguste, arcte; (attentively), acri et attento animo, acrius, acerrime, diligenter; (tightly, niggardly), parce, arcte, exigue, inalgine; (thickly, compactly), dense, solide, confertim; (accurately, nicely), accurate, subtiliter; (compressedly), presse; (hand to hand), cominus; (holly), acriter, acerrime; (constantly), assidue. — To watch closely, magna curâ custodire (prop.). —  $\Pi$  (secretly), occulte, tecte, latenter, clam. —  $\Pi$  (near), prope (propius, proxime); in propinquo. — To be close at hand, supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse, (to be at one's heels, of persons or events); inminere, instare, (as to time); appetere (of day, night, &c.); prope esse (be near; gen.). — To press close upon (of a pursuing enemy), premere hostes, instare hostibus. — Close by, prope (with a and the abl., or with accus.); secundum (by, along); ad, propter, juxta, (hard by). — To sit close by one's house, prope ab alicujus ædibus sedere. — Close to the bank, propter ripam (hard by); secundum ripam (along the bank, e. g. to sail). — Fields lying close together, agri continui. — To sit close behind one, proxime ab aliquo sedere. —  $\Pi$  (of translation), ad verbum, totidem verbis.

**CLOSENESS**, densitas, soliditas: — angustia, contractio: — (of the air), gravitas: — (nearness), propinquitas: — (secrecy, privacy), natura recondita, altitudo animi or ingenii; taciturnitas (habit of silence); cautio (caution): — (niggardliness), tenacitas, malignitas, sordes: — (close connection), conjunctio.

**CLOSET**. See Cabinet. —  $\Pi$  (close), septum; (press), armarium; (store-room), cella penaria.

**TO CLOSET**, claudere, concludere; in cu-

biculum secretius intromittere or recipere; sese cum aliquo in cubiculo secretius abdere; sine arbitris loqui cum aliquo. **CLOT** of blood, sanguis concretus.

**TO CLOT**, concresecere. — Hair clotted with blood, crines concreti sanguine.

**CLOTH**, panni (cloths); pannus (a piece of cloth); textum (woven stuff). — Wool-len cloth, pannus laneus; lanea (-orum). — Linen, pannus linteus; linteum; lintea (-orum). — Cotton, pannus xylinus, bombycinus, byssinus; xylina, etc. — Hair-cloth, cilicium. — Table-cloth, linteum mensæ superinjiciendum. — To lay the cloth, linteum superinjicere mensæ. — Cloth of gold, pannus auro intextus. — To sell cloth, pannos vendere, venditare.

**CLOTHERS**, vestis, vestimenta, tegumenta corporis, indumenta; vestitus (way of dress, clothing); habitus, cultus, ornatus. — To put on clothes, induere sibi vestem or se veste, veste indui. — To have on new clothes, recenti veste indutum esse. — Old-fashioned clothes (dress), vestitus obsoletus. — To sell old clothes, vestes tritas, obsoletas vendere, venditare. — A complete suit of clothes, synthesis. — Trunk for clothes, arca vestiaria. — Bed-clothes, vestimenta stragula, or in connection, vestimenta.

**TO CLOTHE**, vestire, convestire; veste tegere, veste induere aliquem, vestem induere alicui; fig. vestire, convestire. — To clothe one's self (put on clothes), induere sibi vestem or se veste, veste indui; with a thing, vestiri aliqua re. — To clothe one's self no better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire. — Clothed in a toga, togâ amictus, togatus: — in a tunic, tunicatus. — The earth clothes itself with flowers, with grass, terra vestitur floribus, herbis.

**CLOTHING**, vestis, vestimenta: vestitus.

**CLOTHER**, vestiarius, qui vestes vendit or venditat.

**CLOUD**, nubes (prop. and fig.; see the Lex.); nubila (pl. clouds; mostly poet.); silva (only of immaterial things); vis magna. — A cloud of dust, nubes pulveris; of cavalry, equitum. — To fall from the clouds, de cœlo delabi; ex astris delabi, decidere. — To be in the clouds (in amazement), stupere. — To soar into the clouds (fig.), nubes et inania captare.

**TO CLOUD**, nubibus obducere, obscurare; fig. obscurare, obnubilare; perturbare. — Clouded, nubilus, obnubilus; (of gems), nubilus, nubilans. — A clouded brow, frons contracta (knit); vultus tristis, frons nubila, (serious look). — The sky becomes clouded, cœlum nubibus obducitur; nubiliatur; nubilare cœpit. — A head clouded with wine, caput vino percussum. — A dignity never clouded by passion, nullo motu perturbata gravitas.

**CLOUDY**, nubilus, obnubilus; nubifer (bringing clouds); obscurus. — A cloudy sky, cœlum in quo nubes coguntur (having clouds); cœlum nubilum (beclouded, overcast with clouds). — Somewhat cloudy, subnubilus. — A dark, cloudy color, color nubilus. —  $\Pi$  (not clear), turbidus, turbatus limo; fœculentus (dreggy, e. g. wine, beer). — Cloudy with wrath, nubilus ira. —  $\Pi$  See also To Cloud.

**CLOUDLESS**, nubibus vacuus; serenus.

**CLOUDCAPT**, caput (verticem, etc.) inter nubila condens.

**CLOUT**, linteum, linteolum; pannus, panniculus; (patch), pannus (of cloth).

**TO CLOUT**, sarcire, resarcire.

**CLOVE**, caryophyllum or garyophyllum (perhaps); caryophyllus aromaticus (L.). — Allflower, dianthus caryophyllus (L.)

**CLOVEN**. See Clave.

**CLOVER**, trifolium. — A clover-field, ager trifolio consitus. — To live in clover, jucunde, laute vivere; in rosâ vivere.

**CLOWN**, agricola, agri cultor, colonus; homo rusticanus, rusticus, agrestis; (rude, unpolished), homo rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. — A very clown, merum rus.

**CLOWNISH**, rusticus, etc. — Somewhat so, subrusticus. — Clownish manners, mores inculti, rustici.

**CLOWNISHLY**, rustice.

**CLOWNISHNESS**, rusticitas; mores inculti, rustici; feritas (brutishness).

**CLOY**, exsatiare, exsaturare, (prop. and fig.); satietatem, fastidium, tedium

afferre alicui, (*prop. aud fig.*); explere, (*to fill, glut, prop. and fig.*). — *To cloy one's self, cibo vinoque exsatiari*; se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare. — *one's desires, libidines exsatiare*. — *Cloyed, satietate defessus*. — *I am cloyed with a thing, satietas alicujus rei me tenet; me lædet or pertesum est alicujus rei.*  
**CLOYING, CLOYMENT, satietas, fastidium, tædium.**  
**CLUB, clava, fustis.** — *Club-footed, scaurus, talis pravis or exstantibus*. — *Club-law, vis.* — ¶ (*at cards*), trifolium. — ¶ (*share of a reckoning*), symbola. — ¶ (*company*), circulus: factio (*an association, forming a faction*).  
**To CLUB, conferre in aliquid; venimus quisque in partem impense: (leaguæ together), societatem coire; conspirare.**  
**CLUCK, glocire.**  
**CLUE. See Clew.**  
**CLUMP, caudex; (bunch of trees), arbores condensæ, locus arboribus condensus, arbores.**  
**CLUMSY, inhabilis (unmanageable, unwieldy), vastus (clumsy from great size), inscite factus (clumsily made), agrestis (awkward, ungainly), rusticus (boorish), inurbanus (not polite), rudis (raw, unpractised), inscitus (without knowledge or judgment, absurd, silly), gravis (heavy, slow, e. g. lingua), durus (hard, not flowing, e. g. speech or expression, verse); incompositus (ill arranged). — To have a clumsy gait, corporis motu esse agrestem.**  
**CLUMSILY, inficete, incomposite; inurbane, rustice; inepte, incommode; inscite; crassâ or pingui Minervâ. — To dance clumsily, minus commode saltare.**  
**CLUMSINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (unwieldy vastness); rusticitas, inurbanitas, mores rustici, inurbani; gravitas linguæ, duritas.**  
**CLUSTER, uva (of grapes); corymbus (of ivy, and other like plants); racemi (in pl., a cluster of grapes, ivy, &c.); aceruus, cumulus, (heap); circulus (cluster of men), corona (ring of men about a speaker), turba (crowd, throng), multitudo in unum conglobata; examen (of bees). — ¶ See Clump.**  
**To CLUSTER, uvas, racemos ferre; uvas, racemos facere; congregari, in unum conglobari. — The clustering vine, vitis uvifera, racemifera.**  
**CLUTCH, prehendere, apprehendere manu; fig. alicui rei manus adhibere, afferre.**  
**CLUTCHES, unguis; fig. manus. — To fall into one's clutches, in manus alicujus venire. — To snatch something from one's clutches, aliquid manibus or ex faucibus alicujus eripere.**  
**CLUTTER, turbæ, tumultus, motus.**  
**CLYSTER, clyster. — To take a clyster, clystere purgari. — To apply one, aliquid per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere; clysterizare aliquem.**  
**COACH, currus (gen.); rheda (four-wheeled travelling coach, stage-coach), carruca (for persons of quality; probably covered); carpentum (two-wheeled coach of state); pilentum (four-wheeled, hung on springs, and having a top; used by Roman matrons on religious occasions); tensa or thensa (four-wheeled, in which the images of the gods were conveyed). — To keep a coach and four, currum et equos habere. — To ride in a coach, curru, etc. vehi. — A hackney coach, rheda meritoria. — A coach-box, sedes ejus, qui currum agit. — Coachman, rhedarius; carrucarius (of a gentleman's coach). — Coach-horse, equus rhedarius, carrucarius.**  
**COADJUTOR, socius; adjutor: — collega adjunctus: — episcopus designatus.**  
**COAGULATE, v. a. coagulare: v. n. coagulari, condescere.**  
**COAGULATION, coagulatio.**  
**COAL, carbo: (fossil), carbo fossilis, carbo bituminosus (sea-coal). — A little coal, carbunculus. — A live coal, pruna; carbo candens, vivus. — dead, carbo extinctus, emortuus. — To reduce to coals, in carbones redigere. — To become coal, carbonescere; in carbones redigi. — Coal-trade, negotium carbonarium. — Coal-rake, rutabulum. — Coal-mine, fodina carbonis, carbonaria. — A fire of coals, carbones candentes. — To carry**

coals to Newcastle, in silvam ligna ferre. — Coal-black, piceus, perniger. — Coal-grate, crates ferrea ad carbones urendos.  
**COLLIER, carbonarius.**  
**COLLIERY, carbonaria.**  
**COALESCE, coalescere. — into one people, in unius populi corpus coalescere.**  
**COALESCENCE, COALITION, junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, confusio. — ¶ (league, &c.), societas; fœdus; concilium.**  
**COARSE, crassus. — meal, farina crassa. — bread, panis secundus or secundarius. — sand, sabulo; saburra (for ballast). — thread, filum crassum. — ¶ (gross), crassus, insubtilis. — ¶ (raw), rudis, imperitus, inscitus. — ¶ (in manners), inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis. — ¶ (mean, vile), vulgaris, quotidianus, vilis; humilis, illiberalis. — A coarse jest, jocus illiberalis. — Coarse language, sermo ex trivis arreptus.**  
**COARSELY, crasse; crassâ or pingui Minervâ; imperite, inscite; rustice, inurbane; contumeliose; humiliter, illiberaliter.**  
**COARSENESS, crassitudo: inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas, mores Inculti, rustici: probra, maledicta, contumeliæ: inconcinnitas.**  
**COAST, ora (the whole inhabited coast, extending inland); litus (the shore, strand). — To anchor off the coast, in salo tenere navem in ancoris. — Situate on the coast; maritimus. — Fish which frequent the coast, pisces litorales. — Dwellers on the coast, maris or litoris accolæ; homines maritimi.**  
**To COAST along the shore, oram legere.**  
**COASTER, navis oraria.**  
**COAT, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum, (garment), amiculum (though this is properly a garment thrown on, not drawn on); tunica. — An overcoat, abolla, endromis; gausapa (shaggy). — A waist-coat, colobium. — A coat of mail, lorica. — Fig. the horse changes his coat, equus pilos mutat. — The coat of the snake which he casts off, vernatio, senecta. — ¶ (skin, membrane), membrana, tunica; cutis; corium; callus. — ¶ (of plaster, &c.), corium: circumlitio (of varnish or wax over statues of marble, &c.). — ¶ Coat of arms, insigne generis.**  
**To COAT, veste, etc. induere: — inducere, illinere, circumlinere.**  
**COAX, blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem.**  
**COBBLE, sarcire, resarcire; inscinter facere.**  
**COBBLER, sutor veteramentarius; imperitus artifex: (any workman), cerdo. — A cobbler's shop, sutrina.**  
**COBWEB, aranea (-æ), textura or tela araneæ; texta araneæ; aranea (-orum). — Full of cobwebs, araneosus. — Like cobweb, similis textis araneis; also araneosus.**  
**COCHINEAL, coccum (coccus cacti, L.).**  
**COCK (male bird), mas (opposed to femina: (the male of the hen), gallinæ maritus; gallus gallinaceus, also gallus or gallinaceus alone. — A game-cock, gallinaceus pyctes. — A young cock, pullus gallinaceus. — Turley-cock, gallus Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (L.). — Cock's comb, galli crista: — wattles, palea galli. — Cock-crowing, galli cantus; the time thereof, gallicinium; about it, sub galli cantum. — Cock-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: — to set cocks a-fighting, gallos inter se committere. — Cockspur, calcar galli. — Weather-cock, (gallus) ventorum index. — Fig. leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifer. — ¶ (of an arrow), crena: — (of a gun), retinaculum (pyritæ). — ¶ (of a pipe, cask, &c.), os; epistomium. — ¶ (of hay), meta fœni.**  
**To COCK, attollere, erigere. — the hat, causiam erigere. — the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at one, aliquem suspendere naso. — the ears, aures erigere, arrigere. — ¶ To cock a gun, retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare. — ¶ To cock hay, stœnum in metas extruere. — ¶ v. n. (to strut), magnifice incedere.**  
**COCKADE, insigne pilei (publicum); insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).**  
**COCKATRICE, basiliscus.**  
**COCKBOAT, scapha.**  
**COCKLOFT, cœnaculum superius, cœnacu-**

lum super ædes. — To live in a cockloft, sub tegulis habitare.  
**COCKSURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus. — To be cocksure (of a person), rem factam statim putare. — The thing is cocksure, res in vado est (is safe). — I am cocksure of him, eum feci meum.**  
**COCKER, alicui indulgere, indulgentiâ tractare aliquem; aliquem mollire, emollire, effeminare; multa blandimenta alicui dare.**  
**COCKLE (fish), concha marina, conchylum marinum. — ¶ (weed), rhœas (-adis), L.**  
**COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat.**  
**COCOA (nut), cocos, nux Indica. — trec, cocos nucifera (L.).**  
**COD (fish), gadus morhua (L.). — ¶ (husk), folliculus; valvulus (of pulse), siliqua (pod of pulse).**  
**CODE, leges (scriptæ); also codex, corpus juris.**  
**CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli.**  
**CODLE, igne mollire, mitigare. — Codled, semicoccus. — Codling, malum ad coquendum aptum.**  
**COERCE, coërcere, circumscribere.**  
**COERCION, coërcitio (also, the right to use it); vis (force); pœna (punishment). — To use it on one, vi grassari in aliquem.**  
**COERCIVE power, means, coërcitio.**  
**COEVAL, ejusdem ætatis; æqualis, co-æqualis; coætaneus, coævus, (in late Latinity).**  
**COEXIST, simul esse or fieri, uno et eodem tempore esse or fieri.**  
**COFFEE (the tree), coffea (L.); (the grains), fabæ coffeæ; (the drink), coffea, potus coffeæ. — A coffee-pot, hirnea or hiruula coffeæ. — Coffee-mill, fistula serrata. — Coffee-house, caupona.**  
**COFFER, arca; thesaurus; gaza; æarium, fiscus.**  
**COFFERER, præfectus ærarii; custos thesauri or gazæ; (steward), dispensator.**  
**COFFIN, arca, loculus.**  
**To COFFIN, in arcâ or loculo ponere.**  
**COG (flatter, coax), aliquem adulari; aliquid assentari; alicui blandiri. — To get by cogging, ehlandiri.**  
**COG (of a wheel), rotæ dens, denticulus. — A cog-wheel, rota dentibus instructa, rota dentata or denticulata.**  
**COGENT, efficax, valens, potens; firmus, gravis, (convincing, e. g. a proof). — A most cogent remedy, remedium præsens.**  
**COGENCY, efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas; vis (power, force); gravitas (e. g. of proof).**  
**COGITATION, cogitatio.**  
**COGNIZANCE, cognitio; intelligentia. — To take cognizance of, de re cognoscere (try it); rationem habere alicujus rei (have regard to it): (perceive with the senses), sentire, sensibus percipere; (with the mind), animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre.**  
**COGNIZABLE, obnoxius; — by the senses, quod sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis.**  
**COHABIT, in eâdem domo habitare (in the same house); contubernales esse (in the same tent, room). — with one, cum aliquo habitare (in one's room); apud aliquem or in domo alicujus (in one's house). — To cohabit (illicitly) with, cum aliquo vivere consuetam esse.**  
**COHEIR, cohæres.**  
**COHERE, cohærere or cohærescere (inter se); aptos et connexos esse inter se. — well, præclare inter se cohærere. — ¶ (agree, fit), congruere, convenire.**  
**COHERENCE, cohærentia; contextus (connection, e. g. orationis, verborum, rerum et verborum), perpetuitas (unbrokenness); colligatio (connection); conjunctio (harmonious connection); constancia (consistency).**  
**COHERENT, cohærens, inter se cohærentes; contextus: continens, continuus, perpetuus: aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus: conjunctus: constans sibi (consistent).**  
**COHESION. See Coherence.**  
**COHESIVE, cohærens. — Cohesive power, vis cohærendi.**  
**COHORT, cohors (prop. and fig.).**  
**COIF, ornatus or ornamentum capitis, mitra, mitella; calantica. See Cap.**  
**COIL a rope, complicare rudentem. — To coil himself up (of a snake), plicare se-**

in sua membra, colligere se in spiram.

**COIL**, subst. (of rope), rudens complicatus; (of a snake), spira.

**COLL** (turmoil), strepitus, turba, tumultus, turbidatio.

**COIN**, numus (a single piece); numi (coined money); genus numorum (kind of coin), also numi. — Small coin, numuli. — Silver coin, argentum signatum; also argentum. — Base coin, numi adulterini. — To strike base or counterfeit coin, pecunias vitiare. — The same (kind of) coin, corpora numorum eadem. — To pay in Roman coin, ad denarium solvere. — To pay in the same coin (bit for tat), par pari referre.

**TO COIN**, cudere, ferire, percutere, (strike); signare (stamp). — ¶ (invent, forge), fingere, confingere, comminisci. — To coin new words, verba fabricari.

**COINAGE** (coining), cusio monetalis (Cod. Theod.); (the department, concern), res numaria; (the coin), numi; (the expense of coining), impendia monetæ:—fig. fictio, confictio; (the thing), res facta or committentia, commentum.

**COINER**, monetæ opifex, monetarius; (counterfeiter), monetam adulteriam exercens, pecunias vitians; (inventor), inventor, auctor.

**COINOUIE** (in place), in unum or in unum locum convenire, unum et eundem locum tenere; (in time), in idem tempus incidere. — ¶ (to agree), consentire; congruere; convenire; constare (be consistent).—with him in opinion, unum idemque sentio cum illo; consensio cum illo; non dissentio ab illo.

**COINCIDENT**, quæ unum et eundem locum tenent, quæ uno et eodem tempore fiunt; congruens, conveniens, constans, consentiens.

**COINCIDENCE**, concursio (the act of meeting); concursus (the state: fig. of misfortunes): (agreement), consensus, consensio, concentus, convenientia.

**COITION**, coitus.

**COLANDER**, colum.

**COLD**, frigidus (also fig., without fire or life, dull; but see Lex.); algens, algidus, (cold in itself, of a cold nature); algens is also used of that which does not keep one warm, e. g. algens toga; gelidus (icy cold; also fig. in the poets): languidus (fig., without spirit, dull), lentus (dull, without feeling, indifferent, cold-blooded; both less than frigidus); irreverens (with gen., or acc. and prepos.; not showing respect to what should be respected); tardus, segnis, (slow, sluggish); iners (easy). — It is generally cold in the morning, fere matutinis temporibus frigus est. — Very cold, perfrigidus. — Cold water, aqua frigida. — A cold drink, potus algens; frigida (sc. potio, as refreshment). — To take a cold bath, frigidâ (sc. aquâ) lavari. — A cold wind, ventus frigidus. — Very cold weather, tempestas frigida, perfrigida. — It grows cold, frigus ingrui; colder, frigus ingravescit. — A cold winter, hiems frigida. — A cold (lifeless, frigid) letter, literæ languidæ, frigidæ. — Cold praise, laus frigida; to get it, frigere (of a speech, &c.). — To become cold, frigescere, refrigescere, refrigerari, (prop. and fig. of persons and things); languescere (fig. grow languid, dull). — To make cold, refrigerari (prop. and fig.). — He does a thing in cold blood, consulto et cogitatum aliquid facit. — Cold comfort, solatia frigida, (Ovid.).

**COLD**, subst. frigus (in the air, as causing the feeling and effects of cold), algor (as felt), gelu (as freezing): — severe cold is also expressed by vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora (this with the further idea of continuance). — To be able to bear cold, algoris patientem esse. — To be unable to bear either great cold or heat, neque frigora neque æstus tolerare posse. — Severe cold is not known (in a country), asperitas frigorum abest. — ¶ A cold, gravedo, gravedo frigida. — To take cold, perfrigescere. — To bring on a cold, gravedinem concitare, afferre.

**COLDLY**, frigide (fig.), languide, lente, lento pectore, segniter. — To take a thing coldly, aliqua re non moveri; non laborare de re (e. g. de alicujus morte). — To do a thing coldly, frigide agere.

**COLDNESS**, frigus, algor; pectus lentum, lentitudo; languor; animus frigidus, frigus; irreverentia. — Coldness to religion, irreverentia Dei ac religionum (as to outward worship); negligentia Dei or religionis. — Coldness to one (who had been a friend), animus alienatus ab aliquo; also frigus.

**COLE**, brassica, olus, caulis.

**COLIC** (strictly), colicus dolor, colon: (of the stomach gen.), tormina, strophus. — Remedy therefor, colice, colicum medicamentum. — Having it, colicus. — Subject to it, torminosus. — To have it, torminibus affectum esse.

**COLIC**, adj. colicus.

**COLLAPSE**, collabi. — Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes.

**COLLAR**, collare (gen.); mælium or mælium (a collar for dogs, armed with points); armilla (iron ring for a dog; hence, canis armillatus); collaria (sc. catena, a fetter for the neck); helcium (for horses, &c.). — A collar of sticks for refractory beasts, numella. — ¶ of a garment, collare.

**TO COLLAR**, aliquem collo prehendere; collum alicui torquere (give his neck a wrench).

**COLLATE** (compare), conferre res (e. g. codices) inter se or aliquid cum aliqua re. — ¶ (to a benefice), sacerdotium or munus ecclesiasticum alicui deferre.

**COLLATION** (comparison), collatio. — ¶ (of a benefice), munus alicui delatum. — ¶ (a light repast), cœnula, gustatio. — To take one, gustare. — To make one, cœnulam facere.

**COLLATERAL** may be sometimes expressed by adjuvans (as, some causes are direct and immediate, others collateral, causarum alie sunt proximæ, alie adjuvantes); sometimes by minoris momenti; by adjunctus; by quod alicui rei accedit; also by medius. — A collateral line of descent, linea transversa.

**COLLEAGUE**, collega; collega et socius. — Collegueship, collegium.

**COLLECT**, legere (gather, gather up), colligere (gather together, put together), conquirere (hunt up, collect diligently or eagerly), congerere in unum locum (bring together into one place), coacervare (heap up); (of taxes, &c.), exigere. — an army, copias or exercitum parare or comparare (got together, raise). — troops, copias in unum locum cogere, contrahere (assemble in one place). — To collect a thing in great quantity, magnam alicujus rei multitudinem conficere. — To collect treasure, pecuniam, opes undique conquirere; pecuniam conficere; opes exaggerare. — ¶ To collect, v. n. cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire; conflueri, frequentes convenire. — The waters had collected, aquæ creverant. — ¶ To collect one's self, se or animum colligere. — Collected, imavidus, intrepidus; tranquillus (see Calm, Calmness). — ¶ (infer, conclude), concludere, cogere; efficere, colligere. — From which we may collect, ex quo effici cogique potest.

**COLLECTION** (the act), lectio, collectio, conquisitio; (contribution), erani, collatio; (of curiosities, &c.), thesaurus; (of people), conventus, circulus, globus, etc.: — corpus (e. g. omnis juris Romani). — ¶ Collections, Collectanea, electorum commentarius or commentarii; dicta collectanea; excerpta, conjectanea; ex aliorum scriptis collecta (compilation).

**COLLECTIVE**, universus; cunctus, omnis.

**COLLECTIVELY**, in universum; or universus with a subst. — The human race collectively, hominum genus universum.

**COLLECTOR**, qui aliquid legit, colligit, conquirat; (compiler), which see; (of taxes, &c.), exactor, coactor. — The collectors of the public revenue, qui vectigalia exercent et exigunt.

**COLLEGE** (society), collegium, corpus; sodalitas, societas: (academical institution), academia. — To go to college, in academiam migrare. — To be at college, inter academice cives versari.

**COLLEGIAN**, academicus, civis academice (or academice).

**COLLEGIATE**, academicus.

**COLLIER**. See Coal.

**COLLISION**. See Clash.

**COLLOCATION**, collocatio.

**COLLOP**, caruncula, carnis frustum.

**COLLOQUY**, colloquium, colloquio, sermo.

**COLLOQUIAL**. — language, sermo communis, sermo quotidianus, also sermo.

**COLLUSION**, collusio; — with one, cum aliquo. — To have collusion with one, colludere cum aliquo.

**COLLUSIVELY**, collusorie.

**COLON** (the stop), puncta duo, colon: (the intestine), colum.

**COLONEL**, tribunus militum (of infantry); præfectus (of cavalry).

**COLONNADE**, columnarum ordo or series; porticus (covered gallery); peristylum (peristyle).

**COLONY** (the men), colonia; coloni. — To lead a colony into a place, coloniam deducere in aliquem locum. — send out, coloniam or colonos mittere in locum. — ¶ (the place), colonia. — To plant a colony somewhere, coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare.

**COLONIAL**, colonicus.

**COLONIST**, colonus.

**COLONIZE** a place, coloniam mittere in aliquem locum; coloniam deducere in locum; coloniam in loco collocare.

**COLONIZATION**, deductio coloniarum in aliquem locum, etc.

**COLOR** (as a property of a body), color; — of the face, color, color oris. — A full, high color, color satur. — faint, dull, color dilutor. — To lose color, colorem amittere; that has lost color, decolor. — Of divers colors, versicolor, discolor, varius. — Of the same color (in itself), concolor; (with another), ejusdem coloris, eodem colore. — To change color (in the face), colorem mutare or immutare; not to, consistere ore. — His color comes and goes, non constat ei color et vultus. — ¶ (as giving color, means of coloring), pigmentum; color. — To take it, colorem dicere, bibere. — To lay it on, colorem inducere alicui rei. — To paint a crime in dark colors, crimen atrociter deferre (in informing of it). — ¶ (pretence), causa; præscriptio, nomen; simulatio alicujus rei; species (shown, seeming). — Under color of something, per causam alicujus rei; nomine, simulatione alicujus rei; specie or per speciem alicujus rei. — To give a fair color to an ill matter, rei deformi dare colorem; honestâ præscriptione rem tegere. — ¶ Colors (ensign of war), signum, vexillum; of several, signa, vexilla. — To serve under one's colors, castra alicujus sequi. — To follow the colors, signa sequi. — To desert them, signa militaria relinquere, a signis discedere. — With colors flying, passis vexillis.

**TO COLOR**, tingere, inficere, (by dipping; with something, aliqua re); colorare aliquid, inducere colorem alicui rei, (give a color to, lay a color on). — ¶ (cloak), præterdare rem rei, rem tegere or occultare re, rem excusatione rei tegere, rem in simulationem rei conferre, rem colorare aliquo nomine.

**COLORÉD**, coloribus distinctus (diversified with colors).

**COLORING**, colores; ratio colorum. — Beautiful, lively coloring, nitor.

**COLOSSUS**, colossus, statua colossea, signum colossicum.

**COLOSSEAN**, COLOSSAL, colossicus, colosseus, qui magnitudinis humanæ formam excessit: (vast, huge), vastus, immanis, vastus et immanis.

**COLT**, pullus equinus masculus; poldrus (in the Latin of the middle ages).

**COLTER**, dens or culter aratri.

**COLUMN** (pillar), columna. — ¶ (division of an army), pars exercitus; agmen (on the march). — To march in columns, exercitum in partes diviso incidere; in three columns, tripartito agmine incidere.

**COMATOSE**, veterosus, lethargicus; somniculosus.

**COMB**, pecten (also a flax-comb). — The tooth of a comb, radius pectinis; a small-toothed comb, pecten densioribus radiis, pecten densus. — A comb for the hair, pecten crinalis (for combing); as an ornament, the Romans used a needle, acus discriminialis). — In the manner of a comb, pectinatim. — A comb-maker, pectinarius. — ¶ (of a cock), crista, juba. — ¶ (honey-comb), favi (pl.).

**TO COMB**, pectere. — the hair, capillos, co-



mas pectere (not comere, i. e. to dress the hair). — ¶ (card), pectere, carminare.

**COMBAT**, v. pugnare; certare; contendere (e. g. armis, prælio, acie); decernere (e. g. armis, acie); dimicare (e. g. prælio, acie); digladiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons); all with cum aliquo, inter se, (with another, among themselves); præliari, prælium or pugnam facere: — (with words), certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). — To combat with fortune, cum adversâ fortunâ conflictari. — To combat a thing (with words), pugnare contra aliquid; aliquid oppugnare, impugnare: — one's opinion, alicujus opinioni repugnare; sententiam alicujus impugnare: — all things, contra omnia disserere. — To combat bravely, fortiter dimicare; fortiter resistere.

**COMBAT**, s. pugna, certamen; prælium (battle). — Single combat, pugna singularis; certamen singulare. — A combat of gladiators, certamen gladiatorum. — The combat was long and sharp, diu acriterque pugnatum est. — The combat lasted from noon to sunset, a meridie ad solis occasum pugnatum est.

**COMBATANT**, pugnator (one who is fighting); miles, armatus, (soldier, armed man); gladiator (gladiator, in the circus, &c.); luctator (wrestler); pugil (boxer); venator (who fought with wild beasts).

**COMBINE**, jungere, conjungere, copulare, connectere, sociare, consociare, miscere: v. n. jungi, conjugi, se jungere or conjungere. — They combined their forces, copias junxerunt, arma conjunxerunt, vires contulerunt. — Power (in speaking) combined with moderation, mixta modestiæ gravitas. — To combine with one, cum aliquo societatem inire, coire, facere; fœdere conjugi cum aliquo: conjurare cum aliquo (plot with one). — To combine together for one's destruction, ad aliquem opprimendum consentire.

**COMBINATION**, junctio, conjunctio, consociatio, copulatio, colligatio. — A combination of things, res inter se junctæ, colligatæ. — Combination of misfortunes, concursus calamitatum. — ¶ (connection), societas; fœdus (league). — ¶ (plot), consensio, conspiratio; conjuratio (conspiracy); societas, sodalinitium: all mean either the connection or the persons connected.

**COMBUSTION**, deflagratio, conflagratio: (hubbub), tumultus, tumultuatio; seditio; motus.

**COMBUSTIBLE**, facilis ad exardescendum. — Combustible materials, combustibiles, materia facilis ad exardescendum; res, quibus ignis excitari potest; res quæ sunt ad incendia (with which to set on fire).

**COME** (of persons), venire, pervenire, (prop. and fig.); advenire (come, arrive); accedere; appropinquare (approach); redire (return); incidere in (light on, hit upon); devenire, deferri aliquo, (to come away whither unobserved or involuntarily): — (of things, prop. and fig.), venire (of letters, &c.; also of time); ferri, afferri, perferri, (be brought, of votes, letters, news, &c.); appetere (approach, come on, of time, night, &c.). — I come on foot, pedes venio, advēnio; on horseback, equo vehor, advehor; by coach, by ship, curru, navi vehor or advehor. — To bid one come to him, aliquem ad se accessere (send for him); aliquem ad se vocare, venire jubere, (call, order to him). — News comes to me, nuntius mihi perferitur; news having come, nuntio allato. — I am come, veni; adsum. — There came some to me (to see me), aliquot me adiere. — To come to honors, ad honores pervenire. — To come to himself, ad se redire; se colligere; animum recipere. — To come to nought, ad nihilum venire, redigi, recidere; in nihilum intire, occidere. — It comes to a thing, res venit ad aliquid or in aliquid; venit ad aliquid or in aliquid. — How comes it, that, &c. qui factum est (fit), ut, etc. — I know not how it comes, fit nescio quomodo. — It comes by too much ease, fit ex nimio otio. — So came we to know, inde est cognitio facta. — To come to be considered of, in deliberationem cadere. — It has come to this, that, &c., res eo deducta est, ut, etc. — Is it come to this, that, &c.? adeone res rediit, ut, etc.? — The inheritance

came to him, hereditas ad eum pervenit, transit. — To come to a knowledge of, aliquid cognoscere; aliquid deprehendere; ad aliquid pervenire. — Time to come, tempus futurum, posterum, reliquum: for the time to come, in posterum; post-hac; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus (for the remaining time). — To foresee coming events, animo prospicere futura, quæ futura sunt prospicere. — ¶ To come about. See Come to pass, Befall. — ¶ To come again (return), redire; recidere (of a fever). — ¶ To come after, sequi. — ¶ To come at, come by, pervenire ad aliquid; compotem fieri alicujus rei, potiri aliqua re; nancisci, adipisci, consequi, assequi. — Hard to come at, aditu difficilis. — ¶ To come back, reverti (turn back), redire, reducere esse. — ¶ To come down, descendere (descend); decidere (fall down); corrui (fall in); delabi (glide down); deferri (be borne hastily down); de cælo labi (from the sky); defluere (if rain): — (be ruined), pessumi ire, perire, intire, ruere. — ¶ To come forward, progredi, procedere (appear), prodire, in lucem prodire. — ¶ To come in, intro venire; intro ire; intro se inferre. — Come in with me! sequere intro me! — ¶ (of ships and persons sailing), in portum venire or pervenire; portum capere (with toil); — (of persons sailing), portum or in portum intrare, in portum invehiri. — ¶ (accrue), redire; (be produced), provenire; (of debts), solvi. — ¶ (be chosen), eligi, creari. — ¶ (begin). — As spring comes in, vere novo, ineunte vere. — ¶ To come in for a part, venire in partem alicujus rei, habere partem in re, (have a part); partem alicujus rei sibi vindicare (claim it). — ¶ To come into the house, domum inire; domum or in domum introire; limen intrare. — into the door, januam intrare. — a place, locum inire, introire, ingredi. — To come into danger, in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (of things). — into possession, in possessionem alicujus rei venire; hereditatem adire, cernere. — Tears came into his eyes, lacrimæ ei or ejus oculis obortæ sunt. — ¶ (accede to), accedere ad aliquid or alicui rei. — ¶ To come near. See Approach. — ¶ To come of (be sprung from), ortum, oriundum esse ab aliquo; genus deducere ab aliquo. — ¶ (proceed from), provenire ab aliqua re (grow from, as acorns from oaks); proficisci a re; manare ex re; oriri ex re. — ¶ To come off, abire, discedere. — ¶ (escape), eabi, evadere. — with life, vivum or salvum evadere; vivum exire. — with a light punishment, levi penâ defungi. — ¶ To come off conqueror, superare aliquem, vincere, superiorem fieri, superiorem or victorem discedere. — ¶ To come on (advance), procedere, progredi; ad aliquid succedere, accedere, appropinquare. — ¶ (of time), adventare; appetere. — ¶ (make progress), procedere; proficere, progressus facere: — (thrive, grow), erescere; provenire (of plants and beasts). — ¶ To come out, exire, egredi, progredi. — ¶ (of a book), edi (in lucem); emitti; foras dari. — ¶ (become public), exire (in turbam or in vulgus); emanare (in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. — ¶ (of teeth), excidere; (of hair), defluere; (of color), fugere, decedere; (of spots), tolli. — ¶ (to issue, result), evenire, exitum habere. — ¶ To come out with (make known), palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre. — one's opinion, sententiam suam promere, expromere, aperire, ostendere. — boldly, libere dicere or loqui. — ¶ To come over to a party, in alicujus partes transire. — ¶ To come to a person, aliquem convenire; aliquem adire. — Come to me! huc veni! — To come often to one, crebro ad aliquem venire; aliquem frequentare. — To come to a thing (in the course of a speech), venire ad aliquid. — To come to very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. — What it will come to, I know not, quorsum hæc res evadat, nescio. (See the beginning of the word.) — ¶ To come (i. e. amount)

to. See Amount. — ¶ To come to pass, accidere, contingere, evenire. — ¶ To come up (from the ground), enasci, eirgerere supra or extra terram. — ¶ To come up with, assequi, consequi. — ¶ To come upon (fall upon), opprimere aliquem (imprudenter, incautum, improviso); invadere in. See Befall.

**COME!** age! agite! age vero! agedum! — Come, answer! qui respondes! — Come, hasten to me! amabo te, advola! — Come show it! ostende vero! — Come say! didcum!

**COMER**, qui venit, advenit, etc.; hospes, (guest). — He is the last comer, ultimus venit.

**COMING**. See Arrival. — To await one's coming, aliquem expectare; manere aliquem or dum quis adveniat.

**COMEDY**, comædia; fabula (any play).

**COMEDIAN** (actor who appears in comedy), actor comicus, comicus, comædus; qui partes ridendas agit (who plays comic parts): — (any player), artifex scenicus; actor scenicus, actor; histrio. — ¶ (comic poet), poëta comicus, cœmicus (especially pl. comici).

**COMIC**, COMICAL, comicus (relating to comedy, proper to it, in opposition to tragicus): ridiculus, ridendus, (laughable, ludicrous).

**COMICALLY**, comice; ridicule.

**COMELY**, bellus, venustus, formosus; (becoming), decens. — ¶ (becoming, proper), decorus; decens; honestus; ingenuus. — To be comely for one, decorum, honestum esse alicui; aliquem decere.

**COMELY**, adv. venuste, belle; decenter: decore, honeste, in decet.

**COMELINESS**, pulchritudo, species, venustas, dignitas, forma; decor, decentia.

**COMET**, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes; stella crinta.

**COMFITS**, dulcia or dulciola (-orum); salgama; hellaria.

**COMFORT**, v. (enliven, refresh), recreare, reficere aliquem; animum alicui facere, animum aliquem implere; aliquem or animum alicujus confirmare (verbis); aliquem adjuvare (help); hospitio accipere, excipere, (harbor). — Comforting, recreans, reficiens; suavis, dulcis. — ¶ (console), consolari aliquem; solatium alicui præbere, afferre, alicui solatio or solatium esse, (of things). — To comfort one concerning a thing, consolari aliquem de aliqua re. — Comfort yourself, ne to afflictes; es bono animo. — To comfort one's self, se consolari. — To go away comforted, æquiore animo discedere. — I comfort myself with this, that, &c., hoc solatio utor, ut, etc. — Comforting (i. e. consolatory), consolatorius (e. g. literæ).

**COMFORT**, subst. (aid, countenance), auxiliium, præsidium; receptio (harboring), hospitium (entertainment): — (consolation), solatium; consolatio (the act of consoling); medicina (means of comfort). — Comfort in pain, solatium doloris; medicina doloris. — under ills, solatium malorum. — To yield no comfort, nihil habere consolationis. — My sorrow is past comfort, omnem consolationem vincit dolor. — To seek comfort in philosophy, medicinam petere a philosophia. — This one comfort holds me up, hæc una consolatio me sustentat. — ¶ (employment, case, &c.), commoditas; commoda vita, commoditas vitæ, (comfortable life); hilaritas (cheerfulness); jucunditas (agreeableness). — The comforts of life, vitæ commoda; vitæ cultus. — With comfort, commode, bene, beate; tranquille (quietly). — To take comfort, bene, commode vivere; vitæ jucunditatis frui; genio indulgere.

**COMFORTABLE** (full of consolation), solatii plenus; consolatorius (consolable), consolabilis. — ¶ (convenient, pleasant), commodus, bonus; gratus, jucundus, suavis, (agreeable); hilaris (cheerful). — A comfortable life, vita tranquilla et beata. — road, via expedita; iter commodum or expeditum. — abode, domicilium bonum.

**COMFORTABLY**, commode; bene; non moleste; jucunde. — To live (dwell) comfortably, bene habitare.

**COMFORTER** (consoler), consolator; Paracletus (third person of the Trinity).

**COMFORTLESS** (uncomforted), sine ullo so-

latio, solatii expers; — (*unpleasant*), injucundus; odiosus.

COMIC, &c. See *Comedy*.

COMMA, comma, *ætis*.

COMMAND, *v. (rule, govern)*, imperium tenere, imperare; regnare; summam imperii tenere or obtinere, summam rei or rerum, or summæ imperii præesse, (*have the chief command*): — *v. a.* alicui imperare, imperitare; imperio regere or tenere alicquem, aliquid; dominari, dominationem habere in alicquem; præesse alicui or alicui rei. — *a city*, urbem imperio regere. — *The mind commands the body*, animus regit corpus. — *Our passions command us*, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent. — *To command the whole world*, omnium terrarum dominum esse. — *To command an army*, præesse exercitui, ducere exercitum. — *a fleet*, navibus et classi præesse. — *To command*, *have also (military) command (of a provincial governor)*, esse cum imperio. — *To command in a city*, urbi or in urbe præesse. — ¶ *Fig. where lust commands*, ubi libido dominatur. — *To command one's self*, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere. — *one's anger*, iram reprimere. — *grief*, dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenere. — *He cannot command his passion*, impotens iræ est. — *To command (moderate) one's tongue*, lingue or orationi moderari. — ¶ (*of a place, to overlook*), superare locum; imminere alicui loco. — *The hill commands the city*, collis imminet urbi. — *The artillery of the tower commands the city*, ex turri tela tormentis jacuntur ad urbem. — ¶ (*to bid, order*), jubere; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare (*commission*); pronuntiare (*proclaim by a herald*); edicere (*command by edict*); sciscere (*order, of the people*); decernere (*decree, of the senate, consul*); sancire, edicto sancire, (*under penalty*). — *He commanded him to give over his enterprise*, jussit eum incepto desistere. — *You command me hard things*, difficultia imperas. — *To command one to appear*, alicquem citare, evocare, accessere, accire. — *To do as one is commanded*, jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi. — *To command one to furnish a thing*, alicui aliquid imperare. — ¶ (*in colloquial language, to desire, wish, &c.*), jubere, præcipere; cupere, velle. — *As you command*, ut jubes; ut dixisti. — *I will do as you command*, faciam quæ præcipis.

COMMANO, *subst.* summa rerum, imperium, summum imperium, summa imperii; belli imperium, belli summa, (*of a general*); summa imperii maritimi, (*of an admiral*); potestas (*power, especially civil*). — *Under one's command*, alicuius ductu. — *To have the command of an army, fleet, exercitui, navibus et classi præesse or præpositum esse*. — *To have the command of the other wing*, alterum tenere cornu. — *To appoint one to the command of the army, the fleet*, alicquem exercitui, classi præficere. — *To be under the command of one*, alicuius imperio parere, sub imperio alicuius esse; sub aliquo militare (*of soldiers*). — *To appoint one to the command*, imperium alicui dare, tradere, ad alicquem deferre; imperio alicquem præficere. — *To lay down the command*, imperium deponere. — *Command over the passions*, continentia (*libidinum*); temperantia, dominatio in animi impetus; *to have it*, cupiditatibus imperare. — ¶ (*order, bidding*), jussus, jussum; imperium; imperatum (*the thing bidden*); præceptum; præscriptum; mandatum (*commission*); edictum; decretum; plebiscitum; rescriptum (*rescript of an emperor*). — *At one's command*, jussu or auctoritate alicuius; jubente alicui; jussus (*particip.*) ab alicui. — *Without one's command*, injussu alicuius, ab aliquo non jussus; sua sponte; ultro. — *To give a command*, jubere, imperare, præcipere, edicere alicui; *to one*, jubere alicquem alicuius facere; imperare, præcipere alicui alicui. — *To execute a command* (see above), *To do as he is commanded*. — ¶ (*in familiar discourse, wish, desire*), jussum; voluntas. —

*What are your commands?* quid vis, quid jubes? — *I wait your commands*, exspecto, quid velis. — *My purse is at your command*, meâ arcâ utere non secus ac tuâ; — *my house*, tibi mea domus me presente, absente patet. — *To be wholly at one's command*, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alicuius. — ¶ *I have a thing at command*, aliquid mihi in manu (*manibus*) est, aliquid mihi præsto est, promptum et paratum est; aliquid mihi suppetit; abundo aliqua re.

COMMANDER, præfectus (*with genit.*), præpositus (*with dat.*); qui præest, præpositus est, (*with dat.*); dux (*of an army*); dux summus, imperator, (*commander in chief of an army*); præfectus classis, dux præfectusque classis, (*admiral*). — *To be commander* (see *To Command*). — *Commander in a war*, belli dux, bello præpositus. — *Commander of the cavalry*, magister equitum.

COMMANDING, *adj.* augustus (*reverend*); conspicuus (*drawing attention*); admirationem sui cuiusvis injiciens (*exciting one's admiration*); speciosus (*striking in outward appearance*); imperatorius (*imposing, majestic, e. g. forna*). — *He had a very commanding form*, magnam habebat corporis dignitatem.

COMMANDMENT. (See *Commnd.*) — *The ten commandments*, præcepta or leges decem tabularum.

COMMEMORATE, commemorare rem or de re, mentionem facere alicuius rei or de re, (*make mention of*); memoriam alicuius rei renovare; memoriam alicuius or alicuius rei prosequi.

COMMEMORATION, commemoratio, mentio, (*mention*); or by a periphrasis. — *In commemoration of a thing*, in memoriam alicuius rei.

COMMEMORATIVE of a thing, in memoriam alicuius rei institutus.

COMMENCE. See *Begin*.

COMMEND (*recommend*), commendo. — ¶ (*praise*), commendo, laudo, colando, allaudo; celebros, comprobo, plando; omnia bona de aliquo dicere; laude alicquem efficere; laudem alicui tribuere, dare, impertire; laudibus alicquem effere or ornare. — ¶ (*commit unto*), commendo; mando; aliquid alicuius fidei committere, dare, concedere, tradere. — *I commend this to your care and trust*, hoc committo et mando tuæ fidei. — *To commend one's self (or send one's compliments) to a person*, alicquem salutare or salvere jubere; alicui salutem impertire or dicere; impertire alicquem salute. — *He commends himself very kindly to you*, plurimâ te salute impertit; tibi salutem plurimam dicit. — *Commend me to your father*, meis verbis patrem saluta.

COMMENDABLE, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, prædicandus. — *To be so*, laudi esse.

COMMENDABLY, laudabiliter.

COMMENDATION, commendatio: — (*praise*), laus, prædicatio. — ¶ (*commendations, compliments*), salus. (See *Compliments*). — ¶ (*Letter of commendation*, literæ commendatiæ).

COMMENDATORY, commendaticius.

COMMENSURATE, pro *with the ablat.*; ad *with acc.*: — (*equal, like*), par, similis.

COMMENT, COMMENTARY, commentarius, commentarium; scholion; annotatio; alicuius rei interpretatio or explanatio. — ¶ (*remark*), animadversio; sententia.

To COMMENT on, libros commentari, interpretari, illustrare, enarrare, explanare, explicare, dilucidare. — ¶ (*make remarks on*), de re monere or sententiam ferre.

COMMENTATOR, interpres.

COMMERCE (*traffic*), commercium; mercatura; negotia, negotiatio. — ¶ (*intercourse*), commercium, usus, consuetudo. — *by letter*, commercia literarum. — *To have illicit commerce with, consuesco*. — *I have no manner of commerce with him*, mihi commercium ullius rei cum illo non est.

COMMERCIAL, ad commercium (or ad negotia) pertinens.

COMMUNUTE, comminere.

COMMISERATE, misereri; miseret me alicuius.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (*pity*); miseratio (*expression of it*).

COMMISSARY. (See *Commissioner*). — ¶ (*of an army*), qui res, quas bellus usus poscunt, subministrat; rei frumentariæ præfectus.

COMMISSION, &c. See under *Commit*.

COMMIT (*do*), committo, admitto; patro, perpetro. — *n fault*, peccare. — ¶ *To commit unto*, trado, credo; delego, mando. — *I commit her to your care*, eam tue mando fidei. — *I will commit this business to Davus*, Davo isthuc dedam negotium. — *To commit an office to one*, iuribus alicui deferre, dare, committere. — *To commit in trust*, apud alicquem deponere; alicuius fidei concedere. — *To commit a thing to one's discretion*, arbitrio alicuius rem permittere. — ¶ *To commit to prison*, in custodiam dare. — ¶ *To commit himself to*, commendo. — *He commits himself and all his fortunes to you*, tibi se omnesque opes committit.

COMMISSION (*charge*), mandatium, negotium. — ¶ See *Commissioner*.

To COMMISSION, or put into commission, aliquid alicui demandare, legare, delegare; potestatem alicuius rei procurandæ facere.

COMMISSIONER, curator, recuperator. — *Commissioners*, *Commission*, curatores, recuperatores; delcti; triumviri, decemviri, etc.; arbitri (*referees*).

COMMITMENT to prison, in custodiam traditio.

COMMITTEE, delcti, consilium delctorum.

COMMIX, misceo, commisceo.

COMMICTION, COMMIXTURE, commixtio, admixtio.

COMMODOUS, commodus, utilis, aptus, opportunus. — *very*, peropportunus.

COMMODOUSLY, commode, apte, opportune, utiliter.

COMMODOUSNESS, COMMODITY (*convenience or profit*), commoditas, utilitas, opportunitas; commodum, emolumentum. — ¶ (*Commodities (wares)*, merces (*pl.*); res venales.

COMMODORE, dux præfectusque classis.

COMMON, communis (*opposed to proprius*), publicus (*opposed to privatus*): — (*every where used, known, &c., ordinary*), communis, popularis, vulgaris, per-vulgaris, vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus; usitatus; quotidianus: — (*ordinary, low, mean*), popularis, vulgaris, plebeius, vilis: — (*not sacred*), profanus. — *The more common a good thing is, the better it is*, bonum quo communius, eo melius. — *It is a common saying*, vulgo dici solet. — *It is the common talk*, in ore est omni populo. — *It is grown a common proverb*, abiit in proverbii locum. — *Common life*, vita quotidiana. — *No common mind*, haud mediocre ingenium. — *This is common to all free people*, hoc commune est liberorum populorum. — *Consult for our common good*, consule in medium. — *Do what shall be for the common good*, in commune consulas. — *To make common cause with one*, in eadem cum aliquo causâ esse; causam suam communicare cum aliquo; consilia jungere cum aliquo. — *In common*, communitè; promiscue. — *The common people*, or *commonalty*, plebs; plebei. — *The common herd* (*mob, rabble*), vulgus; multitudo (*the many*). — *A common-place*, communis locus, also *locus*: — *book*, adversaria (*pl.*); electorum commentarius or -il, excerpta, conjectanea. — *Common-place, adj.* contritus. — *A common proverb or saying*, vetus verbum, tritum proverbium. — *To become or grow common*, vulgo fieri. — *To lie common*, incultum jacere. — *To make common*, divulgo, in medium proferre. — *Of the common sort*, gregarius, plebeius. — *It is very common*, pervulgatum est. — *With common consent*, communiter; communi suffragio or consensu, concorditer.

COMMON, *subst.* (*common pasture*), ager compascuus.

COMMONAGE (*right of pasture*), jus compascuum.

COMMONALTY, plebs, plebei: multitudo (*the many*).

COMMONER, homo de plebe, plebeius.

COMMONLY, vulgo, vulgariter, magnâ ex parte, fere.

COMMONNESS, frequentia.

**COMMONS** (*allowance*), demensum. — *Short commons, demensum tenne.* — ¶ (*a living at the same table*), convictus. — *To live in commons, convivio.*

**COMMONS, house of, senatus inferior, plebis conventus.**

**COMMONWEALTH, respublica;** — (*as a form of government*), civitas or respublica libera, also in connection respublica. — *He is an excellent commonwealth's man both in peace and war, civis tam in togâ, quam in armis insignis.* — *To love the commonwealth, fidem et animum singularem in rempublicam habere.* — *To rob the commonwealth, publicam pecuniam compilare, peculiari, depeculari.*

**COMMOTION, motus; tumultus; turba; seditio.** — *To stir up a commotion, tumultuor; tumultus excitare.*

**COMMUNE together, aliquid cum aliquo communicare;** de aliqua re cum aliquo colloqui; confabulari, sermones cædere.

**COMMUNION (intercourse), conversatio, usus, consuetudo;** (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo. — ¶ See *Community.* — ¶ (*the sacrament*), cœna Domini; cœna sacra; eucharistia.

**COMMUNICATE (impart to), aliquid cum aliquo communicare;** aliquid alicui impertire. — ¶ (*give alms*), tenuitatem aliorum sublevare. — ¶ (*receive the sacrament*), ad mensam sacram accedere; sumere cœnam Domini. — ¶ *To communicate with (by letter), per literas colloqui cum aliquo;* (*by word of mouth*), colloqui, communicare cum aliquo.

**COMMUNICABLE, quod cum aliquo communicari potest.**

**COMMUNICANT, qui ad sacram mensam accedit.**

**COMMUNICATION, communicatio;** — (*intelligence*), nuntius; — (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo, sermocinatio. — *Evil communications corrupt good manners, mala consortia bonos mores inquinant.*

**COMMUNICATIVE, qui facile aliquid cum alio communicat;** affabilis; loquax.

**COMMUNITY (commonwealth), commune;** civitas; respublica. — ¶ (*joint possession*), communio.

**COMMUTE (change), mutare, commutare;** permutare.

**COMMUTATION, mutatio, commutatio.**

**COMPACT (agreement), pactum, conventus, conventum;** conditiones; fœdus. — *On or by compact, ex pacto.*

**To COMPACT (fasten together), compingo, coagmento.** — *To be compacted (made up of), fio, confior, confio.* — *Of which things it is compacted and made, quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur.* — *Well compacted, elaboratus, exactus, accuratus;* aptus, pressus.

**COMPACT (made up of), conflatus, factus;** (*pressed together*), compactus, compressus, coarctatus; (*set in order*), concinnus, nitidus, luculentus; (*strong*), firmus, solidus.

**COMPACTLY (closely), compresse, arcte;** (*neatly*), concinne, apte, nitide, eleganter; (*strongly*), firme, solide.

**COMPACTNESS, COMPACTEDNESS, concinnitas; firmitas.**

**COMPACTING, subst. compactio;** coagmentatio, constructio; structura.

**COMPANY (assembly), conventus, cœtus, circulus;** (*hard, gong*), grex, caterva. — *We were a great company of us, frequentes fuimus.* — *A great company, frequentia.* — *He came to meet him with a large company of his own, obviam ei cum bene inagnâ catervâ suâ venit.* — *In companies, gregatim, catervatim.* — ¶ (*society*), societas; consuetudo. — *He was pleasant company, lætum egit comitem.* — *This is done for want of your company, id fit desiderio tui.* — *To bear or keep one company, comitor;* deduco; esse cum aliquo; se comitem alicui præbere or socium adjungere. — *To frequent bad company, perditis hominibus multum uti.* — *To be much in company or keep company with, versor;* familiariter cum aliquo vivere. — *They are much in their company, frequentes cum illis sunt.* — *To keep company with good people, cum bonis versari.* — *To shun or not to care for company, fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum.* — *To break company, a sociis discedere.* — *To get company to one's self, sibi socios excisere or adjungere.* — ¶ (*corpora-*

*tion*), societas, sodalitas, collegium, corpus — *The members thereof, socii.* — *To take one in to be a member of a company, in collegium alique[m] cooptare.* — ¶ *To go into company with one, conjungere se cum aliquo in negotio; societatem inire, facere cum aliquo.* — *Sosius and company, Sosius et socii.* — ¶ *A company of actors, grex.* — ¶ *A company of soldiers, centuria (of foot).* — *of horse, equitum turma.* — *To divide into companies, centuriare;* in turmas dividere. — *By companies, centuriatim.*

**COMPANION, comes;** socius, socia; sodalis, amicus; æqualis. — *at play, collisor.* — *at school, condiscipulus.* — *in office, collega.* — *A boon companion, comissator, homo vitæ solutioris.* — *merry, congerro (gossip); homo festivus, facetus, lepidus.* — *A pot-companion, compotor, compotrix, combibo.* — *A companion in arms, commilito.* — *in service, conservus, conserva.* — ¶ (*partaker*), consors, particeps.

**COMPANIONABLE, socialis;** sociabilis; facilis.

**COMPANIONSHIP, sodaliti[m], sodalitas.**

**COMPARE, aliquid alicui rei or cum aliqua re comparare, conferre, componere.** — *He is not to be compared with him, comparandus illi non est.* — ¶ (*make equal*), æquo, adæquo, æquipararo. — *Nobody was to compare with Hannibal, Hannibali nemo par fuit.*

**COMPARABLE, comparabilis, comparandus, conferendus.**

**COMPARATIVE may be expressed by si res inter se comparemus, conferamus.** — ¶ *The comparative degree, gradus comparativus.*

**COMPARATIVELY, comparate.**

**COMPARISON, comparatio, collatio, contentio.** — *To allow comparison, comparationem habere.* — *To come into comparison with each other, in contentionis iudicium vocari.* — *A lame comparison, iniqua comparatio.* — *In comparison of, præ, ad;* (when it governs a case; when it does not) præ quam or præ ut. — *You are happy in comparison of us, præ nobis beatus es.* — *Without comparison, sine controversiâ.* — ¶ (*in rhetoric*), similitudo, simile.

**COMPARTMENT, loculus:** area; abacus; lacunar.

**COMPASS (circuit), circuitus, ambitus.** — *A compass or space, complexus.* — *A compass of words (a period), verborum complexio.* — ¶ *A mariner's compass, pyxis nautica, index nauticus, acus magnetica nautarum.* — ¶ *A compass or pair of compasses, circinus.* — *To open them, circinum divaricare.* — ¶ *Compass (limits), fines, termini;* modus. — *It is above the compass of art, artem superat.* — *To draw into a narrow compass, contraho.* — *To keep within compass, modum tenere.* — *That I may speak within compass, ne quid exaggerem.* — ¶ (*going about*), ambitus, circuitus. — *of words, ambages.*

**To COMPASS (fetch a compass about), ambio, circumeo.** — ¶ *To compass (attain), assequor, consequor.* — *He will easily be able to compass that, id facile consequi poterit.* — *To compass a business or bring it to a conclusion, negotium conficere or ad exitum perducere.* — *To compass by force, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere.* — *by entreaty, exoro, exorando aliquid impetrare.* — *To compass one's ends, votorum potiri or competem fieri.* — ¶ *To compass round about, amplexor, complector.* — *To compass (go about to take a view of), lustror, perlustror.* — *To compass with a rampart, obvallo, circumvallo.* — *with a hedge, circumsepior.* — ¶ (*plan, go about to do*), aliquid agere, agitare; aliquid parare, moliri.

**COMPASSING, subst. (surrounding), ambitus, circuitus;** circuitio (*view*), lustratio (*attaining*), impetratio (*by entreaty*).

**COMPASSION, misericordia (in feeling), miseratio (in expression); clementia.** — *To take compassion of, misereor.* — *Take compassion of me now a poor man, inopis te nunc miserescat mei.* — *To move one's compassion, alicujus misericordiam movere, alicui misericordiam concitare or commovere.* — *So as to move it, miserabiliter.* — *Deserving or worthy of com-*

*passion, miserabilis, miserandus.* — *One without compassion, immisericors, ferus, ferreus.*

**To COMPASSIONATE, misereri;** miseret me alicujus; miserari (*express pity for*).

**COMPASSIONATE, misericors, ad misericordiam propensus;** misericordiæ plenus.

**COMPASSIONATELY, misericordi animo.**

**COMPATIBLE, conveniens, consentaneus alicui rei.** — *These two things are compatible, hæc duo simul esse, consistere, inter se conciliari possunt.* — *A lie is not compatible with the character of a good man, non cadit in bonum virum mentiri.* — *Not compatible, res quæ inter se repugnant or conciliari non possunt.*

**COMPATIBILITY, convenientia.**

**COMPATRIOT, popularis, civis.**

**COMPEER, comes, æqualis, compar.**

**COMPEL, cogere.** — *a man to a thing, alique[m] cogere ad aliquid, or with the infin., or the subj. and ut; alique[m] adigere, subigere ad aliquid or ut and subj.; alicui necessitatem imponere, injicere aliquid faciendi.* — ¶ See *Compulsion.*

**COMPENDIOUS (brief), brevis, in angustum coactus.**

**COMPENDIOUSLY, breviter, summatim, astricte.** — *To speak compendiously, conferre verba in compendium; brevi complecti.*

**COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitatis.**

**COMPENDIUM, summarium;** epitome; brevium.

**COMPENSATE, rem re or cum re pensare, compensare.**

**COMPENSATION, compensatio.** — ¶ See *Hire, Pay.*

**COMPETENT, idoneus (fit, meet); satis (with genit., enough of); modicus (moderate); congruens, conveniens, (suitable); — (authorized), legitimus, justus, idoneus.** — *A competent judge, judex legitimus, idoneus.* — *scholar, satis doctus or eruditus.*

**COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, opes or facultates modicæ;** quod satis est: (*ability*), facultas: (*authority*), jus, auctoritas: (*agreement*), conventientia.

**COMPETITION, by a periphrasis of competere, una petere;** also multorum petitio: æmulatio; contentio. — *To come in competition with, cum aliquo conferri, comparari, componi.* — *To put in competition with, rem aliquam cum alterâ comparare.* — *To stand in competition with, eandem rem cum altero desiderare or prosequi.*

**COMPETITOR, competitor;** rivalis (*in love*); æmulus.

**COMPILE, ex aliorum scriptis librum componere.**

**COMPILATION, collectio scriptorum alienorum (the act);** ex aliorum scriptis collecta (*the thing*).

**COMPILER, qui ex aliorum scriptis librum componit.**

**COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, voluptas, delectatio, oblectatio, (pleasure, delight); animi tranquillitas (calmness); amor sui (self-love).** — *To regard one's self with complacency, sibi placere.*

**COMPLAIN, queror, conqueror;** exposcitur. — *He complained to the people, apud populum questus est.* — *He complained of his hard fortune, conquestus est fortunam adversam.* — *He complained to me with tears in his eyes, lacrimans mecum questus est.* — *To complain of or against, accuso, inculpô, crimino, postulo; defero.* — *You shall have no occasion hereafter to complain of my neglect in writing, non committam posthac, ut nie accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis.* — *I will complain of you to the prætor, deferam nomen tuum ad prætorem.* — *To complain greatly, queritor, clamito.* — *To complain or lament grievously, lamentor, ploro; querelas effundere.* — *To complain softly, musso.* — *Given to complaining, querulus.*

**COMPLAINANT (plaintiff), actor; accusator, petitor.**

**COMPLAINT, querela, querimonia;** questus: (*lamentation*), planctus, gemitus; lamentatio. — *To lay a complaint before the king, querelam regi deferre.* — ¶ *A complaint against one (for a wrong), delatio nominis; actio; accusatio; petitio, postulatio.* — *A bill of complaint, libellus.* — ¶ (*disease*), morbus.

**COMPLAISANT**, commodus, facilis, comis, benignus, humanus, officiosus.

**COMPLAISANCE**, mores commodi, faciles; facilitas, comitas; humanitas; officium; obsequium.

**COMPLEMENT** (*full number*), numerus integer, plenus, justus.

**COMPLETE**, solidus, integer, plenus, totus; justus; perfectus, consummatus, (omnibus numeris) absolutus.

**TO COMPLETE** (*fill up*), suppleo, compleo, expleo: (*perfect, accomplish*), absolvo, conficio, perficio, consummo; ad finem perducere.

**COMPLETELY**, plane, omnino, prorsus, (*altogether*); plene, integre, perfecte, absolute; *also by the adj. totus, etc.*

**COMPLETENESS**, integritas; absolutio, perfectio.

**COMPLETION**, confectio; finis, exitus.

**COMPLEX**, multiplex, complicatus; difficilis, impeditus.

**COMPLEXLY**, conjuncte, conjunctim.

**COMPLEXION** (*constitution of the body*), corporis habitus or constitutio; (*color of the face*), oris color; (*color generally*), color. — *Fine complexion*, eximius or decorus color. — *pale*, pallidus oris color. — *lively*, vegetus oris color.

**COMPLIANCE**. See *Comply*.

**COMPLICATED**, multiplex; complicatus, difficilis, impeditus.

**COMPLICATION**, implicatio; congeries.

**COMPLIMENT** (*solution*), salutatio; salus. — *To pay one's compliments*, aliquem salutare, salutem alicui dicere. — *Make my compliments to Dionysius*, Dionysium jube salvere. — ¶ (*courteous speech*), verborum honos, verba honorifica; laus (*flattering praise*); blanda vanitas, *also verba*, (*mere words of courtesy*). — *A speech full of compliments*, oratio blanda. — *His talk is all compliments*, ejus sermones meri sunt honores. — *Without compliments*, citra honorem verborum; sine fuce et fallacis.

**TO COMPLIMENT**, honorificis verbis aliquem prosequi. — *one upon his return*, gratulari adventum alicui. — *upon his arrangements*, laudare alicujus instituta.

**COMPLIMENTARY**, blandus; honorificus.

**COMPLINE**, preces vespertinae.

**COMPLOT**, consensio, conspiratio, conjuratio, coitio; machinatio.

**TO COMPLOT**, consensiones or coitionem facere, conspirare: *against*, in aliquem conspirare, contra aliquem conjurare.

**COMPLY**, alicui obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obtemperare; imperatum facere; veniam dare (*give leave*). — *with one's prayers*, precibus alicujus indulgere.

**COMPLIANCE**, obsequentia, obsequium; indulgentia. — *In compliance with*, ex, secundum.

**COMPONENT parts**, res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid.

**COMPORT**, morigeror, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium se fingere et accommodare; (*behave*), se gerere; (*agree, suit*), convenio, accommodatum or aptum esse.

**COMPORTMENT**, modus se gerendi, mores.

**COMPOSE**, compono, texo, contexo, condo; (*as priaters*), typos componere; (*music*), modos musicos componere. — *To compose a poem*, carmen condere, componere. — ¶ (*make up*), efficio; expleo. — *To be composed of*, constare ex aliqua re. — ¶ (*settle, adjust*), compono. — ¶ (*calm*), sedo, placo, paco; lenio. — *To compose one's self to sleep*, se somno dare.

**COMPOSED**, tranquillus, placidus, sedatus; impavidus.

**COMPOSEDLY**, tranquillo or æquo animo.

**COMPOSER** (*writer*), scriptor; (*of songs*), modos musicos faciendi peritus.

**COMPOSITE**, compositus.

**COMPOSITION**, compositio; (*agreement*), pactum, compactum; (*adjustment*), compositio. — ¶ (*a compound*), compositio; mixtura; æs mixtum. — ¶ (*piece of music*), musica, quam vocant compositio. — ¶ (*writing*), scriptura; (*piece of writing*), scriptum.

**COMPOSITOR**, typhotheta.

**COMPOST** *for manuring land*, lætamen; stercus, fimus.

**COMPOSURE**, animi tranquillitas; æquus animus; quies.

**COMPOUND** (*combine*), compono; commisceo. — *words*, verba duplicare; *with prepositions*, voces prepositionibus subjungere. — ¶ (*adjust, settle; bargain*), compono, cum aliquo de re aliqua pacisci or transigere; (*buy off*), redimo. — *a difference*, litem componere, dirimere, decidere. — *To compound with one's creditors*, cum creditoribus pacisci.

**COMPOUND**, *adj.* — *words*, verba copulata, juncta, composita, voces compositæ.

**COMPOUND**, *subst. (mixture)*, compositio, mixtura; (*jumble*), farrago.

**COMPREHEND**, comprehendo, complector, contineo. — *in mind*, mente capere, concipere, percipere; animo complecti or tenere. — *much in a few words*, perstringo, paucis complecti. — *To comprehend or conceive*, rem tenere or intellectu consequi. — *Not to be comprehended*, incomprehensus.

**COMPREHENSIBLE**, comprehensibilis; facilis ad intelligendum, accommodatus ad intelligentiam; planus, perspicuus.

**COMPREHENSIBLY**, plane, perspicue.

**COMPREHENSION**, comprehensio; intelligentia.

**COMPREHENSIVE**, capax; multiplex; late patens. — *A comprehensive memory*, magna memoria. — *precept*, præceptum late patens.

**COMPRESS**, comprimo; in angustum cogere.

**COMPRESS** (*in surgery*), penicillus.

**COMPRESSED**, pressus, astrictus.

**COMPRESSIBLE**, quod comprimi potest.

**COMPRESSION**, compressio.

**COMPRISE**, comprehendo, contineo, complector. — *Under fear are comprised backwardness, &c.*, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, &c.

**COMPROMISE**, compromitto; arbitris rem permittere, compromissum de aliqua re facere, arbitrum or arbitros sumere. — *He by whom a controversy is compromised*, arbiter, litis direptor. — ¶ *To compromise his honor*, lædere famam suam; turpiter se dare.

**COMPROMISE**, *subst.* compromissum.

**COMPULSION**, vis. — *To use it*, vim adhibere. — *By compulsion*, coactus; per vim, vi.

**COMPULSORY means**, vis.

**COMPUNCTION**, conscientia angor. — *To feel it*, angore conscientia et sollicitudine agitari or vexari; conscientia (peccatorum) morderi.

**COMPUTE**, computo, numero; duco.

**COMPUTABLE**, computabilis.

**COMPUTATION**, computatio; æstimatio; calculus.

**COMPUTER**, COMPUTIST, computandi peritus.

**COMRADE** (*chamber-mate*), contubernalis; (*companion*), sodalis, socius; (*in arms*), commilito.

**CON** (*get without book*), memoria mandare; ediscere.

**CONCATENATED**, nexus, connexus, colligatus.

**CONCATENATION**, series.

**CONCAVE**, concavus.

**CONCEAL**, abdo, recondo, occulo, occulto; obscuro (*obscure, put out of sight*); abstrudo; dissimulo (*dissemble*); tego; celo. — *Not to conceal any thing from you*, ne quid te celem. — *To conceal one's self*, delitescere, se abdere in occultum; oculi, occultari. — *To lie concealed*, latere.

**CONCEALMENT**, occultatio; occultum (*e. g. in oculo*); refugium; latebra.

**CONCEDE** (*grant*), annuo, concedo. See *Concession*.

**CONCEIT** (*opinion*), opinio, existimatio; sententia: (*thought*), cogitatio: (*jest*), jocus, diciturum, lepidum dictum. — *Pretty conceits*, sales, facetiæ. — *A fantastical conceit*, opinio (falsa). — *Idle conceits*, ineptiæ, nugæ. — *Full of pleasant conceits*, lepidus, facetus. — *A great conceit of one's self*, magna de se opinio, vana de se persuasio, arrogantia, superbia. — *Out of conceit with*, improbens, rejiciens. — *To put out of conceit*, abalieno.

**TO CONCEIT** (*fancy, imagine*), opinari, in opinione esse; putare, existimare.

**CONCEITED**, opinionibus inflatus, superbus, arrogans, qui nimium sibi placet; (*affected*), putidus, ineptus. — *To be well conceited of himself*, plus æquo sibi tribuere, nimium sibi placere.

**CONCEITEDLY**, cum affectatione; arroganter.

**CONCEITEDNESS**, magna de se opinio, arrogantia, superbia; (*affectation*), affectatio, putida elegantia.

**CONCEIVE**, mente concipio, percipio, complector, comprehendo; assequor: — (*suppose*), existimo, sentio, judico, puto; opinor. — *To conceive beforehand*, præcipio. — *Not to be conceived*, incomprehensus. — *As I conceive*, ut opinor, ut puto; meo judicio, quantum ego judico. — ¶ *To conceive (young)*, concipio. — ¶ *To conceive a displeasure against one*, odium concipere in alicquem. — *To conceive mischief*, perniciem alicui machinari or struere. — *jealousy*, alicui invidere; zelotypum fieri.

**CONCEIVABLE**, quod animo comprehendendi, concipi, percipi potest: planus, perspicuus.

**CONCEPTION** (*notion*), cogitatio, notio; sensum: — (*with young*), conceptio; conceptus.

**CONCENTRATE**, colligo, cogo; in unum conferre, contrahere; ad unam rem dirigere.

**CONCENTRE**, in unum conferri, contrahi; in unum et idem centrum vergere or tendere; rebus commune centrum est.

**CENTRIC**, quibus commune est centrum.

**CONCERN**, ad aliquem pertinere, attingere, spectare, alicquem attingere. — *It concerns me, thee, him*, pertinet, spectat ad me, te, se; refert or interest mea, tua, sua. — *It concerns all*, omnium interest. — *It concerns me not*, mihi nec obest, nec prodest. — *As to what concerns me*, quod ad me attinet. — *Concerned or interested in*, ad quem res spectat, attinet. — *He thinks not himself concerned in it*, a se alienum putat. — *As if I were not as much concerned as you*, quasi isthic minus in ea res agatur quam tua. — *Your interests are concerned*, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat, te attingit. — *To concern himself in other people's business*, alienis rebus sese immiscere. — *To be concerned or engaged in an affair*, re aliqua alligari, implicari, occupari. — *To be concerned with a person*, rem aliquam simul cum alio tractare, administrare. — ¶ (*trouble*), sollicito; mærorem or molestiam alicui creare, afferre. — *To be concerned*, trepido; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestia, sollicitudine affici. — *He was not concerned*, nihil pensi habuit. — *He was concerned at the expense*, angebatur ad impensas illius animus.

**CONCERN** (*affair, business*), negotium, res. — *Should he have so little care in so great a concern?* tantamne rem tam negligenter ageret? — *What concern is it of mine?* quid ad me? — ¶ (*grief*), dolor, mæstia, tristitia: (*care*), cura, attentio; studium: (*fear*), metus: (*regard*), reverentia, verecundia, ratio. — ¶ *Of great concern or concernment*, magni momenti et ponderis. — *Of small*, levis or minimi momenti.

**CONCERNING**, de; quod attinet ad.

**CONCERT**, de re aliqua cum alio deliberare, consultare; consilia cum aliquo de negotio conferre, commiscere, communicare; aliquid concoquere, moliri, machinari.

**CONCERT**, *subst.* deliberatio; consensio; collusio (*collusion*). — *By concert*, compacto, ex compacto, de compacto. — ¶ (*Of music*), concentus, symphonia. — *To give one*, concentum edere.

**CONCESSION**, concessio.

**CONCILIATE**, concilio.

**CONCILIATORY**, ad conciliationem pertiniens.

**CONCISE**, brevis, concisus, strictus, pressus.

**CONCISELY**, breviter, strictim, paucis verbis; presse.

**CONCISENESS**, brevitatis.

**CONCLAVE**, conclave. — ¶ (*the assembled cardinals*), patres purpurati.

**CONCLUDE**, concludo, conficio, statuo, transigo. — *To conclude or gather by reason*, aliquid ex aliâ re inferre, colligere. — *To conclude (determine)*, decerno, decido. — *Almost concluded*, or near a conclusion, pæne confectus. — *To conclude (resolve with himself)*, statuo. — *The matter is concluded upon*, constituitur.

tum est, certum est. — *To conclude* (make short), denique, quid superest, nisi ut, etc.? quid multa? — *Concluded* (despatched), transactus, confectus; (conded), absolutus, ad finem perductus; (decided), decisus, determinatus. — *Concluded* in few words, breviter comprehensus.

**CONCLUSION**, conclusio; finis, exitus; summa (anount): — consilium, sententia, iudicium: — (inference), consecutio, consequentia, connexum, corollarium. — *To draw a conclusion from*, aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, deducere; ex aliqua re dogma eruere. — *A deceitful conclusion*, falsa ratiocinatio. — *In conclusion*, denique, postremo, in summa, ad summam. — || See *Close*, subst.

**CONCLUSIVE** (decisive), decretorius, quod habet or facit momentum; ultimus (last): — (convincing), gravis, firmus, idoneus.

**CONCLUSIVELY**, definite.

**CONCOCT**, concoquo, conficio.

**CONCOCTION**, concoctio.

**CONCOMITANT**, junctus, conjunctus cum aliqua re. — *circumstances*, adjuncta.

**CONCORD**, concordia, unanimitas; voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum consensus; (in grammar), convenientia; (in music), concentus. — *To be at concord*, concordo, consentio. — *In concord*, concorditer.

**CONCORDANT**, concors, concordia conjunctus; consentiens.

**CONCORDANCE**, concordia, consensus. — || (of the Bible), index biblicus.

**CONCORPORATE**, commisceo; concorporo.

**CONCOURSE**, concursus, accursus; cœtus; frequentia. — *The city never had before so great a concourse of all sorts of people*, nunquam antehac civitas tantâ celebritate omnis generis hominum floruit. — *There was a great concourse to extinguish the fire*, concurrunt undique ad incendium extinguendum.

**CONCRETE**, concretus. — *idea*, notio concreta; notio rei singularis.

**CONCRETELY**, re.

**CONCRETION**, concretio, concretus.

**CONCUBINE**, concubina; amica, amicula, (mistress); pellex (of a married man); contubernalis (of a slave).

**CONCUBINAGE**, concubinatus.

**CONCUPISCENT**, libidine accensus; libidinosus.

**CONCUPISCENCE**, libido, libidines; impetus libidinum, veneris cupiditates.

**CONCUR**, convenio, inter se congruere; convenire in unum locum. — *To concur with one* (in action), una agere cum aliquo; (in opinion), consentio, idem sentire cum aliquo. — *To concur with* (be joined with), junctum, conjunctum esse. — *Concur* (join) with me, mecum conspirate. — *This was concurred in*, hoc venit. — *To concur* (happen together), concurrere.

**CONCURRENT**, consentiens, conspirans, in unum locum or in idem tempus conveniens.

**CONCURRENCE**, assensus, consensus, consensus; concursus; auxilium.

**CONCUSSION**, quassatio, conquassatio, (the act); motus; ictus.

**CONDEMN**, damno, condemno. — *to death*, aliquid capite or capitis damnare or condemnare, morti addicere. — *to pay the costs*, damnare in expensis. — *To be condemned*, damnor, condemnor; (cast in a suit), lite cadere, litem perdere. — *To condemn* befurchand, prædamno. — || (blame), culpo, reprehendo; (dislike), improbo, damno.

**CONDEMNABLE**, dampnandus, condemnandus: reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; vitiosus; malus.

**CONDEMNATION**, damnatio, condemnatio. — *Sentence of condemnation*, iudicium damnatorium; *to pronounce it*, aliquid damnare.

**CONDENSE** (make thick), denso, condenso; coarcto, comprimo. — *Condensed*, densatus, condensatus; pressus, compressus.

**CONDENSATION**, densatio.

**CONDENSITY**, densitas.

**CONDESCEND**, se demittere. — *to ask a favor*, descendere ad preces. — || (yield), concedo; alicui or alicujus voluntati obsequi; alicui morigerari,

morem gerere; (vouchsafe), dignor. — *Condescended unto*, cui concessum est.

**CONDESCENSION**, obsequium, indulgentia; sui demissio.

**CONDESCENDING**, obsequens, indulgens, commodus, se demittens.

**CONDESCENDINGLY**, benigne, comiter, humane.

**CONDIGN**, debitus, meritus.

**CONDIGNLY**, meritissimo.

**CONDITION** (state), conditio, fortuna, sors, status. — *Were you in my condition*, tu si hic esses. — *If I had been content with my own condition*, si in propria pelle quiessem. — *I am in a bad condition* (of health), male me habeo. — *While things were in a good condition*, re integrâ. — *The business is in a good condition*, res bene se habet. — || (covenant), conditio, lex, pactum. — *They were born with this condition*, hac lege generati sunt. — *A condition of making over an estate*, lex mancipii. — || (rank), ordo, locus.

**CONDITIONED**, moratus; constitutus. — *Well conditioned* (of a man), bene moratus. — *Ill conditioned*, difficilis, morosus.

**CONDITIONAL**, conditioni subjectus, conditionalis; cum exceptione or adjunctione. — *proposal*, conditio.

**CONDITIONALLY**, cum exceptione or adjunctione, conjuncte.

**CONDOLE**, miserari, commiserari aliquid or aliquid (e. g. casum alicujus); coram suum dolorem alicui declarare.

**CONDOLENCE**, miseratio, commiseratio.

**CONDOR** (the bird), vultur gryphus, L.

**CONDUCE**, conducere; prodesse; usui esse; salutarem esse.

**CONDUCTIBLE**, utilis, aptus, accommodatus; conducibilis.

**CONDUCTIVENESS**, utilitas.

**CONDUCT** (lead, bring), duco, deduco; (manage), tracto, administro. — || *To conduct one's self*, se gerere. — *like a man*, virum se præbere.

**CONDUCT** (guidance, lead), ductus, auspiciam. — *He follows nature's conduct*, naturam ducem sequitur. — *Safe conduct*, fides publica. — || (behavior), modus se gerendi; mores, vita, vivendi ratio. — || (management), administratio.

**CONDUCTOR**, dux itineris or viæ: (in a machine), conductor.

**CONDUIT**, canalis.

**CONE**, conus.

**CONICAL**, cono similis; conicus; conoides.

**CONFABULATE**, confabulor; sermone serere or cœdere.

**CONFABULATION**, sermo, colloquium.

**CONFECT** (preserve), condio.

**CONFECTION**, compositio, mixtura. — || *Confektions* (sweetmeats), bellaria, dulciola, (plur.).

**CONFECTORARY**, merces cupidiarum.

**CONFECTORER**, (pistor) dulciarius, rerum conditarum venditor, cupidinarius.

**CONFEDERATE**, v. societatem cum aliquo facere, inire, coire; fœdere se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo. — *against a person*, contra aliquid conjurare, in aliquid conspirare.

**CONFEDERATE** (confederated), fœderatus, sociatus, fœdere conjunctus.

**CONFEDERATE**, subst. socius. — *Confederates*, socii, fœderati.

**CONFEDERACY** (alliance), fœdus, societas; concilium. — || (combination or conspiracy), conjuratio, conspiratio.

**CONFER** (bestow), do, confero, tribuo, attribuo, largior, dono. — *honors liberally on a man*, effundere honores in aliquid. — *This thing confers honor on you*, hæc res tibi honori est. — || (compare), unam rem alteri or cum alterâ conferre, comparare, componere. — || (converse). — *together*, commercium inter se habere; conferre. — *with*, colloquor, aliquid cum aliquo communicare, deliberare, consultare; sermonem conferre cum aliquo; consilia conferre or commiscere.

**CONFERENCE**, sermo, colloquium, colloctio; congressus; consultatio, deliberatio; consilia arcana; disputatio.

**CONFERRING**, s. collatio, donatio, largitio.

**CONFESS**, fateor; confiteor (when driven); profiteor (freely), so also præ me fero; concedo (grant, allow); agnosco (acknowledge). — *To confess a crime*, delictum or de delicto confiteri. — || *To confess Christ*, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam profiteri. — || *To*

*confess one's self to a priest*, sacerdoti peccata sua confiteri. — || *To confess one*, as a priest (hear one's confession), alicui confitenti operam dare.

**CONFESSED**, CONFEST, *adj.* evidens, manifestus, apertus, confessus; in confesso (esse).

**CONFESSEDELY**, ex confesso.

**CONFESSIO**, confessio; confessio peccatorum (of sins); mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum. — *To bring to confession*, aliquid adducere ad confessionem rei (rently); extorquere ab aliquo ut peccatum suum fateatur.

**CONFSSIONAL**, sella audiendis confessionibus.

**CONFESSOR**, qui Christum sequitur: — (priest), sacerdos a confessionibus; qui alicujus alicujus regit et moderatur.

**CONFIDE**, fido, confido alicui or alicui rei, fretus sum re or homine; (intrust), credo, committo.

**CONFIDENCE** (trust), fiducia, fides; spes certa, firma; familiaritas. — *in one's self*, fiducia sui; fidentia (assurance). — *From confidence in me*, fiducia meâ. — *To put confidence in*, alicui fidem habere, alicui fidere, confidere, credere. — *Tyrants can put no confidence in any person*, in tyrannorum vitâ nulla benevolentia fiducia esse potest. — *To have a share in a person's confidence*, versari in alicujus familiaritate. — *To say in confidence*, alicui aliquid secreto dicere. — *This in confidence!* hoc tibi soli dictum puta. — *To put no confidence in*, alicui diffidere. — *Having confidence in*, fretus, confisus, nixus. — || (boldness), confidentia, fidentia, audacia.

**CONFIDENT**, confidens, audax, certus. — *Too confident in one's self*, sibi ipsi nimium fidens. — *I am confident of it*, id mihi persuasum habeo.

**CONFIDENT**, CONFIDANT, *subst.* familiaris, intimus; consiliorum particeps, socius; conscius; interpres (go-between); cui præcipue fides habetur; amicus certus. — *He is a chief confident of theirs*, eorum intimus est consiliis.

**CONFIDENTLY** (trustingly), cum fiducia: — (boldly), confidenter, audacter, asseveranter, fidenter. — *To affirm confidently*, pro certo affirmare.

**CONFIDENTIAL**, familiaris.

**CONFIDENTIALLY**, familiariter, intime.

**CONFIGURATION**, conformatio, figura, forma; of stars, siderum or astrorum affectio; constellation.

**CONFIN** (keep in), coërceo, cohibeo; reprimo; cancellos alicui circumdare. — *To confine in prison*, aliquid in carcere includere or detinere; aliquid in vinculis habere. — *To confine one's desires*, avidum domare spiritum; animi impetum or cupiditates reprimere, cohibere or refrænare. — *To be confined by sickness*, morbo detineri. — *by business*, negotiis distineri or implicari. — *To be confined to one room*, unum tantum cubiculum habere. — || *To confine* (banish to a certain place), relego.

**CONFINES**, confinia.

**CONFINEMENT** (restraining), coërctio, cohibitio; (in prison), in carcere detentio; (by business), occupatio.

**CONFIRM** (strengthen), confirmo, firmo, stabilio: (ratify), aliquid approbare, affirmare, comprobare; ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere; sancire.

**CONFIRMATION**, confirmatio; auctoritas; fides.

**CONFISCATE**, in publicum addicere, proscribere, publicare, (to the public); confiscare, in fiscum principis (regis) redigere, fisco addicere, (to the king, &c.) — *The buying of confiscated goods*, sectio; the buyer thereof, sector.

**CONFISCATION**, publicatio, confiscatio.

**CONFLAGRATION**, deflagratio; incendium.

**CONFLICT**, configo, certo, concerto, decerto, dimico, prælior; manum, certamen conserere; fig. pugnare inter se, repugnare alicui rei.

**CONFLICT** (contest), contentio, concertatio; controversia: (fight), certamen; pugna, prælium. — *A sharp conflict*, certamen or prælium acre. — || (inconsistency, clashing), pugna, repugnantia.

**CONFLICTING** (clashing), inter se pugnant; discors.

**CONFLUENCE** (*resort of people*), frequentia, cœtus, concursus; celebritas: (*meeting of rivers*), confluentia.

**CONFORM** (*make agreeable to*), conformo, accommo. — *I desire to conform my inclinations wholly to yours, volo me ad tuam penitus voluntatem conformare.* — *To conform to the established church, se ecclesiæ lege stabilitate conformare.* — *to another's will, morigeror, alicui morem gerere, ad voluntatem alterius se conformare; ad nutum et arbitrium alicujus se fingere.*

**CONFORMABLE**, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

**CONFORMABLY**, congruenter, convenienter; ad, e (ex), secundum.

**CONFORMIST**, qui se ecclesiæ lege stabilitate conformat.

**CONFORMITY**, congruentia, convenientia. — *Conformity of opinions, opinionum consensio or consensus.* — *Conformity to the will of God, voluntatis suæ cum divinâ consensio.*

**CONFOUND** (*mix together*), confundo, permisceo, cominisco; (*put out of order*), confundo, conturbo, perturbo. — *To confound by arguments, argumentis aliquem vincere or evincere; confutare, refutare.* — ¶ (*put out of countenance*), alicui pudorem incutere or ruborem elicere; pudore aliquem percellere; aliquem perturbare. — ¶ (*destroy*), pessum dare, perdere, evertere; pervertere, funditus tollere, delere.

**CONFOUNDING**, confusio, conturbatio.

**CONFRATERNITY**, societas.

**CONFRONT** (*set one against the other*), conpono; res inter se contendere. — *Being confronted with her accuser, cum indice composita, Tacit.* — ¶ (*face*), exadversus aliquem stare, contra aliquid esse or positum esse; exadversus aliquem pugnare.

**CONFROTATION**, compositio.

**CONFUSE**, misceo, permisceo, confundo, implico; turbo, conturbo, perturbo, (*the last two, also to put out of countenance*).

**CONFUSED**, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; confusus; inconditus (*chaotic*); impeditus (*knotty, entangled*); perplexus (*perplexed, obscure*). — *A confused flight, effusa fuga.* — *A confused heap, rudis indigestaque moles; cœtus acervus, farrago.* — *A confused cry, clamor inconditus.* — *A confused piece of work, negotium turbulentum; res turbata.*

**CONFUSEDLY**, confuse, perturbate, mixte, promiscue, sparsim, incondite. — *To speak confusedly, confuse, perplexe loqui.*

**CONFUSION** (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio, implicatio, turba, tumultus, trepidatio. — *There is a general confusion, omnibus locis trepidatur.* — *Confusion of mind, perturbatio.* — *To throw all into confusion, omnia miscere et turbare.* — ¶ (*destruction*), pernicies, labes. — ¶ (*shame*), pudor.

**CONFUTE**, confuto, refuto; refello, convello, redarguo, coarguo; convinco. — *an argument, argumentum infirmare, enervare, refellere, convellere.* — *a slander, criminationem repellere, ditulere.*

**CONFUTATION**, confutatio, refutatio.

**CONGEAL**, *v. a.* glacio, congelo; *v. n.* conglacio or -or, congelor, concreasco, gelu consistere, duresco.

**CONGELATION**, congelatio.

**CONGENIAL** (*suitable*), congruens, convenientis, consentaneus, aptus, accommodatus: (*kindred*), propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, ejusdem generis, eodem genere: (*agreeing*), unanimitas, concors.

**CONGER**, conger; muræna conger (L.).

**CONGERIES**, congeries.

**CONGRATULATE**, gratulari alicui rem or de re; aliquem (*or se*) felicem dicere, beatum prædicare.

**CONGRATULATION**, gratulatio; congratulatio (*by several*); lætitia, gaudium. — *To exchange congratulations, mutuâ gratulatione fungi.* — *With congratulation, gratulans, gratulabundus.*

**CONGRATULATORY**. — *letter, epistola gratulatoria, also gratulatio.*

**CONGREGATE** (*gather together*), congrego: — *v. n.* se congregare, congregor, coëo, convenio, conflo.

**CONGREGATION**, congregatio; cœtus, con-

cio. — *for worship, cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum concio.*

**CONGRESS**, conventus; concilium. — *To hold one, conventum agere; in aliquem locum convenire.* — ¶ (*the members of it*), apocleti; legati. — ¶ (*of the U. S.*), senatus Americanus.

**CONGRUITY**, congruentia, convenientia.

**CONJECTURE**, *subst.* conjectura; opinio, opinatio; divinatio; suspicio.

**To CONJECTURE**, conjicio, conjecto, conjecturam facere, conjecturâ prospicio or provideo or auguro; conjecturâ consequi; opinione præcipere, opinor; suspicor. — *from a thing, ex aliqua re conjecturam facere de re.* — *As far as I can conjecture, quantum ego conjecturâ assequor or augurari possum; quantum equidem judicare possum; meâ opinione; ut mea fert opinio.*

**CONJECTURAL**, opinabilis; quod conjecturâ continetur or conjecturâ nititur, conjecturalis, in conjecturâ positus.

**CONJECTURALLY**, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet.

**CONJOIN**, conjungo; connecto.

**CONJOINTLY**, conjuncte, conjunctim.

**CONJUGAL**, maritus, maritalis, conjugalis, conjugalis; connubialis (*poet.*).

**CONJUGATE** *a verb*, verbum inflectere, inclinare, declinare.

**CONJUGATION**, conjugatio.

**CONJUNCT**, conjunctus.

**CONJUNCTION**, conjunctio, adjunctio. — *The conjunction of the sun and moon, interlunium, coitus, lunæ cum sole conjunctio.* — ¶ (*part of speech*), conjunctio.

**CONJUNCTIVE**, conjunctivus (*Gramm.*). — *The conjunctive mood, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.*

**CONJUNCTURE** (*joining together*), junctura. — ¶ (*of affairs*), tempus; tempora; temporum ratio; status rerum. — *He had regard to the conjuncture of affairs at that time, rationem habuit temporum illorum.* — *A favorable conjuncture, opportunum tempus, opportunitas temporis.*

**CONJURE** (*conspire*), conjuro, conspiro: — (*adjure*), oro, obsecro; obtestor, imploro et obtestor. — ¶ *To conjure up, adjurare; down, excludere.* — *To conjure up the dead, infernas umbras carminibus elicere.* — *To conjure spirits, exorcizare.* — *To conjure (bewitch), fascinare; incantare.*

**CONJURATION**, obsecratio, obtestatio: (*incantation, &c.*), fascinatio; incantamentum; veneficium.

**CONJURER**, magus, veneficus. — ¶ *Fig. he is no conjurer, cerebrum non habet.*

**CONNATE**, innatus, naturâ insitus, ingeneratus. — *Connate ideas, consignatæ in animis notiones.*

**CONNECT**, jungo, conjungo, adjungo, colligo, copulo, cœnecto, committo. — *To connect one's self with another, se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo; societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo.* — *in marriage, matrimonio aliquam secum conjungere.* — *To be connected with one (related to him), alicui propinquum esse, alicui or cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse.*

**CONNECTION**, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio; societas; necessitudo, conjunctio affinitatis, communio sanguinis; commercium. — ¶ *Connections (relatives), propinqui, genere proximi, necessarii.*

**CONNECTIVE**, quod jungit, conjungit, etc.; connexivus (*Gramm.*).

**CONNIVE**, conniveo in re; concedere, condonare aliquid, (*c. g.* ætati alicujus); gratiam facere alicujus rei.

**CONNOIVANCE**, indulgentia; venia; gratia.

**CONNUBIAL**, conjugalis, connubialis (*poet.*).

**CONQUER**, vinco, subigo, expugno, debello, supero, domo, in ditionem redigere; victoriam reportare; victorem discedere. — *Not to be conquered, invictus.* — *A conquering army, victor exercitus.*

**CONQUEROR**, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.

**CONQUEST**, victoria (*victory*). — *To make great conquests, magnas terras expugnare.* — *That I may confirm my conquests, ut firmem ea, quæ bello subegi.* — *To hold them, parta retinere.*

**CONSANGUINITY**, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

**CONSCIENCE**, conscientia animi or mentis (*not conscientia alone, unless this meaning follows from the connectum*). — *He was silent, being convicted by his own conscience, conscientia victus contulit.* — *Their consciences did no way reproach them, sibi nullius erant conscii culpæ.* — *He acted contrary to his conscience, a rectâ conscientia discessit.* — *A good or clear conscience, conscientia recte factorum; mens sibi bene conscia: with it (see Clear).* — *A bad conscience, conscientia peccatorum, scelerum; mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius: to have it, conscientia morderi.* — *A scruple of conscience, religio; scrupulus.* — *I have a scruple of conscience, religio mihi est.* — *A large conscience, animus religione vacuus, Punica fides.* — *To discharge his conscience, animum liberare or exonerare.* — *To be troubled in conscience, conscientia animi excrucari.* — *To make conscience of, aliquid religioni habere, aliquid in religionem trahere.* — *To burden or charge his conscience, religione se obstringere.* — *Remorse of conscience, ancor et sollicitudo conscientia.* — *Scaredness of conscience, conscientia nullâ religione tacta.* — *In all conscience, quovis judice.*

**CONSCIENTIOUS**, religiosus, sanctus, severus, æquus, justus, integer, æquitatis cultor.

**CONSCIENTIOUSLY**, religiose, sancte, severe, diligenter.

**CONSCIENTIOUSNESS**, religio, sanctitas, severitas, justitia, fides, diligentia.

**CONSCIONABLE**, æquus, justus.

**CONSCIONABLY**, æque, juste, ex æquo et bono.

**CONSCIOUS**, conscius. — *To be conscious of no crime, nullius sibi culpæ conscius esse; nihil conscire sibi.*

**CONSCIOUSLY**, sciens, scienter, prudens, prudenter.

**CONSCIOUSNESS**, conscientia; sensus; memoria.

**CONSCRIPT fathers**, patres conscripti.

**CONSCRIPTION**, conquisitio militum; deductus.

**CONSECRATE**, sacro, consecro, dico, dedico.

**CONSECRATION**, consecratio, dedicatio.

**CONSECUTIVE**, sequens, consequens, subsequens; continuus. — *series, continuatio; series.*

**CONSENT** (*assent*), assentio, assentior, suffragor, accedo; assensum præbere: (*yield to*), indulgeo, concedo, annuo, veniam dare.

**CONSENT, s. (agreement)**, consensus; (*assent*), assensus, permissio, venia, jussus, auctoritas. — *Against my consent, me invito.* — *Without my consent, me inconsulto.* — *With one consent, concorditer, omnium consensu, unâ mente.*

**CONSENTIENT**, consentiens.

**CONSENTANEOUS**, consentaneus, congruens.

**CONSEQUENCE**, consecutio, consequens; consequentia, consecutarium; quod sequitur, consequitur rem; quod manat ex re; exitus, eventus. — *That is no good consequence, illud vero minime consecutarium est.* — *From what has been advanced I draw this consequence, ex iis quæ dicta sunt hoc conficio.* — *In consequence of your order, te jubente, jussu tuo.* — *The consequence was, that, &c., quo factum est, ut, etc.* — ¶ (*importance*), momentum, pondus, gravitas, vis. — *Of great consequence, res magni momenti or ponderis; res gravis, negotium magnæ utilitatis or magni emolumentum.* — *Of little, res levis, res minimi ponderis or momenti.* — *Of no, res nihili.*

**CONSEQUENT**, consequens.

**CONSEQUENTIAL**, ex necessariâ consecutione confectus; sibi constans; consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

**CONSEQUENTLY**, igitur, ergo, itaque, atque ita; ideo, idcirco, propterea, proinde.

**CONSERVE** (*keep, maintain*), conservo, servo; custodio; tueor: — (*preserved with sugar, &c.*), saccharo condire; — *conserved (as fruits), conditus.*

**CONSERVATORY**, *subst.* receptaculum.

**CONSERVES**, mala conditanea, oleæ conditanea, salgama.

**CONSIDER**, considero, contempro, speculo, specto; animadverto, pondero, expendo, perpendo, video, consulo; verso; voluto, secum volvere; rem animo diligenter agitare, secum considerare, reputare. — *Consider again and again*, etiam atque etiam or magis magisque cogita. — *It must be considered*, videntum est. — *He has considered rightly of it*, eam secum rem rectâ reputavit viâ. — *Let us consider the thing in itself*, rem ipsam putemus. — *Take some time to consider of this matter*, I pray you, a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis huic cogitationi. — *I will consider of that at my leisure*, istam rem in otio recogitabo. — *I have considered of all these matters*, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia. — *To consider beforehand*, præmeditor. — *often*, retracto, revolveo, cogito. — *deeply*, meditor, secum alius cogitare. — *thoroughly*, excogito. — ¶ (*remember*), in memoriâ habere, recollere, revolvere. — ¶ (*require*), remunerare; respicio; gratiam referre; grates pendere. — ¶ (*regard*), rationem alicujus habere. — *Not to consider*, susque deque habere; nihil pensi habere.

**CONSIDERING** that, quando, quandoquidem, utpote. — *Considering the capacity of servants*, ut captus est servorum.

**CONSIDERABLE** (*great, important*), magnus, grandis, amplus; gravis, auctoritate gravis; non mediocris; luculentus; magni or maximi momenti. — *person*, vir clarus, illustris, insignis, auctoritate præditus, amplus, gravis, spectatus, ornatus, splendidus. — *actions*, facta præclara, egregia, illustra, splendida. — *patrimony*, luculentum patrimonium. — *part*, pars bona. — ¶ (*moderate*), mediocris, modicus, non exiguus, satis magnus, non contemnendus, aliquantus (*adj.*), aliquantum (*subst. with genit.*). — *sum of money*, aliquantum pecuniæ.

**CONSIDERABLY**, multum, multo (e. g. *with compar.*); aliquantum, aliquanto; mediocriter, modice; satis; also *by compar.*, as, durior, severior.

**CONSIDERATE**, consideratus, circumspicatus, consultus, prudens, providens: clemens, benignus, humanus.

**CONSIDERATELY**, considerate, cogitate, consulto; humane, benigne, clementer. — *To act considerately*, considerate aliquid agere; nihil temere or inconsulto facere.

**CONSIDERATENESS**, prudentia, cautio; humanitas, officium.

**CONSIDERATION**, consideratio, contemplatio, cogitatio; cautio, circumspicatio; cura. — *To have consideration of (take care of) a thing*, alicui rei consulere. — *Without consideration*, temere, inconsulte; (*carelessly*), negligenter. — *After consideration*, re perspectâ atque cognitâ. — *A deep consideration*, meditatio, contemplatio. — *To take a thing into consideration*, aliquid or de aliqua re cogitare; aliquid animo or in animo habere, versare; cum animo or secum volvere. — *To fall under consideration*, in deliberationem cadere. — ¶ (*requital*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*regard*), ratio, respectus; (*measure*), modus. — *In consideration of a thing*, alicujus rei ratione habitâ; alicujus rei respectu; also *by pro.* — ¶ *Upon what consideration?* quo nomine? quâ de causâ? quamobrem? — *Upon that consideration*, eâ lege, eâ causâ. — *For many considerations*, multis nominibus, multis de causis. — *Consideration (motive)*, causa, consilii motus; incitamentum; impulsus.

**CONSIDERER**, contempro; spectator.

**CONSIGN**, do, trado; defero, mando, demando, delego; transfero; assigno, consigno. — *to writing*, literis consignare, literis mandare. — *to the flames*, in flammâ conjicere.

**CONSIST** (*be placed in or made of*), in re aliqua consistere, ex aliqua re constare. — *Consisting*, constans; positus. — ¶ (*be consistent with*), convenio, congruo, cohæreo. — *These things do not consist the one with the other*, hæc res pugnant inter se.

**CONSISTENCE** (*lastingness*), firmitas, stabilitas; (*thickness of liquid things*), concretio, spissitas.

**CONSISTENCY**. (See *Consistence*). — ¶ (*steadiness*), constantia.

**CONSISTENT**, consonus, consentaneus, congruens; constans (e. g. sibi); æquabilis, æqualis sibi. — *To be consistent with one's self*, sibi constare; statum suum tenere.

**CONSISTENTLY**, convenienter, congruenter; constanter.

**CONSISTORY**, senatus sacer or ecclesiasticus; synedrium.

**CONSOCIATE**, consocio, societatem cum aliquo facere, coire, inire.

**CONSOCIATION**, consociatio, conjunctio.

**CONSOLE**, alicum solari or consolari, alicui consolationem adhibere; alicuius dolorem consolando levare; alicui solatium dare, præbere, afferre. — ¶ See *Comfort*.

**CONSOLATION**, solatium, consolatium, aliquid; confirmatio; solamen (*poet.*).

**CONSOLABLE**, consolabilis.

**CONSOLER**, qui consolatur.

**CONSOLATORY**, consolatorius.

**CONSOLE**, *subst.* ancon; parotis.

**CONSOLIDATE**, solido, consolido; firmo, stabilio; — *v. n.* solidesco.

**CONSOLIDATION**, solidatio; soliditas; conglutinatio.

**CONSONANT**, consentaneus, consonans. — *To be consonant*, consono, congruo. — *To be consonant to himself*, sibi constare.

**CONSONANT**, *subst.* consonans (*sc. litera*).

**CONSONANTLY**, convenienter, congruenter.

**CONSONANCE**, CONSONANCY, consonantia, congruentia; constantia.

**CONSORT**, consors. (See *Companion*). — ¶ (*wife*), conjux, uxor. — *The royal consort*, regina, conjux regis.

**TO CONSORT** with, societatem cum aliquo inire; apud alicum frequenter versari; socium alicum sibi adhibere, adjungere or asciscere; habere alicum in usu.

**CONSPICUOUS** (*easy to be seen*), conspicuus, insignis; (*famous*), illustris, insignis.

**CONSPICUOUSLY**, manifesto, insigniter.

**CONSPIRE** (*plot*), conspiro, conjuro; (*agree together*), in unum consentire. — *All things conspire to make him happy*, omnia ad illius felicitatem conspirant. — *To conspire against one's life*, in alicujus exitium conjurare.

**CONSPIRACY**, conspiratio, conjuratio.

**CONSPIRATOR**, conspirator, conjurator.

**CONSTABLE** (*as a military dignitary*), cui permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi: — (*police-officer*), apparitor; inquisitor.

**CONSTANT** (*even*), certus, æquabilis; (*steadfast*), constans, stabilis, firmus, fixus, immotus, immutabilis; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis. — *to a purpose*, tenax propositi, pertinax. — *in suffering*, patiens. — *against*, obstinatus, contumax, pertinax. — ¶ (*lasting*), perpetuus, assiduus. — *A constant faith*, fides perpetua, perennis.

**CONSTANTLY** (*with constancy*), constanter, æquabiliter, fortiter, pertinaciter, obstinate, perseveranter; (*always, continually*), perpetuo, continenter, semper, usque.

**CONSTANCY** (*steadfastness*), firmitudo, immutabilitas, constantia; (*faithfulness*), fides, fidelitas. — *in suffering*, patientia, tolerantia. — *in acting*, perseverantia; pertinacia; obstinatio; perversitas.

**CONSTELLATION**, sidus, signum cæleste.

**CONSTERNATION**, consternatio. — *To be put into consternation*, animo (animis) consternari. — *To put into a consternation*, alicum consternare.

**CONSTIPATE** (*cram close*), constipo; (*bind the belly*), alvum astringere, contrahere, suppressere.

**CONSTIPATION** (*cramming close*), stipatio. — ¶ *Constipation of the bowels*, alvi astrictio or suppressio; alvus astricta or suppressa.

**CONSTITUTE**, constituo; creo, facio. — *To be constituted of*, constare ex.

**CONSTITUENT** parts, elementa; res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid, res in quibus aliquid continetur.

**CONSTITUENT**, *subst.* (See the *adj.*) —

¶ *Constituents*, qui alicum alicui negotio delegant; *sometimes* cives.

**CONSTITUTION**, constitutio. — ¶ *The constitution of the body*, corporis constitutio, affectio. — *strong*, firma; corpus bene constitutum. — *weak*, corporis or valetudinis infirmitas. — ¶ *Constitution (government)*, civitatis forma; reipublicæ ratio or modus; leges civitatis.

**CONSTITUTIONAL**, ingenitus: — legibus civitatis conveniens.

**CONSTRAIN**, alicum cogere, adigere, subigere ad aliquid; alicui necessitatem imponere or injicere aliquid faciendi. — *He constrained the people to give their votes*, extorsit per vim suffragia populi. — *Not constrained*, non coactus, liber.

**CONSTRAINT**, vis, necessitas; (*keeping in*), coercitio. — *By constraint*, vi; coactus (*particip.*); ingratiis. — *Without constraint*, ultro, suâ sponte, libere.

**CONSTRUCT**, struo, construo, extruo. — ¶ *To construct (in gramm.)*, componere; (*in geom.*), describere.

**CONSTRUCTION** (*in building*), constructio, extractio; structuræ genus. — ¶ (*in gramm.*), verborum conformatio or compositio; constructio; consecutio verborum (*logical sequence*). — ¶ (*in geom.*), descriptio. — ¶ (*construing*), interpretatio, explicatio, expositio. — *To put a good construction on*, in bonam partem accipere, bene interpretari: *bad*, in malam partem, etc.

**CONSTRUE** (*interpret*), interpretor, accipere in; trahere in. — ¶ *a sentence*, verba ita inter se conjungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert.

**CONSTRUCTION**. See *Construction*, above.

**CONSUL**, consul. — *He that has been consul*, vir consularis dignitatis, vir consularis, consulatu perfunctus. — ¶ *A consul for merchants*, procurator mercaturæ.

**CONSULSHIP**, CONSULATE, consulatus.

**CONSULAR**, consularis. — *man*, see *Consul*.

**CONSULT** (*ask a person's advice*), alicum de aliqua re consulere, alicum in consilium adhibere, ab aliquo consilium petere. — *an oracle*, oraculum consulere; sortes poscere. — ¶ (*deliberate*), deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire, de re. — *To consult with one's self*, secum de aliqua re consultare or deliberare; rem animo pendere, volvere, volutare. — *To consult with another*, consilia cum aliquo communicare. — ¶ *To consult an author*, scriptorem, auctorem consulere or adire. — ¶ (*provide for*), alicui rei consulere or providere; rem aliquam curare.

**CONSULTATION**, deliberatio; consultatio; consilium.

**CONSUME**, consumo, absumo, haurio; edo, comedo, exedo; devoro: (*squander away*), absumo, profundo, effundo, dissipio, dilapido, disperdo, decoquo, prodigo. — *He had consumed his inheritance*, patria abliguerat bona, patrimonium dissipaverat. — *To be consumed by fire*, flammis absumi; incendio consumi. — *To consume away*, *v. n.* tabesco, contabesco, extabesco, marcesco, deliquesco; consumo, absumo; pereor. — *I am consumed by the slow fires (of love)*, lentis maceror ignibus. — *To consume time*, tempus terere or conterere. — ¶ (*diminish*), minuo, imminuo, detero; (*metal in refining*), excquo; (*spoil*), lacero, dilacero, spolio, vasto, populor.

**CONSUMER**, consumptor, confector; prodigius, profligator. — *Time, the consumer of all things*, tempus, edax rerum: — *fire*, ignis consumptor or confector omnium.

**CONSUMING**, omnia hauriens; edax; tabificus. — *disease*, tabes.

**CONSUMPTION**, consumptio. — ¶ (*as a disease*), tabes; atrophica, cachexia; phthisis; (*pulmonary*), peripneumonia; phthisis pulmonalis.

**CONSUMPTIVE**, phthisicus, peripneumonicus.

**CONSUMMATE**, conficio, consummo, perficio.

**CONSUMMATE**, *adj.* summus, consummatus, perfectus, egregius, unicus. — *Consummate happiness*, vita beata, perfecta et absoluta. — *virtue*, perfecta et ad summum perducta virtus; consummata, perfecta cumlataque virtus.

**CONSUMMATION**, confectio, consummatio; perfectio, absolutio; finis, exitus.

**CONSUMPTION.** See *Consume*.  
**CONTACT,** tactus, tactio, contactus.  
**CONTAGION,** contagio; contagium; *fig.* contagio.  
**CONTAGIOUS,** contagiosus. — *disease,* contagio or contagium morbi; pestilentia.  
**CONTAGIOUSNESS,** vis contagiosa.  
**CONTAIN** (*hold*), contineo, capio, comprehendo. — *Able to contain,* capax. — ¶ *To contain (keep chaste),* libidinem frenare, reprimere, coercere. — ¶ *I cannot contain myself,* mihi temperare nequeo; me reprimere non possum. — *To contain (keep in),* cohibeo.  
**CONTAINING,** comprehensio, complexio.  
**CONTENT.** See *Content (capacity)*.  
**CONTINENT, CONTINENCE.** See the words.  
**CONTAMINATE** (*defile*), contamino, fædo, inquino; polluo.  
**CONTAMINATION,** labe, sordes; commaculatio.  
**CONTEMN,** contemno; sperno, aspernor; contemptui habere, nihili or flocci facere.  
**CONTEMNER,** contemptor, spretor.  
**CONTEMPT,** contemptus, contemptio, despectus; despectio, despicientia. — *To bring one into contempt,* in odium pertrahere. — *To grow into contempt,* ignominiam contrahere, invidiam suscipere; despiciatui haberi. — *To be guilty of contempt to a court,* curiæ auctoritatem contemnere; vadimonium deserere. — *Had in contempt,* contemptus; despiciatui or contemptui habitus, derisus. — *With contempt (contemptuously),* contemptim, cum contemptu, cum fastidio.  
**CONTEMPTIBLE,** contemnendus; contemptus, despectus, despiciatus; abjectus; vilis.  
**CONTEMPTIBLENESS,** vilitas.  
**CONTEMPTUOUS,** fastidiosus (*with genit.*), superbus; *sometimes* contemnens.  
**CONTEMPTUOUSLY,** contemptim, cum contemptu, cum fastidio. — *To think contemptuously of a person,* aliquem contemptui, despiciatui habere.  
**CONTEMPTUOUSNESS,** fastidium, superbia.  
**CONTEMPLATE,** contemplor, considero; cogito; inspicio. — *with the utmost attention,* acerrime contemplari. — ¶ (*intend*), meditor.  
**CONTEMPLATION,** contemplatio, consideratio, cogitatio, meditatio. — ¶ *To have in contemplation,* meditari.  
**CONTEMPLATIVE,** contemplativus. — *A contemplative person,* qui in rerum contemplatione versatur. — *A contemplative life,* vita contemplativa; *degenæ vitæ ratio in rerum contemplatione posita.*  
**CONTEMPLATIVELY,** studiose, meditantium more.  
**CONTEMPLATOR** of nature, physicus, naturæ speculator.  
**CONTEMPORARY,** æqualis, ejusdem ætatis; ejusdem temporis. — ¶ *subst.* æqualis, æqualis illorum temporum; qui ejusdem ætatis est. — *His contemporaries,* ætas sua, homines sui temporis.  
**CONTEND,** cum aliquo contendere, certare, concertare, configere, litigare, altercari, disceptare, digladiari, luctari, armis decernere, depugnare. — *Antipater contended sharply with Carneades,* Antipater digladiatus est cum Carneade. — *To contend against,* obluor, adversor, repugno. — *To contend for mastery,* de imperio certare, concertare, contendere. — *for a tenet,* propugno.  
**CONTENDER,** certator, concertator.  
**CONTENTION,** controversia, contentio. (See *Contest*.) — *I have no contention with him,* mihi cum eo controversiæ nihil est.  
**CONTENTIOUS,** contentiosus, litigiosus, pugnax.  
**CONTENTIOUSLY,** pugnaciter.  
**CONTENTIOUSNESS,** morositas, ingenium ad altercationis proclive; certandi or concertationis studium.  
**CONTENT, CONTENTMENT,** tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus; hilaritas, animus hilaris; approbatio; voluptas, jucunditas. — *I took great content in your letters,* plurimum jucunditatis ex literis tuis capiebam. — *Than which content of mind there can be no greater,* quâ voluptate animi nulla certe potest esse major. — *To my great content,* magnâ meâ voluptate.  
**CONTENT, CONTENTED,** sorte suâ conten-

tus; tranquillus. — *To be contented with,* aliqua re contentum esse, aliqua re acquiescere, in aliqua re acquiescere, aliquid probare, approbare, accipere. — *I am content,* esto, fiat, placet, per me licet. — *I am content with any thing,* mihi quidvis satis est. — *I am well content,* facile patior. — *I am well content that he suffers what he deserves,* causam non dico quin, quod meritus est, ferat.  
**TO CONTENT,** alicui satisfacere, animum alicujus explere, exsultare. — *He could not content them,* satisfacere hominibus non potuit. — *Content yourself with what you have,* sorte tuâ contentus abi. — *To content one for his pains, &c.,* pretium persolvere, compensare. — ¶ (*pacify*), placo, delinco, mulceo. — *Easy to be contented,* placabilis, qui æquo animo est. — *Easiness of being contented,* placabilitas.  
**CONTENTEDNESS,** tranquillitas animi, tranquillus animus.  
**CONTENTEDLY,** patienter, quiete, æquo animo, tranquille, sorte suâ contentus. — *He died contentedly,* æquo animo paratogue mortuus est.  
**CONTENT** (*capacity*), capacitas. — ¶ *Contents,* quod aliqua re continetur; (*amount*), summa. — *The contents of a book or chapter,* argumentum, epitome (*a summary*). — *The contents of the letter were this,* caput literarum hoc erat.  
**CONTERMINOUS,** contermimus.  
**CONTEST,** v. controversor; certo, concerto; litigo.  
**CONTEST, subst. lis,** rixa, jurgium, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, certamen. — *The philosophers spend their lives in vain contests,* philosophi ætatem in vanis litibus conterunt. — *They are always contesting with one another,* altercantur semper inter se.  
**CONTESTABLE,** quod in dubium vocari potest.  
**CONTEXT,** orationis contextus, sermone continuatio.  
**CONTEXTURE,** contextus.  
**CONTIGUOUS,** continens, conjunctus, subjunctus; finitimus, confinis.  
**CONTIGUITY,** propinquitas.  
**CONTINENT,** continens, castus, pudicus.  
**CONTINENTLY,** continenter, caste, pudice.  
**CONTINENCE,** continentia, temperantia, pudicitia, integritas, castitas, abstinentia.  
**CONTINENT** (*main land*), continens (*sc. terra*).  
**CONTINGENT,** fortuitus, in casu positus, non necessarius, adventitius, incertus.  
**CONTINGENT, subst. casus.** — *Contingents,* casus; adjuncta, eventa. — ¶ (*quota*), quantum militum (quantum pecuniæ) quæque civitas mittere (conferre) debet; auxilia.  
**CONTINGENTLY,** casu, fortuito, fortuito.  
**CONTINGENCE, CONTINGENCY** (*chance*), casus, eventus fortuitus.  
**CONTINUE** (*abide*), commoror, maneo, resideo. — ¶ (*last*), consto, persto, persevero; persisto, perduro, permaneo. — *It continues raining,* non intermittit pluere. — *He continues in his purpose,* incepto permanet. — *While that shall continue,* dum id exstabit. — *To continue (as a custom),* inveterasco. — *To continue in or upon,* moror, immoror. — ¶ *v. a.* facere aliquid pergo, exsequor, persequor, alicui rei insto, in re persevero; continuo, non intermitto. — *To continue on his race,* cursum tenere. — ¶ (*prolong*), produco, protraho, extraho, extendo, profero.  
**CONTINUAL** (*permanent, lasting*), permanens, jugis, perennis. — *Continual peace confirmed it,* pacis diuturnitas confirmavit. — ¶ (*uninterrupted*), continuus, continens, assiduus.  
**CONTINUALLY,** perpetuo, assidue, usque. — *He was continually with me,* assiduus erat mecum. — ¶ (*continually*), continenter, assiduo, perpetim, sine ullâ intermissione.  
**CONTINUANCE,** perpetuitas, continuatio, perennitas, assiduitas, diuturnitas; assuetudo; spatium. — *Continuance makes men perfect,* usus promptus facit. — *Of*

*long continuance,* longus, longinquus, diuturnus. — ¶ (*of a writ, prorogatio causæ.*) — ¶ (*abode*), commoratio, mansio, remansio.  
**CONTINUATION,** continuatio, perpetuitas; reliqua pars, quod reliquum est.  
**CONTINUED,** continuatus, continuus, continens, perpetuus; extensus, perducus.  
**CONTINUING** (*lasting*), permanens, perdurans, perpetuus; stabilis, firmus.  
**CONTINUOUS,** continens, continuus.  
**CONTINUITY,** continuatus, continuatio.  
**CONTORTION,** distortio.  
**CONTOUR** (*in painting*), extremæ lineæ; extremitas picturæ; extrema corporum.  
**CONTRABAND** articles, merces vetitæ.  
**CONTRACT** (*abridge*), in compendium redigere; substringere; (*lessen*), corripio; (*narrow*), angustum reddere, angustare, coarctare, contrahere; (*draw together*), contraho, complico; (*shrink*), se contrahere. — *To be contracted,* in artius coire; cogi. — ¶ *To contract debt,* æs alienum contrahere, facere, conficere. — *friendship,* amicitiam cum aliquo jungere or inire. — *disease,* morbum contrahere, concipere, nancisci. — *habit,* in consuetudinem alicujus rei venire; insuescere. — ¶ (*bargain*), cum aliquo pacisci, pactiorem facere, (negotium) contrahere. — ¶ (*betroth*), spondere, despondere aliquam alicui. (See *Betroth*.) — *Contracted,* sponsus.  
**CONTRACT, subst. pactum, pactio;** conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; locatio; syngrapha, tabulæ locationis. — *To keep to it,* stare conventis, in pactione manere. — *Marriage-contract,* sponsalia.  
**CONTRACTED.** (See the verb.) — ¶ (*narrow*), angustus; contractus. — *soul,* animus parvus, pusillus, angustus.  
**CONTRACTION** (*drawing together*), contractio.  
**CONTRACTOR** (*undertaker*), conductor, redemptor.  
**CONTRADICTION,** obloquor; contradico, adversor, arguo, refragor; repugnare (*of a thing*). — *He contradicts himself,* pugnantia loquitur, dicit. — *If he do not contradict himself,* si ipse sibi consentiat. — *His deeds contradict his words,* facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.  
**CONTRADICTION, contradictio;** reclamatio: — repugnantia, pugna, discrepancia. — *Contradictions,* inter se pugnantia or repugnantia.  
**CONTRADICTORY,** pugnans, repugnans; diversus; disparatus, oppositus.  
**CONTRADISTINGUISH,** aliquid ab alio distinguere, discernere. — *Contradistinguished,* distinctus, discretus; contrarius.  
**CONTRADISTINCTION;** per oppositionem distinctio.  
**CONTRARY,** contrarius; oppositus, diversus, (*quite different*); disparatus (*contradictory*). — *Vices are contrary to virtues,* vitia virtutibus or virtutum contraria sunt. — *They went a contrary way from what they had intended,* erat iter a proposito diversum. — *Motions contrary to reason,* motus aversi a ratione. — *To be of a contrary opinion,* ab aliquo dissentire, dissidere. — *These are contrary one to the other,* hæc inter se opposita sunt. — *To be or act contrary to,* adversor, repugno, pugno, dissideo. — *Do not act contrary to me,* noli adversari mihi. — *I do not say to the contrary,* nihil repugno. — *I did it contrary to my mind,* invitus feci. — *On the contrary,* contra, ex or e contrario; (*nay rather*), imo, imo vero. — *Contrary to,* contra, adversus, præter. — *Contrary to what most men do,* quod contra fit a plerisque. — *Contrary to the laws,* adversus leges. — *Contrary to expectation,* præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; *something falls out so,* evenit aliquid præter spem. — *He speaks contrary to what he thinks,* aliud sentit ac loquitur. — ¶ *A contrary wind,* ventus adversus. — *The wind is contrary,* ventus adversum tenet nobis.  
**CONTRARIETY,** pugna, repugnantia, discrepantia.  
**CONTRARIWISE,** contrarie.  
**CONTRAST** (*in painting, &c.*), asperitas, Vitruv.; (*gen.*), pugna, repugnantia, discrepantia, distantia, dissimilitudo.



**CONTRAST**, *v. a.* rem rei opponere, conferre: *v. n.* pugnare, discrepare.

**CONTRAVENE** (*offend, act against*), violo; perfringo, perrumpo.

**CONTRAVENTION**, violatio.

**CONTRIBUTE**, conferre. — ¶ *Fig.* conferre, vim habere, valere, prodesse, adjuvare, interest. — *much*, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre.

**CONTRIBUTOR**, collator, qui aliquid tribuit, confert.

**CONTRIBUTION**, collatio; stips, collecta; symbola: — stipendium, pecuniæ imperatæ. — *To lay a city under contribution*, urbi stipendium imponere, pecuniam imperare (qua incendium redimatur).

**CONTRITE**, pœnitens. — *So contrite was he*, tanta vis erat pœnitendi.

**CONTRITION**, pœnitentia, acerbus dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus.

**CONTRIVE** (*devise*), comminiscor, concipio, fingo, excogito; invenio: (*design, plot*), paro, machino, molior, struo, concoquo. — *A well-contrived house*, domicilium bonum. — ¶ *To contrive to do a thing*, aliquid efficere, conficere, ad effectum perducere.

**CONTRIVANCE** (*contriving*), excogitatio; inventio. — ¶ (*the thing contrived*), inventum, res inventa; ars nova; fraus, machinatio. — ¶ (*ingenuity*), ingenium ad excogitandum acutum, sollertia; artificium.

**CONTRIVER**, auctor, inventor, artifex; machinator, molitor.

**CONTROL**, *s.* rationes contra scriptæ. — ¶ (*superintendance*), cura, custodia, tutela; (*power*), potestas, imperium, arbitrium; (*coercion*), coercitio.

**TO CONTROL** (*as a controller*), rationes contra scribere. — ¶ (*direct*), præesse or præfectum esse alicui rei, curare, regere, moderari aliquid; (*hold in check*), continere, reprimere, coercere, comprimere, pescere.

**CONTROLLER**, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).

**CONTROVERT**, de re aliqua controversiam habere, disceptare, altercari, controversari; rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. — *Controverted*, controversus, quod in controversiâ est, dubius, de quo ambigitur; litigiosus (*e. g.* prædiolum).

**CONTROVERTIBLE**, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

**CONTROVERTIST**, disputator.

**CONTRVERSIAL**, ad controversiam pertinens.

**CONTRVRSY**, controversiâ, altercatio, disceptatio, certamen. — *To be in controversy*, in controversiâ esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse. — *To decide controversies*, controversias decidere, dirimere, judicare. — *Beyond all controversy*, sine (ullâ) controversiâ; hand dubie, certe; longe (*with adj.*, *e. g.* longe princeps). — ¶ (*at law*), lis.

**CONTUMACIOUS**, contumax, pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, offirmatus.

**CONTUMACIOUSLY**, contumaciter, pertinaciter; perversicus.

**CONTUMACY**, CONTUMACIOUSNESS, contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas; obstinatio.

**CONTUMELY** (*reproach*), contumelia, convicium, maledictum.

**CONTUMELIOUS**, contumeliosus, maledicus.

**CONTUMELIOUSLY**, contumeliose, maledice.

**CONTUSION** (*bruise*), contusio.

**CONVALESCENT**, cui melius fit. — *To be so, convalescere (recover)*. — *Convalescence*, valetudo in melius inclinata; sanitas restituta, salus, sanitas ægri.

**CONVENE** (*come together*), convenio, congregor, coëo; — (*call together*), convoco. See *Convention*.

**CONVENIENT** (*fit*), commodus, aptus, idoneus, appositus; utilis: (*agreeable*), congruus, conveniens, consentaneus, consonus: (*seasonable*), tempestivus, opportunus. — *To be convenient*, competo, consentio. — *It is convenient*, æquum est; par est; opus est. — *It is not convenient*, dedecet. — *Very convenient*, peridoneus, peropportunus, perbonus.

**CONVENIENTLY** (*fitly*), commode, apposite, rite, congruenter, convenienter, idonee: (*in due time*), tempestive, opportune. — *Conveniently to yourself*, commodo tuo.

**CONVENIENCE**, commodum, commoditas. — *No convenience without its inconvenience*, omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum. — ¶ (*opportunity*), oportunitas; facultas: (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia.

**CONVENT** (*convention, assembly*), conventus, cœtus. — ¶ (*monastery*), monasterium, cœnobium.

**CONVENTUAL**, conventualis. — ¶ *A conventual*, conventualis, cœnobita.

**CONVENTICLE**, conventiculum; cœtus.

**CONVENTION**, conventus, concio, cœtus. (See *Assembly and Congress*.) — ¶ (*compact*), conventum, pactum.

**CONVENTIONAL**, ex pacto et convento factus; usu receptus, usitatus.

**CONVENTIONALLY**, more usitato or recepto.

**CONVERGE**, eodem vergere.

**CONVERGENT**, eodem deflectens, vergens.

**CONVERSE**, *v.* (See *Associate*.) — ¶ (*talk*), cum aliquo loqui; sermocinari or sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui; confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum aliquo; habere sermones de aliqua re.

**CONVERSE**, *s.* conversatio, consuetudo, usus, commercium. — ¶ (*talk*), see *Conversation*.

**CONVERSATION** (*intercourse*), see *Converse*, *subst.* — ¶ (*behavior*), vita, ratio vivendi, modus se gerendi, mores. — ¶ (*talk*), sermo, collocutio, colloquium; confabulatio, sermones familiares. — *about trifling matters*, colloquium or -ia rerum leviorum. — *to have with one*, sermonem conferre cum aliquo, cum aliquo colloqui.

**CONVERSANT**, versutus, volutatus, exercitatus, in re; peritus, gnarus, alicujus rei. — *Rhetoric is conversant about all things*, versatur circa res omnes rhetorice. — *All arts are conversant about truth*, in veri investigatione omnes artes versantur.

**CONVERSIBLE**, facilis, affabilis, comis.

**CONVERT**, aliquid in aliud convertere. — *To his own use*, in usum suum convertere. — ¶ *To convert from vice*, in aliam mentem adducere, a vitiis aliquem ad virtutem revocare. — *To be converted*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — ¶ (*in the religious sense*), ad verum Dei cultum alicujus animum convertere. — *To be converted*, ad Christianam fidem transire.

**CONVERT**, *subst.* quem ad fidem Christianam transiit.

**CONVERSION** (*change*), conversio, mutatio; (*of manners*), morum mutatio (*pass.*), ad bonam frugem revocatio (*act.*): (*to Christianity*), accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

**CONVERTIBLE**, quod mutari potest, mutabilis: — idem declarans, idem significans, cognominatus.

**CONVERTIBLY**, contra ea, e contrario.

**CONVEX**, convexus.

**CONVEXITY**, convexitas.

**CONVEY**, deduco, perduco, comitor; defero, perveho, proveho. — *To convey away*, asporto, abduco, aveho, amoveo, deporto: — *hastily*, abripio, eripio, corripio. — *To convey away by stealth*, aliquid furto subducere, abducere. — *To convey in privacy*, submitto, subduco. — *To convey by cart*, conveho, deveho. — *To convey over*, trajicio, transveho. — *To convey in*, importo. — *out*, exporto, eveho. — *To convey down to posterity*, memoria prodero or transmittere. — ¶ *To convey or make over an estate*, fundum alicui transcribere or alienare.

**CONVEYANCE** (*carrying*), deportatio, exportatio; evehctus. — ¶ *A conveyance (deed in writing)*, abalienationis instrumentum, tabulæ alienationis consignatæ. — ¶ *A conveyance of water*, aquæ deductio or ductus.

**CONVEYING**, *s.* — *up to or in*, subvectio, -us. — *away*, subductio. — *in*, inductio. — *over*, transvectio, trajectio. — *out*, exportatio.

**CONVICT**, convinco, evinco. — *To convict an accused person*, reum convincere, evincere, arguere, coarguere; crimen intentum probare. — *To be convicted*, convincor, evincor. — *Convicted of a lie*, mendacii convictus.

**CONVICT**, *subst.* qui alicujus sceleris damnatus est.

**CONVICTION**, damnatio; conscientia.

**CONVINCE**, convinco, coarguo; persua deo.

**CONVINCING**, firmus, gravis; ad persuadendum accommodatus, ad persuasionem appositus.

**CONVINCINGLY**, ad persuadendum accommodate, *etc.*; graviter.

**CONVIVIAL**, convivialis.

**CONVOKE**, convoco, conventum indocere.

**CONVOCATION**, convocatio; senatus ecclesiasticus.

**CONVOY**, *v.* aliquem præsidii causâ comitari.

**CONVOY**, *subst.* præsidium, milites præsidarii.

**CONVULSE**, spasmo vexare: *fig.* quatere, quassare; perturbare. — *To become convulsed*, convelli, spasmo vexari: — *with laughter*, risu quati.

**CONVULSION**, convulsio, spasmus; perturbatio, tumultus. — *Troubled with convulsions*, spasticus.

**CONVULSIVE**, convulsivus (*technical*).

**CONY**, cuniculus.

**COO** (*as a dove*), gemo.

**COOING** (*of a dove*), gemitus.

**COOK**, coquus. — *A master-cook*, archimagirus. — *A pastry cook*, pistor dulciarius, cupedinarius. — *To be one's own cook*, sibi manu suâ parare cibum. — *A cook-room*, culina. — *A cook-shop* (*ordinary*), popina.

**TO COOK**, coquo; i mitigo, igne mollio. — *meats*, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare. — *Cooked*, coctus.

**COOKERY**, ars coquinaria or culinaria (*the art*); res coquinaria (*as the subject of a book*).

**COOKING**, coctio; coctura. — *Relating to cooking*, coquinarius, coquinatorius.

**COOL**, frigidus, subfrigidus, frigidiusculus; (*shady*), opacus: (*indifferent, phlegmatic*), lentus; (*undaunted*), impavidus, intrepidus, fortis; (*dispassionate*), animi perturbatione liber, vacuus, tranquillus; (*not cordial*), frigidus. — *To become cool in an affair*, remissius aliquid agere, gerere or administrare.

**TO COOL**, *v. a.* refrigerare, frigidum facere: — *v. n.* refrigerari, refrigerescere. — *one's courage*, animum frangere, debilitare. — *Cooled (slackened)*, remissior, remissior. — *A cooling drink*, potio refrigeratrix.

**COOLLY**, frigide; impavide, intrepide, fortiter; æquo animo; lento pectore; remisse, remissius.

**COOLNESS**, frigus; animus frigidus, lentitudo, irreverentia.

**COOLER**, alveus refrigeratorius, vas refrigeratorium.

**COOP**, cors; gallinarium (*hen-coop*); nesotrophium (*for ducks*).

**TO COOP UP**, cavâ includere; (*shut in*), obsideo, circumcingo.

**COOPER**, viator. — *A wine-cooper*, viator viarius.

**COÖPERATE**, operam ad aliquid conferre, aliquem juvare in aliqua re; una agere; aliquid adjuvare. (See *Contribute*.) — *Coöperating*, operam ad aliquid conferens.

**COÖPERATION**, opera; auxilium. See *Assistance*.

**COÖPERATOR**, qui operam ad aliquid confert; adjutor.

**COORDINATE**, ejusdem ordinis, æqualis.

**COÖRDINATION**, æqualitas.

**COOT**, fulica, fulix.

**COP** (*top*), apex, caput, cacumen; (*tuft on birds*), crista. — *A cop of hay*, fœni meta.

**COPARTNER**, socius, consors socius, re et ratione conjunctus.

**COPARTNERSHIP**, societas.

**COPE** (*priest's garment*), stola sacerdotalis. — ¶ (*of heaven*), convexa cœli, cœlum; (*arch*), fornix.

**TO COPE**. See *Arch*.

**COPING** of a house, fastigium. — *of a wall*, projectura, Vitr.

**COPE**, collector, congregior, dextras conserere; certo, concerto. — *I must cope with Fabius alone*, soli oblectandum Fabio.

**COPIOUS**, copiosus, affluens, abundans, uber.

**COPIOUSLY**, copiose, affatim, abundanter,

fuse, cumulate, proluxe, operose; uber-rime, ubertim.

**COPIOUSNESS**, copia, ubertas, abundantia; facultas, vis.

**COPPER**, res cyprium (and in connection, also aes), cuprum: a copper (boiler), ahenum, caldarium: — *adj.* cyprius, cupreus, cuprinus; aëneus. — *The copper-worm*, teredo. — *A copper-plate* (engraving), pictura linearis or imago per aënam laminam expressa; figura aënea; also imago. — *Copper-mine*, metalla araria. — *color*, color cyprius; colored, colore cyprio; ari similis (e. g. capillus); rubidus (e. g. facies). — *rust*, ærugo cypria, ærugo aëris. — *Copper-smith*, (faber) ærarius. — *snake*, coluber chersæa (L.). — *coin*, rudra (pl.); numus cyprius (one), as.

**COPPERAS**, chalcantum, atramentum sutorium.

**COPSE**, COPPICE, frutices, virgulta, fructetum, frutetum, silva cædua, silvula.

**COPULATIVE**, copulativus (Gramm.).

**COPY** (of a writing), exemplum, exemplar; (of a picture), exemplar, imitatio. — *A true copy of a will*, testamentum eodem exemplo. — *The first copy*, exemplum primum, archetypum. — *in the author's own hand*, chirographum, autographum. — *A copy of verses*, carminum exemplar. — *To set one a copy*, literas alicui præformare. — *To set a copy to imitate*, exemplum imitandum proponere.

**TO COPY**, describo, exscribo, transcribo; rescribo (rewrite); furor (pilfer); ex-primo, imitando exprimere. — *¶ To copy after*, imitor, aliquem imitando effingere or exprimere; aliquem imitatione assequi or consequi.

**COPIER**, COPYIST, transcribens; librarius.

**COPYHOLD**, prædium beneficiarium.

**COPYING**, — *after*, imitatio. — *out*, descriptio.

**COQUETTE**, virgo casta quidem, sed moribus non satis severis; inmodica sui ostentatrix. — *To play the coquette*, oculis venari viros; viros in amorem pellicere.

**COQUETRY**, petulantia.

**CORAL**, corallium or corallum. — *Made of it*, ex corallo factus.

**CORD**, funis (stout), restis (slender); funale, tomex. — *A small cord*, funiculus, resticula. — *To make cords*, restes contorquere. — *A cord-maker*, restio.

**TO CORD UP**, restibus, funiculis succingere.

**CORDAGE**, funes; rudentes. — *Small cordage in a ship*, funiculi.

**CORDIAL**, s. quod recreat, reficit corpus (or vires), or animum; oblectatio, oblectamentum; laxamentum; solatium. — *His name is a cordial to me*, ejus nomine ipso recreor.

**CORDIAL** (refreshing), recreans, reficiens, vires or animum; suavis, dulcis; jucundus: — (heartly), ex animo amicus, vere benevolus; amoris et studii plenus.

**CORDIALLY**, ex animo; ex imo pectore; toto pectore; summo studio; summâ voluntate.

**CORDIALITY**, amor verus, singularis, summus, in or erga aliquem.

**CORDWAINER**, sutor.

**CORE** (heart), cor. — *To touch one to the core*, animum alicujus percutere; in pectus alicujus alte descendere. — *¶ (flower)*, robur, flos. — *¶ The core of fruit*, volva pomi or pomorum.

**CORK**, cortex, cortex suberea. — *Cork-tree*, suber, suber quercus (L.). — *Of cork*, subereus. — *To swim without corks*, sine cortice nare. — *To draw a cork*, corticem extrahere. — *Cork-screw*, instrumentum corticibus extrahendis.

**TO CORK**, corticem immittere lagenæ, cortice occludere.

**CORMORANT**, pelecenus carbo (L.): (glutton), hcluo, vorax; gurgus.

**CORN**, frumentum; fruges (standing ripe or gathered in); annona (as brought to market); far (spelt); secale (rye). — *This year's corn*, frumentum hornotium. — *To fetch corn* (of soldiers), frumentari. — *Standing corn*, seges. — *Corn grows dear*, annona carior fit, ingravescit, incenditur. — *falls*, annona laxat, levatur. — *A corn-field*, ager frumentarius. — *Indian corn*, milium Indicum. — *Cheapness of corn*, annonæ vilitas. —

*Dearness*, annonæ difficultas, caritas, gravitas. — *To gather corn*, fruges percipere. — *Corn-loft*, granarium, cella, horreum. — *stalk*, culmus. — *Of or pertaining to corn*, frumentarius. — *In some connections*, corn is expressed by res frumentaria. — *¶ (a single grain)*, granum. — *A barley-corn*, granum hordei. — *¶ (on the toes)*, clavus pedis.

**TO CORN WITH SALT**, salem inspurgere, sale condire. — *Corned*, sale conditus.

**CORNEL-TREE**, cornus (cornus mascula, L.). — *A little cornel-tree*, corneolus. — *A grove of cornels*, cornetum. — *Of cornel*, corneus. — *A cornel-berry*, cornum.

**CORNELIAN stone**, sarda.

**CORNEOUS**, corneus.

**CORNER**, versura (turn); angulus (corner, also lurking-place); latibulum, latebra, recessus, receptaculum, (lurking-hole): it is also expressed by the *adj.* extremus: — (quarter), regio. — *A little corner*, angellus. — *I will creep into some corner*, in angulum aliquem abibo. — *A corner stone*, lapis angularis. — *house*, domus extrema plateæ. — *window*, fenestra extrema. — *Having three corners*, triangulus; *four*, quadrangulus; *many*, angulosus, multangulus (poet.); *late-brosus* (secret ones). — *The corner of the eye*, oculi angulus. — *The four corners of the city*, quatuor urbis regiones. — *From the four corners*, undique. — *In a corner* (secret), secreto, clanculum.

**CORNERED**, angulatus.

**CORNET**, tuba, buccina. — *To sound a cornet*, buccinam inflare, buccinâ canere. — *¶ A cornet of horse*, vexillarius, vexillifer.

**CORNETTER**, buccinator; cornicen.

**CORNICE**, corona.

**COROLLARY**, consecutio, consecarium; corollarium.

**CORONAL suture**, commissura cranii coronalis.

**CORONATION**, sollemnia quibus regi creato regnum ac corona defertur, coronæ impositio.

**CORONER**, cædis quæsitör.

**CORONET**, corolla, sertum; (little crown), corona parva.

**CORPORAL**, decurio.

**CORPORAL**, CORPOREAL, corporalis; corporeus. — *oath*, jururandum sanctum; *to take it*, sancte jurare.

**CORPORALLY**, by some case of corpus; as, to be corporally well, corpore valere.

**CORPORATE body**, CORPORATION, corpus; collegium. — *borough*, municipium.

**CORPS**. See *Body*.

**CORPSE**, corpus (mortuum); mortuus.

**CORPULENT**, corpulentus, obesus, crassus, pinguis, plenus.

**CORPULENCY**, obesitas, crassities, corpulentia, plenitudo.

**CORPUSCLES**, corpuscula, atomi.

**CORPUSCULAR**, ad corpuscula pertinens.

**CORRECT** (amend), corrigo, emendo. — *proof sheets*, menda typographica emendare. — *To correct anew*, recudo, recoquo. — *¶ (punish)*, castigo, punio; (reprove), reprehendo, castigo.

**CORRECT**, *adj.* emendatus, rectus, castigatus; comptus; accuratus; recte descriptus; justus, rectus; vitio purus, purus; vitio carens, innocens, a culpâ vacuus. — *account*, ratio, quæ convenit.

**CORRECTOR**, corrector, emendator, emendatrix, castigator. — *of manners*, censor.

**CORRECTION**, emendatio, correctio. — *My writings wanted the last correction*, ultima lima defuit meis scriptis. — *¶ (punishment)*, castigatio, supplicium, cruciatus. — *Correction of manners*, censura. — *A house of correction*, ergastulum.

**CORRECTLY**, emendate, castigate, recte, accurate.

**CORRECTNESS**, elegantia, nitor, oratio emendata or castigata; justa ratio; veritas; innocentia.

**CORRELATIVES**, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt.

**CORRESPOND** (suit), congruo, convenio. — *¶ (by letter)*, literas dare et accipere; cum aliquo per literas colloqui.

**CORRESPONDENCE** (commerce or familiarity), consortium, consuetudo, commercium; occulta or mutua communica-

tio. — *by letter*, epistolarum commercium. — *To hold a correspondence with one*, literas ulro citroque transmittere; cum aliquo consilia communicare. — *¶ (agreement)*, congruentia, convenientia.

**CORRESPONDENT** (suitable), conveniens, congruens, consentaneus, aptus.

**CORRESPONDENT** (bosom friend), intimus, familiaris, consiliorum socius et particeps. — *by letter*, literarum commercio cum aliquo junctus.

**CORRIDOR** (curtain in fortification), lorica, cortina; (in building), prothyrum.

**CORRIVAL**, rivalis, æmulus, competitor.

**CORROBORATE** (confirm an agreement), confirmo, ratum facere; (strengthen a weak part), roboro, firmo, confirmo.

**CORROBORATIVE**, vim confirmandi habens.

**CORRODE**, rodo, corrodo, erodo, exedo, crucio.

**CORRODING**, CORROSIVE, rodens, exedens, vim corrodendi habens; crucians, mordax. — *cares*, mordaces sollicitudines.

**CORROSIVENESS**, vis corrodendi.

**CORROSION**, rosio; cruciatus, angor.

**CORRUGATE** (wrinkle), corrugo.

**CORRUPT**, corrumpo. — *He suffered himself to be easily corrupted*, pretio habuit addictam fidem. — *No money could corrupt him*, hunc nulla conditio pecuniæ a summâ integritate deduxit. (See *Bribe*.) — *¶ (destroy)*, perdo, disperdo; (defile), contamino, coinquino; polluo; (debauch), vitio, stupro, violo; (infect), inficio, contagione aliquem afflato; (spoil), depravo, vitio, perverto. — *¶ To corrupt or grow corrupted*, putresco, marcesco, tabesco; corrumpi, depravari.

**CORRUPT**, a. (faulty), mendosus, vitiosus; (infectious), pestilens; (naughty), malus, pravus, insincerus, perditus, profli-gatus, corruptus; (noisome), insalubris, morbidus; (rotten or tainted) depravatus, vitiatu, rancidus, putridus. — *Corrupt blood*, pus, tabum. — *A corrupt judge*, judex numarius. — *Not corrupt*, incorruptus, sincerus, castus, integer.

**CORRUPTER**, corruptor, violator; corruptela, pernicies, pestis.

**CORRUPTIBLE**, corruptioni obnoxius, caducus.

**CORRUPTION**, corruptio, depravatio; pravitatis. — *of manners*, mores perdit, corrupti, turpes. — *¶ (foulness)*, putor, putredo.

**CORRUPTLY**, corrupte, depravate; (filthily), purulente, sordide; — depravate, mendose, perditæ.

**CORSAIR**, pirata, prædo maritimus; (his ship), navis piratica, nyoparum.

**CORSET**, perizonium, præcinctorium.

**CORSLET**, lorica; cataphracta.

**CORUSCATION**, fulgor, splendor.

**CORVETTE**, celox.

**COSMETICS**, quæ ad ornatum pertinent.

**COSMOGRAPHY**, mundi descriptio.

**COSET-LAMB**, agnus matre orbus qui inter manus hominum educatus est.

**COST**, impensa, sumptus; impendium, damnum. — *I have learned it to my cost*, non levi documento expertus sum; opera et impensa perit. — *The costs of a suit*, impensæ actionis judicialis. — *To tax the costs of a suit*, litem æstimare. — *To bestow cost upon*, impensam et sumptum in rem aliquam facere.

**TO COST**, consto. — *Nothing will cost less*, res nulla minoris constabit. — *It costs nothing*, gratis constat. — *It costs less by half*, minoris constat dimidio. — *Whatever it costs*, it is well bought, quanti quanti bene emitur. — *Belonging to cost*, sumptuarius.

**COSTLY** (dear), pretiosus, carus, magno constans or emptus; (expensive), sumptuosus, luxuriosus; (stoutly), splendidus, magnificus, lautus; (in banqueting), opiparus.

**COSTLY**, adv. sumptuose, magnificenter; (in fure), opipare, laute.

**COSTLINESS**, caritas.

**COST'AL**, ad costas pertinens.

**COSTIVE**, alvo astrictâ or restrictâ; (making costive), alvum astringens, stypticus. — *To make costive*, alvum astringere, alvum contrahere, complnere.

**COSTIVENESS**, alvus astricta, restricta.

**COSTUME**, habitus; mos vestis; orna-

**COT, COTTAGE**, casa, tugurium; gustium. — *A sheep cot, ovile. — A little cottage, casula, tugurulum.*  
**COTTAGER**, tugurii incola.  
**COTTON**, xylum; *jine, bombyx. — Of cotton, xylinus; bombycinus. — Cotton stuff, byssus, panni xylini. — The cotton plant, xylon; gossypion.*  
**COUCH** (*in writing*), scripto concludere, comprehendere, complecti. — *¶ To couch an eye, glaucomat oculis alicujus objectam solvere. — ¶ (lie down), cubo, procumbo, succumbo, prosternor. — Couchant, cubans, jacens.*  
**Couch**, lectus, lectulus, grabatus; cubile.  
**Couching** (*lying down*), s. cubatio.  
**COUGH**, tussis. — *To have it, tussire, tussi laborare. — A slight cough, tussicula.*  
**To COUGH**, tussio. — *To cough out, or cast out by coughing, exscreare, extussire; tussiendo expuere.*  
**COUNCIL**, consilium, senatus. — *When he had called a council, senatu coacto. — The king's privy council, principis (or regis) consilium (secretum). — An order of council, senatusconsultum. — To hold a council, senatum habere. — An ecclesiastical council, conventus ecclesiasticus. — A council-chamber, curia. — A council of war, consilium militare.*  
**COUNSEL** (*advice*), consilium, monitum, admonitum, admonitio, admonitio, adhortatio. — *I will follow his counsel, id quod dederat mihi consilium sequar; ejus consilio utar. — Hasty counsel, consilium præceptum. — To ask counsel, aliquem consulere, ab aliquo consilium petere. — To give counsel, alicui consilium suadere or suadere; aliquem monere, hortari, adhortari, exhortari, consilio juvare: — ill counsel, malis consiliis alicquem seducere. — To be asked counsel, consulari. — He that is asked counsel, consultus. — To keep counsel, aliquid tacitum tenere, habere, tacite habere, tacere, reticere. — A keeping of counsel, taciturnitas; fides. — One that cannot keep counsel, garrulus, rimarum plenus. — ¶ Counsels (deliberations), consilia. — ¶ (wisdom), consilium, prudentia.*  
**COUNSELLING**, suasio, monitio, admonitio, monitum. — *to the contrary, dissuasio.*  
**COUNSELLOR**, consultor, auctor, suator; monitor, impulsor; consiliarius, consiliator, consuator, assessor. — *at law, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum patronus; causidicus. — A privy counsellor, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus.*  
**COUNT** (*earl*), comes.  
**COUNTRESS**, comes (*by birth*); comitis uxor (*by marriage*).  
**COUNT** (*number, tell*), numero, dinumero, annumero. — *He counted the number of the prisoners, captivos or captivorum numerum recensuit. — Twice a day they count their cattle, bis die numerant pecus. — If you can count the number of the stars, si stellas dinumerare potes, si siderum numerum subducere potes. — To count over, pernumerare, recenseo, percenseo, reputo. — ¶ (cast up or reckon), computo, rationem inire, computare, supputare; ad calculum vocare, revocare; subducere. — ¶ (esteem or judge), arbitror, judico, existimo; statuo, decerno, duco, puto, pono, numero, habeo. — He counts nothing good but virtue, nihil ducit in bonis præter virtutem. — I count it sure, pro certo habeo. — He counts him one of the eloquent, eum reponit in numero eloquentium. — He counts himself sure of it, rem futuram præsumit. — He is counted for an enemy, in numero hostium habetur. — He is counted rash, famam temeritatis subit.*  
**COUNTING**, numeratio, computatio.  
**COUNTING-HOUSE**, tractatorium mercatoris. — *room, tabularium mercatoris.*  
**COUNTER**, calculus; (*box for cash*), loculus; (*counter in a shop*), mensa, abacus.  
**COUNTLESS**, innumerabilis.  
**COUNTENANCE**, vultus, aspectus, oris habitus. — *He sets his countenance, vultum sibi componit. — His countenance comes and goes, constat ei nec color nec vultus. — A cheerful countenance, vultus hilaris, lætus, serenus. — Handsome, vultus decorus, formosus, pulcher, speciosus, venustus. — sour, vultus torvus,*

*tristis, tetricus. — crabbed, frons caperata, severa. — grave, vultus or frons gravis. — homely, facies invenusta, vultus deformis. — Out of countenance, perturbatus, confusus. — To put out of countenance, ruborem alicui incutere; percello, perturbo. — Sadness of countenance, vultus tristis. — A stately, disdainful countenance, supercilium. — To change one's countenance, vultum mutare, vultum novum induere; rubore suffundi. — To keep one's countenance, eundem vultum servare, colorem non mutare. — ¶ (credit), existimatio: (favor, help), favor, gratia; auctoritas; suffragatio; auxilium. — To give countenance to, alicui favere, alicujus ceptis adspirare. — To keep one in countenance, auxilior, adjuvo.*  
**To COUNTENANCE** (*favor, further*), juvo, adjuvo, augeo, adaugeo, faveo (rei or homini), foveo (rem), alicui consilio, studio, operâ adesse, alicui suffragari, alicui studere.  
**COUNTER**, s. See under *Count*.  
**COUNTER**, *adj.* contrarius, oppositus: *adv.* contra, e contrario, ex opposito. — *To run counter, aliorum tendere, aliud agere.*  
**COUNTERACT**, obviam ire, occurrere, alicui rei; impedire; vim contrariam habere.  
**COUNTERBALANCE**, æquo, adæquo, exæquo, compenso; parem, æqualem esse.  
**COUNTERCHARGE**, v. crimen ab accusatore sibi illatum in ipsum accusatorem transferre.  
**COUNTERFEIT**, *adj.* (*not genuine*), adulterinus, falsus; subjectus, suppositus; alienus (e. g. sub alieno nomine); simulatus (*pretended*); fucatus, fucosus, (*varnished over*); fallax (*deceitful*): — (*insincere*), falsus, fallax, dolosus: — (*untrue*), falsus, fictus, commentitius, adumbratus. — *money, numi adulterini. — countenance, vultus fictus, compositus. — tears, lacrimæ coactæ. — ¶ (copied), expressus.*  
**COUNTERFEIT**, *subst.* (*cheat*), homo fallax, fraudulentus; (*writing*), tabulæ falsæ; (*color*), fucus; (*resemblance*), vera imago; (*pretence*), simulatio, species.  
**To COUNTERFEIT** (*imitate*), imitor, imitando aliquid effingere or exprimere; (*pretend*), simulo, prætendo; (*color over*), fuco, infuco; (*conceal*), dissimulo, celo; obtego. — *¶ To counterfeit a writing, chirographum alicujus imitari, imitando adulterare. — money, numum adulterare. — ¶ (forge), commentor, fingo, affingo, confingo; comminiscor, subdo: (resemble), simile esse; referre.*  
**COUNTERFEITER** (*pretender*), fictor, simulator; (*imitator*), imitator. — *of money, numorum adulterator. — of wills, testamentarius. — of signatures, falsarius. — of a seal, signator falsus.*  
**COUNTERFEITING** (*pretending*), simulatio; (*imitating*), imitatio; (*forging*), adulteratio. — *of money, numorum adulteratio.*  
**COUNTERMAND**, v. aliter or contra præcipere; imperium mutare. — *soldiers, milites revocare ab aliquâ re.*  
**COUNTERMAND**, *subst.* imperium mutatum.  
**COUNTERMARCH**, s. iter transversum; reditus.  
**COUNTERMARK**, signum mutuum.  
**COUNTERMINE**, cuniculus transversus, Liv.  
**To COUNTERMINE**, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere.  
**COUNTERPANE**, stragulum lecti superioris.  
**COUNTERPART**. — *To be the counterpart of a thing, alicui rei similem esse; alicui rei respondere.*  
**COUNTERPOISE**, sacoma, æquipondium.  
**To COUNTERPOISE**, libro, contra pondero.  
**COUNTERPOISON**, antidotus.  
**COUNTERSCARP**, lorica.  
**COUNTERVAIL**, compenso, penso.  
**COUNTRY**, terra, regio. — *Persons that know the country very well, periti regionum. — One's native country, patria, natale solum. — Of or belonging to one's country, patrius; vernaculus. — It is an honor to die for one's country, decorum*

*est pro patria mori. — To flee from one's country, patriam fugere; sol in mutare (go into exile). — One born in a country, indigena: — in another country, alienigena. — Of what country? cujus? — Of our own country, nostras. — Of your country, vestras. — ¶ The country, rus; agri. — To live in the country, ruri vivere or vitam agere. — To dwell there for pleasure, rusticari. — To collect from the country, ex agri concurrere. — A country-estate, country-seat, prædium rusticum; fundus; villa; rus. — Of or belonging to the country, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.*  
**COUNTRYMAN**, paganus, homo rusticus; pl. pagani, rustici, agrestes. — *¶ (of the same country), popularis, qui in eadem civitate natus est, civis. — Our countryman, nostras; popularis noster; pl. populares or homines nostri, nostri, nostrates.*  
**COUNTRY-LIKE**, rustice.  
**COUNTRY**, comitatus.  
**COUPLE** (*pair*), bini, par, jugum. — *A married couple, conjuges; mariti. — By couples, bini. — ¶ A couple for dogs, canum copula or vinculum.*  
**To COUPLE** (*join together*), copulo, jungo, conjungo. — *To couple together in matrimony, connubio or matrimonio jungere. — ¶ To couple (v. n.) as birds, socium or consortem deligere.*  
**COUPLET**, distichon, Mart.  
**COURAGE**, animus, animus fortis, fortitudo, spiritus, virtus. — *He has courage enough, in isto satis est animi. — Courage! or, be thou of good courage! macte! age! agendum! es bono animo! — To give or inspire one with courage, animum addere, incendere, excitare, confirmare. — To break or lessen one's courage, animum debilitare; frangere. — To lose courage, languere, despondeo; relanguesco, animo concidere or deficere; animum abicere, demittere. — To take courage, animum recipere or erigere; animos revocare; bono or forti esse animo. — Want of courage, animi languor, animus enervatus, remissus, languens, parvus, pusillus. — Without courage, abjecte, ignave, timide.*  
**COURAGEOUS**, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, alacer, impiger ad labores belli.  
**COURAGEOUSLY**, fortiter, strenue, animose, viriliter, acriter, fidenter, magno animo.  
**COURIER**, nuntius, expeditus; cursor; eques citatus; veredarius.  
**COURSE** (*turn*), vicissitudo. — *To do by course, alternare, alternis vicibus aliquid agere. — To succeed by course, alternis vicibus succedere. — By course, alterne, invicem, alternis vicibus. — ¶ (way, means), via, iter, ratio; cursus, tenor. — We will take another course, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — I let him take his course, sivi ut animum expleret suum. — I know not what course to take, prorsus egeo consilii. — That is the safest course, id tutissimum est. — What course shall we take? quæ ratio est in eunda nobis? — Take your own course, tuo utere instituto. — Bad courses, mores perdit, corrupti; flagitia. — To follow the course of the times, temporari servire; fluvio secundo ferri. — A course of life, vitæ institutum, via or ratio. — I must take another course of life, alio more mihi est vivendum. — You follow the same course still, eandem illam antiquam rationem obtines, antiquam tenes. — ¶ (custom), mos. — Of course, ex or de more. — This is the course of the world, ita mos nunc viget. — It is my common course, solens meo more facio. — Words of course, sollemnia verba, verba dicis causâ facta. — ¶ (running), cursus, decursus, procurus; curriculum (*race-course*). — I have finished my course, cursum confeci, vivendi curriculum confeci. — ¶ A course of meats, ferculum. — The second, mensa secunda; bellaria. — ¶ (order), ordo, series. — Out of course, extra ordinem. — By course of nature, ritu naturæ. — ¶ The course of water, fluminis ductus. — A water-course, flumen vivum. — ¶ The moon's courses, lunæ luminum varietas.*

To **COURSE** a hare, leporem canibus insectari or verari. — ¶ To course or run up and down, ultro citroque discurrere, palari, v. gari.

**COURSER** veredus; sonipes.

**COURT**, *substantia* (open space), area, propatulum; *cauedium* (within the house). — ¶ (of a prince), aula; regia, palatium, (palace); aulici (courtiers). — The royal court, aula regia. — Court-favor, aulae aura, favor principis. — Of a court, aulicus; regius. — ¶ To pay court to one, aliquem cultu quodam et honore prosequi; se alicui venditare; aliquam colere. — ¶ (court of law), iudicium (the place and persons); iudices (the judges); tribunal (tribunal), subsellia (benches); forum (public place where causes were tried). — Court-day, dies iudicii; pl. dies fasti. — room, tractatorium. — To hold a court, ius dicere; forum agere; conventum agere (in a province). — Court-matters, res forenses; iudicia, -orum. — Pertaining to courts, forensis; judicialis.

To **COURT**. See pay one's court to. — ¶ (woo), puellam or virginem nuptiis ambire. — ¶ (seek), petere, appetere, sequi, sectari, consecrari, captare, aucupari.

**COURTEOUS** (civil), humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis; (gentle), candidus, mitis, lenis; (kind), liberalis, beneficus, munificus; amicus, benignus, commodus; (fabr-spoken), blandus; (obliging), officiosus. — Very courteous, perhumanus, perurbanus, perblandus, percomis.

**COURTEOUSLY**, affabiliter, comiter, humaniter, officiose, urbane, belle; benigne, blande, eleganter. — Very, perbenigne, perofficiose.

**COURTESAN**, meretrix, scortum.

**COURTESY** (civility, kindness), humanitas, urbanitas; facilitas, benignitas; officium. — To hold upon courtesy, precario possidere. — He always used his friends with courtesy, amicos semper facilitate atque indulgentia tractavit. — Void of courtesy, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis. — ¶ A courtesy (good turn), beneficium, officium. — Common courtesies, officia urbana. — You will do me a great courtesy, pergratum mihi feceris. — I will be glad to do you any courtesy, tibi lubens benefecerim. — To do one a courtesy, beneficium in aliquem conferre, bene de aliquo mereri, aliquem beneficio afficere; veniam dare, Nepos. — To repay a courtesy, gratiam alicui referre, reponere, rependere. — To make a courtesy, poplitem flectere; genua submittere.

**COURTIER**, aulicus; homo aulae ingenio accommodatus; homo callidus. — An effeminate courtier, homo bellus or delicatulus.

**COURTIER-LIKE**, aulice.

**COURT-LIKE**, elegans, politus.

**COURTLY**, humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis, officiosus.

**COURTLINESS**, urbanitas, humanitas.

**COURTSHIP** (wooing), sollicitatio, ambitus.

**COUSIN**, patruelis, frater patruelis, soror patruelis, (father's brother's child); amittinus, frater or soror amittinus, (father's sister's, or mother's brother's child); consobrinus, frater or soror consobrinus, (mother's sister's child); — (relative), propinquus, cognatus.

**COVENANT**, s. conventum, pactum; pactio, sponsio; foedus; votum. — A covenant-breaker, foedifragus. — To stick to his covenant, conventis stare, in pactione manere.

To **COVENANT**, paciscor, stipulor, contraho, pactionem facere, inducias, pacem, societatem pangere; constituo. — Having covenanted, pactus, depectus.

**COVER**, s. operculum, tegmen; (of a letter or book), involucreum. — ¶ (pretence), causa, nomen, simulatio, pretextus, obtentus. See Cloak.

To **COVER**, tego, intego, protego, operio, coopero, velo, advelo; vestio; (conceal), celo, occulto. — To cover all about, circumtego, circumobruo, circumvestio. — To cover before, praetego. — To cover (disguise), alicui rei speciem or alienam formam inducere. — To cover (as a bed), sterno. — To cover over, obduco, obtego, obumbro, superintego, superimpono,

supersterno; obruo (overwhelm, bury).

— To cover a table, mensam instruere. — Be covered, operi capit. — Covered (with earth), obrutus, defossus. — with feathers, plumis obductus, plumatus.

**COVERING** (the act), obductio; (the thing), tegmen, velamen; tegumentum, velamentum, integumentum, operimentum. — A covering of arras, peristroma. — The covering of a bed, stragulum. — of a house, tectum. — ¶ (clothing), amictus, vestitus; (hiding), praetextus, simulatio; (of defence), munimentum.

**COVERLET**, stragula, stragulum, instratum, stratum; velameu; opertorium. — A coarse coverlet, teges.

**COVERT**, adj. tectus.

**COVERT FOR BEASTS**, latibulum, cubile, specus. — ¶ (defence), praesidium.

**COVERTLY** (secretly), clam, clanculum, tecte, abdito, tacite, dissimulante.

**COVET**, cupio, appeto, inhio; aveo. — earnestly, sitio, concupisco, percupio; expeto. — Coveted, cupitus, concupitus, desideratus.

**COVETING**, cupiditas, appetitus, appetitio, libido.

**COVETOUS** (avaricious), avarus; auri, pecuniae or divitiarum cupidus, avidus or appetens. — Somewhat covetous, parvus, ad rem attentior, tenax. — Very covetous, valde avarus.

**COVETOUSLY**, avare, avide, cupide.

**COVETOUSNESS**, avaritia, pecuniae aviditas or cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames.

**COVEY** of partridges, perdicum pullities or grex.

**COVIN**, collusio, prevaricatio; fraus. — By covin, fraude, fraudulententer, dolose.

**COW**, vacca; bos (femina). — A young cow, juvenca, bucua. — A cow with calf, forda. — Of a cow, vaccinus, bubulus. — A cow-house, bubile. — Cow-dung, fimus bubulus. — A cow-herd, bubulcus. — A cow-calf, vitula.

**COW**, v. alicui timorem injicere or metum incutere. — To be cowed, obtorpeo.

**COWARD**, (homo) ignavus, timidus, iners. — To play the coward, timide agere.

**COWARDICE**, **COWARDLINESS**, ignavia, timiditas, timor.

**COWARDLY**, ignavus, timidus, iners. — In a cowardly manner, ignave, timide. — A more cowardly death, segrior mors.

**COWER** down, conquinisco, subsido, in genua subsidere.

**COWL**, monachi cucullus.

**COWSLIP**, primula officinalis.

**COXCOMB** (comb of a cock), crista galli. — ¶ Fig. homo putidus; trossulus; homo ineptus, vaniloquus, lingua fortis.

**COXCOMICAL**, ineptus, putidus.

**COY** (shy), verecundus, timidus, subtimidus (coyish); (disdainful, prudish), saevus, frigidus.

**COVNESS**, verecundia, timiditas; simulatus pudor, saevitia.

**COZEN**, decipio, fallo, fraudo, defrando. — He cozens him before his face, perstringit illi oculos.

**COZENAGE**, fraudatio, circumscriptio, deceptio; fraus, dolus.

**COZENER**, fraudator, planus, circumscriptor, homo fraudulentus. — An old cozener, veterator.

**CRAB** (fruit), malum silvestre. — A crab-tree, malus silvestris. — ¶ A crab or crabbed fellow, difficilis, morosus. — ¶ A crab-fish, cancer.

**CRABBED** (sour), acerbus, asper, durus, tetricus, immitis; (in look), torvus, tristis, truculentus; (waysward), morosus, difficilis. — He is a crabbed fellow, sinapi vitatit. — Somewhat crabbed, submorosus. — ¶ (obscure), difficilis, obscurus, spinosus.

**CRABBEDLY**, aspere, morose, torve, truculenter. — To look crabbedly, torva tueri.

**CRABBEDNESS** (sourness), asperitas, difficultas, austeritas, severitas, torvitas; truculentia. — ¶ Crabbedness of style, tortuosum dicendi genus.

**CRACK** (chink, flaw), rima, fissura. — It sounds as if it had a crack in it, sonat vitium. — ¶ A crack (noise), crepitus, fragor, sonitus fragilis.

To **CRACK** (break a thing), collido, frango, rumpo, findo. — I will crack your skull,

diminuat tibi cerebrum. — nuts, nucem frangere. — ¶ To crack or crackle, crepo, crepito, sonitum fragilem dare; sono. — The boat cracked under them, gemuit sub pondere cymba. — The great Sejanus crackles in the fire, crepat ingens Sejanus. — To crack a whip, insonare flagello. — To crack the knuckles, infringere articulos. — ¶ To crack (chink), delisco, fatisco; rimas agere. — The earth cracks, tellus rimas agit. — ¶ To crack one's credit, conturbo, fero cedere. — ¶ To crack or boast, glorior, jacto; se ostentare or venditare. — He cracks of his kindred, genus crepat. — ¶ To crack or burst, dissilio.

**CRACK-BRAINED**, insanus, vesanus, cernitus.

**CRACKER** (squib), say pyrobohum ludicrum. — ¶ Nut-cracker, nucifrangibulum.

**CRACKLE**. See Crack.

**CRACKNEL**, crustulum, libum; collyra.

**CRADLE**, cunae, cunabula. — To rock the cradle, cunas infantis movere. — From the cradle, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis.

To **CRADLE**, in cunas condere; motis cunis sopire.

**CRAFT**, astutia, calliditas; astus, versutia, vafrities; (cunning trick), consilium, callidum inventum, dolus, ars, artificium. — By craft, astu; subdole. — ¶ (trade), ars (sordida), artificium (necessarium), ars operosa.

**CRAFTSMAN**, artifex, opifex.

**CRAFTY**, astutus, vafer, versutus, callidus, cautus; (deceitful), subdolos, dolosus, fraudulentus; insidiosus. — A crafty talker, versutiloquus. — Crafty knaves, tenebriones. — A crafty fellow, versipellis. — An old crafty fox, veterator.

**CRAFTILY** (cunningly), astute, callide, vafre, versute, subdole, veteratorie; dolose, insidiose, nequiter; solleter; (workmanlike), affabre.

**CRAFTINESS**, calliditas, astutia, versutia, vafrities.

**CRAG** (rock), rupes praerupta, cautes, scopulus.

**CRAGGY** (rocky), praeruptus, confragosus, fragosus; (rough), asper, salebrosus.

**CRAGGEDNESS**, asperitas.

**GRAM** (stuff), farcio, Infarcio, refercio, confercio; saturo. — To cram (poultry), sagino. — To cram one's self, se ingurgitare. — Crammed, saginatus, fartus, refertus, altis. — ¶ To cram together, stipo, constipo.

**CRAMP**, spasmus, nervorum distentio; tetanus, rigor nervorum. — To be taken with the cramp, spasmus corripit, spasmus cruciari. — Troubled with the cramp, spasticus, spasmus laborans or vexatus. — ¶ (cramp-iron), fibula, canthabula, uncus, uncinus; subscus ferrea (of two dovetails).

To **CRAMP**, convello, contorqueo; (confine), coerceo, coarcto, angusto, contraho, in angustum concludere, vinculis astringere; (with an iron), fibulo.

**CRANCH**, dentibus frangere, allidere.

**CRANE** (bird), grus (ardea grus, L.). — A small crane, vipio. — ¶ (instrument to draw up heavy goods), machina tractoria.

**CRANK**, manubrium. — Turned by a crank, manubriatus. — ¶ (winding), flexus.

To **CRANKLE**, flexuoso cursu ferri; erromen volvere, Liv.

**CRANKLES**, flexus, pl. — Full of crankles, flexuosus, tortuosus.

**CRANNY**, rima, fissura.

**CRAPE**, textum subcrispum, quod nostris vocant crape.

**CRASH**, v. n. fragorem dare. — Crashing, fragosus.

**CRASH**, subst. fragor

**CRATCH**, crates.

**CRAVAT**, focale.

**CRAVE** (beg), peto, rogo, obsecro; implo-ro; (demand), postulo, deosco; (im- portunately), effragito. — often, rogito. — ¶ (long for), ardentem cupere, cupiditate alicuius rei flagrare, sitio, sitienter expetere.

**CRAVING**, importunus; (covetous), avarus, avidus, cupidus.

**CRAVINGLY**, avide, cupide, avare.

**CRAVEN**, ignavus.

**CRAW** (of a bird), ingluvies; guttur.

**CRAW-FISH**, cancer fluviatilis (cancer astacus, L.).

**CRAWL**, serpo, repo, repto. — *on all fours, manibus pedibusque incedere, serpere, repere; quadrupedem ire.* — ¶ (*have a crawling itch*), formicare; vermicare.

**CRAYON**, xerographum. — *To paint in crayon, aridis coloribus pingere.*

**CRAZE** (*break, bruise*), quasso, confringo; (*make one crazy*), alicui mentem exturbare, alicquem mente privare. — *Crazed (broken, weak)*, fractus, senio or valetudine contentus; (*crack-brained*), insanus, mente captus, delirus.

**CRAZY** (*somewhat sickly*), debilis, imbecillus, infirmus; (*ready to fall*), caducus, infirmus, fragilis. — *A crazy building, ædificium ruinam minans.* — ¶ (*crack-brained*), see *Crazed*.

**CRAZINESS** of body, corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas. — of mind, animi debilitas or infirmitas; insania, deliratio, mentis alienatio.

**CREAK**, strideo; (*as a cricket*), grillo. — *Creaking, stridulus.*

**CREAKING**, s. stridor.

**CREAM**, lactis flos. — ¶ *The cream of the jest, &c., joci medulla or acumen.*

**To CREAM** (*gather into cream*), florem colligere.

**CREASE**, sinus; ruga (*as a fault*).

**To CREASE** (*fold*), plicare; (*wrinkle*), corrigare.

**CREATE**, creo, procreo, condo, fingo, fabrico, genero; (*excite, produce*), moveo, commoveo, concito, excito, creo; (*appoint*), creo, facio.

**CREATION**, creatio, procreatio. — ¶ (*origin*), origo, principium, initium. — *From the creation (of the world)*, inde ab hominum memoria, primâ ab origine mundi; *since it*, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos. — ¶ (*world*), mundus, universitas rerum. — ¶ *The creations of men, quæ ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt.*

**CREATOR**, procreator, fabricator, artifex, conditor, auctor; parens, genitor. — *of the world, mundi procreator, effector, opifex ædicatorque.*

**CREATIVE**, vim procreandi habens; solers, ingeniosus.

**CREATURE**, res; animal, animans; homo; negotium; puella, virgo; anima. — *That lovely creature, illa suavissima puella.* — *You dear creature! o tu carissima anima!*

**CREDENCE** (*authority*), auctoritas; (*belief*), fides. — *To give credence to a thing, credo, fidem habere, adjungere.* — ¶ *Letters of credence, Credentiales, literæ ad fidem faciendam datæ; testimonium publicum.*

**CREDIBLE**, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.

**CREDIBILITY**, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.

**CREDIBLY**, credibiliter, probabiliter.

**CREDIT** (*authority*), auctoritas; gratia (*influence*). — *He has lost his credit, homo est perditâ auctoritate.* — *That affair brought me much credit, id mihi multum auctoritatis attulit et fidei.* — ¶ (*honour, reputation*), fama, existimatio, opinio; decus, dignitas, honestas. — *It had been more for your credit, melius famæ tuæ consuluisse.* — *His credit lay at stake, illius existimatio agebatur.* — *Take you the credit of that, gloriam tu istam obtine.* — *Of credit (creditable)*, honorificus, gloriosus, splendidus. — *Of no credit, infamis, vilis, obscurus, levis, levissimus.* — *To be in credit, in honore or in pretio esse.* — *To be a credit to one, co-honesto, nobilito.* — *To touch one's credit, famam alicujus lædere; fidem alicui or de famâ alicujus detrudere.* — *To grow in credit, innotesco, inlauresco, famam acquirere, illustrari.* — *To pawn one's credit on a thing, ad se recipere, fidem dare or astringere.* — *Take it on my credit, me vide.* — *One out of credit, homo nihili, or vilis.* — ¶ (*in traffic*), fides. — *To buy or sell upon credit, merces die cæcâ emere or vendere.* — *The credit of the merchants sinks, mercatorum fides concidit.* — *To raise credit, revocare fidem; existimationem augere.* — *To crack his credit, conturbo; foro cadere.* — ¶ (*belief*), fides.

**To CREDIT** (*give credit to*), fidem habere alicui, confido, credo, accedo, audio.

— *Can you credit him? est vero huic credendum?* — ¶ (*grace*), orno, decoro, honesto. — ¶ (*trust for goods*), merces alicui in diem vendere, pecuniâ non præsentî vendere.

**CREDITABLE**, honestus, decorus; gloriosus, splendidus, honorificus.

**CREDITABLY**, cum honore, illæsa famâ.

**CREDITOR**, creditor. — *To make one creditor or for, rem acceptam ferre.*

**CREDULOUS**, credulus.

**CREDULOUSNESS**, CREDULITY, credulitas.

**CREED**, sacrorum formula.

**CREEK**, sinus maris: — crepido.

**CREEK**, sinusus.

**CREEP**, repo; serpo. — *To creep on tip-toe, suspensio gradu placide ire.* — *Old age comes creeping on, sensim, sine sensu ætas senescit; obrepit non intellecta senectus.* — *To creep upon (steal upon)*, obrepo. — *along, perrepo, repto.* — *forth, prorepo.* — *forward, prorepo.* — *into, irrepo, irrepto.* — *I will creep into some corner, in angulum aliquo abibo.* — *To creep into acquaintance or favor, in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare; gratiam ab aliquo inire, gratiam captare.* — *To creep towards, adrepo.* — *upon, alicui rei irrepere.* — *unawares, or from under, subrepo.* — *Creeping, serpens, repens.* — *A creeping thing, animal repens.* — *Falsely crept in, surreptitius.* — ¶ (*favor*), alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari.

**CREEPING**, s. reptatio, reptatus.

**CRESCENT** (*half moon*), luna falcata, lunæ crescentis cornua.

**CRESESSES**, lepidium (L.). — *garden, lepidium sativum (L.).* — *water, sisymbrium nasturtium (L.).*

**CREST** (*of a helmet*), crista; (*of a cock*), crista, juba; (*of a horse*), juba. — *A small crest, cristula.* — *To set up his crest, cristas attollere.* — *Having a crest, cristatus.* — ¶ *The crest of a coat of arms, insignium gentilitiorum apex galeatus.*

**CREST-FALLEN**, demissus, qui animo demisso et abjecto est, jacens.

**CRESTLESS**, ignobilis.

**CREVICE**, rima, fissura.

**CREW**, multitudo, caterva, globus, grex, manus, turba. — *A ship's crew, nautæ; remiges.*

**CREWEL**, glomus.

**CRIB**, præsepe.

**CRIBBED**, in angustum coactus.

**CRICKET** (*insect*), gryllus. — *To chirp like a cricket, gryllo.* — ¶ (*little stool*), sella humilior

**CRIME**, crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, maleficium; scelus, nefas. — *A capital crime, facinus capitale; to be such, capitale or capital esse.* — *A glaring or grievous crime, atrox flagitium, immane scelus.* — *A heinous crime, flagitium, scelus, facinus atrox; nefas.* — *To commit a crime, maleficium or facinus admittere, committere; scelus facere, committere.*

**CRIMINAL**, adj. scelestus, nefarius; facinorosus: — nocens, sons: — criminallis, capitalis. — *action, process, causa publica or capitalis; lis capitis.* — *court, judicium publicum; judicium capitis.* — *law, jus publicum.*

**CRIMINAL**, s. (*one accused*), reus: (*guilty*), nocens, sons; qui scelus fecit; maleficus.

**CRIMINALLY**, sceleste, nefarie, facinorose.

**CRIMSON**, coccum. — ¶ adj. coccineus; molochinus.

**CRINGE**, v. corpus inclinare: fig. alicui or alicquem adulari.

**CRINGING**, adj. humillimus; ambitiosus: subst. adulatio humilis; blanditiæ verniles.

**CRIPPLE**, homo mancus ac debilis, homo claudus ac debilis, homo omnibus membris debilis, pede, etc. debilis. — *An old cripple, silicernium.*

**To CRIPPLE**, alicujus brachium, pedem, etc. debilitare; omnibus membris debilem facere. — *Crippled, brachio, pede, etc. captus; membris debilis.*

**CRISIS**, discrimen; momentum; — critica morbi accessio; dies crisisimus.

**CRISP** (*brittle*), fragilis; friabilis. — ¶ (*curled*), tortus, calamistratus, crispatus, crispus.

**To CRISP**, crispo, torqueo, vibro. — *A*

*crisped lock, cincinnus.* — *Having crisped hair, cincinnatus.* — *A cringing-pin or iron, calamistrum.*

**CRITERION**, signum, nota, indicium; quod proprium est; quasi obrussa.

**CRITIC**, iudex criticus, criticus; censor, iudex doctus; homo artis criticæ studiosus. — *A critic or judicious person, homo iudicii subtilis or acuti.*

**CRITICAL**, criticus; acutus: — (*doubtful, &c.*), anceps, dubius, incertus. — *Critical days (in a distemper), dies crisisimi.* — *condition, res dubiæ; discrimen.*

**CRITICALLY**, accurate; censoris or castigatori instar; excusse.

**To CRITICISE**, iudicare; aliquid examinare: reprehendere, carpere; censuram agere, alicujus scripta censoriâ virgulâ notare.

**CRITICISM**, critice, ars critica, critica ratio, res critica. — ¶ *A criticism, censura.*

**CROAK** (*as a raven*), crocito; (*as a frog*), coaxo.

**CROCK** (*earthen pot*), olla fictilis; (*soot*), fuligo, nigror.

**CROCODILE**, crocodilus. — ¶ *Crocodile tears, lacrimæ fictæ.*

**CROFT** (*small close*), agellus.

**CRONE**, anicula decrepita.

**CRONY**, congero, amicus intimus.

**CROOK** (*of a shepherd*), pedum; (*the augur's staff*), lituus. — ¶ *By hook or by crook, per fas aut nefas; quo jure quaque injuriâ.*

**To CROOK**, v. a. flecto, inflecto; curvo, incurvo: — v. n. flector, curvor.

**CROOK-BACKED**, gibber, gibbus.

**CROOK-LEGGED**, valgus, varus.

**CROOKED**, curvus, incurvus, flexus, pravus, distortus, contortus, tortuosus, aduncus, uncus; sinuosus: (*stooping forward*), incurvus; (*inward*), pandus: (*bending backwards*), repandus, recurvus. — *A crooked hand (in writing), litera vacillans.* — *A crooked nose, simus.* — *Having a nose crooked upwards, simo, simus, naso sursum versus repando.* — *One that has crooked ankles, scaurus.* — *Crooked-footed, pedibus distortis.*

**CROOKEDLY**, flexuose, curve, oblique.

**CROOKEDNESS**, curvatura, curvamen, curvitas, aduncitas.

**CROP** (*of corn, &c.*), messis; proventus. — *A latter crop, messis serotina.* — ¶ (*of a bird*), ingluvies.

**To CROP**, carpo. — *aff, decerpo, præcerpo, præcido, tondeo, puto.* — *To crop or gather flowers, flores carpere, decerpere, legere.*

**CROP-EARED**, auribus mutilatus.

**CROSIER**, lituus episcopi.

**CROSS** (*for malefactors*), crux. — *The sign of the cross, crucis figura.* (See *Crucify*). — *Cross-wise, in crucis speciem (like a cross); in decussem or -es; decussatim, (like an X).* — *To sit cross-legged, crucibus decussatis sedere.* — ¶ (*disappointment*), malum, casus adversus, adversa fortuna, incommodum, res incommoda. — ¶ *A cross or monument set up in the way, stela.*

**Cross** (*contrary*), oppositus, perversus, adversus. — *We had such cross weather all the time, ita usque adversâ tempestate usi sumus.* — ¶ (*cross-grained, peevish*), morosus, difficilis. — *Some what cross, submorosus.* — ¶ (*untoward*), perversus, perversus, contumax. — ¶ (*athwart*), transversus, obliquus. — *He draws trenches cross the ways; fossas transversas viis perducit.* — ¶ *Cross-keys, claves decussatæ. — bow, arcubalista. — way, via transversa, trames transversus, limes transversus.* — *Cross-purposes, res contrariæ.*

**To Cross** (*disappoint*), frustror, deludo. — ¶ *To cross one or be cross unto, alicui adversari or contravenire; alicui molestiam exhibere.* — *I cannot abide to cross my children, non possum adversari meis.* — *To cross or vex one, alicui stomachum movere, bilem excitare.* — ¶ *To cross (sign with a cross), signum crucis appingere.* — ¶ *To cross or cross over (a river, &c.), trano, trajicio, transeo.* — *He permitted our army to cross his dominions, nostrum exercitum per fines suos transmisit.* — *To cross the way, transmeo, permeo transeo.* — ¶ *To cross out, oblitero,*

deleo, expungo, induco. — ¶ (make *crosswise*), decussare, like an X.  
**CROSSING**, s. repugnantia, repulsa. — *over*, tractio. — *out*, obliteratio.  
**CROSSLY** (*untowardly*), perverse, morose; (*unfortunately*), male, infelicitate, infauste.  
**CROSSNESS**, perversitas, morositas, perversitas, protervitas.  
**CROTCH**, furca.  
**CROTCHET**, say semiminima: (*in printing*), uncinus. — See *Caprice*.  
**CROUCH** (*stoop down*), conquinisco, subsido, succumbo; (*fawn*), adulari aliquem or alicui.  
**CROUCHING**, s. adulatio, sui demissio. — *With crouching and creeping*, submisso, suppliciter.  
**CROW**, s. cornix. — *A young crow*, cornicula. — *A scare-crow*, formido. — ¶ *A crow of iron*, vectis ferreus.  
**CROW**, v. (as a cock), cano, canto. — *The young cock crows after the old one*, naturæ sequitur semina quisque suæ. — ¶ (*vapor*), jacto, glorior; se efferre.  
**CROWD**, subst. turba; magna frequentia: — (*great number*), copia, vis, magnus numerus, acervus, turba. — *To get into a crowd*, turbâ confertâ premi. — *To be in a crowd*, in turbâ consistere. — *To get out of a crowd*, ex turbâ se expedire.  
**To CROWD**, premo, arcto. — *To crowd up*, coarcto, coangusto, stipo, constipo. — *Crowded full*, celebratitate refertissimum.  
**CROWN**, corona; strophium, corolla. — *Wearing one*, coronatus. (See *Corona*, in the *Lexicon*.) — ¶ (as the badge of royalty), corona (but not of the ancients, of whom we must use fascia or diadema), insigne capituli, insigne regium; (for sovereignty), regnum, summa rerum, imperium. — *A small crown*, corona parva. — *To deprive one of his crown*, regnum alicui auferre, eripere. — *The crown passes to one*, imperium transit ad aliquem. — *The crown-lands*, prædia publica. — ¶ *The crown of the head*, vertex. — *of a hill*, mons summus, montis culmen. — *From crown to toe*, a capillo usque ad unguis, a vertice ad talos. — ¶ *Modesty is the crown of virtue*, pudor primus est virtutis honos. — *This is the crown of our rejoicing*, cumulum gaudii nobis hoc affert. — ¶ (*crown-piece*), numus regius.  
**To CROWN**, coronare: *fig.* cumulare aliqua re. — *The end crowns the work*, exitus acta probat. — *Success crowned the enterprise*, res prospere successit, evenit. — *May heaven crown your wishes with success*, dii dent quæ velis. — ¶ (*of the royal crown*), insigne regium capiti alicujus imponere; regnum ac diadema (or et coronam) ad aliquem deferre. — *A crowned head*, princeps, rex, imperator.  
**CRUCIFY**, crucifigo, cruci aliquem affigere or suffigere; cruce alicquem, in cruce agere or tollere.  
**CRUCIFIXION**, crucis supplicium.  
**CRUCIFIX**, Christi cruci affixi imago.  
**CRUDE** (*raw*), crudus; *fig.* indigestus, incompositus, rudis.  
**CRUDELY**, immature.  
**CRUDITY**, CRUDENESS, cruditas.  
**CRUEL**, crudelis, dirus, durus, ferox; atrox; inhumanus, sævus, truculentus, trux, ferus, immanis, ferreus, immitis: — (*bloody*), cruentus, sanguineus. — *A more cruel enemy*, tetrior hostis.  
**CRUELLY**, atrociter, crudeliter, ferociter, inhumaniter, truculenter. — *To be cruelly bent against one*, inimico atque infesto animo aliquem insectari.  
**CRUELT**, immanitas, crudelitas, feritas, atrocitas, sævitas, truculentia, ferocitas, ferocia, inhumanitas.  
**CRUET**, ampullula, laguncula. — *for oil*, lecythus, guttus.  
**CRUISE**, huc illuc navigare; mari vagari, pervagari mare. — *for booty*, prædor.  
**CRUISER** (*ship*), navis prædatoria.  
**CRUM**, CRUMB, mica. — *The crumbs*, frustula; reliquæ. — ¶ *The crumb (soft part) of bread*, mollis pars panis, panis mollia (n. pl.).  
**To CRUMB**, CRUMBLE, frio, comminuo, contero. — *To crumb in*, intero, infrio. — *That may be crumbled*, friabilis. — ¶ *To crumble (fall into crumbs)*, frior, se friare.  
**CRUMPLE**, ruga.

**To CRUMPLE**, corrugo; (*be crumpled*), corrugor. — *Crumpled*, rugosus, tortilis.  
**CRUNCH**, dentibus frangere.  
**CRUPPER** (*rump*), clunus; (*for a horse*), postilena.  
**CRURAL**, cruralis.  
**CRUSE**, pocillum, simpulum, urceolus.  
**CRUSADE**, bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.  
**CRUSH**, comminuo, contundo, contero, obtero, protero; elido: — *fig.* extinguere, opprimere, comprimere; (*break*), deprimere, frangere; (*ruin*), perdere, pessum dare, præcipitare, profligare.  
**CRUST**, crusta. — *A little crust*, crustula.  
**To CRUST**, v. a. crusto, incrusto, crustâ obducere, rei crustam inducere. — *To crust over (be crusted over)*, incrustari; crustâ tegi or obduci.  
**CRUSTED**, CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus; crustosus.  
**CRUSTY** (*crabbed*), tetricus, morosus, iracundus.  
**CRUTCH**, baculus. — *To go on crutches*, baculis levare membra.  
**To CRUTCH**, baculis aliquem fulcire.  
**CRY**, clamor, vociferatio, exclamatio, proclamo, conclamo (*of several*), clamorem edere or tollere; plorare; quiritare; crotitare (*of the raven*), rudere (*of the ass*). — *Every body cries shame on it*, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — *What did you cry out for? quid vociferabare?* — *They cried him mercy*, ut ignosceretur (*verb impers.*) petiverunt. — *He cried out like a woman*, muliebriter vociferabat. — *I cried out aloud*, clamorem satis magnum sustuli. — *To cry after the dam*, matrem desiderare. — *To cry against*, reclamo. — *To cry or weep aloud*, ejulo. — *To cry out to a person*, aliquem inclamare. — *To cry out earnestly*, vehementer or summâ contentione clamare. — *To cry out upon*, exclamo; contra or in aliquem declamare. — *To cry out often*, clamito; conclamito. — *To cry fire*, ignem conclamare. — *To cry out for help*, auxilium implorare or petere; quiritare. — *To cry out victory*, victoriam conclamare. — *To cry out against a person*, aliquem allatrare, oburgare; in aliquem invehi. — *To cry out in token of approbation*, acclamo. — *To cry together*, conclamo. — *To cry (lament)*, ploro, ploratum edere; lamentor: (*weep*), lacrimo or lacrimor, fleo, lacrimas effundere or profundere. — *To cry as a child*, vagio. — *To cry things about the streets*, res venales clamanare, rerum venalium præconium facere. — ¶ *To cry one up*, commendo, laudo, collaudo; omnia bona de aliquo dicere, laudibus aliquem afficere or efferre; laudem alicui tribuere or impertire. — *To cry one down*, infamo, diffamo, vitupero.  
**CRY**, s. clamor; ploratus (*wailing*). — *They set up a cry*, clamorem edunt, tollunt. — *Great cry and little wool*, parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. — *Hue and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furem (sicarium) retrahendum. — ¶ *The (natural) cry (of animals)*, vox.  
**CRIER**, præco. — *A crier's fee or office*, præconium.  
**CRYING**, s. clamor, vociferatio. — *A crying against*, reclamatio. — *The crying of infants*, vagitus. — *A crying out*, exclamatio; ejulatio. — *A crying (lamenting)*, ploratus, lamentatio; (*weeping*), fletus, lacrimatio; (*shrieking*), ululatus; (*for help*), quiritatio.  
**CRYSTAL**, crystallus. — *Crystal cup*, poculum crystallinum.  
**CRYSTALLINE**, crystallinus; vitreus.  
**CRYSTALLIZE**, v. a. in crystallos formare; v. n. in crystallos abire.  
**CRYSTALLIZATION**, formatio crystalli.  
**CUB**, catulus, catellus. — *of a bear*, catulus ursinus. — *a fox*, catulus vulpinus; vulpecula. — *a lion*, proles leonina.  
**CUBE**, cubus. — *The cube root*, radix cubica.  
**CUBICAL**, CUBIC, cubicus; cubo similis.  
**CUBIT**, cubitus, cubitum. — *Of a cubit*, cubitalis. — *Of two cubits*, bicubitalis. — *Of three*, trium cubitorum.  
**CUCKOLD**, curruca.  
**CUCKOO**, cuculus.  
**CUCUMBER**, cucumis. — *wild*, silvestris.  
**CUD**, cibus manducatus. — *To chew the cud*, rumino, ruminor, remando. — *A*

*chewing of the cud*, ruminatio. — *Beasts that chew the cud*, bestie ruminales.  
**CUDGEL**, fustis. — *To lay down the cudgel*, herbam porrigere; se victum esse fateri. — *To take up the cudgels*, certamen suscipere. — *To play at cudgels*, fustibus certare.  
**To CUDGEL one**, fuste or fustibus aliquem cædere, fustem alicui impingere; *soundly*, aliquem fustibus male mulcare. — *A cudgelling to death*, fistularium. — *The blow of a cudgel*, ictus baculi or fustis.  
**CUE** (*when to speak*), occasio, opportunitas. — *Mind your cue*, obsecundato in loco. — *To give one his cue*, alicui innuere; summonere aliquem.  
**CUFF** (*of a sleeve*), manicæ limbus or pars ima. — ¶ (*blow*), ictus, plaga. — *You are too hard for me at cuffs*, pugnis plus vales. — *A cuff with the fist*, colaphus. — *with the palm*, in the face, alapa.  
**To CUFF**, colaphum alicui impingere, incutere. — *Cuffed*, colaphis cæsus, contusus. — ¶ *To cuff*, v. n. pugnis or colaphis contendere.  
**CUIRASS**, cataphracta.  
**CUIRASSIER**, eques cataphractus.  
**CUSHES**, ocreæ.  
**CULINARY**, coquinarius, culinaris.  
**CULL**, eligo, seligo; deligo; lego.  
**CULMINATE**, in summo fastigio esse.  
**CULPABLE**, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus. — *To be culpable*, in culpa esse, in vitio esse.  
**CULPRIT**, reus.  
**CULTIVATE**, colere, excolere, moliri, arare, exarare: — *fig.* colere, excolere, operam dare alicui rei, operam et studium collocare in re.  
**CULTIVATION**, CULTURE, cultio (*of the field*); cultus (*of the field and the mind*, See *Civilization*).  
**CULVER**, columba, columbus.  
**CUMBER** (*trouble*), alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere; (*burden*), onero, gravo; (*hinder*), impedio, præpedio, impedimento alicui esse. — *Cumbered (hindered)*, impeditus; negotiis implicatus, obrutus or districtus.  
**CUMBERING**, s. impeditio.  
**CUMBRANCE** (*hinderance*), impedimentum.  
**CUMBERSOME**, CUMBROUS, onerosus; molestus; inhabilis (*unwieldy*).  
**CUNNING**, *adj.* (*in a good sense*), doctus, artificiosus, peritus, sollers, ingeniosus; (*crafty*), versutus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius, vafer, dolosus, subdolosus. — *A cunning trick*, artificium, dolus, techna.  
**CUNNING**, subst. (*skill*), artificium, ars, peritia, sollertia: (*craft*), astutia, vafrities, versutia.  
**CUNNINGLY** (*craftily*), vafre, astute, callide, subdole; (*skilfully*), perite, artificiose, arte summa, docte, affabre, scilicet. — *To do a thing cunningly (skilfully)*, manu sollerti aliquid facere; singulari opere artificioso aliquid perficere. — *Cunningly wrought*, affabre factus.  
**CUP**, poculum; calix. (See *Bowl*). — *Many things chance between the cup and the lip*, multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra; inter os atque escam multa interveniunt. — *A large cup*, scyphus. — *A small one*, pocillum. — *To take a cup too much*, largiore vino uti. — *In his cups*, in poculis, inter pocula. — *A standing cup*, crater. — *An earthen cup*, poculum fictile, Tuscum or Samium. — ¶ (*cupping-glass*), cucurbitula. — *To apply them*, cucurbitulas admovere or impingere corpori.  
**To CUP**, per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrudere.  
**CUP-BEARER**, minister or ministrator (vini); a cyathos or a potione (sc. servus or puer). — *To be one*, pocula ministrare; stare a cyathos.  
**CUPBOARD**, scrinium. — *Of plate or sideboard*, abacus. — *A cupboard for victuals*, cella penuria. — *My belly cries cupboard*, animus est in patinis; latrat stomachus.  
**CUPID**, Cupido, Amor, amoris deus.  
**CUPIDITY**, cupiditas, aviditas.  
**CUPOLA**, turricula ædificio summo imposita; tholus.  
**CUR**, canis gregarius, villaticus or domesticus.  
**CURRISH**. See *Churlish*.  
**CURB**, freno, refreno, tempero, moderor

necto, comprimo, reprimō; compesco, cohibeo, inhibeo, coërcēo. — *To curb a person's insolence*, alicujus audaciam frangere. — *one's anger*, reprimere iracundiam. — *one's desires*, cupiditates coërcere.

**CURE** (*for a horse*), lupatum.

**CURBING**, s. moderatio, coërcitio.

**CURD**, **CURDS**, coagulūm, lac pressum. **TO CURDLE** (*make curds*), lac cogere, conspissare, condensare. — *To curdle* (*be curdled*), concreasco, congelor, coëo.

**CURDLING**, s. coagulatio.

**CURE** (*healing*), sanatio: (*remedy*), remedium, medicina, medicamentum. — *Patience is a cure for all sores*, levius fit patientia, quidquid corrigere est nefas; in re malā animo si bono utare, juvat. — *It is past cure*, actum est, conclamatum est. — † (*charge*), cura, curatio: (*benefice*), beneficium.

**TO CURE**, sano, sanum facere aliquem or aliquid, mederi alicui or alicui rei, (*prop. and fig.*); aliquem ad sanitatem reducere, perducere, revocare, (*fig.*). — *To cure thoroughly*, percuro, persano. — *If it could not cure*, si minus sanare potuisset. — *What cannot be cured must be endured*, superanda omnis fortuna ferendū est. — *No herb will cure love*, nullis amor est medicabilis herbis. — † (*salt, pickle*), sale condire, muriā condire.

**CURABLE**, sanabilis, quod sanari potest, medicabilis.

**CURELESS**, insanabilis.

**CURFEW-BELL**, campana vespertina.

**CURIOUS** (*inquisitive*), cognitionis et scientiæ cupidus, discendi cupidus or studiosus; curiosus, nova videndi cupidus, audiendi cupidus, videndi studiosus: (*careful*), accuratus, diligens. — *Curious to see him*, ejus videndi cupidus. — *I am curious to know*, expecto; miror. — † (*curiously wrought*), affabre factus, summā arte factus.

**CURIOUSLY**, accurate, diligenter, acri et attento animo, curiose, avide; (*skillfully*), affabre, summā or singulari arte, summo artificio; (*neatly*), nitide, scite, venuste, eleganter.

**CURIOSITY**, cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditas or amor, veri reperiendi cupiditas, discendi studium, audiendi cupiditas; curiositas, nova noscendi or videndi studium, spectandi studium, expectatio. — † (*a rarity*), res rara, res visenda, res raritate notabilis.

**CURL**, cincinnus, cirrus.

**TO CURL**, v. a. crispo, intorqueo, torqueo. — *To curl hair*, alicujus capillum calamistro crispare or torqueo. — *Curled*, crispatus, intortus, tortus; crispus. — *A curling-iron*, calamistrum. — † *To curl or be curled*, crispari, intorqueri.

**CURMUDGEON**, avarus, tenax, sordidus.

**CURRENTS**, uvæ Corinthiacæ.

**CURRENT** (*in common use*), tritus, vulgaris, usitatus, more or usu receptus. — *To be current*, in usu esse; valere (*e. g. of coin*). — *Current money*, numi circumforanei. — *To be current* (*as a report*), vulgo jactari, in ore omnium versari. — † *The current year*, annus vertens, hic annus, annus qui volvitur.

**CURRENT**, subst. flumen; cursus. — *Fig. the current of time*, cursus temporis; tempus.

**CURRENTLY**, vulgo.

**CURRENCY**, usus: — fides. — *This money has obtained currency*, pecunia in communem usum venit. — † *The currency*, res numaria; also numi. — *Of what currency?* quo genere numorum?

**CURRY** leather, coria or pelles macerare, concinnare, polire, deperere. — *I will so curry his hide for him*, adeo depexum, adeo exornatum dabo. — *To curry a horse*, equum strigili radere, subradere. — † *To curry favor*, alicui blandiri, adulari, gratiam or benevolentiam alicujus captare; se in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus insinuare.

**CARRIER**, coriarius, coriorum confector.

**CURRY-COMB**, strigilis equis comendis. See the Lex.

**CURSE**, v. maledico, male precari or imprecari; aliquem execrari. — *To curse bitterly*, execror, devoevo; caput orco damnare.

**CURSE**, s. imprecatio; execratio; detestatio. — *Curses*, diræ, sc. preces. —

† (*ruin*), pestis, perniciēs. — *I am the curse of youth*, pestis sum adolescentium.

**CURSED** (*abominable*), execrabilis, execrandus, nefarius, nefandus.

**CURSEFULLY**, scelerate, scelestē, impie.

**CURSORY**, levis, brevis.

**CURSORYLY**, leviter, strictim; levi brachio; cursim; obiter, in transitu, transiens, quasi preteriens; negligenter.

**CURTAIN** (*shorten*), curto, decurto; in compendium redigere or conferre, in angustum cogere; amputare. — *one's pay*, mercedem minuere, imminuere, deminuere.

**CURTAIN**, velum (*before something*); plaga, plagula, (*over a bed, sedan*); aulæum (*at the theatre*; to raise it, tollere; drop it, demittere). — *To hang a curtain before*, velum præterendere. — *about a thing*, velis aliquid obtendere. — *To draw back a curtain*, velum reducere; *draw to*, velum obducere. — *Curtained*, velatus.

**CURVE**, curvamen; flexus. — *A curve line*, linea curva.

**CURVATURE**, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, flexura.

**CURVILINEAR**, lineis curvis.

**CURVET**, saltus numerose factus.

**TO CURVET**, persulto, saltito.

**CUSHION**, pulvinus, pulvinar. — *A cushion for the elbow*, cubitale.

**CUSTARD**, intrita ex lacte et ovis confecta.

**CUSTODY** (*keeping*), custodia: (*prison*), carcer, custodia. — *To be in custody*, haberi in custodia; in vinculis or custodia esse. — *To put into custody*, in carcerem compingere, includere, concludere; in vincula conjicere.

**CUSTOM** (*habit, use*), consuetudo, assuetudo, mos, usus, exercitatio: — (*fashion*), præscriptum, institutum; ritus; disciplina, ordinatio; more or usu receptum. — *You retain your old custom*, antiquum obtines. — *It is the custom*, moris est. — *Custom is a second nature*, vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ. — *According to custom*, usitato more, ex more. — *Contrary*, præter consuetudinem, contra morem consuetudinemque; inusitate. — *To follow one's own custom*, consuetudine uti, consuetudinem tenere or retinere. — *To draw one from a custom*, aliquem a consuetudine abducere or abstrahere. — *This has been an ancient custom*, hoc in more positum est institutioque majorum in veteravit. — *To abolish an old custom*, consuetudinem tollere or abolere; a consuetudine discedere. — *Lack of custom*, desuetudo. — *Grown in use by custom*, inveteratus. — *To bring into custom*, aliquid in morem inducere, perducere. — *The custom is*, solet, assolet. — *As his custom is*, ut mos est; ut solet; ut est consuetudo; suo more. — *As the custom is*, ut consuetudo fert. — *To lay aside old customs*, vetera instituta antiquare. — *To adopt a custom*, consuetudinem asciscere; introduce, consuetudinem introducere. — † *Custom* (*tax on merchandise*), vectigal; portorium. — *To pay custom*, vectigal pendere, portorium dare. — *To farm the customs*, vectigalia, portorium conducere, redimere. — *The custom-house*, telonium. — *A custom-house officer*, portitor; telonarius. — *Custom-free*, immunis portorii. — *To levy the customs*, vectigalia, portorium exigere. — † (*tradē*), emptores. — *To have good custom* (*of a trader*), multos emptores habere; (*of a shop*), celebratum esse. — *That shop has lost its custom*, plerique emptores ab illā tabernā discesserunt. — *To get custom to a shop*, emptores allicere, conciliare. — *To deprive of custom*, emptores avertere. — *Without custom*, emptoribus vacuus.

**CUSTOMARY**, usitatus, tralatitius, more or usu receptus, vetus. — *This is now become customary*, hoc jam in consuetudinem venit.

**CUSTOMER** (*farmer of the customs*), vectigalium, portorii redemptor. — † *A customer at a shop*, emptor (assiduus).

**CUT**, seco, cædo, incido. — *I will cut out work for you* (*fig.*), facessam tibi negotium. — *Cut your coat according to your cloth*, si non possis quod velis, id velis quod possis. — *To cut a tree into boards*, arborem in laminas secare. — *Easily cut*, sectilis. — *Not to be cut*, insecabilis. — *To*

*cut a great figure*, magnificam sustinere personam. — *To cut and mangle*, inutilo, detruncō; — *cut* (*part.*), mutilus, mutilatus. — *To cut asunder*, rescindo, discindo; interscindo, intercido, disseco. — *To cut or lop trees*, arborum ramos amputare or circuncidere. — *a vine*, vitem putare. — *one's hair*, alicujus capillum tondere. — *the beard close*, barbam ad cutem tondere (*radere, shave*). — *one's nails*, ungues resecare. — *wood, ligna*, materiam cædere; (*split it*), ligna findere. — *To cut away*, exseco, reseco, amputo. — *knots, enodo*. — *To cut with an axe*, dolo, dedolo; ascia polire, dedolare, (*cut smooth*). — *I have cut my leg with my own axe*, ipse mihi asciam in crus impigi. — *To cut before*, præcido. — *To cut down*, cædo, demeto, excido, deseco. — *To cut down or fell trees*, arbores cædere or succidere; ferro proscindere. — *a bridge*, pontem intercidere. — *corn, fruges metere or demetere*. — *To cut* (*geld*), castro; (*grave*), cælo, sculpo; (*hack*), conseco. — *To cut in*, insecō; incido, insculpo. — *To cut to pieces*, in partes incidere; (*small*), minute or minutim or minutatim concidere, minutatim consecare. — *To cut off*, abscido, excido, præcido, amputo; decido, deseco, detondeo. — *The army had been quite cut off* (*fig.*), unless, actum de exercitu foret, ni. — *To cut off an enemy*, hostes concidere. — *forage or provisions*, commeatibus or re frumentariā aliquem intercludere; hostem frumento prohibere. — *the stragglers*, agmen carpere. — *an heir*, exheredare, exheredem scribere. — *a speech*, sermonem dirimere or abrumperē. — *the head*, detruncō; obtruncō, prætruncō; capite aliquem plectere; caput demetere (*poet.*). — *To cut out*, excido; exseco; exsculpo. — *This tongue of yours must be cut out*, hæc tibi excidenda est lingua. — *To cut out*, as a seamstress, tailor, &c., pannum ad vestem conficiendam forcipe excidere. — *work for one* (*fig.*), alicui negotium facessere. — *To cut one out* (*surpass*), supero, vinco. — *To cut round*, circuncido. — *To cut one's wings*, alas præcidere. — *To cut shorter*, detruncō; *cut short* (*part.*), præcisus, truncus, detruncatus. — *small*, concido, comminuo, (*see above*). — *through*, perseco. — *under*, subseco. — *To cut as a tally*, incido. — *To cut one for the stone*, alicui calculos excidere. — *To cut one's throat*, jugulo. — *To cut in two*, discindo, disseco. — *equally in the midst*, medium dissecare. — *To cut up a fowl*, pullum secare, scindere. — † *To cut* (*lash*), aliquem loris or virgis cædere; (*wound*), vulnere. — † (*feel sharp*), acutum esse. — † (*prick, bite*), mordere. — *The cold morning air cuts my face*, frigus matutinum os mordet. (*See Cutting.*) — † *To cut teeth*, dentire. — *Teth newly cut*, dentes novelli.

**CUT**, s. incisura; ictus, vulnus; stigma. — *To make a cut in something*, aliquid incidere; aliquid vulnerare (*wound*). — † (*way*), compendium. — *This is the shortest cut*, hæc ibitis brevis. — *There was the shortest cut*, inde erat brevissimum trajectus. — † (*misfortune*), calamitas, casus adversus, malum. — † (*slice*), offula, offella, frustum. — † (*picture*), figura ligno incisa; in connection, also imago. — † *The cut of a garment*, habitus vestis. — *A coat of a new cut*, vestis nova.

**CUT-PURSE**, sector zonarius.

**CUT-THROAT**, sicarius.

**CUTLASS**, gladius; spatha.

**CUTLER**, cultrarius. — *A sword-cutter*, faber gladiarius. — *A cutter's shop*, officina cultraria.

**CUTLERS** (*of veal*), segmina vitulina.

**CUTTER** (*as with a knife, &c.*), sector. — *of trees*, frondator. — † (*carver*), sculptor.

**CUTTING**, sectio, consectio: (*carving*), sculptura; cælamen. — *A cutting away*, amputatio. — *off*, desectio, resectio; — (*by slaughter*), occidio. — *A cutting in*, incisio. — *A cutting short*, detruncatio.

**CUTTING**, adj. (*in taste*), acer, asper, acerbus. — † (*Cutting words*, verborum aculei, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacia or amara.

**CUTTINGS**, segmenta, secamenta; segmi-

na. — of the nails, resegmlna, præsegmina.  
 CUTICLE, cuticula.  
 CYCLE, say cyclus.  
 CYGNET, pullus cygneus.  
 CYLINDER, cylindrus.  
 CYLINDRICAL, cylindratus.

CYMBAL, cymbalum. — To play on cymbals, cymbalissare, cymbala quaterere.  
 CYMBALIST, cymbalista, m.; cymbalistris, f.  
 CYNICAL, cynicus.  
 CYNOSURE, septentrio cynosura: fig. dux.

CYPRESS, cupressus. — Of cypress, cupresseus, cupressinus. — Bearing cypress, cupressifer (poet.). — A cypress grove, cupressetum.  
 CZAR, imperator Russorum.  
 CZARINA, imperatrix Russorum.

## D.

DABBLE, aquæ manus crebro immergere. — in the dirt, cæno se volutare or inquinare. — ¶ (in any art, &c.), leviter aliquid attingere, leviter aliqua re imbui. — ¶ To dabble or tamper with a person, aliquem ad aliquid sollicitare, instigare or impellere.

DABBLER (smatterer), homo leviter eruditus.

DACE (fish), apua.

DACTYLE, dactylus.

DAD, DADDY, tata.

DAFFODIL, narcissus. — Of the daffodil, narcissinus.

DAGGER, pugio, sica. — A little dagger, pugiunculus.

DAGGLE, per rorem trahere; rore or luto inficere. — Daggled, lutosus; rore or luto infectus; cæno oblitus.

DAILY. See Day.

DAINTY, delicatus (of meats); cuppediorum studiosus, fastidii delicati, (of persons): — (squeamish), fastidiosus. — The dainty thing would have a dainty bit, lepus es, et pulpanimentum quaeris. — ¶ (choice), lautus, exquisitus, elegans; (costly), sumptuosus, opiparus; (excellent), eximius, clarus, præclarus. — Dainty dishes, dainty meats, cibi delicati (-iores), cuppedia (-orum) or cuppedie, res bonæ or bellæ; irritamenta gulæ.

DAINTILY, delicate, laute, opipare, molliter, belle. — To fare daintily, delicate, molliter vivere; laute se habere, dapius exquisitis se invitare.

DAINTINESS of feeding, lautitia, dapes, cuppediæ. — ¶ (loathing of common food), cuppedia (genit. -æ), delicatum in cibis fastidium.

DAIRY, cella lactaria. — A dairy-man, lactarius.

DAISY, bellis perennis (L.).

DALE, vallis, convallis.

DALLY (fiddle), lascivio: (trifle), nugor, tricolor; nihil agere: (play the fool), ineptio: (delay), cunctor, moror, morasnectere.

DALLIANCE, lusus, lascivia. — Full of dalliance, lascivus. — ¶ (delay), mora, cunctatio.

DALLIER, homo lascivus, nugator, palpator.

DAM (mother), mater. — ¶ (bank), agger, moles. — across a marsh, pontes longi.

To DAM, moles atque aggeres obijcere alicui rei. — a river, fluvium extra ripam diffluentem coercere, flumen arcere, flumen mole atque aggere obstruere.

DAMAGE, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, dispendium; injuria; jactura; noxa. — Without damage, sine damno: integer.

To DAMAGE, damnum inferre, detrimentum importare. — To be damaged, damnum facere, detrimentum accipere.

DAMAGEABLE, caducus, damno obnoxius; (causing damage), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, exitiosus.

DAMASK, pannus Damascenus. — Damask linen, linteum Damascenum; pl. linteâ Damascena.

DAME (mistress), domina; (lady), femina, mulier, matrona; (as a title), domina.

DAMN, damno, condemno; a play, fabulam exigere.

DAMNABLE, execrabilis, scelestus, nefarius, nefandus.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio: — (hereafter), pœna quâ quis post mortem afficitur.

DAMP, subst. (fog), nebula: (vapor), vapor, halitus; exhalatio. — Damps, humores; liquores.

DAMP, adj. (moist), humidus, humectus. — weather, cœlum humectum. — To be damp, humidum esse, humere. — To become so, humescere. — To make so, humectare; conspergere (sprinkle).

To DAMP. See Dispirit.

DAMPNESS, humor. — Causing dampness, humidus, humificus.

DAMSEL, puella, virgo. — Little, puellula, virguncula.

DAMSON, prunum Damascenum. — tree, prunum Damascena.

DANCE, chorea; saltatio (the act). — A dance in armor, pyrrhicha or -e; saltatio armata. — To lead a dance, præsulio. — The leader of a dance, præsulor, præsulator.

To DANCE, salto, se ad numerum movere. — To dance on the rope, saltare per extensum funem. — To dance to another's pipe, alterius obsequi studiis; ad arbitrium or voluntatem alterius se fingere, accommodare. — ¶ To dance a child in one's arms, infantem ulnis complexum jactare or agitare.

DANCING, saltatio (the act); saltatus (the state); saltandi ars (the art). — To learn it, saltare discere; of one, saltare doceri abaliquo. — Of dancing, saltatorius. — A dancing-master, saltandi magister. — A dancing-room, œcus in quo saltant; locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt.

DANCER, saltans; saltator, saltatrix. — A troop of dancers, chorus. — A stage-dancer, ludius or ludio (that plays also).

DANDELION, leondoton taraxacum (L.).

DANGLE, manibus or genibus gestare or agitare.

DANDRUFF, surfures, porrigo.

DANDY, trossulus, de capsulâ totus.

DANGER, periculum; discrimen (the crisis). — The danger is over, omnis rest jam in vado; jam periculum est depulsum. — He puts his life in danger, caput ruinæ subdit. — You are in the same danger, in eodem luto hæsit. — He escaped the danger, e periculo evasit. — To fall into danger, in periculo or discrimen venire, incidere. — To be in danger, in periculo or in discrimine (also in angustiis) esse, versari: — in extreme danger, in præcipiti esse. — I am in danger, imminet huic capiti periculum. — To bring one into danger, aliquem in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare; periculum alicui inferre. — To avoid danger, periculum consilio suo discutere et comprimere. — To deliver out of danger, e periculo aliquem eripere, liberare. — To escape, ex periculo evadere, periculo perfungi. — To run into, periculum adire, in periculum irruere; se temere in discrimen conjicere, sibi periculum arcessere, creare; caput suum periculum offerre. — To be out of danger, extra periculum esse, in tuto esse, a periculo vacare, periculo vacuum esse, in portu esse or navigare. — To avert danger, periculum depellere, propulsare. — In danger of law, legibus obnoxius, expositus, subjectus.

DANGERLESS, tutus, periculo vacuum, periculi expers.

DANGEROUS, periculosus, periculi plenus; anceps, dubius; perniciosus; capitalis. — A dangerous fellow, homo periculosus, perniciosus, capitalis. — war, bellum grave et periculosum.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose.

DANGLE, dependeo, pendulum agitari. — To dangle up and down with one, aliquem crebro et officiose comitari. — Dangling, pendulus.

DANK, humidus, avidus.

DANKISHNESS, humor.

DAPPER, agilis. — A dapper fellow, trossulus, alacer homunculus.

DAPPLE-GRAY, albis maculis distinctus, maculosus; varius.

DARE (venture), audeo. — I dare not say it, mihi est religio dicere. — I will lay what you dare on it, quovis pignore contendam. — I dare not see his face, illius conspectum vereor. — To dare the utmost, ultima, extrema audeo. — ¶ (challenge), laccio, provooco. — He dares me to fight, ad pugnam me lacescit; ad certamen provocat. — He dared me to play with him, me in aleam provocavit. — A daring of one, provocatio.

DARING, adj. audens, audax; aninosus, intrepidus, impavidus.

DARING, subst. audacia.

DARINGLY, audacter, audenter, intrepide, impavide.

DARK, obscurus; tenebrosus; caliginosus; cæcus: — nubilus (cloudy): — (of color), fuscus (dark brown), austerus (inclining to dark), niger (black), pullus (sooty or smutty black), ravus (gray yellow). — Dark-blue, violaceus, purpureus. — yellow, fulvus, luteus, ravus. — green, acriter viridis, perviridis, prasinus, e viridi nigricans. — Somewhat dark, subobscurus (e. g. nox). — A dark (moonless) night, nox illunis. — It grows dark, nox appetit; ad vesperascit, vesperascit; tenebræ oboriuntur. — ¶ (not clear), hebes (e. g. oculus). — ¶ (obscure, uncertain), obscurus. — Somewhat, subobscurus. — Very, perobscurus.

DARK, DARKNESS, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox; fig. obscuritas, tenebræ: — (as to color), color fuscus, etc., fuscitas. — of the weather, cœlum caliginosum. — of sight, hebes oculorum acies. — To veil in darkness, alicui rei tenebras obducere. — To be veiled in darkness, in tenebris jacere. — To see in the dark, per caliginem or tenebras cernere. — Loving the dark, tenebrosus. — To be in the dark, in tenebris esse or versari. — To keep one in the dark, aliquid aliquem celare or occultare.

To DARKEN, obscuro, obscurum facere, tenebras rei alicui offundere, noctem obducere, lucem eripere, diem adimere; (with clouds), obnubilio. — ¶ To darken one's meaning, sensum alicujus obscurare, turbare.

DARKENING, s. obscuratio.

DARKISH, DARKSOME, subobscurus.

DARKLING, in tenebris or in obscuro versatus.

DARKLY, obscure.

DARLING, deliciæ, amores. — He is my darling, est mihi in amore et deliciis, in oculis meis est, est mihi percarus. — To be the darling of the gods, a diis diligere. — My darling studies, studia quibus maxime indulgeo; studia mea.

DARN, resarcio, reficio.

DARNING, s. sutura, sartura.

DARNEL, lolium. — Of darnel, loliaceus.

DART, s. jaculum, telum, pilum, spiculum. — Out of reach of the darts, ab ictu telorum tutus; extra telorum ictum esse. — A dart thrown, missile, jaculum. — A stringed dart, hasta amentata.

To DART (cast a dart), jaculo, jaculum torquere, intorquere, perlibrare, emittere, dirigere, moliri. — That may be darted, jaculabilis. — ¶ To dart upon one, in aliquem subito irruere.

DARTER, jaculator, jaculatrix.

DARTING, jaculatio.

DASH (blow), ictus. — He is out at first



*dash*, in portu impingit; in limine offendit. — *At one dash*, uno ictu. — ¶ *A dash of dirt or water*, labecula, aspersio. — ¶ (mixture), mixtura. — *A dash of envy*, aiquantum invidia. — ¶ (with a pen), ductus. — *He learns the dashes of the letters*, literarum ductus discit.

**TO DASH** a thing against, allido, illido; affligo, impingo, incutio. — *To dash (be dashed) against*, allidor, illidor. — *The ship dashed against a rock*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *To dash out the brains*, cerebrum comminuere. — *To dash out with a blow*, ictu excutere. — *with a pen*, oblitero, deleo, expungo. — *To dash to pieces*, contero, confringo, discutio. — *To dash together*, collido. — *To dash out of countenance*, ruborem alicui incutere; rubore aliquem suffundere. — ¶ *To dash (as with water or dirt)*, aspergo, conspergo. — ¶ *To dash (wine with water)*, vinum aquâ diluere, Bacchum lymphis temperare; (mingle), misceo, commisceo. — ¶ *To dash a design or project*, alicujus consilium evertere, disturbare, prævterere. — ¶ *To dash one in the chops*, colaphum alicui impingere.

**DASHING** against, s. illisus. — *A dashing (battering)*, conflictus, incussus. — *A dashing together*, collisio, collisus. — *A dashing with water*, aspersio.

**DASTARD**, ignavus, timidus, imbellis, homo pusilli animi.

**DASTARDLY**, adv. timide, ignave.

**DATE**, dies (in literis ascripta); tempus; ætas. — *Your letter has neither seal nor date*, nec signum tuum in epistola, nec dies appositus est. — *What date does it bear?* quo tempore scriptum est? — *Without date*, sine die et consule. — *To bear date*, diem ascriptum habere. — *Out of date*, obsoletus, exoletus. — ¶ *A date (fruit)*, palmula, palmæ pomum, dactylus. — *A date-tree*, palma (phœnix dactylifera, L.).

**TO DATE**, diem in literis (tabulis) ascribere.

**DATIVE** case, casus dativus or dandi.

**DAUB**, lino, ilino, oblino, perlino, ungo, perungo; (defile), conspurco, inquino, maculo, commaculo.

**DAUBER** (smearer), unctor; (defiler), qui conspurcat, inquinat, maculat.

**DAUGHTER**, filia. — *A little daughter*, filiola. — *A daughter-in-law*, nurus. — *A daughter's son*, ex filiâ nepos. — *A step-daughter*, privigna. — *A foster-daughter*, alumna. — *One's daughter*, ex aliquo nata (avoid nata alicujus).

**DAUNT**, aliquem terrere, perterrere, territare; terrorem alicui incutere or injicere. — *To be daunted*, terreri, terrore commoveri; animos submittere. — *Daunted*, timore percussus or commotus.

**DAUNTLESS**, impavidus, intrepidus, timore or metu vacuus.

**DAUPHIN**, Delphinus.

**DAW**, monedula (corvus monedula, (L.).

**DAWN**, v. dilucesco, illucesco.

**DAWN** (of the day), prima lux, diluculum.

**DAY** (opp. to night), dies (opp. to nox), lux (opp. to tenebræ): — (as a portion of time), dies (as to its gender, see the Lex. at the end of the word). — *The longest day*, dies solstitialis; solstitium: — *shortest*, dies brumalis; bruma. — *Before day*, ante lucem. — *With the break of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sole oriente. — *A little before day*, sub lucem ipsam. (See At.) — *By day*, luce; die, interdiu. — *Day and night*, diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque. — *Night* (emphatically) and day, noctes diesque (or et dies), noctes atque dies. — *By day and night*, die ac nocte, nocte ac die, die nocteque, nocte et interdiu. — *Day breaks*, lucescit, illucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur. — *It is high (broad) day*, inultus dies est. — *Done or happening before day*, antelucanus. — *To wish one good day*, aliquem saluum esse jubere, aliquem salutare. — *Good day to you!* salve! salvete (said to several)! — *The time of day*, hora — *A good day (in a fever)*, dies intermissionis. — *A lucky, fortunate day*, dies albus, candidus; *unlucky*, ater, ominosus. — *A time of two, three, four days*, biduum; triduum; quadriduum: — *of nine days*, novem dierum spatium, novem dies spatii: *of nine*

*days' time*, novemdielis. — *To-day*, hodierno die; hodie. — *I never saw her before to-day*, neque ego hanc vidi ante hunc diem. — *To-day me, to-morrow thee*, hodie mihi, cras tibi. — *Yesterday*, heri, hesternus die. — *Of to-day, yesterday*, hodiernus; hesternus. — *The day before yesterday*, nudius tertius; *before that*, nudius quartus, and so on. — *'Tis now the eighth day*, hic est dies octavus. — *Every day*, quotidie, singulis diebus: — *for every (each) day*, in singulos dies; *in omnes dies* (for all days). — *Every other day*, alternis diebus. — *From day to day*, in dies. — *One day after another*, diem ex die, diem de die. — *The day before*, pridie; *after*, postriedie, postriedie ejus diei: *the day before his arrival*, pridie ejus adventum. — *Within seven days*, intra septem dies. — *At the earliest day*, propediem. — *At the appointed day*, ad diem, ad diem dictum, statutum, constitutum. — *Some day*, aliquando; olim. — *One day (of the past)*, quadam die. — *In days of yore*, apud majores nostros. — *Now-a-days*, hodie; ut consuetudo nunc fert. — *In our days*, nostrâ ætate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus. — *From the days of Augustus*, jam inde a divo Augusto. — *In my old days*, in senectute; senex. — *To pass one's days in peace*, in want, vitam degere in otio, in egestate. — *To end one's days*. (See Die.) — *The day is yours*, vicimus: *we have lost the day*, vincimur, victi sumus.

**DAY-BOOK**, diarium, ephemeris.

**DAY'S MAN** (umpire), arbiter.

**DAILY**, adj. quotidianus.

**DAILY**, adv. quotidie, singulis diebus, in dies.

**DAZZLE**, occæcare, oculos or oculorum aciem or mentis aciem præstringere. — *Dazzled*, cæcatus, occæcatus, attonitus.

**DAZZLING**, fulgidus, oculis præstringens.

**DEACON**, diaconus. — *A Deaconry*, Deaconship, diaconatus.

**DEAD**, mortuus; exanimus, exanimis; extinctus, fato perfunctus: — (naturally inanimate), inanimis, inanimatus, vitâ et sensu carens. — *A dead man*, mortuus; *funus (the corpse)*; *cadaver*, corpus mortuum. — *The dead*, mortui. — *To rise from the dead*, ab inferis existere. (See Awake.) — *Always speak well of the dead*, de mortuis nil nisi bonum. — *It were better that I were dead*, mori malim, mori satius esset. — *To lie dead*, jaceo. — *When he was dead*, illo vitâ defuncto; post summum ejus diem. — *He is dead*, e medio abiit, excessit. — *It is every one's care what he should be when he is dead*, omnibus curæ sunt, quæ futura post mortem sunt. — *Dead-nettle*, lamium. — *Half-dead*, semimortuus, semianimis; *semix* (half-killed). — *Stone-dead*, exsanguis. — *To strike dead*, confodere (stab him); fulmine icere (by lightning). — ¶ (numbed), torpens: (dull, cold), frigidus, languidus, lentus. — ¶ (gone out), emortuus, extinctus, (e. g. carbons). — ¶ *A dead language*, lingua mortua. — ¶ *The dead of night*, in-tempesta nox, media nox. — ¶ See Die and Death.

**TO DEADEN**, debilito, frango, reprimo.

**DEADLY**, adj. mortifer; letifer, letalis, finestus; exitiosus, perniciosus: *capitalis* (unto death, e. g. odium).

**DEADLY**, adv. mortifere; capitaliter.

**DEADNESS**, stupor, torpor.

**DEAF**, surdus, auribus captus. — *Some-what*, surdaster. — *You tell a tale to a deaf man*, surdo canis or fabulam narras. — *That the same man should be both blind and deaf*, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit. — *To grow deaf*, obsurdesco. — *To be deaf to advice*, alicquem (monentem) non audire.

**TO DEAFEN**, exsurdo, obtundô. — *You deafen me*, obtundis.

**DEAFLY**, surde.

**DEAFNESS**, surditas.

**DEAL** (fir), abies. — *Deal boards*, planks, tabulæ abięnæ, asseres abięgni.

**DEAL**, v. ago, facio; in aliqua re bene or male versor. — *I will deal plainly*, non obscure agam; *quod res est*, dicam. — *You deal like a friend*, facis amice. — *I am well dealt withal*, bene mecum agitur. — *Deal truly with me*, dic bonâ fide. — *He dealt roughly with me*, me acerbius

tractavit. — *He dealt handsomely by him*, illum liberaliter tractavit, or habuit ei coluit. — *To deal falsely*, fidem frangere, fallere, non servare, perfide or dolo agere. — *To deal in business*, negotior; mercaturam exercere or facere, rem gerere. — *To deal or bargain with a person*, cum aliquo contrahere, pacisci, pactionem facere. — ¶ (distribute), distribuo, dispersio, divido, dispenso, describo. — *the cards*, chartas distribueret.

**DEAL**, s. (at cards), chartarum distributio. — *You will lose your deal*, amittes distribuendi vices.

**DEALER** (at cards), distributor; (trader), mercator. — ¶ *A double or false dealer*, prævaricator, veterator, homo callidus et versutus, versipellis, versutuosus. — *A plain-dealer*, homo candidus, apertus, sincerus, ingenuus; sine fuco et fallaciis. — *fair*, homo æquus et bonus. — *Fair dealing*, æquum et bonum.

**DEALING** (business or trade), occupatio, negotiatio; mercatura, commercium. — *If you have dealing with another*, si cum altero contrahas. — *I had no dealing with him*, nihil cum eo commercii habui. — *I will have no dealing with you*, conditione tuâ non utar. — ¶ (act, deed), factum. — ¶ (with cards), distributio. — ¶ (treatment), tractatio. — ¶ *Double dealing*, fraus, dolus; prævaricatio. — *Hard dealing*, asperitas; sævitia. — ¶ (intercourse), usus, consuetudo, commercium. — *I have no dealings with him*, nihil cum eo commercii habeo.

**DEAL** (quantity, &c.), vis, numerus. — *He makes a deal of stir*, maximas facit turbas. — *A good or great deal*, magna vis, magnus numerus. — *Deal* is often expressed by the superlative degree of an adjective or adverb, as in the following examples. — *He is a great deal wiser*, multo sapientior est. — *It was sold for a great deal of money*, pecuniâ grandî venditum est. — *He was able to speak with a great deal of fluency*, copiosissime potuit dicere, or copiosissimum in dicendo fuit. — *A great deal or by a great deal*, multo, impendio. — *A great deal more*, impendio magis, laud paulo plus.

**DEAN**, decanus. — *A Deanery*, decanatus; domus quam decanus habitat.

**DEAR** (beloved), carus, dilectus. — *You are as dear to me as to your father*, mihi æque es carus ac patri. — *Nothing is dearer to me than our friendship*, nihil mihi antiquius amicitia nostrâ. — *My dear! anima mea!* — *How does my dear?* memn suavium, quid agitur? — *I hold him very dear*, est mihi in oculis, in deliciis; eum percarum habeo. — ¶ (costly), carus, pretiosus. — *It was then as dear as gold*, et tunc erat auro contra. — *They are dear*, care (magno pretio, magno) veneunt. — *It is not dear at twenty pounds*, vile est viginti minis. — *To make dear*, pretium augere. — *To make corn dear*, annonam incendere, flagellare. — *Corn grows dear*, nnona ingravescit. — *As dear as may be*, quamplurimo.

**DEARLY** (in love), arcte, familiariter; (in price), care, magno pretio, magno.

**DEARNESS**, caritas, magnum pretium. — *of provisions*, annonæ caritas, difficultas, gravitas. — ¶ (affection), caritas.

**EARTH**, fames, annonæ difficultas, rei frumentariæ inopia.

**DEATH**, mors; letum; fatum, ohitus, excessus vitæ or e vitâ, discessus a vitâ, finis or exitus vitæ, dissolutio naturæ: *next* (violent death, murder); *interitus*, exitum, (ruin, destruction, violent death). — *It is death to do it*, non sine periculo capitis licet. — *She grieves herself to death*, dolore tabescit, merore consumitur. — *To laugh almost to death*, risu pæne emori, risu rumpi. — *To study to death*, in studis mori, studis immori. — *He made it death by the law*, capite sanxit. — *A little before his death*, sub exitum vitæ. — *Death makes no difference*, æquâ lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos. — *It is death*, capitale est. — *Sudden death*, mors repentina, subita. — *Death-pangs*, morientis angor, mortis cruciatus. — *A death-watch* (insect), termes pulsatorius. — *The point of death*, extremus spiritus. — *At the point of death*, moriens, moribundus. — *To be*

at the point of death, animam agere. — *Worthy of death, morte dignus. — a crime, facinus capitale. — To put to death, morti dare; (as a punishment), morte multare, supplicio afficere. — The punishment of death, poena vite, capitis, mortis; supplicium ultimum, capitis. — To catch one's death, sibi periculum mortis creare, facessere. — To hasten one's death, mortem alicui maturare, accelerare. — To sit upon life and death, de capite quaerere, capitis postulare.*  
**DEATHLESS, immortalis, æternus.**  
**DEATHLIKE, morti similis.**  
**DEATHSMAN, carnifex.**  
**DEBAR, arceo, interdicto, privo; excludo, impedio.**  
**DEBARRING, s. exclusio, privatio, interdictio.**  
**DEBASE, demitto, dejicio, abjicio, deprimo, dignitatem obscurare. — To debase one's self, se abjicere, demittere. — ¶ To debase coin, numos adulterare, pecuniam vitare. — ¶ See Abase.**  
**DEBASEMENT, gradus dejectio; animi dejectio; sordes.**  
**DEBATE, altercatio, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; controversia; jurgium, rixa. — Warm debate, contentio. — The debate lasted till midnight, res disputationis ad medium noctem ducitur. — All things about which there was any debate, omnia de quibus disceptabatur. — It falls under debate, in deliberationem vocatur. — A small debate, disputatiuncula, parva disceptatio. — A debatemaker, vitiligator, homo turbulentissimus.**  
**TO DEBATE (discourse or reason), dissero, disputo, arguor, ratiocinor, discepto: — (advise with himself), delibero; secum or in animo rem aliquam considerare, reputare, revolvare. — He has debated this matter with himself rightly, eam rem secum rectè reputavit. — ¶ (dispute), contendo, concerto, altercor, litigo. — Debated, controversus. — It is debated, disputatur, Quint.**  
**DEBATER, disputator.**  
**DEBATING, s. (disputing), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; (advising with one's self), deliberatio, consideratio.**  
**DEBATABLE, quod in controversiam cadit or vocari potest; dubius.**  
**DEBAUCH (corrupt), mores alicujus corrumpere; aliquem depravare, pravis moribus imbui, ad nequitiam abducere. — a woman, vitio, adultero, stupro; alicujus pudicitie vitium afferre. — To debauch (play the debauchee), debacchor, luxurior.**  
**DEBAUCH, s. (drinking-bout), potatio, compotatio, comissio.**  
**DEBAUCHED, nequam, profligatus, voluptarius, luxuriosus, libidinosus.**  
**DEBAUCHEE, comissator, aleator, heluo, nepos; homo dissolutus, discinctus, impurus, intemperans, libidinosus.**  
**DEBAUCHER, corruptor, corruptela.**  
**DEBAUCHERY, intemperantia, incontinentia, luxuria.**  
**DEBENTURE, tessera numaria.**  
**DEBILITY, debilitas, infirmitas.**  
**DEBILITATE, frango, debilito, enervo, in firmo.**  
**DEBONAIR (courtous), comis, urbanus, facilis, commodus; (merry, cheerful), hilaris, facetus, lepidus; (good-natured), benignus, candidus, perhumanus.**  
**DEBT, debitum, pecunia debita; nomen (as entered in the book). — Debt (i. e. one's debts), æs alienum. — Bad debts, nomina impedita (opposed to expedita). — Good debts become bad if you call them not in bona nomina mala fiunt, si non appelles. — Debts upon account (arrears), reliqua. — To be in debt, in ære alieno esse. — To be pressed by debts, ære alieno premi, laborare. — To be much or deeply in debt, ære alieno opprimi, obrui; pecuniam grandem debere. — He is over head and ears in debt, ære alieno demersus or obrutus est; animam debet. — Out of debt, out of danger, qui nihil debet lictores non timet. — To be out of debt, debere nullum numum nemini. — He is in my debt, in ære meo est (also fig.). — To run in debt, æs alienum confiare, contrahere, facere. — To respite a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere. — To rid out of debt, ære alieno**

levare; nomen expedire, solvere, dissolvere. — *To demand a debt, aliquem de pecunia appellare (by suing or not), aliquem appellare in pecuniam debitam. — To collect debts, nomina exigere. — To forgive a debt, pecuniam debitam alicui condonare. — To pay debts, nomina liberare, debita dissolvere. — To come out of debt, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; ære alieno exire.*  
**DEBTOR, debitor. — An insolvent debtor, qui solvendo non est or solvere nequit. — A debtor upon bill or bond, debitor ex chirographo. — To make one debtor in accounts, expensum ferre.**  
**DECADE, decas.**  
**DECALOGUE, præcepta or leges decem tabularum.**  
**DECAMP, castra movere or promovere; tabernacula defendere; vasa colligere.**  
**DECAMPMENT, profectio.**  
**DECANT, defecio, deliquo, eliquo, transfundo, depleo.**  
**DECANTATION, transfusio.**  
**DECANTER, lagenâ transfusioni apta; ampulla.**  
**DECAY, tabescere, contabescere; deminui, deficere, labare, labi, obsolescere; (to wither), marcescere, emarcescere; (to rot), putrescere, putrefieri. — To decay with age, senesco, ævo cadere. — All things by age decay and become worse, omnia vetustate labascunt et in pejorè ruunt. — To decay or fail, deficio. — To decay (in color), defloresco, evanesco. — To decay utterly, pere. — To decay (as flowers), flaccesco, marcesco. — Decayed (withered), marcidus. — with age, decrepitus, senio fractus, confectus, annis inutilis. — Decayed in fortune, ad inopiam redactus; exhaustus. — Decaying, fluxus, caducus; evanidus.**  
**DECAY, subst. tabes, casus, occasus, interitus; ruina, labefactio. — The house is gone to decay, ædes vitium fecerunt. — When his estate was gone to decay, inclinatis rebus suis. — Things are gone to decay through age, propter vetustatem obsoleverunt res. — Decay of morals, mores corrupti.**  
**DECEASE, decessus, obitus, mors.**  
**TO DECEASE, decedo, mortem or diem obire, morior. — Deceased, mortuus.**  
**DECEIVE, fallo, decipio, in errorem inducere, deludo, fraudo, alicui verba dare, alicui imponere, aliquem frustrari; mentiri. — You are deceived, erras. — He is not easily deceived, huic verba dare difficile est. — You are sadly deceived, vehementer erras. — ¶ (mock), ludo, deludo, eludo, illudo, ludifico; (wheedle), inesco, delinio. — To deceive one's expectation, spem alicujus fallere, destituere; expectationem alicujus decipere. — My eyes deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. — I deceive myself, me fallo, fallor, animus me fallit. — To be deceived, fallor, decipior, fraudor, eludor, blanditiis capi, verbis fictis irretiri: (mistaken), erro, alucinor, fallor. — If I am not wholly deceived, nisi me omnia fallunt. — To be deceived by fair promises, promissis in fraudem impelli.**  
**DECEIT, fraud, dolus, fallacia, ars, artificium; circumscriptio, fraudatio. — To insnare by deceit, imprudentem aliquem aggredi.**  
**DECEITFUL, fallax, ad fallendum instructus, subdolos, fraudulentus, dolosus; vafer, veterator, (of men); vanus (of things). — A deceitful knave, veterator. — trick, dolus, ars.**  
**DECEITFULLY, fallaciter, fraudulenter, dolose, per dolum.**  
**DECEITFULNESS, fallacia, dolus.**  
**DECEIVER, fallax, fraudator, fraudulentus; ludicator, deceptor.**  
**DECEPTION, deceptio, destitutio, (the act); error (mistake); præstigiæ (jugglery); fallacia. — Optical deception, mendacium oculorum.**  
**DECEPTIVE, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.**  
**DECEMBER, December.**  
**DECENT, decorus, decens.**  
**DECENTLY, decenter, decore.**  
**DECENCY, decor, decorum, decencia.**  
**DECIDE, decerno, decido, censeo. — He had a mind to have decided it by battle, rem ad arma deduci studebat. — Decided, decisis, finitus, judicatus.**

**DECISION, dijudicatio, disceptatio; consilium; iudicium, sententia; arbitrium; momentum.**  
**DECISIVE, decretorius, quod momentum facit or habet; ultimus.**  
**DECIMAL, denarius.**  
**TO DECIMATE, decimo. — for punishment, in decimum quemque animadvertere**  
**DECIMATION, decimatio; (of an estate), proscriptio.**  
**DECIPHER, notas investigare et perscrutari; explicare, explanare, interpretari**  
**DECIPHERING, s. explicatio.**  
**DECK, subst. navis tabularum summa, stega. — A ship of three decks, navis trium tabularum. — To stand upon the quarter-deck, stare celsâ in puppi.**  
**DECK, v. orno, exorno; polio; expolio, colo, excolo. — To deck with rhetorical ornaments, rhetorice aliquid ornare. — Decked, cultus, comptus, excultus, expolitus. — Not decked, incomptus, inornatus, incultus.**  
**DECKING, s. ornatus, cultus.**  
**DECLAIM, declamo, grande aliquid dicere. — To declaim often, declamito**  
**DECLAIMER, declamator.**  
**DECLAMATORY, declamatorius: — grandis; (in blame), grandiloquus, clamorosus.**  
**DECLARATION, declamatio.**  
**DECLARE, narro, indico, denuntio, significo, declaro, aperio, ostendo; dico, assevero: explico, enarro: renuntio. — They declare their joy in their countenance, declarant gaudia vultu. — We declared him consul, illum consulem renuntiavimus. — In whose favor you have so often and so fully declared yourselves, de quo homine vos tanta et tam præclara iudicia fecistis. — To declare in solemn words or form, nuncupo. — To declare in brief, expedio, paucis complecti. — To declare abroad, vulgo, divulgo, evulgo, in vulgus dare or edere, palam facere. — To declare beforehand, prænuntio. — To declare further, addo, prosequor. — To be declared, patefio. — Declared, declaratus, indicatus, expressus. — Having declared, elocutus. — That may be declared, enarrabilis. — ¶ To declare for one, alicui se adungere, alicui sequi, in partes alicujus transire.**  
**DECLARATION (making public), prædicatio, pronuntiatio, promulgatio; (edict, &c.) edictum; (assertion), asseveratio, iudicium, sententia, dogma, placitum; (manifestation), declaratio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium, iudicium; (of a choice), renuntiatio; (denunciation), denuntiatio; (explication), explicatio, enarratio. — With a full declaration of your services towards him, cum summâ testificatione tuorum in se officiorum. — A declaration at law, libellus. — A declaration of war, by a circumlocution of bellum indicere. — To put in a declaration at law, libellum accusatorium exhibere.**  
**DECLARATORY, DECLARATIVE, ad explanationem pertinens, index, interpres.**  
**DECLENSION, declinatio.**  
**DECLINE (avoid), fugio, defugio; vitio devito, evito. — He declined battle, prælium defugit, pugnam distulit. — I declined this match, has fugi nuptias. — ¶ (bend down), vergo, inclino. — The sun declines, sol ruit. — ¶ To decline a word, verbum inflectere or declinare. — ¶ (decay), deficio, labo, labasco, labor; inclinari; in pejorè rucere.**  
**DECLINE, s. declinatio, defectio, defectus. — In the decline of one's age or life, in gravescente ætate, vitâ declinante, annis vergentibus, vitâ in senium vergente. — In the decline of his affairs, rebus suis jam inclinatis. — ¶ (gradual decay), tabes.**  
**DECLINING, s. (avoiding), declinatio, fuga; vitatio, devitatio: (bending), declinatio, inclinatio: (of words), flexio.**  
**DECLIVITY, declivitas.**  
**DECOCTION, decoctum.**  
**DECOMPOUNDED, dissolutus.**  
**DECORATE, orno, exorno, decoro.**  
**DECORATION, ornatus, ornamentum. — The decorations of the stage, scene apparatus, choriolum.**  
**DECOROUS, decorus, decens.**  
**DECORUM, pudor, verecundia; decorum, gratia.**  
**DECOY, v. illicio, pellicio. — a person, alt**

quem in fraudem allicere, dolis ductare. — *He decoyed him to his own opinion, ad suam sententiam perduxit.*  
**DECOY**, s. illecebra, lenocinium. — ¶ *A decoy (decoyer), allector, illex; illecebra.*  
**DECOYING**, s. illecebra.  
**DECREASE**, v. decresco, minuo, minuo, deminuo, imminuo.  
**DECREASE**, subst. deminutio, defectio.  
**DECREE**, edictum, decretum, institutum, placitum; constitutum, consultum. — *A decree of the senate (sanctioned by the tribunes), senatus consultum; (not), senatus auctoritas. — A decree of state, edictum, lex, decretum. — of wise men, præsriptum, institutum, placitum; enuntiatio. — ¶ (Judgment), sententia; (of an umpire), arbitrium. — ¶ A decree or purpose, propositum.*  
**TO DECREE (ordain)**, decerno, jubeo, impero, mando: (purpose), statuo, constituo.  
**DECREPIT**, decrepitus, confectus senectute.  
**DECREPITUDE (decrepit old age)**, ætas decrepita or summa.  
**DECRY (disparage)**, alicujus existimationem lædere; de famâ alicujus detrachere, alicui infamiam notam inurere; infamare, dehonestare.  
**DEDICATE**, dedico, sacro, consecro; (a book, &c.), dico, nuncupo.  
**DEDICATOR**, qui dicat or dedicat.  
**DEDICATION**, dedicatio, consecratio. — *The dedication of a church, ecclæcia, pl.*  
**DEDUCE (derive)**, duco, deduco; (infer), aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, colligere.  
**DEDUCTION (inference)**, conclusio. — *Is not this deduction correct? satisne hoc conclusum est?*  
**DEDUCT**, subtraho, detraho.  
**DEDUCTION**, decessio, deductio.  
**DEED (action)**, factum, facinus. — *A good deed (benefit), beneficium. — An ill deed, maleficium, delictum, flagitium, scelus, nefas, factum or facinus nefarium. — Deeds in war, res (in) bello gestæ, res gestæ. — An excellent deed, egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. — Famous deeds, laudes; noble ones, decora. — In very deed, re, re verâ, reapse, re et veritate; sane, profecto. — Not in word, but deed, non verbis, sed re. — In the very deed, in manifesto facinore (e. g. deprehendi). — ¶ (written instrument), literæ, tabulæ.*  
**DEEM**, judico, opinor; censeo; habeo.  
**DEEP**, altus, profundus; (low), depressus, demissus; (of sound), gravis; (fast, as sleep), artus; (deep, horizontally), latus: — (great), magnus, summus; (unbounded, unchecked), profundus. — *Very deep, præaltus. — He is in a deep study, attentius cogitat; meditabundus est. — I fetched a deep sigh, traxi ex imo pectore suspirium. — ¶ (close), reconditus, occultus, tectus; (cunning), callidus, versutus, sagax.*  
**DEEP**, s. altum, profundum. — *Nature has hidden truth in the deep, natura veritatem in profundo abstruit.*  
**DEEPLY**, DEEP, adv. alte, profunde; arcte; penitus; valde, vehementer.  
**DEEP-MOUTHED**, raucosus.  
**DEEP-MUSING**, contemplativus, meditabundus.  
**DEEPNESS**, altitudo, profunditas; latitudo (horizontally): (of color), color satur. — ¶ See *Depth*.  
**DEER**, cervus, cerva. — *Fallow, dama (cervus dama, L.). — Red, cervus.*  
**DEFACE (disfigure)**, deformato, turpo; deturpo, fædo: (corrupt), corrumpo, perdo; depravo, vitio.  
**DEFACEMENT**, deformatio, depravatio, corruptio.  
**DEFALCATION**, deductio, decessio.  
**DEFAME**, alicquem criminari, de famâ alicujus detrachere, alicui maledicere, alicujus existimationem violare, lædere; alicui infamiam inferre; alicquem infamiam aspergere; infamem alicquem facere; crimine alicquem notare. — *Defamed, infamis, infamatus.*  
**DEFAMATION**, obtretractio; criminatio; maledictum.  
**DEFAMATORY**, famosus, probrosus.  
**DEFAMER**, obtretractor, criminator.  
**DEFAULT**, culpa, peccatum, defectus, officii debiti omissio. — ¶ (lack), defectus, inopia. — *In default of these things, si hæc deficient, defecerunt.*

— ¶ *In default of his appearance (in court), si vadimonium deseruerit.*  
**DEFEAT (disappoint)**, frustror, eludo. — ¶ *To defeat (an army), profligo, fundo, prosterno, vinco. — The army had been utterly defeated, unless, actum de exercitu foret, ni. — To defeat the assault of the enemies, hostium impetum sustinere et retundere. — To defeat plans, consilia alicujus ad vanum, ad irritum redigere. — Defeated (disappointed), frustratus, elusus, spe dejectus; (as an army), cæsus, fusus, profligatus, prostratus, victus.*  
**DEFEAT**, s. clades, strages, calamitas, prælium adversum, incommodum (subst.).  
**DEFEATING (disappointing)**, frustratio.  
**DEFECT (flaw)**, labes, vitium; mendum. — (lack), quod deest, desideratur; defectus. — of prudence, imprudentia.  
**DEFECTIVE**, imperfectus, mancus; (faulty), vitiosus. — *To be defective, deficio, desum.*  
**DEFECTION**, defectio.  
**DEFEND**, defendo, tueor: tutor, propugno. — *To defend often, defensio, defenso. — To defend one's clients, patrocinor. — Defended, defensus, munitus.*  
**DEFENCE (guard)**, presidium, tutela, munimentum; (protection), patrocinium, tutela; (vindication), propugnatio; — (in pleading), defensio, propugnatio. — *A master of defence, lanista. — To speak in defence of one, pro aliquo verba facere, alicui patrocinari. — To stand in defence of, alicquem defendere, protegere; ab aliquo stare. — To fight in one's own defence, pro salute suâ pugnare; armis se defendere. — In the defence of, pro, a, ab.*  
**DEFENCELESS**, sine presidio; indefensus; inermis, imparatus.  
**DEFENDANT**, unde petitur.  
**DEFENDER**, defensor, propugnator, vindex; (advocate), patronus, advocatus.  
**DEFENSIBLE**, qui defendi potest.  
**DEFENSIVE arms**, arma ad tegendum. — *To be upon the defensive, act defensively, hostibus signa inferentibus resistere; bellum illatum defendere, bellum defendere, bellum arceri.*  
**DEFER (delay)**, differo, profero, procrastino, produco. — ¶ (show deference), alicquem vereri, revereri, colere.  
**DEFERENCE (respect)**, observantia, reverentia, honor.  
**DEFERRING**, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio; mora.  
**DEFIANCE (challenge)**, provocatio. — *A letter of defiance, literæ provocatoriæ. — To bid defiance to one, alicquem ad pugnam, certamen provocare, lacessere. — ¶ (contempt), contemptus, despicientia; contumacia. — To bid defiance to, contumacem esse in alicquem, adversus alicquem. — To law and justice, omnia jura humana ac divina contemnere. — To danger, obviam ire periculis. — to religion, religioni inimicitias denuntiare. — Living in open defiance of religion, a religione alienus or abhorrens. — ¶ See *Defy*.  
**DEFICIENT**, imperfectus, mancus. — *To be deficient, deficio, desidero.*  
**DEFICIENCY**, defectio, defectus.  
**DEFILE (pollute)**, fædo, contamino, inquinio, coinquinio; polluo: (deflower), vitio, stupro, constupro; virgini pudicitiam vitium afferre: (with dirt), conspurco, obliño: (by profaneness), violo, scelerio, conscelero, profano. — *He defiles his own nest, in sinum suum conspuit. — Not defiled, intaminatus, purus, sine labe.*  
**DEFILEMENT**, pollutio, commaculatio, contactus.  
**DEFILER**, temerator, corruptor.  
**DEFILE**, v. n. in acie procedere; (through a pass), per angustias iter habere, agmen per angustias porrigitur.  
**DEFILE (strait passage)**, angustiam viarum; fauces (pass between hills).  
**DEFINE**, definio, describo; (limit), finibus suis circumscribere or terminare.  
**DEFINITE**, definitus, circumscriptus.  
**DEFINITION**, definitio, rei alicujus brevis explicatio.  
**DEFINITIVE**, certus; decretorius. — *peace, pax certa.*  
**DEFINITIVELY**, definite; distincte; certe.  
**DEFLOWER**, violo, vitio, stupro, commarcesco.*

**DEFORM**, deformato, turpo, deturpo, corumpo, in pejus fingere, depravo.  
**DEFORMING**, s. deformatio.  
**DEFORMED**, deformatus, deformatus; pravus  
**DEFORMITY**, deformitas, turpitudine, fæditas; pravitas membrorum, corporis; prurbum corporis.  
**DEFRAUD**, fraudo, defraudo, circumscribo; alicui impono.  
**DEFRAUDER**, fraudator.  
**DEFRAUDING**, s. fraudatio.  
**DEFRAY**, erogo, præbeo. — *one's charges, sumptus alicui suppeditare, subministrare. — Defrayed, solutus, erogatus.*  
**DEFRAYING**, pecuniæ erogatio.  
**DEFUNCT (dead)**, mortuus, fato functus.  
**DEFY**, ad pugnam or certamen alicquem provocare. — *I defy you to explain this riddle, hoc ænigma, si solveris, eris mihi magnus Apollo, or alter Cædipus. — ¶ (bid defiance), see *Defiance*.  
**DEGENERATE**, or **DEGENERATED**, degenero.  
**DEGENERACY**, a virtute majorum decessio; corruptio or depravatio morum.  
**TO DEGENERATE**, degenero; degenerare a parentibus (a majoribus); corrumpi, depravari, deteriorum fieri, esse.  
**DEGRADE**, loco movere; ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere; in ordinem cogere; militandi ordinem alicui mutare. — *He is degraded of all his honors, ex altissimo dignitatis gradu deturbatus est, a dignitate est depulsus.*  
**DEGRADATION**, ab ordine motio, alicujus de gradu honoris or dignitatis dejectio; capituli diminutio.  
**DEGREE**, gradus; (rank), ordo, honoris or dignitatis gradus. — *The highest degree of honor, summum honoris fastigium, summum honor, altissimum dignitatis gradus. — A person of high degree, homo illustri genere natus. — Of low degree, homo infimo loco natus; homo obscuris ortus majoribus. — To reach the highest degree of wisdom, ad altissimum gradum sapientiæ pervenire. — A high degree of cold, frigus immodicum; frigus intolerabile. — In a high degree, valde, magnopere; higher, magis or majus (as, aliquid majus habere); the highest, maximopere, summopere. — To such a degree of boldness, eo audaciæ. — By degrees, sensim, gradatim, pedetentim. — An academical degree, honoris academici gradus. — Having taken a degree, primam lauream adeptus or consecutus.  
**DEIFY**, ex homine deum facere; in deorum numerum referre.  
**DEIFICATION**, consecratio; apotheosis.  
**DEIFIED**, divus.  
**DEIGN**, dignari, haud gravari.  
**DEIGNING**, dignatio.  
**DEIST**, deista.  
**DEISM**, deismus.  
**DEITY**, numen; deus.  
**DEJECT**, animum alicujus affligere, frangere, infringere, debilitare; alicquem contristare, dolore alicquem afficere. — *one's self, dolere, in dolore esse, in mærore jacere, dolore angere. — Dejected, dolens, mærens, animo fractus, tristis, mæstus, æger animi, alijctus, afflictus.*  
**DEJECTEDLY**, anxie, mæste, sollicitè. — *To look dejectedly, subtristem videri.*  
**DEJECTION**, dolor, mæstitia, tristitia, mæror, ægritudo.  
**DELAY**, mora, cunctatio, retardatio, commoratio. — *Without delay, sine morâ, sine cunctatione; abjecta omni cunctatione. — ¶ (putting off to another time), dilatio, procrastinatio, prolatio, productio.*  
**TO DELAY**, differo, procrastino, profero, produco, traho, extrahio; moror, remoror, tardo, retardo: — v. n. morari, moram facere, cunctari, gravari. — *When he delayed the matter from day to day, quum diem de die traheret. — He delayed it till winter, rem in hiemem produxit. — I delayed not the doing of it, id ego sine morâ feci. — He delayed the payment of the debt, sustinuit solutionem nominis. — To delay the trial of a cause, comprehendere. — judgment, amplio; cognitionem sustinere.  
**DELECTABLE**, gratus, amœnus, jucundus, suavis. — ¶ See *Charming*.  
**DELECTABLY**, amœniter, jucunde, venuste, facete, lepide.***

DELEGATE (*appoint*), delego.  
 DELEGATE, *s.* legatus, apoeletus. — *A judge delegate*, recuperator, iudex datus.  
 DELEGATION, delegatio; (*delegates*), apocleti, legati.  
 DELETERIOUS, mortifer; exitiosus, perniciosus.  
 DELF (*mine*), fodina.  
 DELIBERATE, de aliquâ re deliberare or consultare, deliberationem habere.  
 DELIBERATE, *adj.* (*circumspect*), cautus, consideratus, circumspectus, prudens.  
 DELIBERATELY (*not hastily*), caute, consulto, cogitato, prudenter, considerate; (*on set purpose*), de industriâ; deditâ or datâ operâ. — *To act deliberately*, caute or prudenter aliquid agere; adhibito consilio res suas componere, administrare.  
 DELIBERATION, deliberatio, consultatio; consilium. — *Mature*, consultatio accurata; deliberatio cauta.  
 DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus.  
 DELICATE (*beautiful*), pulcher, venustus, nitidus; (*dainty*), delicatus, lautus, subtilis palati, lautitiarum studiosus; (*of food*), delicatus, lautus, suavis; (*excellent*), eximius, exquisitus; (*soft*), delicatus, mollis, tener, tenellus; (*nice*), subtilis, teres, fastidiosus; difficilis, lubricus. — *A delicate (spruce) person*, trossulus, homo eleganter vestitus. — *Complexion*, color suavis. — *jest*, jocus urbanus et ingeniosissimus. — *expression*, sententia acuta, concinna, exquisita. — *To make delicate*, mollio. — *Made delicate*, mollitus.  
 DELICATELY (*gracefully*), venuste, lepide; (*excellently*), eximie, exquisite; (*softly*), delicate, molliter; (*nicely*), subtiliter; (*carefully*), caute.  
 DELICACY (*beauty*), venustas. — *The delicacy or neatness of a piece of work*, operis elegantia; opus exquisiti or elegantis artificii. — *¶ (softness)*, mollitia naturæ. — *Delicacy of style*, oratio maxime limata et subtilis, oratio tersa et elegans. — *¶ (of feeling)*, mollitudo humanitatis; verecundia. — *¶* cautio, circumspectio. — *¶ See Dainty*.  
 DELICIOUS, delicatus, suavis.  
 DELICIOUSLY, delicate, suaviter, opipare, laute.  
 DELICIOUSNESS, suavitas.  
 DELIGHT, voluptas, suavitas, delectatio, oblectamentum, delectamentum, gaudium; lætitia. — *I was weary of those delights*, satietas jam me tenet istorum studiorum. — *I took a great delight in his conversation*, ejus sermone eipide fruebar. — *I take delight in that*, in eo me oblecto. — *Delights*, deliciae, *pl.* — *Those delights are only fit for children*, ista sunt delectamenta puerorum.  
 TO DELIGHT (*be delightful to*), delecto, oblecto, juvo; animum suavitate explere, voluptate aliquid afficere, perfundere; permulcere. — *To delight one's self*, se delectare, se oblectare, delectari, oblectari aliqua re; voluptatem capere, percipere ex aliqua re; pascere animum or pasci aliqua re. — *It delights*, juvat, delectat. — *Delighted*, delectatus, voluptate affectus.  
 DELIGHTFUL, lætus, jucundus, suavis, delectationem afferens; amœnus. *See Charming, Beautiful*.  
 DELIGHTFULLY, suaviter, jucunde, læte, cum voluptate.  
 DELIGHTFULNESS, suavitas, amœnitas  
 DELINEATE, delineo, describo, designo, adumbro; exaro.  
 DELINEATION, descriptio, designatio, deformatio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago; rei alicujus forma rudis.  
 DELINQUENT, qui officio suo deest, officium deserit; nocens, noxius.  
 DELINQUENCY, delictum, culpa.  
 DELIRIOUS, mente captus, delirus, delirio affectus, furiosus. — *To become delirious*, mente alienari, mente labi. — *To be delirious*, mente captum, alienatum esse, mentis suæ non esse; furere.  
 DELIRIUM, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor.  
 DELIVER *to*, do, trado: — *from or out of*, libero, expedio, eripio, eruo. — *Deliver me from these evils*, eripe me his malis. — *Delivered*, liberatus, solutus, expeditus; liber, vacuus. — *To deliver a thing*

*asked for*, subministro. — *To deliver down from hand to hand*, per manus tradere. — *To deliver into one's hands*, in alicujus potestatem tradere, alicui dedere. — *To deliver a letter*, literas alicui reddere. — *To deliver in trust*, fidei alicujus rem committere, credere, concredere, tradere. — *¶ To deliver a speech*, orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere. — *a commission*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, peragere. — *¶ To deliver (as a midwife)*, obstetricor; mulieri parturienti adesse or suppetias or opem ferre. — *To be delivered of young*, pario, partum edere or eniti. — *Alcmena is delivered of two boys*, geminos Alcmena enitur. — *To be delivered before the time*, abortum facere. — *¶ To deliver up (resign)*, resigno; (*betray*), prodo.  
 DELIVERANCE, liberatio; absolutio. — *The deliverance (ransoming) of a captive*, captivi redemptio.  
 DELIVERER, liberator, servator, vindex. — *A deliverer up*, traditor, proditor.  
 DELIVERY of goods to one, rerum venditarum traditio. — *¶ Delivery (in speaking)*, actio; pronuntiatio; elocutio. — *To have a good delivery*, bene, comode dicere. — *¶ A woman's delivery*, partus, puerperium.  
 DELLY (*pit*), fovea.  
 DELUDE (*mock, deceive*), ludo, deludo, illudo; rideo, derideo, irrideo. — *To delude with fair pretences*, deludifico, ineseo; ludos aliquem facere, dolis ductare.  
 DELUSION, irrisio, defraudatio. — *By way of delusion*, cum irrisione; per ridiculum or deridiculum.  
 DELUDING, DELUSIVE, fallax, fraudulentus; ludificabilis, *Plaut*.  
 DELUGE (*flood*), diluvium; inundatio, *Col*; cataclysmus, *Varro*.  
 TO DELUGE, inundo.  
 DELVE, fodio, defodio. — *Delved*, fossus, defossus.  
 DELVER, fossor.  
 DELVING, fossio.  
 DEMAGOGUE, homo rerum novarum cupidus, rerum novarum molitor, turbator plebis or vulgi; concionator.  
 DEMAND (*require*), exigo, requiro, postulo. — *The nature of the case demands it*, res ipsa id exigit or postulat. — *¶ (claim)*, postulo; posco: (*ask*), rogo, interrogo, quero. — *To demand a question*, interrogo, aliquid ab aliquo sciscitari, aliquem de re aliquâ percunctari; aliquid de or ex aliquo quærere. — *To demand money for a thing*, indico. — *What do you demand for it?* quanti indicas? — *To demand a debt*, appello, debitum exigere, poscere, postulare. — *To demand reparation*, res repetere, jus reposcere.  
 DEMAND (*claim*), postulatum, rogatum. — *He makes his demand*, postulatum interponit. — *I promise to pay upon demand*, pecuniam debitam tibi solvam quandoeunque postulaveris. — *To hear one's demands*, de alicujus postulatis cognoscere. — *A little demand*, rogatiuncula. — *To give a receipt in full of all demands*, quidquid debeatur acceptum alicui referre. — *¶ (petition)*, petitio, rogatio.  
 DEMANDING, *s.* (*asking*), interrogatio, percunctatio; (*requiring*), postulatio, postulatius. — *A frequent demanding*, rogatio.  
 DEMEAN *one's self*, se gerere.  
 DEMEANOR, mores, modus se gerendi. — *Fair demeanor*, comitas, urbanitas.  
 DEMERIT, meritum; culpa.  
 DEMESNE, prædia. — *of the king*, prædia regie, publica.  
 DEMIGOD, heros; *poet.* semideus.  
 DEMISE (*death*), mors, obitus, decessus.  
 TO DEMISE (*bequeath*), testamento donare, legare.  
 DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentie amicus.  
 DEMOCRACY, populi potentia or imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum; civitas (respublica) popularis, civitas quæ a populo tenetur, respublica quæ populi potestate regitur.  
 DEMOCRATIC, popularis.  
 DEMOLISH, demolior, destruo, affligo, perdo, diruo, evertō, deturbo, disjicio.  
 DEMOLISHER, eversor, demolitor, perditor.  
 DEMOLISHING, DEMOLITION, demolitio, disturbatio, eversio.

DEMON, dæmon.  
 DEMONIAIC, lymphaticus; furiosus.  
 DEMONSTRATE, argumentis docere demonstro, aliquid alicui probō; efficere, vincere, evincere. — *Demonstrata*, demonstratus, manifestus, evidens.  
 DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis doceri potest, quod probari potest.  
 DEMONSTRABLY, clare, aperte, manifeste.  
 DEMONSTRATION, probatio, demonstratio, ratio necessaria, apodixis.  
 DEMONSTRATIVE, demonstrativus.  
 DEMONSTRATIVELY, apertissime, planissime, necessario.  
 DEMUR, demoror, exceptionem or moram actioni objicere, eognitionem sustinere. — *¶ To demur upon a thing (delay)*, hæsito, cunctor; moras trahere or neetere.  
 DEMUR, DEMURRER, mora, exceptio dilatoria.  
 DEMURING, exceptionis objectatio, iudicii dilatio.  
 DEMURE (*bashful*), verecundus, modestus, pudens; (*reserved*), taciturnus. — *Very demure*, permodestus, perverecundus. — *To make a very demure face*, vultum fingere.  
 DEMURELY, modeste, pudice, verecunde, pudenter.  
 DEMURENESS, modestia, verecundia, pudor; (*reservedness*), taciturnitas.  
 DEN, antrum, latibulum; specus, latebra, caverna. — *in a rock*, spelunca. — *A fox's den*, vulpis fovea. — *To lurk in a den*, delitescō. — *Full of dens*, latebrosus, cavernosus.  
 DENIAL. *See Deny*.  
 DENIER (*piece of money*), denarius.  
 DENIZEN, civitate donatus, civis. — *A denizen of a town which was free of Rome*, municeps.  
 TO DENIZEN, aliquem civitate donare.  
 DENOMINATE, denomino. — *Denominated*, eognominatus, denominatus.  
 DENOMINATION, nominatio; nomen, appellatio; genus.  
 DENOMINATOR of a fraction, index.  
 DENOTE, denoto, designo; indico, significo, indicio esse.  
 DENOTING, notatio, designatio.  
 DENOUNCE, denuntio, edico, indico; minor.  
 DENUNCIATION, denuntiatio, comminatio, minæ.  
 DENSE, densus.  
 DENSITY, densitas.  
 DENT (*notch*), crena.  
 TO DENT (*notch*), crenas incidere; dentibus instruere.  
 DENTAL, dentalis; dentatus.  
 DENTIFRICE, dentifricium.  
 DENY (*refuse to grant*), nego, denego, recuso. — *None will deny that*, illud nemo inficias ibit. — *Denied*, negatus, repulsus. — *You shall not be denied*, nullam patiere repulsam. — *To deny with a loud voice*, reclamo. — *To deny to do a thing*, detrecto. — *To deny the faith*, fidem abnegare. — *To deny one entrance into the town*, oppido aliquem prohibere. — *To deny with an oath*, abjuro, dejero. — *To deny stiffly or utterly*, abnego, pernego. — *To deny one's self pleasures*, z voluptatibus abstinere. — *To deny by a nod*, abnuo. — *Men deny*, negatur.  
 DENIAL, repulsa, denegatio, recusatio; infitatio; negatio.  
 DENIABLE, quod negari potest.  
 DEPART, abeo, discedo, abscedo, decedo, recedo, proficiscor; absisto, descisco. — *After I departed from you*, ut abii abs te. — *To depart out of an office*, magistratu abire. — *To depart from the truth*, a vero aberrare. — *To depart out of*, emigro, abeo, exeo. — *To give one leave to depart*, alicui discedendi copiam or potestatem facere. — *To depart this life (to die)*, decedo, morior, mortem obire, e vitâ decedere. — *To depart or go aside*, secedo. — *Departed (gone away)*, profectus. — *Departed (dead)*, mortuus, extinctus, vitâ defunctus.  
 DEPARTURE, discessus, abitus; abitio, abscessus, decessus. — *A departing forth*, profectio. — *A departing from this life*, excessus (e vitâ), obitus.  
 DEPARTMENT, munus, provincia.  
 DEPEND upon, ex aliquo or aliqua re pendere, in aliqua re situm or positum esse, in aliqua re verti. — *All depends*

upon one man, omnia consistunt penes unum. — *To depend on a person, aliquo niti, in alicujus fide requiescere, in humanitate alicujus causam suam repone.* — *You may depend upon my affection and all the service I am capable of, a me omnia in te summa studia officique expecta.* — *To depend upon or infer each other, reciprocor, mutuo se inferre.*  
**DEPENDENT**, pendens ex aliquo (aliqua re); indigens alicujus; nixus, innixus, fretus. — ¶ *A dependant, cliens.*  
**DEPENDENCE** (prop), fulcrum; (trust), fiducia. — *Our dependence is in God's providence, nos divinæ providentiæ permissum, subjecimus.* — *A mutual dependency, mutua inter duos homines fiducia.*  
**DEPENDING**. — *The cause is now depending, sub iudice lis est.*  
**DEPICT**, depingo.  
**DEPLORE**, deploro, lamentor; defleo.  
**DEPLORABLE**, flebilis, lamentabilis, miserabilis, miserandus, miser, tristis.  
**DEPLORING**, s. ploratus.  
**DEPONENT** (witness), testis juratus.  
**DEPOPULATE**, populor, depopulor, vasto, desolo; loco solitudinem inferre.  
**DEPOPULATION**, vastatio, populatio, depopulatio.  
**DEPOPULATOR**, vastator, depopulator.  
**DEPORT** one's self, se gerere.  
**DEPORTMENT**, modus se gerendi, mores, vitæ ratio, agendi vivendique ratio.  
**DEPOSE** a person from his office, loco suo aliquem movere, alicui magistratum abrogare, abolere; alicuius a munere removere. — ¶ *To depose upon oath, jurejurando affirmare.*  
**DEPOSITION**, amotio muneris. — ¶ *A deposition of witnesses, testimonium, testificatio, testatio.*  
**DEPOSIT** (lay down), depono. — ¶ *To deposit or trust a thing with one, fidei alicujus aliquid committere, credere, commendare.*  
**DEPOSIT**, depositum; pignus (pledge).  
**DEPOSITARY**, sequester, depositi custos.  
**DEPRAVE**, depravo, perverto, corrumpto.  
**DEPRAVATION**, depravatio, corruptio; perversitas.  
**DEPRAVITY**, pravitas, mores depravati, corrupti.  
**DEPRAVER**, corruptor.  
**DEPRECATE**, deprecor.  
**DEPRECATION**, deprecatio.  
**DEPRECATORY**, culpam a se amovens.  
**DEPRECIATE**, despiciere, parvi ducere or aestimare; pretium imminuere. — *Depreciated, despectus, parvi aestimatus, vilis.*  
**DEPREDAATION** (robbery), direptio, spoliatio, vastatio; rapina, latrocinium.  
**DEPRESS**, deprimo, detrudo; (sadden), contristo, dolore afficere. (See *Deject.*) — *To depress or humble one, alicujus superbiam frangere or arrogantiam reprimere.* — *Depressed, depressus, repressus.*  
**DEPRESSION**, oppressio; alicujus arrogantia coercitio; tristitia, mæstitia; animus fractus.  
**DEPRIVE**, privo, orbo, spolio; eripio. — *To deprive of authority, majestatem, dignitatem, potestatem, magistratum alicui abrogare.* — *To deprive of life, exanimio, animâ privare or spoliare.* — *Deprived, privatus, spoliatus, exutus, orbatus.* — *The city was deprived of citizens, urbs vidua fuit civibus.* — ¶ *(disinherit), exheredo, exheredem scribere.*  
**DEPRIVATION**, privatio.  
**DEPTH**, altitudo; profunditas: — (as a place), altum, profundum; vorago (abyss): — (horizontal depth), latitudo. — *Depth of voice, vox gravis.* — *The depth of the wisdom of God, summa Dei sapientia.* — *In the depth of winter, summa or mediâ hieme.* — *In the depth of the sea, in profundo maris.* — *To be out of one's depth in water, terram pede non posse contingere.* — *A swallowing depth, gurgis; vorago.* — ¶ *(acuteness), summa ingenii acies, acumen occultissima perspicacitas.*  
**DEPUTE**, rei alicui gerendæ aliquem præficere, destinare, assignare. — *Deputed, allegatus, delegatus; alicui negotio præfectus.*  
**DEPUTATION**, legatio; legati.

**DEPUTY**, vicarius; legatus; optio. — *A deputy governor, gubernator vicarius.*  
**DERANGE**, turbare, perturbare, miscere; mentem alienare.  
**DERANGEMENT**, implicatio, perturbatio; (of mind), alienatio mentis, mens alienata, error mentis.  
**DERELICTION**, derelictio, desertio.  
**DERIDE**, derideo, irrideo. — *Derided, derisus, irrisus, ludificatus.* — *Deriding, diceria conjiciens, sale defricans.*  
**DERIDER**, irrisor, derisor. — *in a play, sanio, mimus.*  
**DERIDINGLY**, perridiculum or deridiculum.  
**DERISION**, irrisus, derisus; irrisio. — *To be had in derision, ludibrium esse, alicui ludibrio esse; ludibrio haberi.*  
**DERIVE**, derivor, duco, deduco. — *origin from one, originem ducere, trahere ab aliquo.* — *one word from another, verbum ducere, flectere ab altero (as to origin); verbum derivare ab aliquo (form from another, as Pelides from Peleus).* — *To be derived, originem trahere ab aliquo; flecti, flexum esse, (e. g. de Græco); oriri, exoriri, nasci, manare, proficisci.*  
**DERIVATION**, origo; derivatio verbi; originatio verbi.  
**DERIVATIVE**, qui derivatur. — *A derivative word, vox ab aliâ voce derivata.*  
**DERIVATIVE**, per modum derivationis.  
**DEROGATE**, derogor, detraho.  
**DEROGATION**, derogatio, detractio. — *An act of derogation, dehonestamentum.*  
**DEROGATORY**, ignominiosus, probrosus; iniquus, alienus, (with the dat.). — *It is by no means derogatory to our honor, gloriam nostram nequaquam minuet.*  
**DESCANT** (in music), sonus modulatus or crebrius variatus.  
**To DESCANT** (sing descant), vocem canendo modulari, voce modulatâ canere. — ¶ *To descant upon, commentor.*  
**DESCEND**, descendo. — *To descend (settle) to the bottom, subsido.* — ¶ *(as to family), genus deducere ab aliquo.* — *Descended (sprung), ortus, satus, natus, oriundus.* — *Stock descended of Æneas, genus ab Æneâ demissum.* — ¶ *To descend to particulars, singulas partes or singula capita enumerare.*  
**DESCENDING**, as a hill, declivis.  
**DESCENT**, descensio, descensus. — *The descent of a hill, declivitas.* — ¶ *(invasion), irruptio, incursio, incursus.* — *To make a descent upon the enemies, hostes adoriri, invadere; in hostes irrupere; in hostes irruptionem or incursionem facere.* — ¶ *(by birth), origo; genus.*  
**DESCRIBE**, describo, depingo, exprimo, delineo, deformat; complector. — *lively, graphice or ad vivum depingere.* — *Described, descriptus, depictus, expressus.*  
**DESCRIPTOR**, qui describit or depingit; scriptor, explicator. — *of countries, qui regiones describit, chorographus.* — *of the earth, qui terram describit, geographus.* — *of places, qui loca describit, topographus.* — *of the world, qui mundum describit, cosmographus.*  
**DESCRIPTION**, descriptio. — *The description of a country, loci descriptio, chorographia.* — *of places, locorum descriptio, topographia.* — *of the world, mundi descriptio, cosmographia.* — *By all description, quantum ex descriptione conjici potest.*  
**DESCRY** (spy out), speculor, conspicio; (discover), detego, exploro.  
**DESCRYING** (spying out), conspectus, exploratio; (discovering), patefactio.  
**DESECRATE** (unhallow), desecro.  
**DESERT**, adj. vastus; desertus; incultus. — *To make so, vastare, devastare.*  
**DESERT**, subst. loca deserta; regio vasta or deserta; solitudo vasta or deserta. — *To live in a desert, in solitudine vitam agere, inter feras vitam agere.* — *To retire into a desert, in solitudinem discedere or se conferre.* — ¶ *Desert (merit), see under Deserve.*  
**DESERT**, v. (forsake), desero, destituo, derelinquo. — ¶ *To desert (of a soldier), signa deserere or relinquere, desertis signis ad hostem transire.*  
**DESERTER**, desertor; transfuga, perfuga. (See the Lex. under *Transfuga.*)  
**DESSERTION**, desertio, derelictio. — ¶ *(of a soldier), desertio; transitio ad hostem.*  
**DESERVE**, mereo, mereor, commereo, commereor, promereo, promereor, dig-

num esse aliqua re. — *Let him have according as he deserves, quod meritus est ferat.* — *I deserved it, jure obtigit.* — *You think you deserve to be praised for that, id tibi laudi ducis.* — *I have deserved no such thing at your hands, immerito meo hoc facis.* — *To deserve credit, fide dignum esse.* — *He deserves praise, dignus est, qui laudetur.* — *To deserve well of one, mereri, merere (or bene mereri, merere) de aliquo.* — *Deserved, meritus, debitus.*  
**DESERVEDLY**, merito.  
**DESERVING** person, vir genere, virtute, sanctitate, rebus gestis, clarus, illustris, nobilis; homo quantivis pretii: — *Well-deserving, bene meritus, merens, promeritus de, etc.*  
**DESERT** (merit), dignitas, virtus: meritum, promeritum. — *It is not more than your desert, meritum est tuum.* — *He shall have his deserts, præmium se dignum feret.* — *Regard should be had to desert, delectus esset dignitatis.* — *I could never be able to commend you according to your deserts, nunquam te satis pro dignitate laudare possem.* — *According to your desert, pro dignitate tuâ; pro merito tuo; merito.*  
**DESIGN** (contrive), machinor, meditor, incepto; molior: (appoint), assigno, destino: (resolve), statuo, constituo. — ¶ *(draw a sketch of), adumbro, delineo, describo, designo.*  
**DESIGN**, s. (purpose, resolution), consilium, propositum, institutum. — *I had a design to go into Cilicia, mihi erat in animo proficisci in Ciliciam.* — *With what design do you mention these things? quorsum hæc dicis?* — ¶ *(sketch), adumbatio, rudis descriptio or designatio; ichnographia (ground-plan): — (as an art), pictura linearis; graphis.* — ¶ *(plot), molitio, inceptum.* — *To entertain an ill design, scelus in aliquem cogitare.*  
**DESIGNATION**, designatio.  
**DESIGNEDLY**, de industria, dedita operâ, consulto et cogitato.  
**DESIGNER**, designator.  
**DESIGNING** (crafty), astutus, callidus, versutus.  
**DESIRE**, s. (wish), optatio (the act); optatum; desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas, cupido. — *He has performed my desire, votum meum implevit.* — *It has happened according to my desire, ex animi sententiâ successit, votorum sum compos; potior visis.* — *According to one's desire, ex sententiâ, ex animo.* — ¶ *(request), rogatio, postulatium; rogatus, in abl.* — *Is this your desire? hocine quævistis?* — *It is not my desire that, &c., nihil postulo, ut, etc.* — *A humble desire, obsecratio, obtestatio.* — *I do a thing by desire, rogatus aliquid facio.*  
**To DESIRE** (wish), cupio, concupisco, expeto; desidero, opto, exopto. — *earnestly, ardeo.* — *I desire no more, sat habeo.* — *He desires to speak with you, te conventum expetit.* — ¶ *(request), peto, requiro.* — *My desire is, that, &c., quod peto et volo est, ut, etc.* — *I desire but this of you, hoc modo te obsecro.* — *He desires but reason, æquum postulat.* — *To desire humbly, obtestor, supplico, oro.* — *lamentably, inploro.* — *earnestly, expeto, obsecro.* — *importunately, flagito, efflagito.*  
**DESIRABLE**, appetendus, expetendus, optandus, optabilis, cupiendus. — *More, potior.*  
**DESIROUS**, avidus, cupidus. — *Very desirous, perstudiosus, percupidus.*  
**DESIROUSLY**, cupide, avide, studiosè.  
**DESIST**, desisto, abisto, desino, cesso; aliquid omittere.  
**DESISTING**, derelictio, cessatio, omissio.  
**DESK**, mensa scriptoria; (reading-desk), pulpitum.  
**DESOLATE**, desertus, vastus, desolatus: (full of grief), afflictus, mæstus, tristis, mærore plenus: (without comfort), solatii expers; solatio carens. — *Made desolate, vastatus, devastatus, depopulatus, desolatus.* — *A making desolate, vastatio, depopulatio.*  
**To DESOLATE**, vasto, devasto, populor, depopulor, desolo.  
**DESOLATENESS**, DESOLATION, (ravage or ruin), vastitas; ruina. — ¶ *Desolate-*

ness (want of comfort), ægritudo, mæror, mæstitia.

**DESPAIR**; v. desperare (de re, rem, rei [dat.], or acc. and infin.); animum despondere, omnem spem abjicere. — *To cause one to despair*, alicui omnem spem adimere, auferre, eripere. — *To despair of a sick man*, ægrum deponere, ægrorum desperare. — *I am despairing of*, desperor. — *Despaired of*, desperatus, deploratus.

**DESPAIR, DESPERATION, desperatio.**

**DESPAIRINGLY**, omni spe abjectâ.

**DESPERATE**, desperatus; exspes, spe carens, spe dejectus: (*rash*), temerarius: (*dangerous*), discriminis plenus, periculosus, anceps. — *My case is desperate*, de meis rebus actum est. — *A desperate situation*, desperatio rerum omnium. — *To grow desperate*, spem abjicere; in aperta flagitia erumpere.

**DESPERATELY**, perditæ, misere, periculose. — *He is desperately in love*, perditæ amat, amore deperditus est.

**DESPERADO** (*desperate person*), perditus, furiosus, vesanus.

**DESPATCH** (*accomplish*), expeditio, perago, conficio, perficio; (*hasten*), matura, accelero. — *He despatched the matter very quickly*, mirâ celeritate rem peregit. — *Despatched*, confectus, peractus, absolutus, expeditus. — *It shall be despatched quickly*, expeditè effectum dabitur. — ¶ (*send*), mitto, dimitto; ablego. — *To despatch out of the way*, amando. — ¶ (*kill one quickly*), cito interimere, occidere, interficere.

**DESPATCH, s.** expeditio, festinatio, præparatio. — *Desirous of despatch*, conficiendæ rei cupidus. — ¶ *A despatch* (*packet of letters*), fasciculus epistolarum; (*a letter*), literæ.

**DESPATCHING**, expeditio, perfectio.

**DESPERATE, &c.** See under *Despair*.

**DESPISE**, contemno, despicio; sperno, aspernor; nullo loco numerare; magno cum fastidio præterire, nihil æstimare or ducere; fastidio. — *worldly things*, externa omnia negligere. — *To be despised*, contemni, sperni, despici, despiciatui duci.

**DESPISER, contemptor, contemptrix.**

**DESPISING, despectus, despiciatus, contemptus; despicientia; contemptio.**

**DESPICABLE, DESPISABLE, contemnendus, despiciendus, aspernandus.** — *A despicable fellow*, homo tressis, abjectus, vilis.

**DESPICABLENESS, vilitas.**

**DESPICABLE, viliter, abjecte, sordide.**

**DESPITE** (*malice*), malignitas, invidia, malitia: (*scorn*), despectus, contemptus. — *In despite of one*, ingratis, aliquo invito.

**DESPITEFUL, malignus, malevolus, invidus.**

**DESPITEFULLY, contumeliose, maligne.**

**DESPOIL, spolio, vasto, eripio, nudo, denudo.**

**DESPOND, animum despondere.** — ¶ See *Despair*.

**DEPENDENCY, desperatio, spei abjectio.**

**DESPOT, princeps** (*rex, etc.*) cuius arbitrium pro legibus est; dominus, tyrannus, rex.

**DESPOTIC, summus** (e. g. imperium): — imperiosus, superbus, crudelis.

**DESPOTISM, dominatio, imperium summum; superbia, impotentia** (*as a state*), civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur.

**DESPOTICALLY, imperiose.**

**DESSERT, bellaria, tragemata.**

**DESTINE, destino, designo.**

**DESTINATION, destinatio, designatio.** — ¶ (*of a traveller*), locus, quo tendit.

**DESTINY, fatum, sors.** — *To bewail one's destiny*, sortem suam plorare or miserari. — *To read one's destiny*, quid alicui accidere possit conjectare. — *Of destiny*, fatalis. — *By destiny*, fataliter, necessario. — ¶ *The Destinies*, Parcæ.

**DESTITUTE, egenus; inops.** — *of food*, cibo egens. — *To leave destitute*, inopem relinquere.

**DESTITUTION, destitutio; inopia.**

**DESTROY, consumo, absumo, aboleo, deleo, extinguo, conficio; concido, convelo.** — *To be destroyed*, dispereo, intereo. — *I am utterly destroyed*, nullus sum. — ¶ (*spoil*), perdo, corrumpo; (*overthrow*), destruo, diruo, everto, subverto; (*waste*), vasto, devasto, populor, de-

populor; (*make havoc of*), prædor. — *To destroy all with fire and sword*, omnia ferro et incendio vastare. — *To destroy* (*vaze*) a city, urbem excindere, destruere, evertere, diruere.

**DESTRUCTOR, confector, perditor, eversor, vastator; delectrix.**

**DESTRUCTION, disturbatio, eversio, excisio: strages, exitium, interitus, ruina, labe; perniciæ, pestis.** — *of a city*, urbis excidium. — ¶ (*laying waste*), populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, devastatio; (*of people*), clades, cædes. — *An utter destruction*, internecio.

**DESTRUCTIVE, exitiosus, exitialis; perniciosus.**

**DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciose.**

**DESUETUDE, desuetudo.**

**DESULTORY, desultorius.**

**DETACH, deligere, seligere; sejungere, segregare; aliquo mittere.**

**DETACHMENT, delecta manus, delecti milites.**

**DETAIL, singularum rerum or partium enumeratio; singula, singulæ res.** — *In detail*, singuli, æ, a; singillatim; ordine; multis verbis.

**To DETAIL, singulatim recitare or enumerare; rem ordine narrare.**

**DETAIN** (*make to stay*), moror, demoror, detineo, moram injicere; (*keep back*), detineo, retineo; (*hinder*), præpedio.

**DETAINEE** (*confinement*), captivitas; custodia.

**DETAINEE, DETENTION, retentio; mora.**

**DETECT, detego, retego; patefacio, palam facere; deprehendo.** — *To be detected*, detegor, patefio; deprehendor.

**DETECTION, patefacio, deprehensio, indicium.**

**DETER, deterreo, absterreo.**

**DETERGENT, detergens.**

**DETERMINE** (*purpose*), statuo, constituo; decerno, decido; adjudico. — *They have determined either to conquer or die*, obstinaverunt se aninuis aut vincere, aut mori. — *He is fully determined to do it*, hoc habet obfirmatum. — ¶ (*end*), definitio, dirimo, concludo, compono, expeditio; (*be ended*), finem habere or capere. — ¶ (*judge between party and party*), dijudico, lites componere. — ¶ *To determine beforehand*, præiudicio, præiudico. — ¶ *Determined* (*resolved*), certus, decretus, definitus, statutus, constitutus; (*beforehand*), præiudicatus, præiudicatus: — (*purposed*), propositus, deliberatus; — (*concluded*), determinatus, actus, decisis, conclusus, finitus. — *Determined by judgment*, cognitus, iudicatus. — *Not determined*, indefinitus. — ¶ (*firm*), constans, firmus, obstinatus.

**DETERMINABLE, quod determinari potest.**

**DETERMINATE, determinatus, certus.**

**DETERMINATELY, definite; certe.**

**DETERMINATION, determinatio, decisio.** — *Till the matter was brought to a determination*, donec hoc negotium certo loco constitisset. — ¶ (*resolution*), consilium; sententia.

**DETERSIVE. See Detergent.**

**DETEST** (*abhor*), detestor, abominor; odio habere, in aliquem odio flagrare: (*loathe*), fastidio, odi.

**DETESTABLE, detestabilis, execrabilis, execrandus; odiosus.**

**DETESTABLY, detestabilem in modum.**

**DETESTATION, detestatio; odium; animus abhorrens.**

**DETHRONE, alicquem regno spoliare, regno pellere or expellere; regi imperium abrogare.**

**DETRACT** *from*, de alicujus famâ detrachere; alicui maledicere, laudes alicujus obterere.

**DETRACTOR, criminator, obrectator.**

**DETRACTION, obrectatio, maledictio, criminatio; alicujus famæ or estimatiæ violatio.**

**DETRACTINGLY, maledice.**

**DETRIMENT, detrimentum, damnum, dispendium.**

**DETRIMENTAL, damnosus; perniciosus.**

**DEUCE** (*at dice*), dyas. — ¶ *The deuce take you! abi in malam rem! — Deuce take it! male vertat!*

**DEVASTATE, vasto, devasto.**

**DEVASTATION, vastatio, depopulatio.**

**DEVELOP, patefacere; exponere.**

**DEVIATE, erro; de rectâ viâ discedere.**

— *You deviate from virtue*, deseris viam virtutis. — *I have deviated from my subject*, a proposito digressus sum.

**DEVIATION, error, aberratio.**

**DEVICE. See Devise.**

**DEVIL, diabolus; also, homo** (*as, a poor devil*). — *The devil rebukes sin*, Clodius accusat mæchos.

**DEVILISH, diabolicus; nefandus, fœdus.**

**DEVIIOUS, devius; implicatus.**

**DEVISE** (*invent*), excogito, invenio; (*falsely*), comminiscor, fingo. — *They devise a cunning tale between them*, fingunt inter se quandam fallaciam. — *Devised*, excogitatus, commentitius, confictus, conquistus. — ¶ (*frame, fashion*), formo, fingo, effingo. — ¶ (*by will*), lego, aliquid alicui testamento dare, relinquere. — *Devised by will*, legatus.

**DEVISEE, legatarius.**

**DEVISER, inventor, excogitator, machinator; commentor.** — ¶ (*by will*), legator.

**DEVISING, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio.**

**DEVISE, techna, dolus, præstigiæ, artificium: (contrivance), commentum, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio: (feigned story), commentum, fabula; argumentum: (on a shield), imago; signum; inscriptio.**

**DEVOLVE, vacuus, expers, carens.**

**DEVOIR. See Compliment.**

**DEVOLVE, v. a. devolveo.** — *To devolve a trust, &c. upon one*, aliquid alicujus fidei mandare, credere, committere. — *An estate, &c. devolved upon him*, ad illum lege bona redierunt.

**DEVOTE, devoveo, consecro, dedico, nuncupo; do, dedo, trado, addico: (consign over), damno.**

**DEVOTED, adj. deditus alicui, studiosus alicujus, alicujus observantissimus; alicui addictus; alicui devotus.** — *He is devoted to us*, totus noster est.

**DEVOTEDNESS, voluntas, benevolentia; pietas; fides; obsequium.**

**DEVOTEE, homo superstitiosus; fanaticus.**

**DEVOTION, pia meditatio; pietas erga or in Deum.** — *Counterfeit devotion*, simulata sanctitas or pietas. — *To be at devotion*, rei divinæ operam dare; sacris operari. — ¶ (*service*), studium, obsequium, observantia, cultus. — *To be at one's devotion*, totum ad arbitrium et nutum alicujus factum esse. — *I am entirely at your devotion*, me penitus addictum, deditum, obstructum tibi habes.

**DEVOUT, pius, religiosus, sanctus; religioni or pietati deditus; Dei sincerus cultor.** — *Devout only in show*, pietatem in Deum simulans. — *Not devout*, irreligiosus; superum contempitor; parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor.

**DEVOUTLY, pie, religiose, sancte, caste, adoratione summâ.** — *To pray devoutly*, ardentè or fervide precari; Deo supplicare.

**DEVOUTNESS, religio, sanctimonia, sanctitas, pietas.**

**DEVOUR, voro, devoro, in se ingurgitare, comedo.** — *sweet and dainty meats*, ligurio. — ¶ (*consume wastefully*), profundo, effundo; decoquo, prodigo, comedo, abligurio. — ¶ (*oppress*), opprimo.

**DEVOURING, adj. edax, vorax.**

**DEVOUT. See Devote.**

**DEW, ros.** — *Dew falls, rorat.* — *The falling of dew, roratio.* — *A sprinkling with dew, roris aspersio, irroratio.* — ¶ *Dew-berries*, baccæ rubi repentis. — ¶ See *Bedeo*.

**Dewy, rorulentus, roscidus, roratus; roris similis.**

**DEXTEROUS, habilis, promptus, expeditus, sollers; dexter.**

**DEXTEROUSLY, expeditè, perite, commode.**

**DEXTERITY, habitus, habitus, ars, exercitatio; ingenii dexteritas, dexteritas; sollertia.** — *With dexterity*, gnæviter, perite.

**DIABOLICAL. See Devilish.**

**DIABOLICALLY, diabolice.**

**DIADEM, diadema, insigne regium.**

**DIAGONAL, diagonalis; subst. linea diagonalis or diagonis.**

**DIAGRAM, forma (geometrica); descriptio.**

**DIAL, horologium.** — *A sundial, horologium solarium, solarium.* — *The hand*

or pin of a dial, gnomon, index, stylus. — *The dial-plate, horologii facies.*  
**DIALING**, gnomonice.  
**DIALECT**, linguæ genus, dialectus.  
**DIALOGUE**, dialogus, sermo, sermones alterni; diverbium (*in a play*).  
**DIAMETER**, diametros.  
**DIAMETRICAL**, diametricus.  
**DIAMETRICALLY**, ex diametro, per medium, directo.  
**DIAMOND**, adamas; adamas ferro inclusus. — *Of a diamond, adamantinus.* — ¶ *The diamond at cards, rhombus.*  
**DIAPHORETIC**, sudorem excitans.  
**DIAPHRAGM** (*midriff*), septum transversum, diaphragma.  
**DIARRHOEA**, alvi dejectio, alvus liquida, diarrhæa; profluvium, *Col.*  
**DIARY**, diarium, ephemeris.  
**DIBBLE** (*setting-stick*), pastinum.  
**DICE**. See *Dic*, subst.  
**DICTATE**, dicto, præscribo.  
**DICTATES** (*precepts*), dictata, præcepta, præscripta.  
**DICTATOR**, dictator. — *Of a dictator, Dictatorial, dictatorius.*  
**DICTATORSHIP**, dictatura.  
**DICTION**, dictio.  
**DICTIONARY**, lexicon.  
**DIDACTIC**, in quo præcepta traduntur; ad docendum aptus or accommodatus; didacticus.  
**DIE**, morior, demorior (*from a number*), emorior, intermorior (*mostly of plants, fire, &c.*); decedo, e vitâ cedo or discedo or excedo, exire e vitâ; vitam relinquere; animam expirare or efflare; extinguere; perire; interire; naturæ satisfacere; mortem or diem supremum obire; mortem or morte occumbere; mortem oppetere. — *He died two years ago, abhinc annos duos mortuus est.* — *Before he died, antequam a vitâ discederet.* — *We must all die, omnes eodem cogimur; omnes una manet nox.* — *To die upon a thing, immorior.* — *To die a natural death, morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi.* — *To die very poor, in magnâ paupertate decedere.* — *To die as a malefactor, ultimo supplicio affici.* — *To die suddenly, repentinâ morte perire, repentino mori; subito mori.* — *before time, immaturâ morte abripi.* — *with laughing, risu emori.* — *Condemned to die, capite damnatus; morti addictus.* — *Like to die or ready to die, moribundus, ferme moriens.* — ¶ *To die (as liquors), saporem perdere, in vappam verti.* — ¶ See *Dead, Death.*  
**DIE**, s. (*to play with*), talus, tessera. (See the *Lex.*) — *Dice, tali, tessera; (the play at dice), alea, ludus talarius.* — *A throw at dice, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum; jactus.* — *To play at dice, talis or tesseris ludere; aleâ or aleam ludere.* — *A dice-box, phimus, fritillus; pyrgus.* (See *Pyrgus*, in the *Lex.*) — ¶ *Fig. The die is cast, jacta est alea.*  
**DICER**, aleator.  
**DIE**, subst. (*color*). See *Dye*.  
**DIET** (*food*), cibus, penus; cibaria: — (*course of food*), diætâ, victûs regimen, certus vivendi modus ac lex. — *strict, abstinentia.* — *Relating to diet, diæteticus.* — ¶ *A diet of the empire, ordinum imperii conventus.*  
**DIET** a person (*confine to a regular diet*), diætâ or victûs rationem alicui præscribere. — *Dieted, ad præscriptam victûs rationem vivens.*  
**DIETETICS**, diætetica (-æ).  
**DIFFER** (*be different*), differo, discrepo, disto; dissideo, abhorreo. — *They differ from us, dissident a nobis.* — *Hidden virtue differs little from buried sloth, paulum sepultâ distat inertia celata virtus.* — *Man and beast differ chiefly in this, inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest.* — *A thrifty man differs from a covetous man, discordat parcus avaro.* — *To cause or make to differ or be different, distinguo, secerno.* — ¶ *To differ from one in opinion, dissentio, aliter sentire.* — ¶ *To differ (fall out), rixor, jurgio contendere.* — *To cause persons to differ (fall out), lites inter alios serere.*  
**DIFFERENCE** (*unlikeness*), differentia, dissimilitudo, discrepantia, discrimen, diversitas, varietas. — *There is no great difference between them and the Peripatet-*

ics, non multum a Peripateticis dissident. — *I will treat them without any difference, illos nullo discrimine habebō.* — *Difference in inclinations breaks friendship, studiorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias.* — ¶ (*distance*), distantia. — *There is a very great difference between them, tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest esse, distantia.* — ¶ (*controversy*), lis, dissensio, altercatio, disceptatio. — *To end differences by treaty, per colloquia controversias componere.*  
**DIFFERENT**, diversus, discrepans, dispar, dissimilis. — *Different inclinations pursue different studies, dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur.* — *To be different from, dissono, disconvenio.*  
**DIFFERENTLY** (*with difference*), multimodis, varie; diverse: (*otherwise*), aliter.  
**DIFFICULT** (*hard*), difficilis, gravis, arduus, operosus: (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus, fastidiosus. — *Very difficult, perdifficilis, perarduus.* — *A very difficult question, quæstio perobscura.* — *Somewhat difficult, subdifficilis.*  
**DIFFICULTY**, difficultas. — *In one's circumstances, res angustâ, tenues.* — *Of speech, linguæ balbuties or titubantia.* — *A thing of great difficulty, arduum, res ardua.* — *To break through difficulties, difficultates superare or vincere.* — *To make a difficulty in doing a thing, gravor.* — *I shall make no difficulty in speaking my mind, non gravabor, quid quâque de re sentiam, dicere.* — *With difficulty, difficiliter or difficulter, ægre, vix tandem.* — *Without any difficulty, nullo negotio, haud difficulter.*  
**DIFFIDENT** (*doubtful*), diffidens; incredulus: (*shy*), verecundus, pudens; rusticus. — *To be diffident, diffido.* — *To be somewhat diffident, subdiffido.*  
**DIFFIDENTLY**, diffidenter; verecunde.  
**DIFFIDENCE**, diffidentia; metus; verecundia, pudor; rusticitas (*awkward*).  
**DIFFUSE**, v. diffundo, spargo, dispergo.  
**DIFFUSE**, adj. qui late et diffuse dicit; copiosus; verbosus.  
**DIFFUSELY**, fuse, diffuse; verbose.  
**DIFFUSION**, diffusio, dispersus.  
**DIFFUSIVE**, largus, exundans, ad plures pertingens.  
**DIFFUSIVENESS**, diffusio, dispersus.  
**DIG**, fodio, confodio, effodio. — *about, circumfodio; pastino, Col.* — *To dig down, defodio.* — *in, infodio.* — *out or up, effodio, eruo.* — *through, transfodio.* — *under, suffodio.* — *Which may be digged, fossilis.*  
**DIGGER**, fossor.  
**DIGGING**, s. fossio, fossura. — *about the roots, ablaqueatio, pastinatio.*  
**DIGEST** (*set in order*), digero, in ordinem redigere. — ¶ *To digest meat, cibum conficere, concoquere; cibum digerere.* — *Not digested (as meat), crudus, imperfectus, hærens ardenti stomacho.* — *To digest perfectly, decoquo, percoquo.* — ¶ *To digest an affront, injuriam concoquere or æquo animo pati.*  
**DIGESTION**, digestio, concoctio. — *Ill digestion, cruditas.*  
**DIGESTIBLE**, facilis concoctu or ad concoquendum.  
**DIGESTS**, juris volumina in proprios digesta locos; digesta; pandectæ.  
**DIGHT**. See *Deck, Dress.*  
**DIGIT** (*inch*), digitus, pollex.  
**DIGNIFY**, orno, nobilito.  
**DIGNITARY**, dignitate pollens.  
**DIGNITY**, dignitas, nobilitas, honor; amplitudo. — *To promote to dignity, producere ad dignitatem, munere ornare.* — *The dignity of a senator, gradus senatorius, dignitas senatoria.* — *Of dignities, honorarius.*  
**DIGRESS**, ab instituto sermone deflectere, digredi, excurrere, declinare.  
**DIGRESSION**, digressio, digressus, declinatio, excursio.  
**DIKE** (*ditch*), fossa; (*dam*), agger.  
**DILAPIDATE**, dilapido, diruo.  
**DILAPIDATION**, eversio: dilapidatio. — *Dilapidations, ruina, damnum.*  
**DILATE** (*widen*), dilato; fines propagare or extendere: (*enlarge upon a subject*), amplifico, orationem dilatâre, sermonem producere or extendere. — *To dilate or grow wide, dilator.*  
**DILATION**, amplificatio, prolatio, extensio.  
**DILATORY**, cunctabundus, cunctans.

**DILEMMA**, dilemma: (*difficulty*), angustia; difficultas.  
**DILIGENT**, diligens, impiger, sedulus, assiduus, industrius, studiosus. — *in his business, attentus, diligenter negotio incumbens.* — *in labor, operosus, laboriosus.* — *to do what is commanded, obsequens, obsequiosus, moriger.* — *To be diligent, sudo; evigilo; animo excubare or vigilare, industriam exhibere, adhibere, præstare.* — *Very diligent, perdifficilis, diligentissimus, pervigil.*  
**DILIGENTLY**, diligenter, attente, accurate, industrie, sedulo, studiose.  
**DILIGENCE**, diligentia, attentio, cura; assiduitas, sedulitas; studium; accurate: — *With diligence, diligenter; sedulo; accurate.* — *To give or use diligence, curam adhibere, operam dare; sedulo laborare.* — *Diligence to please, obsequium.* — ¶ *Diligence (expedition), celeritas.* — *To despatch with diligence, accelero, festino, maturo.* — ¶ *A diligence, vehiculum publicum.*  
**DILL**, anethum.  
**DILUTE**, diluo, vinum aquâ temperare, miscere, commiscere.  
**DIM**, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus. **TO DIM**, obscuro; tenebras alicui rei inducere, inducere, offundere. — *To grow dim, obscuror.* — *To dim the eyes, oculos præstringere; oculis caliginem offundere.* — *A dimming of the sight, caligatio, oculorum hebetatio.*  
**DIM-SIGHTED**, hebes; lusciosus, luscinus. — *To be so, oculi alicui cæcutiunt.*  
**DIMLY**, obscure, parum dilucide, non satis aperte.  
**DIMNESS**, caligo, hebetudo, obscuritas.  
**DIMENSION**, dimensio; mensura; ratio modi.  
**DIMINISH**, deminuo, minuo; attenuo, demo, debilito. — *Cares diminish bodily strength, attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ.* — *To diminish a sum, partem aliquam detrahere, disperdere, minuire.* — *To diminish (be diminished), deminuo, decedo, recedo.*  
**DIMINUTION**, imminutio, deminutio, attentatio; extenuatio, elevatio. — *That will be no diminution to you, ista res gloriam tuam non minuet.*  
**DIMINISHINGLY**, cum obtrectatione.  
**DIMINUTIVE**, parvus, pusillus. — ¶ (*of words*), deminutivus.  
**DIMPLE**, gelasinus, lacuna.  
**DIN**, sonus, sonitus, strepitus; clamor. — *To make a din, resonare, strepo; strepitum facere.*  
**TO DIN** one's ears, aures obtundere.  
**DINE**, prandeo; cæno. — *Having dined, pransus; cænatus.* — *Not having dined, impransus.* — *He that dines with another, conpransor.*  
**DINNER**, cibus meridianus; prandium; cæna. — *Of dinner, pransorius.*  
**DING**, allido, illido; incutio, infligo.  
**DINGLE** (*vale*), convallis.  
**DINT**, contusio, impressio; nota, vestigium. — ¶ *Dint (force), vis.*  
**TO DINT**, contundo.  
**DIOCESE**, diœcesis.  
**DIOCESAN**, episcopus.  
**DIP**, v. a. tingo, intingo, mergo; v. n. se mergere in aquam, subire aquam. — *To dip again, retingo.* — *To dip often, mersito, merso.* — *To dip under, submergo.* — *To dip over head and ears, immergo.* — *Dipped, intinctus, tinctus; immersus.* — ¶ *To dip into a thing, leviter aliquid attingere.*  
**DIPHTHONG**, diphthongus.  
**DIRE**, DIREFUL, dirus, sævus, atrox, horrendus, horridus.  
**DIRENESS**, diritas, immanitas.  
**DIRECT**, rectus, directus.  
**DIRECT** (*govern*), dirigo, moderor. — ¶ *To direct a letter, inscribo.* — ¶ *To direct the right way, viam alicui monstrare, commonstrare, ostendere.* — *Directed in the way, in viam deductus.* — ¶ *To direct or show how to do a thing, monstro, doceo, edoceo; præcipio, instruo, instituo, erudio.* — ¶ *To direct or bend one's course to a place, cursum or iter aliquo dirigere, tendere, intendere, applicare.* — ¶ See *Command.* — *He was directed to do that, id habebat in mandatis.*  
**DIRECTION**, regio, via; pars. — *In all directions, in omnes partes.* — ¶ (*conduct, management*), rectio, administra-

tio; gubernatio. — *To have the direction of an affair*, alicui rei præesse. — *They had the direction of the war*, illis mandatum erat bellum. — *To be under the direction of another*, rem alicujus ductu gerere; nutu alicujus regi. — ¶ *To follow directions*, jussa or mandata alicujus exsequi, facere, peragere. — *To give*, præcipio, jubeo, mando, alicui de re aliqua mandata or præcepta dare. — *To receive*, mandata ab aliquo accipere.

**DIRECTLY**, directe, directo, rectâ; e vestigio, sine morâ. — *Let us go directly*, eamus rectâ viâ. — *Directly against or contrary*, e regione, ex adverso, ex opposito, contra.

**DIRECTNESS**, rectum.

**DIRECTOR**, rector, moderator.

**DIRGE**, carmen lugubre (funebre); threnus; nenia.

**DIRK**, pugio.

**DIRT**, lutum, cœnum.

**DIRTY** (*full of dirt*), cœnosus, lutulentus, immundus, sordidus: (*base, filthy*), sordidus, impurus, spurcus, fœdus. — *A dirty or base action*, facinus indignum, fœdum.

**TO DIRTY a person's clothes**, alicujus vestem conspurcare, iuquinare, luto aspergere or inficere.

**DIRTILY**, sordide, fœde: — (*basely*), indigne, inhoneste, inique, sordide, illiberaliter, turpiter: (*impurely*), obscœne.

**DIRTINESS**, spurcicia, sordes, squalor: (*baseness, &c.*), fœditas, impunitas, iniquitas; injustitia; spurcicies.

**DISABLE** (*render incapable*), aliquem ad aliquid agendum ineptum reddere, ad aliquid munus sustinendum ineptum facere: — (*weaken*), debilito, infirmo. — *To disable*, alicujus brachium, manum, etc., debilitare, mutilare. — *A disabled ship*, navis quassa, inutilis, inhabilis. — *soldier*, miles membris captus or vulneribus confectus.

**DISABLING**, infirmatio, debilitatio, mutilatio.

**DISABILITY**, impotentia.

**DISABUSE**, errore animum alicujus liberare; alicui errorem eripere; alicui mentis errorem demere; errantem in viam veritatis reducere.

**DISADVANTAGE** (*damage or loss*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum, jactura: (*inferiority of condition*), deterior or iniquior conditio. — *Disadvantage of ground (in war)*, loci iniquitas. — *To come off with disadvantage in battle*, cladem, incommodum accipere. — *To my disadvantage*, meo detrimento or incommodo. — *To set upon a person at a disadvantage*, aliquem impeditum et inopinantem aggredi.

**DISADVANTAGEOUS**, incommodus, damnosus, iniquus; alienus.

**DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS**, incommoditas.

**DISADVANTAGEOUSLY**, incommode, damnose, inique.

**DISAFFECTED**, aversus, alienatus, alienus; malevolus; inimicus. — *to the government*, rerum novarum or eventendarum cupidus; inimicus regis, etc.

**DISAFFECTION**, offensio, aversatio; malevolentia.

**DISAGREE** (*fall out*), dissideo, dissentio, discordo, discrepo: — (*not to suit*), pugno, repugno, non congruere, competere or quadrare. — *Disagreeing*, diversus, discors, discordans. — *It is disagreeing to my kind of life*, absurdum et alienum est a vitâ meâ.

**DISAGREEABLE** (*unpleasant*), injucundus, ingratus, illepidus, insuavis.

**DISAGREEABLENESS**, injucunditas.

**DISAGREEABLY**, injucunde, illepide.

**DISAGREEMENT**, repugnantia, discrepantia, discordia, diversitas; (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio.

**DISALLOW**, improbo, reprobo, damno, aversor; rejicio.

**DISANNUL**. See *Annul*.

**DISAPPEAR**, evanesco, e conspectu evolare; obscurari; tolli.

**DISAPPOINT**, desitio, frustror; irritum facere: (*break one's word*), fidem violare, conventis non stare. — *To disappoint an adversary's purpose*, ad adversarii conatus infringere. — *To disappoint one of his hope*, spem alicujus destituere, fallere. — *To be disappointed*, spe falli. — *My master is disappointed of a wife*, herus uxore excidit.

**DISAPPOINTMENT**, frustratio; incommodum, casus adversus.

**DISAPPROVE**, improbo, minus probo.

**DISAPPROBATION**, improbatio; reprehensio (*blame*); acclamatio (*by noise*).

**DISARM** (*strip another of his arms*), exarino; spolio; armis exuere, alicui arma detrahare: — (*lay aside his arms*), arma deponere or exuere. — *Disarmed (without arms)*, inermis, inermis; (*stripped of his arms*), armis spoliatus or exutus.

**DISASTER**, malum, incommodum; calamitas; casus adversus, infestus, iniquus.

**DISASTROUS**, infaustus, infelix, calamitosus.

**DISASTROUSLY**, incommode, infeliciter, calamitose.

**DISAVOW** (*disown*), diffiteor, infitior, nego, abnego, denego, repudio; rejicio.

**DISAVOWING** (*disowning*), negatio, infitatio, repudiatio.

**DISBAND**, exactoro, dimitto. — *soldiers*, milites exactorare, dimittere, missos facere. — ¶ *To disband or quit the service*, signa deserere or derelinquere.

**DISBANDING**, missio, dimissio.

**DISBELIEVE** (*distrust*), diffido; (*not believe*), non or parum credere.

**DISBELIEF**, diffidentia; dubitandi obstinatio.

**DISBELIEVER**, qui veram religionem non profitetur.

**DISBURDEN**, exonero, levo.

**DISBURDENING**, oneris exemptio.

**DISBURSE**, impendo, insumo, pecuniam erogare or suppeditare.

**DISBURSEMENT**, pecuniæ erogatio; expensa, impensa; expensus, sumptus, expensa pecunia.

**DISCARD** (*dismiss*), exactoro, dimitto, missum facere; (*throw off*), excutio, ejicio; (*reject*), rejicio.

**DISCARDING**, missio.

**DISCERN** (*put a difference*), discerno, dignosco, dijudico, distinguo; (*perceive*), cerno, video, conspicio, intelligo; (*distinguish from*), internosco; (*spy out*), conspicio. — *Easy to be discerned*, conspicuus, perspicuus. — *Discernible*, sub aspectum or oculorum sensum cadens.

**DISCERNMENT**, judicium; judicium acre, subtile.

**DISCERNING**, *adj.* perspicax, sagax; homo acri mente or judicio.

**DISCERNINGLY**, sagaciter, acriter, subtiliter.

**DISCHARGE** *one's conscience* (*act conscientiously*), rectam conscientiam servare, a rectâ conscientia non discedere. — *a commission*, mandatum conficere. — ¶ *To discharge (from a crime)*, absolvo, expedio, a culpâ liberare, culpam ab aliquo amovere. — ¶ *To discharge one of a covenant*, acceptam stipulationem ferre. — ¶ *To discharge (exempt)*, ab administratione alicujus rei liberare or eximere; (*release*), dimitto; (*put out of office*), missum facere. — *Discharged (freed)*, liberatus, solutus; liber; immunis. — *To discharge soldiers*, milites dimittere, mittere or missos facere, exactorare, militiâ solvere; *with disgrace*, milites cum ignominia dimittere. — *To discharge a debt*, nomen dissolvere, expedire. — ¶ *To discharge a ship*, merces e navi exponere, exonerare or deonerare. — *Discharged*, exoneratus, onere levatus. — *To discharge one's stomach*, vomito, vomitu reddere. — *To discharge one's anger upon a person*, iram in aliquem effundere or evomere. — *To discharge itself (as a river)*, defluo, devolvo. — *To discharge a gun*. See *Gun*.

**DISCHARGE**, *s.* (*freeing*), liberatio, missio. — *of humor's*, humorum detractio. — *The discharge of one's duty*, muneris functio. — ¶ *A discharge (acquittance)*, acceptiatio. — *To give a discharge*, acceptum referre aliquid. — ¶ *To demand a discharge (of soldiers)*, missionem flagitare.

**DISCHARGING** (*acquitting*), absolutio, a culpâ liberatio; (*sending away*), dimissio; (*paying*), solutio. — *A discharging of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

**DISCIPLINE**, discipulus.

**DISCIPLINE** (*instruction*), disciplina, institutio; (*warlike*), res bellica, disciplina militaris, ratio castrensis. — *To observe strict discipline or order*, leges præscriptas or præfinitas observare.

**TO DISCIPLINE** (*instruct*), doceo, instituo, erudio; (*punish*), punio, castigo.

**DISCIPLINARIAN**, qui leges præscriptas observat et urget.

**DISCLAIM**, renuntio, ab dico, repudio, recuso; pro suo non habere; nuntium alicui rei remittere.

**DISCLAIMING**, abdicatio; recusatio.

**DISCLOSE**, detego, retego, aperio, aperio, nuntio, indico; patefacio. — *To be disclosed*, patefio, patefio. — *Disclosed (revealed)*, detectus, patefactus, reclusus; nudatus.

**DISCLOSURE**, patefactio, indicium.

**DISCOLOR**, decoloro, colorem mutare — *Discolored*, decolor, decoloratus.

**DISCOLORATION**, coloris mutatio; decoloratio.

**DISCOMFIT** *an army*, exercitum furdere; hostium copias profligare; hostes prosternere, dissipare, in fugam convertere.

**DISCOMFITURE**, clades, strages, incommodum.

**DISCOMFORT**, mæror, dolor, angor; mæstia; tristitia; ægritudo.

**DISCOMFORTED**, tristis, mæstus, æger animi. — *To be so*, dolere, in dolore esse, in mærore esse.

**DISCOMMODE**, incommodo, alicui incommodum ferre or parere; molestiam afferre, exhibere; aliquem molestiâ afficere.

**DISCOMMODING**, incommoditas, incommodum.

**DISCOMPOSE** (*put out of order*), turbo, perturbo; confundo. — *To discompose the mind*, animum excuriare, sollicitare, angere, inquietare.

**DISCOMPOSURE**, perturbatio, consternatio, trepidatio; cura, angor, anxietas.

**DISCONCERT**, consilia frangere, confringere, conturbare, perturbare. — *Disconcerted*, fractus; perturbatus.

**DISCONCERTING**, perturbatio.

**DISCONSOLATE** (*afflicted*), mæstus, tristis, mærore confectus; afflictus: (*without consolation*), solatii expertus, solatio carens.

**DISCONTENT**, offensio, molestia; tædium, fastidium, (*with genit.*); tristitia; ægritudo.

**TO DISCONTENT**, ango, offendo, aliquem molestiâ afficere. — *To be discontented*, offendor, indignor; graviter, ægre, moleste, iniquo animo aliquid ferre; aliqua re non contentum esse. — *Discontented*, sorte suâ non contentus, morosus, rerum mutationis cupidus; offensus, animo alienatus.

**DISCONTENTEDLY**, ægre, graviter, inique, moleste.

**DISCONTINUE**, omitto, desino, desisto; intermitto (see *Cease*). — *Discontinued*, intermissus, interruptus.

**DISCONTINUANCE**, intermissio, desuetudo, intercapedo.

**DISCORD**, discordia, dissensio, dissidium. — *To be at discord*, discordo, dissentio, discrepo, dissideo. — *To make discord*, litas serere or movere; simulates fovere. — *Discord in music*, dissonantia, *Hieron.*

**DISCORDANCE**, discordia, discrepantia.

**DISCORDANT** (*in music*), absonus, dissonus; (*disagreeing*), discors.

**DISCORDANTLY**, absonè; cum discordiâ.

**DISCOUNT**, de summâ detrahare, remittere, subducere, deminuere.

**DISCOUNT**, *s.* detractio, deminutio, subductio.

**DISCOURTENANCE**, improbo, reprimo, inhibeo, fronte nubila excipere.

**DISCOURAGE**, absterreo, animum frangere, infringere, debilitare, consternare. — *To discourage one's self*, be discouraged, animum abjicere, demittere; animo cadere, concidere, debilitari, frangi, demitti, deficere. — *To discourage from an undertaking*, deterreo; aliquem ab aliqua re avocare, abducere, abstrahere, avertere. — *Discouraged*, abjectus, deterritus, fractus. — *Not discouraged*, intrepidus.

**DISCOURAGEMENT** (*discouraging*), animi abjectio, debilitatio, demissio, infractio; (*hinderance*), incommodum, impedimentum. — *To throw discouragement in one's way*, detertere ab aliqua re; alicui molestiam exhibere. — *To be or lie under many discouragements*, variis incommodis conflictari.

**DISCOURSE** (*talk*), sermocinatio, disceptatio, alloquium, allocutio, affatus, colloquium: (*harangue*), sermo, oratio,



concio. — *Familiar discourse*, sermo familiaris, quotidianus. — *Idlc*, nugæ, fabulæ. — *Pleasant*, narratio jucunda, lepida fabulæ. — *Fine or polite*, oratio accurata, compta, ornata, polita, perpolita. — *Compact*, oratio concinna et cohærens. — *Dry or shallow*, loquela jejuna, oratio arida, exilis, inculta. — *Rambling*, a proposito aberrans. — *Fulsome*, oratio insulsa, illepidi, ingrata. — *Ravishing*, jucundissima, suavissima, admirabilis. — *Figurative*, figurata. — *Starched*, nimis exquisita, affectata. — *Long-winded*, nimis longa. — *Bald*, oratio jejuna, exilis. — *Palthetic*, ad commovendos et concitandos animos apta. — *To open a discourse or debate*, de aliquâ re sermonem inferre, instituire, suscipere, ordiri. — *To resume a discourse*, eo revertere unde oratio dedinavit. — *To fall into discourse*, in sermonem incidere, verba cedere. — *To relate a discourse*, sermonem habitum exponere. — *In common discourse*, in consuetudine sermonis. — *This thing was now become the subject of common discourse*, hæc res jam vulgi rumoribus exagitata fuit, or abiit in orationum, (*Liv.*) — *Discoursed*, enarratus, expositus.

**TO DISCOURSE**, sermocinari, dissero, discepto, confabulor, colloquor, confero. — *To discourse at large*, plurimis verbis agere, pluribus disserere. — *To discourse with a person*, sermonem cum aliquo habere, conferre; cum aliquo sermocinari, communicare.

**DISCOURSING**, collocutio, sermocinatio. **DISCOURSIVE**, **DISCURSIVE**, ad sermocinationem spectans, sermocinationis capax. **DISCOURTEOUS**, inhumanus, inurbanus, immitis, morosus.

**DISCOURTEOUSLY**, inhumane, morose. **DISCOURTESY** (*ill turn*), injuria, damnum, detrimentum: (*displeasure*), offensa. — *To do one a discourtesy*, incommodo; injuriâ aliquem afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere.

**DISCOVER** (*reveal*), detego, retego; patefacio, aperio; explico; notum facere; in lucem proferre; in vulgus producere: — (*espy*), conspicio, prospicio; (*find out*), deprehendo, patefacio. — *To discover his accomplices*, socios indicare. — *To labor or endeavor to discover*, exploro, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo, indago. — *To discover or find out secrets*, arcana expiscari, explorare. — *To discover a person's design*, consilium alicujus cognoscere. — *To discover one's humor* (*find it out*), mentem alicujus explorare, deprehendere; (*show it*), ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire. — *Discovered* (*found out*), detectus, reiectus, patefactus, compertus; (*shown*), ostensus, indicatus.

**DISCOVERABLE**, aspectabilis, indagabilis. **DISCOVERER**, explorator, indagator.

**DISCOVERY** (*discovering*), inventio, indagatio, investigatio; (*thing discovered*), inventum, res inventa. — *To make new discoveries in arts*, aliquid novi, quod ad artes amplificandas pertineat, invenire, indagare, reperire, excogitare; novis inventis artes augere, locupletare. — *¶ A discovery* (*revealing*), indicium, patefactio, deprehensio.

**DISCREDIT**, dedecus, ignominia, macula; labes.

**TO DISCREDIT** (*disgrace*), infamo, obtrecto; existimationem alicujus lædere, violare, imminuere: (*not to believe*), parum alicui credere, nullam fidem alicui habere.

**DISCREDITING** (*disgracing*), obtrectatio: (*not believing*), diffidentia.

**DISCREET**, prudens, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus.

**DISCREETLY**, prudenter, sapienter, caute, circumspecte.

**DISCRETION**, prudentia, sapientia; consilium, circumspectio. — *To act with discretion*, considerate or prudenter agere. — *A person of great discretion*, vir summe prudentiæ. — *Without discretion*, imprudens, inconsultus, temerarius. — *¶ (free will)*, arbitrium. — *To leave a thing to a person's discretion*, aliquid arbitrio alicujus relinquere, permittere. — *To live at one's own discretion*, sui juris esse; arbitrio suo vivere; suo more vitam degere. — *To surrender at*

*discretion*, se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; victori se dedere nullâ conditione propositâ; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; armis positâ ad victoris fidem confugere.

**DISCRETIONARY power**, potestas infinita; auctoritas nullis terminis præfinita.

**DISCRIMINATE**, discrimino, distingo.

**DISCRIMINATION**, discrimen.

**DISCUSS** (*explain*), res difficiles dilucide exponere, explicare, illustrare: (*examine*), exploro, investigo; aliquid accurate considerare, diligenter pendere; disceptare aliquid. — *¶ To discuss humors*, humores corporis discutere, resolvere.

**DISCUSSION**, investigatio; disceptatio.

**DISDAIN**, dedignor, aspernor, fastidio, aversor, contemno, sperno.

**DISDAIN**, contemptus, fastidium.

**DISDAINER**, contemptor.

**DISDAINFUL**, fastidiosus, arrogans; superciliosus, Sen.

**DISDAINFULLY**, fastidiose, arroganter, contemptim.

**DISDAINING**, dedignatio, contemptio, aversatio.

**DISEASE**, morbus, adversa valetudo. — *A desperate disease*, morbus periculosus, ægre medicabilis. — *A mortal disease*, mortifer morbus. — *complicated*, multiplex. — *To be confined by a disease*, propter valetudinem domo non exire, domi se continere; morbo lecto affixum esse. — *To contract a disease*, morbum contrahere, concipere. — *He caught that disease by hard drinking*, potationibus morbum concepit. — *To be relieved from a disease*, ex morbo recreari, relevari, evadere, emergere. — *The disease abates*, morbus se remittit. — *increases*, ingravescit.

**DISEASED**, æger, ægrotus, morbidus, morbo affectus, valetudinarius, infirmus, languidus. — *To be diseased*, ægrotare, male se habere, ex morbo laborare; morbo teneri, affici, conflictari.

**DISEMBARK**, oram tenere, litus obtinere, e navi exscendere or descendere: — *v. a. To disembark* (*goods*), e navi tollere. — *Disembarked*, e navi expositus. — *¶ But see Land.*

**DISEMBOGUE**, in mare defuere.

**DISENCHANT**, exantico.

**DISENCHAMBERED**, exoneratus, liberatus.

**DISENGAGE** (*quit or free from*), expedio, extrico; (*set at liberty*), libero, explico, expedio, extraho, vadimonio solvere. — *Disengaged*, liberatus, vadimoniosolutus.

**DISENGAGEMENT** (*freeing*), liberatio, redemptio, solutio.

**DISENTANGLE**, expedio, solvo, extrico.

**DISENTRANCED**, ex alto somno suscitatus.

**DISESTEEM**, elevo, contemno, despicio, negligo; parvi æstimare. — *Disesteemed*, contemptus, spretus, despiciatui habitus.

**DISESTEEM**, s. contemptus, contemptio, fastidium.

**DISESTEEMING**, elevatio, contemptio.

**DISFAVOR**, subst. odium; offensa.

**DISFIGURE**, deformat, mutilo. — *one's face*, os fœdare. — *Disfigured*, deformatus, deformat, fœdatus.

**DISFIGURING**, deformatio.

**DISFRANCHISE**, civitatem alicui adimere; a numero civium segregare. — *Disfranchised*, proscriptus, immunitatis civium privatus.

**DISFRANCHISEMENT**, immunitatum privatio.

**DISGORGE**, evomo, ejicio, exonero.

**DISGORING**, ejectio, vomitio.

**DISGRACE**, dedecus, labes, infamia, ignominia; (*disfavor*), offensa, offensio. — *To fall into disgrace*, in offensam incidere. — *at court*, in principis offensio-nem incurrere. — *To live in disgrace*, per dedecus vivere; cum ignominia vitam degere.

**TO DISGRACE**, dedecoro, dehonesto, deturpo; infamo; contamino; dignitatem obscurare. — *one's self*, famam suam obscurare, lædere; se contaminare; se turpiter dare. — *To be disgraced*, in dedecore versari. — *To disgrace or turn out of favor*, gratiâ quempiam privare.

**DISGRACEFUL**, dedecorosus, contumeliosus, turpis. — *Disgraceful language*, convicia.

**DISGRACEFULLY**, turpiter, cum dedecore or ignominia.

**DISGUISE himself**, mutare vestem, habitum suum permutare; larvam sibi aptare; faciem suam alienâ specie occultare; alienam formam capere, mentiri. — *as a shepherd*, pastorem cultum induere. — *¶ To disguise* (*alter*) *a thing*, aliam speciem alicui rei superinducere; (*conceal*), aliquid celare, occultare, dissimulare.

**DISGUISE**, subst. vestis mutata. — *In disguise*, veste mutata, permutato habitu; larvam gerens, personatus. — *¶ Fig.* species; simulatio. See *Cloak*.

**DISGUISER**, dissimulator, qui deformat.

**DISGUISEING** (*dissembling*), dissimulatio.

**DISGUST**, fastidium, offensio, tædium; nausea.

**TO DISGUST**, displiceo; bilem alicui commovere; fastidium afferre. — *To be disgusted* (*tak a disgust*), stomachor, indignor; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre. — *Disgusting*, fastidium creans, fastidiosus; teter (*of smell*, &c.).

**DISH** (*platter*), patina, patella, lanx, inagis, scutula, paropsis: — *A dish* (when the same as a course), ferculum; but to express he cooked a dish of vegetables, we say, olus coxit. — *The chief dish*, caput cœnæ. — *A large dish*, lanx. — *A little dish*, patella, catillus. — *A dish-clout*, pennisulus. — *Dish-meat*, sorbillum.

**TO DISH UP MEAT**, patinas cibis instruere; patinis cibos indere.

**DISHABILLE**, vestis nocturna; vestis domestica, vestitus domesticus.

**DISHHEARTEN**, animum alicujus frangere, debilitare; aliquid ab aliâ re abstertere. — *To be disheartened*, animo cadere, concidere; animum abjicere, demittere. — *Disheartened*, animo abjectus, fractus, debilitatus. — *A disheartening affair*, res parum spei ostentans or de quâ vix bene sperare licet.

**DISHHEARTENING**, s. animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio, infractio.

**DISHEVEL**, capillos turbare, pandere. — *Dishevelled hair*, passi capilli.

**DISHONEST** (*knavish*), fraudulentus, improbus, pravus, nequam.

**DISHONESTLY**, improbe, perfide, fraudulentè.

**DISHONESTY** (*knavery*), fraudulentia, fallacia, injustitia; pravitatis, improbitas.

**DISHONOR**, dedecus, ignominia, infamia, macula. — *It is better to die bravely than to live in dishonor*, præstat per virtutem mori quam per dedecus vivere.

**TO DISHONOR**, dehonesto, dedecoro; tra-duco, deformat, labem alicui aspergere, alicui infamiam inferre. — *He dishonored him amongst his friends*, illum ignominia notavit inter suos.

**DISHONORABLE**, turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus; infamis, deformat; decolor (*poet.*).

**DISHONORABLY**, turpiter, inhonestè.

**DISINCLINED**, ab aliâ re aversus, alieno or abhorrens.

**DISINCLINATION**, aversatio, odium.

**DISINGENUOUS**, parum ingenuus, ingenuitatis expers, inurbanus, incivilis, illiberalis.

**DISINGENUOUSLY**, parum ingenuè, inurbane, illiberaliter.

**DISINGENUOUSNESS**, prava indoles, dissimulatio, illiberalitas.

**DISINHERIT**, exheredo, exheredem scribere; hereditate mulctare. — *Disinherited*, exheredatus, exheres.

**DISINHERITING**, exheredatio.

**DISINTERESTED**, integer, incorruptus, commodis suis non studens, suæ utilitatis immemor, abstinent, innocens.

**DISINTERESTEDNESS**, sui commodi neglectus, innocentia, abstinentia.

**DISINTERESTEDLY**, integre, incorrupte, sine ulla mercedis spe, innocenter, liberaliter.

**DISJOIN**, disjungo, discludo, separo, se-grego.

**DISJOINING**, disjunctio, sejunctio, separatio.

**DISJUNCTIVE**, disjunctivus.

**DISJOINTED**, male cohærens.

**DISK**, solis or lunæ orbis.

**DISLIKE**, improbo, aversor, ab aliâ re abhorrere. — *Disliked*, improbat, rejectus, fastidiosus.

**DISLIKE**, s. declinatio; fuga; odium, aversatio; fastidium. — *To fall into dislike*, improbari, in fastidium abire.

**DISLOCATE**, luxo, loco movere. — *Dislocated*, luxatus.

**DISLOCATION**, membri e loco motio; luxatura.

**DISLUDGE**, hospitio aliquem disjicere, ejicere, pellere, depellere, expellere. — *To dislodge the enemy*, hostes ex or de castello, etc. dejicere; hostes de suo loco movere.

**DISLODGING** (*driving away*), expulsio.

**DISLOYAL**, perfidus, infidus.

**DISLOYALLY**, perfide, perfidiose.

**DISLOYALTY**, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

**DISMAL**, dirus, horridus, infaustus, terribilis.

**DISMALLY**, horride, horribilem in modum.

**DISMANTLE** a city, oppidi muros or mœnia diruere; urbem munimentis nudare.

**DISMANTLING**, munimentorum dejectio.

**DISMAY**, animi perturbatio.

**TO DISMAY**, territo, perterrefacio, consterno, conturbo; metu aliquem percutere.

**DISMAYING**, exanimatio.

**DISMEMBER**, deartuo, dilanio; membratim dissecare, discernere, concidere.

**DISMEMBERING**, membrorum dissectio.

**DISMISS**, dimitto, aliquem ablegare, amandare. — *from an employment*, a munere dimittere; alicui permittere ut se munere suo abdicet; munus alicui abrogare. — *To dismiss a cause*, actionem de curiâ dimittere. — *Dismissed*, dimissus, ablegatus, amandatus; submotus. — *from an employment*, missus factus, munere privatus.

**DISSMISSION**, dimissio, missio.

**DISMOUNT** (*unhorse*), equo aliquem excutere, præcipitare, dejicere; (*alight*), ex equo descendere, desilire. — *Dismissed* (*thrown down*), dejectus, deturbatus, excussus.

**DISMOUNTING** (*unhorsing*), ex equo dejectio or præcipitatio; (*alighting*), ex equo descensio.

**DISOBEY**, repugno; jubenti morem non gerere, Imperium recusare, detrectare; alicujus imperium negligere. — *Disobeyed*, contemptus, neglectus.

**DISOBEDIENCE**, immodestia; contumacia; imperii neglectus, recusatio or detrectatio.

**DISOBEDIENT**, non obediens, minus obsequens, dicto non audiens, contumax, imperium detrectans. — *To be disobedient*, jussa negligere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicui non parere, non obedire.

**DISOBEDIENTLY**, contumaciter, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

**DISOBLIGE**, lædo, de aliquo male mereri, aliquem offendere.

**DISOBLIGING**, inofficiosus, inurbanus, acerbus.

**DISOBLIGINGLY**, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

**DISORDER**, confusio, perturbatio. — *You see in what disorder we are*, vides quantâ in rerum conversione ac perturbatione versemur. — *of mind*, animi perturbatio. — *To put things into disorder*, res miscere ac perturbare. — *To put the enemy into disorder*, ordines hostium turbare, hostium exercitum perturbare. — *To retire in disorder*, effuse se recipere. — *Disorders* (*tumults*), turbæ. — ¶ (*distemper*), morbus, ægotatio.

**TO DISORDER**, turbo, conturbo, perturbo; confundo, misceo. — *To disorder the hair*, capillos turbare.

**DISORDERING**, conturbatio, perturbatio.

**DISORDERED**, **DISORDERLY**, incompositus, inconditus, inordinatus, confusus, turbatus. — *All things are confounded and disordered*, funditus omnia miscentur; omnia sunt perturbatissima. — *Disordered in body*, æger, ægotans, male se habens. — *in mind*, animo perturbatus, conturbatus; æger animi; animi recordiâ laborans. — *Disordered in his senses*, insanus, cœritus (*poet.*), larvatus, mente captus. — ¶ *A disorderly or vicious way of living*, vita dissoluta, mores dissoluti, effrenata vivendi licentia.

**DISORDERLY**, incondite, incomposite; inordinate, Cels.; effuse.

**DISOWN** (*deny*), nego, abnego, inficio. — ¶ *To disown one*, abdicco, repudio.

**DISOWNING**, negatio, abdicatio, repudiatio, inficiatio.

**DISPARAGE** (*slight*), vitupero, obrecto; despicio, contemno, sperno; parvi du-

cere or æstimare: — (*speak ill of*), de alicujus famâ detrahere; laudibus or laudes alicujus obrectare; alicujus famam lædere.

**DISPARAGING** (*speaking ill of*), obrectatio; alicujus famâ læsio or violatio.

**DISPARAGEMENT** (*disgrace*), infamia, dedecus. — *It is no disparagement for you to do that*, illud tibi non dedecori erit.

**DISPARAGER**, obrectator.

**DISPARITY**, inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.

**DISPARTED**, divivus.

**DISPASSIONATE**, æquus; placidus; modestus.

**DISPATCH**. See *Despatch*.

**DISPEL**, dispello; discutio.

**DISPENSE** (*lay out*), dispenso, distribuo. — ¶ *To dispense with*, veniam alicui indulgere, gratiam alicujus rei alicui facere. — *the laws*, leges relaxare. — *Dispensed with by the laws*, legibus solutus or relaxatus.

**DISPENSER**, qui dispensat, administrator.

**DISPENSING with the laws**, legum laxamentum.

**DISPENSING power**, leges laxandi potestas.

**DISPENSATION** (*distribution, management*), dispensatio, administratio; (*indulgence*), exemptio, immunitas, venia.

**DISPEOPLE**, populor, depopolor; terram vacuefacere, incolas terrâ ejicere; civibus urbem spoliare, urbi solitudinem inferre or inducere. — *Dispeopled*, vastatus, desolatus, civibus spoliatus.

**DISPEOPLED**, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio.

**DISPERSE** (*scatter abroad*), spargo, dispergo; dissipio; diffundo: (*be dispersed*), spargor, dispergor; (*straggle abroad*), palor. — *Dispersed*, sparsus, dispersus, dissipatus, diffusus.

**DISPERSEDLY**, sparsim, passim, dispersim, effuse.

**DISPERSION**, dispersus.

**DISPIRIT**, animum alicui frangere or debilitare. — *To be dispirited*, animum abjicere or demittere; animo frangi or debilitari. — *Dispirited*, animo fractus or debilitatus, tristis.

**DISPIRITING**, animi debilitatio or infractio.

**DISPLACE**, demovere de loco, submoveo; loco movere. — ¶ (*turn out of office*), dignitatem alicui abrogare, abolere; aliquem a munere removeo or amoveo.

**DISPLACING**, remotio, anotio: muneris or magistratus privatio.

**DISPLAY** (*spread*), pando, dispando, expando; (*declare*), expono, explico, enarro; (*make a show of*), jacto, ostento. — *To display one's parts*, eloquentiam, facultiam, memoriam, etc. jactare or ostentare. — *Displayed*, expositus, explicatus. — *With banners displayed*, signis explicatis.

**DISPLAY**, subst. expositio, explicatio; ostentatio, jactatio.

**DISPLEASE**, displiceo, offendo, ingratum or molestum esse; non or minime placere. — *I have displeased my brother*, apud fratrem in offensâ sum. — *I speak it not to displease any body*, absit verbo invidia. — *If this displeases you*, si id te mordet. — *This displeases the man*, id male habet virum. — *Displeased* (*offended*), indignans, offensus, infensus, ægre ferens. — *To be displeased*, indignor, stomachor. — *at a thing*, aliquid ægre or graviter ferre. — *He has reason to be displeased with you*, est quod succenseat tibi. — *They are displeased for every trifle*, pro levibus noxis graves iras gerunt. — *It displeases*, displicet, minime placet. — ¶ *To displease* (*be troublesome to*), molestiam alicui creare or facessere.

**DISPLEASING**, injucundus, ingratus, insuavis; molestus.

**DISPLEASURE** (*distaste*), offensa; offensio; (*grudge*), ira, inimicitia; simulas. — *No displeasure to you*, pace quod fiat tuâ. — *To incur one's displeasure*, in odium or offensam alicujus incurrere; *to have incurred it*, in offensâ apud aliquem esse. — *Somewhat in displeasure*, subinvisus, subdiosus. — ¶ (*mischievous turn*), incommodum; malefactum, *Enn.* — *To do one a displeasure*, incommodo; damno aliquem afficere; damnum alicui inferre.

**DISPORT one's self**, ludo, joco.

**DISPOSE** (*set in order*), dispono, compono; ordino, res ordinate disponere, in ordinem digerere. — *To dispose or prepare one's self to do a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum parare, comparare, accingere. — *Disposed* (*set in order*), dispositus, compositus, digestus, ordinatus, structus. — *Disposed* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus, paratus. — *To dispose or incline a person to do a thing*, alicujus animum ad quidpiam agendum parare, apparare, preparare. — *Ill-disposed*, pravus, scelestus; male affectus. — *Well*, bene affectus. — *I am disposed*, lubet, fert animus, animum indixi. — ¶ *To dispose of* (*bestow*) offices, honores præstare; (*lay out*), expendo, insumo; (*to some use*), destino, assigno, utor. — *How will you dispose of his? quo pacto uteris? quem in usum destinās?* — *To dispose of a thing by giving it away*, largior, elargior; dono. — *To dispose of a daughter in marriage*, filiam in matrimonio locare. — *To dispose of one's self or spend one's time*, horas collocare, tempus conterere. — ¶ *To dispose of* (*sell*), vendo, permuto, abalieno; (*let or place out*), loco, eloco; (*settle*), statuo, constituo. — *To dispose of to another*, rem alienare or ad alium transferre.

**DISPOSER** (*setter in order*), ordinator, Sen.; (*distributor*), dispensator.

**DISPOSING** (*settling in order*), digestio, dispositio; ordinatio, Plin.

**DISPOSITION**, rerum in ordinem dispositio; (*inclination*), indoles, ingenium. — *In this disposition of mind*, animis ita affectis. — *A disposition of the mind*, animi affectio. — *A pious disposition*, pietatis affectus. — ¶ (*rule or order*), constitutum, decretum, statutum. — ¶ (*of the body*), corporis habitus or habitudo, corporis affectio. — *Good*, sanitas, firma corporis habitudo. — *Ill*, malus corporis habitus, corporis habitudo infirma or ægra.

**DISPOSAL**, ordo, dispositio; compositio; potestas, arbitrium. — *God has the absolute disposal of all things*, a Dei voluntate ac nutu cuncta pendent; pro arbitrio Deus omnia moderatur. — *Thnt is all at my disposal*, a meo id omne pendet arbitrio; in meâ potestate id totum est. — *To be at his own disposal*, esse sui potentem. — *To give one's self wholly up to another's disposal*, se totum alterius voluntati permittere, tradere, addicere.

**DISPOSSESS**, de possessione dimovere et dejicere, possessione depellere; aliquem bonis exuere or spoliare. — *To dispossess a man of his estate*, aliquem de fundi possessione dejicere.

**DISPOSSESSION**, ejectio, spoliatio.

**DISPRAISE**, vituperatio, obrectatio.

**DISPROOF**. See *Disprove*.

**DISPROPORTION**, inæqualitas.

**DISPROPORTIONATE**, impar, dispar, inæqualis.

**DISPROPORTIONABLY**, inæqualiter, impariter.

**DISPROPORTIONED**, impariter distributus, inæqualiter paritus.

**DISPROVE**, confuto, refuto, infirmo; refello, convello, redarguo, coarguo; diluere quæ contra dici possunt.

**DISPROVING**, **DISPROOF**, confutatio, refutatio.

**DISPUTE**, disputo, discepto, argumentor, certo, concerto, decerto; contendo, commentor, congredior. — *To dispute or differ about*, litigo, ambigo. — *To dispute one's right at law*, iudicio jus suum asserere or vindicare. — *Men dispute*, disputatur. — *To dispute fondly*, hugor, prævaricor.

**DISPUTE**, s. (*debate*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, contentio: (*quarrel*), controversia, rixa; jurgium, certamen. — *The matter in dispute*, controversia; res de quâ disputatur or ambigitur. — *Beyond dispute*, sine controversiâ.

**DISPUTANT**, s. disputator, ratiocinator; dialecticus. — *A quibbling disputant*, disputator subtilis, sophista or sophistes.

**DISPUTABLE**, disputabilis (Sen.), de quo disputari potest, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

**DISQUALIFY**, alicui rei faciendæ inhabilem facere or reddere. — *Disqualified*, inutilis, non idoneus, impar.

**DISQUALIFICATION**, res quæ ad aliquid agendum inhabilem reddit.

**DISQUIET**, **DISQUIETUDE**, cura, ægritudo, sollicitudo, ægritudo; inquietudo; commotio; animi anxietas.

**To DISQUIET**, inquieto, excrucio, conturbo, perturbor, vexo, infesto, angō, molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere; alicquem molestiâ afficere. — *Hidden troubles disquiet most, magis exurunt, quæ secreto lacerant curæ.* — *Disquieted*, inquietatus, discruciat, excruciat, perturbatus, conturbatus, sollicitus. — *in mind*, sollicitus, anxius, animo perturbatus. — *To become disquieted*, inquietor, animi discrucior; ringor; sollicitudine angor.

**DISQUIETER**, exagitator, turbator, perturbatrix.

**DISQUIETING**, inquietatio (*Liv.*), perturbatio.

**DISQUISITION**, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio; examen.

**DISREGARD**, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.

**To DISREGARD**, negligo, sperno, despicio, contemno, fastidio, aversor.

**DISRELISH**, fastidium; declinatio, fuga; odium.

**DISREPUTE**, mala fama or existimatio. — *To be in disrepute*, male audire. — *To live in disrepute*, inhonestam vitam agere.

**DISREPUTABLE**, inhonestus, parum decorus.

**DISRESPECT**, irreverentia; contumelia. — *To show disrespect to one*, reverentiam alicui non præstare.

**DISRESPECTFUL**, inverecundus, parum verecundus; impudens.

**DISRESPECTFULLY**, parum verecunde, irreverenter.

**DISROBE**, vestem detrahere or exuere. — *Disrobed*, veste exiit.

**DISSATISFY** (*displease*), displiceo, offendo. — *To be dissatisfied*, ægre or graviter aliquid ferre. — *We are dissatisfied with our condition*, nos fortunæ nostræ pœnitent. — *Dissatisfied*, offensus. — *I am dissatisfied (not convinced)*, dubito, hæreo; nihil certi video cur, etc.

**DISSATISFACTION**, offensa, offensio, molestia. — *We rather express our dissatisfactions than conceal them*, anxietates et sollicitudines nostras proferre, quam celare, malumus.

**DISSECT** (*cut in pieces*), disseco: (*anatomize*), mortui corpus secare; corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari; rescindere artus cadaveris.

**DISSSECTION**, laceratio mortui (-orum); (*as an art*), anatomia, anatomice.

**DISSSECTOR**, corporum sector.

**DISSSEIZE**, de possessione bonorum dimovere et dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare.

**DISSSEISIN**, ejectio, expulsio.

**DISSSEMBLE** (*conceal what is*), dissimulo, celo; tego: (*pretend what is not*), simulatio, obtendo. — *I scorn to dissemble*, non mea est simulatio. — *To dissemble one's mind*, dissimulo, sententiam fronte occultare. — *Dissembled (concealed)*, dissimulatus; (*pretended*), simulatus, fictus.

**DISSSEMBLER**, simulator, dissimulator, simulator et dissimulator. — *An arrant dissembler*, simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.

**DISSSEMBLING**, *adj.* dolosus, fictus.

**DISSSEMBLING**, *s.* (*pretending what is not*), simulatio; (*concealing what is*), dissimulatio. — *The art of dissembling*, artificium simulationis. — *Skilled therein*, artificium simulationis eruditus; cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator.

**DISSSEMBLINGLY**, simulate, fecte, fraudulentè.

**DISSSIMULATION**. (See *Dissembling.*) — *Without dissimulation*, aperte, plane, sincere, sine fuce. — *To use dissimulation*, aliquid dissimulare; fraudulentè agere.

**DISSSEMINATE**, dissemino, spargo, dispergo.

**DISSSENT**, dissentio, aliud sentire, alterius sententiæ adversari; dissideo.

**DISSSENT**, *subst.* by a circumlocution.

**DISSSENTER** (*person dissenting*), dissentiens; (*nonconformist*), a formulâ Britannorum dissentiens.

**DISSSENSION**, dissensio, dissidium, discordia. — *To raise dissensions*, lites serere,

turbas creare. — *A sower of dissensions*, contentio num fax.

**DISSSENSIOUS**, litigiosus.

**DISSSERTATION**, dissertatio; commentarius; tractatio.

**DISSSERVE** one, incommodo.

**DISSSERVICE**, noxa, damnum, Incommodum.

**DISSSEVER**, sejungo, segrego, separo.

**DISSSIMILAR**, dissimilis.

**DISSSIMILITUDE**, DISSSIMILARITY, dissimilitudo.

**DISSSIMULATION**. See under *Dissemble*.

**DISSSIPATE**, dissipō, dispergo, dispello. — *The wind dissipated the clouds*, ventus nubila discussit or disjecit.

**DISSSIPATION**, dissipatio: (*excess*), intemperantia, luxuria; libido, libidines.

**DISSSOLUTE** (*lewd*), dissolutus, discinctus, prodigus, intemperans; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.

**DISSSOLUTELY** (*lewdly*), dissolute, prodige, intemperanter. — *To live dissolutely*, licentius or effrenatius vivere; liberius justo vivere; in luxum solum esse; vitam suam omni intemperantiæ addicere.

**DISSSOLUTENESS**, intemperantia, luxuria, luxuries; luxus; licentia.

**DISSSOLVE**, dissolvo, solvo, resolvo. — *matrimony*, matrimonium rescindere. — *a connection*, societatem dirimere. — *To separate into its parts*, solvere, dissolvere, resolvere; diluere; liquare (*melt*): — *v. n.* solvi, dissolvi, dilui. — *Not to be dissolved*, indissolubilis.

**DISSSOLVENT** medicine, medicamentum discussorium, or vim dissolvendi habens.

**DISSSOLVING**, solutio, dissolutio.

**DISSSOLUBLE**, dissolubilis; qui (quæ, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

**DISSSOLUTION** (*dissolving*), solutio, dissolutio. — *To death*, dissolutio (naturæ); mors.

**DISSSONANT**, dissonans, dissonus, absonus, dissentaneus.

**DISSSONANCE**, repugnantia, discrepantia.

**DISSSUADE**, dissuadeo, dehortor.

**DISSSUADER**, dissuasor.

**DISSSUASION**, dissuasio.

**DISSSYLLABLE**, vox disyllaba; disyllabum.

**DISTAFF**, colus. — *full of tow*, pensum, stamen.

**DISTAIN**. See *Stain*.

**DISTANCE**, distantia, intervallum, intercapedo, interstitium, spatium; (*discord*), discordia, dissidium. — *To be at distance*, dissideo. — *A long distance*, longinquitas. — *At a great distance off*, longo intervallo. — *of two miles*, duum milium passuum intervallo. — *To keep one at a distance*, ad sermonis communicationem raro alicquem admittere. — *To keep one's distance*, loco vereri. — *To stand at a distance*, procul stare.

**To DISTANCE**, cursu superare, vincere; precurro; supero, vinco.

**DISTANT**, distans, dissitus, disjunctus, amotus, remotus. — *To be distant*, disto, absum. — *Far distant*, longinquus, longo intervallo dissitus or disjunctus. — *Equally distant*, ex æquo distans.

**DISTASTE**. (See *Aversion, Dislike.*) — *A little distaste*, offensuscula.

**DISTASTEFUL**, ingratus, injucundus, inausuavis, molestus, acerbus.

**DISTASTEFULLY**, injucunde, moleste.

**DISTEMPER**, morbus, ægotatio, adversa valetudo. — *Malignant*, morbus gravis or acerbus. — *The decline of a distemper*, senescentis morbi remissio.

**DISTEMPERED**, morbidus, infirmus, valetudinarius. — *A distempered stomach*, stomachus crudus, languens, languidus. — *To (in mind)*, demens, insanus, mente captus, lymphatus, cœritus.

**DISTEND**, distendo.

**DISTENSION**, distentio.

**DISTICH**, distichon.

**DISTIL** (*drop*), stillo, destillo, exstillo. — *To (in the still)*, liquare; succos elicere e, etc.; coquere. — *Distilled liquors*, liquores stillatici.

**DISTILLATION** (*dropping*), destillatio; (*by the still*), liquandi opera.

**DISTILLER**, destillator, liquator.

**DISTINCT**, &c. See under *Distinguish*.

**DISTINGUISH** (*discern*), intelligo, dijudico, dignosco, internosco. — *one thing from another*, aliquid ab alio distinguere,

cernere or discernere. — *To distinguish (honor, &c.)*, alicquem ornare, in honore habere, honorem alicui habere. — *To be distinguished*, eminere; conspicuum esse. — *in a thing*, excellere or florere in re. — *among all*, inter omnes excellere. — *To distinguish one's self from others by some great action*, numero aliorum se illustri aliquo facinore excerpere. — *He distinguished himself on that occasion by his excellent genius*, ingenio eâ in re præ cæteris enituit; in eâ re luxit illius ingenium.

**DISTINGUISHABLE**, quod distingui or discerni potest.

**DISTINGUISHED**, distinctus, discriminatus; (*eminent*), insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens.

**DISTINGUISHING**, DISTINCTIVE, (*characteristic*), singularis, proprius. — *mark, nota, proprietates*.

**DISTINCT** (*different*), separatus, distinctus, diversus, alius; privus: (*clear*), distinctus, clarus, dilucidus. — *Distinct places were allotted for the senators and knights*, loca divisa destinata fuerunt patribus equitibusque. — *Not distinct*, indistinctus, indiscrētus, confusus, indigestus. — || See *Clear*.

**DISTINCTLY** (*clearly*), distincte, clare, aperte, articulatum.

**DISTINCTNESS**, pronuntiatio distincta.

**DISTINCTION**, distinctio, secretio. — *by points*, interpunctio. — *To (honor, note, &c.)*, honor, dignitas; (*badge*), insigne. — *A man of distinction (high birth)*, homo illustri loco natus.

**DISTINCTIVELY**, discrete, separatim.

**DISTORT**, torqueo, distorqueo, depravo.

**DISTORTION**, distortio, depravatio.

**DISTRACT** (*pull different ways*), distraho: (*interrupt, trouble*), interpello, turbo, perturbor, interturbo; molestiam alicui exhibere or facessere: (*make one mad*), alicui mentem exturbare, alicquem mente privare. — *Distraacted (pulled different ways)*, distractus; (*interrupted or troubled*), interpellatus, turbatus, perturbatus; (*mad*), amens, insanus, furore percutus, furiosus, furens. — *Distraacted times*, tempora turbulenta. — *To run distraacted*, ad insaniam adigi or redigi; furore corripri or percelli. — *To be distraacted with anger or rage*, irâ vehementi inflammari, incendi, excandescere, exardescere.

**DISTRACEDLY**, insane, dementer.

**DISTRACED** (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio: — (*madness*), amentia, dementia; insania; furor. — *What distraction possesses the man?* quæ intemperies agit hominem?

**DISTRAIN**, bona alicujus ex decreto prætoris (judicis, etc.) vi auferre, occupare.

**DISTRAINING**, comprehensio.

**DISTRESS** (*pressure, strait*), angustia, difficultas; (*want*), inopia; (*wretchedness*), res adversæ or afflictæ, miseria; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen. — *Distress at sea*, periculum naufragii. — *A signal of distress*, signum periculi. — *To be in distress*, laboro, premor. — *They were in distress for forage*, premebantur pabulatione. — *We were in the greatest distress*, res erat ad extremum perducta casum.

**To DISTRESS** or *perplex one*, premo, ad incitas alicquem redigere. — *To be distressed*, rebus adversis premi; cum malis conflictari, in miseria incidere.

**DISTRESSFUL**, DISTRESSED, afflictus; angustis pressus; in angustias adductus.

**DISTRESSEDLY**, misere, calamitose, mæste.

**DISTRIBUTE** (*divide*), distribuo, dispendo, describo, dispartio. — *He distributed the money in proportion to the number of soldiers*, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit. — *To distribute equally*, æqualiter or æquis portionibus aliquid dispartire or distribuere.

**DISTRIBUTION**, distributio, dispensatio, divisio, partitio, assignatio; descriptio. — *An equal distribution*, æquabilis partitio. — *A distribution of flesh*, visceratio.

**DISTRIBUTIVE**, suum cuique tribuens; distribuens, dispensans.

**DISTRIBUTIVELY**, partitio.

**DISTRIBUTOR**, distributor, divisor.

**DISTRICT** (*territory*), ager, territorium; regio: (*of a court*), conventus.

**DISTRUST, DISTRUSTFULNESS**, diffidentia, fides parva, suspicio.  
**To DISTRUST**, difido, suspicor, alicui fidem non habere; alicujus fidem suspectam habere.  
**DISTRUSTFUL**, diffidens, timidus, suspiciosus.  
**DISTRUSTFULLY**, diffidenter, timide, suspiciose.  
**DISTURB**, turbo, perturbo, confundo. — *the present tranquillity, tranquillum rerum statum convellere.* — ¶ (*hinder*), præpedio, impedio, moror; (*vez*), inquieto, excrucio, vexo, sollicito, dolore or maestitiâ afficere. — *Without disturbing you, bonâ cum veniâ, pace tuâ.* — ¶ *To disturb one in his possessions, possessiones alicujus invadere or occupare.* — *in his business, interpello.* — *To disturb one another, se invicem interpellare.*  
**DISTURBANCE**, perturbatio, perturbatio ordinis; turba, turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio, concursatio; strepitus: (*of mind*), perturbatio (animi), sollicitudo, angor, trepidatio, ægritudo.  
**DISTURBER**, turbator, interpellator.  
**DISTURBING**, inquietatio, interpellatio.  
**DISUNION**, dissensio, dissidium, distractio, discordia; sejunctio, separatio, discessus.  
**To DISUNITE** or *stir up discord between persons*, hominum animos disjungere or dissociare; hominum conjunctionem dirimere. — *To disunite (be disunited)*, solvi, dissolvi: disjungi, sejungi, discedere, discedere inter se, abalienari.  
**DISUSE**, desuetudo. — *To fall into disuse, in desuetudinem abire.*  
**To DISUSE**, desueferi a re, a consuetudine aliqua recedere, consuetudinem deponere. — *Disused, desuetus.*  
**DITCH**, fossa; fossa incilis, incile, (*for draining*). — *A little ditch, fossula.* — *A ditch with water, lacuna.* — *To make a ditch, fossam facere, ducere.* — *To draw a ditch round something, fossâ cingere or circumdare aliquid; before something, fossam præducere.* — *Full of ditches, lacunosus.*  
**DITCHER**, fossor.  
**DITCHING**, fossio, fossæ circumductio; fossura.  
**DITHYRAMBIC**, dithyrambicus.  
**DITTO**, dictus; idem, eadem.  
**DITTY**, cantilena, carmen, canticum.  
**DIURETIC**, urinam ciens.  
**DIURNAL**, diurnus.  
**DIURNALLY**, quotidie.  
**DIVAN**, consilium summum (Turcarum).  
**DIVARICATION**, divisio.  
**DIVE** (*in water*), se mergere in aquam, subire aquam; urinari (*as divers do*). — ¶ *To dive into a business, penitus intraspicere, explorare, examinare, investigare, scrutari.* — *into one's purpose, expiscor; animum or voluntatem alicujus perscrutari.* — *I cannot dive into it, nequeo conjecturâ assequi.*  
**DIVER**, urinator; urinans.  
**DIVING**, urinato.  
**DIVERGE**, diversos (as, a) abire, divaricor.  
**DIVERS** (*manifold*), multiplex, multus. — *Of divers colors, multis or variis coloribus, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus.* — *forms, multiformis.* — *Divers ways, multifariam, multifarie.* — *Of divers kinds, multigenus, multimodus, multijugis or multijugus.* — *Divers kinds of religion, variæ religiones.*  
**DIVERSE** (*differing*), varius, diversus, absimilis, dissimilis. — *Your ways are diverse from mine, a meis rationibus discrepant tuæ.* — *To make diverse, vario.*  
**To DIVERSIFY**, vario, varijs modis figurare or delineare. — *Diversified, variatus, varijs modis figuratus or delineatus.*  
**DIVERSIFYING**, variatio.  
**DIVERSITY**, diversitas, varietas. — *As there is a great diversity in bodies, so there are great varieties in minds, ut in corporibus magnæ sunt dissimilitudines, sic in animis majores existunt varietates.*  
**DIVERSELY**, diverse, varie.  
**DIVERSION**. See under *Divert*.  
**DIVERT** (*turn aside*), devorto, averto; alicum ab aliâ re avocare, abducere, abstrahere: — (*entertain*), alicum oblectare, alicui oblectationem or jucunditatem afferre. — *To divert one's self, animum recreare, refocillare, laxare, relaxare; curas or dolores lenire; jucun-*

*ditati se dare.* — *To divert the remembrance of misery, a dolore, malo or miserâ aberrare.* — *Diverted (turned aside)*, alio aversus, derivatus, deductus: (*delighted*), oblectatus, recreatus, refocillatus.  
**DIVERTING** (*agreeable*), jucundus, lepidus, festivus, facetus.  
**DIVERTISEMENT**, exercitatio ludicra, recreatio.  
**DIVERSION** (*going or turning aside*), digressio, digressus; (*recreation*), animi relaxatio or oblectatio; jucunditas, avocatio, avocamentum. — ¶ *To give an enemy a diversion, hostem distingere, hostes distringere; negotium hostibus facessere.*  
**DIVEST**, exuere alicui vestem; exuere vestem, ponere vestem: nudo, spolio, privo, orbo, multo; libero, eximo, levo. — ¶ See also *Bereave*.  
**DIVESTING**, spoliatio.  
**DIVIDE**, divido, dirimo, partior, disperio. — *Divide it, dividuum facito.* — *The house divided upon the question, discessio fiebat.* — *To be divided in opinion, in contrarias sententias distrahi, in partes abire.* — *They are divided in their opinions, in contrarias sententias distrahuntur.* — *To divide the prey, prædam disperiri.* — *To divide upon a question in debate, in diversas partes discedere; suffragia utrimque inire.* — *To divide asunder, segrego, separo; disjungo, secerno, disterno, distinguo.* — *into two, in duas partes dividere.* — *into three, in tres partes or tripartito distribuere.* — *Divided, divisus, partitus, sectus.* — *Divided in two, bipartitus.* — *in three, tripartitus.* — *into many parts, multipartitus.* — *Easily divided, separabilis, dividuus.* — *To divide into several branches (as a river), in plures partes dividi or diffuere.* — *A divided people, civitas secum discors.*  
**DIVIDEDLY**, separatim, seorsim, distincte.  
**DIVIDEND** in money, pecunia or summa dividenda; pars, portio.  
**DIVIDER**, divisor, distributor.  
**DIVISION**, &c. See under *Divisible*.  
**DIVINE**, divinus, celestis. — *Divine vengeance, ira Dei.* — *Divine service, Dei cultus; res divinæ; sacra publica.*  
**DIVINE**, s. theologus. See also *Clergyman*.  
**DIVINELY**, divine, divinitus.  
**DIVINITY** (*divineness*), divinitas, natura divina, vis divina: (*theology*), theologia, literæ sacræ. — *Of divinity, theologicus.* — ¶ (*deity, God*), Deus, numen divinum.  
**To DIVINE** (*use divination*), divino, auguror, hariolor, vaticinor, futura prædicere, præsigire, præsentire; (*enchant*), incanto, fascino; (*guess*), conjecto, conjicio, conjecturam facere.  
**DIVINER**, divinus, sortilegus, augur, harsupex, fatidicus, conjector, hariolus; (*guesser*), conjector.  
**DIVINING**, divinatio, prædictio.  
**DIVINATION** (*divining*), vaticinatio, divinatio; auguratio (*from the flight of birds*); prædictio: — (*the prediction*), vaticinium; oraculum. — *The gift of divination, divinatio.* — *Divination by water, hydromantia.* — *from dreams, somniorum interpretatio or conjectio.*  
**DIVISIBLE**, quod dividi potest; dividuus.  
**DIVISIBLENESS**, dividua alicujus rei natura.  
**DIVISION** (*a dividing*), divisio, partitio, distributio: (*going into parties*), factio, seditio; (*strife*), dissensio, dissidium, lis. — *To stir up divisions among citizens, inter cives discordiam concitare or dissensionem commovere; discordiam or dissidium in civitatem inducere.* — ¶ (*in arithmetic*), divisio. — ¶ (*of an army*), legio.  
**DIVISOR**, divisor.  
**DIVORCE**, divortium, repudium, discidium, abruptio matrimonii.  
**To DIVORCE**, divortium cum uxore facere; uxorem repudiare, e matrimonio dimittere; nuntium or repudium uxori remittere. — *Divorced, repudiatus, dimissus.*  
**DIVORCING**, repudiatio, repudium.  
**DIVULGE**, vulgo, divulgo, publico; aliquid in vulgus edere. — *To be divulged, palam fieri; exire in turbam or in vul-*

*gus, efferri (foras, in vulgus).* — *A matter divulged, res palam facta or pervulgata.*  
**DIZEN**, orno, exorno.  
**DIZZY**, vertiginosus, vertigine laborans, fig. temerarius.  
**DIZZINESS**, vertigo.  
**DO**, in English, is frequently only the sign of the present tense; as, *I do hear, audio.* — *Do not leave me, ne me desere.* — *Do not touch me, noli me tangere.* — *Do not meddle with other people's affairs, ne te alienis rebus intermiscere.* — ¶ *To do (act or make)*, ago, facio, efficio; (*accomplish*), exsequor, perago, conficio, præsto: — *when do mercy takes the place of another verb, facio is used, but not ago; as, I pray you as a suppliant, which I cannot do without extreme grief, supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum.* — *Do so no more, ne quid simile feceris.* — *What doth he here? cur hic est?* — *It is but as I used to do, solens meo more fecero.* — *How do you do? ut or quomodo vales?* — *You may do something with him, valebis apud hominem.* — *I know not what to do, quo me vertam nescio.* — *You will do no good, nihil promovebis.* — *It will do, bene procedit.* — *I do my own mind, meo remigio rem gero.* — *We must do as we may, if we cannot do as we would, ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet.* — *I can't endure you should do so, odiose facis.* — *What shall I do first? quid nunc primum exsequar?* — *What had we best to do now? nunc quid facto opus est?* — *They have nothing to do, illis negotii nihil est.* — *What is done cannot be undone, factum infectum fieri nequit.* — *It shall be done, curabitur, fiet.* — *Done before, anteaclus.* — *Done adviscdly, deliberatus: — hastily, properatus; temere or inconsulto factus.* — *I have done my part, quod meum fuit præstiti.* — *By doing nothing, ut learn to do ill, nihil agendo, male agere discimus.* — *To do one's best, operam dare or navare; summâ ope anniti, omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, etc.* — *To do one's duty or part, officio fungi, officium colere.* — *I will do the part of a whetstone, fungar vice cotis.* — *Not to do his duty, officio deesse.* — *To go about to do, facesso.* — *To do one's utmost, omnem lapidem movere, nihil non experiri, manibus pedibusque conari.* — *To do like for like, par pari referre or reddere.* — *To do well (prosper), rebus secundis uti; (recover), convalesco.* — *To do one a favor, beneficium alicui facere.* — *To do a wrong, injuriam alicui inferre; alicum injuriâ afficere.* — *Much to do, plurimum negotii.* — *Done, actus, factus, gestus; (despatched), expeditus, perfectus, transactus.* — *I will get it done against night, effectum hoc reddam ad vesperum.* — *Well, I have done, hem, desino.* — *Will you never have done? nunquamne desines?* — *When all is done, tandem, ad extremum, demum, denique.* — *Have you done with my book? an satis usus es meo libro? an amplius tibi opus est meo libro?* — *What are you doing? quid agis?* — *It is now doing, nunc agitur.* — *What have I been doing? quid egi?* — *That matter is now doing, in istâ re jam laboratur; en res jam agitur.*  
**DOER**, actor, effector; auctor. — *An evil-doer, homo facinorosus, scelestus, sceleratus, maleficus.*  
**DOING** (*of something*), actio, confectio, executio. — ¶ *A doing (deed), factum, res gesta.* — *Evil doings, facta prava.* — *Good, facta bona, facinora præclara.* — ¶ *Great doings, magnus apparatus.*  
**DOCILE**, docilis, doctrinæ capax.  
**DOCILITY**, docilitas.  
**DOCK** (*for ships*), statio; navale.  
**DOCK** (*cut off the tail*), caudam amputare. — *Docked, amputatus, scissus, resectus.*  
**DOCKET**, titulus: — *cansarum index.*  
**DOCTOR**, doctor (as a title); medicus (*physician*). — *of divinity, theologiæ doctor.* — *of laws, legum doctor.* — *of physic, medicinæ doctor.* — *A doctor's degree, doctoris gradus.* — *To take one's doctor's degree, amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; amplissimum gradum doctoris capessere.*  
**DOCTRINE**, doctrina, eruditio.

**DOCTRINAL**, ad doctrinam pertinens.  
**DOCTRINALLY**, in modum doctrinæ.  
**DOCUMENT**, documentum; literæ, tabulæ.  
**TO DOCUMENT**, instituo, doceo, erudio.  
**DODGE**, tergiversor, deverticula flexionesque quærere; cunctor.  
**DOE**, damia femina.  
**DOFF**, exuo, depono. — *To doff one's hat*, caput aperire.  
**DOG**, canis. — *Young*, catulus, catellus, catula, catella. — *Little*, canicula. — *A bull-dog*, canis Molossus. — *House*, canis domesticus. — *Lap*, catulus Melitæus, catellus quem mulier in deliciis habet. — *Mad*, canis rabidus. — *begotten of a wolf and a bitch*, lycisca. — *Terrier*, canis vertagus. — *Hunting*, canis venaticus. — *A band-dog*, canis catenarius. — *A pack of dogs*, turba or grex canum. — *To cheer the dogs*, canes hortari. — *To set them on*, immittere or instigare. — *To keep dogs*, canes habere, alere. — *Of or belonging to a dog*, caninus. — *Dog-days*, dies caniculares. — *Dog-star*, canicula; Sirius. — *¶ (contemptuously, of a man)*, homo, homuncio, homo deterrimus. — *An old dog at a thing*, homo in aliqua re versatus, exercitatus; in aliqua re veterator. — *¶ Dog-cheap*, vilissimo pretio emptus. — *To be so*, pro luto esse.  
**TO DOG ONE**, assessor; aliquem sequi, quoquo eat; aliquem vestigils furtim sequi.  
**DOGGED** (*churlish*), stomachosus, morosus, acerbus.  
**DOGGEDLY**, morose, acerbè. — *Doggedly dealt with*, barbare, indignis modis, crudeliter habitus or acceptus.  
**DOGGREL** *verse*, carmina incondita, jocularia carmina.  
**DOGMA** (*tenet*), dogma, placitum.  
**DOGMATICAL**, propositi tenax.  
**DOGOMATICALLY**, fidenter.  
**DOGMATIST**, novæ opinionis præco.  
**TO DOGMATIZE**, novum dogma disseminare or serere; novo dogmate animos imbuerè.  
**DOIT**, teruncius, triens.  
**DOLE**, donatio, largitio; stips. — *A general's dole to his soldiers*, donativum. — *A nobleman's dole to his attendants*, congiarium. — *A dole of flesh*, visceratio. — *of corn*, frumentatio. — See *Sportula* in the Lex.  
**DOLEFUL**, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, mæstus, tristis, acerbus.  
**DOLEFULLY**, flebiliter.  
**DOLEFULNESS**, lamentatio, luctus, mæstitia, tristitia.  
**DOLL**, pupa; icuncula puellaris.  
**DOLLAR**, thalerus.  
**DOLPHIN**, delphinus.  
**DOLT**, stipes, hebes, fungus.  
**DOLTISH**, stolidus, vecors, socors, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.  
**DOLTISHLY**, stolidè, insulse.  
**DOLTISHNESS**, stupiditas, stupor, vecordia, socordia.  
**DOMAIN**, territorium, prædia. — *¶ (rule)*, dominium, imperium.  
**DOME** (*body of a great church*), ædes basilica. — *¶ (cupola)*, tholus.  
**DOMESTIC**, domesticus. — *A domestic servant*, servus domesticus. — *Domestic affairs*, res domesticæ or familiares. — *A domestic chaplain*, a sacris domesticis.  
**DOMICILE**, domicilium.  
**DOMINANT**, qui imperium tenet, imperat; — vulgatus, pervulgatus, communis; — *or by genit. vulgi* or omnium.  
**DOMINATION**, dominatio, dominium.  
**DOMINEER**, dominor, imperito; insolenter imperare. — *over*, insulto. — *To suffer a person to domineer over him*, subijcere se alterius libidini. — *Domineered over*, insolenter habitus or acceptus.  
**DOMINEERING**, insolens, arrogans, imperiosus. — *A domineering humor*, insolentia.  
**DOMINICAL**, dominicalis.  
**DOMINION**, dominatio, dominium, imperium; jus, principatus, ditio. (See the Lex.) — *To have dominion over*, dominor, impero; rerum potiri; principatum obtinere.  
**DOMINO**, vestis hominis personati.  
**DON**, s. dominus Hispanus.  
**DON**, v. induo.  
**DONATION**, donum, donativum.  
**DONOR**, dator, largitor.

**DOOM**, sententia, judicium; fatum.  
**TO DOOM**, damno, condemno.  
**DOOMSDAY**, dies summi judicii, dies novissimus. — *¶ Domsday-book*, tabellæ censuales or liber censualis Wilhelm! Primi.  
**DOOMSMAN**, judex  
**DOOR**, ostium, janua, fores. — *I will break the doors to pieces*, faciam assulas ex foribus. — *Get you in doors quickly*, ite intro cito. — *He went just now out of doors*, modo exivit foras. — *It is next door or near akin to*, proxime accedit ad. — *At the door*, ante ostium, ad fores, pro or præ foribus. — *The house-door*, ostium. — *A little door*, ostiolum. — *A fore door*, anticum. — *A back door*, ostium posticum, posticum, pseudothyrum. — *A folding door*, valvæ, janua biforis, fores valvatæ, bifores valvæ. — *To bolt a door*, fores pessulis occludere; foribus pessulum odhere. — *To knock at the door*, fores pulsare. — *A door-bar*, vectis, repagulum. — *bolt*, obex, pessulus. — *posts*, postes. — *A door-keeper*, ostiarius, janitor, janitrix. — *Within doors*, intus, domi. — *Out of doors* (*out of the house*), foras; foris. — *To put one's head out of doors*, extra ædes apparere. — *To tell tales out of doors*, dicta foras eliminare. — *From door to door*, ostiatim. — *To drive out of doors*, aliquem domo exigere or expellere. — *To go out*, domo egredi. — *To kick out*, calcibus aliquem domo exigere.  
**DORIC**, Doricus.  
**DORMANT** (*sleeping*), dormiens; (*concealed*), occultus, latens; (*inactive*), deses, otiosus, nihil agens. — *To lie dormant* (*hidden*), lateo, celor; (*inactive*), consopitum esse, domi desidem sedere, a rebus administrandis se abstinere or cohibere.  
**DORMITORY**, cubiculum dormitorium, dormitorium.  
**DORMOUSE**, glis.  
**DOSE**, medicamenti portio.  
**TO DOSE ONE**, certam medicamenti portionem alicui assignare or præscribere.  
**DOT**, punctum.  
**TO DOT**, punctis notare.  
**DOTE**, deliro, desipio. — *You dote*, tibi non sanum est sinciput. — *To dote upon*, deperere, deamo, perditè amare; alicujus amore ardere, flagrare, inflammari. — *Doting*, delirans, desipiens, vecors, delirius.  
**DOTINGLY**, aniliter, insane.  
**DOTISH**, deliranti similis.  
**DOTAGE**, deliramentum, deliratio.  
**DOTARD**, delirius, insipiens. — *An old dotard*, senex delirius.  
**DOTTEREL**, avis fatua, delira, imitatrix.  
**DOUBLE**, duplex, geminus; anceps; duplus. — *The double*, duplum, duplex, alterum tantum. — *He was sentenced to pay double costs*, duplum dare judicium sententiæ coactus est. — *To carry double*, duos simul in dorso ferre. — *Three-double*, triplex; triplus: — *four*, quadruplex: — *five*, quintuplex. — *Double-chinned*, duplicato mento præditus. — *Double-hearted*, double-minded, fraudulentus, fallax; dissimulator, fraudator. — *Double-tongued*, bilinguis, mendax, fallax. — *Double-edged*, anceps. — *headed*, biceps.  
**DOUBLE**, s. (*fold*), sinus.  
**TO DOUBLE**, duplico; gemino. — *four times* (*make four fold*), quadruplico. — *¶ To double the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere. — *¶ To double a cape*, promontorium prætervehi, superare.  
**DOUBLING**, duplicatio; geminatio. — *of words* (*in rhetoric*), verborum reduplicatio, anadiplosis.  
**DOUBLY**, dupliciter. — *To deal doubly*, prævaricare; huc et illuc nutare; inter utramque partem fluctuare.  
**DOUBLET**, colobium.  
**DOUBT**, DOUBTING, dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus. — *But I have one doubt still*, at mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat. — *Put me out of doubt*, libera me metu. — *You make more doubts than the case requires*, nodum in scirpo quæris. — *Whilst the mind is in doubt*, it is easily driven backwards and forwards, dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur. — *I make no doubt of*

*that matter*, de illâ re nullus dubito or mihi dubium non est. — *To put one into some doubt*, scrupulum alicui injicere. — *To keep one in doubt*, animum alicui suspendere, suspensum tenere. — *To put one out of doubt*, metum alicui liberare; scrupulum exinere. — *Without doubt*, sine dubio, sine controversiâ; procul dubio; extra dubitationem, sine ullâ dubitatione. — *No doubt*, sanè, certè, haud dubie, sine dubio.  
**TO DOUBT**, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito, hæreo; animo pendere, huc illuc inclinare; in dubium aliquid vocare. — *He does not doubt*, but that, &c., non dubitat, quin, etc. — *To doubt somewhat*, subdubito. — *It is doubted*, ambigitur, dubitatur. — *¶ To doubt* (*fear or suspect*), aliquid or de aliquâ re suspicari. — *To make one doubt or suspect*, suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, commovere, injicere.  
**DOUBTFUL**, ambiguus, dubius, incertus, anceps. — *Doubtful* (*equivocal*) *meaning of words*, verborum ambiguitas; amphibolia. — *They were doubtful of the event of the battle*, prælii exitum timebant.  
**DOUBTFULLY**, ambigue, dubie, incerte.  
**DOUBTFULNESS**, ambiguitas, dubitatio.  
**DOUBTLESS**, haud dubie, certè, certissime.  
**DOUGH**, farina ex aquâ subacta. — *To knead dough*, farinam subigere, depesere.  
**DOUGHY bread**, panis male coctus.  
**DOVE**, columba, columbus. — *Stock*, palumbes, palumbus. — *Turtle*, turtur. — *Ring*, columba caudâ torquata. — *A young dove*, pullus columbinus. — *Of, like a dove*, columbinus, columbaris. — *Dove-color*, color columbinus. — *A dove-cot*, dove-house, columbarium. — *Dove-like*, in morem columbarum.  
**DOWDY**, femina inelegans et invenusta.  
**DOWER**, DOWRY, dos. — *To give a daughter a dowry*, filiæ dotem dare, filiâm dotare. — *Given in dowry*, dotalis. — *Things over and above the dowry*, parapherna.  
**DOWERED**, dotata.  
**DOWERLESS**, indotata.  
**DOWAGER**, vidua nobilis cui usufructus partis bonorum mariti concessus est.  
**DOWLAS**, linteum crassius et firmius.  
**DOWN**, subst. (*feathers*), plumæ; (*on trees and fruits*), lanugo; barba (*on nuts*): — (*on the body*), lanugo, barba prima. — *A down bed*, calcita plumæa. — *¶ (a plain)*, planities, campus planus or apertus; edita planities.  
**Downy**, plumosus, lanuginosus; plumens, mollis, mollissimus.  
**DOWN**, prep. secundum; per. — *To fall down stairs*, per gradus (scalarum) precipitem ire. — *To float down the river*, secundo flumine deferri. — *To go down the hill*, per clivum descendere. — *To go down hill* (*decrease*), decrescere; (*in property*), res ejus dilabuntur. — *A road which goes down hill*, via declivis. — *The downhill way of age*, iter declive senectæ. — *Going down hill* (*in age*), vergens annis, in senium vergens. — *Quit down the hill* (*brought to poverty*), ad inopiam, egestatem or mendicitatem redactus.  
**Down**, Downward, adv. deorsum; de-super; *in composition usually by de*. — *I am down* (*gone down*), descendi; (*fallen*), cecidi. — *Down in the mouth*, mæstus, tristis, ægre aliquid ferens. — *Down to*, usque ad. — *Down to the present time*, usque ad hanc memoriam. — *Right down* (*adj.*), directus ad perpendiculum, directus: — *adv.* ad perpendiculum, directo. — *A going down* (*a hill*), descensus. — *A down look*, vultus demissus, tristis, mæstus. — *A down-looking person*, homo nebulosâ fronte. — *The going down of the sun*, solis occasus or occubitus. — *To go or be carried downward*, in inferius ferri. — *With the face downward*, pronus; in faciem cubare. — *Up and down*, sursum deorsum. — *The clock is down*, horologium moveri desiit. — *The sun is down*, sol occidit. — *Down!* procumbe, procumbite; (*go down*), descende. — *To bear down*, obruo, sterno, prosterno. — *To break down*, diruo, demolior. — *To bring a thing down from above*, aliquid e loca superiore afferre. — *To bring down* (*humble*) *a person*, alicujus superbiam coercere, frangere, reprimere; *the price*

of a thing, pretium rei alicujus immi-  
nuere.  
DOWNFALL, casus, ruina, lapsus. — *The  
downfall of water or a cascade, præceps  
aquæ lapsus. — of a river, &c., fluvii  
declivitas or devexitas.*  
DOWNHILL, declivis, devexus, præceps.  
(See above, *Down*, prep.)  
DOWRY. See *Donor*.  
DOXOLOGY, collaudatio; doxologia,  
Ecll.  
DOZE (make to doze), sopio, stupefacio,  
obstupefacio; soporo, percello. —  
¶ *To doze (be half asleep), sopiri, sopori.*  
DOZINESS, torpor, veternus.  
DOZY, somniculosus.  
DOZEN, duodecim, duodeni.  
DRAB cloth, panni genus crassius.  
DRACHM, drachma.  
DRAFF, siliquæ, pl., esca porcina.  
DRAG, traho; rapio. — *To drag by the  
hair, crinibus alicquem trahere, rapere.*  
— *To drag for oysters, ostreas tragulâ  
captare.* — ¶ *To drag, v. n. trahi,  
verrere terram. — To drag (loiter) be-  
hind, lertis passibus pone subire.*  
DRAG (hoc.), subst. harpago.  
DRAGNET, verriculum, everriculum, tra-  
gula.  
TO DRAGGLE through the dirt, per lutum  
trahere. — *Draggled, cæno oblitus.*  
DRAGON, draco, serpens, serpens draco.  
DRAGONET, draconculus.  
DRAGONISH, DRAGONLIKE, instar draco-  
nis.  
DRAGOON, dimacha; eques levis arma-  
turæ.  
TO DRAGOON, equitibus levis armaturæ  
infestare.  
DRAIN, aquam ex loco derivare; exsic-  
care. — *To be drained, exsicari. — To  
drain (a fen), desicco. — To drain one's  
purse, marsupium alicujus exenterare.*  
DRAIN, s. incilis fossa; emissarium: —  
(for filth), latrina.  
DRAINABLE, quod desiccari potest.  
DRAINING, desiccatio, exsiccatio.  
DRAKE, anas mas.  
DRAM, drachma. — *Not a dram, ne te-  
runcius quidem.* — ¶ *A dram (of bran-  
dy, &c.), haustus.*  
DRAMA, fabula.  
DRAMATIC, scenicus; dramaticus,  
Gramm.  
DRAMATICALLY, more scenico; quasi res  
agatur.  
DRAMATIST, fabularum scriptor.  
DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. — *Woollen,  
qui pannos laneos vendit. — Linen, li-  
nteo, qui lintea vendit.*  
DRAPEY (cloth-work), panni textura:  
(dress), ornatus, vestitus, habitus; ves-  
tis or vestes.  
DRASTIC, efficac.  
DRAUGHT. See *Draw*.  
DRAW (hale along), traho, duco. — *You  
may draw him which way you will with a  
thread, paulo momento huc illuc impel-  
litur. — To draw or allure, allicio, pellicio.*  
— *To draw beer, wine, &c., promo.*  
— *To draw asunder, distraho. — To  
draw away, abstraho, seduco. — To draw  
back (v. a.), retraho, reduco, revoco. —  
To draw back (v. n.), recedo, retroce-  
do, se recipere: — (boggle), tergiver-  
sor: — (refuse), aliquid detrectare: —  
(revolt), ab aliquo desciscere. — *To draw  
a conclusion from, ex aliquâ re aliquid  
efficere. — To draw cuts or lots, sortior.*  
— *Let us draw lots, fiat sortitio. — To  
draw down a narration, &c., deduco,  
perduco; contexo. — To draw down,  
detrahere. — To draw down forces upon  
a town, copias in oppidum ducere.*  
— *To draw down punishments or judg-  
ments upon one's head, penas in se ar-  
cessere. — To draw the eyes of all upon  
him, omnium oculos in se unum con-  
vertere. — To draw dry, exhaurio, ina-  
nio, exinanio. — To draw by fair means,  
suadeo, delinco, pellicio, duco. — To  
draw forth in length, protraho, extraho,  
produco. — To draw forth (liquor), ex-  
promo. — To draw by force, pertraho,  
rapio, rapto. — To draw forward, pro-  
duco. — To draw one on with hope, spe  
alicquem producere or lactare. — *To draw  
on, perduco: — (approach), insto, urgeo,  
appropinquo. — Night draws on, instat  
or appetit nox. — To draw near, appro-***

pinquo, accedo. — *To draw (embowel),  
exentero. — To draw in or entice, illicio,  
ablandior: — They drew him into the  
snare, in insidias pertraxerunt. — To  
draw in or close, contraho. — To draw  
or describe, delineo, depingo. — To  
draw money from one by fair speeches, pe-  
cuniam ab aliquo blanditiis extorquere.*  
— *To draw (call) off, revoco, avoco, re-  
traho. — To draw (go) off, discedo, ex-  
cedo, abeo. — To draw or pass over,  
trajicio. — To draw out (exhaust), ex-  
haurio; (pull out), extraho; (lead out),  
educo, produco. — To draw out (a party),  
seligo. — To draw to, attraho. — To  
draw to a close or an end, ad finem or ex-  
itum perducere. — To draw together,  
contraho, congreo. — To draw up, haurio,  
attraho. — To draw up an army,  
aciem instruere, milites ordinare or  
disponere. — in front, aciem in longi-  
tudinem porrigere. — to the city, ad urbem  
exercitum admovere. — a fleet in a line  
of battle, naves dirigere in pugnam. —  
two armies to an engagement, duos exer-  
citus elicere ad pugnam. — To draw  
up in writing, see below. — To draw  
water, aquam exhaurire or haurire. —  
in a sieve, cribro aquam haurire; pertu-  
sum doliium implere. — *Drawing along,  
trahens. — By drawing along, tractim.*  
— *To be drawn, trahor, ducor. — They  
are drawn by reward, pretio ac mercede  
ducuntur. — I cannot be drawn to believe,  
non adducor ut credam. — He could by  
no means be drawn to fight, nullâ ratione  
ad pugnam allici potuit. — Drawn along,  
tractus or ductus. — Drawn as liquors,  
haustus, expromptus. — Drawn in or  
enticed, allectus, illectus, pellectus. —  
Drawn aside, seductus. — away, abduc-  
tus, abreptus. — out, extractus, de-  
promptus, productus, protractus. — to,  
attractus: — Easily drawn, ductilis, duc-  
titus. — ¶ *To draw or make a draught  
in writing, describo, depingo. — To  
draw the first draught (as painters), ad-  
umbro, delineo. — To draw the picture  
of a person, effigiem alicujus exprimere,  
alicquem pingere or depingere. — ¶ *To  
draw (as hounds) by scent, investigo, odo-  
ror. — ¶ To draw a sore, suppurato-  
ria medicamenta adhibere. — To draw  
to a head (v. n.), suppuror. — ¶ *To  
draw up in writing, scribere, verbis concipere.*  
— ¶ *Drawn (not decided), du-  
bius. — The battle was drawn, incerto  
eventu dimicatum est; sic est pugna-  
tum, ut æquo prælio discederetur, æquo  
or dubio Marte pugnatum est.*  
DRAWBACK, pecuniæ restitutio.  
DRAWER (tapster), caupo, vini promus. —  
¶ (box), cistella pendula, capsula, locu-  
lus. — ¶ *Drawers (breeches), braccæ  
interiores, subligacula.*  
DRAWING aside (act.), seductio: (pass.),  
secessio. — back, retractatio. — by fair  
means, suasio, delinitio. — A drawing in,  
inductio. — forth or in length, productio.  
— ¶ *A drawing nigh, appropinquo,  
accessio. — ¶ A drawing of water,  
aquæ derivatio. — ¶ A drawing  
(draught), designatio, descriptio, ad-  
umbratio; forma, figura, species; ima-  
go: — drawing (as an art), pictura line-  
aris, graphis.*  
DRAUGHT (copy), exemplum, exemplar:  
— (sketch), adumbratio, designatio, de-  
scriptio; figura, species. — ¶ (in  
drinking), haustus. — ¶ (of a net),  
bolus, jactus. — ¶ (of air), perfla-  
tus; ventus. — ¶ (drawing, pulling),  
tractus. — Beasts for draught, jumenta  
jugalia; jumenta. — ¶ (privy), forica.  
— ¶ *To play at draughts, say duode-  
cim scriptis ludere.*  
DRAWL (in speech), verba lente proferre.  
DRAY, tragula, traha.  
DRAYMAN, qui traham agit.  
DREAD, pavor, timor, terror, formido.  
TO DREAD, metuo, timeo, paveo, expa-  
vesco, pertimesco, extimesco.  
DREAD, DREADED, formidatus.  
DREADFUL, terribilis, horribilis, horren-  
dus, pertimescendus; atrox.  
DREADFULLY, terribilem or horrendum in  
modum, atrociter.  
DREADFULNESS, horror; atrocitas.  
DREAM, somnium; fig. somnium, delira-  
mentum. — *A vision in a dream, visus  
nocturnus. — In a dream, per somnum,*****

in somnis. — *A troubled dream, somni-  
um turbulens. — To tell one's dream,  
somnia alicui enarrare. — To inter-  
pret a dream, somnium interpretari.*  
TO DREAM, somnio; per or secundum  
quietem videre; dormito (fig.). — *To  
dream awake, vigilantem somniare. — I  
should not have dreamed it, quod non  
somniabam. — To dream a dream, som-  
nium somniare. — I dreamed these things,  
hæc mihi dormienti visa sunt. —  
¶ (dote, rave), deliro.*  
DREAMER, somnians; homo somniculo-  
sus, tardus.  
DREAMINGLY, somniculose, oscitanter.  
DREAMLESS, nunquam somniis vexatus.  
DREARY (desert), vastus, desertus, in-  
cultus; (sad), tristis, mæstus; (rough),  
horridus. — *A dreary way, via longa or  
tædium afferens.*  
DREARINESS, vastitas, horror, mæstitia.  
DREDGE for oysters, ostrea legere, colli-  
gere.  
DREGGERS, qui ostrea legunt.  
DREGS, fæx, sedimentum. — of oil, frac-  
ces. — of wine, faces vini; flocos. — Fig.  
*Dregs of the people, populi sordes or fæx;  
urbis sentina. — To clear from dregs,  
defæco. — ¶ The dregs of a distemper,  
morbi reliquæ.*  
DREGGY, fæculentus.  
DRENCH, or give a drench, potionem  
medicam dare, adhibere or præbere.  
— ¶ (dip in), immergo, imbuo; (soak),  
madefacio.  
DRENCH, s. salivatum, potio medica.  
DRESS (put on clothes), vestem induere:  
(trim), orno, como; curo. — *Dress your-  
self before you go abroad, quin tu te colis  
antequam exeat domo? — They are  
dressed very fine, nihil videtur mundi-  
us nec magis elegans. — To dress anew  
or dress up, interpolo. — To dress up a  
chamber, cubiculum ordinare or appa-  
rare. — To dress curiously, exorno, con-  
cinno. — To dress the head (as a woman),  
caput ornare. — To dress a dead body,  
pollingo. — To dress a horse, equum cu-  
rari, destringere, depectere. — meat,  
cibum coquere, coquinor. — a tree, ar-  
borem putare or amputare. — a vine,  
vitem colere, incidere. — a wound, vul-  
nus obligare; ulceri emplastrum adhi-  
bere. — To dress (curry), depexum dare.  
— *To dress leather, corium macerare. —  
Dressed, ornatus, paratus, concinnatus,  
cultus. — finely, nitide, splendide, scite  
vestitus. — in their formalities, insigni-  
bus suis velati. — Poorly dressed, male  
vestitus, sordidâ veste indutus.*  
DRESS, s. ornatus, cultus, vestitus. — *Grac-  
ful, ornatus, etc., decorus, concinnus,  
elegans. — He has got into a new dress,  
ornatus in novum incidit modum. —  
What a dress is that? quid istuc ornati?*  
DRESSER, qui or quæ vestit, ornat. — of  
flax or hemp, qui linum, cannabim ferre-  
reis hamis pectit. — of leather, coriarius.  
— of meat, coquus. — of old things, ve-  
teramentarius. — of a vine, &c., putator.  
— ¶ (dresser-board), abacus culi-  
narius, mensa coquinaria.  
DRESSING, ornatio, ornatus, curatura, cul-  
tura. — of meat, coctio. — ¶ (by a sur-  
geon), curatio. — ¶ *The dressing of  
dead bodies, pollinctura. — ¶ A dress-  
ing of old things, interpolatio.*  
DRIFT (purpose), propositum, consilium.  
— *Peace was the drift of both, utriusque  
consilia ad concordiam spectabant.*  
— *What is the drift of this discourse?  
quorum hæc oratio spectat? — ¶ A  
drift of snow, nives exaggeratæ. — Drifts  
of ice, glaciæ frusta fluitantia, glaciæ  
fluitans, glaciæ quam flumina trudent.*  
— *A drift of sand, arenæ cumulus. —  
¶ To be a-drift (of a ship), ferri ad arbi-  
trium ventorum, esse ludibrio ventis.*  
— ¶ See *Drive*.  
TO DRIFT, v. a. ferre; rejicere aliquo; in  
litus ejicere: — (throw into heaps), exag-  
gerare.  
DRILL, terebro, perforo. — ¶ (train),  
(militis) exercere.  
DRILL, subst. terebra.  
DRINK, bibo, poto. — *To drink flat, va-  
pide se habere. — To drink well, bono  
gustu esse. — To drink about or round,  
in ordinem bibere. — To drink all day  
long, ad vesperam perpotare. — To  
drink away care, vino or potu angores**

animi diluere; bibendo curas pellere.—  
*To drink excessively or very hard, pergræcor; Græco more bibere, plenas vini amphoras haurire, largioribus poculis se ingurgitare; perpotare, strenue potare. — To drink down sorrow, dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. — To drink one's fill, sitim explere. — To drink a good draught, pleno haustu bibere, se proluere. — To drink and be friends, aptum ad conciliandum craterem bibere, poculis conciliari. — To drink in, imbibo. — To drink a little too much, meliuscule quam sat est bibere. — off or up, absorbeo, ebibo, epoto, exhauro, exinatio. — To drink up all, ebibo, epoto. — To drink often, potito. — To drink a parting cup, cum discedente amico unum aut alterum poculum excicare. — To drink by sips, sorbillare. — To drink to or unto, præhibeo, propino. — I drink this cup to you, hunc scyphum tibi propino. — To drink to one's health, alicui salutem propinare, amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo. — To drink together, compoto, combibo. — To drink for the victory, ob victos hostes bibere.*  
**DRINK**, s. potus. — *Good, strong, potus generosus. — Diet, p. ex herbarum succo confectus. — Small, potus tennis. — Stale, potus diu confectus. — Dead, vappa. — A drink-offering, libatio. — Gone in drink, ebrius, temulentus. — ¶ A drink or draught, potio, haustus.*  
**DRINKABLE**, quod bibi potest.  
**DRINKER**, potor, potator. — *Excessive, bibax, ebriosus. — of wine, meri potor, vinosus, vinolentus. — One that drinks no strong liquor, abstemius. — A drinking companion, combibo, compotor. — A drinking gossip, compotrix. — A drinking match, compotatio, convivium. — Of or for drinking, potulentus.*  
**DRINKING**, potatio. — *about or round, circumpotatio. — Continual, perpotatio. — Excessive, temulentia, vinolentia, largior potatio. — ¶ A drinking to, propinatio, Sen.*  
**DRIP**, stillo, destillo.  
**DRIPPING**, stillatio. — *¶ The dripping, liquamen, eliquamen.*  
**DRIVE**, ago, agito, pello. — *What does he drive at? quam hic rem agit? — We let the ship drive, dato ventis navigio ferebamur. — To let a ship drive, fluctibus dedere ratem. — As fast as he could drive, quam celerrime potuit. — To drive about, circumago. — asunder, dispello. — To drive or aim at a thing, inolio, conor. — What does this speech of yours drive at? quorsum hæc tua spectat oratio? — To drive away, abigo, arceo, fugo; sorrow, bibendo curas abigere; the time, tempus terere, conterere, fallere. — To drive back, repello, retroago. — To drive all before one, impedimenta omnia submovere; fugare or in fugam convertere. — To drive a cart, wagon or chariot, aurigari; rhedam or currum agere. — To drive beyond, præterago. — To drive deep, adigo, defigo. — To drive down, depango. — To drive from, abigo, propello. — To drive hard, currum citato cursu agere. — To drive a nail home, clavum adigere. — To drive in, pango, illido, infigo. — To drive off the stage, explodo. — To drive on, impello; a design, urgeo, operi instare, aliquid moliri or conari. — To drive out, expello, exigo, extrudo; of his wits, aliquem de mente dejicere. — To drive (turn) a mill, molam versare. — To drive a person to extremities, aliquem ad incitas redigere. — To drive (force) one, compello, cogo. — To drive toward, adigo. — under, subigo. — Drive, actus, agitatus, pulsus. — The guard was driven from their post, præsidium de statione dejectum fuit. — Driven away, abactus, profligatus, propulsus. — back, repulsus. — Driven by force, coactus. — in, adactus. — out, expulsus, exclusus. — Driven under, subactus. — As white as the driven snow, candidior intactâ nive.*  
**DRIVER**, agitator, actor; (of a wagon), rector. — *An ass-driver, asinarius, asellii agitator. — ox, boam actor; bubulcus.*  
**DRIVING**, agitatio. — *away, propulsatio. — back, depulsio. — ¶ A driving forth or out, exactio, expulsio.*

**DRIVEL**, sputum, saliva.  
**To DRIVEL**, salivam ex ore emittere.  
**DRIVELLER**, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.  
**DRIZZLE**, stillo, roro, iroro. — *A drizzling rain, pluvia tenuis.*  
**DROLL**, homo jocosus, ridiculus; sannio, scurra; maccus (*harlequin*).  
**DROLLERY**, jocus; facetiæ, lepores, sales, sermones ludicri; scurrilitas.  
**DROMEDARY**, camelus dromas.  
**DRONE** (sort of bee), fucus; (*slothful person*), piger, segniss.  
**DROOP** (*fade, as a flower*), flaccesco, marcesco; marceo: (*pine away*), languo; tabesco, contabesco. — *through age, conescens, senio succumbere, annis confectum esse. — through cares or afflictions, curis or molestiis tabescere. — Drooping, flaccescens, flaccidus, marcens, marcidus, languidus, tabescens. — Drooping through age, senescens, senectâ debilis. — in spirits, tristis, mæstus; abjectus. — In a drooping condition, debilis, imbecillis, infirmus. — To make to droop, debilito, frango.*  
**DROOPING**, s. languor.  
**DROOPINGLY**, languide.  
**DROP**, gutta; stilla (*falling from a thing*); stria (*hanging drop of ice*). — *A little drop, guttula. — Not a drop, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. — Many drops make a shower, minutula pluvia imbrem parit; ex granis fit acervus. — By drops, guttatim, stillatim.*  
**To DROP** (*as water*), stillo, destillo. — *To drop with a thing, stillare aliquid (e. g. sanguinem), manare aliqua re (e. g. sanguine, sudore); madefactum esse aliqua re (e. g. pluvia). — Dropping wet, madidus. — ¶ v. a. instillare aliquid alicui rei or in aliquid. — ¶ To drop (let fall), demitto. — out of one's hands, e manibus amittere, emittere, demittere. — ¶ v. n. (fall down), cado, labor; (as houses), prolabi. — To drop down (*faint away*), animo lingui. — Dropping down (*falling*), deciduus. — ¶ (let slip), omitto, prætermitto; prætereo. — ¶ (he vacant), vaco. — ¶ (let down), demitto. — ¶ To drop (steal away), clanculum se proripere. — ¶ To drop in (as company), viritum advenire; intro venire, intro se inferre. — To drop (fall) off, decido: (die), decedo, excedo; oboeo; e vitâ abire or exire; de vitâ migrare or demigrare; morbo perire.  
**DROPPING**, destillatio. — *A dropping in (prop.), instillatio. — A dropping of the house-eaves, stillicidium. — of the eyes, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo.*  
**DROPSY**, aquæ intercutis morbus, aqua intercus, hydrops. — *in the head, hydrocephalus.*  
**DROPSICAL**, aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus, hydropicus.  
**DROSS**, scoria; spuma. — *of silver, argyritis.*  
**DROSSY**, scoriâ abundans.  
**DROUGHT** (*dryness*), siccitas (siccitates, when lasting); (thirst), sitis.  
**DROVE**, armenta, grex armentitius, pecoris agmen. — *Of a drove, armentalis. — In or by droves, catervatim, gregatim.*  
**DROVER**, pecoris actor.  
**DROWN**, mergo, demergo, submergo. — *It drowns the soul too deep for, &c., animus ahtius mergit, quam ut, etc. — He drowned himself in the sea, in mare se obruit or demersit. — Drowned, demersus, submersus, obrutus. — ¶ (overflow), inundo, immergo. — ¶ To drown a sound, sonum obscurare.*  
**DROWNING**, demersio, submersio, immersio.  
**DROWSY**, semisomnis, semisomnus, somniculosus; somno gravis. — *To make drowsy, sopio. — To be drowsy, languo, torpeo. — A drowsy companion, dormitator.*  
**DROWSILY**, somnolente, veternose, somnolose.  
**DROWSINESS**, torpor, veternosus.  
**DRUB**, fuste aliquem cedere, pectere or verberare.  
**DRUBBING**, verberatio; verbera.  
**DRUDGE**, mediastinus; opera: calo (*baggage-boy*). — *A base drudge, mancipium vile.*  
**To DRUDGE** (*attend on a master*), famolor:*

(*toil hard*), ingentes labores suscipere, perpetuis laboribus se defatigare.  
**DRUDGERY**, famulitium, servitio. — *To do another's drudgery, magnos labores pro alio suscipere. — To put one to drudgery, servitio aliquem opprimere.*  
**DRUDGINGLY**, laboriose.  
**DRUG**, materia ex qua conficiuntur medicamenta; medicamentum.  
**To DRUG**, medicare.  
**DRUGGIST**, qui ea vendit ex quibus medicamenta fiunt; medicamentarius.  
**DRUIDS**, Druidæ, Druides.  
**DRUM**, tympanum (militare). — *Drumstick, tympani plectrum. — A kettle-drum, tympanum symphontacum (in the orchestra). — A child's drum, tympaniolum. — Beat of drum, pulsus (also sonus) tympani; with it, tympanis pulsus.*  
**To DRUM**, tympanum pulsare.  
**DRUMMING**, tympani pulsatio.  
**DRUMMER**, tympanista, tympanotriba.  
**DRUNK**, DRUNKEN, ebrius, temulentus, potulentus; crapulæ plenus, bene potus. — *Drunken folk speak truth, in vino veritas. — Half-drunk, semigravis. — Dead drunk, vino sepultus. — To be well drunk, vino obrutum esse or madere. — To make drunk, inebrio, ebrium facere. — Made drunk, inebriatus; potu or vino oneratus.*  
**DRUNKARD**, ebriosus, vinolentus, vino deditus, potator.  
**DRUNKENLY**, temulenter, ebriorum more.  
**DRUNKENNESS**, ebrietas, temulentia. — *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals, quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii. — A habit of drunkenness, ebriositas.*  
**DRY**, siccus, aridus; sterilis (*barren*). — *Dry land, siccum, aridum; tutum (safety). — The fountains themselves are dry, ipsi jam fontes sitiunt. — Very dry, peraridus. — Dry-shod, calceis siccis. — ¶ (adry, thirsty), sitiens, siticulosus. — To be dry, sitio. — Very dry, siti enecatus. — ¶ (flat), insulsus, exilis, jejunus. — A dry or poor discourse, oratio arida, exilis, jejuna, inculta. — ¶ A dry or joking fellow, jocularior, facetus, facetiis abundans.*  
**To Dry** (*make dry*), sicco, exsicco; arefacio; torrefacio (*parch*); abstergeo, extergeo. — *To dry one's tears, lacrimas abstergere. — To dry in the smoke, fumo, infumo, fumo durare. — in the sun, insolo, sole durare. — before the fire, ad ignem exsiccare. — ¶ (become dry), siccescere, exsiccescere, siccare, exsiccare; arescere, areferi, exarescere. — To begin to dry, subarescere. — To dry quite, perarescere. — His body was dried up for want of moisture, corpus macie extabuit.*  
**DRYING** (*making dry*), siccatio, desiccatio. — *A drying in the sun, insolatio. — ¶ A drying away for want of natural moisture, tabes.*  
**DRYLY**, sicce; jejune, exiliter, frigide.  
**DRYNESS**, siccitas, ariditas; jejunitas, exilitas.  
**DRYADS**, Dryades.  
**DUB** (*blow*), ictus, plaga.  
**To DUB** a man knight, aliquem ritu in ordinem equestrem recipere.  
**DUBBING**, ritus quo eques in ordinem recipitur.  
**DUBIOUS**, dubius, ambiguus, incertus.  
**DUBIOUSLY**, dubie, ambigue, incerte.  
**DUCAL**. See Duke.  
**DUCAT** (a coin), ducatus, quem vocant.  
**DUCK**, anas. — *A duckling, anaticula, anatis pullus. — A wild duck, anas fera, anas boschas (L.). — A decoy-duck, anas illex; allector. — A fen-duck, fulica. — Of a duck, anatinus. — To hunt ducks, anates palustres aucupari. — To breed young ducks, anaticulas alere. — A place where ducks are kept, nesotrophium.*  
**To Duck** (*act.*), submergo, aquâ or in aquam mergere; (*neut.*), se aquâ or in aquam submergere. — *Ducked, submersus, immersus. — ¶ To duck or stoop down, subsido, se inclinare. — To duck with the head, caput demittere.*  
**DUCT**, ductus.  
**DUCTILE**, ductilis, lentus; flexibilis, mollis; docilis.  
**DUDGEON** (*a short dagger*), pugionculus — *¶ Dudgeon (anger), ira, indig-*

natio. — *To take in dudgeon*, gravor, indignor; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre; pro indignissimo habere.

**DUE**, *adj.* (*owing*), debitus; (*requisite*), conveniens, congruens, aptus, idoneus. — *He set upon them in due season*, eos in tempore aggressus est. — *To be due or become due*, debeor. — *Money beginning to be due*, pecunia cæpta deberi.

**DUE**, *s. jus*, debitum, æquum. — *To take less than his due*, de jure suo decedere. — *To give every one his due*, jus suum cuique tribuere. — *To give the devil his due*, ut vel hosti suum jus tribuam.

**DULY**, ut decet, ut convenit, juste, recte, legitime: (*in due form*), rite: (*exactly*), accurate, diligenter.

**DUEL**, pugna singulari, certamen singulare. — *To fight a duel*, in certamen singulare cum aliquo descendere, certamen singulare cum aliquo ire.

**DUELLIST**, qui singulari certamine pugnat; homo pugnax.

**DUG**, uber, papilla.

**DUKE**, dux.

**DUKEDOM**, ducatus: — ducis terræ, provincie.

**DUTCHESS**, dux; ducis uxor.

**DUTCHY**. See *Dukedom*.

**DULCET**, dulcis, suavis, canorus.

**DULCIMER**, sambuca.

**DULL** (*blunt*), hebes, retusus, obtusus; (*dark or not clear*), obscurus, fuscus; (*flat*), insulsus, sine sapore. — *Dull-sighted*, cui oculi cæcutiunt; hebes. — *Dull of hearing*, surdaster. — *To make dull*, hebetor, tundo, obtundo. — *To grow dull or blunt*, hebesco. — *The candle burns dull*, candela obscuram præbet lucem. — ¶ (*lazy, slow*), segniss; (*heavy*), languidus, piger: (*melancholy or sad*), tristis, mæstus. — ¶ (*Dull of apprehension*, stupidus, crassus, plumbeus, bardus; naris obesæ. — *If you be naturally dull*, si sis naturâ tardior. — *A dull fellow*, fungus, vir tardi ingenii. — *He grows a dull fellow*, ingenii acies hebescit. — *Trading is dull*, negotia frigida sunt. — *Of dull wit*, pinguis, crassus. — *To grow dull or heavy*, torpesco, obtorpesco. — *Somewhat dull or slow*, tardiusculus.

**TO DULL**, hebetor, obtundo, retundo; (*obscure*), obscuro.

**DULLARD**, hebes, bardus, fungus, stupidus; ingenii tardus, homo hebeti ingenio. — *A very dullard*, mulo inscitiator.

**DULLING** (*making dull*), hebetatio; (*darkening*), obscuratio.

**DULLY** (*sillily*), insulse; (*lazily*), segniter, tarde; (*sorrowfully*), ægre, mæste. — *More dully* (i. e. bluntly), obtusius.

**DULLNESS** (*heaviness or slowness*), segnitie, segnitia, pigritia, inertia, tarditas, torpor: (*of an edged tool*), hebes acies: (*of weather*), cælum nubibus obscuratum: (*of wit*), stupor, stupiditas; stultitia.

**DULY**. See *Due*.

**DUMB**, mutus, elinguis; infans: — (*silent*), mutus, tacens, tacitus; taciturnus (*habitually*). — *Dumb creatures*, muta animalia. — *Dumb show* (*a silent part*), persona muta. — *To be dumb*, mutum, infantem esse; non loqui; tacere. — *To become so, mutum fieri*, obmutescere; conticescere. — *To make or strike one dumb, dumbfound*, os alicui obstruere or occludere. — *He was struck dumb*, sine voce constitit, obmutuit.

**DUMBNESS**, infantia linguæ; silentium, taciturnitas.

**DUMPLING**, farinæ globus cum lacte subactus.

**DUN-COLORED**, fuscus, aquilus, subniger.

**DUN**, *v.* aliquem flagitare.

**DUN** (*one who duns*), flagitator.

**DUNNING**, flagitatio.

**DUNCE**, stipes, caudex, plumbeus; hebes, fungus.

**DUNG**, stercus; fimus. — *Cow-dung*, fimus bubulus. — *Horse*, fimus equinus, caballinus. — *Swine's*, sucerda. — *Mouse*, muscerda. — *Belonging to dung*, stercoraceus. — *A dung-fork*, furca. — *Full of dung*, stercorosus. — *A dung-hill*, acervus stercoris; (*place for dung*), sterquilinum, fimetum.

**TO DUNG the ground**, stercoro; agrum stercore satiare; agro lætamen dispergere; stercorationem facere. — *Dunged*, stercoratus, fimo obductus, stercore satiatas.

**DUNGING**, stercoratio, Col.

**DUNGEON**, carcer, carcer inferior; tenebræ, robur et tenebræ; carcer subterraneus.

**DUODECIMO**, forma duodenaria.

**DUPE**, homo credulus, insulsus, stupidus, stolidus.

**TO DUPE**, aliquem dolis fallere, illudere, ludificare; alicui os sublinere, aliquem illudere.

**DUPLICATE** (*doubled*), duplicatus.

**DUPLICATE**, *subst.* exemplar, exemplum; exemplum alterum.

**DUPLICITY**, fraus, fallacia, perfidia; simulatio et dissimulatio; amicitia simulata.

**DURABLE**, firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, constans.

**DURABLENESS**, **DURABILITY**, firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas.

**DURABLY**, firme, firmiter; constanter.

**DURATION**, stabilitas; perennitas, diurnitas; perpetuitas: — tempus, spatium. — *Of long duration*, stabilis, perennis, diurnus, perpetuus, diutinus. — *Of short*, caducus, fluxus, infirmus; brevis.

**DURANCE**, **DURESS** (*imprisonment*), custodia, vincula. — *To be in durance*, in custodia or vinculis esse or servari; custodia teneri.

**DURING**, *prep.* per; inter, super: — *sometimes by a participial construction*, as, *during my absence*, me absente; *during the continuance of the war*, bello nondum confecto: — *also by dum*, as, *during these transactions*, dum hæc geruntur. — *During life*, per totam vitam. — *supper*, inter cœnandum or cœnam. — *sleep*, secundum quietem. — *pleasure*, dum mihi, nobis, etc. placuerit. — *During my stay*, dum interfui.

**DUSK**, **DUSKY**, nubilus, obscurus, obnubilus, tenebricosus: fuscus. — *To make dusky*, infusco, obumbro, obscuro.

**DUSK of the evening**, crepusculum.

**DUSKILY**, obscure, occulte.

**DUSKINESS**, obscuritas.

**DUSKISH**, subobscurus, subnubilus; subfuscus.

**DUST**, pulvis. — *It falls to the dust*, ad nihil recidit. — *Small dust*, pulvisculus. — *Dust of metal*, ramenta, scobs. — *Mill-dust*, pollen. — *Saw-dust*, scobs. — *To lay the dust*, pulverem aquâ conspergere or sedare. — *To reduce to dust*, in pulverem redigere, resolvere. — *To make or raise a dust*, pulverem movere or excitare. — *To grind a man to the dust*, aliquem obterere.

**TO DUST** (*throw dust upon*), pulvere aliquem conspergere. — ¶ (*cleanse from dust*), abstergo, detergo; scopis verrere: — (*by shaking*, &c.), aliquid excutere, pulverem excutere.

**DUSTER**, penicillus.

**DUSTING** (*cleansing from dust*), a pulvere purgatio.

**DUSTY**, pulverulentus, pulvereus, pulveris plenus. — *To grow dusty*, pulverem colligere. — *It grows dusty* (*a dust arises*), pulvis oritur.

**DUSTINESS**, vis pulveris.

**DUTCH**, Belgicus. — *The high Dutch*, Germani. — *The low*, Belgæ, Batavi.

**DUTCHESS**, **DUTCHY**. See *Duke*.

**DUTY**, officium, munus, partes. — *It is your duty*, tuum est. — *It is my duty*, meum est; mearum partium est; mei est muneris. — *He thought it his duty*, officii duxit. — *It is our duty*, nostrum

officium or munus est; ad nos spectat. — *I thought it my duty*, meum esse or ad me pertinere putavi. — *I am obliged in all duty*, omnium officiorum religione obstringor. — *I desire to know my duty*, quæ sint partes meæ scire cupio. — *It is your duty to provide against these evils*, vos his malis mederi convenit. — *To do one's duty*, munus præstare, officium exsequi, explere, facere; officio or muneri satisfacere; munere fungi or perfungi. — *Not to do one's duty*, officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere or decedere; officio suo deesse. — *To keep one's self in one's duty*, officium colere, tueri, tenere, servare, in officio esse or manere. — *To keep another person in his duty*, aliquem continere in officio. — *To pay one's duty to a person*, munus debitum alicui referre. — *To present one's duty to a person*, aliquem salutare, alicui salutem impertire or urbana officia præstare. — *Pray present my duty to him*, ei, quæso, meo nomine or meis verbis salutem impertias. — *To be on duty as a soldier*, militis munus obire, munus a præfecto assignatum præstare; in statione esse; excubias agere, excubare. — ¶ (*A duty*), vectigal; portorium (*port-duty*).

**DUTEOUS**, **DUTIFUL**, pius, obediens, obsequens, officiosus, morigerus, verecundus; dicto audiens. — *To be dutiful to*, obsequor, morem alicui gerere.

**DUTIFULLY**, pie, obedienter, officiose. — *To behave one's self dutifully*, pie et reverenter se gerere.

**DUTIFULNESS**, pietas, obedientia.

**DWARF**, nanus, pumilio, pumilus. — *A female dwarf*, nana, pumilio.

**TO DWARF**, minuo, imminuo; humilem reddere; impedimento esse, quo minus res crescat.

**DWARFISH**, minutus, pusillus, perpusillus; exiguus, humilis.

**DWARFISHNESS**, parva statura.

**DWELL**, habito; colo, incolo. — *To dwell near*, prope, juxta habitare; locum accollere. — *in*, aliquo loco habitare; locum colere or incolere. — *To dwell during the summer*, æstivo; — *the winter*, hiemo. — *To dwell in one's house*, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem habitare. — *To be dwelt in* (*habitable*), habitabilis. — ¶ (*pass life in a certain way*), vitam agere or degere. — ¶ (*insist upon*), insisto, immoror; morari or hære in re.

**DWELLER**, habitator, incola. — *by*, accola, vicinus. — *in a city*, urbanus. — *in a town*, opidanus. — *in the country*, rusticus, rusticanus; *poet.*, rusticola. — *in the suburbs*, homo qui in suburbio habitat, suburbium incolit. — *in the forest*, homo silvester; *poet.*, silvicola. — *A dweller in a place, without ownership*, inquilinus.

**DWELLING**, habitatio, commoratio. — *It is ill dwelling by bad neighbors*, aliquid malum propter vicinum malum. — ¶ (*A dwelling*), (*dwelling-place*), domus, domicilium, sedes, habitatio. — *A little or poor dwelling*, casa, casula; tugurium; gurgustium.

**DWINDLE away**, consumor, imminuo, evanesco, tabesco. — *to nothing*, ad nihilum redigi. — *Dwindled away*, consumptus.

**DWINDLING away**, consumptio, tabes

**DYE** (*color*), color. — *A deep dye*, color satur. — *A crime of a deep dye*, atroc flagitium. — *A dye-house*, tinctoris officina.

**TO DYE**, tingo, inficio. — *To dye a vermilion*, minio; *a purple red*, fuce; *a scarlet red*, cocco tingere; *an azure*, colore cæruleo tingere. — *To dye in grain*, cocco tingere or inficere. — *Dyed*, intinctus, imbutus, infectus. — *Double-dyed*, bis tinctus, dibaphus.

**DYER**, infector, tinctor. — *Scarlet*, infector coccinorum. — *Silk*, infector sericorum.

**DYNASTY** (*government*), dominatio, imperium; (*reigning house*), domus regnatricis.

**DYSENTERY**, dysenteria.

**DYSURY**, urinæ difficultas.



## E.

**EACH, EACH ONE, quisque, unusquisque, singuli.** — *At each word she shed tears, verba inter singula fudit lacrimas.* — *I had great enemies on each side, undique hostibus oppressus fui.* — *He set down twelve acres for each man, duodena in singulos homines jugera descripsit.* — *Each (both) of us, uterque nostrum.* — *Each the other, invicem; alter alterum.* — *Each other, mutuo, invicem.* — *Taking each other by the hand, manibus invicem apprehensis.* — *To love each other, inter se amare or diligere; mutuo se amore complecti or prosequi.* — *On each side, undique, undique versus; quoquoque.*

**EAGER (earnest), vehemens, acer; avidus: (fierce), ferox, pugnax: (sharp set), famelicus, fame pressus.** — *The tiger being eager with hunger, exstimulata fame tigris.* — *Eager desire, cupido alicujus rei; (cupidity) ardor; impetus; sitis; summum studium; libido vehemens.* — *All being eager to fight, omnibus ad pugnam intentis.* — *I have an eager desire for hunting, venandi sum maxime studiosus.* — *He has an eager love for horses, ardet studio equorum.* — *Having an eager desire for glory from his infancy, ad gloriam inflammatus a pueritiâ.* — *To become or grow eager for a thing, exardesco; amore alicujus rei ardere, flagrare, incendi, inflamari; sunimopere aliquid expetere.*

**EAGERLY (earnestly), acriter, avide, cupide, vehementer, summo studio.** — *The dog barks eagerly, canis acris elatrat.* — *To contend or dispute eagerly about a thing, de re aliqua acriter contendere, certare, confingere.* — *To look eagerly upon, oculis intentis aspicere.* — *Eagerly bent on a thing, magno amore rei alicujus ardens, flagrans, incensus, inflammatus.*

**EAGERNESS, aviditas, cupiditas, alacritas; contentio; studium vehemens.**

**EAGLE, aquila (the bird, the constellation, the standard).** — *Of an eagle, aquilinus.* — *Eagle-eyed, oculis acerrimis præditus.* — *Eagle-bearer, aquilifer.*

**EAGLET, aquilæ pullus.**

**EAR, auris.** — *I fear lest this should one way or other come to my father's ears, ne aliqua ad patrem permanet periculum est.* — *The words go in at one ear and out at the other, dicta perfluunt.* — *To send one away with a flea in his ear, scrupulum alicui injicere; aliquid frustrari.* — *The lap of the ear, auricula.* — *The drum, auris tympanum.* — *The holes, aurium meatus.* — *Of the ear, auricularis.* — *To fall together by the ears, inter se certare, pugnare.* — *To set together by the ears, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere.* — *To whisper in the ear, insusurro, in aurem dicere; tutis auribus deponere.* — *To give ear, attendo, ausculto, aures alicui dare, præbere, patefacere, aures arrigere, animum advertere.* — *If you give good counsel, nobody lends an ear, si recte moneas, nemo auscultat.* — *To stop one's ears, ad aliquid aures claudere, aliquid in aures non recipere.* — *Given ear unto, attente auditus.* — *Giving ear, attentus, intentus, auscultans.* — *A giving ear, auscultatio.* — *To lend an ear to one, alicui auscultare, attentum se adhibere.* — *To take one by the ear, aliquid auriculâ prehendere.* — *A box on the ear, colaphus.* (See Box.) — *To give one a box on the ear, colaphum alicui ducere, impingere, infringere.* — *To prick up the ears, aures erigere, arrigere, (also fig.).* — *To offend the ear, aures offendere; aures or auriculas radere.* — *Let me not shock your ears, honos sit auribus.* — *To be over head and ears in debt, ære alieno demersum esse; animum debere: in love, amore alicujus deperditum esse.* — *Having long ears, auritus; — cropped, curtas or mutilatas*

*aures habens.* — *An ear-witness, testis auritus.* — *An ear-picker, auriscalpium.* — *An ear-wig, forficula auricularia (L.).* — *An ear-ring, inauris.* — *An ear of corn, spica.* — *That grows with ears, spicatus.* — *That bears ears, spicifer (poet.).* — *Made of ears, spiceus.* — *To put forth ears, spicari.* — *An ear (ear-like thing), auris (part of the plough); ansa, ansula, (handle): — plicatura (of the leaf of a book).* — *Having ears (handles), ansatus.*

**EARL, comes.** — *An earl's wife, comitis uxor.*

**EARLDOM, comitatus.**

**EARLY, adj. (in the morning), matutinus; antelucanus (before light): (as to time, season), maturus; præcox (of fruit).** — *From early youth, ab initio ætatis.* — *Too early, præmaturus.* — *He is an early riser, bene mane surgere solet.*

**EARLY, adv. (in the morning), mane, tempore or die matutino; (very), bene or multo mane, primâ luce: (of time), mature.** — *He went early to bed, mature se ad lectum contulit.* — *Very early, mature admodum.* — *Not as yet, it is very early, nondum, præmaturum est adhuc.* — *Early in the spring, ineunte or incipiente vere.* — *In the summer, winter, primâ æstate, hieme.*

**EARN wages, demereo; stipem mereri or lucrari; mercedem accipere or promereri.** — *Earned, labore quæsitus, lucratus, partus.*

**EARNING (wages), stipendium, merces.**

**EARNEST (diligent), diligens, sedulus, attentus, gnavus, assiduus; (vehement), vehemens, ardens, acer.** — *To be earnest in the performance of a thing, summo studio in or ad aliquid incumbere.* — *To be earnest with a person, aliquid urgere, alicui instare, cum aliquo precibus contendere.* — *He was very earnest with me, me etiam atque etiam urgebat.* — *He was earnest with you that, &c., tibi instabat ut, etc.* — *(of great importance), magnus, gravis, magni momenti or ponderis.* — *In earnest or good earnest, serio; et extra jocum, ex animo, bonâ fide, re verâ.*

**EARNEST, or earnest-money, arrha, arrhabo; auctoramentum.** — *To give earnest, arrham dare.*

**EARNESTLY (diligently), diligenter, sedulo, attente, gnaviter: (vehemently), vehementer, ardent, acriter, summo studio, impense, obnix, studiose, sollicitè; avide; ambitiose; animose, asseveranter, certatim, valde.** — *To entreat earnestly, obtestor, impense orare, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam orare.* — *To look, intentis oculis aliquid intueri.* — *To speak, serio dicere or loqui.* — *So earnestly, tantopere, in tantum.* — *Exceeding earnestly, flagrantissime, ardentissime.*

**EARNESTNESS (diligence), diligentia, sedulitas, assiduitas: (vehement), vehementia, ardor, fervor, studium: (sobriety), severitas.**

**EARTH, tellus, terra, solum, humus; terrarum orbis, terræ; terræ globus.** — *A bank of earth, agger, tumulus.* — *Earth cast up, regestum; agger congestus.* — *To cast down to the earth, solo adæquare; funditus demoliri.* — *To commit to the earth, sepelio; terræ mandare; humo.* — *A throwing down to the earth, demolitio.* — *To make things of earth, figlinam exercere.* — *Made of earth, terrenus; (earthen), fictilis, figlinus.* — *The art of making things of earth, ars figlina, plasticæ.* — *A maker of things of earth, figulus, plastes.* — *A fox's earth, vulpis antrum.*

**To EARTH (as a fox), terram subire; se in foveam abdere.**

**EARTHEN, fictilis, figlinus, testaceus.** — *vessels, vasa fictilia, fictilia.*

**EARTHLY, EARTHY, (made of earth), terrâ**

*concretus: (living on earth), terrenus, terrestris: (relating to this life), as, earthly things, res externæ, res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes; opes, divitiæ; voluptates.* — *Earthly-minded, an Earthling, rebus externis (voluptatibus, etc.) nimis intentus, rerum externarum nimis studiosus; homo voluptarius.* — *A description of the earth, terræ descriptio, geographia.* — *Earth-bred, earth-born, terrâ editus; terrigena (poet.).* — *An earthquake, terræ motus, terræ tremor.*

**EASE (rest), otium, quies, requies: (pleasure), voluptas, jucunditas; gaudium: (freedom from pain), doloris vacuitas.** — *He has a writ of ease given him, rude donatus est.* — *At ease, otiosus, otiose.* — *I am well at ease, bene mecum agitur.* — *To live at ease, or take one's ease, requiesco; otiose, facillime, ex animi sententiâ agere; genio indulgere; animo obsequi, molliter se curare.* — *They think of nothing but taking their ease, voluptates maxime sequuntur.* — *He lives too much at ease, nimis sibi indulget.* — *With ease, facile, promptè, nullo negotio.* — *Ill at ease, ægrotus, æger, infirmus; valetudinarius, Cels.*

**To EASE, levo, allevo, collevo, relevo, sublevo; lenio; levamento or levationi esse; levationem afferre.** — *To ease a ship, rudentes nimis extentos laxare.* — *nature, alvum exonerare.* — *Eased, levatus, allevatus, sublevatus.* — *To be eased from taxes, tributo vacare, vectigalium immuni esse.*

**EASEMENT, EASING, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum, solatium; levatio, allevatio.**

**EASY, facilis, expeditus, promptus, proclivis.** — *He is a person of easy address, facilis est aditus ad eum privatorum; — of an easy temper, homo est facilis et commodus.* — *He saw that this was the easiest way to honor, illam viam sibi vidit expeditiorem ad honores.* — *It is easy to distinguish these matters, harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio.* — *I will do what is easy to be done, faciam quod in proclivi est.* — *What person, who is continually apprehensive of death, can be easy in his mind? mortem omnibus horis independentem times, quis poterit animo consistere? — Easy of belief, credulus; qui sibi verba dari facile patitur.* — *Easy to be borne, facile tolerandus, ferendus; tolerabilis, patibilis.* — *Easy in one's circumstances, satis dives, modice locuples; bene numatus, pecuniosus, opulentus.*

**EASILY, facile, expeditè, promptè, nullo negotio, sine negotio.** — *He is easily turned, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur.* — *If that may be easily done, si id ex facili fieri potest.* — *Easily misled, cereus in vitium flecti (poet.).* — *Easily to be pleased, placabilis, comis, mitis.* — *(gently, mildly), leniter, molliter.*

**EASINESS, facilitas, proclivitas: — of address, affabilitas, comitas; facilitas in admittendis hominibus; — of belief, credulitas, credendi faciitas: — of expression or style, expedita et proclivis in dicendo celeritas.**

**EAST, oriens. See Wind.**

**EASTERN, EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans; or by orientis (genit.); in oriente (in the east).**

**EASTER, pascha, dies paschalis; sollempnia paschalia.**

**EASTER EVE, vigiliæ paschalis.**

**EAT, edo, comedo, vescor; manduco; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: jento, prandeo, cæno, gusto.** — *To eat (as cattle do), depasco.* — *To eat (nibble), arrodo.* — *To eat (as aqua fortis, &c.), corrodo.* — *To eat (wear) a thing away, tero, atterro.* — *To eat all about, ambedo, circumrodo.* — *To eat and drink and make good cheer, genio indulgere; se molliter curare or habere.* — *To eat one's victuals*

in pace, securas dapes capere. — *To eat greedily, voro, devoro.* — *To eat heartily, acri appetitu edere.* — *immoderately, se cibis ingurgitare.* — *lickerishly, ligurio, abligurio.* — *To eat into flesh, iron, &c., exedo.* — *To eat often, esito.* — *To eat out of house and home, aliquem comedere or exedere.* — *To eat riotously, comissor, abligurio.* — *To eat as a sore, corrodo, exulcero.* — *To eat together, convivor, unâ cibum capere.* — *To eat underneath, subedo.* — *To eat well (keep a good table), laute cœnare solere; (taste well), jucunde sapere.* — *To eat up or devour, exedo, comedo.* — *To eat up a country, regionem vastare, populari, depopulari, prædari, deprædari.* — *To eat one's words, dicta retractare.* — *An appetite to eat, cibi appetentia, aviditas, cupiditas; fames.* — *Eaten, esus, mansus, manducatus.* — *Iron eaten with rust, ferrum scabrâ rubigine rosam or exesum.* — *Eaten round about, ambesus, undique corrosus.* — *into, erosus, peresus.* — *Rocks eaten into by the sea, saxa peresa salo.* — *Eaten up, comesus, exesus.* — *An eating house, caupona, popina.* — *Little, cauponula.*

**EATABLE**, esculentus, edulis, quod ad vescendum aptum est. — *Eatables, res ad vescendum aptæ, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, victus.*

**EATER**, qui edit. — *A great eater, edax, helluo, gurgis; estrix.* — *A dainty eater, liguritor.* See *Dainty*.

**EATING**, *adj.* edax; *corrodens.* — *Eating-stuff, esculenta.*

**EATING**, *subst* (fare). *cibus, cibi; esca; victus.*

**EAVES**, subgrundium, subgrunda. — *The dropping of the eaves, stillicidium.*

**EAVESDROPPER**, auscultator. — *To play the eavesdropper, ausculto, subsausculto.*

**EBB**, marinorum æstium recessus, æstus decessus. — *On the ebb, minuente æstu.* — *Ebb and flow, marinorum æstium accessus et recessus.* — *Ebb-tide begins, æstus minuit.*

**TO EBB** (as the sea), reciproco, recedo, refluxo. — *To ebb and flow, crescere et decrescere.* — *It ebbs and flows thrice a-day, ter in die crescit decrescitur.*

**EBONY**, ebum. — *Made of ebony, ex ebano factus or confectus.* — *The ebony-tree, ebumus.*

**EBULLITION**, bullitus, æstus; animi ardor, irarum æstus.

**ECCENTRIC**, **ECCENTRICAL**, e centro aberrans: (*odd*), qui omnia alio modo facit.

**ECCENTRICITY**, e centro aberratio.

**ECCLESIASTICAL** (of the church), ad ecclesiam pertinens, ecclesiasticus.

**ECHO**, echo, sonus reperçussus, imago vocis; vocis or soni imago reperçussa.

**TO ECHO**, resonare, vocem reddere or reperçutere. — *Echoed, reperçussus.*

**ECLIPSE**, solis or lune defectio, sol or luna deficiens; sol obscuratus.

**TO ECLIPSE**, umbro, obscuro. — *another's glory, de alicujus famâ detrahere; alicujus existimationem minnere.* — *To be in eclipse, or be eclipsed, deficio, obscurari, defectu laborare.*

**ECLIPSING**, luminis obscuratio.

**ECLIPTIC**, linea eclipctica.

**ECLOGUE**, ecloga.

**ECONOMY**, &c. See *Economy*.

**ECSTASY**, animi a sensibus alienatio; furor: summa voluptas. — *To be in an ecstasy, a sensibus alienari; animo percelli; in mentis excessum rapi.*

**ECSTATIC**, effusâ or mirificâ lætitiâ affectus; a sensibus alienatus; mentis alienatione correptus: summus.

**EDDY**, aque reciprocantis vortex.

**EDGE** (brink), margo, ora; (of a garment), limbus, fimbria, (see *Border*): — (of a knife, sword, &c.), acies, acumen. — *Not only with the edge, but with the point, non solum cæsım, sed punctım.* — *The edge or border of a place, extremitas.* — *Edge-tools, fermenta acuta, or acutâ acie.* — *To set an edge on, acu, exacuo.* — *To take off the edge, hebeto.* — *of one's stomach, latrantem stomachum hebetare.* — *To edge in, intrudo, insinuo.* — *Fallen by the edge of the sword, gladio cæsus or occisus.* — *To set the teeth on edge, dentes hebetare or stupescere.*

**TO EDGE** with lace, prætexo. — *with gold,*

auro ambire oras. — *Edged, acutus, aciem habens; — (bordered), fimbriatus.* — *A two-edged sword, gladius anceps.*

**EDGING** (lace), fimbria. (See *Lace*). — *Edgings in gardening, arearum oræ.*

**EDGELESS**, obtusus, retusus, hebes.

**EDIBLE**. See *Eatable*.

**EDICT**, edictum; decretum. — *To make an edict, edico, edicto sancire, populum edictum monere.* — *To publish an edict, edictum edere, proponere.*

**EDIFICE**, ædificium.

**EDIFY** (instruct), instruo, instituo; (*excite devotion*), pios sensus in animo alicujus excitare. — *An edifying discourse, oratio ad docendam accommodata, apta, idonea, utilis; oratio, qua salubriter monemur.*

**EDIFICATION**, pietatis excitatio; instructio, institutio. — *This is said for your edification, hoc tibi dictum est, hoc ad te pertinet.*

**EDILE**, ædilis.

**EDIT**, (in lucem) edere; emittere; foras dare.

**EDITION**, editio.

**EDITOR**, editor.

**EDUCATE**, educo, instituo, instruo, tollo. — *Educated, educatus, institutus, instructus.* — *Well educated, bene doctus et educatus, educatione doctrinâque puerili liberaliter institutus; liberaliter educatus.*

**EDUCATION**, educatio, institutio, instructio. — *Liberal, liberalis.* — *He received a good education in his youth, institutus fuit liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.*

**EEL**, anguilla. — *As slippery as an eel, anguilla est, elabitur.* — *An eel-spear, fuscina.*

**EFFACE** (blot out), oblitero, deleo, erado, expungo. — *(obscure), obscuro.* — *His virtue effaces that of others, aliorum virtus illius virtute interit et obruitur.*

**EFFACING**, obliteratio, abolitio.

**EFFECT** (consequence), quod efficitur aliqua re; exitus; eventus: — (completion, fulfillment), effectus, exitus: — (force, power), effectus, vis, efficientia. — *He brought the thing to effect, rem ad exitum perduxit.* — *These are the effects of drunkenness, hæc ex ebrietate oriuntur.* — *I am afraid my precepts have had no good effect upon you, vereor ne præcepta vana surdis auribus cecinerim.* — *To take effect, effectum sortiri; bonum or felicem exitum habere; ad finem or effectum perducı.* — *Of no effect, irritus, cassus, vanus.* — *To no effect, nequidquam, incassum, frustra, sine effectu.* — *In effect (really), re, reverâ, reapse: — (almost), ferme, fere.* — *(amount), summa; sententia.* — *To the same effect (substance, amount), in eandem sententiam.* — *The letter was to this effect, in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis.* — *Effects, res, bona, fortuna, opes, facultates.* — *He settled himself and all his effects at London, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Londini collocavit.*

**TO EFFECT**, efficio, ad exitum perducere; vincere, evincere, (followed by ut or ne). — *Effected, effectus, confectus; ad exitum perductus.*

**EFFECTER**, effector, effectrix.

**EFFECTIBLE**, quod fieri or effici potest.

**EFFECTING**, effectio, confectio.

**EFFECTIVE**, EFFICACIOUS, EFFECTUAL, EFFICAX. — *The army consisted of ten thousand effective men, decem millia in armis erant.* — *An efficacious remedy, remedium forte, præsens.* — *To be very effectual, magnam vim habere.*

**EFFECTIVELY**, reverâ, reapse.

**EFFECTUALLY**, EFFICACIOUSLY, EFFICACITER, EFFICIENTER; (completely), penitus, omnino, prorsus.

**EFFICACIOUSNESS**, EFFICACY, EFFICACIA, EFFICACITAS, VIS. — *Of much efficacy, potentissimus, valentissimus.*

**EFFICIENT** cause, causa efficiens. — *man, homo diligens, strenuus.*

**EFFICIENCY**, efficientia, effectus.

**EFFEMINATE**, effeminatus, mollis, delicatus.

**EFFEMINATELY**, effeminate, molliter, delicate.

**EFFEMINACY**, mollities, vita delicata.

**EFFERVESCENCE**, fervor, æstus

**EFFETE**, effectus, sterilis.

**EFFICIENT**, &c. See *Efficit*.

**EFFIGY**, effigies, imago, simulacrum.

**EFFORT** (endeavor), conatus, impetus, nixus, nisus, conamen; contentio animi. — *To make great efforts, strenuam operam præstare or navare; summâ ope anniti.* — *To make one's greatest efforts in war in a place, totum belli impetum aliquo convertere; totam belli molem aliquo vertere.*

**EFFRONTERY**, impudentia, audacia, os ferreum or perfrictum, protervitas.

**EFFULGENT**, fulgens, splendens.

**EFFULGENCE**, fulgor, splendor.

**EFFUSION**, effusio. — *That victory was not obtained without effusion of blood, non incruenta illa victoria fuit; multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria stetit.*

**EGG**, ovum. — *To brood or sit on eggs, ovis incubare.* — *To hatch eggs, ova excludere.* — *To lay an egg, ovum ponere or parere.* — *A new-laid egg, ovum recens.* — *An old one, ovum vetustum or requietum.* — *The white of an egg, ovi albumen.* — *The yolk, vitellus; luteum ovi.* — *The shell, ovi putamen.* — *Like an egg, ad formam ovi; ovatus.*

**EGG ON** or **FORWARD**, instigo, insto, stimulo; impello, urgeo.

**EGGING ON**, impulsus, impulsio, instigatio, stimulatio.

**EGREGIOUS** (excellent), egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus, nobilis; (*gross, signal*), insignis, summus. — *Egregious folly, summa dementia.*

**EGREGIOUSLY**, egregie, eximie, præclare, præcipue, insigniter, valde, vehementer.

**EGRESS**, egressus, exitus. — *He has free egress, ei liber patet exitus.*

**EGYPT**, Ægyptus. — *Egyptian, Ægyptius.*

**EIGHT**, octo; octoni. — *The eight on cards, ogdoas.* — *Of eight, octonarius.* — *Eight o'clock, octava hora.* — *Eight times, octies.* — *Eight-fold, octuplex.* — *Hovering eight feet, octipes.* — *Eight times as much, octuplus, octuplo.* — *Eight times doubled, octuplicatus.* — *Eight years old, octo annos natus; octennis.* — *Eight hundred, octingenti.* — *Eight hundred each, octingeni or octingenteni.* — *Of eight hundred, octingenarius.* — *The eight hundredth, octingentesimus.* — *Eight hundred times, octingenties.* — *Eight thousand, octies mille.* — *times, octies millies.*

**EIGHTEEN**, octodecim. — *Eighteen times, duodevicies.* — *Eighteenth, decimus octavus, duodevigesimus.*

**EIGHTH**, octavus. — *An eighth part, octava pars.*

**EIGHTHLY**, octavum.

**EIGHTY**, octoginta. — *times, octogies.* — *By eighties, eighty at a time, octogeni.* — *Of eighty, octogenarius.*

**EIGHTIETH**, octogesimus.

**EITHER** (the one or the other), uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet. — *If either of them will, si uter velit.* — *If either of us were present, si utervis nostrum adesset.* — *I am weaker than either of you, minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis.*

**EITHER** (answering to OR) is made by aut, vel; or with a negative, by nec, neque; as, poets desire either to profit or delight, aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare, poetæ. — *Either two or none, vel duo vel nemo.* — *You are not trusted on either side, neque in hæc, neque in illâ parte, fidem habes.* — *On either part or side, utriusque, utrobique; ultra citroque.*

**EJACULATE**, voces interruptas or inconditas edere; clamare.

**EJACULATION**, vox; suspirium.

**EJACULATORY**, per clamorem (or inter suspiria) editus; abruptus, interruptus.

**EJECT** (cast out), ejicio, expello, exturbo.

**EJECTION**, ejectio, expulsio.

**EKE OUT**, produco, augeo, adjicio: (*make the most of*), parce et frugaliter dispensare.

**ELABORATE**, elaboratus, elucubratus, absolutus, accuratus, consummatus, summâ curâ or diligentia confectus; quod olet lucernam.

**ELABORATELY**, accurate, diligenter.

**ELAPSE**, exactum esse; intersum, interjicio; intercedo. — *More than six years have now elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni-*

— *Elapsed, interjectus, præteritus.* — *Cassius followed after a few days were elapsed, Cassius paucis post diebus consequetur.*  
**ELASTIC**, vi resiliendi præditus; elasticus: *fig. hilaris, alacer.*  
**ELASTICITY**, vis resiliendi, vis elastica.  
**ELATE**, superbum aliquem facere or reddere; superbiâ aliquem inflare. — *To be elated, superbio, insolesco, intumescō; superbiâ efferrî, extolli, inflari.*  
**ELATED** (*lifted up*), elatus, superbus, tumens, inflatus.  
**ELATION**, superbiâ; effusus gaudium.  
**ELBOW**, cubitus. — *He is always at my elbow, a latere meo nunquam decedit; assiduus est comes.* — *To be always at one's elbow, aliquem assidue comitari.* — *Elbow-wise, sinuosus.* — *To give elbow-room, spatium cedere; remotius sedere.* — *To lean on the elbow, in cubitum inniti.* — *To elbow one, cubito summovere or ferire.*  
**ELDER tree**, sambucus. — *Of or belonging to an elder-tree, sambuceus.*  
**ELDER** (*in age*), major natu. — *Elder times, tempora antiqua.*  
**ELDERS**, majores, veteres, proavi. — *¶ An elder (of the church), presbyter.*  
**ELDERLY**, ætate provector.  
**ELDEST**, maximus natu.  
**ELECT** (*choose*), eligo, deligo, seligo; creō, facio.  
**ELECT**, *adj.* — *Consul elect, consul designatus.*  
**ELECTION**, electio, delectus; comitia. — *The day of election, dies comitiorum.*  
**ELECTIVE king**, rex qui eligitur.  
**ELECTOR** (*chooser*), elector; qui jus suffragii habet. — *A prince elector, elector.*  
**ELECTORAL**, ad electorem pertinens.  
**ELECTORSHIP, ELECTORATE, electoratus.**  
**ELECTRIC, electricus.**  
**ELECTRICITY**, vis or natura electrica.  
**TO ELECTRIFY**, vi electricâ imbuere.  
**ELECTUARY**, electarium medicamentum.  
**ELEEMOSYNARY**, ad stipis largitionem pertinens.  
**ELEGANT** (*in speech*), elegans, eloquens, disertus. — *in apparel, comptus, politus, mundus, nitidus, concinnus.* — *in manners, urbanus.* — *Very elegant, perelegans.*  
**ELEGANCE**, elegantia, eloquentia; venustas, verborum concinnitas. — *in apparel, ornatus, cultus; mundities.* — *in manners, urbanitas.*  
**ELEGANTLY**, eleganter, accurate, ornate, venuste, splendide; urbane.  
**ELEGY**, elegia.  
**ELEGIAC, elegiacus.**  
**ELEMENT** (*first principle*), elementum, principium: (*letter*), litera, elementum. — *He is out of his element, ab illius ingenio abhorret; in hujusmodi negotiis admodum est hospes.* — *The four elements, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum.*  
**ELEMENTARY**, ad elementa pertinens; elementarius. — *knowledge, prima rudimenta discendi; prima disciplinæ alicujus cognitio.* — *instruction, institutio elementaria.*  
**ELEPHANT**, elephas, elephantus. — *A young elephant, elephantis pullus.* — *To bray like an elephant, barrio.* — *An elephant's trunk, manus elephantis, proboscis.*  
**ELEPHANTINE**, elephantinus.  
**ELEVATE**, levo, tollo, attollo, eveho; (*make cheerful*), hilaro, exhilaro, oblecto. — *To elevate one to honors, aliquem ad honores provehere or promovere.* — *To elevate (praise) a person to the skies, laudibus aliquem ad cælum usque extollere.* — *Elevated with liquor, potu exhilaratus.* — *Elevated in his own conceit, gloriosus; plus æquo sibi tribuens; nimium sibi placens.*  
**ELEVATION**, elatio, sublatio. — *to honors, promotio ad honores.* — *of spirit, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium altum.* — *of the voice, vocis contentio or intentio.* — *¶ (height), altitudo.*  
**ELEVEN**, undecim; undeni. — *Possession is eleven points of the law, in æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis.* — *Of eleven, undenarius.* — *Eleven times, undecies.* — *Eleven hundred, undecies centum; undecies centeni.* — *times, undecies centies.* — *Eleven thousand,*

undecies mille, undecim milla. — *times, undecies milles.*  
**ELEVENTH**, undecimus.  
**ELF** (*dwarf*), pumilio, nanus: — (*hobgoblin*), larva. — *Elves, larvæ, lemures.*  
**ELICIT**, elicito.  
**ELIGIBLE**, qui eligi potest; eligendus; idoneus: — *optabilis, optandus; commodus, bonus.*  
**ELISION**, elisio.  
**ELIXIR**, potio medicata; elixirium.  
**ELK**, alces.  
**ELL, ulna; cubitus.** — *Of an ell, cubitalis.*  
**ELLIPSIS**, ellipsis.  
**ELLIPTICAL**, ellipticus.  
**ELM, ulmus.** — *An elm nursery, ulmarium.* — *Of elm, ulmeus.*  
**ELOCUTION**, elocutio, dicendi facultas.  
**ELOPE**, a marito discedere, abscedere, recedere. — *Eloped, a marito fugitiva.*  
**ELOPEMENT**, uxoris fuga.  
**ELOQUENT**, facundus, eloquens, disertus. — *Very, facundiâ præstans, pereloquens, dicendo admirabilis or divinus.*  
**ELOQUENTLY**, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. — *Not eloquently, inculte, horride, inornate.*  
**ELOQUENCE**, facultas dicendi, eloquentia, facundiâ; copia dicendi, vis dicendi. — *He excelled all persons of those times in eloquence, eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore; iis temporibus principatum eloquentiâ tenebat.* — *Excelling in eloquence, singulari orationis suavitate præditus.* — *Flow of eloquence, largus et exundans ingenii fons; flumen ingenii.* — *Wanting eloquence, infacundus, indisertus, minime disertus.* — *To speak without eloquence, inculte et horride loqui.*  
**ELSE** (*beside*), præterea. — *I feared him, and nobody else, hunc unum metui, præterea neminem.* — *Who else? quis item?* — *¶ Else (more), adhuc, amplius, porro, præterea.* — *Unless perhaps you will have any thing else, ni quid adhuc forte vultis.* — *Is there any thing else yet? etiamne est quid porro?* — *¶ Else (other), alius.* — *No man else, alius nemo, non alius quisquam.* — *Elsewhere, alibi, aliubi.* — *Any where else, alicubi.* — *From somebody else, aliunde.* — *Nor could you hear it of any body else, neque audire aliunde potuisses.* — *¶ Else (otherwise), aliter, alioqui, alioquin, cæteroquin.* — *Else the foregoing remedies will do no good, aliter vana erunt prædicta remedia.* — *¶ Or else (answering to whether), sive; an: — (to either), aut, vel.* — *Either let him drink or else be gone, aut bibat, aut abeat.* — *Drink it or else you must die, nisi bibas, moriendum est.*  
**ELUCIDATE** (*clear*), explico, expono, enodo; perspicuum reddere.  
**ELUCIDATION**, explicatio, expositio.  
**ELUDE**, eludo, evito, evado, subterfugio, effugio. — *the law, fraudem legi adhibere.*  
**ELUDING**, evitatio; deceptio.  
**ELYSIAN fields**, campi Elysii; læta arva; lætæ sedes; fortunata memora.  
**EMACIATE** (*make lean*), emacio, macero, emacero; macilentum reddere. — *Emaciated, emaciatus, macer, macie extenuatus or confectus.* — *To become so, macescere, emacescere.*  
**EMANCIPATE** (*set free*), emancipo; ab alienâ potestate liberare; in libertatem vindicare.  
**EMANCIPATION**, emancipatio.  
**EMASCULATE** (*geld*), castro; (*weaken*), enervo, debilito.  
**EMBALM**, pollingo; arte medico; condio.  
**EMBALMER**, pollinctor.  
**EMBALMING**, pollinctura.  
**EMBARGO**, navium retentio. — *To lay an embargo, naves retinere.*  
**EMBARK**, navem conscendere. — *an army, imponere exercitum in naves.* — *¶ To embark in an affair, negotio se implicare or involvere; rem aliquam agredi, agendam suscipere, in se recipere.* — *in the same design, ejusdem consilii participem esse.* — *Embarked or engaged, in re aliquâ occupatus.*  
**EMBARKATION**, in navem conscensio.  
**EMBARRASS**, impedio, præpedio: (*put one out*), animum alicujus implicare, confundere, mentem turbare.

**EMBARRASSMENT**, implicatio, perturbatio, mens turbata; impedimentum.  
**EMBASSY**, legatio, legationis munus. — *¶ (the ambassadors), legatio; legati; qui missi sunt.* See *Ambassador.*  
**EMBATTLED** (*as an army*), instructus, ordinatus; (*as a wall or fortification*), opere or manu munitus.  
**EMBELLISH**, polio, orno, exorno, adorno, decoro, condecoro.  
**EMBELLISHER**, qui ornat aliquid.  
**EMBELLISHMENT**, ornamentum, ornatus.  
**EMBER week**, unum ex quatuor temporibus jejuniis. — *Embering days, feriæ esuriales, vigiliæ.*  
**EMBERS**, favilla. — *Of embers, cinereus.*  
**EMBEZZLE**, avertō, interverto, supprimo; (*purloin*), surripio, clam auferre. — *To embezzle the public money, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatum facere.*  
**EMBEZZLER of the public money**, peculator.  
**EMBEZZLEMENT**, argenti circumductio; peculatum (publicus).  
**EMBLEM**, symbolum; imago; signum.  
**EMBLEMATIC, symbolicus.**  
**EMBLEMATICALLY**, symbolice.  
**EMBODY**, corpororo.  
**EMBOLDEN, EMBITTER.** See *Imb.*  
**EMBOSS**, cælo. — *The art of embossing, toreutice.* — *Embossed work, cælatum opus; prostypum, toreuma.* — *plate, argentum signis asperum.*  
**EMOSSER**, cælator, anaglyptes  
**EMOSSING**, cælatura.  
**EMBOWEL**, exentero.  
**EMBRACE**, amplector, complector. — *about, circumplector; gremio fovere; brachia collo circumdare.* — *To embrace one another, se mutuo amplecti.* — *Embrace, amplexu exceptus.*  
**EMBRACE, subst. amplexus, complexus.** — *about, circumplexus.*  
**EMBROIDER**, acu pingere. — *with gold, auro aliquid distinguere.* — *Embroidered, acu pictus, pictus, auro distinctus.*  
**EMBROIDERER**, mulier acu pingendi perita; mulier acu pingens (*at work*).  
**EMBROIDERY** (*the art*), ars acu pingendi. — *¶ (the fabric), opus acu pictum or factum, opus Phrygionium, pictura acu facta.*  
**EMBROIL**, confundo, perturbo, turbo, misceo, permisceo. — *a state, res novas moliri.* — *¶ (son discord among friends), inter amicos discordiam or dissidium concitare.*  
**EMBRYO**, fetus immaturus.  
**EMENDATION**, correctio, emendatio.  
**EMERALD**, smaragdus. — *Of an emerald, smaragdinus.*  
**EMERGE**, emergo.  
**EMERGENCY**, casus, occasio, res nata.  
**EMETIC, adj.** vomitorius, vomitum provocans. — *An emetic, vomitorium.*  
**EMIGRATE**, ex aliquo loco migrare, emigrare, demigrare; patriam mutare or vertere.  
**EMIGRATION**, migratio, demigratio.  
**EMIGRANT**, qui solum mutat, qui e patriâ migrat; colonus (*colonist, settler*).  
**EMINENT**, eminens; insignis, conspicuus, eximius, egregius. — *A virtue in which Pompey is so eminent, virtus quæ est in Pompeio singularis.* — *To be eminent in any art or profession, aliquâ arte excellere, præcellere, valere.*  
**EMINENTLY**, insigniter, eximie, egregie.  
**EMINENCE** (*dignity*), dignitas, nobilitas; eminentia, splendor. — *A person of great eminence, vir clarus, præclarus, eximius, egregius, illustris, nobilis, insignis, summus.* — *¶ An eminence (high place), locus editus.*  
**EMISSARY**, legatus, missus; explorator, speculator, (*sout*).  
**EMIT** (*send forth*), emitto.  
**EMISSION**, emissio.  
**EMMET**, formica.  
**EMOLUMENT** (*profit*), emolumentum, lucrum, commodum.  
**EMOTION**, agitatio, commotio, incitatio. — *of mind, animi motus; animi perturbatio.*  
**EMPALE** (*a malefactor*), palo transfigere, palum per medium hominem adigere.  
**EMPALEL**, seligo, designo.  
**EMPEROR**, imperator; Cæsar, Augustus. — *An empress, imperatrix; uxor imperatoris; Augusta.* — *Of an emperor, imperatoris.*

**EMPHASIS**, emphasis; vis in dicendo.  
**EMPHATICAL**, emphasis habens; gravis.  
**EMPHATICALLY**, cum emphasi; cum vi, graviter.  
**EMPIRE**, imperium.  
**EMPIRIC**, qui experientiam sequitur du-  
cem; empiricus.  
**EMPIRICISM**, empirie.  
**EMPIRICALLY**, usu, experimentis.  
**EMPLEAD**, diem alicui dicere; in jus  
aliquem trahere, reum agere; actionem  
alicui intendere.  
**EMPLOY** (*bestow, use*), adhibeo, confero,  
impendo, insumo, pono, impertio. — *He*  
*employed all his thoughts on that one par-*  
*ticular*, ad id unum omnes cogitationes  
intendit. — *He is fit to be employed about*  
*it*, dignus est eo munere. — *This ought*  
*to employ all your pains*, digna res est,  
ubi tu nervos intendas tuos. — *He em-*  
*ployed his precious time ill*, horas bonas  
male collocat. — *To employ or busy one's*  
*self about*, se aliquā re implicare. — *To*  
*employ another*, negotium alicui dare or  
committere. — *To employ (take up, en-*  
*gage)*, occupo. — *To employ one's money*  
*in works of charity and liberality*, pecuni-  
am ad beneficentiam liberalitatemque  
conferre. — *To employ one's self constant-*  
*ly in study*, hærere in libris. — *To keep one*  
*employed*, occupatum aliquem tenere. —  
*To be employed*, occupor, versor. —  
|| But see *Busy*.  
**EMPLOYING**, occupatio.  
**EMPLOYMENT**, ars, studium; quæstus;  
negotium.  
**EMPORIUM**, emporium.  
**EMPOVERISH**, ad paupertatem, inopi-  
am, egestatem redigere. — *Their nation*  
*being impoverished*, exhaustis patriæ fa-  
cultatibus. — *To impoverish (land)*, steri-  
lem reddere.  
**EMPOWER**, liberum alicujus rei arbitri-  
um alicui permittere; mandare alicui,  
ut, etc.  
**EMPTY** (*void*), inanis, vacuus; (*vain*,  
*unprofitable*), vanus, inutilis. — *An empty*  
*wallow*, fatuus, tardus, insulsus. — *title*,  
merus titulus, merum nomen. — *jar*,  
epota amphora. — *To be empty*, inanem  
esse, vacuum esse, vacare. — *To grow*  
*empty*, inanem fieri. — *Somewhat empty*,  
subinanis.  
**To Empty**, vacuo, evacuo; exhaurio, in-  
anio, exinanio. — *To empty a pond*, aquam  
stagno emittere; stagnum desiccare. —  
*To empty out of one vessel into another*,  
capulo, transfundo. — *Emptied*, evacua-  
tus, exhaustus, exinanitus.  
**EMPTYLY**, leviter, vane, futiliter.  
**EMPTINESS**, inanitas, vacuitas; vacuum.  
**EMPTYING**, exinanitio.  
**EMPURPLED**, purpureo colore tinctus.  
**EMPYREAL**, empyreus, Eccl.  
**EMULATE** (*envy*), alicui invidere or  
æmulari; aliquem or cum aliquo æmu-  
lari: — (*imitate*), æmulor, imitor; ali-  
quem imitando effingere or exprimere;  
aliquem imitatione assequi or conse-  
qui.  
**EMULATION**, æmulatio, certatio.  
**EMULATOR**, æmulus.  
**EMULOUS**, æmulus.  
**EMULOUSLY**, cum æmulatione.  
**ENABLE** *one*, alicui vires sufficere, sub-  
ministrare, suppeditare. — *I am enabled*  
*to do this*, hoc possum facere.  
**ENACT**, legem jubere, sancere, accipere;  
decerno, sancio.  
**ENACTMENT** (*law, &c.*), populi jussum;  
senatusconsultum, decretum; lex.  
**ENAMEL**, subst. vitrum metallicum; (*the*  
*work*), opus vitri metallici.  
**To ENAMEL**, vitrum metallicum induere.  
**ENAMORED** of, amore accensus, cap-  
tus, inflammatus. — *Desperately*, perditè  
amans aliquam; amore alicujus deper-  
ditus. — *To grow enamored of*, alicujus  
amore accendi; perditè amare.  
**ENCAMP**, castra ponere, locare, collo-  
care, constituere.  
**ENCAMPMENT**, castra.  
**ENCHAIN**, catenis vincire; compedibus  
compescere.  
**ENCHANT**, linguā fascinare, incanto;  
(*captivate*), capio, rapio, delinno.  
**ENCHANTER**, magus, veneficus, incanta-  
tor.  
**ENCHANTINGLY**, blandissime, jucundissi-  
me.  
**ENCHANTMENT**, incantatio, fascinatio;

incantamentum, carmen, fascinum,  
canticum.  
**ENCHANTRESS**, venefica.  
**ENCHASE**, celo; auro etc. inserere.  
**ENCIRCLE**, cingo, circumsto, circumse-  
deo, sepio, circumsepio, circumdo.  
**ENCLOSE**, includo: claudo, concludo,  
cingo, sepio, circumsepio, circumcludo,  
circumdo.  
**ENCLOSING**, inclusio, circumseptio, cir-  
cummunitio.  
**ENCLOSURE**, septum, sepimentum, con-  
septum. — *To break down enclosures*,  
sepimenta concutere or dirumpere.  
**ENCORIUM**, laus, laudatio.  
**ENCORIAST**, laudator.  
**ENCOMPASS**, ambio, circumdo, cingo.  
**ENCOMPASSING**, s. complexus, ambitus.  
**ENCOUNTER**, v. congregior, occurro,  
confligo.  
**ENCOUNTER** (*meeting*), congressus, occur-  
sus: (*fight*), certamen, pugna, prælium,  
dimicatio; concursus. — *The success*  
*of the encounter was various*, vario cer-  
tamine pugnatum est.  
**ENCOURAGE**, animo, instigo, hortor,  
exhortor, adhortor, cito, incito, con-  
firmo; extimulo; animum addere. — *He*  
*encouraged peaceful arts*, fovit artes  
paciæ. — *To encourage (prefer)*, in am-  
pliore gradum promovere or evehere.  
— *To encourage by clapping the hands*,  
plaudo.  
**ENCOURAGER**, hortator, adhortator, in-  
stimulator, extimulator.  
**ENCOURAGEMENT**, hortatus, hortatio, con-  
firmatio, stimulatio, incitatio, cohorta-  
tio, incitamentum, stimulus, hortamen-  
tum. — *To meet with encouragement*,  
rebus ad aliquid agendum necessariis  
suppeditari.  
**ENCROACH**, invado. — *upon one's rights*,  
aliquem interpellare in jure ipsius, jus  
alicujus violare. — *one's property*, in-  
vadere, involare or manus porrigere in  
alicujus possessiones.  
**ENCROACHMENT**, vis; violatio; injuria  
illata; impetus in res alienas factus.  
**ENCUMBER**, impedio, præpedio, impli-  
co, negotiis aliquem distringere. — *An*  
*estate much encumbered*, res familiaris  
ære alieno obruta.  
**ENCUMBERING**, ENCUMBRANCE, mora, im-  
pedimentum, impeditio.  
**END**, finis, extremum; terminus; also  
*by the adj.* extremus, ultimus: — (*event*,  
*issue*), exitus, eventus. — *From the be-*  
*ginning to the end*, a carceribus ad cal-  
cem. — *At the end of the street*, in ultimâ  
plateâ. — *At the end of the year*, exeunte  
anno. — *At seven years' end*, septennio  
peracto. — *I fear what will be the end of*  
*it*, timeo quorsum evadat. — *He came*  
*from the farthest ends of the earth*, ab ul-  
timis terrarum oris profectus est. — *The*  
*end or plot of a play*, exitus, catastrophe.  
— *An ill end*, exitium, pernicies. — *In*  
*the end*, demum, denique, tandem. — *In*  
*the latter end of summer*, extremo æstatis.  
— *Upon end, erectus*. — *Near an*  
*end*, prope ad finem adductus. —  
*To make or bring to an end*, conficio,  
defungor, perficio; ad finem adducere  
or perducere. — *happily*, ad exitum feli-  
cem, bonum, secundum perducere. —  
*What's the end of the story?* quid fit de-  
nique? — *To have it at one's fingers'*  
*ends*, memoriâ or memoriter tenere;  
probe meminisse; tanquam unguis  
scire. — *About the end of one's life*, ex-  
tremo vite tempore. — || (*aim, design*),  
consilium. — *With this end in view*, hac  
mente; hoc consilio. — *To the end that*,  
eo consilio ut, etc.; ut. — *To what end?*  
quorsum? — *To what end do you say*  
*this?* quorsum isthoc? — *To the same*  
*end*, eodem. — *For which end*, quocirca,  
quâ de causâ. — *For this end*, hujus rei  
causâ. — *I do not speak of it for this end*,  
non ideo hoc dico. — || *To no end*,  
frustra, necquicquam. — *It is to no end*  
*in the world*, frustra operam sumis; late-  
ram lavas.  
**To END** (*act.*), finio, termino, finem fa-  
cere alicui rei or alicujus rei; concludo.  
(See *Close*). — *The thing might have been*  
*fairly ended*, res ad otium deduci pos-  
set. — *To end (neut.)*, finior, terminor,  
desino, finem habere or capere; ex-  
itum habere; evenio. (See *Cease*). —  
*That the speech may end the better*, quo

melius cadat oratio. — *Ended*, finitus  
confectus, perfectus. — *Not ended*, in-  
fectus, imperfectus, nondum finitus.  
**ENDING** of a controversy, controversiam  
diremptio. — *of a word*, vocis termina-  
tio.  
**ENDLESS**, infinitus; nullis finibus cir-  
cumscrip-tus; sine carens; sempiternus.  
**ENDLESSLY**, infinite, ad infinitum; in  
perpetuum, in æternum.  
**ENDLESSNESS**, infinitas; immortalitas,  
sempiternitas; ad infinitum tempus.  
**ENDLONG**, rectus; recta (*adv.*).  
**ENDWISE**, rectus, erectus; recte.  
**ENDANGER**, in periculum (or discrim-  
en) adducere or vocare. See *Danger*.  
**ENDEAR**, obligo; demereor, devincio;  
carum reddere.  
**ENDEARMENT** (*love*), amor: (*charm, at-*  
*traction*), venus, venustas, gratia; blan-  
dimenta, lenocinia: (*dalliance*), lusus.  
**ENDEAVOR**, subst. contentio, intentio,  
opera, labor, conatus, studium, nisus.  
— *By his persuasion and endeavor*, illo  
auctore atque agente. — *With great en-*  
*deavor*, enixe, summo opere.  
**To ENDEAVOR** (*do one's endeavor*), conor,  
nitor, enitor, molior, studeo, operam  
dare or navare. — *I endeavor it all I can*,  
id ago sedulo. — *To endeavor to get*,  
consector, expeto. — *to attain*, ad ali-  
quid aspirare. — *To endeavor earnestly*,  
contendo; in rem aliquam diligenter or  
summo studio incumbere; summâ ope  
anniti.  
**ENDIVE**, intubus, intubum.  
**ENDLESS**, &c. See *End*.  
**ENDORSE** on the back side, in tergo scribe-  
re or inscribere. — *Endorsed*, in tergo  
scriptus; in aversâ paginâ or parte in-  
scriptus; opisthographus.  
**ENDORSER**, qui nomen suum in aversâ  
parte inscribit.  
**ENDORSEMENT**, in aversâ parte nominis  
inscriptio.  
**ENDOW** (*give a portion*), doto, dotem  
præbere. — || *To endow the mind*, ani-  
mum instruere, ornare, decorare.  
**ENDOWMENT** (*giving*), donatio: (*gift*),  
donum, munus, (also *fig.*, of the gifts of  
*nature and fortune*); dos (*fig.*): (*by*  
*will*), res in morte alicujus testamento  
instituta; legatum.  
**ENDUE**, dono; imbuo. — *Endued*, præ-  
ditus, donatus; affectus.  
**ENDURE**, fero, patior, tolero. — *He could*  
*endure cold, watching and hunger to a*  
*miracle*, alioris, vigiliæ et famis erat  
patiens supra quam cuiquam credibile  
est. — *He cannot endure to marry*, ab-  
horret a nuptiis or a re uxoriâ. — *I can-*  
*not endure the house*, durare nequeo in  
ædibus. — *Able to endure*, patiens. —  
*Having endured*, passus, perpassus. —  
*Not to be endured*, intolerabilis, non fer-  
endus. — *Enduring*, perpatiens, tele-  
rans. — || (*continue*), duro, perduro.  
— *Enduring long*, diuturnus. — *Endur-*  
*ing forever*, æternus, sempiternus, per-  
ennis.  
**ENDURING**, ENDURANCE (*patience*), tole-  
rantia, patientia: (*duration*), duratio.  
**ENDWISE**. See *End*.  
**ENEMY**, hostis (*open enemy*, especially  
*public or national enemy*); inimicus (*et*  
*heart and in private relations*); adversa-  
rius (*opponent, antagonist*). — *He is an*  
*enemy to peace*, a pace abhorret. — *He*  
*is friends with his enemies*, cum inimi-  
cis in gratiam redit. — *They durst*  
*not look the enemy in the face*, ne aspectum  
quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt.  
— *A deadly enemy*, inimicissimus, hos-  
tis infestissimus. — *An avowed enemy*,  
hostis or inimicus apertus or declaratus.  
— *A mortal enemy*, hostis or inimicus capi-  
talis, acerbissimus, acerrimus, impla-  
cabilis, vehementer infensus. — *Of an*  
*enemy*, hostilis; hostis (*genit.*). — *Like*  
*an enemy*, hostiliter, inimice, infeste,  
infense. — *To make one's self enemies*,  
odium contrahere.  
**ENMITY**, inimicitia (commonly in *pl.*),  
odium, simultas. — *To be at enmity with*  
*one*, inimicitias (simultates) cum aliquo  
habere, gerere, exercere.  
**ENERGY**, vis, virtus, efficacia.  
**ENERGETIC** (*forcible*), magnâ vi præditus,  
valens, vehementis.  
**ENERVATE**, enervo, debilito, infirmo. —

**Enervated**, enervatus, enervis, debilitatus, languidus.  
**ENERVATION**, debilitatio, infirmatio.  
**ENFEEBLE**, infirmo, debilito; vires immينو or comminuo.  
**ENFEEBLING**, debilitatio, infirmatio; virium infractio.  
**ENFEOFF**, fidei alicujus committere, credere, concedere: — (*give land to me*), prædium aliquem donare.  
**ENFORCE** (*compel*), compello, cogo: (*strengthen*), confirmo, roboro, corroboro. — *by arguments*, argumentis confirmare. — *by necessity*, adigo, subigo.  
**ENFORCEMENT**, confirmatio; inculcatio, *Tertull.*  
**ENFORCER**, qui cogit, impulsor.  
**ENFRANCHISE** (*a slave*), manumitto; manu emittere; ad pileum vocare: — (*make free of a city*), aliquem civitate donare.  
**ENFRANCHISEMENT**, civitatis donatio; vindictiæ.  
**ENGAGE one**, obligo, devincio; gratiam ab aliquo inire. — *To engage one's honor upon any account*, in aliquam rem fidem suam interponere. — *Engaged in love*, amore implicatus, irretitus, captus. — ¶ *To engage or pass his word*, spondeo, vador; fidem obstringere, vadimonium præstare. — *I engage to do it*, fidem do, ad me recipio. — *I will engage you could never lay out your money better*, præstabo nunquam nunquam melius poni posse. — ¶ *To engage (in battle)*, confingo, concurro, congredior; prælium inire or committere; prælio configere; manus conserere. — ¶ *To engage himself in an action*, se aliqua re implicare, miscere; in se aliquid suscipere. — *To be engaged in an affair*, aliqua re occupari, distineri, implicari.  
**ENGAGEMENT** (*fight*), pugna, prælium, certamen, congressus, concursus. — ¶ *An engagement (passing one's word)*, sponsio; vadimonium.  
**ENGAGING** (*pleasant*), jucundus, suavis.  
**ENGENDER**, genero, gigno; *fig.*, see *Beget*. — *Engendered together*, congenitus.  
**ENGENDERING**, generatio.  
**ENGINE**, machina, machinatio, machinamentum; (*device*), artificium, techna, stropa. — *Military engines*, tormenta; opera. — *Fire-engine*, siphon.  
**ENGINEER**, machinator, machinarum artifex; architectus militaris.  
**ENGIRD**, cingo; circumcingo.  
**ENGLAND**, Anglia; Britannia (*Britain*).  
**ENGLISH**, Anglicus, Anglicanus; Britannicus. — *Englishmen*, Angli, Britanni. — ¶ *To speak, write English*, Anglice loqui, scribere. — *To turn into English*, Anglice reddere or vertere.  
**ENGRAVE**, incidio; scalpo, inculpo.  
**ENGRAVER**, gemmarum scalptor (*of gems*); chalcographus (*in copper*).  
**ENGRAVING in copper** (*the art*), chalcographia; (*the figure*), figura æenea, imago.  
**ENGROSS** (*buy up*), coëmo, merces flagellare; (*occupy*), occupo. (See *Busy*). — ¶ *To engross a deed*, in tabulas inferre or referre; tabulas conficere. — *a writing*, latus exscribere; majusculis literis exarare; majoribus literis pulchre perscribere. — *Fairly engrossed*, scite or pulchre majoribus literis perscriptus.  
**ENGROSSER of commodities**, mercium flagellator.  
**ENHANCE the price**, pretium augere or accendere. — *of victuals*, annonam flagellare or accendere. — *Enhanced in price*, pretio auctus.  
**ENHANCEMENT**, pretii auctio or auctus.  
**ENIGMA** (*riddle*), ænigma.  
**ENIGMATICAL**, obscurus.  
**ENIGMATICALLY**, obscure.  
**ENJOIN**, injungo, jubeo, mando, impero, præcipio.  
**ENJOY**, fruor; possideo; utor. — *one's self*, sese oblectare. — *Enjoyed*, perceptus.  
**ENJOYMENTS** (*pleasures*), voluptates, *pl.*  
**ENKINDLE**, accendo.  
**ENLARGE** (*extend, increase*), amplifico, amplio, augeo, dilato, extendo: (*upon a subject*), copiose, fuse or late de re aliqua loqui: (*set free*), vinculis exsolvere, e custodiâ emittere; liberare. — *To*

*enlarge a house*, accessionem ædibus facere or adjungere.  
**ENLARGER**, amplificator.  
**ENLARGING**, ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio; laxamentum. — ¶ *An enlargement (out of prison)*, e custodiâ emissio; liberatio.  
**ENLIGHTEN**, illumino, collustro, illustro; lucem afferre: *fig.* erudio, excolo.  
**ENLIGHTENING**, illustratio; illuminatio, *Tertull.*  
**ENLIGHTENER**, qui illuminat, *etc.*  
**ENLIVEN**, hilaro, exhilaro, lætifico, animo; animum addere or renovare.  
**ENLIVENING**, animatio; animi relaxatio.  
**ENMITY**. See *Enemy*.  
**ENNOBLE**, nobilito, orno, illustro; (*make a commoner a nobleman*), nobilium ordini ascribere, dare alicui nobilitatem.  
**ENORMOUS** (*excessive*), enormis, vastus; (*heinous*), nefandus, nefarius, atrox.  
**ENORMOUSLY**, nefarie, flagitiose; extra, præter or supra modum.  
**ENORMITY** (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*heinousness*), atrocitas, immanitas: (*great crime*), scelus, nefas, facinus atrox, flagitium immane.  
**ENOUGH**, affatim, abunde, sat, satis. — *It is enough*, ohe, jam satis est; sufficit. — *Is it not enough, that?* parumne est, quod? — *These things will be enough to live on*, hæc suppeditant ad victum. — *I have enough to do it with*, est unde hæc fiant. — *And Cæsar knew it well enough*, neque vero id Cæsarem fugiebat. — *Enough is as good as a feast*, illud satius est quod satis est. — *Sure enough*, verissime, admodum certe. — *It is true enough*, verissimum or certissimum est. — *Enough and to spare*, satis superque. — *Imperiously enough*, satis pro imperio.  
**ENRAGE**, irrito, animum alicujus exasperare; in furorem agere; in rabiem propellere; irâ inflammare or incendere. — *To become enraged*, furore incendi, inflammari; irâ exardescere, exardescere. — *much*, gravius commovere. — *Enraged*, irritatus, efferatus, in furorem actus, vehementi irâ incensus, furore correptus or percitus; sævus.  
**ENRAGING**, irritatio.  
**ENRAPTURED**, lætitiâ or gaudio perfusus.  
**ENRICH**, dito, locupleto; augeo: — (*the ground*), feraciorum reddere, fecundare, lætificare.  
**ENROBE**, orno; investio. — *Enrobed (of a Roman)*, togatus.  
**ENROL**, inscribo, ascribo; in acta publica referre; in literas publicas conscribere: — (*enlist soldiers*), milites conscribere, nomina in militia colligere. — *Enrolled*, in acta publica relatus, conscriptus. — *A thing fit to be enrolled*, res memoranda novis annalibus.  
**ENROLMENT**, in acta publica relatio, in tabulas conscriptio.  
**ENSCONCE**, circumvallo; vallo or agere circumdare, munire; tegere.  
**ENSHRINE**, consecro.  
**ENSIGN** (*colors*), vexillum, signum (militare). — *Ensigns displayed*, signa erecta, explicata. — *folded up*, signa supina. — ¶ *An Ensign*, ensign-bearer, signifer, vexillarius.  
**ENSLAVE**, in servitatem redigere, servitute afficere. — *Enslaved*, mancipatus; in servitutum redactus. — *as a nation*, tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexatus.  
**ENSUE**, sequor, consequor, succedo, postea contingere.  
**ENSURE**. See *Insure, Assure*.  
**ENTABLATURE**, trabes.  
**ENTAIL**, libellus rem heredi addicens. *To entail land*, terram heredi addicere; hereditatem perpetuam posteris tradere. — *To cut off an entail*, jus hereditarium rescindere. — *Entailed*, heredi additus.  
**ENTANGLE**, irretio, impedio, præpedio. — *To entangle himself with some lust*, cupiditate aliqua se devincire. — *To entangle a young man*, adolentem irretire. — *Entangled*, impeditus, præpeditus, implicatus, irretitus. — *To become*

*entangled*, implicor, irretior. — *An entangled business*, res perplexa et impedita. — *Entangled in friendship*, amicitia alicui alligatus, obstrictus, devinctus. — *in lawsuits*, litibus arcte implicatus.  
**ENTANGLING**, ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio, implexus, impeditio.  
**ENTENDRE**. — *A double-entendre*, vocabulum or verbum ambiguum, vox dubia or ambigua significationis.  
**ENTER**, intro, ingredior, introeo, subeo. — *To enter in by violence*, irruo, invado, se intrudere. — *stealth*, irrepo, furtim intrare. — *Entered into*, initus, intratus, penetratus. — *Having entered*, ingressus. — *To enter into service*, operam alicui locare. — *To enter into the merits of a cause*, rem aliquam investigare et perscrutari, or penitus inquirere. — *To enter into a bond for an appearance*, vadimonium promittere. — *To enter into a league*, fœdus inire, facere. — *a treaty for peace*, de conciliandâ pace agere or consilia inire. — *into a conference*, colloquium inire. — *into friendship*, amicitiam cum aliquo jungere. — *upon an estate*, hereditatem adire, capessere, cernere. — *upon a design*, consilium inire, capere. — *Entered (begun)*, initus, inceptus. — *To enter into commons*, convictum occipere. — ¶ *To enter into a book*, inscribo, in commentarium referre. — *To enter in an account*, in rationes or in codicem referre. — ¶ *To enter himself a soldier*, militia nomen dare, sacramento se obligare. — ¶ *To enter an action against one*, formulam alicui intendere, dicam alicui scribere. — ¶ *To enter one in the university*, in academicorum numerum referre or cooptare. — ¶ See *Entrance, Entry*.  
**ENTERING**, ingressio, introitus.  
**ENTERPRISE**, ceptum, inceptum; conatus; opus, facinus, aggressio, ausum. — *He undertakes enterprises above his power*, se supra vires extendit.  
**To ENTERPRISE**, aggredior, suscipio, conor, molior, auspicor. — *Enterprised*, susceptus, gestus.  
**ENTERPRISING**, experiens, promptus, strenuus, acer.  
**ENTERTAIN** (*admit or believe*), admitto, credo, recipio: (*divert*), oblecto: (*lodge*), hospitio aliquem excipere. — *To entertain a hope*, spem concipere. — *To be entertained at a person's house*, hospitio alicujus uti. — *To entertain one with stories*, adveniendi fabulas narrare. — *one's self with pleasure*, jucunditati se dare. — ¶ (*treat*), accipio, excipio; tracto. — *handsomely*, aliquem magnifice tractare, honorifice excipere. — *roughly*, aliquem acerbis tractare. — *kindly*, benigne aliquem excipere; amice compleri. — *Entertained*, acceptus, exceptus. — *I was kindly entertained*, ego vero hilare exceptus sum. — *To be entertained with great respect*, magno honore omnibusque officiis coli. — ¶ (*keep*), alo, sustentio.  
**ENTERTAINER**, hospes.  
**ENTERTAINING**, *adj.* (*pleasant*), jucundus (*of persons and things*); jucundus et delectationi natus (*of persons*).  
**ENTERTAINMENT** (*lodging*), hospitium. — *He gave me entertainment*, me hospitio excepit. — ¶ *An entertainment* (*feast*), convivium, epula. — *Delicious*, mensæ exquisitissimis cibus instructæ. — *Splendid*, convivium lautum, opiparum. — *He always made great entertainments*, liberaliter semper epulas struxit. — *To give cold entertainment*, frigidè, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere, parum commode tractare. — *Want of entertainment*, inhospitalitas. — ¶ (*amusement*), delectatio, oblectatio; oblectamentum.  
**ENTHRALL**, mancipio; in servitatem redigere.  
**ENTHRALMENT**, servitus, servitium.  
**ENTHRONE**, in solio collocare: — *deferre alicui regnum*.  
**ENTHUSIASM**, mens incitata, divinus impetus, spiritus divinus, æstus or fervor ingenii: (*fanaticism*), fanaticus error or furor: (*high zeal*), studium ardens, ardor, fervor.  
**ENTHUSIAST** (*fanatic*), homo fanaticus. — ¶ *An enthusiast for truth*, acerrimus veri defensor.  
**ENTHUSIASTIC**, fanaticus; acer, ardens; vehemens.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticus; studio, studiosus, acriter, ardentior.  
 ENTICE, allicio, pellicio; sollicito, delinno. — *To entice away, blanditiis abducere.*  
 ENTICER, allector, delinitor.  
 ENTICEMENT, incitatio, illecebra, pellacia.  
 ENTICING, blandus, illecebrosus, pellax.  
 ENTICINGLY, blande, illecebrose.  
 ENTIRE (uncorrupt), sincerus, purus, integer, incorruptus: — (*whole*), integer, solidus, totus. — *An entire friend, amicus intimus or summus. — victory, victoria absoluta.*  
 ENTIRELY (*dearly*), unice, conjuncte, care, intime, amanter: (*purely*), sincere, integre, incorrupte; (*altogether*), omnino, prorsus; (*wholly*), totus, in totum, in solidum, ex asse. — *I love you entirely, unice te diligo. — He is entirely ignorant in learning, omnis eruditionis est expertus. — He is entirely disaffected to me, totus est a me alienus.*  
 ENTIRENESS, integritas; sanitas.  
 ENTITLED, appello, nomino, inscribo. — *To be entitled to an estate, jus hereditatem adeundi habere. See Authorize.*  
 ENTITLING, appellatio, inscriptio.  
 ENTITY. See *Being*.  
 ENTRAILS, viscera, exta, (*the nobler ones*); intestina (*the bowels*). — *Fig. the entrails of the earth, viscera terræ.*  
 ENTRANCE, s. ingressus, introitus, aditus. — *by force, irruptio, incursio. — into a college, in collegium admissio. — Entrance money (paid to a teacher), minerval. — To make a public entrance, triumphali pompâ per urbem vehi. — To make an entrance to a discourse, præmiior, præfari. — To deny entrance, prohibere januâ. — into one's country, arcere finibus. — See Enter.*  
 ENTRANCE, v. a. animum a corpore abstrahere, mentem a corpore sevocare; voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere, ad se convertere et rapere.  
 ENTRANCEMENT, animus abstractus a corpore; summa voluptas.  
 ENTRAP, illaqueo; inesco; decipio, casibus irretire or comprehendere; in fraudem inducere. — *Entrapped, irretitus, illaqueatus, inescatus, deceptus; dolis captus.*  
 ENTRAPPING, deceptio.  
 ENTREAT, oro, rogo, quaeso. — *I entreat you of all love, iterum ac sæpius te rogo. — I earnestly entreat you, a te maximo opere quaeso. — To entreat often, rogito. — To entreat humbly, supplico, obsecro, obtestor. — earnestly, impense rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare. — gently, demulceo. — Easy to be entreated, exorabilis, facilis, placabilis. — Not to be entreated, inexorabilis, difficilis; minime exorandus. — Entreating, deprecabundus, Tac. — humbly, supplex.*  
 ENTREAT, precator, deprecator.  
 ENTREATING, ENTREATY, precatio, deprecatio. — *There is no entreating of him, nihil est precibus loci relictum. — A humble entreaty, obsecratio, supplicatio. — Solemn, obtestatio. — Frequent, rogatio. — By entreaty, precario, prece; rogatu. — To prevail by entreaty, exoro; orando impetrare. — Gotten by entreaty, exoratus.*  
 ENTRY (*to a house*), atrium; vestibulum. — *to any place, aditus, ingressus, introitus.* — *The entry of an ambassador, &c., legati cum pompâ in urbem introitus. — of a victorious general, triumphus, ovatio. — To give entry into, intronitto, admitto; alicui aditum dare. — An entry in an account-book, res in codicein relata; nomen (of a debt). — See Enter.*  
 ENTWINE, convolvo, involvo.  
 ENUMERATE (*reckon up*), enumero, recensere.  
 ENUMERATION, enumeratio, recensio.  
 ENUNCIATION, enuntiatio; enuntiatum.  
 ENVELOP, implico, involvo, coopero. — *Enveloped, implicatus, involutus, coopertus, colligatus.*  
 ENVELOPE, integumentum; involucrium.  
 ENVENOM, venenare, veneno tingere or inficere.  
 ENVIRON (*in close*), cingo, circumcingo; sepio, consepio; ambio, circumcludo,

circumdo. — *He environed the town, oppidum castris circumdedit. — To environ with strength, communico, circummunio. — Environed, circumdatus, circumseptus, circumsessus, cinctus. — with a guard, stipatus.*  
 ENVIRONS, omnis circa ager, vicinitas, vicinia.  
 ENVOY, legatus, missus.  
 ENVY, invidia, livor, malignitas; obrectatio. — *To stir up envy against one, invidiam alicui conflare, in aliquem concitare or commovere.*  
 TO ENVY, invidere alicui. — *somewhat, subinvidere alicui. — To envy one a thing, invidere alicui aliquid. — To be envied, in invidia esse, invidia premi, invidetur mihi. — Better to be envied than pitied, molestum est ferre invidiam, sed multo molestius nihil habere invidendum.*  
 ENVIABLE, invidendus, beatus, fortunatus.  
 ENVIER, invidens, invidus, malignus.  
 ENVIOUS, invidens, invidus, lividus, malignus, alienis incrementis inimicus.  
 ENVIOUSLY, cum invidia, maligne.  
 EPACT, dies intercalares, epactæ.  
 EPIHEMERAL, unius diei; qui unum diem vivit.  
 EPIC, epicus. — *An epic, poëma or carmen epicum. — The epic poets, epici.*  
 EPIPUREAN, Epicureus; (*sensual*), epicureus, delicatus, luxuriosus.  
 EPICURE, epicuræus, homo delicatus or luxuriosus, homo subtilis palati. — *To play the epicure, delicate or luxuriose vivere, voluptatibus indulgere.*  
 EPICURISM, ingluvies, gula, luxuria, vita delicata.  
 EPIDEMIC disease, morbus epidemicus, pestilentia.  
 EPIGRAM, epigramma.  
 EPIGRAMMATICAL, epigrammaticus.  
 EPIGRAMMATIST, epigrammatum scriptor.  
 EPILEPSY (*falling sickness*), epilepsia, morbus comitalis.  
 EPILEPTIC, epilepticus.  
 EPILOGUE, epilogus.  
 EPIPHANY, epiphania (*Greek*).  
 EPISCOPACY, dignitas episcopalis, episcopatus.  
 EPISCOPAL, episcopalis.  
 EPISODE, embolium; excursus, degressus.  
 EPISTLE, epistola; lectio epistolica (*in divine worship*). — *A small epistle, epistolium.*  
 EPISTOLARY, epistolice, epistolice conveniens, per literas.  
 EPITAPH, titulus; elogium monumenti or sepulcri, carmen in sepulcro incisum. — *To write an epitaph, titulum (elogium) sepulcro inscribere. — To raise a stone with an epitaph, lapidem alicujus memorie inscribere.*  
 EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.  
 EPITHEM, epitheton; appositum.  
 EPITOME, compendium, epitome.  
 EPITOMIST, qui in compendium redigit.  
 EPITOMIZE, in compendium redigere.  
 EPOCH, epocha, æra; ætas, tempus.  
 EQUABLE, æquabilis; æquo animo præditus; sibi constans; tranquillus.  
 EQUABLY, æquabiliter; æquo animo; patienter.  
 EQUAL, æqualis, par, æquus; (*see Equable*). — *Equal terms, conditiones æquæ. — Equal weight, æquilibrium. — One's equals, pares, consortes, æquales.*  
 TO EQUAL, æquo, æquiparo. — *Equalled, æquatus, æquali commissus.*  
 EQUALITY, æquitas, æqualitas, paritas.  
 EQUALIZE, æquo, adæquo, exæquo; (*make equable*), æquabilem facere, reddere.  
 EQUALING, EQUALIZING, æquatio, exæquatio, æquiparatio.  
 EQUALLY, æque, æqualiter, pariter; æquabiliter: (*as well one as the other*), æque, peræque, juxta.  
 EQUANIMITY, æquus animus, æquitas animi; constantia.  
 EQUATION, æquatio.  
 EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis.  
 EQUERRY, equiso.  
 EQUESTRIAN, equestris.  
 EQUILATERAL, æquis or paribus lateribus.  
 EQUILIBRIUM, par momentum. — *In equilibrium, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus.*

EQUINOX, equinoctium.  
 EQUINOCTIAL, *adj.*, equinoctialis.  
 EQUIP, aliquem rebus necessariis instruere; alicui necessaria suppeditare, orno. — *a fleet, classem ornare or instruere.*  
 EQUIPAGE, instrumentum, ornatus; (*coach and horses*), carpentum et jumenta. — *Equipped, ornatus, apparatus, instructus. — Hunting equipage, venatorium instrumentum. — The equipage of a nobleman, pompa, comitatus, apparatus. — In full equipage, copiose instructus.*  
 EQUIPMENT, apparatus, instructus, ornatus; vestimenta, cultus.  
 EQUIPOISE. See *Equilibrium*.  
 EQUITY, æquitas, æquum. — *A court of equity, æquitatis curia.*  
 EQUITABLE, æquus, justus, æquitate præditus.  
 EQUITABLY, ut æquum est, ex æquo et bono.  
 EQUIVALENT, idem valens, ejusdem pretii; quod habet eandem vim. — *To give an equivalent par pari reddere. — To be equivalent, exæquo; eandem vim habere.*  
 EQUIVALENCE, eadem vis, par virtus.  
 EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus, anceps, dubius.  
 EQUIVOCALLY, ambigue.  
 EQUIVOCATE, vocibus ambiguus uti; verbis ancipitibus ludere; callide mentiri.  
 EQUIVOCATOR, callide mendax, captiosus.  
 EQUIVOCATION, EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas sermonis; in vocibus ambiguus colusio; amphibologia.  
 ERADICATE, eradico, exstirpo; radicibus evellere; tollere.  
 ERADICATION, exstirpatio, radicis evulsio.  
 ERASE, deleo, expungo, erado. — *Erased, deletus, erasus, expunctus, inductus; (in heraldry), avulsus, lacer.*  
 ERASURE, litura.  
 ÈRE (*before that*), antequam, prius quam. — *To Ère long, modo, brevi. — Ère now, ante hoc tempus.*  
 ÈRECT, rectus, erectus.  
 TO ÈRECT (*raise up*), erigo, arrigo, attollo; (*build*), ædifico, exædifico, fabricor, struo, construo. — *Erected (built), erectus, ædificatus, fabricatus, constructus.*  
 ÈRECTION, ædificatio, fabricatio, constructio, erectio; ædificium.  
 ÈRECTNESS, erecta forma.  
 ÈRECTOR, ædificator, qui erigit.  
 ÈREMIT. See *Hermite*.  
 ÈRMINE, mus silvestris; mustela erminia (L.). — *To Èrmine, pellis muris silvestris or mustelæ erminia. — Èrmined, tergis murium (silvestrium) indutus.*  
 ÈRR, erro, aberro, a rectâ viâ deflectere; (*mistake*), erro, fallor.  
 ÈRRATA (*in a book*), errata typographica; menda (pl.); errores.  
 ÈRRING, erratio; error.  
 ÈRRONEOUS, non justus, pravus, vitiosus, falsus, errore implicitus or involutus.  
 ÈRRONEOUSLY, per errorem, falso, false.  
 ÈRRONEOUSNESS, erratio, error.  
 ÈRROR, error (rather the state), erratum (rather the thing, the oversight), lapsus (a slip); peccatum; mendum, erratum typographicum. — *To commit the same error, idem peccare. — To be in error, in errore esse or versari; errore captum esse. — To fall into error, in errorem incidere, labi, induci. — To be in gross error, in summo errore versari; in magnis erroribus esse; toto celo errare. — To broach an error, alicujus erroris parentem esse.*  
 ÈRRAND, mandatum, nuntius. — *To do an errand, nuntio, mandata conficere or perferre. — To go on an errand, jussa capessere or exsequi. — on a sleeveless errand, futile mandatum facessere, frustra aliquid agere or tentare. — To send on an errand, lego, ablego; mitto.*  
 ÈRRAND-GOER, nuntius.  
 ÈRRANT (*wandering*), erraticus, errabundus.  
 ÈRRANTRY, erratio, vagatio.  
 ÈRRATA, ÈRROR, &c. See *under Err*.  
 ÈRUDITE, doctus, eruditus, eruditior ornatus, literis tinctus.  
 ÈRUDITION, eruditio, litera humaniora.  
 ÈRUPTION, eruptio.

**ERYNGO**, eryngion. — *field, eryngion campestre.*  
**ESCAPE**, evado, effugio, aufugio, elabor. — *He is escaped and gone, abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. — There can nothing escape him, musca est. — To escape by flight, evolo, fugâ se subducere. — He escaped by flight, subtrahit se fugâ. — privily, subterfugio, se subducere. — by struggling, eluctor. — A mean to escape by, effugium. — To escape danger, periculum declinare, effugere, vitare. — To escape a dangerous distemper, a pestiferâ contagione immunem esse. — punishment, impune evadere, impunitum abire. — To escape one's memory, ex memoriâ excidere. — To let one escape, e manibus aliquem dimittere. — Escaped from, ereptus, servatus. — Having escaped, elapsus.*  
**ESCAPE**, s. fuga, effugium.  
**ESCAPING**, fuga, evitatio, declinatio.  
**ESCHEW**, vito, devito, declino; defugio, effugio. — *An orator ought to eschew tediousness, satietas audientium oratori fugienda. — We ought to be particularly careful to eschew small faults, a parvis delictis diligentius est declinandum. — To eschew evil by reason is the part of a wise man, facere declinationem a malo cum ratione sapientis est. — Eschewed, devitatus, evitatus. — || See Avoid.*  
**ESCHEWING**, vitatio, devitatio, evitatio. — *The eschewing of labor declareth a person to be idle, laboris fuga desidiam coarguit.*  
**ESCORT**, subst. præsidium.  
**To ESCORT**, præsidio esse alicui; præsidio dato mittere aliquem: prosequi aliquem (in token of respect).  
**ESCULENT**, esculentus.  
**ESCUTCHEON**, scutum, insigne gentilitium, tessera gentilitia.  
**ESPECIAL**, præcipuus, peculiaris, summus.  
**ESPECIALLY**, præcipue, præsertim, peculiariter. — *Most, potissimum, maxime.*  
**ESPOUSE**, despondeo, desponso. — *To espouse one's cause, alicui patrocinari; alicujus partes amplecti; ab aliquo stare.*  
**ESPOUSALS**, sponsalia.  
**ESPY** (see afar off), specular, observo, exploro; dispicio. — *by chance, aspicio, conspicio, video. — an opportunity of doing a thing, tempus aliquid faciendi observare, captare, aucupari. — Sent out to espy, emissarius.*  
**ESPYING**, speculatio. — *place, specula.*  
**ESQUIRE**, armiger.  
**ESSAY** (trial), tentatio, tentamen, experimentum, periculum, conatus, rudimenta. — *The first essays of any piece of work, primi cujusque operis conatus. — To make an essay, alicujus rei periculum facere or experimentum capere.*  
**To ESSAY**, tento, conor, periculum facere alicujus rei; experior, aggredior.  
**ESSAYING**, conatus, conamen.  
**ESSENCE** (being), ens, quod est: (substance, nature), essentia, substantia, vis: (chemical extract), essentia, liquor tenuissimus. — *The essence of friendship, vis amicitiae, vera amicitia.*  
**ESSENTIAL**, proprius, in alicujus rei naturâ positus, ad rem ipsam pertinens; necessarius. — *circumstance, caput rei; res gravissima, res magni momenti.*  
**ESSENTIALLY**, præcipue, imprimis, necessario, ipsâ rei naturâ; vere.  
**ESTABLISH**, stabilio, sancio, confirmo, constituo. — *a trade, a correspondence, commercium constituere, instituere; mutuum communicationem sancire. — Established, stabilitus, fundatus, constitutus, sancitus. — The established church, ecclesia legibus sancita. — Established, ratus, decretis, constitutus.*  
**ESTABLISHER**, firmator, stabilitor.  
**ESTABLISHING**, confirmatio; constitutio.  
**ESTABLISHMENT**, constitutio, institutio; confirmatio; institutum.  
**ESTATE** (property), res, res familiaris; census, hereditas, bona, opes, divitiæ. — *They think him worthy of the most fortunate estate, dignum fortunâ quam amplissimâ putant. — He has bettered his estate, rem familiarem amplificavit. — He gives more than his estate will bear, benignior est quam res patitur. — He has lost all his estate, fortunis omnibus suis expulsus est. — Not to desire an estate, is to*

*have one, non esse cupidum pecunia est. — A personal estate, bona quæ testamento legari possunt. — A real, bona quæ hereditate descendunt. — A great estate, res ampla, opes eximiæ, divitiæ, lautum patrimonium. — A small estate, herediolum. — A clear estate, res familiaris ære alieno vacua. — A yearly estate, reditus prædiorum or pecuniæ annuus. — A person of good estate, locuples, dives. — The first question is, has he a good estate? protinus ad censum? — Ousted of his estate, bonis spoliatus or expulsus. — He is grown up to man's estate, virilem togam sumpsit. — As soon as he came to man's estate, ut primum ex ephebis excessit. — Man's estate, ætas virilis. — Not come to man's estate, impubes, impubis. — (state), status, conditio, ratio: (order of men), ordo: (honor), amplitudo, splendor, honor, dignitas; honoris gradus. — The highest estate, primatus, amplissimus dignitatis gradus. — A low estate, res exigua, tenuis, angusta; conditio tenuis or humilis. — Restored to the former estate, redintegratus, in integrum restitutus.*  
**ESTEEM** (rate), æstimo, judico, habeo, duco, pendo: — (judge), existimo, aucto, opinor, reputo; statuo: — (admire), admiror: (love, value), diligo, diligere carumque habere, magni facere or ducere. — *To esteem alike, eodem pretio habere. — better, antehabeo, antepono, præpono. — greatly, magni facere, colo; magni pendere, plurimi facere. — To esteem little of, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere. — less, posthabeo, postpono. — as nothing, nihili facere or pendere, pro nihilo ducere. — To esteem worthy, dignor, dignum judicare, existimare, ducere. — To be esteemed, æstimor, magni haberi or censori. — To be little esteemed, sordeo, nihili or pro nihilo esse, contemptui or despiciatui esse. — Esteemed, æstinatus, habitus. — Esteemed before others, aliis prælatus or præpositus. — Little esteemed, vilis, parvi pensus or habitus. — Nothing, despectus, abjectus, contemptus, spretnis.*  
**ESTEEM**, s. existimatio. — *He is a man of great esteem, homo est magnâ existimationis. — Of no esteem, homo nullius pretii; nec sibi nec aliis utilis. — It was in great esteem, in magno pretio fuit. — It is now in no esteem at all, nullo nunc honore est, nullius momenti putatur. — He is of some esteem, aliquo habitur numero. — According to the esteem I have of you, pro eo quanti te facio. — The ambassador was received with particular marks of esteem, nullo non honoris genere legatus dignatus est. — (friendship), amicitia.*  
**ESTEEMER**, æstimator, existimator.  
**To ESTIMATE**, æstimo, censeo. — *Not to be estimated, inæstimabilis.*  
**ESTIMATE**, ESTIMATION, æstimatio, census; pretium: (judgment), iudicium, sententia. — *In my estimation, meo iudicio, ut mihi quidem videtur. — To make an estimate, censum instituere, æstimo. — Great estimation, dignitas, auctoritas. — Of more estimation, dignitate pollere; primas obtinere. — Of no estimation, vilis, inanis, sordidus, contemptus, frivolus; homo semissis, nihili. — Of like estimation, eodem pretio, tanti.*  
**ESTIMABLE** (that may be estimated), æstimabilis: (valuable), æstimatione dignus, hand spernendus; bonus.  
**ESTRANGE**, alieno, abalieno.  
**ESTRANGEMENT**, alienatio, abalienatio.  
**ESTUARY**. See Frith.  
**ETCH**, aquâ forti notas metallo factas corrodendas dare. — *Etched, aquâ forti corrosus.*  
**ETERNAL**, æternus, sempiternus; perpetuus.  
**ETERNALLY**, perpetuo, semper, nunquam non.  
**ETERNITY**, æternitas, tempus infinitum, ævum sempiternum; vis æterna; vita æterna, vita altera. — *For all eternity, in æternum, in omne tempus. — From all eternity, ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore. — To all eternity not, nunquam.*  
**ETHER**, æther.  
**ETHEREAL**, ætherens.

**ETHICAL**, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet; quod ad mores formandos pertinet  
**ETHICS**, doctrina de moribus, bene vivendi disciplina.  
**ETYMOLOGY** (origin), origo, etymon: (derivation), etymologia, originatio: (the science), etymologie.  
**ETYMOLOGICAL**, etymologicus.  
**ETYMOLOGIST**, etymologus.  
**EUCCHARIST**, eucharistia. See Communion.  
**EULOGY**, laudatio, laudatio mortui or funebris: laus, laudes.  
**EUNUCH**, eunuchus, semivir.  
**EUPHONY**, nunerus; sonus; euphonia (Gram.).  
**EVACUATE** (empty), vacuo, evacuo; exhaustio. — *a town, oppido decedere; ab oppido cedere. — Evacuated, vacuifactus, exhaustus, exinanitus.*  
**EVACUATION**, evacuatio, exinanitio.  
**EVACUATIVE**, purgans, catharticus.  
**EVADÉ**, evado, devito, vito. — *an argument, argumentum eludere.*  
**EVADINO** (escape), fuga, effugium.  
**EVASION** (shift), artificium, ars, fallacia, techna, stropa. — *A cunning evasion, vtramentum.*  
**EVASIVE**, vafer, versutus, fallax.  
**EVASIVELY**, vafre, versute, fecte, fallaciter.  
**EVANESCENT**, evanescens, fluxus.  
**EVANGELICAL**, evangelicus.  
**EVANGELIST**, evangelista.  
**EVAPORATE** (breathe out), exhalo, spiro: (be resolved in vapors), in vaporem abire, solvi, dissolvi: (sweat out), exsuo.  
**EVAPORATION**, exhalatio, exspiratio.  
**EVASION**, &c. See under Evade.  
**EVE**. (See Evening.) — *He may be sometimes expressed by pridie, dies ante; also by vigiliae. — Christmas-eve, dies ante natalitia Christi. — Easter-eve, paschatis vigiliae. — Fig. To be on the eve of a thing, impendet, imminet aliquid. — I was on the eve of taking a journey, iter facturus eram.*  
**EVEN**, etiam, quoque, omnino, vel: — (namely), nempe, nimirum, scilicet. — *To whom do you make your complaint of the wrong done? even to him, whose, &c., acceptæ injuriæ querelam ad quem detulisti? nempe ad eum cuius, etc. — What can you do in that matter? even nothing, quid tu in eo potes? nihil scilicet. — Even as, quemadmodum, sicut, æque atque, perinde ac si. — Even that self-same lady, illa ipsa domina. — Is it even so? sicine est? — It is even so, sic est, sic est factum, id est profecto. — Even as the matter requires, prout res postulat. — It is even night, nox instat, imminet, appetit. — Even from, jam a, jam inde a, usque a. — As may be seen even from the beginning, ut jam a principio videndum sit. — Even from the beginning of the Roman name, jam inde a principio Romani nominis. — Even from his youth, inde ab ineunte ætate. — Even from Thales's time, usque a Thalete. — Even now, jam nunc, modo; and never before, jam primum. — Even then, jam tum. — Even there, inibi.*  
**EVEN**, adj. (plain), æquus, planus: — (equable), æquabilis; æquus, sibi constans, tranquillus: — (equitable), æquus: — (not odd), par. — *A constant and even motion, constans et æquabilis motus. — I wish I had an even share of love with you, utnam mihi esset pars æqua amoris tecum. — We will plead upon even terms, æquâ conditione causam dicemus. — Now, therefore, we are even, jam sumus ergo pares. — I will be even with you, par pari referam. — To play at odd and even, par impar ludere. — To bear a thing with an even mind, æquo animo aliquid ferre. — To make even or equal, æquo, adæquo, exæquo. — To make an even reckoning, debitum solvere, dissolvere. — To lay even with the ground, solo adæquare. — To even, make even (smooth), complano; levigo, polio. — An even piece of ground, area, ager planus.*  
**EVENING**, æquatio, exæquatio.  
**EVENLY**, æqualiter, ex æquo. — *in carriage, constanter, æquo animo.*  
**EVENNESS** (equality), æqualitas: (smoothness), levitas, levor. — *Evenness of temper. See Equanimity.*

**EVENHANDED**, incorruptus, æquus, integer.

**EVEN, EVENING, EVENTIDE**, vesper, vesperus. — *Towards evening*, ad or sub vesperum. — *At evening*, vesperi. — *Late at evening*, pervesperi. — *The evening before*, pridie vesperi. — *Evening sets in*, vesperascit; *drains on*, advesperascit. — *Done at evening*, coming then, vespertinus. — *Evening work*, lucubratio, labor vespertinus.

**EVENT**, casus, res, eventus or eventum: (issue), exitus, eventus, finis. — *To be prepared for all events*, ad omnem eventum or ad omnes casus paratum esse. — *At all events (come what may)*, utcumque res ceciderit: — (by all means), certe, profecto.

**EVENTUALLY**, ad ultimum, ad extremum; denique.

**EVER (always)**, semper, usque, perpetuo. — *For ever*, in omne tempus, in perpetuum, perpetuo. — *Ever drunk, ever dry*, quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt. — *Ever since*, jam inde a, jam usque a. — *Ever since his father's and ancestors' time*, jam inde a patre atque majoribus. — *Ever after*, inde ab illo tempore. — *Ever before*, usque antehac. — ¶ *Ever (any)*, equis, ecqua, ecquid; equisnam, ecquanam, ecquidnam; numquis. — *Did ever any body tell you?* equisnam tibi dixerit? — *Whoever*, quisquis. — *Whenever*, quandocumque. — *Howsoever*, utcumque. — ¶ *Ever (at any time)*, unquam, ullo tempore. — *If ever*, si quando unquam. — *Did you ever think of giving an account of your actions?* ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? — *Did we ever hear this of any man?* ecquo de homine hoc unquam audivimus? — *Did you ever perceive?* nuncubi sensisti? — ¶ *Ever so*, for never so; as, ever so rich, quavis ditissimus. — ¶ *As soon as ever I can*, quam citissime potero.

**EVER-FLOWING**, perennis, jugis.

**EVERGREEN**, semper virens.

**EVERLASTING**, sempiternus, æternus; perpetuus. — *To make everlasting*, æternitati tradere or consecrare.

**EVERLASTINGLY**, perpetuo, in perpetuum, in æternum, in omne ævum.

**EVERLASTINGNESS**, æternitas. See *Eternity*.

**EVERY**, quisque (subst.), quique (adj.); quilibet, quivis; omnis; singuli. — *Fit for every art*, arti quilibet idoneus. — *At every word she shed tears*, verba inter singula fudit lacrimas. — *It is free for every citizen*, omnibus civibus patet. — *Almost at every other word*, alternis pæne verbis. — *Every bean has its black*, vitis nemo sine nascitur. — *Every body*, every man, or every one, unusquisque, singuli. — *Every one as he likes*, trahit sua quemque voluptas. — *This is everyone's fault*, vitium commune omnium est. — *Every man has his humor*, cuique mos est. — *Every body thought*, nemo non putarat. — *Every day*, indies, quotidie. — *Every what*, omnino, prorsus. — *On every side*, usqueaque, undique, undecunque. — *Every thing by itself*, singillatim, singulatim. — *On every occasion*, omni occasione, quotiescunque occasio data est. — *Every way*, quoquoque, quoquoque, ubique loci, nusquam non; passim. — *Every year*, singulis annis, quotannis. — *Every fifth year*, quinto quoque anno (though this may also mean, according to the Latin idiom, every fourth year).

**EVIDENT**, evidens, perspicuus, manifestus. (See *Apparent, Clear*.) — *To be evident*, appere, consto. — *To make evident*, illustro, patefacio. — *I can make it evident*, certâ probatione tradiderim. — *A making evident*, explicatio, illustratio.

**EVIDENTLY**, evidenter, liquido, manifeste, aperte.

**EVIDENCE (proof)**, argumentum, testimonium; probatio: — (witness), testis. — *To give a thing in evidence*, pro testimonio aliquid dicere. — *To carry it by evidence*, rem testibus premere. — *Evidences*, documenta, testimonia: — literæ, tabulæ.

**TO EVIDENCE**, probare, testari.

**EVIL**, malus, pravus, improbus, ne-

quam. (See *Bad*.) — *Very evil*, pessimum, corruptissimum.

**EVIL (unifortune)**, malum, casus adversus, incommodum, damnum. — *The king's evil*, morbus regius. — *To do evil*, male facere. — *To do evil for good*, maleficiis beneficia pensare. — *An evil-doer*, maleficus, sceleratus, scelestus, noxius. — *Evil doings*, maleficia, prava facta, scelera. — *Evil-minded*, malignus. — *Evil-wishing*, malevolus.

**EVILLY**, male; prave; perperam.

**EVINCE**, evinco, probare; ostendo, declaro; indico.

**EVOLVE**, evolvo.

**EVOLUTION**, explicatio, explanatio; (of an army), decursio, decursus.

**EWE**, ovis femina. — *lamb*, agna, ovicula.

**TO EWE OR YEAN**, (agnum) parere.

**EWER**, aqualis. See *Basin*.

**EXACT**, adj. (accurate or perfect), accuratus, exactus, perfectus, exquisitus, omnibus numeris absolutus; (punctual), temporis, etc. observantissimus; (severe or strict), rigidus, severus.

**EXACTLY**, diligenter, apte, concinne, exquisite; ad amussim, ad unguem. — *To do a thing exactly*, accurate aliquid agere or perficere. — *Done exactly*, affabre or ad amussim factus.

**EXACTNESS (accuracy)**, accuratio; (neatness), concinnitas, cunctantia.

**EXACT, v. (demand)**, exigo, flagito, efflagito, impero: (extort), exprimo, extorqueo. — *To exact in price*, pretium augere, nimis care vendere.

**EXACTER**, exactor.

**EXACTION**, violenta exactio. — *To exercise exaction upon the people*, populum tributis exhaurire, opprimere, obruere. — *Grievous exaction*, oppressio.

**EXAGGERATE (in action)**, extra modum prodire, modum excedere: (in speech), verbis augere rem, in majus extollere rem, rem verbis exasperare (aggravate).

**EXAGGERATION**, superlatio or trajectio veritatis.

**EXALT (lift up)**, exalto, effero, eveho: (praise), extollo, celebros; laudibus efferre. — *Exalted (excellent)*, excellens, egregius, præstans, sublimis.

**EXALTING, EXALTATION**, elatio.

**EXAMINE (ask questions)**, examino, interrogo, percunctor. — *They examined him by torments*, ad questionem abripuerunt. — *To examine an accused person*, reum interrogare. — *one's self*, in sese inquirere or descendere. — *a person's inclination*, animum alicujus periclitari. — *a person as to his learning*, alicujus facere periculum in literis. — *precisely*, cognosco, inquiri, scrutor, ventilo. — ¶ (weigh or consider), expendo, perpendo.

**EXAMINER**, percunctor, quesitor.

**EXAMINING**, examinatio, percunctatio.

**EXAMINATION**, inquisitio, disquisitio, interrogatio; examen. — *of witnesses*, testium interrogatio. — *of accounts*, rationum comparatio or disquisitio. — *A curious examination of matters*, cognitio, inquisitio, ventilatio.

**EXAMPLE**, exemplum; exemplum, exemplar, documentum; auctoritas; specimen. — *He had a good example at home*, domi habuit unde disceret. — *An example to form a noun or verb by*, paradigma. — *To give an example*, exemplum proferre. — *to write by*, elementa alicui præformare. — *To follow one's example*, alicujus exemplum imitari or sequi. — *To make an example of one*, graviter statuere de aliquo, exemplum in aliquem edere, constituere. — *To set an example*, aliis exemplum præbere; alicui exemplo esse. — *To take an example by*, imitari, in exemplum sibi proponere; alicujus exemplum or vestigia sequi. — *As for example*, exempli gratiâ, verbi causâ; ut, velut.

**EXASPERATE**, exaspero, exacerbo, iram alicujus accendere, irrito, iratum reddere. — *Exasperated*, exacerbatus, irâ accensus, iratus, infensus. — *That which exasperates*, irritamentum. — *Easy to be exasperated*, irritabilis.

**EXASPERATION**, irritatio; ira.

**EXCEED**, excedo, transcendendo, vinco, supero, præsto. — *They exceed all bounds and measure*, finem et modum transeunt. — *Our liberality must not exceed our ability*, ne major benignitas sit, quam facultas.

tes. — *To exceed in riches and authority*, præpallo. — *Exceeded*, superatus, victus. — ¶ (abound excessively), luxurio, abundo; affluo. — ¶ See *Excess*.

**EXCEEDING (surpassing)**, excellens, præstans, supereminens, egregius, eximius; (excessive), nimius, immodicus.

**EXCEEDING, adv.** valde, vehementer. — *Though he wrote exceeding well*, cum vel optime scripsit. — *He is exceeding rich*, ditissimus est.

**EXCEEDING, s.** excessus.

**EXCEEDINGLY**, eximie, egregie, præclare, insigniter, admodum, immane quantum, supra modum, impendio, magnopere, ardentem, summo studio, nimio ope.

**EXCEL (be eminent)**, excello, emineo: (surpass), antecello, antea, antevenio, præsto, supero; vinco; antecedo, antestito. — *Though you excel never so much*, quantumvis licet excellas. — *Our ancestors excelled other nations in prudence*, majores nostri prudentiâ ceteris gentibus præstiterunt. — *To strive to excel others*, amulor. — *Excelled*, superatus, victus.

**EXCELLENT**, excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, præclarus, præcellens, præstans, conspicuus. — *Passing excellent*, perinsignis, perillustis. — *The most excellent*, summus, primus, præcellentissimus.

**EXCELLENTLY**, excellentem, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime; decentissime, admirabiliter.

**EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY**, excellentia, eminentia, præstantia. — *All the excellency of virtue consists in action*, virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit. — *By way of excellence*, per excellentiam. — *Excellency in the art of war*, usus militaris. — ¶ (as a title), vir illustrissimus.

**EXCEPT (exclude)**, excipio, eximo, excludo: (make an exception against), oppugno, repudio; objicio. — *Excepted against*, oppugnatus, rejectus, repudiatus.

**EXCEPT (unless)**, nisi, nisi. — *Except the matter were so*, nisi res ita se haberet. — *Except it be as I imagine*, nisi si id est quod suspicor. — *Except that*, nisi quod, nisi si. — ¶ (saving), præter, extra, nisi; also by the *abl.* excepto, -a, -is, or quum discesseris ab aliquo or ab aliqua re. — *All except him*, omnes præter eum. — *Except thee only*, extra te unum, præter te solum.

**EXCEPTION, exceptio**. — *Without exception*, sine exceptione. — *To put in an exception*, exceptionem exhibere. — *To take exception (be offended at a thing)*, aliquâ re offendi; aliquid in deteriorem partem accipere. — *To lay exceptions against*, præscribo.

**EXCEPTIONABLE**, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus, vitiosus, pravus, malus, mendosus.

**EXCESS (exuberance)**, cumulus, abundantia; (over-indulgence), intemperantia, incontinentia, luxus, luxuria, profunda et intempestiva gula.

**EXCESSIVE**, immodicus, immoderatus, profusus, prodigus, intemperatus.

**EXCESSIVELY**, immodice, immoderate, effuse, intemperanter; profuse, luxuriose.

**EXCHANGE one thing for another**, aliquid aliquâ re permutare, aliquid cum aliquâ re commutare. — *To exchange prisoners of war*, bello captos commutare or permutare. — *To exchange words*, verba commutare, conferre. — *compliments*, invicem salutare.

**EXCHANGE, subst.** mutatio, commutatio, permutatio. — *Exchange of kindnesses*, beneficia ultrâ citroque data acceptaque, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque. — ¶ *A bill of exchange*, syngrapha; also pecunia. — *To draw one*, conscribere syngrapham, perscribere pecuniam. (See *Permutato*, in the *Lex*.) — ¶ *Exchange (price of it)*, pecunie permutandæ pretium. — ¶ *Exchange (as a place)*, say byrsa, exCambium; forum is often the best word.

**EXCHANGER**, mensarius, argentarius; nummularius; trapezita.

**EXCHEQUER**, ærarium; fiscus. — *To put money into the exchequer*, pecuniam in fiscum deponere.

**EXCISE**, vectigal rerum venalium.

**EXCISEMAN**, exactor vectigalium



**EXCISION**, excisio, amputatio.  
**EXCITE** (*stir up*), excito, concito, incito, instigo, stimulo; cieo, accendo, commoveo.  
**EXCITER**, stimulator, irritator.  
**EXCITING**, **EXCITEMENT**, excitatio, incitatio, irritatio.  
**EXCLAIM**, exclamo, inlamo, vociferor. — *against*, in aliquid declamare. — *Exclaimed against*, rumore publico notatus, suffragiis populi damnatus.  
**EXCLAIMER**, clamator, predicator.  
**EXCLAIMING** *against*, oppugnatio, conviciam.  
**EXCLAMATION**, exclamatio, vociferatio.  
**EXCLUDE**, excludo, excipio.  
**EXCLUDING**, **EXCLUSION**, exclusio.  
**EXCLUSIVE**, proprius. — *right*, jus proprium *or* uni omnium concessum; privilegium; arbitrium.  
**EXCLUSIVELY**, proprie, unice. — *To devote himself exclusively to a thing*, se totum conferre ad rem. — ¶ *Exclusively of*, præter; præterquam; extra; excepto alioque, excepta aliqua re.  
**EXCOMMUNICATE**, sacrificiis interdiceret, communione Christianorum excludere; anathematizo, excommunico, (ecl.) ; devoveo.  
**EXCOMMUNICATION**, sacrificiorum interdictio. — *To take off an excommunication*, aliquid resacrare.  
**EXCORIATE**, deglubo; pellem detrahere.  
**EXCORIATION**, pellis detractio.  
**EXCREMENT**, excrementum. — *The excrements*, alvi purgationes.  
**EXCRESCENCE**, tuber; caro adnascens, adnata.  
**EXCRETION**, excretio.  
**EXCRUCIATING**, acerbissimus.  
**EXCULPATE**, purgare, culpâ liberare.  
**EXCURSION**, excursio, digressio, digressus, egressus. — *into an enemy's country*, excursio, incursio, impressio; impetus, incursus.  
**EXCURSIVE**, vagus.  
**EXCUSE** (*make an excuse for*) himself, se excusare, purgare, (to one, alicui *or* apud alium); excusationem alicujus rei afferre. — *To excuse one's self on account of illness*, excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis nti. — *My age does not excuse me from labor*, ætatis excusatio non me vindicat a labore. — *To excuse a person (admit of his excuse)*, alicujus excusationem accipere, admittere; veniam alicujus rei dare. — *To excuse (dispense with) a person from doing a thing*, alicujus rei immunitatem alicui dare; aliquid alicujus rei *or* ab aliqua re immunem facere. — *Excuse me from doing this thing*, hujus rei gratiam fac mihi. — *To excuse (exonerate) a fault*, factum, peccatum elevare. — *To excuse himself by accusing others*, culpam in alios transferre. — *To be excused from doing a thing*, alicujus rei immunitatem habere. — *For these reasons he was excused from labor*, pro his rebus vacatio ei data est laboris. — *Excused or taken for an excuse*, excusatus. — *Excused from blame*, purgatus, a culpâ liberatus. — *from doing a thing*, immunis ab aliqua re factus. — *To have or hold one excused*, condono, ignosco; excusatum alicuius habere. — *Excusing or endeavoring to excuse himself*, culpam a se amovens.  
**EXCUSING**, excusatio, purgatio.  
**EXCUSE**, excusatio, purgatio; causa. — *It is a good excuse*, honesta ratio est. — *They made I know not what excuse*, dixere causam nescio quam. — *I have made my excuse*, habui purgationem. — *You have found an excuse*, inventa est causa. — *A good or just excuse*, excusatio justa, idonea, legitima, probabilis. — *Bad, poor, excusatio mala*, misera, turpis; tergiversatio.  
**EXCUSABLE**, veniâ dignus; quod aliquid excusationis habet; excusabilis. — *Folly is not excusable*, stultitia excusationem non habet.  
**EXECRATE** (*curse*), execror, diris devovere.  
**EXECRATION**, execratio, imprecatio, devotio; dire.  
**EXECRABLE**, execrandus, execrabilis, abominandus, detestandus, dirus, nefandus.  
**EXECRABLY**, nefarie, odiose.

**EXECUTE** (*perform*), exsequor, conficio, perficio, efficio, facio; præsto, perago. — *an office*, munus administrare *or* exsequi; munere fungi; magistratum gerere. — *To execute a law*, legem exercere. — *a will*, testamentum mortui curare. — *orders*, imperata *or* mandata exsequi, peragere. — *a secret commission for the king*, arcana quædam regis mandata exsequi. — *the conditions of a treaty*, pacti conventique conditiones implere, perficere, servare. — *a malefactor*, supplicium capitis sumere de aliquo, supplicium capitis afficere aliquid; aliquid morte multare. — *Executed (as a deed or will)*, rite peractus, more solenni traditus.  
**EXECUTOR**, executor, effector, confector. — *of a punishment*, exactor supplicii. — *of a will*, testamenti curator, curatrix.  
**EXECUTION**, executio, effectio. — *He immediately put the matter in execution*, rem statim aggressus est. — *Put the commands in execution*, mandata confice; jussa exsequere; rem capesse. — *To put one's designs in execution*, conata peragere. — ¶ (*of a malefactor*), (capitis) supplicium. — *When he was carrying to execution*, cum is ad mortem duceretur. — *To be led to execution*, ad mortem duci *or* trahi. — *To respite an execution*, supplicium in aliud tempus differre. — *The place of execution*, carnificina. See *Galows*.  
**EXECUTIONER**, carnifex.  
**EXECUTIVE power**, imperium; administratio.  
**EXEGETICAL**, quod ad explicationem *or* illustrationem pertinet.  
**EXEMPLAR**, exemplar.  
**EXEMPLARY**, optimus, summus, egregius, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis, rectus: (*notable, striking*), insignis, conspicuus. — *An exemplary life*, vita imitatione digna; vitæ sanctitas. — *punishment*, supplicium insigne *or* ad exemplum de aliquo sumptum.  
**EXEMPLIFY** (*illustrate*), exemplis allatis exponere, explicare, illustrare.  
**EXEMPLIFYING** (*illustrating*), expositio *or* illustratio exemplis allatis confirmata.  
**EXEMPLIFICATION**, exemplum, exemplar.  
**EXEMPT** (*free*), eximo, libero, immunitatem ab aliqua re concedere.  
**EXEMPT**, **EXEMPTED**, liber, immunis; exers, liberatus, solutus. — *To be exempted*, ab aliqua re immunem fieri, immunitatem habere, rude donari.  
**EXEMPTION**, vacatio, immunitas.  
**EXERCISE**, s. exercitatio, usus. — *For the exercise of my memory*, exercendæ memoriæ gratiâ. — *Military exercise*, exercitium; armatura. — *The exercise of an office*, muneris functio *or* administratio. — *Exercise of the body*, exercitatio. — *Much exercise*, exercitatio crebra. — *Exercise in all feats of activity*, omnium generum certaminum exercitatio. — *Exercises (games, &c.)*, ludi, certamina. — *A place of exercise*, palæstra, gymnasium. — *Pertaining to such exercise*, palæstricus, gymnasticus. — ¶ *The first exercise*, tirocinium. — ¶ *An exercise (task)*, pensum. — *A Latin exercise*, pensum Latine convertendum. — ¶ *Exercise (recreation)*, ludus, animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio. — *A delightful exercise*, recreatio suavis.  
**TO EXERCISE**, exerceo, tracto, factio; colo, excolo. — *authority over*, dominari alicui *or* in aliquid. — *an office*, munus sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere. — *To exercise (neut.) as soldiers*, exerceri. — *To be well exercised*, armorum usu præstare. — *To exercise one's self in business*, operi alicui incumbere; artem aliquam exercere; in aliqua arte se exercere. — *by dancing, hunting, &c.*, se exercere saltando, venando. — *Exercised*, exercitatus, agitatus, assuetus, versatus. — *To be exercised in*, versor, occupor; assuetum esse.  
**EXERCISING**, usus, exercitatio, agitatio.  
**EXERT** (*put forth*), adhibeo, exhibeo. — *To exert one's self*, contendere, nitor, entor; nervos contendere; vires intendere *or* exercere; viribus entiri.  
**EXHALE** (*breathe out*), exhalo, exspiro, evaporo.  
**EXHALATION**, exhalatio, exspiratio, evaporation; vapor, halitus.  
**EXHAUST**, exhaurio, exinatio; conficio,

— *He exhausted his patrimony in luxury*, patrimonium suum luxu effudit *or* profudit; fortunas suas *or* patria bona abluivit. — *You have exhausted the treasury*, ærarium omni argento spoliasti *et* depeculatus es. — *My strength was almost exhausted*, meæ vires deficere cœperunt; viribus cecidi. — *Exhausted by his wounds*, vulneribus confectus. — *with walking*, defessus ambulando.  
**EXHAUSTION**, exinatio; confectio.  
**EXHIBIT**, in conspectum dare, ante oculos ponere *or* exponere; ostendere, ostentare. — *a play*, fabulam agere. — *games*, munus edere. — *in a picture*, pingere, depingere: — *by a statue* *or* *by words*, fingere, effingere; dicendo effingere alicujus rei imaginem.  
**EXHIBITION**, propositio. — ¶ *An exhibition* *or* allowance, stipendium in pauperes *or* studiosos erogatum.  
**EXHILARATE** (*cheer*), exhilaro, lætifico, oblecto; lætitiâ alicuius afficere.  
**EXHILARATING**, lætabilis, lætus, jucundus, suavis.  
**EXHILARATION**, recreatio; gaudium, lætitia.  
**EXHORT**, hortor, adhortor, cohortor, exhortor; suadeo.  
**EXHORTATION**, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, exhortatio, monitum.  
**EXHORTATORY**, suasorius.  
**EXHORTER**, hortator, adhortator, successor.  
**EXIGENCE**, **EXIGENCY**, necessitas, angustia, summa difficultas. — *According to the exigency of affairs*, prout res exigunt, postulatum, requirunt. — *According to the exigency of the times*, pro temporum ratione. — *To bring to an exigency*, in angustias adducere. — *To reserve for any exigency*, ad subitum *or* incertum casum aliquid reservare. — *Upon any exigency*, si opus *or* usus fuerit; si res postularit.  
**EXILE**, exsilium. (See *Banishment*.) — ¶ *An exile*, exsil; extorris.  
**TO EXILE** (*banish*), in exsilium agere (See *Banish*.) — *To be exiled*, in exsilium agi, pelli, depelli, ejici; exsilio affici *or* mulctari.  
**EXIST**, sum; exsto; vivo (*live*). — *To begin to exist*, existo.  
**EXISTENCE** is expressed by a periphrasis with sum; if equivalent to life, it may be rendered by vita. — *To deny the existence of gods*, deos esse negare. — *To prolong existence*, vitam trahere. — ¶ See *Being*.  
**EXISTENT**, qui est, exstat.  
**EXIT**, exitus, decessus, excessus. — *To make one's exit*. See *Depart, Retire, Die*.  
**EXONERATE**. See *Excuse*.  
**EXORABLE**, exorabilis, placabilis.  
**EXORBITANT**, immodicus, immoderatus; effrenatus; injustus.  
**EXORBITANTLY**, immodice, immoderate, extra, supra *or* præter modum; injuste.  
**EXORCISE**, dæmonas excludere; adjurare; exorcizare.  
**EXORCISM**, exorcismus.  
**EXORCIST**, exorcista.  
**EXORDIUM** (*beginning*), exordium, proœmium.  
**EXOTIC**, adventitius; peregrinus.  
**EXPAND**, expando, explico; distendo, extendo; dilato; (*be expanded*), expandor, etc.  
**EXPANSE**, spatium. — *The expanse of heaven*, cœlum; æther. — *of the sea*, campi liquentes, mare immensum.  
**EXPANSIBLE**, quod dilatari potest.  
**EXPANSION**, dilatatio.  
**EXPANSIVE**, quod vim se dilatandi habet.  
**EXPATRIATE** (*wander*), exspatior, vagor — ¶ *To expatriate* *or* enlarge on a subject, de aliqua re copiose, abundanter, fuse dicere, disserere, loqui.  
**EXPECT**, expecto, spero. — *To have less success than he expected*, minus opinione suâ efficere. — *To expect (wait for) one*, alicuius præstolari.  
**EXPECTATION**, expectatio, spes. — *To talk one's expectation*, spem destituere. — *To raise one's expectations*, alicui expectationem facere, afferre, movere; alicui spem facere, injicere, dare, afferre, ostendere, ostentare. — *You frequently raise our expectations of seeing you*, crebras expectationes nobis tui commoves. — *Full of expectation*, expectatione plenus. — *Expected*, speratus; expectatus.  
**EXPECTORATE**, exscreo, extussio.

**EXPECTORATION**, exscretio.  
**EXPEDIENT**, commodus, utilis. — *It is expedient, expedit, conducit, prodest. — very expedient, peropus est.*  
**EXPEDIENT**, subst. ratio, via, consilium; auxilium, præsidium; ars, artificium.  
**EXPEDIENTLY**, convenienter, commode.  
**EXPEDITE** (clear), expedio; (hasten), maturo, accelero.  
**EXPEDITION**, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio, properatio. — *He is a man of expedition, homo est ad faciendâ celeriter negotia natus, in rebus exsequendis strenuus, impiger, gnævus. — With all expedition, quam celeritate potest, summâ celeritate. — ¶ An expedition (of soldiers), expeditio. — To go on an expedition with a person, in castra proficisci cum aliquo, militiâ cum aliquo perfungi.*  
**EXPEDITIOUS**, celer; impiger, strenuus.  
**EXPEDITIOUSLY**, celeriter, expedito.  
**EXPEL**, pello, expello, depello, exigo; arceo. — *To be expelled the court, parliament, college, &c., aulâ, senatu, collegio, or de aulâ, etc., moveri.*  
**EXPELLER**, exactor, expulsor.  
**EXPELLING**, EXFUSION, exactio, expulsio.  
**EXPEND**, expendo, insumo, impendo; sumptum facere. — ¶ See also *Apply, Bestow.*  
**EXPENSE**, impensa, sumptus. — *He furnished one part of the expense, venit in partem impensarum. — He is dressed out at my expense, olet unguento de meo. — A laying out of expenses, erogatio. — ¶ See Cost.*  
**EXPENSIVE**, carus, quod magno constat: — (extravagant), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus.  
**EXPENSIVELY**, prodige, effuse, profuse, luxuriose.  
**EXPENSIVENESS**, caritas, magnum pretium: (extravagance), effusio; luxuria; prodigantia.  
**EXPERIENCE**, experientia, usus. — *Experience is the mistress of fools, experientia stultorum magistra. — I know that by experience, id usu comperit habeo. — I find by experience, expertus novi. — He was a man of great experience and skill, vir erat magno usu et magnâ exercitatione præditus. — I have learned by experience, experiendo didici, experimentis cognovi. — Want of experience, imperitia, inscitia. — Long experience, plurimum rerum usus, magnus usus, multarum rerum usus. — Of no experience, inexpertus, imperitus, ignarus.*  
**TO EXPERIENCE**, experior, periculum facere, usu comperire, usu mihi aliquid venit: sentio, experior aliquid, evenit mihi aliquid. — *We ought to know, as having experienced it, experti scire debemus.*  
**EXPERIENCED** (skilful), peritus, usu peritus, usu atque exercitatione præditus, expertus; callidus. — *in a thing, alicujus rei peritus, gnarus; exercitatus or versatus in re; in rebus exercitatus, multarum rerum usum habens.*  
**EXPERIMENT**, experimentum, periculum; conatus. — *For experiment's sake, tentandi causâ.*  
**TO EXPERIMENT**, experior, tento, probo, periclor; experimentum or periculum facere; usu discere.  
**EXPERIMENTAL**, usu et experientiâ comparatus; experimentalis. — *Experimental knowledge, notitia quæ usu comparatur. — To speak experimentally, expertum loqui.*  
**EXPERIMENTING**, periclitatio.  
**EXPERT**, peritus, gnarus, expertus, exercitatus. — ¶ See *Experienced.*  
**EXPERTLY**, perite, scienter.  
**EXPERTNESS**, peritia, scientia, habitus, habitus.  
**EXPIATE**, expio, luo, pœnas alicujus rei dare.  
**EXPIATION**, expiatio, piatio; (means thereof), piaculum, piaculum.  
**EXPIATORY**, piacularis. — *sacrifice, piaculum, piacular sacrificium, victima piacularis.*  
**EXPIABLE**, piabilis.  
**EXPIRE** (end), ad finem or ad exitum venire; exire. — *My consulship is almost expired, in exitu est meus consulatus. — The time for the payment of the money is almost expired, hujus pecuniæ solven-*

*dæ tempus instat. — The time is expired, tempus abiit, exiit, præterit, exactum est. — ¶ To expire (die), animam efflare, expirare, edere, extremum vitæ spiritum edere; mori.*  
**EXPIRATION**, exitus, finis. — *At the expiration of the year, in exitu anni. — At the expiration of twenty days, viginti diebus exactis or interjectis. — At the expiration of some months, post aliquot menses.*  
**EXPLAIN**, explico, interpretor, aperio, explano, enodo, enucleo, expono. — *I cannot explain that in words, illud verbis exsequi non possum. — A man's discourse explains the thoughts of his mind, oratio mentis est interpret. — For in these books I have explained the whole art or science, nam his voluminibus aperui omnes disciplinæ rationes.*  
**EXPLAINER**, explicator, interpret.  
**EXPLANATION**, EXPLICATION, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, interpretatio, enodatio, declaratio.  
**EXPLANATORY**, EXPLICATIVE, ad explicationem or expositionem pertinens.  
**EXPLICABLE**, explicabilis.  
**EXPLETIVE**, particula inanis numeri causâ interjecta.  
**EXPLICATION**, &c. See under *Explain.*  
**EXPLICIT** (plain), explicatus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus.  
**EXPLICITLY**, aperte, clare, distincte, plane, explicate, expresse; disertis verbis.  
**EXPLODE**. (See *Blow up*). — ¶ (*reject*), explodo, improbo, exsibilo; rejicio; sibilis excipere.  
**EXPLODER**, qui explodit.  
**EXPLODING**, explosio, improbatio.  
**EXPLOSION**, vis violenta erumpentis aëris cum fragore juncta; sonitus, fragor.  
**EXPLOIT**, factum, facinus. — *The performer of an exploit, facinoris auctor. — Exploits, facta; res gestæ, gesta (-orum). — Noble exploits, egregia facta, præclara facinora.*  
**EXPLORE**, exploro, investigo, tento, intento, indago, scrutor; equiro.  
**EXPLORER**, investigator, explorator, indagator.  
**EXPLORING**, exploratio, indagatio, inquisitio, investigatio; scrutatio.  
**EXPORT**, exporto; transveho.  
**EXPORTS**, res exportandæ or exportatæ.  
**EXPORTATION**, exportatio.  
**EXPORTER**, qui exportat.  
**EXPOSE**, expono, objicio. — *a child, puerum exponere. — An exposed child (who has been exposed, but saved and brought up), puer positicius. — To expose to danger, periclor, periculo objicere, objectare, offerre, committere; in discrimen inferre or offerre. — He exposed his life for the sake of his country, caput suum pro patriâ periculis obtulit. — He was exposed to evident danger, in apertum veniebat discrimen, evidenti periculo se committebat, in magnum periculum se intulit, periculum maximum adit. — To expose one's self to laughter, omnibus deridendum se propinare or præbere, ludos facere. — Exposed to laughter, ludibrio habitus. — To expose to sale, merces exponere or venales proponere. — Exposed to sale, venalis. — To expose to view, aliquid in conspectu omnium ponere, ante oculos omnium proponere. — Exposed to view, ante oculos or in conspectu positus. — ¶ To expose (uncover), detego, nudo.  
**EXPOSER**, qui exponit.  
**EXPOSING**, EXPOSITION, expositio, explicatio, declaratio, enarratio, interpretatio. — *A short exposition, scholion; expositiuncula. — An exposition of fables, fabularum interpretatio.*  
**EXPOSITOR**, interpres, explicator.  
**EXPOSURE**, expositio; periculum, discrimen.  
**EXPOSTULATE**, expostulo, conqueror.  
**EXPOSTULATION**, expostulatio, conquestus.  
**EXPOUND**, expono, enarro, explico, interpretor, explano, enodo, enucleo.  
**EXPOUNDER**, interpres, explicator.  
**EXPRESS**, exprimo, narro. — *I cannot express it in words, non possum verbis exsequi. — To express a thing by circumlocution, per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare. — To express one's mind, mentis cogitata verbis enuntiare, verbis**

*sensus animi explicare or exprimere, cogitata mentis eloqui or proloqui. — To express one's joy, gaudium testari. — ¶ (delineate, &c.), veram alicujus rei imaginem effingere; imitatione exprimere; imitari, exprimere. — To express in numbers, numeros notis signare.*  
**EXPRESS**, adj. (plain), see *Explicit*: (certain), certus, exploratus.  
**EXPRESS**, s. (messenger), cursor datâ operâ dimissus.  
**EXPRESSLY**, diserte, definite, aperte, distincte, plane.  
**EXPRESSIBLE**, quod describi, enarrari, exprimi potest.  
**EXPRESSION**, eloquendi genus, dictio, oratio; enuntiatio (utterance); expositio, declaratio, (setting forth, unfolding): — (a word), vox, verbum, vocabulum; (saying), dictum, sententia: — (of the countenance), vultus, frons. — *Neatness or sweetness of expression, eloquentiæ nitor or suavitas. — Sage expressions, sapienter dicta. — Flashy, windy expressions, anpullæ, sesquipedalia verba. — Low, mean expressions, verba humilia, abjecta, sordida. — A forced expression, dictum arcessitum, longe petitum.*  
**EXPRESSIVE**, expressus; significans; fortis, nervosus, gravis: (of the eyes, &c.), argutus.  
**EXPRESSIVELY**, significanter, expresse.  
**EXPRESSIVENESS**, significantia magna; argutie.  
**EXPULSION**, expulsio, exactio. See *Expel*.  
**EXPUNGE**, expungo, deleo.  
**EXQUISITE**, exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus. — *A person of exquisite wit, homo acerrimi ingenii. — Exquisite torment, cruciatus summus.*  
**EXQUISITELY**, exquisitè, fabre, affabre, accurate, ad amissum. — *Not exquisitely, vulgariter, mediocriter.*  
**EXQUISITENESS**, perfectio.  
**EXTANT**, exstans. — *To be extant, exto; compareo; supersum.*  
**EXTEMPORE**, adv. ex tempore, subito.  
**EXTEMPORARY**, EXTEMPORANEOUS, subitus, subitus et fortuitus, extemporalis.  
**TO EXTEMPORIZE**, ex tempore or subito dicere; ex tempore versus fundere.  
**EXTEND**, extendo, porrigo, diffundo, dilato, prolato; communico. — *This report extended even to us, ad nos usque hæc fama pervenit or pervasit. — To extend the bounds of an empire, fines imperii propagare, imperium proferre or dilatare. — To extend (be extended), extendor, excurro, serpo; pateo, explicor.  
**EXTENDER**, qui extendit.  
**EXTENSIBLE**, quod extendi or porrigi potest; quod diffundi potest.  
**EXTENSION**, extensio, productio, prolatio. See *Extent*.  
**EXTENSIVE**, late patens, late se diffundens, latus, amplus.  
**EXTENSIVELY**, late, diffuse.  
**EXTENT**, amplitudo, latitudo; spatium. — *A place of large extent, locus amplus, spatiosus, longe lateque patens. — The extent of a city, urbis amplitudo. — A country of great extent, regio amplissima. — A province of small extent, provincia modicis terminis circumscripta. — The extent of a country, terræ ambitus. — A large extent of ground, quam latissimæ regiones. — This is beyond the extent of your understanding, hoc in tuam intelligentiam non cadit. — This is beyond the extent of my capacity, illud ingenii mei vires superat. — According to the extent of my capacity, pro ingenii facultate, pro modo ingenii; ut est captus meus.  
**EXTENUATE** (lessen), extenuo, elevo; detero, deminuo: — (excuse), excuso.  
**EXTENUATION**, extenuatio, deminutio excusatio. — *To urge a thing in extenuation, aliquid excusare, causari, (e. g. valetudinem).*  
**EXTERIOR**, externus, exterior. — *The exterior part of the temple was finely gilt, templum extrinsecus nitide inanratum fuit.*  
**EXTERIORLY**, extrinsecus.  
**EXTERMINATE**, penitus excidere, ad interuentionem interimere; fig. extirpare (eradicate).**

**EXTERMINATION**, occidio, extinctio, excidium  
**EXTERMINATOR**, qui penitus excidit, extirpator.  
**EXTERNAL**, externus, exterus.  
**EXTERNALLY**, extrinsecus.  
**EXTINCT**. See under *Extinguish*.  
**EXTINGUISH** (*put out*), exstinguo, restinguo; (*blot out*), exstinguo, deleo, oblitero. — *To extinguish the memory of a thing, memoriam alicujus rei exstinguere or oblitere.*  
**EXTINGUISHABLE**, quod exstingui potest.  
**EXTINGUISHER** (*to put out candles*), pignus.  
**EXTINCT**, exstinctus. — *To become extinct, exstingui; deficere.* — *The family of the Juli and Claudii being extinct, finit Juliorum Claudiorumque domo, Tac.* — *His family was extinct with him, in eo omnis ejus familia consumpta est.* — *You have revived a noble family, which was almost extinct, nobilissimam familiam jam ad paucos redactam pene ab interitu vindicasti.*  
**EXTINCTION**, exstinctio, interitus, excidium.  
**EXTIRPATE** (*root up*), extirpo, eradico; radicis evellere. — || See *Exterminate, Extinguish*.  
**EXTIRPATION**, extirpation, evulsio. — || See *Extermination*.  
**EXTOL** (*praise*), laudo, collaudo, dilaudo; aliquem laude afficere, laudibus efferre, ornare, illustrare; laudem alicui tribuere or impertire; miris laudibus predicare. — *To extol one to the skies, laudibus aliquem cumulare; summis laudibus efferre; ad caelum extollere, illustri laude celebrare; inulta de aliquo honorifice predicare; fama ac literis celebrare.* — *He cannot be sufficiently extolled, idonea satis laude affici non potest.*  
**EXTOLLER**, laudator.  
**EXTOLLING**, laudatio, collaudatio, praedicatio.  
**EXTORT**, extorqueo, exprimo. — *Extorted, extortus; direptus.* — *To extort a kindness from one, beneficium ab aliquo extorquere.*  
**EXTORTER**, extortor.  
**EXTORTION**, violenta or iniqua exactio feneris, etc.; expilatio, direptio, oppressio. — *To condemn one for extortion, aliquem de repetundis damnare.*  
**EXTORTIONER**, expilator, director, spoliator; immodici fenerator exactor. — *A greedy extortioner, accipiter, milvus, milvius pultor.*  
**EXTRACT**, extraho, expromo. — *juice, liquorem or succum educere, elicere, exprimere.* — *To extract out of a book, ex libro exscribere or excerpte.* — *To extract a tooth, dentem alicui evellere.* — *To extract the square root, radicem quadratam extrahere.*  
**EXTRACT, s.** (*from plants*), extractum, dilutum. — || *Extracts, excerpta; coniectanea.* See *Collectanea*.  
**EXTRACTION** of a tooth, dentis evulsio. — || (*descent*), genus, stirps, origo. — *He was of noble extraction, nobili genere natus fuit.* — *Of mean extraction, infimo loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus; terrae filius.*  
**EXTRAJUDICIAL**, quod fit extra iudicium, quod non coram iudicibus agitur.  
**EXTRAJUDICIALLY**, extra iudicium, extra iudicii formulas.  
**EXTRANEOUS**, extraneus, externus, exterus.  
**EXTRAORDINARY**, extraordinarius; inusitatus, insolitus, insolens; novus, rarus, singularis, mirus, mirificus, insignis, summus. — *If any thing extraordi-*

*nary should happen, si praeter consuetudinem aliquid acciderit.* — *He had extraordinary riches, ditissimus fuit.* — *With extraordinary eagerness, cupiditate non mediocri.*  
**EXTRAORDINARILY**, extra ordinem; insolenter, egregie, mire, mirum in modum; praeter morem, consuetudinem or solitum. — *The sun was extraordinarily red, sol visus est rubere solito magis.* — *Extraordinarily clever and entertaining, factus imprimis et lepidus.*  
**EXTRAORDINARINESS**, novitas; insolentia.  
**EXTRAVAGANT** (*foolish*), insulsus, ineptus, absurdus; (see *Exaggerate*): — (*lavish*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus: — (*excessive, unreasonable*), immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus. — *An extravagant man, perditus, profusus, discinctus, nepos.* — *To be extravagant in one's expressions, deliramenta loqui; non coherentia inter se dicere; inepte, absurde, insulse loqui.* — *in one's expenses, rem familiarem prodigere; patrimonium suum profundere, effundere.* — *An extravagant opinion, errans et vaga sententia or opinio.*  
**EXTRAVAGANTLY** (*foolishly*), insulse, absurde, inepte: — (*lavishly*), prodige, effuse, profuse, luxuriose: — (*excessively*), immoderate, immodice, intemperate: — (*disorderly*), perditae, discincte.  
**EXTRAVAGANCE** (*folly, impertinence*), insulsitas, stultitia, ineptia; (see *Exaggeration*): — (*lavishness*), profusio, effusio; luxuria, luxus; prodigantia.  
**EXTRAVASATED blood**, sanguis extra venas effusus.  
**EXTREME**, extremus, ultimus, summus. — *danger, summum periculum, discrimen ultimum.* — *difficulty, summam angustiam.* — *Extremes seldom hold long, summa cadunt subito.* — *Extreme right is extreme wrong, summum jus summa saepe injuria est.* — *Run not out of one extreme into another, ita fugias, ut ne praeter casam.* — *But you are too much in extremes, at vehemens in utramque partem es nimis.*  
**EXTREMELY**, summe, summopere, maxime, valde, vehementer, egregie, perditae. — *Extremely miserable, summe miser.* — *To be extremely sick, mortifero morbo urgeri.* — *An extremely cold winter, hiems saevissima.*  
**EXTREMITY**, extremitas, extremum; also by extremus, as *digit extremi, the extremities of, &c.* — *The extremities (of the body), partes membrorum extremarum.* — || *Extremity (distress, difficulty), angustiae, extremae res, extrema or ultima (pl.); summa inopia or miseria.* — *of the season, frigus vix tolerabile.* — *of law, summum jus.* — *To be in great extremity, summis angustis premi.* — *The matter was now come to the utmost extremity, res jam erat ad extremum deducta casum.* — *To reduce to great extremity, in summam angustiam adducere.* — *To come or proceed to extremities, ad extrema descendere.* — *To be resolved to hold out to the last extremity, omnia or extremam fortunam pati paratum esse.* — *To carry things to the last extremity, ultima experiri.* — *To use one with extremity, summo jure cum aliquo agere; — (with the utmost severity), rigore summo.*  
**EXTRICATE**, extrico, libero; expedio.  
**EXTRICATION**, liberatio; effugium.  
**EXTRINSIC**, externus, adventicius.  
**EXTRINSICALLY**, extrinsecus.  
**EXUBERANT**, redundans, abundans; luxuriosus (*of vegetation*).  
**EXUBERANTLY**, redundanter.

**EXUBERANCE**, affluentia, redundantia, abundantia, ubertas, copia.  
**EXULT**, gaudio or laetitia exsultare; laetitia gestire.  
**EXULTATION**, exsultatio, laetatio, laetitia.  
**EYE**, oculus, lumen: (*of the mind*), oculus (mentis). — *I have an eye to what you do, quae agis curae sunt mihi.* — *A man may see it with half an eye, cuius facile est noscere.* — *The eyes are bigger than the belly, oculi avidiores sunt ventre.* — *To be wise in one's own eyes, sibi nimium tribuere.* — *A cast (glance, &c.) of the eye, oculorum conjectus, contentus, intuitus.* — *To have a cast with one's eye, oculis distortis or depravatis aspicere or tueri.* — *One that has a cast with his eyes, strabo.* — *To love one as dear as his eyes, aliquem in deliciis habere, unice diligere, oculitus amare.* — *Before one's eyes, ante oculos; in conspectu; sub oculis: — before one's eyes (in his presence), aliquo spectante, inspectante, praesente; coram aliquo.* — *To come before the eyes, sub or in oculos cadere, sub aspectum cadere or venire.* — *To turn the eyes of all the people upon one's self, vertere omnium oculos in se.* — *To take off the eyes, avertere oculos.* — *The eye-sight, oculorum acies.* — *If my eye-sight fail me not, si satis cerno.* — *Good eye-sight is a happiness, but to be blind is a miserable thing, bonum incolumis acies, misera est caecitas.* — *To have a watchful eye upon, attentè observare, intentis oculis circumspicere, diligenter custodire.* — *To look upon one with an evil eye, aliquem iniquissimo infensissimoque animo intueri.* — *A little eye, ocellus.* — *Full of eyes, oculens.* — *Having eyes, oculatus.* — *Belonging to the eye, ocularius.* — *One with half an eye, parum oculatus.* — *A prying eye, oculus emissivus.* — *Goggle, volubilis.* — *Bright, lively, vegetus.* — *Dull, languidus.* — *Dim, hetes.* — *Expressive, loquax, argutus.* — *Sharp eyes, acies incolumis.* — *Sharp, oculi acres et acuti.* — *Leering, limi, obliqui.* — *Who has sharp eyes, lynceus.* — *To have them, acriter videre.* — *To have good eyes, bene videre.* — *The apple or ball of the eye, pupula, pupilla.* — *The eye-lids, palpebrae.* — *Eye-lash, cilium; pl. cilia, pili palpebrarum.* — *The corner of the eye, angulus oculi.* — *An eye-brow, supercilium.* — *An eye-drop, lacrima.* — *An eye-glass, vitrum oculare.* — *The white of the eye, oculi album.* — *The web, o. albugo.* — *Eye-salve, collyrium.* — *To be an eye-sore, visum offendere, oculos violare.* — *Eye-witness, testis oculatus; is, qui aliquid oculis videt; arbiter.* — *I was an eye-witness, ipse or hisce oculis vidi.* (See *Eyed*, below.)  
 || (*of a plant*), oculus, gemma. — || (*in cheese*), fistula. — *Cheese with eyes, caseus fistulosus.* — || *The eye of a needle, foramen acus.* — *Through it, per acum.*  
**TO EYE**, specto, intueor, aspicio, observo, custodio; oculos in aliquem conjicere. — *To eye one earnestly, obtutum figere in aliquo, oculos defigere in aliquem.* — *wantonly, oculis venari.*  
**EYED** (*having eyes*), oculatus. — *Black-eyed, nigros oculos habens.* — *Elear, lippus.* — *Gray, caesus.* — *Eagle-eyed, oculis acerrimis praeditus, lynceus.* — *Moon-eyed, hircosus.* — *One-eyed, luscus, cocles, (by birth); altero oculo captus or orbis, (made so); unoculus (generally).* — *Wall-eyed, glaucomate laborans.* — || See *Blind*.  
**EYELET, EYELET-HOLE**, parvum foramen; foramen, per quod filum transegitur.  
**EYRY**, nidus.

F.

**FABLE**, fabula; apologus (*significant, moral*): — (*untruth, fabrication*), commentum, mendacium: — (*fable, i. e. fabulous history*), historia fabularis; fabulae. — *A little fable, fabella.* — *Full of fables, fabulosus.* — *A moralizing of fables, fabularum interpretatio.*

**TO FABLE**, fabulose narrare aliquid; fingere, comminisci aliquid; fabulas scribere. — *Fabled, fictus, confictus.*  
**FABLER, FABULIST, FABULATOR**; fabularum scriptor.  
**FABULOUS**, fabulosus, fabularis; fictus, commentitius.

**FABULOUSLY**, fabulose.  
**FABRICATE**, fabrico, aedifico, struo, construo; fingor, comminiscor.  
**FABRICATION**, fabricatio, aedificatio, constructio; confictio; commentum, mendacium.  
**FABRIC**, fabrica; aedificium, structura.

**FACE**, facies, vultus, os; fiducia (confidence). — *With what face can I do it? quâ fiduciâ facere audeam?* — *He has a face of brass, habet os; perfrictæ frontis est.* — *With a brazen face, perfrictâ fronte, ore duro, aspectu canino.* — *To put on a brazen face, os perfricare; os induere; pudorem ponere.* — *Face to face, or before one's face, coram.* — *Bring him face to face, coram ipsuâ cedo.* — *He commended him to his face, coram in os laudabat.* — *Before their faces, illis presentibus, inspectantibus.* — *He durst not look his father in the face, patris conspectum veritus est.* — *To give one a slap on the face, alapam alicui infligere.* — *A wry face, os distortum.* — *To make a wry face, os distortere; vultus ducere.* — *The sun or wind in one's face, sol or ventus adversus.* — *A red, fiery face, os pustulatum.* — *Red pimples in the face, pustulæ, vultus rubedo.* — *With the face downward, pronus.* — *upward, supinus.* — *Having two faces, bifrons.* — *To set a good face on a matter, spem vultu simulare; frontem in periculis explicare; vultu malum dissimulare.* — *It is good to set a good face on a bad matter, in rem malâ animo si bono utare, juvat.* — *In the face of day, palam.* — *¶ The face of affairs, rerum facies or status.* — *The face of affairs was greatly changed, magna rerum facta erat commutatio.* — *¶ Face (appearance), species.* — *That affair has only the face of religion, ista res præ se fert speciem pietatis.*

**TO FACE** (look one in the face), intueor, aspicio. — *They face their rear, sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt.* — *To face danger, mortis periculum adire, periculis obviam ire or se offerre.* — *To face about, in hostem obverti; in hostem signa convertere; ad hostem se declinare.* — *¶ To face one down or out, contumacem esse in aliquem; sævis dictis aliquem protelare.* — *¶ To face (overlay), aliquid alicui rei inducere.* — *a garment, pannum vesti imæ or extreme assuere.*

**FACED**, — *Barfaced, oris recti.* — *Bold, oris inverecundi; impudens.* — *Fair, eximio ore præditus.* — *Plump, oris pleni.* — *Shame, verecundus.* — *Ugly, deformis, turpis oris.* — *Brazen-faced, impudens, inverecundus, perfrictæ frontis; protervus.* — *A two-faced fellow, simulator, planus.*

**FACINGS** of a garment, ornamenta ad extremas oras vestis.

**FACETIOUS**, facetus, lepidus, concinnus, argutus.

**FACETIOUSLY**, lepide, facete, argute.

**FACETIOUSNESS**, lepor, facetiæ.

**FACILE**, facilis, nullius negotii. — *Facile in belief, credulus.* — *in address, facilis, affabilis, comis.*

**FACILITY**, facilitas. — *in speaking, sermo promptus; expedita et profuens in dicendo celeritas.* — *With facility, facile, expeditè.*

**TO FACILITATE**, rem aliquam facilem reddere, expedire.

**FACT**, factum. — *Facts, res, facta, ea quæ facta sunt.* — *In fact, re, reverâ.* — *Matter of fact, certus, verus.*

**FACTION**, factio; pars, partes; (consensionis) globus.

**FACIOUS**, partium studiosus; seditiosus, turbulentus. — *To be factious, partes fovere.*

**FACIOUSLY**, seditiose.

**FACIOUSNESS**, partium studium.

**FACTITIOUS**, factitius; fictus, commenticius.

**FACTOR**, qui procurat alicujus rationes et negotia, procurator; curator negotiorum societatis alicujus. — *The factors of a mercantile company, operæ.* — *¶ (in arithmetic), numerus multiplicans.*

**FACTORSHIP**, mercaturæ procuratio.

**FACTORY**, locus ubi mercatorum procuratores habitant; colonia. — *¶ See Manufactory.*

**FACTOTUM**, tapanta, Petron.

**FACULTY** (power), facultas, vis naturalis: — *(in a university), ordo; corpus.*

**FADE**, evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco. — *A gathered flower fades in the hand, flos carptus ungue deflorescit.* — *A beautiful countenance either fades by sickness or is lost by old age, formæ dignitas aut*

*morbo deflorescit, aut vetustate extinguitur.* — *¶ To fade (decay, fail), deficio, consenesco; debilitor, defluo.*

**FADED**, evanidus, flaccidus, marcidus.

**FADING**, caducus, languidus, deciduus, deflorescens.

**FADING**, s. marcor, languor.

**FAG**, defetiscor.

**FAG-END** (refuse), purgamentum, quisquilæ; fæx, sentina.

**FAGOT**, lignorum or virgultorum fascis. — *A little fagot, fasciculus.*

**TO FAGOT**, in fascem constringere, in fasciculos componere.

**FAIL**, act. deficio, destituo, desum; relinquo, desero: — *neut. deficio, succumbo, excido.* — *My memory fails me, me fugit memoria.* — *His heart fails him, animo deficit.* — *I will never fail you, nusquam abero.* — *His strength fails, vires deficiunt or consenescent.* — *Never-failing, certus, firmus, constans; perpetuus.* — *If you fail in never so small a matter, si paululum modo quid te fugerit.* — *I shall not fail to plague him, certe ei molestus fuero.* — *To fail of duty, officio deesse.* — *How I failed in my expectation! quantâ de spe decidi!* — *I failed of my expectation, me spes hæc frustrata est.* — *To fail of its purpose, frustra esse.* — *To fail in one's judgment, erro, alucinor.* — *¶ To fail (break) as a tradesman, conturbo, deficio, decoquo; non solvendo esse.* See *Bankrupt and Break.*

**FAIL**, s. — *Without fail, plane, certo, procul dubio.*

**FAILING** (slackening), remissio; (deficiency), defectus, defectio; (disappointment), frustratio; (fault), culpa, delictum.

**FAILURE**, remissio, defectus, frustratio. — *¶ See Bankruptcy.*

**FAIN** (desirous), cupidus, avidus. — *I would fain live, cupidus sum vitæ.* — *He would fain see, avidus est videndi.* — *I would fain, gestio, cupio, misere cupio; perlubenter vellem.* — *I would fain have sight of him, ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum.* — *I would fain know why, causam requiro.* — *If I would never so fain, si maxime vellem.* — *¶ (forced), coactus.* — *He has ill neighbors that is fain to praise himself, malos vicinos habet qui seipsum laudare cogitur.*

**FAIN** (weak), languidus, languens, æger, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (slack), flaccidus, remissus; (weary), defessus, lassus. — *To grow faint, languesco, deficio.* — *To make faint, labefacto, debilito, infirmo; languorem alicui immittere.* — *A faint heart, animus pusillus, angustus, timidus.* — *Faint heart never won fair lady, fortes fortuna adjuvat.*

**TO FAIN**, languesco, deficio. — *To faint away, animo linqui or deficere.* — *Fainting, fessus, languens.*

**FAIN-HEARTED**, meticulosus, formidolosus, timidus, ignavus; demissus, demissi animi; pusillanimus. — *To make faint-hearted, exanimo, territo; animos frangere, minuere, debilitare.*

**FAIN-HEARTEDLY**, abjecte, ignave, formidolose, timide.

**FAIN-HEARTEDNESS**, ignavia, timiditas, animus demissus, abjectus. — *Faint-heartedness shows a degenerate soul, degeneres animos timor arguit.*

**FAINING**, FAINING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio. — *To recover from a fainting-fit, se colligere.*

**FAINLY**, languide, remisse, timide.

**FAINNESS**, languor.

**FAIR**, adj. (beautiful), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus; speciosus: — *(bright or clear), clarus, serenus, lucidus, luculentus, nitidus, rutilus, splendidus: (honest, just), æquis, justus.* — *Say not but that you have fair warning, ne dicas tibi non predictum.* — *He asks nothing but what is fair, æquum postulat.* — *Fair spoken, blandiloquus.* — *Fair words or speech, blanditiæ, blandi sermones; blandiloquentia.* — *Fair words butter no parsneps, re opitulandum, non verbis.* — *Fair and softly, festina lente.* — *To speak one fair, blandior, blanditiis aliquem delinere or permulcere.* — *To be or look fair (bright), niteo.* — *To make fair (clear), sereno.* — *Fair to look at, facie liberali, specie præclarus.* — *To bid,*

*promise, stand fair, de quo bene sperare licet.* — *To keep fair with one, amicitiam alicujus colere.*

**FAIRISH**, pulchellus, venustus.

**FAIRLY** (beautifully), pulchre, venuste; (filly), apte, probe; (justly), æque, juste, integre. — *You are even fairly cheated, tibi os est sublitum probe.* — *To deal fairly by or with one, ex æquo et bono or ex bonâ fide cum aliquo agere; (make a free confession), aliquid ingenue fateri.*

**FAIRNESS** (beauty), forma, pulchritudo, formositas, venustas; formæ dignitas or elegantia. — *¶ Fairness in dealing, fides, æquitas.*

**FAIR**, s. mercatus, status in eosdem dies mercatus; nundinæ (weekly market). — *You are come a day after the fair, sero sapiunt Phryges.* — *Of a fair, nundinarius.* — *To hold a fair, mercatum habere.* — *A fair-town, oppidum nundinarium.* — *The fair-place, forum nundinarium.*

**FAIRING**, s. strenâ, xenium, donum nundinarium.

**FAIRY**, fea; diva quædam. — *Fairies of the hills, Oreades.* — *of the rivers, Naiades.* — *of the sea, Nereides.* — *of the woods, Dryades.*

**FAITH**, fides. — *To engage one's faith, fidem obligare.* — *To have faith in, alicui rei fidem habere.* — *To violate his faith, fidem datam violare, frangere, fallere; fidem non præstare or servare.* — *On my faith, medius fidius, mehercle.* — *The Christian, lex Christiana.* — *The right, recta sententia in rebus divinis.* — *One of the right faith, recte in rebus divinis or de lege Christianâ sentiens.* — *The wrong faith, error in rebus divinis.* — *Of a wrong faith, in rebus divinis errans.* — *One newly turned to the Christian faith, qui recens ad fidem Christianam accessit.* — *¶ See Belief.*

**FAITHFUL**, fidelis, fidus. — *To be faithful, fidem præstare; promissis stare.*

**FAITHFULLY**, fideliter, fide, bonâ fide.

**FAITHFULNESS**, fides, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.

**FAITHLESS** (not believing), incredulus: (not to be trusted), perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

**FAITHLESSNESS**, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

**FALCHION**, ensis falcatus, harpe.

**FALCON**, falco; accipiter.

**FALCONER**, falconarius.

**FALCONRY**, ars falconaria.

**FALL** (get a fall), cado. — *You can scarcely go that way without falling, hac viâ ingredi sine prolapsione vix potes.* — *To let fall a thing, rem e manibus demittere.* — *a secret, tacenda temere proferre.* — *If once a man fall, all will tread on him, vulgus sequitur fortunam et odit damnatos.* — *To fall (as leaves or hair), defluo.* — *To fall (in price), evillesco.* — *To fall (abate, as water), decreso.* — *To fall (as wind), cado, consido, recedo.* — *To fall a sacrifice, sacrificor.* — *To fall a-fighting, ad manus venire; prælium committere; certamen inire.* — *To fall a-laughing, cachinnum tollere.* — *He fell a-weeping, collacrimavit.* — *To fall sick, in morbum cadere, morbum contrahere.* — *To raise, let fall one's voice, vocem intendere, remittere.* — *To fall to business, operi incumbere.* — *To fall to one's share, ad aliquem venire.* — *To fall to quarrelling or abusing each other, ad jurgia prolabi, Tac.* — *To fall to one (as an estate), redire: — by her death those goods fell to me, ejus morte ea ad me redierunt bona, Ter.:* — *by law those goods fell to me, ea mihi lege obtigerunt bona.* — *¶ To fall away (revolt), deficio, descisco.* — *from his oath, sacramentum violare.* — *from his word, fidem violare, lædere.* — *from his religion, religioni renuntiare.* — *from his bargain, pacto non stare or manere.* — *¶ To fall back, recido, relabor.* — *¶ Fallen behindhand in the world, ære alieno obrutus or oppressus.* — *¶ To fall down, concido, decido, occido.* — *To fall down flat, procido, procumbo, se projicere.* — *as a ship, delabor.* — *as a house, dare ruinam.* — *(together), corruo.* — *(under), succumbo.* — *To be ready to fall down, labo, labasco; ruinam minare.* — *Fallen down, lapsus,*

collapsus, delapsus, prolapsus, præcipitatus. — *Falling down*, deciduus; caducus (*frail*). — || *To fall foul* (as ships), collidor, allidor; concurro. — || *To fall from a horse*, equo excuti, dejecti, deturbari. — || *To fall in* (inwards), ruo, proruo, collabor. — || *To fall in one's way*, obviam occurrere. — || *To fall into*, illabor, incido. — *into an ambushade*, in insidias incidere. — *into a distemper*, in morbum incidere, morbo corripi. — *into disgrace at court*, in offensionem principis cadere. — *into an error*, in errorem incidere, labi, induci, rapi. — *into poverty*, ad inopiam redigi or dilabi. — *as one river into another*, misceri. — || *To fall off* (as fruit, leaves), ex arboribus decidere. — || *To fall off* (decay), decedi, deficio. — || *To fall off* (as a ship), ventum declinare. — || *To fall on*, aggredior, impetum facere, irruo. (See *Assail*). — *When do we fall on? quam mox irruimus? — I fall on first*, prior aliquem lacesco. — || *To fall out or from*, delabor. — *The weapons fell out of my hands*, de manibus meis delapsa arma ceciderunt. — *To fall out of a place*, ex loco aliquo exidere. — || *To fall out or happen*, contingo, accido. — *It will fall out better than you expect*, res succedet opinioni melius. — *We must beware lest it fall out*, id ne fiat, summa adhibenda est cautio. — *It fell out well with me*, prospere mihi accidit. (See *Befall*). — || *To fall out with one*, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere; cum aliquo inimicitias exercere. — *quite out*, totum se ab alicujus amicitia avertere. — *Having fallen out with*, iratus, offensus. — *They are fallen out*, inter se discordant; minime inter illos convenit. — || *To fall together by the ears*, sese mutuis verbis afficere or lacerare. — || *To fall or sink under a burdea*, oneri succumbere. — || *To fall under the odium of the courtiers*, invidiam aulicorum excipere, C. Nep. — || *To fall under one's view*, sub aspectum or oculos cadere. — || *To fall upon*, recumbo, superiucido. — *To fall upon his sword*, gladio incumbere; manu sua cadere. — || *To fall upon an enemy*, hostes adoriri, aggredi, invadere; in hostes invadere, irruere, incidere; impetum facere. — *He fell upon them unawares*, inopinantes aggressus est. — *To fall upon one* (by ill language), conviciis aliquem lacescere. — *To fall upon the rear*, ultimis incidere. — || *To fall* (happen) upon, incidere in diem, tempus, etc. — *I know not on what day the games will fall*, quam in diem ludi incurrant, nescio.

**FALL** (tumble), casus, lapsus, ruina: — (sin), peccatum, delictum. — *The fall* (autumn), autumnus. tempus autumnale. — *To give one a fall*, sterno, prosterno. — *A great fall of rain*, imbrium vis. — *A downfall*, casus, occasus; ruina. — *A pit-fall*, fovea. — *A water-fall*, dejectus aquæ; aquæ ex edito desilientes.

**FALLING**, lapsus. — *A falling away*, defectio. — *A falling down*, prociencia, prolapsio: labes, ruina. — *A falling of the hair*, capillorum defluvium; alopecia, Plin. — *A falling out with*, dissidium, ira, inimicitia.

**FALLACY**, fallacia, dolus, stropa; error; sophisma. — *To put a fallacy upon one*, fallere aliquem dolis.

**FALLACIOUS**, fallax.

**FALLACIOUSLY**, fallaciter, dolose.

**FALLACIOUSNESS**, fallacia, dolus.

**FALLIBLE** (of a person), qui falli potest.

**FALLIBILITY**, ad errorem proclivitas.

**FALLOW** (fallow field), novale, ager novalis, vervactum. — *Very long so*, veteretum. — *The field lies fallow*, ager cessat, quiescit, cultu vacat. — *To lay fallow*, quietem dare agro.

**To FALLOW**, agrum novare, prosciendere, vervagere.

**FALLOW** (in color), helvus, gilvus, fulvus.

**FALSE** (untrue), falsus, mendax: (deceitful), fallax, mendax, vanus: (counterfeit), adulterinus, spurius: (wrong), vitiosus, falsus. (See *Counterfeit*). — *False accusation*, calumnia, falsa criminatio. — *A false accuser*, calumniator. — *A false brother*, frater subdolos. — *A false conception*, mola. — *A false* (incorrect) copy,

exemplar mendosum. — *A false dealer* (in court), prævaricator. — *A false knave*, veterator. — *A false measure*, mensura adulterina or iniqua. — *A false opinion*, opinio prava. — *A false prophet*, vates falsus, mendax. — *A maker of false deeds or wills*, falsarius or testamentorum subductor. — *False to one's trust*, perfidus. — *False pretences*, fictæ causæ. — *To play false*, fidem violare, perfidiose agere.

**FALSELY**, false, perfidiose, subdole, vafre.

**FALSEHOOD** (deceit), falsitas, falsum; perfidia, dolus; (untruth), mendacium. — *Full of falsehood*, perfidiosus, fraudulentus.

**To FALSIFY** (put one for another), subjicio, suppono: (spoil, corrupt), corroppo; interpolo; vitio; (by mixture), adultero. — *To falsify a writing*, scriptum or tabulas corrumpere, depravare. — *To falsify one's word*, promissis non stare, fidem datam fallere. — *wares*, commisceo. — *Falsified*, adulteratus, commixtus.

**FALSIFIER**, adulterator.

**FALSIFICATION**, FALSIFYING, suppositio, subjectio. — *A falsifying of evidences*, tabularum subjectio.

**FALTER**, hæsito, titubo, deficio; (stagger), titubo, vacillo; (stumble), offendo. — *To falter in speech*, balbutio, (linguâ) hæsitare, memoriâ falli.

**FALTERING**, hæsitantia, titubatio.

**FALTERINGLY**, titubanter; adhæse.

**FAME** (report), fama, rumor: — (reputation), existimatio, laus, laudes, gloria, claritas. — *His fame shall not die*, vigebit in omne ævum. — *A little fame or rumor*, rumusculus. — *A fame-spreader*, famigerator. — *A spreading of fame*, famigeratio.

**FAMED**, clarus, celebratus.

**FAMELESS**, ignobilis.

**FAMOUS**, clarus, inclytus, celebris, illustris, insignis. — *So many famous men being dead*, tot luminibus extinctis. — *To make famous*, celebrare, illustro, nobilito; gloriæ commendare (of a deed). — *To be famous*, gloriâ florere, esse in laude, clareo, emineo, eniteo. — *He became famous in a short time*, in claritudinem brevi pervenit. — *Not famous*, incelebris, ignobilis, ignotum caput.

**FAMOUSLY**, insigniter, clare, præclare.

**FAMILIAR** (intimate with), familiaris, intimus, necessarius: — (common), consuetus, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, vulgaris: — (plain), facilis, clarus, perspicuus. — *To be familiar with*, familiariter cum aliquo vivere, agere. — *To grow familiar with*, familiaritatem or necessitudinem contrahere, inire. — *Grown familiar with*, familiaris factus, intimus. — *Very familiar*, per familiaris, per necessarius, conjunctissimus.

**To FAMILIARIZE** (make familiar), rem in consuetudinem adducere.

**FAMILIARITY**, familiaritas, necessitas; conjunctio, consuetudo, usus, convictus, conversatio. — *Too much familiarity breeds contempt*, nimia familiaritas contemptum parit.

**FAMILIARLY**, familiariter.

**FAMILY** (household), familia, domus: (children), liberi, proles, progenies; stirps: (kindred), cognati: — (stock), gens, familia (branch of a gens); stirps. — *Of a noble family*, generosa stirpe ortus. — *Good*, honesto loco natus. — *Of no family*, obscuris or nullis ortus majoribus. — *A father of a family*, paterfamilias. — *The mother*, materfamilias. — *Of the same family*, familiaris, gentilis, domesticus. — *The antiquity of a family*, antiquitas generis. — *The order of one's family*, instituta domestica.

**FAMILY**, as an adj. with a subst., may be expressed by gentiliculus; familiaris; domesticus; privatus; intestinus.

**FAMINE**, fames, inedia, penuria; annonæ caritas.

**FAMISH** (kill), fame enecare, inedia consumere. — *To famish a town by a blockade*, frumento commeatuque oppidum interclusum fame premere; oppidanis, commeatu interclusis, famem inferre. — *To famish* (die), fame perire or mori.

**FAMISHED**, famelicus, fame pressus; (killed with hunger), fame enectus.

**FAMOUS**, &c. See *Fame*.

**FAN**, flabellum. — *A fan for corn*, ventilabrum, vannus.

**To FAN**, ventilare, auras flabello colligere; (corn), ventilare, ventilabro purgare.

**FANNER**, ventilator

**FANNING**, ventilatic

**FANATIC**, fanaticus — || *subst. homo fanaticus.*

**FANATICISM**, error fanaticus.

**FANCY**, cogitatio; imaginatio. — *An exuberant fancy*, cogitatio luxuria or nimia quædam ubertas. — || (false conceit), opinio (falsa); error. — *To feed on idle fancies*, somnia sibi fingere, inania captare. — || (humor, liking), ingenium, indoles; arbitrium, arbitratum. — *A fancy to*, appetitus, animus, desiderium. — *To live after his own fancy*, genio suo frui; ex ingenio suo, ad arbitrium suum or arbitratu suo vivere. — *To take one's fancy*, alicui desiderium sui excitare.

**To FANCY** (take a fancy to) a thing, alicui rei studere or animum adjicere. — *To fancy* (imagine), imaginor, aliquid animo fingere, effingere, concipere. — *Fancied*, opinatus, opinabilis; fictus, falsus.

**FANCY-MONGER**, qui sibi multa fingit.

**FANCIFUL**, sibi multa fingens; quod in opinione est, opinatus, opinabilis: (capricious), inconstans, levis.

**FANCIFULLY**, inconstanter, leviter.

**FANCIFULNESS**, inconstantia, animi levitatis.

**FANE**, fanum.

**FANGLED**. See *New-fangled*.

**FANGS** (claws), ungues; (fore-teeth), dentes incisores, dentes.

**FANTASTIC**, inconstans, levis. (See *Fanciful*). — *Fantastic tricks*, mores affectati.

**FANTASTICALLY**, putide, cum affectatione.

**FANTASTICALNESS**, animi inconstantia, levitas or affectatio.

**FAR**, adj. longinquus, dissitus, remotus: — adv. (of space), longe; procul: (of degree), longe, multo. — *He looks back at the far-off mountains*, longinquos respicit montes. — *Not far from thence*, non longe inde. — *He went far to meet him*, longe illi obviam processit. — *Any person travelling far*, quispiam peregrine proficiscens. — *This way is not so far about by a good deal*, sane hæc multo propius ibis. — *Far from our country*, procul a patria. — *To be far from*, longe abesse. — *By far*, multo, longe. — *Far better*, multo melius. — *Far otherwise*, longe aliter. — *Far be it from me*, longe absit. — *Far and near*, longe latque. — *Far off*, longe, eminus, procul. — *He foresees future chances far off*, longe prospicit futuros casus. — *Far within*, penitus, intime. — *As far as* (of space), tennis; (of quantity), quantum. — *As far as possible*, quantum fieri potest. — *As far as I can*, quam maxime possum. — *As far as may stand with your conveniency*, quod commodo tuo fiat. — *As far forth as*, in quantum, quoad. — *How far? quousque? quatenus? — So far*, eousque, eâtenus. — *So far as*, quatenus. — *Thus far concerning these things*, hæc hactenus. — *Very far off*, perlonge, de longinquo. — *Not very far off the city*, ab urbe haud longule. — *To go far before*, præverto. — *It is far day*, diei multum jam est. — *He is far out of the way*, toto cælo errat. — *Far from court*, far from fear, procul a Jove atque a fulmine. — *Far-fetched commodities*, merces ex longinquo advectæ. — *A far-fetched speech* (going back very far), alte repetita oratio. — *Far-fetched* (lugged in), arcessitus, quæsitus.

**FARTHER**, adv. longius, ulterius: — adj. ulterior. — *Farther in*, interius. — *out*, exterius.

**FARTHEST**, extremus, ultimus. — *The farthest way about is the nearest way home*, compendia plerumque dispendia; via trita est via tuta. — || But see *Further*, &c.

**FARTHEST**, adv. longissime.

**FARCE**, (fabula) Atellana, exodium.

**FARDEL**. See *Bundle*, *Burden*.

**FARE**, v. — *How fare you? quomodo vales? — To fare hardly*, parce or duriter vitam agere; parce vicitare; tenui victu uti. — *To fare as others do*, communem cum reliquis casum sustinere, Cæs. — *To fare well*, opipare epulari, dapibus opiparis vesci, laute vicitare, mensam conquistissimis cibis extructam habere. — *You cannot fare well*, but

*you must cry roast meat, sores suo perit indicio.*

**FAREWELL**, vale, valebis, fac valeas. — *Fare he well, valeat. — To bid one farewell, alicui valedicere.*

**FARE**, s. victus. — *Neighbor's fare is good fare, ferre, quam sortem patiantur omnes, nemo recusat. — Hard, slender, victus tenuis, parum lautus, aridus. — Noble, apparatus lautus, elegans, dapsilis. — A bill of fare, ciborum index. — ¶ Fare (money paid), vectura, vecturæ merces, vectionis pretium. — A waterman's fare, naulum, portorium. — To pay his fare, vectionis pretium or naulum solvere.*

**FARM**, prædium (conducticium or conductum), fundus or ager (conducticius or conductus). — *A little farm, prædium, agellus. — A farm near the city, suburbanum prædium. — A farm gotten by inheritance, herediun.*

**TO FARM** (take to farm), fundum or prædium conducere. — *To farm the revenues, vectigalia redimere. — A farming of land, agricultura, agrorum cultus. — ¶ To farm out (let to farm), locare or eolocare. — A letting to farm, locatio. — He that lets to farm, locator.*

**FARMER**, agricola (husbandman); colonus (peasant who hires a farm); villicus (steward of a farm). — *Farmer's wife, coloni uxor; villica. — ¶ Farmer (i. e. one who takes to hire), conductor; redemptor. — (of the public revenue), vectigalium redemptor; publicanus.*

**FARRIER**, veterinarius.

**FARROW**, poreellos parere or eniti, parere. — *A sow that has lately farrowed, sus recens enixa fetum.*

**FARTHER**, &c. See *Far, Further.*

**FARTHING**, quadrans. — *I will not give you a farthing for it, non emam vitiosâ nuce. — I value it not of a farthing, flocci facio, nihili pendo. — To a farthing, ad assen.*

**FASCINATE** (bewitch), fascino. — ¶ *Fig. See Bewitch, Charm.*

**FASCINATION**, fascinatorio.

**FASCINE**, virgultorum fascis.

**FASHION** (form), forma, figura: (manner), mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus: (vogue), mos; sæculum; ornatus, habitus, (dress). — *It is his fashion to do so, sic est hic. — Many have this fashion, obtinuit apud multos. — He follows the old fashion, rem desuetam usurpat. — This is the French fashion, hoc est Gallicæ consuetudinis. — It is the fashion of the times, ita se mores habent. — After a fashion, utcumque, quomodocumque, quoquo modo or pacto. — After this fashion, hoc modo, ad hunc modum, hoc pacto, hæc ratione, sic, ita. — After the fashion of men, humano modo, hominum more. — To express a thing in different fashions, aliquid pluribus modis exprimere, multis modis efferre. — A fashion of speaking, loquendi ratio, loquendi formula. — A new fashion (of dress), habitus novus. — To bring into fashion, aliquid in consuetudinem perducere or inducere. — To bring in a fashion, morem inducere, inferre. — To be in fashion, in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse. — To grow out of fashion, obsolesco. — Grown out of fashion, desuetus, exoletus, obsoletus. — That word is now quite out of fashion, illud verbum obsoletum est et nimis antiquum. — That has been some time out of fashion, ea res dudum esse in usu desit. — To follow the fashion of the times, se temporibus accommodare; temporis servire. — To break a fashion, receptum morem negligere. — To revive an old fashion, antiquum morem renovare, reducere, referre. — A person of fashion, loco honesto natus; homo delicatus, mollis. — Done only for fashion sake, dicis causâ factum. — Without fashion (form), informis. — Of the same fashion, ejusdem figuræ or formæ, similis. — Of one fashion, uniusmodi. — The fashion of clothes, habitus, cultus, ornatus. — After another fashion, aliter, aliusmodi. — Old-fashioned, obsoletus, exoletus. — New, novus, more novo factus. — ¶ Fashion (of a piece of work), opus, artificium, officium; artificis opera.*

**TO FASHION**, formo, fingo, conformo, con-

tingo, effingo, figuro, configuro; describo, delineo. — *alike, formæ ejusdem facere. — To fashion before, præformo. — To fashion a garment, vestem concinnare, scite aptare. — Ill-fashioned, deformis. — well, concinnus, politus, elegans.*

**FASHIONABLE**, scitus, concinnus; ad nova exemplâ compositus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; delicatus; elegans.

**FASHIONABLY**, scite, concinne, eleganter, nove.

**FASHIONABLENESS**, elegantia.

**FASHIONER**, qui format, fingit, etc., formator.

**FASHIONING**, figuratio, formatio, conformatio.

**FAST** (bound), strictus, astrictus, constrictus; (firm), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus: — *adv. firme, firmiter, constanter. — Be sure you keep him fast, cura (imper.) asservandum. — A hold-fast (niggard), parcus, avidus, avarus, tenax, malignus. — To lay fast in prison, in carcere aliquem includere. — To make fast, infigo, affigo. — To make fast (or shut) a door, ostium claudere or occludere; pessulum foribus obdere. — To stick fast, firmiter adherere. — To tie fast, constringo. — ¶ Fast (in pace), citus, properus, celer: — *adv. cito, celeriter, velociter, gradu concitato. — Get you gone as fast as you can, tu quantum potes abi. — You must run fast, properato opus est. — Faster, celerius.**

**TO FASTEN**, stringo, astringo, constringo, figo, defigo, infigo. — *To fasten about, circumspango. — To fasten to the ground, depango. — To fasten together, configo, connecto. — under, subnecto. — unto, alligo, annexo, affigo. — To fasten upon (seize); apprehendo, comprehendo; arripio. — To fasten one's eyes upon, intentis oculis intueri. — To fasten the door, pessulum foribus obdere. — Fastened, fixus, ligatus, nexus. — Fastened before, præfixus. — under, suffixus. — to, affixus, alligatus, astrictus, constrictus.*

**FASTENING**, colligatio.

**FASTNESS** (strong-hold), locus munitus, oppidum, arx, castellum. — ¶ *Fastness (firmness), tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas.*

**FAST**, s. jejunium. — *To proclaim a fast, jejunium indicere. — To keep a fast, jejunium servare. — To break one's fast, jejunium solvere. But see Breakfast.*

**TO FAST**, cibo (se) abstinere; jejunium servare. — *Many diseases one may fast away, abstinentiâ multi sanantur morbi. — They can fast two or three days together, inediâ biduum aut triduum ferunt. — Fasting days, jejunia, feriæ esuriales.*

**FASTIDIOUS**, fastidiosus, difficilis et morosus, delicatus.

**FASTIDIOUSLY**, fastidiosè.

**FASTIDIOUSNESS**, fastidium.

**FAT**, pinguis, obesus, opimus; (plump, sleek), nitidus, bene curatâ cute; (fattened), saginatus, altilis; (easy, as an office), luculentus. — *A fat constitution of body, obesitas, corporis nitor. — The fat of a hog, lardum. — Very fat, præpinguis. — Somewhat fat, subpinguis. — As fat as a pig, glire pinguis. — To grow fat, pinguesco.*

**FAT**, subst. pingue; adeps.

**FATLING**, bos, etc. saginatus; altile (fowl).

**FATNESS**, pinguitudo; obesitas.

**TO FATTEN** (make fat), sagino, obeso, opimo; pinguefacio. — *Fattened, saginatus, altilis. — A fattening-house, saginarium.*

**FATTENING**, saginatio.

**FATTY**, pinguis.

**FATNESS**, pinguedo.

**FATE**, fatum; sors.

**FATAL**, fatalis, finestus, feralis, perniciosus. — *To prove fatal to, exitium alicui afferre. — Fatal destiny, fatum.*

**FATALITY**, necessitas, fatalis vis.

**FATALLY**, fataliter.

**FATALISM**, ratio fatalis.

**FATED**. — *Ill-fated, infaustus, inauspicatus, malo genio or diis iratis ortus or cæptus.*

**FATIDICAL**, fatidicus.

**FATHER**, pater, parens; poet. genitor, generator, sator. — *Thou art thy father's own son, patrisas. — Like father, like son, patris est filius. — A father-in-law, socer. — A step-father, vitricus. — A*

*grandfather, avus. — A foster-father, educator et altor. — A god-father, sponsor baptismatis. — Forefathers, patres, majores; avi, proavi. — Whose father is alive, patrimus. — By the father's side, a patre, genere paterno. — This was not like your father, haud paternum istuc dedisti. — That is right father-like, hoc patrum est. — To enlarge his father's estate, censum paternum augere. — To be sensible of his father's cares, patrias intus deprendere curas.*

**TO FATHER** (own), vindico, sibi arrogare or assumere. — *To father upon, imputo, ascribo. — We father our fault upon her, culpam nostram in illam transferimus. — She fathers her child upon another man, commenta est esse ex alio viro puerum natum.*

**FATHERLY**, adj. paternus, patrius: — *adv. patris instar, ut patrem or parentem decet, patriâ caritate.*

**FATHOM**, orgyia.

**TO FATHOM** (sound), fundum explorare; exploro, pervestigato.

**FATHOMLESS**, fundi expers.

**FATIGUE**, fâtigatio, defatigatio, labor. — *The body grows heavy by fatigue, corpus defatigatione ingravescit. — He is not able to bear fatigue, non est patiens laboris.*

**TO FATIGUE**, fatigo, defatigo, delasso. — *himself, labore se fatigare, defatigare, frangere, macerare. — Fatiguing, fatigans; laboriosus, operosus.*

**FATUITY**, fatuitas.

**FAUCET**, epistomium.

**FAULT** (crime), delictum, peccatum, noxa; culpa; crimen: — (defect), vitium: — (mistake), error. — *Clear yourself of this fault, hoc te crimine expedi. — What fault have I committed? quid commerui? — No man is without his faults, nemo sine vitii nascitur. — It was not my fault that — not, &c., per me non stetit, quo minus, etc. — A great fault, flagitium, scelus. — A fault in writing, mendum, erratum. — To commit a fault, pecco, delinquo; delictum committere; in noxâ esse, culpam committere. — He committed a fault, delictum in se admisit. — My fault is the greatest, peccatum a me maximum est. — To find fault, culpo, inculco; increpo, criminor, carpo, reprehendo, redarguo; vitio dare or vertere. — They find fault with him for that, hanc rem illi vitio dant. — They found fault with others for doing the same things of which they themselves had been guilty, in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offenderant, alios reprehenderunt. — Found fault with, reprehensus, vituperatus. — To be at a fault (in hunting), errore a rectâ semitâ abduci. — A fault-finder, accusator, reprehensor, censor morum, castigator. — A finding of faults, reprehensio, castigatio. — Full of faults, mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatens. — Without fault (blame), inculpatus, insons; (defect), perfectus, absolutus, integer.*

**FAULTLESS**, inculpatus, irreprehensus, innocuus, insons.

**FAULTY**, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; (defective), vitiosus, mendosus.

**FAULTILY**, vitiose, mendose.

**FAULTINESS**, culpa, culpæ affinitas.

**FAVOR**, favor, amicitia, benevolentia, gratia, studium. — *If I have found favor in your sight, si te mihi propitium habeo. — By your favor, pace tuâ dixerim. — We have need of your favor, tuâ nobis opus est gratiâ. — In great favor, gratiosus, gratiâ potens. — You are very much in his favor, bene tibi ex animo vult. — A man in great favor with Cesar, cui Cesar indulsit omnia. — The people's favor, populi favor, popularis aura. — To curry favor, gratiam captare. — To restore to favor, reconciliare, in gratiam reducere or restituere. — To procure or gain favor, concilio. — A seeking of men's favor, ambitio, ambitus. — A winning of favor, amicitia conciliatio. — ¶ A favor, beneficium, benefactum. — I desire this as a favor of you, hoc a te beneficii loco peto. — To acknowledge a favor received, gratiam alicui referre. — To bestow a favor, beneficium in aliquem conferre. — To return*

*a favor, vicem exsolvere, beneficium reddere.* — *A bestowing of favors, beneficiorum collatio.* — ¶ *The favor of the countenance, vultus; oris habitus.* — *Sweetness of favor, vultus decor, oris gratia.* — ¶ *A favor worn, munusculum amoris causâ gestatum.* — *A wedding favor, lemniscus nuptialis.*

**TO FAVOR, faveo, indulgeo, suffragor, tutor, adjuvo, colo; affulgeo; aspiro; amicitia aliquid comprehendere. — *Favored, gratiâ sublevatus.* See below.**

**FAVORABLE, benignus, amicus, æquus, propitius, benevolus, candidus; opportunus, suus. — *A favorable opportunity, occasio opportuna.* — *A favorable wind, ventus secundus or ferens.* — *To put a favorable construction upon a thing, mitiorem in partem aliquid interpretari.***

**FAVORABLENESS, benignitas, humanitas, candor; opportunitas.**

**FAVORABLY, benigne, candide, humaniter, benevole, clementer.**

**FAVORED, carus. — *Favored by nature, naturam fauricem habens.* — *Well-favored, oris honesti, formâ bonâ; pulcher, formosus, elegans.* — *Ill-favored, deformis, oris inhonesti or fœdi; deformatus, turpis.***

**WELL-FAVOREDLY, pulchre, venuste. — *Ill, squalide, fœde, deformiter.***

**ILL-FAVOREDNESS, deformitas, privitas.**

**FAVORER, fautor; fautrix. — *A favorer of the people, vir or homo popularis.* — *A favorer of learning, doctorum patronus; Mæcenas.***

**FAVORITE, adj.** quo aliquis maxime delectatur, quem or quod aliquis habet in deliciis, alicui omnium carissimus.

**FAVORITE, s. deliciæ, amores; gratiosissimus, amicissimus; qui apud aliquem plurimum potest; carissimus, percarus. — *A court favorite, regi or reginæ graciosus; qui apud regem or reginam in maximâ gratiâ est.* — *To be one's principal favorite, in summâ apud aliquem esse gratiâ, multum or plurimum valere.* — *Your great favorite, apud te primus, Ter.***

**FAWN, vitulus capræ; hinnuleus.**

**TO FAWN, hinnuleum parere. — ¶ *To fawn upon, adular, blandior, assentior; assentor; blanditiis delinire or permulcere.***

**FAWNER, adulator, assentator.**

**FAWNING, adj.** adulatorius, blandus.

**FAWNING, s.** adulatio, assentatio.

**FAWNINGLY, assentatorie.**

**FEALTY, fidelitas, fides; (homage), sacramentum. — *To swear fealty, in verba alicujus jurare; fidem sacramento obstringere; alicui sacramentum dicere.* — *To hold by fealty, per fidem et fiduciam tenere.***

**FEAR (dread), metus, timor, pavor, formido; — (reverence), reverentia, veneratio, verecundia. — *For fear you should not know it, I tell you, ut hoc ne nesciat, dico.* — *For fear I should see him, ut ne viderem.* — *I am in fear still, mihi animus jam nunc abest.* — *What a fear was I in? quis me horror perfudit? — There is no fear of it, periculum haud est.* — *Great fear, horror, terror.* — *To put in fear, terreo, perterreo; terrefacio, metum alicui injicere.* — *They put our men in so great fear, nostros ita perterritos egerunt.* — *I will put him in such a fear, sic ego illum in timore dabo.* — *Put in fear, territus, conterritus, timore perterritus.* — *To stand in fear, in metu esse.* — *To be in great bodily fear, corpore atque omnibus artibus contremiscente.* — *To shake for fear, contremisco.* — *A sudden fear, timor subitus or panicus.***

**TO FEAR, timeo, paveo, vereor, metuo.** (For the construction with *ut* and *ne*, see the Lex.) — *Fearing, veritus, verens.* — *Fear'd (dreadful), formidatus.* — *You need not fear, nihil est quod timeas.* — *I fear he cannot be pacified, vereor ut placari possit.* — *To fear (stand in awe), reformido.* (But see *Ave.*) — *To fear beforehand, prætimeo, præmetuo.* — *To fear exceedingly, horresco, pertimesco.* — *To fear (reverence), vereor, revereor.*

**FEARFUL (timorous), timidus, formidolosus, pavidus, tremebundus; — (terrible), terribilis, horribilis, formidabilis, horrendus. — *Fearful to behold, aspectu***

*horribilis or horrendus.* — *Somewhat fearful, meticulous.*

**FEARFULLY (timorously), timide, formidolose, pavide, trepide, abjecte; (horribly), horride; (reverently), pie, reverenter, verecunde.**

**FEARFULNESS (timorousness), formido, metus, verecundia; (terribleness), horror, terror.**

**FEARING, reformidatio, trepidatio.**

**FEARLESS, impavidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, interritus; metu or timore vacuus.**

**FEARLESSLY, intrepide, impavide.**

**FEARLESSNESS, animi fortitudo, firmitas, firmitudo.**

**FEASIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest. — *To be so, facultatem habere.***

**FEASIBLENESS, locus aliquid faciendi; facultas. — *I do not fear the feasibility of that matter, minime dubito quin res effici possit.***

**FEAST, convivium, epulæ, epulum; dapes.** (See *Banquet.*) — *for an emperor, convivium Sybariticum; cœna dubia.* — *To furnish a feast, convivium apparare, dapibus mensas onerare.* — *To make a feast, convivium apparare, adornare, instruere.* — *A smell-feast, parasitus.* — *A solemn feast, dapes sollemnes, epulum sollemne.* — *Sumptuous, cœna lautissima.* — *Dry, cœna arida.* — *The chief dish at a feast, cœna caput.* — *A guest at a feast, conviva.* — *The giver of a feast, convivator.* — *Of a feast, epularis, convivalis.* — *Having been at a feast, epulatus.* — *Feasted, convivio exceptus.*

— ¶ (festival), dies festus; sollemne; dies feriatius. — *Feasts, dies festi, feriae.* — *of Bacchus, Bacchanalia, Liberalia.* — *To keep a feast, diem festum agere.* — *on his birthday every year, diem natalem suum festum quotannis egit.* — *A movable feast, festum mobile.*

**TO FEAST, v. n. convivor, epulor; v. a. cœnam (epulum) alicui dare, apparatis epulis alicquem excipere. — *We feasted like princes, opipare epulati sumus.* — ¶ *To feast (revel), comissor; totam noctem epulari et potare.***

**FEASTER, epulo.**

**FEASTING, epulatio; comissatio.**

**FEAT, facinus, factum; pl. res gestæ, facta. — *To boast of mighty feats, de rebus gestis gloriari.* — *To do feats of activity, agilius membra corporis contorquere et flectere.***

**FEATHER, penna; pluma (down-feather); — (in a cap), penna; crista (bunch of feathers). — *Birds of a feather flock together, similes similibus gaudent; pares cum paribus facile congregantur.* — *Fine feathers make fine birds, nitidæ vestes ornatiorem reddunt.* — *As light as a feather, plumâ levior.* — *He is carried in a scdan stuffed with feathers, pensilibus plumis vehitur.* — *A little feather, pennula, plumula.* — *To pluck off feathers, plumas detrahere.* — *To begin to have feathers, plumescere.* — *A plume of feathers, crista.* — *Full of feathers, plumosus; plumosus.* — *A feather-bed, culcita plumea.* — *Bearing feathers.* (See *Feathered.*) — *Without feathers, Featherless, deplumis, implumis.* — *The feathers of an arrow, alæ sagittæ.* — *Feather-footed, plumipes, pennipes.***

**TO FEATHER (deck with feathers), plumis ornare or decorare. — *To feather one's nest, opes corrudere or accumulare.***

**FEATHERED, FEATHERY, pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus; poet., penniger, plumiger.**

**FEATURE, lineamentum oris. — *Features, lineamenta oris; ductus oris (about the mouth); vultus.* — *Well-featured, venustus; formâ eximia or præstanti præditus.* — *Ill, invenustus, deformis.* — ¶ (of the character), lineamentum animi. See *Character.***

**FEBRILE, febrilis.**

**FEBRIFUGUE, febrifuga.**

**FEBRUARY, (mensis) Februarius.**

**FECULENT, fæculentus.**

**FECUNDITY, fecunditas.**

**FEDERAL, ad fœdus pertinens.**

**FEE (reward), præmium, remuneratio, merces; honos. — *A yearly fee, annua pensio.* — *Physician's fee, honos qui medico habetur, medici merces.* — ¶ (in law), feudum. — *Fec-farm, ager***

*velut fiduciarius, ager beneficiarius.* — *A fee-simple, mancipium, feudum simplex, prædium beneficiarium.* — *Fee-tail, feudum conditionale; feudum talliatum.*

**TO FEE, mercedem, præmium solitum or annuum pecuniam alicui præbere. — ¶ *To fee (bribe), præmio or muneribus corrumpere.* — ¶ *To be in fee with one, devinctum alicquem habere.***

**FEEBLE, debilis, imbecillis, languidus, infirmus, invalidus. — *To make feeble, debilito, enervo; frango.* — *To become feeble, languesco, debilitor, frangor.* — *Grown feeble, languidus, fractus, debilitatus.* — *Feeble-minded, animi imbecillitas.***

**FEEBLENESS, debilitas, infirmitas, languor.**

**FEEBLY, infirme, languide.**

**FEED one (act.), pasco, alo, foveo; on (neut.), pascor, vescor. — *It was good to feed the fire, alendo igni aptum erat.* — *To feed (grow fat), pinguesco, crassesco.* — *To feed young birds, in os alicujus aviculæ cibum ingerere or indere.* — *To feed upon, depascor.* — *They feed on whole farms at a meal, unâ comedunt patrimonium mensâ.* — *To feed excessively, se ingurgitare.* — *To feed ravenously, aliquid voro, devoro; se ingurgitare.* — *To feed with milk, lacto.* — *To feed together, convivo.* — *To feed one's self up with vain hopes, spes pascere inanes.* — *He fed upon begged meat, mendicatio cibo vescabatur.* — *Fed, pastus.* — *Full fed, satiatus, satur.* — *Fed upon, comestus.***

**FEEDER. — *A high feeder, lusco, comissator.* — *A ravenous feeder, heluo, vorax.* — ¶ *A feeder of cattle, pastor; armentarius.***

**FEEDING (act.), nutritio; pastio; nutritus. — *High feeding (neut.), heluatio, epulatio, comissatio.* — *Much feeding, edacitas.* — *A feeding of cattle, pastio, depastio.* — ¶ *Feeding for cattle, pascum, pabulum; pastus.***

**FEEL (handle), tango, tracto, conrecto; (search), pertento, tactu explorare; (perceive), sentio, intelligo. — *His estate will never feel it, non sentiet patrimonium illius.* — *He will feel it first, primus pœnas dabit.* — *I will make him feel my fingers, faxo in eas experiatur manus.* — *To feel gently, palpo, attracto.* — *To feel hard, limber, &c., tactui durum, flexibile, etc. esse.***

**FEELING (handing), attractatio, conrectatio.** — ¶ (perception), sensus; tactus; (as a sense) — *Without feeling, sensus; expers, nihil sentiens, (prop.); durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus, (fig.).*

**FEELINGLY, ita ut res sensibus percipiatur; mollissimis verbis.**

**FEIGN (invent), fingo, commentor, comminiscor, confingo; (pretend), simulo, assimulo, præ se ferre; (lie), mentior, ementior. — *They feign a device among themselves, fingunt quandam inter se fallaciam.* — *Feigned, fictus, commentitius, simulatus.* — *Feigned holiness, pietas simulata.* — *A feigned story, fabula (ficta).***

**FEIGNEDLY, fecte, simulate.**

**FEIGNER, fictor, simulator.**

**FEIGNING, fictio, simulatio, confictio.**

**FEINT (false show), species simulata; dolus.** — *To make a feint, simulare, dolouti.* — *By way of feint, simulandi gratiâ.*

**FELICITY, felicitas.** See *Bless, &c.*

**FELICITOUS, felix, beatus.**

**FELL (cruel), atrox, trux, truculentus, sævus, ferus, dirus. — *To be fell, sævio.***

**FELL (skin), pellis.**

**FELL, v. cædo, succido; sterno, proster-no. — *You might have felled them with a filip, quos si sufflasset, cecidissent.* — *I will fell you to the ground, humi te prosternam.* — *Felled, stratus, prostratus, dejectus.***

**FELLING, dejectio.**

**FELLOW, apsis.**

**FELLOW (companion), socius, sodalis, comes; (match), par; (man), homo. — *Go thy way, thou art a rare fellow, abivirum te judico.* — *O naughty fellow! O hominem nequam!* — *A sorry fellow, homunculus, homunculus.* — *What! are such sorry fellows as we angry? hem! nos homunculi indignamur? — Though he were never such a base fellow, ut homoturpissimus esset.* — *A good fellow, homo festivus, lepidus; convictor, com-***

potor; congerro lepidus. — *To play the good fellow*, græcor, pergræcor. — *A fellow in office*, collega. — *A bed-fellow*, tori consors. — *A chamber-fellow*, contubernalis. — *An old fellow*, senex; (*old fox*), veterator. — *A play-fellow*, collusor; æqualis. — *A pretty fellow*, bellus homo. — *A saucy fellow*, audax, improbus. — *A school-fellow*, condiscipulus. — *A stout fellow*, vir fortis, acer, strenuus. — *A wrangling fellow*, homo contentiosus, litigiosus, rixosus. — *A young fellow*, juvenis. — *A fellow-feeling*, ægritudinis societas; misericordia. — *A fellow-commoner*, convictor. — *A fellow-creature*, alter; *pl. alii*, ceteri homines, cetera animantia. — *A fellow-heir*, coheres. — *A fellow-soldier*, commilito. — *A fellow-servant*, conservus, conserva. — *A fellow-prisoner*, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est; alter captivus. — *A fellow-student*, discipule, condiscipulus. — *A fellow-subject*, sub eodem magistratu degens. — *A fellow-sufferer*, pari damno affectus. — *A fellow-workman or laborer*, operis socius; socius alicujus rei. — *Of a fellow*, socialis. — *Fellow-like*, socialiter.

**TO FELLOW** (*match*), adæquo, pares jungere. — *He is not to be fellowed for a workman*, artifex est longe citra æmulum or nulli secundus.

**FELLOWSHIP**, societas, sodalitiū, commercium; conjunctio, communitas, consociatio, consortio; consuetudo. — *in service*, conservitium. — *in war*, commilitium. — *Fit to hold fellowship with*, sociabilis. — *To join one's self in fellowship with*, se cum aliquo sociare or consociare; se alicui socium adjungere or conjungere; societatem cum aliquo facere, conflare, coire, inire. — *Good fellowship*, convictus facilis or jucundus. — *Of fellowship*, socialis. — *Joined in fellowship*, sociatus, consociatus. — *Having fellowship with*, consors.

**FELON** (*a sore*), furunculus; paronychium, *Plin.* — ¶ (*thief*), fur.

**FELONY**, furtum, crimen quodvis majus or capitale.

**FELONIOUS**, sceleratus, nefarius.

**FELONIOUSLY**, scelerate, nefarie.

**FELT** (*a kind of cloth*), lanæ coactæ. — *To make of felt*, e lanæ coactâ conficere. — *Things of felt*, coactilia. — *A felt-maker*, lanarum coactor.

**FEMALE**, subst. femina.

**FEMALE**, adj. femineus; also by femina in apposition.

**FEME COVERT**, uxor sub potestate viri.

**FEMININE**, femininus (*in gramm.*); muliebris.

**FEMORAL**, femoralis, ad femur pertinens.

**FEN**, palus, locus paluster.

**FENNY**, paludosus.

**FENCE**, sepes: (*rampart*), vallum et agger; (*wall*), murus. — ¶ *A fence* (*protection*), tutamen, præsidium.

**TO FENCE**, vallo, munio; (*with a hedge*, &c.), sepio, obsepio. — *To fence about with a wall*, muro sepire or cingere. — ¶ *To fence* (*defend*), defendo, protego. — ¶ *To fence for exercise*, batuo. — *To fence away a stroke*, ictum avertere or declinare. — *A fencing-master*, armorum doctor; lanista; batuendi magister.

**FENCELESS**, immunitus, apertus, patens.

**FENCER**, gladiator; lanista.

**FENCING with weapons**, pugna gladiatoria. — *The art of fencing*, ars armorum, ars gladiatoria. — ¶ *A fencing* (*making a fence*), septio.

**FENIGREEK**, fœnum Græcum.

**FENNEL**, feniculum. — *Fennel*, *giant*, ferula. — *Wild fennel*, hippomarathrum. — *Fennel-flower*, nigella.

**FEODAL**. See *Feudal*.

**FEOFF**, dono; feoffo (*low Lat.*).

**FEOFFEE**, sponsor, feoffarius. — *A feoffee in trust*, heres fideicommissarius.

**FEOFFER**, feoffator.

**FEOFFMENT**, fidei commissio; feoffamentum, donatio feudi. — *A feoffment in trust*, fideicommissum.

**FERMENT** (*leaven*, &c.), fermentum; (*commotion*), motus, turbæ.

**TO FERMENT**, v. a. fermento: v. n. fermentor, fermentesco; ferveo, effervesco. — *To ferment*, be in a ferment (*fig.*), ferveo; irâ exardescere; in ferment esse, *Plant.* — *To begin to ferment*, fermentesco.

**FERN**, filix. — *Oak fern*, dryopteris. — *She fern*, thelypteris. — *Indented like fern*, filicatus. — *Ground covered with fern*, filicium.

**FEROCIOUS**, ferox; rapax.

**FEROCITY**, ferocitas.

**FERRET** (*animal*), viverra; mustela furo (*L.*).

**TO FERRET**, exturbo, fugo. — *To ferret every corner*, conquiro, perscrutor, angulos singulos rimari. — *To ferret about*, exagito. — *Ferreted*, exturbatus, exagitatus.

**FERRETER**, conquisitor, scrutator, exagitator.

**FERRETING**, conquisitio, scrutatio.

**FERRY**, trajectus. — *A ferry-boat*, scapha major, ponto. — *A horse ferry-boat*, navis hippagogos or hippâgus. — *A ferry-man*, portitor. — *The ferry-man of hell*, Charon.

**TO FERRY over**, trajicio, transmitto.

**FERRIAGE**, portorium.

**FERTILE**, fertilis, ferax, fecundus, uber. — *To be fertile*, fertilelem or fecundum esse; abundo.

**FERTILELY**, fertiliter, ubertim, fecunde.

**FERTILITY**, FERTILENESS, ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas.

**TO FERTILIZE**, fecundo, fertilelem efficere; fecunditatem dare.

**FERULE**, ferula. — *To ferule one*, ferulâ alique mœdere.

**FERVENT**, FERVID, fervidus, ardens, flagrans. — *To be fervent*, ferveo, ardeo.

**FERVENTLY**, fervide, cupide, ardentem.

**FERVENCY**, FERVOR, fervor, animi ardor.

**FESCUE**, virga.

**FESTER**, suppurare; v. n. suppurari. — *Festered*, suppuratus, exulceratus.

**FESTERING**, suppuratio, exulceratio.

**FESTIVAL**, dies festus or sollempnis, sollempne; dies feriativus. — *Solemn festivals*, feriæ, sollempnia. — *Not a festival day*, dies profestus.

**FESTIVE**, festus, sollempnis; (*gay*), lætus, hilaris.

**FESTIVELY**, (*festival*), sollempne; (*gayety*), lætitia, hilaritas.

**FETCH**, peto, adduco, affero, arcesso. — *This plate will fetch us some money*, hoc argentum pro pecuniâ commutari potest. — *Fetching*, advehens, adducens, apportans. — *To fetch such a price*, tanti vendi. — *To fetch one to life again*, ad vitam alique revocare. — *To fetch again or back*, repeto, reduco; revoco. — *To fetch away*, asporto, abduco. — *To fetch a compass*, circummeo. — *To fetch down from above*, devehio. — *To fetch down or lessen*, imminuo. — *To fetch forth*, educo. — *To fetch a leap*, salio. — *To fetch off*, detraho, eripio, demo; aufero. — *To fetch in*, importo. — *To fetch out*, depromo. — *To fetch over*, aveho. — *To fetch over to his party*, in partes suas pertrahere. — *To fetch or go for one*, arcesso. — *To fetch up with* (*overtake*), assequor, consequor. — *To fetch up lost time*, tempus redimere. — *To fetch up from a lower place*, ex inferiore loco portare. — *A far-fetched speech*, alte repetita oratio. — *Far-fetched jests*, joci accessiti.

**FETCH** (*cunning trick*), techna, fallacia; dolus. — *It was a fetch of Duvern's*, Davi factum consilio. — ¶ See *Art.*

**FETCHER**, portator. — *of water*, aquator (*of a soldier*).

**FETCHING**, comportatio, advectio.

**FETID** (*stinking*), fetidus, puter.

**FETLOCKS**, cirri paulo supra equinos pedes enati.

**FETTERS**, compedes, vincula, pedicæ.

**TO FETTER**, compedio, colligo; compedes induere; compedibus vincire. — *Fettered*, compeditus, impeditus, compedibus victus. — ¶ See *Bind*.

**FETTERING**, pedum constrictio.

**FETUS**, fetus inmaturo.

**FEUD**, simulas, odium. — *Deadly*, inimicitie capitales; odium immortale. — *To create or stir up feuds*, simulas or lites movere, fovere, serere.

**FEUDAL**, feudalis.

**FEVER**, febris. — *A continual fever*, febris continua. — *An intermitting fever*, febris intermittens. — *Burning*, cold, slow, putrid, febris ardens, frigida, lenta, putrida. — *A slight fever*, febricula. — *To have a fever*, febrim habere, pati; febrrire; febricitare (*repeatedly*). — *He is*

actually ill of a fever, tenet nunc illum febris: febrî etiamnum jactatur.

**FEVERISH**, febriculosus; ardens.

**FEW**, pauci; *sometimes rarus*, which see. — *I will see you within a few days*, intra paucos dies te videbo. — *Except a very few*, præter admodum paucos. — *That uses few words*, pauca loquens. — *To grow few*, rareo. — *Very few*, perpauca, perquam pauci, paucissimi. — *In a few words*, paucis (verbis); breviter. — *Fewer*, pauciores.

**FEWNESS**, paucitas. — *Fewness of words*, pauciloquium.

**FIB**, mendaciumculum.

**TO FIB**, mendacium dicere.

**FIBBER**, mendax; mendaciloquus.

**FIBRE**, fibra.

**FIBRIL**, parva fibra.

**FIBROUS**, fibratus.

**FICKLE**, inconstans, levis. — *You see how fickle the tempers of men are*, vides quam flexibiles hominum voluntates sint.

**FICKLENESS**, inconstantia, levitas.

**FICKLELY**, inconstanter, leviter.

**FICTION**, fictio; res ficta, commentum; historia fabularis or commenticia.

**FICTITIOUS**, commentitius, fictus.

**FICTITIOUSLY**, fecte.

**FIDDLE**, violina (quæ dicitur). — *Fiddle-bow*, plectrum. — ¶ *Fiddle-faddle*, logi, fabulæ, trica.

**TO FIDDLE**, violinâ canere; well, scite. — ¶ (*trifle*), nugor, tricolor.

**FIDDLER**, violinista.

**FIDELITY**, fidelitas, fides.

**FIDGET up and down**, discursio, concursio, ulro citro cursare; festino.

**FIE**, vah.

**FIEF**, prædium beneficiarium.

**FIELD**, ager. — *A little field*, agellus. — *A fertile field*, ager ferax, fertilis, fructuosus, lætus, opimus, quæstuosus. — *A plain field*, campus, planities. — *A field for pasture*, pascuum. — *A common field*, ager compascuus. — *A cornfield*, arvom. — *A field or meadow*, pratium. — *A fallow-field*, ager novalis, novale. — *Green fields*, viridantia prata. — *Of the field*, campestris. — *To reside in the fields*, rusticor, in agris vitam agere, ruri habitare. — *A field of battle*, pugnæ or prælii campus. — *We remained masters of the field*, nos victoriâ potiti sumus. — *A field fit for battle*, campus copiis explicandis opportunus. — *To challenge one to the field*, alique ad pugnam (certamen) provocare. — *To take the field* (*of soldiers*), ad bellum proficisci, hiberna relinquere: (*of the general*), exercitum in expeditionem educere, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere. — *To keep the field*, in loco manere; in castris esse. — *To be beaten out of the field*, acie vinci or superari. — *To quit the field*, loco cedere; gradum retro dare; castris exui; victum abire. — *To win the field*, hostes profligare; victoriâ potiri; hostes vincere; hostium copias fundere; superiorem evadere; victorem abire. — *A field-day for a review*, dies ad copiarum revisionem præstitutus. — *A field-marshal*, castrorum præfectus. — *A field-piece*, tormentum minus. — ¶ *The field of a scutcheon*, area or solum scuti.

**FIELDFARE**, turdus pilaris.

**FIEND**, larva, malus genius, cacodæmon.

**FIERCE**, atrox, ferox, sævus, crudelis, acer, vehemens; (*wild*), ferns, efferus. — *To be fierce*, sævio. — *To grow fierce*, exardesco. — *Somewhat fierce*, feroculus. — *Very fierce*, valde ferox. — *More fierce*, ferocior, atrocior.

**FIERCELY**, ferociter, atrociter, sæve.

**FIERCENESS**, ferocitas, feritas; ferocia, sævitia.

**FIERY**. See *Fire*.

**FIFE**, fistula transversa.

**TO FIFE**, fistulâ canere.

**FIFER**, fistulator.

**FIFTEEN**, quindecim; quindenî. — *Fifteen times*, quindecies.

**FIFTEENTH**, quintus decimus. — ¶ *A fifteenth*, (pars) quinta decima.

**FIFTH**, quintus. — ¶ *A fifth*, (pars) quinta.

**FIFTHLY**, quinto.

**FIFTY**, quinquaginta; quinquageni — *Fifty times*, quinquagies. — *Fifty years old*, quinquagenarius.

**FIFTIETH**, quinquagesimus.



**FIG, ficus.** — *A little fig, ficulus.* — *A fig-tree, ficus;* (*wild*), *caprificus.* — *A green fig, grossus.* — *A small green fig, grossulus.* — *A dry fig, ficus arida, carica.* — *Not to care a fig for, pro nihilo putare; nihili habere; flocci facere.* — *Of a fig, ficarius.* — *Of a fig-tree, ficulneus, ficulus.* — *An orchard of fig-trees, ficetum.*  
**FIGHT, v. pugno, dimico; conffigo, congreddior; manus conserere, paelio decertare, armis decernere, paelium committere, collatis signis pugnare. — *To fight smartly, acriter paeliari.* — *A flourish before a fight, paelius, proliis.* — *To fight in battle, paelior, depaelior; conffigo; manus cum hoste conserere.* — *To prepare to fight, ad pugnam se accingere.* — *To be ready, in procinctu stare.* — *To dare the enemy to fight, hostem ad paelium lacessere.* — *To fight against, oppugno, repugno, impugno.* — *Fought against, oppugnatus, impugnatus.* — *To fight hand to hand, manus conserere, cominus pugnare.* — *To fight it out, depugno, acie bellum conficere.* — *To fight one's way through, gladio viam facere.* — *To fight with swords, digladior.* — *with open fists, planis palmis pugnare; plana palma contundere.* — || See *Combat.*  
**FIGHT, s. pugna, paelium, acies, dimicatio, certamen. — *It came to a fight, res ad manus et ad pugnam veniebat.* — *The fight lasted till next day, pugna in posterum extracta est.* — *A land fight, paelium terrestre.* — *A sea fight, paelium navale, pugna navalis; (for show), nau-machia.* — *A sharp fight, pugna atrox.* — *In a close fight, collatis signis.* — *Prepared for fight, ad certamen accinctus or procinctus.* — *For a fight, pugnatorius.* — || See *Battle, Combat.*  
**FIGHTER, pugnator; gladiator. — *A great fighter, pugna; bellicosus.* — *A fighter for another, propugnator.*  
**FIGHTING, dimicatio, decertatio; certamen, conflictus, congressus. — *against, impugnatio.* — *with the fists, pugilatio, pugilatus.* — *A desire of fighting, pugnacitas.* — *A counterfeit fighting, simulacrum pugnae.*  
**FIGMENT, commentum.**  
**FIGURE (form), figura, forma; (image), effigies, imago, simulacrum; (representation on paper, &c.), deformatio, descriptio; (cipher), numeri nota: (appearance), species: (in rhetoric), figura, forma; translatio, tropus. — *To cast a figure, ex horoscopo futura praedicere or conjecturam facere.* — *To cut or make a great figure, magnificam personam sustinere, splendide se gerere.* — *a fantastical figure, ridicule se gerere.* — *a mean figure, improbam personam agere.* — *A person of good figure, honesto loco natus.*  
**TO FIGURE, delineo, depingo; animo sibi effingere. — *Figured, figuratus, depictus.*  
**FIGURING, figuratio, conformatio.**  
**FIGURATIVELY, per translationem or metaphoram, figurate.**  
**FILAMENTS, fibre.**  
**FILBERT, bush, corylus (sativa).** — *nut, nux, coryli (sativae).* — *A filbert-grove, coryletum.*  
**FILCH, surripio, suffuror, suppiilo.** — *Filched, surreptus, subductus.*  
**FILCHER, fur.**  
**FILCHING, adj. furtivus, furax.**  
**FILCHING, s. surreptio.**  
**FILCHINGLY, furtive, furtim.**  
**FILE, lima.** — *File-dust, scobs; scobs eliminata, delimitata.* — || *A file of pearls, linea margaritarum.* — *of writings, filum a quo scripta pendet.* — *of soldiers, decuria; militum secundum profunditatem crdo.* — *To march by file, longo agmine incedere, continentis serie viam inire or progredi.* — *To close the files, ordines densare.* — *To double the files, ordines in altitudinem duplicare.*  
**TO FILE, limare, lima polire, lima persequi.** — *To file off, delimo.* — *To file asunder, lima perterere.* — || *To file off troops, copias manipulatim abducere.* — || *To file up writings, scripta filo suspendere.*  
**FILER, qui lima aliquid polit.**  
**FILIAL, quod filium decet.**  
**FILL, compleo, impleo; fircio (stuff).** — *To fill as a bladder, distendo.* — *To fill*************

*up, expleo.* — *again, repleo.* — *To fill the belly with meat, cibo ventrem satiare or saturare.* — *To fill a vessel to the brim, ad summa or prima labra impleere.* — *To fill as full as it can hold, penitus implere.* — *To fill (be filled), impleor, distendo.* — *Filled up, impletus, repletus.* — *Filled with meat, cibo satius or saturatus.* — *Filled full, expletus, oppletus, distentus.* — *Which may be filled, explebilis.*  
**FILL, subst. satietas, satias.** — *They have not their fill of it, citra satietatem datur.* — *When he began to have his fill, ubi satias coepit fieri.* — *To have one's fill, satior.* — *I have had my fill of all things, sum omnium rerum satur.* — *If they cannot have their fill of it, nisi potest affatim praebere.*  
**FILLING, expletio.** — || *A filling up, supplementum, complementum.* — *A filling of stones or rubbish, fartura.*  
**FILLET, vitta, crinale.** — *A little fillet, taniola.* — *The square fillet of a pillar, abacus.* — || *A fillet of veal, coxae vitulina pars crassior.*  
**FILLETED, vittatus; vitta or tania ornatus.**  
**FILLIP, v. talitrum impingere; talitro ferire.**  
**FILLIP, s. talitrum.**  
**FILLY, equula.**  
**FILM, membrana, cuticula.**  
**FILMY, membranaceus.**  
**FILTER (strain), colo, percolo.**  
**FILTER, subst. colum.**  
**FILTERING, FILTRATION, percolatio.**  
**FILTH, sordes, spurcities; impuritas.** — *swept out of a room, purgamentum.* — *Amidst so much filth, in tanta sordium congerie.* — *The filth of any thing washed, proluvies, colluvies, colluvio, sordes.* — *Filth that has collected, illuvies.*  
**FILTHY, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, foedus; lutulentus.** — *This is a filthy fellow; hic squalidus est.* — *A filthy sort of folk, odiosum sane genus hominum.* — *We think it a filthy thing, turpe ducimus.* — *Somewhat filthy, sordidulus; subturpis.* — *To be filthy, squalere.* — *Filthy in speech, obscenus, turpis.* — *A filthy action, foedum facinus, turpe factum.* — *Filthy lucre, turpe lucrum.* — *To make filthy, conspurco, foedo, maculo.*  
**FILTHILY, sordide, squalide, spurce.**  
**FILTHINESS, immunditia, spurcities, squalor, foeditas.**  
**FIN, pinna.**  
**FINNY, pinnatus.**  
**FINAL, extremus, postremus, ultimus; (decisive), decretorius, ultimus.**  
**FINALLY, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.**  
**FINANCES (private), res familiaris, vectigal, vectigalia:—(of the state or prince), vectigalia, ararium (of the state), fiscus (of the sovereign); res ad vectigalia pertinentes.**  
**FINANCIER, cui cura ararii tradita est; homo in rebus ad vectigalia pertinentibus versatus.**  
**FINCH or chaffinch, fringilla.** — *A bulfinch, loxia pyrrhula (L.).* — *A goldfinch, carduelis.* — *A greenfinch, chloris.*  
**FIND, inventio, reperio, comperio; deprehendo (catch); offendo.** — *I shall find a hole to creep out at, inveniam riuam.* — *I could not find time to write, scribendi otium non erat.* — *He could not find in his heart, non sustinuit.* — *He will find it afterwards, sentiet posterius.* — *I will find you work, ego exercebo te, negotium tibi facessam.* — *I will find it out by some means or other, expiscabor aliqua.* — *Fast bind, fast find, bonum est duabus niti ancoris.* — *To find (perceive), sentio.* — *I find myself very ill, me male habere sentio.* — *Found, inventus, repertus.* — *Not found, irreperius.* — *To find out by diligent search, investigo, perscrutor.* — *out by thinking, excogito.* — *I will find out some trick by and by, jam aliquid dispiciam.* — *To find (allow) a bill, approbo, agnosco.* — *To find an excuse, causor.* — || *To find (maintain), sustento, alo.* — *You find him in spending money, tu his rebus sumptuum suggeris; pecuniam illi suppeditas.* — *He finds all the family himself, solus omnem sustentat familiam.* — *To find a person in meat and drink, cibaria alicui praebere.*

**FINDER, inventor, repertor.** — *A finder of faults, a find-fault, reprehensor.*  
**FINDING, inventio.** — *A finding out, investigatio.* — *A finding fault, reprehensio.*  
**FINE, adj. (elegant), elegans, nitidus, politus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, cultus, delicatus; (excellent), excellens, praestans, eximius, egregius, clarus, praclarus; (handsome), pulcher, venustus; (pure), purus; (smooth), teres; (thin), tenuis, subtilis.** — *It is a fine thing, scitum est.* — *It is a fine saying, illa praecleara est sententia.* — *Are not these then fine things? nonne igitur sunt illa festiva?* — *These are fine things to talk of, ista lepida sunt memorata.* — *You let him go over-fine, vestitu ei nimio indulgens.* — *Fine in clothes, splendide vestitus, eleganter ornatus.* — *Somewhat fine, elegantior, solito ornatio or comptior.* — *To make fine, conciuo, orno, adorno; polio.* — *Made fine, ornatus, politus.* — *A making fine, ornatus, politio.* — *Very fine, praclarus.* — *I have known many fine things in that man, multa in eo viro praecleara cognovi.* — *A man of a very fine wit, perelegantis ingenii vir.* — *To have a fine (or idle) time of it, otio indulgere or frui.* — *A fine gentleman, homo urbanus.*  
**TO FINE (refine), purgo; defaeco.** — || See *To Finc, below.*  
**FINELY, scite, belle, polite, nitide, pulchre.** — *You are finely cheated, tibi os est probe sublitum.*  
**FINESS, elegantia, nitor.** — *Fineness of thread, fili tenuitas.*  
**FINING (of liquor), defaecatio; (of metal), purificatio.** — *A fining pot, olla ad liquanda metalla accommodata.* — *A finer of metal, metalli purgator.*  
**FINERY, ornatus, ornamentum, cultus.**  
**FINE, s. (amercement), poena pecuniaria; multa or multa; lis or lis aestimata.** — *To be unable to pay a fine, multam sufferere non posse.* — *To take off one's fine, alicui multam remittere.*  
**TO FINE (lay a fine upon), aliquem pecuniâ multare; (adjudge it), multam alicui dicere, irrogare.** — *To threaten to fine one, alicui multam minari.*  
**FINABLE, multae obnoxius; cui multa irrogari potest.**  
**FINING, multatio.**  
**FINGER, digitus.** — *I have it at my fingers' ends, scio tanquam ungues digitosque.* — *You also had a finger in the pie, tu etiam istius rei particeps or affinis fuisti.* — *The fore-finger, (digitus) index, digitus salutaris.* — *The middle, digitus medius, impudicus, infamis.* — *The ring, digitus medicus, minimo proximus.* — *The ear or little finger, digitus minimus.* — *A little finger, digitulus.* — *Of the finger, digitalis.* — *A finger's breadth, digitus transversus.* — *Stir not a finger's breadth from this place, ne latum quidem digitum or unguem ab hoc loco discede.* — *At the fingers' ends, perfecte, ad unguem.* — *To be finger and glove with any one, intimum esse alicujus consiliis, Ter.* — *To burn one's fingers in an affair, detrimentum ex aliqua re accipere, capere, facere.*  
**TO FINGER, tracto, digitis attractare, digitos admovere alicui rei.**  
**FINGERED (having fingers), digitatus.** — *Light-fingered, furax.* — *To be light-fingered, piceatâ manu esse; ungues hamatos et uncas habere.*  
**FINICAL, mollis, delicatus; fucatus; exsultans.** — *gesture, motus muliebris or mollis.*  
**FINICALLY, molliter, muliebriter.**  
**FINISH, v. absolvo, perficio; finio; summam manum rei alicui imponere; ad exitum or finem perducere.** — *To finish affairs successfully, ex sententiâ negotia conficere.* — *Not finished, imperfectus, inexpectus.* — || See *End.*  
**FINISH, s. nitor; inanus extrema.**  
**FINISHED, adj. summus, consummatus, perfectus, perpolitus.**  
**FINISHER, perfector.**  
**FINISHING, absolutio, consuminatio, perfectio, perfectio, conclusio.** — *The finishing stroke, ultima manus.*  
**FINITE, finitus, definitus; finibus or terminis circumscriptus.**  
**FINITELY, finite.**  
**FIR-TREE, abies.** — *Made of fir, abiegnus*

**FIRE**, ignis; (*heat, ardor*), ardor, vis, vigor, spiritus, animi fervor; (*conflagration*), incendium. — *To stir up a fire*, incendium excitare. — *To extinguish or quench a fire*, incendium restinguere, compescere. — *Fireworks*, ignes artificiosi, festi. — *A bright fire* (*on the hearth*), focus luculentus. — *On fire*, Fired, incensus, inflammatus. — *To strike fire*, ignem excutere, excudere, elicere. — *To light or make a fire*, ignem accendere; lignis focum exstruere or instruere; ligna super foco reponere. — *To mend it*, igni alimenta dare. — *Set on fire*, accensus, ignitus, incensus. — *A setter on fire*, incendiarius. — *A setting on fire*, incensio, incendium. — *A consuming with fire*, deflagatio. — *With fire and sword*, cæde et incendiis. — *A fire-brand*. (See *Brand*). — *A fire-brand of contention*, belli fax. — *Fire-arms*, arma ignivoma. — *A fire-paw*, fire-shovel, batillum. — *The fire-side*, focus, caminus. — *A fire-stone*, pyrites. — *Of or for the fire*, ad focum pertinens. — *A bonfire*, ignis festus or triumphalis. — *St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas, ignis sacer. — *Born of the fire*, ignigena; — *bringing fire*, ignifer; — *flowing with fire*, ignifluus; — *producing fire*, ignigenus; (*all poet.*).

**TO FIRE** (*set on fire*), incendo, accendo, inflammo. — *To fire* (*be on fire, take fire*), ardeo, flagro, conflagro, deflagro. — ¶ *To fire* (*fly into a passion*), exardescere, irā exardescere. — ¶ *To fire cannons*, tormenta mittere, emittere; — *guns*, sclopetis ictus vibrare. — *To fire at one*, ictum sclopeto mittere in aliquem.

**FIERY**, igneus: (*sparkling*), ardens, fulgens; (*red*), rutilus, rutilans: (*passionate*), irā exardescens, accensus, commotus.

**FIRER**, incensor, incendiarius.

**FIRING** (*fuel*), ignis alimenta.

**FIRKIN**, amphora, quadrantal.

**FIRM**, firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans, certus: (*as a bargain*), ratus, approbatus, confirmatus. — *Firm land*, continens, terra firma. — *To make firm*, firmo, confirmo.

**FIRMLY**, firme, firmiter, constanter; certo.

**FIRMNESS**, firmitas, firmitudo, constantia.

**FIRMAMENT**, cælum; cæli palatum (*poet.*); firmamentum (*ecl.*).

**FIRST**, primus. — *Go you first*, occupes adire prior. — *I am not the first that did it*, at jam ante alii fecere idem. — *Go you first, I will follow*, i præ, sequar. — *The first and foremost*, princeps; antistes. — *The first but one*, a primo proximus. — *At the first*, primo, primum, principio. — *First of all* (*especially*), imprimis. — *First, in the first place*, primum. — *At the first sight*, primo aspectu, primâ fronte. — *Of the first age*, primævus. — *First-born*, natu maximus, primogenitus. — *The first fruits*, primitiæ.

**FIRSTLING**, primum quidque.

**FISH**, piscis; pecus aquatilis. — *I have other fish to fry*, aliud mihi est agendum. — *A little fish*, pisciculus. — *A river fish*, fluvialis or fluvialis piscis. — *Full of fishes*, piscosus. — *Of fish or fishing*, piscatorius, piscarius. — *A fish-pond*, piscina. — *Fish-gills*, branchiæ. — *A fish-hook*, hamus (piscatorius). — *A sea-fish*, piscis maritimus. — *Salt fish*, pisces sale conditi. — *A dealer in salt fish*, salamentarius. — *The fish-market*, forum piscatorium. — *A fish-scale*, squama. — *A provision of fish*, opsonium. — *To provide a fish meal*, opsonor.

**TO FISH**, piscor; pisces capere. — ¶ *To fish a pond*, piscinam exhaurire or piscibus evacuarè. — *To fish out a thing*, expiscor, indago; exquiro.

**FISHER**, FISHERMAN, piscator. — *Fisher-man's tools*, instrumentum piscatorium. — *A fisher-boat*, navis piscatoria.

**FISHERY**, piscaria.

**FISHING**, piscatus. — *I go a-fishing*, abeo piscatum (*supine*). — *A fishing-line*, linea piscatoria, linum piscatorium. — *rod*, arundo piscatoria.

**FISHMONGER**, piscarius; (*of salt fish*), salamentarius.

**FISHY**, piscosus.

**FISSURE** (*cleft*), fissura, rima.

**FIST**, pugnus. — *I will dash you in the*

*face with my fist*, pugnus in malâ hærebit. — *To beat one with his fist*, pugnus aliquem cædere. — *To fight at fistieuffs*, pugnus certare. — *Fist to fist*, cominus, e propinquo. — ¶ See *Clinch*.

**FISTULA**, fistula.

**FISTULOUS**, fistulatus, fistulosus.

**FIT**, *adj.* (*proper*), accommodatus, aptus, appositus, idoneus, opportunus; consentaneus, congruens: (*becoming*), decens, conveniens: (*capable*), aptus; capax, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus: (*convenient*), commodus, accommodus, congruens, tempestivus: (*ready*), paratus, comparatus, expeditus, accinctus: (*reasonable*), æquus, justus. — *Shoes fit for the feet*, calcei habiles et apti ad pedes. — *The man is fit for any thing*, omnium horarum homo est. — *Get all fit*, quod parato opus est, para. — *Fit to be done*, quod fieri convenit or decet. — *Not fit to be named*, dictu fœdum or turpe. — *To make one's self fit or ready for doing a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum acciungere, parare, preparare. — *It is fit*, æquum est, par est. — *What is fit shall be done*, fient, quæ fieri æquum est. — *Given to money-getting more than is fit*, attentior ad rem quam par est.

**TO FIT** (*be fit*), accommodo, quadro; (*make fit*), accommo, apto, adapto, concinno. — *So that the same verses might fit another subject*, ut iidem versus in aliam rem accommodari possent. — *This does not fit my purpose*, hoc mihi non convenit. — *His clothes fit him very well*, vestes corpori quam optime aptantur; vestis bene sedet. — *They make their ships fit*, naves expediunt. — *To fit at all points*, armo, instruo. — *To fit out a fleet*, classem ornare; (*build it*), ædificare. — *To fit up a house*, domum adornare. — *Fitted at all points*, omnibus rebus instructus. — ¶ (*match*), socio, par adjungere.

**FITTER**, s. concinnator, qui accommodat.

**FITTING**, congruens. — *Ill, incongruens, minime congruens.*

**FITTING**, s. accommodatio.

**FITLY**, apte, idonee, concinne, tempestive, accommodate, apposite, commode.

**FITNESS**, habilitas, commoditas. — *of time*, occasio, oportunitas.

**FIT**, s. (*paroxysm*), accessus. — *In an ague-fit*, in accessu febris. — *He has every year a dangerous fit of illness*, quotannis periculose ægrotat. — *We must have a scolding fit*, parate sunt lites. — *He was in a fainting fit*, linquebatur animo. — *The fit of a disease is almost come*, paroxysmus instat. — *A drunken fit*, crapula, potatio, commissatio. — *A fit of sickness*, ægrotatio. — ¶ *A fit* (*freak, whim*), repentinus animi impetus or motus. — *The fit took him*, impetus illi fuit.

**FIVE**, quinque; quini. — *The five*, numerus quinarus. — *Of five*, quinarus.

— *Five times*, quinquies. — *Five times as much*, quinquies tantum. — *Five years*, quinquennium. — *Twice five years*, duo quinquennia. — *Five years old*, quinquennis. — *Wine five years old*, vinum quinquenne. — *Lasting five years or happening every fifth year*, quinquennalis. — *Of five pounds weight*, quinquelibralis. — *Five months old*, quinquemestris. — *Five ounces*, quincunx. — *In five parts*, quinquепartito. — *Divided into five parts*, quinquепartitus. — *Five fold*, quincuplex. — *Five days ago*, nudiusquintus. — *Five-leaved grass*, quinquеfolium, pentaphyllum. — *Five hundred*, quingenti; quingeni. — *Of five hundred*, quingentarius. — *Five hundredth*, quingentesimus. — *Five hundred times*, quingenties. — *Five thousand*, quinque millia, quinquies milia. — *The five thousandth*, quinquies millesimus.

**FIX**, figo; firmo, stabilio: (*appoint*), see *Appoint*. — *To fix a day or time*, diem constituere, præfinire, præscribere. — *To fix or settle in a business*, in aliquo negotio se stabilire. — *To fix on a subject*, argumentum eligere. — *on a resolution*, aliquid statuere, constituere. — *To fix into the earth*, depango, defigo. — *To fix one's eyes upon*, oculos intendere in. — *Fixed*, fixus, firmus. — *to*, affixus, suffixus. — *Fixed* (*intent*) upon, attentus, intentus. — *Fixed firmly in the mind* (*as*

*an opinion*), penitus insita. — *Fixed upon* (*chosen*), electus, selectus. — *No general being yet fixed upon*, nullo dum certo dnce, Liv. — *A fixed* (*appointed*) time, tempus præfinitum.

**FIXEDLY**, constanter, firmiter, intente.

**FIXEDNESS** (*firmness*), firmitas, stabilitas. — *of mind*, animi attentio.

**FIXING**, confirmatio.

**FLABBY**, uvidus, flaccidus, lentus.

**FLACCID**, flaccidus, lentus.

**FLACCIDITY**, laxitas; lentitia, Plin.

**FLAG**, v. flaccesco, languo. — *To flag or wither*, marcesco, flaccesco. — *To hung flagging*, dependeo. — *Hung flagging*, demissus, pendulus, flaccidus, lentus.

**FLAG**, s. (*colors*), vexillum, signum: (*of a ship*), insigne, vexillum (*as a signal for battle*). — *Flag-ship*, navis prætoria. — *To put or hoist up a flag* (*as a signal for fight*), vexillum proponere, tollere. — *To strike the flag*, vexillum submittere. — ¶ (*rush*), juncus. — *Water-flag*, iris aquatica, cyperus aquaticus. — *Sweet garden-flag*, acorus. — *Corn-flag*, gladiolus Italus.

**FLAGGY**, languens, flaccidus, marcidus, lentus. — *To grow flaggy*, lentesco, flaccesco.

**FLAGGINESS**, lentor, mollities.

**FLAGITIOUS** (*wicked*), sceleratus, nefarius, scelestus, flagitiosus.

**FLAGITIOUSNESS**, nequitia.

**FLAGON**, lagena.

**FLAGRANT**, insignis, insignitus.

**FLAIL**, pertica, fustis, baculus.

**FLAKE**, floccus, flocculus; fragmen. — *Snow-flakes*, nives. — *Flake of fire*, ignis scintilla. — *of ice*, glaciæ solidæ frustum or fragmen.

**TO FLAKE**, in lamellas formare.

**FLAKY**, floccosus, floccidus; flocco (-is) similis; scintillans.

**FLAMBEAU**, fax, funale.

**FLAME**, flamma. — *A little flame*, flammula.

**TO FLAME**, flammo, flagro; flammam emittere. — *To flame again*, redardesco. — *To begin to flame*, flammesco, Lucret. — *To set in a flame*, inflammo, incendo, accendo, succendo. — *To be in a flame*, inflammor, incendor, in flammam ire or abire. — *To be out in a flame*, flammis conflagrare. — *To make, kindle, stir up a flame* (*fig.*), tumultum excitare; res turbare, miscere. — *He put all in a flame*, omnia turbavit, miscuit. — *Of or like flame*, flammeus. — *Flame-colored*, flammeus. — *The flame of love*, amoris ardor.

**FLAMING**, FLAMY, flagrans, flammam emittens, ardens, flammus, igneus.

**FLAMINGLY**, flagranter, ardentè.

**FLANK**, latus; ilia, pl. — *The flank of an army*, cohortes alares, equites alarii. — *To flank or defend the flank of an army*, exercitûs latera protegere or claudere. — *To charge upon the flank*, in latera hostis incurrare, hostem a latere aggredi. — *To attack the flank and rear*, in aversos transversosque impetum dare. — *Liv.* — *Flanked*, a latere tectus.

**FLANKER**, in cornibus locatus.

**FLANNEL**, lanula, pannus bibulus et mollis.

**FLAP** (*lap*), pars pendula; panniculus. — *The flap of the ear*, auricula. — *A fly-flap*, muscarium.

**TO FLAP** or *hang down*, dependeo; flaccesco. — ¶ *To flap the wings*, pennis aëra pulsare, pennis plaudere.

**FLAPPING** (*hanging down*), dependens, pendulus; flaccidus.

**FLARE**, coruscare; tremulâ flammâ ardere. — *To flare in one's eyes*, oculos præstringere; oculis obversari. — ¶ *A flaming fop*, homo elegantiae in vestibus studiosissimus.

**FLASH**, fulgur. — *of lightning*, fulgur; fulmen (*which strikes*). — ¶ (*sudden impulse*), impetus. — *A flash of thought*, cogitatio repentina. — ¶ *A fash* (*boasting fellow*), gloriosus, jactor; Thraso.

**TO FLASH**, corusco, fulguro, mico. — *out*, emico.

**FLASHY**, mollis, fatuus; (*not lasting*), evanidus, subitaneus. — *in talk*, levis.

**FLASK**, lagena or laguncula (*vimine involuta*). — ¶ *A flask for powder*, pulveris pyrit capsula or pyxis. — *A little flask*, capsula.

**FLAT** (*level*), planus, æquus, æqualis: (*plain, clear*), apertus, liquidus; manifestus: (*dull*), insulsus, jejunus. — *Flat (dead) drink, vappa.* — *Flat in taste, imbecillus, infirmi saporis.* — *A flat sound, sonus gravis, obtusus.* — *To throw or lay flat on the ground, sterno, prosterno.* — *He laid himself flat at his feet, se ad pedes illius prostravit.* — *To lie flat on the ground, corpore extenso humi jace-re.* — *Flat along.* (See *Along*.) — *A flat country, campus, patentes campi, agri campestris.* — *discourse, loquela jejuna.* — *Flat-nosed, simus; (dimin.), simulus.* — *The flat part of any thing, planum.* — *A flat or thin slate, scandula.* — *A flat piece of ground, area.*

**FLAT**, *subst.* (*level ground*), planities: (*shoal*), syrtis. — *Flats in the sea, brevia (n. pl.), vadum.* — *He drives them among the flats and the sands, in brevia et syrtis agit.*

**FLAT, FLATLY** (*in sound*), graviter. — *They sound flat, graviter sonant.* — ¶ (*plainly*), diserte, dilucide, liquido, perspicue, disertis verbis. — *To deny flatly, præcise negare.*

**TO FLAT, FLATTEN** (*make flat*), æquo, ex-æquo, complano; (planum) facere. — ¶ (*grow flat in taste*), imbecillum fieri. — *Wine that flattens, vinum fagiens.*

**FLATNESS** (*of ground*), æqualitas, planities. — *of a country, camporum patentium æquor.* — *of discourse, orationis insulsi-tas.* — *in taste, sapor imbecillus.*

**FLATTER**, alicui adulari, assentari, pal-pari; aliquem permulcere; auribus alicujus subservire. — *Think not that I say this to flatter you, noli me putare hæc auribus tuis dare.* — *That you may flatter me, ut phaleratis verbis ducas me.* — *To flatter a little, subblandior, sup-palpor.* — *To flatter for a dinner, parasitor.* — *A flattering knave, parasitus; Gnatho.* — *Flattered, delinitus, permul-sus.* — *Not to be flattered, adulationis impatiens.*

**FLATTERER**, adulator, assentator, delini-tor, palpor.

**FLATTERING**, *adj.* blandus, blandiens; hon-orificus (*to one's honor*). — *He insinuated himself into men's favor by his flattering tales, assentatiunculâ gratiam hominum collegit.*

**FLATTERINGLY**, assentatorie, blande.

**FLATTERING, FLATTERY**, adulatio, assen-tatio; blandimentum, blanditiæ, pl. — *Flattery now-a-days gets friends, obsequium hoc tempore amicos parit.* — *Of flattery, adulatorius.*

**FLATULENT**, qui inflat; inflatus.

**FLATULENCY**, inflatio (ventris).

**FLAUNT**, nitide or concinne vestiri; magnifice incedere.

**FLAUNTING**, nitidus, lautus, delicate amic-tus or vestitus.

**FLAVOR**, odor. — *Fine, odor or sapor bonus.* — *Stinking, teter or fœdus odor.*

**FLAVOROUS**, grati saporis.

**FLAW** (*chink*), rima, rimula; (*defect*), vitium. — *Without a flaw, integer, purus.* — *Full of flaws, vitiosus.* — ¶ *A flaw of wind, venti impetus.*

**FLAX**, linum. — *on the distaff, pensum, stamen.* — *A strike of flax, lini manipu-lus.* — *To dress flax, linum ferreis hamis pectere.* — *A flax plat, linarium.* — *A flax dresser, seller of flax, linarius.*

**FLAXEN**, lineus; stuppeus. — ¶ *Flaxen hair, capillus flavus.*

**FLAY**, cutem, pellem, corium detrahere, cute or corio exuere. — *Flaycd, pelle exutus.*

**FLAYING**, pellis detractio.

**FLEA**, pulex. — *He sent him away with a flea in his ear, hominem male ussit.* — *Full of fleas, pulicosus.* — *Flea-bites, pulicum vestigia.*

**FLEDGED**, pennatus, pinnatus. — *To be so, pennas habere, pennulis uti posse.* — *To begin to be so, plumescere.*

**FLEE**, fugio; vito. — *He is fled, aufu-git.* — *Fled unto, fugâ petitus.* — *That has fled, profugus; elapsus.* — ¶ See *Fly*.

**FLEECE**, vellus.

**TO FLEECE**, tondeo, detondeo. — ¶ *He fleeced the old man, emunxit senem pecuniâ.*

**FLEECY**, laneus.

**FLEET**, s. classis. — *Having thus equipped their fleet, tali modo instructâ classe.*

**FLEET**, *adj.* celer, velox.

**FLEETLY**, celeriter, velociter.

**FLEETNESS**, velocitas, celeritas.

**FLEETING**, fluxus; fugax. — *The splen-dor of beauty and riches is fleeting and transitory, divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa et fragilis est, Sallust.*

**FLESH**, caro; carnes. — *A little piece, caruncula.* — *A lover of flesh, carnarius, Mart.* — *To fall away in flesh, macresco.* — *To get flesh, pinguesco.* — *Amended in flesh, obesior solito; probe saginatus.* — *Living on flesh, carnivorus.* — *A flesh-hook, carnarium.* — *market, macellum.* — ¶ *To go the way of all flesh, ad plures ire; e vitâ excedere; diem su-premum obire.*

**FLESHLESS**, macer.

**FLESHLY**, libidinosus; or by the genit. vo-luptatis, corporis.

**FLESHY**, carnosus, corpulentus, crassus.

**FLESHINESS**, corpulentia.

**FLEXIBLE, FLEXILE** (*easy to be bent*), flexibilis, flexilis, lentus; sequax: — (*easy to be entreated*), placabilis, exora-bilis, facilis.

**FLEXIBILITY, FLEXIBLENESS.** — *of the joints, molles commissuræ.* — *of the voice, vocis mollitudo.* — *of the charac-ter, facilitas.*

**FLEXURE, curvatura, curvatio.**

**FLICKER** (*of fire*), tremulâ flammâ ar-dere; (*flit*), volitare.

**FLIGHT.** See *Fly*.

**FLIMSY**, parvus, exiguus, levis, imbecillus, infirmus.

**FLINCH** (*give over*), desisto, desino; (*leave one basely*), destituo, desero; (*quit an undertaking*), tergiversor, ab in-cepto desistere. — *They flinched from their colors, signa reliquerunt.* — *To flinch from one's word, promissis non stare or non manere.* — ¶ *To flinch (start), absilio; (give ground), recedere, retrocedere.*

**FLINCHING, tergiversatio.**

**FLING**, v. (*throw*), mitto, jacio, torqueo, contorqueo. — *a stone at one, petere aliquem lapide.* (See *Cust*.) — *To fling with aim, libro.* — *To fling away or out, abjicio, ejicio, projicio.* — *To fling away one's money, pecuniam profundere, pro-digere.* — *To fling down, dejicio.* — *To fling his rider, sessorem excutere, effun-dere.* — *To fling in, injicio.* — *To fling (kick as a horse), calcitro.* — *To fling (as an employment), abdicare, deponere.* — ¶ *To fling away (be gone), se prori-pere.*

**FLING, s. jactus.** — *Fig. to have a fling at one, in aliquem illudere.*

**FLINGER, jaculator.**

**FLINGING, projectio.**

**FLINT, silex.** — *He skins n flint, nimis attentus est ad rem.* — *He has a heart of flint, stat ei in corde silex.* — *Of flint, siliceus.*

**FLINTY, siliceus; fig. durus.** — *Flinty places, loca saxis aspera.*

**FLIPPANT, loquax.**

**FLIPPANTLY, loquaciter.**

**FLIRT, v. (water, mud, &c.), inspergo, conjicio.** — ¶ *To flirt at one, convi-cior; dicitur in aliquem illudere; convi-ciiis aliquem lacerare.*

**FLIRT, s. (jeer), dicitur, jocus; (start), impetus:—(wanton girl), puella lasciva, petulans.**

**FLIT, meo, migro; sedem sæpe mutare; volito.**

**FLOAT, fluctuo, innato, super aquam ferri.** — *in suspense, dubitatione æstu-are, animo fluctuare.* — ¶ *To float a meadow, or set it afloat, rivum in pratrum admittere or deducere.*

**FLOATING, fluctuatio, dubitatio.**

**FLOCK, greg; agmen.** — *of people, tur-ba, caterva; congregatio, concio; cœ-tus.* — *of birds, avium greg or caterva.* — *Of a flock, gregalis.* — *In flocks, gre-gatim, confertim, catervatim.*

**To Flock together, coëo, convenio, con-fluo.** — *as sheep, se condensare.* — *Birds of a feather flock together, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur; similes similibus gaudent.* — *Fresh troops flocking to him daily, affluentibus in diem copiis, Flor.* — *Flocked together, con-fertus, congregatus.*

**FLOCKING together, s. congregatio, coitio.**

**FLOG, pulsare, verberare.** — *Fond of flogging, plagosus, Horat.*

**FLOOD** (*inundation*), diluvium, inunda-tio; annis; exundatio: (*stream*), flu-men, annis, fluvius. — *A land-flood, torrens.* — *Flood-gate, catarracta; emis-sarium.* — *Flood-tide, accessus maris; æstus commutatio (the turn).* — ¶ *A flood of tears, magna vis lacrimarum.*

**To FLOOD, inundo, exundo.**

**FLOOK** (*of an anchor*), pars ancoræ adun-ca, quæ terre defigitur.

**FLOOR, solum; coassatio; contabulatio, contignatio; pavimentum.** — *A paved floor, pavimentum.* — *Brick, pavimen-tum lateritium.* — *Stone, pavimentum lapideum.* — *The ground-floor, contigna-tio inferior.*

**To FLOOR with stone, lapidibus conster-nere.** — *with boards, contabulo, coasso.* — *Floored with boards, contabulatus, con-tignatus.* — *with stone, &c., pavimenta-tus, lapidibus constratus.*

**FLORAL, floralis.**

**FLORIST, florum intelligens or peritus; florum cultor.**

**FLORID, floridus, nitidus.**

**FLOUNCE, s. fimbria.**

**To FLOUNCE, fimbriis ornare.** — *Flounced, fimbriatus.*

**FLOUNCE, v. (plunge), demergo, immer-go.** — *To flounce about with passion, irâ agitari or commoveri.*

**FLOUNDER, passer niger.**

**FLOUR, farina triticea.** — *Fine, siligo, simla, similago.* — *Of fine, siligineus.*

**FLOURISH, v. floreo, vigeo; verno.** — *Flourishing, vegetus.* — *To flourish again, reviresco.* — *To begin to flourish, floresco, viresco.* — *To flourish greatly, effloresco.* — ¶ *To flourish with weap-ons, arma vibrare.* — *It is one thing to flourish and another to fight, aliud est ventilare, aliud pugnare.* — ¶ *To flourish with a needle, flores acu pingere.* — ¶ *To flourish (brag), glorior, jacto; sese ostentare or venditare.* — ¶ (*in dis-course*), orationem amplificare; flosculi oratoriis uti. — ¶ *To flourish in music, proluo, præluo.*

**FLOURISH, s. (boast), inanis jactatio or gloriatio.** — *A flourish before the mat-ter, prælusio, præcursor, præmium.* — *Rhetorical flourishes, orationis flos-culi, lumina, pigmenta; oratoria orna-menta.* — *An idle flourish of words, verborum ampullæ; dicta phalerata.* — *A flourish with a pen, linea in se implicata, lineæ inter se implicatæ.*

**FLOURISHING, s. vigor.**

**FLOUT, v. irrideo, illudo, ludifico; lu-dos aliquem facere.** — *Flouting, irridens, deridens, cavillans; acerbus.*

**FLOUT, s. convicium, acerbum dictum.**

**FLOUTER, irrisor, derisor, cavillator.**

**FLOUTING, s. cavillatio, acerbæ factiæ.**

**FLOW, (as water), fluo, labor; maneo, meo; (abound), affluo.** — *Rivers of nec-tar flowed, flumina nectaris ibant.* — *The tears flowed from his eyes, manabant ex oculis lacrimæ.* — *To flow about, circumfluo.* — *To flow abroad, diman-o, diffluo.* — *back, refluxo.* — *before a place, præfluo.* — *between, interfluo.* — *by, præterfluo.* — *down, defluo.* — *forth (of a fountain), scateo.* — *in, influo; affluo.* — *out, effluo, emanio.* — *over, exundo, inundo.* — *all over, superfluo, affluo; permano.* — *together, confluo, concurro.* — *under, subterfluo.* — *unto, affluo, accedo.* — *Flowing, unans, profluens, fluidus.* — *Ebbing and flowing, recipro-cans, reciprocus.* — *Flowing about, circumfluus.* — *over, superfluus, redundans.*

**Flowing, adj. (of speech), fluens, proflu-ens; volubilis.**

**Flowing, s. fluxus, effluentia.** — *The flow-ing of the sea, fluxus, æstus.* — ¶ *Flowing in speech, volubilitas.*

**Flowingly, facile; volubiliter, incitate.**

**FLOWER, flos.** — *A little flower, floscu-lus.* — *A flower-de-luce or de-llys, iris, radix Illyrica.* — *A passion-flower, clema-tis trifolia.* — *A flower-pot, testa florum.* — *Made of flowers, floreus.* — *Bear-ing flowers, florifer (poet.).* — *Gathering flowers, florilegus (poet.).* — ¶ (*the best, the prime, choice, &c.*), flos, robur, robor. — *The flower of one's age, flos ætatis or juventæ.* — *To be in the flower of one's age, adolesco, ætate florere, integrâ ætate esse.* — *The flower of the sol-diers, milites lectissimi.* — *The flower of*

the nobility, nobilitatis flos. — He was the flower of his family, gentis or familiæ suæ prima gloria fuit.

TO FLOWER, floresco.

FLOWERED (as silk), floribus contextus or intertextus.

FLOWERY, floridus.

FLOWERET, flosculus.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuo, dubito, æstuo.

FLUCTUATING, FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio animi, dubitatio

FLUENT (flowing), fluens, fluidus; (eloquent), eloquens, copiosus, disertus.

FLUENCY, linguæ volubilitas; dicendi copia.

FLUID, fluidus, liquidus.

FLUIDITY, fluor, Ccls.

FLURRY, flatus subitaneus.

FLUSH, v. erubescere, rubore suffundi. — He flushed exceedingly, incanduit ore rubor. — ¶ Flushed with success or victory, rebus secundis or victoria elatus.

FLUSH, s. (abundance), copia, abundantia; vis. — ¶ The flush at cards, chartæ concolores.

FLUSH, adj. (of money), numatus, pecuniâ abundans.

FLUTE, tibia. — German flute, tibia transversa. — To play on a flute, tibiâ canere. — ¶ (of a column), strix, canalis.

TO FLUTE (channel), strio.

FLUTING (channeling), striatura, Vitr.

FLUTTER (try to fly), volito, alas concutere: (be at an uncertainty), fluctuo, dubito; hæreo: — to and fro, passim vagari, sursum deorsum cursitare. — in one's speech, hâbitio, hæsitatio, titubatio.

FLUTTERING, confusio.

FLUX (looseness), ventris fluxio; intestinorum levitas, Ccls. — of humors, humorum fluxus. — Bloody flux, profluvium sanguinis, hæmorrhagia, dysenteria. — Having it, inmodico sanguinis profluvio laborans, dysentericus. — To stop a flux or looseness, alvum compescere, comprimere.

FLY, s. musca. — Spanish fly, cantharis. — A gad fly, tabanus, asilus, æstrus. — A dung fly, musca stercoraria. — A flesh fly, musca carnaria. — A water fly, tipula. — Of a fly, muscarius. — A fly-flap, muscarium. — Fly-blows, muscarum ova. — To be fly-blown, muscarum ovis infici or corrumpi.

FLY, v. (as a bird), volo, volito; alis niti: (as ale doctus), alte emicare: — (flee), fugio, aufugio. — It flies low near the sea, humilis volat æquora juxta. — He would fly, but wants feathers, sine pennis volare hæud facile est. — To fly about, circumvolvo, circumvolito. — against, involo. — abroad (as news), publicor, in vulgus dimanare, palam fieri, omnibus innotescere. — To let fly at, peto. — To fly at, impeto, irruo, involo. — To fly at one's throat, jugulum pctere. — To fly away, avolo, aufugio. — back, refugio, revolo, retrocedere. — before or first, antevolo, prævolo. — beyond or by, prætervolo. — down, devolo. — fur, provolo, profugio. — across, transvolvo, transfugio. — from justice, a judicio se subducere. — To fly one's country, solum vertere; domo profugere, a natali solo aufugere. — To fly high, in sublime ferri. — To fly hither and thither, diffugio. — To fly in one's face, (fig.), in capillum alicujus involare. — His conscience will fly in his face, illum conscientia malefactorum suorum stimulat or cæco verberæ cædet. — To fly to pieces, dissilio, diffindor. — To fly often, volito. — off, retrocedere. — out, effugio, evolo, prorumpo. — To fly over, supervolo, supervolito, transvolvo, transvolito. — That report flew all over the exchange and city, fama ea forum atque urbem pervasit. — To fly for refuge, perfugio, confugio; ad asylum se conferre. — They were ready to fly (flee), pæne terga verterunt. — He made him fly out of Macedonia, cœgit a Macedonia profugere. — To fly to, ad volo. — To fly together, convolo, confugio. — I had whither to fly to, habebam quo confugerem. — They fly to the mercy of the commanders, ad imperatorum fidem confugiunt. — To fly up, subvolvo. — To let fly (shoot), ejacular, emitto; in aliquem torquere te.um. — A flying camp, manus expedita, exercitus expeditus. — coach, currus expeditus. — enemy,

hostis aversus. — To come off with flying colors, cum laude se ex periculo expedire.

FLYING, volatus: (flight), fuga, effugium.

FLIGHT (escape), fuga. — To put to flight, fugo, proffigo, in fugam dare or vertere. — He put them to flight, in fugam concecit; dare terga cœgit. — Put to flight, fugatus, proffigatus, fusus; in fugam conversus. — To take flight, aufugere, fugam capere or capessere; fugâ se subducere. — A flight unto, refugium. — An inclination to flight, paratus ad fugam animus. — To save himself by flight, fugâ se eripere. — A few were saved by flight, paucis pernicitatis saluti fuit, Curt. — ¶ Flight (of birds), volatus: — (a flock), grex avium. — Swift of flight, celer, velox. — ¶ Flights of fancy, cogitationis impetus.

FOAL, pullus equinus, equuleus, equulus. — The foal of an ass, asellus, asella. — Of a foal, pullinus.

TO FOAL, pullum equinum parere, fctum equinum edere.

FOALING, pulli in lucem editio.

FOAM, spuma. — To cast out foam, expumio, despumo. — The foam of the sea, maris spuma. — of lead, molybditis. — of silver, argyritis. — of gold, chrysitis. — Full of foam, spumosus.

TO FOAM, spumo. — at the mouth, spumas ore agere or ex ore emittere. — like a horse, fremo, freudeo. — To begin to foam, spumescere.

FOAMING, spumatus.

FOAMY, spumeus; spumatus (poet.).

FOB, loculus minor.

FOB a man off, aliquem eludere, frustrari; voti cassum reddere; in aliud tempus rejicere.

FOCUS, quasi focus, locus in quem radii colliguntur.

FODDER, pabulum; fœnum. — of straw, pabulum stramineum. — Of or belonging to fodder, pabularis, pabulatorius.

TO FODDER, pabulum dare, præbere; pascere.

FOE, inimicus; inimica. See Enemy.

FOG, nebula.

FOGGY, nebulosus; crassus.

FOGGINES, aëris crassitas.

FOH! (he!), vah!

FOIBLE (blind or weak side), imbecillitas; vitium.

FOIL (to learn to fence with), rudis; ensis præpilatus. — To play at foils, batuo; rude ludere. — ¶ A foil or foiling (repulse), repulsa.

TO FOIL, ad vanum or ad irritum redigere, conturbo, perimo; sterno; repello. — To give one a foil, in genua dejicere, repellere. — To take a foil, repulsam ferre. — Foiled, prostratus, repulsus, victus, ad genua adactus.

FOILER, victor.

FOIST in, subdo, furtim obtrudere or supponere. — Foisted in, subditus, suppositus.

FOLD, s. (plait), sinus. See also below.

TO FOLD, plico, complico. — in, implico, involvo. — round about, circumplico, convolvo. — To fold up apparel, vestes complicare.

FOLD (sheep-fold), caula, stabulum, ovile. — Folds of hurdles, crates, pl.

TO FOLD (put into a fold), stabulo, stabulo includere; claudere pecus textis cratibus, Hor.

FOLDER, qui or quæ plicat.

FOLDING (plaiting), plicatura. — ¶ A folding of sheep, stabulatio, Col.

FOLDING, or which may be folded, plicatilis.

FOLIAGE, (arborum) folia; (in painting or sculpture), folia picta or sculpta.

FOLK, populus, plebs, vulgus, turba. — Poor, pauperes, pauperuli. — Rich, divites, opulenti. — So the folk say, ita aiunt.

FOLLOW, sequor, consequor; subsequor (close); persequor; comitor; prosequor. — Followed, deductus. — Let me follow my own humor, sine me gerere mihi morem. — He follows his pleasure, in otio agit. — Follow me this way, vos me hac sequimini. — To follow after (pursue), consector, insectari, insequi, insistere (with dat.), urgere. — To follow his book, studiis incumbere. — To follow any business, rei alicui operam dare. — To follow the law, legibus operam dare,

juri attendere. — To follow husbandry work, opus rusticum obire. — To follow a trade, artem factitare or exercere. — To follow close, insto, insisto. — To follow after or succeed, succedere, excipere. — Then followed a much more troublesome year, turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. — To follow another's pleasure, alicui obsequi, morem gerere, obtemperare. — To follow diligently, sector, consector, assessor. — To follow hotly, totis viribus persequi. — To follow up and down, consector. — To follow close at one's heels, hævere alicujus vestigiis, in terga hætere. — To follow a matter close, rem aliquam intente administrare. — To follow counsel, sequi consilium. — To follow his own devices, tendere ad sua consilia. — the example of one's grandfather, abire in avi mores atque instituta, Liv. — Follow your nose, quâ via ducit dirige gressum. — It follows, sequitur. — On the day following, postero die. — Following, consectorius. — ¶ To follow (imitate), æmulor, imitor. — He follows his father's steps, patrisat, imitator patrem. — To be followed, or which may be followed or imitated, imitabilis, imitandus.

FOLLOWER, comes, deductor; (disciple), discipulus; (imitator), imitator. (See Adherent.) — A great man's followers, comitatus.

FOLLOWING (attending upon), deductio. — A following after, consequentia, consequutio.

FOLLY, stultitia, ineptia, amentia; deliratio. — ¶ See Fool.

FOMENT (cherish), foveo. — To foment divisions, seditiones fovere, tumultus excitare; stimulos tumultuantibus subdere; discordias domesticas alere.

FOMENTER, concitator.

FOMENTING, concitatio.

FOND (simple and vain), futilis, vanus, fatuus, ineptus; (kind), amans, indulgens; (passionately), cupidus. — To be fond of (admire), admiror, impense cupere. — To be fond of (indulge), indulgeo. — Fond tricks, blanditiæ, pl.

TO FONDLE (make much of), foveo, nimis indulgere, mollius curare.

FONDLER, qui or quæ mollius curat.

FONDLING (fondled child), delicatus puer.

FONDLY (indulgently), blande, indulgenter; (foolishly), inepte, stulte, vane; (affectionately), amanter, cupide.

FONDNESS (indulgence), indulgentia; (love), amor; (silliness), ineptia, stultitia.

FONT, lavacrum sacrum, fons lustralis.

FOOD, cibus, alimentum; victus, cibaria. — Of or for food, cibarius, alimentarius, escarius. — Fit for food, esculentus. — Food for cattle, pabulum, pastus. — ¶ See Fced.

FOOL, stultus, insipiens, fatuus, demens; stipes, caudex, verve. — An arrant fool, stultissimus, bis stultus. — A natural fool, homo excors. — A fool's bolt is soon shot, quicquid in buccam venerit, stultus loquitur. — A fool may put somewhat into a wise man's head, sæpe etiam est olitor valde opportuna locutus. — To act like a fool, non sapienter agere. — To play the fool, ineptio, desipio; nugar, ludos facere, stulte facere, nugas agere. — ¶ A fool (jester), coprea. — in a play (harlequin), macchus.

TO FOOL (make a fool of) one, aliquem ridere, deridere, irridere, ludere, ludificari, deludificari; alicui or in aliquem illudere; deridendum aliquem propinquare. — To be fooled (made a fool of), derideri, irrideri, deludi, ludibrio haberi, irrisi esse. — To fool one out of his money, emungere aliquem pecuniâ. — To fool away one's time, rebus futilibus tempus terere or conterere. — Fooled (made a fool of), derisus, irrisus, illusus.

FOOLERIES, nugæ, ineptiæ.

FOOL-HARDY, stolide ferox; temerarius.

FOOL-HARDINESS, stolidâ audacia; temeritas.

FOOLING, irrisio, irrisus.

FOOLISH, ineptus, fatuus, insulsus, insipiens, tardus. — To make foolish, infatuo. — Foolish dalliance, petulantia, procacitas. — tricks, ineptiæ.

**FOOLISHLY**, stulte, imprudenter, inconsulte, insipienter, inepte, insulse; dementer, absurde. — *Talking foolishly, stultiloquus (poet.)*.

**FOOLISHNESS**, stultitia, insipientia, dementia; fatuitas. See *Folly*.

**FOOT**, pes. — *The foot (of a table, bed, &c.), fulcrum. — of a pillar, basis. — of a hill, montis radices. — Of a foot, pedalis. — A square foot, pes quadratus. — On foot, pedes, pedester. — That matter is now on foot, de illa re nunc agitur or deliberatur. — The military forces now on foot, copiae militares quae jam conscriptae sunt. — To go on foot, peditem incedere, pedibus incedere. — To light on foot, in pedes desilire. — The sole of the foot, planta pedis. — The hollow, pedis vola. — To tread under foot, proculco, pedibus conculcare. — Of half a foot, semipedalis. — Of a foot and a half, sesquipedalis. — Of two feet, bipedalis. — Foot by foot, pedetentim, sensim. — To bind one hand and foot, quadrupedem alioquem constringere. — To stand foot to foot, pedem pede tangere. — To be on the same foot with others, aequali gradu cum aliis esse. — A foot-ball. (See *Ball*.) — A foot-cloth, stratum, ephippiorum instragulum. — To walk a foot-pace, lento gradu or passu incedere, lentis passibus ire. — A foot-pad, latro pedestris. — A foot-post, nuntius pedestris. — Foot-soldier, pedes. — The foot-soldiers or foot of an army, peditatus, copiae pedestres. — The foot-stall of a pillar, stylobata or stylobates. — A foot-step, vestigium. — A foot-stool, scabellum. — A foot-path, semita. — See *Bottom*.*

**TO FOOT IT**, pedibus ire, venire or iter facere. — *fast, citato pede ambulare*.

**FOOTED**, pedes habens. — *Two, bipes. — Three, tripes. — Four, quadrupes. — Many, multiples. — Brazen, aripes (poet.). — Fiery, ignipes (poet.). — Cloven, bisulcus. — Crump, loripes. — Whole, solidipes.*

**FOOTING (footstep)**, vestigium; (state), status, conditio, locus. — *To get sure footing in a place, se in aliquo loco stabilire. — To set things on the old footing, in pristinum restituere.*

**FOOTMAN (soldier)**, pedes: (lackey), cursor, assecla, pedisequus, servus a pedibus.

**FOP (trifler)**, nugator; (beau), bellus homo, nimia elegantiae in vestibus studiosus, trossulus. — *To play the fop, nugor; nimia elegantiae in vestibus indulgere.*

**FOPPERY**, nugae, tricae, ineptiae.

**FOPFISH**, ineptus; elegantiae in vestibus nimis studiosus.

**FOPFISHLY**, nugatorie, inepte, stolide, factue.

**FOPFISHNESS**, ineptia.

**FOR**, conj. nam, enim, etenim, quippe. — *For who is so quick a writer as I? etenim quis est tam in scribendo impiger quam ego? — For in those days it was said, quippe in his ipsis temporibus dicebatur.*

**FOR**, prep. is answered by several Latin prepositions. — *By a; as, consider whether this be not all for me, vide ne hoc totum sit a me. — By ad; as, for a while, ad quoddam tempus. — For no entreaties, ad nullas preces. — By de; as, as for other matters, de ceteris rebus. — It is not for nothing that, &c., non hoc de nihilo est, quod, etc. — He did it on purpose, de industria fecit. — To translate word for word, verbum de verbo expressum proferre. — By e, ex; as, if it were for our profit, si ex usu esset nostro. — He is fallen sick for grief, in morbum ex aegritudine conjicitur. — By in; as, they are had for a double service, habentur in duplex ministerium. — For the remaining time, in reliquum tempus. — For ever, in omne tempus. — For a perpetual remembrance, in memoriam sempiternam. — For time to come, in posterum. — By ob; as, the gods punish for the crime, ob delictum dii poenas expunt. — I am paid for my folly, pretium ob stultitiam fero. — By per; as, they have law for it, iis id ipsum per legem licet. — For so many ages, tot per secula. — You may for me, per me licet. — By pro; as, I cannot speak for weeping, praec lacrimis loqui non pos-*

sum. — *For anger, praec ira. — fear, praec metu. — joy, praec gaudium. — By pro; as, boys are angry with one another for very small faults, pueri inter se proquam levissimis noxiis iras gerunt. — We thought it for the better, nobis pro meliore fuit. — For (considering) our estate, pro re nostra. — To take for granted, pro concessio sumere. — To hold for done, pro facto habere. — To believe for true, pro certo credere. — By propter; as, he obeys the laws for fear, legibus propter metum parat. — By secundum; as, he spoke much for our side, multum secundum causam nostram disputavit. — Note. The preposition is sometimes to be understood; as, for fear of being yielded up, metu deditiois. — He dies for love, amore deperit. — For how much, quanti. — For so much, tanti. — For more, pluris. — For less, minoris. — For how much soever, quantumcumque. — For an as, asse. — For, after good, fit, lawful, profitable, &c., is most commonly the sign of the dative case; as, I would, but for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damno. — It is a shame for those that are well born to live basely, turpe est iis qui bene nati sunt, turpiter vivere. — For, for the sake of, causa, ergo, gratia, per, pro, propter; as, as for example, exempli causa or gratia. — For this reason I made a show of it to try you, ea gratia simulavi, vos ut pertentarem. — Virtue is to be desired for its own sake, virtus propter se expetenda est. — For all (although), etsi, quanquam, etiamsi, quamvis; as, I can hardly yield you this for all you are his father, haud tibi hoc concedo, etsi illi pater es. — For all this, or for all that, nihilo minus, nihilo seclus, tamen. — But for all that I will do it, nihilo minus ego hoc faciam tamen. — For all that he could ever say or do, quantumcumque conatus est. — For all the philosophers say, quicquid dicant philosophi. — For (as for), quod attinet ad. — For what concerned the truce, quod ad inducias pertineret. — For what remains, quod superest. — For nothing, gratis. — He served him for nothing, gratis servivit illi. — You shall not abuse us for nothing (with impunity), haud impune in nos illuseris. — For that, or for as much as, cum, propterea quod, siquidem, quandoquidem, quoniam. — For the most part, fere, maximam partem, plerumque. — For some time or while, aliquandiu, aliquantisper. — He will not be sensible of it for a while, hosce aliquot dies non sentiet. — For some while he conversed with him, dies complures cum illo versatus est. — For what cause? quare, qua de causa? — For which cause, quonobrem, quare. — For that cause, ideo, eo, propterea, ea gratia, idcirco. — For ever and ever, in saecula; in aeternum; in omne aevum. — Particular phrases: — He was a good orator for those times, multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit dicendo. — Much learning for a Roman, multae, ut in Romano homine, literae. — I know for certain, mihi est exploratissimum. — For aught I see, quantum ego perspicio. — I for my part, equidem. — They for their part, illi quidem. — Note. For is frequently included in the verb; as, to look for, exspecto. — To wait for, opperior. — To be for, cum aliquo stare. — They are for Caesar, Caesaris rebus favent.*

**FORAGE**, pabulum.

**TO FORAGE**, pabulor; frumentor.

**FORAGER**, pabulator.

**FORAGING**, pabulatio.

**FORBEAR (let alone)**, abstineo or me abstineo, omitto, defugio; (leave off), desisto, mitto; (spare), parco; (suffer), patior. — *Forborne (indulged), indulgenter habitus.*

**FORBEARANCE**, patientia, indulgentia. — *Forbearance is no acquittance, quod differtur non aufertur. — With great forbearance, patienter, patienti animo, placide, sedate.*

**FORBID**, veto, interdico, prohibeo, inhi-beo. — *To forbid one his house, aliquem domo prohibere. — To forbid strictly, interdico, interminor. — He is forbidden the use of fire and water (i. e. he is con-*

demned to banishment), illi aqua et igni interdictum est. — *God forbid, dii meliora, ne id deus sinat; dii prohibeant ne, etc.; dii averruncant. — Forbidden, interdictus, vetitus, negatus, prohibitus. — Nor do I think myself forbidden to do it, nec mihi ne faciam interdictum est. — It is forbidden by law, lege cautum est, ne.*

**FORBIDDING**, prohibitio, inhibitio, interdictio.

**FORCE (endavor)**, opera, contentio, conatus, studium; (importance), momentum, pondus; (necessity), necessitas; (strength), vires, robur, firmitas; (power, effect), vis; (open force), vis aperta; (main force or violence), vis, violentia, impetus. — *This was not done without some force, hoc non nisi aegre factum est. — By main force, violenter, summis viribus, vi et armis. — The force of poison, vis veneni. — of a word, vis verbi. — To repeal force by force, vim vi repellere. — To use force, vim adhibere. — To oppose a thing with all one's force, omnibus viribus alicui rei obsistere. — To use all one's force in a thing, contendere omnes nervos in aliqua re. — To be of force, valeo, proficio, prosum, momentum afferre. — of great force, plurimum valere. — of no force, nihil valere. — Of force or upon force, ingratis, necessario. — Of great force, valens, potens. — Of small, levis; parvi momenti or ponderis. — Without force or effect, inefficax; irritus: — (freely), ultro, sua sponte. — Of more force, pluris; valentior, potentior. — To assault by open force, aperto Marte oppugnare or adori-ri. — Hither he bends all his force, huc omnibus incumbit viribus or omnes intendit nervos. — To lose force, flaccesco, languo. — A strong force (of troops), valida manus.*

**FORCES**, copiae. — *Foot, copiae pedestres. — To draw forces together, copias contrahere. — To muster, delectum militum habere. — To raise, exercitum comparare.*

**TO FORCE**, cogo, compello, impello; adigo. — *I was forced to it by want, quod ut facerem me egestas impulit. — To force one's self to do, aliquid aegre agere. — I was forced to do this, hoc invitus feci. — They are forced to halt, necessario consistunt. — A forced expression, dictum accessitum or longe petitum. — Forced is sometimes rendered by the particip. in -dus; as, ye gods whom I am forced to leave, dii relinquendi. — To force back, repello. — down, detrudo, demergo. — in, defigo. — out, depello, abigo. — To force (a woman), stupro, vitio. — To force (take by force), vi capere, arripere. — a sword out of a man's hand, ferrum e manibus alicujus extorquere. — To force (break through), perrumpo, perfodio; expugno (carry by storm).*

**FORCEDLY**, vi, per vim; invitus, invite.

**FORCER**, coactor.

**FORCIBLE (prevailing, strong)**, efficax, potens, valens, vehemens; (violent), violentus.

**FORCIBLENESS**, vis, violentia.

**FORCIBLY**, valde, violenter, vehementer.

**FORCING**, vis.

**FORD**, vadum. — *Full of fords, vadosus. To ford a river, flumen vado transire.*

**FORDABLE**, qui vado transiri potest; qui vada aperit. — *That river is not fordable, is fluvius nusquam vado transitur, nusquam vada aperit.*

**FORE**, adj. anticus (c. g. pars aedium); prior (c. g. pedes priores); exterior (c. g. vallum exterior); adversus (c. g. dentes adversi); primores (c. g. dentes).

**FORE**, adv. ante, praec.

**FOREADVISE**, praemoneo.

**FOREAPPOINT**, praestitio, praefinio.

**FOREARM**, praemunio. — *Forewarned, forearmed, qui pericula praevidet, facile cavere potest.*

**FOREBODE**, portendo, praesagio, ominor, auguro. — *A foreboding token, praesagium, omen, augurium.*

**FOREBODER**, harolus.

**FORECAST**, v. provideo, prospicio; in longitudinem consulere, Ter.

**FORECAST**, s. providentia. — *Of great forecast, providus. — Without forecast, improvidus, inconsultus, temerarius. — With forecast, provide, circumspecte, consulte.*

FORECASTER, provisor.  
 FORECASTING, provisio, cautio; prospectiva, provisus (*in cbl.*).  
 FORECASTLE (*foredeck of a ship*), pars prior navis, prora.  
 FORECLOSE, præcludo.  
 FORECONCEIVED, meditatus, præconceptus.  
 FOREDETERMINED, præscriptus, præfinitus.  
 FOREDOOM, præstituo, præfinitio; prædestino (*eccl.*).  
 FOREFATHERS, majores, avi, proavi.  
 FOREFEND, averto, averrunco, prohibeo.  
 FOREFINGER, (digitus) index.  
 FOREGO (*a thing*), e manibus emittere; (*quit*), abdicco, pro derelicto habere. — *I will not forego my right*, non recedam de jure meo.  
 FOREGOING (*going before*), antecedens; præcedens; prior, superior.  
 FOREGROUND of a picture, quæ in imagine eminent. — *To place in the foreground*, in picturâ alicujus-rei (*or hominis*) imaginem primam ponere.  
 FOREHEAD, frons. — *Having a broad forehead*, fronto. — *two foreheads*, bifrons. — *A forehead-band*, redimiculum frontis; frontale (*for beasts*). — || See *Brow*.  
 FOREIGN, externus, exterus, peregrinus, adventivus, alienigenus; *fig.* alienus. — *This is quite foreign to the purpose*, hoc nihil est ad rem, sejunctum est a re propositâ.  
 FOREIGNER, externus, peregrinus, adventivus, alienigena.  
 FOREJUDGE, præjudico.  
 FOREJUDGER, qui præjudicat.  
 FOREJUDGMENT, præjudicium; opinio præjudicata.  
 FOREKNOW, præscio, prænosco; præsentio, præcognosco.  
 FOREKNOWING, *adj.* præscius. — *Subst.* præscitio.  
 FORELAND, promontorium.  
 FORELOCKS, antiæ, *pl.*  
 FOREMAN, antistes. — *of the jury*, juratorum primus.  
 FOREMAST, malus exterior.  
 FOREMOST, primus; præcipuus. — *First and foremost*, imprimis, primum, primo loco. — *To go foremost*, præeo, præcedo.  
 FORENOON, tempus antemeridianum.  
 FORENOTICE, præmonitio, *Ob.*  
 FOREORDAIN, præstituo, præfinitio; prædestino (*eccl.*).  
 FOREORCH, propylæum.  
 FORERUN, præcurro; præverto.  
 FORERUNNER, præcursor, antecursor; prodromus: (*harbinger*), prænuntius (-a). — *of an army*, excursor.  
 FORERUNNING, præcurso.  
 FORESAY, prædico.  
 FORESAYING, prædictio.  
 FORESEE, prævideo, prospicio. — *Foreseen*, prævisus, præcautus.  
 FORESEEING, providentia.  
 FORESEER, qui *or* quæ prævidet.  
 FORESHOW, præmonstro, prænarro; denuntio.  
 FORESHOWING, denuntiatio.  
 FORESIGHT, providentia, prospectiva: præsentio. — *To have a foresight of a thing*, rem aliquam prævidere. — *Want of foresight*, imprudentia.  
 FORESKIN, præputium.  
 FOREST, silva; saltus; nemus; densa ferarum tecta; (*see Silva in the Lex.*): — silva publica. — *Forest-like*, saltuosus, silvestris.  
 FORESTER, homo silvester (*silvicola is poet.*); saltuarius (*as an officer*).  
 FORESTALL, anticipo, antecapio, intercipio, præripio; (*a market*), præmercator. — || See *Anticipate*.  
 FORESTALLER (*of the market*), qui res præmercatur, qui frumentum comprimit. — See *Buyer*.  
 FORESTALLING, interceptio.  
 FORETASTE, *v.* prægusto.  
 FORETASTE, *s.* anticipatio.  
 FORETASTER, prægustator.  
 FORETELL, prædico, prænuntio, denuntio.  
 FORETELLER (*sign of*), prænuntius, præcursor: (*diviner*), hariolus, fatidicus; vates, augur.  
 FORETELLING, prædictio, denuntiatio; augurium (*poet.*).

FORETHINK, cogitatione aliquid præcipere. — *Forethought of*, præmeditatus, cogitatione præceptus.  
 FORETHOUGHT, FORETHINKING, præmeditatio. See *Forecast*.  
 FORETOKEN, *v.* portendo, præscio, ominor.  
 FORETOKEN, *s.* præscium, omen.  
 FOREVOUCHED, ante affirmatus.  
 FOREWARN, præmoneo, prædico. — *Forewarned*, forearmed, præmonitus, præmunitus.  
 FOREWARNING, præmonitio.  
 FOREFEIT (*fine, penalty*), pœna (pecuniaria), multa; (*fault or offence*), delictum, peccatum. — *To pay one's forfeit*, pecuniam multatitiam solvere; multam subire. — *To forgive a forfeit*, pecuniam multatitiam remittere.  
 TO FOREFEIT, multam committere, multam daminari. — *one's credit*, existimationem perdere, foro cedere. — *The favor of one*, gratiâ alicujus excidere. — *a recognition*, vadimonium deserere. — *one's word*, promissis non stare; fidem violare *or* fallere. — *Forfeited*, confiscatus; (*lost*), perditus.  
 FOREFEITABLE, quod confiscari potest.  
 FOREFEITURE (confiscation), confiscatio. — || *The forfeiture (loss)*, pecunia multatitia, æs *or* argentum multatitium.  
 FORGE (*as smiths do*), cudo, excudo; fabricor: (*metall.*), confio, liquefacio: (*devisé*), fingo, confingo; comuniscor, commentor: (*counterfeit*), ementior, fingo, subjicio. — *To forge tricks*, dolos fingere, nectere, fabricari. — *Forged (wrought)*, fabricatus, excusus, fabricatus: (*counterfeited*, feigned), fictus, confictus, adulteratus: (*metall.*), conflatus, liquefactus. — *A forged tale*, fabula, consutus dolus.  
 FORGE, *s.* officina ferraria; furnus fabrilis.  
 FORGER (*maker*), fabricator, cusor, excursor: (*counterfeiter*), fictor. — *of writings*, falsarius, fabricator falsarum chartarum. — *of words*, verborum novorum inventor.  
 FORGERY (*a fiction*), res commenticia, commentum: (*fabrication*), fabricatio: (*counterfeiting*, feigning), confictio. — *of false accusations*, calumnia. — *of tales*, fabularum fictio. — *The forgery of arms*, armorum fabricatio.  
 FORGET (*not to remember*), obliviscor, memoriam alicujus rei amittere, ex memoriâ amittere; (*neglect*), prætere, negligo, prætermitto. — *I have quite forgot that*, effluxit illud ex animo meo. — *We easily forget a benefit received*, facile abolescit gratia facti. — *I forget my sorrows*, depono memoriam dolorum. — *He will forget every word you say*, in pertusum ingeris dicta dolum. — *I have entirely forgotten it*, id mihi prorsus excidit. — *I had almost forgotten your name*, nomen tuum pæne mihi exciderat. — *I had forgotten it*, me fugerat. — *To be forgotten*, obruor, excido; in oblivionem venire. — *That slaughter was not yet forgotten*, nondum ista clades exoleverat. — *Forgotten*, oblivioni traditus; *quite*, oblivioni traditus, sepultus, obrutus. — *To forget utterly*, perpetuâ oblivione obruere; aquis Lethæis dare; in aquâ scribere, Catull. — *To forget or forgive*, ex memoriâ aliquid deponere *or* abjicere. — *To forget by drinking*, ebibo. — *To forget what one has learned*, dedisco.  
 FORGETTER, immemor.  
 FORGETTING, oblitio; prætermisio.  
 FORGETFUL, obliviosus; immemor. — *Rub up your forgetful memory*, intermortuam memoriam revoca.  
 FORGETFULNESS, oblitio, oblitivum.  
 FORGIVE, condono, ignosco, remitto, absolvo; gratiam alicui facere, veniam dare, tribuere, concedere. — *I pray forgive me this fault*, abs te peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas. — *Forgive me this one fault*, unam hanc noxam remitte. — *To forgive part of the money*, ex pecuniâ aliquid remittere. — *To forgive the whole*, totum remittere, totius gratiam facere. — *Forgiven*, condonatus, remissus, (*both of the fault*). — *I am forgiven by him*, remisit mihi noxam. — *Not to be forgiven*, inexcipiabilis, cui venia non debetur.  
 FORGIVENESS, venia; pœne remissio. — *I ask no forgiveness*, nullam deprecor

pœnam. — *Absolute forgiveness*, oblitio, amnestia.

FORGIVER, qui *or* quæ condonat.  
 FORGIVING, remissio.  
 FORK, furca. — *A little fork*, furcula, furcilla. — *A dung-fork*, furca (*in connection*). — *An oven-fork*, rutabulum. — *A pitch-fork*, merga. — *A fork for a vine*, capreolus. — *Fork for a net*, vara.  
 FORKED, FORKY, bifidus, bibrucus, bisulcus, bicornis. — *Three-forked*, trisulcus, trifidus.  
 FORLORN (*desperate*), perditus, deploratus: (*forsaken*), solus, derelictus, destitutus.  
 FORLORNNESS, miseria; solitudo.  
 FORM (*figure or shape*), forma, figura: (*manner*), ratio, modus, ritus. — *A set form*, formula, exemplum, exemplar. — *of words*, certa *or* concepta verba; verba; carmen. — || *A form (bench)*, scamnum, subsellium; sella. — *A little form*, scabellum. — *The lowermost form*, infimum subsellium. — || *A form (in a school)*, classis, Quint. — || *The form of a hare*, leporis cubile.  
 TO FORM, formo, confingo, figuro. — *ancw*, reformo, recoquo.  
 FORMAL, sollempnis; formalis; affectatus.  
 FORMALIST, formularum putidus affectator *or* exactor.  
 FORMALITY, inos receptus; ritus: — (*in deportment*), molesta urbanitas: — (*in speech*), ambages, pompa.  
 FORMALLY, sollempniter; cum affectatione.  
 FORMER, formator.  
 FORMING, FORMATION, creatio; formatio.  
 FORMLESS, informis, indigestus, rudis.  
 FORMULARY (*book of forms*), liber rituum præscriptorium.  
 FORMER, prior, superior, pristinus. — *The former part of one's life*, vita superior. — *In former times*, olim, prisca temporibus.  
 FORMERLY, prius, antehac.  
 FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, formidolosus, terribilis; terrorem incutiens; immanis; ingens.  
 FORMIDABLY, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum.  
 FORNICATION, stuprum; concubinata. — *To commit fornication*, scortor.  
 FORNICATOR, scortator, ganeo.  
 FORSAKE (*desert*), desero, derelinquo, destituo; (*revolt from*), deficio, descisco. — *They forsake Afranius*, ab Afranio desciscunt. — *They forsake their colors*, a signis discedunt. — *To forsake (quit)* a thing, abdicco, renuntio. — *He forsook his ground*, locum non tenuit. — || See *Abandon*.  
 FORSAKER, desertor.  
 FORSAKING, derelictio, desertio, destitutio. — *of religion*, defectio a sacris.  
 FORSOOTH, sane, scilicet, nempe. — *Yes forsooth*, etiam si placet.  
 FORSWEAR, pejero, perjuro, perjuri-um facere; abjuro.  
 FORSWEARER, qui perjurat.  
 FORSWEARING, perjuri-um.  
 FORSWORN, perjurus, perfidus.  
 FORT, castellum, propugnaculum. — *Fort by fort*, castellatim.  
 FORTH, foras: *in composition also by prepositions*; as, pro. — *From this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; posthac, deinceps. — || *And so forth*, et sic de ceteris. See *Aad*.  
 FORTHCOMING, præsto, in procinctu.  
 FORTHCOMING, *subst.* (*in law*), vadimonii obitus. — || *To be forthcoming (adj.)*, in medio *or* promptu esse.  
 FORTH-ISSUING, erumpens, qui prodit.  
 FORTHWITH, actum, confestim, continuo, extemplo, protinus, mox, illico.  
 FORTIFY (*strengthen*), firmo, confirmo, roboro, corroboro: (*fence about*), circumsepio, circumfirmo, circumvallo, circummunio: (*close with a fortification*), munio, communio, vallo. — *Friendship fortified the kingdom*, amicitia fulsit imperium. — *To fortify strongly*, permunio. — *first*, præmunio. — *Fortified*, munitus, communitus. — *Not fortified*, immunitus.  
 FORTIFIER, munitor.  
 FORTIFICATION, munitio, communitio: (*the works*), munitiones, munimenta, opera.  
 FORTITUDE, animus fortis, fortitudo æquus animus.

**FORTNIGHT**, dies quatuordecim. — *A fortnight's provision, dimidiati mensis cibaria.*

**FORTRESS**, locus munitus, castellum, arx, oppidum.

**FORTUITOUS**. See *Accidental*.

**FORTUNE** (*chance*), fortuna, sors. — *Good fortune, fortuna secunda or prospera, res secundæ, casus secundus, eventus felix. — Fortune's darling, fortune filius or alumnus. — God send you good fortune, i pede fuisto. — Fools have fortune, fortuna favet fatuis. — Fortunes in a decayed state, and almost ruined, fortuna inclinata et prope jacens. — To try one's fortune, fortunam experiri. — I have this good fortune, that every thing pleases which I do, est istuc datum profecto mihi, ut sint grata que facio omnia, Ter. — Ill fortune, infesta fortuna; casus adversus, res adversæ. — By fortune, forte, forte fortuna, ita ut fit. — To tell fortunes, eventura alicui divinare, conicere, prædicere. — A fortune-teller, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus, circulator. — ¶ Fortune (estate), opes, facultates; census. — Plentiful, opes integræ. — Decayed, opes depressæ, opes attritæ, accisæ, exhaustæ; adesæ fortunæ. — A woman of a good fortune, mulier dotata; puella dives dote, Ov. — A maid of no fortune, virgo indotata. — A man of a good fortune, præditus magnis opibus homo. — To make one's fortune, divitias acquirere or nancisci. — A fortune-hunter, qui mulierem dotatam consecratur; captator. — To venture one's life and fortune, capitis fortunæque periculum adire.*

**FORTUNATE**, fortunatus, beatus, faustus. — *Somewhat fortunate, beatulus. — To make fortunate, fortunare, secundo, prospero.*

**FORTUNATELY**, auspiciato, fauste, feliciter, prospere, secundis avibus.

**FORTY**, quadraginta; quadragenarius. — *Of forty, quadragenarius. — Forty times, quadragies.*

**FORWARD**, *adj.* (bold), audax, impavidus, intrepidus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*that has made some progress*), proventus, progressus, affectus; (*soon ripe*), præcox; (*ready*), promptus, alacer. — *Very forward (headlong), præceps. — To be forward in learning, progressum facere in studiis; in literis processum or progressum habere. — A forward young man, juvenis acerr.*

**FORWARD**, *adv.* prorsum. — *To press right forward, in directum niti. — To put forward, promoveri, urgeri. — To go or set forward, procedo, progredior; profectum facere. — Go forward and grow in virtue, macte novâ virtute esto. — To egg forward, concito, incito, provocho, stimulo. — To come forward in the world, ditescio, opes augere. — A going forward, progressio, progressus. — Forward and backward, rursus et prorsum, huc et illuc. — From this time forward, ab hoc inde tempore, posthac, deinceps.*

**To FORWARD a letter**, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere. — ¶ *To forward (help, &c.), juvo, adjuvo, faveo; augeo, adaugeo, foveo; maturo. — Forwarding, conducens, conducibilis.*

**FORWARDNESS**, alacritas. — *in learning, in literis progressus or progressio. — In good forwardness, ad exitum or finem fere perducus.*

**FOSSE**. See *Ditch*.

**FOSSILE**, fossilis.

**FOSTER**, alo, educo, nutrio; foveo. See *Cherish*.

**FOSTER-FATHER**, altor, educator. — *A foster-mother or foster-nurse, altrix, nutrix. — child, alumnus. — brother, collectaneus.*

**FOSTERING**, educatio.

**FOUL** (*filthy*), fædus, spurcus, sordidus, squalidus, turpis. — *Foul play, fallacia, dolus. — Let us have no foul play, ne agas dolo malo. — A foul action, facinus fædum or turpe. — Foul language, convicium, maledictum; dicta contumeliosa. — linen, lintea immunda. — stomach, stomachus impurus. — water, aqua lutulenta. — To make foul, conspurco, fædo, inquino, maculo. — To be foul, sordco, squaleo. — To grow foul, sordesco. — ¶ Foul weather, cælum turbidum, nubi-*

lum, nubibus grave, tempestas turbida. — ¶ *Foul (ill-favored), deformis; teter. — Foul-faced, aspectu horridus. — ¶ (vicious), flagitiosus, obscenus, facinorosus. — ¶ To fall foul by words, convicior, conviciis aliquem lacerare, proscindere, lacessere; in aliquem maledictis invehi. — with blows, ad manus venire, cominus pugnare; fuste alicujus latera dolare.*

**To FOUL**. (See *To make Foul*). — *Fouled, fædatus, maculatus, commaculatus, conspurcatus, inquinatus.*

**FOULLY** (*filthily*), fæde, sordide, squalide: (*basely*), turpiter, flagitiose: (*ill-favoredly*), deformiter.

**FOULNESS**, turpitude, squalor, spurcitas; sordes; rubigo, sc. dentium, Ov. — ¶ *The foulness (of a crime), atrocitas. — ¶ Foulness (ill-favoredness), deformitas, fæditas.*

**FOUND**, fundamenta alicujus rei jacere; condo, instituo, constituo; fundo, -ære. — *To be founded on. (See Bottom and Depend.) — To found a college or school, academiam or scholam annuis opibus, or certis redditibus in annos singulos attributis fundare or locupletare. — To found a sect, disciplinam fundare. — ¶ To found (form by melting), fundo, -ære.*

**FOUNDATION**, fundamentum, communly in pl. fundamenta. — *To lay the foundation of a building, ædificii fundamenta jacere, ponere. — The making of a foundation, substructio. — From the very foundation, funditus, ab imis sedibus.*

**FOUNDER**, conditor; auctor, parens. — ¶ *A founder of metal, fusor; faber ærarius.*

**FOUNDING** of metals, metallorum fusio.

**FOUNDER** a horse, equo mollietiem pedum inducere, ungulas collidendo mollire; (*as a horse*), titubo; (*as a ship*), pessum ire, mergi, demergi.

**FOUNDLING**, infans expositus. — *He suspects himself to be a foundling, subditum se suspicatur, Ter.*

**FOUNT**, **FOUNTAIN**, fons, puteus, scaturigo. — *Of a fountain, fontanus. — Without fountains, aridus, fontium expers.*

**FOUR**, quatuor; quaterni. — *Four days ago, nudiusquartus. — The space of four days, quatrinduum. — Four days before, quatrinduo ante. — after, post quatrinduum, quatrinduo interjecto, quatuor post diebus. — The space of four years, quadriennium. — Four years after, quadriennio post. — The age of four years, quadrimatus. — Of four, quaternarius. — Four times, quater. — Four times as much, quadruplo, quadruplicato. — bigger, quadruplo major. — Divided into four parts, quadripartitus. — In four parts or ways, quadrifarium. — A place where four ways meet, quadrivium. — Cleft into four parts, quadrifidus. — Having four doors, quadriforis. — Weighing four pounds, quadrilibris. — Four hundred, quadringenti; quadringeni. — times, quadringenties. — The four hundredth, quadringentesimus. — Four-cornered, quadrangulus, quadrangularis; (*square*), quadratus. — Four-fold, quadruplex. — Four-footed, quadrupes.*

**FOUR** (*at cards, &c.*), quaternio.

**FOURSCORE**, octoginta.

**FOURTEEN**, quatuordecim. — *The fourteenth, decimus quartus. — Fourteen times, quatuordecies.*

**FOURTH**, quartus.

**FOURTHLY**, quarto.

**FOWL**, volucris, avis. — *A great fowl, ales. — Wild fowl, volucres palustres. — Water fowl, aves aquaticæ. — A keeper of fowls, pullarius.*

**To FOWL**, aucupor.

**FOWLER**, aucups.

**FOWLING**, aucupium. — *Of fowling, aucupatorius. — A fowling-piece, sclopetum aucupatorium.*

**FOX**, vulpes. — *To set the fox to keep the geese, ovem lupo committere. — To play the fox, vulpinor, Farr. — Of a fox, vulpinus. — A young fox, or fox's cub, vulpecula. — An old fox (crafty knave), veterator, versipellis. — Like an old beaten fox, veteratorie. — A fox-chase, vulpis venatus. — A fox-hunter, vulpium venator.*

**FRACTION**, numerus fractus, fractura.

**FRACTIONAL**, ad numeros fractos pertinens

**FRACTIOUS** (*quarrelsome*), rixosus, jurgiosus, litigiosus.

**FRACTURE**, fractura.

**To FRACTURE**, frango, confringo.

**FRAGILE**, fragilis, caducus.

**FRAGILITY**, fragilitas.

**FRAGMENT**, fragmentum, ramentum, frustum; fragmen. — *Fragments of meat, &c., analecta, reliquiæ. — He that sweeps the fragments together, analectes.*

**FRAGRANT**, bene or suave olens; odoratus (*perfumed*). — *To be fragrant, bene or suave olere.*

**FRAGRANCY**, suavis odor, odor.

**FRAGRANTLY**, suave.

**FRAIL**, *adj.* fragilis, fluxus, caducus.

**FRAILTY**, fragilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas. — *The frailty of human nature, naturæ communis fragilitas, Cic.*

**FRAIL**, s. fiscella, fiscina. — *of figs, ficuum fiscella or quasillus. — To put into a frail, in fiscellam condere.*

**FRAME** (*fashion*), fingo, formo, fabricor: (*contrive*), molior, comminiscor: (*build*), fabrico, ædifico, struo, construo, condo: (*join together*), conjungo, compingo; contabulo. — *To frame a picture, picturam in formâ ligneâ includere, tabulam marginare. — To frame unto, accommodo, apto. — Framed, formatus, constructus, fictus, effectus, fabricatus. — ill, informis, male compactus or fabricatus.*

**FRAME** of a building, ædificii or structuræ compages. — *of the world, compages mundi. — ¶ Frame (around a thing), forma (e. g. lignea, of wood); margo. — ¶ A frame or disposition of the mind, animi status. — My mind is not in its right frame, mens non manet certâ sede. — ¶ Out of frame, enormis, abnormis. — To be out of frame in one's health, minus commodâ valetudine uti; ægritudine aliquâ laborare.*

**FRAMER**, fabricator, structor; faber.

**FRAMING**, constructio, fabricatio, formatio, conformatio; accommodatio.

**FRANK**, ingenius, sincerus, liber, apertus, candidus. — *Very frank-hearted, perliberalis. — ¶ Frank pledge, liberum vadimonium.*

**FRANKLY**, ingenue, libere.

**FRANKNESS**, ingenuitas, sinceritas, liberalitas.

**To FRANK a letter**, literas gratis perferendas notare or signare.

**FRANKINCENSE**, tus. — *To burn frankincense, turifer. — On which frankincense is burned, turicremus (poet.). — That gathers frankincense, turilegus (poet.). — Of frankincense, turens.*

**FRANTIC**, insanus, insaniens, cerritus, vecors; mente captus. — *To become frantic, insanio, furo; in dementia pro-rumpere; intemperis agi.*

**FRATERNAL**, fraternus. See *Brotherly*.

**FRATERNITY**. See *Brotherhood*.

**FRATRICIDE** (*the murderer*), fraticida.

**FRAUD**, fraus, dolus. — *Without fraud, bonâ fide.*

**FRAUOLENT**, fraudulentus, dolosus.

**FRAUDULENCY**, fraudulentia, fraus.

**FRAUDULENTLY**, fraudulentè, vafre.

**FRAUGHT** (*laden, filled*), oneratus, refer-tus, onustus.

**FRAY**, s. rixa, pugna; jurgium, altercatio. — *To part a fray, litem dirimere, jurgia componere.*

**FRAY**, v. (*as cloth does by rubbing*), dehisco.

**FREAK** (*sudden fancy*), subitus animi impetus; (*idle conceit*), deliramentum, somnium.

**FREAKISH** (*fanciful*), petulans, cerebrosus; in repentinos animi motus proclivis.

**FREAKISHLY**, petulanter, lascive.

**FREAKISHNESS** (*wantonness*), lascivia, petulantia.

**FRECKLE**, lenticula. — *Freckles, lenticulæ, lentigo.*

**FRECKLY**, FRECKLEO, lentiginosus, sparsore.

**FREE** (*at liberty, exempt*), liber, immunis: — (*in giving*), liberalis, munificus: — (*frank, open*), apertus, candidus, sincerus: — (*common*), communis, publicus. — *You are free to speak what you will, licet tibi libere quidvis loqui. — He is free of another man's purse, de alieno est liberalis. — Free from business (at leisure)*

stiosus, a negotio vacuus. — *To make one free of a city, civitate aliquem donare; alicui civitatem tribuere, dare, impertiri; in numerum civium asciscere.* — *To be free, sui esse juris.* — *To be free for (open to) all the citizens, omnibus civibus patere.* — *To be free from, vaco, expertem esse.* — *They are free from one kind of injustice, altero injustitiae genere vacant.* — *I am free from pain, expers sum doloris.* — *At free cost, sine sumptibus.* — *To live at free cost, inemptis cibis pasci.* — *To be somewhat free with one, familiaris cum aliquo versari.* — *I was as free at his house as my own, apud eum sic fui tanquam domi meae.* — *To be free of one's tongue, sermone esse minime parcum.* — *He is free to let it alone, integrum est ei ommittere.* — *To escape scot-free, impune abire, immunem esse.* — *You shall not escape scot-free, inultum id nunquam auferes; non impune feres.*  
**TO FREE (deliver from), libero, eximo, eripio, expedio, abstraho.** — *Free me from this fear, hunc mihi timorem eripe.* — *I have freed you from other fears, ego vos solvi curis ceteris.* — *To free one from bondage, e servitio or vinculis aliquem eximere, abstrahere; asserere.* — *To free or set free, emancipo, manumitto; libertate or pileo donare.* — *Freed, liberatus, solutus, liber.* — *He thought himself freed from his oath, iurejurando se solutum putabat.*  
**FREEBOOTER, prædo.**  
**FREEBORN, ingenuus, liberalis.**  
**FREEHOLD, feudum liberum; possessio libera.**  
**FREEHOLDER, fundi liberi possessor.**  
**FREEDMAN, libertus, manumissus.** — *The freedmen (as a body or class), libertini.*  
**FREEDOM (immunity), immunitas, libertas; (easiness of doing a thing), facilitas.** — *An assessor of freedom, libertatis vindex.* — *The freedom of a city, civitas, jus civitatis.* — *Freedom from, vacuitas.*  
**FREERING (setting at large), liberatio; in libertatem vindicatio.** — *A freeing of a slave, manumissio.*  
**FREELY, liberaliter, libere; benigne; ingenue.** — *To talk freely with a person, aperte cum aliquo fabulari.* — *To do a thing freely, sponte sua aliquid agere, non dubitare facere.* — *Freely bestowed, gratuitus, gratis datus.*  
**FREEMAN, liber; civis natus.** — *He is a freeman, habet tria nomina.* — *A freeman of a city, civis, municeps.*  
**FREENESS, liberalitas, benignitas; beneficentia.**  
**FREESTONE, saxum vivum.**  
**FREETHINKER, contemptor Dei; qui Deum esse negat; homo impius.**  
**FREEZE, gelo, congelo, congelacio; congelor, duresco.** — *It freezes, gelascit.* — *Frozen or frozen up, gelatus, congelatus, ventis astrictus, congelatus, concretus.* — *round about, circumgelatus.* — *To be frozen over, as a river, frigore consistere, Ov.*  
**FREEZING, gelatio, congelatio.**  
**FREIGHT a ship, navem onerare; merces navi imponere.** — *Freighted, oneratus, onustus.*  
**FREIGHT, s. onus; merces navi impositæ.** — *¶ (the pay), vectura, vecturæ pretium; nautium.*  
**FRENCH, Francogallicus, Francicus.** — *To speak French, Francogallice loqui.*  
**FRENCHMAN, Francogallus.**  
**FRENCHIFIED, moribus Gallicis instructus.**  
**FRENZY, vesania, insaniam, delirium, mentis alienatio; furor.**  
**FREQUENT, frequens, creber.**  
**TO FREQUENT, frequento, celebro, concelebro.** — *Frequented, frequentatus, celebratus; celebrer.* — *Not frequented, incelebris.*  
**FREQUENTER, qui or quæ frequentat.**  
**FREQUENTING, frequentatio.**  
**FREQUENTLY, frequenter, crebro, sæpe, subinde** — *Very frequently, creberrime.*  
**FREQUENCY, frequentia, crebritas.**  
**FRESCO.** — *To paint in fresco, udo colores illinere* — *Fresco painting, opus tectorium.*  
**FRESH (cool), frigidus, frigidulus; (recent, lately grown, happened, &c.), recens; (sound, not tainted, &c.), recens, viridis (yet green); (not used, not wearied), recens, integer; (lively), vigenus, ve-**

gatus, alacer. — *I expect some fresh matter, recens aliquid expecto.* — *Fresh men supplied their places, alii integris viribus succedebant.* — *A fresh, hearty old age, aquilæ senectus.* — *Fresh and fasting, jejunos, impransus.* — *To be fresh and lively, vigeo, vigesco.* — *To come in with fresh supplies, integris viribus succedere.* — *While the thing is fresh, recente re.* — *Fresh in memory, in memoria recens.* — *A fresh man or fresh-water soldier, tiro, novitius.* — *¶ See Afresh.*  
**TO FRESHEN (make fresher), salsamenta aquâ macerare; nimium salem eximere; (cool), refrigero: (refresh), reficio, relaxo, recreo.** — *Freshened, dulci aquâ maceratus.*  
**FRESHLY, recenter.**  
**FRESHNESS (cheerfulness), hilaritas.** — *of the countenance, oris color vegetus.*  
**FRET, v. a. crucio, extrucio; irro, ango.** — *To fret or vex one's self, ægritudine se dedere; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ or sollicitudine affici.* — *To fret (neut.), be fretted, be in a fret, crucior, disrucior, stomachor, angor, ringor, in fermento esse.* — *I hear you are fretted, audio te animo angere.* — *He was fretted on account of the expense, angebatur ad impensas illius animus.* — *¶ To fret (rub), frico, tero.* — *To fret or gall by riding, cuticulam equitando atterere.* — *Fretted (or galled), attritus.* — *¶ To fret or eat away, corrodo.* — *¶ To fret (as wine), acesco.* — *The wine frets, vinum acescit.* — *¶ To fret or be worn out, deterior, attritu dirumpi or dilacerari.*  
**FRET, s. (passion), ira, ægritudo, sollicitudo animi.** — *To put one into a fret, irritato, acerbo, exacerbo, aspero; irâ aliquem accendere; animum alicui movere, bilem concitare, stomachum facere; incensum aliquem reddere.* — *¶ The fret of a musical instrument, citharæ intertinctura.* — *¶ Fret-work, striatura; opus celatum.*  
**FRETFUL, morosus, stomachosus, querulus.**  
**FRETFULLY, morose, stomachose, iracunde.**  
**FRETFULNESS, proclivitas ad iram, morositas.**  
**FRETTING (being vexed), ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor animi: (rubbing, wearing), attritus; (gnawing), adustio.**  
**FRIABLE, friabilis.**  
**FRIAR, cœnobia, monachus.** — *Augustine, monachus ordini S. Augustini ascriptus.* — *Cypuchin, monachus pœnultus.*  
**FRIARY, cœnobiolum monachorum.**  
**FRIBBLE, nugor.** — *A fribbling question, questio nugatoria.*  
**FRIBBLER, nugator.**  
**FRICASSEE, carnis frixæ minuta.**  
**FRICITION, fricatio.**  
**FRIDAY, dies Veneris, feria sexta.** — *Good Friday, dies per mortem Christi sacra.*  
**FRIEND, amicus, familiaris, sodalis, necessarius; studiosus or amator alicujus or alicujus rei.** — *He is my intimate friend, is est ex meis intimis familiaribus.* — *Nobody is a greater friend to me than he, mihi nemo est amicus illo.* — *You act like a friend, facis amice.* — *We have been old friends, multâ consuetudine conjuncti sumus.* — *A friend in need is a friend indeed, amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.* — *A friend at court is better than money in one's purse, ubi amici, ibi opes.* — *Try your friend before you trust him, nemini fidam, nisi quicum modium salis comederis.* — *A friend or crony, amicus intimus or familiaris.* (See Bosom.) — *A great friend, amicus summus, amicissimus.* — *A back friend, inimicus, obtrectator.* — *A mouth-friend, parasitus; Gnatho.* — *A female friend, amica.* — *To be or become friends with one, in gratiam cum aliquo redire, similitate deponere.* — *To get himself or make friends, sibi amicos acquirere or parare; amicitias conciliare; homines sibi adungere ad amicitiam.* — *To make men friends.* (See Reconcile.) — *My friend, mi tu; o bone.* — *An assured friend, amicus juratissimus, conjunctissimus; alter idem, animæ dimidium.* — *A false friend, amicus simulatus.*

**FRIENDLESS, amicis carens; ab amicis desertus; inops.**  
**FRIENDLY, adj. benevolus, amicus, humanus; æquus.**  
**FRIENDLY, adv. amice, benevole, candidè, amanter.**  
**FRIENDLINESS, benevolentia, officium.**  
**FRIENDSHIP, amicitia, consuetudo, necessitudo; familiaritas, benevolentia conjunctio, mutua amicitia.** — *Friendship soon cools, cito sociorum olla male fervet.* — *To make or join friendship with, amicitiam cum aliquo conjungere or conectere.* — *To contract an intimate friendship, cum aliquo magnam familiaritatem conflare.* — *To break off friendship, amicitiam dimittere, dirumpere, dissolvere.* — *To join in friendship or make friends, concilio.*  
**FRIEZE (cloth), pannus Frisius.** — *¶ (in building), zophorus (on a pillar).* See *Hyperthurum* in the Lex.  
**FRIGATE, navis bellica minor; (spy ship), speculatorium navigium.**  
**FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, aliquem terrere, conterere, perterrere, territare, perterrere; metum alicui afferre, terrorem alicui incutere, inferre, injicere.** — *You fright me out of my wits, præ metu adigis me ad insaniam.* — *Frighted, frightened, territus, perterritus, exanimatus.* — *To frighten from or away, absterreo.*  
**FRIGHT, s. terror, formido, metus.** — *He put the city in a fright, percussit urbem metu, terruit urbem.* — *He put the senate in a fright, terrorem patribus incussit.*  
**FRIGHTFUL, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus; horrificus.**  
**FRIGHTFULLY, horride, horrendum in modum.**  
**FRIGHTFULNESS, terror, horror.**  
**FRIGHTING, consternatio.**  
**FRIGID, frigidus, gelidus.**  
**FRIGIDITY, frigiditas, frigus.**  
**FRIGIDLY, frigidè.**  
**FRINGE, fimbria, lacinia.**  
**TO FRINGE a garment, fimbriam vesti assuere.**  
**FRINGED, fimbriatus.**  
**FRISK, saltio, exultio, gaudio exsultare (as a lamb), lascivio.**  
**FRISK, subst. saltus, exsultatio.**  
**FRISKY, lætus, hilarus.**  
**FRISKINESS, alacritas.**  
**FRITH, æstuarium, fretum; sinus.**  
**FRITTER, frustum, frustulum.**  
**TO FRITTER, minutatim frangere.**  
**FRIVOLOUS, frivolus, levis, vanus, inanis; cassus.** — *A frivolous matter, res nugatoria, levis, nullius momenti.*  
**FRIVOLOUSLY, nugatorie.**  
**FRIVOLOUSNESS, nugæ meræ.**  
**FRIZZLE, crispo, calamistro (abl.) orname, calamistro (v.).** — *Somewhat frizzled, subrispus.* — *Frizzled locks, cincinni.* — *A frizzling iron, calamistrum.*  
**FRIZZLER, ciniflo.**  
**FRO.** — *To and fro, ultro citro(que).*  
**FROCK, palla, sagum.**  
**FROG, rana.** — *Young, ranunculus.* — *A sea frog, rana marina.* — *A green frog, rana viridis; calamites, Plin.* — *To croak like a frog, coaxo.*  
**FROLIC, adj. lætus, exsultans, festivus, hilaris.** — *To be frolic, exsulto, gesticulo, lascivio.* — *To grow frolic, hilaresco.*  
**FROLIC (whim), subst. repentinus animi impetus.**  
**FROLICHSOME, lascivus, jocosus.**  
**FROLICHSOMELY, hilariter, jocose.**  
**FROLICHSOMENESS, hilaritas, lascivia.**  
**FROM, a, ab, de, e, ex, etc.** — *¶ By a, ab; as, I have heard all from the beginning, a principio audivi omnia.* — *From my youth up, jam a primâ adolescentiâ, ab ineunte ætate.* — *From the creation of the world, ab orbe condito.* — *¶ By de, as, they put off from day to day, diem de die distulerunt.* — *From a high hill, celso de colle.* — *¶ By e, ex; as, from between his feet, e medio pedum.* — *From between his teeth, e dentibus.* — *I respect from the very nature of the thing, ex ipsâ re mihi incidit suspicio.* — *I will speak from my heart, equidem dicam ex animo.* — *He lives from hand to mouth, ex tempore vivit.* — *From that time, or from that time forward, ex illo tempore, ex eo.* — *¶ By per, as, to deliver from hand to hand, per manus alteri tradere.* —



¶ *Note.* The preposition is sometimes to be understood; as, *he goes from Capua to Rome*, Capuā Romam peti. — *I see the old man returning from the country*, video rure redeuntem senem. — *From home*, domo. (See the rules for *Place* in the *Gramm.*) — ¶ *Note.* Sometimes the preposition is joined to the verb; as, *to go from*, abeo. — *To remove from* (a.), amoveo. — *To lead from*, adduco. — ¶ Particular phrases. *Winter kept this thing from being done*, hiems rein geri prohibuit. — *They differ one from another*, inter se dissident. — *They sent ambassadors from one to another*, ultra citroque legati inter eos missi sunt. — *From above*, desuper, superne. — *From about Rome*, a Romā, a locis circa Romam. — *From abroad* (from a foreign country), peregre: (from out of doors), foris. — *From all sides*, undique: both, utrumque. — *From beneath*, inferne. — *From day to day*, diem ex die, diem de die, but not de die in diem. — *From house to house*, door to door, ostiatim. — *From man to man*, viritum. — *From street to street*, vicatim. — *From one to the other*, ultra citro(que). — *From hence*, hinc. — *From henceforth*, jam inde ex hoc tempore, abhinc, dehinc, posthac, deinceps, ex hoc tempore. — *From some other place*, aliunde. — *From that time or place*, inde. — *From thenceforth*, exinde, ex eo, deinceps, ex illo tempore. — *From time to time*, subinde. — *From whence*, unde. — *From what place soever*, undecunque. — *From within*, intrinsecus. — *From without*, extrinsecus.

**FRONT** (*forehead*), frons; (*forepart*), pars adversa. — *The front part of the house*, antica pars aedium. — *The front or facade*, frons. — *With what front could he do it?* qua fronte id ausus fuit? — *A person of a bold front*, homo perfrictæ frontis. — ¶ *The front of an army*, prima acies. — *To draw up an army in front*, aciem in longitudinem porrigere.

**To FRONT** (*stand fronting*), e regione locari.

**FRONTISPIECE** (*of a building or book*), ædificii or libri frons.

**FRONTLET**, redimiculum frontis.

**FRONTIER**, limes, confinium. — *town*, urbs utrumque sub finem sita. See *Border*.

**FROST**, gelu. — *A great frost*, gelu intensum et diutinum. — *Hard*, rigidum. — *A hoar frost*, pruina cana.

**FROSTBITTEN**, frigore ustus, adustus.

**FROSTY**, pruinosus.

**FROTH**, spuma.

**To FROTH**, spumo, spumas agere; (*in bubbles*), bullio. — *To scum off the froth*, despumo.

**FROTHY**, spumeus, spumosus. — ¶ (*light, trifling*), levis, nugax, frivolus, futillis, ineptus.

**FROTHING**, spumatus.

**FROUZY**, fœtidus, putidus, oïdus. — *To smell frouzy*, inale olere.

**FROWARD**, protervus, perversus, morosus, contumax. — *Somerohat froward*, submorosus, refractariolus.

**FROWARDLY**, proterve, morose, perverse, contumaciter.

**FROWARDNESS**, protervitas, perversitas, morositas; contumacia, perversitas; delicia.

**FROWN**, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere. — *upon*, iniquis or infestis oculis aliquem intueri. — *The world frowned upon him*, a fortunâ deserebatur. — *Frowning*, torvus, nubilus, vultuosus.

**FROWN**, frontis contractio, frons obducta. — *The frowns of fortune*, fortunæ aflictæ, res adversæ.

**FROWNINGLY**, torvum, diro vultu.

**FRUCTIFY** (*make fruitful*), fecundo: (*be fruitful*), fructum ferre.

**FRUCTIFICATION**, fertilitas.

**FRUGAL**, parcus, diligens, frugi (frugalior, -issimus).

**FRUGALLY**, frugaliter, parce.

**FRUGALITY**, frugalitas, diligentia.

**FRUIT** (*of trees, &c.*), fructus. — *Early*, fructus præcoces. — *Garden*, fructus horti (or -orum). — *Natural*, fruges sponte nascentes. — *Fruits of the field*, terræ fruges, fruges. — *Trec-fruit*, poma. — *The first fruits*, primitiæ, pl. — *The*

*fruit of the womb*, liberi, proles, partus, fetus. — *Ripe fruit*, poma mitia or cocta. — ¶ *Fruit* (*profit*), lucrum, emolumentum, beneficium; quæstus.

**FRUITERER**, pomarius. — *Fruitery*, *Fruit-loft*, pomarium, oporotheca.

**FRUITFUL**, ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber. — *To be fruitful*, abundo. — *To make fruitful*, fecundo.

**FRUITFULLY**, fertiliter, fecunde.

**FRUITFULNESS**, fertilitas, fecunditas, fecacitas, ubertas.

**FRUITLESS** (*barren*), sterilis, infecundus; (*disappointed*), irritus, vanus, frustratus, frustra habitus; (*unprofitable*), inutilis, ad nullam rem utilis. — *To grow fruitless*, sterilesco. — *Grown fruitless or barren*, effectus.

**FRUITLESSLY** (*in vain*), frustra, nequiquam; (*unprofitably*), inutiliter.

**FRUIT-WOMAN**, quæ poma vendit.

**FRUIT-TIME**, autumnus, vindemia.

**FRUIT-TREE**, arbor fructifera, pomifera.

**FRUITION**, fructus; possessio.

**FRUMENTY**, puls, pulticula.

**FRUSTRATE**, frūstror, destituo. — *one's expectations*, spem or expectationem alicujus frustrari or fallere. — *To frustrate a man's plans*, omnes rationes alicujus conturbare. — *That is frustrated*, qui de spe decidit, spe dejectus; frustratus.

**FRUSTRATION**, frustratio.

**FRY**, v. frigo. — *I have other fish to fry*, est aliud quod agam; majus opus moveo. — *Fried*, frictus, frixus. — *Fried meat*, caro frixa; frixa, n. pl. — *A frying-pan*, sartago. — ¶ *To fry*, v. n. æstuo, sudo.

**FRYING**, frictio; frixura, *Varr.*

**FRY**, subst. fetus piscium; minuti pisciculi.

**FUDDLE**, act. inebrius, tingere aliquem poculis; — neut. inebrior, potito, pergræcor. — *A fuddling fellow*, potor, potator; ebriosus. — *Fuddled*, inebriatus, madidus, temulentus; vino or potu obrutus.

**FUEL**, ignis alimentum. — *To add fuel to the fire*, oleum addere caulino, materiam igni præbere.

**FUGITIVE**, volaticus, instabilis.

**FUGITIVE**, subst. (*vagabond*), fugitivus, profugus; erro: — (*deserter*), transfuga, desertor.

**FUGITIVENESS**, vis ad volandum, instabilitas.

**FUGUE** (*in music*), consonantia quædam musica.

**FULCRUM**, fulcrum.

**FULFIL**, impleo, compleo, expleo; perago. — *Fulfil one's desires*, votis satisfacere, mandata exsequi. — *My dreams become fulfilled*, somnia evadunt.

**FULFILMENT**, perfectio, peractio; eventus, exitus, effectus.

**FULL** (*filled*), plenus, expletus, refertus, oppletus, accumulatus, confertus, affluens. — *The full*, plenum: *to the full*, ad plenum; prorsus, omnino. — *I can never set it out to the full*, quicquid dixerò minus erit. — *You have satisfied me to the full*, a te quidem cumulate satisfactum est mihi. — *He paid the full worth of it*, æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam solvit. — *I have rewarded him to the full*, pari munere remuneravi. — *There was a full house*, convenit senatus frequens. — *Full sails*, vela ventis impleta or distenta. — *Full-blown*, flore expanso. — *Full-fraight*, bene instructus. — *Full-faced*, plenâ facie. — *The full of the moon*, plenilunium. — *It is full moon*, or *the moon is at full*, luna pleno orbe fulget. — *Full fed*, having his belly full, satur, satiatum. — *Truly you will soon have a belly full of him*, næ tu propediem istius obsaturabere. — *Very full*, affluens, redundans, exundans. — *Full of business*, negotiis distentus or obrutus. — *Full of grief*, mæstus, animi ægritudine affectus. — *Full of words*, loquax. — *To be full*, abundo, scateo, scaturio. — *To be made full*, impleor, satior. — *Half full*, semiplenus. — *Of full age*, or *full grown*, adultus, adultâ ætate; puber. — ¶ *Full* (*perfect*), perfectus; integer. — *You have a full year to stay yet*, annus est integer vobis expectandus.

**FULL**, adv. (*quite*), omnino, prorsus, ad plenum. — ¶ *Full a hundred years*, justum sæculum. — *He reigned full ten years*,

decem integros annos regnavit. — *What! full three days?* hui! universum triduum? — *It is not yet full four o'clock*, hora quarta nondum exacta est. — *It is full time*, tantum non præterit tempus. — ¶ *Full* (*very*), valde, vehementer. — *I am full glad*, totus gaudeo. — *I understand his meaning full well*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo. — *Full sore against my will*, me invitissimo. — ¶ *To meet one another full butt*, occurrere frontibus adversis. — ¶ *Full in the wind*, adversantibus ventis.

**FULLNESS**, plenitudo, abundantia, satias, satiety.

**FULLY**, plene, perfecte, ad plenum. — *I am fully persuaded*, persuasissimum habeo.

**FULL** cloth, pannos cogere.

**FULLER**, fullo. — *Of a fuller*, fullonius, fullonicus. — *A fuller's trade*, (ars) fullonica. — *Fuller's earth*, creta fullonia.

**FULLING**, constipatio panni.

**FULMINATE**, fulmino.

**FULMINATION**, fulminatio, *Sen.*

**FULMINATING**, fulminatory, fulmineus.

**FULSOME** (*offensive*), putidus, molestus, odiosus; (*rank*), putidus, teter. — *A fulsome flatterer*, adulator.

**FULSOMELY**, odiose, putide.

**FULSOMENESS**, nausea.

**FUMBLE**, rem incite aggredi or inepte tractare.

**FUMBLER**, qui rein aliquam inepte tractat.

**FUMBLING**, rei alicujus inepta administratio.

**FUMBLINGLY**, inepte, infabre.

**FUME**, exhalatio, vapor: *fig. ira*, iracundia. — *In a fume*, iratus, irâ accensus or ardens.

**To FUME** (*smoke*), exhalo, vapores emitere: — (*be angry*), stomachor, fremo, excandesco. — *Fumed*, exhalatus, vaporatus. — *Fretting and fuming*, irâ commotus.

**FUMINGLY**, stomachose, iracunde.

**FUMIGATE**, suffio; fumigo, *Varr.*

**FUMIGATION**, suffitus, suffimentum, suffitio.

**FUN**, ludus, jocus. — *To do a thing for fun*, ludi jocique causâ aliquid agere.

**FUNCTION**, functio, munus, officium.

**FUND** of money, ingens numerum vis, pecuniæ cumulus or acervus. — *He has no fund*, cui peculii numus non est plumbeus.

**FUNDAMENTAL**, anus, nates; sedes.

**FUNDAMENTAL**, primus, gravissimus, magni momenti, necessarius. — *law*, lex prima. — *Fundamentals*, fundamenta, pl. — *To err fundamentally*, in rebus gravissimis or maximi momenti errare.

**FUNERAL**, funus; exsequiæ; pompa funeris; justa (funebria). — *After the funeral solemnity*, which was very magnificent, was over, postquam more regio justa magnifice fecerant, Sall. — *To make a funeral*, funus (exsequiis) celebrare. — *Funeral obsequies*, officium supremum. — *banquet*, epulum funebre or ferale. — *song*, nœnia. — *A funeral pile*, rogius, pyra. — *Funeral rites or ceremonies*, justa; inferiæ. — *To make a noble funeral for a person*, amplo funere aliquem efferre; funus magnâ ambitione celebrandum curare.

**FUNERAL**, funereus, funebris.

**FUNGOUS**, spongiosus.

**FUNNEL**, infundibulum. — *To turn with a funnel*, per infundibulum infundere — ¶ *The funnel* (*of a stove*), tubus.

**FURBELLOW**, fimbria.

**FURBISH**, recudo, polio, interpolo.

**FURBISHING**, qui polit or interpolat.

**FURBISHING**, interpolatio.

**FURIES**, Furiæ, Eumenides.

**FURIOUS**. See *Fury*.

**FURL** a sail, velum contrahere.

**FURLING**, contractio.

**FURLONG**, stadium.

**FURLOUGH** (*leave to be absent from the army*), comæatus.

**FURNACE**, fornax, caminus; furnus (*baking-oven*): — (*brewing kettle*), caldarium, ahenum. — *A potter's furnace*, figuli fornax. — *Of a furnace*, furnaceus. — *To be made like one*, caminor.

**FURNISH**, instruo; supposito, subministro, apparo; armo. — *Furnished*, ornatus, instructus, suppositus. — *A house richly furnished*, opime et opifere

instructa domus. — *Thinking that he was completely furnished with every thing needful for a war, in flore virium se credens esse, Liv.*  
**FURNISHER**, instructor, parochus.  
**FURNISHING**, instructio, suppeditatio; ornatus.  
**FURNITURE**, utensilia, vasa, instrumentum (collectively). — *Household furniture, supellex.*  
**FUR**, pellis, villus. — *A skin of fur, pellis villosa. — To line with furs, pellibus consuere, vesti pellem villosam assuere.*  
**FURRED**, **FURRY**, pellitus. — *A furred gown, toga pellita or pellibus consuta.*  
**FURRIER**, pellio.  
**FURROW**, sulcus. — *A little furrow, sulculus. — Water furrows, sulci aquarii, elices. — A great furrow or trench where lands are drained, lacuna. — A ridge of land between two furrows, porca, lira.*  
**TO FURROW** (make furrows), sulco. — *A maker of furrows, sulcator. — Furrowed, sulcatus.*  
**FURTHER**, *adv.* ultra, ulterius, longius. — *I will proceed no further, longius non progrediar. — Thus far and no further, ne plus ultra. — Unless you will have any thing further, nisi quid adhuc forte vultis. — You will never be the further off for that, id tibi nullo impedimento erit.*  
**FURTHER**, *adj.* ulterior. — *In the Further*

*Spain, in Hispania Ulteriori. — At the further end of the third book, in extremo tertii libri. — || See Farther.*  
**TO FURTHER**, juvo, adjuvo, faveo, augeo, promoveo, proveho; adjumento alicui esse; subsidium, suppetias or opem ferre. — *I entreat you to further me herein, te oro ut me adjuves in hac re.*  
**FURTHERANCE**, adjumentum, auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ.  
**FURTHERER**, adjutor, fautor, auxiliator; opifer.  
**FURTHERMORE**, porro, insuper, præterea, quin etiam, ad hæc.  
**FURTHEST**, extremus, ultimus. — *In the furthest part of the world, in extremis terrarum oris. — At the furthest, ad summum. — To-morrow, or the next day at furthest, cras, aut ad summum perendie. — The furthest way about is the nearest way home, compendia fere sunt dispendia. See Farthest.*  
**FURTIVE**, furtivus.  
**FURY**, furor, insania, rabies, furcns ac violentus impetus. — *Transported with fury, furore inflammatus or percitus; furis agitatus. — Hair-brained fury, furor præceps, rabies cæca; effrenata or furiosa cupiditas. — Full of fury, furibundus, furiosus, rabiosus. — Fury-like, furiæ. — || The Furies, Furiæ, Epinides.*  
**FURIOUS**, furiosus, rabidus, insanus. —

*To be furious, furo, insanio, furore exagitari. — To make furious, in furem agere or adigere.*  
**FURIOUSLY**, furiose, furenter.  
**FURIOUSNESS**, insania, rabies.  
**FURZE**, genista spinosa.  
**FUSE**, liquefacio, liquo.  
**FUSION**, fusura, fusio.  
**FUSIBLE**, quod liquari potest.  
**FUSEE**, **FUSIL**, sclopetum.  
**FUSS**, tumultus, strepitus.  
**FUSTIAN**, pannus linoxylinus, xylinus — *Of fustian, xylinus. — || Fustian language, turgida verba, serino tumidus, inflatus, affectatus; ampullæ. — To speak fustian, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre.*  
**FUSTY**, putidus, fracidus, mucidus. — *To smell or grow fusty, puteo; fracesco, muresco.*  
**FUSTINESS**, putor, Cat.  
**FUTILE**, inutilis.  
**FUTILITY**, inutilitas.  
**FUTURE**, futurus. — *For the future, in futurum, tempore futuro. — To take care for the future, in tempus futurum consulere.*  
**FUTURITY**, tempus futurum. — *To provide for a long futurity, consulere in longitudinem.*  
**FUZZ** (ravel out), retexo.  
**FY!** phui! vah!

## G.

**GABARDINE**, gausape, læna, hirta toga.  
**GABBLE**, *v.* garrus, præcipitanter loqui.  
**GABBLE**, *s.* garrulus. — *Love of gabble, garrulitas, loquacitas.*  
**GABBLER**, garrulus, in loquendo præceps or projectus; blatero.  
**GABEL**, vectigal.  
**GABION**, corbis terræ oppletus.  
**GABLE-END**, fastigium; frons (front). — *Having a gable-end, fastigiatus.*  
**GAD** up and down, vagor, circumcurso. — *Gadding up and down, errabundus, huc illuc cursitans.*  
**GADDER**, erro, vagus.  
**GADDING**, vagatio.  
**GADDLING**, vage.  
**GAD-BEE**, **GAD-FLY**, æstrum, asilus, tabanis.  
**GAFFER**, sodalis.  
**GAG**, *v.* os obstruere.  
**GAG**, *s.* say oris obturamentum.  
**GAGE** (pledge), pignus, depositum. — *|| A gage to measure with, virga (say) chorometrica.*  
**TO GAGE** (pawne or pledging), oppignero, pignori dare. — *|| To gage casks, vasa metiri, captum vasis explorare. — a ship, quanta pars navis sit subter aquam explorare.*  
**GAGER**, doliorum mensor.  
**GAING** (pawning or pledging), oppignratio. — *|| A gaging of casks, mensura doliorum.*  
**GAIETY**, hilaritas. See Gay.  
**GAIN**, lucrum, compendium; quæstus. — *To make a gain of, quæstui habere. — He makes a gain of the commonwealth, habet quæstui rempublicam. — Have you counted your gains? enumerasti id quod ad te rediturum putes? — I reckon all that clear gain, omne id in lucro esse depntc, omne id lucro appono. — To draw in gain, quæstum inferre. — Base, dirty gain, turpe or sordidum lucrum. — Little gains, lucellum.*  
**TO GAIN**, lucrò, lucrificacio, quæstum or lucrum facere. — *I have gained ten pounds, decem minas lucratus sum. — By that means you may gain friends, eo pacto amicos pares. — There is no easier way to gain good will, nullà re conciliatur facilius benevolentia. — I have gained my point, quod expectavi jam sum assecutus; vici. — To gain approbation, movere approbationem. — credit, fidem impetrare. — To gain or increase, augeo, adaugeo. — To gain ground or grow in*

*use, invalesco. — To gain one's end, voti compotem esse, voto potiri. — Gained, partus, lucrificatus, acquisitus.*  
**GAINER**, qui lucratur.  
**GAINFUL**, lucrosus, quæstuosus, fructuosus. — *All the gainful offices at court, omnia aulica officia ex quibus quæstus est.*  
**GAINFULLY**, quæstu et lucro.  
**GAINSAY**, contra dico, refragor, adversor, nego.  
**GAINSAYING**, contradictio.  
**GAIT**, gressus, incessus. — *Her gait showed her to be a true goddess, vera incessu patuit dea. — A mincing gait, incessus fractus. — Quick, slow, incessus citus, tardus. — To go with a stately gait, magnifice incedere.*  
**GALAXY**, via lactea, circulus lacteus.  
**GALE** (of wind), flatus, flamen. — *A brisk gale, ventus incitator, vehementior, acrior. — A gentle gale, aura levis, lenis, secunda. — A violent gale, ventus vehemens.*  
**GALL**, *s.* fel (in the bladder); bilis (the bile). — *The gall-bladder, vesica fellis; fel. — Gall-like, felleus. — || Gall (wit), galla.*  
**GALL**, *v.* (rub, pinch), attero; uro. — *|| (vex, anger), stomachum alicui facere, bilem alicui movere, aliquem pungere, dicitur proscindere, maledictis excipere. — I gall the man, uro hominem. — To gall an enemy, hosti incommodare, magnum incommodum dare, ferre, importare. — in the rear, hostem in tergo destringere.*  
**GALL**, *subst.* intertrigo; pars attrita; pl. attrita.  
**GALLANT**, *adj.* comptus, nitidus, lautus, speciosus, splendidus. — *To make gallant, orno, adorno. — Nothing gallant, inelegans, invenustus. — || Gallant (brave, &c.), fortis, animosus, magnanimus, egregius, eximius.*  
**GALLANT**, *s.* homo bellus or scitus; (to a lady), adulter, mœchus.  
**GALLANTLY**, compe, nitide, generose, splendide, egregie, fortiter, acriter. — *To attire gallantly, nitide, splendide, egregie ornare; molliter or delicate vestire.*  
**GALLANTNESS**, **GALLANTRY**, magnificentia, nitor, splendor, laetitia; — (of spirit), magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.  
**GALLEON**, navis præsiaria grandior.  
**GALLERY**, porticus, ambulacrum, ambu-

*latis, pergula. — having two rows of pillars, porticus duplex; three, triplex. — A covered gallery, cryptoporticus. — A picture gallery, pinacotheca. — The gallery in the theatre, cavea summa. — A gallery open about the court, peristylum. — A little gallery, porticula, ambulacrum.*  
**GALLEY**, navis actuaria or longa. — *A little galley, actuariolum, paro.*  
**GALLIGASKINS**, braccæ laxæ.  
**GALLIOT**, biremis.  
**GALLIPOT**, ollula fictilis; vasculum fictile.  
**GALLON**, congius.  
**GALLOP**, equo citato vehi or currere; (of the horse), citatum currere or ferri. — *To begin to gallop, equum admittere.*  
**GALLOP**, *subst.* circus concitatus, admisus, citatus; effusus gressus. — *In a gallop, equo citato or admissio.*  
**GALLOWES**, catasta ad supplicium extracta; arbor infelix. — *The gallowes groans for you, credo ego tibi esse eundem actutum extra portam. — One for whom the gallowes groans, trifurcifer, cruce dignus. — Hanged on a gallowes, arbore infelici suspensus.*  
**GAMBOL**, salto, exsulto; lascivio.  
**GAMBOL**, **GAMBOLING**, saltus, exsultatio. — *To make gambols, saltantes satyros imitari.*  
**GAME**, lusus, ludus, certamen: (in hunting or fowling), præda. — *To get the game, ludo vincere. — To lose it, vinci. — To play at a game, ludere. — To leave off the game, lusum incidere. — The conclusion or breaking up of games, ludorum missio. — The master of the games, brabeuta or brabentes.*  
**TO GAME**, ludo; aleam ludere: aleæ indulgere.  
**GAMESOME**, petulans, lascivus, ludibundus.  
**GAMESOMENESS**, petulantia, lascivia.  
**GAMESTER**, aleo, aleator. — *The better gamester, the worse man, aleator quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior. — A cogging gamester or gambler, aleator dolosus or fraudulentus.*  
**GAMING**, *subst.* alea; lusio. — *They sit up all night at gaming, luditur alea pernox. — Of or for gaming, aleatorius. — A gaming-house, taberna aleatoria, aleatorium. — One that keeps a gaming-house, tabernæ aleatoricæ exercitor.*  
**GAMMON** of bacon, perna, petaso.  
**GAMUT** in music, scala musica.

- GANDER**, anser mas. — *A young gander*, anserculus.
- GANG**, globus, caterva, grex. — *of desperate villains*, grex or globus desperatorum hominum.
- GANGRENE**, gangræna; caro emortua. To **GANGRENE**, gangrænâ corripî or viari.
- GANTLET**. — *To run the gantlet*, per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi; *fig. ab uno ad alterum quasi datatim mitti.* — ¶ See *Gauntlet*.
- GAPE** with the mouth, hio, oscito. — *He gapes for more*, ad spem futuram hiat. — *How he yawns and gapes!* ut pândiculus oscitatur! — *He gapes horribly*, immani hiatu rictum diducit. — *To gape after (covet)*, inhio, capto; appeto. — *Crassus gaped after the Parthian gold*, Crassus Parthico inhiabat anro. — *He gaped after the title of general*, nomen captavit imperatorium. — *He gaped after sovereignty*, regnum appetebat. — *To gape for breath*, anheolo. — *out of laziness*, oscito. — *To gape at one*, aspecto; os in aliquem advertere; defixis or intentis oculis intueri. — *Gaping*, hians, hiulus. — ¶ *To gape (chink)*, as the ground, dehisco, fatisco; rimas agere.
- GAPER**, qui hiat, oscitat. — *A rude gaper*, spectator impudens.
- GAPING** (yawning), oscitatio.
- GAP**, hiatus, fissura, apertura. — *A gap in a book*, lacuna. — *A gap in the ground*, terræ hiatus. — *To stop a gap*, hiatus resarcire, lacunam supplere. — *A stop-gap*, impedimentum. — *To stand in the gap* (protect others from danger), periculum ab aliis depellere; pro aliis se periculo offerre or objicere.
- GARB** (dress), ornatus, habitus; (way of carriage), gestus. — *Fig. in the garb of*, specie alicujus rei.
- GARBAGE**, viscera; (refuse), sordes.
- GARBLE**, purgo, expurgo; excerno: (cull out), excerpto, delectum facere.
- GARBLER**, purgator.
- GARBLING**, purgatio.
- GARDEN**, hortus. — *A little garden*, hortulus. — *A flower-garden*, floralia (sc. oca). — *A nurse-garden*, seminarium, plantarium. — *A garden of pleasure*, viridarium, horti (pl.). — *A kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius. — *A garden of roses*, rosarium, rosetum. — *To dress or manage a garden*, hortum colere or instruere. — *Of a garden*, hortensis. — *A digging in a garden*, pastinatio. — *A bed in a garden*, area, areola.
- GARDENER**, olitor, horti cultor.
- GARGLE**, gargarizo.
- GARGLING**, gargarizatio, gargarizatus.
- GARISH**, magnifice, splendide, nitide vestitus: fulgens, splendens, lucidus, splendidus.
- GARISHNESS**, splendor, fulgor.
- GARLAND**, sertum; corolla. — *of flowers*, corolla textilis. — *of oak leaves*, corona quærna, quercica, civica. — *of bays*, (corona) laurea. — *To make garlands*, sarta texere. — *Wearing a garland*, coronatus, serto redimitus.
- GARLIC**, allium. — *Bear's*, allium ursinum. — *Great mountain*, allium montanum. — *Wild or cow*, allium silvestre. — *Whole headed*, mas allium. — *A clove of garlic*, allii nucleus. — *A head*, allii bulbos or caput. — *Smelling of garlic*, allium olens; alliatus.
- GARMENT**, vestis, indumentum, amictus. — *Cut your garment according to your cloth*, ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum in oculis. — *A torn garment*, vestis lacera or pertusa. — *A garment of cloth of gold*, segmentata vestis. — *of needle work*, vestis acu picta, vestis Phrygiæna. — *of silk*, vestis holoserica. — *An old garment*, lacerna vetus. — *A garment that fits well*, ill, vestis corpori accurate or male aptata. — *An under garment*, tunica. — *An upper*, pallium; summus cultus, Mart. — *A holiday garment*, vestis splendidior. — *Of a garment*, vestiarius.
- GARNER**, horreum, cella penaria. — *for salt*, salis repositorium.
- To **GARNER**, repono, condo.
- GARNET**, carbunculus. — *Oriental*, carbunculus carchedonius.
- GARNISH**, orno, adorno, exorno; excolo, instruo; polio; distinguo.
- GARNISHER**, adornator, exornator.
- GARNISHING**, GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE, ornatus, ornamentum; exornatio; politura; vestitus.
- GARRET**, cœnaculum superius, cœnaculum; cella.
- GARRISON**, præsidium. — *A soldier that lies in garrison*, miles statarius, præsidarius. — *To be in garrison*, præsidium agitare. — *Of a garrison*, præsidarius.
- To **GARRISON**, præsidio munire or firmare; præsidium in oppido collocare.
- GARRULOUS**, garrulus, loquax.
- GARRULITY**, garrulitas.
- GARTER**, genuale, periscelis, tœnola tibialis. — ¶ *A knight of the garter*, auratæ periscelidis eques. — ¶ *Garter (principal king at arms)*, say fœtialis garterius.
- To **GARTER** up (tie with a garter), subligo, succingo; periscelide circumdare.
- GAS**, gas, quod dicitur.
- GASCONADE**, insultatio petulans, jactatio.
- GASH** (make a gash), vulnero, lacerio; scindo.
- GASH**, s. vulnus; incisura.
- GASHING**, vulneratio.
- GASP** for breath, ægre ducere spiritum; anheolo.
- GASP**, s. anhelans spiritus; spiritus. — *To be at the last gasp*, animam agere. — *To give the last gasp*, extremum spiritum exhalare.
- GASPING**, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio.
- GATE**, janua, porta, ostium. — *At the gate*, ante januam, pro foribus. — *He never stirred out of the gate*, pedem portâ non extulit. — *Folding gates*, januæ bifores or bipantes. — *A little gate*, portula. — *A great gate*, porta, valvæ. — *A side gate*, janua obliqua. — *A postern gate*, posticum, janua postica, cæcæ fores. — *To keep a gate*, januam observare, januæ tutelam gerere. — *A gate-keeper*, janitor, januæ custos.
- GATHER**, colligo, excipio, decerpo. — *Five days after you have gathered them*, quinto die quam sustuleris. — *To gather as a hen gathers her chickens*, fovere penis, Cic. — *To gather again*, recolligo. — *To gather to a curd*, coagulo. — *To gather flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere. — *grapes*, vindemio, vindemior. — *To gather out*, excerpto, seligo. — *To gather strength*, reviresco, vires colligere. — *To gather together on heaps*, congero, accumulo. — *To gather up*, colligo. — *money*, pecuniam cogere, corrogare, cumulare, accumulare. — *wealth*, opes conquerere. — *To gather money for alms*, stipem colligere. — *To gather money to pay soldiers*, stipem cogere. — *To gather an army*, copias contrahere; milites conscribere; exercitum colligere, comparare, conficere, conficere. — *To gather in plaits*, as a garment, in sinus consuere. — *To gather matter*, as a sore, suppurare. — *Money gathered up against the commonwealth*, pecuniæ conciliatæ adversus rempublicam. — *To gather (persons) together*, congreco, cogo, contraho. — *To gather or meet together* (neut.), congregor, convenio. — *The people gather together*, frequens coit populus. — *To gather about a person*, circumfundi; circumstiterere. — *A multitude gathered about*, multitudo circumfusa. — *Gathered (together)*, collectus, coactus, frequens: (on heaps), congestus, accumulatus: (drawn together), contractus: (congealed), concretus: (as flowers), carptus, decerptus: (as a garment), collectus, plicatus: (as a sore), suppuratus. — ¶ *To gather (conclude) from arguments*, ex argumentis concludere. — *Whence we gather*, ex quo intelligitur; ex quo conficitur. — *To gather or guess*, conector, conjecturam facere.
- GATHERERS** (plaits), sinus.
- GATHERER**, coactor. — *of fruit*, strictor, legulus. — *of grapes*, vindemiator. — *of toll*, exactor portorii, portior.
- GATHERING**, collectio, coactio. — *A gathering together*, congregatio. — *A gathering of fruits*, carptura. — *of money*, coactio argentaria. — *To make a gathering of money*, collectam argentariam facere. — *A gathering of grapes*, vindemia. — *A*
- gathering round*, conglobatio. — *The gathering of a sore*, suppuratio.
- GAUDS**, crepundia, nugæ.
- GAUDY**, lautus, splendide.
- GAUDILY**, laute, splendide, magnifice.
- GAUDINESS**, laetitia, splendor, ornatus.
- GAUNT**, gracilis, tenuis, exilis.
- GAUNTLET**, digitabulum ferreum or militare. — ¶ See *Gantlet*.
- GAY** (gallant), comptus, lautus, nitide vestitus, splendide ornatus. — *To be gay*, niteo, splendo. — *To make gay*, excolo, orno, adorno, exorno. — ¶ (airy, brisk), alacer, hilaris, lætus, vividus.
- GAYETY** (cheerfulness), hilaritas, alacritas, lætitia; (show), nitor, splendor.
- GAYLY** (briskly), hilariter, hilare; (finely), nitide, splendide.
- GAZE** or gaze upon, v. aspecto, avide spectare, intentis oculis aspicere. — *To gaze out of a window*, exserto capite prospicere or spectare. — *Gazed upon*, avide spectatus. — *To stand gazing about*, circumspecto, circumspicio.
- GAZE**, s. obtutus, admiratio. — *To stand at a gaze*, hæsito, dubito; hæreo.
- GAZER**, spectator.
- GAZINGSTOCK**, spectaculum.
- GAZETTE**, acta diurna, acta publica, acta.
- GEAR**, ornatus, vestitus; supplex, utensilia. — *Horses' gear*, equorum ornamenta.
- GELD**, castro, eviro. — *A gelded man*, eunuchus, spado.
- GELDING**, castratio, eviratio. — ¶ (nag), cantherius; equus castratus.
- GEM**, gemma.
- To **GEM**, gemmo.
- GENDER**, s. genus.
- GENDER**, v. genero, procreo; pario.
- GENEALOGY**, genealogia, familiarium origo; liber in quo familia nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur.
- GENEALOGICAL**, ad generis descriptionem pertinens.
- GENEALOGIST**, genealogus.
- GENERAL**, universus, generalis; (common to all), communis; (common, frequent), vulgaris, tritus: also by omnis. — *In the general*, in universum, universe, generatim, generaliter.
- GENERAL of an army**, dux belli or exercitus, dux, prætor, imperator. — *To make one general*, bello aliquem præficere.
- GENERALITY**, plerique omnes, pars (hominum) maxima.
- GENERALLY** (universally), universe, generatim, generaliter: (commonly), fere, plerumque.
- GENERATE**, genero, procreo, gigno.
- GENERATION**, generatio, genitura. — ¶ *A generation (age)*, sæculum, ætas. — *The rising generation*, qui jam sunt adolescentes.
- GENERATIVE**, genialis, ad generationem pertinens.
- GENERIC**, generalis.
- GENEROUS**, generosus, munificus, liberalis.
- GENEROUSLY**, liberaliter, munifice. — *Very*, perliberaliter.
- GENEROUSITY**, virtus or indoles generosa; munificentia animi; liberalitas.
- GENET**, asturco, equus Hispanicus, caballus.
- GENIAL**, genialis, hilaris, lætus.
- GENIALLY**, naturâ.
- GENITALS**, genitalia, verenda.
- GENITIVE** case, casus genitivus, casus gignendi or patrius.
- GENIUS**, indoles, ingenium, captus. — *A good genius or capacity*, magnum or summum ingenium. — *Sublime*, ingenium præstantissimum or excellentissimum. — ¶ *A good genius or spirit*, bonus genius. — *An evil*, malus genius; cacodemion.
- GENTEEL**, honestus, elegans, venustus, commodus, lepidus, nobilis, magnificus, urbanus. — *He was a person of a genteel aspect*, ille erat honestâ facie et liberali, Ter. — *Of genteel family*, sanguine generoso cretus.
- GENTEELLY**, venuste, concinne; urbane, comiter. — *Genteelly (handsomely) clad*, pulchre or eleganter vestitus; nitidus, concinnus.
- GENTEELNESS**, venustas, concinnitas; liberalitas; urbanitas, affabilitas

**GENTILITY**, nobilitas.  
**GENTILE**, ethnicus, paganus, gentiis, veræ religionis ignarus.  
**GENTILISM**, superstitio ethnica.  
**GENTLE** (*mild*), lenis, mitis, mansuetus, clemens; facilis; tener: (*courteous*), humanus, benignus, comis, affabilis; blandus: (*tame*), cicur. — *To grow gentle*, mitesco, demitigor. — *To make gentle*, mansuefacio, domo, cicuro. — *A gentle gale*, aura secunda or lenis. — *Made gentle*, mansuefacio, domitus. — ¶ (*in family*), nobilis, generosus, genere clarus or insignis. — *Gentle and simple*, nobiles et ignobiles.  
**GENTLEMAN**, vir nobilis; (*in behavior*), urbanus vir. — *Jack will never make a gentleman*, ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit. — *An upstart gentleman*, homo novus, a se ortus. — *A young gentleman*, adolescens nobilis. — *A half gentleman*, hybrida, ex alterâ parte ignobilis. — *A gentleman of the king's bed-chamber*, regis cubicularius. — *Of or like a gentleman*, honestus, liberalis, ingenuus. — *A gentleman's estate*, census equestris. — *Of a gentlemanlike race*, honesto loco natus. — *Gentlemen of the first rank*, optimates, principes, viri primores.  
**GENTLEMANLIKE**, *adv.* generose, liberaliter. — *Brought up gentlemanlike*, ingenue educatus.  
**GENTLENESS**, clementia, lenitas, humanitas, comitas, facilitas, affabilitas, mansuetudo, placabilitas, indulgentia.  
**GENTLEWOMAN**, femina nobilis, generosa. — *A great gentlewoman*, domina or inatona illustris. — *A mean gentlewoman*, domina e plebe sumpta.  
**GENTLY**, leniter, clementer, humaniter, comiter, pacate, candide, dulciter, mansuete. — *Gently said of you*, benigne dicis. — *He speaks gently to him*, illum ore placido compellat. — *To term it more gently*, ut lenissime dicam. — ¶ (*softly or slowly*), lente, placide. — *Fair and gently goes far*, festina lente.  
**GENTRY**, nobilitas. — *of the meaner sort*, nobilitas nova, ascriptitii proceres.  
**GENUINE**, verus, sincerus, genuinus, probus, merus, putus.  
**GENUINELY**, naturaliter.  
**GENUINENESS**, incorrupta integritas; auctoritas, fides.  
**GEOGRAPHY**, geographia, terræ descriptio.  
**GEOGRAPHER**, geographus.  
**GEOGRAPHICAL**, geographicus.  
**GEOGRAPHICALLY**, secundum geographiam.  
**GEOMETRY**, geometria, geometricæ; ratio linearis.  
**GEOMETRICAL**, geometricus.  
**GEOMETRICALLY**, geometricæ.  
**GEOMETRICIAN**, geometres.  
**GERMAN**, germanus, genuinus.  
**GERMAN**, *prop. adj.* Germanicus. — ¶ *A German*, Germanus.  
**GERMINATE** (*bud*), germino, egermino, pullulo.  
**GERMINATION**, germinatio.  
**GESTURE**, gestus. — *Uncomely*, gestus indecorus. — *Comely or graceful*, actionis dignitas, Cic. — *Full of gesture*, gestuosus.  
**TO GESTICULATE** (*make gestures*), gestum agere; gesticulare.  
**GET**, acquirō, adipiscor, consequor, nanciscor; paro, colligo, comparo; lucrō, lucrifacio. — *Gotten*, acquisitus, quæsitus, partus; *by stealth*, surreptitius. — *The thing gotten*, quæstus. — *He walks up and down to get an appetite*, famem obsonat obambulando. — *You will get nothing by it*, nihil agis, nihil promovebis. — *There is something to be got by this*, habet hæc res panem. — *See that dinner be got ready*, fac paretur prandium. — *They think they are got into another world*, putant se in alium terrarum orbem delatos. — *Ill-gotten goods prosper not long*, de male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius heres. — *He got the better*, potiores partes tulit. — *She was scarce got to the door*, vix ad ostium proccerserat. — *He is got into a new fashion*, nove vestitur. — *I got a glimpse of it*, quasi per caliginem vidi. — *To get aside*, away or gone, abeo, secedo. — *Let them get them from among good folk*, secernant se a bonis. — *I will get me somehow else*,

alio me conferam. — *Let her get her hence*, hæc hinc facessat. — *Get you away hence*, aufer te hinc. — *Yet they could not get away from the enemy*, non tamen enipere se hosti, Liv. — *To get acquainted with a person*, cum aliquo familiaritatem confiare, contrahere, inire. — *To get above or beyond*, supero, vinco. — *It is a fine thing to get above one's elders*, pulchrum est superasse majores. — *To get (bespread) abroad*, in viciis dimanare or emanare. — *To get before*, anticipo, præverto, vinco. — *To get by entreaty*, exoro, impetro. — *To get (pass) by*, prætereo. — *To get by labor*, demereo. — *She gets her living by spinning and weaving*, lanâ et telâ victum querit; *fig.* parce et duriter vitam tolerat. — *To get clear of a thing*, se ab aliquâ re expedire or liberare. — *To get by heart*, memoritè mandare. — *To get off*, evadere, effugere. — *To get (gather) together*, contraho, conquirō, colligo. — *He prayed me to get some physicians together*, rogavit uti cogere medicos. — *To get (come) together*, convenio, cœo. — *To get a thing from one by questions, &c.*, expiscor. — *For nothing could be got of him even by torture*, nihil enim exprimi quæstione potuit, Suet. — *To get a thing from one by force*, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere. — *To get (break) through*, perumpo. — *To get up (rise)*, surgo. — *To get up upon*, conscendo. — *To get (lift) up*, attollo, elevo. — *To get safe home*, domum suam incolumem attingere. — ¶ *To get (beget)*, genero, procreo; gigno. — *To get with child*, gravido; gravidam facere.  
**GETTING**, comparatio. — *There is no getting of it again*, quod perit, perit.  
**GEWGAWS**, nugæ, tricæ, crepundia.  
**GHAFTLY** (*dreadful*), horrificus, terribilis; (*pale*), pallidus. — *A ghaftly countenance*, facies cadaverosa.  
**GHAFTLINESS**, horror, pallor.  
**GHOST** (*breath*), spiritus, anima. — *The Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus, Paracletus. — *To give up the ghost*, supremum spiritum efflare, animam agere or exhalare. — ¶ *Ghosts of the dead*, lemures; larvæ, maniæ; umbræ.  
**GHOSTLY counsel**, consilium de rebus cælestibus.  
**GIANT**, gigas.  
**GIANTESSE**, mulier staturâ giganteâ.  
**GIGANTIC**, giganteus.  
**GIBBER**, barbare loqui.  
**GIBBERISH**, mendicorum et nebulonum ex compacto sermo; barbaries.  
**GIBBET**, arbor infelix.  
**TO GIBBET**, suspendo.  
**GIBBOUS**, gibbus, gibbosus.  
**GIBE**, dicerium, sanna, scomma.  
**TO GIBE**, illudo, subsanno; dicerio or scommate aliquem petere.  
**GIBER**, dicax, scurra.  
**GIBING**, conviciosus, convicians.  
**GIBINGLY**, fastidiosè.  
**GIBLETS**, anseris trunculi or exta.  
**GIDDY** (*giddy-brained*, *giddy-headed*), vertigine correptus; (*foolish*, *conceited*), fatuus, ineptus, affectatus; (*fickle*), inconstans, levis, sibi dispar. — *To become giddy*, vertigine corripit.  
**GIDDINESS**, vertigo, capitis error; (*levity*), animus levis, animi levitas.  
**GIDDILY** (*carelessly*), negligentè, indiligenter, oscitanter, inconsiderate.  
**GIFT**, donum, munus. — *due to merit*, præmium. — *A small gift*, munusculum. — *A deed of gift (in law)*, factum. — *A new year's gift*, or present upon a birthday, strena. — *A gift bestowed upon a guest*, xenium. — *A free gift*, munus gratuitum. — *Gifts bestowed on the gods*, donaria, pl. — *The gift of a prince*, congiarium. — *To bestow gifts*, munera donare, muneribus cumulare. — ¶ See Give.  
**GIG** (*whirligig*), turbo.  
**GIGGLE**, effuse ridere; in cachinnum solvi; furtim cachinnari. — *Giggling*, effuse ridens.  
**GIGGLE**, *subst.* risus effusus or nimius.  
**GIGOT**, tucetum.  
**GILD**, inaurō.  
**GILDED**, auratus, inauratus, subauratus, deauratus. — *He doubted whether it was solid gold or only gilt over*, dubitabat an

ea solida esset, an extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.  
**GILDER**, inaurator.  
**GILDING**, auratura.  
**GILL** (*small measure*), hemina. — ¶ *The gills of fishes*, branchiæ, pl.  
**GIMCRACKS**, crepundia; machinæ triviales.  
**GIMLET**, terebra.  
**GIN**, laqueus; tendicula.  
**GINGER**, zinziber. — *Gingerbread*, panis zinziberæ conditus.  
**GINGERLY**, pedetentim, levi pede. — *To tread gingerly*, pedetentim incedere.  
**GIPSY**, Cingalus, Cingara.  
**GIRD**, cingo, accingo, præcingo, succingo; ligo. — *about*, circumcingo, circumligo. — *To gird slack*, cincturâ laxiore cingere. — *To gird under*, succingo. — *unto*, accingo. — *Not girded*, discinctus.  
**GIRDING**, cinctura.  
**GIRDLE**, cingulum, cingula, zona, cinctorium, cinctus; balteus. — *A sword-girdle*, balteus or balteum. — *The magic girdle of Venus*, cestus. — *To undo one's girdle*, se discingere. — ¶ See Belt.  
**GIRDLER** (*girdle-maker*), zonarius.  
**GIRTH**, cingula, cinctorium.  
**TO GIRTH**, cingulo substringere.  
**GIRL**, puella, virgo, pupa. — *A little girl*, puellula, virguncula.  
**GIRLISH**, virginalis, puellaris. — *To grow girlish*, puellasco, Varr.  
**GIRLISHLY**, more puellarum.  
**GIRTH**. See under Gird.  
**GIVE**, do, dono; largior, tribuo, attribuo. — *He gives twice*, who gives quickly, bis dat, qui cito dat. — *If you give me another word*, si verbum addideris. — *Give it to him to do*, huic mandes. — *Give me thy hand*, cedo manum. — *Give me the bowl*, water, letter, &c., cedo pateram, aquam, tabulas, etc. — *Give an inch*, and take an ell, qui semel gustarit canis, a corio nunquam absterrebitur. — *He gave it me to keep*, servandum mihi dedit. — *Giving all for gone*, transactum de partibus ratus. — *To give one like for like*, par pari alicui referre. — *To give or assign*, assigno. — *Given*, datus, traditus, exhibitus. — *To give amiss*, beneficium male collocare. — *All that you give an ungrateful person is given amiss*, perit, quod facis ingrato. — *To give away*, alieno, abalieno. — *To give bountifully*, elargior. — *To give forth*, divulgo. — *To give or deliver*, trado. — *To give back (restore)*, reddo, retribuō: — *To give back (give ground)*, cedo, retrogredior; pedem referre; in fugam inclinare. — *To give ear*, ausculto, animum advertere, aures arrigere. — *To give freely*, condono. — *To give himself unto*, sese mancipare, dedere, addicere. — *To give himself wholly to his books*, involvere se literis. — *To give into (approve of) a design*, consilium alicujus probare, approbare, comprobare. — *To give largely*, abunde, copiose, affatim largiri. — *To give liberally*, elargior. — *To give one's mind unto*, se alicui rei addicere. — *To give over*, out, off, cesso, desisto, omitto, desuesco, desino. — *fighting*, pugna absistere. — *To give over from one to another*, transdo, transcribo, trado. — *To give over for lost*, pro derelicto habere. — *Given over to another*, assignatus, translatus. — *Given over for lost*, desperatus, derelictus; conclamatum est. — *Given over (for a dead man)*, æger depositus, cuius salus deplorata est. — *So that the physicians had given him over*, ut medici de ejus salute differrent. — *One that is given over*, homo deploratæ spei. — *To give an overplus*, superingero. — *To give out or distribute*, distribuo, dispenso, dispertio: — *To give out or report*, nuntio, spargo; aliquid ad aliquem referre, in vulgus edere. — *To give part to another*, imperatio. — *To give to understand*, certum or certiozem aliquem facere. — *Given to*, addictus, deditus. — *They are much given to hunting*, multum sunt in venationibus. — *He is otherwise given*, dissimili studio esse. — *He is given to the world*, ad rem attentus est or avidior. — *To give one trouble*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere. — *To give*

up a town, oppidum dedere. — *an account, rationem reddere.* — *an argument, ab aliquo argumento desistere.* — *To give up an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare; magistratu abire.* — *one's right, de suo jure cedere.* — *one's self to idleness, ignaviae se tradere.* — *To give way, cedo, concedo.* — *Give way, decedite de via.* — *They are to give way to necessity, necessitati parere coguntur.* — *He gives way to his humor, libidini indulget.* — *To give (yield, afford), præbeo.* — || See Gift.

**GIVER**, dator, largitor. — *A lawgiver, legislator.* But see Law.

**GIVING**, donatio, datio, largitio. — *A giving into or yielding to, concessio.* — *A giving over or desisting, discessio, derelictio, cessatio.* — *A giving or yielding up, cessio.* — *A giving back, recessio.* — *A giving up, deditio.*

**GIVES** (fettlers), compedes, pedicæ.

**GIZZARD**, avium ingluvies or stomachus.

**GLAD**, GLADSOME, lætus, jucundus, hilaris, alacer, ætabilis. — *I never saw any man more glad, nihil vidi quicquam lætius.* — *Glad of the honor, lætus honore.* — *To be glad, gaudeo, lætor.* — *I am glad of it, de isthoc gaudeo, optime est.* — *I am glad to see you, ego nunc te conspicio libens; conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.* — *I shall be glad to do you any courtesy, tibi libens benefaxim.* — *I am glad to hear it, perlibenter audio.* — *I am glad to see you so brisk, ob gaudium tuum gaudeo.* — *Very glad, perlætus.* — *He is inwardly or heartily glad, in sinu gaudet.* — *To be very glad, pergaudeo.* — *He will be heartily glad of my joy, mea solide gavisurus est gaudia.*

**TO GLAD**, GLADDEN, lætifico, oblecto, exhilaro; lætitiã aliquem afficere. — *I will make him glad to take it, cupide accipiat faxo.* — *Gladdening, lætificus, exhilarans.*

**GLADLY**, læte, libenter, lubens, cupide.

**GLADNESS**, lætitia, gaudium.

**GLADE**, interstitium silvaticum.

**GLANCE**, oculorum conjectus, contuitus, intuitus. — *At first glance, primo intuitu.*

**TO GLANCE**, raptim or leviter obtueri. — || *To glance upon (give a hint of) a thing, innuo.* — || *To glance (slide by), præterlabor.* — *Glanced, leviter præstrictus.*

**GLANCING** of the eye, oculi jactus.

**GLANCINGLY**, obiter.

**GLAND**, caruncula, glandula. — *The glands of the throat, tonsillæ.* — *Full of glands, glandulosus.*

**GLANDERS**, glandularum in collo tumor.

**GLANDULOUS**, glandulosus, Col.

**GLANDIFEROUS**, glandifer.

**GLARE**, splendor oculos perstringens.

**TO GLARE**, oculos perstringere.

**GLARING**, oculos perstringens; conspicuus, insignitus.

**GLASS**, vitrum. — *Flint-glass, vitrum ex silice confectum.* — *A drinking-glass, calix vitreus.* — *A glass (draught of liquor), vini, cerevisiæ, etc. haustus.* — *To drink off a glass, poculum exhaurire, ebibere.* — *Over a glass of wine, ad vinum; inter scyphos or pocula.* — *To drink a glass of wine, vinum bibere.* — *An hour-glass, clepsydra.* — *A looking-glass, speculum; a false glass, speculum mendax.* — *A burning-glass, vitrum causticum.* — *A dressing-glass, speculum vestiarium.* — *A magnifying-glass, vitrum quod res objectas auget; microscopum.* — *Of glass, vitreus.* — *A glass bottle, ampulla vitrea.* — *A glass-house, officina vitri.* — *A glass-maker, vitrarius, vitri artifex.* — *blower, vitrarius qui vitrum flatu figurat.* — *Glass-making, ars vitri.* — *Glass-ware, vasa vitrea, vitrea.* — *A perspective-glass, conspiciolum.* — *Clear as glass, vitreus, translucidus, pellucidus.*

**GLASSY**, vitreus.

**TO GLAZE** (as a pot), incrusto; tectorio vitreo incrustare: (windows), vitro instruere or munire, fenestris vitrum insere: — (polish), polio.

**GLAZIER**, vitrarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

**GLAZING**, incrustatio, vitri inductio.

**GLEAM**, fulgur, coruscatio.

**TO GLEAM**, fulgeo, corusco.

**GLEAN**, spicilegium facere (in the field); racemari (in the vineyard): — ommissa colligere. — *Gleaned, collectus.*

**GLEANNING**, spicilegium: racematio. — *The gleanings or leavings of a thing, reliquiae.*

**GLEBE**, gleba. — || *Glebe land, prædium sacerdotale.*

**GLEDE**, milvus.

**GLEE**, hilaritas, lætitia.

**GLEEFUL**, hilaris, lætus.

**GLEET** (the running of a sore), sanies, tabum.

**GLIB**, lævis, lubricus. — *His tongue runs very glib, lingue volubilitate plurimum pollet; numerose et volubiler verba profundit.*

**GLIBLY**, lubricè, volubiler.

**GLIBNESS**, volubilitas.

**GLIDE**, labor, prolabor. — *To glide along (fig.), ambulo*

**GLIDING**, lapsus, prolapsio.

**GLIMMER**, subluceo. — *Glimmering, sublustris.* — *A glimmering light, lux dubia or crepera.*

**GLIMPSE** (flash of light), coruscatio. — || *A glimpse or slight sight of a thing, rei aspectus or prospectus obscurior.* — *To have but a slight glimpse of a thing, aliquid per caliginem or quasi per nebulam videre.*

**GLISTEN**, GLISTER, mico, corusco, rutilo; fulgeo; niteo, candeo, colluceo, luceo. — *All is not gold that glisters, non omne quod nitet aurum est; fronti nulla fides.* — *Eyes glistening with a trembling brilliancy, tremulo fulgore micantes oculi.* — *Glistening, rutilus, coruscus, fulgidus.*

**GLISTERING**, s. coruscatio.

**GLITTER**, corusco, fulgeo, niteo. — *He glitters in purple, purpurâ fulget.* — *He makes the ways glitter with his sword, stricto vias præfulgurat ense.* — *Glittering, coruscus, fulgidus, lucidus, nitens.*

**GLITTERING**, fulgor, coruscatio.

**GLITTERINGLY**, splendide, nitide.

**GLOAR**, limis oculis aspicere.

**GLOBE**, globus, sphaera. — *A little globe, globulus.* — *The globe, terræ globus; orbis terrarum, terræ.*

**GLOBOUS**, GLOBULAR, sphaeroides, sphaericus.

**GLOBOSITY**, forma globosa; figura sphaerica.

**GLOBULE**, globulus.

**GLOOM**, obscuritas, caligo.

**GLOOMY**, obscurus, caliginosus; horridus, torvus, tristis, tetricus.

**GLOOMILY**, horride, austere, torve.

**GLORY**, decus, splendor, gloria. — *To acquire or get glory, gloriam acquirere, adipisci, consequi, comparare.* — *A little glory, gloriola.* — *To hunt after vain glory, inanem gloriam aucupari.* — *Vain glory, ostentatio, jactantia, ambitio.*

**TO GLORY**, glorior, superbio, se efferre. — *Glorying, gloriosus, ventosus, superbus.*

**GLORIFYING**, s. gloriatio.

**GLORIFY**, laudo, celebri, illustro; laudibus efferre.

**GLORIFICATION**, laudatio, celebratio.

**GLORIOUS**, gloriosus, illustris, inclutus, eximius. — *Vain-glorious, gloriosus, superbus, ambitiosus.*

**GLORIOUSLY**, gloriose, eximie. — *Vain-gloriously, elate, jactanter, superbe.*

**GLOSS** (marginal comment), glossa; (any short explanation), scholion. — || *Glosses, commenta, res commenticiae.* — *To give a false gloss to, colorem dare alicui rei.* — || *Gloss, Glossiness (lustre), fulgor, nitor.* — *To set a gloss upon, levigo, polio; nitorem rei alicui inducere or addere.*

**TO GLOSS** (gloss upon), commentor, interpretor. — || *To gloss over a fault, culpam extenuare or elevare.*

**GLOSSARY**, glossarium.

**GLOSSER** (expounder), interpres.

**GLOSSING** (setting a gloss upon), levigatio, nitoris inductio.

**GLOSSY**, nitidus, expolitus.

**GLOUT** (look dogged), frontem contrahere. — *Glouting, stomachosus, iracundus, torvus.*

**GLOUTING**, s. torvitas, vultus truculentia.

**GLOVE**, digitabulum. — *Gloved, digitabula gerens.*

**GLOVER**, digitabularius.

**GLOW**, v. candeo; fulgeo; (of the eyes, mind), ardeo. — *A glowing coal, pruna.* — *Glowing, candens, ardens.* — *To become glowing hot, candesco.*

**GLOW**, s. ardor, fervor; color vividus or rubicundior.

**GLOZE**. See Flatter. & c.

**GLUE**, gluten, glutinum.

**TO GLUE**, glutino, agglutino. — *together, conglutino, coagmento.*

**GLUER**, glutinator.

**GLUING** together, conglutinatio.

**GLUISH**, GLUEY, GLUTINOUS, glutinosus.

**GLUT**, v. satio, exsatio, saturo, exsaturor; expleo. — *To glut one's self with food, se ingurgitare cibo.* — *Glutted, satius, saturatus, exsaturatus, expletus, plenus.* — *Glutted with wine and good cheer, vino et epulis oneratus.* — *Not to be glutted or satisfied, insaturabilis, inexsaturabilis, insatiabilis, inexplebilis.*

**GLUT**, s. satias, satietas, ubertas. — *There is a glut of corn, rei frumentariæ fastidiosa est copia; laxat annonæ.*

**GLUTTING**, expletio.

**GLUTTON**, homo gulosus, edax, vorax; heluo, lurco; gurgus, gulæ deditus. — *To play the glutton, comissor; heluor; gulæ servire; cibo se ingurgitare.*

**GLUTTONOUS**, gulosus, edax, gulæ serviens.

**GLUTTONOUSLY**, cum vehementi voracitate.

**GLUTTONY**, voracitas, cibi aviditas; gula, ingluvies.

**GNARLED**, nodosus.

**GNASH** the teeth, dentibus frendere, crepitare. —  *Gnashing his teeth, fremens, dentibus frendens.* — *The noise made by gnashing the teeth, dentium stridor, crepitus.*

**GNAT**, culex.

**GNAW**, rodo, corrodo, erodo, mordeo. — *I will make him gnaw his fingers, faciam ut digitos peradat suos.* — *A guilty mind gnaws itself, animus conscius se remordet.* — *Anxiety gnaws men's minds, exedunt animos ægritudines.* — *To gnaw a little, arrodo, admordeo.* — *To gnaw about, circumrodo.* — *off, prærodo, derodo, abrodo.* — *through, perrodo.* — *To gnaw upon a thing (be vexed at it), propter aliquid secum stomachari.* — *Gnawed, rosus, corrosus, erosus.* — *about, ambesus.* — *off, derosus.* — *Through, perrosus, Sen.* — *A gnawing pain, verminatio.*

**GNAWER**, arrosor.

**GNAWING**, rosio. — *Gnawings of conscience.* (See Conscience.) — *The gnawing of the guts, intestinorum tormina.*

**GO**, eo, vado, incedo, gradior, proficiscor, iter facere. — *He shall not go unpunished, non impune auferet.* — *I was going this way, iter hæc habui.* — *That goes far with me, plurimum apud me valet.* — *He goes for a citizen, civis habetur, pro civitate est.* — *Since things go so, ista cum ita sint.* — *As things go now, quomodo nunc res sunt.* — *Get you gone, abi.* — *Go hang yourself, abeas in malam crucem.* — *Things were gone so far, eo redactæ res erant.* — *He is far gone in years, ætate provecutus est.* — *How went things at the beginning? ut sese initia dederunt? — The matter went well, ill, bene, parum successit res.* — *I am a gone man, nullus sum; perii.* — *He went a long journey, viam longam confecit.* — *To go by water, navigo.* — *But as I was going to say, sed quod cœperam dicere.* — *Whither are you going? quo tibi est iter? — || To go about, circumeo, obo; perago, pererro; (encompass), ambio.* — *To go about to do, facesso.* — *To go about (a business), aggreddior, conor, molior, accingor.* — *What does he go about? quid hic crepat? — He goes about to scare me with words, maledictis me deterere parat.* — *I see what way to go about it, jam pedum visa est via.* — *To go about the bush, circuitio or longis ambagibus uti.* — || *To go abroad, procedo, prodeo.* — *Such a report goes abroad, ea fama vagatur.* — || *To go after, sequor.* — || *To go against, adversor, repugno: (go to meet), obviam ire.* — *It goes*

against my stomach, stomachus ab istâ re abhorret. — *That thing goes against my conscience, animus ab eâ re faciendâ aversus est or abhorret.* — *The cause goes against him, lite cadit.* — || *To go along with, deduco, comitor.* — || *To go apace, propero.* — || *To go aside, discedo, aberro, se subducere.* — || *To go asunder, seorsim proficisci.* — || *To go away or about one's business, abeo, discedo.* — *He shall not go away with it so, haud impune habebit; inultum id nunquam auferet.* — *To go away with, aufero, abripio.* — *She will go away with it all, id illa universum abripiet.* — || *To go avery, obliquare gressus.* — || *To go back or backward, recedo, regredior, retrogredior.* — *There is no going back (fig.), jacta est alea, galeatum sero duelli pœnitet.* — *A going back, regressus.* — *To go backward and forward, obambulo, ultra citroque ambulare.* — *in a story, rem aliter atque aliter narrare, recitare, exponere.* — *To go back from his word or bargain, pactis non stare; promissis non manere; conventa non præstare.* — || *To go before, præcedo, prægredior, antecedo, anteo; (outgo), præverto; (in governing), præsum.* — || *To go behind, pone or a tergo sequi.* — || *To go between, intervenio, inter alios incedere.* — || *To go beyond (pass over), transeo.* — || *To go beyond (excel) another in a thing, aliquem aliquâ re superare or vincere; alicui aliquâ re antecellere, præstare; antetre, antecedere.* — || *To go by, prætereo.* — *As he went by even now, he told me, præteriens modo mihi inquit.* — || *To go by such a name, tali nomine appellari.* — || *To go down, descendo.* — *He goes down the stream, secundo amne defluit; pronâ fertur aquâ.* — *To go down (as the sun), occido.* — || *To go fair and softly, lente incedere.* — *He that goes softly goes surely, melior est consuita tarditas, quam temeraria celeritas.* — || *To go for a thing or fetch it, peto.* — || *To go forth, exeo, prodeo.* — || *To go forward, pergo, progredior.* — || *To go forward (profit), proficio, prosum.* — || *To go a foot pace, pedetentim incedere.* — || *To go from, discedo.* — *They go from the matter in hand, a re discedunt.* — *To go from one place to another, commigro.* — || *To go in or into, intro, introeo, ingredior.* — *He went in again, recepti se intro denuo.* — || *To go to meet one, alicui obviam procedere.* — || *To go near, accedo, appropinquo.* — || *To go near to do a thing, tantum non agere.* — || *To go near to or affect one, dolore alicui afferre; dolore or tristitiâ aliquem afficere.* — || *To go off or away, abscedo, discedo.* — || *To go off (as a commodity), veneo, vendi.* — || *To go off (as a gun), displodi.* — || *To go often, ito.* — *unto, frequento.* — || *To go on, pergo, progredior.* — || *To go on an embassy, legationem obire.* — *on a pilgrimage, peregrinari religionis ergo.* — || *I am going on fourscore and ten, quartum et octogesimum annum ago.* — || *To go out, exeo, prodeo, egredior.* — || *To go out her time (as a female), menses exigere.* — || *To go out (as fire), extinguor.* — || *To go out of the way, e viâ excedere; locum alicui dare.* — || *To go over, transeo.* — *a river, trajicio, trano.* — || *To go over again (in measuring), remetlor.* — || *To go quickly, propero, accelero, festino.* — || *To go round, circumveo; circumferri.* — || *To go a snail's pace, repo, repto.* — || *To go softly, amouo; lento gradu incedere, tarde ire.* — || *before, præambulo, lente præire.* — || *To go to, adeo, advenio, accedo, aggredior.* — *They went (removed) to Athens, Athenas commigravere.* — *He is gone to the other world, ad plures abiit.* — *The house is gone to decay, ædes vitium fecerunt.* — *It went to the heart of me, percussit mihi animum.* — || *To go to see, viso.* — || *To go to and fro or up and down, commeo, cursito.* — || *To go to! age! agedum!* — || *To go together, comitor.* — || *To go through, pervado, penetror.* — || *To go under, subeo.* — || *To go up, ascendo.* — || *To go upon, supergredior; calco.*

— || *To go upon sure grounds, firmis argumentis niti.* — || *To go upon a business, rem aliquam aggredi.* — || *To go without, careo.*

GOER, qui iter facit. — *A goer barefoot, nudipes.* — *A goer before, antecessor.*  
GOING, incessus, gressus. — *about, ambitus, peragratio.* — *away, abitio, abitus, discessio.* — *out of the way, erratic, aberratio.* — *back, recessus, reductus.* — *before, prægressio, antecessio.* — *aside, digressio.* — *down, descensus.* — *forth, processio, exitus.* — *forward, progressio.* — *from, digressio.* — *in, ingressio, introitus.* — *out, egressus.* — *to, accessus, aditus.* — *up, ascensus, ascensio.* — *A going from one place to another, commigratio.* — *A going on a pilgrimage, perigrinatio religionis ergo.*

GOAD, stimulus.

To GOAD, stimulo fodere or lacerare. — *To goad through, destimulo.*  
GOAL, meta.

GOAR, vestis lacinia, fimbria.

GOARING (as a sail), oblique scissus.

GOAT, caper, hircus. — *A she-goat, capra.* — *A little goat, capella.* — *A young goat (kid), hædus.* — *Of a goat, caprinus, hircinus or hirquinus.* — *A goatherd, caprarius.* — *A goat's beard, aruncus.* — *A stable for goats, caprile.* — *Goat-footed, capripes.* — *Of the kind of goats, caprigenus (poet.).*

GOATISH, hircosus; (lecherous), salax, libidinosus, lascivus.

GOBBLE up, devoro, avide vorare; turburcinor.

GOBLER, vorax.

GOBLET, poculum majus; scyphus.

GOBLINS, larvæ, simulacra vana, species mortuorum, umbræ, occursacula noctium.

GOD, Deus. — *I entreat you by the gods, per ego te deos oro.* — *As the gods would have it, forte fortunâ, quomodo dii vulerunt.* — *As God shall bless me, ut genium meum propitium habeam.* — *God be with you, vale.* — *By God's leave or help, Deo volente or juvante.* — *God forbid, absit; prohibeat Deus.* — *God grant, faxit Deus.* — *God save you, salve, salvus sis.* — *God speed you, ave.* — *If God will, si Deo placet.* — *If God send life, modo vita supersit; si vita suppetat.* — *God bless you, Deus tibi bene faxit.* — *Of God, divinus.* — *Household gods, lares, penates.*

GODDESS, dea.

GODHEAD, divinitas; numen

GODLESS, impius; atheus.

GODLIKE, Deo (or diis) proximus; divinus.

GODFATHER, sponsor baptismatis, pater lustricus. — *Godmother, mater lustrica.* — || *Godson, -daughter, filius (-a) lustricus (-a).*

GODLY, adj. pius erga Deum.

GODLILY, sancte, caste, pie.

GODLINESS, pietas erga Deum, sanctitas.

GOGGLE, transverse intueri.

GOGGLE-EYED, magnos oculos habens.

GOLD, aurum. — *All is not gold that glitters, fronti nulla fides.* — *You may trust him with untold gold, dignus est quicum in tenebris mices.* — *A gold mine, aurifodina; auraria (pl.).* — *Gold ore, aurum rude.* — *Gold fined, aurum purum; aurum ad obrusum.* — *in ingots, aurum infectum.* — *wrought, aurum factum.* — *leaf, aurum bracteatum, foliaceum or in folia extensum.* — *in grains, balx.* — *coined, aurum signatum.* — *spangle, aurum bracteatum.* — *Gold money, numi aurei.* — *Of gold, aureus.* — *Gold foil, bractea.* — *thread, aureum filum.* — *wire, aurum ductile.* — *A gold-beater, bracteator, bractarius.* — *A gold-finer, auri purgandi artifex.*

GOLDEN, aureus, ex auro factus; fig. aureus, aureolus. — || *(as t<sup>o</sup> color), colore in aurum inclinato; auratus, aureolus.*

GOLDSMITH, aurifex, aurarius.

GONDOLA, navis cubiculari; navis thalamegos.

GOOD, bonus; probus; integer; commodus; benignus. — *For good reasons, justis de causis.* — *Leave me as good as you found me, restitue in quem me accepisti locum.* — *He was as good as his word, firmavit fidem.* — *You have made a good day's work, processisti hodie pulchre.* —

*He is as good a man as lives, ipso homo melior non est.* — *I have a good mind to do a thing, aliquid agere cupio; vix me contineo quin agam.* — *A good deal, multum with genit.; magnus, a, um.* (See *Considerable and Deal*.) — *A good many, bene multi, perquam multi.* — *Good for something, rei alicui utilis.* — *for nothing, inutilis.* — *By my good will, quoad possum.* — *Good ware will off, proba merx facile emptorem reperit.* — *A man good at every thing, omnium horarum homo.* — *In good faith, hercle, serio.* — *If you think good, si tibi visum fuerit.* — *To make good, compenso, præsto, restituo, reddo, suppleo.* — *Making good, restitutio, compensatio.* — *I will make it good, damnum præstabo.* — *To make good his words, fidem liberare.* — *To make good by arguments, argumentis docere, demonstrare, probare, firmare.* — *To think good, statuo.* — *If you shall think good, si tibi ita placuerit.* — *To be of good cheer, bono animo esse.* — *A good (merry) fellow, comibio; compotor, comissator; homo lepidus, festivus; congero.* — *The good-man, good-wife of the house, paterfamilias, materfamilias.* — || See *Better, Best*.

GOOD, subst. — *To do good to one, alicui benefacere; (in a distemper), mederi or prodesse.* (See *Benefit*.) — *To do good for evil, beneficiis maleficia pensare.* — *It does me good to think of it, mihi de illâ re cogitare jucundissimum est.* — *Much good may it do you, prosit tibi; sit saluti; bene sit tibi.* — *Good (profit, advantage), lucrum, commodum.* — *I do little good (avail little), parum promoveo; nihil proficio.* — *I get this good, hoc capio commodi.* — *It is for your good, in rem tuam est.* — || *Goods, bona, res; facultates, fortuna, opes; res familiaris.* — *proper to one's self, peculium.* — *immovable, res immobiles.* — *coming by inheritance, bona hereditaria; patrimonium.*

GOODLY, speciosus, egregius, decorus, eximius.

GOODLINESS, species, decor, venustas.

GOODNESS, bonitas, probitas, integritas

GOODY, materfamilias; anus.

GOOSE, anser: — (*goosecap, fool*), fatuus, ineptus, stultus. — *Every man thinks his own geese swans, suum cuique pulchrum.* — *Goose-giblets, anserum exta.* — *The cry of a goose, anseris clangor.* — *Of a goose, anserinus.* — || *A tailor's goose, sartoris ferrum pressorium.*

GOOSEBERRY, bacca grossulariæ; — *bush, ribes grossularia (L.).*

GOSLINS, anserculus.

GORE, s. cruor, tabum, sanies.

GORY, cruentatus.

GORE, v. perforo, transfigo. — *To gore with the horn, cornu ferire or petere.*

GORGE, gula, guttur.

To GORGE, exsaturor, exsatio; ad nauseam usque implere.

GORGEOUS, splendidus, magnificus, lautus. — *To be gorgevous, niteo, resplendo; fulgeo.*

GORGEOUSLY, magnifice, splendide, molliter, delicate, ornate, polite. — *Gorgeously clad, splendide vestitus.*

GORGEOUSNESS, cultus; magnificentia, splendor; apparatus.

GORMANDIZE, voro, comissor, heluor.

GORMANDIZER, heluo, lurco.

GOSPEL, evangelium. — *To preach the gospel, evangelizo.* — *Of the gospel, evangelicus.* — *It is as true as the gospel, folium est Sibyllæ; non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est.*

GOSS, GORZE, genista spinosa.

GOSSIP. — *A drinking gossip, compotrix.* — *A gadding gossip, ambulatrix.* — *A tattling or prating gossip, mulier loquax.* — *A tattling gossip, lingulaca.*

To GOSSIP. See *Chat, Chatter*.

GOSPIPING. See the same and *Chitchat*.

GOURD, cucurbita. — *Of or like gourds, cucurbitinus.*

GOUT, articularum dolor, morbus articularis or articularis, arthritis. — *To have the gout, articularum dolore laborare.* — *The gout in the hand, chiragra.* — *in the hips, ischias, ischiadicus dolor.* — *in the feet, podagra: — he is sorely afflicted with the gout in the feet, ardet podagræ doloribus.* — *in the knees, gonagra.*

**GOUTY** (*troubled with the gout*), arthriticus. — *in the feet*, podagricus — *in the hands*, chirogicus.

**GOVERN**, gubernare, impero, tempero, dominor, moderor; rego. — *Will you not govern yourself?* non tu te cohibebis? — *I will govern your tongue*, ego moderabor linguæ tuæ. — *Rash youth must rather be governed*, regenda est magis fervida adolescentia. — *Ill-governed*, licenter habitus. — *To govern a family*, rem familiarem administrare. — *To govern or guide*, ducor. — *To govern (carry, behave) himself*, se gerere. — *To govern the state*, summam rerum administrare; regnum gubernare; imperium regere, agitare; rerum potiri; regno præesse. (See *Command*.) — *To govern a province*, provinciam procurare. — *An ill or well-governed province*, male or bene administrata provincia. — *To govern a ship*, navem gubernare; navis clavum tenere or regere. — *To govern as a king*, regno. — *To be governed by (in grammar)*, regor; consequor.

**GOVERNABLE**, tractabilis, morigerus.

**GOVERNANCE**, regimen, gubernatio, administratio. — *To have the governance of*, præsideo, præsum; cum imperio esse. — *A holy governance*, imperium sacrum. — *A governance by one*, unius imperium or dominatio. — *by the people*, imperium populare. — *by the nobles*, optatum administratio.

**GOVERNESS**, GOVERNANTE, magistra; rector, gubernatrix.

**GOVERNING**, gubernatio, administratio.

**GOVERNMENT**, regnum, imperium; provincia; præfectura. (See *Command*.) — *Arbitrary government*, dominatio, summum imperium. — *The government of a family*, rei familiaris administratio, œconomia. — *Self-government or conduct*, sui potestas. — *One that has no government of himself*, sui impos. — *The government of the tongue*, linguæ moderatio. — *of a state or city*, politia. — *To have the government of a young prince*, adolescentem principem gubernare, moderari, educare, instituere. — ¶ (*in grammar*), regimen, consecutio.

**GOVERNOR**, gubernator, imperator, moderator, regnator. — *in chief*, princeps, præses, dynastes. — *of a country*, præfectus, procurator. — *To be chief governor*, rerum potiri; clavo assidere. — *Governors*, proceres, magistratus.

**GOWN**, toga, vestis. — *A little gown*, togula. — *A lawyer's gown*, toga forensis. — *A morning or night gown*, toga domestica or cubicularis. — *A gown reaching down to the feet*, vestis talaris. — *A woman's gown*, palla, stola. — *A frieze gown*, toga villosa. — *A summer gown*, toga rasa. — *Wearing a gown*, togatus. — *A little gownsmen*, togatulus, Mart.

**GRABBLE**, conrecto.

**GRACE** (*favor*), gratia, favor, benignitas, gratificatio; (*pardon*), venia, gratia; (*privilege*), privilegium; (*gracefulness in carriage or speech*), decor, venustas, dignitas; (*virtue*), gratia, virtus. — *He grows in grace*, mactus est virtute. — *By the grace of God*, Dei beneficio, Deo favente or juvante. — *There is a grace in numbers*, numeris decor est. — *To do a thing with a good grace*, cum venustate et dignitate aliquid agere. — *He jests with a very good grace*, magnus est in eo jocandi lepos. — *He made his addresses to me with so good a grace*, tam blande et concinne me rogabat. — *A grace in speaking*, facundia, eloquentia; lepor. — *With a good grace*, decore, venuste, concinne. — *Without grace*, indecenter, invenuste, incondite. — *A person of ill grace*, homo invenustus, inconcinus, inurbanus. — *Grace at meals*, gratiarum actio, sollemnes preces. — *To say grace before meat*, mensam consecrare. — *after meat*, gratias agere. — *To be in the good graces (favor) of a person*, alicui gratiosum esse; apud aliquem plurimum gratiæ pollere. — *To gain the good graces of a person*, alicujus gratiam sibi conciliare; gratiam ab aliquo, cum aliquo, apud aliquem inire. — *An act of grace (pardon)*, lex oblivionis, injuriarum et offensionum oblitio, amnestia. — *He passed also an act of grace for all crimes committed in former reigns*, criminumque, si qua

residua ex priore tempore manebant, omnium gratiam fecit, Suet. — *Gracecup*, poculum caritatis. — ¶ *The Graces*, Gratiae.

**TO GRACE**, condecoro, orno, exorno.

**GRADED**, GRACEFUL, condecoratus, ornatus, exornatus. — *A graceful discourse*, sermo venustus, elegans, concinnus, politus. — *A person of a graceful aspect*, homo aspectu decorus. — *Very graceful*, homo affluens omni venustate.

**GRACEFULLY**, decore, decenter; ornate; splendide. — *attired*, nitide vestitus.

**GRACEFULNESS** (*in person*), corporis venustas, decor, dignitas, nitor: (*in discourse or speech*), sermonis lepos; gratia.

**GRACELESS**, impudens, perditus, dissolutus.

**GRACIOUS**, benignus, comis, facilis. — *Most gracious (as a title)*, serenissimus.

**GRACIOUSLY**, amanter, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter, humane, humaniter.

**GRACIOUSNESS**, amicitia, benevolentia, benignitas, comitas, facilitas.

**GRADATION**, gradatio; gradus.

**GRADUAL**. — *The gradual decline of good discipline*, labens paulatim disciplina.

**GRADUALLY**, paulatim, sensim; gradatim, pedetentim; clementer, molliter.

**GRADUATE**, v. ad gradum admittere. — *Graduated*, ad gradum admissus.

**GRADUATE**, s. gradum aliquem adeptus; laurea doctrinæ aliquid insignitus.

**GRAFF**, GRAFT, insero; surculum or calamum arbori inserere. — *To graff between*, intersero. — *To graff by approach*, spadoniâ consitione inserere; pullariam insitionem adhibere. — *Graffed, grafted*, insitus, inoculatus. — *Of a graff*, surcularius.

**GRAFF**, GRAFT, subst. insitum, calamus. — *A young graff*, surculus; clavola, Varr.

**GRAFFER**, GRAFTER, insitor.

**GRAFFING**, insitio, inoculatio; adoptio.

**GRAIN** (*all sorts of corn*), frumentum. — ¶ *A grain*, granum. — *To reduce into grains*, contero. — *Reduced into grains*, contritus. — *Bearing grains*, granifer. — *To give grains of allowance*, minora delicta excusare, condonare, præterire, dissimulare. — *Grains of metal*, metalli semina. — ¶ *The grain of wood*, pecten, stamen. — *The grain of leather*, &c., fibrarum rectitudo or tractus; corii rugæ. — *To give a grain to leather*, corium corrugare. — *A knave in grain*, purus putus nebulo. — *Against the grain (unwillingly)*, invitâ Minervâ. — ¶ *Grain to dye with*, coccus, coccum. — ¶ *A grain (in weight)*, granum. — *The weight of two grains*, chalcus. — *of four grains*, siliqua. — *of twelve grains*, obolus. — *of fourteen grains*, scrupulus.

**GRAINED** (*veined*), crispus.

**GRAINY** (*full of grains*), granosus, granatus.

**GRAMMAR** (*book*), grammatica. — ¶ *The art of grammar*, ars grammatica; grammaticæ.

**GRAMMARIAN**, grammaticus, literator. — *A mean or young grammarian*, grammatista.

**GRAMMATICAL**, grammaticus.

**GRAMMATICALLY**, grammaticæ.

**GRANARY**, granarium, horreum.

**GRAND**, grandis, ingens, amplus, splendidus, magnificus. — *The grand inquest*, inquisitio major.

**GRANDEES**, proceres, primores; optimates.

**GRANDEUR**, amplitudo, magnificentia, majestas, dignitas.

**GRANDSON**, nepos. — *A granddaughter*, neptis. — *A great grandchild*, pronepos, proneptis. — *A grandfather*, avus. — *A great-grandfather*, proavus. — *A great-grandfather's father*, abavus. — *A great-grandfather's grandfather*, atavus. — *A great-grandfather's great-grandfather*, tritavus. — *A grandmother*, avia. — *A great-grandmother*, proavia.

**GRANT**, concedo, permitto, sino: (*acknowledgment*), fateor, confiteor, non nego. — *To grant by nodding*, annuo. — *Grant it be so*, esto, fac ita esse, sit ita sane, pone sic esse. — *Granted*, concessus, permissus. — *With much ado the king had it granted him*, id gravate concessum est

regi. — *To take for granted*, pro concessio sumere, assumere, habere. — *To be taken for granted*, in confesso esse.

**GRANT**, s. concessio, permissio. — ¶ (*thing granted*), concessum.

**GRANTEE**, beneficiarius; qui beneficium ab alio accipit.

**GRANTER**, donator.

**GRANTING**, concessio, consensus.

**GRAPE** (*single grape*), acinus (vinaceus); acinum. — *A bunch or cluster of grapes*, uva. — *Red*, uva rubella. — *White*, uva aminea. — *Early grapes*, uvæ præcoces. — *Sour*, uvæ acerbæ gustatu or immittes. — *Muscadine*, uvæ apianæ. — *To gather grapes*, vindemio. — *A gatherer of grapes*, vindemiator. — *A gathering of them*, vindemia. — *Of grape-gathering*, vindemiatorius: — *Bearing grapes*, uvifer, racemifer, (poet.). — *A grape-stone*, vinaceum, nucleus acini. — *A grape-flower*, flos vitis.

**GRAPHICAL**, accuratus, graphicus.

**GRAPHICALLY** (*to the life*), accurate, graphicæ.

**GRAPPLE**, comprehendo, corripio. — *a ship*, navem unco iuxta apprehendere. — *To grapple with*, obductor, confictor; configo. — *Grappled*, unciis constrictus; (*contended with*), oppugnatus.

**GRAPPLE** (*grappling-iron*), harpago, manus ferrea.

**GRAPPLING** (*contending*) with, s. conflictus, certamen.

**GRASP**, pugno constringere, manu comprehendere. — *To grasp at*, capto, aucupor. — *Grasped at*, captatus. — *Grasping at honor*, or ambitionis, ambitiosus; honorum or gloriæ cupidus, avidus, appetens.

**GRASP**, s. pugillus; manus.

**GRASPINO** (*covetous*), avarus.

**GRASS**, gramen, herba graminis, herbæ. (See *Blade*.) — *Small grass*, herbula. — *Grass mowed*, gramen desectum. — *Pudding*, pulegium. — *Purple*, quadrifolium fuscum. — *Quaking*, phalaris. — *Goose*, aparine. — *Dog's or quitch*, gramen caninum. — *Feather*, gramen plumosum. — *Float*, gramen fluviatile. — *Bearing grass*, herbifer. — *Of grass*, herbaceus, gramineus. — *A grass-plot*, viridarium.

**GRASSY** (*full of grass*), graminosus, herbosus, herbidus.

**GRASSHOPPER**, locusta.

**GRATE**, subst. — *A fire-grate*, craticula; ignis; crates. — *A lattice-grate*, clathrus, clathrum.

**TO GRATE**, clathro. — *Grated*, clathratus.

**GRATE**, v. rado, abrado, derado. — *To grate small*, radulâ comminuere. — *To grate or crumble into*, infrio, intero. — *Grated*, rasus, erasus. — ¶ *To grate upon*, stringo, perstringo. — *To grate the ears*, aures perstringere. — *the teeth*, dentibus frendere or stridere. — ¶ *To grate (vex one)*, offendo, obtundo; dicitis aliquem mordere. — *Grating*, mordax.

**GRATER**, radula.

**GRATING**, rasura.

**GRATEFUL** (*agreeable, pleasant*), jucundus, acceptus, gratus. — *That thing was very grateful to him*, illa res voluptate hominem perfudit. — *Your letter was exceeding grateful to me*, literæ tuæ incredibiliter me delectarunt. — ¶ (*thankful*), gratus, beneficiorum memor. — *To be grateful*, gratum se præbere; meritam gratiam memori mente persolvere; memorem beneficii se præstare; gratâ memoriâ beneficium picsequi.

**GRATEFULLY** (*agreeably, pleasantly*), jucunde, suaviter, cum voluptate; (*thankfully*), grate, grato animo.

**GRATEFULNESS** (*agreeableness*), jucunditas, suavitas; (*thankfulness*), gratus animus.

**TO GRATIFY** (*oblige*), gratificor, morigeor, obsequor; morem alicui gerere; aliquid petenti concedere or dare; (*indulge*), indulgeo. — *To gratify one's luxury, passion, &c.*, luxuriæ, iræ, etc. indulgere.

**GRATIFYING**, GRATIFICATION (*obliging*), gratificatio; (*pleasure*), voluptas.

**GRATITUDE**, animus gratus. — *With the greatest gratitude for your favors to him*, cum summa testificatione tuorum in officiorum, Cic. Div. 1, 1.

**GRATIS.** See *Gratuitously*.  
**GRATUITOUSLY,** gratuitus.  
**GRATUITOUSLY,** gratis, gratuito, sine mercede.  
**GRATUITY,** præmium, donum; munus, merces.  
**GRAVE,** adj. (*serious*), gravis, severus, constans; (*in speech*), cum gravitate loquens; (*in sound*), gravis; (*in dress or color*), modestus; (*sad*), tristis. — *He has a very grave look with him, severitas inest in vultu.* — *More grave than wise, tertius e cælo cecidit Cato.* — *A grave accent, accentus gravis.* — *Grave attire, ornatus or vestitus gravis, modestus.*  
**GRAVELY,** graviter, severe, serio.  
**GRAVITY** (*of carriage or looks*), gravitas, severitas frontis. — ¶ (*weight*), gravitas, pondus.  
**GRAVE,** s. sepulcrum, tumulus (*barrow*). — *They wish me in my grave, mortem exoptant meam.* — *To lay in the grave, corpus alicujus sepulcro or tumulo inferre.* (See *Bury*.) — *An empty grave, inanis tumulus.* — *Of a grave, sepulcralis.* — *A grave-digger, qui corpora mortuorum humat.* — *Grave-clothes, vestis funebris.* — *A gravestone, lapis alicujus memorie inscriptus.*  
**GRAVELESS,** insepultus.  
**GRAVE** (*engrave*), sculpo, insculpo; aliquid in æs, ferrum, etc., incidere. — *Graven image, imago sculptilis.*  
**GRAVER** (*engraver*), sculptor; (*graving-tool*), cælim. — ¶ *To grave a ship, navem purgare et denuo picare.*  
**GRAVEL,** sabulum, sabulo. — *Small gravel, glarea, scrupulus.* — *A gravel walk, ambulacrum sabulo instratum.* — *Full of gravel, glareosus, scrupulosus.* — *A gravel-pit, sabuleturn, sabuli fodina.* — ¶ *Gravel in the reins, calculus.* — *The pain of the gravel, dolor renum.*  
**TO GRAVEL,** sabulo insternere; (*fig.*), ad incitas redigere; alicui scrupulum injicere.  
**GRAVELLY,** sabulosus.  
**GRAVITATE,** in centrum vergere.  
**GRAVITATION,** *law of*, lex qua omnia in centrum vergunt.  
**GRAVITY** (*weight*), gravitas, pondus. — ¶ (*graveness*). See *Grave*.  
**GRAVY** of meat, succus, cremor, flos. — *Full of gravy, succi plenus.*  
**GRAY** (*with age*), canus. — *Of a gray color, cinereus, leucophæus.* — *Dapple gray, subalbicans, niger albo distinctus.* — *Full of gray hairs, canis sparsus.* — *Gray-eyed, cæsius.* — *To grow gray, canesco.*  
**GRAZE** (*as a bullet*), strictim attingere, stringere, perstringere.  
**GRAZE,** pasco, depasco; depascor. — *The Numidians apply themselves more to grazing than husbandry, Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student.*  
**GRAZIER,** pecuarius, armentarius.  
**GREASE** (*fat*), adeps, lardum; (*dripping*), lijuamen. — *Grease for wheels, axungia.*  
**TO GREASE,** ungo, inungo. — *a man's fist, largitione aliquem corrumpere.* — *Greased, unctus, litus.*  
**GREASING,** inunctio.  
**GREASY** (*fat*), pinguis; (*smear'd with grease*), unguine et adipe oblitus. — *A greasy fellow, lixa.*  
**GREASILY,** squalide, sordide.  
**GREASINESS,** pinguitudo. — *The greasiness of wool, lanarum succidarum illuvies.*  
**GREAT** (*large*), magnus, grandis; (*remarkable*), insignis; (*illustrious*), clarus, præclarus, illustris, magnus; (*violent*), violentus, vehemens; (*grievous*), gravis, durus. — *What great matter were it? quantum erat?* — *We put off a great part of the discourse till another day, bonam sermonis partem in alium diem distulimus.* — *Though they be never so great, etiamsi maxima sint.* — *Let the company be never so great, in quantalibet multitudine.* — *I see no great reason for it, nullam video gravem subesse causam.* — *I make no great matter of these things, de his non ita valde laboro.* — *As great as it is, quantumcumque est.* — *Great cry and little wool, parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.* — *Exceedingly great, ingens, immensus: — Immoderately so, immanis, vastus.* — *To make one great (advance), tollo, augeo, ad summos honores provehere.* — *Great*

*with one, familiaris, intimus.* — *A great deal, vis magna; multum.* — *A great deal more, haud paulo plus.* — *This is a great deal the nearer way, hæc multo propius ibis.* — *A great many, plures, plurimi.* — *You have told us of a great many things, abunde multa docuisti.* — *Somewhat greater, grandiusculus.* — *Great men (nobles, &c.), optimates, primores.* — *To grow great, grandesco, augeo.* — *Very great, prægrandis.* — *To take work by the great, opus integrum certo pretio suscipere; opus faciendum redimere.* — *Work done by the great, opus redemptum.* — *To sell by the great, in solidum vendere.* — *A great auditory, concio frequens.* — *cause or reason, causa magni ponderis or momenti, causa gravis.* — *commendation, eximia laus.* — *estate, lautum patrimonium.* — *friend, amicus summus.* — *house, domus magnifica or sumptuosa.* — *silence, altum silentium.* — *A man of a great age, multum ætate proventus, grandis natu; poet., grandævus, longævus.* — *The great toe, allex.* — *Great in number, numerosus.* — *How great, quantus.* — *So great, tantus.* — *How great soever, quantumcumque.* — *As great as may be, quantumvis, quantus quantus.* — *As great as a mountain, instar montis.* — *Great and ill proportioned, vegrandis, enormis.* — *To make great, augeo.* — *A man of very great valor, vir fortissimus; ability, vir summi ingenii.* — *Greater, major.* — *Somewhat greater, majusculus.* — *Greatest, maximus, summus, supremus.* — ¶ *Compare Big.*  
**GREATLY,** valde, magnopere, vehementer. — *Very greatly, admodum, maxime, plurimum.* — *How greatly, quantopere.* — *So greatly, tantopere.*  
**GREATNESS,** magnitudo, amplitudo. — *of honor, auctoritas, dignitas.* — *of spirit, altitudo animi, magnanimitas.* — *Excessive greatness, vastitas, immensitas.* — *Greatness with (intimacy), familiaritas.*  
**GREAVES,** ocreæ. — *Wearing them, ocreatus.*  
**GREECE,** Græcia.  
**GRECIAN,** GREEK, Græcus. — *A Greek, Græcus; (contemptuously), Græculus.* — *To speak Greek, Græce loqui.* — *The Greek tongue, lingua Græca.* — *To play the Grecian, Græcari, Græcissare.*  
**GRECISM,** Græca vox or locutio.  
**GREEDY** (*covetous*), avidus, cupidus; avarus; (*hungry*), vorax; (*ravenous*), rapax. — *Greedy of honor, ambitiosus.* — *To be greedy of, avide concupiscere; rei alicui inhiare.*  
**GREEDILY,** avide, cupide; avare; sitienter.  
**GREEDINESS** (*covetousness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas or cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames: (*in eating*), voracitas, cibi aviditas.  
**GREEK.** See *Greece*.  
**GREEN** (*in color*), viridis, prasinus. — *A light green, color læte virens.* — *Pale green, e viridi pallens.* — *Sea-green, marinus.* — *As green as grass, herbaceus, gramineus.* — *Leek green, prasinus.* — *A green place or plat, viretum, viridarium.* — *Ever-green, semper virens.* — *A greenhouse, plantarum repositorium.* — *To be green, vireo.* — *To begin to be green, to become green, viresco.* — *To dye or make green, to green, viridi colore tingere.* — ¶ (*fresh*), recens, novus, musteus. — *A green wound, vulnus crudum or recens.* — ¶ (*not ripe*), immaturus, immittis.  
**GREENISH,** viridans, subviridis.  
**GREENLY,** viride; recenter.  
**GREENNESS,** viriditas, viror.  
**GREET,** saluto; salutem dicere or imperitare. — *one another, inter se consalutare.*  
**GREETER,** saluator, salutatrix.  
**GREETING,** salutatio. — *To send greeting, per literas or nuntium salutare; salutem alicui dicere or imperitare.*  
**GREENADO,** pila pulvere nitrate completa.  
**GREYHOUND,** vertagus; canis Graius (L.).  
**GRIDIRON,** craticula. — *To broil on a gridiron, in craticulâ torrere.*  
**GRIEVE** (*trouble*), contristo, sollicito; molesto, vexo, crucio; affligo; molestiam, mærorem, sollicitudinem creare or afferre. — *This grieves me, hoc me male habet.* — *To grieve (be grieved), doleo,*

*mæreo; condolesco; acerbe, ægre, moleste, aliquid ferre; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudinæ, molestiæ or sollicitudine affici.* — *You know not how I grieve, nescis quam doleam.* — *He was grieved on account of the expenses, angēbatur ob impensas illius animus.* — *Grieved, contristatus, excruciat, vexatus: — It grieves me, piget.* — *heartily, id me magnopere cruciat or male habet.*  
**GRIEVING,** dolens, inærens, mæstus.  
**GRIEVINGLY,** ægre, luctuose.  
**GRIEF,** dolor, mæror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia, angor, ægrimonia; animi ægritudo. — *It is a very great grief to me, mihi summo dolore est.* — *He is grieved to the heart, ejus exest animum planeque conficit ægritudo.* — *A few concealed their grief, pauci tacitum dolorem continebant, Liv.* — *Full of grief, mæstus, doloris plenus, tristis.* — *To take grief, offendor, ægritudinem suscipere.* — *To pine away with grief, dolore or tristitiâ tabescere or marcescere.*  
**GRIEVANCE,** injuria, offensio. — *To redress grievances, peccata corrigere; causas offensionis tollere.*  
**GRIEVOUS,** gravis, molestus, infestus, durus; amarus, acerbus. — *Somewhat grievous, submolestus, subgravis.* — *Very grievous, pergravis, permolestus; perodosus; prædurus.* — *To make more grievous, exaggero, exacerbo.*  
**GRIEVOUSLY,** graviter, ægre, moleste, gravate. — *Somewhat, submoleste.* — *Very, pergraviter, permoleste.* — *To take a thing grievously, moleste or ægre aliquid ferre.*  
**GRIEVOUSNESS,** acerbitas, atrocitas.  
**GRIFFIN,** gryps, gryphus.  
**GRIG,** anguilla.  
**GRIM,** torvus, trux; sævus; ferox. — *To look grim or grimly, torvum intueri.*  
**GRIMLY,** torve, truculenter.  
**GRIMNESS,** vultus torvatus.  
**GRIMACE,** oris depravatio or distortio, vultus in pejus fictus. — *To make grimaces, os ducere or distortere, vultum in pejus fingere.* — *Full of grimace, vultuosus.* — ¶ (*affectation*), ineptiæ.  
**GRIME,** denigro.  
**GRIN,** ringor, ora diducere rictu; rideo, subrideo.  
**GRIN,** s. rictus; (*grinning sneer*), sanna; (*laugh*), risus. — *The grin of death, risus Sardonius.*  
**GRIND** corn, frumentum molere, commolere, emolere, permolere. — *To grind to powder, in pulverem conterere or redigere.* — *To grind on a grindstone, acuo, exacuo; aciem cote acure.* — *To grind in a mortar, contundo.* — *To grind the teeth, dentibus frendere.* — *To grind with the teeth (masticate), mardo.* — *To grind colors, colores terere.* — *To grind the face of the poor, egentes vexare, premere.*  
**GRINDER** of corn, qui frumentum molit. — *A grinder of colors, colorum tritor.* — ¶ *The grinders (teeth), dentes molares or genuini.*  
**GRINDING,** molitura. — *Toll for grinding, emolumentum.* — *A grinding on a stone, exacuatio, Plin.*  
**GRINDSTONE,** cos versatilis or trusatilis.  
**GRIBE** (*lay hold of*), capio, prehendo, comprehendo; arripo, constringo. — *To gripe covetously, tenaciter pecuniam tenere; pertinacem esse pecuniam.* — *A griping fellow, parcus, tenax, avarus.* — ¶ *To gripe, as pain does, pervello, verminor.* — *To be griped in the belly, torminibus affici or labrere.* — *Griped in the belly, torminosus, torminibus affectus; cœliacus.*  
**GRIPE** (*handful*), manipulus; (*grasp*), manus. — ¶ *A gripe or griping of the belly, tormina, verminatio, vermiculatio.* — *Gripes of conscience, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ.*  
**GRISLY,** horribilis, terribilis; asper, incultus.  
**GRIST,** farina molenda. — *To bring the grist to his own mill, quæstum ad se redigere.* — *A grist-mill, mola molendinaria.*  
**GRISTLE,** cartilago. — *Full of gristle, cartilagenosus.*  
**GRISTLY,** GRISTLELIKE, cartilagineus.  
**GRIT,** arena, sabulum, scobs.



**GRITTY**, arenosus; arenaceus, sabulosus.  
**GRIZZLE** subalbicans.  
**GROAN**, gemo, ingemo, ingenisco, con-gemo.  
**GROAN**, s. gemitus.  
**GROAT**, drachma. — *A groat's worth*, drachmæ pretium; quantum drachmæ emi or vendi potest. — *A man not worth a groat*, trioboli homo.  
**GROCER**, qui piper, saccharum, et talia vendit.  
**GROIN**, inguen.  
**GROOM**, agaso. — *of the chamber*, cubicularius. — *of the stable*, stabularius.  
**GROOVE**, canalis, canaliculus.  
**TO GROOVE**, strio.  
**GROPE** about, huc illuc ire pedibus manibusque prætantantem iter. — *To grope along the wall*, manibus explorare parietem. — *To grope about a thing*, aliquid contrectare (feel over). — *To grope in ignorance*, errare.  
**GROSS** (thick or close), spissus; (thick and burly), crassus, corpulentus, carnosus; (futz), pinguis, obesus, opimus. — *To grow gross*, pinguesco. — *To make gross*, pinguefacio, sagino, opimo.  
**Gross**, subst. — *The gross of*, pars major or maxima. — *In the gross*, in toto, in solidum. — *¶ A gross* (twelve dozen), duodecies duodecim.  
**GROSSLY**, crasse, impolite, inconcinne, pingui Minervâ.  
**GROSSNESS**, crassitudo; sagina. — *¶ The grossness of a crime*, sceleris atrocitas.  
**GROT**, GROTTO, antrum.  
**GROTESQUE**, mirus, varie mixtus. — *Grotesques*, grylli.  
**GROUND**, terra, humus, solum. — *He went under ground*, penetravit sub terras. — *The untilled ground brought forth corn*, fruges tellus inarata ferebat. — *He threw him flat on the ground*, stravit humi pronum. — *All is laid even with the ground*, solo æquata omnia. — *If he be above ground*, ubi ubi gentium erit. — *They give ground*, gradum retro dant. — *It was not thought safe to keep their ground*, neque in loco manere tutum videbatur. — *He gained a victory by his valor*, though with the disadvantage of the ground, in adverso loco, victor tamen virtute fuit. — *Low and watery ground*, demissa et palustria loca. — *Under ground*, subterraneus. — *On the ground*, humi. — *Flat on the ground*, pronus humi. — *To break ground*, terram fodere. — *To gain ground* (come nearer), propius adesse; appropinquare: (have the better), supero, vinco. — *To lose ground* (be worsted), superior, vincor. — *To lay even with the ground*, solo æquare or æquare. — *A piece of ground*, fundus, ager. — *An even plat*, area. — *A little ground*, agellus. — *¶ To be aground* (as a ship), in vado hære. — *To run a ship aground*, navem in terram impingere or vadis illidere. — *To stick fast in the ground*, vadis infigi. — *Fig. to be run aground* (put to one's shifts), ad incitas redigi. — *¶ The ground of a thing*, fundamentum, causa. — *This was their ground*, hinc causas habuere. — *This is the ground of their enterprise*, hæc illi spe hoc inceperunt. — *To go on sure grounds*, bonis consiliis niti. — *¶ Grounds* (dregs), sedimentum, fax.  
**TO GROUND**. — *To ground a person in an art*, aliquam artem aliquem docere. — *To ground upon* (trust to), nitor, innitor; fundo. — *To ground* (establish), sancio. — *Grounded*, fundatus, constitutus. — *Well grounded in an art*, bene doctus or instructus. (See *To Bottom*). — *¶ To ground a ship*, navem subducere.  
**GROUNDLESS**. See *Causeless*.  
**GROUNDLESSLY**, sine justâ causâ, nullis nixus rationibus.  
**GROUNDLESSNESS**, vanitas.  
**GROUNDSEL**, inferum limen, hypothyrum.  
**GROUP**, s. turma; symplegma. — *Groups of persons talking*, sermones inter se serentium circuli.  
**TO GROUP**, dispono.  
**GROUSE** (heath-cock), tetrao.  
**GROVE**, lucus, nemus, arbustum. — *Full of groves*, nemorosus.  
**GROVEL** on the ground, humi serpere, pronum humi jacere.

**GROW** (increase), cresco, accresco: (rise or spring up, prop. or fig.), orior, exorior, nascor: (become), fio, evado, or by an inceptive verb. — *To grow downwards*, retroversus crescere. — *To grow about*, circumnascor. — *To grow again*; recresco, regermino, revivisco, renascor. — *To grow among*, innascor, internascor. — *To grow bigger*, grandiolem fieri, augeri, adaugesco. — *cheap*, laxo, vilescor, pretium non habere. — *cold*, frigesco. — *dearer*, cariorem fieri. — *handsomer*, venustiolem fieri. — *To grow in flesh*, grow fat, pinguesco. — *To grow* (become) friends, in gratiam redire. — *To grow heavy*, ingravesco. — *humble*, superbiam abjicere. — *in fashion or use*, inolesco, invalesco, inveterasco. — *in grace*, virtute adolescere. — *in length*, promitti. — *To grow pale*, pallesco. — *To grow together*, coalesco, concreasco. — *as a broken bone*, confervere, confervescere, Cels. — *Grown together*, concretus, coagulatus. — *To grow over or upon*, agnascor. — *To grow under*, succresco. — *To grow up unto*, accresco. — *To grow up in age or stature*, adolesco. — *To grow or spring up*, assurgor, enascor. — *To grow up to man's estate*, pubesco, adolesco. — *It grows day*, appetit dies. — *It grows late or towards evening*, advesperascit. — *Growing in years*, annis vergens. — *Fine growing weather*, tempestas ad fruges producendas idonea. — *To be grown* (increased), augeor. — *To be grown* (become), factum esse. — *He is grown so insolent*, eo insolentiæ processit. — *It is grown a proverb*, abiit in proverbium. — *They are grown proud*, eorum sublatis sunt animi. — *It is grown common table-talk*, omnium sermone percrebuit. — *He is grown up to years of discretion*, excessit ex ephebis. — *We are grown acquainted*, intercessit familiaritas. — *When he was grown into years*, cum ætate processisset. — *Full grown* (adult), adultus. — *Grown out of use*, exoletus, obsoletus, desuetus.  
**GROWING** (increase), incrementum, accrementum.  
**GROWTH**, incrementum, auctus. — *He is not yet come to his full growth or stature*, nondum puber est or ad pubertatem pervenit.  
**GROWL**, murmuro, musso; ringor.  
**GRUB** up, extirpo, eradico; effodio. — *weeds*, sarculo, sarrio. — *A grub-axe or hoe*, ligo, runcina, sarculum.  
**GRUB**, subst. (a worm), lumbricus: — (dwarf), nanus.  
**GRUDGE** (repine), obmurmuro; ogganio. — *To grudge another man any thing*, invideo.  
**GRUDGE**, s. odium, simulas. — *To keep a grudge in one's mind*, mente dolorem premere. — *A secret grudge*, simulas, altus dolor. — *To bear a grudge*, simulas exercere; (spite), odisse, infensum esse. — *Bearing a grudge*, invidus, malignus.  
**GRUDGING**, subst. invidia, livor.  
**GRUDGINGLY**, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste; iniquo animo.  
**GRUEL** (water-gruel), pulmentum. — *Barley-gruel*, polenta hordeacea, ptisanarium.  
**GRUFF**, tetricus, torvus.  
**GRUFFLY**, tetrico vultu, truculenter.  
**GRUMBLE**, murmuro, immurmuro, mus-sito; fremo. — *Grumbling insound*, raucus.  
**GRUMBLER**, qui murmurat.  
**GRUMBLING**, murmuratio.  
**GRUNT**, grunnio.  
**GRUNTING**, grunnitus, subatus. — *To make a grunting*, perfermo.  
**GUARANTY**, sponsor.  
**TO GUARANTY**, in se recipere, presto.  
**GUARD** (attend upon), stipo: (protect), defendo, protego; munio: (secure), custodio; securum præstare. — *Guarded*, stipatus, custoditus. — *To guard against a thing*, ab aliqua re cavere.  
**GUARD**, s. custodia. — *of soldiers*, custodia, præsidium. — *A strong guard*, præsidium firmissimum. — *Life-guards*, corporis principis custodes or stipatores; satellites. — *The advanced guard*, primum agmen. — *A yeoman of the guards*, satellites, stipator. — *A company of the guards*, corporis regis stipatorum cohors. — *A captain of the guards*, satelli-

tum præfectus. — *¶ To mount or be upon guard*, excubo; in statione esse; stationem, excubias or vigiliis agere. — *To set or fix the guards*, excubias in statione collocare or in stationes deducere. — *To relieve the guards*, stationum vices permutare. — *¶ To stand upon his guard*, se armis defendere. — *¶ The guard or hilt of a sword*, capulus or manubrium gladii.

**GUARDER**, stipator.

**GUARDING** (accompanying), stipatio; (protecting), defensio, conservatio. — *A guarding against*, cautio.

**GUARDIAN**, tutor; rector.

**GUARDIANSHIP**, tutela.

**GUDEON**, gobio.

**GUERDON** (reward), præmium, merces.

**GUESS**, aliquid conjicere or conjectare; anguror, ariolor, conjecturâ consequi; conjecturam facere. — *As far as I can guess*, quantum conjecturâ auguror.

**GUESS**, GUESSING, conjectura, conjectatio, divinatio; augurium. — *It is mere guess-work*, nullis certis rationibus nititur. — *You are out in your guess*, conjecturâ aberras. — *By guess*, Guessingly, ex conjecturâ. — *To hit or attain by guess*, conjecturâ assequi or consequi.

**GUESSER**, conjector.

**GUEST** (stranger), hospes; (at a feast), conviva. — *A guest-chamber*, (cubiculum) hospitale. — *A daily guest*, quotidianus convictor. — *An unbidden guest who is brought by another*, umbra. — *The entertainer of guests*, convivator, hospes.

**GUIDE**, duco, dirigo; gubernor. — *He guides the ship hither*, dirigit huc navim. — *To guide unto*, adduco. — *Guided*, ductus, deductus, administratus. — *Guided throughout*, perductus.

**GUIDE**, s. dux, perductor.

**GUIDANCE**, ductus. — *The guidance of an affair*, rei curatio, administratio, gubernatio. — *To have the guidance of an affair*, alicui rei præesse; negotium aliquod procurare, gerere, administrare. — *To be under the guidance of another*, sub alterius imperio esse.

**GUIDELESS**, sine duce.

**GUIDER**, ductor, moderator. — *A female guider*, moderatrix. — *A guider all the way*, perductor.

**GUIDING** (leading), ductus; (managing), administratio, curatio, gubernatio.

**GUIDON** (in heraldry), vexillum equestre.

**GUILD** (company), societas, sodalium. — *¶* (tribute), tributum, vectigal.

**GUILDHALL**, curia.

**GUILE**, fallacia, dolus, fraus.

**GUILEFUL**, fraudulentus, vaser. — *A guileful device*, techna (in comedy).

**GUILEFULLY**, dolose, vafre, fraudulenter.

**GUILEFULNESS**, fraus, fraudulentia.

**GUILT**, GUILTINESS, culpa, noxia; peccati or delicti conscientia.

**GUILTLESS**, innocens, innoxius, insons, criminis expers, a culpâ remotus. — *To be guiltless*, a culpâ abesse; culpâ carere or vacare; extra culpam esse.

**GUILTLESSNESS**, innocentia.

**GUILTY**, sons, nocens, noxius, culpæ affinis or sibi conscientis. — *To know himself guilty*, sibi conscientis esse culpæ. — *To bring one in guilty*, aliquem damnare or condemnare; ad supplicium or morti damnare. — *To bring him in not guilty*, aliquem crimine liberare or absolvere, a culpâ eximere. — *To be guilty of theft*, furti or de furto teneri. — *of a trespass*, injuriæ teneri. — *To plead guilty*, culpam or delictum fateri.

**GUINEA**, aureus Anglicus.

**GUINEA-HEN**, meleagris; avis humidica. — *Guinea-pig*, mus porcellus (L.).

**GUISE** (fashion), modus, mos.

**GUITAR**, cithara Hispanica.

**GULF** (whirlpool), gurgis; (bay for ships), sinus. — *A swallowing gulf*, abyssus, vorago.

**GULFY**, vorticosus.

**GULL**, s. (sea-gull), larus.

**GULL**, v. (deceive), fallo, decipio; fraudo, verba alicui dare.

**GULL**, subst. (cheat), fraus, techna; (person cheated), stultus, fatuus.

**GULLING**, fraudatio, deceptio, illusio.

**GULLET**, gula, gurgulio.

**GULP** (gulp down), ingurgito, avide haurire.

**GULP**, subst. haustus

**GUM**, gummi, gummi. — *A gum-drop, arboris lacrima.* — *Gum Arabic, gummi Arabicum.* — *Ammoniac, gummi Ammoniacum.* — *of the balm-tree, opobalsamum.* — ¶ (*of the mouth*), gingiva.  
**TO GUM** (*stiffen with gum*), gummi sublinere. — *Gummed, gummi interlitus.*  
**GUMMY**, gummatum, gummosus.  
**GUN**, sclopetum (*musketeer*), bombardum (*ri-fle*); tormentum bellicum, tormentum, (*cannon*). — *To charge a gun, glandem plumbeam (bullet) cum pulvere pyrio sclopeto immittere; (a cannon), tormento telum cum pulvere immittere.* — *To fire a gun, telum mittere, sclopeto ictum vibrare; a cannon, tormentum mittere or emittere.* — *An air-gun, telum pneumaticum.* — *As sure as a gun, certo certius.*

**GUNNER**, (miles) tormentarius.  
**GUNNERY**, ars tormentaria.  
**GUNPOWDER**, pulvis pyrius, pulvis nitratus.  
**GUNSHOT**, teli jactus or coniectus; ictus.  
**GUNSMITH**, bombardarum or sclopetorum faber.  
**GURGLE**, ebulliendo crepitare.  
**GUSH out**, effluo, profluo; erumpo, exsilio.  
**GUSHING out**, eruptio, profluvium.  
**GUST** (*taste*), gustus, gustatus. — *To have a gust for or delight in a thing, aliquâ re delectari.* — ¶ *A gust of wind, impetus venti, flatus subitaneus.*  
**GUSTO**, sapor germanus or genuinus.  
**GUSTY**, turbidus, procellosus.  
**GUT**, intestinum. — *The blind gut, intes-*

tinum cæcum. — *The great gut, color.* — *The long gut, intestinum rectum.* — *The guts, intestina.*  
**TO GUT**, exentero. — *To gut and scale fishes, purgare pisces.*  
**GUTTER**, canalis, cloaca, lacuna. — *into which eaves drop, collicia.* — *A gutter in pillars, strix, canaliculus.*  
**GUTTER-TILE**, imbrex.  
**TO GUTTER** (*chamfer*), lacuno, strio. — *Full of gutters, lacunosus.*  
**GUTTURAL**, ad guttur pertinens.  
**GUZZLE**, potio, perpoto, pergræcor  
**GUZZLER**, potator.  
**GUZZLING**, potatio.  
**GYMNASTIC**, gymnasticus.  
**GYMNASTICALLY**, athleticè.  
**GYVES**, pedica (-æ).

## H.

**HABERDASHER**, propola; institor.  
**HABILIMENT**, apparatus, vestitus, ornatus.

**HABIT** (*custom*), mos, consuetudo. — *To get a habit of, in consuetudinem alicujus rei venire.* — *Habit is a second nature, vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ.* — *To get a habit of speaking in a decent manner, consuescere recte loqui.* — ¶ *A habit of apparel, vestimentum, vestitus.* — *A riding-habit, pallium muliebre ad equitandum aptum; vestis ad equitandum apta.* — ¶ *Habit of body, temperamentum.*

**TO HABIT**, vestio.

**HABITUAL**, usu contractus.

**TO HABITATE**, assuefacio, consuefacio. — *a nation to slavery, afferre reipublicæ consuetudinem serviendi, Cic.* — *Habituated, assuefactus, consuetus.*

**HABITABLE**, habitabilis. — *Not habitable, inhabitabilis.*

**HABITATION**, domus, domicilium.

**HACK**, cædo. — *in pieces, concido.*

**HACKING**, cæsiio.

**TO HACKLE**, minutim concidere.

**HACKNEY** (*let out*), pro mercede locare.

**HACKNEY-COACH**, currus meritorius.

**HACKNEYED** (*common*), tritus.

**HADDOCK** (*fish*), asinus.

**HAFT**, manubrium; capulus. — *A little haft, manubriolum.*

**TO HAFT** (*set in a haft*), manubrio instruere, capulo inserere. — *Hafted, manubriatus.*

**HAG** (*witch*), saga, venefica. — *A hag or nightmare, incubo.* — *An old hag, vetula; anus edentula.*

**HAGGARD**, macer, macilentus.

**HAGGLE**, multis verbis in mercando uti.

**HAGGLER**, emptor verborum.

**HAIL**, subst. grando. — *Hail-stone, grandio.*

**TO HAIL**, grandinare. — *It hails, grandinat, ruunt grandines.*

**HAILY**, grandinosus.

**HAIL**, all hail, salve, ave. — *With them it is, knil fellow, well met, homines sunt ejusdem farinae.*

**TO HAIL A SHIP**, navem salutare or compellare.

**HAIR** (*single*), crinis; pilus; seta: (*collectively*), crines, crinis, capillus, capilli, coma; pili, pilus; setæ; villus (*tuft of hair, of a beast*). — *My hair stood on end, steterant comæ; horruï capillis; horrebant et subrigebantur capilli; mihi pili inhorruerunt.* — *He did it to a hair's breadth, ad amissim egit; rem acu tetigit.* — *Against the hair, invitâ Minervâ, aversante naturâ.* — *The hair of the head, coma, capillus.* — *Soft, downy hair, lanugo.* — *The hair of the forehead, antiæ.* — *A lock of curling hair, cirrus; cincinnus.* — *A bush of hair, cæsaries.* — *Plaited hair, crines torti.* — *False hair, capillamentum, crines empti; (wig), calendrum.* — *The hair of the eyelids, cilia.* — *A hair-cloth, cilicium.* — *Gray hairs, cani capilli; canities.* — *Curled hair, capilli crispî, retorti, vireati.* — *Staring, arrectæ comæ.* — *Having long hair, comans, comatus.* — *crinitus, intonsus.* — *curled hair, cirra-*

tus. — *golden hair, auricomus (poet.).* — *To comb or adjust one's hair, capillum componere, crines or capillos comere.* — *To cut or poll a person's hair, capillum alicujus tondere.* — *To let one's hair grow long, capillum alere, comam innutrire, promittere.* — *To pluck off hair, depilo.* — *To pluck one by the hair, in capillum alicujus involare.* — *A plucking off of the hair, depilatio.* — *Of hair, crinalis, capillaceus.* — *Of or like hair, capillarîs.* — *Not a hair the less, ne pilo quidem minus.*  
**HAIRD**, crinitus, capillatus. — *Red-haired, rufus.* — *Shag-haired, villosus.* — *Rough-haired, hispidus.* — *Thin-haired, raripilus, Col.*

**HAIRY**, hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus.

**HAIRLESS**, depiliis, calvus.

**HALBERD**, bipennis.

**HALBERDIER**, bipennifer, Ovid.

**HALCYON**, alcedo, ne pilo quidem minus. — *Halcyon days, dies sereni et tranquilli; alcyonidies.*

**HALE**, adj. sanus, saluber, integer, robustus.

**HALE**, hale along, v. traho. — *Haled by the head and shoulders, obtorto collo tractus.*

**HALING**, tractus.

**HALF**, dimidius; dimidiatus; dimidium or dimidia pars alicujus rei: *in composition often by semi, sometimes by hemi, also by sub.* — *Half this to you, præbebo tibi dimidium.* — *He is but half way through, in medio clivo laborat.* — *A man may see with half an eye, cuius facie est noscere.* — *Well begun is half done, dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet.* — *Half an acre, semijugerum.* — *Half-alive, semivivus.* — *Half-asleep, semisomnus, semisomnis, semisopitus.* — *Half a barbarian, semibarbarus.* — *Half-clovnish, semiagrestis.* — *Half-dead, semianimis, semimortuus.* — *Half-destroyed, semirutus.* — *Half-boiled, semicoctus.* — *Half-buried, semiseptus.* — *Half-burnt, semiustus, semiustulatus, semiambustus, semicrematus.* — *Half a bushel, semiodius.* — *A bushel and a half, sesquimodius.* — *Half a circle, semicirculus, hemicyclus.* — *Of half a circle, semicircularis, semicirculatus.* — *Half a cubit long, semicubitalis.* — *Half holidays, dies intercis.* — *Half a dozen, sex, seni.* — *Half-drunk, semigravis.* — *Half-eaten, semesus.* — *Half-empty, semiinanis.* — *With half the face upwards, semisupinus.* — *Half-finished, semiperfectus.* — *Half a foot, semipes.* — *Of half a foot, semipedalis.* — *Half formed, semiformis.* — *Half-free, semiliber.* — *Half-full, semiplenus.* — *Half a god, semideus.* — *Half an hour, semihora.* — *Half a hundred, quinquaginta, quinquageni.* — *Half-learned, semidoctus, leviter eruditus.* — *Half-made, semifactus.* — *Half a man, semivir; semihomo.* — *A half-moon, luna dimidia or semiformis (prop.), luna (a thing shaped like a C).* — *A half-moon (in fortification), propugnaculum lunatum.* — *Half-naked, seminudus.* — *Half-opened, semiapertura.* — *Half an ounce, semuncia.* — *Of half an ounce, semunciarius, semuncialis.* — *Half a pound,*

semilibra. — *A halfpenny, obolus.* — *Three halfpence, triobolis.* — *Of three halfpence, triobolaris.* — *Half a pint, triens.* — *Half-raw, semicrudus.* — *Half-repaired, semirefectus.* — *Half-roasted, semiassus.* — *Half-round, semicirculatus.* — *Half-scraped or half-shaven, semirasus.* — *Half a sextary, hemina.* — *Holding half a sextary, heminarius.* — *Half-sodden, semicoctus.* — *Half-supported, semifuturus.* — *Half-torn, semilacer (poet.).* — *Half a verse, dimidium versûs, hemistichium.* — *Half-waking, semisomnus.* — *Half-wet, semimadidus.* — *Half-wild, semifer (poet.).* — *Half-worn, semitritus.* — *Half a year, spatium semestris, menses sex.* — *Of half a year, semestris.* — *By half, dimidio.* — *Half as much, dimidio tantum.* — *To do a thing by halves, aliquid levi or molli brachio agere.* — *To do work by halves, opus imperfectum relinquere.* — *Halves! in commune!* — *As much and half as much, sesquiplum.* — *An acre and a half, sesquijugerum.* — *A bushel and a half, sesquimodius.* — *A foot and a half, sesquipedalis.* — *Of a foot and a half, sesquipedalis, sesquipedaneus.* — *An hour and a half, sesquihora, horacum dimidiâ.* — *A month and a half, sesquimensis.* — *An ounce and a half, sescuncia.* — *Of an ounce and a half, sescuncialis.* — *A pound and a half, sesquilibra.*

**TO HALVE**, divido, bipartior.

**HALL**, atrium, aula. — *A little hall, atrium.* — *The guild-hall, town-hall, curia.*

**HALLOO** (*holla or whoop*), inlamo, vociferio; (*set the dogs on*), canes incitare, animare, clere.

**HALLOO**, subst. clamor, vociferatio. — *To set up a halloo, vocifero or vociferor; clamorem tollere.*

**HALLOOING**, clamitatio, vociferatio.

**HALLOW**, sacro, consecro. — *A hallowed place, sacrarium, sanctuarium.*

**HALLOWING**, consecratio, dedicatio.

**HALM** (*the stalk of corn*), culmus, stipula.

**HALO**, corona, circulus; halo.

**HALT** (*go lame*), claudico. — ¶ (*make a halt*), consistere, subsistere. — *To halt the army, agmen or signa constituere.*

**HALT**, adj. claudicus, claudicans.

**HALT**, subst. (See *To Halt*). — ¶ *To halt between two opinions, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito; hareo, animo pendere; animo esse suspensio.*

**HALTER**, restis, retinaculum. — *for a horse, capistrum.* — *for the neck, laqueus.* — *To loose one's halter, capistro expedit.*

**TO HALTER**, capistro, laqueo captare. — *Haltered, capistratus, ilaqueatus.*

**HAM**, poples. — *A ham of bacon, perna, petaso.*

**TO HAMSTRING**, poplites or suffragines succidere.

**HAMLET**, villa, vicus.

**HAMMER**, malleus; tudes. — *A little hammer, malleolus.*

**TO HAMMER**, cudo, accudo; malleo duce-re. — *To hammer out, extundo; (invent or express a thing with great difficulty), ægre aliquid excogitare or proferre; ex-*

tundere. — *To hammer a thing into one's head, aliquid alicui or alicujus auribus inculcare; aliquid aliquid sæpe inculcando docere.* — *Hammered, malleatus, malleo ductus.*

**HAMMERER**, malleator, fabricator.

**HAMMERING** (*forming*), fabricatio.

**HAMMOCK**, lectus suspensus.

**HAMPER**, s. corbis, cophinus, sporta, fiscina. — *A little hamper, quasillus, qualus; fiscella.* — *A hamper of osiers, calathus viminibus contextus; cista vitilis.*

**HAMPER**, v. irretio, impedio, præpedio; implicio, devincio. — *This affair hampers me, hoc mihi negotium facessit.*

**HAMPERING**, implicatio, impeditio.

**HAMSTRING**. See *Ham*.

**HAND**, manus. — *Bind him hand and foot, quadrupedem constringito.* — *The right hand, dextra, dextra manus.* — *The left, (manus) sinistra or læva.* — *He knows not his right hand from his left, nescit quid distent æra lupinis.* — *On the right hand, ad dextram, a dextrâ, dextrorsum.* — *On the left hand, ad sinistram, a sinistra or lævâ; sinistrorsum.* — *One burned in the hand, stigmatias.* — *A clinched hand, pugnis, compressa in pugnum manus.* — *An open hand, palma, manus explicata.* — *Having but one hand, unimanus.* — *Having a hundred hands, centimanus.* — *The back of the hand, manus aversa.* — *The hollow (natural), vola; (made), manus cava.* — *The hand lines, incisuræ.* — *Hand in hand, junctis manibus.* — *With his hands bound behind him, manibus post terga revinctis.* — *Hand to hand, cominus; confertim.* — *Of or belonging to the hand, manualis.* — *At hand, præ manibus, præsto, prope, ante pedes.* — *Near at hand, in propinquo; in viciniâ nostrâ, non ita longe.* — *To be nigh at hand (impend, &c.), imminere, impendeo, insto.* — *Assurance under hand, cautio chirographi.* — *To take in hand, aggredior.* — *He is on the mending hand (as to health), inelius se habet, meliuscule ei est.* (See *Amend, Better*.) — *On the other hand, alterâ parte or vice; contra.* — *Out of hand, confestim, extemplo, sine morâ, illico; statim, e vestigio, cito, prope.* — *Hand over hand, inconsulto, temere.* — *Before hand, in antecessum.* (See *Before-hand*.) — *Had I known it before-hand, quod si ego rescissem id prius.* — *What I have paid before-hand, quod ego numeravi præ manu.* — *Before-hand in courtesy, officio prior.* — *To be before-hand with one, prævenio, anticipo.* — *Behind-hand in business, cessans, ab opere desistens.* — *in the world, ad inopiam redactus; ære alieno oppressus.* (See *Behind-hand*.) — *Under hand, clam, occulte; latenter.* — *dealings, fraus, dolus, fraudulentia.* — *He had the chief hand in it, ille huic negotio præfuit.* — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non emo.* — *Many hands make light work, multorum manibus grande levatur onus.* — *Mind what you have in hand, hoc age.* — *That is the business now in hand, ea res nunc agitur ipsa.* — *I put all into your hands, et me, et amorem meum et famam tibi permitto.* — *It is in your hands alone, te penes est unum.* — *It is done to my hand, jam milli confectum est.* — *In the turn of a hand, citius quam asparagi coquantur; expedite, facile.* — *It is believed on all hands, omnes id verum esse consentiunt.* — *I have received favors at his hands, ille de me optime meritus est.* — *My hand is out, instituti ac consuetudinis meæ oblitus sum.* — *My hand is out at play, mutatur fortuna.* — *It was by the hand of God, accidit divinitus.* — *To be hand and glove together, intimâ familiaritate conjungi.* — *To be under the doctor's hand, sub curâ medici esse.* — *To bear or carry in one's hands, manibus ferre or gestare.* — *To bear one in hand with a thing or defend one, aliquid aliquid re tueri, defendere, protegere.* — *To bring up to one's hand, aliquid moribus suis assuefacere.* — *To bring one's hand in for working, se operi or labori assuefacere.* — *To clap one's hands, plaudo, manus complodere.* — *To clinch the hand, pugnum contrahere.* — *To come in one's hands, ad manus accedere.* — *To come to hands or fist cuffs, manus conserere; cominus pugnare.* — *To drop out of one's*

*hands, e manibus excidere.* — *To let drop out of one's hands, e manibus demittere.* — *To fall into one's hands, in manus incidere.* — *To fall in hand with a thing or go about it, rem aliquam aggredi, moliri, suscipere; ad opus aliquod se accingere.* — *To get the upper hand of one, superare; superiorem evadere, primas ferre.* — *To get a thing into one's hands, aliquâ re potiri; rem penes se or in potestate suâ habere.* — *To give a person one's hand, manum alicui porrigere.* — *To go from the business in hand, a re propositâ discedere; a scopo aberrare.* — *To have a business in hand, aliquo negotio occupari.* — *To have a hand in an affair, alicujus rei participem esse.* — *To have one's hands full of business, satago; multis negotiis occupatum, distentum, impeditum esse.* — *To lay hands on one (seize or apprehend), aliquid prehendere or apprehendere; manus alicui injicere: (as a bishop), manus alicui imponere; manus alicui imponendo fausta precari.* — *To lay violent hands on one's self, vim sibi inferre; mortem sibi consciscere.* — *To live from hand to mouth, in diem vivere; laborando ægre vitam sustinere.* — *To part even hands, æquo Marte or certamine discedere.* — *To put a thing into one's hands or power, rem in alicujus potestatem tradere or dedere; fidei alicujus committere or credere.* — *To put a thing out of one's hands or power, extra alicujus potestatem ponere.* — *To set one's hand to a writing, obsigno; manu suâ subscribere.* — *To join or shake hands, dextrâ jungere.* — *To take one by the hand, aliquid dextrâ prehendere.* — *To take a person's cause in hand, causam alicujus suscipere.* — *To take what comes next to hand, obvia quæque arripere.* — *To take an injury at one's hands, injuriam incurrere or suscipere.* — *Hand (hand-writing), manus; litera; chirographum.* — *A neat hand, literæ lepideæ.* — *To counterfeit one's hand, alicujus chirographum imitari.* — *Short hand, ars aliquid velocissime notis excipiendi, tachygraphia.* — *To take down in short hand, notis aliquid velocissime excipere.* — *The hand of a clock, virgula horarum index; of a sun-dial, gnomon.* — *A hand at cards, sors.*

**TO HAND**. — *To hand a thing to one, alicui aliquid in manus dare.* — *To hand from one to another, per manus tradere; datim mittere.* — *To hand down to posterity, memoriæ prodere or tradere.* — *Tn hand a lady to a coach, mulierem ad currum deducere or comitari.*

**HANDED**. — *Left-handed, scævus.*

**HAND-BASKET**, sportula. — *A hand-breadth, palmus, transversa manus.* — *Of a hand-breadth, palmaris.* — *A handful.* (See *Handful*, below.) — *A hand-gun, scope-tum manuale.* — *bell, tintinnabulum.* — *kerchief, sudarium.* — *maid, ancilla, ministra.* — *mannelle, manica.* — *mill, mola trusatilis.* — *saw, serrula manubriata, lupus.* — *spike, vectis.*

**HANDFUL**, pugnis, pugillus, (c. g. of salt, corn); manipulus, fasciculus manualis, (c. g. of hay, flax). — *A handful of men, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus.*

**HANDICRAFT** (*working trade*), ars, artificium; ars humilis, sordida, vulgaris.

**HANDICRAFTSMAN**, opifex.

**HANDIWORK**, opus manu factum.

**HANDY**, habilis, callidus, peritus, sollers.

**HANDILY**, callide, perite, sollerter.

**HANDINESS**, calliditas, peritia.

**TO HANDLE**, tracto, attracto, contracto. — *To handle a subject, de aliquâ re disputare or disserere.* — *well, eleganter de aliquo argumento disserere.* — *To handle briefly, attingo, strictim percurrere.* — *To handle a matter grossly, aliquid crasso pollice tractare.* — *Handled well, accuratus, accurate dictus, scriptus, confectus.* — *To handle one ill, aliquid male tractare or habere.* — *To handle one roughly, acerbius et durius aliquid tractare.* — *To handle one gently, aliquid indulgentiâ tractare, alicui indulgere.*

**HANDLE** (*of a tool*), manubrium; (*of a cup, &c.*), ansa. — *A little handle, manubrium, ansula.* — *Having a handle, ansatus.* — *To set a handle on, manubrium aptare,*

*manubrio inserere.* — *A handle (occasion), occasio; ansa.* — *To make a handle of a thing, occasionem capere, ansam arripere.* — *To seek a handle, occasionem or causam captare.* See *Cause*.

**HANDLING**, tractatio, tractatus, attractatus. — *If I had the handling of you, si tu sub meo imperio fuisses.* — *A handling rudely or ill, asperitas, sævitia; contumelia; indignitates.*

**HANDSOME** (*beautiful*), pulcher, formosus, venustus, speciosus, decorus, elegans; see *Beautiful*: (*fine or genteel*), honestus, ingenuus, liberalis: (*fitting or reasonable*), æquus, justus. — *action, facinus præclarum.* — *present, donum præclarum.* — *To make handsome, decoro, orno, adorno, polio.* — *Indifferently handsome, bellus, bellulus.*

**HANDSOMELY**, pulchre, eleganter, concinne, venuste; belle, commode, compositè, decore, dextere.

**HANDSOMENESS**, decor, elegantia, forma; venustas, concinnitas.

**HANDY**. See *Under Hand*.

**HANG**, v. a. suspendo; v. n. pendeo; dependere (de, ex) aliqua re. — *To hang a condemned malefactor, morte damnatum suspendere.* — *He hanged himself on a fig-tree, suspendit se de ficu.* — *He was just going to hang himself, jam collum in laqueum inserebat.* — *I shall be hanged, ego plectar pendens.* — *To hang down before, præpedire.* — *To hang back, tergiversor; gravate or haud sponte sequi; haud libenter facere.* — *They hung back, cunctati sunt, tergiversati sunt.* — *To hang by (a line, &c.), appendo.* — *To hang a chamber with tapestry, aulæis cubiculum ornare, conclave tapetibus or peripetasinatis instruere.* — *To hang dangling or loose, defluo, dependeo.* — *To hang or let down, demitto.* — *She hung down her head, caput, vultum demisit.* — *Tn hang his ears, auriculas demittere.* — *To hang or be hanging down, dependeo.* — *forward, propendeo.* — *To hang to or together, cohæreo.* — *This tale hangs not together, non cohæret sermo.* — *To hang over, promineo; a thing, alicui rei imminere.* — *To hang up a thing, aliquid suspendere.* — *To hang up or be hung up, suspendi.* — *To hang upon one, alicui addictum, alicujus studiosum esse; (as a smell-feast), parasitor.* — *Hanged, suspensus, strangulatus.* — *Hanging, pendens, pendulus, pensilis, suspensus; flaccidus (slubby); demissus (let down).* — *He went away with his head hanging down, demisso capite discessit.* — *Hanging over, prominens.* — *together, cohærens.* — *unto, adhærens.* — *loosely, effusus, fluidus, laxus.* — *A sword hanging at one's side, accinctus lateri gladius.* — *A hanging look, mali ominis vultus.* — *A hanging matter, crimen morte piamdum.*

**HANGING**, s. suspensio; suspendium.

*A hanging together, cohærentia.*

*A hangings of rooms, aulæa, peripetasmata.*

**HANGER** (*short crooked sword*), sica, harpe, ensis falcatus. — *Pot-hangers, ansæ, cremaster focarius.* — *A hanger-on, parasitus; assecla.*

**HANGMAN**, carnifex, tortor. — *The hangman's office, carnificina.* — *To play the hangman, carnificinam facere.*

**HANK** of thread, glomus, filum glomeratum.

**HANKER** after, inhiò, gestio; anxie rem desiderare or appetere; affectare.

**HANKERING** after, desiderium; appetentia, animi prolium.

**HANSE**, societas; fœdus. — *The hanse-towns, civitates federatæ.*

**HAP**, casus, eventus; fortuna, sors. — *What is every man's hap to have, that let him keep, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque tenet.* — *Good hap, secunda or prospera fortuna.* — *Every man pruned my good hap, omnes landare fortunas meas.* — *Ill hap, res adverse, fortuna adversa, calamitas, casus acerbus, calamitosus, funestus, gravis, infestus, iniquus, miserabilis, tristis.* — *You tell me of the young man's ill hap, duras partes prædicat adolescentis.* — *By hap, forte, fortuito.* — *By good hap, forte fortunâ, ut fit.* — *It is mere hap hazard, prorsus incertum or dubium est.*

**TO HAP, HAPPEN, accidō, contingo, evenio, procedo.** — *Hap what can or will, utcumque ceciderit; quemcumque sors tulerit casum.* — *Which very seldom happens, quod perrarum est.* — *This happens to none but wise men, soli hoc contingit sapienti.* — *It happened as well as could be, melius fieri hand potuit quam factum est.* — *It happened worse than I expected, non meā ex sententiā evenit.* — *I would it had happened so, vellem ita fortuna tulisset.* — *We heard not what has happened since, citeriora nondum audiivimus.* — *It happens unluckily, parum succedere.* — *It happens ill, parum succedit, aliter quam vellem accidit.* — *It happens, accidit, contingit, evenit, obtingit.* — *As it happens, ut fit.* — *However the thing happens, ut ut res sit.* — *Lately happened, quod nuper accidit; recens.*

**HAPPLY, forte; fortasse, forsan.**

**HAPPY (blessed), felix, beatus: (lucky), fortunatus, faustus, bonus, secundus, auspiciatus, prosper.** — *He is the happiest man alive, solus est quem diligunt dii.* — *He is happy in the manner of expressing himself, mentem suam facile explicat, expedite et eleganter mentis cogitata eloquitur, aptis verbis sensa mentis enuntiat.* — *He would think himself happy, if that should happen to him, praeclare secum agi putaret, si hoc sibi eveniret.* — *We think that a happy day for us, eum diem nobis faustum putamus.* — *To make happy, felicem or beatum reddere, fortunatum facere.* — *Do not I make you happy? ecquid te beo?*

**HAPPILY, beate, feliciter, fauste, auspiciato, prospere, bene.**

**HAPPINESS, vita beata, beate vivere; felicitas, prosperitas; beatitas, beatitudo, (See the Lex.).**

**HARANGUE, oratio, concio.**

**TO HARANGUE, concionor, concionem or orationem habere, ad concionem verba facere, orationem dicere**

**HARASS, fatigo, inquieto, vexo, divexo.** — *To harass a country, vasto, depopulo; flammā ferroque grassari.*

**HARASSING, s. fatigatio, inquietatio, vexatio.**

**HARBINGER, prodromus, praecursor; fig. praenuntius.**

**HARBOR, portus; statio.** — *Full of harbors, portuosus.* — *¶ (shelter or place of refuge), portus, refugium, perfugium.* **TO HARBOR (entertain), hospitio excipere, in domum suam recipere.** — *To harbor (take up one's lodging), deversor, commoror.* — *To harbor a thief, furem occultare apud se.*

**HARBORER, hospes.** — *A harborer of robbers, latronum receptor or occultator.*

**HARBORING, receptio, hospitium.**

**HARBORLESS (having no harbors or havens), importuosus.**

**HARD (not soft), durus, edurus: (difficult), difficilis, gravis, arduus: (niggardly), parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus: (hard-hearted), durus, inmitis, crudelis, ferreus: (in taste), asper, acerbus, acidus.** — *To make hard, induro, obduro.* — *To become hard, obduresco, induresco.* — *Hard to be come at, difficilis aditu.* — *It is hard to say, dici vix potest, non facile dictu est.* — *It is the part of a hard-hearted father, iniqui patris est.* — *Hard as brown, callosus.* — *To be hard as braven, calleo, occalleo.* — *To be too hard for, vinco, supero, exsupero, superiorem evadere, potiores partes habere.* — *You are too hard for me at cuffs, pugnis plus vales.* — *To grow hard with cold, rigesco, dirigesco, obrigesco.* — *Hard at learning, indocilis, tardus ingenii.* — *Hard to be learned or understood, arduus, obscurus, difficilis intellectu.* — *Hard to be pleased, inorosus, difficilis; contumax.* — *To have hard measure, or be hardly dealt with, injuriam ab aliquo accipere or pati.* — *To have hard thoughts of one, male de aliquo sentire.* — *To be hard or ask too great a price, iniquum pretium pro mercibus postulare.* — *To be too hard in buying, pretium vilius quam sat est offerre.*

**HARD, adv.** — *Hard by, juxta, prope, in proximo, in propinquo; vicinus, proximus.* — *He lodges hard by, in proximo deversatur.* — *Hard by us, in viciniā nostrā.* — *He has gardens hard by the Tiber, habet hortos ad Tiberim.* — *¶ To be hard at work, operi diligenter incum-*

*bere.* — *To be hard at one's heels, vestigiis alicujus instare or inhærere; aliquem premere or urgere; alicui instare.* — *To hold a thing hard, rem arcte tenere.* — *To follow one hard, diligenter aliquem insequi.* — *To drink hard, potare; acriter or strenue potare.* — *To be hard put to it, angustiis premi; ad incitas redigi.* — *Put hard to it, ad extrema redactus.* — *It will go hard with him, vix periculum evadet.* — *¶ It freezes hard, duriter gelat.* — *¶ It rains hard, multum or vehementer pluit.*

**TO HARDEN, v. a. duro, induro, durum facere: v. n. duresco, induresco.** — *To harden one's self, se offirmare.* — *Hardened, duratus, obduratus.*

**HARDISH (somewhat hard), paullo durior; subdurus, subdifficilis.**

**HAROLY (difficultly), difficile, difficulter, difficiliter, ægre, vix, magno negotio.** — *Very hardly, perdifficiliter, summā contentione.* — *¶ (sharply), acerbè, austere, rigide, severe; (stoutly), strenue, gnaviter, impigre.*

**HARDNESS (not softness), duritia, durities, firmitas: (cruelty), immanitas, crudelitas; sævitia: (stinginess), tenacitas: (difficulty), difficultas: (stiffness with cold), rigor.** — *Hardness of skin, callus.* — *Hardness of heart, duritia, feritas, inhumanitas; animi or sensus stupor.* — *of body or mind, animi or corporis robur or firmitas.*

**HARDSHIPS, difficultates, ardua (pl.), incommoda.**

**HARDY (valiant), strenuus, interritus, inrepidus, animosus, audax, audens, fortis; (that can endure hardship), durus, laborum patiens, laboribus duratus.** — *To make hardy (inure to labor), laboribus aliquem assuefacere.* — *To make hardy (stir up one's courage), animum alicui addere, animos facere.* — *Fool-hardy, præceps, temerarius.*

**HARDILY, audacter, fortiter, strenue, audenter, magno animo.**

**HARDINESS, HARDHOOD, audacia, audentia; fortitudo.** — *Hardiness of constitution, robusta valetudo, corpus bene constitutum, firmum, validum.* — *Fool-hardiness, temeritas.*

**HARE, lepus.** — *As mad as a March hare, sœnum habet in cornu.* — *A young hare, lepusculus.* — *An old doe hare, lepus anus.* — *A warren of hares, leporarium.* — *Of a hare, leporinus.* — *To start a hare, leporem exagitare.* — *To hunt a hare, leporem venari.*

**HARE-HEARTED, timidus, meticulosus.**

**HARE, v. See Fright, Terrify.**

**HARE-BRAINED, temerarius; præceps, effrenus, inconsultus, cœritus, dignus qui naviget Anticyram.**

**HARIER, canis leporum venationi assuetus.**

**HARLEQUIN, maccus; sannio.**

**HARLOT, meretrix, scortum.** — *Of a harlot, meretricius.*

**HARLOTRY, meretricium.**

**HARM, damnum, detrimentum, malum, incommodum.** — *I am got out of harm's way, ego in portu navigo.* — *What harm will it do to try? sed quid tentare nocebit? — I will keep here out of harm's way, hic ego ero post principia.* — *There is no harm, salva res est.* — *Great harm, clades, labe, calamitas.*

**TO HARM, lædo, noceo; damnum alicui inferre.** — *To be harmed, damnum facere, detrimentum capere, in damnum incurrere.*

**HARMFUL, noxius, nocens, nociturus, alienus, perniciosus.**

**HARMING, læsio, violatio.**

**HARMLESS, innoxius, innocuus, innocens: (unharmful), illæsus, incolumis, salvus; integer; sine damno.** — *To bear or save one harmless, indemnem aliquem præstare.*

**HARMLESSLY, innocenter.**

**HARMLESSNESS, innocentia.**

**HARMONY, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus; vocum concordia: symmetria, convenientia, congruentia: concordia, unanimitas.**

**HARMONIOUS, HARMONIC, modulatus, harmonicus, concors.**

**HARMONIOUSLY (musically), modulate; (with one consent), concorder, omnium consensu, unâ mente.**

**TO HARMONIZE, modulator, compono: v. n.**

(prop.), concino, consentio; (fig.), intese concinere or consentire.

**HARNESS (for a horse), ornamenta equi; arma equestria (for a saddle horse), jugum equi (for a draught horse).** — *¶ (armor), arma.* — *for the breast, thorax.* — *for the thighs, cruralia*

**TO HARNESS, armo, instruo, orno.** — *a horse, equum ornare; equum ad curram jungere.* — *horses, equos jungere.* — *To harness together, colligo.* — *Harnesseu, armatus, armis instructus, loricator.*

**HARP, psalterium.** — *To play on the harp, psalterio canere.*

**TO HARP, psalterio canere.** — *¶ What do you harp at? quid vis? quorsum hac? — ¶ To harp on the same string, eandem incidem tundere; eandem cantilenam canere.*

**HARPER, psalter; fidicen.** — *A female harper, psalteria; fidicina.*

**HARPOON, jaculum hamatum.**

**HARPSICORD, clavichordium.**

**HARPY, harpyia.**

**HARROW, crates dentata, irpex.**

**TO HARROW, occo, cratio.**

**HARROWER, occator.**

**HARROWING, occatio.** — *Of harrowing, occatorius.*

**HARSH (severe), asper, austerus, severus, rigidus, tetricus, morosus, durus: (in taste), acer, asper: (in sound), absonus, stridulus, argutus, agrestis, acerbus; auribus ingratus: (discordant), dissonus.**

**HARSHLY, aspere, rigide, tetre, morose.** — *¶ To sound harshly, male sonare, absono, dissono.*

**HARSHNESS (severity), asperitas, austeritas, duritas, severitas; atrocitas, ferocia: (in taste), acerbitas.**

**HART, cervus.** — *Of a hart, cervinus.* — *Harts-horn, cornu cervinum.*

**HARVEST, messis; frumentatio.** — *A plentiful harvest, ubertas in fructibus percipiendis.* — *A late harvest, messis serotina.* — *Of harvest, messorius, auctumnalis.* — *Harvest-time, messis, tempus metendi.* — *It was then near the time of harvest, jam frumenta incipient maturecere.* — *Hay-harvest, fenescium.* — *A harvest-man or reaper, messor.* — *Harvest-fruits, fruges auctumnales.* — *A harvest-feast or harvest-home, feræ messium.* — *To get in harvest, messes facere, fruges colligere.*

**HASH, minutim concidere.**

**HASH of meat, minimal.**

**HASLET, falciscus venter, exta porcina.**

**HASP, fibula, crena ferrea.**

**TO HASP, obsero.** — *Hasted or bolted, obseratus, oppressulatus.*

**HASSOCK (to kneel on), scirpiculum, scabellum junceum.**

**HASTE, festinatio, properatio, maturatio, celeritas; properantia.** — *Make no more haste than good speed, festina lente.* — *There is need of haste, properato opus est.* — *In haste, festinanter, festine, festinato, prope, properanter, maturate.* — *I wrote these things in haste, hæc festinans or raptim scripsi.* — *In great haste, præpropere, admodum festinanter, celerrime.* — *Why in such haste? quid festinas? — The more haste I make, the worse speed, quo magis properare studeo, eo me impedio magis; citius quam melius pensum absolve.* — *Make more haste, move oculos te.* — *Why make you no more haste? quid cessas? — Make what haste you can lack, quamprimum revertere.* — *You must make haste, properato or maturato opus est.* — *To make post-haste, admodum festinare.* — *To make too much haste, præfestino.*

**TO HASTE, HASTEN (make haste), festino, propero, appropero, accelero; avolo.** — *He hastens his journey, iter inaturat.* — *To hasten away, avolo.* — *To hasten one's pace, gradum accelerare or approperare.* — *Hastened, acceleratus, properatus, citatus, maturatus.* — *To be hastened, admaturor.*

**HASTENER, stimulator.**

**HASTENING, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio.**

**HASTY (in a hurry, quick), festinans; properus, festinus, citus: (sudden), subitus, repentinus: (rash), inconsultus, temerarius.** — *Very hasty, præpropere.* — *¶ (testy), irritabilis, pronus ad iram, iracundus, morosus; hœna*

iræ impotens, homo ingenio in iram præceps.

**HASTILY** (*in a hurry*), festinanter, prope-re, festine, cursim, celeriter, citatim. — *Oer-hastily, præpropere, præmature.* — ¶ (*passionately*), iracunde.

**HASTINESS** (*hurry*), properatio; trepidatio; (*testiness*), iracundia, morositas, animi impotentia.

**HAT**, petasus; causia (*this was nearer our hat; both were commonly of felt*). — *A straw hat, causia straminea.* — *A beaver, causia fibrina.* — *The brim of a hat, margo petasi or causiæ.* — *A cardinal's hat, tiara cardinalis.* — *A high-crowned hat, canis.* — *A hat-band, fascia petasi or causiæ.* — *To put on his hat, caput operire.* — *To put it off, caput aperire.*

**HATTER**, qui officinam promercaleium petasorum (*causiarum, etc.*) exercet; qui causias facit.

**HATCH**, v. pullos excludere. — *To reckon one's chickens before they are hatched, ante victoriam canere triumphum.* — *To hatch lies, mischief, &c., dolos, mala, etc. præcudere.* — *Birds newly hatched, pulli ab ovo recentior or recens exclusi.* — ¶ See *Brood*.

**HATCH** of chickens, s. pullities. — ¶ *The hatches of a ship, tabulatium, fori.*

**HATCHET**, parva securis. — *The helve of a hatchet, manubrium securis.*

**HATCHMENT**, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.

**HATE, HATRED**, odium, invidia. — *Mortal hatred, odium capitale, implacabile.* — *Secret hatred, odium occultum, similtas obscura.* — *Worthy of hatred, odio dignus.* — *Full of hate, invidus, lividus, malignus, iniquus, inimicus.*

**To HATE**, odisse, in aliquem odium habere or gerere; alicui invidere; abominor, detestor. — *To hate each other, mutuis odiis flagrare.* — *To hate one like a toad, cane pejus et angue odisse.* — *To hate one mortally, aliquem acerbe et penitus odisse.* — *He has a mortal hatred to us, odio capitali a nobis dissidet.* — *I hate myself, totus displiceo mihi.* — *To be hated by one, odio alicui or in odio apud aliquem esse.* — *Hated, invidus.* — *He is hated by every one, terræ odium ambulat.* — *Hating, exosus, perosus.*

**HATEFUL**, odio dignus; odiosus, turpis, teter, deformis, foedus, inhonestus, flagitiosus.

**HATEFULLY**, odiose, turpiter.

**HATEFULNESS**, odium, invidia, turpitudō.

**HATER**, qui odit; inimicus or infensus alicui.

**HATING**, s. abominatio, aversatio; inimicitia.

**HAUGHTY**, superbus, sublatis animi, elatus aliqua re, arrogans, fastidiosus; contumax. — *He was of a haughty spirit, inerat ei contemptor animus, Sall.*

**HAUGHTILY**, superbe, elate, arroganter, insolenter, magnifice.

**HAUGHTINESS**, superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, fastidium, spiritus.

**HAUNCH**, coxa, clunis, coxendix, nates. — *of venison, clunis ferina.*

**HAUNT**, v. frequenter, vëntito ad; (*as a spirit*), infesto, inquieto. — *Haunted, frequentatus.* — *Not haunted or resorted to, infrequens, incelebris.*

**HAUNT** (*as a place*), receptaculum, recessus, secessus; lustrum, latibulum. — ¶ (*custom*), consuetudo. — *He returns to his old haunt, rursus ad ingenium suum redit.*

**HAUNTER**, frequens, qui frequentat. — *of stews, lustrum.* — *of public houses, popino.* — *of men's tables, parasitus.*

**HAUNTING**, frequentatio.

**HAUTBOY**, lituus Gallicus.

**HAVE**, habeo, teneo, possideo; potitum esse, uti. — *Have your wits about you, fac apud te sis.* — *He shall have a kind father in me, facili me utetur patre.* — *What have you to do with me? quid mecum est tibi? — He has the wind with him, secundo vento cursum tenet, aurâ secundâ fertur.* — *We must have a care that, &c., videndum est ne, etc.* — *I have it by me, est in manibus.* — *We are like to have war, impendit nobis belli timor.* — *You have a hard task of it, provinciam cepisti duram.* — *Have you any thoughts of going? cogitasne ire? — You do as I would have you, quod te fecis-*

se velim, facis. — *I will do as they would have me, inorem illis geram.* — *Have a good heart, animo virili or præsentis sis; animo bono esto.* — *Self do, self have, tu intristi, tibi exedendum est.* — *We had cross weather, adversâ tempestate usi sumus.* — *He had like to have been lost, pæne perit.* — *I had as lief do any thing, quodvis mallem agere.* — ¶ As an auxiliary verb, it belongs to the præterit tenses. (See the Grammar.) — *I have been, fui.* — *It ought to have been done long ago, quod jani pridem factum esse oportuit.* — *Had I not been a blockhead, ni essem lapis.* — ¶ *To have a thing cried, aliquid per præconem pronuntiare; aliquid præconi subjicere.*

**HAVEN**, portus. — *To arrive at the haven, ad portum appellere.* — *Arrived in the haven, appulsus.* — *An arriving, appulsus.* — *Full of havens, portuosus.*

**HAYER**, avena.

**HAVOCK**, clades, strages. — *To make havock of, populor, depopolor, vasto.* — *Made havock of, vastatus, spoliatus.* — *A making havock of, spoliatio, vastatio.*

**HAWK**, v. (*spit*), screo, conscreor. — *up, exscreo.* — ¶ *To hawk or cry things about the streets, res venales clamitare; rerum venalium præconium facere; circulator, Sen.*

**HAWKER** (*pedler*), insitor, mercator circumforaneus, circulator.

**HAWKING** (*spitting*), screatus. — ¶ (*of things to sell*), venditio circumforanea.

**HAWK**, subst. accipiter. — *He knows not a hawk from a handsaw, ignorat quid distent era lupinis.*

**HAWTHORN**, cratægus oxycantha (L.).

**HAY**, fœnum. — *Early, fœnum præmatu-rum.* — *Late, fœnum cordum or serotinum.* — *Hard, fœnum palustre.* — *Made of hay, fœneus.* — *To make hay, fœnum secare; fœnum furcis versare.* — *It is good making hay while the sun shines, non semper erunt Saturnalia.* — *A haymaker, fœniseca, fœnisex.* — *Haymaking or haymaking time, fœnisecium.* — *A haycock, rick or stack, fœni cervus, fœni meta.* — *loft or mow, fœnile.*

**HAZARD**, discrimen, periculum; certamen. — *Full of hazard, periculosus.* — *With great hazard, præcipiti fortunâ, periculose.*

**To HAZARD**, periclitari, in discrimen mittere; aleam or discrimen adire: (*in-trust*), concredo. — *To hazard all, rem in summum periculum deducere.* — *To hazard a battle, in aciem or certamen descendere: a general or decisive battle, summis cum hoste copiis contendere.* — *Hazarded, in discrimen missus or adductus.*

**HAZARDING**, periclitatio.

**HAZARDOUS**, periculosus, anceps. — *A hazardous undertaking, periculosæ ple-num opus alæ.*

**HAZARDOUSLY**, periculose.

**HAZE** (*thick fog*), nebula.

**Hazy**, nebulosus, caliginosus.

**HAZEL**, corylus. — *A hazel-nut, (nux) avellana.* — *A copse or grove of hazel, coryletum.* — *Made of hazel, colurnus.*

**HE**, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic. — *Even he, ipse prorsus.*

**HEAD**, caput. — *The fore part of the head, sinciput.* — *The hinder, occiput.* — *The swimming of the head, vertigo.* — *The headache, capitis dolor.* — *Having two heads, biceps.* — *three, triceps.* — *a hundred, centiceps.* — *I will break your head, diminuum ego caput tuum.* — *He is over head and ears in love, in amore totus est.* — *This mischief will light on my head, isthæc in me cudetur faba.* — *They lay their heads together, consilia sua conferunt.* — *From head to foot, usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; a capillis usque ad unguis.* — *To bring a thing into a discourse by head and shoulders, aliquid in orationem violentior or inconcinne inducere.* — *A head of hair, coma, cæsaries.* — *To lose his head, capite plecti.* — *To put into one's head, aliquid alicui suggerere; aliquem de allquâ re admonere.* — *Who put that into your head? quis tibi illud suggestit? — It is out of my head, non occurrit animo; me fugit.* — *Of one's own head, sponte, ultro.* — *A clear head, ingenium acre, eximium, præclarum, sagax, perspicax.*

— *He drew his forces to a head, copias contraxit.* — *To bring or draw a discourse to a head, in compendium sermonem redigere.* — *To draw to a head (as an imposthume), suppurro.* — *To bring a sore to a head, ulcus maturare; ad sup-purationem adducere.* — *To bring an affair to a head or conclusion, rem ad exitum perducere.* — *To get a head, vires or copias colligere.* — *To make head against one, alicui obstistere or resistere.* — *An adtle-head, fatuus, hebes.* — *A jolt-head, capito.* — *A wild-headed youth, juventâ fervidus or calidus.* — *Hand over head (rashly), temere, inconsulte.* — *At the head of the army, ante signa; primam ante aciem.* — ¶ *The head of an arrow, spear, spiculum.* — *The head of a lute or viol, citharæ jugum.* — *The head of a spring, fontis caput.* — *A head of land, prœintonorium.* — *The head of a nail, clavi bulla: — fig. to hit the nail upon the head, rem acu tangere.* — ¶ *The heads or chiefs of a people, principes civitatis, primores, primates, proceres.* — *The head (of a conspiracy, &c.), caput, fax, signifer.* — *The head of a college, collegii præses.* — *The head or chief in a business, princeps, præcipuus.* — ¶ *The heads of a discourse, capitula orationis.*

**HEAD**, in composition. — *Head-ache, capitis dolor.* — *Head-dress, capitis ornatus.* — *Head-band, capital.* — *Head-piece (of a bridle), capistrum; (helmet), cassis, cassida.* — *Head-stall, capistrum; (of a bridle), frontale.* — *Head-master (of a school), protodidascalus.*

**To HEAD**. — *a cask, dolio fundum immittere.* — *n spear, ferrum hastæ præfigere.* — ¶ *To head an army, exercitui præesse, exercitum ducere.* — *a faction, principem factionis esse.* — *a plot, caput conjurationis esse.*

**HEADED** (*having a head*), capitatus (e. g. clavus). — *Two-headed, biceps.* — *Hot-headed (rash), temerarius, inconsultus; (soon angry), iracundus, pronus ad iram.* — *Light-headed, cœritus, cerebrosus.*

**HEADSMAN**, carnifex.

**HEADY** (*ungovernable*), tumultuosus, turbulentus, contumax: (*of liquors*), inebrians, cerebrum afficiens. — *To be heady, tumultuor.*

**HEADILY**, temere, inconsulte, contumaciter.

**HEADINESS**, temeritas, contumacia, ferocitas.

**HEADLESS**, sine capite.

**HEADLONG**, præceps, pronus. — *To cast down headlong, præcipito; præcipitem aliquid dare or dejicere.* — *A casting down headlong, præcipitatio.* — *To fall down headlong, præcipitem ruere.* — *To run headlong to ruin, se perdere; in exitium ruere.*

**HEADSHIP**, principatus.

**HEADSTRONG**, contumax, violentus, ferox, indomitus. — *Headstrong obstinacy, contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas.*

**HEAL** (*cure*), sano, medicor; medeor. — *thoroughly, persano.* — *before the time, præsano.* — *To heal up a wound, vulnus conglutinare.* — *To heal divisions, dissidentes conciliare.* — *To heal or be healed, sanor, convalesco.* — *The wound heals, vulnus coit.* — *To heal or cover, tego, cœperio.* — *Which may be healed or cured, sanabilis.* — *Not to be healed, insanabilis.*

**HEALER**, medicus.

**HEALING** (*of a curing quality*), sanatoria, salutifer.

**HEALING**, sanatio; curatio.

**HEALTH** (*indifferently*), valetudo: (*good*), salus, sanitas, valetudo bona, commoda, integra or secunda. — *To restore to health, ad sanitatem redigere, reducere, revocare.* — *I wish you much health, te plurimum salvere jubeo.* — *As far as may consist with his health, quod cum salute ejus fiat.* — *To be in health, valeo, vigeo; bene se habere.* — *To drink a health to one, salutem alicui propinare.* — *To keep (v. a.) in health, sospito; sospitem conservare.* — *To recover health, convalesco.* — *To take care of one's health, valetudini servire.* — *Be careful of your health, cura ut valeas.*

**HEALTHFUL** (*wholesome*), salutaris, salu-

ber. — ¶ *A healthful (healthy) person, homo integrā valetudine.*  
**HEALTHFULLY**, salubriter, salutariter.  
**HEALTHFULNESS** (*wholesomeness*), salubritas.  
**HEALTHY**, sanus, validus, viribus interger.  
**HEAP**, acervus, cumulus, strues, moles. — *A little heap, acervus parvus. — A heap (of stones, &c.), congeries, congestus. — By heaps, cumulatio, acervatim.*  
**To HEAP** (*heap up*), cumulo, accumulatio, acervo, coacervo; congero. — *To heap about, circumaggero. — To heap together, congero, aggero, construo, acervo, cogo. — To heap upon, ingero, superingero. — To heap evil upon one, mala in aliquem conglomerare.*  
**HEAPER**, accumulatio.  
**HEAPING**, acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, aggestus.  
**HEAR**, audio; exaudio, inaudio; ausculto. — *Hear you, animum adverte; hinc sis. — I am glad to hear it, voluptatem magnam nuntias. — Will you hear a fool's counsel? vin' tu homini stulto mihi auscultare? — As far as I hear, quantum audio. — Hear me a little, if it be no trouble, auscultā paucis, nisi molestum. — I will hear what you will say, aurium operam tibi dico. — Hear with both ears, and then judge, auditā utraq̄ parte, judica. — To hear or be informed, certior fieri. — To hear one's cause, alicujus causam cognoscere. — To hear graciously, audio. — To hear a little, subaudio. — To hear in whispers, inaudio. — To hear of a thing, rescisco; famā accipere, fundo audire. — Heard, auditus, cognitus. — He was heard in the senate, senatus ei dabatur. — He was not heard to speak for himself, indictā causā damnatus est. — He said he had heard of it, se accepisse dicebat. — Not heard or unheard of, inauditus.*  
**HEARER**, auditor, auscultator.  
**HEARING**, auditio; (*the faculty or sense*), auditus. — *It is come to a hearing (trial), ad cognitionem delatum est. — In my hearing, me audiente. — To be thick of hearing, surdastrum esse. — To have a good, quick hearing, aures acutas habere. — To give one a hearing, alicujus supplicationi aures præbere. — Not to give one a hearing, obturatis auribus præterire. — To be within hearing, præsto or in propinquo adesse.*  
**HEARSAY**, auditio; fama; or by a construction with audio. — *I know this by hearsay, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc auditione et famā accipi.*  
**HEARKEN**, ausculto, subausculto.  
**HEARKENING**, auscultatio.  
**HEARKENER**, auscultator.  
**HEARSE**. See *Herse*.  
**HEART** (*vital muscle*), cor; (*bosom, feelings, mind, &c.*), pectus, animus, cor. — *A little heart, corculum. — The heart-strings, cordis fibræ. — His heart fell into his hose, cor illi in genua decidit. — It went to the heart of me, percussit mihi animum. — My heart is so light to what it used to be, ita animum præter solitum gestit. — Be of good heart, fac bono animo sis. — Yes, with all my heart, ego vero ac lubens. — I wish you well with all my heart, tibi bene ex animo volo. — I am vexed to the heart, discrucior animi. — Faint heart never won fair lady, fortes fortuna adjuvat. — Full of heart, animosus, fortis. — To have a heart to do, audeo. — He wants the heart to do it, non audet facere. — Out of heart, exanimis, exanimatus, inaudax. — To be in heart, vigeo, valeo. — To be out of heart, animum despondere, spem abicere; de salute, saluti or salutem desperare. — To put one out of heart, alicui omnem spem adinere, auferre, eripere. — Heart of oak, robur. — He had a heart of oak, illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat. — You are as hard as heart of oak, corneum habes corpus, corneolus es. — Stout of heart, animosus, magnanimus; audax; fortis. — Next to the heart, or very dear to one, carissimus, percarus. — By heart, memoriter, ex memoriā, memoriā: — to get, memoriā mandare: — to say, memoriter or ex memoriā recitare. — To break one's heart through grief, dolore or mœre te habescere. — A heart-breaking affair, res acerbissima. — To*

*lose heart or courage, animo concidere or deficere; animum abicere or demittere. — To set one's heart upon, amore alicujus rei ardere, flagrare, incendi, inflammari. — To lay or take a thing to heart, aliquid graviter, ægre, moleste, iniquo animo ferre. — My dear, do not take this to heart, anime mi, noli te macerare. — To rejoice at heart, propter aliquid magnā letitiā affici or summo gaudio exultare. — To take heart, animum recipere or erigere; bono animo esse; animos revocare. — Then a poor man takes heart, tunc pauper cornua sumit. — Having taken heart, collecto in vires animo. — Want of heart or courage, animi languor, animus enervatus, remissus, languens, parvus, pusillus. — Grief of heart, dolor acerbus, gravis, altus, vix consolabilis. — To tire one's heart out by entreaties, aliquid precibus fatigare, defatigare, lacerare. — To be vexed or grieved at the heart, acerbissimo or summo dolore affici; mœreore confici. — To win the heart of one's auditory, benevolos auditores facere or efficere; auditorum benevolentiam contrahere, colligere, captare. — A sweet-heart, corculum. — A man's sweet-heart, dilecta. — A woman's sweet-heart, amatus, dilectus. — My sweet-heart, my dear heart, lux mea, anima mea, vita mea; meum cor or corculum, anime mi, mi animule. — Heart-burning, dolor cordis or ventriculi oris: (*grudge*), simultas, odium acerbum or tectum; dolor. — ¶ (*middle*), pars media, medium. — In the heart of the exchange, in medio foro. — In the heart of the city, in sinu urbis. — The heart of a tree, arboris medulla. — ¶ See *Bosom*.*  
**HEARTED**. — *Faint-hearted, formidolosus, ignavus, timidus, trepidus. — Faint-heartedness, ignavia, animi demissio or abjectio. — False-hearted, bilinguis, dolosus, versutus. — Hard-hearted, durus, ferreus, inhumanus, immisericors, immitis, crudelis. — Hard-heartedness, duritia, savitia, inhumanitas. — Light-hearted, lætus, hilaris or hilarus.*  
**To HEARTEN**, hearten up, animare, animos addere; aliquid ad aliquid concitare, incitare, stimulare; confirmare, cohortari.  
**HEARTENING**, animatio, concitatio, incitatio, stimulatio.  
**HEARTY** (*sincere*), verus, sincerus: (*well*), sanus, validus. — *With hearty good-will, libentissime, animo libentissimo.*  
**HEARTILY** (*sincerely*), vere, sincere, ex animo: — (*stoutly*), strenue, fortiter: — (*greatly*), valde, vehementer. — *To bewail heartily, ex animo deplorare, lamentari, lugere. — To desire, avide concupiscere. — To eat, acri appetitu edere. — To laugh, effuse or vehementer ridere; cachinno concuti.*  
**HEARTINESS** (*sincerity*), animus verus, sincerus: — (*stoutness*), fortitudo, virtus.  
**HEARTLESS**, animo abjectus, despondens; (*unfeeling*), inhumanus, durus. — *To grow heartless, animum abicere or demittere; animo despondere.*  
**HEARTLESSNESS**, animi abjectio or desperatio: inhumanitas.  
**HEARTH**, focus. — *The paternal hearth, focus patrius, domus patria.*  
**HEAT**, calor, ardor, fervor, æstus: — (*passion*), ira, iracundia: — (*fire, ardor*), impetus; ardor, fervor. — *In the heat of the day, meridie ipso. — In the heat of your business, in summa occupatione tuā. — The heat of youth is over, defebuit adolescentia. — A stifling or sultry heat, æstus, calor vehemens. — A heat in horse-races, cursus. — To put one into a heat or passion, alicui stomachum facere, bilem movere or concitare. — With great heat, ardent. — ¶ See *Hot, Ardent*.*  
**To HEAT**, calefacio or calfacio, concalfacio; fervefacio. — *Heated (in a passion), irā commotus.*  
**HEATH** (*a plant*), erica. — *Fall of heath, ericā obsitus. — ¶ A heath, ager compascuus (common); deserta et inhospita tesqua.*  
**HEATHEN**, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis.  
**HEATHENISH**, ethnicus, gentilis.  
**HEATHENISHLY**, ethnice.

**HEATHENISM**, gentilitas, paganitas.  
**HEAVE**, act. levo, allevo: — *neut. (swell), levor, tumeo. — To heave up, levo, elevor; attollo. — A heave-offering, oblatio agitata or elevata.*  
**HEAVEN**, cœlum; (*God*), Deus. — *From heaven, e or de cœlo; divinitus.*  
**HEAVENLY**, cœlestis; divinus. — *Heavenly beings, cœlestes, cœlicolæ. — Heavenly-minded, rebus cœlestibus intentus. — Heavenly-mindedness, rerum cœlestium cura or desiderium. — Heavenly things, cœlestia, divina, supra.*  
**HEAVY** (*as to weight*), gravis, ponderosus: (*sad*), tristis, mæstus, sollicitus: (*drowsy*), sonnuculosus, torpidus, somno marcidus, veterosus: (*dull*), segnis; iners, socors, torpens. — *Heavy-headed, gravedinosus. — Very heavy (in weight), prægravis: (very sad), pertristis. — Somewhat heavy or sad, subtristis, tristulus. — A heavy or dull-witted person, tardus, homo tardi ingenii; bardus. — To make heavy or sad, contristare; tristitiā afficere. — To make heavy in weight, ingravo. — To grow heavy, gravesco, ingravesco. — To fall or light heavy upon, multum alicui incommodare; magnum incommodum alicui dare, ferre, inportare, parere; magno incommodo aliquid afficere. — ¶ (*painful, requiring much pains*), laboriosus, operosus.*  
**HEAVILY** (*weightily*), graviter: (*sorrowfully*), mæste, ægre, anxie, sollicite: (*slowly*), lente. — *The work goes on heavily, lente procedit opus. — To take on or lament heavily, lamentis se dedere; lacrimis et tristitiæ se tradere. — To complain heavily of a thing, de aliquā re graviter queri, conqueri, expostulare.*  
**HEAVINESS** (*weight*), gravitas, pondus: (*drowsiness*), sopor, torpor: (*dulness of understanding*), tarditas ingenii, stupor, stupiditas: (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mæstitia; mœror, animi ægritudo; anxietas. — *To be full of heaviness, gravissimo mœre affici, animo angī.*  
**HEBETUDE**, torpor.  
**HEBREW**, Hebræicus, Hebræus. — *In Hebrew, Hebræice.*  
**HEBRAISM**, say Hebræismus.  
**HECATOMB**, sacrificium centum boum or quarumvis pecudum; hecatombe.  
**HECTOR**, homo pugnax; homo gloriosus.  
**To HECTOR**, minor, insulto.  
**HEDGE**, sepes, sepimentum, conceptum. — *of briars and thorns, sepimentum spineum. — made with stakes, sepimentum ligneum. — A hedge or inclosure to keep in beasts, septum. — A little hedge, sepicula. — A quick-set hedge, sepes viva. — A hedge row, series sepium. — priest, sacerdos tressis. — marriage, nuptiæ clandestinæ. — To ride over hedge and ditch, per campos septaque equitare. — Hedge-born, terræ filius, infimo loco natus.*  
**To HEDGE**, sepio, consepio. — *before, præsepio. — about, circumsepio, septo circumdare. — Hedged, septus, conceptus, munitus. — about or in, circumsepius. — A place hedged in, conceptum.*  
**HEDGER**, qui sepimenta facit.  
**HEDGING**, septio.  
**HEED**, v. animum advertere or attendere ad aliquid; servo, observo; curo; rei rationem habere, ducere; audire. — *Not to heed, non audire; negligere; nihil morari; susque deque habere.*  
**HEED**, s. cura, cautio, attentio. — *To take heed or beware, caveo. — We must take heed we do not say, cavendum est, nc dicamus. — You must take heed, cautio tua est. — Take heed what you do, vide quid agas. — There must also good heed be taken, dauda etiam opera est. — Give heed to what I say, ad vocem meam mentem tuam admove. — To take good heed of a thing, accuro; caute animum alicui rei or in aliquid intendere. — Want of taking heed, imprudentia, negligentia, incuria.*  
**HEEDFUL**, cantus, catus, providus, prudens, diligens. — *Very heedful, perattentus.*  
**HEEDFULLY**, attente, caute, provide, prudenter, studioso.  
**HEEDFULNESS**, attentio, cautio, providentia, prudentia.

**HEEDLESS**, incautus, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus, oscitans; immemor. — *To be heedless*, negligentia animo esse.

**HEEDLESSLY**, negligenter, incaute, improvide, imprudenter.

**HEEDLESSNESS**, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia.

**HEEL**, calx. — *The heel-bone*, os calcaneum. — *From head to heel*, a capite ad calcem. — *Let us take to our heels and run*, in pedes nos conciamus. — *To trip up one's heels*, supplantio; pede supposito aliquid ac casum impellere. — *To show one a fair pair of heels*, aufugere, se in fugam dare or convertere. — *To be at one's heels*, insto; alicujus vestigia premere. — *The army was at their heels*, instabat agmen.

**To HEEL**. — *The ship heels*, navis se in latus inclinat.

**HEIFER**, bucula, juvenca.

**HEIGHT**, altitudo, excelsitas, sublimitas; proceritas (tallness). — *The height of a distemper*, morbi crisis. — *The height or top of a thing*, culmen, fastigium. — *The height of pleasure*, summa or maxima voluptas. — *Height (tallness) of body*, corporis proceritas. — *of trees*, arborum proceritas.

**To HEIGHTEN** (lift up higher), levo, erigo, tollo, attollo: (aggravate), aggravo, exaggero, amplifico; aspero. — *To heighten a person's courage*, animum addere, incendere, excitare, confirmare.

**HEIGHTENING** (raising), erectio, sublatio: (aggravating), exaggeratio, amplificatio.

**HEINOUS**, detestabilis, immanis, atrox, odiosus, nefarius, nefandus. — *To make more heinous*, aggravo, exaggero.

**HEINOUSLY**, flagitiose, nefarie, scelestè, atrociter.

**HEINOUSNESS**, immanitas, atrocitas, feritas.

**HEIR**, HEIRESS, heres. — *of a half part*, heres ex semisse or dimidiâ parte. — *of the whole*, heres ex asse. — *Chief heir*, heres primæ ceræ. — *An heir at law*, heres lege. — *by will*, heres testamentarius. — *The next but one*, heres secundus. — *To disinherit an heir*, heredem abdicare or exheredare. — *To make one his heir*, aliquid heredem scribere, facere, instituere. — *I am heir to her estate by law*, ejus ad me lege redierunt bona. — *To deprive the right heirs*, veros heredes movere, ejicere (by force). — *Joint heir or coheir*, coheres. — *One that slyly endeavors to be one's heir*, captator.

**HEIRSHIP**, hereditas.

**HELL**, Tartarus, orcus; scleratorum sedes ac regio; loca inferna, eocl.; inferi (the lower world). — *Hell-hound*, Cerberus, canis triceps.

**HELLISH**, infernus, Tartareus: veluti infernus; terribilis; nefandus.

**HELM** of a ship, gubernaculum; clavus: — *fig.* gubernacula; clavus imperii. — *To sit at the helm*, gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere.

**HELM**, HELMET, galea, cassis. — *The plume of a helmet*, galeæ crista. — *Wearing a helmet*, helmed, cum casside, galeatus.

**HELP**, v. opitior, auxiliior, juvo, adjuvo, adminiculator, allevo, assisto; alicui subvenire, adesse, adjumento esse, subsidium, opem, suppetias ferre; aliquid sublevare. — *I will help all I can*, quam potero, adjuvabo — *I will help you out with it*, ego expediam. — *To help at a pinch*, subsidio alicujus venire. — *To help forward*, promoveo, proveho. — *To help one to money*, pecuniam alicui suppeditare or suggerere. — *To help one out of trouble*, aliquid ex angustiis liberare, exinere, extricare, expedire. — *To help up*, sublevo, sustineo. — *So help me God*, ita me Deus juvet. — ¶ *To help or avoid*, vitare, evitare, effugere. — ¶ *Not if I could help it*, non, si queam mutare. — *I cannot help it*, in manu non est mea. — *I could not help it*, præcavere non potui. — ¶ See *Aid*, *Assist*.

**HELP** (assistance), auxilium, subsidium, adjumentum, adjutorium, adminiculum; suppetiæ, pl.: (curc), remedium, allevamentum, auxilium. — *There is no help for it*, actum est, conclamatum est. — *It was sent to give help*, subsidio missus est. — *There is no help for this family*,

ipsa Salus nequit servare hanc familiam. — *Help came in, when hope was gone*, pereunt jam fere præsentaneam adferrebat opem. — *I can get help enough at home*, auxilia mihi et suppetiæ sunt domi, Plaut. — *To cry out for help*, auxilium implorare. — *By God's help*, Deo juvante.

**HELPER**, adjutor, adjutrix, auxiliator; opifer.

**HELPFUL**, auxiliarius.

**HELPLESS**, inops; opis expers; auxilio destitutus.

**HELTER SKELTER**, confuse, temere, præcipitanter, nullo ordine.

**HELVE**, manubrium.

**To HELVE**, manubrium inserere or aptare. — *Helved (having a helve)*, manubriatus.

**HEM!** interj. hem!

**HEM**, subst. extremus quasi margo vestis.

**To HEM**, circumsumo.

**HEM** in, circumsideo, obsideo; intersepio, circumcludo.

**HEM**, in spitting, screo. — ¶ *To hem (call back)*, revoco.

**HEMMING** (spitting), screatus.

**HEMISPHERE**, hemisphæra.

**HEMLOCK**, cicuta.

**HEMP**, cannabis. — *To beat hemp*, cannabis conterere. — *Hemp-seed*, semen cannabis.

**HEMPEN**, cannabinus. — *A hempen cord*, tomex, funis cannabinus.

**HEN**, gallina. — *Note*. The word *hen* frequently signifies the female of any sort of birds, and then the word *femina*, in Latin, is to be added to the name of that particular bird. — *A moor-hen*, fulica. — *A brood-hen*, gallina incubans. — *A game hen*, gallina Longobardica. — *A hen past laying*, gallina effeta. — *A peahen*, pavo femina. — *A pheasant hen*, phasiania femina. — *Of a hen*, gallinæus. — *A hen-roost*, pertica gallinaria; gallinarium. — *Hen-hearted*, ignavus, timidus. — *Henpecked*, uxori obnoxius, qui in uxoris potestate est. — *He is a henpecked husband*, uxor ei imperat.

**HENBANE**, hyoscyamus.

**HENCE**, hinc: ex eâ re, ex eo, ex eâ, etc.; hinc, inde, unde; eam ob rem: — (of time), ex hoc tempore; ex eo tempore. — *Hence!* apage te! abin! — *Not many days hence*, non post multos dies.

**HENCEFORTH**, HENCEFORWARD, inde ab hoc tempore; exinde; in reliquum tempus. — *Henceforward I intend to be good*, bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse.

**HER**, adj. pron., ejus, illius; suus (reflectively). — *Her own*, suus. — *She wrote it with her own hand*, suâ ipsius manu scripsit.

**HERSELF**. — *She herself*, illa ipsa. — *By herself*, sola. — *Of herself*, suâ sponte.

**HERALD** at arms, caduceator; fetalis. — *A king of heralds*, pater patratus, fetialium antistes.

**To HERALD**, introduco.

**HERALDRY**, heraldica; doctrina insignium.

**HERB**, herba; olus. — *A small herb*, herbula. — *Herbs for the pot*, olera, oluscula. — *Full of herbs*, herbosus. — *An herb-market*, forum olitorium. — *An herb-seller*, olitor. — *An herb-woman*, olerum venditrix.

**HERBAGE** (pasture), pascuum, pascua; (herbs), herbæ.

**HERBAL**, herbarium.

**HERBALIST**, herbarius.

**HERD**, grex; armenta, pl.: fig. multitudo, caterva.

**To HERD** together, gregatim convenire; se congregare.

**HERDSMAN**, armentarius, pastor, pecoris custos or magister; bubulcus.

**HERE**, hic. — *I am here*, coram adsum. — *I have been here a great while*, ego jamjulum hic adsum. — *If I had him here but now*, qui nunc si mihi detur. — *Here is to you*, propino tibi. — *Here is (behold)*, en, ecce, hem: — *here is a miserable man*, ecce hominem miserum; *here is Davus come*, hem Davus tibi; *here is he himself*, lupus in fabulâ. — *Here and there*, hic illuc, hinc illinc, passim, sparsim. — *She is here and there and every where*, ubi non putes, est; hic et ubique. — ¶ (hither), huc. — *There is no coming for you here*, huc tibi aditus patere non potest.

**HEREABOUT**, HEREAWAY, circiter hæc loca, in his partibus, non ita longe ab, etc.

**HEREAFTER**, posthac, deinde, olim. — *Hereafter I will write more plainly to you*, posthac ad te scribam planius. — *What letters shall we send you hereafter?* quas ad te literas deinde mittemus? — ¶ See *Henceforth*.

**HEREAT**, hinc, inde, ex hoc.

**HEREBY**, ex hoc, per hoc, hæc re, hinc.

**HEREIN**, in hæc re.

**HEREOF**, hujus, de hæc re.

**HERETOFORE**, antea, antehac, olim.

**HEREUNTO**, ad hoc, adhuc.

**HEREUPON**, hinc. — *Hereupon grew great dissensions*, hinc magna discordiæ ortæ.

**HEREWITH**. — *Yet you are not satisfied herewith*, sed ne hoc quidem satiaris.

**HEREDITARY**, hereditarius.

**HEREDITAMENT**, heredium.

**HERETIC**, hæreticus, -a, pravis opinionibus imbutus. — *Turned heretic*, abalienatus a rectâ fide; fidei desertor factus.

**HERESY**, hæresis, opiniones prave.

**HERETICAL**, hæreticus.

**HERETICALLY**, hæretice.

**HERITAGE**, hereditas, patrimonium. — *by escheat*, hereditas caduca. — *Of a heritage*, hereditarius.

**HERMAPHRODITE**, semimas, androgynus, hermaphroditus.

**HERMETIC**, chemicus.

**HERMETICALLY**, chemicorum more; chemice.

**HERMIT**, homo solitarius, eremita; anachoreta, eccles.

**HERMITAGE**, secessus; tugurium or casa hominis solitarii.

**HERN**, HERON, ardea.

**HERO**, vir fortis or fortissimus. — *The hero of a play or poem*, persona prima — ¶ (demigod), heros.

**HEROIC**, fortis: heroicus.

**HEROICALLY**, fortiter.

**HEROINE**, femina fortis: — heroïs, heroina.

**HEROISM**, virtus, animus fortis (et invictus), animi magnitudo.

**HERON**, ardea.

**HERRING**, harenga. — *A salted herring*, harenga sale condita. — *To dry herrings*, harengas insiccare or indurare.

**HERS**, ejus, ipsius, illius.

**HERSELF**. See *Her*.

**HERSE**, carrus funerum.

**To HERSE**, in carro (funerum) ponere.

**HERSE-LIKE**, funereus.

**HESITATE**, hæsito, dubito; titubo; jactator.

**HESITATION**, HESITANCY, hæsitatio, cunctatio, dubitatio.

**HEW**, ascio, disseco; cædo. — *asunder*, disseco. — *down*, succido. — *to pieces*, concido. — *To rough-hew*, exascio. — *To hew smooth with an axe*, dolo, dedolo. — *Hewed or hewn*, cæsus, dolatus. — *down*, deciduus. — *to pieces*, concisus. — *Rough-hewn*, rudis, præfractus, rusticus, agrestis.

**HEWER** of stones, lapicida. — *of wood*, lignator.

**HEXAGON**, sexangulum, hexagonum.

**HEYDAY!** ohe! o festum diem!

**HICCOUGH**, HICCUP, singultus. — *To have the hiccough*, singultu laborare.

**HIDE**, subst. pellis, corium, tergus. — *I will warm your hide for you*, ego te faciam hodie ferventem flagris. — *A raw hide*, corium recens. — *Made of hide*, scorteus. — ¶ *A hide of land*, hida (barb. Lat.) terre.

**HIDE-BOUND** (sick), pelle rigidâ substrictus; coriagine laborans.

**HIDE**, v. a. abscondo, abdo, occulto, abs-trudo; (cover), contego, operio. — *To hide a thing from one*, aliquid aliquid celare. — *I have used him not to hide any thing from one*, ne quid me celet eum consuefeci. — *I will hide nothing that I know*, nihil celabo quod sciam. — *She hides her deep resentment*, premit altum corde dolorem. — *To hide in the ground*, defodio. — *To hide together*, coöperio. — *Hidden*, arcanus, secretus, abditus; absconditus, celatus. — ¶ v. n. lateo, deliteo; latito, delitescio.

**HIDER**, occultator.

**HIDING**, occultatio. — *A hiding-place*, latetra, latibulum, recessus.

**HIDEOUS**, horridus, perhorridus.  
**HIDEOUSLY**, horride, torve, tetre.  
**HIDEOUSNESS**, horror.  
**HIE ON**, festino, propere.  
**HIERARCHY**, imperium or dominatus sacerdotum; sacerdotum ordo.  
**HIEROGLYPHIC**, *adj.* hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphicus: — *subst.* litera hieroglyphica.  
**HIGGLE**, cibaria ostiatim venditare.  
**HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY**, confuse.  
**HIGH**, altus, celsus, editus, excelsus, sublimis. — *Highest*, altissimus, supremus, summus. — *Somewhat higher*, altiusculus, *Suet.* — *They aim at high things*, magna sibi proponunt. — *Very high*, præaltus, præcelsus. — *The sun is now very high*, jam multus dies est. — *A very high tree*, altissima or procerissima arbor. — *A high place*, locus in altum editus. — *A very high degree of honor*, amplissimus altissimusque dignitatis gradus. — *On high*, in sublime; sursum; alte. — *Sound naturally ascends on high*, sonus natura in sublime fertur. — *High in stature*, procerus, altus. — *That which is on high or above us*, superus, supernus. — *It is high time that it were done*, jamdudum fieri oportuit. — *The higher standing, the lower fall*, tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore riant. — *To be higher by the head and shoulders*, collo tenuis supereminere. — *To be higher than others*, eminere or supereminere.  
**HIGH**, *adv.* alte; supra modum, immoderate. — *To drink high*, damnose bibere. — *To feed high*, lautis, opiparis cibis vesci. — *To play high*, magno pignore lusu contendere.  
**HIGH-BLEST**, felicissimus. — *High-blown*, valde inflatus. — *High-born*, summo loco natus, illustri genere ortus. — *A person high-fed*, lautissimi victus homo. — *High-flying*, immodicus, immoderatus; superbus. — *High-flown*, magnificus; inflatus, tumidus. — *High-mettled*, acer, ferox, fortis, exultans. — *High-wrought*, summo artificio factus; politissimâ arte perfectus.  
**HIGHLY**, alte, excelse, sublimer.  
**HIGHNESS** (loftiness), altitudo, celsitudo; sublimitas, excelsitas: (tallness), proceritas.  
**HIGHLANDER**, homo montanus, monticola.  
**HIGHWAY**, via publica, via qua omnes conveant. — *Highway-robber*, highwayman; latro; grassator.  
**HILARITY** (mirth, pleasantness), hilaritas, lætitia.  
**HILL**, mons, collis. — *A little hill*, tumulus, colliculus, clivulus. — *A mole-hill*, or *small hill*, verruca, grumulus. — *Of a hill*, montanus, collinus. — *The foot of a hill*, montis or collis radices. — *The side*, clivus, montis latus. — *The ridge*, montis jugum or supercillium. — *The top*, montus culmen or vertex, mons summus. — *A dweller on a hill*, monticola (*poet.*)  
**HILLOCK**, colliculus, clivulus.  
**HILLY** (full of hills), montosus, montanus.  
**HILT** of a sword, gladii capulus or manubrium.  
**HIMSELF**. — *He himself*, ille ipse. — *Of himself*, sul; per se, etc. — *He did it of himself*, per se exercebat. — *He arrogates too much for himself*, nimium sibi tribuit. — *He acts like himself*, sibi constat.  
**HIND**, cerva. — *A hind calf*, hinnuleus. — *¶ A country hind*. (See *Boor.*) — *¶ (servant)*, servus, verna.  
**HINDER**, *adj.* posterior. — *The hinder feet*, pedes posteriores. — *part of the head*, occiput. — *part of the neck*, cervix or -ices. — *Hindmost*, hindmost, postremus.  
**HINDER**, v. impedio, præpedio; obsto, inhibeo, prohibeo; distineo; alligo; impedimento alicui esse: (interrupt), interpello. — *One thing hindered another*, obstabat aliis aliud. — *Ye hinder me*, mihi impedimento estis, mihi estis in mora. — *You may hinder it if you will*, tibi in manu est, ne fiat. — *I am hindered every day by something or other*, alia ex aliis quotidie me impediunt. — *Nothing shall hinder me from paying you a visit*, nulla mora est quin te invisam. — *Hindered*, impeditus, interpellatus, remoratus. — *To hinder* (frighten) from, bsterreo; (keep or debar) from, arceo.

**HINDERANCE**, **HINDRANCE**, impedimentum, mora. — *You may pass into Italy without any hinderance*, expeditus in Italiam proficisci potes. — *¶ (loss or prejudice)*, damnus, detrimentum, incommodum. — *To one's hinderance*, in or ad alicujus damnus or incommodum.  
**HINDERER**, interpellator. — *Of one's gain*, lucri oppugnator.  
**HINDERING**, mora, impeditio, retardatio; impedimentum.  
**HINDERMOST**, postremus.  
**HINGE**, cardo. — *This is the hinge or crisis of the matter*, in eo cardo rei vertitur. — *These were the two main hinges of the controversy*, hæc duo capita fuerunt controversiæ. — *Off the hinges*, cardine motus.  
**To HINGE upon a thing**. See *Depend*.  
**HINT**, significo, innuo, annuo, suggero; summono. — *Had you given never so small a hint*, si annuissis modo. — *He seemed to have hinted that much to me*, hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est.  
**HINT**, **HINTING**, indicium, monitio, significatio. — *I took the hint from the thing itself*, ex ipsâ re incidit suspicio.  
**HIP**, *interj.* eho, heus.  
**HIP** (berry), cynosbati bacca.  
**HIP** (of the body), coxa, coxendix. — *I have him on the hip*, habet! — *Pained in the hip*, ischiacus or ischiadicus.  
**HIPPED**, delumbatus.  
**HIRE**, v. conduco, mercede conducere. — *To let or set to hire*, loco, eloco, abloco, colloco. — *To live in a hired house*, in conducto habitare. — *A day's hire*, diarium. — *Of hire*, stipendiarius. — *That may be hired*, conductitius. — *Carriages to be hired*, vehicula meritoria. — *Not to be hired*, illocabilis.  
**HIRE**, s. merces, pretium; stipendium, salarium.  
**HIRELING**, homo mercenarius, homo mercede conductus.  
**HIRER**, conductor; (letter out to hire), locator. See also *Redemptor*, in the *Lex*.  
**HIRING**, conductio. — *A hiring out*, locatio.  
**HIS**, ejus, illius, ipsius, hujus; suus (his own, reflectively). — *I am a little troubled at his going away*, nonnihîl, quod discessit, moveor. — *His own*, suus, proprius.  
**HISS**, v. sibilo (*poet.* sibilum mittere, fundere) ; strideo: (by way of dislike), admurmuro. — *To hiss at or against*, sibilis alicquem consecrari or conspiciere. — *To hiss like a goose*, sibilò, strideo. — *To hiss out or off the stage*, exsibilo, explodo. — *Hissed out or off the stage*, exsibilatus, explosus. — *Hissing*, sibilus, stridens.  
**Hiss**, s. sibilus, (pl. sibili and -a).  
**HIST** (silence), ah! st!  
**HISTORY**, historia. — *History is of singular use*, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum, *Sall.* — *To write a history*, historian scribere or condere; res gestas literis, scriptis or monumentis mandare.  
**HISTORIAN**, historicus, historiarum scriptor.  
**HISTORICAL**, historicus, historialis.  
**HISTORICALLY**, historice.  
**HIT**, ferio, ico, percutio. — *I will hit you a box on the ear*, incutiam tibi colaphum. — *You have hit the nail on the head*, rem acu tetigisti. — *You have hit the white*, non aberrasti a scopo. — *He hit his toe against the threshold*, limini pollicem incussit. — *The ship hit against the rocks*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *This way is easier to hit*, hæc minor est erratio. — *To hit* (v. a.) against, allido, illido, collido. — *To hit or beat down*, arieto, dejicio. — *To hit on a thing*, in rem incidere. — *You cannot hit on it*, in mentem tibi non venit. — *I am not able to hit on it*, non occurrit animo. — *¶ To hit* (happen or succeed), contingo, accido, succedo. — *It hit pretty luckily*, cecidit bene. — *I wish that affair may hit luckily*, precor ut ea res fauste prospereque eveniat. — *All things hit luckily for them*, omnia illis secundissima accidunt. — *Mutters did not hit rightly for them*, illis parum processit. — *Hit or miss*, recte an secus jacta est alea.  
**HIT**, **HITTING**, percussio, ictus. — *against*,

illisio, collisio, offensio. — *A lucky hit*, fortuna, casus secundus. — *It was a lucky hit that my friend was by*, forte fortuna adfuit hic amicus meus.  
**HITCH** (catch), fune or unco arripere. — *¶ To hitch* (move further), moveo, paulum movere; paulum concedere.  
**HITHER** (to this place), huc: (towards this place), horsum. — *Come hither*, huc ades, adesdum, ehodum ad me. — *Hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultro citro-que, huc et luc, nunc huc nunc illuc. — *What! hither? hucine!*  
**HITHER** (nearer), *adj.* citior. — *The Hither Spain*, Hispania Citerior.  
**HITHERMOST** (nearest), citimus.  
**HITHERTO**, adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus; (usque) ad id or illud tempus, ad id locorum, (of the past).  
**HITHERWARD**, huc; horsum. — *They are coming hitherward*, horsum pergunt.  
**HIVE**, alvus or alveus. See *Bee*.  
**To HIVE** (bees), alveo condere. — *The place where hives are placed*, apiarium, alveare or alvearium.  
**HO!** hem! heus! eho!  
**HOAR**, &c. See *Hoary*.  
**HOARD**, acervus, cumulus, thesaurus.  
**To HOARD up**, colligo, condo, corrodo; acervo, coacervo, accumulo; corrogo. — *You will never hoard up much money*, nunquam rem facies. — *Hoarded*, abditus, accumulatus, coacervatus.  
**HOARDER** of wealth, opum accumulator. — *A hoarding*, accumulatio, coacervatio.  
**HOARSE**, raucus. — *Somewhat hoarse*, subraucus. — *To be hoarse*, raucum esse. — *A hoarse voice*, vox fusca or rauca. — *Sounding hoarse*, raucisonus (*poet.*). — *To become or grow hoarse*, ravum fieri, irraucesco.  
**HOARSENESS**, raucitas. — *of speech*, ravis; asperitas vocis.  
**HOARY**, **HOAR** (white), albescens, canus, albens, albus; (as frost), prinosus; (mouldy), mucidus. — *To be hoary*, caneo. — *To grow hoary*, incanescio. — *Hoary hairs*, cani, pl. — *To be hoary* (as bread), muceo. — *To grow hoary* (as bread), mucesco.  
**HOARINESS**, canities. — *of bread*, panis mucor or situs.  
**HOARFROST**, pruina.  
**HOARHOUND**, marrubium.  
**HOBBLE**, claudico. — *A hobbling way*, via aspera, salebrosa.  
**HOBBLINGLY**, male, imperite, inconcinne.  
**HOBBY** (little horse), asturco, mannus, mannulus. — *A child's hobby-horse*, arundo (longa). — *To ride a hobby* (fig.), ineptiis suis plaudere, somnia sibi fingere. — *Every man has his hobby*, trahit sua quemque voluptas.  
**HOBGOBLIN**. See *Goblin*.  
**HOBNAIL**, clavus quo ferrea solea equo suppungitur; clavus caligarius.  
**HOCK**. See *Hough*.  
**HOCUS POCUS**, circulator, præstigiator.  
**HOD** (of mortar), alveus mortario ferendo.  
**HODGE-PODGE**, cinnus, farrago.  
**HOE**, ligo, rastrum, pastinum.  
**To HOE**, sarrire; pastinare, glebas comminuere.  
**HOG**, porcus, sus. — *You have brought your hogs to a fair market*, tibi ad restim res rediit. — *A little hog*, porcellus. — *A young sucking hog*, nefrens. — *A bacon hog*, porcus saginatus. — *A barrow hog*, verres castratus or exsectus, majalis. — *A hog sty-fed*, porcus atilis. — *Of a hog*, porcinus, suillus. — *Hog's lard*, adeps suillus. — *Hog's flesh*, (caro) suilla or porcina. — *A hog-herd*, subulcus. — *A hog-sty*, hara, suile. — *trough*, alveus porcinus. — *A hedge-hog*, echinus, erinaceus. — *A sca-hog*, tursio or hursio. — *Hogs' wash*, sorbitio suilla, culina purgamenta; colluvies.  
**HOGGISH** (clownish), rusticus, agrestis; (cross or surly), miorosus, difficilis, contumax; (niggardly), deparcus, sordidus.  
**HOGGISHLY**, rustice, sordide, morose.  
**HOGGISHNESS**, rusticitas, morositas, sordes.  
**HOGSHEAD**, dolium majus.  
**HOGGREL**, ovis bidens, ovis bimus.  
**HOIDEN**, femina levioris fame, lasciva puella.  
**HOIST** up, tollo. — *on high*, eveho, levo, elevo; attollo. — *To hoist up the sails*,



vela erigere; ventis vela dare. — *Hoisted up*, in altum evectus, sublatus.

**HOISTING**, sublatio. — *A hoisting instrument*, trochlea.

**HOLD** (*retain*), teneo, retineo, obtineo; (*contain*), contineo, capio; (*keep, last*), firmum, solidum esse, non frangor, non rumpor, maneo, duro; (*estimate*), magni, parvi, etc. aestimare, facere, putare, pendere; (*take to be so and so*) habeo, duco, judico, existimo; (*affirm*), affirmo, assero. — *They hold their own hard*, suum diligenter tenent. — *You hold on your old wont*, antiquum obtines. — *He is so drunk that he can hardly hold his eyes open*, prae vino vix sustinet palpebras. — *They hold them at a good rate*, magni aestimant. — *I know our house will hardly hold them*, aedes nostrae vix capient, scio. — *With much ado I held from laughing*, nimis ægre risum continui. — *They held that honor during life*, dum viverent eum honorem usurparunt. — *Held*, occupatus, possessus. — *Holding one's purpose*, consilii or propositi tenax. — *Hold, enough!* ohe, jam satis est! — *To hold or continue* (as a debate), durare. — *I hold it better*, satius esse credo. — *I hold it to be so*, opinio mea fert. — *It has been held the part of a wise man*, sapientis est habitum. — *To hold one a candle*, facem alicui præferre, præluceo. — *To hold a public sale*, auctionem facere; hastæ subdicere; sub coronâ vendere. — *To hold a senate*, senatum habere. — *To hold back* (*act.*), detineo, retineo, attineo: v. n. gravor; inductor. — *To hold close together* (*act.*), comprimio. — *Held fast*, astrictus, constrictus. — *Holding fast*, tenax, pertinax. — *To hold in* (*act.*), coercéo, cohibeo, contineo, inlibeo. — *To hold in the reins*, habenas premere. — *They are held in by reason*, a ratione retinentur. — *Holden in*, retentus, inlihibitus, coercitus. — *To hold off*, prohibeo, impedio. — *Will you not hold off your hands?* non manus abstinues? — *To hold on*, continuo. — *To hold out or persevere*, persevero, permaneo. — *To hold out*, perduro, persto, constanter permanere. — *To hold out or forth*, porrigo, pretendo. — *To hold to*, retinere (e. g. justitiam); sequi (e. g. scriptum); stare a or ab aliquo. — *To hold together* (*agree*), concordo. — *To hold up*, attollo, extollo; sustineo, sustento; fulcio.

**HOLD**, subst. — *To lay hold of*, comprehendere, apprehendo. — *To take hold about*, amplector, complector. — *To let go his hold*, demitto; e manibus emittere. — *A hold or thing to hold by*, adiniculum. — *A ship's hold*, navis penetrale. — *To be kept in hold*, in custodiâ detineri. — *A strong hold*, præsidium, propugnaculum. — *A hold or lurking-place*, latibulum, latebra. — *A hold* (*of wild beasts*), cubile, lustrum.

**HOLDING**, subst. — *A holding back*, retentio. — *There was no holding of him*, tormento non retineri potuit ferreo. — *A holding down*, suppressio. — *A holding in*, cohibitio, inhibitió. — *A holding up*, sustentatio.

**HOLE**, foramen; cavum; hiatus; rima, fissura; lacuna. — *To make a hole through*, perforo, perterebro; transfodio. — *A hole to lurk in*, latebra. — *A hole under ground*, specus, spelunca, cavea; spelæum. — *The hole of a beast*, cavum, cubile, antrum. — *To find a hole to creep out at*, rimam invenire. — *A hole to creep out at*, diverticulum. — *The arm-holes*, alæ, axillæ. — *A pigeon-hole*, columbarium. — *A touch-hole*, foramen per quod scintilla descendit. — *A pock-hole*, cicatrix variolæ. — *The hole in a pair of bellows*, follis gula. — *A breathing-hole*, spiraculum, spiramentum. — *Full of holes*, foraminosus; rimosus; cribratus; rarus. — *It is as full of holes as a riddle*, perlucet, quam cribrum, crebrius. — *A hole or hovel*, gurgustium; (*brothel*), lustrum. — *The black hole of a prison*, carcer inferior, tenebræ, robur.

**HOLIDAY**. See under *Holy*.

**HOLLA!** heus! hem!

**HOLLOW**, cavus, concavus. — *Hollow like a sponge*, spongiosus. — *Made hollow like a pipe*, tubulatus, fistulatus. — *A hollow voice*, vox fusca. — *Hollow*

*hearted*, homo fallax or fraudulentus. — *Hollow-eyed*, oculos concavos habens.

**TO HOLLOW**, cavo, excavo, incavo, concavo. — *Hollowed*, excavatus; exesus.

**HOLLOW**, subst. cavum; caverna, specus.

**HOLLOWING**, excavatio.

**HOLLOWLY**, dissimulanter.

**HOLLOWNESS**, cavitas. — *Hollowness of the eyes*, lumina cava.

**HOLLY-TREE**, ilex aquifolium (L.).

**HOLM-OAK**, ilex. — *Of the holm-oak*, ilicibus.

**HOLSTER**, theca sclopeti minoris.

**HOLY**, sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus; pius erga deum, sanctus, castus. — *things, sacra, pl.* — *Holy writ*, scriptura sacra, literæ sacræ, libri divini. — *The holy of holies*, sanctum sanctorum. — *To make holy*, sacro, consecro. — *A making holy*, consecratio. — *The Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus.

**HOLIDAY**, dies festus; dies feriatius. — *Holydays*, feriæ, sollempnia. — *To make or keep holyday*, diem festum agere; feriari. — *Half holydays*, dies intercesi. — *Holyday eves*, pridie festi; feriæ præcedenæ. — *Set holydays*, feriæ anniversariæ or annuæ. — *Of a holyday*, festus.

**HOLILY**, sancte, pie. — *To live so*, bene vivere.

**HOLINESS**, sanctitas, pietas.

**HOMAGE**, sacramentum; veneratio. — *To do homage to one*, obsequium clientelæ agnoscere; *fig.* cultum alicui præstare, obsequium adhibere.

**HOME**, domus; patria. — *I will get me home*, convertam me domum. — *My mind is at home*, domi est animus. — *The enemy got between him and home*, intercluditur ab hostibus. — *A person without house or home*, homo rehus omnibus egens. — *It will come home to you at last*, tu aliquando ob id pœnas es daturus. — *Home is home*, be it never so homely, domus amica, domus optima. — *Charity begins at home*, proximus sum egomet mihi; omnes sibi melius esse volunt, quam alteri. — *At home*, domi, in domo. — *To come home*, domum venire. — *To return home*, domum redire. — *Let them go home*, domum abeant. — *He is returned home from abroad*, peregre rediit. — *To go to one's long home*, morior; e medio or e vitâ abire; diem obire supremum. — *From home*, domo. — *It is a great while since you went from home*, jamdudum factum est, quam abiisti domo. — *A home argument*, argumentum grave, firmum, idoneum. — *A home blow*, ictus validus or fortis. — *A home charge or accusation*, accusatio acris; (*onset*), impetus violentus. — *To speak home or to the purpose*, libere or audacter loqui; rem sine fūco et fallaciis exponere. — *To charge home* (*in fighting*), acriter or ferociter instare. — *To urge an argument home*, argumento instare. — *To come short of home*, in viâ deficere.

**HOMEBRED**, domi educatus. — *A homebred slave*, verna. — *Homiesickness*, desiderium domus, patriæ. — *To be homesick*, desiderio, etc. captum esse or teneri. — *Homiespun*, domi textus. — *Homespun* (*mean, ordinary*), crassus, incultus, inurbanus, rusticus; agrestis, rudis. — *A homespun expression*, dictum inconcinnum; sententia invenusta, illepidâ, inelegans. — *A homestall*, homestead, domicilium, villa.

**HOMELY**, familiaris, vulgaris, rusticus, inurbanus, impolitus, rudis. — *A homely style*, stilus tenuis; Inconcinna or parum elegans scribendi dicendique ratio. — *Somewhat homely*, rusticulus.

**HOMELILY**, inurbane, rustice, vulgariter.

**HOMELINESS**, rusticitas.

**HOMEWARD**, domum.

**HOMICIDE** (*the person*), homicida; (*the act*), homicidium, cædes.

**HOMILY**, oratio sacra; homilia.

**HOMOGENEOUS**, ejusdem generis.

**HOMOLOGOUS**, congener.

**HOMONYMOUS**, eodem nomine; ambiguis.

**HONE**, cos, coticula.

**HONEST** (*upright*), probus, sincerus, verus, candidus, simplex, justus, sanctus, integer. — *You have acted like an honest man*, functus es viri liberalis officio. — *One approved for an honest man*, vir spectatæ fidei. — *He is a downright hon-*

*est man*, vir est sine fūco et fallaciis. — *Right honest*, sanctissimus; integerri-mus; dignus quicum in tenebris mices. — *No honest man will do it*, quod homines sancti non facient. — *An honest fellow*, homo frugi. — *It is not honest*, dedecet; iniquum est.

**HONESTLY**, sincere, vere, candide, simplici-ter, aperte, ex animo, sincerâ fide, sine fraude, incorrupte, integre.

**HONESTY**, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, bonitas, fides, animi candor; honestum, rectum.

**HONEY**, mel. — *My honey*, meum corculum. — *Virgin honey*, mel purum or sincerum. — *To make honey*, mellifico. — *The making of honey*, mellificium. — *Making honey*, mellificus. — *To sweeten with honey*, melle condire. — *Sweet as honey*, mellens, melligenus. — *A maker or seller of honey*, mellarius. — *Honeycomb*, favus. — *Honey-dew*, mel roscidum. — *Honey-harvest*, mellatio. — *Honey-moon*, dies læti. — *Honey-sops*, offæ saporatæ melle. — *Honey-suckle*, lonicerâ Caprifolium (L.); — (*trefoil*), trifolium pratense. — *Honeywort*, cerinthe.

**HONEYED**, mellitus.

**HONOR** (*renown, &c.*), honor, honos, splendor; existimatio, fama; amplitudo, dignitas; (*chastity*), decus muliebre, pudicitia; pudor. (See *Honesty*.) — *A man without honor*, reputation and estate, homo sine honore, sine existimatione et sine censu. — *He is an honor to his family*, familiæ suæ est honoris. — *It is a point of honor*, caput est ad hominis existimationem tuendam. — *Honors change men's manners*, honores mutant mores. — *Where honor ceases*, knowledge decreases, honos alit artes. — *He is an honor to his neighbors*, ornamentum est propinquis. — *Have regard to your honor*, existimationi tuæ consule. — *His life and honor are concerned*, ipsius caput existimatioque agitur. — *An honor*, decus. — *To account or esteem any thing an honor*, aliquid honori or laudi ducere. — *To advance one to honors*, aliquid ad honores promovere, honoribus amplificare; alicujus dignitatem augere. — *To be advanced*, ad honores provehi, honoribus augeri or decorari. — *To covet or seek for honor*, honori velificari. — *To injure one's honor*, alicujus famam or existimationem ledere; de famâ alicujus detrahere. — *To name or mention one with honor*, aliquid honoris causâ nominare. — *To pay one honor*, alicui honorem habere or deferre; aliquid in honore habere. — *To support or maintain one's honor*, alicujus dignitatem or decus sustinere. — *Honor done to one*, Honoring, cultus, observantia, reverentia. — *Desirous of honor*, ambitiosus, honoris avidus or cupidus. — *Full of honor*, honoratus, venerabilis, ornatissimus, splendidissimus. — *Bringing honor*, honorificus. — *Of or for honor*, or honorary, honorarius. — *A lady of honor*, femina illustris or nobilis. — *(at cards)*, charta imaginem gerens humanam. — *His Honor*, vir illustris or amplissimus.

**TO HONOR**, honoro, observo; colo; honore aliquid afficere; alicui honorem tribuere or habere.

**HONORABLE**, honorabilis, venerabilis, nobilis; honestus, magnificus, præclarus; (*upright*), see *Honest*. — *To be made more honorable*, honore augeri. — *A very honorable court*, curia amplissima. — *man*, vir clarissimus or amplissimus. — *An honorable present*, honorarium; donum honoris gratiâ collatum. — *Right honorable*, honoratissimus, amplissimus, ornatissimus, illustrissimus, nobilissimus.

**HONORABLENESS**, nobilitas, claritas.

**HONORABLY**, magifice, splendide, honorifice, amplissime. (See *Honestly*.) — *To entertain one honorably*, magifice aliquid tractare or excipere. — *Very honorably*, perhonorifice.

**HONORARY**, honorarius; honorificus.

**HONORER**, honorans, cultor

**HOOD** (*veil*), velamen; flammeum. — *A hood for the head* (*fastened to a cloak*), cucullus. (See *Cap*.) — *A little hood or veil*, flammeolum.

**HOODED**, velatus, cucullatus.

To HOODWINK, caput obvolvere. — Hood-winked, capite obvoluto.  
**HOOF**, ungula. — That has a horned hoof, cornipes.  
**HOOK**, hamus, uncus. — A little hook, hamulus. — A fish-hook, hamus (piscarius). — A sheep-hook, pedum. — A flesh-hook, carnarium. — The hook of a clasp, ansula. — A wedding-hook, runcina. — A pruning-hook, falx. — Pot-hooks, ollares unci; ansulæ. — A grappling-hook, harpago. — The hooks of a door, cardines, pl. — To hang upon a hook, unco suspendere. — By hook or by crook, quo jure quæve injuriâ.  
**TO HOOK**, alicui rei unco impingere. — To hook in, hano ducere. — He is hooked in as sure as can be, certè captus est. — To hook together, fibulâ nectere or conjungere. — To hook on, unco affigere or firmare.  
**HOOKED**, hamatus, uncinatus; (crooked), uncus, obuncus, aduncus. — Made hooked, curvatus, falcatus.  
**HOOKEDNESS**, aduncitas.  
**HOOP** (for casks), circulus.  
**TO HOOP** (casks), vieo.  
**HOOPER** (cooper), viator.  
**HOOT**, exclamo, inclamo, vociferor. — To hoot or hiss at one, sibilo aliquem excipere.  
**HOOTING**, exclamatio, vociferatio.  
**HOP**, salto, exsulto. — To go hopping, altero pede suspensio incedere. — upon, supersilio.  
**HOP**, subst. saltus. — on one leg, saltus in pede unico.  
**HOP** (the plant), lupus. — A hop-ground, ager lupi consitus.  
**TO HOP BEER**, cerevisiam lupis condire.  
**HOPE**, spes; opinio; expectatio. — You put me in hope, reddidisti animum. — If it were not for hope, the heart would break, omnium rerum desperationi contigit spes; dum spiro, spero. — While there were hopes of peace, dum in spe pax fuit. — Hope and fear make me uncertain what to do, alternat spes timorque fidem. — I am quite out of hope, nullus sum, animo deficio. — Whilst there is hope of the sick person's recovery, dum æger in bonâ spe est. — All my hopes are in myself, mihi spes omnes in inemet sita, Sall. — There appears some hope, spes affulsit. — When they were in no hope to attain, quum se assequi posse diffident. — I have very great hopes of that, id quidem in optinâ spe pono. — To get hope, in spem venire. — To hang upon hope, spe fluctuare. — To give one hopes or to make one hope, alicui spem facere, injicere, afferre, dare, ostendere, ostentare. — To put or place one's hopes or expectation in a person, spem in aliquo ponere, reponere, collocare. — To blast one's hopes, alicujus spes corrumpere, Sall. — To dash one's hopes, spem frustrari, expectationem ludere. — A little hope, specula, Cic. — Past hope, insperatus, desperatus. — It is past all hope, conclaimatum est. — To be past hope (despair), despero. — I was almost past hope of peace, pacem pæne desperavi; spes pacis erat in angusto.  
**TO HOPE**, spero; confido (with confidence); exspecto; in spem venire. — To hope well of one, bene sperare de aliquo. — As I confidently hope for it, quod ita esse confido. — Hoped for, speratus, exoptatus. — That may be hoped for, sperabilis.  
**HOPEFUL**, de quo bene sperare possumus.  
**HOPELESS**, exspes; desperatus.  
**HOPELESSLY**, desperanter.  
**HOPPER** (dancer), saltator, saltatrix. — The hopper of a mill, infundibulum molarè.  
**HORDE**, grex, caterva.  
**HORIZON**, finiens, finitor.  
**HORIZONTAL**, libratus; æquus.  
**HORizontally**, ad libram, ad libellam.  
**HORN**, cornu. — A horn or trumpet, cornu or buccina. — To blow a horn, cornu or buccinam inflare. — The horn sounds, cornu canit. — A little horn, corniculum. — A bugle-horn, cornu venatorium. — A hunter's brazen-horn, cornu flexi æris. — An ink-horn, atramentorium. — To become horn, cornesco. — A horn-blower, cornicen — Of horn, corneus.

**HORNED**, cornutus; corniger (poet.). —

Half-horned, falcatus, lunatus. — Having one horn, unicornis. — two horns, bicornis. — three horns, tricornis. — Horn-book, tabula elementorum. — Horn-work or fortification, munimentum appulare.  
**HORNY**, corneus, corneolus. — The horny tunic of the eye, tunica cornea.  
**HORNET**, crabro.  
**HOROLOGE**, horologium.  
**HOROSCOPE**, cœli or astrorum affectio; horoscopus.  
**HORRIBLE**, HORRID (terrible), horribilis, horrendus, horrificus, horridus, terribilis; (heinous), horrendus, infandus, dirus, execrabilis, atrox, immanis. — A horrible thing, res indigna, facinus horrendum. — Of a horrible sound, horrisonus (poet.).  
**HORRIBLENESS**, horror, immanitas.  
**HORRIBLY**, horrendum or horribilem in modum.  
**HORROR**, horror, terror. — To have in horror, horreo, abhorreo, exhorreo. — To be filled with horror, horrore perfundi.  
**HORSE**, equus. — He knows not how to sit a horse, nescit equo hæere. — It is a good horse that never stumbles, humanum est errare. — The cart before the horse, currus equum trahit. — A little horse, equulus; mannus, manuulus, (pony). — An ambling horse, asturco, equus gradarius or tolutarius. — A trotting horse, equus qui sessorem succutit, equus succussator. — A Barbary horse, equus Numidicus. — A barbed horse, equus loricator or cataphractus. — A broken-winded horse, equus anhelator or suspiciosus. — A horse not broken, equus indomitus. — A cart-horse, jumentum (plaustrarium), caballus. — A coach-horse, equus essedarius. — A dull horse, equus piger, segnipes. — Sure-footed, equus minime cæspitator. — A hack-horse, equus conductitius or meritorius. — A hunting-horse, equus venator. — A light-horse or post-horse, veredus. — A hard-mouthed horse, equus duri or contumacis oris. — A mill-horse, jumentum molarium. — A pack-horse, equus clitelarius, caballus. — A prancing horse, equus acer or sternax. — A skittish, equus pavidus. — A foundered, pedibus claudus or mancus. — A headstrong, contra frena sua tenax. — High-mettled, alacer, ferox, indomitus. — A race-horse, equus cursor. — A saddle-horse, equus ad equitandum idoneus. — A stumbling horse, equus offensator or offensans. — A horse ready bridled and saddled, equus ornatus or ephippiatus. — A sea-horse, hippopotamus. — A sorrel horse, spadix. — A stalking horse, equus ad aucupationem ephippiatus: figur. He makes religion a stalking horse to his designs, religione abutitur ad sua consilia promovenda. — A stallion, equus admissarius. — of the best breed, equus generosissimus or nobilissimus. — A sumpter-horse, equus viatico oneratus. — A thill-horse, equus temoni proximus. — A vaulting-horse, equus desultorius. — A war-horse, equus bellator, bellicus, castrensis. — A wincing horse, calcitro, equus calcitrosus. — A winged or flying horse, equus alatus. — A wooden horse, equuleus. — To ride the wooden horse, more militari puniri. — A horse to dry clothes or saw wood on, cantherius. — To put upon a horse, in equum tollere. — To take horse, or get on horseback, equum or in equum ascendere, conscendere, insilire. — To light off a horse, ex equo descendere or desilire. — To put a horse to full speed, equum admittere; equo calcari subdere. — To ride a horse, or on horseback, equo vehi. — To give a horse the reins, habenas equo dare. — To spur a horse, calcaribus equum concitare, calcaria equo subdere, equum incitare. — Of a horse, equinus, caballinus. — The horse. See Cavalry.  
**TO HORSE** (put on a horse), in equum tollere or imponere. — Horsed, in equo, equo insidens, equo vectus.  
**HORSEBACK**. — A man on horseback, eques. — A statue of one on horseback, statua equestris. (See above.) — Horse boat, hippagus navis. — breaker, equorum domitor. — dealer, mango. — keeper, agaso. — Horse-dealing, negotiatio equaria.

— A horse-collar, helcium. — comb, strigil. — cloth, tegumentum equi. — coll, pullus equinus. — Horse-guards, satellites equestres. — Horse-leech, sanguisuga, hirudo: (farrier), veterinarius. — Horse-litter, lectica. — Horse-pond, stagnum equinum. — Horse-race, cursus equorum or equester. — Horse-radish, raphanus agrestis. — Horse-shoe, equi calceus. — Horse-trappings, ornamenta equestria.

**HORSEMAN**, HORSEWOMAN, eques. — Of or belonging to horsemen, equester. — A company or troop of horsemen, turma equitum. — Light-horsemen, levis armatura equites.  
**HORSEMANSHIP**, equitandi peritia, equitandi ars; equos domandi ars.  
**HORTATIVE**, HORTATORY, hortativus; ad hortationem pertinens.  
**HOSANNA!** fave Deus! bene vertat!  
**HOSE** (breeches), braccæ; (stockings), tibialia. — Wearing hose, tibialibus munitus.  
**HOSIER**, qui tibialia vendit.  
**HOSPITABLE**, hospitalis; liberalis.  
**HOSPITALLY**, hospitaliter; liberaliter.  
**HOSPITALITY**, hospitalitas, liberalitas; hospitium. — Using great hospitality, perhospitalis.  
**HOSPITAL** (for the sick), valetudinarium, nosocomium; (for the old), gerontocomium; (for orphans), orphanotrophium. — See Almshouse, Caravansary.  
**HOSPITALERS**, say hospitalarii.  
**HOST**, hospes; caupo. — I reckon without mine host, frustra ego mecum has rationes deputo.  
**HOSTEL**, HOSTELRY, HOTEL, deversorium, hospitium.  
**HOTNESS**, hospita.  
**HOST** (army), exercitus, copie; acies.  
**HOST** (consecrated wofar), panis eucharisticus.  
**HOSTAGE**, obses; vas. — To give hostages, obsides dare. — To require hostages, obsides alicui imperare.  
**HOSTILE**, hostilis, hosticus, infensus; infestus.  
**HOSTILELY**, hostiliter.  
**HOSTILITY**, hostilitas. — To begin hostilities, hostilia inceptare.  
**HOSTLER**, stabularius.  
**HOT**, calidus; æstuans, æstuosus. — Glowing hot, candens. — Boiling hot, fervens, fervidus. — A hot day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus. — Hot upon the tongue, acer; mordax. — Hot-house, plantarum hiberna quibus objectæ sunt vitæ. — To be hot, caleo, æstuo, sudo. — It is not so hot, frangit se calor. — To be hot again, recalesco. — To be somewhat hot, subferveo. — To make hot, infervesco. — To be hot together, concaleo. — To grow hot, caleo, incalisco, excalesco. — To make hot, calefacio, fervefacio. — Fig. calidus, ardens; fervens, fervidus, acer: (irritable), iracundus, pronus in iram. — A hot battle, pugna acris, prælium acre. — A hot temperament, ingenium ardens, fervidum. — In hot blood, irâ commotus, animi impotens. — Hot-headed (rash), temerarius; — (a hotspur), fervidi animi. — To be hot in a matter, in causâ incallescere, nimis vehementem esse.  
**HOTLY**, calide, fervide, æstuose; (vehemently), vehementer, acriter, valde, impense, ferventer.  
**HOTNESS**, calor.  
**HOUGH**, suffrago.  
**TO HOUGH**, suffragines succidere. — Houghed as a beast, supernatus; cujus suffragines succiduntur.  
**HOUND**, canis venaticus. — A blood-hound, canis sagax. — A fleet hound, canis celer, catulus pernix. — A grey-hound, vertagus, canis Graius (L.).  
**HOUR**, hora. — To the last hour, usque ad extremum spiritum. — An hour after, horâ post, interposito unius horæ spatio. — Vacant or spare hours, horæ subsecivæ. — In an ill hour, infausto omine, haud auspiciato, sinistro fato. — I came hither in an unlucky hour, haud auspiciato huc me appuli. — In a good hour, auspiciato, bonis avibus, tempore opportuno, commode. — To come at a good hour, tempore adesse; opportuno venire. — At the hour, tempore præstito or præscripto.

to, ad horum. — *To keep good hours*, tempestive se domum recipere. — *bad hours*, sero or multâ nocte domum redire. — *Half an hour*, semihora, dimidium horæ. — *A quarter of an hour*, quarta pars horæ. — *An hour and a half*, sesquihora, hora et dimidium; hora cum dimidio. — *An hour-glass*, clepsidra.

HOURLY, in horas, horis singulis.

HOUSE, domus, ædes (pl.), domicilium. — *At my house*, domi meæ. — *At his house*, apud illum. — *Who, I hear, is at his country-house*, quem ruri apud se esse audio. — *Nothing is safe at my house*, nihil est intra meos parietes tutum. — *A man's house is his castle*, jura publica favent privati domo. — *When your neighbor's house is on fire, then look to your own*, tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. — *Pull not an old house about your ears*, Camarinam ne moveas. — *They throw the house out at the windows*, cælum terræ, terram cælo miscent. — *A little house*, ædiculæ (pl.), parva domus. — *A smoky house*, domus fumo infestata. — *A spacious house*, domus ampla. — *A boarding-house*, contubernium. — *A low house*, domus humilis. — *A house several stories high*, domus plures habens contignationes, ædes pluribus contignationibus distinctæ. — *The house-eaves*, subgrunda, pl. — *The house-top*, domûs fastigium. — *A country-house or summer-house*, suburbanum, villa. — *A prince's house*, domus regia. — *The parliament-house*, curia (Britannica). — *The house of lords*, senatus superior. — *The house of commons*, senatus inferior. — *Of a house*, domesticus; *house*, in compositione, is often expressed by this adj. — *House by house*, ostiatim. — *To receive or entertain a person in one's house*, hospitio alicui excipere. — *To keep a good house*, lauto victu et eleganti vivere. — *To keep open house*, liberaliter vivere. — *Of the same house*, familiaris. — *A house or family*, familia; gens; genus; prosapia. — *Come of a good house or family*, nobili genere natus, nobili or hand obscuro loco natus. — *A good woman and of a good house*, bona bonis prognata parentibus. — *Come of a mean house*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus.

TO HOUSE, — *cattle*, pecora ad stabulum deducere. — *corn*, frumentum horreis condere. — *To house himself*, tectum subire. — *Housed*, sub tectum receptus.

HOUSING of beasts, stabulatio. — *A The housing of a horse*, equi stragulum.

HOUSEHOLD, familia, domus; res domesticæ, res familiaris. — *Of a household*, familiaris. — *Household-bread*, panis cibarius or secundarius. — *fare*, victus quotidianus. — *government*, imperium domesticum or œconomicum. — *stuff or furniture*, supellex.

HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEKEEPER, paterfamilias. — *A good housekeeper*, homo frugi, diligens. — *A housekeeper (servant)*, femina cui cura domûs committitur.

HOUSEKEEPING, domûs or familiæ administratio. — *Good housekeeping*, diligentia in re familiari tuendâ.

HOUSELEEK, sedum.

HOUSEWIFE, materfamilias. — *A good housewife*, prudens familiæ moderatrix, matrona gravis.

HOUSEWIFERY, rei familiaris administratio.

HOVEL, tugurium, casa, gurgustium.

TO HOVEL, in tugurio se protegere.

HOVER (as a bird), circumvolo; alis expansis circumvolitare: (float), fluito, fluctuo. — *To hover (before the eyes or mind)*, obversari. — *To hover over*, imminere. — *To hover or soar*, pennas librare, pennis se levare. — *Dangers or evils hovering over one's head*, mala imminetia, pericula impendentia.

HOVERING (doubting), hæsitatio, dubitatio; animi fluctuatio.

HOW, quam. — *See how far I am from being afraid*, vide quam non reformidem, Cic. — *Men understand not how great a revenue good husbandry is*, non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia. — *How soon*

*will you help me?* quam mox operam das? — *How far*, quatenus, quanto. — *How great*, quantus, quam magnus. — *From how great hopes am I fallen!* quantâ de spe decidi! — *How greatly*, quam valde. — *How long*, quam diu, quam pridem, quoad, quousque. — *How many*, quot, quoteni, quam multi. — *How many times*, or *how often?* quoties? — *How much*, quantum, quo, quanto, quanti, quam. — *How much are people mistaken!* quantum animis erroris inest! — *By how much* — *by so much*, quanto — tanto, quo — eo. — *Ah! you know not how much I grieve*, ah! nescis quam doleam. — *How I fear what you are going to say!* quam timeo quorsum evadas! — *How much do you ask?* quanti indicas? — *How little or how small*, quantulus, quantillus. — *How old?* quot annos natus? — *How (by what manner or means)*, quâ, quâ ratione, quemadmodum, quâ, quomodo, quo pacto, unde, ut, uti. — *How should I come to know?* quâ resciscerem? — *I wonder how so foolish a thing should come into your head*, miror quomodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit venire in mentem. — *How knowest thou that?* unde id scis? — *How to is a sign of the infinitive mood*; as, they cannot tell how to be angry, omnino irasci nesciunt. — *How (what)*, quid; as, how think you? quid tibi videatur? — *How now?* quid hoc rei est? — *How then?* quid tui postea? — *How (why) or how is that?* quid, quare, quid est quod, quid est cur? — *How is it*, Scævola, that you denied that? illud quare, Scævola, negasti? — *How is it that you are so merry?* quid est quod sic gestis?

HOWBEIT (notwithstanding), at, tamen, atamen, nihilominus. — *I will do what I can, howbeit I will be dutiful*, quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam.

HOWEVER (at least), saltem, certe. (See Howbeit.) — *Deliver me out of this trouble, or ease me however*, eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem. — *These things are perhaps true, however they are of moment*, res fortasse veræ, certe graves. — *However, howsoever*, uti, ut, quamvis, utinque, quomodo, quomodocunque. — *But however you mean to do*, I will not conceal this, verum, ut es facturus, hoc non reticebo. — *Howsoever he will have himself appear to be affected*, utinque se affectum videri volet. — *But howsoever the case be*, quomodo autem res se habet. — *However it be spoken*, it may be understood, quomodocunque dicitur, intelligi potest. — *How great soever*, quantuscunque. — *How little soever*, quantuluscunque. — *How many soever*, quotcunque, quotquot. — *How many times soever*, or *how often soever*, quotiescunque. — *How long soever*, quamvis diu. — *How much soever*, quantumcunque, quantumvis.

HOWL (make a loud noise), ululo, exululo; (cry), ploro, ejulo.

HOWLING, ululatus, ejulatus.

HOY, celox, liburna, liburnica.

HUBBUB, turba, tumultus, conclamatio. — *To make a hubbub*, tumultuari, turbas cieri, facere, excitare.

HUCKLE-BONE, talus, coxa, astragalus. — *Of the huckle-bone*, talarius.

HUCKSTER, propola, caupo, institor. — *Belonging to a huckster*, institorius. — *To play the huckster*, cauponor.

HUDDLE, præpropere, temere or confuse aliquid agere. — *To huddle together*, confundo; sine ordine miscere. — *In a huddle*, confuse. — *Huddled together*, confusus. — *Things huddled together*, farrago.

HUDDLE, subst. confusio, præpropere festinatio.

HUE (color), color. (See Color.) — *Of a decayed hue*, decolor, decoloratus. — *Hue and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furem, etc. consectandum. — *To raise a hue and cry against one (fig.)*, in aliquem vehementer or acerbè invehi.

HUFF (huffing fellow), homo gloriosus, fortis lingua. — *To be in a huff*, aliquid ægre, graviter, moleste ferre; aliquid or propter aliquid stomachari; irâ ardere or incensum esse.

TO HUFF (look big), tumeo; intumescō: (insult), alicui or in aliquem insultare:

(make a noise and clamor), verbis intonare; tumido ore deligare: (threaten), aliquid alicui minari or minitari, minas alicui intendere or intentare.

HUFFING (boasting), jactatio, gloriatio; jactantia: (clamoring), vociferatio: (insulting), contumeliâ, convicia, insultatio: (threatening), minatio.

HUG, amplexor, amplexor, complector; (cherish), magno amore et curâ prosequi, foveo, in deliciis habere. — *Hugging each other*, inter se amplexati or complexi. — *Fig. to hug himself*, sibi placere.

HUG, subst. amplexus, complexus.

HUGE, immanis, vastus, ingens, enormis.

HUGEY, immane quantum, valde.

HUGENESS, immanitas, vastitas.

HULK (great ship), navis oneraria.

HULL (of beans, &c.), valvulus, siliqua, folliculus. — *The hull of a ship*, corpus navis sine malo, velis, etc.

TO HULL (beans, &c.), valvulis or folliculis eximere.

HUM and Haw, hæsito; præ timore verba imperfecta relinquere; verba tertia proferre. — *To hum over a tune*, vocem modulari. — *To hum or applaud one*, admirari, ore ferere. — *To hum (buzz)*, susurro, bombum facere. — *To hum as an unquiet multitude*, fremo.

HUM, subst. bombus, susurrus; fremitus; admurmuratio.

HUMAN (belonging to men), humanus.

HUMANE (gentle, kind), comis, affabilis, benignus; (pitiful), misericors.

HUMANELY (courteously, kindly), humaniter, perhumaniter, humane.

HUMANITY (human lot), natura or conditio humana, conditio mortalis: (kindness &c.), humanitas; misericordia: (refinement, &c.), humanitas.

TO HUMANIZE, emollio; benevolum reddo.

HUMBLE, submissus, demissus, humilis, supplex; verecundus, modestus.

TO HUMBLE, alicujus arrogantiam reprimere, superbiam refrenare. — *To humble himself*, se submisso gerere, submittere; modesto et demisso animo esse; superbiam abjicere or ponere. — *Humbled*, demissus, afflictus.

HUMBLER of others, superbiorum repressor. — *of himself*, qui submisso se gerit.

HUMBLING of others, superbiorum coercitio. — *of one's self*, animi demissio, submissa moderatio.

HUMBLY, submisso, demisso, suppliciter, modeste, verecunde; humiliter.

HUMILIATION, castigatio; humilitas; modestia. — *To appoint a day of humiliation*, diem supplicationis decernere.

HUMILITY, HUMBLENESS, animus submissus or demissus; verecundia.

HUMDRUM fellow, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

HUMOR (moisture), humor; succus. — *The radical humor*, humor radicalis. — *(fancy, will)*, arbitrium, arbitratus, voluntas: (disposition, temperament), indoles, animus, ingenium, natura, mores; (state of mind), habitus or affectus animi. — *We are generally all of that humor*, ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes. — *He has met with a man entirely of his own humor*, hominem nactus est, quocum moribus et naturâ congruit. — *Every man has his humor*, velle suum cuique est. — *This is my humor*, sic sum; sic sum a naturâ comparatus. — *I understand his humor to a hair*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo. — *All men are not of one humor*, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. — *I am not in thnt humor*, longe alia mihi mens est. — *He is of so very different a humor*, is adeo dissimili studio est. — *Good humor*, festivitas, hilaritas; animi æquitas; humanitas. — *To put a person in good humor*, alicuem a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere. — *Be in a good humor*, exporrigere frontem; hilarem te fac; exorna te. epidis moribus. — *To put a person out of humor*, alicujus animum offendere; ægritudinem alicui afferre. — *I have put him out of humor*, stomachum or bilem illius movi. — *Humor (pleasantry, &c.)*, lepores, festivitas.

TO HUMOR, morigeror, assentor; morem

alicui gerere, obsequi. — *As the man is, so you must humor him, ut homo est, ita morem geras.* — *While I seek to humor you, dum studeo tibi obsequi.* — *You should have humored the young blade, adolescenti morem gestum oportuit.*  
**HUMORED.** — *Good-humored, festivus, lepidus, facetus, jucundus.* — *Ill-humored, morosus, difficilis.*  
**HUMORIST,** homo levis, inconstans; homo festivus, lepidus, jocosus.  
**HUMOROUS, HUMORSOME,** morosus, difficilis, perversus: (*pleasant*), festivus, lepidus, jocosus.  
**HUMOROUSLY,** lepide, festive, jocose, ridicule.  
**HUMID,** humidus, uvidus.  
**HUMIDITY,** humor.  
**HUMP, HUNCH,** tuber; gibba, gibber, (*on the back*). — *Hunch-backed, gibber, gibbus.*  
**HUNCH,** v. fodere aliquem or latus alicujus.  
**HUNDRED,** centum; centeni. — *Of a hundred, centenarius.* — *By hundreds, centeni; centuriatim.* — *To count or divide into hundreds, centurio.* — *One in the hundred, pars centesima.* — *Scarce one in a hundred, perpauci, vix unus e multis.* — *A hundred times, centies.* — *Unless you be told it a hundred times over, nisi idem dictum sit centies.* — *Two hundred, ducenti; ducenti.* — *A hundred (in a shire), centuria; hundredum (low Lat.).*  
**HUNDREDTH,** centesimus.  
**HUNGER,** fames, esuries; inedia (*abstinence from food*). — *Hunger costs little, daintiness much, constat parvo fames, magno fastidium.* — *Hunger is the best sauce, cibi condimentum fames est.* — *Hunger will break through stone walls, molestus interpellator venter, magistra malorum improba existit fames.* — *To die with hunger, fame perire or confici.* — *Killed with hunger, fame confectus or enectus.* — *To be pinched with hunger, fame uri or premi.* — *To satisfy one's hunger, famem explere.* — *Ravenous hunger, ardu edendi; bulimus.*  
**TO HUNGER,** esurio (aliquid); cibi appetentem esse; fame laborare, fame premi.  
**HUNGRY,** esuriens; fame laborans; famelicus; jejunos. — *I am very hungry, latrat stomachus.* — *The hungry evil, fames rabida.* — *As hungry as a hawk, ardenti fame laborans; bulimans.*  
**HUNGRIPLY,** jejune, rabide.  
**HUNGRILY,** avarus, sordidus, tenax.  
**HUNT,** venor, feras indagare. — *To hunt after, sector, agito, vestigo, investigo, aucupor.* — *after riches, opes consecrari; divitiis inhiare.* — *To hunt out, exquiro, perscrutor, investigo, indagor.* — *To hunt one up and down, exagito.* — *See Chase.*  
**HUNTER, HUNTSMAN,** venator.  
**HUNTRESS,** venatrix.  
**HUNTING,** venatio, venatus; (*seeking out*), indagatio, investigatio. — *Of or for hunting, venaticus, venatorius.* — *Books on hunting, cynegetica, pl.* — *A hunting-pole, hunting-staff, venabulum, pertica venatoria.* — *To go a-hunting, venatum ire.*  
**HURDLE,** crates, craticula. — *Of a hurdle, cratitius.*

**HURDLED,** cratibus obseptus, contextus, munitus.  
**HURL,** jacio, projicio; jaculor, ejaculor. — *To hurl a dart at one, telum in aliquem jacere, conicere, mittere, emittere, immittere, torquere, intorquere, contorquere.* — *Hurled, jactus, coniectus, emissus, immissus.* — *That may be hurled, missilis.* — *See Cast.*  
**HURLER,** jaculator.  
**HURLING,** jaculatio, coniectio.  
**HURLY-BURLY,** turbæ, tumultus. — *To make a hurly-hurly, turbare, turbas ciere; omnia miscere.*  
**HURRICANE,** turbo, tempestas sæva or gravis.  
**HURRY (make haste),** festino, accelero, maturo, propero, appropere, depropere. — *To hurry too much, præfestino, præcipito.* — *We must beware, lest, in endeavoring to make haste, we hurry too much, cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates.* — *To hurry one away, festinanter aliquem rapere, abripere, auferre.* — *To hurry one to do a thing, aliquem ad aliquid agendum urgere; alicui aliquid agat instare.* — *Hurried, properans, præproperus, nimis festinans; præceps; festinationis plenus.*  
**HURRY, HURRYING (great haste),** festinatio, properatio; trepidatio: (*confusion*), tumultus, turba. — *These things being done in a hurry, his raptim peractis, Liv.* — *In the hurry of the fight, in pugnae tumultu.* — *Noise and hurry do hinder study, musis inimica turba.* — *To do a thing in a hurry, præpropere or nimis festinanter aliquid facere.*  
**HURRIEDLY,** festinanter, propere; nimis festinanter, præpropere.  
**HURST (grove),** nemus.  
**HURT (do hurt),** lædo, noceo, obsum; incommodo; damnum inferre alicui: (*corrupt, spoil*), corrumpo, depravo, vitio. — *That no one do hurt to another, ne cui quis noceat.* — *You can neither do me hurt, nor good, non potes mihi commodare, nec incommodare.* — *I would, but for hurting him, vellem, ni illi nocerem, or nisi quod illi nocerem.* — *To hurt one's credit or reputation, alicujus famam lædere; famâ spoliare.* — *Hurt, læsus, violatus.* — *(wound), vulnere, saucio; vulnus alicui inferre or infligere; lædo.* — *He hurt his side very much, latus vehementer offendit.* — *To be hurt by a weapon, telo vulnerari or sauciari; vulnus accipere.*  
**HURT (damage, harm),** damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, malum; injuria; clades. — *We shall both of us get more hurt than good by it, ex eâ re plus mali est quam commodi utriusque.* — *I have done you no hurt, nulla tibi a me orta est injuria.* — *Without hurt, sine damno.* — *(wound), vulnus, plaga.*  
**HURTFUL (causing harm),** nocens, noxius, noxiosus, nocivus, nocuus; (*causing loss*), damnosus, dispendiosus; (*mischievous*), perniciosus, pernicialis, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, pestifer, pestiferus; calamitosus.  
**HURTFULLY (causing harm),** nocenter; perniciosè: (*causing loss*), damnosè.  
**HURTFULNESS,** vis nocendi  
**HURTLE,** velitor, configo.  
**HUSBAND,** maritus, conjux, vir. — *Hus-*

*band and wife, conjuges; mariti.* — *A husband's brother, levir.* — *A husband's sister, glos.*  
**TO HUSBAND well,** bene collocare; caute dispensare; provide, prudenter or diligenter administrare. — *To husband or till the ground, agrum colere.* — *Husbanded (tilled), cultus.* — *Not husbanded, incultus, neglectus.*  
**HUSBANDING,** diligens administratio.  
**HUSBANDMAN,** agricola, colonus, (homo) rusticus; villicus. — *Husbandman's wife, colona; villica.*  
**HUSBANDLESS,** sine conjuge; vidua.  
**HUSBANDLY,** frugi, diligens.  
**HUSBANDRY,** res rustica or -æ; agricultura, agricultio, agrorum cultus. — *Skilful in husbandry, in agrestibus operibus exercitatus; agricola peritus.* — *To practise husbandry, ruror; agros colere, ruri opus facere.* — *Pertaining to husbandry, rusticus.* — *Good husbandry, parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.*  
**HUSH! interj.** au! desine, st!  
**HUSH, adj.** silens, tacitus. — *To be hush, taceo, sileo.*  
**TO HUSH (calm),** tranquillo, comprimo, paco. — *To hush a thing up, or keep it secret, rem celare.* — *For afterwards the matter was hushed up in silence, nam mox silentium rem obliteravit, Suet.* — *All was hushed, altum fuit silentium; conticuere omnes.* — *The affronts of young men must be hushed up, injuria adolescentum müssitanda est, Ter.*  
**HUSH-MONEY,** bos in lingua.  
**HUSK, folliculus (of pulse and corn); valvulus (of pulse); tunica, gluma, acus, (of corn); vasculum seminis (of the seed).**  
**TO HUSK, folliculis eximere.**  
**HUSKY (abounding in husks), struuous: (chaffy), acerosus**  
**HUSTINGS, summa apud Londinenses curia; comitium.**  
**HUT, gurgustium, tugurium; casa; ategia.**  
**HUTCH or bin, mactra.**  
**HUZZA, clamor, lætus clamor, vociferatio.** — *Huzza! evæ! eia!*  
**TO HUZZA, vociferor.**  
**HYACINTH, hyacinthus.**  
**HYMEN, Hymen, Thalassius.**  
**HYMENEAL, hymenæus.**  
**HYMN, hymnus, canticum sacrum.**  
**TO HYMN, cantu celebrare.**  
**HYPERBOLE, hyperbole, superlatio**  
**HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens.**  
**HYPERBOLICALLY, hyperbolice.**  
**HYPERCRITICAL, iniquus; cavillator.**  
**HYPHEN, hyphen.**  
**HYPOCHONDRIA, malum hypochondriacum.**  
**HYPOCHONDRIAC, malo hypochondriaco laborans.**  
**HYPOCRISY, pietas falsa, ficta, simulata, fucata virtutis species.**  
**HYPOCRITE, pietatis simulator.** — *To play the hypocrite, pietatem simulare.*  
**HYPOCRITICAL, simulatus, fictus.** — *A hypocritical tear, falsa lacrimula.*  
**HYPOCRITICALLY, simulate.**  
**HYPOTHESIS, opinio, conjectura.**  
**HYPOTHETIC, hypotheticus.** — *A hypothetic syllogism, connexum.*  
**HYPOTHETICALLY, hypothetice.**  
**HYSSOP, hyssopus.**  
**HYSTERICAL, hystericus.**

## I.

**I, ego, egomet.** But in Latin, I is expressed by a corresponding word only when it is emphatic or makes a contrast. Where we use the *sing.*, in Latin the *plur.* often stands, sometimes out of modesty. — *I myself, ego ipse, egomet ipse, ipse.* — *I for my part, ego quidem, equidem.* — *It is I, ego sum.*  
**IAMBIC verse, versus iambicus.**  
**ICE, glacies.** — *The ice is melted by the heat, glacies calore liquefacta diffunditur.* — *To break the ice, or make way for a business, fontes alicujus rei aperire.*

**ICICLE, stiria; glacies pendens.**  
**ICY, glacialis.**  
**ICHOGRAPHY, ichnographia.**  
**IDEA (notion, conception, &c.),** intelligentia; notio; opinio, suspicio; cogitatio; sententia. — *To form an idea of, aliquid animo or mente formare or fingere; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere.* — *An innate idea, notio in animis informata.* — *The idea of God, Dei opinio.* — *(in the Platonic sense), idea, species.*  
**IDEAL, adj. quod tantummodo ad cogita-**

**tionem valet; quod non sensu, sed mente cernitur; animo comprehensum, non sensibus.**

**IDEAL, subst. optima et perfecta alicujus rei species; effigies, imago, species; exemplar.** — *The beau ideal of an orator, orator summus.* — *of a state, civitas optima, perfectissima.*  
**IDENTICAL, idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi, etc.; idem significans.**  
**IDENTITY, nullum omnino discrimen; eadem vis, eadem ratio.**  
**IDES, idus, pl.**

**IDIOM**, proprietas; quod alicujus linguæ proprium est; dialectus.

**IDIOMATIC**, ad loquendi rationem pertinens.

**IDIOT**, stultus, insipiens, ineptus, mentis inops.

**IDIOTISM**, **IDIOCY**, stultitia, fatuitas.

**IDLE** (*at leisure*), otiosus, vacuus; (*careless*), negligens, supinus; (*lazy*), desidiosus, ignavus, piger; (*trifling*), frivolus, vanus, futillis, ineptus, nugatorius. — *Idle persons are public nuisances*, ignavos dicas telluris inutile pondus. — *An idle fellow*, cessator. — *toy, trick, ineptia*. — *story, fabula*. — *To be idle*, cesso, vaco, otior. — *To grow idle*, torpesco. — *Idle (irrelevant) discourse*, sermo alienus or absonus.

**IDLENESS**, ignavia, inertia, pigritia, socordia; desidia, cessatio. — *Of idleness comes no good*, ex otio vitium. — *Full of idleness*, desidiosus.

**IDLY** (*stothfully*), desidiose, ignave; (*at leisure*), otiose, per otium; (*sillily*), inepte.

**IDOL**, simulacrum, idolum.

**IDOLATER**, simulacrorum cultor, idololatra.

**IDOLATROUS**, idololatriæ affinis.

**IDOLATRY**, idololatria; deorum commenticiorum cultus.

**To IDOLIZE**, insanire amore alicujus or alicujus rei; aliquem in oculis ferre.

**IDYL**, idyllium.

**IF**, si. — *If so he be willing*, si est ut velit. — *No, not if I should have died for it*, non si me occidisses. — *If not*, si minus, si non; ni, nisi. — *He should have been, if not punished, yet secured*, eum, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat. — *If any*, si quis. — *If any where*, sicubi. — *If at any time*, si quando. — *As if*, quasi, tanquam, perinde ac si. — *As if one should say*, quasi dicas. — *But if*, sin; quod si. (See *Quod*, in the *Lex*.) — *But if not*, sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus. — *If I (for whether)*, num, an, utrum, si. — *See, I pray, if he be at home*, vide, amabo, num sit domi. — *I will go see if he be at home*, visam si domi est.

**IGNOBLE**, ignobilis, obscurus; turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus.

**IGNOBLY** (*basely*), abjecte, timide.

**IGNOMINY**, ignominia, infamia; dedecus.

**IGNOMINIOUS**, ignominiosus, infamis.

**IGNOMINIOUSLY**, cum ignominia or dedecore.

**IGNORAMUS** (*in law*), non liquet, N. L. — *¶ An ignoramus*, ignavus, fatuus, ineptus, mentis inops.

**IGNORANT**, ignorans, ignarus, inscius, nescius; (*not skilled in*), indoctus, imperitus, rudis. — *Very ignorant*, perignarus. — *To be ignorant*, ignoro, nescio. — *I was not ignorant of their practices*, non me sefellit hosce id struere. — *I am not ignorant*, non me latet or fugit. — *Neither are you ignorant*, nec clavi te est.

**IGNORANTLY**, imprudens, imprudenter; inscite, inscipienter.

**IGNORANCE**, ignorantia, inscipientia; (*unskillfulness*), imperitia. — *Deep ignorance*, omnium rerum ignoratio.

**ILL**, *adj.* malus, pravus, nequam. — *No ill man*, homo minime malus. — *As ill as to be a slave*, instar servitutis est. — *Our affairs are in as ill a condition as may be*, pejore loco res esse non potest. — *Ill-fortune*, adversa fortuna, res adverse, casus adversus. — *¶ (indisposed, sick)*, æger, ægrotus. — *To be ill*, ægroto; morbo laborare, affici, affligi, affligari, teneri, confictari; ægro corpore esse, in morbo esse. — *To be very ill*, graviter, periculose ægrotare. — *He is very ill*, graviter se habet. — *He is very ill of the stone*, graviter laborat ex renibus. — *ill in his senses*, valetudine mentis tenetur. — *Augustus grew very ill*, gravecebat valetudo Augusti. — *They are sometimes well and sometimes ill*, varie valent, fluctuant valetudine.

**ILL**, *subst.* malum, incommodum, casus adversus, calamitas.

**ILL**, *adv.* male, perperam. — *Ill gotten goods seldom thrive*, de male quæstitis vix gaudet tertius heres. — *He is ill spoken of*, male audit. — *It fell out ill*, diis iratis factum est. — *He took it so ill*, ita ægre tulit

**ILLNESS**. See *Sickness*.

**ILLEGAL**, legi repugnans or contrarius; non legitimus.

**ILLEOALLY**, contra legem or leges; contra jus fasque.

**ILLEGIBLE**, haud lectu facilis.

**ILLEGITIMATE**, spurius, notus, non legitimus.

**ILLEGITIMATELY**, parum legitime.

**ILLEGITIMACY**, ortus or natalium infamia.

**ILLIBERAL**, illiberalis; inhumanus.

**ILLIBERALLY**, illiberaliter.

**ILLIBERILITY**, illiberalitas, tenacitas.

**ILLICIT**, illicitus.

**ILLIMITABLE**, infinitus, interminatus.

**ILLITERATE**, rudis, indoctus, illiteratus.

**ILLITERATENESS**, literarum inscitia, eruditionis inopia.

**ILLUMINATE**, **ILLUME**, **ILLUMINE**, illumino, illustro.

**ILLUMINATION**, illustratio.

**ILLUMINATOR**, qui illuminat or illustrat.

**ILLUSION**, fallacia; præstigiæ; error. — *An optical illusion*, mendacium oculorum.

**ILLUSORY**, **ILLUSIVE**, fallax, fraudulentus.

**ILLUSTRATE**, illustro, explico.

**ILLUSTRATION**, illustratio, explicatio.

**ILLUSTRATIVE**, ad illustrandum aptus.

**ILLUSTRATIVELY**, ad illustrandum.

**ILLUSTRIOUS**, illustris, nobilis, inclutus, eximius, clarus.

**ILLUSTRIOUSLY**, eximie.

**ILLUSTRIOUSNESS**, nobilitas, claritas.

**IMAGE**, imago, effigies, simulacrum; (*in speech*), translatio, figura. — *A little image*, icuncula, *Suet.* — *A painted image*, imago picta. — *A graven image*, imago sculptilis. — *An image or statue*, statua, signum. — *Antic images of men in supporting doors, &c.*, Telamones. — *of women*, Caryatides. — *A molten image*, statua, signum æneum, etc. — *Full of images (fancies or conceits)*, imaginosis, opinabilis. — *An image-maker*, statuarius. — *Image-making*, statuaria (*sc. ars*).

**IMAGERY**, imagines, opera picta or sculpta; *fig.* orationis ornamenta.

**IMAGINE** (*think*), existimo, arbitror, credo, cogito, censeo, conjicio, conjecto, figuro: — (*invent*), imaginor, aliquid cogitatione fingere or animo effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo concipere; comminiscor. — *Imagined*, animo conceptus, cogitatione fictus. — *Not to be imagined*, incomprehensibilis.

**IMAGINABLE**, quod animo fingi potest, cogitatione comprehendi potest. — *The greatest imaginable*, mirandus, quantus fieri potest, maximus.

**IMAGINARY**, imaginarius, commenticius, fictus. — *Imaginary honor*, honoris umbra.

**IMAGINATION** (*the faculty*), vis imaginandi; — (*fancy*) imaginatio; — (*thought*), cogitatio, opinio. — *This is difficult beyond imagination*, hoc opinione asperius est, *Sall.* — *A cunning imagination*, machinatio. — *A false imagination*, opinio falsa. — *Full of imagination*, meditantis.

**IMBECILITY**, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.

**IMBIBE** (*drink in*), imbibio. — *error*, opinionem animo imbibere. — *To imbibe good principles*, bonis moribus imbui or instrui.

**IMBITTER** (*make bitter*), amarum facere: (*exasperate*), exaspero; exacerbo.

**IMBOLDEN**, animo, instigo, hortor, incito, extimulo; animum addere; fiduciam facere, confirmare.

**IMBOLDENING**, animatio, instigatio, hortatio, incitatio.

**IMBOSOM**, complecti, amplexari, complexu tenere; (*hold dear*), in sinu gestare.

**IMBOWED**, arcuatus, fornicatus, laqueatus.

**IMBRUE**, imbuo. — *To imbrue in blood*, sanguine inquinare, funestare, contaminare. — *Imbrued*, tabo pollutus.

**IMBRUTE**. See *Brutify*.

**IMBUE**, imbuo.

**IMITATE**, imitor, sequor, consequor, consector, alicujus vestigia persequi. — *To imitate a thing*, adumbro, represento, delineo; describo, exprimo. — *To imitate with ambition*, æmulor. — *Imitated*, imitatus, imitatione expressus.

**IMITABLE**, imitabilis.

**IMITATION**, imitatio; imitamen, *Ovid.* imitamentum, *Tacit.* — *Affected*, imitatio affectata or putida.

**IMITATOR**, imitator; æmulor, æmulus.

**IMMACULATE**, immaculatus, impollutus, inviolatus, intaminatus.

**IMMATERIAL**, incorporeus, incorporalis; (*of no great moment*), levis, parvi momenti.

**IMMATURE**, immaturus, crudus.

**IMMEASURABLE**, immensus.

**IMMEASURABLY**, præter omnem modum.

**IMMEDIATE** (*proximate*), proximus. See the next word.

**IMMEDIATELY** (*proximately*), proxime; nullare intercedente: (*presently*), illico, extemplo, confestim, statim, acutum.

**IMMEDICABLE**, immedicabilis.

**IMMEMORIAL**, omni hominum memoria antiquior.

**IMMENSE**, immensus, profundus, infinitus.

**IMMENSELY** *great*, ingens.

**IMMENSITY**, immensitas, infinitas.

**IMMERSE**, immergo. — *Immersed in business*, occupationibus distentus.

**IMMERSION**, *by using the verb.*

**IMMETHODICAL**, confusus, indigestus, incompositus.

**IMMETHODICALLY**, confuse; sine ordine.

**IMMINENT**, imminens, impendens. — *To be imminent*, immineo, ingruo, insto.

**IMMODERATE**, immoderatus, immodicus, effusus, profusus; vehemens.

**IMMODERATELY**, immoderate, immodice, immodeste, extra modum; intemperanter, intoleranter.

**IMMODERATION**, intemperantia, incontinentia.

**IMMODEST**, inverecundus; impurus, impudicus.

**IMMODESTLY**, inverecunde; impudice.

**IMMODESTY**, immodestia, impuritas, turpitudine.

**IMMOLATE**, immolo.

**IMMOLATION**, immolatio.

**IMMORAL**, inhonestus, turpis; male moratus, malis or corruptis moribus. — *conduct*, mores turpes or corrupti. — *act*, flagitium.

**IMMORALITY**, morum improbitas or pravitas, mores corrupti.

**IMMORALLY**, inhoneste, turpiter, male, improbe.

**IMMORTAL**, immortalis, sempiternus, indissolubilis, æternus.

**IMMORTALITY**, immortalitas, æternitas; perpetuitas.

**To IMMORTALIZE**, æterno, æternitatem alicui donare; æternitati consecrare or tradere.

**IMMORTALLY**, immortaliter, in æternum.

**IMMOVABLE**, immobilis, immotus.

**IMMOVABLY**, firme, constanter.

**IMMUNITY** (*privilege or dispensation*), immunitas, privilegium, vacatio.

**IMMURE**, muro includere, in aliqua re includere. — *in prison*, in custodiam includere.

**IMMUTABLE**, immutabilis, constans.

**IMMUTABILITY**, immutabilitas.

**IMMUTABLY**, firme, constanter.

**IMP** (*graff*), surculus insititius. — *¶ An imp (little devil)*, parvulus dæmon.

**IMPAIR**, minuo, deminuo, comminuo, imminuo, attenuo; aliquid de aliqua re deminuo; detero; debilito; inclino.

**IMPAIRING**, deminutio, imminutio.

**IMPALPABLE**, intactilis, quod tangi non potest.

**IMPARADISE**, beo, felicem reddo.

**IMPARK**, consepio, obsepio; septo munire.

**IMPART**, impertio, impertior; participem or participes alicujus rei facere. — *one's mind to a friend*, cum amico de re aliqua communicare. — *Imparted*, communicatus.

**IMPARTING**, communicatio.

**IMPARTIAL**, æquus, justus, integer.

**IMPARTIALITY**, æquitas, justitia.

**IMPARTIALLY**, æque, juste, integre, sine ira et studio.

**IMPASSABLE**, avius, inviuis, insuperabilis.

**IMPASSIBLE**, **IMPASSIVE**, pati nescius, nulli dolori obnoxius, impassibilis.

**IMPASSIBILITY**, rei talis conditio, ut do lori haud sit obnoxia.

IMPASSIONED, concitatus, incitatus, vehemens, ardens.  
 IMPATIENT (not able to bear), impatiens; (of a hasty temper), iracundus, iræ impotens.  
 IMPATIENTLY, impotenter, ægre, iracunde, intoleranter.  
 IMPATIENCE (inability to bear), impatiencia; (hastiness of temper), ira, iracundia; animi impotentia, intolerantia.  
 IMPEACH, accuso, insimulo, postulo, flagito, accesso; diem alicui dicere; reum aliquem agere; alicujus nomen deferre de crimine; aliquem criminis postulare.  
 IMPEACHER, criminator.  
 IMPEACHING, IMPEACHMENT, dica, accusatio, delatio, criminatio; criminis insimulatio. — *Of an impeachment, accusatorius.*  
 IMPEARL, gemmo.  
 IMPECCABLE, nulli errori or delicto obnoxius, peccare nescius.  
 IMPECCABILITY, status nullo errori obnoxius.  
 IMPEDE, impedio, præpedio.  
 IMPEDIMENT, impedimentum, mora. — *What impediments are there? quid obstat? — To have an impediment in one's speech, balbutio; linguâ hæsitare.*  
 IMPEL, impello. See *Impulse.*  
 IMPEND, impendo, immineo.  
 IMPENDING, IMPENDING, impendens, imminens, instans.  
 IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis, impervius; spissus (e. g. tenebræ).  
 IMPENETRABILITY, conditio rei quæ est impenetrabilis.  
 IMPENITENT, ad peccandum obstinatus, quem peccandi non pœnitet.  
 IMPENITENTLY, obstinate.  
 IMPENITENCE, obstinata peccandi voluntas, animus ad peccandum offirmatus.  
 IMPERATIVE, necessarius; cui nullâ vi resisti potest. — *¶ The Imperative (in grammar), modus imperativus.*  
 IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod sentiri or sensibus percipi non potest, inobservabilis; occultus.  
 IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, conditio rei quæ percipi non potest.  
 IMPERCEPTIBLY, ita ut sub oculorum sensum non cadat; sensim.  
 IMPERFECT, imperfectus; curtus, mancus, debilitatus. — *tense, tempus imperfectum.*  
 IMPERFECTLY, non perfecte, non plene.  
 IMPERFECTION, vitium.  
 IMPERIAL, imperatorius, imperialis, regalis.  
 IMPERIALIST, qui ab imperatore stat.  
 IMPERIOUS, imperiosus, superbus, arrogans.  
 IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose, insolenter; pro imperio.  
 IMPERIOUSNESS, dominatio imperiosa.  
 IMPERISHABLE, immortalis, sempiternus.  
 IMPERSONAL, impersonalis.  
 IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter.  
 IMPERTINENT, absurdus, insulsus, ineptus; petulans, procax. — *Somewhat impertinent, subodiosus.*  
 IMPERTINENTLY, absurde, inepte, insulse; impudenter.  
 IMPERTINENCE, IMPERTINENCY, insulsi-tas, ineptiæ; impudentia.  
 IMPETUOUS, impervius.  
 IMPETUOUS, vehemens, violentus.  
 IMPETUOSITY, vehementia, violentia.  
 IMPETUOUSLY, vehementer, violenter; opido.  
 IMPINGE, impingi alicui rei.  
 IMPIOUS, impius, scelestus.  
 IMPIOUSLY, imple, scelestus, scelerate, flagitiose, nefarie.  
 IMPIETY, impietas, scelus, flagitium.  
 IMPLACABLE, implacabilis, inexorabilis.  
 IMPLACABLENESS, odium implacabile; implacabilitas, *Ammian.*  
 IMPLACABLY, implacabiliter.  
 IMPLANT, insero. — *Implanted, insitus; innatus.*  
 IMPLEMENTS (tools), instrumentum, utensilia, supellex. — *House, supellex.*  
 IMPLEAD, See *Emplead.*  
 IMPLICATE, implicio.  
 IMPLICATION, implicatio.  
 IMPLICIT, implicitus; sine ullâ dubitatione. — *To put implicit confidence in one, se totum alicui committere.*

IMPLICITLY, implicite, verbis subobscuris.  
 IMPLORE, imploro, obsecro, obtestor.  
 IMPLORER, qui implorat.  
 IMPLORING, imploratio, obsecratio.  
 IMPLY (comprehend), comprehendo; (denote, signify), significo, denoto; (infer), infero, concludo. — *What you say implies a contradiction, quæ dicis, ea inter se pugnant. — Implied (comprehended), comprehensus, conclusus; (denoted, signified), significatus, denotatus.*  
 IMPOISON, veneno imbueri; veneno tollere; corumpo.  
 IMPOLITE, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus.  
 IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas, inhumanitas.  
 IMPOLITIC, imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus.  
 IMPOLITICLY, imprudenter, inconsiderate, inconsulte, incaute.  
 IMPORT, importo, invehio: (signify), indico, significo, valeo. — *¶ To import (concern), ad aliquem or aliquid spectare or pertinere; alicujus referre or interesse. — It imports me, thee, us, you, mea, tua, nostra, vestra interest.*  
 IMPORT (importance), momentum, pondus; (meaning), significatio, vis. — *¶ Import and export, invecio et exportatio:*  
 IMPORTANCE, gravitas; auctoritas; momentum, discrimen. — *Of great importance, summus, gravis; magni momenti or discriminis. — A thing of little importance, res levis or minimi momenti. — According to the importance of affairs, pro magnitudine rerum.*  
 IMPORTANT, gravis, magni momenti; auctoritate gravis; magnus. — *At length the important day came, advenit deinde maximi discriminis dies.*  
 IMPORTATION, invecio.  
 IMPORTER, qui merces importat.  
 IMPORTUNATE, importunus, molestus. — *To be importunate with one, precibus aliquem fatigare.*  
 IMPORTUNATELY, importune, moleste, etiam atque etiam, vehementer.  
 TO IMPORTUNE, precibus aliquem fatigare or obtundere; obsecro, flagito, efflagito.  
 IMPORTUNITY, importunitas.  
 IMPOSE (enjoin to do) a thing, aliquid alicui imponere or injungere. — *To impose upon (cheat), fraudo; defraudo; decipio; alicui imponere; aliquem fallere, circumducere or circumvenire; dolos alicui necere or fabricare; dolis aliquem fallere or ductare; emungere. — Imposed (enjoined), impositus, injunctus, mandatus. — Imposed upon, fraudatus, deceptus, circumventus.*  
 IMPOSITION (cheat), fraus, dolus; (injunction), mandatum; (impost or tax), tributum, vectigal. — *The imposition of a fine, multa irrogatio.*  
 IMPOST, vectigal, portorium. — *¶ (in building), incumba.*  
 IMPOSTOR, fraudator, defraudator; planus, veterator, homo fallax or fraudulentus.  
 IMPOSTURE, fraus.  
 IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (philosoph.); quod fieri or quod effici non potest. — *O gods, you whom it is impossible to deceive, send me this succor, vos dii, quos fallere non est, hanc mihi fertis opem.*  
 IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (philosoph.); by a circumlocution with fieri non posse, etc. — *He desires impossibilities, majora concupiscit quam quæ effici possunt.*  
 IMPOSTHUME, abscessus, suppuratio, apostema; collectio, *Plin.* — *about the ear, parotis. — in the lungs, tabes, phthisis.*  
 TO IMPOSTHUMATE, ulcus contrahere. — *Impostumated, ulceratus.*  
 IMPOTENT, impotens, debilis.  
 IMPOTENTLY, impotenter, infirme.  
 IMPOTENCE, impotentia, debilitas.  
 IMPOUND cattle, pecus erraticum in septo includere.  
 IMPOUNDING, inclusio.  
 IMPRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effici non potest.  
 IMPRACTICABLENESS, See *Impossibility.*  
 IMPRECATE, imprecor, invoco.  
 IMPRECATION (curse), imprecatio, execratio; diræ, pl.  
 IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis.  
 IMPREGNABLY, modo inexpugnabilis.  
 IMPREGNATE, gravidam reddere; prænantem facere; implere: (saturate), satio, saturatio. — *Impregnated, gra-*

vida facta, ventrem ferens. — *Impregnated with sulphur, sulfuratus.*  
 IMPRESS, imprimere alicui rei or in re; signo (stamp, seal). See *Imprint.* — *¶ To impress soldiers, milites extrahere, milites invitos conscribere.*  
 IMPRESSION (stamp), nota, vestigium: (force), vis; momentum. — *An impression on the mind, mentis sensus, animi motus; impressio. — To make an impression on the mind, in animum descendere. — To bear an impression in the mind, vestigium alicujus rei in animo retinere. — That made a deep impression of melancholy on the mind of Tiberius, id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, *Toc. Ann.* 1. 69. — To make an impression upon an army, impressionem facere; hostem loco movere; aciem adversam propellere. — To take an impression, impressionem, notam, signum alicujus rei admittere or recipere. — *¶ An impression of books, librorum editio.*  
 IMPREST-MONEY, auctoramentum.  
 IMPRINT, imprimo; excudo. — *To imprint a thing on the mind, aliquid in animo or in animum imprimere; aliquid animo or memoriæ infigere.*  
 IMPRINTING, impressio.  
 IMPRISON, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam tradere; incarceration, *Varr.* — *Imprisoned, in vincula coniectus, in carcerem detrusus, captivus.*  
 IMPRISONMENT, custodia, captivitas, vincula, pl.; in carcere inclusio.  
 IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis, non probabilis.  
 IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter.  
 IMPROBABILITY, quod vix credi or fieri potest.  
 IMPROBITY, improbitas, nequitia.  
 IMPROPER (not proper), improprius; ineptus; (unseasonable), intempestivus; (unbecoming), indecorus, illiberalis, turpis. — *At an improper time, tempore minime idoneo.*  
 IMPROPERLY (not properly), improprie; (unseasonably), intempestive; (unbecomingly), indecore, indigne, turpiter.  
 IMPROPRIETY, improprietas: — indignitas; turpitude.  
 IMPROPRIATE, sibi vindicare.  
 IMPROPRIATION, sacerdotium gentilitium et avitum.  
 IMPROPRIATOR, laicus qui prædia ecclesiastica tenet.  
 IMPROVE (promote), promoveo, proveho; melius facere. — *To improve (neut.), proficere; (in character), ad bonam frugem redire. — To improve arts and sciences, artes et studia colere. — an advantage in a fight, beneficio fortunæ uti. — To improve an estate or money, redditum augere, amplificare. — a story, ficta veris addere. — time, tempus bene collocare. — Improved, promotus, proventus, auctus. — *¶ See Better.*  
 IMPROVABLE, quod utilius evadere or redditum augere potest.  
 IMPROVEMENT, fructus, quæstus; lucrum; incrementum: (progress), progressus, progressio. — *of the mind, animi cultus or cultura. — Capable of improvement, fructus capax, quod utilius reddi potest, quod melius fieri potest.*  
 IMPROVER, amplificator; emendator.  
 IMPROVING, amplificatio; emendatio.  
 IMPROVIDENT, improvidus, incautus.  
 IMPROVIDENTLY, improvide, incaute, temere.  
 IMPROVIDENCE, negligentia, incuria.  
 IMPRUDENT, imprudens.  
 IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter, inscite, incaute, insane.  
 IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia, inscientia.  
 IMPUDENT, impudens, effrons; confidens. — *Somewhat impudent, subimpudens. — An impudent and shameless face, frons inverecunda et perfricta; os durum. — A very impudent person, homo impudentissimus, duri oris or perfrictæ frontis. — To be impudent, os durum habere; perfrictæ frontis esse.*  
 IMPUDENTLY, impudenter, improbe, confidenter. — *To abuse impudently, ludas deliciasque aliquem facere.*  
 IMPUDENCE, impudentia, audacia; os (durum).  
 IMPUGN, impugno, contra dico, invehilo.  
 IMPUGNER, qui impugnat.  
 IMPUGNING, impugnatio.**

**IMPULSE, IMPULSION**, impulsus: impetus.

**IMPULSIVE**, impellens, ad impulsione[m] pertinuens.

**IMPUNITY**, impunitas, licentia. — *With impunity*, impune.

**IMPURE**, impurus, immundus, pollutus.

**IMPURELY**, impure, immunde, spurce.

**IMPURITY**, impunitas; sordes.

**IMPUTE**, imputo, assigno; tribuo, attribuo, ascribo, confero, deleo. — *Imputed*, imputatus, assignatus. — *Whatever good or ill happens, it is imputed to fortune*, fortunæ omnia feruntur accepta.

**IMPUTABLE**, quod imputari potest.

**IMPUTATION**, crimination, vituperatio. — *Forged*, calumnia. — *To cast an imputation upon*, vitupero; aliquid alicui crimini dare.

**IMPUTATIVE**, alicui ascriptus or imputatus.

**IMPUTER**, qui aliquid alicui crimini dat or vitio vertit; criminator.

**IN**, prep. is variously rendered in Latin.

— *By ad*; as, *when he was in the city*, ad urbem cum esset. — *In my mind*, ad meum sensum. — *In short*, ad summum. — *By apud*; as, *I am not in my right senses*, non sum apud me.

— *By de*; as, *in the month of December*, de mense Decembri. — *He went away by night*, de nocte abiit. — *There is something in it*, non hoc de nihilo est. — *By ex*; as, *careful in mind*, ex animo sollicitus. — *He spoke of it in the person of a parasite*, meministi ejus ex personâ parasiti. — *By in*; as, *he spent his time in ease*, vitam egit in otio. — *By inter*; as, *in all that time*, inter omne illud tempus. — *By intra*; as, *to offend in words only*, intra verba peccare. — *By per*; as, *in the very time of truce*, per ipsum induciarum tempus. — *In sleep*, per somnum. — *In the dark*, per tenebras. — *In the heat of summer*, per æstatis calorem. — *By præ*; as, *he thinks them clowns in comparison of himself*, præ se viles putat. — *By pro*; as, *he praised him, being dead, in the rostra*, laudabat defunctum pro rostris. — *By secundum*; as, *it was he, whose image he had seen in a dream*, ipse fuit, cujus imago secundum quietem observata fuerat. — *By sub*; as, *to be in arms*, sub armis esse. — *By tenus*; as, *in title*, titulo tenus. — *In words*, verbo tenus. — *Note*. The preposition is not always expressed in Latin; as, *in Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmone. — *In Athens*, Athenis. (See the rules concerning *Place* in the grammar.) — *It is not in your power*, non est tibi integrum. — *There is hardly one in ten*, vix decimus quisque est. — *In all*, omnino, etc. — *They were five in all*, quinque omnino fuerunt. — *How many are there in all?* quanta hæc hominum summa? — *In as much as*, in quantum, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, quippe, quippe cum, utpote cum. — *In being*, in rerum naturâ. — *His speech is yet in being*, ipsius exstat oratio. — *They are not now in being*, jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt. — *In brief*, ad summum, breviter. — *Indeed or in very deed*, reapse, reverâ, re, certissime. — *In common*, in medium. — *In comparison of*, præ, prout. — *In a ring or circle*, in orbem, in gyrum. — *In a manner*, fere, ferme. — *In the mean time*, interim, inter hæc, interea, interea loci. — *In all places*, ubique, nusquam non. — *In no place*, nullibi, nusquam. — *In the sight of all men*, palam, aperte. — *In show*, specie; verbo. — *In time* (seasonably), tempestive, mature. — *In the nick of time*, in tempore, opportune, in ipso temporis articulo. — *In times past*, olim, dudum, quondam. — *In a trice*, dicto citius. — *In truth*, nã, sane, reverâ. — *In English*, Anglice. — *In Latin*, Latine, lingua Latinâ. — *In Greek*, Græce, Græco sermone.

**IN**, adv. intro; also by in in composition. — *Come in*, intro veni or venite. — *Go in*, i intro. — *Follow me in*, sequere me intro. — *Year out, year in* (yearly), singulis annis, quotannis; (always), semper, sine intermissione.

**INABILITY**, impotentia, debilitas.

**INACCESSIBLE**, quo quis pervenire non potest, aditu carens, inaccessus (poet.): (of persons), rari aditus.

**INACCURATE**, minime exactus.

**INACCURATELY**, indiligenter, populariter, perperam.

**INACTIVE**, iners, ignavus, socors, tardus.

**INACTIVITY**, inaction, inertia, ignavia, scordia, quies.

**INADEQUATE**, non sufficiens; non satis idoneus.

**INADVERTENT**, incogitans, imprudens.

**INADVERTENTLY**, imprudenter, negligenter.

**INADVERTENCE**, INADVERTENCY, incogitantia, imprudentia.

**INALIENABLE**, quod alienari non potest.

**INANIMATE**, inanimatus, inanimus.

**INANITION**, inanitas.

**INAPPETENCY**, appetitûs prostratio.

**INAPPLICABLE**, inutilis ad aliquid; quod non cadit in aliquid.

**INARTIFICIAL**, sine arte or artificio.

**INARTIFICIALLY**, inartificialiter, Quint.

**INARTICULATE**, indistinctus, confusus.

**INARTICULATELY**, confuse.

**INATTENTION**, contemptio, negligentia, incuria, socordia; animus non attentus.

**INATTENTIVE**, negligens, socors; non attentus.

**INAUDIBLE**, quod non audiri potest.

**INAUGURATE**, inauguro.

**INAUGURATION**, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur.

**INAUSPICIOUS**, inauspicatus, ominosus; nefastus.

**INAUSPICIOUSLY**, inauspicato.

**INBRED, INBORN, innatus, insitus.**

**INBREATHED**, infusus; divino spiritu afflatus.

**INCAGE**, cavêa includere.

**INCANTATION**, cantio, carmen, incantamentum, fascinatio, cantus magicus.

**INCAPABLE** (unfit), inhabilis, non capax, ad aliquid non aptus or idoneus; (ignorant), imperitus.

**INCAPABLENESS, INCAPABILITY, or INCAPACITY** (ignorance), imperitia.

**To INCAPACITATE**, inhabilem or minus capace[m] reddere. — *Incapacitated*, inhabilis factus.

**INCARCERATE**, includere or condere in carcerem; includere.

**INCARNATE** (fill up with new flesh), cicatricem obducere. — *Incarnated*, carne obductus.

**INCARNATE**, humanâ specie indutus.

**INCARNATION of Christ**, Christus humanam speciem induens.

**INCENDIARY**, incendiarius; fig. seditionis auctor or fax.

**INCENSE**, tus, suffitus.

**To INCENSE** (with incense), Arabico odore fumigare.

**INCENSE** (to anger), exaspero, incendo, irrito; accendere aliquem contra aliquem. — *Incensed* (made angry), (irâ) incensus or inflammatus, iratus.

**INCENSER** (provoker), irritator, Sen.

**INCENSING**, irritatio.

**INCENTIVE**, incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus. — *He excited the soldiers' resentments by all the incentives he possibly could*, quibuscumque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat. — *Incentives to pleasure*, illecebriæ libidinum.

**INCEPTIVE**, inchoativus.

**INCESSANT**, assiduus, continuus.

**INCESSANTLY**, assidue, siue intermissione, continenter.

**INCEST**, incestum, incestus.

**INCESTUOUS**, incestus. — *An incestuous person*, incestuosus, Val. M.; incesto pollutus.

**INCH**, digitus; uncia. — *Not to depart one inch*, non transversum digitum discedere. — *Inchwise*, per digitos.

**To INCH out a thing**, parce aliquid administrare or distribuere.

**INCIDENT, INCIDENTAL, adj.** contingens, eveniens; fortuitus, adventitius.

**INCIDENT** (event), s. casus, res fortuita.

**INCIDENTALLY**, obiter, in transcurso.

**INCISION**, incisio, incisura, incisus; cæsura, circumcisiura. — *An incision of an*

*artery*, arteriæ dissectio. — *To make an incision*, incido.

**INCITE**, incito, excito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo; impello; cieo: concito, excito, creo.

**INCITER**, stimulator, auctor.

**INCITING, INCITEMENT, stimulum, impulsio, incitatio; incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulum.**

**INCIVIL**, inurbanus, inhumanus.

**INCIVILITY**, rusticitas, rustici mores.

**INCLEMENT**, inclemens; asper, sævus.

**INCLEMENCY, inclementia.**

**INCLINE, v. a. (bend), inclino; — v. n.** inclino, propendeo. — *To incline* (of a hill, &c.), fastigatum esse; proclivem or declivem esse (downwards), acclivem esse (upwards). — *To incline* (go down), inclino, vergo. — *Inclining forward*, acclivis, proclivis. — *backward*, reclivis. — *downward*, declivis. — *upward*, acclivis. — *Fig. (se) incline* ad or in aliquid or aliquem; acclinare se ad alicujus causam; propensum esse ad aliquid; delabi ad aliquid. — *Inclined*, propensus, proclivis, pronus. — *Inclining* (of color). See Cast. — *I am the more inclined to believe*, eo magis adducor ut credam. — *He is inclined to pardon*, propensus est ad ignoscendum.

**INCLINABLE**, proclivis, pronus, propensus.

**INCLINATION, inclinatio (prop.);** proclivitas, propensio, studium; animus. — *That is very much against my inclination*, illud est ab ingenio meo maxime alienum. — *Each person provided for his own safety according to his natural inclination*, sibi quisque pro moribus consuluit, Sall. — *Of one's own inclination*, sponte suâ, ultro, suapte.

**INCLUDE, includo, comprehendo.**

**INCLUDEIVE** of, comprehendens, continens, complectens.

**INCLUSIVELY**, ita ut includatur.

**INCOG., INCOGNITO, ignotus.** — *I travel incog.*, ita proficiscor ut ignotus sim, sub alieno nomine proficiscor.

**INCOHERENT**, non coherens, disjunctus, absurdus, interruptus.

**INCOHERENTLY**, non coherenter.

**INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, status rerum male inter se convenientium.**

**INCOMBUSTIBLE**, quod comburi non potest.

**INCOME, reditus, fructus.**

**INCOMMENSURABLE, INCOMMENSURATE**, quod quis metiri nequit.

**INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus, molestus, intempestivus.**

**INCOMMODIOUSLY, incommode, moleste.** — *Very*, perincommode; cum maximo damno.

**To INCOMMODO, incommodo, noceo, damnum inferre, vexo.**

**INCOMMUNICABLE, quod communicari non potest.**

**INCOMMUNICABLY, ita ut communicari non possit.**

**INCOMPARABLE, divinus, singularis.**

**INCOMPARABLY, divine; eximie; longe.**

**INCOMPATIBLE, ab aliqua re alienus, alicui rei contrarius; quod non cadit in, etc.**

**INCOMPATIBLY, repugnantia, discrepantia.**

**INCOMPETENT, non justus, non satis idoneus, non legitimus; impar.**

**INCOMPETENCY, potestas non justa.**

**INCOMPLETE, imperfectus.**

**INCOMPREHENSIBLE, quod comprehendere or percipi non potest; incomprehensibilis; incredibilis.**

**INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, conditio rei incomprehensibilis.**

**INCOMPREHENSIBLY, modo incomprehensibilis.**

**INCONCEIVABLE, quod animo concipi non potest.**

**INCONCLUSIVENESS, certæ probationis defectus; inconsequentia, Quint.**

**INCONGRUOUS, non congruens.**

**INCONGRUOUSLY, non apte, non convenienter.**

**INCONGRUITY, incongruentia, inconvenientia.**

**INCONSEQUENT, ex quo nihil concludi potest.**

**INCONSIDERABLE, vilis, levis, nullius momenti; nihili.**

**INCONSIDERATE, inconsideratus, in-**

cogitans, imprudens, temerarius, præceps, futillis.

**INCONSIDERATELY**, imprudenter, incaute, temere, inconsulte, inconsiderate, præpropere.

**INCONSIDERATENESS**, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia; temeritas.

**INCONSISTENT** *with*, alienus ab aliqua re, alicui rei contrarius or non conveniens: (*with itself*), sibi non conveniens, sibi repugnans; (*with one's self*), inconstans, sibi non constans, mobilis. — *But, as the humors of princes are mostly very violent, so are they fickle, and often inconsistent, sed plerumque regie voluntates, ut vehementes, sic mobiles, sæpe ipsæ sibi adverse, Sall.*

**INCONSISTENTLY**, non apte; repugnanter; inconstanter.

**INCONSISTENCY**, repugnantia, discrepantia, nulla consensio; inconstantia, animus sibi non constans.

**INCONSOLABLE**, inconsolabilis.

**INCONSTANT**, inconstans, mutabilis, mobilis, varius, levis, volubilis, vagus.

**INCONSTANTLY**, leviter, inconstanter.

**INCONSTANCY**, inconstantia, levitas, varietas; volubilitas.

**INCONTTESTABLE**, de quo jure contenti non potest; certus.

**INCONTINENT**, incontines, intemperans, libidinosus.

**INCONTINENCE**, incontinentia, intemperantia.

**INCONTINENTLY** (*presently*), continuo, confestim, statim, illico, actutum, mox.

**INCONTROVERTIBLE**, non dubius, certus.

**INCONTROVERTIBLY**, sine controversiâ.

**INCONVENIENT**, incommodus; inopportunus; intempestivus (*unseasonable*). — *Very*, perincommodus.

**INCONVENIENTLY**, incommode; intempestive. — *Very*, perincommode.

**INCONVENIENCE**, incommoditas: incommodum, casus adversus, malum. — *You will fall into the same inconvenience, in eandem fraudem incidet.*

**INCONVERSABLE**, insociabilis.

**INCONVERTIBLE**, qui in aliam rem converti non potest.

**INCORPORATE** (*unite*), concorporo, plurima coagmentare or in unum corpus redigere or conflare; condeliquesco, *Cato*. — *a society*, societatem in unum corpus formare. — *To incorporate or be incorporated*, in unum corpus redigi or formari.

**INCORPORATION**, rerum diversarum coagmentatio; (*receiving into a society*), cõpõptatio.

**INCORPOREAL**, corporis expers; incorporalis, *Sen.*

**INCORRECT**, non justus; pravus; vitiosus; falsus; mendosus. — *expressions, sermo iniquinatus*. — *The account is incorrect, ratio non convenit or non constat.*

**INCORRECTLY**, perperam, vitiose, falso, secus; mendose.

**INCORRECTNESS**, pravitas, vitium: (*in expression*), sermo iniquinatus; (*in writing, copying*), menda plurima.

**INCORRIGIBLE**, insanabilis, inmendabilis.

**INCORRIGIBLENESS**, status rei de cujus emendatione desperatur.

**INCORRIGIBLY**, ita ut emendari nequeat.

**INCORRUPT**, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, purus.

**INCORRUPTIBLE**, integer, incorruptus, quod corrumpi non potest.

**INCORRUPTIBLENESS**, integritas; sanctitas.

**INCORRUPTION**, conditio rei putredini non obnoxie.

**INCRASSATE** (*thicken*), crassum or spissum reddere. — *Incrassated, crassus factus.*

**INCREASE** (*add to or enlarge*), accumulo, augmento, amplifico; augeo, adaugo; adjicio, adjungo; astruo, amplio, dilato, extendo. — *He increases his substance, rem familiarem amplificat*. — *To increase or be increased, cresco, accresco, ingravesco, augeo, augeor*. — *The opinion increased, convaluit opinio*. — *His sickness was increased, valetudo illi increverat*. — *Increased in wealth, ditatus, locupletatus*. — *His illness daily in-*

*creasing, ingravescente in dies valetudine*. — *A method of increasing the revenue, ærarii augendi ratio.*

**INCREASE**, INCREASING, accretio; incrementum, accessio, auctus; amplificatio; progressus, profectus. — *I feel an increase of strength, meas vires auctas sentio*. — *An increasing of one's estate, rei familiaris amplificatio.*

**INCREASER**, amplificator; accumulator.

**INCREATE**, non creatus.

**INCREDIBLE**, incredibilis, fide major or indignus; monstri similis. See *Belief*.

**INCREDIBLENESS**, rei absurditas.

**INCREDIBLY**, incredibiliter; supra quam credibile est.

**INCREDULOUS**, incredulus; qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

**INCREDULITY**, INCREDULOUSNESS, dubitandi obstinatio; diffidentia, dubitatio.

**INCREMENT**, incrementum.

**INCREPATION**, objurgatio.

**INCORUST**, incrusto; induco. — *with rust, rubiginem obducere alicui rei.*

**INCUBATION**, incubatio, actus ovis incubandi.

**INCULCATE**, inculco. — *In the midst of these things, he inculcated or recommended frugality to all, as the mother of all virtues, inter hæc, velut genitricem virtutum, frugalitatem omnibus ingerebat, Justin.*

**INCUMBENT**, incumbens (*resting upon*); ad aliquem pertinens (*belonging to*). — *It is a duty incumbent on me, thee, us, &c., meum, tuum, nostrum est officium*. — *It is a duty incumbent on him or them, &c., illius or illorum est.*

**INCUMBENT OF A LIVING**, beneficii ecclesiastici possessor.

**INCUR**, incurro in, contraho, mereor. — *one's displeasure, in odium alicujus incidere or incurrere*. — *the suspicion of a thing, in suspicionem alicujus rei incidere*. — *Incurred, cui quis redditur obnoxius*. — *A penalty incurred, multa.*

**INCURABLE**, insanabilis; desperatus.

**INCURABLENESS**, status rei insanabilis.

**INCURABLY**, ita ut sanari non possit.

**INCURIOS**, incuriosus.

**INCURSION**, incurio, excursio.

**INDEBTED** (*in debt*); as, *to be indebted, debere; to one, pecuniam alicui debere, in ære alicujus esse*. — *To be much indebted (owe much), ære alieno demersum or obrutum esse; ex ære alieno laborare; animam debere*. — ¶ (*obliged, beholden*), obligatus; obstrictus, devinctus; in ære alicujus esse, gratiam, etc. alicui debere. (See *Beholden*). — *To be indebted or obliged to one, beneficio alicujus obligatum, obstrictum, devinctum esse.*

**INDECENT**, indecorus, invenustus, indecens. — *Invighing against the king in an indecent manner, libertate intemperantius invecus in regem, Liv.*

**INDECENTLY**, indecenter, indecore.

**INDECENCY**, indignitas, indecorum, impuritas, turpitudine.

**INDECORUM**, res indecora or indecens.

**INDEED**, certe, enimvero, revera, plane, profecto. — *Indeed? itane? itane vero?*

**INDEFATIGABLE**, indefessus, indefatigabilis; assiduus, sedulus.

**INDEFATIGABLY**, summâ assiduitate et diligentia.

**INDEFEASIBLE**, involabilis, in perpetuum ratus, irrevocabilis.

**INDEFINITE**, infinitus; incertus. — *For an indefinite time, in incertum*. — *The indefinite pronoun, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum.*

**INDEFINITELY**, infinite.

**INDELIBLE**, indelebilis.

**INDELICATE**, indecorus, turpis, parum verecundus, illiberalis; rusticus, inurbanus.

**INDELICACY**, indignitas, indecentia, illiberalitas, turpitudine.

**INDEMNIFY**, alicui damnum restituere; damnum præstare.

**INDEMNITY**, incolumitas. — *An act of indemnity, injuriarum et offensionum oblitio; amnestia.*

**INDENT** (*mark as with teeth*), dentium modo insecare or incidere; (*covenant*), paciscor. — *Indented (marked as with teeth), denticulatus, dentium modo incisus.*

**INDENTATION**, incisura; crena.

**INDENTURE**, syngrapha mutua.

**INDEPENDENT**, nemini subjectus; sum viribus innitens; sui juris.

**INDEPENDENTLY**, cum summâ libertate; libere.

**INDEPENDENCE**, summa potestas, libertas suo arbitratu agendi.

**INDESTRUCTIBLE**, quod dirui or everti non potest; æternus, sempiternus.

**INDETERMINATE**, non determinatus; infinitus; incertus.

**INDETERMINATELY**, dubie; incerto.

**INDEX**, index.

**INDIAN**, Indus, Indicus. — *An Indian, Indus.*

**INDICATE**, indico, significo.

**INDICATION**, indicium, significatio; signum; omen.

**INDICATIVE** (*in grammar*), modus indicativus.

**INDICT** (*accuse*), nomen alicujus deferre; diem alicui dicere; actionem alicui intendere. — *To indict a person of a capital crime, rei capitalis reum aliquem facere*. — *Indicted (accused), delatus, accusatus.*

**INDICTABLE**, cujus nomen deferri potest; accessibilis (*e. g. res*).

**INDICTER** (*accuser*), delator, accusator.

**INDICTING** (*accusing*), delatio, accusatio.

**INDICTMENT**, dica; libellus. — *To traverse an indictment, crimen in libello objectum denegare.*

**INDIFFERENT** (*inclining neither way*), indifferens, nec bonus nec malus, medius, æqualis: — (*ordinary*), mediocris, vulgaris, tolerabilis, ferendus. — *Very indifferent or ordinary, vilissimus*. — *I leave it indifferent, in medio relinquo*. — *He is very indifferent as to those matters, hæc eum parum tangunt*. — *He continues indifferent between the two parties, animo est in neutram partem propenso*. — *To be indifferent, æquo animo esse; neutram in partem moveri; susque deque habere*. — *Be ye indifferent judges, adeste animo æquo*. — *He is indifferent to the opinion of others, nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat*. — *Indifferent or tolerable health, valetudo satis commoda.*

**INDIFFERENTLY** (*indiscriminately*), indifferenter, indiscriminatim, æquabiliter, nullo discrimine (*coolly*), frigide, jejune: (*tolerably*), mediocriter.

**INDIFFERENCE** (*no difference*), æqualitas, æquabilitas; æquilibrium: (*unconcernedness*), animus in nullam partem propensus, animus æquus, animus lentus, alicujus rei contemptio or neglectio. — *To entertain a person with indifference, frigide, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere; parum commode tractare.*

**INDIGENT**, indigus, egenus, egens.

**INDIGENCE**, indigentia, egestas.

**INDIGENOUS**, vernaculus; in eâ terrâ natus, factus.

**INDIGESTED**, crudus: indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus.

**INDIGESTIBLE**, difficilis ad concoquendum.

**INDIGESTION**, cruditas.

**INDIGNANT**, stomachans, indignans, indignabundus, indigne ferens.

**INDIGNATION**, indignatio. — *Full of indignation, stomachosus*. — *To have indignation, indigne ferre, indignor, stomachor*. — *To raise indignation, indignationem movere, bilem commovere.*

**INDIGNITY**, indignitas, contumelia

**INDIGO**, Indicum; color Indicus.

**INDIRECT**, indirectus, obliquus; quod circuitione quadam (or per ambages) fit.

**INDIRECTLY**, oblique; circuitione quadam, per ambages.

**INDISCERNIBLE**, quod oculis cerni non potest.

**INDISCREET**, incautus, parum providus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.

**INDISCREETLY**, imprudenter, inconsulte, temere.

**INDISCRETION**, imprudentia, inconsiderantia; incogitantia.

**INDISCRIMINATELY**, sine discrimine; promiscue.

**INDISPENSABLE**, necessarius, pernecessarius.

**INDISPENSABLY**, necessario.

**INDISPENSABLENESS**, rei necessitas.

**INDISPOSE**, ab re aliqua abhorrentem



or ad rem aliquam minus promptum (propensum) reddere.

INDISPOSED (*in body*), æger, ægrotus, valedudinarius; (*in will or purpose*), ab aliquâ re aversus, alienus or abhorrens.

INDISPOSEDNESS of mind, prava mentis inclinatio.

INDISPOSITION of body, morbus; tentatio (*sc. morbi*); commotiuicula.

INDISPUTABLE, indubitabilis, de quo disputari non potest.

INDISPUTABLY, sine ullâ controversiâ.

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis.

INDISSOLUBLY, modo indissolubili.

INDISTINCT, promiscuus, indistinctus, discretus; (*of voice*), parum clarus, fuscus.

INDISTINCTLY, promiscue, sine discrimine; parum clare.

INDISTINCTNESS, confusio, obscuritas.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, indistinctus.

INDITE, scribo, conscribo; compono, condo; carmine celebrare.

INDIVIDUAL, *adj.* proprius.

INDIVIDUAL, *s.* — *Individuals*, homines singuli; res singulæ, singula. — *Each individual*, quisque; singuli.

INDIVIDUALLY (*one by one*), singulatim.

TO INDIVIDUATE, aliquid ab alio discernere or distinctum reddere.

INDIVISIBLE, individuus.

INDIVISIBLY, nexu individuo.

INDOCILE, indocilis, tardus, hebes.

INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENT (*as to suffering*), doloris vacuus or expers, patiens: (*lazy*), ignavus, laboris fugiens.

INDOLENTLY, nullo or parvo dolore or sensu; ignave.

INDOLENCE, indolentia, doloris vacuitas, patientia: (*laziness*), ignavia, desidia.

INDUBITABLE, minime dubius, non dubius, certus.

INDUBITABLY, haud dubie, certe.

INDUCE (*introduce*), induco, introduco: (*induce by entreaty*), exoro; (*allure*), allicio, illicio, pellicio; (*persuade*), persuadeo, duco, adduco, induco. — *Induced by entreaties*, precibus adductus.

INDUCER, suator, impulsor.

INDUCING, INDUCEMENT, incitamentum, causa; invitatio.

INDUCT, in munere constituere.

INDUCTION, inductio.

INDULGE, indulgeo. — *one's self*, animo obsequi. — *one's passion*, cupiditati parere.

INDULGENCE, indulgentia. — *The indiscreet mildness and fond indulgence of a father*, inepta lenitas patris et facilitas prava. — *A criminal indulgence*, facilitas prava, lenitas inepta.

INDULGENT, indulgens, blandus, obsequiosus.

INDULGENTLY, indulgenter.

INDURATE (*harden*), duro, obduro, induro, offirmo.

INDURATE, INDURATED, induratus, offirmatus, obduratus.

INDUSTRY, industria, diligentia; gnava; ingenium impigrum.

INDUSTRIOUS, industrius, diligens, gnavus, impiger, operosus, assiduus.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, diligenter, gnaviter, assidue, sedulo.

INEBRIATE, inebrio. — *Inebriated*, inebriatus, temulentus.

INEFFABLE, ineffabilis.

INEFFABLY, supra quam enarrari potest, incredibiliter.

INEFFECTUAL, INEFFECTIVE, INEFFICACIOUS, inefficax, imbecillis, inanis.

INEFFECTUALLY, sine effectu; inaniter.

INELEGANT, inelegans.

INEQUALITY, inæqualitas.

INERT, iners.

INERTLY, segniter, ægre.

INEVITABLE, inestimabilis.

INEVITABLY, inevitabilis; necessarius.

INEVITABLY, ita ut vitari nequeat.

INEXCUSABLE, inexcusabilis.

INEXCUSABLENESS, factum quod nullam habet excusationem, facinus nullâ excusatione purgandum.

INEXCUSABLY, extra omnem excusationem.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis; acerbè severus

INEXPEDIENT, incommodus, ineptus, parum conducens.

INEXPEDIENTLY, inutilitas.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia.

INEXPERIENCED, inexpertus.

INEXPERT, imperitus.

INEXPIABLE, inexplabilis.

INEXPIABLY, ita ut expiari non possit.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplificabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLY, supra quam enarrari potest; inenarrabiliter, *Liv.*

INEXTRICABLE, inextricabilis.

INEXTRICABLY, modo inextricabili.

INFALLIBLE (*of a man*), errori non obnoxius. — *To be so*, omni errore carere. — ¶ (*sure*), certus, non dubius.

INFALLIBILITY, erroris vacuitas, or by a circumlocution. — *Infallibility of a remedy*, remedium certum.

INFALLIBLY, certissime, sine dubio.

INFAMOUS, infamis, famosus, ignominiosus; stimosus. — *To make or render one infamous*, alicui infamiam inferre or notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamem facere. — *You make the young man infamous*, adolescentem flagitiis nobilitas.

INFAMOUSLY, turpiter, flagitiose.

INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, infamia, ignominia; dedecus.

INFANT, infans. — *A little infant*, infantulus.

INFANCY, infantia. — *In the infancy of Rome or Athens*, nascente Româ, nascentibus Athenis. — *From his infancy*, ab infantia; ab incunabulis; a teneris annis or unguiculis. — *The infancy of the arts*, artium prima infantia.

INFANTINE, infantilis, *Just.*

INFANTE, m. INFANTA, f. of Spain, regis Hispaniæ filius, filia.

INFANTRY of an army, peditatus, copiæ pedestres. — *An infantry man*, pedes.

INFATUATE, infatuo; amentiam alicui injicere; consilium alicui eripere; pellicio. — *Infatuated*, mente captus, stupefactus.

INFATUATION, stupor, stupiditas.

INFECT (*stain or corrupt*), inficio, coinquino, corrumpto; vitio. — *To be infected*, corrumper, vitior. — *The air is infected*, vitiantur odoribus auræ. — *To be infected with the plague*, pestilentia laborare. — *with the common vices*, communis vitii labe corrumpti. — *Infected*, infectus, corruptus, vitiat.

INFECTION, contagio, contagium, contactus.

INFECTIOUS, pestiferus, morbidus (*poet.*), nocens. — *disease*, pestilentia, contagio.

INFECTIOUSLY, pestifere.

INFELICITY, infelicitas.

INFER, aliquid ex aliâ re inferre, concludere, colligere. — *He would infer this*, that the letters were spurious, hoc cogere volebat, literas falsas esse.

INFERENCE, consequens, consecutio; consectorium; conclusio, conductio; collectio, *Sen.* — *A silly inference*, conclusiuicula.

INFERRIBLE, consectorius.

INFERIOR, inferior, minor, posterior, secundus. — *to none*, nulli secundus, nemini inferior.

INFERIORITY, conditio inferior.

INFERNAL, inferus; infernus; nefandus. — *regions*, inferi.

INFEST, infesto, vexo, divexo; molestiam exhibere. — *Infested*, impeditus, vexatus.

INFESTING, impeditio; vexatio; molestia.

INFIDEL, qui veram religionem non proficetur. — *Infidels*, a Christianâ fide alieni; qui Christum non colunt; barbari Christum aversantes.

INFIDELITY, impietas: (*unfaithfulness*), infidelitas, perfidia.

INFINITE, infinitus, immensus.

INFINITELY, infinite, ad infinitum; immortaliter. — *I am infinitely obliged to him*, quamplurimum illi debeo.

INFINITY, infinitas, innumerabilitas, numerus infinitus.

INFINITIVE mood, modus infinitus.

INFIRM, infirmus, languidus. — *Very*, perimbecillis, perinfirmus.

INFIRMARY, valetudinarium.

INFIRMITY, infirmitas, debilitas. — *Infirmities* (*failings*), peccata or vitia leviora.

INFIX, infigo.

INFLAME, inflammo, accendo. — *When the people were inflamed with these suggestions*, quum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, *Liv.* — *To be inflamed with anger*, excandescere, irâ ardere, graviter irasci, gravior irâ commoveri. — *Inflamed*, inflammatus, accensus, succensus. — *with fury*, excandefactus, rabidus, exacerbatus, irâ exardescens. — *To be inflamed more and more*, magis magisque inardere.

INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum, inflammabilis.

INFLAMMABILITY, facilitas exardescendi, inflammabilis.

INFLAMING, INFLAMMATION, inflammatio. — *of the lungs*, peripneumonia. — *of the body*, phlegmone. — *of the eyes*, oculo- rum adustio.

INFLAMMATORY, seditiosus, turbulentus.

INFLATE, inflo. — *Inflated*, inflatus, elatus, tumidus.

INFLATION, inflatio, inflatus.

INFLEXIBLE (*not to be bent*), inflexibilis: (*not to be prevailed upon*), inexorabilis, atrox; rigidus.

INFLEXIBLENESS, INFLEXIBILITY (*of temper*), perversa, obstinatio, rigor animi.

INFLEXIBLY, ita ut flecti non possit; sine remissione; rigide.

INFLECT, infligo; punio; pœnam capere de aliquo, multam imponere in aliquem.

INFLECTER, qui infligit.

INFLECTING of punishment, animadversio.

INFLUENCE, vis, momentum; auctoritas; amplitudo, dignitas, gratia. — *of the moon*, vis lunæ. — *A man of great, small influence*, vir magnæ auctoritatis, homo tenui auctoritate. — *To have no influence* (*of persons*), nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse. — *To have an influence over one*, in aliquem auctoritatem habere; plurimum apud aliquem posse or valere.

TO INFLUENCE, afficio; moveo, impello; adduco, induco; vim habere ad aliquid. — *To be influenced by foreign counsels*, externis consiliis impelli. — *My mind was not at all influenced by hope, fear, or party prejudice*, mihi a spe, metu, partibus reipublicæ animus liber erat, *Sall. B. C. 4.*

INFLUENTIAL, magnæ auctoritatis; potens; magni momenti; plurimum valens.

INFLUX, actus influendi; illapsus; infusus.

INFOLD, implico.

INFOLDING, implicatio.

INFOLIATE, foliis circumtegere.

INFORM (*teach or instruct*), instruo, instituo; informo, erudio, doceo, condocifacio: — (*give information*), significo, nuntio, doceo; aliquid certiore facere. — *To inform one of the Parthian peace*, afferre alicui otium Parthicum. — *To inform against*, nomen alicujus deferre. — *To inform himself*, disco, in veritatem rei inquirere. — *thoroughly*, perdisco. — *You are wrongly informed*, falsa vobis delata sunt, *Nep.* — *Informed against*, accusatus, delatus.

INFORMATION (*instruction*), informatio, præceptio; disciplina. — *An information in law*, accusatio, delatio. — ¶ (*intelligence*), nuntius. — *To get information of a matter*, aliquid cognoscere, aliquid discere, de re certiore fieri. — *To have it*, nuntium accepisse.

INFORMANT, INFORMER, qui aliquem de re aliqua certiore facit. — ¶ (*accuser*), delator; index; calumniator (*calumnious accuser*).

INFORMING (*instructing*), institutio, instructio; educatio: (*acquainting*), nuntiatio alicujus rei; significatio.

INFRANGIBLE, non frangendus.

INFREQUENT, rarus.

INFREQUENCY, raritas.

INFRINGE, infringo, frango, violo.

INFRINGEMENT, violatio.

INFRINGER, violator, temerator.

INFURIATE, *adj.* in furem actus, furiosus.

INFUSE (*pour in*), infundo; *fig.*, instillo, imbuo, injicio. — *To infuse bad opinions into one*, pravis opinionibus alicujus animum imbueri. — *To infuse an herb*, macero, herbæ succum elicere.

**INFUSION**, infusio. — *An infusion of worm-wood, absinthium dilutum.*  
**INGATHERING**, frugum or fructuum perceptio.  
**INGENIOUS**, ingeniosus, acutus, argutus, sagax, sollers, subtilis. — *Most ingenious, peringeniosus, ingeniosissimus.*  
**INGENUOUSLY**, ingeniose, acute, argute, sollerter, subtiliter, affabre.  
**INGENUITY**, ingenium, sagacitas; sollertia.  
**INGENITE**, ingenitus, innatus.  
**INGENUOUS**, ingenuus, liberalis; sincerus.  
**INGENUOUSLY**, ingenue, liberaliter.  
**INGENUOUSNESS**, ingenuitas, liberalitas.  
**INGLORIOUS**, inglorius, ignobilis, turpis.  
**INGLORIOUSLY**, fœde, turpiter.  
**INGOT** of gold, later aureus.  
**INGRAFF**, **INGRAFT**, insero. — *Ingrafted, insitus.*  
**INGRAFFING**, insitio.  
**INGRATE** (*ungrateful*), ingratus, beneficii or -orum immemor.  
**INGRATITUDE**, animus ingratus or beneficiorum immemor, crimen ingrati animi.  
**INGRATIATE** one's self, in amicitiam alicujus se insinuare; benevolentiam alicujus captare, aucupari, venari.  
**INGREDIENT**, una pars eorum ex quibus aliqua res componitur, pars.  
**INGRESS** and *egress*, ingrediendi et egrediendi licentia.  
**INGUINAL**, ad inguen pertinens.  
**INGULE**, ingurgito.  
**INGURGITATE**, devoro.  
**INGURGITATION**, voracitas.  
**INHABIT**, habito, incolo, colo.  
**INHABITABLE**, habitabilis.  
**INHABITANT**, habitator, incola. — *To deprive of inhabitants, vasto, populor, depopulor; loco solitudinem inferre. — Without inhabitants, desertus, vastus, incultus. — Having many inhabitants, frequens; celebrer. — To appoint new inhabitants, colonos novos ascribere, adducere, inducere, deducere.*  
**INHABITING**, habitatio.  
**INHARMONIOUS**, dissonus; discors, discrepans.  
**INHERE**, inhæreo.  
**INHERENT**, inhærens; proprius.  
**INHERIT**, hereditate accipere; hereditate possidere; hereditatem consequi. — *as heir at law, ab intestato succedere. — Inherited, hereditate or hereditario jure possessus.*  
**INHERITABLE**, hereditario jure parabilis.  
**INHERITANCE**, hereditas. — *A small inheritance, hereditiolum. — Of an inheritance, hereditarius. — To enter upon an inheritance, hereditatem cernere or adire.*  
**INHERITOR**, **INHERITRIX**, heres.  
**INHIBIT**, inhibeo; prohibeo, veto.  
**INHIBITION**, inhibitio, prohibitio.  
**INHOSPITABLE**, inhospitalis.  
**INHOSPITABLY**, inhospitali modo.  
**INHOSPITABLENESS**, inhospitalitas.  
**INHUMAN** (*uncivil*), inhumanus, inurbanus; (*cruel*), crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox, omnis humanitatis expers.  
**INHUMANITY**, inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas, crudelitas.  
**INHUMANLY**, inhumane, inhumaniter; atrociter, crudeliter.  
**INHUME**, sepelio; humo tegere.  
**INIMITABLE**, inimitabilis, non imitandus; unicus.  
**INIMITABLY**, supra quam ut imitando exprimi possit; divine, divinitus.  
**INIMITABILITY**, *by a circumlocution; sometimes divinitas.*  
**INIQUITY**, iniquitas; nefas, scelus. — *To commit iniquity, pecco, scelus admittere.*  
**INIQUITOUS**, iniquus, injustus.  
**INITIAL**, ad initium pertinens. — *letter, litera inceptiva or initialis.*  
**INITIATE**, initio. — *Initiated, initiatus, inauguratus.*  
**INITIATION**, initiatio.  
**INJECT**, injicio; inspergo. — *To inject with wax, intus incerare. — To inject a wound, vulnus liquore inspergo purgare.*  
**INJECTION**, **INJECTION**, injectio, injectus; infusio.  
**INJUDICIOUS**, inconsultus, inconsideratus, homo consilii et rationis expers.

**INJUDICIOUSLY**, inconsulte, inconsiderate, imprudenter, inscite.  
**INJUNCTION**, mandatum; præceptum.  
**INJURE**, lædo, noceo; injuriam alicui inferre; damno aliquem afficere. — *Injured, læsus, offensus, violatus.*  
**INJURER**, iniquus, qui injuriam inferit.  
**INJURIOUS**, injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, contumeliosus, noxius, perniciosus.  
**INJURIOUSLY**, inique, injuste, contumeliose, injuriose.  
**INJURIOUSNESS**, injuria.  
**INJURY**, injuria, noxa, offensa; damnum. — *To do one an injury, alicui nocere or damnum inferre; injuriam alicui inferre, facere. — To put up an injury, injuriam inultam dimittere; contumeliam acceptam musitare.*  
**INJUSTICE**, injustitia, iniquitas.  
**INK**, atramentum (scriptorium or librarium). — *Printer's ink, atramentum typographicum. — Red ink, minium, Ov. Tr. 1. 1. — An ink-maker, atramenti temporator. — Ink-stand, ink-horn, atramentorium.*  
**To INK** (*daub with ink*), atramento inquinare, polluere, maculare.  
**INKY**, ater, instar atramenti.  
**INKLE** (*tape*), tænia, vitta, fimbria lintea.  
**INKLING** (*obscure rumor*), rumusculus, rumor subobscurus. — *An inkling given, obscura et imperfecta significatio. — To get or have an inkling of, subsentio; subodoror. — Though I have an inkling they are thereabouts, etsi subsensu id quoque, illos ibi esse. — My wife has an inkling of my design, subolet uxori quod ego machinor.*  
**INLAND**, mediterraneus. — *An inland country, regio a mari longe dissita. — The inland parts of a country, interior regio, interiora, terra interior.*  
**INLAY**, distinguo; vario. — *Inlaid, distinctus (e. g. auro et argento); vermiculatus; intestinus.*  
**INLET**, fenestra, aditus.  
**INLIST**, milites conscribere. — *To enlist one's self as a soldier, militia nomen dare. — Inlisted, inter milites conscriptus.*  
**INLISTING**, militum conscriptio.  
**INMATE**, qui in eadem domo habitat; (*tenant*), inquilinus.  
**INMOST**, intimus. — *In the inmost part of that chapel there was a statue of Ceres, in eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris.*  
**INN**, deversorium; hospitium. — *A little inn, deversorium. — To put up at an inn, in cauponam devertere. — To set up an inn, deversorium aperire. — An innholder or inn-keeper, caupo. — His wife, copa. — ¶ Inns of court, hospitia jurisconsultorum.*  
**INNATE**, innatus, congenitus.  
**INNAVIGABLE**, innabilis, innavigabilis.  
**INNER**, interior. — *In the inner part of the house, in interiore ædium parte. — An inner chamber, penetrale; cubiculum interius. — On the inner side, intrinsecus.*  
**INNERMOST**, intimus.  
**INNOCENT**, innocens, insons, culpa vacuus, innoxius. — *To be innocent of a crime, culpa carere, extra culpam esse, culpa vacare, a culpa abesse.*  
**INNOCENT**, s. (*silly person*), fatuus, bardus, insulsus, ineptus, mentis inops, qui est mente imminuta. — *¶ Innocents' day, dies innocentium martyrio sacer.*  
**INNOCENTLY**, innocenter, imprudenter; innocue, Suet.  
**INNOCENCE**, **INNOCENCY**, innocentia, integritas; sanctitas.  
**INNOCUOUS**, **INNOXIOUS**, innocuus, innoxius.  
**INNOVATE**, innovo; rebus novandis studere; res novas moliri.  
**INNOVATION**, immutatio; res novæ. — *Desirous of innovation, novis rebus studens, novarum rerum cupidus.*  
**INNOVATOR**, qui novis rebus studet.  
**INNUENDO**, sermo verbis tectus; tecta verba.  
**INNUMERABLE**, innumerabilis, infinitus.  
**INNUMERABLY**, innumerabiliter.  
**INOCULATE**, inoculo, insero; admitto. — *for the small pox, variolas alicui inserere.*  
**INOCULATION**, insitio; variolarum insitio.

**INOFFENSIVE**, innoxius, innocuus, culpa vacans.  
**INOFFENSIVELY**, innocenter; sine culpa.  
**INOFFENSIVENESS**, innocentia.  
**INOFFICIOUS**, parum officiosus.  
**INORDINATE**, inordinatus, incompressus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, intemperatus.  
**INORDINATELY**, inordinate, incompressive, immoderate, intemperanter.  
**INORDINATENESS**, immoderatio, intemperantia.  
**INQUEST**, inquisitio. — *The grand inquest, criminum quæsitores.*  
**INQUIETUDE**, inquietudo, sollicitudo.  
**INQUIRE**, quæro, inquiror; percunctor, sciscitor, aliquem consulere. — *I would have you inquire, velim quæras. — He inquires of the ship's master, rectorem ratis consultit. — I see some to inquire of, quos percunctor video. — To inquire or search diligently about or after, investigo, scrutor, exploro, indago; exquiro, disquiro, perquiro, inquiror. — To inquire often, quærito. — Inquired diligently into, investigatus, exploratus, indagatus.*  
**INQUIRER**, quæsitior, quæsitior, explorator, indagator, investigator, scrutator.  
**INQUIRING**, **INQUIRY**, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio, interrogatio. — *To make inquiry into, inquiror; exploro; cognosco.*  
**INQUISITION**, inquisitio; cognitio; quæstio. — *A diligent inquisition, investigatio, pervestigatio. — An inquisition about religious matters, quæstio de fide Christiana habita. — The inquisition, quæsitores fidei (the inquisitors). — To make inquisition into, examino, expendo, inquiror; quærerem or de re.*  
**INQUISITIVE**, curiosus, nova noscendi cupidus.  
**INQUISITIVELY**, curiose, studiose.  
**INQUISITIVENESS**, curiositas, nova noscendi studium.  
**INQUISITOR**, quæsitior; fidei inquisitor.  
**INROAD**, incurso, irruptio, impressio. — *To make an inroad, terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere.*  
**INROBED**, prætextatus.  
**INSANE**, insanus.  
**INSATIABLE**, **INSATIATE**, insatiabilis, inexplebilis, insaturabilis.  
**INSATIABLENESS**, cupiditas insatiabilis or inexplebilis; insatiabilis avaritia.  
**INSATIABLY**, insatiabiliter.  
**INSCRIBE**, inscribo.  
**INSCRIPTION**, inscriptio, index; titulus (*especially on a sepulchre*); carmen; elogium.  
**INSCRUTABLE**, non vestigabilis; inexplicabilis.  
**INSCULP**, insculpo.  
**INSECTS**, insecta.  
**INSECURE**, intutus; instabilis, lubricus, incertus; (*in feeling*), parum securus.  
**INSECURITY**, *by the adj.*; as, urbs intuta, spes incerta, itinera infesta.  
**INSENATE**, sensus experts, sensu carens.  
**INSENSIBLE**, sensus experts, torpens, sensu carens, insensibilis (*poet.*); brutus; callosus, stupidus.  
**INSENSIBLENESS**, **INSENSIBILITY**, torpor, stupor, stupiditas; sensuum tarditas.  
**INSENSIBLY** (*without sense*), sine sensu; (*by degrees*), sensim.  
**INSEPARABLE**, inseparabilis; individuus (*indivisible*). — *friend, amicus fidissimus.*  
**INSEPARABILITY**, **INSEPARABLENESS**, qualitas rei individue.  
**INSERT**, insero, interpono. — *Inserted, insertus, interpositus; suggestus.*  
**INSERTING**, **INSERTION**, interpositio.  
**INSERT VICEABLE**, parum or minime utilis.  
**INSIDE**, interiora, pars interior, partes interiores.  
**INSIDIOUS**, insidiosus, fallax.  
**INSIDIOUSLY**, insidiose, fallaciter.  
**INSIGHT** (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*skill*), peritia, scientia, perspicacia. — *To have an insight into, perspicio; rei alicujus esse peritum. — Having an insight into, perspicax.*  
**INSIGNIFICANT**, inutilis; nullius momenti, levis.  
**INSIGNIFICANTLY**, inutiliter.  
**INSIGNIFICANCY**, inutilitas.

**INSINCERE**, insincerus, minime sincerus, fictus.  
**INSINCERITY**, simulatio, dissimulatio; amicitia simulata or ficta.  
**INSINUATE**, insinuo; (*hint*), obscure jacere aliquid. — *To insinuate one's self into another's favor*, in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare; ad amicitiam alicujus arripere.  
**INSINUATOR**, adulator.  
**INSINUATING**, **INSINUATION**, insinuatio; significatio.  
**INSIPID**, nihil sapiens, nullius saporis: *fig.* insulsus, inficetus; hebes, tardus.  
**INSIPIDLY**, insulse.  
**INSIPIDITY**, insulsitas.  
**INSIST** upon, insto, urgeo; alicui rei or in aliqua re insistere.  
**INSITION**, insitio.  
**INSNARE**, illaqueo, irretio, insidias struere, irretire corruptelarum illecebris. — *Insnaed*, illaqueatus, irretitus, inescatus, dolis captus.  
**INSNARER**, qui insidias struit, qui illaqueat or irretit.  
**INSOLENT**, insolens, arrogans, contumax, contumeliosus, ferox; petulans. — *The people at that time grew insolent upon their success*, eâ tempestate plebem ex secundis rebus insolentia ceperat.  
**INSOLENTLY**, insolenter, arroganter, superbe.  
**INSOLENCE**, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; contumacia.  
**INSOLUBLE**, insolubilis.  
**INSOLVENT**, solvendo impar. — *He is insolvent*, solvendo non est.  
**INSOMUCH**, adeo ut, usque adeo.  
**INSPECT**, inspicio.  
**INSPECTION**, inspectio.  
**INSPECTOR**, inspector.  
**INSPIRE**, inspiro, injicio, aspiro. — *He inspired into the soldiers so much courage*, tantum ardorem militibus injecit. *Just.* — ¶ *To be divinely inspired*, divino quodam spiritu inflatum esse, numine afflatum esse.  
**INSPIRER**, qui inspirat, incendit, excitat.  
**INSPIRATION**, inflammatio animi, inflatus or instinctus divinus, cœlestis mentis instinctus; mens incitata, furor divinus, divinus impetus, æstus ingenii, ardor animi. — *By divine inspiration*, divinitus; instinctu afflatuque divino.  
**INSPIRIT**, animo; animum addere or excitare.  
**INSTABLE**, instabilis, inconstans.  
**INSTABILITY**, instabilitas.  
**INSTALL**, alicquem in aliquo munere constituere; inaugurare.  
**INSTALLING**, **INSTALLATION**, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur.  
**INSTALLMENT**. — *To pay by instalments*, certis pensionibus solvere.  
**INSTANCE** (*example*), exemplum, documentum. — *For instance*, exempli gratiâ; verbi gratiâ or causâ. — ¶ *Instance* (*earnest request*), flagitatio, efflagitatio, impulsus. — ¶ *At the instance of Piso*, his will was opened, postulantem Pisonem, testamentum ejus aperitur. — *You married her at my instance*, impulsu duxisti meo. — *At your instance*, te auctore or impulso.  
**TO INSTANCE** (*give an instance*), exemplum or documentum alicujus rei proferre. — *Instanced in*, de quo exemplum profertur.  
**INSTANT** (*urgent*), importunus, vehementis, ardens; (*present*), instans, præsens. — *To be instant*, insto, urgeo. — ¶ (*moment*), (*temporis*) momentum or punctum; momentum horæ; vestigium temporis. — *At this instant* (*presently*), hoc puncto temporis. — *At the same instant*, eodem temporis vestigio. — *In an instant*, momento temporis, in vestigio temporis, dicto citius, festim, actutum, e vestigio. — *At the very instant or moment of time*, in ipso articulo temporis (*in the nick of time*); eo ipso tempore.  
**INSTANTANEOUS**. See *In an instant*.  
**INSTANTLY**, **INSTANTANEOUSLY** (*presently*), extemplo, e vestigio; (*vehemently*), vehementer, magnopere.  
**INSTAURATION**, instauratio.  
**INSTEAD** of, loco, vice; pro: (see *Stead*). — *of another*, loco or vice alterius.  
**INSTEP**, mons pedis, convexum pedis. — *of a shoe*, calcei convexum. — *High in the instep*, monte pedis elatus or tumidus.

**INSTIGATE**, instigo, incito, excito, stimulo, exstimulo.  
**INSTIGATION**, incitatio, stimulatio; impulsio, impulsus. — *At the instigation of Manilius*, concitante Manilio.  
**INSTIGATOR**, stimulator, impulsor.  
**INSTIL**, instillo, infundo. — *good notions into one*, alicujus animum bonis opinionibus imbuiere.  
**INSTILLATION**, instillatio.  
**INSTINCT**, natura; naturalis cupiditas, appetitus.  
**INSTINCTIVE**, naturalis; subitus.  
**INSTINCTIVELY**, naturâ duce.  
**INSTITUTE**, instituo, præcipio.  
**INSTITUTES**, instituta, pl.  
**INSTITUTION**, institutio; institutum.  
**INSTITUTOR**, qui instituit.  
**INSTRUCT**, erudio, instituo, imbuo; doceo, condoceo, condocefacio. — *children*, pueros literas docere; ætatem puerilem artibus informare, et colere. — *To instruct perfectly*, perdoceo. — *To instruct or furnish with instructions*, de aliqua re alicui præcipere; mandata or præcepta alicui dare. — *Instructed in good manners*, bene institutus, bonis moribus imbutus. — *Easily instructed*, docilis.  
**INSTRUCTOR**, præceptor, magister.  
**INSTRUCTIVE** discourse, oratio ad docendum accommodata, apta, idonea; sermo præceptis or documentis abundans.  
**INSTRUCTING**, **INSTRUCTION**, institutio, præceptio, eruditio; disciplina, doctrina. — *An instruction or precept*, præceptum, documentum; monitum. — *Instructions to an ambassador*, mandata. — *His instructions were to, &c.*, id in mandatis habebat, ut, etc. — *According to the king's instructions*, ex præcepto regis.  
**INSTRUMENT**, instrumentum; organum; machina. — *Instruments or tools*, utensilia, instrumentum. — *Astronomical instruments*, supellex sideribus observandis. — *A musical instrument*, instrumentum musicum, organum. — *Surgeon's instruments*, ferramenta. — *A player on an instrument*, organicus; qui musicis instrumentis canit. — *An instrument-maker*, opifex qui instrumenta (*organa*) fabricatur. — ¶ *Fig. to be one's instrument*, inservire alicujus consiliis perficiendis. — ¶ *A written instrument*, literæ, tabulæ; syngrapha.  
**INSTRUMENTAL** (*useful*), utilis, aptus, idoneus. — ¶ *Instrumental music*, cantus nervorum et tibiarum.  
**INSTRUMENTALLY**. — *He was instrumentally the cause of our ruin*, eo ministro Deus usus est ad nos perdendum.  
**INSUFFERABLE**, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.  
**INSUFFERABLY**, intolerabiliter.  
**INSUFFICIENT**, impar, ineptus, non satis idoneus, non sufficiens.  
**INSUFFICIENTLY**, inepte, non satis.  
**INSUFFICIENCY** (*unskilfulness*), incititia, imperitia; (*impotency*), impotentia.  
**INSULAR**, insularis, *Just*.  
**INSULT**, alicui or in aliquem insultare; contumeliam facere alicui.  
**INSULT**, *subst.* contumelia.  
**INSULTER**, homo contumeliosus; derisor alicujus rei.  
**INSULTING**, *adj.* contumeliosus; insolens. — ¶ *Subst.*, insultatio.  
**INSULTINGLY**, contumeliose.  
**INSUPERABLE**, quod superari non potest.  
**INSUPERABLY**, ita ut superari nequeat.  
**INSUPPORTABLE**, intolerabilis, intolerandus, impatibilis.  
**INSUPPORTABLY**, ita ut ferri non possit.  
**INSURE** goods from loss by fire, damna ex incendio accepta præstare. — See *Assure*.  
**INSURANCE** offices, collegia quæ ex compacto damna præstare tenentur.  
**INSURMOUNTABLE**, inexistuperabilis; quod superari non potest.  
**INSURRECTION**, seditio; tumultus.  
**INSURGENTS**, homines seditiosi.  
**INTEGER**, numerus integer.  
**INTEGRAL**, integer.  
**INTEGRITY**, integritas, sinceritas; sanctitas.  
**INTEGUMENT**, integumentum.  
**INTELLECT**, intellectus; mens.  
**INTELLECTUAL**, ad intellectum pertinens, intelligentiæ compos.

**INTELLIGENT**, intelligens; prudens, consilii plenus; acutus, perspicax, solers; callidus.  
**INTELLIGENCE**, perspicentia, intelligentia; prudentia; judicium: — (*information*), nuntius. — *To get intelligence*, de aliqua re certiore fieri or cognoscere. — *To give intelligence*, de re aliqua alicquem certiore facere or docere. — *To hold intelligence together*, consilia communicare. — *Having intelligence of*, certior factus.  
**INTELLIGENCER**, nuntius, internuntius.  
**INTELLIGIBLE**, in nostram intelligentiam cadens; quod ratione comprehendi potest; intelligibilis, *Sen*.  
**INTELLIGIBLENESS**, claritas, perspicuitas.  
**INTELLIGIBLY**, clare, plane, perspicue, dilucide, significanter.  
**INTEMPERATE**, intemperans, intemperatus, immodicus, immoderatus.  
**INTEMPERANCE**, intemperantia, immoderatio.  
**INTEMPERATELY**, intemperanter, intemperate, immoderate.  
**INTEMPERATENESS** of weather, cœli intemperies or gravitas.  
**INTEND** (*mean*), intendo, designo, significo; apte or commode sibi velle: (*purpose*), statuo, constituo, cogito. — *I intend for Britain*, Britanniam cogito. — *Sooner than I intended*, citius quam constitueram. — *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo. — *But whatever you intend to do*, verum ut ut es facturus. — *Intended*, statutus, constitutus, propositus.  
**INTENT**, *subst.* propositum, consilium, institutum. — *I spoke it not to that intent*, aliorum fixeram. — *I will do it to this intent*, id eâ faciam gratiâ. — *We believe you did it with a good intent*, credimus optimo animo te fecisse. — *To all intents and purposes*, omnino, prorsus. — *The intent* (*meaning*), significatio, vis; sententia.  
**INTENTION**, propositum, consilium; mens. — *He had the same intention*, in eadem erat voluntate. — *This was his intention*, hoc habebat in animo. — *His intention was that you should be his heir*, hac mente erat, ut suus heres esses.  
**INTENTIONAL**, quod consulto or cogitato fit.  
**INTENTIONALLY**, consulto, deditâ operâ, de industriâ.  
**INTENDANT** of a province, provincia procurator.  
**INTENERATE**, emollio.  
**INTENSE**, intensus; vehemens; acerbissimus.  
**INTENSELY**, valde, magnopere, plurimum; acriter.  
**INTENSENESS**, **INTENSITY**, vehementia; vis; ardor, æstus.  
**INTENSIVE** force, augendi or amplificandi vis. — *Intensive* (*in gramm.*), intensivus.  
**INTENT**, *adj.* intentus, attentus. — *To be intent upon*, alicui rei studere, alicujus rei studiosum esse, alicui rei operam dare.  
**INTENTLY**, intente, sedulo; animo attento.  
**INTENTNESS**, animi in re aliqua intentio.  
**INTENT**, **INTENTION**. See under *Intend*.  
**INTER**, sepelio, humo, humo tegere, corpus terræ reddere. But see *Bury*, *Burial*.  
**INTERCEDE**, intercedo, intervenio, se interponere.  
**INTERCESSION**, **INTERCEDING**, intercessio deprecatio. — *To make intercession in u person's behalf*, pro aliquo deprecari or deprecatorem se præbere.  
**INTERCESSOR**, **INTERCEDER**, qui intercedit, precat, deprecator.  
**INTERCEPT**, interceptio.  
**INTERCEPTING**, interceptio, impediendum.  
**INTERCHANGE**, alterno; commuto.  
**INTERCHANGE**, *subst.* commutatio, alternatio. — *of congratulations*, gratulatio mutua.  
**INTERCHANGEABLE**, alternus, mutuus: (*of colors*), variegatus, multicolor.  
**INTERCHANGEABLY**, mutuo, alternis vicibus.  
**INTERCOURSE**, consuetudo, usus; mutua communicatio. — *An intercourse by letters*, commercia epistolarum.  
**INTERDICT** v. interdico, prohibeo  
**INTERDICT**, s. interdictum.  
**INTERDICTION**, interdictio.

**INTEREST**, *v.* — *To interest one's self in an affair, se alicui negotio immiscere.* — *I interest myself in this, hoc ad me pertinere puto; hoc mihi curæ est; hoc foveo.* — *I am interested in this matter, hoc mea interest, ad me pertinet.* — *To interest, (attract, &c.), jucundum esse; aliquid delectare, tenere.* — *One interested in, socius or particeps alicujus rei.*

**INTEREST**, *subst. (participation), societas; (zeal), studium; (pleasure), voluptas, oblectatio, delectatio, jucunditas.* — *¶ (advantage, profit), utilitas, lucrum, commodum, emolumentum.* — *Interest on money, usura (-æ), fenus.* — *Interest upon interest, or compound interest, anaticismus.* — *To take up money at interest, pecuniam fenore accipere.* — *To demand interest, fenus or usuras ab aliquo exigere.* — *To pay interest, pecuniæ mutuo sumptu usuras pendere, præstare, solve.* — *To put out money at interest, fenero; pecuniam dare feneri or fenore.* — *¶ Interest (credit or power), auctoritas, potestas, gratia.* — *Men of great interest in their several countries, homines domi potentes.* — *To have interest with one, gratiâ apud aliquem valere or plurimum posse.* — *To make interest at an election, prensare homines, Liv.* — *To make interest for a place, munus aliquid ambire.* — *¶ I am sensible our interests are the same, vobis eadem, quæ mihi, bona malaque esse intellexi.* — *To bring or draw one over to his interest, aliquem ad suas partes trahere, ad rationes suas adjungere.*

**INTERESTING**, *adj.* See *Attractive.*  
**INTERFERE** (*rub one's heel against the other*), *crura intersectare; calcem calci allidere; calces deterere.* — *¶ To interfere with (clash), discrepo, repugno, dissideo.* — *¶ To interfere in an affair, se alicui rei interponere.*

**INTERFERING**, *INTERFERENCE*, *repugnantia, discrepantia; interventus.* — *The interfering of a horse, intertrigo.*

**INTERIM**, — *In the interim, interim, interea temporis or loci.*

**INTERIOR**, *interior.* See *Inside.*

**INTERJECTION**, *interjectio.*

**INTERJOIN**, *interjungo.*

**INTERLACE**, *intersero, interpono, intexo, intertexo, intermisceo, illigo, internecto, consero.*

**INTERLACING**, *intextus, contextus.*

**INTERLARD** (*in cookery*), *lardo carnes interficere: (mix), immisceo, interpono, intersero.*

**INTERLEAVE**, *libri quibusque paginis interjicere chartam puram.*

**INTERLINE**, *lineas interjicere, interserere, interponere.* — *Interlined, finis interjectis scriptus.*

**INTERLINEAR**, *interlitus.*

**INTERLINING**, *INTERLINEATION*, *linearum or vocum interpositio or interjectio.*

**INTERLOCUTION**, *interlocutio.*

**INTERLOCUTORS**, *qui colloquuntur.*

**INTERLOCUTORY**, *ad interlocutionem pertinens.*

**INTERLOPE**, *anticipo, præoccupo, præmercor.*

**INTERLOPER**, *qui aliquid præoccupat.*

**INTERLUDE**, *exodium.* — *A player of interludes, histrio.* — *A writer of them, comicus, comædiarum scriptor.* — *Merry interludes, atellane.*

**INTERLUNAR**, *ad interlunium pertinens.*

**INTERMARRY**, *nuptias inter se contrahere.*

**INTERMEDDLE**, *negotio se ingerere, immittere, implicare; se rebus alienis miscere; in alienam messem falcem suam inserere.*

**INTERMEDDLER**, *qui rebus alienis se immiscet.*

**INTERMEDDLING**, *interventus; molestia.*

**INTERMEDIATE**, *medius.*

**INTERMINABLE**, *immensus, infinitus.*

**INTERMINGLE**, *v. a.* *admisceo, commisceo, immisceo, intermisceo; immitto: — v. n.* *admisceri, intermisceri; commisceri, immisceri.* — *¶ Fig.* *aliquo uti, aliquem habere in usu.*

**INTERMINGLING**, *INTERMIXTURE*, *admissio: (intercourse), consuetudo, usus, commercium.*

**INTERMIT**, *intermitto; remitto.*

**INTERMITTENT**, *intermittens.*

**INTERMISSION**, *intermissio, intercapedo.* — *By intermission, intermissu, per intercapedines.* — *Without intermission, assidue, perpetuo, continenter, sine intermissione.*

**INTERMIX**. See *Intermingle.*

**INTERNAL**, *internus, intimus; internus, domesticus.*

**INTERNALLY**, *interne, intime; intrinsecus.*

**INTERPELLATION**, *interpellatio, interventus.*

**INTERPOLATE**, *interpolo.*

**INTERPOLATION**, *interpolatio.*

**INTERPOSE** (*put between*), *interpono, oppono; (be interposed), interponi, intervenire.*

**INTERPOSER**, *qui intervenit.*

**INTERPOSING**, **INTERPOSITION** (*act.*), *interpositio; (pass.), interventus.*

**INTERPRET**, *interpretor, explico, expono, aperio, conjicio.*

**INTERPRETATION**, **INTERPRETING**, *interpretatio, explicatio, explanatio, expositio; enarratio; conjectio.*

**INTERPRETER**, *interpres, explanator, conector. — of dreams, conector.*

**INTERPUNCTION**, *interpunctio. — Mark of it, distinguendi nota.*

**INTERROGATE**, *interrogo, percunctor.*

**INTERROGATING**, **INTERROGATION**, *interrogatio, percunctatio. — Short or little, interrogatiuncula. — The point of interrogation, signum interrogationis, interrogandi nota.*

**INTERROGATIVE**, *interrogatorius. — particula, particula interrogativa (Gramm.).*

**INTERROGATIVELY**, *per modum interrogationis: interrogative (Gramm.).*

**INTERROGATOR**, *rogator.*

**INTERROGATORY**, *subst. interrogatio, questio. — To examine upon interrogatories, in questionem adducere.*

**INTERRUPT**, *interrumpo, interpello, intertenuo, obstrepo, dirimo. — Dost thou so interrupt me? siccine me interloquere? — To interrupt one in his tale, medium sermonem interciperi. — To interrupt the proceedings of, intercedo. — To interrupt a matter begun, rem susceptam dirimere. — Interrupted, interruptus, interceptus, intermissus.*

**INTERRUPTEDLY**, *interrupte.*

**INTERRUPTER**, *interpellator.*

**INTERRUPTING**, **INTERRUPTION**, *interpellatio; intermissio. — Without interruption, continenter, sine ullâ intermissione, uno tenore.*

**INTERSECT**, *perseco, interseco, intercido; (crosswise), decusso.*

**INTERSECTION**, *sectio, intersectio, decussatio.*

**INTERSERT**, *intersero.*

**INTERSERSE**, *inter alias res spargere or intexere; miscere.*

**INTERSTICE**, *intervallum, spatium interjectum; foramen.*

**INTERVAL**, *intervallum, spatium (tempus) interjectum, intercapedo.*

**INTERVENE**, *intervenio.*

**INTERVENTION**, *interventus, intercessio.*

**INTERVIEW**, *congressus, colloquium.*

**INTERWEAVE**, *intexo, implico, intexto.*

**INTESTATE**, *intestatus.*

**INTESTINE**, *intestinalis, domesticus, civilis.*

**INTESTINES**, *intestina, pl.*

**INTESTINAL**, *ad intestina pertinens; intestinorum (genit. pl.).*

**INTIMATE**, *adj.* *intimus, familiaris. — An intimate friend, necessarius; amicus intimus, familiaris, summus.*

**INTIMATELY**, *intime, familiariter.*

**INTIMACY**, *necessitudo, familiaritas, conjunctio; consuetudo.*

**INTIMATE**, *v.* *indico, significo, obscure jacere.*

**INTIMATING**, **INTIMATION**, *indicatio, significatio obscura.*

**INTIMIDATE**, *timore aliquem percellere, timidum reddere; timorem alicui injicere, metum incutere. — Intimidated, timore or metu percussus.*

**INTO**, *in (with accus.); also by in in composition. — He is gone into the city, in urbem profectus est.*

**INTOLERABLE**, *intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus; importunus.*

**INTOLERABLENESS**, *intolerantia.*

**INTOLERABLY**, *intoleranter.*

**INTOLERANT**, *aliorum (de rebus divinis) opiniones haud leniter ferens.*

**INTOLERANCE**, *animus aliorum, etc.*

**INTOMB**, *tumulo, sepelio; sepulcro condere.*

**INTOXICATE**, *inebrio, ebrum facere, vino onerare. — To become intoxicated, ebrum fieri; vino se obruere or percutere. — To be so, vino or potu madere, obrutum esse. — To be intoxicated with joy, lætitiâ nimis elatum esse. — Intoxicating liquor, potus qui læbriat. — Intoxicated, temulentus, ebrus, bene potus. — with glory, gloriâ tumens.*

**INTOXICATION** (*a making mad*), *mentis amotio: (being drunk), ebrietas.*

**INTRACTABLE**. See *Untractable.*

**INTRENCH**, *vallo et fossâ munire; vallo seipre or cingere or munire; vallo, obvallo. — a camp, castra vallo cingere, castris vallum circumjicere. — ¶ To intrench upon another's rights, in jus alienum invadere. See Trench.*

**INTRENCHMENT** (*the act*), *munitio: (the thing), munimentum munitio; agger; vallum. — To throw up an intrenchment, munitioem facere, aggerem extruere, vallum ducere; locum aggere cingere.*

**INTREPID**, *intrepidus, interritus, impavidus.*

**INTREPIDITY**, *animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.*

**INTREPIDLY**, *intrepide, fortiter.*

**INTRICATE**, *perplexus, imeditus, inexplicabilis, tortuosus, implicitus, involutus; inenodabilis. — My affairs are very intricate, res meæ nec caput nec pedem habent. — To render intricate, implicare, obscurare. — An intricate and obscure kind of speech, tortuosum et obscurum dicendi genus. — Very intricate, perobscurus.*

**INTRICATELY**, *perplexè, implicite, dubie, obscure.*

**INTRICACY**, *ambiguitas, difficultas.*

**INTRIGUE**, *ars, artificium, fallacia, vafrementum. — Intrigues, artes (malæ), fallaciæ; clandestina consilia. — By the intrigues of one, alicujus operâ. — Intrigue for office, ambitus.*

**To INTRIGUE**, *clandestina consilia conquire.*

**INTRIGUING**, *vafèr, callidus et ad fraudes acutus, dolosus.*

**INTRIGUINGLY**, *dolose, vafèr; clandestino.*

**INTRINSIC**, *proprius, ad rem ipsam pertinens, cum re ipsâ conjunctus.*

**INTRINSICALLY**, *ipsâ rei naturâ.*

**INTRODUCE**, *introduco. — a new custom, novum morem inducere.*

**INTRODUCER**, *qui introducit.*

**INTRODUCING**, **INTRODUCTION**, *introductio — to a discourse, ingressus, exordium.*

**INTRODUCTORY**, *ad introductionem (or ad exordium) pertinens.*

**INTROSPECTION**, *inspectio.*

**INTRUDE**, *se intrudere, se inferre, ingerere, immiscere. — into an estate, hereditatem injuste capessere. — upon one's patience, alicujus patientiâ abuti.*

**INTRUDER**, *qui se intrudit or munus aliquod inquit contra leges.*

**INTRUDING**, **INTRUSION**, *injuncta, rei usurpatio; interpellatio.*

**INTRUST**, *fidei committere; concredere, delegare, demandare. — Intrusted to or with a person, alicujus fidei commissus; concreditus. — A person intrusted with a secret, intimus alicujus consiliis.*

**INTUITION**, *intuitus, inspectio.*

**INTUITIVE**, *ad intuitum pertinens.*

**INTUITIVELY**, *per modum inspectionis.*

**INUNDATE**, *inundo.*

**INUNDATION**, *eluvio, fluminis inundatio.*

**INURE**, *assuefacio, consuefacio. — To inure one's self to labor, laboribus (abl.) se assuefacere, se laboribus durare. — Inured, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus.*

**INURN**, *tumulo.*

**INUTILITY**, *inutilitas.*

**INVADE**, *invado, adior, aggredior. — Invaded, invasus, in quem impetus fit.*

**INVASION**, *incurso, excursio, impressio; occupatio injusta. — Sudden, subito facta. — To make an invasion, invado, impetum or impressionem facere.*

**INVASIVE**, *irruens, impetum or impressionem faciens.*

**INVALID**, *invalidus, infirmus, irritus.*

**INVALID**, subst. (*disabled soldier*), miles ad arma inutilis, miles mancus ac debilis: (*sickly person*), homo infirmus, debilis, valetudinarius.

To **INVALIDATE**, debilitare, infirmare, invalidum reddere. — *a will, testamentum rescindere or irritum facere.*

**INVALIDITY**, imbecillitas (*weakness*).

**INVALUABLE**, inestimabilis.

**INVARIABLE**, immutabilis, constans, stabilis, ratus.

**INVARIABLENESS**, immutabilitas, constantia.

**INVARIABLELY**, firme, constanter.

**INVEIGH** against, in aliquem or in aliquid invehi; in aliquem or aliquid insectari or increpare; in aliquem declamare; aliquem vituperare, oburgare. — *Inveighed against, maledictis lacessitus.*

**INVEIGHER**, qui aliquem maledictis lacessit.

**INVEIGHING**, aspera alicujus reprehensio, insectatio, oburgatio.

**INVECTIVE**, oratio oburgatoria; convicium, probrum.

**INVEIGLE**, seduco, pellicio; blando sermone aliquem delinire, verborum lenociniis permulcere, in fraudem illicere, dolis ductare.

**INVEIGLER**, deceptor.

**INVEIGLING**, verborum lenocinia, blanditiæ.

**INVELOP**, involvo, implico, operio, cooperio, velo, obduco, tego. See *Envelop*.

**INVENT** (*find*), invenio, reperio: (*devise*), excogito, comminiscor, ementior, fingo, confingo. — *To invent craftily, machinor.* — *To invent deceit, dolum nectere.* — *To invent words, verba fabricari.* — *New invented law, jus commentitium.*

**INVENTOR**, inventor, repertor, excogitator, fabricator. — *Jason, the inventor of the first ship, primæ ratis molitor Jason.* — *A crafty inventor, machinator, molitor.* — *The first inventor, auctor.*

**INVENTING**, INVENTION, inventio, excogitatio: (*the thing*), res inventa, inventum. — *A man of good invention, ad excogitandum acutus; qui animo sollerti res novas excogitat.* — *An invention (device or trick), commentum, dolum, artificium, techna.* — *Do you think these are mere inventions? fingi hæc putatis? Cic.*

**INVENTIVE**, ingenii ad excogitandum acuti, ingeniosus.

**INVENTORY**, index; repertorium, inventarium. — *To take an inventory, repertorium or inventarium facere.*

**INVERT**, inverto.

**INVERTEDLY**, ordine inverso.

**INVERSION**, inversio.

**INVEST** one with, possessionem alicui dare. — *To invest in an office, inauguro; aliquem in aliquo munere constituere.* — *To invest (besiege), obsidione urbem or arcem cingere or premere; circumsidere: (to cover all over), circumvestio.*

**INVESTING**, INVESTITURE, ritus inaugurationis.

**INVESTMENTS**, vestimenta.

**INVESTIGATE**, investigo, indago.

**INVESTIGATION**, investigatio, indagatio.

**INVESTIGABLE**, quod investigari potest.

**INVEETERATE**, inveteratus. — *To grow inveterate, inveterasco.*

**INVEETERACY**, inveteratio.

**INVIDIOUS**, invisus, invidiosus, odiosus; infestus, infestus.

**INVIDIOUSLY**, invidiose.

**INVIDIOUSNESS**, invidia, invidentia.

**INVIGORATE**, stimulo, exstimulo; non vires addere, confirmo.

**INVIGORATION**, alacritas.

**INVINCIBLE**, invictus, inexpugnabilis; inxsuperabilis (*poet.*).

**INVINCIBLENESS**, vis invicta, animus invictus.

**INVINCIBLY**, ita ut vinci nequeat.

**INVIOLE**, inviolatus, sanctus, sacer.

**INVIOLENESS**, sanctitas; cærimonia.

**INVIOLEABLY**, inviolate, sanctissime.

**INVIOLE**, inviolatus; sanctus.

**INVISIBLE**, invisibilis; quod oculorum aciem fugit.

**INVISIBLENESS**, by a periphrasis.

**INVITE**, invito, voco. — *to supper, ad cæ-*

nam aliquem invitare. — *to drink a glass with one, poculis aliquem invitare.* — *To invite himself to supper with any one, cœnam alicui condicere.*

**INVITER**, invitator.

**INVITING** (see *Attractive*); suavis, dulcis.

**INVITINGLY**, blande, illecebrose. — *To look invitingly, oculos alicujus allectare.*

**INVITATION**, INVITING, invitatio, vocatio, vocatus.

**INVOICE**, mercium index or catalogus.

**INVOLVE**, invoco, imploro; cieo.

**INVOCATION**, precatio, imploratio.

**INVOLUNTARY**, fortuitus (*e. g.* motus).

**INVOLUNTARILY**, fortuito, casu; præter voluntatem. — *That expression fell involuntarily from him, excidit ei nolenti dictum illud.*

**INVOLVE**, involvo, implico.

**INVOLUTION**, involutio.

**INVULNERABLE**, qui vulnerari non potest, invulnerabilis.

**INWARD**, adj. internus, intestinus. — *Most inward, intimus, penitissimus.*

**INWARD**, INWARDS, INWARDLY, intus, intrinsecus, medullitus, introrsum or introrsus.

**INWARDS**, s. intestina, exta. See *Bowels, Entrails.*

**INWRAP**, implico, circumpllico, involvo.

**INWRAPPING**, involutio, implexus, circumplexus.

**INWREATH**, circumcingo.

**IONIAN**, IONIC, Ionicus.

**IRASCIBLE**, iracundus, in iram pronus or præpens.

**IRE**, ira, iracundia, bilis.

**IRERFUL**, iratus, iræ plenus; iracundus.

**IRERFULLY**, irate, iracunde.

**IRELAND**, Hibernia.

**Irish**, Hibernicus. — *The Irish, Hiberni.*

**IRK**, tædere, pigere.

**IRKSOME** (*displeasing*), gravis, acerbus; (*tedious*), molestus.

**IRKSOMENESS**, tædium.

**IRON**, ferrum. — *Strike the iron while it is hot, utendum est animis, dum spe calent; matura, dum libido manet.* — *A branding-iron, cauterium.* — *Of iron, ferreus.* — *Done with iron, ferratus.* — *A thing made of iron, an iron tool, feramentum.* — *An iron or box-iron for clothes, feramentum ad lintea leviganda aptum.* — *Tipped with iron, ferratus.* — *An iron color, ferrugo; of it, ferrugineus.* — *An iron-gray color, color cinereus or cineraceus.* — *Iron wares, ferramenta.* — *An iron bar, vectis ferrea.* — *An iron-grated window, fenestra (ferro) clathrata.* — *Old iron, ferramenta detrita.* — *An iron mill or forge, officina ferraria.* — *An ironmonger, negotiator or mercator ferrarius; ferramentarius.* — *An iron-mould, ferri vestigium in charta, etc. impressum.* — *A harping iron, harpago.* — *Cramp irons, subscudes.* — *Iron-hearted, ferreus.*

To **IRON**, lintea ferramento levigare. — *Ironed (fettered), vinculis constrictus.*

**IRONY**, ironia, ironia dissimulantiaque.

**IRONICAL**, ironicus.

**IRONICALLY**, ironice.

**IRRADIATE**, irradio; luce suâ collustrare.

**IRRADIATION**, radiatio.

**IRRATIONAL** (*without reason*), rationis expers, ratione carens, brutus; irrationalis, Sen.; demens, insanus: — (*unreasonable*), iniquus, injustus.

**IRRATIONALLY**, nullâ ratione.

**IRRECLAIMABLE**, qui ad bonam frugem revocari non potest.

**IRRECONCILABLE**, implacabilis, inexpugnabilis, inexorabilis.

**IRRECONCILABLY**, odio implacabili; implacabiliter.

**IRRECOVERABLE**, irreparabilis.

**IRRECOVERABLY**, penitus, omnino, prosum; in perpetuum.

**IRREFRAGABLE**. — *An irrefragable argument, argumentum firmissimum.*

**IRREFRAGABLY**, sine controversiâ, sine dubio.

**IRREGULAR**, enormis, abnormis; non constans; incompositus; anomalus (*in gramm.*): (*in attendance*), infrequens.

**IRREGULARITY**, enormitas; anormalitas.

**IRREGULARLY**, contra regulam enormiter, prave; non constanter; minus frequenter.

**IRRELIGION**, impietas erga Deum (deos).

**IRRELIGIOUS**, impius erga Deum (deos), negligens Dei ac religionis; scelestus.

**IRRELIGIOUSLY**, impie, scelestè.

**IRREMEDIABLE**, insanabilis, desperatus; immedicabilis (*poet.*).

**IRREMEDIABLY**, ita ut sanari or corrigi nequeat.

**IRREPARABLE**, irreparabilis; quod reparari nequit.

**IRREPARABLY**, penitus, funditus; sic ut reparari nequeat; in æternum.

**IRREPREHENSIBLE**, IRREPROACHABLE, IRREPROVABLE, non reprehendus, non vituperandus, ab omni vitio vacuus, irreprehensus, integer, sanctus.

**IRREPREHENSIBLY**, &c., sine culpâ or vitio; sancte, sanctissime.

**IRREPROACHABLENESS**, summa morum probitas; vitæ sanctitas.

**IRRESISTIBLE**, cui nullâ vi resisti potest, cui nullo modo obsisti potest; invictus (*unconquerable*); inevitabilis (*inevitable*).

**IRRESISTIBLY**, ita ut resisti non possit.

**IRRESOLUTE**, dubius, inconstans, anceps, infirmus.

**IRRESOLUTELY**, dubitanter, inconstanter, leviter.

**IRRESOLUTION**, dubitatio, inconstantia, levitas.

**IRRESPECTIVELY**, sine exceptione.

**IRRETRIEVABLE**, irreparabilis, quod nunquam resarciri potest.

**IRRETRIEVABLY**, penitus, funditus.

**IRREVERENT**, inverecundus, parum verecundus.

**IRREVERENTLY**, parum reverenter.

**IRREVERENCE**, irreverentia.

**IRREVERSIBLE**, immutabilis; in perpetuum ratus.

**IRREVERSIBLY**, sine mutatione; constanter.

**IRREVOCABLE**, irrevocabilis.

**IRREVOCABLY**, in perpetuum, in æternum.

**IRRIGATE**, irriigo.

**IRRIGATION**, irrigatio.

**IRRITATE**, irrito, exaspero; lacesco. — *Irritated, irritatus, exacerbatus, exasperatus, incensus.*

**IRRITATION**, irritatio.

**ISINGLASS**, ichthyocola.

**ISLAND**, ISLE, insula.

**ISLANDER**, insulanus, insulæ incola.

**ISLES** in a church, templi semitæ inter sedilia factæ.

**ISRAELITE**, Israëlita.

**ISRAELITISH**, Israëliticus.

**ISSUE**, subst. (*going forth*), exitus. — *An issue (end), eventus, exitus.* — *It is uncertain what will be the issue of this affair, incertum est quod res evadat.* — *To join issue, pedem conferre: (in law), litem contestari.* — *I will join issue with you, veniam quocunque lacessis.* — *An issue (offspring), liberi, stirps, progenies; suboles, proles, (poet.).* — *Male issue, stirps or progenies virilis.* — *An issue (sore), ulcus.* — *of blood, sanguinis fluxio or fluxus.* — *An issue in the arm, leg, &c., foniculus.* — *(spring), scaturigo.*

To **ISSUE** (*sally out*), erumpo, eruptionem facere; (*go out*), egredior, exeo, exsilio; (*turn out*), exitum habere, evado; (*result from*), mano, emano, exsisto; (*come forth*), emergo; (*dart forth*), emico. — *To issue out money, pecuniam erogare, representare.* — *a proclamation, edictum publicare, edico.*

**ISSUING**, fluxio, emanatio.

**ISSUELESS**, liberis carens, cui stirps deest; orbis liberis.

**ISTHMUS**, isthmus.

**IT**, is, ea, id. — *It is your duty, tuum est.* — *It begins to be light, lurescit jam.* — *It is a shame to talk of it, turpe est dictu.* — *It (i. e. the affair) is according to our wish, voto res convenit.* — *It was death for him to lie hid, latere ei mortis erat instar.* — *It is I, ego sum.* — *It is nothing to me, nihil mea refert.* — *Every body cries shame on it, clamant omnes indignissime factum.* — *Its, ejus, illius.*

**ITSELF**, ipse, sui. — *Of itself it pleases us, per se nobis placet.* — *The matter itself will testify, in medio est res ipsa.* — *The thing speaks for itself, res ipsa loquitur.*

**ITCH**, s. scabies, scabrities. — *A rough itch*, depetigo, impetigo. — *To give one the itch*, scabiem alicui affricare. — *To have the itch*, scabiē laborare. — ¶ *An itch or itching desire*, cupiditas, aviditas; libido.  
**To ITCH**, prurio. — *My fingers itch to be at him*, vix me contineo quin involem in capillum.

**JABBER**, garrilo, blatero. — || See *Chatter*.

**JABBERER**, blatero, garrulus.  
**JABBING**, garritus (inconditus).

**JACK**. — *The jack of a ship*, aplustre, vexillum. — *A jack to turn a spit*, instrumentum quo caro veru transfixa ad ignem versatur. — *A good Jack makes a good Gill*, bonus dux bonum reddit comitem. — *A Jack of all trades*, ad omnes res aptus, homo omnis Minervæ. — *Jack with a lantern*, ignis fatuus. — *A jack-pudding*, maccus, sannio.

**JACKANAPES**, simia.  
**JACKDAW**, monedula.

**JACKAL**, lupus aureus.

**JACKET**, sagum, sagulum. — *A little jacket*, tunica. — *Wearing a jacket*, tunicatus.

**JACOBINE FRIAR**, monachus ordinis S. Dominici ascriptus.

**JADE** (*sorry horse*), caballus, equus piger et ignavus. — *A lean jade*, equus strigosus, jumentum strigosum. — *An old jade*, emeritus equus. — ¶ *A jade* (*paltry woman*), mulier improba, nequam, effrons, impudica.

**To JADE** (*tire*), aliquem fatigare, defatigare, lassare, deflassare. — *Jaded*, fatigatus, etc., defessus.

**JADISH TRICK**, techna or astutia meretricia.

**JAG**, laciniöse incidere, serræ modo insecare.

**JAGGED**, **JAGGY**, dentatus, serratus, lacinosus.

**JAIL**, carcer, custodia, ergastulum. — *To be in jail*, in custodia publica or vinculis esse. — *Jail-bird*, stigmatias, furcifer. — *General jail-delivery*, universalis e custodia emissio.

**JAILER**, carceris custos, carceri præpositus; ergastularius. — *His fee*, carceris sumptus.

**JAKES**, forica, latrina. — *Jakes-cleanser*, foricarum conductor.

**JAMBS** (*of a door*), postes; (*of a chimney*), latera.

**JANGLE**, altercor, rixor. — *Jangling* (*in note*), absonus, dissonus. — *A jangling fellow*, homo argutus or argutulus.

**JANGLER**, arguator, litigator; blatero, rabula.

**JANGLING**, argutatio, cavillatio, altercatio; garrulitas.

**JANIZARY**, janissarus; statarius miles Turcicus.

**JANUARY**, (mensis) Januarius.

**JAPAN**, aliquid Japonum more linere, polire, ornare.

**JAR**, (*carthen vessel*), testa, urcens.

**JAR**, v. discrepo, dissono, discordo, altercor. — *This string jars*, hæc chorda dissonat. — *Jarring*, discrepans, dissonus, discors. — ¶ *To jar* (*shake, strike*), quatio, quasso, concutio, collidere inter se.

**JAR**, subst. (*quarrel*), rixa, jurgium, altercatio, contentio; (*clash*), collisio, collisus, concursio, concursus. — *To make or stir up jars*, jurgia committere, lites serere or movere; simulatas fovere. — *To pacify jars*, discordias sedare, lites componere.

**JARGON**, sermo perplexus, absonus, inconditus; voces.

**JASPER**, iaspis.

**JAUNDICE**, morbus regius or arquatus; icterus. — *Sick of the jaundice*, *Jaundiced*, ictericus, arquatus.

**ITCHY**, scabiosus.  
**ITCHING**, pruritus, prurigo.  
**ITEM** (*article*), pars, particula; nomen (*of a debt*).  
**ITINERANT**, iter faciens; qui urbes circumit; vagus.  
**ITINERARY**, itinerarium.  
**ITSELF**. See *It*.

**JAUNT** up and down, cursito, discuro, vagor.

**JAUNT**, **JAUNTING**, discursus, vagatio: (*journey*), iter.

**JAVELIN**, hasta; jaculum, pilum. — *A little javelin*, hastula. — *Javelin-bearer*, hastatus; pilatus.

**JAW**, maxilla. — *Of the jaw*, maxillaris. — *The jaws*, fauces, rictus.

**JAY**, pica glandaria.

**JEALOUS**, zelotypus, suspiciosus. — *To make jealous*, zelotypiâ afficere. — *To become jealous*, zelotypiâ affici; suspicor. — *To be jealous one of another*, suspectos inter se esse. — *A jealous person*, suspicax.

**JEALOUSLY**, suspiciöse.

**JEALOUSY**, zelotypia, suspicio. — *To live in jealousy*, suspicionibus angi; omnia et semper suspicari or vereri.

**JEER**, derideo, illudo, cavillor, ludibrio habere. — *Jeered*, irrisus, derisus.

**JEER**, sanna, dicerium.

**JEERER**, derisor, irrisor.

**JEERING**, irrisio.

**JEERINGLY**, acerbe.

**JEHOVAH**, Jehova, verus Deus.

**JEJUNE**, jejunus, tenuis.

**JEJUNELY**, jejune.

**JEJUNENESS**, exilitas, jejunitas.

**JELLY**, jus gelatum; coagulum. — *of quinces*, cydonia gelata. — *Beaten to a jelly*, pugnis concisus.

**JEOPARDY**, discrimen, periculum. — *To be in jeopardy*, periclitari, in periculo versari. — *To bring into jeopardy*, in discrimen adducere. — *With jeopardy*, periculose.

**JEOPARDED**, in discrimen or periculum adductus.

**JEOPARDING**, periclitatio.

**JERK** (*whip*), verbero, flagello; verberibus cedere. — ¶ *To jerk* (*noice*), calcitro.

**JERK** s. (*lash*), verber, ictus, plaga. — ¶ *A jerk* (*sudden spring*), impetus. — *To do a thing with a jerk or very speedily*, impetu or citissime aliquid agere.

**JERKIN** (*coat*), tunica curta, colobium.

**JESSAMINE**, iasminum. — *Yellow jessamine*, polemonium.

**JEST**, v. joci, joco uti; joca agere; joculari. — *at a thing*, in aliquid joculari. — *a person*, aliquem ludos facere. — *Jested at*, dictis lacesit.

**Jest**, s. jocus, dictum ridiculum; facetiæ (*witticisms*). — *A little jest*, jocularis. — *nipping*, dicerium. — *A rant on jest*, jocus obscenus, illiberalis, petularis. — *Merry jests*, sales, facetiæ. — *Dry*, clanculum mordaces. — *In jest*, per jocum; joco. — *I know not whether he speaks these things in jest or earnest*, joco an serio illa dicat, nescio. — *Spoken in jest*, jocularis, jocularius. — *Full of jests or loving to jest*, jocosus, facetus, festivus. — *To be full of jests*, facetiis abundare or fluere. — *To crack a jest*, joci, joco uti. — *To put a jest upon one*, in aliquem jocosâ dicta jactare, ridicula jacere or mittere; aliquem per jocum irridere. — *You throw your jests at me*, nunc tu me ludos deliciasque facis. — *I only spoke in jest*, jocabar modo. — *To take a jest*, æquo animo diceria ferre. — *It is all a jest or a mere jest*, res nihili est, res est frivola.

**JESTER**, jocular, mimus, derisor; sannio; ethologus. — *A saucy jester*, scurra.

**JESTING**, adj. jocosus, salsus, dicax.

**JESTING**, s. jociatio, derisio, cavillatio. — *A fine manner of jesting*, jocandi genus liberale, elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, ingenium, libero homine dig-

**IVORY**, ebur, dens Lybicus. — *Of ivory*, eburneus. — *Covered with ivory*, eboratus.

**IVY**, hedera; helix (*barren, creeping ivy*) amoto, omissis jociis, extra jocum, serio. — *A saucy jesting*, scurrilitas.

**JESTINGLY**, joco; jocose.

**JESUIT**, unus e Societate Jesu.

**JET**, gagate.

**JETTY**, **JET-BLACK**, coracino colore; nigerrimus.

**JET** (*of water*), aquæ radius.

**JET** (*strut*), magnifice incedere; (*stick out*), promineo, propendo, exsto.

**JETTING OUT**, prominentia, projectura.

**JETTING** (*strutting*), incessus magnificus.

**JEW**, Judæus.

**JEWISH**, Judaicus.

**JEW-HARP**, ferramentum fremens.

**JEWEL**, gemma. — *Set with jewels*, gemmatus. — *My jewel!* meum corculum! — *A counterfeit jewel*, gemma adulterina. — *Jewel-box*, capsula gemmaria.

**JEWELLER**, gemmarius.

**JIG**, tripudium, chorea rustica.

**To JIG**, tripudio.

**JILT**, spem amantis ludificari.

**JINGLE** (*clink*), tinnio; (*affect words*), verba captare or aucupari.

**JINGLE**, s. tinnitus. — *To make a jingle of words*, inani voce sonare. — *A jingle of words*, verba inania or futilia quæ similiter cadunt.

**JOB** (*little work*), negotium. — *A good job*, res lucrosa.

**JOCKEY**, equiso; equorum moderator, domitor, venditor.

**JOCOSE**, jocosus, facetus, festivus.

**JOCOSELY**, jocose, facete, joculariter, festive.

**JOCOSENESS**, animus ad jocandum promptus; dicta jocosa; facetiæ.

**JOCULAR**, jocularis.

**JOCULARITY**, hilaritas.

**JOCUND**, hilaris, alacer, lætus. — *To be jocund*, lætor, gestio.

**JOCUNDNESS**, hilaritas.

**JOCUNDLY**, hilariter, jocose.

**JOG**, **JOGGLE**, agito, quatio, trudo. — *To jog with the elbow*, cubito fodere, cubito subinovere. — *Do not jog me*, — *I ordered it*, noli fodere, — *justi*. — *To joggle*, v. n. (*as the hand in writing*), contremisco. — *To jog* (*as a coach*), subsulto, vacillo. — ¶ *To jog on*, progredior, procedo. — *To be jogging*, abeo, discedo, abscedo.

**JOG**, subst. concussio, quassatio, succussus: (*pace*), incessus.

**JOGLING** (*trembling*), tremor.

**JOIN** to, adjungo, apto, connecto; (*be adjoined to*), accedo, adjungor. — *They were joined by volunteers in hopes of plunder*, voluntarios ad spem prædæ undique asciverunt. — *To join forces*, copias conjungere. — *To join together* (*connect*), jungo, conjungo, compingo, connecto; aggrego: (*be joined together*), coëo, coalesco, cohæreo, continuo. — *Joining* (*adjoining*), contiguus, continuus; continens. — *To join in a suit or law*, in lite coire. — *To join or cleave to*, adhareo. — *To join or be next*, contingo. — *To join as a joiner*, coagmento, coasso, conglutino. — *To join issue* (*stand to it*), pedem conferre. — *I will join issue with you*, veniam quocunque lacesis. — *To join fellowship*, aliquid inter se sociare or consociare; se cum aliquo conjungere. — *To join under*, subnecto. — *Joined*, junctus, copulatus. — *When the bottle was joined*, acie commissâ, signis collatis. — *Joined to*, adjunctus, connexus, agglutinatus. — *Joined together as houses*, continuus, contiguus. — *Join-*

ed between, interjunctus. — *Joined neatly, concinne compactus or compositus.* — *Ill joined, male cohærens.* — *Well joined, bene compactus.* — *Not to be joined, insoeciabilis.*  
**JOINER** (by trade), lignarius (sc. faber); intestinarius.  
**JOINERY**, fabrile opus elegantius; opus intestinum.  
**JOINING**, junctio, junctura. — *A joining together, conjunctio; conglutinatio.* — *A joining of boards, tabulatio, contabulatio, constructio; conglutinatio: — (of words in a sentence), constructio, ordo, compositio.*  
**JOINT**, subst. articulus, commissura, junctura, compago. — *To put out of joint, luxo.* — *Out of joint, luxatus; de suo loco extortus.* — *A joint in stalks, geniculum.* — *A joint of the body, artus, articulus.* — *A joint of mutton, membrum ovinum or ovillum.* — *A space between two joints, intermedium.* — *From joint to joint, articulatum.* — *Of the joints, articularis, articularius.* — *Full of joints, articulosus.*  
**TO JOINT**, (quarter out), deartuo.  
**JOINTED** (as herbs), geniculatus; (as boards), tabulatus, conglutinatus.  
**JOINTER.** See Plane.  
**JOINT**, adj. — *A joint heir, coheres.* — *Joint tenants, simul tenentes; qui conjunctim tenent.* — *With joint consent, mutuo assensu.*  
**JOINTLY**, junctim, conjunctim, conjuncte; communiter.  
**JOINTURE** (dowry), dos.  
**JOIST**, tignum, tigillum.  
**TO JOIST**, tigna aptare.  
**JOKE**, jocus. — *A poor and far-fetched joke, frigidus et accessus jocus.* — *To put a joke upon one, alicui illudere, aliquem ludos facere.*  
**TO JOKE**, jocer. But see Jest.  
**JOKER**, jocular, homo jocosus. See Jocosus, Jocular.  
**JOLE** of a fish, piscium fauces or caput. — *To walk cheek by jole, tegere alicujus latus, æquâ fronte ambulare.*  
**JOLLY**, festivus, lætus, hilaris. — *To be jolly, lætor, gestio, se hilarum facere.*  
**JOLLIFY**, festive, hilare, læte, hilariter.  
**JOLLITY**, lætitia, festivitas.  
**JOLT**, (shake), v. a. concutio, quatio. — *To jolt as a coach, subsulto.*  
**JOLT**, subst. concussio, quassatio. — *The jolt of a coach, subsultus; succussus.*  
**JOLTING**, concussio.  
**JOLTHEAD**, stipes, caudex.  
**JONQUIL**, narcissus ionquilla (L.).  
**JORDEN**, matula.  
**JOSTLE**. See Justle.  
**JOT**. — *Not a jot, nihil, ne minimum quidem.* — *He cares not a jot for his credit, flocci non facit fidem.* — *Every jot of it, totum quantumcunque.*  
**JOURNAL**, ephemeris, commentarii diurni; commentarii; acta diurna.  
**JOURNALIST**, qui ephemeridem, etc. scribit.  
**JOURNEY**, iter; via; profectio (departure); peregrinatio (in foreign parts). — *Being almost at my journey's end, prope jam decurso spatio.* — *He is ready to go, ad iter instructus or accinctus est.* — *To begin a journey, iter ingredi, in viam se dare.* — *To perform a journey, iter conficere.* — *To provide for a journey, viaticum or necessaria ad iter faciendum parare.* — *A far journey, peregrinatio.* — *Fitted for a journey, ad iter instructus, paratus, accinctus.* — *Provision for a journey, viaticum.*  
**TO JOURNEY**, iter facere; in viam se dare.  
**JOURNEYMAN**, mercenarius; operarius; operæ, pl.  
**JOURNEYWORK**, opus diurnâ mercede locatum; opera.  
**JOUST**. See Just.  
**JOVIAL**, lætus, hilaris, alacer. — *A jovial fellow, homo festivus, congerro lepidus; Græculus.*  
**JOY**, gaudium, hilaritas, lætitia. — *There is no joy without annoy, extrema gaudii luctus occupat.* — *To give or wish one joy, gratulor, congratulor.* — *God give you joy, Dii approbent; Dii bene verent.* — *To fill one with joy, lætifico, exhilaro.* — *To leap for joy, exsulto, gestio.* — *To clap hands for joy, plaudo.* — *A leaping for joy, exsultatio.*  
**TO JOY** (rejoice), gaudeo, lætor.  
**JOYFUL**, JOYOUS, lætus, jucundus, hilaris,

alacris; lætabilis. — *Very joyful, per lætus.* — *A little joyful, hilarulus.* — *To be joyful, lætor.* — *To make joyful, exhilaro, lætifico.*  
**JOYFULLY**, alacriter, hilare, læte.  
**JOYFULNESS**, hilaritas, lætitia, gaudium.  
**JOYLESS**, illætabilis, tristis.  
**JUBILEE**, (joyful festival), festi dies lætissimi; (great joy), mira or ingens lætitia. — *The jubilee year of the Jews, annus jubilæus.*  
**JUBILANT**, lætus, lætitia exsultans; triumphans, jubilans, lætos clamores tollens.  
**JUDAICAL**, Judaicus.  
**JUDAISM**, Judaismus.  
**JUDGE**, judex, recuperator, quæstor, (See the Lex.); qui judicium exercet; arbiter (arbitrator, referee). — *An assistant judge, assessor.* — *Judges of assize, duumviri, etc. conventibus agendis.* — *Fig. judex criticus; æstimator, existimator.* — *A good judge of poetry, carminum æstimator non levis.* — *An unfair judge, judex iniquus, inimicus.* — *I am no judge of this, hoc non est mei judicii.*  
**TO JUDGE** (hold a trial), cognosco, jus dicere: — (pronounce judgment), judico, judicium edere in aliquem, sententiam pronuntiare; (not in court), sententiam dicere, judicium facere (alicujus rei, de re, de aliquo), judico; (suppose, think), existimo, censeo, puto, opinor. — *To judge before, præjudico.* — *between, dijudio.* — *Let any body judge, cedo quemvis arbitrum.* — *Let others judge, aliorum sit judicium, hoc alii videant.* — *I judged of your intentions by my own, tum animum ex animo spectavi meo.* — *To judge reasonably, ex æquo judicare.* — *Independently, suo judicio uti.* — *As I judge, meo quidem animo, meâ sententiâ.* — *If you judge it to be convenient, si tibi videtur.* — *To judge wrongfully, injuste (unjustly) judicare; inique (unfairly) judicare.*  
**JUDGING**, judicatio, rei cognitio.  
**JUDGMENT** (sentence), (judicis) sententia; judicium; arbitrium: (will), arbitrium. — *The day of judgment, dies quo Deus de omnibus judicabit.* — *To sit in judgment, cognosco; pro tribunali sedere; forum agere.* — *To give cr pass judgment, sententiam pronuntiare.* — *in a lawsuit, causam or litem dijudicare.* — *To give judgment for a person, litem secundum aliquem judicare.* — *To give away by judgment, abjudico.* — *To give to by judgment, adjudico.* — *Arrest of judgment, judicii arrestatio (bad Latin).* — *A judgment-place or judgment-seat, tribunal.* — *Judgment (ability or capacity of judging), judicium, judicandi facultas.* — *A man of good or sound judgment, æquus rerum æstimator; judex doctus et intelligens; homo acri judicio, subacti or limati judicii, emunctæ naris; sagax.* — *(opinion), judicium, opinio, sententia.* — *In my judgment, meo judicio, ut mea fert opinio.* — *A wrong judgment, opinio falsa.*  
**JUDICATURE**, court of, judicium.  
**JUDICIAL**, JUDICIARY, judicialis, judicarius; forensis.  
**JUDICIALLY**, more judiciali.  
**JUDICIOUS**, mente præditus, intelligens, sapiens, prudens; homo subacti or limati judicii; homo emunctæ naris.  
**JUDICIOUSLY**, intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter; considerate; judicio.  
**JUDICIOUSNESS**, judicium; intelligentia, prudentia; circumspectio.  
**JUG**, cantharus, lagena testacea.  
**JUGGLE**, v. præstigiæ agere.  
**JUGGLER**, s. præstigiæ; fallacia; dolus.  
**JUGGLER**, præstigiator; circulator. — *A female juggler, præstigiatrix.* — *A juggler's box, acetabulum.*  
**JUGGLING**, adj. præstigiatus; fallax.  
**JUGGLINGLY**, dolose, fraudulenter, fallaciter.  
**JUGULAR**, ad jugulum pertinens.  
**JUICE**, succus; virus; sanies; melligo (of unripe fruit). — *The juice of poppy, opium.*  
**JUICELESS**, exsuccus.  
**JUICY**, succosus, succi plenus, succidus.  
**JUICINESS**, succi abundantia.  
**JULEP**, potio dulcis; julebus (low Lat.).  
**JULY**, (mensis) Julius; Quintilis (under the republic).

**JUMBLE** together, confundo; collido; mutuo irruere. — *To jumble or shake, concutio.* — *Jumbled together, corfusus, indigestus; (shaken), concussus, quassatus.*  
**JUMBLE**, subst. (noise), strepitus confusus: (hodge-podge), farrago. — *To make a jumble, strepitum confusum facere.*  
**JUMBLING** together, confusio; indigesta rerum commixtio.  
**JUMP**, v. salio, salto, subsulto. — *first, præsulito.* — *over, transulto, transilio.* — *upon, assulto.* — *down, desilio.* — *In a jumping posture, saltabundus, Gell.* — *To jump in with one in judgment, idem cum altero sentire, in eadem esse sententiâ, consentio.*  
**JUMP**, subst. saltus, subsultus.  
**JUMPER**, saltator.  
**JUMPING**, saltatio, saltatus.  
**JUNCTURE** (joint), junctura, commissura. — *of affairs, rerum status or conditio.* See Conjunction.  
**JUNE**, (mensis) Junius.  
**JUNIOR**, junior; minor natu; filius.  
**JUNIPER-TREE**, juniperus.  
**JUNKETS**, bellaria, tragemata.  
**TO JUNKET**, comissor; gulæ indulgere; opipare epulari; mensas conquisitissimis cibis exstructas frequentare.  
**JUNKETING**, commissatio, gulæ indulgentia.  
**JUNTO**, globus; factio.  
**JURIDICAL**, juridicus.  
**JURISDICTION**, jurisdictio, jurisdictionis potestas. — *To be under a person's jurisdiction, esse sub alicujus potestate or ditione.*  
**JURY**, (homines) jurati. — *The foreman of the jury, princeps juratorum.* — *The grand jury, viginti quatuor homines ad inquisitionem majorem faciendam jurati.* — *The petit jury, duodecim homines ad inquisitionem minorem faciendam jurati.* — *A party jury, homines jurati partim indigenæ, partim alienigenæ.*  
**JUROR**, JURYMEN, juratus (homo), jurator.  
**JURY mast**, malus vicarius.  
**JUST**, adv. — *Just so many, totidem (as, quot).* — *He had just three children, tres omnino liberos suscepit.* — *Just now, modo, jam primum.* — *Just born, recens natus.* — *Just as I was going away, in ipso discessu nostro.* — *Just in the nick of time, in ipso temporis articulo.* — *But just now he spoke to me, modo me appellavit.* — *Just as, just so, haud aliter, haud secus.* — *Just as it ought to be, plane uti factum oportuit.* — *You are just of my mind, juxta rem mecum tenes.* — *I know just as much as you, juxta tecum scio.* — *He will be just such another as his grandfather was, in avi mores abiturus est.*  
**JUST**, subst. ludus equester, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. — *Justs, certamina equestria, ludi equestres; simulacra belli, Virg.*  
**TO JUST**, cum lanceis in equis concurrere.  
**JUSTING**, cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus.  
**JUSTING-PLACE**, locus ubi certamen, etc. celebratur.  
**JUST**, adj. justus, æquus, rectus. — *With just cause, merito.* — *I have just cause to hate you, merito capit odium me tui.*  
**JUSTLY**, juste, æque; jure; merito, non injuriâ.  
**JUSTICE**, JUSTNESS, justitia, æquitas, jus: (punishment), supplicium. — *He lost that life in battle, which ought to have been taken from him by the hand of justice, quem spiritum supplicio debuerat, prælio reddidit, Paterc.* — *A justice of the peace, magistratus qui de levioribus delictis cognoscendi jus habet; publicæ securitatis custos.* — *A justice of a court, judex; of a criminal court, qui de rebus capitalibus cognoscit.* — *A chief justice, judicium princeps.* — *Lords justices of a kingdom, viri nobiles quibus rerum publicarum administratio committitur, absente rege.*  
**TO JUSTIFY** (clear from blame), aliquem de re aliquâ purgare, aliquem culpâ liberare; innocentem pronuntiare: (prove, make good), probô, approbo, comprobo evinco. — *To justify one's self, se purgare, crimen diluere, culpam a se movere.* — *one's conduct, rationem facti sui*

probare. — *To justify by witness, testimoniis or testibus comprobare.* — *Justified (cleared from blame), purgatus, a culpa liberatus; (made good), probatus, comprobatus, evictus.*  
**JUSTIFIABLE**, quod defendi potest, iustitiæ conformis or consonus.

**JUSTIFYING, JUSTIFICATION** (clearing from blame), purgatio; accusationis refutatio; criminis depulsio or remotio; culpa liberatio. — ¶ (proving), probatio, comprobatio. — *by witness, testimoniis, testificatio.* — ¶ *Justification (in divinity), hominis reditus in gratiam cum Deo.*

**JUSTLE**, configo, trudo, impello. — *with the elbow, cubito periere or submovere.*  
**JUSTLE, JUSTLING, conflictus.**  
**JUT.** See *Jet.*  
**JUVENILE** (youthful), juvenilis.  
**JUVENILITY**, ardor juvenilis, robur juvenile.

K.

**KALENDAR**, calendarium. — *A kalendar month, mensis justus pro computatione calendarii.*

**KALENDS**, calendæ.

**KEEL**, carina. — *Made like a keel, carinatus.*

**KEEN** (sharp), acutus: (pungent), acutus, acer, mordax, aculeatus: (eager), ardens, fervidus, acer. — *Keen expressions, verborum aculei, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacia.*

**KEENLY**, acute, acriter, ardentem, fervide.  
**KEENNESS**, acrimonia. — *of appetite, cupiditas edendi.* — *of expression, asperitas or acerbitas verborum.*

**KEEP** (hold, take care, or preserve), teneo, servo, asservo, reservo; custodio. — *Keep all to yourself, integrum tibi reserves; tibi habeas.* — *He lies to keep his tongue in use, mentitur consuetudinis causâ.* — *Keep on your way, perge iter (facere); perge ut cœpisti.* — *To keep one's countenance, eundem vultum servare.* — *Milo now kept the field, Milo campum jam tenuit.* — *You might have kept your counsel, tacuisse poteras.* — *To keep one employed, aliquem negotiis occupatum tenere.* — *To keep a state in peace, civitatem concordem tenere, Liv.* — *Not kept, incustoditus.* — *To keep back (make to stop), sisto, detineo, contineo.* — *To keep back (turry behind), pone sequi.* — *To keep one's bed (from sickness), lecto affigi.* — *To keep close (conceal), occulto, celo; premo.* — *Can you keep it close? potes tacere? — I must keep all close, nescio etiam id quod scio.* — *He can keep nothing close, rimarum plenus est, hâc illâc perfluit.* — *To keep close (lie hid), lateo.* — *To keep a coach, currum proprium habere.* — *To keep one company, comitor, cum aliquo versari.* — *To keep good or bad company, probis or improbis hominibus uti.* — *To keep (defend), defendo, tueor.* — *To keep down, deprimo; supprimo.* — *To keep (dwell), habito, moror, commoror.* — *To keep an eye or guard upon or over, asservo, observo.* — *To keep or abstain from, se abstinere.* — *He kept himself three days without meat, triduum se cibo abstinuit.* — *To keep or hinder from, prohibeo.* — *I could not be kept from telling you more plainly, teneri non potui, quin tibi aperius declararem.* — *To keep fair with one, alicujus bonam opinionem de se retinere.* — *To keep one's ground, in loco consistere or manere.* — *To keep one in health, sospito.* — *To keep a holiday or festival, ferio, festum diem agere.* — *To keep one's birth-day, natalem celebrare.* — *To keep good or bad hours, tempestive or sero domum redire.* — *To keep house (support a family), familiam alere or sustentare; (be much at home), domi se ferre continere.* — *To keep a house in repair, sarta tecta præstare.* — *To keep in, v. a. contineo, cohibeo, arceo.* — *He commonly keeps in the country, fere se ruri continet.* — *Keep in your reins, fortius utere loris.* — *Kept in, clausus, inclusus, interclusus.* — *That may be kept in store, conditivus.* — *To keep (last), duro, maneo; ætatem ferre.* — *To keep low, affligo.* — *To keep (nonrisky), alo, nutrio, sustento.* — *They will not keep a ravenous fellow, alere nolunt hominem edacem.* — *You keep a snake in your bosom, tu viperam sub alâ nutricas.* — *He keeps the whole family, tota familia ab illo pendet.* — *To keep off or at bay, depello, distineo.* — *Keep or stand off, cave canem.* — *Whom his father and country thought it sufficient to have kept at bay, quem arcu-*

*isse pater et patria contenti erant, V. Patere.* — *To keep out, dispello.* — *To keep out of doors (not come in), se foris continere.* — *To keep out of sight, se ab hominum conspectu subducere.* — *To keep sheep, as a shepherd, oves pascere.* — *To keep to one's self, sibi retinere.* — *To keep to one's (own) time, tempore præstituto adesse.* — *to one's word, promissis stare; a fide datâ non recedere.* — *To keep under, supprimo, compesco; in officio continere.* — *To keep a fever under, febrem quiete et abstinentiâ mitigare.* — *To keep (v. n.) within bounds, intra fines consistere; modum tenere.* — *To keep (v. a.) in prison, servare in vinculis, Liv.* — *To keep time as musicians do with their feet, certam legem temporum servare, Quint.* — *The choir keeps time, chorus canentium, velut conspiratione factâ, consentit atque concinit.*

**KEEPER**, custos. — *A cow-keeper, bubulcus.* — *A housekeeper, paterfamilias.* — *The lord keeper of the great seal, sigilli magni custos.*

**KEEPING**, conservatio, custodia. — *A keeping back, depulsio.* — *A keeping down, suppressio.* — *A keeping in or under, cohibitio, inhibitio.*

**KEG**, dolium, seria, orca.

**KELING** (fish), asellus.

**KELP**, sal chemicus ex algâ marinâ.

**KELTER**. — *He is not in kelter, nondum est paratus.*

**KEMB**, pecto.

**KEN** (know), cognosco, internosco: (see afar off), prospicio.

**KEN**, subst. — *Within ken, in conspectu.*

**KENNEL**, canalis, cloaca. — ¶ *A dog-kennel, tugurium canis.* — ¶ *A kennel of hounds, canum grex.*

**KENNEL** coal, lapis ampelitis, terra ampelitis, lithantrax.

**KERCHIEF**, ornamentum capitis; capital; rica (veil). — *A handkerchief, sudarium; muccinum.* — *A little handkerchief, sudarium.*

**KERMES**, coccum.

**KERNEL**, nucleus (of fruit); medulla (the edible part of the kernel, of fruit and grain); os, lignum, (the hard kernel of a berry); granum (a corn or grain of corn, and of small grapes: full of such, granosus; having such, granatus): avoid acinus, to express kernel. — *To take out the kernels, enucleo.* — *Kernels in the throat, tonsillæ.* — *Waxing kernels in the neck, strumæ.*

**KERSEY**, pannus rasmus or levidensis.

**KESTREL**, tinnunculus.

**KETCH**, navicula, navigiolum. — ¶ *Jack Ketch, carnifex.*

**KETTLE**, ahenum; lebes. — *A great kettle, caldarium.* — *A little kettle, cacabus.* — *A kettle-drum, tympanum equestre; tympanum symphoniacum.*

**KEY**, clavis. — *Things which cannot be under lock and key, quæ non possunt esse sub clave.* — *A bunch of keys, clavium fasciculus.* — *Cross keys, claves decussatæ.* — *False keys, claves portarum adulterinæ.* — *A key-clog, tigillum clavi affixum.* — *The key-hole, foramen clavis.* — *A small key, clavicula.* — *A key-keeper or turnkey, clavicularius.* — *Key-stone, cuncus.* — ¶ *Key in music, clavis.* — *The keys of an organ, pinnæ.* — ¶ *A key-city, janua, claustra.*

**KIBE**, pernio. — *A little kibe, perniunculus.*

**KICK**, calcitro; calce ferire. — *Tell me or I will kick you, aut dic, aut accipe calcem.* — *To kick well (give him a good kicking), calcibus aliquem contundere, concidere.* — *To kick backwards, recal-*

*citro; calcis remittere.* — *To kick out of the house, calce aliquem ex ædibus abigere.* — *To kick down stairs, calce aliquem per gradus depellere.* — *To kick the door with his heels, fores calcibus insultare.* — *To kick up one's heels, supplantare; calce prosternere.* — *A kicking horse, equus calcitrosus.*

**KICK**, s. ictus calcis or pedis.

**KICKING** (of a horse, &c.), calcitratus.

**KICKER**, calcitro; equus calcitro.

**KICKSHAWS**, res ridicula, ridicula: scitamenta.

**KID**, hædus; capella. — *A young kid, hædulus, hædillus.* — *Kid leather, corium hædinum.* — *Of a kid, hædinus.*

**To KID**, (hædum) parcare. — *Having kidded, hædum recens enixa.* — *A place where kids are kept, hædile.*

**KIDDING**, hædorum partio.

**KIDNAP**, furto tollere; plagio aliquem abducere. — *Whose excellent parts his brothers being jealous of, they sold him, being privately kidnaped, to some foreign merchants, cujus excellens ingenium veriti fratres, clam interceptum peregrinis mercatoribus venderunt, Just.*

**KIDNAPPER**, plagiarius.

**KIDNEY**, ren. — *A kidney-bean, faseolus.* — *Kidney-netch, anthyllis.* — *Kidney-wort, cotyledon.* — *Of the kidneys, ad renes pertinens.* — ¶ (disposition), indoles, ingenium.

**KILDERKIN**, dolium.

**KILL**, occido, cædo, interficio, interimo; trucido; neco, eneco; mortem alicui afferre; animam alicujus extinguere; aliquem morte afficere or de medio tollere. — *News came that the forces of Mardonius were all killed, fama venit Mardonii copias occisione occidisse.* — *Nor are all the drones to be killed, nec ad occidionem gens fucorum interimenda est.* — *To kill himself, mortem, necem sibi consciscere; vim sibi inferre; se ipsum vitâ privare.* — *He killed himself, manus violentas sibi ipsi intulit; sibi manus suis necem conscivit.* — *To kill for sacrifice, inacto.*

**KILLER**, occisor, intersector, percussor. — *of his brother, fratricida.* — *of a man, homicida.* — *of parents, parricida.* — *of a tyrant, tyrannicida.*

**KILLING**, occisio, trucidatio, interemptio, cædes. — *The killing of parents, parricidium.* — *Is there no difference between killing the father and the servant? nihilne igitur interest patrem quis necet, an servum? — A killing for sacrifice, mactatio.* — *A universal killing, interfectio, occidio.*

**KILLING** (deadly), adj. mortifer (letifer, poet.).

**KILN**, fornax. — *A brick-kiln, fornax lateraria.* — *A lime-kiln, fornax calcaria.*

**KIMBO**. — *A man with arms a-kimbo, homo ansatus.* — *To go with arms a-kimbo, subnixis alis incedere.*

**KIN** by blood, consanguineus, cognatus. — *by marriage, affinis.* — *Next of kin, consanguinitate proximus or proxima.* — *To be akin, necessitudine or cognatione conjunctum esse.* — *Next kin to (very like), finitimus, simillimus.* — ¶ See *Akin.*

**KINDRED**, propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas; cognatio (on the mother's side), agnatio (on the father's side); affinitas (by marriage). — *I am next of kindred to myself, proximus sum egomet mihi.* — *He was next of kin to the estate, gente ad eum rediit hereditas.* — *Kindred (kinsfolk), propinqui, proximi; consanguinei; cognati; affines.* — *A degree of kindred, gradus.* — *Of honest*



**kindred**, ingenuus, honesto locc natus — *To be of one kindred with*, cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse.

**KINDRED**, *adj.* propinquus, propinquitate or sanguine conjunctus; affinis: *fig.* propinquus, finitimus, sinillis.

**KINSFOLK**. See *Kindred*.

**KINSMAN**, propinquus, consanguineus, cognatus. — *To acknowledge for a kinsman*, consanguineum agnoscere.

**KINSWOMAN**, propinqua, consanguinea, cognata.

**KIND**, *subst.* (sex), sexus; (sort), genus, species. — *The kind of soil, soli natura or ingenium*. — *That recapitulation is a kind of upbraiding*, isthæc commemoratio quasi exprobratio est. — *It is a kind of silent speech*, sermo quidam tacitus est. — *See what kind of men they are*, genus hominum perspice. — *Of what kind, cujusmodi, qualis*. — *You know not what kind of a man he is*, nescis qui vir sit. — *What kind of life is that of yours? quæ tua est ista vita?* — *I suppose by this time you know what kind of a man my father is*, ego vos novisse credo jam ut (how) sit pater meus. — *I remembered what kind of letters you had sent me before*, memoriâ tenebam cujusmodi ad me literas antea misisti. — *I wrote you word before what kind of oration Pompey's was*, scripsi ad te antea concio Pompeii qualis fuisset. — *Of this kind, of that kind*, hujusmodi, ejusmodi; illiusmodi; talis. — *Of all kinds, omnis generis, omnigenus (poet.)*. — *Of the same kind, ejusdem generis, eodem genere; ejusdem modi; congener*. — *Of another kind, diversi or alieni generis; dissimilis*. — *I take him to be another kind of person*, ego hunc esse aliter credo. — *He is quite another kind of person from what he was*, totus commutatus est, plane alius factus est.

**KIND**, *adj.* (benevolent), benignus, humanus, benevolus, blandus, æquus, commodus; almus: (favorable), amicus, propitius.

**KINDLY** (benevolently), benigne, humaniter, comiter, blande, clementer. — *As kindly as he was able*, ut blandissime potuit. — ¶ (favorably), amice.

**KINDNESS** (benevolence), humanitas, benignitas, comitas, affabilitas, æquitas, amicitia, bonitas: (good turn), beneficium, meritum: (good will), favor, amor; gratia: (gratefulness), gratus animus. — *I will take this kindness of him*, ab eo gratiam hanc inibo. — *That she may do us a kindness, and herself no harm*, ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio. — *Much kindness is bestowed on him*, in eum benignitatis plurimum confertur. — *He had a mighty kindness for me*, erat cupidissimus mei. — *I will do them the kindness to bring them out*, meo beneficio proferentur. — *You will do me a very great kindness*, pergratum mihi feceris. — *All the kindness you can do*, he thinks not worth a rush, si quid bene facias, levior plumâ est gratia. — *To bestow a kindness*, see *Benefit*. — *To receive one*, beneficium accipere ab aliquo. — *To return a kindness*, mutuum gratiam referre, reddere, reponere; gratias vices reddere.

**KINDLE**, *v. a.* accendo, incendo, succendo, inflammo, (prop. and fig.). — *a fire*, ignem facere, excitare, accendere. — *To kindle*, *v. n.* ignem concipere (prop.); exardescere, accendi, incendi, etc., (prop. and fig.). — *Kindled (augured)*, accensus, incensus.

**KINDLING**, incensio.

**KINDRED**. See *Kin*.

**KINE**, *pl.* of *Cow*.

**KING**, *rex*. — *A king or a beggar*, aut Cæsar aut nullus; *rex aut asinus*. — *To make a king, regem constituere*. — *A king at arms*, fœtialis, rex armorum, pater patratus. — *The king of good fellows*, arboriter bibendi. — *The king's house*, domus regia; palatium (poet.). — *King-fisher*, alcedo.

**KINGLIKE**, **KINGLY**, *adj.* regalis, regius, augustus, basilicus.

**KINGLY**, *adv.* regaliter, regie, regifice.

**KINGDOM**, regnum. — *To be in one's kingdom* (enjoy one's self), voto potiri.

**KINSMAN**, **KINSWOMAN**. See *Kin*.

**KIRTLE**, supparam.

**KISS**, osculum, deosculum, basio, suavior; dissuavior; osculum, etc. alicui dare. — *He gently kissed his daughter*, oscula libavit natæ. — *You must kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti. — *To kiss the cup*, primoribus labiis gustare or libare. — *To kiss the hand (one's own)*, manum a facie jactare; repeatedly, oscula jacere or jactare.

**Kiss**, *subst.* osculum, suavius; basium (smack, buss). — *A little kiss*, suaviolum; basiolum.

**KISSER**, osculator; basiator.

**KISSING**, osculatio, xosculatio, basiatio. — *Kissing goes favor*, non civis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

**KIT** (milk-pail), mulctralis, sinus, mulctra: (fiddle), parva violina.

**KITCHEN**, culina, coquina. — *Of the kitchen*, coquinarium. — *A kitchen-maid*, ancilla (culinaria). — *A kitchen-boy*, culinarius, famulus (culinarius). — *Kitchen-furniture*, culinaria supellex. — *Kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius. — *Kitchen-stuff*, res culinaria; olera (pot herbs).

**KITE**, milvus. — *Of a kite*, milvulus. — *A young kite*, pullus milvinus. — ¶ *To raise a kite*, aquilam chartaceam in ærem tollere.

**KITTEN**, catulus felis.

**To KITTEN** (as a cat), catulos parere.

**KNACK**, s. habitus, ars, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile. — *To have a knack at a thing*, alicujus rei esse apprime peritum. — *You have the knack of it*, rem pulchre calles. — ¶ *A knack or toy*, res ludicra. — *Knacks, knack-knacks*, crepundia.

**KNACK**, *v.* crepo, crepito.

**KNACKING**, crepitus.

**KNAPSACK**, pera militaris or viatoria.

**KNARE**, tuber.

**KNAVE**, homo infamis; homo perfidus; fraudator; nebulus. — *Knaves well met*, aruspex aruspiceum, Cretensis Cretensem. — *An arrant knave*, purus putus nebulus; homo flagitiosissimus. — *Once a knave and never an honest man*, semel malus, semper malus. — *The knave at cards*, miles, eques. — *A base knave*, verbero, mastigia, furcifer. — *Crafty*, veterinarian. — *Beggary*, vappa, homo semissis. — *Saucy*, effrons, improbus. — *Stinking*, sterquilinum. — *To play the knave*, veterinarian agere. — *A pack of knaves*, flagitiosorum grex.

**KNAVEERY**, fraus, dolus; fallacia.

**KNAVISH**, improbus, pravus, scelestus, malitiosus; perfidus, fraudulentus. — *A knavish fellow*, nequam; fraudulentus; scelestus, scelus. — *A knavish construction of the law*, malitiosa juris interpretatio.

**KNAVISHLY**, improbe, sceleste, scelerate, dolose, fraudulentè.

**KNAVISHNESS**, nequitia, scelus, improbitas, fraus, dolus.

**KNEAD**, subigo, depso. — *together*, condepso.

**KNEADING**, subactio. — *A kneading-trough*, magis.

**KNEE**, genu. — *Humbly entreating on his knees*, flexis genibus supplic. — *He kneels humbly on his knees*, in genua procumbit; genua submittit. — *To fall at one's knees*, alicui or ad genua alicujus procumbere, genibus alicujus accidere. — *To bow the knee*, genua flectere. — *To fall upon one's knees*, in genua procumbere. — *A bowing of the knee*, genuum flexio. — *On his knees*, genibus nixus. — *A little knee*, geniculum. — *The kneepan*, patella. — ¶ *Knee* (corner, turn), geniculum.

**To KNEEL down**, genibus niti; in genua procumbere: genibus nixum esse (the state). — *Kneeling*, genibus nitens or nixus. — *Knee-tribute*, poplite flexo salutatio.

**KNEELL**, campana funebris.

**KNICK-KNACKS**, crepundia; nugæ.

**KNIFE**, culter; scalprum, scalpellum. — *A little knife*, cultellus. — *A butcher's cleaving-knife*, securis lanionia. — *A pen-knife*, scalprum librarium. — *A two-edged knife*, culter anceps. — *A cut-purse knife*, sica. — *A dressing-knife*, culter propinarius. — *A pruning-knife*, falx; falx putatoria (for trees). — *A wood-knife*, culter venatorius. — *A chopping-knife* (for herbs), culter herbarius. — *for meat*, culter ad minutal conficiendum. — *A shoe-maker's*,

culter sutorius, scalprum sutorium. — *A clasped knife*, culter lamina in manubrium retorta. — *The back of a knife*, pars cultri aversa. — *The handle*, cultri manubrium. — *Made like a knife*, cultelatus. — *Edged like a knife*, cultellatus.

**KNIGHT**, eques. — *errant*, eques errans; eques qui incerta fata quærit. — *of the Garter*, eques ordini Parascelididis ascriptus. — *of the shire*, comitatus ascriptus. — *of the post*, caput perjurum. — *Knights' service*, militia equestris. — *Of a knight*, equester.

**To KNIGHT**, in ordinem equestrum recipere.

**KNIGHTHOOD**, dignitas equestris.

**KNIGHTLY**, quod equitem decet.

**KNIT**, acubus texere: (tie), stringo, astringo; ligo. — *To knit or tie with knots*, nodo; nodo colligare. — *To knit in*, innecto. — *together*, connecto. — *under*, subnecto. — *unto*, annecto, constringo. — *To knit stockings*, tibialia acubus texere. — *Knit together*, connexus, copulatus, illigatus. — *unto*, annexus, alligatus.

**KNITTER**, qui or quæ acubus textit.

**KNITTING**, textus. — *A knitting together*, connexio, connexus.

**KNOB**, tuber, nodus; bulla. See *Boss*.

**KNOBBED**, **KNobby**, bullatus, asper, nodis distinctus, torosus.

**KNOBBISS**, asperitas.

**KNOCK** (thump), *v.* pulso, tundo, contundo. — *To knock about the pate*, caput commutigare. — *To knock (v. a.) against*, alido, impingo. — *To knock or strike*, ferio, percutio. — *To knock at a door*, fores pulsare or pultare. — *To knock down*, prosterno, humi sternere. — *To knock in*, perfringo. — *off*, frango. — *out*, excutio; elido. — *together*, collido. — *To knock under or submit*, manus victas dare.

**Knock**, s. pulsus (knocking); percussio; ictus; colaphus (with the fist).

**Knocker**, qui pulsat, etc.; pulsans. — ¶ *The knocker of a door*, malleus.

**Knocking**, pulsatio. — *together*, collisio.

**KNOLL**. — *To knoll bells*, campanas pulsare.

**KNOLL**, *subst.* colliculus.

**KNOT** (of a cord, &c.), nodus, nexus. — *A little knot*, nodulus. — *A knot or cockade*, vitta or tænia in rosæ formam collecta. — *A knot or puzzle*, nodus, difficultas, res obscura or inexplicabilis. — *A knot in wood*, nodus. — *A knot or joint of a stalk*, nodus; articulus; geniculum. — *A knot in a garden*, schema topiarium, lemnisci in nodum conserti. — *A knot of rogues*, flagitiosorum grex. — *A knot or cluster of people*, circulus. — *There is a knot of them*, omnes compacto rem agunt. — *Tied in a knot*, in nodum collectus or religatus; nodo coërcitus. — *Without knots*, sine nodis; enodis.

**To KNOT** (bud), gemmo, germino. — *To knot (as young trees)*, nodos emittere; (as corn), geniculare. — *To knot or stick together like hair*, implicari. — *Knotted*, nodatus, in nodos collectus. — *as hair*, implexus, concretus.

**KNotty**, nodosus.

**KNOTTINESS** (difficulty), difficultas; (unevenness), asperitas.

**KNOW**, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere; alicujus rei notitiam habere; scire, non nescire, non ignorare; didicisse; tenere, intelligere. — *To come to know*, noscere, cognoscere; discere; resciscere. — *So came we to know it*, inde est cognitio facta. — *I know him by sight*, de facie novi. — *I know him as well as I know you*, novi hominem tanquam te. — *I know these things are commonly said*, non sum nescius ista dici solere. — *I know my own business*, ego meam rem sapio. — *As you know very well*, quod te non fugit. — *I know what to do*, quid ego agam habeo. — *He knows on which side his bread is buttered*, non vult sibi male; scit uti foro. — *To know not*, ignoro, nescio. — *Who knows not that?* inter omnes constat. — *He makes me know not what to do*, me consilii incertum facit. — *I know not what to say to them*, quid dicam hisce incertus sum. — *One knows not where to have him*, versutior est quam rota figuraris. — *I knew you foresaw these mischiefs*, cognovi te hæc mala præviden-

tem. — *When these things were known at Rome, hæc ubi Romæ comperta sunt. — Known all the world over, per totam res est notissima terram. — Known for a rogue, scelere nobilis. — It is a known saying, tritum est proverbium. — To come to be known, enotesco, innotesco. — To become known abroad, in vulgus exire, emanare. — The like was never known, nemo unquam meminerat. — To make known, patefacio; manifestum facere; in medium proferre; euuntio, evulgo, (blurt out, noise abroad). — Known openly, divulgatus, pervulgatus. — Well known, percognitus, perspectus. — It is well known, liquet, constat. — Known before, præcognitus. — Notoriously known, clarus, manifestus, nobilis. — To know again, recognosco, agnosco. — asunder, dignosco, internosco. — beforehand, præscio. prænosco. — To know certainly,*

pernosco, exploratum habere. — *To know by inquiry, deprehendo, comperio. — To let one know, significo, doceo, edoceo; certiorum facere. — I will let you know, tibi notum faciam; faxo scies. — To make one know, ostendo, commonstro, commonefacio. — To know by some token, agnosco. — To know well, calleo, intelligo. — Knowing, gnarus, sciens. — beforehand, præscius. — Not knowing, inscius, ignarus, nescius.*

KNOWING, *adj.* callidus; prudens. — *Knowing by experience, rerum usu peritus.*

KNOWING, *s.* cognitio. — *A thing worth knowing, res cognitione digna. — A not knowing, ignoratio, ignorantia. — The faculty of knowing, cognoscendi facultas.*

KNOWINGLY, *scilenter.* — *Very, perscianter.*

KNOWLEDGE (*acquaintance*), notitia: (*skill*), notitia, peritia, scientia; cognitio; ex-

perientia: (*understanding*), intelligentia, intellectus, perceptio, comprehensio; conscientia: (*learning*), eruditio, doctrina. — *Knowledge in the law, jurisprudentia. — A sure knowledge, perspicientia. — Having a little knowledge, nasutus. — Want of knowledge, inscitia, imperitia. — Having no knowledge, ignarus rudis. — ¶ Not to my knowledge, non quod sciam. — Without my knowledge, me nesciente; clam me. — To come to the knowledge of a thing, rescisco, deprehendo. — I must take care that it come not to my father's knowledge, ne resciscat pater mihi cautio est. — To bring to one's knowledge, aliquem certiorum facere aliquid rei.*

KNUCKLES, condyli.

KNUR, KNURL, nodus, tuber. — *Full of knurs, nodosus.*

KORAN, Coranus.

## L.

LABEL, titulus, pittacium; appendix.

LABIAL *consonant*, litera labrorum.

LABOR, LABORIOUSNESS, labor, industria, virium contentio, opera; opus; (*child-bearing*), partus, puerperæ, dolores (puerperæ). — *Not so much to save myself labor, non tam vitandi laboris mei causâ. — To bestow so much labor on writing, in scribendo tantum industriæ ponere. — It is worth the labor, operæ pretium est. — My labor will be well bestowed, bene erit opera posita. — I have lost both my labor and my cost, operam et oleum perdidit. — Day labor, Daily-labor, labor quotidianus; opera. — Sore labor, labor gravis or improbus. — Painful labors, ærumnæ, pl.*

TO LABOR (*as a ship in the sea*), cum ventis et fluctibus collectari; fluctibus jactari: (*take pains*), laboro, operor; molior; labores exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tollerare, nervos contendere: (*endeavor*), nitor, enitor. — *To labor (strive) against, renitor, obnitor. — earnestly, omnibus viribus contendere, omnibus nervis conniti, summâ ope niti, ut, etc.: sudo, desudo. — extremely, laborando se cruciare, discruciare, fatigare. — To labor with child (be in labor), parturio; laborare e dolore. — To labor for, alicui rei studere, operam dare alicui rei. — To labor a thing, or do it with labor, elaboro. — To labor in vain, operam ludere or frustra insumere; laterem lavare; nihil agere, nihil promovere. — To labor a point, summâ diligentia elaborare aliquid. — To labor under very great difficulties, summis angustiis premi. — To labor for hire, operam suam locare. — Labeled or wrought with much pains, laboratus, elaboratus, elucubratus; summâ curâ or diligentia confectus. — Not labored, illaboratus. — A labored period, apta et quasi rotunda constructio. — A laboring beast, jumentum.*

LABORER (*one who gets his living by labor*), operarius, cui operâ vita est; *pl.* operæ. — *Hired or day-laborer, mercenarius, operarius; pl.* operæ mercenariæ or conductæ. — *A fellow-laborer, socius operum.*

LABORING, labor, elaboratio. — *A laboring for an office, ambitus. — A laboring to do a thing, nisus, conatus; conamen.*

LABORATORY, officina chemica.

LABORIOUS (*pains-taking*), laboriosus, industrius, sedulus, impiger; (*toilsome*), laboriosus, arduus, molestus, operosus, difficilis.

LABORIOUSLY (*diligently*), laboriose, impigre, sedulo; (*difficultly*), moleste, operose, difficulter.

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus; Dædalea claustra; *fig.* difficultates summæ. — *Of the labyrinth, labyrinthus.*

LACE (*a string*), linea (*for the hair, &c.*); linum; funiculus. — ¶ (*the stuff*), texta reticulata; opus reticulatum or denticulatum. — ¶ (*for a border*), lim-

bus. — *Gold or silver lace, limbus auro or argento textus. — A lace-man or lace-maker, limbolarius.*

TO LACE (*edge with lace*), prætexo; (*fasten with a lace*), astringo, constringo. — *To lace one's self, pectus vincire.*

LACERATE, laceror, dilacero.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHRYMAL, lacrimas generans.

LACHRYMARY, lacrimas continens.

LACK, *v.* careo, egeo, indigeo. — *I lack wit, deficit me ingenium. — They lacked strength, illis defuerunt vires. — Lacking, egeus, inops, egenus, orbus. — To be lacking, desum, deficio. — Lacking but a little, prope, propemodum, tantum non.*

LACK (*want*), *s.* indigentia, inopia, penuria; egestas, vacuitas. — *Lack of parents or children, orbitas. — of custom, desuetudo. — of meat and drink, cibi inopia. — ¶ Lack (defect), defectus. — To find lack of, desidero.*

LACKER, lacca.

TO LACKER, laccâ obducere.

LACKLUSTRE eyes, oculi inertes.

LACONIC, Laconicus.

LACONICALLY, Laconice.

LACONISM, Laconismus.

LACQUEY, cursor, pedisequus; a pedibus (puer or servus).

LACTEAL, LACTEOUS, lacteus.

LAD, puer. — *A young or little lad, puerulus.*

LADDER, scalæ, *pl.* — *A little ladder, scalæ portabiles. — A ship ladder, pons. — The rounds of a ladder, scalarum gradus. — To climb up a ladder, per scalas ascendere or niti.*

LADDE, (*load*), onero; onus imponere. — *Laded or laden, onustus, oneratus. — Laden with honor, riches, &c., laude, divitiis, etc., cumulatus. — Sore laden, injusto onere oppressus. — A bill of lading, index rerum vectarum. — The lading of a ship, navis onus.*

LADDE out, depleo.

LADLE, trulla; cochlear. — ¶ (*of a wheel*), pinna.

LADY, femina nobilis. — *The finest lady in the land, inter Latias gloria prima nurus, Mart. 2. 63. — A young lady, virgo nobilis. — To hand a lady, honoris ergo Incedenti femine operam navare; matronam manu sustentare et deducere.*

LAG (*lag behind*), tardo, tergiversor.

LAGGING behind, tergiversatio.

LAIR of a beast, cubile, lustrum, latibulum.

LAITTY. See Lay, *adj.*

LAKE, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB (*the animal*), agnus, agna. — *A little lamb, Lambkin, agnellus. — A sucking lamb, agnus lacteus or subrumus. — A late lamb, agnus cordus. — Of a lamb, agninus. — Lamb's wool, lana agnina. — ¶ (its flesh), (caro) agnina.*

LAMBENT, lambens.

LAME, debilis, claudus, mancus, mem-

bris captus; pedibus æger. — *of one leg, arm, foot, &c., altero crure, brachio, pede, etc. debilis. — Lame with age, decrepitus. — A lame piece of work, opus imperfectum, mancum, mutilatum. — To be or go lame, claudico. — He is become lame, claudicat.*

TO LAME (*make lame*), debilito, debilem facere, claudum or mancum facere. — *To lame one's arm, hand, foot, &c., alicujus brachium, manum, pedem, etc. debilitare. — Lamed, claudicans; claudus facus.*

LAMING (*making lame*), debilitatio.

LAMELY (*unskilfully*), imperite, inconcinne.

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas.

LAMENT, *v. n.* lamentor, ploro, fleo, lugeo; fremo: — *v. a.* lamentor, defleo, deploro; lugeo; gemo: — *with another, collacrimo, conqueror, commiseror; conghemo, comploro, apploro. — To begin to lament, lugesco. — Lamented, lamentatus, deploratus, defletus. — Not lamented, indeploratus.*

LAMENTABLE, lamentabilis, plorabilis, flebilis, lugubris, lacrimosus, luctuosus, funestus. — *Very, perluctuosus.*

LAMENTABLY, luctuose, lugubre, flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, ejulatio, deploratio, lamentum. — *together, comploratio. — at funerals, planctus; nœnia, threnus. — Full of lamentation, gemebundus.*

LAMENTER, plorator, Mart.

LAMMAS, calendæ Sextiles. — *At latter Lammas, ad Græcas calendas.*

LAMP, lucerna; lampas *is poet.* — *A lampbearer or stand, lynchuchus.*

LAMPOON, carmen probrosum or famosum; libellus famosus. — *posted upon one's door, elogium.*

TO LAMPOON one, carmen probrosum facere in aliquem; carmen or libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere; aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare.

LAMPOONER, libelli or carminis famosus scriptor; qui libellum (-os) ad infamiam alterius edit (edidit).

LAMPREY, muræna fluviatilis.

LANCE, hasta; lancea. — *A lance with a blunt head, hasta pura. — The shaft of a lance, hastile. — Pierced or wounded with a lance, lanceâ vulneratus or transfixus.*

TO LANCE (*of a surgeon*), seco, incido; sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire; scarifico.

LANCER, miles hastatus.

LANCET, sagitta; scalpellum.

LAND (*opposed to sea*), terra. — *The dry land, aridum. — The main land, (terra) continens. — By land, terrâ; terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus. — To get to land, terram capere; ad terram pervenire. — Living on the land, to be found on land, terrester (opposed to maritimus). — Land army or forces, exercitus terrester or pedester, copie terrestres or pedestres. — Land-breeze, aura terræ. —*

¶ (a country, region), terra; regio; ager (small territory); civitas (state). — One's fatherland, patria. — What land in the whole earth? quæ regio in terris? — Law of the land, lex (publica). — The custom of the land, mos patrius, institutum et mos civium. — Of one's native land, patrius. — ¶ (arable land, &c.), ager, agri; rura; terra; solum. — A ploughed land, arvum. — To till land, agrum colere. — Of or relating to land, agrarius. — Growing, &c. on the land, agrestis. — Possessing much land, agrosus. — Lands (landed property), fundi; prædia. — A tax upon lands, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum.

TO LAND, v. n. appellere (of men), or appelli (of the ship), ad locum (at a place); e navi exire, (e) navi egredi. — To land with the fleet somewhere, classem appellere ad locum. — To land, or come to land in a vessel, navem ad terram applicare. — To land, or get to land. (See above.) — As soon as ever we landed, ubi primum terram tetigimus. — ¶ v. a. (put on land), exponere. — To land soldiers, milites (copias, exercitum) exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere. — Having landed their men who were on shipboard, exscensione ab navibus in terram factâ, Liv.

LANDING, s. exscensio, egressus, (of persons); appulsus litoris. — ¶ Landing-place, aditus, portus: (on the stairs), præcinctio.

LANDED, adj. (rich in lands), agris dives, agrosus.

LANDHOLDER, dominus fundi or prædii; agrorum possessor.

LANDLORD, dominus prædii, ædium, etc. — ¶ (host), caupo.

LANDLADY (of an inn), copa.

LANDMARK, terminus; lapis terminalis; limes in agro positus.

LANDSCAPE, regio (in tabulâ) picta or depicta (of reality); forma regionis picta (fictitious). — Landscapes, opus topium; topia (-orum).

LANE (street), angiportus, angiportum. — with hedges on both sides, via utriusque sepimentis munita. — A by-lane, deverticulum.

LANGUAGE (speech), lingua, sermo; oratio: — (style), scribendi ratio, dicendi ratio, stilius. — So that he spoke two and twenty languages, ut duarum et viginti gentium ore loqueretur, Aur. Vict. — A living, dead language, lingua viva, mortua. — Good language or style, oratio accurata, casta, compta, concinna, culta, nitida, elegans, pura, venusta. — Bad language or style, oratio aspera, horrida, inculta, inepta, rudis, non satis splendida verbis. — Swelling language, turgida verba, sermo tumidus, inflatus, affectatus; ampullæ, pl. — Fair or soothing language, blanditiæ, verborum lenocinia; blandiloquentia (poet.). — To use high-flown language, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre. — He that gives fair language, blandus, blandiloquus. — The propriety of any language, linguæ proprietates; idioma (Gramm.). — Ill or rude language, convicium, maledictum. — To give ill language, convicior, maledico; conviciis aliquem lacessere or insectari. — That can speak two languages, bilinguis.

LANGUISH, languere, marceo, tabeo. — To begin to languish, languesco, marcesco, tabesco. — To cause to languish, corumpo. — To languish in prison, in carcere vitam miserimam trahere. — Languishing, languidus, languens, languescens. — Somewhat languishing, languidulus. — Languishing (love-sick) eyes, oculi ignem fatentes; ebrii ocelli. — A languishing spirit, languore deficiens animus.

LANGUISHING, LANGUOR, languor.

LANGUISHINGLY, languide.

LANGUID, languidus, debilis, hebes.

LANK (limber), flaccidus, mollis: (slender), gracilis, macilentus, tenuis.

LANKNESS (limberness), mollities: (slenderness), gracilitas, inacies.

LANTERN, laterna. — A dark lantern, laterna secreta; Gygis annulus. — A lantern-bearer, laternarius.

LAP, gremium; sinus: (a lappet), laci-

nia. — The lap of the ear, auricula. — One nursed in Fortune's lap, Fortunæ filius; gallinæ filius albæ. — Lap-eared, aures flaccas habens. — A lapful, plenum pallium.

TO LAP (lick), lambo, lingo: (wrap up), involvo, complico.

LAPPER (licker up), lambens.

LAPPING, s. (licking), linctus: (folding), complicatio, involutio.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPWING, probably parra; tringa vanelus, L.

LAPIDARY, geminarum scalptor.

LAPSE, lapsus; delictum. — The lapse of a right, juris amissio.

TO LAPSE, labor; amittor; decisco. — Lapsed, prætermisus; amissus; perditus.

LARBOARD, latus sinistrum.

LARCENY, furtum.

LARCH, larix.

LARD, lardum or laridum. — A little slice of lard, lardi lingua or turunda.

TO LARD, illardo.

LARDER, cella penaria, cella promptuaria.

LARDERER, procurator peni, promus condus.

LARGE, largus, latus, amplus, capax, spatiosus. — He has large commendations given him, pleno ore laudatur. — Very large, peramplus, prægrandis, prælargus; permagnus. — Somewhat large, largior; subgrandis, Cic. — To make large, amplifico, dilato. — To be at large, libere vagari. — To discourse at large, plurimis verbis disserere, copiose disputare, fuisse de re aliquâ disceptare. — I wrote to you at large, ad te pluribus verbis scripsi. — We will discourse more at large of these things after supper, pluribus de his rebus a cœnâ colloquemur. — ¶ See Big.

LARGELY (amply), ample, late, spatiose: (abundantly), ample, large, ubertim, abundanter, ampliter, largiter: (fully, at large), copiose, fusius, pluribus verbis. — So largely (to such an extent), eo usque, in tantum.

LARGENESS, amplitudo, latitudo, magnitudo; capacitas, largitas.

LARGESS, largitio, munificentia, donativum.

LARK, alauda. — A sea-lark, charadrius. — The capped lark, cassita. — The meadow lark, alauda silvestris. — A skylark, alauda mulcens æthera cantu. — A tit lark, alauda pratensis. — A wood lark, alauda arborea. — Lark's spur, delphinium.

LASCIVIOUS, libidinosus, in libidinem furens, rebus venereis deditus, impudicus: (playful, soft, &c.), lascivus; mollis, delicatus. — A lascivious queen, impudica, improba. — Lascivious toying, impudicitia; petulantia.

LASCIVIOUSLY, impudice, delicate, effeminate, molliter; lascive.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus libidinum, libido, res venereæ; lascivia.

LASH (stripe), verber, plaga, flagrum: (wheel), vibex: (thong), flagellum, lorum. — To be under the lash of one, sub alicujus imperio esse.

TO LASH, flagello, verbero; cædo, concido. — Lashed, flagellatus, verberatus, flagris cæsus. — ¶ To lash (sea term), aliquid lateri navis aut malo alligare.

LASHER, verberator.

LASHING, verberatio.

LASS, puella, virgo. — A little or young lass, virguncula, puellula.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo.

LAST, LATEST, adj. ultimus, extremus, postremus, supremus, novissimus. — To the last hour, usque ad extremum spiritum. — They were ambassadors the last year, anno proximo legati erant. — They deplored that night and the approaching day, which was to be the last to so many thousands of valiant men, funestas tenebras, et tot hominum millibus unum jam reliquum diem lamentabantur, Tac. — The last or hindermost, postremus (of two, posterior); ultimus, extremus. — The last except one, a postremo proximus, ab extremo alter. — The last syllable but one, but two, syllaba pænultima, antepenultima. — To breathe one's last, diem obire supremum; animam eflare.

LAST, adv. novissime, proxime, postremum. — They despair and grieve, and at

last hate, et desperant, et dolent, et novissime oderunt. — He whom I named last, is quem proxime nominavi. — The very place where he last set his foot, vestigium illud ipsum in quo postremum institisset. — Last of all, denique, postremo, novissime, tandem, demum. — At last or at length, tandem; tandem aliquando.

LASTLY, ad ultimum, ad extremum; denique; postremo; quod superest, quod reliquum est: novissime.

LAST, subst. calcei forma or formula. — Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last, ne sutor ultra (supra) crepidam. — ¶ A last of herrings, decem millia harengarum. — of hides, duodecies duodecim terga.

LAST, v. duro, permaneo, perduro. — The darkness lasted all night, noctem sequentem ea caligo obtinuit. — Lasting all night, pernox. — All day, perdius. — for ever, sempiternus.

LASTING (firm, continuing), firmus, stabilis, diutinus, diuturnus, diu manens or durans.

LASTING, s. duratio, continuatio.

LATCH, say ansa.

TO LATCH the door, ansâ in hamum demissâ ostium claudere.

LATCHET, habena, corrigia.

LATE, adj. serus, tardus; (recent), recens, nuperus. — This acquaintance of ours is but very late, hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est. — It is too late to spare when the bottom is bare, sera in fundo parsimonia. — Later in point of time, recentior (more recent); posterior (after). — Latest, see Last. — Somewhat late, tardior, tardiusculus. — Until it was late, ad serum usque diem. — It grows late, vesperascit, advesperascit.

LATE, adv. sero, tarde. — Better late than never, præstat sero quam nunquam sapere. — I came late in the night, multâ nocte veni. — Late, but sure, sero, sed serio. — Later by three years than he should, triennio tardius quam deberat. — Late in the evening, vespere, vesperi, flexo in vesperam die. — I never come home so late in the evening, but that, &c., nunquam tam vesperi domum revertor, quin, etc.

LATED, nocte oppressus.

LATELY (of late), nuper, modo, paulo ante. — More lately, recentiore memoriâ. — Very lately, nuperrime.

LATENESS, tarditas.

LATENT, occultus.

LATERAL, LATERALLY, laterarius, lateralis; a latere.

LATH, assula.

TO LATH, assulis substernere.

LATHE, machina tornatorum.

LATHER, aquæ saponatæ spuma. — To make a lather, saponem bullas excitare.

TO LATHER, saponem illinere.

LATIN, adj. Latinus, Latialis: subst. sermo Latinus, lingua Latina; oratio Latina; Latinitas. — The Latin tongue, lingua Latina, Latinus sermo. — In Latin, Latine. — To speak Latin, Latine loqui. — To be ignorant of the Latin tongue, Latine nescire. — To translate into Latin, in Latinum (sermonem) vertere; Latine reddere; Latine consuetudini tradere.

LATINISM, Latina locutio.

LATINIST, Latine doctus, Latini sermonis peritus.

LATINITY, Latinitas.

TO LATINIZE. See To translate into Latin.

LATITUDE (breadth), latitudo: (liberty), licentia.

LATITUDINARIAN, rectæ fidei desertor.

LATTEN (metal), orichalcum.

LATTER, posterior. — At latter Lammas, ad Græcas calendas. — The latter crop, messis secunda.

LATTICE for a window, clathri; transenna. — Lattice-window, fenestra clathrata. — Wrought like a lattice, reticulatus.

TO LATTICE, clathro. — Latticed, clathratus.

LAUD, v. laudo, celebro; laudibus efferre.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis, laudandus, prædicabilis, laude dignus.

LAUDABLENESS, laus; decus.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter.

LAUDATIVE, laudativus.

LAUGH, rideo; risum edere. — He laughs in your face, and cuts your throat, alterâ

manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterâ. — *To laugh at, rideo, arrideo; derideo, irrideo, obrideo; pro deridiculo habere.* — *We are deservedly laughed at, jure optimo irridemur.* — *Worthy to be laughed at, ridiculus, risu dignus.* — *To laugh aloud, cachinnor, cachinnum tollere, in cachinnos solvi.* — *disdainfully, labra diducere.* — *heartily, vehementer ridere, risu concuti.* — *in one's sleeve, in stomacho ridere, in sinu gaudere.* — *To make one laugh, risum excutere, movere, commovere.* — *To laugh one out of countenance, ridendo aliquem rubore suffundere.* — *To laugh together, corrideo.* — *To make himself laugh, sibi risum movere.* — *To laugh to scorn, derideo, irrideo; irrisus, ludibrio or pro deridiculo habere.*

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus, ridendus; deridiculus. — *Very, perridiculus.*

LAUGHER, risor. — *A laugher at, derisor, irrisor.*

LAUGH, LAUGHTER, LAUGHING, risus. — *Great, immoderate laughter, cachinnatio.* — *A horse-laugh, cachinnus.* — *He fell a laughing, risum sustulit.* — *A laughing at, irrissus, derisus.* — *A laughing to scorn, derisus, Quint.* — *A laughing-stock, ludibrium, deridiculum.* — *I am your laughing-stock, sum tibi deridiculo or delectamento.* — *To forbear laughing, risum tenere or conspescere.*

LAUGHINGLY, ridicule.

LAUNCH *a ship, navem deducere.* — *upon the sea, mari navem committere, navem solvere.* — *To launch (intrans.) forth in the praise of a person, aliquem magnis laudibus effere.* — *into a long detail or recital of things, singula quæque narrare or exponere.* — *To launch (intrans.) into eternity, terram relinquere; ad plures abire.* — *Launched, solutus, deductus.*

LAUNCHING *of a ship, navis deductio.*

LAUNDRESS, mulier quæ lineæ lavat.

LAUNDRY, ædificium linteis lavandis.

LAUREL (the tree), laurus. (Note. The laurus of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay-tree.) — *Laurel of Alexandria, or tongue-laurel, laurus Alexandrina.* — *A branch, wreath of laurel, laurus, laurea; corona laurea.* — *A small wreath of laurel, laureola.* — *A laurel-grove, lauretum.* — *Of laurel, laureus, laurus.* — *Crowned or wreathed with laurel, Laurellus, laureatus; laurifer, lauriger, (poet.).* — *Bearing or producing it, laurifer; lauricomus (poet.).*

LAUREATE, laureatus.

LAVA (liquid), massa ardens, saxa liquefacta, ignis irriguus (poet.): — (dry), massa sulfurea.

LAVE (wash), lavo: (lade), capulo, exaurio.

LAVER (washing-tub), labrum. — *Small, for the hands, pollubrum.*

LAVENDER, nardus, lavendula. — *Blue-flowered lavender, lavendula floræ cæruleo.* — *French lavender, stœchas* — *Lavender-water, decocta lavendulæ.*

LAVISH, profusus, prodigus. — *A lavish spendthrift, nepos, decoctor; prodigus.* — *He is too lavish with his tongue, nimis libere loquitur.*

To LAVISH away, profundo, prodigo. — *Lavished away, profuse consumptus.* — *To be lavished, diffunditor, Plaut.*

LAVISHLY, profuse, effuse, prodige.

LAVISHNESS, profusio; prodigentia.

LAW, lex (a law); leges (positive laws); jus (law, right). — *He made a law for, &c., legem tulit, ut, etc.* — *Necessity has no law, durum telum est necessitas.* — *Nor could any of us have the usual benefit of the law for our protection, neque cuiquam nostram licuit more majorum lege uti, Sall.* — *I will take the advantage of law against you, ego meum jus persequar.* — *They gave laws to the citizens, jura civibus præscribant.* — *He keeps himself from the lash of the law, periculo litium se liberat.* — *A penalty established by law, pœna legitima, legibus constituta.* — *The canon law, jus canonicum.* — *Civil, jus civile.* — *Statute, leges scriptæ.* — *The law of arms, jus militare.* — *of marqve, jus talionis.* — *Law merchant, jus mercatorum proprium.* — *The law of nature, jus naturale.* — *of nations, jus*

gentium. — *A law of the senate, senatûs consultum.* — *A law made by the people, plebis scitum.* — *To make or pass a law, legem ferre, perferre, sancire.* — *Those who make laws must not break them, patere legem quam ipse tulisti.* — *To publish a law, legem figere, vulgare, promulgare.* — *To follow the law, legibus operam dare; forum attingere (first appear); in foro versari; causas agere.* — *To cancel or repeal a law, legem reficere, abdicare, abrogare.* — *To give laws, leges præscribere.* — *To move for a law to be made, legem rogare.* — *To execute the laws, leges administrare or exercere, lege agere.* — *To proceed according to law, lege agere, legibus experiri.* — *To revise a law, legem restituere.* — *To make a law more effectual, legem munire.* — *To take the law, alicui litem intendere; cum aliquo judicio contendere.* — *To go to law with one, litem inferre in aliquem; litem sequi; litem cum aliquo habere.* — *Take your course at law, lege agito.* — *To be subject to the laws, legibus astringi.* — *Fond of going to law, litigiosus.* — *Skill in law, juris prudentia.* — *One learned or skilled in the law, juris consultus, juris peritus.* — *Of law, judicialis, juridicus, legalis.* — *A law-breaker, legum violator.* — *A law-giver, qui civitati leges dat or constituit; legum inventor.*

LAWFUL, legitimus, justus; æquus; licitus. — *Not lawful, non legitimus; contra legem.* — *It is lawful, licet, fas est, æquum est.* — *To make lawful, or give leave to do a thing, copiam or facultatem concedere alicui faciendi.*

LAWFULLY, ex lege, legitime, jure, licite.

LAWFULNESS, jus; fas.

LAWLESS, exlex.

LAWLESSLY, illicite, injuste.

LAWYER, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum actor or patronus (advocate); caudidicus (ordinary).

LAWN, sindon, carbasus. — *Cobweb lawn, sindon crispâ.* — *Of lawn, carbasus or carbasinus.* — *A lawn, planities inculta.* — *A lawn or launde in a park, saltus.*

LAX (loose), laxus; (careless), segnis, ignavus, socors.

LAX, subst. alvi proluviæ; ventris profluviæ, diarrhœa. — *To have a lax, profluvio ventris laborare.* — *A lax stopped, venter suppressus.*

LAXATIVE, adj. catharticus. — *Laxatives, s. detractiones.*

LAXITY, LAXNESS, laxitas. — *of morals, mores corrupti, pravi.*

LAY (song), cantilena, cantio, musa.

LAY, LAYMAN, laicus. — *Laity, laici.*

LAY, pret. of *Læ.*

LAY, v. a. pono. — *To lay about (place about), circumpono.* — *To lay about him (in fighting), ictus circumcirca partiri, circumfusos submovere; (do his utmost), summâ ope niti.* — *To lay abroad, expando, explico.* — *against, oppono, objicio.* — *along, prosterno, abjicio.* — *To lay aside (let alone), supersedeo, pono, omitto: (depose or dismiss), loco movere, amovere; rude aliquem donare; ablego.* — *Laid aside, sepositus, abjectus.* — *Laying asleep, soporifer.* — *To lay before (represent), defero, refero: (in one's way), objicio.* — *To lay between, interjicio, interpono.* — *To lay by (aside), sepono: (in reserve), repono: (reject), rejicio: (omit or let alone), omitto; intermitto (for a time).* — *To lay by or to, appono.* — *It was laid to his charge, objectum est ei.* — *To lay corn, sternere segetes.* — *Laid, stratus, prostratus.* — *To lay down, depono, demitto: (flat or along), sterno.* — *He laid himself down upon the bed, in lecto recubuit, se in lectum inclinavit.* — *To lay down a commission, office or place, munere se abdicare.* — *They laid down their offices, honore abiere, Liv.* — *To lay even with the ground, solo æquare or exæquare, dejicio.* — *To lay for an excuse, prætendo.* — *To lay hands on, manum alicui injicere, inferre, amovere, admoliri.* — *All he lays hands on is his own, milvinis est unguis.* — *To lay up in heaps, accumulio, acervo, aggero.* — *To lay hold on or of, prehendo, apprehendo, arripio; complector.* — *He thinks no law can lay hold on him, non legem*

putat tenere se ullam. — *To lay in, impono, immitto.* — *To lay near to, appono.* — *To lay on, impono.* — *Lay what burden you will on me, quidvis oneris impono.* — *To lay one's ear to any one's mouth, admovere aurem ori alicujus.* — *To lay one's self at any person's feet, pedibus alicujus advolvi or provolvi.* — *To lay out spread over, obduco.* — *To lay out abroad, explico, expono.* — *To lay out for a man (to take him), investigo, indago: (seek out for), venor, ambio.* — *To lay out of the way, abscondo, repono.* — *To lay out (expend), insumo, impendo, erogo.* — *He has laid out his money ill, male pecuniam collocavit.* — *To lay open (declare or make manifest), patefacio.* — *To lay open a wound, vulnus aperire.* — *All my plots are laid, instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia.* — *To lay (apply) to, applico.* — *To lay a stake, oppignero; pignus deponere.* — *To lay together, confero, compono.* — *under, suppono, subjicio.* — *unto, applico.* — *up, repono, condo.* — *Laid up, paratus, præparatus, reconditus, repositus.*

LAYER (graff), propago; depositus suâ ex matrice ramulus. — *¶ (course, order, &c.), stratura, tabulatum, corium.* — *In layers, tabulatum.*

LAYING *against, s. objectus, objectatio.* — *aside (removing), remotio: (not making use of), rejectio, neglectio; neglectus.* — *A laying on, impositio.* — *A laying up in heaps, accumulatio, coacervatio.* — *A laying out (of money), erogatio, impensa.* — *A laying to, applicatio.* — *A laying unto, adjectio.*

LAZAR, homo elephantiacus, leprosus.

LAZARETTO, valetudinarium (militare).

LAZY, piger, ignavus, otiosus, segnis, socors, iners, desidiosus. — *A lazy vagabond, erro.* — *To grow lazy, torpesco, segnem fieri.* — *To make one lazy, pigritiæ causam alicui ministrare.*

LAZILY, pigre, otiose, oscitanter, ignave, segniter.

LAZINESS, pigritia, ignavia, segnitia, socordia. — *To lie in laziness, otiari, otio torpere.*

LEAD, s. plumbum. — *Black lead, stibium.* — *Red, rubrica, minium.* — *White, cerussa.* — *Solder of lead, ferrumen.* — *A vein of lead, molybdæna.* — *A pig of lead, massa plumbi oblonga.* — *Of lead, plumbeus, plumbatus.* — *Full of it, plumbosus.* — *Having to do with lead, plumbarius (e. g. metallum).* — *Lead-colored, lividus, livens.* — *Lead-ore or lead-stone, plumbago; molybdæna.* — *Spume of silver from lead, molybditis.* — *¶ The lead to sound with, catapirætes.* — *¶ The leads of a church, house, &c., tectum plumbo obductum.*

To LEAD, plumbare, plumbo vincere, plumbo obducere, plumbo ferruminare.

LEADEN, plumbeus, plumbatus.

LEAD, v. duco. — *Thus far he led his army, hucusque exercitum duxit.* — *about, circumduco.* — *about often, ductio.* — *against, contra ducere.* — *along, per viam ducere.* — *aside, seduco, divertio.* — *away, abduco.* — *back, reduco.* — *before, præduco.* — *To lead a dance, præsulio, choream ducere.* — *To lead one a dance, per ambages circumducere.* — *To lead one by the nose, impellere aliquem quam in partem quis velit.* — *To lead by force, perduco.* — *To lead in, induco, introduco.* — *forth, produco.* — *off, abduco.* — *To lead one's life, vitam agere or degere.* — *He led his life in the country, ruri vitam agebat.* — *He led his old age in sorrow, senium traxit luctu.* — *To lead on (entice), illicio, pellicio.* — *To lead over, transduco.* — *out, educo.* — *out of the way, seduco, circumduco.* — *through, perduco.* — *unto, adduco.* — *up and down, ultro citro or huc illuc ducere, circumduco.* — *To lead the way, præeo, præcedo.* — *Leading the way, præiens.* — *A leading man, princeps, vir primarius.* — *A powerful and leading people, gravis et princeps populus, Flor.*

LEADER, dux, ductor: (commander), imperator, dux. — *A leader back, reductor.* — *A leader of a dance, præsulor.* — *of the way, præmonstrator, viæ dux, adductor.*

LEADING, s. ductus, auspicius. — *about, circumductio, circumductus.* — *aside,*

seductio. — *back*, reductio. — *in*, inductio.

**LEAF**, folium. — *Leaves (foliage)*, frons, frondes. — *To put forth leaves*, folia emittere; frondesco. — *Vine-leaf*, vitis folium; pampinus. — *Of vine-leaves*, pampineus. — ¶ *A leaf of paper*, scheda or scida; pagina; charta. — *To turn over the leaves of a book*, librum evolvere. — *To turn over a new leaf (fig.)*, ad salubriora consilia animum appellere. — ¶ *A leaf of metal*, bractea; lamina. — *Leaf-gold*, auri folium, aurum bracteatum. — *tin*, stanni folium. — ¶ *The leaf of a table*, tabula.

**LEAFLESS**, foliis carens or nudatus; nudus.

**LEAFY**, foliosus, frondosus.

**LEAVED**, foliatus. — *Broad-leaved*, lata folia habens, latifolius.

**LEAGUE** (three miles), leuca.

**LEAGUE** (confederacy), fœdus; pactum, pactio. — *In league, or entered into a league*, fœderatus, fœdere conjunctus. — *To enter into a league*, fœdus ferire, inire, facere, percutere. — *To break a league or covenant*, fœdus violare, lædere; pactioem rescindere, pactum dissolvere. — *A league-breaker*, fœdifragus. — *A league broken*, fœdus violatum.

**TO LEAGUE**, fœdus facere; societatem coire; conspirare.

**LEAK**, s. rima, rimæ. — *To spring a leak*, rimas agere.

**TO LEAK**, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; aquas haurire; rimosus esse, pertusum esse.

**LEAKING**, LEAKY, pertusus, rimosus, rimarum plenus: (blabbing), rimarum plenus.

**LEAN**, adj. macer, macilentus, gracilis, exilis; aridus; sterilis. — *Very lean*, strigosus; pernicax. — *As lean as a rake*, ad summam maciem deductus; nil nisi ossa et pellis; vix ossibus hæret. — *To be, grow lean*, maceo, macesco, emacesco, emaresco. — *To make lean*, emacio. — *Night-watchings and cares make bodies lean*, vigiliæ et curæ attenuant corpora. — *Made lean*, emaciatus. — *A lean and poor soil*, solum exile et macrum.

**LEANLY**, jejune.

**LEANNESS**, macies, macritas, macritudo, gracilitas.

**LEAN**, v. nitor. — *against or upon*, innitor. — *He leaned upon the body of the next tree*, arboris proximæ stipiti se applicuit, Curt. — *To lean forward*, acclino. — *back*, reclino. — *over*, promineo: (stoop), se demittere. — *to*, propendeo. — *in opinion*, sententiæ alicujus favere or astipulari. — *towards*, inclino, propendeo. — *upon*, recumbo; innitor. — *A thing to lean upon*, fulcrum. — *Leaning*, nixus, innixus. — *back*, reclinis. — *forward*, acclinis. — *upon or against*, incumbens, innixus.

**LEANING downward**, s. declivitas. — *A leaning-staff or stock*, adminiculum.

**LEAP**, v. salio, salto. — *against*, assilio, assulto. — *away*, absilio. — *back*, resilio. — *down*, desilio. — *in*, insilio. — *into the fire*, in ignem se conjicere. — *forward*, prosilio. — *To leap for joy*, gestio, exsulto, lætitiâ exsultare. — *off*, desilio. — *often*, saltito. — *on or upon*, insilio. — *The kids leap on the flowers*, insultant floribus hædi. — *To leap on horseback*, in equum insilire; equum ascendere or conscendere. — *To leap over*, transilio. — *up*, exsilio, subsilio, subsulto, emico.

**LEAP**, s. saltus. — *A leap for fish*, nassa. — *By leaps, or leap by leap*, per saltus.

**LEAPER**, saltator, saltatrix.

**LEAPING**, s. saltatio, saltatus. — *for joy*, exsultatio. — *By way of leaping for joy*, exsultim. — *A leaping on*, insultatio.

**LEARN**, v. disco; cognosco; apprehendo. — *He presently learned all that was taught him*, celeriter arripiebat quæ tradebantur. — *I have learned a little Greek*, Græcas literas attigi. — *You have not learned that of your father*, haud paternum istuc dedisti. — *Let him learn from me*, habeat meipsum sibi documentum. — *I am not to learn*, non sum nescius. — *To learn besides*, addisco. — *Apt to learn*, docilis. — *Aptness to learn*, docilitas. — *To learn an art*, artis præcepta percipere. — *To learn before*, prædisco. — *To learn by experience*, discere experiendo. — *by*

*heart or without book*, edisco; memoriæ mandare. — *To learn together*, condisco. — *To learn (be informed of)*, certiorum fieri. — *Learned (learnt)*, perceptus, edoctus.

**LEARNED**, adj. doctus, doctrinâ instructus; eruditus, eruditione ornatus; literatus. — *Very*, perdoctus, pereruditus, in quo sunt plurimæ literæ. — *Passably*, satis literatus. — *Somewhat, not very*, mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus. — *A learned man*, vir doctus; homo eruditus, etc.; literator (but see the Lex.).

**LEARNEDLY**, docte, erudite, literate.

**LEARNER**, discens, discipulus. — *of the cross row*, elementa prima discens.

**LEARNING**, subst. doctrina, eruditio, literæ. — *Learning is no burden*, sarcina laturo nunquam doctrina putanda est. — *Deep learning*, doctrina exquisita or summa. — *A man of deep learning*, vir omni doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus. — *Love of learning*, amor doctrinæ. — *A lover of learning*, amator doctrinæ. — *Of learning*, literarius.

**LEASE**, s. conductio; syngrapha; tempus conducti or conductionis. — *To hire upon a lease of three years*, in tres annos conducere.

**TO LEASE**, (in certum tempus) elocare or locare.

**LEASING**, s. locatio.

**LEASH**, lorum, corrigia. — *A little leash*, habenula, Cels. — *A leash of hounds*, canum ternio. — *A leash to bind sheaves with*, vinculum stramineum.

**LEASHED in**, vinculo constrictus.

**LEAST**, adj. minimus. — *Not the least*, ne minimum quidem. — *Not in the least*, ne minimâ quidem ex parte. — *If there could be any the least difference in the world*, quod si interesse quippiam tantummodo potuerit. — *That I may say the least*, ut minime dicam. — *At least*, at the least, least wise, certe, saltem, minimum, ad minimum.

**LEAST**, adv. minime.

**LEATHER**, corium; aluta. — *The leather of a sling*, scutale. — *A leather-dresser*, coriarius, coriorum confector. — *Leather-dressing*, coriorum subactio. — *A leather-seller*, qui coria vendit or venditat. — *The upper leather of a shoe*, corium superius. — *The under leather*, solea. — *Covered with leather*, pellitis.

**LEATHER**, LEATHERN, e corio factus, corsteus. — *A leather bag*, saccus e corio factus. — *bottle*, uter. — *jerkin*, tunica scortea. — *thong*, lorum (terginum).

**LEAVE**, s. venia, copia, licentia; concessio, libertas, potestas. — *With your good leave I desire this*, abs te hoc bonâ veniâ peto. — *I have free leave given me*, libera facta est mihi potestas. — *I could never have leave*, nunquam est mihi licitum. — *By your leave*, pace tuâ. — *I have leave*, mihi licet. — *To desire leave to do a thing*, aliquid faciendi veniam ab aliquo petere or poscere. — *To give leave*, permitto, concedo; copiam facere. — *Give me leave to clear myself*, sine me expurgem. — *I give you leave to do what you please*, tibi do veniam faciendi quod vis. — *Leave to enter*, admissio, aditus. — *Without leave*, injussus; injussu. — ¶ *To take leave of*, vale dicere, valere jubere. — *Having often taken leave*, I added more, sæpe, vale dicto, rursus sum multa locutus. — *To take French leave of one*, insalutatum relinquere aliquem.

**LEAVE**, v. relinquo, mitto, omitto, prætereo, abjicio: (forsake), desero, destituo, derelinquo, dimitto, deficio. (Compare Abandon.) — *To leave one in the lurch*, aliquem deserere, destituere. — *My strength leaves me*, vires me deficiunt. — *Leave your railing*, mitte male loqui. — *Leave your fretting*, omitte tuam istam iracundiam. — *You should leave them to themselves*, concederes ab ore illorum. — *If you will not leave troubling me*, si molestus esse pergis. — *He leaves no manners in the dish*, lari sacrificat. — *He will leave him have enough*, tondebit illum usque ad vivam cutem. — *Leave nothing unasked*, punctuare a terrâ ad cælum. — *Leave the rest to me*, reliqua mihi committas. — *The thing is as you left it*, res eodem est loci quo tu reliquisti. — *He left it as he found it*, reliquit integrum. — *He left the priesthood*, sacerdotio abibat.

— *I never left urging*, nunquam desisti orare. — *Left or remaining*, reliquus; (surviving), superstes. — *Nothing is left but flight*, nihil relinquitur nisi fuga. — *But very few of them are left now*, qui pauci jam admodum restant. — *Left alone*, desolatus, solus, solitarius; (bereft), orbatus, orbus. — *To leave behind*. (See Behind.) — *To leave by will*. (See Bequeath.) — *To leave off*, desino, desisto, depono, supersedeo, omitto, intermitto. (Compare Cease.) — *Leave off your prating of yourself*, omitte de te loqui. — *Leave off your concern*, absiste moveri. — *Will you not leave off prating?* pergin' argutarius? — *To leave out*, omitto, prætermitto. — *To leave the old wont*, desuesco. — *To leave (or quit) a possession*, possessione decedere. — *To leave at random*, destituo. — *To leave to*, committo, mando. — *If you will have a thing rightly managed*, leave it to this man, si quid recte curatum velis, huic mandes. — *Leave that to me*, id mihi da negotii; me vide, ego videro. — *But if he had left it to me*, quod si mihi permisisset. — *Leave the rest to Heaven*, perмите Deo cetera. — *Now I leave you to go on*, nunc cursu lampadem tibi trado. — *To leave utterly*, penitus derelinquere, deserere, destituere. — *To leave work*, ab opere or labore cessare.

**LEAVED**. See Leaf.

**LEAVEN**, fermentum. — *The sprinkling of leaven*, fermenti conspersio.

**TO LEAVEN**, fermento. — *Leavened bread*, panis fermentatus.

**LEAVENING**, s. fermentatio.

**LECHER**, scortator, ganeo, mæchus.

**LECHEROUS**, LECHERY. See Lascivious, Lewd, &c.

**LECTION**, lectio.

**LECTURE**, s. (of a teacher), schola, auditio; (explanatory of an author), prælectio: (sermon), oratio sacra. — ¶ *To read one a lecture (reprimand him)*, aliquem verbis castigare, aliquem verberare.

**TO LECTURE**, scholam habere de aliqua re; prælegere aliquem.

**LECTURER**, qui scholas habet; prælector; professor; orator: (afternoon preacher), orator pomeridianus.

**LEDGE** (layer, row), stratura, tabulatum: (projection), projectura, crepido.

**LEDGER**, codex (accepti et expensi).

**LEE** of a ship, latus a vento aversum. — *Lee-shore*, litus vento expositum. — *To fall to the leeward*, ventum nimis declinare.

**LEECH** (the insect), hirudo, sanguisuga. — ¶ *A leech (physician)*, medicus: (farrier), veterinarius, hippiatrus.

**LEEK**, porrum. — *Cut-leek blade*, porrum scetile. — *House-leek*, sedum. — *A leek-bed*, porrina. — *blade*, talla. — *Of leeks*, porraceus.

**LEER**, oculi limi or obliqui: (set look), vultus fictus or compositus.

**TO LEER**, oculis limis intueri aliquid, transversa tueri.

**LEERING**, limus.

**LEERINGLY**, limis oculis.

**LEES**. See Dregs.

**LEET** (court-leet), curia. — *Leet-days*, dies fasti.

**LEFT**, adj. sinister; scævus; lævus (poet.). — *The left hand*, (manus) sinistra. — *On the left hand*, a sinistra (parte), sinistra. — *Toward the left hand*, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus. — *The left wing of the army*, sinistrum cornu.

**LEFT-HANDED**, scævus.

**LEG**, crus. — *A little leg*, crusculum. — *A wooden leg*, crus ligneum, Mart. — *A leg of mutton*, clunio ovilla. — *of a table*, pes mensæ. — *Of the leg*, cruralis, tibialis. — *Armor for the legs*, ocreæ.

**LEGGED**. — *Bow-legged*, valgus, scambus. — *Wry-legged*, loripes.

**LEGACY**, legatum. — *To leave one a legacy*, aliquid alicui legare. See Bequeath.

**LEGAL**, legitimus, justus, (lawful): forensis, judicialis, legalis.

**LEGALITY** of an act, ex lege factum.

**LEGALLY**, ex lege; secundum leges

**LEGATE**, legatus, orator.

**LEGATESHIP**, legatio.

**LEGATEE**, heres imâ cerâ, legatarius.

**LEGEND**, vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta, legenda: (tale), fabula. — ¶ *The legend of a coin*, inscriptio nummo incusa.

**LEGERDEMAIN**, ars præstigiatoria. — *tricks, prestigitæ, pl.*

**LEGIBLE**, lectu facilis, clarus.

**LEGIBLENESS**, literæ claræ.

**LEGIBLY**, ita ut legi possit.

**LEGION**, legio; *fig.* numerus ingens, magna vis. — *Of a legion, Legionary, legionarius.*

**LEGISLATION**, legum datio; *also by leges condere, etc.*

**LEGISLATIVE**, leges ferens.

**LEGISLATOR**, legum lator, auctor, inventor.

**LEGISLATURE**, qui habent potestatem leges ferendi; senatus.

**LEGITIMATE**, legitimus.

To **LEGITIMATE**, legitimum reddere; non tum legitime natum pronuntiare.

**LEGITIMACY** of a thing, res legitima. — *of children, liberi legitimi.*

**LEGITIMATELY**, legitime.

**LEISURE**, otium; quies; tempus otii or otiosum or vacuum, tempus subsicivum. — *At leisure, adj.* vacuus, otiosus. — *At leisure, adv.* otiose, per otium. — *At leisure to tell*, vacuus ad narrandum. — *He will look out another at leisure*, aliam otiosus quæret. — *To be at leisure*, otiosum esse, otium habere, vaco. — *I am not at leisure now*, non hercle otium est nunc mihi. — *If you be at leisure*, si vacas; si vacat; si per otium licuerit; si otium nactus fueris. — *To have leisure enough*, otio abundare. — *I am not at leisure*, non licet per otium.

**LEISURABLE**, otiosus.

**LEISURELY**, *adv.* otiose, placide, pedetentim; caute; cunctanter; lente.

**LEMNAN**, dilectus or dilecta.

**LEMNIAN** earth, terra Lemnia or sigillata.

**LEMON**, citrus limon (L.). — *A lemon-tree*, citrus limonea.

**LEMONADE**, aqua limonata.

**LEND**, mutuum dare, commodo, accommodo, utendum dare. — *Lend me your hand a little*, quin mihi manum tantisper accomoda. — *Lend me your help a little*, paululum da mihi operæ. — *To lend an ear to one*, aurem alicui præbere. — *To lend assistance to*, auxilium præbere. — *To lend at interest*, pecuniam alicui credere, dare alicui pecuniam feneratori; pecuniam feneratori or fenore collocare.

**LENDER**, commodator, creditor. — *upon interest, fenerator.*

**LENDING** at interest, s. feneratorio.

**LENGTH**, longitudo. — *Neither the length of the journey nor the roughness of the way could stop him*, non longitudo itineris, non asperitas viarum, retardavit. — *The length of a way or journey*, via or itineris spatium. — *Length of time*, longinquitas, diuturnitas. — *To draw out at length*, produco, extendo. — *In length or lengthwise*, in longitudinem; longus; in longum. — *A picture drawn at full length*, imago rem totam exprimens. — *To lie at one's length*, extento corpore decumbere. — *To run all lengths*, extrema audere: (as a partisan), alicui totum addictum esse. — ¶ *At length*, tandem, denique, demum. — *Now at length*, aliquando, jam tandem. — *At length* (fully, &c.), latus, fusus; de singulis agere.

To **LENGTHEN**, produco, protraho, extendo; porribo.

**LENGTHENING**, productio.

**LENIENT**, **LENITIVE**, dolorem leniens or mitigans: (gentle, indulgent), clemens, lenis, mollis.

**LENITIVE**, s. medicamentum dolorem sedans or finiens; med. anodynum (late); levamen, allevamentum; medicina; fomentum.

**LENITY**, lenitas, clementia; animus lenis; indulgentia.

**LENS**, vitrum gibbum.

**LENT**, s. jejuniæ annuum; feriæ esuriales.

**LENTEN**, tenuis.

**LENTIL**, lens. — *Fen lentils or water lentils*, lens palustris.

**LENTISK-TREE**, lentiscus. — *The gum of the lentisk or mastick tree*, mastiche.

**LEOPARD**, leopardus.

**LEPER**, **LEPROUS**, elephantiacus, leprosus.

**LEPROSY**, elephantiasis, scabies; lepra. — *To take it*, elephantiasis, lepra infici.

**LESS**, *adj.* minor: — *adv.* minus. — *Less booty*, minus prædæ. — *One half less*, dimidio minus. — *They are moved with less pains*, minore conatu moventur. — *Less than it ought to be*, citra quam dedit. — *They are less than were said to be*, intra famam sunt. — *He spent it in less than a year*, non toto vertente anno absumpsit. — *For less*, minoris. — *Who is less ridiculous than he?* quis minus est ridiculus illo? — *The snow was never less than four feet deep*, nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta jacuit. — *In less than three hours*, minus tribus horis. — *Much less*, multo minus, nedum; non modo — *sed ne* — quidem. — ¶ *Forty less two*, duo de quadraginta.

To **LESSEN**, v. a. minuo, deminuo, imminuo; extenuo, attenuo; curto, diripio; attero. — *I will lessen your allowance*, demam hercle jam tibi de hordeo, Plant. — *To lessen one's self*, se abjicere. — ¶ v. n. decresco, minuor; deminuo; attenuor, extenuor.

**LESSENING**, s. attenuatio, deminutio, imminutio, extenuatio.

**LESSEE**, cui prædium or domus mercede locatur.

**LESSON** (for a scholar), discenda or ediscenda, pl.; dictata, pl.; pensum: (precept), præceptum, monitum: (proof), documentum, argumentum. — *To set the pupils a lesson*, discipulis pensum imperare. — *To give one a lesson* (instruct or teach), doceo, instituo, erudio; (chide), aliquem verbis castigare; (furnish with instructions in an affair), quid agat dicatve, præcipere.

**LEST**, ne. — *I am afraid lest this should be spread farther*, vereor ne hoc serpat longius. — *I am afraid lest the army should prove unfaithful to him*, vereor ne exercitum firmum habere possit. — *Lest any man or woman*, nequis, nequa. — *Lest any thing*, nequid. — *Lest at any time*, nequando. — *Lest by any means*, nequã. — *Lest in any place*, necubi.

**LET**, v. (hinder), obsto, impedio, præpedio, retardo. — *What lets, why it should not be?* quid obstat, quo minus fiat? — ¶ (interrupt), interperlo, interrompo.

**LET** (hindrance), s. mora, impedimentum; (interruption), interpellatio. — *I will be no let to you*, in me nihil erit moræ.

**LETTER** (one who hinders, &c.), morator, interpellator.

**LETTING** (hindering), s. impeditio, impedimentum, mora, prohibitio.

**LET**, v. a. — *To let alone*, mitto, omitto, missum facere. — *To let down*, demitto; (an instrument), remitto, laxo. — *To let fly abroad*, libero cælo permittere. — *To let fly or shoot at one*, jaculor, telum in aliquem jacere, tela in aliquem conjicere. — *To let go*, dimitto. — *To let loose*, emitto; e custodia educere; in libertatem vinculis exinere. — *To let in*, admitto, intromitto. — *See you let nobody into the house*, cave quemquam in ædes intromiseris. — *Let the old man come in*, cedo senem. — *To let any one into his secrets*, secreta consilia alicui impertire. — *I will let you know*, te certiore faciam. — *To let off*, exonero (empty); mitto, emitto (send off, e. g. telum): but see Gun. — *To let out or forth*, emitto: (hire out), loco, eloco. — *He let himself out to a baker*, locavit operam pistori. — *To let pass or slip*, omitto, prætermitto; prætereo. — *Letting those things pass*, ut ista omitamus. — *To let slip an opportunity of doing a thing*, facultatem aliquid agendi dimittere. — ¶ *To let* (suffer), permitto, sino. — *He let him spend as much as he would*, quantum vellet impendere permisit. — *I will not let you go*, abire te non sinam. — *My business will not let me*, non licet per negotium. — *I let him take his pleasures*, sivi ut animum suum expleret. — ¶ *Let*, before a verb, is often the sign of the imperative mood or the subj. with an imperative force; as, *let him take her*, *let him pack off*, *let him live with her*, habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa. — ¶ Or it has a potential force; as, *let me not live*, ne vivam. — *Let me die*, emoriar.

**LETTER** out to hire, locator.

**LETTING** of blood, sanguinis emissio, venæ sectio. — *A letting down*, demissio. — *A letting go*, dimissio. — *A letting out for rent*, locatio. — *A letting pass*, prætermissio. — *A letting* (suffering to be done), permissio.

**LETHARGY** (sleepy disease), veternus, lethargus. — *The city, being oppressed by Antony's tyranny*, was seized with a sort of lethargy, torpebat oppressa dominatione Antonii civitas, Paterc. 2. 61.

**LETHARGIC**, veternosus, lethargicus.

**LETTER** of the alphabet, litera, elementum. — *A capital letter* litera uncialis or majuscula. — *Small*, litera formæ minoris. — *To the letter*, literate, ad literam, ad verbum. — *Of letters*, elementarius. — *Letters used in printing*, typi. — *A letter-founder*, typorum fusor. — ¶ *A letter* (epistle), epistola, literæ, tabella. — *To open a letter*, epistolam or literas aperire, resignare. — *To fold up a letter*, epistolam complicare. — *A letter of attorney*, procuracionis libellus. — *Letters patent*, diploma. — *of appeal*, libelli appellandi or appellatorii. — *of commendation*, literæ commendatiæ. — *of marque*, clarigationis diplomata. — *Dimissory*, literæ dimissoriæ. — *A letter missive*, epistola circularis. — *Of letters*, epistolaris. — *Letter-carrier*, tabellarius, qui literas perfert. — ¶ *A man of letters or learning*, homo doctus, eruditus, literis eruditus. — *To devote himself to letters*, literis se tradere.

To **LETTER**, libri titulum in dorso inscribere or imprimere. — *Lettered or marked with letters*, literatus, literis inscriptus.

**LETTUCE**, lactuca. — *Frog-lettuce*, tribulus aquaticus.

**LEVANT** (East), oriens, solis ortus.

**LEEVE**, turba mane salutantium. — *To be at a person's levee*, matutinas salutationes alicui præstare.

**LEVEL**, *adj.* æquus; planus. — *A level or plain ground*, planities.

To **LEVEL** (make level), æquo, coæquo, exæquo; complano. — *mountains, montes coæquare*. — *To level with the ground*, solo adæquare. — *To level by the level*, ad libellam æquare, exigere. — *To level* (v. n.) with the water-level, aquam librare, peribrare. — ¶ *To level* (a gun, &c.), ad scopum collinearé. — *To level at one*, aliquem petere.

**LEVEL**, s. (plain), planities: (carpenter's level), libra (æquaria), libella. — ¶ *The level of a gun*, sclopeti, etc. scopus. — ¶ *To be upon a level with*, pari conditione esse cum aliquo, parè esse alicui. — *To put one's self upon a level with*, se alicui æquare or exæquare.

**LEVELLER**, complanator; librator; — *qui superiorem ferre nescit.*

**LEVELLING**, æquatio. — *A levelling at*, petitio.

**LEVER**, vectis.

**LEVERET**, lepusculus.

**LEVIATHAN** (a beast), draco aquaticus, crocodilus.

**LEVITE**, Levita.

**LEVITICAL**, Leviticus.

**LEVITY** (lightness), levitas: (inconstancy), inconstantia, levitas.

**LEVY**. — *To levy soldiers*, milites scribere or conscribere. — *money*, tributum imponere; vectigal exigere. — *Levied*, exactus, collectus.

**LEVY**, s. (of soldiers), delectus; (money), exactio.

**LEWD** (wicked), flagitiosus, sceleratus, improbus, nefarius; nequam: (lustful, impure), impurus, obscæus, impudicus, libidinosus, rebus venereis deditus. — *Very lewd*, nequissimus; perturpis.

**LEWDLY**, flagitiose, improbe, nefarie; parum caste, impudice.

**LEWDNESS**, improbitas, scelus, nequitia; impuritas, impudicitia, libidines, res venereæ.

**LEXICON**, lexicon.

**LEXICOGRAPHER**, lexicographus.

**LIABLE**, obnoxius, expositus.

**LIBATION**, libatio.

**LIBEL** (declaration in law), libellus; (lampoon), libellus famosus, carmen famosum.

To **LIBEL** any one, aliquem scriptis infamare; alicujus famam scripto lædere; scriptis maledicere; probroso carmine diffamare.

**LIBELLER**, famosorum carminum, etc scriptor.

**LIBELLOUS**, probrosus, famosus.

**LIBERAL**, largus, liberalis, munificus, benignus. — *Very liberal, perbenignus.* — *Too liberal, impendiosus, prodigus, profusus.* — *Liberal with his money, liberalis pecuniæ.* — ¶ *The liberal arts, artes liberales or ingenuæ.*

**LIBERALLY**, largitas, liberalitas, benignitas; munificentia.

**LIBERALLY**, liberaliter, benigne, munifice, large. — *Very, perliberaliter, perbenigne.* — *To give liberally, largior, elargior.*

**LIBERATE**. See *Set at liberty, under Liberty.*

**LIBERTINE**, homo dissolutus.

**LIBERTINISM**, licentia, libidinum intemperantia; impietas; vita dissoluta, mores perdit.

**LIBERTY**, libertas. — *Too much, licentia.* — *Too much liberty spoils all, omnes deteriores sumus licentiâ.* — *Liberty or leave, potestas, copia.* — *Liberty of will, liberum arbitrium.* — *At liberty, liber.* — *To be at liberty, nemini mancipatum esse; sui juris esse.* — *You are at your liberty to do it for me, nihil impedito quo minus facias.* — *I am not at my liberty in that matter, in manu non est meâ.* — *To live at liberty, suo more vivere.* — *To set at liberty, libero; custodiâ or vinculis emittere, eximere, expedit; in libertatem vindicare or asserere.* — *To restore liberty, libertatem reducere.* — *A setting at liberty, liberatio, emancipatio.* — *A setter at liberty, liberator, vindex.*

**LIBIDINOUS**, libidinosus, lascivus, salax.

**LIBRA** (the sign), libra.

**LIBRARY**, bibliotheca (the books and the place). — *Extensive, bona librorum copia, bibliotheca copiosissima.* — *Small, bibliotheca.* — *Costly, bibliotheca multorum numerum.*

**LIBRARIAN**, bibliothecarius, bibliothecæ custos or præfectus.

**LICENSE** (leane or liberty), licentia, venia, copia; facultas, potestas. — ¶ *A license (permit), privilegium, diploma.*

**To LICENSE**, aliquem privilegio munire or diplomate donare. — *Licensed, permisus, privilegio donatus or munitus; diplomate fultus.*

**LICENSING**, privilegii donatio.

**LICENTIATE**, licentiatus.

**LICENTIOUS**, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, effrenatus; immoderatus, immodicus, improbus.

**LICENTIOUSLY**, licenter, per licentiam; dissolute, etc.

**LICENTIOUSNESS**, licentia, intemperantia, libidines, vita dissoluta.

**LICK** (with the tongue), lingo, lambio. — *I will make him lick his fingers, ipsos sibi faciam ut digitos prærodât suos.* — *I hope to lick myself whole, damna, uti spero, resarciam.* — *To lick about, circumlambio.* — *off or away, delingo.* — *To lick daintily, ligurio.* — *To lick dishes, catillo.* — *To lick out, elingo.* — ¶ (strike), pugno or fuste aliquem cædere or contundere.

**LICK**, s. ictus, plaga.

**LICKING**, s. linctus: — verberatio, verbera.

**LICKERISH**, delicatulus, gulosus; liguritor, Aus. — *To make one lickerish, illecebris aliquem delinire.*

**LICKERISHNESS**, gula, liguritis, cupedia.

**LICORICE**, glycyrrhiza. — *Wild, glaux vulgaris.*

**LID**, operculum, operimentum; tegmen. — *A pot-lid, ollæ operimentum or operculum.* — *An eye-lid, palpebra.*

**LIE**, subst. lixivium. — *Of lie, lixivius, lixivus.* — ¶ For *Lic*, i. e. falsehood, see below.

**LIE** (be lying), v. jaceo; cubo; situm esse, positum esse. (See also below, *To lie down.*) — *As far as lies in you, quantum in te est, quod quidem in te est.* — *If it lay in me, si esset in manu meâ, si in me solo esset situm.* — *It lies under the north pole, sub septentrionibus positum est.* — *There lies the chief point, hic labor, hoc opus est.* — *If my life should lie in it, si de capite ageretur meo.* — *The glory of the people of Rome lies at stake, agitur populi Romani gloria.* — *As if their honor lay at stake, quasi suus honor agatur.* — *I will make that tongue of yours lie still, ego tibi istam comprimam linguam.* — *Do you think to lie in*

*bed and have the work done? quid? credis dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos?*

— *I will show you wherein the greatest happiness lies, ostendam tibi summæ cardinem felicitatis.* — *My way lay here, hac iter habui.* — *To lie about or round about, circumjaceo.* — *To lie in disorder, confuse or sine ordine jacere.* — *To lie abroad all night, foris pernoctare; in publico pernoctare.* — *To lie along, corpore extenso jacere; recumbo, recubo.* — *To lie against, objaceo; innitor.* — *An action lies against him, competit in eum actio, Quintil.* — *To lie before, præjaceo.* — *Lying along, decumbens, stratus, prostratus, fusus, pronus.* — *To lie along the sea (as a country), mare attingere.* — *between, interjaceo.* — *To lie by or near, adjaceo, juxta jaceo; prope esse, vicinum esse.* — *just by the road, viam tangere.* — *To lie by (suspend labor), laborem intermittere.* — *To lie down (lay one's self down), procumbere, corpus sternere, decumbere, recumbere; (be lying down), jacere, cubare, recubare.* — *To lie down to sleep, decumbo, recumbo; quieti se dare.* — *in the dirt, in luto hædere, in cæno provolvi.* — *flat, procumbo, recumbo, sterner, prosternor.* — *at a banquet, accubare, recubare or recumbere in convivio: by one, accubare or accumbere aliquem or cum aliquo, cubare or recumbere cum aliquo.* — *Lying down, jacens, reclinis, reclinatus.* — *To lie hid, lateo, latito, delitescio, occultum esse, abditum esse, in occulto esse.* — *You lay lurking behind the sedges, tu post carecta latebas.* — *To lie in (of a woman), puerperio cubare; partum edere.* — *One that lies in, puerpera.* — *To lie open, pateo.* — *Lying open, patens, apertus.* — *at sea in very bad weather, gravissimâ hieme in navibus excubare, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19.* — *To lie still, quiesco.* — *together, concubo.* — *They lie together, nuptias faciunt.* — *To lie under, succumbo; subjectum esse.* — *an obligation, alicui gratiâ devinctum or onnoxium esse.* — *scandal, male audire, conviciis proscindi.* — *To lie upon, incubo, incumbo.* — *To lie in wait, in insidiis esse; for one, alicui insidiari, aliquem insidiis petere.* — *To lie in one's way, alicui impedimento esse: (in a journey), itineri adjacere: (have an opportunity of doing), opportunitatem rem aliquam agendi nancisci.* — *The ships lay wind-bound eight miles off, naves ex eo loco millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur.*

**LYING**, s. cubitus. — *at table, accubatio.* — *in (of a woman), puerperium; partus.*

**LIE**, s. mendacium; commentum, figmentum. — *A little lie, mendaciunculum.* — *Barefaced, mendacium impudens, confidentissimum.* — *A polite lie, mendacium honestum.* — *It sounds like an arrant lie, fidei absonum est.* — *I would not tell a lie for a thousand pounds, ut mentiar nullius patrimonium tanti facio.* — *What I tell you is no lie, factum, non fabula est.* — *Though he told never so great a lie, ut impudentissime mentitur.* — *To invent lies, mendacia componere, fingere, consuere, comminisci.* — *To take one in a lie, mendacii aliquemprehendere.* — *Take me in a lie, and hang me, si quidquam mentium invenies, occidito.* — *To give one the lie, mendacii aliquem coarguere.* — *To make a lie against one, in aliquem mentiri.* — *Full of lies, fabulosus, ex mendaciis conflatus.*

**To LIE**, mentior, ementior, falsa (pro veris) dicere, mendacium dicere.

**LIAR**, (homo) mendax, homo falsiloquus.

**LIEF**. — *I had as lief, æque lubens velim; inanim.* — *die as endure it, mortuum me, quam ut id patiar, malim.*

**LIEGE**, subditus, subjectus. — *Liege-man, regi or principi subditus.*

**LIEGE** (lord), dominus supremus, patronus.

**LIEGER**, legatus.

**LIENTERY**, intestinorum lævitas.

**LIEU**. — *In lieu of, loco, vice.*

**LIEUTENANT**, say subcenturio. — ¶ *The lord lieutenant of a country, præfectus provincie.* — *of the tower, arcis præfectus.*

**LIEUTENANTSHIP**, præfectura.

**LIFE**, vita; anima, spiritus; salus; caput. — *Life lies not in living, but in liking,*

*non est vivere, sed valere, vita.* — *While there is life, there is hope, ægroto dum anima est, spes est.* — *Now life is a pleasure, vivere etiam nunc libet.* — *There would be life in the matter, revixerit spes.* — *I would give my life for it, depacisci morte cupio.* — *I owe my life to him, illius operâ vivo.* — *This life is uncertain, omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo.* — *In his life-time, dum adhuc viveret or superstes esset.* — *In my life-time, in vitâ meâ, dum vivo, me vivo.* — *If you are contented with life alone, si vos satis habeatis animam retinere, Sall.* — *He was in danger of life, pæne interit.* — *A single or unmarried life. (See Celibacy.)* — *To restore to life, ad vitam revocare or reducere; e mortuis excitare.* — *To come to life again, revivisco; ad vitam redire.* — *Come to life again, redivivus.* — *To lay down his life for one, vitam pro aliquo profundere.* — *To give life, animo, vivifico.* — *Life-giving, vim habens vitalem.* — *A giving of life, animatio.* — *To venture his life, capitis periculum adire.* — *As if her life and honor were ventured upon it, tanquam famæ discrimen agatur et vitæ.* — *To cost one his life, morte stare.* — *Their defence of the public liberty cost them both their lives, utriusque vindicta libertatis morte stetit.* — *Patere.* — *A cause of life and death, causa capitalis.* — *To sit upon life and death, or try one for life, de capite quaerere.* — *To be tried for one's life, causam capitis dicere, Ne-pos.* — *To the life, ad vivum.* — *To lead a life, vivo; vitam agere or degere.* — *I lived a city life, vitam urbanam secutus sum.* — *To flee for one's life, fugâ salutem petere.* — *To lose one's life, pereo, vitam perdere.* — *If I could without losing my life, si salvo capite meo potuissem.* — *To depart this life, diem obire supremum.* — *All one's life-time, per totam vitam.* — *Loss of life by law, &c., ultimum supplicium.* — *To sell a man's life, sanguinem alicujus addicere.* — *Long life, vivacitas, longævitas.* — *Having life, vivus, animatus.* — ¶ (vigor, spirit), vigor, viriditas, vis, alacritas; vehementia; animus. — *Full of life, vividus, vegetus, alacer; vehemens, gravis.* — *To put life into, alicui animum facere or addere; animo.* — ¶ See *Live.*

**LIFE-GUARD**. See *Body-guard.*

**LIFELESS** (without life), inanimus, inanimum, exanimus, exanimis: (dull, spiritless), frigidus, jejunus, languidus.

**LIFELESSLY** (coldly, baldly), frigide, jejune.

**LIVED**. — *Long-lived, vivax.* — *Short-lived, caducus, fragilis.*

**LIVELY**, adj. vividus, vegetus, vigenus, alacer, acer. — *To be lively, vigeo, valeo.* — *To grow lively, vigesco.* — *To make lively, vegetum facere.* — *Lively courage or force, virtus ardens.*

**LIVELY**, **LIVELILY**, adv. alacri animo, acriter; graviter, cum vi.

**LIVELINESS**, vigor, vis; gravitas, vehementia.

**LIVELIHOOD** (maintenance), victus, alimentata: (estate), patrimonium: (trade or business), ars qua vita sustinetur.

**LIFT** (lift up), levo, elevo, tollo, attollo; eveho, arrigo. — *He lifts his hands to heaven, manus ad sidera tollit.* — *To lift up again, relevo.* — *To lift up himself, se efferre.* — *To lift up on high, in sublime tollere.* — *To lift upright, erigo.* — *Lifted up, levatus, allevatus, arrectus.* — *Lifted up with pride, success, &c., superbiâ, rebus secundis, etc. elatus.*

**LIFT** (assistance), s. subsidium. — *To give one a lift, alicui auxiliari or subsidium præbere.* — *To help one at a dead lift, laboranti alicui subvenire, adesse, adjumento esse, subsidium, opem, suppetias ferre.*

**LIFTER** up, evector.

**LIFTING** up, elatio, elevatio.

**LIGAMENT**, ligamentum.

**LIGATURE**, ligamen, ligatura.

**LIGHT**, v. n. (as a bird), sideo, desido, insido; consido. — *Where they would have a swarm to light, examen ubi volunt consistere.* — *To light or alight from a horse, &c. (See Alight.)* — *To light upon (fall upon or against), incido, incurro: (find), offendo, reperio.* — *A mischief light on you, abeas in malam rem.* — *He many times lights on things he would not, in ea-*

quæ non vult, sæpe incurrit. — *This mischief will light on my head, isthæc in me cadetur faba.* — *I lighted upon it by chance, casu in hoc incidi.* — *Some mischief will light on them, hisce aliquid est eventurum mali.*

**LIGHTING**, s. descensus.

**LIGHT**, *adj.* (not heavy), levis: (nimble), agilis, expeditus: (fickle, inconstant), inconstans, instabilis, levis: (merry), hilaris, lætus: (of no value), futilis, frivolus: (trifling), ineptus, frivolus, futilis, nugax. — *Many hands make light work, multorum manibus grande levatur onus.* — *As light as a feather, plumâ levior.* — *You will not think it a light matter, id non aspernabere.* — *As light as Grecians, homines levitate Græcâ.* — *Very light, perlevis.* — *Somewhat, leviluculus.* — *To make light of, contemno, nullo loco habere, nihil facere, susque deque habere; pro nihilo habere or ducere; vili pendere; flocci facere.* — *To take a light taste of, libo; labris leviter attingere.* — *Light of belief, credulus.* — *Light-fingered, furax.* — *Light-footed, volucer, velox; pedibus celer.* — *Light-harnessed, levis armatura, levis, expeditus.* — *Light-hearted, hilaris, lætus, alacris.* — *Light-headed (frivolous), levis, inconstans, etc.; (crack-brained), delirans, insanians, cerebrosus.* — *Light-headedness, delirium.* — *Light-horse, equites expediti.* — *A light-horseman, levis armaturæ eques.* — *A light-house, pharus or pharos, altissima turris ex qua micant ignes noctu ad regendos navium cursus.* — ¶ *Light (bright, &c.), see below.*

To **LIGHTEN** (ease), levo, allevo, sublevo, exoncro. — *To be lightened, allevor.*

**LIGHTENING** (easing), levatio; allevatio.

**LIGHTER**, scapha or cymba oneraria.

**LIGHTERMAN**, naviculator cymbæ onerariæ.

**LIGHTLY**, leviter, tenuiter, leniter: (easily), facile: (nimble), celeriter, velociter: (slightly or carelessly), leviter, strictim: perfunctorie, negligenter, contemptim; molli or levi brachio; sicco pede. — *Lightly come, lightly go, quod cito acquiritur, cito perit.* — *You cannot lightly (easily) meet with him, haud temere or haud ferme invenias.* — *He touched that matter but lightly, leviter istam rem perstrinxit.* — *Very lightly, porlevitor.*

**LIGHTNESS** (opposed to heaviness), levitas: (fickleness, inconstancy), levitas, inconstantia, mentis mutabilitas: (nimbleness), agilitas, pernicitas: (wantonness), lascivia, petulantia. — *Lightness of belief, credulitas.*

**LIGHT** (brightness), s. lux, lumen: (day-light), lux: (knowledge), intelligentia, cognitio. — *He stands in his own light, ipse sibi est injurius.* — *A faint light, lumen obscurum or caligans.* — *It being then scarce light, vix dum satis certâ luce.* — *As long as it was light, dum quicquam superfuisset lucis, Liv.* — *A long time before it was light, multo ante lucis adventum.* — *They knew that by the light of nature, id naturâ admonente cognoverunt.* — *I shall go back a little, in order to set the whole affair in a proper light, pauca supra repetam, quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustra magis, magisque in aperto sint, Sall.* — *To bring to light, in lucem proferre or protrahere; aperio, patefacio, manifestum facere.* — *Time will bring that to light, in apricum proferet ætas.* — *To come to light (be made known), in lucem proferri or protrahi; detegi, patefieri.* — *To east or give light, luceo, illuceo, illumino, illustro.* — ¶ *A light (candle, lamp), lumen; lucerna (especially lamp); candela (especially candle).* — *Carry not a light without a lantern, lucernam absque laternâ ne feras.*

**LIGHT**, *adj.* (bright, &c.), clarus, illustris, lucidus, luminosus, nitidus, candidus, albidus. — *To be light, luceo.* — *It grows light (dawns), luciscit.* — *To become light, luceo.* — ¶ See *Bright, Clear.*

To **LIGHT** (set on fire), accendo; incendio. — *He lights one candle by another, lumen de lumine accendit.* — *To light one, præluceo.* — *You lighted him the way to, &c., cui tu facem prætulisti ad, etc.*

To **LIGHTEN** (enliven), v. a. illumino, illustro, collustro. — ¶ *To lighten (east out lightning), v. n. fulguro.*

**LIGHTNING** (a flash of lightning), fulgur,

fulgetrum. — *Of lightning, fulgurans.* — ¶ *A lightning, fulguratio.*

**LIGHTSOME** (bright, shining), lucidus, fulgidus, clarus, illustris: (cheerful), lætus, hilaris, alacer. — *Very lightsome (bright), perlucidus.* — *Somewhat lightsome, sub-lustris.* — *To make lightsome (enliven), illustro, illumino: (cheer), lætitiâ afficere, gaudio complere.*

**LIGHTSOMENESS** (brightness), claritas, splendor: (cheerfulness), lætitiâ, hilaritas.

**LIGHTS** (lungs), pulmones.

**LIKE** (like unto), *adj.* similis, consimilis: (equal), par, compar; æquus. — *Had there been in us like skill, si par in nobis atque in illo scientia fuisset.* — *They both have like terms, æqua utrisque conditio est.* — *Like will to like, pares cum paribus facile congregantur.* — *I wish I had a like share of your love, utinam mihi esset pars æqua amoris tecum.* — *Find out something like this, hujusmodi quæso aliquid reperi.* — *Like cover, like cup, dignum patellâ operculum.* — *Like father, like son, mali corvi malum ovum.* — *You are like your father, patrissas.* — *He will grow like his grandfather, in avi mores abibit.* — *Somewhat like, subsimilis.* — *Very, perisimilis.* — *In like manner, similiter, pariter, itidem.* — *In like manner as is done in comedies, itidem ut fit in comædiis.* — *To be like, alicujus or alicui similem esse; ad similitudinem alicujus rei accedere; referre.* — *It was more like a city than a village, non fuit vici instar, sed urbis.* — *To make like, ad similitudinem rei fingere or effingere aliquid.* — *Not like, dissimilis, absimilis.* — *Such like, ejusmodi, hujusmodi, istiusmodi.* — ¶ *Like, likely, probabilis, verisimilis.* — *Like enough so, satis probable est.* — *It is very like that you ask, te credibile est quærere.* — *We are like to have war, impendet nobis belli timor.* — *I am like to lose my credit, periculum famæ mihi est.* — *You are never like to see me more, hodie postremum me vides.* — *There was like to be peace, in spe pax fuit.* — *He was like to be taken in his camp, castris capi imminebat.* — *Like to die, moribundus, ferme moriens, moriturus.*

**LIKE** (like unto), *adv.* tanquam, velut, instar, etc. — *They are feared like masters, tanquam domini timentur.* — *It broke out like a storm, velut nimbus erupit.* — *You indeed act like the rest of the world, facis tu quidem omnium more.* — *In truth you live like fiddlers, musice hercle agitis ætatem.* — *You have done like yourself, te (abl.) dignum fecisti; ad ingenium rediis.* — *He lives like himself, pro dignitate vivit.* — *Like us, quemadmodum, sicut, perinde ac.* — *Like a friend, amice.* — *Like a gentleman, liberaliter, ingenue.* — *He was brought up like a gentleman, libere eductus est or liberaliter educatus est.* — *Like a man, viriliter, fortiter.*

**LIKELY**, *adj.* verisimilis; *adv.* probabiliter. (See *Like*, *adj.*) — ¶ *A likely woman, mulier satis venusta.*

**LIKELIHOOD**, verisimilitudo.

To **LIKEN**, comparo, confero, assimilo; compono.

**LIKENING**, comparatio, collatio.

**LIKENESS**, similitudo, cognatio: (image, &c.), imago, simulacrum, effigies.

**LIKEWISE**, pariter, similiter, itidem.

**LIKE**, v. gaudeo aliqua re, delector aliqua re, jucundum est mihi aliquid, probatur mihi aliquid; amo, diligo; probo, comprobo, approbo. — *I like it well, magno probo.* — *I do not like their manners, displicent eorum mores.* — *You will like the doing of it, gaudebis facto.* — *As you like, arbitrato tuo.* — *I like the house, ardent ædes.* — *To like of or please, placeo.* — *If you like of it, si isthuc tibi placeat or cordi est.*

**LIKING**, amor; voluptas; arbitrium, libido. — *To one's liking, gratus, acceptus, jucundus.* — *To have or conceive a liking to, amorem alicujus rei concipere.* — *Good liking, amor, benevolentia; comprobatio.* — *With the good liking of all, magno cum assensu omnium.*

**LILY**, lilium. — *The blue lily, iris.* — *The white garden lily, lilium album hortense.* — *The lily of the valley, lilium convallium.* — *Water lily, nymphæa.* — *Of lilies, liliaceus.*

**LIMB** (edge), ora, margo. — ¶ (member) membrum, artus.

To **LIMB** (tear limb from limb), membratim discerpere.

**LIMBER**, flexibilis, mollis, lentus: (flabby), flaccidus: (shrunk), vietus. — *To grow limber, lentesco.*

**LIMBERNESS**, lentitiâ.

**LIMBO**, limbus, quædam pars inferorum

**LIME**, **LIME-STONE**, calx. — *Quicklime, calx viva.* — *Slaked lime, calx extincta, macerata.* — *To burn lime, calcem coquere.* — *A lime-kiln, (fornax) calcaria.* — *A lime-burner, calcarius.* — *A tanner's lime-pit, puteus coriis subigendis.* — *Lime-work, opus albarium.* — ¶ *Bird-lime, viscum.* — *A lime twig, virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius.*

To **LIME** with bird-lime, visco illinere. — *Limed, viscatus.*

**LIMY**, glutinosus.

**LIMIT**, terminus, finis, limes. See *Bound.*

To **LIMIT** (set bounds to), limito, termino; terminos præscribere; certis limitibus or terminis circumscribere; (prescribe), præscribo, definio, præfinio, finio. — *Limited (bounded), terminatus, finitus, definitus: (prescribed), præscriptus, præstitutus, constitutus: (narrow, &c.), angustus, brevis.*

**LIMITATION**, limitatio. — *By limitation, præfinio.*

**LIMITING**, s. (bounding), determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio.

**LIMN**, delineo, depingo; coloribus ad vivum exprimere.

**LIMNER**, pictor.

**LIMNING**, pictura.

**LIMP**, claudico, claudum esse. — *It is a limping story, claudicat oratio.*

**LIMPER**, claudus, claudicans.

**LIMPING**, claudicatio.

**LIMPID**, limpidus.

**LINCH-PIN** of a wheel, embolium, rotæ paxillus.

**LINE** (small cord), funiculus; linea. — *A line drawn, linea.* — *A little line, lineola.* — *A carpenter's or mason's line, amussis, linea.* — *A chalked line, linea cretâ descripta.* — *A fishing-line, linea (piscatoria).* — *A plumb-line, perpendicularum.* — *By line or rule, ad amussim, examussim.* — *The lines of the hand, manûs incircuræ* — ¶ *The line (equator), circulus equinoctialis.* — ¶ (boundary), finis. — ¶ (row), ordo; series. — *Line of an army, acies (especially line of battle).* — *To advance in line, æquâ fronte procedere.* — ¶ *Line (of a camp), opus; fossa; munimenta.* — *To force the enemy's lines, in hostium castra irumpere.* — ¶ (of a page), versus, versiculus. — ¶ *Line, Lineage, progenies, gens, genus, proles, propago, prosapia; linea.* — *The line of the Cæsars became extinct in Nero, progenies Cæsarium in Nerone defect, Suet.* — *The male line, stirps virilis.* — *In a direct line, lineâ directâ.*

To **LINE**. — *To line with soldiers, militibus munire.* — *To line with a fortification, locum vallo fossâque munire.* — ¶ *To line a garment, vestem linteo, etc. (intus) munire.*

**LINEAGE**. See *Line.*

**LINEAL**, **LINEAR**, linealis.

**LINEALLY** descended from one, rectâ lineâ genus ducens ab aliquo.

**LINEAMENTS**, (oris) lineamenta.

**LINEN**, linteum, linteus, pl. — *Of linen, linteus, lineus.* — *A linen cloth, linteolum.* — *A linen-weaver, qui linteâ textit.* — *A linen-dresser, linteus, lintearius.* — *The linen-trade, negotium lintearium.* — *Linen cloth, vestis linteâ; pannus linteus.* — *Fine linen, carbasus, sindon.* — *Made of fine linen, carbaseus, carbasinus.* — *Wearing linen, linteatus.*

**LINGER** (loiter), cesso, moror, cunctor; hæreo, moras nectere. — *To linger out (protract), produco, protraho.* — *To linger long in a distemper, diu ægrotare.* — *Lingering, cunctans, cunctabundus, tardus, moras nectens.* — *To make out die a lingering death, lentâ tabe consumere.*

**LINGERER**, cunctator, cessator.

**LINGERING**, s. cunctatio; cessatio; mora. — *A lingering out or protracting, pro-*

*ductio.*

**LINGERINGLY**, cunctanter, tarde.



**LINGUIST**, multarum linguarum intelligentens.  
**LINIMENT** (ointment), unguentum.  
**LINK** (torch), fax picea. — *A little link, facula. — A link-boy, puer qui facem præfert ardentem.* — ¶ *A link of a chain, catenæ annulus.*  
**To LINK together**, connecto, conjungo. — *To link together in friendship, amicitia consociare or jungere. — Linked together, conjunctus; catenatus. — in, innexus. — in affinity, affinitate conjunctus or restrictus.*  
**LINKING**, s. connexio, conjunctio.  
**LINNET**, fringilla cannabina (L.).  
**LINSEED**, lini semen. — *oil, oleum lini.*  
**LINT**, linamentum.  
**LINTEL**, limen superum or superius.  
**LION**, leo. — *Of one, leoninus. — Lions in peace, foxes in war, domi leones, foris vulpes. — If the lion's skin fail, patch it with the fox's tail, si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina. — A sea-lion, leo marinus. — A lion's whelp, catulus. — Lion-colored (or tawny), fulvus. — A lion-keeper, custos leonum. — Lion-like, leoninus.*  
**LIONESS** or *she lion*, læna; *lea* (poet.).  
**LIP**, labrum, labium. — *A little lip, labellum. — To hang one's lip, labra præ stomacho promittere or demittere. — Hanging the lip, labris promissis or demissis. — Lip-wisdom, verbo tenus sapientia. — The lips of a wound, vulneris ora. — Blubber-lipped, labeo; labiosus, labrosus.*  
**LIQUID**, liquidus, liquens. — *To be liquid, fluidum esse, fluere. — To grow liquid, liquesco.*  
**LIQUIDS** (things liquid), liquida. — ¶ *The liquids (letters), consonantes liquidæ.*  
**LIQUIDNESS**, liquor; humor.  
**LIQUOR** (any liquid thing), liquor, humor, succus: (broth), decoctum. — *Full of liquor, succi plenus. — Without liquor, excucus. — Full of liquor, or in liquor (i. e. drunk), ebrius, temulentus. — Good liquor, bonæ notæ potus, potus generosus. — Strong liquors, liquores generosi.*  
**To LIQUEFY**, v. a. liquefacio, liquo: v. n. liquefio, liquesco.  
**LIQUEFYING**, LIQUEFACTION, solutio.  
**LIQUORICE**. See *Licorice*.  
**LIQUORISH**. See *Lickerish*.  
**LISP**, halbutio; blæse loqui; verba dimidiata proferre. — *Lisper, halbus, blæsus. — Lising, hæsitantia linguæ.*  
**LIST** (of cloth), limbus or ora panni. — ¶ *A list (catalogue), index, album; numeri (of soldiers). — ¶ (desire), libido, cupido. — ¶ A list to fight in, arena. — He enters the list, in arenam descendit. — To fight in a list, certamen in septis committere. — From the lists to the goal, a carceribus ad metam.*  
**To LIST soldiers**, mercede conducere milites; milites scribere, conscribere. — *He listed himself into their society, in his nomen profitebatur suum. — You the consul will list the younger men, and march them into the field, tu statim consul sacramento juniores adiges, et in castra educes, Liv. — To list one's self for a soldier, nomen dare (militiæ). — A listing of soldiers, militum conquisitio; delectus. — ¶ To list (will or desire), volo. — As you list, ut fert libido, pro libitu tuo. — Will you do but what you list? vis tu omnia arbitrato tuo facere? — Eoen as I list, utcunque animo collibitum est meo. — He rules as he lists, ad arbitrium imperat. — It is not as you list, non est arbitrium tibi.*  
**LISTLESS**, torpidus, stupidus; languidus, piger. — *To be listless, torpeo, stupeo.*  
**LISTLESSLY**, segniter, oscitanter, pigre.  
**LISTLESSNESS**, torpor, socordia.  
**LISTEN**, LIST, v. audio, attendo, aurem præbere alicui; ausculto, subausculto. — *List! attende sis! aures arrige!*  
**LISTENER**, auscultator.  
**LISTENING**, auscultatio.  
**LITANY**, litania.  
**LITERAL**. — *To use a word in its literal sense, verbum proprie dicere. — A literal translator, fidus interpret. (But see Close.) — The literal sense of a word, nativa et propria vocabuli vis.*  
**LITERALLY**, proprie: (to the letter), literate, ad literam, ad verbum.  
**LITERARY**, literatus (e. g. otium). —

monuments, literarum monumenta. — *history, historia literarum.*  
**LITERATURE**, literæ, literarum monumenta; literarum cognitio et ratio. — *The Greek literature, literæ Græcæ.*  
**LITHARGE** of silver, lithargyrus; argenti spuma. — *Of gold, chrystitis, anri spuma.*  
**LITHE** (limber; supple), flexibilis, mollis. See *Limber*.  
**LITHOTOMY**, calculi exsectio.  
**LITIGATE**, litigo, lites sequi.  
**LITIGATION**, lis, litigatio.  
**LITIGIOUS**, litigious, rixosus, litium cupidus. — *A litigious person, vitiligator; comitalis homo. — To be litigious, litibus et jurgis delectari.*  
**LITIGIOUSNESS**, litium et jurgiorum amor.  
**LITTER** (brood), fetura, fetus, suboles. — *A litter of pigs or puppies, porcelli or catuli uno partu editi. — ¶ A horse litter, vehiculum pensile; lectica. — ¶ Litter (straw for cattle), stramentum, substramentum, substramen. — ¶ (confusion), turbæ. — To make a litter, res turbare or ex loco movere. — What a litter is made about nothing! quantæ turbæ excitantur de re nihili!*  
**To LITTER** (bring forth), pario, fetum ponere. — ¶ See to make ¶ Litter.  
**LITTLE**, adj. parvus, exiguus, tenuis: adv. haud multum, paulum, paululum; parum, minus, (too little). — *There is a little difference between us, est quædam inter nos parva dissensio. — I count myself little worth, parvi memet existimo. — A little way off, exiguo intervallo distans. — There is but little difference, discrimen tenue intercedit. — A little matter serves my turn, mihi quidvis sat est. — Little said is soon amended, tutum silentii præmium; nulli tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum. — A little, paulum, paululum; aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquanto; modice, leviter. — Wait a little, mane paulisper. — Not a little, valde, vehementer, magnopere. — He is a little too much given to the world, aliquanto ad rem est avidior. — These things are a little troublesome to me, nonnihil molesta sunt hæc mihi. — It would advantage me but a little, mihi parum prosit. — Let me come to myself a little, paululum sine ad me ut redeam. — He drinks a little too much, bibit meliuscule quam sat est. — Many a little makes a mickle, adde parvum parvo, magnus acervus erit. — A little or little while, parumper, paulisper. — Wait a little, mane paulisper. — A little after, brevi post tempore, postea aliquanto. — A little before sunset, sub occasum solis. — He was a little after their time, recens ab illorum ætate fuit. — Very little, minimus, minutulus, parvulus, perparvus, perparvulus, perpusillus. — If he fail never so little, si vel minimum erraverit. — A little one. (See *Child*.) — The little ones of any beasts, pulli, catuli. — To make little, tenuo, atteno, minuo, imminuo, deminuo. — A making little, attenuatio. — By little and little, paulatim, sensim, pedetentim. — By little and little it is brought to that pass, sensim eo deducitur. — A very little, pauxillum. — How little, quantillus, quantulus. — For how little, quantillo. — How little soever, quantuluscunque. — So little, tantulus. — Never so little, paullum modo; quantulumcunque. — Little more or less, præterpropter, Cato. — Lacking but little, parum abest. — He lacked little of being killed, haud multum abfuit quin occideretur. — Little and pretty, scitius, scitulus. — ¶ Little (mean, narrow), minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus, parvus.  
**LITTLESNESS**, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas, animus pusillus, mens or animus humilis.  
**LITURGY**, liturgia; sacra.  
**LIVE** (alive), adj. vivus.  
**LIVE**, v. vivo, ætatem agere, degere, exigere. — *As long as they live, usque dum vivunt. — You live merry lives, musice agitis ætatem. — How did he live in your absence? quo studio vitam te absente exegit? — Remember how short a time you have to live, vive memor quam sis ævi brevis. — Would I might never live, if, ne sim salvus or emoriari, si. — So long as I live, dum vivam; quoad vivo; dum vita suppetit. — He has but a while to**

*live, pedem alterum in cymbâ Charontis habet. — As good a man as lives, ipse homo melior non est. — I lived a city life, vitam urbanam secutus sum. — He always lived in a happy condition, perpetuâ felicitate usus est. — He has lived out threescore years, annos sexaginta confecit. — As many years as he has lived, tot annos, quot habet. — To begin to live, vivesco. — To live again, revivesco. — To live by one's alms, ope alicujus sustentatum vivere. — To live a country life, ruri vivere or vitam agere. — To live in exile, exsulo; exsulem or in exsilio vivere. — To live in gluttony, heluor. — luxuriously and in excess, luxuriose vivere, nimis sibi indulgere. — idly, vitam otiosam agere, otiose vivere. — To live from hand to mouth, in diem vivere. — To live well or high, laute vivere; lautis epulis pasci. — To live poorly, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare. — To be well to live, rem habere, divitiis abundare; opibus affluere. — Well to live, dives, locuples; opibus affluens. — To live happily, feliciter or beate vivere, vitam agere felicem. — To live after another's pleasure, ex more alterius vivere, ad nutum et arbitrium alicujus seingere. — To live at what rate he lists, suo more or arbitrio vivere. — To live up to one's estate, pro facultatibus sumptus facere. — to one's profession, institutum suum tenere; legem servare, præscriptum servare. — To live at great expense, ingentes sumptus tolerare. — To live regularly, sobrie vivere; statis horis res singulas agere. — To live together, convivio. — To over-live or out-live, superstitem esse or superesse; vitâ superperare. — To live or dwell with a person, apud aliquem or in domo alicujus habitare. — To live well together or agree, bene inter se convenire. — To live or dwell in a city, urbem incolere; in urbe habitare or domicilium habere. — To live among or converse with, versari inter; utor; est mihi consuetudo cum. — You cannot live among those people without blemishing your reputation, versari inter eos sine dedecore non potes. — To live a public or high life, in maximâ claritate atque in oculis omnium vivere. Cic. — To live by wickedness or doing mischief, maleficio et scelere pasci, Cic. — Likely to live, vitalis. — To live or get one's living by. (See *Living*, subst.) — To live upon, aliqua re vivere, vesci, ali, vitam tolerare. — These things will be enough to live upon, hæc suppeditant ad victum. — For they all lived upon a sort of stale bread and damaged barley, panico enim veteri atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, Cæs. — Leave the rest for them to live on in winter, reliquum hiemationi relinquatur.  
**LIVER** (one that lives), vivens. — *The longest liver or he that outlives another, superstes. — Which of them should be the longest liver, inter eorum vitâ superaret. — A good liver, homo probus, pius, sanctus. — bad, nequam, perditus, scelestus. — ¶ For The Liver, see next column.*  
**LIVING**, part. and adj. vivus, vivens, spirans; salvus; animatus. — *Any man living, quispiam omnium. — Neither of them more highly values any man living, neuter quemquam omnium pluris facit. — To be in the land of the living, vivere, inter vivos numerari. — A living creature, animal, animans. — A little living creature, animalculum. — Living water, aqua viva.*  
**LIVING** (the state of living), vita. — *A living together, convictus. — There can be no pleasant living, without living together with virtue, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur. — ¶ A man's living (maintenance), victus, alimenta. — She gets her living by spinning and carding, lanâ ac telâ victum quæritat. — He gets his living by his bow, alimenta arcu expedit. — To get one's living hardly by a thing, aliqua re vitam tolerare, pauper tatem sustinere or famem propulsare. — He gets his living very hardly, e flammâ cibum petit. — A man's living (estate), patrimonium, hereditas, bonâ, pl. — ¶ A living or ecclesiastical benefice, beneficium ecclesiasticum.  
**LIVED**, LIVELY, &c. See under *Life*.**

**LIVER**, jecur, hepar. — *A little liver, jecusculum.* — *Of the liver, hepaticus (technical).* — *Liver-grown, cujus jecur solito majus increvit.* — *sick, hepaticus.* — *colored, fuscus.* — *Liver-complaint, morbus hepaticus.* — *The liver-vein, vena basilica.* — *White-livered, socors, pallidus, pallidulus, imbellis.* — || *For Liver from Live, see under Live.*

**LIVERY** (*of servants*), vestis famularis, vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt, cultus familiaris; also vestis, cultus. — *Livery-servant, famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis.* — || *A livery-man of a company, qui togâ indutus inter socios permittitur incedere.* — || *Livery and seisin, mancipatio, addictio; consignatio fundi in alienam possessionem.* — *To give livery and seisin, emancipare, jus in alium transferre.* — || *To keep horses at livery, equos meritorios or vectigales alere.*

**LIVID**, lividus.

**LIVIDITY**, livor.

**LIXIVIAL**, LIXIVIATE, lixivius, lixivus.

**LIZARD**, lacertus, lacerta.

**LO**, ea, ecce, aspice. — *him, eccum, ellum.* — *her, eccam, eccillam.*

**LOAD**, s. onus; sarcina. (See *Burden*.) — *A cart-load, vehes.* — *horse, quantum equus ferre or trahere potest.* — *A little load or weight, pondusculum.* — *A load on one's spirits, tristitia, molestia; animi dolor or ægritudo.*

**TO LOAD**, onero, gravo; onus imponere. (See *To Burden*.) — *He loaded the people too much, nimium oneris plebi imposuit.* — *He loaded his ass with hampers of fruit, costas aselli oneravit pomis (poet.).* — *To load heavily, grave or nimium onus imponere; opprimo, obruo.* — *Loaded or laden, oneratus, onustus.*

**LOADER**, qui or quæ onerat.

**LOAD-STAR**, cynosura, helice; dux.

**LOADSTONE**, magnes. — *Of a loadstone, magneticus.*

**LOAF**, panis; forma panis; collyra. — *Half a loaf is better than no bread, i, modo venare leporem, nuic Ityn tenes.* — *A fine loaf, panis siligneus, tener, niveus.* — *A household loaf, panis cibarius or plebeius.* — *Ammunition, panis castrensis.* (See *Bread*.) — || *A sugar-loaf, sacchari meta.*

**LOAM**, lutum: (*for grafting*), inrita.

**LOAMY**, lutosus.

**LOAN** (*thing lent*), res mutuata or mutuo data or commodata: (*of money*), versura, pecunia mutua or credita. — *To effect a loan, versuram facere ab aliquo.* — *To put out to loan, aliquid alicui mutuum dare or credere.*

**LOATH** (*unwilling*), invitus, nolens, qui ægre aliquid patitur or fert, etc. : coactus (*forced*); difficulter or gravate ad aliquid agendum adductus. — *To be loath, gravatim or ægre aliquid facere.* — *I am loath, piget me.* — *I was very loath to do it, animum haud facile inducere potui; per-invitus feci.* — *To be loath to write, gravari literas dare.* — *Loath to fight, a prælio aversus.*

**TO LOATHE**, piget me alicujus rei, male me habet aliquid, tædet me alicujus rei; fastidium, nauseo; aversor, odi, odium habeo alicujus rei. — *Loathed, fastiditus.* — *Loathing, fastidians, nauseans, pertæsus.*

**LOATHER**, fastiditor.

**LOATHING**, fastidium, tædium; aversatio, odium; satiætas; nausea. — *To produce a loathing, fastidium creare, nauseam facere, fastidium alicui movere, creare, afferre.*

**LOATHINGLY**, fastidiose; invite.

**LOATHSOME** (*hateful, frightful*), odiosus, horridus (*nauseating*), fastidium creans, teter, obscænus. — *Very loathsome, detestabilis, detestandus, abominandus.* — *To make loathsome, odiosum reddere.*

**LOATHSOMELY**, odiose; tetre.

**LOATHSOMENESS**, obscænitatis, fœditas, turpitudinis.

**LOBBY**, porticus, ædium umbraculum.

**LOBE** of the lungs, pulmonum lobus or lobulus.

**LOBSTER**, cammarus.

**LOCAL**, by the genit. loci or regionis, locorum or regionum. — *Local difficulties, locorum difficultates.* — *A local pain, do-*

*lor certo oculo inhærens*

**LOCALLY**, quod ad locum (certum) attinet. **LOCALITY**, loci (locorum) natura; loci (-orum) situs.

**LOCK**, claustrum. — *opening only on the inside, clausa clavis.* — *To be under lock and key, sub clavis or clavi esse.* — *A padlock, claustrum (pensile).* — *A pick-lock, clavis adulterina.* — *A lock-smith, faber claustrarius.* — || *(of a gun), igniarium.* — || *A lock in a river, septum, emissarium.* — || *A lock of wool, flocus.* — || *A lock of hair, cirrus; (ring-let), annulus.* — *Curled locks, cincinni.* — *Thick locks, cæsaries.*

**To Lock** (*a door*), sero, obsero. — *Lock the door on the inside, obsera ostium intus.* — *To lock in, claustrum includere.* — *To lock in one's arms or embrace.* (See *Clasp*.) — *To lock one out of doors, claustrum foras aliquem excludere.* — *To lock up, concludo.* — || *To lock a wagon, rotas stringere or sufflaminare.*

**LOCKER**, armarium. — *for pigeons, loculamentum, cellula columbaris.*

**LOCKET** of gold, collare aureum.

**LOCOMOTIVE**, vim habens se movendi.

**LOCUST**, locusta. — *Small, attelabus.*

**LODGE**, s. casa, tugurium. — *A little lodge, casula, tugurium.* — *A porter's lodge, janitoris casa or tugurium.*

**LODGE** (*live*) in a place, habito. — *To lodge all night in an inn, in deversorio pernoctare.* — *To lodge with a person, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem deversari.* — *To lodge one or receive into one's house, hospitio aliquem excipere or tecto lectoque recipere; hospitium alicui præbere.* — *Lodged (received into a lodging), hospitio acceptus or exceptus.* — *very well, hospitio laute exceptus.* — *ill, lecto male receptus.* — *To lodge (as a stick in a tree), inside, inhæreo.* — *To be lodged or laid up, collocari, reponi.* — *To be lodged in one (be in one's power), penes aliquem esse.* — *The supreme power is lodged in the king, penes regem summa est potestas.* — *Lodged (as corn), dejectus, stratus, prostratus.*

**LODGER**, deversor; hospes.

**LODGING**, habitatio; commoratio; hospitium. — *Pray be so kind as to accommodate me with a lodging, peto a te, ut mihi de habitatione (dwelling) accommodes.* — *You shall be welcome to a lodging at my house, tibi in domo meâ or apud me deversari licebit.* — *To take up one's lodging with one, apud aliquem or in alicujus domo deversari.* — *To entertain and give one meat, drink, and lodging, aliquem mensâ, lare, lecto, recipere.* — *A lodging-place, deversorium, hospitium, taberna deversoria.* — *A lodging-room, cubiculum.* — *Lodgings, habitatio conducta, hospitium; cœnaculum meritorium.*

**LOFT** (*story*), tabulatum, tabulatio, contiguatio; (*cockloft*), cœnaculum superius. — *Hay-loft, fœnile.* — *Corn-loft, granarium; cella penaria.* — *Fruit-loft, pomarium.*

**LOFTY** (*high*), altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, arduus: (*haughty, proud*), elatus, superbus, fastuosus, arrogans, insolens, tumens. — *He has a lofty (arrogant) mind, animus ipsi tumet.* — *To grow lofty, tumeo, insolesco, intumescio; superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari.* — *To use lofty words, magnifice loqui.*

**LOFTILY**, elate, superbe, magnifice, ex-celso. — *To carry it loftily, turgeo, tumeo; cristas erigere.*

**LOFTINESS** (*highness*), sublimitas, excel-sitas; altitudo, celsitas; granditas, elatio: (*haughtiness, pride*), superbiâ, arrogantia, insolentia, fastus.

**LOG**, candex, stipes, truncus. — *A little log, trunculus.*

**LOGARITHM**, logarithmus.

**LOGGERHEAD**, candex, stipes, fungus, verveç, blennus, bardus, stupidus; hebes. — || *To fall to loggerheads, concertare, inter se decertare.*

**LOGIC**, ars logica, logica (-orum), ars intelligendi, ars argumentandi; dialectica, disserendi ratio. — || *To chop logic, argutias alteri exhibere, sophismatibus abuti.*

**LOGICAL**, logicus. — *arrangement, dispositio.*

**LOGICALLY**, logice; dialectice, dialectico-rum more.

**LOGICIAN** artis logicæ peritus; dialecticus

**LOIN**, lumbus. — *A little loin, lumbulus* — *A loa of lamb, mutton, pork, veal, lumbus agninus, ovinus, porcinus, vitulinus.* — *Having his loins broken, or having feeble loins, delumbis, elumbis.* — *A sirloin of beef, lumbus bovinus.*

**LOITER**, cesso, moror; moras nectere or trahere; resisto.

**LOITERER**, cessator, cunctator; erro.

**LOITERING**, cessatio, mora; lentitudo.

**LOLL** (*lean*), innitot, recumbo, recubo.

— *To loll in bed, lecto indulgere; nidum tepidum fovere.* — || *To loll out the tongue, linguam exserere.*

**LOLLARD**, ignavus, segnus.

**LONELY**, LONESOME, LONE, solus, solitarius, desertus.

**LONELINESS**, solitudo.

**LONG**, *adj. (in space)*, longus; promissus (*e.g. capillus*), prolixus (*e.g. vestis*); — (*in or in respect of time*), longus, longinquus; diurnus; diutinus. — *Two feet long, duos pedes longus, bipedalis.* — *A long tail, cauda procerâ; cauda proluxa.* — *Laborers think the day long, dies longa videtur opus debentibus.* — *If the disease be of any long continuance, si jam inveteraverit morbus.* — *All my life long, per totam vitam.* — *Long continuance of time, diurnitas.* — *Long continuance of time assuages the greatest grief, dies (fem.) ægritudinem admitit.* — *Of long continuance, longinquus; diurnus; diutinus.* — *Very long, perlongus, longissimus; perdiurnus.* — *Over-long, prælongus.* — *Somewhat long, longulus, longiusculus.* — *Long and round, teres.* — *Long life, longa vita; vivacitas.* — *Long-lived, vivax.* — *Long-suffering, patientia.* — *Long-winded (prolix), longus, verbosus; odiosus in dicendo.* — || *Long (in quantity, pronunciation), longus, productus.* — *It is pronounced long, producte dicitur.*

**LONG**, *adv. diu, longum tempus.* — *Very long, perdiu.* — *Longer, longius, diutius; ultra.* — *I have been long enough employed in this business, satis diu hoc saxum volvo.* — *This soon will be long enough, id acutum diu est.* — *It will not be long ere, prope adest, cum.* — *It was not long between or after, haud ita multum temporis interfuit.* — *Long ago or long since, jam diu, jam pridem; jam dudum; olim.* — *It is long since I have seen him, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.* — *It is long ago since you went from hence, jamdudum factum est quod abiisti domo.* — *How long is it since you have eaten? quampridem non edisti? — It was spoken long ago, olim dictum est.* — *They were long ago under their protection, in eorum fide antiquitus erant.* — *Long after, multo post, longo tempore post; longo intervallo: (as a prep.), multum post aliquid.* — *Long before, multo ante; — (as a prep.), multum ante.* — *Not long before, non ita multo ante.* — *Long enough, satis diu.* — *I have lived long enough, said he, for I die unconquered, satis, inquit, vixi, invictus enim morior.* — *How long? quam diu? — Ere long, brevi.* — *As long as, quamdiu.*

**LONGISH** (*somewhat long*), longiusculus, longulus.

**LONGITUDE**, longitudo.

**LONGITUDINAL** (*longwise*), in longitudinem, per longitudinem.

**LONGEVITY**, senectutis diurnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

**LONG** *after, v. desiderare aliquid, desidero alicujus rei teneri or flagrare; sum-mopere petere aliquid; concupisco;* valde aveo, ardeo, gestio. — *He longs to be at play with his fellows, gestit paribus colludere.* — *To set a-longing after facere alicui desiderium.*

**LONGING** *after or for, desiderium.*

**LONGINGLY**, cupide, flagranter, ardentè.

**LOOK**, v. aspectum or oculos aliquo convertere, aspicio; intueor, contueor, contemtor; video: (*see to it*), video, caveo: (*seem, appear*), videor, speciem habere or præ se ferre: (*go on*), esse, se habere. — *See how I look, contemplanini vultum.* — *Look to what you are about, vide quid agas.* — *Let him look to that, ipse viderit.* — *They look one way and row another, olera spectant, lardum tollunt.* — *Look not a gift horse in the mouth, noli dentes equi inspicere dati.* — *Look not too high lest a chip fall into your*

eye, qui quærit alta, is malum videtur quærere. — *Look before you leap, galeatum sero duelli pœnitet.* — *They looked as if they had run away, speciem fugæ præbuerunt.* — *To look glad, vultu lætitiæ præferre.* — *confused, ore confuso esse.* — *A good-looking girl, virgo bella, pulchella; very, virgo venusta or oris venusti.* — *He looks to be a person of great worth, videtur esse quantivis pretii.* — *That looks to be done on purpose, id videtur datâ operâ factum fuisse.* — *To look about, circumspicio, dispicio; lustro, collustro, perustro, circumspecto, perspecto, attendo, curo.* — *To look after (take care of), curo, accuro; respicio.* — *They look after their own business, suum ipsi negotium habent.* — *To look asked, oculis perversis or limis intueri.* — *To look at, aspecto, oculos in aliquid conjicere; contueor, intueor, contemplor.* — *To look back, respicio.* — *To look before, prospicio, prævideo.* — *To look big, se magnifice jactare et ostentare.* — *To look cheerfully (clear the brow), frontem explicare.* — *To look down, despicio; obtutum humi defigere.* — *upon with contempt, despicio, contemno, despiciatui habere.* — *To look (seek) for, quæro, requiro; investigo, indago.* — *I am even looking for you, te ipsum quæro.* — *To look for (expect), expecto, spero, præstolor.* — *Whom do you look for, Parmeno? quem præstolare, Parmeno? — It is more than I looked for, præter spem venit.* — *Not looked for, insperatus, improvisus.* — *To look in, inspicio, introspecto.* — *To look or examine into a thing, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo.* — *Looking often into the glass, speculo affixus.* — *To look one earnestly in the face, os alicujus intentis oculis intueri.* — *They durst not so much as look the enemy in the face, ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt.* — *To look like one, facie alicujus similem esse; os vultumque alicujus referre.* — *He looks like a stranger, peregrina facies videtur hominis.* — *Does this look like a wedding? num videtur hæc convenire nuptiis? — It looks like the very sea, faciem representat veri maris.* — *To look merrily or pleasantly, exporrigere frontem; vultu hilari or læto esse.* — *Looking merrily on it, relaxato in hilaritatem vultu.* — *To look on, spectro, inspecto, intueor, contueor.* (See *To look upon*.) — *To look on all parts, collustro, exploro; despicio.* — *To look (choose) out, deligo, seligo.* — *To look out of doors, ab januâ prospicere.* — *To look out at a window, de fenestrâ exserto capite prospicere.* — *To look sadly or sorrowfully, tristem videri; tristem vultum habere.* — *surly or crabbedly, frontem contraxisse.* — *Looking steadfastly on me, totis in me intentis oculis.* — *To look to, curo, accuro, observo, custodio; curam alicujus rei suscipere.* — *He looks to my business, curam suscipit rerum mearum.* — *Ill looked to, male curatus, negligenter administratus.* — *Let him look to it, ipse viderit.* — *I will look to number one, ego mihi prospiciam.* — *Look to yourself, salutis tue rationem habe.* — *His manners are to be looked to, ejus mores spectandi sunt.* — *To look towards, ad aliquem respicere, conspiciere.* — *To look up, suspicio.* — *At the name of Thisbe he looked up, ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit.* — *Looking up earnestly to heaven, ad cælum tendens ardentia lumina (poet.).* — *To look upon or behold, aspicio, inspicio; aspecto; inspecto, conspicio; intueor, animadverto.* — *To look wistfully upon, intentis oculis aliquem contueri, obtutu defixo spectare, aspectare.* — *To look wantonly upon, oculis lascivis aliquem aspiciere.* — *To look upon or esteem, aestimo, habeo, duco, pendo.* — *He that looks upon death as an evil must needs fear it, qui mortem in malis ponit, non potest eam non timere.* — *You look upon him as a poor scholar, tibi parum videtur eruditus.* — *To look upon a person as his own, pro suo aliquem habere.* — *To look well or ill (in point of health), bonam or incommodam valetudinem ore or vultu prodere.* — *He looks ill, morbo videtur laborare.* — *Look (behold), en, ecce.* — *Look where Parmeno is, sed eum Parmenonem.* — *Look where Davus is, hem Davum tibi.*

**Look**, s. (cast of the eye), aspectus, (oculorum) obtutus, oculorum conjunctus. — *The look (aspect, countenance), aspectus, visus, species, facies; vultus; vultus habitus.* — *For he discovered by his looks that he had offended him, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, Tac.* — *A cheerful or pleasant look, aspectus lætus, frons hilaris.* — *Crabbed or sour, vultus torvus, morosus, severus, tristis; frons caperata.* — *Proud or disdainful, supercilium, vultus fastosus.* — *A mean look, projectus or degener vultus.* — *Ghastly, ora fame or morbo pallida.* — *A down look, vultus demissus, tristis, mæstus.* — *A down-looking person, homo nebulosâ fronte.* — *A boy of an honest look, puer ingenui vultus.*  
**LOOKED**, — *Sour-looking, tetricus, torvus, superciliosus, vultuosus.*  
**LOOKER-ON**, spectator.  
**LOOKING at**, s. inspectatio, Sen. — *A looking about, circumspectio.* — *back, respectus.* — *down, despectus.* — *for, expectatio.* — *into, inspectio.* — *on, intuitus, contuitus.* — *steadfastly, obtuitus.* — *unto (preserving), conservatio.* — *upwards, suspectus.* — *A looking-glass, speculum.*  
**LOOM**, s. jugum textorium.  
**LOOM**, v. in conspectum dari.  
**LOON**, homo nihil, nequam, trifurcifer.  
**LOOP**, linea in laquei speciem collecta: foramen per quod linea transeritur. — *A loop-hole (aperture), foramen, fenestra: (for ordnance), fenestella.*  
**LOOPED**, in laquei speciem collectus.  
**LOOSE** (hanging down), fluxus: (slack), laxus, remissus, flaccidus, exsolutus: (dissolute), dissolutus, nequam: (careless), remissus, negligens. — *A loose young fellow, adolescens discinctus or perditus atque dissolutus.* — *A man of loose principles, vir nullâ fide or pravis moribus.* — *A growing loose, relaxatio.* — *To grow loose in manners, corrumpor, vitii depravari.* — *To hang loose, fluo, diffuio; fluo.* — *To be loose or tottering, vacillo.* — *A loose tooth, dens mobilis.* — *To break or get loose, aufugio, se expedire or extricare.* — *Loose in body, lientericus.*  
**To Loose** (let loose), laxo, solvo. — *A little before night he loosed his ships, sub noctem naves solvit.* — *To loose or be loosed, solvor.* — *Our ship loosed from the harbor, soluta est nostra navis e portu.* — *Easily loosed, dissolubilis.* — *Not to be loosed, indissolubilis.*  
**To LOOSEN**, laxo, relaxo; divello. — *To loosen or soften, emollio.* — *To loosen a thing in order to pull it down or out, labefacio; infirmo.* — *teeth, dentes labefacere or labefactare.* — *To loosen or grow loose, laxor, solvor.* — *To loosen the belly, alvum solvere.* — *Loosening medicines, medicamenta alvi profluvia excitantia.*  
**LOOSELY** (slackly), laxo, solute; (disorderly), dissolute, remisse.  
**LOOSENESS**, laxitas. — *A looseness of teeth, dentium mobilitas.* — *of the belly, (alvi) profluvia.* — *He has a looseness, alvus illum exercet.* — *To be troubled with a looseness, alvi profluvia laborare.* — *To stop a looseness, sistere alvum.*  
**LOOSENING**, s. relaxatio.  
**LOP** trees, tondeo, detondeo; amputo, decucumino, puto, deputo, cædo. — *To lop or prune, circumcido.* — *To lop off, detruncor.* — *Having the top lopped off, decucuminatus.* — *Lopped, tonsus, truncatus, circumcisus.* — *To lop or cut away boughs that hinder the light, interluco, colluco, subluco.*  
**LOPPER** of trees, putator, frondator.  
**LOPPING**, putatio, detruncatio. — *The loppings, sarmenta.*  
**LOQUACIOUS**, loquax; garrulus.  
**LOQUACITY**, loquacitas, garrulitas.  
**LORD**, dominus; dynasta. — *New lords, new laws, novus rex, nova lex.* — *My lord, mi domine.* — *Titular lords, domini honorarii.* — *Made a lord, ad baronis dignitatem evectus.* — *The lords, principes Angliæ.* — *The house of lords, conventus principum.* — *My lords! viri illustres!*  
**To LORD it**, dominor.  
**LORDLY**, adj. fastosus, elatus, imperiosus, regius: — *adv. magnifice, imperiose, elate.* — *See Commanding.*  
**LORDLINESS**, dominatio; fastidium.

**LOARDSHIP** (dominion), dominatus, principatus: (territory), ager, terra, provincia.  
**LORE**, disciplina, doctrina.  
**LOSE**, perdo, deperdo, amitto, jacturam facere alicujus rei. — *A man may lose his debts for want of calling for them, bona nomina, si non exigas, fiunt mala.* — *I am like to lose the principal, etiani de sorte venio in dubium.* — *I, lose all I play for, semper e ludo discedo victus et spoliatus.* — *He will not lose the droppings of his nose, aquam plorat, quum lavat, profundere.* — *He has nothing to lose, egentissimus est, nihil ab illo abradi potest.* — *They lost some few of their friends, paucos ex suis desideraverunt.* — *They lost their baggage, impedimenta exuti sunt.* — *He has lost his pay, ære dirutus est.* — *He lost his life bravely, fortiter mortem obiit.* — *He lost his cause, causam perdidit, litem amisit, causâ cecidit.* — *He has lost his senses, mente lapsus est.* — *They had lost their courage, ceciderant animi.* — *I have lost sight of him, hunc e conspectu amisi.* — *I lost sight of them all on a sudden, repente ex oculis abierunt.* — *Having lost all his forces, exutus omnibus copiis.* — *A person lost to all sense of goodness or honesty, perditissimus, profugitissimus, nequissimus.* — *I am lost, perii, occidi, nullus sum.* — *The ships were lost at sea, hauste, mersæ or submersæ sunt naves mari or in mari.* — *The goods were lost by shipwreck, bona naufragio interiêrunt.* — *To lose a child, filium amittere.* — *Having lost or being deprived of, orbatus, orbis.* — *his parents, children, &c., orbis parentibus, liberis, etc.* — *To lose an opportunity, occasionem amittere.* — *To lose color, colorem amittere, decolorari.* — *To lose his credit, fidem labefactare, famam perdere.* — *his labor, (oleum et) operam perdere; laterem lavare.* — *You lose your labor, nihil agis.* — *To lose ground (give back), retrocedo: (be worsted), superior, vincor.* — *To lose one's hope, spem perdere, spe excidere or dejici, despero.* — *Lost hope, spes deperdita, incisa, abscissa.* — *To lose one's life, vitam amittere; cadere.* — *one's passage by sea, excludi navigatione.* — *one's way, deerro; e rectâ viâ aberrare.* — *To lose time, tempus perdere, terere; differre aliquid; cunctor.* — *To lose the use of one's limbs, membris capi.* — *To lose utterly, desperdo.* — *To be lost utterly, pereor, dispereo.*  
**LOSER**, qui danno afficitur. — *He was a great loser by that bargain, eâ pactione magno danno affectus fuit.* — *You shall be no loser by me, nullo lucro excides per me.*  
**LOSING**, s. amissio; amissus, Nep.  
**Loss**, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum; jactura, dispendium; calamitas, clades. — *It was a loss to me, damno mihi fuit.* — *Without the loss of one ship, omnibus navibus ad unam incolumbus.* — *To repair or make good a loss, damnum resarcire, præstare, compensare.* — *Loss of life, mors; vitæ privatio.* — *Causing loss.* (See *Harmful, Hurtful, and the like.*) — *To be at a loss (what to do), nescio.* — *We were at a loss what to think of it, quid de eâ re censendum esset, nesciebamus.* — *I am at a loss, animus hæret or pendet.*  
**LOT** (prop.), sors: (fortune, &c.), sors, fortuna. — *To cast lots, sortes in urnam, etc. conjicere: aliquid in sortem conjicere; sortibus de aliquo consulere.* — *To draw lots, sortes ducere or trahere; sorte decernere.* — *A casting of lots, sortitio.* — *Divination by lots, sortilegium.* — *To choose judges by lot, dicam sortiri.* — *A caster of lots, sortitor.* — *Having cast lots for or obtained by lot, sortitus.* — *By lot, sorte, sortitione, sortito.* — *It fell to me by lot, sorte mihi contigit.* — *A lot (parcel or portion), pars, portio.*  
**LOTH**. See *Loath*.  
**LOTION** (washing), lotio, lavatio.  
**LOTTERY**, alea sortium. — *To draw the lottery, sortes ducere.* — *A lottery ticket, tessera alearis.* — *To buy one, sortem redimere.* — *'Tis a lottery, nihil incertius est.*  
**LOUD**, clarus (clear), magnus (strong, loud). — *A loud noise, strepitus.* — *ery, clamor, magnus clamor.* — *voice, vox clara, vox erecta et concitata, vox magna.*

**LOUD**, **LOUDLY**, *adv.* clare, clarâ voce; magnâ or summâ voce; palam. — *To speak louder*, vocem attollere.

**LOUDNESS** of voice, vocis claritas; vocis magnitudo; vox clara, etc.

**LOUNGE**, *v.* nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

**LOUNGER**, homo deses, iners; cessator.

**LOUNGING**, s. otium desidiosum; desidia; cessatio.

**LOUSE**, pediculus. — *A wall-louse*, cimex. — *A wood-louse*, asellus. — *A dog-louse*, ricinus.

**TO LOUSE** one, pediculos alicui legere.

**LOUSY**, pediculosus; pediculis obsitus; sordidus, teter. — *The lousy disease*, morbus pedicularis; phthiriasis.

**LOUSINESS**, pediculorum vis magna or copia; sordes.

**LOUT**, sordidus, agrestis, rusticus, insulsus.

**LOUTISH**, rusticus, agrestis.

**LOUTISHLY**, rustice.

**LOVE**, *v.* amo, diligo, carum habere, amore or benevolentia complecti, alicui esse studiosum. — *I love you most dearly*, magis te quam oculos amo meos. — *They love wrestling*, hii palastra in studio est. — *There is nothing I love better than to be alone*, nihil est mihi amicium solitudinis. — *Love me*, love my dog, qui me amat, amat et canem meum. — *To love one ardently, dearly, heartily, exceedingly*, mirifice diligere; amore alicuius ardere, flagrare, insanire; unice, misere, perditè, aliquem amare; aliquem adauare, deamare; in oculis ferre; singulari amore or summâ benevolentia complecti or prosequi; in deliciis habere; in amore alicuius totum esse. — *I loved her ardently or dearly*, hanc ego animo egregie caram habui. — *Worthy to be loved*, amabilis, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur.

**LOVE**, *s.* amor, caritas; benevolentia: (*fondness for a thing*), amor or studium alicuius rei (e. g. virtutis). — *Lone to a person*, amor in or erga or adversus aliquem, amor alicuius; pietas, benevolentia, studium in or erga aliquem. — *To be out of love with a thing*, ab aliquâ re abhorrere. — *I am quite out of love with myself*, totus displiceo mihi. — *Love and lordship like no fellowship*, non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur, majestas et amor. — *With the love of all mankind*, complexu totius humani generis. — *When poverty comes in at the door*, love flies out at the windows, sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. — *Love to one's country*, amor in patriam. — *Self-love*, amor sui, philautia. — *Excess of love*, amoris magnitudo. — *A love of God or parents*, pietas erga Deum or parentes. — *For the love of God*, per Deum, ita te Deus amet. — *Criminal or unchaste love*, amor meretricis. — *A love-intrigue*, res amatoria; amores. — *Love of our neighbor*, humanitas. — *In love*, amans. — *He is deeply in love with her*, illam misere amat, amore illius deperit. — *He is in love with another*, in alio occupatur amore. — *Virtue should make us wonderfully in love with it*, virtus sui mirabiles amores incitaret. — *To be much in love with one*, alicuius amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare; aliquâ perire (*poet.*). — *To be much in love with a thing*, amore alicuius rei flagrare. — *Of love*, amatorius. — *A love-fit*, impetus amoris. — *Love-sick*, æger amore. — *A love-knot*, nodus Hercules. — *letter*, epistola amatoria. — *poison*, (poculum) amatorium. — *song*, cantilena amatoria. — *suit*, ambitus, sollicitatio. — *tale*, fabula amatoria. — *Brotherly love*, fratrum amor, amor fraternus. — *The god of love*, Cupido, Amor. — *The goddess of love*, Venus. — *The love of wisdom*, amor sapientiæ, philosophia. — *Filial love*, pietas (erga parentes), filii amor erga parentes. — *¶ One's love or sweetheart*, amatus, dilectus; dilecta; amica. — *My love!* amor noster! mea voluptas!

**LOVELY**, suavis, dulcis, venustus. But see *Beautiful, Charming*.

**LOVELY**, amabiliter.

**LOVELINESS**, amabilitas, venustas, decor, gratia.

**LOVER**, amator; amans; amatus, dilectus, dilecta (f.); procius (*suitor*). — *Lovers*,

*amantes*. — *A pitiful lover*, amatorculus. — *A lover of antiquity*, amator antiquitatis. — *of letters*, literarum studiosus. — *of pleasure*, voluptatis consector. — *of mankind*, generi humano amicus; humanus. — *of the cold bath*, cultor frigidæ. — *A lover of wine*, vinosus. — *Lovers of the same woman*, rivalet.

**LOVING**, humanus, benignus, propitius. — *Very loving*, peramans, indulgentissimus.

**LOVINGLY**, amanter, amice, benigne, humane. — *Very lovingly*, peramanter.

**LOVINGNESS**, humanitas, benignitas, amor, caritas, misericordia.

**LOW**, *adj.* (opposed to high), humilis, depressus: (*in music*), gravis: (*of voice*, &c.), lenis; summissus; exilis: (*in price*), vilis: (*in stature*), brevis, humilis: (*in condition*, &c.), humilis; ignobilis; obscurus; tenuis (*in property*): (*in spirit*), humilis, illiberalis, abjectus: (*indecent*), illiberalis, impurus, obscœnus: (*in expression*), humilis. — *Low or humbled*, depressus, afflictus, demissus. — *Low in the world*, pauper, inops; cui res familiaris valde exigua est. — *My purse is very low*, marsupium meum fere exenteratum est. — *Low or mean*, abjectus, vilis, contemptus, obscurus. — *Low or shallow*, brevis. — *A low-bred fellow*, cui servilis est indoles. — *He is not to be found*, high or low, nusquam gentium est. — *To be in a low condition*, egere, in egestate esse. — *To bring or make low*, affligo, deprimo: (*wouken*), enervo, attenuo. — *To be brought low in the world or to poverty*, ad inopiam or paupertatem redigi. — *Brought low*, afflictus, depressus. — *A bringing low*, afflictio, depressio. — *To fly low*, demisse volare. — *To keep a person low*, alas alicui præcidere. — *To run low*, decresco. — *The credit of merchants runs low*, mercatorum fides concidit. — *A man of low estate*, infimâ fortunâ or re tenui homo. — *Lower*, inferior. — *To bring or make so*, deprimo. — *Lowest*, infimus, imus.

**Low**, *adv.* (at a low price), vili (pretio).

**TO LOWER** (let down), demitto; submitto (e. g. fasces). — *¶ To lower the price of things*, pretium rerum imminuere. — *The price of provision is lowered*, annona laxatur. — *By opening the public granaries he lowered the price of corn*, levavit apertis horreis pretia frugum, Tac. — *A lowering of the value of money*, de pretio nummorum decessio.

**LOWNESS** (opp. to height), humilitas. — *of condition*, paupertas, tenuitas. — *of spirit*, animus abjectus. — *of obedience*, obsequium, summa observantia. — *of stature*, brevitatis.

**LOWLY**, demissus, submissus, humilis; modestus, verecundus.

**LOWLILY**, demisse, submissee, humiliter.

**LOWLINESS**, modestia, verecundia, animi demissio.

**LOW** (as an ox), *v.* mugio, boo. — *again*, renugio, reboo. — *unto*, ad mugio.

**LOWING**, mugitus.

**LOWER**, *v.* (of the brow), frontem capere, contrahere, corrugare. — *The sky lowers*, cœlum nubibus obducitur. — *Lowering*, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus, tristis; sky, cœlum obscurum, turgidum.

**LOWERING**, s. torvitas, frontis contractio.

**LOWERINGLY**, torve, tetricè.

**LOYAL**, fidus, fidelis. — *He was always loyal to the king*, semper fidelis regi fuit; animo fideli in regem or fidissimum semper fuit.

**LOYALLY**, fide, fideliter.

**LOYALTY**, fides, fidelitas; obsequium. — *Known loyalty*, nota et explorata fidelitas. — *A person of eminent loyalty*, spectatissimæ fidei vir; fide inviolatâ homo. — *To be loyal*, fidem præstare, servare, conservare.

**LOZENGE** (rhomb), rhombus: (*small cake*, &c.), massa medicata.

**LUBBER**, ignavus, segnis.

**LUBBERLY**, *adj.* piger, segnus, socors: — *adv.* pigre, segniter, socorditer.

**LUCE**. — *A flower-de-luce*, iris.

**LUCID**, lucidus, clarus. See *Clear*.

**LUCIFER** (the morning star), Lucifer, Phosphorus (*poet.*).

**LUCK**, fortuna, fors, sors, casus. — *As*

*luck would have it, this friend of mine was there*, forte fortunâ adfuit hic meus amicus. — *I have no luck*, nâ ego sum homo infelix. — *If luck serve*, adsit modo dexter Apollo. — *Luck in a bag*, montes aurei. — *Good luck*, fortuna secunda or prospera, casus secundus, successus, eventus or exitus prosper. — *By good luck*, forte fortunâ. — *That is good luck*, o factum bene. — *With good luck*, bonis avibus. — *God send good luck*, Deus vertat bene. — *To wish one good luck*, bene alicui præcari. — *This was as good luck as could be for me*, hoc cecidit mihi peropportune. — *Bad or ill luck*, casus adversus, incommodum; infelicitas, res adversæ. — *With ill luck*, malis avibus. — *At first we had ill luck*, primo processit parum. — *I had ill luck to come hither*, haud auspiciato huc me appuli.

**LUCKLESS** (*bringing ill luck*), infaustus, infelix.

**Lucky**, faustus, felix, fortunatus, prosper, secundus; auspiciatus; benignus, commodus. — *Not lucky*, ominosus, infelix, inauspicatus. — *Somewhat lucky*, beatulus. — *Very lucky*, perbeatus; peropportunus. — *A very lucky hit or touch*, casus fortunatissimus, Ov. — *To make lucky*, prospero, secundo.

**LUCKILY**, fauste, feliciter, prospere, auspiciato, fortunate, peroptato; bonis avibus; secundis ventis; forte fortunâ (by a lucky chance).

**LUCKINESS**, felicitas, prosperitas.

**LUCRE**, lucrum, quæstus. — *For lucre's sake*, lucri gratiâ.

**LUCRATIVE**, lucrosus, quæstuosus.

**LUCUBRATION**, lucubratiô.

**LUDICROUS**, ridiculus, ridendus, per-ridiculus, jocularis, jocularius.

**LUDICROUSLY**, ridicule, ludo, jocose, joculariter.

**LUG** (hale along), traho, pertraho. — *By lugging*, tractim.

**LUGGAGE**. See *Baggage*.

**LUKEWARM** (between hot and cold), tepidus; (indifferent), lentus, remissus, negligens. — *To be lukewarm*, tepeo. — *To grow lukewarm*, tepesco.

**LUKEWARMLY**, tepide.

**LUKEWARMNESS**, tepor: (*indifference*), frigus, languor, lentitudo; animus ab aliquo alienatus.

**LULL**, delinio, demulceo. — *To lull asleep*, sopio, consopio. — *His discourse lulled me asleep*, hujus sermo mihi somnum attulit, paravit, conciliavit. — *She lulled the child asleep*, pueri somnum induxit.

**LULLABY**, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus; lalli somniferi modi.

**LUMBER** (trumpery), scruta, (-orum): — *fig.* moles indigesta.

**LUMBERED** together, accumulatus.

**LUMINOUS**, lucidus. See *Bright, Clear*.

**LUMINARY**, lumen.

**LUMP** (mass), massa; frustum. — *A little lump*, massula; frustulum. — *A lump of metal*, metalli massa. — *A lump of earth*, gleba terræ. — *A lump or heap*, acervus. — *All in a lump*, confuse, sine ordine. — *The lump or whole of a thing*, solidum.

**TO LUMP** a thing (buy or sell it by the lump), in solidum emere or vendere.

**LUMPY**, massularum plenus.

**LUMPISH**, hebes, stupidus. — *To grow lumpish*, hebesco, stupesco.

**LUMPISHLY**, tarde, stupide, somniculose.

**LUMPISHNESS**, tarditas, stupor.

**LUNAR**, lunaris.

**LUNARY** (moon-wort), lunaria.

**LUNATION**, menstruus lunæ cursus.

**LUNATIC**, lunaticus: insanus, cœritus, phreneticus. — *To grow lunatic*, mente alienari; intemperis agitari.

**LUNACY**, insanitia, mens alienata.

**LUNCH**, LUNCHEON, gustatio. — *An afternoon's luncheon*, merenda.

**LUNGS**, pulmones; latera. — *A person of good lungs*, Stentor; cui vox est ferrea.

**LUPINE**, lupinus or lupinum.

**LURCH**, *s.* — *To be left in the lurch*, destitui; sub cultro relinqui; in angustia deseri.

**LURCH** (flich), *v.* subduco, surripio.

**LURE**, illecebra, illicium. — *A sports man's lure*, palpum.

**TO LURE**, inesco; allicio, illicio, pellicio.

**LURID**, luridus.

**LURK**, lateo, latito, delitesco — *in caves*, lustris se abdere. — *To lie lurking*

*about*, conspectum alicujus fugere; ex conspectu alicujus se subducere.  
**LURKER** (*loiterer*), cessator. — *in corners*, tenebrio.  
**LURKING**, latitatio. — *¶ A lurking-hole or place*, latebra, latibulum.  
**LUSCIOUS**, dulcis, prædulcis, suavis.  
**LUSCIOUSLY**, dulce, suaviter.  
**LUSCIOUSNESS**, dulcedo, dulcitus; suavitatis.  
**LUST**, appetitus, appetitio; cupido, libido; cupiditas.  
**TO LUST**, prurio; libidine æstuarè, accendi, inflammari. — *To lust after*, concupisco, appeto.  
**LUSTFUL**, libidinosus, impudicus, impurus, salax.  
**LUSTFULLY**, libidinosè.  
**LUSTFULNESS**, impudicitia, lascivia; salacitas

**LUSTRAL**, lustralis.  
**LUSTRATION**, lustratio.  
**LUSTRE**, nitor, fulgor, splendor. — *To cast a lustre upon*, rei culpliam splendorem addere, afferre, adjicere.  
**LUSTROUS**, splendidus, illustris.  
**LUSTY**, valens, validus, corpore validus, robustus, vegetus. — *A lusty fellow*, homo robustus or lacertosus. — *To be lusty*, vigeo. — *To have lusty, strong bodies*, corporibus vigere. — *To grow lusty*, vigesco.  
**LUSTILY**, animosè, fortiter, valide, gnaviter.  
**LUSTINESS**, valetudinis firmæ habitus; corporis robur or firmitas; vigor.  
**LUTE**, lyra; chelys, barbiton. — *The strings of a lute*, chordæ, nervi; fides. — *To raise or let down the lute-strings*, chordas intendere or remittere

*player on the lute*, lyricen lyristes; fidicen, fidicina.  
**LUXURY**, luxuria, luxus.  
**LUXURIANCE**, LUXURIANCY, luxuries, luxuria.  
**LUXURIANT**, LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus. — *To grow luxuriant*, evagor. — *A luxurious waster*, nepos, gurgès, heluo.  
**LUXURIOUSLY**, luxuriosè.  
**LUXURIOSNESS**, luxus.  
**LYMPH**, serum (*of the blood*); aqua, lymphæ (*poet.*).  
**LYMPHATIC**, lymphaticus.  
**LYNX**, lynx.  
**LYRE**, lyra.  
**LYRIC**, LYRICAL, lyricus, mellicus. — *A lyric poem*, carmen lyricum or melicum. — *Lyric poets*, lyrici, melici.  
**LYRIST**, lyristes.

## M.

**MACARONI**, macæro, -onis.  
**MACAROON**, panificium amygdalinum.  
**MACE**, sceptrum; clava. — *A sergeant's mace*, baculus, fasces, gestamen, virgæ. — *A mace-bearer*, lictor, viator. — *¶ Mace (the spice)*, macis, nucis moschata involucrium.  
**MACERATE** (*steep*), macero: (*make lean*), emacio; macie conficere. — *To be macerated or made lean*, emacresco.  
**MACERATION** (*steeping*), maceratio.  
**MACHINE**, machina.  
**MACHINERY**, machinatio; machinamenta, -orum; machinæ: *fig.* apparatus.  
**MACHINATION**, machinatio; ars, artificium, fraus, dolus.  
**MACKEREL**, scomber.  
**MAD**, insanus, furiosus, rabiosus, demens, rabidus. — *If you were not quite mad*, si vel unciolan haberes sanæ mentis. — *I shall be as mad as he*, insaniam profecto cum illo. — *He feigned himself mad*, furere se simulavit. — *He is as mad as a March hare*, sænum habet in cornu. — *As mad as any one in Bedlam*, dignus qui naviget Anticyram. — *To make one run mad*, aliquem de sanitate et mente deturbare. — *To be mad*, rabiosum esse, insanio, furo. — *What! are you mad? insanis? satin' sanus es?* — *If he were not stark mad*, si non acerrime fureret. — *He is quite mad*, mens eum et ratio reliquit. — *You make me mad*, adigis me ad insaniam. — *He was mad at it*, moleste id tulit. — *To be mad with one*, alicui vehementissime iratum esse. — *A mad-cap*, mad-brain, mad-brained, vesanus, furiosus. — *A mad-house*. (See *Bedlam*). — *Raving mad*, furiosus, furibundus.  
**TO MAD**, MADDEN, in rabiem agere, ad insaniam adigere; efferro. — *This mads him*, hoc male habet virum. — *Maddèd*, iratus, iracundus.  
**MADDER**, rabiosulus, cerebrosus, cerritus, lymphaticus.  
**MADLY**, dementer, furiosè, insane.  
**MADNESS**, dementia, insania, vesania, furor; amentia. — *The madness of a dog*, rabies. — *Full of madness*, furibundus.  
**MADAM**, domina mea.  
**MADDER**, rubia tinctoria. — *Wild*, rubia silvestris. — *Pasture*, mollugo.  
**MADRIGAL**, cantilena silvestris; carmen agreste.  
**MAGAZINE**, horreum; receptaculum alicujus rei. — *A magazine for arms*, armarum receptaculum. — *for powder*, horreum pulveris pyrii. — *for corn*, horreum.  
**MAGGOT**, vermis, vermiculus; tarmes, teredo.  
**MAGOOTY**, verminosus.  
**MAGIC**, s. ars magica; magice.  
**MAGICAL**, magicus.  
**MAGICALLY**, juxta or secundum artem magicam.  
**MAGICIAN**, magus, veneficus.  
**MAGISTERIAL**, imperiosus; regius.  
**MAGISTERIALLY**, pro imperio, satis pro imperio.

**MAGISTRATE**, magistratus; præfectus.  
**MAGISTRACY**, magistratus; (*the persons*), magistratus, pl.  
**MAGNANIMOUS**, magnanimus; fortis.  
**MAGNANIMOUSLY**, magno animo; clementer; liberaliter; fortiter, strenue, viriliter.  
**MAGNANIMITY**, magnanimitas. animi magnitudo.  
**MAGNET**, magnes.  
**MAGNETIC**, MAGNETICAL, magneticus.  
**MAGNETISM**, vis magnetica; magnetismus.  
**MAGNIFICENT**, magnificus, augustus, splendidus; opulentus.  
**MAGNIFICENTLY**, magnifice, splendide, sumptuose, laute, ample, ampliter.  
**MAGNIFICENCE**, magnificentia, splendor, dignitas, opulentia.  
**MAGNIFY** (*praise*), magnifico, laudo; extollo; in majus celebrare: (*exaggerate*), exaggero, augeo, exaugèo. — *Magnifying all things excessively*, omnia in majus extollentes, Just. — *Magnified (too much commended)*, nimis laudatus, nimis laudibus elatus. — *To magnify an object*, amplifico or augeo rem objectam. — *Magnified (made greater or enlarged)*, auctus, ampliatus, amplificatus, exauctus.  
**MAGNIFIER**, qui nimis laudat; (*glass*), microscopum.  
**MAGNIFYING**, amplificatio.  
**MAGNITUDE**, magnitudo.  
**MAGPIE**, pica.  
**MAHOMET**, Muhamedus. — *¶ A Mahometan*, Muhamed sectator. — *¶ Mahometan*, adj. Muhamedanus. — *¶ Mahometanism*, lex or formula Muhamedana; Muhamedanismus.  
**MAID**, MAIDEN, virgo, puella. — *A little maid*, virguncula, puellula. — *A cook maid*, coqua. — *An old maid*, virgo grandis; — *stale*, virgo annosa or diu innupta manens. — *A maid servant*, ancilla, famula. — *little*, ancillula. — *A chambermaid*, cubicularia. — *A house-maid*, ancilla. — *A nursery-maid*, ancilla quæ infantes curat. — *A maid that lays up her mistress's clothes*, vestiplica. — *A waiting-maid*, pedisequa, ministra. — *Maid of honor*, famulæ regie. — *A marriageable maid*, virgo nubilis or virgo matura. — *without a portion*, virgo indotata or cassa dote. — *with a great portion*, virgo pulchre dotata. — *A slender maid*, juncea virgo. — *Of a maid*, virgineus, puellaris. — *Maiden-hair (herb)*, adiantum.  
**MAIDENHOOD**, virginitas.  
**MAIDENLY**, virgineus; virginalis.  
**MAIL**, s. (*budget*), pera, saccus, mantica: (*bundle of letters*), faciculus epistolarium: (*for carrying letters*), cursus publicus perferendis epistolis: (*mail-coach*), vehiculum publicum. — *¶ A coat of mail*, lorica. — *A little coat*, lorica, lorica minor. — *To arm with a coat of mail*, lorica alicui induere. — *Armed with a coat of mail*, Mailed, loricaus.

**MAIM**, vulnero, mutilo, admutilo; detruncò. — *Maimed*, vulneratus, mancus, mutilus, mutilatus; debilis.  
**MAIM**, s. vulnus, plaga.  
**MAIMING**, vulneratio, mutilatio.  
**MAIN** (*chief*), maximus; summus; præcipuus; primus; principalis; princeps. — *The main thing or matter*, caput (alicujus rei), summa alicujus rei; res summa. — *The main part of the army being safe*, summâ exercitûs salvâ, Cæs. — *We carried the main point*, summam rei obtinimus. — *The main land*, (terra) continens. — *sea*, altum. — *The main battle*, prælium or certamen præcipuum. — *The main body of an army*, major pars exercitus. — *The main chance*, sors, rerum summa. — *guard*, excubitorum pars major. — *mast of a ship*, malus maximus or posterior. — *The main yard of a ship*, antenna ad malum maximum destinata. — *¶ By main force*, vi, per vim.  
**MAIN**, s. (*the sea*), oceanus; mare; altum. — *To launch out into the main*, in altum provehi. — *¶ With might and main*, omni or summâ vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus (atque opibus).  
**MAINLY**, præcipue, maxime, valde. — *It mainly concerns him*, illius maxime interest. — *me*, mea maxime interest.  
**MAINPRISE**, vadimonium.  
**TO MAINPRISE**, vadimonio obstringere.  
**MAINTAIN** (*affirm*), affirmo, assevero, contendo, assero: (*defend or support*), vindico, præsto, tueor, sustineo; defendo; colo, conservo: (*keep*), sustento, alo, educo, pasco; nutrio, enutrio. — *I will maintain it that you never can bestow your cost better*, sed præstabo sumptus nunquam melius posse poni. — *It requires the more to maintain it*, eo plus requirit ad se tuendum. — *The state of the city is maintained by the laws*, status civitatis legibus continetur. — *To maintain a family*, familiam alere or sustentare. — *To maintain one's ground*, locum tueri or tenere; in iisdem vestigiis stare; gradu immoto manere. — *A battle or fight*, prælium sustinere. — *To maintain peace*, concordiam alere. — *To maintain one's character*, personam tueri.  
**MAINTAINABLE** (*defensible*), quod defendi or vindicari potest.  
**MAINTAINER** (*defender*), propugnator, assertor; vindex, conservator, fautor: (*nourisher*), altor, atrix. — *A maintainer of another man's cause*, qui causam alterius defendit, dicit.  
**MAINTAINING** (*affirming*), s. affirmatio, assertio: (*defending or supporting*), sustentatio, conservatio: (*keeping*), victus or sumptus suppeditatio; alimentum.  
**MAINTENANCE** (*defence, support*), defensio, patrociniûm, tutamen: (*sustenance*), res quæ ad victum pertinet, alimenta, victus: (*pension*), annua pecunia.  
**MAIZE** (*Indian corn*), frumentum Indicum.  
**MAJESTY**, majestas, regia dignitas. — *The majesty of God*, numen

**MAJESTICAL, MAJESTIC, regius, augustus, imperiosus, splendidus.**  
**MAJESTICALLY, auguste, imperiose, regaliter; cum dignitate or majestate.**  
**MAJOR** of a troop, legatus. — *A major-general, exercitūs instructor; legatus imperatorius.* — ¶ *The major of a syllogism, quod ponitur or quod ponimus.*  
**MAJORITY (major part), pars major, major numerus; also plures (e. g. plures auctores).**  
**MAKE, facio; fabricor; conficio; compono; creor; constituo, instituo; efficio; reddo.** — *To be made, fio, etc.; (consist of), constare, confari, ex.* — *What a fool he made of himself! ut ludos fecit!* — *It makes me know not what to do, me consiliū incertum facit.* — *This makes nothing against me, hoc non contra me valet.* — *There is no other way to make them friends, neque alio pacto potest componi inter eos gratia.* — *I make no doubt of it, nullus dubito.* — *I never made any doubt, that, &c., nunquam mihi fuit dubium, quin, etc.* — *He knows how to make the best of the market, scit uti foro.* — *You have made a good day's work of it, processisti hodie pulchre.* — *She makes him believe the moon is made of green cheese, mero meridie si dixerit illa tenebras esse, credet.* — *What makes you so merry? quid illud gaudii est?* — *He makes it his study, id sibi studio habet; ei rei diligenter incumbit; in eam rem operam navat.* — *He does not make that his business, non enim id agit.* — *Make no delay on your part, in te nihil sit morae.* — *Make a virtue of necessity, levius fit patientiā quicquid corrigere est nefas.* — *What made you rise so early? quid te tam mane lecto expulsi?* — *No bargain could be made, res convenire nullo modo poterat.* — *He made much of himself so long as he lived, vixit, dum vixit, bene; (but see Account).* — *I will be either made or marred, aut ter sex aut tres tesseras.* — *To make account, puto, reputo.* — *To make acquainted (inform), edoceo, certiorum facere.* — *Let him be made acquainted of it, fac illum certiorum.* — *To make at or towards one, peto, appeto.* — *When a lion of a very large size made at the king himself, cum leo magnitudinis rarā ipsum regem in vasurum incurreret, Curt.* — *To make or go towards a person, versus aliquem tendere.* — *To make away or go off, aufugio.* — *with one's self, sibi mortem consciscere.* — *with one's patrimony, patrimonium or patria bona effundere, profundero, dissipare, abluirare.* — *To make better, in melius provehere; meliorem facere, ad bonam frugem revocare.* — *To make for (go to) a place, ad locum aliquem tendere.* — *I obliged him to make for land, coegi ut litus peteret.* — *To make for or be advantageous to a thing, ad aliquod conducere.* — *This also made for him, hoc etiam pro illo fecit.* — *To make free (liberate), libero; manumitto.* — *To make free with another's character, de famā alicujus detrahere.* — *with another's goods, bona alterius surripere.* — *I will see if I can make them friends, ego exibo ut conciliem pacem.* — *It may be made good by this argument, hoc argumento confirmari potest.* (See *Make out*, below.) — *Let the bargain be made good, rata sit pactio.* — *To make good his ground, in lisdem vestigiis stare, gradu immoto manere.* — *To make as if, simulo; ago with acc.* — *He makes as if he were sick, simulat se ægrotare.* — *I have made him a man, hominem inter homines feci.* — *To make a man of one or set one up in the world, aliquem ad dignitatem or divitias promovere; aliquem in re lautā constituere.* — *To make a mountain of a mole-hill, arcem ex cloacā facere.* — *To make off or run away, aufugio, fugā se subducere or eripere.* — *To make one amongst a company, inter plures numerari, unā esse.* — *To make over one's right to another, jus suum in alium transferre.* — *To make out (explain), explico, expono: — (by argument), rationibus probare, allatis exemplis confirmare.* — *To make out after or in search for, investigo, quero.* — *To make ready, paro, comparo, preparo.* — *To make a stand, se sistere.* — *To make up (finish), conficio, perficio, compleo.* — *How many*

*shall we make up? quoto ludo constabit victoria? — We will make four up, quaternio ludum absolvet. (But see Amount.) — To make up (compensate), compenso. — To make up one's want of parts by diligence, tarditatem ingenii diligentia compensare. — A make-bate, qui or que lites serit. — A make-peace, qui pacem inter alios conciliat.*  
**MAKE, s. (form), forma, figura.**  
**MAKER, opifex, fabricator, artifex, effector, formator.**  
**MAKING, fabricatio, effectio.** — *You are now in the making or marring, udum et molle lutum es.* — *That was the making of him, ex hoc divitias multas contraxit; hoc illum fortunis locupletavit.*  
**MALADMINISTRATION, MALPRACTICE, mala rei administratio, male obitum negotium.**  
**MALADY, morbus, ægritudo.**  
**MALAPERT, protervus, petulans, procax, immodestus.** — *A malapert fellow, homo solutā linguā.* — *To play the malapert, insolenter se gerere.*  
**MALAPERTLY, procaciter, proterve, improbe.**  
**MALAPERTNESS, procacitas, protervitas; petulantia.**  
**MALCONTENT, male contentus, ægre ferens; seditiosus, turbulentus.**  
**MALCONTENTEDNESS, molestia, offensio.**  
**MALE, adj. virilis (of men only); masculus, masculinus; of mas. — The male sex, sexus virilis, sexus masculinus; genus virile or masculinum (Gramm.).**  
**MALE, subst. mas, masculus.**  
**MALEDICTION, maledictio; maledictum.**  
**MALEFACTOR, sons, maleficus, facinorosus, sceleratus, sceleratus.**  
**MALEVOLENT, malevolens, malignus.**  
**MALEVOLENCE, malevolentia, malignitas.**  
**MALICE, MALICIOUSNESS, malitia, invidia, livor; malignitas, simulas; malevolentia, odium implacabile. — pre-pense, ultionis studium. — To bear malice, invidere, odisse, odium habere in aliquem.**  
**MALICIOUS, malitiosus, malevolus, invidus; infestus.**  
**MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.**  
**MALIGN, MALIGNANT, malignus.**  
**To MALIGN, de alicujus famā detrahere; conviciis aliquem lacerare or proscindere.**  
**MALIGNANT, s. malignus or improbus civis; civis turbulentus, factiosus.**  
**MALIGNANCY, malitia, malignitas.**  
**MALIGNANTLY, MALIGNLY, inaligne.**  
**MALIGNER, criminator, conviciator.**  
**MALIGNITY, malignitas. — of a distemper, morbi acerbitas.**  
**MALL, MALLET, malleus. — A little mallet, malleolus. — To strike with a mallet, malleo percutere. — Struck with a mallet, malleatus, malleo percussus. — ¶ A mall (to walk in), ambulacrum, xystus.**  
**MALLEABLE, ductilis, quod malleo duci or attenuari potest.**  
**To MALL, batuo, tundo.**  
**MALLARD, anas palustris mas.**  
**MALLOWS, malvæ, pl. — Marsh, hibiscum; althæa. — Of mallows, malvacens.**  
**MALPRACTICE. See Maladministration.**  
**MALT, hordeum madafactum et deinde tostum; hordeum tostum or frictum. — To make malt, hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigare.**  
**MALTMAN, qui hordeum madafactum torret.**  
**MAM, MAMMA, mamma.**  
**MAMMON, divitiæ; opes. — To be a slave of Mammon, clausis thesauris incubare or inhiare, divitiis incubare.**  
**MAN (not a brute), homo, mortalis: (not a child), vir; juvenis: (not a woman), vir; mas. — Because he was born a man, quia homo natus est. — I have made a man of him, hominem inter homines feci. — Mn proposes, but God disposes, humana consilia divinitus gubernantur. — Memare but men, humanum est errare. — Men are looked upon according to their estates, habes? habebetis. — One man's meat is another man's poison, quot homines, tot sententiæ. — He is the leading man, familiam ducit; restim ductat. — He is not yet grown a man, adhuc prætextatus est, nondum prætextam depo-**

*suit. — He is grown a man, come to man a estate, excessit ex ephebis; togam virilem sumpsit. — Men should not scold like women, dedecet viros muliebriter rixari. — The good man of the house, paterfamilias. — A leading, chief, principal man, vir primarius or princeps. — My own man (in my right senses), mentis compos; apud me. — He is not his own man, non est animi compos. — My own man (at my own disposal), mei juris; liber. — Man to man, from man to man, viritum. — The report went from man to man, rumor viritum percrebuit. — A man or man servant, servus, famulus. — His man was made free, servo ejus libertas data est. — Like master, like man, domini similis es. — He is a man for your service, huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis. — A little man, homunculus, homuncio. — An honest and upright man, integer vitæ scelerisque pirus, Hor. — A man of wit, vir ingenio pollens. — of business, qui res diligenter tractat, homo ad res agendas natus. — of conversation and sense, homo lepidus et acutus. — of the world, homo morum peritus, homo urbanus: homo voluptatibus deditus. — An old man, senex. — A poor man, pauper, egens. — A rich man, dives. — A wise man, sapiens. — A young man; juvenis, adolescens. — A man of no account, homo nauci, nihili, tressis. — A man-of-war (ship), navis longa, navis prædiaria or bellica: (soldier), miles. — A man at chess or tables, latro, calculus, latrunculus. — A man child, filius; puerulus; pusio. — A man-eater. (See *Cannibal*.) — Man-pleaser, qui favorem hominum captat. — A man-slayer, homicida. — Man-slaughter, homicidium. — A man for all purposes, omnium horarum homo. — A man (any man), aliquis, quivis: — Note. The Romans generally, when they speak of a person indefinitely, use the second person singular, whereas the English chiefly use the third, as, *A man shall be valued according to what he has, assem habeas, assem valeas; — A man may have any thing for money, quidvis nunis præsentibus opta, et veniet; — But what can a man do? sed quid agas? — All men, omnes (homines), cuncti mortales, genus hominum. — Every man, quisque, unusquisque, omnis. — Every man has his allotted time, stat sua cuique dies. — Let one and the same be the profit of every man, and of all, eadem sit utilitas unuscujusque et universorum. — Every man has his humor, suus cuique mos est. — No man, nemo, nullus, non quisquam. — That no man, lest any man, ne quis. — That no man hurt another, ne cui quis noceat. — There is now no man I would more fain see, nemo est quem ego magis nunc videre cuperem. — No man almost bid him to his house, domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. — Of a man, humanus. — I think nothing belonging to a man foreign to my concern, humani nihil a me alienum puto. — Like a man, viriliter (with manliness); humaniter (with benevolence, &c.). — He behaved like a man, se virum præbuit; se viriliter expedit; strenne rem gessit. — I will show you what it is to live like a man, teipsum docebo quid sit humaniter vivere. — Is this acting like a man? Ecce cine est humanum factum? Ter. — To act, play, show one's self a man or the man, virum agere, virum se præbere. — He has played the man, egit strenue; virum se præstitit. — If we show ourselves brave men, si viri volumus esse.  
**To MAN (furnish with men), hominibus complere, instruere, munire. — They man their ships with archers, navis sagittariis complent. — They manned the town, oppidum militibus instruxerunt.**  
**MANFUL, fortis, animosus, magnanimus, strenuus, virilis.**  
**MANFULLY, animose, fortiter, viriliter, strenue.**  
**MANFULNESS, fortitudo, virtus, animi altitudo, excelsitas or magnitudo.**  
**MANHOOD (man's estate), ætas virilis, maturata, firmata; virilitas, pubertas: (cour-age), fortitudo, virtus, animi magnitudo.**  
**MANKIND, genus humanum or hominum, gens humana; homines. — Mankind****

- rush through forbidden mischief, gens humana ruit per vitium nefas.*  
**MANLY**, *adj.* virilis, fortis, strenuus; *adv.* viriliter, strenue, fortiter. — *A manly woman, virago.*  
**MANLINESS**, animi magnitudo or fortitudo, virilitas; fortitudo.  
**MANACLES**, manicae.  
**TO MANACLE**, manicas alicui injicere. — *Manacled, manicis constrictus or vincit.*  
**MANAGE**, administro, curo, tracto; gero: (order), constituo, dispenso. — *You know how to manage the tack, scisti uti foro. — Let me alone to manage him, sine me illum pro meo modo tractare. — To manage an estate well, rem familiarum tueri, Cic. — a war, obire bellum. — To manage the different dispositions of the common people, plebis animos permulcere, tractare, delinire. — To manage youth, ætati juvenum temperare.*  
**MANAGER**, administrator, curator, procurator. — *A good or bad manager of affairs, rerum prudens or imprudens administrator, dispensator.*  
**MANAGING, MANAGEMENT**, administratio; procuratio; curatio, cura. — *He is skilled in the management of affairs, habet rerum usum; usu rerum est peritus. — Good or bad management, prudens or imprudens rerum administratio. — The management of a family, rei familiaris administratio. — of the public money, pecuniæ publicæ dispensatio. — of the voice, vocis moderatio.*  
**MANAGE** (the art of riding on horseback), equitandi disciplina, equos domandi ac regendi ars.  
**MANDAMUS** (for a degree, &c.), diploma regium; edictum.  
**MANDATE**, mandatum, jussum, præceptum.  
**MANDATORY**, mandans, imperans.  
**MANDIBLE**, maxilla.  
**MANE**, juba (equina). — *Having one, jubatus.*  
**MANFUL**, &c. See under *Man*.  
**MANGE**, scabies.  
**MANGY**, scabiosus.  
**MANGER**, præsepe.  
**MANGLE**, *s.* for linen, cylindrus ad lintea leviganda.  
**TO MANGLE linen**, lintea cylindro levigare.  
**MANGLE**, *v.* lacero, dilacero, lano; trunco, detrunco, mutilo. — *Mangled, laceratus, truncus, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus.*  
**MANGLER**, mutilator.  
**MANGLING**, laceratio, mutilatio, truncatio.  
**MANHOOD**. See under *Man*.  
**MANIAC** (frantic), insanus, mente captus, furore percitus.  
**MANIFEST**, manifestus, certus, dilucidus, clarus, apertus, perspicuus, planus, evidens. — *It is manifest that you were concerned at that matter, te id moleste tulisse constat. — That matter is not very manifest to me, de eâ re mihi non liquet. — To make manifest, manifestum facere; indico, evulgo; rem occultam in lucem proferre, arcanum in vulgus edere. — To be made manifest, claresco, innotesco, emergo; detegor, retegor, patefieri. — The cheat is manifest, fraus detecta est. — It is manifest, liquet, patet, constat; clarum or perspicuum est. — Made manifest, patefactus, detectus, reiectus, in lucem prolatus. — || See *Clear*.  
**TO MANIFEST**, præ se ferre, declaro, ostendo, præsto, manifesto. (See *To make manifest*, above.) — *It manifests* (i. e. is the part of), est, with *genit.*  
**MANIFESTING, MANIFESTATION**, patefactio.  
**MANIFESTLY**, manifeste, manifesto, liquido, aperte, clare, perspicue, evidenter, dilucide.  
**MANIFESTNESS**, claritas, perspicuitas; evidentia.  
**MANIFEST, MANIFESTO**, facti alicujus defensori or purgatio edita or vulgata; edictum.  
**MANIFOLD**, multiplex. — *How manifold, quotuplex.*  
**MANIFOLDLY**, multipliciter, plurifariam.  
**MANIPLE**, manipulus.  
**MANKIND, MANLY**, &c. See under *Man**
- MANNA**, manna, indecl.; mel aërium (poet.).  
**MANNER** (fashion), mos, modus: (of writing), stilus: (custom), mos, consuetudo. — *According to his manner, pro more suo. — After this manner, hoc modo. — According to our usual manner, ut solemus. — It is my manner, sic soleo. — This is his manner, sic ejus est ingenium. — In a manner, quodammodo, quasi, propemodum, pene. — My life is in a manner at an end, mihi quidem ætas acta ferme est. — After this or that manner, hoc or illo modo. — After another manner, alio modo. — Of what manner, cujusmodi. — In what manner soever, utcumque, quomodocumque. — Of divers manners, multimodus. — In the like or same manner, similiter, pari ratione. — And the rest did in like manner, ceterique idem fecerunt. — In such a manner, that, ita ut. — Two manner of ways, bifariam. — Three, trifariam. — Four, quadrifariam. — || Manner (quality), indoles, ingenium, natura, qualitas. — What manner of, qualis. — That manner of, talis. — All manner of, omnium generum. — We have described what manner of man he ought to be, qualis esse deberet, descriptimus. — || Manners (way of life, morals, &c.), mores, pl. — He leaves not manners in the dish, lari sacrificat. — Evil communication corrupts good manners, mala consortia bonos mores inquinant. — Good manners, Mannerliness, elegantia morum, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas, affabilitas. — He treated me with all good manners, omni me officiorum genere prosecutus est. — That man is a stranger to good manners, hic durus est atque agrestis. — Ill manners or unmannerliness, rusticitas; rustici mores.  
**MANNERLY**. — *A mannerly person, homo urbanus, humanus, comis, affabilis. — To behave one's self mannerly, se urbanum agere, comiter se gerere.*  
**MANNIKIN**, homunculus, pumilio, pumilus.  
**MANOR** (lordship), dominium, prædium. — *A little manor, prædium. — Manor-house, domus manerialis (low Lat.). — The lord of a manor, dominus manerii (low Lat.). — Of a manor, prædiorum.*  
**MANSION**, ædes, ædificium; domus, domicilium, habitatio.  
**MANTEL** of a chimney, camini tegimen or ornamentum; (manteltree), camini antepagmentum.  
**MANTLE** (as beer), *v.* spumo. — *as a hawk, pennas dispandere.*  
**MANTLE**, *s.* amiculum. (See *Cloak*). — *coarse, pænula villosa. — A summer mantle, pænula rasa.*  
**MANTUAMAKER**, mulier quæ vestes muliebres facit; vestifica.  
**MANUAL**, enchiridion, liber in angustum coactus, epitome. — || *A sign manual, chirographum.*  
**MANUFACTORY**, officina, fabrica.  
**MANUFACTURE**, opificium; (piece of work), artis opus.  
**TO MANUFACTURE**, arte or manu: facere, facio, fabricor, conficio. — *A manufacturing town, urbs artium et opificii studiosa.*  
**MANUFACTURER**, opifex; fabricator alicujus rei; artifex.  
**MANUMIT**, manumitto, libertatem dare, libertate donare.  
**MANUMISSION**, manumissio.  
**MANURE** with dung, stercoro; agrum stercore satiare. — *with marl, terram or agrum margâ fecundare.*  
**MANURE**, lætamen; stercus, fimus.  
**MANUSCRIPT**, liber or codex (manu) scriptus.  
**MANY**, multi, non pauci, plures, frequentes. — *Many men many minds, quot homines, tot sententiæ. — Many a little makes a mickle, ex granis fit acervus. — Many hands make light work, multorum manibus grande levatur onus. — A great many, good many, very many, permulti, plurimi, complures. — A great many Germans came to him, Germani frequentes ad eum venerunt. — A pretty many, bene multi; complusculi. — A good many, aliquamulti; aliquantum (with *genit.*). — Many a man, multi, haud pauci. — How many, quot. — How many years old do they say she is? quot annos nata dicitur? — Of I know not how many acres, nescio quo-**
- tenorum jugerum. — *See how many there be, numerum referre. — As many as, quot, tot quot. — As many years as he has lived, tot annos quot habet. — Twice as many as there are servants, duplicia quam numerus servorum. — As many soldiers as you can get together, quodcumque militum contrahere poteris. — Many times or many a time, sæpe, sæpenumero; crebro; frequens; etiam atque etiam. — I have done it many and many a time, feci et quidem sæpius. — As many times as, toties quoties. — How many times, quoties. — How many times must you be told of it? quoties dictum vis? — How many times soever, quotiescumque. — How many soever, quotcumque, quotquot. — there shall be, quotquot erunt. — So many, tot, indecl. — Just so many, totidem, indecl. — So many times, toties. — So many things, so many times, tam multa toties. — Too many, plures quam sat est. — Many ways, multifariam, multifarie, plurifariam. — Many-colored, multis or variis coloribus. — Many-cornered, polygonus. — headed, multa capita habens; centiceps. — languaged, polyglottus (Greek).  
**MAP**, tabula (geographica). (See *Atlas*). — *of a district, country, regio in tabulâ or in membrana (parchment) or in chartâ (paper) picta, depicta. — of the world, orbis terræ in tabulâ, etc. — To make maps, terrarum situs pingere.*  
**TO MAP**, in tabulâ, etc. pingere, depingere; notare; delineare.  
**MAPLE**, acer. — *Of a maple-tree, acernus.*  
**MAR**, corumpo, depravo, vitio; infusco; perdo, pervertor; turbo; infectum reddere. — *I have murred all, perturbavi omnia. — To mar the fashion of a thing, deformare, deformem reddere. — The dinner is murred, prandium corruptum est. — The story is murred by ill telling, male narrando fabula depravatur. — To be murred (undone), dispereo.  
**MARRER**, corruptor, vitiator.  
**MARRING**, corruptio, depravatio.  
**MARBLE**, marmor. — *Black, marmor nigrum. — Red, marmor Thebanum. — White, marmor Parium. — Of or like marble, marmoreus. — A marble statue, signum marmoreum. — One that works marble, (faber) marmorarius. — Plaster of marble or terrace, marmoratum.*  
**TO MARBLE** (make like marble), marmor maculoso simile facere aliquid: (incrust with it), marmoris crustis operire.  
**MARCH** (the month), *s.* mensis Martius. — *As mad as a March hare, fœnum habet in cornu.*  
**MARCH**, *v.* incedo, gradior; proficiscor. — *They march in battle array, composito agmine incedunt. — He marches in the rear, agmen subsequitur. — To march with great silence, tacito agmine proficisci, Liv. — To march back or off, regredior, recedo. — They fall upon them as they are marching off, recedentibus inferunt signa. — To march with the utmost expedition, quam maximis itineribus contendere; continuum diu noctuque iter proferare. — To march in state, magnifice incedere, Liv. — To march in, ingredior. — on or forward, progredior. — out, egredior. — To march round about, circumgredior.  
**MARCH**, *s.* iter, profectio. — *He tired the army with daily marches, exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigavit. — He commanded notice to be given of a march, iter pronuntiari jussit. — They were not above two days' march from him, ab eo non longius bidui viâ aberant. — || The marches of a country, fines, limites.  
**MARCHING**, profectio, progressus.  
**MARE**, equa. — *A mare colt, equula. — The night-mare, ephialtes, incubo.*  
**MARGIN**, margo.  
**MARGINAL**, in margine scriptus.  
**MARGRAVE**, marchio.  
**MARGOLD**, caltha, calendula. — *African, flos Africanus. — Corn, chrysanthemum segetum. — Marsh, caltha palustris.*  
**MARINE**, (belonging to the sea), marinus, maritimus.  
**MARINE**, *s.* classiarius miles. — *A great number of marines, classicorum ingens numerus, Tac.*****

**MARINER**, nauta, navita; navigator, Quint. — *Of a mariner, nauticus.*

**MARITIMAM**, maritimus.

**MARJORAM**, amaracus, sampsuchum. — *Of marjoram, amaracinus, sampsuchinus.*

**MARK**, s. (*sign* or *token*), nota, signum, indicium; insigne: (*brand for slaves or criminals*), stigma: (*for sheep, &c.*), character: (*print or footprint*), vestigium: (*instance*), documentum. — *He will curvy this mark to his grave, quam diu vixerit, habebit stigma, nec illud nisi orcus delebit.* — *A land-mark.* (See *Land*). — *A water-mark, limes æstus maris incitati.* — *A way-mark, signum ad viam præmonstrandam.* — *The mark of a stripe, vibex.* — *of a wound, cicatrix.* — ¶ *A mark to shoot at, scopus.* — *To aim at a mark, collineo;* scopum præfigere; ad scopum dirigere. — *To shoot at it, destinatum petere.* — *To hit the mark, scopum ferire;* ferio. — *He misses the mark, ictus ejus deerrat.* — *To be wide of the mark (fig.), longe a proposito aberrare.* — ¶ *A mark of money, marca (low Lat.).*

**TO MARK** (*stamp with a mark*), signo, consigno, noto. — *about, circumsigno.* — *before, præsigno.* — *To mark with chalk, cretâ notare;* cretaceam notam alicui rei imponere. — *Marked so, cretatus.* — *To mark with a hot iron, stigmatè notare, ferro candente inurere.* — *Marked so (braided), stigmatè notatus;* stigmatias. — *Marked black and blue, lividus.* — *To mark out, designo, describo, annoto, dirigo.* — *To mark with points or stops, interpungo.* — ¶ (*observe*), animadverto; observo; attendo. — *Mark, I pray you, quæso, animum advertite.* — *Mark that, Pamphilus, arrige aures, Pamphile.* — *To mark or take notice of to one's self, subnoto.* — *Fit to be marked, notabilis;* memoriâ dignus; insignis.

**MARKING**, notatio, signatio.

**MARKER** (*noter dowæ*), annotator, censor: (*observer*), observator. — *A marker of bounds, metator.*

**MARKSMAN**. — *A good one, collineandi peritissimus, qui semper fere collineat.*

**MARKET**, mercatus; forum; emporium. — *I have made a good market to-day, hodie res pulchre successit.* — *You have brought your hngs to a fair market, res tibi ad restim rediit.* — *Good wares make quick markets, proba merx facile emptorem invenit.* — *A market for cattle, forum boarium.* — *for fish, forum piscatorium.* — *for fruit, forum pomarium.* — *for herbs, forum olitorium.* — *for hngs, forum suarium.* — *for meat or other victuals, macellum.* — *Market-people, qui res ad mercatum deferunt.* — *Market-price, pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet;* annonæ (*of provisions*). — *A market-cross, stela or columna apud forum.* — *day, dies nundinalis.* — *place, forum, forum rerum venalium.* — *town, emporium, oppidum nundinarium.* — *Of a market, nundinalis, nundinarius.* — *A clerk of the market, agoranomus;* ædilis; præfectus annonæ.

**MARKETABLE** (*for sale*), venalis; (*that brings a price*), vendibilis.

**MARKETING** (*buying*), emptio: (*things bought at market*), res apud forum emptæ.

**MARL**, marga. — *A marl-pit, fodina unde marga effoditur.*

**MARMALADE**, cydonites.

**MARMOSET**, cercopithecus. — *A she-marmoset, sinia.*

**MARQUE**, letters of, clarigatio, diploma.

**MARQUESS**, MARQUIS, marchio.

**MARQUISATE**, niarchionatus.

**MARQUETRY** (*inlaid work*), opus lacunatum or tessellatum.

**MARROW**, medulla. — *of the back bone, medulla spinalis.* — *In the very marrow, medullitus.* — *To take out the marrow, emedullo.* — *Full of marrow, medullo-sus.* — *Without marrow, medullâ vacuum or carens.*

**MARRY** (*a sort of oath*), per Mariam. — *Nay marry, minime vero.* — *Yea marry do I say sn, aio enimvero.* — *Marry come up, si diis placet.* — *Ay marry, scilicet, sane, imo vero.*

**MARRY** (*as the priest*), v. connubio jungere: (*as the man*), uxorem ducere; aliquam in matrimonium accipere: (*as*

*the woman*), matrimonio se jungere cum aliquo; viro nubere, denubere. — *To marry (give in marriage), nuptum dare;* (*in matrimonium*) collocare. — *He married his daughter to a mean man, filiam mediocri viro in matrimonium tradidit.* — *To marry again, in secundas nuptias transire or venire.* — *To be married to (be the husband of) a woman, aliquam habere in matrimonio.* — *Married, matrimonio cum aliquo conjunctus;* nupta (*of the woman*). — *Is she to be married to-day? daturne illa hodie nuptum?* — *A married man, maritus.* — *woman, marita.* — *Twice married, qui duos uxores habuit.*

**MARRIAGE**, conjugium, in matrimonium; (*a wedding*), nuptiæ. — *Here will be a marriage to-day, hic hodie nuptiæ fient.* — *A forced marriage, nuptiæ coactæ.* — *Of marriage, conjugalis, nuptialis.* — *A marriage-song, carmen nuptiale, epithalamium.* — *To desire one's daughter in marriage, alicujus filiam uxorem sibi poscere.* — *To promise in marriage, despondeo.* — *I promised her marriage, illam mihi despondi.* — *To give in marriage, nuptum dare;* in matrimonium collocare; filiam alicui despondere, collocare. — *To be averse to marriage, ab re uxoriâ abhorrere.* — *To make marriages, nuptias conciliare, parare, comparare.*

**MARRIAGEABLE**, nubilis.

**MARS**, Mars. — *Of Mars, Martius, belliosus.*

**MARSH**, palus. — *A marsh-ground, pratum palustre;* solum uliginosum, humus paludosa. — *A salt-marsh, æstuarium.*

**MARSHY**, paluster, paludosus.

**MARSHAL**, designator, apparitor. — *of a procession, ductor pompæ.* — *Field-marshal, imperator;* mareschallus. — *Court-marshal, mareschallus aulicus.*

**TO MARSHAL** (*put in order*), ordino; in ordinem digerere.

**MARSHALLER**, ordinator, Sea.

**MARSHALLING**, ordinatio.

**MART**, mercatus; emporium.

**MARTEN** (*the beast*), meles; (*bird*), hirundo domestica.

**MARTIAL** (*warlike*), bellicus, bellicosus, martius, militaris. — *Martial law, jus or jura belli;* lex belli. — *Martial affairs, res bellicæ.* — *Court-martial, consilium castrense;* judicium militare.

**MARTINMAS**, festum sancti Martini.

**MARTYR**, martyr. — *The first, in martyr primus, protomartyr.*

**TO MARTYR**, crucio, discrucio, excarnifico.

**MARTYRDOM**, martyrium.

**MARTYROLOGY** (*book of martyrs*), liber qui est de martyribus.

**MARVEL**, s. (*strange thing*), mirum, res mira. — *No marvel, nec mirum, nil mirum, minime mirum.* — *It is a marvel to me, prodigio mirum videtur, monstri simile narras.*

**TO MARVEL** or *marvel at*, miror, admiror. — *I marvelled most at this, hoc præcipue miratus sum.* — *I marvel what the matter is, vereor quid sit.* — *To make one marvel, admirationem alicui incutere.* — *Marvelled at, admirationi habitus.* — *Marvellous, mirabundus.*

**MARVELLING**, s. admiratio.

**MARVELOUS**, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis; incredibilis. — *A marvellous thing, mirandum, mirum, monstrum.*

**MARVELOUSLY**, mire, mirifice, mirabiliter; mirum in modum; miris modis.

**MARVELOUSNESS**, mirabilitas.

**MASCULINE**, masculinus, masculus. — *In a masculine manner, viriliter, animose.*

**MASH**, s. farrago, mixtura.

**TO MASH**, commisceo.

**MASK**, s. (*for the whole head*), persona; (*for the face*), larva: (*masker*), homo personatus: (*play*), fabula, minus. — ¶ *A mask (pretence or cloak), simulatio, species; persona.* — *But when the time of performing their promise comes, they are obliged to take off the mask, post, ubi jam tempus est promissa perfici, tum coacti necessario se aperiant, Ter.* — ¶ See *Cloak*.

**TO MASK** *himself*, personam or larvam sibi aptare, personam induere. — *Masked, personatus, larvam gerens.*

**MASKER**. See *Mask* and *Masquerade*.

**MASKING**, personæ inductio.

**MASQUERADE**, personatorum boninum ludicra saltatio; conventus quo homines personati discurrunt. — *A person in masquerade, a masker, homo personatus, homo qui larvam gerit.*

**TO MASQUERADE**, hominem personatum agere.

**MASON**, cæmentarius; (*freemason*), latōmus. — *A mason's rule, regula.*

**MASONRY**, opus cæmentitium.

**MASQUERADE**. See under *Mask*.

**MASS** (*lump*), massa, moles, cumulus. — ¶ *The holy mass, liturgia sacra;* missa (*low Lat.*). — *To say or sing mass, missam publice legere.* — *A mass-book, liber liturgicus.*

**MASSIVE**, MASSY, solidus.

**MASSIVENESS**, MASSINESS, soliditas.

**MASSACRE**, internecio, occisio; cædes, clades, strages.

**TO MASSACRE**, trucidò, cædo, obrunco.

**MASSACRING**, trucidatio, occisio.

**MAST** of *a ship*, malus. — *The round top of the mast, corbis, carchesium.* — *The fore mast, malus prior or exterior.* — *The main mast, malus posterior, major, maximus.* — *The mizen mast, malus puppis.* — ¶ *Mast for swine, glans, balanus.* — *The mast tree, æsculus.* — *Mast of beech, glans fagea, fagina, faginea.* — *of oak, glans quænea.* — *Mast-bearing, glandifer.* — *Of mast, glandarius.*

**MASTER** (*owner*), dominus: (*of the family*), paterfamilias; herus (*of slaves*): (*teacher*), magister: (*artist*), artifex, auctor. — *Like master, like man, dignum patellâ operculum.* — *To be one's own master, liberum or sui juris esse.* — *The master of the horse to the king, comes regii stabuli.* — *of the king's household, magister hospitii domini regis.* — *Of a master, dominicus, herilis.* — *A master-thief, furum princeps;* Autolycus. — *A masterpiece, opus alicujus præstantissimum;* opus præcipuæ artis. — *To make one's self master of a city, urbe potiri.* — ¶ *A master (one very well skilled in his business), alicujus rei peritissimus.*

**TO MASTER**, supero, vinco. — *He can master his own passions, scit moderari affectibus suis.* — *To master himself, seipsum reprimere, continere, domare, subjugare.* — *To master one's boldness or hardness, audaciam frangere.*

**MASTERLY**, adj. præstantissimus, cximius, excellens, præcipuæ artis: *adv.* summâ arte, affabre, egregie.

**MASTERSHIP**, magisterium.

**MASTERY**, principatus, prior locus, partes priores; victoria. — *To get the mastery over, supero, vinco.*

**MASTICH**, mastiche, marum. — *Black, mastiche Ægyptiaca.* — *White, mastiche Chiensis.* — *Yellow and bitter, mastiche Cretensis.* — *The mastic-tree, lentiscus.* — *Of mastic, lentiscinus.*

**MASTICATION**, masticatio.

**MASTIFF**, canis molossus.

**MAT**, matta, storea, teges. — *A little mat, tegeticula.*

**TO MAT**, storcis or mattis sternere; storeâ operire. — ¶ *Matted, textus, plexus, implexus;* concretus.

**MATTER**, qui mattas or storeas textit.

**MATCH** of *brimstone*, ramentum sulphuratum; *pl.* sulphurata. — *A maker of matches, sulphurarius.* — ¶ *A match (in exercise), certamen.* — *To make a (fighting) match, certamen instituire.* — ¶ (*bargain*), pactum, conventum: stipulatio. — *A match! eja! agc!* — ¶ (*marriage*), nuptiæ, connubium. — *Do you like the match? tibi nuptiæ hæ sunt cordi? — One who makes (brings about) a match, nuptiarum conciliator (-trix).* — ¶ *A match (equal), par, compar.* — *There is no match for him, parem habet neminem.* — *He alone was a match for them all, universis solus par fuit.* — *An equal match or well matched, cum Bitho Bacchius, Thrax ad Thracem compositus.*

**TO MATCH** (*compare*), comparo, compono, confero. — *He used to match the sword-players, solebat componere et committere gladiatores.* — *Matched or paired, compositus, comparatus.* — *They are well matched, par bene comparatum.* — *To match or be suitable, quadro, accommo-*



dor, aptor; congruere — *To match or be of the same color, ejusdem esse coloris.* — *To match in marriage, nuptum dare; in matrimonium collocare; nuptias conciliare.* — *Matched or married, matrimonio conjuncti.*  
**MATCHING** (*pairing*), commissio, comparatio, compositio, adæquatio.  
**MATCHLESS**, incomparabilis; singularis, unicæ.  
**MATE**, comes, socius, sodalis: (*partner*), collega. — ¶ See *Check*.  
**To MATE** (*confound*), ad incitas redigere; confundo, perturbo.  
**MATERIAL**, corporeus, quod cerni taugique potest: (*important*), magni momenti or ponderis, gravis. — *Very, pergravis.* — *It is not very material, parum refert.* — ¶ *Materials for work, res ad aliquid agendum necessariæ.*  
**MATERIALISM**, materialismus.  
**MATERIALIST**, materialista; qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturâ esse statuit.  
**MATERIALLY**, say corporaliter: (*essentially*), re verâ; magnâ ex parte; multo, longe.  
**MATERNAL**, maternus.  
**MATHEMATICAL**, mathematicus. — *Mathematical demonstration, demonstratio mathematica.*  
**MATHEMATICALLY**, mathematice.  
**MATHEMATICIAN**, mathematicus.  
**MATHEMATICS**, mathematica (-orum), artes mathematicæ.  
**MATINS**, preces antelucanæ.  
**MATRICE**, **MATRIX**, matrix, uterus, loci, pl. — *Of the matrix, uterinus.* — ¶ (*mould*), matrix ad aliquid fundendum apta.  
**MATRICULATE**, nomen in tabulas referre or conscribere. — *Matriculated, conscriptus.*  
**MATRIMONY**, matrimonium, conjugium. — *To join in matrimony, matrimonio jungere.* — *An enemy to matrimony, ab re uxoriâ abhorrens, Ter.*  
**MATRIMONIAL**, maritalis, conjugalis, connubialis.  
**MATRIMONIALLY**, conjugaliter, connubialiter.  
**MATRON**, matrona.  
**MATRONLIKE**, matronalis.  
**MATRONLY**, ætate grandis or provecta.  
**MATTER** (*corruption*), pus; sanies, tabum. — *To matter or grow to matter, suppurare.* — *Causing matter, suppuratorius.* — *Full of matter, purulentus, saniosus.* — *The mattering of a sore, suppuration.* — ¶ *Matter (material), materia; res: (not spirit), corpus, corpora.* — *You will find me matter to write of to you, dederis mihi quod ad te scribam.* — ¶ (*substance*), res. — *The matter is minded, not words, res spectatur, non verba.* — ¶ (*thing or business*), res, opis, negotium. — *The matter goes not well, male se res habet.* — *What is the matter? quid est negotii? quid sibi vult?* — *It is a likely matter, verisimile est.* — *No such matter, minime vero.* — *It is no matter to me how it goes, quid sit nihil laboro.* — *As matters go now, quomodo nunc res sunt.* — *What matter is it to you? quid tua refert?* — *A matter of nothing, minus nihilo est.* — *It is no matter or it matters not, nihil interest.* — *It is no great matter, parum est.* — *It is a great matter, res est magni momenti or ponderis.* — *A small matter, res parvi momenti.* — *It is nothing to the matter in hand, nihil est ad rem.* — *A matter of (about), quasi, circiter.* — *A matter of forty pounds, quasi quadraginta minæ.* — *And a matter of fifty more, et præter propter alia quinquaginta.* — *It is a matter of fact, re factum fuit.*  
**To MATTER** (*of a sore*), suppurare. — ¶ *It matters much, multum refert; magni momenti est.* — *It matters not, nihil interest.* — ¶ *To matter (regard), curo.* — *I matter not your safety, salutem tuam nihil moror.* — *I do not much matter it, non magnopere laboro.*  
**MATTOCK**, marra. — *A little mattock, sarculum, capreolus.* — *A double mattock, bipaliun.*  
**MATTFRESS**, culcita lanea. — *A coarse mattress (or bed), vilis grabatus.*  
**MATURE** (*ripe*), maturus. — *To grow mature, maturesco, maturor, maturitatem assequi.* — *To do a thing upon or*

*after mature deliberation, caute, consulte or adhibito consilio agere.*  
**MATURELY**, mature, tempestive, caute, consulte, prudenter.  
**MATURITY**, maturitas. — *Maturity of age, ætas matura, maturitas annorum.*  
**MAUDLIN**, temulentus, ebrius, vini plenus.  
**MAUGRE**, invite, ingratiis. — *Maugre his attempts to the contrary, velit, nolit.*  
**MAUI**, (*beat soundly*), pugnis or fuste contundere.  
**MAW**, ventriculus, stomachus.  
**MAWKISH**, putidus.  
**MAXIM**, effatum, præceptum, sententia. — *A maxim in politics, præceptum politicum.*  
**MAY** (*am able to do*), possum, queo. — *I might, possem.* — *If it may, might be, si fieri potest, posset.* — *Yet so a man might easily perceive, sed tamen facile cerneret.* — *As far as may be, quantum potest.* — *We do as well as we may, sineo we cannot do as we would, sicut quimus or possumus, quando ut volumus non licet.* — *You may for me, per me licet.* — *Why may you not desire these things? quidni hæc cupias?* — *Whilst you may, dum est facultas.* — *As great as may be, quantumcumque.* — *As little as may be, quam minimus.* — *I may (am permitted), mihi licet; copia or facultas aliquid faciendi mihi conceditur, datur.* — *May I go a walking in the fields? licetne mihi per agros spatari?* — *I may not (am not able to do), nequeo, non possum: (am not permitted to do), mihi non licet.* — *It may be done, fieri potest.* — *It may be (perhaps), forsân, forsitan, fortasse.* — *It may be a pleasure to us to call these things to mind in times to come, forsân et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* — *It may be, this gentleman hardly believes me, forsitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem.* — *But it may be, sive man may say, sed fortasse dixerit quispiam.* — *May it please you, tibi placeat.*  
**MAY** (*the month*), mensis Maius. — *May-day, calendæ Maiæ.* — *May-games, Floralia, pl.* — *A May-pole, pertica ad celebrandum calendæ Maias erecta.*  
**MAYOR**, prætor urbanus.  
**MAYORALTY**, munus or dignitas prætoris urbani.  
**MAZE**, via inexplicabilis; labyrinthus. — *The mazes of logic, dialecticæ gyri et mæandri.* — ¶ (*astonishment*), consternatio, perturbatio, admiratio, stupor. — *To be in a maze, stupeo, stupefacto, obstupesco.* — *He pretended to be in a great maze, attonitum se ac perculum simulavit.* — *To put one in a maze (astonish), obstupefacio, in stuporem or admirationem conjicere; consilii inopem reddere.* — *To put one in a maze (daunt), perterrefacio; mente consternare; attonitum reddere.*  
**METHINKS**, ut mihi videtur; meo quidem iudicio.  
**MEAD** (*drink*), (vinum) mulsum, aqua mulsa, hydromeli.  
**MEADOW**, pratium; pascuum. — *Of a meadow, pratensis.*  
**MEAGER**, macer, macilentus, strigosus, gracilis; exilis, jejunos; tenuis. — *A meager-faced person, homo macilentus ore.* — *To become meager, inacesco, emacresco, macresco, emacresco.* — *To make meager, emacio.*  
**MEAGERLY**, maligne, tenuiter; exiliter, jejune. — *He looks most meagerly, vegrandi macie torridus est.*  
**MEAGERNESS**, macies, macritudo; exilitas, tenuitas.  
**MEAL** (*ground corn*), farina. — *Of or belonging to meal, farinarius.* — *Bean-meal, farina fabacea.* — *Barley-meal, farina hordeacea.* — *Wheat-meal, farina triticea.* — *Fine meal, farina minuta; pollen.* — *Oat-meal, farina avenacea.* — *A meal-man, farinarius.* — *sieve, cribrum farinarius.* — *trough, alveus farinarius.* — *A meal-worm, farinaria.* — ¶ *A meal or meal's meat, cibum, cibi sumptio.* — *A set meal, cœna.* — *A little meal, cœnula.* — *A light meal or lunch, gustatio.* — *After meal-time, post cibum; sumpto cibo.* — *At meal-time, super mensam or epulas.* — *To eat a meal, cibum capere or sumere.* — *He aboays at three meals a day, sometimes four, epulas trifariam semper,*

*interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat.* Suet. — *To make a good or hearty meal, large or copiose famem explere.*  
**MEALY** (*like meal*), farinaceus; fariulentus: (*full of it*), farinosus: (*sprinkled with meal*), farina conspersus.  
**MEAN**, **MEANS** (*way, measures*), via, ratio, consilium, modus: (*help, instrument*), auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, instrumentum; opera: (*helper*), adjutor (-trix): (*cause*), auctor; causa. — *By thy means I am undone, tuâ operâ ad restim mihi res rediit.* — *He neglected the means of pursuing Pompey, Pompeii inseguendi rationem omisit.* — *He will not do it by any means, negat se ullâ ratione facturum.* — *By this mean it came to pass, his rebus effectum est.* — *To be the means (be to blame), in causâ esse.* — *And every foregoing victory was the means of obtaining another, proxima quæque victoria instrumentum sequentis erat, Just.* — *By what means? qui? quomodo? quibus modis?* — *By that means, sic, eâ viâ, eo modo.* — *By fair means, blande; sponte.* — *By false means, dolo malo, fraude malâ.* — *By foul means, invite, ingratiis, per vim.* — *By some means, quocumque modo.* — *My father will hear of it by some means or other, permanabit hoc aliquâ ad patrem.* — *By all means, quoquo pacto, prorsus, quâcumque ratione, quam maxime.* — *By my means, per me, operâ meâ, adjuvante me.* — *By no means, nequâquam, nullo modo, minime gentium.* *Good will is by no means more easily gotten, than, &c., nullâ re conciliatur facilius benevolentia, quam, etc.* — ¶ *Means (wealth), opes, facultates; divitiæ.* — *Abundance of means, opulencia, opum affluentia; rerum copia.* — *Having great means, dives, opulentus.*  
**MEAN**, *adj. (middle), medius.* — *In the mean while or in the mean time, interea, interim, inter hæc, interea loci.*  
**MEAN**, *s. (medium), medium, mediocritas.* — *He keeps a mean, medium tenet.* — *In apparel, the mean is the best, in vestitu mediocritas est optima.* — ¶ (*in music*), tenor, pars media.  
**MEAN**, *adj. (contemptible), mediocris, modicus, tenuis: (low, poor, pitiful), humilis, abjectus, demissus, sordidus; angustus, arctus.* — *No mean orator, non mediocris orator.* — *A man of mean condition, imi subsellii vir; nullo numero homo; vir humilis.* — *Meaner, inferior.* — *Meanest, imus, infimus.*  
**MEANLY** (*indifferently, slenderly*), mediocriter, tenuiter: (*poorly, pitifully*), abjecte, demisse, humiliter, misere. — *Meanly clothed or dressed, male vestitus.*  
**MEANNESS** (*indifference*), mediocritas: (*poverty*), paupertas, tenuitas. — *Meanness of birth, ignobilitas, generis humilitas or obscuritas.* — *They despise their meanness of my descent, I despise their slothfulness, contempunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam.* — *Meanness of spirit (cowardice), ignavia, timiditas: (niggardliness), sordes, tenacitas, avaritia sordida.*  
**MEAN**, *v. volo, intelligo, cogito.* — *What means he by that? quid sibi vult?* — *I meant quite otherwise, alia longe mihi mens erat; non fuit in proposito meo.* — *He has shewn what he meant, sensum suum ostendit.* — *I wonder what this should mean, miror quid hoc sit.* — *Whatever you mean to do, ut ut es facturus.* — *He means to go by break of day, primâ luce parat ire.* — *You know whom I mean, scis quem dicam.* — *Meant (intended), propositus: (signified), significatus.* — *It was ill-meant, malo animo dictum fuit.* — *Well meant, probe or honeste dictum or factum.* — *Well-meaning, probus, honestus, justus.*  
**MEANING**, sententia, vis; sensus. — *What was his meaning to say? quid illi in mentem venit dicere?* — *I had another meaning in it, aliorum dixeram.* — *This is the meaning of the precept, habet hanc vim hoc præceptum.* — *A bad meaning, (intent, will), malus animus; malitia.* — *With a bad meaning, malo animo; malitiose.*  
**MEANS**. See the first *Mean*, subst.  
**MEASLES**, morbilli. — *To have the measles, morbillis laborare or ægrotare.*

**MEASURE** (*quantity*), s. mensura: (*due limit, &c.*), modus: (*moderation*), moderatio. — *Dry measure*, mensura aridorum. — *To buy or sell by measure*, aliquid mensurâ emere, vendere. — *To take measure of (as tailors)*, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri. — *A measure of wine*, vini modus. — *Beyond measure*, *adj.* immoderatus, immodicus. — *Beyond measure*, *adv.* immoderate, immodice; præter or supra modum. — *They are angry beyond measure*, illis ira supra modum est. — *Out of measure*; immodice; extra, præter or supra modum. — *Within measure*, intra modum. — *In some measure*, aliquatenus, aliqua ex parte. — *I have had measure or am hardly dealt with*, acerbe, austere, rigide, severe, inique necum agitur. — ¶ (*plan, purpose, way*), ratio; consilium; propositum; remedium. — *To break through or destroy the measures taken by others*, aliorum consilia dissolvere, confringere, evertere, frangere, conturbare. — *To take measures*, prospicio; consilia capere or inire. — *To take bad measures*, male rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suscipere. — *To take good or proper measures*, bene, prudenter, sapienter rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; caute res administrare. — *To take new measures*, consilia mutare; aliâ rem aggredi viâ; aliter sibi consulere. — ¶ *Some measures are to be observed even towards those from whom you have received injuries*, sunt autem quedam officia etiam adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam accepere.

**To MEASURE** (*compute the quantity*), metior, demetior, dimetior. — *friendship by interest*, amicitias utilitate probare. — *He measured his favors in proportion to his wealth*, largiendi rationem ad facultates accommodavit. — *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*, alios suo modulo metiri; alios sui similes putare. — *To measure out*, admetior, emetior. — *To measure with the eye or survey*, permetior; oculis lustrare. — *To measure over again*, remetior. — *To measure (moderate)*, moderor. — *Measured*, mensus, dimensus, emensus, per-mensus, metatus.

**MEASURER**, mensor; metator.

**MEASURABLE**, quod metiri possumus.

**MEASURABLY**, modice, moderate, temperate.

**MEASURING**, mensio, metatio, dimensio.

**MEASURELESS**, immensus.

**MEAT** (*flesh*), caro: (*food*), cibus, esca; cibaria. — *Roast meat*, caro assa. — *Boiled meat*, caro elixa. — *A dish of meat*, caro, caruncula. — *A meat-pie*, artocreas. — *Meat and drink*, victus. — *It is meat and drink to me*, imprimis me delectat. — *Meat, drink, and clothes*, victus et vestitus. — *To find one in meat, drink, and lodging*, tecta cibumque alicui dare. — *Dainty meats*, cuppediæ, cibi delicatioris, irritamenta gulæ. — *Minced meat*, minuta. — *Sweet-meats*, salgama. — *Broken meat*, frusta. — *To dress meat*, cibum coquere. — *I will dress a fine dish of meat for your father*, ego parabo cibum delicatum patri tuo. — *To provide meat*, opsono. — *To sit down to meat*, cœnæ assidère, or accubere (*recline*). — *Meats dressed the day before*, pridianus cibus.

**MEATHE**, hydromeli.

**MECHANIC**, **MECHANICAL**, mechanicus, machinalis. — *arts, artes, artificia.*

**MECHANIC**, s. operarius; faber, opifex. — ¶ *Mechanics*, ratio disciplinæ mechanicæ, scientia or doctrina machinalis.

**MECHANICALLY**, per machinam or machinas, mechanicè; sine iudicio.

**MECHANICIAN**, mechanicus.

**MECHANISM**, machinatio; machinamentum.

**MEDAL** (*coin*), numus, numisma: (*honorary, &c.*), numus in memoriam (or honorem) alicujus cusus.

**MEDALLIC**, ad antiqua numismata spectans.

**MEDALLION**, numisma majus.

**MEDALLIST**, qui antiqua numismata cal-

**MEDDLE** in an affair, se alicui rei admiscere or immiscere. — *To meddle with*, tracto, attracto, curo; attingo, contingo. — *Meddle with your own business*, tua quod nihil refert ne cures. — *Have I meddled with any thing of yours?* tetigin' tui quicquam? — *I neither meddled nor made in that matter*, mihi isthic nec seritur, nec metitur. — *I did not meddle with him*, nihil cum eo rationis habui. — *We meddle not at all with state affairs*, rempublicam nullâ ex parte attingimus. — *To meddle no more*, desisto. — *I desire you to meddle no more with this business*, dehinc ut quiescas porro moneo. — *Not to meddle with*, abstineo. — *I will not meddle any more in that matter*, abjicio de eâ re curam. — *Meddled with*, tractatus, contractatus.

**MEDDLER** (*meddling person*), ardelio, musca, factiosus. — *He is a meddling fellow*, musca est.

**MEDDLING** with, tractatio, contractatio; attractus. — *It is ill meddling with edged tools*, ignem gladio ne fodito. — *Fools will be meddling*, stultorum est se alienis immiscere periculis.

**MEDIATE**, v. intercedo, medium se interponere.

**MEDIATE**, *adj.* — *A mediate cause*, causa remotior or adjuvans; antecessio.

**MEDIATELY**, ope alterius.

**MEDIATION**, intercessio; pacificatio.

**MEDIATOR**, intercessor, qui intercedit; qui suum auctoritatem interponit; conciliator (-trix) alicujus rei.

**MEDIATORIAL**, ad intercessionem perti-nens.

**MEDIATORSHIP**, intercessoris munus or dignitas.

**MEDICABLE** (*curable*), sanabilis, medicabilis.

**MEDICINE** (*as a science and art*), medicina, ars medicamentaria or medicinalis. — ¶ *A medicine*, medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, potio medicata. — *To administer or give a medicine*, medicamentum ægro dare. — *To take a medicine*, medicamentum sumere. — *A purging medicine*, medicamentum catharticum. — *A sweating medicine*, medicamentum sudores eliciens or diaphoreticum. — *A sovereign medicine*, remedium præsens or efficax. — *A medicine against poison*, antidotum. — *A binding medicine*, medicamentum restringens or stypticum. — *A medicine to procure urine*, medicamentum diureticum. — *Of medicines*, medicinalis.

**MEDICAMENT**, medicamentum, medicamen, medicina, remedium.

**MEDICINAL**, **MEDICAL**, medicinalis, medicus, medicamentarius, medicatus.

**MEDICINALLY**, **MEDICALLY**, secundum artem medicinalem; salutariter.

**MEDIOCRITY**, mediocritas; modus.

**MEDITATE**, meditor, commeditor; secum cogitare; animo versare or volvere; de aliqua re attente cogitare, secum commentari. — *To meditate beforehand*, præmeditor. — *Meditated*, mediatus, cogitatus.

**MEDITATING**, **MEDITATION**, meditatio, commentatio, contemplatio, cogitatio. — *A little or short meditation*, brevis meditatio.

**MEDITATIVE**, meditationi addictus or deditus.

**MEDITERRANEAN**, Mediterraneus.

**MEDLAR**, mespilum; setanium (*a species of it*). — *A medlar-tree*, mespilus.

**MEDLEY**, farrago; mixtura. — *A medley of good and evil*, bona mixta malis.

**MEDULLARY**, ad medullam pertinens.

**MEEK**, præmium.

**MEEK**, mansuetus, placidus, mitis, lenis, clemens. — *To grow meek*, mitesco, mansuesco. — *To make meek*, lenio, delinio; mulceo, placo.

**MEEKLY**, mansuete, placide, leniter.

**MEEKNESS**, mansuetudo, lenitudo; clementia, lenitas, placibilitas.

**MEET**, *adj.* aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, congruens, commodus, opportunus, idoneus; appositus, consentaneus, decens, dignus. — *It seems meet to be considered*, considerandum videtur. — *It is not meet for princes*, neque decorum principibus est. — *He thought it meet that, &c.*, censuit or æquum putavit, ut, etc. — *Not meet*, non aptus, non ido-

neus, inutilis, indignus; turpis, inhonestus; alienus. — *Very meet*, peropportunos. — *It is meet*, convenit, expedit, decet, par est. — *It is not meet*, haud convenit. — *It is meet for my purpose*, proposito meo congruit. — *If the situation be meet for the purpose*, si situs ita competat. — *As it was meet*, ut par erat ita ut æquum fuit. — *To be meet*, competo. — *To make meet or fit*, apto, accommodo, concinno, attempero. — *To think meet*, censeo.

**MEETLY**, apte, convenienter, digne.

**MEETNESS**, convenientia.

**MEET**, v. obvencio, occurro; adversus or obviam ire, obviam fieri or esse: (*come together*), convenio, coëo; concurro, confluo: (*to obviate, remedy*), occurro, obviam ire. — *Who met me first*, qui mihi primus obvencisset. — *He met me at the time*, ad tempus occurrit. — *I sent him word to meet me*, scripsi ad eum ut mihi occurreret. — *He appointed to meet me to-day*, decreverat hodie dare sese mihi obviam. — *To meet with or light upon*, offendo. — *If I meet you in this street*, si in plateâ hæc te offendero. — *To meet one by chance*, in aliquem casu incurrere or incidere. — *You meet me very opportunely*, optime te mihi offers. — *Well met*, optato advencis. — *Since we are met*, quoniam convenimus. — *But if we chance to meet with a storm*, si vero procella incesserit or ingruerit. — *I never met with that passage*, nunquam occurrit mihi iste locus. — *I met with many remarkable passages*, multa mihi memoratu digna occurrerunt. — *He met with many crosses*, multis erumnis conflictatus est. — *He is not to be met with*, high or low, nusquam gentium apparet. — *To go to meet one*, alicui obviam procedere or prodire. — *To meet often*, occurro. — *Meeting*, obvius, congressus. — ¶ See *Clash*, *Coincide*.

**MEETING** together, s. congressio, occur-sus, concursus. — ¶ *A meeting (assembly)*, conventus, frequentia, hominum congressio. — *A great meeting of people*, maxima populi frequentia. — *The meeting of two streams*, confluent. — *A meeting-house*, conventiculum. — ¶ See *Assembly*.

**MEGRIM**, vertigo. — *Troubled with the megrim*, vertigine laborans.

**MELANCHOLY**, tristitia et perpetua taciturnitas, mæstitia. — *Subject to melancholy*, ingenii parum læti.

**MELANCHOLY**, *adj.* tristis, mæstus; pressus ac flebilis (*of music, &c.*). — *Some-what melancholy*, subtristis. — *To be melancholy*, tristitiâ affectum esse, in mæstitiâ esse. — *In a melancholy mood*, tristis, mæstus.

**MELIORATE** (*make better*), meliorem reddere or facere.

**MELIORATION**, correctio, emendatio.

**MELL** (*mingle*), misceo, commisceo.

**MELLIFLUENT**, melle fluens, mellifluens (*poet.*).

**MELLOW**, mitis, mollis; maturus: (*in liquor*), madidus, tenuulentus. — *To grow mellow*, mitesco. — *To grow mellow or warm with liquor*, potu calescere. — *When he is mellow*, what pranks does he tell me! is, ubi adhibet plus paulo, quæ sua narrat facinora! — *To grow mellow*, as wine, languescere. — *Mellow apples*, mitia poma. — *Not mellow*, acidus, crudus, acerbus, immitis. — *Very mellow or thorough ripe*, permitis, valde maturus, permaturus.

**MELLOWNESS**, mollitia or mollities.

**MELODY**, modulatio; modi, moduli; cantûs dulcedo. — *Without melody*, immodulatus.

**MELODIOUS**, modulatus; suavis, canorus.

**MELODIOUSLY**, modulate, suaviter, dulciter; numerose.

**MELODIOUSNESS**, suavitas.

**MELON**, melo. — *A musk-melon*, melo odoratus.

**MELT**, v. a. liquefacio, liquo, resolve, conflo: — v. n. liquefio, liquesco, liquor, resolvor, tabesco, discutor. — *To melt metals*, metalla liquefacere or liquare. — *To melt away (of property, &c.)*, attenuari. — *My money melts away like butter in the sun*, promus sum magis quam condus. — *To melt into tears*,

magnam vim lacrimarum profundere, multas lacrimas effundere; in lacrimas solvi. — *That may be melted, fusilis.* — *A melting discourse, sermo ad commovendos animos aptus.*

MELTER, qui confiat or fundit; fiator.

MELTING of metal, fusura, metallorum liquefactorum fusio. — *A melting-house, ustrina, liquandi officina.*

MEMBER (limb), membrum; artus. — *Having large members, lacertosus, grandibus validisque membris praeditus.* — *A member of a society, socius.* — *A member of the university, academiæ alumnus.* — *By members, membratini.*

MEMBRANE, membrana, tunica.

MEMBRANACEOUS, membranaceus, Plin.

MEMOIRS, commentarii; dictionum factorumque alicujus commentarii. — *A writer of memoirs, commentariorum scriptor.*

MEMORABLE, memorabilis, commemorabilis; notabilis; memoriâ dignus; insignis.

MEMORABLY, ita ut dignum sit memoriâ.

MEMORANDUM, nota in commentarios relata. — *A memorandum-book, libellus, (libellus) memorialis, commentarium.*

MEMORIAL, rerum narratiuncula scripto tradita. — *To him the Romans delivered a memorial by their deputies, that he should not concern himself in the war, huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret, Eutrop.* — *¶ (monument), monumentum.* — *¶ (petition), literæ (supplices), libellus (supplex).*

MEMORIZE, in acta or commentarios referre.

MEMORY, memoria. — *My memory fails me, memoria labat or me fugit.* — *A bad memory, memoria infida.* — *A good memory, memoria fida, teuax, firma, tenacissima.* — *A ready memory, memoria exprompta.* — *Of blessed memory, apud posteros sacer.* — *To have (or keep) in memory, meminisse; memoriâ custodire or tenere.* — *To call to memory, reminiscor, recorder.* — *To bring to another's memory, commonefacio; rem alicui in memoriam reducere.* — *To commit to memory, memoriâ mandare, prodere, tradere; (memoriter) ediscere.* — *Out of memory, oblitus, oblivioni traditus.* — *To blot out of memory, obliviscor; oblivioni tradere.* — *To slip out of memory, e memoriâ excidere.* — *For the memory, memorialis.*

MENACE (threaten), minor, comminor, minitor, interminor; minas alicui intendere. — *He menaced him with death, mortem illi minatus est.* — *Menaced, cui minæ intendantur.* — *We are menaced with a war, bellum nobis impendit.* — *You are menaced with great severities, magna te impendent mala.*

MENACE, MENACES, minæ; minatio, comminatio.

MENACER, qui minatur.

MENACING, minax, minans; minitans, minitabundus.

MENAGERIE, vivarium.

MEND (better, correct), melius facere, emendo, corrigo. — *He mended the faults of the transcribers, librorum menda tollebat.* — *To mend or grow better, meliorem fieri.* (But see Better.) — *To mend or make another person better, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare.* — *To mend one's own life or manners, to grow better, ad bonam frugem se recipere; in melius mutari; vitam rectius instituire; mores in melius mutare.* — *To mend in health, meliorem fieri, convalescere, ex morbo recreari.* — *Mended in health, ex morbo recreatus.* — *To be on the mending hand, meliuscule se habere; a morbo levati incipere.* — *To mend one's condition or circumstances, fortunam amplificare, opes augere.* — *Mended in the world, cujus opes auctæ sunt.* — *To mend one's market, vilius or villiori pretio emere.* — *¶ (repair), reficere, sarcio, resarcio; restauro, reconcinno; reparo.* — *It was also objected that M. Fonteius got money by mending the high ways, objectum est etiam, quæstum M. Fonteium ex viarum munitione fecisse.*

MENDABLE, emendabilis.

MENDER (one who makes better), emendator, emendatrix, corrector. — *A mender*

or corrector, corrector: (repairer), qui aliquid reficit, resarcit, etc.; refector.

MENDING (making better), emendatio, correctio: (repairing, refitting), refectio; interpolatio.

MENDICANT, mendicans, mendicus. — *¶ A mendicant or begging friar, frater ex ordine Mendicantium.*

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus.

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus.

MENSURATION, metatio.

MENTAL, by the genit. animi, mentis or ingenii. — *Mental reservation, cogitatio mente tantum concepta, non verbis prolata.*

MENTALLY, animo; ingenio; mente (opp. to sensu). — *To see a thing mentally, animi oculis intueri aliquid.*

MENTION, s. mentio, commemoratio.

To MENTION or make mention, memoro, commemoro; commonefacio; inemini, mentionem facere. — *Not to mention, silentio transire or præterire.* — *Fit or worthy to be mentioned, memorabilis, memoratu dignus.* — *Not fit to be mentioned, turpe or foedum dictu.* — *Fore-mentioned, de quo or quod supra commemoravimus; quod supra scripsi; ille.*

MERCANTILE, ad negotia pertines, mercatorius; genit. mercatorium.

MERCENARY, adj. mercenarius. — *To be of a mercenary temper, omnia venalia habere; lucro inhiare.*

MERCENARY (hiring), s. mercenarius, stipendiarius, mercede conductus.

MERCER (silk-man), qui serica vendit.

— *A country mercer, propola, caupo.* — *Mercery ware, merces minutæ; serica.*

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (any trafficker); mercator (esp. in gross); negotiator (esp. corn-factor, capitalist); propola (retailer); institor (pedler). — *A merchantman or merchant-ship, navis mercatoria or oneraria; navis portandis mercibus inserviens.* — *Law-merchant, jus mercatorium.*

MERCHANDISE (traffic), mercatura, mercatio; negotia: (goods), merx, merces, mercimonium (-a).

MERCHANTABLE, mercabilis.

MERCURY (the deity or planet), Mercurius. — *¶ Mercury (briskness; sprightliness), vigor, alacritas; lætitia.* — *¶ Mercury (quicksilver), hydrargyrus.*

MERCURIAL (brisk, lively), vegetus, vividus. — *A person of a mercurial genius, homo acri, acuto or sollerti ingenio.*

MERCY, clementia, lenitas, indulgentia, venia; misericordia, animus misericors. — *However it was a great mercy that, &c., gratulandum tamen est, quod, etc.* — *Through the favor and mercy of the gods, munere deûm, Tac.* — *I cry you mercy, erravi, ignosce; peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas or condones.* — *To have mercy upon, alicujus misereri, alicujus fortunam misereri.* — *Have mercy on me, te miserere, miserescat or commiserescat mei.* — *I had mercy on him, me ejus miserum est.* — *I beseech you have mercy on a man in his circumstances, obsecro, adhibeatis in hominis fortunæ misericordiam.* — *To deliver one up to the mercy of his enemies, hostibus iratis aliquem objicere or tradere.* — *He committed himself to the mercy of the sea, mari furenti se objicit.* — *To be at the mercy of a person, in potestate alicujus esse; alicui obnoxium esse.* — *Mercy-seat, propitiatorium [not classical].*

MERCIFUL, clemens, misericors, benignus, propitius, tener. — *To be merciful to or have mercy on, misereor, commiseror, miserescor.*

MERCIFULLY, clementer; cum misericordiâ.

MERCIFULNESS, clementia, misericordia.

MERCILESS, immisericors, inclemens, inhumanus.

MERCILESSNESS, inhumanitas, immanitas.

MERE (simple), merus, simplex; ipse; nihil nisi, nihil aliud quam. — *These seem to be nothing but mere dreams, hæc nihilo mihi videntur secus quam somnia.*

MERELY, tantum, nihil nisi.

MERETRICIOUS, meretricius.

MERIDIAN line or circle, circulus meridianus. — *This is not calculated to our meridian (fig.), hoc a moribus nostris abhorret.*

MERIDIONAL, meridianus, australis, austrinus.

MERIDIONALLY, ad austrum.

MERIT, MERITORIOUSNESS, dignitas, virtus; meritum, promeritum. — *I can never commend you sufficiently according to your merit, nunquam te satis pro dignitate laudare possum.* — *Your merit only engages me to be your friend, tibi me virtus tua amicum facit.* — *I do not desire that favor on the score of merit, ego haudquâquam postulo id gratiæ apponi mihi.* — *He makes a merit of this, hoc sibi laudi ducit, in hæc re gloriat.* — *According to each person's merit, ut quisque meritus or promeritus est; ut quisque dignus est.* — *A man of merit, vir rebus præclare virtute nobilis or illustis; vir genere, virtute, factis clarus.*

To MERIT, mereo, mereor, promereo, promereor, commereo, commereor. — *He had merited the greatest honors, meruerat ut maximis honoribus decoraretur.* — *This affair merits our consideration, res est idonea de qua quærat.* — *I have merited this punishment by my own folly, ego premium ob stultitiam fero, sic est meritum meum.* — *Merited, meritus, commeritus.*

MERITORIOUS, merens, meritus; præmio or mercede dignus.

MERITORIOUSLY, merito, juste, jure.

MERMAID, Siren.

MERRY, lætus, hilaris, alacer gaudio; jocosus, jocularis; ridiculus; jucundus. — *That was a merry life indeed, illud vivere erat.* — *Who doth sing so merry a note, as he that is not worth a groat? cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.* — *It is good to be merry and wise, qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu.* — *Somewhat merry, hilarulus.* — *Very merry, perlætus, lætitiâ gestiens; perjucundus.* — *To be very merry, effuse exsultare, ridere, gaudere.* — *To make one merry, aliquem hilarum facere, hilarare, exhilarare, oblectare, lætificare; aliquem lætitiâ afficere.* — *Your company or presence makes me merry, conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.* — *Your arrival had made me very merry, tuus me maxime levârat adventus.* — *To make merry or be merry and cheerful, lætor, gaudeo, se oblectare, lætitiâ gestire.* — *He bought some gardens, wherein to make merry with his friends, hortulos emit, ubi se cum amicis oblectare posset.* — *To be merry with drinking wine, vino incalescere, Curt. 5. 12.* — *To be set on a merry pin, in lætitiâ effundi.* — *Made merry, hilaratus, exhilaratus, lætitiâ affectus.* — *A merry Andrew, mimus, sanio.* — *A merry companion, congerro, conviva lepidus.* — *Merry conceits, facetiæ, pl.* — *A merry-making, dies festus; festivitas.* — *A merry tale, fabula jucunda, narratiuncula jocosa.* — *Merry tales, joci, facetiæ.* — *A merry countenance, frons serena, porrecta, læta, hilaris.* — *A merry prank, facinus lepidum or jocularis.* — *The merry-thought (in fowls), os bifurcum.*

MERRILY, hilare, hilariter, festive, læte facete, jocosè. — *You must talk with me more merrily, prorectiori fronte mecum loquaris oportet.*

MERRIMENT, hilaritas, festivitas, hilaritudo, lætitia.

MESENTERY, mesenterium.

MESH, macula.

MESHY, reticulatus.

MESS of meat, cibus, cibi portio. — *The chief or principal mess, cænæ caput.* — *A mess of postage, jus, jusculum.* — *¶ A mess (four eating together), quatuor homines qui unâ cibum capiunt.* — *A mess-mate, convivor.*

To MESS with others, cibum unâ cum aliis capere.

MESSAGE, nuntius; mandatum, jussum; allegatio. — *The substance of a message, summa mandatorum.* — *To deliver, do or tell a message, nuntio, annuntio; mandata ferre, perferre, conficere.* — *To go on a message, jussa capessere or exsequi; mandata perferre.* — *To go on a sleeveless message, futile mandatum facessere, frustra aliquid agere or tentare.* — *To send on a message, lego, ablego; mitto.*

MESSANGER, nuntius, internuntius: (ambassador), legatus: (pursuivant), lictor,

stator. — *A messenger that carries letters, tabellarius. — that rides post, veredarius, cursor. — A messenger of one's own, special or proper messenger, certus homo.*  
**MESSIAH**, Messias; Christus.  
**MESSUAGE**, ædes, fundus.  
**METAL**, metallum; æs. — *To cast metal, metallum (æs, etc.) fundere; aliquid ex metallo (ære) fundere. — A casting of metals, metallorum fusio, fusura.*  
**METALLIC**, metallicus.  
**METALLIST**, faber ærarius.  
**METALLURGY**, metallurgia.  
**METALLURGIST**, artis metallicæ peritus.  
**METAMORPHOSE**, transformo, transfiguro; formam mutare, figuram immutare.  
**METAMORPHOSIS**, transfiguratio; metamorphosis, Quint.  
**METAPHOR**, translatio, verba translata, metaphora.  
**METAPHORICAL**, translatus. — *Metaphorical expressions, verba translata.*  
**METAPHORICALLY**, translatis verbis. — *To use a word so, verbum transferre.*  
**METAPHYSICS**, metaphysica, pl.  
**METE**, metior, dimetior. — *Meted out, metatus.*  
**METER** (measurer), mensor. — *A coal-meter, mensor carbonum.*  
**METE-YARD**, virga or pertica ad metiendum apta; decempeda.  
**METEOR**, meteoron.  
**METEORIC**, say meteoricus. — *stone, aërolithus.*  
**METEOROLOGY**, meteorologia.  
**METEOROLOGIST**, qui meteora callet.  
**METHEGLIN**, mulsuin, hydromeli.  
**METHINKS** so, ita mihi videtur, ita puto esse. — *Methinks I see, videor mihi videre. Cic.*  
**METHOD**, via, ratio. — *They make use of the self-same method of defence, hæc eadem ab illis defensionis via ratioque tenetur. — In order to preserve method in this discourse, ut ratione et viâ procedat oratio.*  
**METHODICAL**, ordine progrediens, ratione et viâ procedens.  
**METHODICALLY**, ratione et viâ, viâ et arte.  
**METHODIST**, Methodista.  
**TO METHODIZE**, in ordinem redigere or digerere; componere.  
**METONYMY**, immutatio, verba mutata, metonymia.  
**METONYMICAL**, mutatus, immutatus.  
**METONYMICALLY**, verbis mutatis or immutatis (e. g. to speak).  
**METRE**, metrum; metri necessitas; versus, versuum genus.  
**METRICAL**, metricus.  
**METROPOLIS**, caput regni; urbs nobilissima.  
**METROPOLITAN** (bishop), episcopus princeps; archiepiscopus.  
**METTLE** (briskness, sprightliness), agilitas, alacritas, vigor; animi ardor: (courage, boldness, spirit), audentia, animus, virtus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo. — *To cool one's mettle, animum alicujus frangere, impetum retardare.*  
**METTLESOME**, animosus, ardens, acer, vegetus, vehemens, vividus, violentus.  
**MEW** (a bird), larus. — *¶ A mew to keep hawks in, accipitrum cors or saginarium.*  
**TO MEW UP**, caveâ includere. — *one's self from the world, colloquia et cætus hominum fugere. — Mewed up, inclusus, conclusus.*  
**MEW** (as a cat), felio: (as a stag), cornua mutare.  
**MEWL**, vagio.  
**MICHAELMAS**, Sancti Michaëlis festum.  
**MICKLE** (much), multus. — *Many a little makes a mickle, ex granis fit acervus.*  
**MICROCOSM**, say microcosmus.  
**MICROSCOPE**, microscopium.  
**MICROSCOPIC**, ad microscopium spectans; rem objectam distinctius cernens.  
**MID-DAY**, meridies.  
**MIDDLE**, adj. medius, intermedius. — *The middle pillars, columnæ medianæ.*  
**MIDDLE**, MIDST, s. medium, pars media, medius with subst. — *In the middle of the valley, mediâ in valle. — In the middle of winter, mediâ hieme. — In the midst of (amongst), inter. — Middle-sized, mediocris stature. — The middle or waist, mediâ pars hominis. — To take one about the middle, medium aliquem complecti.*

**MIDDLEMOST**, in medio positus.  
**MIDDLING** in health, meliuscule se habens.  
**MIDLAND**, mediterraneus.  
**MIDLENT**, medius quadragesimæ dies.  
**MIDNIGHT**, nox media, concubia or intempestiva. — *It was now midnight, and sleep had eased the troubles and minds of mortals, noctis erat medium curasque et pectora somnus solverat, Ov. — At midnight, mediâ nocte, concubiâ nocte. — Just after midnight, de mediâ nocte. — Towards midnight, sub median noctem.*  
**MIDRIFF**, septum transversum, diaphragma.  
**MIDST**. See Middle.  
**MIDSUMMER**, media æstas, tempus solstitiale. — *Midsummer-day, dies solstitialis; Sancti Johannis Baptistæ dies natalis.*  
**MIDWAY**, via media or intermedia.  
**MIDWIFE**, obstetrix. — *A man-midwife, medicus parturientibus opem ferens. — To act the part of a midwife, obstetricis vice fungi, educo.*  
**MIDWIFERY**, obstetricium.  
**MIEN**, vultus, os.  
**MIGHT**, MIGHTINESS, potentia, potestas, vis. — *Do it with all your might, summâ vi or ope, or manibus pedibusque contende. — Might overcomes right, fortiori cedendum est. — With might and main, remisque velisque. (See Main.) — They fought with might and main, summis viribus dimicabatur. — Want of might, impotentia, imbecillitas.*  
**MIGHTY** (powerful), potens, valens, validus. — *He was a mighty orator, multum potuit dicendo. — Very mighty, prævalidus, præpotens, potentissimus. — To be mighty, polleo, valeo. — To grow mighty, valeo.*  
**MIGHTY** (very), adv. valde, vehementer, magnopere.  
**MIGHTILY**, potenter, valide, fortiter. — *Very mightily, prævalide.*  
**MIGHT**, v. See May.  
**MIGRATION**, migratio, commigratio.  
**MILCH** cow, vacca quæ lac habet.  
**MILD** (gentle), mitis, lenis, mansuetus, placidus, placatus, clemens, comis; cîcur: (indulgent), indulgens; blandus, obsequiosus. — *The winter was very mild, hiens humane egit, Sen. — To make mild, placare, mitigare, sedare; mulceo. — To grow mild, mitesco, mansuesco.*  
**MILDLY**, clementer, mansuete, leniter, placate, placide.  
**MILDNESS**, clementia, mansuetudo, lenitas, benevolentia, comitas.  
**MILDEW**, robigo.  
**TO MILDEW**, robigare segetem obducere. — *Mildewed (blasted), sideratus; robigine obductus.*  
**MILE**, milliare, mille passus. — *Of a mile, milliarius.*  
**MILITANT**, militans.  
**MILITARY**, militaris, bellicus, bellicosus. — *Military discipline, disciplina militaris. — To put under military execution, hostiliter diripere, hostilem in modum spoliare.*  
**MILITIA**, militia; armati populares; milites singularum urbium opibus sustentatæ.  
**MILK**, lac. — *Cow's milk, lac bubulum. — Mother's, lac maternum. — Butter-milk, butyri serum; lac serosum. — Asses' milk, lac asinum. — Sour milk, lac acidum, oxygala. — Curdled milk, lac concretum. — New milk, lac recens. — Almond-milk, lac amygdalinum. — Skimmed milk, lac cui flos ademptus est. — Of milk, lacteus. — A milk-house, lactarium. — A milk-maid, a milk-man, puella quæ or vir qui lac vendit or venditat. — Milk-pail, mulctra, mulctrum. — Milk-pottage, jusculum ex lacte confectum. — A milk-sop (effeminate person), molliculus, delicatus, tener: (cowardly fellow), ignavus, timidus, meticulosus.*  
**TO MILK**, mulgeo. — *into, immulgeo. — out, emulgeo. — Milked, emulsus.*  
**MILKY**, lacteus, lacte abundans; lacti similis. — *The milky way, orbis or circulus lacteus, via lactea.*  
**MILKINESS** (fig.), mollitia, lenitas.  
**MILL**, mola; pistrinum: (manufactory), officina. — *That affair will bring much grist to his mill, ista res questuosissima erit. — A hand-mill, mola trusatilis. — A fulling-mill, mola fullonia or fulloni-*

*ca. — An iron-mill, officina ferraria. — A paper-mill, officina chartaria. — A powder-mill, pulveris pyrii officina. — An oil-mill, mola olearia. — A water-mill, mola aquaria. — A wind mill, mola venti. — A grist-mill, mola molendinaria. — A mill-dam, catarracta, claustrum, stagnum molare. — A mill-clack or clapper, crepitaculum molare. — Mill-dust, polien. — A mill-hopper, infundibulum molare. — A mill-stone, lapis molaris; mola. — The upper, catillus. — The nether, meta. — Of or belonging to a mill, molaris, inolaris*  
**TO MILL** (thicken in a mill), molâ densare.  
**MILLER**, qui molam exercet, molitor, molendinarius. — *Every miller draws to his own mill, omnes lucri sunt cupidi. — A miller's thumb (fish), capito, cephalus fluvialis.*  
**MILLET** (grain), milium. — *Black or Turkey millet, milium Turcicum. — Of or belonging to millet, miliarius.*  
**MILLINER**, quæ mundi muliebris officinam exercet.  
**MILLION**, decies centena millia; millio (technically). — *Two, vices centena millia.*  
**MILT**, lien, splen. — *¶ The mill of fishes, lactes (pl. of lactis).*  
**MIMIC** (one who mimics), imitandi peritus; mimus, pantomimus.  
**TO MIMIC**, aliquem joculariter imitari.  
**MIMICAL**, mimicus.  
**MIMICALLY**, mimice.  
**MIMICKING**, MIMICRY, imitatio jocularis.  
**MIMOGRAPHER**, mimorum scriptor.  
**MINCE** (cut small), concido, comminuo, minutatim consecare. — *To mince meat, carnem minutim or minute concidere. — ¶ To mince (palliate) a matter, rem verbis extenuare or simulationis involucri tegere. — Do not mince the matter at all, rem profer palam, Ter. — To mince or pass a thing slightly over, rem leviter tangere or perstringere; de re breviter strictimque dicere. — ¶ To mince in walking, mollius incedere.*  
**MINCING** (palliating) of a matter, rei verbis extenuatio or simulata occultatio. — *A mincing of meat, carnis concisura.*  
**MINCINGLY** (slightly), leviter, strictim; molli or levi brachio: (affectedly), putide: (softly), molliter.  
**MIND** (thinking faculty, thoughts), animus; mens. — *My mind misgives me, præsagit animus; nescio quid mali suspicor. — My mind is upon my meat, animus est in patinis. — What was in your mind? quid cogitabas? It runs into my mind, mihi ante oculos obversatur. — It will not go out of my mind, insidet in memoriâ. — An evil mind, an evil meaning, mala mens, inalus animus. — My mind to me is a kingdom, conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet. — It darted into my mind, menti injectum or objectum est. — To bear or keep in mind, memoriâ habere or tenere; memoriâ alicujus rei retinere. — To call to mind, reminiscor, recordor, recogit; animo or in animo versare; secumolvere; memoriâ repetere. — I call it to mind, commemini. — I cannot call it to mind, mihi nunc non occurrit. — To come into one's mind, animo occurrere; in mentem venire. — To cast in one's mind, mentem venire. — To cast in one's mind, aperire alicui; consilium detegere. — To put in mind of a thing, aliquem in memoriâ alicujus rei reducere; aliquem alicujus rei or de re aliquâ monere, admonere, commonere, commonefacere. — The place puts me in mind, locus ipse me admonet. — You do well to put me in mind, recte or tempestive me admones. — A putting in mind, monitio, admonitio, communitio. — To put a thing out of one's mind, rei curam deponere or abjicere, ex animo delere. — It is gone out of my mind, excidit or elapsum est memoriâ. — Out of mind, oblivioni traditus. — Time out of mind, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos. — To be troubled in mind, animi discruciarî or angî. — Of one's mind or accord, ultro, sua sponte. — Of the mind, quod ad animum or mentem pertinet. (See Mental.) — ¶ (opinion), sententia, opinio. — I am of the same mind still, in senten-*

**tiā permaneo.** — *I am not of your mind, haud tecum sentio.* — *I am clearly of the mind you express in your letters, prorsus assentior tuis literis.* — *His mind is changed, de sententiā deductus est.* — *What has altered your mind? quæ te sententiā vertit?* — *I would you could bring him to that mind, opto ut id illi persuadeas.* — *I have told you my mind, dixi.* — *I speak out my mind, dico quod sentio.* — *To tell you my mind, ut aperte dicam.* — ¶ (*desire, will, wish*), voluntas, desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas, cupido. — *He has done according to my mind, votum meum implevit.* — *Since I find it is your mind, quando id te video velle.* — *According to one's mind, ex sententiā, Ter.* — *Is every thing to your mind? satin' omnia ex sententiā?* — *They are to your mind, sunt ita ut tu vis.* — *I have half a mind to, eo propendet animus.* — *To have a mind, cupio, concupisco, expeto; desidero, opto, exopto.* — *I have a mind to speak with him, illum conventum expeto.* — *If you have a mind to do it, si tibi est cordi facere.* — *I never had a mind to this match, ego semper fugi has nuptias.* — *He had a great mind, incessit eum cupido.* — *And yet I have a great mind to hear, aveo tamen audire.* — *I had a mind to walk out abroad hither, prodeambulare huc libitum est.* — *He has a mind to put a trick upon you, tragulam in te injicere adornat; tondere te apparat.* — *To have no mind, nolo.* — *I have no mind he should see me, nolo me videat.* — *To have more mind, inalo.* — *To set one's mind upon, studeo.* — *Of one mind, unanimis, unanimitas.* — *The being of one mind, concorditer or uno consensu aliquid agere.*

**TO MIND (look after), curo, accuro; ob-**servo: (*consider or take notice of*), considero, specto; animadverto; noto; perpendo, consulo; video: (*regard*), audio, ausculto, attendo. — *This is all he minds, huic uni studet.* — *Mind you somewhat else, aliud cura.* — *Mind what you are about, hoc agite.* — *Mind your books or lessons, studiis incumbite.* — *To mind a business diligently, in rem aliquam diligenter incumbere.* — *We must mind how far our speech is pleasing, animadvertendum est quatenus sermo delectet.* — *I have minded all these things, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia.* — *The matter is minded, not the words, res spectatur, non verba.* — *Not to mind, negligo.* — *He minded not any gentlemanlike studies, liberalia studia neglexit.*

**MIND (inclined), animatus, affectus.** — *He is otherwise minded, aliter putat.* — *He is minded to go thither, illuc proficisci vult.* — *If you are so fully minded, si ita animum induxisti tuum.* — *Steadfastly minded, animo affirmatus.* — *High-minded, elatus, superbus, tumidus.* — *To be high-minded, se efferre superbiā; fastu tumere.* — *Ill-minded, malevolus, invidus, exulceratus, ingenio ad malum proclivi.* — *Well-minded, bono consilio motus.* — *Fully minded or resolved, certus.* — *I am fully minded, certum est mihi.*

**MINOFUL (that remembers), memor (careful, diligent), attentus, diligens.** — *I desire you to be mindful of this affair, tibi rem hanc velim curæ habeas.* — *I pray you to be very mindful of your health, te rogo ut valetudini tuæ diligentissime servias.*

**MINOFULNESS, cura, diligentia; studium.**

**MINE, pron. meus.**

**MINE, subst. metallum, fodina.** — *of silver, argentifodina, argentarium metallum.* — *of gold, aurifodina, aurarium metallum.* — *of copper, æris metallum.* — *of coal, carbonis fodina.* — *of lead, metallum plumbarium.* — *of tin, fodina plumbi albi.* — *of iron, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferraria.* — ¶ *A mine (used in a siege), cuniculus.* — *To make or sink a mine, cuniculum agere.* — *To make countermines, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere.* — *To spring a mine, ignem ad cuniculum admove-re or applicare.* — *Fall of mines, cuniculosus.*

**MINER (digger of metal), metallicus: (in a siege), qui cuniculos agit; cunicularius.**

**MINERAL (belonging to mines), metallicus; fossilis.**

**MINERAL, subst. fossile.**

**MINERALIST, fossilium peritus or gnarus.**

**MINERALOGY, mineralogia.**

**MINGLE.** — *To mingle one thing with another, rem aliquam aliā or rem aliquam alii miscere or admiscere or cum aliā commiscere; rem re temperare.* — *He mingled water with his wine, miscuit aquam vino.* — *He mingled verse with prose, versus orationi admiscuit.* — *He mingled jests with his discourse, sales orationi suæ aspersit.* — *That philosophy mingles truth with falsehood, ea philosophia confundit vera cum falsis.* — *To mingle or be mingled with, misceri, commisceri.* — *To mingle confusedly, confundo, miscere et turbare; contamino.* — *Mingled, mistus, mixtus, commixtus, intermixtus; (confused), confusus, promiscuus.* — *Mingled among, intermixtus, interpositus.*

**MINGLER, qui or quæ miscet.**

**MINGLING, mixtio, permixtio, admixtio; mixtura; temperatio.**

**MINIATURE, pictura minor, tabella minor.** — *Miniature painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis.*

**MINION, deliciae: (tool), socius, administrator; also in pl., operæ**

**MINISTER (servant or agent), minister, administrator; ministrator.** — *A minister of justice, qui jura exercet.* — ¶ (*clergyman*), sacerdos; orator sacer (*as a preacher*). — ¶ *A minister of state, principis or regis amicus or rector; principis or regis minister et adjutor consiliorum.* — *of the finances, cui cura ærarii tradita est.* — *The ministers, principis rectores; collegium eorum qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes.*

**TO MINISTER, ministro, administro.** — *Ministered or supplied, suppeditatus.*

**MINISTERIAL, ad regis rectores or ministros pertinens.**

**MINISTERIALLY, ope ministri.**

**MINISTRANT, ministrans.**

**MINISTRATION, ministerium, rerum administratio.**

**MINISTERING (supplying), suppeditatio.**

**MINISTRY (of the gospel), sacrorum procuratio.** — ¶ *The ministry or ministers.* — See *Ministers.*

**MINNOW, cyprinus phoxinus (L.).**

**MINOR, adj. minor; minoris momenti.**

**MINOR, s. qui or quæ nondum adultæ ætate est; pupillus or a (ward); nondum maturus imperio.** — ¶ *The minor of a syllogism, assumptio.*

**MINORITY (in age), ætas nondum adultæ; pupillaris ætas.** — *Daring his minority, dum adhuc ætate pupillari esset.* — ¶ (*lesser number*), numerus or pars minor; pauciores.

**MINSTER, templum.**

**MINSTREL, fidicen, tibicen, citharædus.** — *A female minstrel, fidicina, tibicina, citharistria.* — *A company of minstrels, symphoniaci.* — *Of minstrels, citharædicus.*

**MINSTRELSY, cantus nervorum et tibiarum: (songs), carmina, cantica.**

**MINT (herb), mentha.** — *Cat-mint, nepeta.*

*Colored mint, mentha rubra.* — *Fish-mint or water-mint, mentha aquatica, sisymbrium.* — *Horse-mint or wild mint, menthastrum, mentha silvestris.* — *Spear-mint, garden-mint, mentha Romana.* — ¶ *A mint for coining money, moneta.* — *The master of a mint, monetæ præpositus.* — *Fig. a mint of money, magna vis auri.*

**TO MINT, cudo.**

**MINTAGE, præmium ob numi percussione-nem solum.**

**MINTER, monetarius.**

**MINUET, genus saltationis magnificæ.**

**MINUTE, minutus.** — *It is too long to give a detail of every minute circumstance, longa est singularum partium enumeratio.*

**MINUTE, s. (sixtieth part of an hour), sexagesima pars horæ: (moment or instant), punctum temporis, momentum horæ.** — *I came in a critical minute, veni in tempore, Ter.* — ¶ *Minutes (first draughts), exemplaria prima: (short notes of a thing), capita rei alicujus.* — *A minute-book, liber or libellus memorialis.*

**TO MINUTE a thing down, capita rei alijus literis consignare; aliquid momentariæ causâ in libellum referre.**

**MINUTELY, sigillatim, singulatim.**

**MINUTENESS (smallness), parvitas.**

**MINX.** — *A proud minx, puella delicatior or fastidiosa.*

**MIRACLE, miraculum, portentum, prodigium.** — *To do or work miracles, miracula facere or edere.*

**MIRACULOUS, mirus, mirificus, prodigiosus; prodigio similis, naturæ vires exsuperans.**

**MIRACULOUSLY, mire, mirifice, non sine miraculo.**

**MIRACULOUSNESS, qualitas rei prodigiosæ or naturæ vires exsuperantis.**

**MIRE, cœnum, lutum.** — *To fall into the mire, in cœnum or lutum incidere.* — *To be deep in the mire (put to one's shifts), ad incitas redigi: (much in debt), ære alieno oppressum, demersum or obrutum esse.*

**MIRY (full of mire), cœnosus, lutosus: (daubed with mire), lutulentus, lutatus, luto conspersus.**

**MIRROR (looking-glass), speculum: (pat-tern), exemplum, exemplar.** — *That mirror of women, illa exempli mulier.* — *A mirror of primitive devotion, exemplar antiquæ pietatis.* — *A mirror-stone, selenites, lapis specularis.*

**MIRTH, lætitia, gaudium, hilaritas.** — *Full of mirth, lætus, facetus, hilaris.* — *To pass a day in mirth, hilarem diem sumere or agere.* — *To make mirth, lætitiam or gaudium afferre.* — *To make one fall of mirth, hilaritate aliqueo conspergere.* — *Of mirth, ludicer, jocosus.*

**MISACCEPTATION, comprehensio rei sinistra or absurda.**

**MISADVENTURE (mischance), casus adversus, malum, incommodum: (in law), homicidium fortuitum.**

**MISADVISE, perperam alicui consulere, pravum consilium dare.** — *Misadvised, pravo consilio utens.*

**MISADVICE, consilium pravum.**

**MISANTHROPE, qui genus humanum odit; alter Timon.**

**MISAPPLY, perperam applicare, adaptare, adhibere.** — *When he was accused of misapplying the public money, cum interversa pecuniæ argueretur.*

**MISAPPLICATION, MISAPPLYING, applicatio prava.**

**MISAPPREHEND, non recte or perperam intelligere.**

**MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.**

**MISASCRIBE, aliquid alicui injuste ascribere.**

**MISASSIGN, rationem or causam male reddere.**

**MISBECOME.** — *It misbecomes, dedecet; parum convenit; indecorum est.*

**MISBECOMING, indecorus, parum decens or congruus; alienus.** — *A misbecoming action, factum parum decorum.*

**MISBEHAVIOR, morum or factorum pravitas.**

**MISBELIEVE, perperam or parum credere.**

**MISBELIEF, fides prava or prave habita.**

**MISBELIEVING, incredulus.**

**MISCALCULATE, male computare.**

**MISCALL (call by a wrong or reproachful name), falso or ficto nomine appellare; ignominioso nomine dehonoreare.** — *Miscalled, ficto or contumelioso nomine appellatus.*

**MISCALLING, contumeliosa appellatio.**

**MISCARRY in or as a business, parum succedere.** — *I should be loath the letters should miscarry, literas in alienum incidere nolo.* — *They miscarried as they went back, in redeundo offenderunt.* — *Miscarried, male gestus.* — ¶ *To miscarry (as a woman), abortum facere.*

**MISCARRIAGE (in childbed), abortio, abortus: (unsuccessfulness), exitus tristis or minus optabilis; res male gesta.** — ¶ (*in manners*), delictum, erratum, peccatum; offensa, culpa.

**MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; promiscuus.**

**MISCELLANY (hotch-potch), farrago, res confusa.** — ¶ *Miscellanies, Miscellaneous writings, opera varii et diversi generis.*

**MISCHANCE, casus (adversus or infestus), malum, incommodum.**

**MISCHIEF**, damnum, detrimentum; malum, incommodum; pernicies; calamitas; exitum. — *That mischief is still behind, id restat mihi mali. — What mischief is this? quid hoc infelicitatis? — To do one a mischief, alicui nocere or damnum inferre; aliqueum lædere; aliqueum malo or injuriâ afficere. — A mischief-maker, scelerum artifex. — O contriver of deceit! O mischief-maker! o machinator fraudis! o scelerum artifex! Sen.*

**MISCHIEVOUS** (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, calamitosus, exitiosus; (*evil-doing*), maleficus, scelestus; (*spiteful*), malitiosus, improbus. — *A mischievous deed, facinus, flagitium, scelus.*

**MISCHIEVOUSLY**, male, pernicioso, improbe, maligne; infeste, sceleste. — *Mischievously minded, malitiosus.*

**MISCHIEVOUSNESS**, malitia, malignitas, improbitas.

**MISCITE**, falso or malâ fide auctorem citare.

**MISCONCEIVE**, secus or non recte or perperam capere or intelligere; male interpretari; alucinator. — *Misconceived, male acceptus or intellectus.*

**MISCONCEIVING**, MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio perversa; interpretatio sinistra.

**MISCONJECTURE**, mala, or falsa conjectura.

**TO MISCONJECTURE**, conjecturâ falli.

**MISCONSTRUCT**, perverse or perperam interpretari; perperam exponere, male explicare or interpretari; aliter accipere quam est, sinistre accipere, in malam partem rapere. — *The Stoics misconstrue Epicurus, Epicurum Stoici male accipiunt.*

**MISCONSTRUCTION of a word**, verbi depravatio.

**MISCONSTRUING**, sinistra or malevola rei interpretatio.

**MISCOUNSEL**, v. male alicui suadere or consulere; pravum consilium dare.

**MISCOUNT**, male numerare, subducere or computare; rationes male componere.

**MISCOUNTING**, mala numeratio.

**MISCREANT**, infidelis, infidus; scelestus, scelus. — *To play the miscreant, fidei nuntium remittere.*

**MISCREATED**, deformis.

**MISDEED**, maleficus, malefactum, noxa, facinus, scelus; delictum, peccatum.

**MISDEMEAN** one's self, male se gerere.

**MISDEMEANOR**, culpa, offensa; delictum; mala rei administratio.

**MISDEVOTION**, falsus cultus.

**MISDOER**, maleficus, nocens, noxius, facinorosus.

**MISEMPLY**, male collocare; avertere; abuti. — *his time, male feriari; ineptiis vacare; aliis rebus studere.*

**MISEMPLOYING**, MISEMPLOYMENT, rei alicujus abusus; applicatio prava.

**MISER**, avarus, deparcus, tenax; auri, pecuniæ, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens.

**MISERABLE** (*wretched*), miser, ærumnosus, calamitosus, afflictus, sordidus; (*niggardly*), avarus, parcus.

**MISERABLENESS** (*wretchedness*), miseria, ærumnæ, calamitas, res afflictæ; (*niggardliness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas, argenti sitis, auri fames; sordes.

**MISERABLY** (*wretchedly*), misere, calamitose; (*covetously*), avare, illiberaliter, perparce, sordide.

**MISERY**, miseria, res misere or afflictæ; ærumnæ; calamitas. — *To live in misery, misere vivere, miseriam premi, in miseriam vitam degere.*

**MISESTEM**, contemno, vili pendere, flocci facere.

**MISESTEME**, neglectus, contemptus.

**MISFASHION**, MISFORM, deformatio. — *Misfashioned, deformis, informis, deformatus.*

**MISFORTUNE**, malum, calamitas, casus (adversus), clades, incommodum; res adversæ, fortuna adversa, miseria, acerbitates. — *Misfortunes seldom come alone, fortuna nulli obesse contenta est semel; aliud ex alio malum. — A great misfortune or overthrow, clades.*

**MISGIVE**, male ominari or præsigire.

**MISGOVERN**, male res administrare — *Misgoverned, male administratus.*

**MISGOVERNMENT**, mala administratio.

**MISGUIDANCE**, ductus pravus.

**MISHAP**, malum, casus (adversus).

**MISHEAR**, perperam audire.

**MISHMASH**, farrago.

**MISINFER**, aliquid ex alio perperam inferre.

**MISINFORM**, male docere; falsum rumorem alicui deferre. — *Misinformed, male doctus, falso rumore deceptus.*

**MISINFORMATION**, malum consilium, falsus rumor.

**MISINTERPRET**, perperam exponere, male explicare, secus interpretari. — *Misinterpreted, perperam expositus or intellectus.*

**MISINTERPRETATION**, mala or sinistra (or also malevola) rei interpretatio. — *of words, verborum depravatio.*

**MISJOIN**, male conjungo.

**MISJUDGE**, perperam or secus judicare.

**MISLAY**, extra consuetum locum ponere.

**MISLE**. See *Drizzle*.

**MISLEAD**, seduco, fallo, decipio; pravis consiliis corrumpere.

**MISLEADER**, seductor, deceptor.

**MISLEADING**, seductio, deceptio.

**MISLETOE**, viscum.

**MISLIKE** (*dislike*), improbo, reprobo; aversor; fastidio; ab re aliquâ abhorere: (*offend*), displiceo, offendo.

**MISLIKE**, MISLIKING, aversatio, fastidium, odium, fuga.

**MISMANAGE**, male administrare.

**MISMANAGEMENT**, mala administratio.

**MISMATCH**, male notare.

**MISMATCH**, male sociare.

**MISNAME**, falso or ficto nomine appellare.

**MISNAMING**, falsa or ficta appellatio.

**MISNOMER**, prava nominatio.

**MISPERSUASION**, error, opinio falsa.

**MISPLACE**, male or perperam locare or collocare.

**MISPLACING**, MISPLACEMENT, extra locum consuetum or proprium collocatio.

**MISPOINT**, male interpungere.

**MISPRINT**, s. mendum; erratum typographicum; error.

**MISPRINTED**, mendose descriptus.

**MISPRISION**, negligentia. — *of treason, proditoris defendendæ neglectus.*

**MISPROPORTIONED**, abnormis, informis, justâ proportione carens.

**MISQUOTED**, falso or malâ fide citatus.

**MISQUOTATION**, locus falso productus.

**MISRECKON**, rationes falso subducere, numerare or computare.

**MISRECKONING**, falsa computatio or rationum subductio.

**MISREPORT**, v. alicujus famam lædere; calumniam alicui intendere.

**MISREPORT**, falsa criminatio; calumnia.

**MISREPRESENT**, falso exprimere or ostendere; male narrare. — *Misrepresented, falso expressus or descriptus.*

**MISREPRESENTATION**, MISREPRESENTING, imago rei falso expressa, falsa rei descriptio.

**MISRULE**, dominatio iniqua.

**MISS** (*young lady*), adolescentula, puella, virgo; (*as a title*), domina, dominula: (*mistress*), amica, concubina.

**MISS**, v. (*leave out or pass over*), omitto, intermitto, prætermitto. — *He misses not a day but he comes, nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin veniat. — I miss no opportunity of extolling you, nullum locum prætermitto laudandi tui. — To miss one's mark, a scopo aberrare; scopum non attingere. — In throwing their darts, they never missed to do execution, nullum frustra telum mittebant. — To miss fire (as a gun), ignem or flammam non concipere. — To miss one's blow, inanem ictum or impetum facere. — To miss of one's aim or expectation, voto excidere, de spe decidere. — I have missed my expectation, not by the bravery of my enemies, but by the treachery of my friends, non hostium virtute, sed amicorum perfidiâ, decidi. — I missed of my hope, me spes hæc frustrata est. — I have missed of my aim, but do not despair, deceptus sum, at non defatigatus, Ter. — But missing of his purpose, quod quum frustra tentasset. — To miss or be out in one's judgment, erro, alucinator; ju-*

*dicio falli, sententiâ decipi, secus or perperam de re aliqua judicare, consilio labi, in errore versari, in errorem rapi. — To miss in one's duty or do amiss, pecco, erro; labor, officio suo deesse; de or ab officio decedere; officium deserere or prætermittere. — in keeping one's promises, promissis non stare or manere. — To miss (feel the loss of), desidero, desiderio alicujus rei or hominis affici or flagrare: (look for in vain), quæro, requiro, reperire non posse. — We hate good men when living, but miss them when dead, virtutem incolumem odimus, sublata ex oculis quærimus invidi. — To be missing, desideror. — It will scarcely be missed, vix desiderabitur. — I will not suffer any thing to be missing, nihil tibi defieri patiar. — And when after a sudden storm he was missing, et cum ortâ subito tempestate non comparuisset, Eutr. — It happened that no one ship was missing, accidit, ut nulla navis desideraretur, Cas. — It will not be missed in his estate, non sentiet patrimonium illius.*

**MISSAL**, liber liturgicus.

**MISSAY**, falso dicere.

**MISSERVE**, alicui incommodum or damnum inferre.

**MISSHAPE**, deformatio, deturpo, mutilo. — *Misshaped, misshapen, deformis, turpis, deformatus, tædatus.*

**MISSHAPING**, deformatio.

**MISSILE**, missilis. — *Missile weapons, Missiles, missilia.*

**MISSION**, missio; legatio (*embassy*).

**MISSIONARY**, missus, qui doctrinam Christianam apud gentes barbaras propagat.

**MISSIVE**. — *A missive letter, epistola, literæ.*

**MISSPEAK**, falso dicere; barbare loqui.

**MISSPELL**, literas in syllabas perperam colligere; perperam scribere.

**MISSPELLING**, mala literarum connexio.

**MISSPEND**, profundo, effundo, male collocare. — *To misspend a day, diem lacere, Plaut. — an estate, rem lacere, Id. — Misspent, profusus, male collocatus.*

**MISSTATE**, rem perperam or male definire or proponere.

**MIST**, nebula, caligo; fuligo. — *That mist is blown over, discussa est illa caligo. — A little mist, nubecula. — To be in a mist, perturbor. — To cast a mist before, ocula nebulam offundere; fig. aciem animi præstringere. — over, caliginem alicui rei inducere. — The goddess was pacified thereby, and cast a mist before the eyes of the company, victa dea est, nubemque oculis objecit, Ov. — To cast a mist, To mist, nebulam inducere or circumfundere. — To vanish in a mist, nebulâ circumfusum evanescere. — A blasting mist, sideratio.*

**MISTY**, nebulosus, caliginosus, obscurus. — *To be misty, caligo.*

**MISTINESS**, tempestas nebula.

**MISTAKE**, per errorem labi, erro, in errore versari, fallor; pecco. — *If I mistake not, si satis cerno. — I am mistaken in my hopes, spe decidi. — If I do not mistake myself, nisi me fallit animus. — Neither were they mistaken in their conjectures, nec ea divinatio falsos habuit. — To mistake designedly, consilio labi. — Mistaken, deceptus, falsus, lapsus. — People are still mistaken in the names, nominum error manet. — He is much mistaken, vehementer or longe errat. — You are mistaken in this, hoc male judicas. — I believe he is mistaken, suspicor hunc alucinari.*

**MISTAKE**, s. error, erratum. — *in reckoning, falsa computatio. — In this lies the mistake, omnino in hoc omnis est error. — A gross mistake, ingens or summus error. — To be in a gross mistake, in summo errore versari; toto cælo errare.*

**MISTAKING**, erratio, error.

**MISTAKINGLY**, false.

**MISTEACH**, perperam docere or instruere; pravâ doctrinâ aliqueum imbuerere.

**MISTIME** a thing, aliquid intempestivo facere; rationem temporis non habere.

**MISTRESS**, domina; hera: (*in a bad sense*), concubina; amica; peltex.

**MISTRUST**, s. diffidentia, suspicio, dubitatio.

To **MISTRUST**, diffido, suspicor, suspecto, dubito; alicui minime credere, alicujus fidem suspectam habere. — *To mistrust a little, subdiffido.* — *Mistrusted, suspectus, parum creditus.*  
**MISTRUSTFUL**, suspicax, suspiciosus.  
**MISTRUSTFULLY**, diffidenter, suspiciose.  
**MISTRUSTING**, **MISTRUSTFULNESS**, diffidentia, suspicio.  
**MISUNDERSTAND**, non recte intelligere, secus accipere; errare.  
**MISUNDERSTANDING**, interpretatio perperam facta. — *¶ A misunderstanding between friends, discordia, dissensio, dissidium.*  
**MISUSE**. See *Abuse*.  
**MISUSAGE**, **MISUSING**, **MISUSE** (*wrong use*), usus or abusus malus: (*ill treatment*), injuria, illiberalitas, inhumanitas.  
**MITE** (*insect*), curculio (*corn-worm*); acarus siro of *L. (cheese-mite)*: — (*particle*), particula quædam minutissima, atomus; (*small coin*), numulus, tressis.  
**MITIGATE**, mitigo, mollio, sedo, lenio, delinuo, allevo; contundo.  
**MITIGATION**, mitigatio; enimen.  
**MITRE**, mitra; infula (episcopalis).  
**MITRED**, mitratus, infulatus.  
**MITTENS**, digitabula dimidiata. — *To handle one without mittens (treat him roughly), duriter et aspere aliquem tractare.*  
**MIX** (*mingle*), misceo, admisceo, commisceo, immisceo; tempero. — *To mix or be mixed, misceor.* — *They joined and mixed one with another, conjuncti et sociati inter se fuerunt.* — *To mix mirth with gravity, comitatem gravitati aspergere.* — *To mix one thing with another so as to debase it, adulterare, vitare, oorumperere.* — *To mix wine with water, vinum aquâ diluere.* — *Gold mixed with baser metals, metallis confusum aurum, Tac.* — *Mixed or thinned with water, dilutus.* — *Mixed with different colors, versicolor.*  
**MIXING**, **MIXTURE**, mixtio, permixtio; mixtura. — *A mixture of divers sorts of grain, farrago.* — *Pure without mixture, merus, meraceus, purus.*  
**MIXEDLY**, mixtim.  
**MIZZEN** mast, puppis malus.  
**MOAN**, v. gemo, ploro, queror, conqueror, ejulor, lamentor, deploro. — *To moan one in distress, alicujus vicem dolere, fortunam miserari or infelicitatem deplorare; pro aliquo genere or lugere.* — *To moan together, unâ or simul dolere.* — *Moaned, deploratus, defletus.* — *Not moaned, indefletus, indeploratus.*  
**MOAN**, s. luctus, planctus, ejulatus.  
**MOANFUL**, luctuosus, flebilis, lugubris.  
**MOANFULLY**, luctuose, lugubre, flebiliter.  
**MOANING**, fletus, ploratus, lamentatio.  
**MOAT**, fossa.  
**To Moat in**, fossâ cingere, munire.  
**MOB**, vulgus, plebecula, sentia urbis or reipublicæ, fæx populi, sordes. — *Volscius having said these things with a loud voice, the mob were so enraged, that, &c., hæc Volscio clamitante, adeo concitati homines sunt, ut, etc. Liv.* — *¶ A great mob, magna hominum colluvies or turba in unum locum congregata.* — *To raise a mob, turbas populares excitare, Quint.* — *¶ A woman's mob (head-dress), calicendrum muliebne.*  
**To Mob a person**, plebeculam in aliquem concitare.  
**MOBELITY** (*fickleness*), mobilitas, inconstantia.  
**MOBLED**, capite inornato or ineleganter velato.  
**MOCK** (*deceive*), v. ludo, deludo, eludo, iludo; ludificor, deludificor: (*make a mock of*), rideo, derideo, irridco; ludos aliquem facere; aliquid in ludibrium vertere, aliquem or aliquid ludibrio habere. — *He could not bear to be mocked, ludos fieri indigne ferebat.* — *You mock me, eja, delicias me facis.* — *To mock or play the wanton, delicias facere.*  
**Mock**, s. dicerium, sanna, ludibrium, ludus, jocus: (*mocking-stock*), ludibrium, ludus. — *To make a mock of, risui habere.* — *You shall not make mock of us for naught, non inultus in nos illuseris.* — *He is a mock to all the world, omnibus est ludibrio et despiciatui, omnium irrisioe luditor.* — *He makes himself a mock to the company by boasting of his own performances, cum irrisioe audientium*

falsa de se ipso prædicat. — *If you do that, you will become a mocking-stock, id si facies, risui eris, ludibrio habebis, ludibrio eris.*  
**MOCKER** (*seoffer*), irrisor, derisor; sannio: (*deceiver*), planus.  
**MOCKERY**, **Mocking**, irrisio, derisio, irrisus, derisus; cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus, jocus. — *He made a mockery of me, ludos me fecit.* — *By way of mockery, per ridiculum or deridiculum.* — *Full of mockery, jocosus, jocularis.* — *¶ A mocking or deceiving, ludificatio.*  
**Mockingly**, ridicule, facete, jocose, joculariter. — *Somewhat, subridicule.*  
**MODE** (*manner*), modus, ratio: (*fashion*), consuetudo, usus.  
**MODAL**, ad modum or formam pertinens.  
**MODEL**, s. exemplar, exemplum, modus formaque, (*gen.*); proplasma, protypum, (*for a plastic work*). — *To be a model to one, alicui exemplo esse or exemplum præbere.*  
**To MODEL**, formo, fingo; alicujus rei proplasma fingere. — *To new-model, denuo formare.* — *New-modelled, denuo formatus, de novo factus.*  
**MODELLER**, formator, auctor.  
**MODERATE** (*mild*), adj. moderatus, modestus, temperatus; continens, clemens. — *But one or other delivered a more moderate opinion, dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, Cas.* — *Very moderate, permodestus.* — *¶ (not excessive), modicus, mediocris, modum non superans.*  
**To MODERATE** (*govern*), moderor, gubernor, administro; præsideo: (*restrain*), tempero, supprimo, coercéo. — *the price of a thing, pretium minuere or deminuerere.* — *To moderate between persons contending, questionem or controversiam decidere or dirimere.* — *To moderate one's passions, animo moderari; animum frenare, cupiditates coercere, comprimere or reprimere.* — *Moderated, moderatus, lenitus, delinitus.*  
**MODERATELY**, modice, temperate, modeste: (*mildly*), moderate, molliter, temperanter, temperate, leniter. — *By carrying himself thus moderately, ita medium se gerendo, Liv.*  
**MODERATENESS**, temperantia, modestia, continentia.  
**MODERATION**, moderatio. — *in expense, parsimonia, frugalitas.*  
**MODERATOR**, moderator, temperator: præses (*president*, &c.).  
**MODERN**, recentior; novus; qui nunc est; hujus ætatis. — *¶ The moderns or modern writers, scriptores recentiores or nostræ ætatis.*  
**To MODERNIZE**, ad nova exempla or ad hujus ætatis morem componere.  
**MODEST**, modestus, pudens, verecundus. — *A modest (chaste) woman, mulier pudica or casta.* — *By a modest computation, ex justâ computatione, ex æquâ supputatione.* — *Very modest, permodestus.*  
**MODESTLY**, modeste, pudenter, verecunde. — *To speak modestly or within bounds, ut modice dicam.*  
**MODESTY**, modestia, pudor; (*chastity*), pudicitia, verecundia.  
**MODICUM**, paullum, paullulum; aliquantulum. — *My modicum of glory, gloriola nostra.*  
**MODIFY**, immutare aliquid de aliqua re.  
**MODIFICATION**, mutatio, immutatio.  
**MODISH**, scitus, concinnus, recentiori usui accommodatus.  
**MODISHLY**, scite, concinne.  
**MODISHNESS**, aliorum cultum victumque imitandi studium (*love of fashion*).  
**MODULATE**, modulator.  
**MODULATION**, modulatio, symphonia, harmonia.  
**MOHOCK**, sicarius.  
**MOIETY**, dimidium, pars dimidia.  
**MOIL**. See *Labor, Toil*.  
**MOIST** (*wet*), humidus, humectus; madibus, uvidus, udus: (*juicy*), succidus, succulentus, succi plenus. — *Moist with watering, riguus, irriguus, madidus.* — *A little moist or moistish, humidulus.* — *To be moist, humidum esse, humeo.* — *To grow moist, humesco.* — *To be made moist, humector; mædifico.*  
**To MOISTEN**, humecto; conspergo; mædificio.  
**MOISTENER**, qui humectat.

**MOISTNESS**, **MOISTURE**, humor. — *Moisture fuming out of the earth, vapor.* — *Without moisture, siccus; exsuccus.*  
**MOLASSES**, sacchari spuma or fæces.  
**MOLE**, talpa. — *A mole-hill, talpæ grumus or grumulus.* — *¶ A mole in the body, nævus, macula, nota.* — *¶ A mole (fence against the sea), moles (lapidum), agger.*  
**MOLEST**, inquieto, infesto, vexo; molestiam alicui exhibere, aliquem molestiâ afficere; interpello.  
**MOLESTER**, vexator; homo molestus; interpellator.  
**MOLESTING**, **MOLESTATION**, molestia, interpellatio, inquietatio, vexatio.  
**MOLLIFY**, mollio, emollio, lenio; mitigo. — *They had gradually mollified and appeased the people by soothing and softening their passions, paulatim permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem, Liv.*  
**MOLLIFIER**, pacator.  
**MOLLIFYING**, levatio, pacatio.  
**MOLTEN**, fusus, conflatus.  
**MOMENT** (*importance*), gravitas, momentum; (*instant*), temporis punctum, horæ momentum. — *A matter of great moment, res gravis, res magni momenti or ponderis.* — *of small moment, res levicula, nihili, parvi momenti or ponderis.*  
**MOMENTARY**, unius momenti, momento temporis durans.  
**MOMENTOUS**, magni momenti, gravis.  
**MONARCH**, qui solus imperio potitus est, tyrannus, (*usurper*); qui solus regnat, rex, imperator, princeps. — *Like a monarch (imperiously), pro imperio.*  
**MONARCHICAL**, regius, regalis.  
**MONARCHY**, imperium singulare, unius dominatus, dominatus or dominatio, imperium regum or regium: (*as a state*), civitas quæ ab uno regitur, civitas regia. — *To aim at or affect universal monarchy, principatum totius mundi affectare or cupere.*  
**MONASTERY**, monasterium, cœnobiium.  
**MONASTIC**, monasterialis; or by genit., monasterii, monachorum.  
**MONASTICALLY**, cœnobarum or monachorum more.  
**MONDAY**, dies lunæ, feria secunda.  
**MONEY**, pecunia; numus, numi; res familiaris, opes, fortunæ; pretium. — *He is covetous to get money, aliquantulum ad rem est avidior.* — *Money hides all defects, et genus et formam regina pecunia donat.* — *Money makes the mare go, dat census omnia, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat; see also Juvenal, 3, 143.* — *That is not for every man's money, id pauci emere possunt.* — *He values nothing but money, nihil præter pretium ei dulce est.* — *Money will make friends, res amicos invenit.* — *Base money, numi notæ deterioris.* — *Counterfeit, numi adulterini.* — *Spare, pecunia de majori summiâ residua or superflua.* — *To raise money, pecuniam cogere, colligere, conficere, exigere.* — *A piece of money, numus.* — *To coin money, numos cudere, percutere, scribere, signare.* — *To clip money, numos accidere.* — *Coined money, argentum signatum, æs signatum.* — *Money new coined, numi recens signati.* — *To hire for money, mercede or pretio conducere.* — *To lay out money, pecuniam expendere or impendere; numos or sumptus erogare, insumere, collocare.* — *To lend money out at interest, fenore, pecuniam fenore locare, fenori dare.* — *Interest money, fenus, usura.* — *Money lent at interest, æs circumforaneum or fenoratum.* — *To remit money by bill of exchange, pecuniam permutare.* — *To pay money, pecuniam numerare, pendere, solvere.* — *on the spot, pecuniam representare, præsentî pecuniâ solvere.* — *Ready money, pecunia præsens or numerata, numi præsentis, etc.* — *Buy oil on trust, and sell it for ready money, eme die cæcâ olivum, et vendito oculatâ die.* — *He always pays in ready money, ille semper Græcâ fide mercatur, Plant.* — *To lay down money, pecuniam representare or in medium conferre.* — *To make money of, vendo, pro pecuniâ commutare.* — *To change money, pecuniam permutare or commutare.* — *Current or good*

*money*, numus probus or usu receptus. — *Money due by bond*, pecunia ex chirographo debita. — *Borrowed*, as alienum. — *Money to drink*, donativum potiorum, donum epulare. — *Earnest-money*, arrhabo. — *Press-money*, auctoramentum. — *Of money*, numarius. — *A money-pouch*, sacculus, marsupium; — *bag*, saccus numorum. — *box*, loculi, arcula. — *Full of money*, pecuniosus, multam pecuniam habens. — *Want of money*, inopia pecuniæ or argenti: difficultas rei numariæ. — *Money laid out*, impensa, sumptus. — *A money-changer*, argentarius, numularius. — *his board*, mensa argentaria.

**MONEYED**, dives, locuples, bene numatus.

**MONEYLESS**, sine pecuniâ.

**MONGER**, qui aliquid venditat; mercator.

**MONGREL**, bigenerus, mixti generis; hybrida.

**MONITION**, monitio, monitus.

**MONITOR**, monitor, admonitor.

**MONITORY**, ad moritionem pertinens.

**MONK**, monachus. — *A monk's hood*, monachi cucullus.

**MONKERY**, res monachicæ; monachorum vita.

**MONKISH**, monachicus; monasterialis.

**MONKEY**, simia (*prop. and fig.*); simiolus; pithecium. — *Monkey tricks*, gestulationes, pl.

**MONOGAMY**, matrimonium singulare, monogamia.

**MONOPOLY**, monopolium.

**TO MONOPOLIZE**, monopolium exercere.

**MONOPOLIST**, monopolia.

**MONOSYLLABLE**, vox monosyllaba.

**MONOTONOUS**, unum sonum habens; nulla varietate delectans.

**MONOTONY of a speech**, oratio omni varietate carens.

**MONSIEUR**, domine mi!

**MONSOON**, ventus status Indiæ Orientalis.

**MONSTER**, monstrum, portentum, ostentum. — *Brceding monsters*, monstifer.

**MONSTROUS**, monstrosus, prodigiosus, portentosus.

**MONSTROUSLY**, monstrose, portentose, prodigiöse.

**MONSTROUSNESS**, MONSTROSITY, immanitas, vastitas; fœditas.

**MONTH**, mensis. — *A calendar month*, mensis ex computo calendarii. — *A twelve-month*, annus. — *Six months' time*, spatium semestre. — *Of a month*, mensis. — *A month and a half*, sesquimensis. — *Of two, three, four months*, binestris, trimestris, quadrimestris.

**MONTHLY**, adj. mensis: adv. singulis mensibus.

**MONUMENT** (*memorial*), monumentum: (*tomb*), inonumentum; mausoleum.

**MONUMENTAL**, ad monumentum pertinens.

**MOOD** (*humor*), animi habitus or affectus.

— *In a good or merry mood*, alacer, lætus, hilaris. — *In an ill mood*, male affectus, mæstus, tristis. — ¶ *The mood of a verb*, modus.

**MOODY** (*in an aagry mood*), stomachosus, tetricus, indignans.

**MOON**, luna; lunæ or lunare sidus, noctiluca, Phœbe, Cynthia. — *Tell me the moon is made of green cheese*, quid si nunc cælum ratat? — *The new moon*, luna nova or prima. — *The half moon*, luna falcata or semiformis. — *A half moon in fortification*, opus cornutum or lunatum. — *The moon in the first quarter*, cornua prima lunæ. — *The full moon*, luna plena, orbis lunæ plenus; *the time of it*, plenilunium. — *The moon is at full*, luna implet orbem. — *The increase of the moon*, luna crescens. — *The decrease or wane of the moon*, luna decrescens, decedens, senescens, lunæ decrementum. — *The moon in conjunction*, intermestris or intermenstrua luna; *the time of conjunction*, interlunium, (tempus) intermenstruum. — *The eclipse of the moon*, lunæ defectus; lunæ defectio (*the act*); luna deficiens or laborans. — *The globe of the moon*, lunæ globus. — *The disk*, orbis lunæ. — *The circle about the moon*, lunæ corona; halo. — *The moon shining all night*, pernox luna. — *The rising and setting of the moon*, lunæ ortus et obitus. — *Like the moon*, lunatus. — *Of the moon*, lunaris. — *A moon-calf*, mola. — *A moon-stone*, selenites. — ¶ *The moons of the*

planets, satellites. — ¶ *A moon or month*, mensis.

**MOONLIGHT**, MOONSHINE, lunæ lumen; lunæ splendor or nitor. — *By moonlight*, lunæ lucente. — *It is moonlight*, luna lucent.

**MOOR** (*blackmoor*), Æthiops. — *A tawny moor*, Maurus. — *A female Moor*, Æthiopissa. — *A female tawny moor*, Maura.

— ¶ (*marsh*), palus. — *Of a moor*, paluster, paludosus. — *A moor-hen*, fulica, gallina palustris. — *The great moor-cock*, phasianus.

**MOORISH** (*like a tawny-moor*), Mauritanicus.

— ¶ *Moorish ground*, Moor-land, campi uliginosi, ager paluster or uliginosus.

**MOOR**, v. (*bring to anchor*), navem constituere, classem supprimere. — *To be moored* (*lie at anchor*), stare in ancoris (*of the ship*); navem in ancoris habere.

**MOOT** (*assembly*), conventus.

**MOOT**. — *A moot case or point*, causa difficilis or dubia. — *Since it was a moot point whether the patricians were bound by any decrees of the commons*, quum veluti in controverso jure esset, tenerentur patres plebiscitis, Liv. — *A moot-hall*, aula declamatoria.

**TO MOOT a case**, causam difficilem or dubiam agere, disputare, disceptare. — *Of mootng or disputng*, declamatorius.

**MOP**, peniculus or periculum.

**TO MOP a chamber**, cubiculum peniculo purgare or lavare.

**MOPE**, obstupesco.

**MORAL**, adj. moralis, quod ad mores pertinet: probus; honestus. — *Moral philosophy*, philosophiæ pars moralis. — *A good moral man*, homo probus, homo probis moribus.

**MORAL of a fable**, præceptum. — ¶ *Morals*, see below.

**MORALITY** (*ethics*), doctrina de moribus, bene vivendi disciplina: (*moral goodness*), honestas, honestum; virtus.

**MORALIST**, qui de moribus præcipit; morum magister.

**MORALLY** (*in a moral sense*), sensu morali: (*rightly*), honeste. — *Morally speaking*, ex communi hominum sensu, prout humano sensu res æstimari potest, humanâ rerum æstimatione. — *It is morally impossible*, nequâquam fieri potest.

**MORALS** (*manners*), mores; morum conditio. — *Good morals*, mores boni or probi. — *Bad*, mores pravi or improbi. — ¶ (*ethics*). See *Morality*, *Moral*.

**TO MORALIZE**, de moribus præcipere.

**MORASS**, palus.

**MORBID**, morbidus, morbosus.

**MORE**, adj. and subst. plures; plus (*as subst.*); amplius; major (*greater*). — *I will take more care*, mihi majori erit cura. — *It has more bitter than sweet*, plus aloës quam mellis habet. — *He has no more wit than a stone*, non habet plus sententiæ quam lapis. — *The field is now worth a great deal more*, multo plus est nunc ager. — *Ten years and more*, decem anni, et quod excurrit. — *He asked more than was fit*, ulterius justo rogavit. — *This is more than I looked for*, præter spem evenit. — *The more they drink the more they want*, quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt; quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aque. — *The more haste the worse speed*, qui nimium properat, serius absolvit. — *More than a hundred citizens of Rome*, amplius centum cives Romani. — *And more than all this*, quinimo, imo etiam, neque hoc solum. — *There were no more than five*, quinque omnino fuerunt. — *He said there was one*, and no more, unum dicebat, præterea neminem. — *More than every one will believe*, supra quam cuique credible est. — *It is more than you know*, clam te est. — *More than once or twice*, iterum et sæpius. — *What is there more to be done?* quid restat? — *I desired nothing more*, nihil mihi potius fuit. — *More than one house*, non domus una. — *More and more*, impensius, magis ac magis, plus plusque. — *A little more*, plusculum. — *More or less*, plus minus, plus minusve. — *As much more*, alterum tantum. — *No more*, nihil amplius. — *More than enough*, plus satis, satis superque. — *To be more than enough*, superesse, redundare. — *To make more of* (*esteem more*), augeo, amplifico, exaggero: (*esteem more*), plus æstimare: (*sell for a higher price*), plus vendere. — *More than*

is reasonable, ulterius justo, plus equo.

**MORE**, adv. is expressed by the comparative degrec, or else is made by magis, plus quam, amplius, etc. — *More than usual*, præter consuetudinem, ultra solum. — *Nothing in the world seems more clean*, nothing more demure, nothing more neat, nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans. — *More than forty years old*, annos natus magis quadraginta. — *She was so handsome that nothing could be more so*, vultu erat adeo venusto, ut nihil supra. — *There is none more for your turn*, magis ex usu tuo nemo est. — *But more especially now*, at nunc cum maxime. — *The more excellently any man speaks*, the more he fears the difficulty of speaking, ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem pertimescit.

**MOREOVER**, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc.

**MORN**, MORNING, mane, tempus matutinum, horæ matutinæ: Aurora (*poet.*).

— *Early morn*, primum mane, prima lux. — *In the morning*, mane. — *Early in the morning*, primo or inulto mane, bene mane; primo diluculo. — *He gave audience to all who waited on him early in the mornng*, simul atque luceret, faciebat omnibus sui conveniendi potestatem. — *Every morning*, quotidie mane, omnibus horis matutinis. — *Of the morning*, matutinus. — *Till the next morning*, usque ad alteram lucem. — *To bid or wish one a good morning*, aliquem mane salutare. — *Good morning!* salve! — *It is morning light*, lucet. — *In the gray of the morning*, albente celo. — *Next morning*, postridie mane, Cic.

**MOROSE**, morosus, difficilis; acerbus.

**MOROSENESS**, morositas.

**MOROSELY**, morose.

**MORRIS dance**, tripudium Mauritanicum.

**MORROW**. — *To-morrow*, cras; crastino die. — *On the morrow*, insequentie die. — *Good-morrow*, faustam tibi hanc lucem opto, precor tibi felicem diem; salve! — *Of to-morrow*, crastinus. — *To-morrow morning*, cras mane. — *To-morrow night*, crastinâ nocte. — *The next day after to-morrow*, perendie.

**MORSEL**, buccæ, offa; frustum, pars tenuis. — *To be brought to a morsel of bread*, ad summam inopiam redigi. — *A little morsel*, buccella, frustulum. — *In little morsels*, frustatim, minutim. — *A fine morsel*, pulpamentum.

**MORTAL** (*deadly*), capitalis (*to death*); mortifer (*fatal*); letalis and letifer are poet.: (*subject to death*), mortalis, caducus, mortis obnoxius.

**MORTALS**, mortales; homines.

**MORTALITY** (*frailty*), mortalitas, conditio mortalis: (*number of the dead*), numerus mortuorum. — *The mortality in that year was very great*, permulti homines eo anno morte absumpti sunt.

**MORTALLY**, mortifere, letaliter.

**MORTAR** (*for pounding*), mortarium — *To bruise in a mortar*, pinso, pinsito. — *A bruising in a mortar*, pinsatio. — ¶ (*cement*), mortarium; arenatum.

**MORTGAGE**, hypotheca, fundus (ædes, etc.) oppigneratus or pignori oppositus.

**TO MORTGAGE**, oppignero, pignori opponere, fiduciarium dare. — *Certain it is*, that he returned not at all improved in wealth, so that he was forced to mortgage all his lands to his brother, rediit certe nihilo opulentior, ut qui, prope labefactâ jam fide, omnia prædia fratri obligârit, Suet.

**MORTGAGEE**, pignerator, cui fundus, etc. oppigneratus est.

**MORTGAGER**, qui or qua fundum, etc. oppignerat.

**MORTIFY**, v. a. — *To mortify one's passions*, animo suo moderari, cupiditibus imperare; animi motus coercere, cohibere, comprimere, refrenare. — ¶ *To mortify a person or make him uneasy*, dolorem alicui inurere, aliquem mordere or pungere. — *Mortified* (*weared*), dolens; mærore or tristitiâ affectus. — ¶ *To mortify*, v. n. (*as a limb*), gangrænâ putrescere. — *Mortified*, gangrænâ affectus.

**MORTIFICATION** (*self-denial*), cupiditatum coercitio, animi motuum cohibitio. — *A person of great mortification*, strenuus



animi et corporis domitor, edomandi corporis studiosissimus. — ¶ *(grief or uneasiness)*, dolor alicui inustus, dolor. — *He could have no greater mortification, nihil illi acerbius accidere poterat.* — *This will be a very great mortification to him, magnum hoc illi et acerbissimum dolorem inuret.*

**MORTMAIN**, annui reditūs or vectigalis abolitio; mortua manus (*law Lat.*).

**MORTUARY**, donum ecclesiæ ab homine morituro datum.

**MOSAIC work**, opus tessellatum, opus museum. — *pavement, pavementum tessellatum.*

**MOSQUE**, ædes Turcica.

**MOSS**, muscus. — *A rolling stone gathers no moss, saxum volubile non obducitur musco.* — *Sea moss, muscus marinus.* — *Covered with moss, muscosus, musco tectus or obductus.* — *To clear from moss, emusco; muscum arboribus abradere.*

**Mossy**, muscosus, lanuginosus.

**MOST**, *adj.* plurimi; pars major; plerique. — *In most things the mean is the best, in plerisque rebus mediocritas est optima.* — *When most of the night was spent, ubi plerumque noctis processerat.* — *The most part or greatest number, plurimi, pars major; plerique.* — *For the most part or greatest part, magna ex parte, maximam partem: (generally), plerumque, fere, plurimum.* — *To make the most of a thing (use it frugally), rem aliquam parce or frugaliter administrare or distribuere; parce uti: (sell to the highest bidder), rem aliquam carissimo pretio vendere.*

**Most** is often the sign of the superlative degree; as, *the most learned, doctissimus.* — *The most eloquent, eloquentissimus.* — *Most commonly or most usually, fere, plerumque.* — ¶ *Otherwise adverbially, maxime, plurimum, præcipue.* — *The most of any nobleman, maxime omnium nobilium.* — *I use him the most of any, hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum.* — *I marvelled most at this, hoc præcipue miratus sum.* — *He always esteemed you most, ille semper te fecit maximi.* — *Most of all, maxime, quam maxime.*

**MOSTLY**, fere, plerumque, plurimum.

**MOTE**, corpusculum, atomus.

**MOTH**, tineæ, blatta; teredo. — *Full of moths, Mothy, tineosus, tineis scatens.* — *Moth-eaten, a tineis erosus or comesus.*

**MOTHER**, mater; genitrix. — *Diffidence is the mother of safety, diffidentia tempestiva parit securitatem.* — *A little mother, matercula.* — *A mother-in-law or step-mother, noverca: (husband's or wife's mother), mariti or uxoris mater.* — *A grandmother, aviâ.* — *A great-grandmother, proavia.* — *A grandmother's brother, abavunculus.* — *A godmother, susceprix.* — *By the mother's side, a matre; interno genere.* — *Of a mother, maternus.* — ¶ *(dregs), fax.*

**MOTHERHOOD**, maternâ dignitas.

**MOTHERLIKE**, MOTHERLY, maternus; matronalis (*matronly*). — *A motherly woman, matrona prudens.*

**MOTHERLESS**, matre orbatus.

**MOTHERY**, fœulentus.

**MOTION**, motio, motus, impulsus, impetus, agitatio. — *of the mind, animi concitatio, affectio, perturbatio.* — *A little motion, motiuncula.* — *The motions of an army, exercitūs itinera.* — *To observe the enemy's motions, hostis itinera observare or explorare.* — ¶ *A motion for a bill, rogatio.* — *To make a motion for a bill, rogo.* — *A motion in chancery, &c., rogatus.* — *To make a motion in parliament, sententiam dicere.* — ¶ *At one's own motion, ultro, sua sponte, sua sponte.* — *At another's motion, alio instigante.* — *This was done at the motion of Clodius, hoc Clodii impulsu factum est.*

**To MOTION**, rogo. — *Motioned, rogatus, propositus.*

**MOTIONER**, rogator.

**MOTIONLESS**, immobilis, fixus.

**MOTIVE faculty**, facultas movens, motum efficiens, motūs effectrix.

**MOTIVE**, s. causa, consilii motus, incitamentum. — *What was your motive for doing so? quæ te causa impulit ut ita faceres?* — *You have heard my motive for this enterprise, audistis motus consilii mei.*

**MOTLEY**, versicolor, discolor; varius, coloris varii: confusus, perturbatus.

**MOTTO**, sententia; dictum.

**MOULD** (*earth*), terra, solum. — ¶ *A mould (in which any thing is cast), forna, matrix, typus.* — ¶ *Mould that gathers on things, mucor, situs.*

**To MOULD** (*cast in a mould*), formo, fingo, figuro; ex metallo (*e. g. ære*) aliquid fundere. — ¶ *To mould (grow mouldy), mucescere, mucorem contrahere.*

**MOULDER**, s. formator, factor, plastes.

**To MOULDER away**, situ corrumpi, putresco, in pulverem redigi.

**MOULDING** (*forming*), formatio, figuratio; fusio. — *Mouldings in architecture, toreumata, pl.*

**MOULDY**, situ corruptus, mucidus.

**MOULDINESS**, situs; mucor.

**MOULT**, plumas mutare.

**MOULTING**, plumarum mutatio.

**MOUNCH**, MAUNCH, mando, manduco.

**MOUND**, collis terrenus, tumulus terreus; agger.

**MOUNT**, s. mons. — *A little mount, tumulus, grumus; collis.*

**MOUNTAIN**, mons. — *To make a mountain of a mole-hill, ex cloacâ arcem facere.* — *Of a mountain, montanus.* — *Wandering on mountains, montivagus (poet.).* — *A little mountain, collis; tumulus.*

**MOUNTAINEER**, homo montanus.

**MOUNTAINOUS** (*full of mountains*), montosus or montuosus.

**MOUNT up**, ascendo, conscendo, emico. — ¶ *To mount the infantry on horseback, pedites in equos imponere.* — *Mounted, Mountant, elatus, sublatus.* — *Mounted upon, insidens.* — *Well mounted, equo generoso insidens, forti et alacri equo vectus.*

**MOUNTING up**, ascensio, ascensus.

**MOUNTBANK**, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus.

**MOURN**, *act.* lugeo, mæreo, deploro, gemo, defleo: — *neut.* lugeo, mæreo, ploro, lamentor. — *She mourns, in mærore est.* — *To mourn for a dead friend, mortem amici deplorare or deflere.* — *To mourn together, simul cum aliquo doleo.* — *Mourned for, defletus, deploratus.* — *Mourning (lamenting), tristis, lugubris, queribundus, mæstus.*

**MOURNER**, plorator (*wailer*); mæstus (*afflicted person*); qui funis exsequitur (*at a funeral*). — *A chief mourner, plorator præcipuus or primarius.* — *A mourner in black, atratus, pullatus.*

**MOURNFUL**, tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, acerbus, lugubris. — *Very mournful, perluctuosus.*

**MOURNFULLY**, mæste (*with grief*); misere, miserabiliter.

**MOURNING** (*grief*), mæror, mæstitia, luctus. — ¶ (*plaintive cry*), querela. — *of a dove, columba gemitus.* — ¶ *Mourning or mourning apparel, cultus lugubris, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla.* — *In mourning, pullatus, atratus, lugubri veste vestitus.* — *To go into or put on mourning, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem suinere or induere.* — *To wear mourning, atratum or pullatum incidere; lugubri veste vestitum esse; in luctu esse.* — *To leave off mourning, luctum or vestem lugubrem deponere; ad vestitum (suum) redire.* — *A mourning-cloak, pallium atratum.*

**MOUSE**, mus. — *A mouse that has but one hole is easily taken, mus non uni cavo fidit.* — *He speaks like a mouse in a cheese, mussat, mussitâ occulte et depressâ voce loquitur.* — *A little or young mouse, musculus.* — *A field-mouse, mus agrestis.* — *A dor-mouse, glis.* — *A rear-mouse or bat, vespertilio.* — *The Alpine mouse, mus Alpinus.* — *A shrew-mouse, mus araneus.* — *Of or belonging to a mouse, murinus.* — *Mouse-dung, muscerda.* — *A mouse-hole, muris cavum.* — *A mouse-trap, muscipula.*

**To MOUSE**, mures venari, insectari; muribus insidiari.

**MOUTH**, os (*see the Lex.*), rictus oris or rictus (*open mouth*); fauces (*jaws*); rostrum (*beak, snout*). — *It is in every body's mouth, in ore est omni populo.* — *By word of mouth, vivâ voce.* — *He lives from hand to month, in diem vivit.* — *He that sends mouths, sends meat, Deus omnibus quod sat est suppeditat.* — *To*

*take the bread out of one's mouth, ex ore alicui bolum eripere.* — *A little mouth, osculum.* — *of a bottle, ampullæ os.* — *of a cannon, tormenti bellici os.* — *of a haven or river, os or ostium portūs or fluminis.* — *of the stomach, os ventriculi.* — *A wide mouth, os laxum.* — *A sparrow mouth, os patulum.* — *A wry mouth, os distortum, indecora vultūs conformatio.* — *To make mouths, os sibi distortere; Ter.* — *To make mouths at, ore ducto subsannare; projectis labiis quempiam despiciere.* — *To stop a person's mouth, os alicui obturare, linguam alicui occcludere.* — *Mouth-honor, verbis tantum comitas.* — *Foul mouthed, maledicus, contumeliosus, conviciis lacessens.* — *Mearly-mouthed, pudibundus, verecundus, modestus, pudens.* — *Wide-mouthed, rictum patulum habens.*

**To MOUTH** (*eat much*), ingurgito, devoro: (*use big words*), ampullas projicere. — *A mouthing (brawling) fellow, clamorosus, rixosus.*

**MOUTHFUL**, bolus; frustum.

**MOUTHLESS**, sine ore.

**MOVE**, v. a. moveo, commoveo; cieo (*set in motion, arouse*), agito (*move to and fro*), verso (*turn round*), quatō (*shake*), molior (*with effort*); v. n. se movere, se commovere, moveor, commoveor, moveo; feror; mico, vibro. — *To move (disturb), moveo, commoveo; turbo, perturbo.* — *Those things do not at all move me, illa me nequâquam movent.* — *Their clamors no way move him, nihil illum clamores commovent or perturbant.* — *To move (advise, persuade), suadeo, hortor, excito, instigo; ad aliquid agendum impellere.* — *I was greatly moved on first hearing the news, graviter primo nuntio commotus sum.* — *To be moved (angered), succenseo, excandesco, irascor; stemachor.* — *The populace was greatly moved against those villains, inflammabatur populus in istos improbos.* — *He was not at all moved at that misfortune, æquo animo calamitatem illam ferebat.* — *To be moved (induced or persuaded), adducor, persuadeor.* — *Moved (stirred or actuated), motus, commotus, impulsus, accensus, incensus, tactus.* — *Moved by no menaces or terrors, nullis minis, nullis terculis motus.* — *Moved by entreaties, precibus commotus.* — *Chremes, moved by this report, hæc famâ impulsus Chremes.* — *Being greatly moved, she speaks thus, sic accensa profatur.* — *Moved with grief, dolore incensus.* — *Moved by suspicion, they make the matter public, incensi suspicione rem in medium vocant.* — *Being moved with desire of applause, cupidine laudis tactus.* — *Moved (angered or provoked), irritatus, iratus, irâ incensus, commotus, inflammatus.* — *To move (propose), rogo, propono.* — *To move or remove one's dwelling, commigro.* — *To move and stir up to mischief, ad malum incitare, concitare, extimulare.* — *To move to (act.), admoveo.* — *To move violently, impello.* — *To move up and down, agito, jacto, (act.); jactari, mico, (neut.).* — *To move off (with draw), se submovere or subducere.* — *To move (convey) off, amoveo, removeo.* — *To move or affect the minds of an auditory, audientium animos movere, motus in animis dicendo excitare.* — *Proper for moving the affections, commovendis or concitandis animis idoneus.* — *Moved forward, incitatus; propulsus; inwardly, instinctus.* — *up and down, micans, vacillans.* — *Moved or tossed, agitatus, jactatus, exagitatus.* — *Not moved, immotus, fixus, offirmatus, mutari nescius.* — *Easily moved, agitabilis, mobilis.* — *Not to be moved, immobilis.*

**MOVABLE**, mobilis.

**MOVABLES** (*movable goods*), supellex; res quæ moveri possunt, res moventes.

**MOVABLENESS**, mobilitas.

**MOVABLY**, ita ut moveri queat.

**MOVEMENT** (*motion*), motus; motio. — ¶ *The movement of a watch, interiores partes horologii portabilis.*

**MOVER** (*putter in motion*), motor: (*persuader*), suasor; sollicitator, Sen.: (*provoker*), stimulator, impulsor: (*author*), auctor: (*proposer*), lator (*legis*), qui proponit.

**MOVING**, *adj.* (*forcible, affecting*), gravis, vehemens; flebilis, luctuosus.

**MOVING**, *s.* motus, motio, admotio: (*persuading*), sollicitatio, suscitatio: (*provoking*), instigatio: (*shaking*), concussio.

**MOVINGLY**, cum magno animorum motu; graviter.

**MOW** (*cut down*), *v.* meto, demeto; seco, deseco. — *What you sow, that you must now, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes.* — *To mow down the reaks of the eamay, hostes metendo sternere humum.* — *The time or season for mowing hay, fœnisicium.*

**MOWER**, messor. — *of hay, fœniseca, fœnisex, sector fœni.*

**MOWING**, messio (*act*); messis (*state*). — *of hay, fœnisicium.*

**MOW**. (See *Loft*.) — *A barley-mow, hordei cumulus.* — *A hay-mow, fœnile, fœnicumulus.*

**TO MOW** (*make a mow of*) barley, hay, &c., hordeum, fœnum, etc. acervare, coacervare, tumulare, accumulare. — *The making of a mow, coacervatio, acervatio.* — *Mowed (made up in a mow), sub tecto acervatim conditus.*

**MUCH**, *adj.* multus, plurimus; multum *with genit.*: — *adv.* multum, magnopere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe. — *It is a matter of much pains, multi sudoris est.* — *Money is every where much esteemed, plurimi passim fit pecunia.* — *Much good may it do you, prosit salutis tuae, bene sit tibi.* — *Much would have more, crescit amor argenti.* — *Much eoin, much care, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.* — *With much ado, vix, ægre, difficulter, non sine magno labore, magno cum conatu.* — *To make much ado about nothing, de lanâ caprinâ rixari, magno conatu magnas nugas agere.* — *Much (in value or concernment), magni, permagni, etc.* — *They think it much concerns you, magni tua interesse arbitrantur.* — *It very much concerns us, that you be at Rome, permagni nostra interest, te esse Rome.* — *It is not much regarded, non admodum curæ est.* — *Much otherwise than I would, longe secus quam vellem.* — *I have much desired your letters, vehementer expectavi tuas literas.* — *I do not much care, non magnopere laboro.* — *Much about the same time, iisdem ferme temporibus.* — *Say that I am here much against my will, dic me hic oppido esse invitum.* — *Too much or over much, adj.* nimius; nimium *with genit.*: — *subst.* nimium. — *The being too much, nimietas.* — *Too much of one thing is good for nothing, ne quid nimis.* — *Too much or over much, adv.* nimis, nimium, plus quam satis est. — *As much or how much, quantum.* — *As much again, alterum tantum.* — *As much as may be, quantum maximum, cum maximis.* — *As much as in me lies, quantum in me est, quoad potero.* — *Exceeding much or very much, affatim, abunde.* — *This much or so much, tantum.* — *Just so much, tantundem.* — *A little too much, paullo nimis.* — *Too, too much, pernimis.* — *For how much? quanti? — For so much, tanti.* — *Much like, simillimus, persimilis.* — *In as much or for as much as, in quantum; quandoquidem.* — *In so much that, ita ut.* — *Much less, multo minus; nedum.* — *It was not so much as used, much less was it in any esteem, ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo erat.* — *Much the same, idem fere.* — *So much for this time, atque hæc hactenus.* — *Thus much, hactenus.* — *Twice as much, duplo.* — *Three times as much, triplo.* — *Four times as much, quadruplo.* — *Never so much, vel maxime.* — *If she be never so much a kinswoman, si vel maxime cognata est.* — *To make much of, magni facere; indulgenter habere.* — *one's self, bene curare ætatem; genio indulgere.* — *To run much upon such a thing, multum esse in re aliquâ; commorari, habitare, hære in re aliquâ.* — *To think much of a thing, or do it unwillingly, invitum or invite aliquid agere.* — *A making much of, indulgentia.* — || See *More, Most*.

**MUCILAGE**, mucus.

**MUCILAGINOUS** glands, glandulæ mucosæ.

**MUCK** (*dung*), fîmus, stercus.

**MUCKER** (*hoard up*), acervo, coacervo.

**MUCOUS**, mucosus.

**MUD**, lutum; limus (*slime*). — *To stiek*

*in the mud, in limo hære.* — *Mud-stone, saxum limosum.* — *A mud-wall, mæcæria lutea.* — *A mud-wall (bird), apiaster.* — *Without mud, illimis.*

**TO MUD** (*besmeer with mud*), luto oblinere, luto: (*bespatter*), luto conspergere or aspergere, luto opplere: (*disturb*), turbo.

**TO MUDDLE** (*disturb*), turbo: (*intoxicate*), inebrio. — *Muddled, inebriatus, potu madens.*

**MUDDY** (*full of mud*), lutosus, limosus, cœnosus. — *A muddy or cloudy look, vultus tetricus, nubilus.* — *A muddy place, gurgis limosus.*

**MUE**, plumas mutare.

**MUFF**, tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum.

**MUFFLE**, obvolvo, velo, tego, operio, coöperio. — *To muffle up one's face, faciem obvolvere.* — *To muffle himself in his cloak, pallio se tegere or coöperire.*

**MUFFLER**, oris integumentum.

**MUFFTI**, pontifex maximus Turcarum.

**MUG**, cantharus.

**MUGGISH**, MUGGY, humidus; mucidus.

**MUGWORT**, artemisia.

**MULATTO**, hybrida.

**MULBERRY**, morum. — *tree, morus.*

**MULCT**, *s.* mulcta.

**TO MULCT**, mulcto; mulctam alicui imponere.

**MULE**, mulus, mula. — *Of a mule, mularis.*

**MULETEER**, mulio.

**MULL** wine, vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.

**MULLER**, MULLET, lapis terendis coloribus serviens. — || *A mullet (fish), mugil.*

**MULSE**, mulsum.

**MULTANGULAR**, multangulus.

**MULTIFARIOUS**, multiplex.

**MULTIFARIOUSLY**, multifarie, multifariam.

**MULTIFARIOUSNESS**, multiplicata differentia.

**MULTIFORM**, multiformis.

**MULTIPLICITY**, varietas; magna copia.

**MULTIPLY**, multiplico; (*increase*), augeo, accumulo: — *v. n.* multiplicari; augeri. — *To multiply three by four, tria quater multiplicare or ducere.* — *The eamay's forces multiply daily, copiæ hostium indies augentur, accessionem hostes quotidie faciunt.*

**MULTIPLIER**, qui multiplicat; (*as a number*), numerus multiplicans.

**MULTIPLYING**, multiplicatio; auctio; auctus.

**MULTIPLICATION**, multiplicatio.

**MULTIPLICABLE**, multiplicabilis.

**MULTIPLICAND** (*in arithmetic*) numerus multiplicandus.

**MULTITUDE** (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus, magna vis. — *A multitude of children, liberorum frequentia, Liv.* — || *The multitude (vulgar), vulgus, plebs.*

**MULTITUDINOUS**, multiplex.

**MUM** (*hist*), st! tace! au!

**MUMBLE** (*mutter*), murmuro, musso, mussito; mutio. — *To mumble over, mussitando recitare.* — *To mumble in eating, labiis clausis manducare.*

**MUMBLER**, qui mussitat.

**MUMBLING**, murmuratio, *Sen.*

**MUMBLINGLY** (*mutteringly*), titubanter.

**MUMMER**. See *Masker*.

**MUMMERY**, MUMMIES, hominum personatorum pompa.

**MUMMY**, mortuus arte medicatus.

**MUMPS**, angina.

**MUNCH**, manduco.

**MUNDANE**, by genit. mundi; humanus; vanus.

**MUNICIPAL**, municipalis; *genit.* urbis. — *A municipal or corporate town, municipium.*

**MUNIFICENT**, munificus, liberalis.

**MUNIFICENCE**, munificentia, liberalitas.

**MUNITIONS**, munitiones, munimenta. — || See *Ammunition*.

**MURAL**, muralis.

**MURDER**, cædes, homicidium: (*opp. to manslaughter*), cædes. — *The murder of a man, hominis cædes or occisio.* — *The murder or butchering of men, hominum trucidatio.* — *To commit mur-*

*der, cædem or homicidium facere; parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere.* — *Murder will out, diu non latent scelera, Flor.* — *And that that killing should not be accounted murder, neve ea cædes capitalis noxa haberetur, Liv.* — *To heap murder upon murder, cædem cæde accumulare.* — *Murder of one's father, mother, brother, prince, &c., parricidium.* — *of one's brother, parricidium fratrum or fratris.*

**TO MURDER**, interficio, occido, cædem alicujus facere, efficere or perpetrare, neco, necem alicui inferre; jugulo (*cut his throat*); trucidio (*butcher*).

**MURDERER**, alicujus interfector or percussor; homicida, sicarius. — *A murderer of a parent, prince, &c., parricida.* — *of his brother, fratricida.* — *of his sister, sororicide.*

**MURDERESS**, homicida; parricida. — *of one, alicujus interfectorix.*

**MURDERING**, *s.* interfectio, trucidatio.

**MURDEROUS**, sanguinarius, cruentus, atrox, truculentus, ferus.

**MURDEROUSLY**, atrociter, sæve, truculenter.

**MURKY**, caliginosus, tenetricosus.

**MURMUR**, *s.* (*complaint*), questus, querela conquestio: (*low noise*), murmur, susurrus; fremitus.

**TO MURMUR**, murinuro, musso, mussito; fremo; susurro. — *again, remurmuro.* — *against, obmurmuro, de re aliquâ queri or conquiri.* — *at, adfremio.* — *to one's self, secum commurmurare.* — *Murmured against, obmurmuratus.* — *Murmuring applause, admurmuratio.* — *A little murmuring noise, susurrus.*

**MURMURER**, qui murmurat.

**MURMURING**, murmuratio; murmur; susurrus; fremitus. — *That affair occasioned great murmuring through all Macedonia, ingentem ea res fremitum totâ Macedonia fecit, Liv.*

**MURMURINGLY**, cum murmuratione.

**MURRAIN**, lues pecuaria.

**MURREY**, fuscus, subniger.

**MUSCADEL** or **MUSCADINE** wine, vinum ex apianis uvis.

**MUSCHAT** pear, pîrum moschatum.

**MUSCLE** (*of the body*), musculus: (*fish*), concha, musculus. — *The muscles of the arm, lacerti.* — *Fisher of muscles, concharius.*

**MUSCULAR**, musculorum, *genit.*; musculosus (*brazen*); robustus (*strong*).

**MUSCULOUS**, musculosus.

**MUSE**, Musa. — *The Muses, Pierides, Camænæ.*

**MUSE** or *use upon*, meditor, commentor; contemtor, cogito; dubito; mente perpendere, animo versare. — *To muse beforehand, præmeditor.* — *Musing deeply, cogitatione defixus, altius cogitans.* — *Mused upon, meditatus, cogitatus, animo perpensus.* — *Having mused, meditatus.* — *Mused on beforehand, præmeditatus.* — *Musing on mischief, malo defixus or intentus.*

**MUSER**, contemtor, contemplatrix.

**MUSING**, meditatio, contemplatio, cogitatio, commentatio. — *beforehand, præmeditatio.*

**MUSHROOM**, fungus. — *The dainty mushroom, boletus.*

**MUSIC** (*the art*), ars musica, musica (*-æ or -orum*): (*the music*), cantus; concertus: modi musici, modi. — *A music-school, ludus fidicinus.* — *A great lover of music, musicorum perstudiosus.* — *A professor of music, qui artem musicam docet; artis musicæ peritus.* — *To set to music, musicis modis canticum excipere.* — *Music, vocal and instrumental, vocum et nervorum cantus.*

**MUSICAL**, musicus, harmonicus, numerosus.

**MUSICALLY**, musice, modulate; numerose.

**MUSICALNESS**, concertus, harmonia.

**MUSICIAN**, symphoniacus (*in an orchestra*); fidicen; tibicen; cornicen: musicus (*skilled in music*).

**MUSK**, moschus. — *To perfume a thing with musk, rem odoratiorem facere moscho.* — *A musk-ball, pastillus.*

**MUSKET**, sclopetum. — *A musket-ball, glans (plumbea).* — *Musket-proof, sclopeto impenetrabilis.* — || *A musket (hawk), risus mas.*

MUSKETEER, miles sclopeto armatus.  
 MUSLIN, sindon. — *A muslin handkerchief, sudarium ex sindone confectum.*  
 MUSSULMAN, Muhamedi sectator.  
 MUST (*new wine*), mustum.  
 MUST, v. — *I must, debeo, oportet me, etc.* — *Be it as it will, it must be kept secret, quocunque pacto tacito opus est. — You must not think to impose on Davus, ne te credas Davum ludere. — It must needs be so, fieri aliter non potest. — What must be done? quid futurum est? — || Note.* MUST, when it relates to necessity, is best made by *necessc est*; when to need, by *opus est*; when to duty, by *debeo* or *oportet*; and in all these it may be made by a gerund in *dum*; as, *I must write, scribendum est mihi.*  
 MUSTACHES, capillus or barba labri superioris; mystax, *facis, m.*  
 MUSTARD, MUSTARD-SEED, sinapi. — *Biting mustard, scelerata sinapis. — Wild mustard, erysimon. — Of mustard, e sinapi factus.*  
 MUSTER, v. exercitum lustrare, censere; militum delectum agere; numerum militum inire. — *To muster up one's titles, honoris titulos or gradus congerere or accumulare. — Mustered, conscriptus, census.*  
 MUSTER, s. exercitus or copiarum lustratio or recensio. — *master, militum censor. — roll, militum recensitorum catalogus or album. — To make a muster, militum numerum inire, Liv.; militares copias recensere, inspicere, cognoscere, recognoscere. — To make false musters, falsum numerum militum referre. — || To pass muster, approbor, comprobor.*

MUSTERING, census, lustratio, recensio. — *A mustering-place, campus.*  
 MUSTY, humore vitiat; mucidus, situm redolens. — *To smell musty, fetorem or situm redolere. — To be musty, muceo. — To grow musty, mucesco.*  
 MUSTINESS, mucor.  
 MUTABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius; volubilis.  
 MUTABLENESS, MUTABILITY, mutabilitas, mobilitas; varietas.  
 MUTATION, mutatio.  
 MUTE, mutus. — *They are as mute as fishes, quasi muti silent. — To become mute or silent, obmutesco.*  
 MUTELY, tacite.  
 MUTILATE, mutilo, trunco. — *Mutilated, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus, debilis, curtus.*  
 MUTILATING, MUTILATION, mutilatio, truncatio.  
 MUTINY, v. tumultuor, seditionem excitare, facere, conflare, commovere.  
 MUTINY, s. seditio, tumultus, motus; concitatio, consternatio; secessio. — *This mutiny of the soldiers being quelled, sedato militari tumultu, Just.*  
 MUTINEER, homo turbulentus or seditiosus; conjuratus; seditiosis fax; qui imperium alicujus detrectat.  
 MUTINOUS, turbulentus, tumultuosus, factiosus, seditiosus; concitor, Tac.  
 MUTINOUSLY, seditiose, turbulenter, turbulente.  
 MUTTER, mutio, musso, mussito, immutio, fremo.  
 MUTTERER, qui or quæ mussitat.  
 MUTTERING, murmuratio.  
 MUTTERINGLY, cum murmuratione.  
 MUTTON, caro ovina or vervecina. —

*Mutton-broth, jusculum ex carne ovina elixâ confectum.*  
 MUTUAL, mutuus; alternus. — *favors, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.*  
 MUTUALITY, vices.  
 MUTUALLY, mutuo; in vicem. — *By this benefit you mutually oblige each other, hoc beneficio utriusque ab utrisque vere devincimini. — They mutually loved each other, mutuis amoribus se amabant.*  
 MUZZLE, fiscella, capistrum, camus. — *|| The muzzle of a gun, sclopeti os.*  
 To MUZZLE, capistro constringere or colligare.  
 MY, meus. — *I myself, ego ipse.*  
 MYRIAD (*ten thousand*), decies mille.  
 MYRRH (*herb and gum*), myrrha. — *Of myrrh, myrrhinus. — Seasoned with it, myrrhatus.*  
 MYRRHINE, myrrhinus.  
 MYRTLE, myrtus. — *Common myrtle, myrtus vulgaris nigricans. — Wild myrtle, myrtus silvestris. — The white myrtle, myrtus alba. — The myrtle-berry, myrtum. — Of myrtle, myrteus, myrtaceus. — Mixed with myrtle, myrtatus. — A myrtle-grove, myrtetum.*  
 MYSTERY, arcanum; mysterium.  
 MYSTAGOGUE, mystagogus.  
 MYSTERIOUS, MYSTICAL, mysticus; arcanus.  
 MYSTERIOUSLY, obscure, parum dilucide.  
 MYSTERIOUSNESS, mirabilitas.  
 MYSTICALLY, mystice.  
 MYSTICISM, studium mysticum.  
 MYTHOLOGY, historia fabularis; mythologia; fabulae.  
 MYTHOLOGICAL, quod ad fabulas pertinet, fabularis, fabulosus.  
 MYTHOLOGIST, scriptor fabularum.

N.

NACKER, concha margaritifera.  
 NAG, mannus, equuleus. — *A little nag, mannullus, equus pumilus. — An ambling nag, asturco.*  
 NAIL, clavus. — *He paid the money down upon the nail, argentum representavit. — He has hit the nail on the head, rem acu tetigit. — To draw a nail, clavum extrahere. — To drive it, clavum figere or defigere. — A nail for beams, clavus trabalis. — Nail-smith, clavarius. — || The nail of one's hand or foot, unguis. — He labors tooth and nail, manibus pedibusque obnix facit. — A little nail, unguiculus. — The parings of the nails, unguium præsegmina. — To pare the nails, ungues recidere, resecare, subsecare. — To mark or scratch with one's nail, scabo; unguiculo notare. — || The measure called a nail, digiti duo cum quadrante.*  
 To NAIL, (clavis) affigere or configere alicui rei; suffigere in aliquid. — *He nailed them to the ground with a spear, cuspidè ad terram affixit. — To nail again, iterum suffigere. — To nail up cannon, muralia tormenta clavis obstruere. — To nail to the cross, cruci affigere, in crucem agere or tollere. — To uail down, defigo. — To nail up, suffigo. — Nailed or fastened with nails, clavis firmatus or fixus.*  
 NAKED, nudus. — *Half naked, seminudus. — Stark naked, nudior ovo. — To be naked (of hair), glabreo. — To strip naked, nudo, denudo; alicui vestes detrabere. — Made naked, nudatus, denudatus. — || See Bald, Bare.*  
 NAKEDLY (*openly, plainly*), aperte, perspicue.  
 NAKEDNESS, nudatum corpus. — *To discover or uncover one's nakedness, pudorem profanare, pudicitiam violare or temerare.*  
 NAME, s. nomen. — *They speak of that country under the name of Thessaly, de eâ regione ut Thessaliâ commemorant. — Their names are all set down, omnes conscribuntur. — In my name, meis verbis. — He has made his name immortal,*

consecravit memoriam nominis sui. — *To call one by name, nominatim alicquem appellare; alicquem nomine vocare. — A first name, prænomen. — A surname, cognomen. — A sham name, nomen falsum or fictum. — To change one's name, nomen mutare; transnominare. — To give in one's name, nomen profiteri. — To give a surname, cognomino. — To call one names, conviciis alicquem lacesere or proscindere; probra in alicquem dicere. — A reciting of names, nomenclatio, nomenclatura, nomenclum recitatio. — What is your name? quæ vocaris? quod tibi nomen est? — My name is, est mihi nomen (est a dat. or nom., rarely with a genit.). — By name, nomine; nominatim. — A person's name-sake, cognominis. — || (renown, reputation), fama; nomen; existimatio. — He had the name of a good orator, magnus orator habebatur. — To get one's self a name, famam sibi acquirere, colligere, comparare, nomen consequi. — To lose one's name or reputation, famam suam obscurare or atterere; existimationem lædere. — You had no good name there, illic non admodum bene audiebas. — A good name, bona fama or existimatio; laus. — A good name is above wealth, bona existimatio divitiis præstat. — He had like to have lost his good name, venit in discrimen existimationis suæ. — A bad name, mala fama or existimatio. — One that has a bad or ill name, infamis. — To leave a good name behind one, carum se posteris reddere. — To have a good name, bene audire. — a bad name, inale audire. — A great name, magnum nomen. — An everlasting, immortalitas.*  
 To NAME (give a name to), nomino, appello, nuncupo, voco. — *Name the child, infanti nomen inde or impone. — To name or mention, alicujus meminisse or mentionem facere. — To name over, nomina recitare. — To name a person to an office, alicquem nominare or designare ad aliquod munus. — To nick-name, nomine ficto or probro appellare.*

NAMER (*whose office it was to know persons' names*), nomenclator. — *Naming, nominatio, nuncupatio, appellatio.*  
 NAMELESS, nomine vacans; sine nomine scriptus, sine auctore editus.  
 NAMELY, scilicet, videlicet.  
 NAP, somnus brevis. — *To get or take a nap, dormito, obdormisco, addormisco, condormisco; somnum levem capere. — I will either take a nap or laugh, aut dormitabo, aut ridebo. — I had got a little nap, minimum velut gustum hauseram somni. — To take a nap at noon, meridio or meridior. — || The nap of cloth, villus.*  
 NAPLESS, tritus, detritus.  
 NAPPING (sleeping), (leviter) dormiens, dormitans. — *To take napping, dormientem invadere or deprehendere; inparatum offendere. — He had a mind we should be taken napping, voluit nos interea oscitantes opprimi.*  
 NAPE of the neck, ima colli vertebra; cervix, cervices.  
 NAPKIN, mappa, linteolum.  
 NARCOTIC, torpescendi vim habens.  
 NARD (*the shrub*), nardus; (the ointment), unguentum nardinum, nardus (poet.).  
 NARRATE, narro, enarro; refero; memoro; expono.  
 NARRATION, NARRATIVE, narratio, relatio. — *A short narration, narratiuncula. — Compact, narratio pressa, brevis, concinna.*  
 NARRATIVELY, in inodum narrationis.  
 NARRATOR, narrator; auctor.  
 NARROW, angustus, arctus. — *To be pent up in a narrow place, in exiguum angustumque concludi. — This narrow street or lane is not to be passed, hoc angustissimum non est pervium. — In the narrowest part of it, quâ in arctissimum cogitur, Curt. — A narrow arm of the sea, exiguum fretum. — A narrow place, angustia. — || Narrow or mean spirited, exigui angustique animi homo; covetous, parcus, deparcus, tenax, aridus.*  
 To NARROW, angustum reddere, angusto, coangusto, arcto, coarcto.  
 NARROWING, coarctatio.  
 NARROWLY, anguste, arcte; acerrime

(attentively). — ¶ *To escape narrowly, ægre evadere. — He narrowly escaped with his life, in magnum vitæ discrimen venit.*

**NARROWNESS**, angustia.

**NASTY**, sordidus, fœdus, squalidus, immundus, spurcus, turpis; illotus; impurus; putidus, putris.

**NASTILY**, sordide, fœde, spurce.

**NASTINESS**, sordes, spurcities, illuvies, fœditas, immunditia; squalor.

**NATAL**, natalis. — *His natal hour, hora qua genitus est.*

**NATION**, natio; gens. — *He was by far the chief man of the Latin nation, is longe princeps Latini nominis erat. — Of a nation, gentilis; e gente.*

**NATIONAL**, gentis proprius; ulso by *genit. populi, gentis, civitatis. — They would not allow it to be a national act, crimen a conscientia publicâ removerunt.*

**NATIONALLY**, quod ad nationem attinet.

**NATIVE** (inborn, natural), innatus, insitus, ingentus; naturalis, natus: (indigenus), indigena, in eâ or illâ terrâ natus.

**NATIVE**, s. indigena.

**NATIVITY** (birth), partus: (in astrology), sidus natalicium, thema. — *To calculate one's nativity, prædicere et notare vitam alicujus ex natali die. — Of a nativity, natalitius. — A feast on the day of one's nativity, natalitia. — The ascendant in a nativity, horoscopus.*

**NATURE** (opposed to art), natura: (native disposition, &c.), natura, indoles, ingenium: (nature of things, world), natura rerum, mundus: (the country, &c.), agri, campi, rus. — *The town was better fortified by art than nature, oppidum magis opere quam naturâ munitum erat, Sall. — To become as it were a second nature, vim naturâ obtinere propter vetustatem, ex consuetudine in naturam vertere. — To live according to nature, secundum naturam vivere. — It is his nature, ita fert ingenium ejus. — This is our nature, ita nati sumus. — The nature of a thing, natura or ratio rei. — of man, hominis natura. — The law of nature, lex nature. — Against nature, contra naturam; invitâ Minervâ. — Beyond nature, supra naturam vim or vires. — By nature, naturaliter, naturâ; secundum naturam. — Good nature, ingenium come, affabile, beneficum, liberale; humanitas, lenitas, comitas, benevolentia, liberalitas. — Ill nature, natura difficilis, morosa, tetrica. — Good-natured or well-natured, comis, humanus, benevolus, ingenuus, benignus, affabilis, lenis, mitis; miti ingenio. — Ill-natured, morosus, difficilis, tetricus; malitiosus; crudelis; diffidili ingenio. — ¶ Nature, sort, genus. — I use to write orations or something of that nature, orationes, aut aliquid id genus, soleo scribere. — The affairs I am concerned in are of such a nature, that, &c., negotia quæ tracto ejusmodi sunt, ut, etc.*

**NATURAL**, naturalis; ab ipsâ naturâ profectus; natus; innatus, insitus; vivus (e. g. sulphur, salt): (unaffected), naturalis, simplex, sincerus. — *It is natural to all men, ita comparata est natura omnium hominum. — We have a natural desire of knowledge, innata est nobis scientiæ cupiditas. — Frugality seemed to be natural to that family, ingenerata ei familiæ frugalitas videbatur. — He had so great command of the Latin tongue, that in him it was plainly a fluency quite natural, and not acquired, tanta autem erat suavitas sermonis Latini, ut appareret in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non acitum, C. Nep. — Natural ability or readiness, facultas a naturâ profecta. — The natural power, vis or virtus nativa.*

**NATURALIST**, rerum naturalium indagator or investigator; rerum naturæ peritus.

**TO NATURALIZE**. (See Citizenship, under City.) — *To naturalize a word, verbo civitatem dare.*

**NATURALIZATION**, jus civitatis alicui datum.

**NATURALLY** (by nature), naturaliter, naturâ: (according to nature), secundum naturam: (artlessly), simpliciter; ut

natura fert: (of his, own accord), ultro, suâ sponte. — *Quite naturally! minime mirum id quidem! hoc non mirandum est.*

**NATURALNESS**, veritas; simplicitas.

**NAUGHT**, **NAUGHTY** (ill), malus, malignus, pravus; (lewd, bad), nequam, scelestus, vitiosus, impurus, impudicus. — *Stark naught, pessimus, perditus, flagitiosissimus, scelestissimus. — ¶ To set at naught, vilipendo, nihili or flocci facere.*

**NAUGHTILY**, male, impure, flagitiose, nequiter; prave.

**NAUGHTINESS**, malitia, improbitas, malignitas.

**NAUSEA**, nausea; fastidium.

**TO NAUSEATE**, nauseo, fastidio. — *Nauseating, fastidium creans; teter.*

**NAUSEOUS**, fastidiosus, fastidium creans; teter; putidus.

**NAUSEOUSLY**, tetre; putide.

**NAUSEOUSNESS**, nausea, fastidium.

**NAUTICAL**, navalis, nauticus. — *He ordered naval stores to be brought out of Spain, ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispaniâ apportari jubet, Cæs. — A naval fight, pugna navalis; certamen or prælium navale.*

**NAVE** of a wheel, rotæ modiolus. — ¶ (of a church), spatium medium.

**NAVEL**, umbilicus. — *Like a navel, umbilicatus. — The navel-string, nervus or funiculus umbilicaris.*

**NAVIGATE**, navigo.

**NAVIGABLE**, navigabilis, navigandus.

**NAVIGATION**, navigatio: (the art), ars navalis.

**NAVIGATOR** (sailor), navigator, nauta.

**NAVY**, copiæ navales; naves; classis: (as a department), res maritime. — *To have a great navy, multum mari pollere; magnam navium facultatem habere. — The secretary of the navy, qui rebus maritimis præpositus est. — Of the navy, classicus; classarius. — The navy office, curia navalis. — A commissioner of the navy, rerum maritimarum curator.*

**NAY**, non (but better with u verb); minime vero; imo, imo vero. — *To say nay, nego; inficio, inficias ire. — To be said nay, repulsam accipere or ferre. — He that will not when he may, when he would he shall have nay, qui non est hodie, cras nimis aptus erit. — Said nay, negatus, repulsus, repulsam ferens. — A saying nay, negatio, repulsa.*

**NEAL**. — *To Neal glass or metal, vitrum or metallum sensim igni admovere, or sensim ab illo tollere.*

**NEAR** (nigh) is expressed divers ways: — as by vicinus (as, near lying in, vicina ad parieundum. — Mantua is near Cremona, Mantua vicina est Cremonæ): — by propinquus (as, near in blood, consanguinitate propinquus): — by proper (as, near it there is a cave, propter est spelunca quædam): — by prope (as, she is near her time, paritura prope adest): — by juxta (as, I am near you, juxta te sum): — by secundum (as, they march near the sea, iter secundum mare faciunt): — by proxime (as, I am near as much concerned as he, proxime atque ille laboro). — Far and near, longe lateque. — *To be or draw near, insto, appropinquo. — Old age is near, senectus instat. — Winter was drawing near, hiems appropinquabat. (But see Approach.) — Near hand, propinquâ cognitione conjunctus; cognatione proximus. — Near at hand, in promptu. — To be near at hand, asto, insto; præsto esse. — To sit near unto, assideo; juxta sedere. — A drawing near, appropinquatio. — ¶ Near (almost), pæne, fere, ferme, tantum non, prope. — I am not near so severe as I was, nimio minus severus sum quam fui.*

**NEARER**, adj. propior: adv. propius. — *This is a great deal the nearer way, sane hæc multo propius ibis. — He took a nearer way, and got before the enemy, occupatis compendiis prævonit hostem. — Near is my shirt, but nearer my skin, tunica pallio propior. — By a nearer way, brevior itinere, per compendia. — Provided that he came not nearer to the city, dum ne propius urbem exercitum admoveret. — To be nearer to a place or time, propius*

adesse. — *You will never be the nearer, nihil promoveris.*

**NEAREST**, proximus. — *The nearest way, via proxima.*

**NEARLY** (nigh), prope: (almost), pæne, prope, propemodum, tantum non; haud multum abest, quin, etc. — *To look nearly to, diligenter or caute observare.*

**NEARNESS**, proximitas, vicinia. — *Nearness of kin by blood, cognatio. — by marriage, affinitas.*

**NEAT**, nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, cultus, bellus, scitus. — *He was mighty neat in his clothes, fuit in vestitu ad munditiam curiosus. — As neat as can be, nec quicquam magis elegans. — A neat fellow, homo concinnus or nitidus. — saying, lepidum dictum. — Very neat, permundus, elegantissimus. — Somewhat neat, mundulus, scitulus. — To look neat, niteo. — To make neat, concino, expolio.*

**NEATLY**, eleganter, nitide, concinne, polite; belle, accurate, dextere. — *Very neatly, pereleganter, perlepipe.*

**NEATNESS**, concinnitas, nitor; elegantia; munditia.

**NEAT** (cattle), pecus bubulum; boves. — *Neat's feet, pedes bubuli. — A neat's tongue, lingua bubula. — Neat's leather, corium bubulum. — A neat-herd, bubulcus, pecuarius.*

**NEBULOUS**, nebulosus.

**NECESSARY**, necessarius. — *Very, per-necessarius. — It is not necessary to write, non necesse habeo scribere. — A dispute is not necessary, res disputatione non eget. — It is necessary, necessarium est; opus est; necesse est or oportet.*

**NECESSARIES**, res necessaria; quæ ad vitam necessaria sunt, necessarii vitæ usui. — *He commanded necessities to be brought, quæ ad eas res erant usui, comportari jubet. — ¶ A necessary or privy, foricæ, pl.*

**NECESSARILY**, necessario.

**TO NECESSITATE**, cogo, compello, adigo.

**NECESSITOUS**, indigus, egenus; inops.

**NECESSITY**, necessitas; necessitudo. — *Necessity has no law, durum telum necessitas. — There is a necessity for it, ita factus est opus, Ter. — To make a virtue of necessity, errorum in consilium vertere. — ¶ Necessity, Necessitousness, inopia, paupertas.*

**NECK**, collum; cervix, cervicæ. — *I took him about the neck, injeci cervicibus manus. — To clasp one about the neck, alicujus collum amplecti; collo brachia implicare or circumdare. — To wring off the neck, collum torquere. — To break one's neck, cervicis alicujus frangere. — To slip one's neck out of the collar (get free from a troublesome business), collum jugo eripere, se a re periculosâ expedire; periculum evadere. — A little neck, cervicula. — A white neck, cervix nivea, candida, eburnea. — A wry neck, collum distortum. — Neck or nothing, aut Caesar aut nullus. — A neck of mutton, cervix ovina. — A neck-band, neck-cloth, collare. — A neck-kerchief, amictorium. — A necklace, monile. — A diamond necklace, monile e gemmis, Suet. — ¶ A neck of land, isthmus. — ¶ The neck of a bottle, &c. collum, cervix.*

**NECROMANCY**, umbrarum evocatio; necromantia; ars magica.

**NECROMANCER**, veneficus, magus.

**NECTAR**, nectar.

**NECTAREAN**, **NECTARINE**, nectarinus.

**NECTARINE** (peach), nucipersica.

**NEED** (necessity, occasion), necessitas; opus, usus: — (want, poverty), inopia, egestas, necessitas, mendicitas, indigentia, penuria, res familiaris exigua: — (calamity), res adverse, miserie; calamitas: (danger), periculum, discrimen. — *A friend in need is a friend indeed, is amicus est, qui in re dubiâ juvat; is amicus est, qui te juvat ubi res est opus. — Need makes the old wife trot, durum telum necessitas. — He said he had need of many things, dicebat multa sibi opus esse. — You make a bawling when there is need of silence; when you ought to speak you say nothing, cum tacito opus est, clamis; cum loqui convenit, obmutescis. — In case of need, if need be, si opus or usus fuerit; si usus veniat; si res postulârit. — He*

says he will not do it unless he stand in need, nisi necessario facturum negat. — They stand not much in need of admonition, non magnopere admonitionem desiderant. — ¶ Needs (necessaries), res necessariae. — ¶ To do his needs, alium levare; to go to, &c., ad requisita naturæ discedere.

NEEDS, *adv.* by using necesse, oportet, and the like; also by necessario; ex necessitate. — I must needs do it, mihi hoc necesse est facere. — I must needs write, necesse habeo scribere. — I must needs, oportet me. — I must needs speak, non possum non dicere. — If you must needs do it, why do it then, si certum est facere, facias. — It must needs be so, fieri aliter non potest.

TO NEED (have need of, want), egeo, indigeo, careo; desidero; opus est mihi aliquid or aliquā re: (require, &c.), necesse est, oportet, opus est, est quod or cur. — We need not look for more, nihil nobis prætereaquirendum est. — I need not tell you, nihil attinet dicere. — You need not fear, non est quod timeas.

NEEDFUL, opportunus, necessarius; opus, indecl. — It is needful, expedit, convenit. — Very needful, pernecessarius; peropus, indecl.

NEEDFULNESS, necessitas.

NEEDLESS, supervacaneus, supervacuus, superfluus, inutilis. — I hope witnesses are needless, spero non egere testibus.

NEEDLESSLY, inutiliter, intempestive.

NEEDLESSNESS, inutilitas.

NEEDY, egens, egenus, indigus, indigus, inops.

NEEDINESS, egestas, indopia, indigentia, penuria.

NEEDLE, acus. — The eye of a needle, acūs foramen. — A pack-needle, acus sarcinaria. — A mariner's needle, acus magnetica. — Needle-work (embroidery), opus Phrygium. — To work needle-work, acu pingere. — Wrought with needle-work, acu pictus. — A garment of needle-work, vestis acu picta. — A needle-case, theca acus servandis. — A needle-maker, acuum faber. — To sew with a needle, acu suere. — To thread a needle, filum in acum conjicere.

NE'ER. See Never.

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, impius, sceleratus, scleratus.

NEGATION, negatio.

NEGATIVE, negans, negandi vim habens.

NEGATIVE, NEGATORY, s. repulsa. — It was passed or was carried against him in the negative, repulsam accepit ar tulit.

NEGATIVELY, negando.

NEGLECT, v. negligo, omitto. — You neglect yourself, tui es negligens; te non curas.

NEGLECT, s. negligentia, neglectus; incuria; aspernatio.

NEGLECTFUL. See Negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, negligentem, indiligenter.

NEGLECTING, neglectus, neglectio.

NEGLENCE, neglectus, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia; lentitudo.

NEGLENT, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus. — A negligent person, ignavus, remissus, oscitans. — To be negligent, negligo, indormio. — I have been so long negligent in due respect to that man, in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu. — They have been negligent, cessatum est.

NEGLENTLY, negligentem, indiligenter, segniter, oscitanter, remisse, incuriose, ignave, nequiter; perfunctorie, Petron. — To dispute negligently, lentius disputare. — To hear negligently, supinā aure audire.

NEGOTIATE (traffic), negotiorum mercaturam exercere. — To negotiate an affair, negotium aliquod administrare, curare, procurare, gerere. — Negotiated, administratus, etc. transactus.

NEGOTIATING (trafficking), negotiatio.

NEGOTIATION, NEGOTIATING (of an affair), rei administratio, curatio, procuratio. — To finish a negotiation successfully, ex sententiā negotia conficere. — To enter into a negotiation, administrationem rei incipere. — They will shortly enter into negotiations of peace, colloquia de transigendā pace brevi habenda sunt.

NEGOTIATOR (=manager) of an affair, rei

alicujus administrator, curator, procurator: (trafficker), negotiator

NEGRO, Æthiops, Maurus.

NEIGH, hinnio, hinnitum edere or tollerere. — after, adhinnio. — The neighing bird, anthus.

NEIGHING, hinnitus.

NEIGHBOR, vicinus; accola, finitimus, (borderer). — A next neighbor, proximus. — This old man is our next neighbor, de proximo est hic senex. — To be a neighbor, vicinum esse, in propinquo habitare.

NEIGHBORHOOD, vicinia; vicinitas, propinquitas, proximitas: (neighbors), vicinitas, vicini.

NEIGHBORING people, town, &c. finitimus populus, vicinum oppidum.

NEIGHBORLY, *adj.* vicinis conveniens or dignus; humanus, officiosus; familiaris.

NEIGHBORLY, *adv.* ut decet vicinum; more vicinorum, benigne, commode, familiariter.

NEITHER, *adj.* neuter. — The votes go an neither side, neutro inclinatur suffragia. — We take neither part, a neutra parte stamus. — He takes neither part, utrisque æquus est. — They are moved neither way, in neutram partem moventur.

NEITHER, *conj.* nec, neque. — Now a-days we can neither endure our faults nor our remedies, his temporibus nec vitia nostra, nec remedia, pati possumus. — I neither bid you nor forbid you, ego neque te jubeo, neque veto. — What! not yet neither? an nondum etiam? — Neither way, neutro.

NEOPHYTE (probationer), novitius, tiro.

NEPHEW, fratris or sororis filius.

NEPHRITIC, renum dolore or morbo laborans.

NEPOTISM, studium cognatos fovendi et augendi; nepotismus.

NEPTUNE, Neptunus.

NERVE, nervus. — A little nerve, nervulus.

NERVOUS disease, morbus nervorum remissione ortus. — ¶ (forcible), nervosus; vibrans. — A nervous discourse, oratio nervosa.

NERVOUSLY, nervose (e. g. dicere).

NESENCE, ignorantia.

NEST, nidus; avium cubile. — A little nest, nidulus. — A wasp's nest, vesparum nidulus. — A nest of boxes or drawers, nidi, pl. — A nest of thieves, furum grex. — A nest-egg, ovum in nido relictum.

TO NEST (build or make a nest), nidifico, nidulor; nidum facere, construere.

TO NESTLE, se in nido condere or reponeere. — To nestle about, in omnes partes versari. — A nestler about, inquietus, irrequietus.

NESTLING (bird), avicula recens ovo exclusa.

NET. — Fish-net, rete; funda, jaculum, (casting net); verriculum, everriculum, (drag-net, seine). — Net for birds and beasts, rete; plage (toils for larger beasts; poet. casses). — Net for the hair, reticulum. — A net-bag, reticulum. — The mesh of a net, retis macula. — Made like a net, reticulatus. — A net-maker, retium fabricator. — To cast a net, rete jacere. — To set or spread nets, retia or plagas pandere or tendere. — Men do not set a net for a hawk, non rete accipitri tenditur. — To take in a net, irretio (prop. and fig.). — To fall into a net, in plagas cadere or incidere. — Network, opus reticulatum. — To make a net, rete or reticulum texere. — To give a thing the form of a net, aliquid in formam retis redigere.

NETTING, opus reticulatum.

NET, *adj.* solidus. — Net price, pretium solidum. — produce, reditus solidus. — Net weight, simplicis rei pondus.

NETHER, inferior. — Nethermost, infimus.

NETTLE, urtica; urtica urens (L.). — Blind or dead, lamium. — Stinking dead, urtica foetida. — Sea nettle, urtica marina. — The nettle-worm, eruca urticaria. — The stinging of a nettle, urticae uredo.

TO NETTLE, uro, pungo; bilem alicui movere, irritare alicquem. — A nettling discourse, oratio mordax.

NETTLING, stimulatio.

NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; partium studio vacans; otiosus. — To stand neuter, neutri parti se adjungere; medium se gerere. — When Pompey debated how to behave towards such as stood neuter, consultante autem Pompeio de mediis ac neutram partem sequentibus, Suet. — The neuter gender, genus neutrum. — A neuter noun, nomen neutrale.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis or neutrum partium studium; quies, otium. — Though they had observed a strict neutrality, quin se ab omni bellorum contagione removerent, Flor. — By neutrality, medium se gerendo.

NEVER (at no time), nunquam, non unquam; nullo tempore: ad Græcas calendas. — And never, nec unquam. — They can seldom or never know, raro unquam possunt scire. — Can you never be satisfied? nunquamne expleri potes? — So as it never had been before, quod alias nunquam. — Never heard of till now, ante hoc tempus inauditum. — Never deny it, ne nega. — Would I may never live, ne vivam, ne sim salvus. — And never more than now, et nunc cum maxime. — Now or never, nullum erit tempus, hoc omisso. — Never too old to learn, nulla ætas ad perdiscendum sera est. — Never before, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem; nunc primum; nunquam antea. — Never after, nunquam post. — Never ceasing, assiduus, continuus. — Never failing, certus; firmus; fidelis; fidus. — ¶ Never a, nullus, etc. — There is never a day almost, but that he comes, dies fere nulla est, quin veniat. — Never a ship was lost, ne una quidem navis amissa est. — Never a whit, nihil quicquam, ne minimum quidem. — ¶ Never the, nihilo. — He came never the sooner for that, illa causā nihilo citius venit. — Never the more, nihilo magis. — He is never the more within for that, nihilo magis intus est. — You will be never the nearer or never the better, nihil promovetis. — ¶ Never so, may be variously rendered, according to these examples. — Though they be never so great, etiam si maximi sint. — If they seem never so little to like it, si paululum modo ostendant sibi placere. — If never so little should escape you, I should be ruined, si paululum modo quid te fugerit, ego periero. — Were my poverty never so great, quanta quanta mea paupertas esset. — Be they never so many, quantumviscunque numerus adhibeatur. — If you bid me never so much, si jubeas maxime. — If she be never so much akin, si cognata est maxime. — If I would never so fain, si maxime vellem. — If any thing, though never so small a matter be found, si quælibet vel minima res reperitur. — Never so well, vel optime. — Be it never so little, quantumviscunque id sit; quamlibet parum sit. — Be the price never so great, quanti quanti ematur. — Though he were never so base a fellow, ut homo turpissimus esset. — If you do amiss never so little, si tantillum peccaris. — In never so great a company, in quantalibet multitudine. — Though they be never so little out of tune, quamvis paululum discrepent. — Never so great, ut ut maximus. — Never so often, usque. — I will not tell you, though you ask me never so often, non dicam, licet usque me rogetis, Mart. — Never so shameful, fœdissimus, turpissimus.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus, nihilo secius; tamen. — Which things may nevertheless be done, though I should be absent, quæ nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt. — Nevertheless, he taught many, nihilo secius, plurimos docuit.

NEW, novus (that has not been before; uncommon, unheard of; before untried); recens (but lately come into existence, fresh); inauditus (unheard of); insolitus (unwonted); integer (unworn). — New tricks, new projects, fallacia alia aliam trudit. — New lords, new laws, novus rex, nova lex. — Pretty new or somewhat new, novellus. — A new beginner, tiro. — New things, nova, pl. — New cheese, caseus recens or musteus. — A new man, defe-

catis moribus homo, moribus immutatus, ad frugem conversus. — *The new moon.* (See *Moon.*) — *New beer or new wine, mustum.* — *The new year, annus incipiens or iniens.* — *New year's day, prinus incipientis anni dies; Calendæ Januariæ.* — *A new year's gift, strenâ.* — *New-fangled, nuper inventus or in more inductus.* — *To be new-fangled, novitatis esse studiosum.* — *To make new, novo, innovo.* — *again, instauro, redintegro, renovo, reficio.* — *To grow new, integrasco.* — *To new-coin, nummum iterum or rursus cudere, percutere, ferire, signare.* — *New-coined words, verba commentitia, novata, ficta.* — *To new-mould, de novo formare.* — *To new-vamp, reconcinno, reficio, resarcio; restituo.* — *Anew, denuo, de or ab integro.*

NEWLY, nove; (*lately*), nuper, nuperime.

NEWNESS, novitas; insolentia.

NEWS, res novæ; fama, rumor; nuntius; commonly after a neuter, by the genit. novi. — *What news? quid novi? quid portas?* — *Is there any news? num quidam novi?* — *No news, nihil novi.* — *There was no news yet come, nulla adhuc fama venerat.* — *This is news to me, nunc demum isthæc nata oratio.* — *As soon as the news was known, quâ re nuntiata.* — *No news of the Parthians, altum de Parthis silentium.* — *At the very first news of his arrival, ipso statim adventûs sui nuntio, Flor.* — *Before the news of Titurius's death was come, nondum ad eam famâ de Titurii morte perlatâ, Cæs.* — *There being scarce any left to carry the news, vix nuntiis cædis relictis, Liv.* — *Good news, nuntius bonus, jucundus, exoptatus.* — *Bad, nuntius acerbus, malus, tristis.* — *Mortifying, res calamitosa or luctuosa.* — *A news-monger, nova quæque captans or venans.* — *To bring news, nuntio, renuntio; nuntium afferre.* — *A news-paper, acta (diurna or publica).*

NEWT, stellio, lacerta.

NEXT, *adj.* proximus, citimus; finitimus, vicinus; secundus ab aliquo. — *One that knows not the next town, vicinæ nescius urbis.* — *The moon is next the earth, citima terris est luna.* — *The next year these were consuls, insequens annus hos habuit consules.* — *You shall be next to him, tu eris alter ab illo.* — *That part of Cappadocia which is next to Cilicia, Cappadociæ pars ea quæ Ciliciam attingit.* — *I was the next man to him, lateri ejus adhærebam.* — *He is the next to be born, proxima (acc.) sorte tenet lucis loca, Virg.* — *So that he was reckoned the next man to Sylla, ut secundus a Syllâ haberetur.* — *The next day or day after, postridie; postero, sequente or proximo die.* — *The next day after, Chremes came to me, venit Chremes postridie ad me.* — *He invited him to supper against the next day, in posterum or sequentem diem ad cœnam invitavit.* — *The next day after that, postridie ejus diei.* — *Next of kin, proximus genere.* — *The next to the last, proximus a postremo.*

NEXT, *adv.* deinde, deinceps. — *First they take away concord, next equity, primum concordiam tollunt, deinde æquitatem.* — *We are next to speak of the order of things, deinceps de ordine rerum dicendum est.* — *Next after, next to, juxta, proxime, secundum.* — *Next to the gods, it is in your power, juxta deos in tuâ manu est.* — *The most learned man next to Varro, homo juxta Varronem doctissimus.* — *Next to learning it is the hardest art, secundum literas difficillimum est artificium.*

NIB (*bill*), rostrum. — *The nib of a pen, pennæ cuspis, calami scriptorii crena.* — *A hard or soft nibbed pen, penna cuspidè duriusculâ or molliori.*

TO NIBBLE, admordeo, carpo, rodo, arredo. — *Fig.* To nibble at a matter, rem leviter attingere.

NICE (*dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, bellus, fastidiosus; (*exact*), accuratus, exquisitus. — *Be not more nice than wise, noli altum sapere.* — *A man of a nice judgment, vir subtilis or limati judicii.* — *A nice critic, exactor.* — *To be or grow nice or effeminate, remollesco, effe-*

minor. — *To make nice, mollio; luxu frangere.* — *Made nice or effeminate, effeminatus, luxu perditus.* — *Ticklish, dangerous), periculosus, lubricus; (hard to be pleased), difficilis, morosus.*

NICELY (*delicately*), delicate, effeminate, molliter, belle; (*exactly*), accurate, exquisitè; subtiliter.

NICENESS, NICETY (*over-delicacy*), mollitia, mollities; (*exactness*), accuratio, subtilitas. — *Nicety of work, operis elegantia, opus exquisitum, elegans artificium.* — *of language or style, orationis concinnitas or elegantia.* — *Niceties (dainties), cupiditiæ, cibi delicati or exquisiti.* — *Tables covered with niceties, mensæ exquisitissimis cibis extractæ.*

NICHE (*for a statue*), ædicula.

NICK (*notch*), incisura. — *In the nick of time, commode, opportune, in ipso temporis articulo.*

TO NICK (*notch*), incido. — *To nick a business, opportune or in ipso temporis articulo rem aliquam aggredi.* — *He nicked the matter to a nicety, rem acn tetigit.*

NICKNAME, nomen jocularè; nomen or cognomen infame.

TO NICKNAME, alicui nomen jocularè dare; alicui contumeliæ causâ cognomen dare; alicquem joculariter or contumeliose appellare.

NIECE, fratris or sororis filia.

NIGGARD, avarus, parcus, sordidus, illiberalis.

NIGGARDISH, ad rem attentior.

NIGGARDLY, *adj.* parcus, avarus, sordidus, tenax, malignus. — *Very, præparcus.*

NIGGARDLY, *adv.* parce, maligne, illiberaliter.

NIGGARDLINESS, avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, illiberalitas.

NIGH, *adj.* vicinus, propinquus, proximus: — *adv.* prope, juxta, propter, secundum. — *Well nigh, propemodum.* — *He was well nigh cast away, ille vix tandem e periculo evasit.* — *The standing corn was now nigh ripe, seges prope jam matura erat.* — *You write too nigh together, tu nimis anguste scribis.* — *To be nigh, adsum, prope adesse.* — *Death being nigh at hand, ingruente fato.* — *To draw nigh to, appropinquo, insto, prope adesse.* — *And now winter drew nigh or was near at hand, jamque hiems appropinquabat.* (See *Approach.*) — *Nigher, propior.* — *You shall be never the nigher, nihil efficies or promovetis.* — *Nighest, proximus.*

NIGHT, nox; tenebræ (*darkness*). — *He demanded a night's time to consider of it, noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit.* — *A little before night, sub noctem.* — *Thou art in my sight day and night, ante oculos dies noctesque versaris.* — *Night caught him, nox eum oppressit.* — *It was late at night when I came, multâ nocte veni.* — *The night before the day of the murder, eâ nocte cui illuxit dies cædis.* — *The night draws on, nox appetit.* — *It grows towards night, advesperascit.* — *To have a good night, bene quiescere.* — *To bid or wish one a good night's rest, alicui bonam quietem precari.* — *Good night! molliter cubes! salve! vale!* — *To sit up late at night, ad multam noctem vigilare.* — *A staying up all night, pervigilatio; pervigilium.* — *To be up all night, noctem pervigilare.* — *To spend the night in a place, pernoctare aliquo loco; at one's house, apud aliquem; (where we cannot do otherwise), in aliquo loco manere.* — *To study by night, lucubro.* — *For a whole night long, per totam noctem.* — *Continuing all night, pernox.* — *At midnight, in the dead of the night, mediâ nocte; nocte intempestâ; nocte concubiâ; nocte silenti.* — *By night, nocte; noctu.* — *By night and day, noctu diuque, noctu et interdiu, noctu ac die.* — *Their minds are tormented night and day, noctes diesque exeduntur animi eorum.* — *The night far spent, nox adulta.* — *To-night, this night, hæc nocte.* — *Night by night, night after night, in singulas noctes, quot noctibus.* — *The space of two, three nights, binocium, trinocium.* — *Of the night, nocturnus.* — *The still of the night, noctis silentium.* — *A dark night, nox cæca, opaca, caliginosa, Tartarea.* — *A moonlight night, nox lunâ illustris or*

illustrata. — *A starlight night, nox illustris sideribus.* — *A night-brawler, qui alios noctu turbat.* — *The night-dew, ros nocturnus.* — *Night-dress, vestis nocturna.* — *cap, calantica nocturna.* — *shirt, subucula cubicularis.* — *A night-walker, tenebrius, lucifugus, noctivagus.* — *Night-watch, vigilæ; vigiles nocturni.* — *A night crow or raven, nycticorax (L.).* — *A night-man, foricarum purgator; foricarius.* — *The night-mare, night-hag, ephialtes; incubo, Tertull.* — *Night-shade (herb), solanum (L.).* — *Great or deadly, solanum lethale.* — *Sleepy, solanum somnificum.* — *A night-spell, precandi formula nocturna.*

NIGHTINGALE, lusciniâ; philomela; ædon, Sen. — *Nightingale-like, philomelam æmulans; clare modulans.* — *The river nightingale, alcyon minor.*

NIGHTLY, singulis noctibus: — nocturnus; noctu.

NILL, æris et cadmiæ faville.

NIMBLE, agilis, celer, pernix, velox, expeditus; levis. — *To be too nimble for a person, aliquem celeritate superare or vincere.* — *Nimble-witted, argutus, sagax.*

NIMBLENESS, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas, alacritas.

NIMBLY, agiliter, perniciter, velociter, expeditè.

NINE, novem; noveni. — *Nine glasses, ter terni cyathi.* — *Of nine, novenarius.* — *Nine times, novies.* — *Nine o'clock, nona hora.* — *The nine at cards, say enneas.* — *The nine and twentieth, undetrigesimus.* — *Nine and thirty, undequadragesima.* — *Thirty-nine times, undequadragesies.* — *Forty-nine, undequinquagesima.* — *Forty-ninth, undequingagesimus.* — *Fifty-nine, undesexagesima.* — *Fifty-ninth, undesexagesimus.* — *Eighty-nine, undenonaginta.* — *Ninety-nine, undecentum.* — *Of nine days, novendialis.* — *Nine-pins, conorum lusus.* (See *Bowl*). — *Nine hundred, nongenti, noningenti.* — *Nine hundred times, noningentesies.*

NINETEEN, novendecim, undeviginti. — *The nineteenth, undevigesimus, decimus nonus.*

NINETY, nonaginta. — *Of ninety, nonagenarius.* — *Ninety times, nonagesies.*

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINTH, nonus. (See also under *Nine*). — *The ninth part, a Ninth, nona (pars).* — *For the ninth time, nonum.*

NINTHLY, nono.

NIP (*pluck*), vello, vellico; extremis digitis, unguibus, etc. stringere. — *To nip or cut away or off, seco, deseco, reseco.* — *To nip cruelly, fodico.* — *Nipped, vellicatus, morsus.* — *To nip with the teeth, dentibus stringere.* — *To nip (taunt), uro, mordeo.* — *To nip (as cold), uro, aduro.* — *To be nipped in the bud, in germine uri; spe conceptâ decidere.* (See *Bud*). — *The conspiracy of Scribonianus against Claudius was nipped in the bud, Scriboniani contra Claudium incepta simul audita et coërcita, Tac.*

NIP, NIPPING, vellicatio; compressio; morsus, morsiuacula.

NIPPERS, forceps.

NIPPING, *adj.* mordax. — *Nipping cold weather, cælum prægelidum, præfrigidum, præfrigidum.* — *A nipping jest, dicerium.*

NIPPINGLY, salse.

NIPPLE, papilla.

NIT, lens.

NITRE, nitrum.

NITROUS, NITRY, nitrosus, nitratus. — *A place where nitre is found, nitraria.*

NO, *adj.* nullus, non ullus; nemo with genit. or de or ex; in some cases by non (as, on the high sea no snow falls, nives in alto non cadunt; they had no honey, mel non habebant; I bring you no very agreeable news, non jucundissimum nuntium vobis affero). — *I make no question but, &c., nullus or non dubito, quin, etc.* — *We can do the state no good, nihil possumus optulari reipublicæ.* — *I think there is no honesty at all in it, id vero neutiquam honestum esse arbitror.* — *I have no time now, non est mihi otium nunc.* — *He put them in no small fear, non minimum terroris incussit eis.* — *Are you no better? an nihil in melius proficit? — No hard matter, res haud difficilis.* — *I entreat you to suffer no wrong*

to be done them, ne quam patiari injuriam fieri, a te peto. — See that no wrong be done me, efficias nequid mihi fiat injuriæ. — He wanted no good will, illi studium non defuit. — No pains, no gains, doli laboribus omnia vendunt; qui fugit molam, fugit farinam. — There is no justice in it, justitiâ vacat. — No body, no man, no one, nemo, nemo omnium, nullus. — Nobody but I, ego vero solus. — There was nobody at home then but I, unum domi eram. — He said there was one, and no more, unum aiebat, præterea neminem. — By no means, in no case, in no wise, nequaquam, haudquaquam, nullo pacto, nullo modo. — By no manner of means, minime gentium, nihil minus. — No more, nihil amplius or ultra. — To these things I returned no more in writing, but, &c., ad hæc ego rescripsi nihil amplius, quam, etc. — To say no more, ne quid ultra dicam. — I see no more hope of safety left, spem reliquam nullam video salutis. — There were no more but five, quinque omnino fuerunt. — I desire no more, sat habeo. — To say no worse, ut levissime dicam. — No less than any of you, non minus quam vestrum quivis. — With no less eloquence than freedom, pari eloquentiâ ac libertate. — I will say no worse of him, nolo in illum gravius dicere. — To no purpose, frustra. — Nowhere, nusquam, nullo loco.

NO, adv. non, minime. — No, not in the least thing, ne minimâ quidem re. — No not he himself could have persuaded me, ne ipse quidem mihi persuasisset. — ¶ (as a negative answer), see Nay.

NOBLE (illustrious, splendid), nobilis, generosus; illustris, insignis, clarus, splendidus, amplus, celsus: (generous, free), generosus, liberalis, munificus: (stately), magnificus; excelsus. — Very, pernobilis. — The noblest persons are to be chosen priests, deligendi ad sacerdotia viri amplissimi. — Noble acts, gesta præclara; facinora magna, memorabilia. — Noble courage, animi magnitudo. — Noble hearts, pectora generosa. — Of noble stock, genere nobilis, illustri familiâ ortus, natalibus clarus. — The noble parts of the body, partes corporis principes or vitales. — To make noble (prop.), dare alicui nobilitatem, aliquem recipere in nobilitate ordinem or nobilitatem ordini ascribere: (fig.), nobilitate, orno, illustro.

NOBLEMAN, homo nobilis or generosus; vir amplissimus. — Noblemen, nobiles, optimates, nobilitas.

NOBLEWOMAN, femina nobilis.

NOBLENESS, nobilitas, claritas, splendor. — of soul, magnanimitas, excelsitas animi et magnitudo, animi nobilitas; generositas.

NOBLY, genereose, magnifice, auguste, præciare, splendide.

NOBILITY, nobilitas, claritas, celsitudo, dignitas, honestas. — ¶ The nobility, nobiles, nobilitas; proceres, patricii.

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus.

NOD (bend the head), nuto. — To nod to, annuo, adiuvo. — To nod (sleep), dormio.

NOD, s. nutus.

NODDING, nutatio, capitis nutus.

NODDLE, occipitium.

NODE (knob), nodus, tuber.

NOGGIN, cotyla, hemina, lagena.

NOISE (loud sound), sonus; crepitus; strepitus; clamor: — (report), fama, rumor. — At the noise they came together, ad clamorem convenerunt. — The year passes away without any noise, nulloque sono convertitur annus, Col. — Let them see without making a noise, tacite spectent. — A little or whispering noise, susurrus. — A shrill noise, stridor. — The noise of thunder, fragor. — To make a noise, strepo, obstrepeo; crepo, concrepeo; strepitum edere. — They make a noise in the hive, in alveo strepunt. — To make a great noise, perstrepo. — on all sides, circumstrepo. — To make a mournful or dismal noise, lugubrius sonare. — Without noise, silens, tacitus. — Making a noise, obstrepens, fremens, fremendus. — Making a noise on high, altisonus (poet.). — Making a noise with waves, undisonus (poet.).

To Noise abroad, vulgo, divulgo, pervul-

go; prædico, concelebro. — It is noised abroad, rumor est, rumor incidit, fama percrebuit.

NOISELESS, silens, tacitus; sine clamore.

NOISY, strepens, fremens; tumultuosus; clamorosus, rixosus.

NOISINESS, clamor.

NOISOME (hurtful), nocens, noxius: (foul), teter, gravis, graveolens; molestus.

NOISOMELY, graviter, noxie, tetre.

NOISOMENESS, fœtor, spurcicies.

NOLITION, repugnantia; nolle.

NOMADIC, by genit. nomadum. — people, nomades.

NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURE (vocabulary), nomenclatura.

NOMINAL, nominalis, ad nomen pertinet. — king, rex nomine tantum.

NOMINALLY (in name), nomine; (in presence), verbo.

NOMINATE, nomino, appello, nuncupo, designo. — To nominate a dictator, dictatorem dicere, Liv.

NOMINATING, NOMINATION, nominatio, appellatio, nuncupatio, designatio.

NOMINATIVE case, casus nominandi, casus nominativus or rectus.

NONAGE, infantia, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris, anni pupillares.

NONAPPEARANCE, desertum vadinonum.

NONCE. — For the nonce, de industria; datâ or deditâ operâ; consulto.

NONCOMPLIANCE, recusatio; contumacia.

NONCONFORMIST, qui se ecclesiæ lege stabilitate non conformat.

NONCONFORMITY, recusatio se ecclesiæ stabilitate conformandi.

NONE, nullus, non ullus. — Without these things man's life could have been none at all, sine his vita hominis omnino nulla esse potuisset. — None understands me, non intelligit ulli. — I love none but you, te unum diligo. — He is none of the best, homo non probatissimus. — Such an artist as none is able to come near him, artifex longe citra æmulum. — None almost invited him to his house, domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. — You are none of our company, non es nostri gregis. — This happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. — There is none but knows, nemo est qui nesciat. — None but a fool would run into mischief, quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere. — There are none without faults, sine vitiis nemo nascitur. — It is none of my fault, non est culpa mea.

NONENTITY, non esse. — A nonentity, quod non est; nihil.

NONES, nonæ, pl.

NONPAREIL letter, typorum genus minutissimum.

NONPERFORMANCE. — To be guilty of a nonperformance of duty, officio deesse; — of promises, promissis non stare; fidem fallere or violare.

NONPAYMENT, in case of, si non solverit. — The nonpayment of a debt, nomen non solutum.

NONPLUS, incitas, in acc. pl.

To NONPLUS (put a man to a nonplus), ad incitas redigere.

NONRESIDENT, non residents, a munere nimis diu absens.

NONRESIDENCE, absentia a munere, absentia illicita.

NONRESISTANCE, non repugnantia.

NONSENSE, absurde dictum or factum; ineptia, nugæ.

NONSENSICAL, absurdus, absonus, ineptus, insulsus.

NONSENSICALLY, absurde, ridicule.

NONSENSICALNESS, insulsitas; ineptiæ, pl.

NONSUIT, litis desertio.

NONTERM, justitium; feriæ, pl.

NOODLE, stultus, hebes.

NOOK, angulus; recessus. — A close nook, latebra.

NOON, NOONTIDE, meridies, tempus meridianum. — Of noon, meridianus. — Before noon, antemeridianus. — The forenoon, tempus antemeridianum. — Afternoon (adj.), pomeridianus. — The afternoon, tempus pomeridianum. — To sleep at noon, meridor.

NOOSE, laqueus. — To run one's self into

a noose, se illaqueare or laqueo implicare.

To NOOSE, illaqueo, irretio. — Noosed, illaqueatus, irretitus, laqueo captus or impeditus.

NOR, nec, neque.

NORTH, septentriones; regio aquilonaris. — The north wind. (See Wind.) — The north pole, septentrio, axis aquilonaris. — The north star, septentrio.

NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, in septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens; aquilonaris.

NORTHWARDS, ad septentriones (versus).

NOSE, nasus. — Flat, nasus sinus or collisus. — Aquiline, nasus aduncus. — The tip of the nose, nares primores. — The gristle, cartilago narium. — A good (keen) nose, nasus sagax; nares acutæ. — A dog of a good nose, canis sagax. — One that has a good nose, nasutus. — Follow your nose, viâ rectâ tendas. — To lead one by the nose, aliquem ad aliquid agendum or credendum facile inducere. — To thrust one's nose into other men's affairs, se rebus aliorum immiscere or interponere. — To speak through the nose, naribus velut ocellis loqui. — To strut before a person's nose, or before his eyes, incedere per ora magnifice. — To tell or count noses, capita numerare, numerum præsentium recensere. — To wipe the nose, nasum emungere. — A wiping of the nose, emunctio. — To root with the nose, cænum rostro fodere. — Nose-band, vinculum nasi. — Nose-bleed, narium sanguis, profluvium sanguinis e narium: (herb), millefolium. — Nose-smart, nasturtium.

To NOSE, odoror.

NOSED. — Flat-nosed, simus. — Hawk-nosed, camurus. — Hook-nosed, nasi adunci.

NOSEGAY, florum fasciculus. — To make up into a nosegay, flores in fasciculum colligare. — To smell to a nosegay, flores ad nares admoveere.

NOSTRILS, nares. — Great or wide, nares patulæ.

NOT is generally rendered into Latin by non or ne, yet sometimes by other words and phrases, according to the following examples: — by non (as, I do not doubt but, &c., non dubito, quin, etc. — Ought I not to have known it beforehand? nonne oportuit præscisse me antea? — Did I not say it would fall out so? annon dixi hoc esse futurum?): — by nihil (as, you have not used any circumlocution, nihil circuitione usus es. — You regard not my poems, nihil mea carmina curas): — by ne (as, do not, I pray you, deny it me, obsecro, ne nega. — That I may not do any hurt, ut nequid obsum. — Not even he, ne ille quidem): — by haud (as, I know not whether you would say so, haud scio an ita dicas): — by minus (as, it is not fifteen days ago, minus quindecim dies sunt. — Things go not well with them, quibus res sunt minus secundæ. — But if not, sin minus): — by nec, neque, (as, not long after, nec ita multo post. — For I cannot deny this, neque enim hoc negare possum. — And not, nec, neque; but see And): — by ne non (as, you are afraid it should not be of any long continuance, ne non diuturnum sit futurum, times): — by ut (as, I fear I cannot, vereor ut possim): — Particular phrases. Do not think that I had rather, noli putare me maluisse. — Not so often as I used, rarius quam solebam. — If you had not rather, nisi si mavis. — Why may you not desire these things? quidni hæc cupias? — Not as it was before, contra atque antea fuerat. — Not to be tedious, ne longus sim. — Not at all, nullo modo, nequaquam, ne minimâ quidem ex parte. — I do not at all agree to that, nullo modo prorsus assentior. — Not at all his equal, omnino illi nequaquam par. — That is no friendship at all, nequaquam ista amicitia est. — Yet they are not at all to be compared to the laws and discipline of Lycurgus, tamen, ne minimâ quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplina conferendi sunt. — Believing there was no treachery at all, nihil doli subesse credens. — Marcellus not at all daunted at so terrible a defeat, Marcellus nihil admodum tantâ clade territus. — Not yet, nondum. — He was not yet gone

over the river, nondum flumen translerrat. — *Not so, minime, neutiquam, nequaquam.* — *Not so much as one, ne unus quidem, nemo unus.* — *Not to care whether one sink or swim, susque deque ferre or habere; nihil pensi habere.*

**NOTABLE** (*considerable, remarkable*), illustris, insignis, spectabilis, eximius, egregius; nobilis: *sometimes by a superl.* — *This notable thing happened to the city, hoc memorandum contigit urbi.* — *Let your notable virtue appear, virtutis tuae lumen eluceat.* — *A notable scholar, doctissimus.* — *Very notable, perinsignis, perillustis.* — *A notable liar, mendacissimus.* — *To be notable, eniteo, enitesco, clareo.* — *To make notable, insignio, claro, nobilito.*

**NOTABLENESS, claritas, claritudo.**

**NOTABLY, insigniter, eximie, egregie; notabiliter.**

**NOTARY, scriba publicus; signator; scriba censualis.** — *Done by a notary public, in publicas tabulas relatus.*

**NOTATION, notatio.**

**NOTCH, incisura.**

**To NOTCH, incido; denticulo.** — *To notch in a tally, incisurâ factâ subnotare.* — *To notch the hair, comam inæqualiter tendere.*

**NOTCHING, incisio.**

**NOTE** (*mark*), nota, signum. —  $\Psi$  (*note of hand*), chirographum. — *A note or bill of one's hand for payment of money, cautio chirographi.* —  $\Psi$  (*Bank-note, tessera mensæ publicæ.* —  $\Psi$  (*musical note*), tonus; *modus: (in the book), soni or vocis signum.* — *To sing from notes, ex libello canere.* —  $\Psi$  *To take down in short notes, notis excipere.* —  $\Psi$  *The note (cry) of an animal, vox.* —  $\Psi$  (*remark, annotation*), annotatio. — *Notes or commentary, commentarii or -a.* — *A note-book, libellus, commentarium.* — *Loose, extemporary notes, adversaria.* —  $\Psi$  (*small letter*), epistolum, codicilli. —  $\Psi$  (*Of note (importance)*), notabilis, insignis, illustris, egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus. — *Men of note, homines clari, præclari, eximii, egregii, celebres, illustres, insignes, magni nominis.* — *A man of some note, homo paullo notior.* — *Of little note, obscurus, ignotus.* — *To be of some note, aliquid or aliquid esse; in aliquo numero esse.* — *Men of little or no note, ignota capita, terræ filii.* —  $\Psi$  *To take note of, animadverto, observo.*

**To NOTE** (*make a mark*), noto, signo: (*observe*), noto, observo, animadverto. — *To note a thing down, aliquid in libellum, etc. referre.*

**NOTED.** — *A noted man, vir genere, virtute, literis, etc. clarus, eximius, illustris.*

**NOTER** (*observer*), observator, speculator. **NOTING** (*observing*), notatio, annotatio, observatio.

**NOTHING, nihil, nil, nihilum** (*with a compar., nihilo*); *nulla res.* — *Nothing at all, prorsus nihil.* — *You have nothing to do with it, tua nihil refert.* — *It is nothing to me, nihil ad me atinet; id mea minime refert.* — *Little or nothing, non multum aut non omnino.* — *He has nothing or is worth nothing, omnibus rebus est nudus.* — *If you have nothing, you will be esteemed as nothing, assem habeas, assem valeas.* — *Has there been nothing more between you? numquidnam amplius tibi cum illâ fuit? — I desired nothing more, mihi nihil potius or antiquius fuit.* — *They knew of nothing to reproach themselves with, sibi nullius erant conscii culpæ.* — *He is nothing but skia and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est.* — *I have nothing to accuse your old age of, non habeo quod accusarem senectutem tuam.* — *Nothing dries up sooner than tears, lacrimâ nil citius arescit.* — *They live upon nothing but honey, melle solo vivunt.* — *I will have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum erit.* — *There is nothing can be said now, nichil has not been said before, nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius.* — *Nothing venture, nothing have, jacta est alea; non fit sine periculo facinus magnum et memorabile.* — *Of nothing comes nothing, x nihilo nihil fit.* — *For nothing, gratis;*

*temere (unreasonably, heedlessly); sine causâ (without cause).* — *He served for nothing, servivit gratis.* — *It is not for nothing, that, &c., non temere est, quod, etc.* — *To do a thing for nothing or without some reason, temere aliquid facere.* — *Good for nothing, inutilis.* — *A man good for nothing, homo nihili; homo nequam, abjectus, vilis, infimus, telluris inutile pondus.* — *Nothing worth, vilis; nullius momenti or ponderis.* — *Valued as nothing, nihili, despiciati or contemptui habitus.* — *Nothing near so good, fine, courageous, &c., nequaquam tam bonus, splendidus, fortis, etc.* — *To come or be brought to nothing, ad nihilum recidere; in nihilum occidere; in nihilum interire.* — *To make nothing of or do a thing with ease, aliquid facile, expedite, prompte, nullo negotio facere: (slight), contemuo, despicio, contemptui or despiciati habere: (not to understand), parum or minime intelligere: (not to succeed), parum succedere, nihil promovere.*

**NOTHINGNESS, nihilum; res nullius momenti.**

**NOTICE** (*heed*), animadversio, observatio: — (*advice*), monitio, admonitio, communitio; monitum, admonitum; nuntius. — *To have notice of a thing, de re aliqua certiore fieri, admoneri; aliquid rescire.* — *Having notice of Caesar's coming, certior factus de Caesaris adventu.* — *The first notice I had of it was from Aulus, id primum audivi ab Aulo.* — *Before they could have any notice of what was intended, priusquam, quid ageretur, sentire possent.* — *I have the first notice of our misfortunes, primum sentio mala nostra; primum rescisco omnia, Ter.* — *To send or give notice of, certiore facere de aliquâ re; nuntio; doceo; significo; defero, perfero; moneo, admonero; edico.* — *I will give you notice, te certiore faciam.* — *Dogs are kept in the Capitol, to give notice when thieves come, canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant si fures venerint.* — *Give notice before she is coming, præsentia hanc venturam.* — *To take notice of (observe), animadverto, observo, noto: (bring up), noto, commemoro, mentionem facere alicujus rei.* — *You will take notice of his perfidiousness towards me, illius in me perfidiam notabis.* — *I took notice of his several motions, omnes illius motus observavi.* — *Your dignity causes persons to take notice of your actions, dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias.* — *There was no notice taken of that affair, ejus rei mentio facta non est.* — *To take notice of a person (salute him), aliquid salutare, alicui salutem impertire.* — *To take no notice of a person (not salute him), aliquid insalutatum præterire.* — *To take no notice (dissemble one's knowledge) of, rei or hominis alicujus notitiam dissimulare.* — *To take no notice of (neglect), negligo, contemno.*

**To NOTICE.** See to take Notice.

**NOTIFY** (*make known, show, &c.*), significo, denuntio, declaro, monstro: (*inform*), certiore facere.

**NOTIFICATION, NOTIFYING, significatio, declaratio, denuntiatio: edictum.**

**NOTION** (*knowledge or understanding*), notio, cognitio; scientia, peritia: (*idea of a thing*), forma or species rei alicujus; prima et inchoata intelligentia, notitia: (*opinion*), opinio; sententia. — *We have a natural notion of a Deity imprinted on our minds, naturalis atque insita est animis nostris Dei notio.* — *I had a slight notion of those things before in my mind, antceptam animo rerum illarum informationem habebam.* — *And the neighborhood have a notion that he was likewise born there, tenetque vicinitatem opinio, tanquam et natus ibi sit, Suet.* — *If you think so, you have no just notion of the way to glory, quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriæ, Cic.* — *An obscure or confused notion, cognitio obscura.* — *A perfect notion of things, rerum scientia perfecta or summa.* — *Idle notions or silly conceits, comamenta mira; ineptiæ, nugæ.*

**NOTIONAL, ejus observator animo quædam species et informatio**

**NOTIONALLY, secundum notionem tantum.**

**NOTORIOUS, omnibus notus, notus et per omnes pervulgatus, manifestus, apertus, notus, cognitus, certus, emnens, nobilis, pervulgatus, perinsignis; famosus. — *It is very notorious, res est nota et manifesta omnibus, or apud omnes pervulgata.***

**NOTORIOUSLY, manifeste, manifeste, aperte, perspicue, palam. — *This is notoriously known, hanc rem omnes narrant or nemo nescit.***

**NOTORIOUSNESS, NOTORIETY, evidentia, perspicuitas, notitia alicujus rei pervulgata.**

**NOTWITHSTANDING** (*nevertheless*), tamen, atque; nihilominus, nihilo sciens: — (*in spite of*), adversus; also in, (*as, noscitantur tamen in [notwithstanding] tantâ deformitate*); also by *abl.* *absol. from contemno or negligo: (although), tametsi, quamquam, etsi, licet; quamvis.* — *Notwithstanding our fears, etiamsi timidi essemus.* — *Notwithstanding the danger, etiam ut periculum sit.* — *Notwithstanding my endeavors to the contrary, me repugnante.* — *Notwithstanding his age, he is a fool, stultus est adversus ætatem.*

**NOUGHT, nihil.** — *You will make nought of it, nihil ages.* — *I will have nought to do with you, res tuas tibi habeto.* — *You have nought to say against her, cui tu nihil dicas vitii.* — *Nought but his head is above water, exstat capite solo ex aquâ.* — *Where nought is to be had, the king must lose his right, inops audacia tuta est; cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.* — *To come to nought, ad nihilum redire, recidere, occidere; in nihilum interire; vanescere.* — *Good deeds that will come to nought, merita ad nihilum ventura.* — *To set at nought, nihil or pro nihilo pendere, putare, ducere, habere; contemno; contumacem esse adversus aliquid.* — *I set them at nought, ingrata ea habui atque irrita.* —  $\Psi$  (*zero*), zero.

**NOUN, nomen.** — *without cases, aptoton.* — *of one case, monoptoton.* — *of two cases, diptoton.* — *of three cases, triptoton.*

**NOURISH** (*give nourishment to*), nutrio, alo, foveo, nutrico. — *The mind of man is nourished by learning, mens hominis alitur discendo.* — *To nourish one's grief, dolorem fovere.* — *He alone nourishes the whale family, solus omnem familiam sustentat.* — *You nourish a viper in your breast, in viperam sub alâ nutricas.* — *To nourish (suckle) one, ubera alicui præbere; aliquid uberibus alere.* — *To nourish or bring one up, aliquid educare or educere; enutrire.* — *Nourished, altus, alitus, nutritus, enutritus, educatus, eductus.* — *The person nourished, alumnus.* —  $\Psi$  See *Brood, Cherish.*

**NOURISHABLE, nutriendus, altilis.**

**NOURISHER, altor, altrix, nutritor, educator.**

**NOURISHING, adj. (nutritious), in quo multum alimenti est, valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ, magni cibi.**

**NOURISHING, s. nutritus.**

**NOURISHMENT (food), alimentum, nutrimentum, pabulum; cibus.** — *To take some nourishment, cibum capere.*

**NOVEL** (*new*), novus: (*unusual*), inusitatus, insolens.

**NOVEL, s. historia or narratio ficta; fabella.**

**NOVELIST** (*writer of novels*), fabularum or fictarum historiarum scriptor. —  $\Psi$  (*innovator*), qui rebus novandis stadet.

**NOVELTY** (*newness*), novitas: (*new thing*), res nova. — *Lamb is a sort of novelty at this time of the year, caro agnina nova fere res est hoc anni tempore.* — *A lover of novelties, novitatis cupidus, studiosus.*

**NOVEMBER, (mensis) November.** **NOVICE, tiro; novitius.** — (*in a convent*), novitius monachus, novitia monacha. — *He is a mere or very novice, in arte rudis ac tiro est.* — *To play the novice, rudem se exhibere; pro novitio se gerere; rerum se imperitum esse simulare.*

**NOVIATE, tirocinium, tirocinii tempus.**

**NOW, nunc; tum tunc (in relating**



*past events*); hoc tempore; in hoc tempore (in this exigency); hodie (in our day); jam (n transition particle); autem, vero; igitur. — *How now?* quid nunc? — *Now what is that to the prator?* jam quid ad prætorem? — *Never heard of till now,* ante hoc tempus inauditum. — *We have said enough of justice, now let us speak of liberality,* de justitiâ satis dictum est, deinceps de liberalitate dicatur. — *Now or never,* nunc aut nunquam. — *Now-a-days,* hodie, hoc tempore, his temporibus, nunc, quomodo nunc fit. — *Now-a-days complaisance carries it,* hoc tempore obsequium amicos parit. — *Now and then,* subinde, nonnunquam, identidem. — *They stand now on one foot and then on the other,* alternis pedibus insistent. — *Now and then he let tears fall, as they did,* nonnunquam collacrimabat. — *Now and then to look upon,* identidem intueri. — *Even now or just now,* modo, jam nunc, jam jam. — *How long ago? even now,* quamdiudum? modo. — *Now at length,* nunc demum, tandem aliquando. — *Now then,* quæ quum ita sint, igitur. — *Well now,* age nunc.

**NOWL,** capitis vertex. — *A jobber-nowl,* capito.

**NOXIOUS,** noxius, nocens, perniciosus. — *See Hurtful, Harmful.*

**NUBIOUS,** nubilus, nubibus obductus.

**NUDITIES,** verenda. — *In a state of nudity,* nudus.

**NUEL** (of a staircase), scapus or truncus cochlidium scalarum.

**NUGATORY,** nugatorius, ineptus, futillis.

**NUISANCE,** res noxia or perniciosa; pestis, pernicius. — *That is a nuisance,* noxius, perniciosus, incommodus, molestus.

**NULL and void,** irritus, nullam vim habens, nullius auctoritatis or ponderis.

**To NULLIFY** (make null), abrogo, antiquo; infectum or irritum reddere.

**NULLITY,** nihilum.

**NUMB,** adj. rigidus; torpidus.

**To NUMB.** See *Benumb.*

**NUMBNESS,** rigor, stupor, torpor. — *To bring or cause a numbness to a limb,* alicui membro torporem inducere or immittere; membrum torpore afficere.

**NUMBER,** numerus; (character), numeri nota; litera (among the ancients). — *An even or odd number,* numerus par or

impar. — *I account him in the number of my friends,* hunc habeo in numero meorum amicorum. — *A great number of persons,* multi or quamplurimi homines; magna hominum multitudo or frequentia; magnus or ingens numerus hominum. — *A small number,* numerus exiguus; paucitas, pauci. — *A great number,* magnus numerus; vis magna; sexcenti; ubes. — *In great numbers,* frequentes, pl. — *To come in great numbers,* frequentes venire; confluere. — *Passing number, without number,* innumerabilis. — *Of what number? quot? quotus? — More in number,* numerosior. — *By number,* numero. — *To fill up the number,* numerum explere. — *A surd number,* numerus surdus. — *A whole number,* numerus integer. — ¶ *Numbers* (the book), Numeri.

**To NUMBER,** numero, dinumero, numerum rerum inire or essequi, computo; enumerando percensere; recenseo. — *That may be numbered,* numerabilis, computabilis.

**NUMBERER,** qui numerat; numerans.

**NUMBERING,** numeratio, enumeratio, dinumeratio, recensio. — *of names,* nomenclatio, nomenclatura. — *of people,* census.

**NUMBERLESS,** innumerabilis; innumerus (poet.).

**NUMERABLE,** numerabilis, computabilis.

**NUMERAL,** adj. numeralis (Gramm.).

**NUMERATION,** numeratio.

**NUMERATOR** (in arithmetic), numerator.

**NUMERICAL,** ad numeros pertinens.

**NUMERICALLY.** — *Numerically the same,* idem ad numerum.

**NUMEROUS,** frequens; numerosus (also rhythmic).

**NUMEROUSLY,** magno numero, frequenter: — *numerosè.*

**NUMSKULL,** stipes, hebes, plumbeus.

**NUN,** virgo Christiano ritu cultui divino sacrala; monacha.

**NUNNERY,** cœnobium monacharum.

**NUNCIO,** nuntius or legatus pontificis.

**NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY,** ad nuncupationem pertinens. — *will, testamentum nuncupatum.*

**NUPTIAL, nuptialis;** or *genit.* nuptiarum. — *The nuptial bed,* lectus genialis. — *A nuptial song,* carmen nuptiale, epithalamium.

**NUPTIALS, nuptiæ;** nuptiarum sollemnia.

**NURSE** (to a child), nutrix, or *dimin.* nu-

trricula, (that suckles, feeds, brings it up); ancilla parvulorum custos (nursery-maid): — (of a sick man), mulier cuius curæ custodiæque (ægrotus) aliquis mandatus est; assidens: — (that attends women lying in), mulier parturientibus assidere solita; nutrix quæ puerperas curare solet. — *A little or silly nurse,* nutricula. — *A nurse child,* alumnus, alumna. — *A wet nurse,* nutrix lactans, nutrix mercenaria quæ mammis infantem nutrire solet. — *A dry nurse,* nutrix non lactescens, mercenaria quæ infantem aliter quam sugendo solet alere. — *To go n nursing,* ægrotantes curando victimam querere. — *To put a child to nurse,* infanti nutricem adhibere. — *A nurse's wages,* nutricia (-orum).

**To NURSE,** nutrio, foveo, curo. — *Nursed,* alitus, altus, nutritus, enutritus. — *To nurse a sick man,* alicui or alicujus valetudini assidere.

**NURSERY** (the room), parvulorum diæta: (for plants), plantarium, seminarium: — (fig.), seminarium; nutrix; alumna. — *A nursery for learning,* doctrinæ seminarium, academia. — *A nursery or nurse child,* alumnus, puerulus mercede nutritus.

**NURSING, nutricio.** — *A nursing of a sick person,* ægrotantis curatio.

**NURSING, (infans) lactens.**

**NURTURE,** educatio, institutio; disciplina.

**To NURTURE,** educo, instruo, instituo.

**NUT, nux.** — *It was nuts to him,* jucundissimum illi fuit. — *He must crack the nut who will eat the kernel,* qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangat nucem. — *A nut-tree,* nux. — *Small nut,* nucula, Plin. — *An Indian nut,* nux Indica. — *The vomitive nut,* nux vomica. — *Nut-tree wood,* materia nucæ. — *A rotten or worm-eaten nut,* nux cassa or vitiosa. — *A nut-cracker,* nucifrangibulum. — *A nut-gall,* galla. — *A nut-kernel,* nucleus. — *shell,* putamen nucis (avellanæ, juglandis). — *The nut of a screw,* cochleæ receptaculum. — *The nut-hole (of a bow),* epizygis, Vitruv. — *The nut of a leg of mutton,* coxæ ovinæ glans. — *The nut-hatch (n bird),* picus martius.

**NUTMEG, nux moschata.**

**NUTRIMENT, nutriment, nutrimentum.**

**NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE.** See *Nonrishing,* adj.

**NYMPH, nympha.** — *A wood-nymph,* Dryas. — *Sea, Nereis.* — *Mountain, Orea.* — *River, Naïas, Naïs.*

## O.

**O** (in address), o! or by the vocative; as, O Lord, Domine. — ¶ (as an exclamation), o! oh! — *O what a face is there!* o qualis facies! — *O joyful day!* o lepidum diem! — *O the times!* O the manners! o tempora! o mores! — *O wretched man that I am!* me miserum! o me miserum or perditum! — *O! that we were!* utinam essemus! — *O! what is your name?* o! qui vocare?

**OAF** (fool), stultus, hebes.

**OAFISH, insulsus, fatuus, stupidus.**

**OAFISHNESS, stupiditas.**

**OAK, quercus;** robur (hard). — *The bitter oak, cerrus.* — *The holm or scarlet oak, ilex.* — *A young oak, quercus novella* or tenera. — *Oak fern, dryopteris.* — *An oak-apple, galla.* — *A grove of oaks, quercetum.*

**OAKEN, quernus, querneus, quercus;** roboreus; ilignens; cerreus.

**OAR, remus, scalmus;** tonsa (poet.). — *A ship of two oars, navis duorum scalmorum.* — *To row with oars, remigo, remis dicere.*

**OARSMAN, remex.** — *Oarsmen's bench, transtrum.* — *A ship with two or three rows of them, biremis, triremis.*

**OATH, jusjurandum** (gen.); sacramentum (military oath or oath of allegiance). — *You shall be put to your oath, dabitur jusjurandum, Ter.* — *He will take my*

*word before your oath, injurato plus credit mihi quam jurato tibi.* — *I am under oath, juravi.* — *To take the oath to the king, in regis verba jurare.* — *The obligation of an oath, religio jurisjurandi.* — *To swear a great oath, magnum jurare jusjurandum.* — *To take an oath, jusjurandum dare;* juro; sacramentum dicere; jurejurando or sacramento se obstringere. — *To take a solemn or formal oath, snake oath, conceptis verbis jurare.* — *To rap out an oath, juramentum temere proferre.* — *To declare a thing upon oath, juratum dicere, Liv.* — *To break one's oath, jusjurandum violare;* sacramentum rumpere. — *To swear a false oath, pejero, perjuro.* — *To bind by an oath, jurejurando or sacramento obstringere.* — *To put one to his oath or require an oath, jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere;* ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere, aliquem sacramento adigere. — *The taking of an oath, jurisjurandi interpositio.* — *To take an oath to keep the laws, in leges jurare.* — *Our ancestors thought an oath to be the last resort to oblige men to speak the truth, nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt.* — *To deny with an oath, abjuro.* — *A false oath, perjurium.* — *One that breaks or falsifies his oath, perjurus.* — *With an oath, jurato;* jurando. —

*With a great oath, persancte.* — *Oath-breaking, jurisjurandi violatio.*

**OATS, avena.** — *Wild-oats, avena sterilis;* avena fatua (L.). — *He has not sown his wild-oats, nondum illi deferbuit adolescentia.* — *Oat-meal (the flour), avenacea farina;* (herb), panicum. — *Oat-bread, panis avenaceus.* — *An oat-cnk, placenta avenacea.* — *An oat-field, agr avenæ consitus.* — *Oat-straw, stramentum avenæ.* — *Oat-thistle, carduus avenarius.*

**OATEN, avenaceus, avenarius.**

**OB DURATE, duratus, induratus, pertinaç, offirmatus, contumax.** — *To be or grow obdurate, duresco, iuduresco, ob duresco.*

**OB DURATELY, pertinacite.**

**OB DURACY, obstinatio;** sensûs or animi stupor, contumacia.

**OBEDIENT, obediens, obsequens, moriger, morigerus, dicto audiens; anscultans.**

**OBEDIENTLY** (in obedience) to, obediente, obsequenter.

**OBEDIENCE, obedientia, obsequentia;** obsequium, obtemperatio, auscultatio; officium. — *To bring a province or town, &c. to one's obedience, provinciam or oppidum in potestatem alicujus redigere, in ditionem suam (his own) redigere.* — *To bring back to obedience, ad officium*

reducere or redire cogere. — *To be under obedience to*, sub alicujus imperio esse; in al. ditione or potestate esse. — *To receive into obedience*, in fidem accipere. — *To refuse obedience to*, alicujus imperium recusare or detrectare; obedientiam abjicere.

**OBEDIENCE** (*salutation*), salutatio. — *To do or make obeisance to*, alicui corpore inclinatio or flexio genibus salutare.

**OBELISK**, obeliscus.

**OBESITY**, obesitas.

**OBEY**, alicui obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parere, morigerari, morem gerere, auscultare, servire. — *He ought to have been obeyed*, morem ei gestum oportuit. — *To obey one's precepts*, præceptis alicujus obedire or parere. — *one's orders*, alicujus jussis (or alicujus imperio) dicto audientem esse. — *To obey willingly*, obedienter imperata facere.

**OBJECT**, s. res; (in Gram.), res objecta. — *Objects are said to differ from what they appear*, aliter se habere, ac sensibus videantur, dicuntur res. — *The search of truth is the object of all those arts*, hæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. — *An object of sense*, res sensibus subjecta, res quæ sensibus percipitur, res quæ in sensu cadit. — *of sight*, quod oculis percipitur, aspectu sentitur, in cernendi sensum cadit. — *A beautiful, pleasant, agreeable object*, res (homo) aspectu venusta, jucunda, grata. — *An ugly, unpleasant, disagreeable object*, res (homo) aspectu deformis, injucunda, ingrata. — *An object of love, compassion, hatred, aversion, pity, &c.* dignus amore, misericordia, odio, aversione, miseratione; res amanda, etc., homo amandus, etc. — *An object of mockery, ludibrium*. — *of desire*, res optabilis, quod optatur; votum; desiderium.

**OBJECTIVE**, ad rem objectam spectans.

**OBJECTIVELY**, ita ut sub seus cadat.

**OBJECTIVENESS**, status rei quæ obijci potest.

**OBJECT** (*make objections to*), v. objicio, objecto, oppono, regeo, arguo: (*reproach*), objicio, opprobrio, exprobro; opprobria dicere; crimini dare or offerre. — *Objeering* (*reproaching*), culpans, carpens, reprehendens.

**OBJECTION**, quod obijcit or objectum est; contradictio. — *To propose, raise, start objections*, objicio, objecto; culpo, carpo, reprehendo. — *To answer objections*, respondere ad ea quæ objecta sunt.

**OBJECTOR**, qui aliquid obijcit or opponit.

**OBJURGATION**, objurgatio.

**OBLATION**, oblatio.

**OBLIGATE**, obligo, devincio.

**OBLIGATION** (*binding favor*), beneficium, meritum, promeritum: (*duty*), officium: (*the being bound in law*), obligatio: (*bound*), chirographum, cautio chirographi, syngrapha: (*suretyship*), vadimonium. — *I shall never forget the very great and many obligations I am under to you*, nunquam obliviscar maxima ac plurima me tibi debere. — *Nothing shall ever make me forget my obligations to you*, ineam tuorum in me meritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblivio. — *He violated all divine and human obligations*, fœdera divini humanique juris violavit. — *To answer an obligation*, gratiam referre; præmia pro acceptis beneficiis rependere. — *To discharge an obligation*, officium facere or præstare; vices rependere. — *To bind by obligation*, obligo, obstringo, astringo, devincio. — *I am under obligation* (*it is my duty or office*), debeo or meum est hoc facere.

**OBLIGATORY**, aliquem obligans, obstringens. — *The law is obligatory upon me*, lex me tenet.

**OBLIGE** (*compel, force*), cogo, adigo, subigo, compello. — *To oblige one by doing a kindness*, de aliquo bene mereri, optime promereri; aliquem sibi obligare, alligare, obstringere, devincire; ab aliquo gratiam inire. — *You will very much oblige me*, inibis a me solidam et grandem gratiam. — *I was no way obliged to him*, obligatus ei nihil eram. — *You cannot oblige me more*, dare mihi majus beneficium nullum potes. — *I am much obliged to you*, that, &c., multum amo te, quod, etc.

**OBLIGEE**, cui chirographum traditur.

**OBLIGOR**, qui tradit chirographum.

**OBLIGING** (*courteous*), humanus, officiosus, affabilis, blandus, comis: (*liberal*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus.

**OBLIGINGLY**, amanter, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter; humane, humaniter, officiose. — *Very*, peramanter, perafficose; perliberaliter.

**OBLINGNESS**, officium; humanitas, comitas, affabilitas, benignitas.

**OBLIQUE**, obliquus. — *An oblique case*, casus obliquus.

**OBLIQUELY**, oblique.

**OBLIQUENESS**, OBLIQUITY, obliquitas.

**OBLITERATE**, obliteratio, expungo, deleo; tollo.

**OBLITERATION**, obliteratio, deletio, abolitio.

**OBLIVION**, oblivio, oblivium. — *An act of oblivion*, injuriarum et offensioium oblivio, lex oblivionis, amnestia. See *Amnesty*.

**OBLIVIOUS** (*forgetful*), obliviosus.

**OBLONG**, oblongus.

**OBLOQUY** (*reproach*), maledictio, infamia, contumelia.

**OBNOXIUS**, obnoxius, expositus: — *reprehendendus*.

**OBNOXIUSNESS**, qualitas rei obnoxia.

**OBSCENE**, obscœnus, impudicus, impurus.

**OBSCENELY**, obscœne, impudice, impure.

**OBSCENITY**, obscœnitas, impudicitia.

**OBSCURE** (*dark*), obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus, cœcus: (*not clear, difficult*), obscurus, abstrusus, non apertus ad intelligendum, perplexus, impeditus: (*ignoble, unknown*), obscurus ortus majoribus, obscuri or infimo loco natus, ignobilis, ignotus. — *An obscure sentence*, sententia explicata difficilis. — *Somewhat obscure*, subobscurus. — *Very obscure*, perobscurus. — *To make obscure*. See *To Obscure*.

*To obscure*, obscuro; tenebras or caliginem alicui rei obducere or offundere. — *He neither concealed any thing by subtle evasions, nor obscured it by his expressions*, nihil nec subterfugit reticendo, nec obscuravit dicendo. — *He was accustomed to obscure the plainest things by his bad way of expressing them*, tenebras rebus clarissimis obducere solebat uale narrando.

**OBSCURATION** (*making obscure*), obscuratio.

**OBSCURELY**, obscure, occulte; implicite, perplexe. — *To speak obscurely*, parum dilucide or perspicue dicere; non satis aperte loqui.

**OBSCURING**, obscuratio.

**OBSCURITY**, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo: (*uncertainty, indistinctness, &c.*), obscuritas, tenebræ, obscurum dicendi genus; ignobilitas, humilitas. — *To draw one from obscurity*, aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre. — *To pass one's life in obscurity*, per obscurum vitam transmittere. — *To explain obscurities*, res obscuras explanare, res involutas explicare. — *Full of obscurity*, perobscurus; ambiguus, dubius, incertus, anceps.

**OBSEQUES**, exsequia, funeris pompa, funebria justa, justa.

**OBSEQUIOUS**, obsequens, morigerus. — *To be obsequious to one*, alicui obsequi or morem gerere.

**ORSEQUIOUSLY**, obedienter.

**ORSEQUIOUSNESS**, obsequium, obsequentia.

**OBSERVE** (*notice*), observo, animadverto: (*be sensible of*), sentio, sensibus percipere, oculis percipere: (*watch*), servo, observo; aucupo; capto: (*keep*), servo, teneo, habeo, colo: (*obey*), pareo, obedio: (*be attentive to*), observo, colo: (*make a remark*), aio, dico, doceo; annoto; ut est apud aliquem. — *To observe the course of the stars*, cursus stellarum notare; observare motus stellarum. — *A messenger was sent to observe the discourses that passed among them*, ad has accipiendas voces speculator missus fuit, Liv. — *To observe dutifully*, obedio, ausculto, colo, cultu dignari. — *To observe laws*, legibus parere or obedire, leges servare. — *Worthy to be observed*, notabilis, notatu dignus.

**OBSERVABLE**, quod oculis percipi potest; insignis, conspicuus; notabilis, notatu dignus.

**OBSERVABLY**, insigniter.

**OBSERVANCE** (*regard or respect*), observantia; obsequentia; obsequium, cultus: (*keeping*), observatio.

**OBSERVANT**, OBSERVING, observans, obediens, obsequens, morigerus; dicto audiens. — *Who I hope will be observant of your commands*, quem spero tui fore observantem. — *He was observant to you in all things*, tibi morigerus fuit in rebus omnibus. — *Most observant*, observantissimus, obsequentissimus. — *An observant mind*, ingenii acumen or acies.

**OBSERVATION**, observatio, animadversio: sagacitas: dictum; annotatio. — *Observation of nature*, animadversio nature. — *A man of acute observation*, homi acris or subtilis ingenii. — *To make observation upon*, animadverto, castigo.

**OBSERVATORY**, specula astronomica.

**OBSERVER**, observator, speculator; annotator, animadversor, assector. — *of truth*, cultor veritatis. — *of the heavens*, spectator cœli siderumque. — *of nature*, speculator venatorque natura.

**OBSERVINGLY**, diligenter, attento animo.

**OBSIDIONAL CROWN**, corona obsidionalis.

**OBSOLETE** (*out of use*), obsoletus, exsoletus. — *To grow obsolete*, obsoleo, obsolesco.

**OBSTACLE**, impedimentum; mora. — *To occasion an obstacle*, moram et impedimentum inferre. — *To remove all obstacles*, omnia removere quæ obstant et impediunt.

**OBSTETRIC**, obstetricis.

**OBSTINATE**, pertinax, perversa, affirmatus, obstinatus (*in a good sense*), contumax. — *in opinion*, sententia tenax or pertinax; inflexibilis. — *An obstinate disease*, morbus perseverans, longinquus. — *To be obstinate*, affirmato animo esse, animum obfirmare.

**OBSTINATELY**, pertinaciter, perversaciter, obstinato animo, affirmatâ voluntate, præfracte. — *To hold obstinately*, mordicus tenere.

**OBSTINACY**, pertinacia, contumacia, perversicia; animi obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmata.

**OBSTREPEROUS**, strepens; tumultuosus. — *To be obstreperous*, obstrepro, vociferor.

**OBSTRUCT** (*hinder*), prohibeo, impedio, obsto, officio: (*stop up*), obstruo.

**OBSTRUCTER** (*hinderer*), qui impedit.

**OBSTRUCTION**, obstructio.

**OBSTRUCTION** (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora. — *To occasion obstruction*, moras trahere or necere.

**OBSTRUCTIVE** (*hindering*), impediens.

**OBTAIN** (*attain*), potior, adipiscor, consequor. — *by chance or lot*, sortior. — *by desire or request*, exoro, impetro. — *by flattery*, blandior. — *Obtained* (*gotten*), acquisitus, partus. — *by request*, exoratus, impetratus. — *Obtained* (*effected*), effectus, confectus. — *Having obtained*, adeptus, nactus. — *liberty, libertatis compos*. — *his wish*, voti compos or reus. — *Who has not obtained his wish*, voti impos. — *To obtain favor*, gratiam inire. — *To prevail*, valeo. — *To obtain as a custom*, inveterasco. — *This custom obtained among our ancestors*, hoc erat in more majorum, mos majorum fuit; hoc in more positum est, institutoque majorum inveteravit.

**OBTAINABLE**, parabilis, impetrabilis.

**OBTAINER** *by entreaty or request*, exorator.

**OBTAINING** (*attaining*), adeptio. — *by entreaty*, impetratio.

**OBTUDE**, v. a. obtundo. — *new laws upon a people*, populo novas leges imponere. — *his opinions on the world*, suis opinionibus populum imbueere conari. — *one's self into empony*, sese inter alios intrudere or inferre; in aliorum consortia irrepere; se cœtui aliorum ingere. — *To obtude* (*v. n.*) *upon one's patience*, patientiam alicujus tentare. — *Obtuded*, obtusus, illatus, ingestus.

**OBTRUSIVE**, molestus, importunus, impudens. — *An obtruder*, homo importunus, etc.

**OBTUSE** (*dull*), obtusus, hebes: (*fig.*) ingenii hebetis, obtusi or tardi, hebes, tardus. — *Obtuse-angled*, angulo obtuso.

**OBTUSELY**, obtuse.

**OBTUSENESS**, acies obtusa; hebetudo; hebetatio.

**OBVIATE** (*prevent*), aliquid rei occurrere or obviam ire; aliquid præcavere. — *a danger, periculum prævertere or antevertere. — difficulties or objections, ad ea quæ objici possunt respondere.*

**OBVIATING**, antecuratio, impeditio. — *of objections, ad ea quæ objecta sunt responsio.*

**OBVIOUS**, ante oculos or pedes positus; expressus, manifestus, evidens, apertus. — *This is obvious to all the world, apud or inter omnes constat.*

**OBVIOUSLY**, evidenter; expresse; sine dubio.

**OBVIOUSNESS**, evidentia.

**OCCASION** (*opportunity*), occasio, opportunitas; casus; ansa, locus. — *If there shall be occasion, si occasio fuerit; si usus venerit. — He laid hold of the occasion that offered, occasionem oblatam tenuit. — There is a very good occasion, bellissima est occasio. — What is there he will not do on occasion? quid, occasione oblatâ, non faciet? — Not but upon great occasions, nec nisi necessario. — As occasion serves, in loco, pro re natâ. — A small or slight occasion, occasiuncula. — To give occasion, occasionem dare or præbere; facio, committo. — To seek occasion, occasionem querere or captare. — To find or get an occasion, occasionem nancisci. — To lay hold of or take an occasion, occasionem capere, arripere, amplecti; ansam arripere. — ¶ (Cause, reason), causa, materia, ansa: (the author), auctor. — I gave him occasion to speak, illi sermonis causam dedi. — To give occasion for blame, ansam dare or præbere reprehensionis or ad reprehendum. — He did not that but upon an urgent occasion, id non nisi de gravi causâ fecit. — I have given him no occasion to be thus out of humor with me, a me nullo meo merito alienus est. — He has occasion to congratulate you, est unde tibi gratuletur. — You accuse him without just occasion, illum accusas immerito. — To seek an occasion for something, materiam alicujus rei querere, ansam querere, ut, etc. — To give occasion, facio, committo, ut, etc. — I will give you no occasion to repent, non faciam ut te pœnitent. — I will give you no occasion hereafter to complain, non committam posthac ut queraris. — To prevent or cut off all occasions of doing a thing, omnes causas aliquid agendi præcidere. — To be the occasion of, in causâ esse. — By or upon this occasion, hinc; inde. — Upon that occasion, propterea, eam ob causam, ob hanc causam. — ¶ (need or want), opus, usus. — He said he had occasion for many things, aiebat multa sibi opus esse. — What occasion is there to say this? quid opus est hoc dicere? — I have no occasion to declare my sentiments of that matter, de eo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere. — As much as there shall be occasion for, quantum satis erit. When there is occasion, cum usus poscit or venerit; ubi res postulat. — ¶ Occasions (business), res, pl.; negotia.*

**TO OCCASION** (*make*), facio, efficio, creo: (*procure*), paro, concito, excito, incito; impello. — *To occasion joy, grief, sorrow, &c., alicui causam doloris, gaudii, tristitiæ esse; alicui dolorem, gaudium, tristitiam afferre; alicuium dolere, gaudium, tristitiâ afficere. — Occasioned, natus; ortus. — through inadvertency, incuriâ factus or effectus.*

**OCCASIONAL**, occasionem or ansam præbens; fortuitus.

**OCCASIONALLY**, pro re natâ; prout res poscit or postulat; si occasio tulerit; interdum.

**OCCASIONER**, qui parat, qui in causâ est; auctor.

**OCCIDENT** (*west*), occidens, occasus.

**OCCIDENTAL**, occidentalis.

**OCCULT** (*secret*), occultus, abditus, reconditus.

**OCCUPY** (*take into possession*), possido, occupo, potior: (*hold*), possideo, habeo, teneo: (*inhabit*), teneo, colo, incolo. — *To occupy or employ one's self in a business, se aliquo negotio occupare, in arte aliqua se exercere. — Occupied (busied), occupatus, negotiis distentus or implicatus. — They are occupied in searching out the truth, in veri investigatione ver-*

*santur. — To be greatly occupied, satago; negotiis distringi. (See Busy.) — To occupy the place of another, alterius locum occupare or supplere; alterius vice fungi. — To occupy (as a husbandman), villico, villicor, (as overseer); agrum colere. — To occupy one's money in trade, mercibus cominutandis pecuniam insumere or elocare.*

**OCCUPYING** (*possessing*), occupatio; possessio; cultus.

**OCCUPANCY**, occupatio, possessio.

**OCCUPANT**, possessor; qui aliquo loco habitat; incolæ.

**OCCUPATION** (*business*), occupatio; res, negotium: (*trade*), ars, artificium: (*commerce*), possessio. — *A man of occupation, artifex, opifex. — Without occupation or free from business, homo negotiis vacuus.*

**OCCUR**, occurro, obvengo, in mentem venire. (But see *Befall*.)

**OCCURRENCE** (*occasion, event*), occasio, casus fortuitus. — *As occurrences shall happen, datâ occasione; si casus incidit; prout, obvengunt occasiones.*

**OCCURRING**, obvius.

**OCEAN**, oceanus, mare oceanum.

**OCHRE**, ochra. — *Red, rubrica.*

**OCTAGON**, octagonum.

**OCTANGULAR**, octo angulos habens.

**OCTAVE**, diapason.

**OCTAVO**, fornia octonaria.

**OCTOBER**, (mensis) October.

**OCULAR**, oclularis, oclularius. — *Will you be convinced by oclor demonstration? vi'n' tuis oculis credere?*

**OCULIST**, oclularis, medicus oclularius.

**ODD** (*not even*), impar. — *An odd number, numerus impar. — To play at odd and even, par impar ludere. — ¶ An odd shoe, calceus singularis. — ¶ He sold it for ten pounds and some odd shillings, decem libris vendidit, et aliquot solidis. — ¶ Odd (fantastical), inconstans, levis, ingenio varius: (strange or uncommon), inusitatus, insolens; mirus; mirabilis. — An odd word or expression, vocabulum abjectum, durum, insolens, inusitatum, non aptum, longe petium. — accident, casus raro accidens or eveniens. — To play odd pranks, ludum insolentem ludere.*

**ODDLY** (*strangely*), inusitate, insolenter; mire, mirum in modum.

**ODDNESS** (*strangeness*), insolentia; mira or nova ratio.

**ODDS** (*contention*), lites, inimicitia; discordia, dissensio. — *To be at odds with one, inimicitias cum aliquo gerere; inter se dissidere. — To set at odds, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — To fight against odds, impari numero congressi. — Two to one is odds, ne Hercules contra duos. — To have the odds of one at play, aliquem ludo superare or vincere. — It is odds but, &c., probabile or verisimile videtur, quod, etc. — ¶ Odds (difference), discrimen. — See what odds there is between man and man! hem, vir viro quid præstat!*

**ODE**, carmen, cantilena.

**ODIOUS**, odiosus, invisus, invidiosus. — *You will become odious to every body, omnium odium in te convertes, in odium venies omnibus. — You will make yourself odious to the people, incurres in odium offensionemque populi. — Somewhat odious, subodiosus.*

**ODIOUSLY**, odiose, invidiose.

**ODIOUSNESS**, qualitas rei invidiosæ.

**ODIUM**, odium; invidia.

**ODOR**, odor.

**ODORIFEROUS**, ODOROUS, bene (or suave) olens; odoratus; odorifer, odorus, (poet.).

**OCCONOMY**, rei familiaris administratio, curatio, dispensatio; œconomia, Quint.: (*frugality*), diligentia, parsimonia.

**OCCONOMICAL**, domesticus, ad rei familiaris administrationem pertinens, œconomicus: (*frugal*), diligens, parcus.

**OCCONOMIST**, rei familiaris administrator, curator, dispensator; homo diligens, ad rem attentus.

**OCCUMENICAL**, council, consilium generale.

**O'ER**. See *Over*.

**OF**, after a noun, is commonly the sign of the genitive case; as, the love of money increases, crescit amor numi. — *I have*

*ever been desirous of praise, laudis avidissimus semper fui. — A creature capable of a noble mind, animal altæ capax mentis. — I am afraid lest any of you should think so, vereor ne cui vestrum ita videatur. — The elder of you, major vestrum. — The eighth of the wise men, sapientiam octavus. — I am ashamed of my folly, me piget stultitiæ meæ. — We are weary of our lives, tædet nos vitæ. — They repent of their follies, ineptiarum suarum eos pœnitent. — I will make an end of speaking, finem dicendi faciam. — I am desirous of returning, cupidus sum redeundi. (See the rules for the use of genit. in the Grammar.) — ¶ It is sometimes the sign of an adjective possessive; as, trappings of silver, phalera argentea. — This plane-tree of yours, hæc tua platanus. — This poet of ours, hic noster poeta. — That life of yours, as it is called, is a death, vestra vero quæ dicitur vita mors est. — The house of one's father, domus paterna. — ¶ It is sometimes expressed by the prepositions a, ab, de, e, ex, in, per, super; as, I have heard it of (from) many, a multis audivi. — He is praised of (by) these, and blamed of those, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. — Of (on) set purpose, de industria. — A bed of soft flags, torus de mollibus ulvis. — One buckler all of gold, clipeus unus ex auro totus. — We were brought up together of (from) little ones, una e pueris parvuli educati sumus. — He followed out of hand, e vestigio secutus est. — The elder of two sons, ex duobus filiis major. — Of all or above all things, I would have you mind this, super omnia hoc velim cures. — What she could do, she could do of herself, quicquid potuit, potuit ipsa per se. — But of this matter we have said too much, sed super hac re nimis. — ¶ The preposition is sometimes understood; as, of his own accord, sua sponte. — Of set purpose, dedita operâ. — They made use of many of our examples, plurimis nostris exemplis usi sunt. — I will accuse him of certain crimes, eum certis criminibus accusabo. — I am of that opinion, ego istâ sum sententiâ. — He is glad of the honor, honore lætus est. — Now I am glad of that, jam id gaudeo. — I will ease you of this burden, ego te hoc fasce levabo. — It is cheap of (at) twenty pounds, vile est viginti minis. — It is dear of (at) a penny, assecarum est. — ¶ It is also sometimes rendered by the superlative degree; as, he is none of the best, homo non probatissimus. — ¶ Also by cum; as, he is of my mind, mecum sentit. — ¶ Also by a dative case; as, a friend of mine, mihi conjunctus or familiaris. — ¶ Some other uses. — What kind or what manner of, qualis. — He asks what kind of man he was, rogat qui vir esset. — Of a certainty, certe, certo. — Of late, nuper, dudum. — Of old, olim, prisca temporibus. — Of one's own accord, ultro, sponte sua. — Of (from) somebody else, aliunde. — Ask of somebody else, aliunde pete. — Of (on) set purpose, consulto, cogitate, dedita operâ. — You have a good friend of (in) him, tibi is summus est amicus.*

**OFF**, hinc, abhinc. — *A furlong off, intervallo unius stadii. — A little way off, exiguo intervallo. — Twelve miles off, ad duodecimum lapidem. — Far off, a great way off, procul. — Who is that I see afar off? quis est ille quem procul video? Places far off from one another, loca disjunctissima. — From off, de. — The maid lifts up herself from off the seat, de cespite virgo se levat. — To be off a thing, consilium mutavisse. — To come off (escape), evadere. — Truly, I came fairly off, ino vero pulchre discessi et probe. (But see *Come*.) — Off and on (so so), mediocriter, utcunque. — A person that is off and on, inconstans, levis, mutabilis, parum sibi constans. — Will you still talk off and on? pergin' mecum perplexè loqui? — You were off and on, as I thought, parum constans mihi visus es. — Off hand, continuo, contestim, statim, illico, extemplo; e vestigio, sine ulla morâ.*

**OFFAL**, OFFALS, purgamenta, recrementum, -a; resegnum; reliquia, pl.

**OFFEND** (*commit a fault*), pecco, delinquo, delictum committere. — *If he*

offend in any thing, it is against me, si quid peccat, mihi peccat. — If ever he offend again, noxam si aliam inquam admiserit ullam. — To offend against the laws, leges violare or negligere. — ¶ (displease), offendo, displiceo, in offensionem alicujus incurere or cadere. — For he discovered by his looks that he had offended him, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, *Tuc*. — To offend one a little, apud aliquem suboffendere. — To offend the sight, visum offendere, oculos violare. — the hearing, aures offendere, aures conscelerare. — Offended, offensus, indignans; succensus alicui, iratus alicui, ira incensus in aliquem. — To be offended, offendor, succenseo, graviter or ægre ferre. — Pray, sir, be not offended, quæso ne ægre feras, domine. — You are offended at every thing, ad contumeliam omnia accipis. — I pray and beseech you, be not offended at what I shall say, quæso oroque vos, ut accipiatis sine offensione quod dixerō. — He is easily appeased when offended, inollis est ad deponendam offensionem. — He is greatly offended at or with me, ego in magnâ sum apud illum offensâ. — Are you offended at my return into my native country? an reditus in patriam habet aliquam offensionem? — ¶ (hurt, injure), lædo, violo; injuriam alicui facere, injuriâ aliquem afficere; aliquem verbis or voce vulnerare or violare, contumeliam alicui dicere; injuriâ læcessere; damnum alicui inferre. — ¶ (scandalize), alicujus famam lædere, existimationem violare.

OFFENCE (crime, fault), delictum; maleficium, facinus, scelus; peccatum; culpa, noxa. — Lesser offences, leviora delicta. — ¶ (affront or injury), contumelia, injuria: (displeasure), offensa, offensio. — A small offence, offensuscula. — A great offence, insignis contumelia, injuria gravissima. — To be an offence to one, offensioni alicui esse. — To give offence, aliquem offendere or lædere. — To avoid giving offence, offensionem vitare. — To take offence, aliquâ re offendi; aliquid in malam partem accipere.

OFFENDER, nocens, noxius; maleficus; sons. — To punish offenders, sotes punire, noxios supplicio afficere.

OFFENDING, noxius, nocens.

OFFENSIVE (unpleasant, odious), molestus, odiosus, putidus, injucundus, ingratus: (nasty), teter: (injurious), injuriosus: (insulting), contumeliosus. — To the stomach, stomacho ingratus, alienus. — ¶ Offensive arms, arma, quæ sunt ad nocendum; tela. — An offensive alliance, fœdus ad bellum alicui inferendum initum. — To act on the offensive, bellum or arma ultro inferre; ultro petere hostem.

OFFENSIVELY, moleste, putide; injuriose: (in war), ultro (but see *Offensive*).

OFFENSIVENESS, molestia.

OFFER, *v.* (present), offero, defero; præbeo: (advance or propose), propono: (dedicate), dico, dedico. — Lay hold of this opportunity which offers itself, hanc occasionem oblatam tenete. — As soon as an opportunity offered, ut primum occasio data est. — To offer itself, occurro. — To offer one's assistance or service to a person in an affair, operam, copias, opes ad aliquod negotium conficiendum alicui deferre or polliceri. — C. Cornelius, a Roman knight, offered his service, C. Cornelius, eques Romanus, operam suam pollicitus. — To offer one his coach, currâs sui copiam alicui facere. — To offer battle, pugnandi copiam facere; acie instructâ ultro hostes provocare. — To offer a reward, præmium proponere or statuere. — To offer or bid money for wares, licitor; mercem pretio liceri; pretium mercis offerre. — He offered less for it than it is worth, mercem minoris quam valeat licitatus est. — To offer to consideration, aliquid deliberandum proponere. — To offer abuse to a maiden, virginis pudicitiam attentare. — To offer violence or wrong to one, aliquem lædere; injuriam alicui inferre; injuriâ aliquem afficere. — I never offered you wrong, tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. — To offer himself of his own accord, ultro se offerre or præbere. — To danger, pericula ultro adire; periculis se oppo-

nere or exponere. — to die for another, cervicem pro capite alicujus præbere. — To offer up a request, supplico, aliquid ab aliquo suppliciter petere. — To offer in sacrifice, immolo, sacrifico. — To offer to lay a wager, sponsonem provocare. — To offer to do (attempt), conor.

OFFER, *s.* (attempt), conatus. — ¶ An offer or thing offered, res oblata, conditio data or oblata. — To make an offer of peace or war, pacis bellive optionem alicui dare or facere; pacis aut belli optandi conditionem alicui ferre or deferre. — To accept an offer, conditionem oblatam accipere or admittere; ad latam conditionem accedere or descendere. — To reject an offer, conditionem oblatam respicere, repudiare, rejicere.

OFFERER (in sacrifice), sacrificans; immolator.

OFFERING (sacrifice), sacrificium: (the victim), victima, hostia: (gift), donum; munus. — A burnt-offering, holocaustum. — A heave-offering, soy oblatio agitata or elevata. — A peace offering, placatio. — A sin or trespass-offering, sacrificium piaculare; hostia piacularis. — A thanks-offering, victima; laudes gratesque.

OFFICE (good turn), officium, beneficium. — He has done me many good offices, plurima in me contulit beneficia; de me optime meritis est. — ¶ (charge), munus, munia, partes, officium, proviucia; magistratus (civil office, opposed to imperium, military); honos. — He passed through the highest offices, adeptus est amplissimos dignitatis gradus. — While he was in office, dum magistratum habebat or gerebat. — The same day he entered on his office, eodem die magistratum inivit. — He will soon go out of his office, brevi magistratu abibit. — To bear an office, magistratum gerere; aliquod munus sustinere, administrare, exsequi; munere aliquo fungi. — To enter upon an office, magistratum occipere, inire, adire, capessere. — To manage an office, præesse alicui potestati. — But Cato, being made censor with the same Flaccus, managed that office very strictly, at Cato, censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severe præfuit ei potestati. — To be in the same office, iisdem rebus præesse. — To do one's office, munus obire or sustinere; munere perfungi. — To sue for an office, magistratum or dignitatem ambire. — To discharge from his office, magistratu or munere aliquem exnere or privare. — He that stands for an office, candidatus. — ¶ An office or place of business, tractatorium. — ¶ A house of office, latrina, forica.

OFFICER (magistrate), magistratus, homo publicus: (bailiff), licitor: (in the army), præfectus inilitum or militaris; præpositus militibus. — A custom-house officer, portitor. — An officer of excise, vectigalium exactor. — Chief officers, summis honoribus fungentes. — The great officers of state, maximis reipublicæ muneribus præpositi.

OFFICIAL, *adj.* publicus.

OFFICIAL, *subst.* officialis.

OFFICIATE (do the business of his office), officium præstare, munus exercere, implere, obire: — (perform divine service), rem divinam facere. — To officiate for another, alterius vice fungi.

OFFICIOUS, officiosus, obsequiosus. — Not officious, inofficiosus.

OFFICIOUSLY, officiose.

OFFICIOUSNESS, officium, obsequium.

OFFICIAL, medicamentosus; officialis.

OFFING, mare apertum.

OFFSET (of a tree), surculus, germen.

OFFSCOURINGS, purgamenta.

OFFSPRING, liberi; progenies; stirps; proles, suboles, (poet.). — They had then a numerous offspring, florebat tunc egregia stirpe domus. — ¶ See *Child*.

OFT, OFTEN, OFTENTIMES, sæpe, sæpenumero; crebro, non raro; frequenter; multum. — Very often, sæpissime, creberrime. — How often, quoties. — How often soever, quotiescunque. — As often as, toties quoties. — So often, toties. — Not often, raro, parum frequenter. — Not so often, rarius. — Not so often as I used, rarius quam solebam.

— Too often, sæpius justo, nimium sæpe. — He was often at Rome, erat Romæ frequens. — Fires were often made, crebri ignes fiebant. — ¶ This word may also be expressed by a frequentative verb. — To read often, lectitare.

OGEE, OGIVE (in architecture), projectura, corona, cina.

OGLE, furtim inter se aspicer; limis oculis tueri, intueri, aspicer.

OGLER, qui limis oculis intuetur.

OGRESSES (in heraldry), pila bellica atri coloris.

OH! oh! ah! See O.

OH! itane vero?

OIL, oleum; olivum. — of almonds, oleum amygdalinum. — of amber, oleum succinum. — of anise, oleum anisi. — of balm, oleum balsaminum. — of bays, oleum laurium. — of beaver, oleum castoreum. — of cedar, oleum cedrinum. — of cinnamon, oleum cinnamomi. — of cloves, oleum caryophyllorum. — of dill, oleum anethinum. — of elder, oleum sambucum. — of lilies, oleum liliaceum. — of spike, oleum nardinum. — Holy oil, oleum sacrum. — Salad or sweet oil, oleum cibarium. — Virgin oil, oleum virginal. — Oil of whale, train oil, oleum cetarium. — Of oil, olearis, olearius. — An oil-bottle, ampulla olearia; guttus. — A small oil-bottle, lecythus. — An oil-jar or vessel, vas olearium. — An oil-man, olearius. — An oil-mill, mola olearia. — An oil-press, trapetum; torcular olearium. — An oil-shop, taberna olearia. — An oil-stone (for painters), pigmentariæ tritura abacus. — Fine oil, flos olei. — The scum of oil, amurca. — The lees, fraces. — Anointed with oil, oleo unctus or delibutus. — Mixed with oil, oleatus, oleo inmixtus.

To OIL, oleo ungeri or inungere.

OILING, inunctio.

OLY, oleosus; oleaceus.

OLLNESS, pinguetudo.

OINTMENT, unguentum; unguen. — for the eyes, collyrium. — for the hair, capillare. — of ointment, unguentarius. — A maker or seller of ointments, unguentarius.

OLD, vetus, vetustus, inveteratus, antiquus, pristinus, priscus. — Old, not new, (opposed to recens), vetus: (worn), obsoletus, tritus: (ready to fall), ruinosis. — This was an old story, hæc decantata erat fabula. — As the old saying is, vetus verbum hoc quidem est. — You hold your old wont, antiquum obtines. — You are still in the old tune, eandem canis cantilenam. — He and I have been old cronies, cum illo mihi vetustum hospitium fuit. — Of old, in old times, olim, jam pridem; quondam; antiquitus; apud veteres, apud majores nostros. — He was my tutor of old, olim mihi pædagogus erat. — After the way of old times, majorum or superiorum more. — To grow old by long continuance (e. g. of a custom), inveterasco. — Very old, pervetus, pervetustus; perantiquus. — ¶ Old (in age), grandior, senex, ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, ætate or senio confectus. — Older (not so young), major natu, major. — The oldest, maximus natu. — Old, i. e. of age; e. g. he is nineteen years old, decem et novem annos natus est, or decem et novem annorum est: — he come to be ninety years old, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit. — She is too old to bear children, parere hæc per annos non potest. — If you had been old enough, si per ætatem potuisses. — He was older than *Plantus*, fuit major natu quam *Plautus*. — How old is she? quot annos habet? — One is never too old to learn, nunquam sera est ad bonos mores via. — Old dogs will learn no tricks, senex psittacus negligit ferulam. — Old birds are not caught with chaff, canis vetulus non assuescit loto. — An old man, senex, homo ætate grandior. — Old man! mi vetule! silicernium! — Old young, old long, mature fias senex, si diu senex esse velis. — Old men are twice children, esse pueri senes. — I have often heard old men say, sæpe a majoribus natu didivi. — An old woman, anus, ancilla, vetula. — He talks like an old woman, aniliter dicit. — Of an old woman, anilis. — Old wives' tales, fabulæ aniles; veteres wives

(poet.). — Like an old woman, aniliter. — A very old woman, admodum anus. — Old age, senectus (senecta is poet.), senilis ætas, senium; ætas extrema. — Now in my old age, nunc exacta or confecta ætate. — He is worn away with old age, senio confectus est. — Old age is sickly enough of itself, senectus ipsa est morbus. — Of old age, senilis. — An old carle, silicernium. capularis senex. — An old knave, veterator. — An old soldier, miles emeritus or veteranus. — Somewhat old, grandior, senior. — Very old, senio confectus, annis obsitus. — To grow old, senesco. — Grown old, ætate proventus, senex factus. — Older and wiser, discipulus prioris est posterior dies. — You are too old to marry, præteritua ad ducendum ætas. — Old, Old-fashimed, obsoletus, exoletus; desuetus.

OLDISH, ætate grandior.

OLDNESS, antiquitas, vetustas. — of age, senectus.

OLEANDER, nerium.

OLEAGINOUS, oleaginus.

OLFACTORY, olfactu præditus.

OLIGARCHY, paucorum potentia or potestas: respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur.

OLIVORY garden, hortus olitorius.

OLIVE, oliva; olea; oleæ bacca. — stone, samps. — tree, olea; oliva. — A wild olive-tree, oleaster. — A little wild olive-tree, oleastellus. — Of olive, olivarius, oleaginus. — Oil of olives, olivum; — unripe, omphacium. — Olive-colored, oleaginus, colore oleagino. — An olive garden, olivetum. — Bearing olives, olivifer. — The olive-harvest, oleitas; olivitas.

OLYMPIAD, Olympias. — The computation of time by Olympiads, Olympiadum ratio.

OMELET of eggs, ovorum intrita in sartagine cocta or frixa.

OMEN, omen. — To seek or gather from omens, auspicio. — To do a thing on the encouragement of omens, addicentibus avibus aliquid facere. — A good omen, omen bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatum. — A bad omen, omen malum, infaustum, infelix, funestum.

TO OMINATE, præsigio, ominor.

OMINOUS, ominosus, portentosus.

OMINOUSLY, ominose, Quint.

OMINOUSNESS, rei ominosæ qualitas.

OMIT, omitto (entirely), intermitto (for a time); prætermitto, mitto; negligo.

OMITTING, OMISSION, omissio; prætermissio. — for a time, intermissio.

OMNIFARIOUS, omnigenus.

OMNIPOTENT, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens (poet.).

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia, Macrob.

OMNIPRESENT, qui omnibus locis adest.

OMNISCIENT, qui omnia scit; rerum cunctarum sciens; omnituens (poet.).

ON, prep., is answered by several Latin prepositions, viz. by a, ab; as, A country on the right hand, inaccessible by reason of rocks, regio a dextrâ scopulis inaccessibleis. — It is on the right hand, est a dextrâ.

— ¶ By ad; as, on this hand there is a chapel, est ad hanc manum sacellum.

— What is on the right hand, and what is on the left, quod ad dextram, quod ad sinistram. — ¶ By cum; as, if it were not so, you would be hardly on his side, nî hæc ita essent, cum illo hæud stares.

— ¶ By de, e, ex; as, he depends on you, de te pendet. — On what ground? quâ de causâ? — On a sudden, de or ex improviso; derepente. — On both sides, ex utraque parte. — He fought on horseback, ex equo pugnavit. — ¶ By in; as, he ought to be well known, on whom a benefit is conferred, mores ejus spectandi erunt, in quem beneficium confertur. — Having spent abundance of money on that work, consumptâ in id opus ingenti pecuniâ. — Lay not the blame on me, ne conferas culpam in me. — He had a ring on his finger, in digito habuit anulum. — The soldiers fell on their knees, procubuerunt in genua milites. — A bird lighted on the next tower, avis in proximâ turre consedit. — ¶ By secundum; as, I give judgment on your side, secundum te judico. — ¶ By sub; as, on

that condition, sub eâ conditione. — On pain of perpetual slavery, sub pœnâ perpetuæ servitutis. — ¶ By super; as, the Romans leaped on the very targets, super ipsa Romani scuta salierunt. — ¶ But the prep. is sometimes understood, as in several of the following examples. — She kept her eyes fixed on the ground, solo fixos oculos tenebat. — On these terms you may have her, istis legibus habebis licet. — He is said to have played excellently on the lyre, fidibus præclare cecinisse dicitur. — They're obliged to live on honey alone, melle solo coguntur vivere. — One may live very well on a little, vivitur parvo bene. — On the first opportunity, primo quoque tempore. — Came you on foot or on horseback? venisti pedibus, an equo? — On my honest word, bonâ fide. — On the ground, humili. — To creep on the ground, per humum repere. — On either side, utrobique. — On neither side, neutro. — On this side, hinc. — On that side, illinc. — On this side, and on that side, hinc atque illinc. — On both sides, utrinque, utrobique. — On all sides or on every side, undique, ex omni parte. — On this side or on this side of, cis, citra. — On the other side or farther side of, trans, ultra. — There is nothing on the other side of that mountain, nihil est ultra illum montem. — On foot, pedes. — On horseback, eques. — On a sudden, improviso, repente. — To call on, invoco.

ON, adv. (forward), prorsum, prorsus: (further), porro. — To come or go on, pergo, procedo, progredior. — On! eja! age! progredere! — Go on before, i præ. — And so on, et sic porro; et cetera.

ONCE, semel. — He had never seen her but once, semel omnino eam viderat. — More than once, plus vice simplicis. — Once for all, semel in perpetuum. — At once. (See At.) — I could not be here and there at once, ego hîc esse et illic simul hæud potui. — I could not tell you all at once, non poteram uno tempore omnia narrare. — One cannot do two things at once, simul sorbere et flare hæud facile factu est. — To do two things at once, de eadem fideiâ duos parietes dealbare. — ¶ Once or once on a time, olim, quondam. — If that would but once come to pass, quod si esset aliquando futurum.

ONE, unus. — One or two may despise these, unus et alter hæc spernant. — This is all one with that, hoc unum et idem est atque illud. — All under one, unâ or eadem operâ. — There is hardly one in ten, vix decimus quisque est. — There was not so much as one, neque quisquam omnium fuit. — At one o'clock, horâ primâ. — It is all one to me, mea nihil refert. — They differ one from another, inter se dissident. — As being one that understood, quippe qui intellexisset. — To live according to one's own nature, secundum naturam suam vivere. — One good turn deserves another, manus manum fricat. — One thief accuses another, Clodius accusat mæchos. — One swallow does not make a summer, una hirundo non facit ver. — One man's ment is another man's poison, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. — One is as good as none, unus vir, nullus vir. — Where they could pass only one at a time, qua singuli transirent, Liv. — To make one among the rest, in numero esse, in numerum procedere. — The last but one, proximus a postremo. — One another, alius alium; mutuo. — They loved one another, alii alios diligebant. — They assist one another, tradunt operas mutuas. — They like one another well, uterque utrique est cordi. — One after another, in vicem; alternus; alii ex aliis. — They think on one thing after another, aliam rem ex aliâ cogitant. — One with another, promiscue, tenere; prout contigerit; aliud cum alio, nullo detectu. — One or the other, alteruter. — One thing, unum. — But for the want of one thing, ni unum desit. — Any one, aliquis. — If any one, si quis; (and as a general rule quis is to be used instead of aliquis after all direct and indirect questions, or in dependent and subordinate sentences, in which by any one or one is meant something merely possible,

supposed or imagined, and not any thing actual). — Every one, singuli; quisque; omnes. — Give to every one according to his desert, cuique pro dignitate tribuatur. — Every one has more than business enough of his own to employ his mind, satis superque est sibi suarum cuique rerum cura. — 'Tis all one, perinde est. — As one would have it, ex sententiâ or voto. — Such a one, talis. — Had I not thought him to be such a one, nî ita eum existimâsem. — One by one, singulim, singillatim. — So that they cannot come one by one, ita ut ne singuli quidem possunt accedere. — On the one side, hinc, ex hæc parte. — On the one and on the other side, ex utraque parte. — One while, modo, nunc. — One-eyed. See Blind and Eye.

ONION, cæpa, cæpe. — A young onion or scallion, cæpula. — The wild onion, cæpe campestre. — The sea onion, cæpe marinum; scilla or squilla. — An onion-bud, cæpina.

ONLY, adj. unicus, solus: adv. solum, tantum, duntaxat, modo. (See also But, especially in the sense of Only.) — Only-begotten, unigena, unicus filius. — In word only, verbo, verbo tenus.

ONSET, impetus; impressio. — To make an onset, impetum or impressionem facere. — ¶ See Assault.

ONWARDS, porro, prorsum, deinceps.

ONYX, onyx. — Of an onyx, onychinus.

OOZE, OOZY ground, locus paluster or paludosus; solum uliginosum.

OPAL, opalus.

OPEN, adj. (not shut), apertus, patulus, patens. — My house is open to all gentlemen, honestis omnibus patet domus mea. — Half-open, semiapertus. — Wide open, patulus, omnibus patens. — Open on both sides, bipatens (poet.). — In the open street, in aperto ac propatulo loco; in publico. — To lay open an impostume or wound, abscessum or vulnus aperire. — Laid open (as a wound), apertus, diductus. — To set open a door, januam, ostium or fores aperire. — To be or lie open (as a door, &c.), pateo, pateasco, patefio. — To keep open house, hospitio quosvis excipere. — Open-eyed, vigil, vigilans. — handed, liberalis, munificus. — hearted, simplex, sincerus, candidus, ingenuus. — Open-heartedness (liberality), largitio, liberalitas; munificencia. — Open-mouthed, os apertum habens. — Open (exposed to public view), ante oculos or in conspectu omnium positus. — To the sun, soli expositus. — To danger or wounds, periculo or vulneribus obnoxius. — To be or lie open to danger, periculo obnoxium esse, in periculo versari. — Laid open (exposed to), obnoxius, opportunus. — ¶ Open (clear or evident), clarus, apertus, evidens, manifestus, perspicuus: (candid, sincere), simplex, candidus, ingenuus: (public or common), publicus, communis: (publicly known), omnibus notus, pervulgatus: (not fortified), non munitus: (vacant), vacuus. — Laid open (disclosed or divulged), patefactus, vulgatus, evulgatus. — He laid the treachery open, insidias detexit. — He laid himself entirely open to me, mihi se totum patefecit. — He laid open his villany, apertum ejus scelus posuit.

TO OPEN, OPE, aperio; patefacio; resero; recludo; pando; expando; evolvo; revolve, (e. g. a writing); inseco, incido, (cut open): — v. n. se aperire, aperior; patefio, pandor, se pandere; recludor; florem aperire: discedo (e. g. of the sky, the earth); dehisco (to chink or chap, of the earth). — To open what was sealed, to unseal, resigno. — what was pitched, relino. — a letter, epistolam aperire; literas resignare (unseal), epistolam solvere (untie, loose). — a vein (of the body), venam scare or incidere. — a dead body, corpus mortui aperire. — To open the hand, digitos porrigere. — To open or lay open at the root, ablaqueo. — To open the pores of the body, poros recludere. — ¶ (disclose), detego, retego, patefacio, aperio, adaperio: (explain), explico, explano, enodo, enucleo, interpretor; expono: (uncover), aperio, nudo, patefacio. — ¶ To open or begin to speak, incipere; silentium rumpere. — ¶ To open or bark as a

dog, latro, latratum edere. — *¶* **Open-**  
**ed**, apertus, etc.; patens.  
**OPENING**, s. (the act), apertio; sectio (by  
cutting); patefactio (disclosing): (ex-  
pounding, &c.), explicatio, expositio;  
enarratio: (beginning), orsus; initium;  
exordium. — of the war, belli initium.  
— *¶* (aperture, &c.), foramen (hole), rima  
(chink); os (mouth); hiatus, chasina.  
**OPENLY**, (evidently), aperte, palam: (plain-  
ly), perspicue, aperte, manifeste, mani-  
festo, dilucide: (sincerely, without dis-  
guise), candide, aperte, simpliciter, sin-  
cere; non dissimulante, ex animo.  
**OPENNESS** (sincerity), candor; simplicitas,  
sinceritas. — *¶* **Openness of the weath-**  
**er**, cæli temperies calida et humida.  
**OPERA**, drama musicum or melicum.  
**OPERATE** (work), vim habere; exitum  
felicem, etc. habere. — upon, vim ha-  
bere in; moveo, commoveo, (e. g. ani-  
mum): seco (in surgery).  
**OPERATION** (effect, force), effectus; vis:  
(enterprise), res agenda; res gerenda or  
gesta: (in surgery), curatio quæ scalpel-  
lum desiderat.  
**OPERATIVE**, valens, efficax.  
**OPIATE**, medicamentum soporiferum.  
**OPINE**, opinor, autumo; reor.  
**OPINION** (belief or sentiment), opinio; sen-  
tentia; iudicium; mens, animus; vox  
(as uttered); præceptum, dogma, placitum,  
(e. g. of a philosopher): — (estimat-  
ion, account), existimatio, opinio. — This  
is my opinion, sic sentio; in eam sen-  
tentia; hæc mea est sententia. — I am of  
your opinion, tecum sentio; tibi assenti-  
or. — I am fully of his opinion, in illius sen-  
tentiam manibus pedibusque discessu-  
rus sum. — We are of the same opinion,  
convenit inter nos. — They were of op-  
inion, sibi persuasum habebant. — Every  
man has his opinion; but, for my part, I  
think frugality a great virtue, ut volet,  
quisque accipiat; ego tamen frugalita-  
tem iudico maximam esse virtutem. —  
They are all of one opinion, ita omnes  
sentiant. — I am clearly of the opinion,  
ita prorsus existimo. — I will tell you  
plainly my opinion, dicam ut sentio. —  
They all agreed in their opinions, om-  
nibus idem animus, Virg. — Different  
opinions in religion, diversæ de rebus  
divinis opiniones. — To have or hold  
an opinion, iudico, censeo. — To be of  
another's opinion, assentio, assentior,  
consentio. — of a contrary opinion, dis-  
sentio, secus sentire. — To make one  
alter his opinion, aliquem de sua sen-  
tentia deducere. — To take up an op-  
inion, opinionem concipere. — To change  
one's opinion, sententiam mutare; de  
sententia decedere. — To ask one his  
opinion, sententiam aliquem rogare. —  
To deliver his opinion, sententiam suam  
dicere, dare, ferre. — To broach new  
opinions, dogmata nova proferre or dis-  
pergere. — False opinions, opiniones  
falsæ; opinionum commenta. — A dar-  
ling opinion, sententia quam quis ad-  
mavit. — To have a good opinion of one,  
de aliquo bene existimare. — high, mag-  
nam de aliquo habere opinionem. — of  
himself, multum sibi tribuere. — All have  
a good opinion of him, bene audit apud  
omnes. — I have ever had a very good  
opinion of you, te semper maximi  
fecit.  
**OPINIONATED**, **OPINIONATIVE**, pertinax,  
pervicax, sententiæ suæ plus æquo ad-  
dictus.  
**OPINIONATIVELY**, pertinaciter, pervica-  
citer, obstinate.  
**OPINIONATIVENESS**, pertinacia, pervica-  
cia.  
**OPIPAROUS**, opiparus.  
**OPIUM**, opium.  
**OPIATE**. See *Opiate*.  
**OPPONENT**, adversarius.  
**OPPORTUNE**, opportunus, tempestivus,  
commodus.  
**OPPORTUNELY**, opportune, tempestive,  
commode.  
**OPPORTUNITY** (convenience), opportunitas,  
ocasio, tempestivitas, facultas. — At  
the first opportunity, primo quoque tem-  
pore. — What will he not do, if he find an  
opportunity? quid, occasione datâ, non  
faciet? — Opportunity makes the thief,  
ocasio facit furem. — To seek or wait  
for an opportunity, occasionem captare

or querere; in speculis esse. — To find  
an opportunity, occasionem nancisci. —  
To lay hold of an opportunity, occasio-  
nem capere, arripere, amplecti. — A  
small opportunity, occasiuncula. —  
*¶* (fitness), commoditas: (leisure), otium.  
**OPPOSE** (offer any thing to the contrary),  
rem rei opponere, objicere; contradic-  
co: (resist or withstand), repugno, ad-  
versor, resisto, obisto, obuito, renitor;  
reluctor. — He opposed every body in dis-  
puting, omnibus in disputando adver-  
sabat. — I opposed his designs, consi-  
liis illius restiti. — To oppose the enemy,  
hostibus resistere. — To oppose a mat-  
ter in debate, adversari, resistere; ob-  
trectare. — To oppose a law or order,  
legi or decreto intercedere. — Opposed,  
oppositus, oppugnatus, adversis suffra-  
giis agitatus.  
**OPPOSER**, oppugnator, adversatrix.  
**OPPOSITE** (contrary to), oppositus, contra-  
rius, adversus. — Those things are oppo-  
site to each other, hæc inter se repug-  
nant, discrepant. — *¶* (over against),  
e regione, ex adverso. — When the moon  
is opposite to the sun, cum luna est e re-  
gione solis. — He mounted the opposite  
bank on horseback, equo adversam as-  
cendit ripam.  
**OPPOSITELY**, ex adverso.  
**OPPOSING**, **OPPOSITION**, oppositio, opposi-  
tus, intercessio; oppugnatio, repugnan-  
tia; concertatio: (obstacle), impedimen-  
tum, mora. — To break through all op-  
position, impedimenta omnia superare.  
— To make opposition against a person  
who stands for a place or office, obstare.  
— To make opposition to a bill proposed  
in parliament, legis rogationi obistere.  
— In opposition to, contra; adversus. —  
nature, repugnante naturâ.  
**OPPRESS**, vexo; premo, opprimo; obruo;  
urgeo. — by craft, circumventio, dolis ali-  
quem ductare. — Oppressed by craft,  
dolo deceptus or circumventus.  
**OPPRESSING**, **OPPRESSION**, oppressio; vis,  
vexatio, injuria.  
**OPPRESSIVE**, gravis, acerbus, iniquus,  
magnus, durus.  
**OPPRESSOR**, oppressor; tyrannus crudelis,  
homo crudelis; direptor.  
**OPPROBRIOUS**, probrus, contumelio-  
sus. — Opprobrious speech, contumelia,  
opprobrium.  
**OPPROBRIOUSLY**, contumeliose.  
**OPPROBRIOUSNESS**, contumelia, injuria;  
probrum.  
**OPPUGN**, oppugno, adversor; obisto.  
**OPTATIVE** mood, modus optativus.  
**OPTICAL**, **OPTIC**, opticus. — An optia  
glass, telescopium. — The optic nerve,  
nervus opticus or ad videndi sensum  
pertinens.  
**OPTICS**, optice.  
**OPTICIAN**, optices gnarus.  
**OPTION**, optio. — It is in your option,  
tua est optio. — *¶* See *Choice*.  
**OPULENT**, opulentus, opulens; dives,  
locuples; divitiis abundans or affluens.  
**OPULENTLY**, opulenter, opipare.  
**OPULENCE**, opulentia; opes, divitiæ; fel-  
citas.  
**OR**, aut, vel; -ve; sive, seu; an, -ne. —  
Whether I hold my tongue or speak, sive  
ego taceo, sive loquor. — I demand, or,  
if it be fit, I desire thee, postulo, sive  
æquum est, te oro. — Two or three of  
the king's friends are very rich, amici re-  
gis duo tresve perdives sunt. — A rag  
or two, unus et alter pannus. — Let  
them consider whether they will or not, de-  
liberent utrum velint, necne. — Or else  
(answering to either), aut, vel. — Either  
let him drink or else begone, aut bibat, aut  
beat. — Or else (answering to whether),  
sive; an. — Or else (otherwise), aliter.  
— Or ever, cum nondum, antequam.  
**OR** (in heraldry), color aureus.  
**ORACH**, **ORAGE** (herb), atriplex, iris  
Florentina. — wild, atriplex silvestris.  
**ORACLE**, oraculum; (oraculi) sors; res-  
ponsum. — To consult an oracle, ora-  
culum consulere, petere or sciscitari.  
— To give forth or pronounce an oracle,  
To oracle, oraculum dare, edere, fun-  
dere. — An oracle of law, wisdom, &c.,  
sapientiæ, jurisprudentiæ, etc. antistes.  
**ORACULAR**, ad oraculum pertinens.  
**ORACULARLY**, per modum oraculi.

**ORAL**, verbo traditus, nudi verbi testi-  
monio acceptus.  
**ORANGE**, malum medicum, malum au-  
rantium. — China, a Sinarum regno al-  
latum. — Seville, ab Hispali allatum. —  
Orange-peel, cortex mali aurantii. — An  
orange-tree, arbor medica. — Orange-  
colored, luteus, colore luteo.  
**ORATION**, oratio; concio. — A little ora-  
tion, oratiuncula; conciuicula. — To  
make an oration, orationem habere, ver-  
ba facere, concionor. — To end an ora-  
tion, peroro. — The close of an oration,  
peroratio. See *Close*.  
**ORATOR**, orator. — A fine orator, orator  
copiosus, concinuis, disertus, elegans,  
facundus, suavis; dicendi artifex. —  
A mean or sad orator, orator humilis, je-  
junus, tenuis, inanis, ineptus, vulgaris,  
infacundus. — Orator-like, oratorie, fa-  
cunde, diserte, eloquenter; oratoriis  
ornamentis adhibit; rhetorice.  
**ORATORY**, rhetorica; rhetorice, ars dicen-  
di, ars oratoria. — *¶* An oratory (place  
to pray in), ædícula, sacellum, adytum,  
sacrarium.  
**ORATORICAL**, oratoricus; rhetoricus.  
**ORATORIO**, drama musicum sacrum.  
**ORB**, orbis.  
**ORBIT**, orbis, orbita.  
**ORCHARD**, pomarium. — A cherry-  
orchard, locus cerasis consitus.  
**ORDAIN** (destine), ordino, assigno; insti-  
tuo: (order or appoint), jubeo, impero.  
— All were ordained to die, omnes manet  
una nox. — To ordain a law, legem ferre  
or sancire. — To ordain a priest, in sacer-  
dorum numerum recipere sollempni ritu.  
— Ordained (appointed), institutus, con-  
stitutus, designatus: (received in usage),  
comparatus. — Ordained beforehand, des-  
tinatus. — Ordained in another's place,  
substitutus, suffectus.  
**ORDAINER**, ordinator, Sen., constitutor.  
**ORDAINING**, ordinatio, institutio. — An  
ordaining of laws, legum latio. — An or-  
daining in another's room, suppositio. —  
*¶* See *Ordination*.  
**ORDEAL**, ordalium. — Ordeal fire, ignis  
sententia; iudicium ferri candentis, ad  
vomeres ignitos examinatio.  
**ORDER** (array, disposition), ordo, dispo-  
sition: (custom), consuetudo, mos, ritus:  
(commission), auctoritas: (decree), man-  
datum, præceptum, dictum: (series),  
series: (caste), ordo: (an order of  
priests), collegium, corpus; (of knights),  
classis turmalis; (badge), insigne clas-  
sis turmalis. — We put our men in or-  
der, legiones instruximus. — And thus  
having executed his orders, he returns  
home, atque ita functus imperio ad re-  
gem revertitur, Just. — Though we have  
given strict orders to the ambassadors,  
quamvis severa legatis mandata dede-  
rimus. — I will give orders to get the  
things ready, ut apparentur dicam. —  
To act according to order, ad præscrip-  
tum agere. — By my order, me jubente.  
— Having given the necessary orders, ne-  
cessariis rebus imperatis. — To execute  
one's orders, jussa or imperata alicujus  
exsequi, facere, peragere, patrare. —  
To refuse to obey orders, alicujus impe-  
rium detrectare. — The order of words,  
verborum consecutio. — An order of au-  
thority, edictum. — The order of the gar-  
ter, equitum auratæ periscelidis classis.  
— The order of knighthood, equitum or-  
do; equester ordo. — Of what order?  
quotus? — In order, ex ordine, ordinate.  
— In order to, ut. — Out of order or  
without order, confusus, incompositus,  
turbatus. — To break order or put out  
of order, ordinem invertere, miscere,  
turbare. — To put or reduce things  
into order, res ordine disponere or col-  
locare; apte, distincte, ordinate dis-  
ponere. — To reduce into order (curb  
or restrain), reprimo, comprimo, cœre-  
ceo, ad bonam frugem redigere. — To  
set in order, compono, dispono. — To  
take order, curo. — Our ancestors have  
taken good order in this, bene majores  
nostri hoc comparaverunt. — I will take  
order for his mother, de matre videbo. —  
Put or set in order, ordinatus, composi-  
tus, recte dispositus, digestus. — Out of  
order or without order, incomposite, con-  
fusa, permixta, perturbata, turbato ordi-  
ne, extra ordinem, præpostere. — With

**out order or command, injussu.** — *Out of order (sick)*, ægrotus, male se habens. — *¶ The orders of a family, instituta domestica.* — *To keep or observe the orders of a house of parliament, servare disciplinam curiæ, Sen.* — *¶ Orders or holy orders, munus sacerdotis.* — *To take holy orders, sacerdotium ordini ascribi; in sacerdotium numerum recipi.*

**To ORDER (put in order), ordinare, ordinare disponere; recte or suo quæque loco disponere, digerere; res aptis et accommodatis locis componere.** — *To order or govern, tempero, moderor; rego.* — *I will see that things be ordered right, ego isthæc recte ut fiant video.* — *As a man orders his son, so he is, ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est.* — *He orders his business well, negotia sua bene gerit.* — *His death was concealed, till all things relating to his successor should be ordered, mors ejus celata est, donec circa successorem omnia ordinarentur, Suet.* — *To order one's affairs prudently, recte or prudenter suis rationibus prospicere, consulere, providere.* — *Ordered or governed, curatus, gubernatus, administratus.* — *A well-ordered family, familia prudenter curata.* — *¶ To order or give order, impero, jubeo; comparo, statuo, constituo; condico, edico, præcipio.* — *It was ordered by a full senate that a colony should be sent to Lavici, senatus censuit frequens, coloniam Lavicis deducendam.* — *¶ To order (as a judge upon the bench), pro tribunali decernere, pronuntiare, statuere.*

**ORDERER, ordinator, temperor, moderator, dispositor.**

**ORDERING (arrangement, &c.), ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, compositio, constitutio.** — *Let me have the ordering of you for this day, da te hodie mihi.* — *The ordering or management of a business, rei curatio or administratio, curatura.*

**ORDERLY, adj. (put or set in order), compositus, digestus, bene dispositus, recte collocatus: (obedient), morigerus, obediens, obsequus: (sober or keeping good order), moderatus, modestus, temperatus.** — *Not orderly, incompositus, inordinatus.*

**ORDERLY, adv. (in right order), composite, disposite, apte, idonee; ex ordine; distincte.** — *Not orderly, incomposite, inordinate.*

**ORDINAL, adj. ad ordinem pertinens; (in gramm.), ordinalis.**

**ORDINAL, s. (book concerning orders), liber ritualis.**

**ORDINANCE (law), lex; edictum, decretum, scitum; consultum.**

**ORDINARY (customary), usitatus, usu receptus, tralatitius: (common), tritus, vulgaris, quotidianus, communis: (indifferent), mediocris: (low, poor), popularis, vulgaris, plebeius, vilis.** — *Very ordinary, persimplex.* — *Ordinary days, dies statii.* — *One's ordinary table, mensa quotidiana, victus assiduus.* — *Ordinary discourse, quotidiani sermones.* — *An ordinary fellow, homo plebeius, ignobilis; homuncio.* — *A chaplain in ordinary to the king, regi a sacris domesticis ordinariis.* — *¶ Ordinary (not handsome), parum decorus, haud formosus, invenustus.*

**ORDINARY, s. (eating-house), cauponæ, popina.** — *A little ordinary, cauponula.* — *To keep an ordinary, cauponor.* — *¶ An ordinary (among civilians), suus partium judex.*

**ORDINARILY, fere, plerumque; usitate; ut mos est, ut assolet.**

**ORDINATE, regulæ congruens.**

**To ORDINATE, assigno, instituo.**

**ORDINATION, ritus sollempnis, quo quis in sacerdotium numerum accipitur.**

**ORDNANCE, tormenta majora.** — *To furnish with ordnance, tormentis instruere.*

**ORDURE, fimus; sordes, stercus.**

**ORE, metallum crudum, metalli vena.**

**O'ER. See Over.**

**ORGAN (instrument), instrumentum, organum: (musical), organum pneumaticum.** — *The organ of speech, os, lingua.* — *To play on an organ, organo pneumatico canere.* — *The keys of an organ, epitoniorum manubria.* — *The pipes, fistule organi pneumatici.* — *The bellows,*

*foliis, etc.* — *An organ builder, qui organa pneumatica facit.* — *An organ loft, tabulatum organi pneumatici.*

**ORGANIC, organicus.** — *Organic beings, animantia.*

**ORGANICALLY, per modum organicum; naturâ.**

**ORGANIST, organædus.**

**To ORGANIZE, ordino; constituo, compono; fiugo, effingo, formo.** — *A well-organized state, civitas bene constituta.*

**ORGANIZATION, temperatio; forma.**

**ORGANY, ORIGANY, origanum.** — *Wild, origanum silvestre.*

**ORIENT (the east), oriens.**

**ORIENT (bright), rutilus, nitidus, splendens.** — *An orient beauty, forma egregia, luculenta, venusta.* — *An orient pearl, gemina orientalis or nitidissima.*

**ORIENTAL, orientalis, exortivus, eöus.**

**ORIFICE, os.** — *The wound given has no large orifice, non habet latam data plaga frontem, Sen.*

**ORIFLAMB, vexillum aureum.**

**ORIGIN, (original, fountain, source), origo, fons; initium, primordium, principium.** — *The origin of the world, mundi ortus, orbis origo, nascentis mundi exordia, conditi orbis primordia.* — *The origin of plants, plantarum ortus or origo; satarum plantarum prima exordia.* — *The origin or source of a river, amnis caput, fluvii fons, fluminis emergentis caput.* — *¶ (cause), causa: (motive, handle, occasion), occasio, ansa: (subject matter), argumentum, materia.*

**ORIGINAL, adj.** — *An original letter, literæ autographæ.* — *picture, archetypa tabella; archetypum pictæ tahellæ.* — *will, archetypum testamentum, archetypæ testamenti tabulæ.* — *A copy of an original will, ex archetypis tabulis expressum testamenti exemplum.* — *It is so in the original Hebrew, Greek, &c., ita se habet textus Hebraicus, Græcus, etc.* — *¶ Original (born with one), ingenuus, ingeneratus, insitus, innatus, nativus: (derived from one's country or ancestors), patrius, avitus.* — *Original sin, impietas or improbitas naturaliter insita.*

**ORIGINAL, s. (birth or descent), origo; genus, stirps.** — *A person of illustrious original, homo nobili genere natus or claris natalibus ortus.* — *A person of mean original, terræ filius, homio nullis ortus majoribus.* — *¶ Original (etymology), notatio, vocis origo, etymologia, etymon.* (See *Etymology*.) — *¶ The original (pattern, &c.), exemplum primum, archetypum; exemplum, exemplar: verba scriptoris ipsa: chirographum; liber idiographus; autographum.* — *¶ An original (odd fellow), mirum caput.*

**ORIGINALLY (at first), priunitus: (by birth), naturaliter, naturâ.**

**ORISONS, ORAISONS, preces.**

**ORNAMENT, ornamentum, ornatus, cultus; exornatio (the act): decus, insigne.** — *Ornaments for gates, porches or doors, antepagmenta, pl. Vitruv.* — *An ornament for the neck, monile.* — *Ornaments of pearls and gems, margaritæ gemmæque.* — *Ornament in speech, orationis ornatus or cultus; orationis ornamenta.* — *To be an ornament to, decori or ornamento esse.* — *Without ornament, inornatus.*

**ORNAMENTAL, decorus, formosus, speciosus.**

**ORNAMENTED, ornatus, exornatus, adornatus, decoratus.**

**ORNATE, ornatus, comptus; splendidus.**

**ORPHAN, orbus (-a); pupillus (-a); pater or matre or parentibus orbus or orba.**

**ORPHANAGE, orbitas.**

**ORPIMENT, ORPIN, auripigmentum.** — *To color with orpiment, auripigmento illinere.*

**ORPINE (herb), telephion.**

**ORTHODOX, veram Christi legem sequens; orthodoxus.**

**ORTHODOXY, veræ Christianæ legis studium; orthodoxia.**

**ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi ratio or scientia.**

**ORTHOGRAPHER, qui recte scribendi rationem servat.**

**OSCILLATION, oscillatio.**

**OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, oscitatio, incuria, indiligentia.**

**OSIER, vimen, salix.** — *bed, virgetum salictum.* — *tree, vitex, salix.* — *Of or belonging to osiers, vimineus.*

**OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus, os sifraga.**

**OSSIFY, in ossa vertere (a.) or verti (n.)**

**OSTENTATION, ostentatio, venditatio ambitio.** — *But there was more of ostentation than of sincerity in this discourse plus in oratione tali dignitatis quam fidei erat, Tac.* — *To make ostentation of, magnifice se jactare et ostentare; de or in aliqua re gloriari.*

**OSTENTATION, ambitiosus.** — *An ostentatious person, ostentator.*

**OSTEOLOGY, osteologia; liber de ossibus scriptus.**

**OSTLER, equiso, stabularius.**

**OSTLERY, stabulum.**

**OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia, C. Nep.**

**OSTRICH, struthiocamelus.**

**OTHER, alius.** (But compare *Another* throughout.) — *I give satisfaction to all others, ceteris satisfacio omnibus.* — *He is praised by some and blamed by others, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.* — *In other things it is otherwise, in reliquis aliter.* — *Any other, alius quispiam.* — *Some other, aliquis alius.* — *The other, alter.* — *Some or other, aliqui.* — *Belonging to others or to another, alienus.* — *Some time or other, aliquando, quandoque.* — *The other day, nudiustertius (day before yesterday); nuper (lately).* — *And what was he the other day? et modo quid fuit?* — *Every other, alternus.* — *You must do it every other day, alternis diebus agendum.* — *Other where or in other places, alii.*

**OTHERWISE (of another kind, manner, &c.), alius generis; aliusmodi.** — *I have found you to be otherwise than I thought, ego te esse præter nostram opinionem comperi.* — *¶ (differently, &c.), aliter, secus; alioquin.* — *Otherwise had it not been so, quod ni ita se haberet.* — *Far otherwise, aliter multo, longe secus.* — *A little otherwise, paulc secus.*

**OTTER, lutra.**

**OUCH (collar of gold), monile aureum.**

**UGHT, or AUGHT (any thing), quid, quidquam, etc.; ulla res.** — *Dost thou perceive aught? æquid sentis?* — *I, aught should befall you, si quid tibi humanitus acciderit.* — *For aught I hear, quantum audio.*

**UGHT, v. debeo (-ui, etc.), me oportet (-uit, etc.).** — *But you ought to have kept your word, at tu dictis maneres.* — *We ought to be persuaded of it, nobis persuasum esse debet.*

**OUNCE (best), lynx.** — *¶ (weight), uncia.* — *A little ounce, unciola.* — *Of an ounce, uncialis.* — *Half an ounce, semuncia.* — *Of half an ounce, semuncialis.* — *An ounce and a half, sescuncia.* — *Of an ounce and a half, sescuncialis.* — *Two ounces (troy), sextans.* — *The weight of two ounces, sextantarium pondus.* — *Three ounces, quadrans.* — *Four, triens.* — *Five, quincunx.* — *Six, selibra, semibella.* — *Seven, septunx.* — *Eight, bes.* — *Nine, dodrans.* — *Ten, dextans.* — *Eleven, deunx.* — *Twelve, libra.* — *Sixteen, uncia sexdecim; say libra zygostatica (avirdupois).* — *The fourth part of an ounce, sicilicus.* — *The sixth part, sextula.* — *The eighth part, drachma.* — *The twenty-fourth part, scripulum.* — *By ounces or ounce by ounce, unciatim.*

**OUPHE, laniæ, empusa.** — *Ouphes, lemures.*

**OUR, OURS, noster.** — *He is on our side, a nobis est.* — *Whose is it, ours or yours? cujus est, noster an vester?* — *A friend of ours, quidam e nostris amicis.* — *Of our country, party, opinion, nostras.* — *By our own fault, nostræpte culpa.*

**OUSLE, OUSEL, merula.** — *A small ousle, merula cærulea.*

**OUST, abrogo, rescindo.**

**OUT of, according to its several significations, is answered by several prepositions in Latin, viz. by a or ab; as, get you out of their sight, ah eorum oculis concede.** — *¶ By de; as, she snatched a supper out of the funeral-pile, rapuit de rogo cœnam.* — *¶ By e, ex; as, I think you would fetch your meat out of the fire, e flammâ petere te cibum posse arbitror.*

— *He went out of the camp, e castris exiit.* — *Out of hand, e vestigio.* — ¶ *By extra; as, both in and out of the body there are some good things, et in corpore et extri quaedam bona sunt.* — ¶ *By præ; as, they will undergo any drudgery out of a desire of wealth, recusant nullem conditionem durissimæ servitutis præ cupiditate pecunii.* — ¶ *By pro; as, out of my love I sent one to tell it to him, nisi pro amicitia qui hoc diceret.* — ¶ *By propter; as, out of your love to me, propter tuum in me amorem.* — ¶ *By supra; as, they are angry out of measure, illis ira supra modum.* — ¶ *Out of compassion, per misericordiam.* — *Out of conceit with, improbens, rejiciens.* — *Out of favor, qui in offensionem alicujus incurrit.* — *To be out of harm's way, in portu navigare; extra teli jactum esse.* — *Out of humor, offensus, iratus, stomachans.* — *Out of kind, degener.* — *Out of order, præpostere; extra ordinem.* (See *Order*.) — *Out of place (disordered), turbatus, perturbatus, confusus.* — *Out of place or office, qui se munere abdicavit; qui munere vacat.* — *Out of pocket, damnum ex sumptibus in rem aliquam impensis.* — *Out of sight, oculis subductus.* — *Out of sight, out of mind, absentium cito perit memoria.* — *Out of my sight! apage!* — *Out of sorts, ad rem aliquam agendam ineptus.* — *Out of breath, anhelus, anhelans.* — *To be out of one's head or memory, e memoria excidere or elabi.* — *To keep out of doors (not come in), foris se continere.* — *He is thrown out of his command, ei imperium est abrogatum.* — ¶ *Out of, in composition, is expressed by e or ex, but the preposition is often repeated.*

**OUT, adv.** — *The fire is out, ignis extinctus est.* — *The barrel is out, dolium exhaustum est.* — *The time is out or expired, tempus præterit or exactum est.* — *My dream is out or fulfilled, id accidit quod per somnum vidi.* — *My hand is out, labori sum inhabilis.* — *To bring out, profero.* (See *Bring*.) — *Bring it out, Out with it, profer, dic clare or perspicue.* — *To cast out, ejicio, projicio; expello, exturbo.* — *To come out.* (See *Come*.) — *To go out, exeo, egredior.* — *To drive out, expello, ejicio, exturbo.* — *To hear one out with patience, querelas alicujus æquo animo exaudire.* — *To leave out, omitto.* — *To make out by argument, rationibus probare, allatis exemplis confirmare.* — *Out at the elbow, out at the heels (much worn, torn), laceratus, scissus, tritus: (deep in debt), ære alieno pressus or obrutus.* — *Out! apage! abi in malam crucem!*

**OUTACT, agendo superare.**

**OUTBAR, excludo.**

**OUTBID, pluris licitari, licitatione superare or vincere.**

**OUTBRAVE, terro, insulto; terrorem alicui incutere; contumacem esse in.** — *Outbraved, terrore or metu abstertitus.*

**OUTBRAVING, insultatio.**

**OUTBRAZEN, audacia alicquem superare or vincere.**

**OUTBREAK, eruptio.**

**OUTCAST, ejection, ejectionis.**

**OUTCRY (crying out), clamor, vociferatio, voces; exclamatio; quiritatio.**

**OUTDARE, plus audere.**

**OUTDO, supero, vinco.**

**OUTER, OUTWARD, exterus, exterius; exterior (of one of two).**

**OUTFACE, pertinacissime adversari.**

**OUTFAST, alium inedia superare.**

**OUTFAWN, adulando superare.**

**OUTFLY, prætervolare.**

**OUTGIVE, liberalitate superare.**

**OUTGO, præcedo, præverto, præcurro, prævenio, anteverto, antecello.**

**OUTGOING, prægressio.**

**OUTGROW, annis or actu superare; obsolescere (grow out of use).**

**OUTGUARD, excubitores.**

**OUTJEST, jocus or jocando superare.**

**OUTLANDISH, externus; peregrinus; adventitius.** — *An outlandish man or woman, alienigena.*

**OUTLAST, diutius durare.**

**OUTLAW, or outlawed man, proscriptus; relegatus, exsul; exlex.**

**To OUTLAW, proscribo; alicujus vitam**

**addicere et proponere præmiis.** — ¶ *See Ban.*

**OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.**

**OUTLEARN, majores progressus in literis facere; discendo alium prævertere.**

**OUTLET, exitus.**

**OUTLINE, extrema lineamenta, extremæ lineæ; primæ lineæ; adumbratio.**

**OUTLIVE, supervivo, supero.** — *Out-lived, vivendo superatus.*

**OUTLIVER, superstes.**

**OUTLYING, extra jacens; longinquus.**

**OUTMEASURE, mensurâ or spatio temporis superare.**

**OUTMOST, OUTERMOST, extremus, extimus.**

**OUTNUMBER, numero superare.**

**OUTPARISH, parocia suburbana.**

**OUTRAGE, s. atrox injuria, insignis contumelia; vis.**

**To OUTRAGE, vim alicui afferre; injuriam alicui inferre; maledicta in aliquem conferre: violo.**

**OUTRAGEOUS, ferox; immanis, furiosus, efferus, contumeliosus, furibundus, demens; immansuetus, importunus; sævus; mentis impotens.** — *To be outrageous, furo, insanio.*

**OUTRAGEOUSLY, atrociter, furiose, immaniter; contumeliose; infeste; sæviter.**

**OUTRAGEOUSNESS, furor, feritas, atrocitas, immanitas; rabies, importunitas; impotentia.**

**OUTREACH. See Overreach.**

**OUTRIDE, equitando superare.**

**OUTRIDERS, apparitores qui homines in curiâ ad vicecomitem citant.**

**OUTRIGHT, penitus, omnino, prorsus.**

**OUTROAR, clamando superare.**

**OUTRUN, cursu superare or vincere; excedere (fig.).**

**OUTSAIL, navigando superare.**

**OUTSHINE, fulgore superare or vincere.**

**OUTSIDE (surface), summus with a subst., superficies: (what shows itself), frons, species, forma (externa).** — *On the outside, extrinsecus; parte exteriore.* — ¶ *The outside (most), in buying and selling, pretium maximum.*

**OUTSIT, sedendo or cessando amittere.**

**OUTSLEEP the morn, dormire in multum diem.**

**OUTSPREAD. — With outspread sails, velis passis, plenis.**

**OUTSTAND, resistere; excedere.**

**OUTSTANDING, eminentia, projectura.**

**OUTSTARE, fixo obtutu superare.**

**OUTSTRETCH, distendere, expandere.**

**OUTSTRIP, cursu superare; præverto, præcurro, antecello.**

**OUTTALK, multiloquio superare.**

**OUTVIE, sponsones faciendo alicquem superare.**

**OUTVOTE, suffragiis vincere or superare.** — *He was outvoted, ceterorum consensu victus est.*

**OUTWALK, ambulando alicquem prævertere.**

**OUTWARD, externus, exterius: exterior (outer).** — *The outward (outer) circle, orbis exterior.* — *Outward advantages, bona externa, bona corporis.* — *Outward show or pretence, species.* — *In outward appearance, extrinsecus: specic; fronte.* — *A ship outward bound, navis ad exteras nationes destinata.*

**OUTWARDLY, extrinsecus; exterius.**

**OUTWEED, extirpare, eradicare.**

**OUTWEIGH, præpondero; pondere superare or vincere.**

**OUTWIT (deceive), circumvenio, dolis ductare; (surpass in cunning, &c.), astutia or ingenii acumine alicquem antecedere.** — *Outwitted, astutia victus.*

**OUTWORKS, munimenta exteriora.**

**OVAL, ex longo rotundus; ovatus.** — ¶ *An oval, figura ex longo rotunda; ovata species or figura; ovi forma.*

**OVATION, ovatio.**

**OVEN, furnus.** — *A little oven, fornacula.* — *A potter's oven, fornax figuli.* — *To bake in an oven, furno coquere.* — *The mouth of an oven, os.* — *An oven shovel, rutabulum.* — *Of an oven, furnaceus.*

**OVER, prep. super, supra, in: — in, inter: — trans: — per: — supra, plus, amplius.** — *A shooer hung over my head, supra caput astitit imber.* — *The father has power over his children, pater habet potestatem in filios.* — *You have no power over me, nihil tibi in me est juris.*

— *You will bring an old house over your head, irritabis crabrones.* — *To be over (rule over), præsum, præpositus sum; impero.* — ¶ *Over night, ante noctem.*

**OVER, adv. (too, excessively), nimis, nimium; ultra modum.** — *Over easy, justo facilior.* — *There is no man over happy, nemo nimium beatus est.* — *Over-much, adj. nimius.* — *One that is covetous of over-much power, nimius imperii.* — *One that drinks over-much, nimius mero.* — *He talked over-much, sermonis nimii erat.* — *Over-much, adv. nimis, nimio, nimium.* — ¶ *Over and above or beside, ad hæc, super hæc, præterea; insuper; ex abundantia.* — *To be over and above (be left), supersum, redundare.* — ¶ *Over and over again, iterum ac sæpius.* — *Over again, is sometimes expressed by re in composition.* — ¶ *Over against (opposite to), exadverso, exadversum, exadversus; e regione.* — *Over against that place, exadversus eum locum.* — *Over against us, e regione nobis.* — ¶ *To be over (allayed), defervesco, mitigari: (have gone by), desiisse; abiisse, exactum esse; præterisse.* — *When his passion is over, cum deferuerit ira.* — *When the heat of youth was over, cum adolescentia cupiditates deferuissent.* — *His anger was over, ira conserat.* — *The fright being over, pavore sedato, Liv.* — *The matter or affair being over, re confecta, Cæs.* — *When he saw that the summer was now over, ubi videt æstatem jam exactam esse, Sall.* — *The winter was now almost over, hiems jam præcipitaverat, Cæs.* — *The rain or shower is over, pluerè desit.* — *The shower was over, desiderant imbres, Ov.* — *It is all over with him, actum est de eo.* — *The business is all over, transacta res est.* — *The time or opportunity is over, tempus or opportunitas præterit.* — ¶ *All over, totus; per totum.* — *You are all over wisdom, tu, quantus quantus, nil nisi sapientia es, Ter.* — *Clad all over in white, toto corpore albâ veste amictus.* — *All the town over, per totum oppidum.* — *All the fields over, per agros passim.* — ¶ *Over or under (more or less), plus minus, plus minusve.* — ¶ *To give over (leave off), desino, desisto.* (See *Cease*.) — ¶ *He was given over by the physicians, medici de ejus salute desperabant.*

**OVERABOUND, abundo.**

**OVERACT, plus quam satis est facere or elaborare.**

**OVERARCH, conformico; quasi fornice tegere.**

**OVERAWE, metu absterrere, coercere, reprimere, comprimere.**

**OVERBAKED, nimis coctus.**

**OVERBALANCE, præpondero.**

**OVERBEAR with blows, verberibus operire, loris concidere.** — *Overborne (conquered, &c.), superatus, victus, oppressus.*

**OVERBEARING (haughty), arrogans, insolens.**

**OVERBID, pluris licitari, pretium majus offerre.**

**OVERBIG, prægrandis, prælargus.**

**OVERBLOW, desævio.**

**OVERBOARD. — To cast overboard, e nave dejicere.** (See *Boara*.)

**OVERBOILED, nimis coctus.**

**OVERBOLD, temerarius, audaculus, nimis confidens.**

**OVERBURDENED, prægravatus, nimio onere oppressus.**

**OVERBUY, immenso pretio emere.**

**OVERCAST (darken), adnubilo.** — *Overcast, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.* — *The sky or weather is overcast, atræ nubes obducunt cælum.* — *Overcast with melancholy, tristis, mæstus.* — ¶ *(at bowls), ultra metam jacere.*

**OVERCASTING, obductio.**

**OVERCATCH, assequor, consequor.**

**OVERCAUTIOUS, nimis cautus.**

**OVERCHARGE, nimio pondere onerare; ingravo.** — *the stomach, se ingurgitare, se vino ciboque onerare.* — *Overcharged, oppressus, plus justo oneratus, onere obrutus.*

**OVERCHARGING, onus injustum.** — *of the stomach, ingluviæ, crapula.*

**OVERCLOUDED, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.**

**OVERCLOY, ad nauseam explere.**



- OVERCOME**, vinco, convinco, devinco, supero. — *Not to be overcome* inexpugnabilis, invictus, insuperabilis.
- OVERCOMER**, victor, superator, expuglator; victrix, f.
- OVERCOMING**, victoria; superatio, *Vitr.*
- OVERCONFIDENT**, temerarius, audaculus, nimis confidens.
- OVERCURIOUS**, nimis curiosus.
- OVERDO** *one's self*, nimio labore se fatigare.
- OVERDRESS**, nimis splendide ornare.
- OVERDRINK** *one's self*, se nimio potu ingurgitare.
- OVERDRIVE**, nimium urgere.
- OVEREARNEST**, nimis vehemens
- OVEREAT**, plus æquo comedere.
- OVERFILL**, supra nodum implere.
- OVERFINE**, nimis elegans.
- OVERFLOW**, *act. inundo*: — *neut. exundo*, superfundor, redundo; abundo; exubero, evagor.
- OVERFLOWING**, inundatio.
- OVERFLY**, prætervolo.
- OVERFOND**, nimis indulgens.
- OVERFORWARDNESS**, nimia alacritas.
- OVERGLUT**, satio; ad nauseam usque aliquid facere.
- OVERGREAT**, nimius.
- OVERGROW**, supercresco. — *Overgrown with weeds*, nixis herbis obductus or obsitus. — *with age*, tetate gravis.
- OVERGROWTH**, exuberans incrementum, auctus.
- OVERHALE** *accunts*, rationes denuo examinare, recensere, retractare.
- OVERHAPPY**, nimis felix or fortunatus.
- OVERHASTEN**, *v. a.* præcipito; præpropere agere.
- OVERHASTENING**, nimia or præmatura festinatio.
- OVERHASTY**, præpropere; præceptus; temerarius. — *fruits*, fructus præmaturi.
- OVERHASTILY**, præpropere.
- OVERHEAD** (*above*), supra.
- OVERHEAR**, subausculto.
- OVERHEARING**, subauscultatio.
- OVERHEAT**, nimis calefacere.
- OVERHEAVY**, nimis gravis or ponderosus; prægravis.
- OVERJOY**, exsultatio, effusa lætitia.
- OVERJOYED**. — *To be overjoyed*, immeritatâ lætitiâ efferri; immenso gaudio perfundi.
- OVERLABORED**, nimio labore defatigatus.
- OVERLADE**, nimio pondere onerare.
- OVERLARGE**, nimis amplus, peramplus.
- OVERLAY**, incubando opprimere or suffocare. — *The sows overlay their pigs*, elidunt fetus sues. — ¶ *To overlay (with gold, &c.)*, induco.
- OVERLEAP**, transilio.
- OVERLIGHT**, lux nimis splendida, oculis præstringens.
- OVERLIVE**, supervivo, supersum.
- OVERLIVER**, superstes.
- OVERLOAD**, nimis or nimium onerare; onus nimis grave alicui imponere. — *Overloaded*, nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus.
- OVERLONG**, prælongus.
- OVERLOOK** (*inspect*), inspicio, intueor: (*take care of*), curo, accuro, procuro; provideo, prospicio, prudenter administrare: (*neglect or pass by*), negligo, omitto; prætermitto: (*pardon*), condono, gratiam culpæ facere: (*scorn or contempt*), contemno, despicio; temno: (*overtop*), superemineo.
- OVERLOOKING** (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus: (*taking care of*), curatio, accuratio; prudens administratio: (*neglecting or passing by*), neglectus, negligentia, omisio, præmissio: (*pardon*), condonatio.
- OVERMATCH**, magnitudine, numero, viribus, etc. superare or vincere. — *Overmatched*, magnitudine, numero, viribus, etc. impar.
- OVERMATCH**, *s. iniquum certamen.*
- OVERMEASURE**, accessio, mantissa, additamentum, auctarium.
- OVERMUCH**, nimis, nimius. See under *Over*.
- OVEROFFICIOUS**, nimis officiosus.
- OVEROFFICIOUSLY**, nimis officiose; moleste.
- OVERPASS** (*pass by*), transgredior, prætervehor: (*go by, over or beyond*), prætereo, prætervehor, trajicio: (*excel*), supero, vinco: (*let slip*), omitto, prætermitto.
- OVERPASSING** (*going by, over or beyond*), prætervectio, trajectio: (*outgoing*), prægressio.
- OVERPAY**, plus quam debetur solvere.
- OVERPLUS**, additamentum, auctarium. — *in weight*, ponderis auctarium. — *To be overplus*, resto, supersum.
- OVERPLY**, nimio operi incumbere. — *one's self*, vires nimis intendere.
- OVERPOISE**, præpondero.
- OVERPOWER**, vinco; opprimo; frango.
- OVERPRESS**, opprimere, obruere.
- OVERPRIZE**, pluris quam par est æstimare.
- OVERRATE**, nimis tribuere alicui rei; nimium pretium statuere alicui rei. — *one's self*, immodicum sui esse æstimatorem.
- OVERRATING**, immodica rei æstimatio.
- OVERREACH**, circumveniri, circumscribo; dolis ductare, deludere, fraude capere. — *Overreached*, circumventus, dolis ductus, fraude captus. — *He is overreached*, in foveam decidit; os ei sublitum est probe. — ¶ *To overreach in going*, assequor. — ¶ *To overreach or hurt one's self by reaching too far*, se nimis extendendo lædere.
- OVERREACHER**, fraudator, homo fraudulentus; veterator; doli fabricator; planus.
- OVERREACHING**, fraudatio.
- OVERRECKON**, in subducendis rationibus aliquid fallere.
- OVERRIDE** *one's self*, equitando se nimis fatigare.
- OVERRIGID**, nimis rigidus or severus.
- OVERRIPE**, fracidus.
- OVERROASTED**, nimis assus.
- OVERRULE** (*hear down*), vinco, supero. — ¶ *To overrule a plea*, objectionem oblatam repudiare; litem contra dare. — ¶ *Overruling providence*, providentia omnia administrans or gubernans.
- OVERRUN** (*outrun*), cursu præterire: (*cover all over*), cõperio: (*ravage*), populor, depopulor, vasto. — *To be overrun with ill humors*, pravus humoribus redundare.
- OVERSCRUPULOUS**, nimis scrupulosus.
- OVERSEA**, transmarinus.
- OVERSEE** (*inspect*), curo, procuro; inspicio, recogno: (*let slip or pass by*), prætereo, prætermitto.
- OVERSEER**, custos; curator, procurator; exactor; magister. — *of the king's works*, architectus regius. — *of the high ways*, curator viarum. — *Overseers of the poor*, pauperum procuratores.
- OVERSEETHE**, percoquo, præcoquo.
- OVERSELL**, pluris quam par est vendere.
- OVERSET** (*among seamen*), *v. a.* evertor (*e. g. navem*). — *Overset*, eversus; oppressus.
- OVERSHADOW**, obumbro, inumbro, opaco.
- OVERSHOES**, tegumenta calceorum.
- OVERSHOOT**, jactu, sagittâ, scopum transgredi. — *Do not overshoot your mark*, ita fugias, ne præter casum, *Ter.* — *To overshoot one's self*, consilio labi.
- OVERSIGHT**, error, erratum, negligentia, incuria. — ¶ *Over-sight (of a business)*, curatio, cura, procuratio, inspectio.
- OVERSKIP**, prætermitto, prætereo.
- OVERSKIPPING**, præmissio.
- OVERSLEEP** *one's self*, nimis diu dormire.
- OVERSPENT**, defatigatus.
- OVERSPREAD**, obduco, operio, cõperio; conspergo, sterno.
- OVERSTOCKED**, OVERSTORED, nimis redundans.
- OVERSTRAIN**, OVERSTRETCH, nimis extendere. — *one's strength*, vires nimis intendere.
- OVERT** (*open*), apertus, manifestus. — *An overt act*, factum aliquod consilium probans.
- OVERTLY**, aperte, manifeste or manifesto.
- OVERTAKE**, assequor, consequor; nanciscor; ex fugâ reprehendere; adipiscor; præverto: — (*fig. light upon, surprise*), opprimo. — *Overtaken*, præventus, præceptus, cursu adequatus.
- OVERTAKING**, consecutio.
- OVERTALKATIVE**, loquacior impen-dio, *Gell.*
- OVERTASK**, majus justo alicui pensum injungere.
- OVERTAX**, iniquis oneribus premere.
- OVERTHROW** (*demolish*), diruo, subverto; demolior; disturbo: (*defeat*), supero, devinco, prosterno, opprimo. — *I have overthrown my cart*, plaustrum perculi. — *To overthrow a kingdom*, regnum alicujus evertere. — *Overthrown*, superatus, devictus, subversus, profligatus. — *To be overthrown in law*, causâ cadere, litem perdere.
- OVERTHROW**, *s. clades*, strages.
- OVERTHROWER**, eversor, victor.
- OVERTHROWING**, eversio, subversio.
- OVERTHWART**, transversus, obliquus. — *An overthwart stroke*, ictus obliquus or transversus. — *Laid overthwart*, transversus, oblique positus. — *Overthwart one another*, decussatus (*as an X*). — *To go overthwart*, transcurro. — *A going overthwart*, transcursum.
- OVERTHWARTLY** (*crosswise*), decussatim: (*crossly*), oblique, perverse. — *To do a thing overthwartly*, præpostere aliquid agere.
- OVERTHWARTNESS**, perversitas, pervicacia.
- OVERTIRE**, OVERTOIL *himself*, se ipsum laboribus discruciare or fatigare. — *Overtired, overtoiled*, laboribus fractus, confectus, fatigatus, defatigatus.
- OVERTOP** (*be higher or taller*), emineo, præmineo, superemineo; supergredior: (*surpass or excel*), aliquid aliquâ re superare, vincere, evincere, antecellere, præstare, antea, antecedere.
- OVERTRIP**, leviter cursitare super.
- OVERTURE** (*proposal*), conditiones ad aliquid agendum propositæ. — *of peace*, pacis conditiones. — *To make an overture*, conditiones ferre or proponere. — ¶ (*to an opera*), dramatis musici exordium.
- OVERTURN**, evertor, subverto.
- OVERVALUE**. See *Overrate*.
- OVERVEIL**, tego, velo.
- OVERVIOLENT**, nimis vehemens.
- OVERWATCH**, se vigilando fatigare.
- OVERWEAK**, nimis debilis, languidus.
- OVERWEEN**, sibi nimium placere; nimium sibi tribuere.
- OVERWEENING**, *adj.* sublatus; superbus, arrogans.
- OVERWEENING**, *s.* nimia de se opinio, arrogans de se persuasio; arrogantia; superbia.
- OVERWEENINGLY**, arroganter, superbe.
- OVERWEIGH**, præpondero; propendeo.
- OVERWEIGHT**, auctarium, additamentum.
- OVERWHELM**, obruo, immergo, operio. — *with earth, terrâ* infodere. — *with water*, aquâ immergere. — *Overwhelmed*, obrutus, mersus, demersus. — *with grief*, dolore or tristitiâ oppressus.
- OVERWISE**, qui peracutus videri vult; nasutus. — *To be overwise*, nimium multum scire.
- OVERWORN** *with age, etate or senio* confectus.
- OVERWROUGHT**, nimis elaboratus.
- OVERZEALOUS**, nimis studiosus.
- OVIFORM**, ovatus.
- OVIPAROUS**, oviparus.
- OWE**, debeo. — *If any thing be left when I have paid what I owe*, si quid veri alieno meo superabit. — *I owe my life to him*, illius operâ vivo. — *I have paid what I owed*, dissolvi que debebam. — *To owe more than one is worth*, animam debere. — *You owed me a letter*, nondum literis meis rescriperas. — *Owed, owing, debitus*. — *He paid the money that was owing*, debitas solvit pecunias. — *This is owing to their bravery*, hoc illorum virtuti debetur. — ¶ See *Debt, Due*.
- OWING**, *s.* debitio; nomen, debitum.
- OWL**, OWLET, ulula, noctua. — *The screech-owl*, strix bubo (L.). — *The screech-owl, noctua*; *large*, ulula. — *Of or like an owl*, noctivivus.
- OWN**. — *One's own*, proprius, suus; sometimes his own is expressed by ipsius, also by suis ipsius. — *He freed him with his own hand*, suâ manu eum liberavit. — *He converts it to his own use*, pro suo utitur. — *Being at his own house*, cum esset apud se. — *One's own estate*, pecullum. —

One's own self, by the cases of sui and ipse. — You shall be here your own self, tute ipse hic aderis. — He did it of his own self, fecit per se. — He that knows his own self, will find himself possessed of something divine, qui se ipsum nōrit, ali- quid sentiet se habere divinum. — It is she her own self, ipsa est. — Of one's own accord, ultro; sua sponte. — He offered himself of his own accord, se ultro obtulit.

To OWN (acknowledge), fateor, confiteor; agnosco. — To own one as his son, aliquem filium agnoscere. — He owns him, for his son, illum prolem fatetur suam. — ¶ (claim), vindico, assero, posco: (possess), possideo, teneo. — I own this, hoc meum est.

OWNER, dominus; possessor.

OWNERSHIP, dominiū.

OWNING (acknowledging), agnitio.

OWRE (beast), urns jubatus.

OX, bos. — Oxen, boves. — Of an ox, bubulus, bovillus. — An ox-fly, tabanus. — An ox-house or stall, bubile.

OYEZ, audite, aures arrigite.

OYSTER, ostrea, ostreum. — bed or pit, ostrearium. — shell, testa ostrea. — Abounding with oysters, ostreosus; ostri- fer (poet.). — An oyster-man, ostrearius. — woman, ostrea.

## P.

PACE (in going), passus, gradus, gres- sus; incessus, ingressus. — A great or full pace, gradus citatus or plenus. — A slow pace, lentus passus, gradus testudin- eus; incessus tardus (gait). — A soft pace, gradus suspensus (on tiptoe) — To walk a pompous or stately pace, magnifice incedere. — Slow-paced, tardigradus (poet.). — To go with a brisk or full pace, citato or pleno gradu incedere. — with a soft or slow pace, lente incedere; sus- penso, lento or testudineo gradu ire. — To hasten, mend, quicken one's pace, gra- dum accelerare or corripere. — Fear made them quicken their pace, eos timor gradum accelerare coegat; timor pedi- bus celeritatem addebat. — To hold or keep pace with, pari passu comitari; æquare gradus alicujus. — To go a main pace (at sea), plenissimis velis navigare. — ¶ A pace (five feet, a measure), pas- sus.

To PACE, as a horse, tolitim incedere; gressus glomerare. — ¶ To pace, walk, ambulo; (with short steps), parvo proce- dere gradu.

PACING, tolutaris, tolutarius, gradarius.

PACER, equus tolutaris.

PACIFIC, pacis amans or amator; placabilis (easily softened); concors (in harmo- ny); pacificus (peace-making). — A pacific embassy, legatio pacificatoria.

PACIFICATION, pacificatio, pacis concili- atio.

PACIFICATOR, pacificator, pacis auctor, pacis reconciliator.

To PACIFY, paco, placo, pacifico, mitigo, sedo; mulceo, lenio. — Pacify yourself, iracundiam reprime; ne sævi tanlo- pere. — To pacify again, remulceo. — To pacify a tumult, seditionem or tumultum sedare, restinguere, extinguere. — That may be pacified, placabilis. — Not paci- fied, implacatus. — Not to be pacified, implacabilis. — In such a manner as not to be pacified, implacabiliter.

PACIFIER, pacificator, pacator.

PACIFICATORY, PACIFYING, pacificatorius, pacificus.

PACIFYING, s. pacificatio, placatio, seda- tio, pacis conciliatio.

PACK (crew), globus, grex, caterva; (bur- den), fascis; (burden), onus, sarcina. — A little pack (bundle), fasciculus; (bur- den), sarcinula. — Of a pack, sarcina- rius. — A pack of cards, chartarum (lu- soriarum) fasciculus. — of hounds, can- num venaticorum turba or grex. — of knaves, flagitiosorum grex. — of troubles, ilias malorum. — of wool, lanæ fascis. — Packthread, filum sarcinariū.

To PACK (pack up), consarcino; sarcinam constringere; in fasciculum colligare, in fascem compingere. — Pack up and be gone, collige sarcinulas et exi. — Packed (packt up), suffarcinatus, in fasciculum colligatus. — ¶ (go away), fugio, prope- re discedere. — Pack you hence and be gone, te hinc amove, abin' hinc. — Be packing, get you packing, apage te, faces- se hinc, te hinc aufer. — You may be pack- ing, ire licet. — To send packing, amoveo, abigo, propello, exigo. — Sent packing, propulsus, ejectus. — ¶ (drive away), fugo, amoveo. — Must I then be packed thus out of doors? siccine hoc fit, foras ædibus me ejici?

PACKER, qui merces in fasces compingit.

PACKET (little bundle), fasciculus. — A packet of letters, literarum fasciculus. — He ordereth the packets of letters to be

brought privately to him, datos fasces epistolarum tacite ad se deferri jubet, Just. — Packet-ship, navis tabellaria.

PACKING, mercium in fasces colligatio.

PACT, PACTION, pactum, conventum; pactio.

PAD (stuffed cloth), pannus suffarcinatus. — A pad for a horse, ephippium. — A pad of straw, culcita stramentitia. — ¶ Pad, foot pad, padder, latro, prædo; grassator. — ¶ Pad-way, callis, semi- ta, via trita. — Pad-nag, mannus, as- turco.

To PAD (as a horse), tolitim incedere: — (rob on the highway), prædor, latroci- nor.

PADDLE, v. agito. — To paddle in the water or dirt, aquam or limum agitare.

PADDLING, agitatio.

PADDOCK (great toad), bufo major. — A paddock-stool, fungus. — ¶ A paddock in a park, septum, circus venatorius.

PAGAN, adj. ethnicus, gentilis; qui verum Deum non agnoscit.

PAGANISM, inanum deorum cultus, super- stitio.

PAGE (attendant), assecla, pedisequus. — A soldier's page, calo, cacula, lixa. — A page of honor, puer ex aulâ, minister ex pueris regis. — ¶ A page of a book, pagina, pagella. — About the bottom of the page, quasi in extremâ paginâ.

To PAGE a book, libri paginas notare.

PAGEANT (show), ludus; spectaculum; pompa: (borne in triumph), ferculuni.

To PAGEANT, pompam parare; imitari.

PAGEENTRY, venditatio, ostentatio; pom- pa.

PAGODA, templum Indicum.

PAIL, situla, hama. — A milk-pail, mulc- tra, mulctrum.

PAINFUL, quantum situla potest capere.

PAIN (punishment), pœna; supplicium.

— On pain of death, sub pœnâ mortis. — He forbade that under severe pains, id penis severis constitutis interdixit, prohibuit, vetuit. — ¶ Pain, Painfulness (uneasiness in any part of the body), dolor, angor, cruciatus, cruciamentum: (uneasiness of the mind), cura, dolor, an- gor, anxietas; sollicitudo. — A smart pain, dolor acer, gravis, acerbus, mag- nus, vehemens. — To be in pain or be pained, doleo, dolore affectum esse. — To begin to be in pain, condolesco. — I am in pain for you, ex te ine afficit sol- licitudo. — This matter puts me to pain, hoc angit et sollicitum me reddit. — The pain abates, dolor remittit or se remittit. — To be in pain for a person in danger, de alicujus incolumitate dubitare. — To be full of pain, in magno esse dolore; summo dolore affectum esse. — To oc- casion or give one pain, dolorem alicui afferre or incutere. — You give me no small pain, inuris mihi quam acerbissi- mum dolorem. — To pine away or be con- sumed with pain, dolore tabescere.

To PAIN (put to pain), crucio, angor: (cause pain), dolorem facere, excitare, afferre. — To be pained. (See To be in Pain.) — Pained, cruciatus, dolore af- fectus.

PAINS (labor), opera, virium contentio, labor; negotium. — You may do it without any great pains, id nullo negotio facere potes. — We must take the more pains, eo magis est nobis laborandum. — He took a great deal of pains in instructing him, illum summo cum labore erudit. —

What a vast deal of pains have you taken in that affair? quid laboris in eam rem insumpsisti? — That cannot be accom- plished without great pains, id fieri, nisi difficulter, non potest. — There is no oc- casion for any great pains to persuade me to that, haud difficulter id persuasum mihi erit. — With great pains, multâ operâ; magno labore; multo negotio. — ensy, facile; nullo negotio or sine negotio. — To be at pains and charges about a thing, laborem et sumptum in aliquid impendere. — To take pains, operam dare or navare; nitor, enitor; laboro; omnibus viribus contendere; alicui rei studere; multam operam con- sumere, in aliquâ re multum operæ po- nere. — To take pains to no purpose, operam perdere, oleum et operam perdere, operam or laborem frustra sumere. — It is better to be idle than to take pains to no purpose, præstat otiosum esse, quam nihil agere. — You take much pains to little purpose, frustra te laboribus fran- gis. — To be sparing of his pains, suo la- bori parcere. — A pains-taker, pains-tak- ing person, laboriosus, industrius, impig- er, sedulus.

PAINFUL (full of pain), dolorem afferens; vehemens, gravis, acerbus: (difficult), difficilis, arduus, molestus, operosus. — A painful piece of work, opus arduum, multi laboris or sudoris. — ¶ (labori- ous), laboriosus, gnavus, industrius, impig- er, sedulus, laboris amans.

PAINFULLY (severely), vehementer, gravi- ter; acerbè; dolenter: (with difficulty), difficulter, multo negotio, ægre, moles- te: (laboriously), impigre, strenue, se- dulo.

PAINFULNESS. See Pain.

PAINT, pingo, depingo. — To paint to the life, veram alicujus imaginem reddere. — To paint in water-colors, coloribus aquâ dilutis pingere. — in oil, coloribus ex oleo subactis pingere. — To paint the face, os fucare; faciem fuco illinere, malas cer- russâ oblinere. — To paint or beautify, orno, exorno. — Painted (colored or drawn), pictus, depictus: (counterfeited or disguised), fucatus: (beautified), or- natus, exornatus.

PAINT (color for painting), pigmentum: (for women's faces), fucus, pigmentum, ofu- cia; cerussa. — Ph. Give me the paint. Sc. What do you want with the paint? Ph. To paint my cheeks. Ph. Cedo cerus- sam. Sc. Quid cerussâ opus nam? Ph. Qui malas oblinam, Plant.

PAINTER, pictor. — Excellent, pictor eximi- us, clarus, præclarus. — A herald paint- er or arms painter, insignium gentilitio- rum pictor.

PAINTING, s. pictura. — The art of paint- ing, ars pingendi or picturæ; pictura. — ¶ A painting or picture, tabula, ta- bella; imago (picta).

PAIR (couple), par; sometimes by duo. — A pair of bellows, follis. — of breeches, braccæ. — of shoes, calceorum par. — A married pair, conjuges; mariti. — be- trothed, sponsus et sponsa. — A pair of stairs, scalæ.

To PAIR (match), apto, accommodo, æquo: (couple or join together), jungo, conjun- go, copulo, socio: (as opponents), com- mitto.

PAIRING (matching), accommodatio, æquo: (coupling or joining together), copu- latio, junctio, conjunctio.

PALACE, domus regia (royal); insula

(of a private man); domus; palatium is poet — *Of a palace, palatinus.*  
**PALATE**, palatum.  
**PALATABLE**, palato gratus, gustu jucundus, grati saporis.  
**PALÉ** (*stake*), s. palus; sudes. — *¶ A pale (fence), septum ex sudibus factum. — Within the pale of the church, intra septa ecclesiæ.*  
**TO PALE**, sudibus obsepere, munire, circumsepere. — *Paled, sudibus munitus, palis circumseptus. — A place paled in or about, septum.*  
**PALE, PALLID**, pallens, pallidus, luridus. — *Somewhat pale, Palish, pallidior, pallidus, subpallidus. — Very pale, perpallidus; exsanguis. — To be or look pale, palleo. — To grow pale, pallesco, expallesco. — Grown pale, pallens, pallidus. — Pale color, pallidus color, pallor. — Pale-blue, subcæruleus. — red, ex rubro pallens. — Pale-eyed, caligans, lusciosus. — Pale-faced, oris luridi.*  
**PALELY**, pallenti similis.  
**PALENESS**, pallor.  
**PALFREY**, caballus, asturco, equus ephippiatus.  
**PALINODY** (*recantation*), retractatio, palinodia.  
**PALISADO**, pali; vallum, valli.  
**TO PALISADE**, palis or vallo munire or cingere; vallare.  
**PALL** (*robe*), s. palla, pallium. — *A pall used at funerals, tegumentum capuli.*  
**PALL** (*as liquor*), v. saporem amittere; imbecillura fieri. — *¶ To pall upon the stomach, nauseam creare.*  
**PALLED** (*dead*), mucidus.  
**PALLET** (*bed*), grabatus. — *¶ (in heraldry), palus minor or minutus. — ¶ (used by painters), assula manualis pigmentum ferens.*  
**PALLIATE** (*disguise*) a matter, dissimulo, celo, concelo, occulto; rem verborum involucris or simulatis verbis tegere (*excuse a fault*), peccatum or culpam elevare; crimen verbis extenuare. — *¶ See Cloak.*  
**PALLIATING, PALLIATION** (*disguising*), dissimulatio, occultatio: (*excusing*), elevatio, extenuatio; (*excuse*), excusatio.  
**PALLIATIVE**, ad dissimulationem or extenuationem pertinens. — *A palliative cure, sanatio imperfecta.*  
**PALLID**. See *Pale*.  
**PALM** of the hand, palma. — *To stroke with the palm of the hand, palmâ demulcere. — A blow on the face with the palm, alapa. — ¶ Palm, palm-tree, palma. — Dwarf-palm, palma humilis. — Palm-fruit, palma; palmla; dactylus. — Of palm or the palm-tree, palmæus. — Full of palm-trees, palmosus. — Bearing palm-trees, palmifer (*poet.*). — A place planted with palms, palmetum. — A branch of palm, palma; ramulus or ramusculus palmæ. — Palm Sunday, dies palmarum. — ¶ A palm or hand's breadth, palmus. — Of a palm or hand's breadth, palmaris.  
**TO PALM off**, obrudo.  
**PALMY** (*palm-bearing*), palmas ferens (*poet.* palmifer).  
**PALMER** (*pilgrim*), qui in loca sacra migrat.  
**PALMISTER**, qui divinat ex manuum inspectione.  
**PALMISTRY**, ars divinandi ex manuum inspectione.  
**PALPABLE** (*that may be felt*), tactilis, palpandus, tractabilis, sub-tactum cadens: (*manifest*), manifestus, clarus, apertus, perspicuus.  
**PALPABLENESS** (*manifestness*), perspicuitas.  
**PALPABLY**, ita ut tactu percipi possit: (*manifestly*), manifeste, manifesto, liquido, aperte, clare, perspicue  
**PALPITATE**, palpito.  
**PALPITATION**, palpitatio.  
**PALSY**, nervorum resolutio, paralysis. — *The dead palsy, sideratio paralytica. — Sick of the palsy, Palsied, paralyticus.*  
**PALSGRAVE**, palatinus comes.  
**PALTRY** (*mean, pitiful*), vilis, sordidus; tressis, proletarius. — *A paltry knave, balatro, homo tressis. — A paltry quean, scortum trioholare.*  
**PAMPER**, sagino; indulgeo, molliter or mollius curare. — *one's self, cuticulam curare; genio indulgere. — To pamper for sale, manganizo.*  
**PAMPERING**, suginatio.  
**PAMPHLET**, libellus.*

**PAMPHLETEER**, qui libellos scribit.  
**PAN**, sartago; fritorium: patina, discus, catinus. — *of a close-stool (for men), lasarum; (for women), scaphium. — The brain pan, calvaria. — A great brass pan, ahenum. — A dripping-pan, vas ad liquamen carniū assatarum excipiendum aptum. — A frying-pan, sartago. — Out of the frying-pan into the fire, de fumo in flammam; incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. — Pan of a gun, receptaculum pulveris pyrii. — Warming-pan, vas exalfactorium. — Knee-pan, patella. — Stew-pan, anthepta.  
**PANCAKE**, laganum.  
**PANACEA** (*herb*), panacea, panaces, panax: (*medicine*), medicamentum panchestum.  
**PANADO**, jusculum ex pane, aquâ et saccharo confectum.  
**PANDECTS**, pandectæ.  
**PANDER**, leno, libidinis minister; perductor. — *To play the pander, lenocinor. — A playing the pander, lenocinium.*  
**PANDERLY**, artem lenoniam exercens.  
**PANE** of glass, quadratum vitreum.  
**PANEGYRIC, PANEGYRICAL** oration, laudatio publica, oratio panegyrica.  
**PANEGYRIST**, laudator publicus; laudator.  
**PANEL**, quadratum lignenū: (*of a door*), tympanum. — *¶ The panel of a jury, index or album juratorum.*  
**PANG**, dolor; angor. — *The pangs of death, mortis angores.*  
**PANIC** fear, terror velut lymphaticus.  
**PANIC** (*a grain*), panicum. — *Petty, phalaris. — Wild, panicum silvestre.*  
**PANNEL** (*of a horse*), sella dorsuaria, clittellæ. — *¶ The pannel of a hawk, accipitris ventriculus.*  
**PANNIER**, corbis, canistrum, cista, fiscina, sporta. — *A little pannier, cistula, sportula. — A pannier of oysters, calathus. — A pannier with handles, corbis ansatus.*  
**PANOPLY**, armatura corpus totum tegens.  
**PANSY**, viola tricolor.  
**PANT** (*palpitate*), palpito, mico; subsilio, subsulto. — *To pant for fear, trepido. — To pant for breath, anhelio; anhelitum ducere. — Panting for breath, anhelus. — for fear, trepidus, trepidans, trepidulus. — ¶ To pant after, magnopere desiderare, summâ cupiditate expetere.*  
**PANTING**, palpitatio. — *for breath, anhelatio. — for fear, trepidatio, tremor.*  
**PANTINGLY**, cum palpitatione.  
**PANTHER**, panthera, pardalis; pardus. — *Of a panther, pantherinus.*  
**PANTOFLE**, solea, crepida.  
**PANTOMIME** (*as an exhibition*), pantomimus.  
**PANTOMIMIC**, pantomimicus. — *A pantomimic actor, pantomimus: actress, pantomima.*  
**PANTRY**, cella penuaria. — *A yeoman of the king's pantry, cellæ penuariæ regiæ curator.*  
**PAP** (*dug*), papilla, uber: (*breast*), mamma. — *A little pap, mamilla, mammula. — Having great paps, mammosus. — To give a child the pap, mammam infanti dare or præbere. — ¶ The pap of apples, pomorum pulpa. — ¶ Pap (for babies), alimentum ex pane, aquâ, et saccharo infantibus paratum.*  
**PAPACY**, papatus.  
**PAPAL**, pontificius, papalis.  
**PAPIST**, addictus pontifici Romano; legis pontificis Romani studiosus.  
**PAPISTRY**, legis pontificis Romani studium.  
**PAPER**, charta; charta lintea, papyracea, etc. — *Brown or wrapping paper, charta emporetica. — Fine or Letter paper, charta epistolaris; charta Augustæ. — Royal, charta regia. — Very thin, charta translucida or literas transmittens. — That will not bear ink, charta bibula. — Blank, charta pura. — Writing, charta scriptoria. — A piece or scrap of paper, chartula; scida, scidula. — Made of paper, chartaceus. — A sheet of paper, chartæ plagula. — A quire, chartæ scapus. — A ream, viginti chartæ scapi. — Of paper, chartarius. — A paper-book, chartæ puræ liber. — A paper-maker or seller, chartarius. — A paper-mill, officina chartaria. — A setting of pen to paper, scribendi principium. — ¶ Papers,**

i. e. writings, scripta; literæ; tabellæ.  
 — *Public papers, tabule publicæ.*  
**PAPIST, &c.** See under *Papacy*.  
**PAR.** — *To be at or upon a par, pari or æquali conditione esse.*  
**PARABLE**, collatio, parabole. — *By a parable, collatione.*  
**PARABOLIC**, say parabolicus: — (*in mathematics*), say parabolicus.  
**PARACLETE**, Paracletus.  
**PARADE** (*outward pomp or show*), pompa, apparatus, ornatus: (*ostentation*), ostentatio: (*review*), militum recensio. — *¶ The parade, locus ubi copiæ militares recensentur or inspiciuntur.*  
**PARADIGM** (*example*), exemplum, exemplar, paradigma.  
**PARADISE** (*Eden*), Paradisus: (*a delightful spot*), locus amenissimus: (*the abode of the blessed*), sedes beatorum. — *To bring one into a fool's paradise, sperantem lactare, spe falsâ aliquem producere or ludere. — The bird of Paradise, apus Indica.*  
**PARADOX**, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium.  
**PARADOXICAL**, mirus, admirabilis.  
**PARAGON**, exemplum perfectum or absolutum; incomparabilis, non æquandus. — *A paragon of beauty, adeo venustus, ut nihil supra. — The paragon of islands, insularum ocellus.*  
**PARAGRAPH**, caput, paragraphus.  
**PARALLAX**, parallaxis.  
**PARALLEL**, paribus or æquis intervallis inter se distantes; parallelos. — *Parallel lines, lineæ paralleloï or æquis intervallis inter se distantes.*  
**PARALLEL** (*comparison*), comparatio, collatio. — *To draw a parallel between, inter se comparare, conferre, componere; exæquo. — He drew a parallel between Alexander and Cæsar, Alexandrum cum Cæsare comparavit or contulit.*  
**TO PARALLEL.** (See *To draw a Parallel.*) — *Paralleled, comparatus, collatus, exæquatus. — Not to be paralleled, incomparabilis, non exæquandus.*  
**PARALLELOGRAM**, parallelogramma.  
**PARALOGISM**, falsa ratiocinatio.  
**PARALYTIC**, paralyticus, arthriticus.  
**PARAMOUNT**, summus.  
**PARAMOUR** (*male lover*), amans; mœchus, adulter: (*female lover*), amica, pellex. — *Of a paramour, amatorius.*  
**PARANYPH**, paranymphus.  
**PARAPET**, pluteus, lorica.  
**PARAPHRASE**, explicatio pluribus verbis facta; paraphrasis, Quint.  
**TO PARAPHRASE upon**, paraphrasi illustrare; liberius or pluribus verbis illustrare.  
**PARAPHRAST**, paraphrastes.  
**PARAPHRASTICAL**, paraphrasticus.  
**PARASITE**, parasitus; Gnatho. — *To play the parasite, parasitor.*  
**PARASITIC**, parasiticus; adulatorius.  
**PARASOL**, umbella.  
**PARBOIL**, leviter coquere. — *Parboiled, semicoctus, semicrudus.*  
**PARCEL** (*little bundle*), fasciculus: (*little quantity*), particula, portuicula. — *A bill of parcels, rerum singularum index. — By parcels, particulatim, minutatim. — Made into parcels, in fasciculos colligatus; particulatim distractus, minutatim dissectus.*  
**TO PARCEL out**, partior, minutim distribuere.  
**PARCH** (*burn or dry up*), torreo, arefacio, aduro, amburo, comburo, frigo. — *To be parched (dried up), areo; (become so), aresco. — Parched, arefactus, tostus, adustus, excoctus, frixus, ambustus; aridus. — Parching, torridus.*  
**PARCHING**, s. adustio.  
**PARCHMENT**, membrana; charta pergamenâ. — *A piece of parchment, membrana. — Made of parchment, e membrânâ confectus, membraneus. — A parchment-maker, qui membranas facit.*  
**PARD**, pardus.  
**PARDON**, ignosco, condono, veniam dare, concedo, penas remittere; culpæ gratiam facere. — *I desire you to pardon this fault, abs te peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas. — I think he ought to be pardoned, censeo illi parci oportere. — To be pardoned (as a crime), condonor: (as a person), culpæ veniam ab aliquo impetrare. — Pardon me (or you will pardon me) if*

*I say, dicendi veniam da; tuâ pace or veniâ mihi liceat dicere; per te mihi hoc liceat affirmare.*

**PARDON**, s. venia; pœnæ remissio. — *He confesses himself to have been in fault, and asks pardon for it, fatetur se peccasse et ejus delicti veniam petit. — Let your justice grant pardon to my folly, mee stultitiâ in justitiâ tuâ sit aliquid pœsidii. — The greatest encouragement to offend is the hope of pardon, maxima peccandi illecebra est impunitatis spes. — To ask pardon, veniam ab aliquo petere, rogare, poscere, obsecrare, deprecari. — To obtain pardon for another, pro altero veniam impetrare. — A general pardon, lex oblivionis, amnestia. — A letter or instrument of a prince's pardon, tabulæ condonati a principe criminis, diploma noxæ a principe remissæ.*

**PARDONABLE**, veniâ dignus; quod aliquid excusationis habet. — *Not pardonable, veniâ indignus.*

**PARE** (*cut away*), præcido, recido; præseco, reseco. — *about, amputo, circumcido. — away, abrado. — To pare or scrape off, destringo, detergeo. — Not pared, irsectus.*

**PARING** (*as of the nails*), præsegmen. — *A paring off, resectio.*

**PARENT**, parens, — *Lack of parents, parentium orbitas. — The love of (towards) parents, pietas erga parentes.*

**PARENTAGE**, genus stirps. — *Of good parentage, honesto loco natus. — Of mean, infimo loco natus.*

**PARENTAL**, by *genit.* parentium; quod parentem decet.

**PARENTHESIS**, interpositio, interclusio.

**PARGET**, tectorium.

**TO PARGET**, tectorio inducere; dealbo; gypso inducere. — *To new parget a wall, tectorium parieti inducere. — Parget-work, opus tectorium.*

**PARGETER**, tector.

**PARGETING**, dealbatio, inductio.

**PARIETARY**, helixine.

**PARISH**, parœcia. — *A parish church, xdes sacra parœciæ. — Of a parish, say parœcialis. — Parish rates or dues, vectigalia parœcialia.*

**PARISHIONER**, sacro alicui cœtui ascriptus.

**PARITY**, paritas, æqualitas. — *By parity of reason, pari ratione.*

**PARK**, vivarium. — *A park-keeper, vivarii custos.*

**PARLEY** (*speak together*), colloquor. — *To parley or come to a parley with the enemy, in hostis colloquium venire, conditiones deditonis proponere, cum obsessoris de urbe dedendâ agere.*

**PARLEY**, s. colloquium, collocutio. — *To beat or sound a parley, tubæ or tympani sono hostem ad colloquium hortari or evocare.*

**PARLIAMENT**, senatus (Britannicus). — *To call or summon a parliament, senatum vocare, convocare, cogere. — To hold or keep a parliament, senatum agere. — To prorogue a parliament, senatum prorogare. — To dissolve it, senatum dissolvere. — The parliament-house, curia (Britannica). — A parliament-man, senator (Britannicus).*

**PARLIAMENTARY**, ad senatum pertinens, ex usu senatus.

**PARLOR**, diœta ornatio, œcus, cœnatio, triclinium. — *Of a parlor, tricliniaris.*

**PAROCHIAL**, say parœcialis.

**PARODY**, poëtæ verba et versus ad aliud quoddam, idque ridiculum argumentum detorsâ.

**TO PARODY**, poëtæ verba et versus ad, etc. detorquere.

**PAROLE**, verbum, fides data. — *To give his parole, fidem suam astringere or obstringere. — To neglect or fail in his parole, fidem datam negligere, fallere, frangere, violare; fidem mutare or solvere; in fide non stare. — To keep his parole, fidem servare; in fide stare, dictis manere; promissum non fallere. — Upon my parole of honor, meâ fide. — Released upon his parole, dimissus fide datâ. — ¶ A parole-will, testamentum nuncupatum.*

**PAROXYSM** (*or fit*) of a disease, morbi accessus.

**ARRICIDE** (*the person*), parricida: (*the crime*), parricidium. — *To play the parricide, se parricidio inquinare or polluere.*

**PARROT**, psittacus. — *A paroquet, psittacus minor.*

**PARRY a blow**, ictum avertere, depellere, deflectere.

**PARSE**, singulas orationis partes examinare, flectere, tractare.

**PARSING**, partium orationis examinatio.

**PARSIMONIOUS**, parcus, frugalis.

**PARSIMONIOUSLY**, parce, frugaliter.

**PARSIMONIOUSNESS**, **PARSIMONY**, parsimonia, frugalitas.

**PARSLEY**, apium. — *Bastard, caucalis. — Garden, apium hortense or sativum. — Hill, oreoselinum. — Rock, petroselinon.*

**PARSNIP**, pastinaca. — *Cono, sphondylium. — Water, sium. — Wild, pastinaca silvestris. — Yellow, siser.*

**PARSON**, sacerdos.

**PARSONAGE**, (*the office*), sacerdotium. — ¶ (*the house*), domus quæ ad habitandum ei, qui pagi or oppidi sacerdotium gerit, semper datur.

**PART**, pars, portio: (*direction*), pars. — *He drew a great part of Greece to take his side, magnam partem Græciæ in societatem perduxit. — A very small part of his life, brevissima vitæ portio. — In the former part of his life, in superiori vitâ. — In the fore part of the play, in primâ fabulâ. — For my part, quod ad me attinet. — I for my part, equidem. — According to his part, pro ratâ portione. — A little part, particula, partiuncula. — In part, partim; ex parte. — On the other part, ex alterâ parte. — For the most part, plerumque, plurimum; maximâ ex parte. — To take part of or with, participio, communico; participem esse. — That is or may be divided into parts, dividiuus. — Divided into two parts, bipartitus or bipertitus. — In two parts, bipartitus. — Divided into three parts, tripartitus or tripartitus. — In three parts, tripartitus. — Divided into four parts, quadripartitus. — In four parts, quadripartitus. — Divided into five parts, quinquepartitus. — On all parts, circumquaque, undique. — In some parts, quodam modo, quodammodo, quodamtenus, aliquatenus. — In what part soever, qua, quaque. — They count it a part of religion, pietatis hoc ducunt. — ¶ A part (*duty*), munus, officium. But this noun is frequently omitted in Latin, after the verb sum; as, it is the part of a young man to reverence his elders, adolescentis est majores natu revereri. — This is a fatherly part, hoc patrum est. — Having done my part, transactis jam meis partibus. — A part in a play, partes (*also fig.*); persona (*also fig.*). — To act his part with all the artifice possible, fictam, quam sustinet, personam callidissime sustinere. — He can play any part (*fig.*), ad omnes res aptus est. — It was a silly part, inepte factum est. — ¶ To take one's part, a parte alicujus stare. — He took my part, a nie stetit. — I will take Cicero's part in most things, accedam in plerisque Ciceroni. — He took Cæsar's part, suis opibus Cæsarem juvabat. — ¶ To take in good part, equi bonique consulere or facere. — in ill part, male consulere; in deteriorem partem interpretari. — ¶ Parts, (*natural endowments*), ingenium; ingenii dotes, naturæ dotes. — Good parts, egregiæ animi dotes; ingenium excellens, eximium, præclarum, singulare. — Slender parts, dotes tenues et perexiguæ. — A person of good parts, homo magni, acris or limati iudicii; homo sapientissimus, emunctæ naris or altâ mente præditus. — A person of mean parts, homo ingenii obtusi or tardi; homo obses naris.*

**TO PART** (*divide*), divido, partior, disperio; distribuo; in partes tribuere or distribuere: (*put asunder*), separo, divido, avello, dirimo; discrimino; distinguo. — *They parted that work among them, id opus inter se partiebantur. — Parted in two, bipartitus. — To part by vending, abscondo. — Nothing but death shall part her from me, hanc nisi mors mihi adimere nemô. — To part company, dissocio. — To part in two or in the midst, in duas partes secare or dividere. — To part asunder of itself, dissilio. — To part the water, as a person in swimming, cor-*

pore aquas dimovere. — ¶ To part, neut. (*depart*), digredior, discedo, decedo; proficiscor. — To part from or leave, abscedo, discedo, decedo; abeo. — He forbids us to part hence without his leave, vetat nos injussu suo hinc demigrare. — They parted even hands, æquo prælio discessum est. — ¶ To part with, dimitto; cedo. — I will part with something of my right, de jure meo concedam paullulum. — I will part with my life first, animam reliquam potius.

**PARTER** of differences, arbiter; sequester.

**PARTING**, s. divisio, partitio, disjunctio. — *A parting or separation between man and wife, discessio, discidium. — A parting from, digressio, discessio; digressus, discessus. — A parting in the middle, intersectio, bisectio. — A parting-cup, partatio discessu amicorum sollemnis.*

**PARTLY**, partim; quâdamtenus, aliquâtenus.

**PARTITION** (*distribution*), partitio, distributio, divisio. — *A partition or inclosure, septimentum. — A partition wall, paries intergerinus.*

**PARTAKE** of, participem rei alicujus esse. — *To make to partake of, aliquem facere participem alicujus rei; aliquid communicare or participare cum aliquo.*

**PARTAKER**, particeps, consors, socius, comes. — *He was a partaker of the villainy, in partem sceleris venit; admiscebatur in consilium.*

**PARTAKING**, particeps, compos.

**PARTERRE** (*flower-garden*), area in hortu variis figuris descripta.

**PARTIAL** (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus: (*biased by party zeal*), partium studio abreptus; cupidus.

**PARTIALITY**, iniquitas; studium or cupiditas partium.

**PARTIALLY**, inique, injuste: — (*in part*), non ab omni parte; leviter.

**PARTICIPATE**, participem esse alicujus rei; venire in partem alicujus rei, habere partem in re.

**PARTICIPATION**, societas; pars.

**PARTICIPANT**, particeps.

**PARTICIPLE**, participium.

**PARTICIPIAL**, participialis.

**PARTICIPIALLY**, participialiter.

**PARTICLE**, particula.

**PARTICULAR**, singularis, peculiaris, specialis, certus, proprius; eximius. — *He is particular in his opinions, in opinionum ratione singularis est. — You are exceedingly particular in some things, sunt quædam omnino in te singularia. — This is their particular sentiment, hæc sententia illorum propria est. — He had a particular love for him, illum amore singulari dilexit or complexus est. — A particular (*certain*) person, quidam, quædam. — In particular. See Particularly.*

**PARTICULARITY**, qualitas rei particularis.

**PARTICULARIZE**, aliquid nominatim indicare; singula sequi, omnia diligenter persequi, recitare, recensere. — *I particularized all those matters in a letter to you, omnia ad te enucleate perscripsi.*

**PARTICULARLY** or *in particular*, singulatim or singulatim; separatim; seorsum; particulatim; definite, distincte; proprie. — *He desired nothing in particular, nihil sibi præcipue appetebat. — Every one was asked his opinion in particular, sententiam nominatim quisque rogabatur. — I returned him thanks in particular, ei gratias egi singularibus verbis. — ¶ (*very; remarkably*), valde; maxime; or by the superl., or an adj. compounded with per*

**PARTISAN** (*favorer*), adjutor, fautor. (See *Adherent.*) — ¶ (*the weapon*), bipennis. — ¶ (*a commander's staff*), vitis, baculus ducis militaris insigne.

**PARTITION**. See under *Part*.

**PARTNER**, socius, consors, particeps, compar, re et ratione conjunctus. — *A copartner, qui rem aliquam simul cum alio possidet.*

**PARTNERSHIP**, societas; consociatio, consortium. — *To enter into partnership, conjugere se cum aliquo; societatem (alicujus rei) cum aliquo inire or facere. — To break off partnership, societatem dissolvere.*

**PARTRIDGE**, perdix. — *To junk as. ¶*

partridge, cacabo. — *A covey of partridges*, perdicum grex.  
**PARTURIENT**, parturiens.  
**PARTURITION**, status parturiendi.  
**PARTY** (person), quidam, quædam. — *A party (adversary)*, adversarius, adversaria. — *A party or faction*, factio, secta; partes. — *The city was divided into two parties*, in duas factiones civitas discessit. — *He sided with the court party*, optatum erat partium. — *He took part with the popular party*, plebem amplectebatur. — *I was engaged in the same party as yourself*, in eâ parte or eâdem causâ fui, quâ tu. — *To draw one over to his party*, aliquem sibi conciliare, adjungere, in partes suas trahere. — *In parties*, partibus, per partes. — *To run into parties*, in factiones discedere. — *A party-man*, factiosus; factionis or partium studiosus. — *Party-rage*, partium studia. — *The head of a party*, factionis princeps. — *One of the same party*, asseclator. — *The adverse party*, partes diversæ or adversæ: — *A party or detachment of soldiers*, militum manus. — *To go out upon marauding parties*, prædandi causâ egredi, Cæs.  
**PARTY-COLORED**, versicolor, discolor, varii coloris.  
**PASCHAL** lamb, agnus paschalis.  
**PASQUIL**, PASQUINADE, carmen probrum or famosum; libellus famosus.  
**PASS**, v. — *To pass a river*, fluvium transire, trajicere, transmittere. — *To pass a bill*, legem propositam comprobare; legem accipere. — *To pass an account*, rationes comprobare or exæquare. — *To pass one's word for*, pro aliquo spondere. — *To pass (excel)*, antecedo, anteeo, præsto: (exceed), excedo. — *To pass (or take) across*, trajicio, traduco or transduco. — *To pass along*, per viam iter facere or habere. — *To pass along by (as a river)*, præterfluo, præterlabor. — *To pass away*, abeo, avolo. — *To pass away time*, tempus terere or conterere. — *I passed many nights without sleep*, multas noctes insomnes peregi. — *To pass a month or two in the country*, rure menses aliquot habitare. — *They passed away the night in discourse*, noctem sermone trahebant. — *To pass away (cease)*, desino, cesso. — *This pain will pass away in time*, hic dolor aliquando desinet or cessabit. — *Passing away*, brevissimus, caducus, fragilis. — *To pass (or go) by one*, aliquem præterire, prætergredi, prætervehi. — *Passing by on horseback*, præterequitans. — *To pass by a fault*, crimen condonare. — *To pass currently (as a report)*, fidem obtinere: (as money), valeo. — *To pass for ready money*, pecuniæ præsentis or numeratæ vicem supplere. — *To pass for*. (See also *Personate*.) — *To pass on (go along)*, iter prosequi. — *To pass out*, egredior. — *To pass (or go) over*, transeo, trajicio. — *Passing over the bounds*, limites transgrediens. — *To pass over (omit)*, omitto, prætermitto. — *To pass over slightly*, leviter attingere. — *Passed over without regard*, posthabitus, postpositus, neglectus. — *To pass a poor person to his own parish*, pauperem ad paræciam suam relegare. — *To pass under*, subterire. — *To pass under examination*, examinari, interrogari. — *To pass upon or be admitted*, admitti. — *He can never make this thing pass upon the people*, nunquam efficiet ut id a populo admittatur. — *To come to pass*, evenio, contingo. — *To let pass*, dimitto. — *To be well to pass*, opibus affluere or abundare. — *While these things passed*, dum hæc gerebantur. — *Many words passing on both sides*, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis. — *Passed or past*, præteritus; anteaactus, exactus, peractus, transactus. — *In times past*, olim, quondam; tempore præterito. — *Last past*, proximus. — *Half an hour past ten*, dimidium horæ post decimam. — *This business is past hope*, occisa est hæc res. — *It is past help*, actum est, illicit. — *A wound past cure*, insanabile vulnus. — *He is past a child*, excessit æpehebis; prætextam deposuit; nuces reliquit. — *It is a matter past dispute*, res est certissima; de hac res nulla est dubitatio or dubitare non licet.  
**PASS**, s. (condition), conditio, status. —

*Things are come to that pass*, eo res redactæ sunt. — *A (a passage)*, aditus: (narrow), angiportus or -um (alley); angustiae (locorum), fauces. — *The woody pass of Thermopylae*, saltus Thermopylarum. — *A (passport)*, syngraphus. — *To desire a pass*, syngraphum rogare ab aliquo. — *A pass in fencing*, ictus. — *To make a pass at one*, fuste or gladio aliquem petere; in aliquem ense nudo irruere. — *To put by a pass*, ictum deflectere or depellere.  
**PASSABLE** (indifferent), tolerabilis, tolerandus, mediocris: (that one may pass through), pervius.  
**PASSING**, adj. (excellent), excellens, præstans. — *A maid of passing beauty*, formâ præstanti puella.  
**PASSING**, adv. (very), valde, egregie, vehementer. — *A passing fair face*, vultus valde venustus. — *Passing well*, perbene, egregie, perquam bene.  
**PASSING**, subst. — *A passing along*, progressio, progressus. — *A passing beyond*, prætervectio. — *over*, transitus, trajectory. — *from place to place*, migratio, commigratio, demigratio.  
**PASSAGE** (road to pass over), transitus, trajectory (way), aditus; (alley), angiportus; (lane), deverticulum. — *A bad passage*, impedita via; difficilis or incommodus transitus. — *To refuse one a passage*, transitu prohibere or arcere. — *To cut off a passage*, alicui comæatum intercludere. — *A passage to*, accessus, aditus, introitus. — *Passage-money*, nulum. — *A passage-hole*, spiramentum, spiraculum. — *The passage of the throat*, gula. — *A passage out of a book*, sententia, locus, loci. — *A passage (thing done)*, actum, gestum, res gesta.  
**PASSANT**. — *En passant (by the way)*, obiter; in transcurso.  
**PASSENGER**, viator (foot-passenger); vector (on horseback, in a carriage, in a ship).  
**PASSIBLE**, patibilis.  
**PASSIBILITY**, patendi capacitas.  
**PASSING**. See under *Pass*.  
**PASSION** (anger), ira, iracundia; fervor mentis. — *When his passion was over*, cum iræ impetus deferbuit. — *To be in a great passion*, iratum esse, sævire, irâ ardere or æstuarè, furenter iratum esse. — *To fall into a passion*, iratum fieri, irritari, irâ incendi or exardescere. — *When he is in ever so great a passion*, I make him as quiet as a lamb, cum fervet maxime, tam placidum quam ovem reddo. — *He was in a great passion with me*, mihi vehementer iratus est. — *Be not in such a passion*, ne sævi tantopere. — *Liable or subject to passion*, iracundus, irritabilis. — *The minds of the best of men are liable to be overcome by passion*, optimorum virorum animi irritabiles. — *To vent one's passion against a person*, iram in aliquem evomere or stomachum erumpere. — *To put one into a passion*, stomachum alicui movere or facere; irâ aliquem afficere or accendere; iram alicui concitare. — *To curb one's passion*, iracundiam cohibere, continere, reprimere, domare, retinere; irâ moderari; animum arctis frenis continere. — *A Passion (affection or inclination)*, animi affectio, affectus, impetus, motus, concitatio, incitatio; perturbatio: (love), amor; studium. — *An innocent passion*, amor castus, honestus, pudicus. — *A criminal passion*, amor parum honestus, castus or pudicus. — *To have a great passion for one*, amore alicujus ardere, flagrare, incendi; unice, misere, perditè aliquem amare or diligere. — *To restrain one's passions*, cupiditatibus or animo imperare; cupiditates cohibere; sibi moderari or temperare; spiritum domare. — *The irregular passions of the mind*, indomitæ atque effrenatæ animi cupiditates; animi motus turbulenti or rationi non obtemperantes, jactationes animi incitatæ et impetu inconsiderato elatæ. — *To soothe the passions*, animos mulcere, demulcere or delinire. — *A Passion (suffering)*, malorum, dolorum, ærumnarum perpassio.  
**PASSIONATE** (easily put into a passion), iracundus, in iram præceps: (violent in anger), irâ impotens: (ardent), vehementer, ardens: (done in a passion), irâ

or impotentia animi factus. — *To grow passionate*, iracundiâ accendi; iracundiâ parere. — *A passionate lover*, amator ardens or vehemens.  
**PASSIONATELY** (angrily), iracunde, stomachose. — *To be passionately in love*, ardentè, cupide, flagrantè amare. — *Passionately desirous of*, cupiditate rei alicujus ardens, incensus, inflammatus; desiderio æstuans, exardescens, succensus. — *Passionately fond of a thing*, alicujus rei studiosissimus.  
**PASSIVE** (still), quietus. — *To be passive*, quiescere. — *under a thing*, aliquid patienter ferre. — *I will be passive in this affair*, isti rei non adversabor, vestris consiliis non repugnabo. — *(in grammar)*, passivus.  
**PASSIVELY**, patienter; (in gram.), passive.  
**PASSOVER**, pascha, festi dies paschales: agnus paschalis.  
**PASSPORT**, syngraphus. See *Pass*.  
**PAST**. See *Pass*, esp. at the end.  
**PASTE** (dough), farina aquâ subacta. — *To raise paste*, farinam depesere or subigere. — *The making of paste*, farinæ subactio. — *Paste (to stick things together with)*, gluten, glutinum, gluten ex farinâ confectum. — *Pasteboard*, charta densa ex pluribus compacta foliis.  
**TO PASTE**, farinâ agglutinare or conglutinare.  
**PASTRY**, artocreas (meat-pie); artopticus panis dulcor; opus pistoris dulcarii. — *Pastry-cook*, qui artocrea facit, pistor dulciarius.  
**PASTRY**, artocreas.  
**PASTEL** (herb), glastum, isatis.  
**PASTERN** of a horse, equi suffrago.  
**PASTIL**, pastillum.  
**PASTIME**, ludus, delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum; facetiæ. — *Childish pastimes (toys)*, crepundia, nuces. — *To give one pastime*, ludos præbere. — *To take his pastime*, se recreare, animum reficere, relaxare, oblectare. — *In pastime*, joco, jocose, per jocum. — *For pastime*, animi or voluptatis causâ.  
**PASTOR**. (See *Shepherd*.) — *(priest, &c.)*, sacerdos; animorum servator.  
**PASTORAL**, adj. pastoralis, pastorius. — *A pastoral charge or office*, munus sacerdotis.  
**PASTORAL**, s. poëma bucolicum (in pl. also merely bucolica).  
**PASTRY**. See *Paste*.  
**PASTURE**, pascuum. — *Of pasture*, pascuus. — *Pasture ground*, ager pascuus. — *A common pasture*, ager compascuus.  
**TO PASTURE**, pasco. — *To pasture together*, compasco.  
**PASTURABLE**, pascuus, pastoritius.  
**PASTURAGE**, pabulatio, pastus.  
**PASTURING**, pabulatio, pabulum.  
**PASTY**. See *Paste*.  
**PAT**, adj. (fit), aptus, idoneus, accommodatus.  
**PAT**, s. (gentle blow), ictus levior.  
**TO PAT** gently or softly, leviori ictu or leviter ferre or percutere.  
**PATCH**, s. (piece of cloth), panniculus, assumentum. — *A patch for a pain or wound*, emplastrum parvum. — *A patch for the face*, splenium. — *A patch of ground*, agellus. — *A cross patch*, homo morosus, difficilis, contumax, protervus.  
**TO PATCH** (set on a patch), pannum assuere. — *To patch up or mend one's clothes*, vestes resarcire, reficere, reconcinnare. — *To patch up a business*, rem aliquam cogmentare, ægre or crasse resarcire conficere, restituere. — *Patched or roggred*, pannosus, pannis obditus. — *Old patched shoes or garments*, scrita, pl. — *To patch the face (as a woman)*, spleniis os ornare. — *Patched on the face*, maculis sericis ornatus or operatus.  
**PATCHER** up of old things, qui vestes, etc. reconcinnat or interpolat.  
**PATCHING** up of old things, interpolatio.  
**PATCHWORK**, versicolor opus ex variis pannis consutum.  
**PATE**, caput. — *I will break your pate*, diminuum tibi caput. — *They lay their pates together*, consilia sua conferunt. — *Who put that whim into your pate? quid tibi illud suggestit? — Long-pated (cunning)*, versutus, astutus, veteratorius,

vafer. — *Shallow-pated, stultus, rudis, imperitus.*  
**PATEN**, lamina.  
**PATENT** (*grant*), diploma. — *The king's letters patent, diploma regium.*  
**PATENŒE**, qui regio diplomate donatur.  
**PATERNAL**, paternus, patrius. — *Paternal love or affection, animus paternus, amor patrius.* — *To throw off paternal affection, animum patris abjicere.*  
**PATERNALLY** (*with paternal affection*), affectu patrio, patriâ curâ.  
**PATERNITY**, *by a circumlocution.*  
**PATERNOSTER**, preces a Christo præceptæ.  
**PATH**, **PATHWAY**, semita, via; callis. — *A path begun, iter recenti limite signatum.* — *A beaten path, via trita.* — *An overhwart path or cross path, trames.*  
**PATHLESS**, inuius.  
**PATHETIC**, grandis, vehemens; commovendis or concitandis animis idoneus. — *He pronounced that with a pathetic air, id vehementer pronuntiavit.*  
**PATHETICALLY**, vehementer; animo concitato.  
**PATHOS**, grande or vehemens dicendi genus.  
**PATHIC**, cinædus.  
**PATHOLOGIST**, qui de valetudinis generibus tratat.  
**PATIENT**, patiens, tolerans; placidus, mitis, lenis. — *of labor, patiens laborum.* — *Somewhat patient, forticulus.*  
**PATIENT**, *s. (sick man)*, æger, ægrotus.  
**PATIENTLY**, patienter, toleranter, placide, sedate, moderate, animo æquo. — *We will bear our fortune patiently, quod sors feret æquo feremus animo.*  
**PATIENCE**, patientia, tolerantia, æquus animus, æquitas animi; perseverantia. — *Have a little patience, expecta paulisper.* — *He ought to have borne that with patience, illud fuit patienter ferendum.* — *To bear with patience or take patiently, æquo animo, placide, sedate, toleranter, patienter aliquid ferre; æquam mentem servare.* — *Patience in hearing, aures patientes.* — *To hear one out with patience, alicujus causam (æquo animo) cognoscere or exaudire.* — *Out of patience, impatientis.* — *To be out of patience, indignor, stomachor; ægre or iniquo animo ferre.* — *To exercise or tire one's patience, alicujus patientiam tentare; alicujus patientiâ abuti; patientiam alicujus exhaurire; molestiis alicquem fatigare.*  
**PATRIARCH**, patriarcha.  
**PATRIARCHAL**, patriarchalis.  
**PATRIARCHATE**, patriarchatus.  
**PATRICIAN**, patricius. — *The dignity of a patrician, patriciatus.* — *Like a patrician, patricie.*  
**PATRIMONY**, patrimonium, patria bona.  
**PATRIMONIAL**, patrimonialis; quod ad patrimonium pertinet; patrius.  
**PATRIOT**, patriæ or reipublicæ amans; civis bonus. — *A zealous patriot, acerrimus civis.*  
**PATRIOTISM**, patriæ amor or caritas.  
**PATROL**, *s. circitores; vigiles por urbem nocte ambulantes.*  
**TO PATROL**, circumire stationes; circumire urbem.  
**PATRON**, patronus; fautor, cultor; advocatus, amicus.  
**PATRONAGE** (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela, auxilium: gratia (*favor, influence*): (*right of presentation*), jus patronatûs.  
**PATRONESS**, patrona; faulrix.  
**TO PATRONIZE**, patrocinor, titor, protego, defendo; causam alicujus tueri.  
**PATRONYMIC**, *s. nomen patronymicum.*  
**PATTEN**, sculponea, solea lignea ferro munita. — *A patten-maker, sculponearum artifex.*  
**PATTERN** (*model*), exemplar, exemplum: (*specimen*), specimen. — *The first pattern, exemplum archetypum.* — *To make by a pattern, aliquid imitando effingere.* — *To be a pattern to one, alicui exemplo esse or exemplum præbere.*  
**PAUCITY**, paucitas.  
**PAUNCH**, abdomen, pantex, alvus. — *An oz's paunch, echinus, bovis ventriculus.* — *A paunch-belly (great-bellied person), homo ventriosus.*  
**TO PAUNCH**, exentero.  
**PAUSE** (*stop*), pausa, intervallum; interjecta or interposita quies; mora. — *A*

*pause in music, intermissio cantûs.* — *With many pauses, sermonè subinde interrupto.*  
**TO PAUSE** (*make a pause*), quiesco; sermonem or cantum intermittere. — *To pause upon, meditator, contempler, considero; animo versare or ponderare.* — *Pausing, meditabundus, cogitabundus.*  
**PAUSING**, *s. intermissio, respiratio.* — *A pausing on, contemplatio, consideratio, meditatio.*  
**PAUSER**, deliberator; cessator.  
**PAVE**, lapide or silice sternere. — *A paved gallery, porticus pavimentata.*  
**PAVEMENT**, *viâ stratae (genit.) lapides; viâ strata: (a paved floor of stone, &c.), pavementum.* — *To lay or make a pavement, pavementum struere.* — *A pavement of stone cut into small figures of different colors, pavementum sectile.* — *A pavement of brick, pavementum lateritium.* — *Checkered, pavementum tessellatum.* — *Of mosaic work, pavementum vermiculato opere.* — *A pavement beater, pavicula, fistuca.*  
**PAVER**, silicarius: pavementorum structor.  
**PAVING**, *s. stratura: pavementi constructio.*  
**PAVILION**, papilio, tabernaculum, tentorium; cubiculum. — *A prince's pavilion, principis tabernaculum.*  
**PAVILIONED**, sub tentorio.  
**PAW**, pes; unguis; ungula. — *A little paw, unguiculus.*  
**TO PAW** (*awn upon*), pedibus blandiri: (*hauddle*), unguibus tractare or contrattare.  
**PAWN** (*pledge*), pignus; arrhabo. — *¶ A pawn at chess, pedes, miles gregarius.*  
**TO PAWN**, pignero, oppignero; pignori dare or opponere; pro pignore tradere.  
**PAWNBROKER**, pignerator.  
**PAWNING**, pigneratio.  
**PAY**, numero, annuero, solvo; alicui laboris or operæ pretium dare or pendere, mercedem or pretium persolvere,tribuere. — *They pay him a great deal of money every year, ingentem pecuniam ei pendunt quotannis.* — *Not paid, insolutus.* — *To pay again, renuero, resolve.* — *Paid again, repensus.* — *Paid down, presenti pecuniâ solutus.* — *To pay all, exsolvo, persolve.* — *one's debts, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere.* — *To pay back, reddo, rependo, refero.* — *To pay one down money upon the nail, presentem pecuniam alicui numerare or solvere.* — *To pay money beforehand or by way of advance, pecuniam in antecessum solvere.* — *To pay at the day, ad diem solvere; ad tempus respondere.* — *To pay or tell out, denumero, annuero.* — *To pay money with one's own hands, a se numerare pecuniam.* — *To pay money by the hands of another person, ab alio pecuniam numerare.* — *To pay one's club, shot or scot, symbolum dare.* — *To borrow of one to pay another, versuram facere.* — *To pay a debt with money borrowed at interest, versurâ æs alienum dissolvere.* — *To pay charges, damna resarcire.* — *One who is not able to pay, qui solvendo non est.* — *I pay or am paid for my folly, pretium ob stultitiam fero; recordiæ pœnas dedi.* — *You shall pay soundly for it, id non impune feres; ob id pœnas dabis or expendes; a te pœnæ repetentur.*  
**PAY**, stipendium; merces; pecunia. — *He has lost his pay, ære dirutus est.* — *A soldier's pay, stipendium militare.* — *To have in one's pay, stipendio alere or sustinere.* — *To receive pay, stipendium accipere.* — *To keep soldiers, ships, &c. in pay, permittere ut stipendia militum, navium, etc. procedant.* — *Pay-day, dies pecuniæ solutionis.*  
**PAYABLE**, solvendus, numerandus, pendendus.  
**PAYER**, **PAYMASTER**, qui mercedem or pecuniam solvit. — *I shall be reckoned a good paymaster, bonum nomen existimabor.* — *A good paymaster, qui cum creditoribus suis bene agit or summâ fide creditoribus satisfacit.* — *A bad, qui cum creditoribus male agit.*  
**PAYING**, **PAYMENT**, numeratio, solutio; debiti solutio. — *I demanded of them the payment of what they owed, debitas pecunias ab illis exegi.* — *He demanded of each of them the payment of their several shares, exegit collectam a singulis.* —

*To take a thing in full payment, in solutum or pro soluto accipere.* — *A payment of rent, pensio.* — *Payment of wages, stipendium.*  
**PEA**, pisum. See *Pease*.  
**PEACE**, pax, quies, requies; otium. — *I have made a peace, facta est pax.* — *I prefer peace to war, pacem bello antefero.* — *God's peace be with you (to a dead person), ossa bene quiescant; sit tibi terra levis.* — *A safe peace, pax, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum, Cic.* — *An unsafe peace, pax infida.* — *A scandalous or dishonorable peace, pax ignobilis.* — *Durable, pax firma.* — *Peace of mind, pax or tranquillitas animi; animus placatus, pacatus, quietus, sedatus, tranquillus.* — *The province being in profound peace, provinciâ pacatissimâ.* — *The peace of the church will be in danger, concutietur ecclesia.* — *To make peace with one, pacem cum aliquo facere, conficere, inire.* — *To be or live in peace, quiesco, requiesco; pace uti, pacem habere, in pace esse; a bellis vacare.* — *To bind to the peace, vador.* — *To make or procure peace between others, pacem inter alios conciliare; dissidentes in amicitiam reducere.* — *To break the peace, pacem violare.* — *A breaker of the peace, pacis violator.* — *To patch up a peace, pacem coagmentare.* — *To keep the peace, pacem conservare.* — *To swear the peace against a person, aliquem de publicâ pace violatâ coram magistratu jurejurando accusare.* — *A peace-maker, pacis conciliator.* — *Bringing peace, pacifer (poet.).* — *Of making peace, pacificus, pacificatorius.* — *A making of peace, pacificatio; pacis conciliatio.* — *To hold one's peace, sileo, taceo, conticesco.* — *Cannot you hold your peace? potius ut desinas? — Peace! be silent! pax! au! st! tace; tacete, silete, favete linguis.* — *To begin to hold one's peace, sileo.* — *Holding his peace, tacitus, silens.* — *A holding of one's peace, silentium; taciturnitas.* — *A peace-officer, curator publicæ salutis.* — *A justice of peace, justiciarius pacis (bad Lat.).* See *Justice*.  
**PEACEABLE**, **PEACEFUL**, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, sedatus; clemens; conveniens. — *Peaceable times, tempora tranquilla.* — *A peaceable year, annus inturbidus.*  
**PEACEABLENESS**, **PEACEFULNESS**, concordia, tranquillitas, quies.  
**PEACEABLY**, **PEACEFULLY**, concorditer, placide, sedate, tranquille.  
**PEACH** (*the fruit*), (malum) Persicum. — *An almond peach, amygdalinum Persicum.* — *A black peach, nigrum Persicum.* — *The golden peach, aureum Persicum.* — *The nut peach, nux mollusca.* — *The red peach, rubrum Persicum.* — *The white, album Persicum.* — *The yellow or quince, flavum Persicum.* — *A peach-tree (arbor) Persica.* — *A peach-color, color Persicus, color florem mali Persicæ referens, rubrum dilutius.*  
**PEACOCK**, pavo; pavo masculus. — *The spangles in a peacock's tail, oculi in caudâ pavonis.* — *Of a peacock, pavoninus.* — *Like one in color, pavonaceus.* — *To strut like a peacock, sese gloriosius ostentare; pennas extendere; magnifice incedere.*  
**PEAHEN**, pavo femina.  
**PEAK** (*summit*), culmen; cacumen; apex.  
**PEAK**, *v. languet; vultum habere morbidum.*  
**PEAL** of bells, campanarum concentus.  
**TO PEAL**, *v. n. sono; cano (of an instrument): — v. a. tundo, contundo.*  
**PEAR**, pîrum. — *The alabaster or bell pear, pîrum cucurbitinum.* — *A Catharine or St. James's pear, pîrum Crustumium.* — *The Mary or our lady's pear, pîrum Mariæ.* — *A musk-pear, pîrum hordearium.* — *A pound pear, pîrum libræ.* — *A quince-pear, pîrum Cydonium.* — *A red or sand pear, pîrum signinum or testaceum.* — *A tankard pear, pîrum ampullaceum.* — *A water pear, pîrum superbum.* — *A warden or winter pear, pîrum volemum, pîrum sementinum.* — *A pear-main, melapium.* — *A pear-tree, pîrus.* — *A wild pear-tree, achras.*  
**PEARL**, margarita; bacca (*poet.*). — *A small pearl, margarita minor.* — *A fair,*

*large pearl, unio. — A string of pearls, linea margaritarum. — A necklace of one, two, three strings, monolinum, dilinum, trilinum. — Mother of pearl, unionum concha (or -æ). — The pearl-muscle, margaritarum concha. — A pearl for the ear, elenchus; stalagmium. — A ragged pearl, margarita aluminosa, obscura, tristis. — Bringing forth pearl, margaritifera. — A dealer in pearls, margaritarius. — Decked with pearls, margaritis ornatus. — Of a pearl color, margaritæ colorem referens; fulgens, fulgidus, resplendens. — Pearl powder or powder of pearl, margaritæ pulvis.*  
**PEARLY**, geminis abundans; geminæ similis.  
**PEASANT**, rusticus, paganus; agrestis; ruricola (poet.).  
**PEASANTRY**, rustici; agrestes; pagani; plebs rustica.  
**PEASE**, pisum; cicer (*chick-pease*), — *Small pease, pisum minus. — Wood or heath pease, astragalus silvaticus. — Gray pease, pisum coloris cinerei. — Green pease, pisum viride. — Pease-straw, stramentum pisinum. — Pease-pottage, jusculum ex cocto pisco confectum. — A pease-pod or pease-shell, pisi valvulus or siliqua.*  
**PEAT**, alimenta quædam ignis ex uliginosis agris effossa.  
**PEBBLE**, calculus.  
**PEBBLY**, calculis abundans.  
**PECCADILLO**, error levis.  
**PECK**, quarta pars modii. — *To be in a peck of troubles, summo dolore affici, animo discrucari.*  
**PECK**, rostro tundere; rostro impetere.  
**PECKER**, — *A woodpecker, picus Martius.*  
**PECTORAL**, pectoralis. — *A pectoral medicine, medicamentum pectorale.*  
**PECULATION**, peculatus.  
**PECULIAR**, peculiaris, proprius, certus. — *A peculiar friend, amicus singularis, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus.*  
**PECULIARITY**, qualitas rei peculiaris.  
**PECULIARLY**, peculiariter, proprie: præcipue, potissimum, imprimis.  
**PECUNIARY**, pecuniarius.  
**PEDAGOGUE**, pædagogus (*tutor, governor*); ludimagister (*schoolmaster*).  
**PEDALS** (*low keys of organs*), epitonia, pl.  
**PEDANT**, grammata, literaturæ venditor ineptus, doctor umbraticus. — *To play the pedant, literaturam ostentare or venditare.*  
**PEDANTIC**, ineptus.  
**PEDANTICALLY**, inepte; putide.  
**PEDANTRY**, ineptiæ; jactatio putida.  
**PEDESTAL**, columnæ basis; stylobata.  
**PEDIGREE**, stemma, — *sometimes genus. — To fetch one's pedigree from, repetere stemma ab. — Of an illustrious or noble pedigree, illustri familiâ ortus. — Of a base or mean pedigree, infimo loco natus. — A writer of pedigrees. See Genealogist.*  
**PEDIMENT**, ornamentum in fastigio januarum, fenestrarum, etc. collocatum.  
**PEDLER**, PEDLAR, mercator circumforaneus; institor; ambulator.  
**PEDLING**, circumforaneus.  
**PEDOBAPTISM**, infantium baptismus; pædobaptismus.  
**PEEL** (*paring*), cortex; liber. — *The peel of an onion, cepæ tunica; cutis.*  
**To PEEL off the bark or rind, decortico; corticem detrahare. — To peel or scale off (uent.),** desquamari.  
**PEEP in**, introspectio, per rimam speculari. — *You shall pay for peeping, pretium ob curiositate ferens.*  
**PEEP of day**, di uculum, prima lux.  
**PEEPER**, speculator.  
**PEEPING into**, inspectio.  
**PEER** (*equal*), par. — *A peer of England, princeps Angliæ. — The peers, proceres, optimates.*  
**PEERAGE**, procerum gradus, optimatum dignitas.  
**PEERLESS**, incomparabilis, singularis.  
**PEER**, v. (*look into*), inspecio, scrutor. — *To peer out, appareo, exorior.*  
**PEEVISH**, morosus, difficilis, asper. — *To be peevish, asperis esse moribus; animo esse intractabili.*  
**PEEVISHLY**, morose, acerbe.  
**PEEVISHNESS**, morositas.

**PEG**, epigrus; impages.  
**To PEG (fasten with a peg)**, epigro or -is figere.  
**PELF**, lucrum, lucellum.  
**PELICAN**, pelecancus onocrotalus (L.).  
**PELLET**, pilula. — *A pellet to cram capons, turunda.*  
**PELLICLE**, pellicula.  
**PELLITORY of Spain**, pyrethrum Hispanicum. — *Pellitory of the wall, herba paretaria.*  
**PELLMELL**, confuse, promiscue.  
**PELLUCID**, pellucidus.  
**PELLUCIDITY**, pelluciditas.  
**PELLT, s. (skin)**, pellis, corium, tergus.  
**PELTMONGER**, pello, coriarius. — *A peltmonger's trade, coriarii ars.*  
**PELT a person**, aliquem lapidibus, calculis, etc. petere.  
**PEN (to write with)**, penna, Isid.; calamus (*of reed*); stilus (*style of metal*). — *To make a pen, pennam aptare or parare. — A pen-case, theca calamaria. — A pen-knife, scalprum librarium. — ¶ A pen (coop) for fowls, cors. — A sheep-pen, ovile, caula ovina.*  
**To PEN (write)**, scribo, literis mandare. — *¶ To pen up, in exiguum arcumque concludere. — To pen sheep, oves stabulo includere. — Pent up, clausus, inclusus. — It is pent up in a narrow space, in angustum spatium concluditur.*  
**PENMAN**, scriba. — *To be a good penman, nitidâ manu literas facere.*  
**PENAL**, pœnalis. — *Penal laws, leges pœnales or mulctam certis in causis irrogantes.*  
**PENALTY**, pœna, mulcta, multa. — *The imposing of a penalty, mulctæ irrogatio.*  
**PENANCE**, pœna, supplicium; piaculum. — *To oblige one to do penance, pœnam alicui dicere, indicere, edicere, imponere, statuere. — To do penance, aliquid luere or expiare; piaculum pati, aliquid piaculo luere.*  
**PENCIL**, penicillus.  
**To PENCIL out**, penicillo describere or delineare.  
**PENDANT (streamer)**, lemniscus: (*flag*), navis insigne. — *A pendant for the ear, inauris, stalagmium.*  
**PENDENT**, pendens; pendulus.  
**PENDING the suit**, lite pendente.  
**PENDENCY (of suit)**, comperendinatio.  
**PENDULOUS**, pendulus.  
**PENDULUM**, perpendiculum. — *A pendulum clock, horologium, de quo perpendiculum dependet.*  
**PENETRATE**, penetrare; permano. — *The weapon penetrated even to his liver, telum ad ipsum secur penetrabat, pertingebat, subibat. — That troop of horse penetrated even to the midst of the enemy's army, illa equitum turma in intimam usque hostium aciem penetravit, irrupit, se intulit. — To penetrate into the thoughts of a person, ad sensum alicujus penetrare, mentem alicujus perspicere.*  
**PENETRATING**, PENETRATION, penetratio, Apul. — *¶ A person of penetration or of a penetrating genius, perspicax; sagax, prudentiâ perspicax; homo acri or acuto ingenio præditus.*  
**PENETRABLE**, penetrabilis, penetrandus.  
**PENETRATIVE**, quod vim penetrandi habet.  
**PENGUIN**, aptenodytes (L.).  
**PENINSULA**, pœninsula.  
**PENITENT**, pœnitens. — *It is the best part of a penitent to change his course, optimus est portus pœnitenti mutatio consilii. — To be penitent, resipisco, pœnitio; pœnitentiam ago.*  
**PENITENCE**, pœnitentia, dolor ex delicto.  
**PENITENTIAL**, ad pœnitentiam pertinens.  
**PENITENTIARY**, ergastulum.  
**PENITENTLY**, pœnitenti similis.  
**PENNANT**, PENNON, vexillum minus; insigne navis; signum (militare).  
**PENNY**, denarius. — *He paid every man to a penny, solidum suum cniqve solvit. — It is right to a penny, ad numum convenit. — A penny saved is a penny got, magnum vectigal est parsimonia. — An earnest-penny, arrha, arrhabo. — To turn the penny (in trade), mercibus commutandis occupari. — A half-penny, obolus. — A penny half-penny, triobolus.*

**PENILESS**, omnium rerum egenus.  
**PENNYWORTH**, quantum valet denarius. — *A good pennyworth, vili emptum. — A dear pennyworth, care emptum.*  
**PENNYROYAL**, mentha pulegium (L.).  
**PENSION**, annua (pl.) principis, regis, etc.; beneficia tributa; commodum emeritæ militiæ. — *To give a pension, honorarium alicui stipendium statuere.*  
**PENSIONER**, cui certa pecunia ex ærario quotannis datur; say beneficiarius.  
**PENSIVE (thoughtful)**, meditantis similis, in cogitatione defixus: (*sorrowful*), mæstus, tristis, æger. — *Making one pensive, tristificus (poet.). — Somewhat pensive or sad, tristiculus. — To be pensive (thoughtful), in cogitatione defixum esse: (sorrowful), mæreo, doleo; mærore, molestiâ or animi ægritudine affici; ægritudinem ex aliquâ re suscipere.*  
**PENSIVELY (sorrowfully)**, mæste, sollicitate.  
**PENSIVENESS**, mæstitia, tristitia; anxietas, sollicitudo; animi ægritudo.  
**PENT up**. See *To Pen*.  
**PENTAGONAL**, quinque angulos habens.  
**PENTAMETER**, pentameter.  
**PENTATEUCH**, pentateuchum.  
**PENTECOST**, pentecoste.  
**PENTHOUSE**, compluvium, appendix, suggrunda.  
**PENURY (poverty)**, egestas, paupertas; inopia, penuria, indigentia; rei familiaris angustia.  
**PENURIOUS (niggardly)**, avarus, parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus: (*indigent, poor*), indigus, egenus, egens, pauper.  
**PENURIOUSLY (niggardly)**, avare, parce, sordide.  
**PENURIOUSNESS (niggardliness)**, avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, pl.  
**PEONY**, pœonia.  
**PEOPLE**, populus. — *The common people, plebs, plebecula, vulgus. — Of the people, popularis. — Of the common people, vulgaris, plebeius. — The favor of the people, popularis aura. — Abundance of people, hominum or civium frequentia. — The rascally sort of people, popellus, populi fœx, villis plebecula. — A pleaser of the people, homo popularis. — Favored by the people, popularis. — Full of people, frequens; celeser.*  
**To PEOPLE**, frequentare (incolis). — *with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere aliquo. — Peopled, frequens; celeser.*  
**PEPPER**, piper. — *The pepper-plant, piper frutescens. — Indian or Guinea pepper, siliquastrum, piperitis. — White pepper, piper candidum. — Water pepper, hydro-piper (L.). — Wall pepper, illecebra minor.*  
**To PEPPER (season with pepper)**, pipere, condire. — *Peppered, piperatus, pipere conditus. — ¶ To pepper one off with ill language, conviciis aliquem vehementer lacessere.*  
**PERADVENTURE**, forsitan, forte, forsitan, fortassis, forsit, fortasse.  
**PERAMBULATE**, perambulo, otheo.  
**PERCEIVE (understand)**, percipio, sentio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto; (*see*), oculis percipere, video, cerno. — *He perceives that it falls out otherwise, aliter evenire intelligit. — He perceived himself to be outwitted, circumveniri se intellexit. — If he perceive it, I am undone, si senserit, perii. — When he perceived it, hac re animadversa. — I easily perceived that, facile id cernebam. — He moves so swiftly as not to be perceived, tantâ celeritate se movet, ut aciem fugiat. — To perceive well or thoroughly, persentio. — To begin to perceive or have some feeling of, persentisco. — To perceive beforehand, præsentio, præsentisco. — To perceive a little, subsentio. — To perceive or have some inkling of, suboleo.*  
**PERCEIVING**, PERCEPTION, perceptio.  
**PERCEIVABLE**, PERCEPTIBLE, quod percipi potest, quod sub sensum or sub oculos cadit; aspectabilis; sensibilis. — *His concern for the disgrace he had met with was very perceivable in his countenance, præferebat in vultu insignem memoriam ignominie acceptæ. — Not perceivable, quod sensum animi or aciem oculorum fugit.*

PERCEPTIBLY, ita ut percipi possit.  
 PERCEPTIVE faculty, facultas percipiendi.  
 PERCIPIENT, percipiens.  
 PERCH (*pole, &c.*), pertica. — ¶ *A perch (fish), perca.* — *A sea perch, perca marina.* — *A perch stone, percarum lapis.*  
 TO PERCH, arbori or in arbore insidere; ramo consistere; super arbore sidere. — *Perched, illapsus, insidens.*  
 PERCHANCE, fors, forsitan.  
 PERCOLATE, percolo.  
 PERCOLATION, percolatio.  
 PERCUSSION, percussio.  
 PERDITION, perniciēs, exitium.  
 PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio.  
 PEREMPTORY (*decisive*), peremptorius. — *Peremptory in opinion, sententiæ tenax or pertinax.*  
 PEREMPTORILY, disertis verbis; dēstricte, definite, diserte. — *He stood peremptorily to it, disertis verbis affirmavit.*  
 PEREMPTORINESS, obstinatio, pertinacia.  
 PERENNIAL, perennis.  
 PERENNITY, perennitas.  
 PERFECT (*complete*), perfectus, absolutus, consummatus; exactus: (*entire, full*), plenus, integer: (*genuine*), verus, germanus: (*skilful*), peritus: *Perfect* may sometimes be rendered by putting the adjective in the superlative degree; as, *A perfect fool, stultissimus.* — *Surely thou hast perfect skill in their manners, nā tu illorum mores quam meditate tenes.* — *To be perfect in a thing, alicujus rei esse peritissimum.*  
 PERFECT, s. tempus præteritum or perfectum.  
 TO PERFECT (*complete*), perficio, absolvo; ad finem perducere; excolo; cumulo. — *To perfect a book, librum imperfectum supplere.* — *To perfect one in a thing, aliquem aliqua re perfecte docere.* — *To perfect a work, operi fastigium or ultimam manum imponere; aliquid perficere, absolvere.* — *Perfected, perfectus, absolutus, consummatus.*  
 PERFECTING, consummatio.  
 PERFECTLY (*without defect or blemish*), perfecte, absolute, exacte, perite; ad unguem: (*entirely*), plane, prorsus, omnino: (*by heart*), memoriter.  
 PERFECTION, perfectio, absolutio. — *Moral perfection, perfectum honestum.* — *Very few have all these perfections, omnibus his animi dotibus perpauci exornati sunt.* — *To bring to perfection, absolvo, perficio, consummo.* — *In perfection, statu optimo.* — *It is now in perfection, optime se nunc habet.*  
 PERFECTNESS, PERFECTION, perfectio; integritas (*entireness*): (*skill*), peritia.  
 PERFIDIOUS, perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.  
 PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiose.  
 PERFIDIOUSNESS, PERFIDY, perfidia, infidelitas.  
 PERFORATE, perforo, perterebro; pertundo.  
 PERFORATION (*hole*), foramen.  
 PERFORCE, vi; violenter.  
 PERFORM (*execute*), perficio, conficio: (*accomplish*), perago, absolvo; ad exitum or finem perducere: (*bring to pass*), efficio, effectum dare. — *Performed, perfectus, expletus, peractus.* — *Having performed, perfunctus.*  
 PERFORMABLE, quod fieri potest.  
 PERFORMER, effector, effectrix.  
 PERFORMING, PERFORMANCE, perfectio, peractio. — ¶ *Performance (work), opus.*  
 PERFUME, odor, suffimentum, suffitus, odoramentum; thyniama; fumus, nidor. — *To burn perfumes, incendere odores.*  
 TO PERFUME, fumigo, fumifico, suffio. — *To perfume clothes, &c., vestes, etc. odoribus imbuere.* — *To be perfumed, unguenta olere.* — *Perfumed, fumigatus, suffitus, odoratus.*  
 PERFUMER, unguentarius, odorum or odoramentorum artifex; myropola.  
 PERFUMING, suffitio. — *A perfuming-pan, acerra, turibulum.*  
 PERFUMERY, merces odorum.  
 PERHAPS, fors, forsitan; haud scio an.  
 PERICRANIUM, membrana cerebri.  
 PERIL, periculum, discrimen. — *To come into peril, in periculum or in discrimen venire or incidere.* — *To be in peril, in periculo (discrimine) esse or versari.* — *You are in great peril of losing your life,*

*adis ingens capitis or vitæ discrimen; in præsentī vitæ periculo versaris.* — *Be it at your peril, tuo periculo fiat.* — *Let him do it at his peril, istam rem suo periculo præstet.* — *Without peril, citra periculum or discrimen; extra periculi aleam; tuto, tute.*  
 PERILOUS, periculosus.  
 PERILOUSLY, periculose; satis cum periculo.  
 PERILOUSNESS. See *Peril*.  
 PERIOD, periodus: (*conclusion*), finis, exitus: (*stated number of years*), certus annorum numerus, annorum series: (*time*), tempus; ætas (*age*): (*artificial disposition of sentences*), verborum ambitus, comprehensio, complexio.  
 PERIODICAL, PERIODIC, certo tempore recurrens, periodicus. — *writings, say ephemerides.* — ¶ (*in writing*), circumscriptus; numerose cadens.  
 PERIODICALLY, numerose: certo tempore, certis temporibus.  
 PERIPATETIC, Peripateticus.  
 PERIPNEUMONY, pulmonis inflammatio.  
 PERISH (*become extinct*), pereō, depereo, intereo, dispereo; occido: (*as fruit*), putresco. — *Perished (become extinct), perditus: (withered), putridus.*  
 PERISHABLE, periturus, caducus, fragilis; putredini obnoxius. — *goods, bona caduca, fluxa.*  
 PERISHABLENESS, fragilitas.  
 PERISHING (*becoming extinct*), s. interitus.  
 PERIPHRAISIS, circumlocutio. See *Circumlocution*.  
 PERISTALTIC motion of the guts, astrictio relaxatioque intestinorum.  
 PERIWIG, PERUKE, capillamentum, crines empti; calendrum. — *A periwig-maker, capillamentorum concinator.*  
 PERIWINKLE (*herb*), clematis, vinca pervinca: (*fish*), cochlea marina.  
 PERJURE one's self, perjuro, pejero. — *A perjured person, perjurus.*  
 PERJURY, perjurium.  
 PERK up, sese erigere or attollere.  
 PERMANENT, permanens, firmus, fixus, constans, stabilis, immotus.  
 PERMANENTLY, diu, diutine.  
 PERMANENCE, PERMANENCY, duratio.  
 PERMEABLE, quod permeari potest, pervius.  
 PERMIT, permitto, concedo, sino, facultatem dare, potestatem facere. — *Permit me to go, sine uti proficiscar; fac abeundi potestatem.* — *Permit me to speak my mind freely, tuā, queso, veniā libere dicam; tuā veniā mihi liceat libere dicere quod sentio.* — *He was permitted to do whatever he pleased, obtinuit licentiam cupiditatum suarum.* — *Permitted (lawful), licitus, legitimus, jure concessus.* — *If I may be permitted to say so, si hoc fas est dictu.*  
 PERMIT (*cocket*), s. schedula mercatoria testans vectigal esse perolutum.  
 PERMISSIBLE, quod permitti potest.  
 PERMISSION, permissio, concessio, copia, venia, licentia, facultas, potestas. — *By your permission, tuā veniā, bonā tuā veniā.* — *By God's permission, Deo favente or juvante.*  
 PERMUTATION, imutatio; permutatio.  
 PERNICIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, pernicialis, nocens, pestifer.  
 PERNICIOUSLY, perniciose.  
 PERNICIOUSNESS, vis nocendi  
 PERORATION, peroratio.  
 PERPENDICULAR (*made by a plumb-line*), ad perpendiculum exactus. — *To make perpendicular, ad perpendiculum formare, ad lineam exigere.*  
 PERPENDICULAR (*plumb-line*), perpendiculum. — *To let fall a perpendicular, perpendiculum demittere.*  
 PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendiculum; ratione perpendiculi; ad lineam; directo.  
 PERPETRATE, patro, perpetro.  
 PERPETUAL, perpetuus, perennis, sempiternus; æternus.  
 PERPETUALLY, perpetuo, perpetim, assidue, semper, continenter.  
 TO PERPETUATE, perpetuum efficere; in omne ævum transmittere.  
 PERPETUATING, in perpetuum sanctio.  
 PERPETUITY, perpetuitas, perennitas, eternitas.

PERPLEX (*confound or intermix*), turbo, perturbo; implico; involvo, confundo, permisceo: (*put in doubt*), aliquem consilii inopem facere; aliquem anxium or incertum reddere: (*vex*), affligo, crucio, discrucio, vexo. — *Perplexed (confounded or intermixed), turbatus, etc., perplexus: (as a question), perplexus, dubius, tenebris obvolutus: (in doubt), dubitans, hæsitans, dubitatione æstuans, inops consilii: (vexed), anxius, sollicitus, animo cruciatus.* — *Perplexed with these difficulties, his difficultatibus circumventus.* — *Perplexed betwixt anger and fear, irā et metu anxius.*  
 PERPLEXEDLY (*confusedly*), turbate, perturbate, confuse, perplexe: (*doubtfully*), perplexe, anxie, sollicite. — *To be greatly perplexed in mind, intimis sensibus angi, dolore magno cruciari.*  
 PERPLEXITY, PERPLEXEDNESS, angustia, difficultas, rerum perturbatio or implicatio: (*of mind*), anxietas, sollicitudo; animi dubitatio or hæsitatio. — *He was full of perplexity, multa cum animo suo volubat.* — *To be reduced to great perplexities, in summas angustias adduci; inter sacrum saxumque stare.*  
 PERQUISITE, pecunia extraordinaria, pecunia adventicia, fructus adventicius.  
 PERRY, potus ex piris confectus.  
 PERSECUTE (*trouble or torment*), exagito, vexo, divexo; insector, premo; affligo: (*importune often*), sollicitando or obsecrando alicui molestiam exhibere, aures alicujus rogitando obtundere. — *To persecute the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari; populum Christianum vexare.*  
 PERSECUTING, PERSECUTION, insectatio; vexatio. — *of the Christians, Christianam religionem insectatio; populi Christiani vexationes.*  
 PERSECUTOR, vexator; alicui infestus or inimicissimus.  
 PERSEVERE, persevero. — *stubbornly, persto; persisto, perinaneo; continuo.* — *Persevered in, constanter or perpetuo servatus.* — *Persevering, perseverans, constans.*  
 PERSEVERINGLY, constanter, pertinaciter.  
 PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia, constantia; permansio.  
 PERSIST, persto, persisto, persevero. — *stubbornly in one's opinion, præfracte sententiam tenere or defendere; in sententiā obstinate permanere.* — *Persisting stiffly, obstinatus, offirmatus, mordicus tenens.*  
 PERSISTENCY, perseverantia, constantia. — *A headstrong persistency, contumacia, pertinacia.*  
 PERSON, homo; *avoid persona for homo; see the Lex. for the use of persona.* The word person, in Latin, is generally denoted by putting the adjective in the masculine gender; as, *many persons think so, multi id sentiunt, multi ita censent, multi sunt in hac sententiā, plurimorum hæc sententia est: a great number of persons came, frequentes venerunt: he retired to a person eminent for virtue, confugit ad unum aliquem virtute præstantem.* But the word homines is sometimes expressed, as, *they are persons of great prudence and excellent learning, homines sunt summa prudentiā, summa etiam doctrinā: do not you know what and how great persons you are finding fault with? an non intelligis, quos homines et quales arguas? A certain person (speaking of men), quidam: (of women), quædam: (of either sex), nonnemo.* — *Any person, quivis, quilibet.* — *If a person, si quis.* — *A profane or riotous person, nepos disinctus or profanus.* — *A wicked person, flagitiosus, scelestus.* — ¶ *Person sometimes has a more immediate relation to the body of a man or woman, and may be diversely rendered; as, In person, ipse; præsens, coram.* — *I hate not the person, but his vices, hominem non odi, sed ejus vitia.* — *I have experienced that in my own person, id in me ipse experit sum.* — *To speak against the person, not the thing, in personam non in rem dicere.* — ¶ (*outward form*), statura; (*corporis*) forma, corpus; species. — ¶ (*in grammar*), persona.  
 PERSONABLE. See *Beautiful, Fair.*



- PERSONAGE.** — *A great or illustrious personage, vir clarus or illustris.*
- PERSONAL,** by ipse, ipsius, per se; or præsens, coram; or privatus: also in *law* and in *gramm.* personalis. — *He resolved to enter into a personal treaty with them in relation to all concerns whatever, statuit cum eis de omnibus præsens agere, Sall.* — *A personal estate, bona quæ testamentis legari possunt.* — *Personal reflections, animadversiones in alicujus privatos mores factæ.* — *A personal action, actio personalis.* — *With the personal consent of each individual, cum proprio unius cujusque consensu.*
- PERSONALITY,** by a periphrasis. — ¶ *Personalities, say contumeliæ.*
- PERSONALLY,** ipse, etc. (see *Personal*): personaliter. — *To appear personally before one, coram aliquo se præsentem sistere.*
- TO PERSONATE,** personam alterius induere; se alium esse simulare; agere; alterius nomen sibi sumere. — *He personates Amphitryon to-night, in Amphitryonis vertit sese in imaginem, Plaut.*
- TO PERSONIFY,** rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere.
- PERSONIFICATION,** conformatio; prosopopœia.
- PERSPECTIVE,** adj. scenographicus: — *subst. scenographia.*
- PERSPICACIOUS,** perspicax, sagax.
- PERSPICUOUS,** perspicuus.
- PERSPICUOUSLY,** perspicue, plane, aperte, manifeste.
- PERSPICUITY,** PERSPICUOUSNESS, perspicuitas, claritas, evidentiâ.
- PERSPIRE** (*swcat*), sudo, sudorem emitere.
- PERSPIRATION,** sudatio; sudor.
- PERSUADE,** persuadeo (see the *Lex. for its construction*), flecto: (*advise*), suadeo; hortor. — *Do not persuade me, suadere noli.* — *I wish you were fully persuaded of this, hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas.* — *Let me persuade you, sine te exoren.* — *I am fully persuaded of this, hoc mihi persuasissimum est.* — *Would you persuade me to that? idne estis auctores mihi?* — *Persuaded, adductus.* — *If you be so persuaded, si ita animum induxi.* — *He could by no means be persuaded to stay, tormento retineri non potuit ferreo.* — *I will not be persuaded to believe, non adducar ut credam.* — *That may be persuaded, exorabilis; flexibilis.*
- PERSUADER,** sautor, auctor, impulsor.
- PERSUASION,** PERSUADING, persuasio: (*solicitation, &c.*), suasio, adhortatio, sollicitatio. — ¶ *A persuasion (opinion), opinio, persuasio.*
- PERSUASIVE,** ad persuadendum appositus or accommodatus; efficax.
- PERSUASIVELY,** apposite ad persuasionem, persuasibiliter.
- PERSUASIVENESS,** persuadendi facultas.
- PERT** (*brisk or lively*), agilis, alacer, acer, lætus, vegetus, vividus: (*confident, saucy*), audax, confidens, protervus, procax: (*smart*), argutus, astutus, sagax, subtilis: (*talkative*), garrulus, loquax. — *A pretty pert boy, puer audaculus.* — *To make pert, audaciam or animos addere.*
- PERTLY,** acriter; argute, astute; audacter.
- PERTNESS** (*briskness or liveliness*), agilitas, alacritas: (*confidence*), audacia, confidentia; proccacitas: (*smartness*), astutia, sagacitas: (*talkativeness*), garrulitas, loquacitas.
- PERTAIN,** pertineo, attineo; specto, respicio.
- PERTINACIOUS,** pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus.
- PERTINACIOUSLY,** obstinate, præfracte, pertinaciter; obstinato animo, cum pertinaciâ.
- PERTINACITY,** PERTINACIOUSNESS, pertinacia, pervicacia; obstinatio.
- PERTINENT,** aptus, appositus, idoneus, ad rem convenientis.
- PERTINENTLY,** apte, apposite, convenienter, congruenter.
- PERTINENCE,** PERTINENCY, convenientia, congruentia.
- PERTURB,** perturbo.
- PERTURBATION,** perturbatio.
- PERUKE.** See *Perwig.*
- PERUSE,** perlego, percurro, evolvo. — *Perused, perlectus; retractatus.*
- PERUSAL,** perlectio.
- PERUSER,** qui perlegit.
- PERVADE,** pervado.
- PERVERSE.** See under *Pervert.*
- PERVERT,** perverto, corrumpo, depravo. — *one's morals, mores alicujus corrumpere or depravare.* — *one's meaning or words, prave or secus alicujus verba interpretari.*
- PERVERTIBLE,** facilis, (*poct.*) cereus flecti in vitium.
- PERVERTER,** corruptor, corruptrix.
- PERVERTING,** corruptio, depravatio.
- PERVERSE,** perversus, morosus, protervus.
- PERVERSION** (*depravity*), pravitas. — *A perversion of words, verborum prava interpretatio.*
- PERVERSY,** PERVERSNESS, perversitas, protervitas, malitia.
- PERVERSELY,** perverse, proterve, procaciter, obstinate.
- PERVICACIOUS,** pervicax, pertinax, obstinatus.
- PERVICACITY,** pervicacia, pertinacia.
- PERVIOUS** (*passable*), pervius.
- PEST** (*pestilence*), pestilential, lues: (*gen.*), pestis, perniciës. — *Informers, the pest of all civil societies, delatores, genus hominum publico exitio repletum.* — *A pest-house, ædificium ad pestilentia contagia prohibenda exstructum.*
- TO PESTER,** incommodo, infesto, perturbo, exagito, sollicito, vexo; molestiâ afficere.
- PESTERER,** importunus, odiosus.
- PESTERING,** importunitas, vexatio.
- PESTIFEROUS,** pestifer or pestiferus.
- PESTILENCE.** See *Pest.*
- PESTILENT,** PESTILENTIAL, pestilens; contagiosus; pernicialis: perniciosus. — *A pestilent fellow, pestis ac perniciës reipublicæ.*
- PESTILENTLY,** pestifere, perniciose.
- PESTLE,** pistillum.
- PET,** offensio, offensa; stomachus. — *To take pet or be in a pet, irascor, indignor, stomachor; succenseo.* — ¶ *See Darling.* — *A pet-lamb, agnus, quem puella in deliciis habet.*
- PETARD,** petarda. — *To burst open with a petard, petardâ effringere, perfringere, pertundere, demoliri.* — *To apply a petard, petardam molëribus, muris, portis, etc. affigere.*
- PETIT** (*petty*), parvus, exiguus, levis. — *Petit felony, furtum parvum.* — *A petit king, regulus.* — *A petit jury, duodecim homines ad inquisitionem minorem faciendam jurati.* — *Petit treason, læsæ majestatis crimen levius.*
- PETITION** (*request, prayer*), preces; rogatus or rogatio; supplicium: (*in writing*), libellus (supplex). — *To present a petition, libellum supplicem offerre.*
- TO PETITION,** supplico, peto.
- PETITIONER,** supplex.
- PETITIONING,** rogatio, rogatus.
- PETRIFY,** act. in lapidem convertere: — *neut. lapidesco, naturam lapidis inducere.*
- PETRIFICATION,** in lapidem conversio.
- PETTICOAT,** indusium a cingulo ad pedes pertingens. — *A petticoat-maker, indusiorum muliebrum opifex.*
- PETTIFOGGER,** leguleius, vitilitigator, causarum redemptor; cavillator; proclamator, rabula, sycophanta.
- PETTIFOGGING,** caninum studium.
- PETTINESS.** See under *Petty.*
- PETTISH,** iracundus, morosus, stomachosus.
- PETTISHNESS,** iracundia, morositas.
- PETTITOEES,** porcelli pedes.
- PETTY,** parvus, exiguus, levis, minutus.
- PETTINESS,** parvitas, exilitas.
- PETULANT,** petulans, procax, protervus.
- PETULANTLY,** petulanter, procaciter, proterve.
- PETULANCY,** petulantia, procacitas, protervitas.
- PEW,** subsellium circumseptum.
- PEWIT,** probably parra; tringa vanellus (L.).
- PEWTER,** plumbum album, stannum. — *Of pewter, stanneus.*
- PEWTERER,** vasorum stanneorum artifex.
- PHANTASM,** visum, visio; commentum, res ficta.
- PHANTOM,** simulacrum vanum, species, umbra. — *Phantoms of liberty, simulacra libertatis.*
- PHARISEE,** Phariseus.
- PHARISAIC,** genit. Phariseorum: *fig. fictus, simulatus.*
- PHARMACY,** ars medicamentaria.
- PHASES of the moon,** partes lunæ a sole varie diversis temporibus illustratæ, lunæ lumina.
- PHEASANT,** (avis) phasiana.
- PHENIX,** phœnix.
- PHENOMENON,** phænomenon.
- PHIAL,** phiala, lagena vitrea.
- PHILANTHROPY,** humanitas.
- PHILANTHROPIST,** hominibus amicus; humanus.
- PHILOLOGER,** antiquitatis studiosus; philologus; grammaticus.
- PHILOLOGY,** antiquitatis studium, humanitatis studium, grammatica (-orum), philologia.
- PHILOLOGICAL,** ad studium, etc. pertinens; grammaticus.
- PHILOMEL,** philomela.
- PHILOSOPHER,** philosophus. — *The philosopher's stone, ars mutandi quodlibet metallum in aurum.*
- PHILOSOPHICAL,** by genit. philosophorum or -iæ.
- PHILOSOPHICALLY,** philosophorum more; sapienter.
- TO PHILOSOPHIZE,** philosophor.
- PHILOSOPHY,** philosophia. — *Moral, philosophia moralis; ethica, pl.* — *Natural, philosophia naturalis; physica, pl.* — *Speculative, philosophia contemplativa.*
- PHILTERS,** philtar, amatoria.
- PHIZ,** vultus; os.
- PHLEBOTOMY,** venæ sectio; phlebotomia.
- PHLEBOTOMIST,** qui venam secat sanguinis detrahendi causâ.
- TO PHLEBOTOMIZE,** venam incidere or secare.
- PHLEGM,** pituita. — *A dot of phlegm, pituitæ globulus.* — *Phlegm of the eye, grama.* — *To spit out phlegm, exspuo, exscreo.*
- PHLEGMATIC,** PHLEGMY, pituitosus, pituitâ abundans: *fig. patiens, lentus.*
- PHLEME** (*for letting horses' blood*), instrumentum ferreum ad sanguinem equis detrahendum.
- PHRASE,** locutio; forma loquendi; vocabulum.
- TO PHRASE,** voco, nomino.
- PHRASEOLOGY** (*phrase-book*), liber formas loquendi docens. — ¶ *Phraseology (diction or style), loquendi or scribendi ratio.*
- PHRENSY,** insania, amentia, dementia; phrenesis.
- PHRENETIC,** amens, demens, phreneticus.
- PHTHISIC,** pthisis.
- PHTHISICAL,** pthisi laborans.
- PHYLACTERY,** phylacterium.
- PHYSIC** (*the science of physic*), medicina, ars medicinalis, medendi scientia: (*medicine*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum. — *A dose of physic, portio medicata, sorbitio, sorbitifunctula; also medicina, medicamentum.* — *To practise physic, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare.* — *To take physic, medicamentum sumere, bibere; potionem medicatam haurire.*
- TO PHYSIC** (*prescribe*), remedia ægrotanti præscribere.
- PHYSICS,** doctrina de rerum naturâ, physica (-orum), philosophia de naturâ.
- PHYSICAL** (*belonging to medicine*), medicus, medicinalis; medicamentosus, *Cato.* — ¶ (*to physics*), physicus: (*of nature, of the body*), by nature, corporis. — *A physical cause or reason, ratio physica.*
- PHYSICALLY,** physice: — *by a construction with natura or corpus.*
- PHYSICIAN,** medicus. — *A chief physician, medicus primarius, archiater or archiaterus.*
- PHYSIOGNOMY** (*the art*), physiognomia, quæ dicitur. — ¶ (*features*), vultus, facies, oris lineamenta, tacti corporis figura.
- PHYSIOGNOMIST,** qui se profitetur homi-

num mores naturasque ex oculis or vultu pernosceræ; physiognomon.

**PHYSIOLOGY**, physiologia; ratio naturæ.

**PIAZZA**, porticus, ambulacrum.

**PICARON** (*pirate*), pirata, prædo maritimus; (*pirate-ship*), navis piratica or prædatoria.

**PICK** (*choose*), lego, deligo, eligo. — *To pick a bone*, os cultro rimari, carnem ex osse cultri apice desecare. — *To give one a bone to pick* (*fig.*), scrupulum alicui injicere. — *To pick or cleanse*, mundo, purgo. — *To pick or gather*, colligo: (*pluck*), carpo, decerpo; destringo; avello. — *To pick or steal*, surripio; furto subducere. — *To pick or trim*, orno, adorno, exorno. — *To pick a bird*, avi pennas evellere or auferre. — *To pick a lock*, seram clave adulterinâ or unco aperire. — *To pick one's teeth*, dentes scalpro purgare. — *To pick out*, decerpo, excerpo; deligo, seligo. — *You pick out the best*, tu id quod boni est excerpis. — *To pick or find out the sense of an author*, sensum scriptoris eruere, elicere. — *To pick out the mark* (*of linen*, &c.), signa commutare, Cic. — *To pick up a livelihood by a business*, arte aliquâ victum querere or vitam sustinere. — *To pick up a mistress*, meretricem ambire. — *To pick up stragglers*, palantes excipere. — *To pick up strength*, convalesco, vires recolligere or recuperare; meliuscule se habere.

**PICK**, **PICKAXE**, dolabra; ligo.

**PICK-LOCK** (*the instrument*), instrumentum quo sera furtim aperitur: (*the person*), qui sera furti causâ aperit. — *A pick-pocket*, *Pick-purse*, fur clancularius. — *A pick-thank*, parasitus, sycophanta, susurro. — *To play the pick-thank*, parasitor.

**PICKER**. — *An ear-picker*, auriscalpium. — *A teeth-picker*, dentiscalpium.

**PICKING** out, delectus; selectio. — *A picking up* (*getting together*), collectio.

**PICKED** (*sharp-pointed*), acuminatus, acutus.

**PICKEREL** (*fish*), lucius parvus.

**PICKLE** (*brine*), muria, salsamentum, salsura. — *Pickles*, poma, etc. condita or conditanea. — ¶ *To be in a sad pickle or condition*, ad incitas redactum esse.

**TO PICKLE**, murîa condire, sale condire. — *Pickled*, salitus, conditus.

**PICKLING**, conditus; conditura.

**PICTURE**, pictura, imago, effigies, simulacrum, imago picta or coloribus expressa; tabula. — *Then he seems, as it were, to place well-drawn pictures in a good light*, tum videtur tanquam tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, Cic. — *To call him the very picture of his father*, aliquem veram paterni oris effigiem appellare, Tac. — *To draw a picture of*, pingo, depingo; adumbro, delineo; imaginem alicujus effingere, speciem rei coloribus exprimere. — *To sit for one's picture*, se coram pictore sistere, ut imago sua coloribus exprimat. — *A picture-drawer*, imaginum pictor.

**TO PICTURE**. (See *To draw a picture*.) — *Pictured*, delineatus; picturatus (*covered with pictures*; *party-colored*).

**PIDDLE** (*trifle*), nugor, ineptio, nugas agere; re leviculâ nimis occupari: (*in eating*), ligurio: (*do a thing slightly*), levi brachio aliquid agere.

**PIDDLER** (*trifling fellow*), nugator; nugax.

**PIDDLING** business, nugæ, tricæ.

**PIE**, artocreas; crustum coctum. — *An apple-pie*, poma crustâ farreâ incocta. — *An cel-pie*, anguillæ crustâ incocta. — *A mince or minced pie*, artocreas ex intritâ carne coctum. — *A mutton or veal pie*, caro ovina or vitulina crasto incocta. — *A pie-house*, pistoris dulciarii officina. — ¶ *Pie among printers*, literæ sine justo ordine collocatæ, indigesta typorum strues. — ¶ *Pie* (*bird*), pica.

**PIEBALD**, maculatus, maculis distinctus.

**PIED**, versicolor, variatus, maculosus. — *A pied horse*, equus maculosus. — *cow*, vacca rufa maculis albis distincta.

**PIEDNESS**, varietas: qualitas versicolor.

**PIECE**, s. pars (*part*); fragmentum (*pot*), fragmen, *piece broken off*, *fragment*; segmentum (*piece cut off*); frustum (*bit*, *worsel*); truncus (*a piece cut or struck*

*off, as mutilating the whole*); crusta (*a bit of marble for a mosaic*). — *A piece of cloth* (*patch*), pannus, panniculus. — *To cut to pieces*, in partes concidere; minute or minutim or minutatim concidere, minutatim consecrare. — *To tear into pieces*, dilacero; dilano; discerpo. — *To break into small pieces*, minutim frangere. — *To take to pieces*, disjungo, distraho, dissolvo. — *To pull one to pieces* (*fig.*), aliquem maledictis vehementer proscindere. — *To fall or crumble to pieces*, friari. — *To fall to pieces or be demolished*, demoliri, destrui, dirui, everti, deturbari. — *A piece of ground*, ager; agellus. — *A considerable piece of ground*, aliquantum agri: — *of work*, aliquantum negotii. — *A large piece of the way*, multum via: — *A piece of a man* (*in contempt*), homuncio; homunculus: — *So, a piece of a grammarian*, grammatasta; *of a lawyer*, leguleius. — *A piece of money*, numus; numulus. — *of wood*, lignum. — *A piece of work* (*thing wrought*), opus. — *A bungling piece of work*, opus infabre, crasse or rudi Minervâ confectum. — *A fine piece of work*, opus eximium, clarum, præclarum, egregium, illustre. — *He has made a sad piece of work of it*, res ei parum successit; capiti proprio malum suit; in caput suum damnum accessivit; ad incitas se redegit. — *A piece of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis. — *Made of one piece*, solidus. — *A hat so made*, linter ex unâ arbore excavatus. — *All of a piece* (*of the same color*), unicolor: (*consistent*), sibi constans. — *To be all of a piece in one's words and actions*, constantiam dictis factisque servare. — *A piece of cloth* (*woolen stuff*), pannus; tela. — *A piece or picture*, pictura, tabula. — *A piece or play*, fabula. — *A musical piece*, cantus; cantuicula. — *A piece of poetry*, versiculi; poematum. — *A piece of ordnance*, field-piece, tormentum (bellicum). — *Fowling-piece*, sclopetum aucupatorium. — *A chimney-piece*, opus fronti camini insculptum or appensum. — *A piece or instrument*, instrumentum. — *A-piece or by the piece*, by singuli; as, he sets them down to the piece acers a-piece, duodenam in singulos jugera describit. — *They cost ten minæ a-piece*, singuli decem minis constiterunt. — *Piece-meal*, minutatim, frustatim, membratim, particulatim; per partes. — *It is a piece* (*the part*) *of negligence*, negligentia est. — *of the highest wisdom*, summæ est prudentia. — ¶ *A piece* (*twenty shillings*), mina. — *Ten pieces*, decem minæ.

**TO PIECE** (*mend*), sarcio, resarcio, reconcinno; reficio, reparo, restauro. — *To piece* (*or patch*) *up a matter*, rem aliquam ægie or crasse conficere; rem non nisi difficillime et crasse ad exitum perducere.

**PIED**. See under *Pie*.

**PIER** (*of a bridge*), fulcrum pontis: (*mole or dam*), moles, agger.

**PIERCE**, penetro; terebro, perforo. — *through*, transadigo, transfigo; perforo, perterebro. — *Pierced through*, transactus, transfixus, perforatus, perfossus, perterebratus, trajectus. — *To pierce through with a weapon*, telo trajicere or perfodere. — *To pierce a cask*. (See *Broach*.) — *Which may be pierced*, penetrabilis, penetrandus. — *It pierces one to the heart* (*fig.*), id me magnopere cruciat or male habet; id me ad humum mœrore gravi deducit et angit (*poet.*). — *The cold pierces me*, frigus me urit. — *Piercing*, penetrans, terebrans, perforans: (*sharp*), acutus.

**PIERCER** (*he that pierces through*), qui penetrat: (*an instrument*), terebra.

**PIERCING** with an anger, wimble, &c., terebratio.

**PIERCINGLY** (*sharply*), acriter, acerbe.

**PIETY**. See *Pious*.

**PIG**, porculus, porcellus. — *A young pig taken from the teat*, porcus a lacte depulsus. — *A barren pig*, verres. — *A sow pig*, scrofula, sucula. — *A sucking pig*, porcus lactens or subrumus. — *To cry or squeak like a pig*, grunnio. — *A pig-market*, forum suarium. — *A pig-sty*, hara, sulle. — *A pig-trough*, aqualiculus porcinus.

**TO PIG**; porcellos parere. — *Pigged*, partus, natus.

**PIGEON**, columba. — *A cock-pigeon*, co-

lumbus. — *A young pigeon*, pullus columbinus; columbulus, Plin. — *A wild pigeon*, columba agrestis. — *A wood pigeon*, palumbus. — *A rough-footed pigeon*, columba plumipes. — *A Jacobine*, columba cucullata. — *A rock*, columba saxatilis. — *Of a pigeon*, columbius, columbaris. — *A pigeon-hole or locker for pigeons*, loculamentum. — *A pigeon-house*, columbarium. — *A pigeon-house keeper*, columbarius. — *A pigeon-pie*, columba crusto incocta. — *A flight of pigeons*, columbarum grex. — *To bill like pigeons*, oscula columbarum more conserere or conjungere.

**PIGGIN**, hemina viminibus cincta.

**PIGMY**, Pygmæus (*prop.*): (*dwarf*, *manikin*), nanus, pumilio, pumilus; frustum hominis.

**PIKE** (*weapon*), hasta. — *A little pike*, hastula. — *A pike-staff*, baculus cuspidatus. — *A pike-man*, hastatus. — ¶ (*fish*), lucius. — *A sea-pike*, lupus piscis.

**PILASTER** (*small pillar*), columella; parastata, pila.

**PILCHARD**, halecula.

**PILE** (*heap*), cumulus, acervus, strues, moles, congeries: (*post or stake*), subli-ca. — *A commander or instructor with which piles are driven*, fistuca. — *A driving of piles*, fistucatio. — *A pile of building*, ædificium, structura. — *of wood*, lignorum strues.

**TO PILE** (*rusten with piles*), subli-cis defixis sustentare. — ¶ *To pile up*, acervo, coacervo, accumulio; congero; (*in acervum*) extruere. — *Piled up*, acervatus, coacervatus, accumulatus; in acervum extructus, acervatim structus. — *Piled up together*, acervalis, congestus.

**PILED** up, accumulatio.

**PILING** up, s. acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, extractio.

**PILES** (*a disease*), ficus, hæmorrhoids.

**PILFER**, surripio, suffuro, compilo, sup-pilo; clepo. — *Pilfered*, surreptus, subductus. — *Having pilfered*, suffuratus.

**PILFERER**, fur.

**PILFERING**, adj. furax, raptor.

**PILFERING**, s. latrocinium; rapacitas.

**PILGRIM**, qui in locasacra iter facit; viator (*traveller*).

**PILGRIMAGE**, peregrinatio sacra; iter. — *To go on pilgrimage*, religionis causâ peregre abire.

**PILL** (*in medicine*), pilula; *later also globulus*. — *I was fain to swallow that pill*, id invitus feci. — *To take pills*, pilulas medicatas deglutire or haurire.

**PILL**, **PILLAGE**, v. compilo, expilo, spolio, despolio; vasto, populor, depopulor; diripio. — *A house or town, donum or oppidum diripere*. — *temples*, fana depulculari. — *He abandoned the city to be pillaged*, diripiendam urbem dedit or tradidit. — *Pillaged*, compilatatus, etc., exhaustus, excussus.

**PILLAGE** (*plunder*), spoliium, rapina, præda. — ¶ *Pillage*, *Pillaging*, direptio, compilatatio, expiliatio, spoliatio, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio; rapina.

**PILLAGER**, expilator, spoliator, direptor, populator, depopulator, prædo.

**PILL** hemp, cannabinum stringere.

**PILLAR**, columna; *fig.* columnen (e. g. reip.). — *Round*, col. rotunda. — *Square*, col. quadrata. — *Writched or twisted*, col. cymatio ornata. — *The body or shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus. — *The pedestal or foot*, stylobates. — ¶ *Pillars* (*butresses*), antedides, erismæ.

**PILLION**, sella (equestris) muliebri.

**PILLORY**, columbar, numella, nervus. — *To set on the pillory*, columbari aliquem devincire; numella collum sentis includere.

**PILLOW**, cervical, pulvinus, pulvinar, culcita. — *To advise with or consult one's pillow*, lecto decumbentem de aliquâ re deliberare, rem animo perpendere, secum or animo volvere. — *A pillow-case*, pulvini or cervicalis integumentum.

**PILOT**, gubernator; rector navis; pre-ta.

**PILOTAGE** (*the duty of a pilot*), rectoris navigii munus or officium: (*a pilot's hire or wages*), rectoris navigii merces or premium.

**PIMP**, leno, perductor.

**TO PIMP**, lenocinor, artem lenoniam exercere.

**PIMPERNEL**, pimpinella (L.).  
**PIMPLE**, pustula, papula; tuberculum; vari, pl. — *A red pimple, lentigo, lenticula rubra.*  
**PIMPLED** (full of pimples), pustulatus.  
**PIN**, say acus. — *Minikin, acus minuta.* — *A curling or crisping pin, calamistrum; acus crinalis.* — *Not to care a pin for, flocci, nauci, nihili facere, pendere, ducere.* — *A pin-casc, theca acubus servandis.* — *Pin-cushion, culcita or pila acubus servandis.* — *A pin-maker, acuarius.* — *Pin-money, annua ad mundum præbita (pl.).* — *To fasten with a pin, acu figere.* — *An iron pin, clavus ferreus.* — *A lynch-pin, einbolium.* — *A rolling-pin, cylindrus pistorius.* — *A wooden pin or peg, epigrus.* — *A pin or web in the eye, glaucoma.* — *The pin of a musical instrument, verticillum or verticillus.* — *To fasten with a pin of wood, epigro configere or firmare.*  
**To PIN**, acu or acubus subnectere; acu figere. — *To pin up a gown, vestem muliebrem acubus colligere.* — *To pin one down by articles, chirographi cautione aliquem obligare.* — *To pin a thing upon one or oblige one to do it, injungere.* — *To pin one's faith upon another man's sleeve, opinioni alterius obtemperare, alicujus sententiâ niti.* — *To pin one's self or sponge upon one, parasitor; (poet.) cœnis retia tendere or insidias struere.* — *To pin a window, fenestram clavo or epigro firmare.* — *To pin in a pinfold, septo claudere or includere.*  
**PINFOLD**, septum.  
**PINCERS**, forceps. — *A surgeon's pincers, chirurgi volsella.*  
**PINCH** (give one a pinch), vello, vellico; premo, comprimo; extremis digitis premere or comprimere. — *To pinch (as cold), uro, aduro.* — *To pinch in biting, mordeo.* — *To pinch with jesting, diceris aliquem proscindere, conscindere, lacerare.* — *To pinch off, forcipe vellere, avellere, evellere.* — *To pinch or hurt, lædo.* — *To pinch one's finger, digitum inter duo corpora compressum lædere.* — *To pinch (as a shoe), uro.* — *To pinch (griene), contristo, sollicito, molesto, vexo, crucio; molestiam, mærorem, sollicitudinem creare or afferre.* — *Your letter pinched me at the heart, valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ; literæ animum mæum dolore fodierunt.* — *To pinch one of his meat, wages, &c., victus or mercedis parte aliquem defraudare.* — *To pinch his own belly, genium defraudare.* — *To pinch for want of money, inopiâ argentariâ premi.* — *To be pinched with hunger, fame premi, urgeri, uri.* — *To be pinched with extreme poverty, ad summam inopiam redigi; inopiâ rerum omnium premi.* — *Pinched with hunger, famelicus, fame cruciatus.*  
**PINCH with the fingers**, vellicatio, compressio extremis digitis facta. — *With the teeth, morsus, morsiuncula.* — *A pinch (strait or necessity), necessitas; extrema, angustia.* — *He will not do it except on a pinch, non faciet, nisi magna necessitate coactus.* — *He is a real friend who assists one at a pinch, is est amicus qui in re dubiâ te juvat.* — *Wit at a pinch, ingenium subitis casibus.* — *To leave one at a pinch, aliquem in angustias adductum deserere.* — *To bring a matter to a pinch, ad extremum casum rem perducere.*  
**PINCHING**, adj. (severe, &c.), gravis, magnus, durus, acerbus, iniquus: (niggardly), parcus, tenax, sordidus.  
**PINCHING** (fretting), s. adustio.  
**PINE-TREE**, pinus. — *A wild pine-tree, pinaster.* — *A pine-apple or cone, nu x pinea; conus: (as a fruit), ananassæ pomum.* — *Of a pine, pineus.* — *A chapel of pine branches, corona pinea.* — *A place planted with pines, pinetum.*  
**PINE away**, v. tabesco, contabesco; macresco, macresco; marcesco; languore confici, lento cruciati torqueri. — *His mind pines away with grief, animus tabescit curis, ægritudo exest ejus animi.* — *To pine to death, dolore mori.* — *To pine (languish) for, aliquid desiderare, desiderio alicujus rei flagrare: (grieve over), doleo.* — *Pining away, languens, languidus, tabescens, marcescens, marcens.*

**PINING away**, s. languor, marcor, tabes.  
**PINION** (wing), ala. — *Pinions (for the hand), mallicæ: (for the feet), pedicæ.*  
**To PINION one**, vinculis alicujus brachia or crura constringere, colligare.  
**PINK** (flower), dianthus (L.): (small ship), navicula.  
**PINK** (make a hole through), perforo, perterebro; pertundo. — *To pink silk with a variety of colors, sericum varis figuris perforando ornare.* — *To pink with the eye, nicto, conniveo.*  
**PINK-EYED**, oculis pusillis.  
**PINNACE** (small ship), phaselus, acatium, celox, cymba.  
**PINNACLE**, pinnæ, pl.: fastigium. — *The pinnacle or height of honor, honorem summus gradus.*  
**PINT**, sextarius, sexta pars congi. — *Half a pint, cyathi sex.*  
**PIONEER**, munitor, fossor castrensis; cunicularius (miner).  
**PIOUS**, pius, religiosus.  
**PIOUSLY**, pie, religiose.  
**PIETY**, pietas, religio.  
**PIP** (in birds), pituita. — *To have the pip, pituita laborare.* — *(in cards), macula, nota.*  
**PIP** (as a bird), v. pipio.  
**PIPE**, tubus, fistula: (to play on), fistula, tibia: (to smoke), fumisugium. — *A bag-pipe. (See Bagpipe.)* — *An oaten pipe, fistula avenacea.* — *The wind-pipe, arteria (aspera).* — *A pipe of wine, vini cadus or dolium.*  
**To PIPE**, fistulâ canere; calamos inflare; musam avenâ meditari (poet.).  
**PIPER**, tibicen, fistulator; auletes, aulædus. — *A piper on a reed, qui canit cicutâ.* — *A bag-piper. See Bagpipe.*  
**PIPING**. — *It is piping hot, jam nunc fauces uritat or est calidissimus.*  
**PIPKIN**, ollula, cacabus, chytra.  
**PIPPIN**, malum petisium.  
**PIQUANT**, acutus; salsus.  
**PIQUANTLY**, acute; salse.  
**PIQUE**, simulas, odium, contentio. — *Because he knew him to have a pique against Cn. Pompey, quod eum infestum Cn. Pompeio cognoverat, Sall.* — *To have a pique against one, alicui irasci or succensere, re aliquâ offendi.*  
**To PIQUE** (a person), offendo; asperioribus verbis aliquem perstringere; alicui dolorem inurere.  
**PIRATE**, prædo maritimus; pirata: (ship), navis piratica, myoparo. — *To be a pirate, piraticam facere.*  
**PIRATICAL**, piraticus, prædatorius.  
**PIRACY**, piratica, prædatio.  
**PISCATORY**, piscatorius.  
**PISH!** phy! vah!  
**To PISH at**, contemno, sperno.  
**PISMIRE**, formica. — *Full of pismires, formicosus.* — *Of a pismire, formicinus.*  
**PISTOL**, sclopetus minoris modi. — *A pair of pistols, sclopetorum minorum par.*  
**PISTOLE**, aureus Hispanus; Ludovicus aureus, etc.  
**PIT**, scrobs, fossa, puteus. — *A pitfall, fovea.* — *To be at the pit's brink or in great danger, extremo in periculo versari.* — *The pit of the stomach, stomachi ventriculus.* — *A little pit, puteolus.* — *The pit in a theatre, cavea ina.* — *Pit-coal, carbo fossilis.* — *The arm-pit, ala, axilla.* — *A bottomless pit, abysus.* — *A clay-pit, puteus ex quo argilla petitur.* — *A gravel-pit, sabuletum.* — *A marl-pit, fodina unde marga effoditur.* — *A sand-pit, fodina arenaria.* — *Of a pit, putealis.* — *A pit (made by the fingers), vestigium digiti.* — *My heart goes pit-a-pat, cor salt or palpat; cor timore micat, Ovid.*  
**PITTED with the small-pox** (of the face), cicatricibus or vestigiis or notis variolarum insignis: (of the man), ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni.  
**PITCH** (inspissated rosin), s. pix. — *Black as pitch, pice nigrior.* — *Stone pitch, pix arida or concreta.* — *Pitch and brimstone mixed, pissasphaltus.* — *A place where pitch is made, picaria.* — *A pitch-tree, picea, piceaster.* — *Pitch-wax, pissoceros.*  
**To PITCH** (sneer over with pitch), piceo, impico; pice illinere or obducere.  
**PITCHY**, piceus; (of the color of pitch), piceus.  
**PITCH** (bigness or stature), s. magnitudo, statura. — *He was much about his pitch,*

*illum proceritate fere æquabat.* — *Pitch (measure), modus.* — *They fly to a very high pitch, admodum excelsè volitant.* — *To such a pitch, eo.* — *The pitch of a hill, clivus; jugum; cacumen.* — *Having a great pitch, arduus.*  
**PITCH** (throw), v. jacio, concjicio, projicio. — *To pitch the bar, sudem projicere, jactu sudem vibrare.* — *To pitch down, dejicio.* — *To pitch a net for a hawk, rete accipitri tendere.* — *To pitch sheaves into a cart, manipulos plastro imponere.* — *To pitch upon one's head or fall down headlong, in caput præcipitem ruere.* — *The master pitches on his head, pronus magister volvitur in caput.* — *To pitch or fix, figo, affigo.* — *To pitch a tent, tabernaculum statuere, constituere, collocare: a camp, see Camp.* — *A pitched camp, stativa (castra).* — *A pitched battle, prælium justum.* — *To fight one, prælio justo congreddi cum alicui; acie configere, acie decernere.* — *He had fought several pitched battles, some on his marches and sallies, pugnam sæpe directâ acie, sæpe in agminibus, sæpe eruptionibus, Paterc. 2, 47.* — *To pitch (alight), sideo, descendo, delabor.* — *To pitch upon or make choice of, eligo, deligo.* — *To pitch upon a time, tempus præfinire or constituere; diem condicere.* — *Pitched upon, status, constitutus, præfinitus.*  
**PITCH-FORK**, furca fœnaria.  
**PITCHER**, urceus; hydria. — *A little pitcher, urceolus.* — *The pitcher which goes off to the well, at last comes home broken, quem sæpe casus transit, aliquando invenit.*  
**PITEOUS**, &c. See Pity.  
**PITH**, medulla (also of trees); flos (the best).  
**PITHLESS** (without moisture), aridus, siccus.  
**PITHY** (full of marrow or juice), medullâ or succo abundans: (having strength of argument), nervosus.  
**PITHILY**, nervose.  
**PITHINESS**, nervositas, robur.  
**PITTANCE**, demensum. — *A small pittance, or short commons, prandiculum.*  
**PITTED**. See Pit.  
**PITY**, misericordia; miseratio, commiseratio; clementia. — *He has no pity in him, non est misericors, nullâ misericordiâ commovetur.* — *It is a great pity that, &c., dolendum est, quod, etc.* — *That affair moves one to pity, ista res concitat or movet misericordiam.* — *To move one to pity, misericordiam alicui or alicujus concitare, aliquem ad misericordiam adducere.* — *To show pity, se misericordem præbere.* — *I have pity on him, miseret me illius.*  
**To PITY**, misereor, miseresco, misericordiâ commoveri; me miseret alicujus. — *I am resolved to pity nobody, because nobody pities me, neminis misereri certum est, quia mei miseret neminem.* — *Nobody pities a parricide or a traitor when he is executed, nemo parricidæ aut proditoris supplicio misericordiâ commovetur.* — *Deserving to be pitied, miseratione dignus.* — *To pity one's case, alicujus sortem miserescere or vicem dolere.*  
**PITTOUS** (full of pity), misericors: (miserable), miser, miserandus, miserabilis.  
**PITTOUSLY**, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum.  
**PITTOUSNESS** (meanness), paupertas, tenuitas.  
**PITTABLE**, miseratione dignus, miserandus.  
**PITIFUL** (miserable), miser, miserandus: (lamentable), miserandus, dolendus, lugendus, acerbus, luctuosus: (contemptible), abjectus, illiberalis, humilis: (compassionate), misericors; clemens, benignus. — *A pitiful case, conditio miseranda.* — *A pitiful fellow, homo tressis, semis-sis or triobolaris.*  
**PITIFULLY** (wretchedly), miserandum in modum, inisere.  
**PITIFULNESS** (mercy), misericordia: (meanness), exiguitas, tenuitas.  
**PITILESS**, inmisericors; immitis, ferreus, inclemens, crudelis, durus, sævus.  
**PITILESSLY**, inmisericorditer, crudeliter, duxiter, sæviter.  
**PIZZLE**, nervus. — *A bull's pizzle, nervus taurinus, taurea scutica.*  
**PLACABLE**, placabilis, exorabilis.

**PLACABLENESS**, placabilitas, clementia.  
**PLACARD** (edict), edictum, decretum : (orders fixed up in public places), libellus publice affixus ; programma (late Lat.).  
**PLACE**, s. locus ; (office), munus, magistratus ; (passage in a book), locus ; (quality, rank), dignitas, numerus, ordo. — *A little place*, locus. — *They had no place to go to*, quo se reciperent non habebant. — *A strong or fortified place*, castellum, oppidum validum, munitum. — *A mansion place*, sedes. — *A place for beholding, spectaculum*. — *A place of execution*, supplicii locus. — *In another place*, alibi. — *In any place*, alicubi, usquam. — *If in any place*, sicubi. — *In some place*, alicubi. — *In every place or in all places*, ubique. — *In that place*, illic, eo loco, ibi loci. — *In the same place*, eodem loco, ibidem. — *In this place*, hic. — *In no place*, nusquam. — *In what or which place*, ubi, ubi gentium. — *In what place soever*, ubicunque, ubivis, ubi ubi, in quocunque loco. — *By some place*, aliquā. — *By this place*, hęc. — *By that place*, illęc. — *By what place*, quā. — *From this place*, hinc. — *From that place*, illinc, inde. — *From the same place*, ab eodem loco. — *From some place*, alicunde. — *From what place?* unde? — *From what place soever*, undecunque. — *To some place*, aliquo. — *To another place*, alio. — *I was sent to another place*, missus sum alio. — *To the same place*, eodem. — *To this place*, hęc. — *To that place*, illuc. — *To what place? quo?* — *Towards what place? quorsum?* — *Towards this place*, hęc. — *Towards some other place*, aliorum. — *From place to place*, hęc illuc, ultra citro(que). — *To put out of its place*, aliquid loco movere or de loco suo demovere. — *To put into a certain place*, collocare, destituere. — *To put into another's place*, aliquid in alicujus locum substituere (gen.) or sufficere (by the people at the comitia). — *Put yourself in my place*, suscipe meas partes, et eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. — *To take a place in a coach*, sedem in curru pactā mercede conducere. — *To give place to one*, alicui cedere, concedere or locum dare ; alicui decedere. — *To make a crowd to give place*, turbam submovere. — *A giving place*, cessio. — *To take the place of another*, alicujus locum occupare. — *To take place of*, præcedo, alicujus latus dextrum claudere ; potiori loco incedere or sedere. — *In place of*, vice, loco, pro. — *I will grind in your place*, ego pro te molam. — *To supply one's place*, act in his place, alicujus vice fungi : (of a thing), vicem alicujus rei præstare. — *Paper and the hand supply the place of the tongue*, peragunt linguę charta manusque vices, Ovid. — *To take place as a saying or maxim*, valere, Cic. — *To take place or come about*. (See Befall, Happen, Come, &c.) — *To enter upon a place or office*, munus inire. — *To go out of or leave one's place*, magistratu or munere abire. — *To acquit one's self well in a place*, bene or recte munus administrare. — *To nominate or put one into a place*, aliquid muneri nominare or designare. — *To discharge or put one out of one's place*, munere aliquid exuere, munus alicui abdicare. — *To sue or make interest for a place*, munus or dignitatem ambire. — *According to one's place*, secundum ordinem or dignitatem suam. — *Common-place*. See Common.  
**TO PLACE**, statuo, constituo, pono, colloco : (arrange), dispo, suo quidque in loco collocare. — *To place again*, suo loco reponere. — *To place before*, præpono, antepono. — *I place this fur before that*, hoc illi longe antepono. — *To place behind*, posthabeo, postpono. — *To place fitly*, apto, apte locare. — *To place out*, eloco. — *To be placed in one's view*, in oculis esse. — *Placed*, locatus, collocatus, positus. — *Placed against*, oppositus, objectus. — *Placed between*, interjectus. — *Placed out*, elocatus.  
**PLACING**, locatio, collocatio. — *A placing between*, interpositio.  
**PLACID**, placidus.  
**PLACIDLY**, placide, mansuete.  
**PLAGIARY**, fur.  
**PLAGIARISM**, an act of, furtum. — *To commit plagiarisms*, alicujus scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

**PLAGUE** (pestilence), pestilentia, lues. — *The plague breaks out in the city*, pestilentia incidit in urbem. — *A plague-sore*, carbunculus, ulcus pestilens. — *Having the plague*, peste contactus, infectus or laborans. — ¶ *A plague* (trouble), malum, incommodum, molestia.  
**TO PLAGUE**, crucio, vexo, divexo ; torqueo, alicui molestiam exhibere. — *To plague* (vex) one's self, se afficere or macerare.  
**PLAGUY** (full of the plague), pestilens, pestifer.  
**PLAQUILY**, moleste ; horribilem in modum.  
**PLAICE**, passer maculosus, psitta.  
**PLAIN** (even or smooth), planus, æquus, lævis. — *To make plain*, æquo, complano. — *A plain country*, campi patentes, camporum patentium æquora. — *Dwelling therein*, in camporum patentium æquoribus habitans. — ¶ (manifest), manifestus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus. — *It is a plain case*, res ipsa indicat, apertum est. — *To make plain*, enarrop, explano, illustro, clarro ; expono. — *I'll make all so plain*, omnia sic aperiam. — *To be plain or manifest*, pateo. — *Is not this plain enough? satin' hoc diserte?* — *It is plain*, constat, liquet, patet. — ¶ (honest, open), apertus, candidus, sincerus, simplex. — *To tell the plain truth*, ut id quod res est dicam. — *I will tell you plain*, non obscure tecum agam. — *A downright plain-dealing man*, vir bonus et simplex ; dignus quicum in tenebris mices. — *A plain or open declaration*, enarratio aperta. — *To be plain with you*, ut tibi plane or aperte dicam. — *Plain truth*, verba non dissimulata. — ¶ *To speak plain*, distincte loqui, verba distincte proferre. — ¶ (without ornament), inornatus. — *He goes plain*, inornatus foras prodit. — *Plain diet*, sine arte mensa, Mart. — ¶ See Clear, Artless.  
**PLAIN**, s. planities ; æquus et planus locus ; campus (planus, apertus) ; æquor ; æquata planities (made so). — *A plain about two miles in extent*, campus planities patens duo millia passuum. — *Vast, large plains*, spatia immensa camporum or immensitates camporum.  
**PLAINLY** (manifestly), manifeste, evidenter, luculenter, lucide, plane, explanate, perspicue ; clare, distincte ; significanter. — *The thing is plainly proved*, liquidā fide probatur. — ¶ (simply), simpliciter, aperte, sincere : (openly), palam, aperte. — *I tell you plainly*, tibi aperte dico.  
**PLAINNESS** (clearness), perspicuitas, claritas : (simplicity), simplicitas : (smoothness), levitas ; planities.  
**PLAINTE**, querela, questus.  
**PLAINITIVE**, querulus.  
**PLAINTIF**, petitor.  
**PLAIT**, sinus. — *Full of plaits*, sinuosus. — *To plait*, plico, complico ; detexo. — *Which may be plaited*, plicabilis.  
**PLAITER**, qui plicat.  
**PLAITING**, plicatura.  
**PLAN** (draught), descriptio : (design), consilium, propositum : (order, &c.), ratio.  
**TO PLAN**, delineo, formo. See Plot.  
**PLANE** (tree), platanus. — *Of a plane-tree*, plataninus. — *A grove of planes*, locus platanis consitus. — ¶ *A joiner's plane*, runcina. — ¶ (in geometry), planum.  
**TO PLANE**, runcino.  
**PLANET**, stella errans. — *Born under an unlucky planet*, diis adversis or iratis, genio sinistro or quartā lunā natus. — *under a lucky planet*, dextro sidere natus ; felicibus auspiciis editus. — *The ascension of a planet*, planetę ascensio. — *Declension*, pl. distantia ab æquatore. — *Planet-struck*, sideratus, sidere ictus ; fig. attonitus, stupefactus.  
**PLANETARY**, stellarum errantium.  
**PLANISPHERE**, say planispherium.  
**PLANK**, tabula, assis. — *A little plank*, lamina lignea. — *A floor of planks*, solium tabulatum.  
**TO PLANK** (floor with planks), coasso, contabulo. — *Planked*, assatus.  
**PLANKING**, coassatio, contabulatio.  
**PLANT**, s. planta ; herba. — *A quick-set plant*, viviradix. — *A young plant*, virgultum. — *The sensitive plant*, herba viva, zoöphytum. — *Willow-plants*, tales salignę. — *A nursery of plants*, seminarium. — *To raise plants*, plantas serere,

sata educere. — *To water his plants*, plantas rigare or irrigare.  
**TO PLANT**, sero, dissero, pono, depono ; plantis serere. — *To plant again*, resero. — *To plant an orchard*, agrum arboribus fructiferis conserere. — *To plant a vineyard*, vineam instituere, vineum conserere. — *To plant cannon*, tormenta recte collocare or disponere. — *Planted*, plantatus, satus, consitus. — *about*, obstitus. — *between*, intersitus. — *Planted with divers plants*, consensinus, consensinialis. — *Which may be planted*, sativus.  
**PLANTATION** of trees, locus arboribus consitus : (nursery), seminarium : (colony), colonia.  
**PLANTER**, sator, consitor : (agriculturist), homo rusticus.  
**PLANTING**, satio, consitio ; satus. — *A planting of vines*, vitium propagatio. — *A planting-stick*, pastinum.  
**PLANTAIN**, plantago. — *Water plantain*, plantago aquatica.  
**PLASH**, lacus, lacuna ; aspersio, aspergo. **TO PLAGH** with water, &c., aspergo. — *To splash trees*, puto, amputo ; tondeo. — *Plashed*, putatus, amputatus.  
**PLASHY**, lacunis plenus, stagnis frequens.  
**PLASTER**, emplastrum ; cataplasma. — *A plaster to pull off hair*, dropax. — *A mollifying plaster*, malagma. — *A plaster-box*, pyxis unguentaria. — *To spread a plaster*, emplastrum illinere. — ¶ *Plaster* (for a wall), tectorium ; gypsum.  
**TO PLAGH**, emplastrum imponere, adhibere. — ¶ *To plaster* (a wall), tectorio inducere ; trullisso.  
**PLASTERER**, tector.  
**PLASTIC**, plasticus. — arts, artes effectivę.  
**PLAT** of ground, agellus. (See Plot.) — *A gross-plat*, viridarium.  
**PLATFORM** (model), exemplar, exemplum, modulus : (fortification), agger, terreus agger, agger congestus.  
**PLAT**, v. necto, texo ; part. plexus.  
**PLATTING**, implicatio.  
**PLATE** of metal, lamina, lamella. — *A little plate*, lamella, bractea. — ¶ *Plate* (gold or silver vessels), aurea or argentea vasa. — *Plate unwrought*, argentum or aurum rude. — *Of or belonging to plate*, aureus, argenteus. — ¶ *A plate* (small dish), orbis, scutella.  
**TO PLATE** with iron, brass, &c., laminā ferreā, æreā, etc. obducere. — *Plated*, bracteat.  
**PLATONIC** love, amor Socraticā fide ; amor a carne abstractus.  
**PLATONIST**, Platonicus, Platonis assecla.  
**PLATOON**, manipulus, caterva. — *To fire in platoons*, manipulatim ictus scopetorum edere.  
**PLATTER**, catinus, discus ; paropsis. — *An earthen platter*, catinus fictilis. — *A little platter*, catellus, patella. — *A deep platter*, lanx, gabata. — *A platter-maker*, catorum artifex.  
**PLAUSIBLE**, plausible, speciosus. — *It is a plausible excuse*, honesta oratio est, Ter.  
**PLAUSIBILITY**, qualitas rei plausibilis.  
**PLAUSIBLY**, modo plausibili.  
**PLAY**, v. ludo ; ludo operam dare. — *Leave to play*, ludendi licentia. — *What shall we play for? quid erit victori brabium? quanti certabimus? — What shall we play at? quodnam lusū genus placet? — You play much better than I, tu me longe peritor es. — To play away* (at bowls), globum mittere. — *To play away one's money*, lusu pecuniam perdere, in ludum pecuniam effundere. — *To play before*, præludo. — *To play at ball*, pilā (see Ball) ludere. — *To play at bowls*. (See Bowl.) — *To play the child*, puerasco, repuerasco ; pueriliter se gerere. — *To play the youth*, adolescentior, adolescentis more ludere. — *To play at bo-peep*, faciem velare et mox revelare. — *To play the drunkard*, debacchor, inebrior. — *To play or work an engine*, machinam exercere. — *To play at even and odd*, par impar ludere. — *To play with a thing or do it with ease*, facile efficere, ludificari. — *To play at fencing*, batuor. — *To play at small games*, levi pignore certare. — *To play a great game*, ingenti pignore certare. — *To play a sure game*, caute agere. — *To play double*, prævaricare. — *To play fair*, ingenue or legitime

ludere. — *To play often, lusito.* — *To play the part of, officium præstare.* — *To play his part well, partes explere; virum se præbere.* — *Let me see how well you can play your part, videamus qui vir sis.* — *To play the part of (on the stage), agere aliquem or alicujus partes; personam alicujus tueri.* — *To play a play, fabulam agere.* — *To play the sick man, simulare ægrum.* — *You have played your part very finely, laute munus administrasti tuum; rem probe curasti.* — *To play (as a pendulum), vibrare.* — *To play the philosopher, philosophor.* — *To play together, colludo.* — *To play upon one, alicui illudere, alicquem ludos facere.* — *To play sweetly, modular.* — *To play upon an instrument, cano.* — *Played upon (of a stringed instrument), pulsus.* — *To play (as cannon on the enemy), displodendo emitti.* — *To play upon a town with cannon, urbem tormentis verberare; ignem in diversa loca conjicere.*

**PLAY, s** ludus, lusus. — *They fear some false play from me, a me insidias metuunt.* — *He has left boys' play, nunces reliquit.* — *To keep an enemy in play, hostem morari, Flor.* — *A public play or show, spectaculum.* — *Plays, ludi.* — *A stage play, fabula.* — *The world is like a stage-play, humana negotia ludi.* — *Plays, ludi scenici; niini.* — *A play-book, fabulæ.* — *A play debt, æs alienum lusibus contractum.* — *A play-ground, locus quo pueri ludendi causâ veniunt.* — *A play-house, theatrum.* — *A writer of plays, a Playwright, fabularum scriptor.* — *Of or belonging to play, lusorius.* — *A play-fellow, sodalis; æqualis; collusor.* — *Full of play, ludibundus.* — *Fair play, ludus ingenuus or legitimus.* — *Foul play, ludus fraudulentus.* — *Play-days, feriæ.* — *Playthings for children, crepundia, pl.*

**PLAYER, lusor.** — *A player on an instrument, canens; fidicen; citharædus, etc.* — *A stage-player, histrio, fabularum actor.* — *A sword-player, gladiator, lanista.* — *A puppet-player, gesticulator.* — *Of or belonging to a stage-player, histricus, histrionalis.*

**PLAYFUL, PLAYSOME, ludibundus; lascivus; jocosus, jocularis.**

**PLEA in law, causæ actio or dictio; defensio; placitum (law Lat.).** — *The common pleas, placita communia (law Lat.).* — *¶ (excuse), excusatio; color.*

**To PLEAD, causas agere, accitare, dicere, disceptare, orare.** — *He prayed you to plead his cause for him, te suam rogavit ut ageres causam.* — *He pleaded a cause of life and death, causam capitis oravit.* — *To plead a cause for n person, aliquem defendere; causam pro aliquo dicere; advocare.* — *To plead against one, adversus or contra aliquem causam dicere.* — *To plead guilty or not guilty, se crimen allatum perpetrâsse fateri or negare.* — *To plead an argument, aliquid argumentis or rationibus allatis defendere.* — *To plead by covin, colludo, prævaricor.* — *To plead as an excuse, aliquid excusare; alicujus rei excusatione uti.* — *To plead ignorance, ignorantie se excusatione defendere.* — *That you may not plead ignorance, ne ignorum fuisse te dicas.* — *To plead sickness for an appearance, morbum excusare; santicam causam dicere.* — *Pleaded, allatus, allegatus.*

**PLEADABLE, quod allegari potest.**

**PLEADER, causarum actor or patronus; causidicus; advocatus; causæ actor or patronus.** — *A smart pleader, satis vehementis orator.*

**PLEADING, s.** opera forensis (advocacy); causæ actio or dictio; defensio; litigatio. — *A pleading by covin, prævaricatio.* — *A pleading-place, forum.* — *Of such a place, forensis.*

**PLEASANT (agreeable), acceptus, gratus; jucundus, perjucundus; suavis, dulcis, mollis; amœnus, venustus; lætus.** — *Pleasant in discourse, lepidus, facetus, festivus.* — *Pleasant in manners, urbanus.* — *Pleasant or sweet, suavis, dulcis, delicatus.* — *Pleasant or merry, festivus, hilaris, lætus.* — *A pleasant fellow, lepidum caput or capitulum; homo facetus.* — *Very pleasant, perfacetus.* — *Pleasant weather, tempestas læta; serenum.* — *A pleasant life,*

*vita amœna.* — *To lead a pleasant life, vitam musicè agere.* — *To grow pleasant (of a person), hilaresco, frontem exporrigere.* — *To make pleasant, exhilaro, lætifico, lætitiâ alicquem perfundere.* — *Pleasant things, facetiæ.* — *Pleasant meals, deliciæ, cuppediæ, dapes.* — *Very pleasant, amœnissimus; jucundissimus; perjucundus.* — *¶ Compare Agreeable, Attractive, Charming, Beautiful.*

**PLEASANTLY (agreeably), amœne, jucunde, suaviter, hilare, læte.** — *Most pleasantly, amœnissime; perjucunde.* — *Pleasantly (in speech), festive, lepide; comice, urbane.* — *Speaking pleasantly, suaviloquens, suaviloquus, (poet.).* — *very pleasantly, perfacetus.*

**PLEASANTNESS (agreeableness), amœnitas, hilaritas, jucunditas, lætitia.** — *Pleasantness in speech, facundia, lepor, festivitas.* — *Pleasantness of manners, humanitas, comitas, urbanitas.*

**PLEASANTRY (wit), facetiæ, sales, facete dicta; dicitaria; dicacitas, lepos:** — (merriment), hilaritas.

**PLEASE (like), placet, libet, collibet mihi aliquid; jucundum est mihi aliquid; probatur or arridet mihi aliquid: (will, wish), volo; jubeo: (delight), delecto, oblecto, voluptate afficere, permulceo.** — *If you please, si placet.* — *Any thing pleases me, mihi quidvis sat est.* — *When you please, ubi voles.* — *As you please, utcumque animo tuo libitum fuerit.* — *That is as you please yourself, isthuc tibi in manu est.* — *If it had pleased you, si tibi ea res grata fuisset.* — *To please or delight one, oblecto, delecto: blandior.* — *greatly, perplaceo, pergratum facere.* — *A small matter will please him, quicquid dederis, eo contentus est.* — *Are you not pleased? non satis habes?* — *I am not ill pleased with it, non moleste fero.* — *To be pleased with one's company, alicujus consortio oblectari.* — *with a discourse, orationem secundis auribus accipere, Liv.* — *To please one's self, sibi gratum facere, genio indulgere; voluptatem capere, voluptatibus frui.* — *To please or humor one, morem alicui gerere; alicui obsecundare or obsequi.* — *While I seek to please you, dum studeo tibi obsequi.* — *Hard to be pleased, difficilis, asper, morosus.* — *Easy to be pleased (appeared), placabilis.* — *Not to be pleased, implacabilis, inexorabilis.* — *Very well pleased, perlubens.* — *It pleases, placet, libet, lubet.* — *It pleases not, displicet.*

**PLEASING, adj.** gratus, jucundus, amœnus. — *Well pleasing, pergratus.* — *¶ But see Pleasant.*

**PLEASING, s.** gratificatio.

**PLEASURE (delight), voluptas, jucunditas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, gaudium.** — *That incident gave him a great deal of pleasure, ea res voluptate flum perfudit.* — *Your letters gave me a great deal of pleasure, literæ tuæ incredibiliter me delectarunt.* — *I never had greater pleasure in my life than now, ego in vitâ meâ nullâ unquam voluptate tantâ sum affectus, quantâ jam afficio.* — *He gave a great deal of pleasure to his auditors, voluptatem audientium conciliavit.* — *These are only boyish pleasures, ista sunt delectamenta puerorum.* — *Every man to his pleasure, trahit sua quemque voluptas.* — *With pleasure (gladly), libens, lubens.* — *To take pleasure in a thing, re aliquâ delectari, oblectari, voluptate affici; ex re aliquâ voluptatem capere or percipere.* — *To take one's pleasure, genio suo indulgere, obsequi, animo suo morem gerere.* — *He follows his own pleasure, animo obsequitur suo.* — *A man of pleasure or one much given to pleasure, voluptarius, homo voluptarius or voluptatibus deditus.* — *¶ (will), arbitrium, voluntas.* — *Speak your pleasure, loquere quid velis.* — *If that be your pleasure, si tibi istud videbitur, si id tibi voluptati fuerit.* — *Your pleasure is performed, factum est quod jussisti.* — *To consult one's pleasure (honor him), alicui or alicujus voluntati obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obsecundare.* — *¶ (service or good turn), gratia, beneficium, meritum, officium.* — *To do one a pleasure, alicui gratificari*

*or gratum facere; aliquem or de aliquo promereri.* — *You will do me a pleasure, gratum mihi feceris.* — *You will do me a singular pleasure in that, id mihi pergratum or perjucundum feceris.* — *I beseech you to do me that pleasure, id a te peto in beneficii gratiæque loco.* — *You would do me a greater pleasure, j, &c. meo animo aliquanto faceres gratius, si, etc.* — *It may hurt him, whom they desire to do a pleasure to, obsit ei, cui prodesse velint.*

**To PLEASURE.** (See under the subst.) — *To pleasure one with a thing, aliquid alicui commodare or accommodare.*

**PLEASURABLE, gratus; jucundus.** See *Pleasant.*

**PLEBEIAN, adj.** plebeius.

**PLEBEIAN, s.** homo plebeius; homo de plebe. — *The plebeians, plebs.*

**PLEDGE (pawn), pignus, depositum, hypotheca: (proof), argumentum, testimonium: (surety), præ, vas; arrhabo (earnest-money).**

**To PLEDGE (lay to pledge), pignero, oppignero; pignori dare, obligare, opponere.** — *¶ To pledge (in drinking), propinanti vices reddere.* — *I will pledge you with all my heart, lubens a te accipio; tibi propinanti læto animo vices reddam.*

**PLEDGING, pigneratio, Pandect.**

**PLEDGET, peniculus, panniculus.**

**PLEIADES, Pleiades, pl.**

**PLENARY, plenus, perfectus.**

**PLENARILY, plene, perfecte.**

**PLENIPOTENTIARY, legatus plenâ potestate instructus.**

**PLENITUDE, plenitudo.**

**PLENTY, ubertas; copia; abundantia, affluentia; omnium rerum abundantia, affluentes omnium rerum copiæ; opulentia.** — *Plenty of corn, magnus frumenti numerus.* — *of honey, mellis vis maxima.* — *of words, orationis flumen.* — *of gold and silver, magna vis auri et argenti.* — *of fine furniture, multa et magnifica suppellex.* — *of leaves, foliorum luxuria.* — *To live in great plenty, in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, bonis omnibus affluere.* — *In very great plenty, in summâ copiâ.* — *To have plenty of a thing, summam rei facultatem or copiam habere.*

**PLENTYOUS, affluens, abundans, copiosus, scætus.** — *To be plentyous, abundo, affluo.* — *To make plentyous or fruitful fecundo.*

**PLENTYOUSLY, copiose, abundanter.**

**PLENTYOUSNESS, copia, abundantia, affluentia.**

**PLENTIFUL, affluens, copiosus; uber.**

**PLENTIFULLY, abundanter, copiose, ubertim, large, affluentius; opulenter.**

**PLENTIFULNESS.** See *Plenty.*

**PLEONASM, pleonasmus.**

**PLETHORY, PLETHORA, humorum abundantia; plethora.**

**PLETHORIC, corpus plenum or humoribus abundans.**

**PLEURISY, laterum dolor; pleuritis.**

**PLEURITIC (troubled with the pleurisy), laterum dolore laborans, pleuriticus.**

**PLEVIN or Replevin, sponsio, vadimonium.**

**PLIABLE, PLIANT, flexilis, flexibilis, sequax, lentus, cereus; obediens.** — *Some-what pliant, lentulus.* — *A pliant temper, ingenium facile, mansuetum, tractabile.* — *To be pliant, obsequor, cedo.* — *To grow pliant, lentesco, emollesco.* — *To make pliant, emollio.*

**PLIANTNESS, PLIABLENESS, PLIANCY, len- titia.** — *Pliability of temper, placabilitas; facilitas.*

**PLIGHT, s. (condition), conditio, status.** — *My affairs are but in a bad plight, res mihi perplexæ sunt.* — *¶ Plight of body, habitu, habitus.* — *A bad plight, malum corporis or animi habitudo.* — *A good plight, bonus corporis or animi status.* — *You seem to be in better plight of body, and more plump, corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut.* — *In good plight, bene curatus.*

**PLIGHT one's truth, spondeo, fidem dare or astringere.**

**PLINTH (square bottom of a pillar), plinthus, plinthis.**

**PLOD, negotio alicui diligentem incumbere, sedulo alicui rei operam navare.** — *To be plodding at one's study, libris affixum esse or diligenter incumbere*

**PLODDER** or **PLODDING fellow**, sedulus, diligens; qui multa secum attente cogitat, meditatur, commentatur.

**PLOT** (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio: (*design*), consilium, ratio. — *A sham plot*, conjuratio commentitia. — *I know it is a plot among them*, scio rem de compacto geri. — *He is privy to their plots*, intimus est eorum consiliis. — *You have marred all my plots*, conturbasti mihi rationes omnes. — *He has a plot against me*, me petit. — ¶ *The plot of a play*, consilium præcipuum or primarium. — ¶ *The plot of a building*, formæ ædificii descriptio, ichnographia. — *A plot or model of the front*, orthographia. — ¶ *A plot or piece of ground*, agellus. — *A square plot*, area quadrata.

To **Plot** (*contrive or devise*), comminiscor, excogito, rationes inire, exquirere or expendere; consilia capere ad aliquid efficiendum: (*conspire*), conjuro, conspiro; molior, novis rebus studere; insidias parare or struere. — *A plotting or designing genius*, ingenium ad res novas excogitandas or comminiscendas acutum. — *You are plotting mischief*, pestem machinaris.

**Plotter**, conjuratus.

**Plotting** against, conjuratio, conspiratio.

**Plough**, aratrum. — *A ploughman*, arator; agricola, cultor agri. — *A Plough-share*, vomer. — *The plough-tail*, *Plough-handle*, stiva. — *Plough-geers*, retinacula de helcio dependentia. — *Plough-oxen*, boves aratorii. — *A plough-staff*, rulla. — *A plough-land*, arvum.

To **Plough** or *till the ground*, aro, exaro; terram colere or subigere; agrum proscindere or moliri; sulco (*poet.*). — *To plough again*, agrum iterare. — *That may be ploughed*, arabilis.

**Ploughing**, aratio.

**Plower**, probably parra; tringa vanellus (L.).

**Pluck** (*give one a pluck*), vello, vellico: (*break off*), carpo, decerpo, destringo, avello: (*tear away*), avello. (See *Pull*.) — *He plucked the door quite off the hinges*, fores toto convulsit cardine. — *To pluck asunder*, divello. — *down*, destruo, diruo. — *from*, avello, divello; eripio, abstraho, extorqueo. — *To pluck flowers*, flores carpere or legere. — *To pluck off*, carpo, decerpo, detraho. — *To pluck out*, evello. — *a tooth*, dentem eximere, evellere, eruere, excutere. — *one's eyes*, alicui oculos effodere, eripere, eruere, exsculpere. — *To pluck up by the roots*, eradico, exstirpo; radicibus vellere or evellere or extrahere. — ¶ *To pluck up one's spirits*, se colligere, animum recipere, animos revocare.

**Pluck**, s. (*strain*), nisus. — ¶ *Calp's pluck*, exta vitulina.

**Plucking** away or from, avulsio. — *out*, evulsio. — *up by the root*, exstirpatio.

**Plug**, clavus ligneus, cuneolus. — *Fire-plugs*, machinæ ad incendia extinguenda.

**Plum**, prunum. — *Little*, pr. nanum. — *black*, pr. nigrum. — *White or wheaten*, pr. cereum or cerinum. — *Damson*, pr. damascenum. — *A very large plum*, pr. decumanum. — *A plum-tree*, prunus. — ¶ (*raisin*). See *Raisin*. — *A plum-cake*, placenta acinis passis Corinthiis referta.

**Plumage**, plumæ.

**Plumb**. — *A plumb-line or rule*, amussis, libella, perpendiculum.

To **Plumb**, opus ad libellam exigere.

**Plumber**, plumbarius, plumbi fusor.

**Plummet** (*mason's*), bulla ad libellam pensilis. — *A sounding plummet*, catapirates.

**Plume** of feathers, crista ex plumis confecta. — *A little plume*, plumula.

To **Plume** (*pluck the feathers*), plumas avellere or detrahere: (*adorn with feathers*), plumis ornare. — *To plume one's self upon a thing*, aliqua re inflatum esse.

**Plumy**, plumæus.

**Plump**, nitidus, obesus, pinguis, carnosus. — *A plump constitution*, nitida corporis habitudo, cutis bene curata.

**Plumpness**, habitus corporis opimus: nitor.

**Plump**, adv. directo.

**Plunder**, v. prædor, peculor, depecu-

lor, populor, depopulor, spolio, despolio, vasto, devasto, diripio, aufero; arrodo. — *The soldiers had leave to plunder the town*, urbs diripienda militi data est, Liv. — *They plunder a country without opposition*, hominum atque pecuniam inulti prædas agunt, Liv. 3. 38.

**Plunder**, præda, spoliium; rapina. — *To live by plunder*, rapto vivere.

**Plunderer**, prædator, populator, vastator, spoliator, direptor; expilator; prædo; accipiter (*fig.*).

**Plundering**, spoliatio, direptio, vastatio

**Plunge** (*immerge*), v. a. mergo, immergo: v. n. se mergere in aliquid or in aliqua re; subire aliquid. — *He plunged the dagger into his body*, sicam in illius corpore defixit. — *Till it plunged itself into inextricable difficulties*, quoad semet ipsa præcipitavit, Sall. — *To plunge often*, merso. — *To plunge one's self up to the ears in water*, aurium tenuis se aquâ mergere, or aquæ or in aquam immergere. — *To plunge one's self in pleasures*, immergere se in voluptates. — *Plunged*, demersus, immersus, submersus.

**Plunge**, s. — *To make a plunge*, se in aquam mergere; in aquam desilire.

**Plungeon**, mergus.

**Plunger** (*diver*), urinator.

**Pluperfect**, tempus plusquamperfectum.

**Plural**, pluralis. — *The plural number*, numerus pluralis or multitudinis.

**Plurality**, numerus major. — ¶ *A plurality of gods*, deorum turba or multitudo. — ¶ *Pluralities*, plura beneficia ecclesiastica ab eodem viro occupata.

**Plurally**, pluraliter.

**Plush**, pannus quidam villosus ex pilis confectus.

**Ply** (*apply one's self to*) a business, se ad aliquid agendum accingere or parare; operi incumbere, operam navare. — *Ply your oars stoutly*, validis incumbite remis. — *To ply at a place*, alicui loco se consuescere. — *To ply one with liquor*, alicum ad sæpe bibendum urgere.

**Pneumatic**, pneumaticus.

**Pneumatics**, say pneumatica, pl.

**Poach** an egg, ovum subcoquere. — ¶ *To poach*, or kill game illegally, illicitâ venatione uti.

**Poacher**, qui illicitâ venatione utitur.

**Poaching**, venatio illicita.

**Pock** (*pimple*), pustula, papula. — *Pock-holes*, variolarum vestigia or notæ. See *Pitted*.

**Pocket**, say funda vestis; among the Romans, sinus, sometimes marsupium, crumena: (*little bag*), sacculus, saccellus. — *To fill one's own private pocket*, suo privato compendio servire, Cæs. — *To pick a pocket*, crumenam alicujus furtim surripere; e loculis alicujus clam furari; marsupium furto exenterare. — *A pocket-book*, libellus in fundâ portandus. — *A pocket-dagger*, pugiunculus, sicala minor. — *A pocket-dictionary*, lexicon formâ minori. — *A pocket-handkerchief*, say sudarium.

To **Pocket**, aliquid in sinum immittere, in fundam vestis demittere: aliquid avertere: (*conceal*), celo, concelo. — *To pocket an affront*, contumeliam acceptam dissimulare.

**Pod**, valvulus, siliqua.

**Poem**, carmen, poëma. — *To make or write a poem*, carmen or poëma componere, condere, facere.

**Poesy**, poësis, poëtica, poëtice, ars poëtica.

**Poet**, poëta; vates. — *To speak like a poet*, poëtice loqui. — *A paltry poet*, malus poëta; versificator. — *A comic poet*, poëta comicus, comædiarum scriptor.

**Poetess**, poëtria.

**Poetical**, Poetic, poëticus.

**Poetically**, poëtice, more poëtarum.

To **Poëtize**, carmen or carmina condere, scribere, componere; versus facere.

**Poetry**, see *Poesy*: (*poems, lines*), carmina; versus, versiculi.

**Poignant**, pungens, aculeatus, acerbus.

**Poignancy**, mordacitas; acerbitas.

**Poignard**, pugio. — *A small poignard*, pugiunculus.

To **Poignard**, pugione confodere.

**Point**, acumen; cuspis, mucro: (*round dot*), punctum: (*point of time*), punctum

temporis; (*of place*), locus; pars: (*matter, case*), res: (*condition*), conditio, status, causa: (*topic, head*), locus, caput. — *The point of a rock*, scopuli vertex or cacumen. — *of a weapon*, telicuspis or mucro. — *of a dial*, gnomon. — *A point of land or promontory*, promontorium, terre lingua. — *The ace point*, say monas. — *Deuce*, dyas. — *Trey*, soy ternio. — *Quatre*, say quaternio. — *The cinque point*, say pentas. — *Six*, senio. — *Pointwise*, cuspidatim. — *It is done in a point of time*, fit ad punctum temporis. — *I am at a point*, hæreo, incertus sum. — *In the uppermost point of Spain*, in ultimo Hispaniæ tractu. — *It is come to this point*, in eum locum res rediit. — *He is at the point of death*, mortem jam amplectatur; agit animam. — *A point of law*, casus in lege. — *A point or subject in hand*, argumentum. — *To come or speak to the point in hand*, ad rem venire; de re propositâ disceptare. — *To dispute the point with*, de re aliquâ cum alio certare. — *To strain or stretch a point*, urbanitatis officiosæ terminos consuetos excedere; rem or argumentum plus justo torquere. — *To gain or carry one's point*, voto potiri, voti compotem fieri. — *To pursue one's point or design*, consilium sequi. — *It is a material point*, res est magni momenti. — *It is a point of the greatest wisdom*, summæ est prudentiæ. — *The point of the matter turns upon that*, in eo cardo rei vertitur. — *A nice or scrupulous point*, scrupulus. — *In point of respect*, quod attinet ad. — *In point of bounty*, consideration should be had of desert, in beneficentiâ delectus esset dignitatis. — *Point blank*, præcise; disertis verbis. — *He told me point blank he would not do it*, se id facturum prorsus negavit. — *The points of the compass*, ventorum diversi tractus. — *Armed at all points*, omnibus rebus instructus. — *A point or lace to tie with*, strigmentum, corrigia, ligula. — *To tie with points or laces*, ligulis connectere.

To **Point** (*sharpen the point*), acuo, cuspido. — *Pointed*, acutus, cuspidatus, cacuminatus. — *To point at*, digito designare, monstrare, ostendere. — *One who is pointed at by all*, ludibrium. — *To point (distinguish by points)*, interpungo. — *Pointed (as writing)*, interpunctus, punctis distinctus. — *To point a cannon*, tormentum in aliquid locum dirigere or obvertere. — *He still pointed his discourse that way*, eo semper orationem direxit.

**Pointedly**, acriter, acute.

**Pointer dog**, canis subsidens.

**Pointing** (*of writing*), interpunctio. — *A pointing at*, indicatio, digito monstratio.

**Pointless** (*blunt*), hebes, obtusus, retusus.

**Poise**, v. pondéro, pendo; libro.

**Poise**, s. pondus.

**Poising**, ponderatio.

**Poison**, venenum, toxicum, virus; potus venenatus. — *One man's meat may be another's poison*, quod cibus est aliis, aliis est acre venenum. — *A mocker or seller of poison*, veneficus, venenarius.

To **Poison** (*kill by poison*), veneno tollere. — *To poison (corrupt or deprave)*, corrumpo, depravo, vitio. — *To poison with ill opinions*, malis or pravis opinionibus imbuiere. — *To poison (things without life)*, veneno inficere; veneno illinere. — *Poisoned (infected with poison)*, venenatus, veneno infectus.

**Poisoner**, veneficus, venefica.

**Poisoning**, veneficium.

**Poisonous**, venenosus; venenatus; veneno imbutus or illitus; virosus; noxius, pestifer.

**Poitrel** (*for a horse*), pectorale: (*graving tool*), cælum.

**Poke**, saccus, pera. — *A little poke*, sacculus, perula.

**Poke**, v. digito or baculo explorare.

**Poker**, instrumentum ferreum ad ignem excitandum.

**Pole**, peticia. — *A waterman's pole*, con-

trudes. — *A hunting-pole*, venabulum. — *A pole-axe*, bipennis, securis.

— ¶ (*of the heavens*), axis, cardo; plus and vertex are poet. — *The Arctic*, axis septentrionalis. — *The Antarctic*, axis meridionalis. — *The elevation of the pole*, inclinatio cæli. — *The pole-star*, septentrio.

**POLAR**, ad polum pertinens.  
**POLECAT**, mustela putorius (L.).  
**POLEMICAL**, **POLEMIC**, pugna et quasi bellatorius; qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.  
**POLICE**, magistratus quibus morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura delata est.  
**POLICY** (*the art of governing*), politia, scientia politica, reipublicæ administrandæ ratio, disciplina civilis; civilitas: (*prudence*), prudentia, consilium: (*cunning*), astutia, astus, versutia; calliditas. — *Policy goes beyond strength, astutia vires superat.* — *For he was eloquent, active, laborious, skilful in military affairs, and no less in policy,* fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regendæ. — † *A policy of insurance*, syngrapha or tabula qua cavetur.  
**POLISH**, polio, expolio, perpolio; limo, etimo; excolo; edolo. — *anew*, repolio, recoquo; reco. — *Polished*, politus, expolitus, perpolitus, limatus, excultus. — *Somewhat polished*, limatus. — *Not polished*, impolitus.  
**POLISH**, **POLISHING**, politura; liquor quo res poliuntur.  
**POLISHER**, qui polit.  
**POLITE**, politus, concinnus, elegans, cultus, urbanus. — *A polite or accomplished man*, artibus excultus or politus: (*civil, genteel*), homo urbanus, politus or urbanitate limatus. — *A polite discourse*, oratio elegans, compta, accurata or ornata.  
**POLITELY**, urbane: — polite.  
**POLITENESS**, urbanitas; concinnitas.  
**POLITIC** (*cunning or skilful*), prudens, callidus, astutus.  
**POLITICS**, politica, pl., res politica: — *To be out in one's politics*, consiliis falli.  
**POLITICAL**, politicus.  
**POLITICIAN**, vir rerum civilium or regendæ civitatis peritus.  
**POLL** (*head*), caput: (*fish*), capito. — *Poll-tax*, capitatio, tributum in singula capita. — † *A poll or polling*, electio viritum facta. — *The poll or list of pollers*, suffragantium index or album.  
**To POLL** (*clip or shear*), tondeo, attondeo, reseco. — *To poll or crop a tree*, arborem decacuminare. — † *To poll for choosing magistrates*, suffragia viritum dare. — *To poll more men* (*to have more votes*), plura suffragia ferre.  
**POLLUTE**, polluo, corrumpo; fædo, inquinuo, depravo, vitio; scelero, conscelero, contamino.  
**POLLUTER**, qui polluit, corruptor.  
**POLLUTING**, **POLLUTION**, depravatio, corruptio; contagium.  
**POLTROON**, ignavus, timidus.  
**POLYGAMY**, polygamia; *also by plures uxores*.  
**POLYGON**, polygonum.  
**POLYPODY**, filicula, polypodium.  
**POLYPUS**, polypus.  
**POLYSYLLABLE**, verbum complures syllabas habens.  
**POLYTHEIST**, qui plures esse deos credit.  
**POLYTHEISM**, multorum deorum cultus; polytheismus.  
**POMANDER**, pastillus.  
**POMATUM**, unguentum crassius; adeps odoratus.  
**POMEGRANATE**, malum Punicum or granatum. — *tree*, arbor Punica. — *The flower of a pomegranate tree*, balaustum. — *Bud or cup of the blossom*, cytinus.  
**POMMEL** of a saddle, a sword, &c., orbiculus ensis manubrii or sellæ.  
**To POMMEL**, pugno demulcere; fuste or gladii capulo pultare.  
**POMP**, splendor, apparatus, magnificentia, lautitia; pompa.  
**POMPOUS**, magnificus, splendidus, regius, sumptuosus: (*swelling*), tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. — *A pompous rather than useful retinuc*, speciosus magis quam utilis grex, Just.  
**POMPOUSLY**, splendide, sumptuose, magnifice; tumide.  
**POMPOUSNESS**, magnificentia, pompa, splendor; verborum tumor.  
**POMPION** or pumpkin, pepo.  
**POND**, stagnum; lacus. — *A horse-pond*, stagnum equinum. — *A fish-pond*, piscina. — *A pond for ducks*, &c., piscina,

*Colum.* — *Of a fish-pond*, piscinalis. — *The keeper of a fish-pond*, piscinarius. — *To draw a pond*, stagnum desiccare.  
**PONDER**, perpendo, expendo, animo versare, contempleri, meditari; secum in animo volvere or animo agitare. — *often*, pensito. — *beforehand*, præmeditor.  
**PONDERER**, contemplator.  
**PONDERING**, meditatio, contemplatio.  
**PONDERABLE**, quod ponderari potest.  
**PONDEROUS**, ponderosus, gravis.  
**PONDEROUSLY**, graviter; magno pondere.  
**PONDEROUSNESS**, pondus, gravitas.  
**PONIARD**. See *Poignard*.  
**PONTIFF**, pontifex; (*pope*), pontifex Romanus, papa.  
**PONTIFFICAL**, adj. pontificalis, pontificus.  
**PONTIFFICAL** (*book of ceremonies*), rituum pontificalium liber, ritualis pontificum codex. — † *In his pontificals*, vestibus pontificiis or splendidis amictus.  
**PONTIFICATE**, pontificatus.  
**PONTON**, ponto.  
**PONY**, equulus, manulus.  
**POOL**, palus, stagnum. — *A fish-pool*, piscina. — *To draw a pool*, paludem exhaurire or exsiccare.  
**POOP** (*of a ship*), puppis.  
**POOR** (*not rich*), inops; tenuis, egeus, egenus; pauper: (*barren*), jejunus, aridus, frigidus: (*mean*), malus, vilis, sordidus: (*lean*), macer, macilentus, macie confectus. — *Poor folk have few kindred*, infelicium pauci sunt affines. — *He died so very poor*, that he scarce left sufficient to bury him, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, C. Nep. — *Somewhat poor*, pauperculus. — *Very poor*, perpauper, pauperrimus, egentissimus, omnium rerum egenus. — *Somewhat poor and base*, subturpiculus. — *A poor woman*, paupercula. — *The poorer sort of people*, plebecula; proletarii. — *Poor beggarly fellows*, hominum mendicabula. — *Poor cheer*, Hecates cœna. — *Poor as Job*, Ito pauperior. — *To be poor*, in egestate esse or versari; vitam inopem colere. — *To become poor*, egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi. — *To make poor*, egestatem alicui afferre, alicui ad inopiam redigere. — *Poor-spirited*. See *Mean-spirited*.  
**POORLY**, tenuiter, abjecte. — *clothed*, male vestitus. — *To look poorly in health*, malam valetudinem vultu prodere.  
**POORNES**, paupertas, egestas; inopia, penuria, indigentia; rei familiaris angustia: — *of ground*, agri sterilitas or infœcunditas.  
**POP**, s. sonitus; crepitus; poppysma. — *Pop-gun*, say sclopetum lusorium.  
**To POP** a thing into the mouth, ori indere. — *To pop or go into a place suddenly*, in locum subito ingredi or introire. — *To pop out*, subito egredi. — *To pop out a word foolishly*, verbum temere effutire.  
**POPE**, pontifex Romanus, papa.  
**POPEDOM**, pontificia dignitas, papatus.  
**POPISH**, papisticus.  
**POPISHLY affected or inclined**, superstitioni papali addictus.  
**POPERY**, pontificis Romani doctrinâ or lex; legis pontificis Romani studium.  
**POPINJAY**, psittacus.  
**POPLAR-TREE**, populus. — *A black poplar*, p. nigra. — *A white poplar*, p. alba. — *A grove of poplars*, populetum. — *Bearing poplars*, populifer (poet.). — *Of poplars*, populeus.  
**POPPY**, papaver. — *Garden*, pap. sativum. — *Horned*, pap. corniculatum. — *Spalling*, pap. spumeum. — *Of poppy*, papaverus. — *Poppy-colored*, papaveratus. — *The juice of poppy*, succus papaveris, meconium, opium.  
**POPULACE**, vulgus, plebs. — *The meaner populace*, plebecula, populi fax, infima multitudo.  
**POPULAR** (*pleasing or attached to the people*), popularis; acceptus popularibus; populi studiosus: (*suited to the people*), ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus: (*of the people*), popularis, vulgaris, quotidianus. — *Popular writings*, ea quæ scripta sunt indoctis. — *A popular discourse*, oratio vulgo accommodata.

**POPULARITY**, populi favor; gratia or aura popularis.  
**POPULARLY**, populariter: apte or accommodate ad sensum vulgarem.  
**POPULOUS**, frequens; celebris. — *To be so*, multitudine abundare.  
**POPULOUSNESS**, celebritas, hominum or civium frequentia.  
**POPULATION**, civium or incolarum numerus; incolæ, cives.  
**To POPULATE**. See *People*.  
**PORCELAIN** vessels, vasa murrhina.  
**PORCH** (*portico*), porticus. — *An outward porch*, propylæum. — *An open porch to walk in*, porticus, subdiale.  
**PORCUPINE**, hystrix. — *A sea porcupine*, hystrix marina.  
**PÖRE upon**, acerrime contempleri, attentius considerare.  
**PORES**, s. foramina, (*gen.*): (*of the body*), foramina invisibilia corporis; pori.  
**POROUS**, foraminosus; rarus (*like a sponge*).  
**POROSITY**, raritas.  
**PORK**, (caro) porcina or suilla.  
**PORPHYRY** (*a kind of marble*), porphyrites, marmor porphyreticum.  
**PORPOISE**, tursio.  
**PORRIDGE**, jus, jusculum. — *A porridge-pot*, olla, cacabus, authepsa, coculum.  
**PORRINGER**, scutella, gabata.  
**PORT** (*haven*), portus. — *Having many ports*, portuosus; portibus frequens or abundans. — † *Port wine*, vinum rubrum ex Portu Callensi allatum.  
**PORTABLE**, quod portari potest, portatua facilis, portabilis.  
**PORTAL**, porta; janua; propylæum.  
**PORTCULLIS**, catarracta.  
**PORTE**, aula Turcica.  
**PORTEND**, portendo; præsigio.  
**PORTENT**, portentum, præsigium; omen.  
**PORTENTOUS**, portentosus, ominosus.  
**PORTER** at a gate, janitor, ostiarius. — *The groom porter of the king's household*, janitor or atriensis regius. — *A porter's lodge*, janitoris casa or gurgustium. — † *A porter (who carries burdens)*, bajulus, gerulus.  
**PORTERAGE**, bajuli or geruli merces.  
**PORTRESS**, janitrix.  
**PORTICO**, porticus.  
**PORTION** (*share*), pars, sors, portio. — *A small portion*, particula, portiuncula. — *A portion to live upon*, peculium. — *A wife's portion*, dos. — *Having one*, dotata; *not*, indotata.  
**To PORTION** (*divide*), partior; distribuo: (*endow*), doto.  
**PORTLY**, oris dignitate præditus. See *Commanding*.  
**PORTLINESS**, corporis dignitas.  
**PORTMANTEAU**, averta.  
**PORTRAY**, alicuius coloribus reddere; pingo, depingo. — *The art of portraying*, graphice.  
**PORTRAIT**, effigies ad exemplum expressa; effigies, imago; simulacrum iconicum (*at full length*).  
**POSE**, difficili quæstione alicuius torquere.  
**POSER**, qui alios quæstionibus torquere solet.  
**POSITION** (*way of being placed*), habitus, status; collocatio: (*place*), locus; situs: (*thesis of an argument*), positio, quod positum est; (*opinion*), sententia: (*in grammar*), positio.  
**POSITIVE**. — *law*, lex scripta. — † (*certain*), certus. — *For who can be positive in an affair of so many years' standing? quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet? Liv.* — *A positive man*, confidens, sententiæ suæ tenax. — *To be positive*, impensius instare or urgere; contendere. — † *The positive degree*, gradus primus.  
**POSITIVELY**, certe, profecto; præcise. — *Positively it is so*, ita est profecto.  
**POSITIVENESS**, obstinatio, perveracitas.  
**POSSESS**, possideo, teneo, habeo. — *To possess before*, præoccupo, præripio. — *Possessed of an estate*, hereditatem possidens; hereditate fruens. — *To be fully possessed of or understand a thing*, rem penitus intelligere. — *Possessed by a spirit*, a dæmone obsessus.  
**POSSESSION**, possessio. — *He came to the possession of his estate*, in bonorum suorum possessionem venit. — *This day we enter on the possession of our liberty*, ho-

die in possessionem libertatis pedem ponimus. — *Possession is eleven points of the law, occupantis fiunt derelicta.* — *Possession by prescription, usucapio or usucapio.* — *Possession in trust, possessio fiduciaria.* — *To take possession, possido; occupo.* — *of an estate, hereditatem adire or cernere.* — *of an office, inire magistratum.* — *A taking possession of any thing, possessionem alicujus rei alicui tradere.* — *To put out of possession, de possessione alicquem dejicere or demovere.* — *To deliver up possession, mancipio, emancipo.* — *Relating to possession, possessorius (e. g. actio), Poudect.* — *In possession of, penes.* — *In my possession, penes me.* — *¶ A possession, possessio; fundus, praedium.* — *Small, possessiuncula.* — *To have large possessions, magnas possessiones habere; agros or latifundia habere.*

POSSESSIVE, possessivus, possessionem significans.

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus. POSSET, lac calidum infuso vino, cerevisia, etc. coagulatum.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest, possibilis. — *Is it possible? qui pote? qui fieri potest?* — *All possible (as much as one can), by using quantus or quam; (null), omnes, -ia.*

POSSIBILITY, conditio; facultas. — *There is no possibility of it, fieri non potest.*

POSSIBLY (by any means), ulla ratione, ullo modo: (perhaps), forsitan, fortassis, forte, forsan. — *If I can possibly, si mihi nullo modo licuerit.*

POST (stake), palus, paxillus: (door-post), postis. — *¶ (place or office), munus.*

— *To be advanced to the highest posts of honor, summis reipublicae muneribus praeponi.* — *¶ (term of war), locus; statio (on guard); praesidium.* — *To keep or maintain his post, locum tueri, stationem defendere.* — *To desert one's post, stationem deserere; susceptum officium deserere (fig.).* — *An advanced post, accessus propior.* — *¶ (letter carrier), cursor publicus, tabellarius publicus: (coach), vehiculum publicum.* — *The postmaster-general, cursui publico praepositus.* — *Post-house or post-office, cursum publicorum statio.* — *To ride post, vehiculo publico or equis publicis uti: dispositis or commutatis equis iter facere.* — *To send a letter by the post, per cursum publicum literas mittere; cursori publico dare literas perferendas.* — *To make post haste, accelero, festino.* — *In post haste, festinus.* — *With post haste, equis velisque, praecipiti pennâ.*

To Post one's self in a place, locum aliquem occupare, obtinere. (See To Place).

— *To post one up for a coward, timiditatis notam alicui palam inurere; ignaviae maculam alicquem aperte afficere.* — *To post a book, de libro in librum transcribere.* — *To post up bills in public places, libellos publice proponere.* — *Posted on his guard, qui in statione est.*

POSTAGE, vecturae praemium.

POSTER, cursor.

POSTILION, equorum praeductor: cursor publicus.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERIORS, partes posteriores.

POSTERITY, posteritas. — *Our posterity, posteri, pl.*

POSTERN gate, janua postica, pseudothyrum.

POSTHUMOUS (of a child), postumus: (of a book), post mortem scriptoris editus.

POSTMERIDIAN, postmeridianus.

POSTPONE (make less of), postpono, posthabeo. See Delay, Defer.

POSTSCRIPT, scripti additamentum, litterarum appendix.

POSTURE, habitus, gestus; status. — *A posture or frame of mind, animi status.* — *A posture of affairs, rerum conditio or status.* — *Whilst things were in this posture, dum ita res se habebant.* — *In this critical posture of affairs, in hoc tempore.*

POSY of a ring, annuli symbolum.

POT to drink in, cantharus, calix, poculum; culullus: (cook in), olla. — *A little pot, cyathus, pocillum.* — *A gallipot, vas fictile Faventinum.* — *A cham-*

*ber-pot, lasanum, matula.* — *Au carthen pot, fidelia, olla fictilis.* — *A great pot, ahenum cocolum.* — *A water-pot, aqualis, situlus aquarius, hydria.* — *The brim of a pot, ollae labrum.* — *Of a pot, ollaris, ollarius.* — *Pot-ash, sal alcalinus.* — *A pot-companion, comhiho, compotor.* — *Pot-herbs, olera, pl.* — *Pot-hooks, anse ollares.* — *A pot-ladle, rudicula, trua.* — *The ladle cools the pot, cum fervet olla, confutat trua.* — *A pot-lid, ollae operculum.* — *A pot-herd, testa.* — *Pot-bellied, ventriosus, ventricosus.*

To Pot pigeons, columbas coctas butyro condire.

POTTAGE, jus, jusculum. — *Barley-pottage, ptisana.* — *Leek-pottage, jusculum ex porris confectum.* — *Thick pottage, pulmentarium.* — *To make pottage, jus coquere.* — *Of or belonging to pottage, pulmentaris.* — *Sodden in pottage, jurulentus.*

POTATION, potatio.

POTATOES, tubera or bulbi solani (genit.).

POTENT, potens, valens, efficax.

POTENCY, potentia, potestas.

POTENTATE, princeps; dynasta or dynastes.

POTENTIAL (in gramm.), say potentialis.

POTENTIALLY, say potentialiter.

POTHER, turba. — *To make a pother, turbas ciere.*

To POTHER, turbo.

POTION, potio, sorbitio. — *A love-potion, poculum amatorium, philtum.* — *To give a potion, potionem adhibere or dare.* — *Having had a potion given to him, potionatus, Suet.*

POTTAGE. See under Pot.

POTTER, figulus. — *Potter's clay, argilla.* — *A potter's shop, figlina.* — *art, ars figuli.* — *Potter's ware, vasa fictilia, opera figlina; figuraria, pl.* — *A potter's wheel, rota figularis or figuli.* — *Of a potter, figularis, figlinus.*

POTTLE, quatuor librae liquidorum.

POUCH, pera, crumena, marsupium, bulga, sacciperium. — *A little pouch, perula, sacculus.* — *A leathern pouch, scor-tea.*

POULT (chicken), pullus.

POULTERER, aviarius, pullarius.

POULTRY, pecus volatilis, aves cohortales; altilis. — *A keeper of poultry, gallinarius, gallinarum curator.* — *A place where poultry is kept, gallinarium, cavea, cors.* — *Of poultry, gallinarius, gallinaceus.*

POULTICE, cataplasma.

To POUltICE, cataplasma adhibere or imponere.

POUNCES of a hawk, accipitris ungues.

To Pounce upon, unguibus comprehendere or constringere.

POUNCED, unguibus instructus.

POUND, libra; libra pondo, pondo. — *Half a pound, selibra.* — *A pound and a half, sesquilibra.* — *Weighing a pound, libralis, libarius.* — *To weigh a pound, libram pondo valere.* — *Of two pounds, bilibris.* — *Of three, trilibris.* — *Of four, quadrilibris.* — *Of five, quinquelibras.* — *A weight of a hundred, two hundred, &c. pounds, pondus centenarium, ducentarium, etc.* — *of nine hundred, pondus nongentiarum librarum.* — *A thousand pounds, milliarium pondus.* — *¶ A pound in money, libra, mina; viginti solidi Anglicani.* — *¶ A pound for cattle, carcer pecuarius.*

To POUND (bruise), pinso, contero, contundo. — *¶ To pound cattle, pecudes carcere inclusas detinere.* — *Pounded, carcere inclusus.*

POUNDAGE, multa pro redemptione pecudum carcere inclusarum soluta.

POUNDER (pestle), pistillum.

POUNDING (bruising), contusio. — *A pounding of corn for bread, pistura.* — *¶ A pounding of cattle, pecudum in carcere inclusio.*

POUR, fundo. — *about, circumfundo.* — *back, refundo.* — *To pour or let down, defundo.* — *To pour down as rain, defluo; magna vi decidere.* — *To pour in, infundo.* — *To pour often, fundito.* — *To pour out, effundo.* — *out of one vessel into another, transfundo.* — *To pour upon, affundo, infundo, perfundo; offundo.* — *You may as well pour water on a drowned*

*mouse, æque est ac si aquas in puteum conjicias.*

POURING in, infusio. — *by drops, instillatio.* — *A pouring all over, perfusio.* — *A pouring out, effusio, profusio.* — *from one vessel into another, transfusio.*

POUT, v. stomachor, indignor; indignationem vultu præ se ferre; labella præ stomacho projicere. — *To pout at one, labellis projectis alicquem conspiciere.*

POURING fellow, inrosus, stomachosus, indignabundus. — *A pouting housewife, mulier stomachosa.*

POURING, labellis prominentibus or projectis.

POUT (fish), asellus barbatus.

POVERTY, paupertas, egestas; indigentia. inopia; pauperies, tenuitas; rei familiaris angustia. — *To be in poverty, egeo, indigeo; inopia laborare.* — *To fall into poverty, ad inopiam redigi or delabi.* — *To bring into poverty, ad inopiam reducere.* — *¶ Compare Poor.*

POWDER, pulvis; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus. — *Fine powder, pulvisculus.* — *Gun-powder, pulvis pyrius.* — *Hair powder, pulvis crinalis.* — *Sweetening-powder, sternutamentum.* — *Sweet powder, pulvis odoratus.* — *To make into powder, in pulverem redigere.* — *Powder-mill, (See Mill.)* — *wagon, plaustrum quod pulverem pyrium vehit.* — *monkey, calo, cacula.*

To POWDER (strew with powder), pulvere aliquid conspergere: (reduce to powder), in pulverem redigere. — *Powdered, pulvis factus.* — *To powder with salt, salio; sale condire.* — *To powder the hair, pulvere crinali crinem conspergere.* — *Powdered with spots, maculosus, varius, maculis distinctus.*

POWER (ability), potestas, facultas, copia; ars; potentia, virtus: (authority, influence), potentia, opes; auctoritas; imperium; dominatus: (force), vis; efficacia: (power of body), vis, nervi. — *To the best of my power, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero.* — *He knows not the power of love, quid amor sit, nescit.* — *Neither was it in my power, neque mihi in manu fuit, Sall.* — *In one's power, penes alicquem.* — *It is in my power, me penes est.* — *It is in your power, in vestra manu situm est.* — *If it be in your power, si modo id facere possis.* — *If it were in my power, si mihi esset integrum.* — *It is not in my power, non est arbitrii mei.* — *To give power (leave), permitto, sino; copiam facere, facultatem concedere.* — *As if the use of power consisted in the doing of mischief, proinde quasi injuriam facere, id demum esset imperio uti, Sall.* — *To be in power or have power, valeo, polleo; plurimum posse.* — *To give power or authority, auctoritatem munire.* — *Power to effect, efficientia.* — *¶ The powers of the mind, animi dotes.* — *¶ The powers of Europe, principes or civitates Europæ.* — *¶ A power (great number), vis, copia ingens.* — *Such a power of men appeared, tanta vis hominum apparuit.* — *A power of silver and gold, magna vis auri et argenti.* — *A power of people, ingens vis hominum.*

POWERFUL (having power), potens, polens, opulentus, amplus; fortis, validus. — *The Tuscans, before the rise of the Roman state, were a very powerful nation both by sea and land, Tuscorum, ante Romanum imperium, late terra marique opes patuere, Liv.* — *Very powerful, præpotens, præpollens; prævalens.* — *Not powerful (not endowed with power), impotens.* — *¶ Powerful (efficacious), efficax.* — *Not powerful, inefficax.*

POWERFULLY (with power), potenter, valide, vehementer: (effectually), efficaciter.

POWERFULNESS, vis, potestas, potentia.

POWERLESS, impotens; debilis.

POX, lues veuerea. — *The small-pox, variolæ, pl.* — *The chicken-pox, variolæ pustulis albicantibus.*

PRACTICE, usus; usus rerum; experientia; exercitatio; ars: (of an art, &c.), usus; usus et tractatio. — *But with me, who have spent all my days in the practice of the most laudable qualities, use is become a second nature, mihi, qui omnem ætatem in optimis artibus egi, bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam*



vertit, Sall. — *Practice of law, causarum actio.* — *of medicine, medicinæ usus et tractatio.* — ¶ *A practice (wont), mos, consuetudo.* — *The practice or custom of a thing, consuetudo, assuetudo.* — ¶ *Secret practices,* consilia clandestina.  
**PRACTICABLE**, quod fieri potest. — *If that should not be found practicable, that he should put him to death in any manner he could, sin id parum procedat, quovis modo illum interficiat, Sall.*  
**PRACTICAL** (of an art, &c.), in agendo positus, activus, administrativus: (of a person), usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus, ad agendum aptus. — *Practical knowledge, usus.*  
**PRACTICALLY**, *usu: (in fact), re.*  
**TO PRACTISE**, exerceo, exercito, fito, colo. — *When he found himself attacked by the same artifices he himself had before practised, ubi suis se artibus tentari animadvertit, Sall.* — *To practise in, experior.* — *To practise law, causas agere; in foro esse or versari; leges ac iura interpretari; legum nodosolvere.* — *physic, medicinam exercere.* — *To practise virtue, ad studia virtutis incumbere.* — *To practise upon one, alicuius sensa tentare; alicui ad aliq. agendum allicere or pellicere.* — *Practised, exercitus, exercitatus, usu peritus; assuetus.* — *Not practised, inexercitus, inexercitatus.*  
**PRACTISING**, exercitatio.  
**PRACTITIONER of an art, qui aliquam artem (e. g. medicinam) exercet. — *in law, causarum actor; pragmaticus.*  
**PRAGMATICAL**, ineptus, insulsus; ardelio.  
**PRAGMATICALLY**, insulse, inepte; ardelionis instar.  
**PRAGMATICALNESS**, insulsitas; ineptiæ.  
**PRAISE**, s. laus. — *With praise, laudabiliter; cum magna laude.*  
**TO PRAISE**, laudo, collaudo, extollo; canto, decanto, celebro; prædico; laudibus efferre. — *To praise highly, vehementer laudare; laudibus ornare or efferre; collaudo; dilaudio.* — *Not praised, illaudatus.*  
**PRAISER, laudator, laudatrix.**  
**PRAISING, laudatio; prædicatio.**  
**PRAISEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus. — *Not praiseworthy, illaudabilis.*  
**PRANCE**, subsultare, solo insultare; gressus glomerare superbos (poet.).  
**PRANK, s. ludus. — *You shall see what merry pranks we shall have, videbis ludos festivissimos.* — *What pranks would he have played me? quos mihi ludos redderet?* — *A wicked prank, flagitium, scelus, indigne factum.* — *A subtle prank, dolus, techna, astutia.* — *To play a wicked prank, flagitium patrare; pranks, nequiter facere; scelera perpetrare.*  
**PRANK up, v. concinno, orno.**  
**PRATE, PRATTLE, garrilo, blatero, deblatro; decanto. — *To prate foolishly, ineptio, nugor, nugas agere, inepte garrere; temere, quidquid in buccam venerit, effutire.* — *perly, argutor, argute de re aliq. disserere.* — *To prate (ns a nurse to a child), lallo.* — *Prated or prattled, sermonibus jactatus; quod est in ore populi.*  
**PRATER, PRATTLER, garrulus, loquax; blatero. — *A prater of trifles, nugator, gerro.*  
**PRATING, PRATTLING, adj. loquax, garrulus, futilis.**  
**PRATING, PRATTLING, s. garrulitas, loquacitas. — *Hold or leave off your prating, tacete, silet, favete linguis.* — *Foolish prating, stultiloquium (poet.).*  
**PRATINGLY, loquaciter.**  
**PRATTLE (chit-chat), garrulus, sermones futilis. — ¶ *See Chit-chat, Chatter.*  
**PRAVITY, pravitas, improbitas; nequitia.**  
**PRAWN, cancer squilla.**  
**PRAY, oro, rogo; precor; supplico (upon one's knees). — *Why so, I pray? quid ita, obsecro?* — *Pray, what will you do? quid facies, cedo.* — *I pray, who are you? sed vos qui tandem?* — *Tell me, I pray thee, dic, sodes or queso.* — *I pray God, utinam.* — *I pray God it may be so, utinam Deus ita faxit.* — *I pray God have you in his protection, sospitet te Deus.* — *To pray to God, Deum or ad Deum precari; Deo supplicare* — *To pray earnestly*****************

*or importunately, precibus fatigare; impense orare; exquiro.* — *To pray against, deprecor.* — *To pray for or in behalf of another, intercedo.* — *To pray together, comprecor.*  
**PRAYER, preces; precatio; supplicium (entreaty), preces; rogatio; obsecratio, obtestatio, (urgent); humilis obsecratio (humble); deprecatio (prayer against). — *A prayer-book, liber precationum.* — *A house of prayer, ædes sacra.* — *Morning prayers, preces matutinæ.* — *Evening prayers, preces vespertinæ.* — *Common prayers, preces communes.* — *To be or attend at prayers, publico Dei cultui adesse.* — *Soothsayers' prayers, effata, pl.* — *By prayer, precario, prece.* — *Goten by prayer, precarius, prece impetratus.* — *To obtain by prayer, exoro; orando impetrare.*  
**PRAYING, supplicatio, precatio; rogatio, obsecratio, obtestatio.**  
**PREACH, orationem (sacram) habere; e (sacro) suggestu dicere; in cœtu sacro verba facere. — *about a thing, dicere de re; rem oratione explicare.* — *To preach up a doctrine or opinion, opinionem orationibus frequenter inculcare.* — *To preach the gospel, evangelium prædicare.* — *To preach over one's cups, verbis mucida vina facere.*  
**PREACHER, orator (sacer).**  
**PREAMBLE, præfatio, proœmium, prologus; antelodium. — *To make a preamble, proœmia præfari, præfationem adhibere.* — *To make a long preamble, longis ambagibus or longâ circuitione uti.*  
**PREBEND, præbenda, quæ dicitur.**  
**PREBENDARY, say præbendarius or beneficiarius.**  
**PRECARIOUS, precarius; obnoxius, Liv.; incertus.**  
**PRECARIOUSLY, precario.**  
**PRECARIOUSNESS, by incertus.**  
**PRECAUTION, cautio; provisio. — *If precaution had been used, si provisum esset.* — *To take or use precaution, caveo, præcaveo; provideo.* — ¶ *See Caution.*  
**PRECEDE (go before), præcedo, antecedo; præeo, anteo; prægredior: (exzel), præsto, supero, vinco.**  
**PRECEDENCE, PRECEDENCY, prior locus; jus præcipuum; jus ante alios sedendi or jus præcedendi. — *To give one the precedence or place before others, jus ante alios sedendi or jus præcedendi alicui tribuere: (give place to), alicuius gratiâ loco cedere.* — *To contend about precedence, de principatu contendere.*  
**PRECEDING (going before), præcedens, antecedens: superior.**  
**PRECEDENT (example), exemplum. — *They said it was an ill precedent that generals should be chosen by their soldiers, rem [dixerunt] mali exempli esse, imperatores legi ab exercitibus, Liv.* — *To make a precedent, exemplum statuere.* — *To act without a precedent, nullo exemplo facere.*  
**PRECEDENTLY, ante; priusquam.**  
**PRECENTOR, præcantor (later word).**  
**PRECEPT, præceptum, præscriptum; præceptio. See Command.**  
**PRECINCT, circuitus, ambitus; ditio.**  
**PRECIOUS, pretiosus, carus, magni pretii. — *A precious stone, gemma.* — *Full of precious stones, geminis abundans.*  
**PRECIOUSLY, care, geniose.**  
**PRECIOUSNESS, caritas; præstantia.**  
**PRECIPICE (steep place), præcipitium, locus præceps: (danger), discrimen, periculum. — *A very narrow road having precipices on both sides, iter angustum admodum, utrinque præcisum.* — *To be upon the borders of a precipice, in loco præcipiti ac lubrico versari.*  
**PRECIPITANCY, nimia or præmatura festinatio, nimia celeritas; imprudentia; temeritas.**  
**TO PRECIPITATE (cast headlong), præcipito, in præceps dejicere; præcipitem agere or dare: (hurry too much), præcipitare aliquid, festinantius or præpropere agere aliquid.**  
**PRECIPITATE, adj. præceps; temerarius, præpropere; qui cæcus et præceps fertur. — *We ought to be careful, that in making despatch we be not too precipitate, cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates.* — *A pre-*******************

*cipitate or rash person, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps.*  
**PRECIPITATE, s. quod dejicitur.**  
**PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, præpropere, nimis properato.**  
**PRECIPITATION (haste), see Precipitancy: (in chemistry), liquoris subsidentia per mixturam alius liquoris.**  
**PRECISE (certain, determinate), certus, definitus: (exact, careful), diligens: (true), verus: (affected, finical), affectatus; affectatæ or nimie elegantie studiosus: (in religion), scrupulosus; nimis religiosus. — *A precise rule, norma exacta.*  
**PRECISELY (exactly), diligenter, accurate; exacte; subtiliter; ad amussim, ex-amussim. — *One cannot say precisely what is the cause of this, hujus rei causam non facile est certo dicere.* — *At such a time precisely, in ipso articulo or puncto temporis.* — *Precisely at the time, when, &c., eo ipso tempore, quo, etc.* — ¶ *(finically), affectate, molliter, muliebriter: (scrupulously), scrupulose; cum nimia religione.*  
**PRECISENESS, PRECISION, diligentia; cura, accuratio; subtilitas: (excessive), nimia et anxia diligentia, nimia concinnitatis consecratio; nimia urbanitatis consecratio.**  
**PRECIAN, rerum leviorum nimis studiosus: scrupulosus, nimis religiosus.**  
**PRECLUDE, præcludo.**  
**PRECOCIOUS, præcox (prop.); velut præcox, immature magnum, (fig.).**  
**PRECOGNITION, præcognitio, præscientia, (both unclassical).**  
**PRECONCEIVE, præsentio. — *Preconceived, præconceptus.*  
**PRECONCEPTION, præmeditatio; prænotio.**  
**PRECONTRACT, pactio antecedens.**  
**PRECURSOR, præcursor; prænuntius.**  
**PREDECESSOR, antecessor, decessor. — *Our predecessors, majores, superiores, patres.*  
**PREDESTINATE, ante destinare, prædestino.**  
**PREDESTINATION, prædestinatio (eccl.).**  
**PREDESTINARIAN, qui prædestinationem asserit.**  
**PREDETERMINED, PREDETERMINATE, ante constitutus, præstitutus, præfinitus.**  
**PREDETERMINATION, determinatio antecedens.**  
**PREDICATE, prædico.**  
**PREDICATE, s. attributio; res attributa.**  
**PREDICABLE, prædicabilis, quod prædicari potest. — ¶ *The predicables in logic, decem elementa logicæ.*  
**PREDICAMENT in logic, prædicamentum (low Lat.). — ¶ *(state or condition), status, conditio.* — *We are in the same predicament, in eodem statu sumus.*  
**PREDICATION, prædicatio.**  
**PREDICT, prædico, prænuntio.**  
**PREDICTION, vaticinium, prædictum: (as an act), prædictio, vaticinatio.**  
**PREDISPOSE, ante disponere or componere.**  
**PREDISPOSITION, ad aliq. propensio.**  
**PREDOMINATE, prævaleo.**  
**PREDOMINANCE, prævalentia; auctoritas in aliquem.**  
**PREDOMINANT, prævalens.**  
**PREELECTED, ante electus.**  
**PREEMINENCE (superiority of place), locus prior; jus præcipuum: (excellence), præstantia, excellentia: (superiority of power), principatus, priores partes, primæ partes. — *To give one the preeminence, primas (priors) partes alicui deferre.*  
**PREENGAGE, ante obligare.**  
**PREENGAGEMENT, obligatio antecedens.**  
**PREEXIST, ante esse.**  
**PREEXISTENCE, ante esse.**  
**PREEXISTENT, qui ante fuit.**  
**PREFACE, proœmium; præfatio. — *Without any preface, abrupte; ex abrupto.*  
**TO PREFACE, præfari, proœmiari.**  
**PREFATORY, ad præfationem pertinens.**  
**PREFECT, præfectus, præpositus; præses.**  
**PREFECTURE, præfectura.**  
**PREFER, antefero, præfer, præpono antepono; anteverto. — *He preferred me advantage to all other considerations, omnia sibi post putavit esse præ meo com-*******************

modo. — ¶ *To prefer or advance one*, augeo, orno, sollo; ad or in munus promovere, ad dignitatem producere, munere ornare honoribus amplificare, ad honores promovere. — ¶ *To prefer a law, legem ferre or proponere.* — *To prefer a bill against one*, accusationem contra aliquem exhibere. — *Preferred (as a charge)*, allatus, exhibitus.

**PREFERABLE**, antefendus, antependendus, præponendus, præferendus.

**PREFERABLY** to all other things, omnibus aliis rebus posthabitis.

**PREFERENCE**, partes priores or potiores. — *He that shall first advance the money, shall have the preference*, potior erit, qui prior erit ad dandum. — *To give preference to*, aliquid alteri præferre, anteferre, antepone, præponere.

**PREFERMENT**, dignitatis accessio; officium amplius; provincia mutata. — *To come to preferment*, honore or dignitate augeri. — *to great preferment*, omnia summa adipisci. — *To seek preferment*, dignitatem sibi ambire; honoribus or divitiis velificari.

**PREFIX**, præfigo (*fix before*); præpono, præscribo.

**PREGNANT**, prægnans, gravidus: (*impressio*), gravis. See *Big*.

**PREGNANTLY spoken**, apposite dictus.

**PREGNANCY**, graviditas. — *Pregnancy of wit*, ingenii acumen.

**PREJUDGE**, PREJUDICATE, præjudico.

**PREJUDICATION**, præjudicatio, præjudicium.

**PREJUDICE**, opinio præjudicata; opinio temere concepta; opinio. — *To soften a person's prejudices*, alicujus animi offensiones lenire. — *To hear a thing without prejudice*, vacuo animo aliquid audire. — ¶ (*hurt or damage*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum. — *Without prejudice to him*, salvo or integro suo jure.

**TO PREJUDICE (damage or hurt)**, alicui obesse, incommodare, detrimentum afferre, damno esse; alicuius injuriâ or damno afficere. — *Let them take care that the state be not prejudiced*, providere ne quid republica detrimenti accipiat or capiat. — ¶ *To be prejudiced*, opinione præjudicatâ duci. — *against one*, male de aliquo opinari. — *in one's favor*, bene de aliquo existimare. — *Prejudiced minds*, obstructæ mentes, *Tæ.*

**PREJUDICIAL**, incommodus, damnosus, noxius, detrimentosus.

**PRELATE**, say prelati.

**PRELATICAL**, ad prelatos pertinens.

**PRELACY**, say munus prelati; pontificatus.

**PRELIMINARY articles**, condiciones præmii loco positæ; condiciones.

**PRELIMINARY**, s. præmii, præfatio.

**PRELUDE**, prælusio.

**TO PRELUDE**, præludo.

**PRELUSIVE**, ad exordium pertinens.

**PREMATURE**, præmaturus; præcox.

**PREMATURELY**, premature.

**PREMEDITATE**, præmeditor, præcogito. — *A premeditated crime*, scelus mediatum ac cogitatum.

**PREMEDITATION**, præmeditatio.

**PREMERIT**, ante mereo.

**PREMISE**, præfari, præmisiari. — *These things being premised*, hisce rebus prædictis.

**PREMISES (things spoken of before)**, præmissa. — ¶ *Premises (lands, houses, or things belonging thereto)*, fundi, pl., prædia, pl.

**PREMIUM (reward)**, præmium.

**PREMONITION**, præmonitio.

**PREMONITORY**, ad præmonitionem pertinens.

**PREMUNIRE (in law)**, honorum confiscatio.

**PREOCCUPY**, præoccupo.

**PREOCCUPATION**, præoccupatio.

**PREORDAIN**, ante decernere or constituere.

**PREORDINATION**, PREORDINANCE, prior designatio.

**PREPARE (make ready)**, v. a. paro, præparo, apparo, apto, concinno, instruo. — *Prepared or appointed*, designatus, destinatus. — *To prepare (v. n.) for a thing*, se parare or præparare ad aliquid, accingi or se accingere ad aliquid. — *Therefore pre-*

*pare yourself, if you please, for this danger*, provide in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, *Liv.* 2, 12. — *To prepare a banquet*, convivium ornare, parare, apparare, comparare; epulas instruere. — *To prepare one's self for fight*, ad pugnam se accingere. — *To prepare for death*, de anime salute cogitare. — *To prepare victuals*, opsono, opsonor. — *To prepare a way*, viam parare or munire. — *To prepare a medicine*, medicinam parare or facere. — *To prepare for one's self (e. g. misfortune)*, sibi concitare, conflare, contrahere. — *Prepared or ready*, paratus; expeditus.

**PREPAREDNESS**, alacritas ad aliquid agendum.

**PREPARATION**, præparatio, comparatio. — *Preparations for war*, apparatus belli. — *A preparation for a journey*, viaticum, apparatus. — *To make great preparations for war both by sea and land*, bellum terrâ marique enixe instruere. — *With preparations*, præparato.

**PREPARATORY discourse**, sermo ad rem aliquam parans.

**PREPARATIVE**, PREPARATORY, s. præparatio, apparatus.

**PREPARATIVELY**, primum; per modum anticipationis.

**PREPENSE**, præmeditatus. — *Malice prepense*, malitia præmeditata.

**PREPONDERATE**, propendo; aliquid præponderare.

**PREPOSITION**, præpositio.

**PREPOSSESS**, præoccupo, præverto. — *Prepossessed*, præoccupatus, antecceptus.

**PREPOSSESSION**, præoccupatio. See *Prejudice*.

**PREPOSTEROUS**, præposterus, perversus, inconditus, ineptus, insulsus.

**PREPOSTEROUSLY**, prepostere, perverse, incondite, inepte. — *To place preposterously*, confundo, misceo.

**PREPUCE**, præputium.

**PREREQUISITE**, ante necessarius.

**PREROGATIVE**, præcipuum jus; privilegium; prærogativa.

**PRESAGE**, præsigitio, præsagium, augurium; omen.

**TO PRESAGE**, præsigio, portendo, ominor. — *Presaging (full of presages)*, præsagus, sagax, præsentiens.

**PRESBYTER**, presbyter.

**PRESBYTERY**, consilium or corpus presbyterorum; presbyteri.

**PRESBYTERIAN**, s. say presbyterianus, Calvinista.

**PRESCIENT**, PRESCIOUS, præscius.

**PRESCIENCE**, præscientia (*late Lat.*).

**PRESCRIBE**, præscribo, præstito: (*of a physician*), remedium alicui præcipere or præscribere. — *To prescribe bounds or limits*, terminos ponere or figere. — *But see Bound.*

**PRESCRIBING**, PRESCRIPTION, præscriptio; præscriptum.

**PRESCRIPT (form)**, formula, præscriptum.

**PRESENT**, adj. præsens; præsentaneus, instans: (*at hand*), præsto. — *Present money*, pecunia numerata. — *To be present*, adsum, adsto. — *It is here present*, in medio est res. — *Thou art present before mine eyes*, mihi ante oculos versaris. — *At present*, hoc tempore, in præsentia; in præsentia, in hoc tempore, (*in these unfortunate circumstances*). — *For the present*, in præsens. — ¶ *By these presents*, per has literas. — *To whom these presents shall come*, ad quos hæc literæ pervenerint.

**TO PRESENT himself before one**, compareo; se coram aliquo sistere; in alicujus conspectum venire. — *To present one's naked breast*, nudum pectus præstare. — *To present battle*, ad prælium provocare, ad certamen irritare. — *To present one to a court for some fault*, de aliquo apud iudices queri. — ¶ *To present with a thing*, see to make a Present. — *Presented*, oblati, collatus. — *To present to a living or benefice*, beneficium ecclesiasticum alicui offerre, donare, largiri. — *Presented to a living*, ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatus.

**PRESENT**, s. donum, munus. — *A small present*, munusculum. — *A present of wine*, honorarium vini. — *To make a present to one*, or make one a present of a thing, alicui rem aliquam or aliquid

re aliquâ donare; aliquid alicui de ferre. — *Alexion made me a handsome present*, Alexion opipare me muneratus est.

**PRESENCE (a being present)**, præsentia: (*air or mien*), oris or formæ species; corporis dignitas: (*look*), aspectus, vultus. — *In one's presence*, aliquid præsentem; coram aliquo. — *In presence*, coram; in conspectu. — *A man of a comely presence*, dignâ vlr specie, homo ad aspectum oracularus. — *To have presence of mind*, præsentia animo esse. — *Presence of mind*, præsentia, animus præsens. — *He has good presence of mind*, præsentis animi consilio utitur.

**PRESENTATION of a prayer**, precatio: (*introduction*), sometimes aditus conveniendi. — *A presentation by a patron*, ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatio.

**PRESENTEE**, qui ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatur.

**PRESENTER**, qui beneficium ecclesiasticum in aliquem confert.

**PRESENTING**, collatio.

**PRESENTLY**, nunc, jam; extemplo, confestim, mox, statim, illico, actutum.

**PRESENTMENT**, in jus citatio, libellus accusatorius.

**PRESENTIMENT**, præsentio; animi divinatio.

**PRESERVE**, servo, conservo; tueor, tutor, alicui a malo defendere, ab aliquo malum propulsare: (*hold to*), teneo, servo. — *To preserve from*, eripio, libero. — *To preserve in health*, sospito. — *To preserve plums, pears, &c.*, saccharo mala, pira, etc. condire. — *Preserved in health*, sospes. — *Preserved fruits*, fructus conditanei.

**PRESERVATIVE against poison**, antidotum, alexipharmacum.

**PRESERVER**, custos, conservator, protector, defensor. — *It is a great preserver of health*, plurimum ad sanitatem confert. — *A preserver of fruits*, qui poma condit.

**PRESERVING**, PRESERVATION, conservatio; tutela, custodia; salus.

**PRESERVES**, s. fructus conditanei; salgama.

**PRESIDE (be president) over**, præsideo, præsum, præfectum esse.

**PRESIDENCY**, præfectura.

**PRESIDENT**, præses; princeps; rector.

**PRESS**, prelo; torcular; tormentum (*for clothes*). — *for keeping clothes*, armarium. — *for keeping books*, pluteus; capsula or cista libraria. — *A printing-press*, prelo (typographicum). — *A rolling-press*, prelo versatile. — *To be in the press*, sub prelo esse, prelo subjici. — *To correct the press*, menda typographica emendare. — *To work at press*, prelo typographico laborare or exerceri. — *Press-money*, auctoramentum. — *A pressman*, vectarius. — *A press-room*, torcularium. — ¶ *A press of people*, turba densa, conferta multitudo.

**TO PRESS (with a press)**, premere (prelo, tormento, ponderibus): (*squeeze, &c.*), premo, elido. — *To press down*, deprimo. — *To press out*, exprimo. — *To press together*, coarcto, comprimo. — *Pressed down*, depressus, oppressus. — *upon*, ingestus. — *To press forward*, contendere, annitor. — *To press or urge one*, alicui instare; alicuius urgere or flagitare. — *Pressed or urged to do a thing*, efflagitatus. — *To press soldiers*, milites extrahere, milites invitos conscribere; sailors, nautas vi comparare, nautas extrahere. — *Whom the fear of being pressed for soldiers had driven into such coverts*, quos sacramenti metus ad hujusmodi latebras compulsisset, *Suet.*

**PRESSING**, pressus, pressura. — *A pressing down*, depressio. — *A pressing together*, compressio, coarctatio. — *A light pressing together*, compressiuncula. — *A pressing-iron*, ferramentum pressorium. — ¶ *A pressing of soldiers*, conquisitio militum.

**PRESSURE**, pressura; vis. — *A great pressure*, angor, angustia, ærumna.

**PRESUME (be presumptuous)**, præfido; audeo; sibi nimis confidere, sibi nimium tribuere or arrogare: (*hope*), spero: (*suppose*), reor, conjicio. — *Having presumed*, ausus.

**PRESUMPTION (arrogance)**, arrogantia, au-

dacia; confidentia: (conjecture), conjectura; suspicio; argumentum.  
**PRESUMPTIVE** heir, cui jus est proximum ad hereditatem; heres proximus.  
**PRESUMPTUOUS**, arrogans, confidens, præfidens, auidax, insolens.  
**PRESUMPTUOUSLY**, insolenter, arroganter, audacter.  
**PRESUMPTUOUSNESS**, arrogantia, audacia.  
**PRESUPPOSE**, ante statuere, incertum aliquid pro vero admittere; pono.  
**PRESUPPOSAL**, **PRESUPPOSITION**, sumptio; conjectura.  
**PRETEND**, simulo, assimulo; dictito; prætendo, obtendo; præ se ferre. — *Who, when they are most intent upon cheating, pretend to be most honest men, qui, cum maxime fallunt, id agunt ut viri boni videantur.* — *They pretend one thing, and do another, olera spectant, lardum tollunt.* — *Pretended, simulatus, fictus.* — *Pretending or alleging, causatus.*  
**PRETENCE**, **PRETEXT**, causa, nomen, præscriptio, simulatio, species, titulus; color; latebra. — *Being invited out on pretence of a conference, simulato colloquio invitatus, Flor.* — || See *Cloak*.  
**PRETENDER** (feigner), simulator. — *He was a mighty pretender to modesty, simulavit et ipse inire modestiam, Suet.* — || (candidate), candidatus, competitor.  
**PRETENDINGLY**, sub prætextu.  
**PRETENSION** (claim), postulatio: (design), consilium: (hope), spes. — *To make good one's pretensions, promissa præstare.*  
**PRETERIMPERFECT**, tempus imperfectum.  
**PRETERIT**, tempus præteritum.  
**PRETERMIT**, prætermitto, omitto.  
**PRETERMISSION**, prætermissio, omissio.  
**PRETERNATURAL**, a naturâ discrepans.  
**PRETERNATURALLY**, contra or præter naturam.  
**PRETERPERFECT**, -PLUPERFECT. See *Perfect*, &c.  
**PRETEXT**. See *Pretence*.  
**PRETOR**, prætor.  
**PRETORIAN**, prætorianus.  
**PRETTY** (handsome), bellus, concinnus, scitus, speciosus. — *A very pretty girl, puella satis bella.* — *In earnest he is a pretty fellow, extra jocum homo bellus est.* — *Very pretty, perelegans.* — *Somewhat pretty, scitulus.* — || *Pretty (merry), lepidus, facetus.* — || *Pretty (somewhat) is commonly expressed by a comparative or diminutive; or by aliquanto with a compar. ; also by bene.* — *We are pretty saving, aliquanto ad rem attentiores sumus.* — *Pretty rich, bene numatus.* — *Pretty early, bene mane.* — *Pretty (considerable), satis magnus; festivus.* — *A pretty while, aliquamdiu.* — *A pretty sum, satis magna pecunia.*  
**PRETTILY**, bene, scite, venuste, belle, concinne. — *Very prettily, pereleganter.*  
**PRETTINESS**, elegantia; forma; venustas, concinnitas.  
**PREVAILE** (to be in force), valeo, prevaleo, polleo. — *So far did the error prevail, that, &c., tantum valuit error, ut, &c.* — *The distemper prevails, morbus crescit or augetur.* — *To prevail by entreaty, impetro, exoro.* — *Let me prevail with you, sine te exorem.* — *To prevail over, supero, vinco, evinco.* — *Prevailed upon, evictus.* — *To be prevailed upon by entreaties, precibus flecti, Liv.* — *Prevailing much, efficax.* — *A prevailing opinion, opinio vulgata, omnium opinio.*  
**PREVALENCY**, **PREVALENCY** (efficacy, force), efficacia, vis. — *So much prevalency has poverty against insolent riches, tantum virtutis paupertas adversus insolentes divitias habet, Just.*  
**PREVALENT**, valens, prævalens; vulgaris, pervagatus, communis.  
**PREVALENTLY**, efficaciter.  
**PREVARICATE** (in law), prævaricor, colludo. — *A prevaricating fellow, homo vafer, versutus, subdolos, versipellis.* — *speech, sermo fictus or simulatus; ambages, pl.*  
**PREVARICATING**, **PREVARICATION**, prævaricatio, collusio.  
**PREVARICATOR**, prævaricator.  
**PREVENT**, cavere or præcavere aliquid or ne, etc.; prohibere, ne, etc.: (for the

old sense of anticipate, see that word). — *May God prevent it, dii meliora; ne id Deus sinat.* — *I shall take care to prevent it, ne accidat providebo.* — *Which to prevent, quod ne fiat.* — *You should have prevented it, id præcavisse oportuit.* — *Cicero prevented Catiline's designs, Catilinæ consiliis occurrit atque obstitit Cicero.* — *To prevent the utter ruin of one's country, intersecioni patriæ obviam ire.* — *God prevent my fear, dii fallant metum, Sen. Med. 390.*  
**PREVENTION**, cautio.  
**PREVENTIVE**, medicamentum, remedium, alexipharmacum.  
**PREVIOUS**, antecedens; prior; ante actus; præteritus; sometimes pristinus.  
**PREVIOUSLY**, prius; ante. — *Previously to, ante with accus.; antequam with verbs.*  
**PREY**, s. præda; raptum. — *Beasts or birds of prey, bestiæ or aves-rapaces.* — *Of or belonging to prey, prædabundus, prædatorius.*  
**To PREY upon**, prædam facere ab aliquo, prædam capere de aliquo: vasto, populo: absumo, consumo.  
**PREYER**, prædator, spoliator; prædo.  
**PREYING on**, prædatio.  
**PRICE**, pretium. — *I will give you your price, quanti est sumito.* — *They gave a mighty price for them, immenso parabant pretio.* — *Corn is at a high price, annona cara est.* — *By opening the public granaries he brought down the price of corn, levavit apertis horreis pretia frugum, Tac.* — *A reasonable price, optima ratio.* — *An under price, pretium justo minus.* — *To ask a price (as a buyer), ex aliquo mercis pretium or quanti aliquid veneat, percunctari: (as the seller), indico.* — *They ask dear, indicant caro.* — *To bear a price, vigeo.* — *They bear a great price, pretium habent, eorum pretia vigent.* — *They bear no price, villi venduntur.* — *To set a price, merces indicare or destinare; mercibus pretium imponere, statuere, facere.* — *He ordered that a market-price should be set upon all manner of provisions yearly, by the senate, annonam macelli senatûs arbitrato quotannis temperandam censuit, Suet.* — *To offer a price, liceor, liciter.* — *To bring down the price of corn, annonam levare or laxare.* — *To raise the price, pretium augere; annonam accendere, flagellare, vexare, incendere.* — *Become of small price, vilescio.* — *Corn bears no price, non habet pretium annona.* — *Brought to less price, vilis.* — *Grown of higher price, pretio auctus, carior factus.* — *Of no price, nihili, nullius pretii.* — *Of what price? quanti? — At what price does he set his house? quanti destinât ædes? — Of so great a price, tanti.* — *At that price, tantidem.* — *At so little a price, tantulo.* — *At a great price, magno, care.* — *For a little price, minimo.*  
**PRICK**, v. pungo, compungo. — *To prick a horse (in shoeing), teneram equinæ ungulæ partem fodicare.* — *To prick again, repungo.* — *To prick (as the king's sheriff), designo.* — *To prick notes in music-books, musicas notas recte depingere.* — *To prick forward (v. a.), incito, concito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo.* — *To prick or broach a cask of wine, dolum vini relinere.* — *Pricked or soured wine, vinum subacidum.*  
**PRICK**, s. punctum, punctus; punctio. — *A prick or goad, aculeus.* — *A prick or pricking, punctus, punctura.* — *A prick with a pin or needle, punctiuncula.* — *A prick of conscience, conscientiæ stimulus or morsus.*  
**PRICKER**, qui pungit. — *Pricker forward, stimulator, stimulatix, instigatrix.* — *A pricker (among huntsmen), venator, agitator.* — *A pricker used by joiners, subula quadrata.*  
**PRICKET**, hinnulus bimus. — || *The herb pricklet, vermicularis minor.*  
**PRICKING**, punctio. — *A pricking forward, incitatio, concitatio, instigatio.*  
**PRICKLE**, sentis, spina; aculeus.  
**PRICKLY**, aculeatus, spinosus.  
**PRIDE**, superbia, spiritus; insolentia; arrogantia; fastidium; fastus. — *To take pride in a thing, propter aliquid gloriari or se jactare.* — *To bring down a person's pride, alicujus superbiam fran-*

gere or contundere, arrogantiam coherere or reprimere. — *Pompey, the pride of the empire, Pompeius, decus imperii.* — *Corinth, the pride of Greece, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen.* — *The pride of her sex, inter omnes feminas prima gloria.*  
**To PRIDE one's self on**, aliqua re inflatum esse; in or de aliqua re gloriari.  
**PRIEST**, sacerdos; flamen (of a particular god). — *An arch-priest or chief priest, maximus sacerdos.* — *A little or sorry priest, sacrificulus.* — *To make a priest, sacerdotem consecrare.* — *To be made a priest, sacerdotium inire.* — *To degrade a priest, alicquem sacerdotii dignitate cum ignominia spoliare.* — *Priest-ridden, sacerdotibus nimis addictus.*  
**PRIESTHOOD**, sacerdotium.  
**PRIESTLY**, sacerdotialis.  
**PRIG**, homo nimis elegantie studiosus; trossulus.  
**PRILL**, rhombus.  
**PRIM**, elegantie nimis studiosus.  
**PRIMARY**, **PRIMAL**, primus, primarius, primitivus.  
**PRIMARILY**, primitivus.  
**PRIMATE**, ecclesiasticorum princeps.  
**PRIMACY**, principatus; archiepiscopatus primus.  
**PRIME** (chief), primus, primarius, præcipuus, princeps. — *Prime or chief men, primores, proceres.* — *Prime cost, primum pretium.*  
**PRIME**, s. (one of the canonical hours), prima hora precum. — || *To be in his prime, ætate florere, integrâ ætate esse.* — *The prime of the moon, prima luna.* — *In his prime, juvenis; ætate juvenili or florente.*  
**To PRIME a gun**, pulverem pyrium receptaculo inmittere. — *To prime in painting, primum colorem inducere.*  
**PRIMELY**, præcipue, potissimum.  
**PRIMER**, liber primarius or elementarius.  
**PRIMEVAL**, prisca, antiquissimus, perantiquus.  
**PRIMITIAL**, primitivus.  
**PRIMITIVE** (very ancient), prisca, antiquissimus: (original), primus, principalis; nativus. — *A primitive word, verbum prinitivum (Gromm.).*  
**PRIMITIVELY**, primo; principio; primitus  
**PRIMOGENIAL**, primigenius.  
**PRIMOGENITURE**. See *Birthright*.  
**PRIMORDIAL**, **PRIMORDIATE**, ad primum pertinens.  
**PRIMORDIAL**, s. origo, primumordium.  
**PRIMROSE**, primula veris (L.).  
**PRINCE**, princeps; rex: — *puer or adolescens regius; principis filius, regis filius.*  
**PRINCESS**, princeps; virgo regia; filia principis or regia.  
**PRINCEDOM**, **PRINCIPALITY**, terræ principales. — || (the dignity), dignitas principalis.  
**PRINCELY**, principalis, regius: (like a prince), regalis; magnificus, lautissimus.  
**PRINCELY**, adv. regie; regio more; regaliter; magnifice.  
**PRINCIPAL**, præcipuus, princeps, etc. (See *Chief*). — *A principal actor, auctor, dux, coryphæus, capit.*  
**PRINCIPAL**, s. præses, rector; præcipuus. — *A principal of a university, academiæ rector.* — *of an academy, gymnasii rector.* — *of a school, scholæ rector, protodidascalus.* — || *The principal (of money borrowed), sors, caput, summa.*  
**PRINCIPALLY**, præcipue, maxime, potissimum.  
**PRINCIPALITY**. See *Princedom*.  
**PRINCIPLE** (original), principium, origo: (opinion or sentiment), sententia, sensus, opinio. — *The principles of an art, artis rudimenta or prima elementa.* — *A principle in philosophy, effatum, decretum.* — *To teach one the principles, animum alicujus doctrinâ imbueri; elementa cujusvis rei alicquem docere.* — *Principles of action, movendi or motus principium; motionis incitamentum.*  
**PRINCIPLED**. — *Well or ill principled, bonis or malis opinionibus imbutus.*  
**PRINK** (dress) up, orno, exorno. — *They spend the whole day in prinking themselves up, dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est*

**PRINT**, v. *imprimo*. — ¶ *To print a book*, *librum typis or literarum formis describere or exscribere*: (*linca*), *linca formis pingere*.  
**PRINT** (*mark*), *s. nota*; *vestigium (of the foot; trace)*; *impressio (act of printing)*. — *A print (picture)*, *imago sculpta*. — *To set a print on a person or thing*, *notam alicui or alicui rei inurere*. — ¶ *To appear in print (of the book)*, *edi, prodi*; (*of the author*), *auctorem esse scripti typis mandati or libri publici juris facti*. — *This book is out of print*, *omnia exemplaria hujus libri vendita sunt*. — ¶ *Prints (newspapers)*, *acta (diurna or publica)*.  
**PRINTER**, *typographus*. — *A printer's press*, *prelum typographicum*.  
**PRINTING**, *ars typographica*. — ¶ *A printing*, *impressio*. — *A printing-house*, *officina typographica*.  
**PRINTLESS**, *sine ullo vestigio*.  
**PRIOR** *to, prior*; *ante*.  
**PRIORITY**, *principatus*; *partes priores or primæ*. — *To yield one the priority*, *priores partes alicui dare or concedere*.  
**PRIOR**, *subst. prior*; *cœnobii antistes*.  
**PRIOR**, *cœnobii æstistita or magistra*.  
**PRIORY**, *cœnobiium*.  
**PRISM**, *prisma*.  
**PRISMATIC**, *prismaticus*.  
**PRISMATICALLY**, *in modum prismatis*.  
**PRISON**, *carcer, custodia*; *ergastulium*. — *To be in prison*, *in carcere or vinculis esse*; *in custodia esse, haberi, servari*; *custodiã teneri*. — *In the common prison*, *in vinculis publicis, C. Nep. Cim. 1.* — *To throw into or commit to prison*, *in carcerem or vincula conjicere*; *in custodiam dare*; *vinculis mandare*. — *To conduct or convey one to prison*, *aliquem in carcerem ducere or deducere*. — *To deliver one out of prison*, *e vinculis aliquem eximere, liberare, laxare, eripere, emittere, educere*. — *To break prison*, *vincula carceris rumpere*.  
**PRISONER**, *captus*; *comprehensus*. — *of war*, *captivus*; *bello captus*. — *To take prisoner*, *bello or certamine capere*. — *A close prisoner*, *arctã custodiã vincitus*.  
**PRISTINE**, *pristinus, antiquus*.  
**PRIVATE**, *privatus, secretus, arcanus, abditus, clandestinus*. — *A private person*, (*homo*) *privatus*.  
**PRIVATELY** (*in private*), *privatim, clam, clanculum, secreto*; *clandestino*.  
**PRIVACY** (*a place of privacy*), *recessus, secessus*: (*a keeping of counsel*), *taciturnitas, silentium*.  
**PRIVATEER**, *navis prædatoria*.  
**PRIVATION**, *privatio*.  
**PRIVATIVE**, *privativus*.  
**PRIVET**, *ligustrum*.  
**PRIVILEGE**, *privilegium, immunitas*; *prærogativa*; *beneficium*. — *To grant one a privilege*, *aliquem ab aliqñ re immunem facere*; *alicui immunitatem dare*. — *To have privilege*, *habere immunitatem*.  
**PRIVILEGED**, *exemptus, immunis*; *privilegio donatus or munitus*. — *A privileged place*, *perflugium, refugium*.  
**PRIVY** (*secret*), *arcanus, clandestinus, occultus, secretus*. — *The privy council*, *consilium regis secretus*. — *The privy parts*, *verenda*. — ¶ *Privy to a thing*, *conscius, particeps, affinis*; *testis*.  
**PRIVY**, *s. sella familiarica*; *forica (public)*.  
**PRIVELY**, *occulte, abscondite, clam, clanculum, clandestino, privatim, secreto*.  
**PRIVY**, *conscientia*. — *Without my privacy*, *clam me*; *me inscio or insciente*.  
**PRIZE**, *s. palma, victoriæ præmium*. — *Who made parties to gain the prize for the actors*, *qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut.* — *To give one the prize*, *prias alicui deferre*. — *To bear or carry away the prize*, *palmam referre, reportare*; *pretium certaminis ferre*. — ¶ (*plunder*), *præda*: (*a captured ship*), *navis capta or intercepta*. — ¶ (*trial of skill at weapons*), *certamen*. — *To fight or play a prize*, *in certamen descendere*; *certamen inire or conserere*. — *A prize-fighter*, *qui in publico certamen conserit*.  
**TO PRIZE** *or value*, *æstimo*. — *highly or very much*, *magni or plurimi æstimare, plurimi facere*.  
**PRIZER**, *æstimator*.  
**PRIZING**, *æstimatio*.  
**PROBABLE**, *probabilis, verisimilis, credibilis*.

**PROBABILITY**, *probabilitas, verisimilitudo*.  
**PROBABLY**, *probabiliter*.  
**PROBATE** *of wills*, *probatio testamentorum*.  
**PROBATION**, *probatio*. — *Of a learner*, *discipuli examinatio*.  
**PROBATIONARY**, *ad probationem or examinationem pertinens*.  
**PROBATIONER**, *novitius, tiro*.  
**PROBATIONERSHIP**, *tirocinium*.  
**PROBE**, *instrumentum ad vulnera exploranda accommodatum*.  
**TO PROBE** *a wound*, *vulnus explorare or tentare*.  
**PROBITY**, *probitas, virtus*.  
**PROBLEM**, *questio, problema*.  
**PROBLEMATIC**, *incertus, dubius*.  
**PROBLEMATICALLY**, *obscure, ambigue, incerte*.  
**PROCEED** (*go forward*), *pergo, procedo, progredior*. — *To proceed or make a progress in learning*, *in doctrinã proficere or profectum facere*. — *To proceed or spring from a thing*, *provenio, exorior, enascor, mano*. — *Proceeded or sprung from*, *exortus, natus, enatus, prognatus*. — *To proceed doctor*, *doctoris gradum capessere or suscipere*. — *To proceed against one at law*, *aliquem in jus vocare, lite persequi*.  
**PROCEEDING**, *processus, progressus*; *progressio*. — ¶ *Proceedings or transactions*, *res gestæ; actionum series*. — *at law*, *controversiæ judiciariæ*.  
**PROCEDURE** (*train*), *ordo, series, continuatio, connexio*.  
**PROCESS**, *processus*. — *in law*, *formula, actio, lis, dica*. — *To bring (or enter) a process against one*, *dicam alicui scribere or impingere*; *litem alicui tendere or inferre*; *aliquem in jus vocare or lite persequi*. — *To serve one with a process*, *or serve a process upon one (as an officer)*, *aliquem comprehendere*; *manum alicui injicere, manus in aliquem injicere*; *aliquem in jus trahere or rapere*. — *To lose one's process*, *causam amittere, litem perdere, causã cadere*; *in judicio superari*. — *In process of time*, *tempore procedente, progressu temporis*.  
**PROCESSION** (*solemn march*), *pompa*. — *Funeral procession*, *exsequiæ funeris*; *pompa funebris (with show)*. — *A procession among the Roman Catholics*, *sacra commota*. — *A solemn procession for a thanksgiving*, *agmen sollemne instructo ordine gratulantium*. — *The procession on Holy Thursday*, *ambarvalia, perambulatio ambarvalis*.  
**PROCLAIM**, *proclamo, clamo*; *declaro, pronuntio, promulgo, edico, prædico, denuntio*; *edicto notum facere or promulgare*. — *To proclaim peace*, *pacem edicto promulgare or sancire*. — *Proclaimed, inductus, promulgatus, denuntiat*.  
**PROCLAIMER**, *præco, proclamator*.  
**PROCLAMATION**, *proclamatio, pronuntiatio*; *edictum*.  
**PROCONSUL**, *proconsul*; *pro console*. — *Of a proconsul*, *proconsularis*.  
**PROCONSULSHIP**, *proconsulatus*.  
**PROCRASTINATE**, *differo*; *procrastino*; *diem ex die ducere*.  
**PROCRASTINATION**, *dilatatio*; *procrastinatio*; *mora*.  
**PROCREATE**, *procreo, gigno*.  
**PROCREATING**, *procreatio, procreatio, generatio*.  
**PROCREATIVENESS**, *vis procreatrix*.  
**PROCREATOR**, *procreator, genitor*.  
**PROCTOR**, *PROCURATOR*, *procurator*; *qui alicujus negotia procurat*; *cognitor, ediclus*. — *The proctors of the clergy*, *conventus ecclesiastici procuratores*.  
**TO PROCTOR**, *procuro*.  
**PROCTORSHIP**, *procuratoris inunus or dignitas*; *cognitura, Suet.*  
**PROCURE** (*get*), *paro, comparo, concilio*; *acquiri, conficio, efficio, consequor, contraho*: (*to cause*), *fascio*; *procreo*. — *Friends are procured by good offices and fidelity*, *amici officio et fide paruntur, Sall.* — *To procure or stir up a war*, *bellum conficere, excitare, movere*.  
**PROCURABLE**, *quod comparari potest*.  
**PROCURING**, *PROCUREMENT*, *comparatio, conciliatio*.  
**PROCURER** (*one who procures*), *conciliator*: (*pimp*), *leno*.

**PRODIGAL**, *effusus, profusus, prodigus, sumptuosus*. — *in giving*, *in largitione effusor or profusor*.  
**PRODICAL**, *subst. nepos, ganeo, prodigus, perditus, effusus, luxuriosus*. — *To play the prodigal or spendthrift*, *luxurior, profundo*; *rem familiarem prodigere, profundere, effundere*.  
**PRODIGALLY**, *prodige, effuse*; *sumptuose*. — *To spend prodigally*, *prodigo, effundo*; *prodige or effuse vivere*.  
**PRODIGALITY**, *effusio, prodigentia*; *largitio*.  
**PRODIGY**, *prodigium, portentum, ostentum*.  
**PRODIGIOUS** (*monstrous*), *prodigiosus, portentosus, mirus*: (*extraordinary*), *ingens, immanis*; *admirabilis*; *or by the superl.* — *A prodigious scholar*, *doctissimus*. — *Prodigious avarice*, *profunda avaritia*.  
**PRODIGIOUSLY**, *prodigiose*; *stupendum in modum*; *valde*; *vehementer*; *or a superl.* — *rich*, *ditissimus*. — *great*, *ingens*; *vastus*.  
**PRODUCE** (*bring forth*), *produco*; *procreo, gigno*; *fundo*; *fructum edere*. (But see *Bring*.) — *To produce (exhibit)*, *in medium proferre or producere*. — *To produce an author, witnesses, &c.*, *auctorem, testes, etc. producere*. — *To produce writings, tabulas proferre or exhibere*. — *The writings are ready to be produced*, *tabulæ sunt in medio*. — *To be produced (be brought forth, spring)*, *provenio, nascor, orior*. — *Produced*, *natus, genitus, ortus, editus, creatus, procreatus*.  
**PRODUCER**, *qui producit or gignit*.  
**PRODUCIBLE**, *qui produci potest or proferri in medium*.  
**PRODUCING**, *productio*.  
**PRODUCT**, *PRODUCE*, *fructus*; *commodum, emolumentum*: (*amount of money*), *summa*. — *The product of the fancy or brain*, *ingenii opus, fetus, monumentum*. — ¶ *Product of factors*, *summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est*.  
**PRODUCTION**, *opus*. — *Productions of the soil*, *quæ terra parit*; *terræ fruges*. — *The noble productions of the mind*, *like the mind itself, are immortal*, *ingenii egregia facinora, sicuti anima, immortalia sunt*. — *The production of animals*, *animalium procreatio, generatio, progeneratio*. — *of plants*, *germinatio*. — *of young sprigs*, *fruticatio*.  
**PRODUCTIVE** (*fertile, &c.*), *fecundus, fertilis*. — *Productive of, quod creat, concitat, etc. aliquid*; *ex quo aliquid exoritur*.  
**POEM**, *proœmium, præfatio, prologus*; *principium*. — *To make a poem*, *proœmiari, præfari*.  
**PROFANE**, *profanus*; *nefastus*.  
**TO PROFANE**, *profano, violo, conscelero*.  
**PROFANATION**, *rei sacræ profanatio*.  
**PROFANELY**, *impie, improbe*.  
**PROFANER**, *violator*; *impius, improbus*.  
**PROFANENESS**, *impietas*.  
**PROFESS** (*acknowledge or own*), *profiteor*: (*practise*), *exerceo, factio*: (*protest*), *assevero, affirmo*. — *Professed, professus, exercitatus*; *simulatus (pretended)*. — *A professed enemy*, *hostis apertus or declaratus*.  
**PROFESSLEDY**, *ex professo*.  
**PROFESSION** (*acknowledgment*), *professio*: (*trade or calling*), *ars, quæstus*; *disciplina*: (*way of living*), *vite genus or institutum*: (*protestation*), *asseveratio*; *affirmatio*.  
**PROFESSIONAL**, *ad vitæ institutum pertinens*.  
**PROFESSOR**, *professor*. — *Of a professor*, *professorius*.  
**PROFESSORSHIP**, *professoris munus or dignitas*.  
**PROFFER** (*attempt*), *v. tento, attento, conor*; *periculum facere*: (*propose*), *propono, offero*. — *Proffered service stinks*, *ultra delatum obsequium plerumque ingratum est*.  
**PROFFER** (*attempt*), *s. conatus*. — *A proffer or thing proposed*, *conditio proposita or oblata*.  
**PROFFERER**, *qui proponit or offert*.  
**PROFICIENT**, *progressus faciens*; *qui multum profecit in aliqua re*.  
**PROFICIENCY**, *progressus, progressio, processus*. — *To make a proficiency in an art*, *in arte aliqua proficere, progredi, progressus or profectum facere*.  
**PROFILE**, *facies obliqua*; *imago obliqua*.

**PROFIT**, commodum, em lumentum, lu-  
crum, quæstus, compendium, profectus,  
fructus, utilitas. — *He neglected his own  
profit, omisit suas utilitates. — He makes  
great profit thereby, multum utilitatis ex  
eâ re percipit. — If it were for our profit,  
si ex usu esset nostro. — He made great  
profit by your ignorance, ignoratione tuâ  
mirum in modum abusus est. — A place  
(office) of profit, munus quæstuosum. —  
Profit of land, prædiorum fructus or  
reditus. — To bring in profit, quæstui or  
quæstuosum esse. — To take all the profits  
of a thing, perfrui. — To spend his profit,  
quæstum conterere or prodigere. —  
To do all for profit, quæstui servire. —  
To account as profit, in lucro deputare or  
ponere.*  
**To PROFIT**, proficere, promovere, prosum;  
(serve), commodo. — *Profited, progres-  
sus, proventus. — To profit in learning,  
progressus in studiis facere. — To profit  
(or get advantage) by, lucrifacere, quæstum  
facere.*  
**PROFITABLE**, commodus, fructuosus, fru-  
gifer, lucrosus, utilis; aptus, conducibilis;  
felix, quæstuosus. — *It is profitable,  
conducit, expedit, confert. — Very profit-  
able, perutilis. — This method of gain is  
now by much the most profitable, is quæstus  
nunc est multo uberimus, Ter.*  
**PROFITABLENESS**, utilitas.  
**PROFITABLY**, commode, utiliter.  
**PROFITING**, progressus, processus, profec-  
tus, progressio.  
**PROFITLESS**, incommodus, infructuosus.  
**PROFLIGATE**, profugatus, perditus, sce-  
leratus, vitiosus, flagitiosus.  
**PROFLIGACY**, animus perditus; perdita  
nequitia; vitiositas; pravitas, improbitas.  
**PROFOUND**, profundus, altus: summus:  
subtilis. — *A profound scholar, doctissimus,  
omni genere doctrinæ excultus or  
politus. — Profound wisdom, summa sapientia.*  
**PROFOUNDLY**, profunde, alte; subtiliter.  
**PROFOUNDNESS**, PROFUNDITY, profunditas,  
altitudo.  
**PROFUSE**, profusus, effusus, prodigus.  
— *A profuse spender, nepos, nepos perditus  
ac profusus.*  
**PROFUSELY**, profuse, effuse.  
**PROFUSENESS**, PROFUSION, profusio, effusio;  
prodigantia.  
**PROGENITOR**, avus; generis auctor;  
unus majorum.  
**PROGENY** (brood), fetus, suboles, progenies,  
proles: (children, descendants), liberi;  
progenies; stirps; posterii; genus.  
**PROGNOSTIC**, presagium; prognosticum.  
**To PROGNOSTICATE**, hariolari, aliquid portendere  
or præsignificare; ex prognosticis prædicere.  
— *Prognosticated, prædictus, præsignificatus.*  
**PROGNOSTICATOR**, hariolus, astrologus; augur.  
**PROGNOSTICATING**, -TION, prædictio.  
**PROGRESS**, PROGRESSION, progressus,  
processus, progressio, profectus. — *A  
progress or journey, iter, circuitus. —  
To make a good progress in learning, dis-  
cendo multum proficere.*  
**PROGRESSIVELY**, ad modum progressionis.  
**PROHIBIT**, prohibeo, interdicto, veto.  
**PROHIBITION**, PROHIBITING, prohibitio, in-  
hibitio, impeditio; interdictum.  
**PROJECT** (plan), v. (in mente or in animo)  
agitare; cogito; noli, machinor; paro;  
excogito. — *To project or stand out,  
emineo, exsto; projectum esse, prosilio,  
procuro. — To project, delineo.*  
**PROJECT**, s. consilium; ceptum, inceptum;  
propositum; cogitata; institutum. — *In  
the mean time he was carrying on  
several projects at Rome, interea Romæ  
multa simul moliri, Sall.*  
**PROJECTOR**, molitor, designator, machinator.  
**PROJECTILE**, vi impulsus.  
**PROJECTING**, designatio.  
**PROJECTIVE** force, vis impellens.  
**PROJECTION**, PROJECTURE, projectura;  
prominentia, eminentia; procursus,  
excursus.  
**PROLEPSIS**, præoccupatio, prænotio,  
prolepsis.  
**PROLETARIAN**, proletarius, vilis.

**PROLIFIC**, fecundus.  
**PROLIX**, longus, verbosus.  
**PROLIXLY**, multis verbis, verbose.  
**PROLIXITY**, verbositas; oratio longa; am-  
bages.  
**PROLOCUTOR**, prolocutor.  
**PROLOGUE**, prologus; proœminum, præ-  
fatio. — *To make a prologue, proœmiari,  
præfari.*  
**PROLONG**, protraho, produco, deduco;  
porrigo, extendo, prolatio. — *Whose busi-  
ness it is to prolong the war, quibus ope-  
ræ est trahere bellum. — The affair was  
prolonged by our adversaries by divers  
cavils, res ab adversariis nostris extrac-  
ta est variis calumniis, Cic. — To pro-  
long one's life, vitam producere or pro-  
rogare. — To prolong from day to day,  
diem ex die ducere, diem ex die prola-  
tare. — Prolonged, protractus, etc., pro-  
latins.*  
**PROLONGATION**, PROLONGING, prolatio, di-  
latio.  
**PROMINENT**, prominens, exstans, emi-  
nens.  
**PROMINENCE**, prominentia, projectura.  
**PROMISCUOUS**, promiscuus.  
**PROMISCUOUSLY**, promiscue; sine discrimi-  
ne.  
**PROMISE**, s. promissum, pollicitum; promissio,  
pollicitatio; fides; sponsio. — *To pay  
money, stipulatio numaria. — To make  
large promises, alicui magnifice or  
prolixè promittere; alicui magnis  
pollicitationibus sollicitare. — To break  
promise, fidem violare or fallere. — To  
keep promise, fidem servare, præstare;  
promissis manere, stare, satisfacere. —  
To discharge a promise, promissum ab-  
solvere. — To fail in one's promises, promissis  
non stare, non manere. — A promise-  
breaker, fidei violator.*  
**To PROMISE**, promitto, polliceor; annuo;  
dicto, Quint.; fidem dare or astrigere.  
— *But, hark you, I promise you on this  
condition, verum heus tu, lege hac tibi  
meam astrigam fidem, Ter. — To promise  
in marriage, despondeo. — The maid  
promised her dowry to him, dotem virgo  
desponderat illi. — He promised them  
largely or dismissed them with large prom-  
ises, ingentibus oneratos promissis di-  
misit. — To promise to sup with one,  
promittere ad alicui, ad cœnam. — To  
promise fair, bene promittere. — To  
promise often, pollicitor. — To promise  
or assure one's self, sibi persuadere. — I  
promised myself or hoped, sperabam. —  
To promise openly, profiteor; condico.  
— To promise for another, nomine alicuius  
promittere. — To promise conditionally,  
stipulor. — To promise mutually,  
compromitto. — To promise again, re-  
promitto. — Promised, promissus, obli-  
gatus. — Having promised, pollicitus. —  
Promised in marriage, sponsatus, des-  
ponsatus. — To promise or vow, voveo.*  
**PROMISER**, promissor, stipulator. — *in mar-  
riage, sponsor.*  
**PROMISING**, s. promissio, pollicitatio.  
**PROMISING** (hopeful) young man, adoles-  
cens de quo bene sperare licet.  
**PROMISSORY** note, chirographi cautio.  
**PROMISSORILY**, in modum promissi.  
**PROMONTORY**, promontorium. — *About  
the rocks and promontories, apud scopu-  
los et prominentes oras.*  
**PROMOTE**, juvo, adjuvo; promoveo, pro-  
veho, eveho; effero. — *a design, consilio  
favere. — To promote one to honor, dig-  
nitatem augere, alicui honoribus am-  
plificare, ad honores promovere, ab ob-  
scuritate in claritatem vindicare. — To  
promote the arts, artes fovere. — a per-  
son's good, alicuius commodis servire. —  
Promoted, promotus, evecus, provec-  
tus, elatus, auctus. — To be promoted  
(advanced), cresco.*  
**PROMOTER**, qui promovet. — *of strife, se-  
ditionis fax.*  
**PROMOTION** (advancement), officium ampli-  
us: (honor), honor, dignitas; amplitudo.  
— *To labor for promotion, honores am-  
bare; honoribus velificari.*  
**PROMPT**, promptus, expeditus, paratus.  
— *Prompt payment, pecunia numerata.*  
**To PROMPT**, suggero, subijcio, dicto. —  
*To prompt one to do a thing, ad aliquid  
agendum concitare, excitare, hortari,  
stimulare, sollicitare.*

**PROMPTER**, suator, monitor, hortator, sol-  
licitator.  
**PROMPTING**, hortatio; hortatus; sollicita-  
tio: suggestio.  
**PROMPTITUDE**, PROMPTNESS, alacritas, fa-  
cilitas. — *Promptness to anger, iracun-  
dia.*  
**PROMPTLY**, expedite, prompte, parate.  
**PROMULGATE**, PROMULGE, promulgo,  
pronuntio.  
**PROMULGATION**, promulgatio, pronuntia-  
tio.  
**PROMULGATOR**, PROMULGER, qui promul-  
gat.  
**PRONE**, pronus, propensus, proclivis.  
**PRONENESS**, proclivitas, propensio.  
**PRONG**, bidens, furca, miera.  
**PRONOUN**, pronomen.  
**PRONOUNCE**, pronuntio, appello; enun-  
tio; effero; eloquor, effari, dico: (de-  
liver), dico, pronuntio; habeo; recito.  
— *To pronounce French well, Gallicum  
sermonem probe sonare.*  
**PRONOUNCING**, PRONUNCIATION, pronun-  
tatio; appellatio, prolatio; recitatio.  
— *The pronouncing of a public lecture,  
literarum recitatio publica. — Pronun-  
ciation or a speaking in public, elocutio.*  
**PROOF** (experiment), experimentum, do-  
cumentum; specimen, tentamen; spec-  
tatio: (argument), argumentum; proba-  
tio: (evidence), testimonium. — *I shall  
now give good proof to the world, insigne  
jam documentum mortalibus dederò. —  
He had given good proof of his towardli-  
ness, clarum specimen indolis dederat.  
— They have had sufficient proof of my  
fidelity, ineam fidem jam diu spectatam  
or cognitam habent. — That is proof  
enough that there is nothing owing, satis  
est argumenti nihil esse debitum. — A  
clear proof, argumentum grave, clarum,  
perspicuum, firmum; probationes firmæ,  
potentissimæ, inexpugnabiles. — A  
weak proof, argumentum frigidum, vanum,  
jejunum. — A proof or proof-  
sheet, pagula de prelo corrigenda; spec-  
imen typographicum. — See Prove.*  
**PROOF**, adj. firmus, stabilis; obstinatus;  
offirmatus. — *against wind, ventis im-  
penetrabilis. — fire, ignibus impervius;  
ignibus incorruptus. — entreaty, inexor-  
abilis. — Virtue proof against tempta-  
tion, virtus inconcussa or nullis tenta-  
tionibus labefactanda.*  
**PROP**, fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum:  
fig. columnen, firmamentum,  
præsidium. — *A prop for a vine, vitis  
adminiculum.*  
**To PROP**, fulcio, suffulcio, statumino, ad-  
miniculor; præsidio esse.  
**PROPAGATE**, progago. — *a doctrine,  
opinionem or doctrinam propagare. —  
To propagate to posterity, in perpetuum  
ævum diffundere.*  
**PROPAGABLE**, qui diffundi or propagari  
potest.  
**PROPAGATOR**, propagator.  
**PROPAGATING**, PROPAGATION, propagatio.  
**PROPEL**, propello.  
**PROMPENSE**, propensus, pronus, procli-  
vis.  
**PROPENSITY**, propensio, proclivitas.  
**PROPER** (peculiar), proprius; peculiaris:  
(fit), aptus, commodus, accommodatus,  
idoneus. — *He seemed to me to be  
a person proper for that purpose, idoneus  
mihî visus est qui id faceret. — He  
seemed to be a person more proper to ex-  
ecute some ill design, than to perform any  
worthy exploit, ad patrandum scelus,  
quam ad recte faciendum, appositior  
videbatur. — Proper to be done, opportu-  
nus, tempestivus. — A proper judge, ju-  
dex competens. — To be proper, compe-  
to. — To (tall), procerus, longus.*  
**PROPERLY**, proprie: apte, accommodate,  
apposite, idonee; opportune, tempestive.  
— *To describe properly, ad vivum depin-  
gere; affabre or graphice describere. —  
To speak properly, verbis idoneis nti.*  
**PROPERTY** (peculiar quality), proprium,  
proprietas: (disposition), ingenium, na-  
tura, indoles, animi dotes. — *It is the  
property of a wise man, sapientis est or  
proprium est sapientis. — To (own-  
ership), dominium; possessio: (sub-  
stance), facultates, bona, res familiaris;  
census; opes; bona. — It is my prop-  
erty, meum est. — To invade another's  
property, in possessiones alterius inva-*

dere. — *To make a property of one, ex alteris incommodis sua comparare comoda.*

PROPRIETY. See *Propriety*.

PROPHET, vates; vaticinator and fatiloquus are poet. — *A false prophet, vates falsus.*

PROPHETESS, vates; mulier fatiloqua is poet.

PROPHETIC, fatidicus, præsciens, vaticinus.

PROPHECY, vaticinium, augurium, oraculum; prædictum, prædictio; effata, pl.

To PROPHESY, vaticinor, divino; prædico, prænuntio; cano, præcino. — *Prophecy, præcino, præcino, præcino.*

PROPHESYING, s. vaticinatio.

PROPINQUITY, propinquitas.

PROFITIOUS, propitius, benignus. — *To make propitious, propitio.*

PROFITIOUSLY, benigne.

PROFITIOUSNESS, benignitas.

PROFITIATE, propitio, placo, reconcilio.

PROFITIATION, propitiatio, reconciliatio.

PROFITIATOR, gratiæ reconciliator.

PROFITIATORY, ad propitiationem pertinet; piacularis. — *sacrifice, sacrificium piacularare; piaculum.*

PROPORTION, proportio, ratio, comparatio. — *Every one in proportion to his ability, quisque pro suis viribus. — Musical proportion, proportio harmonica. — Good proportion of the limbs, apta compositio membrorum. — A due proportion, partium congruentia or consensus; symmetria; convenientia. — To bear a proportion to, alicui rei respondere, aptum or consentaneum esse, accommodatum esse.*

To PROPORTION, PROPORTIONATE, proportionis formâ uti; secundum proportionem distribuere; justâ ratione describere. — *To proportion a recompense according to a person's labor, pro ratione laboris alicui compensare; pro laboris ratione et modo alicui mercedem tribuere.*

PROPORTIONED, PROPORTIONATE, æquus, justus, accommodatus, apte respondens or consentiens. — *Well proportioned, concinnus. — Ill proportioned, inconcinnus, informis.*

PROPORTIONABLE, PROPORTIONAL, secundum proportionem divisus or distributus; commodus.

PROPORTIONABLY, PROPORTIONALLY, secundum proportionem, pro ratâ parte. — *to, pro.*

PROPORTIONING, accommodatio.

PROPOSE (*proffer*), propono: (*resolve*), statuo, constituo; decerno. — *To propose to himself, animo destinare, sibi proponere.*

PROPOSER, qui aliquid proponit.

PROPOSITION, propositio, enuntiatum.

PROPOSITIONAL, in modum propositionis.

PROPOSAL, propositio, conditio proposita or oblata. — *Would you have me make a handsome proposal to you? vin' tibi conditionem luculentam ferre me? Plaut.*

PROPOUND, propono, in medium afferre or proferre. — *A thing propounded, quæstio, argumentum deliberationis; problema.*

PROPOUNDER, qui proponit.

PROPOUNDING, propositio.

PROPRIETOR, dominus; dominus justus.

PROPRIETY (*property*), proprietas, possessio legitima or propria. — *Propriety of speech, sermo purus or emendatus: (cleanness), mundities verborum or orationis. — Propriety in conduct, honestas; modestia; decor, decorum; pudicitia.*

PROROGUE, prorogo, differo.

PROROGUING, PROROGATION, prorogatio, dilatio.

PROSCRIBE, proscribo; relego.

PROSCRIPT, proscribitus; relegatus; exsul.

PROSCRIPTION, PROSCRIBING, proscriptio, relegatio: (*open sale*), venditio sub hasta.

PROSE, prosa oratio; oratio soluta. — *A prose poem, carmen solutum. — A prose writer, prosæ orationis scriptor; scriptor. — In prose, prosâ oratione.*

PROSAIC (*in prose*), solutus; or by prosa oratio.

PROSECUTE (*at law*), arcesso; reum facere or agere; cum aliquo judicio experiri. — *Never prosecute an innocent person for life, ne quem unquam innocentem judicio capitis arcessas, Cic. — Prosecuted, in jus citatus or vocatus. — The person prosecuted, reus. — To be prosecuted, in jus duci. — ¶ (follow up), prosequor, persequor. — To prosecute a design, in consilio pergere. — To prosecute a matter at large, pluribus verbis de aliquâ re disserere.*

PROSECUTING, PROSECUTION, at law, actio; lis. — *¶ In the prosecution of these affairs, his rebus peragendis.*

PROSECUTOR, actor. — *No person now can doubt of it, who has voted a prison to the accused, thanks to the prosecutor, and a reward to the judge, jani hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quæstorî gratulationem, judici præmium, decrevit, Cic.*

PROSELYTE, proselytus (*eccles.*).

To PROSELYTE, alios a patris sacris ad sua abducere; aliquem ad suas partes pertrahere.

PROSODY, ars metrica, prosodia.

PROSPECT (*view*), prospectus; despectus (*from above*). — *An open prospect, liber prospectus oculorum. — To have a prospect of, prospicere or prospectare or despectare aliquem locum. — There is a prospect of the capitol, conspectus est in capitolium. — From this chamber there is a prospect of the sea, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare or præbet prospectum ad mare. — So large a prospect is presented to our view, that we can scarcely discover its bounds, immensa panditur planities, ut subjectos campos terminare oculis hand facile queas, Liv. — ¶ (hope), spes: (*design, view*), consilium. — Some, specula. — They had a prospect of recovering Sardinia, Sardinia recipienda spes fuit. — He had a prospect of that long before, hunc sibi finem jamdiu proposuerat. — Our circumstances at present are bad, our prospect much worse, mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. — To give one a good or bad prospect of the success of an affair, spem jucundam or asperioram alicujus rei præbere. — ¶ A prospect or viewing, inspectio; despectatio, Varr.*

PROSPECTIVE, providus. — *¶ A prospective glass, telescopium.*

PROSPER (*be prosperous*), floreo, valeo; fortunâ prosperâ or secundis rebus uti: (*make to prosper*), secundo, beo, fortunor, prospero; feliciter reddere, felices successus dare.

PROSPEROUS, prosperus, faustus, secundus, florens, felix.

PROSPEROUSNESS, PROSPERITY, prosperitas, felicitas; felix rerum exitus; res secundæ or prosperæ. — *To have greater prosperity than wisdom, feliciorum quam prudentiorum esse.*

PROSPEROUSLY, prospere, feliciter, fortunatè, bene, beate, auspicio; secundis avibus, adjuvantibus superis, favente numine, prospero eventu, felici exitu. — *Not prosperously, improspere, infeliciter, male, haud auspicio.*

PROSTITUTE, v. prostituo.

PROSTITUTE, s. meretrix, scortum, prostibulum.

PROSTITUTION, stuprum, stupra; stupri consuetudo; res venereæ.

PROSTRATE, stratus, prostratus, projectus.

To PROSTRATE, prosterno. — *To prostrate one's self or fall down before, procido, accido; se ad pedes alicujus prosternere, ad alicujus pedes supplicem se abjicere or dejicere; more supplicantis procumbere or ad pedes provolvi.*

PROSTRATING, PROSTRATION, by a circumlocution with the verbs.

PROTATIC, in fabulis ad protasin pertinentens.

PROTECT, tego, protego, defendo; tueor, salvum præstare; arcere periculis. — *Protecting, Protective, protegens, defendens.*

PROTECTION, tutela, tutamen, tutamentum, præsidium; auxilium. — *To take into protection, in clementiam, fidem or tutelam aliquem recipere.*

PROTECTOR, patronus, defensor, tutor, conservator.

PROTEST, v. testor, contestor, obtestor sanctissime affirmare; contestando denuntiare; interpositâ contestatione declarare: (*a bill of exchange*), syngrapham non recipere. — *To protest against, intercedo; interpositâ contestatione alicui rei adversari. — Protested, diserte affirmatus; contestatione interpositâ declaratus.*

PROTEST, s. denuntiatio contestata; syngraphæ rejectio.

PROTESTANT, s. and adj. a lege pontificia Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, say protestantismus.

PROTESTATION, affirmatio sollemnis; contestando denuntiatio facta; contestatione interpositâ denuntiatio. — *A protestation against, intercessio. — To make protestation, sollemniter or disertis verbis affirmare.*

PROTESTER, qui protestando aliquid denuntiat.

PROTHONOTARY, scriba primus.

PROTOTYPE, exemplum (primum).

PROTRACT, protraheo, produco; duco (*poet.*); differo, profero, procrastino, comperendo.

PROTRACTER (*delayer*), cunctator, dilator: (*instrument*), instrumentum mathematicum ad angulos metiendus.

PROTRACTING, PROTRACTION, dilatio; prolatio, productio, procrastinatio, comperendinatio.

PROTRACTIVE, protrahens; protrahendi vim habens.

PROTRUDE (*thrust forward*), protrudo.

PROTRUSION, actus protrudendi.

PROTUBERANT, tumidus, turgidus, in flatus, tumens. — *Somewhat protuberant, turgidulus.*

PROTUBERANCE, tuber; tumor inflatus.

PROUD, superbus, fastosus, gloriosus, insolens, arrogans; superbâ inflatus, elatus, sublatus, tumens: (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus. — *Somewhat proud, Proudish, gloriosior, superior; superbâ feroculus. — You are somewhat purse-proud, superbiorem te pecunia facit. — To make proud, aliquem superbum facere, alicui spiritus afferre, (of things), — That affair made him pretty proud, ea res attulit ei spiritus or illius animos extulit. — Making one proud, superbificus (*poet.*). — To be proud, sublatis esse animi, magnos gerere spiritus, inani superbâ tumere. — of a thing, aliquâ re superbire; aliqua re inflatum esse or tumere or elatum esse; aliquid ostentare or venditare. — To become proud, magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. — Proud speaking, superbiloquentia. — To become intolerably proud, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam. — ¶ Proud flesh, caro putris or emortua.*

PROUDLY, superbe, arroganter, insolenter, gloriose, jactanter. — *Somewhat proudly, subarroganter. — To carry one's self proudly, insolenter se gerere.*

PROVE (*make good*), probor, comprobo, confirmo, rationibus affirmare; arguo, doceo. — *I will prove it by good witnesses, ego testimonis palam faciam. — This proves the matter, ita se habere vel inde probatur. — To prove by examples, allatis exemplis probare; exempla ad aliquid probandum afferre. — To prove a thing true, probor, evinco: (false), refello, coarguo. — It is proved, or we may conclude, conficitur. — ¶ To prove (try), experior, periclitor; experimentum capere; periculum facere. — ¶ (happen), accido: (become), fio, evado. — Did I not say it would prove so? dixi' hoc fore? — Thus does that prove true which I said at first, ita fit verum istud, quod initio dixi. — He proved to be a perfect Epicurean, is perfectus Epicureus evaserat. — Do we wonder that dreams sometimes prove true? miramur, aliquando id, quod somniavimus, evadere?*

PROVABLE, probabilis, quod probari potest. — *Not provable, improbabilis.*

PROVEDITOR, rerum procurator.

PROVENDER, pabulum. — *This country yields very little provender for horses, hæc terra pabuli tenuitatem equis procreat. — The providing of provender, pabulatio. — Of provender, pabularis, pabulatorius.*

PROVERB, proverbium; dictum; ver-

bum.—According to the old proverb, ut verus est verbum.—A common proverb, usu tritum proverbium, proverbium omnium ore jactatum, vetus laudatumque proverbium.—According to the common proverb, quod communi proverbio dici solet; veteri proverbio.—The common proverb is very true, verum illud verbum est, quod vulgo dici solet.—It is an ancient proverb, that all things are common among friends, vetus verbum hoc quidem est, communia esse amicorum inter se omnia.—To make an old proverb true, verum proverbium facere, Sen. Apocol.—It is become a proverb, in proverbium cessit or abiit; vulgo dicitur, tritum est.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (e. g. versus); quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium venit.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco; ut est in proverbio.

PROVIDE (get or procure), paro, comparo, preparo, apparo.—He provided him against all chances, ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat.—To provide with all things, omnibus rebus instruere.—Who are providing a place of retirement for your old age, qui sedem senectuti vestre prospiciunt, Liv.—To provide for hereafter, in longitudinem consulere.—To provide beforehand or guard against, præcaveo.—The law has provided, lege cautum est.—To provide for, provideo, prospicio, consulo.—I will provide as well as I can, omnia mea curâ, operâ, diligentia providebo.—You must provide for them, his consulendum est.—To provide or furnish with necessaries, res necessarias parare, comparare, suppeditare.—He provided all things necessary for him, ei omnia adjuncta subministravit, omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam suppeditavit.—Provided or furnished, subministratus, suppeditatus: (furnished with), instructus, accinctus, munitus.—with all necessaries, omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus, Cic.—Not provided, imparatus.—It is provided, comparatum est.—To provide or appoint by will, testamento cavere.

PROVIDED that, &c., eâ conditione or eâ lege, ut, etc.

PROVIDENCE, providentia; prudentia; cautio.—¶ The providence of God, or divine providence, providentia divina; mens divina; sometimes by Deus.

PROVIDENT, providus; cautus; consideratus; circumspectus; prudens; diligens.—A provident person, frugalis; frugi.

PROVIDENTIAL, ad providentiam divinam pertinens; also by genit. Dei.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinâ providentiâ accidens.

PROVIDENTLY, caute, provide, providenter.

PROVIDER, provisor.—cf corn, frumentarius.—of wood, lignator.—of victuals, obsonator; annonæ præfectus or præpositus.—of fodder or provender, pabulator.

PROVIDING, s. præparatio, procuratio.—A providing of fodder, pabulatio.

PROVISION (necessaries for life), penus, com meatus, cibus, alimentum, victus, cibatus, cibaria; annona.—Provision for a day, diarium.—for a journey, viaticum.—for war, armorum et cibarium in rem bellicam apparatus.—To lay in provision, cibum reponere, com meatus condere.—Slender provision, victus parabilis or facilis; modicus or exiguus apparatus.—To lay up provision, penus recondere.—To cut off an army from provisions, com meatibus exercitum intercludere, Cæs.—To make provision for the belly, cibaria apparatus, comparare, præparare; com meatum seponere, congerere, coacervare.—¶ (preparation), apparatus, apparatus, paratus, comparatio, præparatio: (caution), cautio. See also Proviso.—To make provision or provide against, caveo, prospicio.—The law has made provision, lege cautum est.

PROVISIONAL, pro statu or conditione rerum paratus, ad cautelam adhibitus.

PROVISIONALLY, per modum cautionis.

PROVISO, conditio; exceptio, adjunctio.—With a proviso, sub conditione.—He was recalled with this proviso, that he

should never meddle with any affairs of state, revocatus est sub conditione, ne quam partem curamve rei publicæ attingeret, Suet.

PROVINCE, regio; provincia (a subjected province; of such a province, provincialis).—Province by province, provincialim.—The United Provinces, Provincie Fœderate, Belgium Unicum.—¶ (office or employment), munus, provincia, negotium.—That is not my province, ista res ad me non pertinet.

PROVINCIAL, adj. provincialis; or by regionis interioris.

PROVINCIAL, subst. incola regionis interioris; provincialis.—¶ A provincial of a religious order, provinciæ præpositus.

PROVISION, PROVISIO, &c. See under Provide.

PROVOKE (bring on, induce, excite), moveo, commoveo, excito; concito; stimulo, exstimulo; incito; instigo: (to anger), aliquem irritare, in iram concitare, alicujus iram concitare.—Choler provokes vomiting, vomitum movet bilis.—To provoke an appetite (of meats), appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare.—Wine provokes the appetite, cibi appetentia invitatur vino.—To provoke an appetite by walking, famem ambulando obsonare.—To provoke stool or urine, alvum or urinam citare; urinam citare, Cels.—sweat, sudorem elicere.—To be provoked (angry), iratum esse.—Provoked, iratus, irâ accensus or incensus.—A mind provoked, animus irritatus, percitus.—To be provoked with one, iratum or iratum et offensum esse alicui.—¶ (allure), allicio, illicio, pellicio; allecto, invito.—These baits provoke a thief, sollicitant hæc toreumata furem.

PROVOCATION (offence, injury), offensio; injuria, contumelia.

PROVOCATIVE, s. irritamentum, incitamentum; stimulus; illecebra, lenocinium, (allurement).

PROVOKER, stimulator; concitator, impulsor, irritator, Sen.

PROVOKING, adj. molestus; ingratus.

PROVOKING, s. irritatio, instigatio, incitatio, stimulatior.

PROVOKINGLY, ita ut stomachus moveatur.

PROVOST, præpositus, præfectus, quæstor.—A provost marshal, rerum capitalium quæstor bellicus, rerum castrensium tribunus capitalis.

PROVOSTSHIP, præfectura, quæstura; tribunus capitalis munus.

PROW of a ship, prora.—The prow-mast, malus exterior.

PROWESS, virtus, fortitudo, vis.

PROWL, prædari; surripere.

PROWLER, prædator.

PROXIMATE, proximus.

PROXIMATELY, proxime; sine intervallo.

PROXIMITY, proximitas.

PROXY, vicarius.—To do a thing by proxy, per alium or vicarium aliquid agere.

PRUDE, femina modestiam nimis or falso affectans.

PRUDISH, inolestus, putidus, affectatus, ineptus.

PRUDENT, prudens, sapiens, circumspectus; diligens, parcus.

PRUDENCE, prudentia, sapientia; diligentia, parsimonia.

PRUDENTLY, prudenter, considerate, recte, sapienter; cum prudentiâ, adhibito prudentiâ modo; provide.

PRUDENTIAL, ad prudentiam pertinens.

PRUNE, s. prunum.—A Damascene, prunum Damascenum; pruna brabyla, pl.—A dried, prunum passuum or rugosum.

PRUNE, v. puto, amputo; tondeo; reseo: fig. reseo, circumcido, amputo, coërceo.—To prune a vine, vitem putare, amputare.—¶ To prune (as birds do), plumas concinnare.

PRUNER, putator, frondator, arborator.

PRUNING, putatio, amputatio, frondatio.—A pruning-knife, falx.

PRURIENT (itching), pruriens.

PRY into, observo, exploro, scrutor, rimor, speculor, investigo; accurate inspicere.—other men's actions, curiosius aliena perscrutari.—Prying eyes, oculi emissarii.

PRYER into, speculator, investigator. PRYING into, intuitus propior or penitior.

PSALM, psalmus; hymnus.

PSALMIST, psalmographus; psalmista.—To sing psalms, psalmos canere.—A psalm-book, psalterium.

PSALMODY (singing of psalms), psalmodium cantio, psalmodia.

PSALTER, psalterium.

PSALTERY, psalterium.

PUBERTY, pubertas.

PUBESCENT, pubescens.

PUBLIC (common), publicus, communis, vulgaris: (known), notus, cognitus, divulgatus:—(used absol.), homines; populus; vulgus.—In public, palam, pro palam; coram omnibus; in publico; in luce atque oculis hominum.—To appear in public (in public places), in publicum prodire.—Neither was he a great man only in public, and in view of the citizens, but within and at home also a still more excellent person, nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior, Cic.—He dares not to appear in public, in publico esse non audet.—To appear in public (be published), edi, in vulgus emit; exire.—To speak in public, apud populum dicere or verba facere.—A public house, popina, caupona.—At the public charge, de publico, publicis sumptibus; publice.—For the public good, ad commune or publicum bonum.—The public weal, reipublicæ salus.

PUBLICITY (of a place), celebritas.

PUBLICLY (in public), publice, palam, aperte.

TO PUBLISH (make public), vulgo, divulgare, publico, promulgo, pronuntio; diffamo, Tac.; disseminare; elimino; in vulgus indicare; celebrare.—An edict was published at Amphipolis, in the name of Pompey, erat edictum Pompeii nomine Amphipoli propositum, Cæs.—To publish a book, librum edere or emittere.—To be published (as a book), exire.—Not published, ineditus.

PUBLISHER, editor, vulgator; buccinator.

PUBLISHING, PUBLICATION, publicatio, promulgatio, editio, divulgatio: (book), liber.

PUBLICAN (tax-farmer), publicanus: (victaller), caupo.

PUCKER, v. corrugo:—s. ruga.

PUDDER, tumultus, strepitus; turba.—To make a pudder, tumultum suscitare, pulverem excitare; magno conatu nihil agere; turbas cingere.

PUDDING, globus ex farina, etc. factus: (sausage), farcimen.—A pudding in the belly of any creature, falciscus venter, ventriculus fartus.—A plum-pudding, globus uvis Corinthiacis refertus.—A suet-pudding, globus sebo refertus.—A hasty-pudding, flos farinae coctus, massula.—A bag-pudding, massula farinacea in sacco cocta.—In pudding-time, in ipso temporis articulo; opportune, commode.—A pudding-maker, fartor, botularius.

PUDDLE, stagnum; lacuna.—A hog-puddle, volutabrum.

PUDDOCK, septim non ita magnum.

PUERILE, puerilis. See Childish.

PUERILITY, puerilitas.

PUFF (mushroom), fungus.—¶ A puff of wind, impetus venti; flatus; crepitus (as in smoking).—¶ (for want of breath), anhelitus.—¶ A puff for spreading powder, instrumentum ad pulverem odoratum capillo inspergendum.

TO PUFF, flo; crepitum dare.—To puff and blow, ignem sufflare.—To puff and blow, anheho; anhelitum ducere; ægre spiritum ducere, captare, recipere, reddere.—after running, ex cursu anhelare; a cursu anhelitum ducere or vehementer et incitate spirare; ex defatigatione cursûs incitatum et gravem halitum ducere.—To puff out, efflo.—To puff or blow away, difflo.—To puff or make a puff at a thing, aliquid contemnere, spernere, flocci or nihili facere.—To puff up, inflo, tumefacio, sufflo.—To be puffed up, tumeo, intumesco.—Puffed up, inflatus, tumefactus, sufflatus.—Men, when puffed up with good fortune, forget even their own nature, homines, cum se permisere fortunæ etiam

naturam dediscunt, Curt. — Puffed up with pride, superbia elatus or tumens. — Puffing, anhelus, anhelans, anhelitum ducens.

**PUFFING** at, s. sufflatio. — A puffing up, inflatio. — A puffing for want of breath, anhelitus.

**PUFFINGLY**, cum anhelitu.

**PUFFY**, tumens, inflatus.

**PUFFIN** apple, malum pulmonum.

**PUG**, simia, simius, cercopithecus.

**PUGH**, interj. vah, apage.

**PUISSANT**, potens, pollens, validus; arripotens, bellipotens, (poet.). — Very puissant, præpotens. — To be puissant, polleo, valeo.

**PUISSANCE**, potentia, potestas, vis, virtus.

**PUISSANTLY**, potenter, fortiter, valide.

**PUKE**, PUKING, vomitus: (emetic), vomitorium, pulvis vomitorius.

To **PUKE**, vomo, vomito.

**PULE** (whine), vagio, obvagio: (as young birds do), pipio.

**PULL**, vello, vellico. — To pull asunder, divello. — at, pervello (e. g. aurem). — away, avello, revello, abrumpo; detraho. — back (draw back), retraho: (hinder), impedio. — A pull back or hinderance, impedimentum, mora. — To pull by the coat, as a dog does, vestem alicujus mordicus arripere. — To pull down, diruo, subruo; destruo, demolior. — one's pride or spirit, superbiam alicujus comprimere or refrenare. — To pull one down a peg lower, de tribu movere; capite deminuere. — To pull by force, rapio. — To pull away by force, abripio, eripio. — To pull (fruit or flowers), carpo, decerpo. — To pull in, retraho, contraho. — He pulled in his neck, collum contraxit. — To pull in one's horns, retractare; menum in pulvinarium subducere; palinodiam canere. — To pull in the reins, habenas premere. — To pull off, detraho, exuo. — bark, decortico, deglubo. — feathers, avi pennas evellere. — hair, pilos alicui evellere; glabrum facere. — To pull mischief on one's own pate, malum ultra attrahere; malum suo capiti suere. — To pull out, extraho, evello; eruo. — the eyes, oculos effodere. — the entrails, exentero. — the teeth, dentes evellere; edento. — the tongue, linguam evellere. — To pull to pieces, distraho, discerpo. — To pull to, attraho. — To pull together, contraho, convello. — To pull up, evello, extraho. — that which was set, explanto, Col. — weeds, herbas inutiles extirpare. — Pulled up, evulsus, revulsus, extirpatus. — To pull up their hearts or spirits, animos erigere, excitare, revocare; bono animo esse.

**PULL**, s. nisus.

**PULLER** away or up, avulsor. — A puller down, qui dejecit or deturbat.

**PULLING**, nisus; vellicatio. — away, avulsio. — out, evulsio. — together, convulsio. — up by the roots, extirpatio.

**PULLET**, pullastra, Varr.

**PULLEY** (wheel through which a rope runs), orbiculus; (a machine worked by pulleys), trochlea. — The pulley in the top of a ship, carchesium. — The cord of a pulley, ductorius funis.

**PULLULATE**, pullulo, pullulasco.

**PULMONARY**, adj. by genit. pulmonum or -is.

**PULMONARY**, s. pulmonaria officinalis (L.).

**PULP**, caro; pulpa.

**PULPY**, carnosus, mollis.

**PULPIT**, suggestus sacer; suggestum sacrum; in connection also suggestus, -um.

**PULSE**, puls, legumen. — The pulse of the arteries, arteriarum or venarum pulsus; arteriæ or venæ. — The pulse goes fast, pulsus arteriæ est citatus. — naturally, venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ. — To feel one's pulse (prop.), alicujus venas manum tangere; alicujus venas tentare: (improp.), animum or sententiam alicujus tentare; animi sensa explorare.

**PULSATION**, pulsus.

**PULVERIZE**, in pulverem redigere.

**PUMICE-STONE**, pumex, lapis bibulus. — To smooth with a pumice-stone, pumice polire.

**PUMP**, s. antlia. — To work at the pump of a ship, sentinam exhaurire, Cic. —

¶ Pumps (a sort of light shoes), calceorum genus levius.

To **PUMP** (antliâ) exhaurire; aquam haurire. — To pump one, alicujus animum or voluntatem solleter perscrutari; consilium alicujus callide expiscari. — They pumped out all things, odorabantur omnia. — I said that only to pump him, istud solummodo dixi, ut illum experirer, or ejus animum explorandi gratiâ.

**PUMPKIN**, pepo.

**PUN**, annominatio (as a rhetorical figure); lusus verborum, allusio jocularis.

To **PUN**, verborum sono ludere; argutor.

**PUNSTER**, jocosus; qui verborum sono ludit.

**PUNCH**, v. terebro, perforo. — To punch with one's elbow, cubito fodere or fodicare.

**PUNCH**, s. terebra. — a shoemaker's, terebra cavata. — ¶ (harlequin), maccus.

**PUNCHEON** of wine, vas vinarium 21 amphoras continens.

**PUNCTILIO**, res nihili, futilis, frivola; nugæ, pl.; molestia urbanitas.

**PUNCTILIOUS** (scrupulous), religiosus: (ceremonious), nimis officiosus or urbanus. — To be punctilious, de rebus vilissimis altercari, litigare, certare, contendere.

**PUNCTUAL**, accuratus, accurate quæque suo tempore exsequens.

**PUNCTUALITY**, accurata temporis or aliarum rerum observatio.

**PUNCTUALLY**, ad tempus; (diligenter) ad diem; diligenter.

**PUNCTUATION**, interpunctio.

**PUNCTURE**, punctura; foramen.

**PUNGENT**, acer, pungens, aculeatus.

**PUNGENCY**, acrimonia.

**PUNISH**, punio, castigo; animadvertere in; pœnâ alicujus afficere, pœnas ab alicujus sumere. — To punish with death, morte mulcare, ultimo supplicio afficere; capitali pœnâ afficere, Suet., capitali animadversione punire, Id. — To punish a person by martial law, more militari in alicujus animadvertere, Liv. — To be punished, plecti; pœnas dare, luere, persolvere, pendere. — by one (suffer punishment at his hand), alicui pœnas dare.

**PUNISHABLE**, pœnâ or supplicio dignus; animadvertendum.

**PUNISHER**, punitor, castigato, ultor, vindex.

**PUNISHING**, punitio, castigatio; animadversio. — by flogging, mulcatus.

**PUNISHMENT**, pœna; mulcta; supplicium. — To suffer punishment, pœnam pendere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, dare, luere, ferre; supplicium dare, solvere, pendere, luere. — To bring one to an exemplary punishment, extrema in alicujus statuere. — To free one from punishment, alicujus pœnâ exsolvere, Tac. — To suffer capital punishment, morte pœnas dare, Sall. — Lack of punishment, impunitas. — Without punishment, impune.

**PUNK**, lena, vilis meretricula.

**PUNY**, parvus, exiguus. — A puny (punsive) judge, iudex inferior.

**PUP**. See Puppy.

**PUPIL** (ward), pupillus, pupilla. — Belonging to such a pupil, pupillaris. — ¶ (scholar), discipulus, discipula. — ¶ The pupil or apple of the eye, oculi pupilla.

**PUPPET**, simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitur; νερόσπαστρον. — Puppet-show, spectaculum τῶν νερόσπαστρον, or simulacrorum quæ, etc. — Puppet-man, qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movet.

**PUPPY** (dog), catulus, catellus. — A little puppy to play with, catellus Melitæns. — ¶ A pappy or silly person, stultus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

To **PUR**, catulos edere or parere.

**PURBLIND**, myops; lusciosus.

**PURCHASE** (buy), emo; coëmo; pecuniâ or pretio aliquid comparare. — To purchase a thing for a valuable consideration, pretio satis æquo aliquid comparare. — To purchase the good will of the soldiers, voluntates militum largitione redimere, Cæs. — ¶ (acquire, get), acquirere; paro, comparo. — Purchased, partus, etc. — ¶ See Buy.

**PURCHASE**, PURCHASING, emptio; res emptâ.

**PURCHASABLE**, quod pretio comparari potest.

**PURCHASER**, emptor.

**PURE** (clean), purus, mundus: (clear) clarus, limpidus: (chaste), castus, pudicus: (mere), purus putus, merus: (incorrupt), incorruptus, immaculatus, integer: (unmixed), merus, ineracens, sincerus: — A pure air, aër purus et tenuis. — To make pure, purifico, lustratio. — A making pure, purificatio, lustratio. — A pure rascal, purus putus nebulosus. — ¶ See Cleou, Clear.

**PURELY**, pure, incorrupte, caste, integre: (wholly), prorsus, plane. — You look purely, optimâ te valetudine frui vultus indicat. — I slept purely, alte dormivi. — I came off purely, pulchre et probe discessi. — Purely good, optimus.

**PURENESS**, sinceritas; sanctitas, integritas.

**PURIFY**, purgo, purum facere; ablucio; lustratio; expio; februo. — To purify metals, metalla purgare. — To purify from dregs, defæco, purum facere.

**PURIFICATION**, purgatio; expiatio; lustratio.

**PURIFIER**, qui purgat.

**PURITY**, puritas, castitas; munditia; candor. — of language, pura oratio, purus sermo, emendata locutio. — of the Latian tongue, incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas.

**PURITAN**, qui puriorem religionem profiteatur.

**PURITANICAL**, ad eos, qui puriorem religionem præ se ferunt, pertinens; simulatus, fictus.

**PURFLE**, v. aureo filo intextere.

**PURPLE**, s. limbus aureo filo intextus.

**PURGE**, v. purgo, repurgo. — To purge out, expurgo. — To purge by sacrifice, expio, lustratio. — To purge the body, alvum ciere, purgare. — To purge liquid things, eliquo. — To purge bad humors, humores noxios purgatione discutere, expellere, extrahere, evacuarere. — To purge one's self of a fault, crimen diluere, a se depellere or amovere. — That may be purged or expiated, piabilis.

**PURGE**, s. medicamentum catharticum, detractio. — To give one a purge, alicui medicamentum catharticum dare. — To take a purge, potionem medicatam haurire, medicamentum catharticum sumere.

**PURGATORY**, purgatorium (eccl.).

**PURGER**, qui purgat.

**PURGING**, PURGATIVE, adj. catharticus (of medicines).

**PURGING**, s. purgatio, expurgatio. — by sacrifice, expiatio, lustratio. — Belonging to purging by sacrifice, piacularis. — ¶ The purging of the sea, maris ejectamentum.

**PURLIEU**, locus e severis saltuum legibus exemptus.

**PURL**, v. murmuro, leniter sonare, susurrare.

**PURLOIN**, subduco, suppilo, surripio, suffuro, clam expilare or subtrahere. — He purloined the money and ran away, is aversâ pecuniâ aufugit.

**PURLOINER**, fur; expilator clandestinus; aversor.

**PURLOINING**, compilatio clandestina.

**PURPLE**, purpura. — Of purple, Purple, adj. purpureus. — Purple color, murex, ostrum, conchylum, color purpureus. — Purple violet, violacea purpura. — Purple-royal, ostrinus, Tyrius. — To make purple, purpuro. — Clothed in purple, purpuratus, purpurâ fulgens. — To grow of a purple color, purpurasco. — ¶ The purples, febris purpurea.

**PURPORT**, significatio, sententia, vis; notio.

To **PURPORT**, significo; volo; valeo.

**PURPOSE**, s. propositum; consilium; institutum; sententia; destinatio. — A full purpose, statutum, decretum. — I had a purpose to meet you, mihi erat in animo te convenire. — To spend many words to persuade you is not my purpose, pluribus te hortari non est sententia. — I will speak a word or two of my purpose, pauca de instituto meo dicam. — That was his purpose, id voluit. — To alter one's purpose, sententiam or consilium mutare. — To draw from his purpose, a sententiâ deducere. — To the purpose, adj. appositus, congruus: — adv. apposite, apte, commode. — Nothing to the



**purpose**, absurdus, impertinens, nihil ad rem. — *To speak to the purpose*, ad rem dicere. — *Foreign to the purpose*, a proposito alienus. — *Not so directly to the purpose*, minus apposite. — *Beside the purpose*, a proposito alienus, ab re, præter propositum. — *Of set purpose*, *On purpose*, consulto; de industria, dedita operâ; composito. — *Not of set purpose*, temere, inconsulto. — *To a good purpose*, bono consilio. — *A person for his purpose*, idoneus qui exsequatur sua consilia. — *It is much to the purpose*, multum refert. — *He thought it would be to good purpose*, magno sibi usui fore arbitratur. — *To punish to some purpose*, graves pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — *To the same purpose*, in eandem sententiam; eo, ideo. — *When he had spoken many things to the same purpose*, in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset. — *Of which you wrote before to the same purpose*, de quo tu antea scripseras eodem exemplo. — *To another purpose*, alio, aliorum. — *To what purpose?* quo? quorsum? — *To what purpose is all this?* quorsum hæc dicis? — *To what purpose is it?* quid valet? quid refert? — *To that purpose*, eo, ideo. — *A scout was sent for that purpose*, missus fuit in id speculator. — *To no purpose*, frustra, incassum, nequicquam. — *It is to no purpose*, nihil refert. — *It is to no purpose to name them*, hos nihil attinet nominare. — *What is it but to take pains to no purpose?* quid aliud est, quam actum agere? — *All is to no purpose*, nihil agis. — *I tarry here to no purpose*, maneo otiosus hic.

**TO PURPOSE**, sibi proponere; cogito; in animo habere; destino; statuo, constituo. — *I purpose to do so*, constitutum est ita facere. — *His father purposed to disinherit him*, pater hunc exheredare in animo habebat.

**PURPOSELY**, cogitato, consulto; de or ex industria, datâ or deditâ operâ; eo, ideo.

**PURPOSING** (*designing*), designatio.

**PURR**, say freino.

**PURSE**, sacculus, marsupium, crumena; loculi, arca, (*money-box*); res familiaris (*property*). — *To have never a penny in one's purse*, argentariâ inopiâ laborare. — *To empty one's purse*, marsupium exinanire. — *To put money into one's purse*, numos in sacculum or crumenam demittere. — *A purse well filled*, bene nuntatum marsupium. — *A purse-bearer*, præbitor argentarius. — *A cut-purse*, sector zonarius. — *Purse-proud*, prædivitiis elatus. — *A net-purse*, funda, marsupium reticulatum.

**PURSER**, custos pecuniarum.

**PURSLAIN**, portulaca. — *Garden-purslain*, portulaca sativa. — *Sea-purslain*, portulaca marina.

**PURSUE**, v. persequor, prosequor. — *diligently*, insequor. — *To pursue close or hard*, alicujus vestigia premere, vestigiis alicujus adherere. — *Night and the plunder of the camp hindered the enemy from pursuing their victory*, nox atque præda castrorum hostes, quo minus victoriâ uterentur, remorata sunt, *Sall.* — *To pursue a design*, in proposito persistere. — *Pursued*, insectatus, quod quis persequitur.

**PURSUABLE**, quod quis prosequi possit.

**PURSUANCE**. — *In pursuance of*, aliquid persequendo. — *In pursuance of his orders*, ejus mandata exsequendo.

**PURSUANT to**, congruenter ad, secundum, juxta tenorem.

**PURSUER**, insequens, instans.

**PURSING**, **PURSUIT**, consecratio, persecutio; certamen; accessus. — *Lucullus overtakes him in the pursuit*, recedentem Lucullus assequitur, *Flor.* — *To be in the pursuit of a thing*, rem studiose persequi; alicujus rei cupiditate ardere or flagrare. — *By pursuit*, ambitiose; ambitu.

**PURSUIVANT**, apparitor, lictor, viator, accensus. (See the Lex.) — *A pursuivant at arms*, caduceatoris or fetialis assecla.

**PURSY** (*fat*), obesus: (*short-winded*), spiritus angustioris; suspiriosus, anhelans. **PURSINESS**, obesitas; angustia spiritus. — *To grow or become porsy*, pinguesco.

**PURULENT**, purulentus; pure plenus.

**PURULENCY**, puris abundantia.

**PURVEY** (*for provisions*), obsonor; rebus necessariis providere. — *for wood*, lignor. — *for corn*, frumentor.

**PURVEYANCE**, **PURVEYING of provisions**, cibarium emptio.

**PURVEYOR**, annonæ curator or dispensator; frumentator; coactor.

**PUSH**, v. pello, impello; trudo; fodio. —

*To push us an army does in the midst of a fight*, acris instare, *Cæs.* — *To push back*, repello. — *To push one forward or encourage to*, impello, instigo, stimulo, extimulo. — *To push forward or make haste*, festivo, accelero. — *To push a thing forward (go on with it)*, facere aliquid pergo; alicui rei instare; in re perseverare; aliquid non intermittere.

**PUSH** (*thrust*), s. impulsus, impetus. — *It is come to the last push*, ad triarios ventum est. — *Reserving that resolution to the last push*, hoc reservato ad extremum consilio. — *At one push*, uno ictu or conatu. — *To make one push for all*, semel in perpetuum decernere. — *To make a push at or attempt to do a thing*, aliquid moliri or tentare. — *He made several pushes at it*, sæpe conatus est. — *I will have another push for it*, iterum tentabo.

**PUSHER forward**, impulsor, stimulator, auctor.

**PUSHING back**, repulsus. — *A pushing on*, impulsio, stimulatio.

**PUSILLANIMOUS**, timidus, ignavus, homo pusilli animi.

**PUSILLANIMITY**, timiditas, ignavia.

**PUSS**, felis.

**PUSTULE**, pustula, pusula.

**PUSTULOUS**, pustulosus.

**PUT**, pono; loco, colloco; statuo. — *To put again*, repono. — *against*, oppono, objicio. — *apart or aside*, sepono, repono. — *To put away (remove)*, amoveo; depello: (*lay down*), depono. — *a son*, filium abdicare. — *a wife*, uxorem repudiare or dimittere; repudium uxori mittere. — *To put (send) away*, ablego, demando. — *To put back*, depello, repello; rejicio. — *before*, propono; præpono; appono (*of food*); (*prefer*), antepono. — *between*, interpono, interjicio. — *To put by or aside*, sepono, recondo: (*give over*), intermitto, omitto: (*frustrate*), frustror, eludo. — *I will put by all thy shifts*, omnia tibi subterfugia præcludam. — *To put by a pass or thrust*, ictum deflectere or depellere. — *To put a case to one*, causam alicui exponere. — *To put the case*, fingi, puto. — *Put the case it be so*, fingi ita esse. — *Put the case he be beaten*, pone or puta eum esse victum; esto ut vincatur. — *Put the case you were in my stead*, tu si hic sis. — *Put the case it be not so*, ne sit, sane. — *To put (cast) down*, dejicio. — *To put down a licensed person*, auctoritatem alicui abrogare. — *To put down in writing*, literis mandare. — *To put an end to*, finem alicui rei imponere; ad exitum perducere. — *Death puts an end to miseries*, miseriarum finis in morte; mors requies ærumnarum. — *To put forth*, exsero, emitto; edo. — *one's hand*, manum porrigere. — *one's strength*, vires exercere, summâ ope niti. — *a book*, librum edere, foras emittere. — *leaves*, frondeo, frondesco. — *To put forward (move forward)*, promoveo: (*stir up*), concito, excito, incito: (*promote*), see *Prefer*. — *To put from one*, propello, depello; amoveo, submoveo. — *To put it to a hazard*, periculo exponere or objicere. — *It puts me in great hope*, spem mihi summam affert. — *To put in*, immitto, indo. — *To put in authority over*, præficio. — *To put in fear*, metum alicui injicere. — *In what a fear he puts them?* quo timore illos afficit? — *To put in for a place*, munus aliquod ambire; pro munere candidatum se declarare or profiteri. — *To put in mind*, See *Bring to remembrance*, under *Bring*: (*warn*), moneo, admonero. — *To put into*, indo, insero; impono. — *He put himself into the habit of a shepherd*, pastoralem cultum induit. — *She put her life into my hands*, mihi vitam suam credidit. — *Put not a sword into a child's hand*, ne puero gladium commiseris. — *To put into the ground*, in terram defodere; in terram or in terrâ figere (*fix in the ground*); sero

(*plant*). See *Bury*. — *To put money to use (at interest)*, pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos, *Horat.* — *To put off (delay)*, differo; prorogo, procrastino, prolato; produco, distraho; moras nectere. — *That I may put off for a little time the evil that threatens me*, ut huic malo aliquam producâ moram, *Ter.* — *To put off (in law)*, comperendino. — *To put off a thing cunningly*, astute declinare, callide vitare. — *To put a dispute off with a jest*, joculari modo argumentationem declinare. — *To put off (thrust off)*, proteolo, detrudo. — *one's clothes*, vestes exuere. — *one's hat*, caput aperire. — *one's shoes*, calceos detrahere. — *To put off (goods)*, dividendo. — *To put on*, induco; induo. — *To put on a cloak*, pallio se amicare (*not induere*). — *Put on your hat*, caput tege. — *To put on (walk or ride faster)*, gradum accelerare or corripere. — *To put on a demure countenance*, vultum ad severitatem componere. — *To put on the appearance of a thing*, speciem alicujus rei induere; aliquid simulare. — *To put one thing in the room of another*, rem in locum alterius subdere. — *To put out (cast out)*, ejicio, expello. — *To put (blot) out*, deleo, expungo, induco; obliero; e tabulis eradere: (*extinguish*), extinguo, restinguo. — *To put out fire carelessly*, ignem extinguere parum fideliter. — *To put out an order*, edictum proponere. — *To put out of office*, munus alicui abrogare. — *To put out (disturb)*, perturbo: (*anger*), bilem alicui movere. — *To put one out to board*, alendum aliquem alicui committere. — *To put out one's eyes*, oculos alicui eruere, efodere, eripere; cæco, excæco, excæco. — *To put out of fear*, metum alicui liberare, metum alicui adimere. — *To put out work*, opus locare. — *To put over (carry over)*, transfero, transmitto; (*set over*), præficio, præpono. — *To put to*, appono, admoveo; addo, adjungo, adjicio. — *He was put to the torture*, in questionem abreptus est. — *Since he puts me to it*, quando huc me provocat. — *You shall be put to your oath*, dabitur jusjurandum. — *To put to sea*, altum petere: (*navem*) solvere. — *To put one to charge*, sumptibus alicujus vivere. — *To put together*, compono; committo; confero. — *Put all this together*, hæc omnia perpende. — *To put under*, suppono, subdo. — *To put under feet*, pedibus subjicere. — *To put unto*, adjungo. — *To put or lift up*, levo, elevo, attollo. — *To put (or hang) up*, figere. — *To put up a red flag as a signal of a fight*, vexillum tollere. — *To put up for a place or office*, munus aliquod petere. — *To put or lay upon*, impono: (*overlay*), induco. — *To put one upon or move one to do a thing*, impello, suadeo. — *Necessity puts us upon it*, necessitas nos ad ea detruit. — *Friends put me upon it*, mihi auctores sunt amici. — *To put the fault or blame upon another*, culpam in alium transferre or rejicere.

**PUT**, s. — *A put off*, impedimentum; mora.

**PUTTER away**, depulsor. — *A putter on*, stimulator, auctor.

**PUTTING**, positio, positura, positus. — *Putting away*, amotio, amotio, rejectio, depulsio. — *of one's wife*, repudiatio, divortium. — *A putting apart*, separatio, sejunctio. — *back*, rejectio. — *between*, interpositio, interjectio. — *A putting between of days*, intercalatio. — *A putting in or into*, immissio. — *A putting off*, dilatio: (*in law*), comperendinatio, procrastinatio. — *A putting on or forward*, impulsio, impulsus. — *A putting (blotting) out*, deletio. — *A putting out (of fire)*, extinctio, restinctio. — *A putting to*, appositio, adjunctio, accumulatio. — *A putting together*, compositio. — *A putting under*, subjectio, subjectus.

**PUTID**, putidus.

**PUTREFY** (*make to putrefy*), putrefacio; putredinem creare, inducere, ingenerare. — *To putrefy or be putrefied*, putreo, putresco, imputresco, corrumpor. — *Putrefied*, putrefactus, putris, putridus; cariosus.

**PUTREFYING**, **PUTREFACTION**, putredo; corruptio.

**PUTTY**, creta oleo commixta.

**PUZZLE**, v. alicui scrupulum injicere;

difficili questione confundere; crucem figere. — *Puzzled*, difficultate rei alicujus confusus; ad incitas redactus, cui aqua hæret.  
**Puzzle** (*puzzling question*), s. quæstio abstrusa, obscura, difficilis.

**Puzzler**, qui alium rebus difficilibus confundit.  
**Puzzling**, in res explicatu difficiles inductio.  
**Pyramid**, pyramis; meta (*any conical figure*).

**Pyramidal**, in pyramidis formam reu actis.  
**Pyrites** (*fire-stone*), pyrites.  
**Pyrrhonism**. See *Scepticism*.  
**Pythones**, Pythia.  
**Pyx**, pyxis.

Q.

**Quack**, circulator; pharmacopola circumforaneus (*itinerant apothecary*); iatralpice (*a rubbing and salving doctor*); malus medicus.

To **quack** (*act the quack*), empiricem exercere. — ¶ *To quack* (*as a duck*), obstrepito.

**Quackery**, empirice; iatralpice, *Plin.*

**Quadragesimal**, say quadragesimalis.

**Quadrangle**, area quadrata.

**Quadrangular**, quadrangulus, quadrangularis.

**Quadrant**, quadrans; quarta pars circuli; instrumentum mathematicum sic dictum.

**Quadratic**, say quadraticus.

**Quadrature**, quadratura.

**Quadruped**, quadrupes.

**Quadruple**, quadruplex: — s. quadruplum.

**Quaff**, pergræcor, perpoto; largius bibere; poti copiosiore se ingurgitare. — *To quaff all out*, ebibo, exsorbeo.

**Quaffer**, ebriosus.

**Quaffing**, compotatio. — *A quaffing about*, circumpotatio. — *A quaffing-cup*, poculum, cyathus.

**Quag**, **Quagmire**, palus, vorago, limus profundus, gurgis lutosus.

**Quaggy**, paludosus, paluster.

**Quail**, s. coturnix.

**Quail** (*droop*), v. animo cadere or deficere.

**Quaint** (*elegant or polite*), elegans, scitus, bellus, comptus, nitidus; argutus: (*odd, strange*), rarus, raro occurrens; mirus. — *A quaint fellow*, homo bellus; lepidum caput or capitulum. — *A quaint girl*, compta puella.

**Quaintly** (*neatly*), compe, eleganter, nitide.

**Quaintness** (*neatness*), elegantia, nitor, concinnitas.

**Quake**, tremo, trepido. — *I quake all over*, totus tremo horreoque. — *To make to quake*, tremefacio. — *To quake extremely*, horreo, inhorreo. — *To begin to quake*, tremisco, contremisco.

**Quaking**, s. horror, tremor.

**Quaker**, say Quakerus.

**Quakerism**, say Quakerorum lex or formula.

**Qualify** (*make fit*), idoneum ad aliquid munus facere: (*appease*), mitigo, paco, placo, sedo: (*modify, moderate*), inmutare aliquid de aliqua re; aliquid temperare; moderor. — *Qualified* (*appeased*), sedatus, pacatus, placatus, mitigatus: (*fitted*), idoneus. — *A person well qualified*, homo omnibus animi dotibus ad rem aliquam ornatus. — *Generally deemed to be qualified for the sovereignty, till after he had obtained it*, omnium consensu capax imperii visus, nisi imperasset, *Tac.* — *To be naturally qualified for carrying on business*, a naturâ adjuvamenta habere rerum gerendarum, *Cic.*

**Qualifying** (*appeasing*), sedatio, placatio.

**Qualification** (*endowment*), dos; virtus; facultas: (*abatement*), imminutio, deminutio. — *With qualification*, cum or sub exceptione.

**Quality**, conditio, status; ratio; natura; qualitas. — *Good quality of a thing*, bonitas. — *Natural qualities*, natura; animi dotes. — *His good qualities*, virtutes ejus. — *Qualities* (*morals, &c.*), mores. — *Of what quality*, qualis. — *Of that*, talis; is. — ¶ (*rank*), locus; ordo; dignitas; nobilitas. — *The quality, or persons of quality*, nobiles, pl., proceres, homines primarii. — *A person of*

*quality*, nobilis, illustris, homo nobilitate præstans, homo ordinis honestioris. — *Men of the highest quality*, quorum genus eminebat, *Q. Curt.*

**Qualm**, levis stomachi ægritudo; nausea.

**Qualmish**, crudus, stomachi ægritudine laborans.

**Quandary**, dubitatio; angustia, difficultas. — *I am in a quandary*, animus mihi pendet; inter sacrum saxumque sto; quo me verum nescio; incertus sum quid faciam; nescio quid agam. — *While a man is in a quandary*, dum in dubio est animus. — *I have put him into a quandary*, injeci scrupulum homini.

**Quantity**, modus, numerus; magnitudo; quantitas: (*in prosody*), mensura, quantitas. — *A great quantity*, magna vis. — *A poor or small quantity*, paululum, paucillulum.

**Quantitative**, ad quantitatem pertinens.

**Quarantine**, tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum. — *To perform quarantine*, valetudinis spectandæ causâ in statione retineri.

**Quarrel**, jurgium, rixa; controversia; simulas: (*side, party*), causa, partes. — *To breed or pick quarrels*, lites ciere or serere; jurgii occasionem captare, rixæ causam querere; jurgia committere. — *A picker of quarrels*, homo contentiosus or rixosus; vitiligator. — *To make up quarrels*, lites inter aliquos componere, gratiam reconciliare. — *To undertake one's quarrel*, se partibus alicujus adjungere.

To **quarrel**, litigo, rixor, jurgor; altercor, certo, decerto, contendo.

**Quarreller**, altercor, litigator.

**Quarrelling**, s. contentio, litigatio; lis.

**Quarrelsome**, certandi cupidus; rixosus, contentiosus; litigiosus.

**Quarrelsomeness**, certandi studium; pugnacitas, *Plin.*

**Quarry** (*stone-mine*), lapidum fodina, lapicidina; latomia, pl. — *A quarryman*, lapicida. — ¶ *The quarry of a hawk*, accipitris præda.

To **quarry upon**, in prædam invehî or involare.

**Quart**, duo sextarii.

**Quartan** *ague*, febris quartana. — *Having a quartan ague*, quartanâ febris laborans. — *In a quartan ague*, morbo quartanâ aggravante.

**Quarter** (*fourth part*), quadrans; quarta pars. — *A quarter of a year*, anni quarta pars, spatium trimestre. — *A quarter of an hour*, quarta pars horæ. — *Hardly half a quarter of an hour*, vix octava pars horæ. — *A quarter of a pound*, quadrans; quadrans pondus. — *A quarter of eorn*, frumenti octo modii. — *The quarters of the moon*, lunæ phases. — *The first quarter*, luna bisecta. — *The last quarter*, luna gibbosa. — ¶ *Quarters or lodgings*, hospitium. — *Soldiers' quarters*, contubernia stativa. — *Winter quarters*, hiberna, pl. — *They had their winter quarters at Aquileia*, circa Aquileiam hibernabant. — *To send an army into winter quarters*, exercitum in hiberna dimittere. — *To take up his quarters*, consido; conideo. — *A quarter-master*, castrorum metator or designator. — ¶ (*direction*), pars: (*coast, country*), regio; terra; fines. — *What brings you to these quarters?* cur te in his conspicor regionibus? — *Into all quarters*, in omnes partes. — *From all quarters*, undique. — ¶ *A quarter piece* (*in heraldry*), formam quadratum in medio crucis formatum. — *A quarter staff*, baculum. — ¶ *Quarter* (*in fighting*), salus. — *He gave*

*them quarter*, in fidem eos recepit. — *There was no quarter given*, ad interfectionem casi sunt. — *While the conqueror was more willing to give quarter than the conquered to receive it*, cum libentius vitam victor jam daret, quam victi acciperent, *Patere.* — *To call or cry for quarter*, pro vitâ supplicare. — *They call for quarter*, ab eo salutem petunt; armis positâ ad imperatoris fidem confugiunt. — *To give quarter*, in fidem recipere, vitæ parcere.

To **quarter** (*cut into four quarters*), quadrifariam dividere or dispartire; in quatuor partes distrahere (*tear into four parts*). — *To quarter or lodge with a person*, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem deversari. — *To quarter or receive into one's house*, hospitio alicquem excipere or tecto lectoque recipere; hospitium alicui præbere. — *Quartered*, hospitio exceptus or receptus. See *Billet*.

**Quarterage**, pensio trimestris.

**Quartering** (*cutting or tearing to pieces*), laniatus; sectio. — *A quartering or lodging*, hospitii receptio.

**Quarterly**, *adj.* tertio quoque mense factus, *etc.*: — *adv.* tertio quoque mense.

**Quartern**, sextarii quarta pars.

**Quarto**, forma quartanaria. — *A book in quarto*, liber formâ quartanariâ.

**Quash**, opprimo, obruo; extinguo. — *He quashed some seditions in the bud*, orientes nonnullas seditiones exstinxit, *Just.* — *To quash or reject a bill in parliament*, legem or rogationem antiquare.

**Quashing**, oppressio, exstinctio.

**Quaternary**, quaternarius.

**Quaternion** of, quatuor.

**Quaver**, v. vibrisso, vocem in cantando crispare: (*shake*), vibror. — *Quavering*, tremulus.

**Quay**, say agger, or crepido, or perhaps statio.

**Quean**, meretrix, scortum.

**Queasy**, fastidiosus, delicatulus, dissolutus. — *To be queasy or crop-sick*, redundo, *Plin.*

**Queasiness**, nausea; nausæ lubido; fastidium.

**Queck**, contremisco; queror.

**Queen**, regina. — *consort*, uxor regis. — *demager*, quæ regis prioris uxor erat.

**Queer**, ineptus, insulsus; nequam, mædel; mirus; ridiculus.

**Queerly**, inepte, insulse; ridicule.

**Quell**, domo, debello; vinco, subigo; extinguo, restinguo.

**Queller**, domitor, victor.

**Quelling**, domitus.

**Quench**, extinguo, restinguo. — *To quench*, neut. defervesco. — *Not quenched*, inextinctus.

**Quenchable**, qui extinguî potest.

**Quencher**, exstinctor.

**Quenching**, exstinctio, restinctio.

**Querimonious**, queribundus; querulus.

**Quern**, mola trusatilis. — *A pepper quern*, mola piperaria.

**Querulous**, querulus, queribundus.

**Querulousness**, querimonia.

**Query** (*question*), quæstio.

To **query**, quæstionem proponere; dubitare.

**Quest**. — *To be in quest of*, quero, requiro. — *To go in quest of a thing*, ad aliquid investigandum ire or proficisci.

**Question** (*interrogation*), interrogatio quæstio: (*doubt*), dubitatio; res dubia: (*subject*), quæstio; res, propositum. — *I make no question of it*, nullus dubito. — *Ask no questions*, peruncari desine. — *To answer one's question*, alicui

**interroganti respondere.** — *You are beside the question, a proposito aberras.* — *A small or short question, quæstiuncula; rogatiuncula, interrogatiuncula.* — *The main question, tota res et causa, Cic.* — *To determine the main question, de totâ re et causâ judicare, Cic.* — *There is no question, but, &c., non dubium est, quin, etc.* — *A dark question, quæstio obscura; ænigma.* — *Very blind, quæstio perobscura.* — *A knotty, quæstio perdifficilis.* — *To state or start a question, quæstionem ponere, proponere, afferre.* — *To beg the question, principium petere; idem affirmare, de quo litigatur.* — *A begging of the question, petitio principii.* — *To call in question, dubitare, in dubium vocare.* — *To come in question, in dubium venire.* — *To bring or call one to question, in jus vocare; ad calculos vocare.* — *If any man bring you in question, si te in iudicium quis abducatur.* — *For that affair they were called in question, ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur, C. Nep.* — *To put one to the question or torture, in questionem rapere.*

**To QUESTION** *with*, interrogo; percunctor; exquiro. — *To question or doubt, dubito, in dubium vocare.* — *To question or examine, examino, perpendo, scrutor.*

**QUESTIONABLE**, dubius, incertus.

**QUESTIONER**, percunctator, rogator, inquisitor.

**QUESTIONING**, dubitatio, inquisitio, disquisitio. — *By questioning, interrogando.*

**QUESTIONLESS**, sine dubio or dubitatione; indubitanter, citra controversiam, certissime, procul dubio.

**QUESTOR**, questor.

**QUIBBLE** (*pun*), annominatio (*as a figure of speech*). — *¶ Quibbles (cavils, &c.), argutiæ; spinæ, dumeta; captiones.*

**To QUIBBLE**, cavillor; verborum sono ludere.

**QUIBBLER**, cavillator, captiosus, sophista.

**QUIBBLING**, s. cavillatio, captio.

**QUIBBLING question**, captio; fallax or captiosa interrogatio.

**QUIBBLINGLY**, captiose.

**QUICK** (*nimble*), agilis, alacer, pernix, celer, citus, citatus: (*hasty*), festinans, festinus, proterans: (*ready*), promptus, paratus: (*alive*), vivus. — *I will be quick about it, expedite facturus sum; breviter expediam.* — *Quick of scent, sagax.*

— *Quick-sighted, acri visu; fig. perspicax.* — *Quick-sightedness, visus acerrimus; perspicacitas.* — *Quick of wit, Quick-witted, ingenii vegeti, argutus; solers, acutus, perspicax, emunctæ naris.*

— *They are naturally quick, acuti naturâ sunt.* — *To be quick or lively, vigeo.*

— *To be quick with child, fetum vivum utero gestare.* — *To the quick, ad vivum.*

— *I have touched him to the quick, commovi hominem.* — *To cut to the quick, ad vivum rescare.* — *A quick-sand, syrtis.*

— *Quick-scts, vivæ radices, plantaria viva.*

— *A quick-set hedge, sepes viva.* — *Quick-silver, argentum vivum; hydrargyrus.*

**Quick, QUICKLY** (*soon or presently*), cito, extemplo, acutum, illico, mature, statim: (*with speed or haste*), velociter, celeriter, festinanter, raptim: (*alertly*), impigre: (*sharply*), acute, subtiliter. — *Quick! quick! move te ocus!* — *Some-what quickly, celeriuscule.* — *More quickly, maturius, celerius.*

**To QUICKEN** (*vivify*), animo; vitam alicui reddere (*restore to life*): (*urge*),

animo, instigo, stimulo: (*hasten*), depropero, maturo, accelero. — *To quicken the pace, gradum corripere.* — *To quicken wine, vinum resuscitare.*

**QUICKENER**, stimulator.

**QUICKENING**, subst. animatio.

**QUICKNESS** (*nimbleness*), agilitas, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas: (*liveliness*), vivacitas, vigor; vis. — *Quickness of sight, visus acer.* — *of understanding, perspicacitas.* — *Quickness of wit, ingenii celeritas; sagacitas, sollertia, acumen ingenii.* — *He excelled them all in care, vigilance, hardness, subtlety, and quickness of wit, vincebat omnes curâ, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii, C. Nep.*

**QUICKSILVER**. See *Quick*.

**QUID**. — *To return quid for quo, par pari referre.*

**QUIDDANY**, cydonium, cydoniates.

**QUIDDITY**, captiuncula, quæstio captiosa.

**QUIESCENT**, quiescens. See *Quiet*.

**QUIESCENCE**, QUIESCENCY, quies.

**QUIET**, *adj.* (*tranquil*), quietus, tranquillus, placidus: (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus: (*peaceable*), placidus, mitis, facilis, clemens. — *He has always lived a quiet life, vitam ille suam semper egit in otio.* — *To be quiet (silent), taceo, sileo: (live at ease), otior, vaco; otium agere.* — *To be quiet or be at quiet, quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco.* — *Cannot you be quiet? poti'n tu desinas?*

**QUIET**, *subst.* quies, otium, pax. — *That the rest of the citizens might live in quiet, ut reliqui cives quietem agerent.* — *The nations lived in quiet, mollia securâ peragebant otia gentes (poet.).*

**To QUIET** (*make quiet*), paco, placo, sgd. — *He will quiet all, seditionem in tranquillum conferet.* — *Not to be quieted, inplacabilis.*

**QUIETER**, pacator.

**QUIETING**, placatio, sedatio.

**QUIETLY** (*at ease*), quiete, placate, placide, tranquille, secure, sedate.

**QUIETNESS**, requies; securitas, serenitas; tranquillitas. — *To live in peace and quietness, in otio et pace vitam degere.*

**QUILL** (*feather*), penna: (*pen*), penna. — *A quill to play on a musical instrument, plectrum.* — *A brother of the quill, eodem genere quæstus exercitus.*

**QUILT** *for a bed*, vestis stragula cui xylinum insutum est.

**To QUILT**, pannum, sericum, etc. bombyce fartum consuere.

**QUINCE**, malum cydonium. — *A yellow quince, chrysomelum.* — *A quince-tree, cydonia.*

**QUINQUENNIAL**, quinquennis, quinquennalis.

**QUINSY**. See *Squinancy*.

**QUINTAIN** (*post to run a tilt at*), palus quintanus. — *To run at quintain, ad palum equestri cursu decertare.* — *The running at quintain, hastiludium, decursus equestris.*

**QUINTAL**, centumpondium, pondus centenarium.

**QUINTESSENCE**, essentia quinta: (*extract*), flos; succus subtilissimus. — *To extract the quintessence, succum subtilissimum extrahere.*

**QUIP**, dicerium.

**To QUIP**, vellico, sugillo; tango, perstringo.

**QUIRE** *of paper*, chartæ plagulæ viginti

quatuor; scapus (20 sheets). — *¶ See Choir.*

**QUIRISTER**. See *Chorister*.

**QUIRK**, cavillatio, captio, captiuncula, verborum cavillationes; calumnia, callida fraudulentaque litigandi ratio; techna, strophæ. — *Full of quirks and quiddities, captiosus, vafer, astutus, verutus, subdolos.*

**QUIT** (*leave*), v. relinquo, desero. — *He has quitted the town, urbi nuntium remisit.* — *They quitted their ground, loco cesserunt.* — *He was forced to quit his office, abdicare se magistratu coactus est.* — *The people whom they had ordered to quit the town, are recalled into the city, populus, quem emigrare jusserant, in urbem revocatur, Just.* — *To quit or yield, cedo; loco cedere.* — *To quit scores, par pari referre; alicui pariare, Pandect.* — *To quit or free, libero; absolvo; relaxo.* — *To quit or behave one's self well, virum se præstare or præbere.* — *To quit one's country, cedere patriâ.* — *To quit one's post, locum relinquere; stationem deserere.* — *Quitting their horses, equis dimissis.* — *To quit claim, decedere jure suo.* — *Not to quit cost, oleum et operam perdere.*

**QUIT**, absolutus, impunitus. — *To go quit, aliquid impune ferre.* — *¶ Now then we are quit, jam sumus ergo pares.* — *I will now be quit with them, nunc referam gratiam.*

**QUITTANCE**, apocha; accepti latio. — *To give a quittance, apocham dare; acceptum aliquid testari; acceptum referre aliquid.*

**QUITTING** (*leaving*), desertio, derelictio: (*freeing*), liberatio.

**QUITE**, omnino, penitus, plane, prorsus; totus. — *You are quite out, totâ erras viâ; toto cælo erras.* — *I am quite out of love with myself, totus displiceo mihi.* — *My mind is quite off from writing, a scribendo prorsus abhorret animus.* — *I am quite of another mind, longe mihi alia mens est; longe aliter sentio.*

**QUIVER**, s. phætra. — *Having opened the quiver, phætrâ solutâ.* — *Wearing a quiver, phætratus, phætrâ succinctus.*

**QUIVER**, v. tremo; contremisco; mico; horreo. — *To quiver with cold, præ frigore horrere.* — *To quiver with fear, timore intremiscere.* — *Quivering, tremens, tremebundus; tremulus.*

**QUIVERING**, horror, tremor. — *A sudden quivering for fear, terror panicus.*

**QUOIT**, discus. — *To play at quoits, discis certare or ludere.*

**QUORUM**, numerus justus.

**QUOTA**, pars rei alicujus quam ex compacto quis accipere aut pendere debet. (But see *Contingent*.) — *Then the quota of troops to be raised by each city was settled, auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur, Just.* — *To furnish his quota of men, suum numerum conferre.*

**QUOTE**, affero, laudo, produco. — *To quote as his authority, citare aliquem auctorem.* — *an instance, exemplum allegare.*

**QUOTATION** (*the act*), prolatio, productio, (e. g. loci): (*the passage*), locus, verba. — *Mark of quotation, signum citandi.*

**QUOTIENT**, quotus or quotum.

**QUOTH** *he*, inquit ille.

**QUOTIDIAN**, quotidianus, singulis diebus recurrens. — *A quotidian ague, febris quotidiaua.*

## R.

**RABBIN**, RABBI, rabbinus; magister Judaicus.

**RABBINICAL**, say rabbinicus.

**RABBIT**, cuniculus.

**RABBLE**, vulgus; multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis; turba. — *The lowest of the rubble, sentina reipublicæ or urbis; fæx populi; populi sordes; homines infimi.* — *For they were not strangers, nor a rabble of people picked up here and there, that gave risc to*

*the city, quippe non advênæ, neque pagani collecta populi colluvies, originem urbi dedit, Just.*

**RABID**, rabidus, rabiosus.

**RACE** (*contest in running*), cursus certamen, cursus, curriculum. — *From the beginning of the race to the end, a carcerebus ad metam.* — *To run a race, stadium currere; cursu certare.* — *Nor should I desire, my race being run, to live my life over again, nec vero velim, qua-*

*si decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocarî, Cic.* — *The race of one's life, vitæ spatium or curriculum.* — *My race is almost run, prope jam decursum est spatium.* — *A chariot-race, cursus rheadarius.* — *A horse-race, cursus equorum or equester.* — *A foot-race, cursus pedester.* — *A race-horse, equus cursor.* — *¶ A race (stock), genus; gens stirps; familia; majores.* — *Descendî from an illustrious race, natalibus clarus.*

honesto loco natus. — *The royal race, stirps regia.* — *The race of mankind, humanum genus.* — *A race of horses for breed, genus nobile eorum.* — *A race of ginger, zinziberis radix or portiuncula.*

To RACE, cursu certare.

RACER, equus cursor; (as a man), cursor.  
RACK (for hay), crates; clathrata compages praecepti imminens. — *A bacon-rack, crates porcina.* — *A cheese-rack, crates casearia.* — *To put upon a rack, crati imponere or suspendere; super cratem extendere.* — *The racks of a wagon, loricae plaustrum.* — *A rack of mutton, cervix vervecina.* — *A rack (for torture), equuleus; fideicula; tabularia; tormenta, cruciatus.* — *To put to the rack, dare in tormenta or in cruciatum; tormenta alicui admovere; torqueo, extorqueo; in equuleum imponere.* — *Being put to the rack, he confessed his intended villany, tormentis expressa confessio est cogitati facinoris, Suet.*

To RACK (torment), torqueo, crucio; excrucio; cruciatus afficere. (See to put to the Rack.) — *Why do you rack me? cur me enecas? Ter.* — *To rack one's self, se macerare, discruciare, afflictere.* — *To rack one's invention, se in aliquid commiscendo cruciare or fatigare.* — *To be racked with bodily pains, corporis doloribus cruciari.* — *Racked with pains, doloribus pressus, cruciatus, excruciat.* — *The racking pains of a distemper, cruciatus morbi.* — *To rack beer, wine, &c., cerevisiam, vinum, etc. defaecare, in alia vasa transfundere.*

RACKER, tortor.

RACKING, carnificina; cruciatus; tormenta. — *A racking of liquors, defaecatio.*

RACKET (for tennis), reticulum. — *A stir,* strepitus, tumultus; turba. — *To keep a racket, tumultuor, interturbo, turbas ciere.*

RACCOON, cuniculus Americanus.

RACY wine, vinum saporis gratissimi.

RADIATE, radio, radios emittere; fulgeo, splendo, niteo: v. a. in omnes partes emittere.

RADIATION, radiatio; emissio.

RADIANCE, RADIANCY, nitor, splendor.

RADIANT, radians, splendidus, nitens, fulgens, rutilus. — *Radiant brightness, fulgor coruscus or coruscans.*

RADICAL, ad radicem pertinens, radicis vim habens, radicis instar nutrens: naturâ insitus (imate): also by using totus, universus, or prorsus, penitus. — *The radical moisture, humor vitalis or primigenius.*

RADICALLY, radicitus; a stirpe; prorsus.

RADISH, raphanus. — *Garden-radish, raphanus hortensis.* — *Horse-radish, raphanus rusticus, agrestis.* — *Long radish, raphanus Algidiensis.* — *Sweet radish, raphanus Syriacus.* — *Of radish, raphaninus.*

RAFF (refuse), rejectanea, pl.

RAFFLE at dice, alea ludere.

RAFFLE, RAFFLING, alea, alea lusus.

RAFT, ratis.

RAFTER, tignum, trabs, cantherius. — *A little rafter, tigillum, trabecula.* — *Of rafters, tignarius.* — *The space between rafters, intertignum.*

To RAFTER, contigno; tignis or trabibus tegere, firmare, alligare. — *Rafted, contignatus.*

RAFTING, contignatio.

RAG, pannus, panniculus. — *A linen rag, linteolum.* — *Fall of rags or all in rags, pannosus, pannis obsitus.* — *To tear to rags, lacerare, dilacerare.*

RAGGED (covered with rags), pannosus, pannis obsitus: (torn), laceratus (poet. lacer). — *A ragged regiment, ex pannosis mendiculis collecta cohors.* — *A ragged,* dentatus.

RAGGEDNESS, pannositas, Cael. Aur.

RAGAMUFFIN, mendicabulum, homo egentissimus or pannis obsitus.

RAGE, rabies, furor; vecordia: ira, iracundia: (rage for), aviditas alicujus rei. — *A violent rage or passion, ira gravis or acerba.* — *The rage of the sea, maris aestus or fremitus.* — *In a rage or fury, adfuribundus, furiosus, furore percitus:* — *ado. rabide, rabiose.* — *To be in a rage, furor, insanio, sævio.* — *I am in such a*

*rage, ita ardeo iracundiâ.* — *Be not in such a rage, ne sævi tantopere.* — *He was in a very great rage, furore percitus est, vehementi incensus est ira.*

To RAGE. (See to be in a Rage.) — *To rage anew (as a wound, grief, &c.), recrudescere.* — *To rage as the sea, aestuo.* — *To rage like a drunken man, bacchor, debacchor.*

RAGING, RAGEFUL, furiosus, rabidus, rabiosus.

RAGING, s. furor, rabies.

RAGINGLY, furiose, rabide, rabiose, furenter.

RAGOUT, cuppedia, gula irritamentum, ciborum exquisitæ delicia.

RAIL, s. vacerra, palus, repagulum. — *Rails on the side of a gallery, pluteus.* — *A rail or bar at the starting-place, carceres.* — *A night-rail, linteum ornamentum mulierum humeros tegens.*

To RAIL or set round with rails, palis seipre or circumdare; repagulis munire. — *Railed in with rails, palis septus.* — *A place railed in, septum.*

RAIL AGAINST, at, on, v. maledico, criminor, convicior, alicui convicia facere or ingerere; aliquid conviciis consecrari, insectari, proscindere; contumeliam or maledicta in aliquem dicere; verborum contumelias aliquid lacerare. — *How he railed at him!* quot ei dixit contumelias! — *To rail at one behind his back, alicui absenti male loqui or maledicere.*

RAILER, conviciator; maledicus.

RAILING, adj. — *accusation, maledictum; convicium.*

RAILING, s. maledictio; convicia.

RAILINGLY, maledice, contumeliose.

RAILERY, cavillatio; facetiæ acerbæ; dicitæ; sales; acetum.

RAIMENT, vestis, vestitus, vestimentum.

RAIN, pluvia; imber. (See Pluvia in the Lex.) — *In the rain, per imbrem.* — *A storm of rain, nimbus, pluviarum vis et incursus.* — *A sudden shower of rain, imber subitus.* — *Of rain, pluvius, pluvialis, pluvialis.* — *Gentle rains, pluviae leves.*

To RAIN, pluo. — *It has continued to rain or raining all day, per totum diem pluere non desit.* — *It is going to rain, pluvia impendet.* — *To rain downright, depluo.* — *To rain in or upon, impluo.* — *To rain through, perpluo.*

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius.

RAINY, pluvius; pluviosus (e. g. hiems). — *A rainy day, dies pluvialis.* — *Rainy season, tempus pluviale; imbres (continui).*

RAISE, levo, allevo, elevo; attollo, tollo, erigo, arribo. — *You raise a doubt where there is none, nodum in scirpo quaeris.* — *To raise one's self or rise, surgo, de sella, e lecto, etc. surgere.* — *To raise a bank or wall, aggerem or murum exstruere.* — *To raise one's self in the world, sua industria divitias or dignitatem augere.* — *Now I will relate his origin, manners, and by what means he raised himself to such an exorbitant power, nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum erit, expediâ, Tac.*

— *To raise or prefer one to honors, aliquem ad honores promovere, honoribus amplificare; alicujus dignitatem augere.* — *To be raised by a person's interest, augeri, adjuvari.* — *The Rhodians, a great and flourishing people, who had been raised by the assistance of the Romans, proved unfaithful and treacherous to us, Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, quæ populi Romani opibus creverat, infida atque adversa nobis fuit, Sall.* — *To raise the affections or passions, animos commovere or concitare.* — *To raise anger, iram movere or commovere.* — *To raise contributions in war, pecunias civitatibus imperare.* — *To raise large sums of money, as the parliament does, integem pecuniam decernere.* — *To raise portions for daughters, filias dotare, pecuniam ad filiarum dotes conficere.* — *To raise, collect or gather, colligo; cogo.* — *To raise men, milites conscribere, legere, colligere, parare, comparare, cogere.* — *I can raise an army in a few days, paucis diebus exercitum faciam.* — *New-raised men, milites nuper conscripti.* — *To raise or rouse up, ex-*

*cito, suscito.* — *To raise the country or posse comitatus, omnes regionis alicujus incolas cogere, convocare, colligere.* — *To raise one from the dead, excitare aliquem ab inferis, Cic.* — *To raise suspicion upon a person, suspicionem in aliquem commovere.* — *a scandal or ill report, alicui invidiam movere; odium immerito in aliquem concitare, excitare, struere.* — *To raise or make bread, fingere panes.* — *To raise paste, farinam depesere or subigere.* — *To raise the price of a thing, pretium alicujus rei efferre, augere.* — *The price of victuals being raised, annonâ flagellatâ or incensâ.*

RAISER, concitator.

RAISING, concitatio, incitatio. — *The raising of a bank, terræ aggestio.* — *The raising of money, pecuniarum exactio, argentaria coactio.* — *The raising of soldiers, militum delectus.* — *The raising of a siege, ab obsidione discessus.*

RAISIN, acinus passus. — *A bunch of raisins, uva passa.* — *Raisins of the sun, uvæ sole siccata.*

RAKE, rastrum, sarcolum. — *As lean as a roke, nil nisi ossa et pellis.* — *A little rake, rastellum.* — *A coal-rake or oven-rake, rutabulum.* — *A rake or horrow to pull out weeds with, irpex, Mela, urpex, Cato.* — *A rake, rakish fellow, rake-hell, homo dissolutus, discinctus, impurus, intemperans, libidinosus, infamis.*

To RAKE (scrape), rado, derado, erado. — *To rake with a rake, sarculo, sarrio.* — *To rake again, resarrio.* — *To roke together or up, corrado.* — *To rake up the fire, ignem cineribus condere, prunis cineres obducere.* — *To rake up the ashes of the dead, mortuo convicia facere, mortuum conviciis proscindere.* — *To rake up and down for several days together, plurimos dies per ludum et lasciviam transigere.*

RAKER, sarritor.

RAKING, sarculatio, sarritio; sarritura.

RALLY (in fight), aciem restituere; pugnam renovare or integrare; dispersos et palantes in unum cogere. — *They give the enemy no time to rally, neque se colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt.* — *They presently rallied, extemplo turbatos restituerunt ordines.* — *They had begun to rally, revocare in ordines militum cœperant, Liv.* — *The army rallied, restituta est acies.* — *To rally or come together to a certain place after a route, ex fuga convenire.* — *To rally (jest), carpo, lacesso; cavillor.* — *To rally smartly, arguto.*

RALLYING, pugnae instauratio, inclinatio aciei restitutio: — cavillatio.

RAM, aries. — *The sea ram, aries marinus.* — *Of a ram, arietinus, arietarius.* — *To butt like a ram, arieto; cornibus petere.*

To RAM (drive with violence), fistuco; fistucâ adigere. — *To ram or stuff, infercio.* — *To ram in gunpowder, pulverem nitratum virgâ adigere.*

RAMMER (instrument for driving), fistuca, pavicula. — *A rammer or ramrod, sog virga scolopetaria.*

RAMMING, fistucatio.

RAMMISH, rancidus, hircosus, oïdus. — *Somewhat rammish, subrancidus, rancidulus.*

RAMMISHLY, rancide. — *To smell rammishly, hircum olere.*

RAMMISHNESS, rancor, fetor.

RAMAGE hawk, nisus.

RAMAGE (branches of trees), arborum rami.

RAMBLE. v. vagor, evagor, circumcurso, erro. — *n discourse, a proposito aberrare; p institutâ oratione declinare; sermo e desultorio uti.* — *Rambling, vagus.* — *A rambling house, sparsa ac dissona moles or domus, Statius.*

RAMBLE, s. vagatio, error.

RAMBLER, erro, erroneus, homo vagus, errabundus, vagabundus.

RAMIFY, germino, egermino. See also Branch.

RAMIFICATION, ramorum divisio; pars.

RAMMER, RAMMISH. See under Ram.

RAMPANT (wanton), procax, lascivientia.

— *(in heraldry), erectus.*

RAMPING up, exsultatio.

**RAMI ART**, vallum; agger; munimentum propugnaculum. — *To fortify with a rampart, vallo, obvallo, circumvallo; vallo or propugnaculo munire.*  
**RANCID**, rancidus.  
**RANCIDITY**, rancor.  
**RANCOR**, invidia, malignitas, odium acerbum tectumque, simultas gravis.  
**RANCOROUS**, invidus, malignus, acerbus, gravis.  
**RANCOROUSLY**, cum invidiâ, maligne.  
**RANDOM**, *adj.* fortuitus; temerarius. — *shot, telum temere emissum. — At random, inconsulto, temere, temere ac fortuito; sine ullo consilio aut scopo. — To throw out words at random, verba temere jactare or effutire.*  
**RANGE** (*put in order*), *v.* ordino, dispono, instruo; in ordinem digerere; ordine disponere or collocare; suo quaque loco ponere or constituere: (*stand in order*), rectâ serie collocari or disponi. — *Ranged in order, ordine instructus, dispositus, digestus, collocatus. — To range up and down, obambulo, erro, vagor, evagor, circumcurso.*  
**RANGE** (*order*), *s.* ordo, series. (See *Bed, Layer*.) — *A range or ramble, vagatio, discursatio.*  
**RANGER** (*searcher*), explorator. — *A ranger of a forest, saltus or viridarii curator or custos.*  
**RANGING** (*setting in order*), dispositio. — *A ranging or inspecting, lustratio.*  
**RANK** (*over fruitful*), *adj.* nimis luxurians. — *To be rank, luxurio, luxurior. — To rank in smell, rancidus, olidus, foetidus, hircosus. — Somewhat rank, Rankish, rancidulus. — To rank roguis, nebulo profligatissimus, bipedum nequissimus. — Rank poison, acre venenum.*  
**RANKLY** (*offensively*), rancide: (*luxuriantly*), luxuriose.  
**RANKNESS** (*stinking smell*), rancor, fœtor: (*luxuriance*), luxuria, luxuries.  
**RANK**, *s.* ordo, series: (*quality*), ordo, gradus, locus, dignitas. — *As I was coming along to-day, I met with one of my own quality and rank, conveni hodie adveniens quemdam mei loci atque ordinis, Ter. — At that time there were many of high and low rank, eâ tempestate fuere complures novi atque nobiles, Sall. — A person of the first rank, homo illustris; qui primum locum obtinet. — To keep his rank, intra ordinem se continere. — To march in rank and file, ordine incedere, acie instructâ iter facere.*  
**To RANK**, ordino; ordine collocare: æstimo. — *To rank or be ranked, digeri, ordine collocari.*  
**RANKER**, ordinator.  
**RANKLE**, suppurio; serpo (*spread*); putreo; recrudescio.  
**RANKLING**, suppuratio.  
**RANSACK** (*plunder*), diripio, expilo: (*devastate*), vasto, pervasto, populor: (*search*), rino; excutio. — *My house was ransacked from top to bottom, domus mea penitus diripiebatur. — They ransacked kingdoms, cities, and all private houses, regna, civitates, domos omnium depeculati sunt. — Ransacked, direptus, spoliatus, vastatus.*  
**RANSACKER**, direptor, spoliator, vastator.  
**RANSACKING**, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio.  
**RANSOM**, pecuniâ quibus quis redimitur; pactum pro capite pretium; also in connection, pecunia, pretium. — *He treated the prisoners with much humanity, and dismissed them without ransom, captivos indulgenter habuit, et sine pretio restituit.*  
**To RANSOM**, redimo. — *To give leave to persons to ransom themselves, captivos redimendi sui copiam facere. — Ransomed, redemptus, pretio soluto e vinculis liberatus.*  
**RANSOMER**, redemptor.  
**RANSOMING**, redemptio.  
**RANT**, *v.* ingentia verba effutire, superbe loqui.  
**RANT**, *s.* ingentia verba; vaniloquentia, garrulitas inepta.  
**RANTING**, oratio inflata.  
**RANTINGLY**, gloriose, inepte, insulse.  
**RAP**, *v.* ferio, percutio, pulso. — *Who rapped so hard at the door? quis tam potenter pulsavit fores?*  
**RAP**, *s.* ictus levis, alapa.  
**RAPPER**, pulsator.  
**RAPPING**, pulsatio, verberatio.

**RAPACIOUS**, rapax.  
**RAPACIOUSLY**, avide.  
**RAPACITY**, **RAPACIOUSNESS**, rapacitas, rapina.  
**RAPE**, stuprum mulieri illatum: (*carrying off*), raptus. — *To commit a rape, vim mulieri afferre; mulierem per vim stuprare. — To (wild turnip), rapum. — A little rape, rapulum. — Rape-seed, rapi semen. — Rape-leaves, rapicia, pl. — Rape-violet, cyclaminus or cyclaminum.*  
**RAPID**, rapidus, velox; torrens.  
**RAPIDITY**, rapiditas, velocitas.  
**RAPIDLY**, rapide, velociter.  
**RAPIER**, verutum, ensis longus et angustus. — *An old rusty rapier, verutum rubigine obductum.*  
**RAPINE**, rapina.  
**RAPT** with joy, effusâ lætitiâ exsultans.  
**RAPTURE**, animi impetus or æstus; insan-  
 tia. — *of joy, effusa or mirifica lætitia. See Ecstasy, Ravishment.*  
**RAPTUROUS**, suavissimus; summus.  
**RARE** (*thin*), rarus, subtilis, tenuis: (*uncommon*), rarus, infrequens, non vulgaris. — *To (excellent), eximius, egregius, præclarus, præstans. — What a rare thing it is to be wise! quanti est sapere!*  
**To RAREFY**, *v. a.* extenuo: *v. n.* extenuari. — *The air being rarefied is carried up on high, but being thickened, is gathered into a cloud, aer extenuatus in sublime fertur, concretus autem in nubem cogitur, Cic.*  
**RAREFYING**, extenuatio.  
**RARELY**, raro, insolenter. — *Very, per-raro.*  
**RARENESS**, **RARITY**, raritas. — *To (a rarity), res rara (visu or inventu).*  
**RASCAL**, balatro, mastigia, flagitiosus. — *A vile rascal, Rascallion, vilis homuncio, homo tressis or nihili, homunculus vilis, furcifer. — A crew of rascals, flagitiosorum grex. — An arrant rascal, bipedum nequissimus.*  
**RASCALITY**, republicæ fœx et sentina, sordes et fœx urbis.  
**RASCALLY**, flagitiosus, scelestus, spurcus.  
**RASE** (*graze*), *v.* stringo. — *To rase out, erado, expungo, deleo. — To rase to the ground, everto, excindio; solo æquare. — He rased to the ground the citadel at Syracuse, arcem Syracusis a fundamentis disjecit, C. Nep.*  
**RASE** (*blot*), litura. — *A rase made by a weapon, leve vulnus.*  
**RASING**, **RASURE** (*scraping*), rasura.  
**RASING** (*deceitfuling*), demolitio, eversio, subversio. — *A rasings or blotting out, delitio.*  
**RASH** (*precipitate*), inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius, incogitans, cæcus, violentus. — *A rash fool, homo præceps.*  
**RASHLY**, inconsiderate, inconsulte, temere, audacter.  
**RASHNESS**, inconsiderantia, temeritas, audacia; ferocitas; violentia. — *Rashness of belief, credulitas.*  
**RASP**, scobina. — *Rough as a rasp, mordax.*  
**To RASP**, discobino.  
**RASPBERRY**, morum Idæum. — *bush, rubus Idæus.*  
**RAT**, mus ratta (L.); mus. — *The Alpine or mountain rat, mustela Alpina. — The Egyptian rat, mus Indicus, mus Pharaonis, ichneumon. — A water-rat, mus aquaticus. — To snell a rat (to mistrust), suboleo, persentisco. — A rat-catcher, muricidus. (See the Lex.) — A rat-trap, muscipula. — To hunt rats, mures rattas insectari.  
**RATE** (*price*), pretium. — *Now that I know your rate, nunc quando pretium tuum novi. — Corn is at a great rate, annona cara est. — If corn is at this rate, si perseveret hæc annona. — They hold them at a huge rate, magni æstimant. — To buy a thing at a high rate, impenso pretio parare, Cas. — A very low rate, pretium vile. — To be at a rate with, pretio præstituto vendere. — To (a rate (proportion)), rata portio. — To (tax), vectigal; tributum. — To (manner), modus. — He resolved at any rate to accomplish his design, statuit quovis modo inceptum perficere. — At no rate, nullo modo. — At this, that rate, hoc, illo modo. — To spend at a high rate, nepotor, effuse prodigere, profusus sumptibus vivere. — To (First-rate, singularis; ex-**

*mius. — A first-rate man-of-war, navis bellica primæ magnitudinis.*  
**To RATE** (*tax*), vectigal or tributum imponere alicui or alicui rei: (*value*), æstimo, taxo. — *How do you rate it? quanti pendis? — To (chide), objurgo; increpo, increpito. — Should I rate him for this wrong? cum eo injuriam hanc expostulem? — I often chid and rated him by name, nomine sæpe vocatum corripui, Ov. — To rate one soundly, in aliquem invehi; aliquem acerbis verbis increpare, lacessere, proscindere; conviciis minisque aliquem excipere.  
**RATING** (*valuing*), *s.* æstimatio: (*chiding*), objurgatio, vituperatio.  
**RATABLE**, censualis.  
**RATABLY**, pro ratâ (parte); pro portione.  
**RATHER**, potius, magis. — *Rather than I will have your displeasure, potius quam te inimicum habeam. — Nay rather, imo. — I had rather, malo. — To (some-what), by sub in compos; by a dimin. adj.; by paullo with the comparative.*  
**RATIFY**, confirmare, sancire, consignare, ratum facere. See *Approve*.  
**RATIFICATION**, **RATIFYING**, confirmatio, sanctio. — *To Ratifications, instrumenta sanctionis.*  
**RATIOCINATION**, ratiocinatio.  
**RATIOCINATIVE**, ratiocinativus.  
**RATIONAL** (*endued with reason*), ratione præditus, particeps rationis; rationalis, *Scu.*: (*in his right mind*), sanus: (*agreeable to reason*), rationi consentaneus or congruens.  
**RATIONALITY**, facultas ratiocinandi.  
**RATIONALLY**, e ratione; juste; prudenter.  
**RATTLE** or *make a noise*, *v.* crepo, crepito; crepitum or strepitum edere or facere. — *To rattle in the throat before death, buccis morte solutis rancum sonare; guttore vocem. — To rattle (talk impertinently), inepte garrere; quidquid in buccam venerit temere effutire. — To rattle or scold at one, objurgo, increpo; conviciis or contumeliis lacessere. — He rattled off his brother in the market-place on this very score, adortus est jurgio fratrem apud forum hac de re. — Rattled at, acerbis conviciis lacessitus; graviter increpitus minisque exceptus.  
**RATTLE**, *s.* crepitaculum; crotalum, sistrum. — *A rattle-headed fellow, temerarius, loquax, garrulus, ineptus, insolus. — Rattle-snake, crotalus (L.). — Children's rattles, crepundia, pl.*  
**RATTLING** (*shaking*), concussio, quassatio: (*chiding*), objurgatio.  
**RAVAGE**, *v.* vasto, devasto, pervasto; populor, depopulor, perpopulor; diripio; expilo; spolio; depopulationem or vastationem tectis atque agris inferre. — *He ravages all the places wherever he comes, vastat omnia loca, quæ incurrit. — When I preserved Italy from being ravaged, cum vastationem ab Italiâ depellebam.*  
**RAYAGE**, **RAVAGING**, direptio, expilatio, populatio, depopulatio, spoliatio, vastatio.  
**RAVAGER**, expilator, direptor, populator, depopulator, spoliator, vastator.  
**RAVE**, deliro, desipio, insanio. — *To rave and tear about, delirantis modo circumcursare.*  
**RAVER**, delirus.  
**RAVING**, *adj.* furens; furiosus; insanus; vesanus; delirus.  
**RAVING**, deliratio, delirium, insaniam.  
**RAVINGLY**, rabiose.  
**RAVEL**, involvo: (*ravel out*), retexo.  
**RAVEN**, corvus — *A night raven, corvus nocturnus; nycticorax. — A sea-raven, corvus marinus. — A young raven, corvi pullus. — The blackness or color of a raven, color coracinus.*  
**RAVEN**, **RAVIN**, *v.* rapio, prædor; voro, heluor.  
**RAVENER**, heluo.  
**RAYENING**, **RAVENOUS**, avidus, vorax, rapax. — *Ravens hunger, ardor edendi; bulimus.*  
**RAYENING**, *s.* raptio, rapacitas.  
**RAVENOUSLY**, avide.  
**RAVENOUSNESS**, voracitas.  
**RAVISH** (*woo*), *v.* abripere or auferre (*deflower*), see *Rape*: (*charm*); capio, oblecto, voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere; permulceo; delinno — *Ravished from, abreptus. — To be rav-***

ished or charmed with, magnam ex aliqua re voluptatem capere. — He is ravished with her beauty, ejus formam miratur. — I was ravished with his discourse, oratio me illius abripuit. — Posterity will be ravished with the report of your conquests, obstupescent posteri triumphos audientes tuos. — To be ravished with love, amore ardere or flagrare; totum in amore esse. — with delight, summâ delectatione affici; mirificâ lætitiâ exsultare.

**RAVISHER**, raptor, stuprator.

**RAVISHMENT** (committing a rape), raptus, pudicitiae violatio. — ¶ A ravishment of the mind, secessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; furor: (delight), summa voluptas.

**RAW** (crude), crudus: (not sodden), incoctus. — Very raw, percrudus. — Somewhat raw, subcrudus. — To grow raw, crudescere. — Raw-boned, strigosus, macilentus. — ¶ (unskilful), rudis, imperitus, novitius.

**RAWNESS**, cruditas; imperitia.

**RAWLY** (in skill), imperite.

**RAY**, radius. — ¶ A ray (fish), raia, squalus. — A rack-ray, raia clavata. — The sharp-froated ray, pastinaca. — ¶ A ray of gold, bractea, bracteola.

To **RAY** (cast forth rays), radio; radios emittere.

**RAZE**. See *Rase*.

**RAZOR**, culter tonsorius, novacula.

**REACH** (come to), aliquo pervenire: (overtake), assequor, consequor: (obtain), adipiscor; assequor. — They were not able to reach the same haven, eosdem portus capere non poterant. — To reach one's meaning, intelligo, teneo. — To reach out, act. (extend), porrigo, exporgo, extendo. — the hand, manum porrigere or extendere. — To reach (v. a.) to one, porrigo; præbeo; do; affero. — To reach, neut. (extend), extendor, porrigor; pateo. — To reach to or arrive at, pervenire ad, pertinere ad. — They say there is a vein that reaches from the eyes to the brain, venam ab oculis pertinere ad cerebrum tradunt. — ¶ To reach (vomit), vomo, evomo.

**REACH** (extent), s. ambitus, tractus. — Within reach of gun-shot, intra telum jacitum. — This place is out of the reach of the cannon, a globis tormento emissis tutus est hic locus. — ¶ (fetch), ars, artificium, fallacia; strophæ, technæ. — ¶ Reach (capacity, ability), captus, facultas, intelligentia, prudentia: (power), potestas, potentia. — It is out of my reach, intelligere nequeo. — Reach of thought or wit, sagacitas. — A person of deep reach, homo acutus, callidus, subtilis, versutus. — ¶ A reach at sea, duorum promontorium intervallum. — ¶ A reach or reaching to vomit, vomendinisus.

**REACHING** (extending), porrectio.

**READ** (peruse), lego. — I read *Græek much*, multum literis Græcis utor. — He spent his time in reading the poets, in poetis evolvens tempus consumebat. — To read over, perlego, evolvo. — I read the book carefully over, librum studiosè evolvi. — To read over again, relego. — To read often, lectito. — very, legendo conterere. — To read out, aliquod recitare. — Read opealy, publice recitatus. — To read a sermon or other discourse, instead of repeating it by heart, de scripto dicere or recitare. — He read his speech out of a written paper, de scripto dedit. — Presently after those, your letters were read, sub eas statim recitatus sunt literarum. — A well-read man, homo doctissimus, literis perpolitus or omni genere doctrinæ excultus. — Which may be read, qui legi potest, lectu facilis. — To read to (as a tutor to his scholars), prælego. — ¶ (guess), conjectare, conjicere, conjecturam facere.

**READER**, lector. — A great reader, quasi heluo librorum; libris affixus, intentus or devotus. — A reader in schools, professor, Suet. — A reader to scholars, prælector. — ¶ A reader or curate, sacerdos vicarius, qui communes preces publice recitare solet.

**READING**, lectio. — A reading over, evolutio. — A reading-desk, pulpitum, suggestus.

**READJOURN**, denuo in aliam diem differre or rejicere.

**READMIT**, denuo or iterum admittere.

**READORN**, denuo or iterum ornare.

**READY** (prompt; inclined), promptus, paratus, accinctus, expeditus, strenuus, alacer; proclivus, pronus, propensus: (willing), libens, volens. — It is ready at hand, in promptu est. — Make all ready, fac parata sint omnia. — Be ready, expeditus facito sis. — He is quite ready, alte præcinctus est. — I will go and tell them we are ready, ibo et illis dicam, nullam esse in nobis moram. — I am ready to observe all your commands, ad omnia, quæ volueris, præsto sum. — See that all things be ready against I return, fac ut omnia sint parata, cum rediero. — To be ready at hand, adesse, præsto esse. — There is one ready at hand to take you up, præsto est qui accipiat. — To get or make ready, paro, præparo, apparo, comparo; expedio. — To make one's self ready, se ad aliquid agendum accingere. — A making ready, paratus, apparatus. — To make ready hastily, propero, maturo, accelero; expedio. — To make ready for war, bellum parare or apparare. — Made ready, paratus, apparatus, accinctus. — Make ready (in war), præsto estote! — Of a ready wit, sagax; perspicax; cautus. — He is a man of a ready wit, ingenii est acuti or acris; ingenium in numerato habet. — Ready money, pecunia præsens or numerata, numi præsentis, etc. — Ready to please, affabilis, comis, mitis, urbanus, officiosus. — She is ready to lie in, partus instat or adest. — Being ready to fight his last battle, ultimum prælium initurus. — Mischiefs are ready to light upon you, impendent tibi mala.

**READY** (already), adv. jam; jamdudum. — Ready furnished, omnibus rebus instructus.

**READILY** (promptly), prompte, expedite, parate; probe; strenue: (without book), memoriter; ex memoriâ: (willingly, affably), libenter, comiter, officiose, obsequenter.

**READINESS**, alacritas, facilitas, facultas; propensio. — to please, obsequium, obsequentia, urbanitas, comitas. — To be or stand in readiness, promptum or paratum esse, sub manibus esse, (of men): in promptu esse, paratum esse, præ manu esse, suppeto, (of things). — In readiness, in promptu, præsto, præ manibus, ad manum; in proinctu. — To set in readiness, expedito, paro, præparo.

**REAL**, verus; germanus; solidus. — ¶ A real estate, patrimonium, bona quæ hereditate descendunt.

**REALITY**, veritas (realness): res, res vere, verum, (the reality). — Do not doubt, for you see realities, ne dubita, nam vera vides, Virg. — In reality, re, reverâ, reapse; profecto, sane. — It is so in reality, ita reverâ est.

To **REALIZE** (bring into being or act), facere, efficere, perficere; ad effectum efficere or perducere.

**REALLY** (in earnest), reverâ, re, reapse; sincere, sane: (truly), profecto, nã, sane, certe.

**REALM**, regnum; regio.

**REAM**, viginti scapi.

**REANIMATE**, vitam alicui reddere; vivum calorem revocare in artus gelidos: — ad novam spem excitare.

**REANNEX**, denuo adjungere.

**REAP**, meto, demeto, messem facere, maturam segetem demetere, frumenta decidere: fig. fructum capere or percipere ex aliqua re; fero. — Corn ready to be reaped, seges matura.

**REAPER**, messor.

**REAPING**, messio, demessio. — The time for reaping was then near at hand, jam frumenta incipiebant maturescere. — There is neither sowing nor reaping for me there, mihi isthæc nec seritur, nec metitur. — Reaping-time, messis. — In reaping-time, messibus, per messes. — Of reaping, messorius. — A reaping-hook, falx.

**REAR**. — The rear of an army, acies postrema, novissima, ultima; agmen extremum; triarii, pl. — The twentieth legion guarded the rear, vicesima legio terga firmavit, Tac. — To bring up the rear, agmen cogere; extremum agmen ducere. — To cut off the rear, agmen ex-

tremum intercipere. — To attack the rear, novissimum agmen aggredi. — Yet he thought it more advisable to attack the enemy in the rear, terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70. — The bringer up of the rear, aciei ultimæ ductor.

**REAR** or rear up, erigo, elevo, tollo. — (a building), ædificare, extruere, exaltare. — children, infantes alere, educare, tollere. (See *Breed*.) — To rear up himself, se attollere.

**REARING** (lifting up), erectio: (bringing up), educatio.

**REASCEND**, denuo or iterum ascendere.

**REASON** (the faculty), ratio; mens (the understanding); sanitas (soundness of mind): (wisdom), consilium, prudentia. — Void of reason, expers rationis. — One endowed with reason, qui rationis est particeps. — Against or not agreeable to reason, absurdus; ineptus. — ¶ (right), æquum, jus. — Beyond all reason, præter æquum et bonum. — As reason was, ita uti par fuit. — ¶ (moderation), modus. — There is reason in roasting eggs, est modus in rebus. — ¶ (cause or motive), causa (see *Cause*): (argument, &c.), ratio, argumentum. — That is the reason why I staid here, eâ hîc restiti gratiâ. — There is no reason why I should be angry, nihil est quod succenseam. — No reason can be given, nihil rationis dici potest. — There is some reason for it, non temere est. — For that reason, eâ de causâ; propterea; ideo. — For this reason, hæc de causâ. — A great reason, gravis causa. — A moving reason, causa præcipua quæ impulit et suavit. — By reason of, ob, propter, præ. — I cannot by reason of the time of the year, propter anni tempus non possum. — She could not by reason of her youth, neque per ætatem poterat. — By reason, quum, quando, propterea quod. — By reason you have got what not many have, propterea quod adeptus es, quod non multi.

To **REASON**, discepto, disputo, arguor, altercor, commentor, dissero, ratiocinor; ingenii telis pugnare. — well upon a subject, opinionem exquisitis argumentis or rationibus firmare or stabilire. — well or ill, bene or male arguementari, disceptare, disputare. — eagerly against, oppugno, impugno. — To reason captiously, cavillor, captiosè disputare or disceptare. — Which may be reasoned, disputabilis, Sci.

**REASONABLE** (ended with reason), rationis particeps; ratione præditus; rationalis, Sci.: (just), æquus, justus; consentaneus: (moderate), modicus, medicocris.

**REASONABLENESS** (justice), æquitas, justitia.

**REASONABLY** (justly), juste; ut æquum or par est: (moderately), modice; medicocriter. — Reasonably well, sic satis.

**REASONER**, ratiocinator.

**REASONING**, ratiocinatio, disputatio, disceptatio; argumentatio; conclusio; altercatio. — Of reasoning, ratiocinativus. — A captious reasoning, captio, conclusivuncula.

**REASSEMBLE** (call together again), iterum convocare, rursus cogere: (meet toæther again), rursus convenire.

**REASSERT**, reposito.

**REASSIGN**, iterum assignare.

**REASSIGNMENT**, assignatio repetita

**REASSUME**, resumio, revoco; denuo sumere.

**REASSURE**, firmare or confirmare aliquid or alicujus animum.

**REATTEMPT**, retento.

**REBAPTIZE**, sacris aquis rursus inspergere.

**REBATED** (in heraldry), deminutus, imminutus.

**REBATEMENT** (in heraldry), deminutio, imminutio.

**REBECK**, violina tres nervos habens.

**REBEL**, s. homo seditiosus; qui justum imperium detrectat; qui ab alicujus imperio deficit; rerum novarum mollitor; rebellis is poet.

To **REBEL**, seditioem movere; imperium alicujus detrectare; ab aliquo deficere or desciscere; fur rebello, see the *Lex*.

**REBELLING**, **REBELLION**, seditio; motus; tumultus; rebellio, -ium, -atio.

**REBELLIOUS** (desirous of innovations), re-

**rum novarum studiosus:** (*turbulent*), *seditionis, turbulentus: (in revolt), rebellans. (stiff-necked), obstinatus, per-versus, contumax.*

**REBELLIOUSLY,** rerum novarum studio; seditiose.

**REBELLIOUSNESS,** contumacia, perversitas; rerum novarum studium.

**REBELLOW,** resono.

**REBOUND,** repercutior, recello. — *Rebounding, repercutissus.*

**REBOUND,** s. repercutio (*act*); repercutissus (*state*).

**REBUFF** (*repulse*), repulsa. — *To meet with a rebuff, repulsam ferre. — He has met with a hundred rebuffs, centies repulsam passus est.*

**REBUILD,** aedificare aliquid totum denuo; restituo, reficio.

**REBUKE,** v. objurgo, increpo, castigo, reprehendo, corripio, arguo, redarguo, moneo. — *Nor had he sufficient reason to rebuke him, nec satis ad eum objurgandum causae erat. — To rebuke sharply, increpito; in aliquem invehi; aliquem imaledictis acerbis insectari; sugillo. — despitefully, aliquid alicui exprobrare; aliquem probris excipere, conviciis lacessere.*

**REBUKE,** s. objurgatio, reprehensio, vituperatio, castigatio; convicium.

**REBUKABLE.** See *Blamable.*

**REBUKER,** objurgator, castigator, reprehensor.

**RECALL** (*call back*), revoco. — *To recall one's words, dicta retractare. — To recall to memory, in memoriam reducere. — That may be recalled, revocabilis. — Not to be recalled, irrevocabilis.*

**RECALLING,** revocatio.

**RECAANT,** dictum aut factum revocare; recanto, *Horat.*; palinodiam canere; se errasse fateri. — *I will not recant what I have said, ego quod dixi, non mutabo. — To recant one's opinion, sententiam or opinionem mutare. — I am ashamed that I should be so soon obliged to recant my opinion, pudet tam cito de sententiâ esse dejectum.*

**RECANter,** qui dicta retractat or sententiam mutat.

**RECAntING,** RECAntATION, retractatio.

**RECAPACITATE,** iterum capacem or idoneum reddere.

**RECAPITULATE,** res jam dictas breviter repetere; res diffuse dictas summam attingere or colligere. — *Recapitulated, summam repetitum.*

**RECAPITULATION;** summarium; rerum dictarum enumeratio, congregatio, repetitio; anaphorae.

**RECArrY,** reveho, reporto.

**RECEDE** (*go from or retire*), recedo, retrocedo, discedo, secedo.

**RECEIVE** (*obtain*), accipio, accepto, recipio: (*imbibe*), imbibio, imbuo: (*enter-tain, harbor*), hospitio excipere or recipere. — *You shall receive no denial, nullam patiere repulsam. — We receive letters from him frequently, crebro illius literae ad nos commeant. — He was received with the utmost respect, erga illum nullum honoris genus praetermissum. — To receive the just reward of their own evil actions, recipere justam facinorum suorum mercedem. — To receive a wound, vulnerari, vulnus accipere. — To receive or sustain a loss, damnum accipere. — To receive visits, salutantes admittere. — To receive into company, in societatem admittere or cooptare. — Received into company, admissus: — To receive stolen goods, furta recipere, celare, occultare. — Received as a custom, usu receptus. — A thing received, acceptum.*

**RECEIPT** (*receiving*), receptio. — *A receipt or discharge for payment. (See Quittance.) — A physician's receipt or recipe, medici praescriptum.*

**RECEIVER,** receptor, acceptor; coactor. — *of taxes, tributum exactor. — of stolen goods, furtorum receptor, receptator, occultator. — The receiver is as bad as the thief, qui furturn celat, furturn participat. — Receivers of the king's demesnes, regis procuratores. — Receivers general, tribuni aërarum. — A receiver (chemical vessel), vas succum stillatum recipiens.*

**RECEIVING,** receptio, acceptio, admissio. — *before, anticipatio, praesumptio.*

**RECEPTACLE,** receptaculum; cella; hor-

reum; apotheca, etc.: (*lurking-place*), latibulum, latebra; receptaculum.

**RECEPTION** (*receiving*), receptio: (*entertainment*), receptio; hospitium. — *To meet with a good or bad reception, laute or frigide excipi; commodè or parum liberaliter tractari. — To give an enemy a warm reception, hostem ingruentem telorum imbre obruere.*

**RECEPTIVE,** capax.

**RECELEBRATE,** denuo celebrare.

**RECENT,** recens.

**REGENCY,** RECENTNESS, *by using recens* or *nuper*; novitas, novus status.

**RECENTLY,** recenter, recens, nuper.

**RECEPTACLE,** RECEPTIVE, see under *Receive.*

**RECESS,** recessus; latebra.

**RECHARGE,** rursus mutare.

**RECHASE** (*drive back again*), denuo repellere or depellere.

**RECHIEF,** canum revocatio.

**RECIPE,** praescriptum.

**RECIPROCAL,** mutuus; alternus; reciprocus.

**RECIPROCALLY,** mutuo, alternatim.

**TO RECIPROCATE,** alterno, mutuo.

**RECIPROCATION,** reciprocatio, alternatio.

**RECITE,** recito; cito; enunero; memoro; narro, enarro.

**RECITAL,** narratio, enarratio; enumeratio; fabella.

**RECITATION,** recitatio.

**RECITER,** recitator; narrator.

**RECK,** v. curo, sollicitus sum; attendo.

**RECKLESS,** securus; socors, piger, segnus, iners, indiligens; negligens, remissus. — *To become reckless, languori desidiaeque se dedere.*

**RECKLESSLY,** socorditer, segniter, indiligenter, pigre, negligenter, remisse.

**RECKLESSNESS,** negligentia, securitas; pigritia, socordia, inertia, segnitas, segnities, indiligentia, desidia.

**RECKON** (*count or tell*), numero, dinumero, computo, supputo; rationem inire; ad calculum reducere; subduco: (*esteem or judge*), arbitror, existimo; duco. — *I will reckon all that clear gain, omne id deputabo in lucro. — I reckon without my host, frustra egomet mecum has rationes deputo. — To over-reckon, plus justo computare. — To reckon up, supputo, enunero; recenseo, calculos subduco. — To reckon with one, rationes conferre or componere. — Reckoned, numeratus, recensitus, supputatus. — That may be reckoned, computabilis, numerabilis. — That cannot be reckoned, innumerabilis. — He reckoned it ominous, inter omnia retulit. — I reckon it an honor, id mihi honori duco. — He reckons himself sure of it, pro certo habet. — To reckon or depend upon a thing, alicui rei plurimum confidere; in re aliqua spem ponere. — To reckon little of, parvi pendere, facere or aestimare. — Not to reckon of, nullo loco or numero habere; susque deque ferre. — To reckon or design, statuo, constituo.*

**RECKONER,** qui rationes computat.

**RECKONING** (*calculation*), enumeratio, computatio, recensio. — *Even reckoning makes long friends, amicitiam tuetur qui recte rationes supputat; æqua lanx æquum facit amicum. — An after-reckoning, nova computatio. — An off-reckoning, de summâ decessio. — To come to a reckoning with one, cum aliquo rationes conferre or calculum ponere. — To make reckoning of, pendo, duco; habeo. — You make small reckoning what becomes of me, quid de me fiat parvi curas. — I see what reckoning you make of me, experior quanti me facias. — Now no reckoning is made of it, nullo nunc in honore est. — A reckoning-book, codex accepti et expensi. — A (shot or scot), symbolum, collecta. — A (account to be given), ratio. — A day of reckoning will come, aliquando te rationem reddere oportebit.*

**RECLAIM,** corrigo, ad bonam frugem reducere or revocare. — *Continue your endeavors to reclaim my son, corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. — Reclaimed, ad frugem perductus.*

**RECLAIMING,** emendatio, correctio.

**RECLINE,** in aliquid reclinari; alicui rei acclinari. (But see *Lie.*) — *Reclining, reclinis.*

**RECLOSE,** ite *in* claudio.

**RECLUSE,** adj. — *To live a recluse life, in solitudine vivere; procul cætu hominum vivere.*

**RECLUSE,** s. homo solitarius; qui hominum cætus et colloquia fugit.

**RECOGNIZE,** recognosco, agnosco.

**RECOGNIZING,** RECOGNITION, recognitio, agnitio.

**RECOGNIZANCE** (*obligation*), obligatio. — *To forfeit one's recognizance, vadimonium deserere.*

**RECOIL** (*rush back*), recello, resilio: (*give back*), cedo, recedo, retrocedo. — *To make to recoil, retro fero. — Not to recoil, subsisto.*

**RECOIL,** RECOILING, repercutio or -us; recessus or -io.

**RECOIN,** denuo or iterum cudere.

**RECOINAGE,** actus iterum cudendi.

**RECOLLECT,** reminiscor; memoriam allicui rei repetere or revocare; res nihili redit in memoriam or in mentem venit. — *To re-collect, recolligo, recipio.*

**RECOLLECTING,** RECOLLECTION, recordatio, recognitio.

**RECOMMENCE,** de integro instaurare, renovo, integro, redintegro, de novo incipere.

**RECOMMENCING,** instauratio, redintegratio.

**RECOMMEND** (*praise to another*), commendo; laudo. — *To whom he soon recommended himself by his complaisance and obsequious behavior, cui se celeriter officii comitate et obsequendi gratiâ insinavit, Just. — Letters of recommendation, literæ commendatiæ. — To recommend or send salutation to one, aliquem salutare, alicui salutem dicere. — The whole family desires to be recommended to you domus te tota salutatur. — Recommendable, commendabilis, laude dignus.*

**RECOMMENDATION,** RECOMMENDING, commendatio, laudatio.

**RECOMMENDATIVE,** RECOMMENDATORY, commendatiivus.

**RECOMMENDER,** laudator.

**RECOMMIT,** iterum in custodiam conjicere: rursus ad delectos de aliqua re referre.

**RECOMPENSE** (*reward*), v. remuneror, munero, compenso, rependo; alicui laboris or operæ mercedem tribuere, dare, persolvere. — *It is not in my power to recompense, non opis est nostræ grates persolvere. — To recompense or requite like for like, par pari referre or retribuere; merita meritis pensare, Sen. — To recompense one's diligence, fructum diligentiae alicui referre. — To recompense joy with sorrow, mærore lætitiâ pensare. — To recompense a loss, damnum compensare or resarcire. — A loss that may be recompensed, damnum revocabile. — Not to be recompensed, irreparabilis.*

**RECOMPENSE** (*requital*), remuneratio; compensatio: (*reward*), premium, merces. — *A little, mercedula. — Without recompense, gratis, gratuito.*

**RECOMPENSER,** qui pensat or compensat.

**RECOMPOSE,** denuo componere.

**RECONCILE** a person to a person, aliquem cum aliquo reconciliare, in gratiam reconciliare or restituere or reducere; aliquem in gratiam alicuius restituere or redigere; aliquem alicui placare. — *enemies to each other, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter inimicos (comic). — To be reconciled to a person, cum aliquo in gratiam redire; alicui reconciliari. — That cannot be reconciled or pacified, implacabilis, inexorabilis. — These passages cannot be reconciled, hi loci prorsus inter se discrepant.*

**RECONCILABLE,** reconciliationem admittens.

**RECONCILABLENESS,** qualitas rei reconciliationem admittentis.

**RECONCILER,** reconciliator gratiæ; auctor reconciliandæ gratiæ.

**RECONCILIATION,** RECONCILEMENT, reconciliatio concordiae or gratiæ; gratia reconciliata; reditus in gratiam. — *There is an entire reconciliation between them, facta est inter eos gratiæ prorsus reconciliatio; in gratiam prorsus reconciliati sunt. — He effected a reconciliation between the brothers, who were at variance, distractos fratres in pristinam concordiam reduxit.*

RECONDITE, reconditus, occultus, abditus.

RECONDUCT, reconducere, iterum conducere.

RECONDUCTING, reductio, deductio iterata. RECONNOITRE a place, loci naturam, situm or munitiones explorare, indagare, observare, exquirere.

RECONQUER, denuo or rursus vincere. RECONSECRATE, iterum consecrare.

RECONSIGN, rursus tradere or consignare.

RECONVENE, v. n. rursus convenire. RECONVEY, refero, reporto.

RECORD, v. in acta, tabulas or commentarios referre. — To record a law, legem in tabulas referre. — To record in one's mind, in memoria figere, inscribere, insculpere. — I call God and man to record, Deos hominesque contestor. — To call or take to record, testor, contestor. — ¶ To record (as birds), certatim modulari, alternis vicibus canere.

RECORD, s. annales, pl.; monumentum; memoria; testimonium (testimony). — It is upon record, memoriae proditum est. — Books of record, tabulae publicae, fastorum commentarii. — A bill of record, libellus memorialis. — A court of record, curia actiones suas in tabulas referens. — The records of time, temporum annales. — To bear record, testor, testimonium ferre.

RECORDER of a city, praetor urbanus.

RECORDING, in fastos relatio. — ¶ The recording of birds, avium modulatio alterna.

RECOUNT, enumero, supputo, memoro, narro. — Wherefore he briefly recounts the original of the Roman empire, breviter igitur initia Romani imperii perstringit, Just.

RECOUNTING, s. enumeratio, supputatio; narratio.

RECOURSE, refugium, perfugium; cursus. — To have recourse to, ad aliquem or aliquid perfugere, confugere, refuge-re, (prop. and fig.); alicujus rei perfugio uti (fig.). — He had recourse to us for assistance, a nobis praesidium petiit. — They have recourse to that, as the last remedy, ad illud extremum atque ultimum decurritur. — And having discharged their javelins, they had recourse to their swords, pilisque missis, ad gladios redierunt, Cas.

RECOVER (get again), recupero, recolligo, recipio, reparo. — He recovered the people's favor, animos populi sibi reconciliavit. — After recovering his liberty, post libertatem receptam. — To recover one's debts, nomina recolligere or recuperare. — Yet truly, I think, I shall be able to recover that same lost money, retraham hercle, opinor, ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen, Ter. — To recover a thing that was lost, rem aliquam amissam invenire, reperire, nancisci, recipere, recuperare. — To recover (v.n.) from a fright or surprise, se recipere, ad se redire; animum or mentem colligere. — To recover, recover one's health, convalesco; sanitatem recipere; e or a morbo recreari; se confirmare (establish one's strength again). — To recover from a dangerous fit of sickness, e periculo morbo convalescere. — To recover or restore to health, sanitatem alicui restituere. — To be recovered (from sickness), consistere. — To recover one's wits, resipisco, ad se redire. — To recover or return from death to life, revivisco. — Well recovered in health, sanus, validus.

RECOVERABLE, quod recuperari potest; recuperandus.

RECOVERER, recuperator.

RECOVERING, RECOVERY, recuperatio. — A recovery (in law), evictio, Pandect. — A recovery of an estate (in law), recuperatorium iudicium. — ¶ A recovery (of health), sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata; salus: (remedy), medicina, remedium. — It is past recovery, prorsus periiit. — Without hope of recovery, desperatus, perditus, conclamatus.

RECREANT, timidus, ignavus; falsus; perfidus.

RECREATE, recreo, oblecto; reficio. — one's self, se oblectare, jucunditati, se dare; animum laboribus fatigatum re-

laxare or remittere. — Recreated, recreatus, etc., refocillatus. — It recreates, juvat, delectat.

RECREATION, animi relaxatio, remissio, oblectatio, curarum avocamentum, requies. — Recreation of children, lusus. — For recreation's sake, animi relaxandi causa.

RECREATIVE, jucundus, gratus, amoenus.

RECREMENT (refuse), recrementum.

RECRIMINATE, crimen sibi illatum in accusatorem rejicere or transferre.

RECRIMINATION, criminis in accusatorem rejectio or translatio.

RECRUIT, v. suppleo, delectibus supple-re; redintegro. — That very army was recruited with difficulty by reason of the pestilence, is ipse exercitus aegre explebatur propter pestilentiam, Liv. — The legions were exceedingly well recruited, legiones fuerunt egregie suppletæ. — ¶ To recruit one's self, se reficere. — To recruit or recover one's health, a morbo vires colligere or recreari or refici.

RECRUIT, s. (supply), supplementum; accessio: (new soldier), miles novus; (miles) tiro. — To raise recruits, milites scribere (in supplementum). — He sent Bibulus to raise recruits, Bibulum ad disquisitionem novorum militum misit.

RECRUITING of one's self, refectio.

RECTANGLE, figura quatuor rectos angulos habens.

RECTANGULAR, rectos angulos habens.

RECTIFY (correct), corrigo, emendo; ad regulam exigere; elimo: (in chemistry), liquoris partes puriores extrahere, ab aqueis (not good Latin) separare or discernere.

RECTIFIABLE, qui potest corrigi.

RECTIFICATION, RECTIFYING, correctio, emendatio.

RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, rectas lineas habens.

RECTITUDE, rectum.

RECTOR, rector.

RECTORSHIP, rectoris munus.

RECTORY, domus in qua rector habitat.

RECUERATION, recuperatio.

RECUERATIVE, RECUERATORY, recuperatorius, ad recuperationem pertinens.

RECUR (have recourse to), recurro.

RECUSANT, s. qui ritibus sacris lege sancitis adesse recusat.

RED, ruber (blood-red); rufus, russeus, (light-red, fox-red); rutilus (fiery-yellow or red, gold-yellow or yellow-red); rubicundus (high-red); rubidus (dark-red); purpureus (purple, blood-colored and high-red with a soft lustre); coccinus (scarlet); molochinus (crimson); miniacus (vermilion); roseus (rosy); cervineus (stag-red); badius (brown-red). — Somewhat red, Reddish, rubens; subruher, rubellus; subrufus; subrubicundus, rubicundulus; ruber subalbicans. — To look reddish, subrubeo. — Red in the face, rubicundus, rubidâ facie, (by nature or drinking); pudore or rubore suffusus (with blushing). — Red hair, capillus rufus, rutilus; comæ rufæ, rutilæ. — Red-haired, rufus; capillo or capite rutilo. — To grow red, Redden, rubescere, rubefieri: (blush), see Blush. — To make red, Redden, rufare, rutilum reddere; miniare; rubro colore inficere; rubefacere (poet.). — Red color, rubeus color. — To be red, rubeo. — To be red hot, candeo. — To mark with red, rubricâ notare. — Marked with red, rubricatus. — A robin-red-breast, motacilla rubecula (L.). — A red-start, sylvia thorace argentata (Kl.).

To REDDEN. (See under Red.) — To make one redder, alicui ruborem afferre or elicere.

REDNESS, rubor. — Redness or inflammation of the eyes, oculorum inflammatio.

REDDISH. See Red.

REDDITION, redditio.

REDEEM, redimo. — To redeem a pawn, repignerò.

REDEEMABLE, quod redimi potest; redimendus.

REDEEMER, redemptor, liberator.

REDEEMING, REDEMPTION, redemptio. — There is no redemption from death, ab inferis nullus reditus.

REDELIVER (set at liberty), liberare: (give back again), reddere.

REDEMAND, repeto, reposco.

REDEMANDING, repetitio, postulatio iterata.

REDEMPTION. See under Redem.

REDINTEGRATE, redintegro, renovo.

REDINTEGRATION, redintegratio, renovatio.

REDOLENT, redolens, fragrans. — To be redolent, redoleo.

REDOLENCY, REDOLENCE, fragrantia.

REDOUBLE, gemino, congemino, ingemino, conduplico. — Redoubled, geminatus, etc.; iteratus.

REDOUBLING, duplicatio, conduplicatio.

REDOUBT, munimentum or propugnaculum.

REDOUBTABLE, REDOUBTED, for midolous; metuendus.

REDOUND, redundo; confero. — That will redound to his honor, gloria ejus rei ad illum redundabit.

REDRESS (reform), v. corrigo, emendo, reformo; restituo, resarcio. — To redress grievances, corruptelas corrigere, purgare, repurgare — If they would leave to the senate what measures should be taken for the redressing of their grievances, si arbitrium senatui levandæ injuriæ suæ permittant, Liv. — To redress one's self, jus suum vindicare. — Not to be redressed, insanabilis, irreparabilis, immedicabilis.

REDRESS, s. emendatio; restitutio. — To demand redress, jus suum repetere.

REDRESSER, corrector, emendator. — of manners, censor.

REDRESSING, correctio, emendatio.

REDRESSIVE, opem ferens, ad auxilium pertinens.

REDUCE, redigo: — minuo. — He reduce the most warlike nations to obedience, bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem suam redegit; bellicosissimos populos sibi subiecit. — That man ought to be reduced to obedience, hominem illum oportet ad officium revocare. — They were reduced to such misery, that, &c., eo miseræ redacti sunt, ut, etc. — Things were reduced to extremity, res ad extremum erant productæ; res ad triarios rediit. — To reduce a town, fort, &c., castellum, oppidum, etc. sub ditionem redigere. — To reduce to nothing, consumo; ad nihil redigere. — All these things were reduced to nothing, hæc omnia ad nihilum reciderunt. — To reduce to dust, in pulverem redigere or resolvere. — To reduce into a narrow compass, in compendium redigere. — To reduce one's expenses, sumptus contrahere. — Reduced to want, ad inopiam or egestatem or mendicitatem (beggary) redactus. — A reduced officer, militum præfectus cujus stipendium deminutum est.

REDUCIBLE, quod reduci or redigi potest.

REDUCING, REDUCTION. — of a town, oppidi expugnatio (by storm). — A reducing or lessening, deminutio, imminutio.

REDUNDANT, redundans, abundans, superfluous, superfluous.

REDUNDANCY, redundatio, redundantia, superfluitas.

REDUNDANTLY, redundanter.

REDUPLICATE, duplico, conduplico, gemino, ingemino.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio. — Reduplicative, ad duplicationem pertinens.

REECHO, resonare; vocem reddere.

REED, arundo, canna, calamus. — Of a reed, Redden, arundineus, canneus. — A reed-bed, bank, plat, arundinetum. — Hollowed like a reed, fistula modo cavata. — Reed-bearing, arundifer (poet.). — Reed-grass, or bur-weed, sparganium. — The reed-sparrow, passer arundinaceus. — The sweet reed, calamus aromaticus.

REEDY (full of reeds), arundinosus: (like a reed), arundinaceus.

REEK (fume), fumus, exhalatio, vapor.

To REEK, fumo, exhalo, vaporo; vaporem emittere.

REEKING, REEKY, REEKING hot, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.

REEKING, s. vapor, exhalatio.

REEL, s. rhombus.

REEL (as thread or yarn), glomeratus.

REELER, qui or quæ filum glomerat.

REELING of thread or yarn, glomeratio.

REEL (stagger), v. vacillo; titubo. (E. see Titubo in the Lex.)

REELING, vacillatio, titubatio.

REELECT, iterum creare.



**REFLECTION**, iterata electio.  
**REEMBARK**, v. n. navem rursus conscendere.  
**REEMBARKING**, **REEMBARKATION**, in navem or navis iterata conscensio.  
**REENACTED**, iterum sancitus.  
**REENFORCE**, instauro, reficio; vires adde; augeo. — *To reinforce an army, exercitum supplere, legiones restituere. — But they were reinforced in their march by volunteers, ceterum in ipso itinere auctum voluntariis agmen erat, Liv.*  
**REENFORCEMENT** (of troops), supplementum, novæ copiae.  
**REENGAGE** (in battle), iterum configere. — *one's self in a business, se iterum negotio implicare.*  
**REENJOY**, iterum frui.  
**REENTER**, rursus or denuo intrare; iterum ingredi.  
**REENTRY**, introitus or ingressus iteratus.  
**REENTHrone**, iterum in solio collocare, instaurare.  
**REESTABLISH**, restituo, instauro, renovo, redintegro; reconcilio.  
**REESTABLISH**, restitutor.  
**REESTABLISHING**, **REESTABLISHMENT**, restitutio, instauratio, renovatio, redintegratio.  
**REEVE** (boiliff), villicus, rerum procurator or administrator.  
**REEXAMINE**, ad examen iterum revocare; in aliquid denuo inquirere. — *a copy by the original, exemplum cum autographo conferre or comparare.*  
**REEXAMINATION**, ad examen denuo revocatio.  
**REFECTION** (refreshment), refectio, re-creatio.  
**REFECTORY** (place to dine in), cœnaculum, cœnatio.  
**REFEL**, refello, refuto, confuto; coarguo.  
**REFER**, refero, remitto, relego; causam ad arbitrum alicuius remittere, conferre. — *They referred the whole affair to the senate at Rome, causam integram Romanam ad senatum rejecere. — To refer a thing to arbitration, compromissum de re aliqua facere; rem arbitrorum iudicio permittere; rem arbitris disceptandam committere, controversiam arbitris iudicandam tradere. — To refer (neut.) to an author, auctorem citare or laudare. — || See Allude.*  
**REFEREE**, **REFERENDARY**, arbiter; sequester.  
**REFERENCE**, **REFERRING**, permissio, remissio: (arbitration), arbitrium, arbitratius, compromissum: (regard), ratio, respectus. — *To have reference to, alicuius or alicujus rei rationem habere; alicujus rei rationem ducere; alicuius or aliquid respicere or spectare. — In reference to, quantum attinet or pertinet ad. — In reference to those times, ut temporibus illis. — A reference in a book, nota or signum ad annotationem referens. — Having reference, relativus (not good Lat.).*  
**REFERRIBLE**, quod referri potest or pertinet ad aliquid.  
**REFINE**, purgo, elimo; excoquo (metal). — *To refine upon or handle nicely, accuratius aliquid tractare; de aliqua re accuratius disserere. — To refine wines, vina defœcare or elutriare.*  
**REFINEDLY**, affectatâ elegantia; curiose.  
**REFINER**, purgator.  
**REFINING**, purgatio.  
**REFIT**, reficio, instauro, reconcinno.  
**REFITTING**, refectio.  
**REFLECT** (reverebrate), repercutio, reverbero. — *To reflect the rays of light, radios repercutere; radios regerere (in oculos). — || To reflect upon (in the mind), considerare, secum cogitare, reputare, revolvere, cogitare, recolere; repetere (poet.). — I often reflect on this, sepe recursat hoc animo. — || To reflect or throw reproach upon a person or thing, detrudere de; carpo; reprehendo. — Sometimes he reflected upon particular persons, sometimes on the whole body, singulis modo, modo universos, laedere, Sall. — Reflected upon (blamed), reprehensus, castigatus.*  
**REFLECTING**, **REFLECTION** (reverberation), repercutio, repercutus (the state). —

**|| (of the mind)**, meditatio (how to effect a thing); cogitatio (thought); prudentia (as a quality); memoria; conscientia. — *I did that without reflection, id feci imprudens or incogitans. — This reflection came into my mind on this occasion, hoc adeo ex hac re venit in mentem mihi, Ter. — After mature reflection, re diligenter perpensa. — A person without reflection or thought, homo inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius. — || (reprehension), reprehensio, castigatio. — Neither is this any reflection upon their honor, it being the fashion among them, neque id flagitium militiæ ducitur, ita se mores habent, Sall.*  
**REFLECTIVE verb**, verbum reflexivum.  
**REFLEXIBILITY**, qualitas rei quæ flecti potest.  
**REFLEXIBLE**, quod reflecti potest.  
**REFLEXIVE**, ad præterita respiciens.  
**REFLEXIVELY**, per modum reflexum.  
**REFLOW**, refluus.  
**REFLUENT**, refluens, refluus.  
**REFLUX**, refluus.  
**REFORM**, corrigo, emendo; instauro; reformo; commuto. — *In military affairs he reformed some abuses, and in others made new orders, in re militari et commutavit multa et instituit, Suet. — To reform a person in his manners, alicuius ad bonam frugem redigere. — To reform abuses in the courts of justice, mores et flagitia eorum castigare, qui iudicium exercent. — To reform one's own manners or be reformed, ad frugem redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere; mores in melius mutare. — To reform troops, militum partem exactorare, dimittere or missos facere.*  
**REFORM**, s. correctio, emendatio; res in melius mutata; rerum mutatio.  
**REFORMATION**, **REFORMING**, correctio, emendatio. — *To want reformation, medicinæ indigere. — || The Reformation, res Christianæ in melius restitutæ.*  
**REFORMED**. — *The reformed* (i. e. Protestants), reformatæ religionis professores.  
**REFORMER**, emendator or corrector et emendator alicujus rei (e. g. disciplinæ Christianæ); rerum mutationis cupidus. — *of decayed learning, literarum senescentium reductor et reformator.*  
**REFRACT**, radios infringere or refringere. — *To be refracted, refringi.*  
**REFRACTION**, refractio radiorum.  
**REFRACTIVE**, refringendi vim habens.  
**REFRACTORY**, contumax; refractarius, perversax, pertinax.  
**REFRACTORILY**, contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversicius.  
**REFRACTORINESS**, contumacia, perversicia, pertinacia, perversitas.  
**REFRAIN** (forbear), (se) abstinere, sibi temperare. — *I cannot refrain, but, &c., animo imperare nequeo, quin, etc. — || To refrain or curb, refreno, compesco, colihæo, contineo; reprimo; tempero. — To refrain laughing, risum compescere or cohibere. — immoderate joy, exultantem lætitiâ comprimere.*  
**REFRAINING**, temperatio, temperantia.  
**REFRANGIBLE**, quod refringi potest.  
**REFRANGIBILITY**, conditio rei quæ refringi potest.  
**REFRESH** (recreate), recreo, relaxo; refrigero: (repair), intercolo, reconcinno; resarcio. — *To refresh one's self, animum oblectare, recreare, relaxare. — And the day being now far spent, he ordered the soldiers to refresh themselves, præcipitque jam die curare corpora milites jubet, Liv. — To refresh one's body with rest, membra quiete fovere, refovere. — To refresh the memory of a thing, memoria alicujus rei renovare. — Refreshed, refectus, renovatus. — Somewhat refreshed, subrefectus. — Refreshing (cooling), refrigerans, refrigeratorius.*  
**REFRESHING**, **REFRESHMENT**, recreatio, refectio; lenimen: (food), cibus (quo corpus recreatur). — *To take some refreshment or food, edo, comedo; cibum capere or sumere. — Cool refreshments of the air, auræ opacæ.*  
**REFRIGERATIVE** medicines, medicamenta refrigeratoria or vim refrigerandi habentia.  
**REFUGES**, perfugium; refugium; asylum; portus; præsidium. — *To take refuge in a place, fugere, confugere or per-*

fugere aliquo or ad or in alicuius locum ad asylum confugere; se ad aram confugere. — *To stop all refuge from one, omnem terrarum orbem alicui præcludere.*  
**REFUGEE**, domo or patriâ profugus; ex-torris.  
**REFULGENT**, fulgens, nitens, splendens, rutilus.  
**REFULGENCE**, nitor, splendor.  
**REFUND**, reddo; resolvo, Plaut.; refundo, Pandect.  
**REFUSE**, v. recuso, detrecto, nego, abnego, denego; asperno, aversor; respuo, renuo, defugio, refugio. — *They refused to obey their commanders, imperium detrectabant. — He refused the proposal, oblatam conditionem respuo. — He never refused an invitation to a feast, nullum convivium renuebat. — I will not refuse, in me nulla erit mora. — I will refuse you nothing, veniam quocumque vocaris. — I will not refuse praise, non ego laudari metuum. — To refuse absolutely, pernego. — To refuse by nodding, abnuo, renuo. — To be refused or denied, repulsam ferre or pati. — Refused, recusatus, repudiatus, rejectus.*  
**REFUSE** of things, purgantium, retriementum, recrementum; quisquiliæ, pl. — *of sifted corn, excretum. — of metal trid, scoria. — The refuse of wax, cere purgantium.*  
**REFUSAL**, **REFUSING**, recusatio; detrectatio: repulsa (repulse, denial).  
**REFUSER**, qui recusat.  
**REFUTE**, refuto, confuto; refello; diluo; resolvo, Quint.  
**REFUTING**, **REFUTATION**, confutatio, refutatio; destructio, Quint.  
**REGAIN**, recupero, redipiscor.  
**REGAINING**, recuperatio.  
**REGAL**, regalis, regius.  
**REGALIA**, regis insignia; honorum decora et insignia, Flor.  
**REGALLY**, regaliter; regie.  
**REGALE** one, v. munificis donis or convivio excipere. — *Regaled, lauto convivio exceptus.*  
**REGALE**, s. epulæ, lautum convivium, dapes opiparæ, cœna dubia.  
**REGALING**, epulatio opipara.  
**REGARD** (consider), v. attendo, audio, animadverto, aspecto; consulo, curo; (but see *To have regard*, under the subst.): (value), aestimo, curo: (mark), observo, intueor; exaudio. — *Not to regard, sperno, negligo, contemno, despicio, posthabeo, susque deque habere. — To be not regarded (in no repute), sordere, sordesco; obsoleo, Suet. — Regarding or having relation to, ad aliquid attinens or pertinens.*  
**REGARD**, s. respectus, cura, ratio; observantia; reverentia; considerantia, consideratio, contemplatio; reputatio, Plin. — *To have regard of, alicuius or aliquid respicere, considerare; alicujus rationem habere. — I think we ought to have regard to those that are absent, existimo oportere rationem haberi absentium. — I have no regard for these things, nihil me hæc movent. — If you have any regard to prayers, precibus si fleveris ullis. — A regard for the public good, studium reipublicæ, Sall. — A great regard to truth, cura æqui et justii. — We must have great regard to both, utriusque ratio habenda est, Cic. — To have a great regard for one, alicuius magni facere. — In or with regard to, quod attinet ad: ad; a, ab. — With regard to (considering) his substance in the world, pro suis facultatibus. — In which regard, quo nomine.  
**REGARDANT** (in heraldry), respiciens, retrospiciens.  
**REGARDER** (observer), observator.  
**REGARDFUL**, attentus, observans.  
**REGARDFULLY**, attente, reverenter.  
**REGARDING** (concerning), de.  
**REGARDING**, s. respectus, contuitus, intuitus.  
**REGARDLESS**, negligens, remissus, improvidus, incuriosus; immemor; socors.  
**REGARDLESSLY**, negligenter, remisse, im-provide, incuriose.  
**REGARDLESSNESS**, negligentia, incuria.  
**REGENCY**. See *Regent*.  
**REGENERATE**, regenero, regigno, denuo formare.  
**REGENERATION**, generatio nova*

**REGENT** (*governor*), moderator, gubernator, rector; præfectus: (*viceroj*), prorex: (*during the king's minority, &c.*), regni procurator. — *A queen regent, regni procuratrix.*

**REGENCY** (*rule*), imperium, regnum: (*in another's stead*), regni procuratio: (*rulers*), qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis; regni procuratores.

**REGIMINATE**, regermino.

**REGICIDE**, regis interfecto.

**REGIMEN** (*government*), regimen, moderamen, rerum administratio. — *A regimen in diet, diæta, certus vivendi modus ac lex.*

**REGIMENT** of soldiers, legio. — *of guards, legio prætoria or prætoriana. — A standing regiment, perpetui stipendii legio.*

**REGIMENTAL**, legionarius.

**REGION**, regio, plaga, tractus. — *A region of the air, æris tractus.*

**REGISTER** (*book of records*), acta, pl., actorum codex, commentarii publici; archivum: (*roll, list*), index. — *A register of names, nomenclatura. — ¶ A register (officer), commentariensis, actorum custos; a commentarius.*

**TO REGISTER** (*enter into a register*), in tabulas referre, in actis scribere, ascribere; literis consignare. — *He registered the several transactions of each day, diurna acta conficiebat. — To register a thing in one's memory, aliquid in memoria figere. — Registered, in acta or tabularia relatus. — Registered lands, fundi publicis commentariis consignati. — Fit to be registered, fastis or annalibus dignus.*

**REGISTERING**, REGISTRY, in tabulas relatio; conscriptio. — *A registry or register's office, locus ubi acta publica conservantur; tabularium.*

**REGORGE**, vomo, revomo.

**REGRAFT**, iterum inserere.

**REGRANT**, iterum donare.

**REGRATE**, mangonizo, præmercor.

**REGRATER**, mango, propola.

**REGRESS**, regressus.

**REGRET**, pœnitentia (*penitence*); ægritudo (animi); dolor.

**TO REGRET**, ægre, gravate or moleste aliquid ferre; animi dolore affici. — *the absence of a person, alicujus desiderio teneri or affici. — the death of a person, alicujus mortem lugere or deflere. — He was greatly regretted by all, magnum sui apud omnes desiderium reliquit. — To die much regretted by one's friends, magno amicorum cum dolore mori.*

**REGULAR** (*according to art*), ad normam exactus, ex artis legibus factus; ordinatus: — constans (*steady*): justus (*formal, due*). — *A regular proceeding at law, actio ex usitatis formulis lata. — Regular troops, milites disciplinæ militari assuefacti; milites legionarii. — A regular or moderate person, homo moderatus, temperatus or temperans. — Very regular, permodestus.*

**REGULAR** (*priest*), s. religiosæ vitæ regulâ astrictus.

**REGULARITY**, ordo; constantia; apta membrorum compositio; gravis or constans legum observatio.

**REGULARLY**, certo, constanter; ex artis legibus or præceptis; ordine. — *He lives regularly, vitam suam ad normam dirigit.*

**TO REGULATE**, ordino, moderor, tempero, dispono. — *He regulated the state by excellent laws, rempublicam optimis legibus temperabat. — To regulate one's actions well, actiones suas ad rationis normam dirigere or exigere. — Temperance regulates all the passions, temperantia est omnium commotionum moderatrix. — To regulate one's expenses, sumptus moderari; sumptibus modum ponere or statuere. — To regulate (or prescribe rules for) another's conduct, alicui agendi rationem præfinire; alicui quæ sunt gerenda præscribere. — To regulate one's self by another's example, alicujus exemplum sequi or imitari.*

**REGULATING**, REGULATION, ordinatio, temperatio, moderatio: lex (*law*).

**REGULATOR**, ordinator, moderator.

**REHEAR**, denuo audire.

**REHEARING**, auditio or cognitio iterata.

**REHEARSE**, recito, cito, edissero; enar-

ro; nuncupo; memoro, commemoro; repeto. — *He rehearsed in order every thing that happened, edisseravit ordine omne ut quidque actum est, Plaut.*

**REHEARSAL**, REHEARSING, recitatio, narratio, commemoratio. — *A brief rehearsing, rerum enumeratio brevis, repetitio et congregatio rerum jam dictarum.*

**REIGN** (*bear rule*), regnare, regno or rerum potitum esse. — *To reign or prevail (as a distemper), ingravesco, vigeo. — To reign or be in vogue, floreo, valeo, vigeo, obtineo. — A reigning distemper, morbus ingravescens.*

**REIGN, s. regnum; imperium.** — *The reign of Tiberius was a very inactive one, Tiberius ingenti socordia imperium gessit, Eutrop.*

**REIMBURSE** (*repay*), reddo; resolvo; impensas refundare; æs alienum dissolvere.

**REIMBURSER**, qui pecuniam impensam resolvit.

**REIMBURSEMENT**, pecuniæ expensæ solutio or restitutio. — *He made me a reimbursement of a thousand pieces, mille nummos mihi dissolvit.*

**REIN** of a bridle, habena, lorum; retinaculum (*poet.*). — *To curb or hold in the reins, habenas adducere, premere, inhibere. — To let loose the reins, habenas remittere; frenos dare; both prop. and fig. — To let loose the reins to one's passions, cupiditatum suarum licentiam non obtinere. — To hold the reins of government, clavum imperii tenere.*

**REINS** or kidneys, renes. — *Pain in them, renium dolor. — Pained in them, renium dolore laborans.*

**REINDEER**, tarandus.

**REINFECT**, denuo inficere.

**REINGRATIAE**, in gratiam alicujus se rursus insinuare.

**REINSPIRE**, iterum inspirare.

**REINSTALL**, denuo inauguro, instauror.

**REINFORCE**, &c. See *Reinforce*.

**REINSTATE**, in pristinum locum restituere; reconciliare, Plaut. — *Reinstated, restitutus, repositus.*

**REINSTATING**, in pristinum locum restituendo.

**REINVEST** (*invest one again with*), possessionem alicui rursus dare. — *in an office, alicui munus restituere. — ¶ To reinvest (besiege again) a town, oppidum obsidione iterum cingere or premere. — Reinvested, obsidione iterum cinctus or circumsessus.*

**REINVESTING**, REINVESTMENT, REINVESTITURE (*of an office*), muneris restitutio: (*of a town*), obsidio iterata.

**REITERATE**, itero, repeto.

**REITERATION**, iteratio, repetitio.

**REJECT**, rejicio, repudio, respio; reprobo; abjudico; abduco; expello. — *I reject all that wherein I find more evil than good, ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio. — He rejected the most reasonable conditions, conditiones æquissimas repudiavit. — To reject a bill, legem repudiare or antiquare. — To be rejected, aspernandus, contemnendus, respuendus.*

**REJECTING**, REJECTION, rejectio, repudiatio; abdicatio.

**REJOICE** (*be glad*), gaudeo, lætor. — *He rejoices within himself, in sinu gaudet. — To rejoice with another, or wish one joy, gratulor, congratulor. — Having rejoiced, gavisus, lætatus. — To be rejoiced, gaudeo, lætor. — To rejoice (make glad), lætifico, hilaro, exhilaro, gaudio alicquem perfundere, lætitiâ afficere, oblecto.*

**REJOICER**, qui lætatur.

**REJOICING**, lætitiâ, gaudium, exsultatio. — *A rejoicing-day, day of rejoicing, dies lætus. — A rejoicing with others, gratulatio.*

**REJOIN** (*join again*), res disjunctas denuo jungere: (*come up to again*), alicquem rursus adire, rursus alicui se comitem dare: (*reply*), iterum respondere.

**REJOINER**, responsio iterata.

**REJUDGE**. See *Reexamine*.

**REKINDLE**, iterum accendo.

**RELAND**, in terram denuo exponere.

**RELAPSE**, v. recido. — *into the same fault, eandem culpam iterum admittere; in eadem re rursus peccare.*

**RELAPSE** (*committing of the same fault again*), s. iteratus or novus lapsus; iterum admisa culpa. — *A relapse or return of a disease, morbus recidivus, altera ejusdem morbi tentatio; febris recidiva, recidiva. — To have a relapse, in eundem morbum recidere.*

**RELATE** (*tell*), narro, enarro, memoro, commemoro, refero, expouo. — *He related the matter handsomely, and in proper language, rem ornate et idoneis verbis depinxit. — ¶ To relate or belong to, ad aliquem or aliquid attinere or pertinere.*

**RELATED** (*akin*), propinquus; consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus, (*by blood*); affinis (*by marriage*). (See *Akin*, and *Kindred*). — *These were nearly related both by birth and marriage, lii et genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt et affinitate, Eutrop. — Galba, who was no way related to the family of the Cæsars, succeeded Nero, Neroni Galba successit, nullo gradu contingens Cæsarium domum, Suet.*

**RELATER**, narrator, memorator. — *A mere relater, tantummodo narrator, Cic.*

**RELATION**, RELATING, relatio, narratio, commemoratio. — *It is so by relation, Æa aiunt or dicunt; id vulgo dicitur. — ¶ (respect, regard), ratio. — In relation to, quod attinet or pertinet ad; de; a, ab, ad. — ¶ (kindred), consanguinitas, affinitas. — ¶ A relation or relative, propinquus; consanguineus, cognatus, (*by blood*); affinis (*by marriage*).*

**RELATIVE**, *adj.* quod ad alterum aliquid referitur; also by some construction with pro, pro ratâ parte, etc. — *The relative pronoun, pronomem relativum.*

**RELATIVE**, s. See *Relation*, and *Relatice*, *adj.*

**RELATIVELY**, pro ratione.

**RELAX** (*let loose*), relaxo, remitto: (*mitigate*), resolvo.

**RELAXATION**, RELAXING, relaxatio, remissio; avocatio, avocamentum.

**RELAY** of horses, equi recentes.

**RELEASE** (*set at liberty*), dimitto. — *from military service, militiâ solvere. — from slavery, servitute liberare. — from prison, vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere. — To release from a contract, stipulationi non insistere. — from an office, ab administratione alicujus rei liberare or eximere. — Released, laxatus, relaxatus, solutus.*

**RELEASE**, s. absolutio, liberatio, missio.

**RELEASING**, RELEASEMENT, relaxatio, remissio, solutio.

**RELEGATION**, relegatio.

**RELENT** (*grow soft or gentle*), mollesco, remollesco, mitesco; defervesco, se remittere: (*be moved with compassion*), misericordiâ moveri or commoveri: (*yield*), cedo; manus dare; herbam porrigere; alicujus precibus cedere.

**RELENTLESS**, inflexibilis; inexorabilis, implacabilis.

**RELIANCE**, fiducia. See *Rely*.

**RELICS**. See *Reliques*.

**RELICT** (*widow*), vidua.

**RELIEVE** (*comfort*), alicquem consolari, erigere; alicquem dolorem consolando levare; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium de re aliqua præbere, afferre: (*help*), levo, relevo, sublevo; succorro, subvenio, auxilior, opitulor; suppetias, subsidium or opem alicui ferre. — *Relieved or comforted, consolatione levatus. — To relieve a town, auxiliares copias oppido submittere; oppidanis subsidium or suppetias ferre. — To relieve a party fighting by sending fresh men, integros defatigatis submittere, Cæs. — He sent word that he could rely on the fortifications of the town, if he were relieved in a short time, nuntios mittit, se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur (impers.), Cæs. — To relieve a sentinel or guard, stationum vices permutare.*

**RELIEF** (*consolation*), consolatio, solatium, solamen. — *This is my only relief, hæc me una consolatio sustentat. — You will give her some relief, illi animam relevabis. — ¶ (help), suppetiæ, pl., auxilium, subsidium. — ¶ See next page.*

**RELIEVABLE**, potestatem habens jus suum vindicandi.

**RELIEVER** (*comforter*), qui or quæ aliquem consolatur: (*helper*), qui opem fert.

**RELIEVING** (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ, pl.

**RELIEF** or *rilievo*, opus prominens or exstans. — *To stand out in relief*, promineo, emineo. — *A bass-relief* (as an image), prostypon, imago prostypa.

**RELIGHT**, **RELUME**, iterum illuminare.

**RELIGION**, res divinæ; religiones; sacra; lex: (*as a feeling*), religio; pietas erga Deum (*anciently deos*). — *A man without religion*, homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemptor.

**RELIGIONIST**, homo superstitiosus.

**RELIGIOUS** (*devout, holy*), religiosus; pius erga Deum; sanctus: (*concerning religion*), ad religionem or ad sacra pertinetis, etc. — *One religious in show only*, pietatis simulor. — ¶ (*exact or punctual*), qui religiose, accurate or fideliter manet promissis.

**RELIGIOUSLY**, religiose, pie, sancte; ut virum religiosum decet. — *To observe a league religiously*, sanctum habere fœdus, Liv.

**RELIGIOUSNESS**, pietas erga Deum.

**RELINQUISH**, relinquo, derelinquo, deterso, destituo. — *To relinquish a charge or office*, magistratu or munere se abdicare. — *a claim or pretension*, de jure suo abire.

**RELINQUISHING**, **RELINQUISHMENT**, derelictio, destitutio, abdicatio.

**RELIQUES**, reliquiæ. — *The reliques of a distemper*, admonitio morbi.

**RELISH**, sapor, better than gustus; sapor jucundus. — *Of a good relish*, gustui gratus, grati saporis. — *Of a disagreeable or unpleasant relish*, gustui acerbis, ingratus, injucundus. — *Unripe grapes are of a disagreeable relish*, uvæ sunt primo peracerbæ gustui. — *Of no relish*, nihil sapiens. — *He is a person agreeable to my relish*, hic homo sapit multum ad genium meum.

**TO RELISH** (*taste*), gusto, degusto: (*savor of*), sapio. — *It relishes very well*, jucundissime sapit. — *To relish or be pleased with a thing*, re aliquâ delectari, capi, moveri. — *He relishes that design very well*, illud consilium illi multum placet or ab illo magnopere probatur. — ¶ (*season*), condire. — *High-relished food*, acres acutique cibi.

**RELISHABLE** (*having a good relish*), grati saporis, gustui jucundus.

**RELIST** himself for a soldier, nomen inter milites iterum dare.

**RELUCTANT**, aversans, abhorrens.

**RELUCTATE**, repugno, oppugno.

**RELUCTANCE**, animus alienus or aversus a or ab; declinatio or fuga alicujus rei; fastidium; renisus. — *To have reluctance to a thing*, ab aliquâ re faciendâ abhorre; invite ad aliquid adduci. — *With reluctance*, animo invito, repugnanter, invite, gravate, ægre, moleste. — *Not without great reluctance*, non sine magno angore animi, Suct. Tib. 11.

**RELY**, acquiesco, requiesco, confido, initor. — *We have nothing else to rely upon*, habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquiescamus. — *I rely upon your fidelity*, in tuâ fide requiesco. — *I rely wholly on your generosity*, in humanitate tuâ totam causam repono. — *Not being able or willing to rely*, diffusus. — *Relying upon*, fretus. — *Relying upon the ingenuity of his friends*, and not upon his own genius, fretus amicorum ingenio, haud naturâ suâ. — *Relyed upon*, cui quis confidit.

**RELIANCE**, fiducia; spes.

**REMAIN** (*continue or tarry*), maneo, remaneo, permaneo; exsto (*bc extant*): (*be left*), resto, relinquo; reliquum or residuum esse: (*be over and above*), supersum, supero. — *It is evident, that no sensation remains in the body, after the soul is separated from it*, perspicuum est, in corpore, animo elapso, nullum residere sensum. — *If there remain any hope*, siqua spes reliqua est. — *Not a single person of our enemies remains*, nulli de inimicis nostris supersunt. — *To remain as he was*, antiquum obtinere. — *It remains*, reliquum est, superest, restat.

**REMAINDER**, reliquum, residuum; reli-

quæ. — *He paid the remainder of the money*, pecuniam reliquam solvit.

**REMAINING**, reliquus, residuus.

**REMAINS**, reliquiæ. — *I gather together all the remains of antiquity*, omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligo.

**REMAKE**, denuo formare.

**REMAND** (*call one back*), aliquem alicunde revocare: (*send one back*), aliquem remittere or dimittere.

**REMANDING** (*recalling*), revocatio.

**REMARK**, v. noto, observo; animadverto.

**REMARK**, s. observatio, notatio, animadvertio; dictum; verba.

**REMARKABLE**, insignis, notabilis, conspicuus; eminens, illustris; peculiaris; spectabilis; notatu or notatione dignus. — *This punishment was so much the more remarkable, because, &c.*, supplicium conspicuus eo, quod, etc., Liv.

**REMARKABLENESS**, by the adj.; as, the remarkableness of the result, notabilis exitus.

**REMARKABLY**, insigniter; notabiliter.

**REMARKING**, notatio, observatio.

**REMEDY** (*medicine*), remedium, medicina; medicamentum, medicamen, medela; auxilium. — *He is past remedy*, de illo actum or conclamatum est. — *A present* (*quick-working*) *remedy*, præsens remedium, præsens medicina. — *A sovereign remedy against all distempers*, omnium dolorum remedium; medicamentum panchrestum. — *A remedy against poison*, antidotum. — ¶ (*help, relief*), remedium, medicina. — *He has found out a remedy against all misfortunes*, omnibus malis remedium invenit. — *Patience is the best remedy against misfortunes*, animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, Plant.

**TO REMEDY**, medeor, remedium afferre or adhibere. — *Remedied*, cui remedium est adhibitum or allatum.

**REMEDYING**, curatio, sanatio.

**REMEDYATE**, medicamentosus, opem ferens.

**REMEDILESS** (*past remedy*), insanabilis, immedicabilis (*poet.*); irreparabilis, deploratus.

**REMEMBER**, reminiscor, meminî, commemini, recorder; in memoriâ habere or tenere; commemoro; in memoriâ revocare. — *I shall always remember those I have been obliged to*, semper in bene meritis memorem animum præstabo. — *I now remember*, nunc mihi in mentem venit. — *I do not remember it*, me fugit. — *I remember that*, venit in mentem illa res, illius rei, de illâ re. — *As far as I remember*, ut mea memoria est. — *They will remember us no more*, discedet nostri memoria. — *I shall forever remember the obligations I am under to you*, ineam tñorum erga me meritorum memoriâ nulla unquam delebit oblivio. — *Remember ye the fright you were formerly in*, vestram in memoriâ ad præteriti timoris cogitationem excitate. — *I shall always remember your kindness*, beneficium tuum in memoriâ semper habeo. — *Remember your promises*, promissa tua memoriâ tene. — *Remember me to Tiro*, Tironem saluta nostris verbis. — *My son Cicero desires to be remembered to you*, salvebis a Cicerone filio in eo. — *The whole family desires to be remembered to you*, domus te tota salutât. — *Remember me heartily to them both*, utrique me commendes non vulgariter. — *Well remembered!* tempestive me mones. — *Worthy to be remembered*, memorandus, memorabilis, commemoratio dignus. — ¶ (*put in mind*), moneo, commoneo, suggero; commonefacio, in memoriâ alicui revocare; alicujus memoriâ refricare. — *You do well to remember me of that matter*, recte facis, qui me istâ de re admones.

**REMEMBERER**, monitor, admonitor, qui recordatur.

**REMEMBRANCE**, memoria: — recordatio; commemoratio: (*reflection*), conscientia. — *To the best of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime meminî. — *To have in remembrance*, memoriâ habere or tenere. — *To bring or call to remembrance*, reminiscor, recorder, recogito; recoilo, memoriâ repetere; in memoriâ revocare or redigere; in animo or secum vol-

vere. — *To come to remembrance*, animo occurrere, in mentem venire, in inemorian redire. — *You often came to my remembrance when absent*, sæpe complexus sum cogitatione te absentem. — *To put in remembrance*, moneo, commoneo, commonefacio. — *To put out of remembrance*, ex memoriâ delere. — *Nothing hereafter shall be able to put that victory out of remembrance*, nulla ejus victoriæ memoriâ apud posteros inobscurabit oblivio. — *A putting in remembrance*, monitio, admonitio, commonitio; monitus, admonitus. — *A book of remembrance*, commentarii; liber or libellus memorialis.

**REMEMBRANCER**, monitor, admonitor; a memoriâ.

**REMIGRATE**, remigro.

**REMIN** one of a thing, aliquem de re aliquâ moneo, admonere, commoneo.

**REMINING**, monitio, admonitio.

**REMINISCENCE**, recordatio. — ¶ *Reminiscences*, res quæ mihi in mentem veniunt or venerunt.

**REMISS** (*slack*), remissus, negligens, segnîs, incuriosus; omissus, Ter.: (*slothful*), piger, oscitans, socors. — *Very remiss*, persegñis. — *To grow remiss*, pigritiæ se addicere. — *To make remiss*, pigritiam alicui incutere.

**REMISSLY**, negligenter, oscitanter, supine.

**REMISSNESS**, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia; dilatio, procrastinatio; remissio.

**REMIT** (*send back*), remitto: (*abate or grow less*), minui, deminui, imminui: (*refer to another*), refero: (*forgive*), remitto, absolvo; condono; gratiam alicui facere, veniam dare, tribuere, concedere. — *To remit money*, pecuniam mittere.

**REMISSION** (*pardon*), venia; pœnæ remissio: (*relaxation*), remissio, relaxatio. — *of tribute*, tributi remissio.

**REMITTANCE** of money, pecuniæ missio; pecunia.

**REMNANT**, reliquum; reliqua (*n. pl.*), reliquiæ; quod superest, restat, reliquum est.

**REMONSTRATE**, contestando declarare or ostendere.

**REMONSTRANCE**, declaratio contestando facta.

**REMONSTRANTS** (*a sect*), Arminiani.

**REMORA** (*fish*), remora, auspicialis pisciculus.

**REMORSE**, dolor acerbis ex peccati (*or -orum*) recordatione conceptus; conscientiæ angor or sollicitudo; sometimes conscientia. — *To be touched with remorse of conscience*, mentis male sibi conscientiæ angoribus confici. — *The wicked are troubled with the remorse of their own consciences*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ vexat improbos. — *He was exceedingly tormented with remorse of conscience for his crimes*, scelerum suorum conscientia cruciatus or oppressus fuit. — ¶ (*piety*), misericordia.

**REMORSEFUL**, pœnitens; misericors, benignus.

**REMORSELESS**, immisericors, immitis; nullâ scelerum suorum conscientia commotus.

**REMOTE**, remotus, longinquus, longe distans.

**REMOVELY**, remote, longe.

**REMOVEDNESS**, longinquitas, distantia.

**REMOUNT**, rursus ascendere or conscendere. — *To remount a horse*, equum or in equum iterum conscendere. — *To remount* (*the cavalry*), equis imponere.

**REMOVE** (*put from its place*), moveo, amoveo, demoveo, removeo, subinoveo; amando; abdicoo, aboleo: (*despatch out of the way*), amando: (*despatch or kill*), occido, interficio, interimo, amoveo. — *To remove or be removed*, removeri, amoveri. — *Remove, sir, if you please*, apage-sis, aufer te hinc. — *To remove household stuff*, suppellectilem alio exportare. — *To remove* (*v. a.*) *with difficulty*, amolior. — *To remove from one place to another*, transmoveo (*v. a.*); sedem mutare (*v. n.*). — *To remove one's dwelling*, migrare or emigrare domo or e domo. — *To be removed from one place to another*, as a sick person for the benefit of the air, transferri. — *Removed*, amotus, submotus, loco motus; amandatus. — *Not removed*, immotus, fixus.

**REMOVE**, REMOVING, amotio, remotio. —

To give one a remove or push out of his way, aliquem gradu movere, ex aliquo loco detrudere, extrudere, dejicere, depellere, expellere. — ¶ A remove or one remove, gradus. — He is but one remove from a fool, insulsus est, parum a stulto distat.

REMOVABLE, mobilis, quod removeri potest. — Not removable, immobilis.

REMOVAL of one's quarters or lodgings, migratio, commigratio. — of household furniture, suppellectilis exportatio.

REMOVER, qui aliquid removet: qui migrat.

REMOVING, amotio, remotio. — A removing from one's dwelling, migratio, commigratio.

REMUNERATE, remunerare, compenso.

REMUNERATION, remuneratio, compensatio.

REMURMUR, remurmuro, resono.

RENCOUNTER, s. occursus (meeting); concursus (shock of battle). — If you can bear the first rencounter, si impetum primum sustineris.

To RENCOUNTER, occurro; alicui or in aliquem incurere.

REND, lacero, dilacero; discerpo, scindo.

RENT, s. See Rent.

RENDER (return, restore), reddo, restituo. — One ought to render what one has received in the same or better measure, eadem mensuram reddere quam acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiorē, debes. — To render or translate, interpretor, verto; Latine, Græce, etc. reddere. — I rendered it eodem modo in the same number of words, totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum. — To render like for like, par pari referre. — ¶ To render or do a service, operam alicui tribuere. (See Benefice.) — To render a reason, rationem reddere or subjicere. — ¶ To render up, trado, dedo.

RENDERING (returning or restoring), reditio: (translating), interpretatio. — A rendering up, deditio.

RENDEZVOUS (assembly), conventus, comitia militaria. — A place of rendezvous, locus ad conveniendum dictus, præscriptus, præstitutus, præfinitus.

To RENDEZVOUS, in locum præfinitum convenire. — All the forces rendezvous there, omnes copiarum in illum locum conveniunt.

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit; apostata (eccles.).

RENEW, renovo, ut integro instaurare; integro, redintegro; repeto; reformo; refoveo, *Plin.* — Wherefore the war at sea is renewed, reparatur igitur navale bellum, *Just.* — To renew a battle or fight, prælium redintegrare, *Cæs.*; pugnam iterare, *Liv.*, or restituere, *Id.* — a league, fœdus cum aliquo renovare, mutuoque fœderando firmare. — a person's grief, dolorem alienum refricare, *Cic.*; renovare dolorem, *Virg.* — an old grief, dolorem sopitum eomovere or refricare. — an old custom, morem vetustum revocare. — a lease, forinulam locationis integrare. — To be renewed, integrasco. — This evil is renewed, hoc malum integrascit. — The wounds are renewed, vulnera recrudescunt.

RENEWAL, renovatio, integratio.

RENEWER, RENOVATOR, novator.

RENEWING, RENOVATION, renovatio, integratio, redintegratio.

RENOUNCE, renuntio, abnuntio, ab dico, repudio. — the Christian faith, fidem Christianam abjicere or ejurare; a Christiana fide desciscere. — To renounce a covenant, fœdus ejurare.

RENOUNCING, RENUNCIATION, RENOUNCEMENT, renuntiatio, repudiatio.

RENOVATE, renovo, redintegro, reparo.

RENOVATION. See Renewal.

RENOWN, gloria; (nominis) fama; laus or laudes, præconium; claritas, claritudo; splendor; celebratio, celebritas. — Of no renown, without renown, obscurus, inglorius, inhonoratus, inhonorus. — Of renown or of great renown, insignis, celebratus, ceber, elarus, præclarus, illustris, inclutus. — Of great renown in all men's sight, in luce atque oculis eivum magnus.

RENOWNED. See Of renown, above, and Celebrated. — To be renowned, eniteo; in ore omnium versari. — He was more

renowned than all the rest, enituit longe ante omnes. — You are highly renowned, excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua.

RENOUNDEDLY, præclare, clarissime.

RENT (tear), scissura, fissura.

RENT (revenue, income), reditus; vectigal; proventus: (pay for use), merces (annua). — The rent of a house, merces habitationis; habitatio. — Ground-rent, merces domino soli debita. — Quit-rent, vectigal annuum clientelare. — Rack-rent, summum fundi pretium, summus reditus. — A rack-renter, nudus conductor. — A rent-charge, vectigal annuum ex terra alienata reservatum. — A yearly rent, merces annua; annuum vectigal. — Yielding rent, vectigalis. — To live upon one's rent, prædiorum suorum fructibus ali. — To raise the rent of houses or lands, annuas mercedes habitationum or prædiorum augere. — To pay rent, alicui mercedem pendere. — Sitting at yearly rent, pensione annua ædes conducens.

To RENT (as a landlord), loco, eloco, locito; annua mercede ædes or prædia locare: (as a tenant), conduco. — Well rented, bene elocatus. — The ground was rented at ten sestertia yearly, fundus sestertia dena meritavit.

RENTAL, vectigalium index.

RENTER (hirer), conductor.

RENTING (hiring), conductio.

RENUNCIATION, renuntiatio. See Renounce.

REORDINATION, initiatio sacris ordinibus iterata.

REPAIR, sarcio, resarcio, reficio, reconcinno; recreo. — To repair clothes, vestes reconcinare, resarcire. — ¶ To repair to, frequento; se aliquo conferre.

REPAIR, s. — A place of repair, locus ceber, frequens. — ¶ (refitting), refectio. — To keep a house in repair, ædificii sarta tecta conservare. — Houses in good repair, ædes incolumes, integræ, non ruinosæ. — out of repair, ædes male maritate et ruinosæ, *Cic.* — Money spent in repairs, pecunia ad aliquid reficiendum insumpta.

REPARABLE, reparabilis. — Not reparable, irreparabilis.

REPARATION, REPAIRING, refectio, restitutio, redintegratio: (satisfaction), satisfactio. — To demand reparation, res repetere; jus repossere. — To make reparation, damna sarcire or compensare.

REPARTEE, diacitas. — A repartee, argutie, facietie; repentina et acuta responsio. — *Saart*, salsum dictum. — Good at repartee, concinnus in brevitate respondendi, *C. Nep. Ep. 5.* — To make a repartee, argute respondere.

REPASSABLE, quod denuo pertransire or iterato trajicere liceat.

REPAST, cœna, cœnula; gustatio; cibus. — To make a repast, cibum capere or sumere.

REPAY (pay back), solvo, resolvo, reddo: (return, recompense), reddo, refero, rependo; remuneror

REPAYMENT, REPAYING, solutio iterata; remuneratio; gratia; præmium, merces.

REPEAL, abrogatio, antiquo; rescindo.

REPEAL, REPEALING, abrogatio, antiquatio.

REPEALABLE, quod abrogari potest.

REPEAT, repeto; itero. — often, decanto.

REPEATEDLY, iterum ac sæpius; identidem; etiam atque etiam.

REPEATER, horologium sonis tempus indicans.

REPEATING, REPETITION, repetitio, iteratio.

REPEL, repello, depello. — To be repelled or suffer a repulse, repulsam ferre.

REPELLER, depulsor.

REPELLING, depulsio.

REPENT, alicujus rei me pœnitet (rarely res me pœnitet), also with an infin. or quod and the subj.; rosipisco, ad bonam frugem redire. — I repent, me pœnitet; agor ad pœnitendum. — I began to repent of what I had said, pœnitentiam agere sermonis mei cœpi. — I do not repent of what I have done, haud mutò factum. — I believe I shall never have cause to repent of this firmness of resolution, hujus me constantiam puto fore ut nunquam pœniteat. — They repent of their follies, ineptiarum suarum eos pœnitet. — It is the part of a wise man to do nothing where-

of he may afterwards repeat, sapientis est nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facere. — He repents when it is too late, eum vera subit pœnitentia. — Repented of, cujus pœnitet. — It repents, pœnitet, piget, dolet. — He says that he does not at all repent of it, negat se id pigere. — Do you repent of what you have done? num te facti piget? — I heartily repent that I ever was guilty of that fault, me hoc delictum admisisse in me, id mihi serio dolet.

REPENTANCE, pœnitentia. — He showed no signs of repentance, nullum dedit mutati animi indicium.

REPENTANT, REPENTING, pœnitens, pœnitentiâ ductus. — Not long after repenting of what he had done, non multo post pœnitens facti.

REPENTINGLY, in morem pœnitentis.

REPEOPLE, regionem or urbem civibus denuo frequentare or iterum frequentem reddere; regionem or urbi populum inducere.

REPEOPLED, iterata coloniarum inductio.

REPERCUSSION, repercussio, repercussus.

REPERCUSSIVE, repercussus, retundens.

REPERTORY, repertorium.

REPETITION, repetitio, iteratio.

REPINE, indignor, murmuro; doleo, queror; ægre, indigne, moleste aliquid ferre.

REPINING (murmuring), murmuratio, querela, questus, conquestio: (envying), invidentia.

REPLACE (put back again), repono: (make good again), expleo, suppleo, reparo; pensare aliqua re; sarcio: (substitute), substituo (see the Lex.).

REPLACING, supplementum.

REPLANT, resero. — Replanted, denuo satus.

REPLANTING, satio iterata.

REPLEAD, causam iterum dicere.

REPLENISH, repleo, impleo, compleo, expleo. — God has replenished the world with all good things, Deus mundum explevit omnibus bonis. — The city is replenished with soldiers, urbs redundat militibus. — To replenish a body decayed by sickness, impleo. — Replenished, repletus, expletus, redundans.

REPLENISHING, expletio.

REPLETE, repletus, impletus. — Replete with blood, sanguine abundans.

REPLETION of blood, sanguinis abundantia. — A repletion of humors, humorum abundantia.

REPLEVY, REPLEVIN, bonorum interposita cautione redemptio.

To REPLEVY, libertatem mediantibus fide jussoribus dare. — a distress, rem cautione legitima interposita redimere. — Replevied, interposita cautione redemptus.

REPLY, v. respondeo; refero, repono; subjicio; rescribo (by letter).

REPLY, s. responsum; responsio.

REPLICATION, replicatio.

REPORT, v. nuntio, renuntio; narro memoro, prædico; perhibeo, prodo, tra do; reporto (poet.). — *Pliny* reports, auctor est *Plinius*. — Reported, renuntiatum, relatus, proditus. — Worthy to be reported, memorabilis, memoria dignus. — It is reported, fertur; memoria proditum or traditum est; fama est. — Ill reported of, infamis, inglorius, illaudatus. — To report ill of, obtrecco, infamo, diffamo, calumnior.

REPORT (rumor), s. fama, rumor; auditio, auditum. — They go by reports, incertis rumoribus serviunt. — There is a report that you are in love, fama est te amare. — There was a report that you came off exceeding well, rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat. — A constant report, fama consentiens, que in ore est omni populo. — A flying report, vagus rumor. — A little report, rumuluscus. — An uncertain report, rumor sine auctore or capite. — To make or spread a report, famam dissipare; rumorem serere or spargere. — To stop a report, famam, rumorem or sermones restinguere. — Good report, (bona) fama; (bona) existimatio. — Ill, mala fama, infamia. — To have a good report, bene audire. — an evil report, male audire. — a great report, inclareo. — By report, fando; ut fama est. — ¶ To give in one's report as a secretary of state, &c., ad consilium referre. — ¶ A report (in law), narratio,

enarratio, relatio. — ¶ Reports, commentarii. — ¶ (intelligence), nuntius. — ¶ (erack, explosion), sonitus; fragor.

**REPORTER**, nuntius, auctor: (accuser), criminator, accusator: (register), commentariensis. — *A reporter of lies, falsiloquus.*

**REPORTING**, rumoris dissipatio.

**REPOSE** (quiet), quies, requies; cessatio. — *Nothing is better than repose, nihil cessatio est melius. — His spirit is easy and in repose, illi placatus et quietus est animus. — By reason of these cares I have no repose either night or day, hæ curæ mihi nullam partem neque nocturnæ neque diurnæ quietis imperiunt. — He lived at his repose, vitam otiosam traduxit. — ¶ (sleep), quies, somnus.*

**TO REPOSE** one's self or be at ease, quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco; otior, ferior. — *Repose yourself, animum tuum tranquilla. — When he had reposed himself a little, cum paululum interquievisset. — Reposed (rested), quietus, requietus. — ¶ To repose trust in, confido; fretum esse; fiduciam habere alicujus rei; fidem habere; fiduciam in aliquem collocare. — I repose my whole trust in your goodness, in humanitate tuâ totam causam repono. — He reposes great confidence in him, illi plurimum confidit. — Reposed (placed), collocatus, positus, repositus: (trusted), concreditus.*

**REPOSING** (resting), quies, requies.

**REPOSIT**, repono.

**REPOSITORY**, receptaculum; repositorium; armarium. — *for records, tabularium. — for medicines, narthecium.*

**REPOSSESS**, iterum possidere; recupero (recover). — *Repossessed of, iteratâ possessione donatus.*

**REPREHEND**, reprehendo, arguo, redarguo, corripio, culpo, objurgo.

**REPREHENDER**, reprehensor, objurgator, correptor.

**REPREHENDING**, **REPREHENSION**, reprehensio, objurgatio.

**REPREHENSIBLE**, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus.

**REPREHENSIVE**, objurgatorius.

**REPRESENT** (exhibit), represento, exhibeo, effingo: (show or declare), declaro, narro, demonstro, expono, ostendo. — *The orator's words represent his manners, oratoris mores effingit oratio. — To represent (or act) the part of another, alicujus personam or partes gerere, sustinere, agere. — To represent the form of a thing, assinilo, adumbro, imitor; formam exprimere or effingere. — To represent to the life, veram alicujus similitudinem exprimere or delineare; similitudinem ex vero effingere. — To represent to one's self, aliquid animo cernere, intueri, effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo conformare.*

**REPRESENTING**, **REPRESENTATION**, representatio, assimilatio, adumbratio; imago. — ¶ (remonstrance), declaratio, demonstratio. — *To make a representation to parliament, libello scripto ordinibus demonstrare. — Representation has been made to us, demonstratum est nobis. — ¶ (likeness), similitudo, imago.*

**REPRESENTATIVE**, vicem cujuspiam gerens, personam alicujus sustinens; senator. — *House of representatives, senatus inferior.*

**REPRESS**, refreno, reprimo, comprimo; colibeo, coërceo; frango, domo, compesco; contendo. —  *fury, furori frena injicere, iram coërtere. — a person's insolence, alicujus audaciam frangere. — one's covetous temper, avidum domare spiritum, Hor. — wickedness, improbitatem restinguere.*

**REPRESSER**, frenator, domitor.

**REPRESSION**, repressio.

**REPRIEVE**, v. supplicium proferre; vendi tempus capitis damnato ampliare. — *Reprieved, cujus supplicium prolatum est.*

**REPRIEVE**, s. supplicii prolatio, vitæ damnati ampliatio.

**REPRIMAND**, v. objurgo, increpo; reprehendo; castigo.

**REPRIMAND**, s. objurgatio, castigatio, reprehensio.

**REPRINT**, v. (a book), librum repetere;

librum denuo typis exscribendum curare.

**REPRISALS**, vis vi repulsa. — *To make reprisals, vim vi repellere; par pari referre.*

**REPROACH**, v. objicio, objecto; contumeliis afficere; convicior. — *You are reproached by your own conscience, verberaris tacito cogitationis convicio. — He reproached him with the meanness of his extraction, ignobilitatem ei objecit. — They reproached good men with false crimes, falsa crimina bonis viris objectabant.*

**REPROACH**, s. (blame, abuse, &c.), probum, opprobrium, convicium; contumelia, exprobratio, vituperatio: (disgrace), dedecus; probum; ignominia. — *His death was agreeable to his life, which had been spent without reproach, ejus mors consentanea vitæ fuit sanctissime honestissimeque acta. — A person without reproach, vir integer et innocens. — A life without reproach, vita integerrima or sceleris purissima. — A mark of reproach, macula (sceleris), labes (turpitudinis).*

**REPROACHABLE**, reprehensione dignus.

**REPROACHFUL**, contumeliosus, ignominiosus, probrosus; criminosus; maledicus. — *Reproachful terms or words, convicia, verba contumeliosa or probrosa.*

**REPROACHFULLY**, contumeliose. — *Some what reproachfully, subcontumeliose.*

**REPROACHING**, exprobratio.

**REPROBATE**, adj. nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus; perditus, profligatus.

**REPROBATE**, s. homo perditus, etc.

**REPROBATE**, v. reprobo, damno; rejicio.

**REPROBATION** (a disliking), improbatio.

**REPRODUCE**, denuo generare; denuo ferre or proferre.

**REPROVE**, reprehendo, castigo, objurgo, culpo; arguo, redarguo; confuto, reprobo. — *sharply, acriter alicum objurgare, alicum increpare, conviciis proscindere.*

**REPROOF**, **REPROVING**, reprehensio, objurgatio, castigatio; animadversio.

**REPROVABLE**, culpandus, reprehensione or animadversione dignus.

**REPROVER**, reprehensor, animadversor, objurgator, castigator.

**REPTILE**, animal repens

**REPUBLIC**. See *Commonwealth*.

**REPUBLICAN**, adj. by the genit. reipublicæ liberæ or reipublicæ; liber.

**REPUBLICAN**, s. reipublicæ liberæ amicus or propugnator.

**REPUDIATE**, repudio, dimitto, rejicio. — *To repudiate or divorce one's wife, uxorem repudiare, uxori repudium mittere. — Repudiated, repudiatus, rejectus, spretus.*

**REPUDIABLE**, repudiandus.

**REPUDIATION**, repudiatio, rejectio.

**REPUGNANT**, repugnans, aversans, abhorrens ab, contrarius. — *To be repugnant, repugno, discordo.*

**REPUGNANTLY**, repugnanter; invitus, animo invito.

**REPUGNANCE**, **REPUGNANCY** (discrepancy), repugnantia, discrepantia: (dislike), odium. (But see *Aversion*.) — *With repugnance, invitus; invito animo.*

**REPULSE**, propulsio: — repulsa.

**TO REPULSE**, repello, propello. — *To meet with or suffer a repulse, repulsam ferre.*

**REPULSION**, actus or facultas repellendi.

**REPULSIVE**, repellens: — superbus, fastidiosus.

**REPURCHASE**, redimo.

**REPUTE**, v. existimo; habeo. — *She was my reputed sister, soror est dicta, Ter. — To be well reputed of, bene audire.*

**REPUTE**, **REPUTATION**, fama, bona fama, existimatio, bona existimatio, famæ celebritas, hominum opinio, gloria, nomen, celebritas, celebratio, dignatio, auctoritas. — *He was an orator of good repute, magnus orator habebatur. — Of good repute, Reputable, honestus; bonæ famæ or existimationis. — Of bad repute, infamis; male, projectæ, imminutæ famæ or existimationis. — A man of great reputation, vir clarus or magnæ existimationis. — A person of no repute, homo obscurus, homo sine existimatione or honore. — To be in good reputation, auctoritate valere, pluri-*

mum pollere. — *To consult his own reputation, famæ suæ consulere. — To be of no repute or reputation, sordeo, nullo honore esse. — To gain or get himself reputation, sibi famam consciscere, acquirere, comparare, colligere. — He gained reputation by diligence and industry, existimationem vigiliis et sudoribus collegit. — To raise one's reputation, famam alicujus amplificare, gloriam augere. — To lose one's reputation, famam atterere, extinguere, oblitare, obruere, obscurare.*

**REPUTABLE**. See *Repute*.

**REPUTABLENESS**, honestas; claritas, conditio rei quæ est bonæ famæ.

**REPUTABLY**, honeste, cum honore, illæâ famâ, ita ut bona fama non lædatur.

**REQUEST**, **REQUESTING**, petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum: (a petition in writing), libellus supplex. — *I make this request of you, hoc a te peto. — An earnest request, efflagitatio. — To grant one's request, alicujus postulationi concedere. — By request, prece; precario. — To obtain by request, exoro; orando impetrare. — At my request, meo rogatu. — At your request, tuo rogatu, Cic. — To be in request, in magno or summo honore esse; magnâ laude or gloriâ florere. — It has not been very long in request, non adeo antiquitus placuit. — To present a request or petition, libellum supplicem alicui offerre. — A master of requests, a supplicibus libellis; supplicum libellorum magister.*

**TO REQUEST** or make a request, peto, rogo, supplico, requiro. — *To request earnestly, obsecro, obtestor. — To request or demand importunately, efflagito, postulo, posco.*

**REQUESTER**, rogator, flagitator, petitor.

**REQUIEM**. — *To sing a requiem for the dead, pro mortuis rem divinam facere.*

**REQUIRE**, exigo, impero; postulo, flagito. — *If need require, si usus fuerit. — As occasion requires, pro re natâ, prout usus postulat. — I resolve as time and business require, ex re et tempore constituto.*

**REQUIRABLE**, quod exigi potest.

**REQUIRING**, s. postulatio, postulatatus.

**REQUISITE**, necessarius. — *Take what is requisite for you, accipe quæ tibi in usum erunt. — The requisites of life, quæ ad victum sunt necessaria. — ¶ See *Necessary*.*

**REQUISITELY**, necessario.

**REQUISITENESS**, necessitas

**REQUIRE**, referre, reddo; compenso, remuneror; gratiam referre or rependere; grates dignas persolvere. — *I have not conferred, but requited a kindness, non contuli hoc beneficium, sed retuli. — I shall not be able to requite your kindness, tua erga me merita non assequar.*

**REQUITAL**, **REQUITING**, remuneratio; compensatio; par gratia.

**RERMOUSE**, vespertilio.

**RESALE**, iterata venditio.

**RESALUTE**, renavigo.

**RESALUTE**, resaluto.

**RESCIND** (annul), rescindo, abrogo, ab oleo; convello.

**RESCRIPT**, rescriptum.

**RESCUE**, libero; redimo; alicum ex custodiâ lictoris vi eripere; recupero. — *To rescue a family from ruin or destruction, familiam ab interitu vindicare. — To be rescued by the soldiers, concursu militum eripi, Cæs.*

**RESCUE**, s. liberatio; recuperatio.

**RESEARCH**, v. iterum scrutari, denuo inquirere.

**RESEARCH**, s. inquisitio, disquisitio, indagatio, investigatio iterata.

**RESEAT**, denuo collocare.

**RESEMBLE** (be like), similem or consimilem esse; ad similitudinem alicujus rei accedere, alicujus similitudinem habere; referre. — *He resembles his father, imaginem patris reddit. — He resembles an honest man, speciem boni præ se fert. — They resemble one another very much, habent maximam similitudinem inter se. — This picture resembles you pretty well, hæc a te non multum ablutit imago. — Resembling, similis, consimilis, assimilis. — Resembling a maid in her looks and apparel, virginis os habitumque gerens. — ¶ To resemble or com-*

*pare one thing to another, rem rei or cum re comparare, conferre, componere.*  
**RESEMBLANCE**, similitudo, congruentia; effigies, facies; forma; exemplar. — *Which vice, however, had some resemblance of virtue, quod tamen vitium proprius virtuti erat, Sall.*  
**RESEND**, remitto.  
**RESENT** a thing, aliquid ægre, indigne or moleste ferre; dolore ob aliquid affici. — *To resent mightily or carry one's resentment high, pro indignissimo habere. — Resenting, indignans, indigne ferens.*  
**RESENTINGLY**, cum indignatione.  
**RESENTMENT**, indignatio, animi dolor. — *Yet the king stifled his resentment, dolorem tamen rex pressit, Curt. — So dexterous was he in concealing his resentment, adeo iram condiderat, Tac. — But he shall not escape without feeling the weight of my resentment, sed inultum id nunquam a me auferet, Ter.*  
**RESERVE**, v. reservo; recondo, repono; sepono. — *I will reserve it to our next meeting, in congressum nostrum proximum reservabo.*  
**RESERVE** of soldiers, a body of reserve, subsidia, copiae subsidiariae. — *A reserve, exception, exceptio, interposita conditio. — Without reserve, sine exceptione, nullâ exceptione factâ: (freely), aperte, libere.*  
**RESERVED** (grave), severus, austerus: (close), occultus, tectus: (in speech), taciturnus.  
**RESERVEDLY** (warily), parce; scrupulose.  
**RESERVEDNESS** in speech, taciturnitas; abditâ et retrusa voluntas, Cic.  
**RESERVATION**, conservatio. — *Mental reservation, exceptio in animo concepta. — With reservation, dissimulans.*  
**RESERVOIR**, receptaculum.  
**RESETTLE**, denuo stabilire.  
**RESETTLING**, sedatio.  
**RESIDE** in a place, aliquo loco habitare, (sedem ac) domicilium habere aliquo loco (e. g. Romæ).  
**RESIDENCE** (residing), habitatio: (place of residence), domicilium, sedes, habitatio. — *Who have no fixed place of residence, qui sedem nullam stabilem et fixam habent.*  
**RESIDENT**. — *To be resident. See To Reside.*  
**RESIDENT** (agent), procurator rerum: legatus inferior.  
**RESIDUE**, residuum, reliquum.  
**RESIDUAL**, RESIDUARY, ad residuum pertinentens.  
**RESIGN** (quit), depono; se munere abdicare: (give up or yield), cedo, concedo; trado. — *To resign himself wholly to another's will, se totum ad alterius voluntatem or nitum accommodare, convertere, fingere; in alterius voluntate omnino acquiescere; potestati alterius se totum permittere.*  
**RESIGNATION**, RESIGNING, cessio, concessio; cessio voluntaria. — *of an office, muneris abdicatio. — (submission to the will of heaven), voluntatis humanæ cum divinâ consensio; animus æquus.*  
**RESIN**, resina.  
**RESINOUS**; RESINACEOUS, resinaceus, resinosus.  
**RESIST**, resisto, obsisto, obnitor; renitor; repugno; refrago. — *I resisted him for the sake of the republic, illi reipublicæ causâ restiti. — They resist the clearest evidence, contra clarissimam veritatem repugnant. — Those things resist one another, hæc inter se repugnant. — Resisted, impugnatus, oppugnatus. — Nobody resisting, nullo repugnanter, resistente, recusante.*  
**RESISTANCE**, repugnantia, renisus; conatus adversus, contrarius, repugnans. — *Without resistance, non repugnanter.*  
**RESISTER**, oppugnator.  
**RESISTIBLE**, cui resistere licet.  
**RESISTLESS**. See Irresistible.  
**RESOLUTE**, &c. See under Resolve.  
**RESOLVE** (purpose), v. statuo, constituo; decerno; delibero. — *I resolve to write, mihi est in animo scribere. — You must resolve before night, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. — He is in doubt what to resolve upon, hæret; quid consilii capiat nescit. — He is resolved not to be present at these assemblies, statuit, de-*

liberavit, constitutum ipsi est ac deliberatum, his conventibus non adesse. — *Resolved or agreed upon, decretus, statutus. — Having resolved on these courses, his initis consiliis. — Resolved or resolute, certus, fixus, propositi tenax. — I am resolved to attack them, illos aggredi certum est. — If you are fully resolved, si sedet hoc animo. — I am resolved on it, ita animum induxi meum. — Are you resolved on it? tibi isthuc in corde certum est? — I am resolved to pity none, neminis misereri certum est. — From this day forward, I am resolved to be good, hominis volo jam ex hoc die esse. — (I) To resolve doubts, enodo, explano; (II) To nodum solvere or expedire; scrupulos alicui eximere. — Resolve me this doubt, exime mihi hunc scrupulum. — I prithee, resolve me quickly, quaeso, exsolvo me extemplo. — A person able to resolve difficulties, qui res obscuras et difficiles facile or dilucide explicare potest; nodis quibusque difficillimis expediendis or solvendis eximius; difficiles ad expediendum locos acute et subtiliter enodans. — (I) To resolve (v. a.) into powder, in pulverem solvere, redigere, reducere. — To resolve or discuss (e. g. humors), discutio.  
**RESOLVE**, s. decretum; consilium certum. — *A resolve of the senate (as distinguished from a confirmed decree), senatus auctoritas.*  
**RESOLVABLE**, quod resolvi potest.  
**RESOLVEDLY**, RESOLUTELY (boldly), audacter, confidenter; fidenti animo: (firmly), constanter; firme, firmiter; firmo atque constanti animo; obstinate.  
**RESOLVEDNESS**, RESOLUTENESS, constantia, pertinacia; obstinatio, perseverantia.  
**RESOLVENT** or RESOLUTIVE medicines, medicamenta discutientia or vim discussoriam habentia.  
**RESOLVING** (dissolving), resolutio. — *A resolving of a question, questionis explicatio or enodatio.*  
**RESOLUTE** (bold, hardy), audax, confidens, acer: (firm in his resolution), constans, in sententiâ firmus, qui nullâ re a proposito deterri potest; propositi tenax.  
**RESOLUTELY**, obstinate, offirmiter; audacter; animo certo et confirmato; perseveranter, animose, fortiter. — || See Resolvedly.  
**RESOLUTION** (design), consilium, propositum; statutum: (courage), audacia, animus, fortitudo. — *With resolution, audacter or fortiter; magno animo. — A man of resolution, homo fortis, strenuus, sibi constans. — Resolution of mind, constantia; contumacia; certum consilium. — A fixed resolution, consilium firmum, certum, confirmatum. — Nothing can make him alter his resolution, nullâ re a proposito deterri potest. — He continued always firm and unshaken in his resolution, semper in proposito susceptoque consilio permansit. — He commended us for having so firmly kept to our resolution, collaudabat nos, quod certâ in sententiâ constitissemus. — To change one's resolution, a proposito declinare, de susceptâ propositâque sententiâ depelli. — To take the same resolution, uti eodem consilio, Cæs. — This is my resolution, mihi certum or statutum est. — Is this your resolution? siccine est sententia? Ter. — (I) The resolution of an assembly, decretum; populi jussum, plebiscitum. — On a debate of the house they came to this resolution, voluntatis inter se rationibus placitum est, Tac. — (II) The resolution of a question, questionis solutio, explicatio, enodatio. — The resolution of a difficult passage, loci difficilis dilucida explicatio or explanatio.  
**RESONANT**, resonans, resonus.  
**RESORT** to, v. frequento, ventito. — *They resort to one place, in unum locum conflunt. — To resort together, convenio, confluo, affluo. — Resorted to, frequentatus, celebratus, ceber.*  
**RESORT** (great number, collection), frequentia, congressus, concursus, cœtus. — *A continual resort of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas. — A great resort of men and women, virorum ac mulierum celebritas. — A place of great resort, locus hominum conventibus celebratus;***

locus ceber ac frequens. — (I) Resort (refuge), refugium, perugium, profugium. — *This is our last and only resort, hoc unum perugium, hæc una spes reliqua est. — (II) Resort (in law), iuridictio, conventus, ditio juridica.*  
**RESORTING**, congressus, conventus; frequentia; cursus. — *A resorting to, frequentatio.*  
**RESOUND**, sono, resono, assono; reboo, perstrepo. — *The air resounds with the noise of the men, boat cœlum fremitu virum, Plaut. — Resounding, resonans, resonus. — (I) To resound one's praise, alicum laudibus efferre. — Caesar's praise is resounded in every place, Cæsaris fama omnium sermone celebratur.*  
**RESOUNDING**, s. resonantia.  
**RESOUNDINGLY**, sono repercusso.  
**RESOURCE**, praesidium, adjunctum; ratio; modus. — *Resources, opes; facultates; copiae; praesidia; subsidia.*  
**RESOW**, denuo serere.  
**RESPECT** (regard), ratio, respectus. — *In all other respects a considerable man, vir cetera egregius. — In which respect, quo nomine. — In respect of, præ, propter. — (I) (reverence or value for), reverentia, cultus, observantia; veneratio. — I never was wanting in showing respect to you, mea tibi observantia nunquam defuit. — Men are to be used with due respect, adhuc est quedam reverentia adversus homines. — He takes this as a singular respect paid to him, hoc in honorem ponit. — To pay respect to a person, alicum cultu prosequi; alicui honorem tribuere, dare, habere. — It is not indeed any way disagreeable to me to pay what respect you please to the king, mihi vero non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi, C. Nep. — To pay one all manner of respect, nullum honoris genus erga alicum præmittere. — That you may see what a profound respect I have for you, ut quanti sit apud me tui nominis splendor videre possis. — With respect or reverence to, reverenter, honorifice. — With due respect be it spoken, pace tuâ dixerim. — Worthy of respect, venerandus, venerabilis; veneratione or reverentiâ dignus. — To have a respect or kindness for one, alicum amare, diligere, magni aestimare, plurimi facere, sibi carum habere. — To send respect unto, salutem; salutem alicui dicere or impertire. — He desired me to pay his respects to you, rogavit me ut suis te verbis salutarem. — (I) Respect or choice, delectus.  
**To RESPECT** (consider or regard), respicio; alicujus or ad aliquid respectum habere. — (I) To respect or relate to, ad aliquid or alicum atinere, pertinere, spectare. — (II) To respect (esteem or honor), alicum revereri, venerari, suspicere, colere, observare, observantiâ colere; alicui honorem habere or præstare. — *He respects and loves me, me observat et diligit. — I greatly respect that order, vehementer illum ordinem observo. — Respected, observatus, cultus, amatus, dilectus.*  
**RESPECTER**, cultor; qui or quæ respicit or colit. — *God is no respecter of persons, Deus omnes nullo discrimine judicat.*  
**RESPECTFUL**, reverens; verecundus; observans; officiosus. — *Very respectful, perhonorificus.*  
**RESPECTFULLY** (attentively), officiose. — *Very, perofficiose. — (I) Respectfully (reverently), reverenter, honorifice.*  
**RESPECTFULNESS**, observantia; verecundia, reverentia.  
**RESPECTIVE**, singuli; quisque.  
**RESPECTIVELY** (severally), sigillatim, singulatim; pro se quisque; singuli: (comparatively), comparate; ratione alicujus rei or hominis habitâ.  
**RESPIRE**, spiro, respiro; spiritum ducere, aërem spiritu ducere.  
**RESPIRATION**, respiratio; halitus (breath from the mouth). — *Animals live by respiration, animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur. — To have good respiration, commode spiritum trahere. — Difficult respiration, animæ interclusio, spiritus angustia, spirandi difficultas. — He labors under a difficult respiration, vix spiritum trahit; interclusus spiritus arcte ment; spirandi difficultate laborat. — || See Breath.**

**RESPIRE**, mora; requies, cessatio, relaxatio, remissio, intermissio; Intercedo, intervallum. — *I have not one moment's respite from business, nullum tranquillum et otiosum spiritum duco. — In their life there is no respite from trouble, in eorum vitâ nulla est intercedo molestiæ. — His distemper gives him now and then some respite and ease, dolor dat ei intervalla et relaxat. — The respite or relaxation of a disease, morbi remissio; aberratio a dolore. — After some respite, ex intervallo, paulo post. — Without any respite, sine ullâ intermissione. — To take some respite, respiro, interquiesco, conquiesco; aberro.*

**TO RESPITE**, prorogo, procrastino; differo; moras neclere. — *To respite an affair till the evening, rem in noctem sustinere, proferre, trahere.*

**RESPIRING**, prorogatio, procrastinatio, dilatio.

**RESPLENDENT**, splendens, resplendens, fulgens, coruscus, rutilus.

**RESPLENDENTLY**, clare, nitide, splendide.

**RESPLENDENCY**, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas.

**RESPOND**, respondeo.

**RESPONDENT**, s. reus (accused person).

**RESPONSE**, responsum.

**RESPONSIBLE** (able to pay), qui solvendo est; bonum nomen. — *A responsible man, par solvendo; homo boni nominis or re lautâ. — ¶ (accountable), cui ratio reddenda est; cui aliquid præstandum est. — Responsible for damages, damnis resarciendis obnoxius.*

**RESPONSIVE**, respondens.

**REST** (quiet), quies, requies; cessatio; otium; (peace, tranquillity), pax, otium; tranquillitas; (sleep), quies, somnus. — *To go to rest (as a man is said to do when he dies), acquiescere. — Thus this most valiant man, after he had endured many and various toils, went to rest in his seventieth year, sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctis laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, C. Nep. — To be at rest in one's mind, animo esse otioso, perturbatione. animi vacare. — Set your heart at rest, animo esto otioso; in utranvis aurem dormias; animum tuum tranquilla. — God rest his soul, sit illi terra levis; illius ossa bene requiescant. — Taking no rest, irrequietus, inquietus. — ¶ A rest (in music), pausa. — ¶ A rest or prop, fulcrum; erisma, Vitruv. — The rest of a lance, hastæ retinaculum.*

**TO REST** (take rest), quiesco, interquiesco; quietem capere; ab opere cessare. — *To rest or compose one's self to sleep, requiesco; somno se dare. — I rested three hours to avoid the heat of the day, vitandi calorâ causâ tres horas requievi. — To rest between whiles, interquiesco. — To rest one's self on a journey, supersedere labori itineris; conquiescere, Cic. — To rest together, conquiesco. — To rest or rely upon one, alicui confidere; in alicujus fide, humanitate, etc. requiescere; alicui spem suam, existimationem, etc. committere. — To rest or tarry in a place, maneo, commoror. — To rest or lean upon, innitor; recumbo. — The management of all those affairs rested entirely upon him, ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Cæs. — To rest or light upon, consido. — To rest or make to rest upon, aliquid alicui imponere. — To rest one's head upon a thing, caput in aliquid reponere or reclinare. — Rested (reclined), reclinatus, reclinis. — Rested (laid) upon, repositus. — Rested (refreshed), recreatus, relaxatus. — Having rested or tarried, moratus. — ¶ To rest (remain), supersum. — I rest your humble servant, tibi sum devinctissimus.*

**RESTHARROW**, ononis.

**RESTING**, requies; cessatio, relaxatio. — *A resting-place, tranquillus ad quietem locus; sedes, sedile.*

**RESTLESS** (having no rest), inquietus, irrequietus; (turbulent), turbulentus, seditiosus; (in continual motion), nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus.

**RESTLESSLY**, inquiete, turbulenter, turbulente.

**RESTLESSNESS**, inquietus; turbidus motus; sollicitudo; animus nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus.

**REST** (residue), reliquus, residuus; residuum; reliquæ. — *We will do the rest by ourselves, reliqua per nos agemus. — The rest (the others), reliqui, ceteri.*

**RESTAURATION**, instauratio, restitutio.

**RESTIVE**, contumax, affirmatus, perversus, obstinatus, refractarius. — *A restive horse, equus restitans or duri oris.*

**RESTIVENESS**, contumacia, animus affirmatus. — *To be restive, obnitor; reductor, restito; frenum detrectare. — To be restive in one's duty, officium detrectare. — Grown or made restive by idleness, otio corruptus.*

**RESTIVELY**, animo invito, cunctanter; animo reluctantante.

**RESTITUTION**, restitutio. — *To make restitution, rem ablatam restituere.*

**RESTORE** or *give back again*, reddo, restituo, repono, retribuio, reporto. — *To restore or reestablish, instauro, restauro, reficio, recolo. — To restore or put a thing in its place again, aliquid suo loco reponere or in locum suum restituere. — To restore an exiled prince, exsulem regem in regna reponere, Virg. — To restore a decayed province, provinciam perditam erigere or in antiquum statum restituere. — Restored to life, ad vitam revocatus, e mortuis excitatus. — Not to be restored, irreparabilis; insanabilis, immedicabilis.*

**RESTORABLE**, qui reddi or restitui potest.

**RESTORATION**, instauratio; restitutio. — *At the restoration of learning, renascentibus literis.*

**RESTORATIVE**, medicamentum quod vires or corpus refovet, refocillat or reficit.

**RESTORER**, restitutor, reparator; vindex. — *You were the restorer of our liberty, tu extitisti vindex libertatis nostræ.*

**RESTRAIN** (curb), freno, refreno; coercere; cohibere, inhibere; reprimere, comprimere; compesco, restringo, constringo. — *Whom fear rather than inclination restrained, quos metus magis quam voluntas continuit, Suet. — To restrain one's passions, cupiditatis or animi imperare; sibi moderari or temperare; cupiditatis cohibere, spiritum domare. — ¶ To restrain (limit or stint), termino, terminis circumscribere.*

**RESTRAINEDLY**, parce, restricte.

**RESTRAINER**, frenator; qui cohibet.

**RESTRAINING**, RESTRAINT (curbing), cohibitio, coercitio, moderatio: (limiting, stinting), circumscriptio; modus. — *To be put under restraint (be curbed), cohiberi, coerceri. — To be under restraint or limited to certain bounds, terminari, certis terminis circumscribi. — To be under restraint or in prison, in carcere teneri or detineri, in custodia or vinculis esse; carcere attingi.*

**RESTRICT**, circumscribo, terminos or modum alicui rei ponere.

**RESTRICTION**, moderatio, temperatio, (of a thing): (exception, condition), exceptio, conditio. — *Right of restriction, coercitio. — Without restriction, libere.*

**RESTRICTIVE**, limitans, definiens.

**RESTRICTIVELY**, cum exceptione.

**RESULT** (effect), s. exitus, eventus, effectus. — *The result is the same, eodem revolvitur or redit. — Fine poems are the result of a mind free from cares, carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno (poet.). — The result of fancy, ingenii opus, fetus, monumentum. — ¶ (upshot or conclusion), consultationis or deliberationis summa; quod demum constitutum or decretum est.*

**TO RESULT** (or spring from), ex aliqua re oriri or nasci.

**RESUME** (or take up again), resumo. — *Then the laws resumed their force, the judicature its authority, and the senate its majesty, restituta vis legibus, iudicis auctoritas, senatui majestas, V. Patere. — To resume a piece of work or take it in hand again, opus aliquid rursus aggredi, moliri, in se suscipere. — To resume one's studies, ad studia se referre; studia intermissa revocare, ad studia intermissa redire. — a former grant, ad propositum redire. — a former grant, aliquid dono alienatum resumere; donationem priorem rescindere or irritam facere. — Resumed, resumptus, iterum susceptus.*

**RESUMABLE**, quod resumari potest.

**RESUMING**, RESUMPTION, iterata susceptio.

**RESURRECTION**, reditus in vitam; resurrectio, Lactant.

**RESURVEY**, iterum oculis lustrare or metiri.

**RESUSCITATE** (stir up anew), resuscito, iterum suscitare: (raise from the dead), mortuum ad vitam revocare; aliquid a mortuis excitare.

**RESUSCITATION**, revocatio ad vitam.

**RETAIL** or *sell wares by parcels*, merces minutatim, particulatim or singulatim vendere, dividere, distrahere, venundare; meicaturam tenuem exercere; cauponor.

**RETAILER**, tabernarius; propola; qui or quæ merces particulatim vendit.

**RETAIL, RETAILING**, mercium particulatim or singulatim venditio. — *To sell by retail, dividendo.*

**RETAIN** (hinder), retineo, detineo. — *I will not retain you any longer with my discourse, te non tenebo pluribus. — ¶ To retain or keep, servo, conservo, teneo, custodio. — To retain the rights of a citizen, jura civium tenere, Cic. — ¶ To retain or hire one, mercede aliquid conducere. — To retain a lawyer, honorarium advocato dare; pensionem præbendo jurisconsultum retinere or sibi devinctum habere.*

**RETAINER** (attendant), assecla, comes, cliens: (retaining fee), honorarium.

**RETAKE**, recipere, iterum capere; resumere. — *Anxur, a town of the Volsci, was retaken in a short time after, Anxur in Volscis brevi receptum est, Liv. — To retake a prey, prædâ hostes exuere, Liv.*

**RETALIATE**, par pari referre; rem re compensare. — *An injury, injuriam pari modo ulcisci, par pari referre. — a kindness, par pari referre, beneficium reddere, gratiam referre or rependere.*

**RETALIATION**, par gratia; remuneratio (of a kindness); ultio, vindictio, vindicta, (punishment, revenge). — *I have nothing left to make retaliation for your favors but a good will, mihi ad remunerandum nihil superest præter voluntatem. — The law of retaliation, jus talionis.*

**RETARD**, tardo, retardo, moror, cunctor, impedio; moras neclere. — *Retarded, tardatus, retardatus, dilatus, prolatus, procrastinatus.*

**RETARDING, RETARDATION**, retardatio, cunctatio, prolatio; mora.

**RETCH** (vomit), vomo, vomito (often): (in spitting), screo.

**RETCHLESS**. See *Reckless*.

**RETENTION**, retentio.

**RETENTIVE**, ad retentionem pertinens; tenax. — *The retentive faculty, facultas retinendi.*

**RETINUE** (great man's attendants), comitatus, assecla, turba clientum; pompa. — *A great retinue, comitatus magnus; asseclarum turba; agmina longa clientum.*

**RETIRE**, recedo, retrocedo, abscedo, concedo, discedo, secedo; regressor; se recipere; se abdere aliquo. — *He retired immediately into the house, se intus repente proripuit. — To retire (have recourse to), confugio. — To retire in disorder, effuse se recipere. — The Sabines retired in disorder to the mountains, montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant, Liv. — To retire in good order (as soldiers), turmatim abire. — To retire to one's own house, domum se recipere or conferre. — Retire you hence, for you are a hinderance to me, vos hinc amolimini, mihi enim impedimento estis. — To retire from a company, circulo se subducere; a cætu or conventu recedere. — from a blow, ab ictu declinare or se retrahere. — from business, a negotiis secedere or se submovere; a negotiis se retrahere. — To retire into the country, rus concedere. — To retire from danger, discrimini sese subducere; e periculo se eripere; ad locum tutum se recipere; post principia latere. — Retired or removed out of the way, subductus, submotus.*

**RETIRED** (solitary), solitarius, in secessu vitam degens; ab oculis or convictu hominum remotus. — *A retired place, locus solus; locus ab arbitris remotus.*

**RETIREDLY**, secreto, seorsum.

**RETIREDNESS**, secessus.

**RETIRING, RETIREMENT, RECESSUS, re-**

gressus; recessio, secessio. — *A place of retirement, secessus, secretum, locus ab arbitris remotus or ab interventoribus vacuus.* — *A lover of retirement, solitarius, solitudinis amicus; multitudinem, turbam or frequentiam fugiens.*  
**RETIRING** (*modest*), verecundus. See also *Reserved*.  
**RETIRINGLY** (*by way of retreat*), recessim.  
**RETOLD**, repetitus.  
**RETORT** or *throw back*, retorqueo. — *To retort or reply, repono.* — *To retort an adversary's argument upon him, adversarii argumentum in ipsum regerere.* — *To retort a crime upon one, crimen alicui regerere; crimen sibi illatum in accusatore transferre.*  
**RETORT, RETORTING**, argumenti or criminis translatio.  
**RETOUCH**, retractare, emendare, iterum percurrere.  
**RETRACE**, denuo investigare. — *one's way, viam relegere.*  
**RETRACT** (*draw back*), retrahio: (*take back*), revoco (*e. g.* sententiam, promissum); retracto (*e. g.* dicta); muto (*e. g.* sententiam).  
**RETRACTATION**, retractatio; receptus.  
**RETREAT**, s. receptus, regressus; fuga. — *They fall upon them in their retreat, recedentibus signa inferunt.* — *To cover the retreat of an army, commodiorem ac tutiorem exercitui receptum dare, Cas.* — *A quiet retreat from the city, pacata protectio ab urbe, Liv.* — *They feigned a retreat, fugam or se fugere simulabant.* — *To sound or give the signal of a retreat, receptui canere, receptui signum dare.* — *An orderly retreat, inconfusus recursus.* — *A shameful retreat, fuga.* — *To make an honorable retreat, cedere salvis signis et salvâ dignitate militari.* — *A retreat or place of retreat, receptus, receptaculum, confugium.* — *for birds, avium secessus.* — *for wild beasts, ferarum latebræ or latibula.*  
**To RETREAT**, recedo, se recipere or retrahere, pedem referre; decedo. — *At first they make a stand, then they retreat, primo resistunt, deinde pedem referunt.* — *To retreat from danger, e periculo se eripere, eximere or subducere.* — *To make to retreat, fugare, profligare; in fugam dare, conjicere or vertere.*  
**RETRENCH** (*cut off*), amputo, deseco, exseco, reseco; circumcido, recido. — *He retrenched the corrupt parts of the state, vitiosas reipublicæ partes exsecabat.* — *He retrenches all superfluous ornaments, ambitiosa ornamenta recidit.* — *The luxury of a discourse is to be retrenched, luxuries orationis stilo depascenda est.* — *To retrench one's expenses, sumptus circumcidere, minuere, imminuere.* — *He retrenched the extravagant expenses of plays and public sights, ludorum ac munerum impensas corripuit, Suet.*  
**RETRENCHMENT** (*lessening*), imminutio, deminutio.  
**RETRIBUTION**, par gratia; remuneratio; compensatio. — *To make retribution, rem re compensare or rependere; par pari referre.*  
**RETRIBUTIVE**, retribuens.  
**RETRIEVE** (*recover*), recupero, instauro; de integro restituere. — *To retrieve a loss or damage, damnum resarcire; detrimentum reconcinare.* — *To retrieve one's honor, honorem amissum recuperare.* — *To retrieve the affairs of a state, rempublicam ad pristinum statum restituere.* — *Retrieved, recuperatus, instauratus, restitutus.*  
**RETRIEVING**, recuperatio, instauration, restitutio.  
**RETROGRADE**, adj. (*going back*), retrogradus. — *To make a retrograde movement (of soldiers), se recipere; pedem or gradum referre.*  
**To RETROGRADE**, retrogradior, recedo.  
**RETROSPECT** (*a looking back*), respectus.  
**RETROSPECTION**, actus or facultas respiciendi.  
**RETROSPECTIVE**, respiciens.  
**RETURN** (*restore*), v. a. reddo, restituo. — *To return a thing borrowed, rem mutuo acceptam reddere or restituere.* — *To return money by bills of exchange, per syngraphas pecuniam mittere, pecuniam tesseris argentariis remittere.* — *To return in writing, rescribo.* — ¶ *To re-*

*turn (come or go back), neut. redeo, revenio; reinceo; se referre or recipere aliquo; revertor (turn back).* — *As soon as he returned to Rome, statim ut Romam rediit.* — *He returned without success, re inexpectatâ revertit.* — *Mars, returning from abroad, salutes his wife Neriene, Mars peregre adveniens salutat Nerienen uxorem suam, Plant.* — *To return the same way, viam relegere, per eandem viam reverti.* — *To return the same way one came, iter revolvare, Virg.* — *To return empty-handed, vacuâ manu or vacuum redire.* — *To return to one's subject, ad propositum reverti.* — *To return to one's old wont, ad se or ad mores suos redire; in ingenium suum remigrare.* — *Returned from travel or exile, redux.* — *Returned to life again, redivivus.*  
**RETURN, s. reditus, regressus; reversio.** — *Without waiting for the return of the ambassadors, non expectato legatorum regressu.* — *I reserved that till my return, id ad reditum meum reservavi.* — *There is no return from the grave, ab inferis nullus est reditus.* — *After my return, postquam rediëro, post reditum meum.* — *A quick return (in traffic), facilis mercium venditio, merces emptorem facile invenientes.* — ¶ *Return of favors by others, beneficiorum remuneratio.* — *To make an ill return, malam gratiam referre.* — *To make a return in kind, par pari referre.* — ¶ (*account*), ratio. — ¶ (*income*), reditus. — ¶ *Days of return (in law), dies legitimi.*  
**RETURNABLE**, quod reddi or restitui potest.  
**RETURNING** (*restoring*), restitutio: (*coming back*), reditio, reditus, regressus. — *A returning of a thing to him that sold it, redhibitio.*  
**REUNITE** (*join together again*), iterum conjungere or coagmentare: (*reconcile*), see *Reconcile*.  
**REUNION, REUNITING** (*joining together again*), iterata coagmentatio or conjunctio: (*reconciliation*), reconciliatio, concordia or gratia reconciliatio.  
**REVEAL**, significo; retego, patefacio, ostendo; aperio, recludo; aliquem aliquid docere or edocere. — *God has revealed many things to man, multa cum hominibus Deus communicavit.* — *To reveal or discover a secret to one, arcanum alicui patefacere, prodere, reterege, reserare.* — *To reveal or publish abroad, in vulgus dare or edere, evulgo, palam enuntiare.* — *Revealed religion, religio, qua homines divinitus inbuti sunt.* — *To be revealed, patefieri, reteri.*  
**REVEALER**, qui or quæ patefacit or retergit.  
**REVEALING, REVELATION**, of a crime, secret, &c., sceleris, arcani, etc. patefactio. — *By divine revelation, divinitus.* — *A revelation from heaven, res divinitus hominibus or alicui patefacta.* — *The book of Revelation, Apocalypsis (eccl.).*  
**REVEL**, comissor; totam noctem epulari et potare; ad medium noctem comissionem extendere; convivor, epulor.  
**REVELLER**, commissator.  
**REVELLING, REVELRY, REVEL**, commissatio; convivium nocturnum. — *The master of the revels, ludorum magister or prefectus; a voluptatibus (mâitre des plaisirs).*  
**REVENGE**, v. vindico, ulciscor; persequor. — *He severely revenged his death, mortem ejus crudeliter ultus est.* — *He revenged the affront with his sword, offensam ense vindicavit.* — *How I may be revenged on that villain, quæ referam illi sacrilego gratiam.* — *Having revenged, ultus.* — *Not revenged, inultus.*  
**REVENGE, vindicta, vindicatio, ultio; pœna, pœnæ.** — *For the sake of revenge, ulciscendæ injuriæ causâ.* — *To take revenge, ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis.*  
**REVENGEFUL**, vindictâ gaudens; ultionis avidus or cupidus.  
**REVENGEFULLY**, ulciscendæ or persequendæ injuriæ causâ.  
**REVENGEFULNESS**, ultionis aviditas or cupiditas.  
**REVENGER** (*male*), vindex, ultor; (*female*), vindex, ultrix.  
**REVENGING**, vindicatio, ultio.  
**REVENUE** (*income*), reditus, fructus; vectigal, pl. vectigalia. See *Income*.  
**REVERBERATE** (*beat back*), repercutio, reverbero: — v. n. (*resound*), resono.

**REVERBERATION**, repercutio, repercutus.  
**REVERE**, revereor, venero; alicui reverentiam habere, præstare.  
**REVERENCE**, s. veneratio, verecundia, reverentia; admiratio; observantia; cultus. — *for God, religio; pietas erga Deum.* — *for parents, pietas erga parentes.* — *You have no regard or reverence for any thing, nihil cari, nihil sancti est, Liv.* — *When once persons forget the reverence due to, &c., ubi reverentia excessit animis debita, etc.* — *He pays due reverence to his parents, reveretur et colit parentes.* — *Want of reverence, irreverentia.* — *Full of reverence, venerabundus, veneratione plenus.* — ¶ *Saving your reverence, honor auribus sit habitus.* — *His reverence, vir reverendus.*  
**To REVERENCE** (*pay reverence to*), revero, venero; observo, colo, honoro, aliquem observantiâ colere, alicui honorem habere, præstare, tribuere. — *I reverence him as my father, observo illum sicut alterum parentem.* — *To reverence greatly, percolere; magno cultu et honore aliquem dignari, magnâ veneratione aliquem prosequi.* — *Reverenced, veneratus, etc., reverenter habitus.* — *Worthy to be revered, venerabilis, venerandus.*  
**REVERENCER, venerator, cultor.**  
**REVERENCING, veneration, observantia, reverentia, cultus.**  
**REVEREND, reverendus; venerabilis, venerandus.** — *Right reverend, reverendus admodum.* — *Most reverend, reverendissimus.*  
**REVERENT, reverens.**  
**REVERENTIAL, venerabundus.**  
**REVERENTLY, REVERENTIALLY, reverenter, honorifice; cum veneratione.**  
**REVERIE** (*or silly idea floating in the mind*), somnium; deliramentum.  
**REVERSE, v. inverto; evertio, perverto, subverto.** — *To reverse laws, leges abrogare, convellere, rescindere, refingere.*  
**REVERSE, s.** — *The reverse or contrary, contrarium.* — ¶ (*back side*), parsaversa. — ¶ (*defeat, &c.*), incommodum; casus adversus.  
**REVERSIBLE**, quod abrogari or rescindi potest.  
**REVERT, reverto, revertor.** — *to the crown, in fiscum redire or venire.* — *Reverted, reversus, restitutus.*  
**REVERSION, jus successioneis, jus succedendi in possessionem or in munus aliquod post mortem occupantis.**  
**REVERSIONARY, jure successioneis.**  
**REVERY.** See *Reverie*.  
**REVICUAL, rursus cibaria suppeditare.**  
**REVIEW, v. recenseo, recognosco, histro; numerum copiarum inire.** — *He reviewed or commanded all the forces to pass in review before him, universas copias in conspectu suo incedere jussit.* — *To review a book in order to reprint it, retractare librum, Sen.* — *To review a book (criticise it), libri censuram scribere.*  
**REVIEW, REVIEWING, recognitio, recensio.** — *of troops, copiarum or militum recensio.* — *A review (criticism) of a book, censura libri.*  
**REVIEWER, qui recognoscit or recenset; censor.**  
**REVILE, alicui convicium facere; convicior; maledico; conviciis proscindere or maledictis insectari.** — *Reviled, conviciis lacessitus or proscissus.* — *Reviling, maledicium, maledictis insectans.*  
**REVILER, conviciator; maledicus.**  
**REVILING, s. maledictio; convicia.**  
**REVILINGLY, maledice.**  
**REVISE, recognosco, retracto; relego; recenseo; iterum castigare.** — *To revise a book, librum recognoscere or iterum castigare.*  
**REVISING, REVISAL, recognitio, recensio.** — *Upon revisal or second consideration, re iterum pensans.*  
**REVISIT, reviso, revisito.**  
**REVIVE** (*bring to life again*), mortuum in vitam reducere or revocare; a mortuis excitare. — *To revive (be restored to life), revivisco, ad vitam redire.* — *Revived, redivivus, in vitam reductus or revocatus.* — ¶ (*renew*), renovo, redintegro, restituo. — *a custom, consuetudinem referre.* — *And he revived some old*



*customs which had been laid aside, atque etiam ad antiquum morem nonnulla revocavit, Suet.* — *To revive (flourish again), iterum florere or vigere.* — ¶ (*quicken or encourage*), animo, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo; alicui animos addere; aliquem or alicujus animum excitare, inflammare, accendere, incendere. — *This revived my inclination to write, hoc mihi scribendi addidit alacritatem.* — *That somewhat revived my courage, illud mihi aliquantum animi attulit.* — ¶ (*affect with pleasure*), hilaro, exhilaro; aliquem oblectare, lætitiā afficere or perfundere. — *The sight of you refreshes and revives my soul, conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.*

REVIVAL, REVIVING, renovatio; ad vitam reditus (*return to life*).

REVIVER, qui vitam alicui reddit; qui aliquid renovat, etc. See the verb.

REVIVIFICATION (*restoring to life*), reductio in vitam, ad vitam revocatio.

REVOKE, revoco. — *To revoke what one has said, dictum revocare, retractare, mutare.* — *A word once uttered cannot be revoked, semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor.* — ¶ (*make of no effect, repeal*), rescindo, abrogo. — *a law, legem abrogare, tollere, rescindere, reficere.* — *a will, testamentum rumpere, mutare, irritum facere.* — *a gift, donum infectum facere.*

REVOKING, REVOCATION, revocatio, retractatio; abrogatio, abolitio.

REVOCABLE, revocabilis; quod rescindi et abrogari potest. — *Not revocable, irrevocabilis.*

REVOLT, v. deficio, descisco, jugo se exuere. — *To revolt from one's authority, ab aliquo or ab alicujus imperio deficere; ab aliquo desciscere.* — *from one's religion, a sacris (patriis) deficere.* — *To revolt to one, ad aliquem desciscere.* — *Not to revolt, in fide manere.* — *Revolted, alienatus.* — *Revolted or refusing obedience, imperium alicujus detestans.* — *A province (once subdued) revolting from the sovereign, provincia rebellatrix.*

REVOLT, REVOLTING, s. defectio, imperii detrectatio; secessio; rebellio, rebellio, rebellatio, (*on the part of a subdued people*); transfugium (*desertion*); defectio a sacris (*apostasy*).

REVOLTER, defector; homo seditiosus; transfuga (*deserter*); apostata (*apostate*).

REVOLVE (*go round*), se versare, se circumagere; circumagi, circumferri: (*think again, think over*), recogito, reputo, meditor; animo aliquid agitare, cogitatione repetere, in animo habere or versare; secum volvere or retractare. — *Revolved, cogitatus; cogitatione repetitus or retractatus.*

REVOLVING in one's mind, cogitatio, reputatio; consideratio or meditatio repetita.

REVOLUTION (*going round*), circumactio, circumactus; ambitus, circuitus. — *of the stars, ambitus siderum; conversiones cœlestes.* — *They (the planets) perform their several revolutions with wonderful swiftness, circulos suos orbeseque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic.* — *In the revolution of ten years, decem annis exactis or expletis; decem annorum circuitu.* — ¶ (*change*), mutatio, conversio; vicissitudo. — *The revolution of different events is a remedy against impatience, tedium auferit vicissitudo.* — *A political revolution, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio, rerum mutatio; civilis perturbatio.*

REVOLUTIONARY (*seditious*), seditiosus. — *schemes, nova consilia.*

REVULSION (*pulling away*), revulsio: (*in physic*), materiæ morbificæ depulsio or aliò derivatio

REWARD, v. præmium alicui tribuere, dare, persolvere; aliquem præmio afficere, donare, ornare, decorare; aliquem præmio remunerari; mercedem operæ alicui dare, persolvere; beneficium remunerari; beneficia beneficiis compensare; parem gratiam alicui referre. — *He nobly rewarded his soldiers, adorea affect suos.* — *I will reward your diligence, tibi diligentiam fructum referam.* — *To reward plentifully, abundanter retribuere or compensare; præmiis amplis aliquem afficere or donare.* — *To be*

*rewarded, præmium consequi; præmio donari.* — *Rewarded according to his merits, ornatus ex virtutibus.*

REWARD, s. præmium; merces. — *A little reward, mercedula.*

REWARDER, qui remuneratur or aliquem præmio donat.

REWARDING, remuneratio; compensatio.

RHAPSODY, rhapsodia (*prop.*).

RHAPSODIST, rhapsodiarum scriptor.

RHENISH, Rhenanus. — *wine, vinum Rhenense.*

RHETORIC, rhetorice, ars rhetorica, ars ornate dicendi — orationis ornatus. — *Books of rhetoric, rhetorica, pl.* — *A teacher of rhetoric, dicendi or eloquentiæ præceptor.* — *A professor, eloquentiæ professor.* — *A student, qui eloquentiæ operam dat.*

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus, oratorius. — *flourishes, oratoria ornamenta, orationis lumina, pigmenta, ornatus.*

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice, facunde, disertè, ornate, venuste; more rhetorico.

RHETORICIAN, rhetor, orator, magister dicendi. — *Like a rhetorician, rhetorice.* — *To play the rhetorician, disertè, facunde, ornate dicere or perorare.*

RHEUM, destillatio; fluxio or fluxus humorum.

RHEUMATIC (*having the rheumatism*), rheumaticus.

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus.

RHEUMY, humidus, frigidus.

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros.

RHOMB, rhombus (*late*).

RHOMBOID, rhomboïdes (*late*).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica, rha; rheum rhabarantum (L.).

RHYME, extremorum verborum or syllabarum similis sonitus: (*verses which rhyme*), versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes: (*verses*), versus, versiculi, carmen. — *Sorry rhyme, versus illepidi et infaceti.*

TO RHYME, versus extremis verbis or syllabis inter se consonantes facere; facere versus: (*agree in sound*), in eundem sonum exire, extremis verbis inter se consonare; congruere.

RHYMER, versificator.

RHYTHM, numerus, numeri, rhythmus.

RHYTHMICAL, numerosus.

RIB, costa. — *The short ribs, costæ nothæ.* — *The spare rib, costæ snis.* — *The ribs of a ship, costæ navis.* — *Having ribs, costatus.*

RIBALD, obscœnus, turpis, spurcus, impudicus, impudicus; spurcidicus, *Plaut.*

RIBALDRY, obscœnitas, spurcitas, turpitududo.

RIBAND, RIBBON, fascia, tænia; lemniscus (*the best word for order-ribbon*). — *To tie or trim with ribbons, fasciis ligare, ornare or decorare.* — *A ribbon weaver, fasciarum textor.*

RIBWORT, plantago.

RICE, oryza.

RICH (*wealthy*), dives, locuples, opulentus; dis; abundans, affluens, copiosus: (*magnificent*), magnificus, splendidus: (*precious*), pretiosus, magno constans. — *Rich as you are, quamlibet dives.* — *Whom I made rich, cujus opes auxere meæ.* — *You will never be rich, nunquam rem facies.* — *If I can compass this, I shall think myself as rich as Cræsus, hoc si assequar, Cræsum superabo divitiis.* — *Cræsus, the richest monarch of Asia, Cræsus, Asiæ rex opulentissimus.* — *Rich in money, pecuniosus; bene numatus, dives argento et anro.* — *in cattle, dives pecoris or pecore; cui res pecuaria est ampla.* — *To be married into a rich family, nubere (of the wife) in divitiis maximas.* — *Very rich, prædives, perdives; ditissimus, opulentissimus.* — *A rich chuff, turgens opibus.* — *To be rich, divitem, etc. esse; divitiis or copiis abundare.* — *To be very rich, divitiis affluere or abundare; amplas et copiosas possessiones habere.* — *To become rich, divitem fieri (ditesco is poet.), (fortunis) locupletari, fortunis augeri, opes nascisci.* — *by something, ex aliqua re divitiis facere; rem familiarem augere aliqua re.* — *To make rich, divitem, etc. facere; aliquem divitiis augere or fortunis locupletare; dito is poet.* — *This law has made them rich, hæc lex eos fortunis locupletavit.*

RICHES, divitiæ; opes, facultates, fortuna; opulentia. — *Growing riches are attended with cares, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Hor.* — *Poor amidst all his riches, magnas inter opes inops, Id.* — *To abound in riches, abundare or affluere divitiis.* — *To amass or heap up riches, divitiis cogere, cumulare, accumulare, congerere.*

RICHLY (*abundantly, plentifully*), copiose, abunde, abundanter, large; (*magnificently*), magnifice, splendide, laute, opipare, luculenter, sumptuose. — *Richly to deserve a favor, quam optime de aliquo mereri.* — *Richly worth one's money, pretio vilissimo emptus.*

RICHNESS, opulentia; fertilitas; — splendor, magnificentia.

RICK, strues, cumulus, acervus, congeries. — *To make up in a rick or ricks, acervo, coacervo.*

RICKETS (*the disease*), rachitis (–idis).

RID (*free or disengage*), libero, expedio; redimo. — *Whence a man cannot rid himself, unde emergi non potest.* — *Your innocence will rid you from these troubles, innocentia tua te vindicabit ab his molestiis.* — *To rid from rubbish, rudera exportare.* — *To rid one of his money, argento aliquem emungere.* — *To get rid of a thing, se ab aliqua re expedire, extricare or liberare.* — *To rid ground in going, gradum promovere or accelerare.* — *He rides no ground, gradu testudineo procedit.* — *Rid from, extricatus, expeditus, solutus.*

RIDDANCE, amotio, amolitio, liberatio. — *To make riddance of, opus properare, operi instare.*

RIDDING, expeditio, liberatio.

RIDDEN. See Ride.

RIDDLE (*enigma*), ænigma. — *A proposer of riddles, qui ænigma proponit.* — ¶ (*sieve*), cribrum, excerniculum.

TO RIDDLE (*sift*), excerno: — (*unriddle*), solvo, expedio.

RIDE, equito; equo vehi, iter equo facere. — *To ride a free horse to death, equum currentem facere.* — *To ride in a cart or coach, curru vehi; in rheda vehi.* — *To ride a person or domineer over one, in aliquem dominari or insolentius se gerere; in aliquem superbire; aliquem sub dominatu arcte tenere.* — *Priest-ridden, sacerdotibus nimis addictus.* — *Bed-ridden, lecto affixus.* — *To ride about or up and down, ohequito, circumequito.* — *He rode about the several posts of the enemies, stationibus hostium ohequitabat.* — *They ride up and down every way, per omnes partes perequitant.* — *He rode through the enemies' battalions, per hostium agmen perequitabat.* — *To ride at anchor, ancoris niti, in ancoris or ad ancoras stare.* — *He ordered his ships to ride at anchor, dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves (poet.).* — *To ride upon the main, navicular, mare navigare; altum carinis sulcare; per oceanum equitare, spumas salis ære ruere.* — *To ride away, avehi; equo vectum abire.* — *To ride back, in equo redire, equo vectum regrediri.* — *To ride by, præterequito, in equo prætervehi.* — *To ride hard, equum admittere; equo concitato gradu ferri.* — *To ride on a hobby-horse, equitare in arundine longâ.* — *To ride a horse off his mettle, equum defatigare or cursu domare.* — *To ride over a river, per flumen equitare; fluvium equo transmittere or trajicere.* — *A plain that one may ride over, campus equitabilis; not, inequitabilis.* — *To ride post, vehiculo publico uti; commutatis equis iter facere.* — *To ride through, perequito.* — *To ride together, coequito, equis simul vehi.* — *To ride unto, adequito.*

RIDER, eques; sessor, rector.

RIDING on horseback, equitatio. — *in a coach, vectio.* — *Tired with riding, equitatione or equitando fatigatus.*

RIDGE, fastigium, culmen, vertex. — *The ridge of a house, domus fastigium.* — *The ridge of a mountain, montis dorsum or jugum; montis culmen or cacumen (top).* — *A ridge of land between furrows, porca, lira.* — *A ridge of mountains reaching to the sea, montes quorum perpetuum dorsum in mare excurrit.* — *A ridge-tile, imbrex.* — *The ridge-bone of the back, spina dorsi —*

Ridge by ridge, or ridge-wise, liratum. —  
Ridges in wrought stones, striæ, pl. —  
To make ridges in land, lino, imporco.

RIDGED, RIDGY, jugosus. — *Ridged* (chamfered or fluted), striatus.

TO RIDGE, in modum jugi formare.

RIDICULE, s. derisus, irrisus; ridicula or iocularis cavillatio; acerbæ facetiæ. —  
By way of ridicale, ridicule, per ridiculum, ludibrium or deridiculum.

TO RIDICULE, aliquem ridere, ludere, ludificari or deludificari; alicui illudere; ludos aliquem facere. — *To be ridiculed*, deludi, derideri, irrideri; ludibrio haberi or esse. — *He is ridiculed by every body*, omnium irrisione luditur; omnibus est ludibrio et despiciatui.

RIDICULER, derisor, irrisor.

RIDICULOUS, ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, risu dignus. — *Very ridiculous*, perridiculus.

RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. — *Somewhat ridiculously*, subridicule.

RIDICULOUSNESS. — *No one sees the ridiculousness of this error*, hunc errorem ridendum esse nemo videt.

RIFE, frequens; grassans. — *The report growing rife*, increbrescente rumore, Saet.

RIFELY, frequenter.

RIFENESS, frequentia, abundantia.

RIFRAFF, recrementum; quisquillia, pl.

RIFLE, v. spolio, despolio, diripio, divexo, expilo, compilo, surripio, depeculor.

RIFLER, spoliator, direptor, expilator, prædator.

RIFLING, spoliatio, direptio, expilatio, compilatio, prædatio.

RIFLE (sort of gun), bombardia.

RIFT (chink), fissura, rima.

TO RIFT (cleave asunder), findo, diffindo; scindo, discindo; neut. dissilio, diffindor.

RIG, s. puella petulans.

RIG a ship, navem armare, instruere, ornare, adornare.

RIGGER of ships, navium instructor or orator.

RIGGING of a ship (the act), navis instructio. — *The rigging of ships*, armamenta.

RIGHT, adj. (proper or convenient), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus (sound in health), sanus, bonâ valetudine utens: (straight), rectus, directus (not left), dexter: (correct), rectus; justus (true), verus, genuinus, legitimus, germanus: (right, proper, &c.), rectus; æquus; justus. — *I am not right (in health)*, minus valeo, non satis recte me habeo. — *All is not right with them*, aliquid monstri alunt. — *Right or wrong*, he will do it, quo jure, quaque injuriâ faciet. — *The name is not right*, nomen non convenit. — *I am not right in my senses*, non sum apud me. — *A right Stoic*, Stoicus germanissimus. — *Not right (spurious)*, adulterinus, spurius, fucatus. — *She goes the right way to work*, rem recte or rectâ viâ aggreditur. — *To make right*, corrigo, emendo; castigo. — *Right-cornered*, habens angulos rectos. — *The right hand*, (manus) dextra. — *The right side*, dextrum latus. — *Towards the right hand or right side*, dextrorsus, dextrorsum, dextroversum.

RIGHT, adv. recte, æque, plane. — *Falling right down*, rectâ lineâ descendens. — *Right forth*, rectâ. — *Right against*, e regione, ex adverso. — *You say right*, recte dicis. — *Right well*, perbelle, perbene, quam optime.

RIGHT, subst. jus, æquum, æquitas, fas; directum. — *He did forego something of his right*, paulum de jure suo decessit. — *The right of the cause is self-evident*, æquitas ipsa lucet per se. — *Extreme right is extreme wrong*, summum jus summa injuria. — *Against all right*, injuriosissime, contra jus fasque. — *The right of nations*, jus gentium. — *You are in the right of it*, rem tenes; sic res se habet; rem ipsum putasti; recte mones. — *To bring to rights*, corrigo; medeor; sano. — *To bring a ship to rights*, vela iterum dispandere or replicare.

TO RIGHT one, or do one justice, jus alicujus tueri. — *To right one's self*, jus suum vindicare. — *He righted himself by the point of his sword*, offensas vindicavit ense.

RIGHTeous, æquus, justus, rectus.

RIGHTeously, æque, juste, recte.

RIGHTeousNESS, RIGHTfulness, jus, justitia, æquitas.

RIGHTFUL, æquus, legitimus, justus.

RIGHTFULLY, æque, legitime, juste.

RIGHTLY, recte; apte, commode. — *Not rightly*, injuste, inique, præter jus et æquum.

RIGHTNESS (directness), rectitudo: (justice), æquitas.

RIGID, rigidus, austerus. See *Rigorous*.

RIGIDLY. See *Rigorously*.

RIGIDITY, rigor.

RIGOR, rigor, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, inclementia. — *To treat one with the utmost rigor*, summo jure cum aliquo agere; severitatem in aliquem adhibere; inclementius aliquem tractare. — *The rigor of the law*, summum jus. — *of winter*, vis hiemis.

RIGOROUS, rigidus, austerus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus; diligens (exact). — *Very rigorous*, perseverans, valde austerus.

RIGOROUSLY, RIGIDLY, rigide, aspere, acerbe, acriter, severe, duriter; diligenter (exactly). — *Very rigorously*, acerrime, acerbissime, asperissime.

RIGOROUSNESS, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, rigor, duritas, sævitia.

RILL, rivus, rivulus.

TO RILL, more rivi fluere.

RIM, margo, labrum, ora. — *The inner rim of the belly*, peritonæum.

RIME (hoar-frost), pruina. — *Covered with rime*, pruinosus.

RIMY (foggy or misty), nebulosus, caliginosus, humidus.

RIND, cortex, liber, cutis. — *A thin rind*, tunica. — *Fall of thin rinds*, tunicatus. — *The inner rind of bark*, phylura.

RING (circle), circulus, orbis: (for the finger, a curtain, a chain, &c.), annulus; (car-ring), inauris: (ring of a coat of mail), hamus. — *I took a ring from my finger*, de digito annulum detraxi. — *A little ring*, anellus. — *A hoop-ring*, annulus pirus. — *Gold*, annulus aureus. — *A mourning-ring*, annulus funebris. — *A diamond ring*, annulus gemmatus. — *A seal-ring*, annulus signatorius. — *To seal with a ring*, annulo obsignare. — *A wedding-ring*, annulus pronubus. — *To put a ring on the finger*, digito annulum induere. — *To take or pull a ring off one's finger*, annulum digito detrahere. — *The bezel or collet of a ring*, annuli pala or funda. — *Of a ring*, annularis, annularius. — *Wearing a ring*, annulatus. — *A maker of rings*, annularius, annulorum opifex. — *They strut about with their fine car-rings*, incedunt annulatis auribus. — *The ring of a door*, cornix. — *A ring of people*, corona, orbis, circulus. — *To cast themselves in a ring*, coronâ factâ circumstare. — *To dance in a ring*, orbem saltatorium versare. — *A ring for boxing, wrestling, &c.*, locus luctationis; palastra. — *In a ring or circle*, in orbem or circumlum. — *The hair is curled in many rings*, multiplices sinuaturs crinis in orbem (poet.). — *A ring-worm*, impetigo, lichen.

TO RING a hog, rostro suis ferreum annulum inserere. — *To ring (as a bell)*, tinnio; sono. — *To ring a bell*, campanam pulsare. (But see *Bell*). — *My ears ring with noise*, aures tinnunt sonitu. — *To ring or sound again*, resono. — *You cause the woods to ring again with the name of Amarylhis*, resonare doces Amarylhis silvas (poet.). — *The noise rings again far and near*, sonitus plusquam vicina fatigat (poet.). — *The smooth rocks rung again*, lævia personere saxa, Hor. — *To ring all in*, pulsare extremum. — *To ring about*, circumsono. — *These words ring continually about my ears*, aures meæ circumsonant his vocibus. — *To ring all over or ring a peal in one's ears*, persono. — *All the house rang with voices and cymbals*, domus cantu et cymbalis personabat. — *Ringring or sounding*, tinnulus, sonans, canorus. — *Ringring or sounding harmoniously*, canorus, modulatus, modulatus.

RINGED, or wearing a ring, annulatus.

RINGLEADER, caput, princeps; dux, signifer; auctor; fax. — *He is the ringleader thereof*, hunc est rei caput.

RINGLET, annulus, circulus; cincinni, pl.

RINSE, eluo, colluo, perluo; lavo, abluo. — *thoroughly*, perluo, colluo.

RINSING, lavatio, lotio, ablutio; lotura

RIOT, RIOTOUSNESS, luxuria, lusus, luxuries, mollities, intemperantia; ganea. — *To riot or tumult*, turbæ, tumultus; rixa (brawl). — *To make or commit a riot or tumult*, tumultuorum facere. — *To appease a riot*, tumultum comprimere, compescere, coercere. — *A riot (unlawful assembly)*, cætus; conciliabulum; illicitus hominum concursus.

TO RIOT, luxurio, luxurior, nepotor, bacchor; luxuriâ diffluere.

RIOTER, helmo, nepos profusus or discinctus; commissor: (disturber of the peace), homo seditiosus; turbæ ac tumultus concitator. — *He is a great rioter*, luxu diffluit; libricus justo vivit.

RIOTOUS, luxuriosus, mollis, intemperans, libidinosus, profusus; in luxum effusus; prodigus: (turbulent), seditiosus, turbulentus.

RIOTOUSLY, luxuriose, profuse, effuse.

RIP, v. a. dissuo, resuo. — *To rip up or cleave*, findo, diffindo. — *To rip up an old sore*, memoriam malorum reficere.

RIPE, maturus; coctus, initis. — *Soon ripe*, soon rotten, quæ cito maturescunt, cito pereunt; festinata maturitas occidit celerius. — *Ripe before the time*, præcox; præmaturus. — *Ripe of age*, pubes; maturus. — *Not ripe of age*, impubes. — *A maid ripe for marriage*, virgo matura (viro or marito); virgo tempestiva viro, Horat.; virgo nubilis. — *A ripe judgment*, judicium acre. — *Not ripe*, immaturus, crudus.

RIPELY, mature.

TO RIPEN or make ripe, matura; ad maturitatem perducere. — *To ripen or grow ripe*, maturesco; maturitatem assequi; coquor. — *To ripen quite or fully*, permaturo, percoquor.

RIPENESS, maturitas. — *Ripeness of age*, maturitas annorum; pubertas.

RIPPLE, v. a. stringo; crispo.

RISE, v. (stand up), surgo, exsurgo; consurgo (especially of several): (of dust, mist, smoke), se attollere, surgo: (of dough), fermentor: (of heavenly bodies), orior, exorior; emergo (of stars): (proceed, emanate), orior, exorior, fio, nascor; erumpo; proficiscor. — *The wind began to rise*, sævire ventus cœpit. — *To rise again*, resurgo. — *To rise out or from*, exorior, enascor. — *Hence rise many mischiefs*, hinc multa mala proficiscuntur. — *The sprigs rise out of the ground*, enascuntur humo virgulta. — *Risea or sprung from*, ortus, exortus, enatus, satus, editus, prognatus. — *To rise from or out of bed*, e lecto surgere. — *What made you rise so early?* quid te tam mane e lecto expulit? — *He made me rise before day*, ante lucem me excitavit. — *To rise from one's seat*, de sellâ surgere. — *To rise from table*, from supper, a cœnâ surgere. — *To rise to a person by way of respect*, alicui assurgere. — *To rise (mount)*, ascendere, conscendo. — *as a bird*, in ætrem evolare; in altos nubium tractus tendere. — *To rise as price*, exandescere. — *To rise in price*, cariorem fieri. — *Provisions rise in price*, ingravescit annonâ. — *Land rises*, plurimum agrorum pretis accessit. — *To rise (in singing)*, vocem sensum intendere. — *To rise up*, surgo, assurgo, consurgo. — *To rise up again*, resurgo. — *To rise (grow) upon*, increasco, innascor. — *To rise or swell*, tumeo, turgeo. — *My heart rises with passion*, difficile bile tumet jecur. — *Risen (swollen)*, tumens, tumidus, turgidus. — *To rise out of water*, troubles, &c., emergo. — *They rise up or appear out of the ground*, extra or supra terram emergunt. — *To rise in the world*, ad honores or divitias surgere or promoveri; honoribus or divitiis augeri. — *If you would rise in the world*, si vis esse aliquis. — *A rising ground*, tumulus, locus editus. — *Having possessed himself of the rising or higher ground*, captis superioribus jugis.

RISE (source, spring), s. origo; fons; principium; primordium. — *The rise or head of a stream*, caput. — *This was the rise or source of all my misfortunes*, hinc mihi prima mali labe (poet.). — *To rehearse a matter from its first rise*, rem a fonte repetere or a capite ducere. — *All these things had their rise from you*, hæc

- omnia a te exorta sunt. — *To have its rise in something, ortum or natum esse or proficisci ab aliqua re.* — *The rise or original, primordium; principium.* — *The rise, rising, or spring, of water, scatebra, scaturigo, fons.* — *The rise of the sun, solis ortus.* — *The rise (of stocks or of the price of any thing), in gravescens pretium.* — *Rise or preferment, dignitatis accessio.*
- RISING** (standing up), consurrectio: (arising), ortus, exortus: (coming forth or out), emersus. — *A rising to life again, reditus ad vitam; resurrectio.* — *By the rising of the sun, primo solis ortu; simul atque exortus sol fuerit.* — *The rising of a hill, acclivitas.* — ¶ (swelling), tuber, tumor: (tumult), seditio; motus, tumultus.
- RISK**, ad ridendum aptus.
- RISK**, s. periculum; discernim.
- To RISK** or run a risk, periclitari, in discrimen mittere; discernim or periculum adire. — *He said he would not risk the lives of both his sons together in so hazardous an enterprise, dixit se dnos simul filios non commissurum in aleam ejus qui proponeretur casus.* — *To risk a battle, belli fortunam experiri; praelii aleam subire.* — *To risk or make an attempt, rei alicujus periculum facere.*
- RISKER**, qui periclitatur.
- RITE**, ritus, carimonia; ritus sacer, sacrorum mos; sacra, pl. — *Funeral rites, exsequia, justa, pl.*
- RITUAL**, adj. ritualis; ad ritus or carimonia pertinet.
- RITUAL**, s. codex ritualis, liber sacrorum rituum.
- RIVAGE**, ripa.
- RIVAL**, rivalis, æmulus, concertator, æmulator.
- To RIVAL**, æmulari; imitari.
- RIVALRY**, RIVALSHIP, rivalitas.
- RIVE** (cleave), findo, diffindo; scindo, discindo. — *To rive or be cleft, fatisco, dehisco.* — *Riven or cleft, fissus, diffissus; discerptus.*
- RIFT**, fissura, rima.
- RIVING**, fissio.
- RIVER**, fluvius, amnis, flumen. — *A small river, rivus, rivulus.* — *The channel of a river, fluvii alveus.* — *The side or bank of a river, fluvii ripa, margo or ora.* — *A river overflowing its banks, fluvius extra ripas diffuens.* — *A serpentine river, amnis flexuosus, fluvius crebris flexibus curvatus or sinuosus.* — *Shallow, amnis tenui fluens aqua.* — *Of a river, fluvialis, fluviatilis, fluviaticus, flumineus.* — *Animals living in rivers, animalia fluvatica.* — *Dwelling near a river, amnicola.*
- RIVET**, s. clavus, clavus or clavulus retusus or firmatus.
- To RIVET** (or clinch), inflecto, repango; depango; clavi cuspidem or mucronem retundere; clavi cuspidem retusâ firmare. — *To rivet a thing in one's mind, aliquid animo, in animo, in animum imprimere or infigere.* — *Riveted, depactus, infixus, cuspidem clavi retusâ firmatus.*
- RIVETING**, colligatio clavo retuso facta.
- RIVULET**, rivulus.
- RIX** dollar, (thalærus) imperialis.
- ROACH**, rubellio.
- ROAD**, via; iter. — *What road do you design to take? quam insistes viam?* — *A dusty road, via pulverulenta.* — *A high or great road, via publica; via trita, frequens, celebris.* — *A bad or troublesome road, via interrupta, lutosa, lutulenta, aspera, confragosa, salebrosa.* — *A smooth road, via plana, expedita, aperta.* — *The roads were very bad by reason of the continual rains, inexplicabiles fere erant viæ continuis imbribus, Liv.* — *A good or open road, via aperta or expedita; iter patens.* — *A direct road, via recta.* — *A cross-road, via transversa.* — *A nearer road, via brevior or compendiaris; viæ compendium.* — *To repair a road, viam munire or reficere.* — *To lead one out of the direct road, aliquem de rectâ viâ deducere.* — *On the road, on one's way, in viam, in viâ.* (See *Ex.*) — ¶ (for ships), locus consistendi; statio; sinus.
- ROAM**, vagari, erro; circumcurso.
- ROAMER**, erro, erroneus, homo vagus or errabundus; vagabundus.
- ROAMING**, s. vagatio, erratico.
- ROAN** horse, equus rubens subalbidus.
- ROAR** (make a loud cry), rugio; mugio; clamo, vociferò; (as the sea), fremo. — *To roar again, reinugio, rebeco.* — *To roar or bellow for grief, ejulo, ploro.* — *Ronring, clamorosus, clamans, vociferans; fremebundus.*
- ROARER**, clamator.
- ROARING**, clamatio; rugitus; fremitus. — *The roaring of a lion, rugitus.*
- ROAST**, v. a. asso: v. n. assari. — *To roast a little or slowly, subasso.* — *To roast on a spit, in veru inassare.* — *Roasted, Roast, assus.* — *To roast eggs, ova ad prunas coquere.* — *Roast meat, assum, caro assa; assa, -orum (several pieces).* — *Roast beef, assum bubulum.* — *To rule the roast, imperare; temperare.*
- ROB**, v. n. rapio, rapinas facere; latrocinor; prædor; piraticam facere or exercere: — v. a. privo, spolio, despolio, expolio, adiino, eripio, detraho, aufero, depeculor, diripio. — *It robs him almost of all pleasure, privat illum omnibus fere voluptatibus.* — *He robbed another person of his money, in pecuniâ alterius invasit.* — *None shall rob me of her but death, hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo.* — *They rob Peter to pay Paul, eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur.* — *To rob or drain the public treasury, ærarium publicum exhaurire, peculari, depeculari; auferre pecuniam ærario.* — *To rob privately, suffuror, surripio.* — *Robbed, raptus, spoliatus, expilatus.*
- ROBBED**, latro, prædo; fur; raptor, direptor; ereptor. — *A church-robber, sacrilegus, sacrorum expilator, templorum prædo.* — *A sea robber, prædo maritimus, pirata.* — *A robber of the treasury, peculator, depeculator, expilator.* — *A robber by night or a burglar, domuum or tectorum prædo nocturnus; parietum forfossor.* — *A party of robbers, prædatoria manus.* — *A band of robbers, latronum or prædonum globus.*
- ROBBERY**, rapina, latrocinium, prædatio; furtum. — *They lived by robbery, de or ex raptu vivebant; egestatem latrocinii sustentabant.*
- ROBBING**, spoliatio, direptio, expilatio. — *of churches, sacrilegium.* — *The crime of robbing or cheating the public, peculatus.* — *Of robbing, prædatorius.*
- ROBE**, vestis; toga; palla. — *A robe of state, vestis regia, regius ornatus.* — *As they were in their robes and finest dress, sicut in trabeis erant, et amplissimo cultu, Flor.* — *A woman's robe of honor, stola.* — *A long robe, vestis talaris or longa.* — *A purple robe, purpura, vestis purpurea.* — *A slight loose robe, lacerna, pallium.* — *Lawyer's robes, vestimenta forensia.* — *A master of the robes, vestiarus.*
- ROBED**, prætextatus; pallâ amictus.
- ROBIN** red breast, motacilla rubecula (L.).
- ROBUST**, robustus, valens, validus.
- ROBUSTNESS**, robur.
- ROCHET**, stola sacerdotalis: (fish), rubello.
- ROCK**, saxum; rupes; scopulus; cautes. — *Hard as rock, saxeus.* — *Chain of rocks, rupes continue.* — *Rock-fish, pisces saxatiles.*
- ROCKY** (rock-like), saxeus: (having rocks), saxosus: (abrupt), præruptus. — *A rocky place, saxetum.*
- ROCK** to and fro, v. n. agitari; titubo, vacillo. — *To rock a cradle, cunas agitare.*
- ROCKER**, qui cunas agit.
- ROCKING**, s. agitatio (act.): (reeling to and fro), vacillatio, titubatio.
- ROCKET**, radius pyrius.
- ROD** (for whipping), virga. — *A little rod, virgula.* — *A certain-rod, virga ferrea unde pendet velum ductile.* — *A rod or whip, flagrum, flagellum.* — *Beaten with rods, flagris or virgis cæsus.* — *To whip one with rods, virgis aliquem cædere.* — *To make a rod for one's own back, malum suo capiti accersere; suo indicio perire.* — *A rod or twig, vimen.* — *Made of rods, virgeus, virgatus, vimineus.* — *Wattled with rods, virgatus, cratibus contextus.* — *A place where rods grow, virgetum.* — *A rod to measure with, pertica.* — *A rod in measure, sedecim pedes cum dimidio.*
- RODOMONTADE**, gloriatio inepta et Thrasonica, mendacium gloriosum.
- To RODOMONTADE**, multa de se factisque suis gloriose mentiri.
- ROE**, caprea. — *A roe-buck, capreolus.* — ¶ *The roe of a fish, piscis ova.* — *The soft roe, lactes.*
- ROGATION** week, say ambarvalia, pl.
- ROGUE**, scelestus, perditus; stigmatias, verbero. — *A rogue in grain, ad ingenio improbus, Plant.* — *A pretty little rogue, lepidum capitulum.* — *A rogue that strolls about, erro; erroneus.* — *To play the rogue or wanton, lascivio.*
- To ROGUE** about, obero, divagor. — *Roguing about, vagans, errabundus.*
- ROGUERY** (knavery), scelus, improbitas, flagitium, nequitia, fraus: (banter), cavillatio, jocatio, sugillatio.
- ROGUSH**, scelerosus, scelestus, improbus; nequam: (wanton), lascivus.
- ROGUSHLY** (knavishly), scelestus, flagitiose: (wantonly), lascive.
- ROGUSHNESS** (knavishness), nequitia, improbitas: (wantonness), lascivia.
- ROLL**, v. volvo, circumvolvo, voluto; volvor, circumvolvor, volutor; circumplico. — *To roll or wind about, circumplico, circumvolvo.* — *To roll again or back, revolve.* — *To roll along, pervolve.* — *I will roll you likewise in the dirt, teque ibidem pervolvam in luto, Ter.* — *To roll or tumble down (act.), devolve.* — *To roll or be rolled down, devolvi.* — *To roll the eyes up and down, oculos volvere or in orbem torquere.* — *To roll in money, in divitiis volitari; pecuniâ abundare or affluere.* — *Money rolls in upon him, accumulatur ei pecunia et sponte advenit.* — *To roll to or towards (act.), advolve.* — *To roll from or out (act.), evolve.* — *To roll (land), deocco.* — *To roll under, subvolvo.* — *To roll up, convolve, involvo.* — *To roll (neut.) up and down, circumversor.* — *To roll a walk or bowling-green, ambulacrum or sphaeristerium cylindro complanare or æquare.* — *That may be rolled, volubilis.* — *Rolling, volubilis.* — *A rolling stone gathers no moss, saxum volubile non odudicit musco.* — *A rolling press, prelum versatile.* — *eyes, oculi arguti, volubiles or emissitii.*
- ROLL** of any thing, s. volumen. — *A roll of bread, crustulum panis oblongum.* — *A roll or roller, cylindrus; phalanga: (like a wheel), rotula; orbiculus.* — *The roll at the top of a pillar, voluta, helix.* — ¶ *Roll or list, index; album; numeri (of soldiers).* — *A roll of names, no numerum index.* — ¶ *A roll or record, volumen.* — *A court-roll, volumen curiale.* — *The rolls, volumina publica.* — *Master of the rolls, voluminum custos; magister rotulorum (low Lat.).*
- ROLLING**, s. volutatio. — *A rolling-stone, cylindrus.*
- ROLLER**. See *Roll*.
- ROLLINGLY**, volubiliter, volutatim.
- ROMAN** letters, literæ Romanæ.
- ROMANIST**, addictus pontifici Romano; legis pontificis R. studiosus.
- To ROMANIZE**, Latinæ consuetudini tradere.
- ROMANCE**, fabula Romanensis; fabula; fabulæ: (falsity), mendacium.
- To ROMANCE**, commentor, fabulas fingere, splendide mentiri.
- ROMANCER**, fabularum Romanensium scriptor.
- ROMANTIC**, fabulosus, fictus. — *A romantic history, res miraculo similis.* — ¶ (pleasant), amœnissimus.
- ROMP**, lasciva puella.
- To ROMP**, lascivire.
- ROOD** to measure land, pertica, radius geometricus. — *A rood of land, jugeri quincunx.* — ¶ *A rood or cross, crux.* — *The holy rood, sancta crux.*
- ROOF**, tectum; culmen; cantherii (the rafters). — *An arched roof, tectum concameratum or fornicatum; camera.* — *A flat roof, solarium.* — *A vaulted or fretted roof, lacunar.* — *A low roof, tectum humile.* — *A roof-tile, tegula; imbrex (gutter-tile).* — *A roof of tiles, tegulæ.* — *To live under the same roof with one, habitare cum aliquo.* — ¶ *The roof of the mouth, palatum, palatus.*
- To ROOF**, tecto tegere.
- ROOK**, cornix frugilega. — ¶ (at chess), turrus.
- ROOKERY**, nidus cornicum or locus que nidificant cornices.

**ROOM** (*space*), locus, spatium: (*stead*), vice; locus. — *I will grind in your room, ego pro te molam.* — *You shall go in my room, tu vices meas obibis.* — *A fine house for room, domus laxitate conspicua, Suet.*; domus augusta. — *Room to turn one's self in, libera versatio.* — *For so there will be room enough for the workmen to turn themselves in, nam sic erit ad plenum opus facientibus libera versatio et expedita, Vitruv.* — *To make room (give place), viam or locum dare.* — *on the bench with me, partem subsellii vacuefacere.* — *To make room (put out of the way), populum or turbam submovere; aliquid loco movere or depellere.* — *Make room! date locum! cedite!* — *To take up room, locum occupare.* — *To appoint in another's room, substituo, sufficio; subrogo.* — ¶ *A room or apartment, conclave; diæta.* — *Bed-room, (cubiculum) dormitorium.* — *A back room, conclave interius.* — *A withdrawing room, cubiculum secretius; penetræle.* — *A dining room, triclinium, cœnaculum.*

**ROOMAGE**, spatium.

**ROOMY**, amplus, spatiosus.

**ROOST**, pertica gallinaria.

**To ROOST**, quiesco, dormio, perticæ avium modo insidere.

**ROOT**, radix; stirps, fons, causa, (*source, origin, cause*). — *A small root, radícula.* — *To take root, radior.* — *To put out roots, radices agere or capere.* — *To begin to take root, radicesco.* — *Up by the root or from the very root, radicitus, radicibus.* — *Having many roots, radicosisus.* — *The threads of roots, radicium fibræ.*

**To ROOT up or pluck up by the roots, eradico, exstirpo, radicibus extrahere or evelere.** — *Rooted out, evulsus, exstirpatus, eradicatus.* — *Not to be rooted out, inextirpabilis.* — ¶ *To root as a hog, ruspo; rostro versare, humum suffodere or teram eruere.* — ¶ *To be deeply rooted, altis radicibus niti.* — *That mischief is strongly or deeply rooted, malum illud radices habet altiores.* — *Rooted, radicatus, defixus radicibus.*

**ROOTEDLY**, vehementer.

**ROOTING out or rooting up, eradicatio, exstirpacio.**

**ROPE**, funis, restis. — *A little rope, funiculus, resticula.* — *A strait or strained rope, funis intensus.* — *A hempen rope, funis cannabinus.* — *A cable rope, rudens; funis nauticus.* — *A rope for an anchor, funis ancorarius.* — *A rope or hawser (wherewith ships are fastened to the shore), retinaculum.* — *Give him rope enough and he will hang himself, qui vult perire, pereat.* — *To be upon the high ropes, elatus se gerere.* — *To make ropes, funes torquere.* — *To pack up with ropes, funibus ligare or colligare.* — *A rope-maker, restio.* — *A rope-dancer, funambululus, schœnobates.* — *To walk or dance on the rope, per extentum funem ire or saltare.* — *A rope of onions, ceparum colligatarum series.*

**ROPY**, glutinosus, lentus, visco similis. — *Ropy wine, vinum viscosum ad tertias coctum.*

**ROSA solis** (*herb*), ros solis.

**ROSE**, rosa; flos rosæ. — *This is under the rose, hæc tu tecum habeto, hæc lapidi dixerim; quod inter nos liceat dicere.* — *A Damask rose, rosa Damascena.* — *A very forward rose, rosa hiberna.* — *A hedge or wild rose, rosa silvestris.* — *A Jerusalem rose or Our Lady's rose, rosa Hierosolymitana (say).* — *The musk rose, rosa moschata or odorata.* — *The Provence rose, rosa Provincialis.* — *The red rose, rosa rubra or Milesia.* — *The velvet rose, rosa holoserica.* — *The York and Lancaster rose, rosa striata.* — *The rose-bay or rose-laurel, laurus rosea.* — *A rose-bud, calix rosæ.* — *bush, rosa.* — *A posy of roses, fusciculus florum rosæ.* — *A rose-color, color rosæ.* — *Rose garlands, sarta rosea, corollæ rosæ.* — *Rose-water, aqua rosata.* — *Rose-wood, lignum rhodinum.* — *Rose-wort, radix rhodina.* — *A crown of roses, corona rosacea.* — *To be crowned with roses, rosâ redimitum esse.* — *Oil of roses, oleum rosaceum or rhodinum.*

**ROSBARY** (*of beads*), spherulæ precatoriæ

(*see Bead*): (*garden of roses*), rosetum, rosarium.

**ROSY**, roseus. — *Rosy lips, labella rosea.* — *One's rosy cheeks, color egregius.*

**ROSEMARY**, ros inaris, rosmarinus, rosmarinum, ros marinus.

**ROSIN**, resina. — *Of or belonging to rosin, resinaceus.* — *Full of rosin, resinosisus.*

**ROSINED**, resinatus.

**ROT** (*make to putrefy*), putrefacio: (*putrefy*), putrefio. — *To rot in a jail, in carcere mori, in vinculis misere perire.* — *To rot inwardly, tabesco, contabesco.* — *Rotting so, tabidus.* — *To rot or be crumbled into earth, in terram resolvi.*

**ROT, s. (a disease)**, lues, morbus mortiferus longe lateque grassans.

**ROTTEN** (*putrid*), putris, putridus, corruptus. — *Rotten, as a sore, purulentus.* — *A rotten sore, ulcus.* — *Soon rotten, facile putrescens.* — *Rotten ripe, fracidus.* — *To be rotten, putreo.* — *To grow rotten, putresco, putrefio.* — *To make rotten, putrefacio.* — *Rotten wood, lignum cariosum.* — *That makes rotten, tabificus.*

**ROTTEENESS**, putredo, putror, corruptio. — *in wood, bones, &c., caries.*

**ROTATION** (*wheeling about*), rotatio. — *A rotation of government, vicissitudo imperitandi.*

**ROTE**. — *By rote, memoriter.* — *From long practice he has the whole affair by rote, inagnâ exercitatione, or assiduo, diuturno or plurimo usu, ejus rei est peritissimus.*

**ROTUND**, rotundus.

**ROTUNDITY**, rotunditas, forma rotunda.

**ROUGE** (*red*), ruber, rubens, rubicundus.

**ROUGE, s. (for the face)**, pigmentum rubrum.

**ROUGH**, asper, horridus, scaber, deformis: (*hairy*), hirsutus, hispidus, hirtus: (*grim*), austerus, tetricus, torvus: (*homely*), impolitus, rudis, rusticus, agrestis: (*prickly*), sentus, spinosus: (*proud*), insolens, superbus, fastosus: (*rough in taste*), austerus. — *Rough in temper, morosus, diffidilis.* — *A man rough in his speech and behavior, homo asper et durus oratione et moribus.* — *A rough or rugged place, locus asper or salebrosus, aspretum.* — *Rough places lying untilled, tesqua, pl.* — *A rough climate, cœlum asperum.* — *To be rough, horreo.* — *The sea is rough, æstu fervet pelagus; maria alta tumescunt.* — *To grow rough or horrid, to Roughen, inhorresco.* — *To be rough or nasty, squalo.* — *A growing rough or nasty, squalor.* — *To make rough, to Roughen, exaspero.* — *Rough-cast, trullissatio; arenatum parieti inductum.* — *To rough-cast a wall, parietem trullissare; arenatum parieti inducere.* — *A rough-casting, trullissatio, arenatio.* — *A rough draught, inconcinna adumbratio or forma.* — *To rough-draw, negligenter or incomposite delineare.* — *To rough-hew, exascio, rudi modo formare.* — *Rough-hewn (clownish), rudis, agrestis, rusticus, impolitus.*

**ROUGHLY**, aspere, acerbe, austere, rigide, duriter, torve.

**ROUGHNESS**, asperitas, acerbitas, duritas, severitas, austeritas; scabrities. — *of hair, hirsutia.* — *of the sea, maris fremitus.* — *of climate, cœli asperitas.*

**ROUND**, rotundus (*prop. flat and round, also gen.*); globosus (*globular, spherical*); orbiculatus (*circular*). — *A body as round as a ball, conglobatum corpus in pilæ modum.* — *Round, long and smooth (as a pillar, cylinder, &c.), teres.* — *Round as a circle, in circulum flexus.* — *To make round, rotundo, corrotundo; conglobo.* — *To make round like a top, in modum turbinis formare.* — *Round like a top, turbineus, turbinatus.* — *Made round like a circle, orbiculatus, in orbem or circulum flexus.* — *The round head of an onion, garlic, &c., bulbus.*

**ROUND, adv. & prep.** circum; circa; in circuitu; also by circum in composition. — *Round about, circum; undique; in circuitu.* — *All places round about have revolted, circa omnia defecerunt.* — *A place fenced round about, locus undique or usquequaque septus.* — *To run round in the mill, idem saxum volvere.* —

*Round or in a round, in orbem.* — *The command went round to every person, imperium per omnes in orbem ibat.* — *He runs round, flectitur in gyrum.* — *They drink round, a summo bibunt.* — *All the year round, per totum annum.* — *Gathered round, circumstantes.*

**ROUND** (*circle*), s. circulus, orbis. — *To make a round or circle, circulum describere.* — *A little round, orbiculus.* — *A half round, semicirculus.* — *To take a round or turn, spatior.* — *A round in dancing, chorus circularis.* — *To go the rounds (visit the posts), stationes circumire.* — *The round (guards), circitores.* — *To go the rounds (of a watch), vigiliis agere (hold watch).* — *A round-house, carcer.* — *The round of a ladder, gradus.*

**To ROUND** (*make round*), rotundo, corrotundo; conglobo. — *Rounded, orbiculatus, in orbem flexus.*

**ROUNDHEAD**. See Puritan.

**ROUNDISH**, fere rotundus.

**ROUNDLY** (*in form*), orbiculatim, rotunde: (*in pace*), citato gradu, admisso passu; cursim; totutum: (*in speaking*), volubliter, nu merose, rotunde; ore rotundo: (*freely*), libere, audacter: (*honestly, sincerely*), ingenue, sincere, integre: (*sharply, smartly*), graviter, acriter. — *He took up the ambassadors roundly, legatos graviter increpuit.* — *Roundly told, simpliciter or aperte narratus.* — *To go roundly to work, rectâ viâ or diligenter aliquid inchoare.*

**ROUNDNESS**, rotunditas.

**ROUSE**, excito, incito, stimulo, extimulo, instigo, animo; erigo. — *To rouse from sleep, aliquid e somno excitare, suscitare, expergefacere.* — ¶ *See Awake.*

**ROUSING up, incitatio, stimulatio, animatio.**

**ROUT** (*multitude of people*), s. turba, cœterva; cœtus, populi frequentia: concursatio: (*unlawful assembly*), hominum concursus illicitus: (*noise or squabble*), turba, rixa. — *To make a rout, turbo, deturbo, perturbo; turbas excitare.* — ¶ (*overthron*), clades, strages. — *A total rout, tota victoria, Flor.*

**To ROUT or put to the rout, hostium copias vincere, devincere, superare, frangere, fugare, consternere, in fugam agere or vertere; hostium exercitum profligare, dissipare, fundere.** — *The horse was first routed, primum equitatus est pulsus.* — *Pompey's forces being routed, Pompeianis victoriâ refragante.* — *Routed or beaten, pulsus, fusus, victus, devictus, dissipatus, profligatus, superatus, fractus, circumfusus.* — *To rout one out of his hole, aliquid e latibulo depellere.*

**ROVE or wander about, vagor, erro.** — *To rove at sea, piraticam facere.* — *To rove in one's mind, animo vagari; negligentius attendere; alias res agere.* — *Your mind is always roving, peregre est semper tuus animus; semper præsens absens es.* — *Roving (rambling), vagans, errabundus, vagus: (pillaging), prædabundus, prædatorius.*

**ROVING** (*rambling*), s. vagatio, erratio: (*pillaging*), prædatio, latrocinium.

**ROVER**, vagus homo. — *A sea-rover, prædo maritimus, pirata.*

**ROW, s. ordo; series.** — *A row of trees, ordo arborum.* — *To place or set things in a row, res ex ordine collocare, ordine ponere, in ordinem dirigere.* — *To march or walk in a row, ordine incedere.* — *The Christ-cross row, literarum notæ ex ordine collocatæ; literæ; (literarum) elementa.*

**ROW, v. remigo; remis navem agere, impellere or propellere.** — *To row as fast as one can, concitare navim remis, Liv.* — *To row with the stream, flumine secundo remigare or vehi.* — *against the stream, adverso flumine remigare; lembum remigiis subigere (poet.).* — *To row one's own course or do as one pleases, suo remigio rein gerere.* — *Rowed, remigatus, remigio actus, remis incitatus.* — *A ship or vessel that is rowed, navis que remis agitur.*

**ROWER, remex.** — *The chief or master rower, pausarius.*

**ROWING**, remigium, remigatio.

**ROYAL**, regius; regalis. — *Royal authority, imperium regium, regia potestas.*

**ROYALIST**, regis amicus, regi addictus.

**ROYALLY**, regie; regio more; reguliter  
**ROYALTY**, regia dignitas. — *The ensigns of royalty, regia insignia.*  
**RUB** (*chufe*), frico, affrico; (*wear by rubbing*), tero: (*gall*), attero: (*at bowls*), inpingo. — *To rub against or upon* (act.), attero: (*graze*), stringo, præstringo. — *To rub with a clout*, distringo. — *To rub gently*, demulceo, delinio. — *To rub off*, defricco. — *To rub hard or all over*, perfrico, circumfrico, confricco. — *To rub the dirt off*, abstergo, detergo, detergeo. — *To rub to pieces*, contero. — *To rub or furbish up old arms grown rusty for want of use*, arina, quæ vetustate et vitio temporum obtusa et æruginè corrupta habentis, ad pristinum nitorem bonitatemque revocare. — *To rub together*, contero, collido. — *To rub up or refresh the memory of a thing*, refrico, renovo. — *I am afraid lest I should rub up or renew your grief by my letters*, vereor ne refricem meis literis desiderium ac dolorem tuum. — *Rubbed, frictus, defrictus, frictus, attritus.* — *To rub or banter a person*, carpo, laccio. — *To rub a person smartly*, acerbum alicui convicium facere, Phædr. — *To rub one dryly*, in aliquem ridicula jacere or mittere; alicui per jocum irridere; in aliquem jocosa dicta jactare. — *To rub on* (*live*), vitam trahere or ducere; vix or ægre vitam sustinere.  
**RUB**, s. (*hiuderance*), impedimentum.  
**RUBBER**, fricator; tritor. — *A rubber or whetstone, cos.* — *¶ Rubbers at play, gemina in ludo victoria.*  
**RUBBING**, fricatio, frictus; attritio, attritus. — *A rubbing-brush for the body, strigilis.*  
**RUBBISH** (*as of old houses, &c.*), rudus. — *Paved or strowed with rubbish, rudatus, rudere inunitus.* — *¶ Rubbish* (*stuff*), rejectanea, quisquilæ.  
**RUBBLE**, rudus. — *To lay on or strew with rubble, rudero; rudere munire.* — *To carry or throw out rubble, rudera purgare.*  
**RUBICUND**, rubens, rubicundus.  
**RUBRIC**, præcepta literis iniuncta scripta or impressa.  
**RUBY**, carbunculus; rubinus (*late*): (*sore*), carbunculus. — *Ruby-red, Rubied, rubini colorem cum splendore emulans.*  
**RUCTATION** (*a belching*), ructatio.  
**RUDDER**, gubernaculum, clavus. — *To hold the rudder of government, clavum imperii tenere.* — *The rudder-bands, gubernaculi cardines.*  
**RUDDLE**, rubrica. — *Marked with ruddle, rubricatus, rubricâ notatus.* — *Full of ruddle, rubricosus.*  
**RUDDY**, rufus, ruber, rubens, rubidus, rubicundus. — *A ruddy color, rubeus color; facies rubicunda.* — *Somewhat ruddy, rubellus, rubicundulus.* — *Very ruddy, valde rubicundus.* — *To be ruddy or of a ruddy complexion, ore rubere.* — *To grow ruddy, rubesco, erubesco, rutesco.*  
**RUDDINESS**, rubor.  
**RUDE** (*unpolished*), impolitus, incultus, invenustus, inconditus: (*unskilful*), imperitus, rudis, inexpertus, ignarus, barbarus: (*clownish*), rudis, inurbanus, inhumanus, agrestis, rusticus, inconditus, asper. — *Somewhat rude, subagrestis, subrusticus.* — *A rude fellow, homo impudens, inverecundus, prociac, protervus.* — *A rude baggage, femina or mulier impudica or proterva.* — *The rude multitude, vulgus, populi fæx; plebs.*  
**RUDELY** (*unskilfully*), inscienter, infabre, rudi or pingui Minervâ: (*clownishly*), inurbane, rustice, inconcinne: (*impudently*), impudenter.  
**RUDENESS**, rusticitas, inurbanitas, incondititas, barbaries.  
**RUDIMENT**, rudimentum, elementum, principium.  
**RUDIMENTAL**, ad elementa or principia pertinens.  
**RUE**, s. ruta. — *Garden rue, ruta hortensis.* — *Wild rue, ruta silvestris.* — *Of rue, rutaceus.* — *Seasoned or decked with rue, rutatus.*  
**RUE**, v. doleo; lugeo; alicujus rei poenitentiam agere. — *I rue, dolet mihi; me poenitet, me poenitentia subit.*  
**RUEFUL**, luctuosus, tristis.

**RUEFULLY**. — *To look ruefully, aspectu pertristi, triculento or terribili esse.*  
**RUEL** bone, patella.  
**RUFFIAN**, picarius; percussor; latro; prædo.  
**RUFFIAN**, adj. furens, violentus, atrox.  
**To RUFFIAN**, tumultuari, furere.  
**RUFFLE**, v. (*contract into plaits*), in sinus formare: (*disorder*), turbo, disturbo, perturbo, inquieto: (*wrinkle*), rugo, corngo; in rugas trahere.  
**RUFF** or **RUFFLE** of a garment, collare in sinus collectum. — *¶* (*fish*), porculus or porcellus marinus. — *¶ The ruff at cards, charta dominatrix.*  
**RUFFLING** (*disordering*), turbatio, perturbatio, inquietatio.  
**RUG**, gausape; stragulum hispidum. — *Hearth-rug, teges ante focum strata.*  
**RUGGED**, asper, inæqualis; salebrosus, confragosus; scaber: (*without grace*), durus. — *The roads were rugged and woody, and full of hills, confragosa loca et obsita virgultis tenebant colles, Liv.* — *Rugged in temper, rigidus, moribus durus or difficilis.*  
**RUGGEDLY**, aspere, duriter.  
**RUGGEDNESS**, asperitas, inæqualitas: (*fierceness*), diritas.  
**RUIN**, RUINATION (*destruction*), ruina, exitium; excidium; interitus; casus: (*slaughter*), clades, strages. — *A house ready to fall to ruin, ædes ruinose.* — *The ruin of a state, interitus reipublicæ.* — *To contrive one's ruin, exitium or nefarian pestem alicui machinari.* — *Ruins, ruinæ; parietinæ.* — *The ruins of a building, vestigia ædificii in ruinas lapsi.* — *The ruins of a good face, pulchri oris reliquiæ or vestigia.*  
**To RUIN** a town, house, building, &c., oppidum, ædes, ædificium, etc. demoliri, deturbare, disturbare, dejicere, diruere, delere. — *To ruin a castle, walls, &c. with cannon or batteries, vi tormentorum turrim, mœnia, etc. quater, dejicere, evertere, labefactare, collabefactare.* — *To be ruined (as a building), deturbari, dejici, everti; ruere.* — *Ruined (fallen to ruin), collapsus, dirutus, eversus, dejectus.* — *To ruin or destroy, perdo, perverti, pessum dare, ad interitum vocare.* — *Discord has ruined our affairs, res nostras discordia dissipavit.* — *Ruined, perditus; pessum datus.* — *He was contriving to ruin the city, de urbis exitio cogitabat.* — *The authority of the senate was ruined, concidit senatus auctoritas.* — *To ruin one's self or squander away one's fortune, fortunas suas dissipare, patrimonium prodigere, possessiones a majoribus relictas disperdere; se agro paterno exuere.* — *To ruin another person utterly in his fortunes, alicquem fortunis omnibus deturbare, exuere, evertere; possessiones ejus dissipare or disperdere.* — *To be ruined in one's goods and fortunes, bonis exui, fortunis everti.* — *There is no house so well established but may be ruined by quarrels and discords, nulla domus tam stabilis est quæ non odiis ac discordiis everti possit.* — *Unless they have a mind to be ruined, si salvi esse velint, Cic.* — *To ruin a person's good name or reputation, alicujus bonam famam lædere or exstinguere.* — *To ruin one in his morals, mores alicujus corrumpere or depravare; alicquem depravare, pravis moribus imbuiere, ad nequitiam abducere.*  
**RUINER** (*demolisher*), demolitor.  
**RUINING**, demolitio, excisio.  
**RUINOUS** (*falling to decay*), ruinosus, caducus, ruiturus: (*destructive*), perniciosus, exitiosus. — *To become ruinous, collabefo.*  
**RUINOUSLY**, perniciose.  
**RULE**, RULING (*government, command*), gubernatio, moderatio, (e. g. reipublicæ); summa imperii or rerum, dominatus, dominatio; imperium, regnum; principatus; dominium; rerum administratio; arbitrium. — *Commit the rule to him, potestatem illi permittite.* — *He had the rule or ruling of the family, ille rem familiarem administrabat.* — *He had the ruling of the ship, ille navem gubernabat or navis clavum tenebat.* — *If I had the rule of you, si tu in meâ potestate esses.* — *The chief rule, summa imperii; principatus.* — *The rule of a kingdom,*

regni imperium, summa rerum administratio. — *¶* (*law, &c.*), lex; institutum; præscriptum, præceptum, (*precept, præscript*); ars (*rules, art, theory*); regula, norma, (*rule, rules, guide*, never in the pl.); mos, consuetudo, (*custom*); formula: (*example or model*), exemplum, exemplar; forma. — *To regulate one's actions by the rule of reason, ad rationis regulam actiones suas dirigere, exigere, componere, metiri; vitam suam ad certam rationis normam or ex virtutis legibus dirigere.* — *To vary from rule, aberrare a regulâ.* — *A rule of court, curiæ præscriptum.* — *Rules to be observed in poetry, leges in carminibus faciendis observandæ.* — *There is a certain and fixed rule for verse, carminibus certa quædam et definita lex est.* — *The rules of speech, dicendi leges.* — *This is a general rule, hoc stat inter omnes.* — *A rule to live by, vivendi disciplina, norma, lex.* — *Temperance is the rule for all our passions, temperantia est omnium commotionum moderatrix.* — *He gives rules to live by, præcepta vivendi tradit.* — *According to rule, certo ordine; ad regulam or ad normam.* — *To do any thing by rule, ad amussim aliquid facere.* — *Under rule, ad regulam or normam directus.* — *Out of rule, enormis, abnormis.* — *¶ A rule or ruler to draw straight lines by, regula.* — *A carpenter's or mason's rule, amussis.*

**To RULE**, imperium tenere, impero; regno: v. a. alicui imperare, imperium habere in alicquem, imperio regere alicquem; gubernare, moderari, administrare; rego. — *over a state, imperium alicujus civitatis obtinere.* — *the world, omnium terrarum dominum esse.* — *They rule as they choose, ex suâ libidine moderantur.* — *He rules the state, ad reipublicam gubernacula sedet, Cic.* — *The ruling prince, is, qui nunc imperium tenet.* — *To rule a kingdom or state, rerum potitum esse; summam rerum administrare.* — *a family, rem familiarem administrare.* — *a ship, navem gubernare, navis clavum regere or tenere.* — *A well-ruled city, civitas bene morata or constituta.* — *Not to be able to rule his passions, impotenti esse animo.* — *To rule one's self by another's example, alicujus exemplum sequi or imitari.* — *To be ruled by another, alicujus consiliis regi or gubernari; alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradere.* — *Will you be ruled by a fool? viñ' tu homini stulto auscultare?* — *Be ruled by your purse, inesse tenus propriâ vive.* — *I must be ruled by Thais, mos gerendus est Thaidi.* — *I will be ruled by reason, rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar.* — *He is ruled by his wife, imperio uxoris paret; ad nutum et voluntatem uxoris vivit; est uxori suæ inorigerus; uxor illum versat et regit.* — *A ruled case, res comperta or probata.* — *To rule a line, lineam ducere in chartâ, membrânâ, etc.; lineas ad regulam ducere.* — *Ruled with a leaden pencil, plumbo directus.*

**RULER**, princeps, gubernator, moderator; dominus; imperator; arbiter (*poet.*). — *The ruler of a province, provincie rector or præfectus; dynasta.* — *of the winds, ventorum moderator et gubernator.* — *Rulers, primores, proceres.* — *¶ See Rule, s.*

**RULING**, s. (*See Rule.*) — *To take upon him the ruling of the state, reipublicam capessere; prehendere gubernacula, accedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ.*

**RUM**, vinum Indicum.

**RUMBLE**, tumultuor, crepo, crepito. — *Rumbling, fragosus, fremebundus.*

**RUMBLER**, fragorem ciens.

**RUMBLING**, fremitus, strepitus. — *A great rumbling, fragor.* — *The rumbling of the guts, verminatio, ventris tormina.*

**RUMINATE** (*chew over again*), rumino. — *To ruminate or think upon a thing, de re aliquâ meditari, secum reputare, cogitare; perpendere, animo versare, attente recogitare, secum agitare.*

**RUMINATION** (*chewing anew*), ruminatio: (*meditation*), cogitatio, meditatio.

**RUMMAGE** goods, bona rimari, scrutari, perscrutari, investigare. — *one's chests, arcas alicujus perscrutari.*

**RUMMAGING**, investigatio.

**RUMMER**, calix vitreus amplior.  
**RUMOR**, rumor, fama. — *It is the constant rumor, that this was the real case, hoc ita esse, constanti fama atque omnium sermone celebratur. — An uncertain or doubtful rumor, rumor sine anctore or capite. — A little rumor, rumusculus. — To stop a rumor, sermones restringere, famam diluere. — A rumor-bearer, Rumorer, famigerator; rumigerulus, Ille-ron.; nuntius.*  
**To Rumor about, rumorem serere; famam dissipare or spargere. — It is rumored about, rumor or fama est; fama manat, rumor spargitur. — It is rumored about that you are in love, fama est te amare. — It is commonly rumored about in the city, versatur in pervagato sermone civitatis. — Very agreeable news is rumored about concerning you, sermones de te accepti et grati perferuntur.**  
**RUMP**, regio sacra; lumbus, lumbi: nates, clunes.  
**RUMPLE**, v. ruge, corrugo; in rugas trahere.  
**RUMPLE**, s. ruga.  
**RUN** (go swiftly), curro, cursu ferri: (drop), stillo, destillo, mano: (flow), fluo, labor, feror: (make haste), festino, propero, appropero; gradum accelerare. — *Run as fast as your legs can carry you, vola. — You have been running a long time, jam pridem estis in cursu. — Running at random, erraticus, vagus. — A running dinner, prandium statarium. — The running title of a book, titulus singularis paginis appositus. — To run a race. (See Race.) — To run at the eyes, lippio. — To laugh till one's eyes run, præ risu or gaudio lacrimari. — To run at the nose, mucu stillare or destillare. — To run as a sore, suppurò, pus emittere. — A running sore, ulcus. — To run perpetually (as the tongue), perpetuo deblaterare, sine intermissione garrere. — The sense of it runs thus, hæc est vis illorum verborum, hæc est sententia illius loci. — To run or wander about, palor, vagor. — To run all about or hither and thither, circumcurso, huc atque illuc cursare, huc et illuc cursitare. — To run all about (as water), circumfluo. — To run about (as water), diffluo. — Run or smeared about, perfusus, oblitus. — To run abroad into foreign countries, peregre proficisci. — To run abroad or up and down, hac atque illac cursare, huc et illuc cursitare. — To run abroad (as a report), in vulgus manare, vulgo ferri. — A report run abroad, fama percrebuit, dissipata or dispersa fuit. — To run ahead (get before), præcurro. — To run (get) ahead, vires or copias colligere. — To suffer a child to run ahead, habenas pnero laxare. — To run after (behind) one, pone aliquem sequi or subire. — To run after (pursue), insector, cursu aliquem insequi or persequi. — The wolf runs after the sheep, vertitur in pecudes lupus. — The helve ran after the hatchet, post omnia perdidit naulum. — To run after one like a lackey, aliquem pedisequi instar sequi. — To run against a person or contend with him in a race, cum aliquo cursu certare or curriculo contendere. — To run or dash against, v. n. corpus offendere, occurro, allidor, illidor, impingor, incurso: v. a. allido, illido, affligo, impingo. — The ship ran against the rocks, puppis offendit in scopulos. — They run their heads one against another, adversis concurrunt frontibus. — She ran her head with mighty force against the wall, adverso parieti caput ingenti impetu impigit. — He ran his head against a pillar, caput allisit in columnam. — The great Centaur runs against a rock, saxo collabitur ingens Centaurus. — To run one's self aground, eo se redigere, ut ulterius nequeat procedere. (But see Aground.) — To run along or upon, percurro. — To run along the high way, viâ publicâ currere, per viam publicam cursum dirigere. — To run along with one, concurro, cum alio simul currere, alium cursu comitari. — To run along (as a river), labor, fluo, mano. — To run or glide along (from one place to another), perlabor. — To run at one with a sword, club, &c., aliquem gladio or fuste petere. — To run at tilt, lanceis concurrere. —*

*To run away, fugio, aufugio; se in pedes conjicere; pedibus or cursu salutem querere. — I would rather run away, aufugerim potius. — He was going to run away, ornabat fugam. — They ran away, terga verterunt. — The time runs away, tempus teritur, præterit, transit. — Ten months are run away, decem menses abierunt. — To run away with one's money, pecuniam alicujus tollere or consumere. — with a virgin, virginem rapere, abripere, abducere, asportare. — with the praise of a thing, laudem or gloriam alicujus rei sibi vindicare, sumere, adipisci. — with a conceit or opinion, opinione aliqua rapi or abduci. — To run away from the subject in hand, digredior, ab instituto sermone deflectere or excurrere. — To run back or back again, recurro, retrorsum currere. — often, recurro. — To run back (as water), refluo, relabor. — To run before, præcurro. — Running before, præcursorius. — His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat; quidquid in buccam venerit, temere effutit. — To run behindhand in the world, res ejus deteriore loco sunt; ad inopiam redigi; ære alieno opprimi. — To run beside one, prætergredior; ad latu alicujus currere. — To run beside (as water), præterfluo, præterlabor. — To run or go between, intercurro. — To run or flow between (as water), interfluo, interluo. — To run or pass by, cursim or cursu præterire. — To run by (as water), præterfluo, præterlabor; alio. — It runs by the very walls, præter ipsa mœnia fluit. — To run counter to, repugno, discrepo; dissideo. — These two laws seem to run counter to each other, hæc duæ leges inter se discrepare et repugnare videntur. — These things run counter to each other, hæc inter se pugnant or inter se dissideo. — By eternally running counter to opinions approved by others, semper diversa iis, quæ aliis placebant, dicendo, V. Paterc. — To run to decay, in ruinam pronum esse (be ready to fall); labor, collabor, corruo, dilabor, (fall); macresco, tabesco, (pine away, of living things); senesco. — The power of the Lacedæmonians ran to decay, Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt. — To run distracted, ad insaniam adigi or redigi; furore corripri or percelli. — To run division (in singing), celeriter cantare, brevibus modulationibus canere. — To run down (hasten down), decurro; delabor. — He ran down from the top of the town, summâ decurrit ab arce. — To run down (as water), defluo, delabor. — To run down with sweat, sudore diffluere; sudorem guttatim mittere. — To run down or drop with wet or rain, pluvia or imbribus madere. — To run down or overcome in running, cursu superare or vincere. — To run one down (bear one down) with arguments, argumentis aliquem superare or vincere. — To run down in talk, coarguo, redarguo, refuto. — To run down (speak ill of), de aliquo or de re aliqua detrahere; alicui absentem maledicere; vituperare; convicior. — To run down one's opinion, alicujus opinionem or sententiam damnare or vituperare. — To run one down (with ill language), alicui or in aliquem opprobriis insultare; aliquem conviciis lacerare, lacerare, proscindere. — To run fast, concitato or contento gradu currere. — To run for a prize, pro palmâ cursu contendere. — To run for it (run away), in pedes se conjicere; cursu salutem querere; fugâ se conservare. — To run forth or run forward, procurro. — often, procurro. — To run or flee from, fugio, aufugio. — To run from one's native country, patriam deserere or fugere; e patriâ fugere; solum vertere. — To run or spring from, provenio. — To run from one thing to another (in discourse), ab instituto sermone deflectere or digredi. — To run or drop from the house-eaves, de suggrundii defluere or destillare. — To run hastily, festino, propero; gradum corripere; citato cursu aufugere. — To run a hazard, periclitor, periculo se committere; discrimen periculum adire. — of a battle, belli fortunam experiri, prælii aleam subire. — To run of one's own head to do a thing,*

*ad aliquid agendum suâ cupiditate or sponte impelli. — To run headlong, ruo, præcipiti cursu deferri. — To ruin, se perdere; in exitium ruere. — To run high or be increased, augetur, adaugeri, increbrescere. — Matters run so high that it came almost to a sedition, tanta discordia fuit, ut prope ad seditionem venerit. — The quarrel ran so high that it ended in blows, tantâ commoti fuerunt iracundiâ, ut tandem prælio rem decernerent. — To run in, intro currere; intro se conjicere or corripere: into, currere in, ingredi, intro, introeo. — To run into sin, in peccatum ruere or irruere. — Mankind run into forbidden wickedness, gens humana ruit per vitium nefas, Hor. — To run into a house, city, &c., ædes, urbem, etc. celeriter intrare, introire, ingredi; in ædes or urbem ex fugâ se recipere. — To run into (as fluids), influere in, illabi in; effundi or se effundere in (of rivers). — That river runs into the sea, iste amnis mari illabitur. — To run into danger, periculum or discrimen adire. — To run into debt. (See Debt.) — To run into a person (pierce, as a spear, needle, &c.), intro; in corpus descendere. — The hunting spears run into or pierce the bears, venabula intrant ursos. — The arrow ran into his tongue, trajecit arundine linguam. — That distemper runs in the blood, morbus iste est fere gentilitius. — To run in one's mind, animo recurrere. — To run low (as the pocket, liquors, &c.), pæne exhauriri or exinaniri. — To run mad, insanio; ad insaniam redigi; furore corripri; desipio. — You will make me run mad, tu me ad insaniam adiges. — If he were not run quite mad, si non acerrime fureret. — To run off from his intended discourse, ab instituto sermone deflectere. — To run one off his legs, aliquem cursu penitus fatigare. — To run often, curso, cursito. — To run or go on, progredior, procedo. — The time runs on, tempus progreditur. — To run on or continue in a thing, in re aliqua perseverare. — If you run on in these courses, you will soon be a beggar, si hoc modo te in flagitis ingurgitaveris, cito ad mendicitatem redigèris. — To run out (hasten out), excurro. — Iran out of doors, effugi foras. — To run out of doors hastily, se foras celeriter proripere. — To run out (as water), effluo, emano. — To run out (as a vessel), perfluo. — To run out into unnecessary expenses, pecuniam in or ad aliquid effuse impendere. — To run out (spend), consumo, prodigo; patrimonium profundere or effundere. — He had run out his father's estate, patria abligurierat bona, Ter. — Run out (particip.), effusus. — To run or pass over, percurro, transcurro; traſseo; trajicio. — To run a thing over slightly, levi brachio aliquid agere; leviter aliquid attingere; oculis aliquid percurrere (with the eye); percurro; perstringo. — To run over in numbering, numero, dinumero, pernumero; numerum recensere. — And withal run over the particulars of the troubles you have undergone in this expedition, inceptum unâ decurre laborem. — To run over (throw down), præcipiti cursu deturbare, dejicere, evertere. — To run over a person with a coach, curru aliquem obtterere. — Moreover in a village on the Appian way, his carriage on full speed ran over a poor boy, though he might have prevented it, sed et in viâ Appiâ vico repente puerum citatis jumentis haud ignarus obtrivit, Suet. — To run over (as water), superfluo, redundo, inundo. — Africa ran over with their blood, Africa eorum sanguine redundavit. — The water runs over the land, terram inundat aqua. — To run or boil over, exæstuo, præ nimio fervore superfluere. — To run quickly or past away, volare; gradum corripere; equis velisque festinare. — To run parallel with, æquali intervallo distare. (See Parallel.) — To run a parallel between, inter se comparare, conferre, componere. — To run smooth or well (as a sentence or versc), leniter or suaviter fluere. — To run through (a place), percurro. — That fault runs through all his writings, id vitium per omnia ejus scripta diffundit.*

**ditur.** — *To run through thick and thin to serve a friend, quævis pericula adire ut opem amico ferat.* — *To run through the middle of a town (as a river), mediâ urbem secare.* — *To run through a whole army, as a report or apprehension, totum exercitum pervadere.* — *To run through (as water), perfluo.* — *To run through (with a sword), transfigo, transadigo, perfodio, confodio, transfodio, per corpus ferrum adigere.* — *He ran his sword through his body, ensem per pectus adigit.* — *He ordered them to run him through, eum confodi jussit.* — *To run through (of the weapon), trajicio, transfigo, transabeo.* — *The broad spear ran them both through with its long point, longo perlata tenore transiit hasta duos.* — *To run through (e. g. a book), lectione transcurrere.* — *To run to, accuro.* — *They run to me, ad me curritur.* — *They run to arms, ad arma concurrunt; ad arma confugiunt.* — *To run to one's prayers, ad preces decurrere; votis pacisci, Hor.* — *To run to charges, impensas or sumptus augere.* — *To run to seed (as plants), in semen abire or exire.* — *To run together, concurro; confugio; congregior.* — *To run under, subterlabor.* — *To run up (raise) a wall, building, &c., murum, ædificium, etc. extruere, murum ædificare.* — *A house that is run up on a sudden or built in haste, domus subitaria.* — *And he hastily run up some houses for the reception of poor people, et subitaria ædificia extruxit, quæ multitudinem inopem acciperent, Tac.* — *To run up and down, circumcurso, ultro citro cursare.* — *They never ceased running up and down, cursare ultro citroque non destiterunt.* — *To run or spring up, assurgo, emascor, exorior.* — *To run upon one, in aliquem irruere or incurere.* — *The discourse ran upon that topic, de isto argumento sermo fiebat; de istâ re sermones cadebant.* — *To run with tears, water, &c., exstillo, destillo.*

**RUN, s.** — *The run or course of a ship, navis cursus.* — *A good or ill run (at gaming), secunda or adversa fortuna.* — *A run in traffic, facilis mercium venditio.* — *To put one to the run, aliquem fugare, in fugam agere or vertere.* — *At the long run, tandem, denique, demum.*

**RUNAWAY, s.** fugitivus; transfuga, desertor; erro, errabundus.

**RUNNEL, rivus, rivulus.**

**RUNNER (one who runs), cursor: (messenger), nuntius.** — *A runner forth, excursor.* — *A runner (among seamen), funis ductarius major.* — *A runner (upper millstone), catillus.*

**RUNNING, cursus.** — *A running against, concursus.* — *A running away, fuga.* — *A running back, recursus.* — *A running forth, procurso.* — *A running out, excursio, excursus.* — *A running over or passing by, transcurso.* — *A running over or superfluity, redundantia, superfluitas.* — *A running-place, stadium, curriculum.* — *A running of the reins, seminis profluvium; gonorrhœa.* — *A running of the nose, profluvium narium.* — *A running to and fro, discursus.* — *A running together, concursus, concursio, concursatio.* — *A running of several streams into one, corrivatio.* — *Pertaining to running, ad cursum pertinens.*

**RUNNINGLY, cursim.**

**RUNDLE, circulus, orbis: (of a ladder), gradus.** — *A small rundle, orbiculus.*

**RUNDLET, quadrantal, orcula, doliolum, cadus minor.**

**RUNET, coagulum.**

**RUNT, bos pumilus or pumila.** — *An old runt, vetula, anus.*

**RUPTURE (falling out), dissidium, dissensio, inimicitia, discordia; simultas.** — *A rupture (breach of peace or covenant), pacis or fœderis violatio.* — *A rupture in the groin, hernia, raxem.* — *Having a rupture, Ruptured, ramicosus.* — *Rupture-wort, herniaria (L.).*

**RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, ruralis.**

**RUSH, s. juncus, scirpus.** — *It signifies not a rush, plumâ haud interest.* — *I will not value it a rush, lujus non faciam.* — *All the kindness you do them is not worth a rush, siquid benefacias, levior plumâ est gratia.* — *He will not be worth a rush, is nauci non erit.* — *A little rush, scirpulus.* — *A sea-rush, mariscus.* — *A rush-light or candle, candela facta ex junco sebo circumfuso.* — *The sweet rush, acorus; calamus aromaticus.* — *A rush-bed, junctum.* — *Slender as a rush, junceus.* — *By their over-nicety they make them as slender as a rush, reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter.*

**RUSHY (full of rushes), juncosus: (of rushes), junceus, juncinus, scirpeus.**

**RUSH, v. ruo.** — *He rushes through wickedness, per nefas ruit.* — *To rush in or upon, irruo, irrumpto; impetum in aliquem or aliquid facere.* — *Images rush into the mind from external objects, irrum-punt in animos extrinsecus imagines, Cic.* — *To rush out, proruo.* — *To rush through, perumpo.*

**RUSH; s. impetus; turba (crowd).**

**RUSHING in, s. irruptio.**

**RUSK, panis cibarius.**

**RUSSET, ravus, subrufus.**

**RUSSETING apple, malum subrufum.**

**RUST, rubigo; scabrities, situs, squalor.**

— *of copper, ærugo.* — *of bacon, rancor.*

— *To get or fetch out rust, rubiginem aliqui rei inhærentem abstergere.*

**To RUST (grow rusty), rubiginem trahere;**

**rubiginem obduci, lædi or corripi; in æruginem incidere (of brass and copper).**

**Rusty, rubiginosus, rubigine obductus;**

**ærginosus (of brass or copper).** — *To grow rusty, rubiginem trahere; æruginem contrahere.* — *The arms are grown rusty, arma squalent situ.* — *Rusty clothes, vestes squalidæ, tritæ, squaloris plenæ, squalore oblitæ.*

**RUSTINESS (of bacon), rancor; (of iron), situs**

**RUSTIC, rusticus, agrestis; pastoralis;**

**inurbanus, inconditus, inconcinuus.** — *Somewhat rustic, subagrestis, subrusticus.*

**RUSTICALLY, rustice, inurbane.**

**To RUSTICATE, v. n. rusticari.** — *Rusticated, in rus amandatus.*

**RUSTICITY, rusticitas.**

**RUSTLE, crepo, concrepo, strepo;**

**crepitum or strepitum edere.** — *Rustling with armor, armisonus (poet.).*

**RUSTLING, crepitus, strepitus, fremitus,**

**susurrus.** — *of armor, clangor, armorum crepitus or fremitus.* — *The rustling of leaves, frondium susurrus.*

**RUT (of deer), coitûs desiderium.** —

— *The rut (of a cart-wheel), orbita.* — *Full of ruts, orbitis plurimis sectus or abundans.*

**RUTHFUL (compassionate), misericors.**

**RUTHFULLY, misere, luctuose.**

**RUTHLESSNESS, immisericordia.**

**RYE, secale.** — *Of rye, secalinus.* — *Rye meal, farina secalis.*

## S.

**SABBATH, sabbatum; dies Deo sacre;** dies dominica (Sunday). — *A Sabbath-breaker, diem dominicam negligens.* — *Of the Sabbath, sabbaticus.* — *To keep the Sabbath, sabbatum celebrare or observare.*

**SABLE, ater, niger, pullus.**

**SABLE (beast), mustela zibellina (L.);**

**included formerly under mus silvestris;**

**(skin), pellis zibellina.** — *To wear sa-*

**bles, tergis zibellarum indutum esse.**

**SABRE, acinaces.**

**SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis.**

**SACK, saccus; culcus (great leather sack).**

— *A little sack, sacculus.* — *Sack-cloth,*

**linteum crasso filo; cilicium.** — *Of sack-*

**cloth, cilicinus.** — *In sack-cloth and ashes,*

**sordidatus.** — *¶ (sack-wine), vinum*

**Hispanicum.**

**To SACK up or put up in a sack, sacco in-**

**serere or condere.**

**SACK (pillage), v. diripio, vasto, devasto,**

**spolio, expilo, populor; expugno.**

**SACKER, direptor, vastator, spoliator, ex-**

**pilator, prædator.**

**SACKING, direptio, vastatio, spoliatio, ex-**

**pilatio.**

**SACRAMENT, sacramentum.** — *¶ The*

**sacrament. See Communio.**

**SACRAMENTAL, ad sacramentum spectans.**

**SACRED, sacer, religiosus, sanctus, sac-**

**rosanctus; consecratus; augustus.** —

**To make sacred, sacro, consecro, dico;**

**devoceo.**

**SACREDLY, sancte, religiose; pie; caste.**

**SACREDNESS, sanctitas; cærimonia; relig-**

**io.**

**SACRIFICE, sacrificium, sacra, -orum;** victima, hostia, (the victim). — *for sin, sacrificium piaculare; piaculum.* — *A sacrifice to the infernal gods, inferiæ.* — *To appease by sacrifice, expio.*

**To SACRIFICE, sacrifico; sacrificium, sac-**

**cra or rem divinam facere; immolo, macto;**

**libo.** — *To sacrifice persons, by*

**exposing them to unavoidable destruction,**

**morti or certo exito aliquem destinare,**

**objicere, exponere.** — *To sacrifice (kill),*

**occido, interficio, interimo; trucidô;**

**aliquem morte afficere or de medio tol-**

**lere; immolo; macto.** — *To sacrifice (de-*

**vote), devoceo; perdo.** — *himself for his*

**country, pro patriâ vitam profundere.** —

**When I sacrificed myself and my fortune**

**for your safety, ease, and concord, cum**

**me fortunâque meas pro vestrâ incolu-**

**mitate, otio, concordiaque devovi, Cic.**

**— I ought to sacrifice my life for your**

**good, debeo capitis periculum adire,**

**dum prosim tibi, Ter.** — *He sacrificed his*

**private interest to the public good, reipub-**

**licæ salutem prætulit suis commodis,**

**Cic.** — *To sacrifice (quit or abandon), re-*

**linquo, desero.**

**SACRIFICEABLE, quod licet immolare.**

**SACRIFICER, immolator, sacrificus, sacri-**

**cola.**

**SACRIFICING, immolatio, sacrificatio.**

**SACRIFICIAL, sacrificialis.**

**SACRILEGE, sacrilegium.** — *To commit*

**sacrilege, sacrilegium admittere, com-**

**mittere, facere.**

**SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilegus.**

**SACRILEGIOUSLY, more sacrilegi.**

**SACRIST, SACRISTAN, ædituus, æditi-**

**mus; sacrorum curator, sacrorum custos.**

**SACRISTY, sacrarium.**

**SAD (sorrowful), tristis, mæstus, lugubris.**

— *What makes you so sad? quid tristis*

**es? — Somewhat sad, tristiculus, subtristi-**

**tis.** — *Very sad, pertristis.* — *Sad in look,*

**tetricus, mæstus, torvus, tristis, gravis.**

— *To be sad, tristem esse; mæreo; in*

**mærore or mæstitiâ esse; mærore afflic-**

**to esse.** — *My brother is very sad, jacet*

**in mærore frater meus.** — *Sad in color,*

**fuscus, pullus.** — *To make sad, Sadden,*

**contristo; tristitiâ aliquem afficere, ali-**

**cui mæstiam inferre.** — *Made sad, tris-*

**tis, contristatus, mæstus.** — *Making sad,*

**tristicus (poet.).** — *¶ (grievous), acer-*

**bis; tristis, luctuosus; gravis, moles-**

**tus.** — *It is a sad thing to be imposed upon*

**by any, especially by a relative, acerbum**

**est ab aliquo circumveniri, acerbis a**

**propinquo.** — *She bewails it as a most sad*

**thing, illa sicut acerbissimam rem mæ-**

**ret.** — *I have a sad story to tell you of*

**your precious youth, fero alia flagitia ad**

**te ingentia boni illius adolescentis, Ter.**

— *¶ (foul, nasty, horrible), fœdus, im-*

**mundus, sordidus, spurcus.** — *A most*

**sad tempest, fœdissima or spurcissima**

**tempestas.** — *¶ (shameful), turpis, in-*

**honestus, infamis, indignus: (evil,**

**wicked), malus, improbus, pravus, faci-**

**norosus, scelestus, scleratus.** — *A sad*

**fellow, homo perditus, impurus, nequis-**

**simus, multis flagitiis contaminatus.**

— *¶ A sad orator, orator ineptus; je-*

**junus, inanis, infacundus.**

TO SADDEN. See *To make sad*, above.  
 SADLY (*sorrowfully*), inæste, lugubriter: (*grievously, pitifully*), acerbe, moleste; graviter.  
 SADNESS (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mæstia; mæror, dolor; ægritudo: (*seriousness*), gravitas, sobrietas.  
 SADDLE, sella. — *A saddle-bow*, sellæ prior pars, sellæ arcus. — *A saddle-horse*, equus sellaris. — *A saddle-tree*, lignea sellæ forma. — *Saddle-backed*, pandus. — *A saddle-cloth*, instratum equestre. — *A pack-saddle*, clitellæ, pl. — *Of a pack-saddle*, clitellarius.  
 TO SADDLE, equosellam imponere, equum sternere, insternere. — *To saddle with a pack-saddle*, clitellas imponere. — *Saddled with a pack-saddle*, clitellis stratus. — *A saddled horse*, equus stratus.  
 SADDLER, sellarum equestrium artifex.  
 SADDUCEES, Sadducei, pl.  
 SAFE, totus, salvus, incolumis; securus. — *Now all is safe and well*, omnis res est jam in vado. — *I am entirely safe*, ego in portu navigo. — *He is safe and sound*, vivit et valet. — *Safe and sound*, integer, sospes; salvus atque validus. — *To keep safe and sound*, incolumem conservare; a periculo defendere or protegere; custodire. — *To return home safe and sound*, incolumem se domum recipere. — *A safe-conduct*, syngraphum: (*escort*), præsidium. — *A safe-keeping*, conservatio. — *A safe-guard*, præsidium, custodia, tutela. — *To be under safe-guard*, in clientelâ alicujus esse.  
 SAFE, s. armarium; arca.  
 SAFELY, tute, tuto; secure; integre.  
 SAFETY, SAFENESS, incolumitas, salus. — *A place of safety*, perfugium, refugium, asyllum.  
 SAFFRON, crocus, crocum. — *Bastard saffron or wild saffron*, cnicus; (*carthamus tinctorius*, L.). — *Meadow saffron*, Colchicum. — *Of saffron*, croceus, crocinus. — *Saffron-colored*, croceus. — *Colored with saffron*, crocatus.  
 SAG, onero.  
 SAGACIOUS, sagax, subtilis; emunctæ naris.  
 SAGACITY, sagacitas, sollertia.  
 SAGE (*the herb*), salvia.  
 SAGE (*wise*), prudens, sapiens, cordatus. — *To be sage*, sapio. — *He is a very sage person*, sapientiâ plurimum pollet. — *Very sage*, persapiens, sapientissimus, prudentissimus, gravissimus.  
 SAGELY, prudenter, sapienter. — *Very sagely*, persapienter, perscienter.  
 SAGENESS, sapientia, prudentia; gravitas.  
 SAGITTARY, Sagittarius.  
 SAIL, velum; carbasus, linteum, (*poet.*): (*for ship*), navis, navigium. — *The mainsail*, velum majoris or medii mali. — *The mizen-sail*, epidromus. — *Sprit-sail*, velum mali proralis. — *Top-sail*, dolon or dolo. — *Vessels going with sails*, navigia velivola, velifera, velivolantia, (*poet.*). — *To hoist sail*, vela pandere, solvere, facere. — *To strike sail*, vela subducere, deducere or demittere. — *Spread*, vela diducere, expandere. — *To take in the sails*, contrahere vela. — *To hale in*, vela stringere. — *The sail-yard*, antenna. — *Sail-cloth*, linteum ex quo vela conficiuntur. — *Of a sail*, velaris. — *A sail of ships*, plures naves simul navigantes. — *Above eight hundred sail appeared at the same time*, naves amplius octingentæ uno erant visæ tempore.  
 TO SAIL (*set sail*), vela facere, pandere, ventis dare, (navem) solvere: (*sail*), navigo; navi vehi. — *I can sail with every wind*, utcumque est ventus, in velum vertitur. — *I sail as the wind drives me*, ad id unde flatus ostenditur, vela do. — *To sail by traverse*, cursum obliquare. — *To sail with a full gale*, velis passis vehi, plenis velis navigare. — *before the wind*, pedibus æquis vehi. — *To sail about*, circumnavigare or circum nave vehi. — *back*, renavigo, vela retrorsum dare. — *before*, prænavigo. — *forward*, nave or navi provehi. — *over*, trajicio, transeo, transmitto. — *out of*, enavigo. — *through*, pernavigo. — *unto*, adnavigo. — *To sail with wind and tide*, vento secundo vehi or ferri. — *That may be sailed on*, navigabilis. — *Not to be sailed on*, innavigabilis. — *Sailing by*, præternavigans, prætervehens.

SAILER, SAILOR (*seaman*), nauta. — *The ship is an extraordinary sailer*, navis est incredibili celeritate velis. — *¶ The sailer (fish)*, nautilus.  
 SAILING, navigatio. — *A sailing by*, præternavigatio.  
 SAINT, sanctus. — *A she saint*, mulier sancta. — *The saints in heaven*, cœlites; cives cœlestes.  
 TO SAINT ONE. See *Canonize*.  
 SAINTLIKE, SAINTLY, sancto similis; sanctus.  
 SAINTSHIP, sancti hominis dignitas.  
 SAKE, causa. — *For my sake*, meâ causâ; meo nomine. — *For his sake*, illius gratiâ, illius ergo. — *For your sake*, tui ergo, tuâ gratiâ, tuâ causâ. — *For God's sake*, per Deum oro. — *For brevity's sake*, brevitatâ causâ, ne longus sim. — *To do mischief for mischief's sake*, gratuito malum facere, Sall.  
 SALACIOUS, salax, libidinosus.  
 SALACITY, salacitas, libido.  
 SALAD, acetaria: (*salad-herb*), olus acetarium; lactuca (*lettuce*). — *A salad-dish*, patina acetaria continens. — *Salad-oil*, oleum cibarium.  
 SALAMANDER, salamandra.  
 SALARY (*stipend*), merces (annua); salarium, commoda, stipendium.  
 SALE, venditio. — *A public sale (auction)*, auctio. — *Set to sale*, on sale, venalis. — *All things at Rome are set to sale*, Romæ omnia venum eunt. — *To have on sale*, venalem habere. — *Goods set to sale*, bona venalia. — *To set to sale*, venalem habere or proponere; auctionem facere; addicere; hastæ subjicere. — *To set his tongue to sale*, numis verba vendere. — *To set a person's goods to sale*, alicujus bona proscribere. — *To be set to sale*, venale esse; hastæ subijci. — *To publish a sale*, auctionem proscribere. — *Of a public sale*, auctionarius. — *Bills of sale*, auctionariæ tabulæ.  
 SALABLE, venalis; vendibilis (*readily sold*).  
 SALABLY, venaliter.  
 SALABLENESS of a thing, res vendibilis.  
 SALESMAN, venditor. — *of a thing*, qui aliquid vendit or venditat.  
 SALIENT angle, angulus exterior.  
 SALINE (*saltish*), salsus, subsalsus.  
 SALIQUE law, lex Salica.  
 SALIVA, saliva.  
 SALIVARY gland, glandula salivalis.  
 TO SALIVATE, salivo; salivam proritando noxios humores expellere.  
 SALIVATION, salivæ proritatio; salivatio plurima.  
 SALLOW, pallidus, luridus. — *A sallow color*, pallor. — *To grow sallow*, pallesco. — *¶ A sallow tree*, salix. — *A grove of sallows*, salicium.  
 SALLY (*in war*), eruptio, impetus, obsessorum vehemens in hostem impressio; procurus. — *A sally or transport of the mind*, ingenii æstus or impetus. — *A sally-port*, porta ex qua fit eruptio.  
 TO SALLY (*make a sally*) upon the enemy, procurrere, procurso; in hostes erumpere or eruptionem facere. — *They sallied forth all on a sudden*, sese subito proriperunt.  
 SALMON, salmo. — *A female*, salmo femina.  
 SALOON, œcus; diœta.  
 SALT, s. sal. — *Natural*, sal nativus. — *Artificial*, sal factitius. — *Mineral*, sal fossilis. — *Bay*, sal niger. — *Sea*, sal marinus. — *White salt*, salis flos, sal candidus. — *Salt fish*, pisces sale macerati; salsamenta. — *A fishmonger dealing in salt fish*, salsamentarius. — *Salt-petre*, sal petræ. — *Mixed with salt-petre*, sale petræ conditus. — *A salt-cellar*, salinum. — *A salt-box*, cistula salem continens. — *A grain of salt*, granum salis. — *A seller of salt*, salarius. — *Of salt*, salarius. — *A salt-pit*, salis fodina. — *mine*, saline.  
 SALT, adj. salsus; salitus, sale conditus, sale maceratus, (*salted*). — *Salt fish*, pisces sale macerati; salsamenta: a seller of them, salsamentarius. — *Salt meat*, caro sale condita. — *A salt taste*, sapor salis, sapor salsus.  
 TO SALT, salio; sale condire; sale conspergere; (*pickle*), muriâ condire.  
 SALTISH, subsalsus.  
 SALTING, s. salitura. — *A salting-tub*, vas salsamentarium.

SALTLESS, insultus.  
 SALTNESS, salsitudo; salsedo; salsugo salsilago.  
 SALUBRIOUS, saluber.  
 SALUBRITY, salubritas.  
 SALUTARY, SALUTIFEROUS, salutaris, saluber; salutifer (*poet.*).  
 SALUTE (*greet*), aliquem salutare; aliquem salute or alicui salutem imperitare; alloqui aliquem. — *To salute one another*, inter se consalutare. — *Pray salute him in my name*, dic a me illi salutem. — *The whole family saluteth you*, domus te tota salutatur. — *To salute at parting*, valedico, salvere or valere jubeo. — *To salute again*, resaluto. — *To salute (kiss)*, osculor, suavior, osculum or suavium alicui dare, osculis aliquem excipere.  
 SALUTER, saluator, salutatrix.  
 SALUTE, SALUTING, SALUTATION, salutatio, consalutatio; salus. — *A saluting again*, resalutatio. — *Of saluting*, salutatorius.  
 SALVATION, salus; conservatio.  
 SALVATION of souls, animarum salus. — *Bringing salvation*, salutifer (*poet.*).  
 SALVATORY, repositorium.  
 SALVE, unguentum; medicamentum. — *A salve for all sores*, medicamentum panchrestum. — *Eye-salve*, collyrium. — *To have one salve for every sore*, eodem collyrio omnibus oculis mederi.  
 TO SALVE, ungo, inungo; emplastrum imponere. — *To salve over a fault*, culpam extenuare, peccatum elevare.  
 SALVING, unctio. — *A salving over of a matter*, culpæ extenuatio or elevatio.  
 SALVER, vas argenteum ad calices manu sustinendum.  
 SALVO, exceptio, cautio; cautela.  
 SAME, ipse, idem. — *The very same day that the law was given*, illo ipso die, quo lex est data. — *They were the same with the Academics*, iidem erant qui Academici. — *It comes to the same thing*, eodem redit. — *Do you think me not the same man that I was formerly?* alium esse censens atque olim? — *You are the same man still*, antiquum obtines. — *I am of the same mind*, haud aliter sentio. — *The very same*, ipsissimus. — *At the same time*, eodem tempore; simul; una: (*but, yet*), sed; tamen. — *At the same time that (while)*, dum.  
 SAMENESS. See *Identity*, and *Monotony*.  
 SAMPLE, SAMPLER (*example*), exemplar, exemplum: (*model*), exemplum, exemplar; forma: (*pattern, specimen*), specimen. — *To set a sample in writing*, literas or elementa præformare.  
 TO SAMPLE, comparo, æquiparo; simile or secundum producere.  
 SANATIVE, ad sanationem pertinens.  
 SANCTIFY (*set free from sin*), a peccato liberare; immunem peccato præstare; sanctificare: (*make holy*), sanctum facere, reddere; alicui sanctitatem infundere or conferre; aliquem sanctitate afficere or imbuerere. — *To sanctify or celebrate a festival*, diem festum religiose agere or celebrare. — *Sanctified (freed from sin)*, a peccato liberatus or exemptus.  
 SANCTIFICATION (*freecing from sin*), peccati liberatio or exemptio; immunitas peccandi: (*a making holy*), sanctimonie collatio, sanctitatis infusio.  
 SANCTIFIER, qui alicui sanctitatem confert; qui sancte colit.  
 SANCTIFYING, sanctimonie collatio. — *A sanctifying of the Sabbath*, diei Domino sacri celebratio or cultus.  
 SANCTIMONY, sanctimonia, sanctitas; virtus assimulata, ficta religio.  
 SANCTIMONIOUS, pietatem in Deum simulans: simulatus, fictus.  
 SANCTION (*ratification*), sanctio; confirmatio. — *A sanction (decree)*, decretum, scitum.  
 TO SANCTION, sancio. See *Approve*.  
 SANCTITY, sanctitas, sanctimonia.  
 SANCTUARY (*holy place*), locus sacer; templum: (*place of refuge*), asyllum, perfugium, refugium; ara, fig. — *To take sanctuary in*, in or ad aram confugere, ad asyllum se recipere.  
 SAND, arena; sabulum, sabulo, (*as mixed with earth*); saburra (*ballast-sand*); pulvis (*strewing-sand*). — *Fine sand*, arena, arenula. — *Large sand or gravel*, glareæ. — *Sand dug out of pits*, arena fossilis. —



by a river's side, arena fluviatrica. — by the sea-shore, arena marina. — Sand mixed with earth, arena terrosa, terra arenacea or arenosa. — Sand-beds or pits, arenariae, pl. — Full of sand. (See Sandy.) — A sand-box, theca pulveris scriptorii. — A sand-bank in the sea, syrtis. — A sand-hill, mons arenæ; tumulus arenæ. — To load with sand, taburro. — Ballasted with sand, saburratus. — The sands, arenæ litoris. — Quicksands, syrtis, pl. — Shelves of sand, brevina, pl. **BANDED** (spotted), inaculosus: (strewed with sand), pulvere conspersus. **SANDY**, SANDISH, SANDLIKE, ARENACEUS. — Sandy or mixed with sand, arenatus. — Sandy, or full of small sand, arenosus; sabulosus. **SANDAL**, crepida; solea; sandalium. **SANDEVER**, scoria or fel vitri. **SANE**, sanus. **SANITY**, sanitas, bona valetudo. **SANGUINARY** (bloody, cruel), sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens: (where blood is shed), cruentus. **SANGUINARY** (herb), cinnabaris Indica. **SANGUINE** (red as blood), sanguineus: (abounding with blood), sanguineus; in quo sanguis prævaleat or præpollat cæteris humoribus: (hoping), plenus spei: (cheerful), alacer, hilaris, festivus: (earnest), certus. **SANGUINENESS**, alacritas, ardor; confidentia. **SANHEDRIM**, summum Iudæorum consilium; Synedrium, Synedrium. **SAP**, s. succus. **SAPPY** (full of sap), succi plenus, succosus; viridis. — A sappy or sapless fellow, stultus, stolidus, fatuus, hebes. **SAPPINESS**, humiditas. **SAPLESS**, exsuccus; aridus. **SAPLING**, virgultum. **SAP** a wall, murum suffodere or subruere; ima muri fundamenta convellere, murum cuniculo or -is subruere. **SAPPER**, cunicularius. **SAPIENT**, sapiens. **SAPIENCE**, sapientia. **SAPPIC** verse, Sapphicus versus. — Sapphics, carmina Sapphica. **SAPPHIRE**, sapphirus. — Of or belonging to a sapphire, sapphirinus. **SARABAND**, tripudium Hispanicum. **SARACENS**, Saraceni, pl. **SARCASM** (biting jest), dicerium; pl. acerbe facietæ. **SARCASTICAL**, SARCASTIC, acerbus (of things); mordax (of persons). **SARCASTICALLY**, acerbe. **SARDEL**, SARDINE, Sardina or Sardinia, trichias. **SARDIUS**, SARDONYX, sardonyx, gemma coloris rubri et subcandicantis. **SASH**, fascia militaris; cingulum. — A sash window, fenestra ex lignea coinpage confecta. **SASSAFRAS**, laurus sassafras (L.). **SATAN**, Satanas. **SATANICAL**, SATANIC, Satanicus, diabolicus. **SATCHEL**, pera, sacculus, sacciperium. **SATE**, SATIATE, satio, exsatio, saturo; expleo. — Sated, Satiated, satur, satiatus, saturatus. **SATIETY**, satias, satietas, saturitas. **SATIN**, pannus sericus densior ac nitens. **SATIRE**, satira, carmen satiricum. **SATIRICAL**, SATIRIC, satiricus (prop.); acerbis (fig.). **SATIRICALLY**, say satirice (prop.): aspere, salse. **SATIRIST**, satirarum scriptor, poëta satiricus. **To SATIRIZE**, acerbis facietis aliquem irridere; aliquem oratione designare. **SATISFY** (content or please), alicui satisfacere; animum alicuius expleo or voluptate perfundere. (See Sate, Cloy.) — I shall not least satisfy my fancy, animo certe meo morem gesserit — It is the greatest and most certain riches, to be satisfied with one's present enjoyments, contentum suis rebus esse, maximæ sunt certissimæque divitiæ. — To satisfy one's humor or fancy, animo morem gerere. — To satisfy one's ambition, ambitionem expleo. — To satisfy for injuries done, alicui de injuriis satisfacere. — To be ill satisfied with n thing, iniquo animo aliquid pati or ferre. — Satisfied (contented),

contentus. — Nobody is satisfied with his own condition, nemo sorte suâ contentus vivit. — They are entirely satisfied, satis superque illorum studiis est factum. — Satisfied (assured, certainly informed), certior factus: (filled), satius, saturatus: (pleased), voluptate perfusus. — To be satisfied, conquiesco, acquiesco; satis habere. — That cannot be satisfied, insatiabilis, inexplebilis. — To satisfy one's request, petenti amico satisfacere, amici precibus facere satis. — To satisfy or pay one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere; nomina expedire; æs alienum dissolvere.

**SATISFACTION** (reparation), satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio. — I will make him public satisfaction, ei publice satisfaciam. — He will make him satisfaction for his abusive language, de maledictis faciet illi satis. — To require satisfaction, res repetere, jus reponere. — To make satisfaction (recompense), satisfacio, compenso, restituo. — What acknowledgment can make satisfaction for so many and such great favors? quæ memoria tot tantisque beneficiis responderere poterit? — To make or give satisfaction for n wrong done, damnum sarcire or resarcire. — ¶ Satisfaction (contentment of mind), voluptas; animi oblectatio. — That affair gave me great satisfaction, ista res me voluptate perfudit. — With satisfaction, lubens, lubenter. — To give satisfaction or please one, aliquem voluptate perfundere. — He gives abundant satisfaction to every body, cumulate ab illo satisfit omnibus.

**SATISFACTORY**, quod satis esse videtur; gratus, jucundus, acceptus. — Their discovery being declared satisfactory, comprobato eorum indicio, Sull.

**SATISFACTORILY**, satis; bene.

**SATISFACTORINESS**, bonitas. — of an event, eventus ad spem respondens.

**SATISFYING**, satisfactio.

**SATURATE**, satio, saturo; expleo.

**SATURABLE**, quod saturari or expleri potest.

**SATURDAY**, dies Saturni.

**SATURN**, Saturnus. — The feasts of Saturn, Saturnalia, pl.

**SATURNINE**, tristis, tetricus.

**SATYR**, Satyrus.

**SAUCE**, jus; emhamma, intinctus; condimentum, conditura. — This was the sauce among the Lacedæmonians, his Lacedæmoniorum epulæ condebantur. — Hunger is the best sauce, fames cibi condimentum est optimum. — Gravy sauce, eliquamen. — To serve up eatables with sauce, To sauce, cibos condire, condimentum cibis parare. — To serve one the same sauce, par pari alicui referre.

**SAUCEPAN**, acetabulum, vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum.

**SAUCER**, scutella.

**SAUCY**, petulans, insolens, ferox, protervus; immodestus; procax. — Hold your saucy tongue, scelestam linguam comprime. — Promotion has made you saucy, te honores insolentem reddiderunt. — He was grown so very insolent and saucy, that he was no longer to be borne, tantos spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur. — To grow saucy, insolensco.

**SAUCEBOX**, homo impudens, effrons, inverecundus.

**SAUCILY**, petulanter, insolenter, ferociter, proterve, procaciter. — To talk saucily at one, alicui oblatrare; linguâ aliquem petulantissimâ consecrari.

**SAUCINESS**, petulantia, insolentia; ferocitas; protervitas; audacia; immodestia, procacitas.

**SAUNTER** about, erro, vagor; gradi lente; ambulo.

**SAUSAGE**, farcimen, botulus; hilla; tomentum. — A sausage-maker, botularius.

**SAVAGE** (cruel), immanis, immitis, efferratus, crudelis, ferus (rude), ferus, incultus, agrestis, horridus. — A savage beast, fera. — To make savage, effero.

**SAVAGE**, s. homo ferus incultusque. — Savages (savage nations), feræ incultæque gentes.

**SAVAGELY**, barbare, crudeliter; ferino more.

**SAVAGENESS**, SAVAGERY, feritas, immanitas, crudelitas; barbaria; atrocitas.

**SAVE** (preserve), servo, conservo; salvum

præstare: (spare), parco, compendium facere alicujus rei: (scrape together), corrado: (gain), lucrur, lucrifacio, compendifacio, quæstum or lucrur facere. — You have saved me this day, liberatus sum hodie tuâ operâ. — I will save you harmless in this suit, periculum iudicii præstabo. — There is but one way to save them, una est spes salutis. — Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat, perit quod facis ingrato. — To save from danger, aliquem e periculo eripere or extrahere, periculo liberare. — To save harmless, indemnem præstare, incolumem servare. — To save one's longing, voti complotem fieri. — To save one's ground or keep one's standing, iisdem vestigiis hærerere. — God save you (at meeting), salve, ave, salvere te jubeo: (at parting), salve et vale. — To save till another time, in aliud tempus reservare, reponere. — till winter, in hiemem reponere or differre. — Saved (reserved, laid by), repositus, sepositus. — It is too late to save when all is spent, sera in fundo parsimonia. — Time saved from one's ordinary business, horæ subsecivæ, opera lucrativa. — To save one labor, laborem alicui demere or deminuerere. — To save ground or go a shorter way, per viam compendiosum iter facere, via compendium facere. — So that I can but save by it, modo damnum non sit, modo nihil damni faciam.

**SAVE** (except), præter, nisi, extra, præterquam. — Now there is nobody here save ourselves, tell me the truth seriously nunc quidem præter nos nemo est, verum dic mihi serio. — The wife is not permitted to appear at any feasts, save those of near relatives, uxor non adhibetur in convivium, nisi propinquorum. — The last save one, proximus a postremo. — Condemned by all, save by one voice, omnibus sententiis præter unam damnatus. — Save him, illo excepto, si illum excipias, præter illum. — Save only to you, præterquam ad te. — ¶ See But.

**SAVING** (frugal), ndf. parcus; diligens; frugi; ad rem attentus. — To be saving, parsimoniam adhibere. — He is of a saving habit, omnia parce et restricte facit. — To be saving in one's expenses, impensis or sumptibus parcere. — Very saving, præparcus, parcissimus. — He is too saving in his expenses, nimium parce sumptum facit.

**SAVING** (preserving), s. conservatio. — Glad of the saving of his ship, servatam ob navim lætus. — A saving of one's time or labor, compendium temporis or laboris. — My savings, quod ego parsimonia collegi; videntiolæ meæ. — ¶ A saving (exception), exceptio.

**SAVING**, prep. præter, præterquam, extra. — Saving that, nisi quod. — ¶ See Save.

**SAVINGLY**, parce, frugaliter. — To live savingly, parce vivere, parce ac duriter vitam agere; genium, or se victu fraudare.

**SAVINGNESS**, parsimonia, frugalitas. — Savingness is as good as an estate, magnam vectigal parsimonia.

**SAVIOR**, servator, servatrix, conservator, conservatrix. — Christ, our Savior, Christus, vindex periculi nostri.

**SAVIN**, sabina.

**SAVOR** (smell), odor: (taste), sapor. — An ill savor, graveolentia, fætor.

**To SAVOR** (smell) of, oleo: (taste of), sapio. — It savors very pleasantly, or has a very pleasant savor, jucundissime sapit. — Ointments which savor of the earth, unguenta quæ terram sapiunt.

**SAVORY**, jucundo sapore; suavis, dulcis.

**SAVORILY**, jucundè.

**SAVORINESS**, sapor jucundus; suavitas.

**SAVOYS** (cabbage), brassica Sabaudica.

**SAW**, serra. — A little saw or hand-saw, serrula. — A whip-saw, runcina. — Made in the form of a saw, serratus. — Sawdust, scobs. — ¶ An old saw or say, proverbium, verbum.

**To SAW**, serrâ secare or dissecare, serro: v. n. serram ducere.

**SAWING**, serratura.

**SAWYER**, qui ligna serrâ dissecat.

**SAY**, dico, aio: (suppose), facio. — Do not say so, melius loquere; bona verba, quæso. — Say I may do it, fac me posse. — Say it be not so, ne sit sane. — Say you so? itane est? — Yes indeed, I do say so,

aiō enimvero. — *Have you any thing to say to me? nunquid me vis? — You shall hear what he will say to it, ejus audies verba. — People say my son is in love, rumor est meum gnatum amare. — Say in a word, uno verbo dic or expedi. — I have no more to say, dixi. — That's well said, recte mones. — It is as I said, sum verus. — What will people say? quis erit populi rumor? — Nobody says one word, verbum nemo facit. — He has said whatever he pleased, effudit quæ voluit omnia. — As I may say, ut ita dicam. — I shall say what occurs to my mind at present, ea dicam, quæ mihi sunt in promptu. — To say the truth, ut vere dicam. — To say no more, ut cetera omittam. — This man has something to say to you, hic habet, tibi quod dicat. — No sooner said than done, dictum factum. — Little said is soon meaded, nulli tacuisse nocet; tutum silentii præmium. — You said you could not endure that, negabas posse te id pati. — They say or men say, aiunt, ferunt, prædicant, fertur. — They say that Homer lived in the time of Lycurgus, Homerus Lycurgi temporibus vixisse traditur. — So it was said, ita fama fuit. — To say again, repeto, iterum dicere or affirmare. — To say against, contradico. — To say beforehand, prædico; verbis præire. — To say nay or no, nego, denego. — In spite of all who say nay, in vitis omnibus. — To say ay, aio, affirmo. — To say that one shall not, veto, interdicto. — To be said nay, repulsam ferre or accipere. — To say by heart, memoriter recitare or pronuntiare. — To say a nothing, taceo, sileo. — To say nothing more, ut nihil aliud addam; ne multus sim. — To say ill of one, alicui maledicere. — well of one, aliquem laudare. — To say one's prayers, Deum precari; preces recitare. — That is to say, scilicet, videlicet, hoc est, id est; nempe, nimirum. — Say on, age, perge. — To say and usay, stilum invertere; verbis parum sibi constare; dicta retractare. — He one while says so, and then denies it again, modo ait, inodo negat.*

**SAYING**, dictio. — *A saying again, repetitio. — ¶ (thing said), dictum: (proverb), proverbium, verbum: (sentiment), sententia. — As well as we can, as the saying is, seeing we cannot as well as we could, sic ut quimus, aiunt, quando, ut volumus, non licet. — As the saying is, quod dici solet. — An old saying, proverbium. — A neat saying, lepidum dictum.*

**SCAB**, scabies. — *A dry scab, impetigo, lichen. — The scab in sheep, hogs, &c., porrigo. — The wild scab, psora.*

**SCABBED**, **SCABBY**, scabiosus. — *A scabbed sheep, morbida pecus. — One scabbed sheep infects the whole flock, grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit. — To be scabby, scabie laborare.*

**SCABBINESS**, scabies.

**SCABBARD**, vagina. — *A scabbard-maker, qui vaginas facit.*

**SCABROUS**, scaber, asper.

**SCAFFOLD**, tabulatum; pulpitum, castata. — *A scaffold on which men are beheaded, castata. — To build, make or raise a scaffold, tabulatum struere, exstruere, construere, consternere.*

**SCAFFOLDING**, tabulati or tabulorum constructio.

**SCALD** (*scorch, as the fire*), v. uro, suburo, amburo. — *To scald a thing, aliquid calido or fervente liquore perfundere, macerare, intingere. — Scald not your lips with other folks' broth, tuâ quod nihil refert ne cures. — To scald a pig, porcellum calidâ perfundere ut facilius glabretur. — Scalding hot, fervens, fervidus, æstuosus.*

**SCALD**, s. (*on the head*), porrigo. — *Scald-pated, homo capite porriginoso.*

**SCALDING** with hot liquor, fervente liquore perfusio; ambustio.

**SCALE** (*of a fish*), squama. — *In form of a scale or like a scale, squamatum. — Scales in the head, furfures capitis. — ¶ The scale of a balance, lanx. — A pair of scales, libra, trintina. — ¶ The musical scale, diagramma. — The chromatic scale, chroma. — ¶ (measure), mensura; modus. — A small scale, mensura minuta. — To make on a smaller scale, ad*

minorem modum redigere. — *A scale of miles, say scala milliarium.*

**TO SCALE** a fish (*take off the scales*), desquamo, purgo. — *To scale (peel off) the rind or bark, decortico, corticem detrahere or desquamare. — Scoled or peeled, decorticatus, desquamatus. — To scalc or peel off (as a scurf does), abscedo. — To scale a bone, ossis scabritiem detrahere.*

**SCALING** (*peeling off the rind*), decorticiatio.

**SCALY**, **SCALED**, squamosus; squamis obductus or intectus.

**SCALE** the walls of a town, oppidi muros per scalas ascendere; oppidum scalis admotis oppugnare. — *They one while undermined, another while scaled, the wall, murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, Sall.*

**SCALING** of walls, scalarum ad muros admotarum conscensio. — *A scaling-ladder, scalæ, pl.*

**SCALADE**, ascensus in murum, urbis oppugnatione per scalas, scalis admotis in muros irruptio. — *To take a town by scalade, scalis admotis oppidum capere or expugnare.*

**SCALL**, impetigo, lichen.

**SCALLION**, Ascalonia.

**SCALLOP**, pecten. — *Small oac, pectuncululus. — A scallop-shell, testa pectunculi.*

**SCALLOPED** (*notched*), denticulatus.

**SCALP**, cutis capitis.

**TO SCALP**, caput deglubere; capiti pellem detrahere.

**SCAMPER** away, fugio, an fugio; fugere or in fugam se dare; in fugam se conferre or conjicere; fugam capere or capessere. — *They scampered away as fast as they could through fear, perterriti quam citissime fugiebant.*

**SCAN** (*examine into*), examino, perpendo, acerrime contemplari, accurate explorare, ad examen vocare, in aliquid diligenter inquirere, rem aliquam vestigare or investigare. — *¶ To scan a verse, versum metri pedibus, pedes versus intervallis metiri; versum scandere is used by late grammarians.*

**SCANNING** (*examining*), examinatio, investigatio, inquisitio.

**SCANDAL** (*offence*), offensa, offensio, malum exemplum: (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia, probrum, turpitudine, deonestamentum, flagitium. — *He was a scandal to his friends, maculæ et dedecori suis fuit. — That punishment was no scandal to him, in illo pœna illa turpitudinem non habuit. — Can you undergo that scandal? hanc turpitudinis labein poteris sustinere? — What a scandal will that be to the state! quanta erit illa reipublicæ turpitudine! — To be a scandal to one, aliquem dedecorare, alicui esse dedecori; alicui labein aspergere or infamiam afferre. — To avoid scandal or giving offence, offensionem vitare. — ¶ (backbiting), criminatioes falsæ; sermones sinistri.*

**TO SCANDALIZE** (*give offence by bad example*), aliquem malo exemplo offendere, alicui offensionem esse: (*disgrace*), see *To be a scandal to: (backbite)*, sinistri sermonibus carpere, invidiose criminari.

**SCANDALOUS**, flagitiosus, criminosus, infamis, probrosus; turpis, dedecorosus; homo or res mali, pravi, perniciosi or pessimi exempli. — *To become scandalous, in crimen venire. — A scandalous flight, turpissima fuga. — A scandalous person or thing, homo or res pessimi exempli. — You make him scandalous, vitis illum nobilitas. — A scandalous action, flagitium, dedecus, scelus; facinus offensionem habens non vulgare. — It is no very scandalous action, O father, if on a festival day I drank a little too freely amongst my equals, non est res, quæ erulescam, pater, si die festo inter æquales largiore vino usus sum, Liv. — A scandalous libel, libellus famosus.*

**SCANDALOUSLY**, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose; nefarie; cum multorum offensione; malo or pessimo exemplo.

**SCANDALOUSNESS**, dedecus, ignominia.

**SCANT**, v. angustum reddere, angusto; parum liberaliter habere, parce ac duriter habere; contrahere.

**SCANT**, **SCANTY**, minor justo; angustus,

tenuis, exiguus, parvus; contractior brevior or minor quam debet esse. — *Corn then began to grow scanty, annona arctior inciderat, Suet.*

**SCANTILY**, parce, vix, ægre.

**SCANTINESS**, **SCANTINESS**, angustiae; tenuitas; exiguitas; raritas.

**SCANTLING** (*proportion*), mensura; ratio; proportio: (*little piece*), frustulum, fragmentum; portinnula.

**SCAPULAR**, **SCAPULARY**, scapularis.

**SCAR**, cicatrix. — *A little scar, cicatricula. — To come to a scar (of a wound), ad cicatricem pervenire. — To bring to one, ad cicatricem reducere. — Full of scars, cicatricosus, cicatricibus cooperatus.*

**SCARAMOUCH**, mimus, pantomimus.

**SCARCE** (*rare*), rarus; carus (*dear*). — *Such citizens are very scarce amongst us, hujusmodi civium magna nobis penuria est. — Corn grows scarce, annona fit arctior. — To grow scarce, rareco. — To be scarce of, egeo. — I am scarce of money, deficit me pecunia.*

**SCARCE**, **SCARCELY**, vix, ægre, difficulter. — *I am scarcely my own man, vix sum apud me. — Scarce any one, hand fere quisquam. — There is scarce a day, but I write, dies fere nullus est, quin scribo. — ¶ Scarcely (scantily), parce, tenuiter, exigue.*

**SCARCITY**, **SCARCENESS**, caritas, difficultas; inopia, paucitas; raritas. — *The people were much pressed with a scarcity of provisions, plebs acri annonâ fatigabatur, Tac. — Scarcity of money, inopia pecuniæ or numaria; difficultas numaria; angustiae pecuniæ.*

**SCARE** (*frighten*), aliquem terrere, deterrere, contertere, perterrere, territare, perterrere, metum alicui afferre, terrorem incutere, inferre, injicere. — *You so scared me, ita me territabas. — To scare out of one's wits, extereo, perterrere; aliquem præ metu ad insaniam fere adigere. — Scared, metu perterritus. — A scare-crow, formido, terriculum.*

**SCARF**, mitella, fascia; amiculum humeros tegens. — *The scarf-skin, cuticula exterior; epidermis.*

**TO SCARF**, velo, tego.

**SCARIFY**, scarifico, cuticulam leviter perstringere, destringere, radere. — *To scarify round about, circumscarifico.*

**SCARIFICATION**, **SCARIFYING**, scarificatio.

**SCARIFIER** (*instrument*), scalpellum ad scarificandum aptum.

**SCARLET** (*the grain*), coccum. — *Scarlet color, ostrum, color coccineus. — Scarlet cloth, coccum, coccinum; pannus coccineus or coccinus. — Of scarlet, coccineus, coccinus. — Arrayed or clothed in scarlet, coccinatus. — Scarlet in grain, dibaphus, cocco intinctus or infectus.*

**SCARP** (*in fortification*), ima muri declivitas: (*in heraldry*), fascia minor.

**SCATE**. See Skate.

**SCATH**, aliquem malo or damno afficere.

**SCATH**, s. malum, damnum.

**SCATTER**, spargo, dispergo, disjicio, dissipo. — *They were scattered all over the country, totis agris palabantur. — To scatter one's favors among the people, beneficia sua or largitiones suas inter populum dispertere. — Scattered, sparsus, dispersus, dissipatus, diffusus, effusus, dispalatus. — Which may be scattered, dissipabilis.*

**SCATTERING**, sparsio, dispersio, dissipatio; diffusio, effusio.

**SCATTERINGLY**, sparsim, passim, diffuse, effuse, late, disperse.

**SCAVENGER**, qui vicus urbis purgare solet.

**SCENE** (*part of an act*), scena: (*place of action*), locus ubi res agitur. — *The scenes, parietes scenici. — The space before the scenes, proscenium; behind, postscenium. — Of the scenes, scenicus. — ¶ Fig., res; spectaculum; locus. — A scene of affairs, res, pl.; rerum status. — A noisy scene, turba. — Bloody scenes, res cruentæ.*

**SCENERY**, apparatus ad scenam pertinentens.

**SCENT**, s. odor; anhelitus (e. g. of wine); odoratus (sense of smell), also nares.

**TO SCENT** (*smell out or have the scent of* a

thing), odoror, olfacio. — *I desire, before I go to Rome, to scent out what they are upon there, antequam Romam veniam, cupio odorari quid futurum sit.*

SCENTED, odoratus. — *Ill-scented, male odoratus, foetidus; mali or tetri odoris. — Sweet-scented, suave olens, odoratus, jucundi or suavis odoris; odorifer, odorus, (poet.); aromaticus.*

SCEPTIC, s. qui omnia in dubium revocare studet: (*in religion*), qui de rebus divinis dubitat or hæsitat.

SCEPTICAL, say scepticus; dubitans, hæsitans.

SCEPTICISM, dubitandi or omnium in dubium revocandi studium.

SCEPTRE, sceptrum; gestamen; regnum (*rule*). — *To sway a sceptre, sceptrum gestare; scepra loci rerumque capere moderamen (poet.). — Bearing a sceptre, Sceptred, sceptrifer, sceptriger, (poet.); sceptuchus.*

SCHEDULE (*scroll*), schedula. But see *Inventory, List.*

SCHEME, figura, forma; ratio, consilium. — *No man ever laid down so good a scheme to manage himself by, nunquam ita quisquam bene subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit. — To concert schemes, rationes inire, exquirere, expendere.*

SCHISM, schisma (*eccl.*); Christianorum inter se dissentientium discussio.

SCHISMATICAL, SCHISMATIC, schismaticus.

SCHISMATIC, s. qui ab ecclesiæ institutis pertinaciter recedit.

SCHISMATICALLY, schismaticæ.

SCHOLAR (*learner*), discipulus; auditor; disciplinæ alumnus; scholasticus; qui discendi causâ ludum or gymnasium frequentat. — *He has many scholars, frequentissimam habet scholam. — I have been Cratippus's scholar a whole year, annum jam auidi Cratippum. — A raw scholar, tiro, novitius. — To be a scholar of or to, uti alicui magistro; alique[m] audire (as a hearer). — ¶ A scholar (man of learning), homo doctus, eruditus, literatus; vir literis perpolitus or doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus. — You are a scholar, versatus es in studiis literarum. — A general or good scholar, omnis Minervæ homo, in omnibus disciplinis versatus, omni doctrinâ ornatissimus, primarum artium princeps, apud prime doctus, doctissimus, omni genere doctrinæ excultus, omni liberali doctrinâ politus, optimarum rerum studiis eruditus, literis perpolitus. — A mean or superficial scholar, or something of a scholar, semidoctus, subdoctus; literis leviter eruditus or imbutus. — Scholar-like, docte, erudite. — No scholar of any account but knows him, nemini est paullum modo humaniori ignotus.*

SCHOLARSHIP (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; literæ, pl. — ¶ A scholarship or exhibition, exhibitio ad scholasticum alendum.

SCHOLASTICAL, SCHOLASTIC, scholasticus.

SCHOLASTICALLY, scholasticorum more.

SCHOLION, scholion.

SCHOLIAST of Euripides, Græcus Euripidis explicator. — of Horace, Romanus Horatii explicator.

SCHOOL, schola; ludus discendi or literarius or literarum; auditorium. — A school-boy, puer in ludum literarium itans; tiro (*beginner*). — A school-fellow, condiscipulus. — A school-master, ludi magister; præceptor (*publicus*). — A head school-master, protodidascalus; gymnasiæ rector. — An under school-master, hypodidascalus. — A school-mistress, ludi magistra. — A school-man, scholasticus. — To keep a school, ludum habere or exercere. — To open one, ludum aperire. — A boarding-school, ludus literarius ubi pueri or puellæ pacto pretio in convictum admittuntur. — A dancing-school, ludus saltatorius. — A fencing-school, schola gladiatoria. — A grammar-school, schola grammatica. — A singing-school, ludus musicus. — To go to school, in ludum literarium itare. — to one, alicujus scholam frequentare, aliquo magistro uti. — School-books, libri in usum scholarum scripti or editi.

To SCHOOL (*chide*), increpo, acri voce aliquem objurgare, verbis contra aliquem vitare. — The master schools and

threatens the servant, vox domini fremit instantis virgamque tenentis (*poet.*).

SCHOOLING, merces præceptoris; merces institutionis.

SCIENCE, doctrina, disciplina; ars; (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; scientia or cognitio alicujus rei. — Sciences, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, literæ.

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur. — *discourse, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habitus.*

SCIENTIFICALLY, by the use of literæ or ars or artes, &c.

SCIMITAR, acinaces, ensis falcatus.

SCINTILLATION (*sparkling*), scintillatio.

SCIOLOGIST, semidoctus, subdoctus.

SCION, surculus, insitum; taleola.

SCISSILE, scissilis.

SCISSURE, scissura.

SCISSORS, forfex, forficula.

SCOFF at, v. in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere, irrideo, derideo, cavillor. — *To be scoffed at, ludibrium or ludum esse, in ludibrium verti, irrideor, etc. — Scoffing, irridens, deridens, cavillans; acerbus.*

SCOFF, SCOFFING, irrisio, derisio, (*scoffing*); cavillatio; ludibrium (also *scoffing-stock*); ludus, jocus, (*scoffing-stock*); dicerium (*sharp jest*). — *By way of scoff, per ludibrium. — Nipping scoffs, acerbæ facetiæ; verborum aculei.*

SCOFFER, derisor, irrisor; scurra, sannio.

SCOFFINGLY, acerbè; per ludibrium.

SCOLD, v. jurgo, rixor; altercor. — *To scold at, objurgo, inelamo, convicior, increpo; aliquem asperioribus verbis castigare or reprehendere. — Scolded at, jurgiis lacessitus; conviciis proscissus or lacessitus. — Given or inclined to scolding, rixosus, jurgiosus.*

SCOLD, s. mulier rixosa or contentiosa.

SCOLDING, rixa, jurgium, convicium.

SCOLDINGLY, instar jurgantis.

SCONCE (*fort*), propugnaculum, munimentum. — ¶ A sponce for a candle, lychnuchus.

SCOOP for water, hastrum.

To SCOOP (*make hollow*), excavo.

SCOPE (*design*), consilium, propositum: (*room*), spatium: (*liberty*), copia or licentia aliquid agendi.

SCORBUTIC, SCORBUTICAL, stomachæ correptus or laborans.

SCORCH, torreo, aduro, amburo, comburo. — *Scorched, ustulatus, torridus, adustus, semiustus; retostus. — Scorched in the sun, excoctus, sole adustus. — Scorching, torrens, torridus; æstuans. — The scorching heat of the sun, solis æstus, torrens calor.*

SCORCHING, s. adustus, ambustus.

SCORE (*account*), ratio; causa (*reason*). — *On the score of friendship, amicitie nomine. — I will drink on no other score, non aliâ mercede bibam. — A little score, ratiuncula. — To clear an old score, pecuniam jam diu debitam solvere. — To go upon score or run upon score, nomen or nomina facere; æs alienum conflare or contrahere. — To pay one's score, nomen or nomina liberare; debita solvere or dissolvere. — To quit scores, par pari referre. — Put it upon my score, mihi imputato. — To engage one to him upon the score of kindness, beneficio aliquem sibi adjungere or devincire. — To require a thing upon the score of friendship, amicitie nomine aliquid petere. — ¶ A song in score, verba cantilenæ cum musicis notis annexis. — ¶ A score in number, numerus vicenarius. — A score of, viginti. — Two score, quadraginta. — Three score, sexaginta. — Three score and ten, septuaginta. — Four score, octoginta. — Four score and ten, nonaginta.*

To SCORE or score up, noto, signo. — *Scored or marked, notatus, signatus. — ¶ To score (underscore) a writing, lineas sub verbis quibusdam pennâ or penicillo ducere.*

SCORING, notatio, signatio.

SCORIOUS, scorîa or fæce abundans.

SCORN, contemno, contemptui habere; despicio, despiciatui habere; sperno, aspernor. See *Scoff*.

SCORN, contemptio, contemptus, despicientia; fastidium.

SCORNER, contemptor, contemptrix, spreter; derisor, irrisor.

SCORNFUL, fastidiosus, fastosus. — A scornful dame, mulier fastosa.

SCORNFULLY, contemptim, fastidiose, fastose.

SCORNING, dedignatio, despectio, contemptio, aspernatio.

SCORPION, scorpio, scorpion, nepa. — A sea-scorpion or scorpion-fish, scorpius marinus. — A winged scorpion, prester alatus. — Of a scorpion, scorpionius. — Scorpion-grass or scorpion-wort, scorpio, scorpiurus. — Scorpion's-tail, heliotropium.

SCOT (*share in a reckoning*), symbola; rata portio. — *Scot and lot, tributum, vectigal. — To pay scot and lot, omnes census præcæles dissolvere. — Scot-free, adj. immunis, impitnis, inultus. — Scot-free, adv. impune. — To go scot-free, impune habere or abire.*

SCOTOMY, vertigo.

SCOUNDREL, nequam; nebulo, trifurcifer, bipedum nequissimus.

SCOUR, purgo, mundo, expurgo; detergo; eluo, elavo, colluo, proluo. — *Nor will he ever scour his fetters bright by wearing them, nec suâ operâ rediget unquam in splendorem compedes, Plaut. — ¶ To scour (drive away), abigo, fugo; in fugam vertere or conjicere. — To scour about, cursito. — To scour the country, regionem pervagari.*

SCOURER, purgator.

SCOURING, purgatio, expurgatio. — *To escape a scouring, inalun vitare, e periculo evadere.*

SCOURGE, s. (*of braided thongs*), scutica, lora (*pl.*); (*of one thong*), flagrum, flagellum. — *A man who had been a scourge to his enemies in war, and to his fellow-citizens in peace, vir in bello hostibus, in otio civibus, infestissimus, Patern.*

To SCOURGE, verbero, loris cædere, flagellis cædere, flagello; virgis cædere; pœnas ab aliquo petere or sumere. — *The Furies scourge those children who have treated their parents ill, Furie parentum pœnas a sceleratis filiis repetunt. — To be scourged (punished), plecti; pœnas dare, luere, persolvere. — Scourged, verberatus, flagellatus, verberibus cæsus. — A person who has been often scourged, verbero. — Worthy to be scourged, pœnâ, animadversione or castigatione dignus.*

SCOURGER, lorarius; carnifex.

SCOURGING, verberatio: (*harassing*), vexatio.

SCOUT, explorator, speculator, antecursor; catascopus, Hirt. — *When the scouts had given intelligence of it, re per exploratores cognitâ. — Scout-watches, primæ excubiæ; excubitores, speculatores.*

To SCOUT (*lurk about*), latito. — *The horse scouted about all night, circumfunditur noctu equitatus. — To scout up and down, explorare; speculor, vias obsidere. — To scout a hare, leporis mæandros speculari, explorare, observare.*

SCOWL, frontem capere or corrugare.

SCOWL, s. frontis nubila.

SCOWLING, torvus; vultuosus.

SCOWLINGLY, torve.

SCRABBLE or scratch with the nails, unguibus aliquem or aliquid lacerare or perstringere.

SCRAG (*lean body*), corpus strigosum or macilentum.

SCRAGGY, macer, macilentus, gracilis, strigosus. — *A very scraggy person, homo grandi macie torridus.*

SCRAGGILY, parum laute, macilenti specie

SCRAGGINESS, uacies, macritudo.

SCRAMBLE (*catch eagerly at*), diripio, certatim arripere, raptim colligere, confuse et tumultuose captare. — ¶ To scramble up, in locum altum manibus pedibusque ascendere, ad locum altum adrepere.

SCRAMBLE, SCRAMBLING, for apples, nuts, &c., licentia pomorum, nucum, etc. diripiendi. — *A scrambling up, conscensio.*

SCRAMBLER up, qui ad locum altum adrepat or in locum altum conscendit.

SCRAP, particula; fragmentum; frustum. — *The scraps, frusta; reliquiæ. — A scrap of cloth, pannus, panniculus. — of paper, chartæ reseguen (chipping); chartæ scidula (strip). — Scraps. See Collectanea.*

SCRAPE (*troublesome business*), rerum

angustiæ or difficultas. — *To be in a scrape*, magnis angustiis laborare; ad incitas redigi. — *To bring one into a scrape*, aliquem in plagas impedire or ad incitas redigere. — *To bring one out of a scrape*, aliquem impeditum expedire or extricare; e periculo liberare, ex angustiis eximere.

**SCRAPE**, v. rado; scalpo, scabo. — *To scrape up the ground with one's nails*, terram unguibus scalpere or scalpturire. — *To scrape away*, abrado. — *before, præ-rado*. — *off, derado*, abrado, destringo. — *dirt, detergo*, detergo. — *To scrape up, as a dog or pig, fodio*. — *To scrape out, erado*, expungo, induco, deleo. — *round about, circumrado*. — *together, corrado*. — *To scrape up or together money or riches, pecuniam or divitias corraderere, congerere, accumulare, cumulare, corrigare, coacervare*. — *To scrape with the feet, pedibus strepitum edere*. — *To scrape acquaintance, se in alicujus familiaritatem insinuare*. — *A scrape-penny, avarus, parcus, deparcus, sordidus*. — *A scraping fiddle, fides parum modulate sonans*. — ¶ *(make an awkward bow)*, poplitum inepte or inconcinne inflectere.

**SCRAPER** (person), qui radit: (instrument), radula.

**SCRAPING**, rasura. — *off or out, deletio, obliteratio, inductio*. — *together, collectio, accumulatio, coacervatio, congestio*. — *A scraping-iron, scalprum*.

**SCRATCH**, v. scabo, scalpo; cutem or aliud quidvis leviter ungue, clavo, etc. perstringere. — *To scratch out, exsculpo, expungo, deleo*. — *To scratch out one's eyes, effodere alicujus oculos*; unguibus in oculis involare. — *To desire to scratch, scalpturio*. — *To scratch one's face, alicujus faciem unguibus lacerare, vultum alicujus levibus vulneribus deformare*.

**SCRATCH**, s. levis incisura, leve vulnus. — *A scratch with a pin, linea aciculâ ducta*; leve vulnus aciculâ factum.

**SCRATCHER**, scalptor.

**SCRATCHING**, scalptura.

**SCRAWL**. See *Scribble*. — *Scrawled, male scriptus*.

**SCRAWL**, s. literæ male factæ; ineptiæ; nugæ.

**SCRAWLER**, scriba malus or imperitus

**SCRAWLING**, scriptio mala, imperita.

**SCRAY** (bird), hirundo marina.

**SCREAM**, strideo, strido.

**SCREAMING**, stridens; argutus (poet.).

**SCREAMING**, stridor. — *of a saw, serræ*.

**SCREAM**, exclamo, vociferor, ejulo.

**SCREAMING**, exclamatio, vociferatio, eju-latio.

**SCREECH** (as an owl), ululo.

**SCREEN**. See *Skreen*.

**SCREW**, cochlea. — *A screw-box, cochlea folliculus*.

*To screw* (penetrate with a screw), torquendo penetrare or perforare. — *To screw or fasten by screwing, cochleâ figere*; cochleâ alicui rei affigere. — *To screw or oppress one, aliquem pretium minuendo opprimere*. — *To screw one's self into favor, se in alicujus familiaritatem paulatim insinuare*. — *To screw up one's face, vultum contorquere*. — *To screw or pump a thing out of one, alicujus animum or voluntatem solleter perscrutari, consilium callide expiscari*.

**SCRIBBLE**, male scribere; aliquid illi- nere chartæ; scriptito (to write often).

**SCRIBBLER**, qui scriptitat; qui male scribit.

**SCRIBBLING**, mala scriptio.

**SCRIBE**, scriba, librarius, a manu (sc. servus); scriba publicus.

**SCRIP**, pera, sacciperium, saccus. — *A shepherd's scrip, pastoris pera*.

**SCRIPTURE**, literæ sacræ or divinæ; libri sacri or divini.

**SCRIPTURAL**, libris sacris or divinis conveniens (conformable to Scripture). See *Biblical*.

**SCRIVENER**, librarius: — trapezita. — *A petty scrivener, librariolus*. — *A scrivener's shop, say mensa*.

**SCROFULOUS**, scrofulâ laborans.

**SCROLL**, schedula; libellus; volumen.

**SCRUB**, v. trico, defrico; scalpo, stringo, destringo. — *To scrub one's self against a thing, alicui rei sese affricare*.

**SCRUB** (mean person), homo vilis, misel-

lus, proletarius, infime sortis: (sorry horse), equus strigosus, jumentum strigosum.

**SCRUBBED**, **SCRUBBY** (nasty, pitiful), squallidus, sordidus, misellus.

**SCRUBBING**, s. fricatio vehementior. — *A scrubbing-brush, scopula ex firrioribus setis confecta*.

**SCRUPLE** (doubt), scrupulus, religio; dubitatio, hesitatio. — *He had a new scruple upon that occasion, illâ occasione nova in illum religio incessit*. — *Without any scruple, sine sollicitudine religionis; sine ullâ dubitatione*. — *To make a scruple of, alicuius religioni habere, in religionem trahere; dubito, hæsito, cunctor*. — *He made no scruple to do it, id sine ullâ dubitatione or hesitatione fecit*. — *Many persons make no scruple of saying what is false, plurimis nulla mendacii subit religio; apud plerosque mendacium religioni non habetur*. — *How came you to make a scruple of that? undenam te ista incessit religio?* — *He makes a scruple of doing it, illi religio est, quo minus id faciat*. — *To free one from scruple, scrupulum alicui ex animo eximere or expellere; religionem eximere*. — ¶ *A scruple (in weight), scripulum, scrupulum*.

*To SCRUPLE*. (See *to make a Scruple of*.) — *To make one scruple the doing of a thing, alicujus rei religionem alicui incutere or injicere*.

**SCRUPULOUS**, scrupulosus, religiosus; dubitans, hesitans. — *To be scrupulous, rei cuiuspiam religione tentari or premi*. — *To be over-scrupulous, nodum in scirpo querere*.

**SCRUPULOUSLY**, scrupulose, religiose, dubitanter; cum religione.

**SCRUPULOUSNESS**, scrupulositas.

**SCRUTINY**, scrutatio, Sen.; suffragiorum collectorum examen. — *To make a thorough scrutiny into an affair, rem penitus investigare*.

*To SCRUTINIZE*, scrutor, exploro; accuratius in aliquid inquirere; collecta suffragia denuo examinare.

**SCRUTINEER**, scrutator.

**SCUD** away, anflugio; subito in pedes se conjicere; subitâ fugâ se subducere. — *To scud or haste along, festino, propero; gradum accelerare*.

**SCUD**, s. — *of rain, imber subitus*.

**SCUFFLE**, s. rixa; pugna tumultuaria; certamen cum jurgio or rixâ commissum. — *In the scuffle, inter manus*.

*To SCUFFLE for a thing, de re aliquâ concertare or decertare inter se*. — *To scuffle with, concerto, confictor; configo*.

**SCUFFLING for, s. decertatio**. — *A scuffling with, concertatio, confictio; congressus, confictus*.

**SCULL**, **SCULLER** (small boat), cymbula unius remigis. — *A sculler or waterman rowing a scull, remex singularis*.

**SCULLERY**, lavatrina, Varr.; locus ad vasa culinaria abluenda accommodatus. — *A scullery wench, servula coquinaria*.

**SCULLION** boy, puer culinarius. — *To act the part of a scullion, culinaria opera facere*.

**SCULPTURE**, s. (as an art), ars fingendi, ars signa fabricandi: (as to the work), sculptura: (a piece of sculpture), opus sculptile; imago ficta, signum, statua.

*To SCULPTURE, v. a. sculpo; fingo*.

**SCULPTOR**, sculptor; statuarum artifex.

**SCUM**, spuma; recrementum. — *Covered with scam, spumatus*. — *Full of scam, spumosus*. — *Of scam, spumeus*. — *The scam of metals, scoria, fæces metallorum*. — *of the people, sentina reipublicæ, labes et eluvies civitatis; capite censi*.

*To SCUM, despuo*.

**SCUMMER**. — *A little scummer, spathula*.

**SCUPPER-HOLE**, latrina navalis; pl. foramina navis in transtris per quæ aqua fluit.

**SCURF** of the head, beard, eyebrows, &c., furfures capitis, barbæ, supercilliorum; porrigo. — *The scurf of a sore or wound, crusta ulceris or vulneris*.

**SCURFY**, or infected with scurf, furfurosus, Plin.; porrigine laborans.

**SCURFINESS**, psora.

**SCURRILOUS**, contumeliosus; probrosus; scurrilis (droll, buffoon-like). — *A scurrilous fellow, conviciator*.

**SCURRILOUSLY**, contumeliose.

**SCURRILOUSNESS**, convicia,

contumeliæ; joci illibera es; vermitas scurrilis dicacitas.

**SCURVY**, s. stomacace. — *Scurvy-grass, cochlearia*.

**SCURVY**, adj. improbus, malus, pravus, procax. — *A scurvy and perfidious fellow, homo improbus et perfidiosus*.

**SCURVILY**, improbe, male, prave.

**SCURVINESS**, improbitas, pravitas, procacitas.

**SCUT** (tail), cauda.

**SCUTCHEON**. See *Escutcheon*.

**SCUTTLE** (basket), corbis, sportula. — ¶ *The scuttles of a ship, navis valvæ*.

**SCYTHE**, falx.

**SEA**, mare (pelagus and pontus are poet.); (mare) oceanus (the ocean). — *The high sea, altum*. — *The open sea, salum*. — *By sea and land, terrâ marique*. — *A wave or billow of the sea, fluctus maris, oceani fluctus*. — *Of the sea, marinus*. — *Poweful at sea, plurimum polleus mari, Patere*. — *To go or put to sea, (navem) solvere; navigationi or alto se committere*. — *A high or rough sea, æquor or mare turbatum or turgidum*. — *The sea is rough, hibernat mare*. — *At length the roughness of the sea being calmed, and the wind favoring them, tandem relabente æstivâ, et secundante vento, Tac*. — *A calm sea, mare tranquillum*. — *A narrow sea, fretum*. — *The main sea, altum, salum; (mare) oceanus*. — *That comes from or belongs to parts beyond the sea, transmarinus*. — *A person who never was at sea, expertus maris; qui nunquam navigavit*. — *An arm of the sea, æstuarium*. — *The ebbing and flowing of the sea, maris reciprocatio, fluxus et refluxus maris*. — *Sea-beat, fluctibus illisus*. — *Sea-born, ex mari natus*. — *A sea-breeze, aura maris*. — *The sea-carp, turdus marinus*. — *The sea-coast, ora maris; ora maritima; ora*. — *On the sea-side or coast, maritimus*. — *A seafaring man, nauta*. — *people, maritimum genus*. — *A sea-fish, piscis marinus*. — *A sea-fight, prælium navale, pugna navalis*. — *Sea-grass or seaweed, alga, ulva marina*. — *Sea-girdles or lavers, say fungus phaganoïdes*. — *Sea-girl, sea-surrounded, cinctus mari*. — *Sea-green, glaucus (thalassinus is poet)*. — *A sea light-house or sea-mark, pharus or pharos*. — *A sea-maid, siren*. — *A sea-man, nauta; navita (poet)*. — *A common seaman, socius navalis*. — *Sea-port, portus maritimus*. — *town, urbs maritima*. — *Sea-room, spatium in quo navis huc illuc ferri potest*. — *Sea-service, militia navalis*. — *A sea-shock, decumani fluctus impressio*. — *The sea-shore, litus (maris)*. — *Of or belonging to the sea-shore, litoralis*. — *Sea-sick, nauseans*. — *Sea-sickness, nausea*. — *To be sea-sick, nauseare in mari*. — *Sea-water, aqua marina*.

**SEAMAN**. See above.

**SEAL**, signum, sigillum. — *He returned the letter without opening the seal, literas integris signis reddidit*. — *Of a seal, sigillaris*. — *A seal-ring, annulus signatorius*. — *To set his seal to, subsigno, subscribo*. — *The great or broad seal, sigillum regium majus*. — *A commission under the great or broad seal, diploma regium signo majori consignatum*. — *The privy seal, sigillum regium minus or privatum*. — *The lord privy seal, sigilli regii minoris custos*.

*To SEAL*, signo, consigno, signo consignare; annulo sigillum imprimere; ob-signo (seal up). — *To seal a letter, epistolam signare, consignare, obsignare, epistolæ signum or sigillum imprimere*. — *To unseal or break open a sealed letter, resigno; linum or sigillum incidere*. — *To seal (fig.)*, signo (make more firm). But see *Crown*.

**SEALER**, signator, obsignator.

**SEALING** (marking), signatio: (signature), signatura.

**SEAL** (the creature), vitulus marinus.

**SEAM**, sutura (also a suture, of the skull). — *To sow a seam, To seam, assuo, consuo*. — *Seam-rent, dissutus*. — *To seam-vent, dissuo, resuo*. — *Full of seams, suturis abundans*. — ¶ *A seam (measure), frumentum mensura octo modios contentens*. — *Seamed, sutus, consutus, sutilis*.

**SEAMLESS**, non consutus or consutillis.

**SEAMSTRESS**, puella or mulier, quæ ac-  
victum quæritat.

**SEAR**, SERE, siccus, aridus.

**To SEAR** (burn with a hot iron or candle),  
ferro candente or candela accensa ure-  
re, ustulare, inurere. — *Sear'd*, adustus,  
inustus.

**SEAREDNESS of conscience**, conscientia nul-  
la religione tacta.

**SEARING**, ustio. — *A searing-iron*, canteri-  
um. — *A searing-candle*, candela ad ali-  
quid ustulandum apta.

**SEARWOOD**, ramalia.

**SEARCH**, v. scrutator, rimor, exploro, in-  
dago, investigo; inquiri, perquiri, ex-  
quiro. — *To search diligently*, perscrutor,  
accuratissime indagare, investigare or  
disquirere. — *To search after*, quero, con-  
quiro, perquiri. — *To search out*, disqui-  
ro, exquiri. — *To search or trace out*, ves-  
tigo, investigo, pervestigo. — *To search  
or fish out*, expiscor. — *To search or ex-  
amine a person*, aliquem excutere or  
scrutari. — *To search one's trunks*, arcas  
alicujus perscrutari. — *To search wounds*,  
specillo vulnera tentare or explorare. —  
*Searched*, exploratus, exquisitus, vestiga-  
tus, investigatus. — *Having searched*,  
rimatus, scrutatus. — *Searched out*, inda-  
gatus, exploratus, investigatus. —  
¶ *To search or pierce (as liquor)*, pen-  
etro; se insinuare.

**SEARCH**, SEARCHING, scrutatio; inquisi-  
tio, disquisitio, indagatio, investigatio.  
— *A searching out*, indagatio, investigatio.  
— *A diligent searching*, perscrutatio,  
pervestigatio, conquisitio.

**SEARCHER**, scrutator, inquisitor, conquisi-  
tor, indagator, indagatrix; investigator,  
explorator.

**SEASON**, tempestas, tempus. — *of the  
year*, anni tempus. — *The four seasons*,  
quatuor anni tempora; commutationes  
temporum quadripartite. — *It was a  
very cold or hard season*, tempestas erat  
perfrigida. — *A season fit for a voyage*,  
mare tempestivum ad navigandum. —  
*At this season*, hoc tempore. — *To take  
the diversions of the season*, capessere  
huius anni temporis oblectamenta. — *In  
due season*, cum tempestivum fuerit. —  
*The severity of the season*, sævitia tempo-  
ris. — *To gather fruits in their proper  
season*, tempestive fructus percipere or  
colligere. — *To let slip a proper season*,  
idoneam tempestatem prætermittere. —  
*A fit season*, occasio, opportunitas; tem-  
pestivitas. — *In season or in good season*,  
adj. tempestivus, opportunus. — *In sea-  
son*, adv. tempestive, opportune. — *He  
set upon them in season*, eos in tempore  
aggressus est. — *In very good season*,  
peropportune. — *Out of season or unsea-  
sonable*, intempestivus, importunus, par-  
um opportunus. — *Friendship is never  
out of season*, nunquam intempestiva  
amicitia est. — *Out of season (unseasona-  
bly)*, intempestive, importune.

**To SEASON** meats, cibos condire, sale con-  
tingere. — *To season one's discourses with  
pleasant and facetious expressions*, sermo-  
nes suos festivitate et lepore condire. —  
*To season or accustom a person to a thing*,  
aliquem alicui rei or aliquid re assuefac-  
ere. — *To season a young person's mind  
with good principles*, juvenis animum  
bonis opinionibus imbuere or forinare. —  
*Seasoned or accustomed to*, assuefactus,  
assuetus. — *Persons seasoned to labor*,  
homines labore assiduo et quotidiano  
assueti. — *Seasoned to the wars*, consu-  
etus in armis ævum degere. — *A person  
seasoned or hardened in wickedness*, homo  
sceleribus assuefactus. — *Not seasoned  
or accustomed to labor*, insuetus laboris  
or labori. — *Well seasoned or relished*,  
boni saporis. — *A well-seasoned cask*, do-  
liolum diu satis liquore aliquo imbutum.  
— *Well-seasoned timber*, materia soli et  
ventis satis diu exposita. — *Timber not  
well seasoned*, materia humida.

**SEASONABLE**, tempestivus, opportunus,  
maturus, commodus. — *A seasonable time*,  
tempus opportunum. — *Very seasonable*,  
peropportunus. — *To give children a sea-  
sonable or reasonable time for recreation*,  
ludum tempestivum pueris concedere.

**SEASONABLENESS**, occasio, opportunitas,  
tempestivitas. — *of time or place*, tempo-  
ris or loci opportunitas, tempus commo-  
dum, locus opportunus.

**SEASONABLY**, tempestive, opportune; ma-  
ture; attemperate. — *Very*, peropportu-  
tune.

**SEASONER of meat**, qui or quæ cibos con-  
dit.

**SEASONING**, conditio, conditius, conditura;  
condimentum.

**SEAT**, sessio, sedile, (where one may sit);  
sedes (where he does really seat himself);  
sella. — *A little seat*, sedecula. — *A seat  
of earth or turf*, cæspes. — *A seat of state*,  
solum, thronus. — *A seat or bench*, sella,  
scamnum. — *A low seat*, scabellum. —  
*A seat or form in a school*, classis (class).  
— *He is the highest scholar in the seat*,  
classem ducit. — *A seat or pew in a  
church*, subsellium circumseptum. — *A  
seat in a boat or barge for rowing*, tran-  
strum. — *A seat of justice*, tribunal. —  
¶ (dwelling, abode, &c.), sedes, domici-  
lium; habitatio; domus. — *A country-  
seat*, villa or domus rustica. — *A seat of  
war or scene of action*, sedes belli; locus  
in quo aliquid agitur. — *Italy was the  
seat of these transactions*, hæc in Italiâ  
gesta sunt. — *That country is the seat of  
tumults and disorders*, in illâ regione om-  
nia miscentur et turbantur. — *The seat  
of the empire*, domicilium imperii. — *A  
bishop's seat or see*, sedes episcopalis.  
— ¶ (sit), situs.

**To SEAT or put in a seat**, in sede locare or  
collocare. — *To seat one's self*, consido.  
— *To be seated*, sedeo. — *They seated  
themselves about Lesbos*, sedem cepere  
circa Leshum. — *A town strongly seated*,  
oppidum situ firmissimum.

**SEATING**, collocatio in sede. — *A seating  
one's self or sitting down*, sessio.

**SECESSION** (going aside), secessio, se-  
cessus.  
**SECLUDE**, secerno; secludo, excludo. —  
*Secluded*, solitarius.

**SECOND**, adj. secundus. — *He is the sec-  
ond man in the kingdom*, secundus a  
rege est. — *To be the second man in the  
administration*, secundum imperii gra-  
dum tenere, C. Nep. — *A second course*,  
mensa secunda. — *Every second day*,  
month, year, &c., alterno quoque die,  
mense, anno, etc.; alternis diebus, men-  
sibus, annis, etc. — *Of the second sort or  
class*, secundarius. — *Second-hand clothes*,  
instruments, vessels, &c., vestes, instru-  
menta, vasa, etc. usu nonnihil trita. —  
*A second Hercules*, alter Hercules. —  
*Second sight*, facultas inspiciendi futura.  
— *Second thought*, deliberatio matura or  
repetita. — *The second time*, secundo,  
iterum. — *The first, second and third time  
consul*, primo, iterum, tertium consul. —  
*Note*. When two things only are spoken  
of, it is better to use *alter*, to denote the  
second, than *secundus*; and this method  
of expression is sometimes used also,  
when the discourse turns upon a great-  
er number; as, *on the first, second, third,  
and in short, all the subsequent days*, pri-  
mo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis con-  
secutis diebus.

**SECOND (assistant)**, s. adjutor; (at a duel),  
arbitrator. — *He chose him for his second*,  
illum sibi adjutorem allegit. — ¶ *A  
second of time*, minima pars horæ; tem-  
poris punctum.

**To SECOND or assist one**, aliquem juvare  
or adjuvare; alicui subsidium or suppet-  
ias ferre. — *I will be here present to sec-  
ond you, if need be*, ego in subsidiis hæc  
ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiat. —  
*You remember how generally I was sec-  
onded in that motion*, memoriâ tenetis,  
quam valde universi admurmurârint. —  
*I will second you in your discourse*, sub-  
serviam orationi tuæ.

**SECONDARY**, secundus, secundi loci, infe-  
rior, minoris momenti; alicui rei sub-  
jectus.

**SECONDLY**, secundo, iterum; deinde.

**SECRET** (hidden), arcanus, secretus, oc-  
cultus; abditus; ab arbitris liber; la-  
tens. — *A secret or clandestine design*,  
clandestinum consilium. — *remedy or  
medicine*, remedium non commune or  
hæud vulgare. — *A secret place*, locus ab  
arbitris liber; locus abditus; latebra;  
secessus. — *A secret accuser*, delator. —  
*A secret accusation*, delatio. — *To keep se-  
cret*, celo, reticeo, occulto, supprimo.  
— *He keeps it secret*, id occulte fert. —  
*Kept secret*, celatus, tectus. — *He hopes*

*that it will be kept secret*, sperat fore  
clam. — *It must in any case be kept secret*,  
quoquo pacto tacito est opus. — ¶ *Se-  
cret (endued with secrecy)*, taciturnus,  
occultus.

**SECRET**, s. — *In secret*, arcano, secreto, in  
occulto; clandestino; clam. — *It could  
not be smothered up in secret*, factum la-  
tere non potuit. — *He conferr'd with him  
in secret*, arcana cum illo collocutus est.  
— *Kept in secret*, abditus, abstrusus, re-  
conditus. — ¶ *A secret*, res arcana, se-  
creta, occulta; res silenda; mysterium.  
— *Secrets*, arcana, secreta, occulta; com-  
missa; silenda. — *It is a great secret*, est  
inter arcana Cereris. — *His mind labors  
with great secrets*, astuat occultis ani-  
mus semperque tacendis. — *They trust  
him with all their secrets*, intimus est  
eorum consiliis. — *To discover a secret  
to one*, arcanum alicui aperire, detegere,  
patrefacere. — *To make no secret of an  
affair*, aliquid palam agere or aperte  
facere. — *The eagerness of the soldiers  
was no secret to the generals*, non fall-  
bat duces impetus militum, Tac. — *Nei-  
ther does he make any secret of the matter*,  
neque id occulte fert, Ter. — *Is he able  
to keep a secret? poti'n' est hic ta-  
cere?* — *I am not able to keep a secret*,  
plenus rinarum sum; hæc atque illæc  
perfluo, Ter. — *The secrets of one's heart*,  
animi secreta; abditus sensus animi. —  
*The secrets of an art*, arcana artis; inti-  
ma alicujus disciplinæ mysteria. — *To  
disclose secrets*, commissa operata prefe-  
re. — *A person that can keep secrets*, ar-  
canus. — *An excellent secret for doing a  
thing*, præclara, nec vulgaris, alicujus  
rei efficiendæ ratio.

**SECRECY** (silence), taciturnitas; silenti-  
um: (retirement), recessio, recessus, se-  
cessus.

**To SECRETE** (conceal), occulto, celo, fur-  
tim abducere.

**SECRETING**, occultatio furtiva.

**SECRETLY**, secreto, clam, furtim, arcano,  
occulte, clandestinum, abditè, abscondite;  
dissimulanter; dissimulatim, Quint.

**SECRETNESS**, taciturnitas. See *Secrecy*.

**SECRETARY**, scriba, librarius, amanuensis,  
a manu, ab epistolis, a secretis, servus  
ad manum. — *This letter was written by  
my secretary*, hæc epistola librarii manus  
est. — *A secretary of state*, scriba regius,  
publicis rebus præpositus. — *The king's  
privy secretary*, regis scriba privatus.

**SECRETARISHIP**, scribe munus.

**SECRETORY**, secretens.

**SECT**, secta. — *The sect of the Epicure-  
ans*, Epicuri schola. — *Such as are of  
that sect*, qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ or ex  
illâ doctrinâ. — *Of what sect? cujus?*  
— *Of the sect of Plato, Aristotle, the  
Stoics, &c.*, a Platone, Aristotele, e Stoâ.  
— *Of our sect*, nostras. — *Of your sect*,  
vestras.

**SECTARY**, sectator; alienis ab ecclesiâ lege  
stabilitâ opinionibus imbutus.

**SECTARISM**, pertinax ab obedientiâ eccle-  
siæ debitâ discessio.

**SECTION** (cutting), sectio: (dividing), in  
partes or capita distributio: (part), par-  
ticula.

**SECULAR** (of an age), secularis: (not  
ecclesiastical), say civilis; profanus: (not  
worldly), a rebus divinis alienus; ex-  
ternus. — *A secular priest*, sacerdos nulli  
classi ascriptus. — *Secular affairs*, nego-  
tia civilia. — *The secular arm or power*,  
civilium magistratuum potestas.

**SECULARITY**, animus terræ affixus or ad  
rem nimis attentus.

**SECULARLY**, hominum profanorum more.

**SECUNDINES**, secundæ, pl.

**SECURE** (safe), tutus, securus, salvus;  
cautus. — *Is no one secure of any thing?*  
nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter.  
— ¶ (careless), securus, otiosus, neg-  
ligens, remissus.

**To SECURE** (make safe), tutum reddere, fa-  
cere, præstare; in tuto collocare; salvum  
præstare; munio. — *Secured (made safe)*,  
salvus redditus or præstitutus. — *To se-  
cure one's self from danger*, se a periculo  
defendere, servare; se e periculo libera-  
re, eripere. — *To secure one from enemies*,  
aliquem ab inimicis protegere or defen-  
dere; vim or injuriam inimicorum ab  
aliquo propulsare; adversus inimicos  
emunire. — *To secure a house from fire*.

**sedes ab igne munire.** — *To secure from cold, winds, &c., a frigore, ventis, etc. defendere.* — *To secure money to one, alicui pecuniam cliographo, ædificiis or fundis oppigneratis, etc., tutam præstare.* — *To secure (apprehend or imprison), prehendo, comprehendo, deprehendo, in custodiam tradere or in carcerem collocare.*

**SECURING, rei in tutum collocatio.**

**SECURELY (safely), tute, tuto, secure:** (carelessly), remisse, negligenter.

**SECURITY (freedom from fear), securitas, tranquillitas; otium: (safety), salus.** — *Neither armies nor treasures are the security of kingdoms, but friends alone, non exercitus, neque thesauri, præsidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall.* — *To live in security, in otio vitam agere, in otio senescere.* — ¶ *Security or bail, vadimonium; cautio, satisfactio: (the person, in a criminal matter), vas: (for debt), præ, sponsor.* — *They bound each of his securities in three thousand asses, unum vadem tribus millibus æris obligarunt, Liv.* — *Security (engagement), sponsio, sponsum interpositio or interventio.* — *Let him give security for the damage, satisfactio damni.* — *To put in or give security, satisfactio.* — *To take security, satis accipere.* — *A taking of security, satis acceptio.*

**SEDAN, lectica; sella gestatoria.**

**SEDATE, placidus, quietus, sedatus, serenus; tranquillus.**

**SEDENTARY, sedentarius.**

**SEDGE, ulva, carex.**

**SEDDY, ulvis obductus.**

**SEDIMENT, sedimentum; crassamentum; fæx.**

**SEDITION, seditio; motus (political commotion).** — *Matters ran so high as to end almost in sedition, prope ad seditionem ventum est.* — *To cause, excite, or stir up a sedition, seditionem concitare, excitare, commovere, conflare, facere.* — *To appease a sedition, seditionem sedare or comprimere.*

**SEDITIOUS, rerum evertendarum cupidus; seditiosus, factiosus, tumultuosus.** — *A seditious person, seditiosus stimulator, concitator or fax.*

**SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose, turbulenter, turbide.**

**SEDUCE (mislead or deceive), seduco, pellicio, decipio; promissis alicui in fraudem impellere; in fraudem illucere: (debauch or corrupt), alicui corrumperem, depravare, pravis moribus imbuerem or corruptelarum illecebrius iretore; alicuius animum et mores corrumperem.**

**SEDUCEMENT, irritamentum; pl. illecebriæ, lenocinia.**

**SEDUCER (misleadcr), deceptor: (debaucher or corrupter), corruptor.**

**SEDUCING, SEDUCTION, seductio, deceptio.**

**SEDULOUS, sedulus, assiduus, diligens.**

**SEDULOUSLY, sedulo, strenue, studiose, assidue, diligenter.**

**SEDULITY, sedulitas, assiduitas; diligentia.**

**SEE, subst. diæcesis.**

**SEE, v. video (a. and n.), conspicio (a.), cerno (a. and n.); intelligo.** — *I cannot see, cæcus sum.* — *I saw you through the chink of the door, ego per rimulam ostii observabam te.* — *I plainly see them, mihi ante oculos versantur.* — *Let me but see the old man, cedo senem.* — *But see, I pray, what followed, sed attende, quæso, quæ sint consequuta.* — *See what they think of this, quid his de illo placet, exquire.* — *As far as I can see, quantum intelligo.* — *Let me see your hand, cedo manum.* — *Metinks I see, videor videre.* — *I will see what may be allowed me, experiar quid mihi concedatur.* — *Go see, quære qui respondeat.* — *A gallant navy to see, præclara classis in speciem.* — *Fair to see, speciosus, aspectu eximius.* — *Seeing clearly, oculatus; perspicax.* — *See! en! ecce! aspice!* — *And see, there she is, atque eccam!* — *See, here is Davus, hem tibi Davum.* — *You cannot see the wood for trees, in mari aquam queris.* — *The enemy's navy was seen, conspicua classis hostium est.* — *So small that it cannot be seen, tam subtilis, ut aciem*

*oculorum fugiat.* — *It is commonly so seen, more hominum evenit.* — *Which may be seen, aspectabilis, quod cerni potest; conspicuus, oculis subjectus; perspicuus, evidens.* — *To sco afar off, prospicio.* — *To see clearly, perspicio.* — *To go to see or visit one, viso, invisio; visito.* — *To see or look into, introspectio, perspicio.* — *To see into one's thoughts or designs, ad sensum alicuius penetrare; abditos animi sensus intelligere.* — *To see into or examine a thing, inspicio, inquiri, examino, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo.* — *To see one home, alicui domum deducere or ad domum usque comitari.* — ¶ *To see to (take heed of), video, caveo; curo, provideo.* — *I will see to that, ego istuc videro.* — *See that you do nothing unbecoming your character, cave faxis quidquam te indignum.* — *Let the buyer see to it, caveat emptor.* — ¶ *Well seen (skilful) in a thing, peritus, gnarus, expertus.* — *He is a man well seen in the world, homo est longo rerum usu peritus.* — *Sisenna was well seen in the management of public affairs, reipublicæ gnarus erat Sisenna.* — *A person well seen in military affairs, homo belli or bello expertus.*

**SEEING, Seeing that, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, cum.** — *Seeing that is your pleasure, quando ita placet.* — *Seeing that Homer lived before the building of Rome, siquidem Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam.* — *Seeing these things are so, you ought to be the more watchful in this affair, isthæc cum ita sint, tanto magis te advigilare æquum est.*

**SEEING, s. visio.** — *Seeing is believing, oculis magis habenda fides, quam auribus.*

**SEER (prophet), vates.**

**SEED, semen (prop. and fig.); stirps (fig.).** — *The seed contains the virtue of those things which are produced by it, in seminibus inest vis earum rerum quæ ex his progignuntur.* — *The seeds of virtue are, as it were, ingrafted in our souls, sunt in animis quasi virtutum semina.* — *Seed-time, sementis, tempus sationis.* — *It is now seed-time, nunc credenda Ceres arvis (poet.).* — *Of or belonging to seed, seminalis; sementivus, sementinus.* — *The husk of seeds, seminum folliculus.* — *A seed-plot, seminarium.* — *A sowing of seed, seminatio.* — *A sower of seed, seminator.* — *Produced by seed, seminatus.* — *A seed-man or seller of seeds, qui semina venditat.* — *To run to seed, in semen ire or abire; semento, semen ferre or reddere.* — *To sow seed, sero, semino; semina spargere; sementem facere; semina terræ mandare.* — *We do not use to sow seed in a worn-out and unfruitful soil, semina in solum effatum et sterile non spargimus.* — *To sow the seeds of discord, discordias serere, lites disserere.*

**To SEED. See to run to Seed.**

**SEEDLING, planta or flos tenuis, gemmascere incipiens.**

**SEEDSMAN. See above.**

**SEEDY (abounding with seed), seminiosus.**

**SEEK (search after), quæro, conquiro, requiro; indago: (seek to obtain), quæro, peto, appeto, sequor, consector, capto.** — *To seek to (do this or that), studeo, cupio; operam dare ut, etc.* — *Whilst I seek to please you, dum studeo tibi obsequi.* — *I seek your good, tuis inservio commodis.* — *You may as well bid me seek a needle in a bottle of hay, jubeas unâ operâ me piscari in aère.* — *To seek for aid, auxilium alicujus implorare; ad fidem alicujus se conferre, ad alicuius auxilium causâ se recipere.* — *To seek diligently, quærere, rimor, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo; perquiro, conquiro.* — *To seek out, exquiro.* — *To seek (endeavor or contrive), conor; machinor, molior.* — *To seek one's death, vitâ alicujus insidias struere or parare.* — *Will you seek my death to get applause? in meâ vitâ tu tibi laudem is quæsitus? — To be to seek or at a loss for, deficio.* — *I am to seek for that, id quæro.* — *I am to seek what to do in that matter, quid in illâ re agam nescio.*

**SEEKER (searcher) out, indagator, quæsitator, investigator.**

**SEEKING (searching) after, indagatio, investigatio.**

**SEEL a hawk, accipitris oculos tegere.** — *To seel up the eyelids, conniveo.* — ¶ *To seel a ship, navein ad alterum latum inclinare.*

**SEEM, videor.** — *It seems, videtur; or personally, see Appear.* — *It does not seem at all likely to me, mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile.* — *Seeming to be true, verisimilis.* — *Seeming to be what it is not, simulatus.*

**SEEMER, simulator.**

**SEEMING, s. species.**

**SEEMING, adj. opinatus; imaginarius; simulatus; fictus; by specie.**

**SEEMINGLY, in speciem, specie; fronte or in frontem.**

**SEEMINGNESS, qualitas rei plausibilis.**

**SEEMLY, adj. decens, decorus, speciosus.** — *Not seemly or unseemly, indecens, indecorus.* — *It is seemly, decet, convenit decorum est.* — *It is not seemly, dedecet, non decet, indecorum est.*

**SEEMLY, adv. decenter, decore.**

**SEEMLINESS, decentia, condecentia; decor, decorum.**

**SEER, vates.**

**SEESAW, motus reciprocus, vacillatio.** — *To seesaw up and down, vacillo.*

**SEETH, act. coquo, concoquo: neut. ferveo, exæstuo.** — *To seethe over, exundo.* — *To make to seethe, fervefacio.* — *Seethed, Sadden, coctus; elixus.* — *Seething hot, fervens, fervidus.* — *Half-sadden, semicoctus.*

**SEETHER (vessel), ahenum coculum; olla: (person), coctor.**

**SEETHING, s. coctio, coctura.** — *A seething over, exundatio.*

**SEGMENT, segmentum.**

**SEGREGATION, segregatio, separatio, disjunctio.**

**SEIGNIOR, dominus.** — *The grand seignior, Turcarum imperator summus.*

**SEIGNIORY. See Lordship.**

**SEIGNIORIAL, magnam ditionem habens, nemini subjectus.**

**SEINE (net), sagena, Manil.**

**SEIZE or seize on, prehendo, comprehendo, apprehendo; invadere in; involare in; capio, corripo, occupo.** — *Great sorrow seized upon his spirits, magnus eum dolor oppressit.* — *Fear seized upon their minds, illos incessit metus, Ter.* — *To be seized with pain, sorrow, &c., dolore or tristitiâ corripi.* — ¶ *To be seized of a thing, aliquid possidere or tenere.*

**SEIZING, SEIZURE, comprehensio, prehensio; occupatio.**

**SEIZIN, possessio.** — *To take scizin of, arripo, occupo; possessionem capere; in possessionem venire.*

**SELDOM, raro; non sæpe, minus sæpe.** — *I seldom receive any letters from you, raras tuas accipio literas.* — *I am seldom at Rome, infrequens sum Romæ.* — *He seldom appears in the senate, minus in senatum venit.* — *You come seldom to Athens, Athenas insolens venis.* — *One that seldom worships God, Dei cultor infrequens.* — *It is a thing seldom seen, rarissimum est.* — *Very seldom, perraro, rarissime.* — *They very seldom had any advice by letters in those times, perraræ per ea tempora literæ fuêre.*

**SELDOMNESS, raritas; insolentia.**

**SELECT, seligo, eligo.** — *Selected, selectus, sepositus.*

**SELECT, adj. selectus (selected).** For the rest, see *Choice*.

**SELECTING, SELECTION, selectio.** — ¶ *A selection of, by selectus (e. g. literæ selectæ).*

**SELECTER, elector.**

**SELF, SELF-SAME, ipse, idem, unus et idem.** — *It seems to be the self-same thing with that, unum et idem videtur esse.* — *I myself, ego ipse, egomet.* — *I paid the money myself, ipse egomet solvi argentum.* — *Thou thyself, tu ipse, tute, tutenet.* — *He himself, His own self, ille ipse.* — *She herself, illa ipsa.* — *The thing itself, res ipsa.* — *Self do, self have, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes.* — *We ourselves, nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi.* — *You yourselves, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.* — *You yourself, tu ipse.* — *You have brought it on yourself, tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum.* — *They themselves, Their own selves, illi*

ipsi. — *Of himself, herself, themselves, sui; [in a different sense], per se. — By one's self, solus. — He and I by ourselves, solus cum solo. — We are here by ourselves, hic soli sumus. — Lay the best hay by itself, quod optimum fœnum erit, seorsum condito. — Beside himself, mente captus, delirans, delirus. — He is beside himself, or not in his right senses, animi, mentis or rationis non est compos. — Self-conceit, arrogantia, nimia sui fiducia; philia. — Self-conceited, arrogans, nimium sibi placens; opinione inflatus, Cic. — Be not so self-conceited, noli tibi nimium placere. — To be self-conceited, altum sapere; nimium sibi placere. — Self-conceitedness, arrogantia, insolentia; affectatio nimia. — Self-denial, abstinentia. — Self-evident, per se clarus, manifestus or perspicuus. — Self-love, amor sui, philautia. — Self-murder. (See Suicide.) — Self-will, contumacia, pertinacia, obstinatio; animus offirmatus. — Self-willed, contumax, pertinax, obstinatus.*

**SELFISH**, qui suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur; suarum rerum cupidus, suo commodo serviens.

**SELFISHNESS**, privatæ utilitatis studium; illiberalitas; avaritia; sordes.

**SELL**, vendo, venum dare. — *How do you sell these wares? quanti has merces vendis? — He sells cheaper than others, vendit minoris, quam alii. — He sold his goods at very high prices, merces suas quam plurimo vendidit. — He sold his native country for gold, patriam auro vendidit. — Even water, the cheapest thing in the world, is sold here, venit vilissima rerum hic aqua. — To sell by auction, auctionor, auctionem facere; in auctione vendere; hastâ positâ vendere. — To sell in fairs or public markets, uundinor. — To sell a man's life, sanguinem alienus addicere. — To sell often or habitually, vendito. — To sell to divers persons or in divers parcels, dividendo. — To sell by retail. (See Retail.) — To sell or be sold, veneo, vendor. — Things to sell, res venales. — To sell well, facile vendi, vendibile esse.*

**SELLER**, venditor, m.; venditrix, f. — *of old trumpery, scrutarius. — of toys, qui crepundia venditat.*

**SELLING**, venditio.

**SELVEDGE**, fimbria, instita; limbus. — *To bind or border with a selvedge, limbo obstringere, decorare, ornare.*

**SEMBLANCE**, species; similitudo.

**SEME** of corn, frumenti octo modii.

**SEMI-BRIEF**, nota semibrevis (*bad Lat.*).

**SEMICIRCLE**, semicirculus. — *Made like a semicircle, semicirculatus.*

**SEMICIRCULAR**, semicirculatus; semicirculus.

**SEMICOLON**, *say semicolon.*

**SEMI-DIAMETER**, dimidia diametri pars.

**SEMINAL**, seminalis.

**SEMINARY** (*nursery of learning*), seminarium. — *A seminary priest, sacerdos seminarius (say).*

**SEMIQUAVER**, nota semifusa (*bad Lat.*).

**SEMPITERNAL**, sempiternus, perpetuus.

**SEMPITERNITY**, perennitas.

**SENARY** (*belonging to the number six*), senarius.

**SENATE**, senatus; patres. — *A senate-house, curia. — A full senate, frequens senatus. — To assemble the senate, cogere or convocare senatum. — To dismiss or prorogue the senate, senatum dimittere. — To expel out of the senate, e senatu ejicere. — An act of the senate, senatus consultum. — The seats in the senate-house, senatoria subsellia.*

**SENATOR**, senator. — *Sensors, senatores; patres. — The order or rank of senators, senatorius ordo. — Senators of Rome! patres conscripti!*

**SENATORIAL**, senatorius; patricius: *or by genit. senatus or senatorum.*

**SEND**, mitto. — *If God send life, si vita suppetat. — God send he be well, Deum quæso salvus ut sit. — God send he live, Deum quæso sit superstes. — I will send you to bed, ad pistrinum te dedam. — To send about or round about, circummitto. — Being sent a long way about, magno circuitu missus. — To send away,*

mitto; lego; dimitto; abigo; demoveo. — *I will send him away, ego hunc amovebo. — To send back, remitto. — To send before, præmitto. — To send for, arcesso; accio, accio; aliquid afferri (advehi) jubere. — Send for them when you will, ubi voles arcesse. — She sent for her husband out of the senate, evocavit virum e curiâ, Liv. — Sent for, arcessitus, vocatus. — To be sent for again, repeti. — And lo! after being cast off, I am now sent for again, hem! repudiatus repeto, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15. — Tell him I sent for him, voca verbis meis. — To send forth, emitto. — breath, spiro, halo, exhalo. — vapors, vapores exhalare. — To send from place to place, circummitto. — To send into exile, relego, in exsilium mittere. (But see Banish.) — To send one a letter, ad aliquem literas dare or mittere. — To send out, emitto. — To send out of the way, ablego, amando, amoveo, amolior. — To send over, transmitto.*

**SENDER**, qui mittit.

**SENDING**, missio. — *away, dimissio, relegatio. — back, remissio. — for, accitus. — forth, dimissio. — over, transmissio. — out, emissio. — out of the way, amandatio, ablegatio.*

**SENECHAL** (*lord high steward*), *say seneschallus.*

**SENIOR**, major or grandior natu.

**SENIORITY**, ætatis prærogativa.

**SE'NNIGHT**. See Week.

**SENSE** (*the faculty*), sensus. — *The sense of hearing, audiendi or aurium sensus; auditus. — of seeing, videndi, cernendi, oculorum sensus; visus. — Out of his senses, delirans, delirus, insanus, mente captus. — To put or drive one out of his senses, aliquem de sanitate et mente deturbare. — Sense (understanding), intelligentia, mens, iudicium. — Common sense, iudicium commune; intellectus communis, Quint. — The common sense of mankind, communis hominum sensus. — Sense (wit, sharpness), ingenium, sollertia, sagacitas: (*prudence or wisdom*), prudentia, sapientia; consilium: (*opinion*), opinio, sententia, mens: (*meaning*), sententia, vis, significatio. — Have you lost your senses as well as your estate? simul consilium cum remisit? Ter. — A person of sense or good sense, homo sapiens, prudens, magni or acris iudicii; acri iudicio or summâ sapientiâ præditus. — To have a sense of true praise, verâ laudis gustum habere, Cic. — This is the proper sense of those words, his verbis hæc subjecta notio est; hæc verba proprie sonant. — That I may speak my sense, ut sententiam meam exponam, explicem, proferam.*

**SENSATION**, sensus. — *A pleasant sensation, voluptas. — Painful, dolor.*

**SENSELESS** (*void of sense or feeling*), omni sensu carens, sensibus orbatus, nihil sentiens: (*foolish*), absurdus, ineptus; inanis: (*void of right reason*), expers rationis; a mentis sanitate alienus. — *Do you think me so senseless? adeone vobis alienus a sanitate videor? — A senseless fellow, stupidus, plumbeus, stipes. — Senseless with cold, frigore stupefactus.*

**SENSELESSLY** (*foolishly, impertinently*), absurde, inepte.

**SENSELESSNESS**, stupor sensus: (*folly*), stultitia, stupiditas, vecordia.

**SENSIBLE** (*that may be felt, &c.*), quod sentiri or sensibus percipi potest; sensibilis; externus: (*affecting the senses*), sensum movens, efficiens, feriens. — *Sensible grief, res ad dolorem acerba. — That news affected me with very sensible pleasure, is nuntius multo mihi jucundissimus accidit. — To be sensible of a thing, sensu aliquid rei tangi, affici, moveri, commoveri: novi, sentio, intelligo. — You seem not to be sensible of his boldness, parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam. — If he be sensible of pleasure, si voluptatis sensum capit. — A sensible person or man of good sense, homo sapiens, prudens, sagax, acri iudicio præditus.*

**SENSIBILITY**, **SENSIBLENESS** (*aptness to receive impressions of grief, joy, &c.*), ani-

mi or nature mollitia: (*power of feeling*), sentiendi vis, sensus.

**SENSIBLY** (*so as to affect the senses*), ita ut sensus moveat, sub sensum cadat or sensibus percipiatur: (*feelingly*), cum or non sine sensu doloris, mæroris, etc. — *All good persons were sensibly affected at the loss of him, funus ejus bonis omnibus erat acerbum. — I am sensibly grieved at that matter, id mihi vehementer dolet. — He is too sensibly affected with sorrow, mollior est in dolore.*

**SENSITIVE** (*endued with sense*), sensu præditus: (*quick to feel*), facile sentiens: (*quick to take affront*), mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e. g. animus); irritabilis.

**SENSORY**, sedes sensus communis.

**SENSUAL** (*affecting the senses*), sensus movens, commovens, efficiens: (*carnal*), ad corpus pertinens, corporis; venereus: (*voluptuous*), voluptatibus corporis deditus; libidinosus.

**SENSUALIST**, homo voluptarius, voluptatibus corporis deditus, libidinosus, delicatus, mollis.

**SENSUALITY**, corporis voluptates; libidines; amor venereus.

**SENSUALLY**, delicate.

**SENTENCE**, sententia. — *A little sentence, sententiola. — A definitive sentence, sententia decretoria, iudicium de summâ lite. — A dark sentence, sententia obscura, ænigma. — A judge's sentence, iudicium, sententia. — A perfect sentence or period, periodus.*

**TO SENTENCE** (*pronounce sentence*), iudicium facere; sententiam dicere, ferre, pronuntiare. — *To sentence or condemn to death, capitis damnare, morti addicere.*

**SENTENTIOUS**, sententiosus, sententiis abundans or frequens; crebris sententiis tanquam luminibus ornatus.

**SENTENTIOUSLY**, sententiose.

**SENTENTIOUSNESS**, breves sed nervosæ sententiæ.

**SENTIENT**, sensu præditus, sentiens, percipiens.

**SENTIMENT** (*opinion*), sententia, opinio, sensus: (*saying*), dictum; sententia. — *According to my sentiment, ut mea fert opinio. — My sentiment is that you should go, censeo ut proficiscaris. — They are of different sentiments, dissentiunt inter se. — I am of the same sentiment with you, tecum sentio.*

**SENTIMENTAL**, mollis.

**SENTIMENTALITY**, nimia animi mollitia.

**SENTINEL**. See Sentry.

**SENTRY** (*guard*), excubiæ, vigiliæ: (*sentinel*), excubitor, speculator. — *A sentry-box, specula, speculatoris gurgustium. — To stand sentry, excubare; excubias or vigilias agere. — To relieve a sentry (as an officer), vigilias deducere, speculatores collocare; vigilibus suas stationes assignare: (as a soldier), excubiis succedere; vices excubias agentis supplere.*

**SEPARATE**, v. divido, dirimo, separo, sejungo, disjungo, segrego, distingo; dissolvo; distraho, divello, dispello; abstraho, deligo, discludo, secerno: — *v. n. solvor, dissolvor; sejungor; discedo. — Nothing but death shall separate her and me, hanc nisi mors mi adimet nemo, Ter. — To separate himself, or retire from, ab aliquo discedere or abire. — To separate a company, marriage, societatem, matrimonium distrahere. — To separate out of the flock or company, segrego. — To separate land, distermio, distraho. — To separate or part persons fighting, certamen dirimere. — To separate the evil from the good, iniquum secernere justo. — To separate or quarter an army in different places, exercitum in diversas regiones distrahere. — Separated (*disjoined*), separatus, semotus, sejunctus, sejugis, abalienatus. — Persons separated from each other, homines distracti. — Separated from company, dissociatus, a sociis semotus. — Separated or divided, divisus, diremptus, discretus, dissitus, distinctus. — Not separated, indistinctus, indistinctus.*

**SEPARATE**, adj. separatus, disjunctus, sejunctus. — *To take separate measures, separatim sibi a ceteris consilium capere. — To keep witnesses separate, testes seorsim tenere.*

SEPARABLE, separabilis.  
 SEPARATELY, separatim, seorsum, divisim; discrete.  
 SEPARATING, SEPARATION, separatio, disjunctio, secretio, diremptio, distractio; discessus; dissidium (*variance*).—*Away with those who would cause a separation between us, valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt, Ter.*—*Separation of man and wife, divorcium, discidium; abruptio in matrimonii; repudium.*  
 SEPARATIST, qui a publicis ecclesiæ ritibus secedit.  
 SEPTEMBER, (mensis) September.—*Of September, Septembris.*  
 SEPTENARY (belonging to seven), septenarius.  
 SEPTENNIAL (of seven years' space), septennis.  
 SEPTENTRIONAL, septentrionalis, aqnilonaris  
 SEPTICAL, septicus, vim habens putrefaciendi.  
 SEPTUAGINT, septuaginta interpretes.  
 SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum; tumulus, conditorium; monumentum.—*To be laid in the same sepulchre, in eodem sepulcro condi.*—*A sepulchre of raised stone, sepulcrum e lapide excitatum.*—*A stately sepulchre, mansoleum.*—*A place of sepulchres, sepulcretum.*  
 SEPULCHRAL, sepulcralis.  
 SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio.—*To give one sepulture, to sepulchre, aliquem sepelire, humare, inhumare, sepulturâ ornare.*—|| See *Bury*.  
 SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, consequentia; consecutio.—*A sequel and order of things, series ordoque rerum.*—*A sequel (upshot), effectus, eventus, exitus; eventum: (after-time), tempus posterum, futurum, venturum.*—*In the sequel, postero tempore, postea, posthac.*—*The sequel of, pars reliqua.*  
 SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, confisco, proscribo, bona publico addicere; bona sequestri or sequestro dare.—|| *Sequestered (retired), abditus, reconditus.*  
 SEQUESTERING, SEQUESTRATION, confiscatio, proscripio.  
 SEQUESTATOR, sequester; proscripitor, *Plin.*  
 SERAGLIO, gynæceum or palatium imperatoris Turcici.  
 SERAPII, say seraphus.  
 SERAPHIC, say seraphicus.  
 SERE. See *Sear*.  
 SERENADE, s. concentus nocturno tempore factus.  
 To SERENADE one, aliquem fidium ac tibiarum (or vocis ac fidium) cantu honorare.  
 SERENE, mitis, lenis, serenus, placidus, tranquillus; liquidus.—*A serene brow or countenance, frons serena or tranquilla; os serenum, vultus placidus.*—*To make serene, sereno.*  
 SERENELY, serene, placide, tranquille, leniter.  
 SERENENESS, SERENITY, serenitas, tranquillitas; animi æquitas.  
 SERF. See *Vassal*.  
 SERGE, panni genus lanei.  
 SERGEANT, SERJEANT (apparitor), lictor, apparitor; æcensus: (in the army), optio; decurio.  
 SERGEANTSHIP (apparitorship), apparitura, lictoris munus.  
 SERIES, ordo; series.  
 SERIOUS (grave or sober), gravis, severus; serius; verus (true): (momentous, &c.), gravis; vehemens: (earnest), acer.  
 SERIOUSLY (in earnest), serio: (gravely, soberly), graviter, severe.  
 SERIOUSNESS, gravitas, severitas.—*A person given to seriousness, homo gravitati additus.*  
 SERMON, oratio (sacra).—*A book of sermons, orationum sacrarum liber.*—*A funeral sermon, oratio funebris.*—*To preach a sermon, orationem (sacram) habere; e (sacro) suggestu dicere.*—*A funeral sermon, defunctum e (sacro) suggestu laudare.*—*A sermon-maker, orator sacer.*  
 SEROUS, say serosus.  
 SERPENT, serpens, anguis.—*with two heads, amphibiaena.*—*The horned serpent, cerastes.*—*The burning serpent, dipsas.*—*A water-serpent, hydrus.*—

*serpent's skin (when stripped off), serpentina exuvie.*—*Bred or engendered of a serpent, serpentigena (poet.).*—*Bearing serpents, serpentiger (poet.).*  
 SERPENTINE, anguineus, tortuosus.  
 SERRIED, densus; confertus.  
 SERVE (be a servant to), alicui servire, famulari, ministerium facere.—*A serving man. (See Servant.)*—*He served a baker, operam pistori locaverat.*—*He serves or waits upon me in the most agreeable manner, meo arbitratu mihi servit.*—*To serve as a soldier, milito, inere, stipendium facere or merere.*—*He served under Asdrubal, sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit.*—*Cæsar served first in Asia, stipendia prima in Asia fecit Cæsar.*—*He served in the same band, in eadem legione militabat.*—*To serve under the command of a military officer, alicujus castra sequi, sub aliquo merere.*—*To serve in the cavalry, infantry, equo (-is), pedibus merere.*—*To serve God, Deum colere, venerari.*—*Served, cultus, cultu dignatus.*—*To serve at table, ministro.*—*To serve with wine, beer, &c., alicui pocula ministrare, administrare.*—*To serve or furnish one with any thing, aliquid alicui præbere, porrigere, subministrare, suppeditare; aliquem aliquare instruere.*—*First come, first served, qui primus venerit, primus ferat.*—*To serve one's self with or make use of, utor.*—*To serve up a dinner or supper, cibos apponere; mensam epulis exstruere; cibos mensæ inferre.*—*To serve one or do one service, commodis alicujus servire, alicui servire, inservire.*—*I will serve you all that lies in my power, either by words or deeds, tibi, quoad potero, faciam et dicam.*—*To serve (be useful), esse with dat., prodesse, ex usu esse, utilitatem habere, conducere: (be sufficient), sufficere, suppetere, satis esse.*—*Learning serves to make one's life happy, eruditio ad vitam beatam juvat.*—*There is nothing but serves for some use every day, omnia sunt collocata in usu quotidiano.*—*Nothing serves so much to the acquiring of eloquence, as the writing down of one's thoughts, nulla res tantum ad dicendum prolicit, quam scriptio.*—*That excuse will not always serve, ista excusatio non semper valet.*—*That will serve several good purposes, ad multa utile erit.*—*Serving a purpose, ad rem aliquam utilis, commodus, idoneus, aptus.*—*That will serve my purpose, id ex usu meo erit.*—*For a little will serve his turn, nec enim multum opus est.*—*My sight will not serve to read this letter, ad hanc epistolam legendam parum prospiciunt oculi.*—*As occasion shall serve, pro re nata.*—*If opportunity serve, si quid usu venerit.*—*Whilst time served, dum tempus tulit.*—*Any thing will serve my turn, mihi quidvis sat est.*—*To serve for or instead of, vicem alicujus rei præstare or supplere.*—*I shall serve for a whetstone, fungar vice cotis.*—*He shall serve for an example, in exemplum ibit.*—*To serve one the same sauce, alicui par pari referre.*—*To serve or put a trick upon one, aliquid in aliquem fallaciæ conari, alicui verba dare; aliquem fallere, decipere or ludos facere.*—*You are justly served for all your pranks, ornatus es ex virtutibus tuis.*—*I am rightly enough served, pretium ob stultitiam fero.*—*He is but served as he deserveth, meritas pœnas luit.*—*To serve or execute an office, munus aliquod administrare or exsequi; munere fungi; magistratum gerere.*  
 SERVANT, famulus; minister, administer; servus, puer, (slave); pedisequus (lackey).—*A maid or woman-servant, ancilla, famula, ministra.*—*A servant who attends on her mistress abroad, pedisequa.*—*A little man or maid-servant (slave), servulus, servula.*—*A retinue of servants, famulitium.*—*One's servants, familia; famuli.*—*Of servants, famularis.*—*The public servants, qui publica munera administrant.*  
 SERVICE (condition of a servant), famulatus, ministerium; servitium, servitus, (of a slave).—*To be in a person's service, esse in famulatu apud aliquem or in ministerio alicujus; operam suam alicui locavisse.*—*Service done to a master or superior, ministerium, opera.*

—*Service in war, militia.*—*A service or office, inunus, officium; partes; vices.*—*To be in the English or French service, Anglis, Gallis, etc. operam navare.*—*To put one's self to service, sese in servitutum dare.*—*To dismiss or turn one out of his service, e famulitio ejicere; rude aliquem donare; ab officio or munere dimittere.*—*To neglect one's service, officio deesse, munus deserere.*—*Hard service or labor, labor gravis, fatigatio ex labore.*—*To put one to hard service, aliquem labore fatigare, defatigare, frangere.*—*Eye-service, cultus perfunctorius.*—*Service or worship, cultus.*—*Church service or divine service, cultus divinus, preces publicæ, precum publicarum forma præscripta.*—*To perform service at a church, in sede sacrâ rein divini facere, sacris operari.*—|| *Service (duty, assistance), officium, obsequium; opera; (use), usus, utilitas.*—*A person well attached to the service of the state, vir singulari in republicam officio.*—*On account of my services to oblige them, propter meos officiosos labores.*—*Have you any further service for me to do? nunquid vis aliud?*—*Here is a man for your service, hem, huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis.*—*They have been of great service to me, eorum bonâ operâ usum sum.*—*He has done me excellent service, de me optime meritus est.*—*To do service, prosum.*—*They may do service, usui esse possunt.*—*I think he may do good service to the public, is mihi publicis rationibus utilissimus fore videtur.*—*Can I do you any service? ecquid est quod meâ operâ opus sit tibi?*—*For extraordinary services, pro eximiâ operâ.*—*To give or send one's service to a person, aliquem absentem salutare; alicui salutem dare, dicere, impertire, precari.*—*I am wholly at your service, tuus totus sum; tibium addictissimus.*—|| *A service at tennis, pile prior ictus.*—*A service or course at a table, friculum.*—*The first, second, &c. service or course at a table, prima, secunda, etc. mensa.*—*A service of silver plate, vasa argentea.*—|| *A service-berry, sorbum.*—*A service-tree, sorbus.*  
 SERVICEABLE (useful), utilis, commodus, opportunus, accommodatus, salutaris.—*It is a glorious thing to be serviceable to the state, pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, Sall.*—|| (officious), officiosus, obsequiosus, obsequens: (fit for service), servitio aptus, utilis, accommodatus.  
 SERVICEABLENESS, utilitas, commoditas.  
 SERVICEABLY (usefully), utiliter, commode, apte: (officiously), officiose, obsequenter.  
 SERVILLE, servilis.  
 SERVILELY, serviliter, verniliter.  
 SERVILENESS, SERVILITY, vernilitas.  
 SERVITUDE, servitus, servitium.  
 SESS. See *Assess*.  
 SESSIONS, SESSIO, judicium consensus, conventus juridicus.—*A session of parliament, tempus per quod senatus habetur; senatus.*—*A sessions-hall, forum juridicum.*—*To hold the sessions, conventus agere.*  
 SESTERCE, sestertius. See the *Lex*.  
 SET (put or place), v. pono, statuo; loco, colloco: (appoint), statuo, constituo: (plant), planto, sero.—*Set or planted, satus; sativus.*—*Set (appointed, fixed), certus, statutus, præscriptus, præfinitus.*—*A set day or time, status dies.*—*At a set hour, compositâ horâ.*—*And let the gentle whispers of lovers be repeated in the evening at a set hour, lenesque sub noctem susurri compositâ repantur horâ, Hor.*—*At the set hour, ad horam.*—*No day is set for his departure, nondum certus est profectiois dies.*—*A set price, pretium præfinitum.*—*A set form of prayers, precum formula præscripta.*—*Set (made for some particular purpose), certo consilio paratus or comparatus.*—*A set speech, oratio certâ quâdam occasione scripta; commentatio.*—*He is the first person who is said to have ambitiously coveted the kingdom, and to have made a set speech to soothe the minds of the people, isque primus et petisse ambitiose regnum, et orationem dicitur habuisse ad concili-*



andos plebis animos compositam, Liv. — On set purpose, dedita opera. — He has not so much as a foot of land of his own to set his foot on, pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet. — As soon as ever we set foot on land, ubi primum terram tetigimus. — I set a good face on it, spem vultu simulavi. — To set or go about a thing, aliquid aggredi, moliri, suscipere, capessere. — To set one about a business or affair, aliquid alicui mandare; alicui aliquid negotii dare or committere. — To set or publish a matter abroad, aliquid vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; in vulgus indicare, in lucem proferre. — To set a vessel abroad. (See *Bronch*.) — To set (spread or stretch) abroad, pando, dispan-do, expando. — To set or place again, repono, restituo. — To set against or oppose, oppono. — I am sorry you have set so great a man against you, miseret me tui, qui hunc tantum hominem feceris inimicum. — To set one's self against, oppugno, repugno; resisto. — To set a person's mind against a thing, or make one have an aversion to it, aliquid ab aliquo re alienare or abalienare. — To be set against a person, aliquid abhorrere; ab aliquo alienum, aversum or alienatum esse; alieno or averso animo esse ab aliquo. — To set one thing against another, aliquid cum aliquo comparare or conferre. — To set one agog, aliquid ad aliquid agendum incendere; aliquid cupiditate rei incitare, impellere in spem alicujus rei. — To set apart or aside, sepono, secerno, discludo, segrego: (postpone), posthabeo: (pass over), omitto, prætermitto: (reject), rejicio. — I set all other things aside, omnes posthabui mihi alias res. — Set aside, amotus, remotus. — To set away, amoveo, removeo; alio loco ponere or collocare. — I will set him away hence, ego hunc amovebo. — To set awry, torqueo, distorqueo. — To set or put back, repello. — To set or lay before one, appono. — To set or place before, præpono. — He sets the cart before the horse, currus bovem trahit. — To set between, interpono. — To set a bone, os laxatum in locum restituere, os in suam sedem compellere, collocare. — To set bounds to a thing, modum alicui rei ponere. — To set by or esteem, æstimino, facio, duco. — To set little or lightly by, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere; susque deque habere; pro nihilo habere or ducere, (esteem as nought). — To set much by or esteem highly, magnifacio, magni pendere, plurimi facere. — I set much by it, in magno pretio habeo. — Money is every where much set by, plurimi passim fit pecunia. — He is a man to be set much by, homo est quantivis pretii. — He sets too much by himself, nimium sibi placet. — To set one n crying, excire lacrimas alicui. — I set the man a crying by rating and chiding him in the bitterest language I could think of, ad lacrimas coëgi hominem castigando, maleque dictis, quæ quidem quivi comminisci, Plaut. — To set a dog on one, canem in aliquid instigare. — Set down in writing, aliquid scribere, conscribere; aliquid in commentarios referre; aliquid literis mandare or consignare; describo. — He was set down in the roll, nomen ejus in albo descriptum est. — To set down a burden, onus deponere. — To set one's face by a looking-glass, ad speculum vultum componere. — To set fast, figo, affigo, infigo; firmo, deligo. — To set foot within doors, in ædes pedem inferre. — To set foot within the walls, pedem intra mœnia in ferre. — To set a thing on foot, rem aliquam instituire: propono; in medium afferre. — To set forth (adorn), orno, adorno, exorno, decoro; excolo, expolio: (commend), laudo, collaudo, commendo; laudem tribuere or imperitare; laudibus efferre or ornare; celebrare: (in a petition), ostendo: (describe a thing), describo, expono, depingo, explico, enarro. — To set forth the praises of brave men in verse, fortium virorum res gestas decantare. — To set forth on a journey, in viam se dare. — Set forth on his way, egressus; profectus. — To set forth a book, librum edere, emit-tere, vulgare, publicare, publici juris facere. — Set forth (published), editus, pub-

licatus, promulgatus. — To set forward, procedo, progredior, profectum facere: (promote a design), consilio favere. — To set one forward or encourage to do a thing, aliquid ad aliquid agendum animare, instigare, hortari, incitare, stimulare, exstimulare, impellere; calcaria alicui admovere. — To set one's self forward in the world, honores ambire; honoribus velificari; occasiones divitiarum augendi captare. — To set or make a slave free, emancipo, manumitto; libertate or pileo servum donare. — To set free or deliver from, libero, eximo, eripio, expedio. — from bondage, e servitio liberare. — To set a gloss upon a thing, levigo, polio; nitorem rei inducere or addere; fig. culpam extenuare or elevare. — To set one's hand to a piece of work, aliquid suscipere; alicui rei operam dare, in aliquid diligenter incumbere. — to a writing, obsigno, manu sua subscribere. — To set or lay hands on, prehendō, prehendo; in aliquid or aliquid manus injicere. — Hard set, or brought to a non-plus, ad incitas redactus. — To set one's heart at rest, animo esse otioso; ex animi sententiâ agere or vitam degere. — To set one's heart or mind on a thing, animum ad rem adjicere, ad aliquid animum impellere. — To set a hen, ova gallinæ supponere. — They commonly set them on nine eggs, ova ad incubandum supponunt plerumque novem. — To set in, indo, immitto. — To set in gold or silver, auro or argento inserere or circumdare. — To set in (begin), in eo: appeto. — A season set in for rain, tempus pluviosum. — To set one a laughing, risum alicui movere. — To set limits to, definitio, præfinio; termino; terminos præscribere, certis limitibus circumscribere. — To set off (embellish), orno, adorno, exorno; polio, expolio. — She had nothing to set off her native beauty, nihil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem; nullis erat obnoxia gemmis. — To set off (extol), laudibus efferre, vehementer laudare; in majus extollere; augeo. — To set off (in a reckoning), subduco, deduco, detraho. — To set one's self out or dress fine, cultu eleganti se ornare. — To set one's self to ruin another, ad alicujus perniciem incumbere. — To set on or encourage to, impello, stimulo, exstimulo, instigo; calcaria alicui admovere. — To set on or upon, impono; appono (serve up). — Supper is set on the table, cœna apposta est. — To set on horseback. (See *Horse*.) — Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil, asperius nihil est humilii, cum surgit in altum. — Set on (resolved), certus: (bent on), in aliquid intentus. — If you be set on it, si certum est facere. — A person set or bent on mischief, homo ad facinus aliquid perpetrandum proclivis. — To set at one. (See *Atono*, *Reconcile*.) — To set open, recludo, aperio. — To be set open, pateo, pateo. — To set in order, ordino; in ordinem adducere or redigere; compono; dispono; digero, in ordinem digerere; dispenseo. — To set out (expose), expono. — To set out (appoint), assigno, designo. — Set me out so much of your land, mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes. — To set out of the way, sepono, amoveo, removeo. — To set out of order, turbo, perturbo, confundo. — To set out a ship, navem instrnere. — To set out (adorn), orno. — To set out for a journey, in viam se dare; iter suscipere or inire. — To set one over a work, aliquid alicui negotio præficere. — To set (plants), planto, sero, consero. — To set or plant round about, circumspango. — To set right, loco suo reponere. — To set to rights, corripo, ad pristinum statum redigere or reducere. — To set one a task, pensum præscribere or injungere. — To set one's teeth on edge, dentes hebetare or stupefacere. — To set (appoint) a time and place, diem et locum constituere or præfinire. — To set to or before, appono, admoveo. — To set or put together, compono, committo; confero. — Set together, compactus, bene compositus. — To set together by the ears, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — They set us together by the ears, committunt nosmet inter nos. — To set together again, reconcinno.

— To set types, typos or literarum formas componere. — To set a true value on a thing, æquo pretio æstinare. — To set up, extruo; ædifico; statuo; exigo; instituo, constituo. — To set up for a place, munus aliquod ambire. — To set up for a fine gentleman, magnificam personam gerere or sustinere. — To set up a cry, clamorem tollere. — To set up a laugh-ter, rideo, risum edere. — To set up at an inn, apud hospitem deversari. — To set up a coach (take the horses from it), abjungo, equorum solvere colla: (ride in one of one's own), curru proprio vehi; currum sibi proprium parare. — To set up a shop or trade, tabernam aperire, quæstum occipere, officinam instituire. — To set upon, adorior, aggredior, impetu-ferre in, invadere in. (See *Assault*.) — Set upon by violence, vi petitus or impetitus. (See *Set On*.) — To set his wit to childreu, committere se pueris. — To set the watch or guard, præsidia disponere, custodes collocare. — To set to work, negotium alicui dare, imperare, mandare, committere. — To set (as the sun), occido. — As the sun set, cum occidente sole. — To (sharpen), acu. — To set with a setter, avibus indicante cane insidiari. — Sharp-set (hungry), esuriens; famelicus. — Well-set, homo compacto corpore et robusto.

SET (complete suit of any thing), s. instrumentum, apparatus; sometimes synthesis; numerus justus. — of cards, chartarum (lusoriarum) fasciculus. — of diamonds, genimeus ornatus. — of household furniture, suppellectilis omne instrumentum. — A set of horses, equi. — A set or company of men, quidam homines propter aliquid insignes or ejusdem sectæ. — A set or gang of dissolute fellows, flagitiosorum grex. — A set or concert of music, plurimorum sonorum concertus. — A set or row of trees, ordo arborum. — A set or plant of a tree, planta, plantarium. — A set or slip, propago. — A set-off or ornament, ornatus, ornamentum. — The set of sun, solis occasus; sol occidens.

SETTER (planter), sator, seminator, consitor. — A setter to hire, locator. — A setter forth, editor, auctor, promulgator. — A setter on, ductor. — He is the setter on, huic rei est caput. — A setter (pimp), leno. — A bailiff's setter, lictoris assecla. — A setter forth of games, munerarius. — A setter (scout), explorator, præcursor. — A setter or setting dog, canis subsidens or cubitor.

SETTING, positio, positura. — apart, separatio. — forward, profectio, progressus. — off, distinctio. — in order, dispositio, dispositus. — A setting-stick, pastinum. — A setting up, erectio. — A setting upon (assaulting), aggressio, oppugnatio; impetus. — The setting of the sun, solis occasus.

SETACEOUS, ex setis aptus.

SETTLE, s. sessio, sedile; sella; sedes. — A little settle, sedecula, sellula. — A settle-bed, lectus sellæ formam habens.

To SETTLE, v. a. statuo, constituo; colloco; affirmo, confirmo, stabilio. — To settle the time for executing a design, tempus alicujus rei gerendæ præfinire. (But see *Agree*, *Appoint*.) — To settle accounts, rationes conficere or conferre. — affairs, res suas ordinare or disponere, constabillire. — expenses, sumptus moderari; sumptibus modum ponere or statuere. — You will see all these things, which were in confusion, quietly and peaceably settled, videbis omnia hæc, quæ turbata fuerunt, pace et otio residere. — Settled, constitutus, institutus, ratus, confirmatus. — These things were settled by our ancestors, hæc a majoribus instituta sunt. — Our affairs are well settled, collocata est bene res nostra. — He said that the time for executing the design was not yet settled, dixit, tempus agendæ rei nondum stare, Liv. — These advantages are settled by treaty, hæc utilitates disertim pactæ sunt. — To settle the state, the constitution, republicam constituere, componere; statum civitatis ordinare. — To settle a thing by good arguments, aliquid validis rationibus et argumentis confirmare. — To settle an estate upon one, aliquid hereditatem suam instituire, scribere, facere

— one's whole estate, aliquem heredem ex asse constituere. — To settle a stipend out of the public money on a person, stipendium alicui ex publico statuere. — To settle or be settled, consido, considero; consisto. — To settle one's habitation, sedem figere. — To settle one's self and all one's effects at London, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Londini collocare. — To settle in a place, in aliquo loco sedem figere; alicubi sedem et domicilium collocare. — To settle or sink to the bottom, sideo, residuo. — To settle as beer, &c., defervescere et purgari. — To settle on the lungs (as a disease), pulmonibus incumbere. — To settle or light upon, insido. — ¶ To settle a country. See Colonize, People.

**SETTLEDNESS**, stabilitas, firmitas.

**SETTLEMENT**, **SETTLING**, constitutio. — The settlement of the Christian religion, Christianæ religionis constitutio. — He assisted his friends in their settlement in the world, amicis opitulatus est in re querendâ or augendâ. — The settlement of a daughter, filiæ collocatio. — To make a settlement upon one, libello domos, fundos, &c. alicui addicere. — ¶ (agreement), pactum, fœdus, stipulatio: (fixed place of abode), domicilium, sedes, habitatio: (colony), colonia.

**SETTLING**. See **Sediment**.

**SEVEN**, septem; septeni. — The seven at cards or other games, *seven heptas*. — Seven times, septies. — The seven stars (Pleiades), Pleiades; vergiliæ, sicutæ. — The seven stars (Charles's Wain), septentriones, ursa major; arctos. — Seven years old, septennis; septem annorum. — The space of seven years, septennium. — Seven hundred, septingenti. — The seven hundredth, septingentesimus. — Of seven hundred, septingentarius. — Seven hundred times, septingenties. — To lie at sixes and sevens, turbari, perturbari, commisceri. — Seven-fold, septemplex; septemgeminus (poet.). — Seven feet long, septempedalis, septem pedes longus or in longitudinem. — Divided into seven streams or channels, septemfluvius (poet.). — A sevennight. See **Week**.

**SEVENTEEN**, septemdecim.

**SEVENTEENTH**, decimus septimus.

**SEVENTH**, septimus.

**SEVENTHLY**, septimum; septimo loco.

**SEVENTY**, septuaginta. — Of seventy, septuagenarius. — Seventy times, septuagies.

**SEVENTIETH**, septuagesimus.

**SEVER**, separo, segrego; sejungo, sevo-co, secerno, deduco, dejungo, disparo, divido. — Severed, separatus, sejunctus, semotus.

**SEVERING**, separatio, sejunctio.

**SEVERAL** (many), aliquot; nonnulli; plures, complures; multi. — Several men, several minds, quot homines, tot sententiæ. — ¶ (distinct), distinctus, disjunctus, sejunctus, diversus, varius. — Three several times, ter separatis temporibus.

**SEVERALLY**, singulatim, sigillatim, seorsum, separatim; dispersim; articulatum, &c.; discriminatum, Var.

**SEVERE** (hard, rigorous), severus, austerus, durus, asper, morosus, tetricus; præfractus: (grave, sober), gravis, sobrius, serius. — A severe winter, hiems frigidissima. — To be very severe upon one, acerbe quempiam accipere; cum aliquo summo jure agere. — Very severe, perseverus, pertristis.

**SEVERELY**, severe, austere, aspere, duriter, atrociter.

**SEVERITY**, severitas, austeritas, asperitas, duritas; duritia. — Did you dread my severity? num meam severitatem veritus es? Ter. — He first reformed the vicious and idle soldiers without any severity, by exercising, rather than punishing them, is primum iniquum vitiosum et ignavum exercendo magis, quam puniendo, sine aliquâ acerbitate corripuit, Eutrop. — To proceed to severities, aliquid gravius in aliquem statuere.

**SEW**, suo. — To sew before, præsumo. — behind, desumo. — in, insumo. — to, assumo. — together, consumo. — That is or may be sewed, sutilis.

**SEWER** (one that sews), sutor.

**SEWING**, sutura. — together, consutura.

**SEWER** (that serves up a feast), dapes ferens; ferculorum anteaambulatio or structor; dapifer (poet.). — ¶ A common sewer, cloacæ.

**SEX**, **sexus**. — The male sex, *sexus virilis*. — The female, *sexus muliebris*. — A person of a doubtful sex, or a hermaphrodite, homo sexu ambiguo.

**SEXENNIAL**, sexto quoque anno factus, &c.; sex annorum.

**SEXTON**, ædituus, æditimus. See **Gravedigger**.

**SEXTRY** (vestry), sacrarium.

**SHABBY**, sordidus. — A shabby fellow, homo pannis obsitus, homo tressis; balatro.

**SHABBILY**. — Shabbily clothed, male vestitus, pannosus. — Shabbily entertained, male exceptus.

**SHABBINESS**, vestes malæ or pannosæ, vestitus malus; sordes.

**SHACKLES**, vincula, catenæ, compedes. — Foot-shackles, pedicæ. — Hand-shackles, manicæ.

**TO SHACKLE**, vinculis colligare; catenis vincire; manicas, &c. alicui injicere: — impedio.

**SHAD**, clupea, alosa major.

**SHADE**, **SHADOW**, umbra: (seeming, appearance), umbra, imago, species, instar: (favor, protection), umbra, præsidium, tutela, tutamen, tutamentum: (trace), vestigium: (type), typus. — To cast a shadow, umbram facere; (of the shining body), umbram facere, jacere. — In the shade, in umbrâ; sub umbrâ. — To get into the shade, in opacum se conferre or recipere. — To fear his own shadow, timere umbram suam; omnia timere. — To fear a mere shadow, umbras timere. — Making or casting a shadow, umbrifer. — A person who is afraid of his own shadow, meticulosus. — A mere shadow (very lean person), homo valde macilentus, qui nil est nisi ossa et pellis. — ¶ The shades of the departed, umbræ; manes.

**TO SHADE**, **SHADOW** (overshadow), umbro, inumbro, obumbro, opaco, obscuro: (cover), tego. — To shade a picture, umbras picturæ addere, apponere, inserere. — To shadow out, adumbro. — Shaded, Shadowed, umbratus, adumbratus, obumbratus, inumbratus.

**SHADOWING**, adumbratio.

**SHADY**, **SHADOWY**, umbratus, opacus; obscurus. — They walked on the shady bank, in opacâ ripâ inambulabant. — A shady place, umbraculum, opaca locorum.

**SHADINESS**, opacitas.

**SHAFT** (arrow), telum, spiculum, calamus; sagitta. — ¶ The shaft or spire of a church, ædis sacræ pyramis. — ¶ The shaft of a pillar, columnæ scapus. — ¶ A shaft in a mine, puteus, in connection.

**SHAG** of cloth, villus.

**SHAGGED**, **SHAGGY**, villosus, hirsutus.

**SHAGREEN** leather, squali or canis marincorium.

**SHAKE** (agitate), quatio, concutio, quasso, moveo, agito, commoveo, jacto, vibro. — To shake so as to loosen, labefacio, labefacto. — They shake the foundation of the state, reipublicæ fundamenta labefactant. — She shakes her sides with laughter, risu latera commovet. — To shake hands, dextrâ conjungere or dextram dextræ conjungere. — To shake the head, caput quaterre, quassare, concutere, agitare; reno (in refusal). — To shake off, excutio, decutio, rejicio; se ex aliquâ re extricare or expedire. — To shake off the yoke, jugum excutere. — To shake often, agito, quasso. — To shake (as a trotting horse), succutio, succusso. — To shake up and down, jacto, vibro. — To shake the rod over one, virgam alicui intetare. — To be shaken, nutare, titubare. — His fidelity for my interest was never shaken, illius in meâ causâ nunquam contremuit fides. — The firmness of his friendship begins to be shaken, stabilitas amicitie vacillat. — To be shaken in one's resolution, animo fluctuare or fluctuari. — Which may be shaken, agitabilis. — Not to be shaken off, inexcitabilis. — To shake (v. n.) as in an ague, cohoreo. — To shake (neut.) for fear, tremo, contremo, contremisco;

horreo. — To shake (neut.) with cold, frigore horrere or tremere. — To shake (in singing), modulari. — Shaking for fear, trepidus, trenehundus. — Shaking with cold, frigore horrens. — Shaking up and down, tremulus, mobilis.

**SHAKER** (person who shakes), qui quassat or concutit.

**SHAKE**, s. motio, motus; quassatio. — in music, modulatio.

**SHAKING** (the act of), quassatio, concussio, jactatio. — A shaking (neut.), trenor. — A shaking for cold, horror. — A shaking up and down, agitatio. — A shaking (jolting), succussus, succussio.

**SHALE**. See **Shell**.

**SHALL** is often the sign of the future tense. — I shall walk, ambulabo. — I shall write, scribam. — I shall quite shame myself here to-day, ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo. — We shall all die, moriendum est omnibus.

**SHALLOON**, panni rasi genus a Catalano nomen habens.

**SHALLOP**, paro, lembus, scapha.

**SHALLOT**, allium Lusitanicum, cepa setania.

**SHALLOW** (not deep), tenuis; tenui aquâ fluens. — Shallow places, Shallows, vada; loca vadosa; (vada) brevia is poet. — Fall of shallows, vadus. — To pass over a shallow, per vadum transire. — ¶ (superficial), parum subtilis: (doll), hebes, tardus, bardus: (dry, insipid), jejunus, insulsus, inficetus.

**SHALLOWLY**, jejune; inepte, insulse.

**SHALLOWNESS** of water, aqua tenuis. — Shallowness in understanding, tarditas ingenii; imperitia.

**SHALLOWS**. See **Shallow**.

**SHALM**, **SHAWM**, tuba cornea.

**SHAM** one, v. aliquem ludificari, fallere, decipere.

**SHAM** (cheat), s. dolus, fallacia. — I will put the grand sham on this family, in horum familiarum frustrationem hodie hic injiciam maximam, Plaut.

**SHAM**, adj. commenticius, fictus, simulatus.

**SHAMADE**. — To sound or beat a shamade, tubæ or tympani sono hostem ad colloquium evocare: deditionem significare.

**SHAMBLES**, macellum, lanarium. — Of the shambles, macellarius. — One that sells provisions in the shambles, macellarius.

**SHAME** (the feeling), pudor; verecundia; pudicitia: (disgrace), dedecus, infamia, ignominia; opprobrium, propudium. — If he have any shame in him, si quid in homine pudoris est. — Shame upon it! proh pudor! o indignum facinus! — Every one cries shame of it, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — It is a shame for them, turpe est eis. — To put off shame, pudorem amittere or exuere; verecundiam abjicere; os perficare; verecundiæ fines transire.

**TO SHAME** (make ashamed), alicui pudorem incutere or afferre; aliquem pudore afficere or suffundere. — To shame or disgrace a person, alicui infamiam afferre, ignominiam or notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamare or infamiam reddere, dedecorare, dehonestare; alicujus bonam famam obscurare or lædere. — It shames me, pudet me (with genit.); erubesco. — It shames me to think of, or I am quite ashamed of, my brother's actions, fratris me quidem piget pudetque.

**SHAMEFACED**, verecundus, pudens, pudicus; pudibundus.

**SHAMEFACEDLY**, verecunde, pudenter.

**SHAMEFACEDNESS**, verecundia, pudor; rubor.

**SHAMEFUL**, turpis, fœdus, ignominiosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, indignus. — He acquired an estate by means no way shameful, rem familiarem quævisit iis rebus a quibus abest turpitudine. — A shameful matter, facinus turpe. — To die a shameful death, cum ignominia et dedecore mori.

**SHAMEFULLY**, turpiter, fœde; cum dedecore or ignominia; flagitiose; nefarie.

**SHAMEFULNESS**, turpitude, infeditas.

**SHAMELESS**, impudens, inverecundus; confidens; perficetæ frontis.

**SHAMELESSLY**, impudenter, confidenter, inverecunde.

**SHAMELESSNESS**, impudentia; os durum; audacia.

**SHANK** of the leg, crus; tibia. — *The shank-bone, tibia.* — *The shank of a chimney, fumarium.* — *of a candlestick, candlabri scapus.* — *The shank or stalk of a plant, plantæ canilis.*

**SHAPE**, v. formo, figuro; fingo; formam rei exprimere or effingere.

**SHAPE**, s. forma, figura; effigies (image). — *I took upon me the shape of his servant Sosia, ego servi sumpsî Sosie mihi imaginein, Plaut.* — *Of two shapes, biforinis.* — *Of many shapes, multiformis.* — *Ill-shaped, deformis.* — *Well-shaped, venustâ formâ.*

**SHAPELESS**, figurâ carens, informis.

**SHAPING**, formatio, figuratio.

**SHARD**, **SHERD** (fragment of an earthen vessel), testa. — *Shards, testæ; cæmentum.* — *A little shard, testula.* — *Of a shard, testaceus.*

**SHARE**, v. (divide out), divido, distribuo, partio, dispertio, describo: (give one a share), aliquid communicare or participare cum aliquo: (take or have a share of, partake of), in partem alicujus rei venire, partem habere in aliqua re, participem esse alicujus rei. — *To share in the crime, sceleri affinem esse.* — *He shared out the money according to the number of soldiers, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit.* — *A captain of pirates, if he do not equally share out the booty, will be either put to death or deserted by his own men, archipirata, nisi æqualibiter prædam dispertiat, aut occidetur a sociis, aut relinquatur.* — *That he may take share of the like calamity, ut participet parem pestem.* — *For friendship both makes prosperous circumstances more considerable, and adversity more easily to be borne, others thereby sharing with us in our troubles, nam et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, et aduersas partem communicansque leuiore, Cic.* — *Having shared by lot, sortitus.*

**SHARE**, s. pars, portio. — *Tuscany fell to Scipio's share, Scipioni Hetruria obvenit.* — *In confidence of the king's friendship, of which he had the principal share, fiducia amicitie regie, cuius palmam tenebat, Just.* — *To have a share in pleasures, partem voluptatum ferre.* — *Shares! in commune!* — *To have no share in a thing, expertem esse alicujus rei.* — *For my share, quod ad me attinet.* — *The share-bone, os sacrum.*

**SHARELESS**, exsors.

**SHARING** by lot, sortitio.

**SHARER** (distributor), qui or quæ partitur: (partaker of), particeps, consors, socius.

**SHARK** (fish), canis marinus; carcharias: (smell-fcast), parasitus: (rapacious fellow), accipiter, milvus.

**To SHARK** a person of money, aliquem auro or argento emungere.

**SHARP** (in edge), acutus: (to the taste and smell), acutus; acer (to the taste); salsus (salt); acidus (sour): (in treatment), acer, severus, acerbus, asper: (in words), mordax: (in wit, discernment), acer, acutus, subtilis, argutus, sagax, perspicax; callidus, astutus, catus: (of the senses), acutus; sagax (good in tracing, having a keen scent or hearing); acer (c. g. visus): (in action), acer. — *Somewhat sharp in taste, subacidus, subasper.* — *To be sharp or sour, aceo.* — *To grow so, aceo, exacesco.* — *Very sharp of edge, peracutus.* — *A sharp disease, morbus acutus.* — *A sharp disease, a sharp remedy, malo nodo malus cunens.* — *Truly now, Davus, sharp is the word, enimvero, Dave, nihil loci est segnitia neque vituperare; To be sharp upon, acriter vituperare; sale defricare.* — *Sharp-set (hungry), esuriens, famelicus.* — *Sharp-sighted, acute cernens, acri visu: fig., perspicax, sagax.* — *Sharp-witted, argutus, sagax.* — *Somewhat sharp-witted, argutus, acutus.* — *To sound sharp, acute sonare.* — *To make sharp war upon one, gravi bello aliquem premere.* — *See Acute.*

**To SHARPEN** (make sharp), acuo, exacuio; acutum reddere; cuspidio, spiculo, (make pointed). — *Sharpened at the end or pointed, cuspidatus, mucronatus; in mucronem or cuspidem desinens.* — *To sharpen or whet one's tongue, linguam acuerè or procedere.* — *To sharpen at the top, or make peaked, cacumiuo.* — *To sharpen thoroughly or make very sharp, p. racuo.*

**SHARPENING**, exactio.

**SHARPLY** (keenly), acute, acriter; very, peracute: (by way of reproach), acerbè, contumeliose: (roughly), asperè, acerbè, austere: (wittily), sagaciter, acute, argute, salse.

**SHARPNESS** (of edge), acies, acumen: (crudity or severity), duritia, duritas, severitas, crudelitas, rigor, austeritas: (smartness), acrimonia, acor: (sourness), acerbitas, amaritudo: (of words), mordacitas: (of wit), sagacitas, ingenii acumen; sollertia. — *A man of the sharpness of wit which you have, qui habet salem qui in te est, Ter.*

**SHARPER** (shrewd or cunning person), verusutus, astutus, sagax, perspicax: (cheat), veterator, fraudator, defraudator; homo fallax or fraudulentus.

**SHATTER**, quasso; discutio, disjicio; diffringo; diminuo, comminuo. — *Here repairs his shattered ships, quassas reficit naves.*

**SHAVE**, v. a. rado, adrado; tondeo (clip, shear). — *To shave a person, radere or abraderè barbam alicujus.* — *To shave about, circumrado.* — *close, ad cutem tondere or radere; ad vivum radere; attondeo.* — *away or off, abrado.* — *Shave-grass (herb), equisetum.* — *A shaven crown, vertex rarus.* — *To shave one of money, argento aliquem circumducere.*

**SHAVER** (one who shaves), tonsor.

**SHAVING**, rasura, tonsura. — *Of shaving, tonsorius.*

**SHAVINGS**, ramenta, pl.

**SHAWL**, amiculum muliebè.

**SHE**, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, hæc. — *As an adj., it may be expressed by some use of femina or the like, or often by a fem. termination.* (See Female.) — *A she friend, amica.*

**SHEAF** (bundle), fascis, manipulus. — *of arrows, fascis sagittarum.* — *of corn, (delecti frumenti) manipulus.* — *To bind up in sheaves, in fasces or manipulos constringere.*

**SHEAR** (cut), tondeo, detondeo. — *To shear or reap corn, meto, falce frumentum demetere or desecare.* — *To shear about, circumtondeo.* — *Shorn, tonsus, detonsus: not, intonsus.* (But see *Be-reave.*) — *To shear (as a ship), labo, indirectum conficere cursum.*

**SHEARER**, tonsor.

**SHEARING**, tonsura. — *Shearing-time, tempus quo oves tenduntur.*

**SHEARS**, forfex.

**SHEATH**, theca; vagina. — *A little sheath, vaginula.* — *A sheath-maker, thecarum or vaginarum artifex.*

**To SHEATHE**, in thecam or vaginam recondere. — *a dagger in one's body, sicam in alicujus corpore recondere.* — *To sheathe a ship, assulas ad inam navim affigere.* — *Sheathed, vaginâ tectus, vaginæ insertus.*

**SHED** (pour out), fundo, effundo, profundo. — *To shed about, circumfundo.* — *To shed his horns, cornua amittere or mutare.*

**SHED**, s. — *Blood-shed, sanguinis effusio.* — *See Blood.*

**SHEDDER** of blood, homicida.

**SHEDDING**, fusio, effusio.

**SHED**, s. (cover or cottage), castula, pergula; tigurium: (attached to a house), pergula; ædificii appendix. — *A shed or booth, pergula, taberna.*

**SHEEN**, **SHEENY**, adj. nitidus, splendidus.

**SHEEN**, subst. nitor, splendor.

**SHEEP**, ovis. — *Sheep (in general), pecus ovillum or ovarium; oves; also in connection, pecus (-oris), pecudes.* — *A little sheep, ovicula.* — *Drape sheep, oves rejicere.* — *A sheep wool, ovillus, ovis profundo vellere.* — *A sheep-cot, Sheep-fold, ovile, stabulum ovium.* — *A sheep's head (foolish fellow), bardus, insipiens; insulsus; vervecum in patria natus.* — *A flock of sheep, ovium or ovilla grex.* — *A sheep-hook, pedom.* — *A sheep's pluck, exta ovina.* — *Of sheep, ovinus, ovillus.* — *A sheep-master, pastor.* — *Sheep-shearing, ovium tonsura.* — *A sheep-walk, pascum.* — *A sheep's-skin, pellis ovina.* — *To cast a sheep's eye at one, transverse aliquem intueri.*

**SHEEPISH** (silly), insulsus, insipiens; nimis verecundus, rusticus.

**SHEEPISHNESS**, insulsitas, insipientia; nimia verecundia, rusticitas.

**SHEPHERO**, ovium pastor or custos, opilio, pecoris custos. — *A shepherd's cloak, rheno.* — *cot, tigurium pastoritium.* — *crook or hook, pedom.* — *Of a shepherd, pastoritius, pastoralis, pastorius.*

**SHEPHERDESS**, mulier ovium custos.

**SHEPHERDISH**, rusticus, pastoritius.

**SHEER** or quite. purus putus, merus. But see *Clean.*

**SHEER** off, clanculum discedere or se subducere.

**SHEET** (for a bed), lodix (linthea or xyliua or hyssina). — *A sheet of paper.* (See *Paper.*) — *A sheet of lead, plumbi lamina.* — *A sheet (rope), pes veli.* — *A sheet-anchor, ancora sacra or maxima.* — *A sheet-cable, funis ancorarius.*

**To SHEET**, tego, velo. — *Sheeted, lodicibus instructus or stratus.*

**SHEETING**, pannus linteus ex quo lodices conficiuntur.

**SHEKEL**, siclus.

**SHELF**, puteus; abacus. — *A shelf of sand, syrtis.*

**SHELFY**, syrtium plenus.

**SHELVING**, **SHELVY**, declivis.

**SHELL**, putamen, testa: folliculus (of pulse). — *of a fish, testa, putamen, concha.* — *like it, conchatus.* — *of an egg, ovi putamen.* — *of a snail, testa cochlea.* — *of a tortoise, testa or cortex testudinis.* — *The rough shell of a chestnut, calyx echinatus.* — *Wearing a shell, testaceus.*

**To SHELL**, putamen alicui rei detrahere; folliculis eximere (of pulse, &c.).

**SHELTER** (place of shelter), receptus, receptaculum, refugium, perugium, asylum; munimen; obtentus, Tac.: (protection), presidium, tutela.

**To SHELTER**, protego, defendo; tueor. — *Sheltered, obtectus, Tac.*

**SHEPHERD**. See under *Sheep.*

**SHERD**. See *Shard.*

**SHERIFF**, say vicecomes. — *An under sheriff, say subvicecomes.*

**SHERIFFSHIP**, say vicecomitatus.

**SHEW**, v. monstro, coministro, demonstro; declaro; indico, significo; ostendo; exhibeo; arguo; aperio. — *Shew it to me, cedo.* — *He shewed an instance, documentum constituit.* — *You ought to shew yourself just to me, te mihi æquum præbere debes.* — *They shewed many signs of fear, multis rebus sui timoris signa miserunt.* — *His unwillingness to take pains shews the laziness and slothfulness of the man, fuga laboris inertiam hominis coarguit, et desidiam.* — *That is the time for shewing a man's temper, id tempus est declarandi ingenii.* — *I will shew you that I am the same person I always was, præstabo me eum qui semper fui.* — *He shewed himself worthy of his ancestors, se dignum majoribus suis præbuit.* — *He shewed himself a faithful friend in adversity, fidem in amicum periculis adhibuit.* — *If we would shew ourselves to be men, si viri esse volumus.* — *To shew one's self a man, virum se præbere; fortis viri operam edere.* — *But that they ought to stay till the thing shewed itself, sed expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, C. Nep.* — *To shew abroad, in apertum, in lucem or medium proferre: vulgo, divulgo; promulgo; publico.* — *To shew beforehand or fore-shew, præmonstro, præsignifico; prædico.* — *To shew one the way, alicui viam monstrare, comonstrare or præmonstrare.* — *To shew a thing or expose it to view, aliquid oculis or ante oculos hominum proponere.* — *To shew cause or give reason why, rationes afferre, proferre, proponere, reddere.* — *To show evidently, plane, aperte, perspicue demonstrare.* — *To shew or point at a thing with the finger, aliquid digito monstrare.* — *To shew forth, exhibeo, adhibeo.* — *To shew himself, appareo.* — *To shew a fair pair of heels, tergum dare; in pedes se conjicere; fugâ se subducere.* — *To show or make a show or boast of a thing, ostento, jacto; de or in aliqua re gloriari.* — *To shew one kindness, benigne aliquem excipere; benigne alicui facere.* — *To shew love to one, aliquem amare or diligere; amorem alicui præstare or testimonium amoris dare.* — *To shew mercy or pity to one, alicujus misereri, sortem alicujus miserari, vicem dolere.* — *Te*

*shew respect to one, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere, observare, observantia colere; alicui honorem habere or præstare. — I shewed him all kind of respect, omnibus eum officiis prosecutus sum. — There is a certain reverence to be shewn towards men, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines.*

**SHAW, SHOW** (*outward appearance*), species, simulatio: (*ostentation*), ostentatio, jactatio; magnificentia. — *Under a shew of friendship, per simulationem amicitiae. — All his religion consists in external shew only, omnis illius pietas in specie fictæ simulationis apparet. — He contrives the basest villany under a fair shew, &c., specioso titulo facinus omnium turpissimum molitur. — To make a shew of. (See Boast.) — To make a shew of or pretend, simulo, præ se ferre. — They make a shew of one thing, but actually do another, olera spectant, lardum tollunt. — To make a fine shew or cut a great figure, magnificam personam gerere or sustinere. — To make a dreadful shew, horribilem speciem præbere. — ¶ A shew (sight), spectaculum. — Shews or games, ludi, spectacula. — A shew of gladiators, munus (gladiatorium); ludus gladiatorius. — Puppet-shew. (See Puppet.) — People take pleasure in fine shews, populo ludorum magnificentia voluptati est. — A rare-shew, rei alicujus raro occurrentis spectaculum. — To be made a shew of, conspiciendus, videntus. — ¶ Shew-bread, panis sacer.*

**SHEWER, monstrator.**

**SHAWING, monstratio, indicatio, declaratio, significatio.**

**SHAWY, SHOWY, speciosus. — A shewy house, domus speciosa.**

**SHIELD, s. scutum; clipeus; parma; pelta; cetra. — of the Amazons, pelta. — used by the ancient Spaniards and Moors, cetra. — The sacred shields, ancilia. — Armed with a shield, scutatus, clipeatus, parmatus, peltatus, cetratus. — Shield-like, in clipei formam redactus. — ¶ Fig. scutum, presidium.**

**To SHIELD, scuto defendere, clipeo protegere; gen., tego, tueor, defendo. — from danger, a periculo defendere. — Shielded, secure protectus.**

**SHIELDING, protectio, defensio**

**SHIFT** (*change*), v. a. muto, commuto, permuto; alterno: v. n. mutari, etc. (see Alter); alterno. — *To shift as the wind does, se vertere. — To shift one's self, vestem mutare: (change one's shift), indusium mutare. — To shift or make provision for a person, alicui consulere or prospicere. — Every man shifted for himself, sibi quisque consulabat. — To shift (remove), removeo, amoveo. — To shift off a thing from himself, aliquid detracere or a se amovere. — A business he can with no credit shift off from himself, negotium quod honeste subterfugere non potest. — To shift (a person or thing) from one place to another, transfero. — To shift or go from one place to another, migro, commigro, demigro; sedem mutare. — To shift or escape, evado, effugio. — To shift wine or other liquors, vinum, etc. deplere or decapulare.*

**SHIFT** (*remedy, expedient, device, &c.*), remedium; consilium, ratio; ars, artificium, techna, strophæ; effugium, latebra. — *I will make some shift, aliquid dispiciam; ego aliquid videro. — Is there no shift by which I may escape? nullone ego pacto effugere poterò? — I know not what shift to make, quo me vertam, nescio. — Neither will you take to those shifts, neque tu scilicet eo confugies. — To put one to his shifts, ad incitas aliquem redigere. — He was much put to his shifts, ad inopiam consilii tantum non redactus est. — A cunning shift, vaframentum; ambages, pl. — To make a shift, aliquid utcumque or ægre facere. — He makes a poor shift to live, vitam inopem tolerat. — There is no other shift to be made, neque aliud potest haberi perfugium. — I hope I shall make a shift to compass it without your assistance, id spero me, sine tuâ ope, consequenturum. — ¶ (under garment), tunica interula; indusium.*

**SHIFTING, mutatio, commutatio, permutatio. — A shifting from one place to another, migratio.**

**SHIFTINGLY, fallaciter, astute, dolose.**

**SHIFTLESS, inops consilii; inops, indigus.**

**SHILLING, say schillingus. — A shilling's worth, quod valet unum schillingum.**

**SHIN, SHIN-BONE, tibia.**

**SHINE, luceo; fulgeo, splendo, niteo; mico; candeo; ardeo (poet.). — To shine about, circumfulgeo. — before, præluceo: (more than), præniteo. — bright, eniteo. — like gold, rutilo, resplendo. — a little, subluceo. — out, eniteo, effulgeo; eniteo. — through or be transparent, perluceo. — The moon shines through the window, luna per fenestram se fundit, Virg. — together, colluceo. — upon, affulgeo, alluceo, illustro, collustro. — To begin to shine, splendescio. — To shine or be distinguished, exsplendescio, splendo, fulgeo, eniteo, eluceo. — Shining, part. fulgens, coruscans, nitens, rutilans, refulgens, splendens, candens. — Shining through, pellucidus.**

**SHINING, SHINY, adj. fulgidus, coruscus, rutilans, nitidus, splendidus.**

**SHINING, SHINE, s. fulgor, nitor, splendor.**

**SHININGLY, luculenter, splendide, nitide.**

**SHINGLE, scandula. — ¶ The shingles, herpes, circinus, zona.**

**SHIP, navis, navigium. — He had not near so many ships, erat multo inferior numero navium. — A little or light ship, navigiolum, navis actuaria. — A ship of war, navis bellica. — An admiral's ship, navis prætoria. — A convoy-ship, navis præsidaria. — A merchant-ship, navis oneraria, navis mercatoria. — A fire-ship, navis ad incendium præparata; navigium incendendis hostium navibus comparatum. — A pirate-ship, navis prædatoria or piratica. — A flat-bottomed ship, navis planâ carinâ, plano alveo. — The master or owner of a ship, navicularius, nauclerus. (See Captain.) — Of or belonging to ships, navalis, nauticus. — Ship-money, tributum pro navibus construendis. — To go on ship-board, conscendere navem. — A ship-boy, scapha. — A ship-boy, Sea-boy, puer nauticus. — A ship-man, nauta, navita. — To rig a ship, navem armare or instruere. — To moor a ship. (See Moor.) — To take ship, navem or in navem conscendere. — To govern a ship, navem regere. — To come or be brought by ship, navi or navibus venire, advenire, deferri. — A ship's crew, nautæ eadem nave navigantes. — A ship's fare, vecturæ pretium, naulum. — A ship's fore-castle, navis suggestum.**

**To SHIP (put on board), in navem or naves imponere. — To ship away or off, in naves imponere; navibus asportare.**

**SHIPPING (going on board), in navem conscensio: (putting on board), in navem impositio. — ¶ Shipping (ships), naves; classis.**

**SHIPWRECK, naufragium. — To suffer shipwreck, naufragium facere; navem frangere, inergere, evertere. — To perish by shipwreck, naufragio perire. — Causing shipwreck, navifragus (poet.).**

**SHIPWRECKED, naufragus.**

**SHIPWRIGHT, SHIPCARPENTER, faber navalis.**

**SHIRE, provincia, comitatus, ager. — A shire-mote, comitia comitatûs.**

**SHIRK about for a dinner, parasitor.**

**SHIRT, tunica interula, subucula.**

**To SHIRT, induo, tego.**

**SHIRTLESS, inops; subuculæ expers.**

**SHIVER or break in pieces, frango, diffringo, comminuo, diminuo, perfringo. — He shivered the door in pieces, assulatum fores confregit or assulatum foribus exitium attulit. — To shiver or be shivered to pieces, comminui, frangi, diffringi, perfringi. — ¶ To shiver or quake, horreo; tremo, contremisco. — Shivering (quaking), horrens, horridus, tremulus.**

**SHIVER, subst. fragmen, fragmentum, segmentum. — In shivers, assulatum.**

**SHIVERING (cutting) to pieces, dissecatio. — Shivering (quaking), horror, trepidatio. — with cold, algor.**

**SHIVERY, non compactus, caducus.**

**SHOAL (throng), turba, cætus; grex, cæterva, examen: (shallows, sandbank), vadum; byrtis.**

**SHOCK in battle, congressus, concursus;**

*impetus. — Provided you be able to endure the first shock, primum impetum modo ferre poteris. — The first shock is the sharpest, prima coitio acerrima est. — To bear a shock, impetum sustinere. — ¶ A shock of corn, frumenti manipulorum acervus or cumulus.*

**To SHOCK (shake), quatio, quasso, labefacio. — To shock the sight, visum offendere. — the hearing, aures offendere; aures violare. — To be shocked, commoveri, permoveri.**

**SHOD** See Shoe.

**SHOE, calceus, calceamentum; solea. — A shoe too large for the foot makes one stumble; too little, pinches one, calceus pede major subvertit, minor urit. — A little shoe, calceolus. — A wooden shoe, calceus ligneus. — A high shoe, pero. — Double-soled, calceus duplices soleâ suffultus. — To put on one's shoes, se or aliquem calceare; calceos sibi or alicui inducere; calceos sumere. — To pull off shoes, pedes excalceare: (another's), aliquem excalceare. — To tread a shoe down at the heel, calcei talum obterere. — A shoe-latchet, corrigia, ligula calcei. — A shoe-sole, solea.**

**To SHOE, calceo; alicui calceos inducere. — a horse, equo ferreas soleas aptare; equum calceare. — Shod (wearing shoes), calceatus; soleatus. — well, commode calceatus. — Not shod, discalceatus. — Shod (of a horse), calceatus, ferratus.**

**SHOEING (fitting with shoes), calceatus. — A shoeing-horn, say cornu calceatorium.**

**SHOEMAKER, sutor; calceolarius. — I am in the shoemaker's stocks, urit pedem calceus. — The shoemaker must not go beyond his last, ne sutor ultra crepidam. — Shoemaker's black, atramentum sutorium. — A shoemaker's last. (See Last.) — A shoemaker's shop, taberna sutrina. — The shoemaker's trade, (ars) sutrina.**

**SHOOT (as trees or plants), v. germino, egermino, progermino, pullulo. — To shoot out (as an ear of corn), spico; spicas emittere. — To shoot or grow up, cresco. — To shoot out as the stem does from the root, emicare. — Many stems shooting out from one and the same root, multis calamis ex unâ radice emicantibus, Plin. — ¶ To shoot (as lightning), emico, corusco. — To shoot forth or jet out, promineo, exsto. — A shooting star, stella volans. — To shoot or run upon one, in aliquem irruere, involare, invadere, insillire, impetum facere. — At length away she shot, and adverse fled into the shady grove, tandem proripuit sese, atque inimica refugit in nemus umbriferum, Virg. — ¶ To shoot or pain one, doleo, uro; dolore cruciari. — ¶ To shoot an arrow or dart, jaculator, sagittas or tela mittere. — To shoot at, telo or sagittâ aliquem petere. — Shot (wounded), telo or sagittâ ictus; glande plumbeâ emissâ vulneratus. — Shot out or forth, emissus. — To shoot or aim at a mark, telum collineare or ad scopum dirigere. — To shoot so as to hit the mark, recte collineare; scopum ferire. — To shoot quite beside the mark, totâ viâ or toto cælo aberrare. — To shoot off a gun. (See Fire.) — To shoot to death with a gun, scopeti ictibus conficere. — To shoot through with a weapon, telo transfigere, configere, fodere, perfodere. — ¶ To shoot (pass) a bridge, sub ponte naviculâ deferri.**

**SHOOT (young sprig), surculus; germen; heres arboris. — Of shoots or sprigs, surcularis, surcularius. — Like a shoot or sprig, surculaceus. — To cut the shoots of plants, plantas surculare. — ¶ A shoot, shot or cast, ictus, jactus; teli jactus.**

**SHOOTER of darts, jaculator, jaculatrix. — The shooter of a lock, seræ obex.**

**SHOOTING of a star, trajectio stellæ, Cic. de Div. 1, 1. — A shooting with darts, jaculatio. — To go a shooting or fowling, aucupor. — The shooting forth of trees or plants, germinatio, pullulatio, fruticatio.**

**SHOT, teli jactus or conjectus; ictus; scopeti or tormenti fragor; telum, tormentum. — They were within a bow-shot of the top, tantum aberant a summa quantum semel ire sagitta missa potest. — To be out of gun-shot, extra**

teli jactum esse or stare. — ¶ *Small shot (for a gun), pilulæ plumbeæ minores. — Large shot or bullets, glandes plumbeæ. — A volley of small shot, scopetorum fragor. — || For the rest, see Shot.*

**SHOP, taberna; officina. — A back shop, taberna interior, officina postica. — A barber's shop, tonstrina. — A bookseller's shop, (taberna) libraria. — A shop well stocked, taberna mercibus varii generis instructa. — A shop-keeper, tabernarius. — Of a shop, tabernarius. — To shut up shop, tabernam occludere. — Whose income, if it be lessened by shutting up their shops, what will it be if they should be burnt? quorum si quæstus, oclusis tabernis, minui solet, quid tandem incensis futurum est? Cic.**

**SHORE, litus; arena (poet.). — A high shore or bank, prærupta ripa. — To come to shore, navem terræ or ad terram applicare; navem ad aliquem locum appellere. — To set on shore, in litus exponere; terræ reddere. — To hale ashore, in litus subducere. — To go on shore, e nave exire or egredi, in terram egredi or evadere, exscensionem in terram facere. — A coming or going on shore, e navi exscensio in litus. — A lee shore, litus vento immune or impervium. — A shore-bird, hirundo riparia. — ¶ (prop), fulcrum, fultura, statumen.**

**To SHORE up, fulcio, suffulcio; fulcro sustinere. — Half shored up, semifultus.**

**SHORELESS, sine litore.**

**SHORN. See Shear.**

**SHORT, brevis; curtus; contractus: (in speech), brevis (but see Brief). — He breathes short, creber anhelitus ora quatit (poet.). — This is the long and the short of it, cujus summa est, quod, etc. — Curst covas curst hornus, dat Deus in miti cornu curta bovi. — Though Socrates said exceeding well, that it is the nearest and shortest way to glory, for a person to labor that he may in reality be what he would be thought to be, quamquam præclare Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi compendiarium dicebat esse, si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, Cic. — A short life, vita brevis, exiguum et breve vitæ curriculum. — A short cut or way, via compendiarium. — Where was the shortest cut, quâ proximum erat iter. — I will be short (in speaking), paucis absolvam, brevi expediam. — To be short, ne longum faciam, ut paucis dicam, ne multa, ne plura, ne diutius teneam. — I will be as short as I can, agam quam brevissime poterò. — Short and sweet, in nuce Ilias; inest sua gratia parvis. — In a short time, brevi, brevi tempore, paulo post; post breve or haud magnum intervallum. — Very short, perbrevis, perexiguus. — To run over or rehearse a matter in a short manner, rem breviter summamque percurrere or recensere. — To stop short, in medio cursu repente consistere or subsistere. — To speak short, dimidiata verba proferre. — To take one up short, aliquem acriter reprehendere, objurgare, increpare. — To keep short or curb, coercere, cohibere; arctius continere. — To become or grow too short for one (as clothes), decrescere. — To cut shorter, putare, amputare, rescare. — To turn short, gyro breviori flectere. — The days were grown shorter, dies contractiores erant. — To cut short, præcido. — Short-lived, caducus, brevis ævi. — Short-sighted, inyops. — To be so, haud longe prospicere posse. — Short-voiced, spiritus angustioris, anhelans, anhelus, suspiriosus, ægre spiritum ducens. — Short-winged, curtas habens pennas. — To write short-hand, notis velocissimè excipere. — I have been informed by several, that he was very expert also in writing short-hand, e pluribus comperi, notis quoque excipere velocissimè scilicet, Suet. — To break one's leg short off, crus rectâ linæ frangere. — To set one a short day, brevem diem dare. — Short of, or on this side, cis, citra. — Short of eighteen years old, intra decem et octo annos. — How much soever they fly beyond or short, quamvis ultra citrave pervolent. — To be or come short, deficio. — I come far short of him, ab eo plurimum**

absum. — In this my friend came short, in hoc meus necessarius fuit inferior. — They are come short of glory, deficiuntur gloriâ. — He comes short of his aim, fine suo excidit. — They came not far short of our men in valor, non multum nostris virtute cedebant. — His writings come far short of what is reported, ejus scripta infra famam sunt. — To fall short in one's expectations, spe or expectatione falli; de spe decidere. — To keep one short of money, pecuniam alicui parce suppeditare or præbere.

**SHORTEN, curto, decurto; contraho, in angustum cogere, in compendium redigere; brevi complecti. — Wilt thou shorten thy days? fata abrumpes tua? — To shorten one's commons, cibum alicui deducere. — a journey, iter contrahere, itineris compendium facere. — Shortened, curtus, decurtatus, contractus, in compendium redactus.**

**SHORTENING, contractio.**

**SHORTLY (in words), breviter, summâ, ad summam, strictim, summatum: (in time), brevi, propediem, non ita diu. — Shortly after, paulo post, mox, non ita multo post.**

**SHORTNESS, brevitâs. — Shortness of breath, anhelatio, spirandi difficultas; angustia spiritus, dyspnæa.**

**SHOT (club in reckoning), symbola, collecta. — Shot-free, immunis a symbolis, asymbolus: (unpunished), impune. — ¶ See Shot, under Shoot.**

**SHOTE (fish), trutta minor: (pig), nefrendis.**

**SHOTTEN milk, lac vetustate coagulatum.**

**SHOUGH, hirsutus canis.**

**SHOULD (ought), debui, deberem, me oportebat: — it is also expressed by tenses of the verb with which it is joined; as, you should have told me beforehand, prædiceres: and very frequently rendered by the gerund in dum with est; as, you should have begun with yesterday's lesson, incipiendum fuit ab hesternâ lectione.**

**SHOULDER (of a man), humerus: (of a beast), arnus. — A shoulder of mutton, arnus ovillus or ovinus. — Having great shoulders, humerosus. — The shoulder-blade, scapula. — A shoulder-slip, humerus luxatus.**

**To SHOULDER (take upon one's shoulders), aliquid in humeros tollere; aliquid humeris sublevare: (carry so), humeris portare; bajulo. — To shoulder up, fulcio, suffulcio; fulcro sustinere. — To shoulder a pike, hastam in humerum attollere.**

**BROAD-SHOULDERED, latos humeros habens.**

**SHOUT, clamo, acclamo, exclamo, conclamo.**

**SHOUT, s. clamor, acclamatio, exclamatio, conclamatio. — To set up a shout, clamorem tollere. — Shouting or making a noise, clamorosus.**

**SHOUTER, clamator.**

**SHOUTING for joy, clamor faventium.**

**SHOVE, impello, trudo. — back, repello. — forward, propello. — Shoved, pulsus, impulsus, trusus. — Shoved away with the elbow, cubito submotus.**

**SHOVE (thrust), s. impulsus.**

**SHOVEL (spade, &c.), pala: batillum (fire-shovel, dung shovel): pinna (of a water-wheel). — A little shovel, rutellum. — Shovel-board, lusûs genus, quo discos per mensam longam jaculari solent.**

**To SHOVEL, palâ or batillo tollere, auferre or purgare.**

**SHOW, &c. See Shew.**

**SHOWER, pluvia repentina; imber; nimbus; pluvia; — Plentiful, largus imber. — Fierce, imber vehemens. — During a shower, per imbrem. — A shower of blood, sanguineus imber. — of stones, lapideus imber, Cic. — Causing showers, imbrifer.**

**To SHOWER down, depluo; nimbos demittere.**

**SHOWERY or full of showers, nimbosus, pluvius. — A showery day, dies pluvialis. — Showery weather, pluvia pestestas, cœli status imbrifer.**

**SHRED, v. præscio, concido. — small, minute, minutim or minutatim concidere. — Shred small, minute concisus.**

**SHRED of cloth, panni segmentum. — In**

or by small shreds, minute, minutim, minutatim.

**SHREDDING, concisura.**

**SHREW or clamorous woman, mulier clamorosa or rixosa.**

**SHREWISH, perversa, clamosa.**

**SHREWSHLY, more clamoræ et petulantis mulieris.**

**SHREWSHNESS, protervitas, petulantia.**

**SHREWVD (sharp, cunning), vafer, subdolos, callidus, solers, argutus, astutus, capitalis. — I very shrewd person, truly! scitum hercle hominem! Ter. — ¶ (ticklish or dangerous), difficilis, periculosus: (bad), pravus, inalus, improbus.**

**SHREWDLY, astute, subdole; argute, callide, solletter: male, prave, improbe.**

**SHREWDNESS, astutia, sagacitas, subtilitas, sollertia.**

**SHRIEK, v. exclamo, ejulo.**

**SHRIEK, SHRIEKING, ejulatio, ejulatus, clamor, exclamatio.**

**SHRIFT. See Auricular.**

**SHRILL, canorus, clarus, acutus, sonorus, argutus; stridulus; aridus (poet.); exilis. — Somewhat shrill, argutulus, subargutulus. — To make a shrill noise, acute, argute or rei stridentis instar sonare; stridulo sono aures perstringere.**

**SHRILLY, acute, argute, rei stridentis instar.**

**SHRILLNESS, sonus argutus or stridulus.**

**SHRIMP (fish), squilla minor or fluviatilis: (little man), homunculus. See Dwarf.**

**SHRINE, theca or capsâ sacrorum; adicula.**

**SHRINK (contract itself), se contrahere: (grow less), decresco, minui, deminui. — To shrink from one's word, tergiversor, fidem datam fallere. — To shrink up (v. a.), adduco. — To shrink one's neck out of the collar, clanculum se subducere or retrahere; aliquid inmandatum detractare. — To shrink in courage or through fear, labasco; timore percussum contremiscere. — My heart is shrunk with grief, animus dolori succubuit.**

**SHRINKER from one's word, tergiversator.**

**SHRINKING, contractio. — A shrinking back from one's word, retractatio, tergiversatio. — A shrinking up of the sinews, nervorum convulsio, spasmus.**

**SHRIVALTY, say vicecomitis munus or dignitas.**

**SHRIVE (confess), peccata sacerdoti confiteri: (absolve), confitentem absolvere.**

**SHROVE-TIDE, SHROVE-TUESDAY, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium; Bacchanalia, pl.**

**SHRIVEL, a. rugo, corrugo: — n. rugas trahere, rugari, corrugari.**

**SHRIVELLED, vietus; rugosus, corrugatus; macie torridus.**

**SHROUD (shelter), tutela, præsidium: (sheltering-place), tectum, locus ab imbre, vento or tempestatibus defensus or tutus. — ¶ A shroud for a dead body, vestimentum mortui. — ¶ The shrouds of a ship, rudentes majores navis lateribus catenulis affixi.**

**To SHROUD, mortuum vestimento induere. — ¶ To shroud or cover, tego, operio, velo, occulto. — The night shrouds the earth with shades, terram nox operit umbris. — ¶ To shroud or defend, tego, protego, defendo.**

**SHRUB (little tree), frutex; arbuscula — A place where shrubs grow, fruticetum, frutetum; frutectum, Plin. — The sprouting of shrubs or young sprigs, fruticatio.**

**SHRUBBY (full of shrubs), fruticosus, fruticosus or frutectosus. — To grow shrubby, frutico, fruticor, frutesco.**

**SHRUFF, scoria, recrementum.**

**SHRUG or shiver with cold, præ frigore horrere or tremere. — To shrug up the shoulders, scapulas attollere.**

**SHUDDER (shiver), horreo, tremo.**

**SHUDDERING, horror, tremor.**

**SHUFFLE (mix together), misceo, commisceo. — To shuffle cards, chartas miscere. — ¶ To shuffle and cut, tergiversor, cavillor; callide et fraudulenter litigare, cunctari or moras nectere. — ¶ To shuffle along, accelerato et tremulo gradu incedere. — A shuffling gait, ac-**

celeratus et tremulus gradus. — ¶ *To shuffle off a fault to another, culpam in alium rejicere or transferre. — To shuffle a troublesome business off himself, se a difficili or periculoso negotio extricare or expedire.*

**SHUFFLER** (*shuffling fellow*), tergiversator, homo fallax or fraudulentus.

**SHUFFLING** (*knavery*), fraus, dolus. — *A shuffling or mixing, mistura or mixtura. — A shuffling or bogging, tergiversatio, cavillatio; callida et fraudulenta litigatio or cunctatio.*

**SHUFFLINGLY**, astute, callide, dolose, fraudulenter; accelerato et tremulo gradu.

**SHUN** (*avoid*), fugio, effugio, aufugio, defugio, vitio, devito, evito, declino; caveo. — *Which may be shunned or avoided, evitabilis. — That cannot be shunned or avoided, inevitabilis. — Shunning, fugiens, etc., vitabundus.*

**SHUNNING**, s. vitatio, devitatio, evitatio, declinatio.

**SHUT**, v. a. claudio; operio: — v. n. claudor, operior. — *To shut in, includo, concludo. — Evening shuts in, advesperascit. — out, excludo; aliquid alicui interdicere, præcludere. — up, claudio, occludo, præcludo, (close up); obsero (bar up); obsgno (scal up). — He shut himself up in his study, in bibliotheca se abdidit. — To shut up a shop, tabernam occludere. — To shut up shop (leave off trade), foro cedere. — ¶ See Close.*

**SHUTTER**, fornicula (*for half a window*).

**SHUTTING** or *penning up*, conclusio in arcum. — *A shutting out, exclusio. — The shutting in of the day, crepusculum vespertinum.*

**SHUTTLE**, radius (textorius).

**SHUTTLECOCK**, cortex pennatus.

**SHY** (*cautious or wary*), cautus: (*disdainful*), fastidiosus, fastosus, superciliosus; aversus: (*apt to start or be frightened*), pavidus, timidus, meticulosus, trepidus. — *A shy or unfriendly look, vultus minime fraternus. — A shy lady, mulier speciem castitatis or modestie nimis affectans. — To be shy of a person's company, alicujus aditum, sermonem, congressum figere (connected, Cic.); aditum alicujus sermonemque defugere. — To look shy upon one, frigide aliquem excipere.*

**SHYLY**, cante; timide.

**SHYNESS**, cautio; fastus, fastidium; timiditas; modestia affectata.

**SIBILANT**, sibilans.

**SIBYLLA**, sibylla.

**SICE** (*at dice*), senio.

**SICK**, æger, ægrotus, male se habens, adversa valetudine laborans. — *of a lingering disease, morbo corporis diutino affectus. — Sick at stomach, cardiacus, stomachicus. — To be taken or fall sick, Sicken, morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, corripri, morbum nancisci; in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi, in adversam valetudinem incidere, morbo implicari, opprimi; languesco. — dangerously, in periculosum morbum implicari. — He became very sick, graviter ægrotare cœpit. — To be sick, ægrotus, ægrotus sum, in morbo esse, morbo laborare or affectum esse, valetudine affectum esse, morbo vexari or conflictari, iniqua valetudine conflictari; morbo languere. — Very, graviter or gravi morbo ægrum esse. — Dangerously, periculose ægrotare. — unto death, mortifere ægrotare. — slightly, leviter ægrotare or ægrum esse. — To be sick in bed, ex morbo cubare; lecto affixum esse. — When he lay sick of a grievous distemper, hic quem jaceret morbo confectus gravi. — To make one sick, morbum alicui afferre, valetudinem adversam alicui creare. — To be sick or weary of a thing, aliquid ægre or moleste ferre; aliquid iniquo animo pati. — We are all sick of the world, tædet omnes nos vitæ. — To be sick at heart, ab animo ægrum esse.*

**TO SICKEN**. See *to be taken Sick*.

**SICKISH**, male se habens, incommoda valetudine laborans.

**SICKLY** (*apt to be sick*), morbosus, valetudinarius, ad ægrotandum proclivis; infirmus, imbecillus. — *A sickly time, tempus quo plurimi ægrotant.*

**SICKLINESS**, valetudo tenuis or minus comoda or non firma.

**SICKNESS**, morbus, ægrotatio, ægrotatio; adversa or incommoda valetudo. — *The grecu sickness, morbus arquatius or virgineus; chlorosis. — Contagious sickness, contagium, morbus contagiosus. — The falling sickness, morbus comitialis, epilepsia. — To be troubled with it, morbo comitiali laborare. — The sickness or plague, pestilentia. — To recover from a sickness, ex morbo convalescere, evadere, levari, recreari; ex incommoda valetudine emergere. — Recovering from sickness, convalescens. — To relapse into sickness, in morbum recidere or de integro incidere. — To counterfeit sickness, valetudinem simulare. — To catch a sickness or distemper, morbum alicum contrahere. — The sickness increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit or ingravescit, crescit.*

**SICKLE**, falx, falx messoria.

**SICKLEMAN**, SICKLER, messor.

**SIDE** (*lateral part*), latus: (*any surface*), pars: (*quarter*), pars; regio: (*party*), pars, partes; causa. — *Of the side, lateralis. — On the side, laterarius. — The side of a country, ora, regio. — of a leaf, pagina, paginula. — of a river, ripa. — He lays himself down by the river's side, propter aquæ rivum procumbit. — The side or brim of a thing, margo. — The side or sea-side, litus. — The side of a bed, sponda. — of a hill, clivus, collis declivitas. — He had a pain in his side, latus ei condoluit. — He died of a pain in his side, lateris dolore consumptus est. — He was always at his side or elbow, semper illius lateri adhærebat. — To sit by one's side, ad alicujus latus sedere. — To lie by one's side at table, alicui accubare. — To walk at one's side, a latere alicujus incedere. — To turn one's self on one's side, latus submittere. — The front side, pars adversa; frons. — The back side, pars aversa; tergum. (See Back.) — On or from this side, hinc. — On this side of, cis, citra. — On or from that side, illinc. — On that side of (beyond), trans, ultra. — On every side, on all sides, quoquoque; omnibus partibus; undique; ex omni parte. — On all sides (to every part), quoquoque; in omnes partes. — On both sides, hinc atque illinc, hinc illincque; utrimque; ultro citro(que); utrobique; utroque (to both sides): ab utroque latere (on both sides, laterally). — Many words passing on both sides, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis. — There are very many things to be said or alleged on both sides, permulta in utramque partem occurrunt. — A Jack on both sides, qui lævâ dextrâque æque utitur. — On the inside, intus. — On one side and the other, ultro citroque. — On the outside, extrinsecus. — On neither side, neutro. — On the other side, contra; e contrario. — To go on the other side, aliorum ire. — By the side of, juxta, prope, propter, secus. — By the way-side, secus or juxta viam. — On the east, west, north, south side, ab oriente, ab occidente, a septentrione, a meridie. — On the side of the Sequan Gaul is bounded by the Rhine, ab Sequanis, etc. — On the father's, mother's side, a patre, a matre; paterno, materno genere. — A blind or weak side, vitium. — To be on one's side or of his party, alicujus or alicujus partis esse; cum aliquo esse, facere, stare; ab aliquo stare. — A captain on Pompey's side in the civil war, bello civili Pompeianarum partium centurio. — This is all on my side, hoc totum a me est. — The authority of the learned is on my side, auctoritas doctissimorum hominum nobiscum facit. — I fear for our side, nostra parti timeo. — Now one side had the better, now another, vario Marte pugnatum est. — He gave sentence on our side, secundum nos litem dedit or judicavit. — You speak on my side, meam causam agis. — To speak on one's side, or plead for him, pro aliquo verba facere. — To change sides, fidem mutare.*

**SIDE**, adj. sometimes laterarius; sometimes obliquus; sometimes a latere veniens.

**TO SIDE** with a person (*take his side or be on his side*), alicui favere; alicujus par-

tes sequi; ab or cum aliquo stare. (See above, to be on one's Side.) — *He may have the people to side with him in it, secundo id facere populo possit.*

**SIDING** with, partium studium. — *I fear this siding with them will be a great blow to us, timeo ne eorum amicitia nobis plurimum obsit.*

**TO SIDLE** (*go sidling*), corpore inclinato or gradu vacillante incedere. — *Sidling, corpore inclinato or gradu vacillante ambulans.*

**SIDELONG** or **SIDEWISE**, adj. obliquus; transversus: — adv. oblique; transverse.

**SIDERAL**, sideralis.

**SIEGE**, obsidium, obsidio, obsessio, circumsessio; conclusio. — *All materials for a siege, omnis oppugnandi oppidi apparatus. — A mock-siege, oppidi simulatum obsidium. — To lay siege to a town, oppidum obsidere, obsidione cingere, obsidionem urbi inferre. — To break up or raise the siege of a town (cease to besiege it), obsidione abstinere, obsidionem solvere: (drive the besiegers from it), oppidum obsidione liberare or ex obsidione eximere. — To take a town by siege, oppidum obsidione capere or expugnare. — To sustain, endure or stand a siege, obsidionem sustinere. — To be freed from a siege, obsidione levare, liberari, eximi. — Of a siege, obsidionalis. — A crown given to him who had raised a siege, corona obsidionalis.*

**SIFT**, cribro, cerno, excerno. — *To sift or winnow corn, frumentum ventilare or eventillare; frumentum cribro decutere. — To sift out or search into a matter, excutio; exquiro, perquiro; pervestigatio, indago, scrutor. — He has sifted out the whole matter, exquisivit rem omnem. — I have sifted out, and inquired into the whole affair, as far as I could, scrutatus sum, quâ potui, et quasivi omnia. — Sift me as much as ever you please, percunctare a terrâ usque ad cælum. — Sifted, sifted out or discovered, patefactus, reiectus, cognitus.*

**SIFTER**, qui or quæ cribrat.

**SIFTING** (*searching into*), investigatio, pervestigatio, indagatio, scrutatio. — ¶ *Sifting, Siftings (refuse sifted out), excerptum, recrementum.*

**SIEVE**, cribrum. — *A little sieve, cribellum. — A meal-sieve, cribrum farinarium. — A sieve-maker, cribrorum fabricator. — Of a sieve, cribrarius.*

**SIGH**, v. suspiro, gemo.

**SIGH**, s. suspirium; gemitus. — *A deep sigh, altus or ingens gemitus. — To fetch a deep sigh, ab imo pectore suspirium trahere.*

**SIGHING**, suspirium.

**SIGHT** (*faculty of seeing*), visus; cernendi or videndi facultas: (*view*), visus, conspectus, aspectus, oblutus, respectus: (*show*), spectaculum; pompa (*procession*); species. — *The sight of the eye, oculi acies. — Dimness of sight, infirmitas oculorum, hebes acies oculorum; hebes acies mentis, mens tarda, (fig.). — Quickness of sight, acies oculorum, visus acer; perspicacitas, (fig.). — Will you not out of my sight, fugin' hinc? — I know him by sight, de facie novi. — You should get out of their sight, concederes ab ore illorum. — In the sight of the world, in omnium conspectu; palam. — I wish I could get the sight of him, ipsum gestio dari mi in conspectum, Ter. — At first sight, aspectu primo, primâ specie or fronte. — To avoid the sight of one, alicujus conspectum fugere. — To be present in sight, in conspectu astare; coram or presto adesse. — To come in sight, appareo. — To enjoy the sight of a person or thing, alicujus or rei alicujus conspectu frui. — To keep sight of one, oculis aliquem consequi. — To have a thing in sight, aliquid prospicere or procul intueri. — To lose the sight of a person or thing, alicujus or rei alicujus conspectum amittere. — We lost sight of him, ipse oculis ereptus erat, Ov. — We lost sight of the ship, navis e conspectu evolavit. — To take a person out of one's sight, aliquem e conspectu abducere. — To vanish out of sight, evanescere, e conspectu evolare or auferri. — When fortune is no longer favorable,*

*all our friends vanish out of sight, simul ac fortuna dilapsa est, amici devolant omnes. — He suddenly vanished out of sight, repente e conspectu ablatus est. — To keep one's self out of sight, lateo; hominum conspectum fugere, lucem fugere. — He keeps out of sight, non comparret; nusquam apparet. — ¶ The sight of a cross-bow, scutula.*

**SIGHTED.** — *Dim-sighted, hebes, caligans, lusciosus, luscinius. — Quick-sighted, acute cernens, acri visu: fig., perspicax, sagax. — Quick-sightedness, visus acerrimus. — Short-sighted. See Short.*

**SIGHTLESS,** cæcus, lumine captus.

**SIGHTLY,** speciosus, spectabilis, aspectu decorus.

**SIGIL,** sigillum.

**SIGN** (*token*), signum, indicium, argumentum; nota; insigne; significatio. — *He gave me a sign with his eyes, that I should not mention his name, oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem. — These are signs that she will do well, hæc sunt signa ad salutem. — He shows by signs what he wishes, signis indicat quid velit. — He spoke by nods and signs, nutu et signis loquebatur. — To give a sign or make signs, significo, signis indicare; oculis, nutu, etc. signum dare. — To give one a sign of dissent to a thing, aliquid alicui abnuere. — ¶ (print or footprint), vestigium. — ¶ (presage of what may happen), signum, omen, præsigium. — If the sun be clear, and not over hot, at its first rising, it is the sign of a fair day, sol purus oriens, atque non fervens, serenum diem nuntiat. — This is a sign, hæc re significatur. — A good or promising sign, bonum signum or omen; ostentum felix. — A bad or ill sign, malum signum or augurium; ostentum turpissimum. — ¶ A sign in the heavens, sidus, signum cæleste. — ¶ A sign manual, syngrapha, chirographum. — ¶ (of a shop or house), titulus; insigne. — At the sign of the bulls' heads, ad capita bubula. — A sign-post, tituli fulcrum.*

**To SIGN one's name to a thing, nomen suum notare alicui rei; nomen suum rei subscribere or aliquid subscribere (confirm by his signature). — To sign one's name, nomen subscribere or notare.**

**SIGNAL** (*remarkable*), *adj.* notabilis, insignis; singularis; ceber, illustris, clarus, præclarus, eximius, inclytus.

**SIGNAL, subst.** signum; symbolum; tessera. — *To give a signal, signum edere; dato indicio significare. — To give the signal for the attack, signum dare.*

**To SIGNALIZE, insignio. — To signalize one's self, re aliquâ bene gestâ clarum se reddere; famam or existimationem præclaram colligere; præclaro facinore magnam laudem consequi. — He had signalized himself in the expedition to Britain, in expeditione Britannicâ multa ac egregia fecerat, Eutr. — At that time the Roman bravery signalized itself in every respect, omnem in partem Romana virtus tum se approbavit, Flor. — Signalized, ceber, illustris, insignis propter aliquid.**

**SIGNALLY, insigniter.**

**SIGNATURE, nominis subscriptio; nomen subscriptum or subnotatum. — ¶ Signature (among printers), litera schedæ index.**

**SIGNER, qui aliquid subscribit.**

**SIGNET, sigillum; symbolum (signet-ring). — The privy signet, sigillum privatum.**

**SIGNING, nominis subscriptio.**

**To SIGNIFY (mean), significo, valeo. — He does not rightly understand what this word signifies, hoc verbum quid valeat, non videt. — ¶ (notify or declare), nuntio, significo, declaro; denuntio; notum facere: (avail), see Avail. — It signifies nothing to relate, supervacaneum est referre, Sen. — ¶ (presage or foretell), præsigio, prænuntio, prædico; significo, portendo.**

**SIGNIFYING, significatio, significatus, denuntiatio, declaratio, prædicationis.**

**SIGNIFICANCY, SIGNIFICANCE** (*force or weight*), vis, momentum, pondus: (*meaning*), significatio, vis.

**SIGNIFICANT** (*signifying, denoting*), significans, denotans, clare exprimens.

— ¶ (*having great force or weight*), magni momenti or ponderis, magnam vim habens.

**SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter, clare, plane, aperte, perspicue.**

**SIGNIFICATION** (*foreshowing*), significatio; denuntiatio. — ¶ *The signification or sense of a word, verbi significatio; verbi vis, potestas. — This is the signification of these words, his verbis hæc subjecta notio est. — A word of a plain and easy signification, verbum facilem habens intellectum. — A word of doubtful signification, verbum ancipitibus, incertâ, dubiâ significationis.*

**SILENT, tacitus, silens; taciturnus. — Very silent, statuâ taciturnior. — To be silent or leave off speaking, obficeo, conticeo.**

**SILENTLY, tacite.**

**SILENCE** (*holding one's peace*), reticentia; taciturnitas: (*stillness, state of silence*), silentium. — *His silence proves the fact, malam esse causam silentio confitur. — Silence seldom does harm, non ulli tacuisse nocet. — Deep or profound silence, altum silentium. — To keep silence (be silent), sileo, taceo: (make silent), audientiam or silentium facere. — To break silence or begin to speak, silentium rumpere, (loqui) incipere; profari. — To bid or call out for silence, silentium fieri jubere. — To pass over in silence, silentio præterire, transire, præmittere. — Neither will the character of the actor allow me to pass the action over in silence, neque enim persona umbram actæ rei capit, Paterc. — To put one to silence, os alicui obstruere, occludere; nutum alicui reddere. — He that causes silence to be kept, qui jubet silentium. — Silence! au! st!*

**To SILENCE, alicujus linguam retundere; comprimo; refuto. — Silenced, cui os obstructum est.**

**SILIQUESE, SILIQUOUS, siliquosus, Col.**

**SILK, sericum, bombyx; serica, bombycina, (n. pl.); fila bombycina (silk threads). — Raw silk, sericum nondum textum. — Of silk, sericus. — Covered or clothed with silk, sericatus. — A silk man or one dealing in silk, negotiator sericarius. — A silk-shop, sericorum or bombycinorum officina. — A silk-weaver, sericorum textor. — A silk-worm, bombyx.**

**SILK, SILKEN, sericus, holosericus, bombycinus. — A silk garment, vestis serica or bombycina.**

**SILKY, mollis; flexibilis.**

**SILL of a door, limen (inferius).**

**SILLABUB, oxygala.**

**SILLY, excors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, demens; absurdus, deridiculus. — Very silly, perdidiculus. — Somewhat silly, subinsulsus. — A silly fellow, asinus, plumbeus, caudex, stipes, demens, insulsus; futilis; stolidus. — A silly action, inepte factum.**

**SILLILY, inepte, insulse, absurde, dementer. — Very sillily, perdidicule.**

**SILLINESS, vecordia, amentia, dementia, ineptia; insulitas; desipientia, futilitas.**

**SILT, limus.**

**SILVAN, silvestris.**

**SILVER, argentum. — Good silver, argentum probum. — Fine silver, argentum excoctum, purgatum, purum, obrussum. — Graved or chased silver, argentum cælatum or signis asperum. — Wrought silver, argentum factum. — Coined, argentum signatum. — Unwrought silver, argentum infectum. — Dross of silver, argenti scoria. — Of silver, argenteus. — Silver foam, argyritis, lithargyros, helcysma. — A silver-smith, faber argentarius. — Fall of silver or mixed with silver, argentosus.**

**SILVER, adj. argenteus.**

**To SILVER a thing over, aliquid argento obducere. — Silvered or silvered over, argentatus, argento obductus.**

**SILVERLING (silver coin), siclus.**

**SILVERY, argento similis.**

**SIMILAR, similis, assimilis, consimilis.**

**SIMILARITY, SIMILITUDE, similitudo; cognatio. — ¶ (simile), similitudo, simile: (parable), collatio, parabole.**

**SIMILE. See the last word.**

**SIMILARLY, similiter.**

**SIMMER** (*begin to boil*), fervere, lente bullire.

**SIMNEL, libum, collyra, striblita.**

**SIMONY, munus ecclesiasticorum nundinatio; simonia.**

**SIMONICAL, ad munus, etc. pertinens.**

**SIMPER** (*smile*), v. subrideo, arrideo, rideo. — *He gently simpered to me, mihi leviter arisit.*

**SIMPER** (*smile*), s. risus levis.

**SIMPLE** (*pure or unmixed*), simplex, purus, sincerus, merus: (*single, not two or more*), unicus, solus, simplex: (*harmless, innocent*), innoxius, innocuus, innocens: (*plain, without ornament*), simplex, inornatus; sine ornatu: (*sincere, downright, honest*), simplex, incallidus, integer, probus, sincerus; sine furo et fallaciis: (*silly*), stolidus, stupidus, fatuus, stultus, insipiens. — *A simple or silly thing, res nihili, frivola, vilissima, levisima. — A simple fellow, Simpleton, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus; homo crassi ingenii.*

**SIMPLES** (*in medicine*), herbæ simplices, res herbaria. — *Knowledge or skill in simples, herbaria scientia.*

**To SIMPLE or to go a simpling, rei herbariæ or herbis colligendis operam dare.**

**SIMPLENESS, SIMPLICITY, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas. — ¶ Simpleness in understanding or wit, insipientia, ineptia, stultitia; fatuitas, insulitas.**

**SIMPLER, SIMPLIST, rei herbariæ or artis botanica peritus.**

**SIMPLETON. See a Simple fellow.**

**SIMPLY** (*sincerely, unfeignedly*), simplicitate, sincere, aperte; sine furo et fallaciis: (*plainly, without ornament*), simplicitate; nullo ornatu, sine exornatione: (*foolishly*), inepte, insulse, insipienter, dementer. — *To act or deal simply or silyly, ineptio; ineptias agere, facere, dicere. — To look simply or silyly (be put out of countenance), rubere, perturbari, rubore suffundi; frangi.*

**SIMULATION, simulatio.**

**SIN** (*a sin*), peccatum, delictum; flagitium; nefas: (*sins*), peccata: (*sinfulness*), impietas, improbitas. — *Original sin, labes Adami posteris ingenta. — Mortal or deadly, peccatum mortiferum. — Venial, error, peccatum or delictum leve. — A sin-offering, sacrificium piaculare.*

**To SIN, pecco, delinquo, delictum admittere or committere; a lege divinâ discedere; leges divinas rumberere, perfringere, violare.**

**SINFUL, impius, flagitiosus, improbus.**

**SINFULLY, impie, flagitiose.**

**SINFULNESS, impietas, improbitas, scelus.**

**SINLESS, integer, sanctus.**

**SINLESSNESS of life, summa morum probitas; vite sanctitas.**

**SINNER, qui peccavit or deliquit (that has sinned); homo impius, etc.**

**SINCE** (*seeing that*), cum or quum, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, siquidem. — *Since these things are so, you ought to be the more watchful in this affair, isthæc quom ita sint, tanto magis te ad vigilare oportet. — The profession of poetry is of very long standing, since Homer lived before the building of Rome, antiquissimum est genus poetarum, siquidem Homerus fuerit ante Romam conditam.*

**SINCE** (*from that time*), cum or quum; quod; postquam: — *sometimes by a, ab, ex, post: (before the time, ago), abhinc, ante. — It is some while since I went from home, jamdudum factum est, quum abivi domo. — This is the third day since I heard, tertius hic dies est, quod audiivi. — He has not appeared since, ab eo tempore non comparuit. — What has been done since, I have not yet heard, ceteriora nondum audiivi. — Since the death of Clodius, ab interitu Clodii. — Since that day, ex illo die. — Since the world began, post homines natos; ab orbe condito. — Ever since, jam inde ab. — Since the foundation of Rome, ab urbe conditâ, post urbem conditam. — Since I was a child, a puero, a pueritiâ, a teneris unguiculis. — It is seven years since he died, abhinc septem annos or annis mortuus est. — It is ten years since he died, abhinc decem annos or decem annos mortuus est. —*

*Fifteen years since, hinc quindecim annos. — Some years since, aliquot ante annis. — Two months since, ante duos menses; jam sunt or exacti sunt duo menses. — Long since, jampridem, jamdudum, quondam. — Not long since, nuper, paulo ante, haud ita pridem. — A very little while since, nuperrime. — How long since? quamdiu? quam dudum? quam pridem?*

**SINCERE**, sincerus, probus, verus, simplex, ingenuus, candidus; purus; castus.

**SINCERELY**, sincere, simpliciter, ingenue, integre, candide, haud fecte; sine fuco et fallaciis; ex animo.

**SINCERENESS**, **SINCERITY**, sinceritas, probitas, integritas, ingenuitas, simplicitas; religio; candor.

**SINECURE**, munus (luculentum atque) oinni labore vacuum.

**SINER**, nervus. — *Money is the sinews of war, nervi belli pecunia. — A contraction or shrinking of the sinews, nervorum contractio. — A distention of the sinews, nervorum distentio or intentio. — A little sinew, nervulus.*

**SINEWY**, nervosus.

**SING**, cano; canto, decanto, modolor. — *A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing, peragat violenta potestas, quod tranquilla nequit. — To sing harmoniously, modulate canere. — pitifully or sorrowfully, absurde or inepte canere. — To sing to the flute, to a stringed instrument, ad tibiam, ad chordarum sonum cantare. — To play, on the lyre and sing to it, psallo. — To sing ballads about the streets, in trivii carmina canere, disperdere. — To sing before, praecino. — To sing between, intercino. — To sing as a nurse to a child, lallo. — To sing bass, gravis cantus partes sustinere. — treble, acuta or summa voce canere. — To sing often, cantio. — To sing a part with others, concino. — To make an end of singing, decanto. — To sing always in the same tune, eandem cantilenam semper canere. — another tune, palinodiam canere; stilum invertere. — To sing a person's praises, laudes alicujus carmine or carminibus celebrare. — Singing boys or choristers, pueri symphoniaci. — A singing man, cantor, cantator. — A singing woman, cantrix, cantatrix.*

**SINGER**, cantor, cantator. — *of the descant, incantor.*

**SINGING**, cantio. — *A sweet singing, harmonia. — A singing together in one tune, concentus; concentio. — A singing-master, musices professor. — A singing-place, oedum.*

**SINGE**, ustulo. — *hogs, ustulando porcos depilare.*

**SINGLE**, simplex; singularis, unicus; singulus, Sen. — *To lead or live a single life, vitam coelibem agere. — A single person, coelebs (see Celibacy); vir or femina conjugii expertus. — A single-hearted person, homo probus, integer, sincerus.*

**TO SINGLE OUT**, seligo, secerno, excerpto.

**SINGLENESS**, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas.

**SINGLY**, singulatim, sigillatim, singillatim.

**SINGULAR** (belonging to one only), singularis, unicus, simplex: (particular), singularis, peculiaris: (rare, excellent), singularis, egregius, eximius, clarus, praecclarus, praestans: (odd), mirus. — *The singular number, numerus singularis. — A singular person, mirum caput; homo qui in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit.*

**SINGULARITY**, insolentia; rerum a communi usu abhorrentium affectatio.

**TO SINGULARIZE**, singula distinguere or recensere.

**SINGULARLY**, singulariter, unice, praecipue, exquisite.

**SINISTER** (unlucky), sinister, mali ominis: (unlawful, unjust), iniquus, injustus, minime justus, malevolus: (absurd), absurdus.

**SINISTERLY**, inique, injuste; malevole; absurde.

**SINK** or *sink down*, v. sideo, desido, consido, subsido; labo, procumbo. — *The earth sunk prodigiously, terra in miran-*

*dam altitudinem depressa est. — To sink to the bottom, ad fundum subsidere, fundum petere. — To sink or fall in courage, animo labare or labascere. — His courage sinks, vanquished by a single word, how soon! labascit, victus uno verbo, quam cito! Ter. — To sink or penetrate into, penetro. — Nothing sinks more into my mind, nihil in animum magis penetrat. — To sink through (as liquor), permano, permadefacio, perfluo. — To sink (act.) a ship, navem deprime-re, opprimere, mergere, demergere. — To sink of itself (as a ship when it has sprung a leak), sidere. — His ship, being struck by a boat, began to sink, navis rostro percussa coepit sidere, Nep. — To sink under its own weight, mole sua ruere. — To sink one's credit, fidem labefactare or imminuere. — To sink one's principal money, sortem alienare. — To make to sink under the burden of, opprimo, obruo. — To sink, as paper, &c., imbibio. — To sink or destroy, perdo, disperdo. — To sink other people's money, aliorum pecuniam prodigere or in usus privatos convertere. — To sink or grow less, decrescere, deminui, imminui. — To sink in one's fortune, fortunis imminui. — To sink one's spirits, frangere. — Even cowards may boast after a victory; but bad success sinks the credit of the brave themselves, in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet; adversa res etiam bonos detrahit, Sall. — To sink or waste away by sickness, contabescere.*

**SINK (drain)**, s. sentina, latrina; emissarium; colluvies; colluviarium, Vitr. — *A common sink or common sewer, cloaca, cloaca publica. — The sink of a kitchen, wash-house, &c., lavatrina, latrina. — A sink-hole, ostium cloacale.*

**SINKING** in one's worldly circumstances, or a decayed fortune, fortuna inclinata, fortuna adesa; opes accisae or pene exhaustae. — *The sinking or falling in of the ground, as in earthquakes, labes agri.*

**SINOPE**, **SINOPE**, terra Pontica; Sinopis. — *Of sinoper, Sinopicus.*

**SINUOUS**, sinuosus.

**SINUOSITY**, rei sinuosae qualitas.

**SIP**, v. sorbillo; gusto, degusto.

**SIP**, s. sorbillum, sorbitio.

**SIPPING**, sorbitio.

**SIR** (in address), domine. — *As the title of a knight, it is rendered by eques, and placed after the Christian and surname, as, sir John Barnard, Johannes Barnard, eques.*

**SIRE**, pater, genitor. — *Like sire like son, mali corvi malum ovum.*

**SIREN**, Siren.

**SIRRAH** (when used as an interjection of calling to), heus tu: (when as a word of reproach), stulte, improbe, nequissime.

**SISTER**, soror; soror germana (it may be only by the same father). — *A little sister, sororcula. — A husband's sister, glos. — A sister's child, filius or filia sororis. — Of a sister, Sisterly, sororius.*

**SISTERHOOD** (duty of a sister), sororis officium: (society of women), feminarum sodalium.

**SIT**, sedeo (the state; for the act, see To Seat one's self). — *To sit by, assideo; accubo (recline by). — He sat by me at table, propter me accubuit (reclined). — To sit down (seat one's self), consido. — To sit down before a town, ad oppidum consistere, oppidum obsidere. — To sit or cling fast, adhaereo. — To sit close at work, operi diligenter incumbere, assidere. — To sit as a hen, ovis incubare. — To sit round about, circumsideo. — To sit together, consideo. — To sit in the sun, aprico. — To sit still, quiesco: (do nothing), nihil agere, vitam otiosam degere. — To sit up or watch, vigilo. — He sits up till day-light, ad ipsum mane vigilat. — To sit up later than one's usual hour, praeter consuetudinem nocte vigilare. — To sit up talking good part of the night, sermonem in multam noctem producere, Cic. — To sit upon, insideo. — To sit upon life and death, de capite alicujus quaerere. — I with two others sat upon the trial of a friend for life and death, super amici capite judex cum duobus aliis fui, Gell. — They are now sitting upon me for life and death, meo nunc fiunt capiti comitia. — To sit upright in*

*one's bed, in lecto residere. — How does the wind sit? unde fiat ventus? — To continue sitting, persedeo. — The coat sits well, vestis bene sedet. — The shoes, calcei ad pedes apti sunt.*

**SITTER**, sessor. — *with another, consessor, assessor.*

**SITTING** (state of being seated), sessio. — *at table, accubatio, accubitus. — A sitting by, assessio. — A sitting (as a commissioner), consessio, assessio; consessus. — Of or belonging to sitting, sessilis.*

**SITE**, situs.

**SITUATE**, **SITUATED**, situs, positus, collocatus. — *To be situate near, adiaceo.*

**SITUATION**, situs, positio, positura, sedes. — *They were secured against an enemy, not only by their walls, arms, and number of men, but much more by the rough situation of the place, muniti adversus hostes non mœnibus modo, et armis atque viris, verum etiam multo magis locorum asperitate, Sall. — You have described the situation of countries and places, tu sedem regionum, locorum aperuisti, Cic.*

**SIX**, sex; seni. — *The six at cards or dice point at dice, senio. — Six times, sexies. — To yield six for one, sena reddere. — Of six, senarius. — Six-fold (in quantity), sexies tantum, quam quantum, etc. — The space of six years, sexennium. — Six score, centum et viginti. — Six hundred, sexcenti. — Six hundred times, sexcentismus. — The six hundredth, sexcentismus. — Six thousand, sex millia, sexies mille. — The six thousandth, sexies millesimus.*

**SIXTEEN**, sexdecim. — *Sixteen times, sexdecies. — The sixteenth, decimus sextus.*

**SIXTH**, sextus. — *For the sixth time, sextum. — The sixth part, the sixth, (pars) sexta. — The sixth part of an as or two ounces, sextans.*

**SIXTY**, sexaginta; sexageni, decies seni. — *Of sixty, sexagenarius. — Sixty times, sexages. — The sixtieth, sexagesimus.*

**SIZE** (bigness), moles, magnitudo: (measure), mensura, modus. — *To take the size of, metior, admetior, dimetior. — ¶ (for smearing), aqua, cui glutinum admistum est.*

**TO SIZE** (smear over with size), glutine e corii segminibus facto illinere. — *To size or wax thread, filum cerare or incerare.*

**SIZABLE**, justae molis or magnitudinis.

**SIZER** or *servitor*, serviens.

**SIZY**, glutinosus.

**SKAIN** of thread, fili volumen or glomus; filum in pilam convolutum.

**SKATE** (fish), squatina, raia levis. — ¶ *Skates, soleae ferratae.*

**TO SKATE**, soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

**SKEAN** (knife), culter.

**SKELETON**, compages ossium. — *He is a mere skeleton, vix ossibus haeret.*

**SKEPTIC**. See *Sceptic*.

**SKETCH**, s. adumbratio; exemplar.

**TO SKETCH**, imperfecte describere, deli-neare; adumbrare.

**SKEWER**, festuca.

**TO SKEWER UP MEAT**, carnem festucis colligere.

**SKIFF**, cymba, scapha. — *A little skiff, cymbula, scaphula.*

**SKILL**, **SKILFULNESS**, ars, peritia; prudentia; scientia. — *I will try my skill, experiar quid possim. — His skill is alike in both, par est in utriusque facultate. — We have got skill by experience, usu periti sumus.*

**SKILFUL**, **SKILLED**, peritus, expertus, gnarus, callidus, callens, doctus; prudens; sciens, scitus. — *Hermes skilful in all sorts of arms, Hermes omnibus eruditus armis, Mart. — Skilful in ill, ingeniose nequam. — Skilful in the law, juris peritus. — To be skilful, calleo, intelligo.*

**SKILFULLY**, perite, erudite, gnare, callide, docte.

**SKILLLESS**, imperitus.

**SKILLET**, ahenum minus; authepsa.

**SKIM**, despumo; spumam eximere. — *To skim milk, lactis florem eximere or colligere. — ¶ To skim or pass lightly over, leviter aliquid perstringere.*

**SKIMMER**, cochlearis genus ad liquores despumandos accommodatum.

**SKIN**, cutis, pellis. — *He is nothing but*



skin and bone, ossa atque pellis totus est. — *As full as his skin could hold*, distentus. — *A little skin*, cuticula, pellicula. — *The foreskin*, præputium. — *The skin of a beast*, corium, tegumen. — *A skin of parchment*, pergamenæ scheda. — *The outward skin of the brain*, membrana cerebri amiciens; dura mater (technical). — *The inward*, pia mater (technical). — *Coming between the skin and the flesh*, intercus. — *That often changes his skin or form*, versipellis. — *Having a thick skin*, callosus. — *Of the skin*, cuticularis. — *The skin or husk*, folliculus.

TO SKIN (*take off the skin*), cutem, pellem, corium detrahere; pelle or corio exuere. — *To skin over a wound*, cuticulam vulneri obducere; cicatricem vulneri inducere. — *Skinned over*, cui cicatrix est inducta or obducta. — *To skin a flint*, (stand very hard in buying), quam vilissimo pretio emere; pumice aridiorem esse.

SKINNED. — *Hard-skinned*, duricorius, Plin.

SKINNY (*very lean*), macilentus, strigosus.

SKIP, v. salto, salio. — *back*, resilio. — *before*, præsulio. — *often*, saltito. — *To skip or jump over*, transilio. — *To skip out*, prosilio. — *In a skipping posture*, saltabundus. — *To skip over or omit*, omitto, prætermittit; prætereo.

SKIP (*jump*), s. saltus. — *By skips*, per saltus.

SKIPPER ( *jumper*), saltator, saltatrix. — *The skipper (fish)*, acus minor. — *To skipper or Dutch ship*, navis Batava. — *A skipper or master of a Dutch ship*, naucleus Batavus.

SKIPPING, saltatio, saltatus. — *Of skipping or jumping*, saltatorius.

SKIRMISH, s. prælium leve, levius, parvulum, minutum; pugna fortuita; procuratio; velitatio. — *They had some skirmishes there*, ibi levia prælia conserebant, Curt. — *By way of skirmish*, velitatum; velitatione. — *Of a skirmish*, velitaris.

TO SKIRMISH, velitor; procurare cum hostibus; levibus præliis inter se pugnare. — *They not long after began to skirmish*, non multo post cæptum est utrinque levibus præliis decertari.

SKIRMISHER, veles, excursor, concursator.

SKIRMISHING, velitatio.

SKIRT, fimbria, ora; limbus. — *To sit on one's skirts*, lateri adhærere; memorem iram gerere, ultionem meditari. — *The skirt of a country*, confinium, terminus, limes.

SKITTISH (*humorsome, wanton*), levis, inconstans, lasciviens, petulans, procax, protervus; delicatus (poet.). — *A skittish humor*, lascivia; petulantia. — *As skittish as an old mule*, mulo quovis sene protervior.

SKITTISHLY, exsultim.

SKITTISHNESS, levitas, inconstantia; lascivia, petulantia.

SKREEN, SCREEN (*shelter*), umbraculum, umbella: (sieve), cribrum.

TO SKREEN, tego, celo; obumbro: (sift), cribro, cerno.

SKULK (*lie skulking or hide one's self*), lateo, latito, delitescio; sese abdere or latebris occultare; se in occultum abdere or in latebras conjicere; fallo. — *He lay skulking behind a jar*, se post cratera tegebat. — *He lay skulking about the fens*, corpus suum paludibus occultavit demersum. — *You skulked about on account of your cowardly temper*, ignavia ratione te in latebras conjecisti. — *To skulk about*, alicujus conspectum fugere, ex conspectu alicujus se abdere.

SKULKING-HOLE, latebra, latibulum. — *To creep out of one's skulking-hole*, e latebris erumpere.

SKULL, calva, calvaria. — *A skull-cap*, pileolus, pileolum.

SKY, æther, cælum stelliferum; æthra (poet.): cælum. — *A clear sky*, cæli serenitas. — *A bright*, cælum lucidum, clarum, splendens. — *I praise you to the sky before him*, te facio apud illum deum. — *If the sky falls*, ve shall catch larks, quid, si redeo ad illos, qui aiunt, quid si nunc cælum ruat? Ter. — *Of the sky*,

*Skyey, Skyish, æthereus. — Sky-blue, cæsius.*

SLAB (*among sawyers*), asser materiæ exitimus. — *A marble slab or hearth*, focus e marmore factus.

SLABBER (*spill*), mædefacio; aquâ, vino, etc. conspergere. — *To slabber or drivel*. See Slaver.

SLABBERER (*one who spills*), qui or quæ mædefacit.

SLABBY, madidus, cænosus, lutosus.

SLACK, laxus, remissus: (slow), lentus, tardus, segnis; piger: (careless), remissus, negligens. — *He is too slack in requital of kindness*, ad referendam gratiam tardior est. — *Seeing I have so long been slack in paying that gentleman respect*, quoniam in isto homine colendo tau indormivi diu. — *To be slack in payment*, debita ægre dissolvere.

TO SLACK, SLACKEN, laxo, relaxo, remitto; tardo. — *To slack or be slackened*, laxari; remitti; deminui. — *To slack or flag*, tardesco, languo. — *To slacken one's pace*, gradum minnere. — *To slacken the discipline of war*, disciplinam militarem laxius regere.

SLACKENING, laxatio, remissio.

SLACKLY, remisse, lente; perfunctorie, Petron.

SLACKNESS, mora, tarditas, cunctatio, cesatio.

SLAG. See Dross.

SLAKE of a weaver's loom, textoris pecten. — *To slake or flake of snow*, nivis floccus.

SLAKE lime, aquâ calcem macerare. — *To slake or quench*, extinguo; sedo. — *To slake (be relaxed)*, sese remittere. — *To slake hunger*, famem satiare or explere. — *thirst*, sitim depellere or sedare.

SLANDER, v. crimino, de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrahere, maledico, dedecoro, obtrecto, infamo, diffamo, calumniator, calumniator alicui intendere; alicujus famam or existimationem lædere; fictis criminibus notam infamiam alicui inurere; falsum crimen in alium struere or intendere; allatro; rodo, vellico. — *They slander every body in their festivals*, omnes in conviviis rodunt.

SLANDER, s. calumnia, falsa criminatio. — *There were very few whom that slander did not reach*, erant perpauci, quos ea infamia non attingeret. — *Slander is the punishment of the fair*, semper formosis fabula pœna fuit. — *Few people are out of the reach of slander*, obtrectatio plerisque lacerat.

SLANDERER, calumniator, calumniatrix, insectator, laudum alicujus obtrector; criminator.

SLANDERING, calumniatio, obtrectatio, maledictio, criminatio.

SLANDEROUS, maledicus, probrosus, falsas criminationes habens. — *He utterly slighted and disregarded the slanderous reports of ill-minded people*, malevolorum obtrectiones obtrivit.

SLANDEROUSLY, criminose, maledice, per calumniam.

SLANT, SLANTING, obliquus; transversus. — *To give a slanting blow*, oblique percutere.

SLANTLY, oblique, transverse.

SLAP (*blow*), s. ictus; plaga; colaphus (with the fist). — *A slap in the face*, alapa. — *To slap dash*, cito, celeriter, prope, repente; simul et semel.

TO SLAP, verbero, cædo, percutio; palma percutere; colaphum alicui impingere. — *Slapped (beaten)*, ictus, percussus. — *To slap up or devour greedily*, abligurio, voro, devoro: (catch up greedily), capto.

SLASH (*cut*), v. cædo, conscindo: (beat with a whip), flagro or flagello cædere or concidere. — *Slashed (beaten)*, cæsus, percussus: (wounded), vulneratus.

SLASH (*cut*), s. incisura: (blow), ictus, colaphus, plaga cæsim inflicta: (wound), vulnus. — *He gave him a terrible slash with his sword*, gladio ei luculentum vulnus infixit.

SLASHING (*beating*), percussio: (wounding), vulneratio.

SLATE (stone), lapis fissilis: (a slate), tegula (or tabula, to write on) e lapide fissili facta. — *A slate quarry*, lapidis fissilis fodina

TO SLATE (*cover with slate*), tegulis e lapide fissili factis obtegere or constertere; tegulas, etc. tecto imponere.

SLATER, qui tegulas, etc. tectis imponit; qui tegulas e lapide fissili facit.

SLATTERN, mulier sordida, improvisa, male ornata.

SLAUGHTER, cædes, clades, strages; trucidatio; occisio. — *A general slaughter*, internecio. — *Man-slaughter*, homicidium. — *To make an utter slaughter*, ad internecionem usque delere. — *A great slaughter being made on every side*, cum ab omni parte cæderentur, Liv. — *A slaughter-house*, laniena.

SLAVE, servus; mancipium; verna; mediastinus. — *A little slave*, servulus, servula; vernula. — *A woman-slave*, serva. — *A galley-slave*, servus ad remum publicæ triremis datus; remex catenatus. — *To be a slave to one*, alicui mancipari; alicui apud alium servire. — *I am free, and no slave to any man*, liber sum, et nullius dominationi parens. — *To be a slave to one's passions*, animi esse impotentis; indonitis animi cupiditatibus servire. — *To make a slave of one*, alium servituti addicere or in servitutum dare.

TO SLAVE (*work like a slave*), laborando se cruciare, discruciare, fatigare; operi nimis diligenter iucumbere.

SLAVERY (*bondage*), servitus, servitium; captivitas: (hard labor), labor gravis or improbus.

SLAVISH, servilis, vernilis. — *A slavish employment*, munus alicum laboribus crucians or fatigans.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter, abjecte; servilem in modum.

SLAVISHNESS (*bondage*), servitus: (laboriousness), laboris assiduitas.

SLAVER (*drivel*), sputum, saliva.

TO SLAVER, salivam ex ore emittere; salivâ manare or madere.

SLAVERER, SLAVERING or drivelling fellow, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.

SLAY, trucid, contrucido, (to butcher); jugulo (*cut the throat of*); macto (*slay for sacrifice*); cædo, occido, interficio, interimo, neco; conficio.

SLAYER, interfecto, interfectrix, interemptor. — *A man-slayer*, homicida. — *A slayer of his parents or governor*, parricida. — *of a tyrant*, tyrannicida.

SLAYING, cædes, trucidatio, interemptio. — *A slaying of parents or governors*, parricidium.

SLEDGE, SLED (*sort of carriage without wheels*), traha. — *To a smith's sledge or hammer*, malleus ferreus major.

SLEDGED, trahâ vectus.

SLEEK, lævis, politus, levigatus, planus; nitidus. — *Sleek and plump*, bene curatus. — *How came you to look so sleek*, or what food has given you this plump carcass? unde sic nites, aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis?

TO SLEEK (*make sleek*), levigo, concinno, polio.

SLEEKLY, polite; nitide.

SLEEKNESS, levitas; nitor.

SLEEP, somnus, quies. — *I have not got one wink of sleep all the night long*, somnum ego hæc nocte oculis non vidi meis.

— *The tedious nights are passed without sleep*, noctes vigilantur amare. — *In a dead sleep*, somnus a tuâ or gravis. — *In a dead, deep or sound sleep*, somno sepultus or oppressus; sopore profundo mersus; somno gravi sopitus. — *To be in a fast or sound sleep*, altum dormire; arcte et graviter dormire; alto et gravi somno sopitus esse; dormito. — *Half asleep*, semisomnus. — *In one's sleep*, in somno or quiete; secundum quietem; dormiens. — *To see a thing in one's sleep*, aliquid per quietem videre. — *To compose one's self to sleep*, somno se dare, Cic. — *To wake one out of sleep*, dormientem excitare. — *To rouse from sleep*, expergefacio. (But see Awake.) — *To hinder from sleep*, somnum adinere. — *To break one's sleep*, somnum abrumpere. — *To get some sleep*, somnum capere. — *To pretend sleep*, somnum fingere. — *To cause sleep*, soporo, sopio; somnum afferre, conciliare, invitare, gignere, ducere, inducere, præbere. — *To try to sleep*, somnum captare. — *To fall asleep*, go to sleep, obdormio, obdormia-

co; somno opprimi. — *I fell asleep sounder than ordinary, actor me quam solebat somnus complexus est, Cic.* — *I fell sound asleep, arcte et graviter dormire, cœpi.* — *To go to sleep again, somnum repetere.* — *To digest by sleep, edormio, edormisco.* — *To have one's senses asleep, torpeo, obtorpeo.* — *My hand was asleep, manus torpuit.* — *Causing sleep, soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.* — *Laid to sleep, sopitus, soporatus.*  
**TO SLEEP,** dormio, somnum capere. — *He slept on a pallet, quietus somnusque in stramentis erat.* — *To sleep with others, condormio.* — *To sleep long in the morning, dormire in multum diem.* — *all the morning, totum mane dormire.* — *To retire to sleep, dormitum se conferre.* — *To sleep away care, somno curas pellere or abigere.* — *To sleep away the fumes of liquor, To sleep one's self sober, crapulam edormire or somno exhalare.* — *To sleep upon, indormio.* — *I have slept well, placide dormivi.*  
**SLEEPER,** dormiens; dormitor. — *He was no great sleeper, somni brevissimi erat.* — ¶ *The sleeper (fish), exocœtus.*  
**SLEEPING,** somnus, quies. — *After sleeping, a somno.* — *A sleeping-place, dormitorium.*  
**SLEEPY,** somno gravis; somni indigens; oscitans: (as a quality), somniculosus: (fig.) tardus, lentus, segnis. — *To be sleepy, dormito; somni indigere; oscito.* — *A sleepy draught, haustus soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.*  
**SLEEPILY,** somniculose; veternose; segniter.  
**SLEEPINESS,** torpor, veternus.  
**SLEEPLESS,** vigil, evigilans; insopitus, exsomnia.  
**SLEET,** nix cum pluvîâ commixta.  
**TO SLEET,** ningere et pluere eodem tempore.  
**SLEEVE,** manica. — *To laugh in one's sleeve, furtim cachinnari; in sinu gaudere.* — *Hanging sleeves, manicæ pendulæ.* — ¶ *(fish), loligo or lolliigo.*  
**SLEAVED,** manicatus; chiritodius.  
**SLEEVELESS,** manicarum expers.  
**SLEIGHT** (trick; knack), ars, artificium; habitus, peritia. — *You have got a sleight in doing that, rem istam usu perite calles.* — *Sleight of hand (jugglery), præstigiæ.*  
**SLENDER,** gracilis, tenuis, exilis; angustus, arctus; ejuncidus, junceus. — *Some-what slender, tenuiculus, subtenuis.* — *Very slender, pertenuis, pergracilis, prægracilis.* — *Slender provision, victus parabilis or facilis; victus tenuis; modicus or exiguus apparatus.* — *Slender parts, dotes tenues et perexiguæ.* — *A slender estate, res or opes exiguæ; patrimonium haud ita magnum.* — *To make slender, attenuo.* — *Made slender, attenuatus.* — *To grow slender, gracilesco.* — *One slender and tall, longurio, junceus.*  
**SLENDERLY,** tenuiter, exiliter, attenuate; jejune; leviter. — *We are slenderly provided for, æstive admodum viaticati sumus.*  
**SLENDERNESSE,** tenuitas, gracilitas, exiguitas.  
**SLICE,** v. concido, in offulas secare.  
**SLICE** of bread, bacon, &c., panis, pernæ, etc. offula or offella. — *A circular slice, orbiculus.* — *A slice of any thing, fragmentum, segmentum; assula.* — *In slices, assulatum, tessellatum.* — ¶ *A slice (instrument), spatha.*  
**SLICING,** concisura.  
**SLICK.** See Sleek.  
**SLIDE,** labor: — (fall down), delabor, pro-labor; fallente vestigio labi. — along, perlabor. — away, elabor. — back, relabor. — by, præterlabor; allabor. — *To slide down by a rope, labi per demissum funem, Virg.* — *To slide in or into, illabor.* — *To slide or slip privately into a place, aliquo or in aliquem locum irrepere, obrepere, subrepere.* — *To slide over, translabor.* — to or near, allabor. — *To slide on the ice, per glaciem lubricam ferri or perlabi.* — *Slidden away or from, dilapsus, elapsus.* — *Sliding or stumbling, lapsans.* — *To slide one's hand into a person's pocket, in loculum alicujus manum insinuare or furtim inserere.* — *To slide money privately into one's hand, pe-*

cuniam in manum alicujus furtim immittere, demittere, inserere.  
**SLIDE,** s. (made on ice), via lubrica in glacie perlaborando facta.  
**SLIDER,** qui per glaciem perlaborat.  
**SLIDING,** lapsus, prolapsio. — *A sliding-place, glacies pedibus lævigata.*  
**SLIGHT** (thin, sleazy), levis, levidensis. — *Slight stuff, pannus levidensis.* — ¶ (small, of no moment), levis, leviculus, futilis, inanis, nugatorius; nullius momenti or ponderis. — *A slight scratch or wound, vulnus leve.*  
**TO SLIGHT** (make slight of), contemno, despicio; sperno, asperno, averso; re-jicio; repudio; parvi facere, contemp-tui habere; curam abjicere. — *To be slighted, contemni, despici;* contemp-tu laborare, in contemptum alicui venire. — *To slight or slubber over a business, aliquid negligenter or levi brachio agere.* — *Slighting, contemnens, despi-ciens, negligens, aspernatus.*  
**SLIGHT,** s. offensa. See Sleight.  
**SLIGHTER,** contemptor, contemptrix.  
**SLIGHTING,** contemptus, despectus; contemp-tio, despicientia.  
**SLIGHTLY,** SLIGHTLY, leviter; strictim; negligenter; contemptim. — *Slightly wounded, leviter sauciatus or vulneratus.*  
**SLIGHTNESS,** levitas, tenuitas.  
**SLIGHT,** s. See Sleight.  
**SLIM,** gracilis, gracilentus. — *A slim horse is handsomest, if he be swiftest, decentior equus, cui astricta sunt ilia, si idem velocior, Quint. 8, 3.* — *A slim fellow, longurio.*  
**SLIME,** limus; humor glutinosus.  
**SLIMY,** limosus; glutinosus. — *To become slimy, lentesco.* — *A slimy soil, terra li-mosa.*  
**SLING,** funda. — *The string or leather of a sling, scutale.* — *A great sling, ballis-ta, catapulta.* — *A sling to wrap one's arm in when hurt, fascia, mitella.* — *To wear one's arm in a sling, brachium mitellâ involutum habere.*  
**TO SLING,** fundâ mittere, librare or excu-tere: (hurt), jaculor, mitto, emitto.  
**SLINGER,** funditor.  
**SLINGING,** jaculatio.  
**SLINK** (steal) awny, sese subducere or clanculum subtrahere. — home, domum redire clanculum, Plaut. — *I slunk, me surripui or subduxi.* — *To slink back, sese clam retrahere.*  
**SLIP** (slide), labor, lapsus: (slip or let slip), dimitto, omitto, prætermitto. — *I have slipped my time, occasionem dimisi.* — *Let not this opportunity slip, occasionem oblatam tenete.* — *Did this man ever let slip one word out of his mouth, which might justly give offence to any person? verbum ecquod unquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde quisquam posset offendi? — My servant gave me a hint, which I would not let slip, submonuit me servus, quod ego arripui.* — *To slip aside or away private-ly, elabor;* (furtim or clanculum) se subducere: (as time), abeo, transeo; effluo, elabor. — *That time is slipped, abiit illud tempus.* — *Thus the glory of this world slips away, sic transit gloria mundi.* — *The time for disputation is slipped, tempus disputationis effluxit.* — *To slip down (tumble), cado, concido, decido.* — *To slip down one's throat, per guttura labi.* — *To slip into (go privately), irre-po, adrepo, subrepo; irrepto: (put or thrust), immitto, insero.* — *To slip into an office or estate, se in munus aliquod or alterius patrimonium insinuare.* — *To slip in silver in the room of gold, argenteum nummum pro aureo furtim substituere, subjicere, supponere.* — *To slip or put off, exuo.* — *He suddenly slipped off his clothes, repente vestes exuit.* — *He does what he can to slip his collar, vincula pugnat exuere.* — *To slip (off) his bridle, caput e freno subducere.* — *To slip or crop off, decerpo.* — *To slip or put on, induo.* — *He immediately slipped on his shoes, statim soleas induit.* — *To slip out of one's hand, mouth, &c., de, e, ex, manibus, ore, etc. elabi, cadere, excide-re.* — *out of one's memory, e memoriâ excidere.* — *That matter quite slipped my memory, effluxit illud penitus ex animo meo.* — *Slipping out, excidens, effluens.* — *To slip, go, pass over (a place), cito transire or trajicere.* — *To slip over or*

omit, omitto, prætermitto. — *To slip over a thing slightly, leviter attingere or perstringere.* — *Apt to slip or slide, lapsabundus.* — ¶ *To slip or make a slip or mis-take.* See Slip, subst.  
**SLIP** (with one's foot), s. lapsus, prolapsio, labens in lubrico loco vestigium. — *A slip or mistake, lapsus, error levis.* — *To give one the slip, clanculum aufugere, furtim ab aliquo se subducere.* — *He gave the enemies the slip, e manibus hostium evasit.* — *To make a slip or be guilty of a slip (mistake), erro, labor, fallor, decipior.* — *Pray set me right if I should happen to make a slip, quin mone, si quid erro.* — *He very seldom is guilty of a slip, non fere labitur.* — *A slip (of yarn, thread, &c.), glomus.* — *A slip (small piece of any thing), particula, frustum, fragmentum.* — *The slip or sprig of a plant, surculus, talea.* — *Full of slips or sprigs, surculosus.* — *A slip-shoe or slipper, crepida.* — *Slip-shod, crepidatus or negligenter calceatus.* — *Slip-slop, cin-nus, farrago cibaria.*  
**SLIPPER,** crepida, solea; crepis. — *A little slipper, crepidula.* — *A high slipper or bus-kin, cothurnus.* — *A maker of slippers, cre-pidarius.* — *Wearing slippers, crepidatus.*  
**SLIPPING,** lapsio, lapsus. — *The slipping of an office (which a person should bear in his turn), muneri præmissio.* — *The slip-ping or lopping of leaves, branches, &c., frondatio, putatio.*  
**SLIPPERY,** lubricus, labidus, incertus. — *You are in a slippery place, versaris in lubrico.* — *For almost all the way was steep, narrow, and slippery, omnis enim ferme via præceps, angusta, lubrica erat, Liv.* — *A person of a slippery tongue, or blabber, homo loquax or futilis.* — *A slip-pery or deceitful blade, homo subdolos, versutus, vafer.* — *He is a very slippery spark to deal with, anguilla est, elabitur.* — *A slippery, difficult or dangerous busi-ness, res difficilis, ardua, periculosa; periculosæ plenum opus alex (poet.).* — *A slippery trick or cheat, dolus, fallacia, fraus.* — *To make slippery, lubrico.*  
**SLIPPERILY,** lubricè.  
**SLIPPERINESS** of the road, via lubrica.  
**SLIPSHOD,** calcei talum obterens.  
**SLIT** (or cleave) a thing, findo, diffindo. — *To slit or be slit, findi, diffindi.* — *Slit in two parts, bifidus.* — *into three parts, trifidus.* — *into four parts, quadrifidus.* — *into many parts, multifidus.* — *That may be slit, fissilis.*  
**SLIT,** s. fissura, rima; crena; fissus.  
**SLITTER,** qui findit.  
**SLITTING,** fissura, fissio.  
**SLIVER,** segmentum.  
**TO SLIVER,** findo.  
**SLOE,** prunum silvestre. — *A sloe-tree, prunus silvestris.*  
**SLOP** (poet), madefacio.  
**SLOPS** or trousers, braccæ longæ laxæque.  
**SLOOP** or small ship, lembus, navigio-lum; navis uno malo instructa.  
**SLOPE,** SLOPING, adj. declivis, acclivis; fastigatus; obliquus, transversus. — *Made or put sloping, obliquatus.*  
**TO SLOPE,** v. a. obliquo; oblique ponere or secare.  
**SLOPE** of a hill, s. acclivitas (upwards), de-clivitas (downwards).  
**SLOPENESS,** obliquitas.  
**SLOPING.** See Slope.  
**SLOPING,** s. obliquatio; devexitas.  
**SLOPINGLY,** SLOPEWISE, oblique, trans-verse.  
**SLOTH,** desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia, segnitias.  
**SLOTHFUL,** desidiosus, iners, ignavus, piger, segnus, deses, reses; desidiâ plen-us. — *A place where slothful people sit, desidiabulum.* — *To be or grow slothful, desideo, resideo, torpeo, obtorpeo; lan-guori desidiæque se dedere.* — *Grown as slothful as a beggar, pigrior asino.*  
**SLOTHFULLY,** desidiöse, ignave, pigre, lente, segniter.  
**SLOTHFULNESS,** desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia, segnitias; torpor. — *The refusing of labor is a proof of sloth-fulness and laziness, fuga laboris iner-tiam coarguit et desidiam.*  
**SLOUCH,** s. homo inurbanus or humani-tatis inops.  
**SLOUCHING.** — *Wearing a slouching hat, causiam gerens marginibus demissis.*

**SLOUGH** (*quagmire*, &c.), lacuna cœnosa or lutosa; palus; cœnum: (*in hunting*), apri volutabrum. — ¶ *The slough of a snake*, anguis exuviæ or vernatio. — ¶ *A slough of bears*, ursarum grex.

**SLOUGHY** (*sniry*), paluster, cœnosus, limosus.

**SLOVEN**, **SLOVENLY** fellow, homo sordidus, discinctus, illotus, immundus, spurcus, squalidus, infictus, turpis. — *Somewhat slovenly*, sordidulus. — *After his slovenly manner*, suo more infictus.

**SLOVENLINESS**, **SLOVENRY**, sordes, immunditia, squalor, spurcities, turpido, negligentia, cultus agrestis et inconcinus.

**SLOVENLY**, *adv.* sordide, squalide, spurce, turpiter.

**SLOW**, piger, tardus, lentus, cunctabundus; testudineus, formicinus; languidus. — *The clock goes too slow*, tardius movetur horologium. — *Somewhat slow*, lentulus, tardiusculus. — *Slow of foot*, qui est gradu testudineo; tardigradus, tardipes, (*poet.*). — *of speech*, lentus in dicendo; tardiloquus (*poet.*). — *He is naturally very slow in speech*, and very dull, naturâ est lentus in dicendo, ac pœne frigidus. — *One that is slow or dull in understanding*, qui tardo est ingenio. — *To be slow*, cunctor. — *To be slow in one's motions*, lente agere. — *To grow slow*, pigresco, tardesco.

**SLOWLY**, tarde, lente, pigre, cunctanter. — *Great bodies move slowly*, tarde moventur magna corpora. — *A business that goes on but slowly*, lentum negotium. — *Somewhat slowly*, tardiuscule.

**SLOWNESS**, tarditas, pigrities, segnities; lentitudo. — *Slowness in managing affairs gives disgust*, tarditas in rebus gerendis odiosa est. — *He reflected upon him by reason of his slowness and sluggishness*, exprobravit illi languorem et soporem.

**SLUBBER** *a thing over*, negligenter or præpropere aliquid agere; præfestinando opus corrumpere or depravare.

**SLUG** (*snail*), limax. — *A slug or slow ship*, navis tarda. — *A slug (sort of bullet)*, glans plumbea oblongæ formæ.

**SLUGGARD**, ignavus; piger; cessator; dormitor, dormitator.

**SLUGGISH**, piger, torpidus, ignavus, segnis, socors, iners, indiligens; languidus; somniculosus, veteranosus. — *Very sluggish*, persegnis. — *To grow sluggish*, torpesco.

**SLUGGISHLY**, otiose, ignave, pigre, segniter, indiligenter, torpide.

**SLUGGISHNESS**, ignavia, segnitas, segnities, desidâ, pigritia, indiligentia, socordia; torpor, veteranus.

**SLUICE**, objectaculum, emissarium; cataracta.

*To SLUICE out water*, sublato objectaculo aquam emittere.

**SLUICY**, effusus.

**SLUMBER**, *v.* leviter dormire; dormio, dormito. — *To slumber or nod over a business*, alicui rei indormire.

**SLUMBER**, *s.* somnus levis; somnus, quies. — *To fall into a slumber*, obdormisco. — *Having filled his belly*, he fell into a slumber, epulatus se somno dedit.

**SLUMBERING**, dormitatio. — *Given to slumbering*, somniculosus.

**SLUR**, *v.* maculo, inquino, fædo. — *To slur over (detract from, lessen)*, elevo, extenuo.

**SLUR**, *s.* macula, labes, dedecus. — *To cast a slur on one's reputation*, alicujus existimationem violare or lædere; alicui infamiam inferre or notam turpitudinis inurere; alicujus nomen obscurare; alicui infamiam aspergere, infamiam alicui facere.

**SLUT**, mulier sordida, squalida, immunda.

**SLUTTISH**, immunda, squalida, sordida. — *Somewhat sluttish*, sordidula. — *To be sluttish*, sordeo, squalco. — *To grow sluttish*, sordesco.

**SLUTTISHLY**, sordide, squalide.

**SLUTTISHNESS**, **SLUTTERY**, immunditia, squalor, sordes, illuvies.

**SLY**, vafer, subdolus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius. — *A sly fellow or old fox*, veterator.

**SLYLY**, subdole, callide, astute, veteratorie, vafre, versute.

**SLYNESS**, astutia, calliditas, versutia, vafritia, vafrities.

**SMACK**, *v.* (*taste*), gusto, degusto: (*taste or savor of*), sapio; (*a little*), subsipio. — ¶ *To smack (in kissing)*, basium premere, infigere, oppangere. — ¶ *To smack one's lips*, labiis strepitum edere. — *To smack a whip*, flagello sonare.

**SMACK** (*relish*), *s.* sapor. — *Having a pretty smack or relish*, saporis jucundi. — *To have but a little smack of learning or skill in any art*, vix primis literarum or alicujus artis rudimentis imbui. — ¶ *The smack of a whip*, flagelli sonus, *Sen. Ep.* 192. — ¶ (*kiss*), basium. — ¶ (*little ship*), navigiolum, lembus.

**SMALL**, parvus, exiguus, minutus; levis (*slight*); tenuis (*scanty, poor, thin*); gracilis, gracilentus, exilis, juncus, (*slender*): it may also be expressed by a diminutive (as, a small account, ratiuncula; farm, agellus; fish, pisciculus). — *Smaller*, minor. — *Smallest*, minimus. — *That is a small matter*, id leve est. — *They are very angry for small faults*, pro levibus noxiis graves iras gerunt. — *He put them into no small fear*, eis non minimum terroris incussit. — *They are of small price*, jacent pretia eorum. — *He needed but small invitation*, illius ego vix tetigi pœnulam, tamen remisit. — *Very small*, perminutus, prætenuis. — *Small characters*, literæ minutæ. — *A small number*, pauci, pl.; paucitas; numerus exiguus. — *A very small part*, pars perexigua. — *To make small*, tenuo, attenuo, deminuo. — *A making small*, attenuatio, deminutio. — *Of small account*, vilis; nullius pretii or momenti. — *A man of small account or credit*, homo tressis or nihili. — *To become of small account*, vilescio. — *To cut into small pieces*, minutim or minutatim conficere. — *A small time*, parumper; paullulum temporis. — *So small*, tantulus, tantillus. — *How small*, quantulus, quantillus. — *soever*, quantuluscunque. — *How small soever the occasion be*, quantuluscunque adeo est occasio. — *Any never so small a matter*, quælibet vel minima res. — *Small beer*, cerevisia tenuis. — *Small craft*, navicula. — *The small guts*, lactes, pl. — *The small-pox*, variolæ, pl. — *Small wares*, merces minutæ. — *A dealer in small wares*, mercium minutarum venditor. — *Small arms*, sclopeti, pl. — *A small, little soul*, animus angustus et parvus.

**SMALL OF THE BACK**, leg, &c., dorsi, cruris, etc. pars gracilior.

**SMALLNESS** (*littleness*), exiguitas, parvitas, tenuitas; exilitas (*slenderness*), gracilitas, exilitas.

**SMALLY**, tenuiter, exiliter.

**SMALLAGE**, apium graveolens.

**SMALT**, genus pigmenti cærulei.

**SMART**, *subst.* dolor, cruciatus.

**SMART**, *adj.* (*sharp*), acer. (But see *Acute, Bristl.*) — *Smart in discourse*, argutus, acutus, aculeatus, acer; salsus; urbanus. — *To give one a smart answer or reply*, salse respondere.

*To SMART*, doleo, condoleo. — *My back will smart for that*, isthæc in me cudetur faba. — *You should smart for it*, ferres infortunium. — *He has smarted for his folly*, pœnas dedit vecordia. — *To make to smart*, crucio, ango, pungo, uro, mordeo. — *Smarting*, asper, dolore plenus.

**SMARTING**, *s.* dolor, cruciatus, pœna.

**SMARTLY**, acriter, acerbe, aspere, argute. — *Very smartly*, persalse, salsissime.

**SMARTNESS**, acrimonia, acritudo, acerbitas, asperitas. — *of pain*, doloris acerbitas or vehementia. — *of genius or wit*, argutia; acumen ingenii.

**SMATTERER** in learning, homo leviter literis imbutus; homo leviter eruditus; homo semidoctus. — *A smatterer in grammar*, grammaticista. — *A smatterer in poetry*, in medicina, poëta or medicus malus; qui poëticen or medicinam leviter attingit. — *A smatterer in any art*, primis alicujus artis rudimentis vix imbutus.

**SMATTERING**, or **SMATTER**, levis artis alicujus scientia.

**SMEAR**, lino, illino, obliuo, ungo; exungo; conspurco, inquino. — *over*, superlino. — *under*, subterlino.

**SMEAR**, *s.* unguen.

**SMEARER**, unctor.

**SMEARING**, litura, unctio, inquinamentum.

**SMELL**, *v.* (*emit a smell*), oleo, redoleo; peroleo (*unpleasantly, pungently*); fragro (*fragrantly*). — *To smell of (have the smell of)*, aliquid olere or redolere (*prop. and fig.*). — *To smell sweetly*, bene or jucunde olere. — *Smelling sweetly*, bene or jucunde olere. — *Smelling olens*; odorosus, odoratus, (*poet.*). — *fouly*, male olens, fetidus, olidus, rancidus. — *To smell rank*, male olere. — *His breath smells rank*, anima fœtet. — *It smells of the lamp*, lucernam olet. — *To smell of wine*, temetum olere, vinum redolere. — *A dis-course smelling of antiquity*, oratio redolens antiquitatem. — ¶ *To smell (perceive by the smell)*, olfacio, odoror. — *To smell of*, aliquid olfacere, olfacitare, ad nares admovere. — *To smell out*, odoror; olfacio. — *I quickly smelled it out*, statim intellexi, quid esset. — *Smelled or smelled out*, olfactus, odore or odoratu perceptus. — *A smell-feast*, parasitus.

**SMELL**, *s.* odor. — *A sweet smell*, fragrantia. — *Causing a sweet smell*, odorifer (*poet.*). — *A bad smell*, fœtor, odor fetidus. — *The smell of cooking or cooked meat or provisions*, nidor. — *The sense of smell*, odoratus. — ¶ See the verb.

**SMELLER**, qui or quæ odorat.

**SMELLING**, odoratio. — *The sense of smelling*, odoratus. — *Smelling-bottle*, vasculum olfactorium.

**SMELT** ore, metalla (cruda) liquefacere.

**SMICKER**, subrideo.

**SMILE**, *v.* subrideo, leniter ridere. — *To smile at or upon one*, alicui arridere. — *Fortune smiles upon him*, omnia ei prospere succedunt; fortuna ei arridet or affulget. — *Nobody smiles upon me*, nemo ridet, Plaut.

**SMILE**, *s.* risus lenis. — *A sweet smile*, os subridens or leniter ridens.

**SMILING**, arrisio.

**SMIRCH**, obnubilio, conspurco.

**SMIRK** or *look pleasantly upon one*, alicui arridere.

**SMITE**, ferio, percutio. — *Smitten*, percussus, ictus. — *To be smitten with love*, amore alicujus flagrare; perditæ amare.

**SMITER**, percussor.

**SMITING**, percussus, percussio.

**SMITH** or *black-smith*, faber ferrarius. — *A gold-smith*, aurifex, faber aurarius. — *A gun-smith*, sclopetorum artifex. — *A lock-smith*, faber claustrarius. — *A silver-smith*, faber argentarius.

**SMITHY** (*or smith's shop*), officina ferraria.

**SMOCK**, tunica interluta; indusium. — *A smock-faced fellow*, vir oris effeminati.

**SMOKE**, *s.* fumus; vapor. — *No smoke without some fire*, non est fumus absque igne. — *To vanish into smoke*, evanesco. — *Our hopes are vanished into smoke*, evanuit nostra spes. — *Causing smoke*, fumificus.

*To SMOKE* or *dry a thing in the smoke*, aliquid fumigare or infumare; aliquid fumo siccare or durare. — *To smoke wines*, vina fumo maturare or lenia facere. — *The place where they smoked their wines*, fumarium. — *To smoke or send forth smoke*, fumo, vapo; fumum or vaporem emittere. — *To smoke or offend with smoke*, fumo incommodare or infestare. — *To smoke tobacco*, funum herbæ nicotianæ haurire. — *To smoke a business*, persentisco. — *I might have smoked out that affair if I had had a grain of sense*, rem istam possem persentiscere, ni essem lapsus. — *Ah, sir*, he has smoked the whole affair, hem tibi, rescivit omnem rem, Ter.

**SMOKELESS**, sine fumo.

**SMOKING**, *s.* vaporatio. — *A smoking or fumigating*, suffitio, suffumigatio.

**SMOKY** (*full of smoke*), fumosus, fumeus, fumidus; fumifer (*poet.*).

**SMOOTH**, levis; æquus, planus; enodis. — *A smooth table*, mensa accurate levigata. — *A smooth road*, via plana, expedita, aperta. — *Smooth, without hair*, glaber, depilis. — *Smooth-faced*, comis, dulcis; explicatâ fronte. — *To speak one smooth*, comiter affari. — *Smooth words* blanda verba. — *Smooth or flowing*, fluens.

*To SMOOTH (make smooth)*, levigo, polio; complano (*make even*). — *To smooth one's way to a thing (fig.)*, aditum alicui ad aliquid dare, parare; viam alicui ad

aliquid munire. — *To smooth the forehead, explicare frontem.* — *To smooth or coax one, alicui blandiri; aliquid blandis verbis lenire or delinire, verborum lenociniis permulcere.*  
**SMOOTHER**, qui levigat.  
**SMOOTHING**, levigatio, æquatio; politura. — *A smoothing-iron, ferramentum ad pannum levigandum.*  
**SMOOTHLY**, plane, polite; *fig.* dulce, suaviter; blande.  
**SMOOTHNESS**, lævitas, levor. — *of behavior, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas.*  
**SMOTHER** (*choke or stifle*), suffoco: (*suppress*), sedo, comprimio, exstinguo. — *To smother up or conceal, celo, occulto; reticeo, tego.* — || But see *Choke* throughout.  
**SMOTHERING**, suffocatio; strangulatio.  
**SMOULDERING** (*smoking*), fumans; suffocans.  
**SMUG**, concinnus, comptus, elegans, nitidus, excultus, ornatus.  
**To SMUG one's self up**, se nitide, concinne or eleganter ornare. — *Smuggled up, eleganter ornatus or vestitus.*  
**SMUGLY**, concinne, compe, laute, scite, eleganter.  
**SMUGNESS**, elegantia, lautitia; concinnitas.  
**SMUGGLE goods**, merces furtim or sine portorii solutione importare or invehere; rempublicam fraudare portorio.  
**SMUGGLER**, qui merces furtim or sine portorii solutione invehit.  
**SMUT** (*colly*), nigror, fulgior: robigo (*rust*, &c.). — *Smut or smuttiness (obscenity), obscenitas, verborum obscenitas; scripta obscœna.*  
**To SMUT, SMUTCH**, fuligine denigrare or inquinare.  
**SMUTTY** (*obscene*), obscœnus, fœdus, spurcus. — *Somewhat smutty, subobscœnus.*  
**SNACK**, pars, portio. — *To put in for a snack, partem sibi vindicare.* — *To go snacks with one, alicuius rei participem esse; aliquid cum aliquo participare.*  
**SNAFFLE**, freni lupus, canus.  
**SNAG** (*knot*), nodus: (*snagged tooth*), dens ultra ceteros prominens.  
**SNAGGED, SNAGGY** (*knotty*), nodosus.  
**SNAIL**, cochlea. — *A sea-snail, cochlea Veneris.* — *A house-snail, limax.* — *A snail's house, testa cochleæ.* — *A snail's pace or gallop, gradus testudineus.*  
**SNAKE**, anguis, serpens, coluber. — *There lurks a snake in the grass, latet anguis in herbâ.* — *A little snake, anguiculus.* — *A water snake, hydrus, natix.* — *Of or belonging to a snake, Snaky, anguinus, anguineus, colubrinus.* — *A snake's skin or slough, anguis vernatio or exuviæ.* — *A bed or knot of snakes, anguinum.* — *Having snaky hair or locks, snaky-headed, anguicomus (poet.).* — *Snaky-footed, anguipes (poet.).*  
**SNAP**, v. (*give a snap*), crepo, crepitem edere: (*break*), frango, rumpo; (*be broken*), frangi, rumpi. — *in two, diffringi.* — || (*catch or lay hold of*), rapio, corripio. — *He is snapped up or in safe custody, irretitus est; arundo alas verberat.* — *To snap or bite, morsu petere; mordicus vulnerare: (snub or reprove), aliquid objurgare, increpare, convicium alicui facere, aliquid corripere, duriter et acerbe tractare.*  
**SNAP, s. crepitus.** — *with the fingers, digitorum crepitus.*  
**SNAPPER up**, raptor.  
**SNAPPISH**, iracundus, captiosus, difficilis, ferox, morosus, mordax.  
**SNAPPISHLY**, iracunde, morose, proterve.  
**SNAPPISHNESS**, iracundia, morositas, mordacitas.  
**SNARE, s. laqueus; tendicula; nassa; insidiæ, pl.** — *To lay a snare, insidias struere or instruere; dolos nectere; casus tendere.* — *To fall into a snare, in laqueos or insidias cadere.* — *To give into the snare, or suffer himself easily to be snared, in laqueos se induere.*  
**To SNARE**, illaqueo, irretio. — *Snared, laqueatus, illaqueatus, irretitus, reti captus or inclusus.*  
**SNARL** like a dog, mussito (*growl*); ringor. — *A snarling cur, ringens canis.* — *To snarl at, allatro, obloqui, obmurmuro.* — || *To snarl thread or silk, implico; perplexus, particip.*  
**SNARKER**, homo morosus or difficilis.

**SNARLING, s. mussitatio.**  
**SNATCH, v. rapio, corripio, apprehendo.** — *away, abripio, surripio.* — *at, capto: SNATCH (little bite), morsiuacula: (piece), particula, frustum, frustulum.* — *A snatch and away, præpropere.*  
**SNATCHER**, raptor. — *at, captator.*  
**SNATCHING, adj. rapidus, rapax.**  
**SNATCHING, s. rapio; rapacitas.**  
**SNATCHINGLY**, raptim.  
**SNEAK** (*creep*) along, repo, correpo, repto, serpo: (*be ashamed*), verecundor, vultum demittere. — *To sneak or cringe to, demisso corpore serviliter devenerari.* — *To sneak or lurk about, lateo, deliteo, latito, delitescio.* — *To sneak away, clanculum se subducere.* — *Sneaking or creeping along, repens, reptans, reptabundus.*  
**SNEAKING** (*niggardly*), parcus, præparcus, tenax: (*mean, pitiful*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus. — *A sneaking fire, ignis malignus.*  
**SNEAKINGLY** (*niggardly*), parce, perparce: (*meanly, pitifully*), humiliter, abjecte, demisse, misere.  
**SNEAKINGNESS** (*niggardliness*), avaritia, parsimonia; tenacitas; sordes: (*meanness, pitifulness*), exiguitas, tenuitas; animus abjectus.  
**SNEER, v. irrideo, derideo, sannis aliquem excipere.**  
**SNEER, subst. sanna.** — *Sneers, Sneering, irrisio, irrisus.*  
**SNEERER**, irrisor, derisor; sannio.  
**SNEEZE**, sternuo. — *often, sternuto.* — *To make one sneeze, sternutamentum facere, movere, evocare.*  
**SNEEZING**, sternutatio, sternutamentum. — *Sneezing-powder or snuff, sternutamentum.*  
**SNICKER** (*laugh in one's sleeve*), in sinu gaudere. See *Giggle*.  
**SNIFF up**, mucum resorbere or narium pituitam retrahere. — *To sniff at.* See *Despise*, &c.  
**SNIP, v. amputo.** — *off, præcido, decerpo.*  
**SNIP-SNAP**, canum ringentium more.  
**SNIPPINGS**, præsegmina.  
**SNIPE, SNITE scolopax gallinago (L.).**  
**SNITE or blow the nose, nares emungere.**  
**SNIVEL, mucus, pituita nasi.** — *The snivel hanging at the nose, stiria e naso pendens.*  
**To SNIVEL**, mucum resorbere, nasi pituitam retrahere.  
**SNIVELLY** (*full of snivel*), mucosus.  
**SNORE**, sterto.  
**SNORER**, stertens.  
**SNORING**, rhoncus.  
**SNOT, mucus, pituita nasi.**  
**SNOTTY, mucosus.**  
**SNOUT, rostrum; nasus.** — *A little snout, rostellum.* — *An elephant's snout.* See *Elephant*.  
**SNOUTED, rostrum habens, rostratus.**  
**SNOW, nix.** — *Whiter than snow, nive candidior.* — *Snow-water, aqua nivalis.* — *Fall of snow, nivosus.* — *White as snow, niveus.* — *A snow-ball, pila ex nive confecta, globus nivalis.* — *A snow-bank, agger niveus.* — *Snow-drop (herb), viola bulbosa.*  
**To SNOW**, ningo.  
**SNUB, tuber, nodus.**  
**To SNUB** (*chide*), increpo, corripio: (*curb*), freno, refreno; comprimo, reprimo: (*sob*), singultio.  
**SNUDGE**, otior, otium agere or peragere; in pace et quiete vitam degere.  
**SNUFF** (*of a wick*), fungus: (*the wick*), see *Wick*: (*sneezing-powder*), sternutamentum, say pulvis sternutatorius.  
**To SNUFF a candle, candelæ fungum demere.** — *To snuff with disdain, nares corrugare.* — *To snuff a thing up one's nose, naribus aliquid haurire.* — *To snuff at.* See *Despise*.  
**SNUFFERS, emunctorium, Vulgat.; forfex candelarum.**  
**SNUFFING, emunctio.**  
**To SNUFFLE, vocem e naribus proferre or emittere.**  
**SNUFFLER, halbus; qui or quæ e naribus verba profert.**  
**SNUG** (*close or secret*), secretus, occultus, arcanus, clandestinus: (*compact*), concinnus, nitidus. — *To lie snug in bed, stragulis se secreto involvere or tegere.*

**To SNUGGLE together, confertim or dense se mutuo comprimere.**  
**SO** (*thus, in like manner*), ita, sic, ad or in hunc modum, hoc pacto. — *It is so, sic est, ita se res habet.* — *They say so, ita aiunt or prædicant.* — *Grant it be so, fac ita esse.* — *As that was painful, so this is pleasant, ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum.* — *I wish it may be so, utinam sit; ut ita sit, Deus faxit.* — *The matter is not so, aliter se res habet.* — *He thinks he may do so, idem sibi arbitratur licere.* — *If so be, that, &c., si est, ut, etc.* — *It is even so in truth, id est profecto.* — *Others perhaps do not think so, aliis fortasse non idem videtur.* — *Why so? I pray, quamobrem (or quam ob rem) tandem? — Since things are so, quæ cum ita sint.* — *As I may so say, ut ita dicam.* — *So be it, ita fiat.* — *So as I told you yesterday, ita ut heri tibi naravi.* — *And so forth, et quæ sunt reliqua; et cetera, cetera; et sic deinceps or de ceteris.* — || *So or so then, igitur, quamobrem, quapropter, quare, quocirca.* — *So, when this was done, hoc igitur facto.* — || *So, So that, dum, dummodo, inodo, ita si, si tantum.* — *So there be a wall between us, dummodo inter me et te murus intersit.* — *So that he set a price, modo ut sciam quantum indicet.* — *I will do what I can, yet so that I be not undutiful to my father, quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam.* — || *So (so much), adeo, ita, tantopere; perinde.* — *I am not so void of humanity, non adeo inhumano ingenio sum.* — *There were so many, that, &c., ita multi fuerunt, ut, etc.* — *Wherefore his coming was not so very acceptable, quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit.* — *I should not be so uncivil, that, &c., non essem tam inurbanus, ut, etc.* — *I am not so strong as either of you, minus habeo virium quam vestram utervis.* — *If any be grown so insolent, siquis eo insolentia processerit.* — *Not so large as was looked for, non pro expectatione magnum.* — *So far, eo, eatenus, in tantum.* — *He proceeded so far, in tantum processit.* — *If he proceed so far, si eatenus progrediatur.* — *So far off, tam procul, tam longe.* — *So far as, quoad, quoad, quantum.* — *So far as is possible, quoad ejus fieri possit.* — *So far as I understand, quantum intelligo.* — *So far as I know, he had not come, non venerat, quod sciam.* — *So far from — that, &c., adeo nihilo or adeo non — ut, etc.; tantum abest ut, etc.* — *ut; ita non — ut; non modo non — sed etiam; non modo — ne quidem; ne quidem — nedum; nedum.* — *I was so far from doing it, that, &c., adeo non feci, ut, etc.* — *You are so far from loving, that (you do) not, &c., ita non amas, ut ne, etc.* — *So great, tantus, tam magnus.* — *So little, tantulus, tantillus, tam parvus.* — *Do you regard me so little? itane abs te contemnor? — So long, tamdiu.* — *I am sorry you were so long away from us, ego te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis doleo.* — *So long as, tam diu, quam; usque adeo — quoad; usque dum; dum, donec, quoad, quandiu.* — *So long as I shall live, dum animâ spirabo meâ.* — *So long as you shall be in prosperity, donec eris felix.* — *So long as he shall live in poverty, usquedum ille vitam colet inopem.* — *So many, tot.* — *Just so many, totidem.* — *So much, adj. tantum with genit.* — *So much, adv. tam (as, quam).* — *Not so much to save themselves, non tam sui conservandi causâ.* — *These things are not so much to be feared as the common people think, hæc nequaquam pro opinione vulgi extimescenda sunt.* — *So often, toties.* — *Not so often as he could have wished, minus sæpe quam vellet.* — || *So-so (indifferently), utcumque, mediocriter, sic satis: (pretty well in health), meliuscule.*  
**SOAK in water, macero, mafeacio.** — *To soak in or up, imbibio, ebibo, exorbeo, absorbeo.* — *To soak through, permanso.*  
**SOAKER** (*drunkard*), potor acer, potator maximus, homo acinâ ebriosior.  
**SOAP, sapo.** — *To wash clean with soap, saponem perluere.* — *Soap-ball, pila saponis.* — *A soap-boiler, saponis coctor.* — *Soap-weed, Soap-wort, sapanaria.*

**TO SOAP**, sapone illinere or oblinere.  
**SOAR** aloft, sublime ferri, sublimem abire; alis or pennis se levare: evolo (of the soul).  
**SOAR**, s. altus volatus.  
**SOB**, singultio.  
**SOB**, SOBBERING, singultus.  
**SOBER**, sobrius, abstemius, moderatus, temperatus; sanus; modico or moderato victu, potu, etc. contentus. — *Sleep yourself sober, edormi hanc crapulam et exhala.* — *In sober sadness, it is very true, factum, non fabula.* — *Whilst I was sitting in the house, I thought myself as sober as a judge, dum accubabam, quam videbar mihi esse pulchre sobrius, Ter.* — *A person of sober conversation, homo probis moribus.*  
**TO SOBER**, sobrium reddere.  
**SOBERLY**, sobrie, moderate, temperate, continenter.  
**SOBERNESS**, SOBRIETY, abinentia, temperantia; sobrietas. — *He was a person of very great sobriety, summa fuit ejus in potu temperantia.* — *Whnt' soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals, in vino veritas.*  
**SOCIABLE**, SOCIAL, sociabilis, socialis, congregabilis; facilis; affabilis; comis. — *Not sociable, insociabilis; parum comis or facilis.*  
**SOCIABLENESS**, socialitas, mores faciles, urbanitas, comitas.  
**SOCIABLY**, socialiter.  
**SOCIETY**, SOCIETAS, communitas; congregatio, consociatio: (fraternity, &c.), societas, sodalitas, collegium. — *To enter into society with one, se conjungere cum aliquo; societatem cum aliquo inire or facere.* — *The pleasures of society, circumlorum jucunditates.*  
**SOCINIAN**, Socini sectator; qui Christum Patri æqualem esse negat.  
**SOCK** to wear in shoes, tibiale brevius; pedis tegumentum interius. — *The sock or shoe of the ancient comedians, soccus.* — *A little sock or start-up, socculus.* — *Wearing socks, soccatus.*  
**SOCKET** of a candlestick, candelabri scapus (shaft). — *for a wick, myxa.* — *of a tooth, dentis acetabulum or oculamentum.* — *of the eye, cavum oculi.*  
**SOD** (turf), cespes. — *A green sod, cespes vivus or viridis.*  
**SODALITY**. See Society.  
**SODDEN**. See Seethe.  
**SODER**. See Solder.  
**SODOMITE**, pædicator.  
**SOFT** (not hard, tender), mollis, tener, lentus: — lenis; summissus (e. g. vox). — *Soft, I prny, bona verba, quæso.* — *Soft and fair goes far, festina lente.* — *Very soft or tender, permollis.* — *Soft-footed, mollipes.* — *Somewhat soft, Softish, molliculus, tenellus.* — *¶ (silly, foolish), ineptus, stupidus, hebes.*  
**TO SOFTEN** (make soft), mollio, emollio, præmollio: mitigo, lenio, (mitigate). — *To soften an assertion a little, quod quis dixerit, mitigare.* — *To soften (grow soft), mollesco.*  
**SOFTENER**, qui or quæ mollior or mitigat.  
**SOFTLY** (gently), molliter, leniter, placide, tranquille, blande: (effeminately), delicate, molliter, muliebriter; lascive: (leisurly), lente, gradatim, pededentim; tacito pede: (low), summissæ, summissâ voce: (with a soft step), suspensio gradu. — *Go as softly as foot can fall, suspensio gradu ito.* — *Fair and softly goes far, festina lente.*  
**SOFTNESS**, mollitia, mollities, lenitas, teneritas.  
**SOHO**, evæ, heus.  
**SOIL** (ground), solum, ager: — fundus. — *A barren soil, solum exile, sterile, macrum.* — *A fruitful soil, solum fertile, pingue, fecundum.* — *A level and naked soil, loca equalia et nuda gignentium, Sall.* — *One's native soil or country, patria.* — *¶ Soil or compost, lætamen, stercus.*  
**SOIL**, v. inquinare. contaminatio, commaculo, conspurco; polluo. — *Soiled, inquinatus, maculosus, conspurcatus.*  
**SOIL**, s. (spot), macula, labes: (filth), sordes.  
**SOILING**, SOILINESS, SOLLURE, macula, sordes.  
**SOJOURN**, moror, commoror; deversor; alicujus hospitio uti; habitatio.

**SOJOURN**, SOJOURNING, commoratio; statio, mansio; habitatio; hospitium; peregrinatio.  
**SOJOURNER**, hospes; peregrinus; incola.  
**SOLACE**, consolatio, solatium; levamen, levamentum; solamen (poet.).  
**TO SOLACE** or comfort, alicum consolari; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; alicujus dolorem consolando levare. — *To solace himself, sese oblectare; animo inorem gerere.* — *in the sun, apricor.*  
**SOLAR** (belonging to the sun), solaris.  
**SOLAR** (high chamber), s. solarium.  
**SOLDER**, v. ferrumino, coagmento, aglutino, conglutino; consolido.  
**SOLDER**, s. ferrumen, ferrumentum, gluten.  
**SOLDERING**, conglutinatio.  
**SOLDIER**, miles. — *A fellow-soldier, comilito.* — *An old, tried soldier, (miles) veteranus.* — *A young, fresh-water soldier, (miles) tiro.* — *A trained soldier, miles exercitatus.* — *A common soldier, miles gregarius or manipularis.* — *A soldier who has forfeited his pay, miles ære dirutus.* — *A soldier discharged by reason of age, miles exauctoratus, emeritus.* — *receiving double pay, miles duplicarius.* — *newly-raised, miles nuper conscritus.* — *hired, miles mercede conductus, miles stipendiarius.* — *A soldier's boy, lixa, calo.* — *Of a soldier, militaris; militis.* — *Like a soldier, more militari or militum; militariter; fortiter.* — *To serve as a soldier, milito, mereo, stipendium facere.* — *To enlist himself for a soldier, nomen militiæ dare or profiteri.* — *To raise soldiers, milites conscibere, legere, colligere, parare, comparare, cogere.* — *A rising of soldiers, militum delectus.* — *To press soldiers. (See Press.)* — *To muster soldiers, milites lustrare or recensere; numerum militum inire: — militum delectum agere.*  
**SOLDIERLIKE**, SOLDIERLY, militaris, militum: (brave, martial), fortis, hellicosus.  
**SOLDIERY**, copiæ; copiæ militares; militæ.  
**SOLE** (alone or only), adj. solus, unicus.  
**SOLELY**, solum, solummodo. — *An heir solely and wholly, heres ex asse.*  
**SOLE** of the foot, planta pedis. — *The sole of a shoe, solea calcei.* — *¶ A sole (fish), solea.*  
**TO SOLE** a shoe, calceo soleam suffigere.  
**SOLEICISM**, solœicinus.  
**SOLEMN** (religious), sollemnis: (festal), sollemnis, festus: (grave, holy), gravis; sanctus: (lofty), grandiloquus: (ratified), ratus: — assembly, celebritas. — *day, dies sollemnis, festus.* — *A very solemn transaction, res sollemnitate plena.* — *To take a solemn oath, sancte jurare, conceptis verbis jurare.*  
**SOLEMNITY**, SOLEMNNESS, sanctitas, sollemnitas; apparatus or ritus sollemnis, sollemne. — *To promise with all the solemnity in the world, sanctissime promittere.*  
**TO SOLEMNIZE**, celebraz, concelebro, sollemnri ritu celebrare, sacro.  
**SOLEMNLY**, sollemniter, sancte; cum apparatu or ritu sollemni. — *I swear solemnly, sanctissime or ex mei animi sententiâ juro.* — *Very solemnly or devoutly, persancte.*  
**SOLICIT** a person to do a thing, alicum ad aliquid sollicitare, impellere, instigare. — *To solicit or beg. (See Beg.)* — *To solicit the necessary supplies, necessaria subsidia poscere.* — *To solicit a business for another, alicujus negotium procurare.*  
**SOLICITING**, SOLICITATION, sollicitatio, impulsio. — *The solicitations of the brothers wrought upon the senate, movere senatum preces fratrum, Just.* — *To do a thing at the solicitation of a person, alicujus impulsu or inductu aliquid agere; aliquid aliquo impellente or instigante facere.*  
**SOLICITOR** (suitor), qui rogat, poscit, etc.; intercessor, deprecator: (lawyer), advocatus, patronus, eclicus; cognitor.  
**SOLICITOUS**, sollicitus, anxius; attentus.  
**SOLICITOUSLY**, sollicite, anxie.  
**SOLICITUDE**, sollicitudo, anxietas, animi ægritudo.

**SOLID**, solidus, firmus, stabilis; spissus. — *A solid judgment, mens solida.* — *True and solid honor, vera solidaque gloria.* — *A solid and faithful friend, amicus firmus et fidelis.* — *A solid reason or argument, ratio certa, firma, gravis.* — *To make solid, solido.*  
**SOLIDITY**, SOLIDNESS, soliditas; firmitas, firmitudo.  
**SOLIDLY**, solide, firmiter.  
**SOLILOQUY**, meditatio; sermo intimus. — *To hold a soliloquy, solum secum colloqui.*  
**SOLITARY**, solitarius, solivagus, (of men and beasts); solus, desertus, (of places): (only), solus, unicus. — *A solitary life, vita solitaria; vita cæles (single).* — *¶ (melancholy), tristis, mæstus.*  
**SOLITARILY**, privatim, secreto.  
**SOLITARINESS**, SOLITUDE, solitudo.  
**SOLITAIRE**. See Hermit.  
**SOLSTICE**, solstitium. — *The summer solstice, solstitium or solstitium æstivum.* — *The winter solstice, bruma, solstitium hiemale or brumale.*  
**SOLSTITIAL**, or of the solstice, solstitialis, brumalis.  
**SOLUTION**, &c. See under Solve.  
**SOLVE** a doubt, quæstionem difficilem solvere, explicare, enodare, explanare expedire.  
**SOLVENT**, vim or potestatem habens so vendi.  
**SOLVABLE** (possible to be cleared by inquiry) quod solvi potest.  
**SOLUBILITY**, conditio or natura rei quæ solvi potest.  
**SOLUBLE**, dissolubilis. — *Medicines to make the body soluble, medicamenta alvi proluviem excitantia.*  
**SOLUTION**, SOLVING, solutio. — *The solution of a difficult question, rei difficilis explicatio or enodatio.* — *To give the solution of a difficult question, quæstionem difficilem explicare, enodare.* — *¶ A solution of a thing, a thing in solution, res soluta or dissoluta.*  
**SOLUTIVE** (loosening), alvum ciens, liquans, movens, solvens, resolvens.  
**SOME**, aliquis, quidam, nonnullus; aliquid, nonnihil, with genit. — *Some — others, alii — alii; quidam — alii.* — *Some one way, some another, alii aliter.* — *Some think one thing best, some another, aliud aliis videtur optimum.* — *Some of the philosophers, quidam e philosophis.* — *Some do not like it, nonnullis non placet.* — *There is some reason for it, non sine causa.* — *Some years before, aliquot annis ante.* — *It will stand you in some stead, in rem tuam erit.* — *It is some comfort to me, nonnihil me consolatur.* — *I will forego some of my right, paullum de jure meo decedam.* — *Some body or some man, aliquis, aliquisquam.* — *If you would be somebody, si vis esse aliquis.* — *Somebody, I know not who, whispered me in the ear, mihi nescio quis in aurem insurravit.* — *But somebody may say, at dicat quis.* — *There will every day be somebody to send by, erit quotidie, per quem mittas.* — *To think one's self somebody, alicum se putare or credere.* — *Some one, aliquis, unusquispiam; quis; quidam.* — *Some one of them, unus eorum aliquis.* — *Some matter, Something, Somewhat, subst. aliquid, nonnihil.* — *Give him some little matter in hand, huic aliquid paullum præ manu dederis.* — *There is something in it, non temere est; subest aliquid.* — *He said he had forgotten something, se oblitum nescio quid dixit.* — *Somewhat else, aliud.* — *I must talk of somewhat else, oratio alio demutanda est mea.* — *Somewhat, adv. paulum (with compar. paulo), nonnihil; aliquantum and -o (considerably); also by a dimin. or by sub in compos.* — *He spoke briefly and somewhat obscurely, breviter et subobscurè dixit.* — *Sometime (formerly), quondam.* — *Sometimes, interdum, aliquando, quandoque.* — *Honor sometimes is engaged in a contrary interest to profit, honestas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat.* — *The great Homer himself sometimes nods, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.* — *At some other time, alias.* — *They are sometimes of this opinion, at others of that, and all concerning the same matters, alias aliud iisdem de rebus judicant.* — *In some measure, aliqua ex*

parte; alliquid. — *In some sort, quodammodo, quodam modo. — In some other way, aliter. — Somehile, aliquamdiu. — He was somehile scholar to Aristus at Athens, Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu. — Somewhere, alicubi, uspiam. — I wish he were somewhere hercabouts, utinam hic prope adesset alicubi. — Somewhere thereabout, in istis locis uspiam. — Somewhither else, alio. — I will get me somewhither else, alio me conferam.*

**SOMEBODY**, and other compounds of some. See *Some*.

**SOMNIFEROUS**, somnifer, somnificus.

**SON**, filius. (See *Child*.) — *They call me a bastard, and the son of a harlot, me subditum et pellice genitum appellat, Liv. — A little son, filiolus. — A son-in-law, gener. — A husband's or wife's son or a step-son, privignus. — A son's wife or daughter-in-law, nurus. — Sons and daughters, liberi, pl. — A god-son, filius lustricus.*

**SONSHIP**, filii cognatio.

**SONG**, cantilena, canticum, cantic, cantus, carmen. — *A country song, carmen agreste or bucolicum. — A marriage-song, carmen nuptiale. — A mourning-song, cantus lugubris, carmen lugubre, cantus funebris, carmen funebre, nenia. — To set a song, præcino, canticum incipere. — A nurse's song. (See *Lullaby*.) — You bought it for a song (i. e. very cheap), vili emisti.*

**SONGSTER**, cantor, cantator.

**SONGSTRESS**, cantatrix.

**SONNET** (*little song*), cantiuncula.

**SONNETTEER**, versificator, poeta malus.

**SONOROUS**, sonorus, canorus.

**SOON**, cito, statim, confestim, actutum, illico. — *Sooner, citius, maturius; potius (rather). — I never go out so soon in a morning, nunquam tam mane egredior. — Soon ripe, soon rotten, odi puerum præcoci ingenio. — Soon after, paullo post, haud ita multo post. — Soon at night, vesperli, sub vesperam. — Very soon, extemplo, opinione citius. — Too soon, præmature, nimis mature, nimium cito. — As soon as, quum primum, simul ac, simul atque. — As soon as possible, quamprimum, primo quoque tempore. — As soon as it was day, ubi primum illuxit. — As soon as he came, ut venit. — As soon as ever, quum primum. — As soon as ever he shall return, simul ac redux fuerit. — As soon done as said, dictum factum or dictum ac factum; dicto citius. — Of which action the Athenians sooner repented than he did, cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quam ipsum, pœnituit, C. Nep. — At the soonest, quam citissime. — Sooner than I will lose your friendship, potius quam te inimicum habeam. — He will so much the sooner part with his daughter to him, tanto magis filiam dabit.*

**SOOT**, fuligo. — *Blacked or daubed with soot, fuligine oblitus. — Of soot, fuliginus. — A light soot-color, color leucophaeus.*

**SOOTY** (or black with smoke), fumosus.

**SOOTH**, s. verum; veritas. (See *Truth*.) — *In sooth, vere, certe, certo, maxime. — Forsooth, sane, profecto.*

To **SOOTHSAY** (*foretell*), prædicere.

**SOOTHSAYER**, haruspex, auspex, augur, divinus, hariolus; conector, vaticinator; portentorum interpret. — *To act the part of a soothsayer, auguror, omiior, hariolor.*

**SOOTHSAYING**, augurium, auguratio, haruspicium, hariolatio, vaticinatio. — *By soothsaying, augurato.*

**SOOTHE**, v. blandior, assentor, adulator, palpor; blanditias alicui dicere; aliquid blando sermone delinire or verborum lenociniis permulcere: lenio, mitigo, placo, (*soften, assuage*).

**SOOTHER**, assentator, adulator; blandus homo; verborum lenociniis or blandis sermionibus utens.

**SOOTHING**, adulatio, assentatio: mitigatio, placatio.

**SOP** in the pan, offa panis carnis liquamine macerata. — *A little sop, offula.*

To **SOP**, intingo; liquore macerare.

**SOPHISM**, sophisma, cavillatio, captio dialectica or sophistica, also in connection captio.

**SOPHIST**, cavillator, sophista, sophistes. — *To play the sophist, cavillor.*

**SOPHISTICAL**, captiosus, fallax. — *Sophistical arguments, sophismata, captiones.*

**SOPHISTRY**, fallaces dicendi artes; sophismata; captiones.

To **SOPHISTICATE** (*adulterate*), adultero; commisceo: — corruppo. — *Sophisticated, adulteratus, adulterinus, commixtus.*

**SOPHISTICATING**, **SOPHISTICATION**, adulteratio: — corruppo, depravatio.

**SOPORIFIC**, soporifer, soporus.

**SORCERER**, veneficus.

**SORCERESS**, venefica, saga.

**SORCERY**, veneficium.

**SORDID** (*covetous*), sordidus, avarus, parcus, præparcus (*base, infamous*), infamis, fœdus, turpis, inhonestus, illiberalis. — *Sordid in apparel, pannosus.*

**SORDIDLY**, sordide, fœde, turpiter.

**SORDIDNESS**, sordes, avaritia.

**SORE**, ulcus. — *The sore grows to a head, ulcus or apostema caput facit or suppurat. — A little sore, ulcusculum. — A plague-sore, carbunculus.*

**SORE** (*grievous*), acerbus, gravis, molestus, vehemens. — *He endures sore brunts, magnos impetus sustinet. — I have had many a sore bout, magnum sæpe certamen certavi. — Being in a sore fright, perterritus. — A sore or difficult charge, provincia dura. — ¶ Sore (as flesh), tener (tender); ulcerosus (full of sores). — It is a sore place, ulcus est. — Sore eyes, oculi teneri. — To rub a sore place, ulcus tangere. — To make sore, exulcero.*

**SORE**, **SOEPLY**, adv. graviter, vehementer. — *Sore wounded, compluribus confectus vulneribus. — I was sore afraid you had been gone, nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses. — Full sore against my will I sent them away, eas a me dimisi invitissimus.*

**SORENESS**, exulceratio; dolor.

**SORREL**. — *Of a sorrel color, helvus, helvinus.*

**SORROW**, dolor, mæror, mæstitia, tristitia; sollicitudo animi, ægritudo, angor; luctus. — *Sorrow wears away in time, dies (fem.) adimit ægritudinem hominibus. — Sorrow come to thee! vae tibi! — To be broken with sorrow, mærore confici or tabescere. — Broken with sorrow, dolore or angore confectus, fractus, pressus, oppressus. — To drown sorrow, curas vino levare or pellere; vino sollicitudines sopire.*

To **SORROW** (*be grieved*), doleo, mæreo.

**SORROWFUL**, tristis, mæstus, luctuosus, anxius, illetabilis, lugubris, animo æger. — *Somewhat sorrowful, subtristis. — Very sorrowful, luctuosissimus.*

**SORROWFULLY**, ægre, mæste, luctuose, flebiliter. — *To look sorrowfully, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre.*

**SORRY** (*sorrowful*), tristis, mæstus. — *To be sorry, doleo; pœnitet me alicujus rei. — I am sorry that I did it, piget me fecisse. — I am sorry to hear it, male hercule narras. — I am sorry for him, dolet me illius. — I am sorry for it, id me ægre habet; nollem factum. — I am sorry for you, miseret me tui, doleo vicem tuam. — To be very sorry or pine with grief, perdoleo. — I am heartily sorry for it, dolet mihi ex intimis sensibus. — To make sorry, contristo. — ¶ (paltry, vile), vilis, parum utilis. — Cannæ, a sorry town of Apulia, Cannæ, ignobilis Apuliæ vicus, Flor. — A sorry fellow, homuncio, homunculus, homo nihili.*

**SORRILY**, male, misere, perperam, abjecte.

**SORT** (*manner*), mos, modus: (*kind*), genus; nota: (*rank*), ordo. — *Panætius did after the same sort, eodem modo fecit Panætius. — If they feared me after that sort, si in isto pacto metuerent. — After a sort, quodammodo, quodam inodo. — After a new sort, novo modo. — this sort, hujusmodi, hujus farinae. — that sort, ejusmodi, ejus farinae. — the same sort, itidem. — what sort? quomodo? quo pacto? — what sort soever, quomodocunque. — one sort, simpliciter. — two sorts, dupliciter. — many sorts, multipliciter. — In like sort, pariter; pari ratione, eo-*

dem modo. — *In such sort, usque adeo (to such a degree). — Of all sorts, omnium generum; omnigenus (poet.). — Of the first sort, optima or prima notæ: second, secundæ notæ, secundarius. — Of what sort? cujusmodi? qualis? — Of what sort soever, qualiscunque. — Of this sort, hujusmodi; hujus generis. — Of that sort, ejusmodi; ejus generis. — Of the same sort, ejusdem generis; ejusdem farinae; istiusmodi; concors. — Of one sort, simplex; uniusmodi. — Of two sorts, duplex. — Of divers or many sorts, multiplex; multimodus. — All of the elder sort, omnes gravioris ætatis. — The common sort of people, plebs, plebecula, vulgus. — We speak here as the common sort do, ut vulgus, ita hoc loco loquimur. — The better sort of people, honesti ingenui.*

To **SORT**, in genera digerere; recte disponere or collocare. — *He sorts his books by rows and shelves, libros per forulos et cuneos digerit. — To sort or be suitable to, quadro, aptum or accommodatum esse. — To sort or come together, convenio congregor.*

**SORTABLE** commodities, merces quæ commode digeri possunt.

**SORTING**, digestio, dispositio.

**SOT** (*drunkard*), ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus: (*fool, blockhead*), fatuus, stultus, bardus, insulsus; hebes, tardi ingenii — *You indeed are a very wise person but he is a mere sot, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, Ter.*

To **SOT** (*tipple*), se vino ingurgitare, vinose obruere. — *To sot away one's time ebrietas tempus conterere. — To sot make sottish, stupefy, infatuo.*

**SOTTISH** (*drunken*), ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus: (*foolish*), stolidus, fatuus, insulsus, insubidus.

**SOTTISHLY** (*drunkenly*), temulenter, ebriacum more: (*foolishly*), stulte, inepte, insulse, imprudenter, insipienter.

**SOTTISHNESS** (*drunkenness*), ebriositas, ebrietas, temulentia, crapula: (*foolishness*), stultitia, insipientia; fatuitas, stupiditas.

**SOUL**, animus (*the whole spiritual nature, the whole mind*); anima (*the disembodied soul; also, life*). — *When our souls shall depart from their confinement in our bodies, and escape as it were out of prison, cum animi e corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolarint. — With all my soul, ex animo. — A great soul, animus magnus or excelsus. — Resolution or constancy of soul, animus firmus. — The souls of the dead, umbrae, animæ (corpore carentes). — ¶ Fig. Piety is the soul of all the virtues, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum. — He was the soul of the enterprise, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit. — ¶ (in affection), anima. — ¶ (person), homo. — It is computed that there are above thirty thousand souls in that city, in illâ urbe hominum or capitum triginta millia et amplius numerantur.*

**SOULLESS**, abjectus, ignavus; animo fractus.

**SOUND** (*valid*), adj. firmus, ratus: (*healthful, strong*), sanus, validus, robustus, viribus integer; solidus; incolumis, Plaut.: (*untainted*), integer: (*uninjured, whole*), integer. — *As sound as a fish or roach, ecurbitâ or pisce sanior. — Sound goods or commodities, merces bonæ notæ or nullo vitio deformatæ. — A man of sound or honest principles, vir probus or spectatae integritatis. — Sound and safe, incolumis, salvus atque validus. — To preserve safe and sound, sartum tectum conservare. — Sound of mind or in his right senses, animi or mentis compos; sanus. — To keep sound, safe, or in health, sospito; sospitem conservare. — To be sound of body, valeo, vigeo. — To grow sound in body, or recover after illness, convalesco. — To make sound or consolidate, solido, consoldo. — To grow sound or whole, solidescor.*

**SOUNDLY** (*firmly*), solide, firmiter. — *Soundly in body, sane, valide. — To beat soundly, acriter or vehementer pulsare; geminatis or multis ictibus cadere, verberare, contundere, dolare.*

**SOUNDNESS** (*firmness*), soliditas, firmitas.

→ *Soundness of body*, sanitas, vigor; robur, bona valetudo.

**SOUND** the depth with a plummet, catapirata profunditatem explorare or tentare. — To sound one's mind, alicujus animum or voluntatem perscrutari; consilium callide expiscari, mentem alicujus explorare; aliquem degustare.

**SOUND** (of the sea), fretum.

**SOUNDING-LEAD**, catapirates.

**SOUND**, s. sonus; sonitus; strepitus. — The sound of a bird, &c., vox. — A crashing sound, fragor. — A clashing sound, clangor. — A tinkling sound, tintinnus. — A crackling, rattling sound, crepitus. — A humming, murmuring sound, fremitus. — A creaking sound, stridor. — To disagree or jar in sound, dissono.

To **SOUND** or yield a sound, sono, strepo; sonum or sonitum dare or emittere. — Whose voice is that which sounds in my ears some distance off? cuja vox auribus sonat procul? — To sound as musical instruments, cano; together, concino. — The trumpets sound, tubæ canunt; litui strepunt. — To sound all about, circumsono. — To sound or make to sound, sonum or sonitum excitare, elicere, facere. — To sound or blow into a wind instrument, buccinam, tubam, etc. inflare; tibiā or lituo canere. — To sound an alarm, classicum canere. — To sound a march, vasa conclamare; tubā profectioem canere or indicare. — To sound a retreat, receptui canere. — To sound or pronounce a word or sentence, verbum or sententiam pronuntiare, exprimere, efferre. — To sound back or again, to resound, resono; rebo. — To sound bass, graviter sonare. — To sound forth or praise, laudo, extollo; laudibus efferre. — To sound ill, male or raucum sonare. — It sounds very oddly, absonum est. — The pot does not sound well, maligne respondet fidelia. — It sounds like a lie, fidei absonum est. — Sounding back or resounding, resonans, resonabilis. — Sounding ill, absonus, dissonus. — Sounding shrill, sonorus, argutus, argutulus. — Sounding sweetly, jucunde or grate sonans.

**SOUNDING-BOARD** of an instrument, pinax.

**SOUP**, jus; sorbitio. — Strong soup, jusculum succi plenum.

**SOUR**, acidus, acerbus, asper, austerus, immittis; crudus. — Sour wine, vinum acidum, asperum, austerum. — Sour apples, mala acida (sour, though ripe), acerba (sour, as unripe). — Somewhat sour, Sourish, acidulus, subacidus, subacidulus. — Very sour, peracerbus. — To be sour, aceo; acidum or acerbum esse gustatu. — To grow or turn sour, aceo, coacesco; acorem contrahere. — Sour-looking, tristis, torvus, tetricus. — He looks as sour as a crab, illi caperat frons severitudine. — Sour looks, vultus tristes or acerbi. — With a sour look, torve. — A person of a sour temper, homo ingenio aspero, difficili, moroso. — He is a sour old blade, tertius est Cato. — To say a sour thing, vocem acerbam edere.

To **SOUR** (vex) one, alicujus animum exasperare, aliquem exacerbare, iram alicujus asperare. — A temper thoroughly soured, animus exulceratus.

**SOURLY** (in taste), acerbe, aspere: (in look), torve, tetre.

**SOURNESS**, acor, acerbitas, asperitas. — These things correct the sourness of pomegranates, hæc emendant acorem malorum Punicorum. — The sourness and savageness of his natural temper could not be mollified even by wine, acerbitas morum inmanitasque naturæ ne vino quidem temperari poterat. — Sourness of look, vultus tristis or acerbus, torvitas, tetricitas.

**SOURCE**, caput, origo, fons. See also Cause, Origin.

**SOUSE** (pickle), muria, salsilago, salsugo.

To **SOUSE**, murā macerare or condire. — To souse or plunge, mergo, immergo.

**SOUTH**, meridiēs, plaga or regio australis: adj. meridianus; australis. — To the south, ad or in meridiem. — The south wind, &c. See Wind.

**SOUTHERN**, **SOUTHERLY**, meridianus; ad meridiem spectans; australis. — A southerly wind, ventus meridianus.

**SOUTHWARD**, in or ad meridiem.

**SOVEREIGN**, adj. alii non subjectus et obnoxius; sui juris; supremus, summus; maximus. — A sovereign medicine, medicamentum efficacissimum, præsens.

**SOVEREIGN**, s. dominus; penes quem est summa potestas; princeps; rex.

**SOVEREIGNLY**, supremo jure.

**SOVEREIGNTY**, principatus; suprema or summa potestas, summum iniperium; dominatio, dominatus. — Sovereignities, regna. — To have sovereignty, summam imperii tenere or obtinere; summæ rei præesse; impero.

**SOW**, s. sus. — A sow to a fiddle, asinus ad lyram. — A sow with pig, sus prægnans. — A little sow, sucula. — An old sow, scrofa. — A wild sow, sus silvestris. — A sow-gelder, qui sues castrat. — Of a sow, adj. suinus, suillus. — Sow-bread, cyclaminus, cyclaminum. — A sow-thistle, sonchos or sonchus. — Sow-like, suis more. — ¶ A sow (insect), millipeda, asellus.

**SOW**, v. sero, consero, semino; sementem facere; semina terræ mandare or in solum spargere. — What a man sows, that shall he also reap, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. — He has not yet sown his wild oats, nondum illi deferbit adolescentia. — To sow a field, agrum serere or conserere. — To sow between, intersero. — To sow round about, circumsero. — To sow up and down or spread abroad, dissemino, spargo. — To sow dissension or discord, discordias or lites serere, dissekere, dispergere, disseminare. — Sown with divers sorts of grain, conseminalis, consemineus, Col.

**SOWER**, sator; seminator.

**SOWING**, satio, consitio. — Of sowing, seminalis. — Sowing time, sementis.

**SPACE** (of ground or time), spatium. — Through the whole space or extent of the forum, toto quantum foro spatium est. — Let us take some space or time to consider of it, sumamus spatium deliberandi or ad cogitandum. — A space between, intervening space, intervallum, spatium interjectum, (of space and time); tempus interjectum; intercapedo (intermission). — The space or term of life, vitæ curriculum. — A space of land, tractus. — All that space or tract of land is very famous, totus ille tractus est celeberrimus. — In the mean space or time, interim, interea, interea loci, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur. — The space between two pillars, intercolumnium.

**SPACIOUS**, spatiosus, amplus. — A spacious house, domus ampla or laxa.

**SPACIOUSLY**, spatiose, ample, laxe.

**SPACIOUSNESS**, amplitudo, laxitas.

**SPADE**, pala; bipalium. — To call a spade a spade, quidque suo nomine appellare. — ¶ A spade (at cards), niacula nigra.

**SPAN**, s. palmus, spithama. — Of a span, palmaris. — The span of life, exigua vitæ brevitatis.

**SPAN NEW**, novissimus, recentissimus.

**SPANGLE**, bractea. — A little spangle, bracteola.

**SPANGLED** (or covered with spangles), bracteatius. — The spangled or starry firmament, cælum stelliferum.

**SPANIEL** dog, canis cirratus patulus aures habens, canis Hispanicus.

**SPANISH** fly, cantharis.

**SPAR** (wooden bar), obex, vectis. — The spar of a gate, assula spicata or in acumen tenuata. — ¶ The spar of metal, cortex metalli rudis.

To **SPAR**, obdo; vecte obducto occludere or munire.

**SPARABLE**, clavuli.

**SPARRY**, ad corticem metalli pertinens.

**SPARE**, v. parco, comparco; consulo; tempero; condono, remitto, (forgive a fault); faveo, indulgeo, (favor). — I will spare no cost, nihil pretio parcam. — But if God spare my life, quod si vita suppeditet. — I cannot spare her, ego illā carere non possum. — It is too late to spare when all is spent, sera est in fundo parsimonia. — They spare no pains to get reputation in this, qui hanc petessunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, Cic. — To spare an hour from play, detrahere horam ludō. — Spare me a word, ausculta paucis. — Enough and to spare, satis superque.

**SPARE**, adj. (left), reliquus, residuus;

(superfluous), supervacaneus: (lean or thin), macer, macilentus, gracilis; (scanty), tenuis. — Spare time, tempus negotiis vacuum.

**SPARING**, adj. (parsimonious), parcus, tenax. — To be sparing of one's labor or pains, sibi, labori, operæ parcere. — To be sparing in one's diet, genium, or se victu frandare. — He was very sparing in his diet, cibi minimi erat, Suet. — To be over sparing in one's expenses, nimium parce sumptum facere. — Very sparing, perparcus, triparcus.

**SPARING**, subst. parsimonia, frugalitas. — He made no sparing, nihil pepercit. — ¶ A sparing or laying up, conservatio.

**SPARINGLY**, parce, restricte; anguste; continenter. — Very, perparce. — To live sparingly, parce vivere; parce ac duriter vitam agere or se habere; parsimonia ac duritiā vicitare. — To take sparingly, digitulis duobus sumere primoribus.

**SPARINGNESS**, parsimonia, frugalitas

**SPARK**, **SPARKLE** (as of fire), scintilla. — A little spark, scintillula. — A spark or lover, amans; amatus; procus. — A spark or beau, homo bellus, comptus, elegans, nimie elegantie studiosus; trossulus.

To **SPARKLE** (emit sparks), scintillo. — How his eyes sparkle! ut scintillant or ardent ejus oculi! — To sparkle or glitter, fulgeo, niteo, corusco. — To sparkle (as wine), ardeo, Juv.

**SPARKLING**, s. scintillatio. — A sparkling or glittering, fulgor, nitor, coruscatio.

**SPARKLING**, scintillans; ardens; fulgidus, coruscus, rutilus, igneus.

**SPARKLINGLY**, splendide, nitide.

**SPARROW**, passer. — A hedge sparrow, curruca. — A hen sparrow, passer femina. — A little sparrow, passerulus. — A mountain sparrow, passer montanus.

**SPASM** or cramp, spasmus.

**SPATTER** with dirt, luto conspergere, inspergere, inficere, inquinare, maculare, commaculare. — ¶ Fig. see Defame, Calumniate, &c.

**SPATTERDASHES**, perones, pl.; ocrearum genus.

**SPATULA**, spathula.

**SPAVIN**, tumor quidam pedum equinorum.

**SPAWL**, spuo, conspuo; sputo.

**SPAWLER**, sputator.

**SPAWN** of fish, piscium ova or semina.

To **SPAWN**, genero, procreo.

**SPAWNER**, piscis femina.

**SPEAK**, fari, loquor; dico; verba facere. — I spoke with Cornelius, cum Cornelio locutus sum. — I was not able to speak a word, nullum potui verbum emittere. — He is condemned without being heard to speak, indictā causā damnatur. — Scarce had he thus spoken, when, &c., vix ea factus erat, quum, etc. — Not fit to be spoken, fœdum or turpe dictu. — It needs not to be spoken, non est opus proloqui hoc. — That may be spoken, enarrabilis. — He speaks Latin very well, optime utitur lingua Latinā. — If you speak another word, verbum si addideris. — I will speak from my heart, dicam ex animo. — You speak too late, mortuo verba nunc facis. — If he continue to speak what he pleases against me, he shall hear some things which will not be very pleasing to him, si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audire. — Speak when you are spoken to, interrogatus responde; ad consilium ne accesseris, antequam voceris. — To begin to speak, loqui incipere, in sermonem incidere. — Not to be able to speak, obmutesco, conticesco. — To speak cleverly or well, apte, accurate, emendate, pure, optime, recte loqui. — ill or barbarously, oratione incultā uti. — at random, effutit, garrilo; quidquid in buccam venerit, blaterare. — To speak big, magnifica or ingentia verba proferre. — briefly, perstringo, paucis complexi, strictim percurrere. — delicately, verba pingere. — deceitfully, ambigue loqui, verbo rum tendiculis adhibere. — To speak against, contra dico, obloquor. — To speak aloud, eloquor, effari: vocem tollere, contentā voce loqui. — To speak before, proloquor. — To speak face to face, coram loqui, in os dicere. — To speak fast, sermonem præcipitare. — To speak for, pro aliquo

loqui; intercedo. — *If ever he do so again, I will never speak for him, ceterum posthac si quidquam, nihil precor.* — *He spake much for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit.* — *You speak for or on my side, meam causam agis.* — *To speak ill or evil of, de alicujus existimatione detrahere; alicui absenti maledicere; secus de aliquo dicere.* — *One ill spoken of or in bad repute, qui male audit.* — *To speak low or with a low voice, jussorâ voce loqui.* — *To speak merrily, jocosâ facete dicere or loqui.* — *I spake in jest, jocabar modo.* — *To speak one's mind freely, sensa animi libere proferre, sententiam suam effari.* — *To speak nothing, taceo, conctico; obmutesco.* — *To speak of, tracto, memoro; de aliqua re disserere.* — *There was nothing to speak of, nihil dictu satis dignum.* — *It is he I was speaking of, ipse est de quo agebam.* — *To be always speaking of the same thing, aliquod sæpe or semper in ore habere.* — *He spoke much on that subject, multam de illâ re orationem habuit.* — *It was not with any design, but by mere accident, that I happened to speak of those things, non consulto, sed casu, in eorum mentionem incidi.* — *Before there was ever a word spoken of it, antequam omnino mentio ulla de eâ re facta est.* — *They all speak of your eloquence, omnes de tuâ eloquentiâ commemorant.* — *He never spoke of any thing but with deliberation, nihil non consideratum exhibet ex ejus ore.* — *To speak of before, prædico.* — *To speak often, dictito.* — *To speak out, eloquor, clare dicere.* — *To speak in public, orationem habere, agere, dicere; concionem habere; verba facere apud populum, in foro, in senatu, etc.* — *To speak to the purpose, apte, apposite, ad rem loqui.* — *To speak thick and fast, verba præcipitare.* — *To speak through the nose, halbe de naribus loqui.* — *To speak to a person, aliquem affari, alloqui, compellere.* — *I may speak to you in verse, licet versibus mihi affari.* — *Easy to be spoken to, or easy of address, affabilis, comis.* — *To speak to the people, apud populum verba facere.* — *To speak together, colloquor; sermones cadere.* — *To speak well of, collaudo.* — *One well spoken of, qui bene audit.* — *To speak or confer with a person, cum aliquo loqui, colloqui, sermocinari, sermonem habere or conferre.* — *Tell him I would speak with him, voca eum verbis meis.* — *Who would speak with me? quis me vult? — He would not be spoken with, conveniri non potuit.* — ¶ *A well-spoken person, facundus, disertus, eloquens; urbanus.*  
**SPEAKER**, qui loquitur: (orator), orator, concionator. — ¶ *A speaker of parliament, senatûs preses.*  
**SPEAKING**, locutio, dictio. — *A speaking of, mentio, commemoratio.* — *A speaking out, pronuntiatio.* — *A speaking to, alloquium.* — *A speaking together or with, colloquium.* — *Evil speaking, maledictum, convicium; calumnia.* — *The art of speaking, ars dicendi.* — *He was very ready and clever at speaking, facilis erat et expeditus ad dicendum.* — *It is not worth speaking of, puerile or futile est.*  
**SPOKESMAN**, orator. — *He was our spokesman, ille pro nobis verba fecit.* — *A good spokesman, facilis et expeditus ad dicendum.*  
**SPEAR**, hasta; lancea; framea (used by Germans). — *A little spear, hastula.* — *A boar-spear, venabulum.* — *An eel-spear, fuscina, tridens.* — *A spear-man, hastatus.* — *A spear-staff, hastile.* — *King's spear (herb), hastula regia.* — *Spear-mint, mentha Romana.* — *Spear-wort, ranunculus flammæus.*  
**SPECHT**, SPEIGHT, picus martius.  
**SPECIAL** (chief or particular), præcipuus, peculiaris, singularis; proprius: (excellent), excellens, eximius, egregius, eminentis, præclarus, præcellens, præstans.  
**SPECIALLY** (particularly), nominatim, singillatim, separatim, proprie: (excellently), excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime.  
**SPECIE**, aurum or argentum signatum. — *To pay money in specie, pecuniam representare.*

**SPECIES** (sort), pars; species. — *The propagation of one's species, sobolis procreatio.* — ¶ See Sort.  
**SPECIFIC**, SPECIFIC, singularis, specialis.  
**SPECIFIC (medicine)**, s. remedium singulare, peculiare, speciale.  
**SPECIFICALLY**, specialiter, peculiariter, signate.  
**TO SPECIFY** (mention, reckon up, or appoint particularly), denoto; singulatim notare, denotare, enumerare, recensere, memorare, describere, exprimere, designare.  
**SPECIFYING**, SPECIFICATION, rerum singularum notatio or enumeratio; rerum singularum index.  
**SPECIMEN** (example or proof), specimen, exemplum, exemplar.  
**SPECIOUS**, speciosus; fictus, simulatus; fucatus, fucosus; fallax.  
**SPECK**, SPECKLE, macula, labes, lentigo. — *A little speck, labecula, lenticula.* — *A natural speck or blemish, nævus.* — *A speckle or pimple in the face, varus.*  
**TO SPECKLE**, maculis variare, variegare, notare, ornare, distinguere.  
**SPECKLED** (full of speckles), maculatus, maculosus; varius.  
**SPECTACLE**, spectaculum. — *A dreadful spectacle, spectaculum luctuosum.* — ¶ *A pair of spectacles, perspicillum, vitrum ocularium.* — *A spectacle-maker, perspicillorum artifex.*  
**SPECTACLED**, perspicillo instructus.  
**SPECTATOR**, spectator, spectatrix, testis, arbiter.  
**SPECTRE**, species (e. g. mortui); simulacrum vanum; umbra, larva.  
**SPECULAR**, specularis.  
**SPECULATE**, studium in rerum contemplatione collocare; de aliqua re cogitare; aliquid reputare.  
**SPECULATION**, cogitatio; contemplatio, consideratio, inspectio.  
**SPECULATIVE**, contemplativus, in contemplatione tantum positus. — *Speculative philosophy, philosophia contemplativa, Sen.*  
**SPECULATIVELY**, contemplatu.  
**SPECULATOR**, qui studium in rerum contemplatione collocat.  
**SPEECH** (as a gift), oratio, vox: (talk), sermo: (saying), dictum, vox, verbum: (oration, &c.), oratio; concio; actio: — *To deny any one the freedom of speech, vetare homines libere loqui.* — *A set speech, oratio conceptis verbis habita; oratio commentata.* — *A florid speech, oratio florida, nitida, luculenta.* — *Neat, oratio compta, elegans, polita.* — *Flimsy, oratio flaccida, enervata.* — *A short or little speech, oratiuncula, conciuicula.* — *A far-fetched speech, alte repetita oratio.* — *To make a speech to the people, apud populum verba facere, ad populum concionari, ad or apud populum dicere.* — *in the senate, in senatu orationem habere.* — *He makes a speech to the soldiers, apud milites concionatur.* — *To close a speech, peroro.* — *Fair speech, blanditiæ, pl. blandimenta; blandiloquentia (poet.).* — *Lofty, superbiloquentia.* — *Opprobrious, contumelia, probrosa verba.* — *Rudeness of speech, sermonis rusticitas.*  
**SPEECHLESS**, mutus; elinguis.  
**SPEED** (celerity), celeritas, velocitas: (haste), festinatio; properatio; properantia. — *Away, with all speed, tu, quantum potes, abi.* — *They run full speed into the valley, incitato cursu sese in vallem demittunt.* — *With all speed, velis equisque, quam occissime.* — *Let it be done with what speed it may, affice id primo quoque tempore.* — *He stops his horse upon full speed, incitatum equum sustinet.* — *To send a person with full speed, citato itinere mittere aliquem.* — *To put a horse to his speed, admisso subdere calcar equo.* — *To make speed, festino, propero.* — *Unless you make speed, nisi properas.* — *Hither they made what speed they could, hinc magno cursu contenderunt.* — *You should have made the greater speed, eo tibi celerius agendum erat.* — *Done with speed, festinatus, maturatus, acceleratus, properatus.* — ¶ *Speed (success), successus.*  
**TO SPEED.** (See to make Speed, above). — *To speed or hasten, maturo, accelero.*

— ¶ *To speed well (neut.), prosperis successibus uti; ad optatos exitus provehi.* — *This business speeds well under our hands, lepide hoc succedit sub manibus negotium.* — *We shall speed well, intonuit lævum.* — *It has sped well, hoc prospero processit; hoc bene successit.* — *I have sped, mihi successit.* — *To speed (act.), fortunò, prospero.* — *God speed you, prosperos tibi successus largiatur Deus; bene sit tibi.* — *God speed him well, eat, valeat.*  
**SPEEDY**, citus, expeditus, agilis, properus, festinus, celer, velox. — *Very speedy, præproperus, præfestinatus.*  
**SPEEDILY**, celeriter, festinanter, incitate, maturate, prope, properanter, citatim; expedite. — *Very speedily, maturime, maturissime.*  
**SPEEDINESS**, celeritas, agilitas, pernicitas.  
**SPELL**, s. incantamentum, carmen magicum. — ¶ *A spell of work, laborandi vices.*  
**SPELL**, v. syllabas literarum ordinare; literas singulas appellare, literas in syllabas colligere. — *well or ill, in writing, recte or male literas connectere.* — *To know how to spell, recte scribere scire.* — *Well or ill spelled, recte or male, quod ad literarum connectionem pertinet, scriptus.*  
**SPELLER**, good or bad, qui literas recte or male connectit.  
**SPELLING** (manner or rules of), formula ratioque scribendi; orthographia.  
**SPEND**, consumo, insumo, absumo; expendo, impendo. — *Let us spend this day merrily, hilarem hunc sumamus diem.* — *If I should spend my life, si vitam profundam.* — *He spent his time in idleness, vitam egit in otio.* — *To spend time on a thing, rei aliquid temporis impertire.* — *I spend my time among the altars, and range through all the temples, moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia, Phædr.* — *I spent much time in that one disputation, multum temporis in istâ unâ disputatione consumpsi, Cic.* — *To spend one's life in study, ætatem in rebus discendis conterere.* — *To spend labor in vain, operam ludere or frustra conterere; laterem lavare.* — *To spend money upon one, sumptus in aliquem facere, impendere, insumere.* — *To allow one wherewithal to spend, alicui sumptum suppeditare.* — *To spend lavishly, profundo, prodigo, dispergo.* — *Their estate is spent long since, res eos jam pridem deficere cæpit.* — *Ill got, ill spent, male parta male dilabuntur.* — *Spent (consumed), consumptus, insumptus, exhaustus.* — *That cannot be spent, inexhaustus.* — *Spent or laid out, erogatus, impensus, expensus.* — *Spent or past over, exactus, tractus.* — *The greatest part of the day was spent, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus est.* — *When most part of the night was spent, ubi plerumque noctis processit.* — *Summer was almost spent, exigua pars ætatis reliqua erat.* — *Spent or tired out, defessus, nimis fatigatus.* — *To spend its force (as a bullet, &c.), elanguescere, consenescere.*  
**SPENDING**, consumptio. — *Excessive spending or wasteful lavishing, effusio, profusio; prodigantia; sumptus effusi.*  
**SPENDTHRIFT** or wasteful spender, prodigus, nepos, decocor, consumptor, helio.  
**SPERM** (seed), semen.  
**SPERMATICAL**, SPERMATIC, ad semen pertiens.  
**SPERMACEI**, sperma ceti.  
**SPEW**, vomo, evomo; vomitu reddere, ejicere or expellere. — *To be ready to spew, nauseo; nauseâ laborare; nauseâ molestiam suscipere.* — *To make one spew, vomitionem concitare.*  
**SPHERE**, sphaera; globus: munus, munia, (fig.). — *That affair is out of my sphere, ista res ad me non pertinet.*  
**TO SPHERE**, rotundo; in orbem formare.  
**SPHERICAL**, globosus, sphaeroides; sphaericus (late). — *A spherical figure, schema sphaeroides.*  
**SPHINX**, Sphinx.  
**SPICE**, aroma. — *Spices, odores Arabici; merces odorum.* — ¶ *A spice of a disease, morbi levis impetus or morbi reliquie, commotiuicula.* — *Savouring of spice,*



**Spicy**, aromaticus. — *A seller of spice, aromatum venditor.*  
**TO SPICE**, aromata contusa inspergere; aromatis or aromatis condire or conspergere. — *Spiced sauce, conditura.*  
**SPICERY**, mercēs odorū.  
**SPIDER**, aranea, araneus. — *A little spider, araneola, araneolus. — A sea-spider, aranea marina. — A water-spider, tippula or tipulla. — Full of spiders, araneosus. — A spider's web, araneæ tela; araneum.*  
**SPIGOT**, epistomium, siphonis obturamentum.  
**SPIKE** (*large nail*), clavus ferreus major; clavus trabalis, *Hor.* — *A spike or pointed iron or wood, ferri or ligni pars cuspidata. — The sharp point of a spike, mucro, cuspis, acumen.*  
**TO SPIKE** or *make sharp at the end*, spico, spiculo, cuspido; inspico. — *To spike or nail up cannon, tormenta bellica clavibus adactis inutilia reddere.*  
**SPIKED** (*pointed at the end*, acuminatus, cuspidatus, mucronatus.  
**SPILL** (*shed*), fundo, effundo.  
**SPILLING**, fusio, effusio.  
**SPIN**, neo (*v. a.*); stamina nere, stamina torta ducere manu; telam texere (*of the spider*). — *Spin, netus. — Homespun (mean), crassus, incultus, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, pinguis, rudis. — To spin out or prolong, protraho, extraho, produco, extendo. — To spin out a discourse, sermonem longius producere. — To spin out one's life, vitam prorogare, producere, protrahere. — To spin or issue out, effluo, profluo; prosilio. — To spin as a top, versari; in gyrum versari.*  
**SPINNER** (*a person who spins*), qui or quæ stamina net. — *A spinner (little spider), araneolus.*  
**SPINNING**, lanificium (*of wool*). — *A spinning-wheel, rota nendis staminibus accommodata.*  
**SPINSTER** (*woman who spins*), lanifica. — *¶ A spinster (in law), femina inupta.*  
**SPINDLE**, fusus. — *Spindle legs or shanks, crura substricta, exilia, petila. — Spindle-shanked, cruribus substrictis, etc. — The spindle of a wheel or press, rotæ or preli axis.*  
**SPINE** (*backbone*), spina.  
**SPINY** (*thorny*), spinosus.  
**SPIRAL**, anguineus, in se convolutus. — *A spiral line, linea anguinea. — Spiral motion, motus in spirain.*  
**SPIRALLY**, spiræ instar.  
**SPIRE** *of grass*, spica graminis. — *A spire or steeple, pyramis.*  
**TO SPIRE**, as coru, spico; spicas emitere.  
**SPIRIT** (*breath, power of life*), spiritus; anima: (*soul*), animus; mens; anima. — *The Holy Spirit, Spiritus Sanctus. — A good or bad spirit, bonus or malus genius. — A spirit (goblin), larva, umbra, mania. — Familiar spirits, lares, pl. — To raise spirits, manes evocare or ciere; animas ab inferis elicere. — To lay a spirit, manes relegere. — To give up the spirit, animam efflare, exhalare, extremum vitæ spiritum edere. — Being on the point of giving up the spirit, jam ferme moriens; animam agens. — A broken spirit, animus afflictus et fractus. — ¶ (*courage*), animus, virtus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo. — Full of spirit or courage, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, interritus. — ¶ (*disposition, turn*), ingenium; indoles; natura; animus. — A spirit of contradiction, contradicendi cacoëthes. — of sedition, animus turbulentus. — To be actuated by a spirit of candor and moderation, lenitate et moderatione regi; leni et moderato animo ad aliquid agendum impelli. — He is of a high spirit, homo est altiore animo. — A good or excellent spirit, ingenium excellens, eximium, illustre, singulare, optimum, præclarum. — He was accounted at Athens a man of a fine spirit or genius, magnâ ingenii laude florebat Athenis. — A piercing or discerning spirit, ingenium acre, acerrimum, peracre, perargutum, sagax. — ¶ (*briskness, liveliness*), vigor, alacritas; ingenii acumen, animi ardor; spiritus. — With spirit (*shrewdness, &c.*), acute, argute, ingeniose, sollerter. — He answered me with*

*much spirit, mihi argute respondit. — ¶ (pride, &c.), spiritus. — To bring down one's spirits, alicujus arrogantiam or superbiâ reprimere, coercere, refrænare, frangere. — ¶ To gather or pluck up one's spirits, sese colligere et recreare. — Pluck up your spirits, animum erige, ades animo, timorem relinque. — To raise one's spirits (as music), animum excitare et vibrare. — ¶ Spirit (strong liquor), liquor acrior. — ¶ The spirit or quintessence, spiritus; fig. flos.*  
**TO SPIRIT** up or encourage, animo, instigo, hortor, incito, excito, stimulo, extimulo; animum addere. — *He endeavored by every method imaginable to spirit up the common people, prorsus intentus omni modo plebis animum accendebat, Sall. — To spirit away children, infantes furtim or plagio abducere.*  
**SPIRITED**. — *High-spirited, animosus, acer, alacer; superbus, arrogans, natura ferrox, fastidiosus, animo elatus. — Low-spirited, mæstus, excors, languidus, mærore afflictus, animo fractus. — A mean-spirited person, homo angusti or sordidi animi. — A very mean-spirited fellow, abjectissimus, Plin. Ep. — Public spiritedness, amor in patriam, publicæ salutis studium.*  
**SPIRITLESS**, mæstus: frigidus, inanis.  
**SPIRITUAL** (*heavenly*), ad cœlestia pertinentes, cœlestis: (*incorporeal*), corpore carens, corporis expers, incorporalis: (*devout*), pius, religiosus, sanctus: (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus; — *A spiritual living, sacerdotium; beneficium ecclesiasticum.*  
**SPIRITUALITIES**, reditus ecclesiastici.  
**TO SPIRITUALIZE** (*in chemistry*), spiritus subtilissimos elicere or a corpore secernere: (*in theology*), e rebus humanis animum ad cœlestia spirandum docere.  
**SPIRITUALLY** (*devoutly*), pie, religiose, sancte.  
**SPIRITUOUS**, Spirituosus, spiritus plenus; acrior; fervidus.  
**SPIRT** out, *v. a.* ejicio, expuo; dissipo. — *To spirt out (as liquids), v. n. exsilio, prosilio, erumpo, emico.*  
**SPIRT** of wind, impetus venti, flatus subitus.  
**SPISSITUDE**, spissitudo.  
**SPLIT** (*for cooking*), veru. — *A small spit or broach, veruculum.*  
**TO SPIT** meat, carnem assandam veru transfigere; carnem verubus figere or infigere. — *To turn the spit, carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versare.*  
**SPLIT**, *v. spuo, expuo. — To spit blood, sanguinem sputare or exscreare. — To spit down, despico. — upon the ground, in terram. — To spit often, sputo, consputo. — To spit out, expuo, exscreo. — To spit out one's lungs, pulmones pæne exscreare. — To spit at or spit upon, consputo, inspuo, conspuo; sputo aliquem or aliquid conspurcare or conspergere. — He spit in the tyrant's face, expuit in os tyranni. — To be spit upon, inspuior. — To spit with retching, screo, exscreo.*  
**SPLITTER**, sputator, screator.  
**SPLITTING**, sputatio, screatus. — *A spitting of blood, sanguinis expuitio or excreatio.*  
**SPIITTLE**, saliva, sputum. — *Fasting spittle, jejuni oris saliva. — Full of spittle, salivus.*  
**SPIITAL**, See Hospital.  
**SPIITE**, SPITEFULNESS, malevolentia; odium, livor, malignitas, invidia; malefica voluntas. — *¶ In spite of, sometimes by adversus. — In spite of their hearts, ingratiis. — In spite of both your teeth, vobis invitis atque amorum ingratiis.*  
**TO SPITE**, invideo, male alicui velle; in aliquem malevolentiam suffundere.  
**SPITEFUL**, invidus, infestus, lividus, malevolus, malignus, amarus.  
**SPITEFULLY**, maligne, cum invidia, inimice.  
**SPLASH** a person's clothes, alicujus vestem conspurcare, inquinare, lutulare, luto aspergere or inficere.  
**SPLASH** of dirt, luti macula or aspersio.  
**SPLASHING**, luti aspersio.  
**SPLASHY**, aquosus, humidus.  
**SPLAY** a horse, armum equinum luxare, frangere, loco movere.

**SPLAY-FOOT**, pes distortus. — *A splay mouth, os dedita operâ distortum.*  
**SPLAY-FOOTED**, valgus, pedibus distortis.  
**SPLEEN** (*the mill*), lien, splen. — *Of the spleen, splenicus. — The spleen-vein, vena splenica or splenetica. — ¶ (as a complaint), lienis morbus; malum hypochondriacum. — ¶ Spleen (grudge), odium, livor, simultas; invidia. — To show his spleen, odium effundere. — To take spleen against any one, aliquem odisse, odium in aliquem habere; cum aliquo simulatene gerere.*  
**SPLENETIC** (*troubled with the spleen*), spleneticus, splenicus, lienosus: (*peevish*), morosus, difficilis.  
**SPLendid** (*bright*), splendidus, nitidus, rutilus: (*magnificent*), splendidus, illustris, lautus, magnificus.  
**SPLendidly**, splendide, laute magnifice, comiter, basilice.  
**SPLendor** (*brightness*), splendor, fulgor, nitor: (*magnificence*), splendor, magnificentia, laus. — *He avoided splendor in his entertainments, in epularum apparatu a magnificentia recessit. — To live in great splendor, laute et opipare vivere.*  
**SPLICE** cables, ropes, &c., funium partes inter se texere.  
**SPLINT**, SPLINTER of a bone, ossis fragmentum. — *of wood, ligni assula or fragmentum; schidia, pl.*  
**TO SPLINT**, SPLINTER (*secure by splinters*), assulas ligneas os fractum firmare or confirmare. — *¶ To splinter or be splintered, diffindor; in assulas secari.*  
**SPLIT** asunder, findo, diffindo; discindo: (*be split asunder*), diffindor; discindor; dissilio. — *To split upon a rock, in scopulum impingere. — To split one's sides with laughing, risu pæne emori; risu concuti.*  
**SPLITTER**, qui diffindit.  
**SPOIL** (*plunder*), præda; raptum; rapina (*poet. in this sense*). — *Spoils of war, spolia. — Spoils taken from the body of an enemy, exuvie. — To live upon the spoil, (fig.), alicujus laboris fructu ad suas voluptates abuti.*  
**TO SPOIL** (*plunder or pillage*), compilo, expilo, spolio, expolio, vasto, evasto, devasto, populor, depopulor; diripio. — *¶ To spoil or corrupt, corrumpto, vitio, depravo. — Why do you spoil my boy for me? cur perdis adolescentem nobis? — We spoil children, when young, by too much indulgence, infantium deliciis solvimus. — Dinner is spoiled, prandium corruptum. — To spoil one's sport or interrupt, interturbo.*  
**SPOILER** (*plunderer or pillager*), prædator, expilator; direptor, ereptor, populator, peculator, vastator, spoliator: (*corrupter*), corruptor, corruptrix, vitiator. — *A spoiler of youth, adolescentium corruptela.*  
**SPOILFUL**, rapax.  
**SPOILING** (*plundering or pillaging*), expilatio, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio. — *¶ Spoiling (corrupting), corruptio, depravatio, vitiatio. — A spoiling of children by too much indulgence, inepta lenitas, facilis prava.*  
**SPOKE** of a wheel, radius rotæ — *To furnish with spokes, radio.*  
**SPOKEN**, SPOKESMAN. See Speak.  
**SPOILIATION**, spoliatio, vastatio.  
**SPONDEE**, spondeus.  
**SPONDYLE**, spondylus.  
**SPONGE**, spongia. — *To squeeze a sponge, spongiam exprimere. — The cavities of a sponge, spongiæ fistulæ. — A little sponge, spongiola.*  
**TO SPONGE** or clean with a sponge, spongiâ abstergere. — *¶ To sponge upon (in company), alieno sumptu edere or potare; cœnis or poculis retia tendere. — Sponging upon, alieno sumptu vivere.*  
**SPONGER**, parasitus, assecla.  
**SPONGY**, spongiosus.  
**SPONGINESS**, qualitas rei spongiosæ; raritas.  
**SPONSOR** (*surety*), sponsor: (*godfather*) sponsor baptismatis.  
**SPONSION** (*compact*), sponsio.  
**SPONTANEOUS**, by a construction with sponte or ultro; spontaneus, voluntarius.  
**SPONTANEOUSLY**, (suâ) sponte, ultro.

SPONTANEITY, SPONTANEOUSNESS, voluntas spontanea.

SPOOL or quill for weavers, fusus.

SPOON, SPOONFUL, cochlear, cochlearium; ligula. — *A spoonful of new wine, musti cochlear cumulatum.* — *A spoonful of salt, ligula salis.* — *Spoon-meats, cibaria liquida.*

SPOON, v. contractis velis navim vento dare.

SPORT (play or pastime), lusus; ludus; jocus; oblectamentum, delectamentum, oblectatio, delectatio: (*laughing-stock*), ludibrium, ludus, jocus. — *He made us good sport, mimum egit.* — *They were called in to make sport, oblectationis causa intromissi sunt.* — *Every man likes his own sport best, trahit sua quemque voluptas.* — *He has left childish sports, nuces reliquit.* — *'Tis mere sport to me to learn these things, hæc perdiscere mihi ludus est.* — *That is but a sport to him, id facillime or nullo negotio facere potest.* — *Innocent or liberal sport, honesta, ingenua, liberalis oblectatio.* — *To divert himself with innocent and gentleman-like sport, ingenuis se voluptatibus oblectare, recreare, reficere, animum relaxare.* — *Sinful sport, voluptas impura, impia, illicita.* — *To make one sport or divert one, aliquem oblectare, alicui oblectationem afferre.* — *To make sport for others or be laughed at by them, ludibrio esse; pro delectamento haberi.* — *To make sport with one or deride him, aliquem ludere, deludere, ludificari, ludos facere.* — *To spoil one's sport or measures, alicujus rationes conturbare.* — *In sport, joco; jocose, joculariter; per jocum or ludum.* — *To do a thing in sport, aliquid per jocum or ludum, or animi oblectandi causa, facere.* — *To be the sport of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse.* — *¶ Sports (shows), spectacula; ludi.* — *To entertain with a variety of sports, spectaculis variis generis delectare.* — *¶ Note.* When sport denotes the pleasure taken in the exercise of any particular game, it is to be rendered in Latin by some word expressing that species of recreation; as, for *hunting*, venatio, venatus; for *fowling*, aucupium, aucupatio; for *fishing*, piscatio, piscatus.

To SPORT, ludo; joco, jocular, lusui or jocis operam dare. — *To sport wantonly, lascivio.* — *To sport with others, aliis or cum aliis colludere.* — *He has sported away and lost all the money in his pocket, in ludum contulit iste quicquid pecuniæ reliquum fuit, perdiditque.* — *To sport or trifle with one by making fair promises, aliquem inanibus verbis producere.* — *To sport or trifle with religion, de rebus sacris jocari.* — *Having sported, jocatus.*

SPORTSMAN, venator.

SPORTFUL, SPORTING, SPORTIVE, ludicer, indubundus, jocosus, jocularis, jocabundus, festivus, facetus, petulans, procax, lascivus.

SPORTFULLY, SPORTINGLY, per ludum, per jocum, jocose, joculariter, facete, festive.

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilarus animus et ad ludendum or ad jocandum promptus; festivitas, lascivia, proccitas.

SPORTING, lusio, lusus; jocatio, joci.

SPOT (mark), macula, labes. — *A little spot, labacula.* — *A spot or natural blemish in the body, nævus.* — *A spot or blemish in one's reputation, dedecus, probum, labes or macula, fama aspersa.* — *To take out a spot, maculam or labem tollere, detergere, eluere.* — *To cast a spot or slur on a person's character, alicujus famæ notam inurere, alicui infamiam afferre or labem aspergere.* — *¶ (place), locus.* — *A spot of ground, agellus.* — *On the spot, in vestigio:* — (*forthwith*), e vestigio, illico, statim. — *To pay money down upon the spot, pecuniam representare.*

To SPOT (stain), maculo, conmaculo, inquinare; alicui labem or maculam aspergere. — *To spot or speckle, variis maculis notare, distinguere, interstinguere, ornare.*

SPOTLESS, immaculatus: (*blameless*), irreprehensus. — *A spotless life, vita sanctissima; vita innocentissime, sanctissimi-*

me, sine vitio or justâ reprehensione acta.

SPOTTED, maculosus, maculis sparsus. — *Borne on a Thracian steed spotted with white, maculis quem Thracius albis portat equus, Virg.* — *The spotted fever, febris purpurea.*

SPOTTING, maculæ aspersio.

SPOUSE (husband), maritus, conjux: (*wife*), uxor, conjux.

SPOUSAL, adj. nuptialis, connubialis, maritalis.

SPOUSALS, subst. sponsalia; nuptiæ.

SPOUSELESS, vidua or nondum in matrimonio conjuncta.

SPOUT (cock), epistomium, os. — *A spout or torrent of water, torrens; rapidus ex aëre nimbus.* (See *Cataract*.) — *Spout or pipe, tubus; fistula.* — *The spout or gutter of a roof, canalis quæ excipit a tegulis aquam cœlestem.*

To SPOUT out, erumpo, exsilio, pro-silio, emico; effluo; emano. — *To spout (pour) out, effundo, profundo.* — *To spout (pour) down, defundo, deorsum effundere.* — *To spout (pour) up, in sublimem effundere.* — *A spouting whale, physeter.*

SPOUTING (issuing) out, eruptio. — *A spouting (pouring) out, effusio, ejectio.*

SPRAIN, v. membrum torquere. — *He sprained his ankle, talum intorsit, Aur. Vict.*

SPRAIN, s. membri distortio; luxatura.

SPRAT (small fish), sarda or sardina, halectula.

SPRAWL on the ground, humi prostratum jacere or repere; solum prostratum calcare.

SPRAY (the extremity of a branch), rami extrema pars: (*sprinkling of water*), aspergo.

SPREAD, v. a. (*extend*), pando, dispan-do, expando; explico; extendo; diffundo; sterno (e. g. on the ground); differo (e. g. ignem, rumorem); spargo, dispergo, (e. g. rumorem); dissemino (e. g. malum): (*noise or spread abroad*), vulgo, divulgo, pervulgo: (*enlarge*), dilato, profero, propago: — v. n. sese extendere or extendi, pateo, pateo, diffundi or se diffundere, evagor; mano, serpo; increbro. — *And you spread your starry tail adorned with fine feathers, pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phædr.* — *A report spread through the whole city, fama discurrit totâ urbe.* — *This report spreads, serpit hic rumor.* — *The fire spreads far and near, late vagatur ignis.* — *The king's speech, and their answers, soon spread abroad, quæ dicta ab rege, quæque responsa essent, emanavere.* — *An uncertain rumor was spread, rumor sine auctore increbuit.* — *Joy spreads through Latona's silent breast, Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, Virg.* — *The war spreading itself far and near, serpente latus bello, Flor.* — *To spread or scatter, spargo, dispergo; dissemino.* — *To spread, as an army, when it covers a great deal of ground, distendi, diduci.* — *To spread or strow under, substerno.* — *To spread upon, insterno, supersterno.* — *To spread with a thing, aliquâ re consternere (spread); aliquâ re conspergere (besprinkle).* — *To be spread, as the roots of trees, diffundi.* — *Spread, passus; sparsus, patens.* — *Borne with sails wide spread, passis velis pervectus.* — *Spread abroad (as a report), vulgatus, divulgatus.* — *Spread out, expansus, dispanus.* — *Spread (as a table), stratus, instratus.* — *Spread far and wide, longe lateque fusus or diffusus.*

SPREAD, s. (*increase*), incrementum: (*compass*), ambitus.

SPREADER, qui spargit or dissipat.

SPREADING, distentio, porrectio. — *The spreading of a distemper, contagio, contagiuni.*

SPRIG, ramulus, surculus; germen. — *A small sprig to graft on, taleola.* — *As of a sprig, surculaceus.* — *To grow full of sprigs, stirpesco, frutesco.*

SPRIGHT, SPRITE, larva, dæmon.

SPRIGHTFUL, SPRIGHTLY, alacer, vegetus, agilis, erectus, impiger, acer, vividus.

SPRIGHTFULLY, acriter, alacriter, læte.

SPRIGHTLINESS, alacritas, agilitas.

SPRING out, forth or from a person or thing, ex aliquo or ex aliquâ re oriri,

exoriri, nasci, enasci, creari, procreari, gigni, progigni. — *Boldness springs from avarice, ex avaritiâ erumpit audacia.* — *To spring or bud out (as trees), germino, gemino, egermino, progermino, pullulo* — *To begin to spring, gemmasco, pullulasco.* — *To spring again, repullulasco, reviresco.* — *To spring out or gush forth (as liquids), prosilio, erumpo, emico, effluo; scateo, scaturio.* — *To spring or leap, salio, exsilio.* — *forth or out, exsilio, prosilio.* — *To spring from one's seat, de sella exsilire, ab sede suâ prosilire.* — *To spring or leap suddenly upon one, in aliquem irruere, invadere, involare, impetum facere.* — *To spring or leap into a house, boat, river, &c., in domum, scapham, fluvium, etc. insilire or se repente conjicere.* — *¶ To spring a leak, rimas agere, rimis fatiscere.* — *¶ To spring partridges, perdices excitare.* — *¶ To spring a mine, vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere.*

SPRING, s. (*fountain, &c.*), fons, scaturigo. — *A little spring or well, fonticulus.* — *Of a spring, fontanus, puteanus, putealis.* — *Full of springs, scaturiginosus, fontibus scaturiens.* — *¶ A spring or beginning, fons; caput; principium, origo, causa.* — *That river has its springs in the mountains, fluvius iste in montibus originem habet.* — *This was the spring of my misfortunes, hinc mihi prima mali labes (poet.).* — *The spring of action or motion, motus principium.* — *¶ The spring of day, prima lux, diluculum.* — *¶ Spring in a machine, &c., elâter; spirâ (spiral), both Greek words; sometimes momentum will pass.* — *A work moved by springs, or seeming to move itself, automaton.* — *¶ The spring or spring-time, ver, tempus vernum.* — *An early spring, ver præmaturum.* — *In the spring, vere, verno tempore.* — *Early in the spring, primo vere.* — *The beginning, middle, end of the spring, ver novum, adultum, præceps.* — *Of the spring, vernus.* — *¶ A spring or leap, saltus.*

SPRINGING of trees, germinatio, gemmatio. — *A springing again, regerminatio.*

SPRINGY, vim resiliendi habens, elasticus.

SPRINGINESS, vis resiliendi, vis elastica.

SPRINGE, laqueus, tendicula.

SPRINKLE, spargo. — *abroad, dispergo.* — *at, upon, with, aspergo, conspergo, in-spergo.* — *Sprinkled, sparsus, conspersus.*

SPRINKLER, qui or quæ spargit.

SPRINKLING, sparsio, aspersio, aspersus. — *A sprinkling upon, with, aspersio, in-spersio.*

SPRIT-SAIL, velum malo anteriori affixum.

SPROUT, v. germino, pullulo. — *Sprouting, germinans, gemmans.*

SPROUT (or young twig), s. surculus, germen. — *The young sprouts of colewort or other herbs, prototomi.* — *Sprouts or young coleworts, caules prototomi.*

SPROUTING out, germinatio, gemmatio.

SPRUCE, adj. bellus, comptus, concinnus, nitidus, cultus, elegans, tersus. — *A spruce fellow, homo concinnus, elegans, nitidus.* — *To be spruce, eleganter or nitidis vestibus ornari, nitere, fulgere.*

SPRUCELY, belle, concinne, nitide, eleganter, graphice.

SPRUCENESS, concinnitas, mundities, elegantia.

SPRUCE, s. included under abies; pinus abies; abies nigra.

SPRUNT, res curta et haud facilis flexu.

SPUME (scum), spuma. — *of lead, plumbi spuma, molybdtis.* — *of silver, argenti spuma, argyritis.*

SPUMY, SPUMOUS, spumens, spumosus.

SPUNGE, &c. See *Sponge*.

SPUNGING-HOUSES, cauponæ quibus debitores comprehensi detinentur, priusquam in carcerem conjiciantur or legi satisfecerint.

SPUR, s. calcar: (*incitement*), illecebra, stimulus, aculeus, incitamentum. — *A cock's spur, galli calcar.* — *To be upon the spur, omnibus modis festinare.* — *¶ The spur of a ship, rostrum navis, proræ armamentum.*

To SPUR a horse, equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; equo (*and fig. alicui*) calcaria adhibere or advovere. — *For now I will spur the horse up the hill, nam jam calcarî quadrupedem ag-*

tabo adversus clivum, *Plaut.* — *To spur on, incito, stimulo, exstimulo, concito, excito, instigo.* — *To spur on those that are forward enough of themselves, in plañtiem equum provocare.* — *To spur a free horse, equum currentem incitare.*  
**TO SPUR-GALL,** calcarius sauciare, equum ferratà calce cruentare.  
**SPURRED** ('having spurs), calcarius indutus, armatus, instructus.  
**SPURRED,** stimulator.  
**SPURRING,** stimulator, incitatio.  
**SPURIOUS,** adulterinus; falsus.  
**SPURN,** calcitro; calcibus ferire; *fig. repulso, repudio, aspernor.*  
**SPURNER,** calcitro.  
**SPURNING,** s. calcitratus; repudiatio, contemptio.  
**SPUTTER,** v. sputo; præ vehementiâ inter loquendum sæpe expuere or dimidiata verba proferre. — *To sputter (as a wick), scintillo.*  
**SPUTTER** (*bustle*), turba, tumultus.  
**SPY,** speculator, explorator; catascopus, *Auct. B. Hisp.*; emissarius; custos; delator (*informer*). — *He was sent as a spy into Cilicia, speculandi causâ missus erat in Ciliciam.* — *To have a spy upon one's private conduct, testem et conscium interioris vitæ habere.*  
**TO SPY** (*watch or observe*), speculor, observo, exploro; (*see or perceive*), video, conspicio, cerno, percipio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto.  
**SPYING** (*beholding*), conspectus, aspectus, intuitus. — *A spying afar off, prospectus.*  
**SQUAB** (*couch*), grabatus: (*stuffed cushion*), pulvinus suffarcinatus. — ¶ (*fat and short person*), homo pumilus et obesus. — ¶ *A squab (pigeon), pipio (later word).*  
**TO SQUAB** (*fall*), concido.  
**SQUABBLE,** v. litigo, turbas ciere, lites serere; concerto. — *A squabbling fellow, homo turbulentus or rixosus.*  
**SQUABBLE, SQUABBLING,** rixa, altercatio, turba, tumultus.  
**SQUADRON** of horse, equitum turma. — *To divide themselves into several squadrons, se turmatim explicare.* — ¶ *A squadron of ships, classis; plures naves uni præfecto parentes.*  
**SQUALID,** squalidus, spurcus.  
**SQUALL,** clamo, exclamo, vocifero; (*as an infant*), vagio, vagito.  
**SQUALL** of wind, ventus vehemens improviso concitatus.  
**SQUALLING,** clamor, exclamatio, vociferatio.  
**SQUANDER** away, profundo, effundo, dissipio. — *Let them not squander away our blood, and, by sparing a few villains, bring destruction on all good people, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, et, dum paucis sceleratis parcunt, bonos omnes perditum eant, Sall.* — *To squander away an estate, prodigo, profundo; dissipio, nepotor; fortunas or rem disperdere, comedere.*  
**SQUANDERER,** nepos; homo profusus, effusus, luxuriosus.  
**SQUANDERING,** profusio, effusio; prodigantia.  
**SQUARE** (*having four right angles*), quadratus. — *They ore wrought up square, dolantur in quadram.* — *To pave with square pieces, tessello; tessellis consternere.* — *A paving with square pieces, tessellatio.* — *To be square or on a square or level with one, æquâ conditione cum aliquo agere.* — *Out of square, enormis, abnormis.* — ¶ *Square (honest), probus, integer.*  
**SQUARE,** s. quadra, res quadrata. — *A workman's square, norma.* — *A little square in tables, checkerwork, &c., tessella.* — *A solid square or cube, cubus.* — *A square or pane of glass, quadra vitrea.*  
**TO SQUARE** (*make square*), quadro; in quadratam formam redigere. — *To square (rule or govern), rego, dirigo; ad normam dirigere.* — *He squares his life by reason, suam vitam ad rationis normam dirigit.* — *To square or agree with, quadro, congruo, convenio, respondeo.*  
**SQUARING,** quadratura.  
**SQUASH,** comprimo.  
**SQUASHING,** compressio.  
**SQUAT,** brevis et compactus.  
**TO SQUAT** down, conquinisco, subsido. —

*To take a hare squatting, excipere leporem in cubili.*  
**SQUEAK, SQUEAL,** argute vociferari; vagio.  
**SQUEAKING, SQUEALING,** argutus, stridulus.  
**SQUEAKING, SQUEALING,** s. vagitus; stridor, argute vociferatio.  
**SQUEAKINGLY,** argute.  
**SQUEAMISH,** fastidiosus, nauseans; delicatus. — *A squeamish stomach is wont to taste of several dishes, fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare.* — *To be squeamish, fastidio, nauseo.*  
**SQUEAMISHLY,** fastidiose.  
**SQUEAMISHNESS,** fastidium, nausea, cibi fastidium; mollitia.  
**SQUEEZE,** premo, comprimo. — *To squeeze out, exprimo.* — *To squeeze hard, perstringo, presso.* — *To squeeze together, comprimo; collido (crush).*  
**SQUEEZING,** pressio, compressio; pressura, pressus.  
**SQUIB,** tubulus missilis nitrato pulvere completus.  
**SQUILL** (*sea onion*), scilla or squilla.  
**SQUINANCY,** angina; synanche, Cels.  
**SQUINT-EYED,** strabo, oculos perversos habens. — *A squint look, aspectus distortus.*  
**TO SQUINT,** oculis limis or perversis esse (*as a defect*); limis spectare (*in a single case*).  
**SQUINTING,** s. oculorum distortio.  
**SQUINTINGLY,** limis oculis.  
**SQUIRREL,** sciurus.  
**SQUIRT** out water, aquam ex arctiori tubulo ejicere, projicere, emittere: (*be squirted out, as liquids*), exsilio, prosilio; ex arctiori tubulo ejicere, projicere, emitti.  
**SQUIRT,** s. siphon, siphunculus.  
**ST** (*be silent*), au, st.  
**STAB,** v. sicâ, pugione, etc. pungere, compungere; dead, sicâ conficere, pugione percutere.  
**STAB,** s. ictus, plaga; vulnus sicâ, etc. factum.  
**STABBER,** sicarius.  
**STABLE,** stabilis, firmus; constans, propositi tenax.  
**STABILIMENT,** stabilimentum.  
**STABLENESS, STABILITY,** stabilitas, firmitas; constantia.  
**STABLE,** s. stabulum, equile; clastrum.  
**TO STABLE** (*put into a stable*), stabulo; stabulo claudere or includere.  
**STABLEMAN,** equiso.  
**STABLING** for horses, stabulatio, stabulandi locus.  
**STABLISH** (*establish*), stabillo, sancio; ratum facere; confirmo, figo, constituo.  
**STACK** (*of corn, hay, wood, &c.*), meta, cumulus, acervus, strues, congeries. — *A stack of chimneys, caminorum series or ordo.*  
**STAFF,** baculum, bacillum. — *An augur's staff, lituus.* — *A plough-staff, rulla.* — *The staff of a spear, hastile.* — *A walking-staff, baculum, scipio.* — *A quarter staff, clava, fustis.* — ¶ *Staff or power, potestas, potentia.* — *To give the staff out of one's own hands, de suo jure cedere.* — ¶ *The staff of one's old age, senectutis præsidium.* — ¶ *A general's staff, prætorium.* — ¶ *A staff of verses. See Stanza.*  
**STAG,** cervinus. — *A stag-beetle or stag-fly, cervus volans.*  
**STAGE,** scena; theatrum. — *To have a clear stage or meet with no opposition, in libero campo vagari.* — *To go off the stage or die, morior; mortem or diem supremum obire.* — *A stage whereon pageants were set, pegma.* — *A stage-play, fabula.* — *A stage-player. (See Actor, Player.)* — *Like stage-players, scenice.* — *The art of stage-playing, histrionia.* — *Of stage-playing, scenicus, histrionalis.* — ¶ *A stage (of a journey), statio, stativa iter facientium commoratio.* — *He ordered many fresh horses to be placed in certain stages on the road, equos multos recentes or integros certis in locis collocari jussit.* — *A stage-coach, currus meritorius certis stationibus commorans.* — *A stage of life, gradus ætatis.* — *When I consider the several stages of your life, cum omnes gradus ætatis tuæ recorder.* — *He was of*

*a very graceful and comely personage through the several stages of life, formâ fuit eximîa et per omnes ætatis gradus venustissimâ, Suet.*  
**STAGER,** or one well practised in a thing, homo in aliquâ re diu multumque versatus, exercitatus or exercitatusissimus.  
**STAGGER** (*reel*), vacillo, titubo: (*waver or be in doubt*), dubito, addubito, subdubito, fluctuo, hæsito, hæreo, animo titubare, fluctuare, pendere; huc illuc inclinare, consilio labare. — *The witnesses staggered in their testimony, testes verbo titubârunt.* — *Their amity began to be staggered, titubabat amicitia illorum stabilitas.* — *Staggering at the greatness of the undertaking, magnitudine facinoris percussus, Sall.* — ¶ *To stagger one or make one to doubt, scrupulum or suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, commovere, injicere; alicui animum suspendere or suspensum tenere.*  
**STAGGERINGLY,** titubanter, dubie, incerte.  
**STAGGERS,** vertigo. — *A horse having the staggers, equus vertigine correptus.*  
**STAGNANT** (*standing still, as liquids*), stagnans. — *A stagnant pool, stagnum.*  
**TO STAGNATE,** stagno, sto.  
**STAGNATION** of the blood, sanguis consistens. — *of trade, mercatura jacens.*  
**STAIN.** See Stay.  
**STAIN** (*spot or sully*), maculo, commaculo, fædo, contamino, inquino; polluo. — *That he might not stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret, C. Nep.* — *To stain or discolor, decolor.* — *To stain a person's reputation, alicujus existimationem lædere or violare; de famâ alicujus detrahere; alicujus famâ notam turpitudinis inurere; alicui infamiam afferre or inferre; aliquem infamem facere or infamiâ aspergere.* — *Stained in one's reputation, dedecore, infamiâ, ignominiam notatus.* — *Not stained or polluted, impollutus, intaminatus.* — ¶ *To stain or dye, tingo, inficio.*  
**STAIN,** macula, labes. — *A little stain, labecula.* — *A stain or blemish in one's reputation, dedecus, infamia, ignominia; macula or nota turpitudinis alicujus famâ aspersa or inusta.* — ¶ See Blemish.  
**STAINER** (*dyer*), infector, tinctor. — *A painter stainer, qui pingit coloribus.*  
**STAINING** (*dying*), tinctura, infectus, tinctus. — *A staining (discoloring), decoloratio.*  
**STAINLESS,** purus, immaculatus.  
**STAIR** (*step*), gradus. — *A stair-case or pair of stairs, scalcæ.* — *Straight or upright stairs, scalcæ directæ graduum serie structæ.* — *Winding stairs, gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes.* — *Private stairs, scalcæ occultæ.* — *A pair of stairs (floor or story), tabulatum, contabulatio, contignatio.* — *I dwell up three pair, and those are high ones, et scalis habito tribus, sed altis, Mart.*  
**STAKE** or post, palus, paxillus, sudes. — *A stake to tie cattle to, vacerra.* — ¶ *A stake at play, quod ponitur, pecunia a singulis lusoribus posita; pignus (at a bet).* — *To sweep stakes, totam pecuniam positam (or omnia pignora) abripere or auferre.* — *To lie at stake, agor, periclitari, in periculo versari, in discrimen adduci.* — *As if their honor lay at stake, quasi suus honor agatur.* — *As if their honor and life lay at stake, tanquam vitæ et famæ discrimen agatur.* — *Our liberty, our lives, are at stake, libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall.* — *If his life lay at stake, si capite periclitetur.*  
**TO STAKE,** pono, depono; pignero, oppignero; pignus deponere, sponsonem facere. — *I will stake with you what you please, contendam tecum quovis pignore.* — *I staked my cloak, he staked his ring against it, ego pono pallium, ille suum anulum opposuit.* — *Staked down, depositus, oppignerratus, pignori oppositus.* — ¶ *To stake or prop up, fulcio.* — *Staked (propped or defended with stakes), palatus, vallatus.*  
**STALE** (*old*), vetus, vetustus, inveterascens: (*flat*), imbecillus. — *Stale and rank, putridus, rancidus.* — *Somewhat stale, subrancidus.* — *A stale proverb, contritum proverbium.* — *Stale or antiquated,*

obsoletus, exoletus. — *To grow stale, obsolesco, veterasco, vetustesco: (sour), coacesco.* — *That discourse is now grown stale; obsolevit jam ista oratio.* — *The wines are growing stale, vina vetustescunt.* — *The business is grown stale, refrixit res.*

STALE (urine), s. urina; lotium.

STALENESS, vetustas.

STALK, s. caulis (hollow st. of shrubs and plants, of beans and onions, esp. of cabbages); scapus (of beans and the like); stilus (slender stalk of asparagus, &c.); culmus (green stalk of fruit bearing grasses, the stalk of corn); calamus (reed-stalk, also of corn); stipula (the stalk after the ear is gathered); pediculus (of fruit, of leaves), petiolus (of fruit). — *A little stalk, cauliculus.* — *Having but one stalk, unicaulis.* — *many stalks, multicaulis.*

STALK, v. magnos facere gradus; magnifice incedere: aucupium or militum modo ambulare; pedetentim ire. — *To stalk about like a madman, bacchor.*

STALL for cattle, stabulum, claustrum. — *A stall or stable for horses, equile.* — *An ox-stall or cow-house, bovine or bubile.* — *A stall or little shop, taberna inior, pergula.* — *A stall or seat (in a choir), sella.*

TO STALL (put into a stall), stabulo; stabulo includere or concludere. — *To stall (fatten), sagino.* — *Stalled or fattened, saginatus, altilis.*

STALLAGE, merces, locarium.

STALLING or housing of cattle, stabulatio.

STALLION, equus admissarius.

STAMMER or stutter, balbutio, hæsito, titubo; balba or dimidiata verba pronuntiare, enuntiare, proferre. — *Stammering, balbutiens, hæsitans, hæsitabundus.*

STAMMERER, balbus, blæsus, linguâ hæsitans.

STAMMERING at, hæsitantia, hæsitatio, dubitatio.

STAMMERINGLY, cum linguæ hæsitatione.

STAMP (strike with the feet), pedibus calcare, pulsare, ferire, percutere: (strike the foot), pedem supplodere: (walk heavily), pedibus gravatim incedere. — *To stamp under foot, conculco, proculco.* — *Stamped under foot, calcatus, conculcatus, proculcatus.* — *To stamp (mark), noto, signo; signum or notam imprimere.* — *Stamped or marked, signatus, nota impressus.* — *To stamp money, numos signare; numos cadere, percutere, ferrere, (coin).* — *To stamp (pound or bruise), pinso, collido, confringo, contero, contundo, elido.*

STAMP (mark), nota, signum. — *made with a foot, vestigium.* — *A tool to stamp with, forma.* — *Persons of that stamp, ejusmodi homines.* — *Men of this stamp, homines hujusmodi.* — *A stamp (cut or print), figura, tabula; imago cujusvis rei vi impressa.*

STAMPER (marker), qui signum or notam imprimi.

STAMPING with the feet, supposio pedum; calcatura, Vitr. — *A stamping or trampling upon, conculcatio.* — *A stamping or marking, signatio.*

STANCH blood, sanguinem sistere, suppressere, restinguere, claudere. — *To stanch or be stanchèd, sisti, supprimi, restingui.*

STANCHER, qui sistit or supprimit.

STANCHING, suppressio, restinctio.

STANCH, adj. bonus, firmus, solidus. — *A stanch commodity, merx bonæ notæ.* — *A stanch toper, potator strenuus or acer.* — *A stanch friend, amicus certus, firmus, fidelis, fidus.* — *A stanch hound, canis sagax.*

STANCHNESS (of a commodity), bonitas.

STANCHION, fulcrum, futura.

STAND, v. n. sto (also in opposition to being destroyed); consisto, resisto, (to stop, halt, not to go on or fly); subsisto (to halt); a vestigio non recedere (keep one's ground); maneo, integrum manere, (be standing, be entire); in aliquo loco positum or collocatum esse (be placed somewhere); esse (to be); se habere (to be circumstanced); prosto (to stand for sale or hire). — *He stands in his own light, ipse sibi est injurius.* — *With tears standing in his eyes, lacrimis obortis.* — *Carthage, which is yet standing, Carthago,*

quæ nunc manet. — *Standing corn, seges, frumentum nondum demessum.* — *As the case stands, ut res sese habet.* — *As times then stood, pro ratione temporum.* — *Whilst things stood well, re integrâ.* — *In that war he stood neuter, in eo bello medius fuit.* — *They all stood mighty well affected towards him, omnium erat illorum optima erga ipsum voluntas.* — *To stand affected, affectum esse.* — *How stands your mind affected to that? ut sese habet ad id animum tuus?* — *How ever you stand affected, quocumque vestra mentes inclinant.* — *You ought to stand thus affected to us, hoc animo in nos esse debetis.* — *To stand or keep (in a place), moror, commoror, remoror.* — *To stand about, circumisto, circumsisito.* — *To stand against, resisto, obisto, obnitor; oppugno, repugno.* — *To stand amazed, obstupeo.* — *To stand aside, recedo, secedo; sese subducere.* — *To stand asunder, disto.* — *To stand away to any place at sea, cursum avertere in locum, Liv.* — *To stand by (be by), asto, assisto: (assist), defendo, tueor.* — *To stand by a person at dinner, prandenti assistere or astare.* — *To stand fast or upright, consisto.* — *To stand for a person or be of his side, ab aliquo esse, alicujus partes tueri.* — *He stood for the senate against the commons, a senatu contra civis stetit.* — *To stand for both parties, in commune consulere; utriusque favere.* — *To stand (candidate) for an office, munus aliquod ambire or petere.* — *He stands for the consulship, consulatum petit.* — *To stand for (in the stead of) another, alicujus locum supplere or vice fungi.* — *It stands for your true name, veri nominis loco est.* — *To stand good in law, lege valere.* — *To stand his ground, iisdem vestigiis inharere.* — *To stand hard in buying, multis verbis licitari.* — *To stand (persist) in, persisto, persto.* — *He stands in it that it is so, ille instat factum.* — *To stand in (cost), sto, consto.* — *To stand in fear, timeo, metuo, in metu esse.* — *To stand in for land, dirigere ad terram proras, Liv.; terræ advertere proras, Virg.* — *To stand one in stead, prosum; juvo; utilem or usui esse.* — *It will stand you in some stead, in rem tuam or e re tuâ erit.* — *To stand in the way, obsto.* — *To stand off or to be backward in doing, absisto, tergiversor.* — *To stand off from a peace, a pace abhorrere, Cæs.* — *To stand (jut) out, exsto, emineo, promineo; protubero (bunch out).* — *It stands out a foot and a half, propenso sesquiped exstat.* — *To stand out to sea, vela in altum dare or facere; altum petere.* — *To stand it out or persist in a thing, persto, persisto.* — *To stand it out or stand bluff, perseverare.* — *When Orestes stood it out that he was Orestes, as in fact he was, cum Orestes, ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret, Cic.* — *To stand still, sto, consisto, subsisto, gradum sistere; quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco.* — *To stand sure, firmiter stare or insistere; firmo pede stare.* — *To stand to, asto; fig. fidenter asseverare.* — *If you will stand to what you profess, si tibi constare vis.* — *He will stand to his promise, dictis manebit.* — *He stood to his bargain, stetit conventis; pacto stetit.* — *I will stand to my agreement, conditionibus stabo.* — *To stand together, consto.* — *To stand up, surgo (rise); erectum stare (stand upright); horreo (bristle up); arrectum stare (stand on end).* — *Standing up, erectus, arrectus.* — *To stand up to a person by way of respect, alicui assurgere.* — *To stand up together, consurgere.* — *To stand up for or defend a person or thing, aliquem or aliquid defendere, protegere, tueri, tutari.* — *To stand up for the liberty of a people, alicujus populi vindicare libertatem, Flor.* — *To stand upon, insto, insisto.* — *They stand now upon one foot, now upon another, alternis pedibus insistant.* — *To stand or keep upon one's legs (support one's credit), foro florere; in honore or pretio esse.* — *To stand or insist upon a thing, rem aliquam pertinaciter urgere or defendere; in aliqua re insistere, persistere, perseverare.* — *To stand upon punctilios, de rebus levissimis alterari, litigare, certare, contendere.* — *To stand (be consistent) with, con-*

venio. — *It stands not with his dignity, &c., ejus non patitur dignitas ut, etc.* — *If it stand with your convenience, si tibi commodum fuerit.* — *So far as it may stand with your convenience, quod sine tuâ molestiâ fiat.* — *To stand as water in a lake, stare.* — *To stand (v. a.), sustineo (bear, sustain).* — *the charge of an enemy, hostium impetum sustinere.* — *To stand his ground, a vestigio non recedere.* — *To stand it out (persist), see above.*

STAND, s. (stop or pause), mora, intervallum; interjecta or interposita quies; (station), locus, statio; septum: (doubt or suspense), dubitatio, hæsitatio: (prop ta bear up any thing), fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum. — *A stand for a candlestick, columnella ad sustinendum candelabrum apta.* — *To make a stand, gradum sistere.* — *To make a stand against, non cedere; resisto.* — *At first they made a resolute stand, restitere primo obstinatis animis, Liv.* — *Then the first stand was made against the insolence of the nobility, tum primum superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sull.* — *To be or keep at a stand (continue in the same station), iisdem vestigiis hærerere.* — *They take their stand, locum capiunt.* — *To be at a stand (doubt), hæreo, dubito, hæsitō, cunctor.* — *I am at a stand, aqua mihi hæret; animi pendeo.* — *One thing makes me still at a stand, mihi unus scrupulus adhuc restat.* — *To put one to a stand or make one doubt, alicui scrupulum injicere, afferre, movere.* — *This affair puts me to a stand, hoc mihi negotium facescit, me incertum facit, ad incitas or angustias redigit.* — *He was quite put to a stand through the treachery of his memory, memoriæ defectu obmutuit.* — *To be at a stand (as business), hæreo; conquiesco; jaceo.* — *All correspondence is at a stand, literæ conquiescunt.*

STANDER by, astans. — *Standers by see more than the players, plus in alieno quam in suo negotio vident homines.*

STANDING (durable, steadfast), firmus, stabilis, fixus, permanens. — *A standing dish or food, cibis quotidianus or de quo pluribus diebus vesci licet.* — *A standing army, copiæ militares quibus stipendium perpetuum solvitur.*

STANDING, s. — *To keep one's standing, in gradu suo stare.* — *A standing-place or station, statio.* — *A standing or time, ætas, tempus.* — *A sacrifice of the same standing with this city, æquale huic urbi sacrificium.* — *I was often present at the complaints of persons of the same standing with myself, sæpe interfui querelis meorum æqualium.* — *Of a short standing, nuper natus or ortus.* — *The standing of a house, positio.*

STANDISH, atramentarium.

STANDARD, vexillum, signum (militare). — *A standard-bearer, signifer, vexillarius.* — *The standard of a legion, aquila.* — *The standard-bearer of a legion, aquilifer.* — *From stand (measure), mensura publice sancita; mensurarum norma: (pattern), exemplum, exemplar: (law, rule), lex (but see Rule).* — *The standard of money, ratio æraria.*

STANNARY, albi plumbi fodina.

STANZA of verses, versus diversi generis ex certo ordine semper redeuntis; versusum certâ lege inter se colligatorum series; carminis membrum; systema. — *of eight verses, octo versusum series.*

STAPLE (mart) for the sale of goods, emporium. — *The staple of a lock, cavum in quod pensulus intruditur.*

STAPLE commodities, merces primaria.

STAR, stella; astrum, sidus: (asterisk) asteriscus. — *The day-star or morning-star, Venus, Phosphorus.* — *A blazing-star. (See Comet.)* — *The dog-star, Sirius, Canicula.* — *Fixed stars, stellæ inerrantes or suis sedibus inharentes.* — *Wandering stars, stellæ errantes or vagæ.* — *A shooting-star, stella volans or discurrens.* — *The seven stars (Pleiades), Vergiliæ, Pleiades.* — *Set thick with stars, star-paved, stellis distinctus; stellatus (poet.).* — *A star-fish, stella piscis.* — *A star-hawk, astur.* — *Star-light, adj. sideribus illustris; sublustris, poet.*

STARLESS, tenebrosus, sine stellis.

STARLIKE, illustris, splendidus.

**STARRY, STARRED**, stellarum plenus; stellis distinctus et ornatus; stellifer, stellatus, (poet.).

**STARBOARD** or right side of a ship, dextra pars navis.

**STARCH**, amyllum. — *To starch linen*, lintea amylo solidare. — *Starched*, amylo solidatus or rigidus. — *Starched in behavior*, putidus, putidiusculus; homo affectatis moribus.

**STARE**, v. aspectu; in obtutu alicujus rei hærere defixum, fixo obtutu aspice-re or intueri. — *To stare in one's face*, oculos defigere in alicujus vultu. — *His wickedness started his conscience in the face*, scelus suorum conscientia cruciatus or oppressus fuit. — *To stare or look wildly*, efferato aspectu intueri. — *To stare about*, huc illuc oculos volvere or per omnia versare. — *To stare at with amazement*, stupeo. — *Eyes staring wildly*, oculi efferi or efferati. — *To stare, as hair*, horrere, inhorrescere, arrigi, subri-gi. — *His hairs stare or stand up on end*, inhorrescunt pili. — *To make the hair stare through fear*, comas metu arrige-re.

**STARE**, s. oculi rigidi.

**STARING** (rough), horridus, hirtus, asper, incultus.

**STARINGLY** (wildly), ferociter, efferati in-star.

**STARK** with cold, rigens, horrens frigore. — *To be stark*, rigeo.

**STARK, STARKLY**, penitus, prorsus, omnino. — *Stark or stone blind*, plane cæcus. — *Stark naked*, omnino or prorsus nudus. — *Stark naught*, pessimus, nequissimus, sceleratissimus. — *Stark mad*, amentissimus. — *If he were not stark mad*, si non acerrime fureret.

**START** (give a start), exsilio, subsilio; trepido, expavesco. — *He will start at a feather*, ad lunam motæ trepidabit arundinis umbram. — *To start back*, resilio. — *The horse started back*, equus præ pavore resiliit. — *To start up*, exsilio, prosilio. — *To start or go from one's subject*, a proposito or institutâ oratione aberrare, declinare, deflectere. — *To start or offer itself opportunely*, opportune se offerre. — *To start* (begin a journey or race), in viam or cursum se dare. — *To start a hare*, leporem excitare or e cubili suscitare. — *To start a point in law*, questionem de jure facere. — *This is the point of law now started before us*, illud jam in judicium venit, Cic. — *To start a question*, questionem ponere or proponere. — *To start or mention first*, inferre. — *To start a notion or opinion*, notionem or opinionem primum inferre. — *To start a doubt or difficulty*, scrupulum alicui injicere.

**START**, s. saltus, impetus. — *By fits and starts*, subinde, per intervalla. — *It takes him by fits and starts*, habet certa per intervalla paroxysmos. — *A start or freak of the mind*, repentinus animi impetus or motus. — *To get the start of*, præoccupo, prior occupo, prior cursum ingredior; fig. supero, præsto, antecedo, antecello. — *If he had not got the start of you*, nisi ille ante occupasset te. — *She got the start of the dog*, canem cursu superavit. — *He had got the start of him in learning*, illi doctrinâ præstitit.

**STARTER** of difficulties, qui scrupulos injicere solet.

**STARTING-PLACE**, carceres, repagula.

**STARTINGLY**, per intervalla; temere.

**To STARTLE** (shrink through fear), trepido, expavesco. (See *To Start*.) — *To startle*, v. a. alicui repentino motu terrorem or metum injicere. — *To startle or surprise one*, alicquem improvise, de improvise, imprudentem or nec opinantem opprimere. — *Startling* (making afraid), territans; alicui metum or pavorem injiciens.

**STARVE** one with hunger, fame or inediâ alicquem necare, enecare, consumere. — *I am almost starved with hunger*, latrat stomachus. — *He starved in a cook's shop*, inter aquas sitiivit; magnas inter opes inops, Hor. — *To starve out a town in a blockade or siege*, frumento oppidum interclusum fame premere; oppidanis, intercluso comineatu, famem inferre. — *To starve or be starved with hunger*, fame

or inediâ necari, enecari, consumi. — *To starve with cold*, frigore or præ frigore horrere. — *Starved with hunger*, famelicus, valde esuriens, fame pressus. — *Starved with cold*, frigore or præ frigore horrens, moribundus, ferme moriens. — *Starving with hunger*, famelicus, valde esuriens. — *To starve a cause*, causam fraudare.

**STARVELING**, qui præ inediâ valde est macilentus.

**STATE** (condition), status, conditio, locus, causa; res; fortuna. — *He is fallen from a high state*, ex amplo statu concidit. — *He pulled him down from his former state*, illum de pristino statu convulsit. — *A very mean state*, conditio infima. — *An unhappy state of affairs*, fortuna adversa, afflicta, gravis, inclinata, mala, misera, perdita. — *Were you in my state*, tu si hîc esses. — *I am in a bad state of health*, male me habeo. — *I am reduced to a desperate state*, ad restim mihi res rediit planissime. — *In what state are your affairs?* quo loco or quo loci res est? — *To go upon the state of the nation*, de statu rerum publicarum deliberare. — *To State* (degree or rank), ordo. — *A council of the three states of the realm*, sollemnis trium ordinum conventus, sollemnia: trium ordinum comitia. — *The states* (nobility), primores, proceres. — *The states of Holland*, ordines Hollandiæ. — *To State* (show, magnificence), magnificentia; splendor, apparatus magnifici. — *To take state upon one*, superbiâ tumere, superbe se efferre; magnificam personam gerere or sustinere. — *To lie in state* (as a dead body), splendide ornatum in conspectu adventantium positum esse. — *To live in great state*, magnifice, laute, splendide vivere. — *A state-room*, camera inagnifica et ad pompam ornata. — *A bed of state*, lectus ad speciem atque pompam ornatus. — *To State* (charge or office), munus, dignitas. — *The State* (government), civitas; regnum, imperium; respública. — *The safety of the state is concerned in it*, salutis communis interest. — *At the cost of the state*, sumptu publico, publice. — *State*, when joined with a subst., may often be expressed by publicus. — *A state-house*, curia. — *I resolved no more to meddle in state affairs*, mihi reliquam ætatem a republicâ procul habendam decrevi, Sall.

**To STATE** (regulate), ordino, moderor, tempero; dispo, definio. — *Stated or established*, status, constitutus. — *To state his opinion*, sententiam suam explicare; exponere or dicere quod sentiat.

**STATELY**, adj. magnificus, splendidus, basilicus, superbus, elatus, arrogans, tumidus. — *To become or behave one's self statefully*, superbiio, tumeo; superbiâ efferri, extolli, infari; arrogantia intumescere.

**STATELY**, adv. magnifice, splendide, auguste, superbe; tumide, elate, arroganter.

**STATELINESS**, magnificentia, splendor; altitudo; majestas; superbia, fastus.

**STATESMAN, STATIST**, vir rerum civilium or civitatis regendæ peritus. — *To be a great statesman*, reipublicæ regendæ scientissimum esse.

**STATEMENT**, explicatio; descriptio; narratio; nuntius.

**STATICS**, staticæ.

**STATION** (standing place), statio, locus. — *Let every one keep in his station*, unusquisque stationem teneat or in statione maneat. — *He abandoned or quitted his station*, de loco decessit. — *An advantageous station*, locus commodus. — *A disadvantageous station*, locus iniquus or incommodus. — *To station* (post or office), munus. — *Every one behaved himself very well in his station*, quisque suo munere quam optime functus est.

**To STATION**, in statione or certo loco ponere; constituo.

**STATIONARY**, adj. immobilis; quod non movetur. — *To subst.* merces quas chartarii et bibliopola vendere solent.

**STATIONER**, chartarius (paper-dealer); bibliopola (book-seller).

**STATUE**, statua, signum, simulacrum. — *A statue of brass, silver, &c.*, signum æneum, argenteum, etc.; simulacrum

ex ære, argento, etc. confectum. — *A statue of gold as large as the life*, simulacrum aureum iconicum. — *Statues of brass made to the life*, spirantia æra (poet.). — *An equestrian statue*, statua equestris.

**STATUARY** (the art), sculptura, statuaria. — *To (carver of statues)*, statuarius.

**STATUARY**, statuâ ornatus.

**STATURE**, statura. — *A person of small, great, tall, &c. stature*, homo parvæ, inagnæ, proceræ, etc. staturæ.

**STATUTE**, lex; rogatio; decretum, præscriptum, institutum. — *A penal statute*, sanctio. — *A statute of parliament*, senatus consultum. — *Statutes or statute laws*, leges scriptæ.

**STATUTABLE**, legibus consentaneus, legitimus.

**STATUTABLY**, juxta leges.

**STAVES**, pl. of staff. — *The staves of a barrel or tub*, assulæ doliarum or unde dolia conficiuntur.

**To STAVE off**, protelo, depello, propello; impedio. — *To stave or break in pieces*, frango, diffringo.

**STAY** (abide or continue), v. maneo; moror, commoror, remoror; consisto. — *A servant stays for his master's orders*, servus manet in monerari. — *He stays awhile in the town*, apud oppidum panlisper moratur. — *You must not stay in this place*, tibi in isto loco consistere non licet. — *To stay for*, præstolor, opperor; expecto. — *Whom stay you for here?* quem præstolare hic? — *Shall we stay for you at home?* visne domi opperiamur? — *To stay away or be absent*, abesse. — *I complain that you stay away longer than the set time*, ultra promissum tempus abesse queror, Ovid. — *To stay or loiter*, cessor, cunctor, moror; moras necere or trahere. — *To stay* (make one stay or stop), sisto, detineo, demoror, remoror, tardo, retardo; impedio. — *To stay* (stop or curb), cohibeo, coercéo; comprimo reprimor; compesco, freno, refréno. — *To stay or hold one's hand*, manum retinere, attinere. — *To stay or appease one's fury*, irâ furentem mollire or placare; iram alicujus coercere, placare, permulcere, sedare. — *Stayed or appeased*, sedatus, placatus. — *My stomach is stayed*, mihi fames exempta est. — *To stay himself*, or lean upon or against, nitor, initor. — *He stayed himself upon his spear*, hastâ innixus est. — *To stay or prop up a thing*, aliquid fulcire, suffulcire, sustinere. — *He stayed up the tottering and almost falling state*, labantem et prope cadentem rempublicam fulsit.

**STAY** (delay or hinderance), impedimentum; mora, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio. — *Without stop or stay*, sine morâ or cunctatione; abjectâ omni cunctatione; nullâ interpositâ morâ. — *To be or stand at a stay*, dubito, fluctuo; hæreo. — *My mind is at a stay*, pendet mihi animus. — *Not to keep you any longer at a stay*, ne diutius vos pendeatis, ne suspensos vos teneam or animos vestros longiori expectatione suspendam. — *You are at the same stay*, in eodem luto hæsitis. — *To stay or tarrying in a place*, mansio, remansio, commoratio. — *The cities in which we are accustomed to make some stay*, urbes in quibus solemnus aliquandiu consistere. — *To stay* (prop), fulcrum, futura; statumen; pedamentum (for a tree); fig., columen, firmamentum, adminiculum, præsidium. — *You are the stay of our house*, nostræ es columen familiæ. — *You are my stay as well as ornament*, tu es et præsidium et dulce decus meum. — *To stay or band*, vinculum, retinaculum. — *To stay for women*, thorax linteus.

**STAD** (grave, sober), gravis, severus, serius, constans.

**STADLY**, graviter, severe, serio.

**STADNESS**, gravitas, severitas.

**STAYING** (continuing), commoratio. — *A staying up*, sustentatio.

**STEAD** (place), locus. — *In stead of*, pro, loco, vice. — *I will serve instead of a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis. — *The night served you in stead of the day*, tibi erat nox pro die. — *I will grind in your stead*, ego pro te molam. — *Instead of frightening*, it only irritated him the more, accen-

derat eum magis, quam conterruerat. (See, also, *So far from*, under *So*.) — *To stand (one) in stead*, usui or e re esse; prodesse, juvare, proficere. — *That affair stood our men in good stead*, ea res magno usui nostris fuit. — *It will stand you in good stead*, in rem tuam or e re tuâ erit. — *Your device will stand you in little stead*, artificium tuum parum tibi proderit.

**STEADFAST**, stabilis, firmus, fixus, constans.

**STEADFASTNESS**, æquabilitas. See *Steadiness*.

**STEADFASTLY**, constanter; firme; æquo animo; acriter.

**STEADY** (*steadfast, firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus, immobilis; obstinatus; confidens: (*continuing, incessant*), continens, continens, assiduus: (*careful*), diligens. — *Steady against the winds*, pervicax contra ventos. — *A steady resolution*, propositum certum or fixum. — *A man of steady resolution*, homo fortis, strenuus, sibi constans. — *To pursue a thing steadily*, rem aliquam constanti animo persequi.

**STEADILY**, firme, constanter. — *To look steadily upon one*, oculis immotis or defixis aspicere.

**STEADINESS**, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia; æquabilitas; assiduitas.

**STEAK**, offella, offula. — *Beef, mutton, veal steaks*, offulæ carnis bubulæ, ovinæ, vitulinæ.

**STEAL**, furor, clepo, surripio, furto abigere; furtum facere. — *Virtue can neither be torn nor stolen from us*, virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest. — *To steal privately*, surripio. — *He stole away my books*, libros clanculum surripuit. — *Stolen*, furto compliatus, abactus, abductus, subductus, surreptus; furtivus. — *A thing stolen*, res furtiva; furtum. — *Stolen away surreptitiously*, surreptitius. — *Stolen or leisure hours*, horæ subsecivæ, tempora subseciva. — *To steal a marriage*, nuptias clandestinas celebrare. — *To steal a look at one another*, furtim inter se aspicere. — *To steal or go away privately*, clam sese subducere; elabor. — *To steal away from the company*, clam sese subducere de circulo. — *From the city*, urbe elabi. — *He stole to the door*, furtim se foribus admovit. — *He stole away from his father's presence*, alio ab oculis patris concessit. — *To steal into*, irrepo. — *To steal or creep by degrees into one's friendship*, in alicujus amicitiam or familiaritatem paulatim se insinuare. — *To steal upon one unawares*, alicui imprudenti obrepere; alicuique improvise or de improvise, imprudentem, nec opinantem opprimere. — *Old age steals upon us unawares or unperceived*, obrepit non intellecta senectus.

**STEALER**, fur.

**STEALING**, furtum. — *Given to stealing*, furax. — *A habit of stealing*, furacitas.

**STEALTH**. — *By stealth*, *Stealingly*, furtim, furtive; clam, occulte, clanculum.

**STEALTHY**, furtivus; clandestinus.

**STEAM**, vapor, halitus; exhalatio, exspiratio. — *of meat broiling, &c.*, nidor. — *Steam-boat*, navis vaporaria. — *engine*, machina vaporaria.

**TO STEAM**, vapore, exhalo, exspiro; vaporem or halitum emittere.

**STEED**, equus, sonipes (*poet.*). — *When the steed is stolen*, shut the stable door, accepto claudenda est janua damno.

**STEEL**, s. chalybs; ferrum duratum: (*sword*), ferrum: (*to strike fire with*), chalybs. — *Of steel*, chalybeus. — *A butcher's steel*, instrumentum ex chalybe confectum vice cotis fungens. — *A steel-yard*, statera.

**STEEL**, **STEELY**, *adj.* chalybeus; firmisimus (*fig.*).

**TO STEEL** (*point with steel*), cuspidio, spiculo, acuminio: (*harden*), duro, induro; confirmo. — *To steel one's forehead or put on a bold face*, os induere. — *A person steeled in impudence*, homo perfrictæ frontis or duri oris.

**STEEP**, *adj.* deruptus, præruptus, devexus, præceps, arduus, abscissus. — *Very steep banks*, ripæ abruptissimæ. — *Defended by very steep rocks*, præruptissimis saxis munitus. — *Steep places*, prærupta, iterupta, præcipitia.

**STEEP**, s. locus præceps or deruptus; præcipitium.

**STEEPLE**, edis sacræ pyramis or turris in cacumen acutum fastigata.

**STEEPLY**, prærupte.

**STEEPNESS**, devexitas. — *of a place*, locus præceps.

**STEEP**, v. aquâ, vino, etc. macerare or mollire.

**STEEPING**, maceratio.

**STEER**, s. juvenicus, bubulus.

**STEER** or *govern*, v. gubernare, impero, tempero, dominor, moderor; rego; res administrare, imperium tenere; rerum potitum esse; rerum habenas agitare. — *To steer a ship*, navem gubernare, navis clavum tenere or regere. — *To steer one's course or way to a place*, aliquo ire, proficisci, pergere, vadere, iter facere or habere; aliquo cursum dirigere.

**STEERAGE**, **STEERING** of a ship, navis gubernatio. — *The steerage*, gubernatoris statio.

**STEERSMAN**, gubernator; rector navis.

**STEM** or *stock of a tree*, arboris stirps; arboris truncus. — *Stem or stalk*. (See *Stalk*.) — *To grow to a stem*, caulesco; caulem emittere. — *A stem (race or parentage)*, progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia; genus. — *The stem of a ship*, navis rostrum.

**STEM** (or *stop*), v. sisto, cohibeo, coercio; reprimor, retardo. — *To stem the tide*, æstum marinum sistere. — *To stem the tide of sedition*, seditionem sedare, comprimere, compescere.

**STENCH** (*stink*), fætor, putor; odor fædus, teter, gravis; graveolentia. — *The stench of a thing burnt or broiling*, nidor. — *The stench of a foul breath*, oris or halitûs gravitas or graveolentia.

**STEP** (or *go by steps*), v. gradior, gradatim or pedetentim incedere. — *To step or go to a place*, aliquo ire, proficisci, pergere, vadere, iter facere or habere. — *To step after one*, aliquem sequi. — *To step along with one*, aliquem comitari. — *To step ashore*, in terram egredi or evadere. — *To step aside*, secedo, sese subducere. — *To step it away or walk briskly*, cito progredi. — *To step or tread awry*, distortis pedibus incedere. — *To step back*, redeo, resilio; revertor, regredior, retrogredior; gradum reducere. — *To step before*, præcedo, prægredior, præverto. — *between*, inter alios incedere. — *by one*, aliquem præterire. — *down*, descendo. — *forth or forward*, procedo, progredior, pergo. — *in*, intro, ingredior, introëo. — *ia unlooked for*, supervenio. — *off or away*, abscedo, discedo. — *To step on or mend one's pace*, gradum accelerare. — *To step on an errand*, jussa alicujus capessere or exsequi. — *To step out*, egredior. — *out of the way*, e viâ excedere; locum alicui dare. — *To step over*, transeo, trajicio. — *To step to one*, aliquem adire. — *To step softly*, tarde ire; lento or suspensio gradu incedere. — *To step through*, pervado. — *under*, subeo. — *up*, ascendo. — *upon*, supergredior.

**STEP** s. (*pace*), passus, gradus, gressus; incessus: (*footstep*), vestigium. — *He is not gone one step forward*, ille cubitum nullum processit. — *I have an intention to make a step out thither*, destino enim excurrere isto. — *Always follow his steps*, ejus vestigia semper adora. — *To follow or tread in another's steps*, alterius vestigia premere or urgere. — *To miss one's step*, to make a false step, labi; errare, falli, decipi, fallente vestigio labi. — *To make the first step in a thing*, aliquid incipere, occipere, aggredi, exordiri, inchoare. — *I am to make the first step*, mihi primæ sunt partes. — *The steps or rounds of a ladder*, scalarum gradus. — *The step or threshold of a door*, limen. — *Steps before the door of a house*, gradus (*pl.*); podium. — *The broad step of a staircase*, gradus intercalaris. — *Step by step or step after step*, gradatim, pedetentim. — *Going by steps*, gradarius. — *Made with steps*, gradatus. — *A step-father*, vitricus. — *mother*, noverca. — *Of or belonging to a step-mother*, novercalis. — *A step-son*, privignus. — *daughter*, privigna.

**STEPPING** (*going step by step*), gradatio, incessus lentus. — *A stepping aside*, re-

cessus, secessus; corporis declinatio. — *A stepping in*, ingressus. — *A stepping in unlooked for*, adventus inopinatus or inopinus.

**STEREOTYPE**, stereotypus. — *Stereotype letters*, formæ literarum fixæ.

**STERILE**, sterilis, infecundus.

**STERILITY**, sterilitas, infecunditas.

**STERLING**, sterlingus. — *A pound sterling*, libra Anglica; libra pondo (*in connection*). — *Fig. spectatus*; verus.

**STERN**, *adj.* torvus, tetricus, severus, durus, austerus, asper, vultuosus, triculentus. — *A stern old blade*, tertius Cato.

**STERNLY**, torve, tetre, severe, aspere, driter, austere. — *To look sternly*, torvum tueri; frontem capere, corrugare, adducere.

**STERNNESS**, torvitas, tetricitas, severitas, austeritas, asperitas; duritia, durities.

**STERN** of a ship, puppis; navis clavus or gubernaculum. — *To fall astern*, in puppim incurere.

**STEW** meat, carnem igne lento coquere.

**STEW-PAN**, authepsa.

**STEW**, s. (*fish-pond*), piscina. — *For the rest*, see *Bath, Brothel*.

**STEWARD**, dispensator; curator, procurator; condus. — *Chærea was fixed upon to be steward*, Chæream ei rei præfecimus, Ter. — *The steward of a farm*, villicus. — *A domestic or house steward*, rerum domesticarum curator.

**STEWARDSHIP**, dispensatoris or procuratoris munus. — *of a family*, rerum domesticarum administratio, dispensatio, curatio.

**STICK**, s. (*staff*), baculus, baculum, bacillum, scipio; virga (*rod*); fustis (*cad-gel*); palus (*stake*). — *To beat one with a stick*, aliquem bacillo cedere or verberare. — *A stick or young twig*, virgultum. — *A stick of scaling-wax*, ceræ signatoriarum virgula.

**STICK** (*fix*), v. a. figo, affigo, configo, infigo. — *To stick or fix up before*, præfigo. — *To stick or put between*, intersero, interpono. — *To stick in*, infigo. — *To stick or fasten in the ground*, defigo, depango. — *To stick or stab one with a knife, dagger, &c.*, aliquem cultro, pugione, etc. fodere, confodere, perfodere, trajicere, conficere. — *He cries like a stuck pig*, porcelli instar cultro icti vociferatur. — *Stuck or adorned*, ornatus, distinctus. — *To stick or stick fast*, (*neut.*), hæreo. — *To stick or cleave to*, adhæreo, inhæreo, adhæresco, (*see Cleave*). — *To stick or be left in the mud*, in luto hære. — *To stick or be at a stand in the midway*, in medio laborare. — *To stick at*, hæsito, dubito; hæreo. — *Never stick at it*, ne gravare. — *You stick in the same mud*, in eodem luto hæsitatis. — *He did not stick to say*, non dubitavit dicere. — *I will stick to my word*, promissis manebo. — *Here the matter sticks*, hæc obseptæ est via. — *To stick by or support one*, aliquem suâ auctoritate, pecuniâ, etc. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire, munire. — *To stick on hand* (*as a comradity*), vix or ne vix quidem emptores reperire. — *To stick or jut out*, exsto, emineo, promineo, propendeo. — *To stick out against* (*refuse*), recuso, detrecto, nego, aspsero, aversor; respuo, renuo. — *To stick or apply one's self to a thing*, se ad aliquid applicare, adungere; alicui rei operam dare. — *He stuck close to his studies*, studiis se totum dedit. — *He stuck close to his task*, pensum diligenter accuravit. — *He will stick to nothing*, ille levior cortice est. — *To stick to or insist upon a thing*, insto, urgeo; alicui rei or in aliqua re insto, stare.

**STICKING** (*cleaving*) unto, adhesio.

**TO STICKLE** earnestly in or about an affair, animo sollicito aliquid agere; in aliqua re multum laborare; ardenti or summo studio in or ad aliquid incumbere. — *To stickle for a person or party*, ab aliquo stare; alicui parti studere. — *To stickle for the liberties of a people*, populi alicujus libertatem vindicare, Flor.

**STICKLER** for a person or party, alicujus or cujusvis partis studiosus.

**STICKLING** for a party, partium studium.

**STICKY**, glutinosus; viscosus, Pallad.

**STIFF** (*not pliable*), rigidus, rigens: (*benumbed*), rigidus, torpens, torpidus: (*tr*

exorable, inflexible), inexorabilis, inepugnabilis: (obstinate, resolute, stiff-hearted), pertinax, contumax, perversa, obstinatus; sibi constans, in sententiâ firmus, qui nullâ re a proposito deterripotest; propositi tenax, *Hor.*: (starched, full of affectation), nimiam concinnitatem or elegantiam affectans: (rigid, severe), rigidus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus: (in drawing, painting, writing, &c.), durus (without grace); nimio studio peractus, exquisitus elaboratus. — To be stiff with cold, rigere frigore or gelu. — A stiff or strong gale, ventus validus. — Stiff-necked, pertinax, contumax, duri oris, duræ cervicis. — To be or grow stiff, rigeo, dirigeo, obrigeo, torpeo; frigesco, torpesco, obtorpesco.

TO STIFFEN (make stiff), duro, induro; rigidum or torpidum facere, efficere, reddere; rigorem or torporem alicui rei inducere. — To stiffen with gum, starch, &c., gummi, amylo, etc. solidare. — Stiffened, solidatus, etc.; rigidus, rigens. STIFFLY, rigide; obstinate, perversaciter, pertinaciter, perseveranter; firmissime. — To be stiffly bent on or upon a thing, in aliquid diligenter or summo studio includere; in aliquid re summâ ope niti; alicujus rei cupiditate ardere or flagrare. — To be stiffly bent against a person or thing, contra aliquem or aliquid animi obfirmare; pertinacissime ab aliqua re abstinere.

STIFFNESS (being stiff), rigor: (numbness), torpor: (obstinacy), pertinacia, perversicia, animi obstinatio, animus offirmatus. STIFLE (suffocate), suffoco, spiritum intercludere. (But see Choke.) — To stifle a report, famam alicujus rei comprimere, *Liv.* — To stifle or conceal, celo, tego, obtego. — To stifle one's resentment, animi dolorem celare or tegere; iram in præsentia suppressere.

STIFLING, suffocatio.

STIGMA. See Brand.

TO STIGMATISE (brand with infamy), alicujus famam lædere or existimationem violare; alicui infamiam inferre or notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamiam facere or verborum contumeliis lacerare.

STILE, septum scansile, climax. — A turn-stile, septum versatile. — || See Style.

STILL (calm, quiet), *adj.* tranquillus, placatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus, lenis. — To be still, sileo, silesco, consulesco, quiesco. — To sit or stand still from working, ab opere cessare, a labore desistere, requiescere. — To stand still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco. — To make one stand still, alicujus gressum reprimere. — || Still-born or a still-born child, abortivus; infans immaturus or imperfectus.

TO STILL (calm or pacify), paco, placo, sedo, tranquillo; mulceo, demulceo; lenio. — Still your noise, my friends, compescite clamorem, sodales.

STILLNESS, tranquillitas, serenitas; quies; sedatio; lenitas; silentium.

STILLY, *adv.* tranquille, placide, sedate, leniter.

STILL (as yet), adhuc, etiamnum: (continually), semper, usque, assidue: (yet), tamen, nihilo minus. — Are you standing here still? etiam nunc hic stas? — Are you of the same mind still? manes in sententiâ? — I shall still love, amare non desinam.

STILL, *s.* alembicum.

TO STILL or distil, succum florum, herbarum, etc. subjecto igne elicere or exprimere. — Stilled or distilled, ex quo succus igne subjecto expressus est.

STILTS, grallæ, *pl.* — A goer on stilts, grallator.

STIMULUS, stimulus, incitamentum.

STIMULATE, stimulo, exstimulo, excito, incito; impello.

STIMULATING, STIMULATION, stimulatio.

STING, *v.* pungo, compungo, ferio; mordeo; aculeos infingere. — For he perceived by his looks that he had stung him, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, *Tac.* — To be stung in conscience, mentis male sibi consciæ angoribus confici. (But see Compunction.) — They are stung in their conscience, diri conscia facti mens habet attonitos (*poet.*).

STING, *s.* (the instrument), aculeus; spiculum: (blow of it), ictus; plaga: (wound), punctum; vulnus. — Having a sting, aculeatus. — A sting of conscience, conscientie angor, morsus, stimulus, aculeus; animi or mentis male sibi consciæ cruciatus.

STINGING, *adj.* mordens; mordax; aculeatus; acerbus. — A stinging jest, dictorium.

STINGING, *s.* punctio, compunctio; punctura.

STINGLESS, sine aculeo.

STINGINGLY, punctim; acerbe.

STINGY, parcus, tenax, malignus, sordidus, fœdus.

STINGINESS, tenacitas, nimia parsimonia, avaritia sordida.

STINGILY, parce, perparce, sordide, avare. — He lives stingily, se parce habet. — They part with their money stingily, præbent exigue sumptum; illis opsoniorum pretia gemitum expriment.

STINK, *v.* fœto, puteo, putesco; male, fœde, graviter olere. — His breath stinks, fœtet illi anima. — To stink very much, peroleo; fœdissime olere. — To stink of, aliquid olere or obolere.

STINK, *s.* fœtor, putor; graveolentia; odor gravis, teter, fœdus. — An intolerable stink, odorios fœditas intolerabilis.

STINKARD, homo fœtidus or graveolens.

STINKING, male olens, fœtidus, graveolens, putidus, rancidus, olidus. — Somewhat stinking, putidulus, rancidius. — A stinking knave, sterquilinium.

STINKINGLY, fœtide, putide, rancide.

STINT, *v.* (set bounds to, limit), circumscribo, moderor, tempero, modum facere or ponere alicui rei, alicui rei cancellos circumdare; coercere, reprimo. — To stint one in his food, aliquem arcte colere, parce habere. — We must stint ourselves in our pleasures, voluptatibus mos est adhibendus. — A stinted way of life, tenuitas victus.

STINT, *subst.* termini; modus; pensum (*task*).

STINTING, moderatio, coercitio.

STIPEND, stipendium, salarium. — Yearly stipend, annua, *pl.*, annuum stipendium. — To give or pay a stipend, stipendium numerare, præbere, solvere.

STIPENDIARY, stipendiarius.

STIPULATE, paciscor, stipulor.

STIPULATION, pactio, stipulatio.

STIPULATOR, stipulator.

STIR, *v.* a. (set in motion, move), moveo, commoveo; cieo; agito (move to and fro); verso (turn or whirl about); quatio (shake); permisceo (mix): — *v. n.* se movere, moveri, se commovere, commoveri. — To stir with a ladle, rutabulo ligneo agitare, spathâ ligneâ permiscere. — The more you stir it, the more it will stink, plus fœtet stercora mota. — To stir one's stumps, oculus se movere. — There is not a breath of air stirring, ne minima quidem aura fiat. — To stir abroad, domo egredi, foras prodire or exire. — He never stirred out, pedem domo suâ nunquam extulit. — Do not stir thence till you be better, ne te moveas isthinc infirmâ valetudine. — Be sure you do not stir a foot, cave quoquam excesseris. — Not to stir from the spot, (ex) loco se non movere; in vestigio hære. — To stir one's self in a business, aliquid diligenter or summo studio agere; omnia tentare, nihil inexpertum omittere. — To stir up the humors of the body, corporis humores commovere. — To stir up (throw into disorder), commoveo, turbo, conturbo, misceo: (arouse, incite, stimulate), instigo, impello, incito, stimulo, exstimulo; hortor, exhortor; concito, excito: (raise, kindle), moveo, commoveo; concito; excito; cieo; conflo (*e. g.* bellum, alicui invidiam). — To stir up one's anger, or stir one up to anger, aliquem irritare, iratum reddere; iram alicujus concire; bilem or stomachum alicui movere or commovere, irâ aliquem accendere. — That they should stir up every man to war, ut suis quemque stimulus moverent ad bellum. — What news is stirring? quid novi? quid portas? — There is but little money stirring, parum pecuniæ adest. — To be stirring (get up), e lecto surgere or consurgere. — He is not stirring, dormit; in lecto est.

STIR, *s.* turba, strepitus, tumultus. — He will end the stir, seditionem in tranquillum conferet. — What stir is in the market-place? quid turbæ est apud forum? — A great deal of stir about nothing, mira de lente, rixæ de lanâ caprinâ. — To make or keep a stir, tumultuor, turbas ciere. — They began to make a stir, tumultuari cœperunt. — He makes a great stir to no purpose, magno conatu magnas nugas agit. — With much stir (tumult), tumultuose: (difficulty), ægre, vix, difficult; multo negotio, non sine magno labore.

STIRRER, concitator, concitatrix, stimulator, stimulatorix. — of sedition, seditious stimulator, concitator, fax.

STIRRING (bustling) person, homo diligens, gnavus, promptus, strenuus.

STIRRING (inciting), *s.* concitatio, incitatio: (moving), motus, motio. — A stirring or provoking, stimulator. — A stirring about, agitatio, concussio.

STIRRUP, stapes (*genit.* -ædis), stapia, stâpeda, (all late words). — A stirrup-leather, lorum ex quo stapes pendet. — A shoe-maker's stirrup, lorum sutorium.

STITCH, *v.* suo, consuo. — round about, circumsumo.

STITCH (in sewing), sutura, sutura uno fili ducta facta. — || A stitch in the side, lateris dolor or punctio; pleuritis.

STITCHING, STITCHERY, sutura, consu-tura.

STITHY (anvil), incus.

STIVE one with heat, aliquem loco calido includere or æstu pæne suffocare.

STOAT. See Polecat.

STOCK, arboris truncus; stirps; caudex, stipes. — A little stock, trunculus. — A stock set in the ground to graft on, talea. — A little stock, taleola. — A very stock or blockhead, Stockish, stipes, caudex; mulo incitior. — || The stock of a musket, sclopeti lignum. — || Stocks for building ships on, lignea compages in quâ naves construi solent; — navalia. — || A pair of stocks, cippus, numella. — To set in the stocks, cippo or numellæ pedes alicujus inserere. — || A stock (family), familia, prosapia, genus, gens. — Descended of a noble stock natalibus clarus, honesto loco natus. — || A great stock of any thing, magnacujusvis rei copia: (of money), ingens: numerum vis; pecuniæ magnus comulus or acervus. — Stock (estate), res, *pl.*; bona; census. — A good stock of goods, peculium amplum; mercium magna copia or varietas. — Having a very large stock of cattle, pecuarias habens grandes. — || Stocks in the public funds, actiones or sortes pecuniariæ. — A stock-jobber, sortibus pecuniariis negotians.

TO STOCK a tree, sirculum arbori inserere. — Stocked or rooted up, eradicatus, radicitus evulsus. — || To stock or furnish with, instruo, suggero; suppedito, subministro. — I furnished and stocked you with every thing that was needful, quod opus erat, providi tibi atque ministravi. — A shop well stocked with goods, taberna mercibus varii generis locupletata, instructa, ornata.

STOCKING (furnishing), instructio, suppeditatio. — || A stocking, tibiale.

STOCKING (for the feet), tibiale.

STOIC, Stoicus.

STOICALLY, Stoice.

STOICISM, say Stoicismus; Stoicorum dogmata.

STOLE (long garment), stola, palla. — A groom of the stole, stolæ or vestium regimen custos primus.

STOMACH, stomachus, ventriculus. (appetite), cibi cupiditas or aviditas or appetentia; appetitus; fames (hunger); positionis aviditas (for drink). — To have a good stomach or appetite, esurio, cibum appetere; stomacho valere. — To get one a stomach (of food), appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. — To get a stomach by walking, famem ambulando opsonare. — To have no stomach, cibum fastidire; (be glutted), satiatum esse. — To make one lose his stomach, alicui ciborum fastidium afferre, ciborum appetentiam hebere, alicui cibi aviditatem auferre. — Loss of stomach, fastidium; cibi satiety (cloyment). — To stay the stomach, famem eximere or depellere. — To turn

ono's stomach, nauseam facere, excitare, ciere. — Sick *at the stomach*, stomachicus, stomacho laborans. — *To have a weak stomach*, stomacho non valere. — *To be sick at stomach*, stomacho laborare. — *The stomach-ache*, stomachi dolor. (See *Colic*.) — *Going against the stomach*, nauseam ciens. — *A person of a great stomach*, esuritor egregius. — *The mouth or pit of the stomach*, os ventriculi; oesophagus. — ¶ *Stomach (anger)*, ira, bilis, stomachus, iracundia; indignatio; furor: (*conrage* or *spirit*), audentia, animus, virtus, ferocitas, animi magnitudo; contumacia (*fractiousness*). — *His stomach could not brook that affront*, istam injuriam haud inultam tulit.

**TO STOMACH** (*be angry or displeased*), stomachor, indignor; trascor; ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne aliquid ferre.

**STOMACHER**, mamillare, pectorale.

**STONE**, lapis. — *A little stone*, lapillus. — *A blood-stone*, hæmatites. — *A chalk-stone*, lapis cretaceus. — *A flint-stone*, silice. — *A great or rock-stone*, saxum. — *A load-stone*, magnes. — *A mill-stone*, lapis molaris. — *A pebble-stone*, calculus. — *A precious stone*, gemma; lapis or lapillus (*generosus*). — *A pumice-stone*, pumex. — *A sharp stone*, scrupus. — *A squared stone*, lapis quadratus. — *A thunder-stone*, pyrites. — *A touch-stone*, cotricula, lapis Lydius. — *A whet-stone*, cos. — *A wrought or heven stone*, lapis malleo politus. — *A rolling-stone*, cylindrus lapideus. — *Bristol stone*, Sti. Vincentii crystallus. — *It rains stones*, de cælo lapidat. — *To become hard as a stone*, lapidesco. — *To hew stones*, lapides cædere or malleo polire. — *To build with heven stone*, lapide quadrato struere, construere, ædificare. — *A stone-cutter*, quadratarius. — *A digger or heucer of stone*, lapicida. — *A stone-quarry*, lapicidina, pl. — *To rid of stones*, elapido. — *Living or growing among stones (rocks)*, saxatilis. — *Breaking stones or rocks*, saxifragus (*poet.*). — *Stone-born*, saxigenus (*poet.*). — *To kill two birds with one stone*, de eadem fideiâ duos parietes dealbare; absolvere uno labore ærumnas duas, Plaut. — *To leave no stone unturned*, omnem lapidem movere; omnia tentare. — *He left no stone unturned, no means untried, but pushed at all*, proprus nihil intactum neque quietum pati, cuncta agitare, Sall. — ¶ *The stone in the bladder*, calculus, lapillus; calculorum valetudo; lithiasis, nephritis. — *To cut for the stone*, calculus alicui excidere. — *Troubled with the stone*, calculus, calculus laborans. — *To be troubled, e dolore calculi laborare*. — ¶ *The stone of fruit*, os (*genit. ossis*). — ¶ *A stone of wool*, lanæ quatuordecim libræ. — *of meat (at London)*, carnis octo libræ.

**STONE**, nâj. (*made of stone*), lapideus, saxeus; lapidibus exstructus (*built of stone*). — *A stone wall*, maceria lapidea or lapidibus or saxis exstructa; murus lapideus.

**TO STONE**, lapides mittere in aliquem; lapides in aliquem conjicere, aliquem lapidibus cœperire.

**STONER**, lapidator.

**STONING** (*casting, hurling or raining of stones*), lapidatio.

**STONY** (*full of stones*), lapidosus; calculus; saxosus. — *A stony place (full of great stones or rocks)*, saxetum. — ¶ (*stone-like*), lapidi similis; durissimus.

**STOOL**, sella, sedes. — *A little stool*, sellula, sedecula. — *A footstool or low bench*, scabellum, scamillus, scamellum. — *A close-stool*, asanum, sella familiarica. — *A three-footed stool*, tripus. — ¶ *A stool or going to stool*, alvus, alvi dejectio or levatio. — *To go to stool*, alvum dejicere or reddere; alvum or ventrem exonerare: (*to the close-stool*), alvum sellâ pertusâ levare. — *I have had a stool*, descendit alvus. — *To cause to go to stool*, alvum ciere, ducere, solvere, subducere.

**STOOP** (*bend*), se inclinare, proclinare, flectere, curvare: (*cringe*), demisso corpore serviliter deveneri: (*submit or yield to*), alicui se submittere; se alicujus potestati permittere: (*condescend*), se demittere, se submittere. — *Stooped, inclinatus*.

**STOOP**, s. corporis inclinatio, corpus inclinatum.

**STOOPING, STOOPINGLY**, inclinis, pronus. **STOOPING**, s. inclinatio.

**STOP** (*put a stop to*), prohibeo, cœrceo; impedio. — *To stop or stanch bleeding*, sanguinem sistere, cohibere, supprime-re. — *To stop or keep off*, distineo. — *To stop one's journey*, iter alicui impedire or intercludere. — *To stop a horse in his career*, incitatum equum sustinere. — *To stop one's laugh or cough*, cachinnos erumpentes or tussim erumpentem reprimere. — *To stop a person upon the road as a highwayman does*, invitum aliquem consistere cogere. — *To stop up*, obstruo, obturo, oppilo. — *This house stopped up our light or hindered our prospect*, hæc domus nostris officiebat luminibus. — *To stop up (fill or stuff)*, impleo, oppleo, repleo. — *To stop a way or passage*, aditum claudere, viam intercludere. — *To stop chinks*, stipo, obstopo. — *To stop or assuage*, paco, placo, sedo; mulceo, lenio. — *To stop or punctuate*, interpungo, punctis distinguere. — *To stop (stand stock still)*, continere gradum. — *To stop (cease) from a thing*, ab aliqua re cessare, absistere, desistere; aliquid omittere, intermittere. — *If you had stopped there*, si in eo constitisses. — *To stop or cease from weeping*, lamentis parcere; dolorem mitigare or niinuer. — *To stop in reading*, spiritum suspendere. — *To stop or tarry*, moror: cunctor, moras trahere or nectere. — *Stopped (hindered)*, impeditus, inhibitus: (*suppressed*), repressus, cœrcitus: (*shut up*), obstructus, oclusus, interclusus. — *Stopping*, impediens, retardans.

**STOP** (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora. — *Without stop or stay*, nullo inhibente, sine morâ. — *A stop or breaking off for a time*, respiratio, intercapedo, pausa. — *To be at a stop or stand*, consistere. — *A stop or point in writing*, punctum, inter-punctum. — *A full stop*, periodus.

**STOPPAGE** (*obstruction*), obstructio: (*detention, of money, goods, &c.*), retentio.

**STOPPER**, STOPPLE, obturamentum.

**STOPPING of the breath** (*suffocation*), suffocatio: (*holding of the breath*), animæ retentio.

**STORE** (*plenty*), copia, magna vis, abundantia. — *They had great store of forage*, magna copia pabuli suppetebat illis. — *They have good store of these things*, his rebus circumfluit. — *If they cannot have good store*, nisi potest affatim præberi. — *He had great store of corn*, magnus ei suppetebat numerus frumenti. — *To have a store of or abound in*, abundo, redundo; affluo. — ¶ *Stores (provisions)*, penus; commeatus; cibaria, alimenta; annona. — *Military stores or provisions for war*, belli instrumentum et apparatus.

**TO STORE** or furnish with, suppedito, subministrato, instruo; augeo; locupleto, dito: (*lay up in store*), servo, reservo; repono, sepono.

**STORER** (*store-keeper*), condus, promus condus.

**STORE-HOUSE**, repositorium, receptaculum; apotheca, cellarium. — *for victuals*, promptuarium, cella penuria. — *for armor*, armamentarium.

**STORK**, ciconia. — *Stork's-bill (herb)*, geranium.

**STORM** (*tempest*), procella, tempestas. — *When the storm was over*, ubi deferbuit mare. — *He avoided the storm*, procellam devitavit. — *The storm is allayed*, tempestas resedit. — *A storm arose*, tempestas cœrta est. — *After a storm comes a calm*, surgit post nubila Phœbus. — *A storm of rain*, imber, imbres. — *of wind*, turbo. — *To be tossed in a storm at sea*, adversâ tempestate in alto jactari. — ¶ (*trouble, &c.*), procella, tempestas: (*bustle or tumult*), turba, tumultus, seditio: (*violent assault*), impetus, vis, oppugnatio, irruptio.

**TO STORM** with anger, furo, insanio, sævio, iracundiâ ardere, tumultuor. — *To storm (rail) at or against*, in aliquem or aliquid debacchari; alicui convicia facere or ingerere; verborum contumeliis aliquem lacerare. — *Have I stormed at you, and not you rather against me?* egon' in te debacchatus sum, non tu in me? — *To storm a city or town (assault it)*, urbem vi adoriri or oppugnare, in urbem impetum facere: (*take by*

*storm*), vi expugnare or capere, impetu facto (scalis) capere, expugno.

**STORMY**, procellosus (*prop.*); turbulentus, turbidus, violentus, (*prop. and fig.*); tumultuosus (*fig.*).

**STORY** (*history, narration*), res; narratio; memoria alicujus rei or de re; res (gestæ), memoria rerum gestarum, historia: (*tale*), fabula ficta (et commenticia), also in connection, fabula, fabella: (*lie*), mendacium. — *A little story or anecdote*, narratiuncula. — *A fabulous story*, fabula (ficta). — *As the story goes*, ut aiunt or prædicant. — *A blind story*, narratio obscura. — *A cock-and-bull story*, sine capite fabula, cui neque caput neque pedes consistent; Archilochi melos. — *An old woman's story*, fabella auilis, deliramentum. — *A strange story*, res mira dictu, Flor. — *A merry story*, lepida narratio. — *A fine story*, I wish it were true, speciosa narratio, quam ipse veram velim. — *Stories, fabulæ*. — *To tell stories*, fabellas garrire. — *To tell a story about a thing*, de re alicui narrare; ut res gesta est, narrare. — *This is the old story over again*, eadem est cantilena, quæ nunc annis aliquot decantata sit. — *To tell idle or pleasant stories*, fabulor. — *Full of fabulous stories*, fabulosus, fabulis scatenus. — *To find one in a story or lie*, mendacii aliquemprehendere. — ¶ *A story in building*, tabulatum, contignatio, contabulatio.

**STOUND**, dolor, maestitia; stupor.

**STOUT** (*courageous*), fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus: (*fierce, proud*), ferox, arrogans, superbus, fastidiosus: (*strong, vigorous*), validus, robustus, acer. — *Stout-hearted*, magnanimus, magni animi. — *To be stout or proud*, superbio: — *grow so*, insolesco.

**STOUT** (*a sort of strong beer*), s. cerevisia generosa.

**STOUTLY** (*courageously*), fortiter, gnaviter, strenue, animose, intrepide: (*fiercely, proudly*), ferociter, arroganter, superbe, fastidiose, insolenter: (*strongly, vigorously*), valide, acriter.

**STOUTNESS** (*bravery, courage*), fortitudo, virtus; audentia, animus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo: (*haughtiness*), arrogantia, superbia, insolentia; fastus, animi elatio: (*strength*), robur, vires, pl.

**STOVE** (*hothouse*), sudatorium, vaporarium, hypocaustum; clibanus. — *A stove or fire-grate*, craticula igniaria.

**STOW** (*place*), loco, colloco; recondo, repono; cogo.

**STOWAGE** (*room for stowing goods*), locus ad merces capiendas aptus; locus, spatium: (*money paid for the stowing of goods*), locarium.

**STRADDLE**, varico, divarico. — *To sit or ride straddling*, divaricatis cruribus sedere or equitare. — *Straddling*, varicus.

**STRAGGLE**, palor, dispalor, vagor, erro, deerro.

**STRAGOLER**, palans; vagus; erro. — *Topick up stragglers*, palantes capere or excipere.

**STRAIGHT** (*not crooked*), rectus, directus: (*upright*), rectus, erectus. — *To stand straight upright*, recto or erecto corpore stare. — *Straight or tall*, procerus.

**STRAIGHT** (*directly*), rectâ, rectâ viâ, rectâ lineâ, recte, directe, directo. (See *Straightway*.) — *We came straight home*, rectâ domum sumus profecti. — *Straight upright*, sursum versus. — *Straight downright*, deorsum versus. — *Going straight on*, rectâ or rectâ viâ pergens. — *Straight by line*, ad amussim, examussim. — *Straight against*, e regione, exadverso, exadversum, exadversus.

**TO STRAIGHTEN**, corrigo, rectum facere.

**STRAIGHTNESS** and tallness, proceritas.

**STRAIGHTWAY**, actutum, illico, statim, mox.

**STRAIN** (*stretch*), v. contendo, intendo. — *the voice*, vocem contendere, intendere, elevare. — *the eyes*, oculos fixo nimis diu obtutu lædere. — *To strain up a sinew*, nervum intendere. — *To strain or rack one's brains about a thing*, nimilâ animi contentione in aliquid incumbere. — *To strain courtesies*, officiis certare. — *To strain or stretch a point*, moleste or extra modum urbanum esse; rem or argumentum plus justo torquere. — *To strain (bind or wring hard)*,



comprimo, arcto, stringo, constringo, distringo, restringo; coarcto; alligo, obligo, deligo. — *To strain or press out juice, succum exprimere or elicere.* — *To strain (liquids), colo, percolo, sacco, defeco.* — *To strain or compel, cogo, compello.* — *To strain hard or labor earnestly to do a thing, nitor, entor; summâ ope or summis viribus aliquid agere, aggredi, incipere, moliri; in re aliqua agendâ multum opere or laboris exantillare, ferre, impendere, insumere, sustinere, tolerare.* — *To strain or sprain (a joint), luxu, distorqueo.* — *He has strained his leg, sibi crus distorsit.* — *To strain or distract a person's goods, bona alicujus ex decreto iudicium or inagistratûs vi occupare, corripere, auferre.*

**STRAIN** (*straining or stretching*), s. contentio. — *A strain or straining of the sinews, nervorum intentio.* — *A strain (in speaking or writing), stilus; scribendi or dicendi ratio.* — *I will talk in a high strain, nil parvum aut humili modo loquar.* — *A strain in music, modi, moduli; cantus, cantilena, cantio.*

**STRAINER**, colum, saccus.

**STRAINING** (*stretching*), contentio, intentio; distentio; nisus; nixus. — *A straining or pressing out, expressio.*

**STRAIT** (*narrow*), angustus, arctus, strictus. (See *Strict.*) — *A strait or narrow place, viarum angustia.* — *Strait-handed, parvus, deparvus, avarus, tenax.* — *Strait-laced (laced too hard), durius astrictus or constrictus: (stiff), durus; nimis scrupulosus.*

**STRAIT**, s. (*narrow water*), fretum; euripus; fluminis or maris angustia. — *The straits of Gibraltar, fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum.* — *of Constantinople, Bosphorus Thracius.* — *A strait (difficulty or trouble), angustia, difficultas.* — *He is brought into a very great strait, in summas est angustias adductus, summis angustias premitur.* — *I am now reduced to the utmost straits, ego inter sacra et saxum sto.* — *When he saw that they were in a great strait, cum rem esse in angusto vidit, Cæs.* — *Straits (want, poverty), inopia, egestas, indigentia.* — *To be reduced to great straits or poverty, omnibus rebus necessariis egere; in summâ rerum egestate esse; summâ rerum familiarium indigentia premi.*

**TO STRAITEN** (*narrow*), angustum reddere, arcto, coarcto, angusto, coangusto: (*trouble, vex*), in angustias pellere or compellere; urgeo, premo; affligo. — *To be straitened in forage or provisions, commeatu or re frumentaria intercludi, premi, egere, indigere; inopia rei frumentariae laborare.* — *For he was also straitened for provisions, quippe etiam frumenti inopia tentabatur, Sall.*

**STRAITENING** (*crowding together*), coarctatio.

**STRAITLY**, anguste, arcte, restricte, stricte, destricte, strictim; contente; rigide, acriter, diligenter ac severe. — *Very straitly, peranguste.*

**STRAITNESS**, angustia: (*strictness*), rigor, severitas, acerbitas.

**STRAND**, litus; ripa; acta.

**TO STRAND** a ship, navem vadis or litoribus illidere or impingere. — *To be stranded, vado or in vadum or litoribus illidi; in litus ejici.*

**STRANGE** (*foreign*), alienus, peregrinus, externus, exterus: (*unknown*), ignotus: (*far-fetched*), arcessitus, quisitus: (*odd, uncommon*), inusitatus, insolens, insolitus, rarus; ab usu communi abhorrens: (*eccentric*), mirus; qui omnia aliter facit: (*shy, disdainful*), aversus, fastidiosus, fastosus, superciliosus: (*wonderful*), mirus, mirabilis, mirandus, mirificus, admiratione dignus, novus, inauditus, monstrosus; permirus (*very*). — *You tell me a strange thing, monstri simile narras.* — *Prodigies of this sort have nothing strange in them, hæc ostentorum genera mirabile nihil habent.* — *It is one of the strangest things, mirificissimum est.* — *What strange thing is this? quid hoc monstri est? — It is not strange at all, minime mirum est.* — *A strange thing, miraculum, portentum.* — *Too*

*strange indeed to be believed, asinus in tegulis.* — *A strange sort of man, homo mirus, Cic.* — *O strange! papæ!* — *To look strange upon one or give one cold entertainment, frigidè, jejune or parum liberaliter aliquem excipere; parum comode aliquem tractare.* — *To make strange or estrange, alieno, abalieno.*

**STRANGELY**, mirifice; mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, miris modis; inusitate, niire, monstrose.

**STRANGENESS** (*uncommonness*), insolentia, raritas, novitas: (*shyness*), fastus, fastidium. — *He discovered not the least strangeness in his looks, nor any resentment by his discourse, non vultu alienatus, non verbis commotior, Tac.* — *A strangeness (in pronouncing words like a foreigner), peregrinitas.*

**STRANGER**, s. externus, advena, alienigena, peregrinus; hospes; ignotus (*unknown*): (*unaware*), ignarus: (*unskilled*), alicujus rei ignarus, imperitus, rudis; peregrinus atque hospes in aliqua re. — *You are a stranger to me, neque te, quis homo, scio.* — *I will make no stranger of you, familiarissime tecum agam or te excipiam.* — *I was no stranger to their contrivance, non me fessellit, latuit or fugit, hos id struere.* — *He is a stranger to the civil law, rudis est in jure civili.* — *They are strangers to our laws, nostrarum legum sunt rudes.* — *He is a stranger to our customs, nostrorum morum est imperitus.* — *You are a great stranger to us, raro ad nos advenis.*

**STRANGLE**, strangulo, laqueo interimere; suffoco; elido, ango, (*poet.*). (See *Choke.*) — *To strangle one to death, alicujus fauces oblidere, laqueo aliquem interimere, gulam alicui laqueo frangere.* — *He strangled himself, laqueo sibi mortem conscivit (*poet.*).*

**STRANGLER**, qui strangulat or suffocat.

**STRANGLES** in a horse, crassior pituita narium equinarum.

**STRANGLING**, STRANGULATION, strangulatio; suffocatio.

**STRANGURY**, urinæ difficultas or stillitium; stranguria, dysuria. — *Troubled with the strangury, cui urina ægre it or stillat; dysuricus, dysuriâ laborans.*

**STRAP** of leather, lorum. — *A strap or belt, cingulum or -us.*

**TO STRAP** one, loris aliquem cedere, flagellare or verberare.

**STRAPPING** lass, virago.

**STRATAGEM**, ars, callidum inventum; stratagema; consilium. — *He turned the enemies' stratagems to the destruction of themselves, astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, Tac.* — *Full of stratagems, dolosus, vafer, astutus, versutus.*

**STRAW**, stramentum (*poet.* stramen); palea (*chaff*); culmus (*stalk of straw*). — *Straw or litter, substramen, substramentum.* — *A bundle or wad of straw, stramenti fasciculus.* — *A rick or stack, stramenti acervus or meta.* — *Of straw, stramenticius (*poet.* stramineus).* — *Relating to straw, stramentarius.* — *To stumble at a straw, nodos in scirpo quærere.* — *A straw bed, culcita stramenticia.* — *Not to value a straw, aliquem nihili, flocci, nauci, pilli, teruncii facere.* — *A thing not worth a straw, res inutilis, fitilis, nihili.* — *A man of straw or insignificant fellow, homuncio, homunculus, homo vilis or nihili.*

**STRAWBERRY**, fragum; fragaria (*the plant, L.*). — *A strawberry-tree, arbutus.* — *Of the strawberry-tree, arbuteus.*

**STRAY** (*go astray*), erro, aberro, deerro, palor, vagor. — *A straying or strolling vagabond, erraticus.*

**STRAY** (*strayed beast*), bestia errans or erratica.

**STRAYING** (*going astray*), erratio, aberratio, vagatio.

**STREAK**, linea, limes, tractus; nota; radius.

**TO STREAK** (*mark*) with a different color, vario colore distinguere or interstinguere.

**STREAKED**, STREAKY, vario colore distinctus or interstinctus; radiatus.

**STREAKING**, distinctio vario colore facta.

**STREAM**, flumen, amnis; torrens; cursus. — *A small stream, rivus, rivulus.* — *Against the stream, adverso flumine, contra aquam.* — *Down, secundo flu-*

*mine.* — *To be carried away by a stream, vi fluminis abripi.* — *He is carried down the stream, pronâ fertur aquâ; secundo flumine devehitur.* — *He goes down the stream, secundo defluit amne.* — *A stream or flow of words, orationis flumen.* — *A stream of tears, multæ lacrimæ.* — *With a stream of words, multis verbis.*

**TO STREAM** (*flow*) along, fluo, fluito, proflo; labor, mano, meo; curro. — *To stream out, effluo, emano.*

**STREAMER**, vexillum; signum; aplustre (*in a ship*).

**STREAMING**, STREAMY, fluens, fluitans, profluens, labens.

**STREAMINGLY**, fluenter, profluenter; fig. prospere, feliciter, secundis avibus.

**STREET**, vicus, platea, via. — *She dwelt in this street, in hac habitavit platea.* — *She called from the street to those within, illis quæ sunt intus clamabat de viâ.* — *There were few people walking in the streets, rarus per vias populus, Tac.* — *A little street, viculus, angiportus, angiportum.* — *Street by street, vicatim; per vicos singulos.* — *A place where two, three, or four, streets meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium.*

**STRENGTH** (*vigor*), robur (*e. g.* corporis, animi); vires, vis, (*strength, force, vigor*; also of things, as wine, poison) nervi, lacerti, (*also fig.*); firmitas, firmitudo, (*e. g.* corporis, animi, materiæ); gravitas (*e. g.* odoris, morbi) vehementia (*e. g.* vini, odoris, saporis); fortitudo; sanitas (*health*):—(*force*), vis, virtus, præsentia, efficacia: (*power*), potentia, potestas, opes. — *The strength or fortification of a place, loci munimentum or præsidium.* — *The strength of a discourse, orationis or dicendi vis.* — *Full of strength.* (See *Strong*). — *Of great strength or efficacy, efficax, præsens, valens.* — *To give strength, vires suppeditare or administrare.* — *To gather or recover strength, convalesco, revallesco; confirmor.* — *This mischief gathers strength daily, hoc malum quotidie ingravescit or corroboratur.* — *To recover or restore one to his former strength, ad pristinam sanitatem redigere.* — *See Strong.*

**TO STRENGTHEN**, rohoro, corroboro, firmo, confirmo. — *A town, city, &c., oppidum or urbem munire, permunire, vallare, circumvallare, munimentis sepire* — *To strengthen the sight, visum acere, Sen.*

**STRENGTHENER**, efficax ad sanitatem confirmandam.

**STRENGTHENING**, confirmatio.

**STRENGTHLESS**, debilis, roboris expers.

**STRENUOUS**, strenuus, fortis, acer, gnavus, validus.

**STRENUOUSLY**, strenue, fortiter, acriter, valide.

**STRENUOUSNESS**, vis, vigor, virtus, fortitudo.

**STRESS** (*chief point*) of a business, rei momentum, cardo, caput. — *Herein lies the stress of the whole matter, in eo cardo rei vertitur; summa totius litis in hac re constituitur.* — *To lay stress on a thing, aliqua re niti or confidere; in aliqua re spem or fiduciam suam ponere, repone, collocare.* — *A stress of weather, tempestas, procella, ventus procellosus.*

**STRETCH**, v. tendo, contendo, intendo; extendo, distendo; porrigo. — *To stretch abroad, pando, dispendo, expando; dilato, explico.* — *To stretch or enlarge the bounds of a government, imperium dilatari; fines imperii proferre or propagare.* — *To stretch out (dilate), distendo, distento: (hold out, extend), porrigo: (be extended), procurro, protendor.* — *To stretch out a fleet, classem explicare.* — *To stretch to (v. n.), pertinere ad.* — *To stretch with yawning, pandiculus.* — *To stretch a matter, modum excedere in aliqua re.* — *Overstretched, nimius.*

**STRETCH**, STRETCHING, s. extentio, distentio; porrectio. — *To put one's thoughts or wits upon the stretch, sese or ingenium suum torquere.* — *To put a person's patience to the stretch, alicujus patientiam tentare or exhaurire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; aliquem molestiis fatigare.* — *A stretch of, nimius.*

**STRETCHING** (*or yawning*), say pandiculatio.

**STREW**, sterno, consterno, insterno. — *To strew the ground with flowers or herbs, floribus or herbis humum spargere, aspergere, conspergere, consternere.* — *To strew or sprinkle a thing with meal or sugar, aliquid farinā or saccharo aspergere; alicui rei farinam or saccharum aspergere.*

**STREWING** (*sprinkling*), sparsio, aspersio.

**STRICKEN** in years, ætate proventus.

**STRICKEN** or *struck*. See *Strick*.

**STRICKLE**, hostorium.

**STRICT** (*close*), arctus: (*exact, accurate*), accuratus, exactus: (*precise, formal*), affectatus; affectata: or nimia accuratioris studiosus: (*punctual*), accuratus, accurate quæque suo tempore exsequens: (*rigid, severe*), rigidus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus. — *The strictest band of love or friendship, arctissimum amoris vinculum.* — *To have a strict eye upon one, aliquem attente, accurate, diligenter, sedulo, studiose observare.* — *To have or keep a strict hand over one, aliquem arcte frenare, refrænare, comprimere, reprimere, cohibere.* — || See *Close*.

**STRICTLY** (*closely*), arcte; familiariter: (*exactly, accurately*), accurate, exquisitè: (*precisely, formally*), cum affectatione; curiose: (*punctually*), accurate; accuratè temporum, etc. observatione: (*rigidly, severely*), rigide, asperè, acerbè, dure, duriter, severe.

**STRICTNESS** (*closeness of friendship*), familiaritas, necessitas, necessitudo, consuetudo: (*exactness*), accuratio, diligentia accurata: (*preciseness*), affectatio; accuratioris or concinnitatis pium studium: (*punctuality*), accurata temporis or aliarum rerum observatio: (*rigidness, severity*), rigor, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, duritas, duritia.

**STRICTURES**, s. (*upon a writing*), censura.

**STRIDE**, magnus gradus; passus; quantum spatium divaricatis cruribus quis metiri potest. — *What large strides you take! ut tu is gradibus grandibus!* *Plaut.* — *A long stride, gradus grillatorius.*

*To STRIDE*, varico, divarico; magnos facere gradus; divaricatis cruribus incedere. — *across or over, inter crura divaricata or distenta comprehendere; spatium aliquod distentis cruribus metiri.*

**STRIDING**, crurum distentio.

**STRIDINGLY**, magnos gradus faciens.

**STRIFE**. See under *Strive*.

**STRIKE**, v. ferio, percutio, ico; cædo, verbero, pulso; tundo. — *To strike a lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae.* — *drum, tympanizo.* — *Strike while the iron is hot.* (See *Iron*.) — *To strike (in measuring corn, &c.), hostorio modium æquare.* — *To strike as a horse, calcitro; calce ferire.* — *To strike as a clock or bell, sono.*

— *The clock has not struck, nondum sonuit.* — *To strike (of a ship), saxis or vado or lituribus illidi: (yicld), vexillum demittere.* — *To strike or affect one with joy, grief, love, fear, &c., aliquem gaudio, dolore, amore, metu, etc. afficere; alicui timorem incutere or injicere.* — *To strike or dash against (act.), allido, illido, impingo: (neut.), allidi, illidi, impingi.* — *To strike against something hard; offendere solido, Hor.* — *To strike or cleave asunder, findo, diffindo.* — *To strike at one with a sword, club, &c., aliquem gladio or fuste petere, impetere, invadere, adoriri.* — *To strike (level one's aim) at a mark, ad scopum telum (sagittam, etc.) collineare or dirigere.* — *To strike at (aim, or attempt to do), conor; molior, sibi proponere.* — *To strike or drive back, repello, depello.* — *To strike back (a sound, &c.), repercutio, reverbero.* — *To strike blind, cæco, excæco, occæco; aliquem cæcum reddere or luminibus orbare; cæcitatem alicui inferre.* — *To strike down, affligo; dejicio; contundo.* — *To strike fire, ignem e silice elidere.* — *To strike gently, leviter ferire or percutere.* — *To strike or drive (v. a.) into, infigo.* — *To strike off. (See Chip.)* — *To strike off one's hat. (See Behead.)* — *To strike off one's hat, causiam excutere.* — *To strike or knock out, excuto, elido.* — *To strike or blot out deleo, expungo, induco; erado;*

*oblitero.* — *To strike to pieces, diffringo, effringo.* — *To strike at the root, subverto.* — *To strike a tent, tabernaculum detendere.* — *To strike through, trajicio, transadigo, transfodio, transfigo, transverbero.* — *To strike up or begin, incipio; aggredior.* — *To strike up one's heels, supplanto; pede supposito aliquem ad casum impellere.*

**STRICKER**, pulsator.

**STRIKING**, adj. mirus, insignis, notabilis; conspicuus.

**STRIKING**, s. percussio, pulsatio. — *A striking back, repercutio.*

**STROKE**, plaga, ictus. — *The clock is upon the stroke of ten, instat hora decima.* — *A stroke or box on the ear, alapa, colaphus.* — *The stroke of oars, pulsus remorum.* — *A stroke with a pen, &c., linea, lineamentum; pennæ ductus.*

**STRIKE**, s. (*bushel*), modius.

**STRING**, linea, linum, funiculus; vinculum. — *A leather string, corrigia, lorum.* — *A bow-string, arcus chorda or nervus.* — *It is good to have two strings to one's bow, duabus ancoris sis fultus.* — *The small strings of roots, fibræ, pl.* — *Having such small strings, fibratus.* — *The string of a dart, javelin, &c., amentum.* — *The strings of a musical instrument, chordæ, nervi, fides.* — *The bass string, hypate.* — *The second string, parhypate.* — *The third, say lichanos.* — *The middle, mese.* — *The fifth, paramese.* — *The sixth, paranete.* — *The seventh, nete.*

*To STRING an instrument, lyrae, citharæ, etc. nervos aptare.* — *To string a dart, javelin, &c., amento.* — *To string pearls, margaritas or gemmas filo conserere; funiculum per medios uniones transigere.* — *To string things together, res quasvis funiculo trajecto connectere.* — *Stringed or strung, amentatus, filo instructus, funiculo trajecto connexus.* — *A stringed instrument, fides, pl.*

**STRINGY** (*obounding with fibres*), fibris scaten or abundans.

**STRIP**, spolio, nudo, denudo; alicui vestem or vestimenta detrahere. — *To strip one's self, vestes exuere or deponere.* — *To strip a person of his wealth, aliquem opibus or fortunis spoliare.* — *To strip off the rind, paring, or outside of a thing, decortico; corticem detrahere.* — *Striped or stript, spoliatus, exutus, nudatus.* — || See *Bereave*.

**STRIPPER**, spoliator, prædator.

**STRIPPING**, spoliatio, direptio, prædatio.

**STRIP**, s. — *of paper, scidula chartæ; chartæ resemen.* — *of cloth, lacinia.*

**STRIPE**, s. (*blow*), plaga, colaphus, ictus. — *The mark or print of a stripe, vibex.* — *Full of stripes, plagosus.* — *Worthy of stripes, verbero; plagis or verberibus dignus.* — || *A stripe (streak), linea, virga.*

*To STRIPE*, lineis varii coloris distinguere or interstinguere. — *Striped, lineis varii coloris distinctus or interstinctus.* — *A purple garment striped or sprigged with gold, purpurea vestis auro virgata.*

**STRIPLING**, adolescens, ephelus.

**STRIVE**, nitor, conitor, enitor; omnes nervos contendere or intendere, operam dare; conor; studeo; luctor (*struggle*). — *They strive who shall run fastest, est in celeritate positum certamen.* — *I will strive to please you, tibi obsequi studebo.* — *Let every one strive as much as he can, tantum, quantum quisque potest, nitatur.* — *To strive against, obnitor, renitor; obductor; obsto, obsisto, resisto.* — *against the stream, contra torrentem brachia dirigere.* — *To strive hard or with might and main, obnixè, summâ ope or manibus pedibusque conari, niti, eniti, moliri.* — *To strive together, concerto, decerto, configo, conflicto.* — *Having striven, nisus or nixus.* — *Striven against, impugnatus, oppugnatus.*

**STRIVER** with, concertator.

**STRIVING** (*endeavoring*), s. conatus, nixus. — *A striving together, concertatio, decertatio; conflictus, certatio.*

**STRIVINGLY**, certatim, contente.

**STRIFE**, contentio, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio; lis; rixa, jurgium; dissidium; discordia, dissensio. — *Full of strife, Strifeful, rixosus, contentiosus, litigiosus.* — *To fall at strife, discordo, dis-*

*sideo, dissentio, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere or exercere.*

**STROKE**, s. See under *Strike*.

**STROKE** (*smooth with the hand*), v. palpo, mulceo, demulceo, permulceo. — *To stroke or milk, mulgeo, emulgeo.*

**STROKING**, palpatio.

**STROLL** or *ramble about*, vagor, erro, circumcurso; circulator, Sen. — *A strolling company of stage-players, histrionum erraticorum grex.*

**STROLL** (*walk*), s. ambulatio.

**STROLLER** (*rambler*), erro, erroneus, homo vagus or errabundus, circulator.

**STRONG** (*lusty, robust*), firmus, robustus, valens, validus; firmitate corporis polens: (*earnest, vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer, sollicitus: (*forcible, efficacious*), efficax, potens, valens: (*massive*), firmus, solidus: (*mighty, powerful*), potens, pollens, valens, validus: (*sharp in taste*), acer, acidus: (*in small*), gravis, fœtens, fœtidus, teter: (*valiant*), fortis, acer, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, promptus manu. — *They are very strong and very nimble creatures, magna vis est eorum et magna velocitas.* — *Strong-limbed, lacertosus; cui inest gladiatoria corporis firmitas.* — *A strong or good argument, argumentum firmum, clarum, grave.* — *They are strong by land, very strong by sea, multum illi terrâ, plurimum mari, pollut, Liv.* — *Very strong, prævalidus, viribus ingens; præpotens, potentissimus.* — *A strong hand (force), vis, violentia.* — *A strong-hold (fastness), propugnaculum, munimentum, præsidium.* — *To be strong, valeo, polleo; firmitate corporis or animi, honore, divitiis, etc. pollere.* — *The Clusians were so strong, adeo valida res Clusina erat.* — *I am not so strong as you, minus habeo virium quam vos.* — *To be strong in shipping, plurimum navibus posse; plurimum classe valere.* — *To grow strong, valesco, convalesco.* — *To make strong, firmo, confirmo, corrobora; (massive), solido, consolido.* — || *Strong (numerous), numerosus; or by multus.* — *A strong force of cavalry, multi equites.* — || In a specification of number, it may be expressed by a genit.: as, *the army is 3000 strong, exercitus trium millium peditum est.* — *They were but 10,000 strong, eorum copie militares decem millia non excedebant.*

**STRONGLY**, firmiter, fortiter, acriter, animose, valide, viriliter.

**STROW**. See *Strive*.

**STRUCTURE**, ædificium, structura, moles. — *A stately structure, ædificium nobile, illustre, luculentum.* — *The structure or construction of words, verborum structura.*

**STRUGGLE**, v. luctor, conflicto, contendito, nitor, conitor; obductor, obnitor; conor; elaboro. — *Thus did these two great commanders struggle for the victory, eo modo duo imperatores, summi viri, inter se certabant, Sall.* — *To struggle with hunger, cum fame depugnare.* — *with misfortune, cum adversâ fortunâ conflictari.* — *with the waves, cum fluctibus luctari.* — *To struggle for a person or use one's interest to get him off when indicted, anniti.* — *To struggle together, collector, congredior.* — *To struggle one's self out of a person's clutches, luctando se ab aliquo expedire or extricare.*

**STRUGGLE**, STRUGGLING, luctatio; nisus, conatus, certatio, concertatio, decertatio, contentio, certamen.

**STRUGGLER**, luctator.

**STRUMPET**, scortum, meretrix, prostibulum.

**STRUT**, turgeo, tumeo; superbio, superbiâ efferi, extolli, inflari; arrogantia intumescere. — *To strut along, superbe incedere, superbo incessu ire.* — *They strut along before your faces, incedunt per ora vestra magnifice, Sall.*

**STRUTTING** along, s. superbus incessus.

**STUB** (*stump*), stipes, truncus. — *A stub-nail, clavus detritus.*

*To STUB up, eradico, exstirpo; radicitus evellere.*

**STUBBED**, STUBBY fellow, homo brevis compacto corpore et robusto.

**STUBBLE**, stipula, pl. — *Of stubble, stipularis.* — *A stubble-field, ager demessus.*

**STUBBORN**, contumax, perversa, pertinax, obstinatus, offirmatus, refractarius. — *Very stubborn*, percontumax, contumacissimus. — *A stubborn, saucy knave*, improbus; homo duri oris or perfrectæ frontis. — *To be stubborn*, obstinato or offirmato animo esse; aliquid præfracte defendere.

**STUBBORNLY**, contumaciter, perversius, pertinaciter, præfracte, obstinate; obstinato or offirmato animo.

**STUBBORNNESS**, contumacia, pertinacia, perversicia; animi obstinatio, voluntas offirmator.

**STUD**, bulla. — *A little stud*, bullula.

**STUDD**, bullatus, clavatus: (*adorned*, &c.), ornatus, distinctus. — *Studded with jewels*, gemmis ornatus.

**STUD** of horses, equaria, equitium.

**STUDY** (*application of mind*), studium, meditatio, cura, diligentia. — *Studies*, literarum studia; literæ; studia. — *To pursue his studies more assiduously*, studia urgere. — *The study of learning is at a low ebb*, jacent studia literarum. — *I have put the man into a brown study*, injeci scrupulum homini. — *To be in a brown study*, de re aliqua attente cogitare or meditari. — *To employ one's self in several sorts of study*, in vario literarum genere versari. — *To betake one's self to the study of learning*, animum ad literas or ad studia literarum conferre, applicare, appellere. — *To be in a course of studies*, literarum studio operam dare. — *To leave off one's studies*, studia literarum intermittere (*for a time*), omittere, abicere; literis nuntium remittere, musis valèdicere. — *To spend all one's time in study*, in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere, conterere, ponere. — *I will make it my study to please you*, tibi, quoad poterò, morem geram. — *This is my chief study*, nihil mihi antiquius est. — *A study*, to study in, museum. — *A study or library*, librarium repositorium; bibliotheca.

**TO STUDY** (*or apply one's mind to the knowledge of a thing*), alicui rei studere; in aliqua re studia ponere; in rei alicujus studium incumbere. — *He studies oratory*, eloquentiæ dat operam. — *Among other liberal sciences, he studied also the law*, inter liberales disciplinas attendit et juri, Suet. — *To study at home*, domi studere literis. — *To study to death*, studiis immori. — *To study or meditate upon*, contemplor; de aliqua re meditari or secum cogitare; aliquid in animo versare or volvere. — *To study or search out*, exquiro, exploro, investigo, perverstigo, scrutor; observo. — *To study a person's humor*, alicujus mores or ingenium observare or explorare.

**STUDYING**, tractatio literarum; meditatio; contemplatio. — *A studying by candle-light*, lucubratio.

**STUDIED** (*prepared beforehand*), meditatatus, commentatus, apparatus.

**STUDIOUS** (*given to study*), literarum studiosus; in studiis literarum versatus; discendi cupidus: (*industrious*), industrius, assiduus, diligens: (*fond of*), studiosus; amans, diligens. — *A studios inquirer into the secrets of nature*, assiduus et diligens rerum naturalium investigator. — *They are studios to please me*, solliciti sunt ut me expleant. — *Very studios of*, studiosissimus alicujus rei.

**STUDIOUSLY**, studiosè, cupide, attente, assidue, diligenter.

**STUDIOUSNESS**, meditatio attenta, assidua, diligens; diligentia; studium.

**STUDENT**, bonarum literarum or doctrinæ studiosus; literis deditus, qui literarum studio operam dat. — *A great or hard student*, quasi heluo librorum, in studia totus incumbens; in literis assiduus; libris affixus. — *A student at a university*, academiæ civis.

**STUFF** (*materials*), materia, res ad aliquid agendum necessariæ. — *Made of good or bad stuff*, ex materiâ bonâ or malâ confectus. — *Note*. Instead of *materia*, it may be convenient to use the word which best denotes the particular stuff spoken of, whether *cloth, leather, iron, &c.* — *Stuff* (*cloth*), pannus, panni genus; tela. — *Woolen or silk stuff*, pannus laneus or sericus. — *Stuff* (*baggage*), uarcinæ, impedimenta. —

*Household stuff*, supellex. — *Kitchen-stuff*, res culinaria; olera (*pot-herbs*). — *¶ In contempt*. — *Mean or pitiful stuff* (*speaking of style in a discourse*), oratio abjecta or humilis; humile dicendi genus. — *Nasty stuff*, sordes, res sordidæ. — *Silly or trifling stuff*, nugæ, fabulæ, geræ; res nihili, futiles, nullius momenti or ponderis. — *Stuff*! i. e. *words, nonsense! verba! logi!*

**TO STUFF** (*cram*), farcio, infarcio or infercio; refercio, confercio; repleo. — *To stuff one's belly or eat immoderately*, cibis se inurgitare. — *To stuff out*, distendo. — *To stuff with flocks, feathers, herbs, &c.*, floccis, plumâ, herbis, etc. infercire. — *To stuff up or choke*, suffoco. — *To stuff or stop up with mud, rubbish, &c.*, limo, rudibus, etc. obstruere, opplere, opplare. — *Stuffed close*, confertus, constipatus, coarctatus. — *Stuffed up with a cold*, gravedinosus, gravedine laborans.

**STUFFING** (*cramming*), fartura, sagina, saginatio. — *The stuffing of a quill, &c.*, tomentum.

**STUM** of wine, musti fermentantis cremor.

**STUMBLE** (*trip*), pedem offendere, offenso; vestigio labi (*stip*): *fig.*, pecco (*to sin*), labor (*to slip, err*). — *To stumble against a thing*, in aliquid incurrere, irruere, offendere; alicui rei impingi. — *You must look well about you, if you would not stumble*, multa tibi circumspicienda sunt, ne quid offendas. — *It is a good horse that never stumbles*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. — *To stumble at a straw*, in scirpo nodum quærere. — *To stumble at or scruple*, dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — *To stumble upon a person or thing by chance*, in aliquem or aliquid casu, fortuito or præter opinionem incidere.

**STUMBLE**, s. pedis offensio; lapsus (also *fig.*).

**STUMBLER** (*of a horse*), offensator, cæspitator.

**STUMBLING-BLOCK**, offendiculum.

**STUMP**, caudex, stipes, truncus. — *A little stump*, trunculus. — *¶ A stump of a limb*, membrum mutilum or mutilatum.

**TO STUMP** (*cut off by the stump*), trunco, ad stirpem præcidere. — *To stump or boast*. See *Boast*.

**STUN** (*very much astonish*), stupefacio, obstupefacio; perturbo, perterreo, percello: (*din one's ears with noise*), alicujus aures obtundere. — *To be stunned or astonished*, stupeo, stupeo; obstupesco, perterreo, perturbor, percellor. — *Stunned or astonished*, attonitus, consternatus, perterritus, percussus, perturbatus, stupefactus. — *Ears stunned with noise*, aures clamore obtusæ.

**STUNT** (*hinder the growth of*) a thing, alicujus rei incrementum impedire.

**STUPE** (*foment*), foveo.

**STUPEFY**, in stuporem dare, obstupefacio; hebetor; (*stun, din*), tundo, obtundo. — *Stupefied*, stupefactus, obstupefactus. — *To be stupefied*, stupeo, obstupeo; *become so*, stupeo.

**STUPEFACTION**, stupor, torpor.

**STUPEFACTIVE**, torporem inducens.

**STUPENDOUS**, stupendus; mirus, mirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis; ingens.

**STUPID** (*blockish*), stupidus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus, plumbeus, hebes: (*without feeling*), stupidus, torpens, torpidus, sensûs expers.

**STUPIDITY**, stupiditas, stupor.

**STUPIDLY**, stupide, inepte, insulse.

**STURDY** (*stubborn*), contumax, perversa, obstinatus: (*stout*), acer, asper, audax, audens, ferox, fortis, animosus: (*lusty, strong*), firmus, robustus, validus, laetiosus.

**STURDILY** (*stubbornly*), contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversius, obstinate, præfracte: (*stoutly*), fortiter, acriter, animosè, viriliter.

**STURDINESS** (*stubbornness*), contumacia, pertinacia, perversicia: (*hardiness, stoutness*), audacia, audentia; fortitudo; magnanimitas: (*strength of body*), corporis robur or firmitas.

**STURGEON**, acipenser.

**STUTTER**, balbutio; linguâ hæsitare; verba dimidiata proferre. — *Stuttering*, balbutiens, balbus, linguâ hæsitans, verba dimidiata proferens.

**STUTTERER**, bambalio, homo balbus or blæsus.

**STY**, hara, suite.

**TO STY**, condere, includere.

**STYLE** (*gen.*), genus (*kind*); ratio (*way-manner*). — *The old style of architecture*, antiquæ structuræ genus. — *Reckoning by Old or New Style*, si veterum or recentiorum ratione spatia temporis computamus. — *¶ (way of writing, speaking)*, scribendi or dicendi genus; orationis or sermonis genus, oratio, sermo. — *The historical style*, sermo historicus. — *A flowing style*, fusum orationis genus. — *A low style*, oratio humilis, abjecta, humi serpens; sermo demissus, tenuis. — *To say lofty things in a low style*, dicere grandia minute, Cic. — *A smooth*, oratio dulcis, expedita, polita, suavis, perfacile currens. — *Grave*, sermo purus. — *A rough*, oratio aspera, incompta, iuculta, horridula, agrestis, contorta. — *A neat*, dicendi genus accuratum, comptum, elegans. — *Sublime*, genus dicendi sublime, grande, magnificentum; altitudo orationis. — *Lofty or swollen*, oratio alta et exaggerata, turgida. — *Floridness*, nitor, concinnitas, elegantia. — *A close or compact style*, oratio pressa or concinna. — *A short style*, oratio stricta, curta, Laconica. — *A bombast style*, sermo inflatus, turgidus, tumidus; bullatæ nugæ. — *An even kind of style*, æquabile, mediocre, temperatum dicendi genus. — *The style must be suited to the subject*, facta dictis æquanda sunt, Sall. — *Written in the Attic style*, Attico stilo scriptus. — *To savor of the style of Plautus*, stilum Plautinum resipere. — *¶ Paintings in the style of Rembrandt*, tabulæ Rembrandi quasi manu pictæ. — *¶ A style or appellation*, nomen; appellatio; (*form*), formula. — *¶ A style* (*iron pin with which the ancients wrote*), stilus. — *The style or pin of a dial*, gnomon.

**TO STYLE**, appello, nomino, denomino, nuncupo, voco.

**STYLING**, appellatio, denominatio, nominatio.

**STYPTIC**, *adj.* restringens, astringens, astrictorius, stypticus.

**STYPTIC**, *subst.* medicamentum astrictorium or stypticum.

**SUASIVE**. See *Persuasive*.

**SUAIVITY** of manners, mores jucundi; urbanitas.

**SUBACID**, subacidus.

**SUBALMONER**, stipis largiendæ administrator vicarius.

**SUBALTERN**, *adj.* inferioris loci; inferioris ordinis (*in the army*). — *A subaltern officer*, Subaltern, s. *subcenturio*.

**SUBCOMMISSIONER**, procurator vicarius.

**SUBDEACON**, subdiaconus.

**SUBDITIOUS** (*counterfeit*), subditiuus, subditivus.

**SUBDIVIDE**, iterum or in plures partes dividere.

**SUBDIVISION**, SUBDIVISION, divisio, distributio or partitio iterata.

**SUBDUCT**, subducere, detrahere.

**SUBDUCTION**, subductio, deductio.

**SUBDUE**, domo, edomo, paco, supero, debello, subigo, vinco; in ditionem suam redigere, sub imperium suum subjungere. — *one's passions*, frangere cupiditates, Cic.; avidos spiritus domare, Hor. — *To be subdued or yield to*, alicui succumbere or cedere.

**SUBDUER**, domitor, debellator, expugnator, victor.

**SUBDUING**, SUBDUEMENT, domitura, expugnatio.

**SUBDUABLE**, superabilis, domabilis.

**SUBJECT** to another, alteri subjectus or parens; alicui emancipatus: (*obliged to another*), alteri obligatus, obstrictus, devinctus: (*liable to*), expositus, obnoxius. — *A place subject or exposed to the heat of the sun*, locus solibus expositus. — *A country subject to tempests*, regio procellis obnoxia. — *Old age is subject to tedious distempers*, longis morbis seueticus patet. — *To be subject to another*, alicui parere or obedire; sub alicujus potestate esse, alieni arbitrii esse.

**SUBJECT** to a king or prince, s. regi or principi subjectus; civis. — *He will easily govern his subjects*, suos facile reget —

*Happier as a subject than as a prince, alieno imperio felicior quam suo, Tac.* — *To impose any thing on his subjects, inferioribus aliquid injungere.* — ¶ *The subject of discourse, argumentum*; *questio, id quod quaerimus, (question)*; *positio (the position one defends).* — *But let us return to our subject, jam ad instituta pergamus*; sed ad propositum revertamur. — *I am wandering from my subject, hoc nihil ad rein.* — *To become the subject of discourse, sermonem subire.* — ¶ *Subject in logic, subjectum*; *pars subjectiva*; de quo aliquid declaramus.

**TO SUBJECT**, subjiçio; subigo, domo.

**SUBJECTION**, servitus; obedientia; officium. — *To keep one in subjection, aliquem in officio tenere*; aliquem in ditione atque servitute tenere; aliquem oppressum tenere. (But see *Check.*) — *To keep one's passions in subjection, cupiditatibus imperare.*

**SUBJECTING** (*laying before*), subjectio.

**SUBJOIN**, subjungo, annecto, connecto; subnecto, *Just.*

**SUBJUGATE**, domo, supero, vinco, in ditionem suam redigere.

**SUBJUNCTIVE mood**, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.

**SUBLIME**, sublimis, excelsus, elatus, altus, grandis, magnificus, splendidus.

**SUBLIMELY**, excelsè; sublimiter; summe, excellenter.

**SUBLIMENESS**, SUBLIMITY, sublimitas, excelsitas; altitudo. — *of expression, verborum granditas or majestas.* — *of a poem, carminis sublimitas.*

**SUBLUNARY**, infra lunam positus.

**SUBMARINE**, quod sub mari est or positum est or jacet or invenitur.

**SUBMERGE**, submergo.

**SUBMERSION**, submersio.

**SUBMIT to one** (*v. n.*), se alicujus imperio subicere, in alicujus potestatem se permittere; alicui cedere or concedere. — *To submit to a conqueror, se victori permittere or dedere*; herban porrigere; jugum acceptare. — *He returned answer that he was willing to submit to the king, futurum se in regis potestate respondit, Curt.* — *To submit to the laws, se legibus submittere.* — *To submit a thing or make submissive, obedientem præbere (e. g. appetitum rationi).* — *To submit or lower, submitto.* — *To submit a thing to another's judgment, aliquid iudicio alterius permittere.* — *To submit one's compositions to the judgment of friends, lucubrationes suas iudicio amicorum permittere.* — *Submitted, submissus, subditus, subjectus.* — *Submitted to, acceptus.*

**SUBMITTING**, submissio.

**SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVENESS, obsequium**; observantia, reverentia, veneratio. — *With humble submission be it spoken, pace tuâ, vestrà, magistri, etc. dixerim.* — *To make their submission, as people to their conqueror, se imperata facturos or se, quod imperatum esset, facturos polliceri.* — *To receive the submission of a province, provinciam in fidem accipere.* — *Submission to the will of God, voluntatis humanæ cum divinâ consensio.*

**SUBMISSIVE**, submissus, humilis, morigerus, obediens.

**SUBMISSIVELY**, submisse, humiliter, obedienter. — *Most submissively, subjectissime.*

**SUBORDINATE**, inferior; secundi loci, secundus; alicui subjectus.

**SUBORDINATELY**, ita ut inferiorem decet.

**SUBORDINATION**, rerum diversarum inter se ordinatio: — *obsequium (obedience)*; disciplina (*discipline*); amor obsequii (*submissiveness*).

**SUBORN witnesses**, testes subornare; testes pecuniâ corrumpere, comparare, interponere. — *Suborned, subornatus, instructus.*

**SUBPENA**, citatio in curiam sub certâ pœnâ.

**TO SUBPENA**, aliquem in curiam citare ad dandum testimonium.

**SUBSCRIBE** (*write under*), subscribo. (See *Sign.*) — *(to give one's assent, assentio, assentior; assensu suo comprobare.* — *To subscribe or give one's name, nomen profiteri.* — *to a book, libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione).*

**SUBSCRIBER**, nominis subscriptor, ascriptor. — *to an undertaking, qui pecuniam ad aliquid agendum nomen subscribendo confert.*

**SUBSCRIBING, SUBSCRIPTION**, nominis subscriptio. — *Subscription money for carrying on an affair, collatitia pecunia.* — *To print a book by subscription, librum collatitâ pecuniâ edere.*

**SUBSEQUENT**, sequens, consequens, subsequens.

**SUBSEQUENTLY**, postea.

**SUBSERVE**, subservio; obsecundo; utilem esse, usui esse.

**SUBSERVIENT**, subjectus; obnoxius; — utilis, accommodatus. — *To be subservient to, to subservie or second one in an affair, subservio, obsecundo.* — *That we may make all our designs and actions subservient to virtue, ut omnia consilia atque facta nostra ad virtutem referamus.*

**SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, obedientia, obsequium**; utilitas or accommodatio ad aliquid efficiendum. — *In subserviency to, or to the end that, eo, ideo, eâ gratiâ, eo consilio, ut.*

**SUBSIDE** (*sink*) to the bottom, subsidio. — *The wind subsides, ventus concidit.*

**SUBSIDY** (*aid or assistance*), subsidium. — *A subsidy (aid or tax), vectigal, tributum.* — *Subsidies, stipendia.* — *To lay a subsidy upon, tributum imponere, impere, indicare.* — *To levy a subsidy, tributum exigere.* — *To lessen or abate a subsidy, de tributo deminuere or detrachere.*

**SUBSIDIARY** (*helping*), subsidiarius, auxiliaris.

**SUBSIGN**, subsigno, subscribo.

**SUBSIST** (*abide or continue to be*), consto, subsisto, exsto; in rerum naturâ esse; coherere. — ¶ *To subsist upon, aliqua re vivere, ali, vitam sustentare.* — *He subsisted by the liberality of friends, se amicorum liberalitate sustentabat.*

**SUBSISTENCE** (*livelihood, maintenance*), victus; alimenta. — *A mean subsistence, arida vita.*

**SUBSTANCE** (*matter*), corpus; natura; substantia, materia; res; caput, summa; (*ingredient*), pars. — *The substance of the whole cause turned upon this, in hoc summa iudicii tota constitit.* — *This was the chief substance of those letters, istarum literarum hoc caput erat.* — *He altered nothing as to the substance of his narration, in oratione, quod ad res attinet, nihil mutavit.* — *He said the commonwealth was nothing but a name without substance or the appearance of any, dixit nihil esse rempublicam appellationem modo, sine corpore ac specie, Suet.* — *Of the same substance, ejusdem substantiæ, ex eadem substantiâ.* — ¶ (*estate*), fortunæ, divitiæ, opes, facultates; res familiaris; patrimonium; peculium. — *To fill with substance or wealth, locupletio, dito, opulento; aliquem divitiis augere.*

**SUBSTANTIAL**. (See *Bodily, Corporeal.*) — (*real*), verus: (*important*), gravis, magni momenti (*solid, strong*), solidus, firmus, validus. — ¶ *Substantial (wealthy)*, dives, locuples; opulentus; pecuniosus, bene numatus, peculiosus.

**SUBSTANTIALLY** (*solidly*), solide, firme, valide, graviter: (*mostly*), magnâ or maximâ ex parte.

**SUBSTANTIALNESS, firmitas, robur.**

**SUBSTANTIVE** (*noun substantive*), nomen, nomen substantivum.

**SUBSTANTIVELY, say substantive.**

**SUBSTITUTE** (*to put in another's place*), aliquem in alterius locum or pro altero substituere; aliquid in locum or in vicem alicujus rei reponere; — aliquem in locum alicujus subrogare, sufficere, (*choose instead*).

**SUBSTITUTE** (*deputy*), vicarius; optio.

**SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTION, substitutio**; (*fraudulently*), suppositio.

**SUBSTRUCTION, substructio.**

**SUBTERFUGE** (*evasion or shift*), deverticulum; latebra; causa simulata; ars, artificium, vaframentum; tergiversatio.

**SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEANOUS, subterraneus.**

**SUBTILE** (*thin, of a piercing quality*), subtilis, tenuis. — ¶ *Subtle or Subtle (cunning)*, subtilis, acutus, argutus,

astutus, callidus, subdolos, versutus, vifer, sagax; catus, cautus, disertus, doctus. — *He is subtle as a dead pig, tam sapit, quam sus macata.* — *Some what subtle or cunning, acutus, argutus, argutus.* — *Very subtle, peracutus, perargutus, persubtilis.*

**SUBTILELY, SUBTLY** (*cunningly*), subtiliter, acute, argute, astute, callide, subdole, versute, sagaciter; docte; caute, captiose.

**SUBTILITY** (*cunning*), subtilitas, calliditas, sagacitas; astutia, astus, sollertia, vafritia, acumen ingenii. — ¶ (*thinness, piercingness*), subtilitas, tenuitas.

**TO SUBTILIZE**, subtiliorem or tennem reddere. — ¶ *To subtilize upon, de aliqua re subtiliter disserere or disputare.*

**SUBTLE**. See *Subtile*.

**SUBTRACT**, deduco, subtraho, detraho, subduco.

**SUBTRACTION, deductio; detractio, subductio.** — *By subtracting, deducendo.*

**SUBURBS of a city, suburbium; suburhana, pl.** — *Of the suburbs, Suburban, suburbanus.* — *The neighborhood of the suburbs to a city, suburbanitas.* — *A country-house near the suburbs of a city, suburbanum.*

**SUBVERT**, subverto, everto; diruo, eruo, demolior.

**SUBVERTER, eversor, subversor.**

**SUBVERSION, SUBVERTING** (*overthrowing*), subversio, eversio, demolitio; excidium, ruina.

**SUCCEDANEOUS, succedaneus.**

**SUCCEED** (*come after*) another, alicui succedere; alicuem excipere; in locum alicujus subire; decedentis locum occupare; sequor (*follow*). — *The night succeeds the day, nox diem excipit.* — *To succeed to an estate, hereditati or in hereditatem succedere; bonis or in bona alterius succedere; alicujus heredem esse; hereditatem adire, capessere, cernere.* — *He succeeded his father in the estate, patris hereditatem adiit.* — *To succeed or answer expectation, respondeo.* — *To succeed well or have good success, bene, feliciter, prospere, ex sententiâ cedere, evenire, succedere; succedo; exitum bonum, felicem, secundum habere; rebus secundis uti; auspicio or bonis avibus procedere; prospere rem gerere, Eutrop.* — *To succeed ill or meet with ill success, male, infeliciter, parum feliciter cedere, evenire; parum succedere; exitum infelicem or parum felicem habere; adversâ fortunâ laborare or luctari.*

**SUCCEEDING** (*following*), *adj.* sequens, insequens; posterus (*e. g. dies*). — *Succeeding generations, posteritas; posterus.*

**SUCCESSING, s. successio.**

**SUCCESS** (*good or bad*), eventus, exitus, finis; processus, successus, (*good success*). — *Good success, Successfulness, exitus bonus, felix, secundus, prosperus; res secundæ; felicitas rerum gestarum, Cæs.* — *I wish you and your daughter good success, quæ res tibi et filiæ tuæ vertat bene.* — *To pray for good success in war, supplicationem habere per urbem ut bellum feliciter eveniat.* — *Bad success, exitus malus, infelix, parum felix or secundus; res adversæ, adversa fortuna; sors atrox, dira, dura.* — *After this ill success they returned to Rome, Romam male gestâ re reditum est.* — *To give success to, prospero, fortino, secundo, beo; felicem reddere.* — *To fail or miss of success, successu carere.* — *In success of time, tempore procedente or progrediente; progressu temporis.*

**SUCCESSFUL, felix, faustus, lætus, prosperus, secundus; florens.**

**SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter, fauste, læte, prospere; secundis avibus, adjuvantibus superis, favente numine, prospero eventu, exitu felici.**

**SUCCESSFULNESS. See good Success.**

**SUCCESSION** (*a succeeding or following*), successio, consecutio; consequentia: (*series*), series; (*continuance*), continuatio. — *A continued succession of years, multi anni.* — *In succession, ordine; alius post alium; deinceps.* — *So many years in succession, tot anni continui.* — *Succession to an inheritance, successio hereditaria or in alicujus bona.*

— *The estate falls to me in succession, hereditas a propinquo mihi venit, obvenit, ad me pervenit.* — *To cut off the succession or entail, hereditatem avertere.* — *To renounce one's rights of succession, jura hereditatis cernendæ repudiare, renuntiare, ejurare.*  
**SUCCESSIVE**, alius post alium; continuus. — *Successive years, multi anni.* — *For three successive days, dies continuos tres.*  
**SUCCESSIVELY**, alius post alium; deinceps, continenter; ordine, ex ordine. — *And so successively, et sic deinceps or de ceteris.*  
**SUCCESSOR**, **SUCCESSOR**, successor. — *Successors (posterity), posteritas, posteri.*  
**SUCCINCT**, brevis, compendarius, contractus.  
**SUCCINCTLY**, breviter, concise, presse, strictim, summatim; leviter. — *I will rehearse succinctly what I have already proposed, brevi complexar quod proposui.* — *To relate succinctly, aliquid breviter or paucis narrare, breviter exponere, paucis absolvere, in pauca conferre.*  
**SUCCINCTNESS**, brevitatis; compendium.  
**SUCCOR**, *v.* (comfort), aliquem consolari, erigere; alicujus dolorem consolando levare or lenire; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium præbere or afferre: (come with or bring succors or relief to), alicui succurrere, subvenire opitulari; alicui opem, auxilium or subsidium ferre, subsidio or suppetias ire, proficisci or venire. — *To succor a place that is besieged, urbi obsessæ auxilia et comœatus sufficere or suppetitare.* (See *To Relieve*.) — *Succored, adjutus; auxilio or subsidio levatus, relevatus, sublevatus.* — *Succoring, auxilians, opitulans, opem ferens.*  
**SUCCOR**, *s.* auxilium, subsidium, suppetiæ; medicina alicujus rei. — *Succors of troops, auxilia; auxilia subsidiaria, subsidia; suppetiæ.* — *To come to one's succor, aliquem auxilio venire.* — *A place of succor, refugium, perfugium, asylum.* — *By way of succor, subsidiarius, auxiliarius; in subsidium.*  
**SUCCORER** (comforter), solator; qui aliquem consolatur: (helper), qui opem fert.  
**SUCCORING** (comforting), consolatio: (helping), auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ, pl.  
**SUCCORLESS**, auxilii inops; auxilio destitutus. — *To leave succorless, relinquo, derelinquo; desero.*  
**SUCCULENT**, succosus, succi plenus.  
**SUCCULENCY**, succi abundantia.  
**SUCCUMB** (yield) to, succumbo, cedo.  
**SUCH**, talis; ejus modi, istius modi; ejus generis; hic; is. — *Such as, talis—qualis; qualis; cujusmodi.* — *Such that, is—ut.* — *Such honor is to be given to old friendship, hic honor veteri amicitiae tribendus est.* — *I am such as you see me, sic sum ut vides.* — *Who have such a brother as you, qui te fratrem habeam.* — *I am not such a traveller as I was wont, non tam sum peregrinator, quam solebam.* — *For such a small matter, tam ob parvulam rem; ob rem adeo levem.* — *They were not such as you like, non tui stomachi fuerunt.* — *Such as we can get, quorum erit facultas.* — *If we be such as we ought to be, si nos ii sumus qui esse debemus.* — *In such manner, sort, wise, tali modo, eo modo, ita, sic: similiter, pariter, (in like manner).*  
**SUCK**, *v. n.* lacteo; sugo; mammam matris sugere: *v. a.* sugo; bibo. — *To suck in or imbibe, imbibio, sorbeo, absorbeo.* — *To suck in good or bad principles, bonis or pravis opinionibus inbui; bonis artibus instrui.* — *To suck out, exsugo.* — *To suck up, sorbeo, absorbeo; bibo, imbibio.* — *The spider sucks up all moisture, araneus omnem humorem absorbet.* — *Sucked in or up, exsuctus, absorptus, imbibitus.* — *The sucker of a pump, antiæ catheter.* — *A sucker of trees, stolo.*  
**SUCKING**, *s.* suctus. — *A sucking-bottle anpulla infanti sugenda.*  
**SUCKING**, *adj.* lactens (*e. g.* infans).  
**TO SUCKLE**, uberibus alere (nourish at the breast); alicui mammam dare or præbere (give the breast); ad ubera admittere (of beasts); nutrio, nutrico. — *The lambs are suckled, agni subrumantur.*

**SUCKLING**, animal lactens.  
**SUCTION**, suctus.  
**SUDDEN**, subitus, repentinus, improvisus, subitaneus, subitarius; celer. — *On a sudden, or all on a sudden, repente, de repente, repentino, (ex or de) improvise, ex necopinato, subito, ex inexpectato; e vestigio.*  
**SUDDENLY**, subito, repente, repentino, de repente, nec opinato.  
**SUDDENNESS** of a thing, res subita, repentina, etc.  
**SUDORIFIC** (causing sweat), sudorem ciens, eliciens, evocans, faciens, movens.  
**SUDS**, spuma aquæ saponis infectæ. — *To be in the suds (in a difficulty), magnis angustiis laborare; ad incitas redactum esse.* — *To leave in the suds, sub cultro relinquere.*  
**SUE** one at law, lege agere or experiri cum aliquo, actionem alicui intendere, iudicio persequi aliquem, dicam alicui scribere or impingere, aliquem in jus vocare. — *Sue a beggar and catch a louse, rete non tenditur accipitri neque milvio.* — *To sue one upon a bond, ex syngraphâ cum aliquo agere.* — *To sue for the recovery of one's goods or right, bona sua or jus suum lite persequi.* — *To sue one for debt, in jus aliquem ob æs alienum vocare.* — *To be sued on an action of trespass, reum injuriarum peragi or postulari.* — *To sue (entreat) earnestly, deprecor, supplico; impense rogare, supplicibus verbis orare.* — *To sue for peace, pacem sollicitare, Liv.* — *To sue or make interest for a place, munus aliquod ambire.* — *See Suior.*  
**SUET**, sebum, sebum. — *Melted suet, liquamen.* — *Beef-suet, sebum bovillum.* — *Sheep-suet, sebum ovillum, arvina.* — *Mixed or stuffed with suet, omentatus.* — *Of or belonging to suet, sebosus or sevosus.*  
**SUFFER** (bear), patior, perpetior; tolero, fero, perfero, suffero. — *Suffer me to say thus much of myself, hæc a me de me ipso prædicari perfer.* — *To suffer or bear pain with patience, dolorem toleranter, patienter, placide, sedate, æquo animo pati or ferre.* — *To suffer or bear a thing with an ill will, ægre or iniquo animo aliquid pati or ferre.* — *To suffer some hurt or damage, aliquo incommodo affici.* — *I have suffered much damage by that affair, magnum detrimentum ea res mihi attulit.* — *To suffer (be punished) for a fault, pœnas dare, inere, persolvere, pendere.* — *I suffer for my rashness, do pœnas temeritatis meæ.* — *May I suffer for it, if, &c., male mihi sit, si, etc.* — *To suffer (be executed), ultimum supplicium pati.* — *To-day the prisoners are to suffer, hodie victi morte sunt mulctandi.* — *To suffer or be in disgrace, in offensam or offensionem incurrere; per dedecus vivere.* — *To suffer (give leave or permit), patior, permitto, concedo, sino; facultatem dare or potestatem facere.* — *Suffer me to speak my mind freely, tuâ veniâ libere dicam; tuâ veniâ mihi liceat libere dicere quod sentio.* — *They are not suffered to vote freely, illis libere decernendâ potestas eripitur.*  
**SUFFERABLE**, tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus, patibilis.  
**SUFFERABLY**, tolerabiliter.  
**SUFFERANCE** (endurance), tolerantia, patientia, toleratio. — *of evils, pains, grief, &c., malorum, dolorum, ærumnarum, etc. perpassio.* — *Long-sufferance, ad ultionem or pœnas sumendas tarditas.* — *(permissio), permissio, facultas, potestas; copia, venia, licentia; concessio.* — *On sufferance, permissu.*  
**SUFFERER** (that suffers a thing to be done), qui patitur or permittit aliquid fieri. — *(loser), qui damno afficitur.* — *He was a great sufferer by that bargain, eâ pactione magno damno affectus fuit.* — *You shall be no sufferer on my account, nullo lucro per me excides.*  
**SUFFERING**, *s.* perpassio (with genit.): (pain, &c.), dolor; ægritudo animi; res adversæ; mala; inopia (want). — *Long-suffering, subst. tarditas ad ulciscendum.*  
**SUFFERING**. — *Long-suffering, adj. in ulciscendo remissior, ad iram tardus, ad pœnas piger, in irâ lentus (poet).*  
**SUFFICE**, satis esse. — *for a thing, ad*

aliquid sufficere; alicui rei suppetere. — *That suffices me, animo istuc mihi satis est.* — *It abundantly suffices, jam satis est.*  
**SUFFICIENCY** (what is sufficient), quod satis est: (ability or capacity), captus, facultas, habitus; peritia, intelligentia, prudentia. — *Self-sufficiency, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; immodica sui æstimatio.*  
**SUFFICIENT** (as much as suffices), quod satis est or satis esse videtur; par; satis idoneus; also satis with genit.: (equal to, capable, fit), par, aptus, habilis, idoneus, capax, qui aliquid sustinere potest. — *It is more than sufficient to me, that, &c., mihi satis superque est, quod, etc.* — *It ought to be sufficient for you, that I have once admonished you, tibi satis esse debet, quod te semel cominonefecerim.* — *Sufficient in estate, satis dives, locuples or opulentus.* — *Not sufficient, impar, inhabilis, parum idoneus.* — *I am not sufficient for this office, huic muneri non sufficio, par non sum, vires meæ sunt impares.* — *Your income is not sufficient to bear the expense of that affair, tuæ opes non suppetunt ad istam rem peragendam.*  
**SUFFICIENTLY**, satis; affatim, abunde. — *We have spoken sufficiently upon this, de hæc re satis jam verborum est.* — *He was sufficiently eloquent for those times, erat satis eloquens in illis temporibus.*  
**SUFFOCATE**, suffoco.  
**SUFFOCATING**, **SUFFOCATION**, suffocatio.  
**SUFFOCATIVE**, vim habens suffocandi.  
**SUFFRAGAN**, vicarius.  
**SUFFRAGE** (vote), suffragium; sententia. — *To give one's suffrage, suffragium ferre.* — *He gave his suffrage for me, or on my side, mihi suffragatus est.* — *The giving of one's suffrage for one, suffragatio.* — *He that gives his suffrage for one, suffragator.*  
**SUFFUSE**, suffundio.  
**SUFFUSION** of the blood in the eyes, sanguis oculis suffusus. — *A suffusion of the face (blush), facies rubore suffusa.*  
**SUGAR**, saccharum. — *Muscovado or brown sugar, saccharum nondum a facibus satis purgatum.* — *Trible refined sugar, saccharum purgatissimum.* — *Sugar-candy, saccharum crystallinum.* — *A sugar-loaf, sacchari meta.* — *The sugar-cane, arundo sacchari; saccharum (L.).*  
**TO SUGAR**, saccharo condire, commiscere or conspergere.  
**SUGARED**, **SUGARY**, *adj.* dulcissimus; melles. — *Sugared words, blanditiæ, blandimenta.*  
**SUGGEST** (prompt), suggero, insusurro, dicto; verba alicui subjicere, dictare, suppetitare: (admonish or propose), moneo, admoneo; propono, in medium afferre or proferre.  
**SUGGESTER**, monitor, admonitor.  
**SUGGESTING**, **SUGGESTION**, monitus, monitio, admonitio; consilium.  
**SUICIDE**, mors voluntaria. — *Junius was guilty of suicide, Junius sibi ipse necem conscivit.*  
**SUIT** of law, actio; lis; causa. — *To get the better in a suit, iudicio vincere, in iudicio superare, causam obtinere.* — *To lose one's suit, causâ cadere, causam amittere, litem perdere, in iudicio superari.* — *To let fall one's suit or be non-sued, tergiversor.* — *To end it by composition, litem redimere.* — *To commence a suit against one, alicui dicam scribere or impingere.* (See *Sue*.) — *(request), petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum.* — *An importunate suit, efflagitium.* — *To make suit to, aliquem orare, rogare, obsecrare, flagitare, sollicitare, precibus fatigare, alicui supplicare.* — *To make suit to one for a thing, aliquid aliquem rogare; aliquid ab aliquo precari or precibus petere.* — *I make suit to you for this favor, te hoc beneficium rogo.* — *See also Sue.* For the other subst. *Suit*, see the next column.  
**SUIOR** (petitioner), supplex. — *for an office, candidatus, petitor.* — *Suitors for a prince's favor, favoris or gratiæ principis captatores.* — *(wooer), procus.* (See *Lover*.) — *The last suitor may win the maid, aquilam testudo vicit.* — *She rejected the addresses of many suitors, mul*

tis petentibus aspernata nuptias est, Liv.

**SUIT** of apparel or clothes, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum; vestitus, amictus, cultus, habitus. — *A complete suit, vestium simul indutarum omnis apparatus, synthesis.* — *A neat suit, vestis concinna or nitida.* — ¶ *A suit of cards, chartarum pictarum familia or genus.*

**TO SUIT** (match) one thing with another, rem aliquam alteri æquare, aptare, adaptare, accommodare, conciliare; rem rei secundare, Plaut. — *To suit with, quadro, convenio, consono, congruo; ejusdem esse coloris et opificii.* — *All things do not suit all persons, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.*

**SUITABLE**, aptus, congruens, consentaneus, habilis, idoneus, conveniens, consonus; gratus, jucundus.

**SUITABLENESS**, congruentia, Suet.

**SUITABLY**, apte, accommodate, congruenter, convenienter; grate, jucunde.

**SUITING** to, accommodatio.

**SUITE**. See *Retinue, Train.*

**SULLEN**, contumax, perversus, morosus, austerus, protervus, tetricus, truculentus.

**SULLENLY**, contumaciter, perversus, morose, austere, proterve, torve, truculenter. — *To look sullenly, ringi; frontem caperare, corrugare, obnubilare.*

**SULLENNESS**, contumacia, perversitas; morositas, austeritas, torvitas, tetricitas.

**SULLY**, maculo, conspurco, contamino, inquino. — *a person's character, alicujus famæ notam inurere; alicui infamiam afferre or labem aspergere.* — *Sullied in one's character or reputation, infamiâ notatus.* — ¶ See *Blemish.*

**SULLYING**, SULLY, macula, inquinamentum, labis aspersio.

**SULPHUR**, sulphur or sulfur. — *Dressed or smoked with sulphur, sulphuratus.* — *A sulphur-pit, sulphuraria.* — *Matches dipped in sulphur, sulphurata.*

**SULPHUREOUS**, SULPHUROUS, sulphureus, sulphureus.

**SULTAN**, say imperator Turcicus.

**SULTANA**, SULTANESS, imperatoris Turcici conjux.

**SULTRY**, torridus, fervidus, æstuosus, fervens, ardens, candens, æstuans.

**SULTRINESS**; vis æstûs, æstus fervidus.

**SUM**, summa. — *A sum of money, summa, summa pecuniæ; pecunia.* — *They pay a vast sum every year, ingentem pecuniam pendunt quotannis.* — *A little sum, summula.* — *A round or large sum, ingens pecuniæ summa.* — *The whole sum, solidum.* — ¶ *The sum (of a matter or discourse), summa, caput; orationis summa capita; argumentum (subject, argument).* — *The sum or brief rehearsal, summarium, rei per summa capita repetitio or recensio; rerum dictarum enumeratio or congregatio; anacephalæosis, Quint.*

**TO SUM** up, summam facere alicujus rei; aliquid consummare. — *To sum up an account, rationes putare, computare, supputare, subducere; singulas summas in unam colligere; summas concipere.* — *Summed up, computatus, supputatus, subductus, in unam summam collectus.* — *To sum up a discourse, res jam dictas breviter repetere; res effuse dictas summam attingere or colligere.* — *Summed up as a discourse, summam repetitus.* — *To sum up all or in fine, denique, breviter, quid multa? ut rem in pauca conferam.* — ¶ *A hawk full summed, accipiter cui omnes pennæ jam succreverunt.*

**SUMLESS**, innumerabilis, innumerus.

**SUMMARY**, adj. brevis; in angustum or breve coactus.

**SUMMARY**, s. summarium, Sen.; breviarium, compendium; rei summa capita.

**SUMMARILY**, summam, breviter; carptim; pro imperio (*imperiously*).

**SUMMING** up, consummatio; computatio, supputatio.

**SUMMACH**, rhus, genit. rhôis.

**SUMMER**, æstas, æstivum tempus. — *He employed his time in the summer in war, æstivos menses rei militari dabat.* — *One swallow makes no summer, una hirundo non facit ver.* — *Of summer, æstivus.* — *A summer's day, dies æstivus.* — *In the*

*beginning of summer, ineunte æstate.* — *In the middle of summer, æstate adultâ.* — *Towards the end of summer, affectâ jam æstate.* — *A summer or country house, villa; sometimes rus.* — *A summer suit of clothes, vestimenta æstiva.* — ¶ *(great beam), trabs perpetua; transstrum, trabs.*

**TO SUMMER** (pass or spend the summer), æstatein agere aliquo loco. — *Ecbatana is the place where they spend their summer, Ecbatana æstiva agentibus sedes est, Curt.*

**SUMMERING** in a place, æstiva commoratio.

**SUMMIT**, summus with subst.; cacumen (e. g. of a pyramid, a tree); culmen (e. g. of a roof, a mountain); vertex; fastigium.

**SUMMON** (cite), cito, cieo, arcesso; advoco, Sen.; in jus vocare. — *To summon a town to surrender, civibus imperare deditionem; oppidanis denuntiare, ni se dedant, ultima esse passuros.* — *The chiefs of all the states being summoned to Corinth, omnium civitatum principibus Corinthum evocatis, Just.* — *To summon up one's courage, animum recipere or erigere; animos revocare; animo bono esse.*

**SUMMONER** (apparitor), apparitor, lictor, viator; accensus; calator.

**SUMMONING**, SUMMONS, citatio, in jus vocatio. — *by subpoena, denuntiatio.* — *to battle, evocatio.* — *When the patricians, by a private summons, were to be present on a limited day, quum patres clandestinâ denuntiatione revocati ad diem certam essent, Liv.*

**SUMPTER-HORSE**, equus viatico oneratus.

**SUMPTUARY** (belonging to expenses), sumptuarius.

**SUMPTUOUS** (costly, stately), sumptuosus, magnificus, splendidus, lautus, opiparus, amplus, grandis; pretiosus. — *A sumptuous treat, cæna dapolis, Liv. 10, 10.*

**SUMPTUOUSLY**, sumptuose, magnifice, splendide, laute, opipare; ampliter, apparate, eleganter, eximie.

**SUMPTUOUSNESS**, luxus, splendor, magnificentia, lautitia.

**SUN**, sol. — *Of or belonging to the sun, solaris.* — *The light of the sun, lumen solis; lux solis.* — *An eclipse of the sun, sol deficiens; (but compare Moon).* — *The sun-beams, radii solis.* — *To bask in the sun, aprico.* — *A basking in the sun, apriatio.* — *To walk in the sun, ambulare in sole.* — *To expose one's self to the heat of the sun and dusty roads, procedere in solem et pulverem.* — *Sun-beat, radiis solis expositus.* — *Sun-burnt, exustus in sole, sole excoctus; (tanned), sole adustus; coloratus.* — *Dried or hardened in the sun, sole arefactus or induratus.* — *Ripened by the sun, a sole mitescens.* — *Sun-dew (herb), ros solis.* — *A sun-dial, (horologium) solarium.* — *Sun-shine, sol, sol calidus.* — *Such pains as bees take in fine sun-shiny weather in the spring when they gather honey from every flower, qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura exercet sub sole labor, Virg.* — *The first part of his life was all sun-shine, primis vitæ temporibus fortuna perpetuo ei arsisit.* — *Sun-rising, solis ortus or exortus; sol oriens.* — *At the first rising or appearance of the sun, a primo sole.* — *To adore or court the rising sun (fig.), aliquem dignitate auctum summam observantia colere.* — *Sun-set, solis occasus.* — *At sun-set, cum sole occidente.* — *The sun is going down, sol inclinatus or decedit.* — *Set in the sun, soli expositus.*

**TO SUN** (set or dry in the sun), insolo; soli exponere; in sole arefacere or siccare.

**SUNNING**, insolatio. — *of one's self, apriatio.*

**SUNNY**, apricus, soli expositus.

**SUNNINESS**, apricitas.

**SUNDAY**, dies solis, dies dominica, dies Deosacer. — *Two Sundays come together, ad Græcas calendâs.* — *A Sunday garment, vestis seposita.* — *dress, dierum sollemnium ornatus.* — *Palm-Sunday, dies palmarum.*

**SUNDER** (put asunder), separo, sejungo, disjungo, distraho.

**SUNDRY**, diversus, varius, nonnulli. —

*In sundry places, diversis or variis locis* — *Sundry ways, diverse, varie, plurifariam, multifariam, multifarie; diversis or variis modis.*

**SUP** (drink in), v. sorbeo. — *I cannot sup and blow at the same time, non possum simul sorbere et flare.* — *To sup a little, sorbillo.* — *To sup again, resorbeo.* — *To sup up, absorbeo, exsorbeo; haurio.*

**SUP**, s. haustus.

**SUPPING**, sorbitio.

**SUP** (eat at supper), v. cæno. — *Having supped, cænatus.* — *I supped elegantly at his house, apud illum apparatus cænavi.* — *Come and sup with me at my house, tu ad me ad cænam ito.* — *To sup at another man's cost, alienum cænare.*

**SUPPER**, cibus vespertinus; cæna. — *I will go into the house and see what we shall have for supper, ego ibo hinc intro, ut videam, nobis quid cænae sit, Ter.* — *Supper is on the table, cæna apposita est.* — *I thank you for my supper, de cæna facio gratiam.* — *A slight supper, cænu-la.* — *A supper of one dish, ambulans cæna.* — *A set or splendid supper, cæna recta, cæna dubia.* — *A rich supper, cæna opima.* — *The first dish at supper, cæna caput.* — *The Lord's Supper. (See Communion.)* — *A supper or the act of supping at home, domicænum, Mart.* — *Of or belonging to supper, cænatorius.* — *To have an appetite for supper, cænatorio.* — *To be at supper, cæno.* — *To go often to supper, cæno.* — *To invite himself to supper with one, cænam alicui condicere.* — *To make a short supper, subcæno, Quint.* — *Supper-time, tempus cænandi.*

**SUPPERLESS**, incænatus, incænis.

**SUPPING**, s. — *A supping-room, cænaculum, cænatio.* — *A little supping-room, cænatiumcula.*

**SUPERABLE**, superabilis, exsuperabilis.

**SUPERABOUND**, abundo, redundo, exuberare, affluo, superfluo.

**SUPERABOUNDING**, SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia, redundantia, exuberantia, exuberatio.

**SUPERABUNDANT**, abundans, affluens; nimius.

**SUPERABUNDANTLY**, redundanter; ex abundantia; nimis.

**SUPERADD**, addo, superaddo, astruo.

**SUPERANNATED**, senior, annosus, annis confectus, legitimum tempus ætatis prætergressus; exoletus, obsoletus, usu detritus.

**SUPERARGO**, oneris navis curator.

**SUPERCILIOUS** (lofty, grave), superciliosus, superbus, fastosus; severus, gravis.

**SUPERCILIOUSLY**, superbe, severe, graviter.

**SUPERCILIOUSNESS**, supercilium, fastus, superbia, gravitas, severitas.

**SUPEREMINENT**, præstantissimus, singularis, præcellens.

**SUPEREMINENTLY**, insigniter, eximie, egregie.

**SUPEREMINENCY**, præcellentia, eminentia.

**SUPEREROGATION**, act of, factum supervacaneum. — *It is, &c., supervacaneum est.*

**SUPEREXCELLENT**, præstantissimus, excellentissimus, præcellens.

**SUPERFICIAL** (prop.), exterior, externus, ad rem summam pertinens: (fig.), levis, parum diligens, parum subtilis, parum accuratus. — *A superficial scholar, homo leviter eruditus or primis literarum rudimentis vix imbutus.*

**SUPERFICIALLY**, leviter, strictim; negligenter.

**SUPERFICIES** (surface), summus with subst.; extremis with subst.; superficies.

**SUPERFINE** (of cloth), tenuissimus, subtilissimus, filis tenuissimis.

**SUPERFLUOUS**, supervacaneus; immodicus, immoderatus; inutilis. — *It is superfluous or beside the subject, &c., supervacaneum or alienum est, with infin.* — *In a definition nothing should be wanting, and nothing superfluous, in definitione neque absit quidquam, neque superet.* — *This decoration is superfluous, redundat hic ornatus.* — *In the parts of the body there is nothing useless, nothing made in vain, nothing superfluous, in partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil sine*

causa, nihil supervacaneum est. — *A superfluous spending, effusio, profusio; prodigantia. — To be superfluous, supervacaneum esse; redundo.*  
**SUPERFLUOUSLY**, redundanter, immodice, immoderate, inutiliter, inaniter.  
**SUPERFLUITY**, **SUPERFLUOUSNESS**, superfluitas, inanitas, inutilitas, redundantia; luxuria.  
**SUPERINDUCE**, sometimes by adjungo, adjicio; sometimes injungo, impono. — *Superinduced, assumptus, ascitus, adventitius.*  
**SUPERINDUCTION**, by a construction with a verb; assumptio.  
**SUPERINTEND** (oversee), curo, procuro; inspicio.  
**SUPERINTENDENCY**, curatio, procuratio; inspectio; administratio, praefectura; gubernatio, Cic.  
**SUPERINTENDENT**, custos, curator, procurator, inspector; praefectus.  
**SUPERIOR**, adj. (higher), superior; (more powerful, &c.), superior; (more excellent), excellentior, praestantior, melior (better).  
**SUPERIOR**, s. (loco or fortuna) superior. — *To envy one's superiors, superioribus invidere. — ¶ The superior of an institution, rector.*  
**SUPERIORITY**, prior locus; priores partes; principatus; excellentia; praestantia.  
**SUPERLATIVE** (excellent), excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, praecclarus, praecellens, praestans.  
**SUPERLATIVELY**, excellenter, eximie, egregie, praecclare.  
**SUPERNAL** (above), supernus; caelestis (heavenly).  
**SUPERNALLY**, superne.  
**SUPERNATURAL** (above the power of nature), naturam superans, supra naturae leges or vires positus.  
**SUPERNUMERARY** (exceeding the just number), justum numerum superans or excedens; supra praescriptum numerum; supervacaneus.  
**SUPERSCRIBE** (to write upon or over), inscribo. — *Superscribed, superscriptus, Suet.*  
**SUPERScription**, inscriptio.  
**SUPERSEDE** (be put in one's place), in locum alicujus substitui: (make of no effect), irritum facere; obrogo.  
**SUPERSTITION**, superstitio, vana et inanitas religionis species.  
**SUPERSTITIOUS**, superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus: religiosus.  
**SUPERSTITIOUSLY**, superstitiose, religiose. — *To do a thing superstitiously, aliquid a superstitione animi facere.*  
**SUPERSTRUCT** (build upon), superstruo; exstruo; aedifico.  
**SUPERSTRUCTURE**, structura, aedificium.  
**SUPERVENE** (come upon unawares), supervenio.  
**SUPERVISE** (oversee), curo, procuro; inspicio, recognosco. — *Supervised, curatus, procuratus, lustratus.*  
**SUPERVISER**, curator, procurator, inspector.  
**SUPERVISION**, cura.  
**SUPINE**, adj. (with the face upwards), supinus: (careless, negligent), improvidus, inconsideratus, negligens, indiligens, oscitans, socors, remissus, securus, incuriosus.  
**SUPINE**, s. supinum.  
**SUPINELY**, supine, negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, remisse, secure; laxe.  
**SUPINENESS**, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia, oscitatio, securitas.  
**SUPPER**. See under Sup.  
**SUPPLANT** (to trip up another's heels with one's foot), supplantio: (displace by subtlety), aliquem per fraudem or dolum a munere arcere, dejicere or depellere.  
**SUPPLE** (limber), mollis, flexibilis, lentus, tener; facilis. — *Somewhat supple, molliculus, tenellus.*  
**To SUPPLE**, mollio, emollio; macero: — (grow supple), lentesco.  
**SUPPLELY**, lente, molliter.  
**SUPPLENESS**, lentor, lentitia, mollicita, mollietas.  
**SUPPLEMENT** (a filling up), complementum, supplementum.  
**SUPPLEMENTAL**, quod additur ad aliquid complendum et perficiendum.  
**SUPPLIANT**, adj. supplex.

**SUPPLIANT**, s. supplex. — *Like a suppliant, suppliciter, precario.*  
**SUPPLICATE** (make supplication), supplico, obsecro, rogo; prece et obsecratione uti; supplicibus verbis orare. — *I will most readily make supplication to him for you, illi pro te libentissime supplicabo.*  
**SUPPLICATION**, supplicatio, supplex obsecratio, humilis deprecatio; comprecatio; preces. — *Bills of supplication, libelli supplices.*  
**SUPPLICANT**, supplex.  
**SUPPLY** (make up what is wanting), suppleo. — *To supply (furnish), suppedito, subdo, subministro; instruo, suggero. — To supply (or relieve) one's wants, levo, relevo, sublevo; succuro, subvenio; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre. — To supply the place of a person, alicujus vice fungi; alicujus officio fungi (in an office). — of something (of a thing), vicem alicujus rei prestare. — I supply the place of a whetstone, cotis vice fungor.  
**SUPPLY** (help or relief), s. subsidium, supplementum; suppetiae, pl.: (quantity, plenty), vis, numerus, copia. — *A supply of soldiers, militum supplementum, auxilium, subsidium; auxiliariae copiae, cohortes subsidiariae. — Great supplies came to our assistance, ingentes copiae subsidio nobis venerunt. — He resolved to get a further supply of troops, majorem manum accessere statuit. — A supply of money, subsidium argentarium, pecuniae suppeditatio. — Supplies of provisions, penus; commeatus (for an army).  
**SUPPLYING**, suppeditatio, instructio.  
**SUPPORT** (bear up), v. sustento, sustineo; fulcio, suffulcio. — *Supporting one's self (or leaning) on, nixus, innixus. — To support (bear up under or endure), tolero, patior, perceptor, fero, perfero, suffero. — To support (defend or maintain), vindico, tueor, sustineo, defendo. — To support (give assistance to), juvo, adjuvo, opitolor, auxilior; subsidium alicui ferre; alicui adesse, succurrere, suppetias venire. See Aid, Assist, Back.  
**SUPPORT**, s. (prop), fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum; columen: (favor, protection), gratia, amicitia; tutela, tutamen, tutamentum, subsidium, praesidium.  
**SUPPORTABLE**, tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus. — *All things are more supportable than the remorse of conscience, omnia sunt faciliora quam peccati dolor.*  
**SUPPORTER** (one who supports), qui sustentat; patronus: (in building), telamo; destina, Vitr. — *Supporters (in heraldry), animantia scutum sustentantia.*  
**SUPPORTING**, sustentatio, defensio, auxilium.  
**SUPPOSE** (think or imagine), arbitror, suspicor, opinor, existimo, reor; autumo, auguror; censeo; credo, statuo: (take for granted or certain), fingo, pono, facio; aliquid pro vero, certo, explorato or minime dubio accipere, admittere, habere. — *As I suppose, ut mihi videtur. — Sooner than you suppose, opinione celerius. — Suppose the case to be so, pone ita esse. — But suppose they knew, sed ut nōrint. — Suppose yourself to be in my case, eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. — Supposed (imagined), animo conceptus, cogitatione fictus. — A supposed or putative father, pater alicujus existimatione or opinione habitus. — Supposing what was true in fact, id, quod erat, suspicatus.  
**SUPPOSER**, qui opinatur or suspicatur.  
**SUPPOSING**, **SUPPOSITION**, opinio, opinatio, existimatio; sumptio, propositum pro vero admissum.  
**SUPPOSABLE**, naturae non repugnans; quod fieri potest.  
**SUPPOSAL**, propositum pro vero admissum.  
**SUPPOSITIOUS**, suppositus, suppositivus, subditivus, subditivus.  
**SUPPOSITIVELY**, ex opinione.  
**SUPPRESS**, supprimo, reprimo; coërcuo; aboleo, rescindo, tollo; extinguo: taceo, reticeo, (be silent about). — *He suppressed many nations that rebelled against him, multas gentes rebellantes compescuit, Justin. — Suppressing the name of his author, tacto auctoris nomine.*****

**SUPPRESSER**, qui supprimit or coërcet.  
**SUPPRESSING**, **SUPPRESSION**, suppressio, repressio, coërcitio.  
**SUPPURATE**, suppurio, pus emittere. — *Suppurated, suppuratus.*  
**SUPPURATION**, suppuratio.  
**SUPPURATIVE**, suppuratorio, ad suppurationem pertinens. — *A suppurative medicine, medicamentum suppuratorium; medicamentum pus ciens or movens.*  
**SUPREME**, supremus, summus.  
**SUPREMACY**, principatus.  
**SURCEASE**. See Cease.  
**SURCEASING**, cessatio, ommissio.  
**SURCHARGE**, v. onus novum, injustum or nimium imponere, nimio pondere onerare; supra vires onerare; injusto onere premere. — *A surcharged stomach, stomachus vino ciboque niuris onustus or fervens.*  
**SURCHARGE**, s. onus novum or injustum or nimium; oneris accessio.  
**SURCHARGING**, novi or injusti oneris impositio. — *of the stomach, crapula; cibi or potus ingurgitatio.*  
**SURCINGLE**, cingula, cingulum, cinctorium.  
**SURCOAT**, tunica exterior; amiculum.  
**SURD** number or quantity, numerus surdus, quantitas surda.  
**SURE** (certain, certainly known), certus, compertus, exploratus, manifestus, perspectus; non or minime dubius; indubitatus: (certainly knowing), certus, qui certo scit, qui compertum habet, etc.: (faithful), certus, fidus, fidelis: (safe), tutus, salvus, securus, sospes, incolumis: (stable), stabilis, firmus, fixus. — *I am sure of that, id certo scio. — I write to you what I am sure is true, perspecta et explorata sunt quae scribo. — I am not sure as to this affair, de hac re nihil certi habeo; id mihi exploratum, compertum or perspectum non est. — Nothing is surer than death, lex universa nasci et mori. — To be sure or certain, aliquid certo scire; aliquid compertum or exploratum habere. — Who is sure of it? quis est, cui exploratum id sit? — I am sure, mihi liquet, persuasum est mihi. — Are you sure of it? sati'n hoc certum? — He is sure to be whipped, non feret quin vapulet. — The gods are slow but sure paymasters, dii lanatos pedes habent. — Be sure you do it not, cave facias. — I am as sure as I am alive that this is a trick of Parmeno's, Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc technam, quam me vivere, Ter. — To make sure of or engage a person to be one's friend, amicum sibi fidum conciliare. — I have made sure of him, meum feci. — To make sure of (seize), aliquid comprehendere, antecapere; aliquem asservare (keep watch over). — To go upon sure grounds or act cautiously, caute or provide agere. — I have him sure, meus est. — Sure bind, sure find, in tuo loco et fano situm est. — A sure weapon, certum telum. — A sure step, gradus stabilis or certus. — To walk with a sure step, certo gradu incedere. — To be sure, Surcly, quidem; certe, profecto.  
**SURELY** (certainly), certe, certo, profecto, sane, haud dubie, sine dubio: (faithfully), fide, fideliter; bona fide: (safely), tuto, secure, integre: (steadfastly), constanter, firme. — *Most surely, admodum certe; verissime. — To tread surely, gressus firmare.*  
**SURENESS** (certainty), certa rei ratio, explorata rei cognitio or notitia: (faithfulness), fidelitas, veritas: (safety), incolumitas, salus: (stability, steadfastness), stabilitas, firmitas: — also by certus with a subst.  
**SURETY** (the person), sponso; vas: (the thing), sponsio; vadimonium; satisfactio. — *in a criminal matter, vas. — for debt, sponso; pres. — To be surety, spondeo, adpromitto. — To put-in surety, vado, satisdo; praedem or vadem dare; pro aliquo spondere. — A putting-in of sureties, satisfactio. — To take surety, satisfactio; vadimonium or praedem accipere. — A joint surety or surety with another, consponso.  
**SURETSHIP**, satisfactio, sponsio.  
**SURFACE** (outside), superficies externa; exterior or extima facies; summus with u subst. (upper surface).**

**SURFEIT** *one's self* (eat or drink to excess), se ingurgitare (cibo, vino): (glut or satiate), satio, saturo, exsaturo; expleo. — *Surfeited with wine, crapula* gravis.

**SURFEIT** (excess in eating or drinking), crapula; cibi or potus ingurgitatio. — *A surfeit or a being surfeited with, satias, satietas, saturitas.*

**SURFEITER**, helno.

**SURFEITING** (causing a loathing), nauseam or fastidium afferens: (or intoxication), crapulam afferens.

**SURFEITING**, s. crapulae contractio.

**SURGE** (billow or great wave), fluctus (ingens); aquae mons (poet.). See *Wave*. — *Full of surges, Surgis, fluctuosus, undosus.*

**TO SURGE**, aestuo, exaestuo, fluctuo; ferveo.

**SURGING**, s. undarum tumultus.

**SURGEON**, vulnorum medicus, chirurgus.

**SURGERY** (the art), ea medicinae pars quae manu medetur; chirurgia or (ars) chirurgica. — *Of or belonging to surgery, chirurgicus.*

**SURLY**, contumax, ferox, morosus, pervicax. — *To be surly, ferocia, superbia.* — *To grow surly, contumacia or superbia turgescere, intumescere, efferri.*

**SURLILY**, ferociter, contumaciter, morose.

**SURLINESS**, contumacia, ferocitas, morositas.

**SURMISE**, s. conjectura, opinio, suspicio; praesagium. — *A false surmise, falsa suspicio.*

**TO SURMISE**, v. suspicor, auguror; conicio, coniecto; aliquid cogitatione fingere or animo effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo concipere. — *It is from conjecture I surmise that, tantummodo conjectura ducor ad id suspicandum.* — *They do not surmise any thing concerning this affair, in ea re nulla est suspicio.* — *As I surmise, ut opinio mea fert.* — || See *Conjecture*.

**SURMOUNT**, transcendere; supero; vinco, devinco; exsupero; antecello, praecello. — *Having surmounted all difficulties, omnibus difficultatibus superatis, Vell. Patere.*

**SURMOUNTER**, superator, victor.

**SURMOUNTING**, superatio.

**SURNAME**, cognomen, cognomentum, nomen gentilium or patrum. — *To give a surname, cognomen addere alicui.*

**SURNAMED**, cui cognomen est; cognominatus. — *Scipio, surnamed Africanus, Scipio, cognomine Africanus.*

**SURPASS**, antecello, praecello, anteeo, antesto, antevenio, praeluceo, praecello; supero, vinco; praesto; praegredior, praecedo, praecurro. — *It far surpasses other studies, longe ceteris antecedit studiis.* — *Our progenitors surpassed other nations in prudence, majores nostri prudentia ceteris gentibus praestiterunt.*

**SURPASSABLE**, superabilis, vincibilis.

**SURPASSING**, *adj.* egregius, eximius, excellens, praecellens; insignis, mirus, summus.

**SURPASSING**, s. praestantia, eminentia.

**SURPASSINGLY**, excellenter, egregie, eximie, praecclare, optime; mire, summe.

**SURPLICE**, stola (lincea) sacerdotalis.

**SURPLUS**, SURPLUSAGE, additamentum, auctarium; mantissa; quod supra numerum or mensuram est; quod reliquum restat.

**SURPRISE** a person (come upon him unawares), alicquem nec opinantem, improviso or de improviso opprimere, excipere. — *I surprised him before he was aware, imprudentem eum oppressi.* — *To surprise or astonish one, alicquem conturbare, perturbare, terrere, exterrere; alicquem percillere, stupefacere.* — *You ought not to be surprised at it, mirum tibi videri non debet.* — *I am surprised at your negligence, tuam negligentiam satis mirari non queo.* — *This affair will surprise the whole world, haec res omnium animos admiratione defiget.* — *To surprise a town or castle, improviso capere.* — *Surprised (or caught) unawares, (nec opinans) oppressus, de improviso interceptus: (astonished), attonitus, consternatus, exanimatus, perterritus, percussus, perturbatus, stupefactus.*

**SURPRISE**, SURPRISAL (a coming upon one unawares), superventus, adventus necopinatus; necopinata res (unexpected thing): (astonishment), perturbatio, consternatio, exanimatio; animi stupor, pavor or torpor. — *To recover one's self from a surprise, sese recipere; ad sese redire; animum or mentem colligere.*

**SURPRISER**, qui alicquem nec opinantem opprimat or percillat.

**SURPRISING** (new, unexpected), novus, improvisus, inopinatus: (astonishing, marvellous), mirus, mirabilis, admirabilis; mentem consternans, perturbans, stupefaciens.

**SURPRISINGLY**, mire, mirabiliter.

**SURRENDER** (restore), reddo, restituo: (deliver over), trado, dedo. — *To surrender a city, urbem dedere, urbis deditionem facere.* — *To surrender (submit as a prisoner), alicui se dedere, alicui cedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere.* — *They surrendered themselves to the mercy of the general, in fidem imperatoris venerunt.* — *The rest of the multitude, being terrified at this unexpected assault, surrendered, cetera multitudo, repentino pavore oppressa, in deditionem venit, Liv.* — *To surrender upon conditions, certis conditionibus in deditionem venire.* — *To surrender upon discretion, liberum arbitrium victori de se permittere.* — *To surrender up an office, magistratu or munere abire or se abdicare; magistratum or munus deponere or abdicare.* — *One that has surrendered, dedititius.*

**SURRENDER**, deditio; traditio; resignatio. — *The surrender of a town, castle, &c., oppidi, arcis, etc. deditio.* — *He treated about the surrender of the castle, de dendenda arce transegit.*

**SURRENDERING**, deditio, restitutio, abdicatio.

**SURREPTITIOUS**, furtivus, subrepticus.

**SURREPTITIOUSLY**, furtim, clam, clanculum, secreto.

**SURROGATE**, vicarius See *Deputy, Delegate.*

**SURROUND** (encompass), circumdo; circumsto, circumsiso, circumfundo; cingo, amplector, circumplector, circumvenio, circumvallo. — *Surrounded, circumdatus, circumfusus, circumplexus, clausus.*

**SURROUNDING**, circuitio, circuitus, amplexus.

**SURVEY** (take a view of), v. lustrare, colustrare, inspecto, inspicio, circumspicio; circumviso; contueor; oculis lustrare or permetiri. — *To survey (measure), metior, demetior, dimetior, permetior.* — *To survey (oversee), curo, procuro; recognosco.*

**SURVEY** (a viewing), lustratio, inspectio; conspectus: (a measuring), metatio, dimensio. — *To make a survey or draught of land or houses, agrorum or domuum formam lineis describere or metiri.*

**SURVEYOR** (vicar), inspector: (measurer), mensor, metator, decempedator: (overseer), curator, procurator: (architect), architectus, architecton. — *of the king's works, operum regionum curator.* — *of the highways, viarum publicarum curator.*

**SURVEYORSHIP**, metatoris or curatoris munus.

**SURVIVE**, superstitem esse, supersum, supervivo. — *In case they should survive us, si superstites fuerint.* — *My name will survive after my death, me extincto fama superstes erit (poet.).* — *A work that will survive after my death, post me mansurum fata superstes opus (poet.).*

**SURVIVOR**, superstes.

**SUSCEPTIBLE**, capax (with genit.), aptus, idoneus, (with dat.), mobilis ad aliquid, ad aliquid natus factusque, in quem aliquid cadit; aliquid facile sentiens, facile suscipiens; mollis; tener. — *A wise man's mind is susceptible of grief, cadit in sapientem animi dolor.* — *Young men's minds are easily susceptible of bad impressions, juniorum animi mala disciplina facile depravantur.*

**SUSCEPTIBILITY**, animi or naturae mollietas; sentiendi vis.

**SUSPECT** (have suspicion of), suspicor, suspecto; suspicio; destino, Liv.; suspicionem habere; suspicione duci,

moveri, commoveri; aliquid or alicquem suspectum habere. — *I suspect every thing, omnia mihi suspecta sunt.* — *How came you to suspect any such thing? qui tibi incidit suspicio? — He was suspected to be guilty of that crime, istius sceleris suspicionem habuit.* — *You have a suspicion of him, though he has given you no just cause for it, tibi in suspicionem nullo suo delicto venit; immerentem suspicaris.* — *To make a person suspected by one, alicquem alicui in suspicionem ducere.* — *Suspected, suspectus, in suspicionem adductus, cadens, incidens, veniens.* — *unjustly, falsa suspicione or fama suspectus.* — *Easily suspecting, Suspectful, suspicax, suspiciosus.* — || See *Suspicion*.

**SUSPECTING**, suspicio.

**SUSPEND** (hang), suspendere alicui rei, in or de re. — *To suspend or defer, suspendo, differo.* — *To suspend one's judgment or assent, iudicium or assensum cohibere, a iudicio de re aliqua faciendo se sustinere.* — *To suspend one from an office, alicquem ab administratione sui muneris ad tempus remove; alicui sui muneris administrationem ad tempus interdiceret.* — *Suspending, suspendens, procrastinans.*

**SUSPENSE** (doubt), dubitatio, haesitatio; scrupulus. — *To be in suspense, dubito, fluctuo, haesito; haereo, animo pendere, huc illic inclinare.* — *A person in suspense, homo dubius, suspensus, consilii incertus, animi dubius or haerens.* — *A thing in suspense, res incerta, dubia, suspensa.* — *To keep one in suspense, animum alicui suspendere; alicquem suspensum tenere or detinere.* — *Not to keep you any longer in suspense, ne diutius pendeas; ne diu suspensa expectatio tua teneatur.* — *To put one out of suspense, alicui scrupulum eximere; dubitatione or metu alicquem liberare.*

**SUSPENSION** from an office, muneris administrandi interdictio. — *A suspension of arms, indicia, pl.*

**SUSPICION**, suspicio; diffidentia. — *That he might avoid giving occasion for suspicion, avertenda suspitionis causa.* — *To entertain a suspicion of one, alicui minime credere; alicuius fidem suspectam habere.* — *To fall under suspicion, in suspicionem cadere, venire, vocari.*

**SUSPICIOUS** (distrustful), suspiciosus, suspicax: (suspected), suspectus, in suspicionem adductus, cadens, incidens, veniens.

**SUSPICIOUSLY**, suspiciose.

**SUSTAIN** (prop or defend), sustento, sustineo, fulcio; defendo, tueor: (support, nourish), alo, sustento, foveo. — *He sustained this family, hanc familiam sustentabat.* — *To sustain or support himself (prolong his existence), se detinere, Tuc.* — *To sustain (bear or suffer), sustineo, fero, perfero; tolero, patior, perpetior.* — *He by himself sustained the assault of his enemies, impetum hostium solus sustinuit.* — *To sustain a loss, damno affici; detrimentum accipere; jacturam facere.*

**SUSTAINABLE**, quod sustineri or defendi potest.

**SUSTAINER**. See *Sufferer*.

**SUSTAINING**, sustentatio, defensio.

**SUSTENANCE** (food), alimentum, victus; cibus; nutrimentum; pabulum.

**SUTLER** (victualler in a camp), caupo or institor castrensium; lixa.

**SUTURE** (seam), sutura.

**SWAB**, scopa lanea.

**SWABBER**, nauta cui purgandae navis cura commissa est.

**SWADDLE** (swathe), fasciis involvere, cunabulis colligare.

**SWADDLE**, s. involucrem.

**SWADDLING-BANDS**, incunabula, fasciae.

**SWAG** down, propendo, praepondero. — *To swag one's arms backward and forward, brachia jactare.* — *A swag belly, ventriosus, ventrosus, ventricosus.*

**SWAGGER** (boast), glorior, jacto, ostento. See *Boast*.

**SWAGGERER**, gloriosus; jactor.

**SWAGGERING**, s. gloriatio, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; jactantia.

**SWAIN** (clown), colonus; rusticus; agrestis.



- SWALLOW**, *s. hirundo*. — *One swallow makes no summer, una hirundo non facit ver.*
- SWALLOW**, *v. sorbeo, absorbeo, exsorbeo; haurio, exhaurio*. — *To swallow up greedily, voro, devoro, ingurgito; demergere in alvum (poet.)*. — *To swallow or eat one's words (recant), dicta retractare, sententiam mutare.*
- SWALLOWING down**, *hanstus*.
- SWAMP**, *palus*.
- SWAMPY**, *paluster (poet. paludosus)*.
- SWAN**, *cycnus, olor*. — *Of a swan, cycneus, olorinus*.
- SWAP**, *mutuo, commuto*. See *Swoop*.
- SWARD**, *agri graminosi superficies; gramen; herba*.
- SWARM** (*great number*), *multitudo, magnus numerus; nubes*. — *of bees, apium examen*. — *of people, turba, turba confertissima, hominum magnus concursus, magna vis hominum*. — *By swarms or in great numbers, turmatim; magno numero*.
- To SWARM** (*as bees*), *examino; examina condere*. — *To swarm or come together in great numbers, confluo*. — *A city swarming with people, urbs populo frequentibus or plurimis incolis frequentata*.
- SWART, SWARTHY**, *fuscus, infuscus, nigricans, nigellus, subniger, aquilus; qui est adustioris coloris*. — *To grow swarthy, infuscus, nigresco, nigrefio*.
- To SWART**, *infusco, denigro*.
- SWARTHILY**, *nigricans instar*.
- SWARTHINESS**, *nigror*.
- SWATH**, *striga*.
- SWATHE**, *fasciis involvere*. See *Swaddle*.
- SWATHE**, *s. fascia*.
- SWAY** (*rule or govern*), *v. impero, imperium habere in; rego, rerum potitum esse; rebus præesse; res administrare; gubernare; moderor; dominor*. — *To sway with one, apud aliquem plurimum posse or valere*. — *Reason shall sway with me more than the opinion of the vulgar, plus apud me ratio valebit, quam vulgi opinio*. — *To sway the sceptre or have the chief government of a kingdom, summam rerum administrare, regnum gubernare, imperium regere; rerum potitum esse; regno præesse*. — *To be swayed by another, alicujus consiliis regi or gubernari; alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradere*. — || See *Command, Rule*.
- SWAY** (*rule or government*), *s. imperium; potestas; ditio; principatus; dominiatio; regnum; rerum administratio; dominiatio*. — *He bore the sway in the family, ille rem familiarem administrabat*. — *When I bore a great sway in the senate, cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic.* — *To bear or hold sway (fig.), dominor; vigeo; percrebuisse, increbuisse*.
- SWAYING**, *gubernatio, rerum administratio*.
- SWEAL** (*as a lighted candle*), *inæqualiter eliquescere*.
- SWEAR**, *juro; jusjurandum jurare or dare, jurejurando se obstringere, astringere, obligare; sacramentum dicere (the oath of fidelity)*. — *To swear against a thing or deny it by an oath, abjuro, ejuro*. — *To swear allegiance to one, jurare in verba alicujus; sacramentum dicere alicui (esp. of soldiers)*. — *To swear falsely, pejero, perjuro; falsum jurare (through ignorance)*. — *To swear a great oath, magnum jurare juramentum*. — *To swear solemnly, sanctissime, persancte jurare; per omnes deos jurare; cœlum et terram adjurare; Deum immortalem testem interponere*. — *To swear in a set form of words, in certa verba jurare; ut præceptum est, jurare*. — *To swear with a mental reservation, linguâ tantum jurare, mentem injuratum gerere*. — *To swear one or put him to his oath, jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere; ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere*. — *To swear one to secrecy, aliquem taciturnitatis sacramentum adstringere*. — *To swear or take an oath to keep the laws, in leges jurare*. — *To swear profanely, temere ac sæpe jurare*. — *To swear at and curse bitterly, alicui male precari or imprecari; aliquem execrari; diras alicui imprecari*.
- SWORN**, *juratus; jurejurando astrictus*. — *A sworn judge, iudex juratus*. — *foe, inimicus (or hostis) capitalis or acerrimus*.
- SWEAKER**, *jurator; qui jurat*. — *A false swearer, perjurus, jurator falsus*. — *A profane swearer, homo temere ac sæpe jurans*.
- SWEARING or taking of an oath**, *jurisjurandi interpositio*.
- SWEAT**, *sudor*. — *A breathing sweat, sudor parvus or remissus*.
- To SWEAT**, *sudo, desudo, exsudo; sudorem emittere*. — *He sweated and toiled about that affair, in illâ re desudavit et elaboravit*. — *To sweat all over or run all down with sweat, multo sudore manare, sudore madere or diffuere; circumsudo*. — *To cause to sweat, sudorem cieri, elicere, facere, movere*. — *Causing or procuring sweat, sudorem ciens*. — *To drop with sweat, sudore defluere; sudorem guttatim mittere*. — *To sweat blood, sanguine or sanguinem sudare*. — *Sweated out, exsudatus*.
- SWEATER**, *sudator, sudatrix*.
- SWEATING**, *sudatio*. — *A sweating-place, sudatorium*. — *Of sweating, sudatorium*.
- SWEATY**, *sudans; laboriosus*.
- SWEEP**, *verro, converro, deverro, everro; scopis purgare*. — *a room, conclave or cubiculum verrere*. — *To sweep away or carry off, aufero, diripio, converro*. — *To sweep clean or plunder, everro, diripio*. — *Swept, versus, conversus*. — *To sweep a chimney, fumarium detergere or purgare*. — *To sweep before, præverro*.
- SWEEPER**, *qui scopis verrit*. — *A chimney-sweeper, qui caminos deterget*.
- SWEEPING**, *purgatio scopis facta*. — || *Sweepings, purgamenta; quisquiliæ*.
- SWEET** (*pleasant to the taste or smell*), *dulcis, suavis, jucundus, gratus (not smelling ill), minime factens, malum or factum odorem non habens (pretty; fair), bellus, concinnus, scitus, scitulus; venustus; amœnus (of places): (lovely, pleasing), suavis, dulcis, moribus suavissimis (dear), carus, dilectus (kind, friendly, good-natured, affable), benignus, humanus, comis, affabilis, blandus, summâ humanitate præditus; mansuetus, lenis, placabilis*. — *A sweet breath, halitus suaviter olens*. — *A sweet or pleasant look, aspectus lætus, frons hilaris*. — *A sweet babe is born to Pamphilus, scitus puer natus est Pamphilo*. — *Sweet of speech, suaviloquens, suaviloquus (poet.)*; *blandus (flattering, caressing)*. — *Somewhat sweet, Sweetish, subdulcis, dulciculus*. — *Very sweet or luscious, perdulcis, persuavis, perjucundus, jucundissimus, suavissimus, gratissimus*. — *Sweet as honey, melleus, mellitus*. — *The sweet-bread, say vituli pancreas*. — *A sweet-ball, pastillus*. — *A woman's sweet-heart, amatus, dilectus*. — *A man's sweet-heart, dilecta; delicæ*. — *A sweet-lips, gulosus; liguritor*. — *Sweet-meats, bellaria, cuppediæ, tragemata; salgama (conserves)*. — *Sweet-scented, bene olens (odorus and odorifer are poet.)*, *jucundi or suavis odoris, fragrans; odoratus (perfumed)*. — *To grow sweet, dulcesco, mitesco*. — *To be sweet upon a person, alicui adulari, assentari, palpare; aliquem blandis verbis permulcere; alicujus auribus subservire*.
- To SWEETEN** (*make sweet*), *dulcem facere*. — *with honey, sugar, &c., melle, saccharo, etc. condire, commiscere, temperare*. — *To sweeten (alleviate or pacify), placare, mitigare, mulcere; levo, lenio, sedo*. — *To sweeten or season, condio*.
- SWEETENER** (*wheelder*), *delinitor, assentator*.
- SWEETENING**, *s. conditura (alleviating, pacifying), levatio; placatio, sedatio; pacis conciliatio*.
- SWEETISH**, *dulciculus, subdulcis*.
- SWEETLY** (*pleasantly*), *dulce, dulciter, suaviter, blande, jucunde, grate (gently, smoothly), leniter, mansuete, pacate, placide, sedate, tranquille*. — *To live sweetly, jucunde, quiete, otiose, placide, tranquille vivere; vitam jucundam or negotiis curisque vacuum agere*.
- SWEETNESS**, *dulcedo, suavitas; dulcitus; jucunditas; amœnitas; venustas*.
- *of smell, odoris suavitas*. — *of speech, suaviloquentia, verborum blanditiæ, le nocinia, illecebæ, orationis dulcedo*. — *of temper or manners, affabilitas, comitas, humanitas, lenitas, mansuetudo, mores suavissimi*.
- SWELL** *up. v. n. tumeo, turgeo; turgesco, intumesco*. — *To make to swell, inflo, tumefacio*. — *To swell or grow out in length or breadth, cresco, accresco, exresco; augeo, amplifico*. — *To swell or bump out, emineo, promineo; exsto*. — *Swelled, swollen, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus, tumefactus, suffatus*. — *Somewhat swelled or swollen, turgidulus*.
- SWELLING**, *adj. (bombastic, inflated), tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*.
- SWELLING**, *s. inflatio; tumor*. — *A swelling in the throat, struma*. — *A swelling with billows, æquoris asperitas or tumor*.
- SWELTER** *with heat, calore or æstu pæne suffocari*.
- SWELTERING hot**, *æstu or calore pæne suffocatus*.
- SWERVE** (*go*) *from, erro, aberro; declino, deflecto*. — *Swerving from, devius; a rectâ viâ declinans or deflectens*.
- SWERVING from**, *declinatio, deflexus*.
- SWIFT**, *celer, velox, pernix; citus; propeus; agilis*. — *As swift as an arrow from a bow, volucris sagittâ citius*. — *Very swift, perceler, prævelox; prærapidus*. — *Swift of foot, pedibus celer; pernix; celeripes and alipes are poet.* — *To go a swift pace, accelerato, incitato or pleno gradu incedere*. — *Swifter, velocior, ocior*.
- SWIFT** (*bird*), *apus*.
- SWIFTLY**, *celeriter, cito, propere, pernicipiter, velociter; cursim*. — *Somewhat more swiftly, celeriuscule*.
- SWIFTESS**, *celeritas, velocitas, pernicipitas, agilitas*.
- SWILL** (*drink greedily*), *sorbeo, absorbeo; ebibo, ingurgito, avidè haurire (rinse), lavo, abluo, eluo*.
- SWILL or hog-wash**, *colluvies, colluvio, aqua furea ad porcos pascendos*.
- SWILLER** (*great drinker*), *homo ebrivus*.
- SWILLING**, *potatio; vinolentia*.
- SWIM**, *no, natō; ab aquâ sustineri*. — *You shall swim by yourself, nabis sine cortice*. — *To swim against the stream or tide, adversis undis obniti; brachia contra torrentem dirigere, contra aquam nandè meare; adverso flumine navigare*. — *To swim with the stream or tide, secundo flumine ferri, vehi or navigare; pronâ ferri aquâ*. — *To swim or float at the top, supernato*. — *To swim away, abnato*. — *To swim back, renato*. — *To swim before or by, prænato*. — *To swim in, innato, innato*. — *He swam in or upon the water, aque innabat*. — *They swam in the river, flumini innatabant*. — *To swim out, enato, enato*. — *To swim over, transno, trano, transnato*. — *To swim to, adno, adnato*. — *To swim upon, supernato*. — *To swim under water, subnato*. — *The floors swam with wine, pavimento natabant vino*.
- SWIMMER**, *natator, nans; nandi peritutus*.
- SWIMMING**, *natatio*. — *He delights very much in swimming, natandi est studiosissimus*. — *Legs fit for swimming, apta natando crura*. — *The swimming of the head, vertigo*.
- SWIMMINGLY** (*with good success*), *prosperè; bono, secundo or multo successu; bonis avibus*.
- SWINDLE** *a man out of money, aliquem circumducere or emungere argento*.
- SWINDLER**, *fraudator, circumscriptor*.
- SWINE**, *sus; porcus*. — *A little swine, porculus, porcellus*. — *Wild swine, sues silvestres*. — *Of swine, suillus, porcinus*. — *Relating to swine, suarius*. — *A swine-herd, subulcus, suarius*. — *Swine's sty, hara, suile*. — *Swine's dung, sucerda or sucerda*. — *Swine-like, suis more*.
- SWINISH** (*filthy*), *spurcus*.
- SWING** *himself, se or corpus suum agitare, jactare, librare*. — *To swing about, roto, circumago, circumverto*. — *To swing (brandish or cast with violent swinging), libro, torqueo, contorqueo*. — *To swing (hang)*. See *Hang*. — *Swinging or hanging, pendulus*.
- SWING** (*to swing with*), *s. funiculus quo se quis jactat; oscillum*. — *I let him take his swing, sivi animum ut expleret*.

suum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 17. — *A swing or jerk, impetus.*  
**SWINGING** (*poising*), libratio. — *A swinging (n.) in a swing, oscillatio.* — *A swinging (wheeling) about, rotatio.*  
**SWINGE** (*whip*), flagello, verbero; verberibus cædere or contundere. — *Swinged about, rotatus, libratus, contortus.*  
**SWINGINO** (*very large*), ingens.  
**SWINGINGLY**, valde, vehementer.  
**SWINGLE-STAFF**, malleus stuparius.  
**SWINK**, valde laboro. — *Swinked, labore fatigatus.*  
**SWITCH** (*rod*), virga; vimen.  
**SWIVEL** (*whirl*), say verticillus.  
**SWOON**, v. animus me relinquit, animo linquo, anima deficit. — *Fallen into a swoon, collapsus.* — *To recover from a swoon, linquentem animum revocare.*  
**SWOON**, SWOONING, subita (animæ) defectio.  
**SWOOP**, impetus.  
**SWOP** (*or truck*) one thing for another, aliquid aliquâ re commutare or permutare.  
**WORD**, gladius; ensis; spatha; acinaces (*sabre*): ferrum (as we say *steel*). — *As good at the pen as the sword, nec in armis præstantior, quam in togâ.* — *A little sword, gladiolus, ensiculus.* — *A fighting-sword, gladius pugnatorius.* — *A back-sword, machæra.* — *Two-edged, bipennis.* — *Pointless, gladius obtusus.* — *To draw or unsheathe a sword, gladium stringere, destringere, (e vaginâ) educere; gladium nudare (poet.): — hastily, e vaginâ eripere or proripere.* — *upon one, in aliquem.* — *To put up or sheathe a sword, gladium in vaginam recondere.* — *A naked or drawn sword, gladius strictus or destriatus; ensis nudus, nudatus, evaginatus.* — *He ran after him with a drawn sword, illum stricto gladio insecutus est.* — *To stick, stab, or run one through with a sword, aliquem gladio trajicere or transfigere; in pectus alicujus gladium infigere or condere.* — *To wear a sword, gladio or ferro succinctum esse.* — *To put one to the*

*sword, gladio or ense aliquem occidere, interficere, interimere.* — *To put all to the sword, ad interneconem cædere, occisione occidere, ad unum omnes gladio interficere, occidere, interimere, delere.* — *The hilt of a sword, gladii capulus.* — *A sword-bearer, ensifer, ensiger, (poet.).* — *A sword-player, gladiator.* — *Of a sword-player, gladiatorius.* — *Sword-playing or fighting for a prize, gladiatura, gladiatoria pugna, gladiatorum certamen.*  
**SWORN**. See *Swear*.  
**SYCOPHANT**, delator; sycophanta; adulator, assentator, palpator. — *To play the sycophant, adulator, assentor, palpo; aliquem blandis verbis permulcere; alicujus auribus subservire; sycophantor.*  
**SYLLABLE**, syllaba. — *By syllables, syllabatim.* — *Of one syllable, unam syllabam habens, monosyllabus.* — *Of two, disyllabus, duas syllabas habens.* — *Of three, tres syllabas habens, trisyllabus.* — *Of four, quatuor syllabas habens.* — *Of eleven, hendecasyllabus.*  
**SYLLABIC**, SYLLABICAL, by syllabarum; ad syllabas pertinens; *say also* syllabicus.  
**SYLLOGISM**, ratiocinatio, rationis conclusio, syllogismus.  
**SYLLOGISTICAL**, syllogisticus.  
**SYLLOGISTICALLY**, per modum syllogismi.  
**To SYLLOGIZE**, ratiocinor, per syllogismos disceptare or argumentari.  
**SYLVAN** (*of or belonging to woods*), silvester.  
**SYMBOL**, symbolum.  
**SYMBOLICAL**, symbolicus.  
**SYMBOLICALLY**, symbolice; aperte (*obscurely*).  
**To SYMBOLIZE** (*denote by some symbol*), per symbolum aliquid indicare, significare, denotare: (*concur or agree with*), consentio, convenio; congruo, quadro.  
**SYMBOLIZING**, SYMBOLIZATION, per symbola indicatio, notatio, significatio.  
**SYMMETRY**, partium congruentia, convenientia, æquitas or consensus; symmetria.

**SYMMETRICAL**, æqualis et congruens; æquabilis; symmetros.  
**SYMMETRICALLY**, proportione; æqualiter; congruenter.  
**SYMPATHY** (*fellow-feeling*), societas doloris; humanitas; misericordia (*pity*): (*the natural agreement of things*), nature or rerum naturalium cognatio, concentus, consensus, convenientia.  
**SYMPATHETICALLY**, mutuo affectu.  
**To SYMPATHIZE**, unâ dolere or gaudere; misericordiâ moveri, commoveri, affici; sortem or vicem alicujus intime dolere or miserescere. — *Sympathizing with, sortem alicujus ex animo dolens.*  
**SYMPHONY** (*agreement in sounds*), sonorum concentus; symphonia.  
**SYMPHONOUS**, modulatus, harmonicus.  
**SYMPTOM** (*sign or token*), indicium, index. — *The symptoms of a disease, alicujus morbi propriæ notæ.*  
**SYMPTOMATIC**, say symptomaticus. — *These things are symptomatic of a disease, hæ notæ alicujus morbi propriæ sunt.*  
**SYNAGOGUE**, synagoga (*eccl.*).  
**SYNCOPE**, syncope or -a.  
**SYNOD**, conventus.  
**SYNONYM**, vocabulum idem declarans or significans.  
**SYNONYMOUS**, idem declarans or significans.  
**SYNOPSIS** (*summary view of things together*), conspectus, synopsis.  
**SYNTAX** (*construction in grammar*), orationis constructio, verborum structura; syntaxis.  
**SYRINGE**, siphon, siphunculus.  
**To SYRINGE**, per siphonem injicere.  
**SYRUP**, say syrupus.  
**SYSTEM**, disciplina; ratio, ars; artificium; ordo (*order*): corpus (*the body*).  
**SYSTEMATIC**, ad artem redactus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetuis præceptis ordinatus; ad regulam directus; viâ et ratione factus.  
**SYSTEMATICALLY**, ad regulam; viâ et ratione; ordine.

## T.

**TABERNACLE**, tabernaculum, tentorium:

**TABLE** (*for eating upon and other uses*), mensa: (*board, tablet, &c.*), tabula; lamina (*thin slab or plate*). — *A table or index, index.* — *The multiplication table, tabula Pythagorica.* — *Tables or tablets of several leaves, to write upon, tabellæ, pugillares.* — *A table, i. e. fare, victus.* — *A table well furnished, mensa laute instructa, cœna recta, lauta, magnifica, opipara, dapalis, dubia; victus lautus et elegans.* — *A slender table, victus tenuis, parsimonia in victu, paullum oppositii; cœna Cynica, feralis or ambulatoria.* — *To lay the table, mensam sternere.* — *To sit at table, mensæ assidère or (in the Roman way) accubare.* — *To furnish a table richly, mensam epulis exquisitissimis onerare.* — *To wait at table, mensæ astare.* — *A table-cloth, linteum mensæ superinjiciendum or superinjectum.* — *Table-discourse, sermo inter cœnam habitus; fabulæ convivales.* — *A gaming-table, mensa lusoria.* — *The tables are turned, status or facies rerum mutatur.* — *Tables or a pair of tables to play at dice with, abacis tessararis.* — *The play at tables, ludus duodecim scriptorum.* — *A table-noon, calculus.* — *To play at tables, duodecim scriptis ludere.*

**TABLER**, convictor quotidianus.

**TABLINO** (*living together at one table*), convictus.

**TABOUR**, TABRET, tympanum minus.

**TACIT** (*silent, not expressed*), tacitus. — *A tacit assent or acknowledgment, assensio tacita, assensus tacitus.*

**TACITLY**, tacite.

**TACITURNITY**, taciturnitas.

**TACK** (*join*) together, assuo, consuo; compingo, conjungo, connecto. — *To tack up, affigo.* — *To tack a ship,*

*navem flectere.* — *To tack about (as a ship), cursum obliquare or invertere; obliquare sinus in ventum: (fig. alter one's measures), consilia mutare; in aliam factionem discedere.*

**TACKLE**, TACKLING, instrumentum. — *for ships, navium armamenta.* — *Kitchen tackle, instrumenta culinaria.* — *To look well to one's tackling, i. e. be careful of one's affairs, rebus suis recte prospicere, providere, consulere.* — *To stand to one's tackling, in aliquid diligenter incumbere; graviter, fortiter, strenue aliquid defendere.*

**TACTICS**, res militaris.

**TACTILE**, tactilis.

**TACTION**, tactio.

**TADPOLE**, gyrinus.

**TAG** or *point of a lace or string*, ligulæ bracteola. — *Tag, rag and bobtail, fæx populi, sentina civitatis.*

**To TAG** a lace, ligulæ bracteolam inserere. — *To tag after or follow a person, aliquem pone sequi.*

**TAIL**, cauda. — *To wag the tail, ceveo.*

— *The tail of a garment, vestis ima.* — *The tail or hindmost part, extrema or postrema pars.* — *The plough tail, stiva.*

**TAILED**, caudam habens, caudâ instructus.

**TAILLAGE**, tributum viritim exactum, vectigal, portorium.

**TAILOR**, sartor, vestificus.

**TAIN** (*corrupt*), v. inficio, corrumpo; vitio. — *To taint, be tainted or corrupted, putresco.* — *Tainted, infectus, illitus, imbutus, corruptus, vitiatius, putridus, subrancidus, fetens.*

**TAIN**, s. (*infection, corruption*), contagio; corruptio; putredo: (*bleuish*), macula, labes, vitium.

**TAINLESS**, purus, contagionis expers.

**TAKE**, sumo, capio; accipio; recipio. — *To take poison, venenum sumere.* —

*food, cibum capere, sumere.* — *To take a city, oppidum or urbem capere, expugnare (storm it).* — *What course shall I take now? quid nunc consilii capiam? — What way shall I take? quam viam insistam? — He takes bad courses, in flagitia se ingurgitat.* — *To take time to consider things, ad res considerandas tempus adhibere.* — *His word may be taken, verbis inest fides.* — *There is care enough taken, satis provisum est.* — *To take order or care for, curro, video, provideo; consulo, prospicio.* (*See Care*) — *They were taken (caught) by a sudden shower, subito imbri oppressi sunt.* — *To take coach, se in currum conferre.* — *To take or hire a coach, house, &c., currum, domum, etc. certâ or pactâ mercede conducere.* — *To take cognizance of, judico; cognosco; perpendo; ad examen revocare.* — *To take the height of a place, altitudinem loci explorare or metiri.* — *To take the upper hand of one, dextrum alicui latius claudere; loco superiori or potiori ambulare or sedere.* — *To take or apprehend a person, aliquem apprehendere, comprehendere, capere; manum alicui injicere.* — *To take about, amplexor, complexor.* — *He, taking me about the neck, and kissing me, bode me not weep, ille me amplexus, atque osculans, flere prohibebat.* — *To take one about the waist, aliquem medium arripere.* — *To take after or imitate, imitor; amulor.* — *He takes after his uncle in vicious courses, avunculum imitando vitam vitiosam degit.* — *To take after or be like another, alicujus or alicui similem esse; facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre; mores alicujus referre.* — *To take after one's father, patrisso.* — *To take aside, hominem solum seducam.* — *To take*

*asunder or to pieces, sejt* go, disjungo, dissolvo, separo. — *To take away, tollo, aufero*; demo, eximo; abripio, deripio. — *The cloth is taken away, sublatum est convivium.* — *If you take away one letter, si unam literam moveris.* — *To take away by force, abripio, deripio; avello; vi auferre.* — *To take away slyly, surripio, clanculum subducere, furtim auferre.* — *To take back again, resumo; repeto.* (See also *Retract.*) — *To take before, præsumo, anticipo, præoccupo.* — *To take by the hand, aliquem manu prehendere.* — *To take one another by the hand, dextrâs conjungere.* — *The enemies take each other by the collar, hostis hostem complectitur.* — *To take down a thing from a place, aliquid ex aliquo loco detrâhere or demere.* — *To take or pull down a house or building, domum or ædificium diruere, dejicere, demoliri.* — *To take down (tame or subdue), domo, freno, refreno, coërceo, mansuefacio.* — *To take down a swelling, minuere aliquid ex tumore, Cels.* — *To take or turn down a road or street, in viam or vicum deflectere.* — *To take down in writing, aliquid scripto or literis mandare or consignare; aliquid scribere, conscribere; aliquid in commentariis referre.* — *To take for granted, sumo, pono.* — *How can you take this for granted? unde datum sumis? — What will you take for it? quanti indicas? — To take for, i. e. think, consider.* See a following paragraph. — *To take from, aufero, abripio.* — *To take a sword from one or out of one's hands, gladium e manibus alicujus extorquere.* — *To take from or diminish, minuo, deminuo; elevo.* — *To take one in (admit), admitto; (harbor, lodge), hospitio accipere or excipere.* — *To take one in (cheat him), aliquem fraudare, defraudare, decipere, fallere, circumvenire, circumducere; alicui imponere, dolos nectere or fabricare; dolis aliquem fallere or ductare.* — *To take one in a criminal action, aliquem in delicto, in flagitio or in scelere manifesto deprehendere.* — *To take one in a lie, mendacii aliquem convincere.* — *To take a person into his house, aliquem domum ad se admittere.* — *To take one into his bed, aliquem lecto excipere.* — *To take into partnership, aliquem in societatem assumere.* — *To take off or away, tollo, aufero; demo.* — *To take or draw one off from an affair, aliquem a re aliquâ avocare, abstrahere, retrahere.* — *He endeavors to take me off from executing that project, operam dat ut me a proposito abstrahat.* — *To take or buy off, emo.* — *To take off or free one from trouble, levo, allevo, relevo, sublevo; lenio; levamento or levationi esse; levationem afferre.* — *You take my cares off my hands, me curâ levatis.* — *To take on or be grieved, doleo, mæreo; acerbe, ægre, moleste, graviter aliquid ferre; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ or sollicitudine affici.* — *To take out, eximo, excipio.* — *To take out spots, maculas tollere or eluere.* — *To take or choose out, eligo, seligo, excerpo.* — *To take out (except), excipio, eximo; excludo.* — *To take to flight, se in fugam dare; terga vertere.* — *He took or retreated to the next hill, in proximum collem se recepit.* — *To take unto him, sibi asciscere.* — *Taken unto, assumptus, ascitus.* — *To take up, tollo.* — *To take or snatch up hastily, corripio.* — *He took up money at interest, pecuniam fenore accepit.* — *He took up his quarters there a great while, diu ibi commoratus est.* — *He took up the ambassadors sharply, legatos graviter increpuit.* — *Taken up or employed about, occupatus; negotiis distentus.* (See *Busy.*) — *To take up or be reclaimed, mores corrigere; ad bonam frugem redire.* — *To take upon him, audeo; sibi sumere or assumere.* — *He takes upon him to be a philosopher, philosophum se dicit.* — *You have taken upon you a difficult task, duram cepisti provinciam.* — *I will take upon me the blame you are afraid of, istam culpam, quam vereris, ego præstabo or in me recipiam.* — *Taking upon himself, ad se recipiens.* — *To take or catch.* (See *Catch.*) — *Taken in a snare, illaqueatus, irretitus, reti captus*

*or inclusus.* — *To take a thing or understand it, intelligere rem.* — *To take a thing kindly, aliquid benigne accipere or in beneficii loco habere.* — *as a favor, aliquid in beneficii loco ponere or numerare.* — *He took these things mightly impatiently, hæc durius accepit.* — *To take ill, grievously or heinously, stomachor, indignor; ægre, graviter, moleste or iniquo animo ferre.* — *To take in a good or bad sense, aliquid in bonam aut malam partem accipere.* — *Take it in what sense you please, I care not, quam in partem accipias, minus laboro.* — *He took it in a different sense from what it was spoken in, in alteram partem, ac dictum sit, accipit.* — *I would have you take it in the sense I speak it, velim sic hoc accipias, ut a me dicitur.* — *To take for or think, existimo, arbitror, puto; duco, credo.* — *Whom do you take me for? quem me esse putas? — He is not the man you take him for, non is est qui videtur.* — *Do you take me for such a fool? adeone me delirare censes? — As I take it, ut ego quidem arbitror, meâ quidem sententiâ; in eâ sum sententiâ; ita existimo.* — *To take one thing for another, in aliqua re errare, falli, decipi.* — *You will be taken with the novelty of it, novitate movebere facti.* — *Taken or pleased with, aliqua re delectatus or oblectatus.* — *Because he was taken with the conversation of Agrippina, cum Agrippinæ consuetudine teneretur, Suet.* — *To take (succeed), prospere cedere, succedere, evenire.* — *That comedy takes very well, comædia ista spectatoribus est gratissima or plures ad se spectandi gratiâ allicit.* — *His books take very well, libri ejus doctis valde placent or plurimos emptores reperiunt.* — *This will by no means take with me, istud mihi nequaquam gratum erit or neutquam placebit.*

*TAKER away, raptor, director; spoliator.* *TAKING, acceptio, assumptio.* — *I am in an ill taking, male mihi est.* — *A taking of advice, deliberatio.* — *A taking away, direptio, spoliatio, ademptio.* — *A talking before, anticipatio, præoccupatio.* — *A taking hold of, prehensio.* — *A taking to, assumptio.* — *A taking work by the great, operis redemptio.*

*TALE, fabula, narratio.* — *He begins his tale, fabulam inceptat.* — *These are idle tales, logi or mera nuge sunt.* — *One tale is good till another be told, audi utramque partem.* — *A false tale, commentum; ficta fabula.* — *A flattering tale, assentatiuncula.* — *A tale of a tub, anilis fabula, Siculæ gerræ.* — *He tells the tale of a tub, narrat id quod nec ad cælum nec ad terram pertinet.* — *To tell a tale or tales, fabulam narrare, res gestas memorare, commemorare, recitare, repetere.* — *To tell a tale or falsehood of one, in aliquem mentiri.* — *A tale-bearer or tell-tale, susurro.* — *A teller of merry tales, congerro; homo facundus or festivus.* — *The tale of money, sheep, &c., numerus; recensio.*

*TALENT (as a weight and denomination of money), talentum.* — *Talent, Talents (endowment or parts), ingenium; virtus; dotes; facultas.* — *Of good talents, ingeniosus.* — *great, peringenosus.* — *A talent for speaking, facultas dicendi.* — *at writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo.*

*TALENTED, ingenosus; peringenosus; eximii ingenii, magno ingenio præditus.*

*TALISMAN, imaguncula magica.*

*TALK, v. colloquor, confabular, sermocinor, verba cedere, sermonem cum aliquo habere or conferre; discepto; dissero.* — *You may as well talk to the wall, verba fiunt mortuo.* — *You talk like a fool, ineptis.* — *Talk of the devil and he will appear, lupus in fabula.* — *I talk of chalk and you of cheese, ego de aliis loquor, tu de cepis respondes.* — *Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow, non omnes, qui citharam tenent, sunt citharædi.* — *To talk at random, effutire.* — *To talk backwards and forwards, perplexo loqui, Ter.* — *To talk of abroad, vulgo, divulgare, promulgo; in vulgus dare or edere.* — *It was commonly talked of, in fabulis fuit.* — *He will be talked of when he is dead, sempiterno nominabitur.* — *Having talked, locutus,*

*confabulatus.* — *To talk idly, nugas dicere; quicquid in buccam venerit, temere effutire.* — *To talk softly, musso, mussito, susurro.* — *To talk to one's self, (ipsum) secum loqui.* — *To talk (as have some talk) with a person, colloquor, cum aliquo sermocinari, sermonem habere or conferre.* — *I have a mind to have a little talk with you, lubet mihi tecum confabulari.* — *I will go talk with the man, conveniam hominem.* — *Whilst we are talking together, dum sermones cædimus.* — *To talk to, alloquor.* — *To talk to no purpose, verba dare in ventos; verba incassum fundere.*

*TALK (discourse), s. sermo, sermones, colloquium, sermocinatio; disceptatio; colloquium.* — *We are made a town talk, fabulæ sumus.* — *It is the common town talk, in ore est omni populo.* — *Idle talk, nugæ, fabulæ, gerræ.* — *Small talk, sermo tenuis.* — *Common talk, sermo familiaris or quotidianus.* — *Foolish talk, ineptiæ; nugæ; sermo frivolus.* — *To fall in talk of, in narrationem incidere.*

*TALKATIVE, garrulus, loquax.* — *Over-talkative, impendio loquacior.* — *A talkative fellow or one who loves to hear himself talk, loquaculus; æs Dodonæum.*

*TALKATIVENESS, garrulitas, loquacitas.*

*TALKER.* — *A great talker, homo loquax, garrulus, multiloquus, verbosus, dicaculus.* — *The greatest talkers are not always the greatest doers, non verbis, sed factis, opus est.* — *An idle talker, gero.*

*TALKING together, colloquium.* — *A talking much, garrulitas, loquacitas; multa verba.*

*TALK, talcum (L.).*

*TALL, proceras, celsus, altus, longus.* — *A tall gangrel fellow, longurio.*

*TALLNESS, proceritas.*

*TALLOW, sebum.* — *A tallow candle, candela sebata.* — *Of tallow, sebaceus.* — *Full of tallow, sebosus.*

*TO TALLOW or dip in tallow, sebo.*

*TALLY, talea; tessera.* — *A little tally, tessera.*

*TO TALLY (mark an a tally), tesseris numerum notare.* — *To tally or agree with, convenio, congruo, quadro.*

*TALON, unguis.* — *A little talon, unguiculus.*

*TAME, cicur; mansuetus; placidus, mitis; timidus; iners, frigidus.* — *To grow tame, mansuesco, mansuefio, mitesco.* — *Their young by breeding up grow tame, educati pulli deponunt ingenia silvestria.*

*TO TAME, mansuefacio; domo, edomo, perdomo; frango; freno.*

*TAMABLE, domabilis.*

*TAMELY, leniter, mansuete, pacate, placide; frigide, jejune.*

*TAMENESS, lenitas, mansuetudo.*

*TAMER, domitor, domitrix.*

*TAMING, domitura, domitus.*

*TAMPER with one, aliquem or animum or fidem alicujus sollicitare; tento; in suas partes sollicitare; pecuniâ corrumpere (bribe).* — *In the mean time he was day and night tampering with the army by some crafty agents, interea per homines callidos die noctuque exercitum tentabat, Sall.* — *To tamper with a disease, imperite curationem morbi tentare.* — *Tampered with, sollicitatus.* — *See Meddle.*

*TAMPERING with, sollicitatio.*

*TAN leather, corium cortice parato inficere, depesere, subigere, macerare; coria conficere.* — *To tan (make brown), coloro.* — *A tanned face, vultus coloratus.* — *A tan-house, officina coriaria.* — *A tan-pit or vat, fovea coriis macerandis.*

*TAN, s. cortex coriarius.*

*TANNER, coriarius.*

*TANG, sapor vehemens or ingratus.*

*TANGIBLE, tactilis.*

*TANGLE or entangle, implico, impedio, præpedio, irretio.*

*TANKARD, cantharus operculo instructus.*

*TANTALIZE, vanâ spæ allicere, illicere, perducere, spem miserorum frustrari; offâ ori admotâ deludere.* — *Tantalized, vanâ spæ allectus, illectus, productus.*

*TANTAMOUNT, eandem vim habens, eodem rediens; idem valens.*

*TAP (give one a tap), leviter aliquem tangere or percutere.* — *To tap a vessel.* See *Broach.*

*TAP (blow), ictus levis.* — *To Tap (pipe),*

fistula, siphō; epistomium. — *A tap-house or ale-house*, caupona (cerevisaria); zythopolium.

**TAPSTER**, minister cauponæ cerevisiaræ.

**TAPE**, vittarum or teniarum genus ex filo lineo contextum.

**TAPER**, cæreus; fax.

**TAPER**, *adj.* conicus; pyramidatus; fastigatus. — *To be taper*, *To Taper*, in coniformam assurgere; in modum metæ fastigatum esse, in cacuminis finem desinere.

**TAPESTRY**, tapes; aulæa, peripetasma. — *To make tapestry*, aulæa, tapetas or peripetasmata conficere. — *Wrought tapestry*, aulæa imaginibus pictis ornata. — *To hang with tapestry*, aulæis or tape-tibus instruere, ornare, adornare. — *A tapestry-maker*, plirygio.

**TAR**, pix liquida.

**TO TAR** a thing over, pice liquidâ aliquâ oblinere.

**TARDY** (*slow*), piger, tardus, lentus. — *To be tardy*, pecco, erro; culpam in se admittere. — *He thinks you to be tardy*, arbitratur, te commeruisse culpam.

**TARDILY** (*slowly*), pigre, tarde, lente.

**TARDINESS**, tarditas, mora.

**TARES**, vicia.

**TARGET**, **TARGE**, scutum, clipeus major. — *A round target*, parma. — *A short target*, ancile, pelta.

**TARGETEER**, scutatus.

**TARNISH**, *v. a.* obscurio, decoloro, infusco, rubiginem alicui rei obducere. — *To tarnish or be tarnished*, infuscari, obscurari, decolorari; nitorem amittere or perdere; obsolesco. — *Beauty is either tarnished by a distemper or entirely defaced by old age*, formæ dignitas aut morbo deflorescit, aut vetustate exstinguitur. — *To tarnish one's reputation*, famam alicujus obscurare or lædere; existimationi notam turpitudinis aspergere or inurere. — *To tarnish or spoil the beauty of a thing*, alicujus rei nitorem obscurare or infuscare. — *Tarnished*, obscuratus, infuscatus.

**TARPAULING**, pannus cannabinus (or causa) pice liquidâ illitus (-a); (*a sail-or*), merus nauta.

**TARRY**, moror, commoror; maneo. — *To tarry for*, exspecto; præstolor; operior. — *Let us not tarry for you*, ne in morâ sis nobis. — *To tarry all night*, pernocto. — *To tarry or lag behind*, tardo, cunctor. — *To make to tarry*, sisto, commoror. — *Having tarried*, moratus, cunctatus.

**TARRIER**, cunctator, cessator, morator.

**TARRYING**, mora, cunctatio; hospitium.

**TARRYING for**, exspectatio.

**TART** (*sharp*), *adj.* acidus, acer, acerbus, austerus. — *To grow tart*, acesco, exacesco. — *To make tart*, acidum reddere. — *Somewhat tart*, acidulus. — *Tart in reflections*, mordax.

**TARTLY**, acerbè, acriter.

**TARTNESS**, acor, acerbitas; severitas. — *in reflections*, mordacitas.

**TART**, *s.* panis dulciarii genus.

**TARTAR**, *s.* vini arida fæx.

**TASK**, pensum, opus mandatum or præscriptum. — *It is an exceeding hard task*, laboriosius est quam Sibyllæ folia colligere. — *To perform one's task*, pensum absolvere or peragere; justam operam reddere. — *To be diligent in performing one's task*, pensum accurare. — *To set a task*, pensum alicui injungere or præscribere. — *She set every one his task*, operum labore partibus æquabat justis. — *To take one to task*, rationem operis ab aliquo exigere; aliquem ad rationem alicujus rei revocare; aliquem verbis castigare.

**TO TASK**. See *to set a Task*: (*burthen*), see *Burden*.

**TASKING**, pensi injunctio.

**TASK-MASTER**, exactor operis.

**TASSEL**, ornamentum pendulum ex filo or serico contextum.

**TASTE**, *v.* palato percipere; gustatu explorare; gusto. — *To taste of*, de re gustare, degustare aliquid; also *fig.*, as, degustare vitam, honorem, gustare suavitatem vitæ. — *To taste beforehand*, prægusto. — *To taste (savor)*, sapio; aliquo sapore esse. — *of a thing*, aliquid sapere, respicere. — *of the cask*, vas sapere. — *To taste bitter*, amaro esse sapore. — *See Savor*.

**TASTE** (*sense or faculty of taste*), gustus, gustatus: (*the taste or savor of a thing*), sapor. — *The pleasures of taste*, voluptates quæ gustatu percipiuntur. — *Having a good taste*, jucundo or suavi sapore, suavis. — *Having a rank or disagreeable taste*, rancidi or ingrati saporis. — *It has a very pleasant taste*, sapit jucundissime. — *Without taste*, nihil sapiens. — *To take a light taste of*, libo, delibo, gusto; primoribus labiis attingere. — *To taste for a thing*, sensus or gustatus alicujus rei. — *Taste (perception of beauty, &c.)*, sensus; judicium; intelligentia. — *Good or correct taste*, elegantia; judicium intelligens; sensus pulchritudinis. — (*A man of taste*, elegans; intelligens. — *A man of no taste*, homo sine sensu; homo ineptus, insulsus.

**TASTED**. — *An excellent well-tasted fish*, piscis egregii saporis.

**TASTELESS**, nihil sapiens: — insulsus, ineptus; inelegans.

**TASTEFUL**. (*See Savory*). — *To Fig. elegans; venustus*. — *dress, cultus amœnus*.

**TASTER** (*dram-cup*), gustatorium.

**TASTING**, gustatio, delibatio.

**TATTER**, *v.* (*tear into pieces*), lacero, dilacero. — *Tattered*, lacer, laceratus, dilaceratus.

**TATTER**, *s.* pannus or panniculus (laceratus).

**TATTERDEMALION**, pannosus, pannis obsitus; balatro.

**TATTLE**, *v.* garrilo, blatero, deblatero; quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire. — *Tattled of*, blateratus, deblateratus.

**TATTLE**, **TITTLE-TATTLE**, fabulæ, *pl.*, nugæ, geræ; logi, *pl.* — *A tattle-basket*, loquax, dicaculus, multiloquus.

**TATTLER**, garrulus, nugax; nugator.

**TATTLING**, garritus; garrulitas, loquacitas.

**TAUNT**, *v.* aliquem carpere or lacesere; aliquem cavillari; facetiis acerbis irridere aliquem; convicior, dicitur loqui; dicitis mordacibus aliquem petere, lacesere, proscindere: aliquid alicui exprobrare. — *Taunting words*, acerbæ faciæ; dicitur.

**TAUNT**, *s.* convicium, diciturium. — *A bitter taunt*, sarcasmus.

**TAUNTER**, conviciator maledicus.

**TAUNTING one with a kindness done, exprobratio.**

**TAUNTINGLY**, acerbè, per deridiculum, deridiculi gratiâ.

**TAUTOLOGY**, repetitio vocum supervacanea.

**TAVERN**, caupona; taberna vinaria. — *A tavern-haunter*, qui tabernas vinarias frequentat. — *A tavern-keeper*, caupo. — *Of a tavern*, cauponarius.

**TAWDRY**, vestium splendidarum cum affectatione studiosus. — *Tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior.

**TAWDRINESS**, ornatus inelegeranter speciosus.

**TAWNY**, fulvus, fuscus, mustelinus.

**TAX**, vectigal; tributum; portorium (*duity*); onera (*burdens*). — *A land-tax*, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum. — *He said he would give them land, which should be free from taxes to the person who should receive it, and to his children*, (dixit), agrum sese daturum esse, imminere ipsi qui accepisset, liberisque, *Liv.* — *To collect or gather a tax*, tributum or vectigal exigere or colligere. — *To raise a tax*, vectigal imponere, tributum indicare. — *To take off or lessen a tax*, tributum minuire, deminuerè. — *A tax-gatherer*, vectigalium exactor.

**TO TAX**, vectigal or tributum imponere, tributum imperare, indicare; vectigal describere. — *To tax the costs and charges of a suit*, litem æstimare. — *To tax (blame or charge with a crime)*, culpo, accuso, incuso, insimulo, criminor; rearguo, reprehendo, vituperor; aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere, vitio verte-re; culpam alicujus rei alicui tribuere or attribuire.

**TAXABLE** (*which may be taxed*), vectigalis, vectigali solvendo obnoxius.

**TAXATION**, **TAXING**, *by using a verb*.

**TAXER**, qui tributum alicui imponit.

**TAXING** (*blaming*), accusatio, incusatio, criminatio, objurgatio, reprehensio, vituperatio.

**TEA** (*the plant*), thea: (*the drink*), potio e

thea cocta; thea. — *Green tea*, thea viridis.

**TEACH**, doceo, edoceo; condocofacio; instituo, erudio, moneo, præcepta dare, disciplinam tradere; præmonstro. — *He had one at home to teach him*, domi habuit unde disceret. — *To teach boys*, pueros literis et artibus inficere or imbuere. — *To teach somewhat or now and then*, subdoceo. — *Well-taught*, optime institutus.

**TEACHABLE**, docilix, ad disciplinam aptus.

**TEACHER**, doctor; magister; præceptor.

**TEACHING**, institutio.

**TEAM** of horses yoked to a carriage, equi juncti; equi. — *Horses that draw in the same team or yoke*, socii jugales.

**TEAR**, lacrima. — *The tears stand in his eyes*, oboriuntur illi lacrimæ. — *Nothing dries up sooner than a tear*, lacrimâ nihil citius arecit. — *A small tear*, lacrimula. — *Tears trickling down*, lacrimulæ effusæ or manantes. — *Feigned tears*, lacrimæ coactæ. — *Worthy of tears*, lacrimabilis, lugubris, defensus. — *Full of tears*, *Tearful*, lacrimosus. — *To shed tears*, lacrimo, lacrimor; fleo, lacrimas fundere, effundere, profundere. — *He shed tears in abundance*, viam lacrimarum profunde-bat. — *We could not forbear shedding tears*, lacrimas non tenebamus. — *To cause or make one to shed tears*, lacrimas movere, elicere, exprimere. — *Shedding tears*, lacrimans, flens; lacrimabundus. — *A shedding of tears*, lacrimatio.

**TEAR or tear to pieces**, lacero, dilacero, scindo, conscindo, discindo; discerpo, conperco. — *He tore your letter to pieces*, epistolam tuam conscidit. — *To tear a letter*, conpercere epistolam. — *To tear or be torn*, lacerari, dilacerari, scindi, conscindi, discindi, discerpi. — *To tear one another*, se mutuo laniare or dilaniare. — *To tear, pull, snatch away*, abripio, avello. — *To tear out*, evello. — *up by the roots*, radicibus evellere. — *To tear a thing out of one's mouth*, aliquid ex ore rapere, *Liv.* — *To rant and tear along*, tumultuor, debachor; vociferationibus viam implere. — *A tearing voice*, vox ferrea.

**TEAR or rent**, scissura, fissura.

**TEARER** (*he or she*), qui or quæ lacerat.

**TEARING**, laceratio, dilaceratio.

**TEASE wool, flax, &c.**, lanam, linum, etc. carpere or carminare. — *To tease (vex)*, crucio, discrucio, excrucio, exagito, vexo, sollicito; torqueo, eneco; sollicitationibus aliquem fatigare or molestiam alicui exhibere; (*nip*), carpo, laccio.

**TEASER**, qui sollicitat or cruciat.

**TEASING**, sollicitatio assidua.

**TEAT** (*breast*), mamma, uber. — *A little teat*, mammula, mamilla. — *The teat or nipple*, papilla. — *To suck the teat*, mammam or ubera sugere. — *Sucking the teat*, lactens.

**TECHNICAL**, ad artem pertinens; artis (*genit.*). — *word or term*, vocabulum artis, vocabulum artificibus usitatum. — *expressions*, vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur. — *Technically speaking*, ut more artificum loquar. — *A technical word of painters*, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum; vocabulum picture.

**TECHY**, iracundus, asper, difficilis, morosus, protervus.

**TECHLY**, iracunde, aspere, morose, proterve.

**TECHINESS**, iracundia, asperitas, morositas, protervitas.

**TEDIOUS** (*lasting long*), longus, diutinus, diuturnus: (*slow*), tardus, lentus, cunctabundus; testudineus, formicinus: (*troublesome, irksome*), molestus, odiosus, acerbus, gravis. — *Somewhat tedious or long*, longiusculus. — *I have been too tedious in this affair*, diutius quam vellem hæc in re immoratus sum. — *It would be too tedious to speak of every particular*, de omnibus longum est dicere. — *That I may not be tedious*, ne longum faciam.

**TEDIOUSLY** (*lasting long*), longe, diutine: (*slowly*), tarde, lente, pigre: (*troublesomely*), moleste, odiose, acerbè, graviter.

**TEDIOUSNESS** (*length of time*), temporis longitudo or longinquitas: (*slowness*), tarditas, pigrities, segnitias, lentitudo:

(troublesomeness), molestia, tædium; odium, Plaut.

**TEEM** (pour out), effundo; (be frequently with child), sæpe in utero gestare, ventrem ferre, parere or partu edere.

**TEEMING** (fertile), ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber.

**TEEMLESS**, infecunda, sterilis.

**TEETH**. See *Tooth*.

**TEGUMENT**, tegumen, tegumentum.

**TELESCOPE**, telescopium.

**TELL** (say), dico, significo: (relate), narro, enarro, refero, expono, memoro, commemoro: (acquaint one with), indico, narro, nuntio; aliquem alicujus rei or de aliqua re certiorum facere: (know), scio. — *I will tell him the whole matter, nihil reticebo. — I have told you all the best and the worst, omnia narraui, nihil reticens. — Being told by him how things went, ab eo certior factus quæ res gererentur. — As you told me, ut a te audiebam. — He was an hour in telling this, dum hæc dicit, abiit hora. — No matter what I know, tell me what I ask, mitte quod scio, dic quod rogo. — It is more than you can tell, nescis. — Nobody can tell, in incerto est. — I came to tell you that, &c., ad vos venio, ut, etc. — Tell it in as few words as you can, id, si potes, verbo expedi. — If you will promise me not to divulge it, I will tell you, si mihi fidein das te taciturnum, dicam. — You tell me what I knew before, doctum doces. — Before a man can tell what is this, dicto citius. — As I was telling you, ut occæpi dicere. — To make an end of telling, enarro. — Not to be told or expressed, inenarrabilis. — How can you tell except you try? qui scis ergo isthuc, nisi periculum feceris? — You can best tell, tu es optimus testis. — Did I not tell you what would come of it? non me indicente hæc fiunt? Ter. — I cannot tell (know not), ignoro, nescio. — I cannot tell what to do, incertus sum quid agam; quid faciam nescio. — He cannot tell which is which, uter sit, non potest discernere. — To tell or blaze abroad, vulgo, divulgare, pervulgo, publico; palam facere, in lucem proferre, in vulgus indicare. — To tell again or rehearse, renarro, repeto, iterum memorare or commemorare, recito. — To tell before, prædico, prænarro, prænuntio, præsignifico, ante denuntio. — Say not but you were told of it before, ne tu dicas hoc tibi non prædictum. — To tell one or dictate what to write, dicto. — To tell or prompt one what to say, suggero, subjungo. — To tell or bring one news, nuntio, renuntio; nuntium alicui afferre. — To tell tales or stories, fabulari, fabulas narrare, res gestas memorare, commemorare, recitare. — To tell tales or stories of one, absenti infamiam afferre; aliquem infamiâ aspergere; alicujus existimationem violare; turpitudinis notam vitæ alicujus inurere; aliquem obtractare, infamare, diffamare, criminari, clam vituperare; contumeliose de aliquo dicere. — Tell on, perge, age. — To tell (admonish of), moneo, admoneo; commonefacio. — ¶ To tell (compute or reckon up), computo, supputo, numero. — As the money was telling, ut numerabatur argentum. — That may be told, numerabilis. — not, innumerabilis.*

**TELL-TALE**, susurro, delator, obtractator, qui alicui infamiam affert or labem aspergit.

**TELLER**, narrator, recitator. — of stories, fabulator. — A fortune-teller, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus. — A teller or numberer, qui numerat.

**TELLING** (saying), narratio, recitatio, repetitio. — A story never loses by telling, fama mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. — A telling or reckoning, numeratio, computatio, recensio.

**TEMERITY**, temeritas, inconsiderantia.

**TEMPER** (or moderate) one's passions, animo or animum moderari; animum frenare; cupiditates coercere, comprimere or reprimere. — To temper (mingle), misceo, admisceo, commisceo. — He tempered his discourses with pleasant and facetious expressions, sermones suos festiuitate et lepore condiebat. — To temper iron or steel, ferrum or chalybem temperare.

**TEMPERED**, temperatus, mixtus or mistus.

**TEMPER** (constitution of body), corporis temperies, temperatio, temperatura (Sen.) or constitutio: (humor, nature), ingenium, natura, indoles, animus: (moderation), moderatio or æquitas animi. — For I know the moderation and temper of your mind, novi enim moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, Cic. — A person of a good, agreeable, or pleasant temper, homo festivus, lepidus, facetus or suavissimis moribus præditus. — of a handsome or genteel temper, homo liberalis ingenii. — of an aspiring temper, homo imperii cupidus. — of a choleric temper, homo iracundus. — of a disagreeable or surly temper, homo morosus, difficilis, austerus. — An even temper, animus sedatus, placidus, æquus. — An uneven temper, animus levis or inconstans. — Agreeableness or pleasantness of temper, festivitas, hilaritas. — Disagreeableness, morositas, protervitas. — To put or bring a person into a good temper, aliquem a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere. — Come, friend, be of a good temper, exporrigere frontem, amice; hilarem te fac; exorna te lepidis moribus. — To put a person out of temper, alicujus animum offendere; alicui stomachum or bilem movere. — Keep your temper, iracundiam reprime. — ¶ The temper of iron or steel, ferri or chalybis temperies or temperatura.

**TEMPERAMENT** (constitution of body), corporis temperatio, temperies or constitutio: (of mind), see *Temper*.

**TEMPERANCE** (moderation), temperantia, frugalitas, abstinentia, modestia; moderatio, continentia. — With temperance, temperate, temperanter.

**TEMPERATE** (moderate), temperatus, abstinentis, modestus, moderatus; continens; parcus: (calm), lenis, mitis, placidus, serenus, tranquillus; mollis. — A place that enjoys a temperate climate, locus temperatus.

**TEMPERATELY**, temperate, temperanter, moderate, modice, parce; sobrie.

**TEMPERATENESS** (moderation), temperantia. (See *Temperance*). — Temperateness of climate, cæli temperatio or temperies.

**TEMPERATURE**, natura; status. — of weather, affectio cæli.

**TEMPERED**. — Good-tempered, festivus, lepidus. — Ill-tempered, morosus, difficilis. See *Temper*.

**TEMPERING**, temperatio; admistio or admixtio.

**TEMPEST**, tempestas, procella. — The tempest is allayed, tempestas resedit. — To avoid a tempest, procellam devitare. — To raise a tempest, procellam excitare. — To be tossed by a tempest, adversâ tempestate in alto jactari. — Tempest-tost, jactatus. — Tempest-baten, vexatus, quasi ventis quassatus.

**TEMPESTUOUS**, procellosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus.

**TEMPLE**, ædes sacra, also in connection, ædes; templum, delubrum, fanum. — ¶ The temple of the head, tempus (capitis).

**TEMPLAR**, Templarius.

**TEMPORAL** (earthly), externus; humanus: (secular), profanus; civilis. — Lords spiritual and temporal, senatores superioris domûs, tum secularis tum ecclesiastici.

**TEMPORALITIES** of bishops, episcoporum possessiones or vectigalia.

**TEMPORALLY**, in hac vitâ, in vitâ humanâ.

**TEMPORALTY**, plebs; ordo laicus.

**TEMPORARY**, non diuturnus, temporarius, temporalis.

**TO TEMPORIZE**, temporari; se moribus sui temporis accommodare; temporari succumbere, Liv.; proprio modo studere or inhiare: (delay), moras nectere, tergiversor.

**TEMPORIZER**, qui temporari servit.

**TEMPORIZING**, tergiversatio, cunctatio; mora.

**TEMPT**, sollicito, tento; allicio, pellicio, delinno.

**TEMPTATION** (enticement), tentatio, sollicitatio; illecebra, pellacia; blanditiæ, pl., lenocinium. — Who is ignorant that the

hope of impunity is the greatest temptation to sin? quis ignorat, maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. — Temptation to anger, irritamentum iræ, Sen.

**TEMPTER** (enticer), tentator; allector, delinitor. — The tempter (the devil), Sathanas, Diabolus.

**TEMPTING**, adj. pellax.

**TEMPTING**, tentatio; sollicitatio.

**TEN**, decem; deni. — Of ten, denarius. — Ten times, decies. — Ten years of age, or lasting ten years, decennis. — The space of ten years, decennium. — The ten at cards, dice, &c., say decas. — A pole or perch ten feet long, decempeda. — A cart or wagon drawn by ten horses, currus decemjugis. — Tensfold, decemplex.

**TENTH**, decimus. — The tenth time, decimum. — The tenth part, (pars) decima.

**TENTHS** (or tithes), decimæ.

**TENTHLY**, decimo.

**TENABLE**, quod teneri or possideri potest. — A tenable town, oppidum quod defendi potest.

**TENACIOUS** (obstinate), tenax, pertinax. — of his opinion, propositi tenax. — A tenacious memory, memoria tenax. — ¶ (close-fisted, niggardly), tenax, pertinax, restrictus, parcus, deparcus, malignus.

**TENACIOUSLY** (obstinately), tenaciter, pertinaciter.

**TENACIOUSNESS**, TENACITY, tenacitas, pertinacia, pervicacia.

**TENANT**, inquilinus; qui in domo mercede conductâ habitat. (See *Inhabitant*). — A tenant for life, inquilinus per integrum vitam or durante vitâ.

**TENANTABLE**, locationi aptus, inquilini usibus accommodatus.

**TENANTED**, domus mercede conducta.

**TENANTLESS**, non habitatus, vacuus.

**TEND** (take care of), curo; servo, custodio; pascio (e. g. oves): (wait upon), comitor, deduco, alicujus laus claudere; ministro. — To tend a sick person, ægrotum curare; ægroti assistere. — Ill tended, male curatus. — Well tended, probe or diligenter curatus.

**TENDER** (guarder), curator, stipulator; custos. — A tender or small ship, lembus, navigiolum. — A tender or waiter, famulus, minister.

**TENDING** to, cura, curatio.

**TEND** to or aim at, tendo, spectro. — To what do all these things tend? quoniam hæc omnia pertinent? — Tending to, spectans, pertinens ad.

**TENDENCY** (inclination), inclinatio, propensio, proclivitas; studium; nisus, nixus: (drift or design), consilium, propositum.

**TENDER** (soft), tener, mollis: (nice, dainty), delicatus, delicatulus, fastidiosus. — Somewhat tender, tenellus, molliculus. — Very soft and tender, prætener, præmollis. — In so tender a point, in rem tam delicatâ. — Tender-hearted, misericors, benignus, benevolus. — Tender-heartedness, misericordia, benignitas. — To be tender of a person or have a tender affection for him, aliquem magno amore complecti; aliquem carissimum or in deliciis habere; aliquem toto pectore amare; aliquem or aliquid diligentissime curare, custodire, servare, defendere, protegere; aliquem singulari, incredibili, sollicito amore prosequi. — To make tender, mollio, emollio. — To grow tender, teneresco, Cels., tenerasco, Plaut. — ¶ Tender (scrupulous), scrupulosus, religiosus, dubitans, hæsitans. — A tender conscience, animus tener or levissimas noxarum labe metuens.

**TENDERLY**, tenere, molliter, blande, amanter. — To use tenderly, molliter tractare, indulgenter habere.

**TENDERNESS** (softness), teneritas; mollietas: (love, kindness), amor, caritas, benignitas; benevolentia: (indulgence), indulgentia: (scrupulousness), religio, ingenium scrupulis nimis addictum.

**TENDER**, v. (offer), offero; porrigo, præbeo; conditionem proponere, deferre offerre. — To tender money according to agreement, tempore et loco præstituto pecuniam offerre or representare.

**TENDER** (or offer), s. res or conditio obla-

- ta. — *A tender of money, pecuniæ representatio.*
- TENDERING (*offering*), oblatio.
- TENDON, *say tendo*; nervus.
- TENDRIL of a vine, clavícula, capreolus. — *The tendril of coleworts or other plants, cyma.* — ¶ *Tendrils or gristles, cartilaginee minores.*
- TENEMENT, domus mercede conducta; domus.
- TENET, dogma, placitum.
- TENNIS-BALL, pila lusoria. — *A tennis-court, spheristerium.* — *Tennis-play, pila ludus, lusio pilaris, pila lusoria certamen, sphaeromachia.* — *To play at tennis, pila ludere.*
- TENON, cardo, impages.
- TENOR (*chief course*) of a matter, tenor; ratio: (*chief intent or purpose*), propositum, consilium, institutum: (*sense or meaning*), sententia, verborum vis or significatio. — *The tenor of my life is free from fault, tenor vitæ meæ est sine labe.* — *The tenor and course of things, continuatio seriesque rerum.* — ¶ *The tenor (in music), tenor, sonus subgravis.*
- TENSE (*in grammar*), tempus.
- TENSE (*stretched*), tensus.
- TENSILE, qui tendi potest.
- TENSION, tensio.
- TENT, tentorium, tabernaculum. — *A little tent, tentorium; attegæ, pl.* — *To pitch tents, tabernacula statuire, constituere, collocare; tentoria statuere, ponere.* (See *Camp.*) — *I pitched my tents by the very wall, ad murum castra posui.* — *To strike their tents, tabernacula defendere.* — ¶ *A tent for a wound, turunda, linamentum, penicillum; (necessary), collyrium.*
- To TENT a wound, turundam or linamentum in vulnus indere. — ¶ *To tent, habitare.*
- TENTED, tentoriis confertus.
- TENTER for stretching cloth, lignea compages ad pannos extendendos aptata. — *A tenter-hook, uncus, hamus, hamulus, clavus uncatas.*
- TENUITY (*slenderness, thinness*), tenuitas, gracilitas.
- TENURE, jus or modus aliquid tenendi or possidendi; conditio; lex. — *A base tenure, clientela servillis.*
- TEPID (*lukewarm*), tepidus; egelidus.
- TEPIDITY, tepor.
- TERGIVERSATION (*a bogging at*), tergiversatio.
- TERM (*word or expression*), verbum, vocabulum; vocabulum alicujus artis propria, vocabulum artis. — *In the same terms, iisdem verbis.* — *Elegant terms, verba elegantia; orationis, sermonis or loquendi elegantia.* — ¶ *A term (bound or limit), terminus, limes: (limited space of time), tempus præstitutum or præfinitum.* — ¶ *A term or condition, conditio, lex.* — *I will drink on no other terms, non aliâ mercede bibam.* — *He says he will do it on no other terms, negat se aliâ ratione facturum.* — *To propose good terms for himself, conditiones sibi lucrosas proponere.* — *To be upon even terms with one, pari conditione cum aliquo esse.* — *To be upon uneven terms, iniquâ conditione uti.* — *To be upon ill terms with any person, alieno esse animo in aliquem, Cæs.* — *To bring one to reasonable terms, ad æquas rationes accipiendas aliquem adducere.* — ¶ *The four law terms, quatuor tempora, quibus causæ forenses dijudicantur.* — *Term-days, dies fasti.* — *The space between term and term, justitium.*
- To TERM (*call or name*), appello, voco, nuncupo.
- To TERMINATE (*limit*), v. a. limito, termino, definio; limitibus or terminis circumscribere: (*end*), finio; termino. — *To terminate (v. n.) in a long syllable, longâ syllabâ terminari; in longam syllabam cadere or excidere.* — *To terminate in a or e, exitum habere in a aut in e.* — *To terminate alike, similiter desinere.* — *To terminate or result, exitum habere, evenio.* — *To terminate a difference, controversiam dirimere or finire; controversiam tollere, lites componere.* — *Terminated or ended, as a controversy, diremptus, compositus.* — ¶ See *Cease, End*
- TERMINATING (*bounding*), terminatio, limitatio: (*concluding*), conclusio.
- TERMINATION (*end*), finis, exitus: (*of a word*), terminatio, exitus.
- TERMLESS, infinitus.
- TERMAGANT, mulier jurgiosa, rixosa or contentiosa.
- TERMAGANCY, animus turbulentus.
- TERNARY (*belonging to three*), ternarius.
- TERRACE, agger terreus quo deambulare solemus: (*balcony, portico*), podium; porticus; solarium (*house-top*).
- TERRACED, terreo aggere constructus.
- TERRAQUEOUS, ex aquâ et terrâ constans.
- TERRENE, TERREOUS, terrenus.
- TERRESTRIAL, TERRESTRIOUS, terrestris.
- TERRIBLE, terribilis, horrendus, immanis, atrox, dirus. — *Very terrible, perhorridus.* — *Terrible in look, torvus, trux, truculentus.*
- TERRIBLENESS, terror, horror, atrocitas.
- TERRIBLY, atrociter; horrendum in modo.
- TERRIFIC. See *Terrible*.
- To TERRIFY, terreo, exterreo, perterreo, territo, perterrefacio; terrorem alicui incutere, inferre, injicere. — *To be terrified, terreri, exterreri, (terrore) perterreri, terrore percuti; terror mihi incidit.* — *Terrifying.* See *Terrible*.
- TERROR, terror, horror; formido. — *He struck such a terror, that, &c., tantam trepidationem injecit, ut, etc. Liv.*
- TERRITORY, territorium, ager, regio. — *To have larger territories than another, aliquem amplitudine ditionis superare.*
- TERSE, tersus, elegans.
- TERTIAN, (febris) tertiana.
- TERTIATE (*till the ground or do other things the third time*), tertio.
- TESSELLATED, tessellatus.
- TEST (*trial*), s. tentamen; experimentum; periculum; examen; trutinâ. — *To bring to the test, rem aliquam ad examen vocare; trutinâ or accuratius explorare.* — *To stand the test or bear examination, trutinam ferre or sustinere; trutinâ probari.* — *The test-oath, sacramentum quo ejuratur auctoritas pontificia.*
- TESTACEOUS (*having a shell*), testaceus.
- TESTAMENT (*last will*), testamentum. — *A testament by word of mouth, testamentum nuncupatum.* — *A forger of testaments, testamentarius, testamentorum subjector.* — *A testament all written with the testator's own hand, testamentum holographum (late word).* (See *Will*.) — ¶ *The Old or New Testament, testamentum or fœdus vetus or novum; Christianæ or Mosaicæ religionis divinæ literæ.*
- TESTAMENTARY or belonging to a testament, testamentarius.
- TESTATOR, testator.
- TESTER (*sixpence*), semischillingus, sex denarii. — ¶ *A tester of a bed, lecti umbella.*
- TESTICLES, testiculi, testes.
- TESTIFY, testificor, testor; testimonium dicere.
- TESTIFICATION, testificatio.
- TESTIFIER, qui testatur or testimonium dicit; testis.
- TESTIFYING, testatio, testificatio; renuntiatio.
- TESTIMONY (*deposition of a witness*), testimonium; dictum. — *Single, unius hominis.* — *A solemn testimony, affirmatio.* — *The testimony of a good conscience, conscientia bene actæ vitæ.* — *To bear testimony, testor, testimonium dicere.* — *To do a thing in testimony of respect, aliquid officii causâ facere.* — *To bear one testimony, testimonium alicui perhibere.*
- TESTIMONIAL, ad testimonium pertinens.
- TESTIMONIAL (*certificate*), s. scripta testificatio, testimonium scriptum. — *in praise or otherwise, elogium.*
- TESTY, morosus, difficilis, querulus, amarus, iracundus.
- TESTILY, morose, iracunde.
- TESTINESS, morositas; iracundia.
- TETHER, jumentum retinaculum, ferræ compedes. — *To keep within his tether, intra terminos subsistere, intra limites*
- contineri. — *To tether a horse, equo compedes injicere.*
- TETRARCH, tetrarcha.
- TETRARCHY, tetrarchia.
- TETRASTICH, tetrastichon.
- TETTER (*ringworm*), impetigo, lichen.
- TEW, materia.
- TEW, v. mollio or laborando emollire.
- TEXT of a discourse, orationis argumentum: (*as distinguished from notes*), oratio or verba scriptoris; oratio contexta. — *Text letters, literæ unciales.*
- TEXTUARIUS, TEXTUARY, TEXTMAN, theologus in libris sacris probe exercitatus or versatus.
- TEXTURE, textura.
- THAN, as a comparative particle, is made by quam, also by ac, atque; also after a comparative by the ablat. — *We judge otherwise of them than of ourselves, aliter de illis ac de nobis judicamus.* — *There is nothing that you think otherwise of than I do, nihil est, de quo aliter tu sentias atque ego.* — *They are dearer to me than my own life, mihi vitâ meâ sunt cariores.* — *There is nothing to be wished for more than a good life, nihil est magis optandum quam vitæ sanctitas.*
- THANE, comes.
- THANK (*return or give thanks*), gratias or grates alicui agere or persolvere; alicui gratiam or grates habere (*be thankful*). — *To thank for a kindness, pro aliquo beneficio gratias alicui agere.* — *I thank God, Deo gratias habeo.* — *I return you my most hearty thanks for the many signal favors you have bestowed on me, tibi gratias summas, ingentes, maximas, immortales ago, quod me tot tantisque beneficiis ornaveris.* — *He may thank himself for his misfortune, ipse suæ calamitatis est causa, fons or origo.* — *I thank you! benigne dicis!* — *Thanked, cui gratiæ aguntur.* — *God be thanked, Deo gratias ago.*
- THANKFUL, gratus, beneficiorum memor.
- THANKFULLY, grate; animo grato.
- THANKFULNESS, gratus animus, grata voluntas.
- THANKING, THANKS-OFFERING, THANKSGIVING, gratiarum actio; laudes gratesque.
- THANKLESS, ingratus, beneficii immeritor.
- THANKWORTHY, laudandus, laude dignus.
- THANKS, gratia; gratiæ, pl., grates.
- THAT, pron. demons., ille, is, iste. — *Lest he should rob you of that fine man, ne illum talem præripit tibi.* — *We must take heed we offend not at all in that kind, cavendum est ne quid in eo genere peccetur.* — *Drive away that rival as far as thou canst from her, istum æmulum quoad poteris ab eâ pellito, Ter.* — *That way, illâ, illac.* — ¶ *That (who or which), qui.* — *When I saw a man that had been engaged in the same cause with myself, cum viderem virum, qui in eadem causâ, quâ ego, fuisset.* — *The same that or as, idem, — ac, atque, et, ut, qui.* — *Her mind is the same that it was, animus ejus idem est ac fuit.* — *I am of the same temper that I was of formerly, eodem sum ingenio atque olim.* — *Vesta is the same that Terra is, Vesta eadem est et Terra.* — *I do not the same that I have seen other foolish persons do in comedies, non ego idem facio, ut alios in comœdiis amentes facere vidi.*
- THAT, conj. ut; quod; quo. — *But that. (See But.)* — *It is possible that I may be deceived, potest fieri, ut fallar.* — *Are you such a fool, that you know not these things? adeone es ignarus, ut hæc nescias?* — *I know now that my son is in love, scio jam quod filius amet meus.* — *Seeing that, being that, since that, cum, quum, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, siquidem.* — *Inasmuch that, adeo ut; usque adeo ut.* — *So that, provided that, dum, dummodo; modo ut; si, si tantum.* — *To the end that, eo, ideo, eâ gratiâ, eo consilio, ut; in illum finem, quod; ut.* — *The oftener that I see you, the more I love you, quo te sæpius video, eo magis amo.* — ¶ *Note 1.* *That signifying because, and denoting time past, when it comes before a verb, may be rendered into Latin by quod; as, I am glad that you are returned safe, quod tu*

**redisti incolumis, gaudeo.** — *But that, signifying to the end that, denoting time to come, and coming after a verb which signifies to desire, fear, command, labor, take care, &c., must be made by ut; as, I desire that you will act the play, ut tu fabulam agas, volo.* — *He gave orders to me that it should be bought, mihi mandavit, ut emeretur.* — *Take care that you preserve your health, cura, ut valeas.* — ¶ *Note 2.* *But that is often the sign of the accus. before the infin. in Latin; as, they say that he manages his own business, suum se negotium agere dicunt.*

**THATCH, stramentum.** — *A roof of thatch, tectum stramenticium.*  
**To THATCH a cottage, hovel, &c., casam, tugurium, etc. stramento tegere.** — *A thatched cottage, casa stramento tecta.*  
**THATCHER, qui casas stramento tegere solet.**

**THAW, act. regelo; glaciem or nivem solvere:** (*be thawed, neut.*), regelari, solvi.  
**THAW, s. glaciem or nivem resolutio.**

**THE, before a noun substantive, may, for the most part, be omitted in translating into Latin, as being sufficiently included in the noun itself; except it denote the particular thing mentioned before, and then it is to be translated by hic, ille, iste, according to the gender of its substantive, and the particular thing thereby referred to, whether this, that, or the other; or when it is emphatically used to show that some person or thing is more than ordinarily remarkable; as, Alexander the Great, Alexander ille Magnus.** — *I, the self-same person, ego ille ipse.* — *Then the same excellent man, tum iste vir optimus.* — *The one, the other, unus, alter; alter, alter.* — *The first, the second, the third, primus, alter, tertius.* — *From one end to the other, a principio ad finem; ab ovis usque ad mala.* — *From the one to the other, ultra citroque, sursum deorsum.* — ¶ *The, before a comparative degree, including in it by how much, by so much, is to be made by quanto — tanto; quo — eo or hoc; tam — quam; as, the longer he is absent, the more I miss him, quanto diutius abest, tanto magis cupio.* — *The more useful an art is, the more it is to be valued, ars, quo plus prodest, eo est præstantior.* — *The easier you live, the more upright you should be, quam vos facillime agitis, tam maxime vos æquo animo æqua noscere oportet.*

**THEATRE, theatrum.** — *A little theatre, theatridium, Varr.*

**THEATRICAL, theatralis.**

**THEATRICALLY, in modum theatralem.**

**THEFT, furtum; latrocinium.**

**THEIR, THEIRS, eorum, illorum, ipsorum; earum, illarum, ipsarum; (reflectively), suus.** — *Yet I preferred their diversions to my own serious affairs, postpositi tamen illorum mea seria ludo.*

**THEM, eos, illos; eas, illas.** — *To them, eis, illis.*

**THEMSELVES, se, sese, semet; seipsos, semetipsos, seipsas, semetipsas.** — *Of themselves, sui, etc.* — *Not so much to save themselves, non tam sui conservandi causâ.* — *They themselves, illi ipsi, illæ ipsæ.*

**THEME (subject) of a discourse, orationis argumentum.** — ¶ (*exercise*), exercitatio; commentationula. — ¶ (*root*), verbum primitivum.

**THEN (at that time), tum, tunc; ibi; eodem tempore: (after that), tum, inde, postea, deinde, exinde: (therefore), ergo, igitur, idcirco.** — *Then what shall I poor wretch do? quid igitur faciam miser?* — *Now and then, nonnunquam; subinde; identidem; interdum.*

**THENCE (from that place), inde, ex eo loco; illinc, ex illo loco; isthinc: (from that thing or cause), inde, ex eo, ex eâ re.**

**THENCEFORTH, THENCEFORWARD, ab eo inde tempore; ex eo or illo tempore.**

**THEOLOGY, theologia; literæ sacræ.** — *A professor of theology, theologicus professor.* — *To study it, literis sacræ operam dare.*

**THEOLOGICAL, theologicus, ad res divinas pertinens.**

**THEOLOGICALLY, theologicè, theologorum more.**

**THEOLOGER, THEOLOGIAN, theologus.**  
**THEOREM, pronuntiatum contemplativum, theorema.**

**THEOREMATICAL, say theorematiscus.**

**THEORY, inspectio, cognitio; ratio; doctrina; ars, præcepta.** — *Theory and practice, ratio atque usus.* — *The theory of Latin style, Latine scribendi ars or præcepta.* — *A theory of duties, conformatio officiorum.*

**THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur, ab artis perceptis proficiscitur.**

**THEORIST, theoreticus; qui artem ratione cognitam habet.** — *Mere theorists, qui doctrinam ad usum non adiungunt.*

**THERE (in that place), ibi, illic; istic.** — *What is he doing there? quid ibi facit?*

— *Write there what I shall tell you, quod jubeo scribito istic.* — ¶ (*thither*), illo, illuc. — *As soon as I came there, ubi illo adveni.* — *Here and there, huc atque illuc.* — ¶ *There, when it does not relate to place, has no particular Latin word for it; and, in this sense, the nominative case in English is generally set after its verb; as, is there a man that would suffer it? estne qui pati vellet?* — *At that lake there is a little mill, apud istum lacum est pistrilla.*

**THEREABOUT (about that affair), de or in illâ re.** — ¶ *Thereabout, Thereabouts (of place), circum, circa, circiter.* — *If Cæsar shall remain thereabouts, si Cæsar circum isthæc loca commorabitur.* — *When Rullus had seized Capua and the cities thereabouts, cum Rullus Capuam et urbes circa Capuam occuparat.* — *I lost it somewhere thereabouts, loca hæc circiter mihi excidit.* — ¶ (*of time*), circa, circiter, sub. — *I think to be at Iconium on the ides of July, or thereabouts, circiter idus Quintiles puto me ad Iconium fore.* — *At the same time or much thereabouts, sub idem fere tempus.* — *Fifty years old or thereabouts, circa decem lustra natus.* — ¶ (*in number*), circiter, circa, ad, plus minus, præterpropter, fere, ferme, quasi. — *Ten thousand or thereabouts, circiter decem millia.* — *Seventy or thereabouts, instar septuaginta.* — *Thirty days or thereabouts, dies plus minus triginta.*

**THEREAFTER, deinde, exinde.**

**THEREAT, de or in illâ re.**

**THEREBY, eo, eâ re, iis rebus, per eam rem, per eas res.**

**THEREFORE, ita, itaque, idcirco, propterea, eâ re, ob eam rem, ergo, igitur, proinde, proin, propter ea.**

**THEREFROM, ab eo, ex eo, inde, exinde, deinde.**

**THEREIN, in eo or illo loco; in iis or illis locis; in eâ or illâ re; in iis or illis rebus.**

**THEREOF, ejus, illius, illorum, etc.; de eâ re, etc.**

**THEREON, THEREUPON, exinde, deinde, postea, ibi, tum.**

**THEREOUT, ex eo or illo loco.**

**THEREWITH, cum eodem or ilsdem: (therewithal), quoque; eâdem operâ.**

**THERMOMETER, thermometrum.**

**THESE. See This.**

**THESIS, positio; propositum; quæstio.**

**THEY, il, illi, isti; eæ, illæ, istæ.** — *They who cannot do as they will, must do as they can, quoniam non potest fieri quod velis, velis quod possit.*

**THICK (not thin), densus, crassus, spissus: (large), largus, latus, crassus, amplus: (gross), crassus, pinguis, concretus: (muddy, not clear), turbidus; limo turbatus; fæculentus; nebulosus (misty, foggy).** — *Short and thick, brevis et obesus.* — *A wall six feet thick, murus senâni pedum in crassitudinem.* — *Trees two feet thick, arbores duos pedes crassæ.* — *Thick wine, vinum fæculentum.* — *Thick-groon, condensus.* — *Thick-skinned, callosus, callo obductus.* — *A thick skull, pingue, rude or crassum ingenium.* — *Standing thick together, densus, frequens, confertus.* — *An army standing in thick or close array, densum agmen.* — *Places thick with building, loca frequentia ædificiis.* — *He charges into the thickest of the enemies, in confertissimos hostes incurrit.* — *As thick as hail, in modum grândinis.* — *Thick and threefold, plurimi, crebri, frequentes.* — *Letters and messengers were sent to Cæsar thick and threefold, crebriores literæ nuntique*

*ad Cæsarem mittebantur, Cæs.* — *Thick of hearing, surdus, surdaster.* — *To run through thick and thin to serve a person, alicujus causâ quævis pericula adire or omnibus periculis se objicere, obiectare, offerre, committere.* — *To grow thick or frequent, crebresco.*

**To THICKEN (make thick), denso, addenso, condenso, spisso, conspisso, constipio.** — *The winter makes honey thick by reason of its coldness, frigore mella cogit hilems.* — *To thicken or grow thick, densor, condensor, spissor; spissesco, concresco; crassesco.*

**THICKENING, densatio, condensatio; spissatio, Sen.; concretio.**

**THICKET, locus condensus fruticibus; condensæ arborum; dumetum, locus dumosus.**

**THICKLY, dense, crasse, spisse.**

**THICKNESS (density), densitas, crassitudo; spissitas: (frequency), crebritas, frequentia.** — *Thickness of hearing auditûs gravitas.*

**THIEF, fur; homo trium literarum (comic).** — *Opportunity makes the thief, occasio facit furem.* — *A little or petty thief, furunculus.* — *A notable thief, fur insignis; trifur (comic).* — *A gang of thieves, furum grex or globus.* — *A band or party, manus furax.*

**To THIEVE, furor, suffuror; surripio, furto abducere, auferre, rapere, diripere; furtum facere, committere, patrare.** — *Thieved, surreptus, furto ablatu or abductus.*

**THIEVING, furta, -orum.**

**THIEVING, furta, -orum; furatrina (as a profession).** — *Of thieving, furtificus.*

**THIEVISH, furax, tagax; furtivus, furtificus.**

**THIEVISHLY, furaciter.**

**THIEVISHNESS, furacitas; rapacitas clandestina.**

**THIGH, femem, femur.**

**THILL of a cart, temo.** — *To fasten to a thill, temoni adjungere.*

**THILLER (horse), equus temoni or carro proxime subjectus or adjunctus.**

**THIMBLE, digiti munimentum.**

**THIN (not thick), rarus, tenuis: (few, of small number), infrequens.** — *A person of thin hair, homo capillo raro.* — *Thin sophistry, fraus pellucida.* — *A thin house of parliament, senatus infrequens or minus frequens.* — *A thin table, cœna ambulatoria.* — *Thin fare, victus tenuis.* — *To grow thin or dwindle away, rareasco* — *Somewhat thin, tenuiculus, subtenuis* — *To make thin or rarely, rarefacio.* — *To make (an orchard, vineyard, garden, &c.) thin, distraro, Col.* — ¶ *Thin (lean), macer, macilentus, strigosus; aridus: (light, not heavy), levis.* — *Very thin or slender, pertenuis.* — *To grow thin or lean, inacesco, emacesco, emaresco, gracilesco.* — *To make thin, tenuo, extenuo; attenuo; abrado; emacio (make lean).* — *Made thin or lean, emaciatu, macie confectus.* — *A making thin or slender, attenuatio.*

**THINLY, tenuiter, exiliter.**

**THINNESS, tenuitas; raritas; gracilitas (c. g. crurum).**

**THING, tuus, tua, tuum.**

**THING, res; negotium: (but the word thing or things, being sufficiently included in the adjective, may be often omitted in translating into Latin).** — *It is a shameful thing, indignum est.* — *Small things are often most justly compared with great ones, magnis sæpe rectissime parva conferuntur.* — *It is a usual thing with me, solens meo more fecero.* — *It comes to or is all the same thing, eodem edito.* — *Things will not be always at this pass, omnium rerum est vicissitudo.* — *Above all things, imprimis; ante omnia.* — *Any thing, quidquam, quidpiam, quidvis, quidnam* — *In any thing rather than in this, ubivis facilius quam in hac re.* — *Is there any thing more yet? etiamne est quid porro?* — *Was he any thing the wealthier for it? numquid ideo copiosior erat?* — *Something, aliquid, nonnihil.* — *Things (goods, clothes, &c.), bona, vestitus, apparatus, etc.; (baggage), sarcinæ.* — *Things of no value, nugæ, ineptiæ, quisquilæ, tricæ, res futiles.* — ¶ *The word thing is sometimes used to denote scorn and contempt of a person.* — *She is*

a haughty thing, mulier est fastosa. — That scornful little thing or woman, fastidiosa illa muliercula.

**THINK**, cogito; intelligo; notiones rerum informare; aliquid cogitare: (intend), cogito, in animo habere. — Thinking, cogitans; intelligens; cogitationis particeps (having the power of thought). — To think again, recogito; in animo iterum versare, volvere; iterum cogitare. — To think much of a thing, aliquid ægre, moleste, graviter ferre. — To think of, on, upon, de aliqua re cogitare, aliquid cogitare, meditor, contempior, speculor, considero, cogito, delibero; aliquid in animo versare, aliquid secum volvere or repurare: (think of, remember), recorder, reminiscor, memini; in memoriam alicujus rei habere: (intend), in animo habere. — Will you never think beforehand upon what you are to do? nunquamne quid facias considerabis? — He said he would think of it, deliberatum se dixit. — I desire you to think on these things, de his rebus rogo vos ut cogitationem suscipiatis. — Only think no more on these trifles, tu modo has ineptias depone. — I think of you when you are absent, te absentem cogitatione complector. — I write things as I think on them, ut quidque succurrit, scribo. — I cannot think of it, non occurrit mihi. — I never thought on it, me fugerat. — Thought of (considered), consideratus, consultus, deliberatus, perpensus, spectatus. — To think on beforehand, præmeditor. — A wise man will think beforehand of every accident that is likely to fall out, sapientis est, quicquid homini accidere possit, id præmeditari. — Methinks so, ita mihi videtur. — Thinking, cogitans, meditans, secum reputans. — I was thinking, cogitabam. — While you were speaking, I was thinking with myself how to answer you, ego, te disputante, quid contra dicerem tecum ipse meditabar. — You are thinking of something else, alias res agis, Ter. — ¶ (believe, suppose or imagine), puto, arbitror, opinor, existimo, judico; reor, censeo; credo. — He thinks himself very rich, se putat esse ditissimum. — The generality of people think him to be covetous, vulgo existimatur avarus. — If you think good, fit, well, si tibi videtur. — As you think fit yourself, tuo arbitratu. — Truly I think so, sic quidem mihi videtur, ita esse prorsus existimo. — What think you? quid tibi videtur? — It will fall out better than you think, res succedet opinione melius. — I am troubled to think what will become of it, curæ sane est quorsum eventurum hoc sit. — It fell out better than I thought it would have done, successit opinione melius. — This I thought, hæc animo meo sententia incederat. — If I thought good, si mihi videretur. — He thought none so good as himself, neminem dignitate secum exæquandum putabat. — He thought it enough for the present, satis habebat in presentia. — I think differently from you, ego abs te seorsum sentio, Plaut. — To think otherwise, dissentio, dissideo; aliter or secus sentire; alterius sententia adversari. — He thought otherwise, illi aliter visum est. — To think well of or approve, probare, approbo, comprobo. — To think too well of one's self, altum sapere; nimium sibi placere or se æstimare. — To think light of, parvi, nihili, flocci facere, pendere, ducere. — To think worthy, dignor. — To think scorn, dedignor, aspensor. — Note. The expression, do you think, is sometimes implied in Latin in the very structure of the sentence; as, do you think I will betroth my daughter to a man to whom I had no design of marrying her? egon, cui daturus non sim, ut ei despondeam? Ter.

**THINKING**, cogitatio. — A thinking upon, meditatio, contempitatio, deliberatio, reputatio. — beforehand, præmeditatio. — Way of thinking, ingenium, natura; animus; ratio: (opinion), iudicium, sententia, opinio. — According to my way of thinking, meo quidem animo.

**THOUGHT**, s. cogitatio; vis mentis (power or force of thought), intentio cogitandi (effort of thinking, reflection); memoria, recordatio, (recollection); animus, mens,

(mind): (care or concern), cura, sollicitudo, anxietas: (a thought), cogitatio (as an act), cogitatum (what is thought); mens, sententia, (opinion); opinio (opinion, supposition); suspicio (suspicion); consilium (plan), propositum (purpose); inventum, res inventa, commentum, agendi via or ratio, (contrivance): (a thought, sentiment, saying), sententia, dictum. — The thoughts, cogitata mentis; sensa mentis or animi. — Thought (a thinking upon), cogitatio, contempitatio, meditatio. — This was his thought, hæc ejus mens erat; hic ejus erat sensus. — Hear now my thoughts, audi nunc quæ mente agitem. — The looks generally show people's thoughts, vultus animi sensus plerumque indicant. — He has a fine way of expressing his thoughts, cogitata mentis præclare loquitur. — That presently came into my thoughts, id statim mihi in mentem venit. — I never had any such thought, quod nunquam opinatus fui. — I will speak my thoughts, dicam quod sentio. — How often have you entertained that thought? quoties in eam cogitationem venisti? — This thought had been thoroughly fixed in his mind, hæc cogitatio penitus ei incederat. — This was my thought, hæc animo meo sententia incederat. — He has discovered his thoughts to me, se mihi aperuit; suam mihi mentem aperuit. — This was a lucky thought, sæt hoc recte mihi in mentem venit. — Idle thoughts or designs, consilia frivola, vana, inepta, nugatoria. — To take thought about or for (take care of or provide for), caro; procuro; provideo, prospicio, casulo. — He thinks that I will take no thought about the matter, me susque dequo habiturum putat. — Take no thought for the morrow, in diem vivito. — To take thought about or for (be concerned at), ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquem or aliquid ægritudine, molestia, mærore, dolore, sollicitudine affici. — I take but little thought about what people may say of me, de famâ nihil laboro. — He takes much thought about you, ex te illum afficit sollicitudo. — You take no thought about it, nihil pensi habes. — Thought-sick, animo perturbatus.

**THOUGHTFUL** (fixed in thought), in cogitatione defixus: (wary, considerate), cautus, providus, consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens (anxious), anxius, sollicitus, suspensus, perturbatus. — To be thoughtful about (consider of), considero, contempior, speculor, spectro; video, animadverto, perpendo; consulo; rem animo diligenter, sedulo, attente agitare, rem in animo diligenter, etc. versare, volvere, rem secum reputare. — To be thoughtful (anxious), animo suspensus et sollicito esse; animo angust, excruciat, sollicitari, perturbari. — I am very thoughtful about you, de te sum valde sollicitus. — I am very thoughtful about this matter, hoc sollicitum habet animum meum. — This makes me very thoughtful, hoc me angit et sollicitum reddit.

**THOUGHTFULLY** (warily, considerately), caute, provide, considerate, prudenter, cogitate: (anxiously, with trouble or sollicitude), anxie, sollicite; animo anxio, sollicito, suspensus, perturbato.

**THOUGHTFULNESS** (waryness, consideration), cautio, cura, providentia, prudentia; consideratio, circumspectio; diligentia: (anxiety, sollicitude), anxietas, angor; sollicitudo, animi ægritudo or perturbatio.

**THOUGHTLESS** (inconsiderate, rash), imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, incogitans, improvidus, temerarius, præceptus.

**THOUGHTLESSLY**, inconsiderate, inconsulte, improvide, imprudenter, temere.

**THOUGHTLESSNESS**, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia, temeritas.

**THIRD**, tertius. — Every third day, tertio quoque die. — To till the ground or do any thing the third time, tertio. — A doing of any thing the third time, tertiatio.

**THIRD** (third part), (pars) tertia; triens. — Two thirds, e tribus duæ partes; bes. — Of a third, tertianus, tertiarus.

**THIRDLY** (the third time), tertio, tertium.

**THIRST**, THIRSTINESS, sitis (prop.

and fig.); cupiditas (fig.). — Thirst of riches, honor, &c., divitiarum honorum, etc. sitis. — To be ready to die with thirst, siti fere enecari. — To increase thirst, sitim accendere. — To quench or allay one's thirst, sitim restinguere, explere, sedare, depellere, compescere, domare, finire. — The thirst is not allayed, non quievit sitis.

**TO THIRST**, sitio. — extremely, siti cruciari; sitis fauces urit. — To thirst after, sitire aliquid; alicujus rei cupiditate flagrare. — So greatly do they thirst after our blood, tanta sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, Liv.

**THIRSTY**, sitiens, siticulosus; aridus (poet., e. g. of soil). — Very thirsty or ready to die with thirst, siti fere enectus.

**THIRSTILY**, sitienter.

**THIRTEEN**, tredecim, decem et tres; terni deni. — The thirteenth, decimus tertius. — Thirteen times, tredecies, ter decies.

**THIRTY**, triginta; triceni. — Thirty-eight, duodequadraginta; duodequadrageni. — The thirty-eighth, duodequadragimus. — Thirty-nine, undequadragesimus. — Thirty-nine times, undequadragesies. — Of or belonging to thirty, tricenarius. — Thirty times, tricies, ter decies. — The thirtieth, tricesimus.

**THIS**, hic, hæc, hoc. — This of mine, hic, — of thine, iste. — Is this he? hiccine est? — While you can say "This," dictum

factum; dicto citius; hora momento. — This man, hic. — This woman, hæc. — This same man, hic idem. — This same woman, hæc eadem. — To this place, huc, hucusque; horsum. — In this place, hic, hoc in loco. — From this place, hinc, ab hoc loco. — By this place or way, hæc.

— This way is not so far about by a good deal, hæc multo propius ibis.

**THISTLE**, carduus. — Gum-thistle or oat-thistle, spina alba or regia. — Blessed thistle, carduus benedictus or beatæ Mariæ.

— Fuller's thistle, carduus fullonum, dipsacos, dipsacus or dipsacum, labrum Veneris. — The hundred-headed thistle or eryngo, eryngion. — Sow-thistle, sonchus. — Thistle-down, pappus.

**THITHER**, eo, illo, illuc, isthuc. — Hither and thither, huc illuc, ultro citroque.

**THITHERTO**, eâtenus.

**THITHERWARD**, illorsum, istorsum.

**THONG**, lorum; habena; corrigia; amentum (on a weapon). — Of a thong, loreus. — Fastened with a thong, loro or corrigia ligatus.

**THORN** (the bush), spina, dumus, vepes, sentis: (the prickle), spina. — The black thorn, prunus silvestris. — The white thorn, cratægus oxyacantha (L.). — Box-thorn or a medicine made thereof, lycium.

— Buck's thorn, rhamnus. — Christ's thorn, paliurus. — Bearing thorns, spinifer, spiniger, (poet.). — A place where thorns or briars grow, spinetum.

**THORNY** (full of thorns), spineus, spinosus.

**THORNBACK** (fish), raia clavata.

**THOROUGH**, per. — One may see thorough him, ita is pellucet quasi latera Punicæ. — To go thorough with a thing, aliquid ad exitum perducere.

**THOROUGHFARE** or passage, via pervia.

**THOROUGH**, THOROUGHFARED (complete), perfectus, consummatus, omnibus suis numeris absolutus; summus. — To make thorough work, nihil inexpertum omittere.

**THOROUGHLY**. See Through, adv.

**THOSE**. See That.

**THOU**, tu; ipse.

**THOUGH** (although), ut, licet, etsi, tametsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam: (nevertheless), nihilominus, nihilo secius, tamen, veruntamen. — As though, quasi, perinde quasi, tanquam, tanquam si, ut si, velut, veluti. — As though their own honor lay at stake, quasi sua res aut honos agatur. — That they should salute him as though he had been consul, ut is him as though he had been consul, salutatum, tanquam si esset consul, salutarent. — As though it were the event of things, perinde quasi exitus rerum esset.

**THOUGHT**, THOUGHTFUL, &c. See under Think.

**THOUSAND**, mille (subst. and adj.): millia (plur., subst.). — A thousand drachma of silver, drachmarum argenti mille. — A thousand talents, mille talentum.



*A thousand lambs, mille agni. — Many thousands of souls, millia multa hominum. — Two thousand, bis mille or duo millia. — Three, ter mille or tria millia. — Four, quater mille or quatuor millia. — Five, six, seven, eight, nine, &c. thousand, quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, novles, etc. mille; or sex, septem, etc. millia. — A gallery one thousand paces or a mile long, porticus nulliaria or mille passuum longa. — Of a thousand, milliarius. — Thousand (distributively), singula millia, bina millia, etc.; or, if equally clear, millia, duo millia, etc. — A thousand, i. e. a great many, mille, sexcenti; multi. — A thousand thanks! suminas gratias ago. — A thousand times (definitely), millies; (indefinitely), millies, sexcenties.*

**THOUSANDTH**, millesimus. — *The two, three, four, five, &c. thousandth, bis, ter, quater, quinquies, etc. millesimus.*

**THRALL**, **THRALDOM** (slavery, captivity), servitium, servitus, captivitas. — *Thrall (a slave), servus; mancipium.*

**THRASH**. See *Thresh*.

**THRASONICAL** (given to boast of himself), gloriosus, suas laudes prædicans; quasi Thrasonianus.

**THREAD**, filum; (also *fig.*, see the *Lex.*); linum, linea, (string of twisted threads); stamen. — *A thread (in cloth), filum. — A bottom or skain of thread, fili glomus or volumen; filum in pilam convolutum. — To thread a needle, filum, sericum, etc. per acum conjicere or trajicere; filum, etc. in foramen acis inserere. — Thread by thread, filatim. — Threadbare, tritus, detritus. — That I may resume the thread of my discourse, ut ad propositum revertar; ut eo, unde digressus sum, revertar. — To lose the thread of discourse, longius labi. — That I may not lose, &c., ne longius abeam.*

**THREATEN**, minas jacere; minis uti: — minor, comminor, interminor, minitor, minas alicui intendere or jactare; intento; denuntio. — *The consul threatens war, consul arma minatur. — We are threatened with a war, bellum nobis impendet, instat, imminet. — All things threaten the brave men with death, viris intendant omnia mortem.*

**THREAT**, **THREATS**, **THREATENING**, minæ; minatio, comminatio. — *He intimidated him with threats, illum terrore commovit et minis. — I am no way daunted by your threatenings, tuis ego minis non commoveor.*

**THREATENER**, qui or quæ minatur.

**THREATENING**, **THREATFUL**, minax; minitans, minitabundus; præsens, instans.

**THREATENING**, *subst.* minatio, comminatio.

**THREATENINGLY**, minanter, minaciter.

**THREE**, tres; trini; terni. — *The three or trey point (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus ternarius; say trias. — Of or belonging to three, ternarius. — Three manner of ways, trifarium, tripliciter. — Divided into three parts, *adj.* tripartitus or tripartitus; *adv.* tripartito or tripartito. — Threefold, triplex, trigeminus, triplus. — To make threefold, triplico; triplicem facere. — Made threefold or trebled, triplicatus. — Threefoldly or trebly, tripliciter. — Three feet long, of three feet, tripedalis; tripedaneus. — Having three bodies, tri-corpor. — Three-cornered or having three angles, triquetrus, triangularis. — A three-angled figure, triquetra, triquetrum. — Three days' space, tridium. — Of three colors, tricolor. — Three-headed, triceps. — Three-horned, tricornis; tricorniger (*poet.*). — Having three throats, trifax (*poet.*). — Having three shapes, triformis (*poet.*). — Of three pounds weight, trilibris. — Three nights' space, trinoc-tium. — Three-pointed, triuspis. — Having three teeth or tines, tridens. — Three years' space, triennium. — Three years old, trimus, trimulus. — The age of three years, trimatus. — Three-leaved grain, trifolium pratense. — Three-forked, trifurcus. — Three-score, sexaginta. — Of three-score, sexagenarius. — Three-score times, sexagies. — Three-score and ten, septuaginta. — Three hundred, trecenti; ter centeni, trecenteni. — Three hundred times, trecenties.*

**THRICE**, ter. — *Thrice as much, triplum.*

**THRESH** corn, e spicis grana excutere or discutere or exterere; frumentum deterrere: messeni peticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere, spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; messem tribulis exterere. — *To thresh or beat a person, aliquem cædere, pulsare, verberare; aliquem fuste or pugnis contudere.*

**THRESHER**, qui frumentum deterrit.

**THRESHING**, tritura. — *A threshing-floor, area in qua frumenta deterruntur; area. — machine, tribulum.*

**THRESHOLD**, limen, limen inferius; hypothyrum.

**THRICE**. See under *Three*.

**THRIFT**. See under *Thrive*.

**THRILL** (drii. or bore), terebro, perforo: (penetrate, persuade), penetrare or permanare in; pervadere per. — *All his limbs thrilled with pain, dolor omnia membra pervagabatur. — I thrill with horror, horror me perfundit or perstringit. — Thrilled (with pain, joy, &c.), commotus, ictus, perfusus.*

**THRIVE** (prosper), floreo, valeo, video; ditesco; fortunâ prosperâ or secundis rebus uti. — *To thrive in flesh, pinguesco, corpus augere. — in learning, progressus in studiis facere. — Thrive in the world, ditatus, locupletatus, divitiis auctus.*

**THRIVING** in the world, prosperitas, rerum familiarium auctus. — *Thriving or growing in flesh, corporis auctus.*

**THRIVINGLY**, prospere, feliciter.

**THRIFT**, **THRIFTINESS** (frugality), parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.

**THRIFTY**, frugi, frugalis, parcus, moderatus, continens. — *A thrifty servant, servus bonæ frugi, diligens.*

**THRIFTILY**, frugaliter, parce. — *To use thriftily, parce adhibere, modice uti.*

**THRIFTLSS**, prodigus, effuse vivens.

**THROAT**, guttur, gula, jugulum or jugulus — *Of the throat, ad guttur or jugulum pertinens. — The throat-pipe or wind-pipe, arteria aspera. — To cut one's throat, jugulo; jugulum alicui perfodere. — Having his throat cut, jugulatus.*

**THROB** (pant), palpito, mico, subsilio, subsulto.

**THROBBING**, palpitatio.

**THROES** of a woman in labor, labores puerperæ.

**THRONE** (royal seat), solium, sedes regia: (chief rule), principatus, summa potestas, imperium, regnum. — *The Roman youth, when they saw that the throne was vacant, &c., Romana pubes, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, etc., Liv. — To sit upon the throne (as a king), in solio sedere: (to rule), regem esse, regno. — To raise one to a throne, aliquem ad regiam dignitatem promovere or provehere. — To pull down from a throne, To Dethrone, alicui regni dignitatem adimere; aliquem regno spoliare.*

**THRONG** (crowd) of people, turba, caterva, frequentia; conferta multitudo. — *The throng lessens or is diminishing, turba rarescit. — To get out of a throng, ex turba se expedire.*

**To THRONG** (crowd), premo, arcto, coarcto, coangusto. — *To throng into a place, in locum confluere, concurrere, concursare, convenire, convolare. — That was approved by a thronged or crowded theatre, id frequentissimo theatro comprobatum est.*

**THROSTLE**, turdus.

**THROTTLE**, strangulo; suffoco. (See *Choke*). — *To throttle one to death, alicujus fauces oblidere; laqueo aliquem interimere; gulam alicujus laqueo frangere.*

**THROTTLING**, strangulatio, suffocatio.

**THROUGH**, *prep.* per: — a, ex, per, propter. (See *By*). — *Through riches, ex divitiis. — Through love, ex amore. — Through such kind of men I live in misery, ego propter ejusmodi viros vivo miser. — If a person offend unawares, through heedlessness or carelessness, it is a failing, si peccator peccat imprudens, ex incogitantia, aut per incuriam, delictum est. — It is done through carelessness, incuria effectum est. — Through is often the same as by, and made by the ablative case. — Through me or by my means, operâ meâ. — Through your means or*

*persuasion, impulsu tuo. — Through your help, te adjuvante or adjutore. — Through, after a verb, is often implied in it, especially in verbs compounded with per or trans. — To bore through, perforo. — To dig through, perfodio. — To run through or pierce, transfigo. — To bore through, perforo. (But see the verbs Bore, Dig, Run, &c.)*

**THROUGH**, *adv.* — *Ten days through, per decem dies. — The whole year through, per totum annum. — Through and through (quite through), per omnes partes; also by per or trans in composition; penitus; prorsus, omnino. — It went quite through, ad alteram partem prorsus penetravit. — Through and through, quite through, Thoroughly, Thoroughly, penitus, prorsus, perfecte, plane, omnino; totus. — If you are thoroughly fixed in that opinion, si tibi penitus in sedit ista opinio. — I am thoroughly undone, prorsus pereor. — A man thoroughly bred a scholar, perfecte planeque eruditus vir. — Thoroughly or for the greatest part acquitted, omnino, aut magnâ ex parte, liberatus. — I am thoroughly out of humor with myself, totus displiceo mihi.*

**THROUGHOUT**, per omnes partes; penitus, prorsus; totus.

**THROW** (cast, sling), jacio, jacto, conjicio; injicio; mitto, torqueo, contorqueo. — *It is madness to throw the helve after the hatchet, furor est post omnia perdere naulum. — To throw or toss the head this way and that, caput utroque jactare. — To throw one's arms about a person's neck, collo dare brachia circum, Virg. — To throw all about, circumjicio. — To throw peace about a room, pisa dispergere. — With the hair thrown carelessly about the shoulders, capillis circum cervicibus negligenter rejectis. — To throw abroad, spargo, dispergo. — Thrown afar, projectus. — To throw against, obijcio, allido, illido. — To throw all along, abijcio, prosterno. — He threw himself along upon the grass, abiecit se in herbam. — To throw aside or away, abijcio, rejicio. — To throw away one's money, pecuniam profundere, prodigere, disperdere. — one's time and labor, tempus frustra conterere; operam et oleum perdere. — Thrown away, abjectus; fig. contemptus, spreus. — To throw one's self away in a huff from any person, ab aliquo festinanter ob iram discedere. — To throw a stone at one, aliquem lapide petere. — To throw one's self at a person's feet asking for mercy, sese alicui ad pedes projicere. — To throw back, rejicio, regero; repello (beat back). — before, obijcio. — behind, (post tergum) rejicere. — between, interjicio, interpono. — down, dejicio, disjicio, diruo, prosterno, evertor, subverto, deturbo. — To throw down one's arms, mittere arma, Cæs. — To throw one's self down from a place, ab aliquo loco se mittere. — To throw down headlong, præcipito; præcipitem dare. — To throw down upon, ingero. — To throw forth, emitto. — To throw in or into, injicio, immitto, ingero, infero. — To throw a thing directly or full in one's face, mittere in adversa ora, Ov. — This is all one as to throw water into the sea, æque est ac si aquam in puteum conjicias. — To throw a thing into one's dish or teeth, aliquid alicui exprobrare, obijcere, objectare. — To throw into prison, in carcerem or vincula conjicere. — To throw one's self into the Tiber, Tiberim desilire. — into the midst of the enemies, in medios hostes se immittere. — Cædus threw himself into the midst of the enemies, disguised in a mean dress, Cædus se in medios inimicit hostes veste famulari, Cic. — To throw torches into the empty houses, faces in domos vacuas jaculari. — To throw off (cast off), see *Cast off*, under *Cast*: (renounce), rejicio, repudio, aspurno. — To throw off all suspicion from one's self, omnem rei suspicionem a se amoliri. — To throw off the odium of a thing upon the senate, invidiam alicujus rei ad senatum rejicere, Liv. — To throw off one's acquaintance, notos deserere. — Manlius, being thrown off his horse, died soon after, Manlius, equo effusus, extemplo prope expiravit, Liv. — To throw open one's gown, sinum effun-*

**dere.** — To throw out, ejici, projicio. — To be thrown out of a borough (as a parliament man), rejici; plurimis suffragiis vinci, superari, excludi. — To be thrown out or distanced in a race, e stadio excludi. — To throw over, transmitti, trajicio. — together, conjunctio, congero; accumulo, coarcevo. — Thrown together in a heap, conjectus, cumulatus, accumulatus, coarcevat. — To throw unto, adjicio. — up, sublime jacere. — To throw up as the tide does, ejicere (what is shipwrecked). — To throw up or vomit, vomo, evomo. — To throw up an office or employment, magistratū or inunere se abdicare. — To throw up one's liberty, abjudicare sibi libertatem, Cic. — To throw upon, superinjicio; ingero. — || See Cast, throughout, v. and s.

**THROW (cast), jactus, missus.** — Within a stone's throw, intra teli or lapidis jactum. — A lucky throw at dice, jactus prosper, felix; Veneris jactus. — The most unlucky throw, (jactus) vulturius; canis.

**THROWER, jaculator.** — A thrower down, demolitor.

**THROWING, jactus, jactatus, conjectus; conjectio; rejectio.** — A throwing at, petitio. — A throwing away, abjectio. — A throwing of a dart, jaculatio. — A throwing down, dejectio, deturbatio. — of buildings, demolitio. — A throwing down headlong, præcipitatio. — A horse's throwing his rider, sessoris excussio. — A throwing in, injectio. — off, abjectio. — out, ejectio, repudiatio. — over or beyond, trajectus. — upon, superjectio, superjectus.

**THRUM, v. imperite citharam pulsare.**  
**THRUMS, villi; subterminis extremitates.**

**THRUSH, turdus.**

**THRUST (shove), v. pello, impello, trudo.** — To thrust with a sword, bayonet, &c., punctum aliquem petere; pectori ferrum inserere; Sea. — To thrust against, obdo. — away, depello, abigo. — back, repello. — down, detrudo, deturbo, dejectio. — To thrust or drive forward, propello. — To thrust forward (make haste with), festino, accelero. — To thrust forward (impel), impello, instigo. — To thrust into, intrudo, contrudo; ingero; compingo. — To thrust out, expello, depello, detrudo, excludo, abigo, exigo, ejicio; arceo. — To thrust one out of doors, aliquem foras trudere or protrudere, or ejicere foras ædibus. — To thrust through, transfigo, transadigo; perfodio, confodio, transfodio. — To thrust together, comprimo, coangusto, coarcto. — Thrust hard together, coarctatus. — To thrust upon, obrudo.

**THRUST, impulsus; impetus; ictus.** — By cut and thrust, punctum cæsimeque. — At one thrust, uno ictu or conatu.

**THRUSTER, impulsor.** — A thruster forward or encourager, hortator, instigator.

**THRUSTING back, repulsus, repulsio.** — forward, impulsus, impulsio. — together, compressio.

**THRUTCH cheese, caseum manibus expansis premere or comprimere.**

**THUMB, (digitus) pollex.** — Of the thumb, pollicaris. — A thumb's breadth, pollex latus, pollicaris latitudo. — Nails about the thickness of one's thumb, clavi pollicis crassitudine.

**To THUMB a book, librum pollice terere.**

**THUMP, s. ictus validus et sonorus.**  
**To THUMP, tundo, contundo, obtundo, pertundo.** — To thump at the door, ostium pulsare. — Thumped, pulsus, pulsatus, contusus.

**THUMPER, pulsator.**

**THUMPING, pulsus, pulsatio, contusio.**

**THUNDER, tonitrus; in pl. also tonitrua; fulmen (thunder-bolt).** — A thunder-clap, fragor cæli ar cælestis. — A thunder-bolt, fulmen. — Thunder-struck, fulminatus, de cælo tactus; (fig.), attonitus, fulminatus. — Of thunder, fulmineus.

**To THUNDER, tono, in tono, fulmino, fulmen jacere or emittere.** — To thunder again, retono. — To thunder down upon, superintono. — To thunder round about, circumtono. — To cease thundering, detono. — To thunder one off or rattle him, aliquem jurgare, objurgare, increpare;

aliquem convictis or contumeliis lacesere. — Thundering from above, Thunderous, altitotans (poet.). — A thundering voice, vox terribilis or Stentorea.

**THUNDERER, fulminator.**

**THUNDERING, fulminatio, Sen.** — There was almost a continual thundering, erat prope continuus cæli fragor, Curt.

**THURSDAY, dies Jovis, feria quinta.** — Holy Thursday, dies ascensionis Domini nostri in cælum.

**THUS, ita, sic, hoc modo; ad or in hunc or eum modum; hoc or eo pacto; adeo (to such a degree).** — The matter is thus, sic or ita res est; sic res se habet. — Do you thus requite me? hancine mihi gratiam rependis? — Do you act in this manner? sicne agis? — Am I thus despised by you? itane contemnor abste? — Thus and thus shalt thou say unto her, his et talibus alloqueris eam. — Thus far, hactenus, hucusque. — Thus far of these things, hæc hactenus. — Thus far he led his army, hucusque exercitum duxit. — Thus much, tantum. — I value you not thus much, non hujus te facio. — Thus much he is worth, tanti valet. — Thus much for this time, atque hæc hactenus.

**THWACK, mulco, pulso, verbero; fuste dolare.**

**THWACK, ictus, verber.** — To lay on thick thwack, ictus geminare or congeminare.

**THWACKING, verberatio.**

**THWART, ATHWART, transversus, obliquus.**

**To THWART (contradict), adversor; refragor; contradico: (hinder), impedio, obsto, officio, retardo.** — Thwarting, adversor, contrarius, oppositus, repugians. — Very thwarting, adversissimus. — Things thwarting one another, res inter se pugnant or repugnant.

**THWARTING (contradicting), contradictio.**

**THY, THINE, tuus.**

**THYME (herb), thymus.** — Wild, serpyllum. — Belonging to thyme, thyminus, thymianus. — Full of thyme, thymosus.

**TIARA, tiara or tias.**

**TICK (credit), fides.** — To buy on tick, cæcâ die emere. — ¶ (an insect), ricinus. — ¶ (small pulsation), ictus levis. — ¶ Tick for a bed, culcita.

**TICKET, tessera.** — in a lottery, sors.

**TICKLE, titillo.** — To tickle a person's fancy or ears with Mattering speeches, alicui adulari; aliquem palpere or permulcere; auribus alicujus subservire. — To tickle off a piece of work, in aliquid diligentissime incumbere.

**TICKLING, titillatio, titillatus.**

**TICKLISH (not able to bear being tickled), titillationis impatiens: (captious), captiosus, morosus, rixosus, contentiosus: (nice, easily mistaken), res lubrica, difficilis, or in qua facile est labi, errare, falli: (dangerous), lubricus, periculosus.**

**TID bits, bonæ res; cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores; esca molliculæ.**

**To TIDDLE or tidder one, alicui nimis indulgere; aliquem mollus curare.**

**TIDE, æstus maris, marius or maritimus; accessus maris.** — When the tide was up, cum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, Cæs. — When the tide was out, minuate æstu, Id. — About the going out of the tide, sub decessum æstus maritimi. — The ebb or ebbing of the tide, marinorum æstium recessus; æstus decessus. — A spring-tide, eluvies, eluvio, æstus maris fervens, exundans. — With the tide, secundo flumine. — Against the tide, adverso flumine. — A ucap tide, æstus maris decessens, modicus, mitior. — A windward tide, fluctus vento adversi. — A leeward tide, ventus et fluctus eodem tendentes. — The tide runs strongly in his favor, plurimi illi favent, plurimos fautores habet. — ¶ Tide (time), tempus; tempestas. — At Martinmas tide, ad tempus quo festum S. Martini celebratur.

**TIDINGS, nuntius; fama, rumor.** — Good, nuntius bonus, gratus, jucundus, optatus. — Bad or evil, nuntius acerbus, malus, tristis. — To bring tidings, nuntio, annuntio, renuntio; nuntium afferre. — A bringer of tidings, nuntius. — A bringing of tidings, nuntiatio.

**TIDY (neat), mundus; concinnus; laetilis, callidus, peritus, sollers.**

**TIE (bind), ligo, deligo, alligo, obligo; destringo, obstringo, constringo; vincio; necto.** — To tie one's self down to the very words in reciting an oration, ad omnia se verba alligare, Quint. — To tie hand and foot, quadrupedem constringere. — To tie about, circumligo, cingo, circumvincio. — To tie back, revincio. — To tie before, præligo, prævincio. — To tie fast, constringo. — To tie together, copulo, connecto. — To tie to, astringo, annecto. — Tied to, alligatus, annexus, connexus. — Tied together, conjunctus, copulatus, connexus. — To be tied to one's bed (as distracted persons are), constringit. — Are you in your senses? ought you not to be tied to your bed? tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? Cic. — To be tied to one's bed (with sickness), lecto affixum esse. — To tie with a knot, in nodum cogere or colligere. — To tie up in bundles, in fasciculos colligare. — To be tied up by the laws or constitution, impediri legibus.

**TIE, s. vinculum, nodus; ligamentum; nexus.** — The ties of blood, sanguinis vincula.

**TYING to, s. alligatio, annexus.** — A tying together, connexio.

**TIER. See TIRE.**

**TIGER, tigris.** — As fierce as a tiger, Cyclops excæcatus. — A young tiger, tigridis catulus. — Of a tiger, tigrinus. — ¶ A tiger or cruel person, homo crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox, omnis humanitatis expers.

**TIGRESS, tigris femina.**

**TIGHT (neat), nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, scitus: (strait), arctus, angustus: (drawn or sitting close), strictus, astrictus; (pinching), unans: (firm), firmus: (sound), integer; sanus, robustus, validus, viribus integer: (fast), arctus.** — Water-tight, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem.

**TIGHTLY, anguste; arcte; concinne; firme.** — To tie tightly, vincio, devincio, constringo. — To hold tightly, teneo, mordicus tenere.

**TIGHTNESS, firmitudo.**

**TIKE (insect), ricinus.**

**TILE, tegula.** — A plain tile, tegula plana. — A gutter tile, imbrex. — A tile-kiln, fornax tegularis.

**To TILE or cover with tiles, tegulis obducere, sternere or consternere.**

**TILER (or bricklayer), tegularum or laterum structor.**

**TILING, tegulæ.**

**TILL (until), conj. dum, usque dum; donec; quoad; antea quam, antequam, priusquam, (before that).** — They did not dare to begin the war till the ambassadors were come back from Rome, non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Romæ revertissent legati. — I will not leave, till I have made an end, haud desinam, donec perfecero. — Till the rest of the company be come up, quoad reliqua multitudo advenierit.

**TILL, prepos. ad, usque ad; in, usque in; ante.** — Till late at night, ad multam noctem. — He drinketh till day-light, in lucem bibit. — Till old age, usque ad senectutem. — Till (before) this day, ante hanc diem. — He staid till nine o'clock, ad horam nonam expectavit. — A new crime, and never heard of till this day, novum crimen, et ante hanc diem inauditum. — Should I tarry till the evening? maneamne usque ad vesperam? — Till now, adhuc, usque adhuc. — Till then (usque) ad id or illud tempus; ad id, ad id locorum: ante, antea, only with a negative. — I had never seen him any where till then, neque enim ante usquam conspexi prius. — Never till then, nunquam antehac, nunquam antea. — Not till now, nunc primum; non ante hunc diem; nunc demum; nuper. — Till a while ago, nuper; nisi nuper, with a negative. — Till such time as, quoad, donec.

**TILL the ground, terram or agrum colere; agris culturam adhibere.** — Not all the land you till will be fruitful, agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur.

**TILLAGE, agricultura, aratio.** — Knowledge or skill in tillage, agricolationis or rei rus-

*vicæ scientiæ.* — *To apply one's self to tillage, se agriculturionis studio dare.* — *Tilled, aratus, cultus.*  
**TILLER** of the ground, agricola, agrorum cultor; arator; colonus.  
**TILLING, TILTH, aratio, cultus, cultura, agricultura, agri cultio.**  
**TILL or TILLER (small drawer), loculus.**  
**TILLER (of a boat), clavus.**  
**TILT (tent), tentorium.** — *¶ Tilt or tournament, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium; ludus equester.*  
**To TILT (run a tilt), hastis adversis concurrere or ludere.** — *¶ To tilt a barrel, cadum or dolium inclinare.* — *The barrel is tilted, ad fundum cadi usque perventum est.*  
**TILTERS, qui adversis hastis ludunt.**  
**TILTING (tournament), cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium.** — *A tilting-staff, hasta.* — *¶ The tilting of a barrel, cadi or dolii inclinatio.*  
**TILT-YARD, locus ubi equites hastis concurrunt.**  
**TIMBER, materia, materies; tigna (beams).** — *Timber-work, materiatura; materiatio.* — *A timber-merchant, materiarius.* — *Of timber, materiarius, ad materiam spectans.* — *A timber-yard, fabrica materiaria.* — *Ship-timber, materia navalis.* — *The timber-worm, cossus.*  
**To TIMBER (build with timber), ligno construere; materio, contigno.** — *Timbered, materiatus.* — *Well-timbered, bene compositus or structus.*  
**TIMBERING, materiatio.**  
**TIMBREL, tympanum.** — *To play on a timbrel, tympanum pulsare.* — *A timbrel-player, tympani pulsator; tympanotriba, Plaut.*  
**TIME, tempus; dies; spatium; intervallum (interval of time); ætas (as a property; also age); tempestas (season); otium (leisure): three times, four times, &c., are expressed by ter, quater, etc.; a thousand times, see Thousand. — *In good time, in tempore; mature (early).* — *Before the time, ante tempus, ante diem.* — *At the right time, in tempore; suo tempore; tempestive, opportune; ad tempus (at the appointed time).* — *You come in good time, per tempus venis.* — *Time flees away without delay, volat ætas.* — *Time cures sorrow, dies adinit ægritudinem hominibus* — *lightens sorrow, dies levat luctum.* — *You knew how to make use of your time, scisti foro uti.* — *He was after Læurgus's time, infra Læurgum fuit.* — *You have set a time for these things, tute his rebus finem præscripsisti.* — *Time will prove it, exitus acta probat.* — *It is time to have done, manum de tabula.* — *At a very cheap time, sumina in vilitate, Cic.* — *To spend one's time, tempus terere, conterere, consumere.* — *To lose time, tempus frustra terere; opportunitatem amittere.* — *To accommodate one's self to the times, tempori cedere or servire.* — *A time-server, qui tempori cedit or servit.* — *To serve out one's time (as an apprentice), legitimum tempus explere tirocinii.* — *He has served out his time (of a soldier), stipendia confecit.* — *For a time, ad tempus.* — *Lasting for a time.* (See *Temporary*). — *A seasonable time, tempus opportunum.* — *An unseasonable or inconvenient time, tempus alienum.* — *Seasonableness of time, opportunitas, tempestivitas.* — *Time or leisure, tempus, otium, tempus vacuum.* — *I have no time to tell you now, nunc non est narrandi tempus, Cic.* — *Time lies on our hands, abundamus otio, otio languemus.* — *Spare time, hora subsequere.* — *Jupiter has no leisure time, Jovi non vacat.* — *I had no spare time, vacui temporis nihil habebam.* — *A long time, longum tempus: adv. diu, ætatem.* — *How have you done this long time? ut valuisti usque? — Distance or interval of time, intervallum; spatium or tempus interjectum; intercapedo.* — *Length of time, diuturnitas.* — *A little or short time, tempus breve.* — *Remember how short a time you have to live, vive memor quam sis brevis ævi.* — *Had he but never so little time, si tantulum moræ fuisset.* — *Time out of mind, multis ante seculis.* — *About that time, per id tempus.* — *At another time, alias, alio tempore.***

— *At this present time, hoc tempore, in præsentia; nunc; in hoc tempore, in præsentia, (under the present circumstances, in this emergency or strait).* — *At that time, tunc, tum, per id tempus, eo tempore.* — *At any time, unquam.* — *It may be done at any time, ubi voles fiet.* — *If at any time, siquando, sicubi.* — *At no time, nunquam.* — *At what time, quando.* — *At what time soever, quancuncque.* — *At the time when, quo tempore.* — *At the very same time, per idem tempus, eadem tempestate.* — *At the set time, ad tempus.* — *Now he had set times for business and diversions, jam vero tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, Tac.* — *For that time (as the times went), ut temporibus illis, ut in illâ ætate.* — *From this time forth, ab hoc inde tempore; ab hodierno die; dehinc.* — *In due time, in tempore, tempori or temperi; tempestive; mature: adj. tempestivus.* — *Not in due time, intempestivus.* — *In process or tract of time, progressu temporis.* — *In very good time, opportune, peropportune, percommode.* — *In a little time, brevi, brevi tempore.* — *In the very nick of time, in ipso temporis articulo.* — *In a minute's time, puncto or momento temporis.* — *At supper-time, inter cœnandum.* — *In a year's time, vertente anno.* — *Of late time, nuper; diebus proxime exactis.* — *In time past, olim, quondam.* — *In time to come, tempore postero; dehinc; olim, aliquando.* — *In the mean time, interea, interim, interea temporis, interea loci, dum hæc gerebantur.* — *After a long time, post diem longum.* — *In the daytime, de die, interdiu.* — *Before this time, antehac, antea.* — *Before that time, ante, antea.* — *Of or belonging to time, temporalis; humanus; externus; caducus.* — *Of old time, antiquus.* — *Since the beginning of time.* (See *Creation*). — *To that time, eatenus.* (See *Till then*). — *Hard times, tempora dura, aspera, dubia, luctuosa.* — *In this hard time, in hoc tempore.* — *Three times, ter.* — *Four times, quater.* — *Many times, sæpe, crebro, sæpenumero.* — *How many times soever, quotiescunque.* — *At all times, semper, nunquam non.*  
**To TIME a thing well or ill, tempestive or intempestive aliquid agere.** — *Ill-timed, intempestivus.* — *These things, Davus, are ill-timed by you, non sat commode divisa sunt temporibus tibi, Davæ, læc, Ter.* — *Well-timed, tempestivus.*  
**TIMELESS, intempestivus, immaturus.**  
**TIMELY, adj. tempestivus, opportunus, maturus.**  
**TIMELY, adv. in tempore, temperi, tempestive, mature.**  
**TIMID, timidus, pavidus.** See *Timorous*.  
**TIMIDITY, timiditas; timor; pavor; metus, formido.**  
**TIMOROUS, timidus, formidolosus, meticulosus, pavidus, trepidus.**  
**TIMOROUSLY, timide, formidolose, pavide, trepide.**  
**TIMOROUSNESS, timor, pavor; metus, formido.**  
**TIN, plumbum albo, cassiteron.** — *Of tin, e plumbo albo factus.*  
**To TIN or cover with tin, plumbo albo tegere, obtegere, obducere; plumbum albo alicui rei incoquere.**  
**TINMAN, opifex vasorum e plumbo albo factorum.**  
**TINNING, plumbi albi inductio.**  
**TINCTURE (dye), color; fig. color, species, similitudo: (impression of the mind), mentis sensus: (smattering knowledge of an art), levis artis alicuius scientiæ.** — *¶ (as a medicine), liquor medicatus.*  
**To TINCTURE one with an opinion, alicuius animum quadam opinione imbueri or inficere.**  
**TINDER, igniarium, linteum ita exustum ut facilius ignem suscipiat.**  
**TINDER-BOX, pyxidula igniarium or linteum exustum continens.**  
**TING of a bell, metal, &c., tintinnabuli, metalli, etc., leviter percussi sonus.**  
**To TINGLE, TINKLE, tinnio, resono.** — *My ears tingle, mihi aures tinnunt or resonant.* — *The pain tingles up to my elbow, dolor usque ad cubitum pertinet.*  
**TINGLING, tinniens, tinnulus.**  
**TINKER, vasorum æreorum sartor circumforaneus.**

**TINSEL (a kind of shining gold), pannus metallo aurei coloris contextus: (any false lustre), splendor falsus or mentitus; species.**  
**TINSELLED, splendore falso ornatus.**  
**TINT, color.**  
**TINY (very little), parvulus, tenuiculus, perpusillus.**  
**TIP (utmost point or extremity), by extremus or summus with n subst.; extremitas, summitas.** — *of the ear, auricula infima.* — *of the fingers, digiti primores or extremi.* — *of the nose, nasi orbiculus or extremitas.*  
**To TIP a vessel with silver, vas argento ab labris circumcludere.** — *To tip with iron, ferro præfigere.* — *Tipped with iron, ferratus.* — *¶ To tip or throw down, de-turbo, dejicio, sterno.* — *To tip off or die, mori, diem obire supremum.*  
**ΤΙΠΤΟΕ.** — *To stand on tiptoe, in digitos se arrigere, in digitis arrectis consistere.* — *To walk on tiptoe, summis ambulare digitis; suspensio gradu ire.*  
**TIPSTAFF (officer), viator, lictor; accensus: (instrument), viatoris or accensi baculus.**  
**TIPPET, collare.**  
**TIPPLE, potito, pergræcor; subbibo, Plaut.**  
**TIPLER, ebriosus; potor.**  
**TIPLING, potatio, commissatio.** — *A tipping-house, caupoula.*  
**TIPSY, ebrius, tenulentus, bene potus; madidus.**  
**TIRE (attire), ornatus, ornamentum: (rank), ordo, series.** (See *Bed, Layer*). — *A tire of ordnance, tormentorum ordo.* — *Tires for women, capilli ascititii.* — *A tire-man, cinerarius.* — *A tire-woman, ornatix; quæ aliarum capillos orando victum quaerit.*  
**To TIRE (dress), orno, adorno; colo.**  
**TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, penetrale, quo histriones se ornant.**  
**TIRE (weary), v. a. fatigo, defatigo: lasso, delasso.** — *To tire or be tired, defatiscor, fatigo, defatigo.* — *To be tired of (lonthe), tædet aliquem alicuius rel.*  
**TIRESOME, laboriosus, operosus; longinquus, diutinus; molestus, tædii plenus.**  
**TIRESONENESS, fatigatio, defatigatio; labor.**  
**TIRING, TIREDNESS, fatigatio, defatigatio; lassitudo; tædium.**  
**TISSUE, sericum auro or argento intertextum.**  
**TISSUED, intertextus, variegatus.**  
**TIT (little horse), equulus, equuleus, mannus.**  
**TIT-BIT.** See *Tid*.  
**TITHE (tenth part), (pars) decima.** — *Tithe, Tithes, decima, decumæ.*  
**To TITHE, decimam or decimas imperrare or imponere alicui; decimas exigere; decimas dare (pay the tithe).**  
**TITHABLE, decumis obnoxius.**  
**TITHER, qui decimas exigit.**  
**TITHING (hundred), decuria; tithing, decenna, (low Lat.).** — *Tithing-man, decurio; decennarius (low Lat.).*  
**TITILLATE, titillo.**  
**TITILLATION, titillatio.**  
**TITLE, nomen, appellatio.** — *Do not give me a wrong title, ne me appelles falso nomine.* — *A title of honor, nomen honoris.* — *¶ Title or inscription, titulus, inscriptio.* — *The title (of a book), titulus, inscriptio, nomen; (of a law, &c.), præscriptio.* — *The title-page of a book, index libri.* — *¶ A title (right), jus, auctoritas.* — *To give up one's title, jus suum alteri cedere; de suo jure abire or discedere.* — *A title (writings or evidences proving a right to), testimonia, instrumenta, literæ testantes.* — *Neither had he any other title to the crown but the sword, neque enim ad jus regni quicquam præter viam habebat, Liv.* — *To have a title to an estate, jus hereditatem adeundi habere.*  
**To TITLE or entitle, appello, voco, nomino; inscribo.** — *Titled, appellatus, vocatus, nominatus, inscriptus: (bearing a title), nomine honoris ornatus.*  
**TITLELESS, sine nomine.**  
**TITULAR general, nomen tantum ducis.** — *To be a titular professor, munere professoris nomine tenus fungi.*  
**TITTER, cachiinno.** (See *To twitter*). — *¶ To titter-totter, vacillo.*

**TITTLE** (*dot*), punctum: (*the least*), pars minima. — *Not a tittle, nihil prorsus.* — *He will not part with the least tittle of his right, ne minimā quidem ex parte sui juris abibit.* — *I cannot believe a tittle of what he says, ejus verbis nullam prorsus fidem habeo.*

**TITTLE-TATTLE**, or **TWITTLE-TWATTLE** (*idle talk*), garritus; sermones fuitiles; argutatio: (*a prater*), gurrulus, loquax, blatero.

**To TITTLE-TATTLE**, garrilo, blatero, debilatero; quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire.

**TO** (*or for*), before a noun, is usually the sign of the dative case; as, fortune has given too much to many, enough to none, fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli satis: — *but, esp. before a noun denoting motion, as, going to, applying to, &c., To is made by divers prepositions; often by ad (as; he came to the place, ad locum pervenit. — He lifts up his hands to heaven, manus ad sidera tollit. — He applied his mind to writing, animum ad scribendum appulit. — A ready way to preferment, primum ad honores iter. — To this purpose, ad hanc sententiam. — They were paid to a penny, iis ad denarium solum est): by adversum (as; I am thankful that that was acceptable to you, id gratum fuisse adversum te gratiam habeo): by apud (as; he complains to me by letter, queritur apud me per literas): by cum (as; I do nothing to his disparagement, nihil a me fit cum illius contumeliā): by erga (as; I have experienced him to bear a good will to me, erga me amico ingenio expertus sum): by prae (as; he thinks them clowns to himself, illos prae se agrestes putat): by pro (as; to the best of my power, pro meis viribus): by in (as; your kindnesses to me have been very manifest and very great, tua in me clarissima et maxima beneficia exstiterunt. — He commended him to his face, coram in os laudabat. — To the same purpose, in eandem sententiam). — According to, ad, e or ex, secundum; de. — Ambassadors sent according to custom, missi ex more legati. — I judge according to my own sense, ego de meo sensu judico. — Before names of towns, the prep. to is commonly omitted. (See the Gramm.) — I sailed to Athens, Athenas nave vectus sum. — A peculiar adverbial form sometimes supplies the place of an accus. — To both places, utroque. — To no purpose, frustra, incassum, nequiquam. — To this end or to the end that, eo, ideo, ea gratiā, eo consilio, — ut; ut. — To which end, quo, quocirca, quam ob rem or quamobrem. — Sometimes to (or more commonly for) is expressed in Latin by an apposition; as, he hath a kind of covetous fellow to his father, habet patrem quandam avidum. — What a woman have you to your wife? quid mulieris uxorem habes? — To, before a verb, is generally a sign of the infinitive mood; as, to despise money at a proper time is sometimes the greatest gain, pecuniam in loco negligere maximum interdum est lucrum. — But it may be rendered into Latin various other ways; by a gerund in di; as, resolved to go, certus eundi: by a gerund in dum; as, to take the enemies, ad capiendum hostes: by a supine; as, I came to ask you, veni te rogatum; this book is a useful one to read, hic liber utilis est lectu: by a subjunctive mood; as, I have a just right to do it, æquum est ut faciam: by a future in rus; as, I am to go to Sicily, Sicilian profecturus sum. — To be (before a noun), esse, fieri, ut sim, qui sim. — They sent four hundred to be a guard to the Macedonians, quadringentos, ut praesidio essent Macedonibus, miserunt. — You seem not worthy to be free, non videre dignus, qui liber sis. — They deny it to be possible, negant posse. — To be able, possum. — To be willing, volo. — To be short, breviter, ad summam, ne multa, ne longum faciam, ne diutius vos teneam, ut paucis complectar. — To be, before a participle of the preterperfect tense, is generally rendered by the infinitive mood of the passive voice; as, he desires to be thought rich, cupit haberi dives, or cupit se haberi divitem. — But it may be also*

turned into Latin several other ways; as, by qui and the subj., or in some cases by the particip. in dus, or an adj. in bilis. — They praise those things which are not to be praised, laudant ea, quae laudanda non sunt. — It is openly to be sold, palam est venale. — They may seem filthy even to be spoken, dictu quoque videantur turpia. — He desired to be taken up into his father's chariot, optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur. — He will not be fit to be sent, non erit idoneus qui mittatur. — He is worthy to be praised, dignus est qui laudetur. — In this, Panætius is to be defended, Panætius in hoc defendendus est. — Love is to be cured by no herbs, nullis amor est medicabilis herbis. — To wit, scilicet, videlicet, id est, hoc est; nempe, nimirum. — To-day, hodie; hodiernodie. — To-morrow, cras; crastino die. — To-night, hac nocte. — To and fro or to and again, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citro(que).

**TOAD**, bufō. — A hedge-toad, rubeta. — The sea-toad, bufō marinus. — To croak like a toad, coaxo. — The croaking of toads or frogs, coaxatio. — A toad-stool, fungus. — The toad-fish, rana piscatrix.

**TOAST**, igni or ad ignem torrere.

**TOAST**, s. panis tostus; segmentum tosti panis. — A toast or health, salus in connection (thus, salutem alicui propinare; alicquem nominatim vocare in bibendo). — A toast (sentiment), dictum. — A toast or toasted beauty, mulier ob egregiam formam celebrissima.

**TOASTER**, qui propinat.

**TOASTING-IRON**, instrumentum ferreum ad aliquid igni torrendum.

**TOBACCO**, tabacum, herba Nicotiana. — A tobacco-box, pyxidula tabaci. — A tobacco-pipe, fumisugulum, tubulus. — A tobacco-stopper, instrumentum ad tabacum tubulo inferciendum.

**TOBACCONIST**, tabaci venditor.

**TOE**, pedis digitus. — The great toe, pedis pollex. — The little toe, pedis digitus minimus.

**TOGGED**, togatus.

**TOGETHER** (*at the same time or place*), simul, unā; conjunctim (*in union or conjunction*). — These three were then in love with her together, hi tres tum simul amabant. — That he might be more together with his mother, ut cum matre unā plus esset. — They consult together, in commune consultant. — When we are together, coram cum sumus or cum simus unā. — It signifies little who and who is together, parum refert quis cui conjungatur. — (without intermission), by the prep. per; also the adj. continuus, perpetuus; also, continenter. — They fought for fifteen days together, per quindecim dies pugnatum est. — He staid there six days together, sex dies continuos illic commoratus est.

**TOIL** (*take pains*), v. laboro, sudo, operor; operam dare or navare; nitor; omnes nervos intendere. — Overtolled, labore fatigatus, laboribus confectus.

**TOIL**, s. labor, opera, opus.

**TOILING**, elaboratio.

**TOILSOME**, operosus, multi operis; laboriosus; difficilis.

**TOILSOMENESS**, conditio rei non sine multo labore conficiendæ; difficultas; or by the adj.

**TOILET**, say cathedra. — To make one's toilet, ornari. — To be at one's toilet, inter pectinem speculum occupatum esse. — They are a year at their toilet, dum comuntur, annus est.

**TOOLS** (*nets*), plaga; casses, poet.; indago.

**TOKEN** (*sign*), signum, nota; documentum, argumentum; tessera (*ticket or the like*). — It is a great token, magnum signum est. — We are to be put in mind by this token, monendi sumus hac notā. — A token of ill luck, malum, infaustum or infelix omen. — of good luck, bonum, faustum or felix omen. — To send one a present in token of friendship, donum alicui mittere ut pignus amicitiae. — A token or present to a friend, munus. — A token or pledge of love, pignus amoris.

**TOLERATE**, tolero, fero, perpetior; indulgeo; permitto; leniter fero.

**TOLERATING**, TOLERATION, toleratio, permissio, permissio, indulgentia.

**TOLERANCE**, TOLERATION, toleratio, patientia. — Toleration towards others, humanitas. — in matters of religion, animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionones leniter ferens: (*religious freedom*), religiones liberae.

**TOLERABLE** (*that may be borne*), tolerabilis, tolerandus; ferendus; (*passable, indifferent*), tolerabilis, mediocris.

**TOLERABLY**, mediocriter, modice, satis. — She is tolerably handsome, satis scita est.

**TOLL** (*tribute*), vectigal, tributum. — Toll for grist or grinding, molitoris merces. — Toll for freight, portorium. — Toll for passing a bridge, portorium. — To take toll, vectigal exigere. — A toll-gatherer, portorii exactor; portitor. — A farmer of the tolls, vectigalium redemptor.

**TOLL on** (*cutice*), allicio, pellicio, delinno. — To toll a bell, campanam leviter or uno tantum latere pulsare.

**TOLLING of a bell**, levis campanæ pulsatio.

**TOMB**, sepulcrum; monumentum sepulcrale; tumulus. — A tomb-stone, lapis alicujus memorie inscriptus.

**TOMBLESS**, sine sepulcrali monumento.

**TOMBOY**, puella lasciva.

**TOME**, tomus, volumen, corpus.

**TON**, libræ majores 2240.

**TONE**, sonus; tonus; sermo. — He pronounces all in the same tone, unā quadam soni intentione dicit.

**TONGS**, pair of, forceps.

**TONGUE** (*the organ of speech, &c.*), lingua. — His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat. — I must rule my tongue, linguæ temperandum est. — How her tongue ran! ut multa verba fecit! — His tongue failed him, vox eum deficit. — A little tongue, lingua. — A tongue-pad or babbler, garrulus, loquax; gerro. — A babbling tongue (*talkativeness*), loquacitas, garrulitas. — Ungovernable, immodica lingua. — To bridle one's tongue, linguam continere. — To let loose one's tongue or let one's tongue run at random, quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire or proferre. — To be at the tongue's end, in labris primoribus versari. — To hold one's tongue, taceo, sileo, conticesco; linguam continere. — Cannot you hold your tongue? pot'ni tacere? — To loll out the tongue, linguam exserere. — To be tongue-tied, linguæ vinculo a loquendo impediri. — He is tongue-tied (*fig.*), lingua ei astricta est mercede. — All tongue, vox et præterea nihil. — A tongue or language, lingua, sermo. — We are truly like deaf men when we hear persons speaking in tongues unknown to us, nos in his linguis quas non intelligimus, surdi profecto sumus. — The nicety and beauty of the Latin and Greek tongues, Latini sermonis et linguæ Græcæ subtilitas elegantiaque. — He is a stranger to the Latin, Greek, French, &c. tongue, Latine, Græcæ, Gallicæ, etc. loqui nescit. — The Latin tongue, lingua Latina; sermo Latinus. — Speaking two tongues, bilinguis. — three, trilinguis. — The mother tongue, lingua vernacula. — We can speak none but our mother tongue vernaculum solum sermonem callemus. — A tongue of land, lingua, ligula. — The tongue of a balance, examen.

**TONGUED**, linguâ præditus. — A double-tongued or deceitful person, simulator, veterator. — Evil-tongued, maledicus, contumeliosus. — Smooth-tongued, blandus, blandiloquus. — Somewhat, blandiloquentulus.

**TONGUELESS**, elinguis, mutus.

**TONNAGE**, TUNNAGE, ex singulis doliis mercium vectigal; tributum in singula dolia impositum.

**TONSILS**, tonsillæ.

**TOO** (*also*), quoque; etiam. — And I too, et quidem ego. — He, being bad himself, spoils his own son too, is etiam corruptus porro suum corrupit filium. — He too shall be prayed to, vocabitur hic quoque votis. — Too, too much, adv. nimis, nimium: — Too, before an adjective, is often rendered by putting the adjective into the comparative degree, with quam qui or quam ut following it; (as, this is too frequent to be confirmed by examples, hoc frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit. — It is too high for

us to be able to discern, altius est, quam ut nos perspicere possimus. — *This garment is too little for my body, arctior vestis est quam pro habitu corporis mei*: — *Too, before adjectives and adverbs, is often expressed by the comparative degree; (as, I would not have letters written too affectedly, or made unintelligible by being scribbled over too negligently, nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius. — Themistocles lived too freely, Themistocles liberius vivebat); but an ablat. is sometimes added; (as, too good-natured, justo facilior. — Too much, plus justo, plus æquo. — I love you too much, te nimio plus diligo): — Some words have this intensive force in the positive (as, longus, brevis, serus, angustus, too long, &c.; parum, too little). — Too great, nimis magnus; nimius. — To be too modest, extra or ultra modum verecundum esse. — Too, too, nimis quam, heu nimis.*

**TOOL** (instrument), instrumentum (also collectively). — *An iron tool, ferramentum, instrumentum ferreum. — Tools, utensilia; instrumentum; supellex. — Barber's tools, ferramenta tonsoria. — To come with or without one's tools, instructum or non instructum venire. — ¶ A tool (person employed in executing a design), minister, administrator. — Base men, for reward, will be tools in executing any wickedness, infimi homines, mercedulâ adducti, ministros se præbent in quovis scelere. — He is a poor or pitiful tool, homo est abjectus et vilis. — In hopes, if he should be chosen, of making Antony his tool, sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum, Sall. — The tool of a party, audaciâ aliorum minister et satellites; nervis alienis mobile lignum.*

**TOOTH**, dens. — *The cheek teeth, dentes genuini, molares or maxillares. — The eye-teeth, dentes canini. — The teeth of a comb, pectinis dentes or radii. — The teeth of a wheel, rotæ dentes or denticuli. — The fore teeth, dentes priores, primores, priini, adversi. — Gag-teeth, dentes exserti. — Mill-teeth, dentes molares. — To breed teeth, dentio. — A child breeding teeth, puerulus dentiens. — A breeding of teeth, dentitio. — Having teeth, dentatus, dentibus instructus; denticulatus. — Good, firm, strong teeth, boni dentes; dentes firmi or bene hærentes. — Rotten or decayed teeth, dentes cavi, cavati, exesi, cariosi. — False teeth, dentes empti. — A row of teeth, ordo dentium. — To clean the teeth, dentes purgare; dentes colluere. — To dash out the teeth, dentes excutere. — To deprive one of teeth, edento. — To draw teeth, dentes excipere, extrahere, eximere, evellere. — To fasten the teeth, dentes firmare, confirmare, stabilire. — To shed or lose one's teeth, dentes amittere. — He begins to shed his teeth, dentes ei decidunt, cadunt, excidunt, defluunt. — He has lost his teeth, dentes ei decidierunt, decidierunt, exciderunt, defluerunt. — To loosen one's teeth, dentes concutere or convellere or labefacere. — To hit one in the teeth with a thing or throw it in one's teeth (reproach one with), aliquid alicui exprobrare, obiectare, obijcere. — To show the teeth, dentes restringere. — To gnash the teeth, (dentibus) frendere. — What is the property of a fool? to show his teeth when he cannot bite, quid stulti proprium? non posse, et velle nocere, Anson. — To hold with the teeth, mordicus tenere. — A powder for cleansing the teeth, dentifricium. — That is not for my tooth, hoc non sapit meo palato. — He hath a lickerish tooth, elegans est in cibis. — A tooth-drawer, qui dentes extrahere solet: (the tool), forfex. — A tooth-pick or tooth-picker, denticulipium. — The tooth-ache, dolor dentium. — With tooth and nail or with might and main, manibus pedibusque, remis velisque, omnibus nervis.*

**TOOTHED**, dentatus, denticulatus.  
**TOOTHLESS**, dentibus carens; edentulus. — *A toothless gun, gingiva inermis (poet.).*

**To TEETH**, dentio.

**TOP** of a thing, summus with a subst., summum, subst.; vertex; culmen, ca-

cumen; fastigium. — *From top to toe or from top to bottom, a capite ad calcem, a summo ad imum. — He is a comely youth, and of a just proportion from top to toe, hic et candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, Hor. — The top of a house, tecti or domus fastigium: (roof), tectum. — They made signs from the tops of the houses, ex tectis significabant. — of a mountain, culmen montis, vertex montis; summum jugum montis; mons summus. — of a pillar, capitulum, caput. — A top-knot, vitia or tania caput ornans. — The top-mast, malus superior. — Top-sail, supparum. — Top-full, ad plenum. (See Brimfull.) — Top-heavy, prægravis; temulentus; homo tardi ingenii. — ¶ A top to play with, turbo, trochus. — To drive or whip a top, turbinem flagello agitare.*

**To TOP** (strike off the top), decacumino, obrunco. — ¶ *To top or overtop, supero, superemineo.*

**TOPPING**, s. decacuminatio, obruncatio. — ¶ *A topping (tuft), apex, crista.*

**TOPPING** (eminent), eximius, egregius: (gallant), nitidus, comptus, speciosus. — *Topping man, homo dives or eximius.*

**TOPLESS**, sine vertice.

**SHARP-TOPPED**, cacuminatus, fastigiatus.

**TOPARCH**, præfectus regionis.

**TOPE**, potito, perpeto; copiose bibere; potui indulgere.

**TOPEP**, bibax.

**TOPEP**, perpetatio.

**TOPIC** (subject of a discourse), propositio, propositum; argumentum; positio; causa. — *Topics (common places), loci communes. — A treatise upon Topics, Topica, n. pl.*

**TOPICAL**, topicus.

**TOPICALLY**, topicè.

**TOPOGRAPHY** (description of places), locorum descriptio; topographia (late).

**TOPSY-TURVY**, præpostere; inverso ordine. — *To turn every thing topsy-turvy, omnia miscere; omnia sursum deorsum versare. — A turning topsy-turvy, inversio.*

**TORCH**, fax; tæda; funale. — *A little torch, facula. — A torch-bearer, qui facem præfert ardentem.*

**TORCH-LIGHT**, collucentes faces, fax lucens.

**TORMENT**, cruciatus; tormentum; stimuli doloris; supplicium; vexatio. — *A life of torment, vita acerbissima.*

**To TORMENT**, crucio, disrucio, exrucio, vexo; afflicto, stimulo, torqueo, cruciatus alicui afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere. — *He torments himself at the misfortunes of other people, alienis malis laborat. — He torments himself in vain, sibi ipse sollicitudinem frustra sumit. — You are tormented by your own conscience, te conscientia stimulat maleficiorum tuorum. — Pray do not torment yourself about those matters, rogo, ne istis te molestiis vexes. — Do you only forbear thus to torment yourself, tu modo noli te macerare, Ter.*

**TORMENTOR**, tortor, carnifex: vexator; homo importunus or odiosus.

**TORMENTING**, cruciatus, cruciamentum.

**TORPID** (benumbed, stupid), torpidus, stupidus.

**TORPIDNESS**, TORPIDUDE, torpor.

**TORRENT**, torrens. — *A torrent or flow of words, orationis flumen.*

**TORRID** (burning hot), torridus, fervidus.

**TORSION** (a racking or wrestling), tortio.

**TORTOISE**, testudo. — *shell. (See Shell.) — To cover couches with tortoise-shell, laminis ex testudinum putaminibus factis lectos vestire; (we find also testudo for the shell).*

**TORTUOUS** (having many windings), tortuosus.

**TORTUOSITY**, tortura.

**TORTIVE**, tortilis.

**TORTURE**. (See Rack): (pain, torment), cruciatus, tormentum; carnificina.

**To TORTURE** (vex), crucio, disrucio, exrucio, vexo: (put one to the torture or rack), alicui torquere, excarnificare, in equuleum imponere or concicere; tormenta alicui admovere; alicui ad quæstionem abripere.

**TORTURING**, cruciatus.

**TORY**, qui veteri reip. constitutioni favet.

**TOSS**, v. (cast), jacio, conjicio; mitto: (shake, heave), agito, jacto. — *a ball from one to another, pilam datatim mittere. — To toss the neck, jactare cervicem. — To toss aside or away, abjicio, rejicio. — back, regero, rejicio. — before, objicio. — down, dejicio; disjicio, deturbo. — in, injicio. — over or beyond, trajicio. — out, ejicio, projicio. — up (as the sea), egero, expuo.*

**Toss**, s. jactus.

**Tossing**, jactatio, agitatio.

**TOTAL** (whole), totus, integer, universus. — *The sum total, summa; summa integra.*

**TOTALLY**, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

**TOTTER**, labo, vacillo, nuto, titubo; dubito, hæsitio, (fig.). — *A tottering house, ædes ruinose or nutantes.*

**TOTTERING**, vacillatio, nutatio, titubatio; dubitatio, hæsitatio.

**TOTTERINGLY**, titubanter.

**TOTTERY**, vacillans; instabilis; vertiginosus.

**TOUCH**, v. tango, attingo, contingo. —

*Touch a galled horse, and he will wince, conscientia mille testes. — To touch one another, inter se contingere; se mutuo tangere. — Touching one another, contiguus, continuus. — To touch or hit upon a matter exactly, rem acu tangere. — To touch the quick, ulcus tangere; ad vivum rescare, (prop. and fig.). — To touch at a port as ships, appelli ad portum, ibique paullum morari. — To touch or play upon a harp, &c., citharâ, fidibus, etc. canere. — To touch or handle, tracto, attracto, contrecto. — To touch upon a subject, aliquid leviter tangere, strictim attingere, paucis percurrere. — To touch or essay gold or silver, auri or argenti puritatis periculum facere or experimentum capere. — To be touched or affected in one's brain (be disordered in one's senses), mente captum esse. — ¶ To touch or concern, attingo; pertinere ad; refert. — That affair touches you, ea res te attingit. — So far as touches me, quod ad me attingit. — ¶ To touch (move or affect), moveo, commoveo; gaudio, dolore, marore, etc. alicui afficere. — He was very sensibly touched at that calamity, ista res magno et acerbo dolore illum commovebat. — They were touched and much affected at this thing, maximeque hac re permovebantur, Cæs.*

**TOUCH**, s. (the sense), tactus: (touching), tactio, tactus, contactus: (a touch in writing or painting), ductus: (smattering), levis artis alicujus scientia: (wittily jeer, taunt), dicterium. — *He gave a brief touch upon every thing, omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est. — He does not keep touch, non præstat fidem. — A touch or spice of a distemper, morbi admotio or parvus impetus. — To give one a touch or gently reflect upon one, facete alicui perstringere. — ¶ A touch (essay or trial), periculum, experimentum; periclitatio, molimen. — To have a touch at or attempt a thing, alicui conari or tentare; alicujus rei periculum facere.*

**TOUCH-HOLE**, foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

**TOUCH-STONE**, lapis Lydius; basanus, Plin.; coticala.

**TOUCHABLE**, tactilis.

**TOUCHING**, tactio. — *A touching or handling, tractatio, tractatus, attractus.*

**TOUCHING**, adj. misericordiam movens; mollis; miserabilis, flebilis.

**TOUCHING** or as touching, de; quod attinet or spectat ad.

**TOUCHY**, morosus, asper, difficilis, tetricus.

**TOUGH** (clammy), lentus, tenax: (hard), durus, edurus: (difficult), difficilis, arduus, gravis: (stout), fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, gnavus, impiger, promptus manu.

**TOUGHLY** (clammyly), lente, tenaciter: (stoutly), fortiter, strenue, animose, inreprende, gnaviter, impigre.

**TOUGHNESS** (clamminess), lentor, tenacitas: (hardness), duritia, durities, firmitas: (difficulty), difficultas: (stoutness),

fortitudo, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

**FOUR** (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus; illustratio: (*journey*), iter. — *To take a tour about a country*, aliquam regionem ambire, circumire.

**TOURNAMENTS**, ludi equestres, certamina equestria, certamina equitum hastis concurrentium.

**TOUSE**, turbo, perturbo; tractando rugare or corrugare.

**TOW**, *s. stappa*. — *Of tow*, stuppeus.

**TOW** along, traho, petraho; duco; remulco trahere. — *And some ships, being much shattered, were towed by those that were in a better condition*, et quædam naves a validioribus tractæ, Tac.

**TOWARD, TOWARDS**, according to its various significations, is made by several words in Latin: viz. by a (as, it is a little bending towards the top, leviter a summo inflexum est): by ad (as, look towards me, respice ad me): by adversus (as, there is a kind of reverence to be used towards men, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines): by contra (as, look towards me, aspice contra me): by erga (as, with all service and love towards you, omni officio et pietate erga te): by in (as, towards the end of the book, in extremo libro. — *She conceives friendly sentiments towards the Trojans*, accipit in Teucros mentem benignam (poet.)): by obviam (as, one came towards [to meet] me, mihi quidam obviam venit): by sub (as, towards night he set sail, sub noctem naves solvit. — *Towards his end he gave some signs of repentance*, sub exitu vitæ signa quædam pœnitentis dedit): by versus (as, he travelled towards London, Londinum versus profectus est): also by an inceptive in sco; (as, it grows towards evening, advesperascit). — *Towards some place*, aliquo- versum. — *Towards what place*, quorsum, quorsus. — *Towards what place soever*, quoquo. — *Toward the right hand*, dextrorsum, dextrorsus, ad dextram. — *The left hand*, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus, ad sinistram.

**TOWARDLY**, docilis, ingeniosus, dexter, promptus, ad quidvis idoneus.

**TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS**, indoles docilis; dexteritas. — *To show some token of towardliness*, specimen indolis dare.

**TOWEL**, mantile or mantele.

**TOWER**, turris; arx. — *A small tower*, turricula. — *A keeper of a tower*, arcis præfectus or custos.

**To TOWER** (*soar aloft*), alte volare, in altum evolare, in sublime ferri.

**TOWERING**. — *To have towering thoughts*, se efferre, altum sapere. — *Of a towering spirit*, elatus, tumidus, ambitiosus; animo elato.

**TOWERED, TOWERY** (*or made like a tower*), turritus.

**TOWN**, oppidum; urbs. (See City.) — *Is he come to town?* an in urbem venit? — *A little town*, oppidulum. — *A country town*, say municipium; oppidum; vicus (*village, hamlet*). — *A strong town*, oppidum munitum. — *A scattering or scambling town*, vicus dispersus or dissipatus. — *From town to town*, oppidatim. — *A town-house*, curia municipalis. — *A town corporate or incorporate*, municipium. — *Of a town corporate*, municipalis. — *Town talk*, sermo urbis or populi. — *Alas! how often have I been a town talk!* for now I blush at my weakness, heu me! per urbem (nam pudet tanti mali) fabula quanta fui! Hor. — *He is become a town talk*, in ore est omni populo, Ter.; in fabulis est.

**TOWNSMAN**, oppidanus.

**TOY** (*whimsical humor*), repentinus animi impetus or motus. — *If the toy had taken him*, si collibisset. — *A toy or toys* (*silly things or such as are of no value*), nugæ, tricæ; gerre; ineptiæ; deliciæ. — *A Toys or playthings for children*, crepundia. — *A Toys* (*little curiosities*), minutie.

**TOY-MAN**, qui crepundia vendit. — *A toy-shop*, taberna, quæ crepundia venduntur.

**To TOY**, nugor, ineptio; lascivio.

**TOYER**, nugax.

**TOYISH**, nugatorius, ineptus; lascivus.

**TOYISHNESS**, ineptiâ, petulantia, lascivia.

**TRACE** (*footstep or mark*), vestigium, indicium, nota, significatio: (*path*), callis, semita. — *Following the trace*, indagant. — *The traces of a draught horse*, retinacula.

**To TRACE** out, investigo, pervestigo, indago, odor; vestigiis consequi. — *To trace a hare*, leporem indagare or venari. — *Having traced*, vestigiis consecutus, vestigia secutus.

**TRACER**, vestigator, investigator, indagator.

**TRACING**, investigatio, indagatio.

**TRACK**, vestigium, impressi pedis nota: (*path*), semita, callis. — *The track or rut of a cart-wheel*, orbita.

**To TRACK**, vestigiis sequi; vestigiis consequi.

**TRACKLESS**, sine ullo pedis vestigio; inivius.

**TRACT** (*extent*), spatium, amplitudo: (*a tract of land*), tractus, regio. — *An immense tract*, immensum terrarum spatium. — *In tract of time*, tempore procedente; labentibus annis (poet.). — *A Tract, Tractate, Treatise*, liber; libellus: (*pamphlet*), libellus.

**TRACTABLE**, tractabilis; obsequiosus; affabilis, mitis, lenis, mansuetus; facilis, flexibilis. — *To grow tractable*, mitesco, mansuesco, mansuefacio. — *To make tractable*, mansuefacio, domo.

**TRACTABLENESS**, natura tractabilis; mansuetudo.

**TRACTABLY**, mansuete, leniter.

**TRACTILE**, ductilis.

**TRACTION**, tractus, actus trahendi.

**TRADE** (*craft*), ars, artificium; quæstus: (*traffic*), mercatura, mercatio; negotia; commercium. — *Let every man keep to his own trade*, quam quisque nôrit artem, in hac se exerceat. — *They got a good estate by their trade*, rem plurimum mercaturis faciendis augebant. — *A place of the greatest trade of any in the kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. — *What trade is he of?* quo in negotio, quæstu, artificio est occupatus? — *To bring up to a trade*, ad artem aliquam addiscendam artificii tradere. — *To take up a trade*, quæstum occipere. — *To break up trade*, se ad vitam privatam conferre. — *To drive a sad trade*, vitam tolerare inopem. — *A Jack of all trades*, homo quem vis; homo ad omnes res aptus. — *Skilled at all trades*, good at none, aliquis in omnibus, nemo in singulis. — *A trade* (*custom or way of life*), ratio, via, modus, vitæ institutio. — *He returns to his old trade*, ad ingenium suum redit. — *They also advised him not to suffer the new trade of expelling kings to go unpunished*, monebant etiam ne orientem morem pellendi reges inultum sineret, Liv.

**To TRADE**, negotior, mercor; mercaturam facere; artem aliquam quæstus causâ exercere. — *To trade in or make gain of every thing*, omnia venalia habere. — *Traded*, in aliquâ re versatus, exercitatus.

**TRADER, TRADESMAN**, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit, negotiator, mercator. — *A wholesale trader*, qui or quæ merces in solidum vendit; mercator. — *A retail trader*, propola; qui or quæ merces particulatim vendit. — *A trader* (*merchant-ship*), navis mercatoria or oneraria.

**TRADESFOLK**, qui in artibus sordidis versantur; fabri.

**TRADING**, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio. — *Trading in our way is very brisk*, nostrum opificium plurimos ad se allicit emptores. — *Trading is dull*, raro ad nostras tabernas comeant emptores.

**TRADITION**, memoria; sermo or fama. — *To follow the tradition*, relata referre. — *A thing has been preserved by tradition*, aliquid sermone hominum posteris memoriæ traditum est.

**TRADITIONAL, TRADITIONARY**, sermone hominum posteris memoriæ traditus; a majoribus traditus.

**TRADITIONALLY**, hominum sermone.

**TRADUCE**, infamo; alicujus existimationem violare; alicui infamiam afferre; alicquem infamiâ aspergere; infamem alicquem facere; falsum crimen in alicquem intendere; calumnior.

**TRADUCER**, criminator, obrectator, calumniator.

**TRADUCING, TRADUCEMENT**, criminoso maledictio, calumnia.

**TRAFFIC**, mercatura, mercatio, commercium, negotiatio. — *For, being divided from Spain only by a narrow sea, they carried on a traffic there*, nam, freta divisi ab Hispaniâ, mutare res inter se instituerant, Sall.

**To TRAFFIC**, negotior, mercor, mercator; mercaturam facere.

**TRAFFICKER**, negotiator, mercator.

**TRAGEDY**, tragœdia: (*fig. unhappy end*), exitus infelix. — *A tragi-comedy*, tragicocomœdia.

**TRAGEDIAN** (*actor of tragedies*), actor tragicus: (*writer of tragedies*), tragicus, poëta tragicus.

**TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, TRAGICUS**: (*fig.*), luctuosus, miserabilis, tristis, funestus; atrox.

**TRAGICALLY**, tragice; misere, miserabiliter.

**TRAGICALNESS** of a thing, res tritius, misera, luctuosa; rei atrocitas.

**TRAIL**, *v. a.* traho, verro: *v. n.* trahi; terram verrere (*of a garment*). — *His spear trails on the ground*, versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ (poet.). — *To trail back*, vestigia retro legere. — *To trail a pike*, pilum trahere: (*serve on foot*), pedibus merere.

**TRAIN** (*retinue*), comitatus, comites; asseclæ; cohors (*especially of a provincial governor*); poimpa (*procession*); agmina longa clientum. — *You remember what a train he had*, qui comitatus fuerit, meministis. — *Whither are you going with such a train?* quo nunc tu te capessis cum tantâ pompâ? — *After the large train had passed on in procession*, postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo, Virg. — *A train or order of things*, rerum ordo or series. — *A train or baggage of an army*, impedimenta, pl. — *A train of gunpowder*, pyril pulveris ductus. — *The train of a gown or robe*, syrma. — *A train-bearer*, qui syrma sustinet. — *A train-oil*, oleum cetaceum. — *The train-bands*, militia, copiæ militares a singulis urbibus et ditionibus sustentatæ.

**To TRAIN** (*drag*) along, traho; verro. — *To train up*, educo (-are); instituo, instruo; erudio. — *To train soldiers*, milites arte bellicâ erudire or formare; milites exercere.

**TRAINER** up, educator, educatrix, magister, magistra.

**TRAINING** up, educatio, institutio, instructio; disciplina.

**TRAIPISE**, lente or negligenter incedere.

**TRAIT**, ductus. — *A trait of character*, lineamentum animi or ingenii.

**TRAITOR**, proditor, proditrix: (*one guilty of high treason*), perduellis, reipublicæ parricida.

**TRAITOROUS**, infidus, perfidus.

**TRAITOROUSLY**, perfidiose.

**TRAMMEL** (*drag-net*), tragula, verriculum.

**TRAMPLE** upon or under foot, calco, conculco, proculco, pedibus proterere; perverto; contemno, sperno. — *He trampled upon the authority of the senate*, senatûs majestatem obrulvit. — *To trample all round*, circumculco.

**TRAMPLING** upon, calcatura, conculcatio. — *A noise of trampling*, pedum strepitus. — *To keep or make a trampling with one's feet*, pedibus strepere.

**TRANCE**, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore; secessus mentis et animi a corpore. — *To be in a trance*, in mentis excessum rapti, animo percelli. — *He fell into a trance*, a seipso discessit. See Calm.

**TRANQUIL**, tranquillus. See Calm.

**TRANQUILLITY**, tranquillitas. — *Tranquillity of mind or spirit*, animus tranquillus, sedatus, placidus or perturbationibus liber.

**TRANSACT** (*despatch or manage*), perago, conficio, perficio; transigo; administro, expedio: (*article or agree*), cum aliquo pacisci or depacisci; pactionem cum aliquo facere, conficere, inire.

**TRANSACTION** (*affair or thing done*), res, negotium; res gestæ: (*agreement or covenant*), pactum, fœdus.

- TRANSACTOR** (*manager*) of affairs, rerum administrator, curator or confector.
- TRANSCEND** (*surmount*), transcendo, transgredior: (*exceed another in any thing*), aliquem aliquâ re superare; alicui or alicuiquam antea, excellere, antecellere, præcellere, antecedere, præstare; superiorem evadere.
- TRANSCENDENT**, singularis, insignis, excellens, eminens, præstans, eximius, egregius, præclarus, optimus.
- TRANSCENDENTLY**, excellenter, eximie, egregie, præclare, optime.
- TRANSCENDENCY**, excellentia, eminentia, præstantia.
- TRANSCRIBE** (*copy out*), exscribo, describo, transcribo.
- TRANSCRIBER**, qui exscribit or conscribit.
- TRANSCRIBING**, TRANSCRIPTION, transcriptio.
- TRANSCRIPT**, exemplar, exemplum; aliquid alicujus manu transcriptum.
- TRANSFER**, *v.* in alium locum transponere; transfero; traduco; ad or in alium trajicere.
- TRANSFER**, *s.* translatio.
- TRANSFIGURE**, in aliud transfigurare; in habitum alicujus rei figurare; in aliam formam mutare, vertere, convertere.
- TRANSFIGURATION**, TRANSGURING, transfiguratio, formæ mutatio; metamorphosis.
- TRANSFIX** (*run through*), transfigo, trajicio.
- TRANSFORM**, in aliam naturam convertere; in aliud fingere or formare; mutuo; commuto. — *into*, mutare in; vertere or convertere in, transformare in. — *The town was transformed into a villa*, oppidum abiit in villam. — *To be transformed*, in aliam naturam converti; aliam formam induere.
- TRANSFORMATION**, TRANSFORMING, formæ mutatio; transfiguratio.
- TRANSFUSE** (*pour out of one vessel into another*), transfundo.
- TRANSFUSION**, transfusio.
- TRANSGRESS** (*go beyond or surmount*), transgredior, egredior (*disregard, break, &c.*), migro, transcendo; non servare, non observare; negligo; violo. — *To transgress against a person*, in alicuiquam peccare or delinquere, alicujus præcepta negligere.
- TRANSGRESSION**, TRANSGRESSING, legis violatio, culpa contra legem admissa: peccatum, delictum.
- TRANSGRESSOR** of a thing, qui aliquid migrat, non servat or non observat; violator alicujus rei.
- TRANSGRESSIVE**, culpandus, reprehensivus dignus.
- TRANSIENT**, TRANSITORY (*frail, lasting but a little while*), caducus, fluxus, fragilis, brevis, ævi perbrevis.
- TRANSIENTLY**, obiter; præteriens: in transitu or transcurso; per viam, casu; præter rem or propositum.
- TRANSIENTNESS**, fragilitas; brevitatis.
- TRANSIT** (*passing or crossing from one place to another*), transitus.
- TRANSITION**, transitio, transitus.
- TRANSITIVE** (*in gramm.*), say transitivus.
- TRANSLATE** (*to another office*), alii muneri præficere or præponere: (*from one language into another*), transfero, verto, convertio, exprimo, reddo, interpretor. — *from Greek into Latin*, ex Græco in Latinum transfero or convertere; ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Græca in Latinum convertere. — *He translated the Greek book into Latin*, consuetudini Romanæ librum Græcum tradidit. — *He translated it word for word*, verbum e or de verbo expressit; id totidem verbis interpretatus est. — *I translated into Latin those things which I read in Greek*, ea quæ legēbam Græce, Latine reddebam.
- TRANSLATION** (*removal*), translatio: (*change of office*), muneris mutatio, dignitatis accessio: (*turning into another language*), conversio, translatio: (*the thing translated, version*), liber scriptoris translatus, oratio conversa, etc.
- TRANSLATIVE**, translatus, translatus.
- TRANSLATOR**, interpres.
- TRANSMARINE**, transmarinus.
- TRANSMIGRATE** (*to remove or pass from one place to another*), transmigratio, dcimigro.
- TRANSMIGRATION**, demigratio. — *The transmigration of souls*, animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio; metempsychosis.
- TRANSMIT** (*send over*), transmittō. — *To transmit to memory*, memoriæ prodere.
- TRANSMISSION**, TRANSMITTAL, transmissio.
- TRANSMUTE**, mutuo, commuto, immuto, transmuto. See *Transform*.
- TRANSMUTATION**, (*change of form*), transmutatio, immutatio. — *of metals*, metallorum conversio.
- TRANSON** (*cross-beam*), transtrum, trabs transversa. — *A transon window*, fenestræ scapi inter se trajecti.
- TRANSPARENT**, pellucidus or perlucidus, translucidus, pellucens or perlucens, translucent; perspicuus; purus. — *Sonewhat transparent*, pellucidulus or perlucidulus, Catull. — *Very transparent*, pertranslucidus. — *To be transparent*, pelluceo, perluceo, transluceo.
- TRANSPARENCY**, pelluciditas.
- TRANSPIRE**, transfigo, transfidio.
- TRANSPIRE**, perspiro: (*become known*), exire in vulgus, effluere et ad aures hominum perlinare.
- TRANSPiration**, TRANSPiring (*a breathing through the pores*), spiratio.
- TRANSPLANT**, transpono, transfero; traduco (e. g. a nation). — *To transplant persons in order to settle a colony*, coloniam deducere.
- TRANSPLANTER**, translator.
- TRANSPLANTING**, TRANSPlantation, translatio. — *A transplantation of people from one country to another*, demigratio.
- TRANSPORT**, *v.* transporto; trajicio, transmittō, transveho; asporto, deporto, exporto; eveho, effero; transfero. — *To transport malefactors*, maleficos cum custodibus aliquo mittere; maleficos aliquo deportare. — *To be transported with joy, grief, &c.*, lætitiâ, dolore, etc. efferri or effervescere. — *Transported with any violent passion*, animi impetus or impotentis; sui non compos; magnâ animi perturbatione commotus. — *with anger*, irâ elatus, commotus, ardens, æstuans, sæviens. — *with joy*, lætitiâ exultans or gestiens; gaudio elatus.
- TRANSPORT** (*violent passion of the mind*), animi impetus or æstus; impotentis or effrenati animi motus; insaniam. — *A transport of anger*, iracundia vehementior; iracundiæ furens or violentus impetus. — *of joy*, exultatio; impotentis animi lætitiâ; effusa, nimia or mirifica lætitiâ. — *A transport (malefactor)*, maleficus cum custodibus aliquo mittendus. — *A transport ship*, navis oneraria; navis vectoria.
- TRANSPORTATION**, TRANSPORTING, *from one place to another*, transportatio, deportatio, exportatio; evectus; vectura.
- TRANSPose** (*place otherwise*), ordinem alicujus rei immutare or invertere (e. g. verborum); convertio; transmuto.
- TRANSPosing**, TRANSPosition, ordo mutatus, ordinis mutatio; transmutatio, trajectio, (c. g. of words).
- TRANSUBSTANTIATE**, in aliam naturam convertere.
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, in aliam naturam conversio or mutatio.
- TRANSVERSE**, transversus; obliquus.
- TRAP**, decipula, decipulum; laqueus. — *Mouse-trap*, muscipula. — *To set a trap*, laqueum ponere: fig., alicui insidiari; insidias alicui tendere. — *Caught in a trap*, illaqueatus, irretitus, dolis captus. — *A trap-door*, janua caduca.
- To TRAP** (*take in a trap*), illaqueo, irretio; laqueo capere, excipere, interceptere; in fraudem pellicere.
- TRAPE** up and down, cursito, discuro, circumcurso.
- TRAPES** (*slattern*), mulier sordida, sordidata, male ornata.
- TRAPPINGS**, equorum ornatus or ornamentum; phaleræ (see the Lex.): (*gen.*), ornatus.
- TRASH**, scruta, frivola; merces viles.
- TRASHY**, vilis, inutilis.
- TRAVAIL** (*labor*), *v.* laboro, elaboro, operor, sudo, desudo; molior, labori incumbere; labores exantillare, ferrere, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare. — *To travail with child*, par-
- turio, e dolore laborare. — *To travail before the time*, abortum facere. — *Having travelled with young*, nixus, enixus.
- TRAVAIL**, *s.* labor, opera. — *He spent his whole life in travail or labor*, omnem vitæ suæ cursum in labore confectit. — *With great travail*, laboriose, operose; multo negotio or sudore. — *¶ (of a woman)*, puerperium; partus. — *The pains of travail*, dolores puerperæ; dolores.
- TRAVAILING** (*laboring*), elaboratio. — *A travelling with child*, partus, partura.
- TRAVEL** (*journey*), *v.* iter facere; proficisci (*set out*); peregrinor (*journey in a foreign land*). — *He travelled over all the islands*, peragravit omnes insulas. — *He travelled over Egypt*, Ægyptum lustravit. — *He begged leave to travel*, commeatum petiit, Suet. — *Then having travelled many miles*, emensus deinde plura millia passuum, Just. — *Whither are you travelling?* quo te confers? quo tibi est iter? quo te pedes ferunt? — *To travel on foot*, iter pedibus facere. — *on horseback*, iter equo facere. — *To travel in foreign countries*, peregrinor, exteras regiones lustrare. — *To travel to the ends of the earth*, ultimas terras lustrare, Cic. — *Having travelled abroad*, peregrinatus.
- TRAVELLER**, iter faciens; viator (*foot-traveller or passenger*); hospes (*guest*); peregrinus, peregrinator, (*abroad*). — *Of a traveller or travelling*, viatorius.
- TRAVELLING** abroad, peregrinatio. — *Wearry with travelling*, de viâ fessus.
- TRAVERSE** a place, locum pererrare, perlustrare, permeare, peragere, transire. — *To traverse (go across) a river*, flumen or fluvium transire: (*swim across*), flumen or fluvium tranare or transnatare. — *To traverse or thwart a person's designs*, consilia alicujus conturbare. — *This law traverses that*, hæc lex illi obrogat. — *To traverse a bill*, libellum infirmare. — *To traverse his ground as a fencer*, componere ad præliandum gradum, Petron.
- TRAVERSE** in law, *s.* objecti criminis negatio.
- TRAVERSING**, peragratio.
- TRAVESTY**. See *Burlesque, Disguise*.
- TRAY**, trulla, alveus, qualus, asserculus cavatus.
- TREACHERY**, perfidia, fallacia; dolus, fraus, proditio; infidelitas.
- TREACHEROUS**, perfidus, infidus, infidelis, perfidiosus, subdulus, versutus, dolosus, fraudulentus, fallax, vanus. — *A treacherous knave*, veterator.
- TREACHEROUSLY**, perfidiose, dolose, fraudulenter, infideliter, insidiosose. — *To deal or work treacherously*, prævaricor (*in a suit*); dolose or perfidiose cum aliquo agere; insidias alicui struere or dolium meditari.
- TREACLE**, theriaca: (*molasses*), see Molasses.
- TREAD** (*go along*), incedo, gradior. — *To tread down or upon*, calco, conculco, exculco, proculco; pedibus obterere. — *To tread or set the foot*, vestigium facere. — *Tread on a worm and it will turn*, habet et musca splenem. — *To tread stumblingly*, pedem incertum figere. — *To tread gingerly or lightly*, suspensio pede incedere. — *To tread in another's steps*, alicujus vestigiis insistere or instare. — *on another's heels*, alicujus calces terere or vestigia premere. — *To tread awry*, distortis pedibus incedere. — *To tread grapes*, uvas calcare. — *¶ To tread (as a cock does a hen)*, calco.
- TREAD** (*manner of walking*), incessus, incedendi modus: (*step*), gradus.
- TREADER** upon, qui conculcat.
- TREADING** upon or under foot, calcatura, calcatus, conculcatio, proculcatio.
- TREADLE** (*of a weaver's loom*), insile: (*of an egg*), ovi umbilicus. — *Sheep's treadles*, fimus ovinus.
- TREASON**, proditio. — *High treason*, perduellio; crimen majestatis or læsæ majestatis; parricidium patriæ. — *Petit treason*, parricidium. — *To commit treason against a state*, populi majestatem imminere. — *To be condemned for treason*, de majestate damnari.
- REASONABLE**, REASONOUS, perfidus, perfidiosus.
- REASONABLY**, proditiorum more.
- TREASURE**, thesaurus, gaza; fig. res

pretiosa or magni pretii. — *A prince's treasure, fiscus; regia pecunia, gaza regia.* — *Treasure or wealth, opes, divitiæ.*

TO TREASURE (*heap*) up money or wealth, pecuniam condere or in thesauro recondere; thesaurum reponere; divitias cogere, cumulare, accumulare, acervare, coacervare. — *Treasured up, reconditus, congestus, repositus.*

TREASURY, thesaurus; ærarium (*esp. of the state*); fiscus (*esp. of the monarch*).

TREASURER, thesauri custos. — *A public treasurer, ærarii præfectus.*

TREASURERSHIP, thesauri custodiis munus or dignitas; thesauri cura. — *Of or belonging to the treasurer, quæstorius.*

TREASURING (*heaping up*), accumulatio, coacervatio, congestio.

TREAT (*deal*) with one about an affair, cum aliquo de aliquâ re agere or tractare. — *That, laying down their arms, they should treat of peace, ut, positis armis, de compositione per disceptationem ageretur.* — *To treat about terms, de conditionibus agere or disceptare.* — *To treat (discourse) upon a subject, aliquid tractare; aliquid attingere; de aliquâ re disserere, disceptare, disputare.* — *Treated or discoursed upon, tractatus; disputatus, disceptatus.* — *To treat, behave towards, tracto, habeo; accipio, excipio; bene or male cum aliquo agere.* — *To treat or use one handsomely, aliquem liberaliter tractare.* — *I desire you to treat him in all respects in such a manner, that he may understand you have a particular regard to persons of my recommendation, omnibus rebus ita eum tractes, ut intelligat mean commendationem non vulgarem fuisse.* — *You treat me like a friend, amice facis.* — *Do you treat me thus? itane mecum agitis?* — *To treat one ill or roughly, aliquem acerbius or parum comode tractare; aliquem verbis male excipere.* — *Treated well or ill, bene or male tractatus or acceptus.* — *To treat or give one a treat, convivio or apparatis epulis aliquem excipere or accipere; aliquem cœnæ or epulis adhibere.* — *They are treated sumptuously every day, sollemnibus epulis magnificentisque convivii quotidie accipiuntur.* — *To treat one deliciously or sumptuously, laute, opipare, magnifice, sumptuose, aliquem excipere.* — *To treat one poorly or give one poor entertainment, frigidè, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere.* — *Treated at a feast, convivio or epulis adhibitus or exceptus, ad epulas or convivium admissus.*

TREAT (entertainment), convivium; epulæ, pl. — *A handsome treat, epulæ conquistissimæ or lautissimæ.*

TREATISE, liber, libellus, commentatio. — *A short treatise, commentariolum.*

TREATMENT, ratio agendi cum aliquo; tractatio. — *Friendly, humanitas.* — *Rough, asperitas.* — *Mild, indulgentia.* — *We met with good treatment enough, even from the enemy, vel ab ipso hoste comiter satis accepti sumus or humaniter sumus habiti.*

TREATY (*agreement*), pactum, conventum, pactio, fœdus. — *There was no treaty of peace to be had, de compositione agi non poterat.* — *The Romans have the utmost regard to treaties, summa fœderum Romanis religio est, Flor.* — *To enter into a treaty of peace, de conciliandâ pace agere.* — *To allow a time for a treaty, tempus colloquio dare.* — *To end differences by a treaty, per colloquia controversias dirimere.* — *To stand to, observe, keep a treaty, pactum servare; pactis conventis stare.* — *To break a treaty, fœdus frangere or violare.*

TREBLE (*triple*), triplex, triplus. — *Treble-forked, trisulcus.*

TO TREBLE, tripliciter; in tripulum agere.

TREBLY, tripliciter; tribus modis, tripliciter ratione; triplo with compar.

TREBLE (in music), sonus acutus. — *A treble-string (in an instrument), fidium tenuissima.*

TREE, arbor or arbos. — *A fruit-tree, arbor pomifera.* — *A fruitful tree, arbor fertilis, fructuosa, secunda.* — *A fruitless tree, arbor sterilis, infecunda, infructuosa, nullum fructum ferens.* — *A tree*

planted or cultivated, arbor sativa, culta, mitis. — *A wild tree, arbor agrestis, silvestris, silvatica.* — *A tree bearing twice or thrice in a year, arbor bifera, trifera.* — *A little tree, arbuscula.* — *A place planted with trees, arbutum, locus arbutivus or arboribus consitus.* — *A tree that comes to bear, arbor ad frugem producta, Sen.* — *come to its full growth, arbor justæ magnitudinis.* — *A dwarf or low tree, arbor pumila, coactæ brevitatis.* — *A tender of trees, arborator.* — *A lopper of them, frondator, putator.* — *An apple-tree, malus.* — *A pear-tree, pirus.* — *A peach-tree, malus Persica.* — *The tree of a cross-bow, scapus balistæ.* — *The tree of a saddle, lignea sellæ forma.* — *Of a tree, arboreus; arborarius.* — *The bark of a tree, arboris cortex.* — *To grow to a tree, arboresco.*

TREENAILS, clavi lignei magni in nave.

TREFOIL, trifolium. — *Shrub or milk, cytissus.* — *Ecan, laburnum.* — *Spanish, herba medica.* — *Star-headed, trifolium stellatum.* — *Sweet, trifolium odoratum.*

TRELLIS, clathri; cancelli.

TRELLISED, clathratus.

TREMBLE, tremo, contremo, intremo; tremisco, contremisco, intremisco; vibro. — *I tremble every joint of me, totus timore horreoque.* — *I tremble for fear, timore percussus contremisco.* — *I saw his lifeless limbs and joints trembling like an aspen leaf, when moved by the winds, exanimis artus et membra trementia vidi, ut cum populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov.* — *To tremble all over, omnibus artibus contremiscere.* — *To make one tremble, tremefacio; alicui magnum metum injicere or timorem incutere; aliquem magno timore afficere or percellere.* — *Trembling, tremens, tremulus, trementundus.*

TREMBLING, s. tremor, trepidatio. — *for cold or fear, horror.*

TREMBLINGLY, trepide, trepidanter.

TREMENDOUS (to be dreaded or feared), horrendus, tremendus, horribilis, terribilis.

TREMOR, tremor.

TREMULOUS, tremens, tremulus, trementundus.

TRENCH (ditch), fossa; lacuna; scrobs (pit). — *A little trench, fossula; scrobiculus.* — *A trench in war, vallum, agger, fossa vallo munita.* — *To open the trenches in a siege, aggerem or fossas aperire.* — *To attack or force the trenches, vallum invadere, Liv.*

TO TRENCH or make a trench about, vallo, circumvallo, obvallo; aggere or fossâ cingere, vallo fossâque munire; obsidione or munimentis completi.

TRENCHER (wooden plate), scutella. — *Square, scutella quadrata, lignea quadrata.* — *Round, scutella orbiculata.* — *A trencher-friend, a trencher-fly, parasitus.* — *A good trencher-man, heluo, gulosus, gurgus.*

TRENDLE of a mill, molucrum, Fest.

TRENTAL (thirty masses for the dead), triginta missæ (low Lat.).

TREPAN (the instrument), terebra, modiolus. — *A trepan (cheat or sharper), veterator, fraudator; homo fallax or fraudulentus.*

TO TREPAN the skull, calvariam modiole or terebrâ perforare. — *To trepan (deceive or decoy), decipio, fallo; in fraudem pellicere or allicere; dolis ducere; lenocinor.* — *Trepanned (deceived or decoyed), deceptus; in fraudem perductus or illectus.*

TREPANNER, doli fabricator; dolos or insidias struens.

TREPIDATION, trepidatio.

TRESPASS, v. pecco, delinquo, delictum committere, culpam in se admittere. — *against a person or injure him, aliquem offendere or lædere; aliquem injuriâ or damno afficere.* — *To trespass against the laws, leges violare.* — *To trespass upon a person's patience or good nature, alicujus patientiam tentare or exhaustire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; molestiis aliquem fatigare.*

TRESPASS, s. delictum, peccatum; injuria; offensa; culpa; crimen. — *An action of trespass, injuriarum formula.*

TRESPASSER, legum violator, homo injuriosus.

TRESSES, cirri (*natural*); cincinni (*curled by art*); annuli (*ringlets*); crines, coma. — *Hair plaited in tresses, cirri inter se decussatim implexi or implicati.* — *Having golden tresses, auricomus (poet.).*

TRESTLE, mensæ, sellæ, etc. fulcrum.

TRET (in commerce), deductio a pondere mercium propter fæces, pulverem, etc.

TREY point, ternio.

TRIAL. See under Try.

TRIANGLE, triangulum, trigonus, figura triquetra. — *having three equal sides, trigonum paribus or æquis lateribus.* — *having three unequal sides, triangulum imparibus lateribus; trigonum scale-num (later Lat.).*

TRIANGULAR, triangulus, trigonus, triquetrus.

TRIBE (containing several wards), tribus: (race, nation), gens, genus, natio: (set, sect, &c.), natio. — *I am solicitous to know how the learned tribe spend their time, scire laboro, quid studiosa cohors operum struat, Hor.* — *Of the same tribe, tribulis.* — *Relating to a tribe, tribuarius.* — *By tribes, tributim; per singulas tribus.*

TRIBULATION, res adversæ; cruciatus; afflictatio.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal, sella juridica.

TRIBUNE, tribunus. — *A tribune of the people, tribunus plebis.* — *A military tribune, tribunus militum or militaris.* — *The dignity or office of a tribune, tribunatus.*

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitius.

TRIBUTE (impost), tributum, stipendium. — *The Carthaginians brought this year to Rome the first payment of the tribute imposed upon them, Carthaginienses eo anno argentum in stipendium impositum primum Romam advexerunt, Liv.* — *To impose a tribute on a people, populo tributum imponere, imperare, indicare.* — *To collect or levy a tribute, tributum, stipendium exigere or populum poscere.* — *A levying of tribute, tributû exactio.* — *A tribute-gatherer, exactor.*

TRIBUTARY (paying tribute), stipendiarius, tributarius, vectigalis. — *Not tributary, tributorum immunis; sui juris.*

TRICE, temporis punctum or momentum. — *In a trice, statim, confestim, illico, brevi, extemplo; dicto citius, citius quam asparagi coquantur.*

TRICK (fetch, art), ars, artificium, fallacia, dolus, stropia; techna is comic: (habit), mos, consuetudo. — *It looks like a trick, olet artificium.* — *This is always your trick, hic est semper mos tuus.* — *It were the trick of a crafty and ungrateful knave, esset hominis et astuti et ingrati.* — *Trick upon trick, fallacia aliam trudit.* — *He put a clever trick upon him, egregie illi imposuit; illi fucum fecit.* — *It will be very hard to put a trick upon him, cui verba dare difficile erit.* — *He has as many tricks as a dancing bear, vias novit quibus effugiat Eucrates.* — *A crafty trick, artificium; callidum or astutum consilium.* — *A foolish trick, ineptiâ; ineptum consilium.* — *A base trick, facinus indignum.* — *A false trick, insidiæ; dolus malus.* — *Full of tricks, Trickish, astutus, dolosus, fraudulentus.* — *A trick at cards, vices unæ, duæ, etc.; partes potiores.*

TO TRICK (put a trick upon or cheat one), alicui imponere; alicui fraudem or fallaciam facere or dolum nectere; alicui fucum facere; alicui verba dare; aliquem decipere, fraudare; aliquem argento circumducere. — *A tricking humor, vafrum ingenium.*

TRICKER, TRICKSTER, fraudator, defraudator, veterator; planus, homo fallax or fraudulentus; doli fabricator.

TRICKING (cheating), fraudatio.

TRICK or trick up (deck or adorn), orno, adorno, decoro, condecoro; como; excolo.

TRICKING (decking), exornatio; ornatus, cultus.

TRICKLE or trickle down, stillo, destillo, mano. — *To trickle through, permano, perfluo.*

TRICKLING down, destillatio.

TRICKSY, festivus, lepidus.

TRIDENT, tridens.



**TRIENNIAL** (lasting three years), triennis, trium annorum: (returning triennially), triennis, quod tertio quoque anno fit, etc.

**TRIFALLO**, tertio.

**TRIFLE**, v. nugor, ineptio, nugas agere. — *Trifle with one, tergiversor, producere aliquem inanibus verbis.* — *To trifle away one's time, tempus rebus futilibus contere or perdere; muscas venari.* — *Time trifled away, temporis dispendium.*

**TRIFLE**, s. res parva or minuta; res parvi momenti; munusculum (little present). — *Trifles, minutiae; res parvae or minutae; nugae; apinae.* — *This is a trifle, hoc leve est, id parvum est: no trifle, non leve est; est aliquid.*

**TRIFLER**, nugator, nugax.

**TRIFLING**, nugatorius, frivolus, vanus, levis. — *Trifling stories, logi, fabulae.*

**TRIFLINGLY**, nugatorie, inepte.

**TRIFORM**, triformis.

**TRIG** a wheel, sufflamino.

**TRIGGER**, sufflamen. — *¶ The trigger of a gun, instrumentum quo retinaculum pyritae movetur.*

**TRIGON**, trigonum.

**TRIGONAL**, trigonalis.

**TRIGONOMETRY**, trigonometria.

**TRILL** in music, vox or sonus vibrans.

**TO TRILL** in singing, vibrissere; vocem in cantando crispere, Fest.

**TRILL** or trickle down, stillo, destillo, mano. — *To trill through, permano, perfluo.*

**TRILLION**, trillio.

**TRIM** (spruce), adj. bellus, comptus, concinnus, mundus, nitidus, cultus, scitus, tersus, elegans; eleganter politus or ornatus.

**TO TRIM**, trim up or adorn, orno, adorno, exorno, concinno, decoro, condecoro; como, colo, excolo; polio, perpolio. — *To trim the hair, capillos or crines comere; capillum componere; capillum crispere.* — *To trim up old things, reconcinno, resarcio, reficio; mangonizo.* — *To trim up or refit ships, rates reficere.* — *To trim clothes, vestes concinnare; vestes fimbriam ornare.* — *¶ To trim (clip, shave), tondeo; rado.* — *¶ To trim in politics, tempori servire; ambas partes or factiones amplecti.*

**TRIM** (dress), s. vestis; vestitus, cultus, ornatus. — *¶ The trim of a ship, onus recte dispositum.*

**TRIMLY**, belle, concinne, nitide, laute, eleganter.

**TRIMMER** (adorn), concinnator; ornatrix. — *A trimmer or shaver, tonsor.* — *A trimmer in politics, qui tempori servit; qui modo ab his, modo ab illis stat.*

**TRIMMING**, orniatio, exornatio. — *A trimming up for sale, interpolatio; mangonium.* — *Curious trimming to allure, lenocinium.* — *¶ The trimming of a garment, limbus; iustita; ornatus; ornamenta.*

**TRIMNESS**, concinnitas, elegantia, lautitia; splendor, nitor; mundities.

**TRINE**, trinus.

**TRINITY**, trinitas. — *Trinity Sunday, dies Dominica Sacrae Trinitati dicata.*

**TRINITARIANS**, qui Deum trinum esse credunt.

**TRINKETS** (toys), nugae, tricæ, gerræ.

**TRIP**, v. pedem offendere; titubo (lotter): (err), labor, peccat, erro. — *To trip against a thing, in aliquid incurrere, irruere, offendere, impingere.* — *To trip or falter in speech, balbutio, hæsito; balba or dimidiata verba pronuntiare, enuntiare, proferre.* — *in memory, memoria lati.* — *To take one tripping, aliquem alucinantem or oscitantem opprimere.* — *¶ To trip or caper (in dancing), salto; tripudium.* — *To trip up and down, cursito, circumcurso.* — *¶ To trip up one's heels, supplantio: (supplant one), aliquem per fraudem a munere arcere, dejicere, depellere.* — *And wrestling with him, he tripped up his heels, impressoque genu nitens, terræ applicat ipsum, Virg.*

**TRIP**, s. (stumble), offensio pedis: (slip), error, labes, peccatum (dance), saltatio, tripudium: (journey), iter (minutum); diverticulum (short by-journey). — *Then he made a trip into India, transitum deinde in Indiam fecit, Just.* — *To*

*take a trip into the country, rus excurrere.*

**TRIPPING**, agilis saltatio.

**TRIPPINGLY**, agiliter.

**TRIPARTITE**, tripartitus, in tres partes divisus.

**TRIPLE**, omasum.

**TRIPLE**, triplex, triplus.

**TO TRIPLE**, triplico; in triplum augere.

**TRIPLET** of, tres, terni.

**TRIPOD**, tripus.

**TRISYLLABLE**, vox trisyllaba.

**TRISYLLABICAL**, trisyllabus.

**TRITE**, vulgaris, contritus, sermone tritus. — *A trite saying or proverb, proverbium contritum or vulgare.*

**TRITURATE**, trituro, in pulverem redigere.

**TRITURATION**, tritura.

**TRIUMPH** (pompos procession for a victory), triumphus; victoria (victory); exultatio, lætitia, (exultation). — *He carried him in triumph before his chariot, illum per triumphum ante curru ducibat.* — *He had justly deserved a triumph, justissime triumphi res gesserat.* — *A smaller triumph, ovatio.*

**TO TRIUMPH**, triumpho; triumphum agere: (exult), lætor, exulto; gaudio or lætitiâ triumphare or exsilire. — *He triumphed over his enemies, de hostibus triumphavit.* — *Triumphed over or led in triumph, triumphatus.*

**TRIUMPHAL**, triumphalis. — *A triumphal chariot, currus triumphalis, vehiculum triumphale.* — *Triumphal ornaments, triumphalia, pl.*

**TRIUMPHANT**, TRIUMPHING, triumphans; victor, victrix.

**TRIUMPHANTLY**, magnifice; triumphantis modo.

**TRIUMVIRATE**, triumviratus. — *Of the triumvirate, triumviralis.*

**TRIVET**, TREVET, tripus; ollæ sustentaculum ferreum.

**TRIVIAL** (mean, vulgar), vulgaris, vilis, plebeius, trivialis: (trifling), levis, futillis, parvi momenti.

**TRIVIALLY**, vulgariter; leviter.

**TROCHEE**, trochæus.

**TROLL** (ramble) about, vagor, erro, circumcurso. — *To troll (as hounds), nullo ordine et inconstite prædam sectari.* — *To troll for fish, inescatos pisces majores lineâ longiore trahere or ducere.* — *for a jack, lucium pisciculo inescare.*

**TROLLOP**, mulier squalida or sordida.

**TROOP** (multitude) of people, turba, caterva; agmen, grex. — *A troop of cattle or beasts, armentum, grex armentitius.* — *To assemble in troops, catervatim confluere, convenire or in unum locum congregari.* — *A troop of horse, equitum turma.* — *He was promised a troop of horse, promissa ei erat præfectura centum equitum cataphractorum.* — *Troops or military forces, exercitus, copiae militares.* — *To levy troops, copias parare, comparare, contrahere.* — *A small number of troops, copiolæ, pl.*

**TO TROOP** or go in troops, gregatim or catervatim incedere. — *To troop off or away, aufugio; fugâ se subducere.*

**TROOPER**, eques.

**TROPE**, translatio, verbum translatum; tropus.

**TROPICAL**, translatus; tropicus.

**TROPHY**, tropæum.

**TROPHIED**, tropæis ornatus.

**TROPICS**, circuli tropici, circuli solstiorum. — *The tropic of Cancer, circulus or orbis solstitialis.* — *Capricorn, circulus or orbis brumalis.*

**TROPICAL regions**, terræ quæ inter circulos tropicos jacent or sitæ sunt. — *fruits, fructus qui inter circulos tropicos gignuntur.*

**TROT**, v. citato gradu incedere (of a horse); eo, incedo, (go, walk). — *To trot up and down, curso, cursito, circumcurso.*

**TROT**, subst. gradus citatus.

**TROTTER** (horse), equus successor or successor. — *Sheep's trotters, pedes ovini, crura ovina.*

**TROTH**, veritas, fides. — *In troth or by my troth, mehercule, profecto, sane.*

**TROUBLE** (bring into trouble), v. turbo, conturbo, obturbo, perturbo, inquieto, excrucio, vexo; affigo; alicui molestiam afferre or exhibere. — *Those things somewhat trouble me, nonnihil molesta*

*sunt hæc.* — *Do not trouble me, molestus ne sis.* — *Trouble not yourself about this, alia curato.* — *He will not trouble them, non est futurus oneri.* — *To trouble with care or uneasiness, angere, sollicito; agito.* — *If that trouble you, si id te mordet.* — *We have nothing to trouble us, sumus curis vacui.* — *Do not trouble yourself, ne te afflictes.* — *To trouble with requests, rogando aliquem fatigare or obtundere.* — *To trouble or disturb impertinently, obturbo, inturbo, interpello.* — *To trouble one's self about a thing, deliberationem alicujus rei suscipere.* — *To be troubled or concerned at an affair, de aliqua re angere or afflicti, de re sollicitum esse, anxie aliquid ferre; aliqua re commoveri; aliqua re perturbari; anxio animo esse et sollicito, Cic.* — *Troubled, turbatus, perturbatus, commotus, vexatus.* — *He was not a whit troubled, ne tantulum quidem commotus est.* — *To fish in troubled waters, in aquis turbidis piscari; fig. ex aliorum incommodis sua comparare commoda.*

**TROUBLE**, s. (disturbance), turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio, rerum perturbatio, motus (pl., commotionis), seditio (seditio): (trouble of mind), (turbidus) animi motus, animi perturbatio, sollicitudo, cura, angor, æstus; dolor, tristitia, mæstia, luctus; ægritudo animi: (difficulty), difficultas, angustia: (misfortune, calamity, affliction), res adversæ, iniquæ, afflictæ; afflictatio; malum, incommodum: (labor or pains), labor, negotium, opera, sudor; (toilsome thing), res ardua, molesta, operosa: (vexation), molestia, ægritudo. — *What a deal of trouble he gave us! quas turbas dedit!* — *You are unacquainted with my troubles, nescis quantis in malis verser.* — *So it be no trouble to you, quod commodo tuo facere poteris.* — *The troubles or commotions of a state, res turbidæ or turbulentiæ; rerum publicarum tempestas.* — *To be in trouble, rebus adversis confictari or colluctari.* — *To bring one out of trouble, ex angustiis liberare.*

**TROUBLER**, turbator, vexator, perturbator; interpellator.

**TROUBLESOME**, TROUBLOUS, acerbus, molestus, arduus, gravis; turbulentus, turbidus. — *A troublesome person, homo importunus or odiosus.* — *Very troublesome, permolestus, perodiosus.* — *A troublesome or contentious fellow, vitiligator.* — *Troublesome times, tempora calamitosa or turbida.* — *During these troublesome times, hoc tam turbido tempore, C. Nep.*

**TROUBLESOMELY**, acerbè, moleste; turbide, turbulente, turbulenter.

**TROUBLESOMENESS**, molestia.

**TROUGH**, alveus; canaliculus. — *A kneading-trough, magis.* — *A hog-trough, aqualicus porcinus.*

**TROUNCE** (punish) one, punio, castigo, pœnâ aliquem afficere, pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — *To trounce one of his money, aliquem auro or pecuniâ emungere.* — *Trounced or punished, punitus, mulctatus, supplicio affectus.*

**TROUNCING** (punishing), punitio, castigatio.

**TROUSERS**, bracæ longæ laxæque.

**TROUT** (fish), trutta. — *A salmon-trout, salar; trutta stellata guttis.*

**TROW**, opinor, censeo, credo.

**TROWEL**, trulla. — *To plaster with a trowel, trullisso.* — *A plastering with a trowel, trullissatio.*

**TROY**. — *A pound troy, libra constans ex duodecim unciis.*

**TRUANT**, cessator; qui a scholâ sæpe abest; qui a scholâ sine justâ causâ abest. — *To play the truant, cesso; emaneo; scholam non obire; a scholâ, etc.*

**TRUANTING**, TRUANTSHIP, cessatio, indiligentia.

**TRUCE**, induciæ. — *To keep the truce, inducias conservare.* — *A truce-breaker, induciarum violator.*

**TRUCHMAN**, interpres.

**TRUCK**, v. merces mercibus permutare. Truck (exchange), s. mercium permutatio

**TRUCKS**, rotæ lignæ ad machinas bellicas movendas.

**TRUCKLE-BED**, or TRUNDLE-BED, lectulus humilior rotis instructus.

**TRUCKLE** to or under, alicui cedere or se submittere; alicui fasces submittere.  
**TRUCULENT** (cruel, fierce), truculentus, sævius, ferox.  
**TRUCULENCE**, truculentia, sævitia; ferocitas.

**TRUDGE** up and down, cursito, circumcurso; cursitando se fatigare.

**TRUE** (certain, certainly known), verus, certus, compertus, exploratus. — *She says true, vera prædicat. — I would fain have this prove true, misere hoc esse cupio verum. — It is as true as the gospel, Sibyllæ folium est. — What I say is undoubtedly true, non Apollinis magis verum, atque hoc, responsum est. — That is true which all men say, vox populi, vox Dei. — As true as I live, I know it, ita vivam, ut scio. — Likely to be true, verisimilis, probabilis. — ¶ True (genuine, unmixed), genuinus, germanus, merus, purus, integer, simplex: (real, sincere), verus, sincerus, ingenuus, candidus: (faithful), fidelis, fidus; officii memor: (sure), certus (e. g. telum); firmus. — To be true to his superior, domino fidem præstare. — To be true to his promise, stare promissis. — To remain true to himself, sibi constare. — True-bred, naturalis; genuinus. — True-hearted, sincerus, ingenuus, candidus. — True-heartedness, sinceritas, integritas, ingenuitas.*

**TRUENESS**, sinceritas; fidelitas, fides.

**TRULY**, vere; ad veritatem; aperte, ingenue, candide, sincere; utique, sane, profecto; re, revera.

**TRUTH**, veritas (abstractly); verum (concretely); fides (credibility). — *Love of truth, veritatis amor or studium. — Loving truth, a lover of truth, veritatis amans, studiosus, diligens, cultor; verax. — There is no truth in it, est a veritate longe diversum. — If there were any truth in them, si quidquam haberent fidei. — You shall know the whole truth of the matter, ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. — They speak the truth in this matter, profecto hoc vere dicunt. — Naked truth, veritas nuda or simplex. — To tell one the naked truth, alicui non parcere. — To get the truth out of one, verum ex aliquo exsculpere. — To speak the truth, verum or vera (not veritatem) dicere; dicere, quod res est. — Likelihood of truth, verisimilitudo, probabilitas. — Speaking the truth, verax. — In truth (indeed), sane, profecto, næ, quidem, revera, utique. — In truth, I think so, mihi quidem ita videtur. — In truth we look upon them as they are, apud nos revera, sicut sunt, existimantur.*

**TRUMP**. See *Trumpet*.

**TRUMP** at cards, charta index or triumphalis: charta optime notæ. — *I have not yet turned up the trump, nondum protuli indicem. — He was put to his trumps, res ad triarios rediit; ad incitas redactus est.*

**TRUMP** up (devise), excogito, inachinor, comminor, fingo, effingo. — *To trump up an old cancelled will, testamentum ruptum adducere.*

**TRUMPING** up or devising, excogitatio, machinatio.

**TRUMPERY**, scruta, frivola.

**TRUMPET**, tuba, buccina. — *He marched with trumpets sounding before him, incedebat tubis or buccinis præincentibus ei. — The sound of a trumpet, tubæ sonus, sonitus, cantus, clangor. — To call soldiers together by sound of trumpet, bellum or classicum canere; classico milites convocare. — To proclaim by sound of trumpet, tubâ indicere, promulgare, denuntiare.*

To **TRUMPET** (sound a trumpet), tubâ canere; buccinâ canere, buccino. — *To trumpet forth, cano; buccinatorem esse alicujus rei; vulgo, divulgare, (spread abroad); prædico (extol); vendito, jacto, (make a boast of). — one's praises, aliquem prædicare, laudibus efferre or celebrare, miris laudibus prædicare. — Trumpeted, tubæ sono nuntiatus.*

**TRUMPETER**, tubicen, huccinator.

**TRUNCATE**, v. curto, decurto; trunco, detrinco.

**TRUNCHEON**, scipio, baculus brevioris formæ.

**TRUNDLE** (roll) along, volvo, pervolvo, voluto, circumvolvo.

**TRUNDLE**, s. cylindrus; phalanga.

**TRUNK** (large box), ruscus; arca. — *A little trunk, arcula. — ¶ The trunk or body of a tree, arboris truncus, stirps. — ¶ An elephant's trunk, proboscis. — ¶ A trunk or pipe, tubus; canalis.*

**TRUNNIONS** of a cannon, tormenti bellici tubercula.

**TRUSS**, sarcina, fasciculus. — *of hay, fœni manipulus. — A truss for those that are ruptured, fascia hernialis.*

To **TRUSS** (truss up), cingo, succingo, stringo, substringo. — *the hair of one's head, cæsarium or comam in nodum colligere. — To make up in trusses, in manipulos colligere.*

**TRUST** (confidence), fiducia; spes certa or firma (sure hope); fides (belief in another's honesty): (a thing trusted), commissum, creditum: (office), munus. — *To put one's trust in a person, alicui confidere or fidem habere. — To take a thing upon tick or trust, fide suâ emptum sumere. — To take a thing upon trust, alicui rei temere credere. — Not to go upon trust, Græcâ mercari fide. — A place or office of trust, munus quo plurimum alicujus fidei concreditur.*

To **TRUST** (commit), credo, committo; alicujus fidei committere. — *I trust you with all my counsels, consilia tibi mea credo omnia. — You may trust him with untold gold, præsens absensque idem erit. — To trust or sell one's goods upon trust, alicui merces die cæcâ vendere. — To trust or lend, commodo, mutuo; mutuum dare or credere. — I would not trust you with one doit, tibi nummum nunquam credam plumbeum. — You are trusted on neither side, neque in hæc neque in illâ parte fidem habes. — Not to be trusted, infidus, infidelis; malefidus (poet.). — To trust or believe. (See *Believe*.) — To trust to or depend upon, fidere or confidere alicui or alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo or aliqua re; in fide alicujus requiescere; in humanitate alicujus causam suam reponere. — They trusted to their valor for their safety, omnem spem salutis in virtute posuerunt. — See what a broken reed I have trusted to! hem! quo fretus sum! — To trust to one's self, fiduciam in se habere. — He has something to trust to, aliquid habet quo spem ponat.*

**TRUSTEE**, cujus fidei aliquid creditur or mandat; fideicommissarius. (But see the *Lex*.)

**TRUSTING**, fiducia. — *There is no trusting to the bank of the river, non bene ripæ creditur.*

**TRUSTY**, fidus, fidelis.

**TRUSTLY**, fide, fideliter.

**TRUSTINESS**, fidelitas.

**TRUTH**. See under *True*.

**TRY** (attempt or essay), tento; experior; periclitor, periculum facere alicujus rei; experimentum capere alicujus rei; excutio; conor; aggredior; molior; degusto. — *Tried, tentatus, inceptus. — We will try another way, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — I have tried it, mihi exploratum est. — Try whether it be even weight, pensita aequilibrium sit. — I am trying to be courteous, meditor esse affabilis, Ter. — To try (examine or inquire into), examino, exploro; cognosco. — To try the fortune of war, aleam belli adire. — To try the quarrel by dint of sword, digladior, armis controversiam disceptare. — To try gold with a touchstone, auri bonitatem indice lapide explorare. — To try (refine from dregs), defæco, purgo. — To try by rule, ad amissim exigere. — To try by weight, penso. — To try one's skill in a thing, edere specimen artis suæ. — To try practices, experimenta facere. — To try a person's skill, experiri qui vir sit. — To try a person's patience, alicujus patientiam tentare. — Tried or proved, probatus, cognitus, compertus, exploratus, spectatus, perspectus. — A man of tried virtue, homo cognitâ virtute. — fidelity, homo fidus, fidelis. — Tried beforehand, prætentatus; prægestatus (foretasted). — ¶ To try n man (judicially), questionem habere de aliquo or in aliquem. — To try a cause, de aliquâ re quærere; de aliquâ re questionem habere; causam cognoscere. — To be tried for one's life, causam capitis di-*

*cere. — Tried for life, reus rei capitalis; for trespass, injuriarum. — It is a tried cause, acta hæc res est.*

**TRIABLE**, quod tentari potest; quod in judicium potest adduci.

**TRIAL** (attempt, essay), tentatio, tentamentum; periculum; probatio; experimentum; conatus: (examination), probatio, examen. — *To make a trial of a thing, aliquid tentare, periclitari, experiri; alicujus rei periculum facere or experimentum capere; aliquid conari, aggredi, (attempt). — To put to the trial, periclitor, in discrimen mittere, aleam adire, discrimen subire. — A trial beforehand, prælusio, prækursio. — A trial of skill about a matter, certatio, concertatio, contentio, certamen. — ¶ (temptation), tentatio; illecebra, lenocinium. — ¶ A trial before a judge, judicium, causæ cognitio. — He forced me to come to trial, in judicium me adduxit. — When will our trial come on? quando de nostrâ lite judicio decernetur? — To preside in a trial, judicium exercere, Cic. — The day of one's trial, causæ dicendæ dies; judicii dies, Liv. — In a certain trial, quâdam cognitione, Suet. — I have a trial coming on to-morrow, cras est mihi judicium, Ter. — When the day of trial came, he pleaded his own cause, quum dies venit, causam ipse pro se dixit, Liv. — Thus he came off from this trial for life with the greatest honor, sic a judicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ, C. Nep. — To stand a trial, judicis arbitrio causam permittere. — To bring a cause to a trial, rem aliquam in judicium adducere; or person, coram judicibus aliquem sistere. — To put off a trial, judicium ampliari. — To be brought to trial, in jus duci, reum agi.*

**TRIER**, tentator, probator.

**TRYING**, tentatio; periclitatio; experimentum.

**TUB**, cadus, dolium. — *A bucking-tub, labrum ad lintea lavanda. — A kneading-tub or trough, magis. — A salting-tub, cadus salsamentarius.*

**TUBE**, tubus; fistula. — *A little tube, tubulus.*

**TUBULAR** (made in form of a tube), tubularus.

**TUBERCLE** (small pimple), tuberculum.

**TUBEROUS**, tuberibus abundans.

**TUCK**, s. dolo or dolo.

**TUCK** (twitck), vellico, vello. — *To tuck or gather up, cingo, succingo, constringo; ligo, colligo. — To tuck in the bed-clothes, lecti stragula extrema comprimere or colligare.*

**TUCKER**, mamillare, strophium.

**TUCKING** or *girding up*, cinctura.

**TUESDAY**, dies Martis, feria tertia. — *Shrove-Tuesday, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium.*

**TUFT** (of a bird, a helmet), crista. — *A little tuft, cristula. — of grass, cæspes vivus or gramineus. — of hair, cirrus, cincinnus. — The tuft of a tree, arboris cumen or vertex. — A tuft of trees, frutetum, fruticetum. — The yellow tuft is a rose, &c., capillamentum.*

**TUFTED**, cristatus.

**TUG** (strive), nitor, conor, molior, enitor. — *To tug along, traho, ducto, ductito. — To tug against, renitor, obductor. — To tug one's ear, aurem vellere or vellicare.*

**TUG, TUGGING**, nisus, conatus; molimen.

**TUITION**, tuitio, tutela, præsidium, custodia. — ¶ See *Instruction*.

**TULIP**, tulipa.

**TUMBLE** (he rolled), volvi, volutari. — *To tumble or roll a thing, aliquid volvere or volutare. — To tumble or roll back to (act.), revolve; (neut.), revolver. — To tumble or throw down, devolve, dejicio; evertor, deturbo, demolior, diruo. — To tumble or fall down, ruo, cado, concido, procumbo, prolabor. — To tumble or roll towards (nct.), advolve; (neut.), advolver. — To tumble (act.) together, convolver. — under, subvolve. — upon, supervolve. — upside down, invertor, subvertor. — To tumble or rumple one's clothes, vestes corrugare or in rugas trahere.*

**TUMBLER**, saltator. — ¶ *A tumbler (drinking-glass), calix.*

**TUMBLING** (rolling), volutatio, agitatio

**TUMBLINGLY**, volutatim.

**TUMBREL** (*dung-cart*), *plaustrum ster-*  
*corarium*.  
**TUMEFY**, *tumefacio*.  
**TUMEFACI**, *inflatio, tumor*.  
**TUMID**, *tumidus*.  
**TUMOR** (*swelling*), *tumor; inflatio*.  
**TUMULT**, *tumultus, turba* or *turbæ, tu-*  
*multuatio, seditio*. — *To make or raise a*  
*tumult, tumultuor, turbas* *ciere*.  
**TUMULTUARY**, *tumultuarius*.  
**TUMULTUARILY**, *tumultuose*.  
**TUMULTUATION**, *confusa agitatio; tumul-*  
*tuatio*.  
**TUMULTUOUS**, *tumultuosus, seditiosus;*  
*turbulentus; procellosus*.  
**TUMULTUOUSLY**, *tumultuose, turbulenter;*  
*temere*.  
**TUN**, *dolium majus; vas amplius 44 am-*  
*phorã capax*. — *Of or belonging to a*  
*tun, doliaris*. — *Tun-bellied, ventriosus,*  
*ventrosus, ventruosus*.  
**To TUN wine or ale, vinum** or *cerevisiam*  
*in cados infundere*.  
**TUNE**, *modi, moduli, numeri; cantus*. —  
*I remember the tune if I could but think of*  
*the words, numeros memini, si verba te-*  
*nerem, Virg.* — *To be in tune, modulate*  
*sonare* or *canere; modos servare; con-*  
*cordare: fig. ad aliquid agendum habilem,*  
*aptum* or *idoneum esse*. — *To be*  
*out of tune, dissono, male sonare, discre-*  
*pro: fig. male affectum esse; stomachosum*  
*esse; tristem esse; ad aliquid*  
*agendum minime idoneum esse*. — *I*  
*am not in tune for poetry to-day, versus*  
*hodie non libens facio*. — *To sing a song*  
*in tune, carmen modulari* or *modulate*  
*canere*. — *To set the tune as a clerk, cæ-*  
*tui præcinere*.  
**To TUNE an instrument, fidiculas** *apte*  
*contendere; numeros apte modulandis*  
*nervos intendere*. — *Well-tuned, tuneful,*  
*apte modulatus*. — *The flutes and viol-*  
*ins were exceedingly well tuned, modula-*  
*tissimus erat tibiãrum et fidium cantus*.  
— *Ill-tuned, dissonans, sono discrepans,*  
*male modulatus*.  
**TUNABLE**, *numerosus, canorus; apte*  
*modulatus, harmonicus*. — *A tunable*  
*voice, vox canora* or *modulate cadens*.  
**TUNABLENESS**, *modulatio, harmonia*.  
**TUNABLY**, *numerosè, inmodulate*.  
**TUNELESS**, *modulationis experts*.  
**TUNER**, *modulator*.  
**TUNING**, *modulatio, modulatus: (harmo-*  
*nious music), modulatus canorus, Sen*.  
**TUNIC**, *tunica*. — *The tunic or tunicle of*  
*the eye, oculi tunica* or *tunicula*.  
**TUNNAGE, TONNAGE**, *tributum in*  
*singula dolia impositum: (money paid*  
*for weighing), vectigal pro mercium*  
*ponderatione solum*.  
**TUNNEL**, *infundibulum*. — *of a chimney,*  
*camini tubus*.  
**TURBAN**, *say tiara*.  
**TURBANED**, *tiaratus, Sidon*.  
**TURBID**, *turbidus, limo turbatus; fæc-*  
*ulentus*.  
**TURBINATED** (*spiral*), *turbinatus*.  
**TURBULENT**, *turbulentus, tumultuos-*  
*us, violentus, seditiosus*. — *A turbulent*  
*sedition, seditio turbulenta; populi motus*  
*or tumultus*.  
**TURBULENCY of spirit, animus turbulentus**.  
**TURBULENTLY**, *turbulenter, seditiose*.  
**TURF**, *cæspes; gleba fossilis*. — *A green*  
*turf, cæspes vivus* or *gramineus*. — *A*  
*little turf, glebula*.  
**TURFY** (*of turf*), *cæspitius*.  
**TURGID**, *turgidus, tumidus*.  
**TURGIDITY of language, verborum tumor;**  
*oratio inflata; ampullæ*.  
**TURK, Turca**.  
**TURKISH, TURKEY, adj.** *Turcicus*. — *A*  
*Turkey carpet, tapes Turcicus* or *Phry-*  
*gius*.  
**TURKEY cock, gallus Indicus**. — *hcu, galli-*  
*na Indica*.  
**TURK'S-CAP** (*herb*), *lilium martagon* (L.).  
**TURKOIS**, *callais; turcosa* (L.).  
**TURMERIC**, *circuma lenga* (L.).  
**TURMOIL**, *tumultus, seditio, turba*.  
**To TURMOIL** (*labor hard*), *corpus labori-*  
*bus frangere, fatigare* or *debilitare*.  
**TURN** (*bend*), *verto, converto; flecto:*  
*(become), fio; evado: (change or convert),*  
*muto; in aliam naturam convertere*.  
(See *Alter* and *Transform*.) — *Turned,*  
*versus; deflexus, inflexus; mutatus*. —  
*Not turned or changed, inflexus*. — *To*  
*turn* or *be turned, se convertere, con-*

*verti*. — *To turn about* (v. a.), *circum-*  
*verto, circumago*. (See *Revolv*.) — *To*  
*turn head against, oppugno, reductor;*  
*obnitor*. — *To turn aside a blow, ictum*  
*declinare*. — *To turn aside* (v. n.) *from*  
*the way, (de viâ) deflectere; (viâ) devert-*  
*tere*. — *To turn away or from, avertio,*  
*v. a.; devertio, deflecto*. — *To turn away*  
*the eyes from one, oculos dejicere* ab ali-  
*quo. — To turn back, revertor; redeo.*  
— *To turn one's back*. (See *Back*.) — *To*  
*turn one's back upon one, ab aliquo se*  
*avertere; aliquem deserere* or *relin-*  
*quere*. — *They turned their backs on*  
*my friendship, amicitia terga dedere*  
*meæ*. — *To turn the back on all that is*  
*good, virtuti nuntium remittere*. —  
*Turned or bowed back, reflexus, recur-*  
*vus*. — *To turn cat in pan, prævaricor,*  
*partes* or *causam suam prode*. — *To*  
*turn his coat (change sides), fidem mu-*  
*tare; tempori servire*. — *To turn his*  
*course another way, cursum alio incli-*  
*nare, dirigere, flectere*. — *To turn a dis-*  
*course another way or to some other sub-*  
*ject, sermonem alio transferre*. — *To*  
*turn down the bed-clothes, revolvere lecti*  
*stragula*. — *To turn the edge of a weapon,*  
*teli aciem retundere, obtundere, hebe-*  
*tare*. — *To turn fool, ineptio, stulti*  
*partes agere*. — *To turn his forces against*  
*one, alicui copias obvertere*. — *To turn*  
*from one and look another way, vultum*  
*avertere* or *oculos dejicere* ab aliquo. —  
*To turn one from his wicked courses, ali-*  
*quem a vitiiis revocare; in frugem con-*  
*vertere* or *reducere*. — *To turn into*  
*Latin, Latine reddere* or *vertere*. (See  
*Translate*.) — *To turn into an inn for the*  
*night, ad cauponem devertere*. — *To*  
*turn merchant, mercaturam exercere; ad*  
*merces commutandas se conferre*. — *To*  
*turn a mill, versare molam*. — *To turn*  
*(cast) off, rejicio, repudio, aspernor; di-*  
*mitto (dismiss)*. — *To turn out, ejicio,*  
*extrudo, expello*. — *They turn him out*  
*of the town, ex oppido illum ejiciunt*. —  
*He was turned out of his kingdom, regno*  
*exutus est*. — *To turn one out of an of-*  
*fice, loco suo aliquem movere; munus*  
*alicui abrogare*. — *Having severely re-*  
*primanded the tribunes, he turned them out*  
*of their office, tribunos graviter increpi-*  
*tos potestate privavit, Suet.* — *To turn*  
*one out of the senate, aliquem senatu*  
*movere*. — *To turn a person out of doors,*  
*aliquem foras exigere, Cic.*; *aliquem*  
*ex ædibus exturbare*. — *To turn out* (as  
*a seaman out of his hammock), e lecto*  
*evolvere se* or *excuti*. — *To turn (go) out*  
*of the way, deflectere de (viâ); (viâ) de-*  
*vertere, de viâ degredi*. — *To turn the*  
*best side outward, speciosam personam*  
*sustinere*. — *To turn over, invertio;*  
*evolve, pervolv*. — *I must turn over a*  
*new leaf, alio more vivendum est mihi*.  
— *To turn over an apprentice to another*  
*master, artis alicujus tironem alii magis-*  
*tro transferre*. — *To turn papist, trans-*  
*ire ad pontificios*. — *To turn round*  
*(v. a.), verio, converto, circumverto;*  
*verso; circumago (e. g. equum); flecto*  
*(e. g. currum): v. n. se versare, se cir-*  
*cumagere, circumagor, circumferor, cir-*  
*cumvertor; se gyrare; se vertere* or  
*convertere*. — *He or it turns round, in*  
*gyrum flectitur*. — *That may be turned*  
*round, versatilis; revolubilis*. — *To turn*  
*(act.) to, alicui aliquid advertere, ob-*  
*vertere*. — *the back to one, tergum alicui*  
*obvertere*. — *To turn or change to* (v. a.),  
*mutare in; resolvere in: v. n. mutari* or  
*converteri in; resolveri in*. — *It will turn*  
*to some great mischief, evadet in aliquod*  
*magnum malum*. — *His rashness turned*  
*to his honor, temeritas ejus in gloriam*  
*cessit*. — *To turn to a proverb, in pro-*  
*verbium venire* or *cedere*. — *They either*  
*turn to rain or wind, aut in aquam, aut*  
*in ventum resolvuntur*. — *To turn a*  
*thing to one's own use, aliquid in usum*  
*suum convertere; avertio*. — *To turn or*  
*betake one's self to a thing, alicui rei se*  
*dedere; animum ad aliquid adjungere*  
*or appellere; studium in aliquâ re col-*  
*locare; ad studium rei alicujus se con-*  
*ferre*. — *To turn topsy turvy or upside*  
*down, invertio, ex imo vertere; subverto*.  
— *He has turned all things upside down,*  
*omnia miscuit et sursum deorsum ver-*  
*savit*. — *To turn up the ground (in dig-*

*ging), terram effodere*. — *To turn with*  
*the face upward, resupino*. — *¶ A soul*  
*well turned for love, egregia ad amorem*  
*indoles*. — *¶ To turn as a turner does,*  
*torno, detorno, torno facere*.  
**TURN** (*circuit*), *circuitus*. — *A turn* or *taking*  
*a turn (in walking), ambulatio, deambula-*  
*lio, inambulatio*. — *Having taken a turn*  
*or two, duobus tribusve spatiis factis*. —  
*To take a turn, ambulo, deambulo, prode-*  
*ambulo*. — *When they have taken two or*  
*three turns, cum aliquot spatia confecer-*  
*int*. — *¶ In the turn of the hand, mo-*  
*mento or puncto temporis*. — *¶ At*  
*every turn, identidem*. — *¶ Things*  
*took a new turn, subita rerum conversio*  
*facta est*. — *¶ A man of a different*  
*turn, homo diversè indolis et ingenii*.  
(See *Character*, and the like.) — *¶ A*  
*turn (or course), vicissitudo, vices, par-*  
*tes*. — *Now it is my turn, inea nunc*  
*sunt vices*. — *If this man speak, permit*  
*me also to speak in my turn, si iste loquitur,*  
*sine me pro meâ parte loqui, Plaut.*  
— *By turn or course, alterne, vicissim,*  
*invicem, alternis vicibus, alternatim*. —  
*All in turn, omnes deinceps*. — *To go*  
*round in turn, per omnes in orbem ire*.  
— *To do a thing by turns, alterno; alter-*  
*nis vicibus aliquid agere*. — *To take one's*  
*turn, vice suâ aliquid agere*. — *Done by*  
*turns, alteruis*. — *¶ To serve a turn,*  
*alicujus rationibus conducere*. — *To*  
*serve one's turn, alicui satisfacere* or *satis*  
*esse*. — *It will serve my turn, mihi sat*  
*est*. — *You see this excuse will not serve*  
*your turn, ademptam hanc quoque tibi*  
*causam vides*. — *¶ A good turn, be-*  
*neficium, benefactum; promeritum*. —  
*They have a mind to do him a good turn,*  
*huic prodesse volunt*. — *To do one as*  
*good a turn, tantam gratiam referre*. —  
*An ill turn, injuria, noxa, offensâ; dam-*  
*nium, detrimentum*. — *Shrewd turn,*  
*maleficium*.  
**TURNER, tornator**. — *A turner's lathe, ma-*  
*china tornatorum*.  
**TURNING** (*winding*), *versatio, versura*. —  
*A turning away from, aversatio*. — *A*  
*turning about, rotatio*. — *A turning back*  
*again, reversio, reditio, reditus*. — *A*  
*turning upside down, inversio, conver-*  
*sio, subversio*. — *A turning round, ver-*  
*satio; rotatio; circumactio*. — *A turn-*  
*ing of horses or oxen at the land's end,*  
*versura*. — *A crooked turning, anfrac-*  
*tus; viâ flexio; versura (corner)*. —  
*Full of crooked turnings, anfractuosus,*  
*sinuosus, tortuosus*. — *A turning or by-*  
*way, deverticulum*.  
**TURNCOAT, qui fidem mutat** or *tempori*  
*servit*.  
**TURNPIKE, septum versatile** in *viâ pub-*  
*licâ*.  
**TURNSPIT, qui carnem veru affixam** ad *ig-*  
*nem versat*.  
**TURNIP, rapum**.  
**TURPITUDE** (*filthiness*), *turpitude, fœ-*  
*ditas*.  
**TURRET, turris, turricula**.  
**TURRETED, turritus**.  
**TURTLE** (*bird*), *turtur: (tortoise), testu-*  
*do*.  
**TUSH! TUT! pfui! vah!**  
**TUSKS of a boar, apri dentes**.  
**TUSKED, Tusky, dentibus falcatis** *instruc-*  
*tus*.  
**TUTELAGE, tutela; anni pupillares**.  
**TUTELAR** or **TUTELARY deity of a place,**  
*deus or dea præses loci; deus or dea in*  
*cujus tutelâ locus est*.  
**TUTOR** (*teacher*), *præceptor domesticus*  
*or privatus; qui operam privatim ad-*  
*olescentibus docendis impendit; præcep-*  
*tor*.  
**To TUTOR** (*instruct*) *a person in an affair,*  
*alicui de aliquâ re præcipere; manda-*  
*ta or præcepta alicui dare*. — *Tutorcd,*  
*doctus, edoctus, præceptis imbutus*.  
**TUTORAGE, præceptoris munus**.  
**TUTORESS. See Governess**.  
**TUTORING, institutio, præceptio**.  
**TWAIN, duo; bini**.  
**TWANG** (*shrill sound*), *clangor: (ill*  
*tone in speaking), prava elocutio*. — *To*  
*speak with a twang, male pronuntiare,*  
*prave enuntiare*.  
**TWATTLE, garrilo, blatero, deblatero**.  
**TWATTLING, garrulitas, garritus**.  
**TWEAK, v. summis digitis comprimere;**  
*vellico, vello*.

**TWEAK**, *s.* (*twitch with the fingers*), vellicatio: (*perplexity*), anxietas, animi aegritudo.

**TWEEZE**, **TWEEZERS**, volsella.

**TWELVE**, duodecim; duodeni. — *Of twelve*, duodenarius. — *Twelve times*, duodecies. — *Twelve hundred*, mille et ducenti. — *Twelve thousand*, duodecim millia, duodecies mille; duodena millia.

**TWELVEMONTH**, annus. — *By this time twelvemonth*, ante annum elapsum.

**TWELFTH**, *adj.* duodecimus: *subst.* (pars) duodecima.

**TWENTY**, viginti: viceni. — *One and twenty years of age*, annos natus unum et viginti. — *Of twenty*, vicenarius. — *Twenty years' space*, vicennium. — *Twenty times*, vicies. — *Twenty-two times*, bis et vicies. — *Twenty-eight times*, duodecies. — *The twenty-eighth*, duodetricesimus.

**TWENTIETH**, vicesimus, vigesimus. — *The soldiers of the twentieth legion*, vicesimani, *pl.* — *A twentieth part*, vicesima (pars). — *Of the twentieth part*, vicesimarius.

**TWICE**, bis. — *Old men are twice children*, senes bis pueri. — *Once or twice*, semel atque iterum. — *Twice as much*, bis tanto. — *To be deceived once is ill*, twice foolish, primum quidem decipi incommodum est, iterum stultum. — *Twice as great*, duplo major. — *Twice as much*, alterum tantum.

**TWIG**, surculus; vimen; virga. — *A vine-twigg*, vitis sarmentum. — *A willow or wicker twigg*, vimen. — *A lime-twigg*, virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius. — *A young twigg fit for planting*, malleolaris virga. — *Twiggs to bind vines with*, vitilia, *pl.* — *A place where young twiggs grow together*, virgultum, virgetum. — *Of twiggs*, Twiggen, virgeus.

**TWIGGY** (*full of twiggs*), sarmentosus.

**TWILIGHT**, diluculum (*morning*); crepusculum (*evening*).

**TWINS**, gemelli, gemini. — *To bring forth twins*, To Twin, gemellos parere or edere. — *Bringing forth twins*, gemellipara (*poet.*). — *Twin-born*, eodem partu nati or editi.

**TWINE** (*twist*), torqueo, contorqueo. — *To twine thread*, filum duplicare, con-duplicare, circumplicare. — *To twine about or encircle*, amplexor. See Clasp.

**TWINE**, filum tortum or duplex.

**TWINER** (*twister*), tortor, contortor.

**TWINING** about, amplexus.

**TWINGE**, vellico; dolore convellere.

**TWINGE**, vellicatio; vellicatus, doloris impetus.

**TWINKLE** (*as the eye*), nicto, nictor; conniveo: (*as a star*), scintillo.

**TWINKLE**, **TWINKLING**, **TWINK**, nictatio. — *Of the stars*, scintillatio. — *In the twinkling of an eye*, in vestigio temporis; momento or puncto temporis.

**TWIRL**, in orbem torqueo, circumroto, circumago. — *Twirling*, vertens, circumrotans.

**TWIRL**, *s.* circummactio. — *Give it a twirl*, in gyrum verte.

**TWIST**, torqueo, contorqueo. — *To untwist*, retexo, retorqueo. — *To twist themselves round a post as snakes do*, vectem se circumjicere, Cic. — *Twisted*, tortus, contortus, convolutus, complicatus, perplexus, perplicatus. — *They are twisted together*, inter se implicata sunt.

**Twist** (*mohair twisted*), pili camelini contorti. — *The twist or hollow part on the inside of the thigh*, feminis pars cava.

**TWISTER** (*person*), tortor, contortor.

**TWISTING**, tortus. — *A twisting of the guts*, tormina.

**TWIT**, exprobro, objecto, imputo. — *He twits him with his son's death*, filium mortuum objectat et imputat illi. — *They twit one another in the teeth*, uterque alteri probra objicit.

**Twit**, **Twitting**, exprobratio.

**TWITTER** (*upraider*), exprobrator, exprobratrix.

**TWITCH**, vellico; vello. — *To twitch with pincers*, volsellâ convellere.

**TWITCH**, **Twitching**, vellicatio; contractiuncula.

**TWITTER**, *v.* fritinnio.

**TWO**, duo; bini; gemini. — *Two to one is odds*, noli pugnare duobus; ne Hercules quidem contra duos. — *He killed two birds with one stone*, unâ et eadem

fideliâ duos parietes dealbavit. — *He has two strings to his bow*, duabus ancoris nititur. — *Two knaves well met*, Cretensis Cretensem. — *When two Sundays meet together*, ad Græcas calendas — *I cannot do two things at once*, simul sorbere et flare nequeo. — *Two by two or by two and two*, bini. — *Which of the two? uter.* — *Either of the two*, utervis. — *Having two heads*, biceps. — *Having two horns*, bicornis. — *Of two colors*, bicolor. — *Two-fold*, duplex; duplus. — *Two days' space*, biduum. — *Fare you well for two days*, in hoc biduum, vale. — *Two nights' space*, binocinium. — *Belonging to two mouths*, bimestris. — *Two years old*, bimus, binulus. — *Two years' space*, biennium. — *Having two feet*, bipes. — *Two feet long, wide, or thick*, bipedalis, bipedaneus. — *Divided into two parts*, bipartitus. — *Every two days*, alternis diebus, altero quoque die. — *Two hundred*, ducenti. — *Two hundred times*, ducenties. — *The two hundredth*, ducentesimus.

**TYMBAL**, tympanum aheneum or Mauritanicum.

**TYMPANY**, tympanites; aqua intercus.

**TYPE** (*emblem, symbol*), symbolum: (*pat-tern*), exemplum, exemplar: (*type of a fever*), typus. — *A printer's type*, typus, literæ forma. — *To set types*, typos componere.

**TYPICAL** (*figurative*), symbolicus; typicus (*but late*).

**TYPICALLY**, ad similitudinem; symbolice.

**TYPIFIED**, ad similitudinem descriptus.

**TYPOGRAPHER**, typographus.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL**, typographicus.

**TYRANT**, tyrannus (*usurper*; afterwards tyrant); tyrannus crudelis. — *A tyrant-killer*, tyranni interfector, tyrannicida. — *The killing of a tyrant*, tyrannicidium.

**TYRANNICAL**, tyrannicus, crudelis.

**TYRANNICALLY**, tyrannice, tyrannicâ crudelitate, crudeliter.

**To TYRANNIZE over**, tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexare (*a people or land*); superbe, crudeliter tractare aliquem.

**TYRANNY**, dominatio crudelis; tyrannica crudelitas; crudelitas; (*rule of a usurper*), tyrannis.

## U.

**UBIQUITY**, omnipresentia.

**UDDER**, uber; sumen (*of a sow*); mamma.

**UGLY**, deformis, inhonestus, turpis, fœdus, horridus, perhorridus. — *To make ugly*, fœdo, dehonesto, deturpo, maculo. — *To grow ugly*, deformari, deturpari.

**UGLY**, deformiter, fœde, inhoneste, turpiter.

**UGLINESS**, deformitas, fœditas, turpitude.

**ULCER**, ulcus. — *A little ulcer*, ulcusculum. — *A deep ulcer*, ulcus altum. — *The edges or lips of an ulcer*, ulceris labra or margines.

**To ULCERATE**, *v. n.* suppurō: *v. a.* ulcero, exulcero, suppurō.

**ULCERATING**, **ULCERATION**, ulceratio, exulceratio.

**ULCEROUS** (*full of ulcers*), ulcerosus, ulceribus scatens.

**ULTIMATE** (*last*), ultimus, postremus.

**ULTIMATELY**, ad ultimum; denique.

**UMBILICAL**, umbilicalis, ad umbilicum pertinens.

**UMBLES of a deer**, exta cervina.

**UMBRAGE** (*shade*), umbra, umbraculum: (*suspicion*), suspicio: (*offence*), offensa, offensio. — *To give umbrage to*, suspicionem alicui dare or facere. — *To take umbrage at*, suspicor, suspecto; suspicio; suspicionem habere, suspicione duci, moveri, commoveri; aliquid suspectum habere. — *To give umbrage to others*, in offensionem aliorum incurrere.

**UMBRAEOUS** (*shady*), umbrosus, opacus.

**UMBRELLA**, velum quod tecti instar munimentum ad imbres præbet; umbella (*parasol*).

**UMPIRE**, arbiter; sequester; æstimator (*appraiser*).

**UMPIRAGE**, arbitrium, arbitratas.

**UN**, an inseparable particle, is variously expressed in Latin; sometimes by the inseparable particle in; sometimes by non; also by sine with an ablat.; when united with a verb, it is sometimes expressed by re-, also by de.

**UNABASHED**, nullo pudore suffusus, minime perturbatus. — *A man ever unabashed*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

**UNABLE**, commonly by a construction with non possum, non queo, nequeo, or the like. — *To be unable to pay*, non esse solvendo. — *Unable to bear labor*, laboris impatiens. — *Unable to govern his anger*, iræ impotens. — *Weak*, invalidus, imbecillus, infirmus.

**UNABOLISHED**, nondum antiquatus.

**UNABSOLVED**, non or nondum absolutus.

**UNACCEPTABLE**, ingratus; parum or minime gratus; odiosus.

**UNACCEPTED**, non or nondum acceptus.

**UNACCESSIBLENESS**, status rei cui non patet accessus.

**UNACCOMMODATED**, non instructus.

**UNACCOMPANIED**, incomitatus, sine comitibus, solus.

**UNACCOMPLISHED**, infectus; non perfectus.

**UNACCOUNTABLE** (*of which no account can be given*), de quo ratio reddi non potest. — (*strange*), mirus, mirabilis, mirandus, mirificus, admiratione dignus, novus, inauditus. — *An unaccountable creature*, mirum caput. — *humor, petulant and subitus animi impetus*.

**UNACCOUNTABLY**, mirifice; mirum or mirandum in modum; miris modis.

**UNACUSTOMED** (*of persons*), insue-

tus, insolitus, insolens, inexpertus: (*un-usual*), insolitus, insolens, inusitatus; inauditus, novus; singularis; ingens.

**UNACUSTOMEDNESS**, insolentia.

**UNACKNOWLEDGED**, non agnitus.

**UNACQUAINTED with**, inscius, ignarus. — *One unacquainted with the world*, imperitus rerum, Ter. — *Some, being unacquainted with military affairs*, pars, insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall.

**UNACQUAINTEDNESS**, imperitia, inscitia, ignorantia, inscientia.

**UNACTIVE**. See Inactive.

**UNACTUATED**, UNANIMATED, non animatus, non incitatus.

**UNADDICTED**, non addictus. — *to vice*, ab omni vitio vacuus; sanctus.

**UNADMIRIED**, non insignis; inglorius.

**UNADORED**, non veneratus, non cultus.

**UNADORNED**, inornatus; simplex.

**UNADVISED**, imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, præceps, temerarius; nullius consilii.

**UNADVISIEDLY**, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte, præcipitanter; stulte.

**UNADVISIEDNESS**, imprudentia, temeritas.

**UNADVISABLE** (*improper*), incommodus, inutilis.

**UNAFFECTED** (*unmoved*), immotus; non motus or commotus, non affectus: (*open, candid*), candidus, simplex, ingenuus, sincerus; inaffectedus; aper-tus.

**UNAFFECTEDLY**, aperte, candide, ingenuè, sincere.

**UNAFFECTEDNESS**, simplicitas, sinceritas.

**UNAFFECTED**, non afflictus, felix.

**UNAGREEABLE**, incongruens, ingratus.

**UNAGREEABLENESS**, repugnantia.

UNAIDED. See *Unassisted*.  
 UNALIENABLE, quod alienari non potest.  
 UNALIENATED, non alienatus.  
 UNALLAYED, non commixtus; sincerus.  
 UNALLIED, non affinis.  
 UNALLOWED, improbatus, inconcessus, vetitus.  
 UNALLOWABLE, improbandus, non concedendus or probandus.  
 UNALLOYED. See *Unalloyed*.  
 UNALTERABLE, immutabilis; firmus, ratur.  
 UNALTERABLY, constanter; certo.  
 UNALTERED, immutatus, non mutatus.  
 UNAMAZED, intrepidus, non attonitus.  
 UNAMBITIOUS (*un aspiring*), sine ambitione; quietus.  
 UNAMENDABLE, inemendabilis.  
 UNAMABLE, inamabilis.  
 UNANCHORED, non ad ancoras stans.  
 UNANEALED, inunctus.  
 UNANIMOUS, unanims, concors. — *It is a pretty unanimous opinion among authors*, satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est.  
 UNANIMOUSLY, concorditer, concordissime; uno ore, unâ voce, uno animo or consensu; ingenti consensu, *Liv*.  
 UNANIMITY, unanimitas; concordia; consensus; sententiarum consensio; conspiratio.  
 UNANSWERABLE, non refellendus, cui nihil objici potest.  
 UNANSWERABLY, ita ut nihil objici possit.  
 UNAPPALLED, intrepidus.  
 UNAPPARENT, obscurus, invisus.  
 UNAPPEASED, implacatus, impacatus, minime placandus; incedatus.  
 UNAPPEASABLE, implacabilis, inexorabilis.  
 UNAPPLICABLE, qui non applicari or accomodari potest.  
 UNAPPREHENDED (*not understood*), non comprehensus; parum intellectus.  
 UNAPPREHENSIVE, minime suspicans.  
 UNAPPRIZED, de re aliquâ nondum certior factus.  
 UNAPPROACHABLE, UNAPPROACHED, inaccessus; quo quis pervenire non potest.  
 UNAPPROVED, non comprobatus.  
 UNAPT, ineptus, incommodus, inhabilis, minime idoneus.  
 UNAPTLY, inepte, incommode.  
 UNAPTNESS, ineptitudo.  
 UNARGUED, non disceptatus.  
 UNARM, exarmo; armis spoliare or privare.  
 UNARMED, armis exutus; inermis, -us, (*without arms*).  
 UNARRAYED, non vestitus, non ornatus.  
 UNARTFUL, imperitus.  
 UNARTFULLY, non concinne.  
 UNARTIFICIALLY, sine arte; inartificialiter.  
 UNASKED, non rogatus; non interrogatus; invocatus (*uninvited*); suâ sponte.  
 UNASSAILED, non oppugnatus.  
 UNASSAILABLE, inexpugnabilis.  
 UNASSAYED, non tentatus; inexpertus.  
 UNASSISTED, non adjutus; suis viribus; suâ sponte.  
 UNASSISTING, nullam ferens opem.  
 UNASSUAGED, implacatus; non mitigatus or lenitus.  
 UNASSUMING, minime arrogans; modestus; verecundus.  
 UNASSURED, incertus.  
 UNATTAINABLE, quod quis assequi non potest; non assequendus.  
 UNATTEMPTED, intentatus, inexpertus, inausus.  
 UNATTENDED, incomitatus, sine comitibus, experts comitum.  
 UNATTENTIVE, UNATTENDING, incautus, indiligens, minime attentus.  
 UNATTENTIVELY, incaute, indiligenter.  
 UNAUTHORIZED, sine auctoritate; injustus.  
 UNAVAILABLE, nihil conducens; inanis.  
 UNAVAILING, inutilis, inanis.  
 UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis, quod evitari non potest, necessarius.  
 UNAVOIDABLENESS, necessitas.  
 UNAVOIDABLY, ita ut vitari nequeat.  
 UNAWARE, UNAWARES, imprudens, insciens, nec or neque opinans; — incautus.

UNAWARES, *adv.* improvise, improvise, ex improvise, inopinata, inopinato, inopinanter. — *To take unawares*, nec opinum or imparatum aliquem deprehendere.  
 UNAWED, parum reverens; non absteritus.  
 UNBACKED (*as a horse*), nondum domitus.  
 UNBALLASTED, non saburratus.  
 UNBAR, pessulum detrahare or reducere. — *Unbarred*, pessulo detracto or reducto.  
 UNBARRING, pessuli detractio or reductio.  
 UNBATED, non deminutus. See *Unimpaired*.  
 UNBATHED, non madidus.  
 UNBATTERED, non contusus; integer.  
 UNBEARING, sterilis, infecundus.  
 UNBEATEN, non verberatus; non tritus.  
 UNBECOMING, indecens, indecorus, invenustus, minime decens.  
 UNBECOMINGLY, indecore, indecenter.  
 UNBECOMINGNESS, indecorum.  
 UNBEFITTING, parum idoneus or accomodatus.  
 UNBEFRIENDED, inops; ab amicis desertus, destitutus.  
 UNREGOTTEN, non genitus.  
 UNBEHELD, invisus.  
 UNBELIEF, dubitatio, dubitatio obstinata; impietas.  
 UNBELIEVER, UNBELIEVING, qui veram religionem non profitetur. — *Unbelieving heathen*, barbari Christum aversantes.  
 UNBELOVED, inamatus.  
 UNBEND, laxo, relaxo, solvo, remitto.  
 UNBENDING, rigidus.  
 UNBENEFICED, qui munus ecclesiasticum non sustinet.  
 UNBESEEM, dedecore.  
 UNBESEEMING, indecorus, indecens. — *It is the most unbeseeeming a man*, ab homine alienissimum est. — *If any thing be unbeseeeming in others*, let us avoid it in ourselves, si quid in aliis dedecet, vitemus et ipsi.  
 UNBESEEMINGLY, indecore, indecenter.  
 UNBEWAILED, indefectus, indeploratus.  
 UNBEWITCH, effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.  
 UNBIASED, integer, æquus, incorruptus, studio et irâ vacuus; medius (*neutral*).  
 UNBIASEDLY, integre, incorrupte; sine irâ et studio.  
 UNBIDDEN, injussus; ultro, sponte. — *Unbidden to a feast*, &c., invocatus. — *An unbidden guest at a feast*, umbra.  
 UNBIND, solvo, dissolvo, exsolvo. See *Unbound*.  
 UNBINDING, vinculi solutio or dissolutio.  
 UNBLAMABLE, UNBLAMED, non reprehendendus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer, sanctus; innocens, culpâ vacuus; inculpatus, irreprehensus (*poet.*).  
 UNBLAMABLY, sine culpâ; sancte.  
 UNBLAMABLENESS, innocentia; quod vituperari or reprehendi non potest.  
 UNBLEMISHED, integer. See *Unblemishable*.  
 UNBLEST, execratus.  
 UNBLINDED, non excæcatus.  
 UNBLOODY, UNBLOODIED, incruentus, non cruentus.  
 UNBLOWN, nondum efflorescens or calycem aperiens.  
 UNBODIED, incorporeus.  
 UNBOILED, incoctus, non coctus.  
 UNBOLT, obicem detrahare.  
 UNBONNETED, sine galericulo; capite nudo or aperto.  
 UNBOOTED, ocreis exutus.  
 UNBORN, nondum natus.  
 UNBORROWED, genuinus, proprius.  
 UNBOSOM *one's self to a person*, sua consilia cum aliquo communicare, se or sensus suos alicui aperire.  
 UNBOUGHT, non emptus, inemptus.  
 UNBOUND, liber; vinculis exsolutus.  
 UNBOUNDED, interminatus, infinitus; immensus; finibus or terminis non circumscriptus. — *desire*, cupiditas or libido interminata, insatiabilis.  
 UNBOUNDEDLY, infinite.  
 UNBOWED, inflexus.  
 UNBOWEL, exentero, eviscero.  
 UNBOWELLING, exenteratio.  
 UNBRACE, fibulas solvere; solvo. — a

*drum*, tympanum retendere or laxare.  
*Unbraced*, fibulis solutus.  
 UNBREATHED, non exercitatus.  
 UNBREATHING, inanimus.  
 UNBRED, male educatus; male moratus; rusticus; immodestus; indoctus.  
 UNBREECHED, nondum braccis indutus.  
 UNBRIBED, incorruptus.  
 UNBRIDLE, frenis exsolvere; equo frenos detrahare; freno exuere.  
 UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (*poet.*, infrenis); effrenatus, (effrenus): (*loose, wild*), effrenatus, indomitus, intemperans.  
 UNBROKEN (*not broken*), infractus, irruptus: (*untamed*), indomitus, non subactus.  
 UNBRUISED, illæsus, non fractus.  
 UNBUCKLE, fibulas or corrigias solvere; balteum solvere, discingere, recingere. — *Unbuckled*, recinctus.  
 UNBUILD, diruo, disjicio, demolior.  
 UNBUILT, inædificatus, nondum ædificatus.  
 UNBUNG, relino.  
 UNBURDEN, exonero (*prop. and fig.*); aliqua re levare, liberare, solvere, (*fig.*).  
 UNBURDENED, exoneratus; oneris experts.  
 UNBURIED, inhumatus, insepultus; intumulatus, inconditus, (*poet.*).  
 UNBURNED, UNBURN'T, igne non exustus or consumptus.  
 UNBUTTON, vestem diloricare, solvere.  
 UNBUTTONING, fibularum solutio.  
 UNCALLED, invocatus, non vocatus, sponte, ultro.  
 UNCANCELLED, nondum deletus.  
 UNCAPABLE. See *Incapable*.  
 UNCARED for, neglectus, despectus.  
 UNCASED, capsâ exemptus, exutus, nudatus.  
 UNCASING, e capsâ exemptio.  
 UNCAUGHT, indeprehensus, non captus.  
 UNCAUTIOUS, incautus, improvidus. See *Heedless*.  
 UNCELEBRATED, non sollempni ritu celebratus.  
 UNCENSURED, irreprehensus.  
 UNCERTAIN, incertus, dubius; anceps, ambiguus; fallax. — *As all things in this world are uncertain*, ut sunt humana. — *Very uncertain*, perincertus. — *To be uncertain what to do*, dubito, fluctuo, hæsitatio, animo pendere.  
 UNCERTAINLY, incerte, incerto, dubie, dubitanter, ambigue.  
 UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio, ambiguitas.  
 UNCHAIN, e vinculis (*or catenis*) eximere, vinculis (*or catenis*) solvere, catenâ exsolvere.  
 UNCHANGEABLE, UNCHANGED, immutabilis; constans; stabilis; ratur; immutatus (*unchanged*).  
 UNCHANGEABLY, firme, constanter.  
 UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas.  
 UNCHARGE, reprehensionem revocare.  
 UNCHARITABLE, inhumanus, minime benignus or liberalis; qui omnia sinistra or in malam partem interpretatur; sinister (*e. g.* interpretatio).  
 UNCHARITABLENESS, inhumanitas.  
 UNCHARITABLY, inhumane, inhumaniter; sinistra; in malam partem.  
 UNCHARM, incantamentis solvere.  
 UNCHASTE, impudicus, impurus, Incestus, libidinosus, parum verecundus, obscœnus, libidinibus deditus.  
 UNCHASTELY, impudice, obscœne, parum caste.  
 UNCHASTENESS, UNCHASTITY, impudicitia, obscœnitas.  
 UNCHECKED, non repressus or coercitus; liber.  
 UNCHEWED, non masticatus.  
 UNCHRISTENED, aquâ lustrali nondum aspersus.  
 UNCHRISTIAN, viro Christiano indignus; impius.  
 UNCHRISTIANLY, quod Christianum minime decet.  
 UNCIRCUMCISED, non circumciscus; impræputiatus, *Tertull.*  
 UNCIRCUMCISION, non circumcisio.  
 UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, interminatus.  
 UNCIRCUMSPECT, improvidus, incautus, inconsideratus, negligens.  
 UNCIRCUMSPECTLY, improvide, incaute, inconsiderate, negligenter.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus, inhumanus; illiberalis; barbarus.  
 UNCIVILLY, inurbane, inhumane, inhumaniter.  
 UNCIVILIZED, barbarus, ferus, nondum ad humanitatem instructus.  
 UNCLAD (*unclothed*), vestibus exutus or non indutus; nudus.  
 UNCLARIFIED, nondum defaecatus.  
 UNCLASP, uncinum laxare; solvo. — *Unclassed*, uncino laxato.  
 UNCLASPINO, uncini laxatio or solutio.  
 UNCLASSIC, non classicus. See *Classic*.  
 UNCLE (*by the father's side*), patruus; (*mother's*), avunculus. — *A great uncle by the father's side*, propatruus.  
 UNCLEAN (*dirty*), immundus, sordidus, foedus, impurus, squalidus, lutulentus, spurcus: (*morally*), impurus, impudicus, discinctus, incontineus; moribus dissolutus. — *To be unclean*, sordeo. — *To grow unclean*, sordesco. — *To make unclean*, spurco, conspurco, maculo, commaculo, inquino, foedo.  
 UNCLEANLINESS (*dirtyness*), immunditia, foeditas, squalor, spurcitas; sordes: (*of life*), impudicitia, impuritas.  
 UNCLEANLY, *adv.* sordide, foede, squalide, immunde, spurce.  
 UNCLEANNESS, illivies; immunditia; impuritas; nequitia.  
 UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.  
 UNCLEFT, indivisus, individuus, solidus.  
 UNCLIPPED, non deminutus.  
 UNCLOSE, solvo, exonero.  
 UNCLOISTERED, solutus, liberatus.  
 UNCLOSE, recludo, aperio; resigno (*a sealed thing*). — *To uncloset* (*disclose or reveal*), detego, retego; aperio, patefacio, indicio. — *Unclosed* (*dislosed*), detectus, nudatus, patefactus, reclusus.  
 UNCLOTHE, vestibus aliquem exuere, vestem alicui detrahere; aliquem nudare; aliquem veste spoliare.  
 UNCLOTHED, vestibus exutus, nudatus, spoliatus; nudus.  
 UNCLOUDED, serenus, innubilus, splendidus.  
 UNCLOUDEDNESS, serenitas, claritas.  
 UNCOILED, expeditus, solutus.  
 UNCOINED, nondum cusus.  
 UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.  
 UNCOLORED, non coloratus.  
 UNCOMBED, impexus.  
 UNCOMELY, *adj.* indecens, indecorus, invenustus, inelegans, illepidus.  
 UNCOMELY, *adv.* illepide, inelegeranter.  
 UNCOMELINESS, deformitas.  
 UNCOMFORTABLE, inamœnus, injucundus, molestus; mœstus; acerbus; solatii expers.  
 UNCOMFORTABLENESS, injucunditas, molestia, acerbitas; mœstia.  
 UNCOMFORTABLY, injucunde; mœste; acerbe.  
 UNCOMMANDED, non mandatus or edictus.  
 UNCOMMENDABLE, illaudabilis.  
 UNCOMMON, insolitus, insolens; rarus; non vulgaris, eximius, egregius, insignis, singularis.  
 UNCOMMONLY, eximie, egregie, haud vulgariter.  
 UNCOMMONNESS, insolentia; raritas.  
 UNCOMMUNICABLE, non participandus.  
 UNCOMPASSIONATE, immitis, immisericus.  
 UNCOMPULSED, non compulsus or coactus; ultro, sponte sua.  
 UNCOMPLAISANT, inurbanus, parum officiosus, non affabilis.  
 UNCOMPLETE, non completus or consummatus; imperfectus.  
 UNCOMPOUNDED, incompositus, simplex.  
 UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, simplicitas.  
 UNCONCEIVABLE, incomprehensibilis, quod mente or cogitatione comprehendere non potest, quod percipi non potest.  
 UNCONCEIVED, non or nondum conceptus.  
 UNCONCERN, negligentia, securitas, incuria.  
 UNCONCERNED, immotus, securus, indifferens; re aliqua non affectus; otiosus.  
 UNCONCERNEDLY, secure, otiose, indifferenter, immisericoorder.  
 UNCONCERNEDNESS, animus immiseri-

cors or nullâ misericordiâ motus. See *Unconcern*.  
 UNCONCLUSIVE, ex quo nihil concludi potest.  
 UNCONCOCTED, nondum concoctus.  
 UNCONDEMNED, indemnatu, non damnatus.  
 UNCONDITIONAL, absolutus; purus.  
 UNCONDITIONALLY, sine exceptione or adjunctione.  
 UNCONFINED, UNCONFINABLE, interminatus, infinitus, (*without bound*); liber; nullis terminis circumscriptus.  
 UNCONFIRMED, nondum ratus or confirmatus.  
 UNCONFORMABLE, se ritibus consuetis non conformans or accommodans.  
 UNCONFORMITY, repugnantia.  
 UNCONFUSED, non confusus, non perturbatus; recte dispositus.  
 UNCONFUSEDLY, sine confusione.  
 UNCONFUTABLE, admodum certus, quod non facile dilui potest.  
 UNCONGEALED, non congelatus.  
 UNCONNING, non dissimulans.  
 UNCONQUERABLE, invictus; insuperabilis.  
 UNCONQUERABLY. See *Insuperably*.  
 UNCONQUERED, invictus; non superatus.  
 UNCONSCIONABLE, injustus, iniquus; a rectâ conscientia alienus.  
 UNCONSCIONABLENESS, injustitia, iniquitas.  
 UNCONSCIONABLY, injuste, inique.  
 UNCONSCIOUS, non conscius; insciens; omni sensu carens.  
 UNCONSECRATED, nondum consecratus.  
 UNCONSENTED to, cui non assentimur.  
 UNCONSIDERED, neglectus, non pensus.  
 UNCONSTANT, &c. See *Inconstant*.  
 UNCONSTRAINED, incoactus, voluntarius, spontaneus, non invitus.  
 UNCONSTRAINEDLY, non invite, ultro, sua sponte.  
 UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus, intaminatus, purus, incorruptus, integer.  
 UNCONTENTED. See *Discontented*.  
 UNCONTENTABLE, certus, non dubius, de quo merito contendere non potest.  
 UNCONTENDED, in controversiam or dubium non vocatus, de quo nulla est contentio.  
 UNCONTROLLED, liber, nullius imperio subjectus.  
 UNCONTROLLABLE, qui nullius imperio est subjectus; cui nullâ vi resisti potest.  
 UNCONTROLLEDNESS, libere vivendi or agendi potestas.  
 UNCONTROVERTED, de quo non ambigitur.  
 UNCONVERSABLE, non affabilis.  
 UNCONVINCED, cui non or nondum persuasum est, ut, etc.; qui etiamnum dubitat.  
 UNCORD, funes solvere or relaxare.  
 UNCORDED, funibus solutus.  
 UNCORRECT (*faulty or full of faults*), mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatens, non elimatus, cui deest ultima manus.  
 UNCORRECTED (*unpunished*), impunitus, incastigatus.  
 UNCORRUPT, UNCORRUPTED, incorruptus, integer; illepidus, intaminatus, incontaminatus, purus, sincerus; sanctus, integer.  
 UNCORRUPTIBLE, corruptionis expers.  
 UNCORRUPTLY, incorrupte, integre, sincere.  
 UNCORRUPTNESS (*quality of being free from corruption*), putredini non obnoxius; (*moral purity, uprightness*), sanctitas, integritas, probitas.  
 UNCOUNTABLE, innumerabilis.  
 UNCOUNTERTFEIT, genuinus.  
 UNCOUPLE, disjungo, abjungo; copulam eximere or detrahere. — *Uncoupled*, disjunctus, separatus.  
 UNCOURTEOUS, inurbanus. See *Discourteous*.  
 UNCOURTLY (*unmannerly*), inurbanus, rusticus.  
 UNCOURTLINESS, inurbanitas, rusticitas.  
 UNCOUTH, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus; inscitus; novus, inauditus, insuetus.  
 UNCOUTHLY, impolite, inscite, invenuste, inurbane.  
 UNCOUTHNESS, rusticitas, inscitia.

UNCOVER, detego, retego; patefacio aperio, adaperio, deoperio.  
 UNCOVERING, patefacio.  
 UNCREATE, ad nihilum revocare.  
 UNCREATED, non creatus.  
 UNCREDITABLENESS, mala existimatio.  
 UNCROPPED, non or nondum decerpitus.  
 UNCROSSED, nondum inductus.  
 UNCROWDED, sine turbâ; infrequens.  
 UNCROWN (*take the crown off one's head*), coronam alicujus capiti detrahere. See *De throne*.  
 UNCRUMPLED, non corrugatus.  
 UNCTION (*anointing*), unctio, inunctio; unctura.  
 UNCTUOUS, pinguis. — *Somewhat more unctuous*, unctiusculus.  
 UNCTUOUSNESS, UNCTUOSITY, pinguedo.  
 UNCULTIVATED (*not tilled*), incultus: (*rude, raw*), rudis, incultus, ferus, agrestis, horridus.  
 UNCUMBERED, non impeditus or gravatus.  
 UNCURB a horse, lupatum equo demere.  
 UNCURBED, non repressus.  
 UNCURABLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis, desperatus.  
 UNCURED, non sanatus: (*unsalted*), sale non conditus.  
 UNCURIOS, incuriosus, rerum occultarum non curiosus.  
 UNCURL, solvere, expedire.  
 UNCURLED, non crispatus; solutus.  
 UNCURRENT, non probus, non receptus.  
 UNCUT, intonsus; imputatus, incædus; integer.  
 UNDAAMAGED, integer, illæsus.  
 UNDAUNTED, intrepidus, interritus, imperterritus, impavidus; animosus.  
 UNDAUNTEDLY, intrepide, impavide; fortiter.  
 UNDAUNTEDNESS, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.  
 UNDAZZLED, non or minime præstrictus.  
 UNDECAYED, non deminutus, integer; vegetus, fortis.  
 UNDECEIVE one, errore aliquem liberare, solvere, expedire. — *Undeceived*, ab errore liberatus or expeditus: (*not deceived*), non deceptus.  
 UNDECEIVABLE, qui falli non potest.  
 UNDECIDED, nondum adjudicatus (*of a lawsuit*); integer; dubius: (*doubting*), dubius, incertus. — *The matter is yet undecided*, adhuc sub iudice lis est.  
 UNDECKED, inornatus, impolitus, incomptus.  
 UNDEFACED, UNDEFORMED, integer.  
 UNDEFENDED, indefensus, non defensus.  
 UNDEFILED, impollutus, illepidus, intaminatus, immaculatus, incontaminatus, purus, castus, integer, intactus, sanctus.  
 UNDEFINABLE, quod non describi or definiri potest.  
 UNDEFRAINED, non solutus or erogatus.  
 UNDELIGHTED, indelectatus, voluptate non affectus.  
 UNDEMOLISHED, non eversus, non dirutus.  
 UNDEMONSTRABLE, quod nequit demonstrari.  
 UNDENIABLE, non negandus, evidens.  
 UNDENIABLY, evidenter; sine controversiâ.  
 UNDEPLORED, indeploratus.  
 UNDEPRAVED, incorruptus.  
 UNDER, sub; subter, infra: (*in place or degree*), infra, inferior: (*in number*), infra, minor, minus, etc.: (*in price*), minoris, minori pretio. — *To be under*, subsum. — *To tread under foot*, calco, conculco; pedibus proterere. — *Under age*, nondum adultâ etate; impubes or -is; ephebus, prætextatus; peradolescens. — *The being under age*, etas nondum adultâ; etas pupillaris. — *To have a thing under hand or in hand*, sub manibus aliquid habere. — *A writing or note under one's hand*, chirographum. — *To bring under*, doimo, supero; subigo, vinco; expugno; sub imperium ditionemque redigere; in potestatem redigere. — *To*

keep under, freno, refreno; coercio, cohibeo, inhihero; comprimo, reprimio; compesco. — *Under one (in his reign)*, aliquo imperante, regnante, rege. — *Under pain of death*, sub mortis pœnâ, propositâ mortis pœnâ. — *All under one, eadem operâ*. — *Under a mulct or penalty*, sub multâ, multâ dictâ, denuntiâ, interpositâ. — *Those who were under seventeen years old*, qui minores essent annis septemdecim. — *I sold it under what it cost me*, minori pretio vendidi quam emeram. — *It falls under the consideration of profit*, in rationem utilitatis cadit. — *To fall under suspicion*, in suspicionem cadere or venire. — *He sets out, having concealed a dagger under his garment*, abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur, Liv. — *Under show, color, pretence of a thing*, per causam alicujus rei; nomine or simulationem alicujus rei; per simulationem alicujus rei; specie or per speciem alicujus rei; causâ interpositâ or illatâ, with acc. and infin. — *War is concealed under the show of peace*, sub nomine pacis bellum latet. — *Under or in difficulties*, rebus in arduis. — *Under your favor*, pace tuâ dixerim. — ¶ See the compounds in their several places.

UNDER, adj. inferior.

UNDER-BEAM, capreolus.

UNDERBID, minoris licitari.

UNDERBIND, subligo; subcingo or succingo.

UNDER-BUTLER, suppromus.

UNDER-COOK, coquus vicarius.

UNDERFLOW, subterfluo, subterlabor.

UNDERGIRD, subligo, subcingo or succingo.

UNDERGO, subeo, fero, tolero, sustineo, patior, perpetior.

UNDER-GOVERNOR, subpræfectus.

UNDER-GROUND, subterraneus.

UNDERHAND (privately), clani, clanculum, secreto. — *To deal or work underhand*, prævaricor; clam or clanculum aliquid agere, aggredi, moliri. — *An underhand dealer*, homo fraudulentus; homo subdolos; prævaricator. — *Underhand dealing*, dolus, fraus; prævaricatio.

UNDERIVED, non derivatus.

UNDERJOBBER, minister.

UNDERLAY, suppono, subjicio, suffulcio.

UNDER-LEATHER, solea.

UNDERLING, inferior; alteri obnoxius or subjectus.

UNDER-LIP, labrum inferius.

UNDERMINE, subruo, suffodio; cuniculo or -is subruere or subtrahere. — *Some undermined, others sealed the walls*, ac murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, Sall. — *To undermine and overthrow*, subruo. — *To undermine or supplant a person*, insidias alicui struere, aliquem dolo a munere or alicujus rei possessione depellere; exitio alicujus studere or operam dare.

UNDERMINING, suffossio.

UNDERMOST, infimus, imus.

UNDERNEATH, infra, subter, subtus. — *Being underneath*, inferior.

UNDERPIN, substruo; suffulcio.

UNDERPINNING of a house, substructio.

UNDERPLOT (in a play), res minoris momenti.

UNDERPRAISE, aliquem maligne laudare; haud dignis laudibus efferre.

UNDERPRIZE. See Undervalue.

UNDERPROP, fulcio, suffulcio; statumino; impedo, Col. — *Weakly underproped*, tibicine ficulne subnixus, tenui tibicine fultus.

UNDERPROPPING, statuminatio.

UNDERRATE. See Undervalue.

UNDERRATE, s. pretium justo minus.

UNDERSAY, derogare.

UNDER-SECRETARY, scriba inferior.

UNDERSSELL (sell cheaper than others), minoris quam alii vendere.

UNDER-SERVANT, famulus or minister inferior.

UNDERSSET, suppono, subjicio; statumino, Plin.

UNDERSEWED, subsutus.

UNDER-SHERIFF, say subvicecomes.

UNDERSONG, versus intercalaris.

UNDERSTAND (comprehend, perceive), accipio, intelligo, comprehendo, per-

cipio: (by the ear), accipio, exaudio: (know, be acquainted with), intelligo; scio; instructum esse aliqua re, peritum esse alicujus rei: (supply), intelligo, simul audire. — *I understand, teneo; intelligo; dictum puta*. — *The Stoics do not understand Epicurus*, Epicurum Stoici male accipiunt. — *As I understand the business*, ut istam rem video. — *To understand aright*, bene or recte intelligere, accipere, percipere, tenere. — *To understand amiss*, parum accipere, minus intelligere: (put a bad interpretation on), in malam partem accipere, sinistre interpretari. — *To give to understand*, significo; dico; aliquem certiorum facere. — *I gave you to understand*, certiorum te feci. — *Give them to understand what my sentiments are of that matter*, iis demonstras, quid ego de eâ re sentiam. — *Being given to understand*, certior factus. — *Those who understand the Jewish affairs*, Judaicarum rerum periti. — *To understand the world*, rerum humanarum peritum esse. — *Understood*, intellectus, perceptus, notus, cognitus. — *Easy to be understood*, intellectu facilis, in nostram intelligentiam facile cadens. — *I understood*, intellexi, cognovi, sensi, percepi, comperi.

UNDERSTANDING (intellect), mens: (capacity of understanding; intelligence), intelligentia, intelligendi vis; ingenium (natural ability, genius); iudicium (judgment); prudentia (wisdom, prudence); consilium (counsel, discretion); captus: (comprehending, understanding), intelligentia; perceptio, comprehensio. — *A person of good understanding*, homo intelligens, sapiens, prudens, peritus, gnarus, emunctæ naris, magni or acris iudicii. — *Of or belonging to the understanding*, ad mentem pertinens. — *Have you lost your understanding as well as your estate?* simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. — ¶ (agreement), consensio, consensus; collisio (secret understanding). — *A good understanding*, concordia. — *A secret understanding with the enemy*, clandestina cum hoste colloquia. — *There being a good understanding between the English and Dutch*, Anglis et Batavis concordibus. — *He said, that a good understanding between the orders of the state might be preserved by clemency*, dixit, clementiâ concordiam ordinum stabiliri posse, Liv.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, intelligenter, cum intelligentiâ; sapienter, prudenter; iudicio; sollerter; perite.

UNDERSTRAPPER, homunculus tenuis.

UNDERTAKE, incipio, aggredior; cæpto, molior; suscipio; conor, audeo; in se recipere, accipere. — *a cause*, adire causam. — *To undertake work by the great*, opus redimere. — *To undertake for a thing or warrant that it shall come to pass*, alicujus rei auctorem esse. — *He undertakes for it, that the dignity of the Roman people shall be then preserved*, auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv.

UNDERTAKING (attempt), ausum, cæptum, inceptum; opus; commissum.

UNDERTAKER, mollitor, inceptor; qui aliquid aggreditur. — *of public works*, operum publicorum redemptor. — *of funerals*, libitinarius.

UNDERVALUE (underprize), pretio justo minori aestimare: (slight), contemno; despicio; sperno, parvi facere, contemptui habere: (detract from), elevo.

UNDERVASSAL, mancipium.

UNDERWOOD, humiliores arbores.

UNDERWORK (labor a thing less than it ought), aliquid non satis elaborare or non satis elaboratum reddere. — *To underwork or endeavor to undermine a person*, insidias alicui struere; alicujus exitio studere or operam dare.

UNDERWRITE, subscribo, subnoto, infra scribere. See Assure, Insure.

UNDERWRITING, subscriptio.

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro aliquâ re.

UNDESCRIBED, non descriptus.

UNDESERVED, immeritus, indignus.

UNDESERVEDLY, immerito, immerenter, indigne.

UNDESERVING of, indignus; immerens.

UNDESIGNING, minime astutus, sincerus, fraudis expers.

UNDESIRABLE, minime expetendus, injucundus, incommodus.

UNDESIRED, minime optatus; inoptatus, Sen.

UNDETERMINATE, UNDETERMINED. (See Undecided.) — *We shall leave the matter undetermined*, nos eam rem in medio relinquimus, Sall.

UNDETERMINABLE, quod determinari non potest.

UNDEVOTED, non devotus; non deditus.

UNDEVOUT, irreligiosus, Dei parvus et infrequens cultor.

UNDEVOUTLY, irreligiose.

UNDIED, non or nondum tinctus.

UNDIGESTED, crudus (imperfectus, Juv.): (not arranged, &c.), indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus, inconditus.

UNDILIGENT, indiligens, parum diligens.

UNDIMINISHED, integer, non deminutus or non imminutus, illibatus.

UNDIMINISHABLE, quod deminui non potest.

UNDINTED, non contusus.

UNDIPPED, non immersus.

UNDIRECTED, non directus. See Random.

UNDISCERNED, non perceptus.

UNDISCERNIBLE, invisibilis, sub sensum oculorum non cadens; quod percipi non potest.

UNDISCERNIBLY, UNDISCERNEDLY. See Imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, non percipiens.

UNDISCHARGED (as a duty), non præstitus; (as a debt), non solutus.

UNDISCIPLINED, indoctus, ineruditus, imperitus; nondum doctus or instructus. — *Undisciplined troops*, copæ inexercitæ or militari discipline nondum assuetæ. See Raw.

UNDISCOVERABLE, non indagandus.

UNDISCOVERED (not known), incompertus, inexploratus: (not made public), non relictus or patefactus.

UNDISGUISED, in conspectu positus; simplex.

UNDISHONORED, non infamiâ notatus.

UNDISMAYED, imperterritus, impavidus.

UNDISPERSED, non dispersus.

UNDISPOSED of (not sold), nondum venditus: (not given away), nondum alienatus.

UNDISPUTED, de quo nulla est disceptatio or controversia.

UNDISSEMBLED, non dissimulatus.

UNDISSIPATED, non dissipatus.

UNDISSOLVABLE, indissolubilis, minime solvendus.

UNDISSOLVING, non or nunquam liquescens.

UNDISTINCT, UNDISTINGUISHED, indistinctus, indiscretus; inexplanatus.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, quod distingui or discerni non potest.

UNDISTRACTED, minime confusus.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, sine confusione or perturbatione.

UNDISTURBED, imperturbatus; pacatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus, tranquillus; æquus. See Calm.

UNDISTURBEDLY, tranquille, placide, æquo animo.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus, indiscretus; communis.

UNDIVIDABLE, individuus.

UNDIVULGED, secretus, non patefactus.

UNDO what is done, telam retexere; factum infectum reddere: (annul), abrogo, antiquo; rescindo, irritum reddere: (slacken), laxo, relaxo; remitto: (unravel), retexo; expedio: (untie or take to pieces), solvo, dissolvo, resolvo; discingo: (ruin), perdo, pessundo, subverto. — *Your forwardness has almost undone me*, pæne tua me protervitas perdidit. — *They will undo me or my master*, me aut herum pessundabunt. — *He will undo his father*, ad inopiam rediget patrem. — *He has undone himself and the commonwealth*, rem suam et publicam confecit. — *We arc undone*, as you would undo an oyster, nos funditus perisse vides; ne Salus quidem ipsa nos servare potest.

— *I am utterly undone*, perii, nullus sum, de me actum est.

UNOOING (*ruining*), perditio: (*ruin*), interitus, exitum, pernicies; ruina: (*annulling*), abolitio, abrogatio: (*a slackening*), laxatio, relaxatio, remissio: (*an untying or taking to pieces*), solutio, dissolutio, resolutio.

UNOONE (*not done*), infectus, imperfectus, nondum consummatus.

UNDOUBTED, de quo nihil dubitatur; non dubius; certus.

UNOUBTEOLY, haud dubie, procul dubio, sine controversiâ.

UNDRAWN, non tractus.

UNDREADED, non formidatus.

UNDREAMED, inopinatus.

UNDRESS (*one's self*), vestes exuere: (*another*), vestes or vestimenta alicui detrachere. — *Undressed*, *Undrest* (*naked*), nudus, vestibus exutus, vestimentis detractis: (*unadorned*), incultus, inornatus. — *Somewhat undressed*, subhorridus.

UNDRESS, s. vestis domestica.

UNDRIED, insiccatus, nondum siccatus.

UNDROSSY, purus; sine fece.

UNDUE, indebitus, parum justus or legitimus; nimis, immodicus.

UNDULY, indebite, parum juste or legitime; nimis, plus quam satis est.

UNDULATE, unda, fluctua.

UNDULATE, UNOULATORY, undulatus; undatus.

UNDULATION of, undans *with* a subst.

UNDUTIFUL, UNDUTEOUS, impius erga parentes, impius; non obediens alicui; contumax; parum verecundus.

UNDUTIFULLY, contumaciter, minus obsequenter, impie.

UNDUTIFULNESS, contumacia, immodestia, impietas.

UNDYING, nunquam moriturus; immortalis.

UNEARNED, sine labore partus.

UNEARTHED, e terrâ or foveâ excitatus.

UNEARTHLY (*heavenly*), cœlestis; divinus: (*superhuman*), quod supra hominem or hominis vires est, quod modum virium humanarum excedit, quod supra humanum (-am, -os, -as, -a) est.

UNEASY, molestus, incommodus, importunus; æger, sollicitus, anxius; inquietus; difficilis, morosus, (*peevish*). — *I should then have been uneasy only for these few days*, fuisset tum mihi illos ægre aliquot dies, Ter.

UNEASILY, ægre, moleste.

UNEASINESS, molestia, sollicitudo, ægritudo, animi perturbatio; miseria. — *And you must live in perpetual uneasiness, when you find yourselves under a necessity of being slaves, or of maintaining your liberty by force of arms*, et vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit, cum intelligetis, aut serviendum esse, aut per manus libertatem retinendam, Sall.

UNEATEN, haud or parum comesus.

UNEDIFIED (*not instructed*), indoctus, ineruditus, parum doctus.

UNEOIFYING (*of a speaker or address*), frigidus; jejunos: (*of no use*), inutilis, parum utilitatis habens.

UNEFFECTUAL, irritus, inanis.

UNELECTED, non electus.

UNELIGIBLE, non eligendus, non expectendus.

UNELOQUENT, indisertus, infacundus; infans.

UNELOQUENTLY, indiserte.

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus; vacuus labore or negotiis (*having nothing to do*); feriatu (*keeping holiday*); deses (*idle*).

UNENDOWED, indotatus, sine dote.

UNENGAGED, non addictus; liber.

UNENJOYED, non perceptus.

UNENLIGHTENED, omnium rerum inscius et rudis; rudis; ferus.

UNENSLAVED, UNENTHRALLED, sui juris, nemini obnoxius or mancipatus.

UNENTOMBED, insepultus.

UNENVIED, minime invidendus.

UNEQUAL, inæqualis, inæqualis.

UNEQUAL, inæqualis, inæqualis, dispar, impar, disparilis. — *Unequal marriage seldom prove happy*, siqua voles apte nubere, nube pari.

UNEQUALLY, inæqualiter, inæqualiter, dispariliter.

UNEQUITABLE, iniquus, injustus.

UNEQUIVOCAL, minime ambiguus.

UNERRING, errori non obnoxius; certus; ratus.

UNERRINGLY, sine errore.

UNESPIED. See *Undiscovered*.

UNESSENTIAL, non magni momenti; levis: — *in rerum naturâ non positus*.

UNESTABLISHED, sine auctoritate.

UNEVANGELICAL, legi Christianæ non consentaneus.

UNEVEN, non æquus (*poet. iniquus*), inæqualis: (*rough*), asper, confragous, salebrosus: (*not equable*), inæqualis, inæqualis. — *Uneven places*, aspreta; salebræ, loca confragosa. — *An uneven way*, via salebrosa. — *An uneven or odd number*, numerus impar.

UNEVENLY, inæqualiter, inæqualiter, dispariliter.

UNEVENNESS, iniquitas, asperitas; inæqualitas.

UNEXACTED, non flagitatus or exactus.

UNEXAMINED, nondum examinatus.

UNEXAMPLED (*alone of its kind*), unicus, singularis: (*unheard of, new*), inauditus, novus, portenti similis.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, exceptionibus non obnoxius. — *witness*, testis locuples, probus. — *testimony*, testimonium certum, firmum. — *life*, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas.

UNEXECUTED, infectus, nondum rite peractus.

UNEXEMPT, non immunis.

UNEXERCISED. See *Unpractised*.

UNEXHAUSTED, inexhaustus.

UNEXPECTED, inexpectatus, inopinatus, necopinatus, insperatus; repentinus (*sudden*).

UNEXPECTEDLY, præter expectationem or opinionem; repente; de or ex improviso.

UNEXPECTEONESS, rei inopinatae or improvisae interventus. — *Rather because of the unexpectedness of the thing*, magis in re subita, Liv.

UNEXPEDIENT, incommodus, inutilis.

UNEXPERIENCED, inexpertus, nondum expertus; rerum imperitus or rudis, nescius.

UNEXPERT, imperitus, rudis; nondum rei alicui assuetus or assuefactus.

UNEXPERTLY, imperite.

UNEXPIRED, nondum finitus or determinatus.

UNEXPLORED, incognitus; nondum tentatus.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis, inenarrabilis; qui verbis enarrari non potest.

UNEXTENDED, non extensus or porrectus.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, UNEXTINGUISHED, inextinctus, qui exstingui non potest.

UNEXTIRPABLE, inextirpabilis, non extirpandus.

UNFADING, qui nunquam deflorescit; perennis.

UNFADED, non deflorescens; vicens, florens.

UNFAILING, certus, firmus; fidus, fidelis; perennis.

UNFAIR (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus.

UNFAIRLY, inique, injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas, injustitia.

UNFAITHFUL, infidus, infidelis, perfidus; falsus.

UNFAITHFULLY, infideliter, perfide.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas, perfidia.

UNFALSIFIED, non adulteratus or depravatus; minime fucatus.

UNFAMILIAR, inusitatus.

UNFASHIONABLE, hodierno usui parum accommodatus.

UNFASHIONED, informis; nondum formatus or recte formatus; ineffigiatus, Gall.

UNFASTEN, refigo; solvo, dissolvo; labefacio.

UNFATHOMABLE, immensâ or infinitâ altitudine.

UNFATIGUED, non fessus.

UNFAVORABLE, incommodus, alienus; adversus.

UNFAVORABLY, incommode: (*not kindly or with praise*), secus, sinistre, male.

UNFEATHERED, implumis, deplumis.

UNFEATURED, informis.

UNFED, impastus.

UNFEED, munere non donatus, honoratio non auctus.

UNFEELING, omni sensu carens, insensibilis; torpidus: (*fig.*), lentus, durus, ferreus, omnis humanitatis expers.

UNFEIGNED, non fictus, non simulatus, non fucatus; sincerus, verus; integer.

UNFEIGNEDLY, non fecte, sincere, vere.

UNFEIGNEDNESS, sinceritas, veritas; integritas.

UNFELT, sensibus non perceptus.

UNFENCED, immunitus: non septus.

UNFERMENTED, non fermentatus; nullo fermento.

UNFERTILE, infecundus, infructuosus, sterilis.

UNFERTILENESS, infecunditas, sterilitas.

UNFETTER, e vinculis eximere, vinculis solvere or liberare.

UNFETTERED, vinculis solutus; liber.

UNFILLED, non impletus.

UNFINISHED, infectus, imperfectus, nondum consummatus.

UNFIRM, infirmus, debilis.

UNFIT, inutilis, non or parum idoneus, inhabilis; abhorrens; impar; ineptus. — *to learn*, indocilis, tardus, hebes. — *for labor*, impotens, debilis, infirmus.

UNFITLY, inepte, indecore, non congruenter.

UNFITNESS, inutilitas, inconcinuitas, incommoditas. — *for labor*, inertia.

UNFITTING, incongruens, non congruens; inconveniens.

UNFIX, refigo; labefacio.

UNFIXED, refixus, labefactus; vagus.

UNFLEDGED, nondum pennatus, implumis, deplumis.

UNFLESHED (*fig.*), novitiuus.

UNFOILED, invictus.

UNFOLD, explico: (*explain, set forth*), explico, aperio, explano. — *That may be unfolded or explained*, explicabilis. — *That cannot be unfolded*, inexplicabilis. — *To unfold sheep*, oves septis inclusas dimittere.

UNFOLDING, explicatio.

UNFOOL, a stultitiâ revocare.

UNFORBIDDEN, non prohibitus; non veritus.

UNFORCED, non coactus, spontaneus, voluntarius.

UNFORCEDLY, non coactus, suâ sponte, ultro.

UNFORCIBLE, virium expers.

UNFOREBODING, sine presagio.

UNFOREKNOWN, non præsens, non præcognitus.

UNFORESEEN, improvisus, non prævisus.

UNFORFEITED, non confiscatus.

UNFORGIVING, inexorabilis, implacabilis.

UNFORGOTTEN, non oblivioni traditus.

UNFORMED, nondum formatus; indigestus; informis.

UNFORSAKEN, non derelictus, non destitutus; indesertus *is poet.*

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus, non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE, infortunatus, infelix, miser, adversus, infaustus, non prosper, calamitosus. — *day*, dies infelix; dies nefastus.

UNFORTUNATELY, infeliciter, misere, male, secus.

UNFORTUNATENESS, infelicitas; or *by an adj.*

UNFOULED, incorruptus.

UNFOUND, incompetus.

UNFREQUENT, quod raro fit, rarus; infrequens.

UNFREQUENCY, infrequentia.

UNFREQUENTLY, raro. — *Very*, perrarò, perquam raro.

UNFREQUENTEO, minus celebris, inceleber; infrequens; desertus.

UNFRIENDLY. See *Friendless*.

UNFRIENDLY, *adj.* inimicus.

UNFRIENDLY, *adv.* parum amice or benevole.

UNFRIENDLINESS, malevolentia, animus iniquus.

UNFROZEN, non congelatus.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus, infructuosus, sterilis, macer; infelix (*rather poet.*)

UNFRUITFULLY, infecunde, steriliter.

UNFRUITFULNESS, infecunditas, sterilitas.



UNFULFILLED, nondum expletus, non solutus; quod exitum *or* eventum non habuit  
 UNFURL, expando, explico.  
 UNFURNISH (to deprive), spolio; despolio, nudo, orbo.  
 UNFURNISHED (not furnished), imparatus, parum ornatus *or* instructus.  
 UNGAINFUL, minime lucrosus *or* questuosus.  
 UNGAINLY (awkward), agrestis; rusticus.  
 UNGARNISHED, inornatus, impolitus.  
 UNGARTERED, sine fasciis tibialibus.  
 UNGATHERED, nondum collectus *or* decerptus.  
 UNGENERATED, ingenitus.  
 UNGENEROUS, illiberalis, hominem liberalem *or* ingenium minime decens.  
 UNGENEROUSLY, illiberaliter, parum ingenie.  
 UNGENTEEL, illiberalis, inhonestus, illepidus, inurbane, rusticus, agrestis.  
 UNGENTEELLY, illiberaliter, inhoneste, illepede, inurbane.  
 UNOENTEELNESS, illiberalitas, rusticitas.  
 UNGENTLE, immansuetus, implacidus, asper.  
 UNGENTLENESS, inurbanitas.  
 UNGENTLY, aspere, inurbane.  
 UNOENTLEMANLY, illiberalis.  
 UNGILT, non inauratus.  
 UNGIRD, discingo, recingo; cingulum solve.  
 UNGIRD, UNOIRT, discinctus, recinctus, non cinctus.  
 UNGIRTH a horse, cingulum equi solve *or* laxare.  
 UNGLOVED, sine digitabilis.  
 UNGLUE, deglutino, reglutino.  
 UNGOD, divinitate privare.  
 UNGODLY, impius, irreligiōsus, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus.  
 UNGODLILY, impie, irreligiōse, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose.  
 UNGODLINESS, impietas; scelus, flagitium.  
 UNGORED, non cornu percussus: — illæsus; non defamatus.  
 UNGORGED, nondum exsaturatus.  
 UNGOTTEN, non partus.  
 UNGOVERNABLE, impotens regendi, qui regi non potest; indomitus, effrenatus, ferox, intractabilis, impotens. — *An un-governable tongue*, immodica lingua, Liv.  
 UNGOVERNABLENESS (in temper), ingenium intractabile.  
 UNGRACEFUL, agrestis, inconcinus, invenustus, indecorus, inelegans.  
 UNGRACEFULLY, inconcinne, indecore, ineleganter.  
 UNGRACEFULNESS, inconcinntas.  
 UNGRACIOUS, impius, improbus, pravus, scelestus, flagitiosus: (unpleasing), parum jucundus, odiosus. — *An un-gracious wretch*, scelus; nequam.  
 UNGRACIOUSLY, impie, improbe, irreligiōse, prave, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose.  
 UNGRACIOUSNESS, impietas, nequitia; flagitium.  
 UNGRAFTED, nondum insitus *or* inoculatus.  
 UNGRAMMATICAL, legibus grammaticorum non consentaneus.  
 UNGRANTED, inconcessus.  
 UNGRAPPLE, ab harpagonibus infixis *or* conflictu liberare.  
 UNGRATEFUL, ingratus, beneficii *or* -orum immemor. — *It is hard for a man to bear it when he meets with an ungrateful return for the kind favors he has done*, acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas, Plaut.  
 UNGRATEFULLY, ingrate, ingrato animo.  
 UNGRATEFULNESS, animus ingratus; crinen ingrati animi.  
 UNGROUNDED, nullis nixus rationibus. See *Groundless*, *Causeless*.  
 UNGRUDGINGLY, libens, libenter; ex animo.  
 UNGUARDED, incustoditus, non stipatus: (indiscreet, rash), imprudens, inconsultus, inconsideratus, tenerarius.  
 UNGUARDEDLY (indiscreetly), imprudenter, inconsulto, temere.  
 UNGUENT, unguentum.  
 UNGUESSED, quod nemo conjecturâ consecutus est *or* opinione præcepit.  
 UNGUIDED, qui ducem non habet; sine duce.  
 UNHABITABLE See *Uninhabitable*.

UNHALLOW, profano, temero.  
 UNHALLOWED, nondum sacratus; profanatus, violatus. See *Ungodly*, *Unholy*.  
 UNHALTER, a laqueo liberare *or* expedire.  
 UNHAND, e manibus dimittere.  
 UNHANDLED, Intactus.  
 UNHANDSOME, invenustus, inconcinus, indecorus, inelegans, illepidus, inconpositus; fœdus, turpis; illiberalis.  
 UNHANDSOMELY, turpiter; inconcinne, ineleganter; parum ingenue, fœde, turpiter; illiberaliter.  
 UNHANDSOMENESS, deformitas; turpitudō; illiberalitas.  
 UNHANGED, nondum crucifixus.  
 UNHAPPY, infelix, infaustus, infortunatus, miser, calamitosus, luctuosus; mæstus, tristis.  
 UNHAPPILY, infelicitate; misere; male, secus.  
 UNHAPPINESS, infelicitas, miseria, tristitia, mæstitia.  
 UNHARBOR a stag *or* other wild beast, &c., cervum, etc. a cubili exigere *or* depellere.  
 UNHARDENED, non obduratus.  
 UNHARDY, inaudax, imbellis, timidus.  
 UNHARMED. See *Unhurt*.  
 UNHARMFUL, innocuus, innoxius.  
 UNHARMONIOUS, immodulatus; discors.  
 UNHARNNESS, abjungo; disjungo (*separate*); helcium ab equo dimovere; solvo.  
 UNHASP, resero.  
 UNHAZARDED, sine periculo.  
 UNHEALABLE, insanabilis (inmedicabilis, poet.).  
 UNHEALED, nondum sanatus; incuratus.  
 UNHEALTHFUL, UNHEALTHY (*out of health*), valetudinarius, infirmus; (*not salubrious*), insalubris; pestilens; gravis.  
 UNHEALTHINESS, UNHEALTHFULNESS (*of body*), mala corporis valetudo. — *of a place*, pestilens loci natura. — *of the weather*, gravitas *or* intemperies cœli.  
 UNHEARD, inauditus, nondum auditus. — *of*, inauditus, ne fando quidem auditus.  
 UNHEATED, non *or* nondum calefactus.  
 UNHEEDED, inobservatus, non observatus.  
 UNHEEDFUL. See *Headless*.  
 UNHELPFUL, nullam ferens opem.  
 UNHIDDEN, non additus *or* occultus; apertus, reiectus.  
 UNHINGE (*throw off the hinges*), de cardine detrudere: (*to disorder *or* put out of sorts*), conturbo, perturbo.  
 UNHOLY, impius; profanus.  
 UNHOLINESS, impietas.  
 UNHONEST, improbus, fraudulentus. See *Dishonest*.  
 UNHONORED, inhonoratus.  
 UNHOOK, hantium *or* uncum solve.  
 UNHOPEFUL, insperatus, inexpectatus.  
 UNHOPEFUL, de quo bene sperare non possumus, nullius neque rei neque spei.  
 UNHORSE, equo dejicere, ex equo deturbare. — *Unhorsed*, equo dejectus *or* deturbatus.  
 UNHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis.  
 UNHOUSED, ex ædibus exturbatus; sine domo.  
 UNHOUSELED, communionem cœnæ domesticæ privatus.  
 UNHUMBLED, non demissus.  
 UNHURT, integer, invulneratus, illæsus, inviolatus, incolumis, salvus.  
 UNHURTFUL, innoxius, innocuus.  
 UNHURTFULLY, innocenter.  
 UNHUSBANDED, incultus, inaratus.  
 UNHUSKED, folliculo exemptus.  
 UNICORN, monoceros (-otis).  
 UNIFORM, unius forme, uniusmodi; omni varietate carens; æquabilis, (sibi) constans; æqualis; stabilis. — *A country of one uniform appearance*, ager unâ specie, Sall. — *His character was uniform and of a piece*, in omnibus constantiam præstitit.  
 UNIFORM, s. vestitus militaris.  
 UNIFORMITY, æquabilitas; constantia; stabilitas. — *It is certain if any thing in the world is becoming, it is a constant uniformity in our whole lives*, omnino si quidquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis quam æquabilitas universæ vitæ.  
 UNIFORMLY, æquabiliter; constanter; perpetuo, usque, semper.

UNIMAGINABLE, quod mente *or* cogitatione percipi non potest.  
 UNIMPAIRED, integer, illibatus.  
 UNIMPORTANT, levis, minimi momenti.  
 UNIMPORUNED, non sollicitatus.  
 UNIMPROVED, non emendatus; male collocatus (*e. g.* tempus).  
 UNINFLAMED, non accensus.  
 UNINFORMED, parum eruditus, indoctus; imperitus; ignarus.  
 UNINGENUOUS, illiberalis.  
 UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis, non habitabilis.  
 UNINHABITED, non habitatus, incultus, desertus; vacuus; vastus.  
 UNINJURED, illæsus. See *Unhurt*.  
 UNINSCRIBED, sine inscriptione *or* titulo.  
 UNINSPIRED, divino numine non afflatus.  
 UNINSTITUTED, non institutus.  
 UNINSTRUCTED, indoctus, ineruditus.  
 UNINSTRUCTIVE, non ad docendum accommodatus.  
 UNINTELLIGENT, imperitus.  
 UNINTELLIGIBLE, in nostram intelligentiam non cadens; quod animo percipi non potest; non apertus ad intelligentiam; obscurus; barbarus.  
 UNINTELLIGIBLY, ita ut ratione comprehendendi nequeat; barbare.  
 UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus; quod ego insciens feci.  
 UNINTENTIONALLY, non de industriâ; insciens; forte.  
 UNINTERESTED, commodi sui minime studiosus.  
 UNINTERRUPTED, non interruptus, non interpellatus; perennis; perpetuus; assiduus. — *An uninterrupted course of success*, prosperarum rerum cursus continuus.  
 UNINTRENCHED, non vallo cinctus.  
 UNINVESTIGABLE, quod investigari non potest.  
 UNINVITED, invocatus, non vocatus.  
 UNION (*joining*), junctio, conjunctio, consociatio; coitus: (*unanimity &c.*), concordia, (conspiratic et) consensus, animi conjuncti.  
 To UNITE, jungo, conjungo; concilio: (*neut.*), se jungere, se conjungere; miscer (mix); coalesco; coëo. — *To unite differences*, lites componere *or* dirimere. — *To unite (as two kingdoms do)*, in unam ditionem coire. — *Persons united together by the strongest bonds of friendship*, homines inter se conjunctissimi *or* summâ benevolentia conjuncti. — *All orders of men are united in defending the republic*, consensus omnium ordinum conspirat ad defendendam rempublicam. — *With united endeavors*, sociatis laboribus, Tac.  
 UNITEDLY, cum conjunctione; simul.  
 UNITER, qui conjungit.  
 UNITING, conjunctio; voluntatum consensus *or* conspiratio.  
 UNISON (*in music*), concentus: — modulus unius soni.  
 UNIT, UNITY (*in arithmetic*), unitas.  
 UNITARIAN, s. unionita.  
 UNITE. See *Union*.  
 UNITY, unitas. See *Union*.  
 UNIQUE, in suo genere singularis.  
 UNIVERSAL, universus, universalis; communis; also by a construction with omnis. — *A universal heir*, heres omnium bonorum; heres ex asse.  
 UNIVERSALITY, by an adj. *or* some other circumlocution.  
 UNIVERSALLY, universe, generatim; *or* by omnis (as, *universally known*, omnibus notis).  
 UNIVERSE, (rerum) universitas, mundus (universus), rerum natura.  
 UNIVERSITY, academia; universitas literaria *or* literarum. — *Of a university*, academicus.  
 UNIVOCAL, una vox pluribus conveniens.  
 UNJOIN, disjungo. See *Disjoin*.  
 UNJOINTED, deartuatus. See *Dis-jointed*.  
 UNJOYOUS, tristis, parum alacris.  
 UNJUDGED, injudicatus.  
 UNJUST, iniquus, injustus. — *Very*, periniquus.  
 UNJUSTLY, inique, injuste; summâ cum

- injuriâ. — *He desires the crown, and that very unjustly, cupit regnum, et quidem scelerate cupit, Sall.*
- UNJUSTIFIABLE**, iniquus, iniquissimus, justitiæ non consonus or consentaneus.
- UNJUSTIFIABLENESS**, iniquitas, conditio rei quæ defendi nequit.
- UNJUSTIFIABLY**, inique, ita ut defendi nequeat.
- UNKENNEL**, e cubili excitare or depellere.
- UNKEPT**. See *Unobserved*.
- UNKIND**, parum benignus, parum officiosus; omnis humanitatis expers, durus, ferreus, inclemens, asper, inhumanus; inhospitalis.
- UNKINDLY**, adv. inclementer, aspere, inhumane, parum benigne.
- UNKINDLY**, adj. — *An unkindly year for corn, annus adversus frugibus, Liv.*
- UNKINDNESS**, inclementia, inhumanitas, asperitas.
- UNKING**. See *Dethrone*.
- UNKISSED**, osculi expers.
- UNKNIGHTLY**, equite indignus.
- UNKNIT**, enodo, solvo; recingo.
- UNKNOWINGLY**, insciens, inscienter, inconsulto, imprudenter.
- UNKNOWN**, ignotus; incognitus. — *To be unknown, ignotum esse, latere; ignorari. — It is unknown to me, me clam est, me fugit or latet.*
- UNLABORED**, inelaboratus.
- UNLACED**, recinctus.
- UNLADE**, exonero, deonero; onus jumento deponere, *Cæs.* — *To unlade or lade out of one vessel into another, capulo, decapulo; depleo.*
- UNLAID**, non fixus; non pacatus.
- UNLAMENTED**, inelaboratus.
- UNLAUDABLE**, illaudabilis.
- UNLAWFUL**, non legitimus; illicitus, inconcessus; nefas.
- UNLAWFULLY**, illicite, non legitime.
- UNLAWFULNESS**, injustitia, iniquitas.
- UNLEARN**, dedisco.
- UNLEARNED**, indoctus, ineruditus, illiteratus; rudis; ferus.
- UNLEARNEDLY**, indocte, inerudite.
- UNLEASH** the hounds, canes venaticos vinculis solvere or ad cursum emittere.
- UNLEAVENED**, non fermentatus, fermenti expers.
- UNLESS**, ni, nisi, præterquam.
- UNLICENSED**, non privilegio donatus.
- UNLICKED**, deformis.
- UNLIGHTED**, non accensus.
- UNLIGHTSOME**, obscurus; lucis expers.
- UNLIKE**, dissimilis; diversus; dispar, disparilis. — *To be unlike, dissimilem esse (with genit. or dat.); differo, abluo, disto, discrepo. — They are not much unlike in matter, non ita dissimili sunt argumento.*
- UNLIKENESS**, dissimilitudo, diversitas.
- UNLIKELY** (not probable), non verisimilis, non probabilis.
- UNLIKELINESS**, conditio rei non probabilis.
- UNLIMITED**, UNLIMITABLE, interminatus, infinitus, terminis non circumscriptus.
- UNLIMITEDLY**, infinite.
- UNLINED**, pannum intus assutum non habens.
- UNLIQUEFIED**, non liquefactus.
- UNLOAD**. See *Unlade*.
- UNLOCK**, resero; recludo.
- UNLOOKED FOR**, insperatus, inopinatus, repentinus.
- UNLOOSE**, solvo, resolvo; laxo, relaxo.
- UNLOSING**, solutio, resolutio, dissolutio.
- UNLOVED**, inamatus, fastidius.
- UNLOVELY**, inamabilis, insuavis.
- UNLOVELINESS**, indoles inamabilis.
- UNLOVING**, minime benignus.
- UNLUCKY**, infelix, infaustus, infortunatus, inauspicatus, malus, adversus; luctuosus; miser. — *The most unlucky throw at dice, canis, canicula; (jactus) vulturius.*
- UNLUCKILY**, infeliciter, misere, male.
- UNLUCKINESS**, infelicitas. — *of a thing, casus adversus; incommodum.*
- UNMAKE**, irritum facere.
- UNMADE**, infectus; imperfectus.
- UNMAN**, eviro; effemino; emollio.
- UNMANAGEABLE**, intractabilis; inhabilis.
- UNMANLY**, viro indignus, effeminatus, mollis.
- UNMANNERLY**, adj. inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis; inmodestus; inhumanus.
- UNMANNERLY**, adv. inurbane, rustice.
- UNMANNERLINESS**, morum inurbanitas or inconcinnitas.
- UNMANURED**, incultus, inaratus.
- UNMARKED**, non notatus.
- UNMARRIED** (not married), cœlebs, vidua; nondum matrimonio conjunctus. See *Celibacy*.
- UNMARRY**, matrimonium abrogare.
- UNMASK**, larvam detrahere; animum alicujus nudare. — *Unmasked (having the mask stripped off), larvâ exutus: (open), apertus; simplex.*
- UNMASTERABLE**, UNMASTERED, indomitus, invictus.
- UNMATCHED** (matchless), incomparabilis.
- UNMEANING** word, vox inanis. — *countenance, vultus languidus. — eyes, oculi inertes.*
- UNMEASURABLE**, immensus; immodicus, immoderatus.
- UNMEASURABLENESS**, immensitas.
- UNMEASURABLY**, immodice, immoderate.
- UNMEDDLED** with, intactus, immutatus.
- UNMEDITATED**, non præcogitatus.
- UNMEET**, inutilis, non aptus, non or parum idoneus; indignus; ineptus, absonus; indecorus; intempestivus, incommodus; impar.
- UNMEETLY**, indecenter, inepte, indecore, incommode.
- UNMEETNESS**, indignitas.
- UNMELTED**, non liquefactus.
- UNMENTIONED**, non commemoratus. — *To leave unmentioned, (silentio) præterire; prætermitto; omitto.*
- UNMERCHANTABLE**, non vendibilis.
- UNMERCIFUL**, immisericors, immitis, crudelis, sævis, atrox.
- UNMERCIFULLY**, immisericorditer, crudeliter, atrociter, sæve, inclementer.
- UNMERCIFULNESS**, atrocitas, crudelitas, sævitas, immisericordia, inclementia.
- UNMERITED**, immeritus, indignus, falsus.
- UNMILKED**, nondum emulsus.
- UNMINDED**, minime curatus.
- UNMINDFUL** (forgetful), immemor; obliviosus: (heedless), incautus, indiligens, negligens, incuriosus, oscitans.
- UNMINDFULNESS** (forgetfulness), oblivio, obliivium: (heedlessness), incuria, indiligentia, negligentia.
- UNMINGLED**, UNMIXED, non mixtus, non commixtus, merus, sincerus, purus.
- UNMIRY**, non luto conspersus.
- UNMITIGATED**, non lenitus or sedatus; acerbissimus.
- UNMOANED**, indefectus.
- UNMOISTENED**, non madefactus.
- UNMOLESTED**, imperturbatus, non interpellatus, molestiâ vacuus.
- UNMOOR** a ship, navem solvere; ancoras tollere.
- UNMORTGAGED**, non pignori oppositus.
- UNMORTIFIED**, haud mærore refrenatus.
- UNMOURNED**, inelaboratus.
- UNMOVABLE**, immobilis, fixus. See *Immovable*.
- UNMOVED** (not moved), immotus, non motus: (unaffected), nullis minis, precibus, etc. motus, tactus, affectus; immotus.
- UNMUFFLE**, os aperire.
- UNMUSICAL**, non modulatus; harmoniæ expers.
- UNMUZZLE**, capistrum exuere.
- UNNATURAL**, naturæ repugnans, a naturâ discrepans, quod contra or præter naturam fit; monstrosus: (cruel, inhuman), inhumanus, immanis, naturâ immanis, crudelissimus. — *son, monstrum filii.*
- UNNATURALLY**, contra or præter naturam, sechus quam natura fert: (cruelly), inhumane, atrociter, crudeliter.
- UNNATURALNESS** (of a thing), quod contra naturam fit.
- UNNAVIGABLE**, innavigabilis, non patiens navium.
- UNNECESSARY**, non necessarius, quod
- non opus est, supervacaneus, inanis, vanus.
- UNNECESSARILY**, inutiliter, intempestive inaniter.
- UNNEIGHBORLY**, non ita ut vicinum decet; non benigne.
- UNNERVE**, infirmo, debillito. — *Unnerved, debilis, infirmus.*
- UNNOTICED**. See *Unobserved*.
- UNNUMBERED**. See *Innumerable*.
- UNOBEYED**, neglectus, contemptus.
- UNOBSERVANT**, minime observans or obsequens.
- UNOBSERVED**, UNNOTICED, non observatus, non notatus; non cultus.
- UNOBSTRACTED**, non impeditus; liber.
- UNOBTAINED**, non acquisitus or comparatus.
- UNOCCUPIED**, otiosus, nihi agens; vacuus; desertus, incultus.
- UNOFFENDING**, innocuus. See *Unblamable*.
- UNOPERATIVE**, inefficax.
- UNOPPOSED**, nemine repugnante.
- UNORDERLY**, inconditus. See *Disorderly*.
- UNORDINARY**, haud vulgaris.
- UNORIGINAL**, sine origine inductus.
- UNORTHODOX**, de Christianâ lege non recte sentiens.
- UNOWED**, indebitus.
- UNOWNED**, non agnitus.
- UNPACK**, aperio; explico; eximo.
- UNPAID**, non solutus; residuus: cui non satisfactum est.
- UNPAINED**, non dolore affectus.
- UNPAINTED** (not painted), non pictus: (undisguised), sine fuce or fallaciis, non fucatus.
- UNPALATABLE**, fastidium afferens; ingrati saporis.
- UNPARALLELED**, incomparabilis, non æquandus, singularis, longe citra æmulum.
- UNPARDONABLE**, quod nihil excusationis habet, inexcipiabilis, veniâ indignus.
- UNPARDONABLY**, cui venia non debetur.
- UNPARDONED**, cui venia non data est; non condonatus, non remissus.
- UNPARDONING**, inexorabilis.
- UNPARED**, irrespectus.
- UNPARLIAMENTARY**, consuetudini parliamentariæ (say) repugnans.
- UNPARTED**, indivisus, non separatus.
- UNPASSABLE**, invius; impervius.
- UNPASSIONATE**, non iratus; tranquillus. See *Dispassionate, Unbiased*.
- UNPASSIONATELY**, tranquille; sine animi motu.
- UNPASTURED**, impastus.
- UNPAVED**, lapidibus non stratus or constratus; immunitus.
- UNPAWNED**, non pignori oppositus.
- UNPEG**, epigram eximere. — *Unpegged, epigro exempto.*
- UNPENSIONED**, mercede annuâ non obstrictus.
- UNPEOPLE** a country, terram vacuefacere; incolas terrâ ejicere; vasto. — *Unpeopled, populatus, depopulatus, vastatus, desertus, vastus.*
- UNPERCEIVABLE**, quod sensibus percipi non potest, sub sensum non cadens.
- UNPERCEIVABLY**, ita ut sub sensum non cadat; sensim.
- UNPERCEIVED**, sensibus non perceptus.
- UNPERFORMED**, infectus, nondum confectus.
- UNPERISHABLE**, corruptionis expers.
- UNPERJURED**, non perjurus.
- UNPERPLEXED**, non perplexus.
- UNPERSUADABLE**, inexorabilis.
- UNPESTERED**, imperturbatus, non incommodatus.
- UNPHILOSOPHICAL**, præceptis philosophiæ minime conveniens.
- UNPIERCENABLE**, impenetrabilis.
- UNPILE**, acervum diruere.
- UNPILLAGED**, indireptus.
- UNPILLOWED**, sine pulvino.
- UNPIN**, aciculis exemptis solvere.
- UNPINIONED**, a manicis solutus or expeditus.
- UNPINKED**, non perforando ornatus.
- UNPITIED**, cui misericordia non adhibetur; cuius neminem miseret; nulli flebilis, *Hor.*
- UNFITTING**, immisericors.

UNPLAGUED, non vexatus.  
 UNPLAITED, non plicatus; explicatus; solutus.  
 UNPLANTED, non satus; non plantatus.  
 UNPLEASANT, injucundus, non jucundus, insuavis, ingratus, non gratus, teter, gravis, molestus, odiosus; inamēnus, inamabilis; infacetus, illepidus.  
 UNPLEASANTLY, infacete, etc.  
 UNPLEASANTNESS, injucunditas; offensio. — *Unpleasantness of air*, cœli gravitas, intemperies, inclementia.  
 UNPLEASING, insuavis, injucundus.  
 UNPLEASINGLY, injucunde.  
 UNPLEASINGNESS, insuavitas, injucunditas.  
 UNPLIANT, rigidus, inflexibilis.  
 UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.  
 UNPLUME, plumas detrahere; aliquem de gradu dejicere.  
 UNPOETIC, quod poetam non or parum decet, poetâ indignus; non poeticus.  
 UNPOLISHED, UNPOLITE, impolitus, incomptus, infacetus, rudis, rusticus; incultus; barbarus; durus, duriusculus.  
 UNPOLITENESS, rusticitas; feritas.  
 UNPOLLUTED, impollutus, incontaminatus.  
 UNPOPULAR, non vulgo accommodatus; non popularis; invidiosus.  
 UNPOSSESSED, vacuus.  
 UNPOSSESSING, inops.  
 UNPOWERFUL, impotens.  
 UNPRACTICABLE, quod fieri nequit, quod effici non potest.  
 UNPRACTISED, inexercitatus; insuetus. — *in a thing*, non versatus in aliqua re, peregrinus atque hospes in aliqua re.  
 UNPRAISED, non laudatus; illaudatus.  
 UNPRECARIOUS, non precarius; proprius.  
 UNPRECEDENTED, inauditus; sine exemplo.  
 UNPREFERRED, nondum ad honores promotus or evehctus.  
 UNPREJUDICED, integer, æquus; irâ atque studio vacuus.  
 UNPREMEDITATED, non præmeditatus.  
 UNPREPARED, imparatus.  
 UNPREPOSSESSED. See *Unprejudiced*.  
 UNPRESSED, non pressus.  
 UNPRETENDING, modestus, probus.  
 UNPREVAILING, inefficax.  
 UNPREVENTED, quem nihil impedit; cui nihil preventit.  
 UNPRINCELY, quod principem minime decet.  
 UNPRINCIPLED, (*ignorant*), alicujus rei inscius; rudis in aliqua re: (*reprobate*), impius, improbus, flagitiosus, vitiis obrutus.  
 UNPRINTED, nondum descriptus; ineditus.  
 UNPRISONED, liber.  
 UNPRIZABLE, UNPRIZED, inæstimabilis.  
 UNPROCLAIMED, non promulgatus.  
 UNPROFANED, non violatus, inviolatus.  
 UNPROFITABLE, inutilis, incommodus, infructuosus; inanis.  
 UNPROFITABLENESS, inutilitas, incommoditas.  
 UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter, incommode.  
 UNPROLIFIC, sterilis, infecundus.  
 UNPROMISING, de quo vix bene sperare licet.  
 UNPRONOUNCED, non pronuntiatius.  
 UNPROFITIOUS, iniquus, iratus; infaustus.  
 UNPROPOSED, non propositus.  
 UNPROPPED, fulcro destitutus.  
 UNPROSPEROUS, non prosper, infortunatus, infaustus, infelix.  
 UNPROSPEROUSLY, infelicitate.  
 UNPROTECTED, non defensus: inermis; inops auxilii.  
 UNPROVED, inexpertus, non probatus.  
 UNPROVIDED, imparatus. — *To take unprovided*, imparatum aliquem offendere, de improvviso aliquem opprimere. — *Children unprovided for*, liberi quibus nondum prospectum est.  
 UNPROVOKED, non lacessitus.  
 UNPRUNED, non amputatus.  
 UNPUBLISHED, ineditus; incognitus.

UNPUNISHED, impunitus, impunus, incastigatus, inultus.  
 UNPURCHASED, non emptus.  
 UNPURGED (*unpurified*), non purgatus.  
 UNPURPOSED, non dedita operâ.  
 UNPURSUED, non insectatus.  
 UNPUTREFIED, non putridus; incorruptus.  
 UNQUALIFIED, inhabilis alicui rei, non idoneus. But see *Absolute*.  
 UNQUENCHABLE, UNQUENCHED, inextinctus.  
 UNQUESTIONABLE, certus, non dubius, de quo dubitari non potest.  
 UNQUESTIONABLY, haud dubie, certe, sine dubio, sine controversiâ.  
 UNQUESTIONED, de quo inter omnes constat; certus.  
 UNQUIET, inquietus, inquires, turbidus, turbulentus; sollicitus, anxius. — *To make unquiet*, inquieto, turbo, perturbo.  
 UNQUIETLY, turbide.  
 UNQUIETNESS, inquires; sollicitudo. See *Restlessness*.  
 UNRACKED (*as liquor*), non defæcatus.  
 UNRAKED (*as the fire*), non cineribus obrutus.  
 UNRANKED, nondum ordinatus; turbatis ordinibus.  
 UNRANSOMED, indireptus, *Tac*.  
 UNRANSOMED, non pretio redemptus in libertatem.  
 UNRATED, non æstimatus.  
 UNRAVEL, retexo; extrico, expedio; explico; solvo.  
 UNRAZORED, intonsus.  
 UNREAD, non lectus; involutus (*poet.*).  
 UNREADY, imparatus, minime promptus, piger, tardus.  
 UNREADILY, non prompte; invitus.  
 UNREADINESS, animus invitus; ingenium tardum.  
 UNREAL, quod non est or non est verum; vanus; falsus, fictus.  
 UNREASONABLE (*void of reason*), rationis expertus: (*unjust*), injustus, iniustus; importunus; *very*, periniquus: (*immoderate*). immodicus, immoderatus.  
 UNREASONABLENESS, iniquitas; importunitas; inmodestia.  
 UNREASONABLY, inique, injuste, immoderate.  
 UNREBUKABLE, UNREBUKED, irreprehensibilis.  
 UNRECEIVED, non receptus.  
 UNRECLAIMED, ad bonam frugem non perductus.  
 UNRECOMPENSED, non remuneratus; non compensatus.  
 UNRECONCILABLE, implacabilis.  
 UNRECONCILABLY, implacabiliter.  
 UNRECONCILED, nondum in gratiam reconciliatus; nondum in gratiam restitutus.  
 UNRECORDED, non in acta or tabulas relatus.  
 UNRECOUNTED, non memoratus.  
 UNRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.  
 UNREDEEMABLE, nullo pretio redimendus.  
 UNREDEEMED, nullo pretio redemptus.  
 UNREDUCED, nondum sub ditionem redactus.  
 UNREFORMABLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis; desperatæ correctionis.  
 UNREFORMED, nondum renovatus; nondum ad bonam frugem redactus.  
 UNREFRESHED, non levatus.  
 UNREGARDED, contemptus, neglectus, spreus; desertus.  
 UNREGARDFUL, negligens, incuriosus, immemor.  
 UNREGARDFULLY, negligenter, indiligenter.  
 UNREGENERATE, nondum renatus. See *Unreformed*.  
 UNREGISTERED, non in tabulas relatus.  
 UNRELENTING, inexorabilis, implacabilis; ferreus.  
 UNRELIEVED, non levatus.  
 UNREMEDIAL, insanabilis, desperatus.  
 UNREMEMBERED, non memoratus.  
 UNREMITTABLE, inexpiabilis, veniâ non donandus.  
 UNREMOVABLE. See *Resolute*.  
 UNREMOVABLY, ita ut removeri non possit.

UNREMOVED, immotus or nondum remotus.  
 UNREPAID. See *Unrecompensed*.  
 UNREPAIRED, non reffectus, non resartus.  
 UNREPASSABLE, irremeabilis (*poet.*).  
 UNREPEALED, non abrogatus.  
 UNREPENTED, cujus non pœnitet.  
 UNREPINING, sine querelâ; aliquid æquo animo or non ægre ferens.  
 UNREPLENISHED, non repletus.  
 UNREPREIABLE, cujus supplicium prorogari non potest.  
 UNREPROACHED, non increpitus, non reprehensus.  
 UNREPROVED, inculpatus, irreprehensus.  
 UNREQUITED, non muneratus; non redditus; non compensatus.  
 UNRESENTED, sine indignatione.  
 UNRESERVED, *in speech*, minime taciturnus; aperte or libere loquens.  
 UNRESERVEDLY, sine exceptione; ingenue.  
 UNRESERVEDNESS, sinceritas.  
 UNRESISTIBLE, cui nullâ vi resisti potest.  
 UNRESISTED, nullo or nemine repugnante.  
 UNRESISTING, non repugnans.  
 UNRESOLVABLE, non solvendus or expediendus.  
 UNRESOLVED, dubius; incertus. — *To be unresolved*, hæsito, fluctuo. — *I am unresolved*, in dubio est animus; incertus sum quid agam.  
 UNRESPECTFUL, parum verecundus, immemor officii, inurbanus.  
 UNREST, inquires.  
 UNRESTORED, non restitutus.  
 UNRESTRAINED, indomitus, non repressus, solutus, effrenatus, intemperans.  
 UNRETRACTED, non retractatus.  
 UNREVEALED, non patefactus or reffectus.  
 UNREVENGED, inultus. — *Because he had let the wrong done to his brother pass unrevenge*, ob segnitiam non vindicatæ fratris injuriæ, *Paterc*.  
 UNREVERSED, UNREVOKED. See *Unrepealed*.  
 UNREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.  
 UNREWARDED, non muneratus; inhonoratus.  
 UNRIDDLÉ, solvo, explico. — *Hark you, sir, says he: you who are so wise, unriddle what I have done*, heus, inquit, sapiens, expedi quid fecerim, *Phædr*.  
 UNRIG, vestes exuere; apparatu spoliare. — *Unrigged (of a person)*, vestibus exutus: (*of a ship, &c.*), sublatis armamentis.  
 UNRIGHTEOUS, UNRIGHTFUL, iniustus, injustus.  
 UNRIGHTEOUSLY, inique, injuste.  
 UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, iniquitas, injustitia.  
 UNRIP, dissuo, resuo.  
 UNRIPE, UNRIPENED, immaturus, crudus, percrudus, immitis.  
 UNRIPENESS, immaturitas, cruditas.  
 UNRIVALLED, sine æmulo or rivali; incomparabilis; singularis, eximius.  
 UNROLL, evolvo, explico. — *Not unrolled*, involutus.  
 UNROMANTIC, quod heroicum facinus non sapit; quotidianus, vulgaris.  
 UNROOF, tecto nudare.  
 UNROOST a bird, avem e nido exagitare.  
 UNROOT, eradico, extirpo.  
 UNROYAL, principe indignus.  
 UNRUFFLED, imperturbatus; æquus, tranquillus.  
 UNRULED, impotens; sine gubernatore.  
 UNRULY, effrenatus, efferatus; impotens; vehemens. — *An unruly tongue*, lingua immodica. — *To be unruly*, nullis legibus teneri or cohiberi.  
 UNRULILY, effrenate.  
 UNRULINESS, effrenatio, licentia.  
 UNSADDLE, stratum equo detrahere. *Unsaddled (not saddled)*, non stratus; (*stripped of the saddle*), strato exutus.  
 UNSAFE, intutus, minime tutus; infestus (e. g. to travel on). — *A station unsafe for ships*, statio malefida carinis, *Virg*.  
 UNSAFELY, periculose.  
 UNSAID, indictus; non dictus. See *Unsay*.  
 UNSALABLE, non vendibilis.  
 UNSALTED, insulsus, non salitus.

UNSATURATED, insalutatus; inhonoratus.  
 UNSANCTIFIED, non consecratus. See *Unholy*.  
 UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est; aliqua re non contentus; non expletus, non satiatus.  
 UNSATISFACTORY, non idoneus; in quo non acquiescas; levis, infirmus.  
 UNSATISFACTORILY, minus bene.  
 UNSAVORY, nihil sapiens; parum jucundo sapore.  
 UNSAVORILY. — *To taste so*, sapore parum jucundo esse.  
 UNSAVORINESS, sapor parum jucundus.  
 UNSAY *what one has said*, dicta revocare or retractare.  
 UNSCALE, desquamare.  
 UNSCANNED, non perpensus.  
 UNSCARRED, non cicatricibus obductus.  
 UNSCHOLASTIC, UNSCHOOLED, literis minime eruditus.  
 UNSCORCHED, non adustus.  
 UNSCOURED, non deterius.  
 UNSCRATCHED, non laceratus.  
 UNSCREENED. See *Uncovered*.  
 UNSCREW, cochleam retorquendo reficere.  
 UNSCRIPTURAL, libris sacris or divinis repugians.  
 UNSEAL, resigno. — *Unsealed*, resignatus; apertus: (*not sealed*), non signatus.  
 UNSEAM, diffindo.  
 UNSEARCHABLE, quod vestigari non potest.  
 UNSEARCHABLENESS, status rei non vestigandæ.  
 UNSEARCHED, inexploratus.  
 UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus, importunus, incommodus.  
 UNSEASONABLENESS, intempestivitas; immaturitas. — *of weather*, cæli intemperies or inclementia.  
 UNSEASONABLY, intempestive, importune; immature.  
 UNSEASONED, non conditus. — *Unseasoned timber*, humida materia.  
 UNSECONDED, non adjutus.  
 UNSECURE, intutus; parum securus.  
 UNSEDUCTED, non in fraudem illicitus.  
 UNSEEMLY, indecorus; turpis; illiberalis; parum verecundus; indignus. — *It is unseemly*, dedecet; deforme est.  
 UNSEMLINESS, turpitudine; indignitas.  
 UNSEEN, invisus, non visus.  
 UNSELFISH, non nimium sui amans.  
 UNSENT *for*, invocatus, non vocatus; non accessitus.  
 UNSEPARATED, integer; indiscretus.  
 UNSERVICEABLE, inutilis, incommodus; inhabilis alicui rei.  
 UNSERVICEABLENESS, inutilitas, incommoditas.  
 UNSERVICEABLY, inutiliter, incommode; inepte.  
 UNSET, non satus, sponte natus.  
 UNSETTLE, aliquid incertum or irritum facere; de loco demovere. — *Unsettled (instable)*, instabilis, irrequietus, levis, inconstans, infirmus: (*not determined*), dubius. — *To leave the state in an unsettled condition*, rempublicam in incerto statu relinquere, *Liv.* — *Unsettled (as liquor)*, fæculentus.  
 UNSETTLEDNESS, instabilitas, levitas; inconstantia.  
 UNSEVERED, individuus.  
 UNSEW, dissuo, resuo.  
 UNSEX, aliquem proprio sexu or genere privare.  
 UNSHACKLE, vinculis solvere or liberare; solvo.  
 UNSHADOWED, non inumbratus.  
 UNSHAKEN, immotus, non agitatus or commotus.  
 UNSHAMED, haud rubore perfusus; perfrictæ frontis.  
 UNSHAMEDNESS, inverecondia, impudentia.  
 UNSHAPEN, informis, ineffigiatus, nondum ad justam formam redactus; deformis (*misshapen*).  
 UNSHARED, cujus nemo est particeps.  
 UNSHAVED, UNSHORN, intonsus, indetonsus.  
 UNSHEATHE, e vaginâ educere or (*with haste*) eripere; destringo. — *Unsheathed*, destriatus; nudus.

UNSHED, non effusus.  
 UNSHELTERED, non tectus; solibus et imbribus expositus; non defensus.  
 UNSHIP, navem exonerare.  
 UNSHOCKED, non permotus; sine offensa.  
 UNSHOE, discalceo.  
 UNSHOD, discalceatus; nudis pedibus. — *as a horse*, ferreis soleis carens.  
 UNSHORN. See *Unshaved*.  
 UNSHRINKING, non labascens; intrepidus.  
 UNSHUT, apertus, non clausus.  
 UNSIFTED, non cribro decussus; inexpressus.  
 UNSIGHTLY, deformis, fœdus, turpis, aspectu inamœnus.  
 UNSIGHTLINESS, deformitas, turpitudine.  
 UNSINCERE, parum sincerus; simulatus, fucatus.  
 UNSINCERITY, amicitia simulata or ficta.  
 UNSINewed, enervis.  
 UNSINGED, non ustulatus; integer.  
 UNSINKING, non subsidens; non depressus.  
 UNSKILLED, imperitus, inexercitatus, rudis.  
 UNSKILFUL, imperitus, ignarus, inscius, rudis; imprudens.  
 UNSKILFULLY, imperite, inscite, inscienter; indocte, mendose.  
 UNSKILFULNESS, imperitia, inscitia; inscientia.  
 UNSLAIN, non occisus; vivus.  
 UNSLEEPING, vigilans.  
 UNSLIPPING, fixus.  
 UNSMIRCHED, immaculatus.  
 UNSMOKED (*as a tobacco-pipe*), non exhaustus.  
 UNSMOOTH, non lævis; asper.  
 UNSNARED, laqueo expeditus.  
 UNSOCIABLE, insociabilis; hominum conventus fugiens; ferox, inhumanus, superbus.  
 UNSOCIABLY, inurbane.  
 UNSODDEN, incoctus, nondum coctus.  
 UNSOILED, immaculatus, intaminatus, non inquinatus.  
 UNSOLD, non venditus.  
 UNSORDERED, non ferruminatus.  
 UNSOLDIERLIKE, quod militem minime decet.  
 UNSOLE *a shoe*, soleam calceo detrahere.  
 UNSOLICITED, non sollicitatus; ultro.  
 UNSOLICITOUS, non sollicitus; securus.  
 UNSOLID, fluidus.  
 UNSOLVED, non explicatus.  
 UNSOPHISTICATED, non commixtus.  
 UNSORTED, non apte distributus.  
 UNSOUGHT, non quesitus.  
 UNSOUND, corruptus, putris, putidus. See *Weak, Unsafe, &c.*  
 UNSOUNDNESS, insanitas; putredo.  
 UNSOUNDED, non exploratus.  
 UNSOURED, non ingenio aspero or moroso.  
 UNSPARED, sine gratiâ or favore.  
 UNSPARING, minime parcus. See *Rigorous, Severe, &c.*  
 UNSPEAKABLE, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis; immemorabilis (*poet.*).  
 UNSPEAKABLY, inenarrabiliter; miris modis.  
 UNSPECIFIED, non singillatim denotatus.  
 UNSPENT, inconsumptus.  
 UNSPHERE, ex orbitibus detrahere.  
 UNSPIED. See *Undiscovered*.  
 UNSPILLED, non effusus.  
 UNSPIRIT, deprimere.  
 UNSPITTED, veru nondum transfixus.  
 UNSPOILED, non spoliatus or devastatus; (*sound*), integer.  
 UNSPOKEN, indictus.  
 UNSPOTTED, impollutus, intaminatus.  
 UNSQUARED, abnormis.  
 UNSTABLE, instabilis, inconstans, levis, mobilis, vagus; lubricus, infidus.  
 UNSTABLENESS, instabilitas, levitas, inconstantia.  
 UNSTAINED, intaminatus, impollutus, immaculatus.  
 UNSTANCHED, non cohibitus.  
 UNSTATE, e gradu dimovere.  
 UNSTATUTABLE, legibus repugnans or non conveniens.  
 UNSTAYED, levis, inconstans; incontinens.

UNSTAYEDNESS, levitas, inconstantia.  
 UNSTEADY, UNSTEADFAST, inconstans, infirmus, levis, mutabilis, vagus; incertus.  
 UNSTEADILY, UNSTEADFASTLY, leviter, inconstanter; titubante pede.  
 UNSTEADINESS, levitas, inconstantia.  
 UNSTEEPED, non aquâ maceratus.  
 UNSTIRRED, immotus, non commotus.  
 UNSTOOPING, firmus; inflexibilis.  
 UNSTOP, aliquid obstructum aperire or patefacere.  
 UNSTRAINED, non liquatus: — *facilis*.  
 UNSTRAITENED. See *Unlimited*.  
 UNSTRENGTHENED, non adjutus.  
 UNSTRING *a bow*, arcum retendere or laxare. — *Unstrung*, retentus, remisus.  
 UNSTRUCK, non permotus; non affectus.  
 UNSTUDIED, non multo studio elaboratus; subitus.  
 UNSTUFFED, non refertus.  
 UNSUBDUABLE, indomabilis, non domabilis.  
 UNSUBDUED, indomitus, invictus.  
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, non sub tactum cadens. See *Unreal*.  
 UNSUCCESSFUL, infelix, infaustus, non prosper, sinister. — *Being unsuccessful in some affairs*, male cedentibus quibusdam rebus.  
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, infelicitate, male, parum prospere, secus.  
 UNSUCCESSFULNESS, infelicitas.  
 UNSUCKED, lac non præbens.  
 UNSUITABLE, UNSUITING, non aptus, non idoneus, inhabilis, incongruus, abhorrens; absonus. — *For we know that, according to our customs, music is unsuitable to the character of a king*, scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis personâ, *C. Nep.*  
 UNSULLIED, purus, incontaminatus, impollutus, castus.  
 UNSUNG, non decantatus.  
 UNSUNNED, non soli expositus.  
 UNSUPPLANTED, non per dolum dejectus.  
 UNSUPPORTABLY, intolerabiliter.  
 UNSUPPORTED, non sustentatus.  
 UNSURE, incertus, dubius.  
 UNSURMOUNTABLE, insuperabilis.  
 UNSUSCEPTIBLE, haud capax (*with genit.*): durus.  
 UNSUSPECTED, non in suspicionem adductus.  
 UNSUSPECTING, UNSUSPICIOUS, minime suspiciosus.  
 UNSUSTAINED. See *Unsupported*.  
 UNSWATHE, e fasciis evolvere. — *Unswathed*, fasciis evolutus.  
 UNSWAYED, non tractatus.  
 UNSWEAR. See *To Recant*.  
 UNSWEAT, refrigerare.  
 UNSWEATING, non sudans.  
 UNSWEET, insuavis.  
 UNSWEPT, non versus, non eversus.  
 UNSWORN, injuratus.  
 UNTAINTED, incorruptus, integer, intactus, intemeratus, incontaminatus, inviolatus.  
 UNTAKEN, indeprehensus.  
 UNTALKED of, non memoratus.  
 UNTAMABLE, indomabilis, indomitus; effrenatus.  
 UNTAMED, indomitus, invictus; effrenatus.  
 UNTANGLE, extrico, expedio.  
 UNTASTED (*not tasted*), non gustatus: (*untouched*), illibatus, intemeratus.  
 UNTAUGHT, indoctus, ineruditus, rudis.  
 UNTEACH, dedoceo.  
 UNTEACHABLE, indocilis; tardus, hebes.  
 UNTEMPTED, non illecebris delinitus; non tentatus.  
 UNTENABLE, qui teneri non potest; infirmus.  
 UNTENTANTED, sine inquilino; vacuus.  
 UNTENDED, incomitatus.  
 UNTENDER, insensilis; sævus.  
 UNTENDERED, non oblatus.  
 UNTENTED, sine linamento.  
 UNTERRIFIED, intrepidus, impavidus, imperterritus.  
 UNTHANKED, cui gratiæ non agitur.

UNTHANKFUL, ingratus, beneficii or -orum immemor.  
 UNTHANKFULLY, ingratus; ingrato animo.  
 UNTHANKFULNESS, ingrati animi crimen or vitium; animus ingratus.  
 UNTHAWED, nondum regelatus.  
 UNTHINKING, inconsideratus, inconsultus, preceps, temerarius.  
 UNTHOUGHT OF, inopinatus; insperatus, inexpectatus. — *before*, non ante cogitatus, inexcogitatus.  
 UNTHREATENED, non minis territus.  
 UNTHRIFT, s. prodigus; nepos.  
 UNTHRIFTY, prodigus, disinctus, dissolutus, profusus.  
 UNTHRIFTILY, prodige.  
 UNTHRIFTINESS, prodigientia, profusio, effusio; nepotatus.  
 UNTHRIVING, non florens, fortuna prospera non utens.  
 UNTHRONE. See *Dethrone*.  
 UNTIE, solvo, resolvo, dissolvo, recingo.  
 UNTIL, donec, usque dum; usque ad (*up to*) See *Util*. — *Util now*, adhuc, hactenus, etiamnum. — *Until then*, cate-nus, eousque. — *Until when?* quousque? — *I will not cease until I have accomplished it*, haud desinam, donec perfecturo.  
 UNTILE, tegulis nudare.  
 UNTILLED, incultus, inaratus.  
 UNTIMELY (*unseasonable*), intempestivus; incommodus, importunus; (*not yet ripe*), immaturus, immitis: (*ripe too soon*), prematurus. — *An untimely birth*, abortio.  
 UNTIMELINESS, intempestivitas; immaturitas.  
 UNTINGED, non infectus; non corruptus.  
 UNTIRED, indefessus; integer; indefatigabilis, infatigabilis.  
 UNTITLED, sine dignitatis titulo.  
 UNTO, ad; tenus. See *To*.  
 UNTOLD (*not said*), indictus: (*not numbered*), non numeratus.  
 UNTOMB, tumulo eruere.  
 UNTOUCHABLE, sub tactum non cadens, intactilis.  
 UNTOUCHED, intactus, illibatus, indelibatus.  
 UNTOWARD, contumax, perversus, per-versus, protervus; nequam: (*troublesome*), molestus.  
 UNTOWARDLY, contumaciter, proterve.  
 UNTOWARDNESS, contumacia, perversitas; perversitas, protervitas; mala indoles.  
 UNTRACEABLE, non vestigandus.  
 UNTRACED, non tritus; sine vestigiis.  
 UNTRACTABLE, intractabilis, imman-suetus, contumax. — *A man of a violent and untractable temper*, ingenio violentus, et obsequii ignarus, Tac.  
 UNTRACTABLENESS, perversitas.  
 UNTRADING, mercatum non faciens.  
 UNTRAINED, non eruditus; inexper-tus.  
 UNTRANSFERABLE, quod transferri non potest.  
 UNTRANSPARENT, non pellucidus or translucidus.  
 UNTRAVELED, nullius vestigiis nota-tus, non tritus: (*of a person*), qui nunquam peregrinatus est.  
 UNTREAD, lisdem vestigiis regredi.  
 UNTREASURED, non repositus.  
 UNTREATABLE, intractabilis.  
 UNTRIED, intentatus, inexpertus; in-demnatus; indicta (*e. g.* causa).  
 UNTRIMMED, incomptus, incultus, in-ornatus.  
 UNTROD, UNTRODDEN, pedibus non calcatus; non antea tritus.  
 UNTRoubLED, imperturbatus; tran-quillus; æquus.  
 UNTRUE, non verus, falsus, mendax.  
 UNTRULY, falso, false, fallaciter.  
 UNTRUSS, discingo.  
 UNTRUSTY, infidus, infidelis.  
 UNTRUSTINESS, infidelitas.  
 UNTRUTH, mendacium; commentum. — *To tell an untruth*, mentior, mendacium dicere. — *Full of untruths*, fabulosus.  
 UNTUCK, recingo.  
 UNTUNABLE, absonus; dissonus.  
 UNTUNE, dissonum reddere. See *Tune*.  
 UNTURNED, non versus. — *To leave no stone unturned*, nihil inexpertum omit-tere.

UNTUTORED, rudis.  
 UNTWINE, UNTWIST, retexo, retor-queo. — *Untwisted*, retortus, resolutus.  
 UNUNIFORM, non unius or ejusdem formæ; inæquabilis.  
 UNURGED, non instigatus; nullo auc-tore; ultro.  
 UNUSED, UNUSUAL, inusitatus, insolitus, insuetus, rarus. See *Unaccustom-ed*.  
 UNUSUALLY, insolenter; egregie.  
 UNUSUALNESS, raritas.  
 UNUSEFUL, inutilis, incommodus; ine-ptus.  
 UNUSEFULLY, inutiliter.  
 UNUSEFULNESS, inutilitas.  
 UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis, inenarra-bilis.  
 UNVALUABLE, inæstimabilis; quanti-vis pretii.  
 UNVANQUISHABLE, indomabilis.  
 UNVANQUISHED, indomitus, invictus.  
 UNVARIED, UNVARYING, omni varietate carens; unus; (*sibi*) constans; immutatus, immutabilis.  
 UNVEIL, velamen alicujus capiti detra-here; *one's self*, vultum nudare: (*fig.*), nudo, denudo; detego, patefacio.  
 UNVEILING, patefactio.  
 UNVENTILATED, non ventilatus.  
 UNVERSED, imperitus, inexpertus, pa-rum versatus.  
 UNVEXED, non vexatus.  
 UNVIOLATED, inviolatus, illæsus, non læsus.  
 UNVISITED, insalutatus.  
 UNVOYAGEABLE, non trajiciendus; innavigabilis.  
 UNWAKENED, non experrectus.  
 UNWALLED, immunitus, muri expers.  
 UNWARY, incantus, inconsultus, improvidus, imprudens, temerarius.  
 UNWARILY, incaute, improvide, impru-denter, temere, inconsulte.  
 UNWARINESS, temeritas, imprudentia.  
 UNWARNED, non admonitus.  
 UNWARRANTABLE, quod nullo modo defendi potest; iniquissimus.  
 UNWARRANTABLY, iniquissime; injuriâ; immerito; contra leges.  
 UNWARRANTED, iniquus (*unjust*); incer-tus (*uncertain*).  
 UNWASHED, illotus, immundus, sordi-dus.  
 UNWASTED, inconsumptus.  
 UNWASTING, non decrescens.  
 UNWATCHED, inobservatus, incustodi-tus.  
 UNWATERED, non rigatus.  
 UNWAVERING, firmus; fidus; non du-bitans.  
 UNWEAKENED, integer; non debilita-tus.  
 UNWEAPONED, inermis.  
 UNWEARIED, indefatigatus, indefes-sus; invictus a labore, Cic.; indefatiga-bilis; assiduus; gnavus, strenuus.  
 UNWEARIEDLY, assidue, diligentissime.  
 UNWEARIEDNESS, assiduitas, labor impro-bius.  
 To UNWEARY, recreo.  
 UNWEAVE, retexo.  
 UNWEDDED, conjugii exsors or expers; celebs.  
 UNWEEDED, nondum a noxiis herbis liberatus.  
 UNWEENING, ignarus, inscius.  
 UNWEIGHED, non pensus; non per-pensus, non consideratus.  
 UNWELCOME, non acceptus, ingratus; odiosus, molestus, invisus.  
 UNWET, indeploratus.  
 UNWET, non humectatus, non madefac-tus; siccus.  
 UNWHOLESOME, insalubris, bonæ valetudini contrarius; pestilens, gravis.  
 UNWHOLESOMENESS of the air. See *Un-healthiness*.  
 UNWIELDY, inhabilis, vastus, vasto corpore, pinguis.  
 UNWIELDILY, torpide; inepte.  
 UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti; immanitas; difficultas movendi.  
 UNWILLING, invitus, nolens. — *To be unwilling*, nolo.  
 UNWILLINGLY, invitus, invite, invito ani-mo, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste.  
 UNWILLINGNESS, repugnantia. — *to work*, fuga laboris.  
 UNWIND, devolveo.  
 UNWIPED, non detersus.

UNWISE, inconsultus, inconsideratus, imprudens, insipiens, insulsus, stolidus, stultus.  
 UNWISELY, imprudenter, inconsulte, in-sipienter, insulse, stolidè, stulte.  
 UNWISHED for, inoptatus; non petitus.  
 UNWITHDRAWING, perpetuo libera-lis; perbenignus.  
 UNWITHERED, non marcescens.  
 UNWITNESSED, sine testimonio.  
 UNWITTING, imprudens, insciens; in-cautus. — *Unwitting to me*, clam me; me inscito. — *Unwitting to any one*, insci-ente atque ignaro aliquo.  
 UNWITTINGLY, imprudenter, inscien-ter, incaute, inscite.  
 UNWITTY, illepidus, infacetis or infic-etus.  
 UNWITTILY, iufacete.  
 UNWONTED, insolitus, insuetus, inusi-tatus. See *Unaccustomcd*.  
 UNWONTEDNESS, insolentia.  
 UNWORKING, ignavus, fugiens labo-rem.  
 UNWORKMANLIKE, *adv.* infabre, cras-se; rudi Minervâ.  
 UNWORN, nondum gestatus. — *Unworn out*, inconsumptus, non detritus.  
 UNWORSHIPPED, sine cultu; non ado-ratus.  
 UNWORTHY, indignus; immeritus (*un-deserved*); turpis (*foul*); immerens (*not deserving such treatment*). — *It is unwor-thy of a prince*, abest a personâ regis, C. Nep. — *An unworthy action*, facinus in-dignum.  
 UNWORTHILY, indigne, immerito.  
 UNWORTHINESS, indignitas.  
 UNWOUNDED, invulneratus; integer.  
 UNWOVEN (*not woven*), non textus.  
 UNWRAP, evolvo, explico.  
 UNWRAPPING, evolutio.  
 UNWREATH, retorqueo.  
 UNWRINKLED, non rugatus; lævis; se-renus (*e. g.* frons).  
 UNWRITTEN, inscriptus, non scriptus.  
 UNWROUGHT, inelaboratus, infectus, rudis.  
 UNWRUNG, non contortus or constrict-us.  
 UNYIELDED, non deditus.  
 UNYIELDING, inexorabilis; inflexibilis; obstinatus, offirmatus; firmus, stabilis.  
 UNYOKE, abjungo, dejungo, disjungo.  
 UNZONED, discinctus; sine zonâ.  
 UP, UPWARDS, sursum; sursum ver-sum, sublime, in sublime. — *Up (ga up)*, ascende, conscende: (*rise up*), surge. — *I am up (gone up)*, ascendi, conscendi: (*risen up*), surrexi. — *Are you up?* surrexti'n? — *I am up (at play)*, vici, superavi. — *Up by the roots*, radicatus, radicibus: funditus. — *Up betimes in the morning*, diluculo exper-rectus. — *Up on end*, arrectus; erectus. — *Up to*, tenus, usque ad. — *He thrust his sword up to the hilt*, capulo tenus ab-didit ensen. — *Up and down*, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citro(que). — *That you may not run up and down*, ne sursum deorsum cursites. — *How many shall we make up?* Four, quoto Indo constabit victoria? Quaternio ludum absolvet. — *Up hill*, sursum. — *Sloping up hill*, acclivis. — *That part of the way is very much up hill*, ea via pars valde acclivis est. — *I will drive my horse up hill*, adversus clivum agitabo equum. — *Up hill or difficult*, difficilis, arduus. — *Up or against the stream*, adverso flumine; contra aquam. — *To carry a thing up stairs*, aliquid contra scalas ferre. — *I have been up and down all Asia*, a me Asia tota peragrata est.  
 UPBEAR, tollo; sustineo.  
 UPBRAID, aliquid alicui exprobrare or objicere; increpo, objurgo.  
 UPBRAIDER, exprobrator, exprobratrix.  
 UPBRAIDING, objurgatio, exprobratio.  
 UPBRAIDINGLY, contumeliose.  
 UPHOLD, sustento, sustineo; juvo, ad-juvo; tueor; vindico.  
 UPHOLDER, qui sustentat; vindex.  
 UPHOLDING, sustentatio.  
 UPHOLSTERER, suppellectilis fabrica-tor.  
 UPLANDS, loca montana.  
 UPLANDISH, montanus.  
 UPON, a, ad, in, super, etc. (See *On*.) — *It is upon the right hand*, est a dextrâ. — *Upon the left hand*, ad sinistram. — *Upon*

the right or left hand, dextrorsum, sinistrorsum. — Upon his coming, ad ejus adventum; ejus adventu. — When I was upon my journey, cum jam essem in itinere. — The Romans leaped upon the very targets, super ipsa Romani scuta salta-verunt. — Upon the green grass, fronde super viridi. — Upon the first opportunity, ut prima affulsit occasio. — Upon the recommendation of Pompey, ex commendatione Pompeii, Suet. — To fight upon one's knee, de genu pugnare. — Upon my life, dispeream, emoriar, ne, etc.; vivam, si, etc. — Upon my honor or credit, do fidem ita futurum, meâ fide.

UPPER, superior.

UPPERMOST, supremus, summus.

UPRAISE, elevo, tollo.

UPREAR, tollo, attollo; exstruo, excito.

UPRIGHT (in posture), rectus, arrectus, erectus: (morally), probus, sincerus, sanctus, integer, justus. — Upright dealing, fides, integritas, æquitas, sinceritas, justitia.

UPRIGHTLY, integre, æque, juste.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas, integritas, sinceritas; recta fides; sanctitas.

UPRISE, surgo; orior.

UPRISING, consurrectio (of several persons).

UPROAR, turba, tumultus. — To be in an uproar, tumultuor. — All Lydia is in an uproar, Lydia tota fremit, Ov. — To make an uproar, turbas concitare, motus facere. — To set all in an uproar, omnia permiscere, cælum terræ miscere.

UPROOT, eradico, extirpo, radicibus evellere.

UPROUSE, excito, instigo.

UPSHOT of a matter, rei alicujus eventus or exitus; rei summa (amount).

UPSIDE down, inverso ordine, facie inversâ.

UPSTART, terræ filius; homo novus.

UPTURN the ground, terram vertere (aratro, bidentibus, etc.). — the nostrils, naribus contemptum ostendere.

UPWARD, sursum. — Bending upward, reclinis. — With the face upward, supinus, resupinus. — To turn upward, resupino. — || See Up.

URBANE, humanus, urbanus.

URBANITY, humanitas, urbanitas, comitas, affabilitas.

URCHIN (hedgehog), erinaceus. — A sea-urchin, erinaceus marinus. — || For the rest, see Dwarf, Boy, Child.

URETERS, uretères.

URGE, urgeo, adurgeo, inurgeo; impello, incito, instigo, stimulo, extimulo, insto.

URGENT, importunus; vehementer; gravis.

URGENTLY, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam; sollicite; importune.

URGENCY, impulsus; necessitas.

URGER, impulsor, stimulator.

URGING, impulsus, incitatio, sollicitatio, stimulatio.

URINE, urina; lotium. — Difficulty of urine, urinæ difficultas, stranguria. — A too great flux of urine, urinæ profluvium. — Provoking urine, urinam movens, diureticus, mictorius. — To void by urine, aliquid per urinam ejicere. — Full of urine, urinâ distentus.

To URINE, mingo, urinam reddere or facere, vesicam exonerare.

URINAL, vas ad urinam excipiendam.

URINARY, urinalls.

URN, urna.

US, nos. — With us, nobiscum.

USE (make use of), v. utor, usurpo; adhibeo. — To use ill, abutor. — To use often, usurpo; usitor. — Much used, usitatus; consuetissimus. — To use one's

time well, tempus recte collocare. — Use your opportunity, occasionem arripe. — To use one's utmost endeavor, sedulo facere; operam dare; summâ ope niti or contendere. — || To use (treat), tracto, habeo, accipio. — He used him but unkindly, non humaniter illum tractavit. — I am used basely, indignus sum acceptus modis. — He used them with great severity, graviter in eos animadvertit. — To use a person tenderly, molliter aliquem habere, Tacit. — To use one gently, liberaliter aliquem habere or tractare. — They were very thankful, as having been gently used and relieved in their calamity, gratias agunt liberaliter habiti, cultique in calamitate suâ, Liv.

— || To use (exercise), exerceo: (habituate), assuefacio, consuefacio: (neut. be used, be wont), soleo; assuevi, consuevi. — To become used (acquire the habit), assuesco, consuesco. — Used or accustomed, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus. — It is but as I used to do, sic soleo; sic est meus mos; solens meo more facio. — You muse as you use, animum alterius ex tuo spectas. — It is a thing that uses to be, fieri assolet; a consuetudine non abhorret.

USE (the using of a thing), usus; usurpatio. (For Use in the sense of usage, custom, see Usage.) — Frequent use, frequentatio, frequens usus. — The memory decays for want of use, memoria minuitur, nisi exerceas eam. — He makes no good use of it, minus bene utitur. — Use makes perfectness, taurum feret, qui vitulum tulit; usus promptum reddit. — To lose the use of one's limbs, membræ capi. — A thing convenient or proper for some use, res in usum aliquem apta. — The use or profit of that which is another man's, ususfructus. — To make use of or have the use of, utor; fruor. — It may be made use of in very many things, transferri in res per multas potest. — To make an ill use of a thing, aliqua re abuti. — To be in use, in usu esse (to be used); in usu or more esse, moris esse, (be usual). — To be much in use, vigeo. — To come into use, in usum venire (be used); in consuetudinem or morem venire (become usual). — To grow into use, invaleo; evalesco: generaliter, invetrasco (become seated). — To bring into use, morem inducere, consuetudinem asciscere. — To grow out of use, exolesco, obsolesco, in desuetudinem abire. — Out of use, exoletus, desuetus, obsoletus. — He takes up a fashion out of use, rem desuetam usurpat. — Want of use, desuetudo. — || Use or interest of money, usura, fenus. — || Use or advantage, utilitas, usus. — Of use. See Useful.

USAGE (treatment), tractatio; curatio. — Friendly, comitas, humanitas. — Harsh, rough, asperitas, sævitia. — Gentle, lenitas, indulgentia. — All manner of unworthy usage, indignitates. — || (custom), consuetudo; mos; institutum; ritus. — An old, long-standing usage, institutum majorum, inos ab antiquis traditus. — It is a usage of the Greeks to, &c., est moris Grecorum, ut, etc.

USEFUL, utilis; accommodatus; saluber, salutaris, (wholesome, helpful). — To be useful, utilitatem habere; utilem esse; usui esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere. (For the construction of these words, see the Lex.)

USEFULLY, utiliter; salubriter.

USEFULNESS, utilitas; salubritas.

USELESS, inutilis; inanis, vanus, irritus; qui nulli usui est. — Useless people in a

siege, &c., turba inbellis or inutilis bello.

USELESSLY, inutiliter.

USELESSNESS, inutilitas, inanitas.

USER, qui utitur or agit.

USING, usus; usurpatio.

USUAL, usitatus, more or usu receptus, tralatitius, consuetus. — The usual time of election, justum tempus comitorum, Liv. — I retired a little as usual from them, ego abscessi solens paulum ab illis, Plant. — By usual methods, usitatis rebus, Cic.

USUALLY, plerumque.

USUCAPTION, usucapio or ususcapio, usucapio.

USUFRACT, usus fructus.

USUFRACTUARY, usufructuarius.

USHER walking before a person, antea-hulo, viator: (sergeant), lictor, accensus. — An usher of a school, hypodidascalus.

To USHER, introduco.

USUAL. See under Use.

USURER, &c. See under Usury.

USURP, usurpo; in aliquid invadere; sibi asserere (e. g. dominationem). — To usurp one's right, jus or in jus alicujus invadere.

USURPATION, alterius juris injusta usurpatione.

USURPER, qui jus alterius inique usurpat: tyrannus.

USURPINGLY, sine jure.

USURY, feneratio; usura, fenus; fenus iniquum. — To borrow on usury brings sudden beggary, citius usura currit quam Heraclitus. — Usury of five in the hundred, usura quincuncialis. — To lend money on usury, pecuniam fenerari, pecuniam fenore occupare or collocare. — To take, borrow upon usury, pecuniam fenore sumere, accipere. — To practise unjust usury, fenus iniquum exercere. — With usury, fenerato. — Belonging to usury, feneratorius, fenebris.

USURER, fenerator, tocollicus.

USURIOUS, qui fenus iniquum exercet; lucro inhians: iniquus.

UTENSILS, utensilia; vasa, instrumentum.

UTERINE, matricalis; or by genit. uteri.

UTILITY, utilitas, commoditas; commodum, luerum.

UTMOST, extremus, summus. — Lysimachus was in the utmost danger, Lysimachus ad ultimum periculi pervenerat, Curt. — To do one's utmost, pro viribus niti, summâ ope niti; manibus pedibusque conari.

UTTER (outer), exterior: (total), totus; integer.

To UTTER (speak forth), profari, effari, eloqui, proloqui, proferre, pronuntiare, edere, emittere, enuntiare. — To utter one's mind, animi sensa proferre or declarare. — || To utter (sell); vendo, venum dare.

UTTERABLE, quod enuntari potest.

UTTERANCE, eloquium, elocutio, dicendi facultas. — Of good utterance, eloquens; disertus. — || Utterance of wares, mercium venditio.

UTTERER, editor.

UTTERING of wares, mercium venditio.

UTTERLY, penitus, omnino, prorsus, plane, funditus.

UTTERMOST, extremus, summus: (furthest), ultimus, extremus.

UVULA, uva. — The falling of the uvula, uvæ inflammatio.

UXORIOUS, uxorius; uxori nimis deditus; uxori nuptus. See Hen-pecked.

UXORIOUSLY, nimio obsequio in uxorem.

## V.

VACANT (void), vacuus, vacans, vacivus. — The Roman youth, when they saw the throne vacant, Romana pubes, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, Liv. — A vacant (unoccupied) house, domus vacua. — To be vacant between, intervaco. — To be vacant (empty), vacuum esse, vaco: (at

leisure), otior, ferior. — Vacant (at leisure), otiosus, ferians.

VACANCY, by vacuum or vacans. — The vacancy of the priesthoods, sacerdotia vacua. — || (leisure), otium, quies a negotiis.

To VACATE (leave), loco excedere, ex lo-

co concedere, relinquo: (annul), abrogo, antiquo, deleo, infirmo, refigo, rescindo, irritum facere or reddere.

VACATION (ceasing) from ordinary exercise, vacatio, relaxatio, cessatio; otium, quies a negotiis. — Vacation time or vacancy between two law terms, justitium

ubi res prolatae sunt, *Plaut.* — *Vacation* or *holidays*, feriae.  
**VACCINATE**, alicui variolas inserere.  
**VACILLATE**, labō, vacillō, fluctuo.  
**VACILLATION**, **VACILLANCY** (a *wavering* to and fro), vacillatio.  
**VACUITY**, vacuum, vacuitas.  
**VAGABOND**, erro, erroneus, errabundus; homo vagus or vagabundus; planus.  
**VAGARY** (*whim*), repentinus animi impetus. — *The vagaries of the brain*, opinionum commenta; somnia.  
**VAGRANT**. See *Vagabond*.  
**VAGRANCY** (a *straying up and down*), vagatio.  
**VAILS**, lucella adventitia; munuscula famulis data.  
**VAIN** (*idle, useless*), vanus, inanis, inutilis, inutilis: (*trifling, giddy*), levis, vanus, inanis: (*fond of praise*), avidus laudis, ambitiosus: (*self-conceited*), qui nimium sibi placet: (*boastful*), gloriosus: (*proud*), superbus. — *In vain, frustra.* — *All our labor is now in vain, clamantem est.* — *It is in vain to entreat, nihil est precii loci relictum.* — *To labor in vain, operam ludere; inanem operam sumere; operam et oleum perdere; laterem lavare.* — *Vain-speaking, vaniloquentia.*  
**VAINLY** (*proudly*), superbe, arroganter: (*falsely*), inaniter: (*in vain*), see *Vain*.  
**VANITY** (*emptiness, worthlessness*), inanitas, vanitas, inutilitas; fragilitas (*perishableness*): (*love of vain things*), rerum vanarum studium; ambitio; ostentatio: (*vain-glory*), arrogantia; falsa or inanis gloria. — *A discourse full of vanity, sermo arrogantiae plenus.*  
**VALANCES** of a bed, lecti quaedam ornamenta fimbriata.  
**TO VALANCE**, ornamentis fimbriatis decorare.  
**VALE**, vallis.  
**VALEDICTION** (a *bidding one farewell*), say valedictio.  
**VALEDICTORY oration**, say oratio valedictoria.  
**VALET**, servus, famulus; assecla. — *A valet de chambre, cubicularius, famulus cubicularius; minister cubiculi, Liv.*  
**VALETUDINARY** (*sickly*), valetudinarius.  
**VALIANT**, fortis, magnanimus, animosus, strenuus; audax.  
**VALIANTLY**, fortiter, viriliter, animose, strenue, acriter.  
**VALIANTNESS**, fortitudo, magnanimitas, virtus.  
**VALID**, ratus; firmus; idoneus.  
**VALIDITY**, nuctoritas, firmitas.  
**VALLEY**, vallis. — *A place between mountains where several valleys meet, convalis.*  
**VALOR**, fortitudo, virtus bellica. — *Valor can do little without prudence, parvi sunt arma fortis, nisi est consilium domi.*  
**VALOROUS**, virilis, fortis, animosus.  
**VALOROUSLY**, viriliter, fortiter, animose.  
**VALUE**, pretium. — *It made books to be of some value, libris pretium fecit.* — *See what a value I have for the man, vide quid homini tribuam.* — *A person who sets too great a value on himself, immodicus aestimator sui, Curt.* — *Of little or no value, vilis, parvi pensus, pervilis.* — *To be of no value, nullus pretii esse, nihil esse; sordeo.* — *Of so great a value, tanti.* — *Of more value, pluris.* — *Of less value, minoris.*  
**TO VALUE** (set a value upon), aestimo; censo (*of the censor*): (*rate, hold, esteem*), aestimo, pendo, habeo; curo. — *As though you valued such a trifle as twenty pounds, quasi tibi quidquam sint viginti minae.* — *What do you think I value that at? quanti me illud aestinare putas? — I value you not thus much, &c., non hujus te facio.* — *I value your letters very highly, magni sunt mihi tuae litterae.* — *I value myself mightily upon this, hic me magnifice effero, Ter.* — *To value highly or at a great rate, magni or plurimi facere, pendere, aestinare; admiror.* — *To value at a low rate, villi pendere, parvi ducere; flocci or nihili facere; pro nihilo ducere; pro nihilo putare, Cic.* — *A man shall be valued by his estate, assem habes, assem valeas.*  
**VALUABLE** (*of great value*), pretiosus; magni pretii; carus (*dear*). — *They car-*

*ry their gold and silver, and every thing else that is valuable, to the royal palace, aurum atque argentum, et alia, quae prima ducuntur, domum regiam conportant, Sall.*  
**VALUABLES**, res pretiosae.  
**VALUATION**, aestimatio.  
**VALUELESS**, vilis, nihil.  
**VALUER**, **VALUATOR**, aestimator; censor.  
**VALUING**; aestimatio: (*setting to sale*), ad dictio.  
**VALVE** (*clapper*), operculum. — *Valves (folding doors), valvae.*  
**VAMP** up or *new vamp a thing*, aliquid reconcinare, resarcire, reficere, interpolare.  
**VAN**, primum agmen (*on the march*), prima acies (*in battle array*); frons.  
**VANCOURIER**, praecursor, prodromus.  
**VANE** (*weathercock*), ventorum index.  
**VANISH** (*out of sight*), vanesco, evanesco; discedo; ex omnium conspectu se auferre or subducere; in nubem cedere. — *He spake, and immediately vanished away like smoke, dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras, Virg.* — *Vanished out of sight, ex omnium conspectu subductus.* — *When I came hither, she was vanished out of sight, huc cum advenio, nulla erat, Ter.*  
**VANITY**. See under *Vain*.  
**VANQUISH** (*overcome*), vinco, devinco, expugno, supero, debello; subigo, domo; in ditionem suam redigere: (*in arguing*), convinco, confuto, refuto, refello, redarguo, coarguo. — *To confess himself vanquished, herbam porrigere.*  
**VANQUISHABLE**, vincibilis, superabilis.  
**VANQUISHER**, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.  
**VANQUISHING**, expugnatio.  
**VANTAGE** (*advantage, gain*), quaestus, lucrum. — *A vantage or overplus, additamentum, auctarium.*  
**TO VANTAGE**, prodesse, adjuvare.  
**VAPID** (*of a flat taste*), vapidus; imbecillus: *fig.* insulsus, inficetus, jejunnus.  
**VAPOR**, vapor, exhalatio, exspiratio, habitus, terrae anhelitus, ex terrae aflatu. — *To send out vapors, vaporos; vapores emittere.* — *Full of vapors, Vaporosus, vaporibus abundans.* — *The vapors, malum hypochondriacum.*  
**TO VAPOR** (*hector*), glorior, magnifice se jactare or ostentare; ferocio.  
**VAPORING**, **VAPORER**, glorians, jactans, ferox, feroculus.  
**VAPORISH**, morosus, difficilis, moribus affectatis.  
**VAPOROUS**, vapores emittens.  
**VARIABLE**, **VARIANCE**, **VARIOUS**, &c. See under *Vary*.  
**VARLET**. — *A wicked varlet, furcifer; homo scelestus or perditus.*  
**VARLETRY** (*rabble*), vulgus, infima fax populi.  
**VARNISH**, vernix; atramentum tenue (*dark*): *fig.* fucus.  
**TO VARNISH**, vernice illinere. — *To varnish over or disguise, dissimulo, celo, occulto; rem verborum involucris or simulatis verbis tegere.* — *Varnished (fig.), fucatus.*  
**VARY** (*alter or change*), vario; muto: (*disagree*), discrepo, discordo; dissideo, dissentio; differo. — *Varied, varius.*  
**VARIABLE**, varius; inconstans, levis, instabilis, mutabilis; dubius.  
**VARIABLENESS**, levitas, mutabilitas, inconstantia.  
**VARIANCE**, altercatio, contentio, lis, dissidium, discordia, discrepantia, dissensio, inimicitia. — *To be at variance, altercor, litigo; dissideo, discordo.* — *To set persons at variance, lites inter aliquos serere or movere, simultates fovere.*  
**VARIATION**, variatio, mutatio.  
**TO VARIEGATE** (*diversify with different colors*), coloribus distinguere. — *Variogated (of divers colors), varii coloris, varius, discolor.*  
**VARIOUS**, varius, diversus, dispar, dissimilis, multiformis.  
**VARIETY**, varietas, diversitas; vicissitudo.  
**VARIOUSLY**, varie, diverse. — *Very, per-varie.*  
**VASE**, vas (speciosum).  
**VASSAL**, cliens, beneficiarius, vasallus, feudatorius: servus, mancipium, (*slave*).

**VASSALAGE**, clientela; necessitudo clientelae: conditio servilis.  
**VAST**, ingens; immensus; inhumanis, vastus, enormis.  
**VASTLY**, vaste: (*exceedingly*), infinitum quantum, immae quantum, immortaliter, valde, vehementer.  
**VASTNESS**, immensitas, immanitas, vastitas.  
**VAT**, cupa, labrum, dolium. — *A cheese-vat, forma casearia.* — *A dyeing-vat, ahenum tinctorium.*  
**VAULT**, s. fornix, camera, testudo, arcus. — *A vault under ground, crypta, hypogaeum.* — *A vault for a corpse, sepulcrum cameratum; conditorium, Sen.*  
**TO VAULT** (*cover over with an arch*), fornico, camero, concamero, arco. — *Vaulted or arched over, cameratus, concameratus, testudinatus, fornicatus.*  
**VAULTING** (*arching over*), fornicatio, concameratio.  
**VAULT** or *leap over*, transulto, transilio. — *To vault off, desilio.* — *To vault on, insilio.* — *Vaulting or leaping, desultorius, saltatorius.*  
**VAULTER**, qui saltat; paturista.  
**VAULTING** or *leaping*, saltus; desultura.  
**VAUNT** (*boast*). See *Boast*.  
**VAUNT**, **VAUNTING**, jactatio, gloriatio, ostentatio, venditatio, jactantia, gloria; praedicatio.  
**VAUNTER**, jactator, gloriosus.  
**VAUNTING**, **VAUNTFUL**, gloriosus. — *Vaunting words, ampullae, sesquipedalia verba.*  
**VAUNTINGLY**, jactanter, gloriose.  
**VEAL**, (caro) vitulina.  
**VEER** about, v. a. circumago, in gyrum vertere. — *To veer a cable, rudentem transferre or in orbem vertere.* — *To veer the sails, sinus velorum obliquare.* — *Veered, circumactus, in gyrum ductus.*  
**VEGETATE**, vivo; cresco; germino; instar plantae vivere (*of men*).  
**VEGETABLE**, adj. terrae genitus; also by herbarum, plantarum. — *The vegetable kingdom, herbæ et arbores; naturalium rerum pars vegetabilis (technical).*  
**VEGETABLE**, s. quod terrae genitum est; herba, planta; arbor.  
**VEGETATION**, incrementum (*growth, increase*); it may be expressed by some use of the verb: (*plants*), herbæ, plantæ.  
**VEGETATIVE**, vim vitalem habens, vitam in se continens, vitalis; qui auctum juvat.  
**VEHEMENT**, vehemens, fervidus, ardens. — *To be vehement, ferveo; exardesco.*  
**VEHEMENCE**, **VEHEMENCY**, vehementia, vis, contentio; flamma, *fig.*  
**VEHEMENTLY**, vehementer, impense, mirifice, valde, ardentem, contentem, studiosum.  
**VEHICLE**, vehiculum.  
**VEIL**, rica; flammæum (*marriage-veil*); velum (*covering, curtain*).  
**TO VEIL**, ricâ velare; velo; tego.  
**VEIN**, vena: — *A little vein, venna.* — *A vein in writing, stilus.* — *A pleasant vein, lepor or lepos, facetiæ, urbanitas, festivitas.* — *In a pleasant vein, lepidus, festivus, facetus, salsus.* — *A vein for poetry, ingenium poeticum, virtus poetica.* — *A vein of silver or lead, molybdæna.* — *To open a vein, venam pertundere, secare, incidere; venâ pertusâ sanguinem detrudere or emittere; scalpello venam aperire ad sanguinem extrahendum.* — *The opening of a vein, venæ sectio or incisio; sanguinis detractio; phlebotomia.*  
**VEINED** (*grained*), crispatus.  
**VEINY** (*full of veins*), venosus.  
**VELLUM**, membrana, pergamina. — *A little skin or piece of vellum, membranula.* — *Of vellum, membranaceus, ex membrana factus.*  
**VELOCITY**, velocitas.  
**VELVET**, pannus holosericus altero latere villosus; say velvetum.  
**VENAL** (*set to sale*), venalis, venalitus.  
**VEND**, vendo, vendito.  
**VENDER**, venditor.  
**VENDIBLE**, vendibilis.  
**VENDING**, venditio.  
**VENT** (*sale*), venditio, vendendi copia.  
**TO VENT** (*sell*), vendito, vendo.  
**VENERATE** (*pay honor to*) a person, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere, obser-

vare; aliquem observantia colere; alicui honorem habere or prestare. — *Venerated*, observatus, honore cultus.

VENERABLE, venerabilis, venerandus, colendus; augustus.

VENERABLY, auguste.

VENERATION, veneratio, honor; reverentia, verecundia.

VENERATOR, venerator.

VENEREAL, venerens.

VENERY (a hunting), venatio: (carnal lust or pleasures), libido or res venerea.

VENGEANCE, pœna, pœnæ; vindicta, vindicatio, ultio. — *To take vengeance of*, aliquem or aliquod factum ulcisci; se ab aliquo vindicare or ulcisci. — *A taker of vengeance*, ultor. — *With a vengeance to*, diras imprecando.

VENGEFUL, vindicta gaudens; ultionis cupidus, qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit.

VENIAL, venia dignus.

VENISON, ferina, caro ferina.

VENOM, venenum, virus.

VENOMED, venenatus, veneno infectus.

VENOMOUS, venenatus, virulentus, venenifer (poet.).

VENOMOUSLY, perniciose, maligne.

VENOMOUSNESS, qualitas rei venenosæ.

VENT, VENT-HOLE, spiraculum, spiramentum, spiramen (poet.); exitus. — *To give vent to or let air into a thing*, in aliquid aërem immittere. — *Having vent*, respirans. — *To give one's grief vent*, tristitia se tradere; lacrimas profundere. — *one's joy*, gaudium erumpere; exsultare gaudio. — *hatred*, odium expromere. — *To take vent or be discovered*, patefieri, retegere, vulgari, palam enuntiare, in vulgus emanare.

TO VENT (give vent to), spiraculum aperire; spiritum emittere. — *one's passion against a person*, iram in aliquem effundere or evomere.

VENT (sale), &c. See under *Vend*.

VENTILATE (fan or window), ventilo: (air), aërem inmittere in aliquid; ventilo.

VENTILATION, ventilatio.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus.

VENTURE (undertaking), ausum, cœptum, inceptum: (chance), sors: (hazard), alea, periculum; casus. — *At a venture*, temere.

TO VENTURE (put to the venture), periclitator, alicujus rei periculum facere; in discrimen mittere or adducere; aleam or discrimen adire. — *He ventures his life*, capitis periculum adit. — *To venture a battle*, pugna fortunam experiri, prælii aleam subire, eventum pugnae tentare. — *To venture a wager*, pignus deponere, sponsonem facere. — *I will venture you any wager of it*, quovis pignore contendam. — *Nothing venture, nothing have*, audaces fortuna juvat. — *I durst venture*, ausim. — *To venture or dare to do*, audeo. — *I dare not venture to see his face*, illius conspectum vereor. — *I dare not venture to say it*, religio est dicere. — *You venture hard for it*, escam e nassa or cibum e flamma petis.

VENTURER, qui aliquid agere audet.

VENTURESOME, VENTUROUS, audens, audax, fidens; animosus; temerarius (rash).

VENTURESOMELY, VENTUROUSLY, audenter, audacter, fidenter.

VENTUROUSNESS, audacia, temeritas.

VERACIOUS, verax.

VERACITY, veritas; fides (credibility). — *A man of veracity*, homo verax.

VERB, verbum. — *A verb personal*, verbum personale or personam habens.

VERBAL. — *A verbal noun*, nomen verbale. — || See the next word.

VERBAL (oral). — *To give one a verbal answer*, alicui voce respondere. — *I gave him a verbal commission to do that*, id negotium ei mandavi. — || See the preceding word.

VERBALLY, præsens; coram; verbo tenus (in word only).

VERBATIM (word for word), ad verbum, iisdem verbis, totidem verbis.

VERBOSE, verbosus.

VERDANT (green, flourishing), viridis, virens, viridans.

VERDURE, color viridis, viriditas; viros, *Apul*.

VERDICT, iudicium, sententia. — *The*

*verdict of a jury*, iudicium sententia. — *To pass a verdict*, iudico, sententiam ferre. — *A verdict brought in against a person*, iudicium damnatorium; tabella damnatoria.

VERDIGRIS, ærugo.

VERDURE. See under *Verdant*.

VERGE, v. vergo.

VERGE, s. (edge), margo: (bounds or compass), ambitus; limites.

VERGE (rod, mace), baculus lictoris, gestamen lictoris.

VERGER, lictor, viator.

VERIDICAL (speaking truth), veridicus.

VERIFY, aliquid verum esse ostendere, aliquid confirmare, ratum facere. — *Verified*, confirmatus, ratus; comprobatus.

VERIFIER, confirmator, assertor.

VERIFYING, VERIFICATION, confirmatio, testimonium comprobans.

VERILY, quidem, nã, revera, vere, certe. — *Yea verily*, maxime; imo vero (nay rather).

VERISIMILITUDE, VERISIMILITY, verisimilitudo.

VERITABLE, verus.

VERITY (truth), veritas.

VERJUICE, omphacium.

VERMICULAR, say vermicularis.

VERMICULATION, vermiculatio.

VERMICULATED, vermiculatus.

VERMILION, minium. — *A vermilion mine*, miniaria. — *Of vermilion*, miniaceus, miniarius, miniatulus. — *To paint with vermilion*, *To Vermilion*, minio; minio inficere. — *Marked or painted with vermilion*, miniatus, miniatulus.

VERMIN, bestiolæ molestæ; serpentes (creeping things, worms); vermes (worms); pediculi (lice). — *Full of vermin*, verminosus, pediculosus.

VERMINOUS, VERMIFEROUS, verminosus, verminans.

VERNACULAR, vernaculus.

VERNAL, vernus; sometimes genit. veris.

VERSATILE, versatilis; ad omnes res aptus.

VERSE (a line), versus: (verses), versus, versiculi, carmen, pœma: (not prose), oratio astricta or devincta. — *One writes in verse*, another in prose, numeris ille, hic pede libero, scribit; [ille] vincto pede, [hic] soluto, *Tibull*. — *False verses*, carmina vitiosa. — *A little or short verse*, versiculus. — *A half verse*, hemistichium. — *A hexameter verse*, versus hexameter. — *Hexameter verse*, versus hexametrum, carmen hexametrum. — *A poem of two, three, four, five, six verses*, distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, pentastichon, hexastichon. — *A verse of a chapter*, incisum, versus, versiculus, comma.

VERSICLE (little verse), versiculus.

TO VERSIFY (make or turn into verse), versifico, versus facere, componere, condere; carmina pangere; verba in numeros cogere.

VERSIFYING, versificatio.

VERSIFIER, VERSEMAN, versificator.

VERSED. — *Well versed in any thing*, in aliqua re versatus, exercitatus, alicujus rei peritus, callidus, sciens.

VERSION, interpretatio.

VERT (green), viridis.

VERTICAL, supra verticem positus; capiti perpendicularis, *Mart. Cap.*; directus (perpendicular to the horizon). — *The vertical point (in astronomy)*, zenith (indecl.).

VERTIGO, vertigo.

VERTIGINOUS, vertigine laborans or correptus; vertiginosus.

VERVAIN, verberna, verbenaca; hierobotane.

VERY, adj. (true, even, self, &c.), verus, merns; vel, etiam; ipse. — *That way the very consulship may be dispraised*, isto modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est. — *At this very moment*, etiam nunc. — *In the very nick of time*, in ipso temporis articulo. — *This is a very sycophant*, purus putus hic sycophanta est. — *A very sincere man*, homo verus. — *A very fool*, homo stultissimus.

VERY, adv. valde, admodum, multum, maxime, quum maxime, in primis, cum primis, apprime, oppido; often by per or præ in composition; often by the superl. — *A very considerable man*, vir amplissi-

mus. — *A very wise man*, vir sapientissimus. — *A very honorable person*, homo cum primis honestus. — *Brutus was very well skilled in the civil law*, Brutus juris civilis peritus in primis fuit. — *Very greatly or much*, valde, oppido, in primis, cum maxime. — *We are now very weary*, admodum sumus jam defatigati. — *That I take to be very profitable in the life of man*, id arbitror apprime in vita esse utile. — *A servant very faithful to his master*, hero servus multum suo fidelis. — *They took it very grievously*, illud valde graviter tulerunt. — *He is very diligent in household affairs*, est in re familiari non parum diligen. — *He was very sick*, graviter ægrotabat.

VESICULAR, fistulosus.

VESPERS (evening service), sacra pomeridiana or vespertina. — *He was sometimes present at vespers*, sacris vesperinis nonnumquam adfuit.

VESSEL, vas. — *A little vessel*, vasculum. — *A vessel of plate*, vas argenteum. — || *A vessel or little ship*, navicula, navigium, naviolium.

TO VESSEL, in dolio recondere.

VEST (garment), vestis, vestimentum.

TO VEST one with the possession of a thing, possessionem alicujus rei alicui dare. — *To vest in an office*, aliquem in aliquo munere constituere; inauguro; cœpto.

VESTING in an office, inauguratio; cœptatio.

VESTMENT, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum.

VESTURE, vestis, vestitus.

VESTAL, Vestalis.

VESTRY (where the priests' garments and the sacred utensils are kept), vestiarium, sacarium: (council held by the chief parishioners), consilium hominum principum alicujus parœciæ. — *A vestry-man*, in parœcia consilium cœptatus.

VESTURE. See under *Vest*.

VETCH or tare, vicia, ervum, cicer. — *Hedge-vetch*, vicia maxima dumetorum. — *Kidney-vetch*, anthyllis. — *Milk-vetch*, astragalus. — *A place sown with vetches*, vicarium. — *Of vetches*, Vetchy, vicariis.

VETERAN (old soldier), (miles) veteranus.

VEX (harass), vexo, inquieto, agito, ex agito, crucio, discrucio, excrucio; afflicto, affligo, angio; stomachum or bilem alicui movere, irrito, alicui molestum esse. — *This vexes the man*, hoc male habet virum. — *To be vexed*, afflicti, affligi, angere, discruciar, excruceri; dolere, mœrere; acerbere, molestare, ægre, aliquid ferre; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestia or sollicitudine affici. — *I was vexing myself at that*, id mecum stomachabar modo. — *He was vexed on account of the expenses*, angebatur ad impensas illius animus. — *I am vexed at the heart*, discrucior animi; meum exest animum planeque conficit ægritudo.

VEXATION of mind, animi angor, dolor, mœror, ægritudo, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia; anxietudo; afflictatio; molestia. — *Vexations or vexatious things*, res molestæ; incommoda.

VEXING, VEXATIOUS, rerbans, molestus, gravis, durus, infestus, importunus; litigiosus, litium cupidus.

VEXATIONOUSLY, ægre, moleste, infeste.

VEXER, vexator, interpellator; afflictor.

VEXING, vexatio, inquietatio, perturbatio.

VIAL, laguncula vicia.

TO VIAL, in laguncula recondere.

VIANDS, cibus, cibi, cibaria, esca. — *Cold viands*, frigidi et repositi cibi. — *Dainty viands*. See *Dainties*.

VIBRATE, v. a. vibro, agito: v. n., tremo, contremisco; vibro.

VIBRATION, agitatio; pulsus.

VICAR (one that acts in another's stead), vicarius: (as a priest), sacerdos vicarius. — *A vicar-general*, vicarius generalis.

VICARAGE, vicarii sacerdotis munus; say vicariatus. — *A vicarage-house*. See *Parsonage*.

VICARIOUS (belonging to a vicar), vicarius.

VICARSHIP, vicarii munus.

VICE (viciousness), vitiositas, turpitudine; pravitas, improbitas; vitia (vices): (a vice), vitium. — *Vice corrects sin*, Clodi-



us accusat mœchos. — *Where vice goes before, vengeance comes limping after, raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo.* — *To be free from vice, omni vitio vacare or carere.* — *¶ A vice (iron instrument), say retinaculum; forceps cochlearis.*

VICIOUS (*faulty*), vitiosus, pravus: (*wicked, depraved*), vitiosus, improbus, flagitiosus, vitis contaminatus or inquinatus, scelestus.

VICIOUSLY, vitiose, perperam; flagitiose; scelerate.

VICIOUSNESS, pravitas. See *Vice*.

TO VITIATE, vitio, depravo; corumpo.

VITIATING, VITIATION, vitiatio, corruptio, depravatio.

VICE (*To express subordination in office*). — *A vice-admiral, qui præfecti classis officio fungitur; legatus classiarum. — chamberlain, cubicularii vice fungens. — chancellor, qui cancellarii officio fungitur; proancellarius. — A vicegerent, vicarius; legatus. — Viceroy, vicarius regis, prorex.*

VICINAGE, VICINITY, vicinia, vicinitas, propinquitas.

VICISSITUDE (*a frequent changing*), vicissitudines, varietas.

VICTIM (*sacrifice*), victima, hostia. — *To be the victim of one's boldness, in ipso conatu opprimi.*

VICTOR, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator, superator.

VICTORY, victoria; palma. — *I yield the victory to you, palman tibi do. — He got the victory over him, victoriam ab illo reportavit. — He wrested the victory out of the enemy's hands, hosti victoriam eripuit or extorsit. — The victory, as it were, slipped out of his hands, victoria quodammodo excidit ei e manibus. — A complete victory, vera victoria. — To get the victory, vinco; victoriam reportare, adipisci, consequi; superiorem discedere. — over, vinco, devinco (*utterly*), supero; victoriam ab aliquo ferre, referre, reportare. — A naval victory, victoria navalis. — A bloody victory, cruenta victoria. — A bloodless victory, incruenta victoria. — A person who has gained several victories, plurimarum palmarum homo. — A token or monument of victory, trophœum.*

VICTORIOUS, victor, m.; victrix, f. & n. — *A victorious army, victor exercitus.*

VICTORIOUSLY, victoris instar.

VICTRESS, victrix.

VICTUAL, VICTUALS, cibus, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, esculenta; victus; penus, res cibaria. (See *Provision*.) — *To sell victuals, caupenor. — Of victuals, cibarius, penuarius. — To buy victuals, opsonor. — Victuals for an army, comestus.*

TO VICTUAL, commentu or esculentis instruere; alicui cibaria suppeditare.

VICTUALLER, caupo. — *The trade of a victualler, caupona.*

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupona, popina. — *To frequent victualling-houses, popinor.*

VIE with, certo, concerto, contendere: (*compare*), æquiparor.

VIEW, visus, conspectus, intuitus: (see *Aim, Intent, &c.*). — *At first view, specie primâ, primâ fronte. — A view or prospect of a place, loci alicujus prospectus. (See *Prospect*.) — To take a view of the situation of a place, naturam loci perspicere, locum explorare, loci situm lustrare. — To take a view of the roads, itinera cognoscere or explorare. — To take a view of the posture of the enemy, hostium copias speculari. — Take a short view of the consequences, conspice celeriter animum, qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. — The next day gave a larger view of the greatness of the victory, proximus dies faciem victoriæ latius aperuit, Tac. — In one view, uno aspectu, conspectu or oculorum conjectu. — In the view of the world, palam; in conspectu or oculis omnium. — He is exposed to the view of all men, in oculis omnium constitutus est. — They were exposed to the view of the whole province, in provinciæ luce versabantur. — To offer a thing to any one's view, rem inspiciendam alicui offerre. — To have a thing in view, aliquid prævidere or in oculis habere; aliquem sibi finem proponere. — Things which fall under a person's view, res quæ sub aspec-*

tum alicujus veniunt or cadunt, or quæ in oculis sitæ sunt, Sall.

TO VIEW (*take a view of*), lustror, speculor, inspicio, inspecto, intueor, conspicio; circumspicio; aliquid oculis lustrare or permetri. (But recur to the subst. in the phrase *To take a view of*.) — *To view heedfully, considero. — To view or examine diligently into, investigo, scrutor, exploro, indago; exquiro. — To view a person narrowly, inspiciere hominem propius. — Having viewed, intuitus. — Viewing, lustrans, etc., speculabundus.*

VIEWER, inspector, speculator, explorator.

VIEWING, speculatio, inspectio, lustratio.

VIEWLESS, invisibilis, quod oculorum aciem fugit.

VIGIL of a feast, vigiliæ, pervigilium.

VIGILANT, vigil, vigilans, diligens. — *Very vigilant, pervigil, pervigilans. — To be very vigilant, vigilo, excubo; mirificâ esse vigilantia.*

VIGILANCE, vigilantia, diligentia. — *A man of great vigilance, prudence, and activity, whenever there was a real occasion for the exercise of these virtues, vir, ubi res vigiliam exigeret, sane exsomnis, providens, atque agendi sciens, Vell. Patere.*

VIGILANTLY, vigilanter, diligenter, acriter.

VIGOR, VIGOROUSNESS (*strength*), vires, nervi, vigor, robur: (*heat, fervor*), ardor, fervor: (*resolution of mind*), animi constantia, animus firmus. — *Without vigor, enervis, enervatus, languidus. — To restore to vigor, vires revocare, instaurare, reficere.*

VIGOROUS, vegetus, vicens, valens, acer, alacer, strenuus, validus. — *A vigorous war, acre bellum, Liv.*

VIGOROUSLY, acriter, strenue, alacriter, valide.

VILE (*mean, despicable*), vilis, abjectus, contemnendus, ignobilis: (*filthy*), fœdus, sordidus, impurus, spurcus, obscœnus: (*wicked*), flagitiosus, pravus, scelestus, perditus.

VILELY, viliter, prave, fœde, impure, spurce.

VILENESS, vilitas, pravitas, fœditas, impuritas, spurcicia, spurcicies.

TO VILIFY, de aliquo detrahere, alicujus laudes obtretere, alicui male loqui, aliquem criminari, infamare.

VILIFYING, criminatio, obtrectatio, vituperatio.

VILLA, villa.

VILLAGE, vicus, pagus. — *Village by village, vicatum, pagatum.*

VILLAGER, vicanius, paganus.

VILLAIN (*hoidman*), inancipiun, servus: (*rogue*), scelestus, flagitiosus; nequam. — *A most ingenious villain, and pernicious able speaker, homo ingeniosissime nequam, et facundus malo publico, Patere.*

VILLANY, VILLANOUSNESS, improbitas, pravitas; vitiositas; flagitium, scelus; fraus. — *Purposed villany, dolus malus.*

VILLANAGE, clientela. — *Tœnre in villanage, colonariun or columnarium.*

VILLANOUS, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, consceleratus, nefarius, facinorosus, maleficus. — *Very villanous, perflagitiosus.*

VILLANOUSLY, scelerate, nefarie, improbe, flagitiose, inhoneste.

VINDICATE, vindico, tueor, defendo.

VINDICATING, VINDICATION, defensio.

VINDICATOR, vindex, defensor, patronus.

VINDICATORY, vindicans.

VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (*in one instance*); qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit.

VINE, vitis; vinea. — *A little vine or the tendril of a vine, viticula. — A lofty vine, vitis sublimis. — A low vine, vitis humilis. — Latter or late-bearing vines, tardæ vites, Mart. — Bearing vines, vitifer (poet.). — A planter of vines, vitisator. — A wild vine, labrusca, vitis agrestis. — A vine that grows round trees, vitis jugata or maritata. — A vine-branch, sarmen-*

tum, palmes, pampinariun. — *A vine-dresser, vinitor, vindemitor. — To dress or prune a vine, vitem amputare or incidere. — To tend vine, vites colere. — A vine-leaf, vitis folium, pampinus. — Of or belonging to a vine-leaf, pampineus. — Full of vine-leaves, pampinosus. — A*

*nine-fretter or vine-grub, convolvulus. — Of a vine, vinealis, vinearius. — Springing of or from a vine, vitigenus, vitigenus. — A place wherein young vines are set, vitarium. — A fork to hold up vines, capreolus.*

VINEGAR, acetum, vinum acidum. — *Strong vinegar, acetum acre.*

VINEYARD, vinea, vinetum; arbustum.

VINOUS (*having the smack or savor of wine*), vinosus.

VINTAGE, vindemia. — *A little vintage, vindemiola. — Of vintage, vindemiatorius.*

VINTAGER, vindemitor, vindemitor.

VINTNER, vinarius; caupo vinarius.

VINTRY, taberna vinaria; œnopolium.

VIOL, fides, pl.; lyra, cithara. — *A bass-viol, violina ampla sono gravi.*

VIOLIST, fidicen.

VIOLATE, viol, temero; frango, rum-po. — *Not violated, inviolatus.*

VIOLABLE, violabilis. — *Not violable, inviolabilis.*

VIOLATING, VIOLATION, violatio, ruptio.

VIOLATOR, violator, temerator, ruptor.

VIOLENT, violens, violentus, vehemens, acer. — *No violent thing is of long continuance, nil violentum est diuturnum. — To be violent, savio. — To lay violent hands on himself, mortem sibi consciscere; manum sibi inferre. — A violent breaking in, irruptio.*

VIOLENCE, vis; violentia; impetus. — *A deed of violence, vis; injuria. — To commit violence, vim facere. — To offer violence to a person, vim alicui afferre. — To take by violence, rapio, diripio. — With violence, violenter; vi, per vim.*

VIOLENTLY, violenter, acriter, vehementer; vi or per vim. — *Violently wronged, graviter oppressus or injuriâ affectus.*

VIOLET, viola. — *Of violets, violaceus. — A violet-bed, violarium. — Violet-color, color violaceus. — A painter of violet-color, violarius.*

VIOLIN, violina.

VIOLINIST, qui violinâ canit; fidicen.

VIOLIST, fidicen.

VIPER, vipera. — *Little vipers or the young of a viper, vipere catuli.*

VIPEROUS (*belonging to a viper*), vipereus, viperinus.

VIRAGO (*manlike woman*), virago: (*scold*), mulier jurgiosa.

VIRGIN, virgo. — *Of a virgin, virgineus; virginalis.*

VIRGINITY, virginitas; pudicitia; castitas.

VIRILE, virilis, masculus. — *Virile courage, animus virilis.*

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUE, virtus; probitas; sanctitas: (*a virtue*), virtus: (*force, efficacy*), virtus, vis, efficacia. — *Perfect virtue, perfecta cumlataque virtus. — To make a virtue of necessity, quæ casus obtulit, in sapientiam vertere, Tac. Ann. — By virtue of, e, ex; per.*

VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus or ornatus, sanctus, probus, honestus.

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute; sancte.

VIRTUAL, say verus; or use re, revera; or quasi.

VIRTUALLY, re, revera.

VIRTUOSO, homo alicujus rei peritissimus (*e. g. cantandi*); curiosus rerum indagator.

VIRULENT (*poisonous*), venenatus, venenosus: (*smart*), mordax, asper, acerbus, acer.

VIRULENTLY (*smartly*), aspere, acerbe, acriter.

VIRULENCY (*smartness*), mordacitas, asperitas, acerbitas.

VISAGE, facies, os, vultus. — *What sort of a visage has he? quâ facie est? — Of a sour visage, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus. — A little visage, vulticulus.*

VISCOUS, VISCID (*clummy*), lentus, tenax; viscosus, Pallad.

VISCOSITY, VISCIDITY, lentitia.

VISCOUNT, say vicecomes.

VISIBLE (*that may be seen*), aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod in cernendi sensum cadit: (*clear, before the eyes, manifest*), conspicuus, oculis subjectus, ante oculos positus; expressus; apertus; manifestus; clarus, perspicuus; in medio positus. — *Visible things, res quæ sub aspectum cadunt or aspectu sentiuntur.*

VISIBILITY, by using some adj. or verb.

**VISIBLY**, ita ut aspectu or oculis percipi possit; aperte, manifesto, perspicue, conspicue, non obscure.

**VISION**, visus (*power of sight*), cernendi sensus (*as a sense*); conspectus (*look, view*): (*a vision*), visum; species, visa species; simulacrum (*spectre*); visum somni, visus nocturnus, (*vision of the night*).

**VISIONARY**, quod est opinionis non naturæ (*unreal*); quod sibi aliquis ipse fingit: (*a dreamer*), qui somnia sibi fingit.

**VISIT** a person, aliquem visere, invisere, consivere, visitare. — *To visit now and then, interviso.* — *To receive one's visits, potestatem alicui adeundi sui facere.* — *Visited, visus, officiose aditus; salutatus.* — *Not visited, invisitatus.*

**VISIT**, s. salutatio, salutationis officium; accessus ad locum. — *The daily and frequent visits of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia.* — *For a visit, visendi causâ.*

**VISITOR**, **VISITANT**, saluator; qui officiose visitat.

**VISITING**, **VISITATION**, officiosus ad aliquem aditus; frequentatio. — *A visitation or inspection, spectatio, inspectio, lustratio.*

**VISOR**, **VIZARD** (*mask*), larva; persona.

**VISORED**, **VIZARDED**, larvam gerens; personatus.

**VISTA**, locus apertus et prospectu pulcherrimo.

**VISUAL**, ad visionem pertinens.

**VITAL**, vitalis. — *heat, vitalis calor.* See *Essential.*

**VITALS**, vitalia, *pl.*

**VITALITY**, vitalitas.

**VITALLY**, vitaliter.

**VITIATE**, &c. See under *Vice.*

**VITREOUS**, vitreus.

**To VITRIFY**, in vitrum vertere (*a.*) or verti (*n.*).

**VITUPERATE** (*blame*), vitupero.

**VITUPERATION**, vituperatio.

**VIVACIOUS**, vivax, vitalis; vegetus, vigenus.

**VIVACITY**, vivacitas, vitalitas.

**VIVARY**, vivarium.

**VIVID** (*lively*), vividus. See *Brisk, Lively.*

**VIVIDLY**, vivide.

**VIVIFY**, vivum facere.

**VIVIPAROUS**, vivos fetus pariens.

**VIXEN** (*scold*), femina jurgiosa or rixosa.

**VIZARD**. See *Visor.*

**VIZIER**. — *The grand vizier, princeps amicorum Turcarum imperatoris.*

**VOCABULARY**, lexicon; onomasticum.

**VOCAL**, vocalis. — *Vocal music, vocum cantus.*

**To VOCALIZE**, vocalem reddere.

**VOCALLY**, distincte voces efferendo.

**VOCATION**, genus or institutum vitæ; ars; questus.

**VOCATIVE case**, casus vocativus.

**VOCIFERATE**, vociferor.

**VOCIFERATION** (*crying out*), vociferatio, exclamatio, quiritatio.

**VOCIFEROUS**, clamosus.

**VOGUE**, fama, existimatio, nomen. — *When the study of philology was in very great vogue, cum studia philologiæ præcipue florent et dominantur.* — *To be in vogue, vigeo; magnâ laude or gloriâ florere.* — *To come into vogue, invalesco.*

**VOICE**, vox. — *A melodious voice, vox dulcis, suavis, canora.* — *A soft voice, vox lenis.* — *High or loud, vox clara, magna, contenta, summa.* — *Low, depressa or submissa.* — *To lower the voice, vocem deprimerè.* — *One that has a good voice, homo bene vocalis.* — *To raise the voice, vocem attollere.* —  $\Pi$  *A voice (suffrage or vote), sententia; suffragium; punctum.* — *The voices go on neither side, neutro inclinatur sententiæ.* — *To give one's voice or vote, sententiam or suffragium ferre.* — *To get every voice, omne punctum ferre.* — *The voice of all, omnium consensus.*

**VOICED**, voce præditus.

**VOID** (*empty*), vacuus, inanis; expers (*with genit.*). — *A void space, inane, vacuum.* — *To be void, vaco.* — *To make void, vacuo, evacuo; inanio, exinanio; vacuefacio, Nep.* —  $\Pi$  (*of no authority*), irritus: (*of no effect*), cassus; vanus. — *To make void a law, legem abrogare, antiquare, refigere, rescindere.*

**To VOID** (*go from*) a place, de loco cedere. — *To void (cast out), egero, excerno.* — *by stool, alvum exonerare, evacuarè.* — *To void urine, meo, mingo; urinam reddere or facere.* — *To void by coughing, tussiendo expuere.*

**VOIDABLE**, quod abrogari potest.

**VOIDANCE**, exinanitio.

**VOIDED** (*emptied*), evacuatus; vacuefactus, Cic.

**VOIDING**, excretio; egestio.

**VOIDNESS**, vacuitas, inanitas.

**VOLANT**, volans.

**VOLATILE**, volatilis, volaticus: (*in character*), levis, inconstans, volaticus.

**VOLATILENESS**, **VOLATILITY**, qualitas rei volaticæ; levitas.

**To VOLATILIZE**, aliquid volaticum reddere.

**VOLCANO**, mons e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt; mons flammæ eructans.

**VOLITION**, voluntas.

**VOLLEY** (*shout*), acclamatio. — *A volley of shot (for a welcome), salutatio tormentis emissis facta.* — *To fire a volley, tormentis emittere.*

**VOLLIED**, emissus.

**VOLUBLE**, volubilis, lubricus; fluens, profluens, (*flowing, of speech*), volubilis (*of the speech or speaker*); garrulus (*prattling*).

**VOLUBILITY**, volubilitas, mobilitas, celeritas.

**VOLUME**, volumen; tomus; corpus. (But see *Bulk.*) — *A portable volume, enchiridion.*

**VOLUMINOUS**, magnus, crassus; ex pluribus voluminibus constans.

**VOLUMINOUSLY**, in multis voluminibus.

**VOLUNTARY**, voluntarius; spontaneus; also by using sponte or ultro.

**VOLUNTARILY**, non invitus, non coactus, voluntate, sponte suâ (tuâ, etc.), ultro.

**VOLUNTEER**, (miles) voluntarius.

**To VOLUNTEER**, ultro nomen militiæ dare.

**VOLUPTUARY**, **VOLUPTUOUS**, voluptarius, voluptuosus, luxuriosus.

**VOLUPTUOUSLY**, luxuriose, jucunde.

**VOLUPTUOUSNESS**, voluptas, luxuria, luxus, luxuries.

**VOMIT**, v. n. vomo, vomito (*especially frequently*): v. a. vomo, evomo, ejicio, vomitu egerere or reddere. — *To vomit again, revomo.* — *out or up, evomo* (see

above). — *An inclination to vomit nausea.* — *To have an inclination to vomit, nauseo.* — *Ready to vomit, nauseans, nauseabundus.*

**VOMIT**, s. (*what is thrown up*), vomitus: (*medic.*), vomitorium.

**VOMITER**, vomitor; nauseator.

**VOMITING**, s. vomitio; vomitus. — *To stir up or cause vomitings, vomitiones ciere, movere, facere, evocare.* — *That causes vomiting, vomitorius.*

**VOMITORY**, vomitorium.

**VORACITY**, voracitas, edacitas.

**VORACIOUS**, vorax, edax, gulosus.

**VORTICAL**, circumnactus.

**VOTARY**, **VOTARIST**, or *humble servant*, alicui devotus, mancipatus, addictus, obstrictus. — *A votary or one under a vow, voto obstrictus, voti reus.*

**VOTARES**, voto obstricta.

**VOTE**, suffragium, sententia. — *A unanimous vote, assensio universi ordinis, Cic.*

**To VOTE** or *give one's vote, suffragium ferre; sententiam ferre; censeo.* — *To vote for, suffragor.* — *To vote against, refragor.* — *To assemble the people to give their votes, cum populo agere.* — *Not to be suffered to give one's vote, de ponte dejici.* — *To have the most votes, pluribus suffragiis vincere.* — *To vote or decree, decerno.*

**VOTIVE**, votivus.

**VOUCH**, affirmo, confirmo, alicujus rei esse auctorem, assevero, constanter affirmare; attestor: (*take upon one's self*), in se recipere, præsto; alicui rei cavere.

**VOUCHER**, qui affirmat, etc.; testis (*witness*); confirmator, sponsor, (*surety*); auctor: testimonium (*testimony*).

**VOUCHING**, sponsio; testimonium; astipulatio; asseveratio.

**VOUCHSAFE**, dignor, concedo. — *Having vouchersafed, dignatus.*

**VOUCHSAFE**MENT, beneficium, donum.

**VOW**, votum, promissum. — *Liable to make good his vow, voti reus, voti damnatus.* — *To bind by vow, devoto.*

**To Vow**, voveo; votum facere; votum nuncupare. — *He vows to be your humble servant, jurat se fore mancipii tui.* — *Vowed, votus, devotus, votivus.*

**VOWFELLOW**, eodem voto obstrictus.

**VOWING**, voti sponsio; devotio alicujus rei.

**VOWEL**, (litera) vocalis.

**VOYAGE**, navigatio; cursus maritimus; iter. — *We have had a rare voyage, bellissime navigavimus.* — *A long voyage, longinqua profectio, longinquus cursus.* — *To go a voyage, iter facere or habere, peregre proficisci.*

**VULGAR** (*common*), vulgaris, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, consuetus, contritus; proletarius, Plaut.: (*mean or trivial*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus. — *The vulgar, vulgus, popellus, turba hominum; plebs (the commonalty).*

**VULGARITY**, mores vulgi.

**VULGARLY** (*commonly*), vulgo, vulgariter: (*meanly, trivially*), humiliter, abjecte, demisse, misere.

**VULNERABLE**, qui vulnerari potest; vulneribus obnoxius.

**VULTURE**, vultur, vulturius; *fig.* vultur. — *Of or belonging to a vulture, vulturinus.*

## W.

**WAD** (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus: (*black lead*), stibium.

**WAD** a garment, vesti xylinum insuere.

**WADDING**, xylinum vestibus insuendum.

**WADDLE**, inessu vacillare; volutari.

**WADE**, in aquâ incedere. — *Some wading up to the breast in water, others up to their mouths, modo pectore, modo ore, tenus exstantes, Tac.* — *To wade over, per vadum transire.* — *Wading over, per vadum transiens*

**WADABLE**, qui vado transire potest.

**WAFER** made of meal, crustulum farinarium tenuissimum. — *The holy wafer, panis cœnæ sacræ.* — *A wafer for sealing letters, crustulum signatorium.*

**WAFY** (*convey*), fero, deduco, defero. — *To wafy or carry over, trajicio, transmitto.*

**WAFTAGE**, vectatio, Suet.

**WAG**, s. homo jocosus; homo ridiculus.

**WAGGISH**, petulans, lascivus, lasciviens; lepidus; jocosus, ridiculus.

**WAGGISHLY**, petulanter, procaciter, ridicule.

**WAGGISHNESS**, **WAGGERY**, petulantia, lascivia; procacitas; dicacitas; jocus, joci.

**WAG**, act. agito, quatio; vibro: — *neut.*, agitor, moveor, vacillo, nuto, trepido. — *To wag the tail, ceveo; caudam movere; caudam alicui (to one) jacitare.*

**WAG-TAIL** (*bird*), motacilla.

**WAGGING**, vacillatio, nutatio, trepidatio.

**To WAGGLE**, vacillo.

**WAGE**, pignora certare; sponsonem facere. (See *Bet.*) — *To wage law*, litigo, lites sequi. — *To wage war*, bellum gerere.

**WAGER**, sponso; pignus, depositum. — *To lay a wager*, *To Wager*, pignus opponere; sponsonem certare; sponsonem facere. — *To offer to lay a wager with one*, sponsonem alicui provocare, pignus deponere.

**WAGES**, merces; merces quæ famulis or operis habetur; merces famuli, etc.; manûs pretium. — *A soldier's*, stipendium militare. — *A year's*, annuum salarium or stipendium. — *A day's*, diarium, præmium laboris diurni. — *He that works or serves for wages*, mercenarius. — *Of wages*, mercenarius.

**WAGON**, plastrum or plostrum, carrus, sarracum; rheda; currus, vehiculum. — *To carry by wagon*, carro or rheda vehere. — *To drive a wagon*, aurigo.

**WAGONAGE**, vectura.

**WAGONER**, auriga, plaustrarius, rhedarius; qui iumenta agit.

**WAIL**, lamentor, ejulo, ploro, deploro, defleo, lugeo, gemo. — *Wailed*, lamentatus, deploratus, defletus. — *A thing to be wailed*, res lamentabilis, plorabilis, deploranda or lugenda.

**WAILFUL**, lugubris.

**WAILING**, lamentatio, luctus, planctus, ploratus, ejulatus. — *with others*, comploratio, comploratus.

**WAIN**, vehiculum, plastrum. — *A wain-load*, vehes or vehis. — *To carry by wain*, plastro vehere or vectare. — *Charles's wain* (a northern constellation), ursa; septentriones, pl. — *A wain-ropes*, funis ad plastrum pertinens.

**WAINSCOT**, WAINSCOTING, opus intestinum tabulatum.

*To WAINSCOT*, opere intestino tabulare.

**WAIST**, media corporis pars. — *He embraces her round the waist*, medium mulierem amplectitur.

**WAIT**, *Wait for*, expecto, præstolor, operior. — *To wait for the word of command from a general*, expectare nutum imperatoris. — *To wait for day after day*, diem de die expectare. — *To wait upon or serve*, famulus, assessor, asto, inservio, ancillor. — *Mercury waits on him*, Mercurius ei subservit. — *He waited on his master at the table*, astabat domini mensis, Mart. — *They were come again to wait*, redierant ad ministerium. — *Let others come and wait*, alii veniant ad officium. — *To wait upon or accompany*, comitor, deduco, latus alicuius claudere. — *They wait on us to the court*, ab illis ad forum deducimur. — *Who waited upon Cæsar out of town*, qui ex urbe amicitie causâ Cæsarem secuti, Cæs. — *Waited upon*, comitatus, deductus. — *To wait upon or visit one*, alicuiem visere, invisere, visitare; venire alicui salutatim.

**WAIT**, s. — *To lay wait for*, lie in wait, insidiar, insidias struere, tendere, parare. — *They lay wait for me alone*, unum me petunt. — *Lain in wait for*, ex insidiis petitus. — *A lie in wait*, insidiator, insidiatrix. — *By lying in wait*, insidiose; ex insidiis; clanculum. — *A lying in wait*, insidiæ, pl.

**WAITER**, famulus, minister.

**WAITING** for, expectatio.

**WAITING-MAN**, famulus; pedisequus; assessor. — *A waiting-rooman*, famula, pedisequa, ancilla.

**WAKE**, act. expergefacio, excito, suscito, exsuscito; soinnum alicui ruimere. — *To wake*, neut. expergiscor. (But see *Awake*.) — *To be awakened*, expergefio. — *Wakened*, experrectus, expergefactus, excitatus.

**WAKES** (country feasts), paganalia, pl. feriæ rusticæ. — *A wake kept all night*, pervigilium.

**WAKEFUL**, vigil, insomnis, vigilans, vigilax.

**WAKEFULLY**, vigilanter.

**WAKEFULNESS**, vigilantia.

**WAKEROBIN**, arum.

**WALK** or *take a walk*, ambulo, deambulo, spatior; eo. — *To walk with measured or stately steps*, incedo. — *He walked about the room by himself*, deliberating what to do, solus multa secum animo volutans inambulavit, Liv. — *To walk two or three*

turns, duo or tria spatia ambulando conficere. — *To walk about*, circumambulo, obambulo. — *To walk about the streets*, incedere per vias urbis. — *To walk back*, redambulo. — *To walk far abroad*, expansior. — *To walk in a place*, inambulo. — *To walk forth*, prodeambulo. — *To walk through*, perambulo. — *To walk up to*, adambulo. — *To walk cheek by jole*, tegere alicuius latus; æquâ fronte ambulare. — *To walk up and down*, deambulo, sursum deorsum ambulare. — *To go to walk*, ambulatum ire or prodire. — *To walk in order to get an appetite*, famem ambulando oponari.

**WALK**, s. ambulatio, spatium, (as an act, also as the place where one walks); ambulacrum (a place arranged for walking). — *A walk set with trees on both sides at equal distances*, via utrinque arboribus pari digestis intervallo septa. — || See the verb.

**WALKER** (gadder) abroad, ambulor, ambulatrix. — *A night-walker*, noctivagus.

**WALKING**, ambulatio, deambulatio. — *A walking-place*, ambulacrum, ambulatio. — *A little walking-place*, ambulatiuncula. — *A walking about or up and down*, obambulatio. — *A walking-staff*, baculum, scipio. — *Of walking*, ambulatorius, ambulatio.

**WALL** (of a city), murus; mœnia, pl. — *of a house*, paries. — *The ruins of old walls*, parietinæ. — *A wall for a garden*, &c., maceria. — *A partition wall*, paries intergerinus; septum transversum. — *A brick wall*, murus or paries lateritius. — *A mud wall*, murus or paries luteus; agger coctus. — *A wall made with laths*, paries cratitius. — *Of or belonging to a wall*, muralis.

*To WALL*, urbem mœnibus cingere or urbem cingere; aliquid muro or maceriâ cingere or circumdare; munio. — *Walled about*, circummunitus; muro munitus or cinctus. — *High-walled*, altis mœnibus cinctus.

**WALL-EYED**, glaucomate laborans.

**WALLET**, mantica, pera; sacciperium.

**WALLOW** (boil), bullio, ebullio.

**WALLOW**, act. voluto: neut. volutor. — *To wallow in pleasures*, voluptatibus se addicere. — *Wallowing*, volutans, volutabundus.

**WALLOWING**, volutatio, volutatus. — *A wallowing-place*, volutabrum.

**WALLOWINGLY**, volutatum.

**WALNUT**, WALNUT-TREE, juglans.

**WAMBLE** (as a pot), bullio, ebullio. — *My stomach wambles*, stomacho laboro, stomachus latrat.

**WAN**, pallidus, pallens, luridus. — *Some-what wan*, pallidior, pallidulus, subpallidus. — *To be wan*, palleo, expalleo. — *To grow wan*, pallesco. — *Grown wan*, pallidus factus. — *A looking wan*, pallor.

**WANNESS**, pallor.

**WAND**, virga. — *A holly wand*, virga aquifolia.

**WANDER**, erro, vagor: palor. — *To wander about*, oberro; pervagor. — *abroad*, evagor. — *from*, aberro. — *over*, pererro; pervagor. — *under*, suberro. — *Wandering*, errabundus, erraticus, vagus, pervagus, palans. — *Wandering on the hills*, montivagus (poet.). — *Wandering much abroad*, multivagus. — *Wandering on or tossed by waves*, fluctivagus (poet.). — *Wandering all alone*, solivagus. — *Wandering about*, errans, vagans, vagns; circumforaneus.

**WANDERER**, errans, erro.

**WANDERING**, erratio, vagatio; error. — *through*, peragratio.

**WANE** of the moon, lunæ decrementum, luna decrescens.

**WANT**, v. a. (be in want of), careo, egeo, indigeo; vaco: — v. n. desum; absum; deficio. — *Can he want any thing? an potest is re ullâ carere?* — *He wanted nothing while he lived*, vixit, dum vixit, bene. — *If you do not want a contented mind*, animus si te non deficit æquus. — *There wants not much, but*, &c., haud multum abest, quin, etc. — *Not that he wanted wit*, non quod ei desset ingenium. — *You will never want*, nunquam Hecate fies. — *Wanting*, deficiens, quod deest; quod cessat, Plin. — *Wanting courage*, animo deficiens. — *He was not*

wanting in industry or vigilance, non labor aut vigilans ei deerat. — *The army wanting provisions very much*, summâ difficultate rei frumentariæ affecto exercitu. — *He was much wanting in his duty*, multum officio suo defuit. — *To want explanation*, desiderare explanationem, Sen. (Compare *Need*.) — || *To want or wish*, volo. — *If you want me*, si quid me voles, Terent. — *I want to know their mind*, exspecto quid illis placeat.

**WANT**, s. (indigence), egestas, inopia, indigentia: (lack), defectus, defectio; inopia; desiderium. — *There shall be no want of my assistance*, partes meæ non desiderabuntur. — *Want of knowledge*, ignorantia, inscientia, inscitia. — *of parents, children, &c., orbits*. — *of money*, pecuniæ inopia or difficultas. — *of corn or provision*, annonæ or rei frumentariæ difficultas. — *For want of knowing this*, hujus ignorantione, Cic. — *In want*, egeus, egenus. — *To be in very great want*, summis angustiis premi.

**WANTON**, lascivus, lascivius, lascivibundus, petulans; proax; delicatus, mollis. — *Wanton dalliance*, lasciva petulantia. — *Some-what wanton*, lascivulus. — *To cast a wanton eye at one*, alicuiem lascivis oculis intueri. — *To grow wanton with prosperity*, rebus secundis nimis efferi. — *To make wanton*, mollio, emollio; indulgentiâ corrumpere. — *To play the wanton*, *To Wanton*, lascivio. — *Playing the wanton*, petulans; lascivibundus.

**WANTONLY**, molliter, effeminate; proaciter.

**WANTONNESS**, lascivia, petulantia; libido; luxuries; protervitas; procacitas.

**WAPENTAKE**, centuria; wapentagium (low Lat.).

**WAR**, bellum; arma; militia (military service). — *The war broke out all on a sudden*, bellum subito exarsit. — *He had a mind to bring it to a war*, rem ad arma deduci studebat. — *To try the fortune of war*, belli fortunam periclitari or experiiri. — *Peace is to be preferred before war*, cedant arma togæ. — *The art of war*, res militaris or bellica. — *Civil war*, bellum civile or intestinum. — *Open war*, bellum apertum. — *Mortal war*, bellum internecinum. — *A naval war*, bellum navale. — *Belonging to war*, bellicus; militaris. — *A war-horse*, equus militaris (poet. equus bellator). — *A man of war or a military man*, miles; homo militaris, vir militaris, (experienced, tried). — *A man of war (ship)*, navis bellica; navis præsidaria (convoy). — *To make war upon one*, bellum alicui facere or inferre; cum aliquo bellum gerere. — *To declare war against one*, bellum alicui indicere. — *To threaten one with war*, if he does not comply with certain demands, bellum alicui denuntiare. — *To foment or stir up a war*, bellum movere, commovere, concitare, excitare, inflammare, suscitare, alere, fovere. — *To undertake a war*, bellum capessere. — *To finish or put an end to a war*, bellum conficere, extinguere, debellare, tollere. — *To carry the war into a place*, in regionem aliquam bellum inferre. — *To learn the art of war*, rem or disciplinam militarem discere. — *To serve out one's time in the wars*, stipendia conficere. — *To serve in war*, milito, mereo, mereor. — *To raise forces for war*, milites conscribere, cogere, legere, colligere. — *To wage or carry on war*, bello, belligero, bellum gerere; bellum habere (be at war). — *To arrange or manage the war*, bellum agere, bellum administrare. — *To make an offensive war*, bellum ultro inferre, Liv. — *To make a defensive war*, bellum illatum defendere, depellere. — *To carry on the war with vigor*, omni studio ad bellum incumbere. — *In war*, (in) bello; belli tempore. — *and peace*, domi bellicæ, domi belloque, domi militiæque.

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*distinguished warrior, bellicâ laude flo-  
rere.*

**WARBLE**, modulator (*act.*); vocem in can-  
tando vibrare; cano. — *Warbled*, mo-  
dulate cantatus. — *Having warbled*, mo-  
dulatus. — *Warbling*, canorus; loquax,  
garrulus.

**WARBLER**, modulator.

**WARBLING**, s. modulatio.

**WARD** (*guard or protect*), v. custodio,  
tueor, observo, defendo, protego. — *To  
ward* (v. n.) *against a thing*, ab aliquâ re  
cavere. — *To ward off a blow*, ictum depel-  
lere or declinare. — *Warded off*, depul-  
sus, repulsus.

**WARD** (*guard*), s. custodia. — *¶ A ward in  
a city*, regio, vicus. — *He divided the city  
into wards and streets*, spatium urbis in  
regiones vicosque divisit, Suet. — *¶ A  
ward or young person under ward*, pupil-  
lus, m., pupilla, f. — *O for belonging to one  
under ward*, pupillaris. — *To be under  
ward*, in tutelâ esse. — *The age when a  
young person is under ward*, anni pupil-  
lares. — *¶ The ward of a lock*, seræ  
ferramenta clathrata.

**WARDHIP**, tutela: ætas pupillaris. — *Be-  
longing to a wardship*, tutelaris.

**WARDEN**, custos: (*of a ward*), parti urbis  
præpositus. — *of the ports*, portuum cus-  
tos. — *of a prison*, custos carceri imposi-  
tus. — *A church-warden*, say rerum parœ-  
chialium curator; sacrorum custos. —  
*¶ A warden-pear*, pyrum volemum.

**WARDER**, vigil; custos.

**WARDROBE** (*the place*), vestiarius: (*the  
clothes*), vestis, vestimenta. — *The mas-  
ter of the king's wardrobe*, vestiarii regii  
præpositus. — *A wardrobe*, *a piece of  
furniture*, armarium.

**WARDMOTE**, regionis urbanæ conven-  
tus.

**WARE**, merx; mercimonium: (*wares*),  
merces. — *Good ware makes quick mar-  
kets*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit.  
— *Small wares*, merces minutæ. — *A  
dealer in small wares*, mercium minutar-  
ium venditor. — *China-ware*, vasa fictilia  
Sinensia. — *Earthen*, vasa fictilia. — *Turn-  
ers'*, instrumenta cultraria. — *Turn-  
ers'*, vasa tornata. — *Iron ware*, ferra-  
menta. — *One that sells wares*, taberna-  
rius.

**WAREHOUSE**, horreum; receptaculum  
mercium.

**WARILY**, &c. See under *Wary*.

**WARM** (*tepid*), calidus: (*ardent*), ardens,  
acer, vehemens; iracundus: (*intimate*),  
intimus. — *Luke-warm*, tepidus.

**TO WARM** (*make warm*), calefacio; tepe-  
facio. — *To warm often*, calefacio. — *To  
be made warm*, caleſco; tepeſco. — *To be  
warm*, caleo; tepeo. — *To grow warm*,  
calesco, concalesco, incalesco. — *To keep  
warm or cherish*, focillo, foveo. — *It is  
warm* (*weather*), calet ær.

**WARMING**, calefactio (*late*), or by a verb.  
**WARMLY** (*tepidly*), calide, tepide: (*ardent-  
ly*), ardentè, acriter, vehementer; ira-  
cunde.

**WARMNESS**, WARMTH, calor; tepor; fer-  
vor, ardor, animi or mentis; indigna-  
tio. — *I cannot mention those things with-  
out some warmth*, horum meminisse non  
possum sine indignatione quâdam.

**WARN**, moneo, admonéo, commoneo;  
hortor; edico. — *Henceforth I warn them  
to be quiet*, dehinc ut quiescant moneo.  
— *He warns them to be wary*, eos hortat-  
ur ut caveant. — *To warn privately*,  
submoneo. — *To warn beforehand*, præ-  
moneo. — *To warn to appear*, cito, ar-  
cesso. — *Say not but that you were warned*,  
ne dicas tibi non prædictum. — *To be  
warned*, commoneſco.

**WARNER**, monitor, admonitor.

**WARNING**, monitio, admonitio, monitus,  
admonitio, monitum, admonitum; do-  
cumentum. — *Am not I a sufficient warn-  
ing to you?* non tibi ego exempli satis  
sum? — *To give fair warning*, probe ali-  
quem monere. — *I gave you warning of  
this*, probe te monui. — *To take warning*,  
monitis auscultare, parere, obtempera-  
re; caveo (*beware*). — *The warning of a  
clock*, hora instantis signum.

**WARP** (*of cloth*), stamen.

**TO WARP** a woof, telam ordiri. — *¶ To  
warp or be warped* (*as wood*), curvari, in-  
curvari, contrahi. — *To warp or corrupt*,  
æpravo.

**WARPING** (*as wood*), curvatio, incurvatio,  
contractio.

**WARRANT**, v. securum præstare or fa-  
cere; auctoritate suâ sustentare, defende-  
re, protegere; in se recipere; præsto;  
testimonio confirmare; testem esse.  
(See *Authorize*.) — *I will warrant you*, in  
me recipio. — *I will warrant him well skilled  
in those things which it is proper for a  
young gentleman to know*, quæ liberum  
scire æquum est adolescentem, soler-  
tem dabo, Ter. — *To warrant* (*in law*),  
fidejubeo. — *Warranted*, ratus, firmatus,  
justâ auctoritate munitus. — *¶ I war-  
rant you* (*in an ironical or expletive sense*),  
credo, scilicet. — *I warrant you I must  
get somebody to intercede for me*, ad præ-  
catorem adeam, credo. — *The people are  
much concerned about that*, I warrant you,  
id populus curat, scilicet.

**WARRANT**, s. præceptum, mandatum, jus-  
sum; cautio. — *A justice's warrant*, pa-  
cis curatoris mandatum. — *To serve a  
warrant*, aliquem comprehendere; ma-  
num alicui or in aliquem injicere; all-  
quem in jus trahere or rapere.

**WARRANTABLE**, legitimus, quod justâ  
auctoritate defendi potest.

**WARRANTABLY**, ita ut defendi possit.

**WARRANTER**, auctor, confirmator, fidejus-  
sor, cautor.

**WARRANTING**, WARRANTY, auctoritas;  
astipulatio; cautio.

**WARREN**, vivarium. — *A warren of hares*,  
leporarium, lagotrophium.

**WARRENER**, WARREN-KEEPER, vivarii  
custos.

**WART**, verruca. — *A little wart*, verru-  
cula. — *Full of warts*, verrucosus. —  
*Wart-wort* (*herb*), verrucaria.

**WARY** (*cautious*), cautus, circumſpec-  
tus, providus, prudens, catus, diligens:  
(*thrifty*), parcus, frugalis. — *To be wary*,  
caveo, provideo.

**WARILY**, caute, circumſpecte, provide,  
prudentè, considerate, consulte, curi-  
ose, custodite.

**WARINESS**, cautio, circumſpectio, provi-  
dentia, prudentia; consideratio, consi-  
derantia.

**WASH**, lavo, luo. — *To wash a blackmour  
white*, Æthiopem or laterem lavare. —  
*To wash or flow near to*, alluo. — *To  
wash all about*, circumluo. — *away or off*,  
abluo; eluo. — *between*, interluo. — *all  
over*, proluo, colluo, diluo, perluo. — *To  
wash or gargle the mouth and throat*, gar-  
garizo. — *To be washed*, lavo. — *Not  
washed*, illotus, immundus.

**WASH**, s. compositio ad aliquid lavan-  
dum. — *Wash or hog's wash*, sorbitio suila,  
culinæ purgantia; colluvies. — *A  
wash or marsh*, æstuarium; palus, stag-  
num. — *They laid the children in the near-  
est wash made by the Tiber*, in proximâ  
alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

**WASHER**, lotor.

**WASHING**, lotio, lavatio, lotura. — *away*,  
ablutio. — *A washing or gargling of the  
mouth or throat*, gargarizatio. — *A wash-  
ing-place or wash-house*, ædificium lin-  
teis lavandis. — *A wash-ball*, saponis pi-  
la. — *A wash-bowl*, aqualis. See *Basin*.

**WASHY**, humidus; infirmus.

**WASP**, vespa.

**WASPISH**, morosus, difficilis, perversus,  
pervicax.

**WASPISHLY**, morose, perverse, pervicaci-  
ter.

**WASPISHNESS**, morositas, perversitas;  
pervicacia.

**WASSAIL** (*drunken bout*), compositio,  
comissatio: (*liquor made of ale, apples,  
sugar, &c.*), cerevisia pomorum succo  
et saccharo condita.

**WASSAILER**, bibax, ebriosus.

**WASTE**, v. (*ravage*), see *lay Waste*, be-  
low: (*spend*), consumo, conficilo, absum-  
mo, insumo, impendo; erogo. — *To  
waste riotously*, prodigo, nepotor, effun-  
do, profundo; decoquo, disperdo, comedo;  
dissipo. — *He wasted his estate in a  
luxurious manner*, rem is prodegit fami-  
liarem. — *He wastes all in revellings*, sna  
comissando decoquit. — *Wasted or re-  
duced* (*of property*), attritus. — *To waste  
or consume*, contabefacio. — *To waste  
(consume or pine away)*, tabesco; marces-  
co; decresco. — *He wastes away with  
grief*, mærore maceratur, dolore confici-

tur. — *His strength wastes*, vires ejus de-  
crescunt. — *Wasted away*, emaciatus,  
tabidus; morbo or macie confectus. —  
*Not to be wasted or exhausted*, inexhaus-  
tus.

**WASTE**, adj. (*desert, untilled*), vastus, de-  
sertus, incultus: (*useless*), inutilis. —  
*A waste place*, solitudo; ager incultus.  
— *That the covetousness of private per-  
sons should make encroachments on com-  
mon or waste ground*, ut in vacuo va-  
garetur cupiditas privatorum, Liv. —  
*Waste or loose papers*, adversaria; sche-  
dæ rejectanæ. — *To lay waste*, vasto,  
devasto, pervasto, populor, depopulor,  
perpopulor; diruo; diripio; spolio, de-  
spolio. — *with fire and sword*, igni ferro-  
que vastare, ferro flammisque pervas-  
tare.

**WASTE**, s. (*ravage or spoil*), spoliatio, vast-  
tatio: (*loss*), damnun, detrimentum,  
dispendium; jactura. — *You add waste  
to wickedness*, flagitio additis damnun.

**WASTEFUL**, profusus, effusus, prodigus,  
sumptuosus.

**WASTEFULLY**, profuse, effuse, prodige,  
sumptuose.

**WASTEFULNESS**, profusio, effusio; prodi-  
gentia.

**WASTER** (*spoiler*), vastator, spoliator, po-  
pulor, depopulor; consumptor: (*ri-  
tious spender*), prodigus; nepos, decoct-  
or.

**WASTING** or *pinning away*, tabes. — *A prodi-  
gial wasting*, profusio, effusio, prodi-  
gentia. — *A wasting or ravaging*, vastat-  
io.

**WATCH**, s. (*being awake*), vigilia; vigi-  
latio: (*keeping watch or guard*), custo-  
dia; excubiæ, vigiliæ, custodes; excubiæ,  
excubitores; vigiliæ, vigiles; vigiles  
nocturni, homines qui urbem nocte cir-  
cumneunt: (*a part of the night*), vigilia.

— *To be on watch*, keep watch, excubo,  
excubiæ or vigiliæ agere. — *¶ A  
watch* (*pocket time-piece*), horologium por-  
tabile. — *A watch-maker*, artifex horolo-  
giorum. — *A watch-key*, clavícula horo-  
logii. — *To put a watch out of order*, ho-  
logii motum turbare or interturbare. —  
*To set a watch or clock*, horologii virgu-  
lam recte locare.

**TO WATCH** (*guard*), custodio: (*observe*),  
servo, asservo, observo; contemplor,  
considero; custodio: (*watch for*), ser-  
vo, observo, aucupor. — *Watch what he  
does*, observes illum quid agat. — *He  
watches me narrowly*, me intentius ser-  
vat. — *To watch for or seek*, aucupor. —  
*To watch for an opportunity*, occasionem  
or tempus captare or querere. — *To  
watch all night*, pervigilo, noctem in-  
somnia ducere. — *They watched all  
night under arms*, in armis pervigila-  
bant. — *To watch and ward or keep watch  
and ward*, excubo, excubiæ agere; vi-  
giliæ agere; in statione esse. — *careless-  
ly*, vigiliæ obire negligenter; — *diligent-  
ly*, diligenter. — *Watching or being on  
the watch*, in excubiis stans. — *To watch  
with a sick man*, per totam noctem lecto  
ægroti assidere.

**WATCHER** (*observer*), observator: (*one  
who keeps watch*), vigil, custos.

**WATCHFUL**, vigil, vigilans, vigilax. —  
*Very watchful*, pervigil, pervigilans.

**WATCHFULLY**, vigilantè.

**WATCHFULNESS**, vigilantia; cura; cau-  
tio, circumſpectio.

**WATCHING** (*observing*), observatio. — *A  
watching all night*, pervigilatio, pervigili-  
um. — *A watching and warding*, excu-  
batio.

**WATCH-CANDLE**, lucerna incubratoria. —  
*A watch-house*, vigiliarium; excubitori-  
um; carcer. — *A watchman*, excubitor;  
vigil nocturnus. — *A watch-tower*, spe-  
cula. — *A watch-word*, tessera, signum.  
— *To give the watch-word*, signam  
transmittere.

**WATER**, aqua; latex, lympa, unda, *are  
poet.*: — amnis, fluvius, flumen, (*river*);  
rivus (*brook*); mare (*sea*). — *A little  
water*, aquula. — *A fall of water*, aquæ  
ex edito desiliens. — *Holy water*, aqua  
benedicta, lustralis, piacularis. — *Cis-  
tern water*, aqua cisternina. — *Cordiol-  
waters*, aquæ cordi auxilia conferentes.  
— *Medicinal waters*, aquæ medicatæ, me-  
dicinales or auxilia morborum confe-

ientes. — *Ta drink medicinal waters, aquas medicatas potare.* — *Claudius fell sick, and was carried to Sinuessa for the benefit of the air, and the drinking of the waters, Claudius valetudine adversa corripitur, refovendisque viribus mollitie cœli et salubritate aquarum, Sinuessam pergit, Tac.* — *Living in water, aquatilis.* — *Of water, aquaticus, aquetilis.* — *Rain-water, aqua pluvia, pluvialis, cœlestis.* — *River-water, aqua fluviallis or fluminea.* — *Running water, aqua viva, fontana, fluens, profluens.* — *Salt-water, aqua salsa.* — *Sea-water, aqua marina.* — *Snow-water, aqua nivalis.* — *Spring-water, aqua fontana or fontanalis; aqua viva.* — *Mineral, aqua per venas metalli fluens.* — *Well-water, aqua fontana, puteana, putealis.* — *The springing of water, scatebra, scaturigo.* — *A standing water, aqua stagnans; stagnum.* — *Ta be brought by water, nave vehi.* — *High water, plenus maris æstus.* — *Neither were those towns accessible on foot at the time of high water, which always happened twice after a space of twelve hours, neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, quod his accidit semper horarum 12 spatio, Cas.* — *Low water, maris recessus or refluxus; aqua refluxa.* — *It is low water, fluxus maris recessit, flumen decrevit.* — *Ta take or let in water, perfluo, rimis fatiscere.* — *To raise water, aquam in altum locum profundero.* — *Ta make water, meo, urinam reddere.* — *To go to make water, mictum ire.* — *To drive cattle to water, pecora aquatum agere.* — *A taking in of fresh water, aquatio.* — *A water-bank, ripa.* — *A water-bearer, aquarius.* — *A water-beetle, scarabæus aquaticus.* — *Water-borne, aqua vectus.* — *A water-man, remex.* — *The waterman's trade, navicularia ars.* — *A water-work, artificiosus fons dissiliens aqua.*

**TO WATER, rigo, irrigo; humecto; aqua conspergere.** — *He ordered the road to be swept by the commonalty of the neighboring cities, and watered to lay the dust, a propinquarum urbium plebe verri sibi vias, et conspergi propter pulverem exegit, Suet.* — *To water hemp, cannabim aqua macerare.* — *To water or go to take in fresh water, aquatum ire.* — *To water ar provide water, aquor.* — *Ta make one's mouth water, salivum alicui movere.* — *Watered (moistened with water), riguus, irrigatus, irriguus, humectatus.*

**WATERER, qui irrigat; qui aqua conspergit.**  
**WATERING (a moistening with water), rigatio, irrigatio: (a steeping in water), in aqua maceratio.**

**WATERISH, WATERY, aquosus, humidus.**  
**WATERISHNESS, WATERINESS, aquæ or humoris abundantia.** — *of blood, sanguinis serum.*

**WATTLES of a cock, palea galli.** — *¶ A wattle or hurdle, crates.*

**TO WATTLE or cover with hurdles, cratio.** — *To wattle or make wattles, vimina contexere.* — *Wattled, cratitius.* — *walls, cratitii parietes.*

**WAVE, s. unda; fluctus; aquæ mons (poet.).** — *A great wave, fluctus decumanus.* — *Fall of waves or rising up in waves, undosus, fluctuosus.* — *Like waves or after the manner of waves, undatum.*

**TO WAVE or play up and down, fluctuo, vacillo: (brandish, toss up and down), vibro; ventilo; agito, jacto.** — *Ta wave one's hat, causiam agitare.* — *To wave an offering, aliquid Deo oblatum agitare.* — *Wave-offerings, dona agitationis.*

**WAIVED, WAVY, undatus, undulatus; undans; undosus, fluctuosus.**

**WAVING (tossing up and down), agitatio, jactatio.**

**WAVE ar amit an argument, argumentum omittere or prætermittere; ab argumento desistere.** — *Let us wave all jesting, jocos omittamus.* — *Ta wave a thing till another time, aliquid in aliud tempus rejicere.*

**WAVING (omitting), omissio, præmissio.**

**WAVER (move to and fro, play, totter, &c.), nuto, fluctuo; vacillo; labo; tremo; quatio, quassor: (fig.), labo, nuto; vacillo; fluctuo.** — *The allies waver, socii labant.* — *The line wavers, acies nutat.* — *Hope wavers, spes labat.*

— *Justice wavers, justitia vacillat.* — *A wavering opinion, sententia fluctuans.* — *Wavering (moving to and fro), tremulus, vacillans.* — *Wavering in mind, animi ambiguum, dubius, incertus, dubitans, fluctuans, hæsitans, titubans, inconstans, flexibilis.* — *As wavering as the wind, versutor quam rota figuraris.*

**WAVERING (a moving to and fro), tremor, nutatio, vacillatio: (a doubting), dubitatio, fluctuatio, hæsitatio.**

**WAVERINGLY (doubtfully), ambigue, dubie, incerte, titubanter, inconstanter.**

**WAWL, ululo; ejulo, ploro, lamentor.**

**WAWMISH, nauseans, nauseabundus.**

**WAX, s. cera.** — *A little wax, cerula.* — *Ear-wax, aurium sordes.* — *Red wax, cera rubra.* — *Sealing-wax, cera sigillaris.* — *White wax, cera candida.* — *Yellow, cera flava or fulva.* — *Of wax, cereus.* — *Covered with wax, ceratus, inceratus.* — *Of a wax-color, cerinus.* — *To make or mould wax, ceram facere, conficere; ceram fingere, confingere.* — *A wax-light, cereus.* — *Wax-work, figuræ cereæ or e cerâ factæ.* — *To make a thing in wax-work, aliquid e cerâ fingere.*

**TO WAX (do over with wax), cero, incero.**

**WAXEN, cereus.**

**WAX (grow), cresco: (become), fio; or an inceptive verb.** — *To wax fat, pinguesco.* — *To wax old, senesco.*

**WAXING (increasing), incrementum, auctus.**

**WAY, via (road, also the going; and fig. way, path); iter (march, journey, also the way to a place); aditus (way of approach); cursus (course, direction); meatus (passage, channel); pars (quarter, direction; for which adverbs are also used); ratio (way, method); modus (manner); mos, consuetudo, (wont, custom); intervallum (distance); spatium (space).** — *A beaten way, via trita.* — *A broad way, via lata; platea.* — *A by-way, deverticulum; via devia.* — *A foot-way, semita.* — *A horse-way, actus.* — *A high or public way, via regia, prætorica, publica, frequens, celebris.* — *A rough way, via salebrosa, confragosa, aspera, interrupta, impedita, ardua.* — *A cross way, via transversa; trames.* — *A direct way, via recta.* — *A good way, via æqua, plana, aperta.* — *A bad way, via interrupta.* — *A jolting way, via jactans, Liv.* — *A ready way, via expedita.* — *A nearer way, via brevior or compendiaris; via compendium.* — *To go the nearest way to the city, ad urbem proximis itineribus pergere.* — *By the way or in the journey, in viâ, inter viam; in itinere (on the march).* — *By the way or by the by, obiter; casu; in transitu ar transcurso: — præter rem or propositum.* — *In the way, obviam, obvius.* — *If it come in my way, siquid usus venerit.* — *To be in ar an the way, in itinere esse.* — *He is on his way, iter instituit.* — *To come or be in one's way (be a hindrance), alicui obstare or impedimento esse.* — *Out of the way, avius, devius.* — *Be not far out of the way, ne abeas longius.* — *That we might not be out of the way, ne quæstioni essemus.* — *He is far out of the way, longe errat.* — *Yet I thought it not out of the way to learn these things, hæc ego non insuper tamen habui discernere.* — *To be, go, turn, wander out of the way, erro, aberro; de viâ rectâ decedere or deflectere.* — *I think it is not out of the way, non ab re or non alienum puto.* — *To go one's way, abeo, discedo.* — *Let this woman go her way hence, hæc hinc facessat.* — *To give way (make way for one), de viâ decedere alicui, dare alicui viam: (yield to), alicui cedere.* — *We must give way to the times, cedendum est temporibus.* — *Give way, de viâ decedite.* — *We must give way to fortune, dandus est locus fortunæ.* — *I gave way that he should have his mind, sivi animum ut expleret suum.* — *To hold on his way, viam ar cursum tonere (prop. and fig.).* — *Keep an your way, perge ut cœpisti.* — *To make one's way through a crowd, dimovere turbam.* — *To show the way to a person, viam alicui monstrare, præmonstrare.* — *He courteously shows the way to one that is out of the beaten track, homini erranti comiter monstraviam.* — *Ta set in the way, in*

*viam ducere or producere.* — *A setting in the way, in viam deductio.* — *To bring one on his way, aliquem deducere or comitari.* — *Leading the way, prævius.* — *I will lead the way, ego prævius ibo.* — *Lying in the middle way, intermedius.* — *A little way off, propinquus, vicinus; non longe, prope, in propinquo; exiguum intervallo; haud procul.* — *They are but a little way off from the top, non longe absunt a summo.* — *It is but a little way off, haud procul abest.* — *A great way off (distant), longinquus, remotus; longe (adv.); procul.* — *We see a great way off, longe or longo interjecto intervallo videmus.* — *A long way about, dispendium, circuitus.* — *I am sent a long way about, magno circuitu mittor.* — *Which way or what way, qua: (whither), quo.* — *I know not which way to turn me, quo me vertam, nescio.* — *This way (by this road), hæc.* — *This is a great deal the nearer way, hac multo propius ibis.* — *That way (by that road), illac: (thitherward), illorsum, istorsum.* — *I am moved that way, in eam partem moveor.* — *Go that way a little, secede hinc istorsum paullisper.* — *Every way, in omnem partes; quoquoersus: — prorsus, totus.* — *Which way soever, quacunque; quoquo, quoquoersum or quoquoersus.* — *Another way (to another place), alio.* — *He goes another way, mutat iter.* — *I will use all ways, omnes vias persequar.* — *There were but two ways only, erant omnino itinera duo.* — *He come straightway to me, rectâ ad me venit.* — *Which is the way to your house? qua itur ad ædes tuas? — See that you look not off any way, cave oculos quoquam moveas.* — *There are more ways to the wood than one, hac non successit, aliâ aggrediamur viâ.* — *There is but one way in the world to avoid these faults and disadvantages, omnino omnium hominum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio.* — *After the common way of fathers, viâ pervolgatâ patrum, Ter.* — *Which is the best way to the town? quæ via melius ducit ad oppidum? — They go one way and the other another, diversi discedunt, C. Nep.* — *Many ways or after many ways, multifariam, multifarie, multimodis.* — *Two manner of ways, bifariam, dupliciter.* — *Three, trifariam, tripliciter.* — *All manner of ways, omnino; ex omni parte.* — *Both ways, in utramque partem.* — *By way of recreation, animi relaxandi causâ.* — *One's way of life (as to fare, &c.), vita; victus, cultus: (as to the habits and morals), vitæ ratio, vitæ or vivendi viâ, vitæ consuetudo, vita.* — *I am surprised at your way of living, vestram mirari nequeo satis rationem.* — *I went my own way, meo instituto usus sum.* — *Every man has a way peculiar to himself, suus cuique mos est.* — *He thought it was the best way, commodissimum esse statuit.*

**WAYFARING-MAN, WAYFARER, viator.** — *Of a wayfaring-man, viatorius.*

**TO WAY-LAY a person, insidiar; insidiis ad viam positis aliquem excipere; insidias alicui struere or parare.**

**WAYLAYER, insidiator.**

**WAYLESS, sine vestigiis; avius.**

**WAYWARD, difficilis, inrosus, protervus, perversus.**

**WAYWARDLY, morose, proterve, perversc.**

**WAYWARDNESS, morositas, protervitas, perversitas.**

**WE, nos.** — *We ourselves, ipsi nos, ipsi nosmet, nosmet ipsi.*

**WEAK, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, languidus, impotens, enervis; confectus; hebes.** — *Very, perimbecillus, perinfirmus.* — *Somewhat, subdebilis, Suet.; subdebilitatus, Cic.* — *The weakest goes to the wall, piscium vita.* — *Weak in judgment, fatuus; futilis, parum sagax.* — *Having a weak stomach, stomachicus, cardiacus.* — *A weak argument, argumentum leve, infirmum.* — *stomach, stomachus imbecillus.* — *head, ingenium imbecillum.* — *To be weak, languo, elangueo.* — *A weak side, vitium.*

**TO WEAKEN (make weak), debilito, infirmo, attenuo; frango; comminuo; accido; delumbo; affigo; vires convellere; infirmum facere.**

**WEAKENING, debilitatio, infirmitas.**

**WEAKLING**, debilis.

**WEAKLY**, *adj.* debilis, infirmus. See *Weak*.

**WEAKLY**, *adv.* infirme, imbecilliter, languide, impotenter; jéjune.

**WEAKNESS**, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas; impotentia; defectio. — *of constitution or bodily health*, valetudininis infirmitas, corporis languor. — *of age*, ætatis imbecillitas, senectus vieta, Ætas effeta. — *of all courage*, animus metu abjectus. — *mind, mentis or consilii debilitas or infirmitas*. — *A weakness or small fault*, vltium.

**WEAL** (*on the body*), vibex.

**WEAL**. See *Welfare, Wealth, Commonwealth*.

**WEALTH**, divitiæ; res, facultates, opes; copia; gaza. — *Contentment is the greatest wealth*, divitiæ grandes homini sunt vivere parce æquo animo. — *A commonwealth*. (See the word.) — *The commonwealth or public state of a nation*, res publicæ, publicarum rerum status. — *A good commonwealthsman or a person studious of the public welfare*, rerum publicarum or communis salutis studiosus: (*a lover of popular government*), popularis imperii amator, democraticus: (*a factious person*), factiosus; seditiosus, novarum rerum studiosus.

**WEALTHY**, opulentus, beatus; dives, locuples, dis, copiosus; fortunatus. See *Rich*.

**WEALTHILY**, opulenter, laute.

**WEALTHINESS**, opulentia; divitiæ; felicitas.

**WEAN**, a mammâ disjungere, lacte depellere. — *To wean one's self from pleasures*, a voluptatibus abstinere; cupiditates cohibere; animo or cupiditatibus imperare. — *from a thing*, consuetudinem aliquam deponere; aliquid deducere.

**WEANING**, a lacte depulsio.

**WEANLING**, infans a mammâ nuper depulsus.

**WEAPON**, telum; ferrum. — *Weapons*, arma, tela. (See *Arms*.) — *Nor was Hannibal ignorant that the enemy fought him with his own weapons*, nec Anibailem refellit suis se artibus peti, *Liv.* — *To provide with weapons*, armo; armis instruere. — *To despoil of weapons*, exarmo, armis spoliare. — *Bearing weapons*, telifer (*poet.*).

**WEAPONED**, armatus, armis instructus.

**WEAPONLESS**, inermis; armis exutus.

**WEAR** (*floodgate*), emissarium, catarracta. — *¶ A wear for catching fish*, piscium excipulum, nassa piscatoria.

**WEAR away or out**, tero, attero, detero, contero, conficio, consumo, attenuo. — *To wear away or be worn out*, atteri, deteri, decrescere, confici. — *To wear away (in flesh)*, tabescere, extabescere, macrescere, emaciari. — *To wear out land*, agrum defatigare or effectum reddere. — *To wear out one's patience*, alicujus patientiam exhaurire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; molestias aliiquem fatigare. — *To wear or fade out of use*, desuesco, in desuetudinem abire or evadere. — *To wear (neut.) out of mind*, e memoria excidere or elabi. — *Worn*, tritus, obsoletus. — *¶ To wear on or about one's self*, gero, gesto; aliqua re indutum esse, amictum esse; aliqua re ornatum esse; aliqua re succinctum esse. — *This is all they wear now-a-days*, ejusmodi vestibus induti hodie prope omnes conspiciuntur; hoc modo vestiti pleque omnes nunc diem incedunt. — *These clothes are good enough for my wear*, hæc vestimenta meæ conditioni satis apta sunt. — *¶ He wore like iron*, corneolus fuit.

**WEARING away**, **WEAR**, attritus. — *A wearing out of use*, desuetudo. — *The money allowed for the wear and tear of a navy*, pecunia ad naves reficiendas collata.

**WEARER**, tritor: (*one who wears about him*), qui gestat, etc. — *The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches him*, si hic esses, scires quæ me vellicant.

**WEARY**, fessus, fatigatus, lassus. — *Somewhat weary*, lassulus (*poet.*). — *Weary of*, pertæsus. — *I will go and work myself weary*, opus faciam, ut defatiger usque. — *Weary with one's journey*, fessus de viâ, *Cic.* — *To become weary*,

defetiscor, defatigor; lassescor; languesco. — *We are all weary of our lives*, tædet nos omnes vitæ. — *Being weary of his inactivity*, ignaviam suam pertæsus. — *We are now very weary*, admodum sumus defatigati. — *Be not weary of well-doing*, noli bene agendo defatigari. — *He can never be weary of reading*, satiari legendo non potest.

**To WEARY**, lasso, delasso, fatigo, defatigo. — *To weary with words*, tædio enecare, verbis aures obtundere. — *To weary out with toil*, laboribus frangere or conficere. — *Wearied*, fatigatus, delassatus, defatigatus. (See *Weary*.) — *Not wearied*, indefessus. — *That cannot be wearied*, indefatigabilis, infatigabilis. — *His spirits are never wearied*, nulla ejus animus defatigatio retardat.

**WEARINESS**; lassitudo; fatigatio; defatigatio; languor; satias, satiætas; tædium; fastidium.

**WEARISOME**, molestus, gravis, laboriosus.

**WEARISOMELY**, moleste, graviter.

**WEARISOMENESS** (*loathsomeness*), molestia, gravitas; tædium.

**WEARING**, fatigatio, defatigatio.

**WEASAND**, aspera arteria; gurgulio.

**WEASEL**, mustela.

**WEATHER**, tempestas; cælum, cæli status; aër. — *It was very cold weather*, tempestas erat perfrigida, cælum erat prægelidum, præfrigidum. — *Changeable weather*, cælum varians. — *Clear, fair, fine*, tempestas bona, serena; cælum solum, serenum. — *In or by fair weather*, sereno, sudo. — *It becomes fair*, disserenascit. — *Bad or foul weather*, cæli asperitas, intemperies, perturbatio; immitte et turbidum cælum. — *Dark, gloomy weather*, tempus nubilum, dubium cælum. — *Open and moist*, tempestas humida et calida. — *Raw*, tempestas frigida et nebula. — *Drizzling*, cælum pluviale. — *Lowering*, cælum nubilum. — *Fine growing*, tempestas ad fruges producendas idonea. — *Dry weather*, siccitas; (*continued*), siccitates. — *Seasonableness of weather*, cæli status anni temporis accommodatus. — *Unseasonableness of weather*, cæli intemperitavit. — *Weather-beaten*, tempestatibus fatigatus or delassatus. — *at sea*, ventis quassatus. — *A fleet sore weather-beaten*, classis tempestate or procellâ acta, jactata, vexata. — *A weather-cock*, ventorum index. — *A weather-glass*, weather-gage, weather-wiser, barometrum; thermometrum. — *A weather-spy*, meteorologus. — *Weather-wise*, mutationum cæli peritus.

**To WEATHER a storm** (*to ride out a tempest at sea*), eluctari; periculo evadere (*support or bear out any severe trial*), pericula magno animo sustinere; periculis defungi or perfungi. — *Therefore, having weathered so many storms, he died old*, functus itaque tot periculis, senex decessit, *Just.* — *Weathered (borne)*, latus, sustentus. — *To weather a cape*, promontorium superare.

**WEAVE**, texo; detexo; telam ordiri. — *together*, contexto. — *throughout or to the end*, pertexo. — *unto or with*, attexo. — *Woven*, textus, textilis. — *Any woven stuff*, textum.

**WEAVING**, textura, textus. — *together*, contextura, contextus.

**WEAVER**, textor, m. textrix, f. — *A linen-weaver*, textor linarius. — *A silk-weaver*, textor sericarius. — *The weaver's trade*, ars texendi; textrinum; textrina. — *A weaver's shop*, textrina, textrinum. — *A weaver's beam*, jugum textorium. — *shuttle*, radius textorius. — *sley*, pecten textorius. — *A weaver-fish*, araneus piscis.

**WEB** (*veft*), tela, textum. — *A cob-web*. (See *Cobweb*.) — *A web in the eye*, oculi suffusio.

**WEBBED**, **WEBFOOTED**, palmipes.

**WED**, matrimonium contrahere; uxorem ducere (*of a man*); nubo (*of a woman*). — *Wedded*, matrimonio conjunctus. — *To be wedded*, matrimonio conjungi. — *Wedded to his own will*, obstinatus, perversus, refractarius; propositi tenax.

**WEDDING**, nuptiæ. — *Of a wedding*, nuptialis. — *A wedding-day*, dies nuptialis. — *A wedding-dinner or supper*, convivium nuptiale, cæna nuptialis. — *A wedding-garment or suit*, vestis nuptialis. —

*A wedding-ring*, annulus pronubus or sponsalis. — *A wedding-song*, carmen nuptiale; epithalamium.

**WEDLOCK**, matrimonium, conjugium, connubium.

**WEDGE**, cuneus. — *A little wedge*, cuneolus. — *A wedge of metal*, metalli lingua or massa. — *To make in the form of a wedge*, cuneo. — *To cleave with a wedge*, cuneo findere. — *Cleft with a wedge*, discuneatus, *Plin.* — *Made like a wedge*, cuneatus. — *In form of a wedge*, cuneatim.

**To WEDGE** (*thrust*) in, vi adigere.

**WEDNESDAY**, dies Mercurii, feria quarta.

**WEED** (*useless herb*), herba ignobilis, inutilis, mala, frugibus iniucissima. — *Sorry weeds grow apace*, cito crescent ignobiles herbae. — *Sea-weed*, alga. — *¶ A weed or weeds (dress or garment)*, habitus, vestis. — *Weeds or mourning apparel*, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla. — *A friar's weed*, habitus monachi.

**To WEED** (*clear of weeds*), riuco, eruco; sarrio (*with a hook*); a malis herbis agrum liberare; inutilis herbas evellere; malas herbas effodere. — *Weeding again*, resarriens.

**WEEDED**, **WEEDLESS**, a noxiis herbis liberatus.

**WEEDER**, sarritor, runcator.

**WEEDING**, runcatio; sarritio, sarritura, sarculatio. — *A weeding-hook*, sarculum, marra.

**WEEDY**, herbis inutilibus obsitus; algo-sus (*sea-weedy*).

**WEEK**, hebdomas, septem dies. — *Position-week*, Sabbatum magnum. — *A worker by the week*, mercenarius in hebdomadis singulas conductus. — *A week-day*, dies profestus.

**WEEKLY**, *adj.* e. g. *pay*, merces quæ in singulas hebdomadas liabetur.

**WEEKLY**, *adv.* singulis hebdomadibus; in singulas hebdomades (*for every week*).

**WEEN** (*think, suppose*), autumo, opinor; censeo.

**WEEP**, lacrimo, lacrimor, lacrimas effundere or profundere; fleo; ploro, ejulo. — *He wept for joy*, illi præ lætitiâ lacrimæ prosiliebant. — *To make one weep*, lacrimas alicui elicere, movere, excire. — *You made me weep*, mihi excivisti lacrimas. — *To weep like a woman*, se lamentis muliebriter dedere. — *To weep for*, defleo, laentor, deploro. — *He wept for the death of his friend*, in ortem amici deplorabat. — *To weep greatly*, in lacrimas solvi or effundi. — *To weep together*, collacrimo, comploro. — *Weeping*, flens, lacrimans, lacrimabundus. — *He could not forbear weeping*, lacrimas tenere non potuit. — *Weeping much*, lacrimosus.

**WEEPER**, qui plorat; plorator.

**WEEPINGLY**, lacrimose.

**WEEVIL** (*insect*), curculio.

**WEFT** (*stray beast*), bestia erratica.

**WEIGH**, *act.* pendo, penso, pensito (*especially often*), expendo, pondero, trutinâ examinare: (*consider*), examino, pondero, considero, penso, pensito, aestimo. — *To weigh with the hand*, manu ponderare. — *To weigh to one*, aliquid alicui appendere. — *Let us weigh the thing as it is in itself*, rem ipsam putemus. — *He weighs all his designs alone by himself*, sine arbitris singula animi consulta pensat. — *He considered and weighed every thing exactly*, unamquamque rem existimabat, inmomentoque suo pendebat. — *He maturely weighed what was done*, ea, quæ fiebant, judicio suo ponderabat. — *But a man of true prudence*, and he who weighs actions by the rules of right reason, can by no means approve them, gravi vero homini, et ea, quæ fiunt, judicio certo ponderanti, probari possunt nullo modo. (See *C. e. Off.* 2, 16.) — *Weighed (considered)*, consideratus, consultus. — *Well weighed*, perpensis. — *To weigh down or weigh more*, præpondero, prægravo. — *To weigh or sink down*, depriuo; gravo, degravo. — *¶ To weigh up (with an engine)*, tollo, levo. — *He weighed up with cables and ropes a ship that was sunk*, submersam navim remulco multisque contentis funibus abduxit, *Cæs.* — *To weigh anchor*, ancoras tollere. — *¶ To weigh, neut.* (pondo) valere, pendo. — *To weigh*

ten pounds, decem libras valere (pondo). — To weigh little, parvi ponderis esse. — How many pounds do you think you weigh without your clothes? quot pondo te esse censes nudum?

WEIOHER, qui res, merces, etc. pensitat. WEIGHING, ponderatio: (considering), consideratio, reputatio. — A weighing down, oppressio, depressio.

WEIGHT, pondus: (a weight), pondus; sacoma; æquipondium (counterpoise). — Even weight or good weight, justum pondus. — A great weight, moles, TUC. — A little weight, pondusculum. — Overweight, additamentum, auctarium. — ¶ (weightiness, influence), pondus; momentum; auctoritas (consideration, influence); vis, gravitas. — A matter of weight, res magni momenti or ponderis. — This has much the greatest weight with me, illud mihi multo maximum est.

WEIGHTY, gravis; ponderosus, onerosus: (important), gravis, magni or maximi momenti; potens, pollens, (of men). — To grow weighty, gravesco. — To be more weighty, præpondero, prægravo. — Very weighty, pergravis, ponderosus. — To grow more weighty, ingravesco. — To make weighty, aggravo. — You lay an me a weighty burden, onus plane Herculeum imponis. — Too weighty a burden to bear, onus humeris impar.

WEIGHTILY, graviter.

WEIGHTINESS, gravitas. See Weight.

WELCOME, acceptus; gratus, jucundus, lætus; expectatus (looked for); exoptatus (wished for). — You are welcome home, gratus est nobis tuus adventus. — I was made very welcome, acceptus sum hilare atque ampliter. — You are welcome home, gaudeo te venisse saluum, Ter.

To WELCOME, benigne aliquem excipere, aliquem hilari vultu excipere; alicui de adventu (or adventum) gratulari; alicui gratulari, congratulari. — They went out to meet and welcome him, obviam gratulatum illi ivere. — Welcomed, comiter or benigne exceptus. — Welcoming, gratulans, gratulabundus.

WELCOMENESS, by an adj.

WELCOMER, qui gratulatur.

WELCOMING, gratulatio.

WELFARE, salus; incolumitas, bonum, commodum; utilitas. — The public welfare, salus publica, res publica.

WELK, contorqueo, corrugo.

WELKIN, cœlum, convexa cœli, æther.

WELL, adj. and adv. bene, recte, probe, belle: sanus, validus, viribus integer, (well, sound, strong). — You fare well yourself, tibi bene est soli. — It will go well, I hope, recte fiet, spero. — You say well, probe dicis. — He gives more than he is well able, benignior est quam res patitur. — If he should do otherwise than well, siquid accidat humanitus. — They do not well see, parum prospiciunt. — We may well wonder at them, eos mirari convenit. — As well as heart can wish, non potest fieri melius. — The business goes an well, prospere procedit opus. — I do not well understand, non satis intelligo. — All is well that ends well, exitus acta probat. — All is well, salva res est; res bene se habet. — Is all well? sati'n' omnia ex sententiâ? — You do not look well about you, indiligens nimium es. — He thinks nobody can do so well as himself, nihil, nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat. — Things go not well with them, res sunt illis minus secundæ. — Well begun is half ended, dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet. — Very well, optime, pulcherrime. — Though he wrote very well, cum vel optime scripsit. — I have slept very well, placide dormivi. — I do not very well know the way, non satis teneo viam. — As you know very well, quod te non fugit. — Exceeding well, imprimis bene. — Well advised, consultus. — Well aimed, bene ad metam directus. — Well attending, attentus. — Well done! euge! belle! — Well endowed, bene institutus. — To live well or be well to pass, satis locupletem esse. — To live or fare well, opipare epulari, dapibus opiparis pasci, laute victitare. — To live well or uprightly, sancte vitam degere. — To consult well for the public good, in commune, publicum or medium consulere. — To

take a thing well, æqui bonique consulere; in bonam partem accipere. — As well, tam; æque. — You might as well, &c., nihil plus agas, quam si, etc. — I know as well as you do, novi æque omnia tecum. — I will bear it as well as I can, ut potero feram. — To be well in health, valeo, bene se habere; secundâ or integrâ valetudine frui. — Terentia was not very well, Terentia minus belle habuit. — I was well in body, but sick in mind, a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui. — Unless you be very well, nisi bene firmus sis. — To grow well again, revalesco. — Well in years, ætate provectus. — Well in one's wits, compos animi, apud se. — Well to pass, opulentus, dives, locuples. — Well! age! — Well, I will come, age, veniam. — Well, come on, eja age. — Well then (in transitions), age, age vero, agesis vero, agesis nunc.

WELL, subst. fons; puteus. — A little well, fonticulus. — Of a well, fontanus; putealis, puteanus. — The cover of a well, puteal. — A well-digger, putearius. — The mouth of a well, fontis crepido or margo. — A well-head or well-spring, scaturigo. — To sink or dig a well, puteum (not fontem) fodere, effodere.

To WELL, scaturio.

WELLADAY, eheu! heu! hoi!

WELSHMAN, Cambro-Britannus.

WELT of a garment, vestis limbus or lacinia. — of a shoe, calcei lacinia.

To WELT a thing, alicuius rei oram limbo prætexere; alicui rei limbum assuere. — Weltd, prætextus; subsutus.

WELTER, volutari, se volutare. — in one's own blood, in suo sanguine volutari.

WELTERING, volutatio.

WEM, WEMB (the paunch), abdomen, pantex.

WEN, tuber. — under the throat, struma, scrofula.

WENCH (young woman), puella: (maid servant); ancilla. — A little or young wench, adolecentula, virguncula, puellula. — A singing wench, fidicina, psaltria.

To WENCH, scortor, lustra frequentare; impudicos amores sibi conciliare.

WENCHER, scortator.

WEND, eo, vado.

WERE. — We were, eramus. — If we were, si essemus. — Were it not that, &c., nisi, ni. — As it were, quasi; tanquam; ut ita dicam; quidam.

WEST, occidens, occasus.

WESTERING, occidentalis.

WESTERN, WESTERLY, occidentalis; occidentuus.

WESTWARD, ad occidentem or occasum versus; in occidente.

WET, humidus, madidus, madens; uliginosus (moist, marshy); pluviosus (rainy). — Wet with dew, roscidus. — Somewhat wet, subhumidus. — To begin to be wet, humesco, madesco. — To be wet, madeo, demadeo, commadeo. — To be thorough wet, permadeo. — To be wet with dew, roresco.

WET, WETNESS, humor.

To WET, conspergo, aspergo; humecto; madefacio.

WETTISH (somewhat wet), humidulus, subhumidus.

WETHER (sheep), vervex, aries castratus. — A bell-wether, vervex dux gregis. — Wether-mutton, caro vervecina. — Of a wether, vervecinus.

WHALE, balæna, cetus. — A whale bone, os cetaceum.

WHARF, locus ubi naves onerantur et exonerantur; crepido.

WHARFAGE, portorium. — Free wharfage, immunitas a portorio.

WHAT, adj. quis, qui; qualis (what sort of), etc. — What dress is this? qui ornatus hic est? — What a madness is it? quis furor est? — You shall try what a friend I am, qualis sim amicus, periculum facies. — What a man is this? quid hoc hominis est? — What great matter was it to spare a dying man? quantum erat perituro parcere? — What a great one he is! ut magnus est! — But what a thing is this? hoc vero cuiusmodi est? — To what place? quo. — To what place soever, quocunque. — In what place, ubi. — In what place soever, ubicunque, quocunque in

loco. — By what place, qua. — By whatsoever way, quocunque. — By what means soever, quibuscunque modis. — At what time, quando. — At what time soever, quandocunque. — For what cause? quamobrem? quâ de re? quâ gratiâ? — What manner of, cuiusmodi; qualis. — What manner of man, qualis. — What countryman, cujas. — What (in number or order), quotus; quatusquisque. — What philosopher can you find that is so mannered? quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus? — ¶ What (that which), quod. — I will do what I can, quod potero faciam. — As to what he spoke of religion, quatenus de religione dicebat. — They do contrary to what they promise, contra faciunt, quam pollicentur. — Mind what you are about, hoc agite, amabo. — He is now very modest to what he was erewhile, modestior nunc quidem est, ut dudum fuit. — ¶ What, subst. quid. — What say you, Gnatho? quid tu dicis, Gnatho? — Take heed what you do, vide quid agas. — What! not yet neither? an nondum etiam? — ¶ What (partly), quâ. — What with one, what with another, they find me work enough, hinc illinc mihi exilbent negotium.

WHATSOEVER, quicunque; quisquis (quicquid, neut. subst.); qualicunque, qualis qualis. — Whatsoever it shall be, of whatsoever thing, of whatsoever kind, quicquid erit, quâcunque de re, quocunque de genere.

WHEAL (weal), pustula, pusula. — A little wheal or pimple, papula, pusula; tuberculum. — Full of wheals, pustulatus.

WHEAT, triticum. — Of wheat, triticeus. — Wheat-flour, farina triticea; fine; siligo. — Of fine wheat-flour, siliginus.

WHEATEN, triticeus; siliginus (fine).

WHEEDLE, illicio, pellicio, allicio, allecto, blandior, lenocinor, demulceo, duco, ducto, lacto, prolecto, subblandior. — Do you think even now to wheedle me with those sayings? etiam nunc me ducere illis dictis postulas? Ter. — To wheedle out of one, elblandior. — I will wheedle the secret out of him, electabo, quicquid est, Plaut.

WHEEDLER, delinitor; sycophanta.

WHEEDLING, pellax, blandiloquus.

WHEEDLING, s. blanditiâ, blandimentum.

WHEEL, rota. — A little wheel, rotula. — A spinning-wheel, rota cuius ope nentur stamina. — A wheel for torture, rota. — A potter's wheel, rota figuraris. — The wheel of a pulley, orbiculus. — To break upon the wheel, membra alicui radis rotæ districto frangere, effringere. — To turn a wheel, rotam torquere.

To WHEEL about, a. circumago: n. circumagi; signa convertere. — As soon as they saw the Macedonians wheel about, ut Macedonum signa circumagi videre. — They wheel about again and pursue, rursus conversi insequuntur. — Here fortune wheeled about a little, hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, Flo. — To wheel about to the right or to the left, in hastam or in scutum signa convertere. — Thrice he wheeled about to the left, ter lævos equitavit in orbem, Virg. — Wheeled or wheeled about, rotatus, in gyrum circumactus.

WHEELING, conversio. — A wheeling round, circumactio.

WHEELRIGHT, rotarum artifex.

WHEEZE, spiritum streperum edere.

WHEEZING, asthmaticus.

WHEEZING, s. ravis.

WHELM, tego, obtego, cooperio.

WHELP, catulus, catellus. — A lion's whelp, scymnus. — Of a whelp, catulinus. — To cry like a whelp, glaucito.

To WHELP, catulos parere.

WHEN, quando? quando, cum or quum, ubi; postquam; inter (during, at; also by a particip.). — When will that be? quando istuc erit? — Let him come when he will, veniat, quando volet. — When first he gave his mind to writing, quum primum animum ad scribendum appulit. — When you will, ubi voles. — When she heard I stood at the door, she made haste, postquam ante ostium me audivit stare, approperebat. — I dictated these things to Tiro when at supper, hæc inter cenam Tironi dictavi. — Plato was by when that

was spoken, ei sermoni iuterfuit Plato. — They said they heard old men say so, when they were boys, se pueros a senibus audivisse dicebant. — When I was a boy, me puero. — Expecting when the word should be given, intenti quam mox signum daretur. — Send word when I shall look for you, ad quæ tempora te expectem facias me certiore. — Just when, simul ac, simul atque, cum primum. — When as, quum, quando, quandoquidem. — Whensoever, quandoquæ, quoquo tempore.

WHENCE, unde; ex quo loco; a or ex quo homine, ex qua re; ex quo, ex qua, etc. — Whence (of what country) are you? cujus es? — I asked whence that letter came, quæsi unde esset epistola. — He desires to be restored to the place whence he fell, restitui cupit in eum locum, ex quo decidit. — Whencesoever, undecunquæ. — Whence you will, unde libet.

WHERE, ubi, ubinam, quo loco or loci; qua; also by qui, quæ, quod. — Where is my brother? ubi est frater? — Where in the world are we? ubinam terrarum sumus? — If we would there begin to make our narration, where it shall be necessary, si inde incipiemus narrare, unde necesse erit. — Every where, ubique, nusquam non; passim. — No where, nusquam, nullibi.

WHEREAS, quum; quod. — Whereas we affirm that nothing can be prescribed, cum nihil præcipi posse dicamus. — Whereas I had appointed to meet her to-day, say I cannot, quod constitui me hodie conventurum eam, non posse dicam.

WHEREABOUT, WHEREABOUTS, ubi, ubi loci.

WHEREAT (at which), quo, ad quod.

WHEREBY, quo, per quod.

WHEREVER, ubicunquæ, ubiubi. — Wherever she be, she cannot be long hidden, ubi ubi est, diu celari non potest.

WHEREFORE, cur, quare, quamobrem, etc. — Wherefore then do you dissemble? cur simulas igitur? — There was no cause wherefore you should take so great pains, non fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes. — Wherefore did you deny it? quare negasti? — He was no friend of mine, but why or wherefore I know not, is fuit mihi, rescio quare, non amicus. — I know not wherefore I should be blamed, quamobrem accuser nescio. — Wherefore do not you do it yourself? quamobrem id tute non facias? — Is there any reason wherefore I should not do it? nunquid est causæ, quin hæc faciam? — I would fain know wherefore, causam requiro.

WHEREIN, in quo, in qua re, in quibus, in quâ parte.

WHEREINTO, in quod, in quæ.

WHEREOF, cujus, quorum, de quo, etc.

WHEREON, super quod, in quo.

WHERESOEVER, ubicunquæ, ubi ubi.

WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, cui, ad quod.

WHEREUPON, ex quo, unde, inde, exinde; quo facto.

WHEREWITH, WHEREWITHAL, quo, quibus, etc. — Thanks be to God I have wherewithal to do these things, and as yet I do not think much of it, est (dis gratia) et unde hæc fiant, et adhuc non molestia sunt, Ter. — He did not leave wherewithal to bury him, non reliquit, quæ efferretur.

WHERRY, scapha, cymba.

WHEAT, acro, exacuo.

WHEAT, s. incitamentum.

WHEATSTONE, cos. — A little whetstone, coticula.

WHETTER, qui acuit or instigat.

WHETTING, exactio.

WHETHER (in a single indirect question), ne enclitic, num: (in a double), utrum (whether) — an, anne, ne, (or); num (whether) — an (or); ne enclitic — an; sometimes it is not expressed in Latin. — Whether any one or any thing, equis, equid. — Consider whether you ought to make any doubt, videte num dubitandum vobis sit. — I will go see whether he be at home, visam si domi est. — Whereas you ask whether there be any hope of a pacification, quod quæris equa spes pacificationis sit. — You shall do it, whether you will or no, nolens, volens, facies.

Whether — or, in a different sense, seu (sive) — seu (sive). — Whether through anger, or hatred, or pride, seu irâ, seu odio, seu superbiâ. — Whether I consider any thing with myself, or write, or read any thing, sive quid mecum cogito, sive aliquid scribo aut lego.

WHETHER OF THE TWO, pron. uter. — Whether of the two is the richer, he that wants, or he that abounds? uter est ditior, qui eget, an qui abundat? — Whether of the two is more riotous, I or you? uter est luxuriosior, egone an tu?

WHEY, serum. — Whey-colored, albidus.

— Full of whey, serosus.

WHEYISH, sero similis.

WHICH, quis; uter (of two): rel. pron. qui, quæ, quod. — Which is he that betrays you? quis est ille qui te prodit? — I know not which to choose, nescio quem cui præferam. — He knows not which is which, quid cui distat nescit; eorum discrimen ignorat. — Which of these would you rather have? utrum horum mavis? — Which way, qua. — Which way soever, quocunquæ (whithersoever); quomodocunquæ (howssoever).

WHIFF, halitus; flatus.

To WHIFFLE (waaver), vacillo, animo fluctuare; inconstantem esse.

WHIFFLER, homo levis, inconstans, futillis.

WHIG, qui populi causam agit, homo popularis.

WHIGGISH, popularis, libertatis studiosus.

WHIGGISM, illorum qui libertatis studium præ se ferunt opinio.

WHILE, s. — A while, a little while, paulisper, parumper; ad breve, Suet.: aliquantisper (a pretty while). — He lived too little a while, parum diu vixit. — A while after, paulo post, non ita multo post. — Some while after, interjecto deinde tempore, aliquanto post. — A while ago or a while since, pridem; nuper. — A good while or a great while, diu; jam diu, jam pridem. — A while ago, jamdudum. — It is a good while ago since I drank first, jamdudum factum est, quam primum bibi. — A little while ago or but a while ago, modo, nuper. — After a while or within a while, brevi, mox. — For a while, for some while, ad quoddam tempus, in aliquod tempus. — The while, Mean-while, interim, interea. — It is worth the while, operæ pretium est.

To WHILE, otior. — To while away time, tempus fallere.

WHILE, WHILST, conj. dum; quoad; quum. — While there is life, there is hope, dum spiro, spero. — While I was folding up the letter, cum complicarem epistolam. — He stood out, whilst he could, quoad potuit, restitit. — While the money was telling, ut numerabatur argentum. — Never let him hope for that, while I am consul, me consul, id sperare desistat. — Whilst that, donec, quoad.

WHILOM, olim, aliquando.

WHIM, WHIMSEY, repentinus animi impetus; libido (lust, desire); studia (inclinations). — || See Caprice.

WHIMSICAL, levis, inconstans; difficilis.

WHIMPER, vagio.

WHIMPLED, facie vagitu distorta.

WHIN (furze), genista spinosa.

WHINE, gannio, vagio, obvagio; quiritio. — Whined out, flebiliter expressus. — Whining, queribundus, querulus, queritans.

WHINING, WHINE, gemitus; querela. — A sanctimonious whine. See Cant.

WHINNY, hinnio. — after, adhinnio.

WHIP (scourge), flagello, verbero; loris, flagris, virgis cædere; (stitch), prætexo. — To be whipped, vapulo. — He is sure to be whipped, non feret quin vapulet. — You will be whipped for it, constabit tibi flagris aliquot. — Must I be whipped for your faults? meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdes succedaneum? — One worthy to be whipped, verbero. — To whip a top, turbinem agere, circumagere, flagellare. — To whip or run up and down, discurro, cursito. — To whip or snatch up, corripio, arripio. — To whip out of doors, se foras proripere. — I immediately whipped out of bed, and directed my

prayers to heaven, corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas ad cælum cum voce manus, Virg. — To whip out his sword, gladium e vaginâ eripere.

WHIP, s. flagellum; scutica (sing.), lora (pl.). — To crack a whip, flagello insonnare. — Whip-cord, funiculus flagelli conficiendis. — Whip-hand; — to have the whip-hand, superiorem esse.

WHIPPER, WHIPSTER, verberator, flagellator; plagosus.

WHIPPING, flagellatio, verberatio. — A whipping-post, columna ad quam alligati mastigæ loris cæduntur.

WHIRL, about, v. a. torqueo, contorqueo, circumago, roto.

WHIRL, verticillum. — A whirl about, conversio. — The whirl-bone of the knee, patella. — A whirlbat, cæstus. — A whirligig, rhombus, verticillum.

WHIRLING in a stream, WHIRLPOOL, vortex; gurgis; vorago.

WHIRLWIND, turbo. — To whirl about as a whirlwind, in orbem glomerari, rapi, torqueri. — Full of whirlwinds, turbineus.

WHIRRING, stridulus.

WHISK (broom), scopula, scopæ viminea.

To WHISK (brush with a whisk), scopulâ purgare. — To whisk about, celeriter circumagere (act.); celeriter cursitare (neut.).

WHISKERS, unknown to the Romans; by genæ pilosæ (or, if bristling, hirsute).

WHISPER, susurro; innummuro; submisse loqui. — together, consusurro, commurmuro. — To whisper in the ear, in aurem dicere, susurrare, insusurrare. — Now I hear it whispered, jam susurrari audio. — He whispered in his ear, insusurravit in aurem; homini in aurem dixit.

WHISPER, WHISPERING, susurrus; susurratio.

WHISPERER, qui susurrat.

WHIST (hush), st, au, tace, silentium. — To be whist, sileo, taceo. — They are as whist or hush as can be, dormiunt.

WHISTLE, v. n. sibilo: v. a. sibilando exprimere. — To whistle on an instrument, fistulâ canere. — To whistle, as the wind, sibilo, crepito. — And the wind gently whistling invites us to sail, et lenè crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. — To whistle back, sibilo revocare. — To whistle for, sibilo vocare. — With a whistling sound, stridule.

WHISTLE, s. sibilus; fistula.

WHISTLER, sibilans; fistulator.

WHISTLING to a horse, poppysma.

WHIT. — I will not delay you a whit, nihil erit in me moræ. — He was not one whit troubled, ne tantulum quidem commotus est. — Every whit, prorsus, omnino. — They are every whit as unjust, as if, &c., in eadem sunt injustitiâ, ac si, etc. — You are every whit in as bad a case, in eadem es navi. — He told them every whit, nihil reticuit. — Not a whit, nihil; ne minimâ quidem re; nihil omnino. — Never a whit the richer, nihilo locupletior.

WHITE, albus; candidus (shining, dazzling white); canus (grayish-white, silver-white, esp. of gray hair and of water); purus (unsoiled, unwritten on). — They turn black into white, and white into black, nigra in candida vertunt; recta prava faciunt. — Somewhat white, subalbus, subalbidus, albicans, subalbicans; subcandidus. — White as milk, lacteus. — as snow, nivens, — as ivory, eburneus. — White (wheaten) bread, panis siliagineus. — A white spot or speck in the eye, albugo. — To make white, dealbo, candefacio. — To be white, albeo, candeo. — To grow white, albico, albesco, candesco. — To grow white (pale), pallasco, expallesco. — To be white with age, caneo: grow so, incanesco. — Grown white with age, canus, incanus. — To grow white again, recandesco.

WHITE, s. — In white or clad in white, albus; candidus; candidè vestitus. — A white to shoot at, album scopum. — To hit the white, album ferire. — The white of an egg, album ovi. — of the eye, album oculi. — To cover or wash pillars with white, columnas albo polire.



WHITED, dealbatus; albus, candidatus.

WHITELY, candide.

To WHITEN, v. a. album or candidum facere or reddere; dealho; insolo (bleach in the sun).

WHITENER, dealbator.

WHITENESS, albidus, candor. — *Whiteness of the hair, canities; cani, m. pl. — A bright or shining whiteness, nitor, candor.*

WHITENING (bleaching) of clothes, insolutio.

WHITISH. (See somewhat White.) — *Whitish with frost, pruinosus. — with age, canus. — To grow whitish, incanescere. — Grown whitish, canus factus.*

WHITISHNESS, canities.

WHITLEATHER, aluta.

WHITNER, quo, quonam. — *There is a town of the same name, whither he never came, oppidum est eodem nomine, quo iste nunquam accessit. — Whither are you going? quonam abis? — Any whither, usquam, quopiam. — Nor did I go any whither after that day, nec vero usquam decedebam ex eo die. — Some whither or any whither, aliquo. — I must send him hence, some whither, aliquo mihi est ille ablegandus. — No whither, nusquam. — Were you going any whither else? no whither, tu profecturus alio fueras? nusquam. — Whithersoever, quocumque.*

WHITLOW, uicus digitale, paronychia, paronychium.

WHITSUNTIDE, pentecoste, dies pentecostales.

WHITSUNDAY, dies festus pentecostes.

WHITTEN-TREE, sambucus aquatica.

WHITTLE (mantle), palla candida. — *A child's whittle, fascia, involucrium infantile. — ¶ (little knife), cuttellus.*

To WHITTLE, cuttello resecare.

WHIZ, strideo, strido.

WHIZZING, stridulus.

WHIZZING, s. stridor.

WHO (interrogatively and indefinitely), quis: (as a relative), qui, quæ, quod. — *Who is this? quis hic est? — Ho! who is there? — heus! equis est? — Truly, we do not know who he is, nescimus nos istum quidem, qui sit. — I know not who, nescio quis. — This man, who was born a slave, complains, hic, qui verna natus est, queritur. — With whom, quicum, quibuscum. — ¶ See What, Which, Whose.*

WHOEVER, WHOSE, WHOSEVER, quisquis, quicumque, quæcumque. — *Whomsoever thou wilt, quemlibet.*

WHOLE (entire, solid), integer; solidus: (all), totus; universus: (in health), sanus; validus. — *They swallow down their meat whole, cibos integros hauriunt. — They are a whole day in getting ready, in apparando totum consumunt diem. — As heir to the whole, heres ex toto asse. — What! three whole days together! hui! universum triduum! — Sometimes he reflected upon particular persons, sometimes upon the whole body, singulos modo, modo universos, ledere, Sall. — Whole or universal, universus. — Whole-footed or hocfed, solidipes. — To be whole (in health), valeo, vigeo. — To grow whole (in health), convalesco, sanesco. — To grow whole or solid, solidescendo. — To make whole or heal, sano. — To make whole or solid, solido, consolido. — To make whole again or repair, sarcio, resarcio. — As whole as a fish, sanior pisce. — Made whole, sanatus. — That may be made whole, sanabilis, medicabilis.*

WHOLE, s. totum; universum, universitas, solidum; summa (sum, amount); respública (the state). — *One whole, unum. — For the good of the whole, in commune. — In the whole (in all), omnino.*

WHOLENESS, integritas; sanitas.

WHOLLY (solidly), solide: (altogether), plane, omnino, prorsus; penitus, funditus, radicatus; totus, omnino; sometimes by de in composition.

WHOLESALE dealer, qui merces solidas vendit; mercator.

WHOLESOME, saluber, salutaris. — *Very wholesome, saluberrimus.*

WHOLESOMELY, salubriter, saluberrime, salutariter.

WHOLESOMENESS, salubritas.

WHOM. See Who.

WHOOOP (halloo), clamor. — ¶ *A whoop or hoop, upua.*

To WHOOP, clamo, clamito, inclamo, vociferor. — *To whoop or call back, reclamo. — Whooping, clamorosus, vociferans. — A whooping-cough, tussis ferina.*

WHOOPIING, s. clamatio, inclamatio, vociferatio.

WHORTLEBERRY, vaccinium.

WHOSE, cuius, a, um; cuius; quorum, quarum. — *Whose cattle are these? cuius est pecus? — Whosesoever, cuiuscunque, quorumcunque. — ¶ See Who.*

WHOSOEVER, quicumque, quæcumque.

WHUR (as a dog), ringo.

WHY, cur, quare, quamobrem. — *There was no reason why you should take so great pains, non fuit causa, cur tantum laborem caperes. — Nor can I tell why, nec possum dicere quare. — I cannot tell why I should be blamed, quamobrem accusor nescio. — Why say you so? quare istuc dicis? — Why then, watch me, quin tu me servato. — Why not, cur non, quid ita non, quin, quidni. — Why do not you sweep the floor? quin verris pavimentum? — Why so? quid ita? quamobrem? quidnam? cur non?*

WICK (of a lamp), elychnium; (of a candle), fila xylina (cotton threads).

WICKED, impius, scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus, flagitiosus, nefarius, pravus, nefastus. — *A wicked rogue or wicked wretch, scelus.*

WICKEDLY, impie, sceleste, scelerate, nefarie.

WICKEDNESS, impletas; scelus; nequitia. — *Full of wickedness, scelerosus, sceleratus, consceleratus, flagitiosus, nequissimus, sceleribus coëptus.*

WICKER, vimineus. — *A wicker basket, sporta viminea, qualis vimineus.*

WICKET, ostiolium.

WIDE (broad), latus: (spacious, roomy), amplius, spatiosus, laxus, capax. — *Some-what wide, amplior, spatiosior; in latitudinem porrectior. — Very wide, perlacus, peramplius, patentissimus. — A wide-spreading tree, arbor patula. — Wide open, patulus, propatulus. — ¶ You are wide of the mark, tota erras via.*

WIDELY, late, spatiose, ample, laxe, vaste.

To WIDEN, dilato, amplio.

WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo; amplitudo.

WIDGEON, penelops: (silly fellow), fatuus, stultus.

WIDOW, vidua, mulier vidua. — *To make a widow, To Widow, viduo. — A widow-maker, qui viduat. — A widow's estate, bona dotalia, fundi dotales.*

WIDOWER, homo viduus.

WIDOWHOOD, viduitas.

WIDTIL. See under Wide.

WIELD (handle) with command, tracto, atrecto, conrecto; vibro. — *To wield a sceptre, sceptrum tenere. (But see Reign, Rule.)*

WIFE, uxor, conjux; marita. — *I will not make my wife master or suffer her to wear the breeches, uxori nubere nolo meæ. — He has no mind for a wife, abhorret ab re uxoria. — A little wife, uxorecula, Plant. — A new-married wife, nova nupta. — A son's wife, nurus. — A brother's wife, fratris uxor. — A wife's father, socer. — A wife's mother, socrus. — The wife's grandmother, prosocrus. — Of a wife, uxorius. — To marry a wife, uxorem ducere. — To take a woman to wife, aliquam in matrimonium ducere, aliquam ducere (uxorem). — A sober or staid wife, matrona. — A house-wife, materfamilias. — An old wife, anus, vetula, ancilla.*

WIG (periwig), callendrum; capillamentum, crines empti.

WIGHT, homo; animal.

WILD (ferce, untamed), ferus, indomitus, immanis: (mad), furiosus, insanus, demens, amens; fanaticus: (fantastical), levis, inconstans: (waste, uncultivated), incultus; vastus: (growing wild), agrestis, silvester: (absurd, impertinent), absurdus, insulsus, ineptus. — *To sing a wild note, canere inductum, Hor. — Wild or hare-brained, dissolutus, disinctus. — To make wild, efferro. — To be made wild, efferor. — Made wild, efferatus. — To become wild (as trees), silvesco. — A wild beast, (bestia) fera. — ass, onager. —*

boar, aper. — *To lead one a wild-goose chase or amuse with fair promises or expectations, aliquid inanibus verbis, inani spe or conditionibus oblati, producere or lactare.*

WILDERED (bewildered), errabundus, devius.

WILDERNESS, locus desertus, loca deserta, regio deserta, solitudo (vasta or deserta). — *A dweller in the wilderness, deserta colens. — To live in a wilderness, in solitudine vitam agere or degere. — To turn into a wilderness, vasto; vastitatem alicui loco inferre.*

WILDING, malum silvestre. — *A wilding-tree, malus silvestris.*

WILDLY (fiercely), ferociter; demeter: (impertinently), absurde, inepte, insulse.

WILDNESS, feritas; ferocia, ingenium ferrox, (wild temper); inmanitas; savitia: (impertinence), insulitas; ineptia, pl.

WILE (crafty trick), dolus, artificium; astutus or callidum consilium.

WILY, astutus, callidus, dolosus, versutus, sollers, vafer, subdolosus; insidiosus. — *A wily fellow, versipellis, veterator. — A wily talker, versutiloquus (poet.).*

WILLY, astute, callide, dolose, vafre, insidiosè, versute, subdole, veteratorie.

WILINESS, astutia, versutia; calliditas.

WILFUL. See under Will.

WILL, voluntas; animus (purpose, inclination); arbitrium, libido, (liking, pleasure); studium, votum, (desire); consilium, propositum, (purpose); sententia (opinion); mandatum, iussum, preceptum, (command); assensus, assensio, (assent); consensus (agreement). — *We have the world at will, ad voluntatem nostram fluunt res; omnia ex animo succedunt. — At my will, arbitratu meo. — He has wit at will, ingenium in numero habet. — You have words at will, habes verba in potestate, Sen. — If I might have had my will, si mihi obtinere potuisset. — You shall have your will, mos tibi geretur. — He let me have my will, me passus est, que meo conque animo libitum est, facere. — I submit entirely to his will and pleasure, omnia ad arbitrium illius confero. — At the will of another, præfinito. — That's must have her will, mos gerendus est Thaidi. — You let him have too much of his own will, nimium illi indulges. — You will have your own will, tu vis omnia arbitratu tuo facere. — His will was that you should be his heir, hac mente erat, ut illius heres esses. — Free will, liberum arbitrium, voluntas libera, arbitrium; quod in nostra potestate est. — Good will (kindness), benevolentia, benignitas. — With a good will, libenter, animo libenti, ex animo, non invito animo; nihil libentius. — Of mere good will, gratuito, gratis. — To bear a good will to a person, alicui favere; aliquem diligere or plurimi facere; ab or cum aliquo stare; animo esse in aliquem benevolo. — Bearing good will to, benevolus, benignus, alicuius studiosus. — He did not lack good will, illi studium non defuit. — Ill will, invidia, malevolentia; malignitas, livor; animus iniquus. — To bear ill will to, alicui invidere or male velle; malevolus, maligno or exulcerato animo esse. — Bearing ill will, invidus, malignus, malevolus, lividus. — To have the ill will of a person, aliquem adversum habere. — Against one's will (unwillingly), ingratus, non acceptus; coactus, volens; ægre; vix. — To do a thing against one's will or with an ill will, invito animo or invitum aliquid facere; gravari aliquid facere. — Much against one's will, perinvitus, invitissimus. — Of one's own will, sponte, ultro. — He does as he should of his own good will, sua sponte recte facit. — ¶ A will or last will, testamentum; sometimes in connection tabulæ. — A nuncupative or unwritten will, testamentum nuncupatum. — A cancelled will, testamentum ruptum or irritum. — To make a will, testamentum facere; testor. — To make a nuncupative will, testamentum nuncupare. — To bequeath by will, lego. — A person making a will, testator, m., testatrix, f. — To open a will, testamentum aperire. — A writer of wills, testamen-*

tarius. — *A forger of wills, testamentarius; falsifier of them, falsarius.* — *To forge a will, testamentum supponere or subicere.* — *Without a will, intestato.* — *To die without a will, intestatum or intestato mori.* — *One who cannot by law make a will, intestabilis.* — *Of a will, testamentarius.*

**TO WILL** (*please or desire*), volo: will is sometimes the sign of a future tense. — *When he will, cum illi visum fuerit.* — *Do what you will, facite quod vobis lubet.* — *You may hinder it if you will, tibi in manu est, ne fiat.* — *He may forbear if he will, integrum est ei abstinere.* — *Be it how it will, quoquo modo se res habeat.* — *Let it go as it will, utcunque res cesserit.* — *I believe he will be here by and by, credo illum jam adfuturum.* — *It will be whether you will or not, velis, nolis, fiet.* — *Not to will, to will not, nolo.* — *To will (command), jubeo, mando.* — *See Would.*

**WILLED** (*desired*), optatus, exoptatus, exoptatus. — *Self-willed, obstinatus, contumax, perversax.*

**WILLING**, libens; paratus, promptus; volens. — *Nothing is too hard for a willing mind, labor improbus omnia vincit.* — *To be willing, velle.* (See *To will.*) — *A willing mind, animus libens, animus promptus.*

**WILLINGLY**, libenter, libenti animo, non invito animo, non repugnanter, haud gravatum, animo prompto paratoque. — *Willingly and wittingly, sciens prudensque.* — *Very willingly, perlubenter, libentissime.* — *Not willingly, nolens, invitatus, invite, invito animo, repugnanter.*

**WILLINGNESS**, animus libens, promptus.

**WILFUL** (*intentional*), quod consulto fit; pœcogitatus; (*obstinate*), contumax, pertinax, perversax, perversus; libidinosus. — *As wilful as a mule, mulo perversicior.* — *To be wilful (obstinate), animo esse affirmato, perverso, præfractio.*

**WILFULLY** (*intentionally*), volens, prudens; consulto, consilio; de industria; (*obstinately*), pertinaciter, præfracte, obstinate, obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate.

**WILFULNESS** (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, contumacia, perversacia, obstinatio.

**WILLOW**, salix. — *The dwarf-willow, salix humilis.* — *The water-willow, salix aquatica.* — *A place planted with willows, salictum, salicetum.* — *Of a willow, saligneus, salignus.*

**WIMBLE**, terebra. — *A little wimble, terebellum.* — *To bore with a wimble, terebro.* — *A boring with a wimble, terebratio.*

**WIMPLE**, peplum, flammeum.

**WIN** (*gain*), lucror, lucrifacio; quæstum or lucrum facere: (*get, obtain*), assequor, consequor, potior, adipiscor. — *Won, lucrifactus, lucrativus.* — *To win (neut.) at play, ludo vincere; prosperâ aleâ uti.* — *He won, vicit.* — *He has won many a prize, plurimarum palmarum est homo.* — *To win a person's favor or affection, gratiam alicujus sibi conciliare; gratiam apud aliquem, ab aliquo or cum aliquo inire.* — *To win one over by money, aliquem pecuniâ conciliare.* — *They were won over by money, pecuniâ deliniti sunt.* — *To win by conquest, vinco, doino, supero.* — *To win by treaty, exoro, precibus adducere.* — *To win over to one's party, aliquem in suas partes ducere or trahere.* — *to one's cause, ad causam suam perducere.* — *opinion, in sententiam suam perducere.*

**WINNER**, qui lucratur; victor.

**WINNING**, s. (*obtaining*), adeptio; inperatio. — *by assault, expugnatio.* — *Winings, lucrum; lucra.* — *at play, ex lusu aleæ compendium.*

**WINNING** (*pleasing, &c.*), adj. amœnus, suavis; blandus; facundus.

**WINE**, WINCH, calcitro, recalcitro; calcibus ferire.

**WINCER** (*winning horse*), calcitro, equus calcitro.

**WINCING**, calcitrosus.

**WINCING**, s. calcitratus.

**WINCH** (*for drawing or towing*), trochlea, reclusus. — *The winch of a press, preli cochlea.*

**WIND**, s. ventus. — *North wind, ventus ab septemtrionibus oriens, septentrio; Boreas; (ventus) Aquilo.* — *North-east, (ventus) Aquilo.* — *North-west, Caurus.* — *East, ventus ab oriente veniens, Eurus, subsolanus, solanus.* — *South-east, Euronotus; Vulturinus; Libonotus, Austroafricus.* — *South, ventus meridians; Auster, Notus (poet.).* — *South-west, Africus.* — *West, ventus occidentalis; Zephyrus, Favonius; Caurus (North-west).* — *A side wind, ventus a latere veniens.* — *A wind aft, ventus a puppi veniens.* — *A fair, favorable wind, ventus secundus, idoneus.* — *Contrary, ventus adversus; reflatus.* — *Boisterous, ventus procellosus, sævus, vehementis; turbo (whirlwind).* — *Gentle, aura, ventus lenis.* — *Slack, ventus lenior, Cæs.* — *Tack, ventus oblique flans.* — *Whistling, ventus stridulus.* — *bringing rain, pluvialis, imbrifer.* — *A blast of wind. (See Blast.)* — *To have the wind of one, vento prævertere.* — *As the wind stands, utcunque est ventus.* — *The wind serving them, nacti idoneum ventum.* — *What wind blew you hither? sed tibi qui cursum venti dedere? (poet.)* — *The winds fall, and the clouds vanish, concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes, Hor.* — *A favorable wind pushes on our sails, prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg.* — *It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, etiam aconito inest remedium.* — *To have the wind with one or have a favorable wind, secundum habere ventum; vento secundo cursum tenere.* — *We had a favorable wind, belle nobis flavit lenissimus auster.* — *The wind is favorable, ventus dat operam.* — *To have a contrary wind, contrary winds, adverso vento navigare; adversis ventis uti.* — *A little wind made with a fan or other instrument, ventulus: To preach to the winds, verba ventis profundere or in ventos dare.* — *To take wind or be known abroad, pateferi, reteri, evulgari, palam fieri.* — *Which had also taken wind among the vulgar, quod sane vulgo etiam existimabatur, Suct.* — *One's wind or breath, halitus, spiritus, flatus, anhelitus; anima.* — *To take wind or breath, respiro. (See Breath.)* — *Wind from the stomach, flatus ventris.* — *To be out of wind, anhelitum ducere.* — *Wind-bound, vento adverso detentus.* — *The ship lies wind-bound, navis tenetur vento.* — *A wind-egg, ovum urinum.* — *A wind-fall (apple, pear, &c. beaten down by the wind); pomum, pirum, &c. cadivum or caducum: (accidental acquest), lucrum insperatum.*

**WIND** (*Long-winded*, animæ prælargus: (*tedious*), longus. — *A long-winded piece of work, opus diutini or diuturni laboris.* — *Short-winded, anhelus, suspiciosus; spirandi difficultate laborans.* — *A short-winded person, anhelator.*

**WINDMILL**, mola venti.

**WINDWARD**, ventum versus. — *The windward side, pars in ventum obversa, pars ad ventum conversa; latus in, etc.*

**WINDY**, ventosus; ventis obnoxius. — *Windy or flashy expressions, ampullæ, pl., verba sesquipedalia.*

**WIND** (*turn about*), v. verto, circumverto; contorqueo. — *How winds the ship? quo inclinât rostrum navis? ad quam cœli regionem tendit? — To wind (roll about), volvo, circumvolvo, convolvo, circumplico.* — *To wind (twist) about, torqueo, contorqueo.* — *To wind in, intorqueo.* — *To wind into a ball, glomero, in orbem glomerare.* — *To wind off, devolveo.* — *To wind one's self into a person's favor, in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare.* — *To wind one's self out of difficulties, se ex angustiis expedire or extricare.* — *To wind up a clock or watch, filum horarii torquere.* — *To wind up or end a speech, peroro, orationem concludere or absolvere.* — *Wound up together, convolutus; conglomeratus.* — *To wind (scent or smell out), odoror, olfacio.* — *To wind or blow a horn, cornu inflare.*

**WINDER**, tortor, contortor.

**WINDING**, tortilis, flexilis. — *Winding in and out, flexuosus, sinuosus.*

**WINDING** (*bending*), s. flexus. — *with turnings and windings, flexuose.* — *The wind-*

*ing or turning of a path, anfractus, anfractus.* — *of a river, sinus, flexus.* — *The winding of a rope or cable, spira.* — *The winding of vine-twigs one about another, funetum.* — *A winding-sheet, involucrium or integumentum mortui.*

**WINDLASS**, trochlea, reclusus; polystipon, Vit. — *The windlass of a crane, scula, grus.*

**WINDOW**, fenestra. — *A little window, fenestella.* — *A bay window, cava fenestra.* — *A glass window, fenestra vitrea.* — *A grated window, fenestra clathrata.* — *Iron grated, fenestra clathris ferreis munita.* — *Shutters of a window, fenestræ forniculæ.* — *Having windows, Windowed, fenestratus.* — *To furnish with windows, fenestro.* — *To open or let in a window, fenestram immittere.* — *Of a window, fenestralis.* — *To throw the house out at the windows, terræ cœlum miscere, omnia conturbare.*

**WINE**, vinum. — *The fountain runs with wine, vino scatet fons.* — *I have had my belly full of wine, me compleri flore Liberi.* — *When the wine is in, the wit is out, in vino veritas.* — *New wine, recens vinum.* — *Sour wine, posca.* — *The sweetest wine makes the sourest vinegar, corruptio optimi fit pessima.* — *Old wines, vina vetera, vetusta, vetustatem ferentia.* — *Neat or unmixed wine, (vinum) merum.* — *Wine allayed with water, vinum aquâ dilutum.* — *Wine coming from the grapes before pressing, vinum lixivum, protropum or protropion.* — *Wine of the second pressing, vinum secundarium.* — *Wine of the last pressing, vinum tortivum.* — *Small wine, leve vinum.* — *Muddy, vinum fœculentum.* — *Strong wine, vinum validum, generosum.* — *Muscadel wine, vinum ex uvâ Apianâ factum.* — *Red wine or claret, vinum rubens or ruhellum.* — *Soft wine, vinum lene or molle.* — *Tart wine, vinum asperum.* — *White wine, vinum album.* — *Wormwood wine, vinum absinthites.* — *Wine that has lost its flavor by age, vinum vetustate edentulum.* — *Rich wine, vinum generosum.* — *Dead wine, vinum vapidum.* — *To mix wines, vina miscere or commiscere.* — *Medicines tempered with wine, vinolenta medicamenta.* — *To smell of wine, vinum olere, vinum exhalare.* — *To taste or judge of wine, vini censuram facere.* — *Having the savor of wine or given to wine, vinosus.* — *Of wine, vinarius.* — *A wine-bibber, vinolentus, vinosus.* — *A wine-shop or place where wine is sold, taverna vinaria; œnopolium.* — *A seller or dealer in wine, vinarius.* — *A wine-press, torcular or prelum vinarium.* — *A wine-cellar, apotheca; cella vinaria.*

**WINE**, vinosus, vinolentus.

**WING**, ala. — *Wings, alæ, pennæ.* — *My words have wings, volucrum vocem gestito.* — *He was just upon the wing, jam ornabat fugam.* — *One cannot fly without wings, sine pennis volare jubes.* — *To clap one's wings, alas plaudere.* — *To clip one's wings, alas alicui incidere or præcidere.* — *To give or add wings to, alicujus animum vehementi incitatione accendere or inflammare.* — *The wing of an army, cornu; ala (esp. of cavalry).* — *Go you to the left wing, you to the right, tu in sinistram cornu ito, tu in dextram.* — *He had placed the troops in the wings, in cornibus statuerat cohortes.* — *They were not slack in the wings, nec cunctatum apud latera.* — *Soldiers on the wings, alarii; cohortes alarie.* — *The wing of a building, ala; astructum opus.*

**TO WING**, volo, volatu ferri.

**WINGED**, alatus, pennatus.

**WINK**, nicto, signum oculis dare; conniveo. — *To wink at or upon, to give or tip one the wink, alicui adnictare or signum oculis dare.* — *He nods to one, and winks at another, alii adnutat, alii adnictat.* — *To wink at (connive at or tacitly permit), in aliqua re connivere; omitto, prætermitto, (not to punish); dissimulo.* — *He punished desertion very severely, but winked at other faults, desertorum punitor acerrimus, connivebat in ceteris.* — *He winked at injuries done to him, injurias acceptas silentio dissimulabat.* — *To wink with one eye (as when aiming at a mark), collineo.* — *To wink*

or cast a sheep's eye at one, limis oculis aliquem aspiciere.

**WINK, s.** — *I have not got a wink of sleep this night, somnum oculis hac nocte non vidi meis.* — *He gets not a wink of sleep all night, noctem insomnem agit.* — *He never got a wink of sleep all the while he was consul, suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit.* — *A wink or sign, oculorum nutus.* — *He tipped me the wink that I should not speak to him, oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem.*

**WINKER, qui** alicui adnictat.

**WINKING at,** dissimulatio.

**WINNOW, ventilo, eventilo.**

**WINNOWER, ventilator.**

**WINNOWING, ventilatio.** — *Winnowings, glumæ, pl.*

**WINTER, s.** hiems, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempus hiemale; bruma, tempus brumale. — *The winter following, eâ, quæ secuta est, hieme.* — *In the depth of winter, summâ hieme, Cic.* — *An early winter, hiems præmatura.* — *A rough, hiems dura, aspera, procellosa.* — *Hurd, sæva, acris, gravis.* — *Mild, hiems mollis.* — *It is winter, hiemat.* — *Of winter, hiemalis, hibernus.* — *Winter-beatcu, hlemali vi pressus.*

**WINTER, adj.** hibernus; hiemalis (wintry, as of winter). — *Winter-quarters for soldiers, (castra) hiberna; hibernacula.* — *He puts his army into winter-quarters in the province which borders on Numidia, exercitum in provinciam quæ proxima est Numidiæ, hiemandi gratiâ, collocat, Sall.* — *They endure the severities of the winter season without clothes on, nudi hiemalem vim perferunt.*

**TO WINTER, hiemo, hiberno.**

**WINTERING, hiematio, hibernatio.**

**WINTRY, hiemalis.** See *Winter, adj.*

**WIPE, tergeo, abstergeo.** — *Wipe his wounds, absterge vulnera.* — *To wipe away, abstergeo, detergeo, detergo.* — *To wipe clean, extergeo.* — *To wipe off, abstergeo, detergeo, detergo.* — *To wipe off (a charge), diluo.* — *To wipe out, extergo (a blot out), deleo, erado, expungo, induco.*

**WIPE (jcer), dicerium.** — *To give one a wipe, ludificor, derideo; illudo; mordeo.*

**WIPER, qui** or quæ terget.

**WIPING (cleaning), purgatio.**

**WIRE, filum metallicum.** — *Copper wire, cupri or cupreum filum.* — *Gold wire, auri or aureum filum.*

**TO WIRE-DRAW (make into wire), metal-** lum in filum ducere: (spin out or prolong), protraho, extraho, produco; extendo: (search or sift out), exquiro, perquiro; pervestigio, indago, scrutor.

**WIRE-DRAWER, qui** metallum in filum ducit.

**WIRY, ex filo** metallico constans.

**WIS, scire.** — *I wist, noveram, cognoveram, intellexi.*

**WISE, adj.** sapiens, prudens, consultus, catus, callens, callidus, circumspectus, providus. — *Very, persapiens.* — *A wise man, homo emunctæ naris.* — *Your worship is exceeding wise, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es.* — *In this, methinks, you are not so wise as you should have been, in hoc prudentiam tuam desidero.* — *As wise as Solomon, plus sapientiam quam Thales.* — *As wise as Waltham's calf, tam sapit quam sus inactata.* — *A wise man of Gotham, vervecum in patriâ natus; sapientiam octavus.* — *To be wise, sapio.* — *He will hold his hands if he be wise, continebit, si sapiet, manus.* — *To grow wise again, resipio, resipisco.* — *Are you ever the wiser now? nunquid nunc es certior?* — *A wise-acre, fatuus, insulsus, plumbeus.*

**WISELY, sapienter, prudenter, bene, recte.**

**WISDOM, WISENESS, sapientia; prudentia; iudicium.**

**WISE, subst.** — *In any wise, quoquo modo.* — *I would have you in any wise to, &c., cum maxime volo, ut, etc.* — *In no wise, nequaquam, haudquaquam, neiri-quam, nullo modo, nullo pacto, minime gentium.* — *In this wise, sic, ita, hoc modo, in hunc modum.*

**WISH, v.** opto, exopto, in optatis mihi est, in votis est; cupio, concupisco, aveo; desidero; volo (will, desire). — *He wished or made it his wish, that, &c., optavit, ut, etc.* — *I could wish, vellem.*

— *I could wish that he might live, utnam viveret.* — *I mightily wish to be in the city, me mirum urbis desiderium tenet.*

— *I wish you much health, salvere te plurimum jubeo.* — *They wish me dead, meam mortem exoptant.* — *I have what I wished for, voti sum compos.* — *To wish one joy, gratulor; congratulor.* — *They wish him joy of his victory, gratulantur ei victoriam.* — *To wish rather, præopto, malo.* — *To wish well unto, alicui favere, bene velle.* — *I wish you well with all my heart, tibi bene ex animo volo.* — *To wish one good fortune or happiness, bona or bene alicui precari or imprecari.* — *Fit to be wished for, optabilis, optandus, exoptandus, desiderabilis, expetendus.* — *More wished for, optatior.* — *Very much wished for, optatissimus; desideratissimus.*

**WISH, s.** optatio (the act); optatum; votum; desiderium; voluntas (will, desire); omen (e. g. aliquem faustis ominibus prosequi). — *Nothing could happen more according to my wish, nihil mihi optatius accidere poterat.* — *I had a voyage according to my own wish, ex sententiâ navigavi.* — *According to one's wish, ex optato, ex sententiâ.* — *According to your wish, ad tuam voluntatem.* — *To give one three wishes, alicui tres optationes dare.* — *I have my wish, adipiscor quod optaveram or concupiveram; voti compos fio, voti damnor.*

**WISHER, s.** A well-wisher, amicus, benevolus, fautor; qui alicui fausta omnia præcatur.

**WISHFUL eyes, oculi avidi.**

**WISHING, optatio; desideratio.** — *A wishing-cap, petasus mercurialis.*

**WISP (brush), scopula.** — *A wisp or little cushion, pulvillus, spira.* — *A wisp of straw, &c., manipulus stramineus; fœneus peniculus.* — *A wisp in the eye, inflammatio palpebræ.*

**WIST.** See *Wis.*

**WISTFUL, intentus.**

**WISTFULLY, oculis intentis.** — *She looks wistfully upon him, obtutu hæret defixa in uno.*

**WIT, s.** ingenium; (ingenii) acumen; sagacitas, sollertia: — dicacitas; lepos; facetiæ; sal, sales. — *A youth of excellent wit, adolescens illustri ingenio.* — *Have your wits about you, ingenium in numero habere.* — *He is scarcely in his wits, mente vix constat.* — *To be in one's wits, sapio; animi or mentis competent esse.* — *Are you well in your wits? sati'n' sanus es?* — *To be out of one's wits, desipio, deliro, insanio, dementem esse.* — *Are you well in your wits? sati'n' sanus es?* — *To be out of one's wits, desipio, deliro, insanio, dementem esse.* — *I am almost out of my wits, vix sum apud me.* — *Your wits are gone a wool-gathering, alias res agis, Ter.* — *To frighten out of one's wits, exanimo.* — *To live by one's wits, ex ingenii viribus victum quæritare.* — *To be at one's wits' end, ad incitas or summas angustias redigi.* — *To come to or recover one's wits again, se colligere, ad se redire.* — *Where are your wits? ubi est acumen tuum?* — *His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat.* — *He employed all his wits about that affair, omni acie ingenii illud contemplatus est.* — *Bought wit is best, duro flagello mens docetur rectius.* — *To abound with wit, ingenio abundare or valere; multum ingenii habere.* — *A fine wit, ingenium acre, peracre, acerrimum, excellens, eximium, præclarum.* — *A fine wit, i. e. man of fine wit, homo ingeniosus, acutus, sollers.* — *He passed at Athens for a fine wit, magnâ ingenii laude florebat Athenis.* — *A man of ready wit, homo ingenio præsentis.* — *Crassus was a person of much ready wit, Crassus ingenio præsens semper.* — *Fine wit, sal urbanus.*

**WITLING, semidoctus; qui ingenium præ se fert.**

**WITTICISM, acutum or argutum dictum; dicerium.**

**WITLESS, insipiens, stultus, insulsus, fatuus; nullius consilii.**

**WITTY, acutus, argutus, ingeniosus, sagax, subtilis, disertus; facetus, lepidus; salsus.** — *Witty sayings, facetiæ, argutiæ.*

**WITTILY, acute, argute, ingeniose, scite, sollerter; facete, salse.** — *Very wittily, peracute, acutissime, ingeniosissime; persalse, salsissime.*

**WITNESS, sagacitas, acumen ingenii.**

**WIT-CRACKER, facetus; jocularior.**

**WIT.** — *To wit, scilicet, videlicet; nempe, nimirum.*

**WITCH, maga; saga, venefica.**

**TO WITCH.** See *Bewitch.*

**WITCHCRAFT, WITCHERY, fascinatio, fascino; veneficium; magice, ars magica, res magica; incantatio.** — *Of witchcraft, magicus.* — *A user of witchcraft, magus, veneficus.* — *Witchcraft (cunning contrivance), artificium, commentum.*

**WITH, cum; also by a (e. g. to begin with), by apud: in some words, especially the pronouns me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quibus, cum is joined to the end of the word (as, with me, mecum; with thee, tecum; with us, nobiscum; with you, vobiscum; with whom, quocum or cum quo, quibuscum or cum quibus): *whæa with denotes the instrument, cause, or manner of the action, the preposition in Latin is generally omitted (as, he killed him with his own hand, manu suâ occidit.* — *An envious man pines with another's prosperity, invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis.* — *A road paved with stone, via lapide strata.* — *Many diseases are cured with fasting and rest, multi morbi curantur abstinentiâ et quiete):* *it is sometimes expressed by an abl. absol. (as, with the help of God, Deo juvante):* *also by an adverb (as, with kindness, benigne, humaniter.* — *With care, diligenter.)* — *He heard him with much patience, illum cum bonâ veniâ audiebat.* — *They begin their dinner with drink, a potu prandium auspicantur.* — *You shall sup with me, tu apud me cœnabis.* — *They are of little account with me, apud me minimum valent.* — *They are made up of the same elements with you, ex istis tibi constant elementis.* — *This seems to be one and the same with that, hoc unum et idem videtur esse atque id.* — *With a good will, libenter; haud invitus or invite; non gravate.* — *With an ill will, invitus, invite, gravate, repugnanter; aigre, vix.* — *With all speed, quam primum, quam celerrime, primo quoque tempore, quantum potest.* — *With one another, inter se or ipsos; mutuo.* — *One with another, promiscue, sine delectu.* — *With much ado, aigre, vix.* — *Together with, simul, cum, una cum; pariter cum.* — *To agree with one, alicui assentire or assentiri.* — *To be angry with one, alicui irasci or succensere.* — *To find fault with one, aliquem culpâre or reprehendere; aliquid alicui vitio dare or vertere.* — *To go on with a thing, aliquid prosequi.* — *With child or young, gravida, prægnans, ventrem ferens.***

**WITHAL (with which), quo, quibus, quocum, quibuscum;** (besides, moreover), ad hæc, præterea, insuper; ultro. But see *Also* and *Besides.*

**WITHDRAW (draw away or from), avo-** co, amoveo, removeo, abstraho, distraho, retraho; seduco, subduco, abduco. — *Withdrawal, avocatus, etc.; semotus.* — *To withdraw or retire, recedo, abscedo, discedo, secedo, retrocedo, regredior.* — *After which, having ordered all persons to withdraw, he composed himself to rest a while, post quæ, dimotis omnibus, paulum requievit, Tac. Hist. 2, 49.* — *He withdrew himself to Thessalonica, Thessalonicam se recepit, Just., se addidit, Sen.* — *Withdrawn out of sight, ab oculis hominum remotus.* — *To withdraw or alienate from, alieno, abalieno; averto, deduco, abduco.* — *To withdraw (v. n.) from public business, a negotiis publicis se remove, Cic. Off. 1, 20.*

**WITHDRAWING (a drawing away or from), amotio, avocatio, seductio, subductio.** — *A withdrawing or retiring, recessus, regressus; recessio, secessio.* — *A withdrawing-room or place of retirement, recessus, secessus; secretum, locus ab arbitris remotus or ab interventoribus vacuus.*

**WITHE, vimen.** — *Made of withes, vimineus.*

**WITHER (fade away), marcesco, emarcesco; exaresco, inaresco; evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco; canesco.** — *Withered, marcidus; flaccidus, evanidus; arefactus.* — *Long-withered, pas-*

sus. — *Withering*, marces, marcescens, deflorescens, caducus.

*WITHERING*, marcor; languor; tabes.

*WITHERS* of a horse, dorsi suffragines.

*WITHHOLD*, detineo; retineo; cohibeo.

— *assent*, assensum retinere; assensio- nem ab aliqua re colibere. — *one's self* (from tears), lacrimas retinere.

*WITHHOLDER*, qui or quæ detinet.

*WITHOLDING*, retentio.

*WITHIN*, prepos. cis, intra, in. — *Within* the (house-) walls, intra parietes. — *Within* a few days, intra (Plautus has cis) pau- cos dies. — *Within* these three days, in hoc triduo. — *Within* an hour's time it will cease, intra horam desinet. — *With- in* twenty days, intra viginti dies or vicesimum diem. — *They were now within* bow-shot, jam ad teli jactum per- venerant. — *Within* the compass of our memory, memoriâ nostrâ. — *That I may keep within* compass, ne quid exag- gerem. — *Within* a while or within this little while, brevi, propediem. — *Within* a while after, paulo post, haud multo post. — *Within* a few days, paucis die- bus, intra paucos dies. — *Within* a little, prope, fere, ferme, pæne. — *He was within* a little of putting them away, haud multum abfuit quin amoveret.

*WITHIN*, adv. intus, interior, intrinsecus; intro (of motion from without). — *From within*, intus. — *Get you within* immedi- ately, ite intro cito. — *My father is now within*, meus pater intus nunc est. — *Entreat somebody to come from within*, oro ut aliquis intus prodeat.

*WITHOUT* (not with), sine; extra, ultra; sometimes by expers, vacuus, nudus, ca- rens, by inops a or ab, etc.; often by in in campos.; sometimes by a negative par- ticle and a particip. (as the ablat. absol.); sometimes by nisi; sometimes by means of nec or neque between two verbs. — *With- out* doubt we have undone the man, sine dubio perdidimus hominem. — *A man without hope*, without place of nbode, with- out fortune of his own, homo sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis. — *I am without fault*, sum extra culpam or noxam; cul- pã careo; culpã non sum affinis. — *But in truth*, without jesting, he is n pretty fel- low, sed mehercle, extra jocum, homo bellus est. — *He was not without* some dis- grace, turpitudinis non erat omnino ex- pers. — *To be without* or destitute of, va- co, egeo, rei alicujus expertem esse. — *They are not without* their follies, ineptiis non vacant. — *He was without* assistance, egebat auxilio. — *Without* book, inemor- ter; ex memoriâ. — *Without* burial, in- sepultus. — *Without* cares, curis expedit- us or vacuus. — *Without* cause, imineri- to, injuriâ. — *Not without* cause, merito, haud temere, non sine causâ, non injuriâ. — *Without* consideration, temere, in- considerate, inconsulte. — *constraint*, sponte, ultro. — *danger*, tuto. — *delay*, e vestigio, mox, illico, protinus, actutum, confestim. — *desert*, immerito. — *dissim- ulation*, aperte, plane, sincere. — *doubt*, certe, haud dubie, sine dubitatione, pro- cul dubio. — *end*, in infinitum. — *with- out* fear, intrepidus, interritus, timore vacuus. — *hope*, exspes. — *of life*, exspes vitæ. — *Without* jesting, extra jocum. — *being invited*, invocatus. — *knowing* of it, insciens. — *learning*, illiteratus. — *life*, exanimis. — *loss or damage*. (See Unhurt.) — *being looked for*, insperato, ex insperato. — *moderation*, immoder- ate, immodice, intemperanter. — *much ado*, facile; levi or molli brachio. — *Not without* much ado, difficulter, ægre, vix, vix quidem. — *Without* noise, ta- cite, silenter. — *opening his lips*, tacit- us. — *order*, incompotitus, inordi- natus; incomposite. — *my order*, me non jubente. — *punishment*, impune. — *Without* trouble or noise, sedate, pacate, tranquille. — ¶ (out of), extra. — *Without* doors, foris; foras (of motion from within). — *Without* the province, extra provinciam.

*WITHOUT* (not within), adv. extra; foris; extrinsecus; externus, a, um. — *From without*, extrinsecus, forinsecus; exter- nus.

*WITHOUT* (unless), conj. ni, nisi.

*WITHSTAND*, obisto, obsto, resisto; obnitor, renitor; repugno; obductor.

*WITHSTANDER*, adversarius, adversator, adversatrix, repugnator.

*WITHSTANDING*, s. repugnancia; contra- dictio, Quint.

*WITHY* (osier), salix; vimen.

*WITNESS* (one who testifies to the truth of a thing), testis; attestator: (voucher), auctor: (judge), arbiter, m., arbitra, f. — *A creditable and good witness*, testis gravis et locuples. — *An ear-witness*, testis auritus. — *An eye-witness*, testis ocu- latus. — *To take off from the credit of a witness*, de testimonio alicujus detrahe- re. — *A slave cannot be a witness*, testi- monii dictio non est servo. — *He will presently call witnesses*, testes faciet illi- co. — *To produce witnesses*, testes adhi- bere, producere. — *Before many witness- es*, multis inspectantibus, coram multis. — *To be a witness of*, video. — ¶ *Witness* (testimony), testimonium. — *The witness of a good conscience*, con- scientia bene actæ vitæ.

*To WITNESS* or bear witness, testor, attes- tor, testificor; testimonium dare or dicere; testimonio suo firmare. — *To call to witness*, testor, contestor; appello; aliquid in testimonium vocare or citare. — *Witnessed*, testatus, pro testimonio dictus, testimonio firmatus.

*WITNESSING* (bearing of witness), testifi- catio: (vouching), auctoritas.

*WITTINGLY*, prudens, prudenter, sci- enter; dedita operâ; consulto; de or ex industria.

*WITTY*, &c. See under Wit.

*WIZARD*, magus; veneficus.

*WOE*, mala, res adverse; calamitas; mi- seria: — interj. vœ. — *Woe is me*, inie miserum, o me infelicem, vœ misero mihi.

*WOBEGONE*, dolore or tristitiâ oppres- sus.

*WOFUL*, miser, ærumnosus, calamitosus, tristis, luctuosus, perluctuosus.

*WOFULLY*, misere, miserabiliter, calami- tose, luctuose.

*WOFULNESS*, miseria, calamitas.

*WOLF*, lupus. — *I have got a wolf by the ears*, auribus lupum teneo. — *To keep the wolf from the door*, famem a fori- bus pellere. — *A she-wolf*, lupa.

*WOLFISH*, WOLFISH, lupinus.

*WOMAN*, mulier; femina (as to sex). — *A young woman*, juvenis; adolescentu- la. — *Little or sorry*, muliercula. — *A grave woman*, matrona. — *A prating or tattling woman*, mulier loquax. — *A working-woman*, mercenaria. — *A manly woman*, virago. — *A new-married woman*, nova nupta. — *A child-bed woman*, puer- pera. — *Too fond of women*, mulieros- us. — *A woman-servant*, ancilla, famu- la. — *Woman's attire*, cultus or orna- tus muliebris; mundus muliebris. — *Of or belonging to a woman*, mulie- bris.

*WOMANISH*, WOMANLY, muliebris; femi- neus: (soft, unmanly), effeminatus, mol- lis, muliebris: (matronly), matronalis.

*WOMANLY*, adv. muliebriter, effeminate.

*WOMANKIND*, sexus muliebris; feminæ, mulieres.

*WOMB*, uterus, matrix; loci or loca. — *A little womb*, uterulus. — *Of the womb*, uterinus.

*WONDER*, v. miror; admiratione stu- pere, stupeo; admiror, demiror. — *To wonder at*, miror, admiror, demiror. — *To wonder* (be astonished) at, aliqua re obstupescere. — *Wondering*, mirans, mirabundus. — *To be wondered at*, miran- dus. — *I wonder what the reason was*, miror, quid causæ fuerit.

*WONDER* (thing to be wondered at), s. mira- culum, portentum, prodigium; res mi- ra, mirifica, miranda or admiratione digna. — *To promise wonders*, aereos montes polliceri.

*WONDERER*, mirator, admirator, mira- trix.

*WONDERFUL*, WONDROUS, mirus, mirabi- lis, mirificus, admirabilis, prodigio- sus.

*WONDERFULLY*, WONDROUSLY, mire, mi- rabiliter, admirabiliter, miris modis, mirandum in modum, mirifice.

*WONDERFULNESS*, mirabilitas, admirabi- litas.

*WONDERING*, miratio, admiratio.

*WONT*. — *To be wont*, soleo, consuevi. — *I have but done as I am wont*, solens

meo more feci. — *So he is wont*, pass u by, sic homo est, mitte. — *As men are wont*, humanitus; pro hominum more. — *Wonted* (accustomed), solitus, usita- tus, consuetus. — *As it is wonted*, ut esse solet; usitate; pro more. — *Not wonted*, insolitus, inusitatus, insuetus, insolens.

*WONT*, WONTEDNESS, mos, consuetudo. — *He returns to his old wont*, ad ingenium rursum redit. — *You keep your old wont*, antiquum obtines.

*WOO* (make suit for), ambio, sollicito. — *To woo*, quæ a courting for a wife, alii- quam nuptiis ambire; virginem sibi poscere or expetere. — *Wooed*, ambitus, sollicitatus.

*WOOPER*, procus.

*WOOLGLY*, illecehrose.

*WOOD*, lignum, ligna, (esp. fire-wood, the plur. commonly, when more than one picce is meant); materia (building-wood, tim- ber); materiatio (wood-work, beams, for a building): — (a wood), silva. — *You cannot see wood for trees*, in mari aquam quæris. — *A wood*, silva. — *A small wood*, silvula. — *An enclosed wood*, nemus. — *A wood among the hills*, with pas- tures, sultus. — *A wood sacred to some deity*, lucus. — *A thick wood*, silva densa et opaca. — *An underwood or coppice*, silva cædua. — *Brush-wood*, cremium. — *Sear-wood*, ramalia. — *Great wood for fire*, ligna. — *Great wood for timber*, materia. — *Touch-wood*, lignum cario- sum, ignem facile concipiens. — *A wood of vast extent*, silva fere infinitæ magni- tudinis. — *To fell wood*, ligna cædere; materiam cædere, succidere. — *A fell- ing of wood*, lignatio. — *To grow to a wood*, silvesco. — *A purveyor of wood*, lignator, lignarius. — *A wood-culver or wood-pigeon*, palumbus. — *A pile or stack of wood*, acervus lignorum; strues ligno- rum. — *A wood-lark*, galerita arborea. — *A wood-louse*, cimex. — *A wood-man* (hewer of wood), qui ligna cædit: (hunt- man), venator. — *A wood-monger or wood-seller*, lignarius, lignator. — *A wood-pecker*, picus martius. — *A wood-ward* (forester), saltuarius. — *A wood- worm*, cossis.

*WOODEN*, ligneus: (stiff), rigidus; du- rus.

*WOODY*, WOODED, silvester; silvossus; silvis vestitus; saltuosus.

*WOOF*, trama.

*WOOL*, lana. — *His wits are a wool-gath- ering*, peregrinator animus. — *A lock of wool*, lanula; lanæ floccus. — *Coarse wool*, lana crassa. — *New-shorn wool*, lana succida. — *Unpacked wool*, lana rudis. — *A wool-pack or wool-sack*, lanæ fascis. — *To pick wool*, lanam carpere. — *To card wool*, lanam carminare, lanam car- pere. — *A wool-seller or wool-winder*, lan- narius. — *A wool-comber*, qui lanas car- minat. — *Carded wool*, lana carminata. — *A carder of wool*, carminator. — *A carding or picking of wool*, carminatio.

*WOOLLEN* (made of wool), laneus. — *Wool- len goods*, panni lanei. — *Dressed in woollen*, lanatus. — ¶ *A woollen-dra- per*, lanarius.

*WOOLLY* (bearing wool), lanaris (of ani- mals), lanam ferens (of trees): (wool- like), lanæ similis; mollis: (full of wool), lanosus: (shaggy), villosus.

*WORD*, verbum, vocabulum, vox; dicta (words). — *I will tell you in one word*, uno verbo dicam. — *Despatch in a word*, verbo expedi. — *He spoke not a word*, non vox ulla excidit ei. — *He could not say a word more*, vox eum defecit. — *A word or two with you*, auscultâ pau- cis. — *May I speak a word with you?* li- cetne pauca? — *I do not believe a word you say*, nihil tibi quidquam credo. — *What need so many words?* quorsum hæc tam multa? — *I will not hear you a word*, nihil audio. — *A word to the wise is enough*, verbum sapienti sat est. — *Fair words butter no parsnips*, re optulandum, non verbis. — *By word of mouth*, voce; coram. — *Not a word!* verba ne facias! verbum unum ne faxis cave! tace. — *Not a word of the money*, de argento somnium. — *Not a word of the scolding*, de jurgio siletur. — *Not a word more*, manum de tabulâ. — *In a word or in few words*, brevi, breviter. —

**Take it in a word, brevi sic habeto.** — *In word only, verbo tenus, verbo, nomine.* — *Word for word, ad verbum; totidem verbis; iisdem verbis.* — *I translated it word for word, verbum de verbo expressum extuli, verbum verbo or pro verbo reddidi.* — *To drop a word, verbum incaute or temere proferre.* — *To make words about a thing, de aliquâ re litigare or disceptare.* — *To eat one's words, dicta retractare.* — *Full of words, Wordy, adj. verbosus; adv. verbose.* — *The speaking of few words, pauciloquium.* — *of many, multiloquium.* — *A little word, vocula.* — *A made word, verbum fictum or novum.* — *An affected word, dictum putidum.* — *Big or proud words, ampullæ; sesquipedalia or ampullata verba.* — *Slandrous, convicia, dicta probrosa.* — *Smart, verborum aculei, dicta mordacia.* — *A jocular word, dictum jocosum or jocularare.* — *Good or fair words, blanda verba.* — *Opprobrious words, convicia, dicta probrosa.* — *To abuse one with words or give ill words to one, contumeliis aliquem lacerare, maledictis insectari, conviciis proscindere.* — *Trifling words, fabulæ, logi.* — *¶ The word or watch-word, tessera; signum.* — *They give the word, signum dant.* — *¶ Word (promise), fides; promissum, pollicitum.* — *Upon my word it shall be so, do fidem ita futurum.* — *His word may be taken, in verbis ejus inest fides.* — *And he was as good as his word, et promisso fides exstitit, Curt.* — *Take care to keep your word, cave fidem fluxam geras, Plaut.* — *Upon my word I promise, neâ fide spondeo, etc.* — *A man of his word, vir probus; qui fidem datam servat.* — *To keep one's word, fidem servare, conservare, præstare; promissis stare.* — *To break it, fidem fallere, violare.* — *¶ To take one's word, alicui credere or fidem habere.* — *To take one at his word, conditioni propositæ assensum præbere.* — *¶ Word (command), præceptum, mandatum, jussum.* — *My words go for nothing with you, quæ mandavi, flocci facis.* — *¶ Word (intelligence, information), nuntius.* — *To bring word, nuntiare; nuntium afferre.* — *Word is brought, nuntiatum est, nuntius affertur.* — *To carry word back again, renuntio.* — *To send or write word to one of an affair, aliquem de re aliquâ certiore facere.* — *He wrote me word, ad me scripsit.* — *To write word back, rescribo.* — *To send word, nuntio.* — *Send me word with all care, fac me quam diligentissime certiore.* — *To send word back again, renuntio, rescribo.* — *To bring word before, prænuntio.*

**TO WORD, verbis exprimere; verbis reddere.** — *Well-worded, eleganter or concinne dictus or scriptus.*

**WORDY, verbosus.**

**WORDINESS, verbositas.**

**WORK (toil, labor), opera, opus; labor: (the thing made), opus; monumentum; machina (machine); munio, munimentum, (fortification): (trouble), turbæ, tumultus.** — *Works (military), opera, munitiones, munimenta.* — *He raised works about his camp, castra operibus munivit.* — *Works (deeds), facta; good, recte, honeste facta: of love, officia; beneficia.* — *The work goes but poorly on, parum succedit opus.* — *We will go another way to work, aliâ aggreddiemur viâ.* — *You have made a good day's work of it, processisti hodie pulchre.* — *A day's work, labor unius diei, opera diurna.* — *I have a great work in hand, magnum opus in manibus habeo.* — *My master has plenty of work to be done, dominus dives est operis, Plaut.* — *To finish (a work), perago, perficio, conficio; ad suum perducere.* — *A piece of work, opus; pensum.* — *A little or small piece of work, opusculum.* — *Perfect and complete, opus perfectum et elaboratum.* — *Checker or inlaid work, opus tessellatum or vermiculatum.* — *To set one to work, aliquem ad aliquid agendum impellere, instigare, urgere; negotium alicui dare, imperare, mandare, committere.* — *He confesses the person who set him to work, indicium profitetur, Sall.* — *What work I shall make here! quas hic ego turbas dabo!*

**TO WORK (labor), laboro; operor; labores exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare.** — *To work without tools, sine pennis volare.* — *To work nt, operam dare alicui rei; in or ad aliquid incumbere.* — *To work or fashion, fabrico, fingo.* — *To work (as liquors), fermentescere, fermentari, fervere.* — *To work (as physic), alvum movere.* — *To work upwards, vomitionem ciere.* — *To work downwards, per inferiora purgare.* — *To work as an artificer, elaboro.* — *To work by collusion, prævarico.* — *Wrought (of work), factus, confectus, fabricatus.* — *curiously or well, affabre factus, summo artificio factus.* — *To be wrought, fio.* — *I wrought, feci.* — *To work embroidery-work, acu pingere.* — *To work one's self into a person's favor, se in alicujus gratiam insinuare.* — *To work a person over to one's party, in partes suas trahere or pertrahere.* — *To work upon, suadere; persuadere; ad aliquid agendum impellere.*

**WORKING, operatio.** — *A working day, dies profestus; dies negotiosus.*

**WORKER, WORKMAN, operarius; opifex.** — *Workmen, operæ, operarii; opifices.* — *A skilful workman, Workmaster, opifex, artifex.* — *A worker by the great, operum redemptor.*

**WORKFELLOW, adjutor.**

**WORKHOUSE, ergastulum.**

**WORKSHOP, officina, fabrica.**

**WORKMANLIKE, WORKMANLY, adj. bene or affabre factus; artificiosus.**

**WORKMANLIKE, WORKMANLY, adv. bene, affabre, summo artificio, concinne, eleganter.** — *Not workmanlike, infabre, inartificialiter.*

**WORKMANSHIP, artificium, opus.**

**WORKWOMAN, mercenaria.** See *Seamstress.*

**WORLD (universe), mundus; universum, universitas, universitas rerum, rerum natura: (earth), orbis terræ or terrarum, orbis, terræ (pl.): (earthly things), res, res humanæ, res sensibus obnoxie: (men), homines: (the way of the world), hominum mores; sæculum (fashion of the time): (fine manners), mores elegantiores; mores humani, humanitas; sometimes mores. — *There are innumerable worlds, innumerales sunt mundi.* — *A description of the world, descriptio mundi; descriptio orbis terræ.* — *The Old, New world, orbis antiquus; orbis novus, America.* — *To come into the world, in vitam edi; nasci.* — *To leave it, vitâ decedere, has res relinquere.* — *He is gone to the other world, ad plures abiit.* — *I had as good be out of the world, nullus sum, perii.* — *They had all the world before them, facta est immensa copia mundi, Ov.* — *He minds nothing in the world but this one thing, huic uni studet.* — *It is one of the strangest things in the world, nihil mirabilius.* — *There is nothing in the world more foolish, omnino nihil est ineptius.* — *I know not what in the world to do, nec, quid agam, certum est.* — *Where in the world, ubi gentium, ubi terrarum.* — *There is nobody in the world, to, &c., nemo est omnium, qui, etc.* — *What in the world? quid tandem?* — *He knew not which way in the world to turn him, quo se verteret, non habebat.* — *By no means in the world, minime gentium.* — *It is to no end in the world, frustra est.* — *Any way in the world, quacunque ratione.* — *He is the best man in the world, optimus hominum est homo.* — *Just for all the world os, similime atque.* — *What a world is this! o tempora, o mores!* — *As the world goes, quo modo nunc est, ut nunc fit.* — *Is the world come to this pass? hucine rerum venimus?* — *This is the fashion of the world, ita mos nunc viget.* — *We are too much given to the world, ad rem (wealth) avidiores sumus.* — *To be given to the world, voluptatibus deditus esse.* — *What says the world of me? de me quis populi sermo est?* — *He has the world in a string, huic homini fortuna nupsit; rebus secundissimis uti.* — *The world grows worse and worse, in præcipiti statur; pessum itur.* — *Whilst he was in this lower world, dum inter homines erit.* — *The whole world is of that opinion, ad unum omnes***

*idem sentiunt.* — *The whole world knows it, omnes homines sciunt.* — *This is the custom of the world, sic sunt homines, sic vivitur, ita mos est.* — *Since the world was created, post genus humanum natum, post homines natos.* — *Which is the most difficult thing in the world, quod difficillimum est inter mortales.* — *A hard world, sæculum asperum.* — *To be beforehand in the world, divitiis abundare or affluere.* — *To be behindhand in the world, ad inopiam redactum esse; ære alieno oppressum esse.* — *To begin the world, quæstum aliquem occipere.* — *To be well mended in the world, fortunâ amplificari, divitiis augeri.* — *Men that know the world, rerum humanarum periti; homines morum periti.* — *A man of the world, homo morum peritus; homo urbanus.* (See *Worldling*.) — *A world of strength, magna vis.* — *A world of tears, lacrimiarum infinita vis.* — *A world of very small stars, infinitæ minutissimæ stellæ.* — *And a world more, innumeralesque alii.* — *A world of servants, vis innumera bilis servorum.*

**WORLDLING, homo voluptatibus deditus or obsequens:** — *homo ad rem nimis attentus, avarus.* — *To play the worldling, divitiis inhiare.*

**WORLDLY (of the universe), mundi (genit.); qui est in rerum naturâ: (earthly), humanus (human); externus (outward); hujus vitæ (of this life); vanus, inanis, (empty, vain): (sensual), voluptarius, voluptatibus deditus; corporis (of the body): (covetous), avarus; divitiarum cupidus or avidus; ad rem nimis attentus.** — *Worldly (or sensual) pleasures, voluptates corporis: (the enjoyments of life), hujus vitæ jucunditates.*

**WORLDLINESS (love of the world), rerum inanium amor or studium: (over-covetousness), avaritia inexplabilis, pecuniæ aviditas or cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames, (poet.).**

**WORM, vermis.** — *A little worm, vermicultus.* — *A belly-worm, lumbricus, ventris animal.* — *A book-worm, tineæ: (a great reader), librorum heluo.* — *A canker-worm, xylophagus.* — *An earth-worm, lumbricus, vermis terrenus.* — *A glow-worm, cicindela.* — *A palmer-worm, eruca.* — *A ring-worm, lichen, impetigo.* — *A cabbage-worm, eruca brassicaria.* — *A nettle-worm, eruca urticaria.* — *A muck-worm, vermis stercorarius.* (See *Miser*.) — *A silk-worm, bombyx.* — *A wood-worm, teredo, tarmes, tinea, cossus.* — *A worm-hill, collis vermiculosus.* — *A breeding of worms, verminatio.* — *To have worms, vermino.* — *Full of worms, verminosus.* — *A worm-hole, caries (in wood); vermiculatio (in fruit).* — *Worm-eaten, cariosus (of wood), vermiculosus (of fruit).* — *To be worm-eaten, a vermibus corrumpi or erodi.*

**WORMY, verminosus; vermiculosus.**

**WORMWOOD, absinthium.**

**WORRY (tear to pieces), lanio, dilanio, lacero, dilacero, discerpo: (tease, annoy), crucio, discrucio, excrucio, exagito, fatigo, vexo, sollicito, rogitando obtundere, precibus fatigare.**

**WORSE, adj. pejor, nequior, vilior, (worse than something bad); deterior (than something good): adv. pejus, deterius.** — *Worst, pessimus, etc.; deterrimus.* — *To make worse, deteriorius facere, in deteriorius mutare, in pejus mutare; detero (impair): (aggravate), aggravio, exaggero, accumulo.* — *To grow worse, deteriorius fieri, in pejus mutari, in pejus ruere; aggravesco, ingravesco.* — *Do not make things worse than they are, oleum ne addas camino.* — *You will make bad worse, irritabis crabrones, Plant.* — *They are sometimes better and sometimes worse (in health), varie valent, Id.* — *It can be no worse than it is, pejore loco non potest esse.* — *It is better so than worse, evenire ea satius est quam illa.* — *Worse and worse every day, indies ultra miser.* — *Who is worse than nothing, cui minus nihilo est.* — *I will say no worse of him, nolo in illum gravius dicere.* — *To say no worse, ut levissime dicam.* — *A sickness growing worse, ingravescens valetudo.* — *The distemper is past the worst, declinat morbus.* — *I know the worst of it, come what will, nempe incommoditas*

denique huc omnis redit. — *I am afraid we shall come to the worst of it, nostræ parti timeo.* — *Let the worst come to the worst, quicquid tandem e venerit.* — *To make the worst of a thing, in peiorem partem rapere.* — *The worst of crimes, extrema flagitia.*  
**To Worst,** supero, vinco. — *If they were worsted, si premerentur or opprimerentur.*  
**WORSHIP,** s. cultus, veneratio; reverentia. — *The worship of God, Dei cultus: res divina, sacra (n.).* — *Image-worship, idololatria, simulacrorum cultus.* — *Your Worship, dignitas tua, dominatio vestra.*  
**To Worship,** colo, veneror, adveneror, deveneror; adoro (*pray to*); admiror (*wonder at, admire*); in honore habere (*honor*).  
**WORSHIPFUL,** venerabilis, venerandus. — *Right worshipful, perhonorificus.*  
**WORSHIPFULLY,** honorifice, honorate.  
**WORSHIPPER,** cultor, cultrix; adorator; admirator; studiosus.  
**WORSHIPPING,** adoratio; veneratio; cultus.  
**WORST.** See *Worse*.  
**WORSTED** (*woollen yarn*), filum lanæum.  
**WORT** of ale or beer, liquor cerevisiæ incoctus, mustum hordeaceum. — *A wort or herb, herba; olus.* — *Wort or colewort, brassica.*  
**WORTH** (*value*), pretium, honor (*esteem*): (*merit*), dignitas; virtus; meritum, merita. — *He pays the full worth for them in money, equâ factâ æstimatione pecuniarum pro iis solvit.* — *To be of the same worth, ejusdem pretii esse.* — *His enemies had spared him for his worth, cui inimici propter dignitatem pepercerant.* — *Of great worth, pretiosus, magni pretii; magni momenti.* — *Persons of great worth (consideration, &c.), viri amplissimi.* — *Of little or no worth, vilis; nullius pretii or momenti.* — *Want of worth, vilitas.* — *A thing of little worth, titivilitium, Plaut.; res nihili.*  
**WORTH** (*being worth*), valens. — *To be worth, valeo; sum; fio.* — *Worth much, magni pretii, pretiosus; carus (dear).* — *One eye-witness is worth more than ten ear-witnesses, pluris est oculus testis unus, quam auris decem.* — *It is not worth so much, tanti non est.* — *He owes more than he is worth, animam debet.* — *One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non emam.* — *To be more worth, prævalere, pluris esse.* — *It is worth the labor or while, operæ pretium est.* — *To think worth one's while, operæ pretium ducere.* — *I think it worth my while to write, operæ pretium duco scribere.* — *I thought it worth my care, mihi visum est pretium cure.*  
**WORTHY,** dignus (*not absol., but with an abl.*) — *Worthy to, &c., dignus qui, with subj.* — *To think worthy or vouchsafe, dignor.* — *Well worthy or very worthy, per dignus, dignissimus.* — *A worthy man, vir genere, virtute or factis clarus; vir probus.* — *A worthy or valuable friend, amicus carus or quantivis pretii.* — *Not worthy, indignus.* — *Not worthy to wipe his shoes, handuquam illi comparandus.* — *A worthy deed, factus egregium or præclarum.* — *Praise-worthy, laude dignus, dignus qui laudetur.* — *Thanks-worthy, gratiâ dignus.*  
**WORTHILY,** digne, condigne, merito.  
**WORTHLESS,** vilis, pervilis, nihili, nequam.  
**WORTHLESSNESS,** tenuitas, vilitas.  
**WOT,** scio; credo.  
**WOULD,** velim (*what is yet possible*), vellem (*what I cannot have*). — *What would you have with me? quid est quod me velis?* — *Would you have any thing more with me before I go? nunquid vis, quin abeam?* — *I would have you write, scribas velim.* — *That is what I would, istuc volueram.* — *He is as I would have him, ita ut volo est.* — *He does as you would have him, morem tibi gerit.* — *I would have a little talk with you, lubet mihi tecum confabulari.* — *I would not, nolium; nollem.* — *They would not do as they would be done by, quod ab altero postulânt, in se recusarunt.* — *Would, Would God, Would to God, opto, precor; utinam; o si faxit Deus.* — *Would I may*

*never live if I know, ne vivam, si scio.* — *Would is also a sign of the subj. mood.* — *See Will.*  
**WOUND,** s. vulnus; plaga; ulcus (*rangling wound*). — *on the breast, vulnus adversum; cicatrix adversa.* — *on the back, vulnus aversum; cicatrix aversa.* — *He died of his wounds, ex vulneribus mortuus est.* — *A little wound, vulnusculum.* — *A mortal wound, vulnus mortiferum.*  
**To WOUND,** vulnero, saucio; vulnus aliquid inferre or infligere. — *Mamillo was wounded in his breast, Mamillo pectus percussum.* — *I have wounded myself with my own sword, ipse mihi asciam in crus inpegi.* — *To wound to death, alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere.* — *To wound a person's reputation, alicujus famam lædere or violare.* — *Relating to wounds, vulnerarius.* — *A curer of wounds, vulnerarius.* — *That wounds, vulnificus, vulnifer.* — *Wounded, vulneratus, saucius, sauciatus, vulnere affectus; læsus.* — *Not wounded, invulneratus.*  
**WOUNDABLE,** qui vulnerari potest.  
**WOUNDER,** qui vulnerat.  
**WOUNDING,** vulneratio, sauciatio.  
**WRANGLE,** v. jurgo, rixor, altercor, litigo.  
**WRANGLE,** s. rixa, jurgium; lites.  
**WRANGLER,** rixator, altercator, litigator, cavillator.  
**WRANGLING,** rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus.  
**WRANGLING,** s. jurgium, altercatio, cavillatio, concertatio. — *A wrangling fellow, amans litium: (pettifogger), rabula, vitilitigator.*  
**WRAP** (*fold in*), involvo. — *To wrap (entangle), irretio, implico.* — *To wrap together, complico, convolvo.* — *To wrap up, colligo, alligo.* — *To wrap one's cloak or coat close about one, pallium or togam arcte colligere.* — *Wrapped, Wrapt, involutus, convolutus, complicatus.* — *about, intortus, circumligatus, circumvolutus.* — *Wrapped up (fig.) in a thing, alicui rei deditus; in aliqua re totus.* — *Wrapped up in admiration or ecstasy, in mentis excessum præ admiratione raptus.*  
**WRAPPER,** involucrium, tegmen; amiculum.  
**WRAPPING,** implicatio, involutio. — *Wrapping-paper, charta emporetica.* — *A wrapping-paper, cucullus.*  
**WRATH,** ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio. — *To be in wrath, iratum esse; irasci.* — *with one, alicui iratum esse.* — *To stir up one's wrath, alicuem iratum reddere; iram or bilem alicui movere; alicuem or alicujus iram irritare; alicuem exacerbare.*  
**WRATHFUL** (*angry*), iratus; irâ ardens, æstuans, incensus, commotus; stomachosus: (*subject to wrath*), iracundus; ad iram proclivis.  
**WRATHFULLY,** irate, iracunde.  
**WREAK** vengeance upon, ulciscor, persequor; penas petere ab aliquo. — *I will wreak all my wrath upon them, ego iram hanc in eos evomam omnem, iram omnem in illos effundam.*  
**WREATH,** sertum, corona. — *A little wreath, corolla.* — *A wreath about a pillar, voluta.* — *A wreath of smoke, fumi volumen.*  
**To WREATH,** torqueo; crispo. — *Wreathed, in spiram convolutus: crispatus.*  
**WRECK** (*shipwreck*), naufragium: (*the wreck*), navis fracta: (*loss*), damnum, clades.  
**To WRECK,** perdo; damno afficere. — *To wreck a ship, navem ad scopulos affigere, affligere, impingere, coufringere.* — *Wrecked (of a ship), fractus: (of a person), naufragus.*  
**WREN,** avis regaliosus; regulus.  
**WRENCH,** sprain a limb, membrum distortionem luxare. — *To wrench open a door, fores effringere or violenter reserare.* — *Wrenched or sprained, luxatus, distortus.* — *See Wrest.*  
**WRENCH** or sprain, membri distortio.  
**WREST,** torqueo, obtorqueo, contorqueo. — *To wrest aside, detorqueo.* — *back, retorqueo.* — *from, extorqueo.* — *To wrest (misinterpret, misrepresent), depravo, perverse interpretari; sinistre interpretari; torqueo, detorqueo.*  
**WRESTER,** contortor, extortor.  
**WRESTLING,** WREST, contortio, distortio.

**WRESTLE,** luctor; luctando exerceri. — *against, obductor.* — *To wrestle with, cum aliquo colluctari; (fig.), aliqua re conflictari; with death, animam agere.*  
**WRESTLER,** luctor; palæstrita; athleta (*athlete*). — *Wrestler-like, athletic, palæstrice.*  
**WRESTLING,** luctatus, luctatio, luctamen, colluctatio. — *To beat one at wrestling, luctando vincere aliquem.* — *A wrestling-place, palæstra.* — *A champion at wrestling, athleta.* — *Of wrestling, athletic, palæstricus.*  
**WRETCH,** miser, perditus.  
**WRETCHED,** miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, ærumnosus. — *A wretched condition, conditio miserabilis.* — *A wretched fellow, homo tressis, semissis, triobolaris; homo perditæ salutis.*  
**WRETCHEDLY,** misere, miserabiliter. — *Wretchedly clothed, male vestitus, pannis obstitus.*  
**WRETCHEDNESS,** miseria, ærumna.  
**WRIGGLE,** factor; vacillo; labo.  
**WRIGHT** (*workman*), faber, opifex. — *A shipwright, navium fabricator.* — *A wheelwright, rotarum fabricator.*  
**WRING,** premo, stringo; torqueo. — *To wring hard, comprimo, constringo; contorqueo.* — *To wring (as the colic), vermino.* — *To wring out cloths, aquam exprimere linteis.* — *To wring the hands, say manus torquere.*  
**WRINGING,** tortio, contortio. — *A wringing of the colic, tormina ventris.* — *Afflicted with the wringing of the guts, torminosus.*  
**WRINKLE,** ruga. — *To take the wrinkles out of a thing, aliquid erugare.*  
**To WRINKLE,** rugo, corrogo; in rugas contrahere. — *the forehead, frontem contrahere.* — *To wrinkle or be wrinkled, (se) rugare, corrugari, in rugas contrahi.* — *Wrinkled, rugatus, corrugatus; rugosus.* — *Your face wrinkles (with age), vultus tuus corrugatur.*  
**WRIST,** carpus; pugnâ brachii commensura. — *A wrist-band, brachiale, carpi ornamentum.*  
**WRIT.** See under *Write*.  
**WRITE,** scribo, conscribo; exaro. — *Brown paper is not good to write on, papyrus emporetica inutilis est scribendo.* — *I pray, write to me, ad me scribas velim.* — *I had nothing to write to you about, nulla res erat, de qua ad te scriberem.* — *He wrote me word, ad me scripsit.* — *He wrote a love-letter, amores suos literis commisit.* — *To write again or write back, rescribo.* — *To write on the back side, in chartâ aversâ or in tergo scribere.* — *To write before, præscribo.* — *To write between or interline, interscribo, lineas interserere.* — *To write a book, librum scribere, conscribere, componere; Carmen condere, historiam condere.* — *To write by candle-light, lucubro.* — *To write close, arcte scribere.* — *To write or set one a copy, literas alicui præformare.* — *To write after a copy, versus ad imitationem propositas describere; literarum ductus sequi.* — *To write down a thing, scribo, conscribo, perscribo; literis consignare or mandare; scripturâ persequi; annoto; enoto.* — *I use to write down the several transactions of each year, res omnes singulorum annorum mandare literis soleo.* — *To write or take down one's words in short-hand, alicujus verba velocissime notis excipere.* — *To write a good hand or well, nitidâ or eleganti manu literas facere.* — *To write a poor hand or poorly, literas male scribere.* — *To write in or upon, inscribo.* — *To write in a good hand, aliquid pulchre scribere, concinne transcribere.* — *To write often, scriptito.* — *To write on or upon, inscribo.* — *To write out fairly and exactly, scite et literate perscribere.* — *To write out or throughout, perscribo.* — *To write out (copy), exscribo, describo, transcribo.* — *To write over or above, superscribo.* — *To write to (add in writing), ascribo.* — *To write under or under-write, subscribo, ascribo.* — *To read a thing that is written, ex scripto dicere.*  
**WRITER** (*scribe*), scriba, scriptor, amanuensis. — *A writer or author, scriptor, auctor.* — *A hackney writer, scriptor conductitius.* — *A writer of short-hand, notarius.*

**WRITING** (*the act*), scriptio, scriptura; stilus (*practice in writing*); scribendi studium (*as a literary occupation*): (*thing written*), literæ, litera, (*the letters*); scriptum (*a writing*); liber, codex; codicilli; libellus (*little writing*); tabulae. — *In or by writing*, scribendo. — *The art of writing*, ars scribendi. — *A fault in writing*, mendum scripturæ. — *A writing underneath*, subscriptio. — *A writing upon*, inscriptio. — *A writing-desk*, mensa scriptoria. — *Writing-ink*, atramentum scriptorium. — *A writing-master*, scribendi præceptor or magister. — *A hand-writing*, manus, litera, chirographum. — *This is my secretary's hand-writing*, hæc mei librarii manus est. — *To counterfeit one's hand-writing*, alicuius chirographum imitari. — *He gave me orders, both by word of mouth and in writing*, et scripto et verbo mihi mandata dedit. — *The writings are signed*, signatæ sunt tabulae. — *The writings are forth-coming*, tabulae sunt in medio. — *A writing fixed up to a place*, positus propalam libellus. — *Writings or minutes taken by way of memorandums*, libelli memoriales; adversaria, pl.

**WRIT**, libellus, præceptum, mandatum. — *To issue out a writ*, mandatum emitere. — ¶ *Holy Writ*, sacræ literæ, libri sacri

**WRITHE**, v. a. torqueo, contorqueo, obtorqueo: v. n. (*with pain*), se versare; Incurvari. — *To writhe back*, retorqueo. — *To writhe the mouth*, os distorquere. — *To writhe or wrest a thing out of a person's hand*, aliquid e manibus alicujus extorquere. — *Writhe*, tortus, contortus, obtortus. — *That is writhed*, tortilis.

**WRITHING**, tortio, contortio.

**WRONG** (*injury*), s. injuria; contumelia; offensa. — *It is better to receive, than do, a wrong*, accipere, quam facere, præstat injuriam. — *He repented of the wrong he had done*, eum injuriæ suæ pœnituit. — *Open wrong*, vis manifesta. — *To have wrong done one*, injuriâ affici. — ¶ *Wrong* (*what is not right*). — *To be in the wrong* (*err*), fallor, erro. — *You are in the wrong*, falsus es. — *Right and wrong*, fas nefasque.

**WRONG**, adj. non justus; pravus; præposterus; falsus; malus. — *Wrong measures*, prava consilia, mala proposita. — *To take wrong measures*, male rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suas suscipere. — *Right or wrong*, per fas nefasque, quo jure quaque injuriâ. — *The wrong side of cloth, silk, &c.*, panni, serici, etc. interior facies.

**WRONG**, **WRONGLY**, adv. male, prave, perperam, præpostere, perverse; injuriâ.

— *You understand it wrong*, non recta accipis; perperam intelligis. — *Whether they have done right or wrong*, recte an perperam fecerint.

**To WRONG**, violo, noceo, lædo; vim or injuriam alicui inferre; damno alicuiquem afficere. — *You wronged him*, injuriam illi facis. — *He wronged me in this matter*, me in hoc læsit. — *You were never wronged by me*, tu nullâ es a me læcessitus injuriâ. — *Wronged*, violatus, læsus, injuriâ affectus.

**WRONGER** (*wrong-doer*), homo injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, noxius, contumeliosus.

**WRONGFUL**, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.

**WRONGFULLY**, **WRONGLY**, injuriose, inique, injuste, noxie, contumeliose.

**WRONGHEADED**, stultus, hebes; incon-sultus. (*See to take Wrong measures.*)

**WRONGING**, violatio.

**WRY**, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus. — *A wry mouth or wry face*, os distortum, depravatum. — *To make wry faces*, os distorquere, depravare. — *What wry faces that rogue made!* ut os sibi distorsit carnifex! — *Wry-legged*, lori-pes. — *A wry neck*, collum distortum.

**To WRY**, distorto, quæro; depravo. — *To wry the neck*, collum obtorquere.

**WRYLY**, perperam; oblique, torte.

## Y.

**YACHT** or small sea vessel, celox, navicula, navis cubiculata, navis thalamegus.

**YARD**, tres pedes; ulna. — *Half a yard*, sesquipedes, cubitus. — *Of a yard*, tripodalis. — *A yard-stick*, say virga tripodalis. — *A sail-yard*, antenna. — *The yard-arms*, antennarum cornua. — *A yard or court*, area, propatulum. — *A yard for fowl or cattle*, chors or cohors. — *A timber or wood yard*, locus or area ubi ligna conduntur or materia conditur.

**YARE** (*eager*), acer, ardens: (*lively*), agilis, vividus, vegetus.

**YARELY**, agiliter, expedite.

**YARN**, filum, fila. — *Woollen yarn*, lana neta. — *Linen yarn*, linum netum. — *A bottom of yarn*, lanæ netæ glomus. — *A weaver's yarn-beam*, textoris jugum.

**YAWL** (*haw*), ejulo, vociferor. — ¶ *To yawl* (*as a ship*), huc illuc vacillare or nutare.

**YAWN**, oscito, oscitor; hio, hisco. — *An inclination to yawn*, oscedo.

**YAWNING**, **YAWN**, oscitatio.

**YE**, vos.

**YEA** (*yes*). (*See Yes*): (*and what is more*), Imo, imo vero, imo vero etiam; atque adeo. — *Yea marry or yea truly*, scilicet, maxime, quidni, quippe. — *Yea rather*, quin potius.

**YEAN**, pario, enitor.

**EANING**, s. nixus, partus.

**YEANLING**, agnus.

**EAR**, annus, annum tempus, anni or annum spatium. — *Half a year*, semestre spatium, sex menses. — *Years*, anni; ætas (*age*). — *Once a year*, semel in anno. — *One year old*, unius anni, anniculus; unum annum natus (*of living creatures*); annotinus (*of inanimate objects*). — *Two*, duorum annorum; bimus, bimulus, duos annos natus. — *Three years old*, trimus, etc. — *I am above thirty years old*, plus annis triginta natus sum. — *They are a year in dressing*, dum comuntur, annus est. — *Not quite eighteen years of age*, intra decem et octo annos. — *He is above ten years old*, decem annos excessit. — *He was fully fifty years of age*, impleverat jam annum quinquagesimum. — *I am now of those years*, that, &c., eâ jam ætate sum, ut, etc. — *Those above five and forty years old*, majores quinquâ quadragenam. — *He is grown up to years of discretion*, excessit ex ephebis. — *He makes even at the year's end*, in diem or ex tempore vivit. — *The current year*, annus vertens, hic annus. — *In the compass of*

*the current year*, anno vertente; intra annum. — *In the beginning of the year*, Initio or principio anni; anno ineunte. — *At the end of the year*, extremo anno, anno exeunte, fine anni. — *In the former or preceding year*, anno priori or superiore. — *In the following year*, anno postero, sequente or insequente. — *Leap year*, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus. — *The perilous year*, annus climactericus. — *Every third or fourth year*, tertio or quarto quoque anno. — *Two years*, biennium, duo anni. — *Three*, triennium, tres anni. — *The four seasons of the year*. (*See Season*). — *This year's or of this year*, hornus. — *Well stricken in years*, ætate proventus or provector, natu grandis or grandior.

**YEARLY**, adj. annuus; anniversarius.

**YEARLY**, adv. quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos (*for every year*).

**YEARLING**, anniculus.

**YEARN** (*be moved with compassion*), misericordiâ commoveri, permoveri.

**YEARNING**, misericordia; miseratio.

**YEAST**. *See Yest*.

**YELK** of an egg, ovi vitellus or luteum.

**YELL** (*cry out*), ejulo, vociferor: (*squeak aloud, as children*), vagio.

**YELLING**, **YELL**, (*crying out*), ejulatus, ululatus; ejulatio. — *The yelling of children*, vagitus.

**YELLOW**, gilvus, gilvus, helvus, (*honey-yellow*); flavus, flaveus, (*golden-yellow*); fulvus (*red, brown or tawny yellow*); luteus (*orange or sulphur yellow*); badius (*pale-yellow, fallow*); cadaverosus (*corpse-yellow*); aureus; melleus; cereus, cerinus; croceus; sulphureus. — *Bastard-yellow*, melinus. — *Yellow-haired*, flavus; rufus, rutilus. — *Yellow ochre*, ochra. — *To be yellow*, flaveo: (*to be jealous*), zelotypiâ cruciari. — *To grow or become yellow*, flavesco, auresco. — *To make yellow*, rutilo.

**YELLOWISH**, helvolus, sufflavus, subrutilus, luteolus.

**YELP**, gannio, latro, elatro.

**YELPER**, latrator.

**YELPING**, gannitus, latratus.

**YEOMAN**, paganus ingenuus; homo rusticus, qui aliquid agri possidet. — ¶ *A yeoman of the guard*, satelles, corporis stipator.

**YEOMANRY**, agrorum domini; homines rustici.

**YERK**, verbero, flagello; verberibus cedere. — ¶ *To yerck out behind*, calcitro.

**YERK**, verber, ictus, plaga.

**YERKER** out, calcitro.

**YERKING** out, calcitratio.

**YES**, ita, ita est, sic est; recte; certe; vero; etiam, sane, sane quidem; imo (*with a heightening or intensive force*); quippe, scilicet. (*See Yea*). — *Do you study?* said I; he answered, *Yes*, studes? inquam; respondit, *Etiam*. — *What do you answer, Yes, or No?* quin *Etiam* aut *Non* respondes? — *Would you have me tell you the truth?* *Yes, truly*, verum vis dicam? Imo *etiam*. — *Is this my brother?* *Yes*, fraterne meus est hic? Ita. — *Say you so?* *Yes*, certainly, ai'n' vero? Certe. — *I say yes, aio*; affirmo; annuo (*with a nod*). — *Note 1*. It is not unusual among the Roman writers to repeat in the answer the word on which the question principally depended; as, *Did not I say that this would come to pass?* *Yes*, you did say so, an non dixi hoc esse futurum? Dixi. — *Do you know this for certain?* *Yes*, scisne hoc certo? Certo. — *Will you come?* *Yes*, veniesne? Veniam. — *Note 2*. Sometimes the word, which, according to these examples, should be repeated, is omitted, as being sufficiently explained by the following words; as, *will you not be gone out of this place?* *Yes*, I will go with all my heart, figi'n' hinc? Ego vero (*sc. fugio*) ac lubens.

**YEST**, cerevisiæ flos or spuma.

**YESTY**, spumosis.

**YESTERDAY**, heri; hesterno die; pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (*in a letter*). — *The day before yesterday*, nudistertius. — *Of or belonging to yesterday*, hesternus. — *He is but a man of yesterday*, novus homo est, est terræ filius.

**YESTERNIGHT**, heri vesperi; proximâ nocte.

**YET**, at, tamen, attamen, verum, vcruntamen, quidem, certe, etsi, etc. — *Truly, though you deny it, yet I know it*, id quidem, etsi tu neges, certe scio. — *Yet since he has well deserved it, be it so, verum enim, quando bene promeruerit, fiat*. — *Yet I have not yet done it, because, &c.*, tamen adhuc id non feci, quia, etc. — *And yet why should I teach you this?* quanquam te quidem quid hoc doceam? — *Yet tell me what it is, quin dic, quid est*. — ¶ *Yet or as yet, adhuc*; (*of the past*), (usque) ad id or illud tempus: — *dum* (*after non, nullus, vix, etc.*). — *Those things which have been yet said, adhuc que dicta sunt*. — *Is there any thing yet more?* etiamne est quid porro? — *We may be safe yet, etiam nunc salvi esse*

possumus. — *I suspected no harm as yet, nihil suspicabar etiam mali.* — *We had heard nothing as yet, nihil dum audieramus.* — *It is not yet fifteen days since, &c., minus quindecim dies sunt, cum, etc.* — *Scarce yet, vix dum.* — *Not yet, nondum.* — *He was not yet gone over the river, nondum flumen transierat.* — *¶ Yet (moreover), præterea, insuper, ad hæc.* — *Yet again, iterum, rursus, rursum, denuo.*

YEW, taxus. — *Of the yew, taxeus.*

YEX (*hicough*), singultus.

YEXINGLY, singultim.

YIELD (*give way to*), cedo, locum dare, concedo; succumbo: (*to surrender*), manus dare; se dare, se dedere or tradere: (*humor, comply with*), alicui moram gerere, alicui obsequi. — *I yield to you, tibi cedo.* — *He yielded to fortune, fortunæ cessit or locum dedit.* — *We must yield to the times, tempori servientium est.* — *To yield one the better (submit to), alicui fasces submittere or palinam dare.* — *I yield myself to you, tibi obsequor, tibi me dedo.* — *He is willing to yield to any thing, ad omnia descendere paratus est.* — *To yield (give or deliver up), dedo, trado.* — *Yielded or given up, deditus, traditus; redditus.* — *He required that they should yield up themselves, and all they had, aras, focos, sequé uti dederent, postulabat.* — *He forced them to yield, eos in deditorem redigit or compulit.* — *To yield one the victory, alicui cedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere; se victum confiteri.* — *To yield upon conditions, certis conditionibus se hosti dedere, committere, tradere.* — *To yield upon discretion, se in fidem victoris permittere, libero victoris arbitrio se permittere, arbitrium victoris expectare.* — *To yield over his right, de jure suo cedere.* — *To yield (give consent) to, assentio, assentior; assensum præbere: (grant or confess), fateor, confiteor; concedo.* — *Yielded (granted), concessus.* — *Of a yielding or condescending temper, obsequens, indulgens, morigerus, commodis moribus, facilis.* — *To yield up the ghost, animam exhalare; animam or supremum spiritum efflare; diem obire supremum.* — *To yield reasons for a thing, aliquid rationibus firmare; rationes afferre or adducere ad aliquid confirmandum.* — *¶ To yield (bring forth or produce), fero, produco; gigno; fructum edere.* (*See Bring forth, under Bring.*) — *¶ To yield (as stones in wet weather), sudo, exsudo; sudore manare.*

YIELDING (granting), cessio, concessio. — *A yielding again or restoring, restitutio.* — *A yielding or surrendering up, deditio.*

YIELDINGLY, obsequenter.

YIELDINGNESS, obsequium; indulgentia.

YOKE, jugum; *fig.* jugum; jugum servitutis, servitus: — (*a yoke of oxen*), jugum (boun). — *Of a yoke, jugalis.* — *To*

*bring under the yoke, sub jugum mittere: subigo; in ditionem suam redigere; in servitutem redigere; domo, perdomo.* — *To take off a yoke, jugum alicui solvere or demere (prop.); alicui eximere servitio (fig.).* — *To shake off the yoke, jugum excutere, jugum exuere, (prop. and fig.); jugum a cervicibus dejicere (fig.).* — *To submit to or undergo the yoke, jugum subire; jugum accipere; jugo cervicem submittere.* — *A yoke-fellow (husband or wife), conjux: (in an office), socius, collega.* — *The yoke-elm or yoke-tree, carpinus.*

To YOKE (*put a yoke upon*) one, jugum alicui imponere. — *To yoke oxen, boves jungere, adjungere, conjungere; boum cervicibus jugum imponere.* — *To yoke unto, adjungo.* — *Yoked, jugo subjectus.* — *together, jugo conjunctus.* — *Two yoked together, hijuges, bijugi.* — *Four, quadrijuges, quadrijugi.* — *Six, sejuges, sejugi.* — *That was never yoked, jugum non passus.*

YOKE, jugarius.

YON, YONDER, illic. — *And yonder he is, atque eecum.* — *Yonder comes Davus, Davum video.* — *On your side, ab illâ regione.*

YORE. — *Of yore, olim, quondam, antiquitus, apud majores.*

YOU (*to one*), tu; (*to more*), vos: *but they are best omitted, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction.* — *I would have you write to me what you intend, and where you mean to be, tu velim scribas ad me quid agas, et ubi futurus sis.* — *You must resolve before night, statnendum vobis ante noctem est.* — *How many are you, are there of you? quot estis? quot sunt vestrum? (the latter participatively).* — *You yourself, tu ipse, tute.* — *You yourselves, vos ipsi, vosmet.*

YOUR, Yours (*of one only*), tuus; (*of more*), vester. — *You must use your own judgment, tuo tibi iudicio est utendum.* — *It is in your power to pardon me, tuum est mihi ignoscere.* — *It is your part to, &c., tuum, vestrum est, etc.* — *It is your part to give, vestrum est dare.* — *How came that into your head? quâ tibi isthuc in mentem venit? — I am of your mind, tecum sentio.* — *I am not of your mind, haud tecum sentio.* — *This book is yours, tuus est hic liber.* — *This house is yours, vestra est hæc domus.* — *On your account, for your sake, vestrâ causâ, propter vos.*

YOURSELF, tu ipse, tute, titemet. — *Yourselves, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.*

YOUNG, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans; puer, puella; adolescens, adolescentulus; juvenis; filius (*the son*): — (*of beasts*), pullus, catulus (*of the dog and cat kind*), with an *adj.* as, equinus, etc.: (*of trees*), novellus. — *At which you were too young to be present, cui tu, per ætatem, non interfuisti.* — *Very young, par-*

vulus, plane puer, admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescens, adolescentulus. — *A young student of eloquence, eloquentiæ candidatus.* — *A young lady, virgo nobilis, virgo.* — *A young man, adolescens, juvenis.* — *There is no cause for me to be angry with the young man, adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam.* — *A young woman, adolescentula.* — *A young tree, arbor novella or tenera.* — *To grow young, juveuesco.* — *To grow young again, repubesco, reviresco, annos primos recolligere.* — *A young fowl, beast, &c., pullus, pullulus, catulus.* — *A young beginner, tiro.* — *A very young beginner, tirunculus.*

YOUNGER, ætate junior, minor or inferior; annis inferior; natu minor; minor; junior. — *Some years, aliquot annis junior, minor.*

YOUNGEST, natu minimus: (*of two*), see Younger.

YOUNG, s. pulli; catuli; soboles, *sing.*: quæ nata sunt. — *With young or big with young, fetus, prægnans.* — *To be with young, ventrem ferre, uterum gerere, in utero gestare.* — *To bring forth young, fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere.* (*See Child.*) — *The young of any creature lately brought forth, fetus, partus.* — *The breeding or bringing forth of young, fetura, partura.*

YOUNGLING, YOUNGSTER, adolescentulus.

YOUR. See under You.

YOUTH, pueritia, ætas puerilis, (*boyhood, up to the 17th year*); adolescentia (*from the 17th to the 30th or even the 40th year*); juvenus, ætas integra or confirmata, (*from the 30th to the 45th or 50th*); juvenas (*youth in its prime or vigor*); juvena. — *From youth, a puero, a parvo, a pueris, a parvis; ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo, -is.* — *From early youth, a primis temporibus ætatis; a primâ or ab ineunte adolescentiâ.* — *From one's earliest youth, a primâ infantiâ, a tenero.* — *The heat of youth is over, deferbuit adolescentia.* — *In his youth, ineunte ætate.* — *Sins of youth, vitia (ineuntis) adolescentiæ.* — *The flower of youth, flos ætatis, ætas florens, flos juvenatæ; ætas integra.* — *¶ A youth, adolescens, adolescentulus, juvenis.* — *A mere youth, admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescens.* — *A very fine youth, eximius or egregius juvenis.* — *He behaved like a youth, juveniliter se gessit.* — *¶ Youth (young people), adolescentes, virgines; juvenes; juniores; juvenus.* — *A teacher of youth, puerorum præceptor or moderator.*

YOUTHFUL, puerilis; adolescentis, -ium, *genit.*; quod adolescentia fert; juvenilis. — *beauty, dignitas juvenilis; forma.* — *To play a youthful part, adolescentior.*

YOUTHFULLY, pueriliter; puerorum, adolescentium more; juveniliter.

YOUTHFULNESS, juvenus; juvena.

## Z.

ZANY, sannio; inaccus (*harlequin*).  
ZEAL, studium; industria (*unwearied diligence or activity*). — *Ardent zeal, studium ardens, acerrimum; ardor; fervor.* — *Zeal for God's glory, ardens divinæ gloriæ studium.*

ZEALOT, acerrimus alicujus rei defensor; alicujus rei propugnator: — homo fanaticus; homo superstitiosus.

ZEALOUS, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus (*with genit.*). — *To be zealous for a thing, alicui rei studere; alicujus rei studio inflammari, incendi, flagrare, fervere.*

ZEALOUSLY, studiose, studio, acriter, enixe, fervide, diligenter, vehementer.

ZENITH, zenith, *indecl.* — *In the zenith, supra verticem.*

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus.

ZODIAC, orbis or circulus signifer; signifer; circulus zodiacus, *Gell.*

ZONE (*girdle*), zona: (*of the earth*), cingulus terræ; zona. — *Torrid, cingulus medius solis ardore torridus; cingulus terræ medius.*

ZOOLOGY, animalium descriptio; zoologia.



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